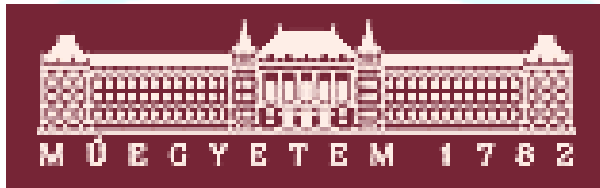


Distributed Interdomain Management: Domain Composition

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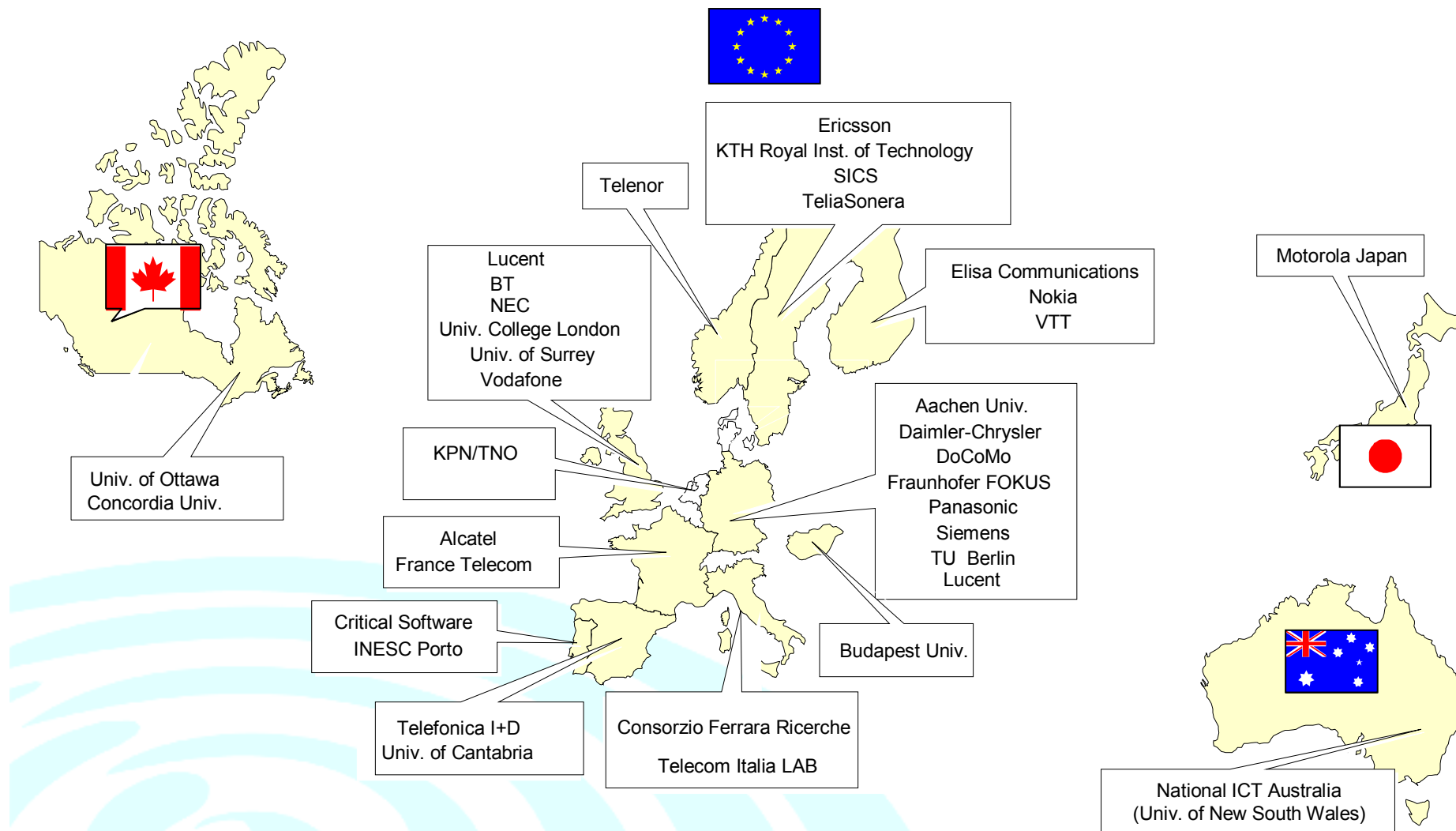


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- Ambient Networks
- P2P Management
- Network Composition
- Outlook



- Scalable & Affordable networking supporting the dynamics of wireless access
- Provide rich & easy to use communication services for all in a cost effective manner
- Increase competition and dynamic cooperation of various players
- Allow incremental market introduction of new technologies



Ambient Networks Design Principles



#1: Ambient Networks communicate with each other through an open, feature rich, internetworking interface

#2: The control functions of Ambient Networks form a modular control space with a defined, extensible architecture

