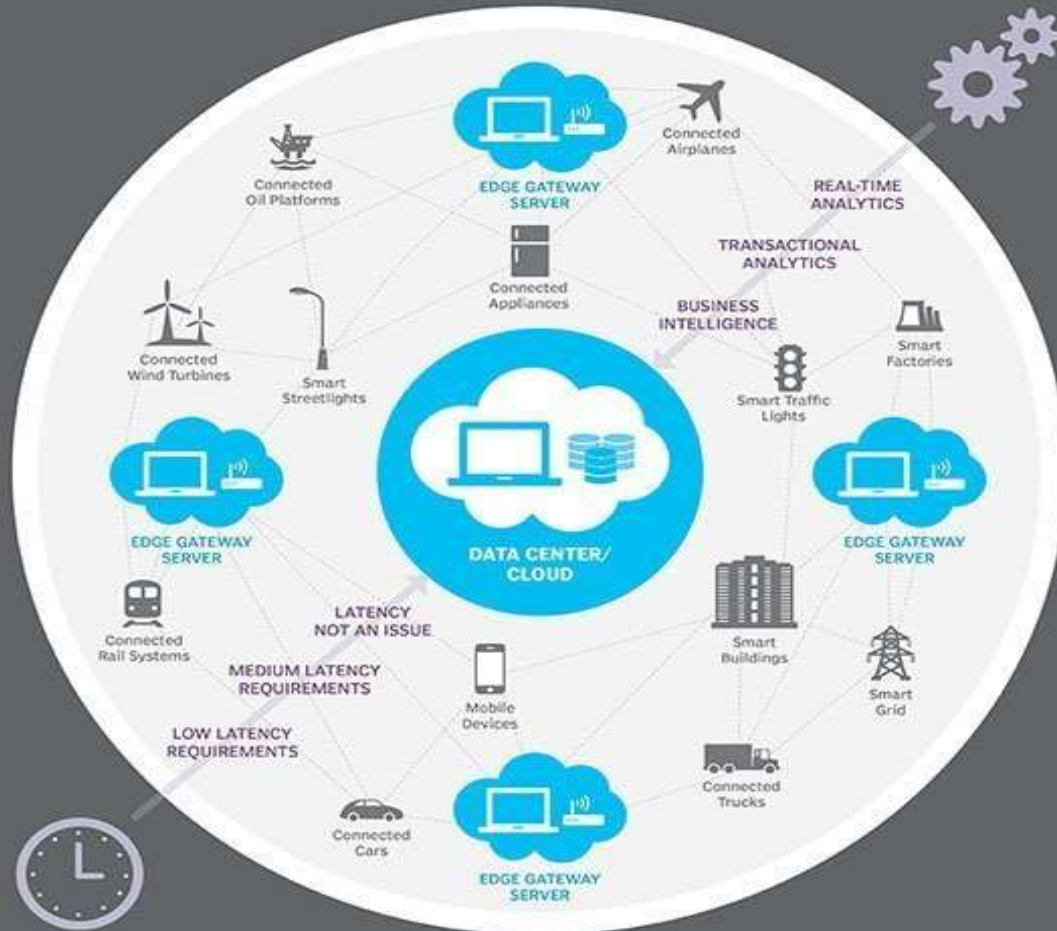


Current and future networking solutions

Edge computing

- Edge computing
 - distributed computing paradigm
 - brings computation and data storage closer to the location where it is needed
 - applications and data closer to devices — and their users.
 - improve response times and save bandwidth
 - use of micro data centers
- vs cloud computing
 - huge data centers
 - massive data storage and processing
 - edge computing complements cloud computing

Edge Computing



Edge computing

- Where?
 - Edge data centers
 - IoT
 - Application domains: retail, healthcare, transportation, etc. (*can you give examples*)
- Why?
 - regulatory compliance around location and data privacy
 - Performance
 - lower latency
 - higher bandwidth
 - Low levels of congestion and reliability

