

KREONET SOFTWAREIZATION

SDN (Science-driven and Software-defined Networking) R&D Status
Updates at KISTI

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Contents

- Why SDN ? by Prof. Scott Shenker, UC Berkeley
- KREONET-S as a Wide-area and Science-driven SDN
- Use Case & Commercialization

Why SDN?

"This is by far the best talk on networking I have ever heard. Period."



Why SDN?

목요일, 1월 05, 2012

SDN은 무엇인가? 그리고 왜 대두되었는 가?

수년 동안 컴퓨터 과학자들은 네트워크의 속도와 안정성, 에너지 효율, 보안 등을 획기적으로 개선시킬 수 있는 방법을 꿈꿔왔다. 그러나 그 방법을 설계하거나 고안하더라도, 실제로 대규모(large-scale)로 실험하거나 검증하는 것은 불가능했다. 인터넷의 코어(core)를 구성하는 라우터나 스위치들이 이른바 완전히 닫혀 있어서 그 위에서 새로운 소프트웨어나 프로그램을 실험하는 것이 원천적으로 봉쇄되었기 때문이다.

이러한 연유로 연구되어온 많은 기술 중 SDN은 "Software Defined Networking"을 의미하며 우리말로 흔히 소프트웨어 정의 네트워킹이라 부른다. SDN은 OpenFlow라는 기술 혹은 소프트웨어를 통하여 널리 알려졌다. OpenFlow와 SDN은 멜레아 멜 수 없는 관계이다. SDN이 물론 더 큰 개념으로 네트워크 구조 혹은 새로운 패러다임이며, OpenFlow는 SDN을 위한 "인터페이스 표준 기술"로 정의된다. SDN을 지원하는 기술 중에서 학교, 연구소, 기업 등으로부터 가장 관심을 받는 OpenFlow는 별도로 설명하기로 하고 (이미 많은 참고자료가 나와 있기도 하다), 여기서는 먼저 SDN이 무엇인지, 그리고 왜 필요성이 부각되었는지에 대하여 몇 가지 레퍼런스를 바탕으로 다루어 보려 한다.

먼저 위키피디아의 정의를 살펴보자. Kate Greene이 2009년도3/4월 판 MIT **테크니컬 리뷰**에서 소개하기도 했던 SDN은 네트워크 제어 기능(control plane)이 물리적 네트워크와 분리되어 있는 "네트워크 구조"를 말한다. 위키피디아에 따르면 SDN을 특징짓는 두 가지 중요한 포인트는 다음과 같다. 첫째, 네트워크 제어 기능을 데이터 전달 기능(data plane)과 분리하여 구현해야 한다. 둘째, 네트워크 제어 기능이 개발되고 실행될 수 있는 환경을 분리하여 전형적인 낮은 성능의 CPU가 장착된 하드웨어 스위치에 더 이상 위치시키지 않는다. 다시 말해서 SDN이라면 기본적으로 네트워크 제어 기능이 기존의 스위치나 라우터 등의 하드웨어와 별도로 분리되어야 하고, 데이터 전달 기능과도 역시 분리되어 개발 및 실행될 수 있는 네트워크 구조를 가져야 한다.

분리된 SDN의 제어 기능은 필연적으로 네트워크 스위치(하드웨어) 상의 데이터 경로와 상호 작용할 수 있는 기능을 가져야만 한다. 이러한 상호 작용 혹은 통신 매커니즘 중의 하나가 바로 OpenFlow 기술이다. OpenFlow는 흔히 SDN과 동일한 것으로 혼동되기도 하지만, 사실 SDN을 구성하는 하나의 요소로 제어 기능을 가진 머신과 네트워킹 스위치간의 통신을 담당하는 표준 인터페이스이다. 그리고, SDN의 범주 안에서 OpenFlow를 반드시 사용해야 한다는 아무런 제약이나 요구사항도 없다. 현재 SDN과 OpenFlow의 정의, 마케팅 등의 이슈는 **개방형 네트워킹 재단**(Open Networking Foundation; ONF)에서 관리되고 있다.

<http://katesfam.blogspot.com/2012/01/sdn.html>

- Internet의 성공 이유 : "Layering"
 - WWW/E-mail over TCP/UDP over IP over Ethernet/PPP over PHY (copper/fiber/radio)
 - 독립적인 계층별 발전 & 계층별 상호 호환 : "혁신"
 - 상업적 성공 vs 또 다른 혁신?
 - 단순한 구조 vs 관리 복잡, 불편한 UI, Abstraction 부재
- 추상화(Abstraction)를 네트워크로!
 - OS, DB, Distributed Systems, ... : "발전과 혁신"
 - Networking: 이미 다 만들어진 프로토콜 활용, 오직 벤더만 업데이트/향상 가능
 - Bag of Protocols, Closed Box가 아닌 소프트웨어로 혁신 가능해야 함
- 소프트웨어를 개발하는 속도로 혁신이 일어나게 하고 표준은 이를 뒤따르게 하자!
 - 하드웨어 추상화, 데이터 전달 추상화, 공통화된 하드웨어, 독립된 소프트웨어(Network OS) 구현 및 관리
 - 인터넷의 구조적 문제를 근본적으로 해결 : "새로운 혁신"

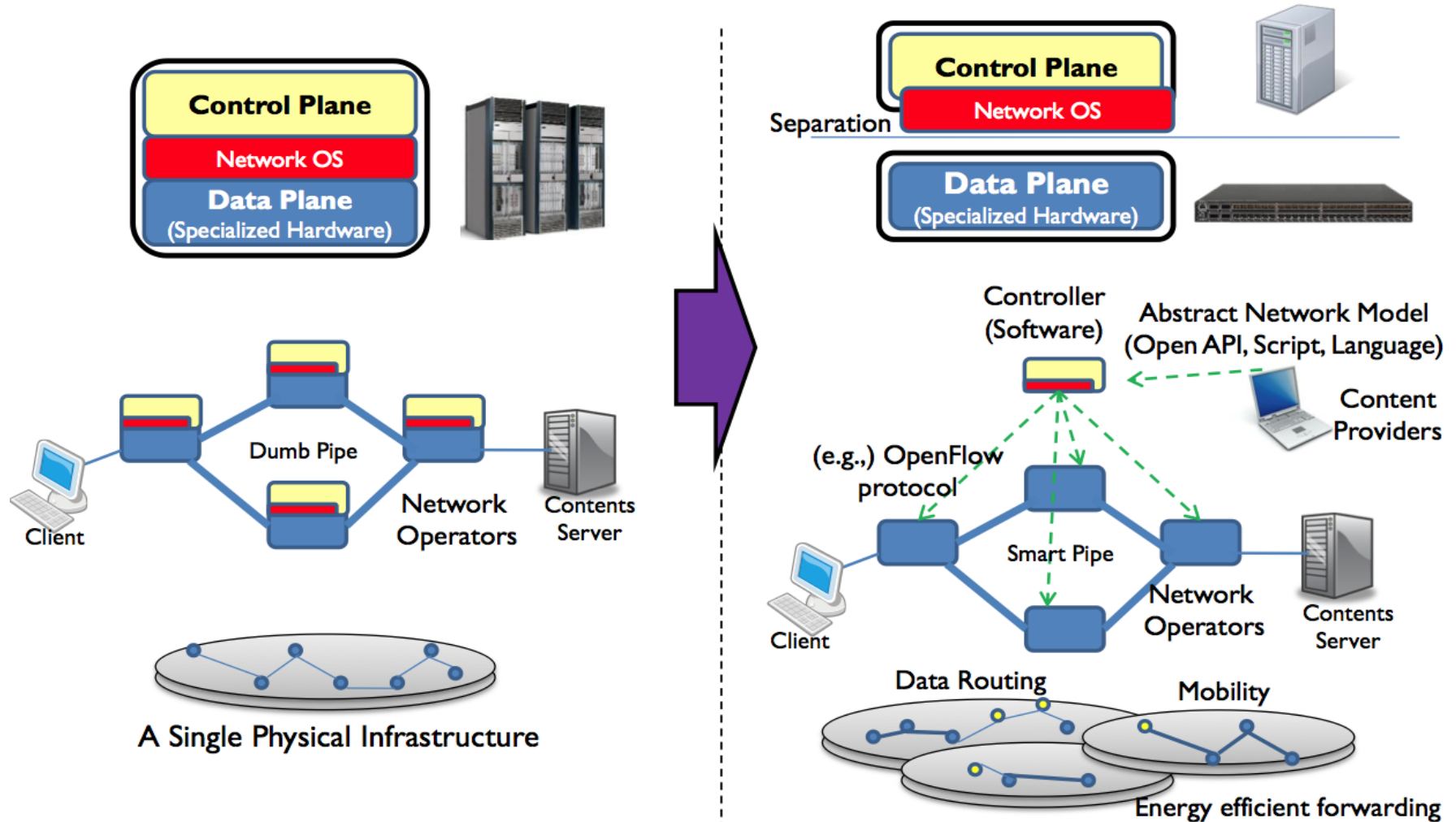
Feature Phone vs. Smart Phone



제조사 하드웨어 + **제조사** 펌웨어(OS) +
제조사 애플리케이션

제조사 하드웨어 + **개방형** OS (API) +
제조사 & **써드파티** 애플리케이션

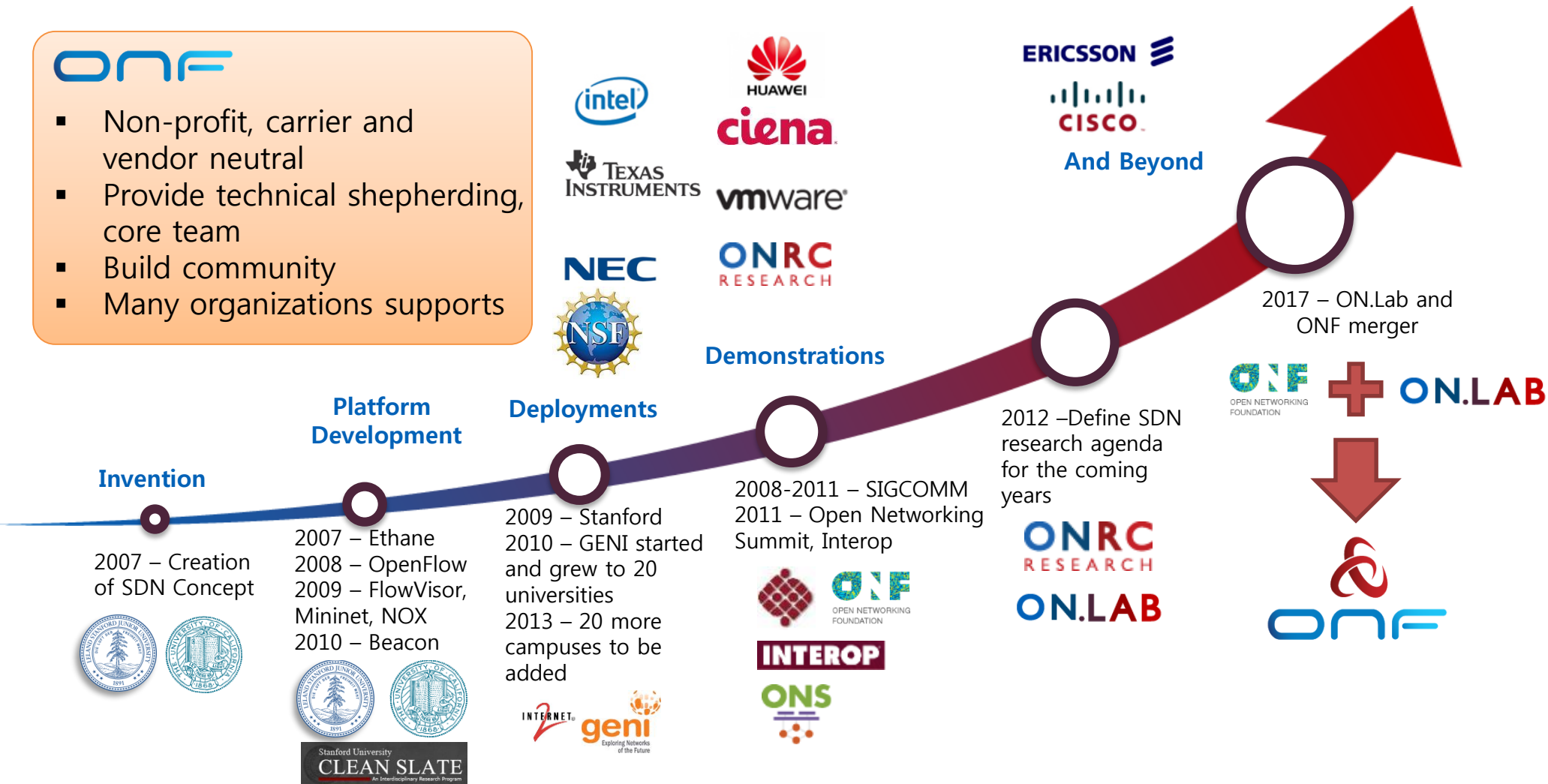
Feature Network(?) vs. Smart Network



SDN Evolution and ONF

ONF

- Non-profit, carrier and vendor neutral
- Provide technical shepherding, core team
- Build community
- Many organizations supports



2020 State of the ONF

- **ONF (Open Network Foundation)**

- Non-profit operator-led consortium
- Building open (source) solutions: network disaggregation, white-box, SDN/NFV/Cloud

- **Mobile Project**

- Enterprise 5G/4G Cloud as a Service
- O-RAN compliant SD-RAN
- OMEC (Open Mobile Evolved Packet Core)

- **Broadband Project**

- SEBA (PON and other forms of fixed broadband access)

