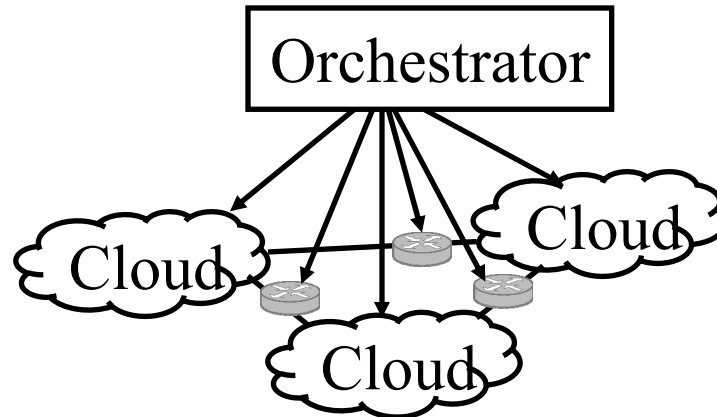


# Trends and Issues in Softwarization of Networks: What's In, What's Out



**Raj Jain**

Washington University in Saint Louis

[Jain@wustl.edu](mailto:Jain@wustl.edu)

Invited Talk at IEEE Workshop on Network Automation  
Piscataway, NJ, February 25, 2019

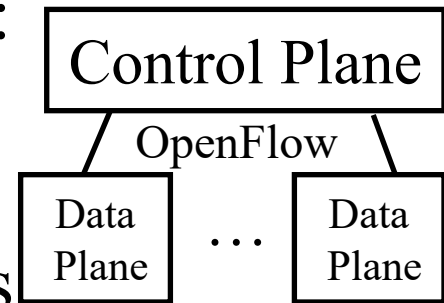
These slides and recording of this talk are available on-line at:  
<http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/inetauto.htm>



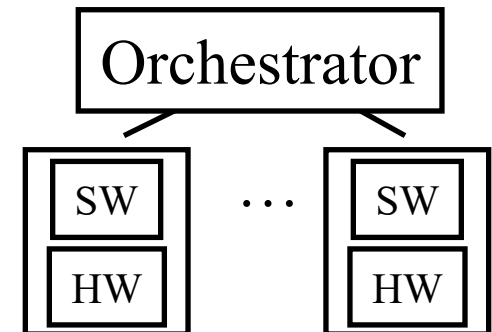
1. What has changed in the last five years?
2. What has happened to OpenFlow, SDN, and Clouds?
3. Twelve Trends  $\Rightarrow$  What's in, what's out?

# Trend 1: SDN to Disaggregation

- ❑ SDN was invented in 2009. Then: SDN:
  - Separation of control and data planes
  - Centralization of Control
  - Standard Protocol between the planes



- ❑ **203** Papers on OpenFlow on IEEExplore in 2018!
- ❑ Now: Software Defined = **Disaggregation** of HW/SW
  - Commodity hardware
  - Software on commodity HW
  - Legacy protocols survive



Ref: D. M Batista, G. Blair, F. Kon, R. Boutaba, D. Hutchison, R. Jain, R. Ramjee, C. Rothenberg, "Perspectives on software-defined networks: interviews with five leading scientists from the networking community" Journal of Internet Services and Applications 2015, 6:22, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/jisa15.htm>

J. Skorupa and D. Cisco, "State of SDN: If You Think SDN Is the Answer, You're Asking the Wrong Question,"

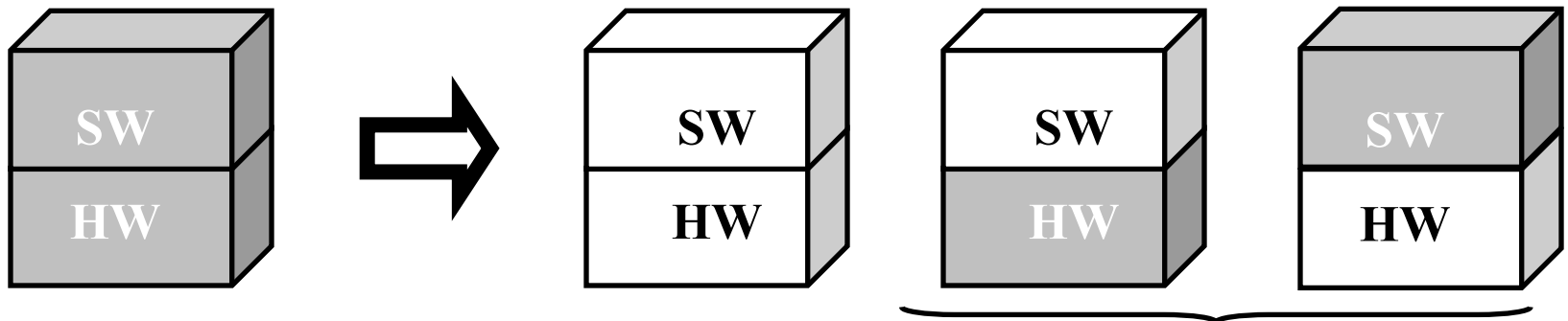
Gartner Report G00325601, 24 August 2017, 9 pp.

Washington University in St. Louis <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/inetauto.htm>

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# Disaggregation: Black Box to White Box

- ❑ Differentiation via software  $\Rightarrow$  White box networking
- ❑ **Black Box**: Proprietary HW with Proprietary SW
- ❑ **White Box**: Open Source Hardware and Software
- ❑ Software on a different hardware  
 $\Rightarrow$  hardware can change  
Different software on a hardware  
 $\Rightarrow$  Software can change
- ❑ **Bright Box**: Branded White box =  
Branded SW on open HW or Open SW on Branded HW



Ref: A. Lerner, "Branded Switching + White-Box Switching = Brite-Box Switching," Nov 14, 2014,  
<https://blogs.gartner.com/andrew-lerner/2014/11/19/britefuture/>

