



Operator requirements and use cases for automated networking

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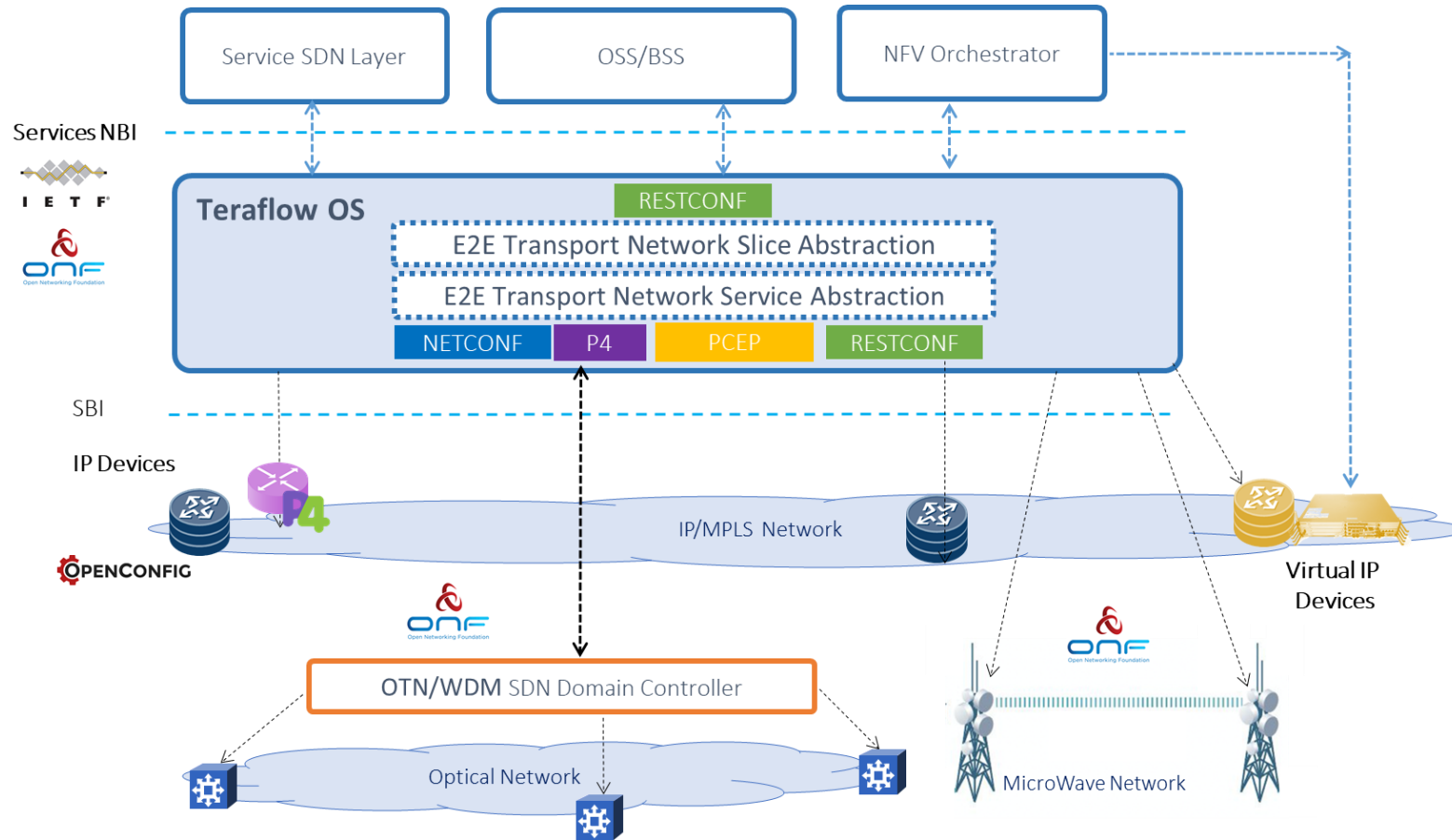
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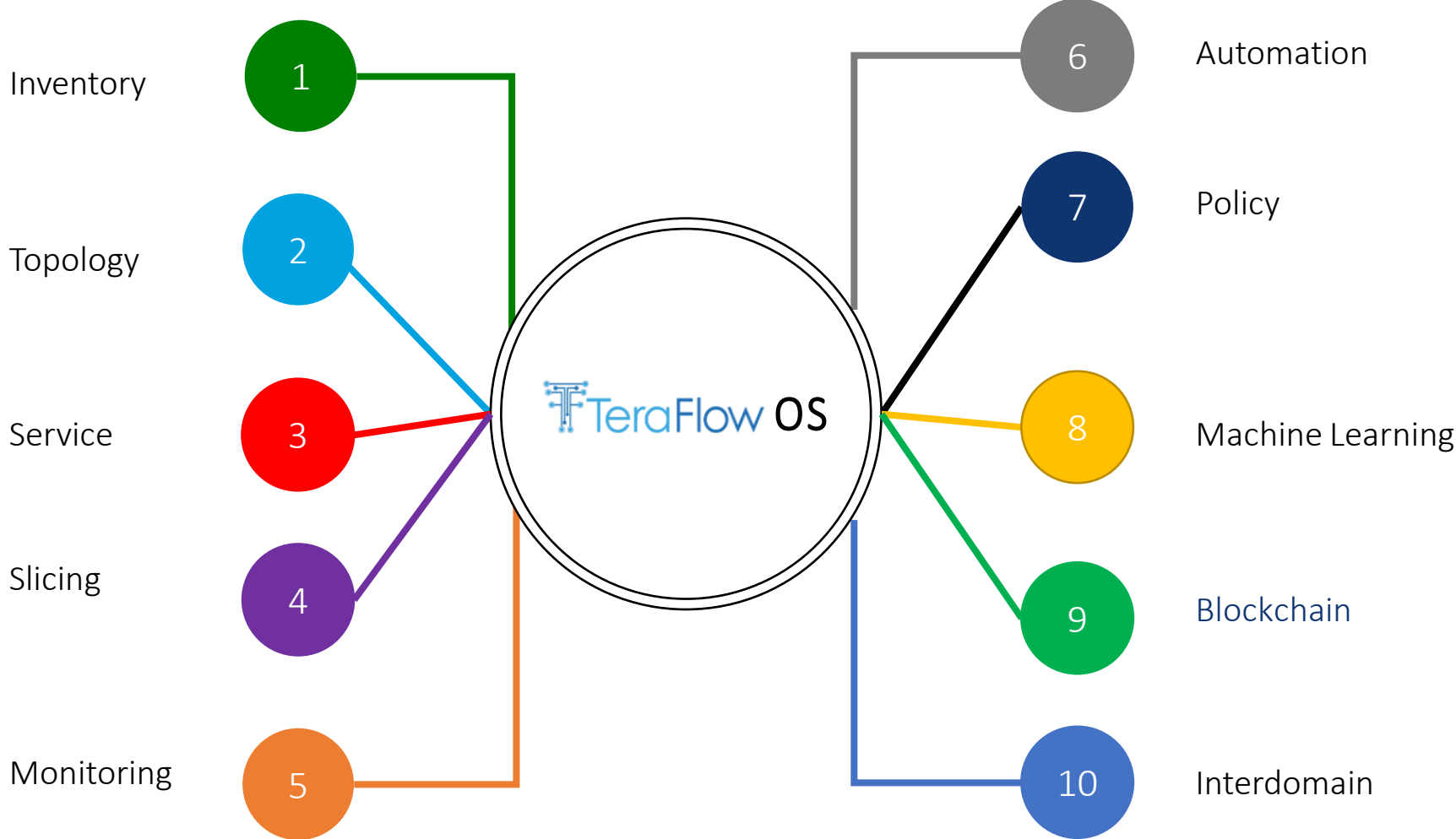


