

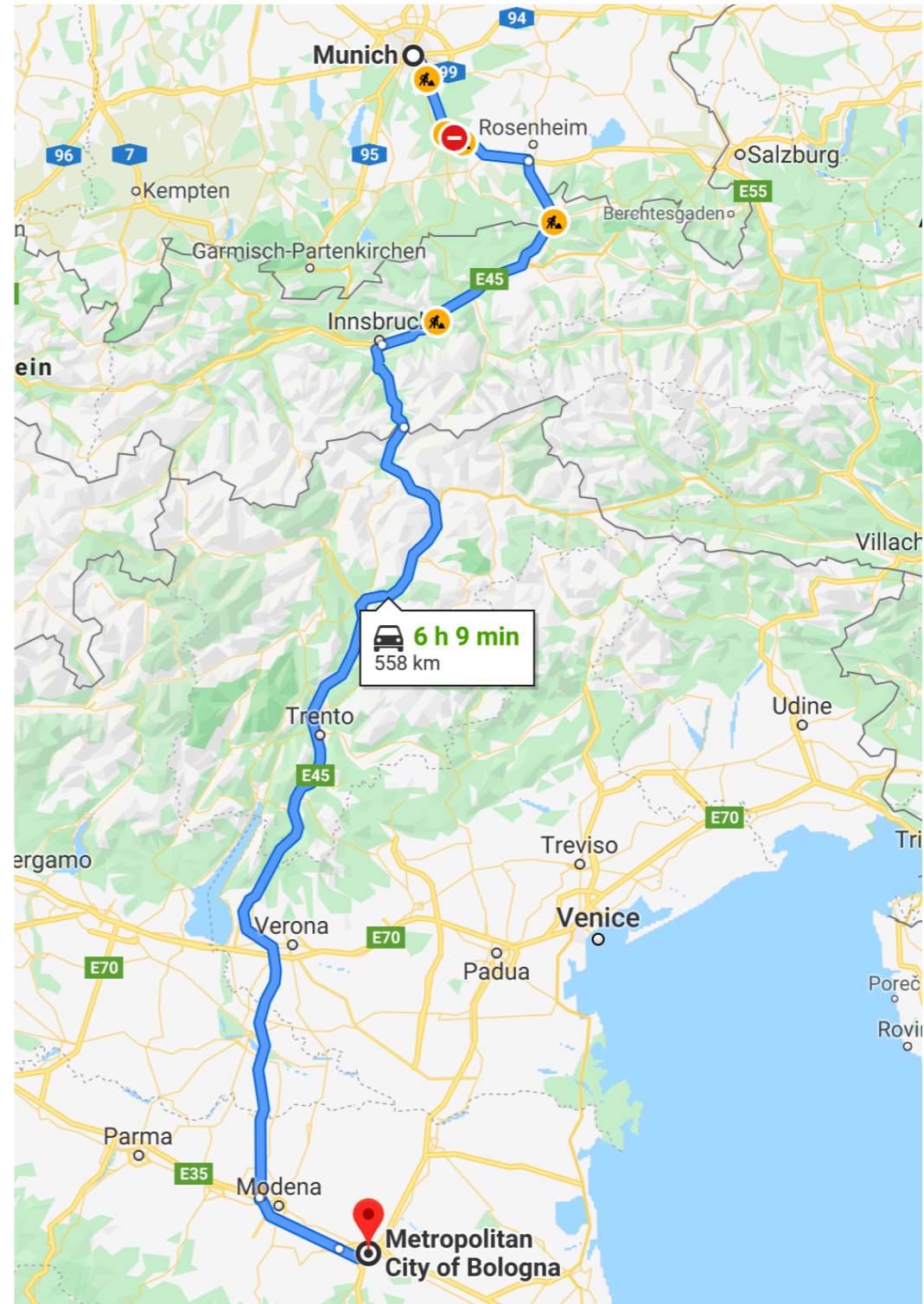
Blockchain Based Service Continuity in Mobile Edge Computing

Nabil El Ioini

Free University of Bozen-Bolzano
Italy

Context

- 5G-CARMEN
 - 5G-enabled corridor from Bologna to Munich to conduct cross-border trials of 5G technologies
 - Leverage a distributed mobile edge cloud spanning from the vehicle itself to the centralized cloud



Context

- Huge amount of traffic data
 - IoT devices and sensors, audio, video
- Users demand
 - Real time services
 - High performance
 - 99.999999999999999% Availability

Context

- The need for infrastructures that provide
 - Data processing at the source
 - Real time data analysis
 - Reliable

Edge Computing

Moves applications and data away from centralised nodes (Cloud) closer to the “things” (devices, users, data).

