



# **Network Planes and Parallel Internets: A Framework for Lightweight QoS Provisioning**

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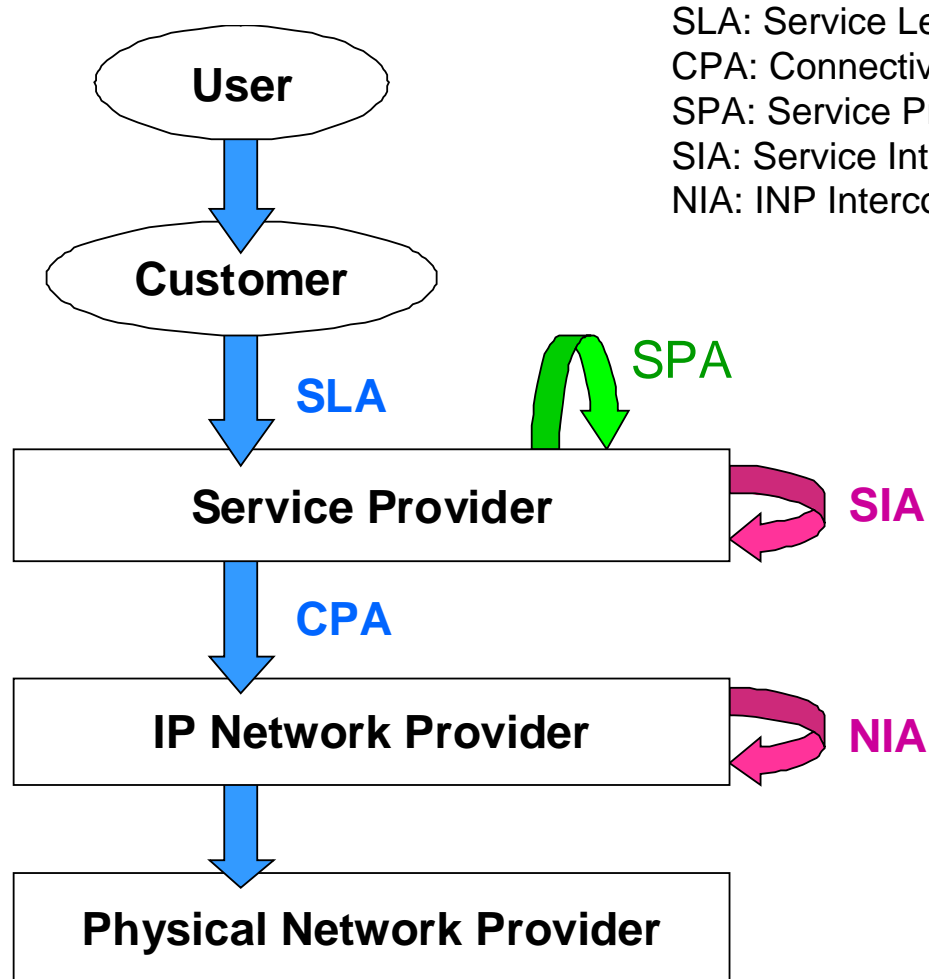
## Essence of AGAVE solution

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- Separation of Service Provider (SP) and IP Network Provider (INP) concerns
- Specification of SP-INP interactions/agreements
  - abstraction of
    - network capabilities to SP
    - service requirements to INP
  - hide complexity
  - aid manageability
  - technology/implementation independence
- Investigation of service connectivity requirements and the means to achieve them through the virtualisation of network resources
- Introduction of concept of *Parallel Internets* that enable *end-to-end* service differentiation across multiple administrative domains
  - coexisting parallel networks composed of interconnected, per-domain, *Network Planes*
  - differentiation in terms of QoS, availability and resilience



# AGAVE high-level business model



SLA: Service Level Agreement  
CPA: Connectivity Provisioning Agreement  
SPA: Service Provisioning Agreement  
SIA: Service Interconnection Agreement  
NIA: INP Interconnection Agreement