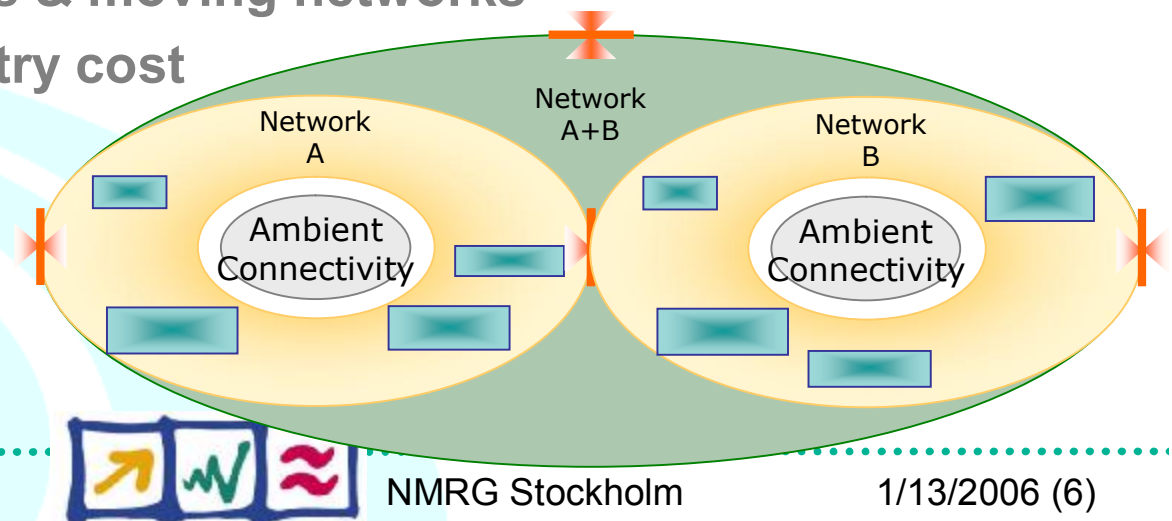
#3: Ambient Networks can operate over any type of connectivity infrastructure

#4: Ambient Networks support open interfaces for service creation and deployment

#5: Ambient Networks configure and manage themselves and their relationships



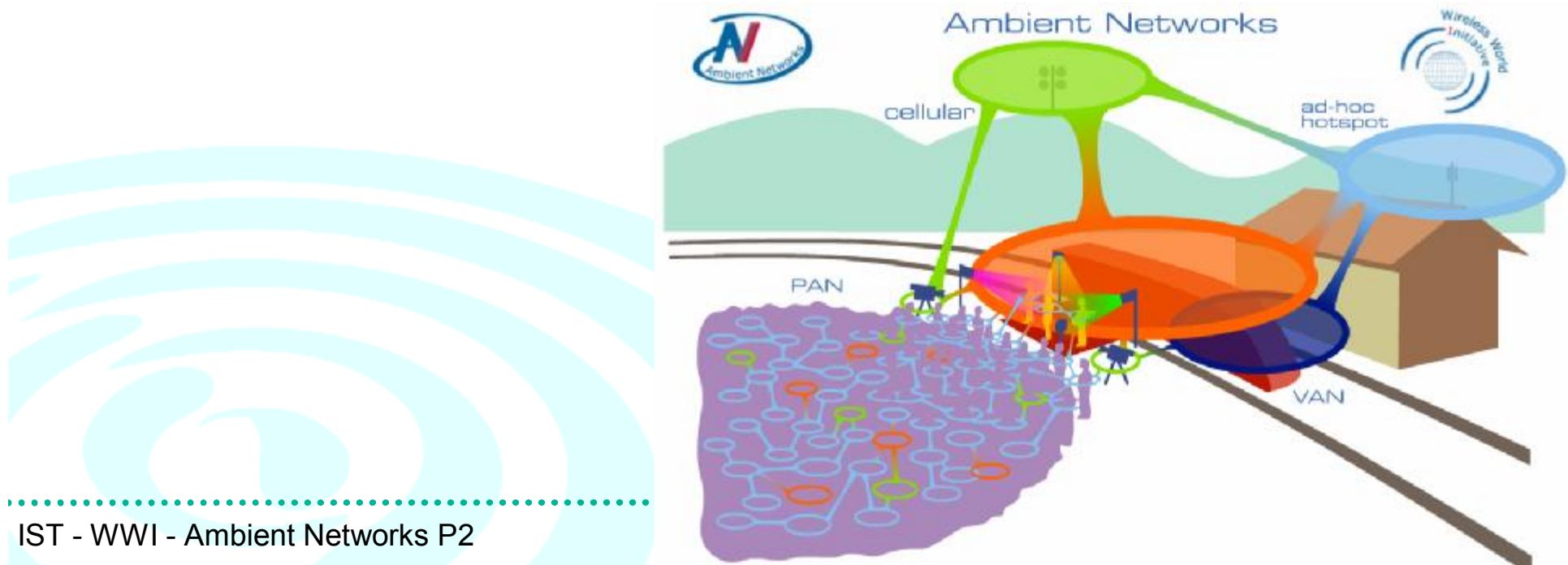
- AN project is establishing a handful basic concepts on which to base the AN architecture
 - More powerful **control layer** within the network
 - No special end-nodes (i.e. terminals) **all nodes are network nodes**
 - **Network composition**
 - **Self configuration, self management**
 - Inherent & integrated security infrastructure
 - Mobility – sessions & moving networks
 - Scalability- low entry cost
 - Overlay network



