NDN – Why bother?

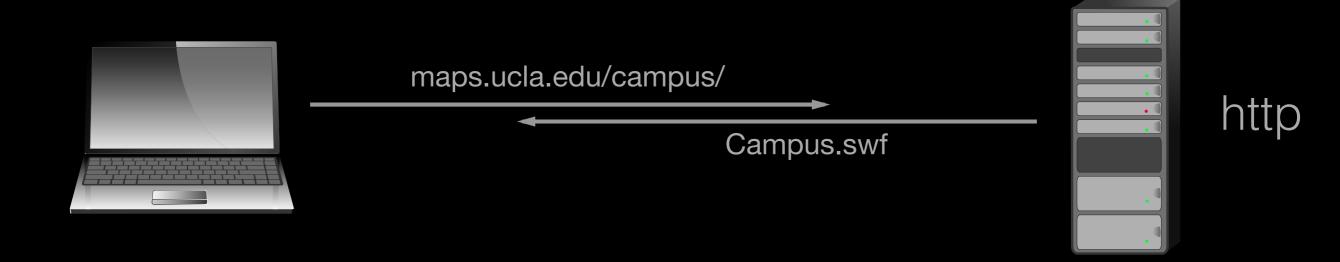
Van Jacobson NDN Tutorial – SIGCOMM17 21 August 2017 UCLA, Los Angeles, CA

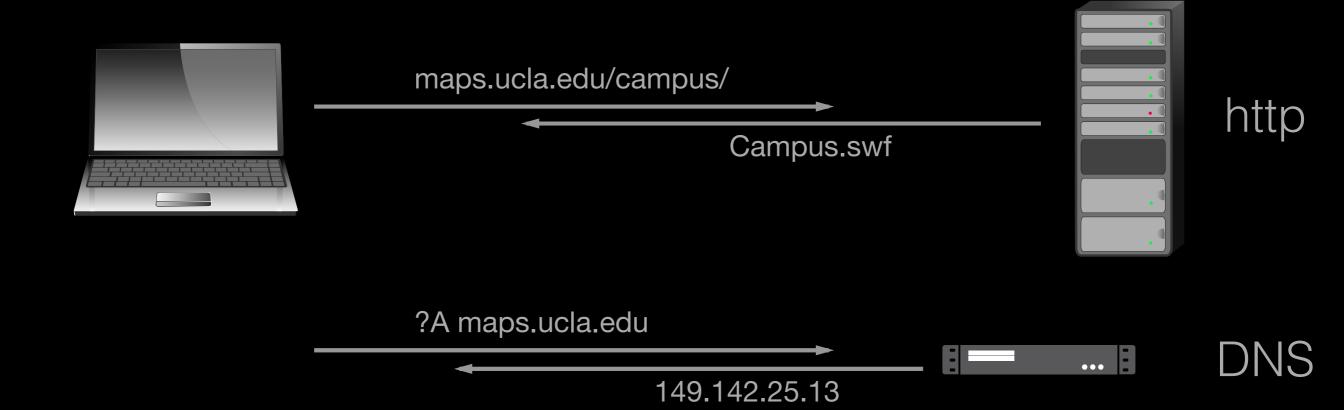
Tools are our bridge from problem to solution.

