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Network Services Platform

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Transport Slice Controller

Application Help

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1 Transport Slice Controller

1.1 Overview

This chapter describes the concept of end-to-end network slicing and how transport slices relate to NSP functionality as Transport Slice Controller (TSC). This chapter covers the following topics:

- [1.1.1 “What is end-to-end network slicing?” \(p. 5\)](#)
- [1.1.2 “How are network slices created?” \(p. 6\)](#)
- [1.1.3 “What is a transport slice?” \(p. 7\)](#)

i **Note:** Support for 5G Transport Slice Controller (TSC) features has been introduced in NSP 21.11. Please contact your NSP PLM representative to assess your network and use case if you intend to deploy these features.

1.1.1 What is end-to-end network slicing?

End-to-end network slicing is a technology for concurrent delivery of differentiated 5G services and a key component of moving 5G use-cases toward a service-driven evolution that supports meeting SLAs deterministically across end-to-end network resources. Network slices are independent, logical self-contained networks representing common physical or virtual network infrastructure that extends from end devices to application servers and includes all intermediate functions and domains.

Network slicing is beneficial to various applications, including the following:

- 5G network slicing
- wholesale business VPNs
- network sharing between operators
- Data Center connectivity (DCI)

Network slices can include virtual and physical network functions, cloud infrastructure, transport/connectivity, augmented services (for example, network analytics and security services), as well as application functions. Network slices are orchestrated to form service-specific logical networks running on the same physical network that meet certain Service Level Objective (SLO) attributes such as data speed, capacity, latency, reliability, availability, coverage, and security.

To better demonstrate the concept of 5G network slicing, [Figure 1-1, “Typical 5G end-to-end network slice from Operator-X perspective” \(p. 6\)](#) shows a typical network from Mobile Network Operator (MNO) Operator-X that supports 5G network slicing. The operator has three customers (a.k.a. tenants): Public Safety, Enterprise-Y, and Enterprise-Z. Each of these customers asks Operator-X to create one or more logical independent end-to-end networks within its common or shared network infrastructure with SLOs. Each of these end-to-end logical networks is called a “5G network slice”. In this network, Operator-X has created five network slices (NS1 to NS5), each with specific SLO marked in different colors (SLO red, green, etc.).

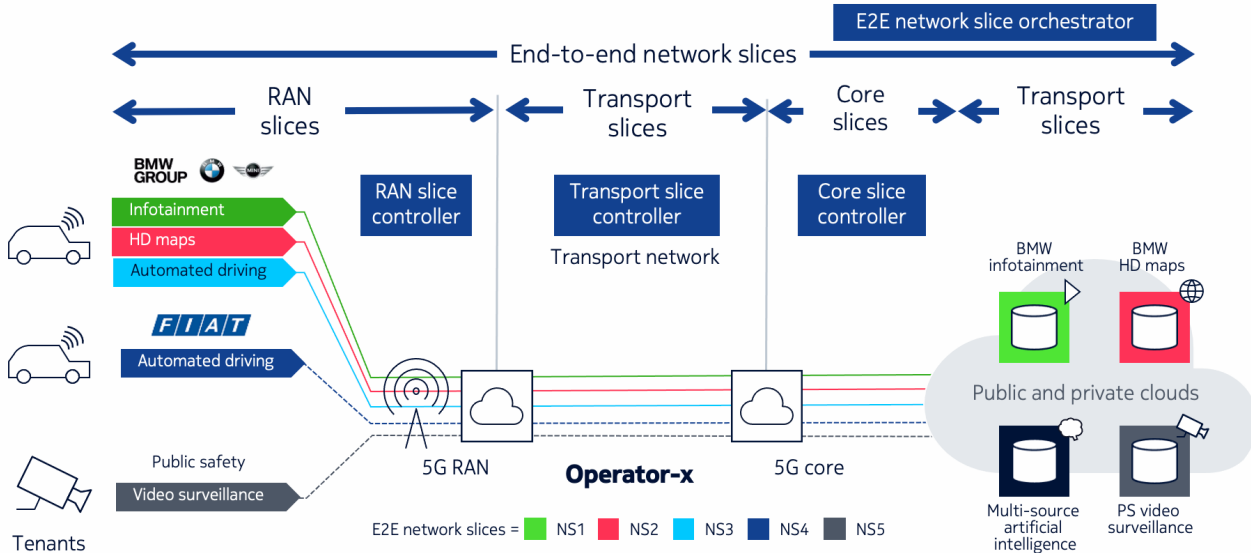
Network slicing is required since 5G services and devices have their own specific SLO requirements, many of which vary diversely depending on the application. As shown in [Figure 1-1](#),

“Typical 5G end-to-end network slice from Operator-X perspective” (p. 6), each end-to-end network slice consists of one RAN slice, one Core slice and one or more IETF Network Slices. Note that 5G network slices are inherently an end-to-end concept and used to connect user equipment to tenant-specific applications/servers.

Figure 1-1 Typical 5G end-to-end network slice from Operator-X perspective

End-to-end network slice

Multiple logically isolated networks from UEs to applications with certain SLA (latency, throughput, ...)



In this example network, customer Enterprise-Y has three end-to-end network slices for services “Infotainment”, “HD maps” and “Autonomous driving”, each with its own SLO. Similarly, customers Enterprise-Z and Public Safety each have one end-to-end network slice (NS4 and NS5) for services “Autonomous driving” and “Video Surveillance”, respectively. For instance, NS1 is created by Operator-X for customer Enterprise-Y for service “Infotainment” where the SLO is bandwidth (SLO green) whereas the NS3 is created for the same customer but for “Autonomous driving”, where the SLO is the combination of latency and reliability (SLO blue).