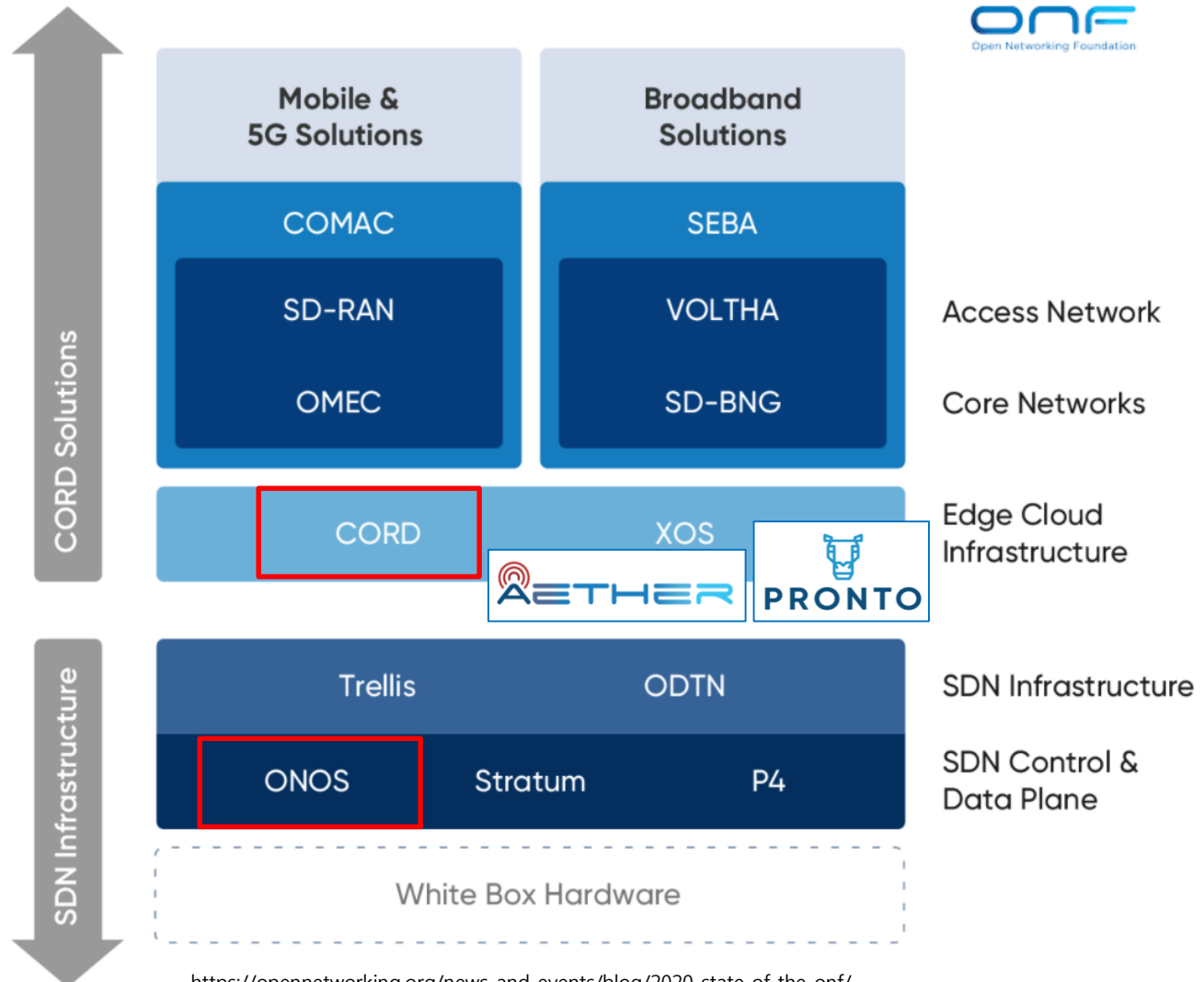
- **Edge Cloud Project**

- CORD (Central Office Re-architecture as Datacenter) and XOS

- **SDN Infrastructure**

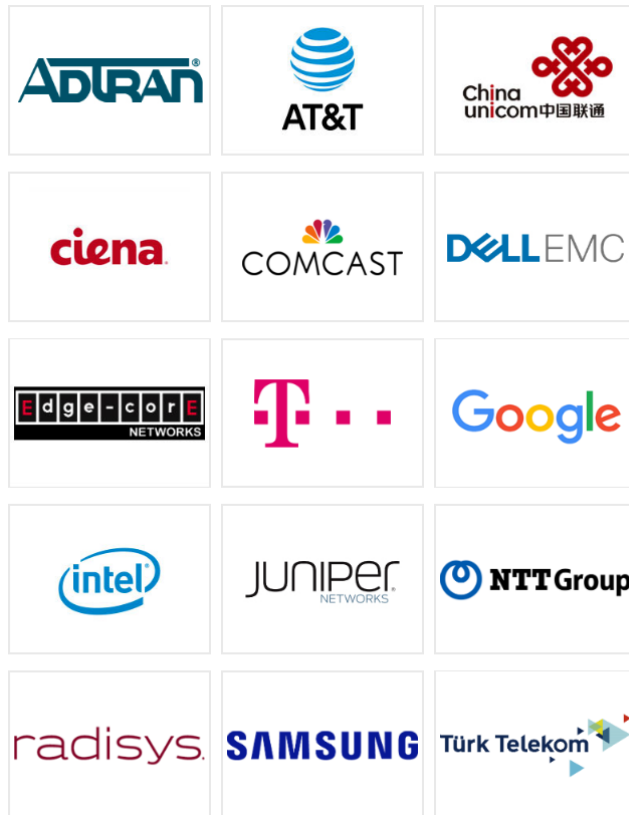
- Trellis (Distributed SDN/NFV Leaf/Spine Fabric)
- ODTN (Optical Transport)
- NG-SDN (P4 & programmable

ONF Projects



ONF and SDN Community

Partners

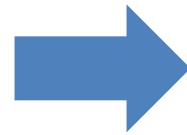


Collaborators

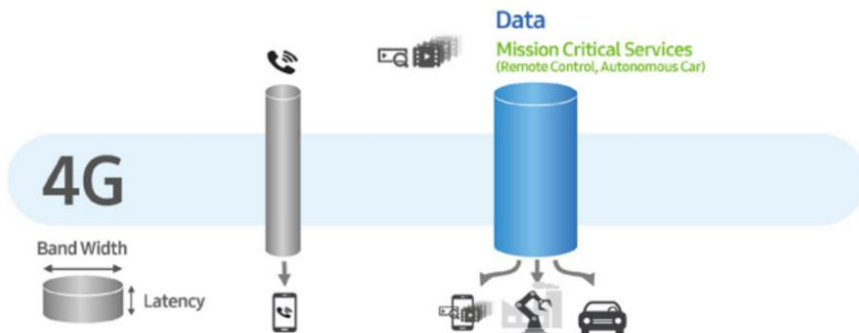


5G/6G Network Slicing

Smart Network Slicing based on SDN



버스
전용도로



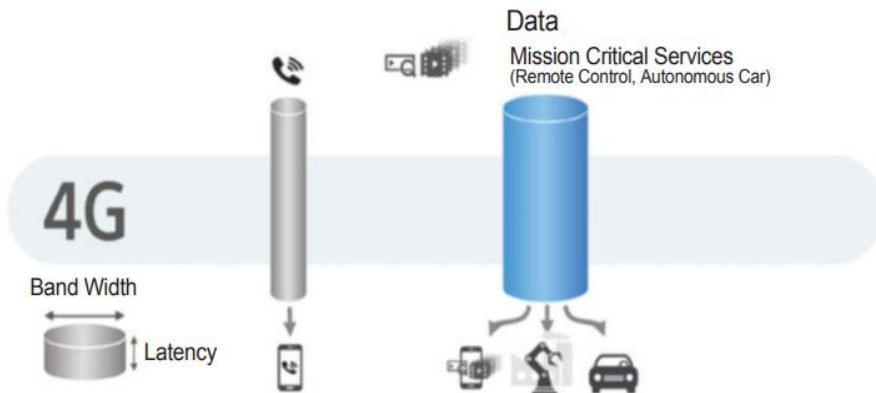
4G는 음성과 데이터로 통신 환경이 구분되어 있으며,
모든 데이터 서비스는 동일한 네트워크 사용