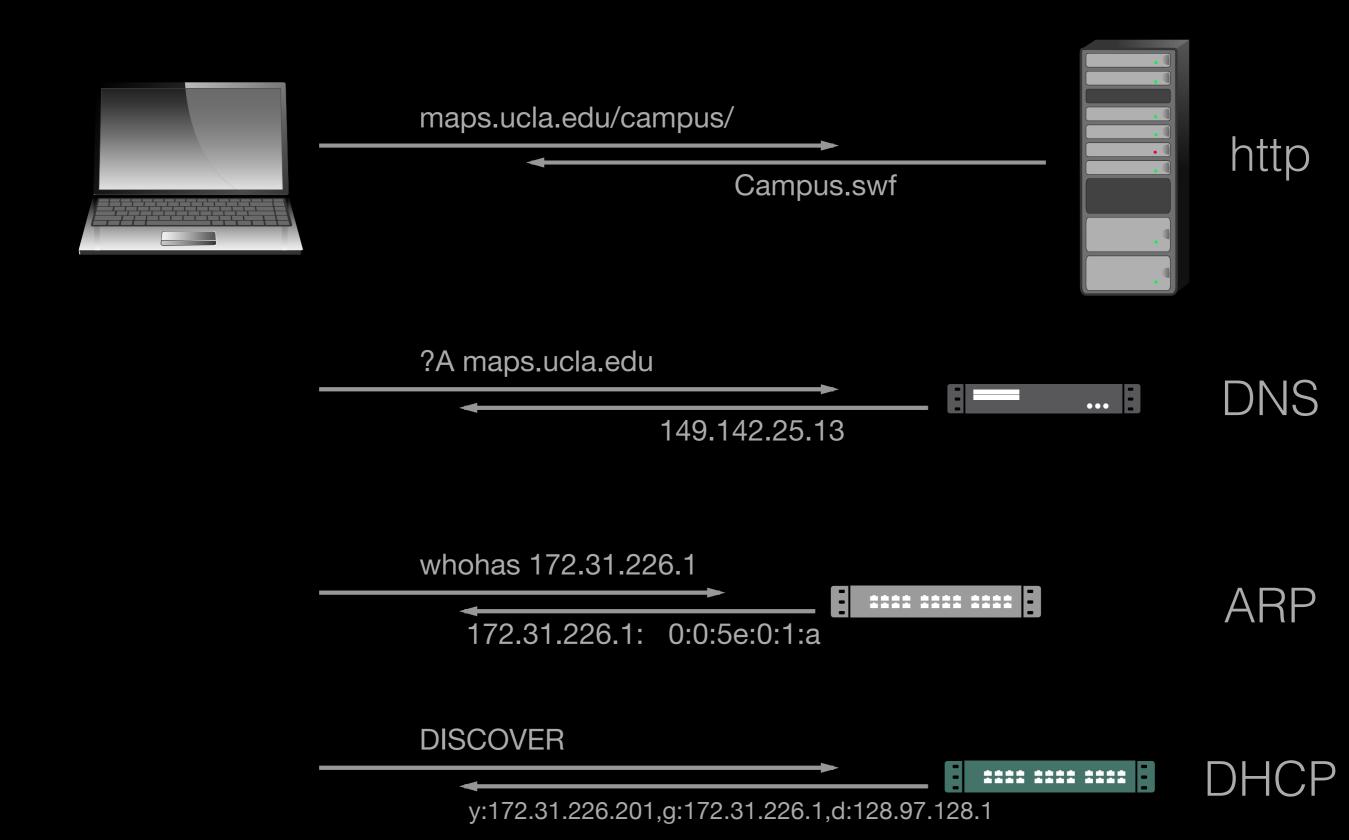
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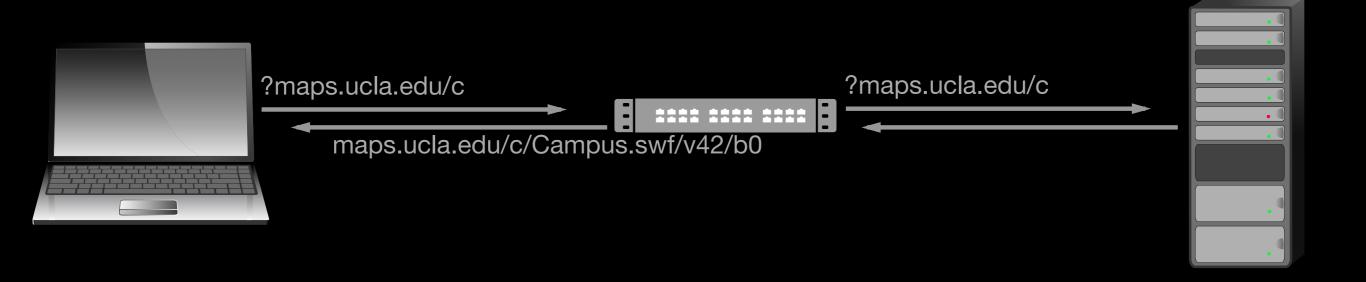
Sometimes a tool isn't up to the job



