



Information & Networking
Technologies Research &
Innovation Group

Prof. Christian Rothenberg



19-Apr, 2023



Red Hat Research Days
presents

Fluid Network Control and Data Plane Research

Wednesday | April 19th
11 AM - 12:30 PM EDT



Speaker

Christian Esteve Rothenberg
University of Campinas



Conversation Leader

Simone Ferlin-Reiter
Red Hat



- **About INTRIG @ UNICAMP**



INFORMATION & NETWORKING
TECHNOLOGIES RESEARCH &
INNOVATION GROUP

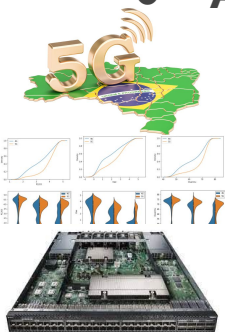
- **Fluid Network Control and Data Plane Research**

- Concept Overview
- Instances



- **Active Research:** Selected open-source fueled research threads

- **Hybrid-P4-5G:** User Plane Functions in Programmable SW/HW Stacks
- **P7** (P4 Programmable Patch Panel): 100G network emulation
- **EFFECTOR:** DASH QoE Evaluation Framework with 5G Datasets
- **QoEyes:** Virtual Reality Streaming QoE Estimation through ML and INT
- **PoD acceleration:** Offloading container networking & security functions



- **The SMARTNESS 2030 research center (2023 - 2033)**

- Vision
- Research Collaboration opportunities with RedHat



Red Hat

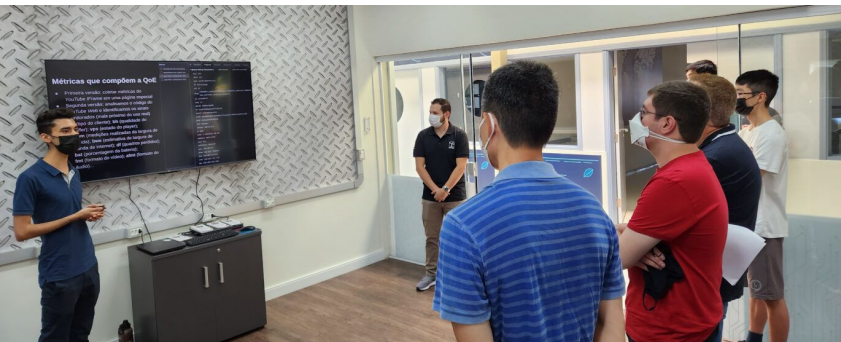
About

Prof. Christian Rothenberg & INTRIG research lab

INTRIG Research Lab Lead by Prof. Christian Rothenberg Since Sep/2013

@ **FEEC** / **University of Campinas**, **Brazil**

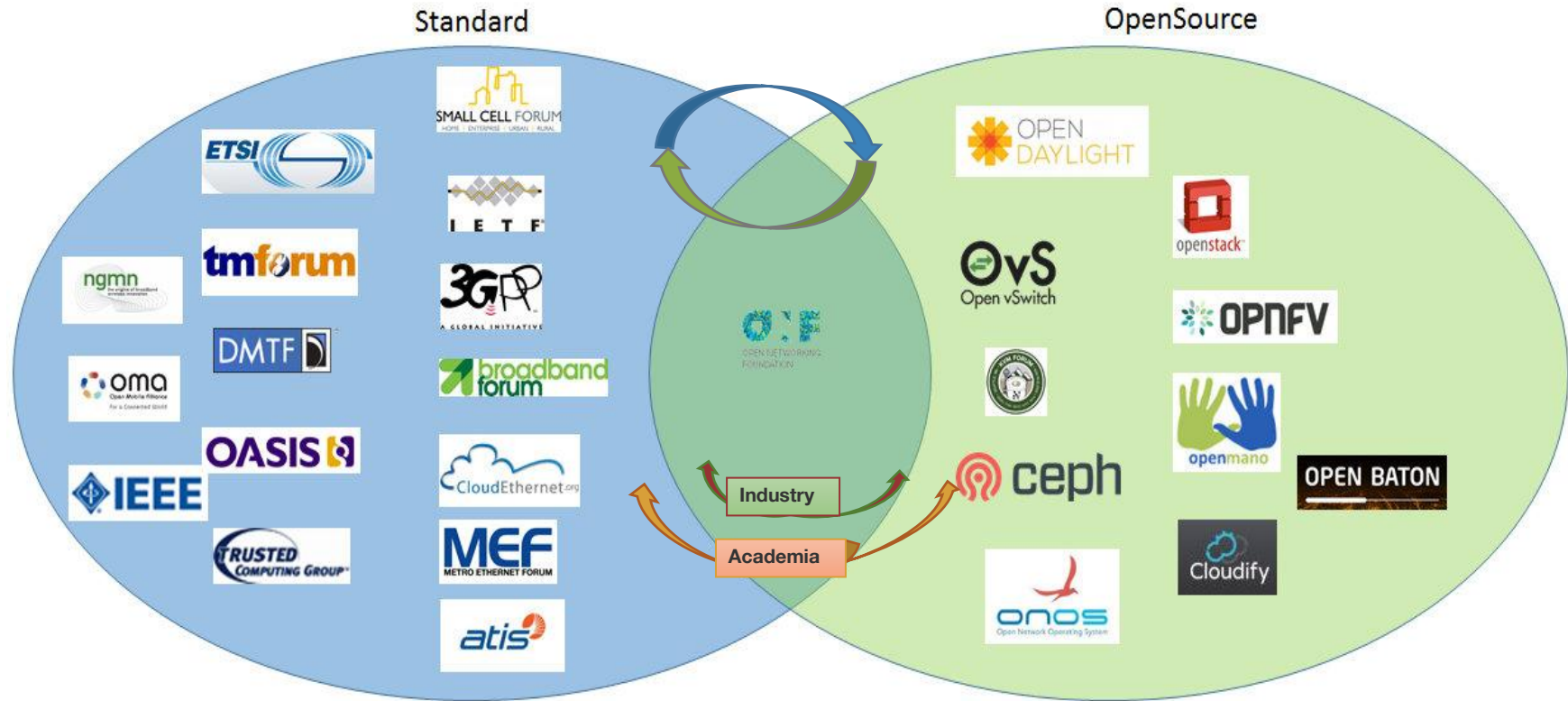
- **Team** (*on average*)
 - 1 postdoc, 7 PhD, 7 MSc, 5 undergrad students
- **Alumni**
 - 5 postdocs, 8 PhD, 25+ MSc, 25+ undergrads
- **Profile**
 - Systems-oriented, open-source, industry-friendly, multi-layer





- Extensive use of open source in support of research activities.
 - Etherpad, Owncloud, Docker, Gitlab, K3, etc.
- Use of research dev repository (github private->public)
- Publish versions of papers (in submission/accepted) at Arxiv, etc;
- Make “source code” of papers public available (e.g. Overleaf, github, etc.)
- Release all research data to allow third parties to re-use and reproduce
 - Github, wiki, how-to reproduce, Jupyter notebooks
- Create and contribute to community-oriented open source projects
 - <https://github.com/intrig-unicamp/>

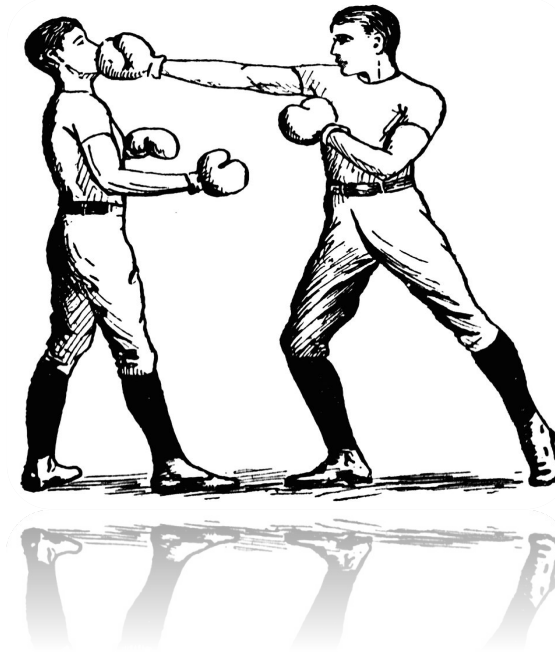
Networking Standard Developments & Open Source Organizations





Network Softwarization

(i.e. SDN + NFV + IBN + xyz)



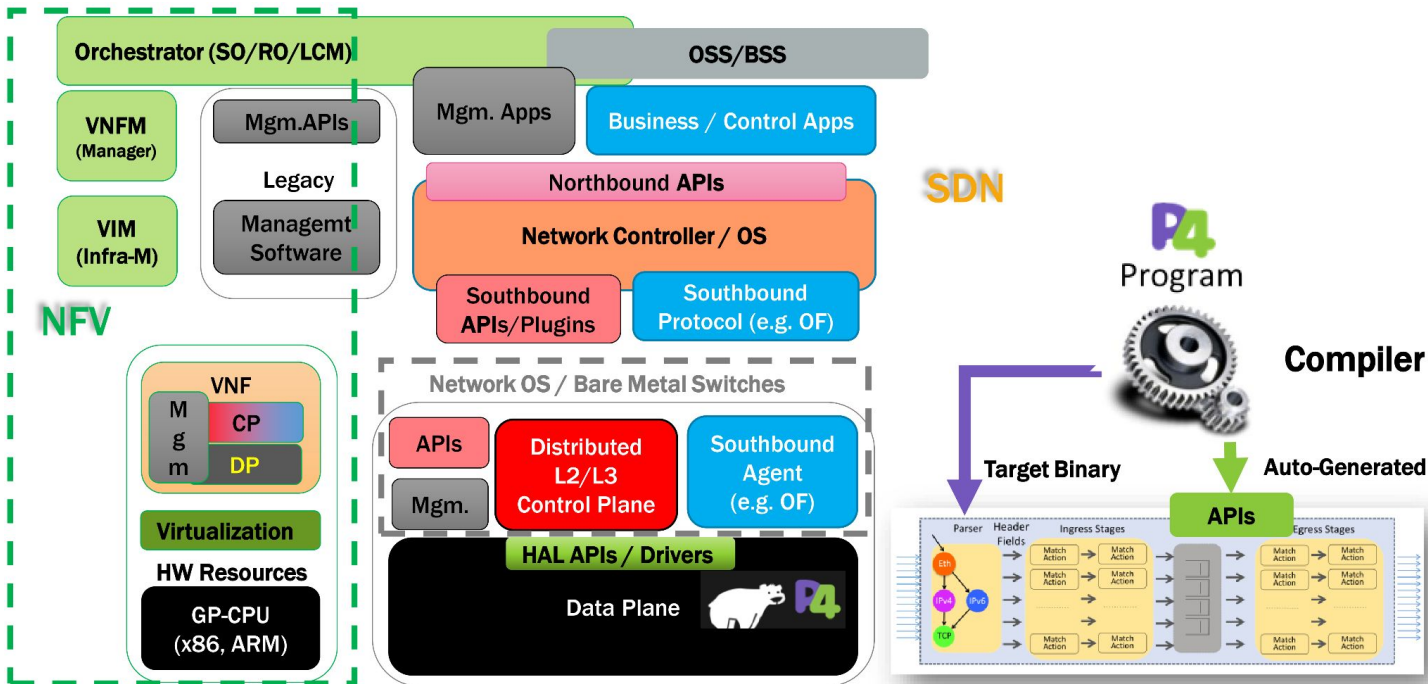
Old / Existing

- CLIs & Manual labour
- Closed Source
- Vendor Lead
- Classic Network Appliances (HW)

New / Softwarized

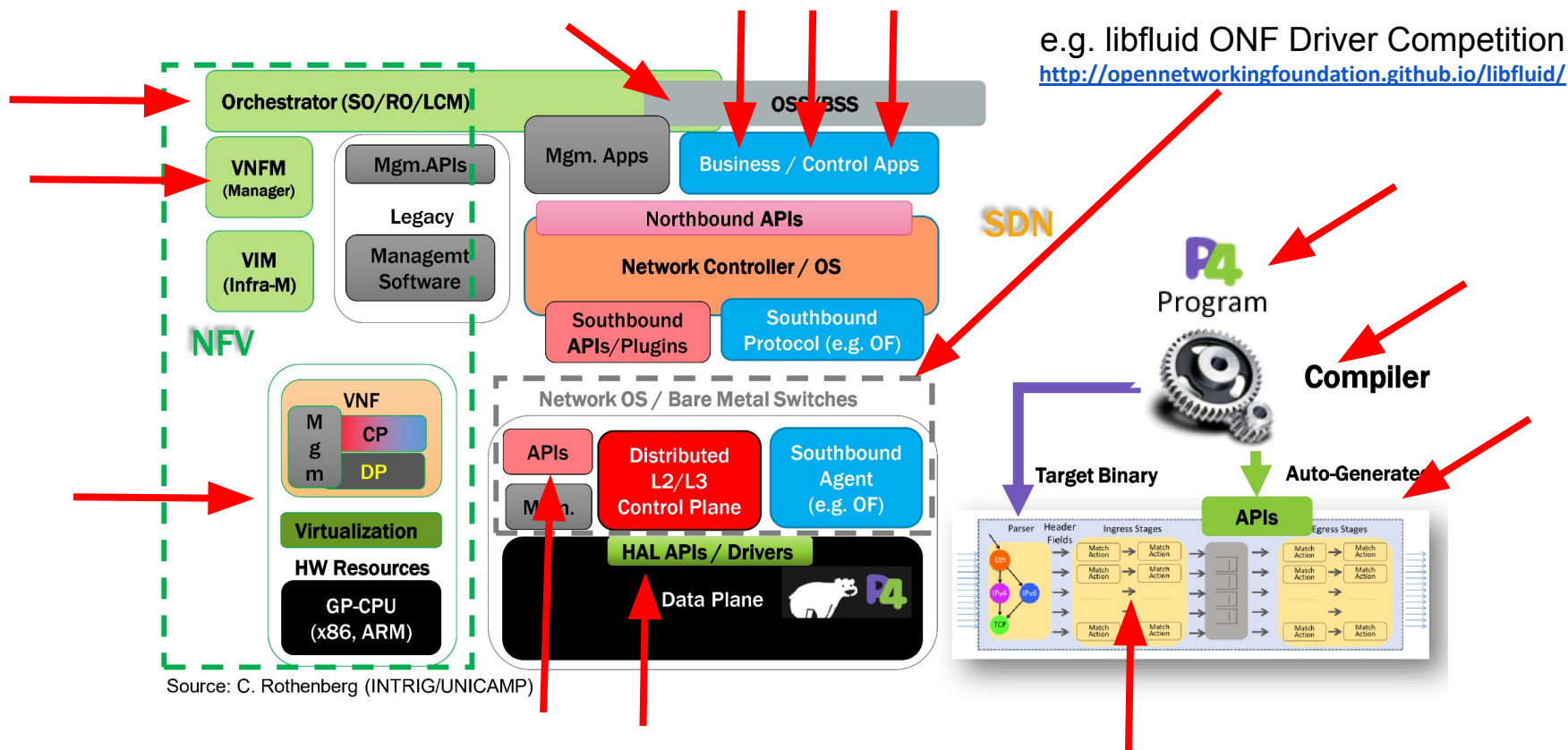
- APIs & Automation
- Open Source
- Customer Lead
- Virtual Network Functions (NFV/SW)

Models & Approaches to Program / Refactor the Netsoft Stack



Source: C. Rothenberg (INTRIG/UNICAMP)

Models & Approaches to Program / Refactor the Netsoft Stack



Research Projects and Open Source Results

More info: <https://github.com/intrig-unicamp/> <https://github.com/chesteve/>

(Selected) Technical lead of relevant **open source** projects:

- **Gym**, Testing Framework for Automated NFV Performance Benchmarking (2017 -)
 - <https://github.com/intrig-unicamp/gym>
 - IETF BMWG, Internet-Draft draft-rosa-bmwg-vnfbench
- **Mininet-WiFi**, Emulating Software Defined Wireless Networks (2015 -)
 - <https://github.com/intrig-unicamp/mininet-wifi/>
- **libfluid**, winner of the ONF Driver Competition (Mar/2014)
 - <http://opennetworkingfoundation.github.io/libfluid/>
- **softswitch13**, first OpenFlow 1.2 and 1.3 soft switch, controller, and testing (2011 - 2013)
 - <https://github.com/CPqD/ofsoftswitch13>
- **Mini-CCNx**, fast prototyping and experimentation of CCN networks (2013 -)
 - <https://github.com/carlosmscabra/mn-ccnx>
- **RouteFlow**, first IP routing architecture for SDN (2010 -). 3 x GSOC projects
 - <https://github.com/route-flow/>

Fluid Network Control and Data Planes

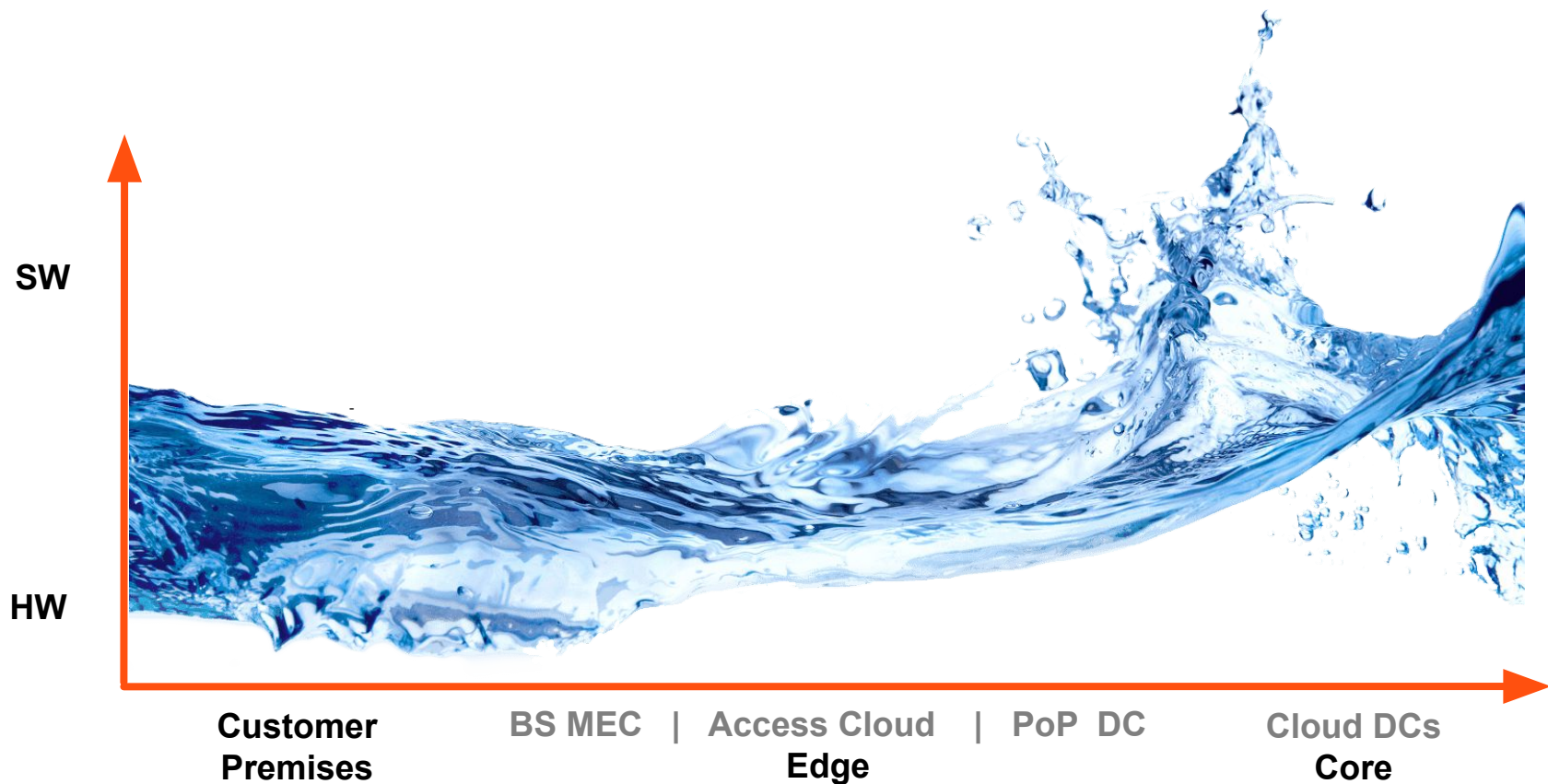
An observation on ongoing technology and research trends



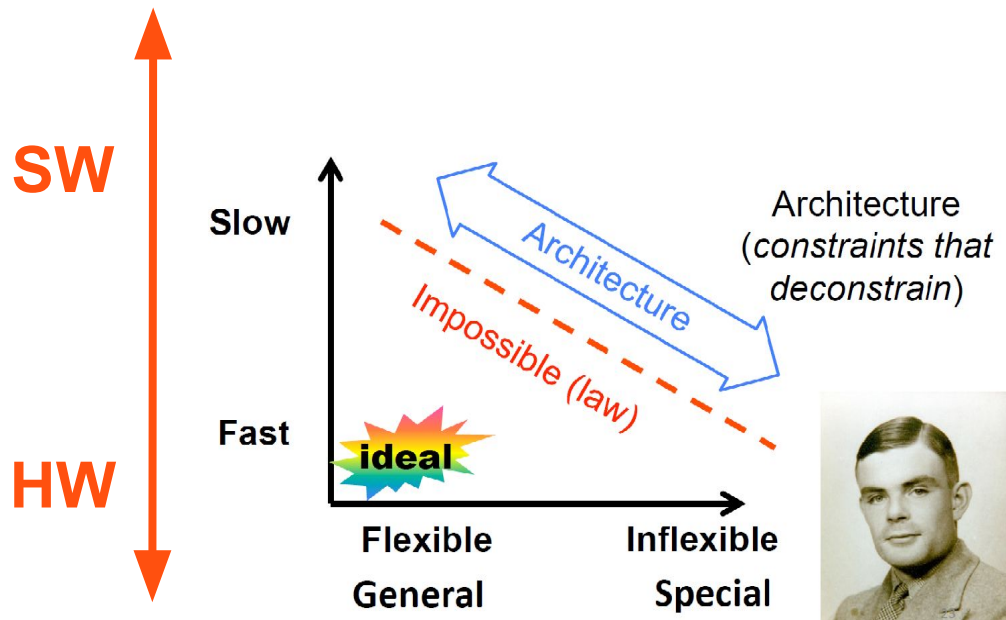
The Fluid Networking landscape



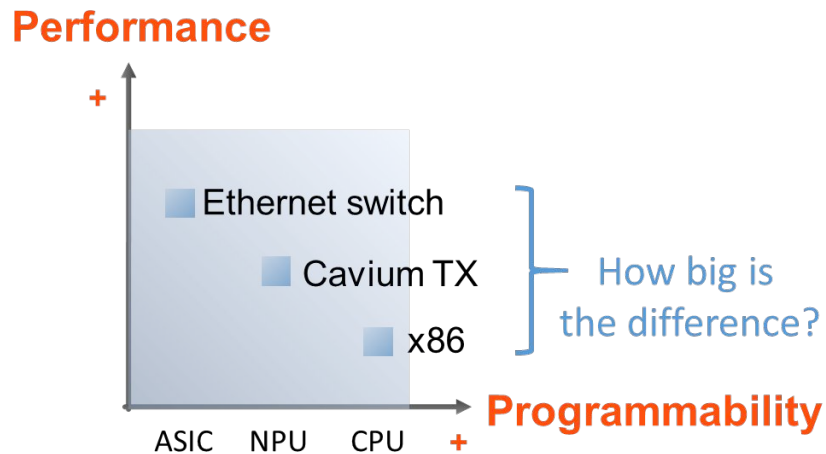
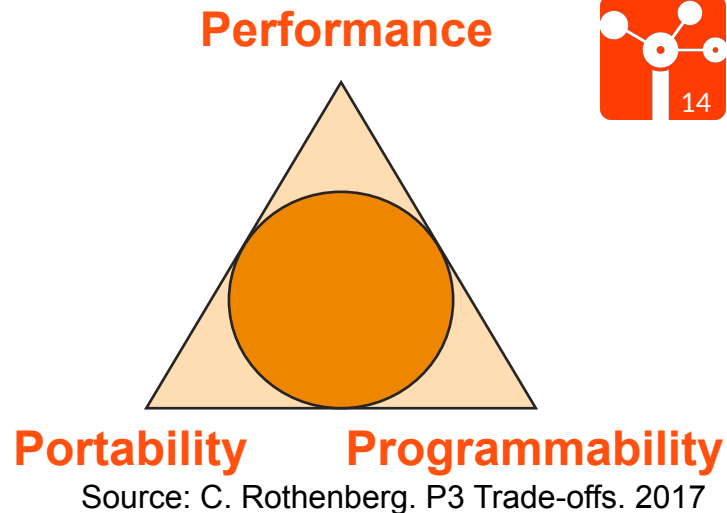
The Fluid Networking landscape



