

*International Workshop on Trends
In Future Communications:
High Performance Network
Infrastructure for Future Internet.*

Ciclo de
EVENTOS
2014

On SDN Research Topics

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Agenda

- SDN in the WAN : Software-Defined IP Routing
- High Performance SDN Stacks
- High-Available SDNs
- SDN & Electronics and Optics

Christian Esteve Rothenberg

- PhD (FEEC/UNICAMP, 2010), MSc (Darmstadt University, 2006), Telecom Eng. (Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, 2004)
 - (2008) Visiting researcher at Ericsson Research Nomadic Lab, participated in EU Publish/Subscribe Internet Routing Paradigm (PSIRP)
- Assistant Professor at FEEC/Unicamp since August 2013
- Research Scientist at CPqD (2010-2013)
- ONF Research Associate since April 2013
- Technical Lead of
 - RouteFlow (Virtual IP Routing Services over SDN)
 - Ofsoftswitch13 (OpenFlow 1.3 controller, softswitch, and testing)
 - Mini-CCNx

Research Interests

- Network Architectures
- Information-Centric Networking
- Data Center Networks / Cloud
- OpenFlow / SDN
- Network Functions Virtualisation
- ...



SDN in the WAN

Research Topics on Software-Defined IP Routing

Motivation

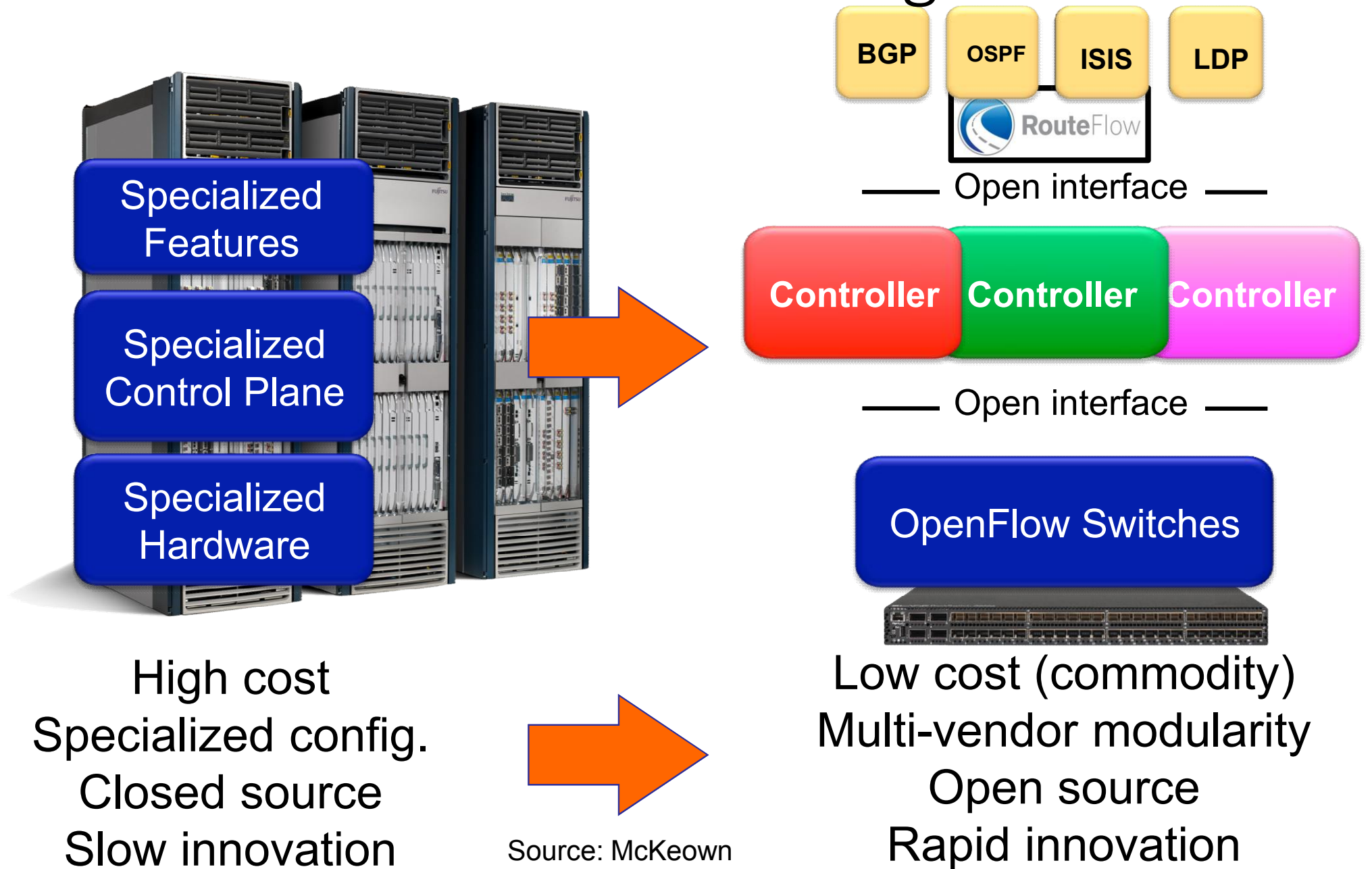
- Combining flexible (open-source) IP routing stacks with high-performance (programmable) hardware
 - Augmenting traditional IP control planes with centralized views and flow programmability
 - A migration path to SDN, allowing SDN islands talk to legacy networks
-
- **Further reading:** **Revisiting Routing Control Platforms with the Eyes and Muscles of Software-Defined Networking**

