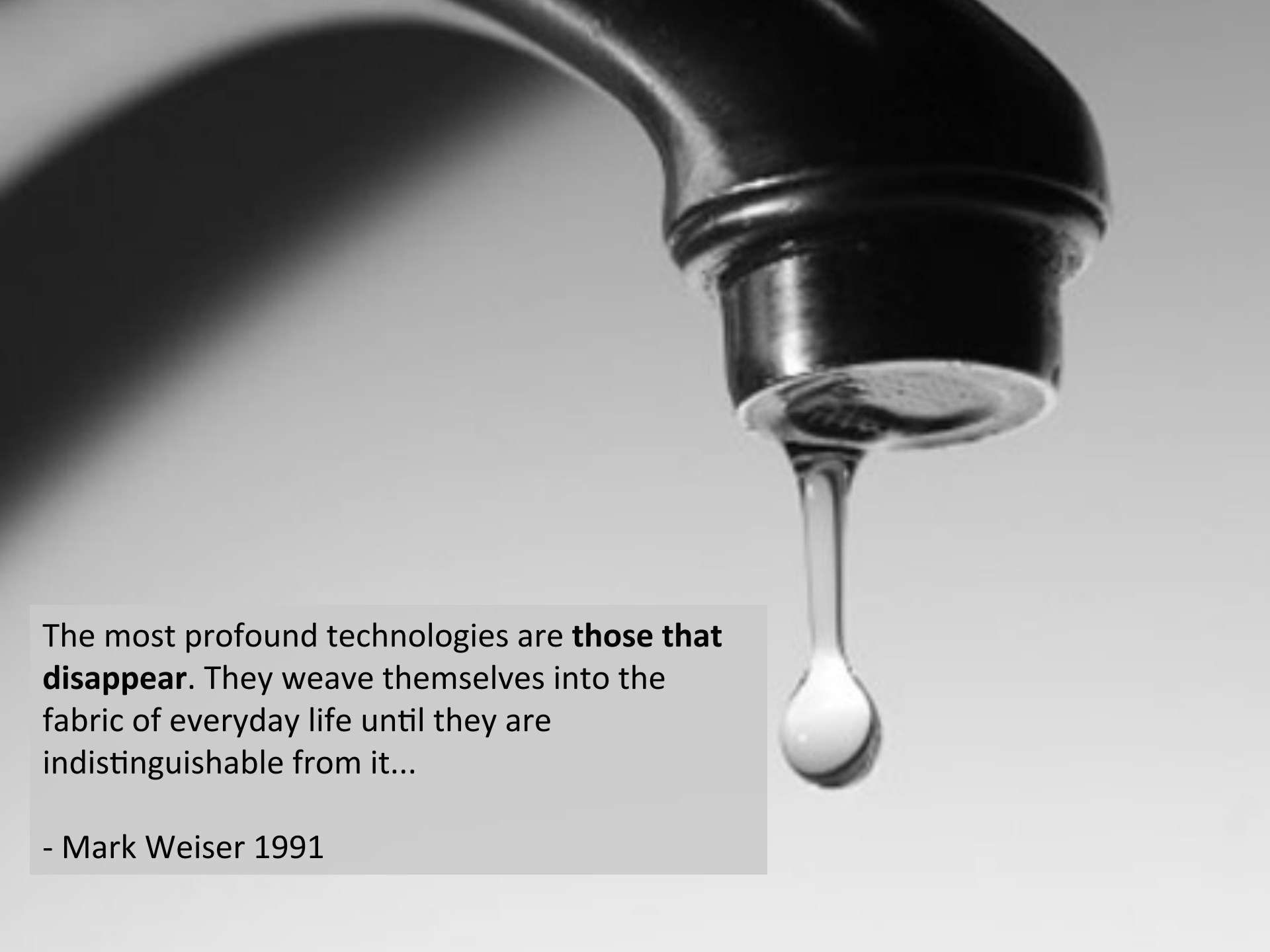


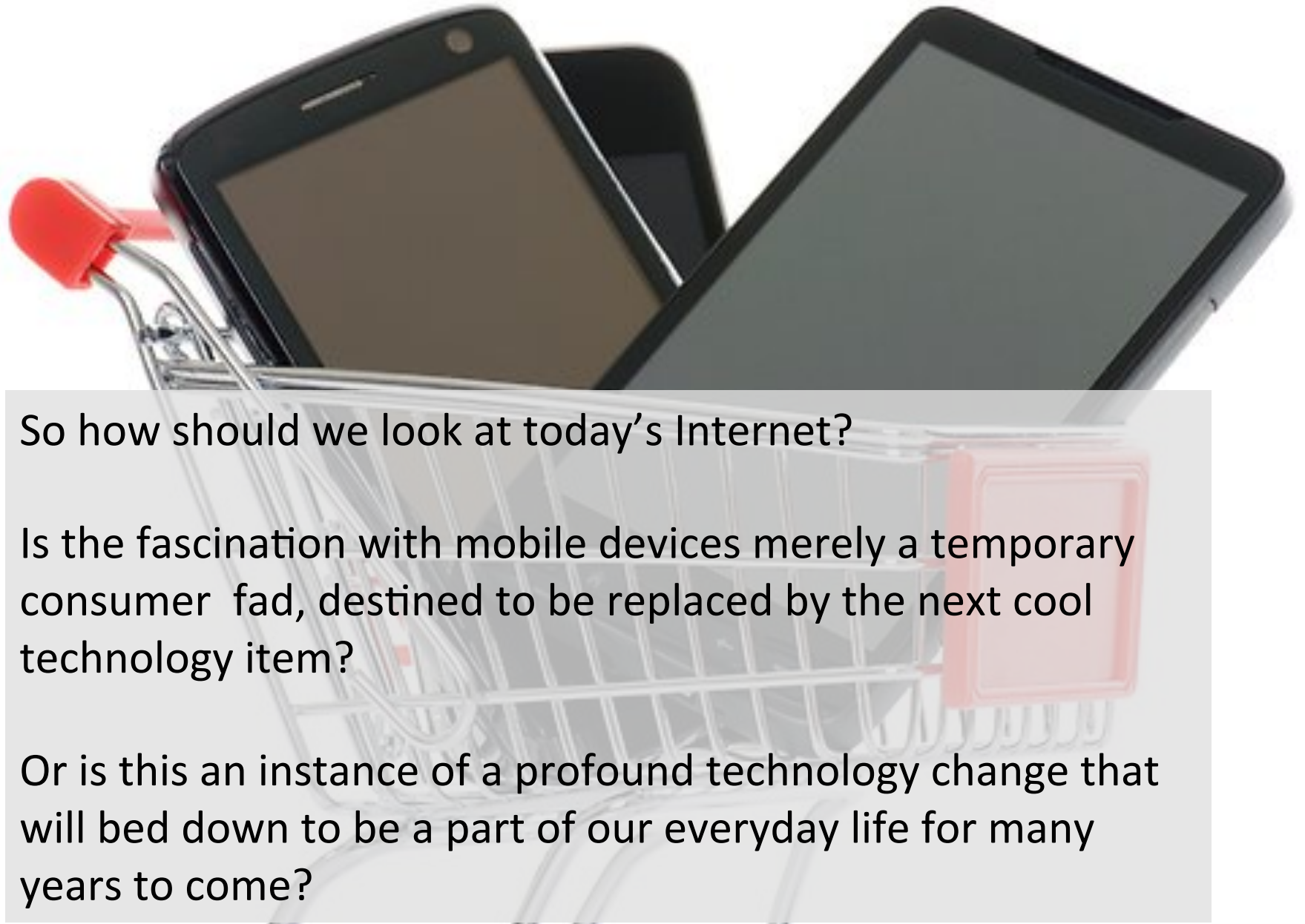
Tomorrow's Internet

A highly personal (and somewhat opinionated) view by
Geoff Huston,
APNIC

A black and white photograph of a faucet with a single drop of water falling from it. The faucet is dark and metallic, and the water drop is clear and teardrop-shaped. The background is a light, neutral color.

The most profound technologies are **those that disappear**. They weave themselves into the fabric of everyday life until they are indistinguishable from it...

- Mark Weiser 1991



So how should we look at today's Internet?

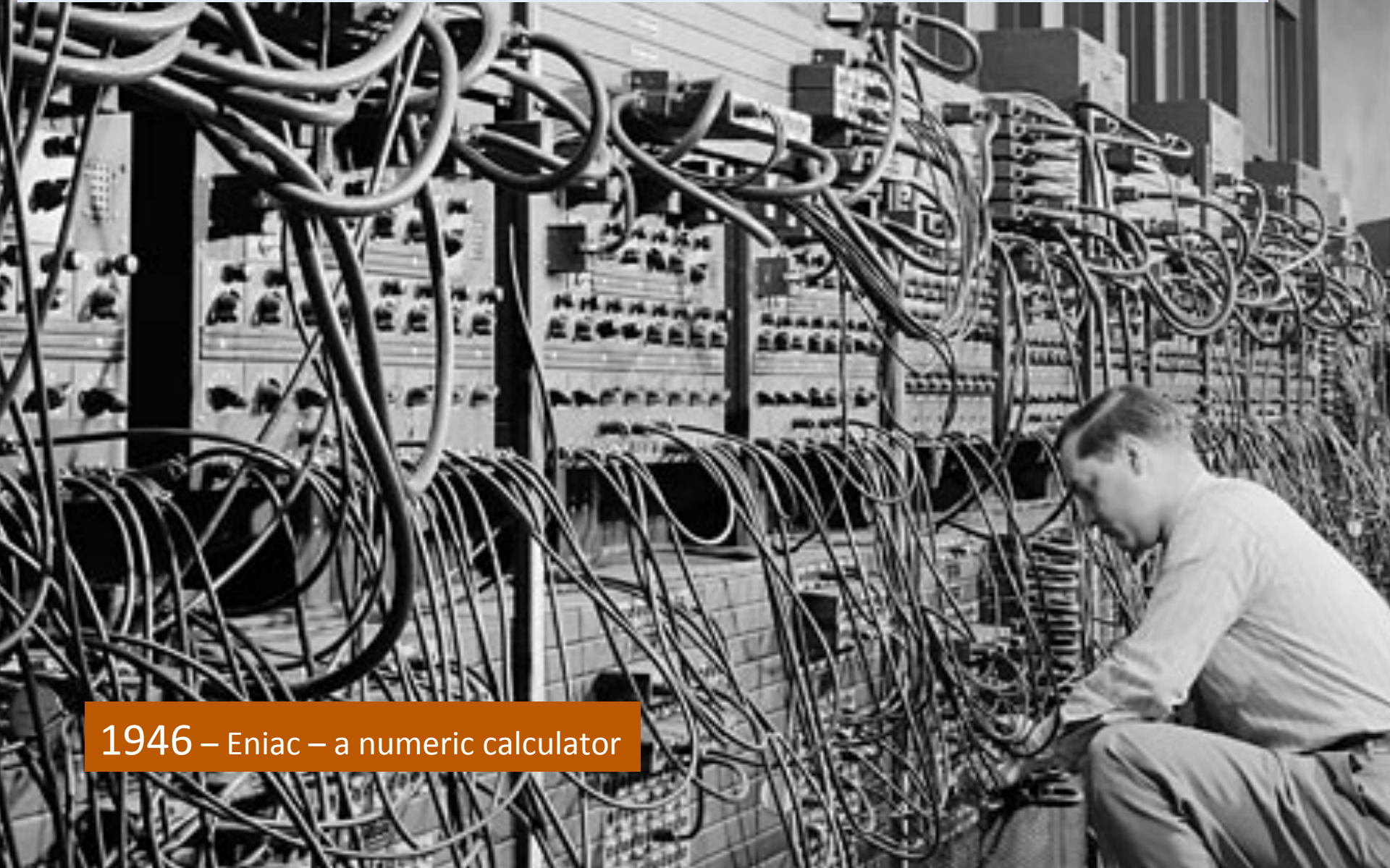
Is the fascination with mobile devices merely a temporary consumer fad, destined to be replaced by the next cool technology item?

