

# Next Generation Internet and Wireless Networking Research at Washington University in Saint Louis

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These slides and Audio/Video recordings of this talk are at:  
<http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/mwuis.htm>

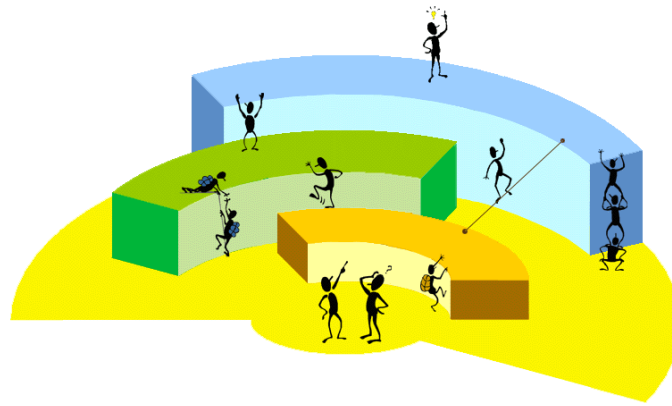




- ❑ Internet 3.0: Next Generation Internet
  - Cloud Computing: Network as a Service (Naas)
- ❑ Resource Allocation in WiMAX and Future Wireless Networks
- ❑ Mobile Video Modeling
- ❑ Aeronautical Datalinks: Challenges

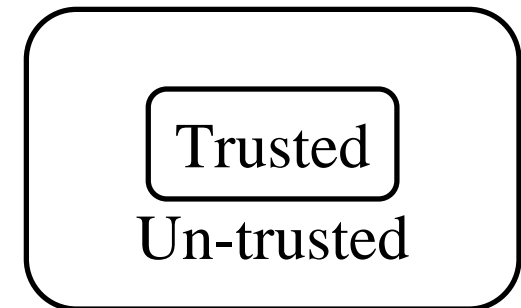
# Internet 3.0: Next Generation Internet

- ❑ In 2005 US National Science Foundation started a large research and infrastructure program on next generation Internet
- ❑ Q: How would you design Internet today? Clean slate design.
- ❑ Internet 3.0 is the name of the Washington University project on the next generation Internet
- ❑ Goal 1: Develop a clean slate architecture to overcome limitations of the current internet
- ❑ Goal 2: Develop an incremental approach to implement the architecture



# Problems Addressed by Internet 3.0

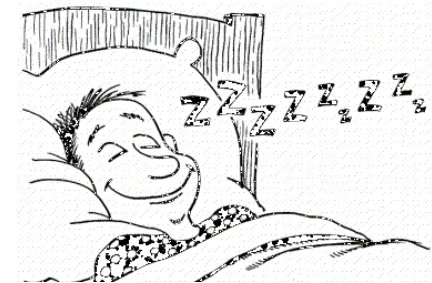
1. Designed for research  
⇒ Trusted systems  
Used for Commerce  
⇒ Untrusted systems
2. Difficult to represent organizational, administrative hierarchies and relationships. Perimeter based.  
⇒ Difficult to enforce organizational policies



## Problems (cont)

3. Identity and location in one (IP Address)  
Makes mobility complex.
4. Assumes live and awake end-systems  
Does not allow communication while sleeping.  
Many energy conscious systems today sleep.
5. No representation for real end system: the human.