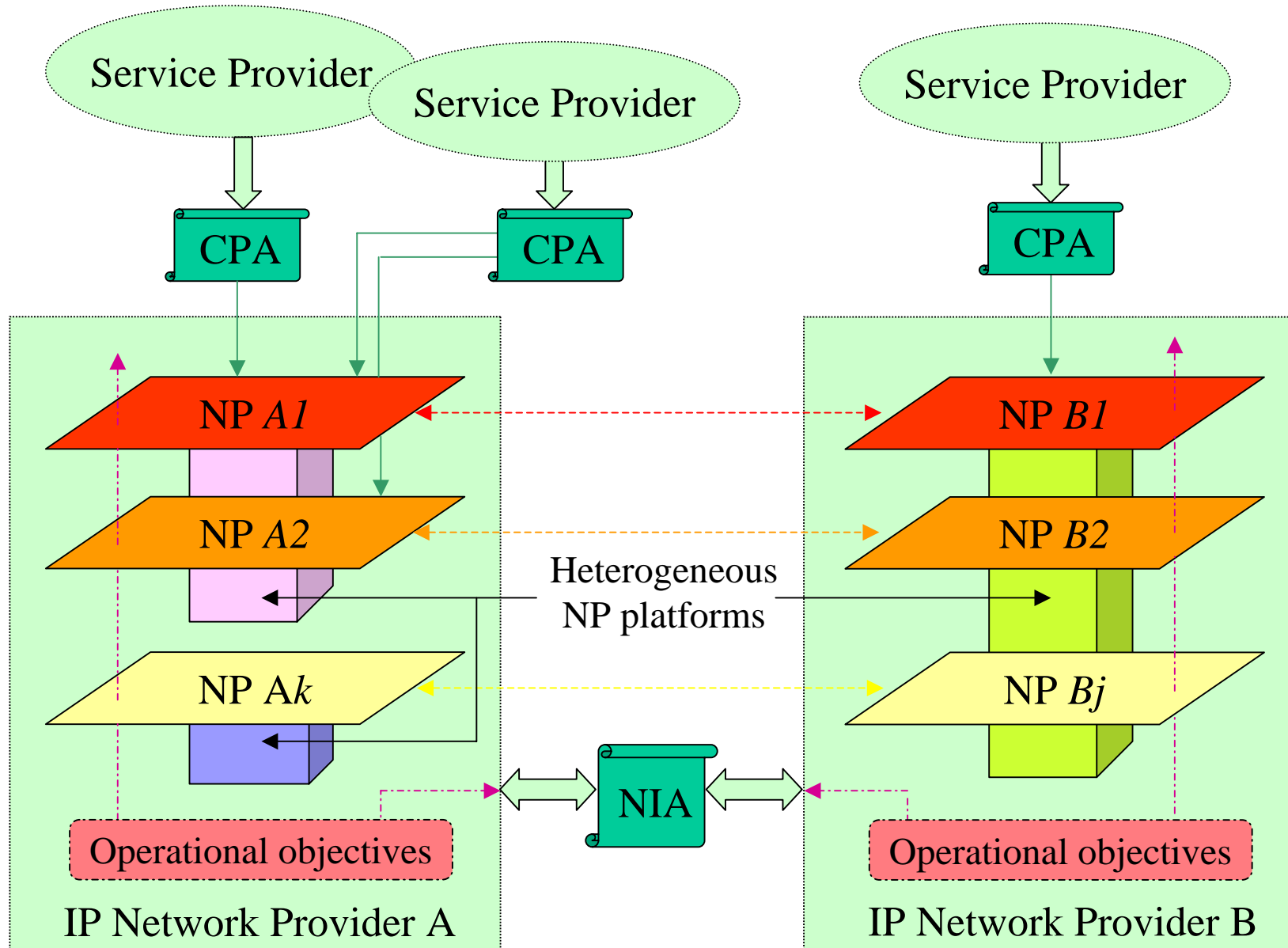
- A logical partition of an INP's network resources designed to transport traffic flows from services with common connectivity requirements
  - *Routing aspect*: traffic treatment is differentiated in terms of the routes taken through the INP's network
  - *Forwarding aspect*: use different queuing and scheduling mechanisms, e.g. DiffServ PHBs
  - *Resource Management aspect*: traffic treatment differentiated by the admission control, traffic shaping and policing mechanisms associated with a NP and the resources allocated to it in terms of dedicated or shared network capacity



