



## Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Virtual Network Functions Architecture

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**Reference**

DGS/NFV-SWA001

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# Contents

Intellectual Property Rights .....	6
Foreword.....	6
Modal verbs terminology.....	6
1 Scope .....	7
2 References .....	7
2.1 Normative references .....	7
2.2 Informative references.....	7
3 Definitions and abbreviations.....	9
3.1 Definitions.....	9
3.2 Abbreviations .....	10
4 Overview of VNF in the NFV Architecture.....	12
4.1 Introduction.....	12
4.2 VNF Architecture.....	13
4.3 Interfaces.....	15
4.3.1 VNF Interfaces and NFV Architectural Framework Reference Points.....	15
4.3.2 SWA-1 Interfaces .....	17
4.3.3 SWA-2 Interfaces .....	18
4.3.4 SWA-3 Interfaces .....	18
4.3.5 SWA-4 Interfaces .....	19
4.3.6 SWA-5 Interfaces .....	19
5 VNF Design Patterns and Properties.....	20
5.1 VNF Design Patterns.....	20
5.1.1 VNF Internal Structure.....	20
5.1.2 VNF Instantiation .....	21
5.1.3 VNFC States .....	21
5.1.4 VNF Load Balancing Models.....	22
5.1.5 VNF Scaling Models .....	24
5.1.6 VNF Component Re-Use.....	25
5.2 VNF Update and Upgrade.....	27
5.2.1 VNF Update and Upgrade Overview.....	27
5.2.2 VNF Update & Upgrade Requirements for VNF Provider.....	27
5.3 VNF's Properties .....	27
5.3.1 Hardware Independence .....	27
5.3.2 Virtualisation and Container Awareness.....	28
5.3.3 Elasticity.....	28
5.3.4 Void.....	29
5.3.5 VNF Policy Management .....	29
5.3.6 Migration operations.....	29
5.3.7 VNF State .....	30
5.3.8 VNF Internal Structure .....	30
5.3.9 Reliability .....	30
5.3.10 Location Awareness.....	30
5.3.11 Application Management.....	30
5.3.12 Diversity and Evolution of VNF Properties.....	31
5.4 Attributes describing VNF's Requirements .....	31
5.4.1 VNF Topological Characteristics .....	31
5.4.1.1 Deployment Behaviour .....	32
5.4.1.1.1 Virtualisation containers.....	32
5.4.1.1.2 NFVI Resources .....	32
5.4.1.1.3 Components and Relationship .....	32
5.4.1.1.4 Location.....	32
5.4.1.1.5 Other constraints.....	32
5.4.1.2 Operational Behaviour .....	32

5.4.1.2.1	Management Operations.....	32
6	VNF States and Transitions.....	33
6.1	States and Transitions as Architectural Patterns.....	33
6.2	VNF Instantiation Overview.....	34
6.3	The VNF Descriptor's Role in VNF Instantiation.....	35
6.4	VNF Instantiation.....	36
6.5	VNFC Instantiation.....	37
6.6	VNFC Instance Termination.....	37
6.7	VNF Instance Termination.....	38
6.8	VNF Instance Scaling.....	38
6.8.1	General Aspects.....	38
6.8.2	Scaling Triggers.....	38
6.8.3	VNF Scale-out.....	38
6.8.4	VNF Scale-in.....	39
6.8.5	VNF Scale-up.....	39
6.8.6	VNF Scale-down.....	39
6.9	Start and Stop VNF.....	40
6.9.1	Start VNF.....	40
6.9.2	Stop VNF.....	40
6.10	VNF Instance Configuration.....	40
7	VNF Fault Management Overview.....	41
7.1	Introduction.....	41
7.2	Virtualised resource faults.....	41
7.3	VNF faults.....	42
8	Functional Requirements on Management and Orchestration.....	42
8.1	High Level Requirements to Management and Orchestration.....	42
8.1.1	General Management and Orchestration Requirements related to VNF.....	42
8.1.2	Management and Orchestration Requirements Related to VNF Lifecycle.....	43
8.1.3	Management and Orchestration Requirements Related to Scaling.....	43
8.1.4	Management and Orchestration Requirements Related to VNF Maintenance Tasks.....	44
8.2	Requirements for VNFD and VNF-FGD Template.....	45
8.2.1	General Requirements Related to VNF.....	45
8.2.2	General Requirements Related to VNF Forwarding Graphs.....	46
8.2.3	Requirements Related to VNF Creation and Termination.....	46
8.2.4	Requirements Related to Scaling.....	47
9	Functional Requirements on Infrastructure.....	47
9.1	Generic Domain Requirements.....	47
9.2	Hypervisor Requirements.....	48
9.3	Compute Resource Requirements.....	49
9.4	Network Resources Requirements.....	49
10	VNF Architecture Design Examples.....	50
10.1	Faster VNFC.....	50
10.2	VNFC to VNFC Communication.....	51
10.3	VNFC Memory to VNFC Memory.....	53
10.4	Faster Network Access.....	53
10.5	Fast Storage Access.....	54
10.6	Driver version, Software Updates.....	55
10.7	Distributed VNF.....	56
10.8	Generic VNFs.....	56
10.8.1	Definition and Usage.....	56
<b>Annex A (informative):</b>	<b>Relationship to SDN.....</b>	<b>57</b>
A.1	Introduction to SDN.....	57
A.1.1	ONF and SDN.....	57
A.1.2	OpenDaylight and SDN.....	57
A.1.3	IETF and SDN.....	57
A.1.4	ITU-T and SDN.....	58
A.1.4.1	Introduction.....	58

