



RICE: Remote Method Invocation in ICN

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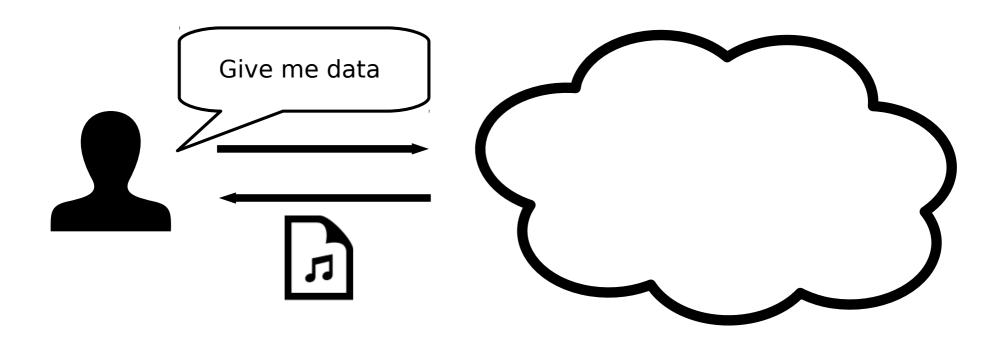


It's NOT about

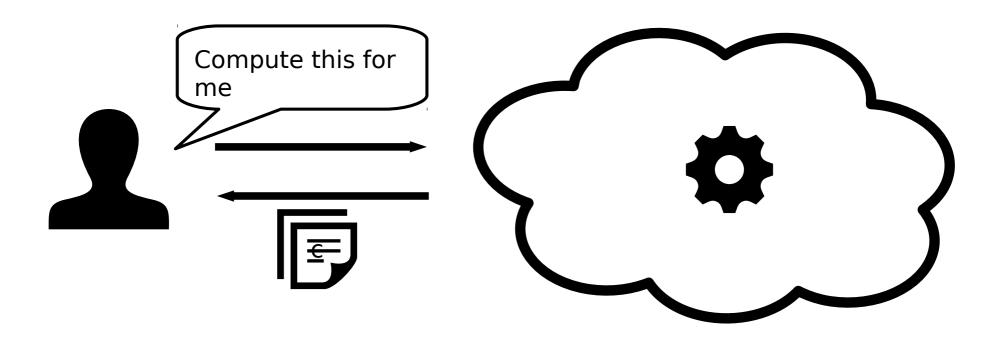
- RPC, CORBA, Java RMI
- Tightly-coupled system from (not so) long time ago



Static data retrieval



In-network computation



In-network computation

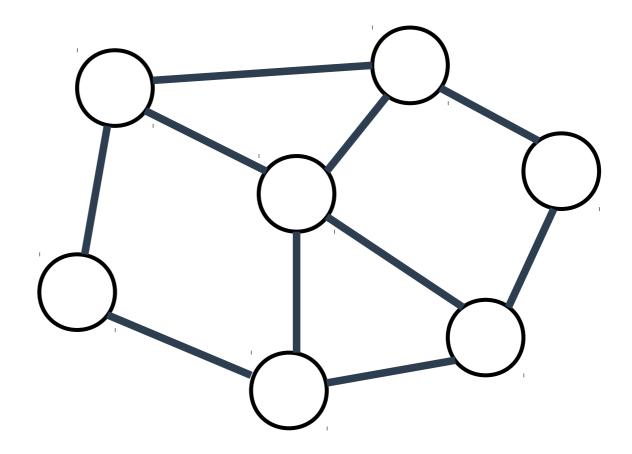
- Multiple use-cases
 - edge/fog computing, IoT, VR/AR
- Multiple existing frameworks: NFN, NFaaS, CCNxServe, SCN, NextServe
- Migrate functions where they're needed the most
- Populate FIB tables with routes to services