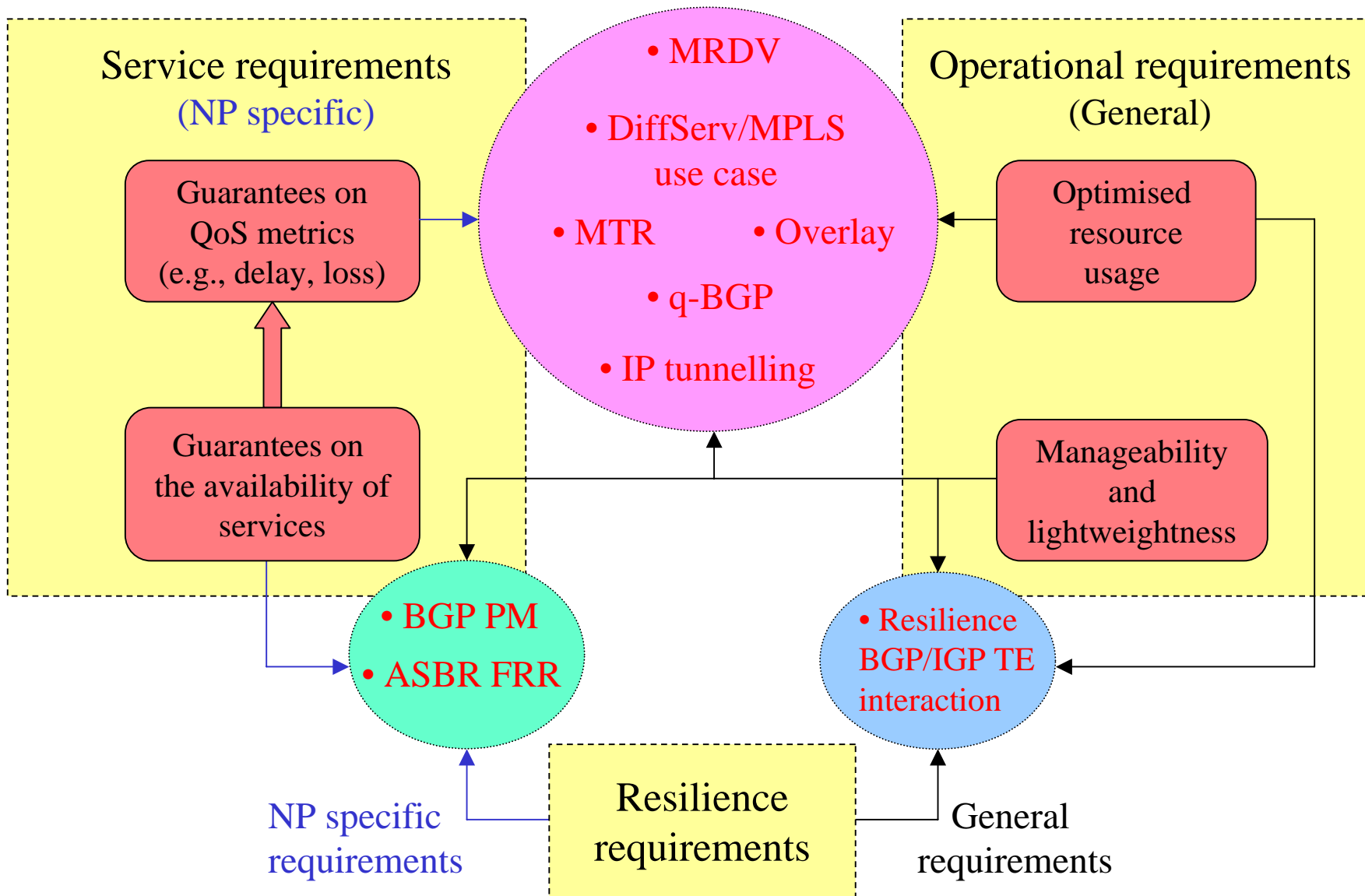
## Network Planes and Parallel Internets

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- Network Planes are *internal* to INPs
  - Designed to accommodate requirements of SPs and customer/peer INPs captured in Connectivity Provisioning Agreements and INP Interconnection Agreements
  - Convey traffic from one or several services managed by the same or different SPs
  - Introducing new services is a matter of increasing the traffic on a Network Plane and not configuring service-specific features in the network
- Parallel Internets are inter-domain extensions of Network Planes
  - from the perspective of a single INP
  - Based on agreements with peer and/or remote INPs: INP Interconnection Agreements (NIA)
  - may be >1 NIA between two INPs, e.g. one for each PI