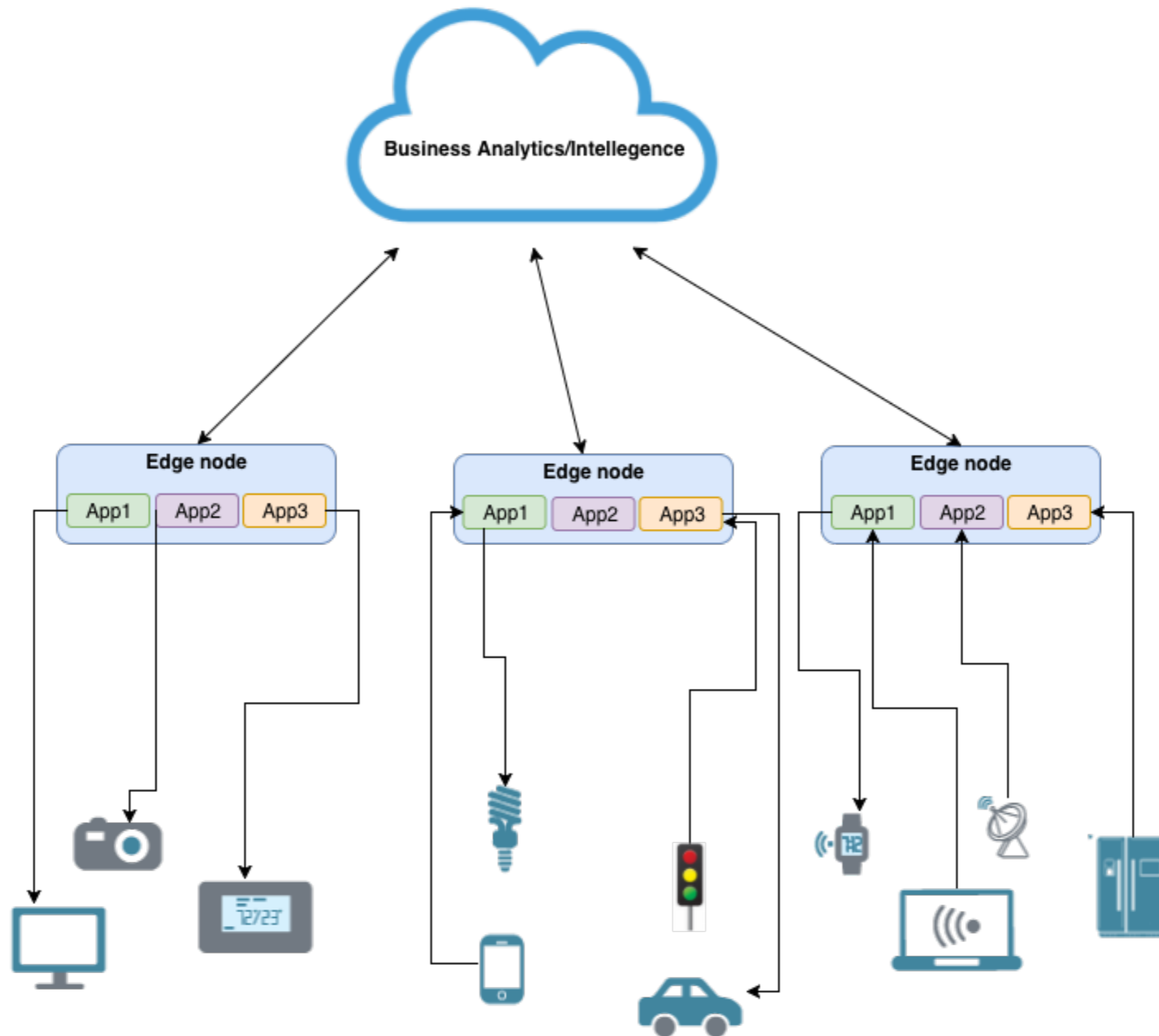
- **Characteristics**

- Distributed
- Location/context aware
- Could be deployed on premise

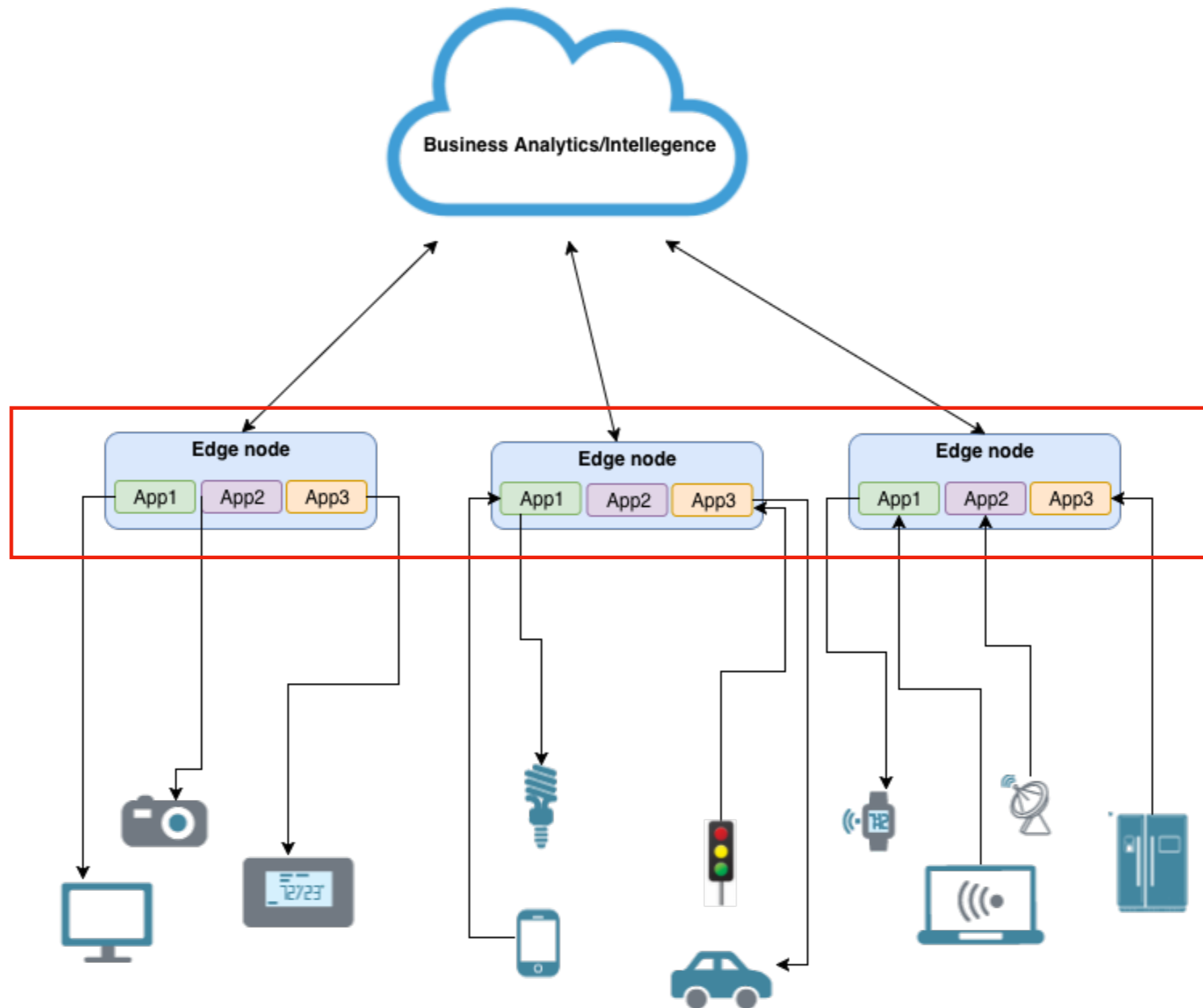
- **Benefits**

- Less data transfer - remove bottlenecks
- Local processing/storage - decision making
- Improves user QoS
- Privacy preserving