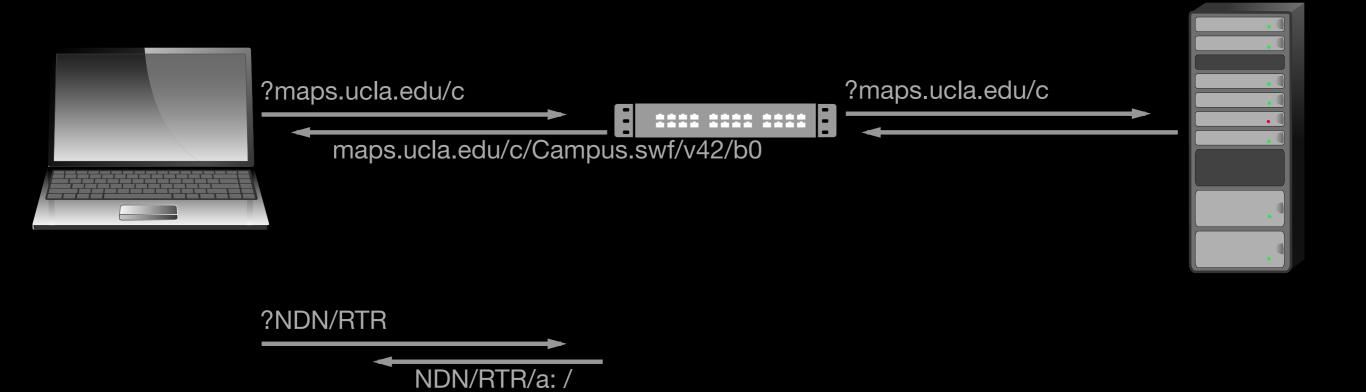




How does NDN do this?



How does NDN do this?



Note: No ARP

No DHCP

No addresses

NDN packets

NDN Data packets are structured objects with three parts:

- (opaque) data bytes
- A name for the data
- A signature over the name and data together with the name of the signing key (another NDN packet).

Content Name

Signature (digest algorithm, witness, ...)

Signed Info (publisher ID, key locator, stale time, ...)

Data

NDN Interest packets have only a name.

	IP	NDN
Entities	Interfaces (wire endpoints)	(Named) collections of data
Channel model	Point-to-point	Broadcast
Connectivity requirement	Fully connected	Eventually connected
Roles	Two: End system & Router	One: Information Supplicant

	IP	NDN
Communication model	Two-party Conversation	Any-to-any
Transport	Statefull	Stateless
Security model	Perimeter (protect the path)	Content-based (protect the data)
Trust models	NA	Any

Routing differences

- IP routing must provide a globally consistent, loop-free, sink tree to every end-node.
 - ⇒ IP routing's goal to is remove choice.
- NDN packets can't loop so routing uses local choice of alternative data sources to maximize information delivery.
 - ⇒ NDN routing's goal is to provide choice.

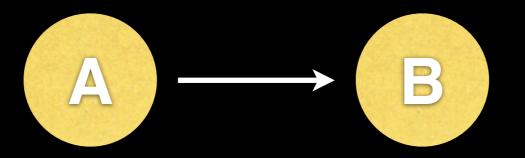
NDN offers entirely new ways to think about:

- Transport
 (set reconciliation vs. conversation)
- Routing

 (geography vs. paths)
- Security

 (trust vs. identity)