Fluid Networking: HW-SW Continuum



Source: D. Meyer (Courtesy by J. Doyle)



Source: G. Pongracz. "Cheap silicon". HotSDN13

Fluid Networking: HW-SW Advances

Flexibility*
(programmability + portability)



- Containers
- User space
- Kernel space
- Drivers, I/O SDKs
- General-purpose CPU
- HW-accelerated features**
- FPGA
- GPU, TPU,
- Programmable NIC, ASIC
- **Domain Specific Architectures (DSAS)**
e.g., P4 + PISA



Performance***

TABLE II
TECHNICAL CONCEPTS AND THEIR SUPPORT OF FLEXIBILITY IN NETWORKS. (✓: MAIN TARGET)

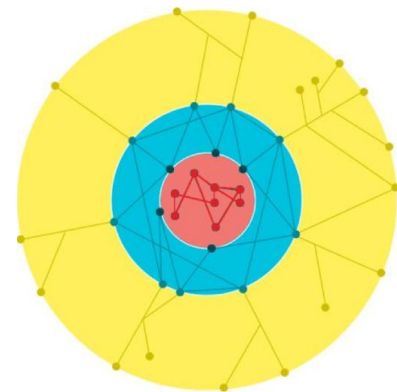
Category	Aspect (see Sec. III-B)	SDN	NFV	NV
Adapt configuration	Flow Configuration: flow steering	✓	-	-
	Function Configuration: function programming	-	✓	-
	Parameter Configuration: change function parameters	-	✓	✓
Locate functions	Function Placement: distribution, placement, chaining	-	✓	✓
Scale	Resource and Function Scaling: processing and storage capacity, number of functions	✓	✓	✓
	Topology Adaptation: (virtual) network adaptation	-	-	✓

* M. He et al. **Flexibility in Softwarized Networks: Classifications and Research Challenges**. IEEE Survey & Tutorials, 2019

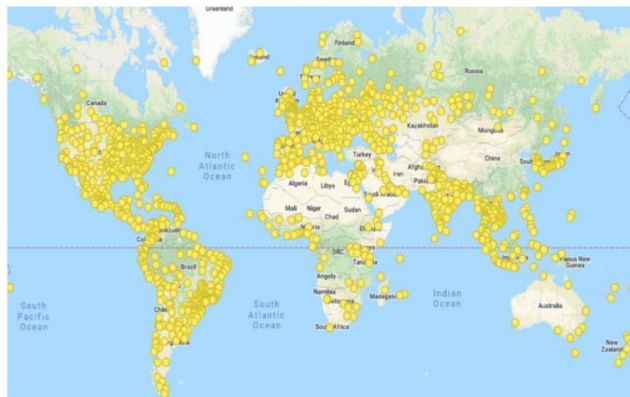
** Linguaglossa et al. **Survey of Performance Acceleration Techniques for Network Function Virtualization**. Proc. of IEEE, 2019

*** G. Bianchi. **Back to the Future: Hardware-specialized Cloud Networking**. 2019

Fluid Networking: Quest for Latency / Fog & Cloud Continuum



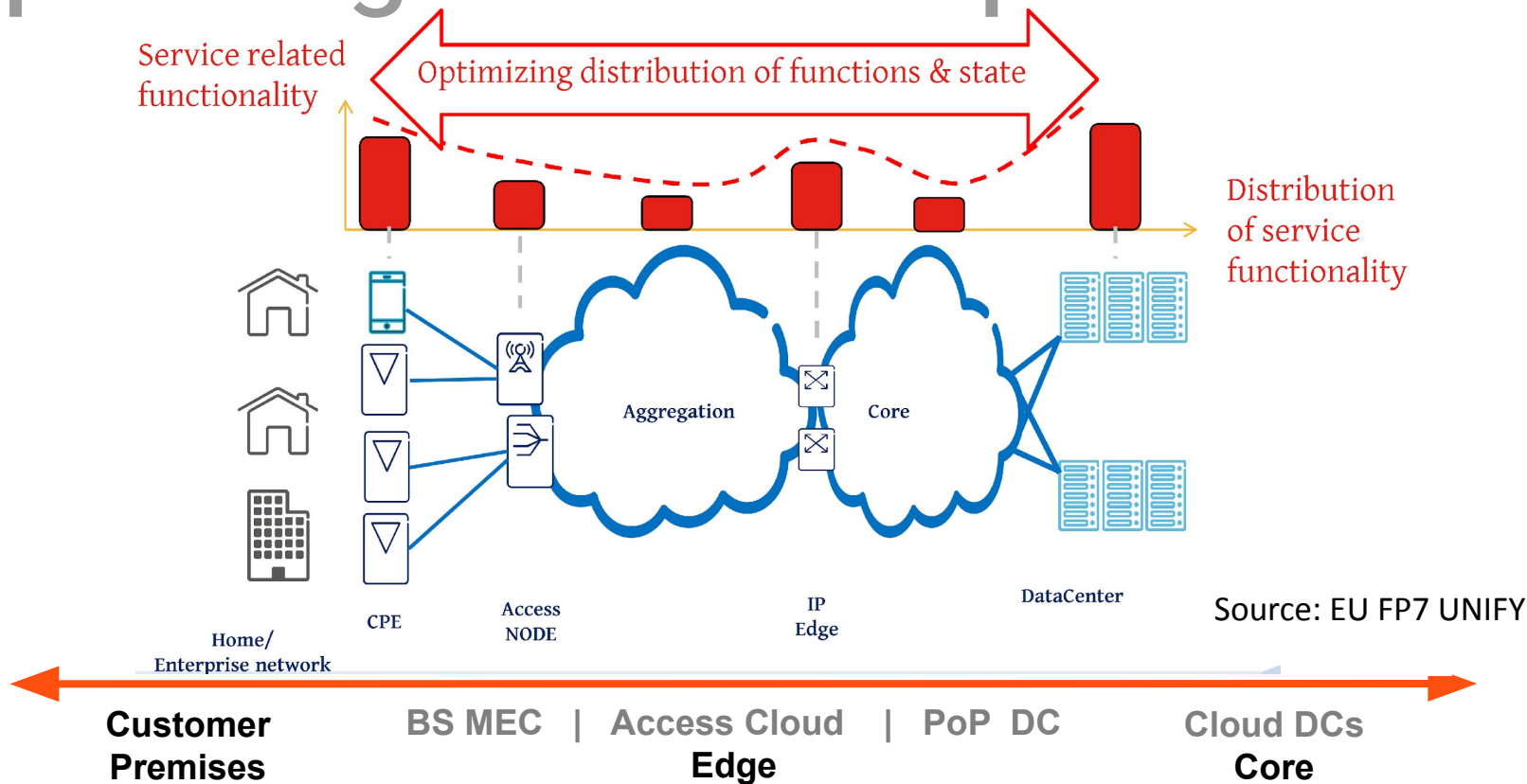
- 15 Data centers
- 100 Points of Presence (PoPs)
- 1000+ Edge nodes



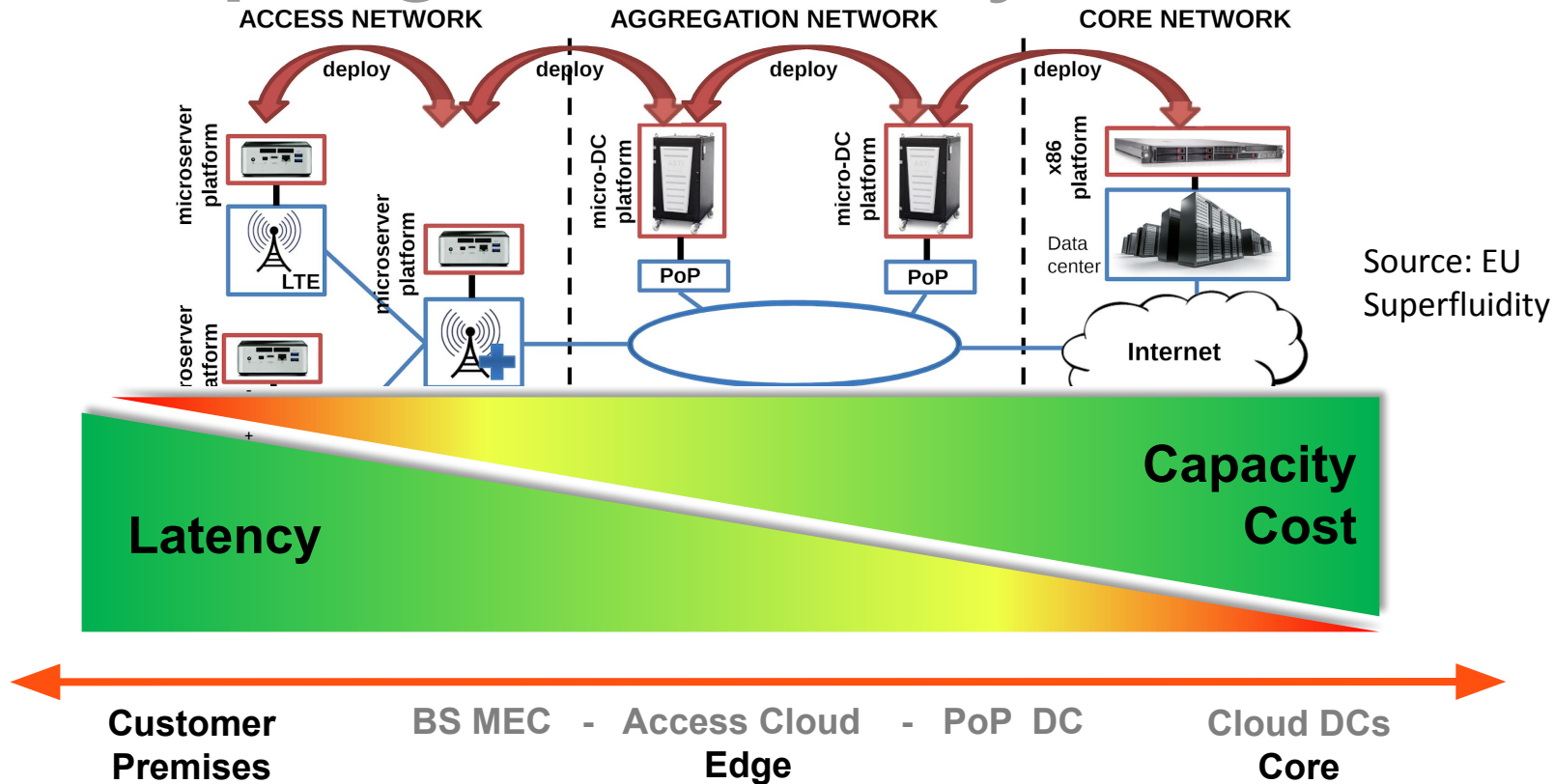
Source: Google Cloud Infrastructure



Fluid Networking: Optimizing the E2E Compute Pools



Fluid Networking: Decoupling functionality / location

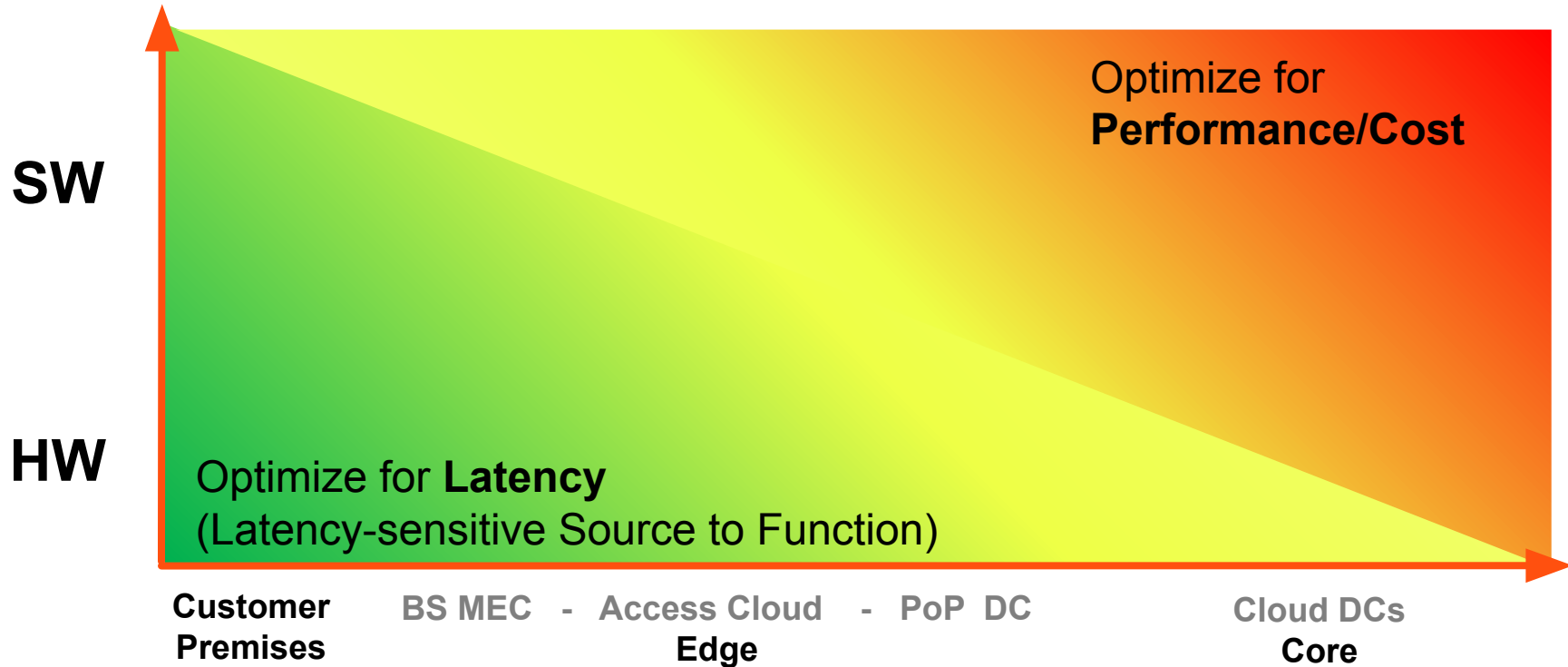


The Fluid Networking landscape



 **Control** plane component(s)

 **Data** plane component(s)



The Fluid Networking landscape

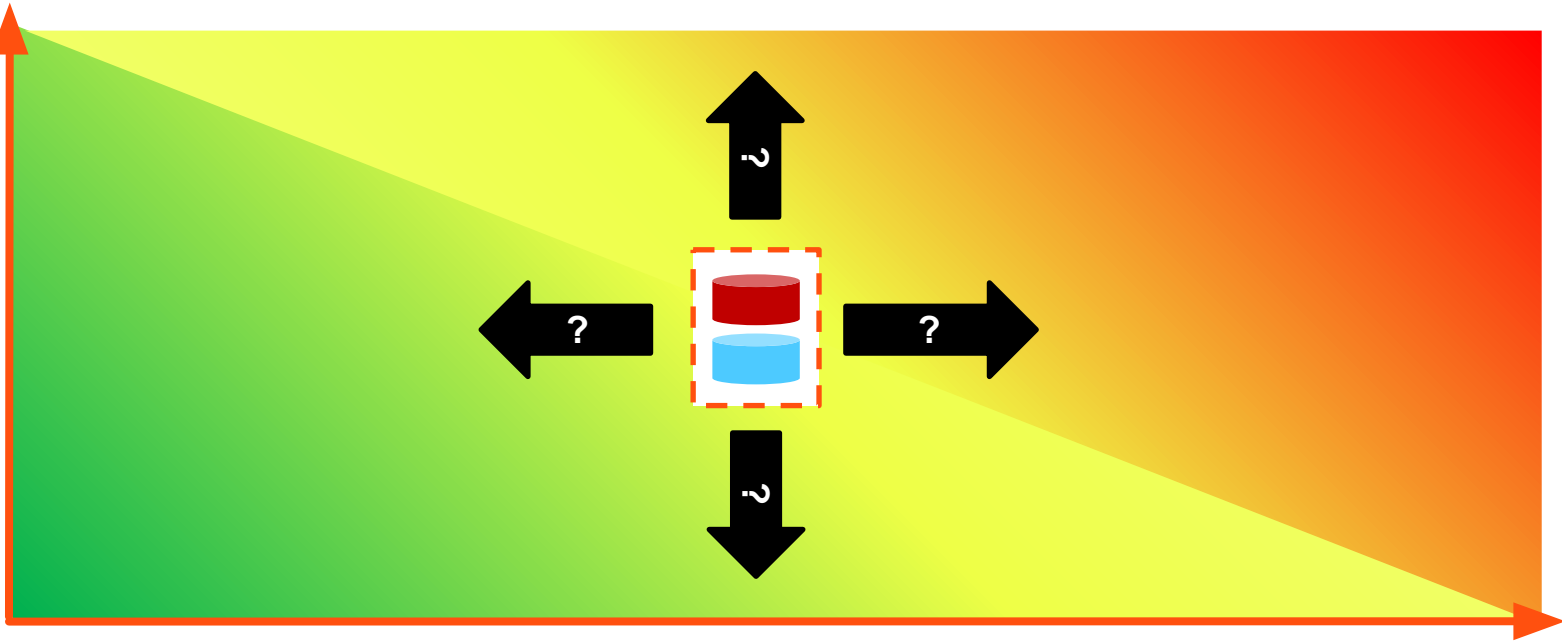


 Control plane component(s)

 Data plane component(s)

SW

HW



Customer
Premises

BS MEC - Access Cloud Edge - PoP DC

Cloud DCs
Core

The Fluid Networking landscape



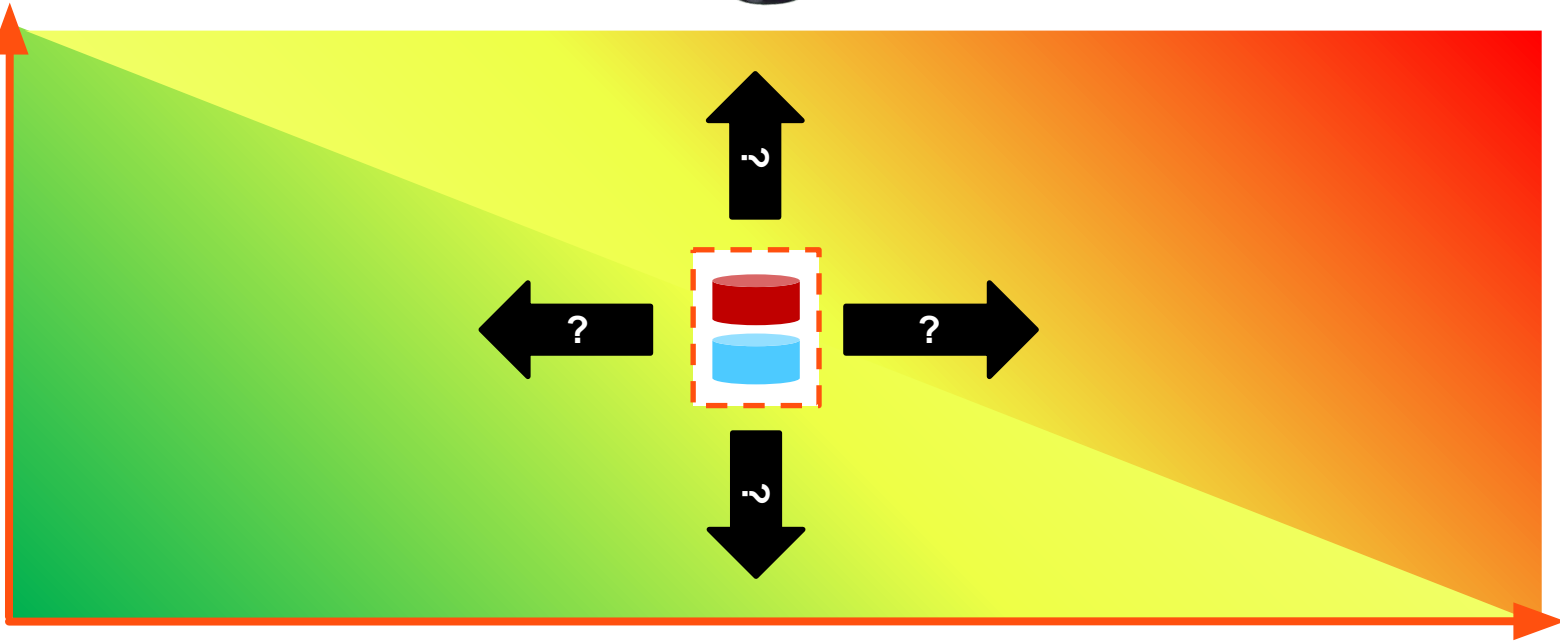
 Control plane component(s)

 Data plane component(s)