Or is this an instance of a profound technology change that will bed down to be a part of our everyday life for many years to come?



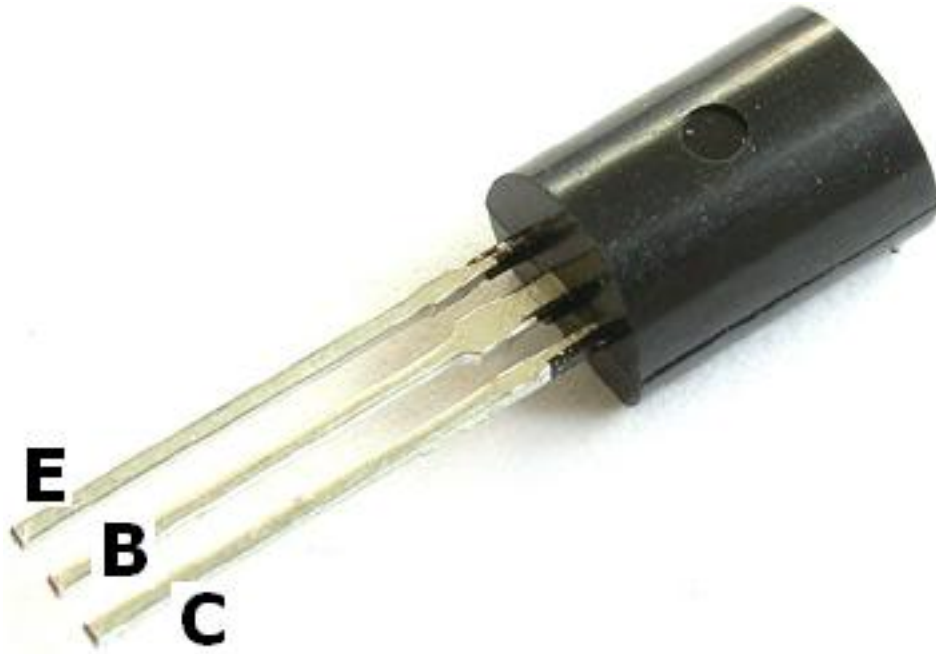
To try and answer this, let's try and put this question into some broader context of the evolution of the computer and communications enterprise

The Computing and Comms Evolutionary Path



1946 – Eniac – a numeric calculator

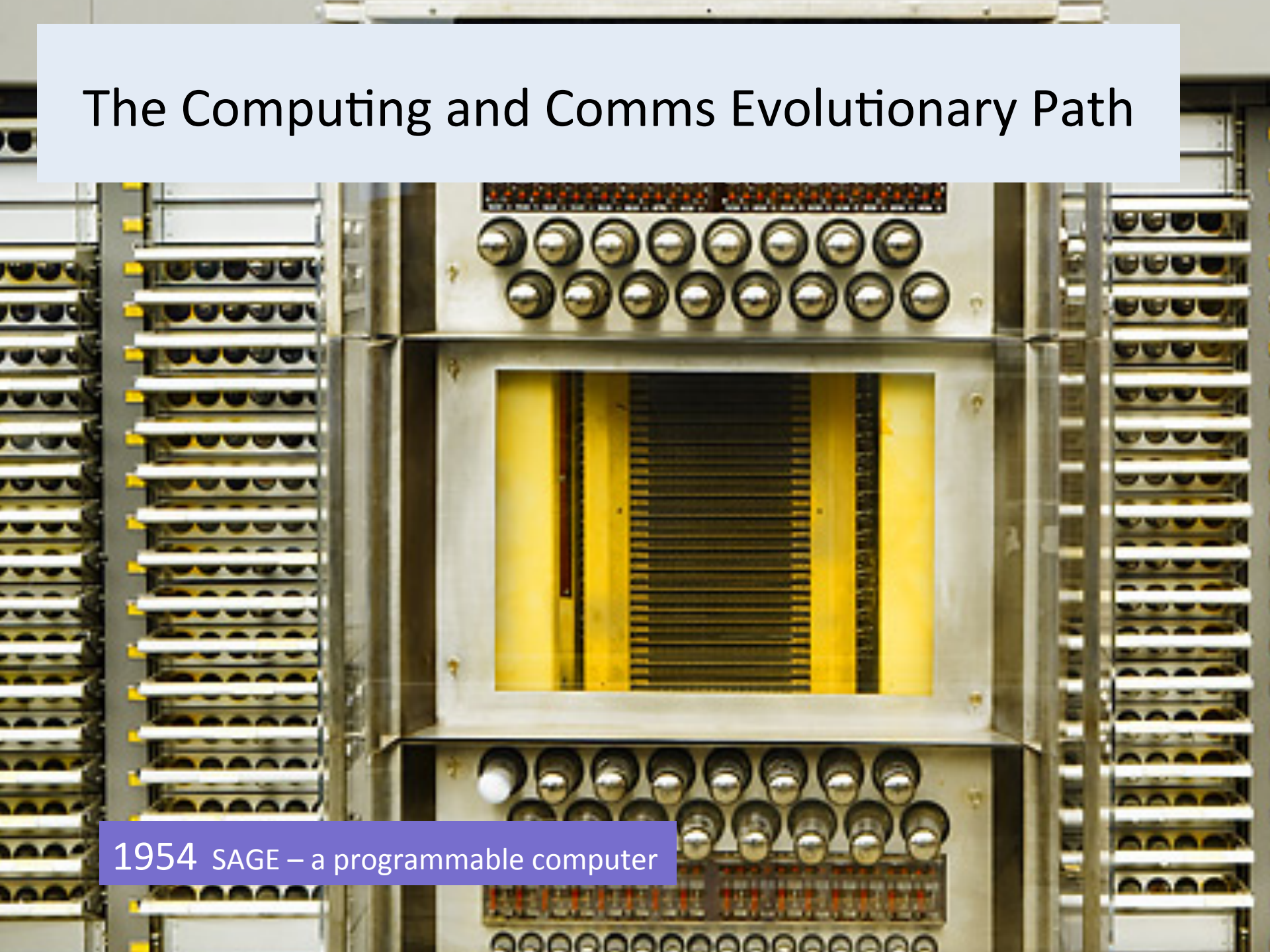
The Computing and Comms Evolutionary Path



