

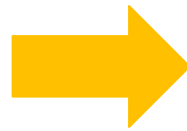
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ETSI Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV): Overview

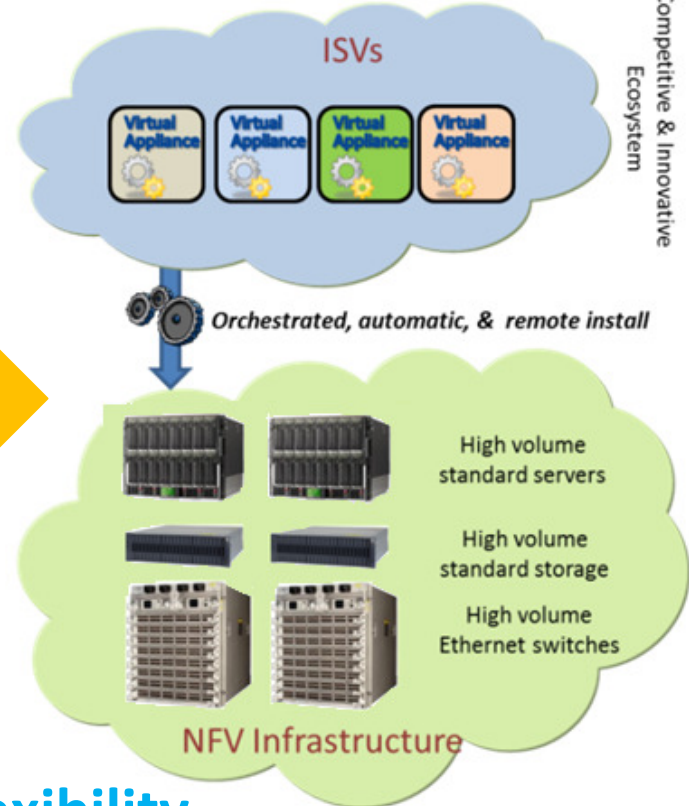
Joan Triay

- Target and Benefits of NFV
- ETSI NFV:
 - Objectives
 - Structure
 - Progress
- ISG Work Items
 - Use Cases
 - Architecture
- NFV Proof of Concepts
- Next Steps

Classical Network Appliance Approach



NFV Approach



flexibility

reduce TCO

operational efficiency

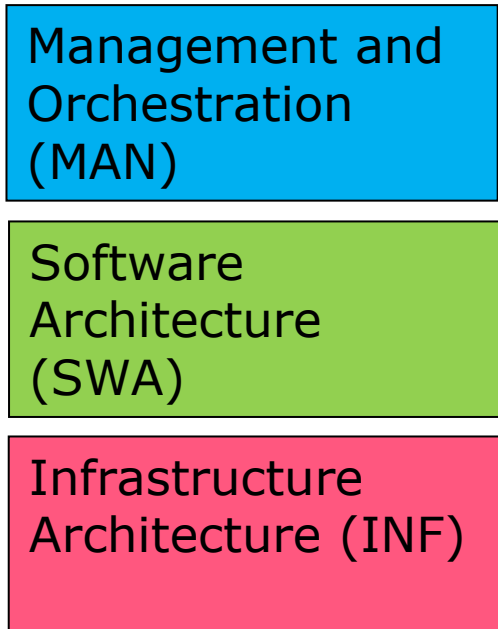
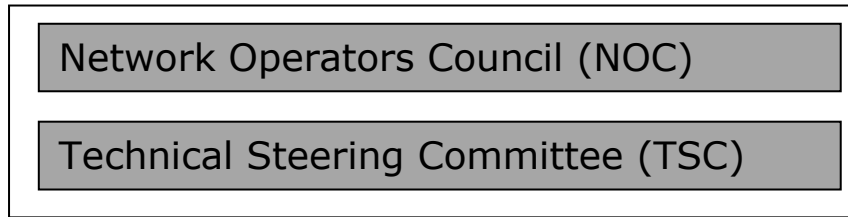
learning from IT software innovation