Edge Computing



Edge Computing



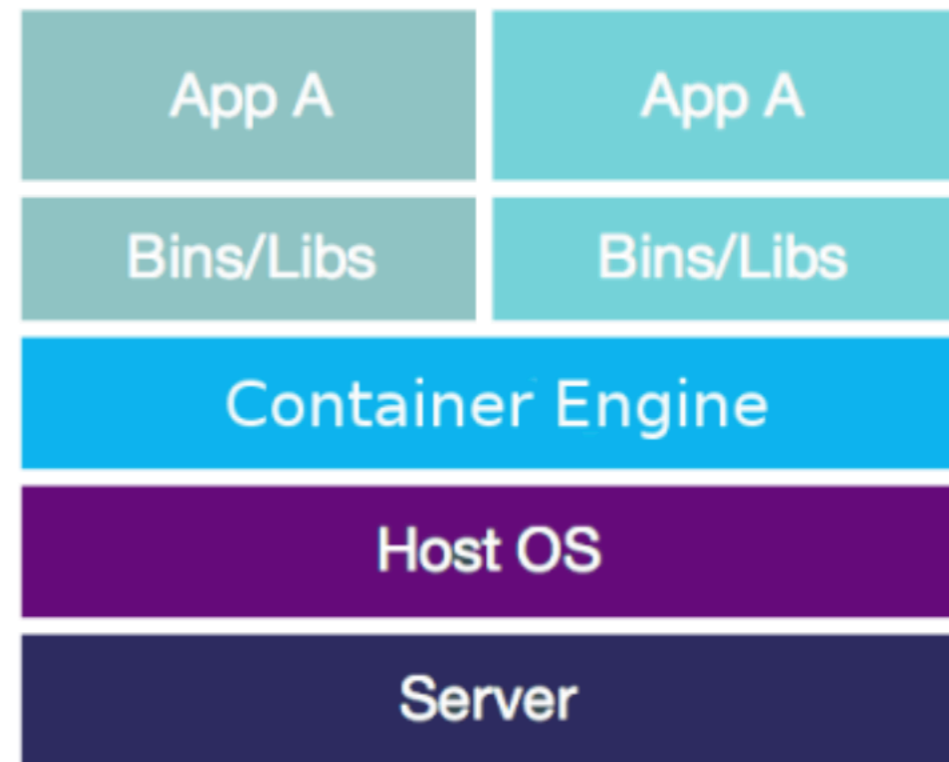
Challenges

- Multiple services and providers
 - The same infrastructure needs to support multiple services (multi-tenancy)
- Cross organisational boundaries
 - Trust and security

Multiple services and providers

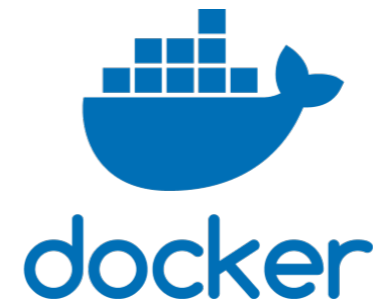
“Container Technology”

- Lightweight virtualisation solution
- Decouples hardware resources from software solutions
- Fast initialisation and instantiation of the virtualised instances

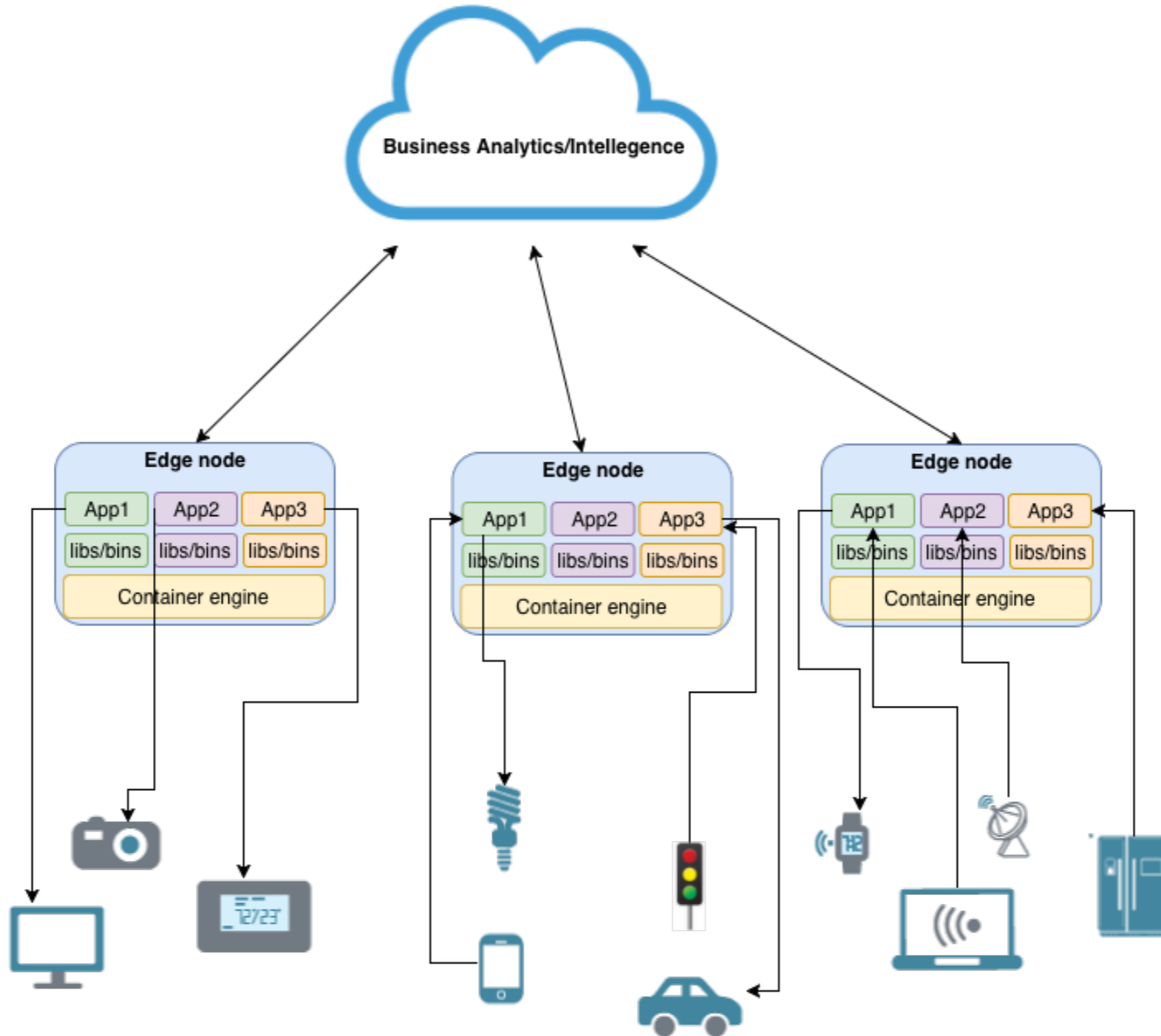


Why Containers for Edge Computing?