First Step: Open and Standard interfaces



- Vendor agnostic Transport SDN
- Service NBI enabling abstraction and open network programmability
- Multivendor device configuration based on standard SBIs

Use cases

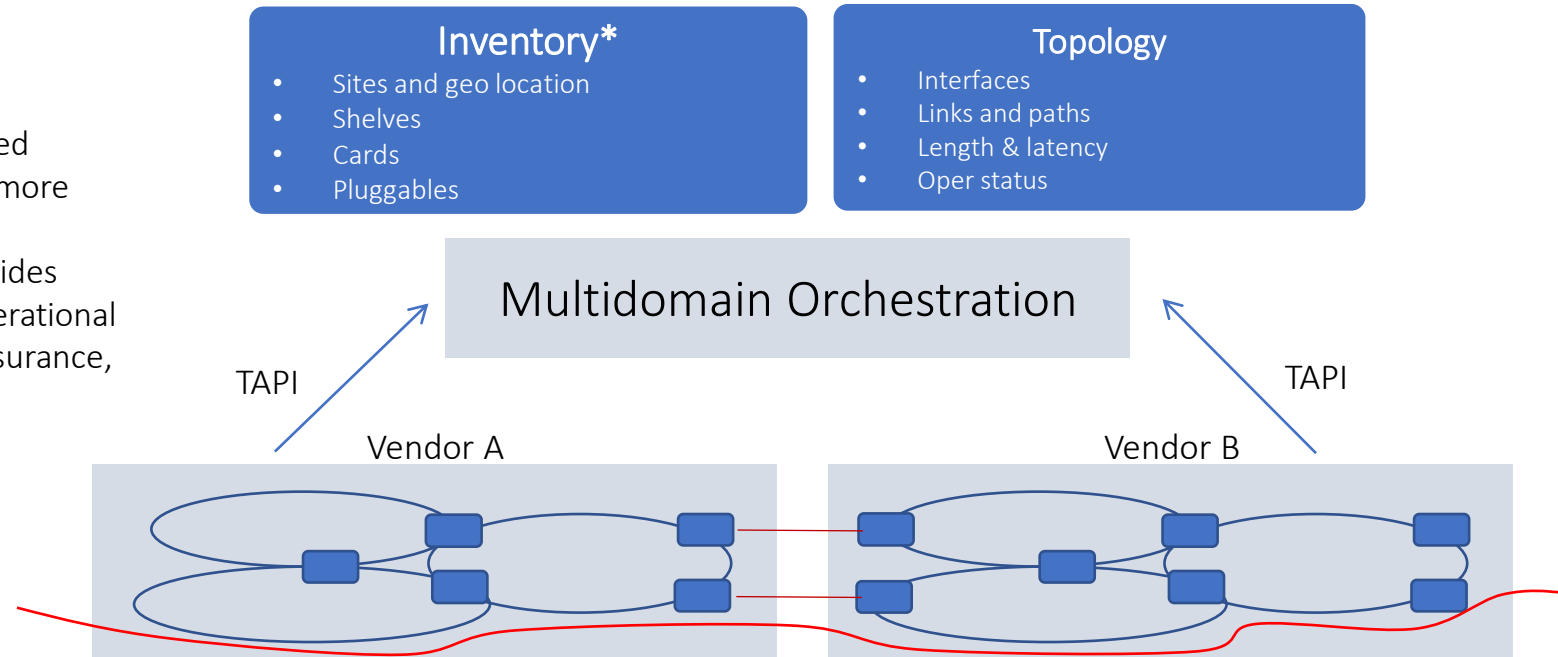


Use cases for automated optical networking

- Optical - Multi-domain Inventory and Topology Discovery
- Partial Optical disaggregation
- IPoDWDM automation
- Optical Slicing
- Multilayer planning and optimization
- Cybersecurity

Optical - Multi-domain Inventory and Topology Discovery

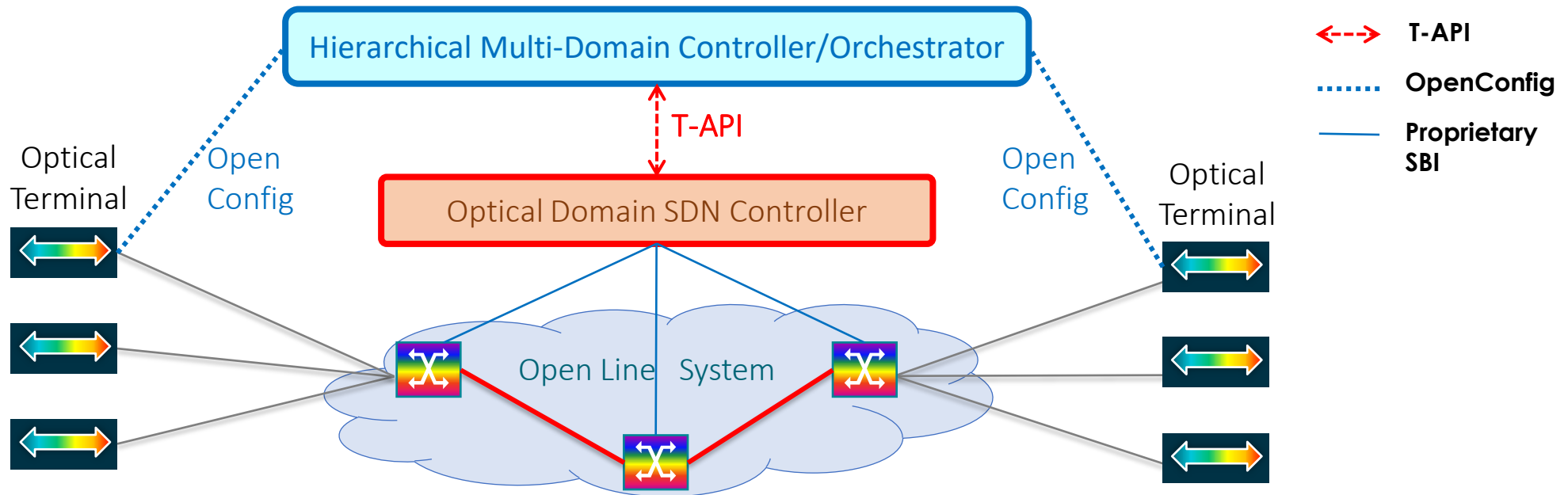
* It does not replace a centralized inventory system which holds more functions like stock control, design&assign, etc. yet, it provides reliable active inventory to operational processes like provisioning, assurance, maintenance



