

Telefonica

Microwave POC overview and demo

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Leganés, October 19th, 2016

Telefónica
19.10.2016



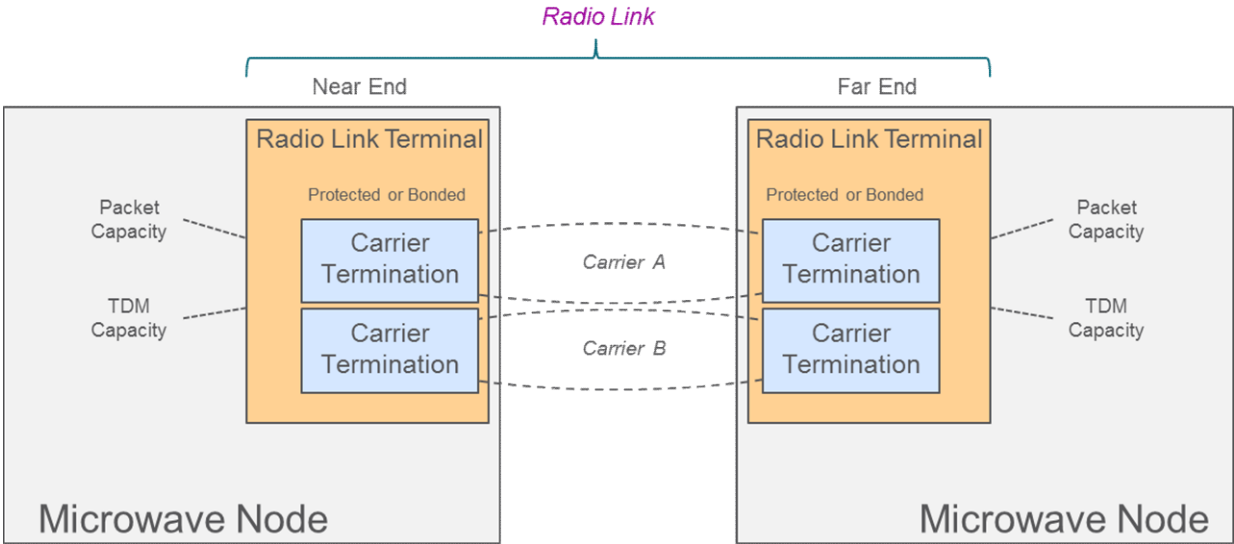
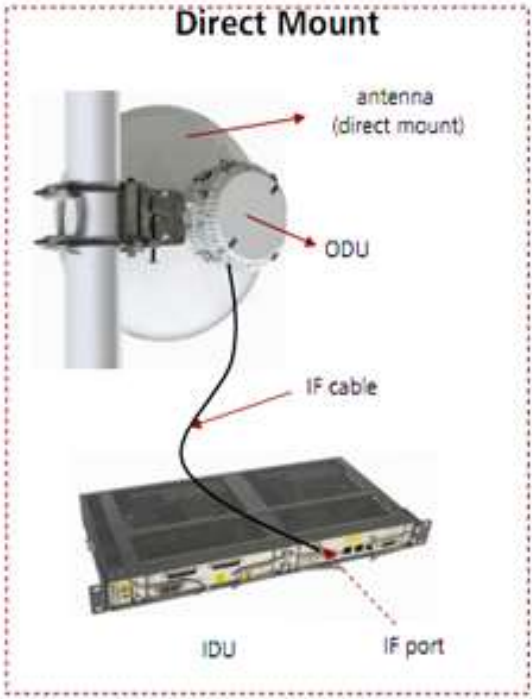
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- Conclusions and next steps

01 

Motivation and
Strategy

MW nodes



WE CHOOSE IT ALL_

Motivation, Framework and Opportunities for applying SDN for MW

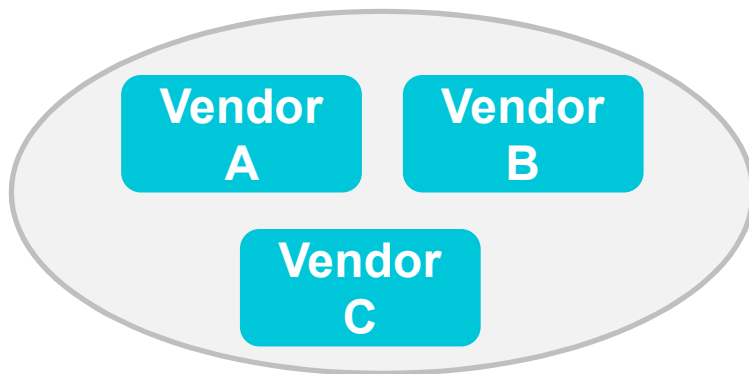
- Motivation
 - ✓ Road to simplification: No common way of controlling and managing Wireless Transport Networks (e.g. Microwaves)
 - ✓ Road to automation: No advanced control plane features for rich functionalities nor multilayer coordination (SDN as an enabler)
- Framework
 - ✓ Work to define a (unified and standard) control plane for Microwave systems
 - ✓ Multi-vendor interworking, multi-layer control, network-wide coordination
- Foreseen Opportunities
 - ✓ Common operation of multi-vendor environments
 - ✓ Innovative Ecosystem for deployment of advanced applications
 - ✓ Multi-technology / Multi-layer coordination
 - ✓ Optimal control of the networks, e.g., adaptation of the MW resources to the real traffic demand

The fundamental change of SDN for MW

- Network **programmability** as the capability of **installing and removing network behavior**, in real time
 - This is not just to populate software line code to simple switches or offering APIs
 - End-to-end network abstraction is required for true technology and vendor integration
- Network **services** to be **realized by programming instead of re-architecting** the network
 - Managing the network in an integrated/coordinated way, not as a collection of individual boxes/layers
 - Stress on service modeling and Information modeling, lately propagated through standard interfaces (Netfconf, Yang, OpenFlow)
- SDN brings MW logic out of the box

The fundamental change of SDN for MW

Proprietary Firmware



- Proprietary OSS
- Proprietary services
- Processing only in the NE

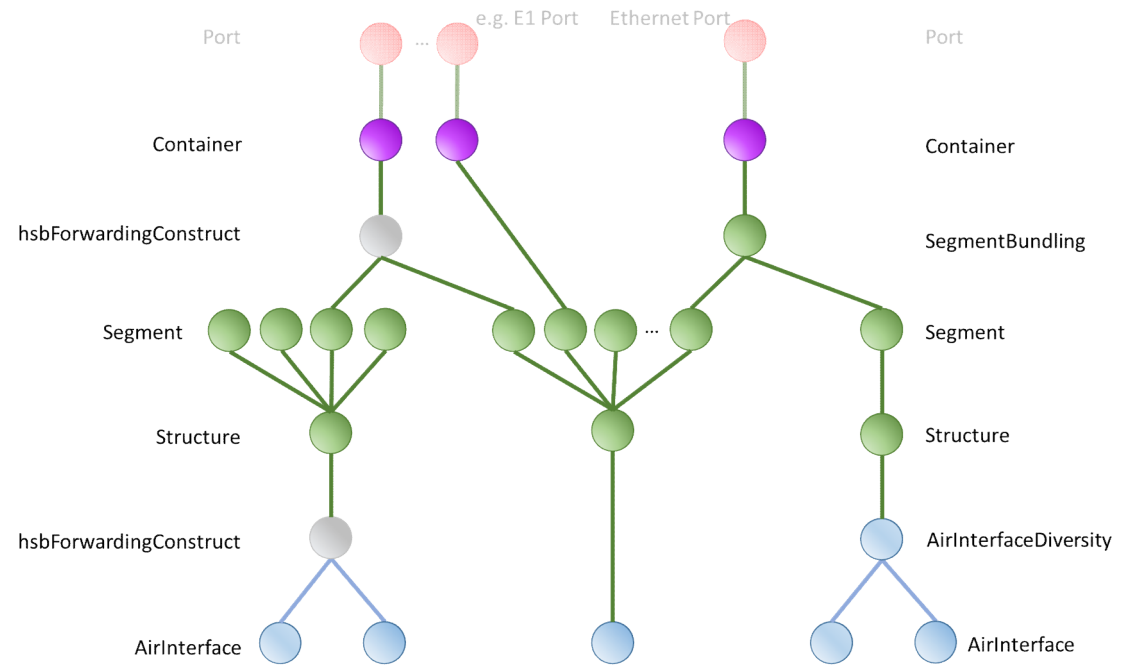


- OPEN Software
- One model for all OB's
- Fully disclosed to public
- Applications can be provided by any SW-vendor
- Processing anywhere (centrally or in-the-box)
- Provisioning anywhere

Short model description

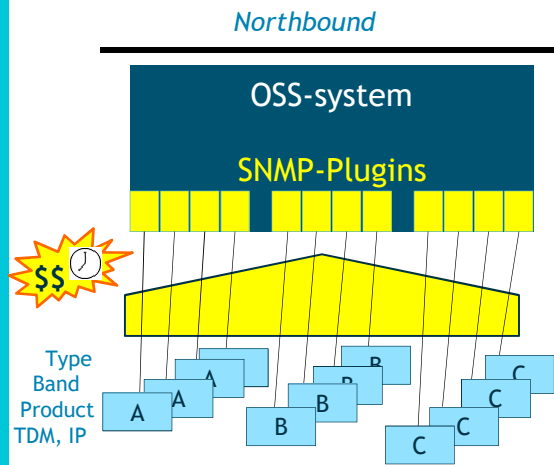
- The ONF-model handles radio interface and traffic allocation

- Container**
e.g. Packet Compression ...
- Segment Grouping**
e.g. Layer 1 Ethernet Link Bundling ...
- Structure and Segment**
e.g. PureEthernet, Hybrid-Microwave, CPRI+Ethernet
- Air Interface Grouping**
e.g. 1+1 Hot Stand-by, Diversity, XPIC, MIMO ...
- Air Interface**
e.g. Operator specific ID, Frequency, Channel Bandwidth, Adaptive Modulation, ATPC ...
- Status and Notification**
e.g. Current Modulation, Operational Status ...
- Performance**
ITU-T G.826 and much more about radio air interface