5G는 서비스별 통신 요구사항에 맞춰 네트워크
자원을 할당하는 네트워크 슬라이싱 서비스 필요

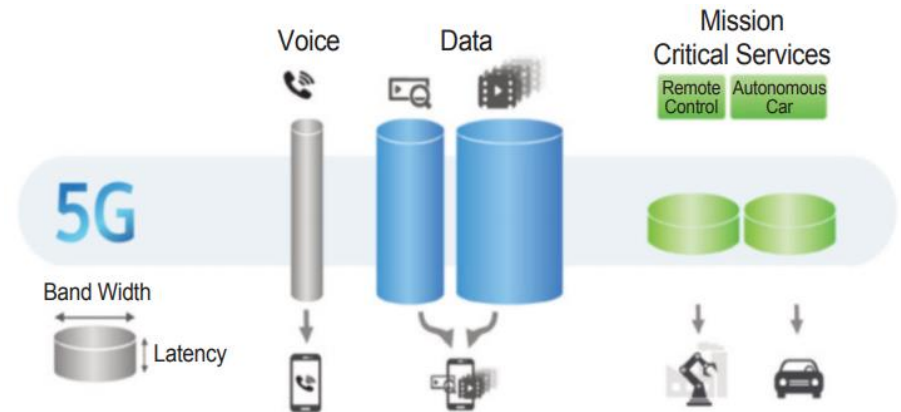
5G/6G Network Slicing

4G 및 Classical Internet:
모든 서비스는 동일한 네트워크



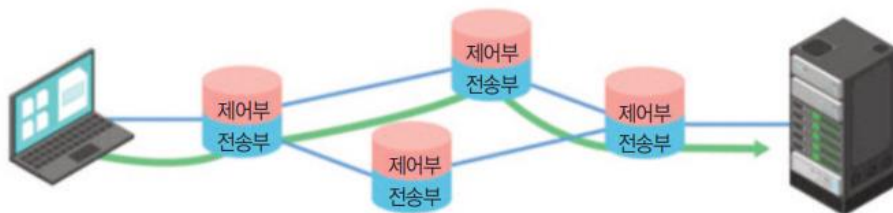
진화

5G 및 차세대 네트워크 : 고객 요구조건에
맞게 자원을 조정하고 보장하는 네트워크

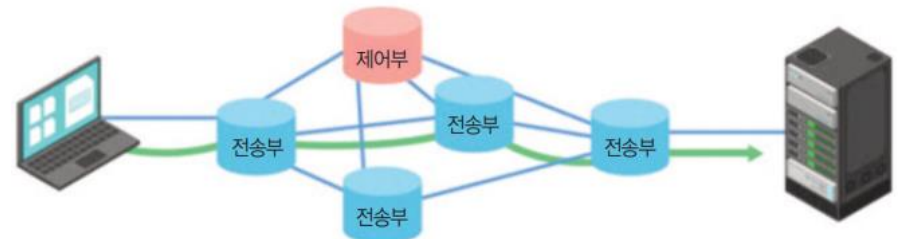


Enabling Technology

Network Slicing w/ SDN



각 노드마다 제어부에 의해서 전송경로를
결정하고 간섭하는 네트워크로
초고속 저지연 네트워크 구현이 불가능



노드의 전송경로를 결정하는 제어부가
집중화 되어 제어부에 의한 처리 시간이
줄어 초고속 저지연 네트워크 구현 가능

Wide-area SDN for Google

- Google B4: Centralized TE on Private WAN using OpenFlow

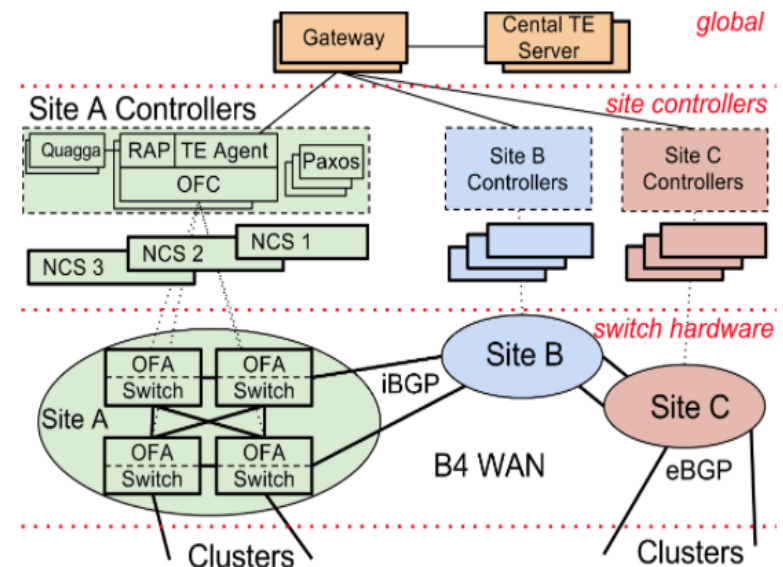


B4 routers
built from
merchant
switch
silicon

Drive links
to 100%
utilization

Centralized
TE

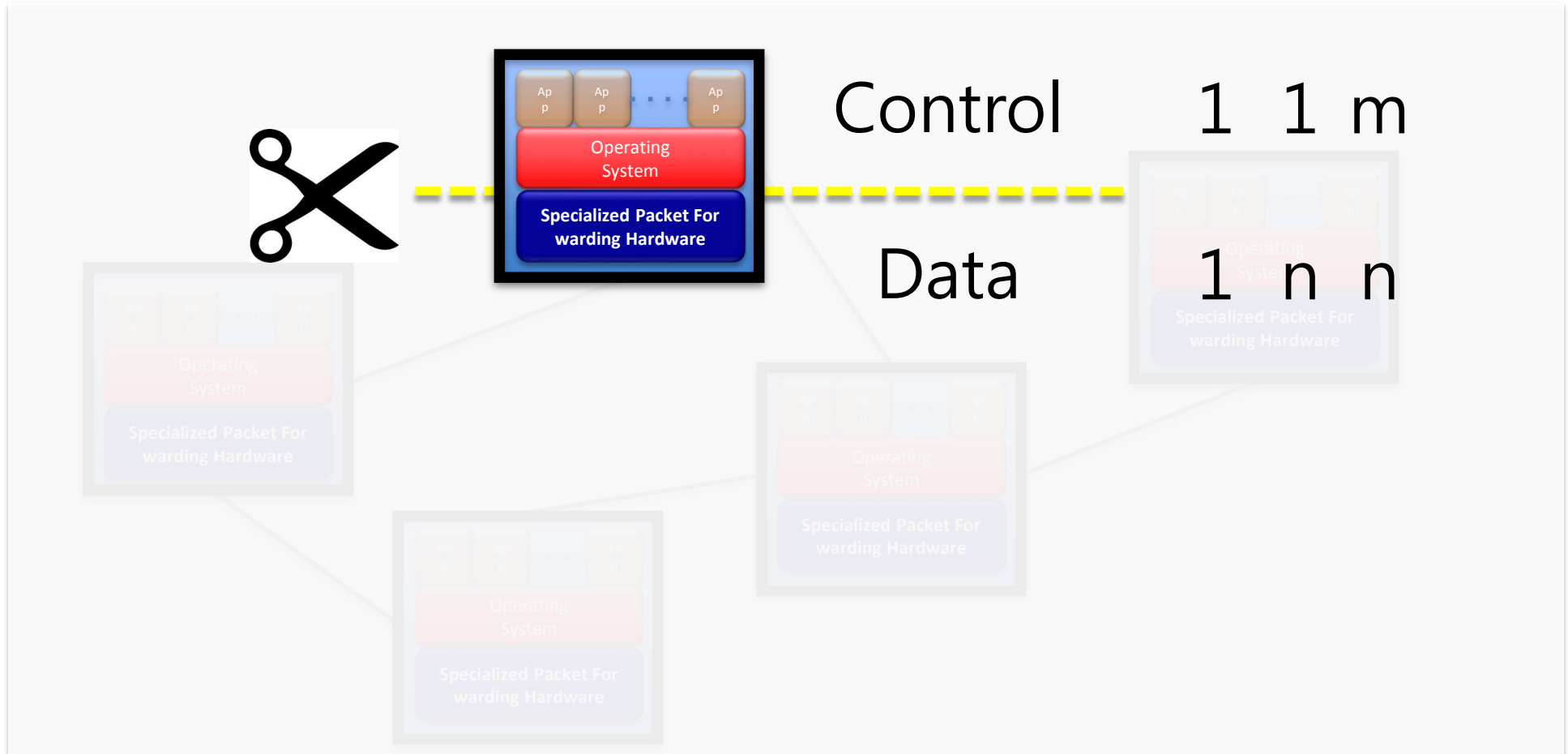
Separate
hardware
from
software



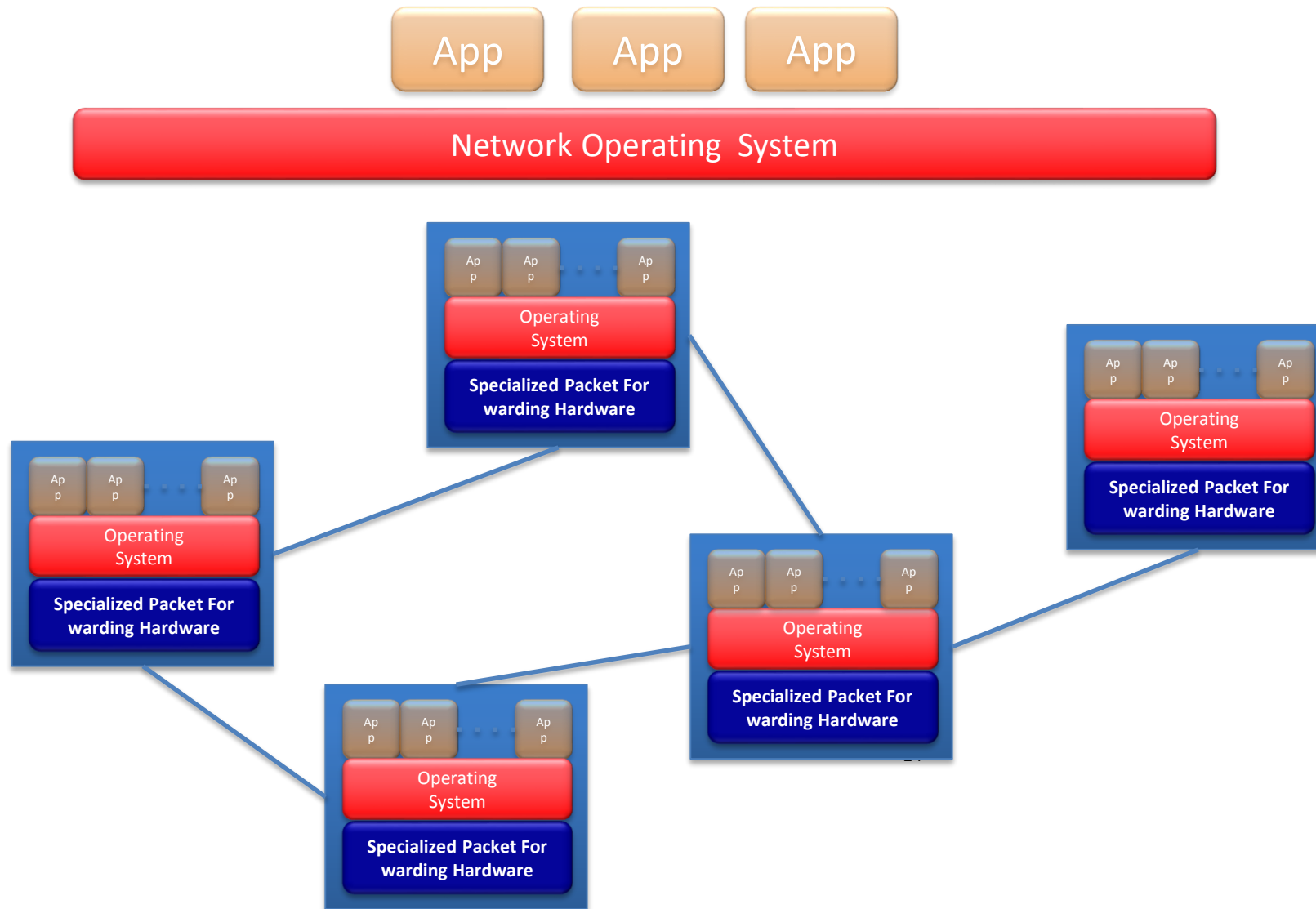
- Three Layers: global, site controller, HW
- Control Redundancy & Central TE
- Routing (BGP) Support
 - ✓ eBGP with DCs, iBGP with Sites