- Application Provisioning
 - Simplifies distribution, installation & execution of app.
- Remote management
 - Easy to update
 - Pre-configured = easy to manage
- Can run on small devices
 - Lightweight & Small footprint



Edge Computing



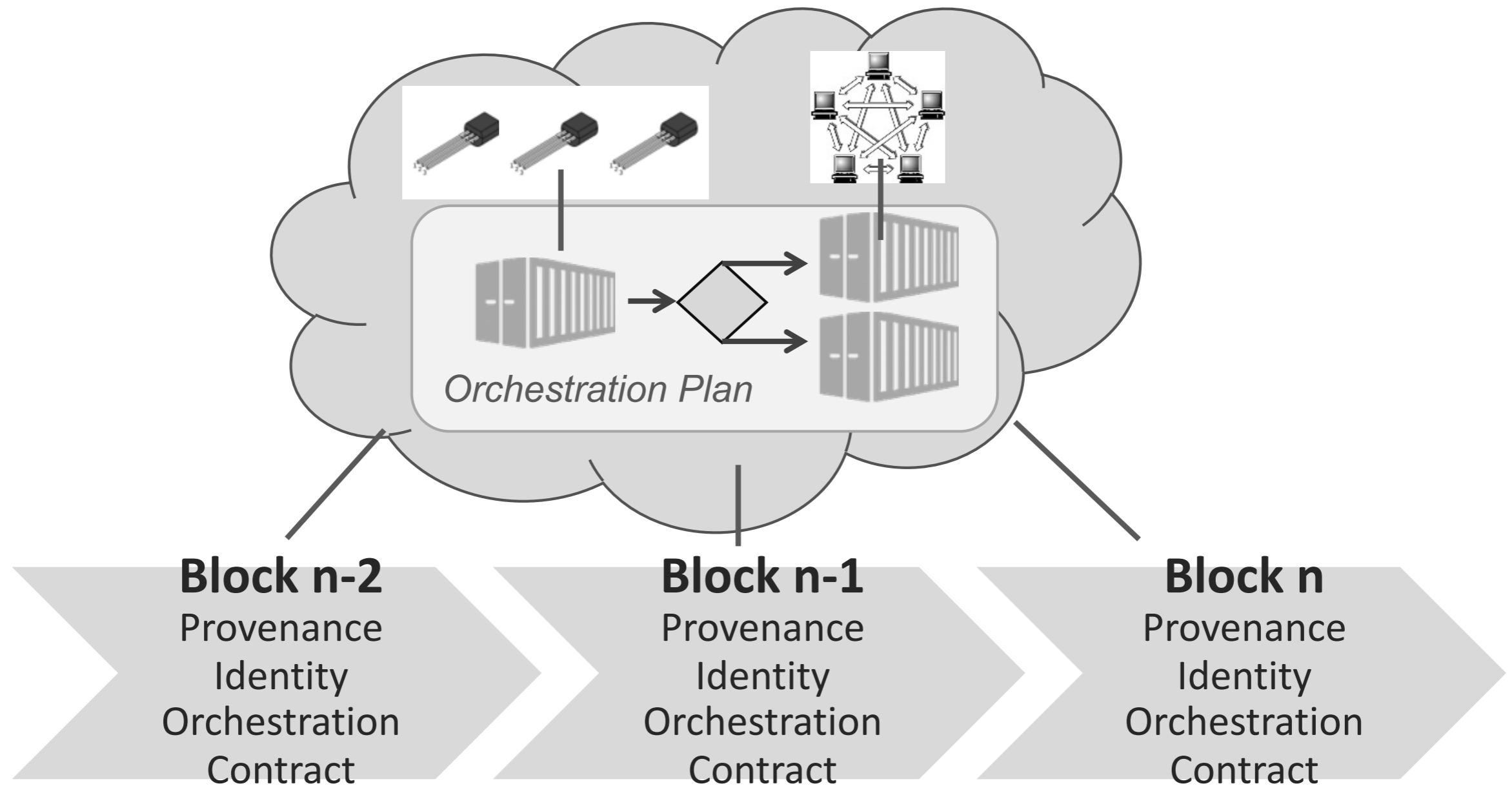
Cross organisational boundaries

- The collaboration of multiple SPs and edge applications vendors are posing new challenges
 - Decentralised and distributed environment
 - Who manages what?
 - Trustworthiness
 - Verification of client/edge software & hardware
 - Trusted sources
 - Traceability