# Trend 2: Separation of Control to Orchestration of Policies

Separation and Centralization of Control Plane

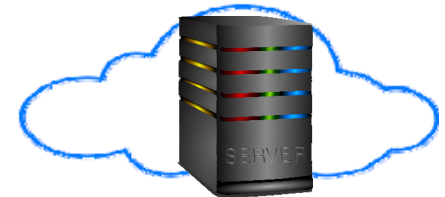
Orchestration of Policies



Micromanagement is not scalable

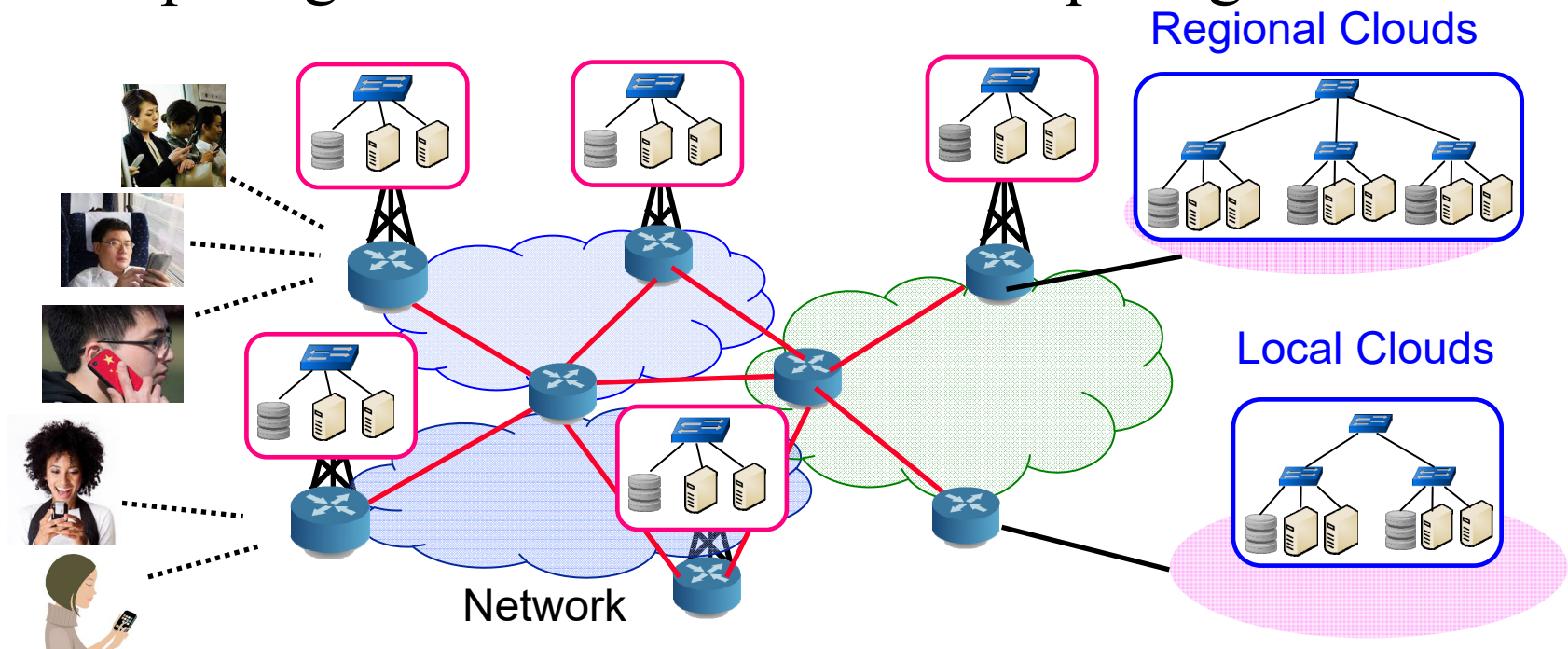
# Trend 3: Clouds to Micro-Clouds

- ❑ Cloud computing was invented in 2006
- ❑ Then: Cloud = Large Data Center  
Multiple VMs managed by a cloud management system (OpenStack)
- ❑ Today: Cloud = Computing using virtual resources
  - $\mu$ Cloud = Cloud in a server with multiple VMs.
  - VMs managed via cloud management SW, e.g., OpenStack



# Trend 4: Core to Edge Computing

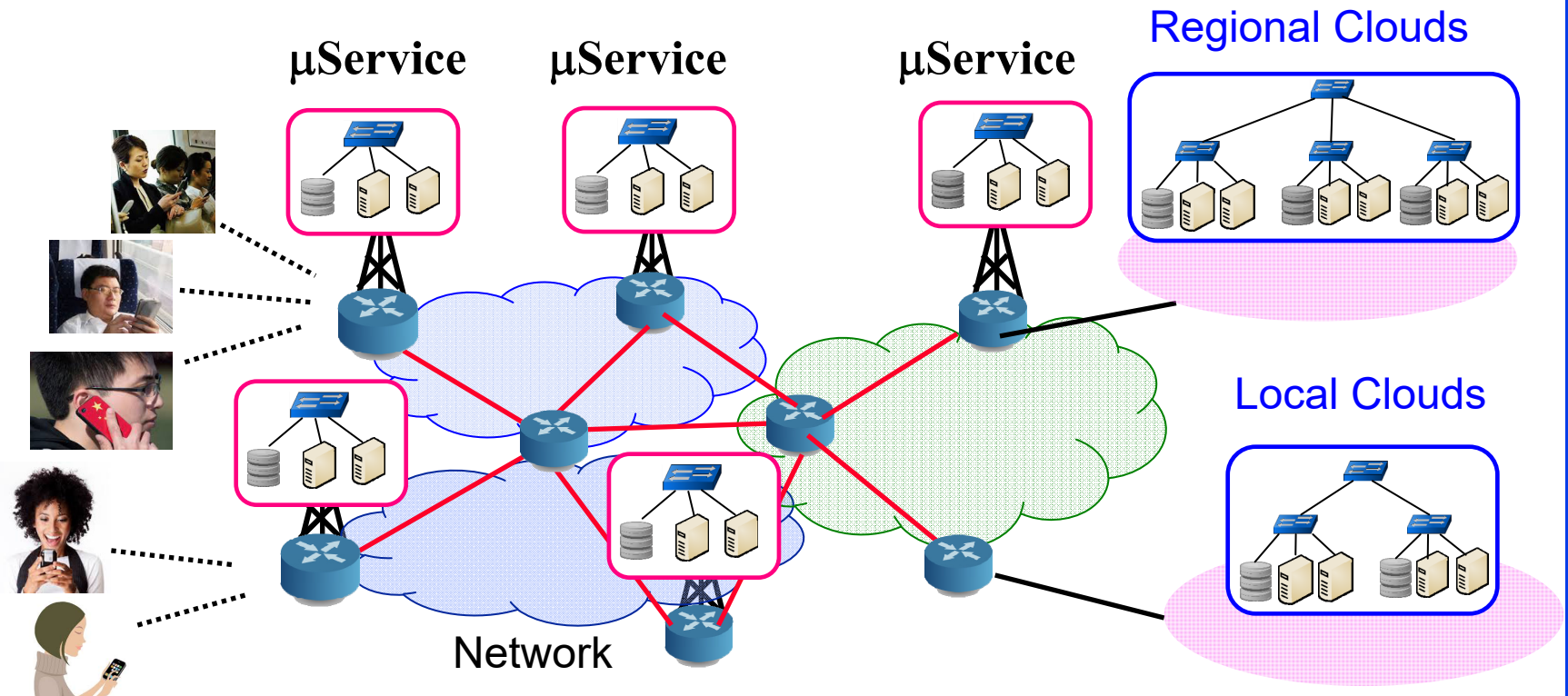
- To service mobile users/IoT, the computation needs to come to edge  $\Rightarrow$  Mobile Edge Computing. Edge computing = Distributed Cloud Computing