1947 – The Transistor

The Computing and Comms Evolutionary Path

1954 SAGE – a programmable computer

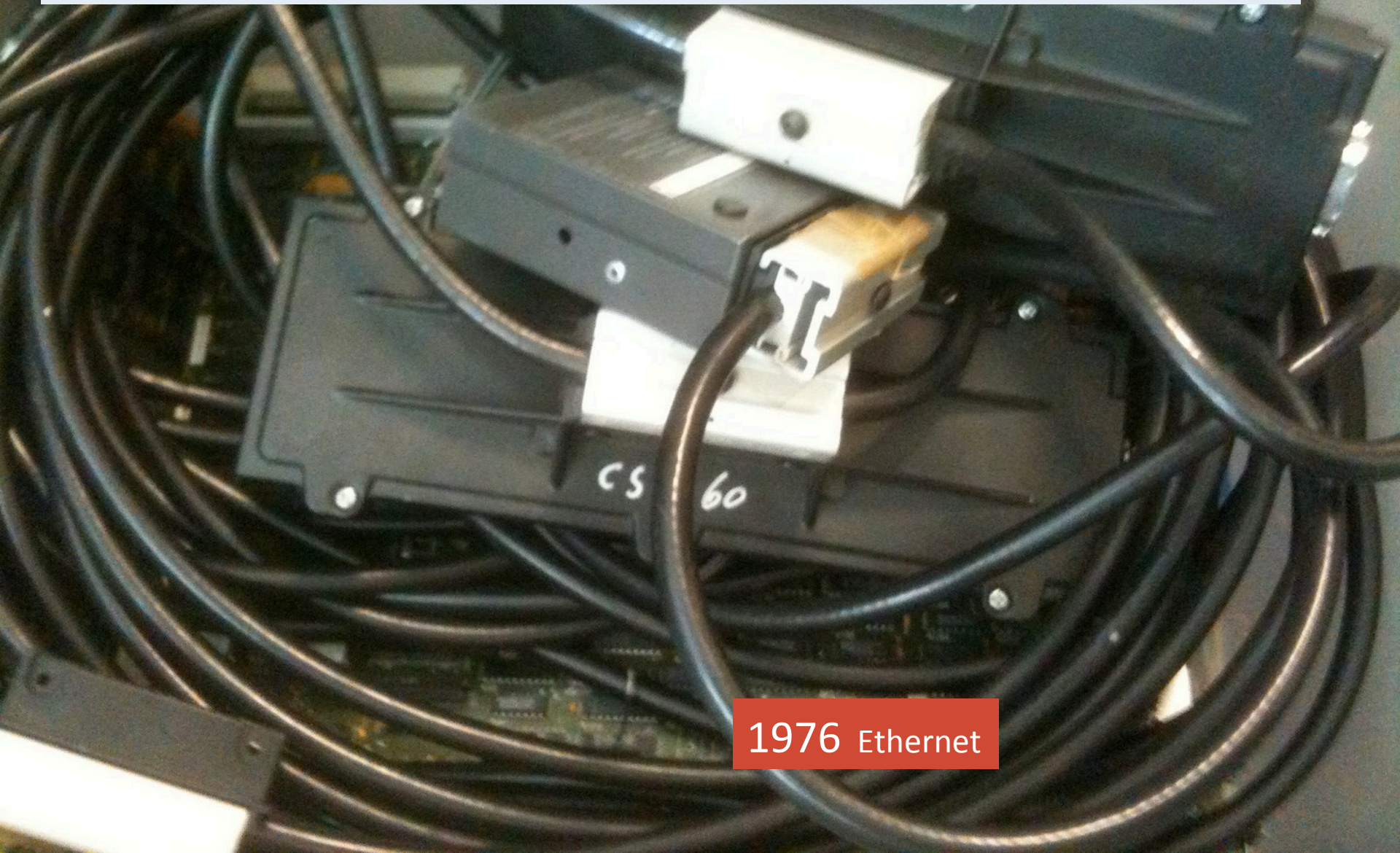


The Computing and Comms Evolutionary Path



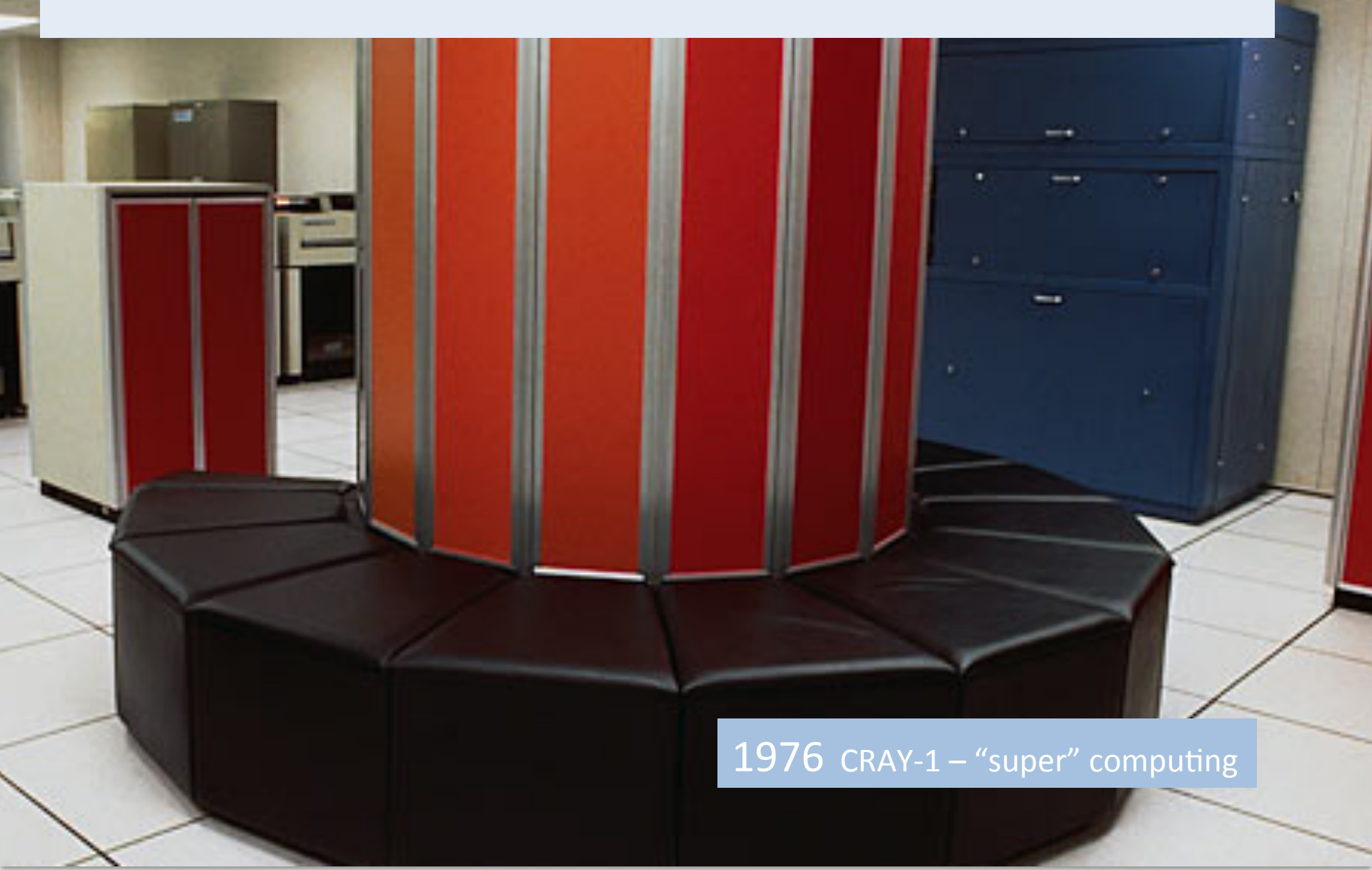
1964 IBM 360 – commercial computing

The Computing and Comms Evolutionary Path



1976 Ethernet

The Computing and Comms Evolutionary Path



1976 CRAY-1 – “super” computing


The Computing and Comms Evolutionary Path



A fork in the road:
1976 – Apple-1 “personal” computing

The Computing and Comms Evolutionary Path

digital VAX II/780



Wide Area Packet Networks
1982 – DECnet Phase IV

The Computing and Comms Evolutionary Path

1984 – Mac - visual computing

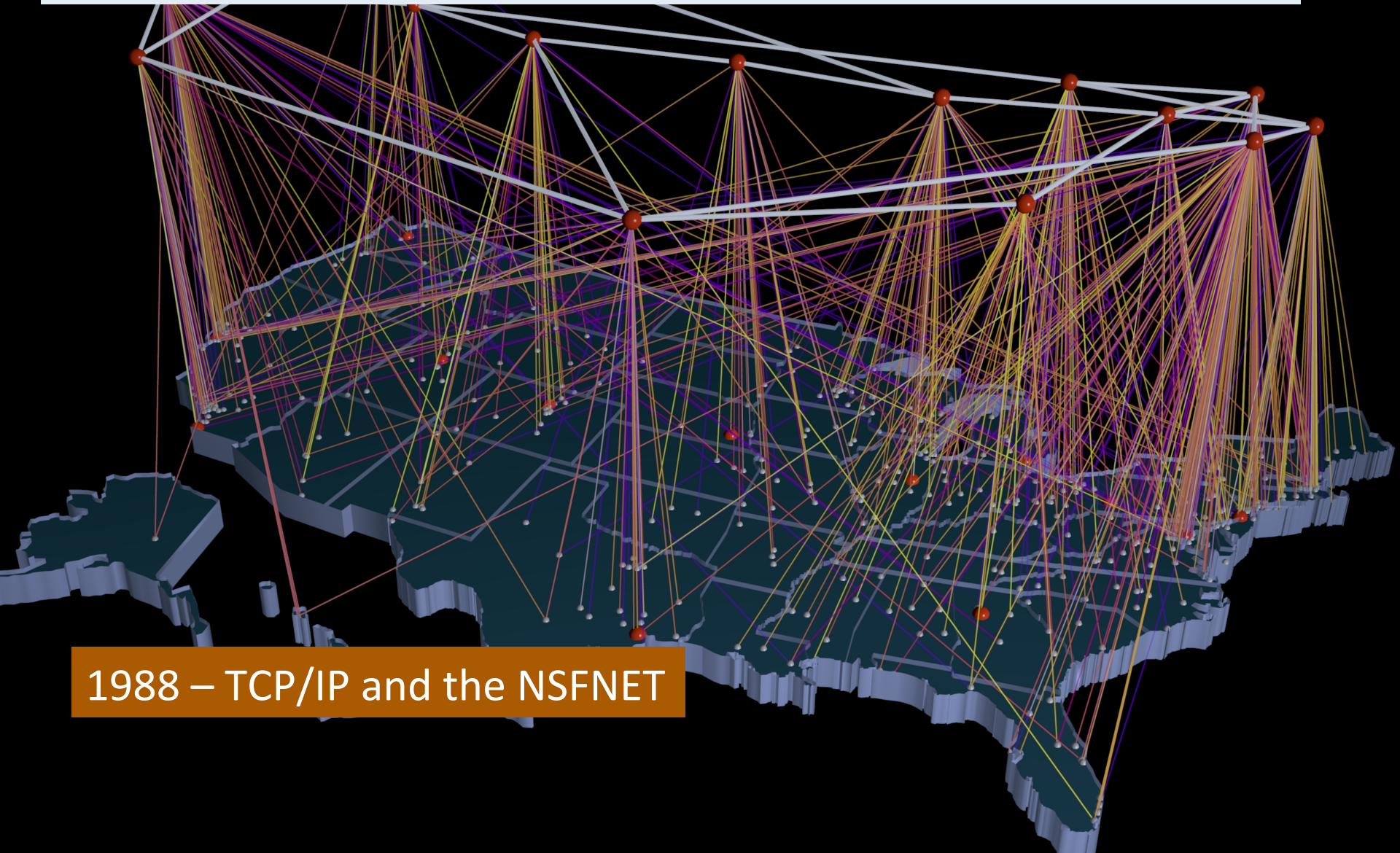


The Computing and Comms Evolutionary Path

1985 – Appletalk

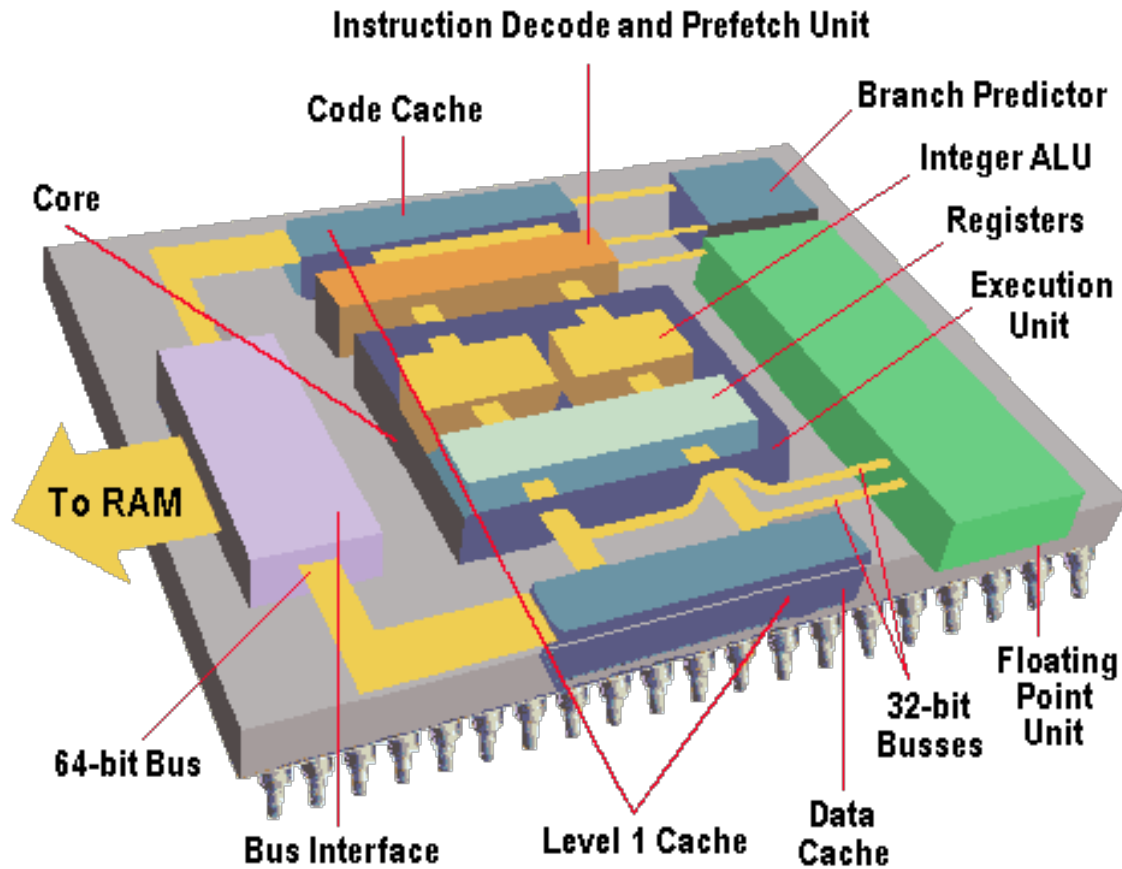


The Computing and Comms Evolutionary Path



1988 – TCP/IP and the NSFNET

The Computing and Comms Evolutionary Path



1993 – Intel - Pentium processor

The Computing and Comms Evolutionary Path



