


NEXT GENERATION TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS, SERVICES, AND MANAGEMENT

Thomas Plevyak
Veli Sahin

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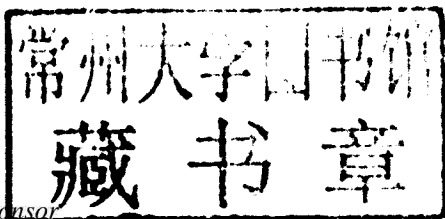
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NEXT GENERATION TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS, SERVICES, AND MANAGEMENT

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IEEE Communications Society, *Sponsor*



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GUEST INTRODUCTION

Rapid progress in information and communications technology (ICT) induces improved and new telecommunications services and contributes greatly to society in general and to vendors and network and service providers. In addition to existing services such as telephony or leased line services, spread of the Internet, the Internet Protocol (IP) phone, and new communications services like IPTV are making great progress with the development of digital subscriber lines (DSL) and high-speed communications technologies like fiber to the home (FTTH). Furthermore, with the deployment of Next Generation Networks (NGNs), development of still newer services is anticipated. Construction of NGNs, in accordance with standards specified by international standardization organizations and feasibility studies and investigations, have begun in Japan and many countries around the world. The amount of information that a user can exchange has been expanding exponentially. Services can be used simultaneously (anywhere, anytime, and any device) and seamlessly with the development of broadband wireless access technology in NGN. Moreover, since service and application functions are separated and transport functions are independent from access technologies such as xDSL, FTTH, WiFi, WiMAX, Third Generation (3G), and Long Term Evolution (LTE), services of fixed and mobile communications are also unified. Furthermore, since the service and application functions consist of several common components, cooperation with third party applications becomes easier, resulting in practical use of various kinds of existing communications services (e.g., IT-based services and broadcasting services). Simultaneously, network reliability and security are also improving with the development of related technologies. In summary, NGN creates a new market by offering new services and rejuvenates markets such as career, enterprise, IT, and broadcasting businesses with new business models.

Maintaining the outstanding aspects of the existing network, NGN aims at larger scale, higher quality, and greater reliability. NGN is considered the biggest turning point in the history of communications. Although the present Internet provides services very conveniently for a user, the design of the Internet as a social infrastructure is inadequate. NGN can apply the technology of the Internet, can realize service level agreements (SLAs) and can provide mission-critical services. Users can choose high-price services for mission critical systems, medium-price services with high security, and low-price services as seen with the existing Internet. Wide-area client/server systems, which have high investment cost, were difficult to realize but will become realizable in NGN with the availability of super-mass storage systems. These allow integrated servers using the high-quality network services offered by NGN. As services spread for individual subscribers using NGN, IPTV, and voice over data, with development of NGN, a higher-definition video can be provided inexpensively.

Software as a Service (SaaS), using NGN will develop for business users. A reliable SaaS solution can be offered with security and SLA features that guarantee quality-of-service to each user of NGN. NGN will be ubiquitous. If information from rain sensors deployed all over a country is transmitted via NGN and processed and analyzed by a server, accurate weather forecasts will become reality. NGN will connect the medical systems of an area. If a doctor and residents can share medical information via the service of “virtual visits” by medical specialists in remote areas then we can offer medical consultation, medical checkup, etc. If a mobile IP network with an access speed of 100Mbps is available, the distinction between mobile and fixed networks will diminish. NGN applications can be common to mobile networks and fixed networks. The wide area client/server system, which unifies mobile and fixed networks, will be completed by 2012. NEC Corporation has advanced communications and computers (C&C) as a concept, marrying communications and computers. NEC has been working on research and development of the future architectures realizing long-term C&C goals and views NGN as the field that realizes the philosophy of C&C.

This book aims at deepening the understanding of NGNs, services, service management technologies, Operations Support Systems (OSS), cable services, IP Multimedia System (IMS) and convergence services, ad hoc networks, sensor networks, etc. The book provides detailed explanations of latest technology trends. I am pleased and honored to provide the introduction to this book, which will promote your understanding and construction of NGN. I believe that an important benefit of NGN is further fullness to society and personal lives. I also believe that NGN further expands economic activities and can contribute to ecosystems by, for example, measuring climate change and global warming via efficient network deployment and management.