1.1.2 How are network slices created?

Continuing the example shown in Figure 1-1, “Typical 5G end-to-end network slice from Operator-X perspective” (p. 6), the following is an example of how end-to-end network slice NS5 is created in the operator’s network:

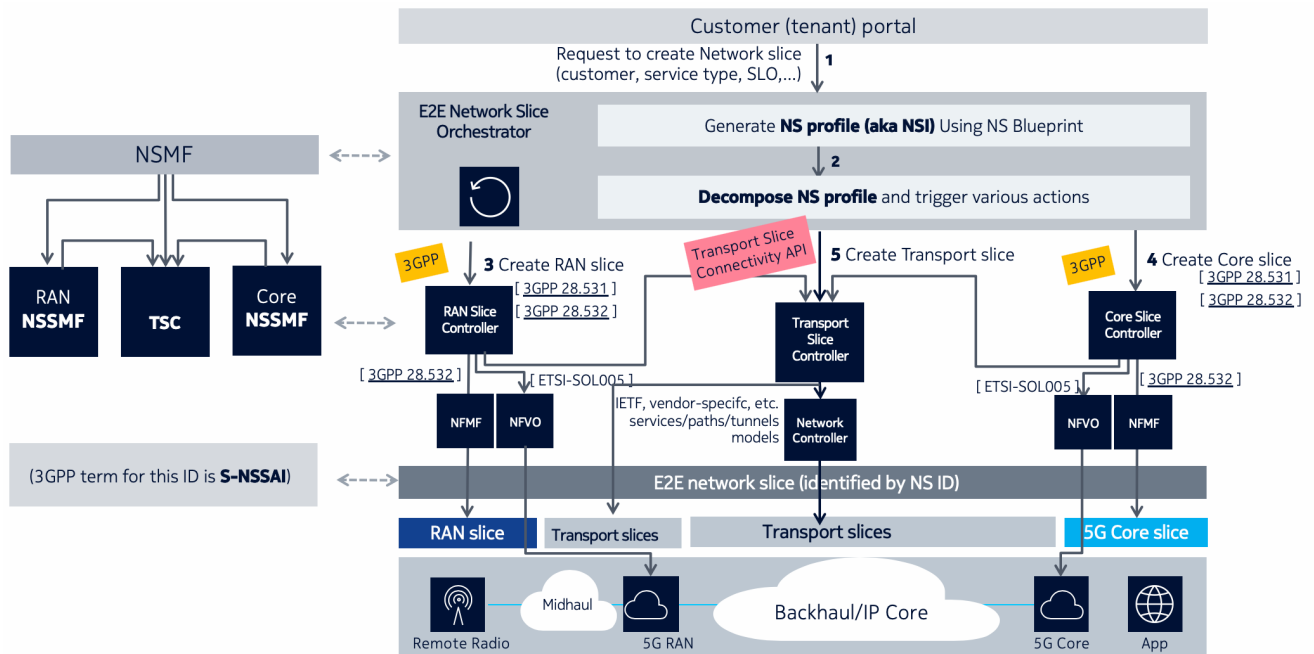
1. The “E2E Network slice Orchestrator” receives an abstracted Service Catalog instantiation request from the customer portal.
2. Using Network Slice Blueprints, the “E2E Network slice Orchestrator” creates the “Network

Slice Profile (NS Profile)” for this request and starts decomposing the profile request into smaller chunks of network slice subnet sent to various slice domain controllers.

3. The 5G RAN slice controller (i.e. RAN NSSMF) will receive a request to create the RAN Slice. If the RAN is virtualized, it will in turn use the NFVO to initiate VNF creation and then program the RAN slice.
4. Similar to step 3, the 5G Core slice controller (i.e. Core NSSMF) will receive a request to create the Core Slice. If Core is virtualized, it will in turn use the NFVO to initiate VNF creation and then program the Core slice. The 5G Core Slice Controller uses network service descriptors to create new EPC/5GC VNF Components, DC networks, or additional GiLAN SFC VNF Service Chains (e.g. vFW, vNAT, vLoad Balancer).
5. The Transport Slice Controller (i.e. TSC) will act on instructions passed on in the transport slice connectivity API to instantiate various connections between RAN and Core networks, between RAN CU-DU, or RH-DU and Core to applications.

The following figure provides an example for the creation of end-to-end network slice NS5.

Figure 1-2 Network slice creation



Note that Interfaces (3) and (4) are defined in various 3GPP technical specifications such as 28.530, 28.531, 28.540 and 28.541. However, interface (5) currently has no standard. Nokia is working with the IETF and BBF towards standardizing this interface.

1.1.3 What is a transport slice?

Transport slices provide technology-agnostic connectivity between various network physical/virtual functions and applications. The example shown in [Figure 1-1, “Typical 5G end-to-end network slice](#)

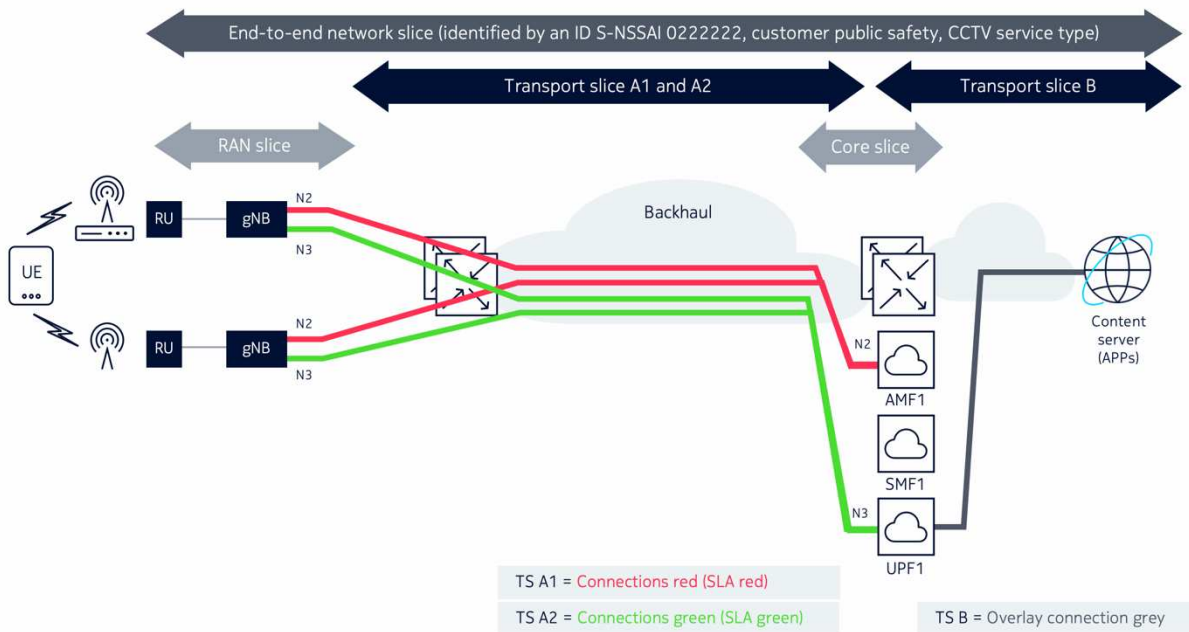
from Operator-X perspective” (p. 8) displays two transport slices; one transport slice is the connection between the RAN and core slices, and the other is the connection between the core slice and application servers. Each transport slice has its own SLA. IETF network slices have deterministic Service-Level Objectives (SLO) in order to achieve the end-to-end network slice SLA.