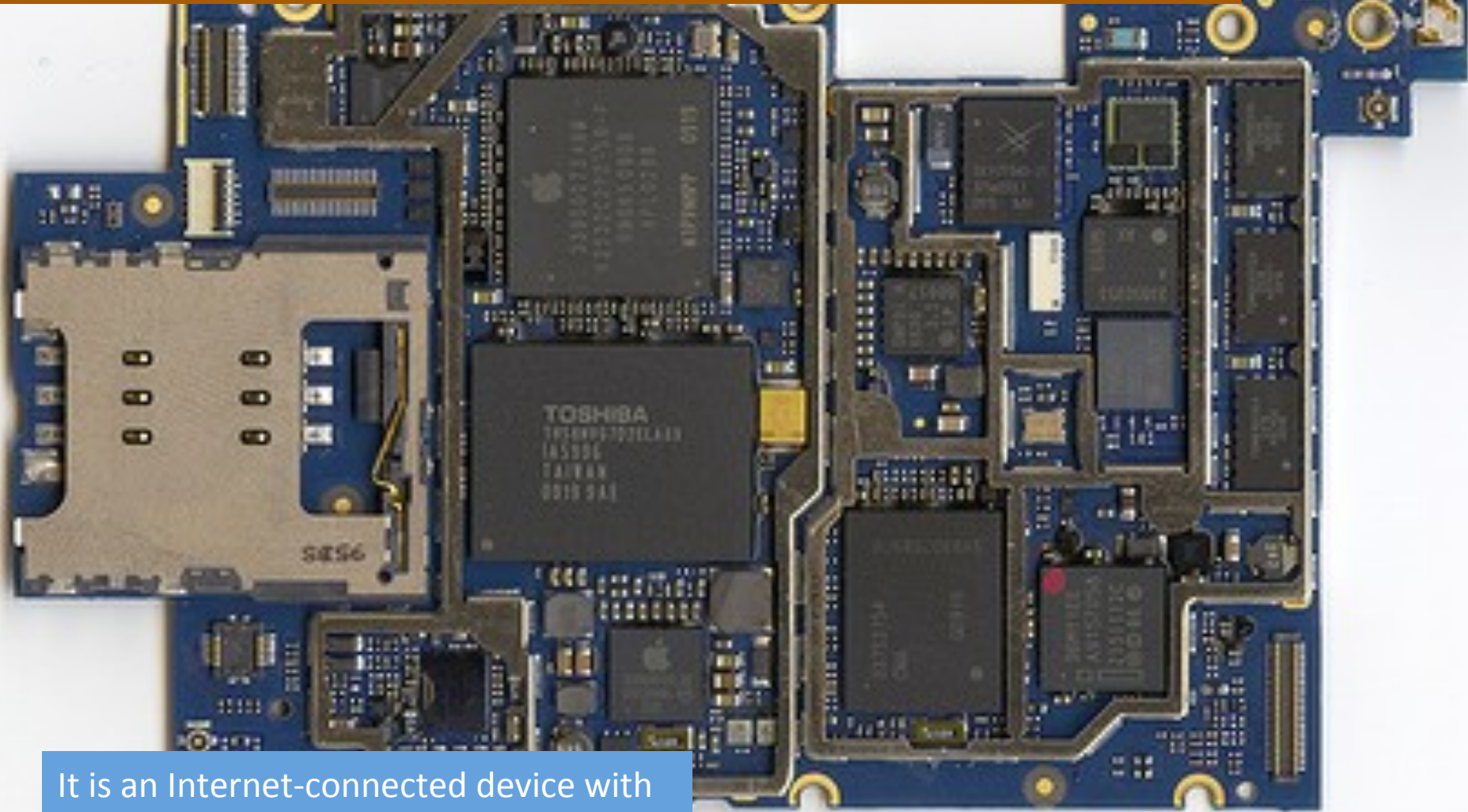
1993 – GSM

The Computing and Comms Evolutionary Path



2007 – Apple's iPhone

Today's mobile device is a digital device that has the computing capability of a laptop device, with the form function of a mobile phone or small tablet.

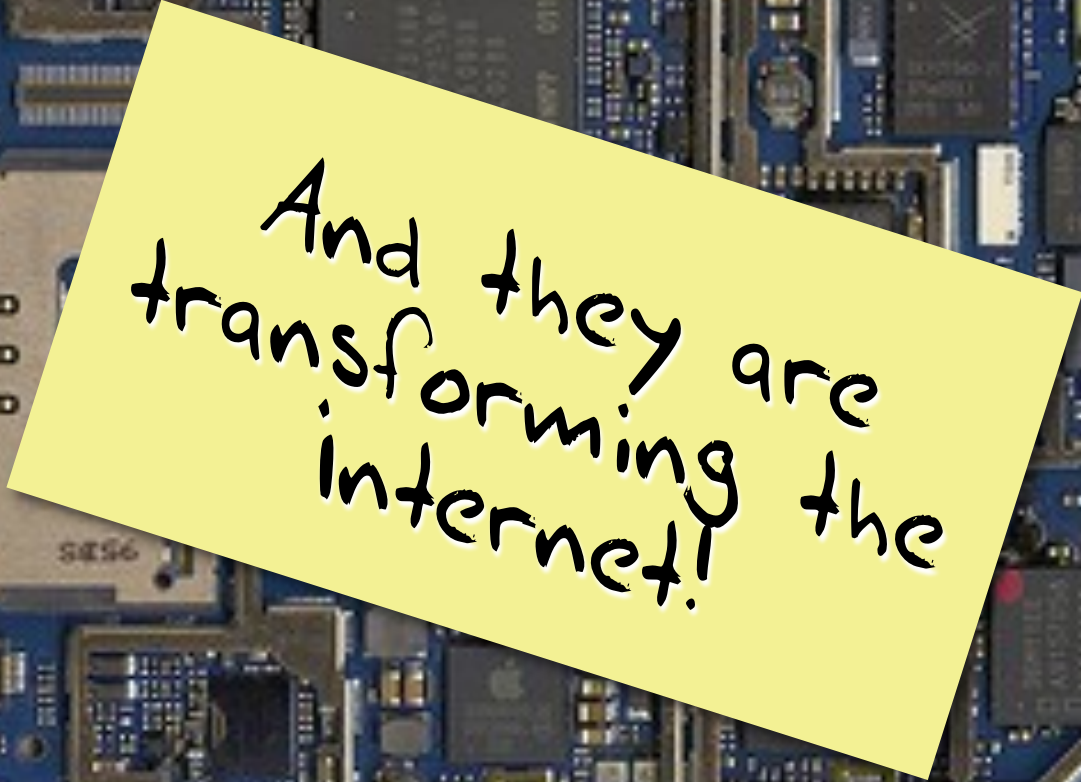


It is an Internet-connected device with a general purpose browser* and a full** set of media capabilities

* Yes, WAP was a hideous mistake. Hopefully we're over it now!

** Depending on whether you buy into Apple's denial of Flash for iOS or not!

Today's mobile device is a digital device that has the computing capability of a laptop device, with the form function of a mobile phone or small tablet.



And they are
transforming the
Internet!

It is an Internet-connected device with a general purpose browser* and a full** set of media capabilities

* Yes, WAP was a hideous mistake. Hopefully we're over it now!

** Depending on whether you buy into Apple's denial of Flash for iOS or not!

PLACED UPON THE HORIZON (CASTING SHADOWS)