Anycast



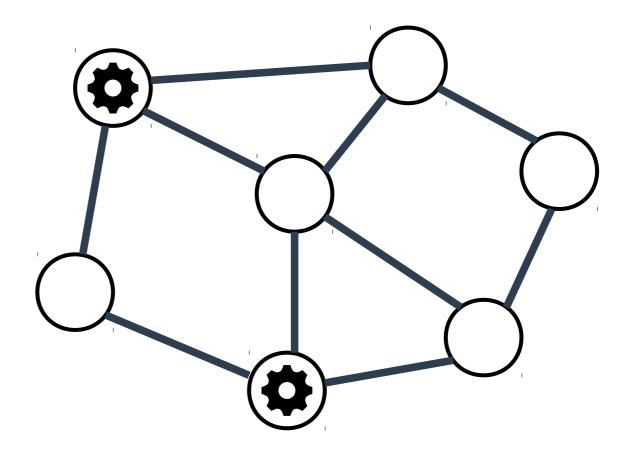
No need for a DNS/SDN server





Load control

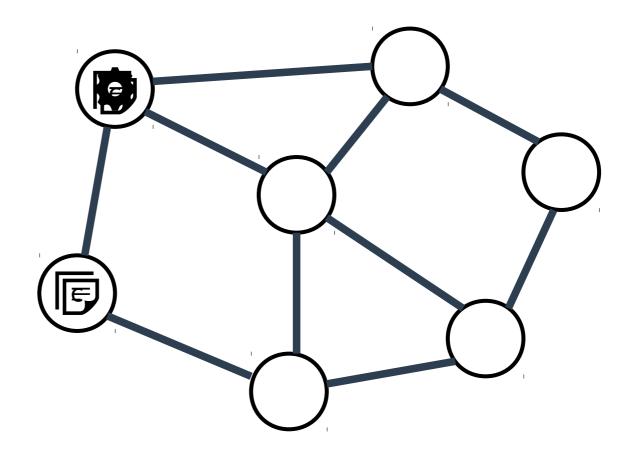




Result caching

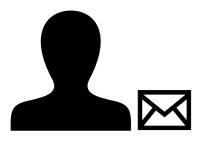


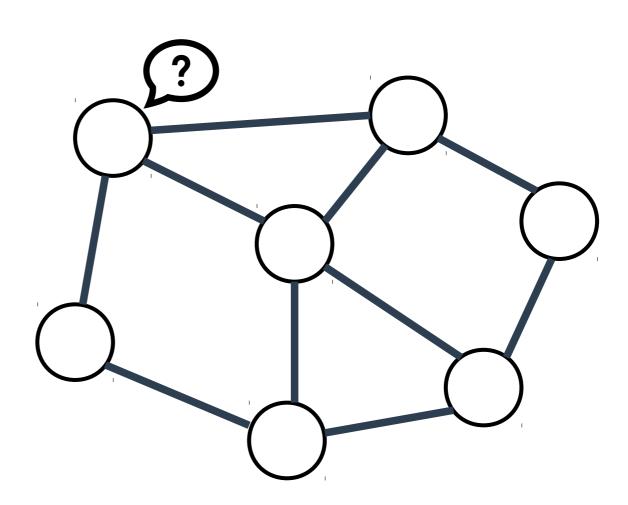




Issues

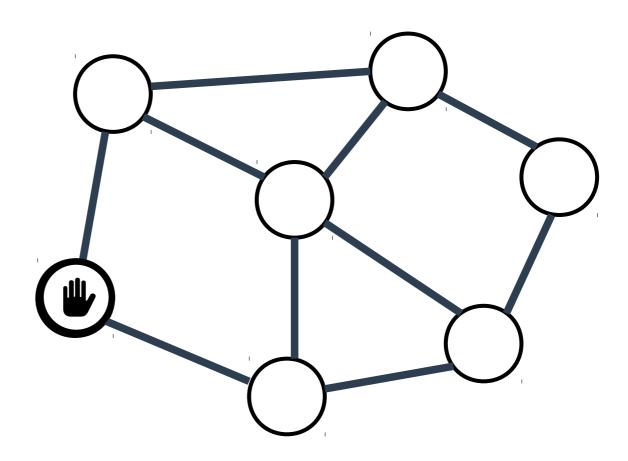
Client Authorization



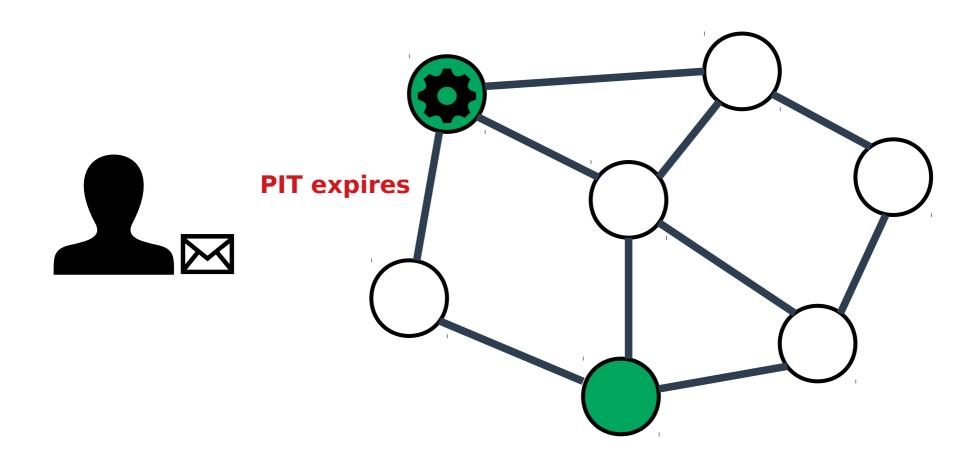


Large Parameter Passing



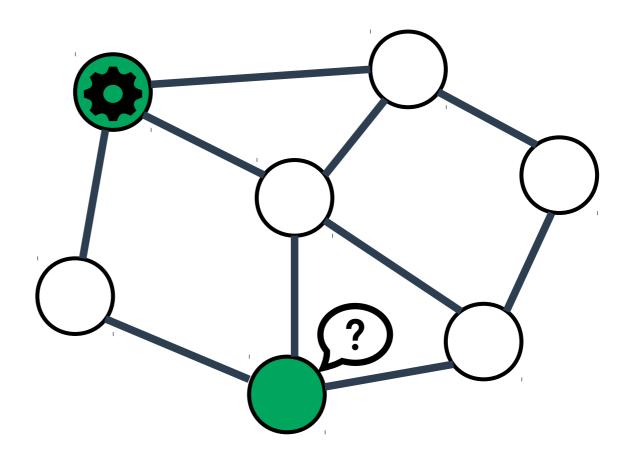


Accommodating non-trivial computations



Accommodating non-trivial computations





RICE Design

Design Goals

- Consumer authentication and authorization