The following figures illustrate the concept of transport slices in various RAN deployments (Distributed-RAN or D-RAN, Centralized RAN and Cloud RAN or C-RAN) for an end-to-end 5G network slice identified by the following attributes:

- E2E network slice ID S-NSSAI 0222222
- customer public safety
- service type eMBB CCTV
- SLA 10 (MBPS)

A D-RAN deployment is illustrated in Figure 1-3, “Transport slices in Distributed-RAN” (p. 7), where the RAN elements (5G BTS, also known as gNB) are responsible for all aspects of the radio access functions including signal processing, radio interfacing, and scheduling. This type of deployment is the functional equivalent of the standard 4G network, where eNodeB network elements are responsible for all 4G RAN functions. In this case, the transport slices A1 and A2 are between gNB network elements and 5G core network functions for SLAs Green and Red. The transport slice B (with SLA Grey) is between the core slice and application servers.

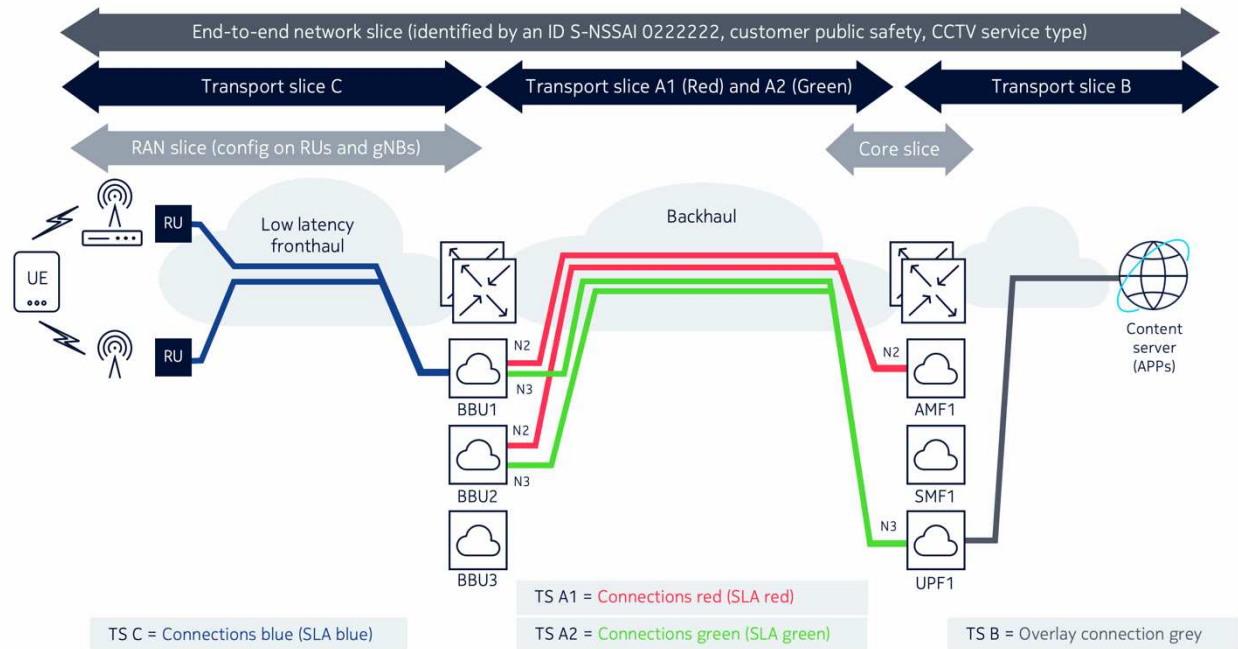
Figure 1-3 Transport slices in Distributed-RAN



As shown in Figure 1-4, “Transport slices in Centralized-RAN” (p. 9), in a Centralized-RAN deployment, the signal processing units (BBU) of the RAN nodes are centralized to simplify network

management and enhance computation capability. Resulting from this, a new network type called a “fronthaul network” is introduced to provide the transport connectivity between the Radio Unit (RU) and the BBU. The following figure illustrates the transport slices for this deployment for the same end-to-end network slice.

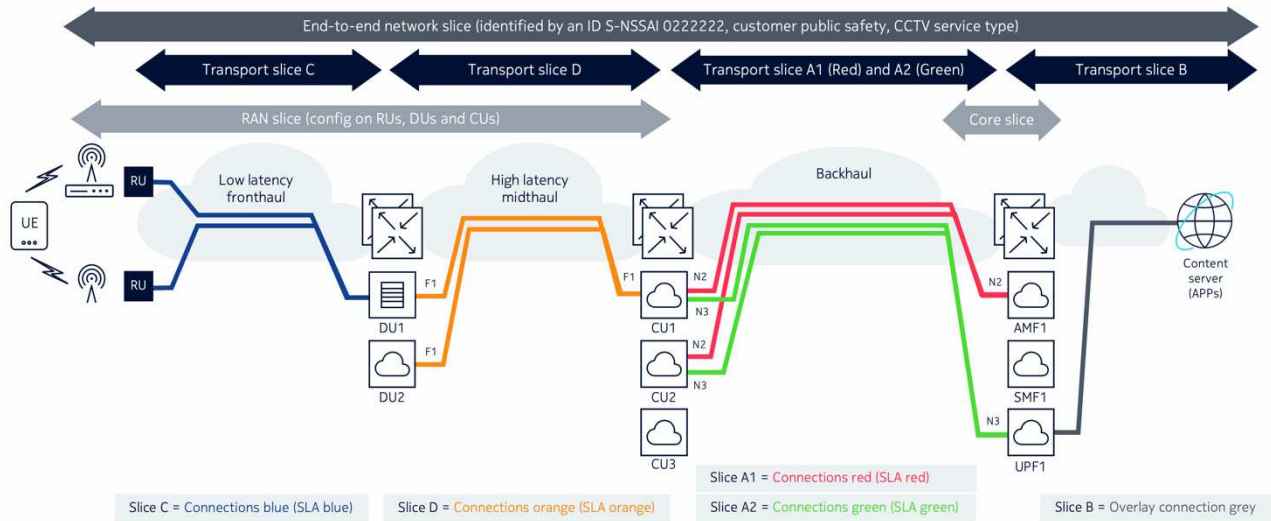
Figure 1-4 Transport slices in Centralized-RAN



Comparing Figure 1-3, “Transport slices in Distributed-RAN” (p. 8) and Figure 1-4, “Transport slices in Centralized-RAN” (p. 9) shows that in addition to transport slices A1, A2, and B, a new transport slice C is required to provide connectivity between the RU network elements and BBU nodes. Transport slice C contains “Blue” connections with strict latency SLA requirements.