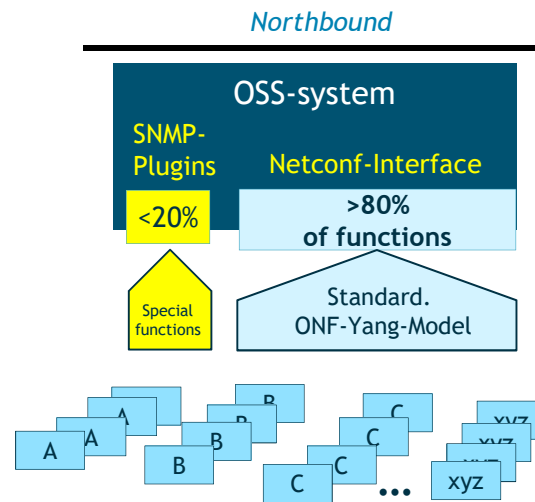
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Current Implementation process



- Every new MW-type requires a new implementation (software plugin) in the OSS-system
 - Invest for each new type
 - Implementation time

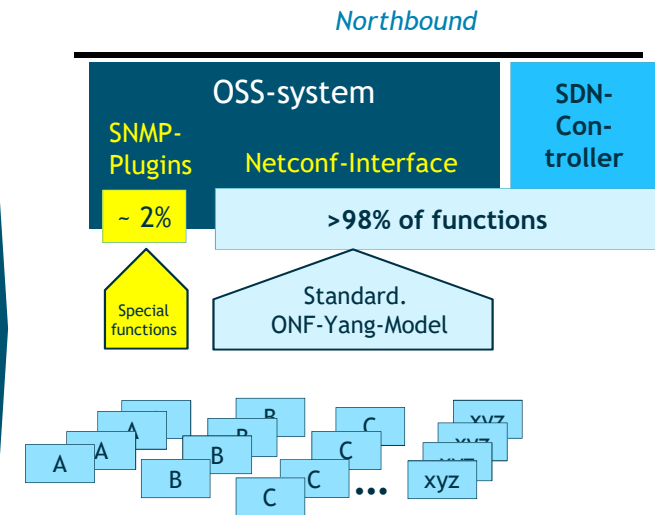
Step 1



- ONE Netconf-Southbound-Interface for all standard MW-functions
- Special functions with small SNMP-plugins

MW-vendors compliant with ONF-Model

Step 2



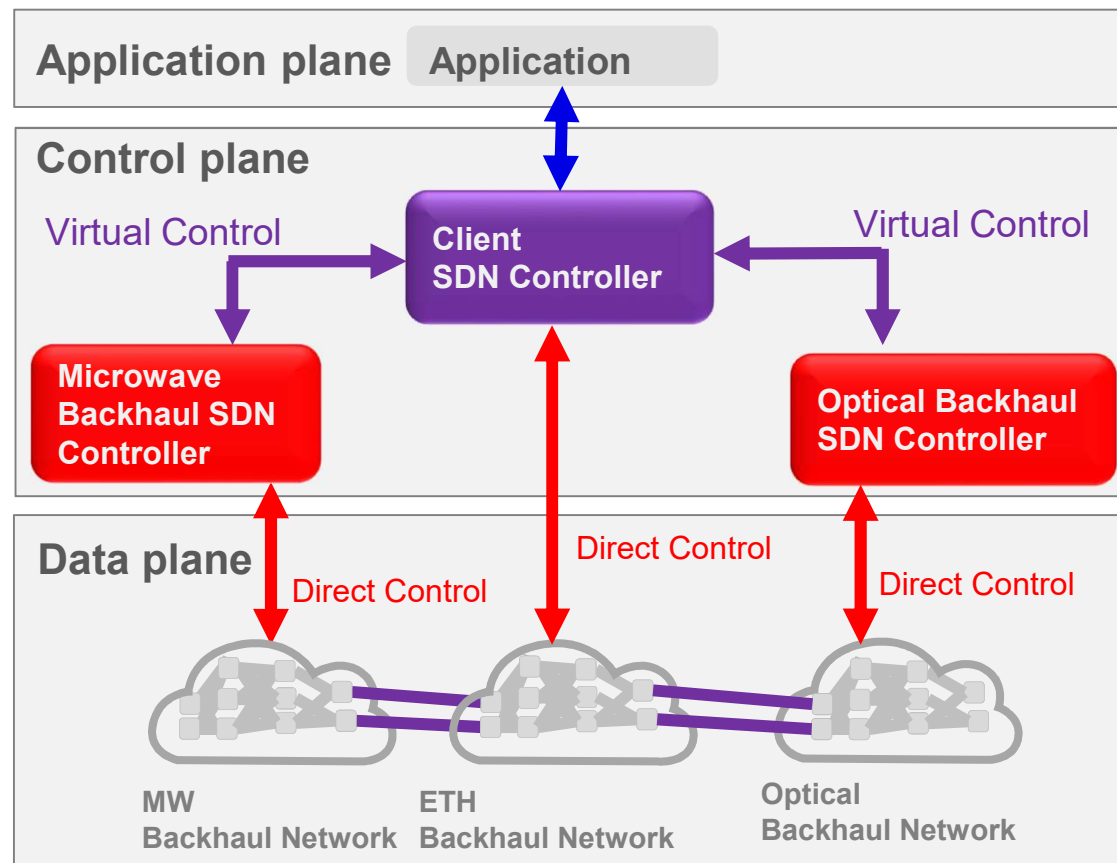
- ONF-Model is connected to a SDN controller with Northbound Interface
- Same provisioning of all standard functions independent from Vendor, Frequency band and product
- Only special functions via SNMP plugins to Northbound

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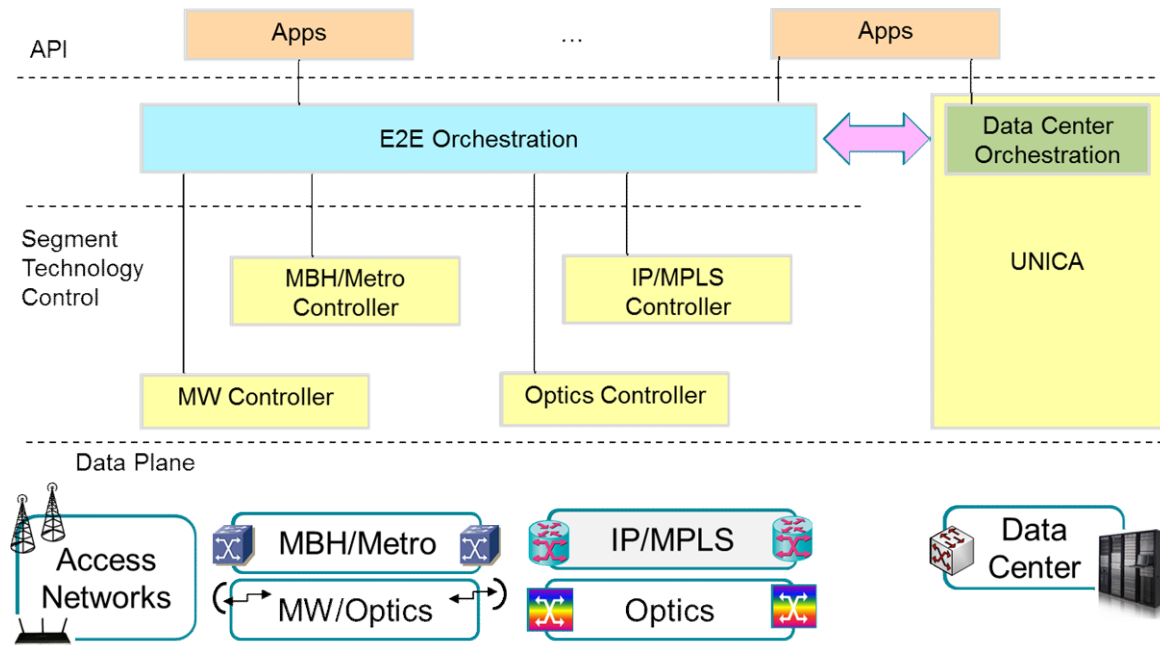
Mid-term target - Mobile Backhaul

- Separate, independent layers do not allow overall optimization
 - Multilayer approach for performing combined optimization
- Separated domains complicate the service provisioning and network adaptation
 - Interconnection of controllers for e2e optimization
- Separated control and management mechanisms require multiple interventions
 - Standard interfaces simplify heterogeneous device management

SDN control will allow the orchestration of the network resources



E2E SDN Orchestration



- Network and Systems decoupling
- Multivendor systems interoperability
- Network domains (MW, Metro-IP) combining network elements from different vendors

What is needed?

- Common SBI per technology for MW, Metro/MBH and IP. Mediation layer
- Common SDN controller per technology. Mediation layer in first deployments while a common SBI is defined.
- Standard NBI between towards current systems and controllers

