



Assoc. Prof. Chao Fang

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Bio here:

Chao Fang received his B.S degree in Information Engineering from Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan, China, in 2009, and the Ph.D. degree with the State Key Laboratory of Networking and Switching Technology in Information and Communication Engineering from Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Beijing, China, in 2015. He joined the Beijing University of Technology in 2016 and now is an associate professor. In 2019, he was selected into Beijing Nova Program of Science and Technology. From August 2013 to August 2014, he had been funded by China Scholarship Council to visit Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, Canada, as a joint doctorate. Moreover, he is the visiting scholar of University of Technology Sydney, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Kyoto University and Muroran Institute of Technology. He is the senior member of IEEE, and served as the Session Chairs of ICC NGN'2015 and ICCCNMNRM'2021, and Poster Co-Chair of HotICN'2018. He also served as the Technical Program Committee of ISCIT'2016-2019, GreenCom'2019-2020, ICCCNMNRM'2020-2021, and ICCAIS'2019. His current research interests include future network architecture design, information-centric networking (ICN), software-defined networking (SDN), big data for networking, mobile edge computing, resource management and content delivery.

Speech Title:

Collaborative Allocation and Intelligent Optimization Mechanisms of Cloud-Edge-End Resources for Complex Dynamic Services

Speech Abstract:

At present, mobile Internet traffic is growing explosively. In order to meet the service requirements (e.g., low latency and high dynamic) of current Internet applications, it is urgent to carry out collaborative allocation and intelligent optimization of cloud-edge-end resources to effectively overcome problems such as high latency and traffic load caused by cloud computing. Meanwhile, it can efficiently avoid the challenges brought by edge computing in terms of constrained, heterogeneous and dynamical resources, so as to satisfy the differentiated service needs of massive Internet applications, and improve content distribution and resources utilization.