faster time-to-market

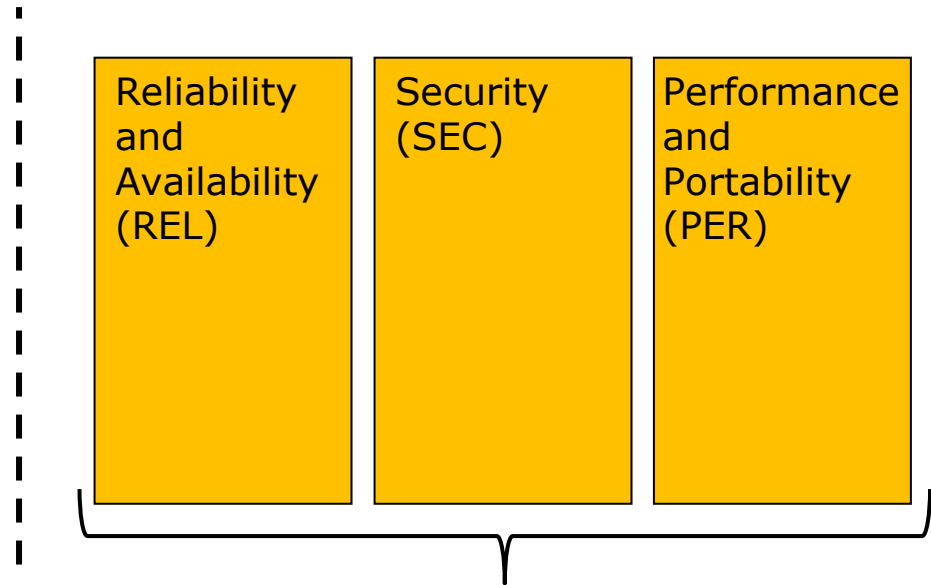
- **Pre-standardization work** previous to future technical specifications and standards in ad hoc Standards Development Organizations (SDOs).
- In the form of an **ETSI Industry Specification Group (ISG)**.



- Objectives: define **requirements**, **architecture** and **gap analysis** for the virtualization of network functions.
 - Ensuring that overall network operator's platform will be **simpler**.
 - Achieving **high performance and portability** of virtualized network functions.
 - Guaranteeing appropriate levels of **resilience** to HW and SW failures.
 - Enabling the **management and orchestration** of VNFs.
 - And **easing the integration** of new virtualized appliances into existing management systems.



Field WGs



Transversal WG/EG

- Since creation of ETSI NFV (Jan. 2013, first plenary meeting):
 - **159 member companies** (67 ETSI members + 92 participant members).
 - 15 active work items.
 - Plenary registrations: NFV#1 (165), NFV#2 (285), NFV#3 (242), NFV#4 (355).
- Progress made:
 - Internal and external consolidation of the NFV.
 - **Proof of Concept framework** – a call of interoperability demonstration of the NFV concepts.
 - First set of documents providing a **holistic end-to-end view**:
 - Use cases,
 - Requirements,
 - Architectural Framework, and
 - Terminology.

Use Cases

Initial fields of application and scope of technical challenges.

Requirements

High level business and technical requirements for an NFV framework, including service models.