A.1.4.2	Protocol: SDN control .....	58
A.1.5	SDN Architecture Overview .....	59
A.2	SDN in NFV Architecture .....	60
A.2.1	Overview .....	60
A.3	ETSI NFV Use Case and SDN .....	62
A.3.1	L2 Transparent Network Service Chaining with Traffic Steering .....	62
A.3.1.1	Problem Description .....	62
A.3.1.1.1	L2 Transparent Network Services .....	62
A.3.1.1.1.1	Physical Server Deployments .....	62
A.3.1.1.1.2	Virtual Server Deployments .....	64
A.3.1.2	Solution Description & Relationship to SDN/OF .....	65
A.3.1.2.1	SDN/OF virtual switches .....	65
A.3.1.2.2	Role of SDN/OF in Service Chaining Traffic Steering .....	65
A.3.1.3	Requirements to Management and Orchestration .....	70
A.3.1.4	Gap Analysis with ONF .....	71
<b>Annex B (informative):</b>	<b>De/composition Study .....</b>	<b>72</b>
B.1	MRF IMS Use Case .....	72
B.1.1	Functional Description .....	73
B.1.2	Location of FBs within the NFV Architecture .....	74
B.1.3	New Interfaces .....	74
B.1.4	VNF Identification .....	75
B.1.4.1	MRB .....	76
B.1.4.2	MRF .....	77
B.1.4.3	IMS MRF Deployment .....	78
B.1.5	Standardization Gap .....	79
B.2	DPI Engine VNFC Use Case .....	79
B.2.1	Declination of the DPI Engine .....	80
B.2.2	Scalability Benefits .....	81
B.2.3	Security and OpEx Benefits .....	82
B.3	Virtual Enterprise Gateway Use Case .....	82
B.4	TDF as VNF Use Case .....	88
B.4.1	Functional Block Description .....	89
B.4.2	TDF Functional Blocks within the NFV architecture .....	90
B.4.3	Existing interfaces (as per ETSI TS 123 203) .....	90
<b>Annex C (informative):</b>	<b>Authors &amp; contributors .....</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Annex D (informative):</b>	<b>Bibliography .....</b>	<b>92</b>
History .....		93

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## Foreword

This Group Specification (GS) has been produced by ETSI Industry Specification Group (ISG) Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV).

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## Modal verbs terminology

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# 1 Scope

The present document objective is to identify the most common and relevant software architectural patterns present when virtualising network functions and therefore to identify and specify functional requirements necessary to enable such patterns. The information consolidated is reflecting the experience from vendors and operators going through virtualisation of a number of network functions, with a focus on the use case list provided by the NFV Use Cases GS document [i.7].