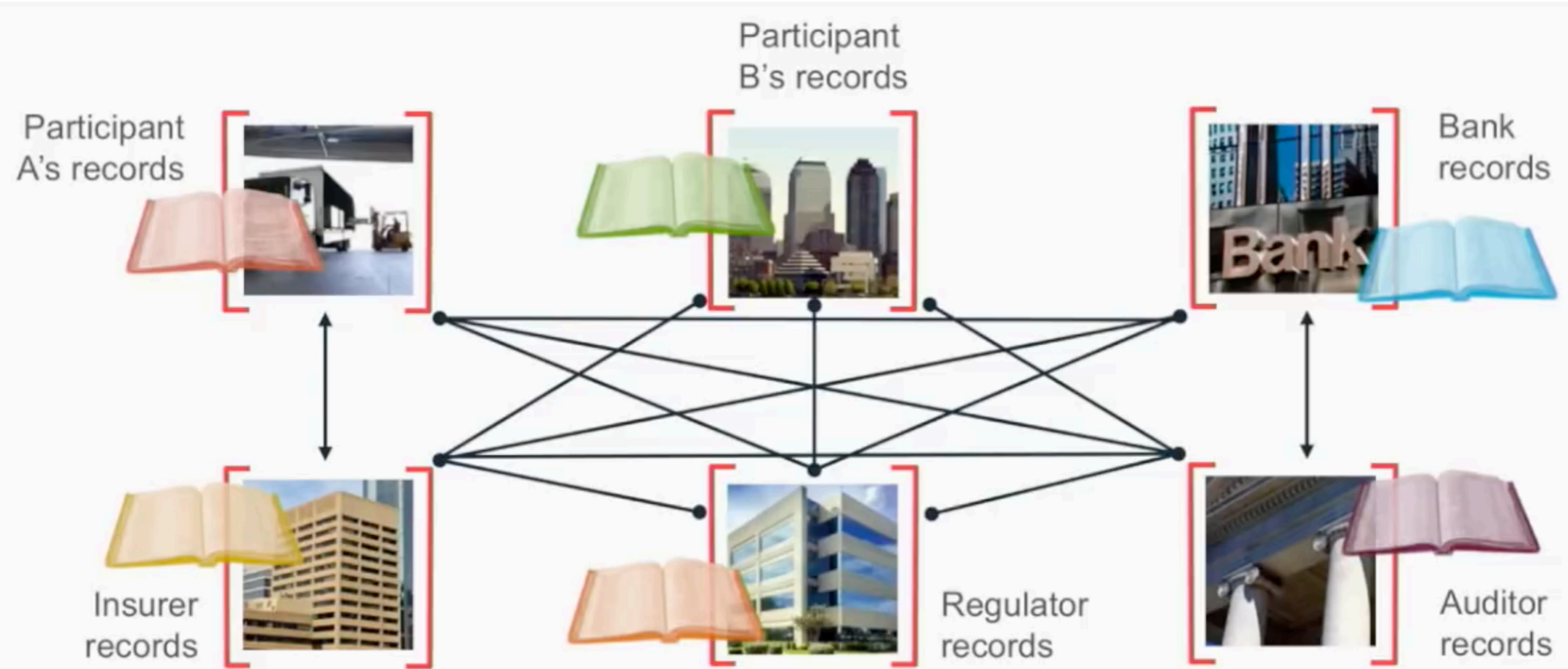
Focus

- Management
 - Increase automation
 - Orchestration: actions, decisions
- Trustworthiness
 - Identification: things, data
 - Provenance: data creation and chain of custody

Trusted Orchestration Management (TOM) for the Edge with Blockchain

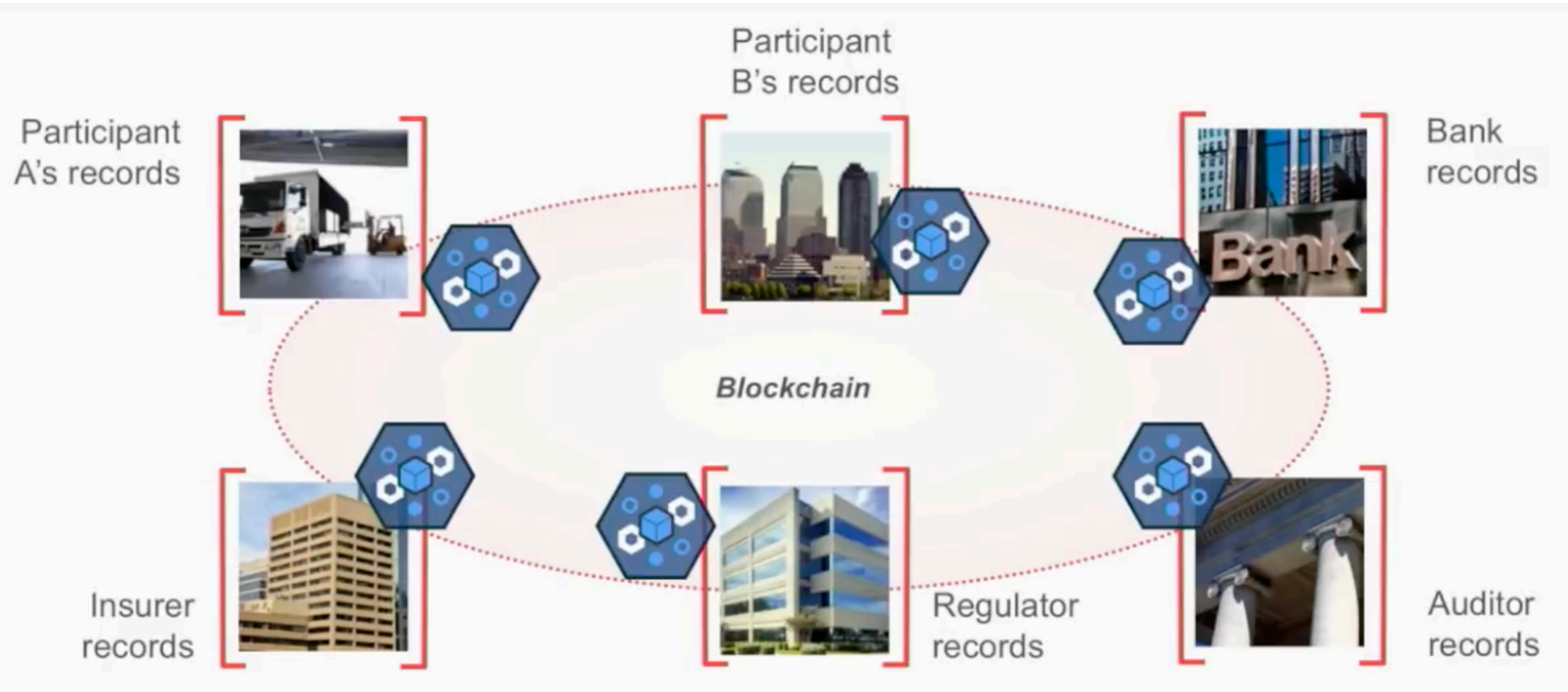


Problem...