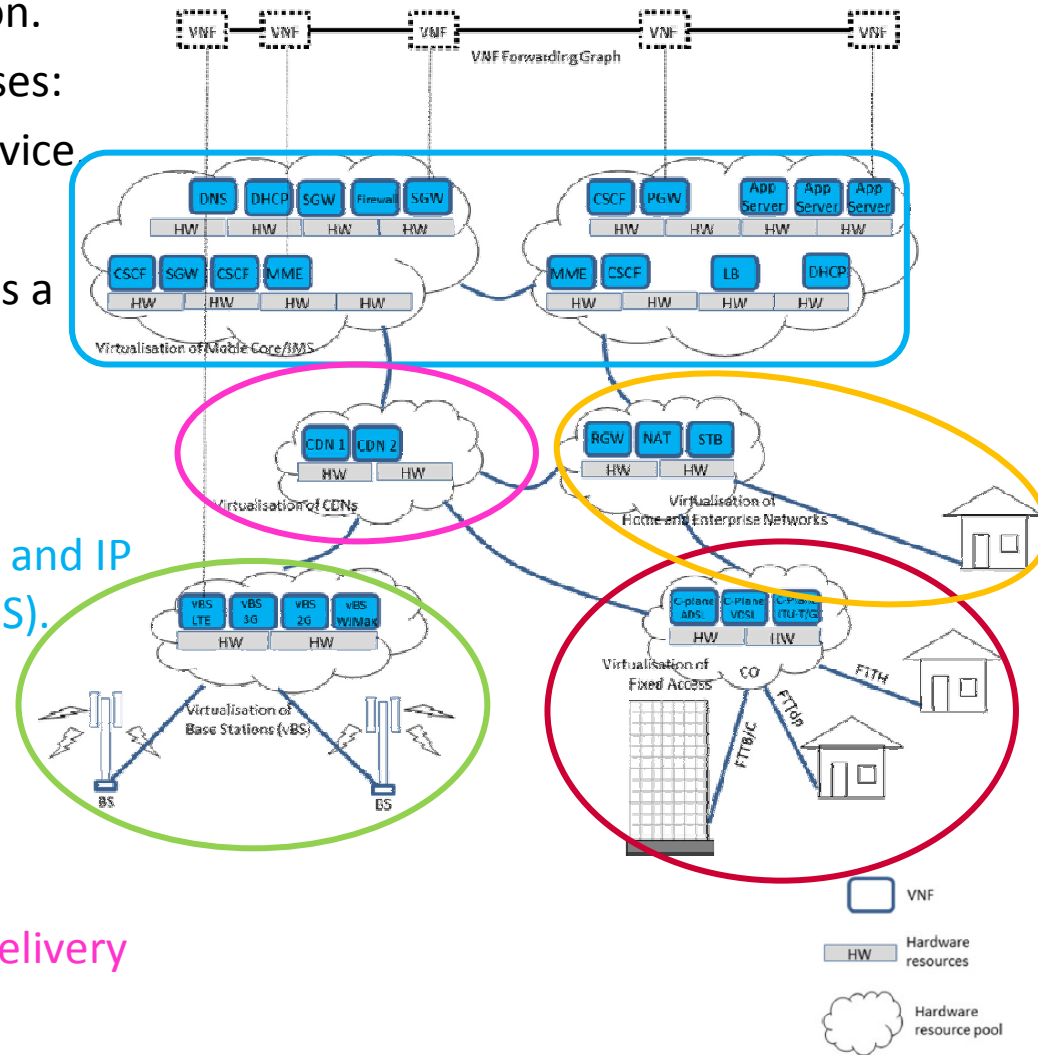
Architectural Framework

High level functional architectural and design philosophy for VNFs and underlying