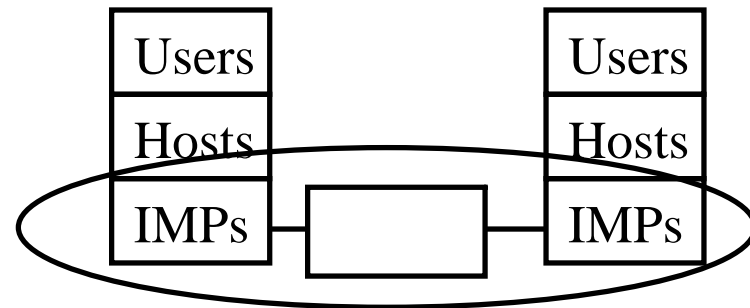
Ref: <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/gina.htm>



# Internet Generations

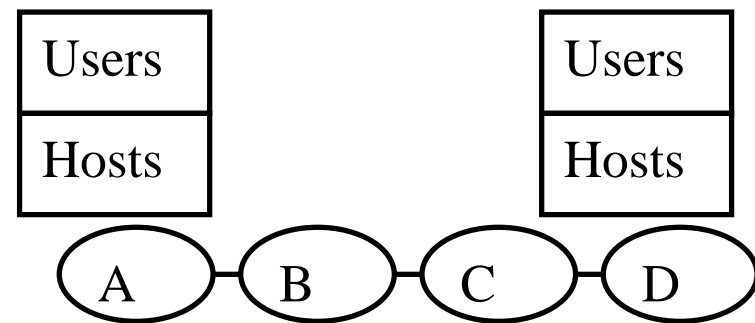
## Internet 1.0 (1969 – 1989)

- Single ownership  $\Rightarrow$  Trust
- complete knowledge
- Algorithmic optimality  $\Rightarrow$  RIP



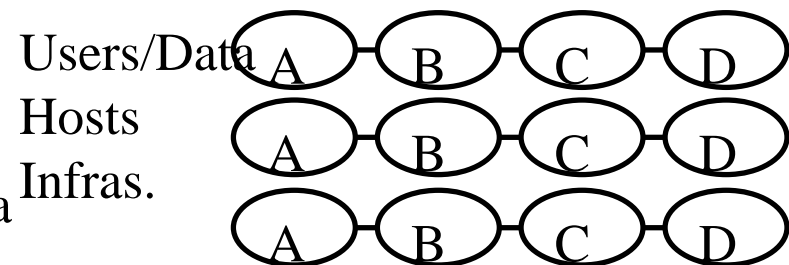
## Internet 2.0 (1989–2009) Commerce

- Multiple ownership of infrastructure  $\Rightarrow$  Distrust, **Security**
- No knowledge of internal topology and resources
- *Policy based* routing  $\Rightarrow$  BGP

