

IEEE Standard for Adoption of OpenFog Reference Architecture for Fog Computing

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IEEE Standard for Adoption of OpenFog Reference Architecture for Fog Computing

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**Edge, Fog, Cloud Communications with IOT and Big Data Standards Committee
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IEEE Communications Society**

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Abstract: OpenFog Consortium—OpenFog Reference Architecture for Fog Computing is adopted by this standard. OpenFog Reference Architecture [OPFRA001.020817] is a structural and functional prescription of an open, interoperable, horizontal system architecture for distributing computing, storage, control and networking functions closer to the users along a cloud-to-thing continuum of communicating, computing, sensing and actuating entities. It encompasses various approaches to disperse Information Technology (IT), Communication Technology (CT) and Operational Technology (OT) Services through information messaging infrastructure as well as legacy and emerging multi-access networking technologies.

Keywords: adoption, communication technology IEEE 1934™, information technology, OpenFog™, operational technology

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 1934-2018, IEEE Standard for Adoption of OpenFog Reference Architecture for Fog Computing.

This IEEE standard adopts OpenFog Consortium™—OpenFog Reference Architecture for Fog Computing [ID: OPFRA001.020817].

That document offers a structural and functional prescription of an open, interoperable, horizontal system architecture for distributing computing, storage, control, and networking functions closer to the users along a cloud-to-thing continuum of communicating, computing, sensing, and actuating entities. It encompasses various approaches to disperse Information Technology (IT), Communication Technology (CT), and Operational Technology (OT) Services through a unifying information messaging infrastructure as well as legacy and emerging multi-access networking technologies.

The adoption of this OpenFog™ document will help to lay down a foundation for the Fog Computing and Networking Architecture Framework, which will be developed in this working group.

IEEE is adopting this document “as is” and in its entirety with the acknowledgement of an error in Line 18 on Page 106 in Section 7.1.3.1. Users should update the sentence as follows: “we push both the ~~both~~ topology and the corresponding weights to target ~~or~~-classification system.” Additional changes to this standard have been included in Annex A.

Contents

OpenFog Reference Architecture for Fog Computing	1
Annex A (normative) Accepted changes	163

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Acknowledgements

The OpenFog Reference Architecture is the product of the OpenFog Architecture Workgroup, co-chaired by Charles Byers (Cisco) and Robert Swanson (Intel). It represents the collaborative work of the global membership of the OpenFog Consortium. We wish to thank these organizations for contributing to this work and to the advancement of fog computing technology, research and innovation: Aalto University; ABBALab; Arizona State University; ARM; AT&T; Caltech; Cisco; Dell; FogHorn Systems; Fujitsu; GE Digital; Hitachi; Foxconn; Indian Institute of Technology; Industrial Technology Research Institute; Institute for Information Industry; Institute of Network Coding; The Chinese University of Hong Kong; Intel; Internet Initiative Japan Inc.; ITOCHU techno-Solutions Corporation; Kii; LGS Innovations; MARSEC; Microsoft; Mitsubishi Electric Corporation; National Chiao Tung University; National Taiwan University; Nebbiolo Technologies; NEC Corporation; NGD Systems; NTT Communications; OSIsoft; Princeton University; PrismTech; Real-Time Innovations; relayr; SAKURA Internet; Schneider Electric; Shanghai Institute of Microsystem and Information Technology; ShanghaiTech University; Singapore University of Technology and Design; SRC Inc.; Stichting imec Nederland; The Chinese University of Hong Kong; Toshiba; Technische Universität Dresden; TTTech; University of Colorado Boulder; University of Georgia; University of Pisa; University of Southern California; Vanderbilt University; Wayne State University.

OpenFog Overview

Digital innovation from the Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence, Virtual Reality, Tactile Internet and 5G applications is transforming the way we work, commute, shop and play. Data from newly-connected factories, homes, communities, cars, hospitals and more is expected to grow from 1.1 zettabytes (or 89 exabytes) per year in 2016 to 2.3 zettabytes (or 194 exabytes) per year by 2020.¹ Current “cloud-only” architectures cannot keep up with the volume and velocity of this data across the network, thereby reducing the value that can be created and captured from these investments.