Ref: Lav Gupta, Raj Jain, H. Anthony Chan, "Mobile Edge Computing - an important ingredient of 5G Networks," IEEE Softwarization Newsletter, March 2016, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/mec16.htm>

# Trend 5: Services to Micro-Services

- **Decomposition:** Applications are broken in to smaller pieces that run in isolation on multi-clouds



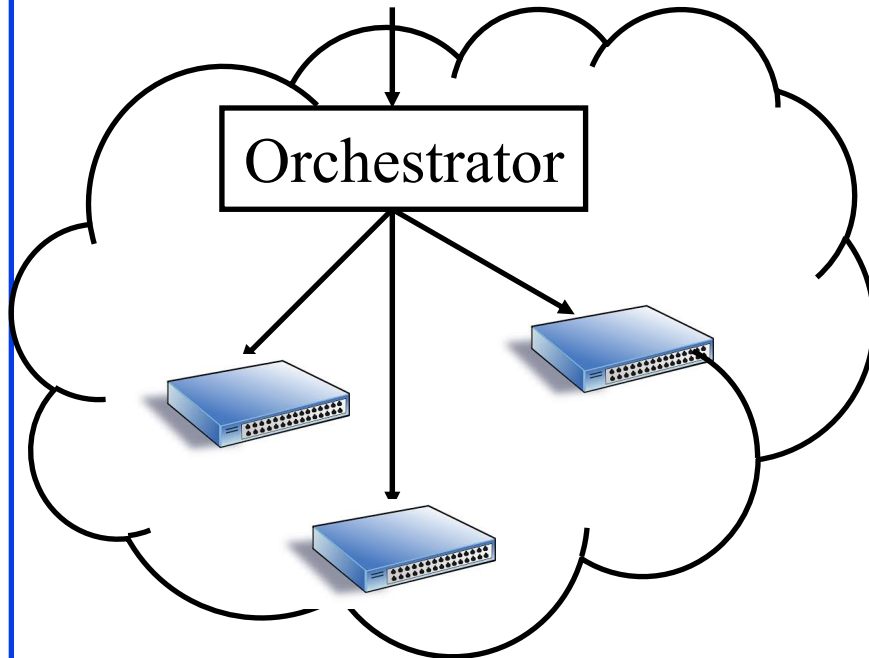
Ref: D. Bhamare, M. Samaka, A. Erbad, R. Jain, L. Gupta, H. A. Chan, "Multi-Objective Scheduling of Micro-Services for Optimal Service Function Chains," ICC 2017, May 21-25, 2017, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/icc17.htm>



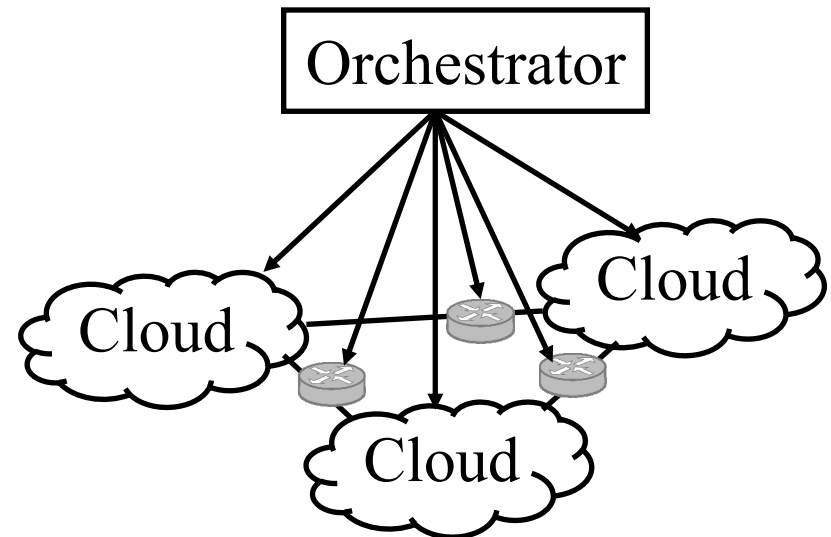
# Trend 6: Orchestration of Switches to Orchestration of Multi-Cloud

- ❑ Orchestrating devices to Orchestrating Clouds
- ❑ Micro-Service placement and optimization in multi-clouds