virtualization infrastructure.

Terminology

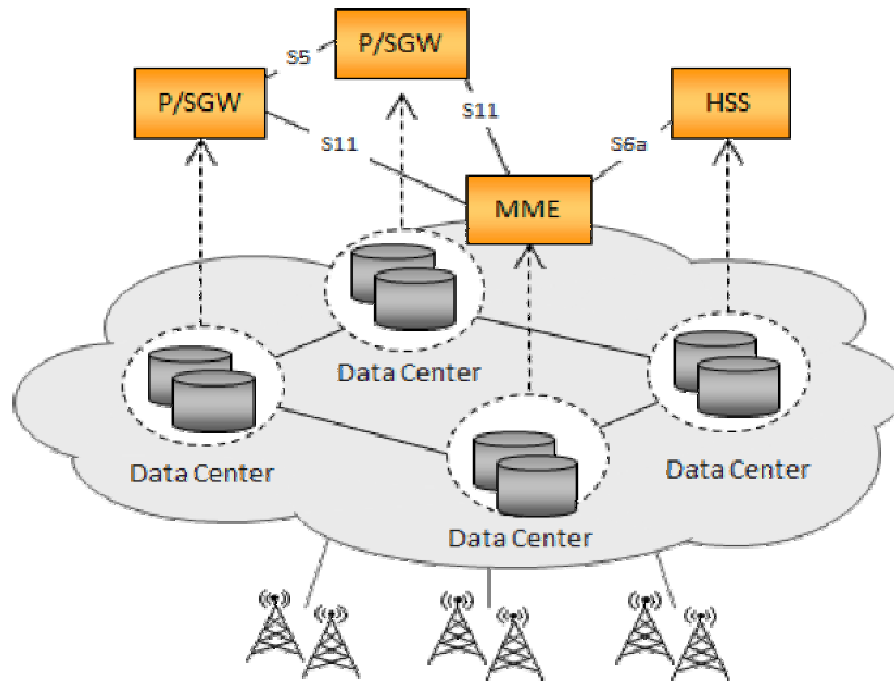
Common repository for terms used within ETSI NFV documents.