- Large parameter passing
- Accommodating non-trivial computations
- Allow result caching
- Adhere to ICN principles
 - Pull model
 - Avoid revealing permanent client identifiers
 - Support client mobility
- Make minimal changes to ICN protocols and forwarder behaviour

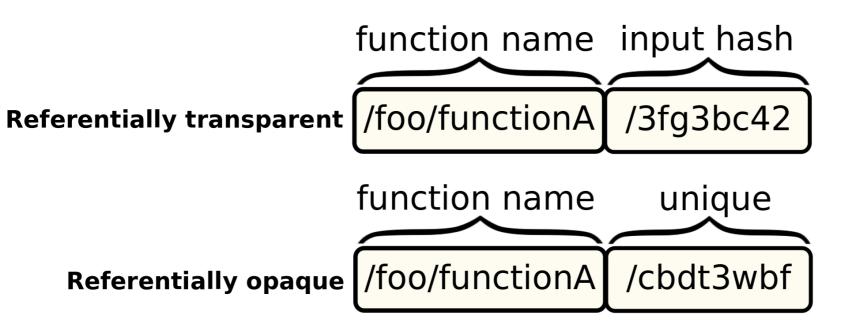


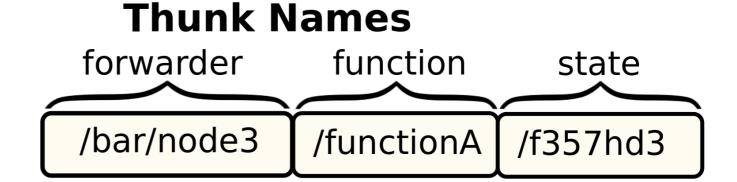


4-way handshake

Content Retrieval

Naming

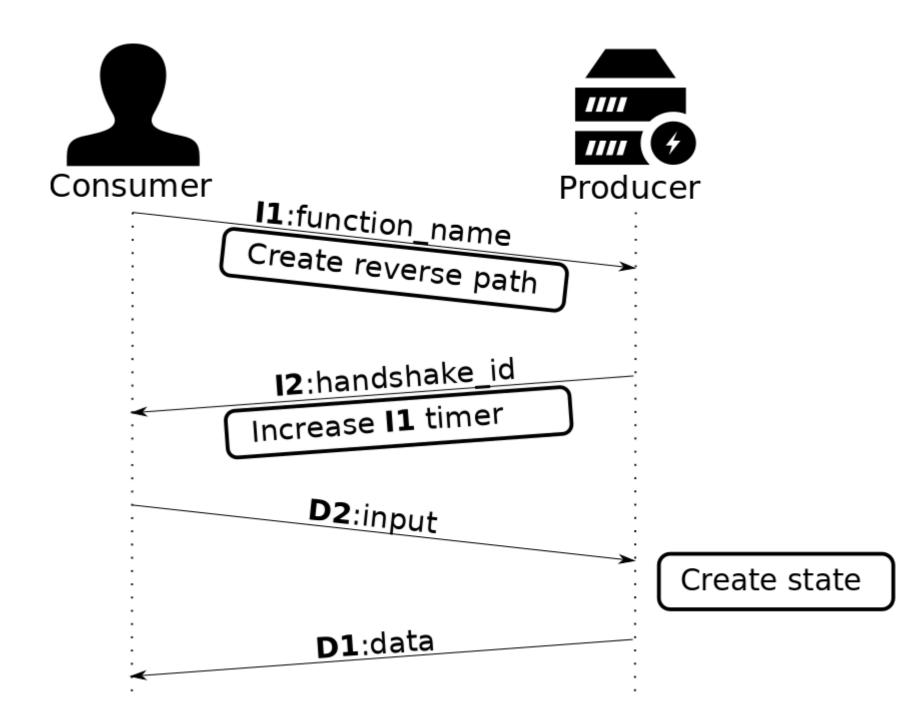




4-way Handshake

- Enable 2-way communication between producers and consumers
- Shared Secret Derivation
- Client Authentication
- Large Input Parameters Submission

