



Comparison of Embedding Objectives for Next Generation Networks

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Introduction

- Network Virtualization (NV), catalyst technology for the new Internet
- From legacy architectures to the versatile Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- The ISP business model broken into the SP and the InP roles
- NV & IaaS lit the spark of the Next Generation Networks (NGNs)
- New virtualization concept emerges: **Virtual Network Embedding**

Paper goals

- Compare the most common proposed embedding solutions
- Evaluate their suitability for serving NGN applications



VNE problem formulation

- Modeling: $SN = (N_s, L_s)$ & $VN^i = (N^i, L^i)$

- Setting capacities of element parameters

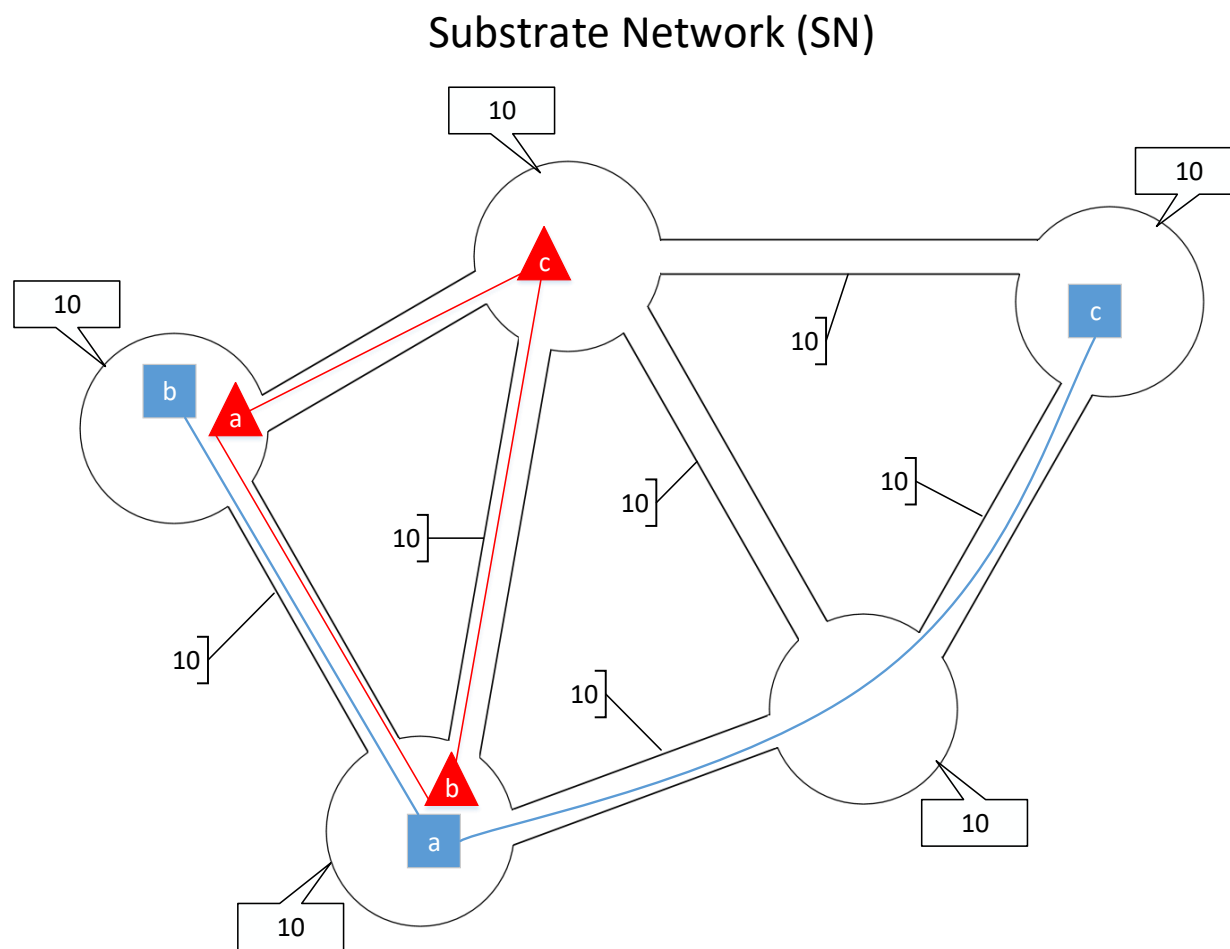
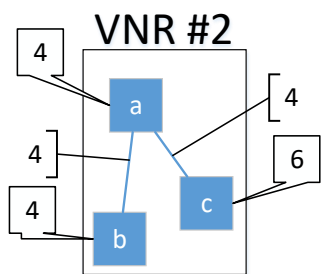
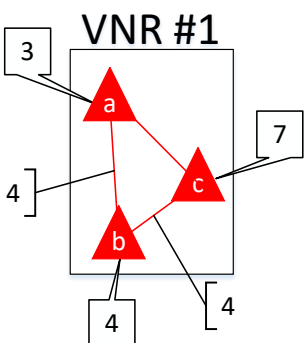
- Establishing networking constraints

