

SOFTWARE-DEFINED NETWORKING IN AUTOMOTIVE

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Software-Defined Networking in Automotive

Information Technologies' influence on Automotive Technology



2007:

▶ **GBit-Ethernet and Computers in cars?**

- ▶ Totally crazy idea!
- ▶ Technologies were proven in IT, but not suitable for automotive use
- ▶ Today they are.

2018:

▶ **Software Defined Networking in cars?**

- ▶ Totally crazy idea?
- ▶ Technology is proven in IT...

Software-Defined Networking in Automotive

Outline

- ▶ Motivation: Dynamic Communication Patterns
- ▶ Intro: Software-Defined Networking
 - ▶ Marketing Claims
 - ▶ Data Center Reality
- ▶ Overview
 - ▶ SDN Basics, Application Domains
 - ▶ Automotive Requirements
- ▶ Automotive Use Cases
- ▶ Architecture and Building Blocks

Introduction

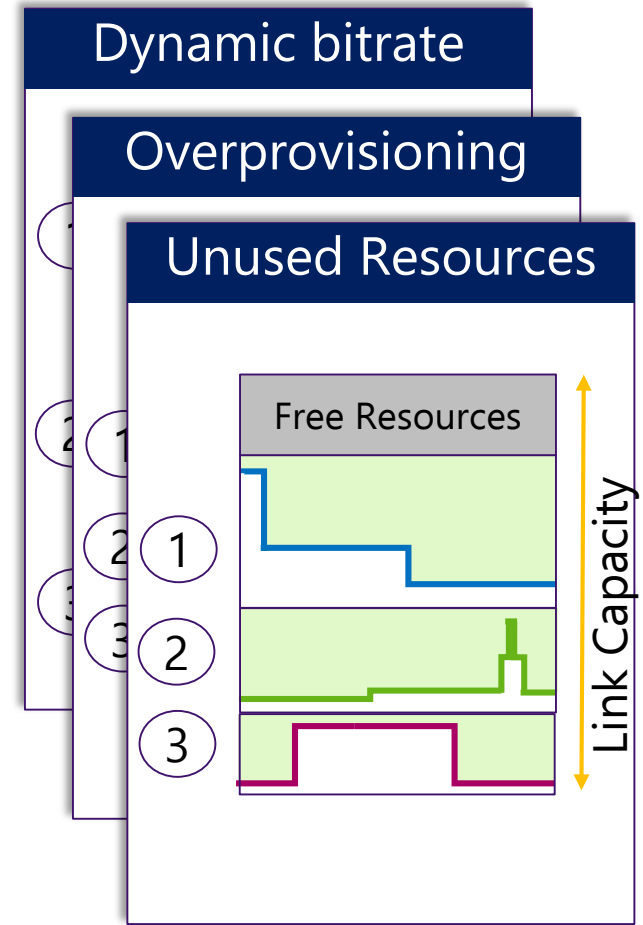
Motivation

- ▶ **Today's in-vehicle communication is static, but there is a strong trend towards dynamic communication patterns**
 - ▶ Over-the-air updates, service orientation, changing or additional com. traffic
 - ▶ New use-cases cause variable or erratic traffic (e.g. field-data acquisition for validation, situation specific com. modes, ...)
 - ▶ Changing user expectations, additional (post-production) features and 'apps'

Dilemma:

Overprovisioning is too wasteful (sum of peak traffic of *each* flow), but uncoordinated reallocation of communication resources is also a no-go!
→ Increasing need for smart capacity utilization

Is Software-Defined Networking a solution?



Introduction

Software-Defined Networking: Marketing Claims...

Greater resource flexibility and utilization!

[Cisco]

More agile networks by abstracting the static architecture!

[Oracle]

Eliminates the complexity and static nature of traditional networks!

[Big Switch]

Make networks more flexible, programmable and scalable!

[Broadcom]



Introduction

Software-Defined Networking: Data Center Reality...

- ▶ SDN is enabling technology for cloud computing
 - ▶ Transparent overlays: Virtual networks and virtual machines (VMs) on top of physical infrastructure
 - ▶ Resource pooling and isolation: Many tenants share resources without interference
 - ▶ Elasticity and scalability: Start additional VMs on increasing load, SDN for load balancing and for interconnecting clients with the 'right' VM
 - ▶ Automation: No manual interaction for network planning and configuration deployment!