02 

SDN for MW -
Proofs of
Concept

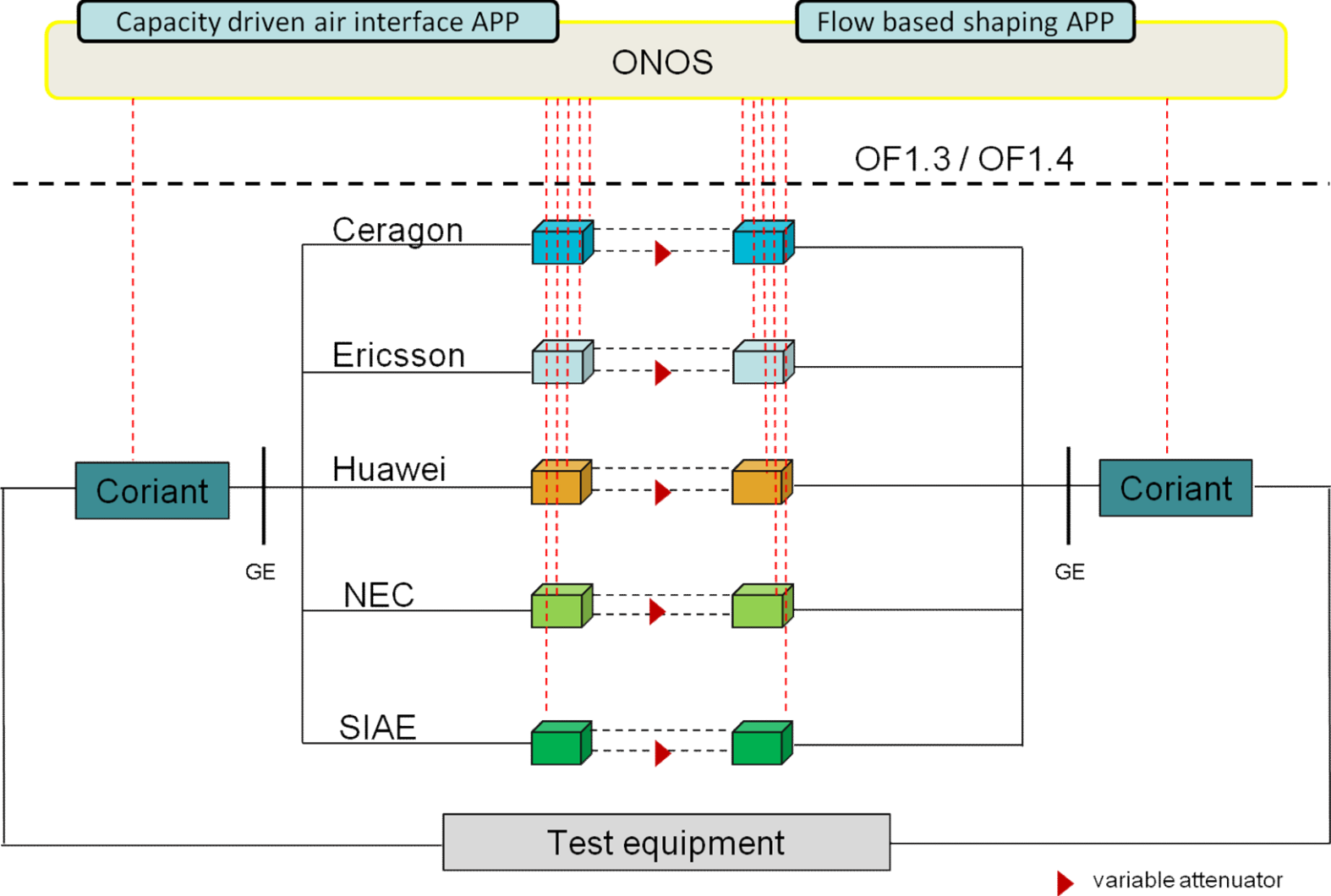
History of the PoCs

- First PoC held on October 2015, Madrid, organized by Telefonica
 - Focus on validating the concept of SDN for MW
 - Usage of OpenFlow and ONOS
- Second PoC held on April 2016, Munich, organized by Telefonica
 - Focus on validating Information Model suitability and Operational use cases
 - Usage of Netconf and OpenDayLight
- Third PoC to be hold on October 2016, US, organized by AT&T
 - Focus on completing the full implementation of the Information Model
- Fourth PoC foreseen for Q2 2017, organization and scope to be defined

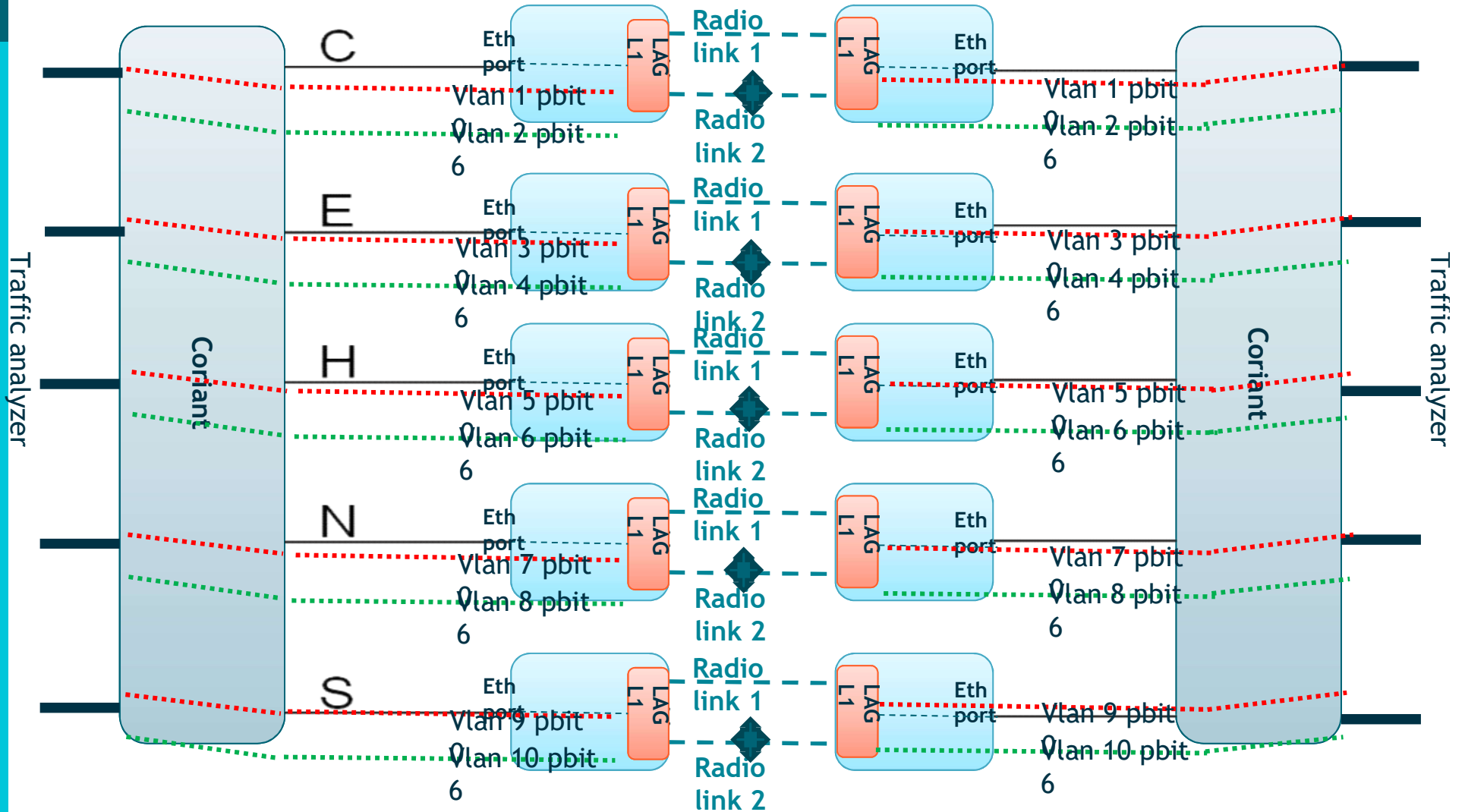
First PoC Use Cases

- Capacity driven air interface
 - ✓ It shows how the SDN controller optimizes the total power consumption in a wireless transport network
 - ✓ The controller disables underlying physical ports of wireless L1 LAG links when the utilization is below certain thresholds
 - The controller MUTE or UNMUTE physical ports (OFPWTIPPT_TX_MUTE)
- Flow basing shaping
 - ✓ Control of both wireless transport and switching equipment from the same SDN controller
 - ✓ The controller enables/disables policer on the router according to the observed wireless link capacity and some defined thresholds (OFPWTIPPT_TX_CURRENT_CAPACITY)

First PoC High Level Setup



First PoC Low Level Setup

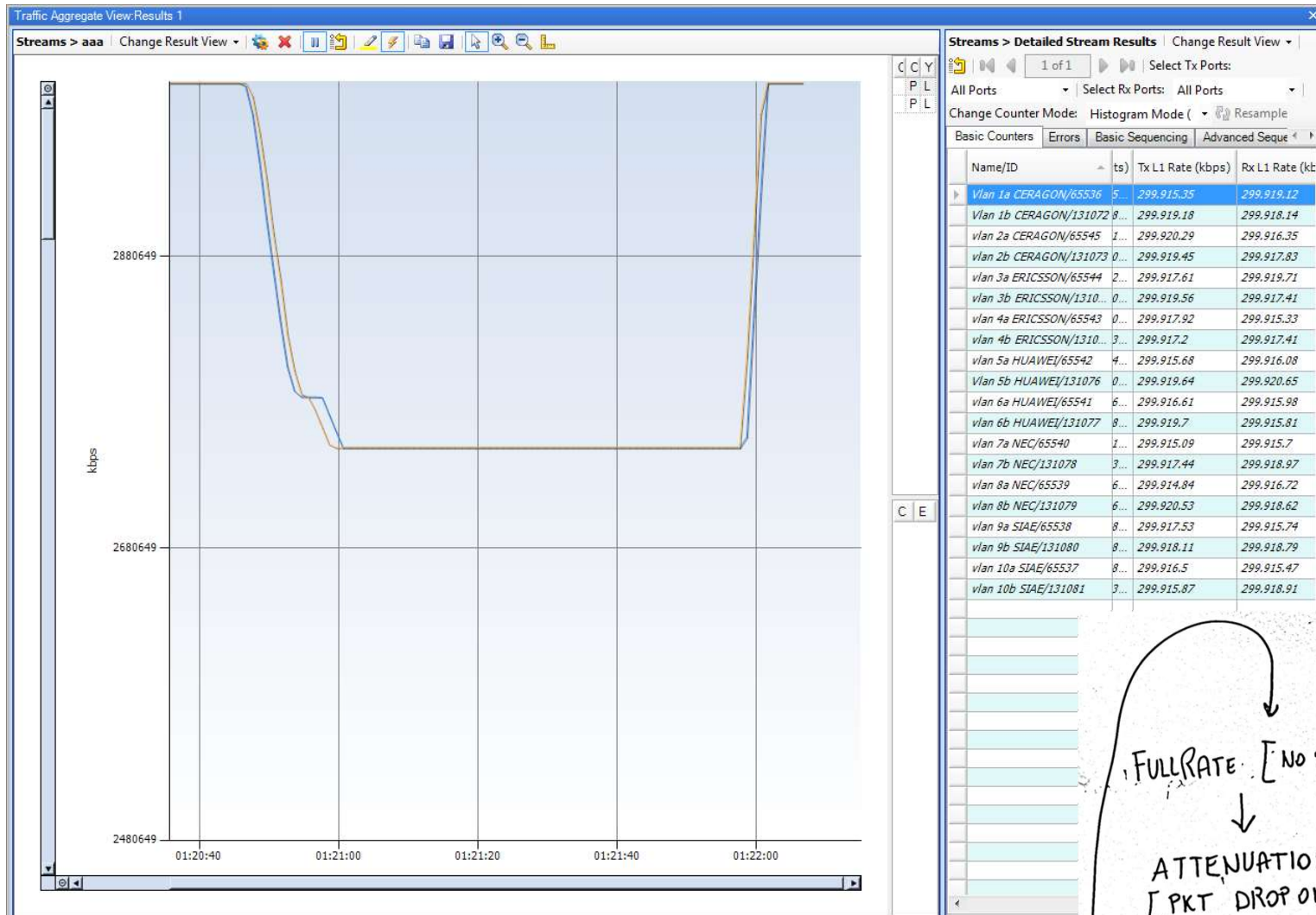


Topology representation

The screenshot displays the ONOS (Open Network Operating System) web interface in a Mozilla Firefox browser. The address bar shows the URL `192.168.0.100:8181/onos/ui/index.html#/topo`. The interface includes a navigation menu with "Open Network Operating System" and a "logout" button. A central network topology diagram shows a mesh of 12 nodes (switches) connected in a grid-like structure. A tooltip for the selected node displays the IP address `192.168.0.100` and the number of switches: `# Switches: 12`. On the right side, an "ONOS Summary" panel provides the following statistics:

ONOS Summary	
Devices :	12
Links :	30
Hosts :	0
Topology SCCs :	1
<hr/>	
Intents :	32
Tunnels :	0
Flows :	92
Version :	1.3.0

Traffic shaping



FULLRATE [NO PKT DROP]
 ↓
 ATTENUATION [PKT DROP ON RADIO]
 ↓
 SHAPING [NO PKT DROP ON RADIO]

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Inventory of Devices in the Controller

ONOS - Mozilla Firefox

WEB LCT - Login to 1... WEB LCT - Login to 1... ONOS Problem loading page

192.168.0.100:8181/onos/ui/index.html#/device

Most Visited Getting Started ONOS Login

Open Network Operating System logout

Devices (12 total)

Device ID	Master Instance	Ports	Vendor	H/W Version	S/W Version	Protocol
✓ of14:00000000a010ca0	192.168.0.100	12	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd	Open vSwitch	2.1.4	OF_14
✓ of14:00000000a010ca2	192.168.0.100	12	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd	Open vSwitch	2.1.4	OF_14
✓ of:0000000000000041	192.168.0.100	14	NEC Corporation	iPASOLINK VR	Ver. V0.0.0.0	OF_13
✓ of:0000000000000042	192.168.0.100	14	NEC Corporation	iPASOLINK VR	Ver. V0.0.0.0	OF_13
✓ of:0000000000000051	192.168.0.100	7	SIAE Microelettronica	ALCplus2e IDU	N50010 01.07.06	OF_13
✓ of:0000000000000052	192.168.0.100	7	SIAE Microelettronica	ALCplus2e IDU	N50010 01.07.06	OF_13
✓ of:0000000a25859353	192.168.0.100	5	Ceragon-Networks	OpenFlow 1.3 Reference Userspace Switch	Oct 9 2015 09:19:14	OF_13
✓ of:0000000a2586988f	192.168.0.100	5	Ceragon-Networks	OpenFlow 1.3 Reference Userspace Switch	Oct 9 2015 09:19:14	OF_13
✓ of:0000044e0623b228	192.168.0.100	7	Ericsson	MINI-LINK Traffic Node AMM 2p B R1E/A	CXP9010021_3 MINI-LINK_TN_5.3FP.1_LH_1. 5FP.1_R30E07	OF_13
✓ of:0000044e0623b40e	192.168.0.100	7	Ericsson	MINI-LINK Traffic Node AMM 2p B R1C	CXP9010021_3 MINI-LINK_TN_5.3FP.1_LH_1. 5FP.1_R30E07	OF_13
✓ of:00fa4e7872d16108	192.168.0.100	26	Coriant	8615	dev	OF_13
✓ of:00fac2758dd8859e	192.168.0.100	26	Coriant	8615	dev	OF_13

First PoC team

Vendors



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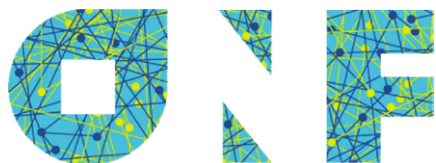
Controller



Organization and support



Standardization



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First PoC outcomes



- About
- Certification
- Technical Communities
- New

Press Releases

Open Networking Foundation Completes Industry's First Wireless Transport SDN Proof of Concept

Member Companies Test Open SDN PoC Developed by ONF-sponsored OpenSourceSDN.org Community

SDN AND OPENFLOW WORLD CONGRESS, Düsseldorf, Germany, October 13, 2015 – The Open Networking Foundation (ONF), a non-profit organization dedicated to accelerating the adoption of open Software-Defined Networking (SDN), has completed the industry's first multi-vendor Wireless Transport SDN Proof of Concept (PoC). Furthering ONF's goal of promoting greater commercial adoption of SDN, the PoC was designed to encourage the development, testing, and implementation of open SDN for Wireless Transport and to demonstrate multi-layer optimization on an open SDN infrastructure. This PoC originated in ONF's Open Transport Working Group and evolved from a specification into an open source software project in the OpenSourceSDN.org community that ONF sponsors and that is open to the public.

ONF member companies Ceragon Networks, Coriant, Ericsson, Huawei, NEC and SM Optics (SIAE MICROELETRONICA group) participated in the PoC testing, held October 7-9, 2015 in Madrid. Participating member companies provided the networking equipment and software consistent with the SDN architecture and leveraged the Open Network Operating System (ONOS) open source SDN controller. Testing was hosted by Telefónica and IMDEA Networks Institute, with support from Universidad Carlos III de Madrid.

ONF Press release

<https://www.opennetworking.org/news-and-events/press-releases/2572-open-networking-foundation-completes-industry-s-first-wireless-transport-sdn-proof-of-concept>

PoC Video

<https://youtu.be/1Y3MeGLANJ4>



Wireless Transport SDN Proof of Concept White Paper

V1.0
2015-10-09

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4.2 Test Configuration	9
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5.1 General Test Result	9
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Wireless Transport SDN PoC White Paper

https://www.opennetworking.org/images/stories/downloads/sdn-resources/white-papers/ONF_Microwave_SDN_PoC_White_Paper%20v1.0.pdf

ONOS Applications

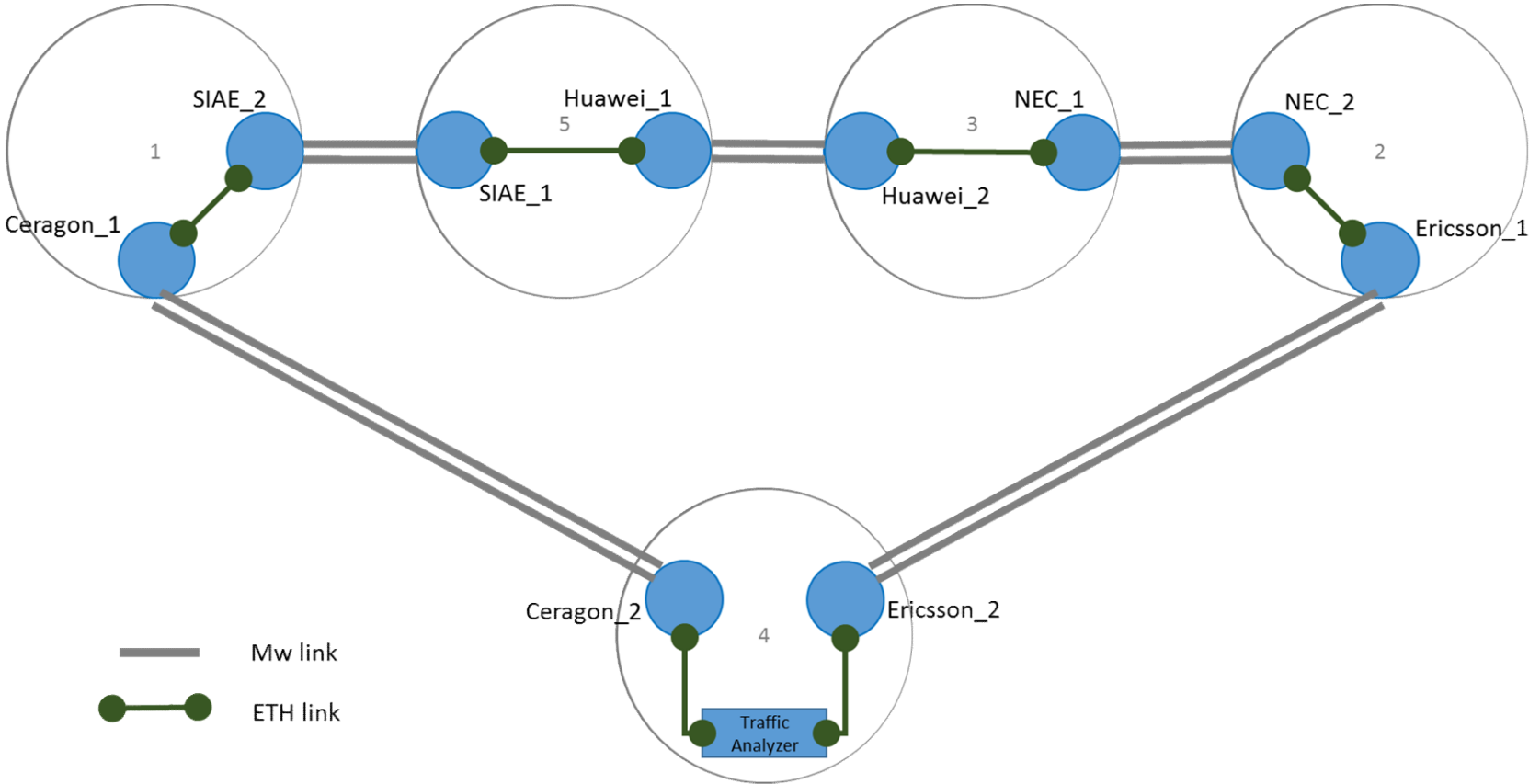
From First PoC to Second PoC

- **Extending the MW information model** to cover a broader set of attributes (e.g. configuration, events, performance information)
- **Aligning the microwave model with the ONF core information model**
- Moving the focus from OpenFlow to **Netconf/YANG**, which is much **better in handling information models**
- Moving from ONOS to **OpenDaylight**, since we needed **to develop a flexible and open MW NBI**
- Focusing on **re-usable applications**
- **Upstream all code and applications** to be used by the community