Key Idea of SDN

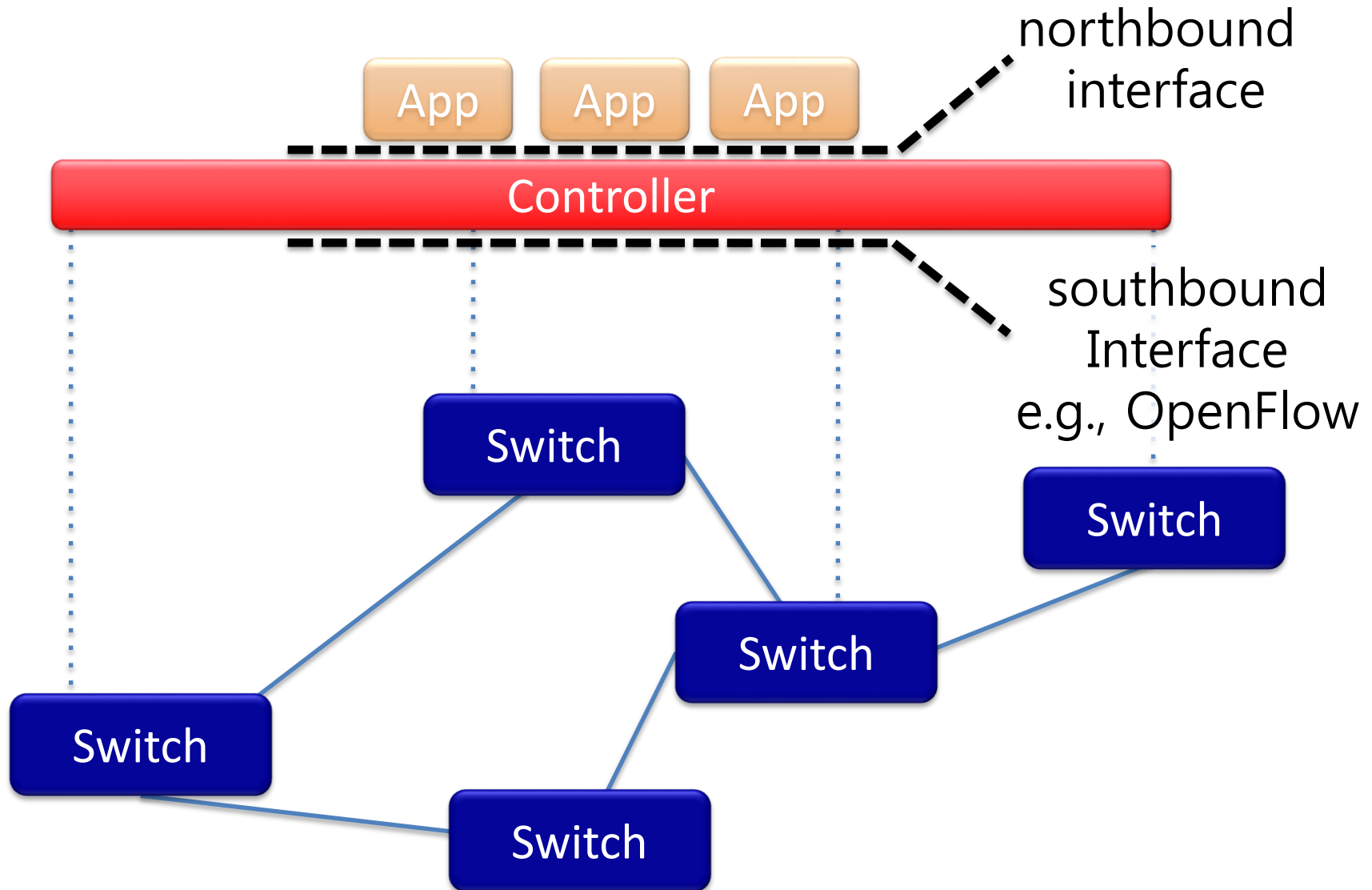
Separate the control and data planes



SDN puts network features into a network OS

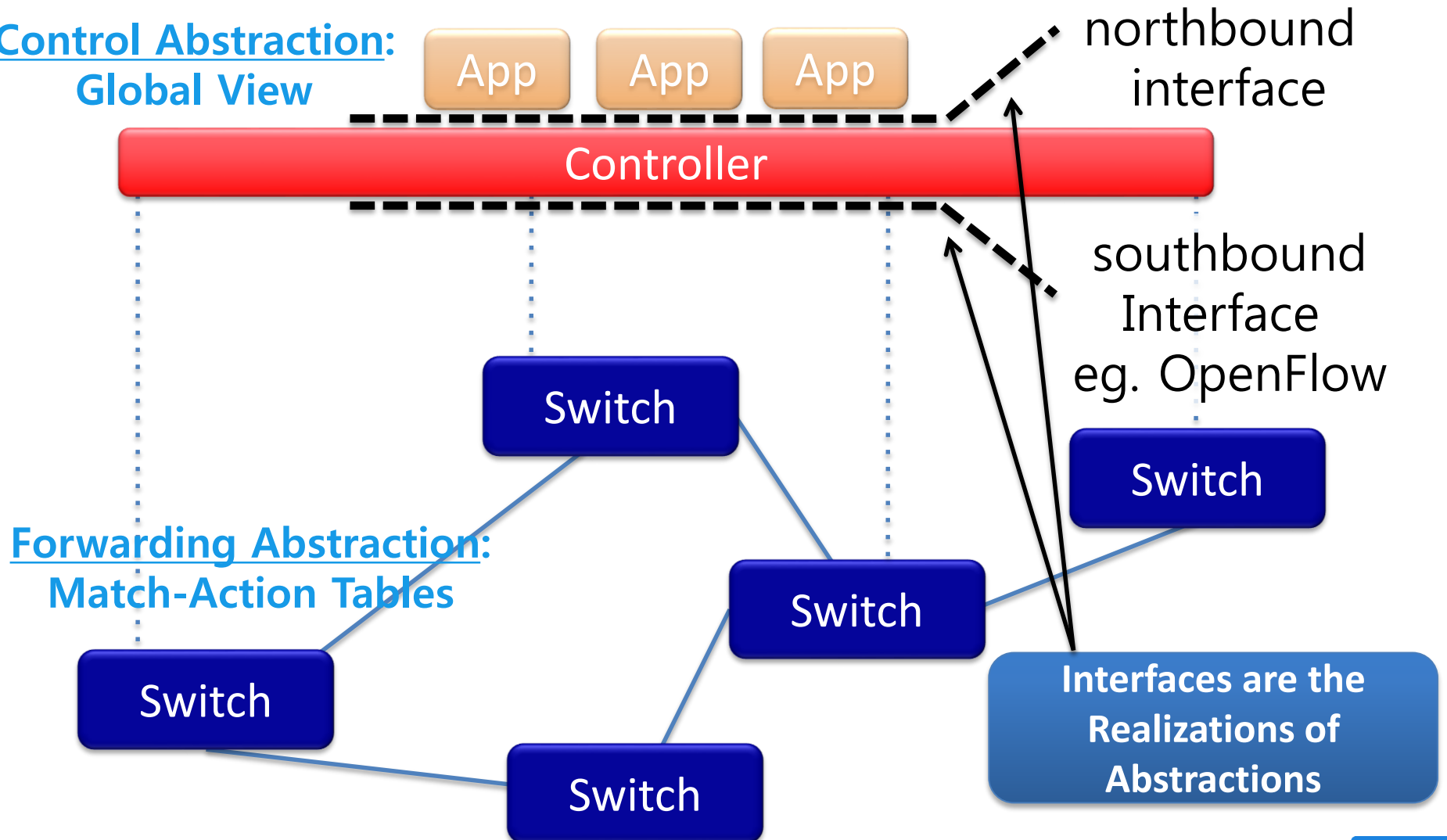


The “SDN Stack”: 3 pieces, 2 interfaces



The “SDN Stack”: Abstraction

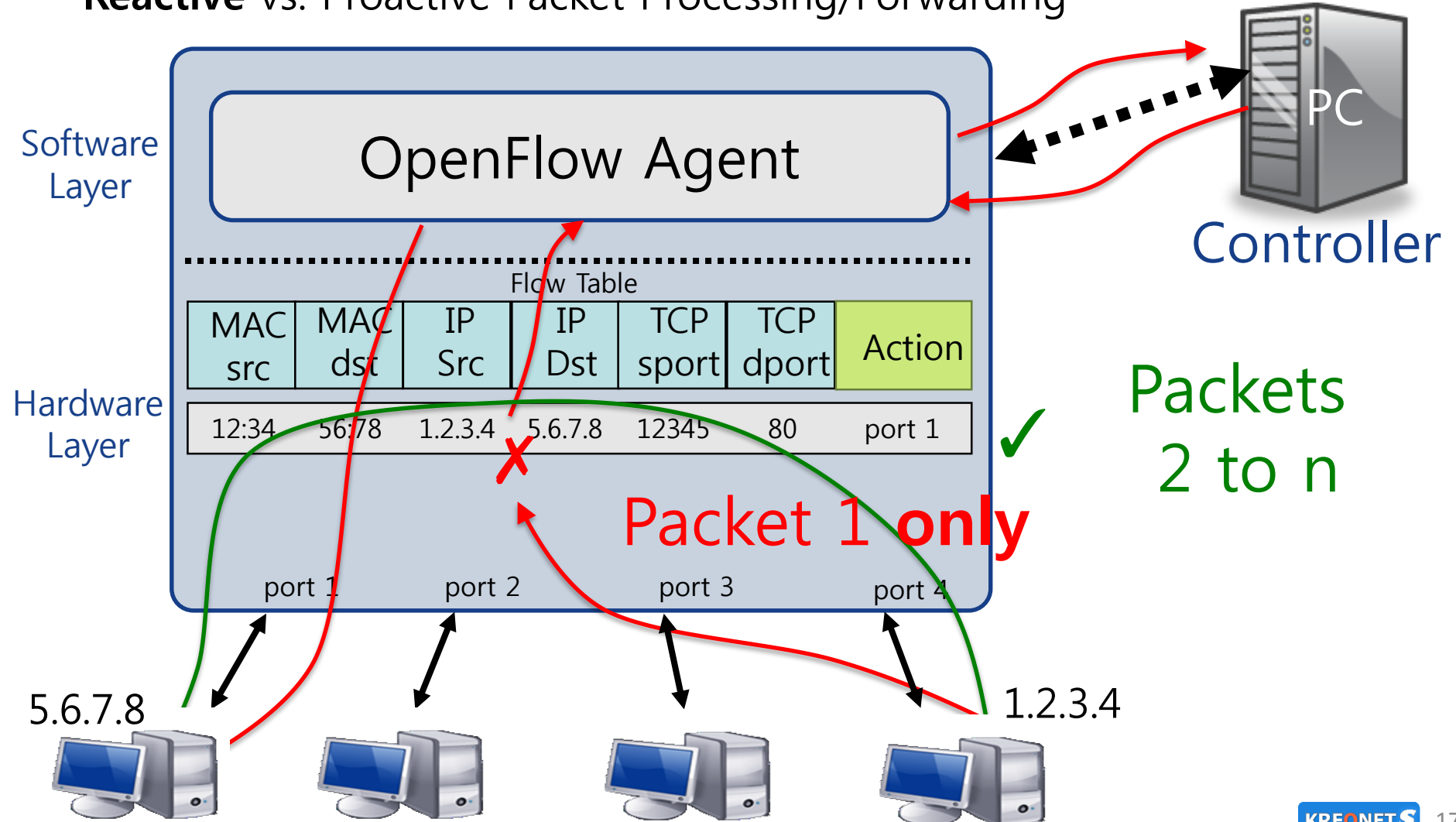
Control Abstraction:
Global View



Forwarding Abstraction:
Match-Action Tables

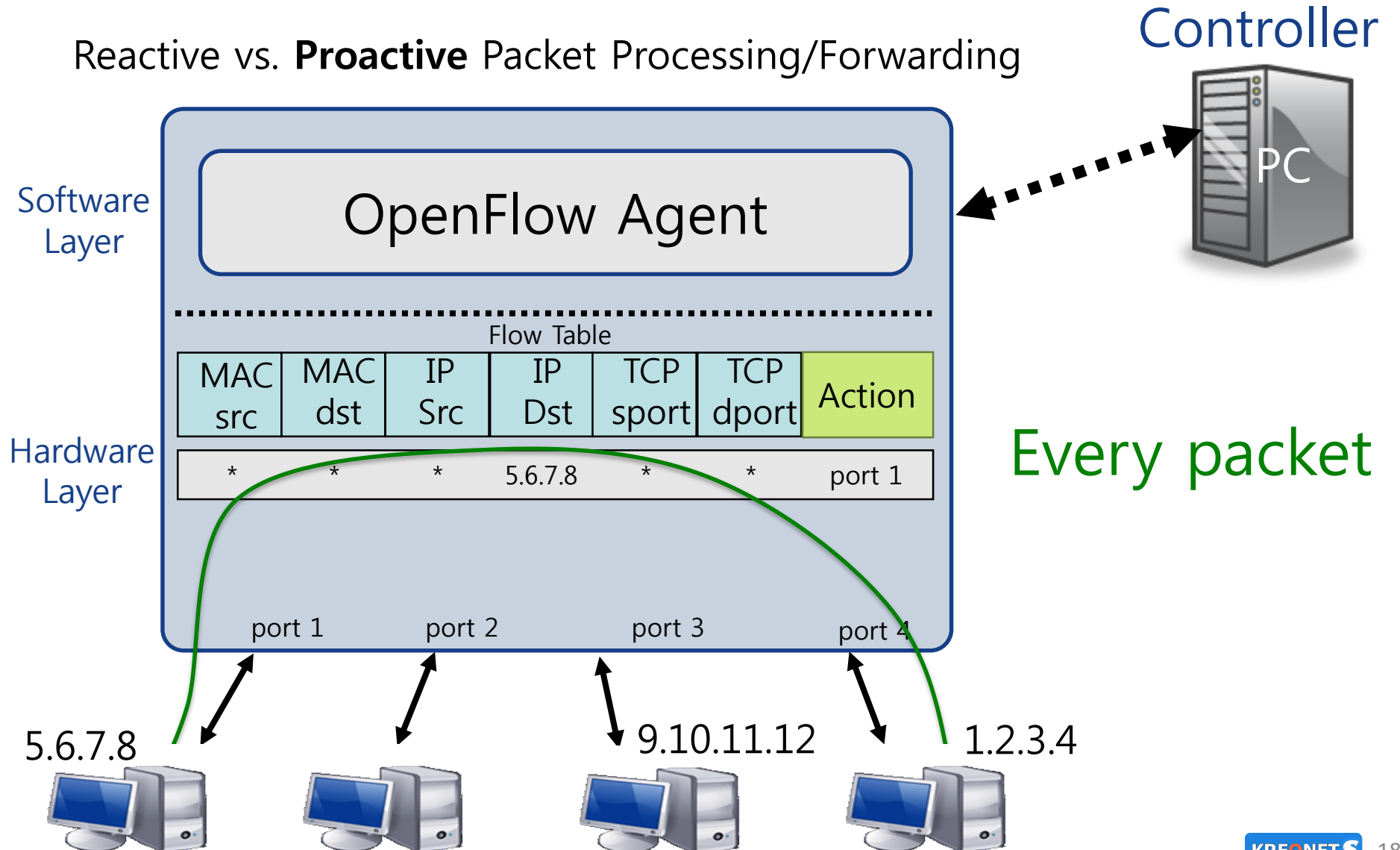
OpenFlow as an SBI (1)

Reactive vs. Proactive Packet Processing/Forwarding



OpenFlow as an SBI (2)

Reactive vs. **Proactive** Packet Processing/Forwarding



KREONET: NREN in Korea

<< Nationwide 17 GigaPoPs in Korea (~100Gbps), 4 International Connections to the US, China, Europe (~100Gbps), Global Research Network Collaborations (GLORIAD, GLIF/GNA-G, GRP, etc.), ~200 member institutions, Supercomputing/Advanced Science Applications >>

*** 24 x 7 Network Operations Center ***



KREONET-S: Open, Virtualized, Automated and Intelligent Network Environment
migrated from Traditional Closed and Fixed Network Infra & Services

KREONET & GLORIAD



KREONET (Top 10) Advanced Applications



**Deterministic Network
Performance and QoS**
for ~100G Data Transfer

Weather & Climate



High Energy Physics



Education & Collaboration



Astronomy

**Very Reliable and Security-gu
aranteed Networks**
for Collaborative Research

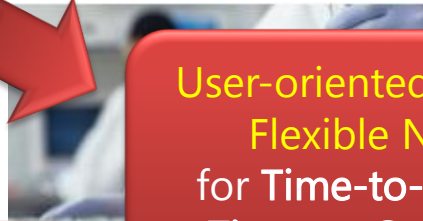


New Medicine/Bio

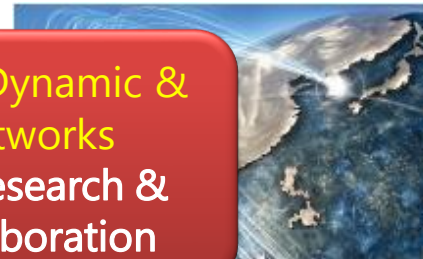
**User-oriented Dynamic &
Flexible Networks**
for Time-to-Research &
Time-to-Collaboration

Medical Science

Future Internet



Culture & Art



Constructions



Supercomputing

KREONET-S (KREONET Softwarization)

- **Primary Goals**

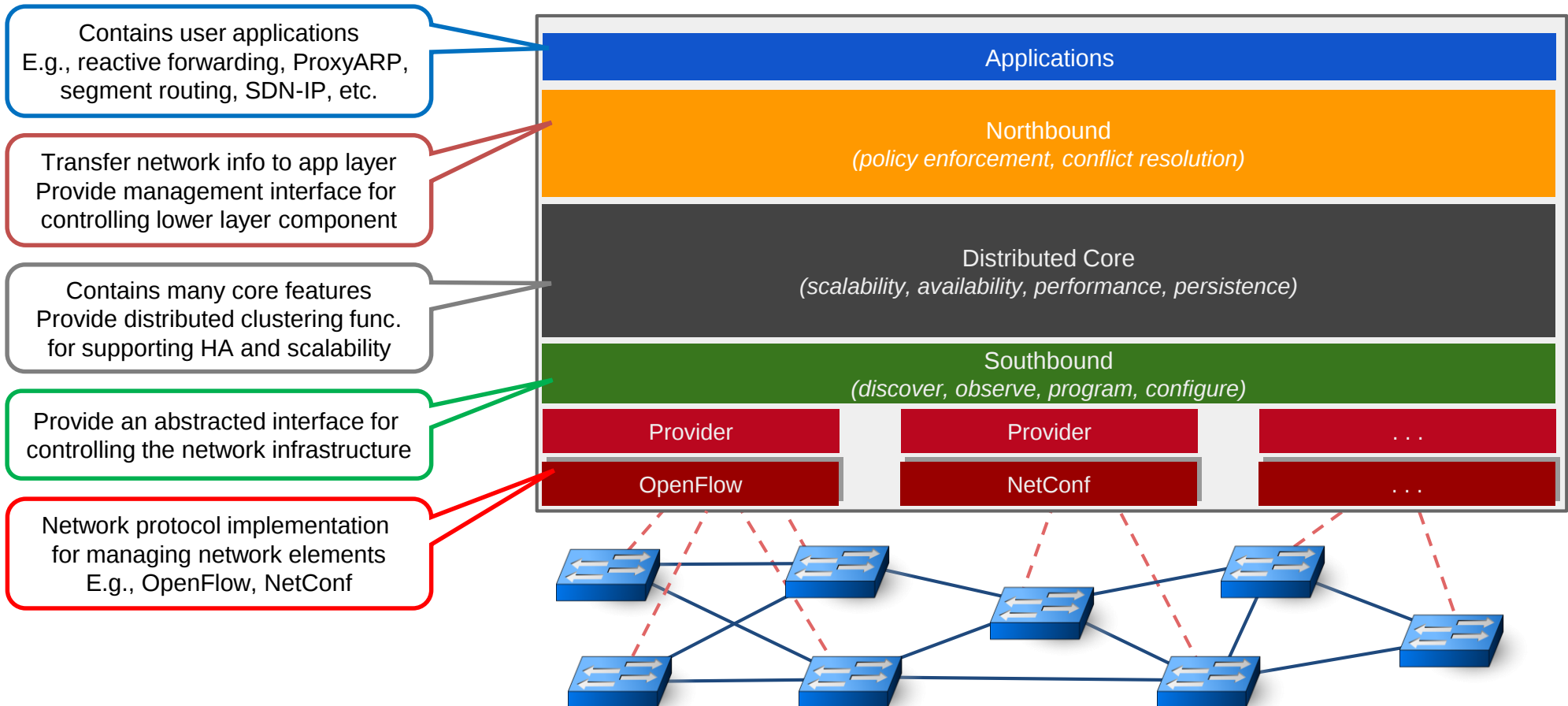
- Nation-wide and International **Wide-area SDN Environment for Advanced R&E Community** over KREONET in Korea
- New User Services & Experiences beyond Legacy Networking, based on **Network Virtualization, Automation, and Intelligence**