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Software Defined IP Routing



Research on SDN Route Control


- Early work on Routing Control Platforms (RCP)
[Ramjee 2006, Feamster 2004, Van der Merwe 2006, Wang 2009]
 - In operation at AT&T, considered a differentiator for "dynamic connectivity management".
- Research Question:
 - Re-examine the concept of RCP with the **visibility** (i.e., network-wide, multi-layer, flow and topology maps, full RIBs) and **direct control** capabilities (i.e., actual FIB installation, rich matching and instruction set) of the SDN abstraction set and the specifics of the OpenFlow choice
- RouteFlow **glues** virtualized IP routing stacks with OpenFlow
- RouteFlow acts as a new **indirection** layer for
 - routing protocol messages (e.g. BGP session terminates in servers)
 - RIB-(to-FIB)-to-OpenFlow transformations

Routing-centric research use cases

- Engineered path selection
 - Think Google WAN, performance-based routing, etc.
- Optimal best path reflection
 - Per ingress/customer [draft-ietf-idr-bgp-optimal-route-reflection-01]
- Path protection with prefix independent convergence
 - Hierarchical FIBs w/ OF 1.X Tables + LFA route-precomputation
- Security
 - Data plane blackholes and middlebox injections,
 - Secure Inter-domain routing ideas (crypto intense S*-BGP, etc..)
- Simplifying customer multi-homing
 - Easy to set and control cost/performance/policy-based routing
- IPv6 migration
 - Flow matching for service termination in v4-v6 migration solutions