- Node & link embedding functions:

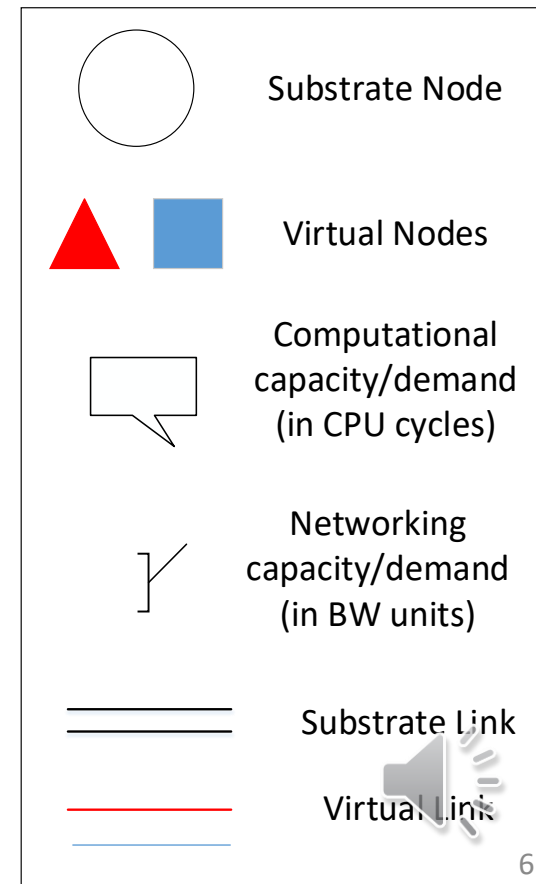
$$f_i : N^i \rightarrow N_S$$
$$g_i : L^i \rightarrow SP \subseteq SN$$

VNE embedding process

Incoming Virtual Networks (VNs) as Virtual Network Requests (VNRs)



Elements



VNE mapping strategies

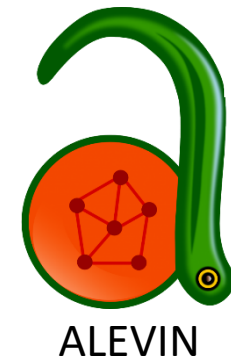
- Performance Metrics
 - Quality of Service metrics
 - Cost-related metrics
 - Resilience metrics
- Variety of embedding objectives:



Simulation environment & parameters

- Values of physical and virtual parameters

Scenario ID	Physical Network			Virtual Network			
	Number of nodes	CPU cycles	BW units	Number of VNRs	nodes per VNR	CPU cycles	BW units
sid1	50	100	100	50	3	15	15
sid2	50	100	100	50	3	30	30
sid3	50	100	100	50	3	30	50
sid4	50	100	100	20	10	15	15
sid5	50	100	100	20	10	30	30
sid6	50	100	100	20	10	50	50



- Compared embedding strategies

Notation	Embedding Solution Description
GreedykSP	Greedy Available and K Shortest Paths
GreedySplit	Greedy Available and Path Splitting
CNLMsplit	Coordinated Node and Link Mapping with Path Splitting
CNLMkSP	Coordinated Node and Link Mapping with k Shortest Paths

Simulation environment & parameters

- Performance Metrics
 - The average acceptance ratio (AR)
 - The cost-revenue relationship (COSTREV)
 - The running time (RT)