- **Principal Building Blocks**

- Infrastructure Layer: **OpenFlow 1.3**, Stratum/P4, TL1, NETCONF, etc.
 - 8 Locations: **SEO, DJ, BS, GJ, CW** (Korea), **Chicago** (USA), **Seattle** (USA), **HK** (China)
- Control Layer: **ONOS 1.13.1** (Nightingale Release)
 - KISTI as **ONF/ONOS collaborator and ambassador**, **ONOS/CO**  **21**
WG member@SDN/NEV Forum, **Future Infra WG co-chair@FIF**

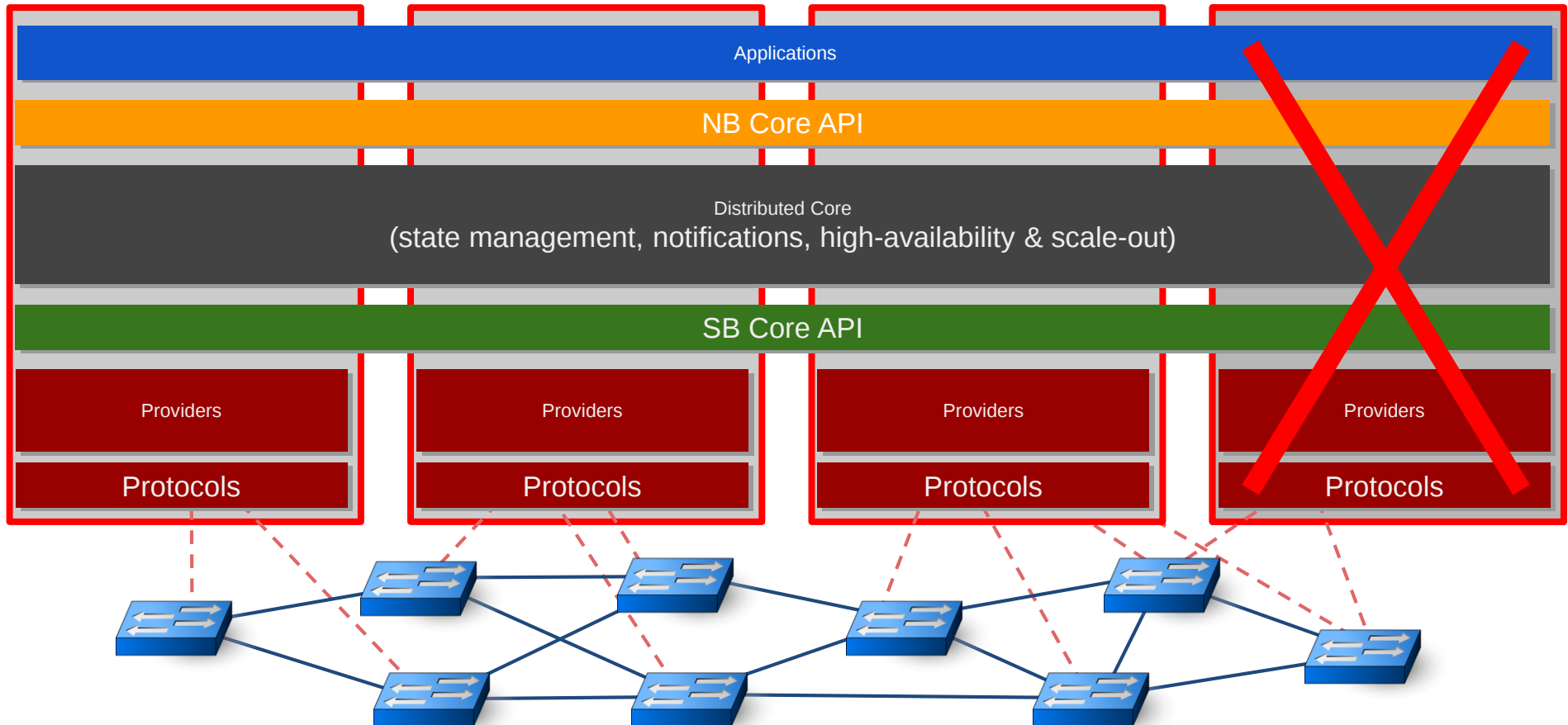
SDN/ONOS 기반의 KREONET-S 개발

□ ONOS 아키텍처 : 핵심 인터페이스와 기능



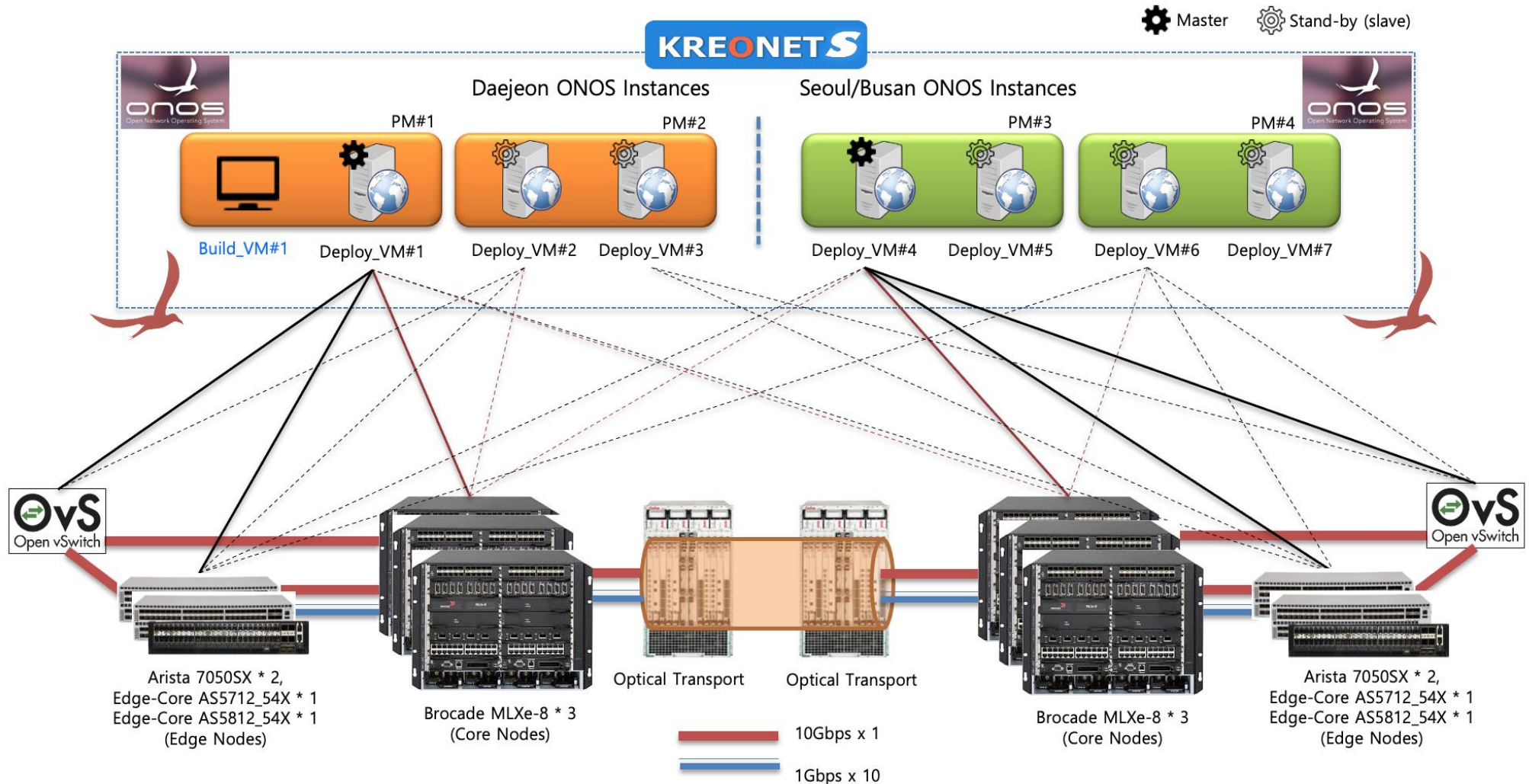
SDN/ONOS 기반의 KREONET-S 개발

□ ONOS 분산 코어(Distributed Core) : 안정성, 고가용성 보장



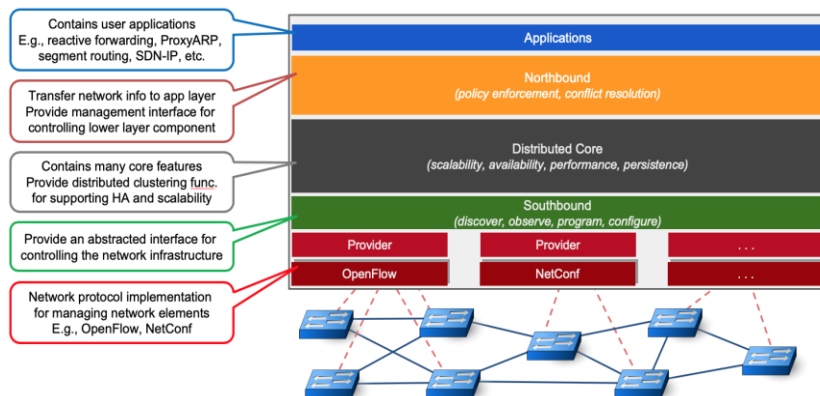
SDN/ONOS 기반의 KREONET-S 개발

□ ONOS 및 분산코어 기반의 KREONET-S 설계 및 구축



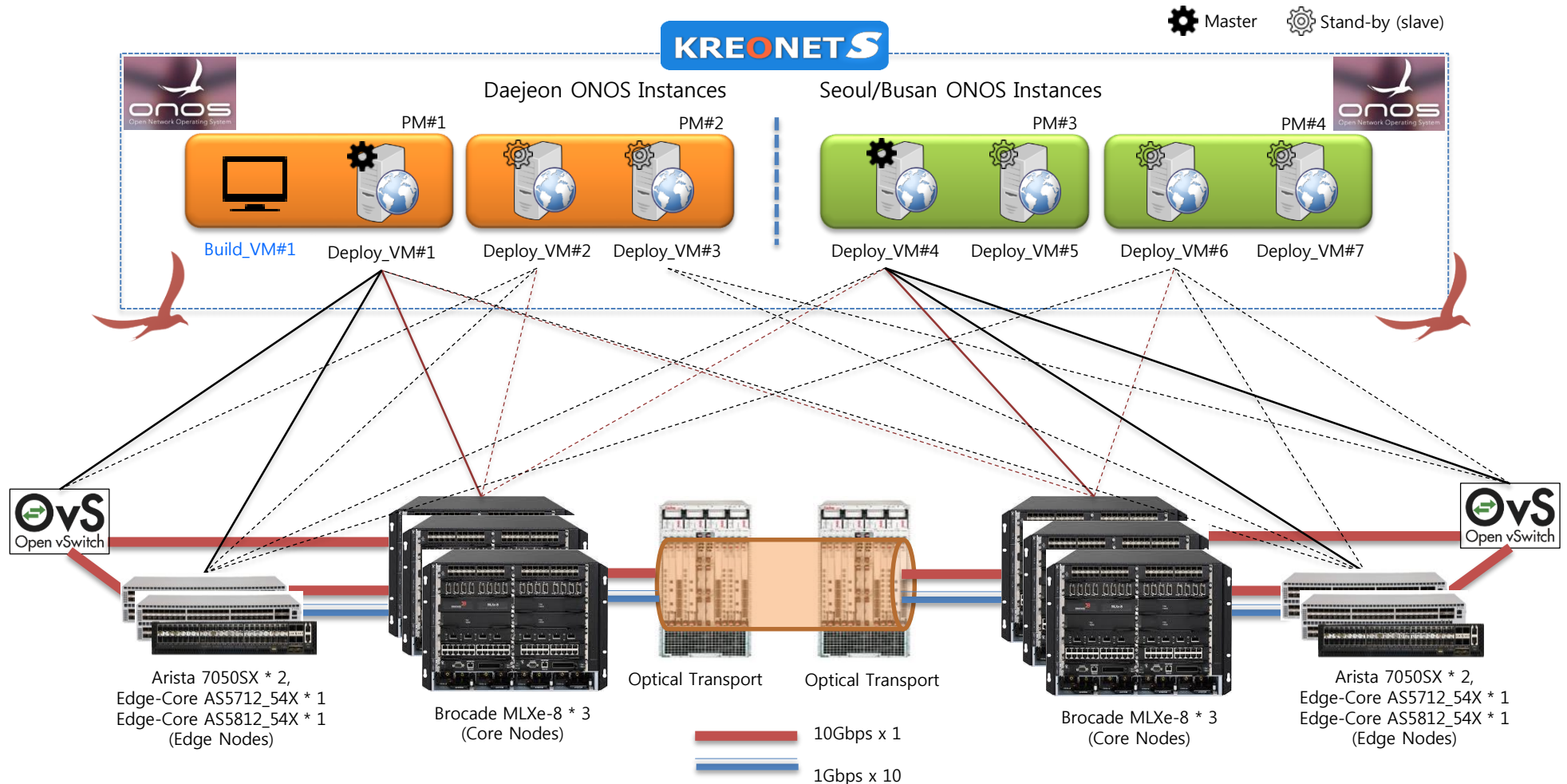
KREONET-S Control Plane (1)

- **ONOS-based Control Platform w/ Distributed Core**
 - 2015: ONOS 1.2.2 (Cardinal) Deployment and Tests
 - 3/5/7-node Distributed Controller Operations and Stability Experiments
 - Joining ONOS Community: KISTI-ON.Lab/ONOS Collaborator Agreement
 - 2016: ONOS 1.7.1 (Hummingbird) Deployment
 - Building a Global SDN-IP Testbed with Advanced R&E Networks in the World (KREONET, Internet2, GEANT, ...): ONS2016 Demos ([First for Asian R&E networks](#))
 - 2017: ONOS 1.11.1 (Loon), Ambassador/Brigade Activities
 - Actively Participating in ONF/ONOS Ambassador and Brigades