4-way Handshake



Dynamic Content Retrieval

Network and Application Timescale

- PIT entries use timeouts
- When requesting static content
 Interest Satisfaction Time equals RTT
- Generating dynamic content adds a delay that is unknown to the network
- PIT entries can expiry before returning the results

Network Timescale Application Timescale

- Fast recovery
- No assumption on execution time

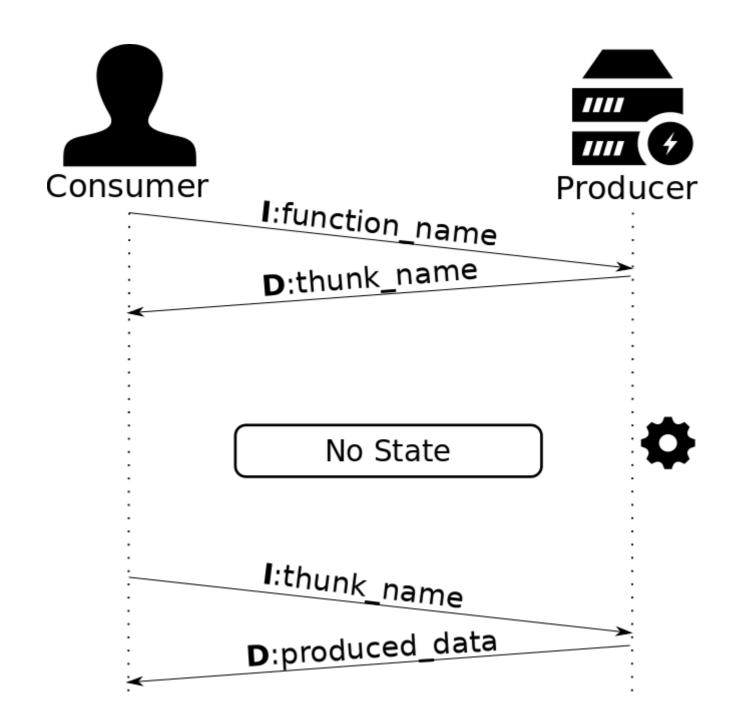
- Low overhead
- Regular Bandwidth allocation

- Huge overhead
- Challenging bandwidth allocation

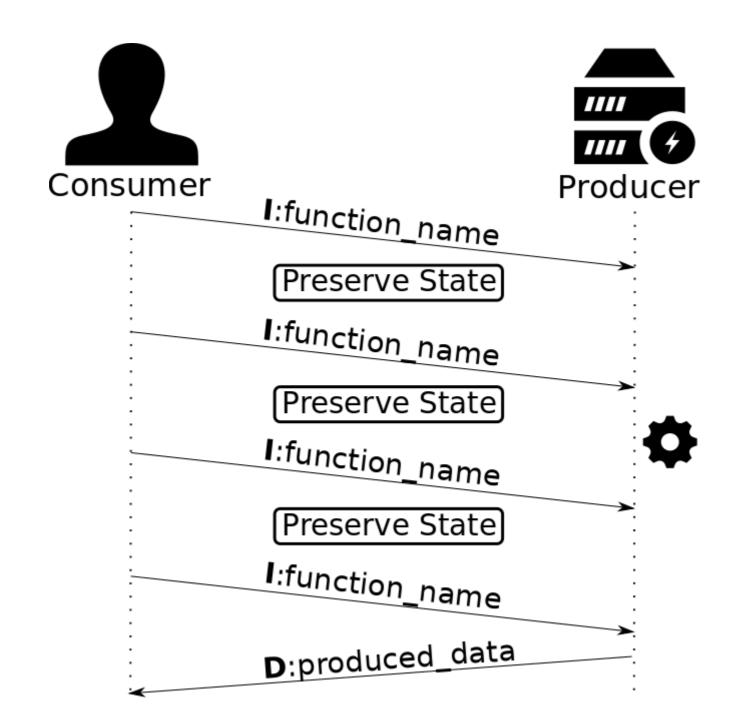
- Slow Recovery
- Requires a lot of knowledge