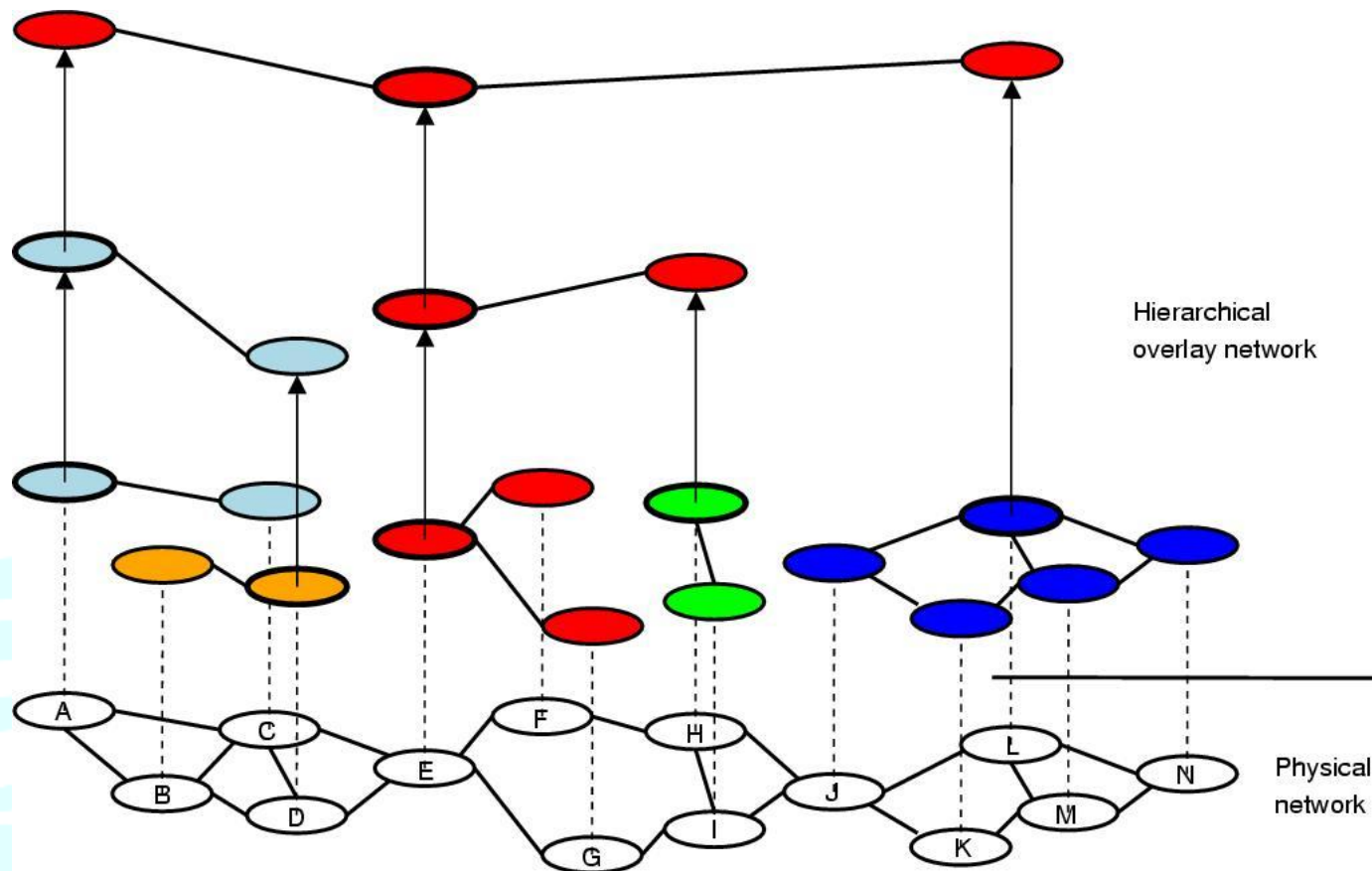
Peer-to-peer Paradigms for Network Management

- New networking era
 - Ubiquitous and ambient networking
 - Interconnecting heterogeneous, intelligent and autonomous networks
- New requirements
 - self organization, self management
 - dynamic network composition
- Several self-organization models have been proposed for routing, p2p networks, etc..
 - Clustering
 - Overlay networks

- Hierarchical overlay networks
 - Graph model describing “static” structure of the network from a management point of view
- Network composition primitives
 - Define dynamic behavior of the network
 - Specify the evolution and alteration of the overlay network