SW

HW

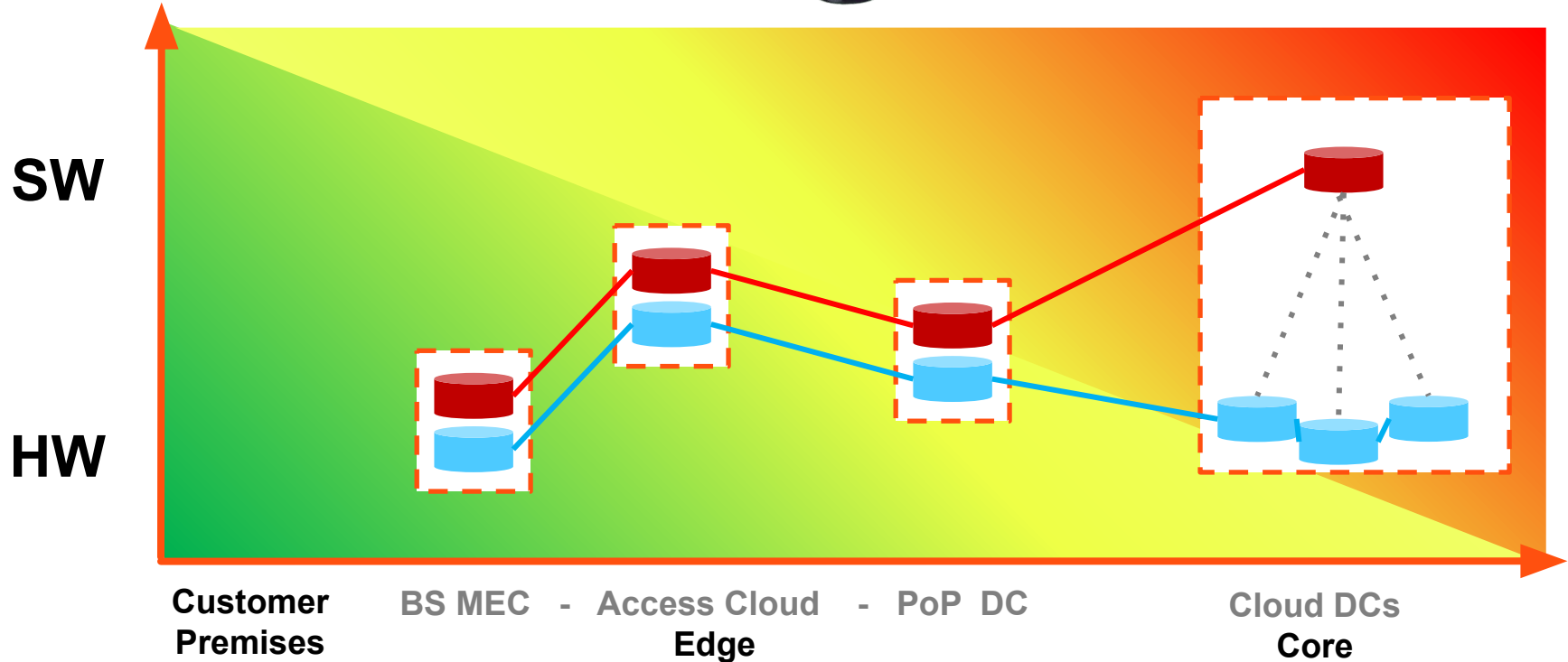


Customer
Premises

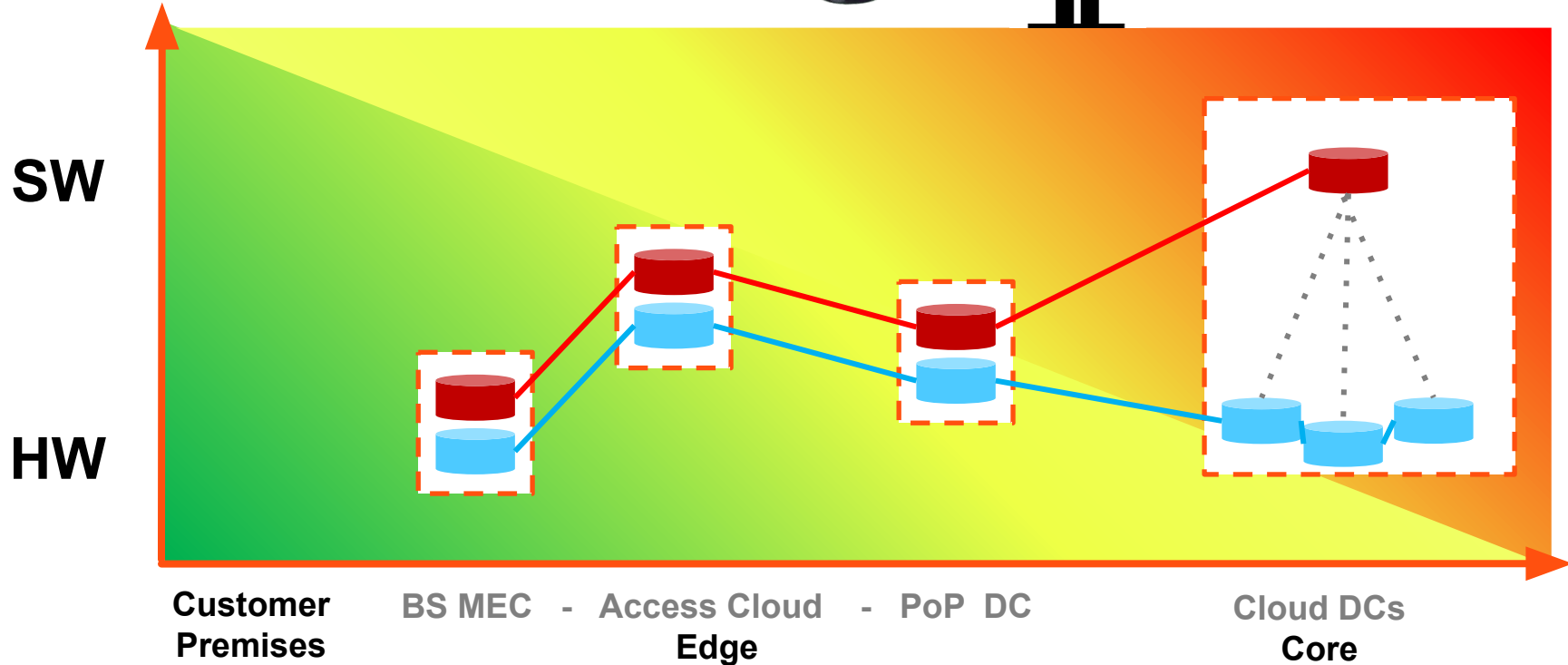
BS MEC - Access Cloud - PoP DC
Edge

Cloud DCs
Core

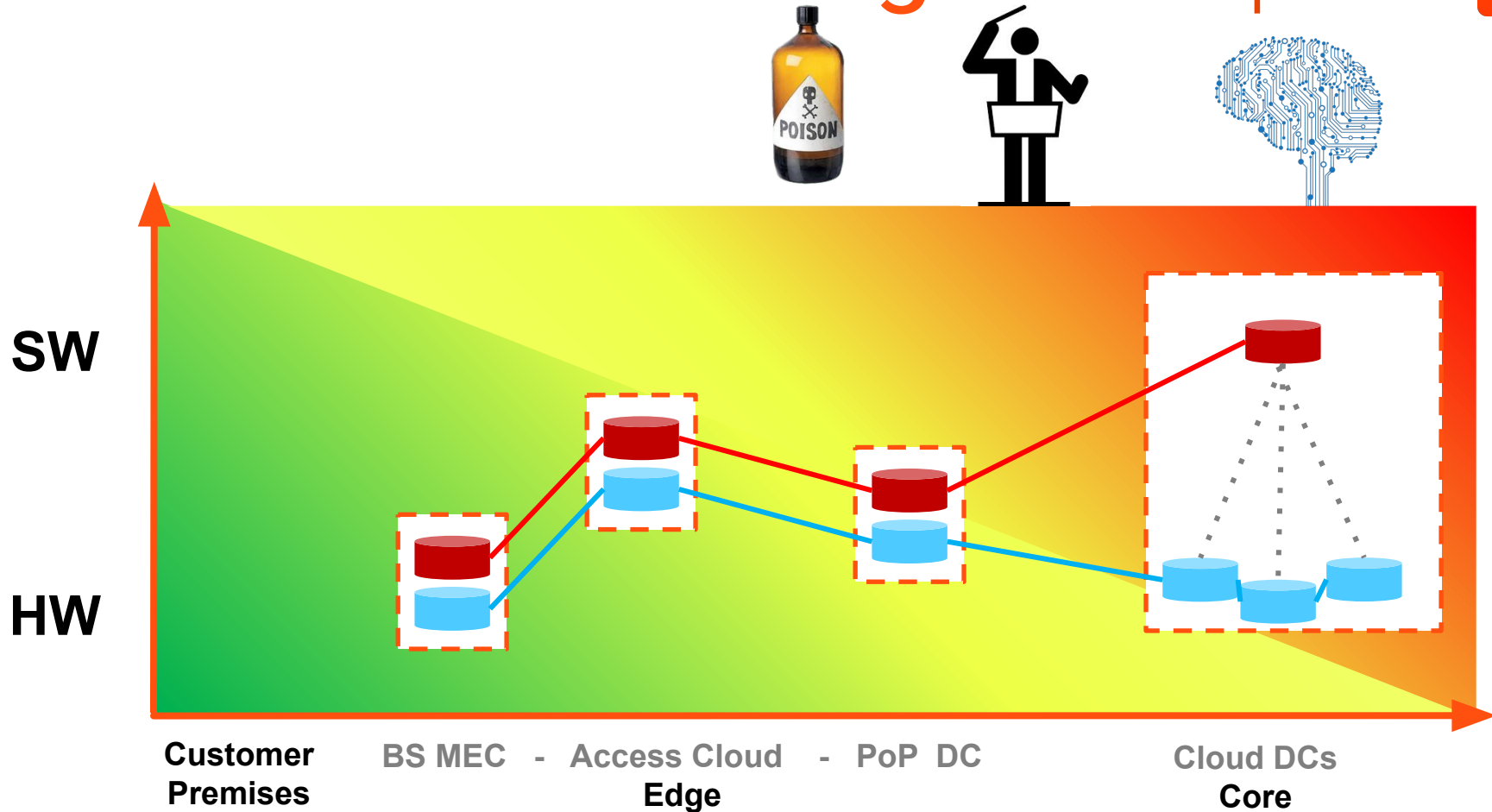
The Fluid Networking landscape



The Fluid Networking landscape



The Fluid Networking landscape



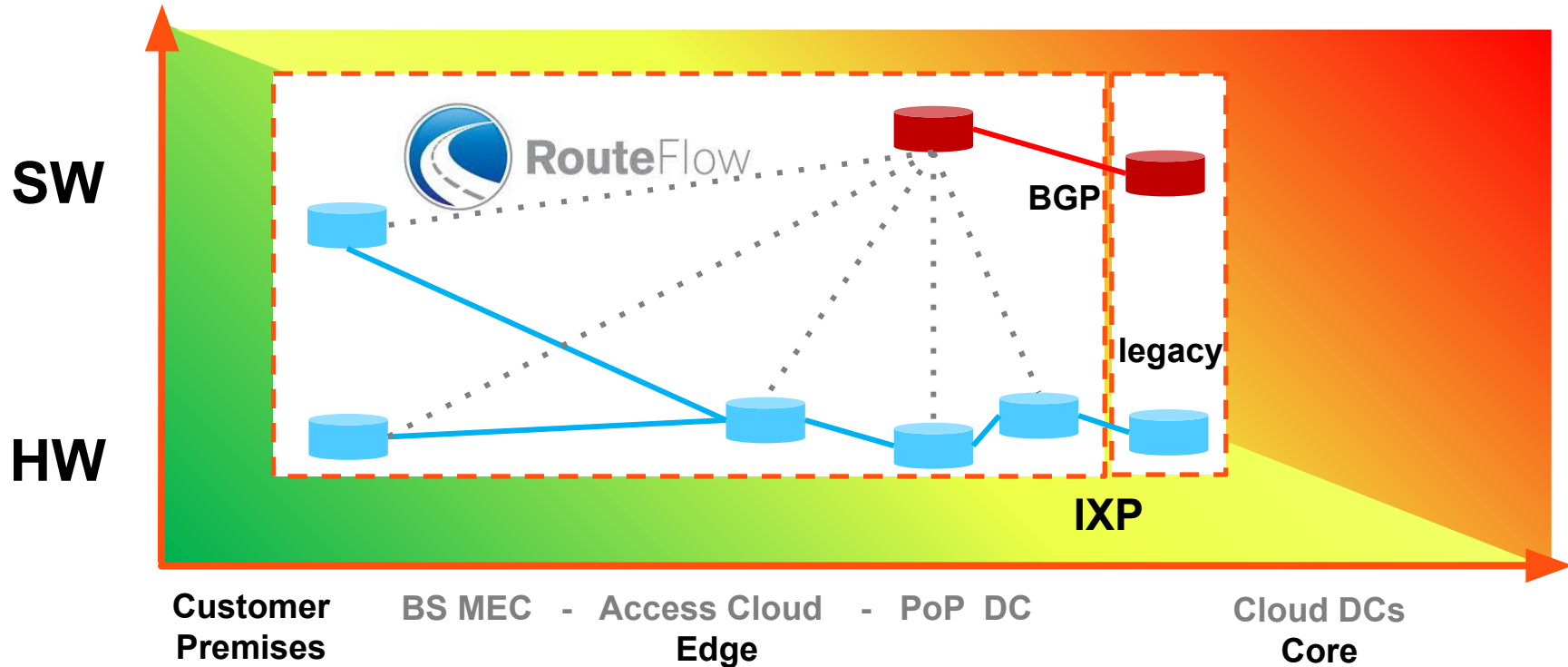
Featured research topics

Conversation with RedHat

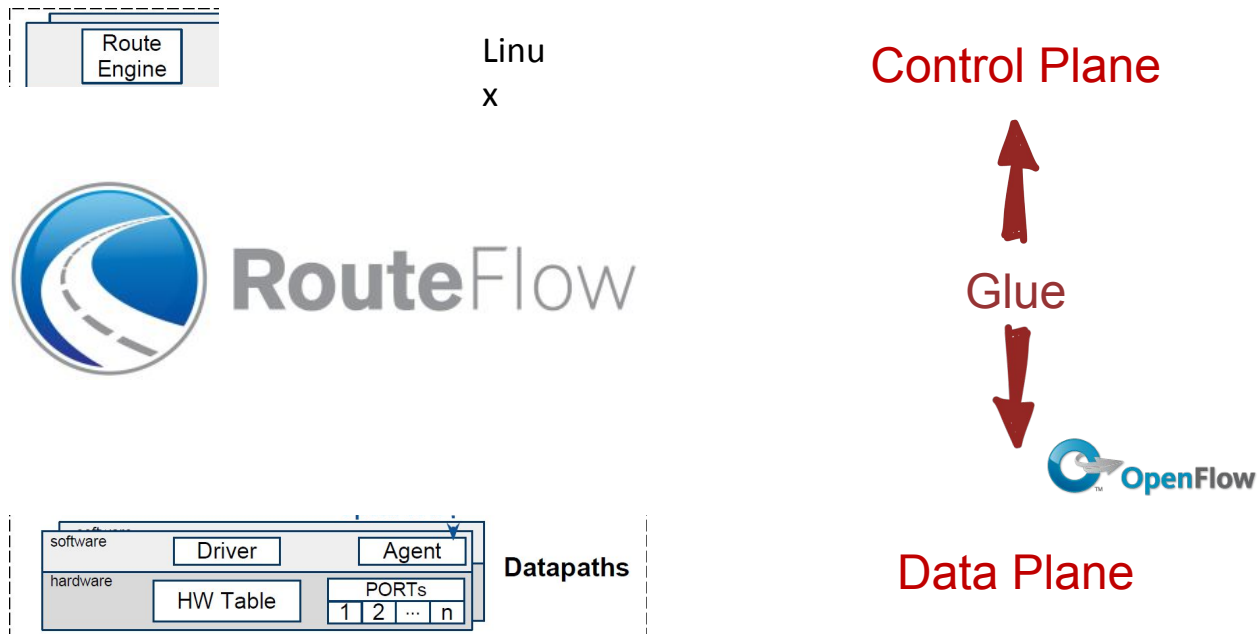
Instances of **Fluid Network Planes**



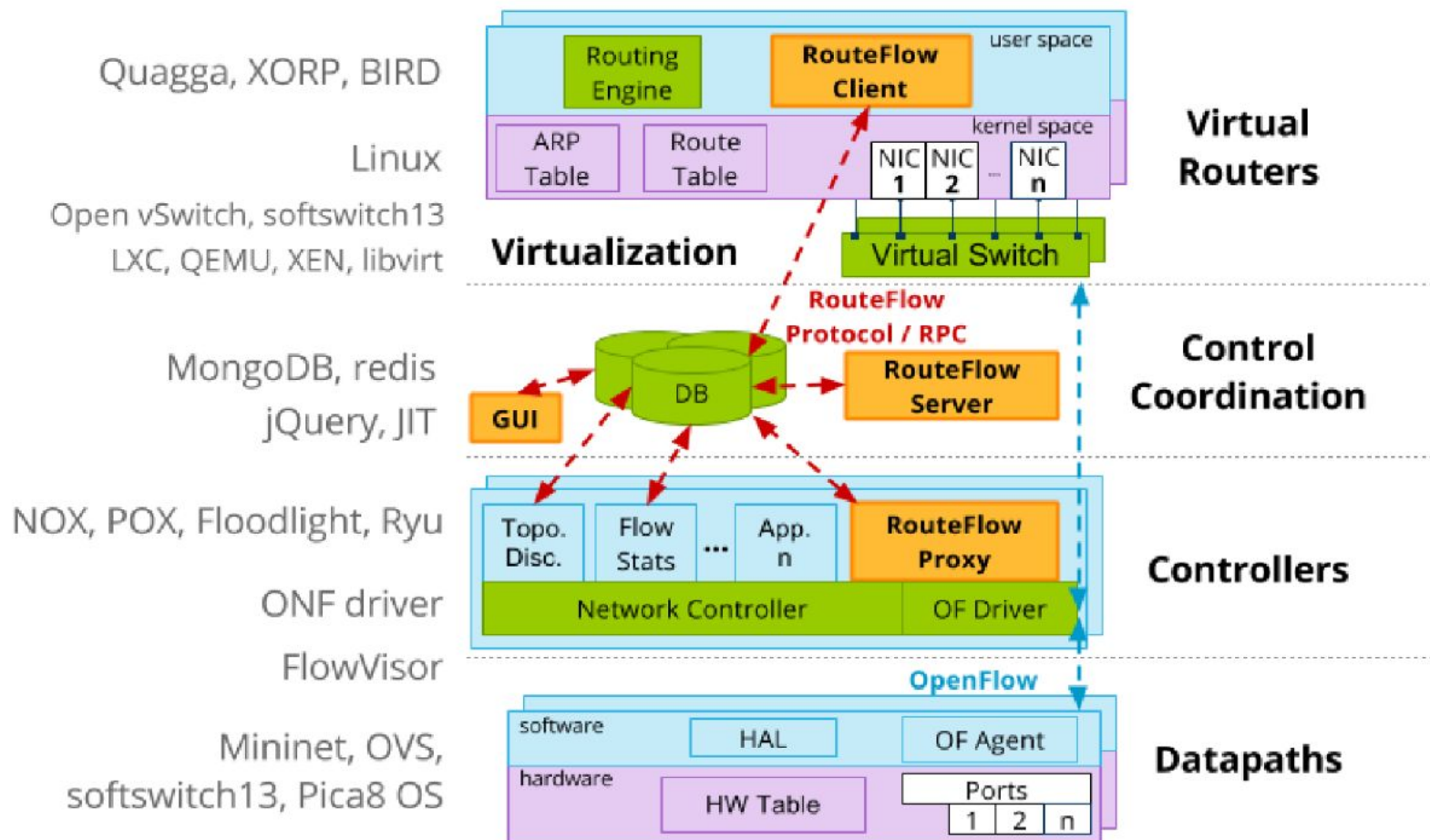
RouteFlow (2010 -)



RouteFlow: High-level Architecture



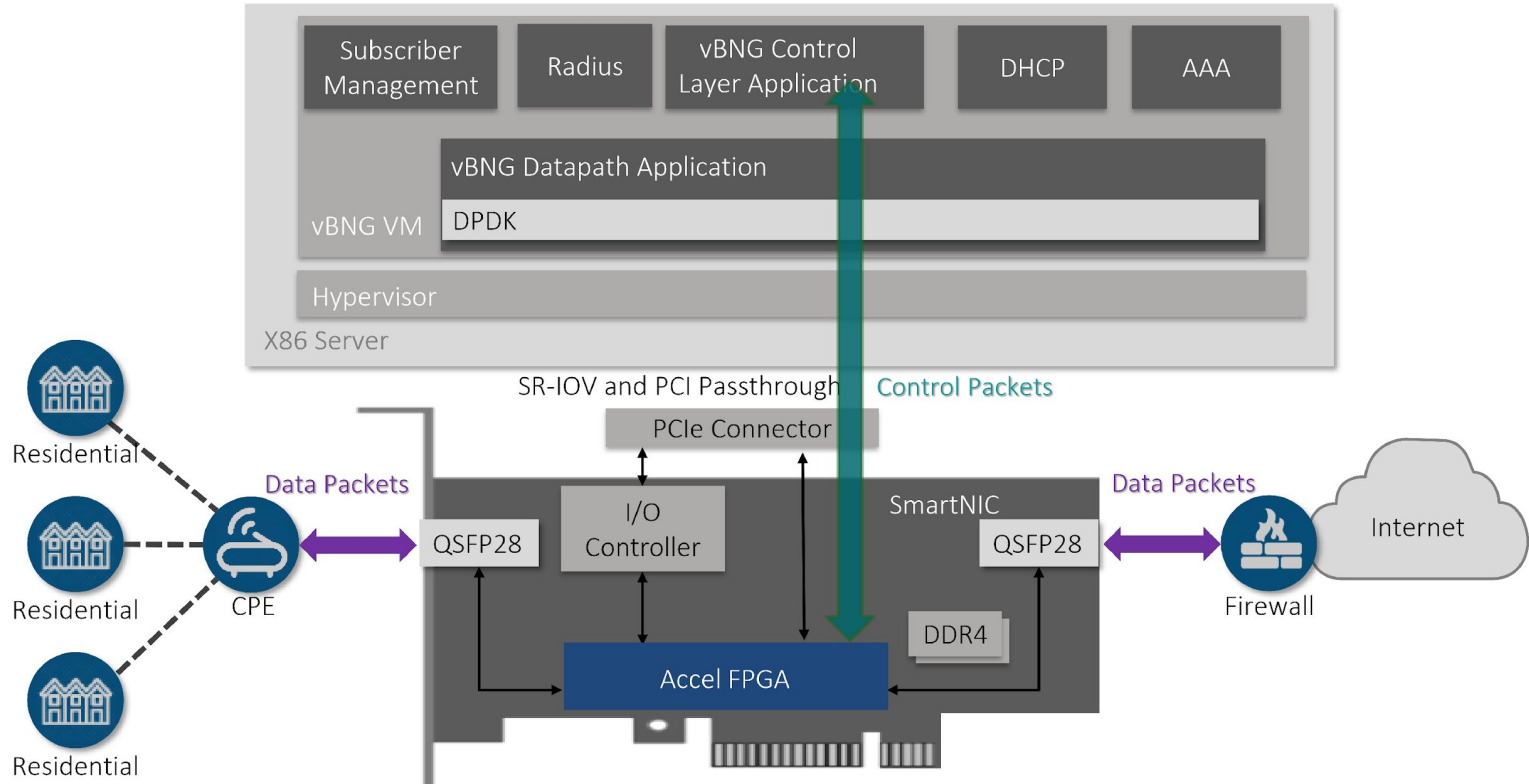
Open Source SW | RouteFlow SDN/OpenFlow architecture