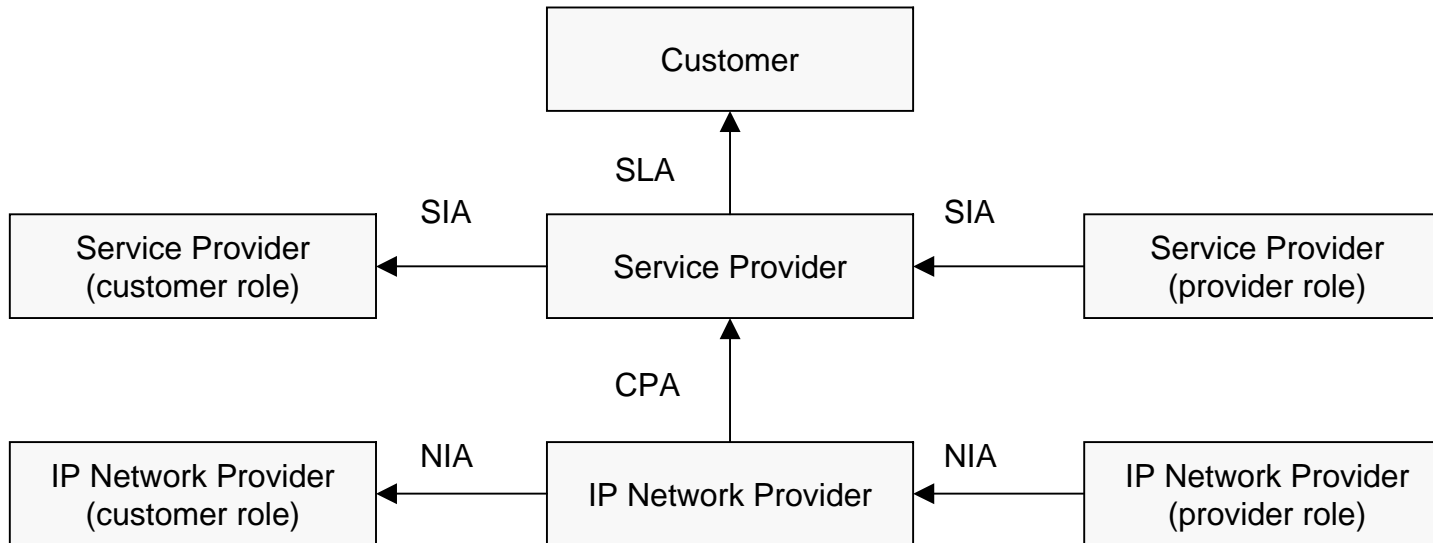


# Dealing with NP Requirements





# Interactions between business roles



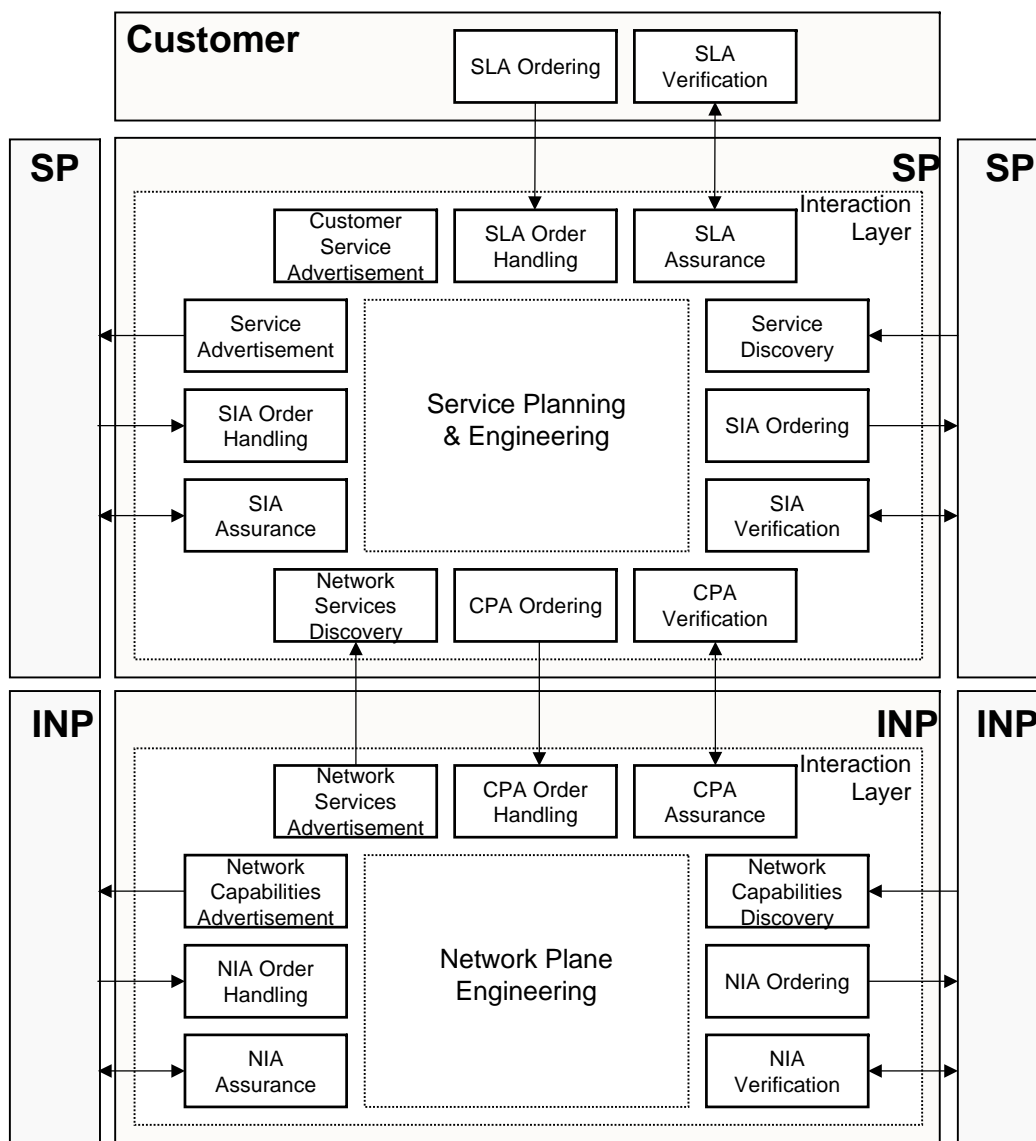
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# AGAVE Functional Architecture