- Basic components
 - Peers, Super-peers, Overlays
- Super-peers form further overlays at upper levels
- Unlimited number of hierarchy levels
- Relative hierarchy levels
- Graph model
 - vertices → peers, super-peers
 - undirected edges → neighborhood relationships
 - directed edges → pointing to upper level overlays

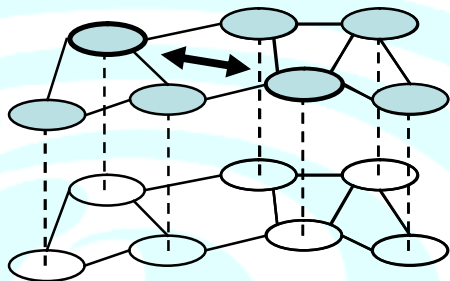


- Assumption(s)
 - Physical network composition
 - Service composition is not considered in the first place
- Different composition types decided by peer-to-peer negotiations based on policies
 - absorption
 - gatewaying
 - interworking
- Bottom-up composition principle

Absorption

- Mutually acceptable policies
- Creation of a common management domain
- One new super-peer

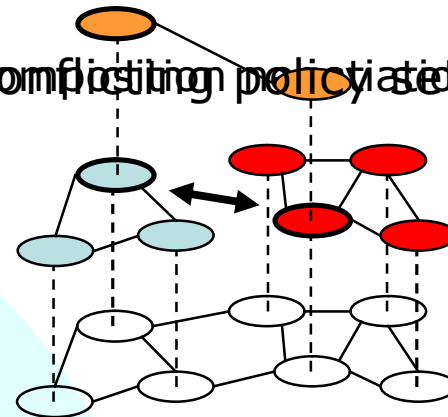
Compatible policy sets



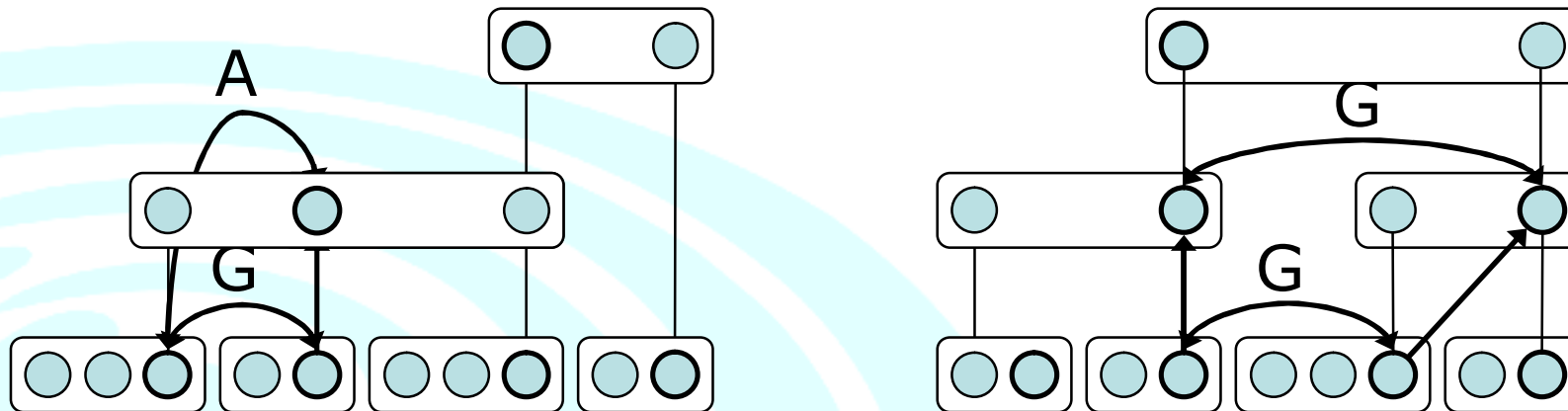
Gatewaying

- (partly) conflicting policies
- Separate management domains are preserved
- Creation of upper level overlay