We want to decouple application timescale from network timescale

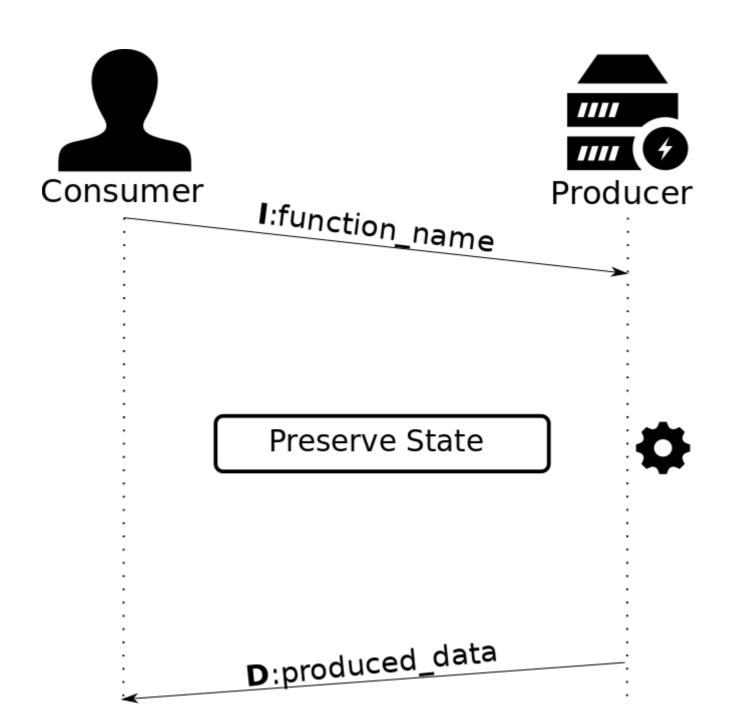
Thunks



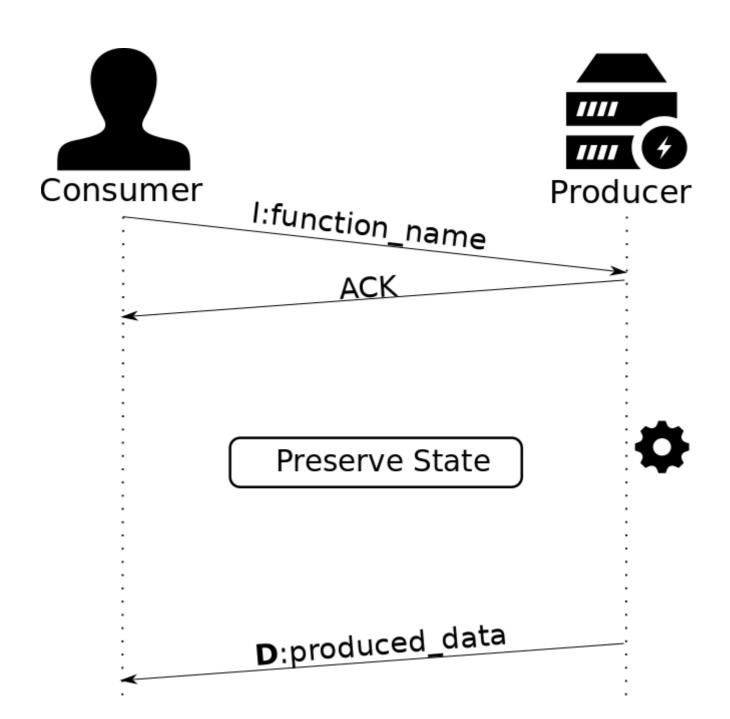