- **Use Cases:** Initial fields of application.
 - 4 main service-oriented use cases:
 - NFV Infrastructure as a Service
 - VNF as a Service.
 - Virtual Network Platform as a Service.
 - VNF Forwarding Graphs.
 - Specific targets:
 - Mobile core network (EPC) and IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS).
 - Mobile base station.
 - Virtualization of the home environment.
 - Fixed access network.
 - Virtualization of Content Delivery Network (CDN).



- Virtualized EPC: Challenges/Opportunities

1. Independent network function scaling, e.g., data vs. control plane functions.

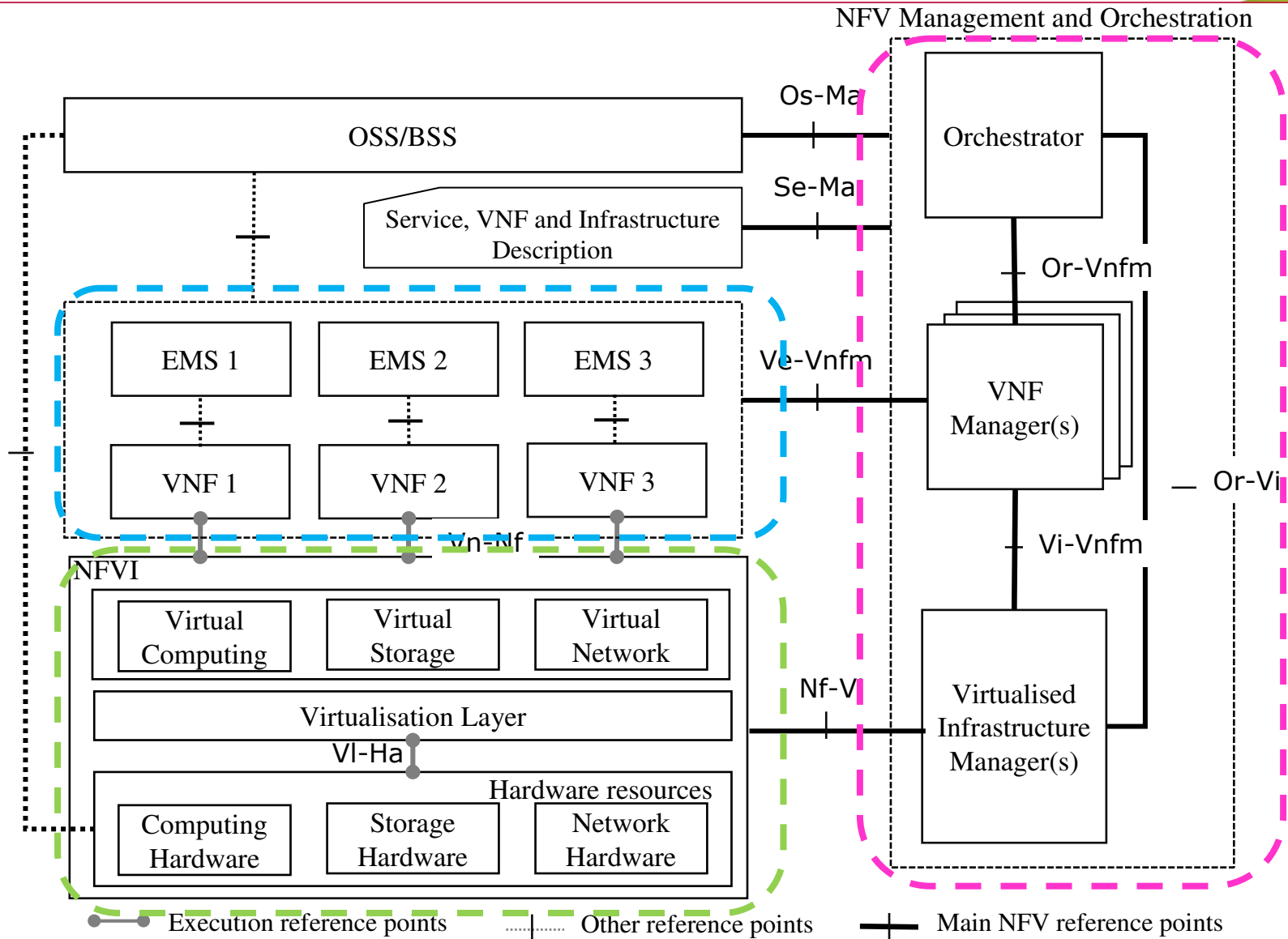


2. EPC deployment, e.g., single data center, over multiple DCs...

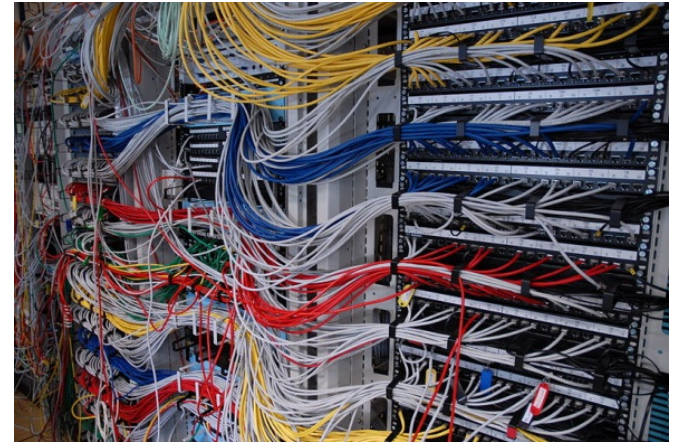
3. New resiliency schemes by utilizing VNF instance migration.