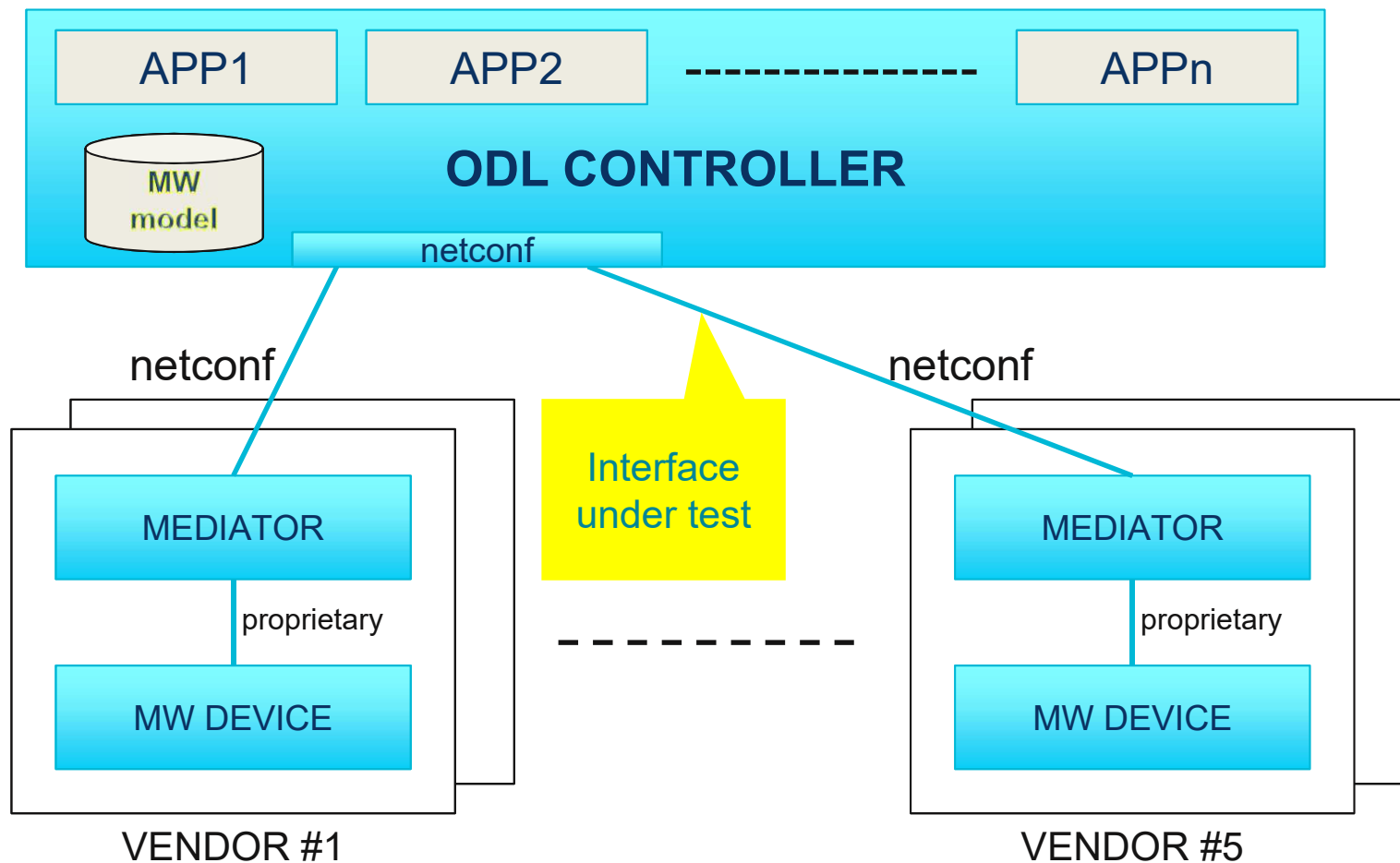
Second PoC Use Cases

- Detection and configuration of new microwave devices
 - Automated detection of NEs, making them available for configuration
- Detection of aberrances
 - Comparing the actual network configuration with external reference data, informing about aberrances and offer correction
- Detection and Visualization of the configured microwave network
 - Graphical overview about the momentarily configured network (= time variant in SDN managed network)
- Detection and Visualization of the currently effective network
 - Graphical overview about the momentarily actually effective network, highlighting deviations from the configured network
- Receiving and displaying of alarm information
 - Listing of events

Network Topology for the Second PoC



Network Architecture for the Second PoC



Second PoC Participants

- Operators, who provided content and organizational support:
 - Telefónica,
 - AT&T
- Microwave vendors:
 - Ceragon
 - Ericsson
 - Huawei
 - NEC
 - SIAE
- Integrators and Application Providers:
 - Highstreet Technologies,
 - Wipro,
 - Tech Mahindra
 - HCL
- Other Participants:
 - Viavi, ZTE, Deutsche Telekom

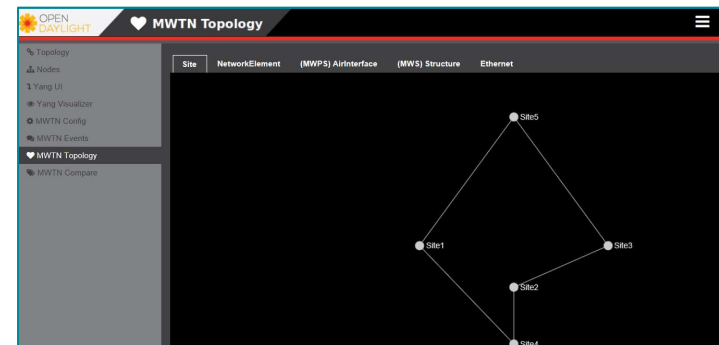


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Second PoC outcomes

- Report describing the PoC developments
 - https://www.opennetworking.org/images/stories/downloads/sdn-resources/technical-reports/Wireless_Transport_SDN_PoC_White_Paper.pdf
- Demonstration environment available
 - Opportunity to access the information model developments at this stage
 - It can be exploited positively by operators and developers to assess the viability of the model
 - <http://highstreet-tech.ddns.net:8181/index.html>
- Contribution of the already developed artifacts to OpenDaylight



Second PoC Applications

- APPLICATION #1: Usage of Opendaylight interface to Get node and interface parameters and check respect to planning:

The screenshot shows the 'MWTN Compare' interface for network 'ONF-MWTN-PoC-02'. A table compares 'Required value' and 'Actual value' for various parameters across different network elements. The 'Actual' column is highlighted with a red box and a purple arrow labeled 'ACTUAL'. The 'Required' column is highlighted with a red box and a purple arrow labeled 'PLANNED'. The table data is as follows:

Network element	Parameter	Required value	Actual value	Unit
Ceragon-11	airInterfaceName	airInterface.1	airInterface.1	
Ceragon-12	radioSignalId	71	71	
Ericsson-21	txFrequency	22307000	22307000	kHz
Ericsson-22	rxFrequency	23315000	23315000	kHz
Huawei-41	txChannelBandwidth	56000	56000	kHz
Huawei-42	rxChannelBandwidth	56000	56000	kHz
NEC-51	powerIsOn	true	true	
NEC-52	transmittersIsOn	true	true	
SIAE-71	txPower	23	23	dBm
SIAE-72	adaptiveModulationIsOn	true	true	
	modulationMin	4	4	symbols
	modulationMax	256	256	symbols
	xpiclsOn	false	false	

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Second PoC Applications

- APPLICATION #2: Usage of Opendaylight interface to Configure interface and node parameters

The screenshot displays the OpenDaylight MWTN Config web interface. The top navigation bar includes the OpenDaylight logo and the title 'MWTN Config'. Below this, a series of tabs are visible: 'NetworkElement', 'TerminationPoint', 'LayerProtocol', 'MW_AI_Config', 'MW_Structure_Pac', and 'MW_Container_Pac'. The 'MW_AI_Config' tab is currently selected, and a purple arrow points to it. The main content area shows the configuration for 'MW_AirInterface_Pac'. A green box highlights the following configuration parameters:

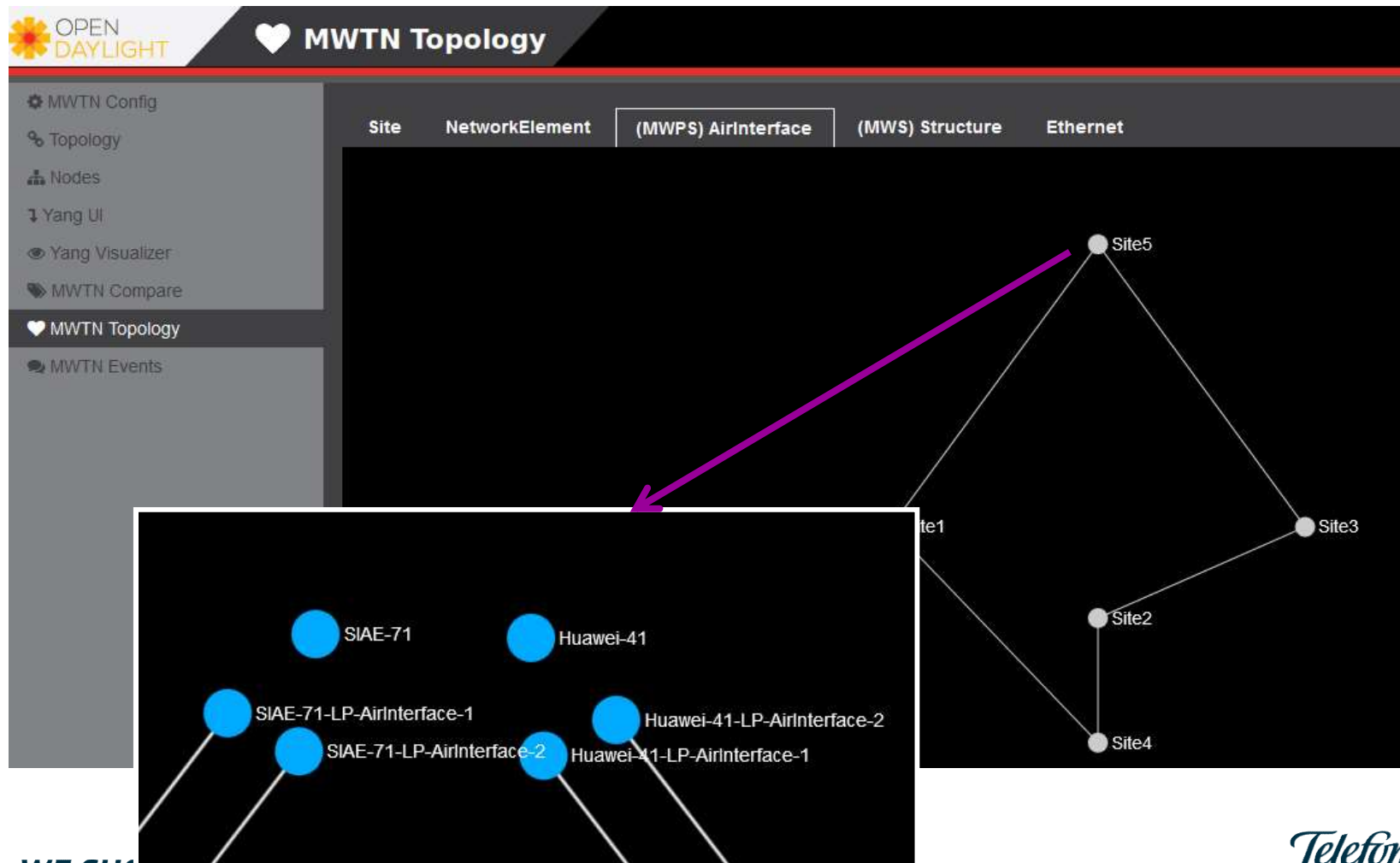
- deviceId: Ceragon-11
- layerProtocolId: LP-MWPS-TTP-26845
- airInterfaceName: Radio: Slot 2 Port 2
- radioSignalId: 12
- txFrequency: 15090000
- rxFrequency: 14780000
- txChannelBandwidth: 56000
- rxChannelBandwidth: 56000
- powerIsOn: true false
- transmitterIsOn: true false
- txPower: 20
- adaptiveModulationIsOn: true