Network Timescale



Application Timescale

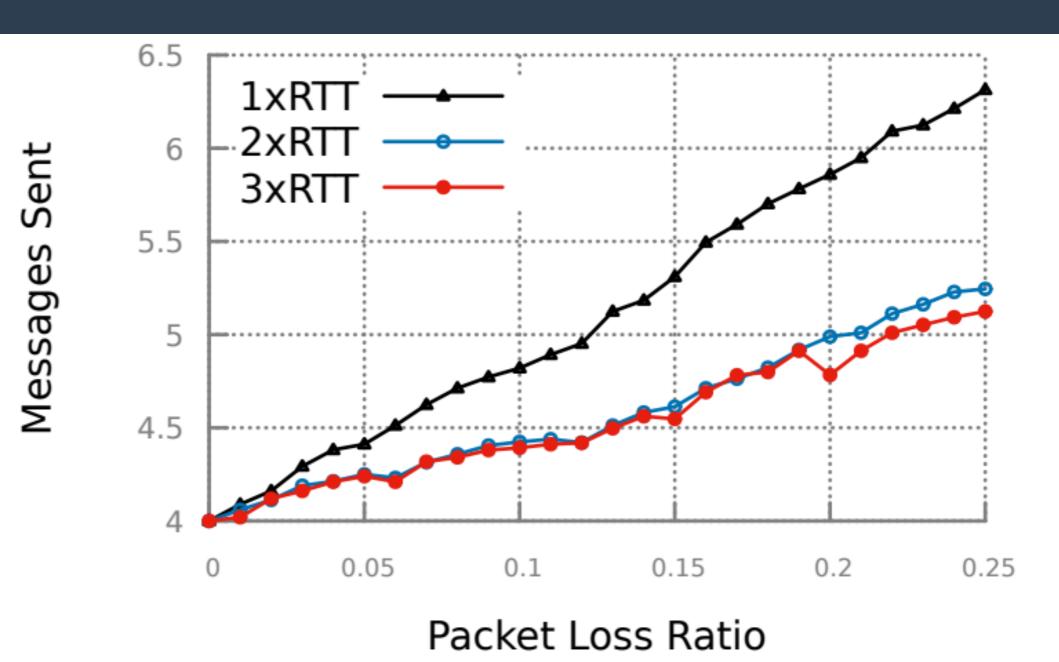


Acknowledgements

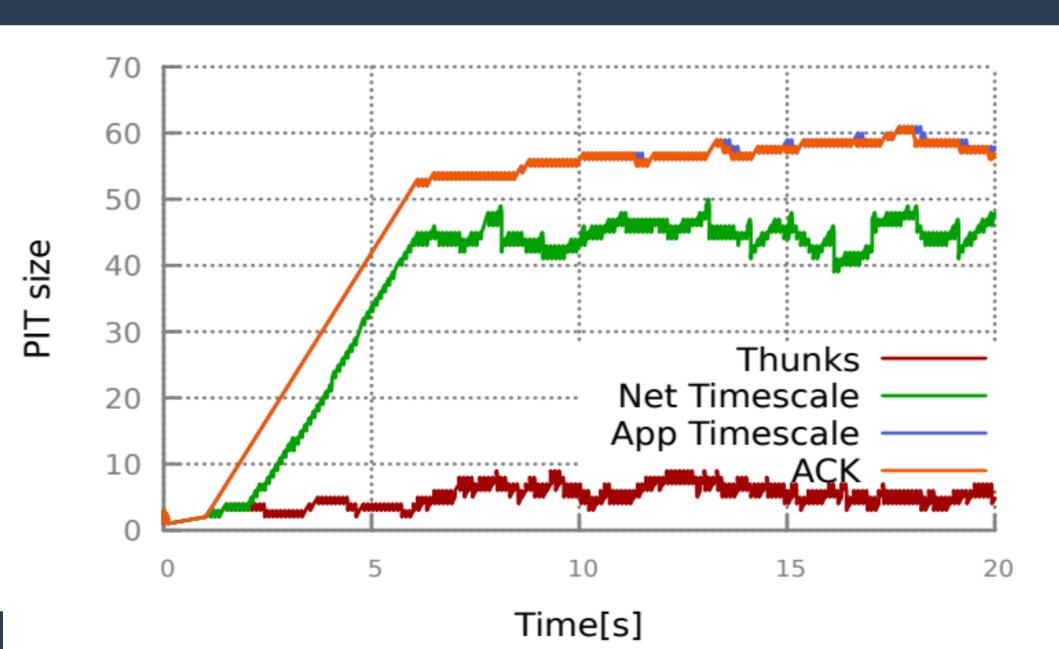


Results