Datacenter Applications



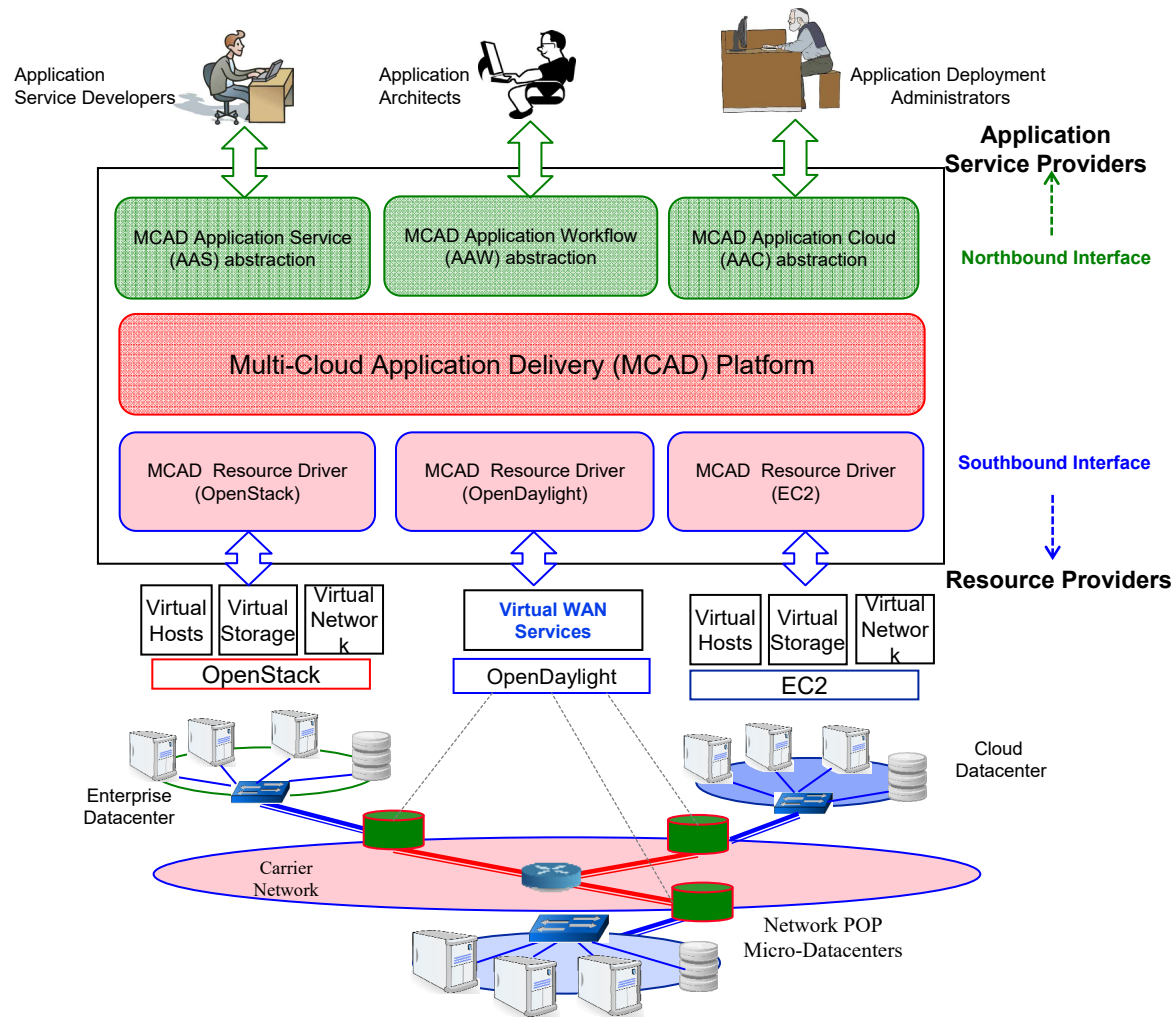
Global Applications



Ref: Subharthi Paul, Raj Jain, Mohammed Samaka, Jianli Pan, "Application Delivery in Multi-Cloud Environments using Software Defined Networking," Computer Networks Special Issue on cloud networking and communications, December 2013,

<http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/comnet14.htm>

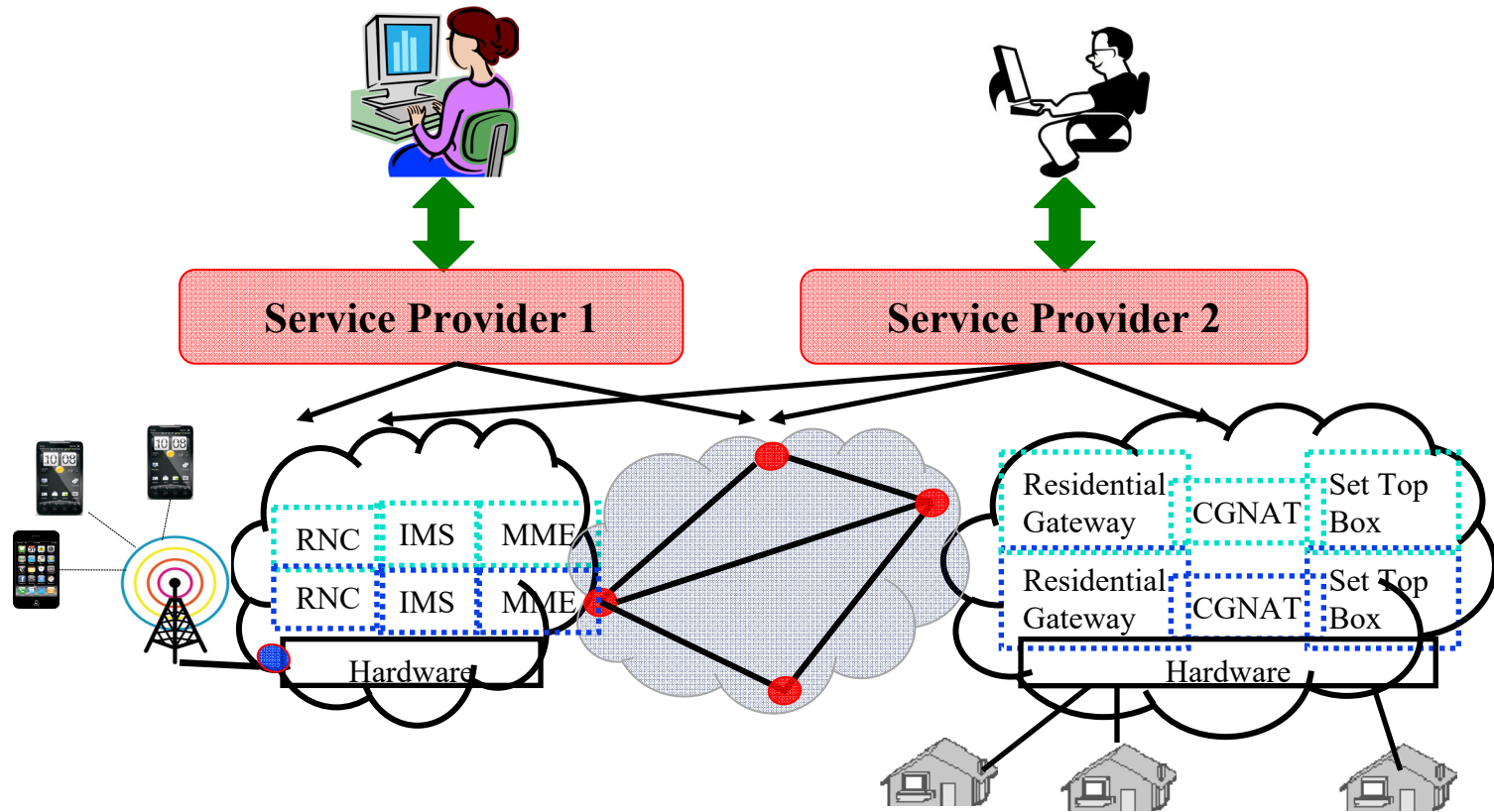
# OpenADN Multi-Cloud Management



Ref: Lav Gupta, Raj Jain, Mohammed Samaka, "Analysis of Application Delivery Platform for Software Defined Infrastructures," International Journal of Communication Networks and Distributed Systems, 2016, Vol. 5, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/ijcnds16.htm>