Reconfiguration is an efficient and painless process in data centers!

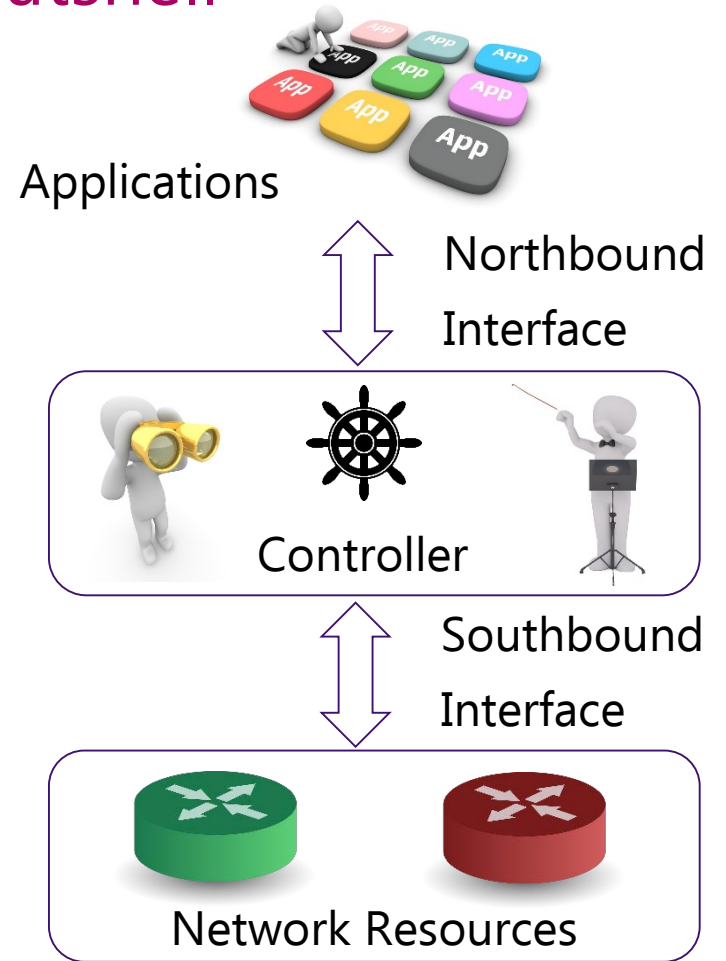
Is it possible to adapt these features to in-vehicle networks?

SDN OVERVIEW

SDN Overview

Software-Defined Networking: Basics in a Nutshell

- ▶ Software-Defined Networking is a system design paradigm:
 - ▶ 'Global' view on abstracted network elements, topology and state (= free & used resources!)
 - ▶ Logically centralized coordination of decentral communication devices
 - ▶ Controller is able to calculate global solution
 - ▶ Solution is translated into local configurations of devices (forwarding tables, rules, programs)
- ▶ SDN terminology:
 - Flow: Sequence of Protocol Data Units (PDU) matching a filter (≈stream)
 - Switch: Network device that forwards and/or manipulates PDUs (≈bridge)



SDN Overview

SDN Application Domains: Use Cases and Maturity



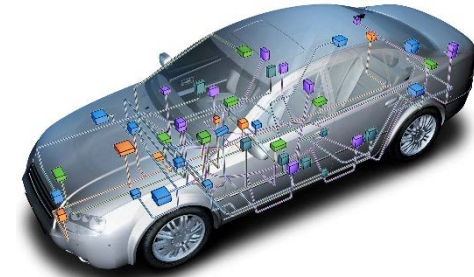
Cloud Data Centers

- ▶ Dynamic interconnection of VMs/containers
- ▶ Load balancing, availability, live migration



Industrial Automation

- ▶ Reconfiguration of manufacturing equipment ("Industry 4.0")
- ▶ Update of TSN schedules



In-vehicle Networks

- ▶ Coordinated update of communication matrix
- ▶ SW updates, QoS for SoA
- ▶ Update of TSN schedules

Use Cases

Maturity

- ▶ State of the art

- ▶ First concepts from SDN in standardization (CNC, 802.1Qcc)