Botaro Hiroasaki

Senior Executive Vice President and Board Member, NEC

GUEST INTRODUCTION

To say that we live in the information age is, of course, a cliché, and a 20-year-old cliché, at that. But the fact that it is a cliché doesn't make it any less true. Communications networks developed over the last two decades have profoundly changed how we carry out our everyday lives—how we exchange information, engage in commerce, form relationships, entertain ourselves, protect ourselves, create art, learn, and work. The convergence of communications and computing, long anticipated, is now a fact.

The “modern” communications industry is actually more than 130 years old. For almost all of that history, the industry's goal has been the reliable delivery of a particular kind of analog signal—first speech, then music, then video—over links and networks established for *only that signal*. It is only since the two-pronged emergence of the Internet and mobile telephone networks that we have been able to glimpse the splendid opportunities made possible by multimedia networks operating over a diversity of channels—wireless, wireline, and cable—delivering a wide array of content to an assortment of devices, including PCs, notebooks, TVs, mobile phones, and PDAs.

But as communications networks have become more complex and the services offered over those networks have become more diverse and numerous, the problem of managing networks has become profound. Different types of data mean different requirements in terms of latency, quality-of-service, and security. Different types of communications media mean significantly different operating environments in terms of delay, reliability, and bandwidth efficiency. Fortunately, the Telecommunications Management Network (TMN) model offers system designers a framework for interconnectivity across heterogeneous networks. It is an architecture that enables network management and provides a “handle” to engineers and computer scientists seeking to design products and services that will become part of the information infrastructure.

This book goes beyond the Network Management Layer (NML) of TMN to the Service Management Layer (SML) and business frameworks. As new services and “apps” are rolled out every day—new ways to use your smartphone or your home network that you have not yet envisioned—the challenge of managing those new capabilities, efficiently and securely, and their solutions, are addressed in this book. Its chapters describe some of the latest multimedia services offered by the telecom and cable industries and provide insight into how they are best managed. It looks ahead to IP-based next-generation telecommunications networks, services, and management, as well as ad hoc and sensor networks. This book offers a vision of how pervasive, heterogeneous, and converged multimedia networks will be deployed and managed well into the 21st century.

What role will academia play in this evolutionary (and, sometimes, revolutionary) process? It will be a fundamentally important role. Universities will continue to educate the designers, managers, and implementers of these networks and carry out the long-term, basic research that will help enable the next generation of networks. As teachers, we have the obligation to make sure that graduating electrical and computer engineers and computer scientists understand the fundamental properties of heterogeneous information networks. As researchers, we have the opportunity to use our tools—modeling, analysis, simulation—and our imaginations, to fashion better networks and to manage them more efficiently, securely, and robustly.

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EDITOR AND CONTRIBUTOR BIOGRAPHIES

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Bhumip Khasnabish, PhD, is a Senior Member of IEEE and a Distinguished Lecturer of the IEEE Communications Society (ComSoc). He is a Director in the Standards Development and Industry Relations Division of ZTE USA Inc. with responsibility to set direction, goal, and strategy of the Company for Next Generation Voice over IP (VoIP) and peer-to-peer (P2P) multimedia services. Previously, Bhumip was a Distinguished MTS of Verizon Network & Technology in Waltham, MA, USA. He is the founding chair of the recently created ATIS Next Generation Carrier Interconnect (NG-CI) Task Force. Bhumip also founded MSF Services Working Group, and led the world's first IMS-based IPTV Interop during GMI08. At Verizon, he focused on NGN and Carrier Interconnection projects related to delivering enhanced multimedia services. He also represented Verizon in the Standards activities of MSF and ATIS NG-CI. An Electrical Engineering graduate of the University of Waterloo and the University of Windsor (both in Ontario, Canada),

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Thomas Plevyak is a past president of the IEEE Communications Society (ComSoc). He has served as ComSoc's editor-in-chief of *IEEE Communications Magazine*, director of publications, and Member-at-Large of the Board of Governors. Mr. Plevyak is an IEEE Fellow for contributions to the field of Network Management. He is a Distinguished Member of Technical Staff in Verizon's Network & Technology organization, currently responsible for domestic and international wireline and wireless operations and network management standards. He holds a BS in engineering from the University of Notre Dame, an MS in engineering from the University of Connecticut, a certificate from the Bell Laboratories Communications Development Training (CDT) program and an MS in advanced management from Pace University. He is co-editor of *Telecommunications Network*

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Mehmet Ulema is a professor at the Computer Information Systems Department at Manhattan College, New York. Previously, he held management and technical

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