... inefficient, expensive, vulnerable

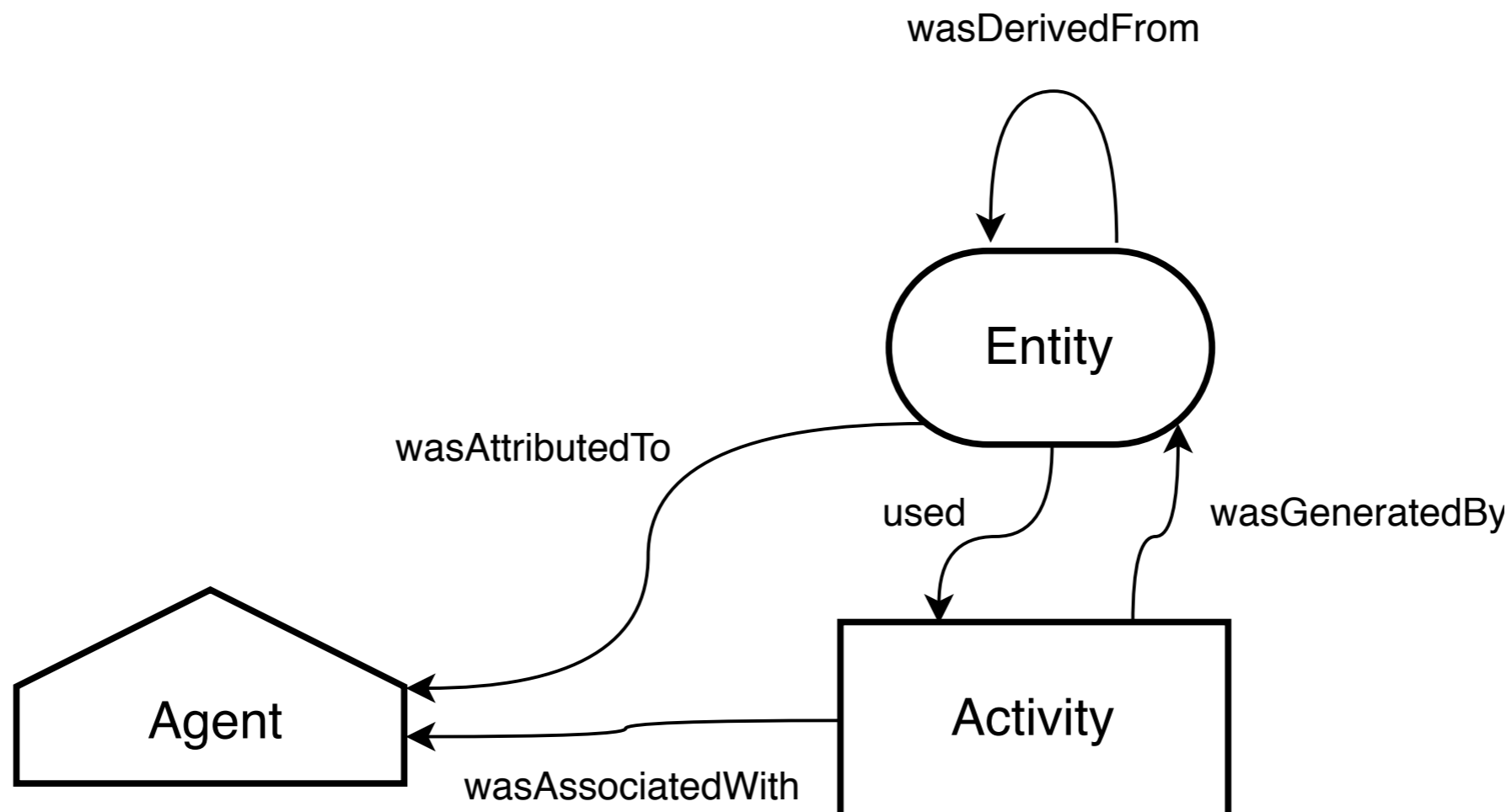
Shared replicated, permissioned ledger ...



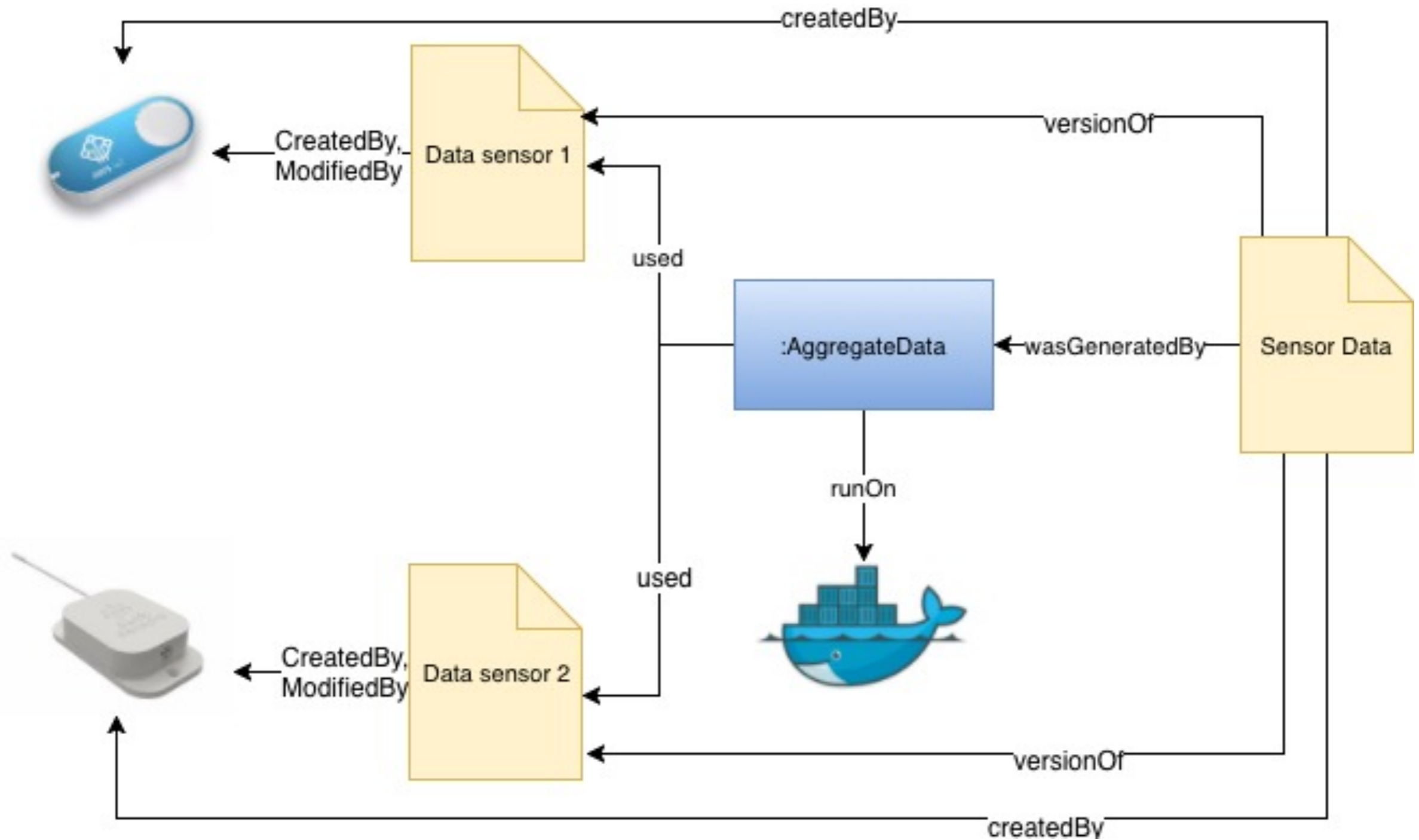
... consensus, provenance, immutability and finality