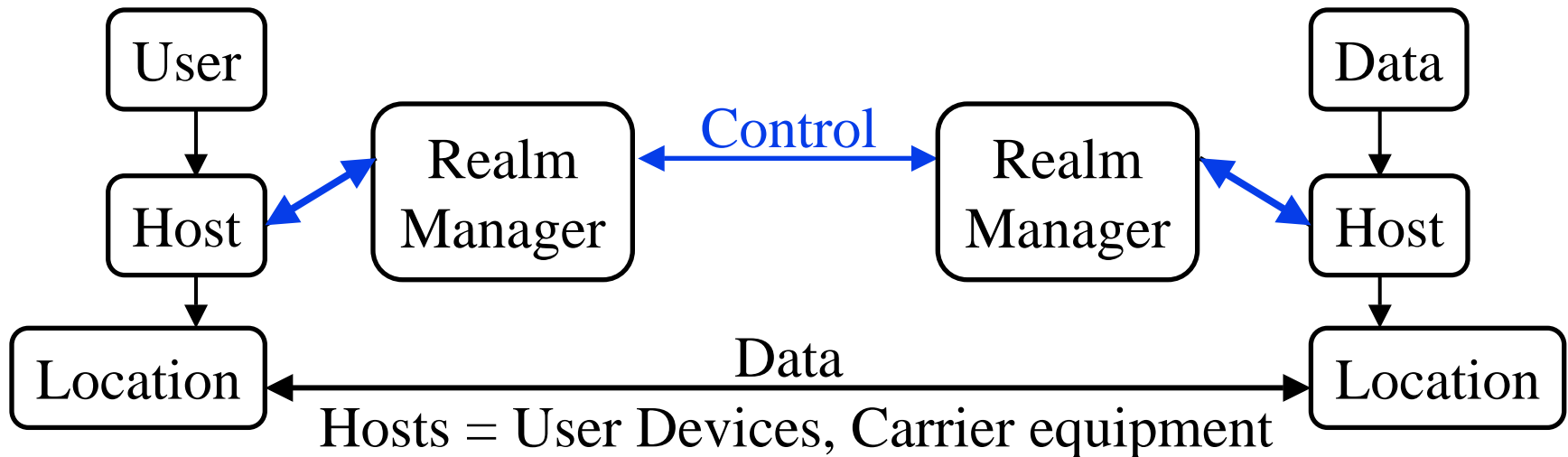


## Internet 3.0 (2009–2029) Commerce

- Users, Content, Host ownership
- Requirements, Service Negotiation
- Mobility of users and distributed data



# Policy Based Networking Architecture



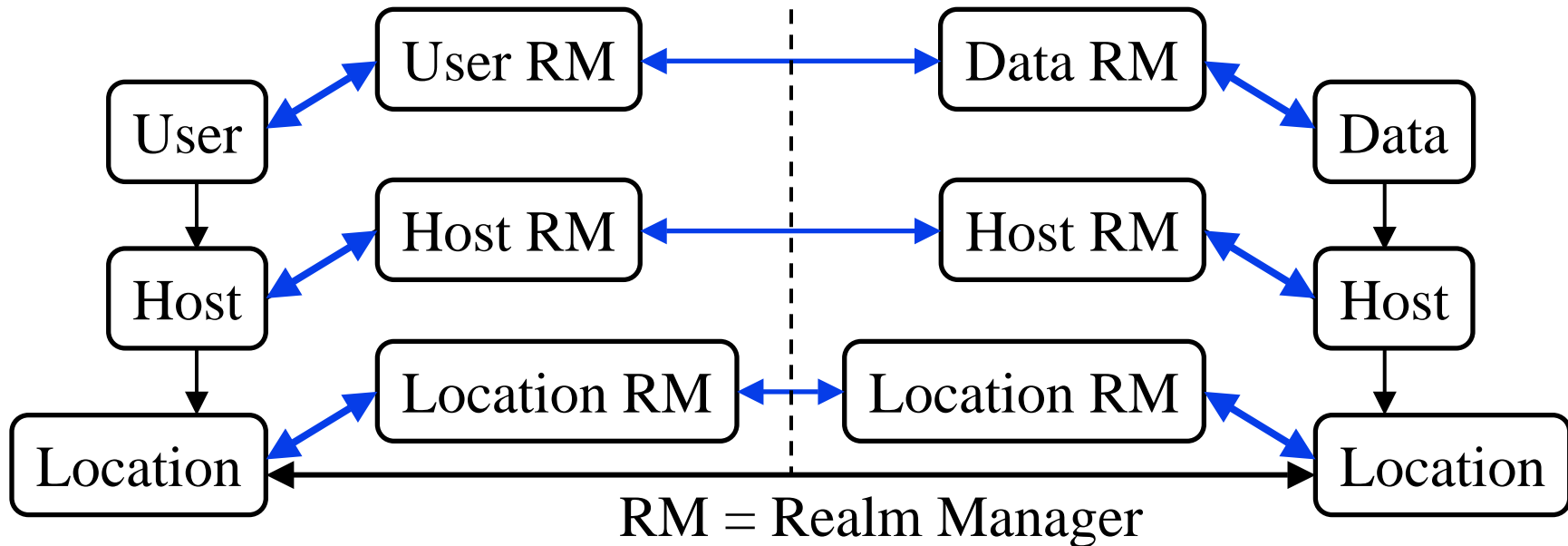
**Realm managers (RM):** Many organizational functions