Edge computing

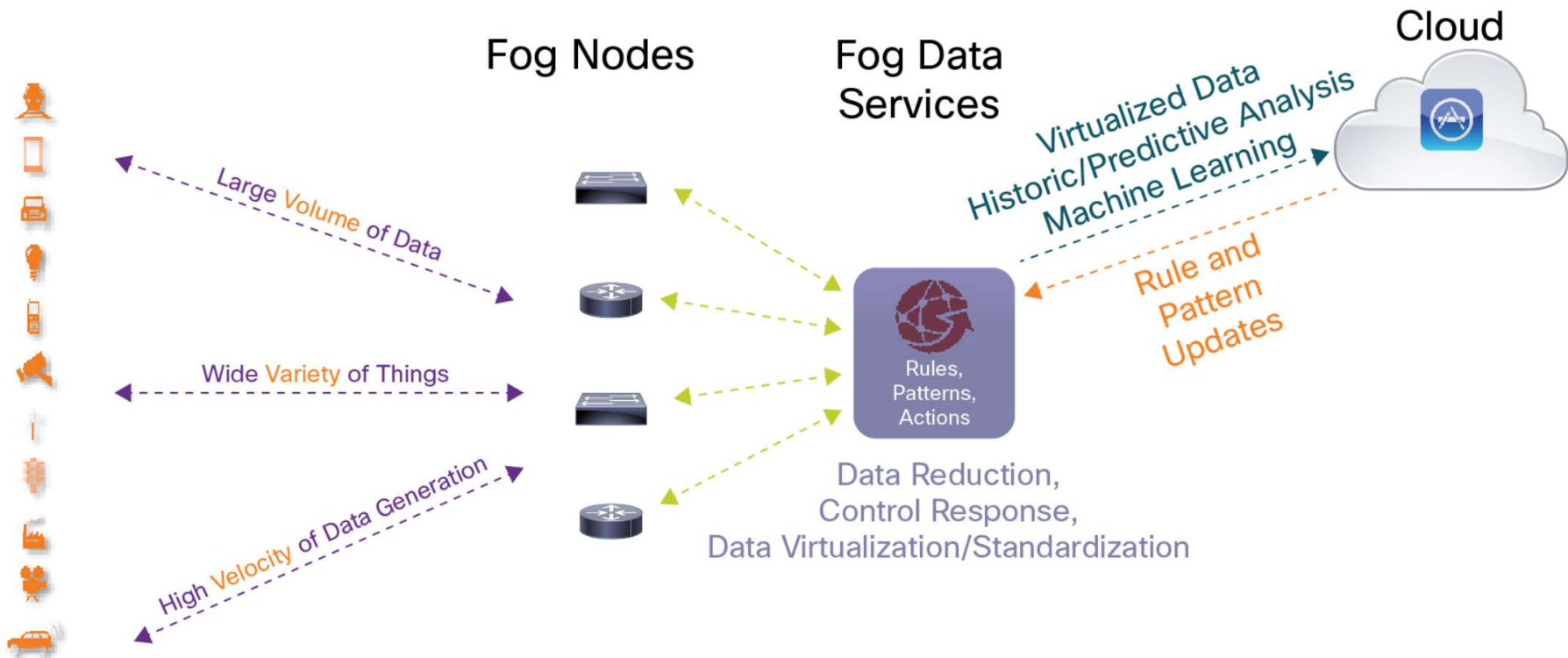
- **Micro data centers** help IT professionals install and manage edge networking and computing simply, reliably, and predictably by combining power, cooling, physical security, and management software and services into prepackaged rack solutions that can be deployed globally in any environment.

<https://www.apc.com/gr/en/solutions/business-solutions/micro-data-centers/overview.jsp>



