





Supervisor

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Orchestrating Edge Computing Services with Efficient Data Planes

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1. Edge data centers optimization

With the advent of Multi-access Edge Computing (MEC), telco operators are moving their network functions (NFs) to small, distributed data centers close to the end user to provide low latency, high bandwidth services. This infrastructure must be shared with low latency applications running at the edge. Features of edge data centers:

- Reduced amount of resources. Many small edge DCs are needed, spread across different geographical locations.
- Stringent requirements. Telco-operators NFs must support the traffic of many (bandwidth), applications at the edge must reply in short times (latency).

OBJECTIVE: improve flexibility, resource usage and power consumption of edge DCs while guaranteeing satisfaction of requirements.

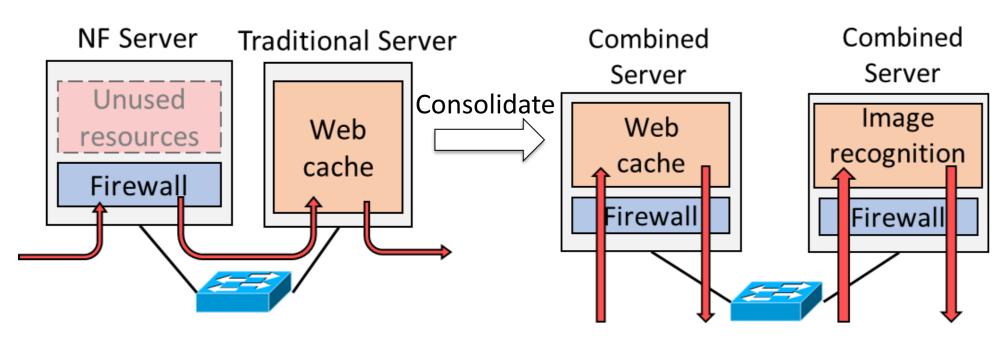
2. Consolidation of network functions and traditional applications

Traditional approach, partitioned data center:

- NF servers. Kernel-bypass packet processing framework to deliver packets to NFs (DPDK).
- Traditional apps servers. Rely on standard kernel TCP/IP stack to connect applications.

The advantages of **consolidation**:

- Uniform DC.
- Allocate resources of a server to any task.
- Reduce east-west traffic.



How?

- Kernel-integrated fast packet processing.
- **eBPF**. Inject custom, safe programs in kernel.
- **XDP.** Run eBPF programs in the NIC driver [1].

4. Secure, responsive virtualization for multi-tenant scenarios

Opportunity to maximize resource usage -> Combine workloads from multiple tenants on the same machines. Example: deploy O-RAN components in multi-tenant edge.

Requirements:

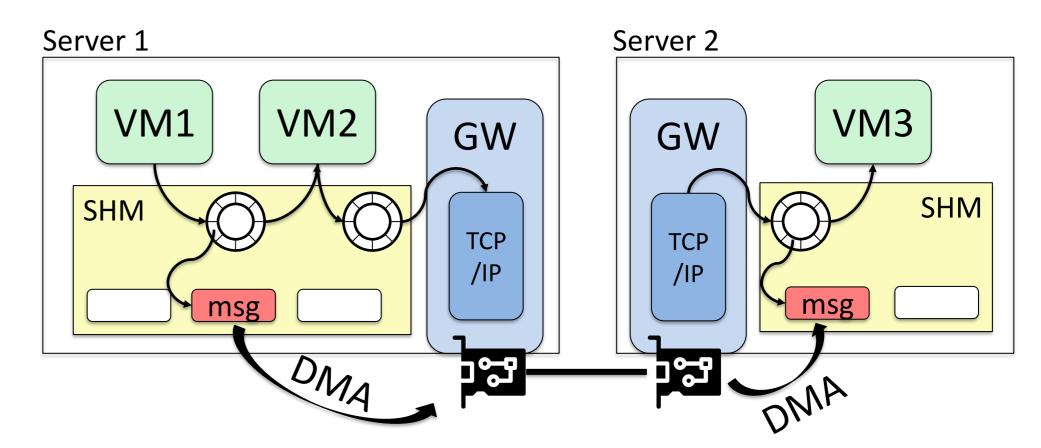
- Isolation (network critical components)
- Networking performance (microservices)

Current virtualization solutions:

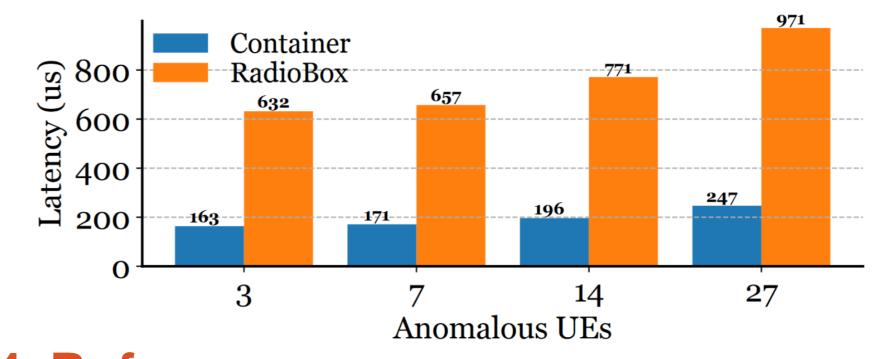
- Container: low isolation, network overhead.
- VM: heavyweight, higher network overhead.

Our new virtualization solution, Radiobox:

- Lightweight and secure: Unikernel in a VM.
- High speed adaptive data plane
 - TCPless shared memory zero-copy intra-node communication.
 - Zero-copy user space TCP/IP stack for inter-node communication.



latency lower compared to times containers when running O-RAN control loops.



4. References

- 1. Parola F., Procopio R., Querio R., Risso F., "Comparing User Space and In-Kernel Packet Processing for Edge Data Centers". Computer Communication **Review (2023)**
- Parola F., Qi S., Narappa A. B., Ramakrishnan K. K., Risso F., "RadioBox: Lightweight, Responsive, and Secure Virtualization for 5G and Beyond Open Radio Access Networks". Submitted to USENIX NSDI 2024