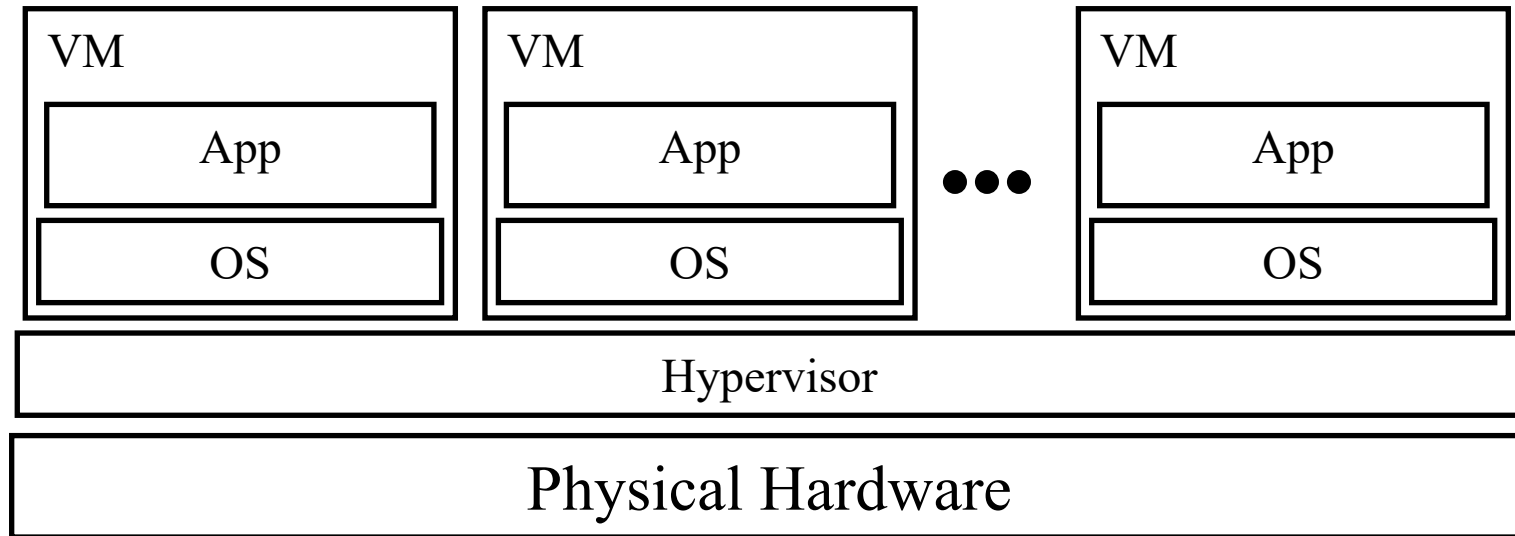
# Network Function Virtualization (NFV)

- Network Functions on Virtual Machines in a cloud



Ref: Raj Jain and Subharthi Paul, "Network Virtualization and Software Defined Networking for Cloud Computing - A Survey," IEEE Communications Magazine, Nov 2013, pp. 24-31, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/net\\_virt.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/net_virt.htm)

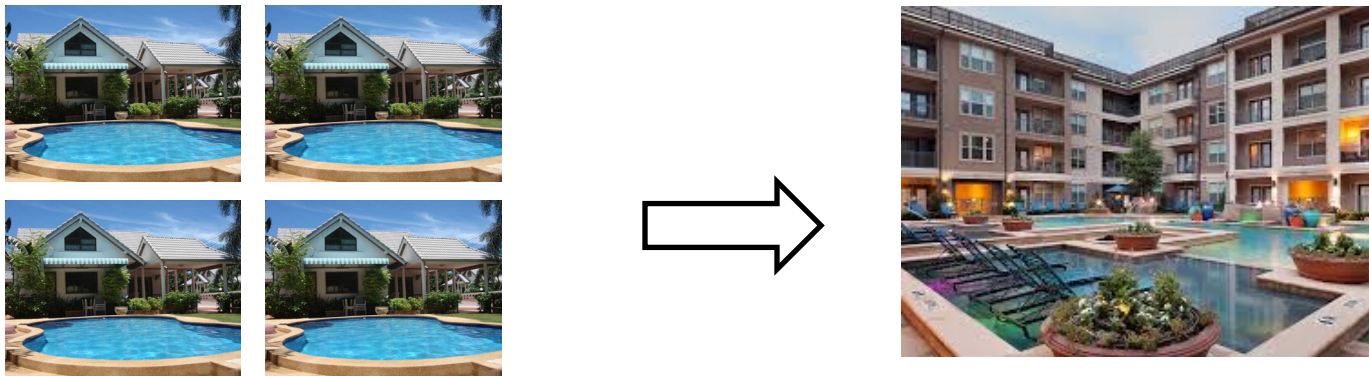
# Problems with Virtual Machines



- ❑ Each VM requires an operating system (OS)
  - Each OS requires a license  $\Rightarrow$  **CapEx**
  - Each OS has its own compute and storage overhead
  - Needs maintenance, updates  $\Rightarrow$  **OpEx**
  - **VM Tax** = added CapEx + OpEx

# Trend 7: Virtualization to Containerization

- ❑ Run many apps in the same virtual machine
  - These apps share the OS and its overhead
  - Can't access each other's resources without explicit permission
  - Like apartments in a complex  $\Rightarrow$  Containers
- ❑ **Cloud-Native** = Containerized micro-services



Ref: Janakiram, "10 Key Attributes of Cloud-Native Applications," 19 Jul 2018,  
<https://thenewstack.io/10-key-attributes-of-cloud-native-applications/>

# Kata Containers

- ❑ Containers do have less security than VMs
- ❑ Kata Containers = VM + Container hybrid
- ❑ Combines “Intel Clear Containers” and “HyperV runV”
- ❑ Open source project under OpenStack Foundation
- ❑ Performance like containers, isolation and security like VMs
- ❑ Package once and run anywhere
  - VMware, Google, and Amazon are all moving towards this approach

Ref: <https://katacontainers.io/>

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/janakirammsv/2017/12/11/why-kata-containers-is-good-for-the-industry-and-customers/2/#3d8cc2e9404f>

# Standards are Slow

- ❑ Initially, Standards  $\Rightarrow$  Interoperability  
Iff all companies implement the same way
- ❑ Standards = Compromises  $\Rightarrow$  We agree to disagree  
Too many options  $\Rightarrow$  No Interoperability
- ❑ Need Interoperability organizations
  - IEEE 802.11 vs WiFi
- ❑ Many standards out of date when it is ready for implementation
- ❑ “non-discriminatory and reasonable licensing fee”  
 $\Rightarrow$  Not really open
- ❑ IEEE 802.11ah-2016 Long-Range WiFi for IoT. Started 2010.  
Taken over by competition: ZigBee, LoraWAN, ...