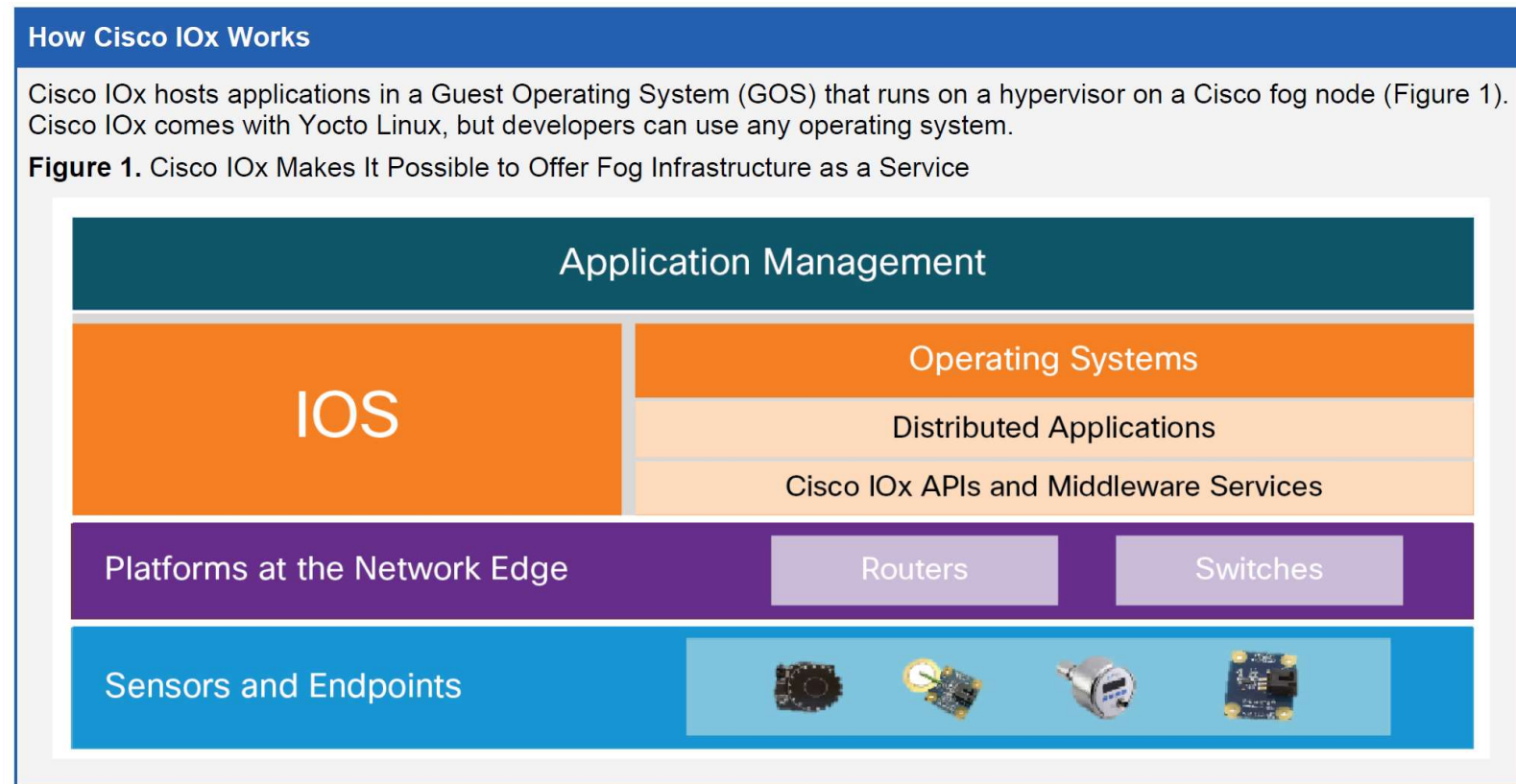
Fog computing

- Defined by Cisco (similar to edge computing)



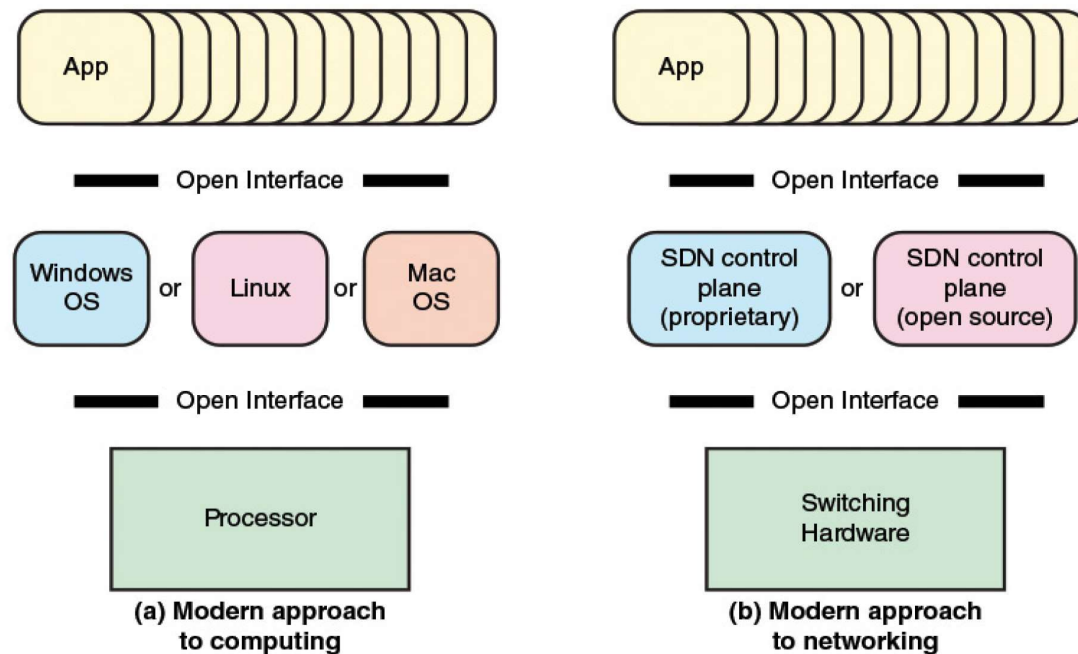
Fog computing

- Cisco offers software as a service (SaaS) built on PaaS and IaaS
- **Plus** Machine as a Service
- (MaaS)