UC ID	Use Cases	Category
0a	Use case 0a: Context & Service Interface Points discovery (synchronous mode)	Discovery
0b	Use case 0b: Topology discovery (synchronous mode)	Discovery
0c	Use case 0c: Connectivity Service discovery (synchronous mode)	Discovery
4a	Use case 4a: Introduction of references to external inventory model.	Inventory
4b	Use case 4b: Complete Inventory model for NBI Interface	Inventory

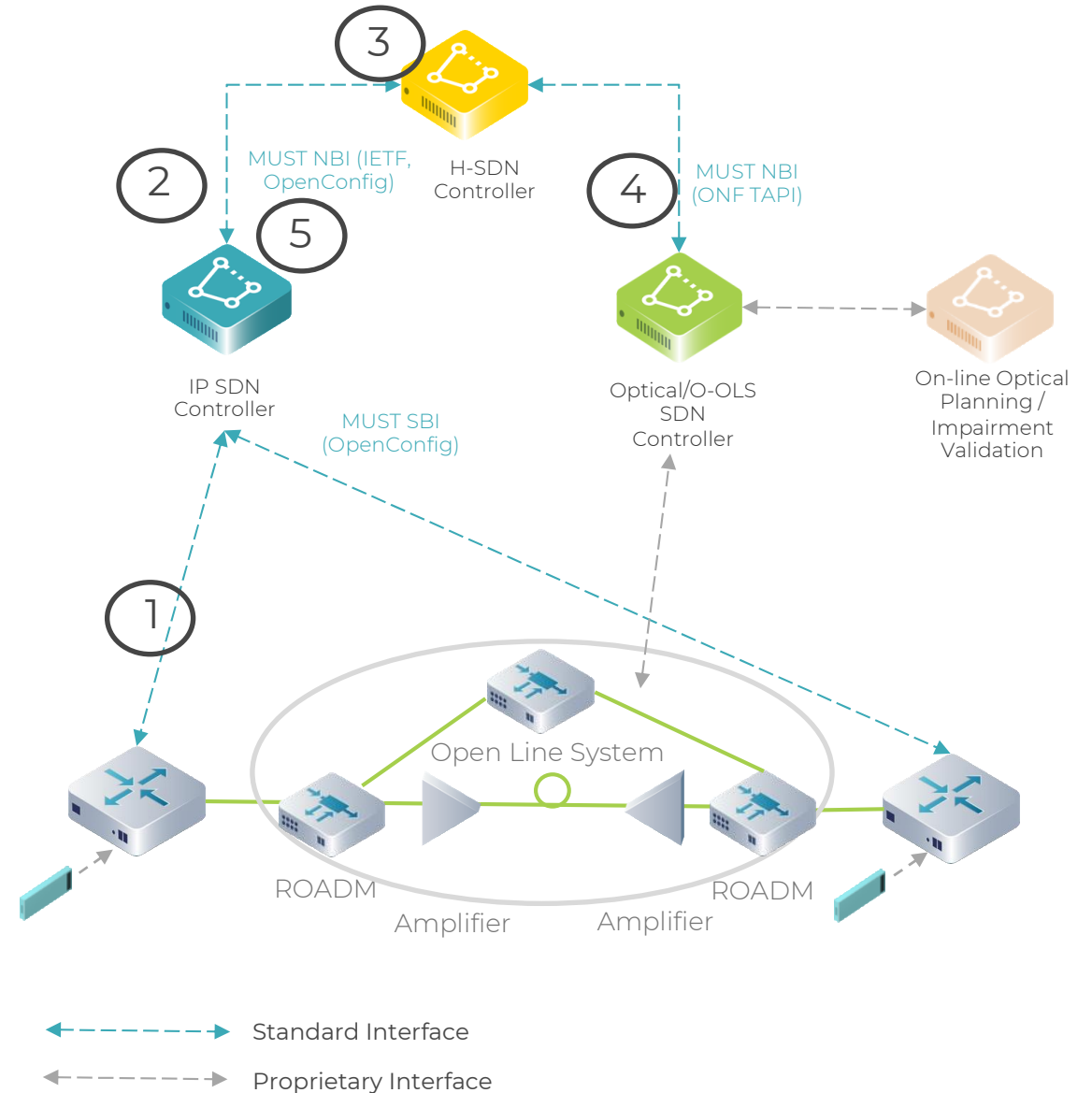
Partial Optical disaggregation

- Separation of the Open Terminal and Open Line System
- Automated control of disaggregated channels with open interfaces
- Already in production networks