# Trend 8: Standards to Open Source

- ❑ Standard vs. Rough Consensus and Running Code
- ❑ IETF has ~100 working groups  
Open Linux Foundation has >100 open-source networking projects.
- ❑ **Open-Source Everything:**
  - Open Network Automation Platform (ONAP)
  - AI Developer Toolkits
  - Open-Source Base Station
  - DevOps Tool chain
  - Open-Source Hardware
  - OS Containers
  - Open-Source Blockchain



# Blockchains

- ❑ Blockchain is the technology that made Bitcoin secure
- ❑ Blockchain was invented by the inventor of Bitcoin
- ❑ After Bitcoin became successful, people started looking into the technology behind Bitcoin and found:
  - Blockchain is the key for its success
  - Two complete strangers can complete a transaction/contract without a third party

# Example of a Contract: Wedding



# Wedding (Cont)

## ❑ Centralized



- ❑ Centralized registry
- ❑ Single point of failure
- ❑ Easier to hacked

## ❑ Decentralized



- ❑ Decentralized
- ❑ No single point of failure
- ❑ Very difficult to hack

# Trend 9: Centralized to Decentralized

- ❑ **Trend:** Make everything decentralized with no central point of trust
- ❑ Two perfect strangers can exchange money, make a contract without a trusted third party
- ❑ Decentralized systems are
  1. More secure: Attack tolerant
  2. No single bottleneck
  3. More reliable: Fault tolerant
  4. No single point of control  $\Rightarrow$  No monopoly
- ❑ Blockchain is one way to do this among **untrusted multi-domain** systems.

Time is a cycle: Decentralized vs. Centralized debate

# Examples of Centralized Multi-Domain Systems

- ❑ **Banks:** Allow money transfer between two accounts
- ❑ **City Records**
- ❑ **Networks:** Certificate Authorities, DNS, Data ownership and privacy, Data provenance, Integrity assurance
- ❑ In all cases:
  1. There is a central third party to be trusted
  2. Central party maintains a large database  
⇒ Attracts Hackers
  3. Central party may be hacked ⇒ affects millions
  4. Central party is a single point of failure.  
Can malfunction or be bribed.

Ref: Tara Salman, Maede Zolanvari, Aiman Erbad, Raj Jain, and Mohammed Samaka, "Security Services Using Blockchains:A State of the Art Survey" IEEE Communications Surveys and Tutorials, Accepted September 2018, 28 pp., <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/bcs.htm>

# Trend 10: Smart to Intelligent



Intelligent Clock



Intelligent TV



Intelligent Car



Intelligent Health



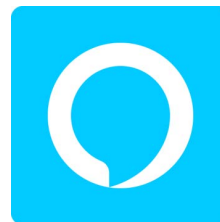
Intelligent Home Security



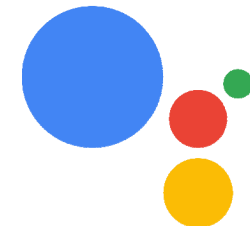
Intelligent Microwave



Intelligent Light



Amazon Alexa



Google Assistant

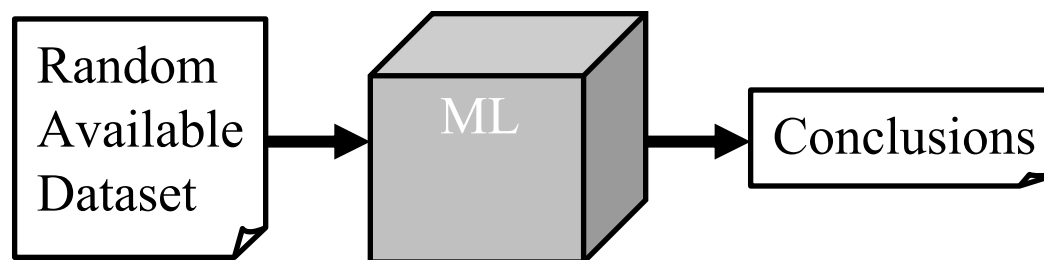
# Edge AI

- ❑ Edge Computing + AI  $\Rightarrow$  AI in things
- ❑ Amazon's DeepLens camera has built-in AI  
Google Clips camera knows what to photograph
- ❑ Moving AI to the Edge  
 $\Rightarrow$  Data Compression and Anomaly Detection
- ❑ Deep Neural Network ASICs  
 $\Rightarrow$  GPUs replaced by Tensor Processing Units (TPUs)

Ref: A. Teng, G. Brocklehurst, "Hype Cycle for Semiconductors and Electronics Technologies, 2018," Gartner ID G00340360, 30 July 2018, 61 pp.

# Machine Learning Challenges

- ❑ Machine learning is currently a blackbox
- ❑ ML algorithms are developed/used without domain expertise
- ❑ Data cleanliness, labeling, feature extractions, all require domain knowledge, e.g.,  
What is the distance between Port 80, Port 81, and Port 8080?
- ❑ Synthetic data is used  $\Rightarrow$  Garbage-In, Garbage-Out
- ❑ Results are stated without model validation.





# Trend 11: AI to Explainable AI

- ❑ Data Imbalance (1 in a Billion packet is an attack packet).  
In most papers, 10-15% of the packets are attack packets
- ❑ Explainability issue  
⇒ No idea of why the results are what they are  
Can't discover bugs in ML model implementations



*Machine Learning is what only machines can do, but human cannot do and cannot explain*

Ref: M. Zolanvari, M. A. Teixeira, R. Jain, "Effect of Imbalanced Datasets on Security of Industrial IoT Using Machine Learning," 2018 IEEE International Conference on Intelligence and Security Informatics (ISI), Miami FL, Nov. 9 - 11, 2018, 6 pp., [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/imb\\_isi.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/imb_isi.htm)

M. Zolanvari, M. A. Teixeira, R. Jain, "An Explainable Machine Learning Based Security Framework: A Special Case on Industrial IoT," Submitted February 2019.