Break New Design and the Institute without Boundaries

MASSIVE CHANGE

The Future of Global Design

WORLD PREMIERE
October 2, 2004 to January 3, 2005



With desktop devices the Internet was a dedicated activity



reliable power

lighting

privacy

large view screens

dedicated worktop

wired bandwidth

dedicated chair

The Internet is now anywhere and everywhere



hand sized

battery power

Thumb
operated

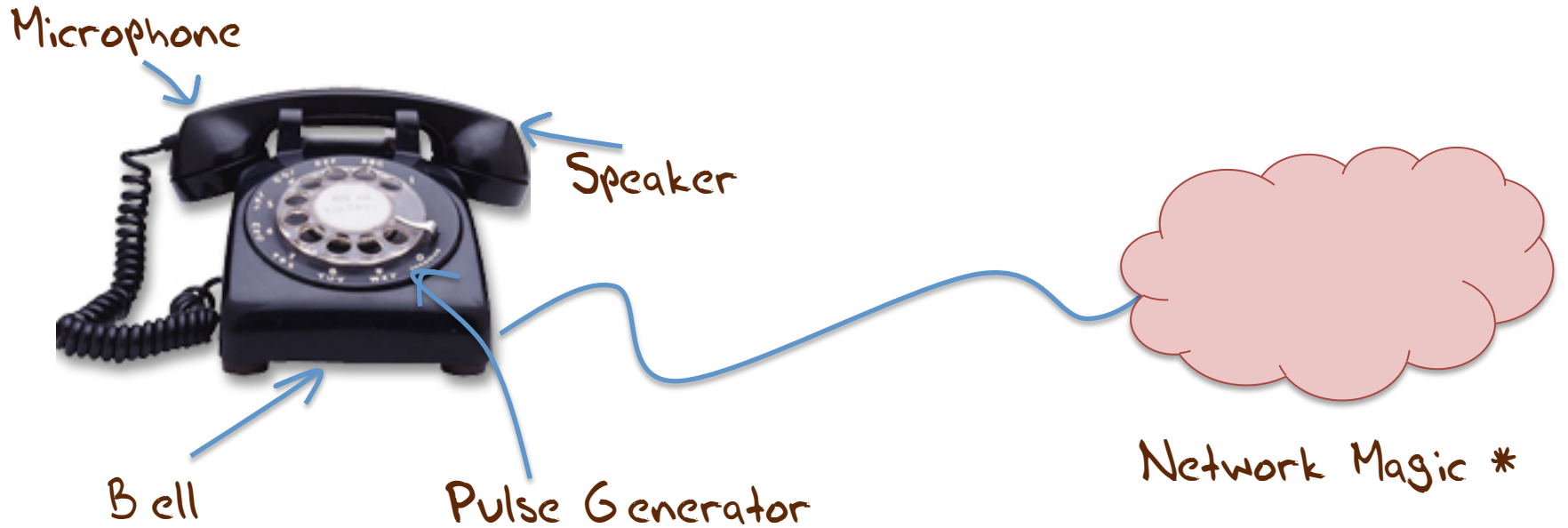
radio connectivity

Its trivial, commonplace and blends into all our activities

Telephony Networking



Telephony Networking

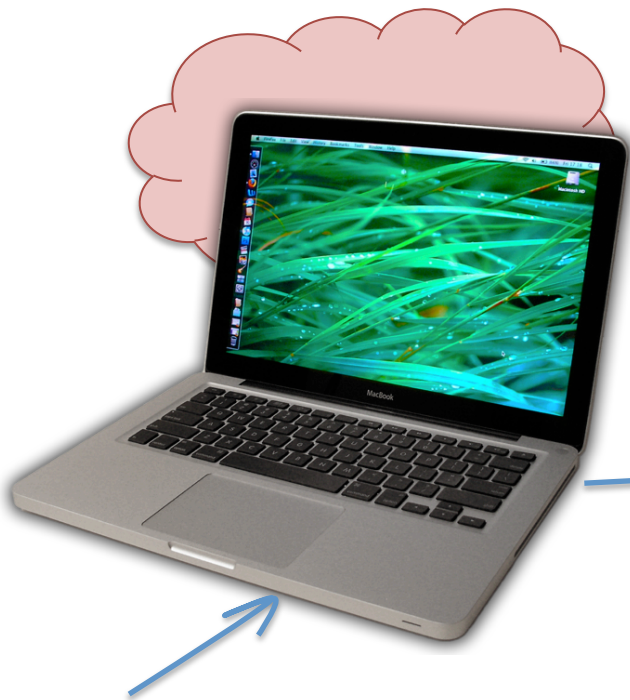


The Network defines the Service

IP Networking

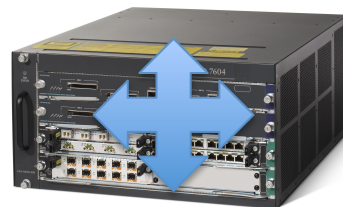


IP Networking



Application Magic *

Packet Switch



0					4 bytes					32					
version	ihl	type of service				total length									
identification		protocol		flags		fragment offset									
time to live		protocol		header checksum											
source address					destination address										
options					padding										
data															

IP Packet

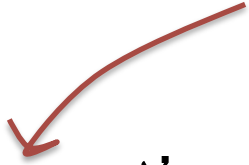
The Applications define the Services

IP: Occam's Razor applied to Networking

Why has IP been so effective?

IP: Occam's Razor applied to Networking

Why has IP been so effective?



Because it's cheap!

IP: Occam's Razor applied to Networking

Why has IP been so effective?

Because it's cheap!

Why is IP cheap?

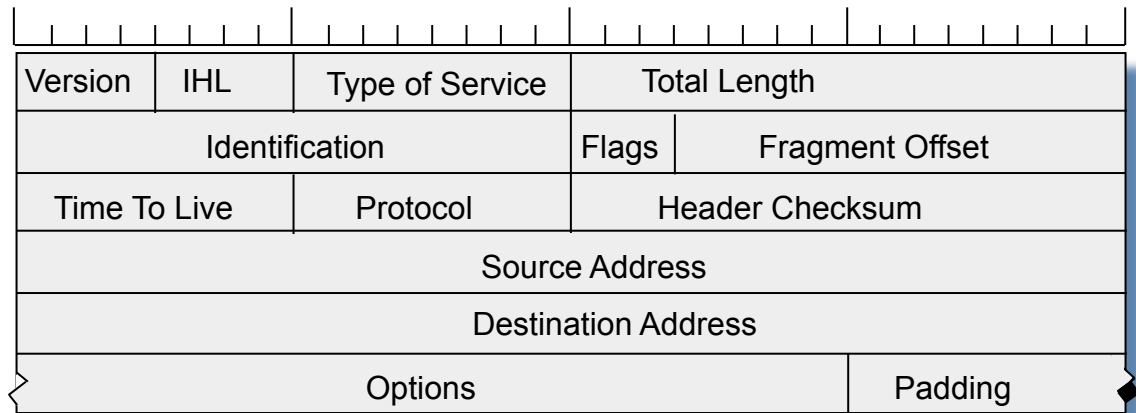
IP: Occam's Razor applied to Networking

Why has IP been so effective?

Because it's cheap!

Why is IP cheap?

Because it's minimal
in what it does!



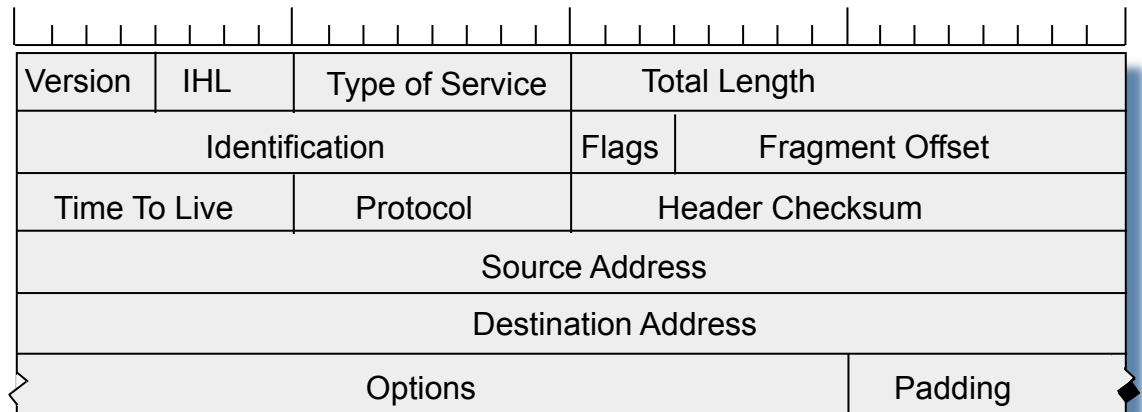
IP: Occam's Razor applied to Networking

Why has IP been so effective?

Because it's cheap!

Why is IP cheap?

Because it's minimal
in what it does!



What about all the other "network" functions?

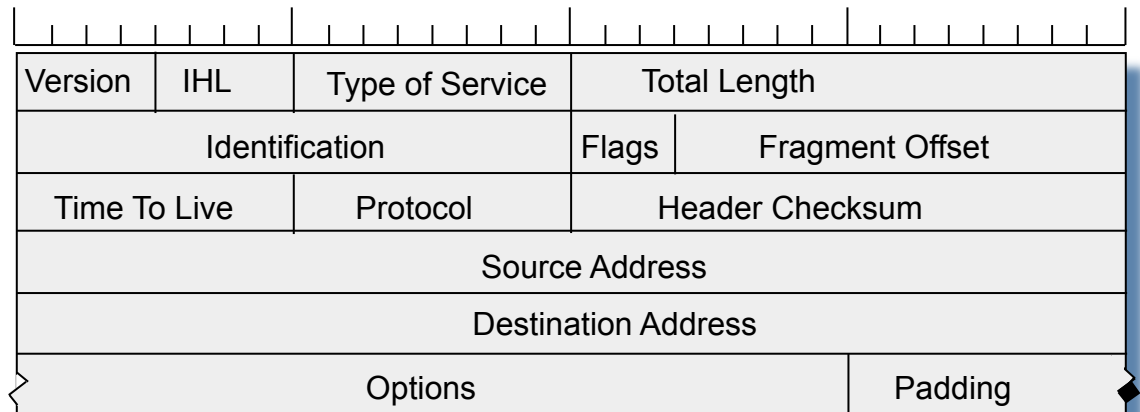
IP: Occam's Razor applied to Networking

Why has IP been so effective?

Because it's cheap!

Why is IP cheap?

Because it's minimal
in what it does!



What about all the other "network" functions?

They are now part of the upper levels at edge, not part of the network!

But - is minimalism
sustainable?

Drilling down...

So far this is all rather abstract

Drilling down...

So far this is all rather abstract

Lets take a more detailed look at
some specific technologies

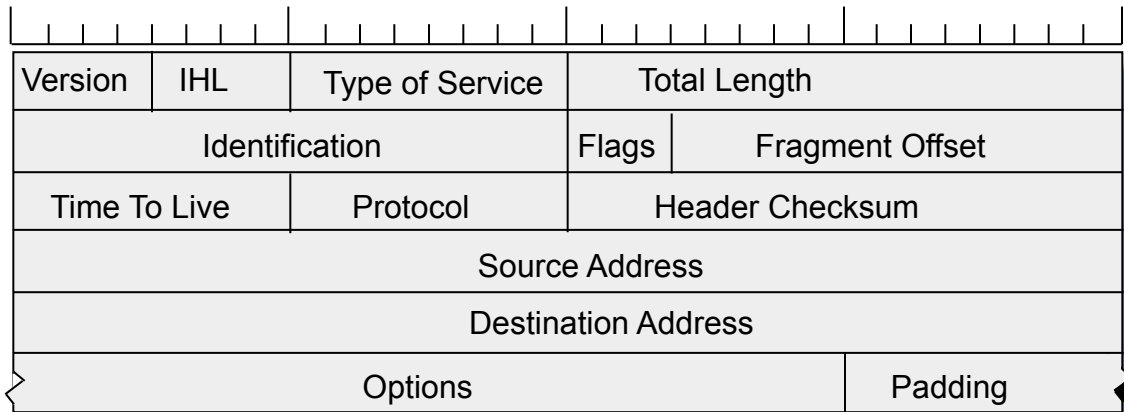
Drilling down...

This is all rather abstract

And bear in mind that the shape of the future can often be found in the mistakes of the past!

Lets take a more detailed look at some specific technologies

IP was just so simple..



Hop-by-hop stateless forwarding

Datagram transmission

End-to-End data integrity

Decoupled resource management, topology management

What could possibly go wrong?

What's not working...

What's not working...

Multicast

What's not working...

Multicast

MPLS

What's not working...

Multicast

MPLS

Congestion Control

What's not working...

Multicast

Buffering and Queues

MPLS

Congestion Control

What's not working...

Multicast

Buffering and Queues

MPLS
Congestion Control

QoS

What's not working...

Multicast

Buffering and Queues

MPLS

Congestion Control

QoS

Consistent Speed

What's not working...

Multicast

Buffering and Queues

High Speed

Consistent Speed

Congestion Control

MPLS

QoS

What's not working...

Multicast

Buffering and Queues

Ultra High Speed

High Speed

Consistent Speed

MPLS

Congestion Control

QoS

What's not working...

Multicast

Delay

Buffering and Queues

Ultra High Speed

High Speed

Consistent Speed

MPLS

Congestion Control

QoS

What's not working...

Multicast

Delay

Buffering and Queues

Ultra High Speed

High Speed

Consistent Speed

MPLS

Congestion Control

QoS

Load Management

What's not working...

Multicast

Delay

Buffering and Queues

Ultra High Speed

High Speed

Consistent Speed

MPLS

Congestion Control

Load Management

Routing
QoS

What's not working...