VNF offloading to Hardware



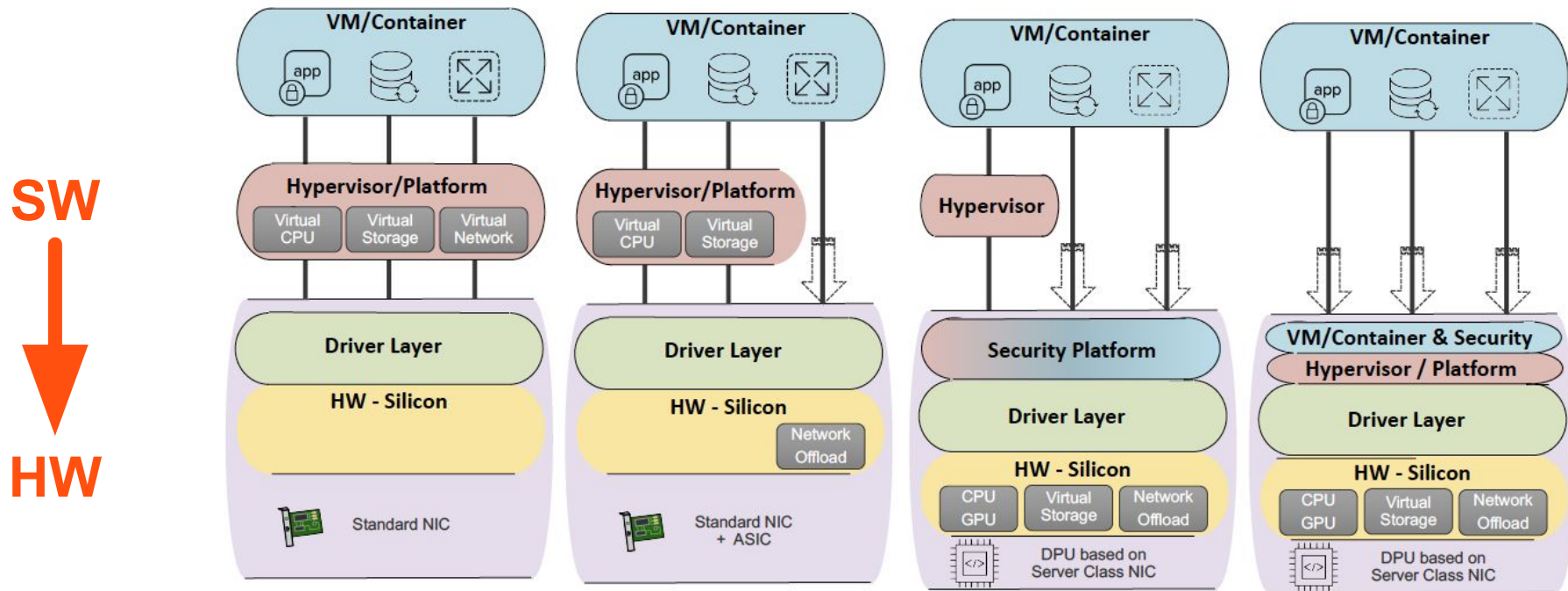
SW
↓
HW



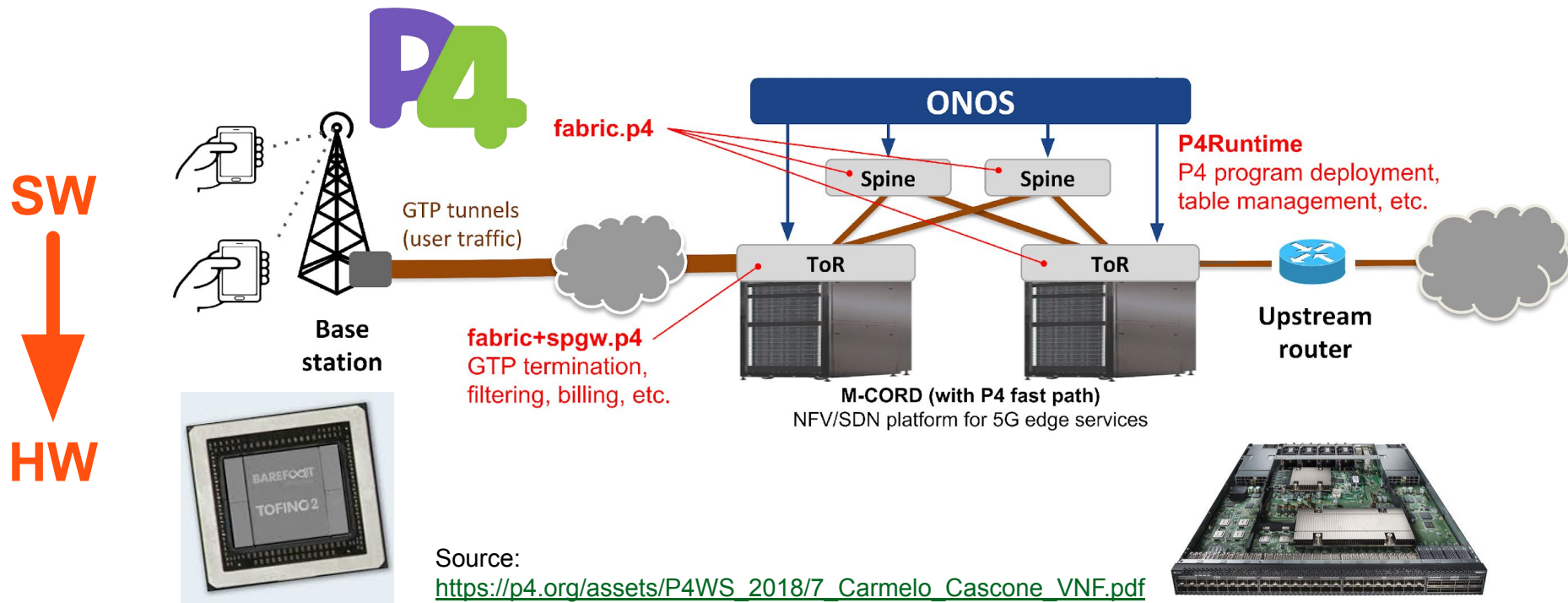
SW/HW Evolution of the Infrastructure Stack

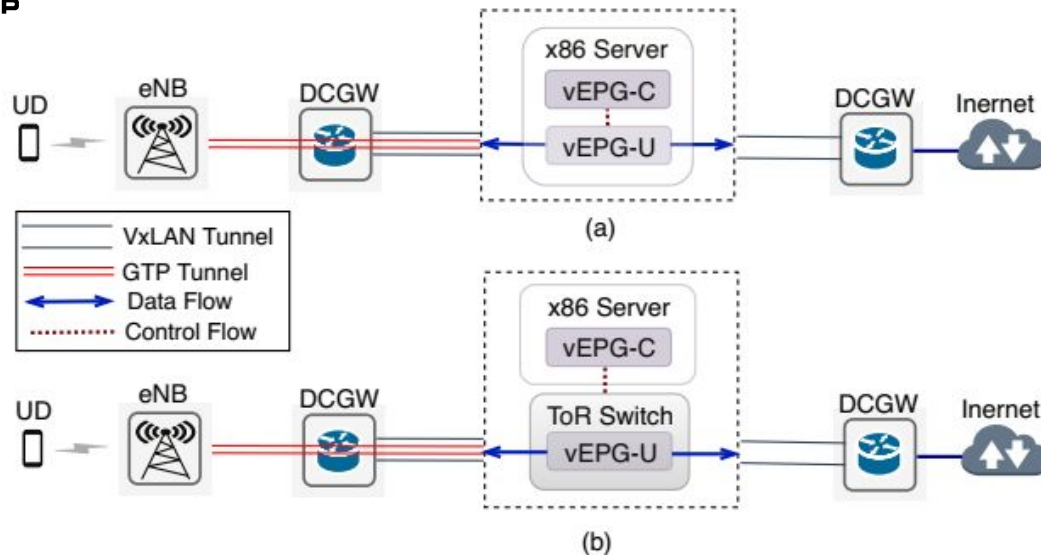


Evolution of the Infrastructure Stack leads to DPUs



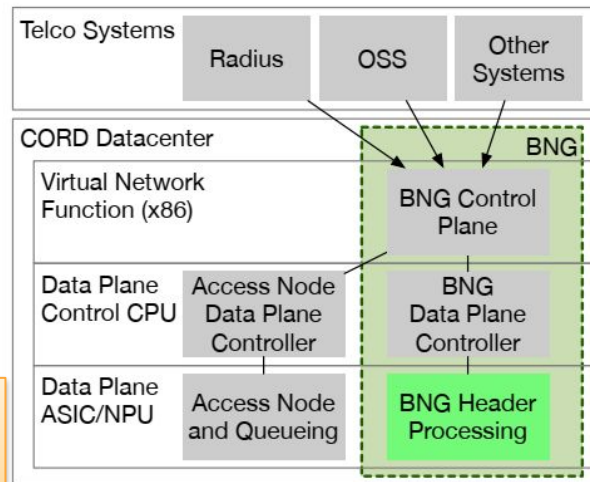
VNF offloading on multi-vendor P4 fabric controlled by ONOS via P4Runtime





SW
↓
HW

Suneet Kumar Singh, Christian Esteve Rothenberg, Gyanesh Patra, Gergely Pongrácz. **Offloading Virtual Evolved Packet Gateway User Plane Functions to a Programmable ASIC**. In 1st ACM CoNEXT Workshop on Emerging in-Network Computing Paradigms (ENCP'19)



3: CORD-Service Edge component overview.

Pattam Gyanesh Patra, Fabricio Rodriguez, Juan Sebastian Mejia, Daniel Lazkani Feferman, Levente Csikor, Christian Esteve Rothenberg, Gergely Pongrácz. **Towards a Sweet Spot of Dataplane Programmability, Portability and Performance: On the Scalability of Multi-Architecture P4 Pipelines**. In IEEE JSAC, 2018

Computation in the Network



Fabrizio Rodriguez, Levente Csikor, Carlos Recalde, Christian Esteve Rothenberg, Gergely Pongrácz. **Towards Low Latency Industrial Robot Control in Programmable Data Planes.** In IEEE NetSoft 2020.

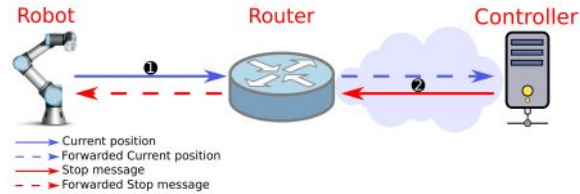


Fig. 4: Traditional scenario without in-network control.

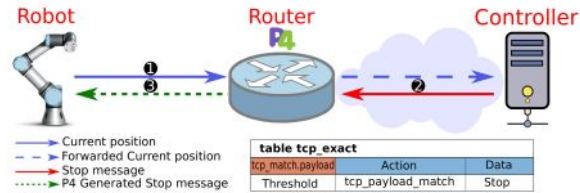


Fig. 5: In-network P4-based implementation.

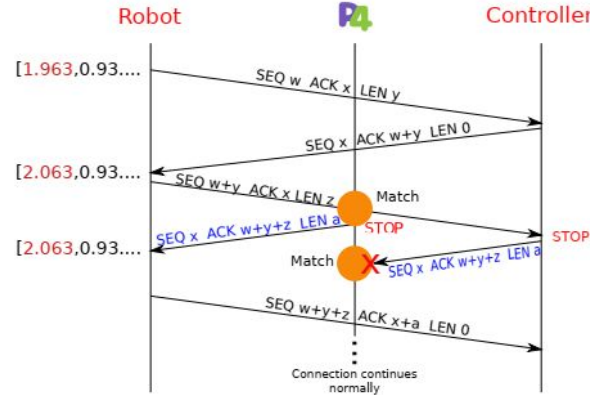
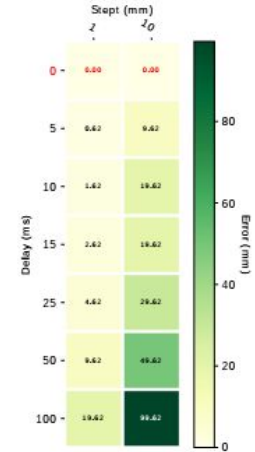


Fig. 6: TCP session approach.



(b) Steps of 1 - 10 mm

Fig. 8: Stop position error without in-network actions. Acceleration of $(30^\circ/s^2)$.

Customer
Premises

BS MEC - Access Cloud - PoP DC
Edge

Cloud DCs
Core



Fabricio Rodriguez et al. **P4 Workshop 2021** (Award Winner of most novel non-networking use of P4)
Fabricio Rodriguez et al. **GLOBECOMM 2022 Demo**.

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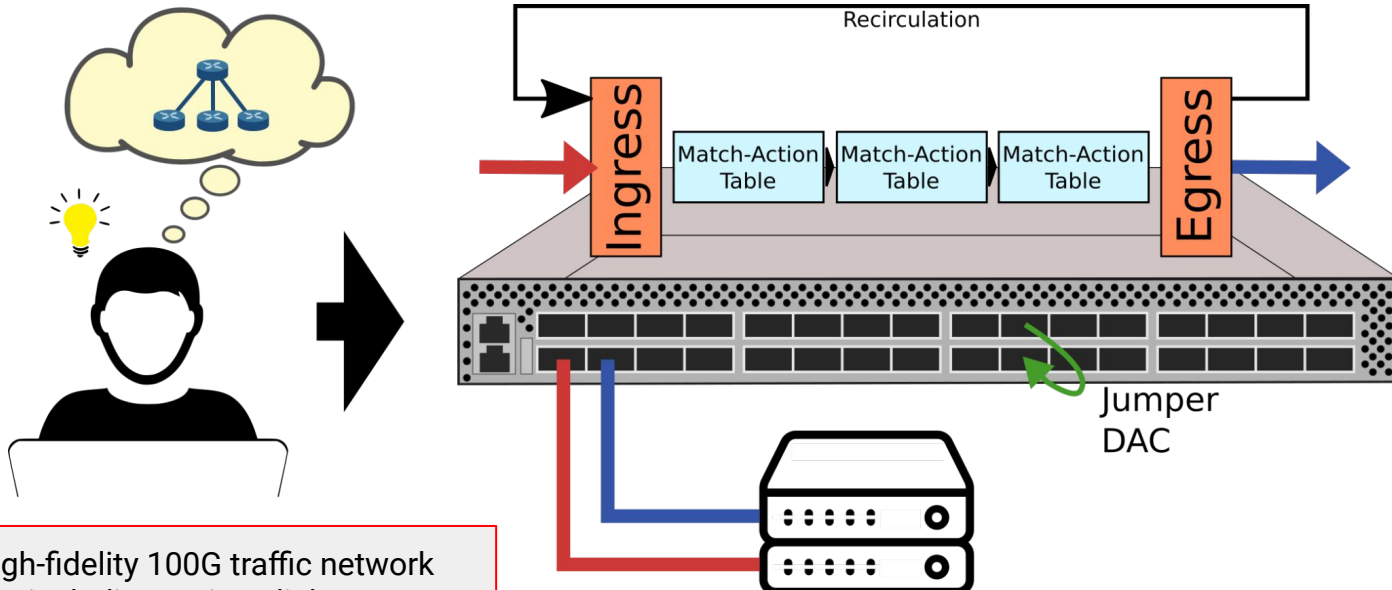
- **Active Research:** Selected open-source fueled research threads
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 - **P7** (P4 Programmable Patch Panel): 100G network emulation
 - **EFFECTOR:** DASH QoE Evaluation Framework with 5G Datasets
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 - **PoD acceleration:** Offloading container networking & security functions
- **The SMARTNESS 2030 research center (2023 - 2033)**
 - Vision & Research Collaboration opportunities with RedHat

Featured research topics

Conversation with RedHat

P7 (P4 Programmable Patch Panel) Instant 100G Emulated Network Testbed

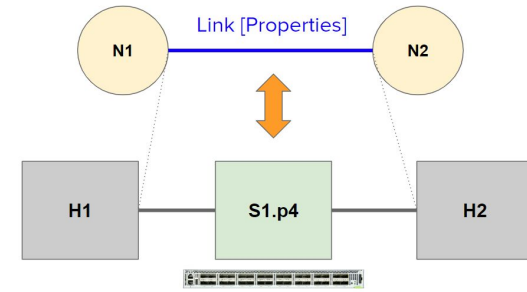
P7



P7 is a high-fidelity 100G traffic network emulation, including various link characteristics such as latency, jitter, packet loss, and bandwidth, as well as the option to customize network topologies.

Everything implemented in a single P4 switch

Link characteristics and P4/TNA implementation approaches

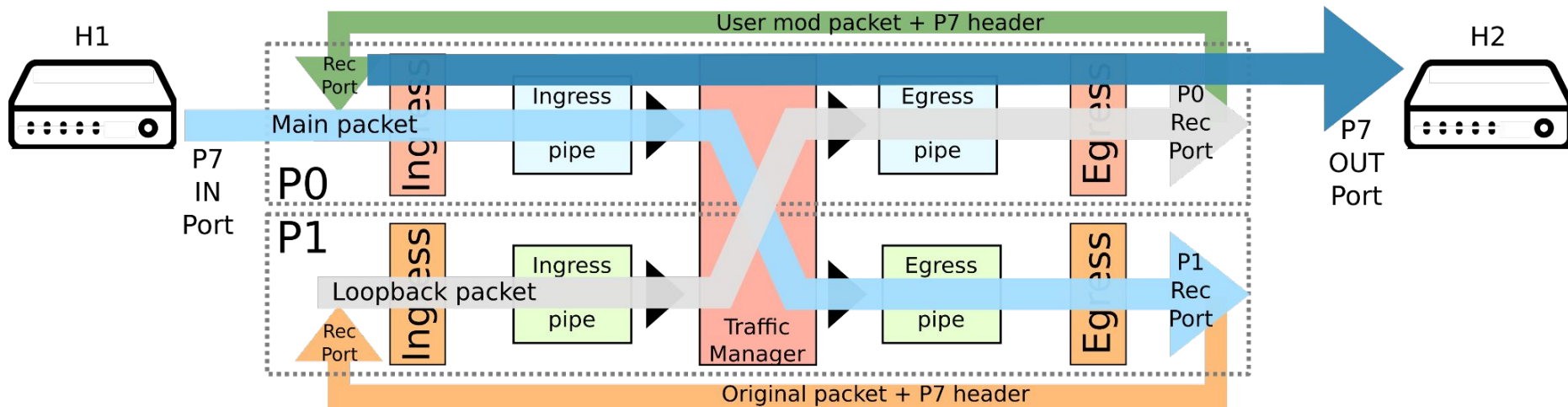


Link Connectivity	Jumper cabling with internal Tag Intern Recirculation + internal Tag
Latency [ms]	Internal timer + recirculation TM + Pipelines recirculation
Jitter [ms]	Hash to determine recirculation times Lookup table with mathematical functions
Packet loss [%]	Random function to determine the probability to discard packets Realistic packet loss model
Bandwidth	Rate limit TNA TM feature Port configuration and shaping

This are the available link metrics and how were implemented



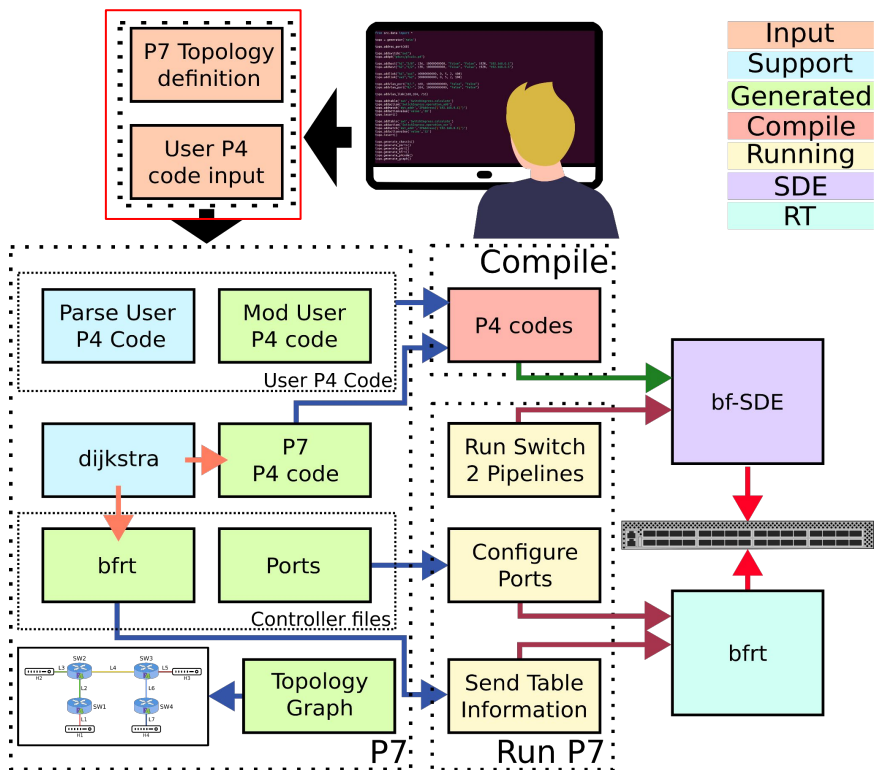
P7 multiple pipelines approach



We propose a solution where a dedicated pipe runs the P7 P4 code, and a separate pipe runs the user-defined P4 code

We send the packet in the P7 pipe (P0) to the pipe where the user-defined P4 code is running (P1) using recirculation

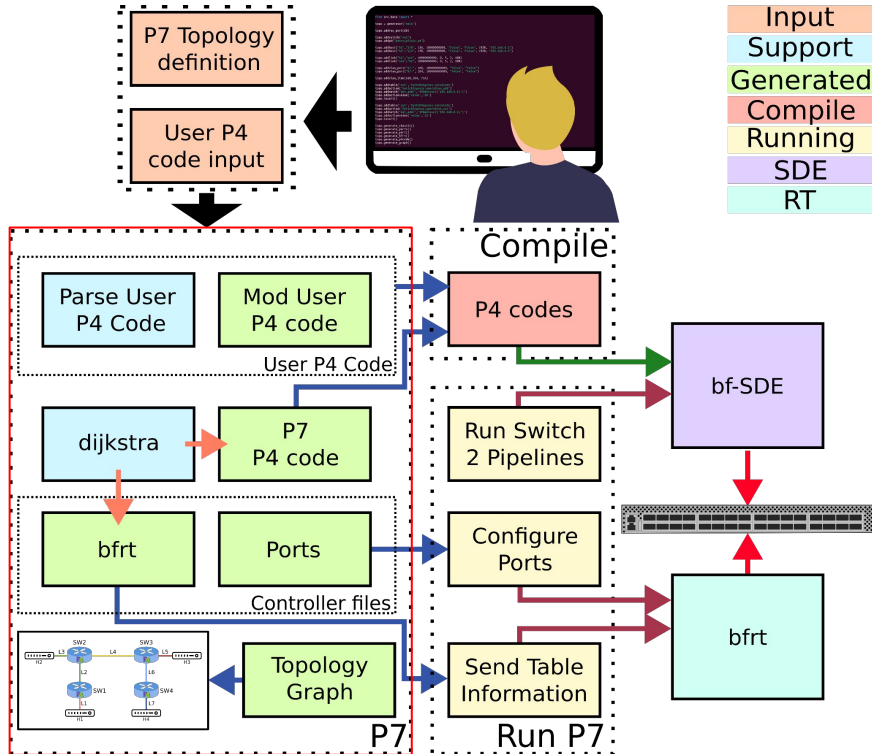
P7 Architecture & User workflow



The user defines the topology and sets a custom P4 code.

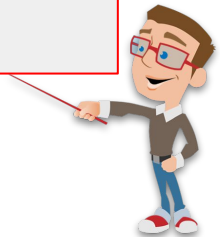


P7 Architecture & User workflow

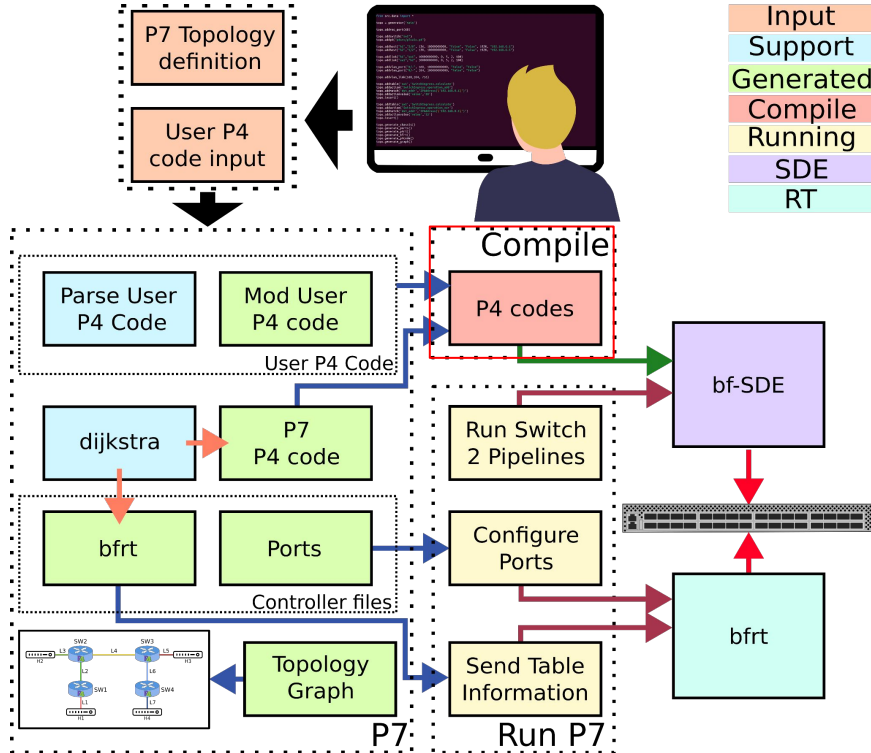


P7 processes the data and generates the necessary files:

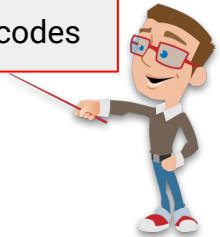
- P7 P4 code
- User P4 code
- Tables information
- Ports configuration



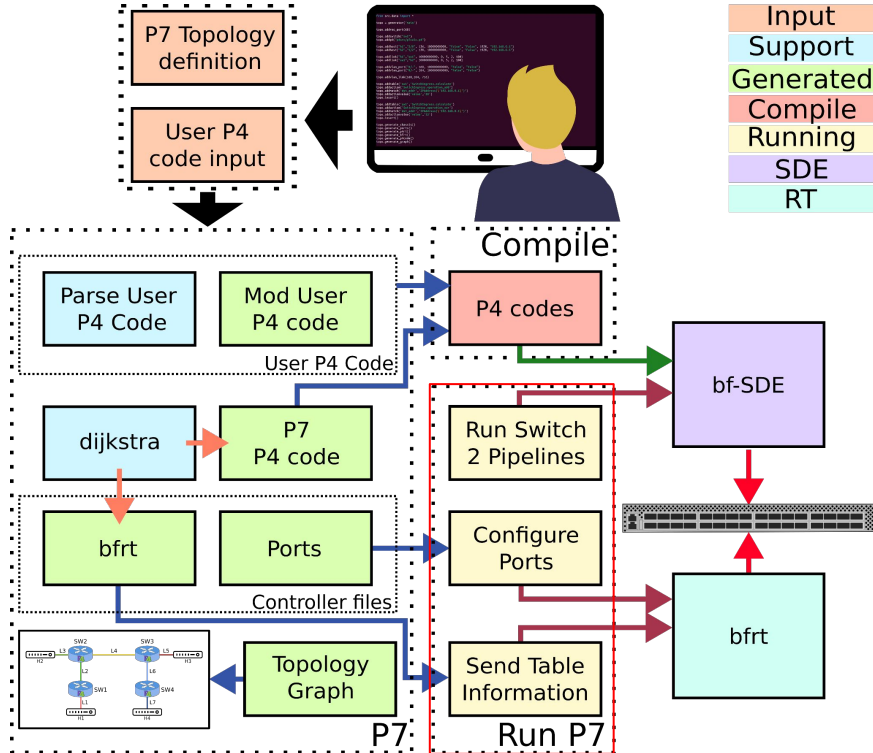
P7 Architecture & User workflow



The user needs to compile both P4 codes



P7 Architecture & User workflow

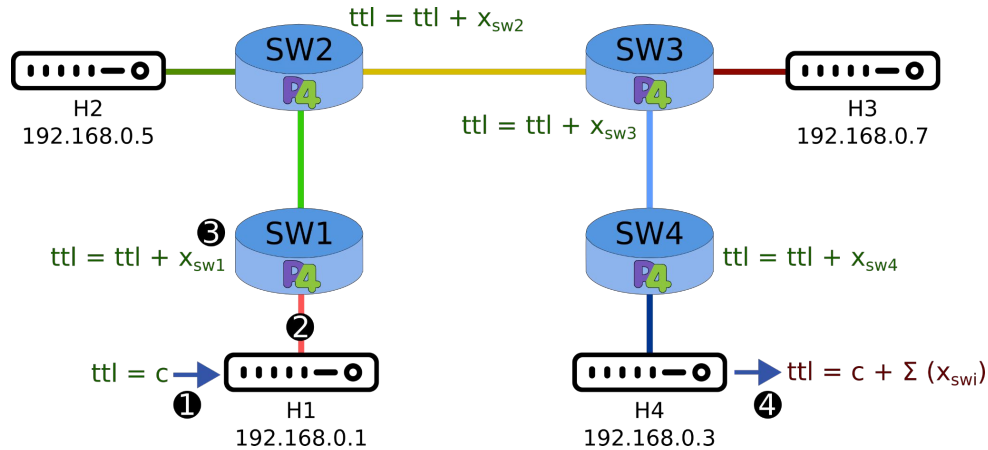


Finally, the user can run the switch with both P4 codes and send the tables and ports configuration using the bf-SDE.