# AI is Everywhere Except Networks

- ❑ Everything in my home is intelligent except my network devices: Routers, Base stations, switches
- ❑ None of them speak Alexa.  
None of them can be programmed with IFTTT
- ❑ Wishlist:
  - Address assignments
  - Traffic prioritization
  - Port forwarding
  - VPN into home
  - Get the configuration from another device nearby
  - Congestion control, Routing, ...

# Trend 12: Managed to Self-Driven Networks

- ❑ **Self-Discover**: Find its components
- ❑ **Self-configure**: Trending. Predict.
- ❑ **Auto-Manage** = Auto-BSS (bill)/Auto-OSS (provision)
- ❑ **Self-Monitor**: Counters and Probes. Telemetry
- ❑ **Self-Diagnose and Self-Heal**: Self-Report to human operator
- ❑ **Self-Organizing Network (SON)** capabilities since 3GPP R8



**Network Manager**

Ref: Kireerti Kompella, <https://datatracker.ietf.org/meeting/98/materials/slides-98-nmrg-self-driving-networks>

Washington University in St. Louis

<http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/inetauto.htm>

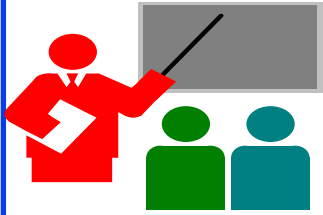
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# Intent-Based Policy Management

- ❑ **Intent:** Tell what you want. Not how you want it done. E.g., Tell Google maps where you want to go. Not how to.
- ❑ **Invariance:** Intent doesn't change if the network changes, devices fail, ...
- ❑ **Portability:** Independent of infrastructure, equipment vendors, service providers, protocols used, media used, ...
- ❑ **Compose-ability:** Can use any infrastructure, ...
- ❑ **Scalable:** From one to billions. Single controllers not scalable.
- ❑ Action requires context: Actions need to adapt to changes in infrastructure
- ❑ OpenDaylight has a new project on Network Intent Composition (NIC). IETF, and many vendors Apstra, Cisco, Forward, Juniper, Veriflow, and Waltz are working on it.

Ref: <https://www.sdxcentral.com/articles/contributed/network-intent-summit-perspective-david-lenrow/2015/02/>  
[https://docs.opendaylight.org/en/stable-fluorine/user-guide/network-intent-composition-\(nic\)-user-guide.html](https://docs.opendaylight.org/en/stable-fluorine/user-guide/network-intent-composition-(nic)-user-guide.html)

# Summary



#	Past	Present/Future
1	SDN	Disaggregation
	Proprietary Black Boxes	Standardized White Boxes
2	Control	Orchestration
3	Clouds	Micro-Clouds
4	Core	Edge
5	Services	Micro-services
6	Orchestration of Switches	Orchestration of Multi-Cloud
7	Virtualization	Containerization
8	Standards	Open-Source SW
9	Centralized	Distributed
10	Smart	Intelligent
11	AI	Explainable AI
12	Managed	Self-Driven

1. Networking is changing faster than PhD research cycles
2. For impact/success, publishing is not sufficient.  
Implement your research in open source SW.

# Related Papers

## Multi-Cloud:

- ❑ Deval Bhamare, Mohammed Samaka, Aiman Erbad, Raj Jain, Lav Gupta, H. Anthony Chan, "**Optimal Virtual Network Function Placement and Resource Allocation in Multi-Cloud Service Function Chaining Architecture**," Computer Communications, Vol. 102, April 2017, pp. 1-16, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/comcom17.htm>
- ❑ Deval Bhamare, Raj Jain, Mohammed Samaka, Aiman Erbad, "**A Survey on Service Function Chaining**," Journal of Network and Computer Applications, Vol. 75, Nov 2016, pp. 138-155, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/jnca16.htm>
- ❑ Lav Gupta, Prof Raj Jain, Prof Mohammed Samaka, Prof Aiman Erbad, and Dr. Deval Bhamare, "**Performance Evaluation of Multi-Cloud Management and Control Systems**," Recent Advances in Communications and Network Technology, 2016, Vol. 5, Issue 1, pp. 9-18, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/racnt.htm>
- ❑ Subharthi Paul, Raj Jain, Mohammed Samaka, Aiman Erbad, "**Service Chaining for NFV and Delivery of other Applications in a Global Multi-Cloud Environment**," 21st Annual International Conference on Advanced Computing and Communications (ADCOM) 2015, Chennai, India, September 18-20, 2015, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/adn\\_in15.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/adn_in15.htm)

# Related Papers (Cont)

## Edge Computing:

- ❑ Lav Gupta, Raj Jain, H. Anthony Chan, "**Mobile Edge Computing - an important ingredient of 5G Networks**," IEEE Softwarization Newsletter, March 2016, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/mec16.htm>
- ❑ Deval Bhamare, Aiman Erbad, Raj Jain, Mohammed Samaka, "**Automated Service Delivery Platform for C-RANs**," The IEEE Third International Workshop on Mobile Cloud Computing systems, Management, and Security (MCSMS) 2017, Valencia Spain, May 8-11, 2017, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/mcsms17.htm>

## Micro-Services:

- ❑ Deval Bhamare, Mohammed Samaka, Aiman Erbad, Raj Jain, Lav Gupta, "**Exploring Micro-Services for Enhancing Internet QoS**," Transactions on Emergin Telecommunications Technologies, Accepted June, 2018, ISSN: 2161-3915, DOI: 10.1002/ett.3445, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/ms\\_ett18.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/ms_ett18.htm)

# Related Papers (Cont)

## Micro-services (Cont)

- ❑ Deval Bhamare, Aiman Erbad, Raj Jain, Maede Zolanvari, Mohammed Samaka, "**Efficient Virtual Network Function Placement Strategies for Cloud Radio Access Networks**," Computer Communications, Volume 127, May 2018, pp. 50-60, ISSN 0140-3664, DOI:[10.1016/j.comcom.2018.05.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comcom.2018.05.004)
- ❑ Deval Bhamare, Mohammed Samaka, Aiman Erbad, Raj Jain, Lav Gupta, H. Anthony Chan, "**Multi-Objective Scheduling of Micro-Services for Optimal Service Function Chains**," International Conference on Communications (ICC 2017), May 21-25, 2017, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/icc17.htm>
- ❑ Deval Bhamare, Raj Jain, Mohammed Samaka, Gabor Vaszkun, Aiman Erbad, "**Multi-Cloud Distribution of Virtual Functions and Dynamic Service Deployment: OpenADN Perspective**," 2015 IEEE International Conference on Cloud Engineering (IC2E), Tempe, AZ, March 9-13, 2015, pp. 299-304, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/vm\\_dist.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/vm_dist.htm)