KREONET-S Control Plane (2)

- 2018-2019: 3/5-node ONOS 1.13.1 Nightingale Release Deployment

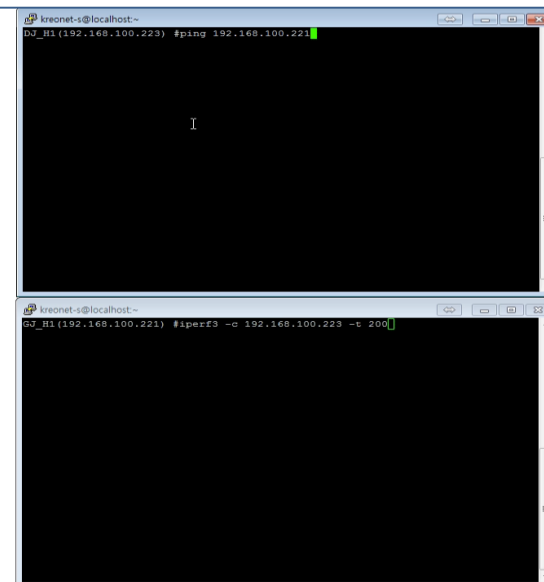


On-demand Virtual Network Slicing

- Virtual Dedicated Network (VDN)

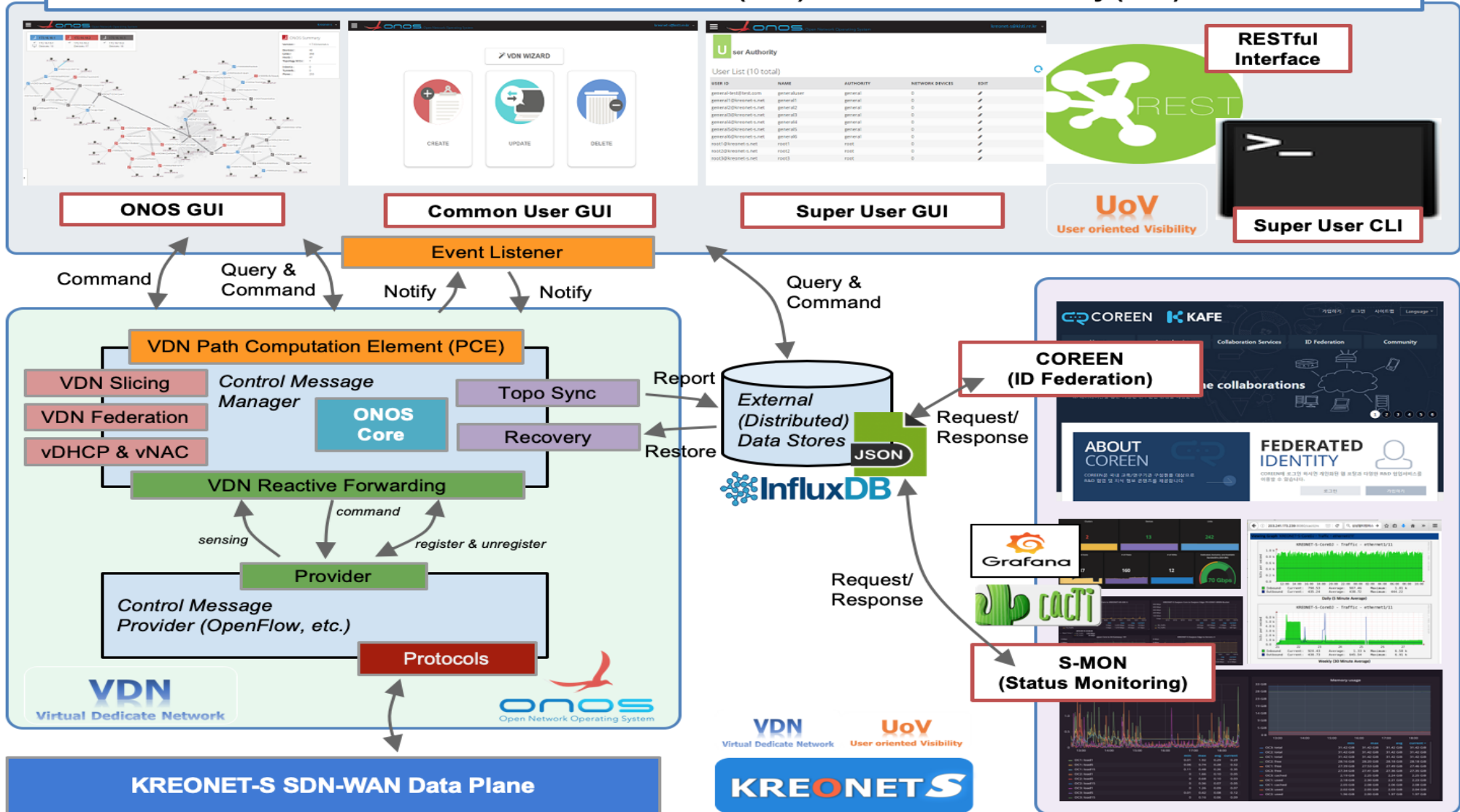
<http://www.kreonet->

- Secure and Private Network Slicing with SDN-IP
- Dynamic Flow Control for On-demand and Automated Virtual Network Provisioning toward Intelligent Network Services
- Automated End-host/UE Awareness for Accurate Access Control
- Logically Isolated and Dedicated Networking w/ High Performance (~100Gbps) Guaranteed and Strict E2E Network Security Provided



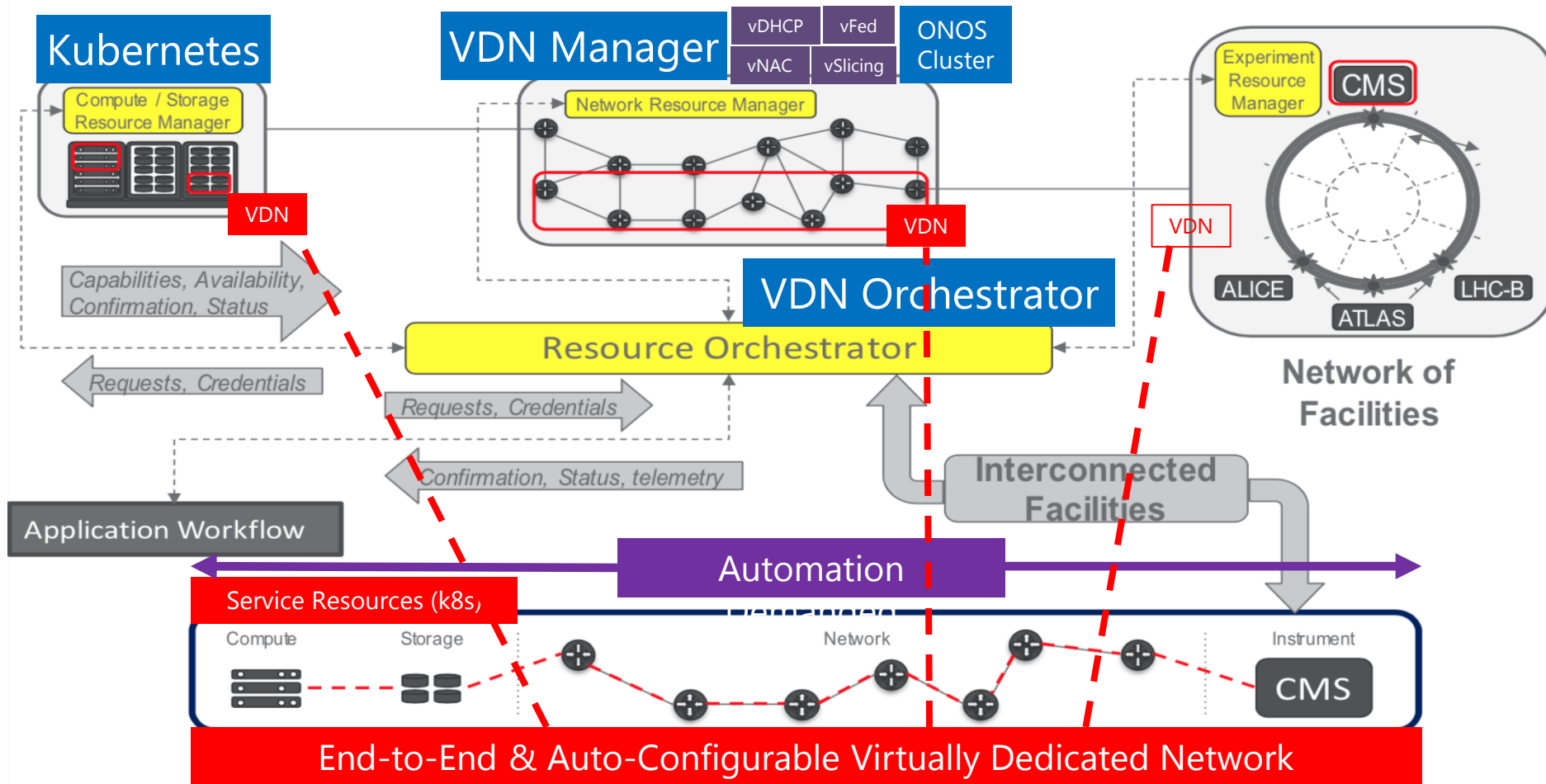
VDN Application Architecture

KREONET-S Virtual Dedicate Network (VDN) & User-oriented Visibility (UoV)

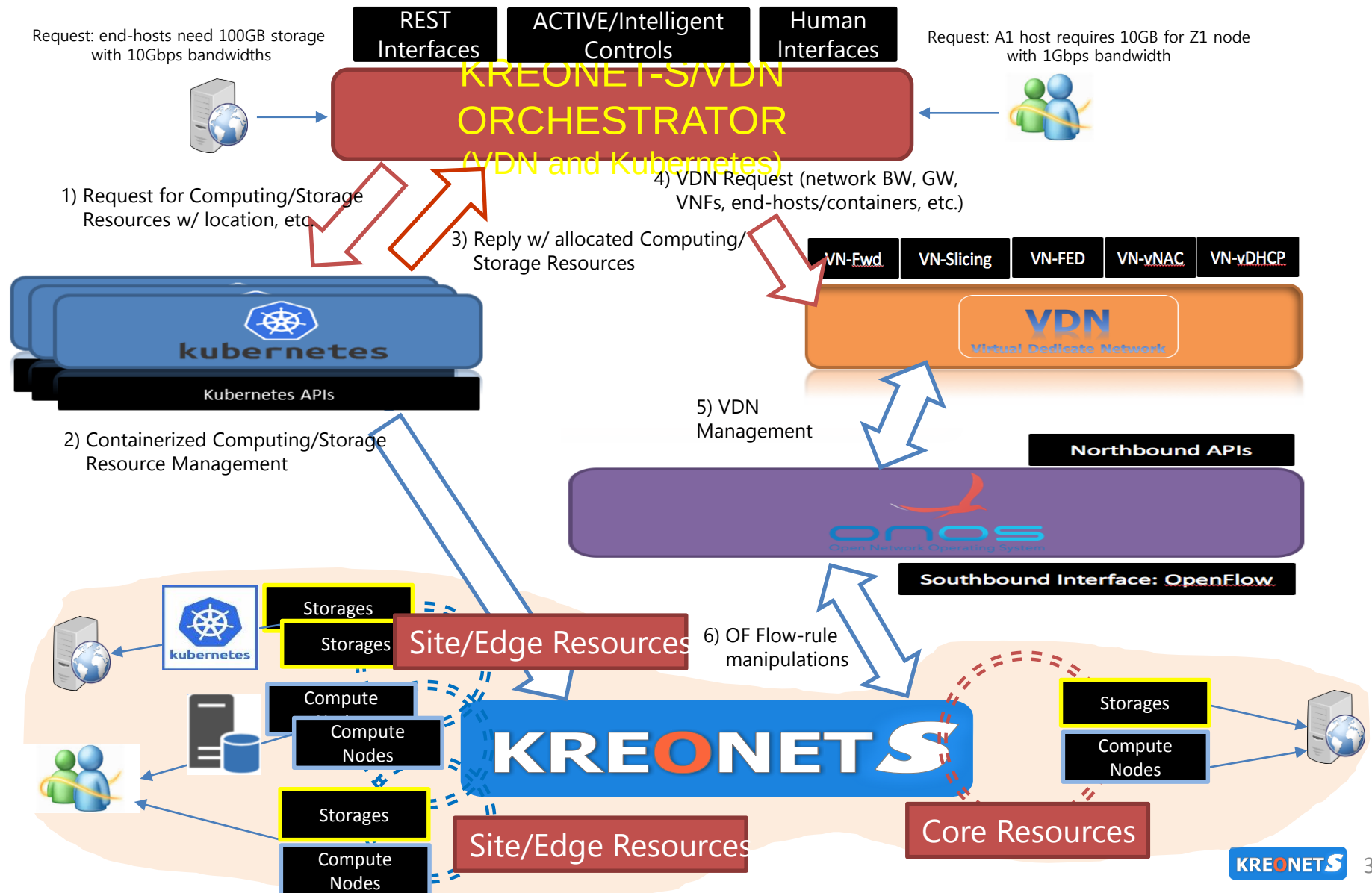


Why Orchestration Demanded?

End-to-End means more than the network



KREONET-S Orchestration: VDNO



KREONET-S Orchestration: VDNO

- Auto-Selection and Allocation of Service/Container Resources based on Locations and Loads ($c_{selected}$)

$$c_{selected} = \text{Max} \{ \text{for all } c_i \in C \mid \omega_{location} \cdot c_{location} + \omega_{resource} \cdot c_{resource} \}$$

where 1) $\omega_{location}$ and $\omega_{resource} \geq 0$, 2) $\omega_{location} + \omega_{resource} = 1$.

- Metric 1 ($c_{location}$): location proximity to each end-host w/ weights

$$c_{location} = \alpha \cdot l_{C_i, L_j} + \beta \cdot cv_{C_i}$$

where 1) $c_i \in C, l_i \in L, C \subseteq L$, 2) α and $\beta \geq 0$, 3) $\alpha + \beta = 1$.