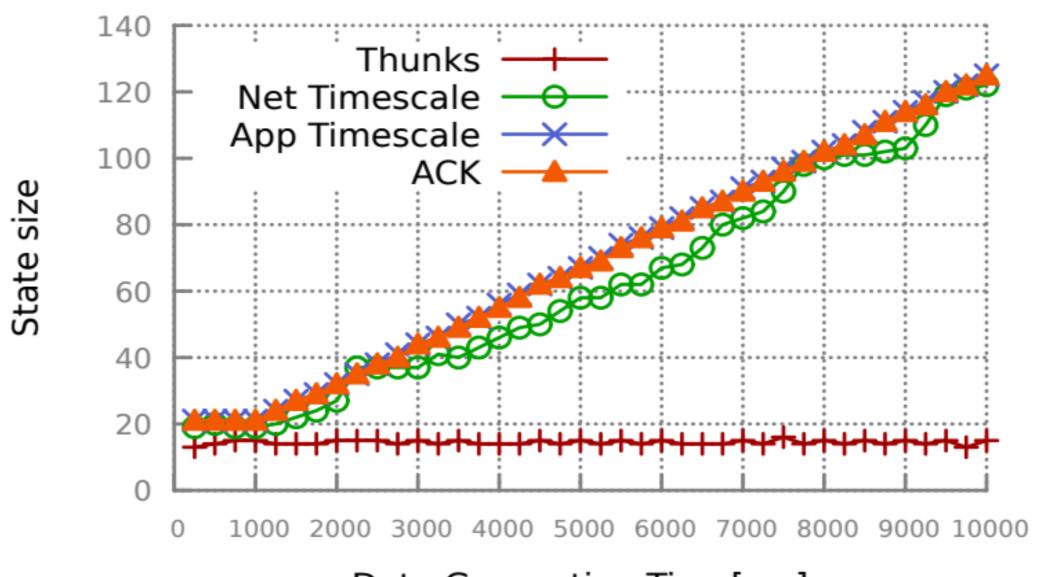
Handshake



Thunks

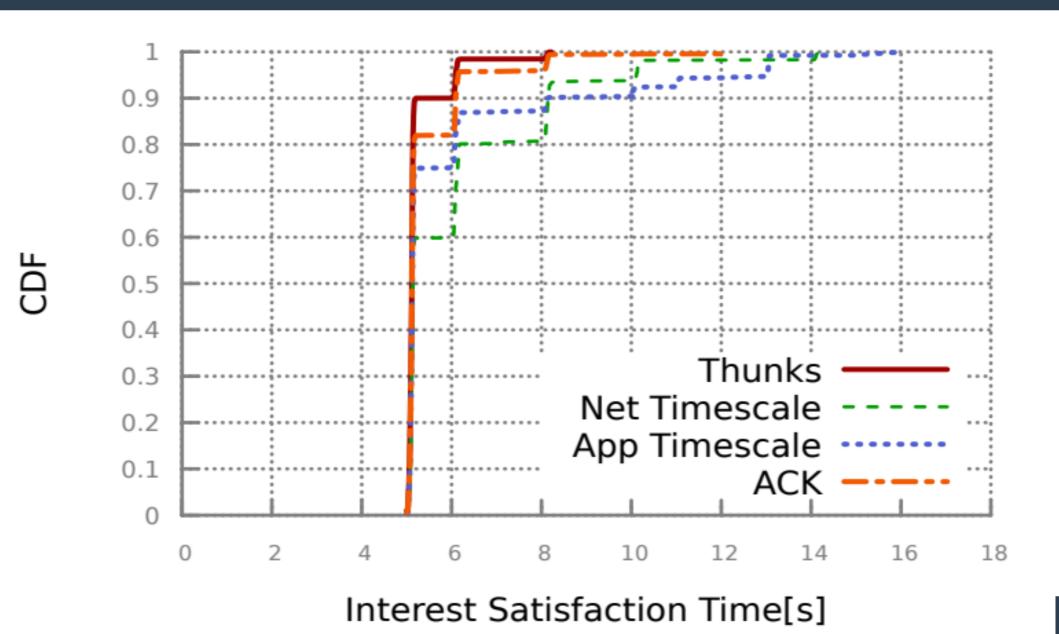


Thunks

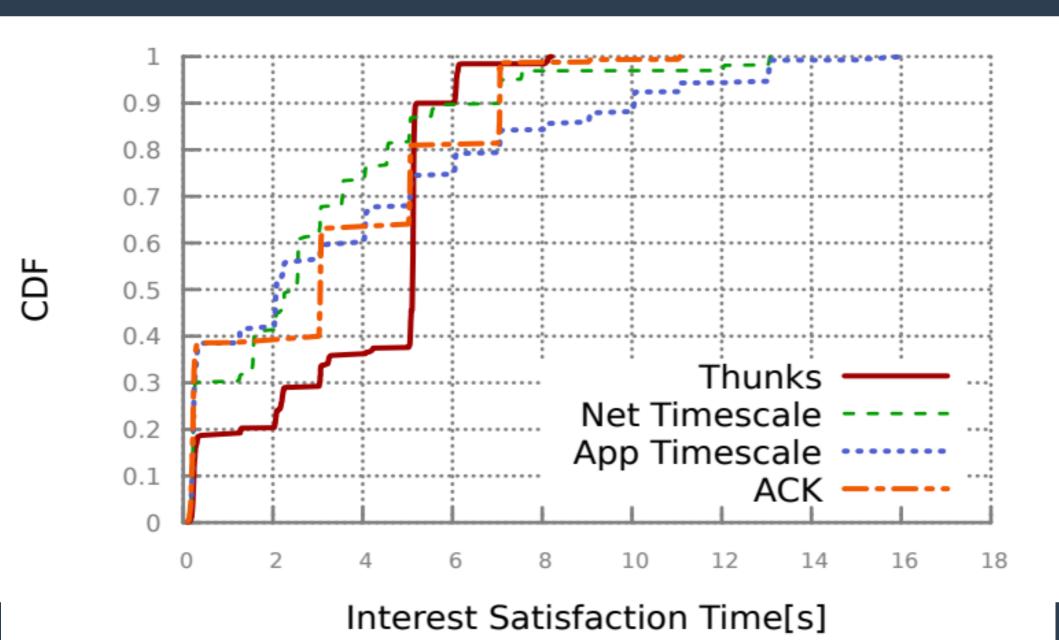


Data Generation Time[ms]