In a Cloud-RAN (CRAN) deployment, the BBU network elements can be divided further into Distributed Unit (DU) and Central Unit (CU). In this scenario, a new network called a “midhaul network” is introduced to provide transport connectivity between DUs and CUs. Figure 1-5, “Transport slices in Cloud-RAN” (p. 10) shows a new slice D with SLA Orange is required to interconnect the DU and CU functions in the midhaul transport network.

Figure 1-5 Transport slices in Cloud-RAN



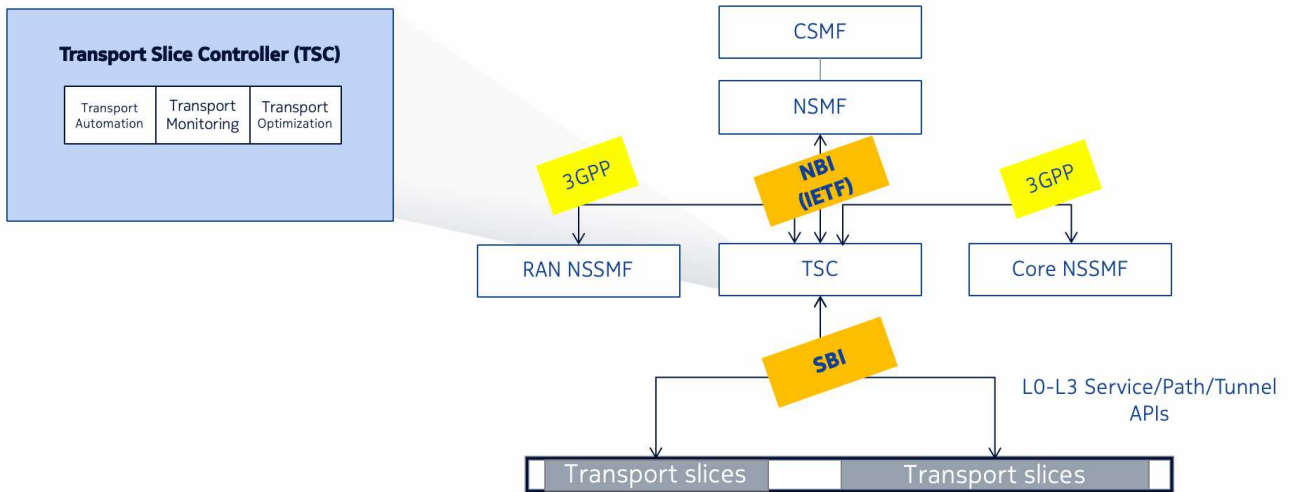
1.2 What is Transport Slice Controller?

The Transport Slice Controller (TSC) is a functional block that provides realization, monitoring, and optimization of transport slices in the network. It has a layered architecture, with a North Bound Interface (NBI) toward a higher-level system (i.e. 5G end-to-end network slice orchestrator) and South Bound Interface (SBI) toward the transport network controllers. The NBI is technology-agnostic while the SBI is technology-specific. TSC provides automation of the transport slices during the realization and also allows pro-active monitoring of transport slices and performs closed-loop optimization in the case of SLA violations.

The TSC provides the following functions:

- automating the creation/modification/deletion of transport slices
- monitoring, analytics and reporting on transport slices
- closed-loop optimization on transport slices
- transport slice centric, single pane of glass dashboard

Figure 1-6 TSC for automation and assurance of transport slices



1.2.1 What is the role of NSP as TSC?

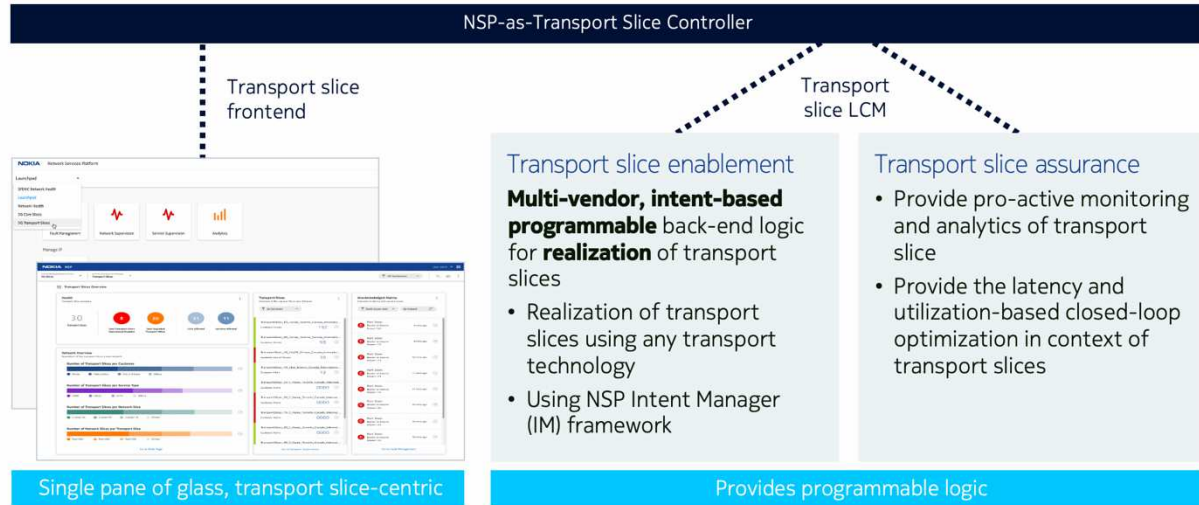
The NSP as TSC provides a programmable function for automating, monitoring, and optimizing 4G/5G transport slices in a managed network. The TSC uses the NSP intent-based framework to provide transport slice realization and SLA assurance across multiple technology types including IP/MPLS, optical, PON, and microwave.

See [Figure 1-7, “NSP-as-TSC capability for transport slice lifecycle management” \(p. 12\)](#) for an illustration of the overall NSP-as-TSC capability.

- Transport slice frontend - a new dashboard on NSP which transports slice-centric and provides a single pane of glass for all transport slices in the network.
- Transport slice backend - this functionality provides a programmable framework for transport slice lifecycle management. The backend is a multi-vendor intent-based programmable framework that allows the operator to realize transport slices for any technology in fronthaul, midhaul, and backhaul networks. It also provides the pro-active monitoring of transport slices and perform the closed-loop optimization in case of SLA violations.