- Metric 2 ($c_{resource}$): resource utilization (CPU/memory/storage)

$$c_{resource} = a_1 \cdot r_{nor}(c, C_i) + a_2 \cdot r_{nor}(m, C_i) + a_3 \cdot r_{nor}(s, C_i)$$

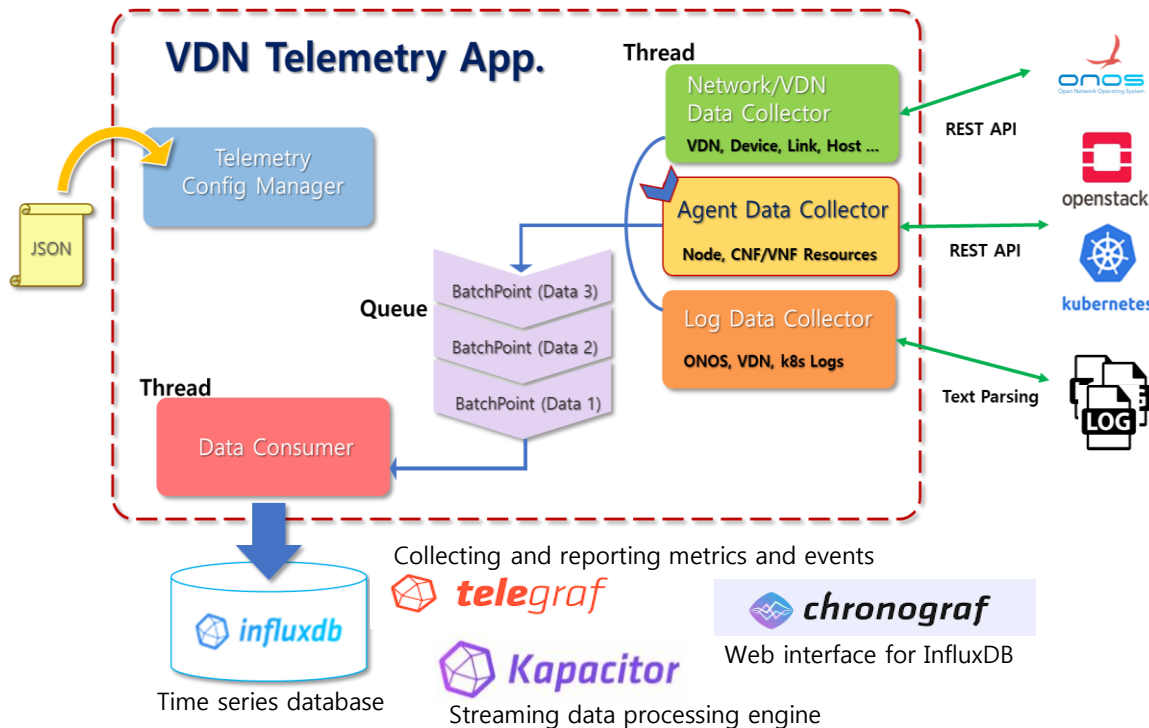
where 1) $r(c, C_i) \geq d(c), r(m, C_i) \geq d(m), r(s, C_i) \geq d(s)$,

2) $r_{nor}(c, C_i), r_{nor}(m, C_i), r_{nor}(s, C_i)$: normalized factor ($0 \leq r_{nor} \leq 1$),

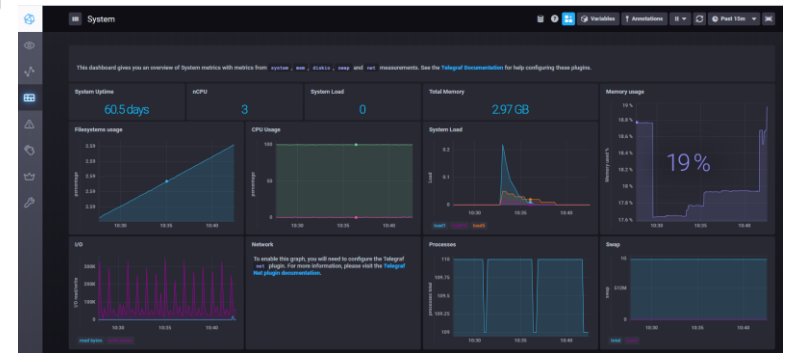
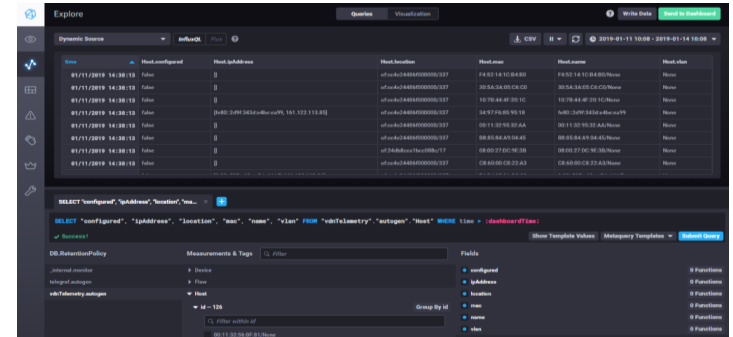
3) $a_n \geq 0, a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 1$.

Notation	Description
L	Set of locations of distributed end hosts
C	Set of locations deployed k8s infrastructure
$l_{i,j}$	Normalized link capacity between location i and j, $0 \leq l_{i,j} \leq 1$
cv_i	Normalized centrality value of location i, $0 \leq cv_i \leq 1$
$d(c)$	Initial service CPU resources demand
$d(m)$	Initial service memory resources demand
$d(s)$	Initial service storage resources demand
$r(c, C_i)$	Available CPU resources in cloud C_i
$r(m, C_i)$	Available memory resources in cloud C_i
$r(s, C_i)$	Available storage resources in cloud C_i

ONOS/VDN Monitoring



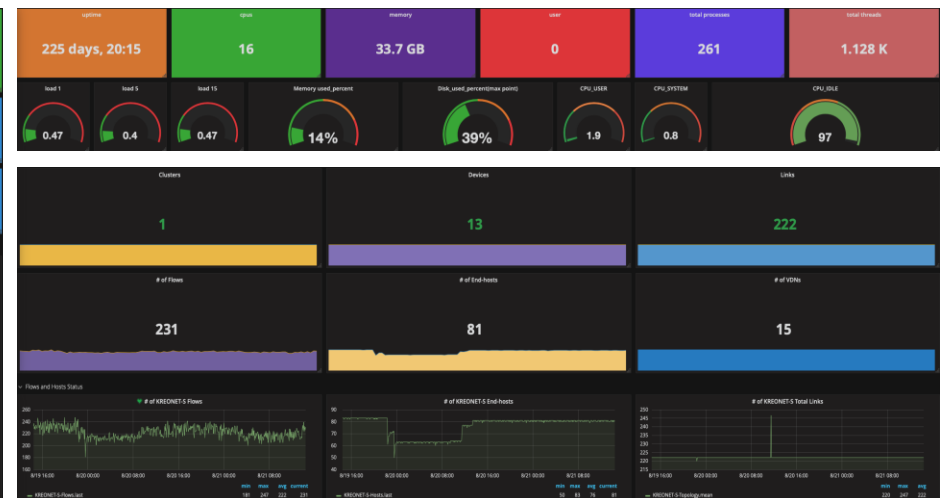
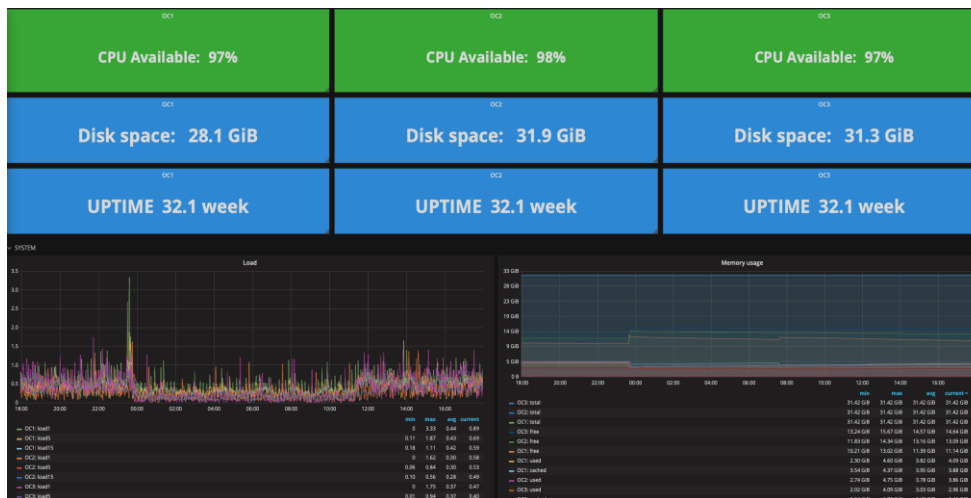
- **ONOS/VDN status:** device, link, host, flow, port, etc.
- **ONOS/VDN logs:** "INFO", "ERROR"
- **OpenFlow/VDN PacketIn+:** etherType, vlanID, srcMac, dstMac, device, srcPort, dstPort, protocol, srcAddress, dstAddress, srcPort, dstPort, flags, etc.
- **VDN operations:** time, operationType, vdnId, name, bandwidth, vdnHosts, vdnDevices, vdnLinks, vdnOwner, vdnUsers, autoScale, proactive, createTime, updateTime
- **k8s Dataset:** Node, CNF/VNF Resources (CPU, Memory, Storage)



- Collecting Dataset from SDN/NFV Environment
- CNF/VNF Dataset Acquisition and Stabilization w/ VDNO-k8s interface Improvement
- Monitoring and Visualization : Telegraf, Chronograf, Kapacitor, Grafana, etc.

ONOS/VDN Monitoring

- Critical Error Logs: INSTANT RECOVERY demanded
 - “java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: GC overhead limit exceeded”
 - “org.onosproject.store.service.StorageException\$Timeout”
 - “org.onosproject.store.service.ConsistentMapException\$Timeout: onos-network-configs”
- ONOS/VDN Operations Status and KREONET-S Topology
 - ONOS Instances and Topology SCCs: Active or Inactive, 1 or more, etc.
 - KREONET-S Topology: # of devices, links, flows, end-hosts, VDNs, etc.
 - VDN-Telemetry: VDN operations dataset, OpenFlow/VDN PacketIn+, etc.
- SNMP and sFlow based Devices and Specific End-hosts Monitoring

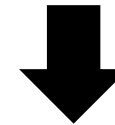


Trustful Authentication

1. KREONET-S/VDN 포털 접속(KAFE Proxy)
(<https://vdn.kreonet.net/vdn/ui/login.html>)

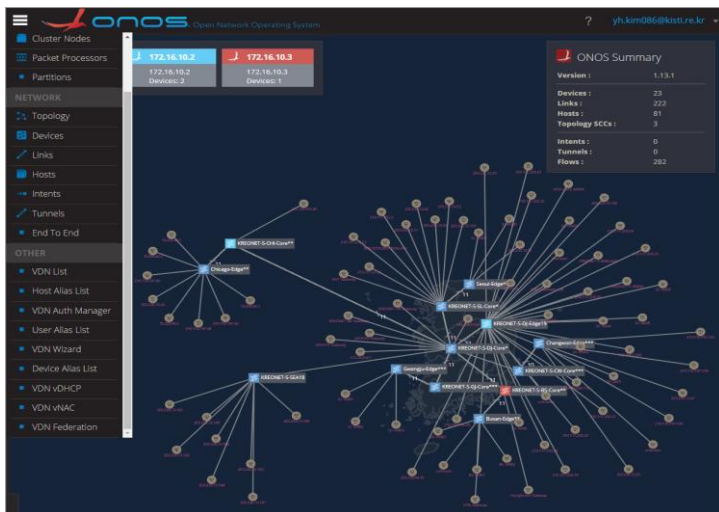
LOGIN to KREONET-S/VDN

2. 소속 기관(IdP) 선택
(IdP Discovery Service)



3. 기관의 계정 ID와 비밀번호 입력
(SAML 기반 IdP-SP 연계 및 연합 인증)

4. KREONET-S/VDN 서비스 활용
(KAFE 인증, KREONET-S/VDN 권한허가)



General SDN Impact on NI

- **AI/ML is hard to be applied to traditional networks**
 - **Heterogeneous network infrastructure**: complexity of network system
 - **Inherently distributed nature of Internet**: each network node can only view or act over a small portion of network system
- **SDN decouples the control plane and data plane**
 - SDN resource management by **a logically centralized controller**
 - **Global network topology view** and **dynamic programming/flow control**
 - **Real-time network state & configuration data as well as flow-granularity info.**
- **AI/ML gains great advantage from the centralized SDN Controller**
 - **Bringing intelligence** to the SDN controller
 - Data analysis, network optimization, and **automated provisioning of services**
 - **AI/ML to be executed on the network in real-time** via dynamic

The diagram illustrates the architecture of KREONET-S Data Plane Networks, Computing & Storage: Virtualized and Physical Resources. It is organized into several functional layers and components:

- Orchestration Layer:**
 - VDN Orchestrator:** Receives **User input** and sends **Actions** to the VDN Manager. It interacts with the **JSON Model** and **User A&A** databases via **API Calls** and **CRUD** operations.
- Provisioning Layer:**
 - VDN Manager:** Receives **API Calls** and **CRUD** from the VDN Orchestrator. It interacts with the **Multi-node ONOS Cluster** and **Kubernetes** via **NBI** (Network Based Interface) and **SBI** (Service Based Interface).
 - Multi-node ONOS Cluster:** Interacts with the VDN Manager and the **OpenFlow Adaptors/Protocols** via **NBI** and **SBI**.
 - OpenFlow Adaptors/Protocols:** Interacts with the Multi-node ONOS Cluster and the **VDN CNI** via **Configurations** and **Status**.
 - VDN CNI:** Interacts with the OpenFlow Adaptors/Protocols and the **Collector (VDN Telemetry)** via **Container Networking**.
- Network Intelligence Layer:**
 - Big Data Analytics:** Consumes data from the **Interactive** and **Historical** databases. It sends **User output** to the end users.
 - Interactive** and **Historical** databases: Store data from the **Collector (VDN Telemetry)** via **Store** operations.
- Collector/Telemetry Layer:**
 - Collector (VDN Telemetry):** Receives **Datasets** from the **VDN CNI** and **Big Data Analytics**. It stores data in **Backup storage** via **Store** operations.
- Base Layer:**
 - KREONET-S Data Plane Networks, Computing & Storage: Virtualized and Physical Resources:** The foundational layer supporting all other components.