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Second PoC Applications

- APPLICATION #3: Usage of Opendaylight interface to see deployed topology:



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Second PoC Applications

- APPLICATION #4: APP developed to get notifications/alarms from the network elements:

Microwave Transport Notifications

Websocket api :

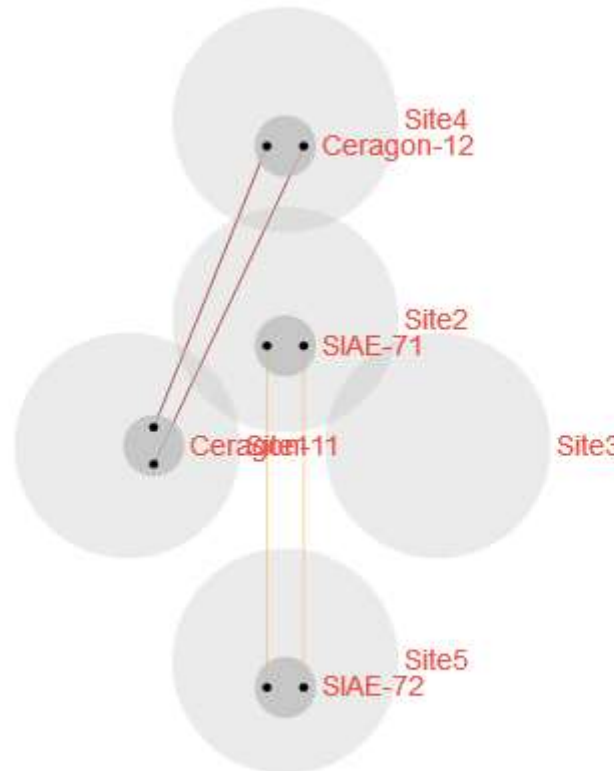
Object Creation Object Deletion Attribute Value Changed Problem Notification

SI No:	Notifications
1	You are connected to the Opendaylight Websocket server and scopes are : {"data": "scopes", "scopes": ["ObjectCreationNotification", "ObjectDeletionNotification", "AttributeValueChangedNotification", "ProblemNotification"]}

A new line will raise in case

Second PoC Applications

- APPLICATION #5: APP developed to represent graphically the topology and the connectivity among nodes:

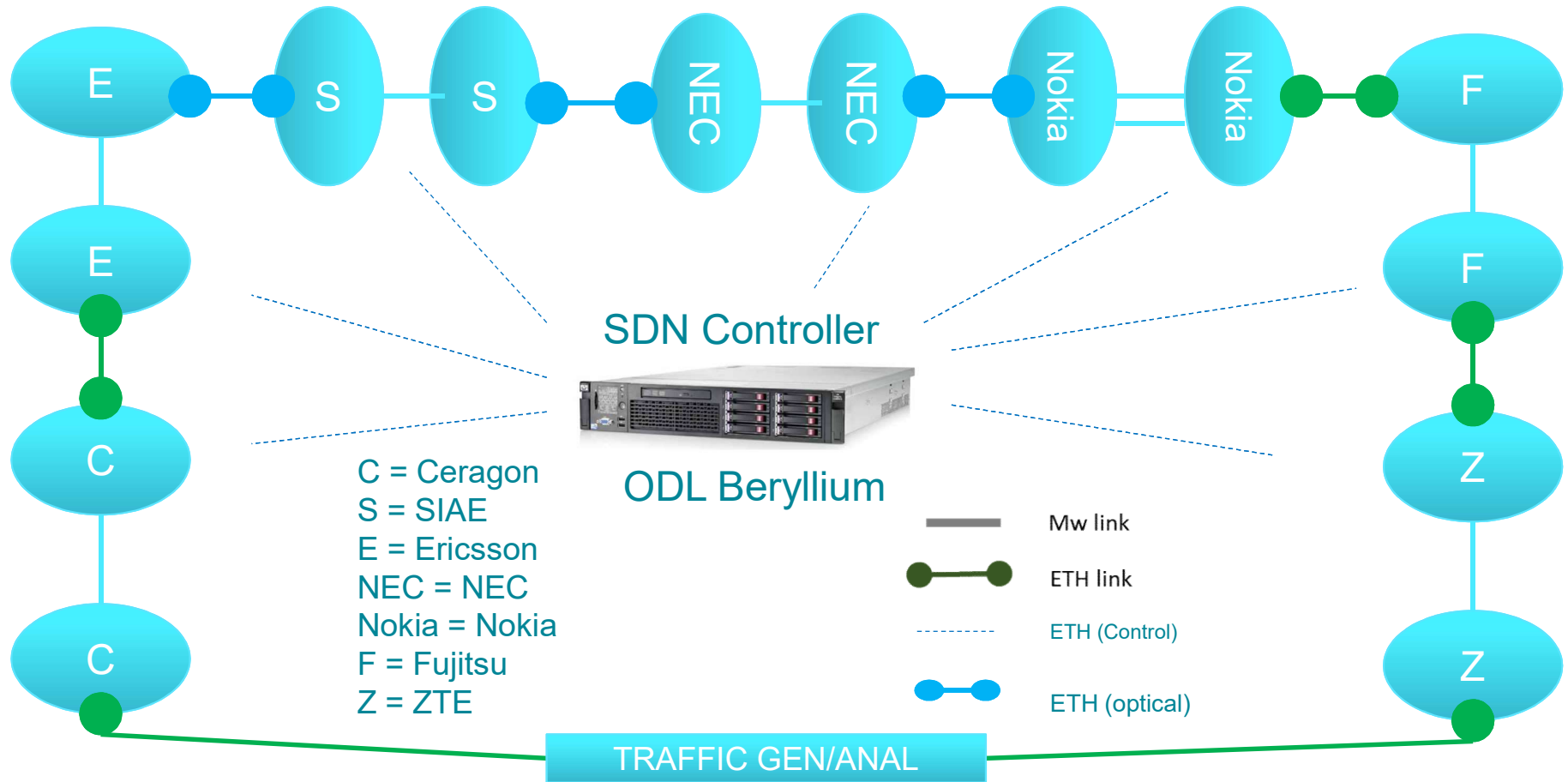


Third PoC



- Third Proof Of Concept (PoC) starting October 24th
- Organized by AT&T and hosted in the “Winlab” (Rutgers University) in New Jersey.
- Scope of the PoC:
 - Extend the standardized μ Wave/mmWave model in a multivendor microwave network from the so-called “Priority 1” attributes to be inclusive of Priority 2 and Priority 3 attributes as well
 - Re-execute the use cases herein carried forward from the 2nd PoC with the Priority 1/2/3 model
 - Verify/validate the extensibility of the Priority 1/2/3 model to mmWave equipment (both indoor and outdoor)
- Participants: AT&T, Telefonica, DT, Ceragon, Ericsson, Fujitsu, NEC, Nokia, SIAE, ZTE, Highstreet Technologies, Brocade, FRINX, Wipro,

Thrid PoC Set-up

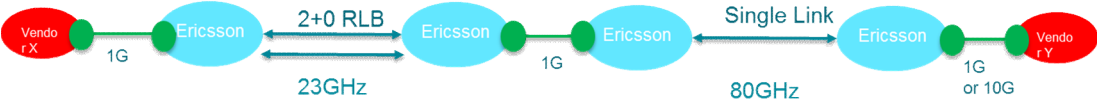


Set-Up Details

- NEC LINK:



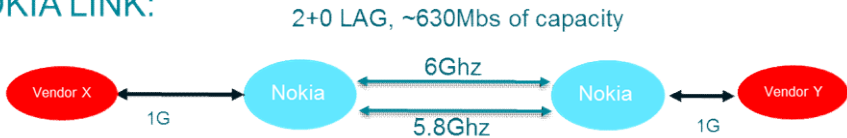
- ERICSSON LINK:



- CERAGON LINK:



- NOKIA LINK:



- SIAE LINK:

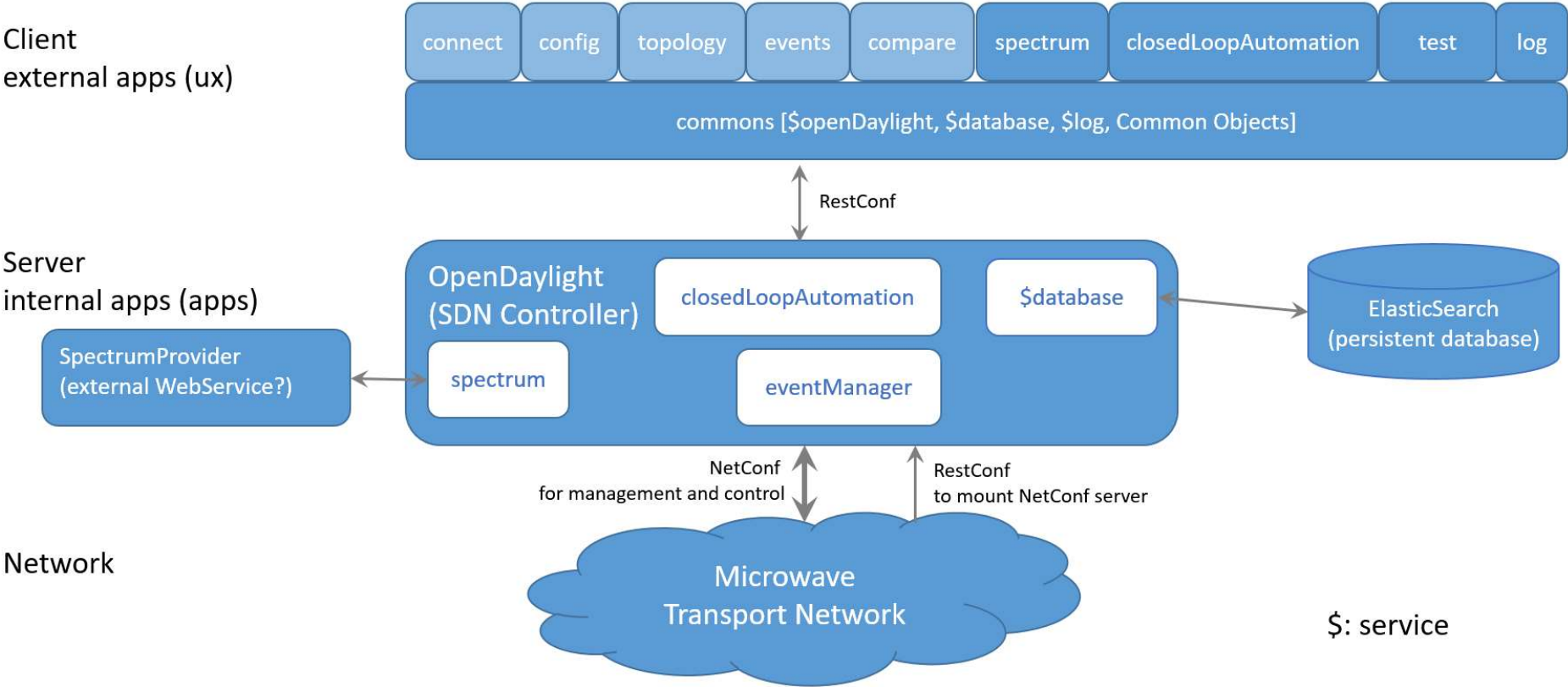


- ZTE LINK:



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Software Architecture



<https://github.com/OpenNetworkingFoundation/CENTENNIAL/tree/master/03-WTP-PoC/code>

Third PoC Use Cases

- Same use cases presented to second PoC
 - Detection and configuration of new microwave devices
 - Semi-automated configuring of microwave devices according to reference data
 - Detection and Visualization of the configured microwave network
 - Detection and Visualization of the currently effective network
 - Receiving, displaying and storing of alarm information
- New use cases:
 - Test automation -> automatic NetConf test of the model
 - Spectrum management
 - Closed loop automation (including performance management)
 - Event Management (improvement of the second PoC)

Log

The screenshot displays the 'MWTN Log' interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with options like Topology, Nodes, Yang UI, Yang Visualizer, MWTN Connect, MWTN Config, MWTN Compare, MWTN Topology, MWTN Spectrum, MWTN Closed-Loop Automation, MWTN Events, MWTN Test, MWTN Log (selected), and Chat. The main area shows a table of log entries with columns for Timestamp, Type, Component, and Message. The entries are sorted by timestamp in descending order. At the bottom of the table, it says 'Total Items: 41'. Below the table are buttons for 'Clear log' and 'Refresh'. At the very bottom, it shows 'Build: 2016-10-18 20:14 UTC' and a small circular icon.

Timestamp	Type	Component	Message
2016-10-19T09:32:38.759Z	info	mwtnTestCtrl	mwtnTestCtrl started!
2016-10-19T09:32:38.758Z	info	\$mwtnTest	\$mwtnTest started!
2016-10-19T09:32:30.534Z	info	unknown	mwtnClosedLoopCtrl started!
2016-10-19T09:31:00.853Z	info	mwtnSpectrumCtrl	mwtnSpectrumCtrl started!
2016-10-19T09:29:50.986Z	info	mwtnConfigCtrl	mwtnConfigCtrl started!
2016-10-19T09:27:39.821Z	info	mwtnConfigCtrl	mwtnConfigCtrl started!
2016-10-19T09:27:39.819Z	info	\$mwtnConfig	\$mwtnConfig started!
2016-10-19T08:49:32.618Z	info	mwtnConnectCtrl	mwtnConnectCtrl started!
2016-10-19T08:49:32.612Z	info	\$mwtnConnect	\$mwtnConnect started!
2016-10-19T07:38:28.692Z	info	\$mwtnCommons	Mounting Point deleted. Simulator-99
2016-10-19T07:36:21.505Z	info	mwtnConnectCtrl	mwtnConnectCtrl started!
2016-10-19T06:39:02.257Z	info	mwtnTestCtrl	mwtnTestCtrl started!
2016-10-19T06:38:42.622Z	info	\$mwtnCommons	Mounting Point deleted. Simulator-99
2016-10-19T06:38:32.721Z	info	mwtnConnectCtrl	mwtnConnectCtrl started!
2016-10-19T06:38:32.720Z	info	\$mwtnConnect	\$mwtnConnect started!
2016-10-19T06:38:26.027Z	info	mwtnTestCtrl	mwtnTestCtrl started!
2016-10-19T06:38:26.026Z	info	\$mwtnTest	\$mwtnTest started!
2016-10-19T06:34:18.094Z	info	mwtnTestCtrl	mwtnTestCtrl started!
2016-10-19T06:34:08.829Z	info	\$mwtnCommons	Mounting Point deleted. Simulator-99
2016-10-19T06:33:40.222Z	info	mwtnConnectCtrl	mwtnConnectCtrl started!
2016-10-19T06:33:34.796Z	info	mwtnTestCtrl	mwtnTestCtrl started!

Spectrum Management

The screenshot displays the MWTN Spectrum management interface. At the top, a red banner indicates an "INTERFERENCE ALARM!!!". Below this, a table lists various frequencies in kHz. The table includes columns for Id, Name, Connection status, Airinterface name, Radio signal id, TX (plan), TX (actual), RX (plan), and RX (actual). A mouse cursor is hovering over the TX (actual) column for the first row.

Id	Name	Connection status	Airinterface name	Radio signal id	TX (plan)	TX (actual)	RX (plan)	RX (actual)
99	Simulator-99	connected	AirInterface#1	98	14800000	?	14800000	?
99	Simulator-99	connected	AirInterface#2	99	-1	15000000	-1	-1
11	Ceragon-11	disconnected	AirInterface#1	11	14800000	?	14800000	?
12	Ceragon-12	disconnected	AirInterface#1	11	14800000	?	14800000	?
31	Fujitsu-31	disconnected	AirInterface#1	31	14800000	?	14800000	?
32	Fujitsu-32	disconnected	AirInterface#1	31	14800000	?	14800000	?
31	Fujitsu-31	disconnected	AirInterface#2	32	-1	?	-1	?
32	Fujitsu-32	disconnected	AirInterface#2	32	-1	?	-1	?
51	NEC-51	disconnected	AirInterface#1	51	14800000	?	14800000	?
52	NEC-52	disconnected	AirInterface#1	51	14800000	?	14800000	?
61	Nokia-61	disconnected	AirInterface#1	61	14800000	?	14800000	?
62	Nokia-62	disconnected	AirInterface#1	61	14800000	?	14800000	?
61	Nokia-61	disconnected	AirInterface#2	62	-1	?	-1	?
62	Nokia-62	disconnected	AirInterface#2	62	-1	?	-1	?
71	SIAE-71	disconnected	AirInterface#1	71	14800000	?	14800000	?
72	SIAE-72	disconnected	AirInterface#1	71	14800000	?	14800000	?

Total Items: 25

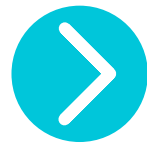
Configuration

The screenshot displays the 'Configuration' window for a 'Simulator-99' Microwave Physical Section (MWPS) LP-MWPS-ifindex1. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options like Topology, Nodes, and various MWTN views. The main configuration area is divided into two columns of parameters:

- Left Column:**
 - Air interface name: AirInterface#1234
 - Transmit frequency: 14800000 KHZ
 - txChannelBandwidth: 28000000 KHZ
 - polarization: horizontal
 - receiversOn:
 - encryptionOn:
 - adaptiveModulationOn:
 - modulationMax: -1 symbols
 - alicOn:
 - atpcThreshUpper: 99 dBm
 - autoFreqSelectsOn:
 - modulationOn:
 - maintenanceTimer: 30 s
- Right Column:**
 - Radio signal identifier: 97
 - Receive frequency: 14800000 KHZ
 - rxChannelBandwidth: 28000000 KHZ
 - powerisOn:
 - transmittersOn:
 - txPower: 10 dBm
 - cryptographicKey: *****
 - modulationMin: -1 symbols
 - xpiclsOn:
 - mimolsOn:
 - atpcIsOn:
 - atpcThreshLower: 99 dBm
 - autoFreqSelectRange: -1 channels
 - loopBacksOn:

Buttons for 'Apply' and 'Close' are located at the bottom right of the configuration window.

03



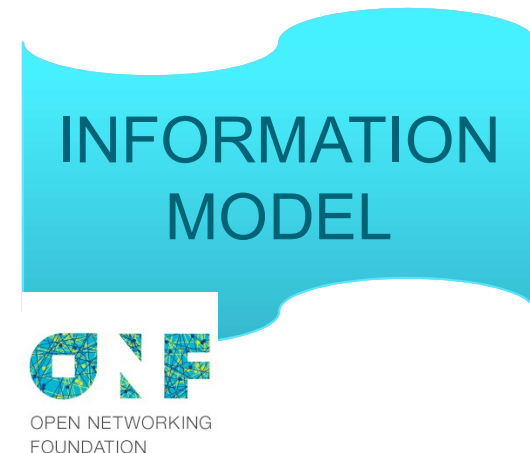
ONF Information
Model

Information Model

<https://github.com/OpenNetworkingFoundation/CENTENNIAL/tree/master/03-WTP-PoC/models>

Information model is the key for the work being done:

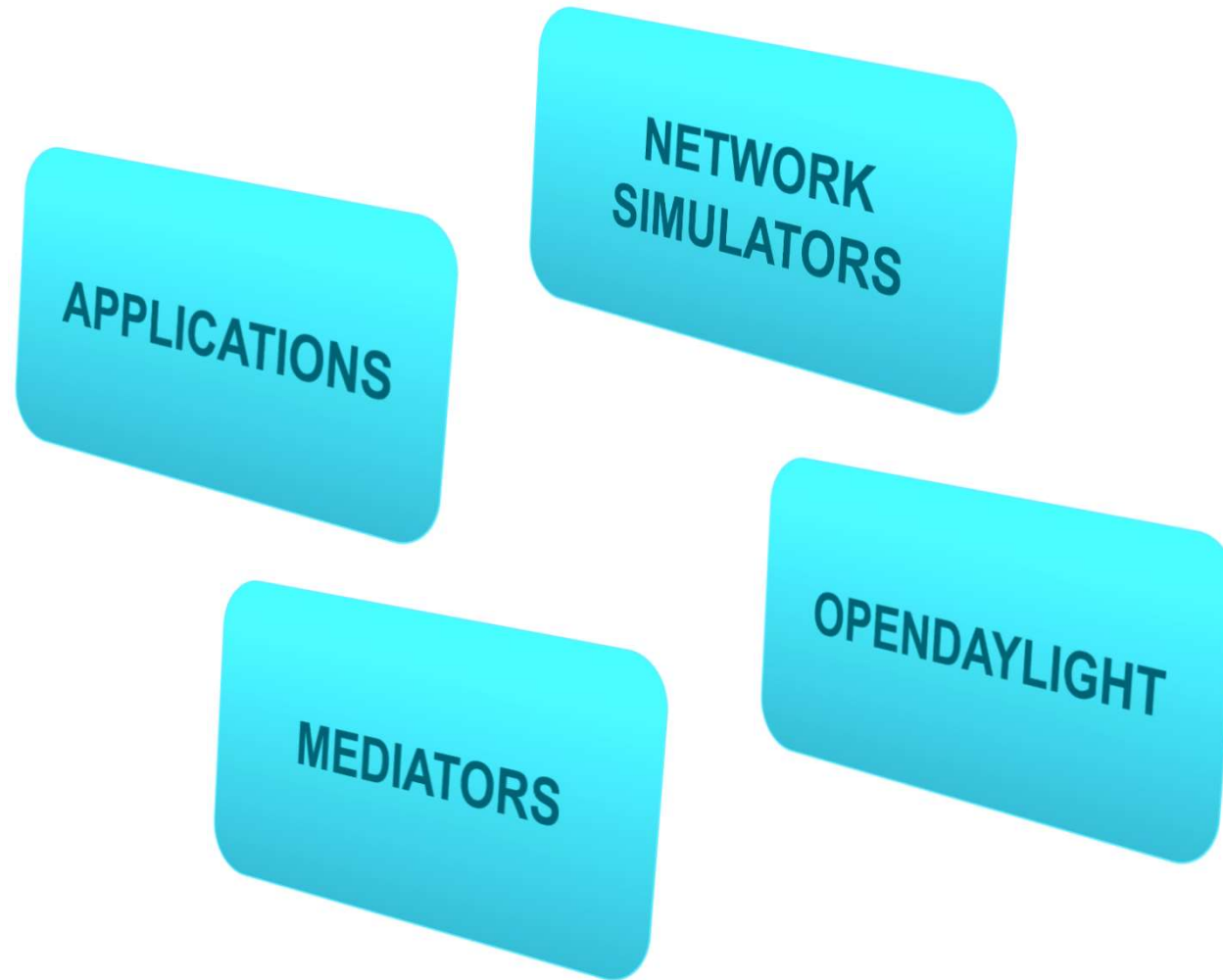
- It is operator-driven
- It incorporates inputs from all key MW vendors
- It provides the ability to read/configure attributes and alarms/PMs handling
- It includes around 350 MW attributes
- A subset of 64 priority 1 attributes was covered by 2nd MW PoC
- The complete model is intended to be tested in 3rd PoC



ONF vs IETF

- ONF is working on SDN for MW since 2013
 - PoCs done, SW developed, Info Model defined
 - Mature work, real MW community, all Telefonica vendors represented
- Very recently (March 2016) some vendors have presented an alternative model in IETF
 - No real MW community in IETF
 - Set-up of a Design Team for start drafting the model
 - Telefonica participating to avoid standards fragmentation (problem statement and gap analysis)
- Next actions:
 - Foster the public release of the ONF model
 - Ensure alignment in IETF and ONF (avoiding overlaps and contradictions)

Building Blocks



Building blocks



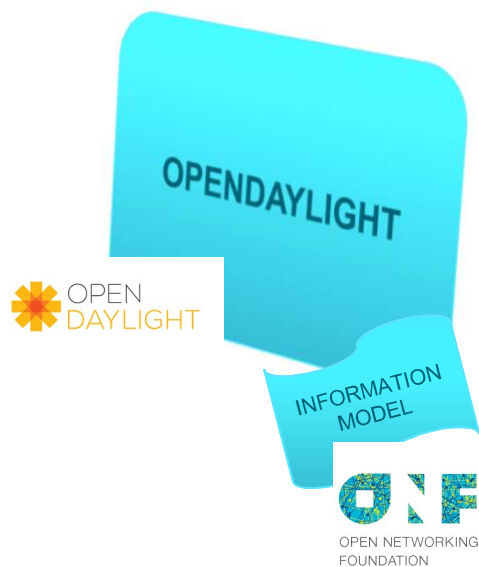
A key concept introduced in the 2nd PoC were the mediators which translate the Netconf/YANG MW information model to vendor specific configuration and vice-versa

- This enabled working group to save time in development and debugging phase
- This enabled to share code between vendors (all mediators share the same NBI)

Migration Path and Legacy Networks

- Using the mediator concept operators will be able to deploy SDN apps in existing networks by running multiple mediators in the cloud to interact with existing MW NEs
- This facilitates to integrate legacy network elements in a smooth way, making the network ***SDN-ready*** from day 0
 - ***investment protection, key for operators***
- Simple monitoring applications would smoothen transmission from trials to live network operation

Building blocks



The information model is incorporated into ODL via YANG model plugins

- In order to support event we extended the ODL source code (to be upstreamed to the ODL)
- A testing framework has also been developed which can be used for ODL continues integration
- Anyone is now able to download ODL, install the MW plugins and run MW apps

Building blocks



The Applications are addressed via Restconf APIs

- API directly derived from the YANG models read from the devices
- Applications from 4 different contributors managed hardware from 5 different vendors
- Applications will be made available on a demo platform (with Default Value Mediators beneath)

Building blocks



The mediators developed contain a pure SW implementation enabling the simulation of a MW network without the actual physical equipment

- Telefonica plans on maintaining a server running the ODL and MW apps leveraging the simulated mediator for future development

04 

Demo

05



Conclusions and
Next Steps

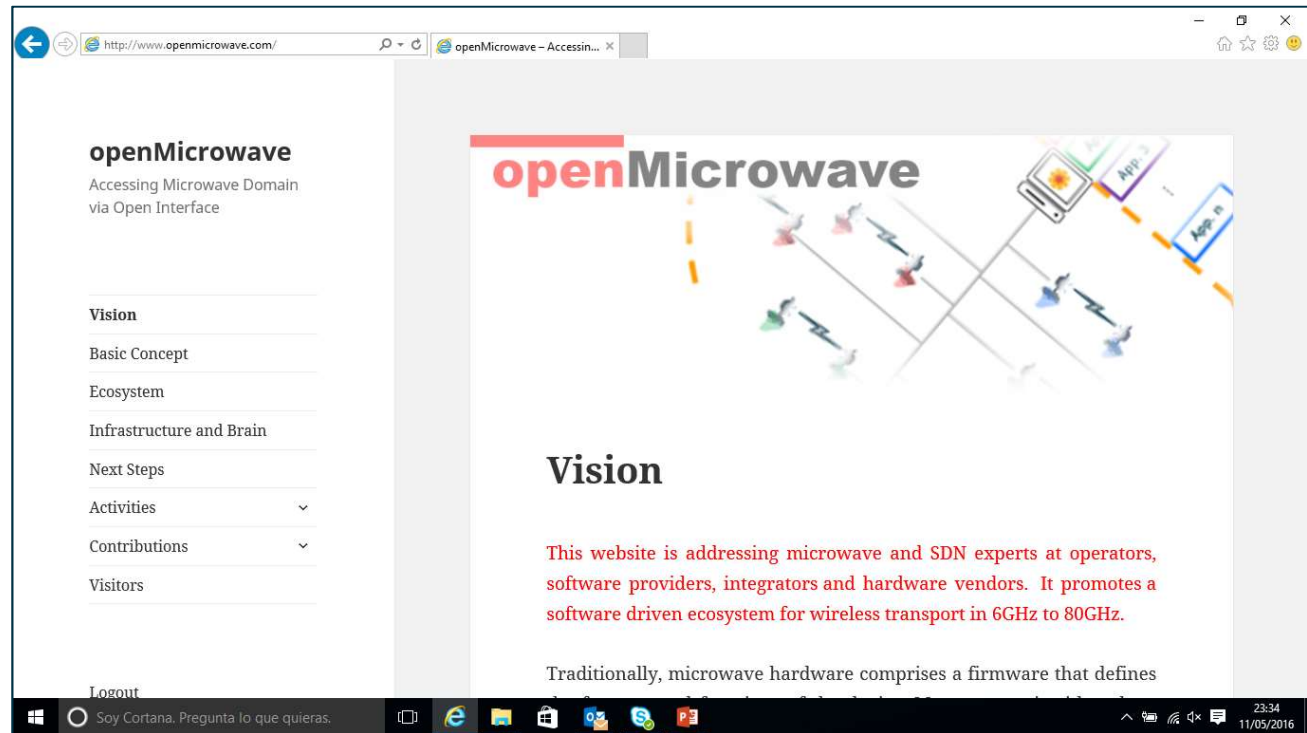
Future Steps

- Execution of the 3rd PoC for validation of the full WT information model (~300 attributes)
- Experimenting with the test environment available
- Formalizing the WT information model as an ONF TR document
- Hardening the SDN applications presented
- Contributing code artefacts to ODL
- Preparing for the next PoC in Q2 2017
- Engage other operators to join this effort, ensuring that the Information Model addresses operator's needs
 - Recent release of Telefónica RFQ for MW equipment already asking for support of the ONF model

Public website to track progress

<http://www.openmicrowave.com/>

- Public repository collecting all the progress about SDN for MW (Information Model, use cases, applications, etc)
- Work for the 3rd PoC will be posted here



We encouraging interested parties to register and participate

Recognitions to Telefónica activity on SDN for Transport (in 2016)

- ONF Recognition to Thorsten Heinze (O2 Germany) for the outstanding contribution to the work related to the applicability of SDN to Wireless Transport Network
- Telefónica named winner of the LTE & 5G World Awards 2016 (<https://5gworldevent.com/>) in the category of “Best NFV/SDN Solution” for the work done around SDN applied to transport technologies with end to end scope (from access to core, including wireless and wired technologies).



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5GXCrosshaul <http://5g-crosshaul.eu/>

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WE CHOOSE IT ALL.

Thanks!!
... and stay tuned for
the results of the 3rd PoC