DEMO

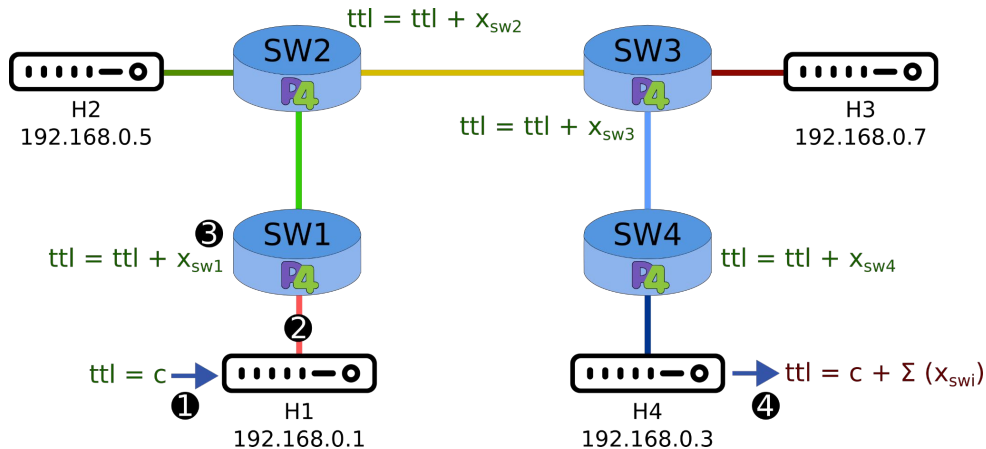
Network topology



P4 code that contains different mathematical operations that are applied to the IP field ttl.



Network topology



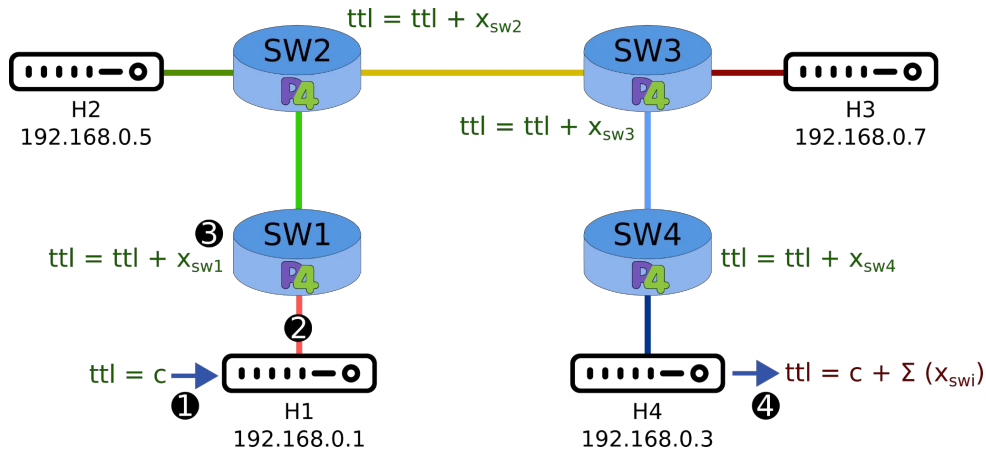
These operations are defined by a P4 table that contains the operation and its value.



```
61 # add table entry sw1
62 topo.addtable('sw1', 'SwitchIngress.calculate')
63 topo.addaction('SwitchIngress.operation_add')
64 topo.addmatch('dst_addr', 'IPAddress(\'192.168.0.1\')')
65 topo.addactionvalue('value', '5')
66 topo.insert()
```



Network topology



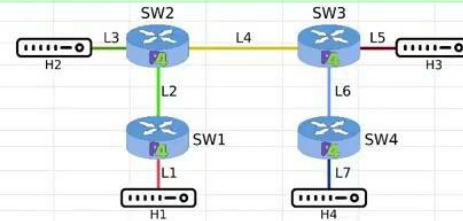
The P4 code will perform a specific operation based on the destination IP of the packet and the information filled in a table for each switch.

```
61 # add table entry sw1
62 topo.addtable('sw1', 'SwitchIngress.calculate')
63 topo.addaction('SwitchIngress.operation_add')
64 topo.addmatch('dst_addr', 'IPAddress(\'192.168.0.1\')')
65 topo.addactionvalue('value', '5')
66 topo.insert()
```



Calculator.p4

		Operation "+" Value			
		SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4
Destination	192.168.0.1 h1	5	6	7	8
	192.168.0.5 h2	15	16	17	18
	192.168.0.7 h3	20	21	22	23
	192.168.0.3 h4	10	11	12	13
In Value		host 1	host 2	Result	
	1	h1	h4	47 = 1 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13	



Topology

Demo running P7 with the calculator P4 code



Future of P7

- Address scalability challenges
 - Topology Size
 - Buffers consumption
- New features
 - In-band Network Telemetry (INT)
 - Dynamic link behaviors
 - Trace base link characteristics
- Embed into disaggregated network testbed initiatives
 - e.g Open RAN Brasil
 - Facilitate reproducible experiments based on use case scenarios (e.g. congestion, heavy-hitters, DDoS, bufferbloat, slicing, etc.)

P7 (P4 Programmable Patch Panel): HW Emulated Network Testbed

Open Source repository

- <https://github.com/intrig-unicamp/p7>

Publications

- F. Rodriguez et al. "P4 Programmable Patch Panel (P7): An Instant 100G Emulated Network on Your Tofino-based Pizza Box". In ACM SIGCOMM'22 Poster/Demo Session, Aug. 2022.
(SIGCOMM SRC'22 Award Winner)

Demos

- F. Rodriguez et al. "P7 (P4 Programmable Patch Panel): An instant 100G emulated network testbed in a pizza box". In P4 Workshop 2022. (Award Winner of most novel networking use of P4)
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aRYxPvlvo_Q
- F. Rodriguez et al. "Towards Multiple Pipelines Network Emulation with P7". To appear in IEEE NetSoft, Jun. 2023.
 - <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EYipcuwoSguL9yO2cnliYH7vW-mRFMQ/view>
- F. Rodriguez et al. "Network Emulation with P7: A P4 Programmable Patch Panel on Tofino-based Hardware." To appear in SBRC Salão de Ferramentas, May 2023.
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dAhy8R34vHU>



Hybrid-P4-5G: User Plane Functions in Programmable SW/HW Stacks

Recent research

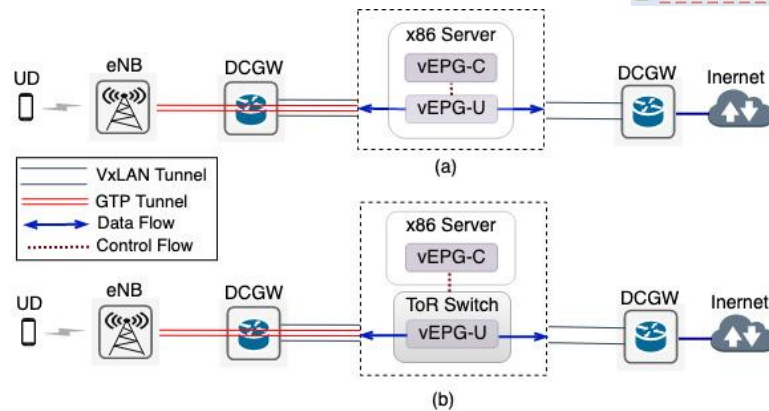
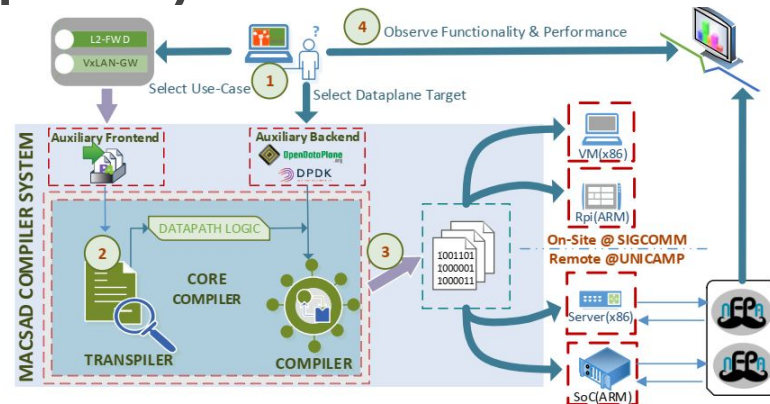


- **MACSAD: Multi-Architecture Compiler System for Abstract Dataplanes**

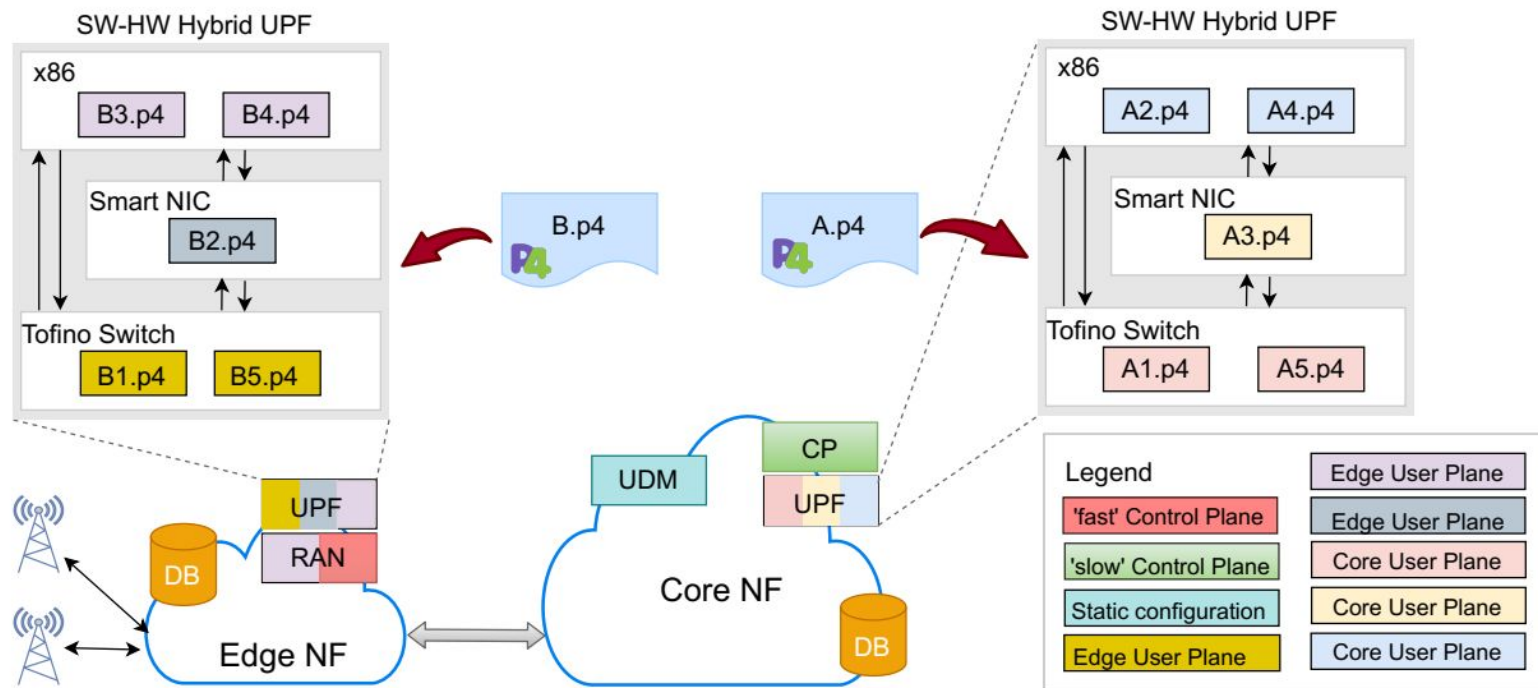
- Partnering P4 with ODP

- **vEPG: 4G/5G user plane functions**

- x86 / ODP / DPDK
- Tofino HW



Hybrid P4 Programmable Pipelines for 5G gNodeB and User Plane Functions



Hybrid P4 Programmable Pipelines for 5G gNodeB and User Plane Functions

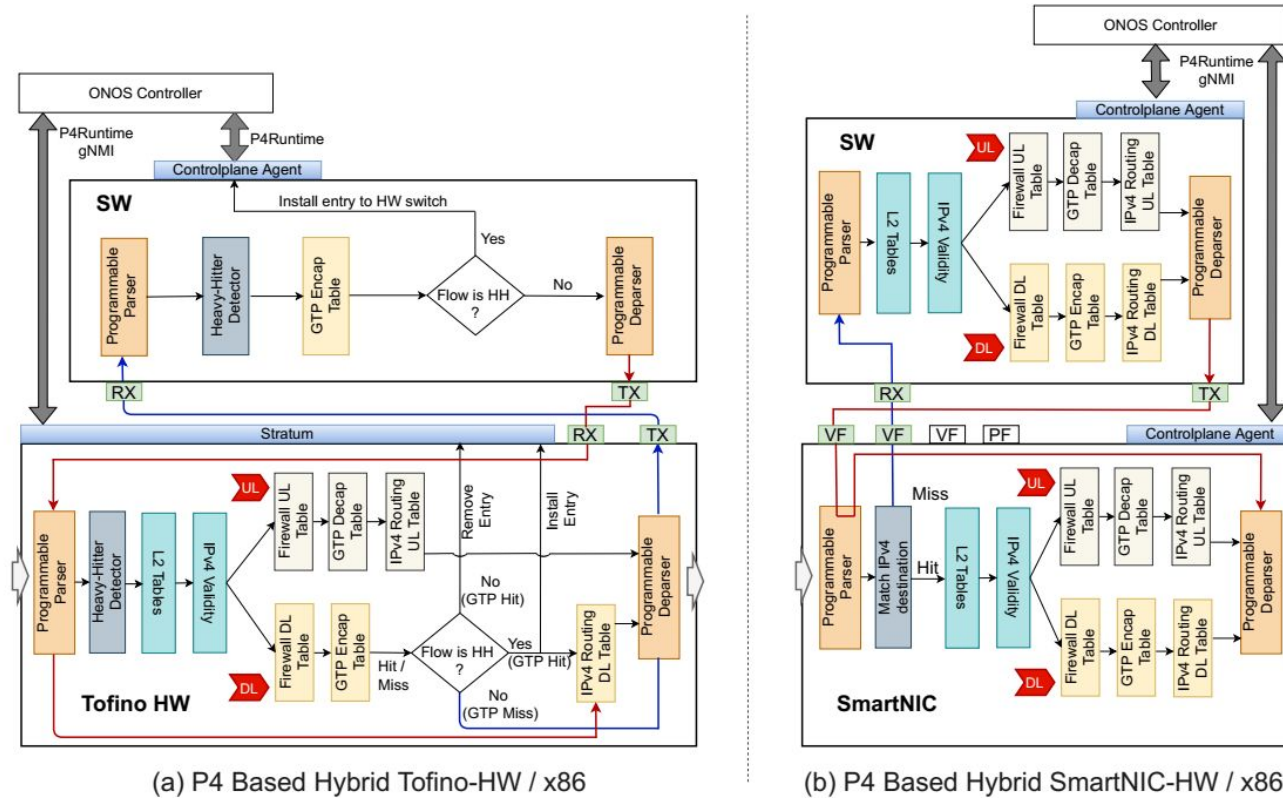
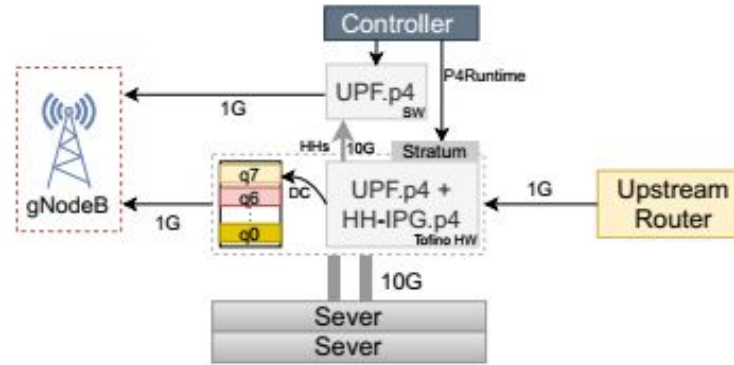
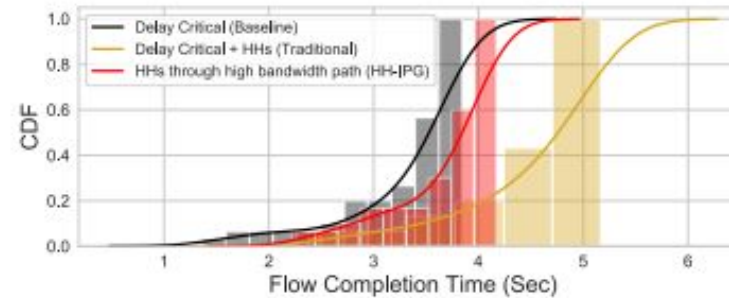


Figure 5: P4-based hybrid Tofino-HW/x86 and SmartNIC/x86 architectures for UPF.

Hybrid P4 Programmable Pipelines for 5G gNodeB and User Plane Functions



(a) QoS-HH Use-case Scenario



(b) Flow completion time with and without HHs offloading

Further info + Q&A



Hybrid-P4-5G: User Plane Functions in Programmable SW/HW Stacks

Open Source repository

- <https://github.com/intrig-unicamp/macsad>

Publications

- S. Singh et al. "Hybrid P4 Programmable Pipelines for 5G gNodeB and User Plane Functions". In IEEE TMC. 2022
- S. Singh et al. "HH-IPG: Leveraging Inter-Packet Gap Metrics in P4 Hardware for Heavy Hitter Detection". In IEEE TNSM, 2022.

Demos

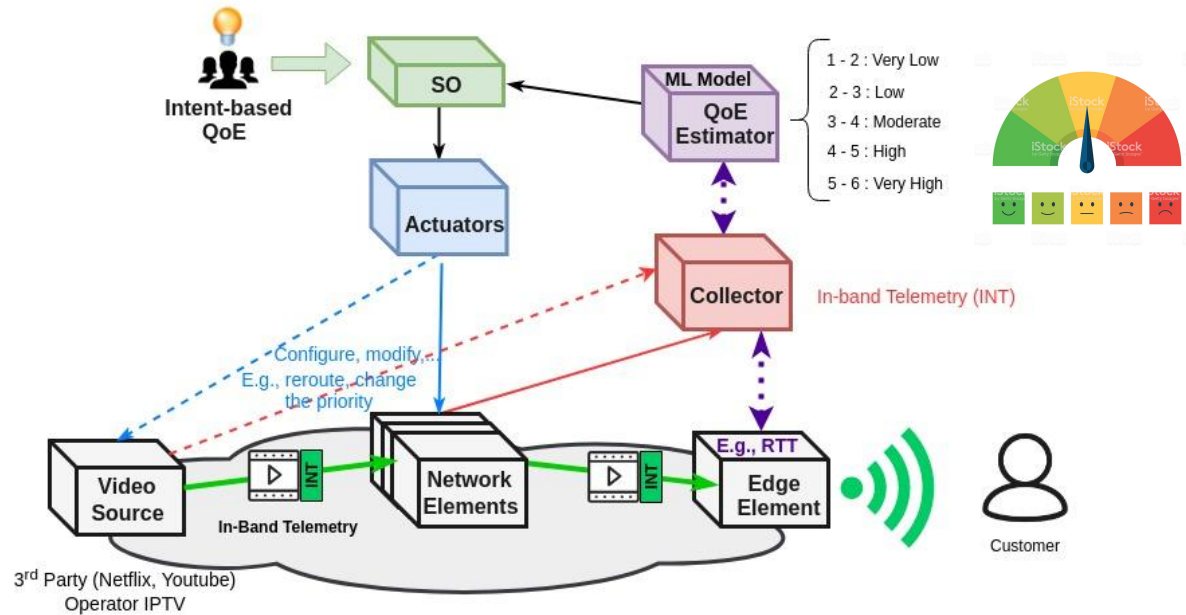
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pskxeMETYGY>



EFFECTOR: DASH QoE Evaluation Framework with 5G Datasets

Recent research

Intent-based CCL for DASH Video SLA using ML-based Edge QoE Estimation

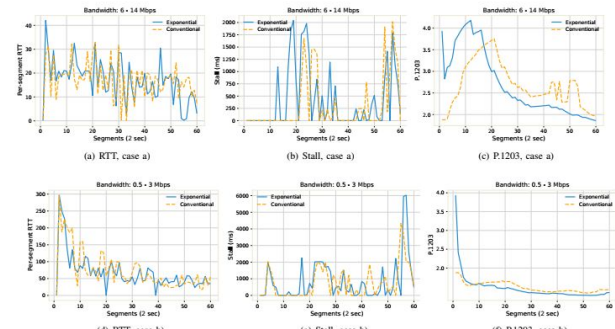
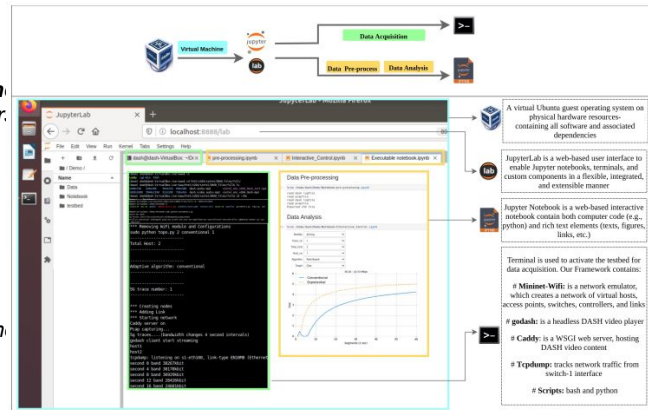
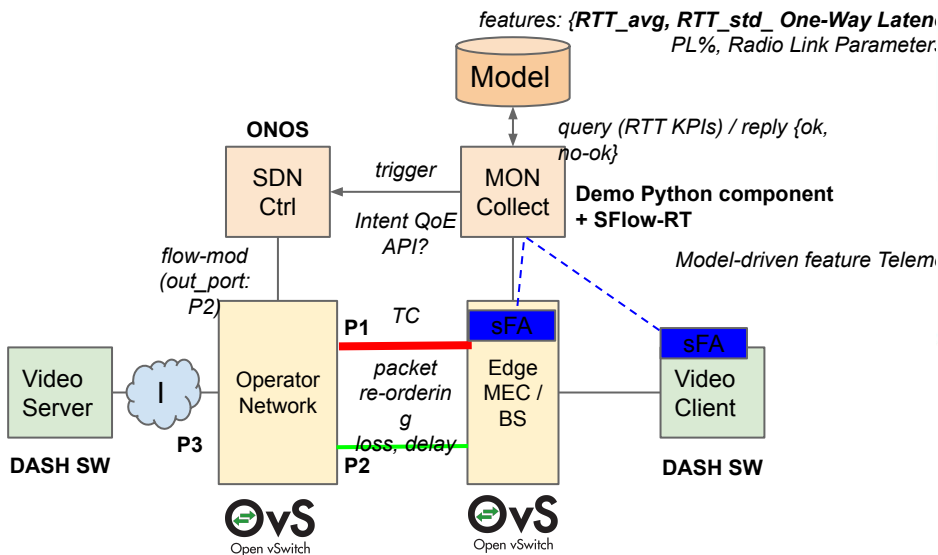


Christian Esteve Rothenberg, Danny Lachos Perez, Nathan Saraiva, Raphael Rosa, Raza UI Mustafa, Md Tariqul Islam, Pedro Henrique Gomes. "Intent-based Control Loop for DASH Video Service Assurance using ML-based Edge QoE Estimation".