Software defined networks (SDNs)

- What is SDN? – decoupling of data and control planes



W. Stallings, "Foundations of Modern Networking: SDN, NFV, QoE, IoT, and Cloud", Ed. Addison-Wesley Professional, 2015

FIGURE 3.1 The Modern Approach to Computing and Networking

Software defined networks (SDNs)

- Why?
 - Traditional Network Architectures are Inadequate
 - Demand is Increasing
 - Cloud computing, Big data, Mobile traffic, The Internet of Things (IoT)
 - Supply is increasing
 - 4G, 5G, fiber, virtualization etc
 - Traffic Patterns Are More Complex
 - “horizontal” traffic between servers as well as “vertical” traffic between servers and clients; Unified communications (UC); BYOD; Classical C/S shifted towards virtualization

Software defined networks (SDNs)

- How?
 - decoupling of data and control planes
 - modular
 - adding new features
 - use of open interfaces and APIs
 - custom features not device custom built

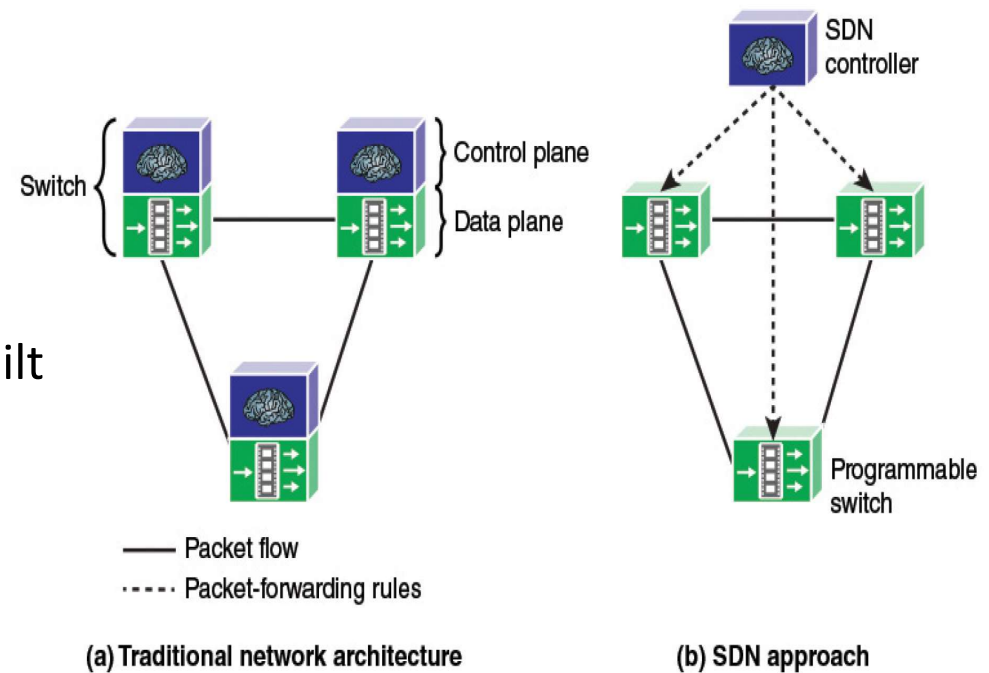
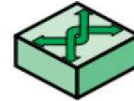


FIGURE 3.2 Control and Data Planes

W. Stallings, "Foundations of Modern Networking: SDN, NFV, QoS, IoT, and Cloud", Ed. Addison-Wesley Professional, 2015

Network function virtualization (NFV)

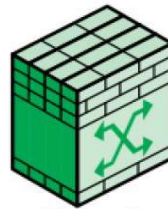
Seperate network device platforms



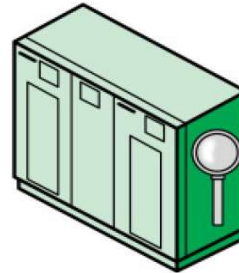
Switch



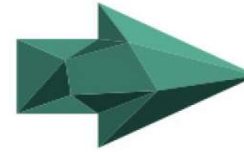
Router



Firewall



IDS/IPS



Virtualized platform

Switch logic	Router logic	Firewall logic	IDS/IPS logic
OS 1	OS 2	OS 3	OS 4
Virtual machine 1	Virtual machine 2	Virtual machine 3	Virtual machine 4
Virtual machine monitor (hypervisor)			
Shared hardware platform			

W. Stallings, "Foundations of Modern Networking: SDN, NFV, QoS, IoT, and Cloud", Ed. Addison-Wesley Professional, 2015

FIGURE 2.16 Network Functions Virtualization