Multicast

Identity and location overloading
Delay

Buffering and Queues

Ultra High Speed

High Speed

Consistent Speed

MPLS

Routing

Congestion Control

QoS

Load Management

What's not working...

Multicast Identity and location overloading

Packet quantization and fragmentation

Delay

Buffering and Queues

Ultra High Speed

High Speed

Consistent Speed

MPLS

Routing

Congestion Control

QoS

Load Management

What's not working...

Multicast

Identity and location overloading

Packet quantization and fragmentation

Delay

IPv6

Buffering and Queues

Ultra High Speed

High Speed

Consistent Speed

MPLS

Routing

Congestion Control

QoS

Load Management

What's not working...

Multicast Identity and location overloading
Packet quantization and fragmentation

Delay IPv6

Buffering and Queues

Ultra High Speed

High Speed

Consistent Speed

Tunnels

MPLS

Routing

Congestion Control

QoS

Load Management

What's not working...

Multicast Identity and location overloading
Packet quantization and fragmentation

Delay

IPv6

IPv6 Transition

Buffering and Queues

Tunnels

Ultra High Speed

High Speed

MPLS

Routing

Consistent Speed

Congestion Control

QoS

Load Management

What's not working...

Multicast Identity and location overloading
Packet quantization and fragmentation

Jitter

Delay

IPv6

Buffering and Queues

Tunnels

IPv6 Transition

Ultra High Speed

High Speed

MPLS

Routing

Consistent Speed

Congestion Control

QoS

Load Management

What's not working...

Multicast Identity and location overloading
Packet quantization and fragmentation

Delay IPv6

Jitter

Buffering and Queues

Tunnels

IPv6 Transition

Wireless

Ultra High Speed

MPLS

Routing

High Speed

Congestion Control

QoS

Consistent Speed

Load Management

What's not working...

Multicast Identity and location overloading
Packet quantization and fragmentation

(in)security

Delay

IPv6

Jitter

IPv6 Transition

Buffering and Queues

Tunnels

Wireless

Ultra High Speed

MPLS

Routing

High Speed

Congestion Control

QoS

Consistent Speed

Load Management

What's not working...

Network Management

Multicast Identity and location overloading

Packet quantization and fragmentation

(in)security

Delay

IPv6

Jitter

IPv6 Transition

Buffering and Queues

Tunnels

Wireless

Ultra High Speed

MPLS

Routing

High Speed

Congestion Control

QoS

Consistent Speed

Load Management

What really needs to work...

Network Management

Multicast

Identity and location overloading

Packet quantization and fragmentation

(in)security

Delay

IPv6

Jitter

IPv6 Transition

Buffering and Queues

Ultra High Speed

Wireless

High Speed

MPLS

Routing

Consistent Speed

Congestion Control

QoS

Load Management

Scaling

Where to from here?

Today!

The new iPad



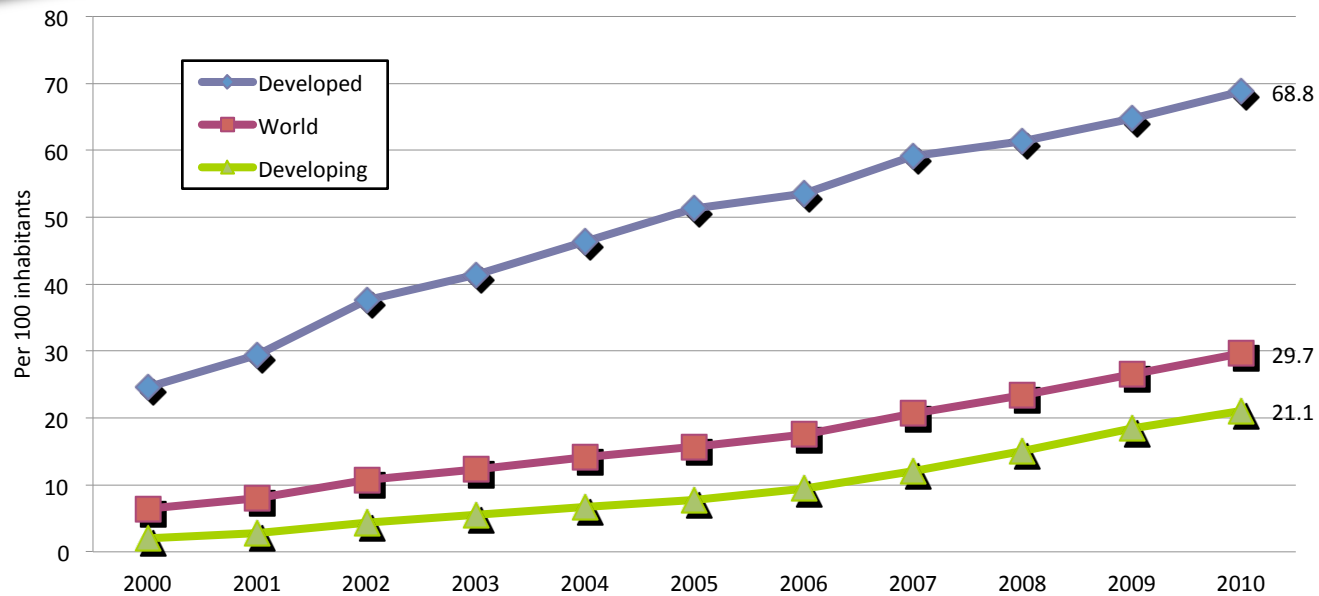
"We are now living in a post-PC world"

The metrics of success

Counting Users...

There are 2.5 billion internet users today

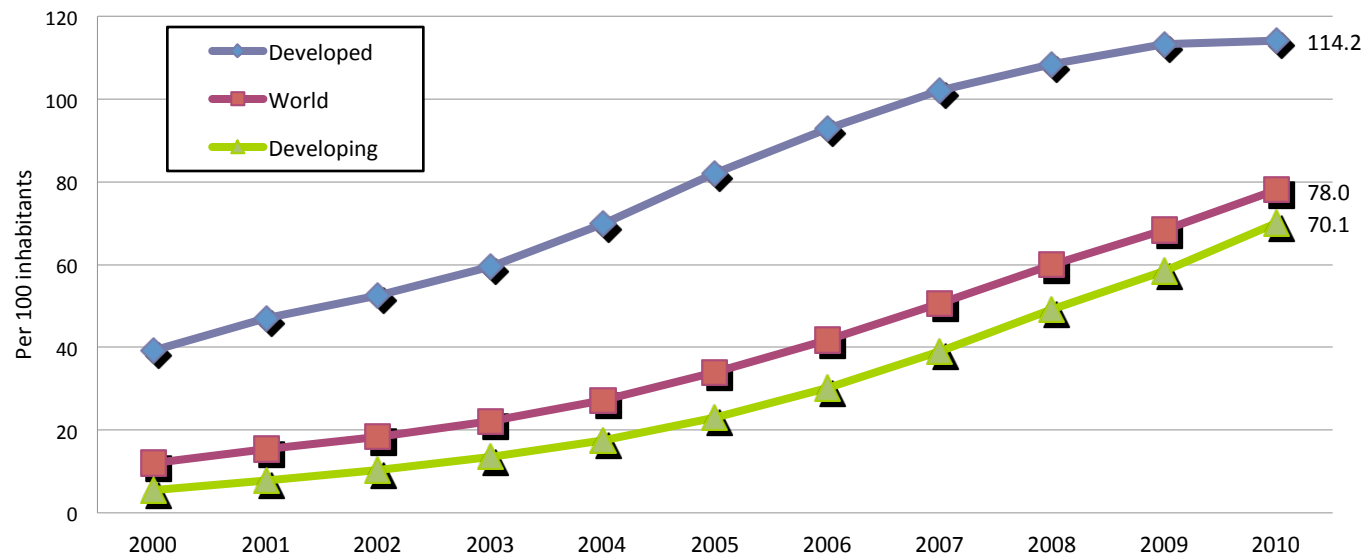
Internet users per 100 inhabitants, 2000-2010



Counting Users...

There are internet users
And 5 billion mobile phone users!

Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2000-2010



The developed/developing country classifications are based on the UN M49, see:
<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/definitions/regions/index.html>
Source: ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database

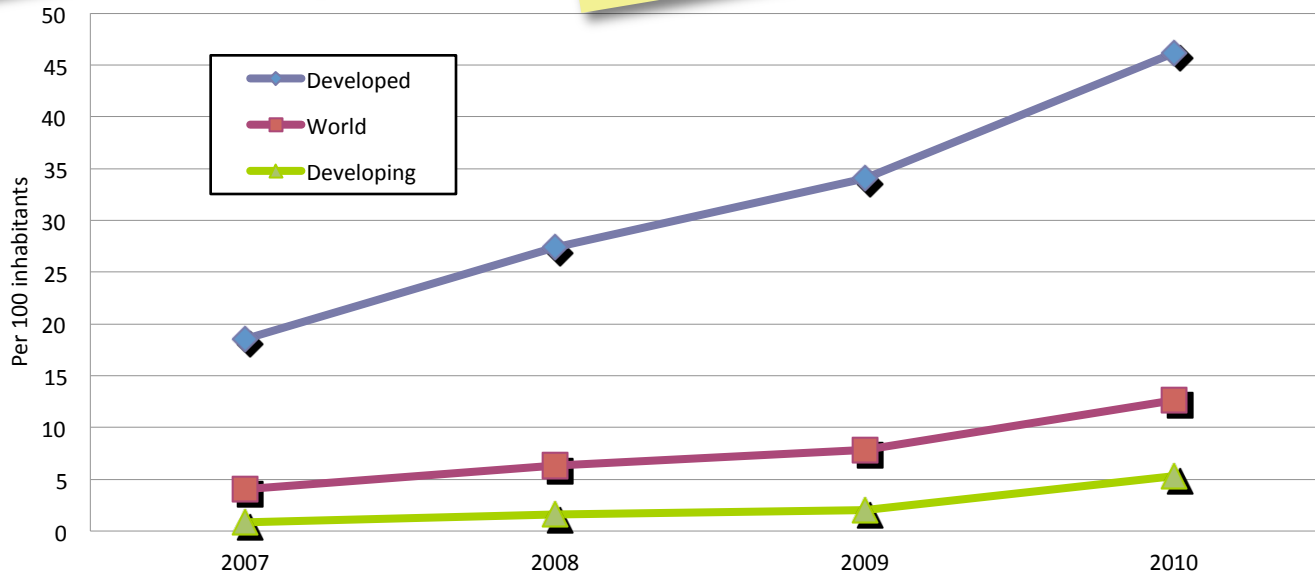
<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/>

Counting Users.....

There are internet users

And 5

And 750 million mobile internet users!