- ❑ Allow **mobility**, multi-homing, location privacy
- ❑ **ID-Locator**: Resolve current location for a given host-ID
- ❑ Policy Monitoring. Conformance to Contracts. Troubleshooting.
- ❑ Enforce policies related to authentication, authorization, privacy
- ❑ Proxy services enabling hosts to sleep  $\Rightarrow$  Energy-aware networking

## 2. Intelligence in the network $\Rightarrow$ Suitable for the masses

- ❑ Ref: <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/milsa.htm>

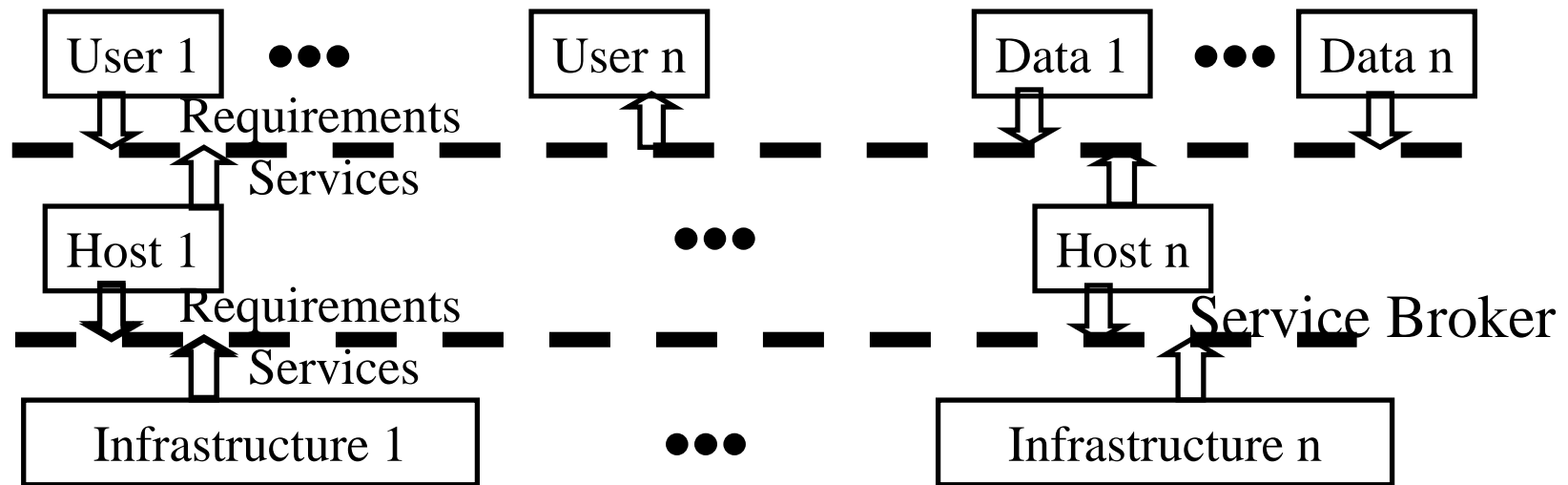
## 3-Tier Model of Internet 3.0



- ❑ Both Users and data need hosts for communication
- ❑ Data is easily replicable. All copies are equally good.
- ❑ Users, Hosts, Infrastructure, Data belong to different realms (organizations).
- ❑ Each object has to follow its organizational policies.
- ❑ Ref: <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/bcs08.htm>