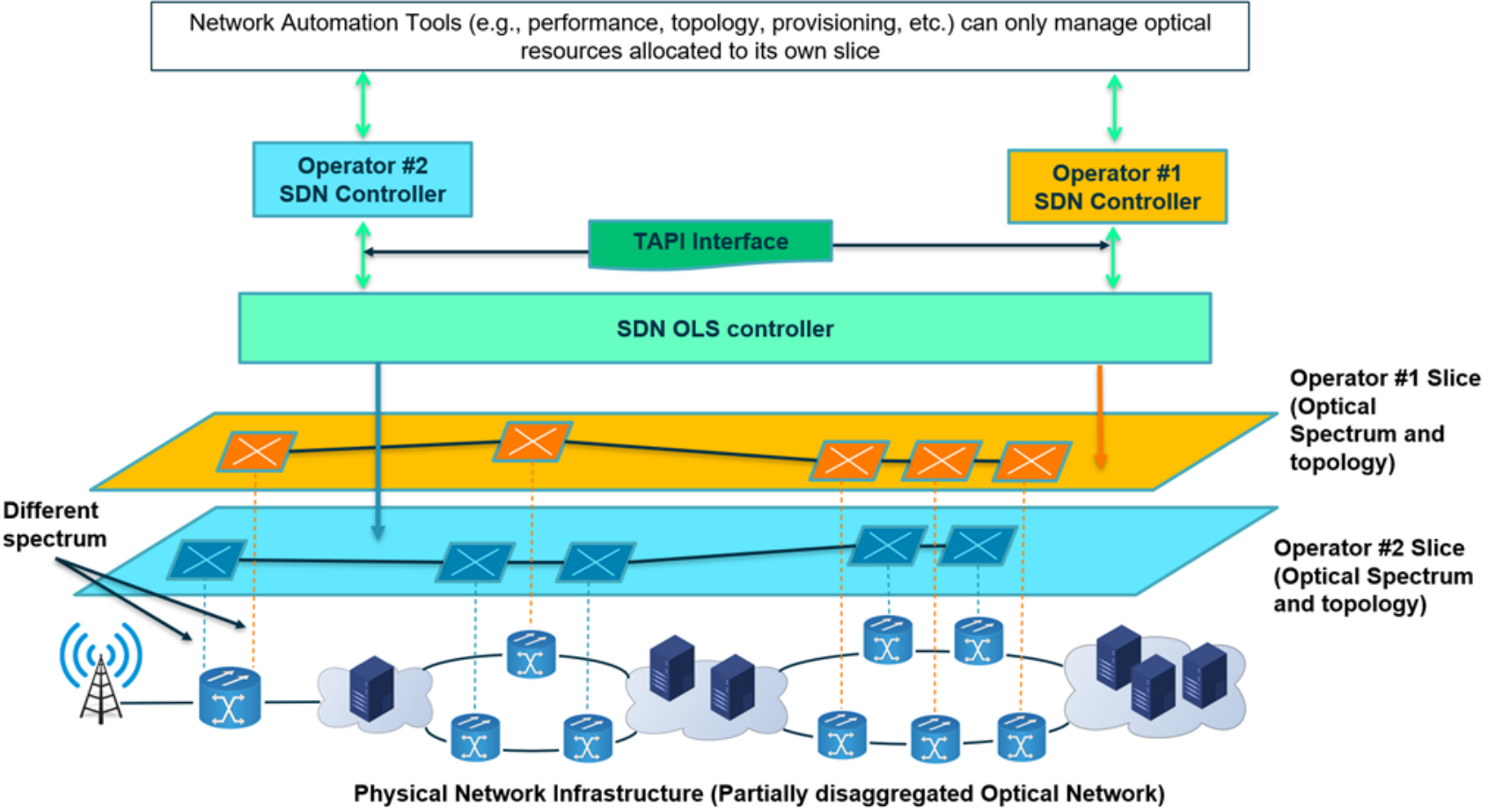


IPoDWDM Automation

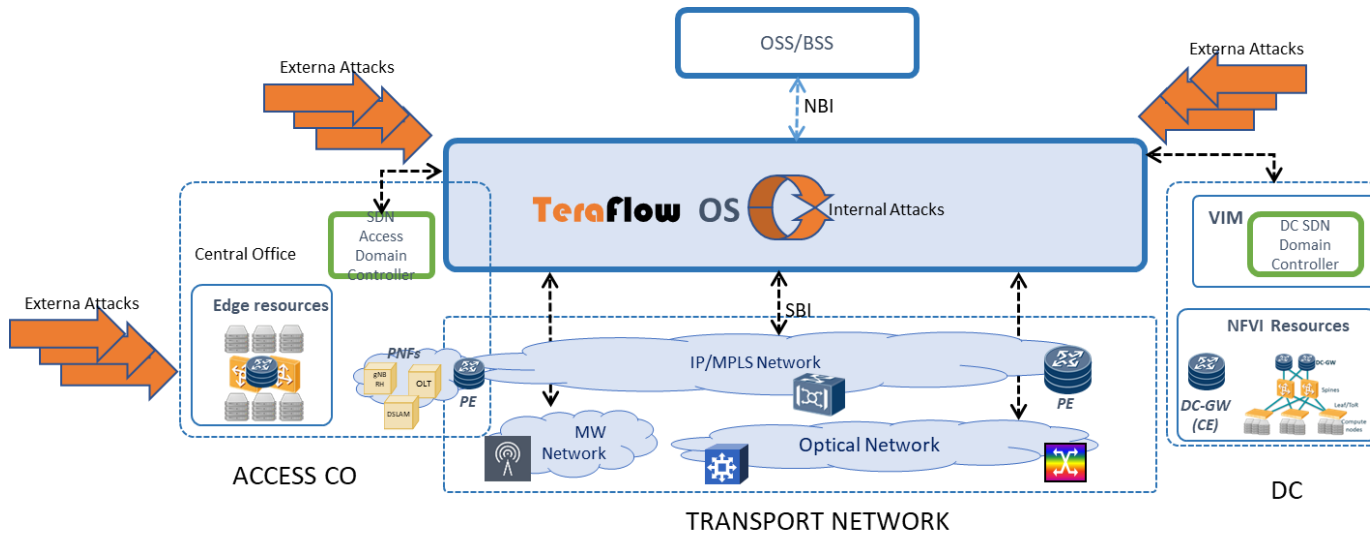
- Current management and SDN architectures deployed must be compatible with the introduction of the IPoDWDM paradigm shift.
- The SDN solutions foreseen must rely on standard and open interfaces.
- Out of sync problem
- Full management (provisioning, performance monitoring, troubleshooting, alarms, and inventory) of coherent pluggable in IP/MPLS routers over existing optical OLS networks (brownfield scenarios).



Optical Slicing



Cybersecurity



- A hybrid central and Edge ML architecture to benefit scalability and decrease latency problems
- Machine Learning (ML) to detect attacks at the optical, network and transport layers
- Protection against sophisticated attacks targeting ML components (adversarial networks)
- Reduce ML complexity using AutoML techniques

Conclusions

- Open and standard interfaces are enabling a wide variety of automation use cases in multivendor networks
- Network programmability is key to optimize network resources for new service demands and applications

Acknowledgement

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