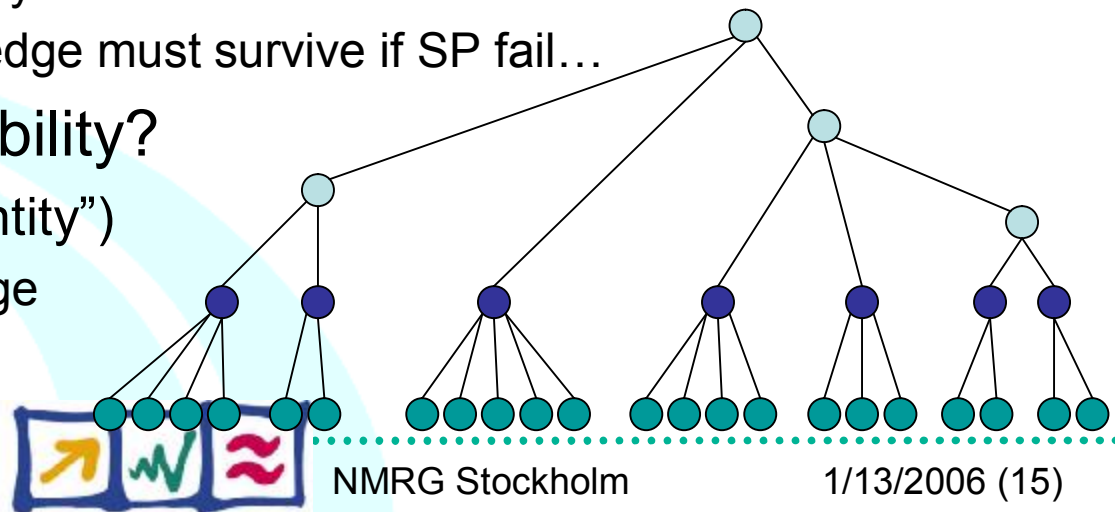
Conflicting policy sets



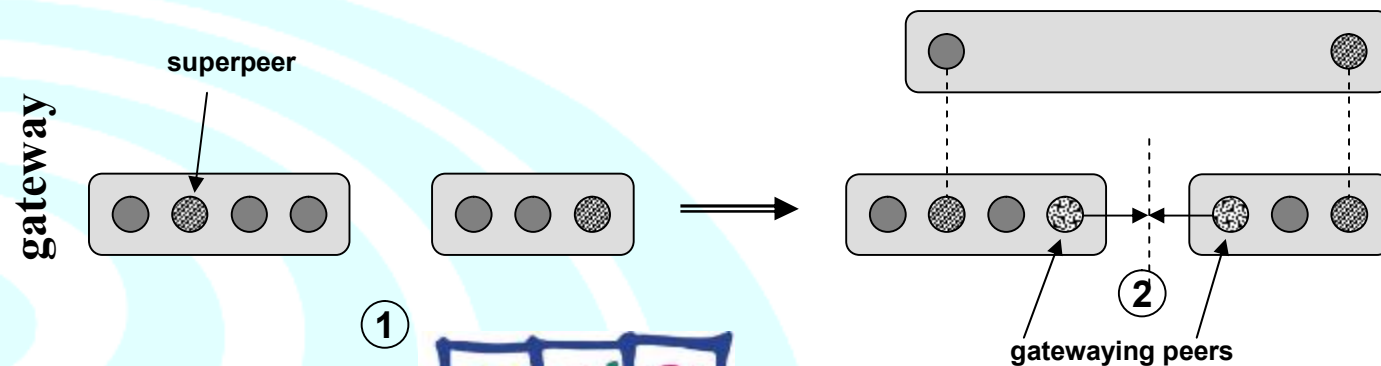
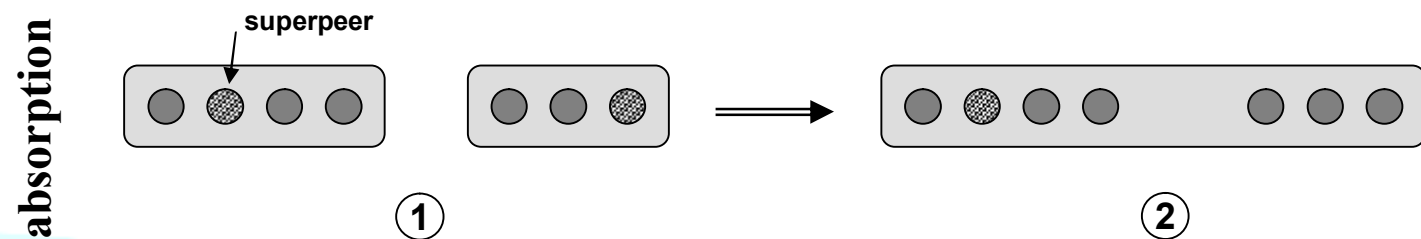
- Composition process is started by the bottommost level overlays
- If the negotiation results in gatewaying, the composition process is forwarded to the next upper layer until
 - The top level overlay is reached
 - Composition decision is „absorption” at the upper level



- What controls the composition?
 - Policies
 - But, how to learn policies?
 - How to merge policies?
 - How to subtract policies?
 - Decomposition is *not* the reverse of composition!
- Naming and addressing?
 - How to address ANs, SPs, nodes?
- Who controls the composition?
 - Rep. “nodes”, aka: super-peers
 - Must be dynamically elected
 - Community knowledge must survive if SP fail...
- Robustness & scalability?
 - Group security (“identity”)
 - (Redundant) storage and data collection mechanism...