In [IEEE NetSoft 2020](#) Demo Session, Ghent, Belgium, June 2020.

Recent research

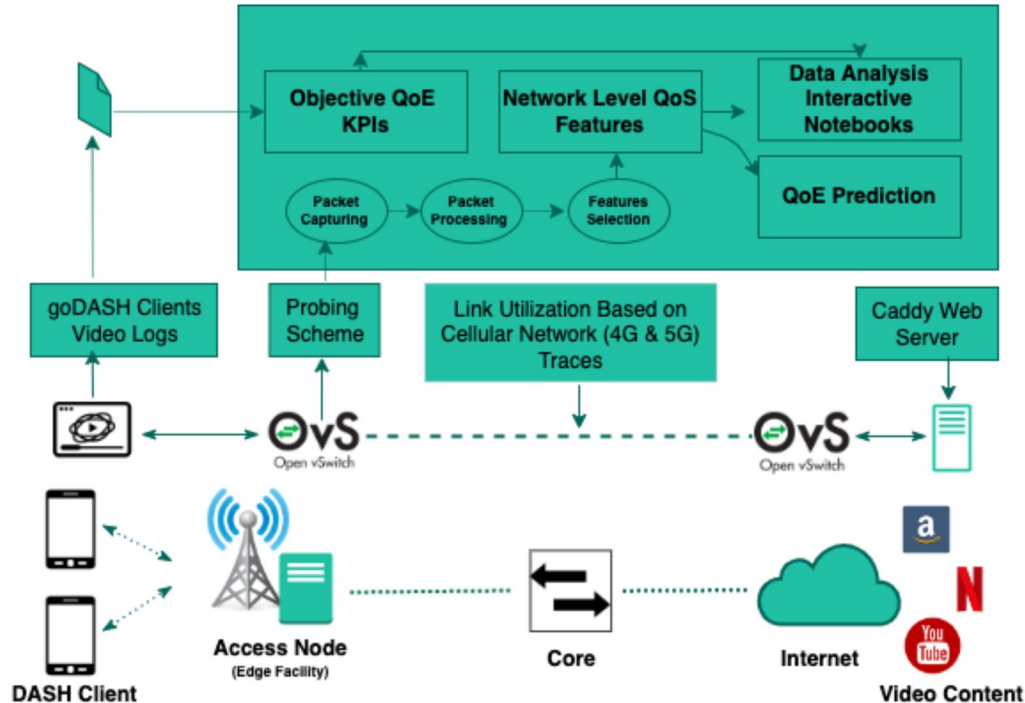
Intent-based CCL for DASH Video SLA using ML-based Edge QoE Estimation



Raza Ul Mustafa, Md Tariqul Islam, Christian Esteve Rothenberg, Simone Ferlin, Darijo Raca, and Jason J. Quinlan. **"DASH QoE performance evaluation framework with 5G datasets"**. In IEEE CNSM AnServApp. Nov. 2020.

Recent and ongoing research

DASH QoE estimation from QoS-level metrics in 4G/5G scenarios



QoE Interactive Jupyter Notebook

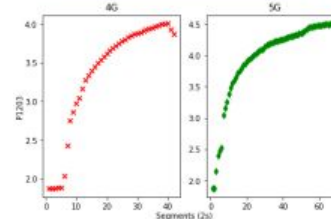
ABS Algorithm

Video

Experiment

Tech Use Case

Target QoE Y-axis



QoS Interactive Jupyter Notebook

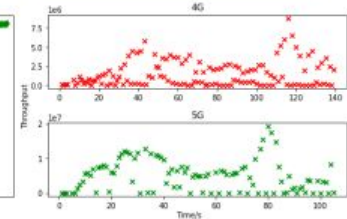
ABS Algorithm

Video

Experiment

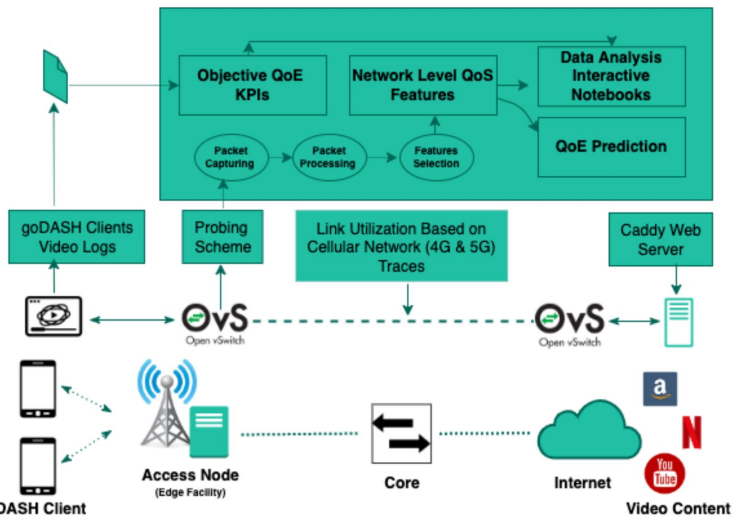
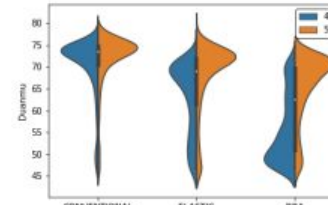
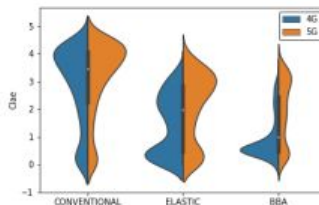
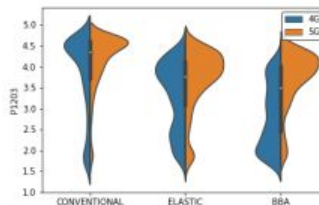
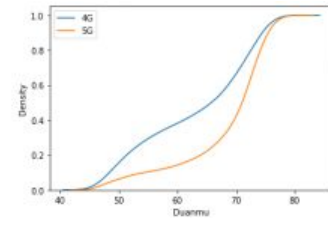
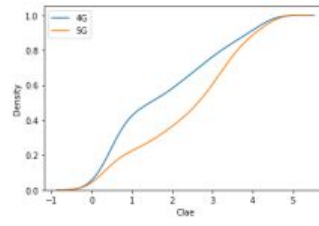
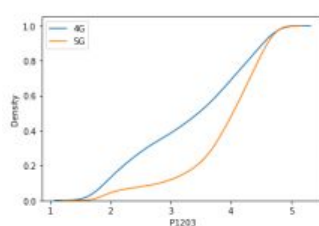
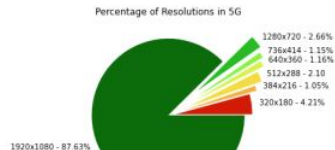
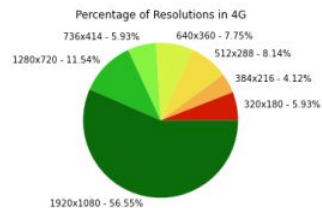
Tech Use Case

Target QoS Y-axis



Recent and ongoing research

DASH QoE estimation from QoS-level metrics in 4G/5G scenarios

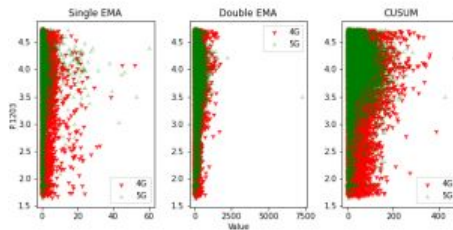


Throughput Sintel - TCP

Technology	Mean	STD	Min	25 %	50 %	75 %	Max
4G	3.26	3.90	0.000416	0.17	1.41	5.60	19.39
5G	5.10	4.40	0.000416	0.625736	4.90	7.88	19.76

Throughput Tears - QUIC

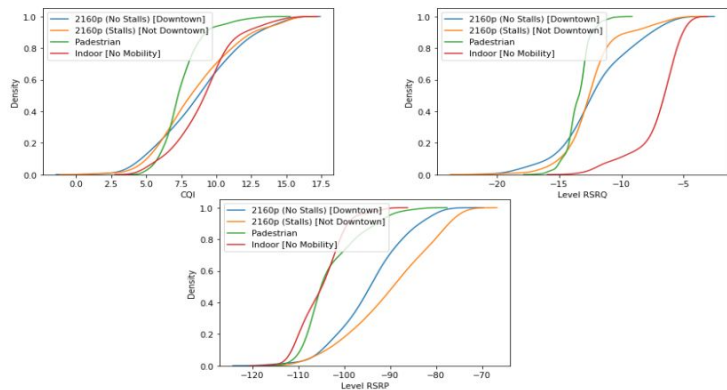
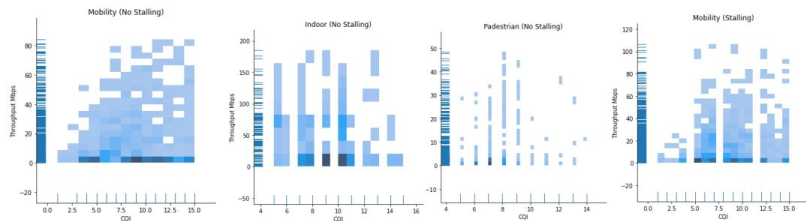
Technology	Mean	STD	Min	25 %	50 %	75 %	Max
4G	1.75	2.17	0.000416	0.39	1.05	2.20	15.08
5G	6.32	6.03	0.000416	0.08	5.02	11.99	25.40



Recent and ongoing research

Real 4G/5G trace collection in Youtube streaming

- Nice France, Campinas (5G DSS) and Sao Paulo (5GSA)



- YouTube IFRAME API for YouTube QoE Logs
- G-NetTrack Pro - Wireless network monitor and drive test tool



Radio Channel

Channel Logs

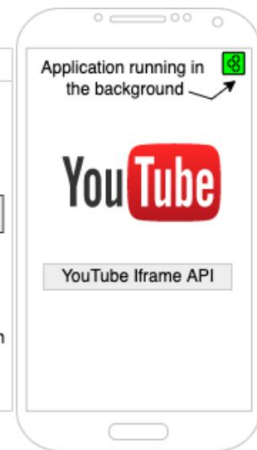
CQI
RSRQ
RSRP
RSSI
SNR
Download Bitrate
Upload Bitrate
State
Events
.
.
.
100 + Metrics



G-NetTrack

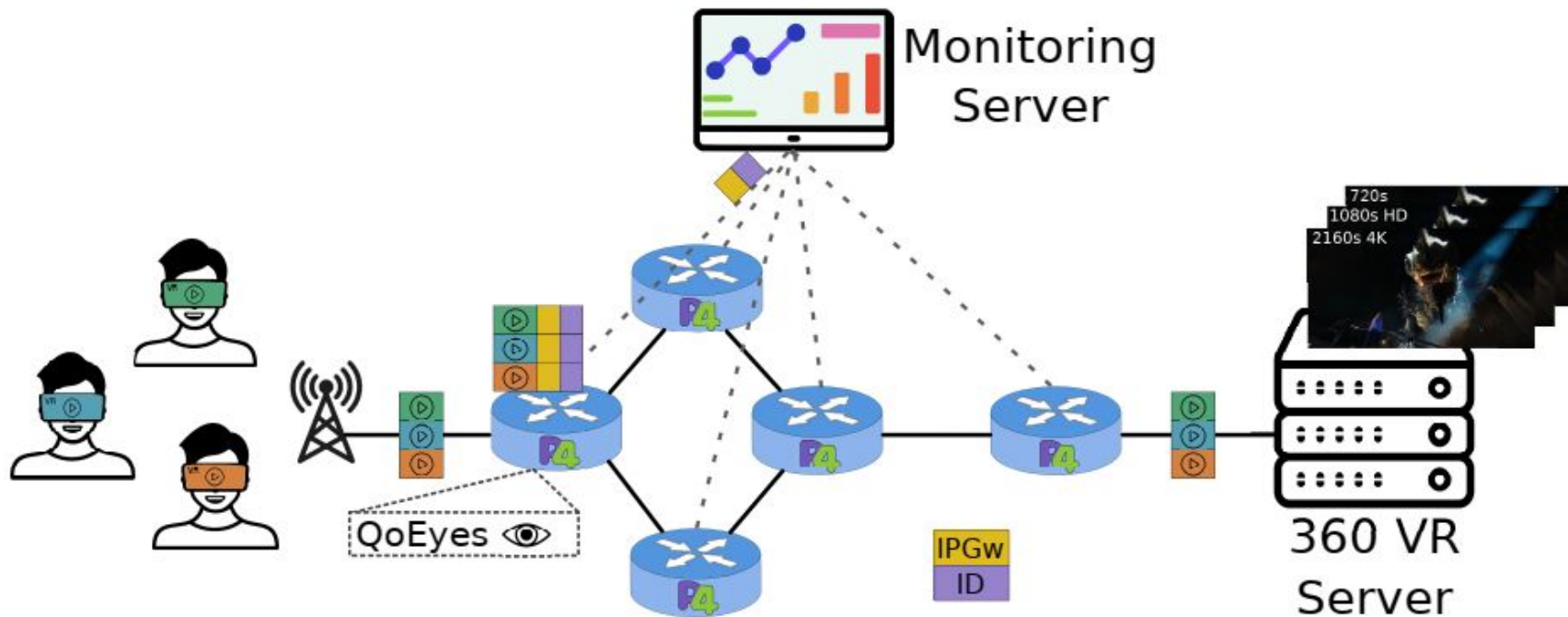
QoE Logs

Stall
Video Bytes
Downloaded
Resolutions
Per-Session Logs
Stall Events
Stall Duration
Quality Shifts
Dominant Resolution
Percentage of Time
in resolutions

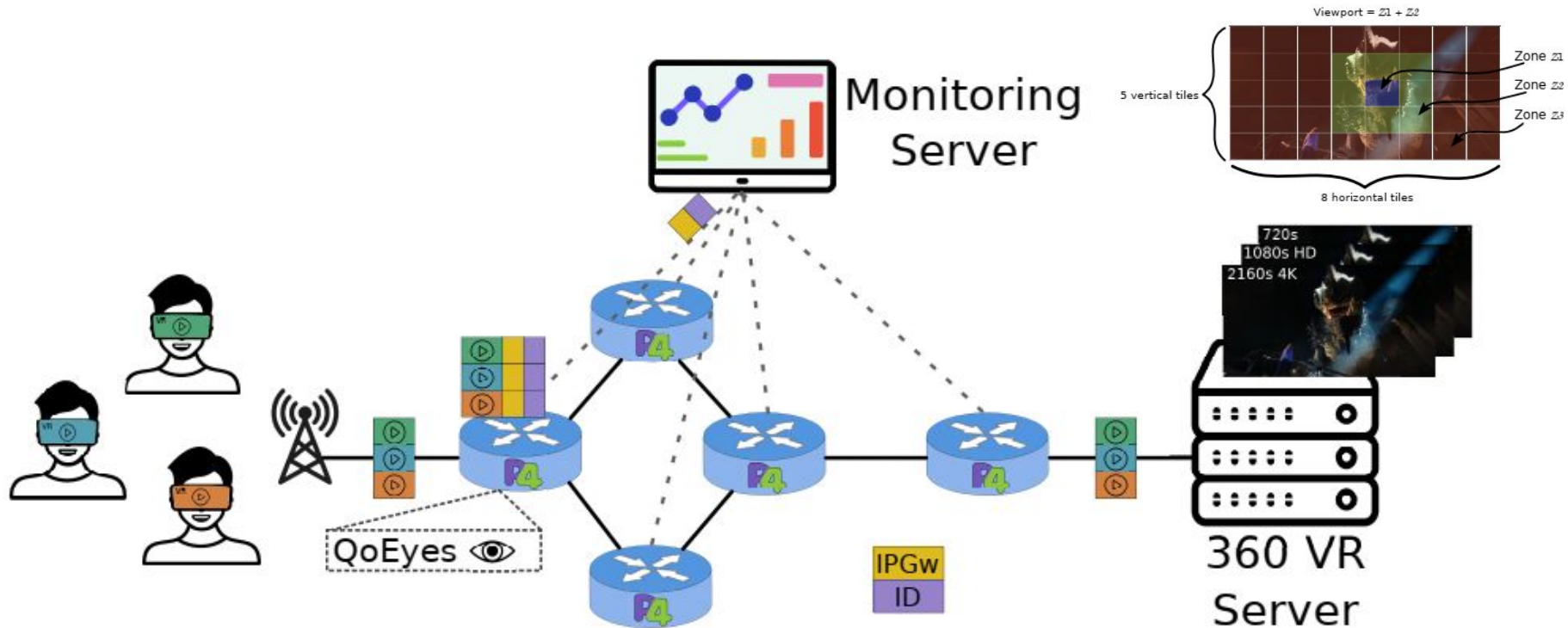


User Equipment

QoEyes: Virtual Reality Streaming QoE Estimation through ML and INT



QoEyes



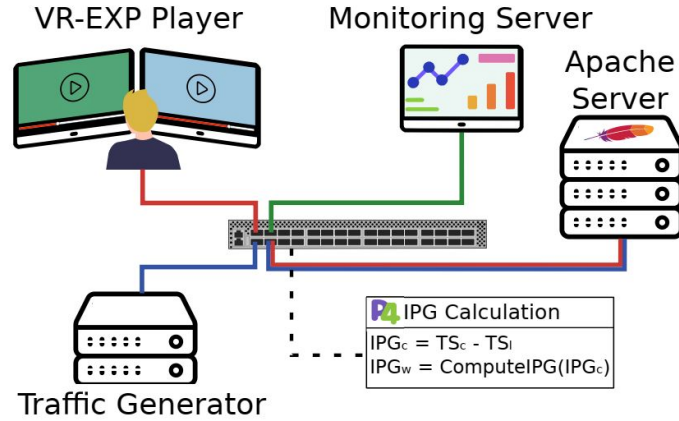


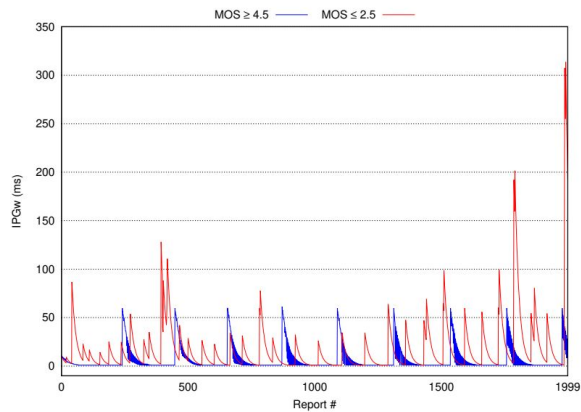
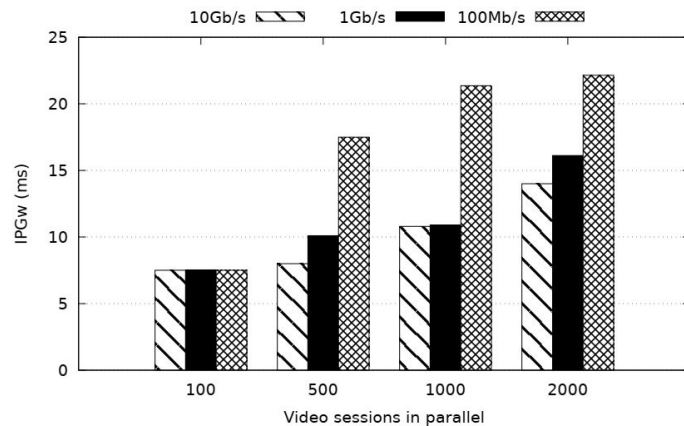
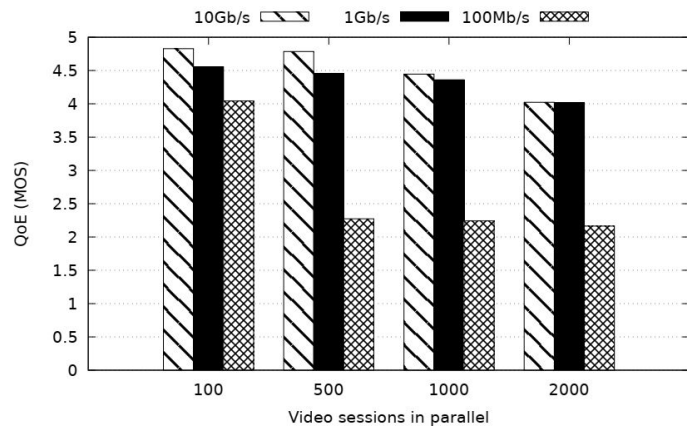
Fig. 3. Experimental environment.