Key interactions and data flows include:

- User input** to the **VDN Orchestrator**.
- Actions** from the **VDN Orchestrator** to the **VDN Manager**.
- API Calls** and **CRUD** between the **VDN Orchestrator** and the **JSON Model** and **User A&A** databases.
- API Calls** and **CRUD** between the **VDN Manager** and the **JSON Model** and **User A&A** databases.
- NBI** and **SBI** interactions between the **VDN Manager**, **Multi-node ONOS Cluster**, and **OpenFlow Adaptors/Protocols**.
- Configurations** and **Status** interactions between the **OpenFlow Adaptors/Protocols** and **VDN CNI**.
- Container Networking** between the **VDN CNI** and the **Collector (VDN Telemetry)**.
- Datasets** from the **VDN CNI** and **Big Data Analytics** to the **Collector (VDN Telemetry)**.
- Store** operations from the **Collector (VDN Telemetry)** to the **Interactive** and **Historical** databases, and to **Backup storage**.
- Consume** operation from the **Interactive** and **Historical** databases to **Big Data Analytics**.
- User output** from **Big Data Analytics** to the end users.

ONF Connect 2018 Demos

- **Demo #1:** Location and Load aware Virtually Dedicated Container Networking over KREONET-S with a New VDN-CNI Implemented
- **Demo #2:** VDN International Federation over KREONET-S (KR) and CST-Cloud (CNI)

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#31 Location and Load aware Virtually Dedicated Container Networking over KREONET-S

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ONF CONNECT
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Dec 4th - 6th, 2018
Sunny Choro Marriott, Sunnyvale, CA

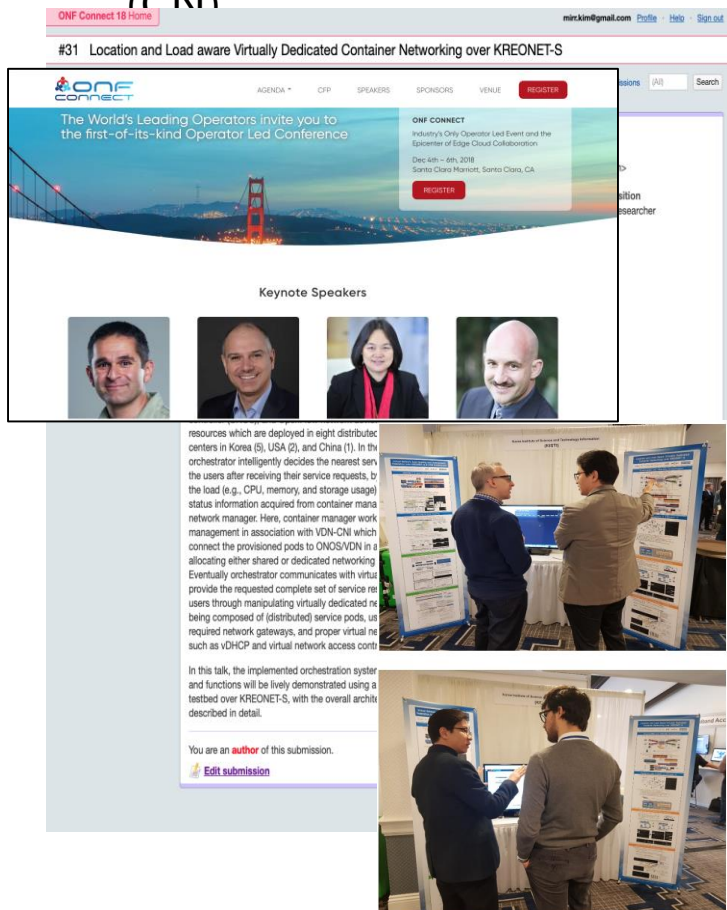
REGISTER

Keynote Speakers

resources which are deployed in eight distributed centers in Korea (3), USA (2), and China (1). In the orchestrator intelligently decides the nearest server the users after receiving their service requests, the load (e.g., CPU, memory, and storage usage) status information acquired from container management manager. Here, container manager work management in association with VDN-CNI which connect the provisioned pods to ONOS/VDN in allocating either shared or dedicated networking. Eventually orchestrator communicates with virtual provide the requested complete set of service resources through manipulating virtually dedicated network being composed of (distributed) service pods, us required network gateways, and proper virtual network such as VDHCP and virtual network access control.

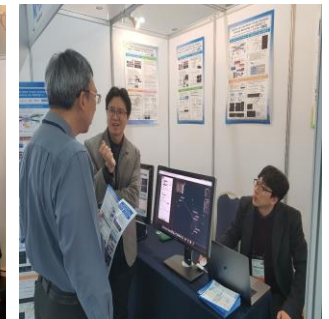
In this talk, the implemented orchestration system and functions will be lively demonstrated using a testbed over KREONET-S, with the overall architecture described in detail.

You are an author of this submission.
[Edit submission](#)



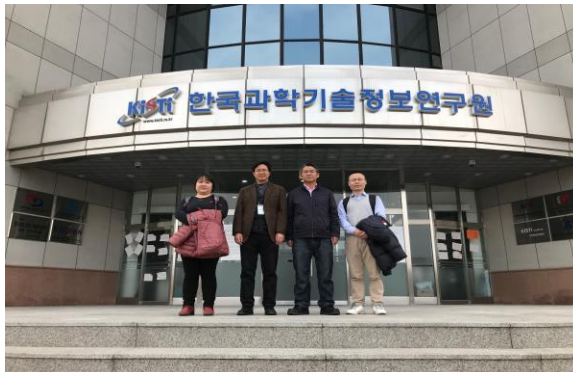
APAN47 Demos (2019)

- **Demo #1:** Location and Load aware Virtually Dedicated Container Networking over KREONET-S with a New VDN-CNI Implemented
- **Demo #2:** VDN Federation over KREONET-S (KR) and CST-Cloud (CN)



Advanced NREN Collaborations

- Advanced Research Networks in USA, Europe, China, etc.
 - Internet2 (US): Network Automation/Intelligence (Ana Hunsinger, Vice President)
 - ESNET (US): SDN-oriented WAN and Orchestration (Inder Monga, E. Director)
 - SURFNet (NL): Network Automation (Alexander Van Denhill, Manager)
 - NORDUnet (N. Europe): Network Intelligence/SDMZ (Erik-Jan Bos, Director)
 - CSTNET (CN): Cloud Native and Virtual Networking (Yongmao Ren, D.



VDN/5G 기술 상용화



개방형 OS

무료 배포 및 공개 정책
(개발 시간 단축과 기술 확산)



사업자 및 개발사에게
새로운 수익 모델 제공
(Network Slicing)



KISTI 시험망에서 신뢰성 및
성능을 검증 받은 VDN 기술
(운영에 따른 성능지표 제시)



100Gbps 까지 전용
대역폭 및 보안 보장
(언더레이 네트워킹 기반)



E2E 네트워크
슬라이싱 서비스
(VDN+빔 조향 예측 제어)

운영 신뢰성과 안정성이 확보된 네트워크 슬라이싱 기술



- KREONET-S 국가과학기술연구망에서 100일 이상 현재까지도 장애 없이 운영 중
- 실제 상용화 수준에 준하는 TRL 5단계까지 개발이 완료되었으며 시험 망에서 **왕복 지연은 5G 수준에 준하는 2~3ms의 성능**을 보임.

VDN

02

SDN 기반 네트워크
슬라이스 생성 및 관리
패키지(자동 설정 및 변경)



01

ONOS

SDN 표준 기술인
OpenFlow 기반으로
최적화된 전용
네트워크 OS



SDN 기반의 가상 전용 네트워크 슬라이싱 기술

- 5G 코어망에서 요구하는 SDN 기반의 VDN 기술을 적용한 네트워크 슬라이싱 기술로 **수십 ms 및 수 초 이내의 빠른 네트워크 슬라이싱 생성과 관리**가 가능하며 망 **대역폭과 저지연을 보장**하는 네트워크 슬라이싱 기술

VDN/5G 기술 상용화 : 연구소기업

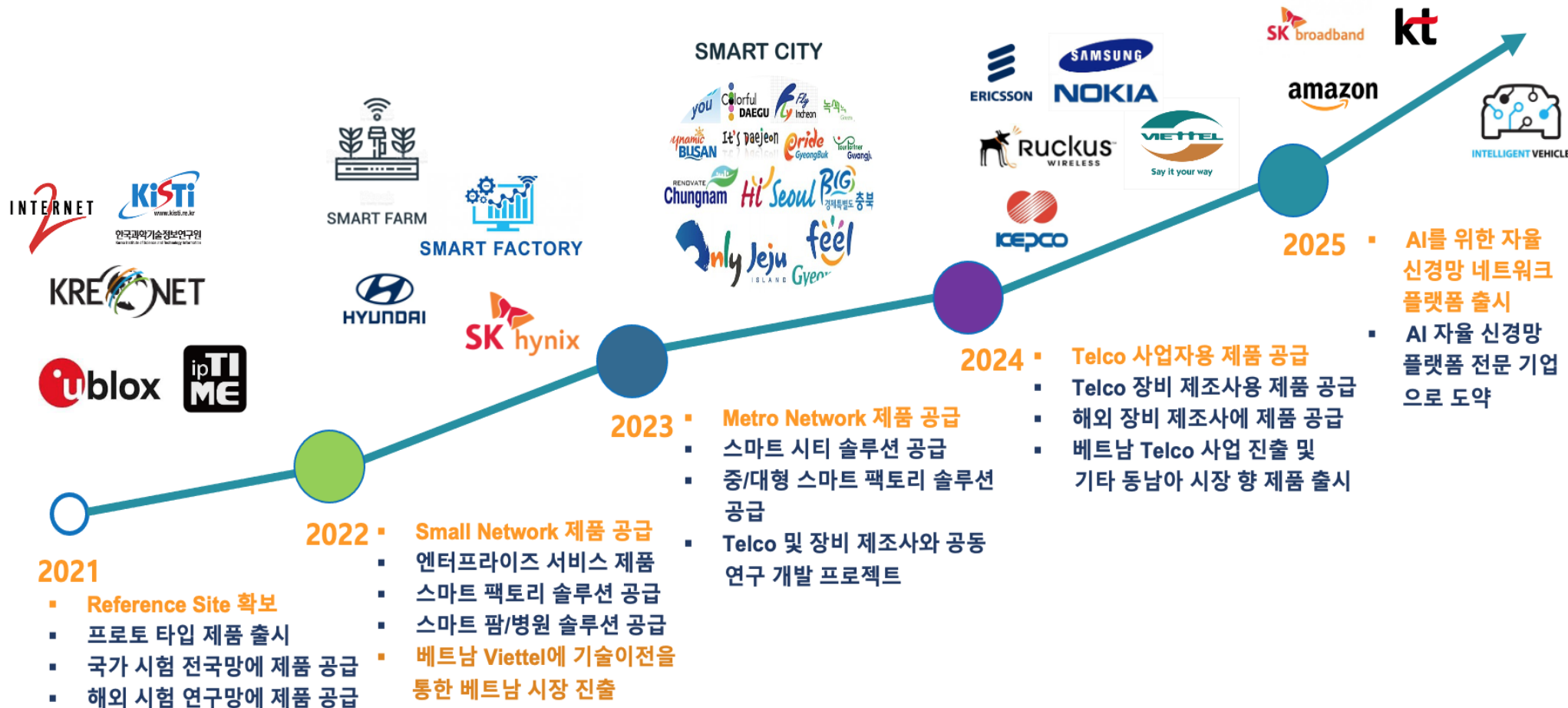
리퍼런스 사이트
확보 및 공급

소규모 사설망
제품 공급

메트로 네트워크
제품 공급

중대형 네트워크
제품 공급

AI 자율
신경망 플랫폼



연구소기업 설립 과정

[SDN 기반 가상네트워크 슬라이싱 기술 상담]

캐리어급 Wi-Fi 무선 액세스망 구현을 위한
VDN 기술 적용 개발을 위한 협업 포인트 도출

2019.06

[연구소 기업 발굴 기획 사업 참여]

KISTI의 협조와 (주)SYP 도움으로
연구소 기업 설립 추진
KST 투자 프로그램 참여 추진

2020.02

[트렌토 시스템즈 설립 및 KST 투자 결정]

(주)트렌토 시스템즈 설립
KST 최종 IR 발표 후 투자 결정
KISTI 기술이전 협약 및 현물 출자 참여 결정

2020.11

2019.07

[연구소 기업 설립 방안 검토]

Carrier Wi-Fi 기반 유무선 네트워크 슬라이싱 플랫폼을
사업 아이템으로 하는 별도 기업을 설립하는 것을 협의
연구소기업(창업형) 설립 추진
(KSTI 성과 확산실 협의)

2020.05

[2020년 공동기술지주(KST) 투자대상 공개 모집 응모]

5월 인큐베이팅 트랙에 응모 접수
6월 1차 서류 심사 통과
7월~8월 기업컨설팅 지원으로 수정 사업 계획서 작성
9월 수정 사업 계획서 통과

2021.02

[KISTI 연구소 기업 등록]

제 1132호로 KISTI 연구소
기업으로 등록

Thank You!

Questions and/or Comments
to mirr@kisti.re.kr

For more Information:

<http://www.kreonet-s.net>