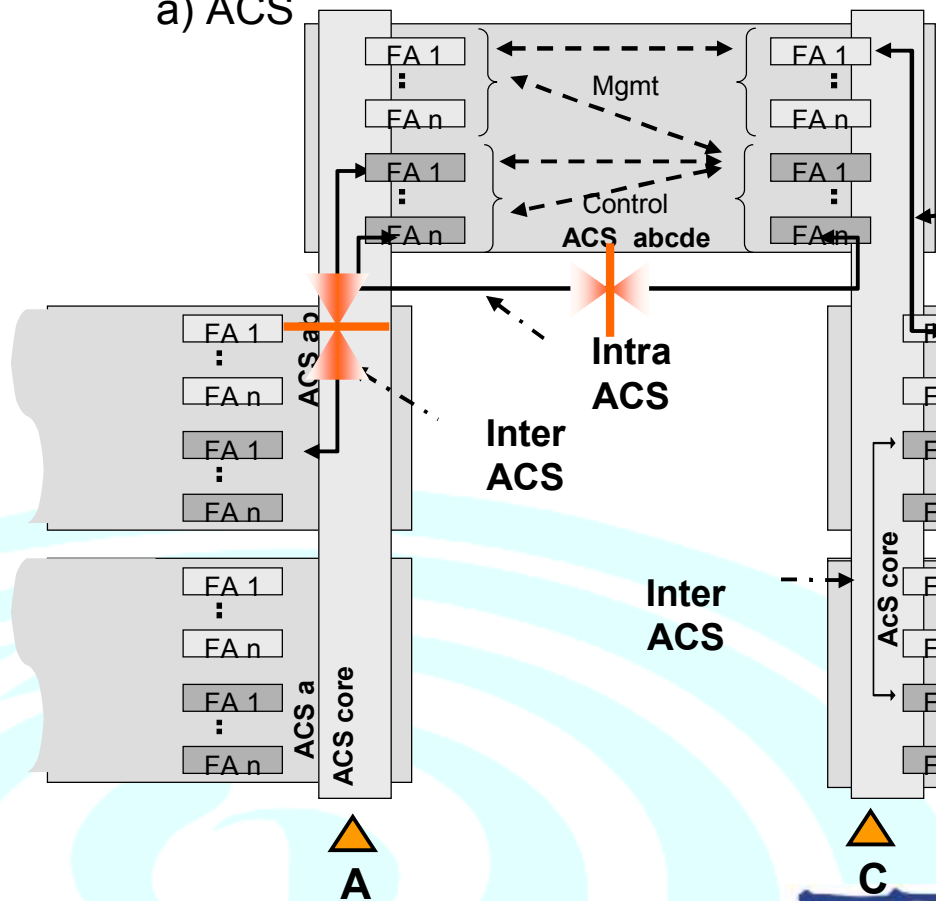
- AN is *atomic* and *autonomous* entity (from mgmt point of view)
 - Physical node
 - Group of nodes (at different overlays)
- Each an has *some part* of an *Ambient Control Space*