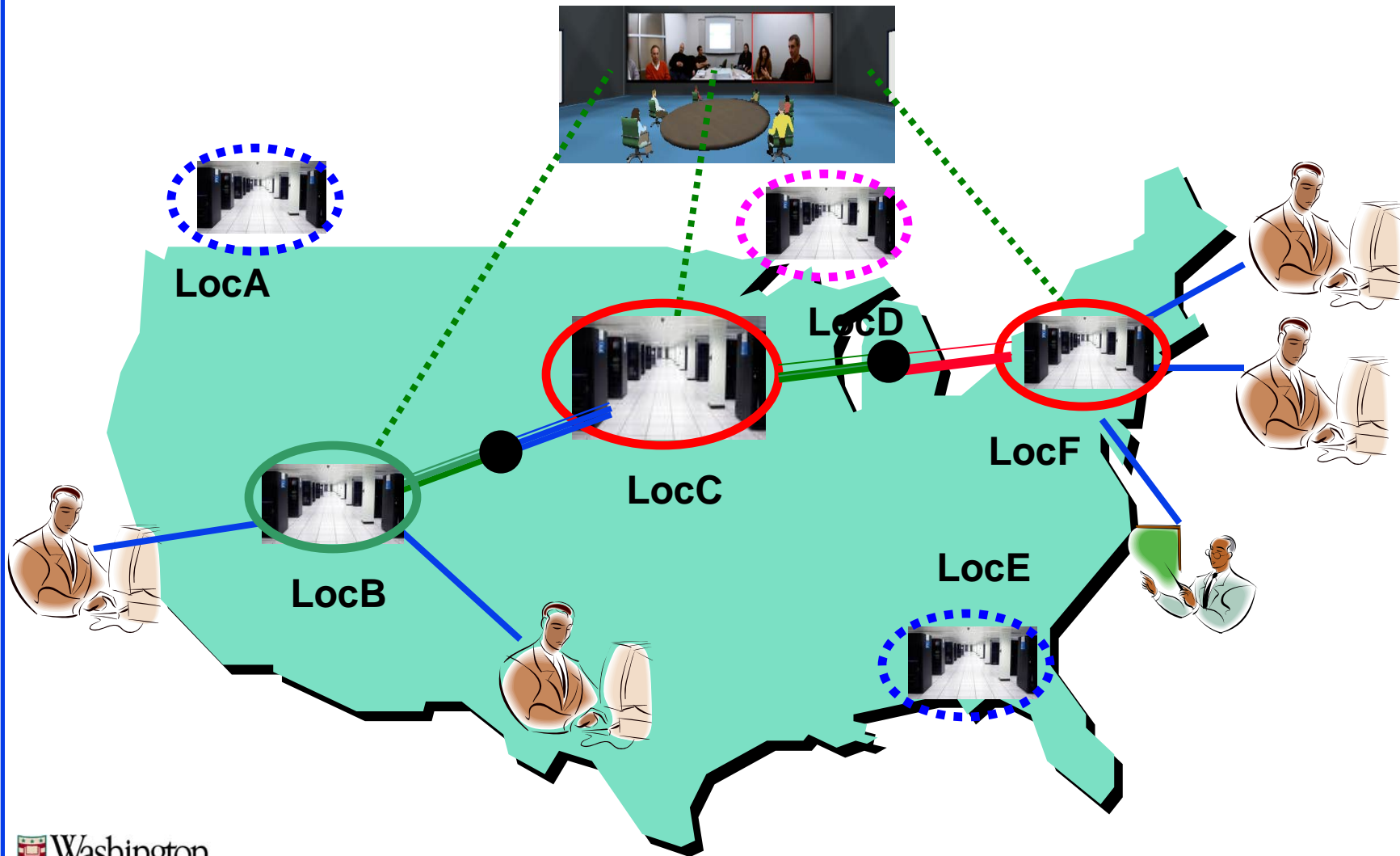
# Object-Oriented View



- ❑ Objects provide services. Higher tiers specify the requirements
- ❑ Tier service broker (shown by dotted line) composes a service
  - can negotiate with multiple realms in that tier
  - Can monitor and provide independent verification
- ❑ Higher tier may not/need not find details of lower tiers