The present document describes the Network Function Virtualisation abstract software architecture comprising of the following topics:

- Defining the functions, and interfaces of software architecture relative to the NFV overall architecture.
- Supporting Management and Orchestration Functional requirements.
- Supporting Infrastructure requirements.
- Describing best practices for NFV Design.
- Functional Decomposition types and use cases.

The present document does not provide any detailed specification. However, the present document makes reference to specifications developed by other bodies, gap, and to potential specifications.

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## 2 References

### 2.1 Normative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

- [i.1] ETSI GS NFV-INF 001: "Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Infrastructure Overview".
- [i.2] ETSI GS NFV-INF 005: "Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Infrastructure; Network Domain".

- [i.3] ETSI GS NFV-MAN 001: "Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Management and Orchestration".
- [i.4] ETSI GS NFV 002 (V1.1.1): "Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Architectural Framework".
- [i.5] ETSI GS NFV 004 (V1.1.1): "Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Virtualisation Requirements".
- [i.6] ETSI GS NFV 003 (V1.1.1): "Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Terminology for Main Concepts in NFV".
- [i.7] ETSI GS NFV 001 (V1.1.1): "Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Use Cases".
- [i.8] ETSI GS NFV-PER 001: "Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); NFV Performance & Portability Best Practises".
- [i.9] ETSI GS NFV-REL 001: "Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Resiliency Requirements".
- [i.10] Open Data Center Alliance, ODCA Service Orchestration Master Usage Model, ODCA.

NOTE: Available at

[http://www.opendatacenteralliance.org/docs/ODCA\\_Service\\_Orch\\_MasterUM\\_v1.0\\_Nov2012.pdf](http://www.opendatacenteralliance.org/docs/ODCA_Service_Orch_MasterUM_v1.0_Nov2012.pdf)

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- [i.16] ETSI TS 132 251: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE; Telecommunication management; Charging management; Packet Switched (PS) domain charging (3GPP TS 32.251)".
- [i.17] ETSI TS 132 240: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE; Telecommunication management; Charging management; Charging architecture and principles (3GPP TS 32.240)".
- [i.18] Open Network Foundation, ONF.

NOTE: Available at <https://www.opennetworking.org/sdn-resources/sdn-definition>.

- [i.19] PCI Single Route I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV). [Online].

NOTE: Available at <http://www.pcisig.com/specifications/iov/>.

- [i.20] Recommendation ITU-T H.248.1 (03/2013): "Gateway control protocol: Version 3".
- [i.21] Technical Report Draft TR H.Sup.OpenFlow (2014): "Protocol evaluation - OpenFlow versus H.248".

NOTE: Latest draft available at [http://wftp3.itu.int/av-arch/avc-site/2013-2016/1403\\_Gen/TD-19.zip](http://wftp3.itu.int/av-arch/avc-site/2013-2016/1403_Gen/TD-19.zip).

- [i.22] Recommendation ITU-T M.3050.1 (03/2007): "Enhanced Telecom Operations Map (eTOM) - The business process framework".



- [i.23] Recommendation ITU-T M.3010 (02/2000): "Principles for a telecommunications management network".
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- [i.25] Recommendation ITU-T X.700 (09/1992): "Management framework for Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) for CCITT applications".
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- [i.32] IETF RFC 4761 (January 2007): "Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) Using BGP for Auto-Discovery and Signaling", K. Kompella and Y. Rekhter.
- [i.33] Recommendation ITU-T Y.3300 (06/2014): "Framework of software-defined networking".
- [i.34] ETSI TS 129 333: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Multimedia Resource Function Controller (MRFC) - Multimedia Resource Function Processor (MRFP) Mp interface; Stage 3 (3GPP TS 29.333)".

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## 3 Definitions and abbreviations

### 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

**compute node:** See ETSI GS NFV-INF 001 [i.1].

**Network Function (NF):** See ETSI GS NFV 003 [i.6].

**Network Function Virtualisation Infrastructure (NFVI):** See ETSI GS NFV 003 [i.6].

**Network Functions Virtualisation Orchestrator (NFVO):** See ETSI GS NFV-MAN 001 [i.3].

**NF Forwarding Graph:** See ETSI GS NFV 003 [i.6].

**NF Set:** See ETSI GS NFV 003 [i.6].

**Physical Network Function (PNF):** See ETSI GS NFV 003 [i.6].

**network service:** See ETSI GS NFV 003 [i.6].

**Virtual Machine (VM):** See ETSI GS NFV 001 [i.1].

**virtualisation container:** partition of a compute node that provides an isolated virtualised computation environment

NOTE: Examples of virtualisation container includes virtual machine and OS container.