- ▶ Research: studies and PoCs at OEMs and Tier1s

SDN Overview

SDN Application Domains: Properties and Requirements



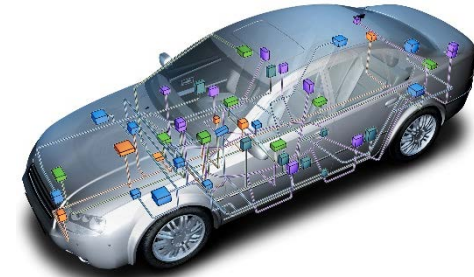
Cloud Data Centers

- ▶ Up to 100.000s of endpoints
- ▶ Very high dynamics (VM orchestration)



Industrial Automation

- ▶ Up to 1000s endpoints
- ▶ Medium dynamics (mainly hardware components)



In-vehicle Networks

- ▶ 10s to 100s of endpoints
- ▶ Low to high dynamics (depends on use cases)

Properties

Requirements

- ▶ Scalability, availability, isolation, security

- ▶ Real time capabilities, safety, availability, security

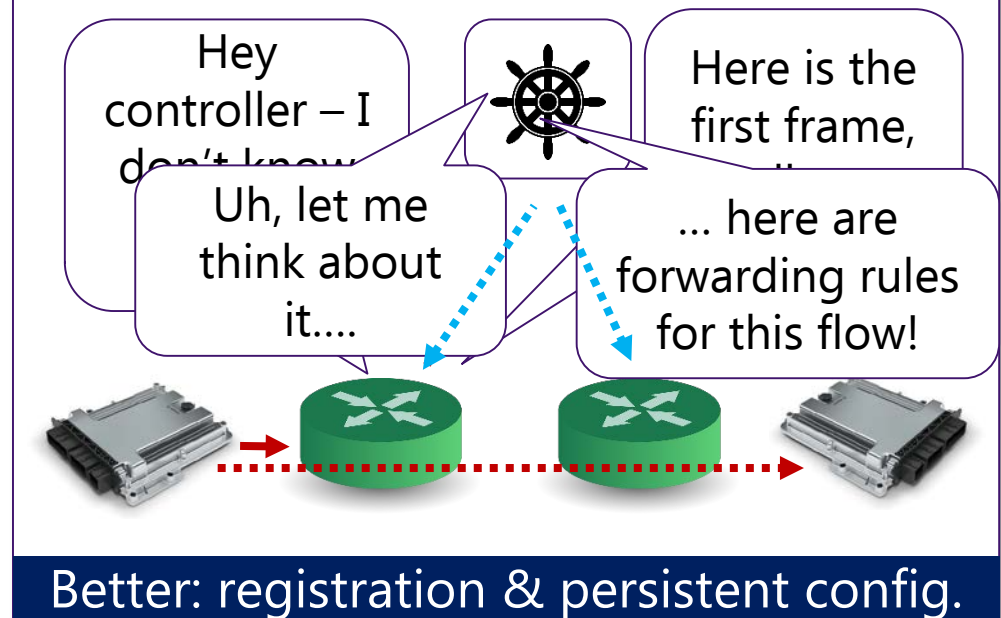
- ▶ Real time capabilities, safety, security, availability, cost-efficiency,...

SDN Overview

SDN in Automotive

- ▶ Special requirements
 - ▶ TSN integration
 - ▶ SDN must not cause increased latencies!
 - ▶ End-to-end streams across heterogeneous segments
 - E.g. different link speeds and technologies (Eth, CAN, ...)
 - ▶ SDN Controller must not be single point of failure
 - Logically centralized, physically distributed
 - ▶ SDN-Switches must remain as independent as possible
 - E.g. autonomous error handling and backup strategies

Example: Reactive Forwarding in SDNs



Not all SDN modes are suitable for automotive use cases.

Some building blocks need adaptation.