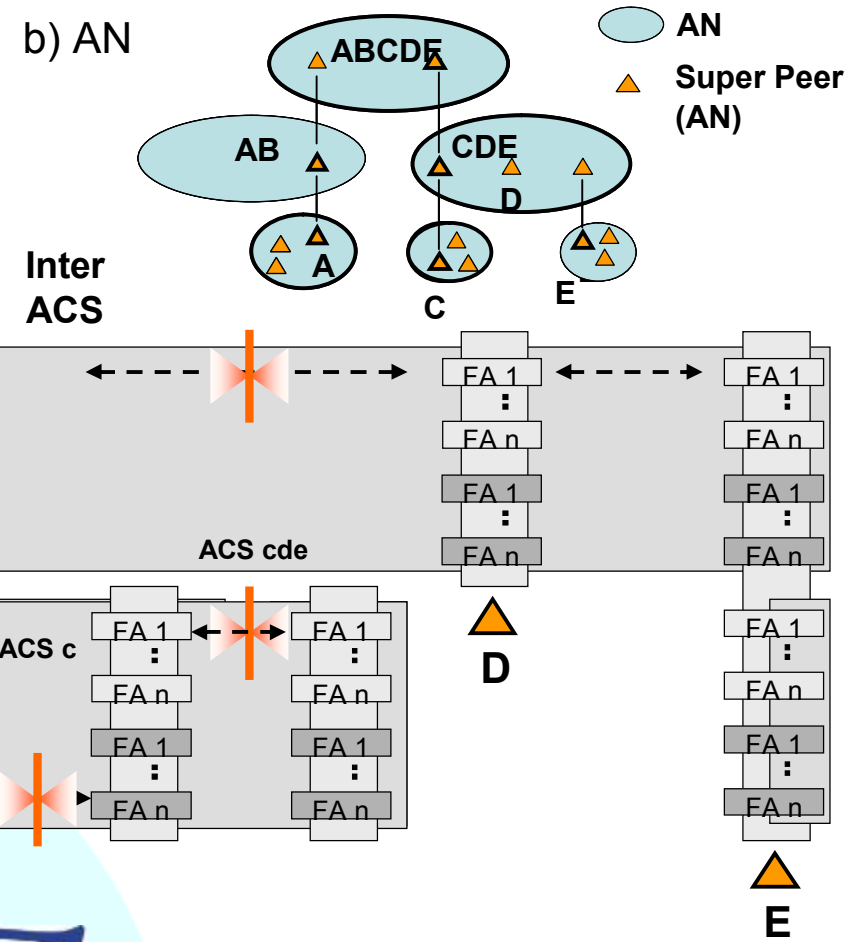
- Designed, prototyped and demonstrated

– Evaluation is work in progress

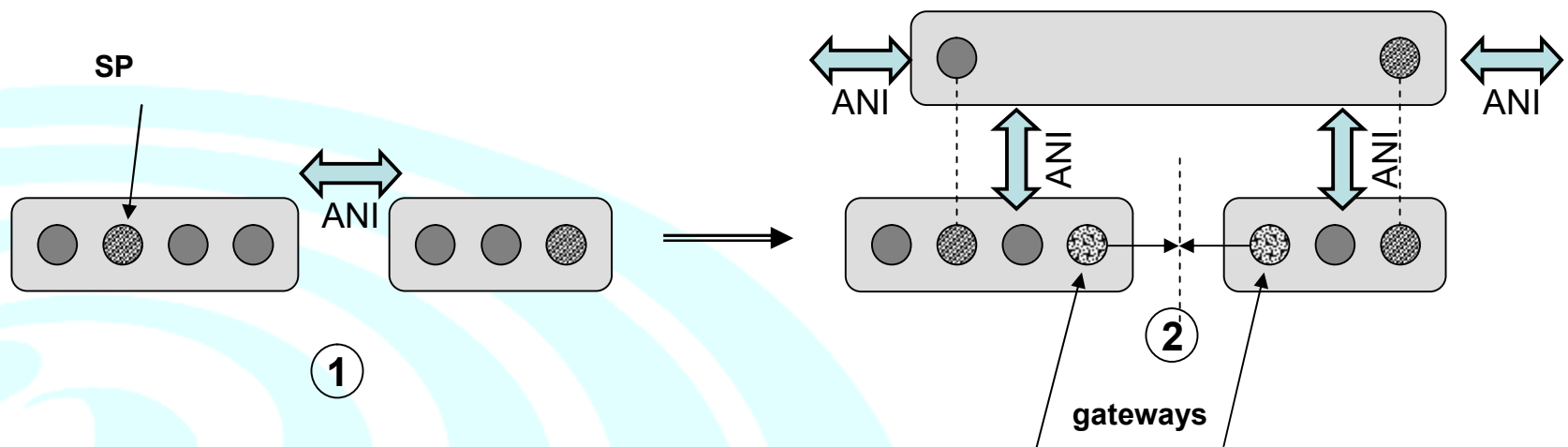
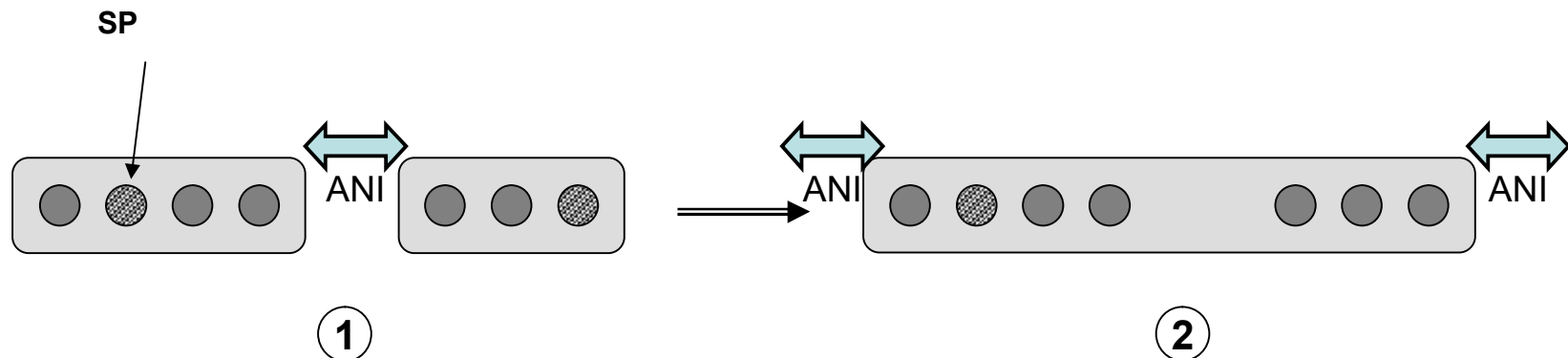
a) ACS