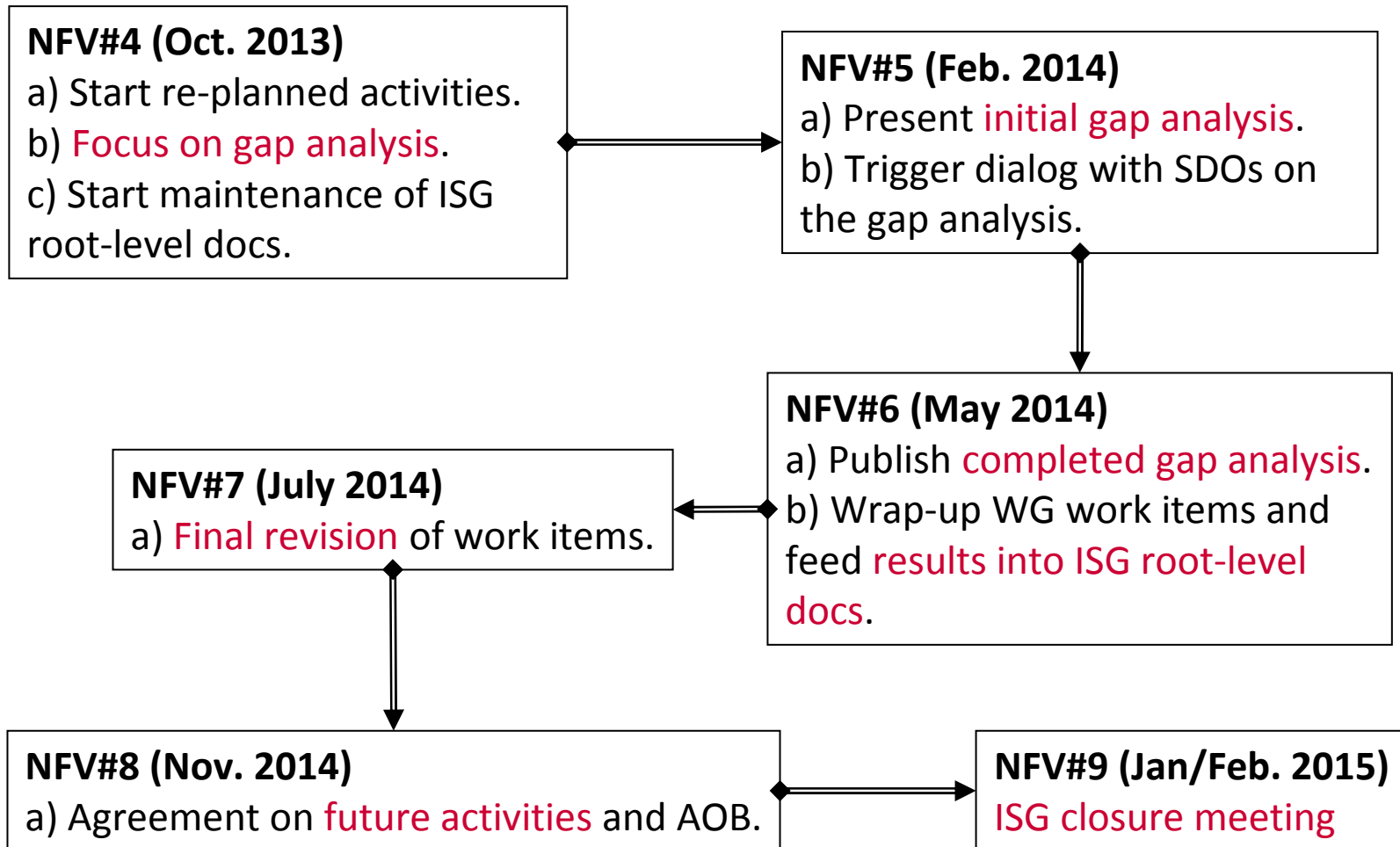
4. Alternative migration/co-existence paths: single vs. coexistence of separate mobile cores.

ISG Work Items: Architectural Framework



- Objectives:
 - Explore **technical options**.
 - Validate **NFV approaches**.
 - Facilitate **gap analysis**.
 - Encourage progress towards **interoperability**.
 - Encourage development of an **open ecosystem**.
 - Build commercial **awareness**.
- Multi-party: lightweight process and open to participation.
 - Simple PoC proposal process, with commitment to demonstration and reporting.
 - PoCs should address **relevant goals** published in ETSI NFV documents.
 - **Two vendors/manufacturers + one network operator** (ETSI NFV member).





- Gap analysis procedure:
 - Find the gap:

GAP



What we want

Develop information flow/model for each reference point.



What we have

Identify applicable standards (de jure or de facto).

- Target: future **standardization of reference points**.
 - Internal functional blocks no focus of standardization, but necessary to determine the specs of the reference points.
 - Considering non-functional requirements too.
- Each WG to **look after non-overlapping reference points**.
 - Any reference point to be internalized at NFV level (that is implementation option).



- Benefits of NFV: capex and opex reduction, flexibility, faster time-to-market,...
- ETSI NFV:
 - Pre-standardization.
 - Objective: define requirements, architecture and gap analysis for the virtualization of network functions.
 - Driven by network operator's interest.
 - 159 member companies (as of Nov. 2013).
- ETSI NFV ongoing work:
 - Just published end-to-end (root-level) documents.
 - Focus is now on proof-of-concepts and gap analysis.

Harmonize Social contribution beyond borders, across generations

Evolve Evolution of service and network

Advance Advance industries through convergence of service

Relate Creating joy through connections

Trust Support for safe, secure and comfortable living

HEART

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