Evaluation results

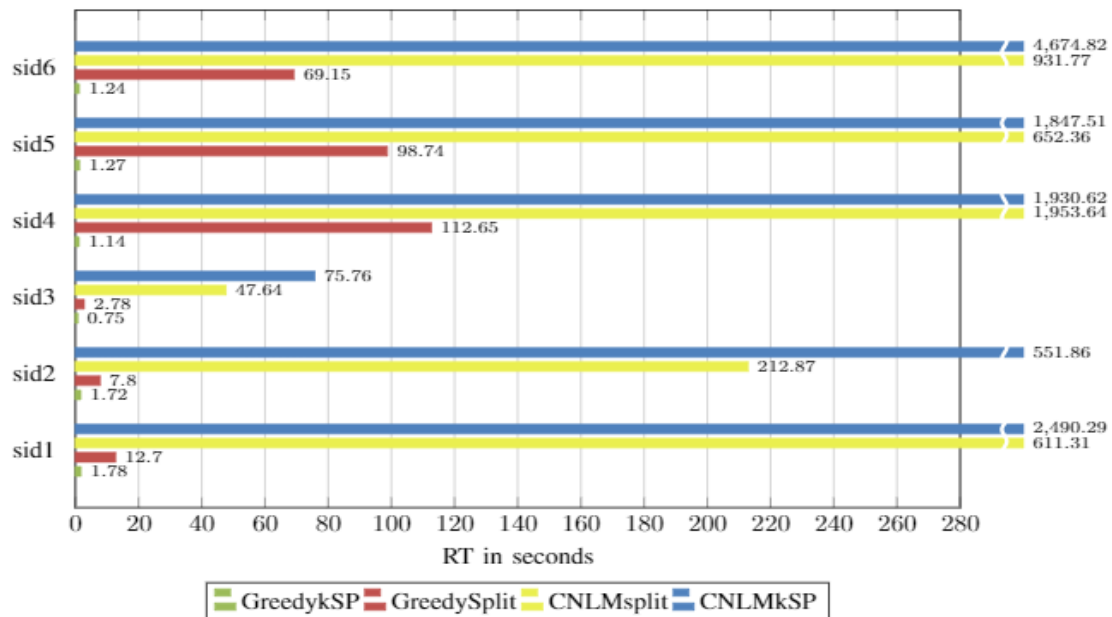


Fig. 1. Execution time of the examined embedding strategies.

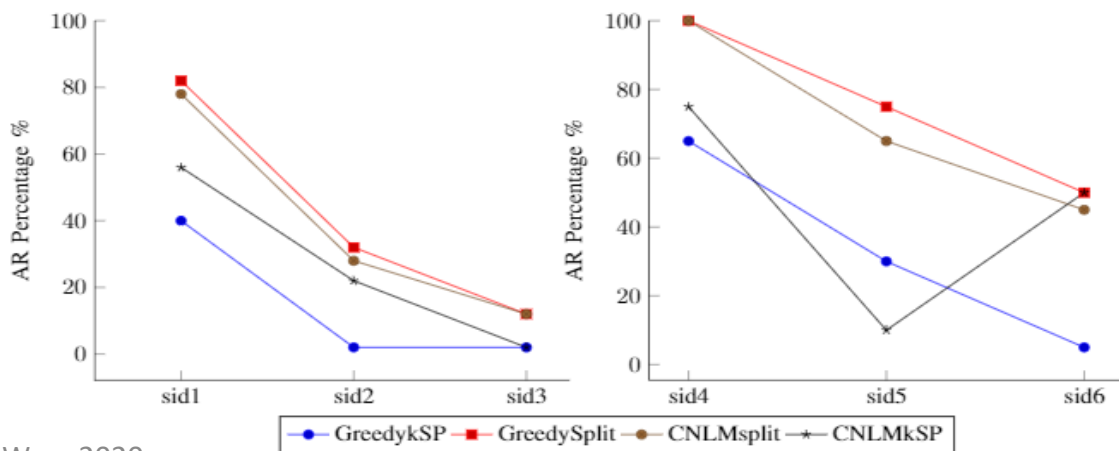


Fig. 2. Acceptance ratio.