**Virtualisation Deployment Unit (VDU):** See ETSI GS NFV-MAN 001 [i.3].

**Virtualised Network Function (VNF):** See ETSI GS NFV 003 [i.6].

**Virtualised Network Function Component (VNFC):** See ETSI GS NFV 003 [i.6].

**Virtualised Network Function Component (VNFC) Instance:** See ETSI GS NFV 003 [i.6].

**VNF Descriptor (VNFD):** See ETSI GS NFV-MAN 001 [i.3].

**VNF Forwarding Graph (VNF-FG):** See ETSI GS NFV 003 [i.6].

**VNF Instance:** See ETSI GS NFV-MAN 001 [i.3].

**VNF Network Connectivity Topology (VNF-NCT):** graph that defines the connectivity topology among (v)NFs by describing how its nodes are connected to one another

**VNF Package:** See ETSI GS NFV-MAN 001 [i.3].

**VNF Provider:** entity that provides VNF Package(s)

**VNF Set:** See ETSI GS NFV 003 [i.6].

## 3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

ADC	Application Detection and Control
API	Application Programming Interface
AppVM	Application Virtual Machines
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
BFCP	Binary Floor Control Protocol
BGP	Border Gateway Protocol
BGP-LS	Border Gateway Protocol - Link State
BRAS	Broadband Remote Access Server
CDN	Content Delivery Network
COTS	Commercial off the Shelf
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CSCF	Call Session Control Function
DB	DataBase
DDoS	Distributed Denial of Service
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DNS	Domain Name Server
DPDK	Data Plane Development Kit
DPI	Deep Packet Inspection
DRA	Diameter Routing Agent
DSCP	Differentiated Services Code Point
DSP	Digital Signal Processor
DSR	Direct Server Return
ELAN	Ethernet Virtual Private LAN
EM	Element Management
EPC	Evolved Packet Core
ETH	Ethernet
eTOM	enhanced Telecom Operations Map
EVPN	Ethernet VPN
FAB	Fulfilment, Assurance, Billing
FCAPS	Fault, Configuration, Accounting, Performance, Security
FORCES	FORwarding and Control Element Separation
FRR	Fast ReRoute
GGSN	Gateway GPRS Service Node
GTP	GPRS Tunnel Protocol
GW	Gateway
HDW	Hardware
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Portocol
HW	Hardware

I2SR	Interface 2 the Routing System
IB	Infiniband
IDPS	Intrusion Detection And Prevention Systems
IGMP	Internet Group Management Protocol
IGP	Internet Gateway Protocol
IMS	IP Multimedia Subsystem
IO	Input Output
IP	Internet Protocol
IPS	Intrusion Prevention System
ISA	Industry Standard Architecture
ISO	International Organisation for Standardization
IT	Information Technology
LAG	Link Aggregation Groups
LAN	Local Area Network
LB	Load Balancer
LISP	Location Identifier Separation Protocol
LSP	Label Switched Paths
MAC	Media Access Control
MEF	Metro Ethernet Forum
MME	Mobility Management Entity
MPLS	Multiprotocol Label Switching
MRB	Media Resource Broker
MRF	Media Resource Function
MRF-C	Multimedia Resource Function Controller
MRF-P	Multimedia Resource Function Processor
MSRP	Message Session Relay Protocol
NAT	Network Address Translation
NF	Network Function
NFV	Network Function Virtualisation
NFVI	NFV Infrastructure
NFVO	Network Functions Virtualisation Orchestrator
NIC	Network Interface Controller
NVFI	Network Functions Virtualisation Infrastructure
NVGRE	Network Virtualisation using Generic Routing Encapsulation
OAM	Operations, Administration and Maintenance/Management
OCS	Online Charging Function
OF	OpenFlow
OFCS	Offline Charging Function
OFLS	OpenFlow Logical Switch
ONF	Open Networking Foundation
OS	Operating System
OSS	Operations Support System
PCC	Policy and Charging Control
PCEF	Policy and Charging Enforcement Function
PCRF	Policy and Charging Rules Function
PGW	Packet Data Network Gateway
PMIP	Proxy Mobile IP
PNF	Physical Network Function
RAM	Random Access Memory
RDBMS	Relational Data Base Management System
REQ	Requirement
RFC	Request For Comment
RLOC	Routing Locator
RTCP	Real-time Transport Control Protocol
RTP	Real-time Transport Protocol
SCSI	Small Computer System Interface
SDK	Software Development Kit
SDN	Software Defined Networks
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SNMP	Signalling Network Management Protocol
SSL	Secure Socket Layer