Fog computing provides the missing link in the cloud-to-thing continuum. Fog architectures selectively move compute, storage, communication, control, and decision making closer to the network edge where data is being generated in order solve the limitations in current infrastructure to enable mission-critical, data-dense use cases.

Fog computing is a:

A horizontal, system-level architecture that distributes computing, storage, control and networking functions closer to the users along a cloud-to-thing continuum.

Fog computing is an extension of the traditional cloud-based computing model where implementations of the architecture can reside in multiple layers of a network’s topology. However, all the benefits of cloud should be preserved with these extensions to fog, including containerization, virtualization, orchestration, manageability, and efficiency. In many cases, fog computing works with cloud. Pillars, which are common themes of the OpenFog reference architecture include security, scalability, openness, autonomy, RAS (reliability, availability and serviceability), agility, hierarchy, and programmability. In addition to the pillars, we describe the roles of each stakeholder in the fog value chain from silicon creator to the Operating System and application developer through a composite architectural description

Fog computing also is often erroneously called edge computing, but there are key differences. Fog works with the cloud, whereas edge is defined by the exclusion of cloud. Fog is hierarchical, where edge tends to be limited to a small number of layers. In addition to computation, fog also addresses networking, storage, control and acceleration.

The OpenFog Consortium was formed on the principle that an open fog computing architecture is necessary in today's increasingly connected world. Through an independently run open membership ecosystem of industry, end users and universities, we can apply a broad coalition of knowledge to these technical and market challenges. We believe that proprietary or single vendor solutions can limit supplier diversity and ecosystems, resulting in a detrimental impact on market adoption, system cost, quality and innovation. It is our intent to ensure the OpenFog reference architecture results in fully interoperable and secure systems, supported by a vibrant supplier ecosystem.

Contents

Use of this Document	2
Acknowledgements.....	2
OpenFog Overview.....	3
1 About Fog Computing and the Consortium	9
1.1 OpenFog Reference Architecture Overview.....	9
2 Areas of Opportunity.....	10
2.1 OpenFog Reference Architecture Content.....	10
2.2 The Internet of Things, Cloud and the OpenFog RA.....	10
2.3 OpenFog and Other Consortia	12
3 Use Cases for Fog	13
3.1 Transportation Scenario: Smart Cars and Traffic Control	14
3.2 Visual Security and Surveillance Scenario	17
3.3 Smart Cities Scenario.....	19
3.3.1 Smart Buildings	20
3.4 Additional Use Cases	21
4 Pillars of OpenFog RA	22
4.1 Security Pillar	23
4.2 Scalability Pillar.....	24
4.3 Openness Pillar.....	26
4.4 Autonomy Pillar	27
4.5 Programmability Pillar	29
4.6 Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Pillar	29
4.7 Agility Pillar.....	31
4.8 Hierarchy Pillar	31
4.8.1 Hierarchical Fog Deployment Models.....	34
5 Reference Architecture Overview	38
5.1 Functional Viewpoint	38
5.2 Deployment Viewpoint	39
5.2.1 OpenFog Deployment Types.....	39
5.2.2 N-Tier Fog Deployment.....	39

5.3	OpenFog Architecture Description.....	43
5.4	Perspectives (Cross Cutting Concerns).....	46
5.4.1	Performance and Scale Perspective.....	46
5.4.2	Security Perspective.....	47
5.4.3	Manageability Perspective.....	51
5.4.4	Data, Analytics, and Control.....	54
5.4.5	IT Business and Cross-fog Applications.....	56
5.5	Node View	56
5.5.1	Network	58
5.5.2	Accelerators	65
5.5.3	Compute.....	66
5.5.4	Storage	67
5.5.5	OpenFog Node Management.....	68
5.5.6	OpenFog Node Security	69
5.6	System Architecture View	73
5.6.1	Hardware Platform Infrastructure	74
5.6.2	Hardware Virtualization and Containers.....	77
5.7	Software Architecture View	77
5.7.1	Software View Layers.....	77
6	Adherence to OpenFog Reference Architecture.....	89
7	An End-to-End Deployment Use Case	91
7.1	Airport Visual Security.....	91
7.1.1	Cloud and Edge Approaches	92
7.1.2	Fog Computing Approach	93
7.1.3	Application to Airport Visual Security.....	103
8	Additional Opportunities.....	120
9	Summary and Next Steps	121
10	Appendix – Deeper Security Analysis	122
10.1	Security Aspects	122
10.1.1	Cryptographic Functions	122
10.1.2	Node Security Aspect.....	127