Figure 1-7 NSP-as-TSC capability for transport slice lifecycle management

Innovative solution for transport slice lifecycle management



1.2.2 What role do the TSC northbound and southbound interfaces play?

Figure 1-6, “TSC for automation and assurance of transport slices” (p. 11) shows how the NSP-as-TSC uses its NBI to communicate with the 5G end-to-end network slice orchestrator and its SBI to communicate with the transport network controllers. Various 3GPP interfaces connect the TSC with the RAN and Core NSSMF.

NBI

The NBI between the TSC and the end-to-end network slice orchestrator (NSMF) is a technology agnostic RESTful interface used to send requests for creation/deletion/modification of transport slices.

Nokia is working with the IETF and BBF to create a new standard for this type of NBI.

SBI

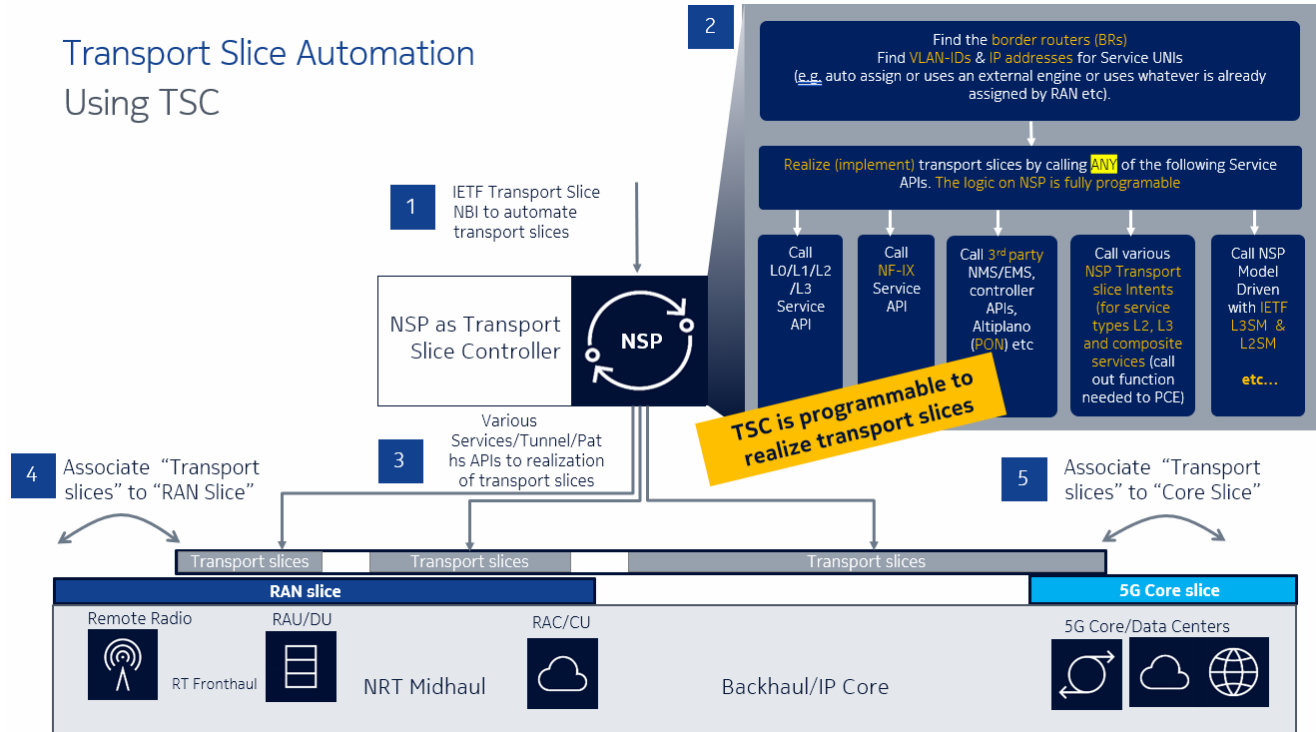
The SBI are RESTful technology-specific (IP, Optics, PON, Microwave, etc) interfaces toward third-party applications used for transport slice realization.

1.3 Automating the creation, modification, and deletion of transport slices

Automation of transport slice creation, modification, and deletion is accomplished through the 5G end-to-end Network Slice Orchestrator using NS Profiles through the IETF transport slice NBI. The NSP as TSC provides full intent-based programmability of the transport slice. The TSC functionality

is itself an intent type, and the TSC can use any intent types available on NSP whether developed by R&D, PS, or users for realization of transport slices.

Figure 1-8 Transport slice automation



1.4 Monitoring, analytics, and reporting on transport slices

Monitoring, analytics, and reporting on transport slices is accomplished through notifications and datastore updates. Performance status monitoring is provided by three categories of statistics:

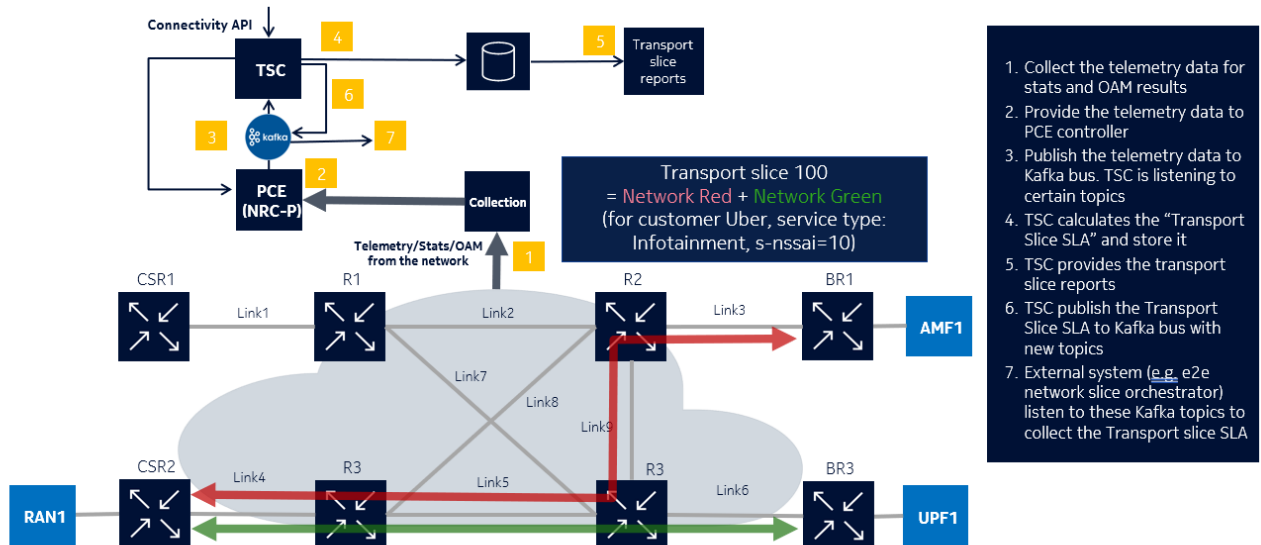
- per transport slice SLO group
- per transport slice connection
- per transport slice endpoint