SWA	Software Architecture
TCP	Transfer Control Protocol
TDF	Traffic Detection Function
TDF-C	Traffic Detection Function - Control
TDF-LB	Traffic Detection Function - Load Balancer
TDF-P	Traffic Detection Function - Processing
TE	Traffic Engineering
TMN	Telecommunications Management Network
UDP	Unreliable Datagram Protocol
VDC	Virtual Data Centre
VIM	Virtualised Infrastructure Manager
VLAN	Virtual Local Area Network
VM	Virtual Machine
VNF	Virtualised Network Function
VNFC	Virtualised Network Function Component
VNFD	Virtualised Network Function Descriptor
VNFFG	VNF Forwarding Graph
VNFM	Virtualised Network Function Manager
VNF-NCT	VNF Network Connectivity Topology
vNIC	Virtualised NIC
VoLTE	Voice over LTE
VPLS	Virtual Private LAN Service
VxLAN	Virtual eXtensible LAN
WAF	Web Application Firewall
WAN	Wide Access Network

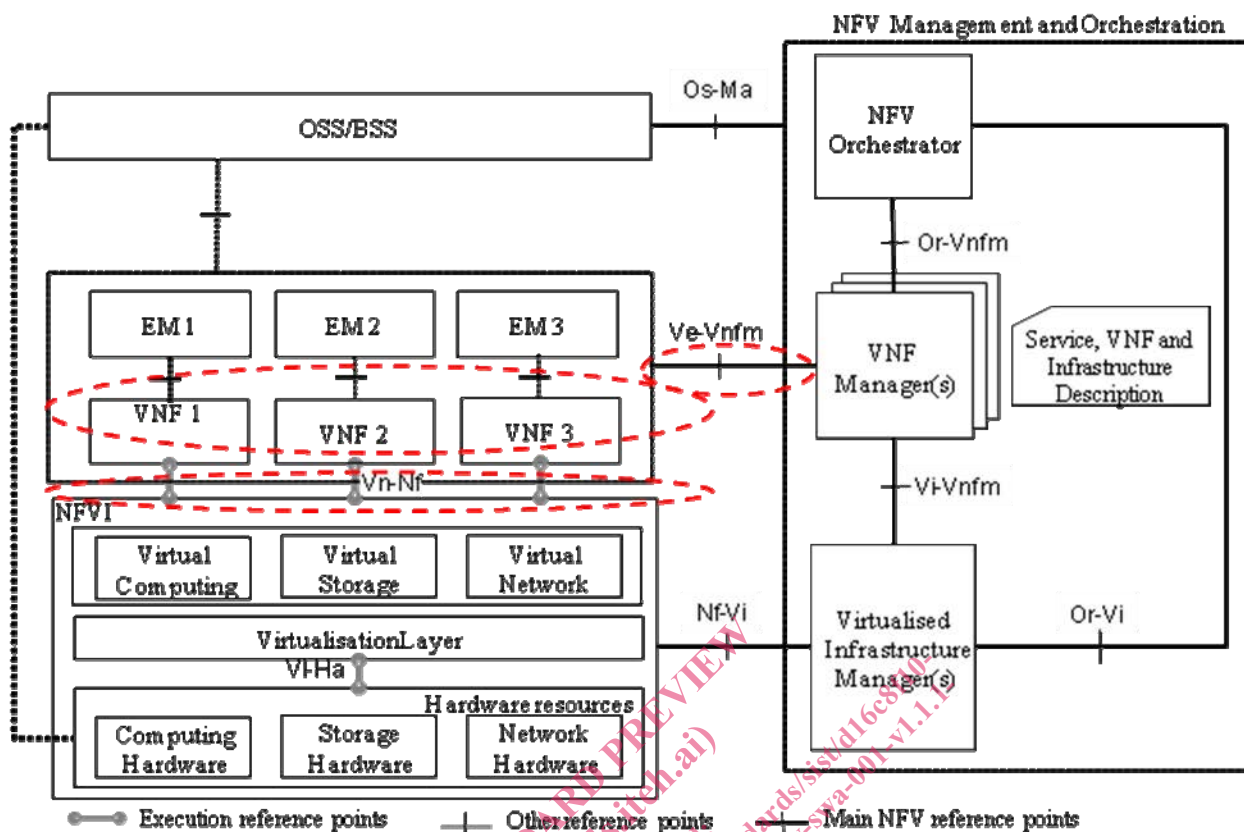
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## 4 Overview of VNF in the NFV Architecture