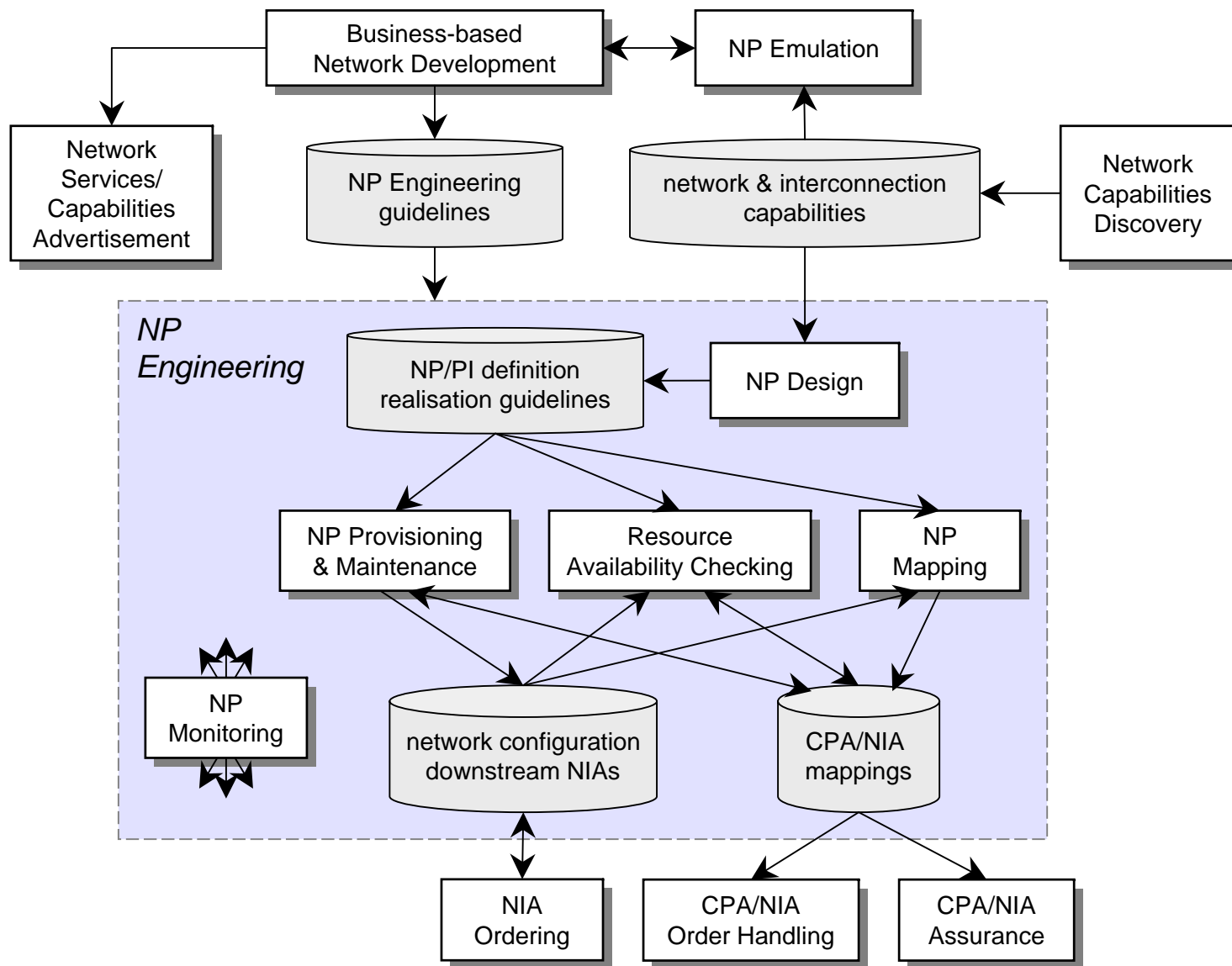
## Rationale for decomposition of NP Engineering

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- Process-oriented approach to mirror internal INP organisational structure
  - Pragmatic view of AGAVE partners
- Identification of internal business roles/functions and their concerns
  - commercial view - focussed on maximising income through selling CPAs
  - network planning - focussed on optimising the network
  - network engineering - focussed on implementation and configuration details
- Need well defined interactions based on issues of common concern

