

# New-Generation Network Architecture: Its Opportunities and Challenges

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# Outline

1. Introduction
2. A Brief History of the Internet
3. The Internet Deployment in Japan
4. Evolutional changes of the Internet
5. What should the NWGN be like?
6. Opportunities for the NICT and Japan
7. Challenge for the NICT and Japan
8. Concluding Remarks

# 1. Introduction

- MITI's Fifth Generation Computer System (FGCS) project began in 1982.
  - Highly parallel processing computer
  - Massive databases or knowledge bases
  - Logic programming language (Prolog)
  - Prototype of a High performance workstation
- IBM, the U.S. Government and Europe's responses.

## Analogy between the FGCS and the AKARI Projects?

- Japan has kept up to the U.S. and others.
- Japan wishes to play a leadership role in the next generation system.
- Prototyping a future system.
- Balancing International competition and cooperation.

## 2. A Brief History of the Internet

- **1969:** The Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA) commissioned a wide-area network ARPANET.
- **1973:** Transmission control protocol (TCP) designed by Vinton Cerf and Robert Kahn.
- **1977:** TCP began to replace the original network control protocol (NCP).
- **1978:** Separation of TCP into an inter-network (IP) layer and a transport layer (TCP), whence TCP/IP sprang.

## A Brief History of the Internet - cont'd

- **1983:** Every site connected to the ARPANET switched to TCP/IP.
- All *publicly accessible* networks that use TCP/IP are collectively known as the Internet.
- **1985:** ARPANET became the NSFNet.
- **1989:** Commercial email service started, and Internet service providers (ISPs) were introduced.

# A Brief History of the Internet-cont'd

- **1989:** World Wide Web (WWW) was invented by Tim-Berners Lee.
- **1990s:** Web browsers Mosaic, Netscape and Internet Explorer were introduced.
- **1994:** Amazon.com, Inc. was founded by Jeff Bezos (Then the dot com bubble in late 90s).
- **1997:** BlackBerry introduced by RIM (Research in Motion), a Canadian company.
- **1999:** Google, Inc. was founded by Larry Page and Sergey Brin. In 2004, IPO.
- **2005:** YouTube, LLC. (Utube) was founded and was bought by Google, Inc. in Oct. 2006.

### 3. The Internet Deployment in Japan

- **1990:** NTT's VI&P B-ISDN Deployment
- **1993:** NTT's FTTH Deployment
- **1999:** DoCoMo introduced i-mode (Internet service).
- **2001-2004:** The MIC's successful "e-Japan" program.
  - DSL (digital subscriber lines)
  - FTTH (fiber to the home)
  - High-speed Internet users

# The Internet Deployment in Japan- cont'd

- **2005:** The MIC launched the “u-Japan” program.
- Migration from IPv4 to IPv6.
  - IPv4 uses 32 bits for address:  
 $2^{32} \approx 4 \times 10^9$  addresses, where  $2^{10}=1024 \approx 10^3$   
(cf. 6.5 billion people on the earth)
  - IPv6 uses 128 bits for address:  
 $2^{128} > 3.4 \times 10^{38}$  addresses
  - So once we convert to IPv6, the address space is, practically speaking, infinite!

## 4. Evolutional changes of the Internet

- When TCP/IP was originally designed,
  - The main purpose was to share files and data among researchers.
  - QoS (quality of service) was not considered, let alone security.
  - No real-time applications assumed.
  - No mobile terminals assumed.

# Basic Philosophy behind the original Internet architecture

- A connectionless packet-switching & forwarding “dumb” infrastructure.
- The internet (IP) layer treat all data packets equally, i.e. “fairness” based congestion control.
- A high-level functionality placed at the end system of the network, i.e., the transport or application layer implements end-to-end services.

# Recent extensions to the Internet

## To Support

- Differentiated services (DiffServ)
- IP Security (IPSEC), Firewalls
- Voice service (VoIP), video-streaming.
- Mobile user service (mobile IP)\*
- Mapping of IP addresses (NAT)
- Evolution of inter-domain routing (Border Gateway Protocol)

But, such IP constrained approaches introduce complexity, inconsistency and performance degradation, hence will not be viable forever.

\* Mobile IP has not yet seen much deployment in practice.

# A “Clean-Slate” Approach: AKARI

- **“New-Generation” Network (NWGN) Architecture**

- Investigate a new architecture not constrained by IP

- cf. “Next-Generation” Network (NGN):**

- Extension of the IP-based network;

Int’l standards recommendations formed

Hence, the “new-generation” is newer than the “next-generation”.

## 5. What should the NWGN be like?

- Must support a variety of ubiquitous and different communications.
  - scaling and heterogeneity
- Must support highly dynamic mobility in rapidly changing networks.
  - mobile users and time-varying network resources
- Must be flexible to deliver services envisioned (but not necessarily well defined) for future societies and business.
  - e.g., medical and health service, education, future banking.

# What should the NWGN be like?

-cont'd

- Must allow energy efficient implementation:
  - All-optical processing, wireless channels,
  - “Virtualization” of network resources
- Must be robust and secure against
  - Network failures, malfunctions and attacks
- Must be flexible and open to support
  - Unforeseen implementation technologies
  - Unforeseen applications

## 6. Opportunities for the NICT and Japan

- The NICT as a central coordinator for the nation wide effort
  - cf. The U.S. and Europe don't have the NICT equivalent.
- The AKARI Project has started at the opportune time.
  - An excellent vehicle to collaborate with universities and industry worldwide.
- Japan's advanced communication infrastructures and applications.
  - Success of the "e-Japan" and "u-Japan" initiatives

# Opportunities for the NICT and Japan-cont'd

- Japan has the most advanced cellular system deployment.
- Japan has developed leading edge applications.
- NWGN will provide great opportunities for Japan's further creativity in wireless core technologies and ubiquitous applications.

# Challenges for the NICT and Japan- cont'd

- Technical Issues: How to make the AKARI Project technically successful?
  - The concerted effort at too an early stage may potentially have some danger.
  - Architecture researchers and application developers need to communicate.
  - Communications with outside worlds will be a key to be “collectively creative”.
  - How to envision the migration from the current post-Internet to the NWGN?

## Challenges for the NICT and Japan- cont'd

- Project Management Issue: How to overcome the problems of the Japanese-style management?
  - Where and how to recruit capable researchers and project leaders?
  - Ongoing review of project directions both internally and externally.
  - How to make the Project recognized in the research community and standard body.

# Challenges for the NICT and Japan

- Political Issues: How to balance competition and cooperation with similar efforts abroad?
  - To prove superiority of one architecture over another is difficult
  - How to cope with so-called NIH (not invented here) syndrome?
  - How to play a leadership role in the world scene?

# Human Capital Problem for Japan in this competitive world

- How can Japan's IT business compete in the world market?
  - Why isn't DoCoMo's "i-mode" hitting the world market?
- How can Japan recruit and retain foreign brains?
  - Is the language barrier the only problem?
  - We should appoint foreign talents to key positions (professors, managers, board).

# Human Capital Problem for Japan in this competitive world-cont'd

- How can Japan strengthen Ph.D. programs in engineering?
  - A lesson to be learned from Singapore's successful program.
- Why isn't Japan attracting women to science and engineering?
  - The U.S., China and Singapore seem doing much better.