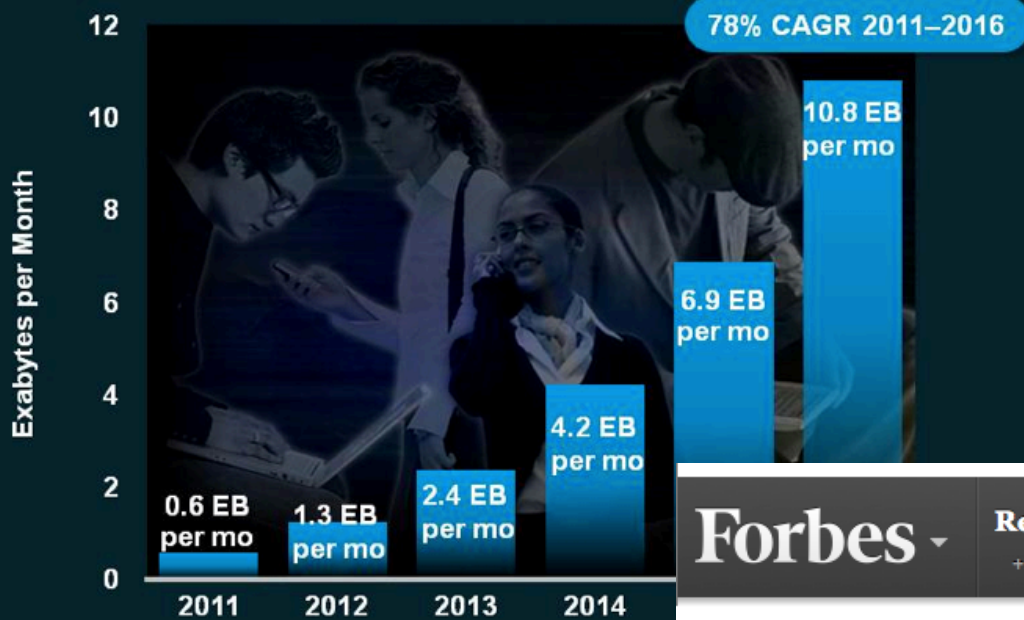
The developed/developing country classifications are based on the UN M49, see:
<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/definitions/regions/index.html>
Source: ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database

Source: Generator Research

Tomorrow's Users and Usage

Gartner Says Worldwide Media Tablets Sales to Reach 119 Million Units in 2012

Global Mobile Data Traffic Growth / Top-Line
Global Mobile Data Traffic will Increase 18X from 2011 to 2016



Source: Cisco Visual Networking Index (VNI) Global Mobile Data Traf

© 2012 Cisco and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

or Approximately 35 Percent of Sales

worldwide media tablet sales to end 2012, a 98 percent increase from 2011, according to Gartner, Inc.

tablet operating system (OS), as it is expected to drive media tablet sales to end users in 2012. Software-based devices to this market, and Apple, will continue to be the

Forbes

Real Time

+18 posts this hour

Popular

89 Clicks For MBAs

Lists

The World's Billionaire

Vide

Sell Yo

TECH | 4/24/2012 @ 4:40PM | 32,913 views

Apple Results Top Estimates as iPhone Sales Soar

Where to from here?



5 Years Out



it's a mobile world!

2011: 270 million mobile units shipped

Factors:

- **Production volumes are bringing down component unit cost**
- **Android is bringing down software unit cost**
- **No need for new content - leverage off the the existing web universe of content**
- **Shift away from the desktop and the laptop by the production industry seeking new markets for their production capability**
- **Assumes an abundant minimal common network substrate**

Apple's Numbers

iPhones:

- Q3 2010 : Apple shipped 8.4M iPhones
- Q3 2011 : Apple shipped 20.3M iPhones
 - Added 42 carriers and 15 countries in the quarter!

iPads:

- Q3 2010 : Apple shipped 3.3M iPads
- Q3 2011 : Apple shipped 9.2M iPads
 - “every iPad we could make has been sold”

Q3 2011 profit: \$US 7.3B

Apple's Numbers



Apple's earnings for the last three months of 2011 surpassed all expectations. It racked up a record \$46.3 billion in sales for the quarter and more than doubled its net profit, to \$13.1 billion. Apple's share price jumped on the news, vaulting it once again over Exxon Mobil to become (briefly) the world's most valuable listed company.

shipped 8.4M iPhones
shipped 20.3M iPhones
in 15 countries in the quarter!

shipped 3.3M iPads

shipped 9.2M iPads

could make has been

And Q4 2011 was
even bigger!

NET PROFIT: \$US 7.3B

Apple's Numbers



37M iPhones

shipped ~~8.4M~~ iPhones
 shipped ~~20.3M~~ iPhones
 in 15 countries in the quarter!

15M iPads

shipped ~~3.3M~~ iPads
 shipped ~~9.2M~~ iPads

Apple's earnings for the last three months of 2011 surpassed all expectations. It racked up a record \$46.3 billion in sales for the quarter and more than doubled its net profit, to \$13.1 billion. Apple's share price jumped on the news, vaulting it once again over Exxon Mobil to become (briefly) the world's most valuable listed company.

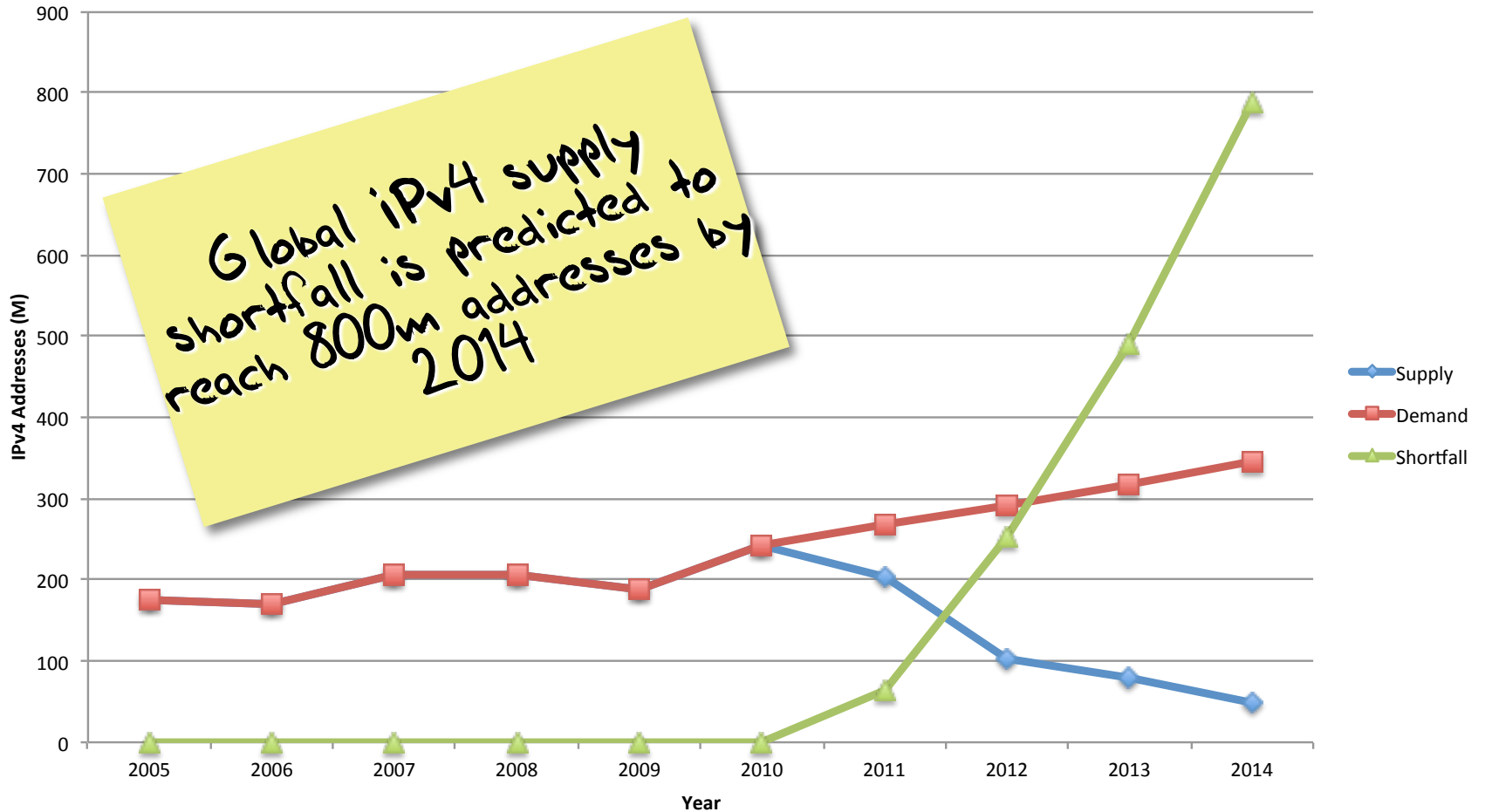
~~NET PROFIT: \$US 7.3B~~

\$13.1B profit!

And Q4 2011 was even bigger!