10.1.3 Network Security Aspect.....	130
10.1.4 Data Security Aspect	137
11 Glossary	143
References	159

Figures

Figure 1 Unfettered Cloud Computing.....	11
Figure 2 OpenFog Consortium and Other Consortia	12
Figure 3 OpenFog Transportation: Smart Car and Traffic Control System ..	15
Figure 4 Opportunities for Smart Cities.....	19
Figure 5 Pillars of OpenFog	22
Figure 6 Layered Architecture View of an IoT System	32
Figure 7 IoT System Deployment Models	34
Figure 8 Fog Hierarchy Example	36
Figure 9 Fog Hierarchical Deployment Model	36
Figure 10 Multi-Tier Deployment	39
Figure 11 Intelligence from data.....	41
Figure 12 Fog Node East/West Communication.....	43
Figure 13 Architecture Description with Perspectives	44
Figure 14 OpenFog Architecture Perspectives	46
Figure 15 OpenFog Security Layers.....	48
Figure 16 Example Threats and Attacks.....	49
Figure 17 Management Lifecycle.....	52
Figure 18 Management Layer.....	54
Figure 19 Business Intelligence	55
Figure 20 Cross Fog Application.....	56
Figure 21 Node View.....	57
Figure 22 System Architecture View.....	74
Figure 23 Software Architecture View.....	78
Figure 24 Application Support	82
Figure 25 Containerization for Application Support	82
Figure 26 Application Services Layer	85
Figure 27 Containerization for Application Support	86
Figure 44 OpenFog Technology Ready	89
Figure 43 OpenFog Ready	89
Figure 28 Airport Scenario	91
Figure 29 Key pillars of the OpenFog Architecture	93
Figure 30 OpenFog Architecture Description.....	94

Figure 31 Node view for Visual Security	95
Figure 32 OpenFog Approach to Visual Security Scenario	104
Figure 33 OpenFog realized for Visual Security	105
Figure 34 Training and Classification system for Machine Vision	106
Figure 35 Airport License Plate Capture	107
Figure 36 Integrated Air Travel Infrastructure - Assumptions.....	108
Figure 37 Garage Gate Entrance.....	109
Figure 38 Central System Analytics.....	110
Figure 39 Terminal Entrance	111
Figure 40 Baggage flow.....	113
Figure 41 Departure Gate.....	116
Figure 42 Arrival Gate.....	117
Figure 50 OpenFog Node Security Architecture	127
Figure 45 OpenFog Security Functional Layers and Operational Planes	131
Figure 46 OpenFog Secure Communication Pathways	132
Figure 47 Protocol Suites for Secure Node-to-Node Communications	133
Figure 48 Protocol Suites for Secure Node-to-Node Communications	133
Figure 49 Protocol Suites for Secure Node-to-Device Communications	135

1 **About Fog Computing and the Consortium**

1.1 OpenFog Reference Architecture Overview

The OpenFog Consortium was founded by ARM, Cisco, Dell, Intel, Microsoft and Princeton University in November 2015. Through its global membership of leading technology & networking players, fog computing entrepreneurs and university researchers, the Consortium is helping to enable game-changing innovation enabled by fog computing through an open architectural framework.

We are guided by the OpenFog Board of Directors and the OpenFog Technical Committee. The technical committee is the technical governing body of all of the working groups of the Consortium. The chair of this group is elected by a vote of the OpenFog Board of Directors and reports directly to the board.

The OpenFog Reference Architecture (OpenFog RA) is intended to help business leaders, software developers, silicon architects, and system designers create and maintain the hardware, software and system elements necessary for fog computing.

Many different technical workgroups in the Consortium are responsible for the different aspects of this reference architecture, including: Communications, Software-Infrastructure and Security. The Architecture Framework workgroup is tasked with the creation and maintenance of this document and other technical publications of the Consortium. All new technical topics requiring investigation are assigned to this group. The charter of each group is managed and approved by the technical committee and Board of Directors.

For further information on these groups or how to participate, please reference www.openfogconsortium.org.