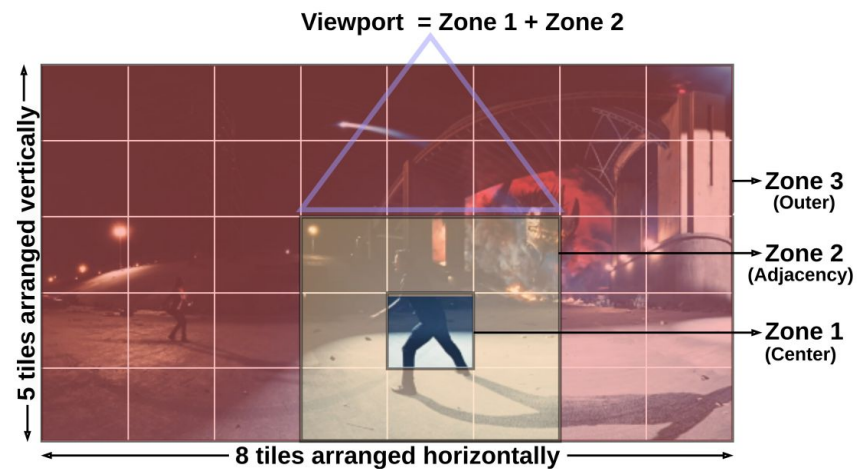
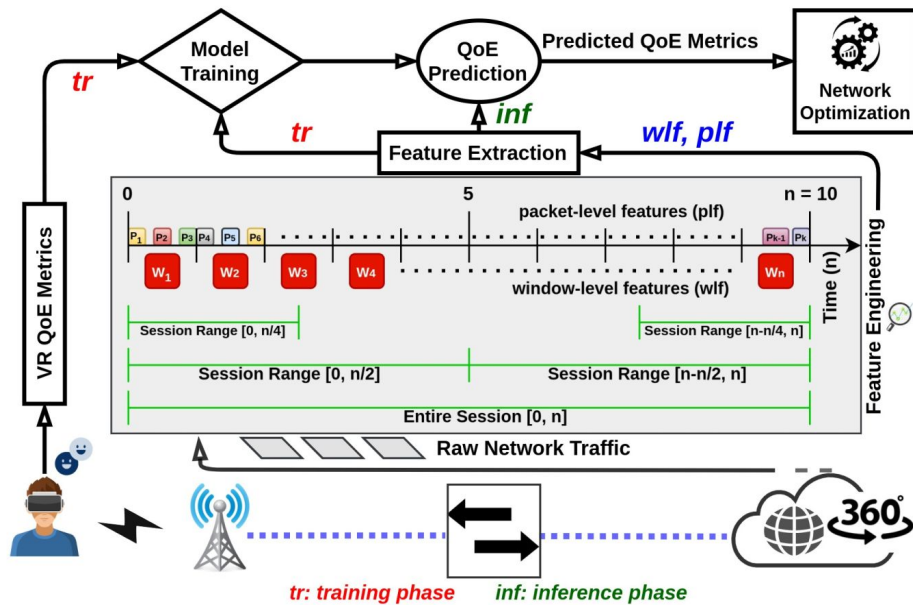
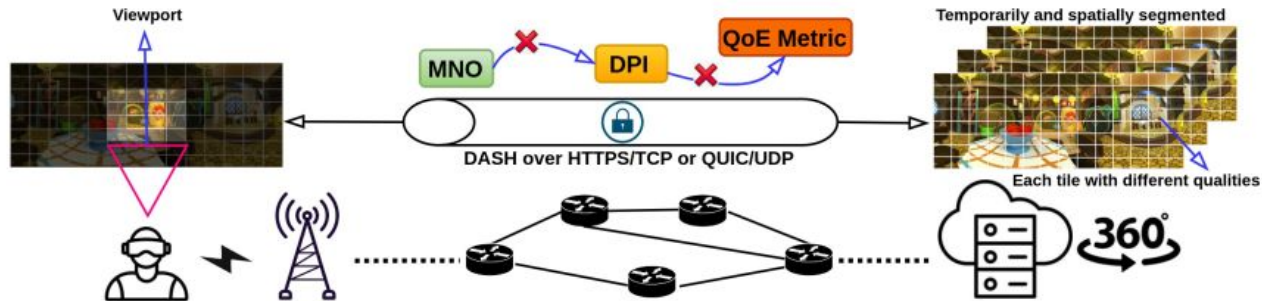
TABLE I
HARDWARE RESOURCE UTILIZATION

Resource	Switch.p4	QoEyes
Hash Bits	32.3%	34.2%
SRAM	29.8%	30.6%
TCAM	28.4%	28.4%
VLIW Actions	34.6%	38.8%
Stateful ALUs	15.6%	15.6%

TABLE II
NUMBER OF TILES RECEIVED WITH 100 SESSIONS IN PARALLEL

	10Gb			1Gb			100Mb		
	z1	z2	z3	z1	z2	z3	z1	z2	z3
720p	1	12	1375	1	12	1375	1	12	1375
4K	59	468	5	59	468	5	59	468	5





QoS KPI	Applied Statistics	
	Entire Session	F25, L25 F50, L50
Throughput (TP)	avg, max, min, medn, std, 10-90p	avg
Packet Count (PC)	total, avg, max, min, medn, std, 10-90p	total
Interarrival Time (IAT)	avg, max, min, medn, std, 10-90p	avg
Packet Size (PS)	avg, max, min, medn, std, 10-90p	avg
Abbreviation	Details	
avg, max, min, medn, std	average, maximum, minimum, median, standard deviation	
10-90p	the distribution of the 10th to 90th percentile (in steps of 10)	
F25, L25, F50, L50	first and last 25% and 50% of session	

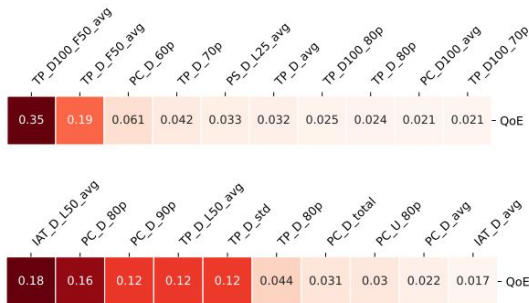


Fig. 6: The Ranking of the Top 10 Most Significant Features for QoE Value Prediction Across HTTPS (Top) and QUIC (Bottom) Datasets

TABLE II: RMSE and r^2 (highlighted in blue) Across Different Objective Metrics and QoE Value Prediction Models

	Random Forest		Extra Trees		K Nearest Neighbors		Light GBM		Cat Boost		XG Boost		Neural Networks		Weighted Ensemble	
	H	Q	H	Q	H	Q	H	Q	H	Q	H	Q	H	Q	H	Q
Quality-Z1	-0.25	-0.05	-0.26	-0.05	-0.34	-0.06	-0.22	-0.05	-0.22	-0.05	-0.22	-0.05	-0.28	-0.05	0.93	0.93
Quality-Z2	-0.34	-0.02	-0.34	-0.02	-0.72	-0.03	-0.32	-0.02	-0.32	-0.02	-0.32	-0.02	-0.36	-0.02	0.99	0.99
Quality-Z3	-0.24	-0.01	-0.20	-0.01	-0.48	-0.01	-0.18	-0.01	-0.18	-0.01	-0.22	-0.01	-0.19	-0.01	0.99	0.99
Quality Shifts-Z1	-1.39	-2.02	-1.38	-2.00	-1.57	-2.16	-1.36	-2.00	-1.38	-2.01	-1.42	-2.02	-1.43	-2.02	0.81	0.55
Quality Shifts-Z2	-1.26	-1.57	-1.23	-1.55	-1.52	-1.85	-1.26	-1.55	-1.24	-1.56	-1.25	-1.57	-1.35	-1.58	0.81	0.77
Quality Shifts-Z3	-1.16	-0.86	-1.13	-0.84	-1.66	-0.96	-1.14	-0.84	-1.12	-0.84	-1.14	-0.86	-1.27	-0.87	0.87	0.69
Stall Time	-2.49	-2.85	-1.33	-2.14	-6.13	-8.15	-1.40	-1.84	-1.44	-2.68	-2.11	-1.76	-1.71	-1.77	0.99	0.99
Startup Delay	-0.31	-0.60	-0.29	-0.56	-0.31	-0.56	-0.27	-0.50	-0.27	-0.50	-0.29	-0.55	-0.26	-0.50	0.05	-0.02
QoE	-0.08	-0.11	-0.07	-0.10	-0.18	-0.14	-0.06	-0.09	-0.05	-0.09	-0.07	-0.10	-0.06	-0.09	0.99	0.99

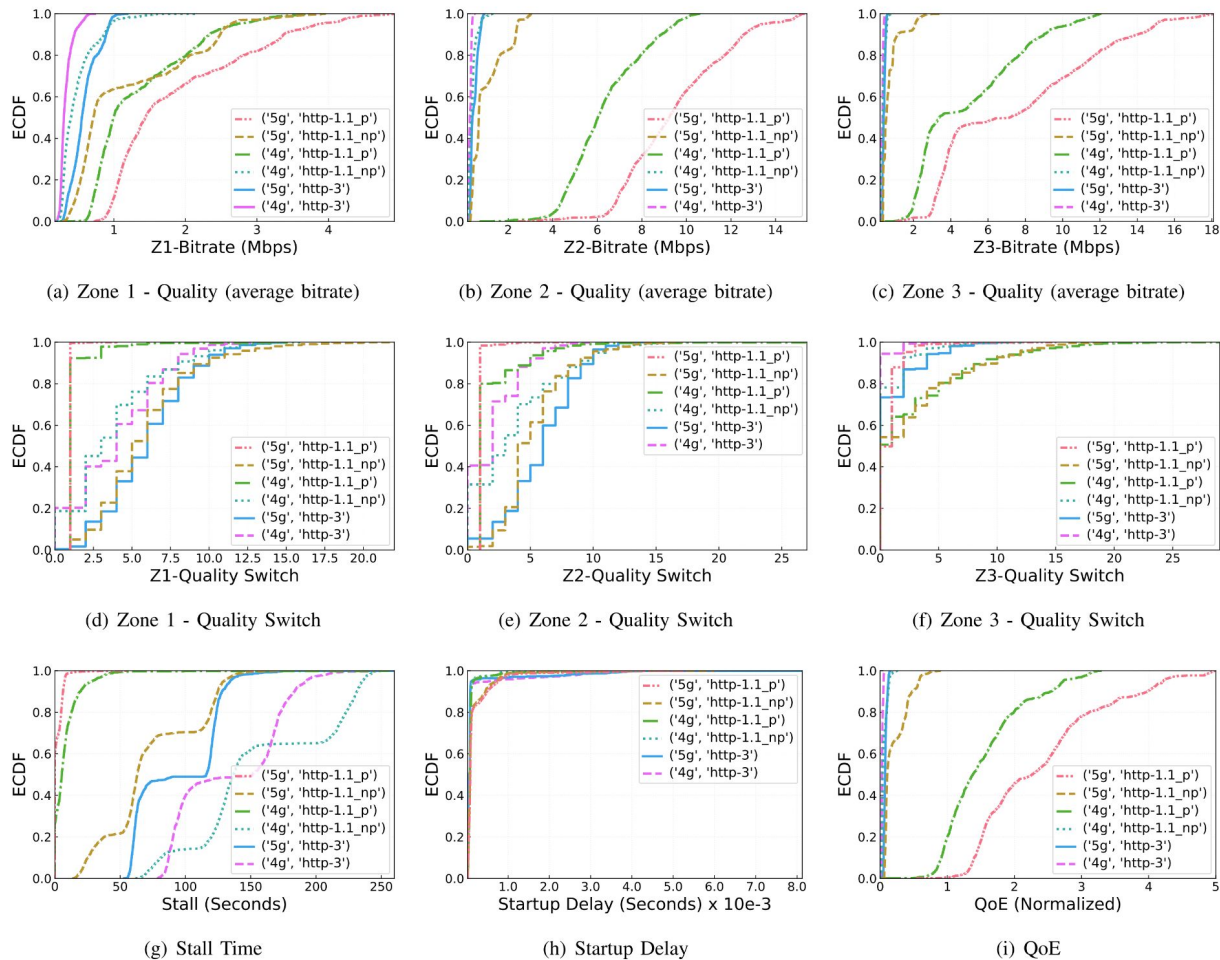


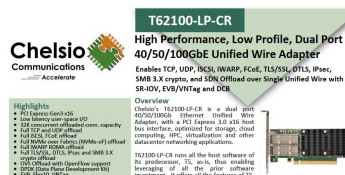
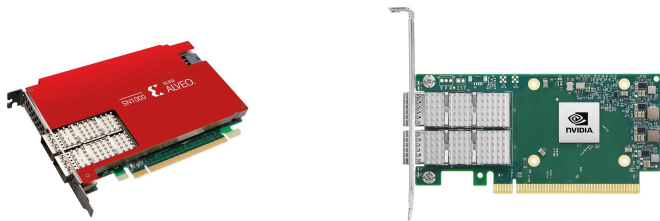
Fig. 4: The Distribution for Quality, Quality Shifts, Stall Time, Startup Delay Metrics and Calculated QoE Value

PoD acceleration:

Offloading container
networking & security
functions

Joint work with Prof. Verdi (UFSCAR) & ERICSSON

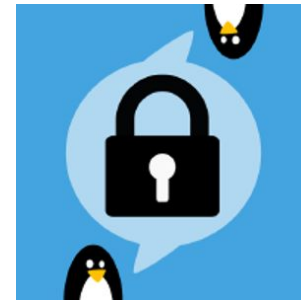
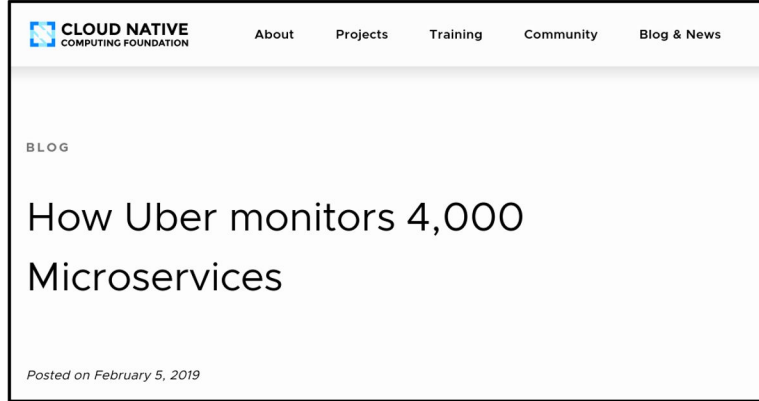
-
- The diagram illustrates the transition from OpenSSL to KTLS for mTLS communication between two Application Pods. It is divided into two main sections by a large downward-pointing blue arrow.
- Top Section (Current State):** Two Application Pods are shown. Each pod contains a Sidecar Proxy and a Service (Service Foo on the left, Service Bar on the right). The Sidecar Proxies are connected via a green line labeled "mTLS w/ ~~OpenSSL~~".
- Bottom Section (Target State):** The same two Application Pods are shown, but the connection between the Sidecar Proxies is now labeled "mTLS w/ KTLS".
- A large blue arrow points from the top section to the bottom section, indicating the transition or migration from the current state to the target state.



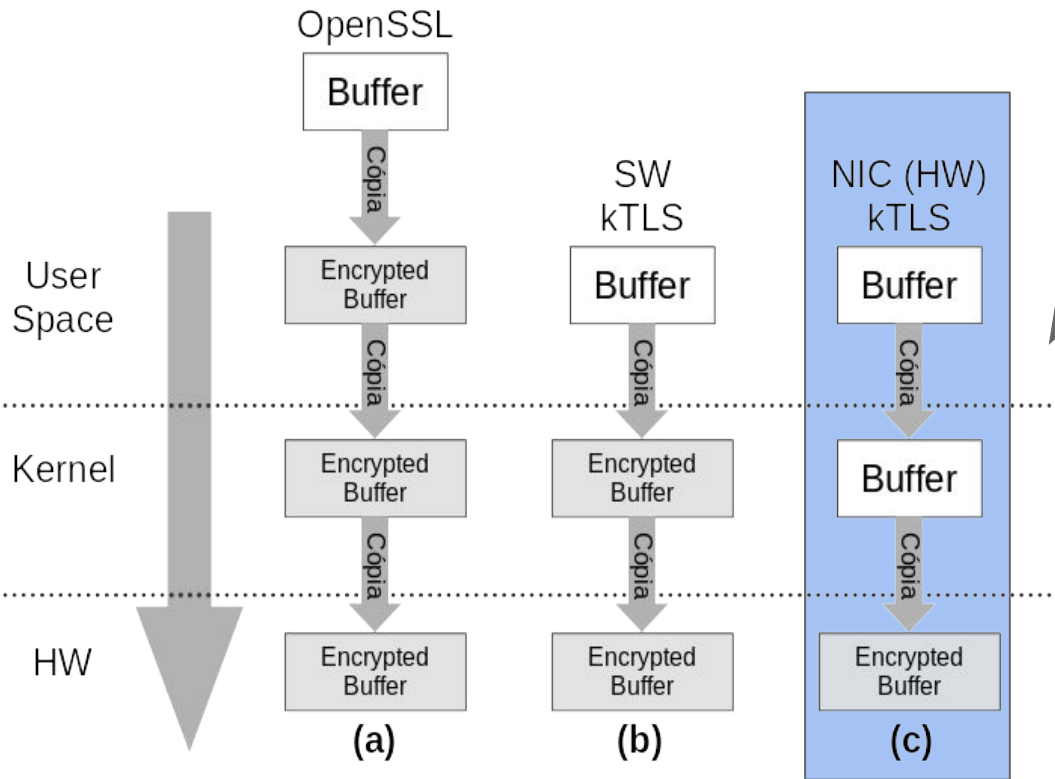
Motivation



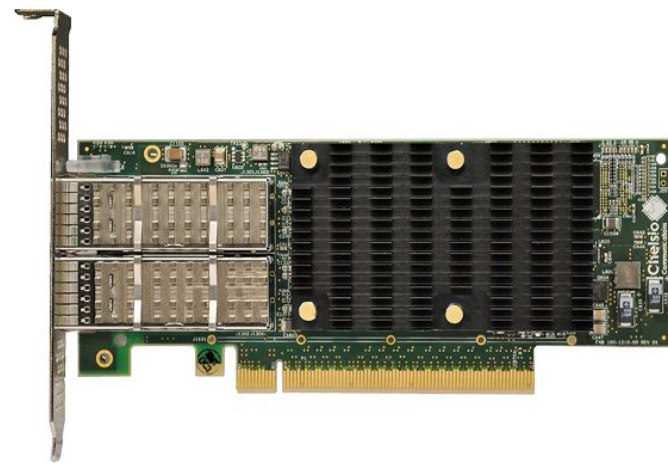
Applications are
mostly dependent on
crypto functions



kTLS and its modes



This is
what we
want



Chelsio's full offload TLS/SSL is
uniquely capable of 100Gb line rate
performance

- [illegible]

```
root@chelsio
OS: Red Hat Enterprise Linux
Kernel: x86_64 Linux 5.14.0-70.13.1.el9_0.x86_64
Uptime: 2m
Packages: 1552
Shell: bash 5.1.8
WM:
GTK Theme: Adwaita [GTK3]
Disk: 32G / 1.9T (2%)
CPU: Intel Core i7-7700K @ 8x 4.5GHz [86.0°C]
RAM: 1293MiB / 31751MiB
```

No kTLS	SW kTLS	NIC kTLS (Inline)	NIC kTLS (Co-processor)
87.7 %	70.6 %	26.7 %	52.8 %

Next: Virtualization



- We began our tests with containers because kTLS relies too much on Linux Kernel, and containerization would likely be more plausible with NIC kTLS.



SMARTNESS 2030

Conversation with RedHat



SMARTNESS

Engineering Research Center

Focus: how to engineer (i.e. plan, design, build and operate) cloud computing and network infrastructures with the adequate capabilities to empower next generation internet services and applications.

Founders:

- Universities: UNICAMP, USP and UFSCar
- Company: Ericsson

Duration: Up to ten years (5+5)

Funding model

- Fapesp:Industry:University – 1:1:2

Location: hub center at UNICAMP with Satellite locations at USP, UFSCAR and Ericsson

Size: Approximately 25 FTE

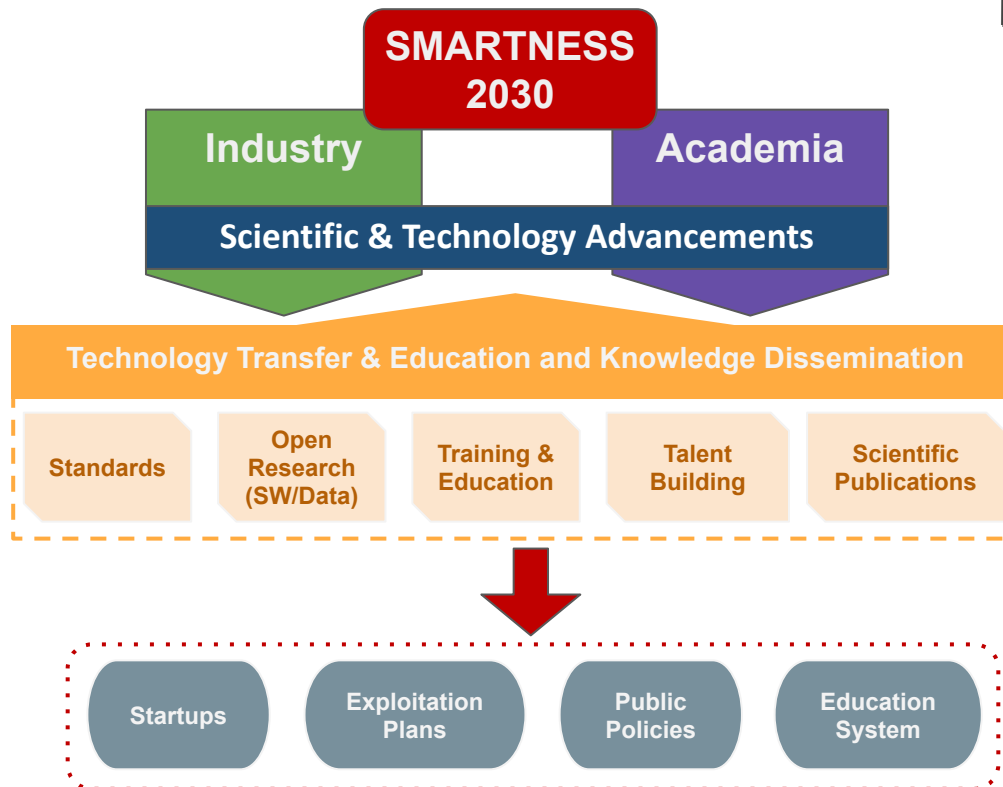
<https://smartness2030.tech/>





SMARTNESS 2030*

Impact Setting



*The networking-centric FAPESP ERC

Towards 6G

(Ericsson Vision vs. **Scope of SMARTNESS**)

New use cases

Manufacturing and industrial IoT
Automotive and ITS
XR (AR/VR/mixed reality/...)
Fixed wireless access



Networking

Encryption compatible network
optimizations/Collaborative
Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning

Implementation

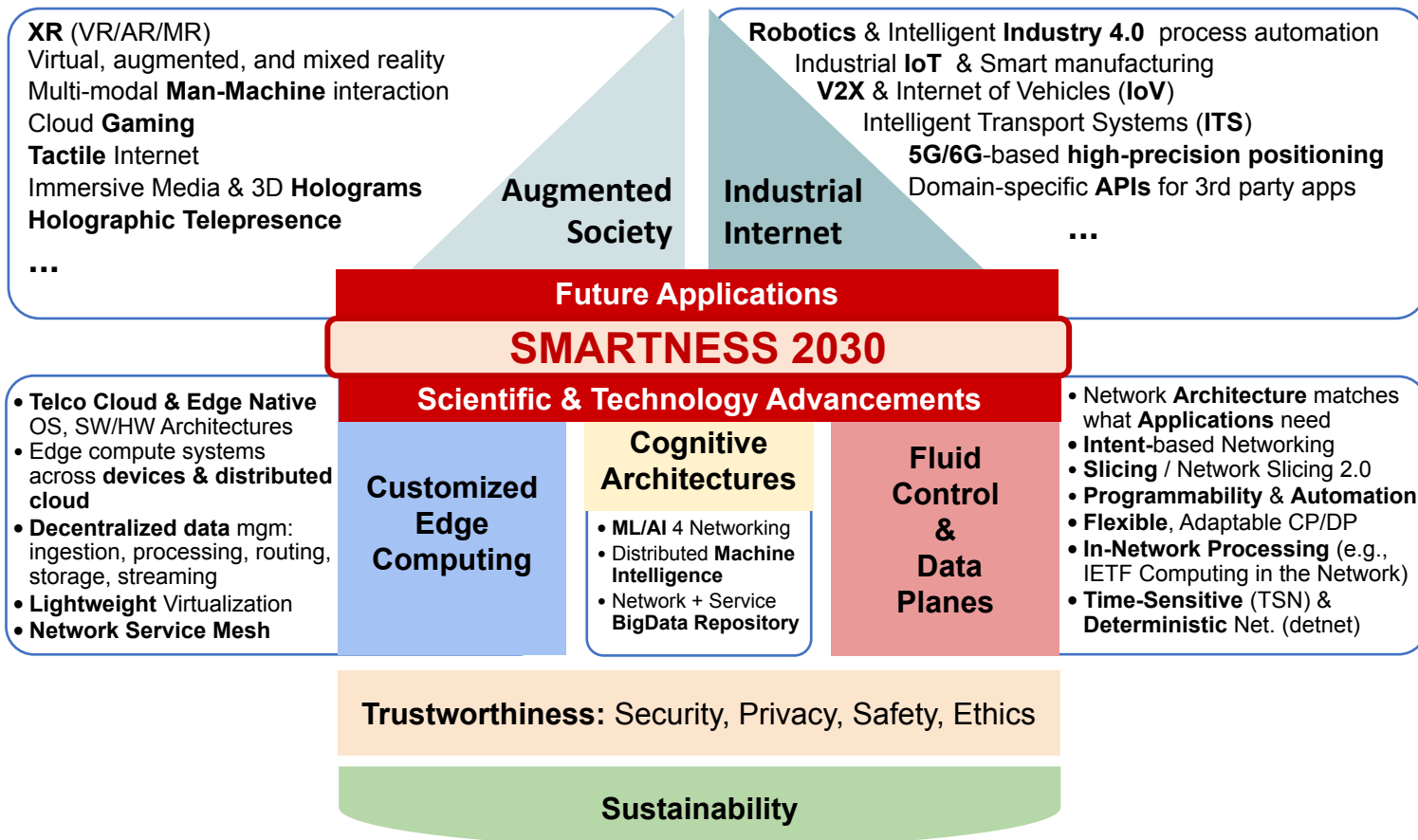
Cloud based
Service based
AI
Open source
Network service mesh