AUTOMOTIVE SDN: USE CASES

Use Cases

Two classes of Use Cases

► Network resource management

- Automatic reconfiguration of devices, e.g. VLANs, Schedules/ Gate Control Lists - GCLs (→Central Network Configuration - CNC)
- Bandwidth management for dynamic communication patterns
- Flexible communication matrices
- These use cases are not so far in the future (e.g. CNC)
- Evolutionary transition possible

► Advanced flow/stream manipulation

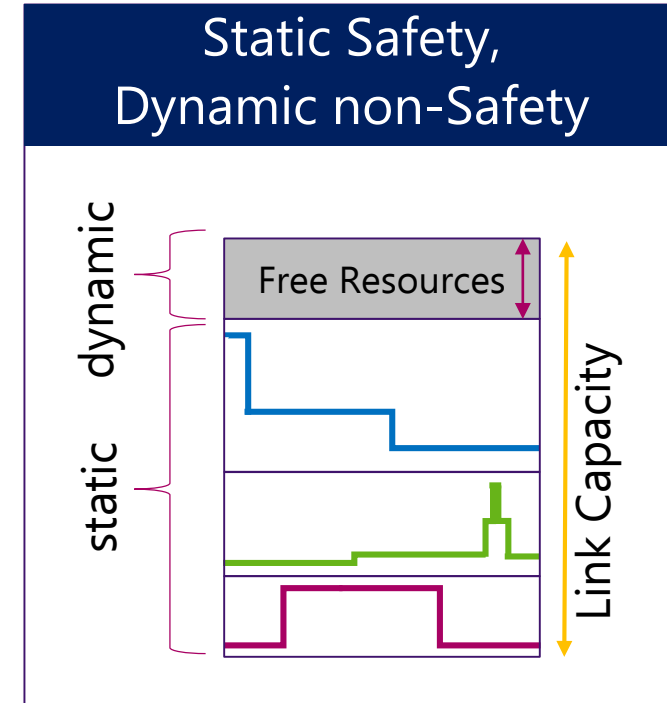
- Filtering and rule based manipulation of flows/frames
- Flow redirection, e.g. for function shifting
- Self-healing, e.g. for 'limp home'
- More challenging use cases. New safety concepts necessary.

Use Cases

Evolutionary Use Case Example: Resource Management / SW Update

- ▶ Over-the-air update, or deployment of additional function
 - ▶ Requires additional messages (e.g. sensor data, ESP friction)
 - Huge challenge today!
 - SOA/SOC will make this easier on upper layers
 - But no interface to lower layers (e.g. GCL configuration)
- ▶ Several options with SDN architecture:
 - Controller only handles externally generated configuration roll-out (CNC)
 - Controller locally verifies configuration
 - Situation-aware controller triggers roll-out (in a 'safe' situation)
 - Controller independently switches between several fixed configurations
 - Controller locally calculates dynamic configuration within separate budget
 - Controller locally handles complete off-line reconfiguration (low dynamics)
 - Integration with SOA/SOC-middleware: full dynamics

