

IDR Working Group
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Informational
Expires: February 25, 2022

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August 25, 2021

**IETF Network Slice use cases
draft-cheng-teas-network-slice-usecase-01**

Abstract

This draft supplements the usecase described in [[I-D.ietf-teas-ietf-network-slice-definition](#)] from the perspective of the operator. In specific, it mainly includes two types of the network slice customers from the perspective of operators:

- o End-to-end slicing cloud-network collaboration
- o The branch departments that use slices within the operator.

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[1.](#) Introduction

[I-D.ietf-teas-ietf-network-slice-definition] defines the concept of IETF network slices that provide connectivity coupled with a set of specific commitments of network resources between a number of endpoints over a shared network infrastructure and describes a number of use-cases benefiting from network slicing including:

- o 5G network slicing
- o Network wholesale services
- o Network sharing among operators
- o NFV connectivity and Data Center Interconnect

In the document also clearly stated services that might benefit from the network slices include but not limited to the above use-cases.

This document supplements two use-cases from the perspective of operators. In specific, it mainly includes two types of the network slice customers from the perspective of operators:

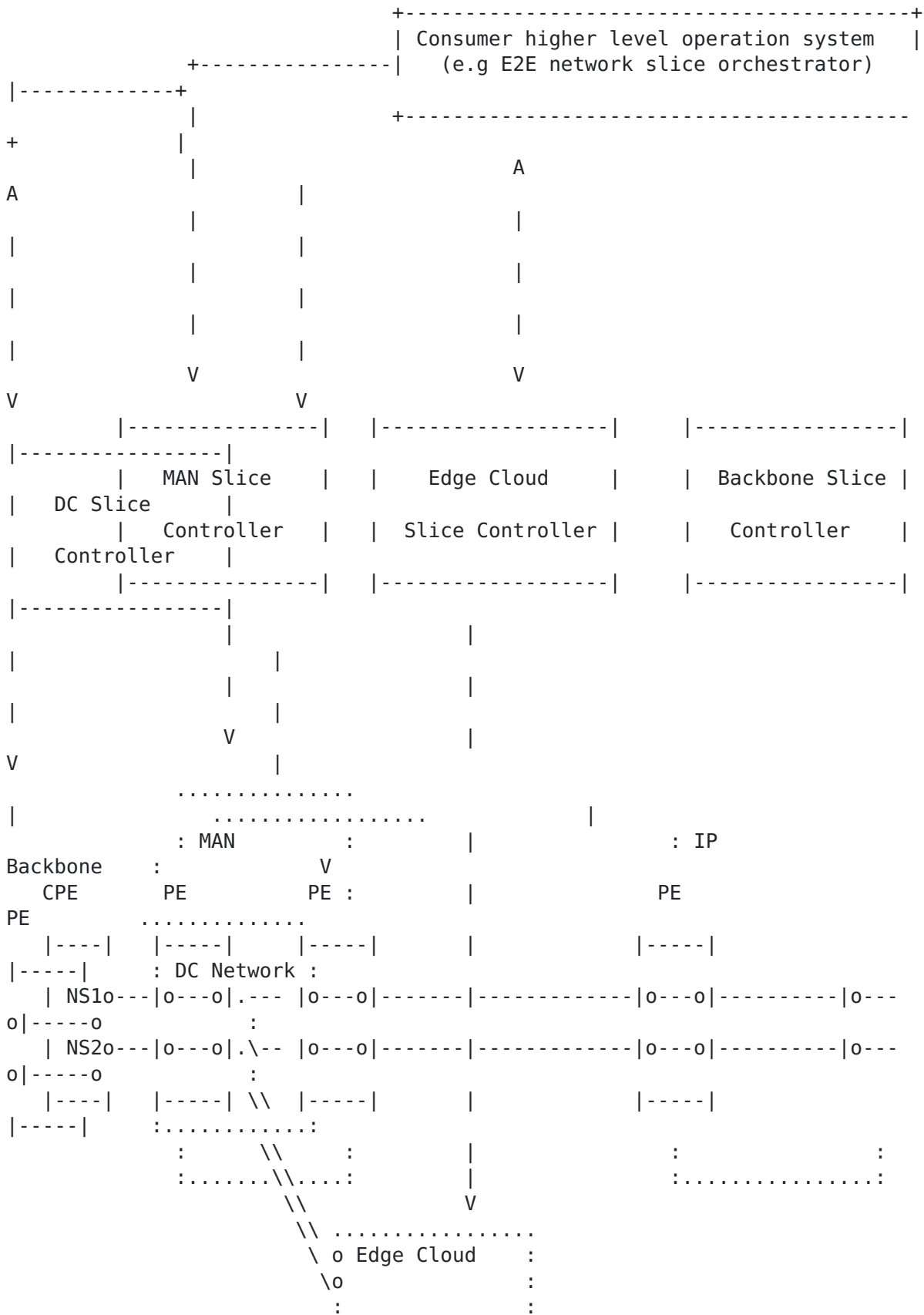
- o End-to-end slicing cloud-network collaboration
- o The branch departments that use slices within the operator.

2. Requirements notation

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [[RFC2119](#)].

3. Network Slice use cases

3.1. cloud-network service for enterprise



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:.....:

Figure 1

A cloud-network service for enterprise will involve several domains, each with its own controller. MAN, Edge Cloud, IP Backbone and DC domains need to be coordinated in order to deliver a cloud-network service for enterprise.