**Allows creating requirement specific networking context**

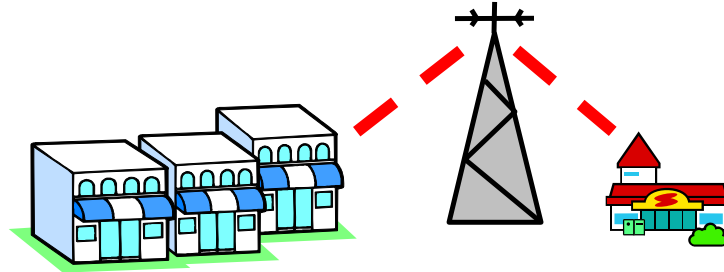
# Cloud Computing: Network as a Service (Naas)



# Key Distinction of Our Research

- ❑ Research topic of current interest to Industry
- ❑ Funded by industry partners: Intel, WiMAX Forum, Boeing, ...
- ❑ Impact real-world by participating in standards organizations and industry forums:  
ATM Forum, IEEE Standards, American National Standards Institute (ANSI), International Telecommunications Union (ITU), Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), Internet Research Task Force (IRTF), WiMAX Forum
- ❑ Work on long term as well as short term research

# Resource Allocation in WiMAX and Future Wireless Networks



- ❑ Editor of WiMAX System Evaluation Methodology
  - Agreed upon by members of WiMAX Forum
  - Can be used by anyone to develop their own simulation
  - Allows comparison of performance results from different vendors
- ❑ Schedulers for WiMAX like systems
  - Optimal scheduling for various classes of service

Ref: Our paper in IEEE Wireless Magazine, October 2008 issue

# Mobile Video Modeling



- ❑ Developed a general model for MPEG4 compressed video frame sizes can be modeled as a time series
- ❑ SAM = Simplified Seasonal ARIMA model for Mobile Video
- ❑ One model that seems to fit many movies
- ❑ Only 5 parameters
- ❑ Can be used as a workload for analysis and performance of mobile video
- ❑ All the traces and the model are available on-line.

Ref: [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/vid\\_jsac.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/vid_jsac.htm)

# Aeronautical Datalinks: Challenges



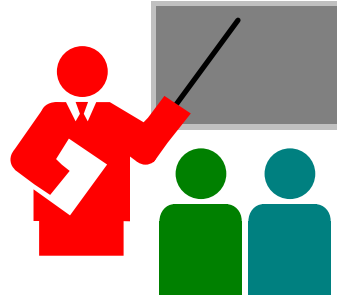
## ❑ Very long distances:

- WiFi covers 100m. WiMAX covers 5km
- L-DACS (L-Band Digital Aeronautical Communication System) needs to cover 200 nautical miles (360 km)
  - ❑ Limited Power  $\Rightarrow$  High bit error rate or very low data rate  $\Rightarrow$  Low Spectral efficiency (2 bps/Hz is a challenge)
  - ❑ Long turn-around times  $\Rightarrow$  Large guard times (360km = 1.2 ms one-way at speed of light)

## ❑ Very High Mobility:

- WiFi isn't designed for mobility (200m at 60km/hr = 12s between handovers)
- WiMAX is designed for 60 km/hr
- L-DACS needs to cover 600 nm/hr (1080 km/hr)

# Summary



1. Both short term and long-term research.  
Of interest to industry.
2. Active participation industry forums and standards
3. Internet 3.0 is the architecture for the next generation.  
⇒ Networking as a Service (NaaS) for Cloud Computing
4. Wireless performance modeling and resource scheduling
5. Mobile video characterization
6. Aeronautical Networks: High mobility and long distances

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- ❑ Bong-ho Kim, Jungnam Yun, Yerang Hur, Chakchai So-In, Raj Jain, Abdel-Karim Al Tamimi, "**Capacity estimation and TCP performance enhancement over mobile WiMAX networks**," IEEE Communications Magazine, special issue on Mobile WiMAX, Vol. 47, Issue 6, June 2009, pp. 132-141, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/capacity.htm>
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