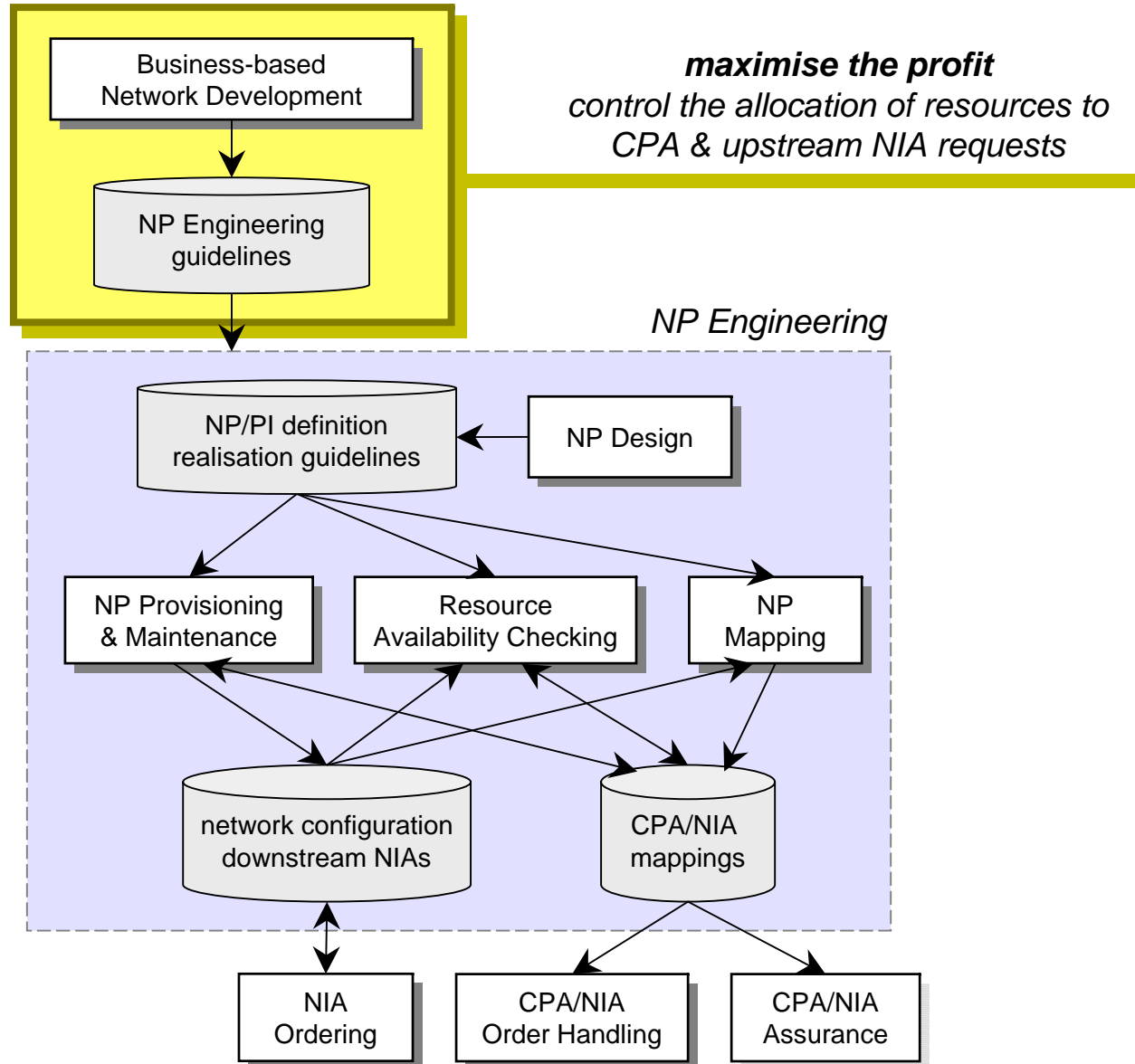


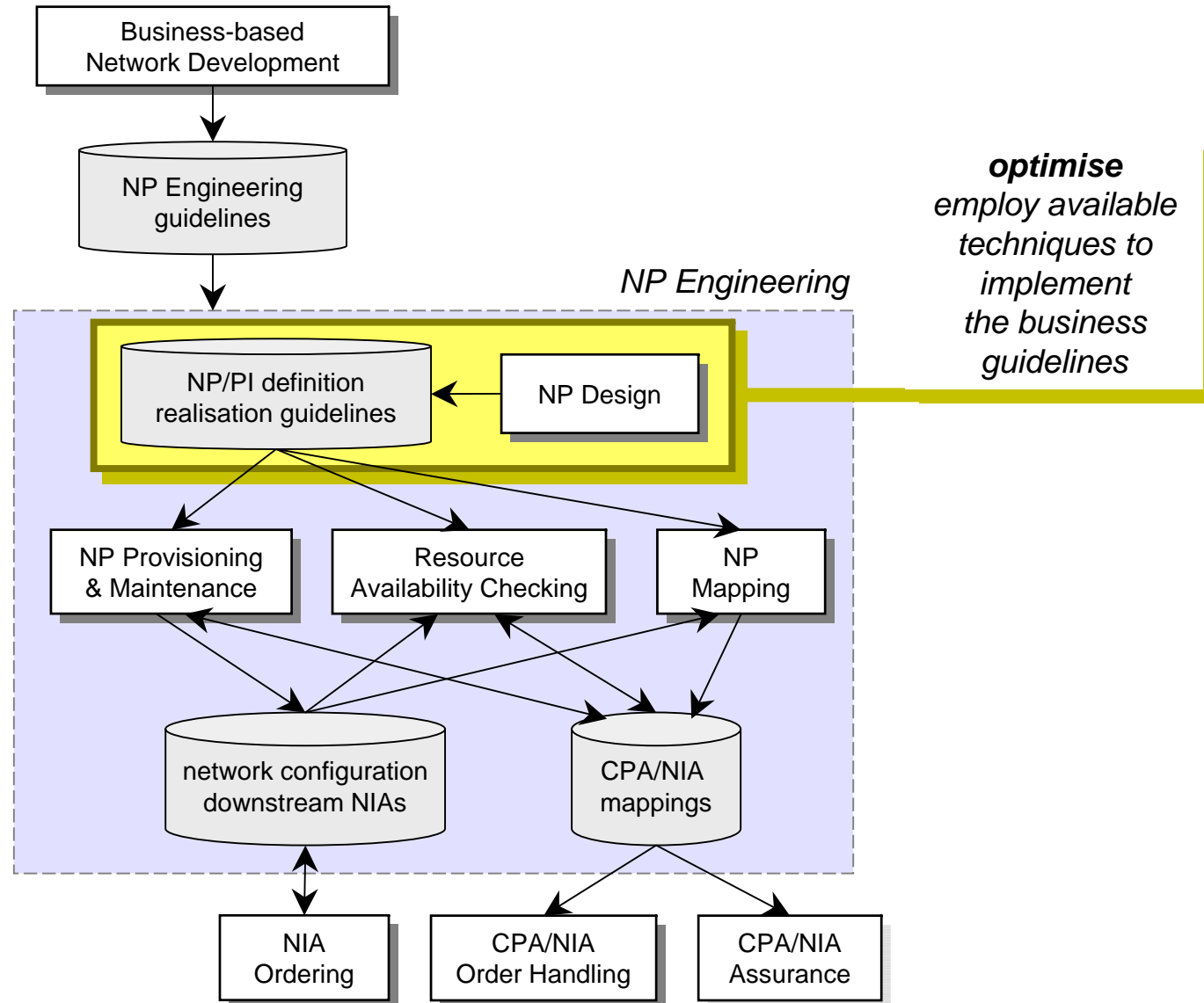
# Functional Architecture: NP Engineering