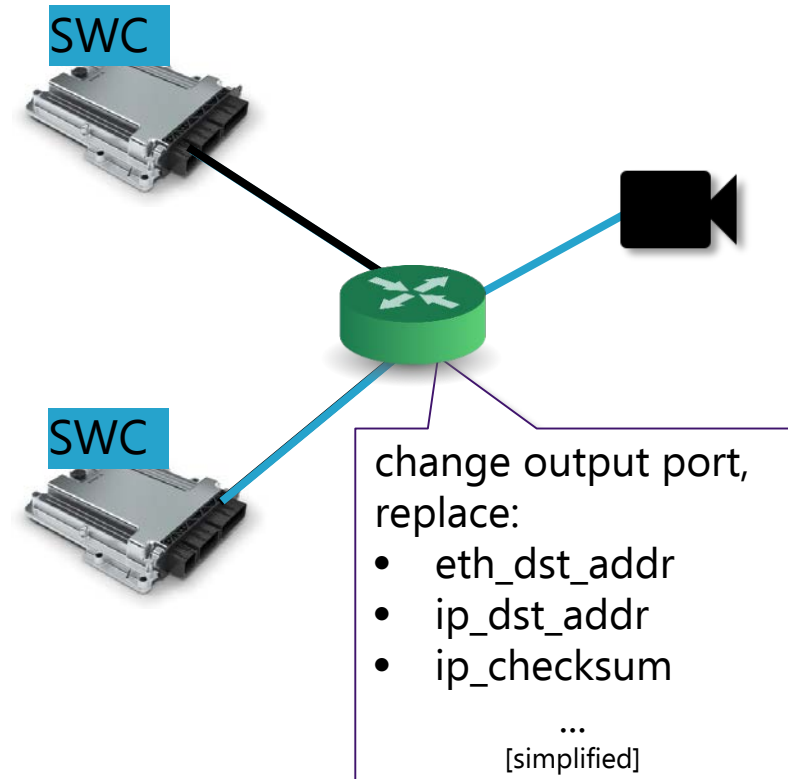
Degree of Dynamics



Use Cases

Revolutionary Use Case Example: Advanced Flow Manipulation / Failover

- ▶ Fast failover: switch from one processing instance to another
 - ▶ In-network redirection of frames, faster than handling at endpoints
 - ▶ Advantage over parallel/seamless redundancy:
 - much fewer network resources needed, but almost as good
 - additionally: solution to source/destination (talker/listener) redundancy
- ▶ SDN-enabled switches
 - Filters, rules and programs for frame processing (e.g. OpenFlow, P4)
Configured by controller, but run locally → very fast
 - Basic idea: redirect in-transit frames on failover
 - Some modifications required (e.g. address fields, checksums)
→ On-the-fly replacement of address fields
- ▶ Paradigm-shift: frame processing and modification in switches



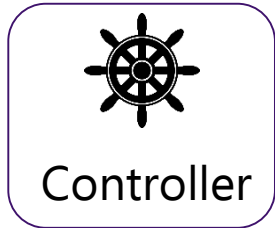
ARCHITECTURE AND ADAPTATION TO AUTOMOTIVE

Architecture and Adaptation

SDN in Automotive: Architectural Adaptations



Northbound
Interface



Southbound
Interface



IT: Fuzzy and ambiguous definition of “Application”, often used for network functions (e.g. Load Balancer)

Automotive:

- **Controller Module:** separate programs like CNC or Resource Manager that closely interact with Controller
- **Software Component:** piece of code running on an ECU/VC
 - Communication endpoints, interact with other endpoints → results in one or more **flows**
 - SWC has communication requirements that should match flows’ characteristics:
 - End-to-End Latency & Jitter
 - Bitrate
 - Availability
 -

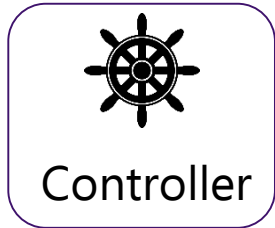
Architecture and Adaptation

SDN in Automotive: Architectural Adaptations



Applications

Northbound
Interface



Controller

Southbound
Interface



Resources

IT: Wide variety of implementations of NB-I, no consolidation yet, some standardization efforts (e.g. Open Networking Foundation)

Automotive:

- Tailor to automotive requirements (lack of established solutions)

IT: Several production-grade Controllers with failover capability available. Huge memory/CPU-footprints.

Automotive:

- Small footprint needed, but also fewer features required
- Scalability requirements bounded
- Domain specific safety and security requirements

IT: OpenFlow established standard, but only for Ethernet&IP

Automotive:

- TSN integration, CAN&FlexRay (migration path)
- Autonomous mode of operation for switches (latency, resilience)

Architecture and Adaptation

Important Interfaces 1/2: Communication Requirements

- ▶ Remember example use case “OTA Software update / dynamic com. Matrix”
 - ▶ New version causes additional traffic
 - ▶ Controller checks available capacity
 - ▶ If not enough: no reconfiguration!

- ▶ → End-to-end communication requirements of software components must be known
 - ▶ Example: “SWC-1 needs flow to SWC-2 with <5ms latency, <1ms jitter and 500kbit/s bandwidth”
 - ▶ Could also include need for redundancy or more detailed model of communication pattern

- ▶ Implementation options
 - ▶ Direct registration of SWC at SDN controller, e.g. based on manifest or northbound interface
 - ▶ Use Adaptive AUTOSAR ara::com / QoS-API