These statistics can be viewed in the 5G TSC dashboard. The NSP Analytics Application can generate historical reports using transport slice bandwidth and latency custom reports. The following report types have been added to NSP Analytics specifically for transport slices:

- latency-based reports
- bandwidth-based reports

Figure 1-9 Transport slice monitoring and analytics (for latency or bandwidth)

Transport slice monitoring and analytics (for latency or bandwidth)



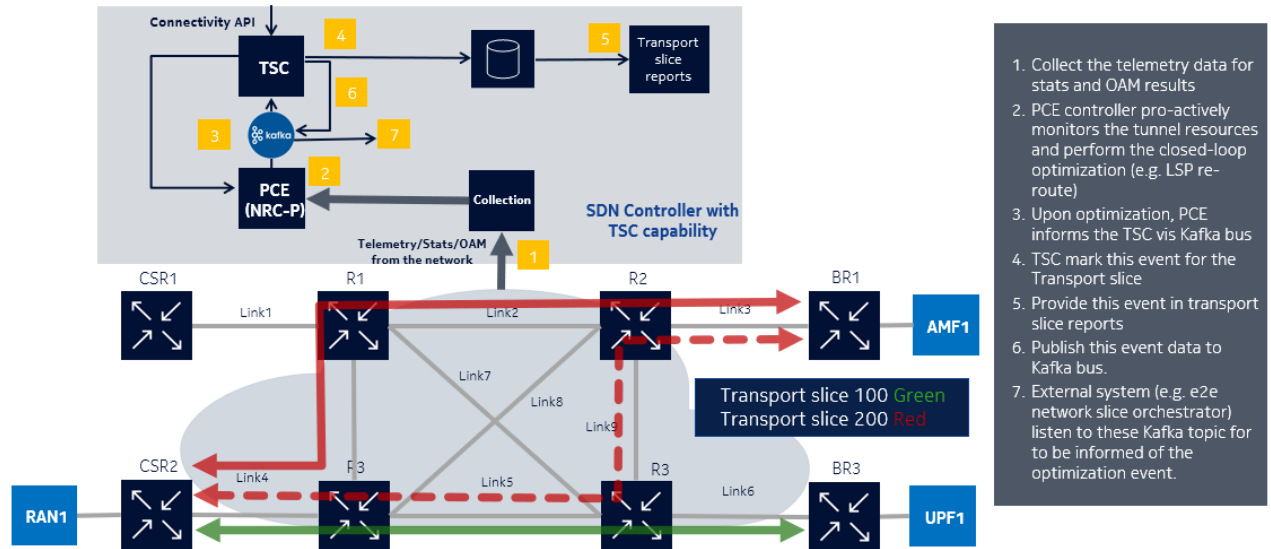
The figure above shows that telemetry data (stats, alarms, OAM results) from the network are collected by NSP. The TSC associates this data with transport slices to determine the transport slice SLA. These SLAs are then:

- displayed on the dashboard
- exposed to NSP Analytics for TSC reports
- exposed to the NBI for consumption by northbound systems

1.5 Closed-loop optimization of transport slices

Optimization of transport slices is accomplished through the PCE, which pro-actively monitors the tunnel resources and performs the closed-loop optimization (e.g. LSP re-route). Optimization-based changes are sent using Kafka to the TSC, which provides optimization reports and sends data on optimization events to the orchestrator.

Transport Slice Optimization (Closed-loop)



1.6 5G Transport Slice Controller dashboard

1.6.1 Overview

The Transport Slice Controller dashboard provides a transport slice centric single pane of glass which allows operator to perform various task on transport slices. The frontend transport slice dashboard is a new NSP application and provides the following functions:

- A summary of overall health of all transport slices in the network
- Transport slices to network slices mapping
- Drill-down into health views on a per-transport slice basis
- Details on L0/L1/L2/L3 services and tunnels/paths used during the realization of transport slices
- Pro-active monitoring telemetry data and reports on transport slices
- Shows the closed-loop optimization on transport slices

The 5G TSC dashboard lets you view two main views of the transport slices: overall (for all slices), and detailed (per slice). [Figure 1-10, "Overall health of all slices" \(p. 16\)](#) shows the TSC dashboard for overall health of all transport slices, at-a-glance mapping information, and correlation between transport slices and network slices.