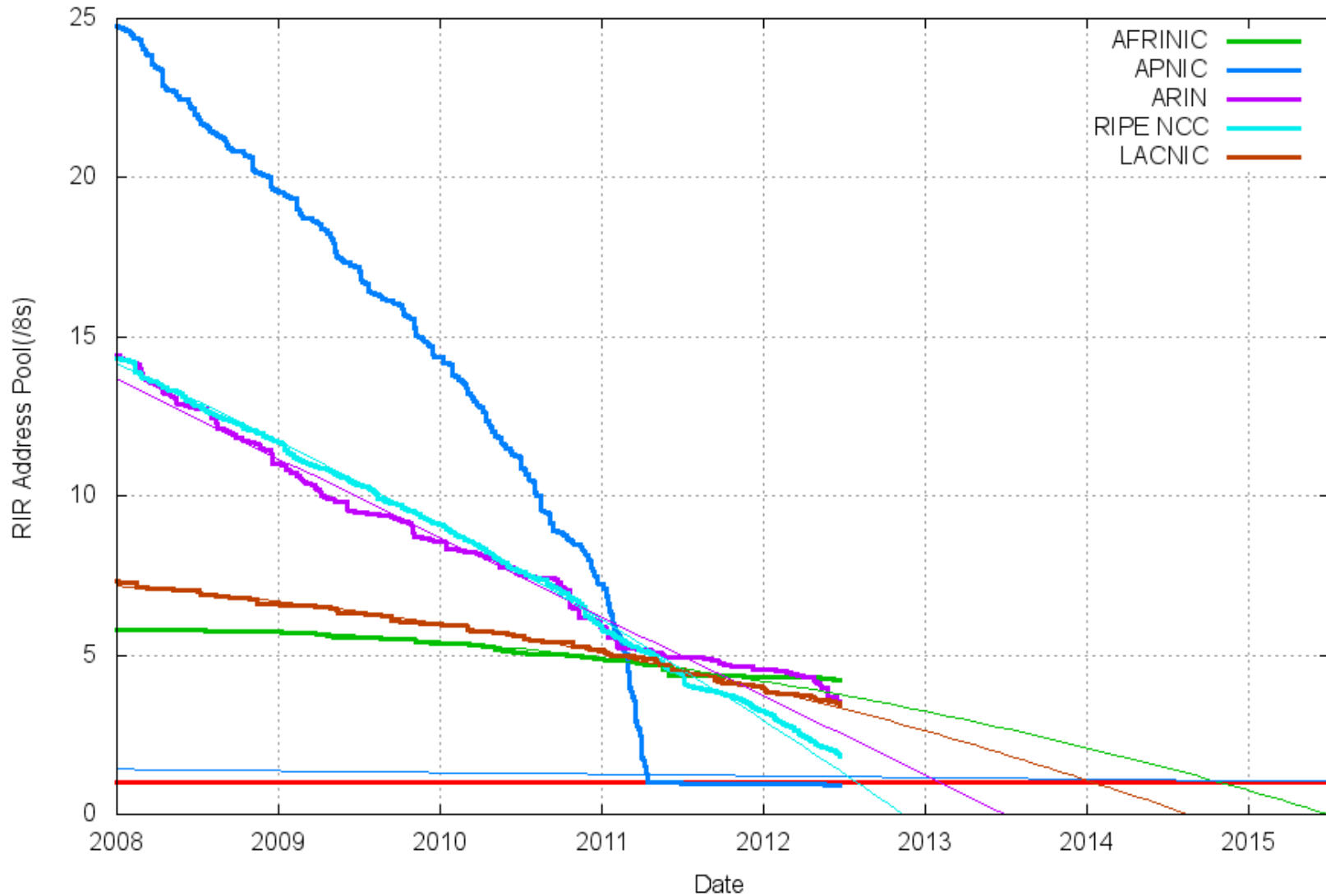
Coping with Demand

Global IPv4 Address Supply and Demand Estimates



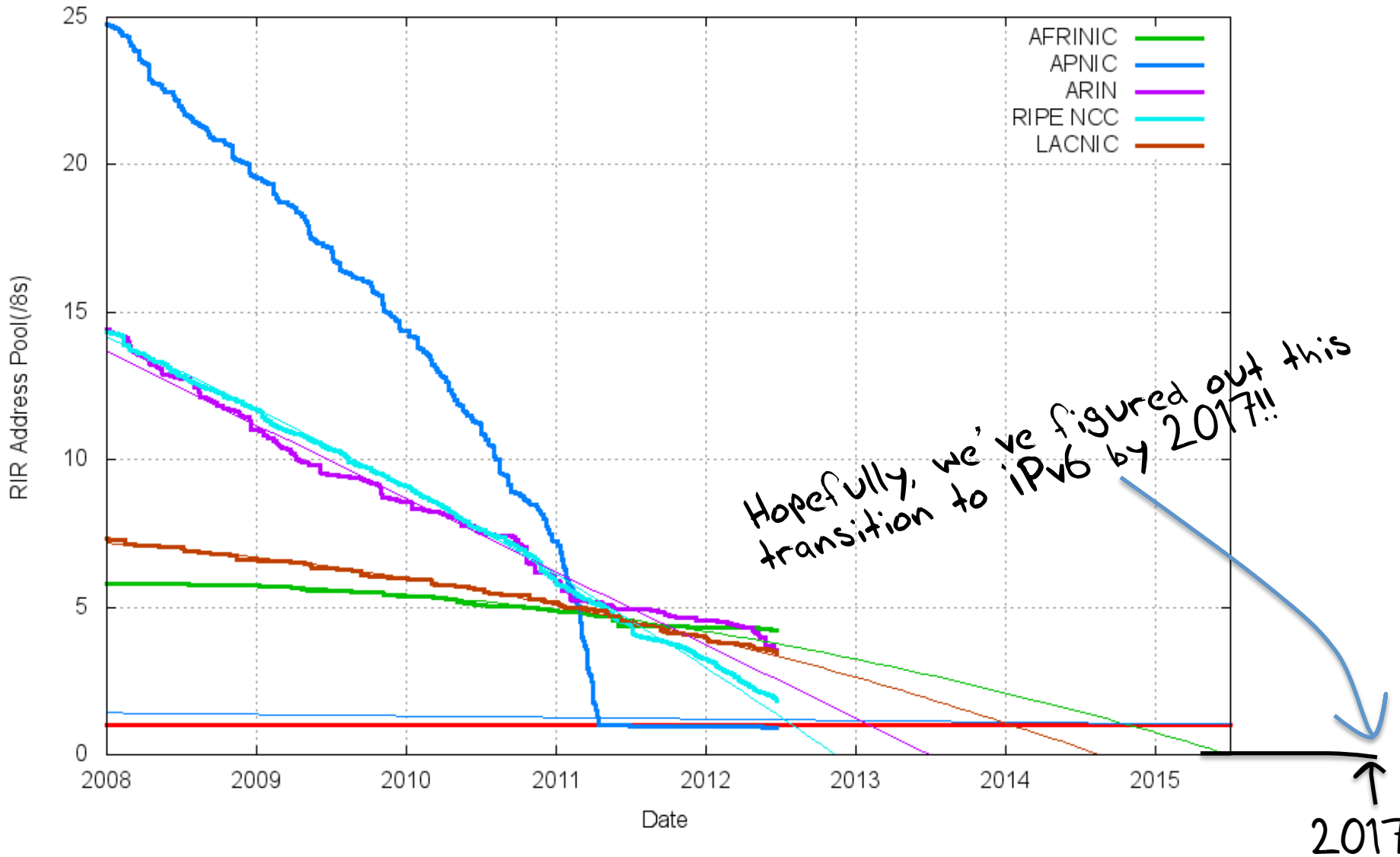
Coping with IPv4 Address Exhaustion

RIR IPv4 Address Run-Down Model



Coping with IPv4 Address Exhaustion

RIR IPv4 Address Run-Down Model



in the next five years...



we have a choice

in the next five years...



Everything gets
squashed into
HTTP, IPv4 and the
network becomes
the bottleneck

IPv6

And its not yet clear which path the internet will take!

And its not yet clear which
path ~~the internet~~ will take!
market forces

Can we look further out?

10 Years Out?



My personal view...by 2022

The Internet will be all IPv6 by 2022!

- There is no extended afterlife in store for IPv4
 - CGNs also have near term limits under intense scaling pressure and ALGs break just about everything!
 - There is no room for more than one protocol - Look at what happened to DECnet, SNA, Appletalk, X.25,...
- There is no afterlife for MPLS, VPNs, QoS, NGNs, Multicast or SDNs either
 - IP is a minimal value add to raw bandwidth:
 - Packet quantization of the bandwidth resource
 - Routing to maintain simple shortest path topology
 - Everything else is an overhead

My personal view...by 2022

Or there will be no more Internet by then

- because all the CGNs, ALGs, CDNs in the world will not hold the Internet together for 10 years of intense growth pressure
- And because one common protocol platform, one common address space, one common name space is a brittle state, it will fracture and splinter under adornment pressure from both vendors and operators

My personal view...by 2022

If we still have one Internet, radio spectrum will become even more of a scarce and highly valuable asset

well it is already, but the competition for spectrum in highly populous areas will continue

Fewer wide area services - more cellular / femtocell services backed by fibre backhaul to improve spectrum efficiency

My personal view...by 2022

Cloud / Data Centre services may well be at or after their peak by 2022

Innovative competitive pressure at this time may well come from highly distributed systems that do not rely on intense concentrations of computation and information storage

20 Years Out?



My personal view...by 2032

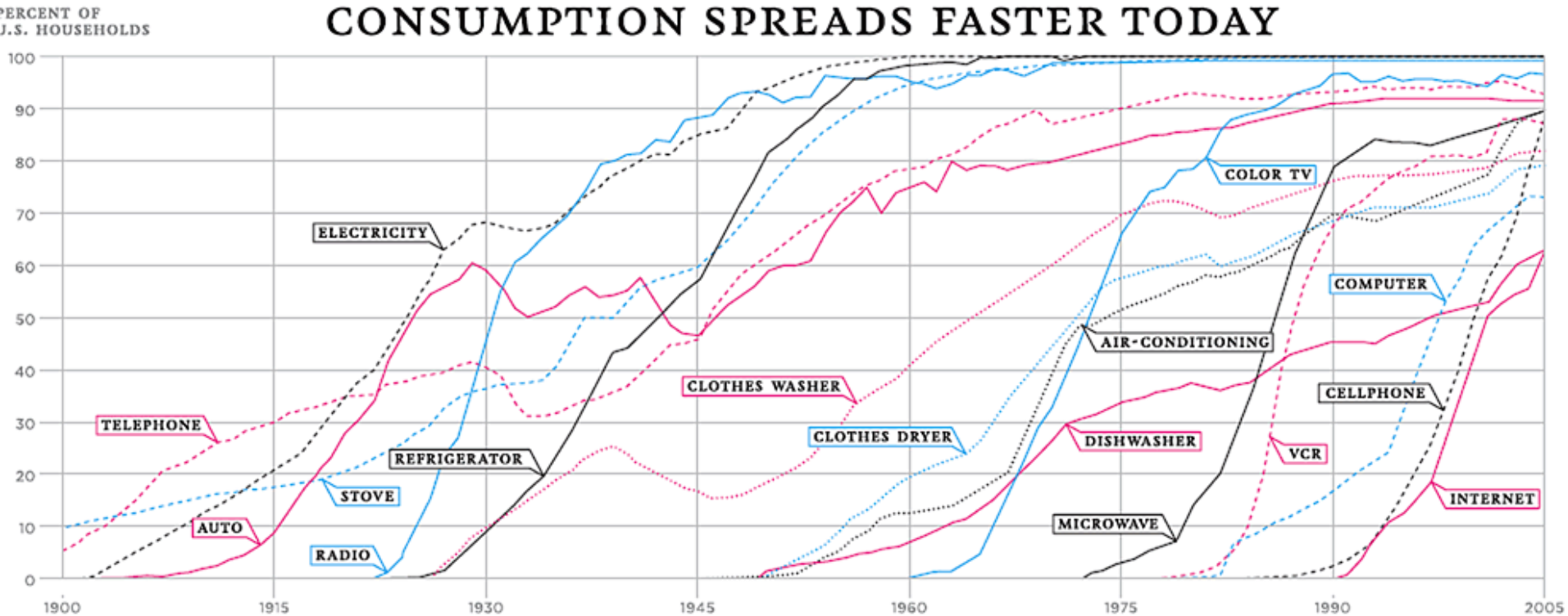
This is extremely tough!

very little from the world of 1992 is still with us today

very little of today's environment will be persistent for the next two decades

Why?

As the pace of technology adoption gets faster we cycle through successive generations of technologies at ever faster rates



What's shaping our future?

We need to think about a post-PC world where computation, storage and communications are all abundant commodities. It's innovative services and applications that will shape much of the Internet's future. And the most effective innovative force in such an environment is open technologies, and open software in particular. This allows innovators to assume the entirety of the current state of the art and build from there. This is truly a powerful model!

In thinking about a future Internet

There's no need to clean the slate

There's no need to clean the slate

Nor to forget everything we've learned
about packet networks so far

There's no need to clean the slate

Nor to forget everything we've learned
about packet networks so far

But we need to think about a future that is way
beyond today's Internet

And as we look at the evolution of the technology there are probably two important design principles to bear in mind ...

Focus

Simplicity

Thank You!



Questions?