Integrated connectivity and edge compute

Zero-touch

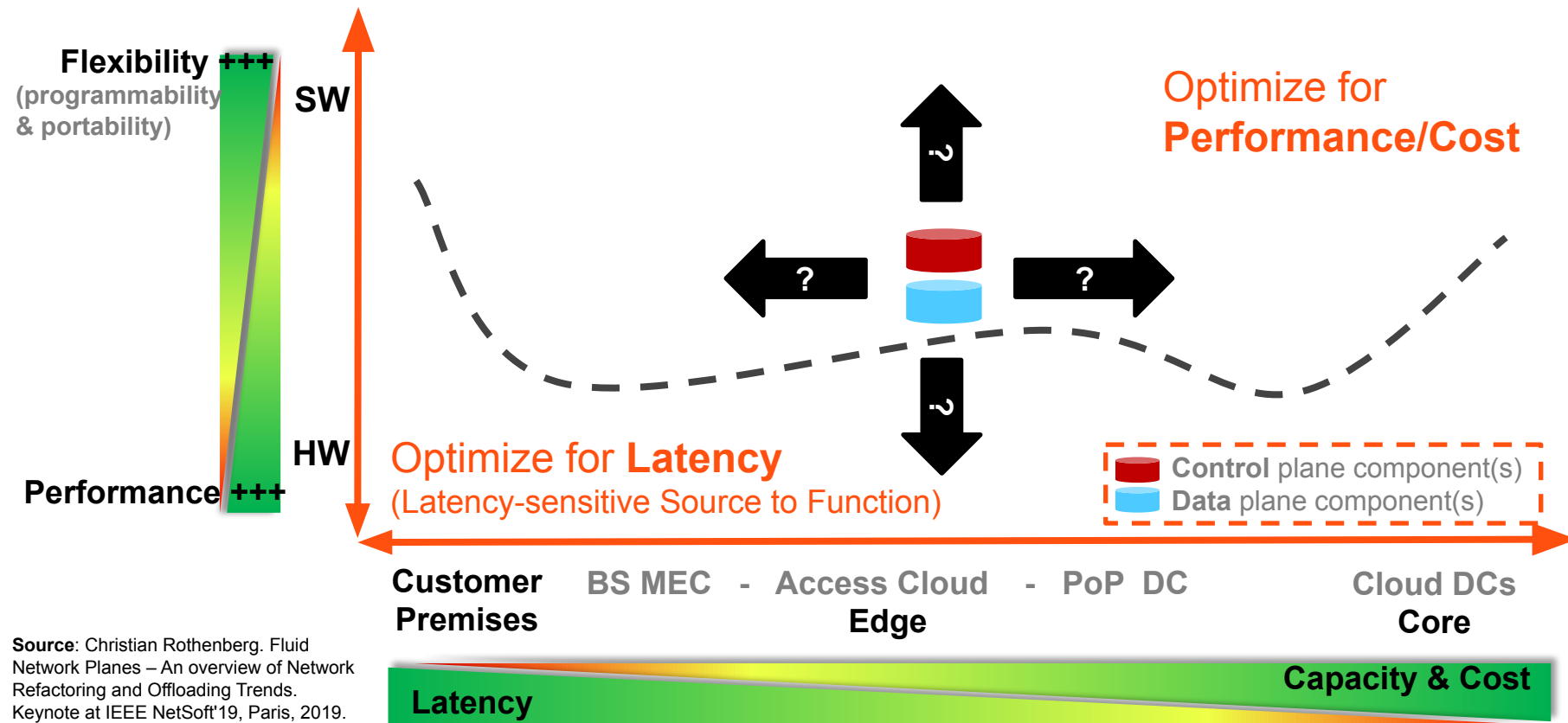
Trusted networking

SMARTNESS 2030 Scope

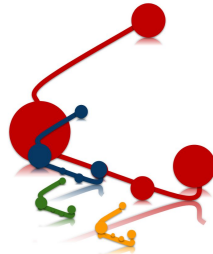
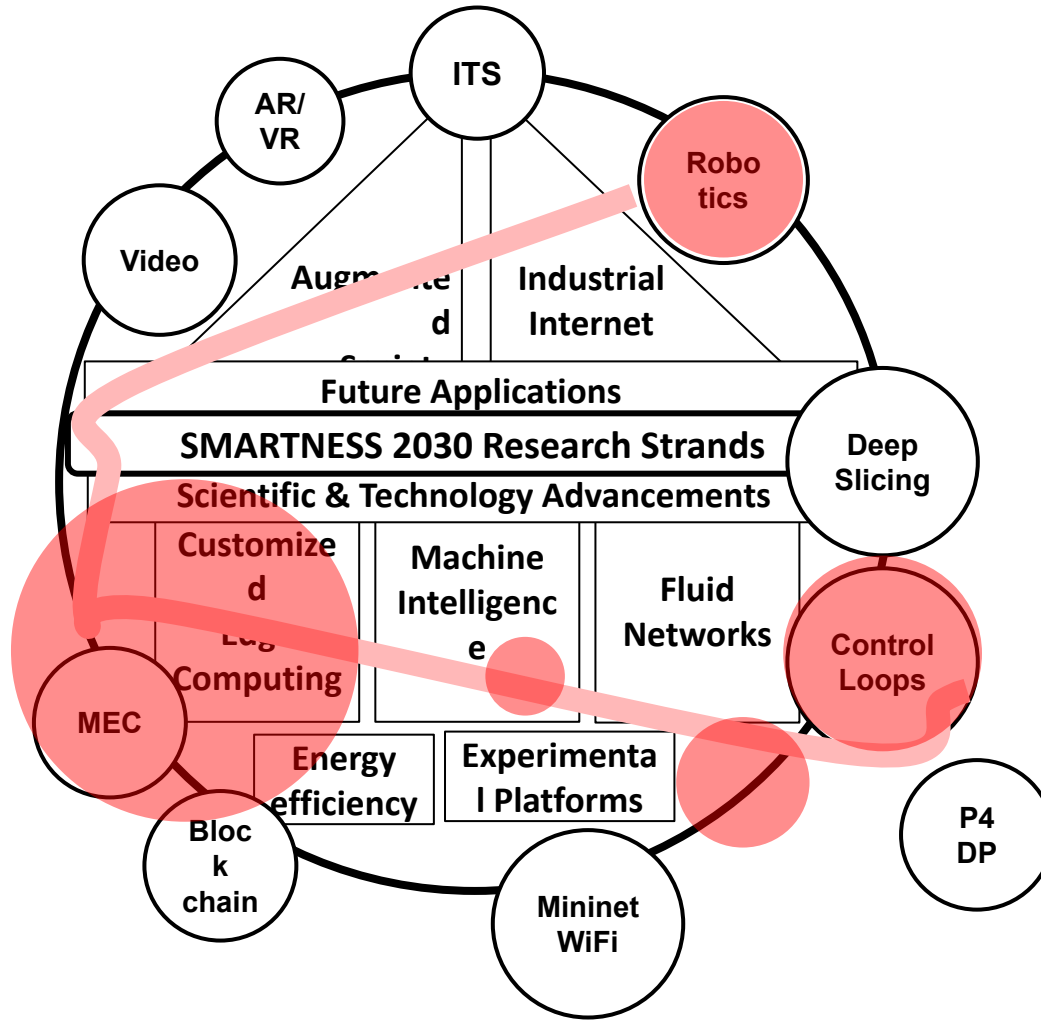




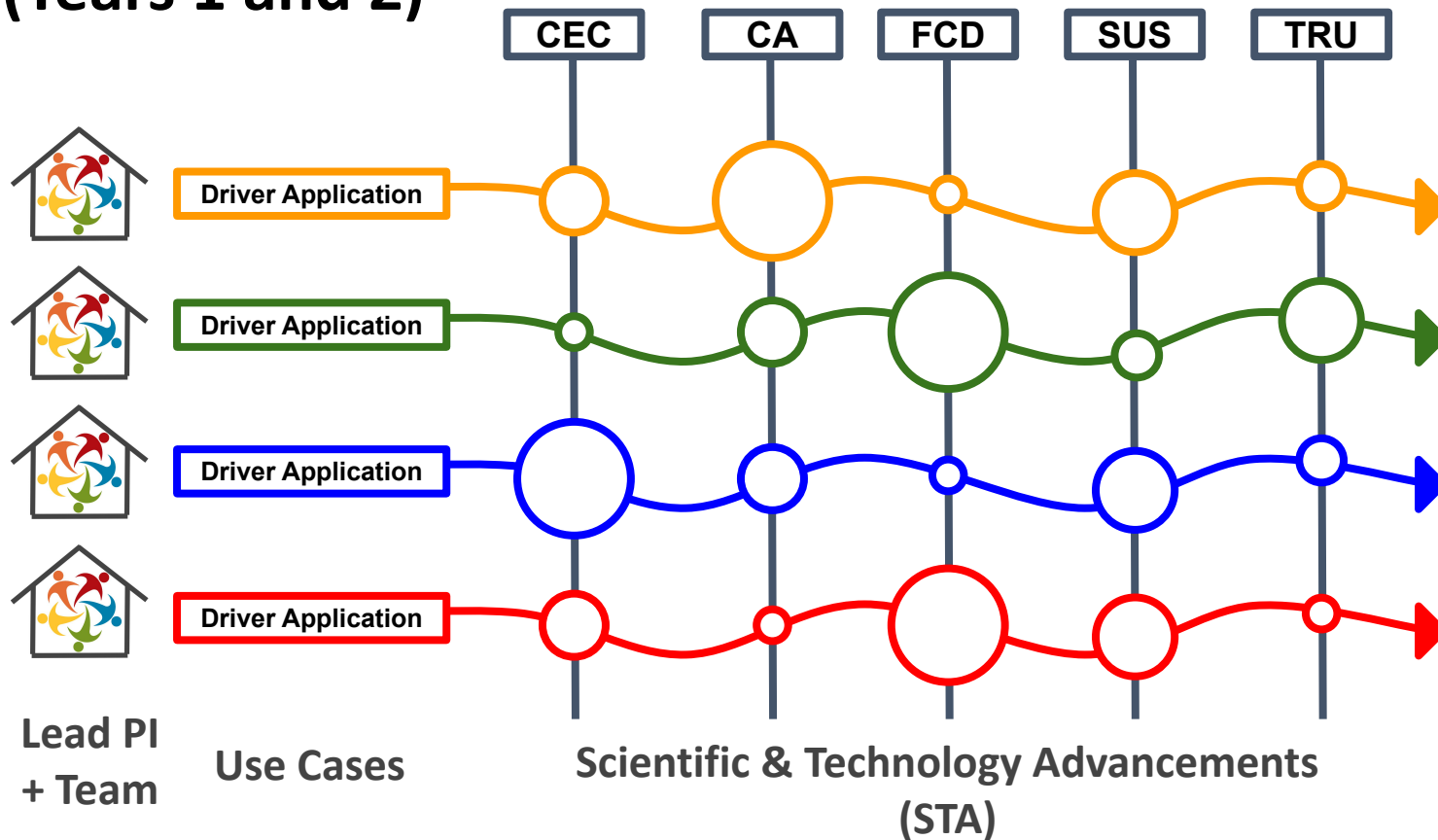
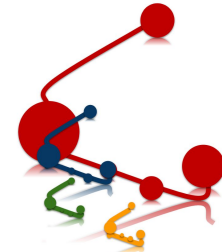
Fluid network architectures tailored to Sliced Services



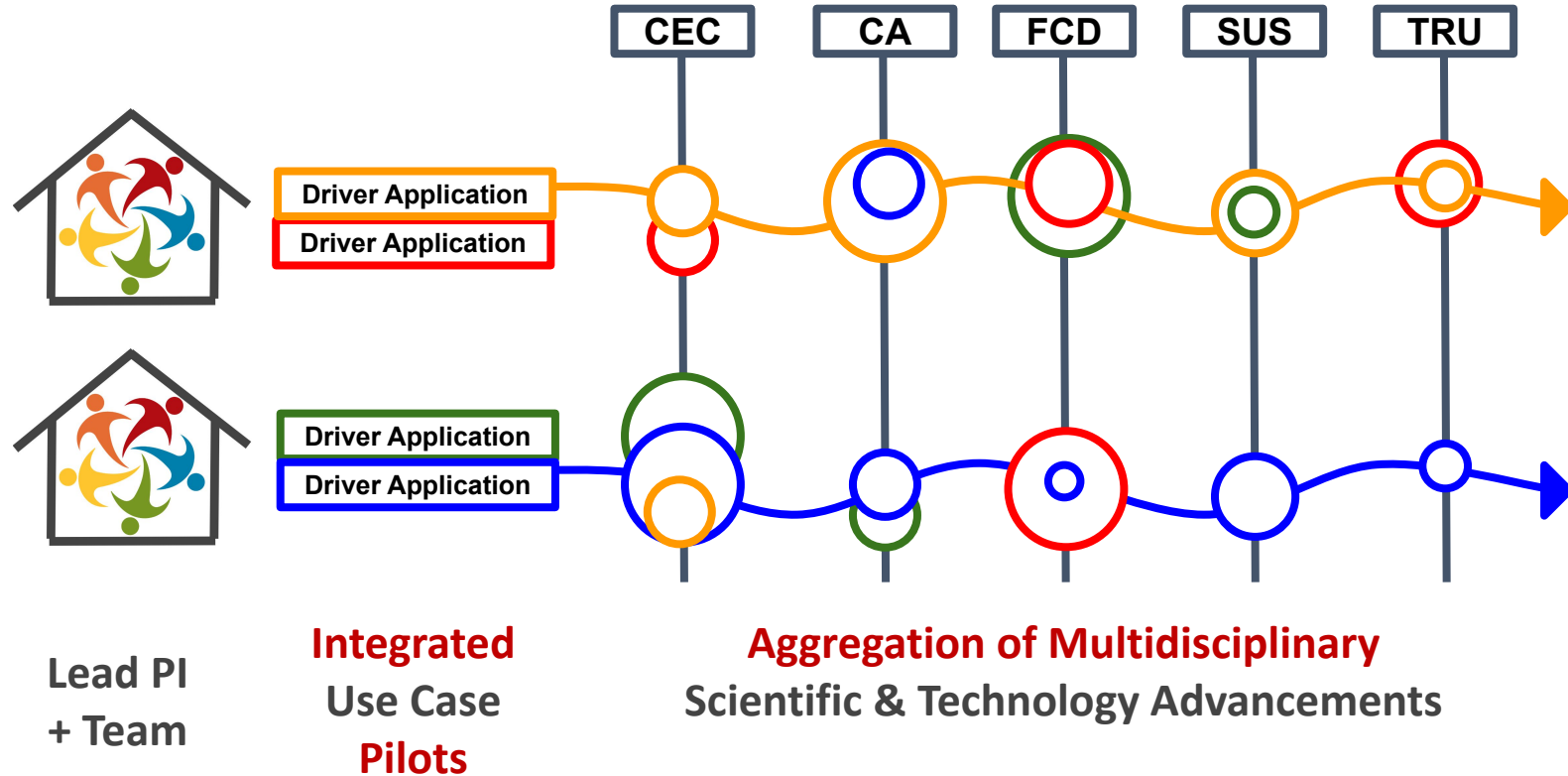
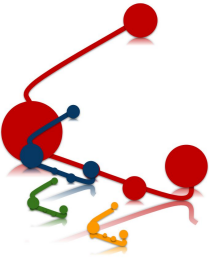
Research Strands Approach



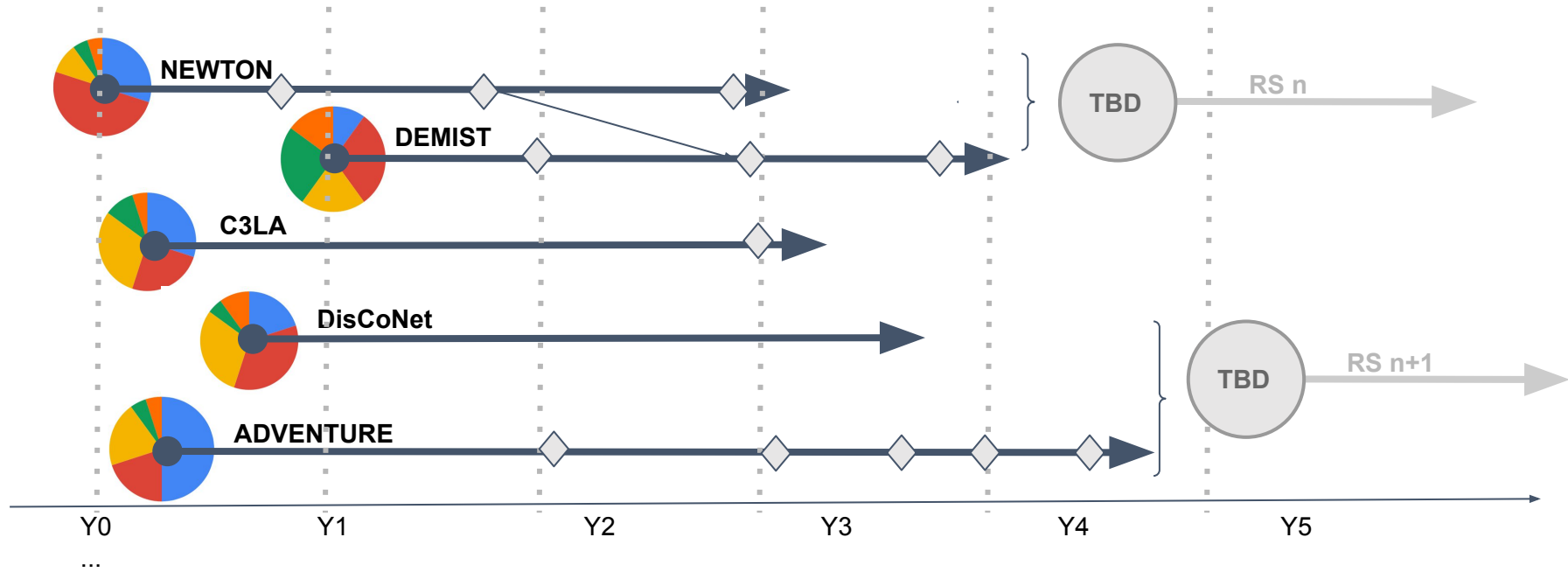
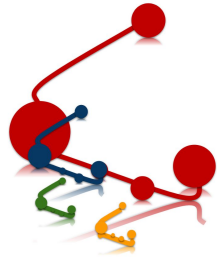
Schedule & Methodology (Years 1 and 2)

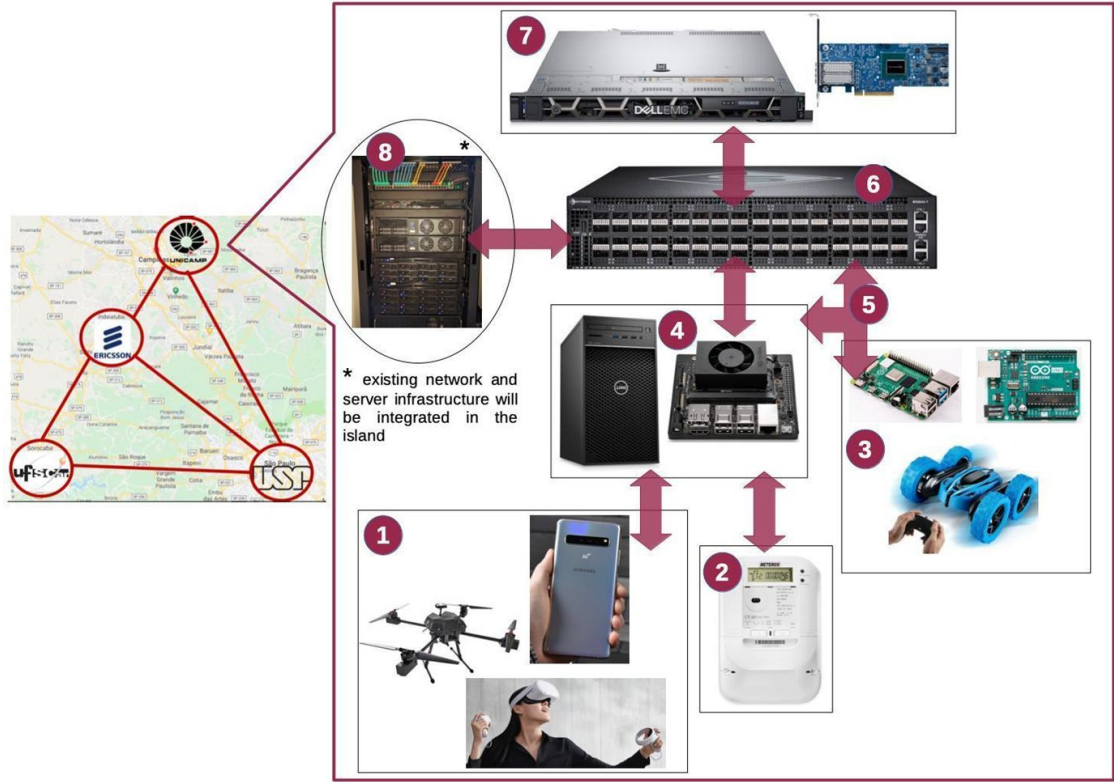


Schedule & Methodology (Years 3 to 5)

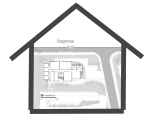


Research Strands vs Topics & Lifecycle





Lab Infrastructure



ML/AI
Hardware
Accelerators



Intelligent Edge Computing



Core



Radio Access



Indoor
Antennas



Private
5G SA
Network



Robotic Arm



Mobile Robots



360° Cameras



- We (INTRIG + SMARTNESS) will keep leveraging open source projects as research artifacts in support of our research agendas
 - Benefits from potential Red Hat collaboration:
 - Steering decisions on the choice of project, branch, etc.
 - Technical advice for faster time to MVP software setups, doubts, communication, etc.
- We look forward to
 - receiving open research questions for impact contributions to open source projects
 - research internships by our students
(thinks GSOC like experiences but research-centric)
- We are (also) hiring!
 - MSc, PhD, Post-doc FAPESP scholarships
 - Application deadline: Apr-30 (see FEEC/CPG)



[illegible]

WE'RE HIRING

Credits



For example: 'image: Flaticon.com'. This cover has been designed using images from Flaticon.com

https://www.flaticon.com/free-icon/hiring_5434643