Figure 1-10 Overall health of all slices

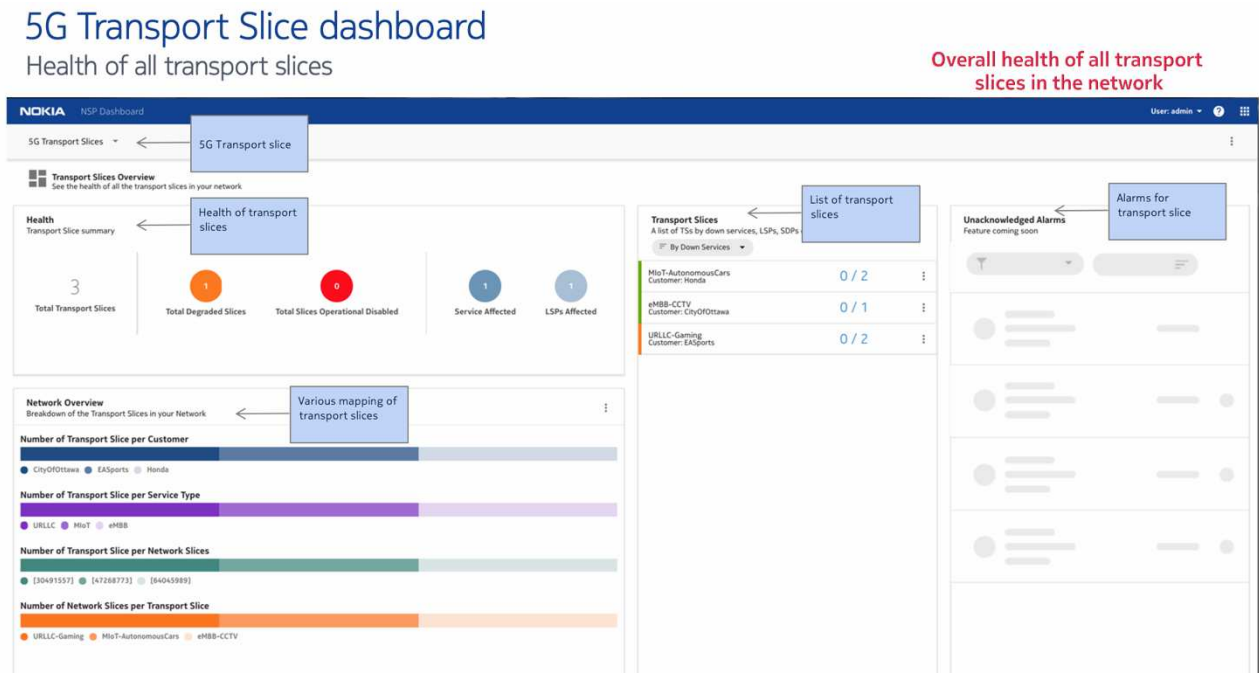


Figure 1-11, “Detailed view of a specific slice” (p. 17) shows the detailed view, available on a per-slice basis, which displays a drilled-down view of the selected slice. In this view, identifying information is displayed along with SLA information and the core/RAN slices associated with the transport slice. Cross-launch actions to other NSP applications are available in this view.

The TSC detailed dashboard view displays the following information for a single transport slice:

- transport slice details
- network slice which uses the transport slice
- network slice information such as customer (tenant), service type (such as URLLC, CCTV, Infotainment), network slice ID (i.e. S-NSSAI)
- overall health of this transport slice (e.g. OK, Down, Degraded)
- number of L0-L3 services and tunnels used/created/modified to realize the transport slice
- details of the Requested SLA and Current SLA (i.e. min/average/max SLA)
- details of the L0-L3 services used during the transport slice realization
- details of all tunnels/LSPs used during the transport slice realization
- how this transport slice is connected to RAN and Core slices

Figure 1-11 Detailed view of a specific slice

5G Transport Slice dashboard

Health per Transport Slice

Details of a transport slice including assurance, service/tunnels for realization

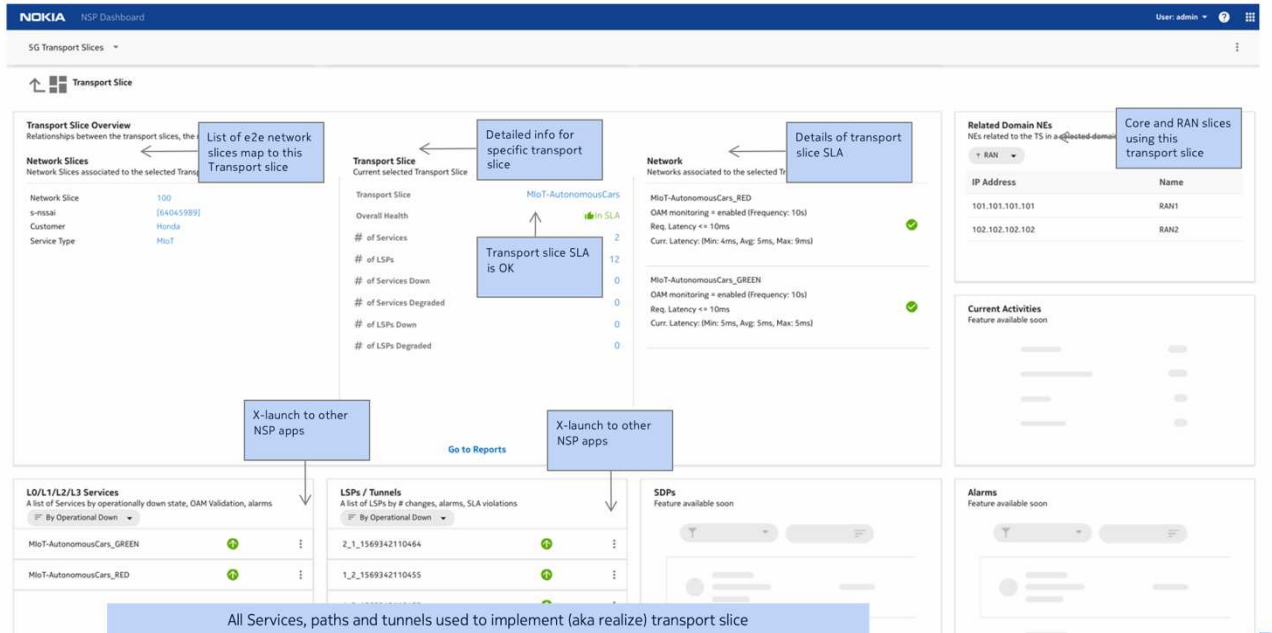
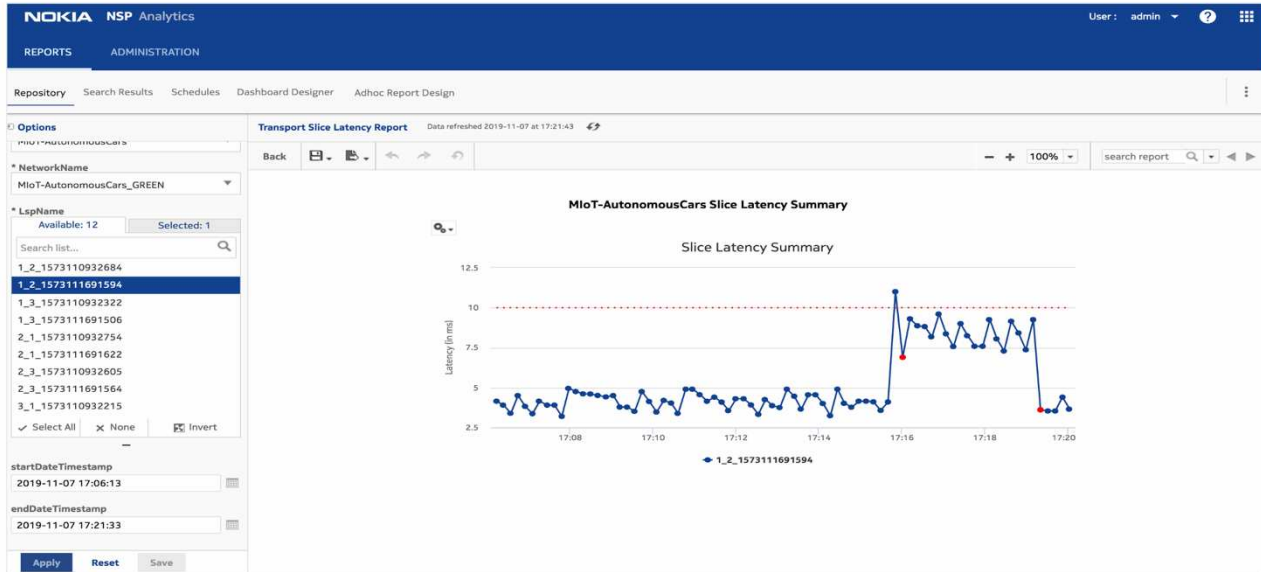


Figure 1-12, "Reporting dashboard" (p. 18) shows the transport slice reporting supported by TSC. The reporting dashboard provides two new reports for bandwidth and latency in context of a specific transport slices. Reports displayed here can also be saved.