W3C-PROV standard

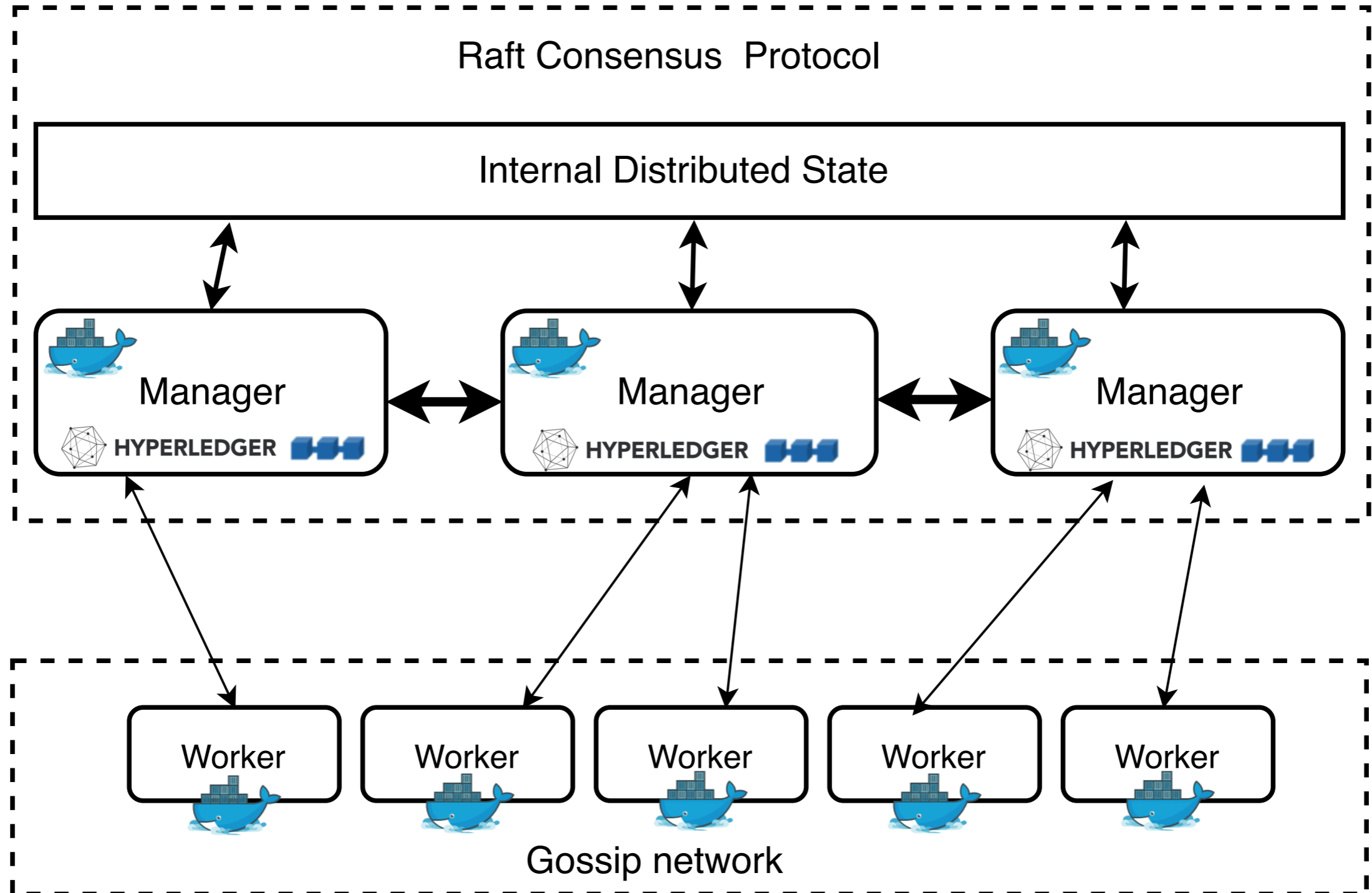
- W3C PROV outlines a generic model for Provenance
- Defines the architecture and the compliance requirements for software tools