### 4.1 Introduction

A Virtualised Network Function (VNF) is a functional element of the NFV architecture framework [i.4] as represented on figure 1. Reference points in-scope of the present document are those between a VNF and a VNF Manager (Ve-Vnfm) and between a VNF and NFVI (Vn-Nf), see red dashed line circle in figure 1. The present document addresses functional requirements for virtualising network functions in the form of software components deployed within an NFVI, in support of the deployment of network services.

Software architectures describe the functionality of software systems from the viewpoints of various stakeholders [i.13]. ETSI NFV-PER 002 [i.26] identified Proof of Concept Framework stakeholders from the membership categories (e.g. Service Provider, Network Operator, and Manufacturer) defined in the ETSI Directives. A Manufacturer of VNFs may have particular concerns with the software development aspects in creation of VNFs. A Network Operator may have particular concerns with the efficient deployment and operation of VNFs within his NFVI. A Service Provider may have particular concerns with the fulfilment, assurance and billing of services based on VNFs delivered to end users. ETSI GS NFV 004 [i.5] also identifies requirements impacting functions based on the roles, as defined in [i.5] Requirement [Sec. 5] of the actors initiating operations. Such roles impacting the VNF may extend beyond those identified by the ETSI Directives' membership categories, as defined in [i.7]. Commercial entities may need to act in multiple roles in order to meet certain NFV objectives; for example the objectives of NFV for automation, as defined in [i.5], Requirement [OaM.1] and rapid service innovation and deployment, as defined in [i.4], clause 4.2 may lead some entities to consider "devops" [i.14] to automate the process of development and deployment of VNFs and the end-end network services constructed from them.



**Figure 1: NFV Software Architecture Scope within the NFV Reference Architecture Framework**

As defined in [i.6] a network service is a composition of network functions, in the form of a network functions sets and/or network forwarding graphs. The present document also addresses the requirements for deploying network services involving at least one virtual network function.

The present document supports distributed VNF deployment models in support of end-to-end network services as defined in [i.5], Requirement "Mod7", delivered across multiple NFVI Nodes deployed in disparate NFVI-PoPs as defined in [i.5], Requirement "Port. 1". It shall be possible to deploy end-to-end network services across independently operated NFVI nodes as defined in Use Case #1 (NFVIaaS) in [i.7] and Requirement "Mod 7" in [i.5], a mix of NFVI Nodes and non-virtualised PNFs as defined in [i.5] Requirements "Mod 2", "Mig.1", and "Gen.4" and coexist with other network services deployed in parallel in the same NFVI as defined in [i.5] Requirements "Mod. 10" and "Sec. 1".

## 4.2 VNF Architecture

Figure 2 shows the internal architecture of a VNF. It provides more details on the entities and interfaces relevant for the discussion in the present document while deliberately leaving out those aspects that fall into the infrastructure and management and orchestration domains. See [i.3] and [i.1] for details on those.