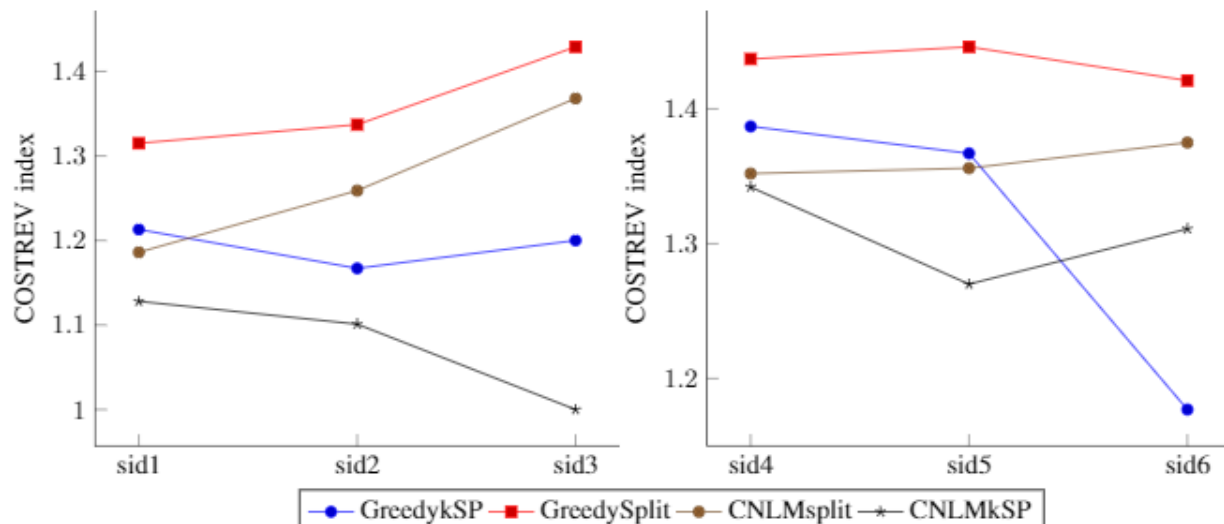


Fig. 3. Cost to Revenue relationship.

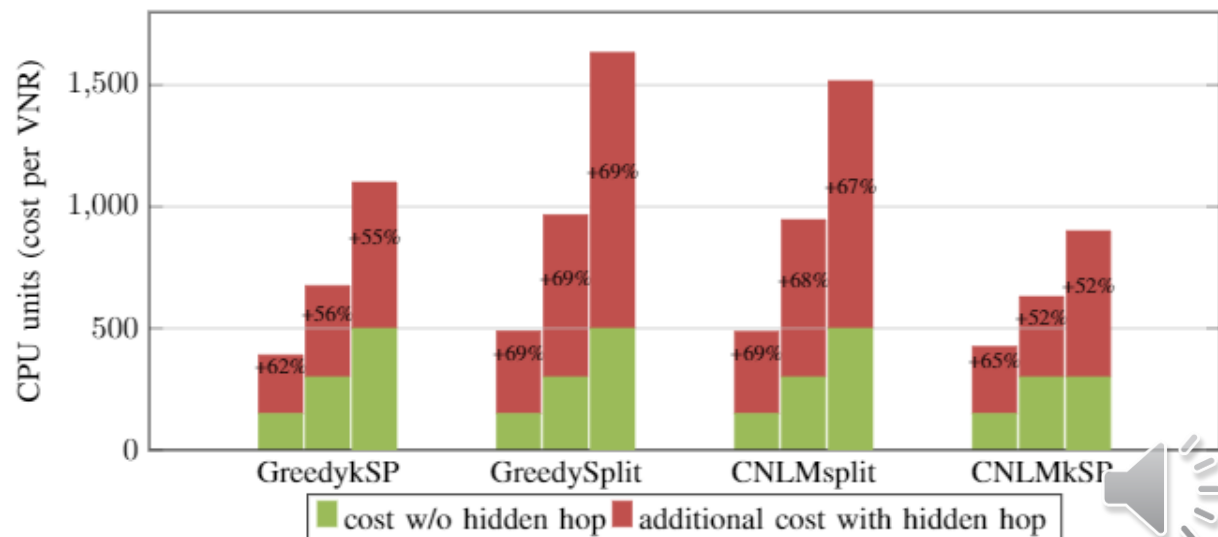




Fig. 4. Hidden hop impact on CPU units cost per VNR.

Conclusions

Techniques	 Best fitted for	 Not qualified for
Coordinated node and link mapping	applications with a long term life-cycle, expecting high quality results no matter the RT cost	stateless, express request serving applications
Link mapping with path splitting	applications demanding redundancy and robustness	applications with green footprint
K shortest path link mapping	stateless request serving grids like ad-hoc	fault-sensitive applications

Future work

- Scale experimental environment for real life volume of results
- Develop a modular VNE algorithmic toolbox for customized end-to-end services



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