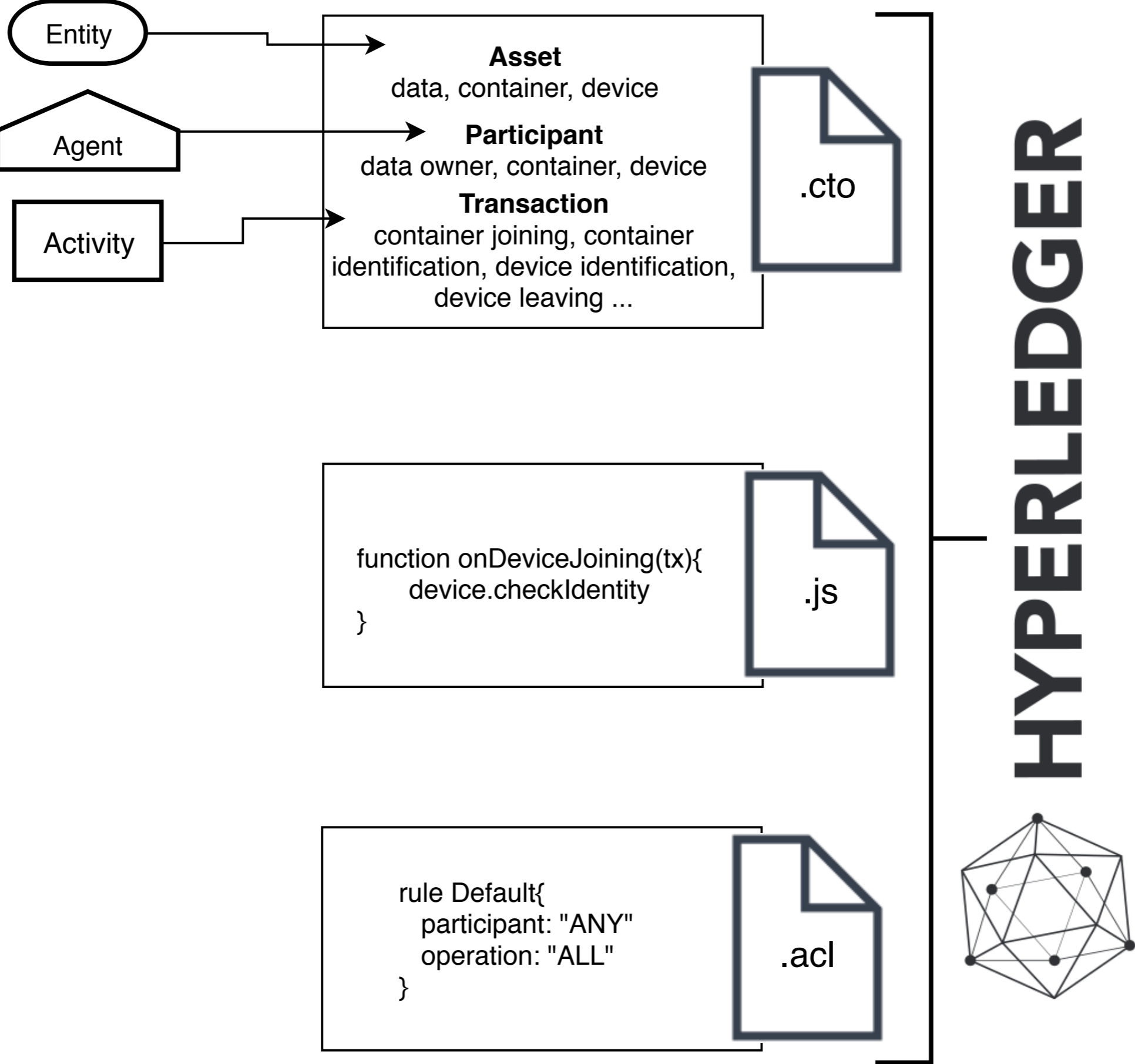
Example



High Level Architecture



Mapping W3C-PROV to Hyperledger composer

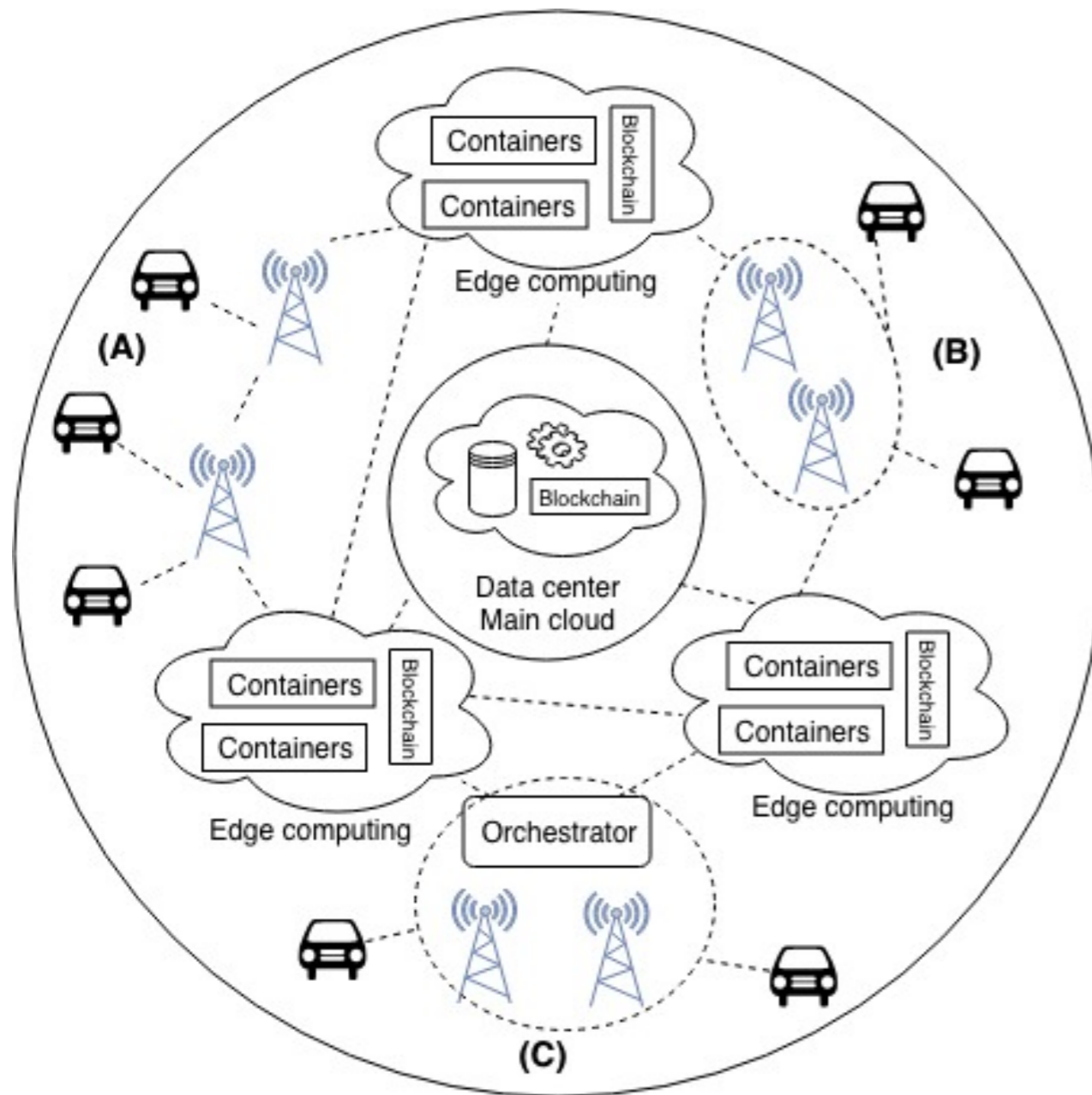


Scenarios

- Identification
 - Device joining: new devices added to the network
 - Container joining: new container launched in the network
 - Data added: new data object is sent by containers or IoT devices
- Provenance
 - W3C-PROV implementation (derivedFrom, createdBy...)
- Orchestration
 - Template of smart contract
 - Access to blockchain API to define different levels of traceability
 - record invoked functions
 - execute actions on chain

Current work

MEC Service continuity Architecture



A – Single MEC

- node acts independently
- reactive migration

B – MEC Cluster

- MEC nodes join clusters to collaborate
- pre-defined contracts

C – MEC Swarm

- MEC nodes in a swarm
- delegate the communication to the orchestrator

Contact

Dr. Nabil El Ioini

Software and Systems Engineering Research Group
Free University of Bozen-Bolzano

Group website: www.inf.unibz.it/swse

E-mail: nelioini@unibz.it