In Figure 1, the network operator has created two E2E network slices, there are two types of traffic from the client, and each traffic is mapped to different slice, which is NS1 and NS2. Each NS with its own MAN, Edge Cloud, IP Backbone and DC network slices. The mechanism used to establish network slices in different domains and map the traffic to a network slice is outside the scope of this document.

3.2. The branch departments that use slices within the operator.

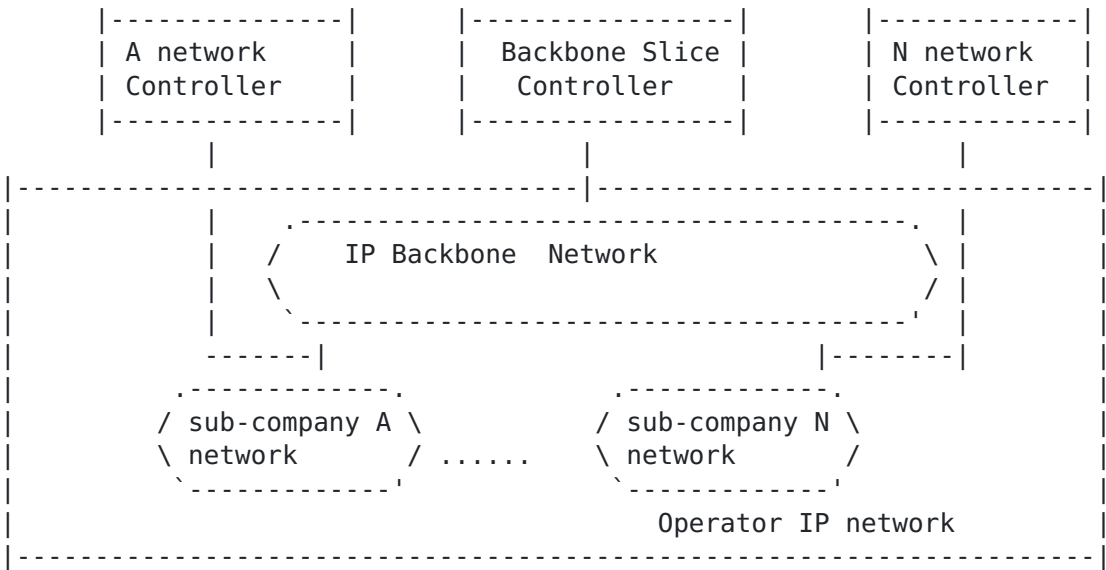


Figure 2

There are multiple sub-company network and IP Backbone network in an operator IP network, each with its own slice controller. Sub-company network can be the branches of the operator using slices.

IP Backbone network slice is orchestrated by the IP Backbone network orchestrator, and the path is calculated through the IP Backbone network slice controller.

For network slicing inside the local branch (sub-company network in the figure) is orchestrated through the orchestrator of the sub-company network. The sub-company network slice controller performs unified control and path calculation for the sub-company network. The path calculation and control of slices related to the IP Backbone are sent to the IP Backbone network slice controller through the eastbound and westbound interfaces, and the IP Backbone network slice controller controls and calculates the path.

3.2.1. Network Slice resource management

Resource Type	Orchestrator resource
management	

Slice ID	Unified resource orchestration and planning, plan Slice ID
by sub-company.	
	The orchestrator ensures that the IDs do not conflict with
each other.	

Node SID	Unified resource orchestration and planning. A unified
coding mode is	
recommended.	

SR Policy Color	Unified resource orchestration and planning, and resource
pool allocation.	

VPN name	Unified resource orchestration and planning. Perform
unified resource conflict	
	detection. VPN name within the same network element shall
not be repeated.	

VLAN sub-intf	Unified resource orchestration and planning: Resources are
divided for VLAN	
	sub-interfaces under the same physical
interface.	

[3.2.2.](#) Domain governance of network slice

V	
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V	/ Operation\
/ Operation\	/ Role \-----
\ Set /	\ Set /
\ management/	. Security

```

System . . . . . administrator
\-----' \-----'
administrator . / Role Set \ ..... / Role Set \
      A      A      |      /
\-----> \ A      /      \ N      /
      |      |      |-----|      \ Maintainer Operator
monitor / \-----' \-----'
      |      |
V      .      .      /\      / |
      |      .-----' \-----' / \      / |
      |-----/ Operation\ / User      / |
\      .-----' V      V      /      V
      \ Set / \ management/---> . All user User
Group . . . . . V . . . . . \--
> / User \ / User \..... / User \
      \
Current      / \ A / \ B / \ N /
User . \-----' \-----' \-----' . Login User Locked
\-----' | / \ |
V      V      \      V
V .-----'
sub-company A \ ..... / sub-company N \
network / \ network /
\-----' \-----'

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Role-based user rights management uses the role template to quickly allocate user rights, and provides network resources and sub-network slice resources for different users.

4. Security Considerations

TBD

5. IANA Considerations

This document does not have any requests for IANA allocation. This section may be removed before the publication of the draft.

6. Normative References

- [I-D.ietf-teas-ietf-network-slice-definition]
Rokui, R., Homma, S., Makhijani, K., Contreras, L., and J. Tantsura, "Definition of IETF Network Slices", [draft-ietf-teas-ietf-network-slice-definition-00](#) (work in progress), January 2021.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.

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