

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910554821303321
Autore	Pujolle G. <1949->
Titolo	Software networks : virtualization, SDN, 5G and security / / Guy Pujolle
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London : , : ISTE Ltd. Hoboken, NJ : , : Wiley, , 2020
ISBN	1-119-69468-X 1-119-69474-4 1-119-69472-8
Edizione	[Revised and updated 2nd edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (313 pages)
Collana	Networks & telecommunication series. Advanced networks set ; ; volume 1
Disciplina	004.6
Soggetti	Computació en núvol Ordinadors, Xarxes d' Sistemes virtuals (Informàtica) Computer networks Cloud computing Virtual computer systems Computer network architectures Computer network protocols Technology Telecommunication
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction xi -- Chapter 1. Virtualization 1 -- 1.1. Software networks 4 -- 1.2. Hypervisors and containers 6 -- 1.3. Kubernetes 8 -- 1.4. Software networks 9 -- 1.5. Virtual devices 11 -- 1.6. Conclusion 12 -- Chapter 2. SDN (Software-Defined Networking) 13 -- 2.1. The objective 14 -- 2.2. The ONF architecture 16 -- 2.3. NFV (Network Functions Virtualization) 21 -- 2.4. OPNFV 23 -- 2.5. Southbound interface 23 -- 2.6. The controller 25 -- 2.7. Northbound interface 26 -- 2.8. Application layer 27 -- 2.9. Urbanization 28 -- 2.10. Conclusion 30 -- Chapter 3. Fabric, SD-WAN, vCPE, vRAN, vEPC 33 -- 3.1. Fabrics control 33 -- 3.2. NSX and VMware company 35 -- 3.2.1. CISCO ACI

(Application Centric Infrastructure) 39 -- 3.2.2. OpenContrail and Juniper 40 -- 3.2.3. Brocade 42 -- 3.2.4. NokiaOs SDN architecture 43 -- 3.3. SD-WAN 43 -- 3.4. vCPE 47 -- 3.5. vRAN 48 -- 3.6. vEPC 49 -- Chapter 4. Open Source Software for Networks 51 -- 4.1. Open source software 51 -- 4.2. Open Compute Project (OCP) 53 -- 4.3. OPNFV 54 -- 4.4. ONAP (Open Network Automation Protocol) 61 -- 4.5. Open vSwitch 64 -- 4.6. OpenDaylight platform 65 -- 4.7. FD.io 66 -- 4.8. PNDA 67 -- 4.9. SNAS 68 -- Chapter 5. MEC 69 -- 5.1. eNodeB and gNodeB virtualization 70 -- 5.2. C-RAN 74 -- Chapter 6. Fog Networking 79 -- 6.1. Fog architectures 79 -- 6.2. Fog controllers 82 -- 6.3. Fog and the Internet of Things 86 -- 6.4. Conclusion on the Fog solution 87 -- Chapter 7. Skin Networking 89 -- 7.1. Skin networking architecture 89 -- 7.2. Virtual access points 90 -- 7.3. Software LANs 92 -- 7.4. Participatory Internet 94 -- 7.5. Conclusion 96 -- Chapter 8. Software Network Automation 97 -- 8.1. Automation of the implementation of software networks 97 -- 8.2. Management of a complex environment 99 -- 8.3. Multi-agent systems 101 -- 8.4. Reactive agent systems 105 -- 8.5. Active, programmable and autonomous networks 107 -- 8.6. Autonomic networks 109 -- 8.7. Conclusion 113 -- Chapter 9. New-generation Protocols 115. 9.1. OpenFlow 117 -- 9.2. VXLAN 123 -- 9.3. NVGRE 124 -- 9.4. MEF Ethernet 125 -- 9.5. Carrier-Grade Ethernet 126 -- 9.6. TRILL (Transparent Interconnection of a Lot of Links) 129 -- 9.7. LISP (Locator/Identifier Separation Protocol) 131 -- 9.8. Conclusion 132 -- Chapter 10. Mobile Cloud Networking, the Mobile Cloud and Mobility Control 133 -- 10.1. Mobile Cloud Networking 133 -- 10.2. Mobile Cloud 137 -- 10.3. Mobility control 139 -- 10.4. Mobility protocols 143 -- 10.4.1. Mobile IP or MIP 144 -- 10.4.2. Solutions for micromobility 145 -- 10.5. Multihoming 146 -- 10.6. Network-level multihoming 148 -- 10.6.1. HIP (Host Identity Protocol) 149 -- 10.6.2. SHIM6 (Level 3 Multihoming Shim Protocol for IPv6) 150 -- 10.6.3. mCoA (Multiple Care-of-Addresses) in Mobile IPv6 151 -- 10.7. Transport-level multihoming 153 -- 10.7.1. SCTP (Stream Control Transmission Protocol) 153 -- 10.7.2. CMT (Concurrent Multipath Transfer) 157 -- 10.7.3. MPTCP (Multipath TCP) 159 -- 10.8. Conclusion 160 -- Chapter 11. Wi-Fi and 5G 161 -- 11.1. 3GPP and IEEE 162 -- 11.2. New-generation Wi-Fi 163 -- 11.2.1. Wi-Fi 5 (IEEE 802.11ac) 164 -- 11.2.2. IEEE 802.11ad 166 -- 11.2.3. IEEE 802.11af 167 -- 11.2.4. Halow (IEEE 802.11ah) 168 -- 11.2.5. Wi-Fi 6 (IEEE 802.11ax) and super WiGig (IEEE 802.11ay) 169 -- 11.3. Small cells 170 -- 11.3.1. Femtocells 171 -- 11.3.2. Hotspots 174 -- 11.3.3. Wi-Fi Passpoint 175 -- 11.3.4. Virtualization of Wi-Fi and HNB 179 -- 11.3.5. Backhaul networks 182 -- 11.4. Software radio and radio virtual machine 184 -- 11.5. 5G 185 -- 11.5.1. 5G radio 189 -- 11.5.2. The core network 192 -- 11.5.3. C-RAN 193 -- Chapter 12. The Internet of Things 197 -- 12.1. Sensor networks 198 -- 12.2. RFID 200 -- 12.3. NFC (Near-Field Communication) 204 -- 12.4. NFC contactless payment 206 -- 12.5. HIP (Host Identity Protocol) 207 -- 12.6. Healthcare Internet 207 -- 12.7. Case study: the smart city 210 -- 12.8. Conclusion 213 -- Chapter 13. Vehicular Networks 215 -- 13.1. 5G 217 -- 13.2. 5G standardization 220. 13.2.1. 5G vehicular networks 220 -- 13.2.2. Technological presentation of C-V2X 222 -- 13.3. VLC 224 -- 13.4. Conclusion 226 -- Chapter 14. Tactile Internet 227 -- 14.1. Tactile internet applications 227 -- 14.2. Functionalities required for the tactile internet 229 -- 14.3. Technical specifications for 5G 232 -- 14.4. Tactile internet in Industry 4.0 234 -- 14.5. Conclusion on tactile internet 235 -- Chapter 15. Security 237 -- 15.1. Secure element 239