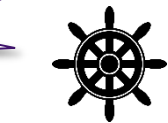
Architecture and Adaptation

Important Interfaces 2/2: Flow Identification and Mapping

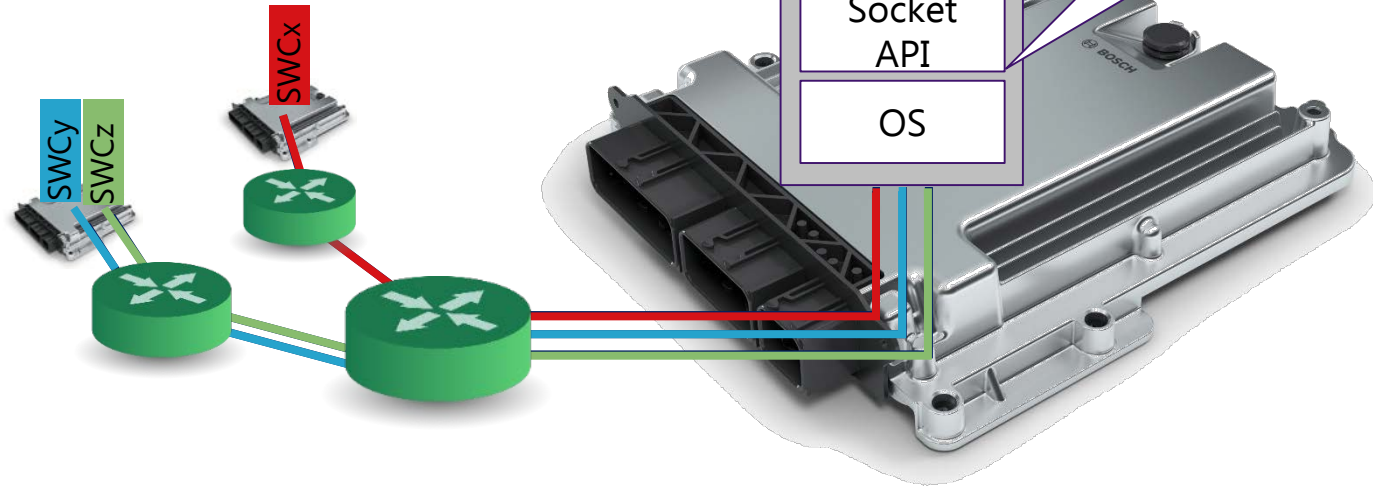
- ▶ Controller must be able to map flows to software components
 - ▶ Monitoring, isolation and policy enforcement (security, rate limitation per SWC)
 - ▶ To assign priorities and optimize scheduling (e.g. gate control lists)
 - differentiate safety critical from less important flows

SWC1-to-SWCx needs
3Mbit/s, max latency
0.2ms, max jitter 8μs...

Flow1=(SWC1,SWCx)
Flow2=(SWC2,SWCy)
...



Controller



▶ Implementation options

- ▶ Active mapping when new/changed SWC registers for the first time
- ▶ Use unique combination of known properties (e.g. src/dst addresses and transport layer ports)

Architecture and Adaptation

Building Blocks: Which are available, developing, challenging?

Available

- ▶ Architecture, Concepts, various implementations of Controllers
- ▶ Broad experience in highly available productive installations
- ▶ Ethernet integration, standardized Interfaces
- ▶ Off-the-shelf Data-Center 'SDN-Switches'

Developing

- ▶ TSN integration
 - ▶ CNC
 - ▶ SDN&TSN-Switches (Development Platforms)
- ▶ CAN integration
- ▶ Interfaces for End-to-End SWC requirements
- ▶ Proof-of-Concept Implementation
- ▶ Security in automotive SDN

Challenging

- ▶ 'Compatibility' with established safety concepts
- ▶ Mapping E2E-requirements to resources across heterogeneous technologies
- ▶ Resilience and failover mechanisms
- ▶ Migration strategies

SUMMARY

Software-Defined Networking in Automotive

Summary

- ▶ Strong trend towards dynamic in-vehicle communication patterns
 - ▶ Increasing need for smart capacity utilization
- ▶ Thanks to SDN, automatic network resource reconfiguration is a painless process in data centers
 - ▶ Would be a huge advancement in automotive environment
 - Imagine automated resource management and network configuration!
 - ▶ Use cases: OTA updates, SOA, self-healing, ...
 - ▶ Some building blocks available, TSN integration coming up
 - ▶ Challenges: Safety concepts and migration strategies
- ▶ Automotive SDN is still some years ahead of series production
 - ▶ Just like “Ethernet in Cars” some years ago

Thanks! Questions?



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