Figure 1-12 Reporting dashboard

5G Transport Slice dashboard

transport slices



1.7 What can the Transport Slice Controller do?

The Transport Slice Controller dashboard allows you to perform the following tasks:

- 1.8 “How do I view the health of transport slices in the network?” (p. 18)
- 1.9 “How do I view the mapping between transport slices and network slices?” (p. 21)
- 1.10 “How do I view details of the transport slice realization using L0/L1/L2/L3 services and tunnels/paths?” (p. 21)
- 1.11 “How do I view reporting data on transport slices?” (p. 22)

1.8 How do I view the health of transport slices in the network?

This workflow describes the various main sections of the TSC dashboard. Each section provides a different view of transport slices and associated network components. The following sections are described here:

- **Transport Slices Overview:** this section provides at-a-glance views of all transport slices in the network, transport slices with down/degraded services or associated components, and unacknowledged alarms.
- **Data Page:** this section provides associated network component information for a selected transport slice bubble

-
- **Transport Slice:** this view provides detailed information about a specific transport slice and provides cross-launch capability where applicable

Transport Slices Overview

1

View the **Health** panel.


This panel displays an at-a-glance view of all transport slices, including the Total Transport Slices, Total Degraded and Operational Disabled slices, and the affected services/LSPs.

You can click on one of the bubbles to automatically scroll down to the **Data Page** and view more detailed status information for those slices.

2

View the **Transport Slices** panel.

This panel displays list of all transport slices sortable by downed services, LSPs, SDPs, or SLA violations.

The following actions are available for transport slices in this list, by clicking on  for a transport slice:

- Transport Slice Detail: selecting this will scroll down to the **Data Page**.
- Resync RAN Applications

3

View the **Network Overview** panel.

This panel displays a breakdown of the transport slices in the network. The following are available:

- Number of Transport Slice per Customer
- Number of Transport Slice per Service Type
- Number of Transport Slice per Network Slice
- Number of Network Slices per Transport Slice

Data Page

4

Select a transport slice bubble in **Transport Slices Overview** to automatically scroll to the **Data Page** section and view details for the slices.

This is useful for viewing all affected components associated with the total degraded or total operationally disabled slices.

5

View the following panels for information on network components associated with the currently selected transport slices:

- Transport Slices (this an at-a-glance view of the transport slices)
- e2e Network Slices
- Customers
- Services
- RAN Nodes
- Core Nodes
- BR Nodes
- PON Nodes

Transport slice

6

Select a transport slice in **Transport Slices** panel and choose “Transport Slice Detail” from the contextual menu to automatically scroll to the **Transport Slice** section and view details for the slice.

You can also click on the Transport Slice Detail button in the **Data Page**.

7

This view contains several panels. They display network slices associated with the selected transport slice, and other information including the following:

- overall health
- number of associated services, tunnels, endpoints, RAN applications, PON services, and the current status (down/degraded) of these items
- connection groups associated with the selected Transport Slice, along with State, latency, bandwidth and tunnel/service tunnel/endpoint stats
- Related Domain NEs

8


This view also contains various sortable list panels for the following:

- L0/L1/L2/L3 Services (with cross-launch to Original Service Fulfillment)
- LSPs / Tunnels (with cross-launch to IP-MPLS Optimization)
- SDPs
- PON Services
- RAN Applications (with cross-launch to Sferic dashboard)
- Alarms (coming soon)

1.9 How do I view the mapping between transport slices and network slices?

1

Select “Transport Slice Detail” for a specific transport slice to navigate to the details view. You have two options for doing this:

- Under **Transport Slices Overview**, find the required transport slice in the Transport Slices panel, click  , and select “Transport Slice Detail”.
- Under **Transport Slices Overview**, click on the bubble that contains the required transport slice. The view scrolls to the Transport Slices panel in the **Data Page**. In this list, find the required transport slice and click the “Transport Slice Detail” button.

The details for the transport slice are now displayed in **Transport Slice** section.

2

View the mapping information between the transport slice and the network slice in the **Network Slices** panel. The following information is available:

- network slice name
- customer
- service type
- QCI list

END OF STEPS


1.10 How do I view details of the transport slice realization using L0/L1/L2/L3 services and tunnels/paths?

This workflow describes how to view transport slice information for services and tunnels/paths and cross-launch NSP applications to view these components in further detail.

View details

1

Select “Transport Slice Detail” for a specific transport slice to navigate to the details view. You have two options for doing this:

- Under **Transport Slices Overview**, find the required transport slice in the Transport Slices panel, click  , and select “Transport Slice Detail”.
- Under **Transport Slices Overview**, click on the bubble that contains the required transport slice. The view scrolls to the Transport Slices panel in the **Data Page**. In this list, find the required transport slice and click the “Transport Slice Detail” button.

The details for the transport slice are now displayed in **Transport Slice** section.

2

View the information in the following panels:

- L0/L1/L2/L3 Services
- LSPs/Tunnels

Cross-launch applications

3

You can cross-launch the Original Service Fulfillment and IP/MPLS Optimization applications from these panels.

- **L0/L1/L2/L3 Services:** from here you can cross-launch the **Original Service Fulfillment** application
- **LSPs/Tunnels:** from here you can cross-launch the **IP/MPLS Optimization** application

END OF STEPS

1.11 How do I view reporting data on transport slices?

Reporting data for transport slices can be viewed in the Analytics application, which you can cross-launch from the **Transport Slices** section of the TSC application.

1

Select “Transport Slice Detail” for a specific transport slice to navigate to the details view. You have two options for doing this:

- Under **Transport Slices Overview**, find the required transport slice in the Transport Slices panel, click  , and select “Transport Slice Detail”.
- Under **Transport Slices Overview**, click on the bubble that contains the required transport slice. The view scrolls to the Transport Slices panel in the **Data Page**. In this list, find the required transport slice and click the “Transport Slice Detail” button.

The details for the transport slice are now displayed in **Transport Slice** section.

2

In the **Transport Slice** section, go to the Transport Slice panel.

3

Click “Go to Reports”. The Analytics application is launched. See the *NSP Analytics Report Catalog* for more information about using the Analytics application.

END OF STEPS