

To Session or not to Session

Session Concepts in Currently Emerging Future Networks

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Outline: • To session in general

- Pros and cons of sessioning
- To session in particular



Traditional Network Design Principles

Internet

Telecommunication networks



- End-to-end argument: Intelligence is located in the end-nodes
- ISP provides bitpipe only
- Open to many new services
- ➡ User centric design

- 3rd 3rd party 3rd party party 3rd party Core Network Carrier T P WLAN Contract Core Network Carrier V
- Operator control: Intelligence is located in the network
- Closed network, usage-based charging
- Well-standardized services
- Operator driven / network centric

Current Trends

AII-IP Networks ...



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Current Trends

All-IP Networks ... Under Full Operator Control



➡ NGN architectures of 3GPP, ETSI, and ITU-T: IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS), TISPAN, ...

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Current Trends

All-IP Networks ... Under Full Operator Control?



➡ NGN architectures of 3GPP, ETSI, and ITU-T: IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS), TISPAN, ...

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State semantics



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State semantics



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Lifeline of Network State



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Pros and Cons of State in the Network



Reasons beyond QoS!

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Mobility



Mobility Management

• Mobile IP: End-to-end solution



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Mobility

Mobility Management

- Mobile IP: End-to-end solution
- Cellular networks: Highly stateful

Resource Management

 Challenge: Common resource management for heterogeneous networks



- Needs to be network driven, or at least network assisted
- ➡ Optimal resource management requires session information



state needed

Research Issues

- Architectures and protocols for holistic resource management
- Mobility management across heterogeneous access networks
- Cross-layer indications (e.g., for adaptive applications)





Availability



Distributed Denial-of-Service Attacks (DDoS)

- Serious problem in today's Internet
- DDoS countermeasures
 - Massive overprovisioning and replication (e. g., content delivery networks)
 - 2. Protection by packet filters and firewalls
- Possible solution: Per-flow access control by firewalls
 state needed
 - Packet filters or firewalls at domain boundaries
 - Blacklist or whitelist approach possible

Reseach Issues

- Interaction with session signaling protocols (e.g., SIP)
- "Path-coupled" vs. "path-decoupled" firewall signaling







Privacy

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Problem 1: Topology Hiding

- Non-disclosure of internal network details
- Requirement by operators
- Signaling filtering state
 needed
 - Research issue: Interdomain-operation with limited knowledge

Domain A

Domain B



Privacy

Problem 1: Topology Hiding

- Non-disclosure of internal network details
- **Requirement by operators**
- state Signaling filtering



From: A

To: B'

Domain A

Problem 2: User Location Privacy

- Hiding of sensible user data (e. g., IP address)
- Address mapping, e. g., by network address port translation (NAPT), JAP
- **Requires session state at intermediary anonymizers** needed

Sender

- "Feature": May prevent end-to-end communication by users (P2P)
- **Research issue: Interworking with end-to-end protocols**

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Domain B

From: A'

Desti-

nation

To: B

state

Anonymizer

A→A'

 $B \rightarrow B'$

p in the installed

Privacy

Problem 3: Anonymity

• Usual trust model: Network operator is fully trusted

- But: Aggregation of knowledge at operator raises privacy issues
- More and more operators and service providers
- Internet does not only span democratic countries
- Anonymity can achieved by encryption and multiple anonymizers



Information is encoded in packets, no state in anonymizers



- Research issue: Preventing inference by cooperation, ...
 - ► Protection of user *against network operator*

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Future Generation Networks

The Raise of ...



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Future Generation Networks

The Raise of Session Border Controllers (SBC)



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Future Generation Networks

The Raise of Session Border Controllers (SBC)?



IMS/TISPAN/... as "one-does-it-all" solution?

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Conclusion



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