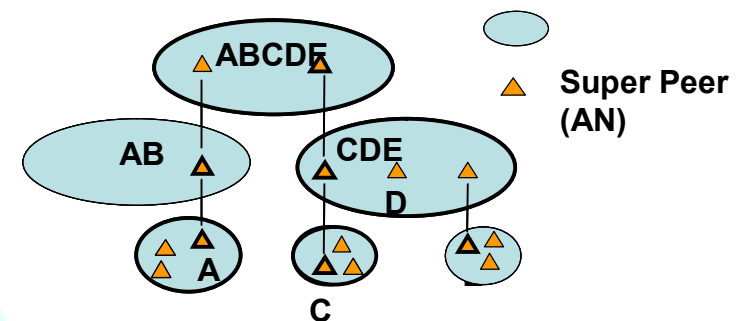
b) AN



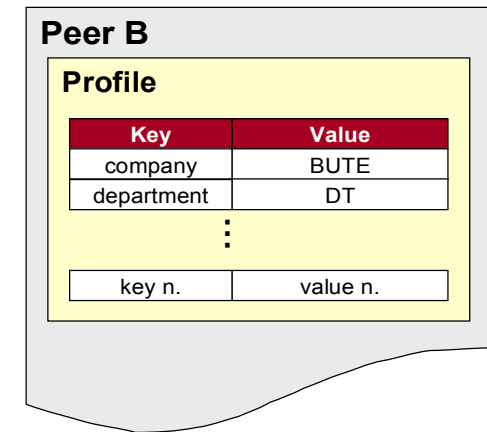
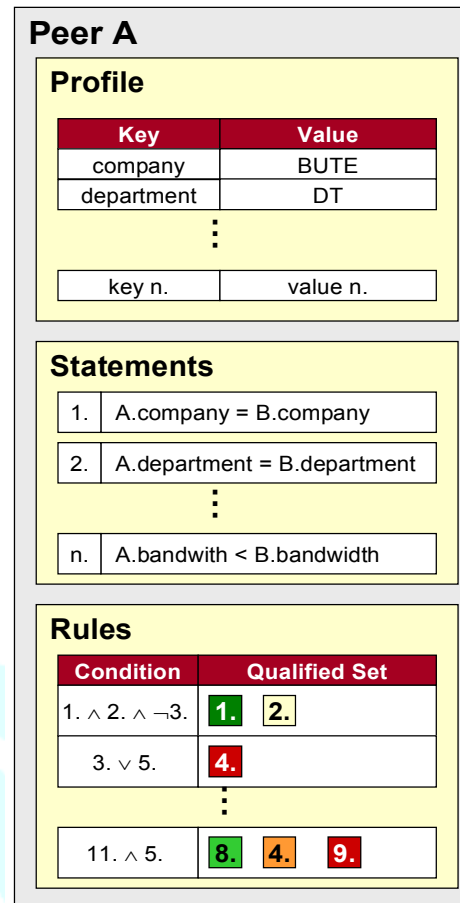
- Interfaces



- Composition manager
 - Based on (composition) policies
 - Composition / decomposition
 - Super-peer (re)election
- Topological network monitor
- Naming and addressing service
 - With locator / ID split
 - HIP conform
 - Recursive
AN \rightarrow SP \rightarrow AN \rightarrow SP ...
 - Based on DHTs



- Defines the intention of the peer on the composition
- Profile (property)
 - Key-Value
- Statement
 - Compare own property with the composing AN's
- Rule
 - Statement is TRUE/FALSE/....



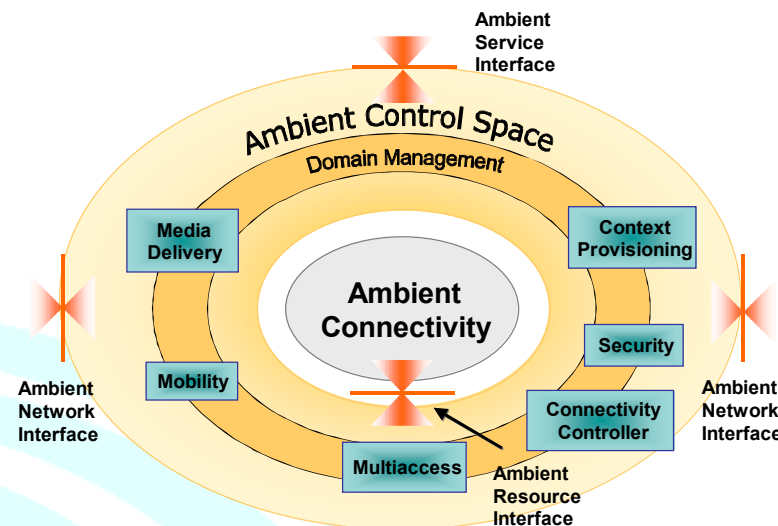
- Goals
 - To create autonomous, self-organizing Ambient Networks
- Mgmt plane representation of ANs
- A distributed Ambient Control Space (p2p-ACS)
 - Yet another platform, prototyped
 - (Academic license)
- A Composition Manager functional area within the ACS

- Modeling of ANs
 - Social / cooperative networks & game theory...
 - Promise theory?
- Larger scale numerical evaluation
 - Scalability & robustness
- The overlay structure provides a scalable framework for
 - Configuration management (active netw.)
 - Collection of management data (e.g.: patterns)
 - *Service registry*
- P2p ACS Prototype (PAP)
 - Survive as *the* AN prototype

Intelligent Control (Global and Local)



Ambient Autonomic Management



Self-awareness Properties: (Global and Local) Self-contextualisation

Self-programmability

Self-Management

Self-organisation
Self-optimisation
Self-policing
Self-configuration
Self-adaptation
Self-healing
Self-protection