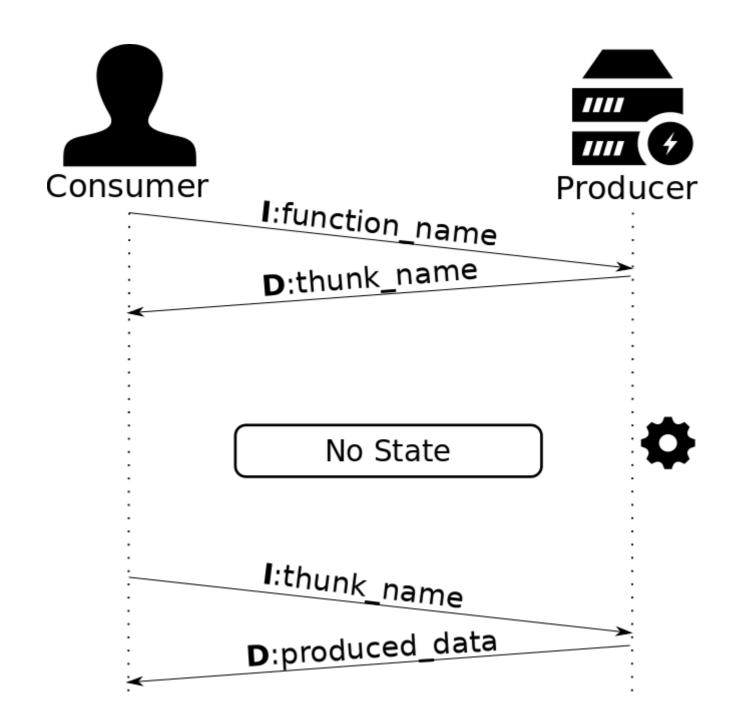
Referentially opaque function



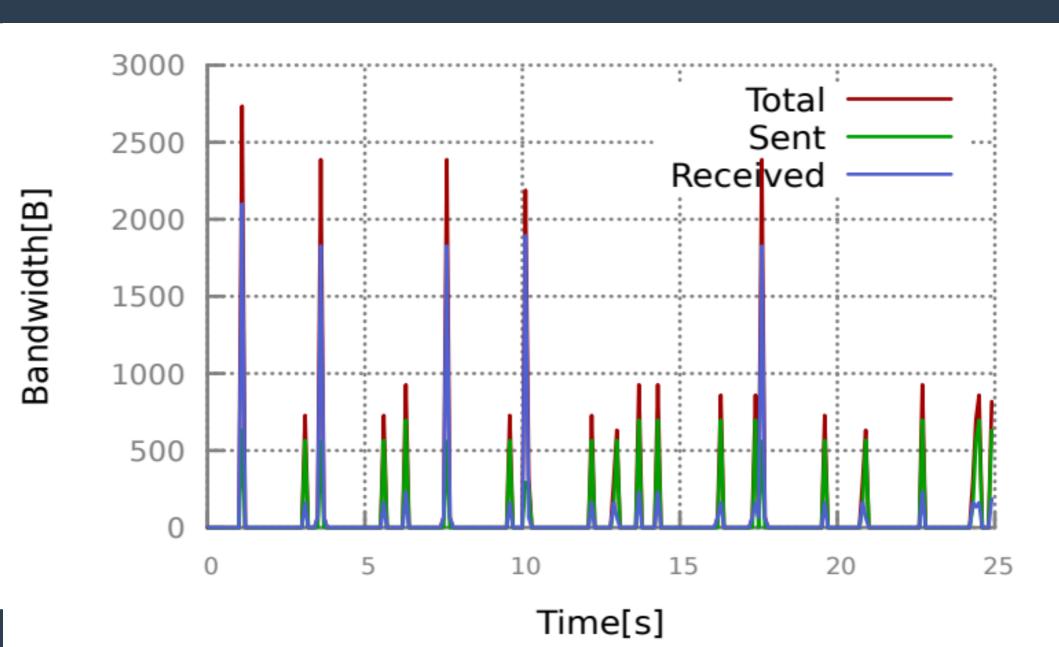
Referentially transparent function



Thunks



Prototype



Limitations

- Thunks require accurate computation time estimation
 - Overestimation increases the delay
 - Underestimation increases overhead
- Referentially transparent functions can be cached under different names
 - Can be solved by using forwarding hints

Conclusion and Future Work

- Client authentication, large parameter passing, accommodating non-trivial computation using a 4-way handshake + thunks
- Generic API for function invocation
- RICE can be a basis for many NFNinspired systems.
- Prototype and demo

In the future

- Integration with routing hints and NACKs
- Implement highly-scalable server
- Developing higher-layer abstractions on top of RICE.
 - pushing data (for custodial transfer, re-publishing, storing)
 - support for more pervasive in-network computing
 - rethinking and re-engineering existing applications, especially web

Thank you