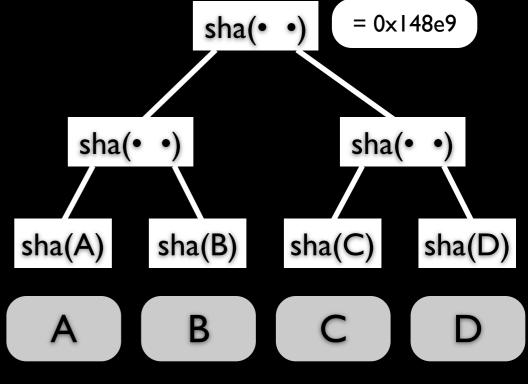
Stuff to send

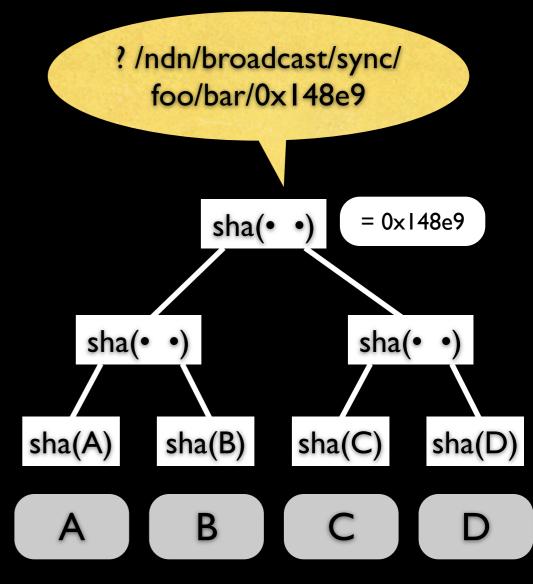
Received

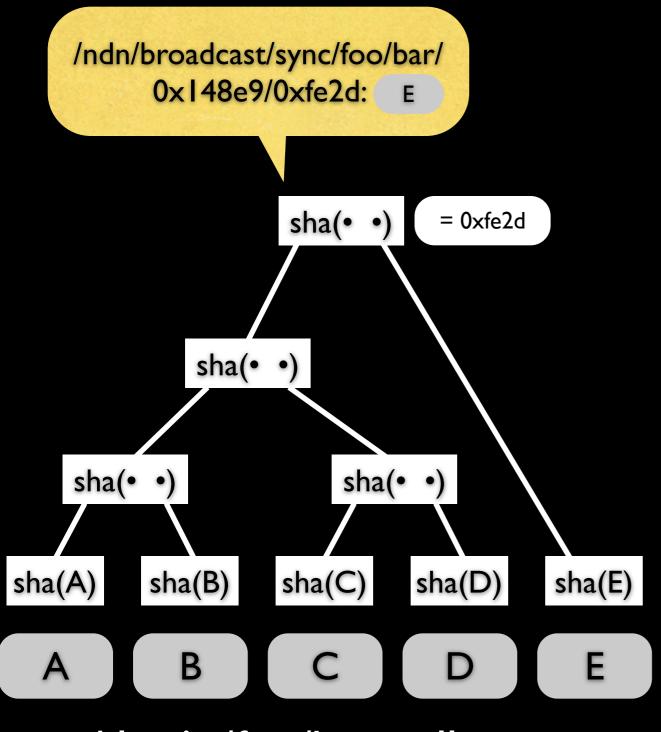
Not received

Sequence number

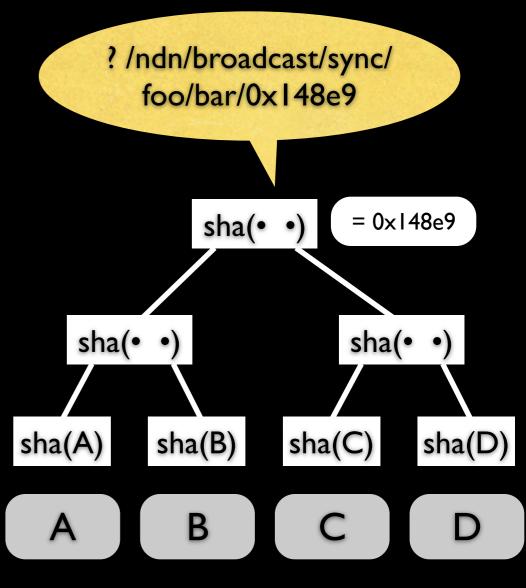
A B C D







Alice's /foo/bar collection



Hyberbolic Greedy Geographic Routing

Geographic = route to location, not path following

Greedy = send to adjacent node closest to dest

Hyperbolic = distances calculated in hyperbolic plane

So what?

- No routing protocols; no routing chatter
- 'Reachability' is binding names to locations, not names to paths(a DNS problem, not OSPF/BGP).
- Locations have 'global' meaning so nodes can configure / assist one another.