# Related Papers (Cont)

## Micro-Services (Cont):

- ❑ Deval Bhamare, Raj Jain, Mohammed Samaka, Aiman Erbad, "A Survey on Service Function Chaining," Journal of Network and Computer Applications, Vol. 75, Nov 2016, pp. 138-155, ISSN: 10848045, DOI: 10.1016/j.jnca.2016.09.001, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/jnca16.htm>

## AI for Networking:

- ❑ Marcio Andrey Teixeira, Tara Salman, Maede Zolanvari, Raj Jain, Nader Meskin, and Mohammed Samaka, "SCADA System Testbed for Cybersecurity Research Using Machine Learning Approach," Future Internet 2018, 10(8), 76, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/ics\\_ml.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/ics_ml.htm)
- ❑ Lav Gupta, M. Samaka, Raj Jain, Aiman Erbad, Deval Bhamare, H. Anthony Chan, "Fault and Performance Management in Multi-Cloud Based NFV using Shallow and Deep Predictive Structures," 26th International Conference on Computer Communications and Networks (ICCCN 2017), Vancouver, Canada, July 31-Aug 3, 2017, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/icccn17.htm>

# Related Papers (Cont)

## AI for Networking (Cont):

- ❑ Tara Salman, Deval Bhamare, Aiman Erbad, Raj Jain, Mohammed Samaka, **"Machine Learning for Anomaly Detection and Categorization in Multi-cloud Environments,"** The 4th IEEE International Conference on Cyber Security and Cloud Computing (IEEE CSCloud 2017), New York, June 26-28, 2017, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/cscloud.htm>
- ❑ Lav Gupta, Mohammed Samaka, Raj Jain, Aiman Erbad, Deval Bhamare, Chris Metz, **"COLAP: A Predictive Framework for Service Function Chain Placement in a Multi-cloud Environment,"** The 7th IEEE Annual Computing and Communication Workshop and Conference (CCWC), Las Vegas, Jan 9-11, 2017, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/clp\\_ccwc.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/clp_ccwc.htm)
- ❑ Deval Bhamare, Tara Salman, Mohammed Samaka, Aiman Erbad, Raj Jain, **"Feasibility of Supervised Machine Learning for Cloud Security,"** 3rd International Conference on Information Science and Security (ICISS2016), December 19th - 22nd, 2016, Pattaya, Thailand,, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/iciss16.htm>

# Related Papers (Cont)

## IoT:

- ❑ Tara Salman, Raj Jain, "A Survey of Protocols and Standards for Internet of Things," Advanced Computing and Communications, Vol. 1, No. 1, March 2017, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/iot\\_accs.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/iot_accs.htm)

## Blockchain:

- ❑ Tara Salman, Raj Jain, and Lav Gupta, "Probabilistic Blockchains: A Blockchain Paradigm for Collaborative Decision-Making," 9th IEEE Annual Ubiquitous Computing, Electronics & Mobile Communication Conference (UEMCON 2018), New York, NY, November 8-10, 2018, 9 pp., [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/pbc\\_uem.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/pbc_uem.htm)
- ❑ Tara Salman, Maede Zolanvari, Aiman Erbad, Raj Jain, and Mohammed Samaka, "Security Services Using Blockchains: A State of the Art Survey" IEEE Communications Surveys and Tutorials, September 2018, 28 pp., <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/bcs.htm>

# Related Talks/Class Lectures

- ❑ Raj Jain, "**Extending Blockchains for Risk Management and Decision Making**," Invited talk at Innovation and Breakthrough Forum 2018, Hong Kong, Nov. 9, 2018, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/pbc\\_ibf.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/pbc_ibf.htm)
- ❑ Raj Jain, "**CSE 570: Recent Advances in Networking**," Spring 2018, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse570-18/index.html>
- ❑ Raj Jain, "**Blockchains: Networking Applications**," An invited talk at the 38th IEEE Sarnoff Symposium, Newark, NJ, Sep 19, 2017, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/blc\\_srnf.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/blc_srnf.htm)
- ❑ Raj Jain, "**The Catch-up Game: Quest for the Impact**," Keynote at ACM SIGCOMM 2017, Los Angeles, CA, August 22, 2017, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/sigcomm.htm>

# Acronyms

- ❑ 3GPP      3rd Generation Partnership Project
- ❑ AAC      Application Cloud Abstraction
- ❑ AAS      Application Service Abstraction
- ❑ AAW      Application Workflow Abstraction
- ❑ ACM      Automatic Computing Machinery
- ❑ ADCOM    Advanced Computing and Communications
- ❑ AI      Artificial Intelligence
- ❑ ATM      Asynchronous Transfer Mode
- ❑ BSS      Business Support System
- ❑ CapEx    Capital Expenditure
- ❑ COLAP    Cost optimized latency aware placement
- ❑ DevOps    Development to Operations
- ❑ DNS      Domain Name Systems
- ❑ EC2      Elastic Compute 2
- ❑ GPUs     Graphics Processing Unit
- ❑ HW      Hardware

# Acronyms (Cont)

- ❑ ID Identifier
- ❑ IEEE Institution of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
- ❑ IETF Internet Engineering Task Force
- ❑ IFTTT If This Then That
- ❑ IoT Internet of Things
- ❑ MCAD Multi-cloud Application Delivery
- ❑ ML Machine Learning
- ❑ NFV Network Function Virtualization
- ❑ NIC Network Interface Card
- ❑ ONAP Open Network Automation Platform
- ❑ OpenADN Open Application Delivery Network
- ❑ OpEx Operational Expenses
- ❑ OS Operating System
- ❑ QoS Quality of Service
- ❑ RAN Radio Access Networks
- ❑ SCADA Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition

# Acronyms (Cont)

- ❑ SDN            Software Defined Networks
- ❑ SON            Self-Organizing Network
- ❑ SW             Software
- ❑ TPUs          Tensor Processing Units
- ❑ TV             Television
- ❑ VC             Venture Capital
- ❑ VM             Virtual Machine
- ❑ WiFi          Wireless Fidelity
- ❑ XML          Extended Markup Language

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