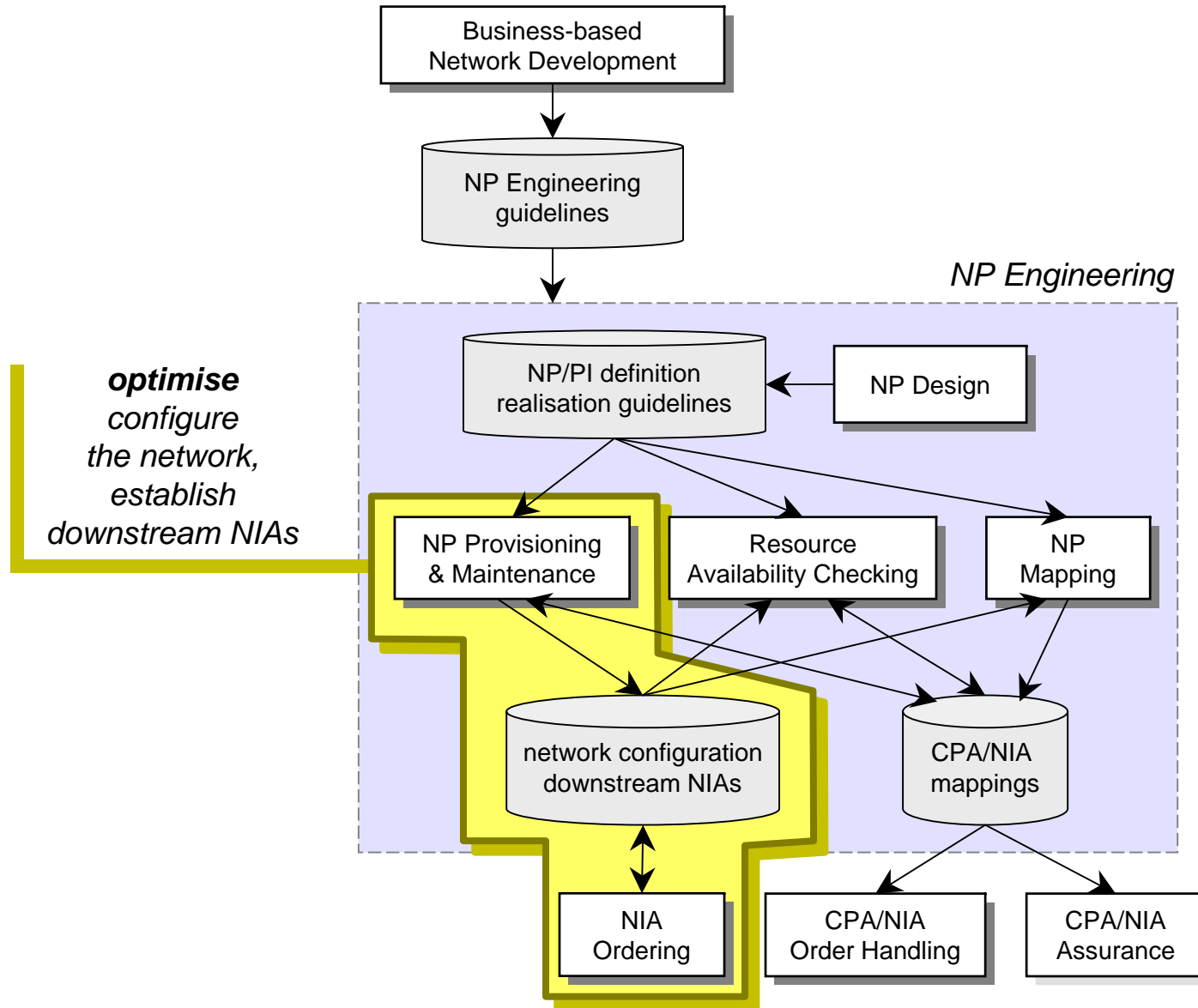


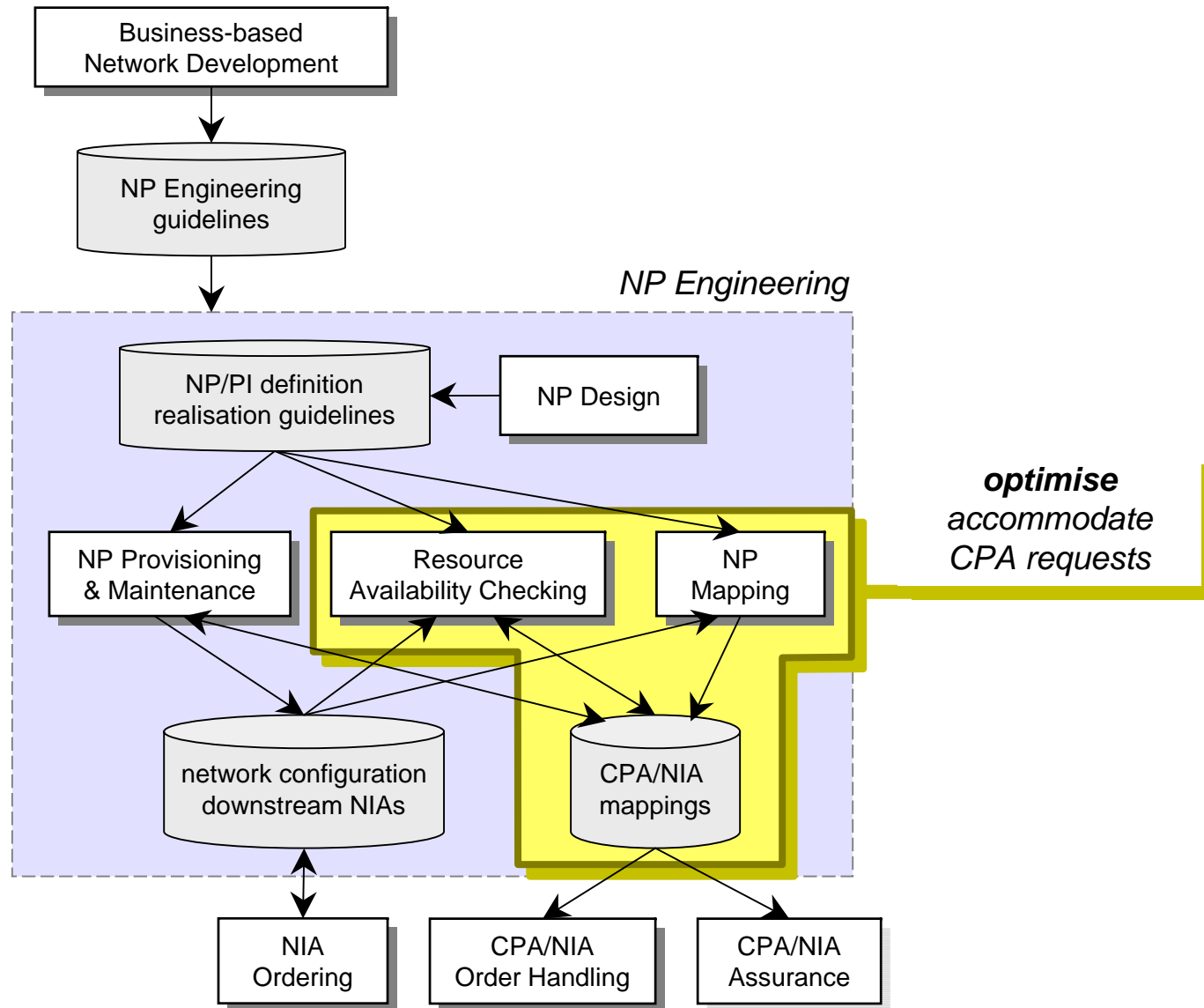


# (1) set business guidelines









- Well-defined separation of service and network concerns
- Network support of service differentiation without being service-aware
- Functional decomposition based on pragmatic business considerations
  - Models for interactions and information exchange
- Investigation of mechanisms to implement Network Planes and Parallel Internets





agave

[www.ist-agave.org](http://www.ist-agave.org)