-- 15.2. Secure elements-based solution 242 -- 15.2.1. Virtual secure elements 242 -- 15.2.2. The TEE (Trusted Execution Environment) 244
-- 15.2.3. TSM 245 -- 15.2.4. Solution without a TSM 249 -- 15.2.5.
HCE 250 -- 15.2.6. Securing solutions 250 -- 15.3. The blockchain
256 -- 15.4. Conclusion 257 -- Chapter 16. Concretization and
Morphware Networks 259 -- 16.1. Accelerators 260 -- 16.2. A
reconfigurable microprocessor 261 -- 16.3. Morphware networks 266
-- 16.4. Conclusion 268 -- Conclusion 269 -- References 271 --
Index 273.

Sommario/riassunto

Software Networks describe new concepts for the Internet's next generation. This architecture is based on virtual networking using Cloud and datacenter facilities. The main problems to be dealt with are the placement of virtual resources for opening a new network on the fly, and the urbanization of virtual resources implemented on physical network equipment. The digital architecture also deals with mechanisms capable of automatically controlling the placement of all virtual resources within the physical network. This book describes how to create and delete virtual networks on the fly. Indeed, the system is able to create any new network with any kind of virtual resource (e.g. switches, routers, LSRs, optical paths, firewalls, SIP-based servers, devices, servers, access points, etc.). Software Networks shows how this architecture is compatible with new advances in SDN (Software Defined Networking), new high-speed transport protocols such as TRILL (Transparent Interconnection of Lots of Links) and LISP (Locator/Identifier Separation Protocol), NGN, IMS, new generation Wi-Fi, and 4G/5G networks. Finally, the author introduces Clouds of security and the virtualization of secure elements (smartcards) that could certainly transform how to secure the Internet. For this second edition, the author addresses in five new chapters the importance of open source software for networks, mobile edge computing, fog networking, tactile internet o a network environment allowing remote access, and security o the use of Cloud of security, secure elements and the emergence of the blockchain.