Seamless MPLS / MPLS-lite / IP Traffic Engineering

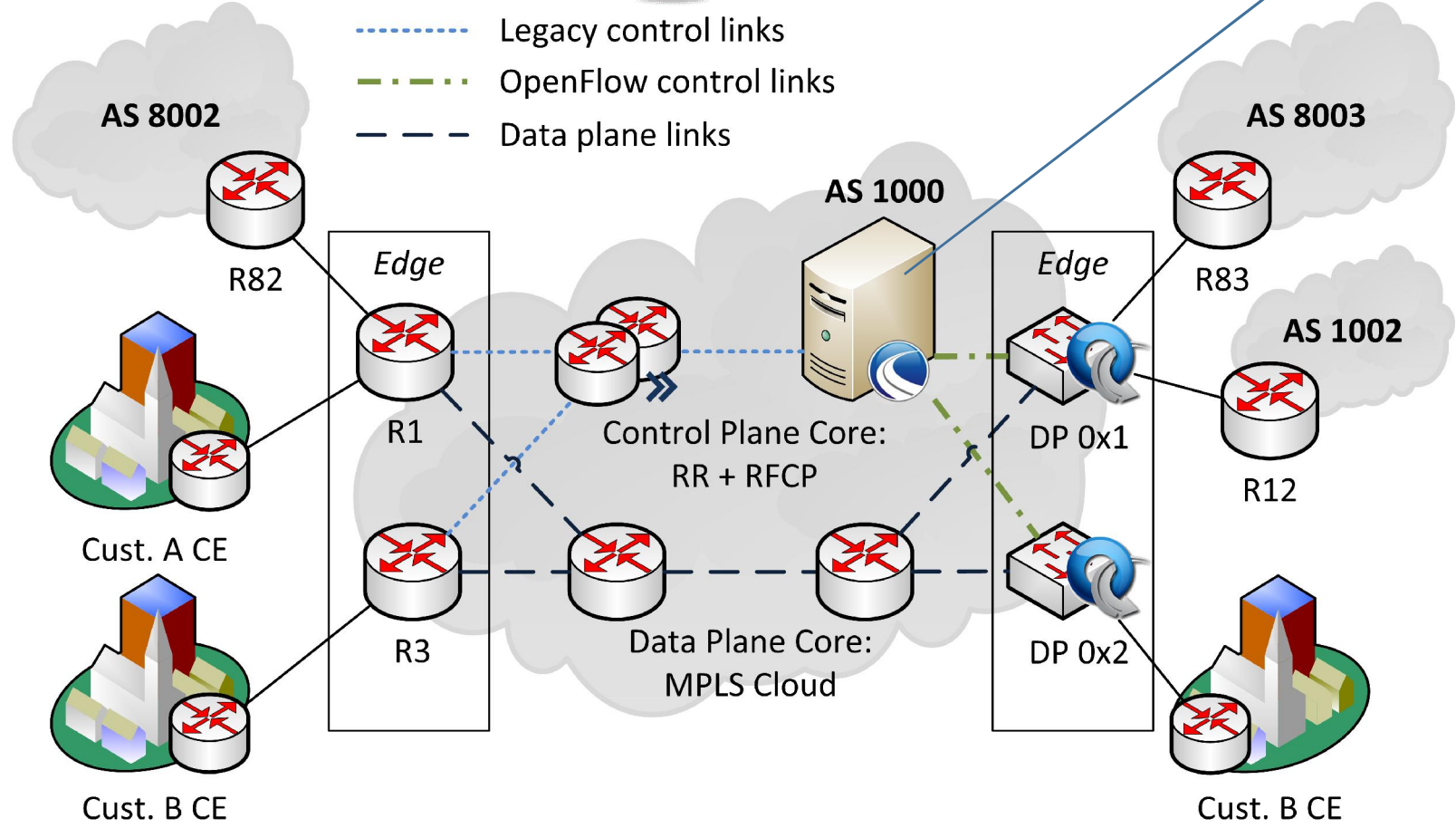
Traffic Statistics (current & historic) : sFlow + OpenFlow
 Event DB (failures, alarms)
 Virtual & Physical Topologies



TE
+ Data Mining

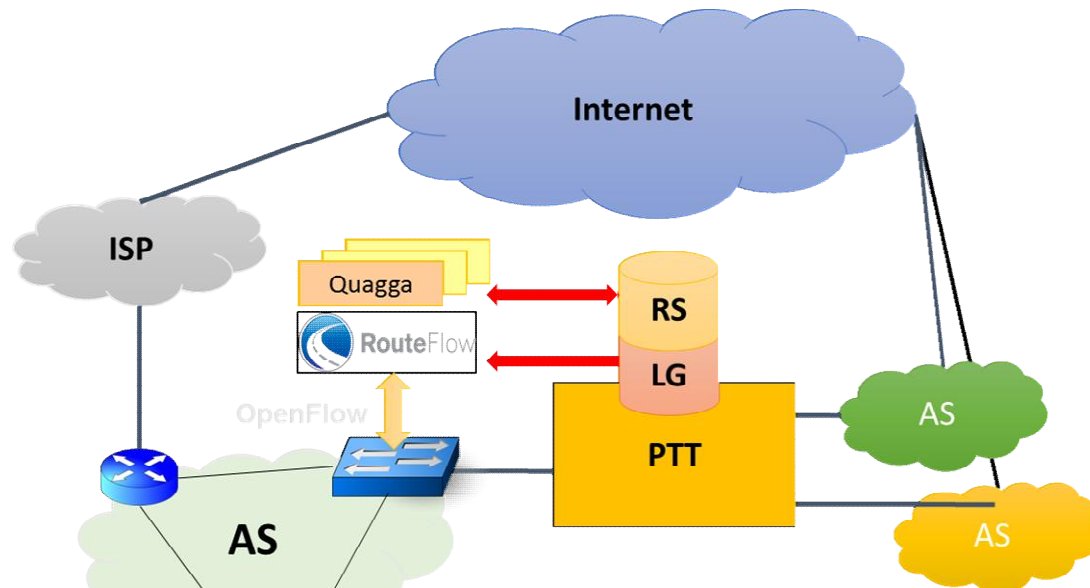
OF1.3
= Group Tables + Metering

Network Information Base

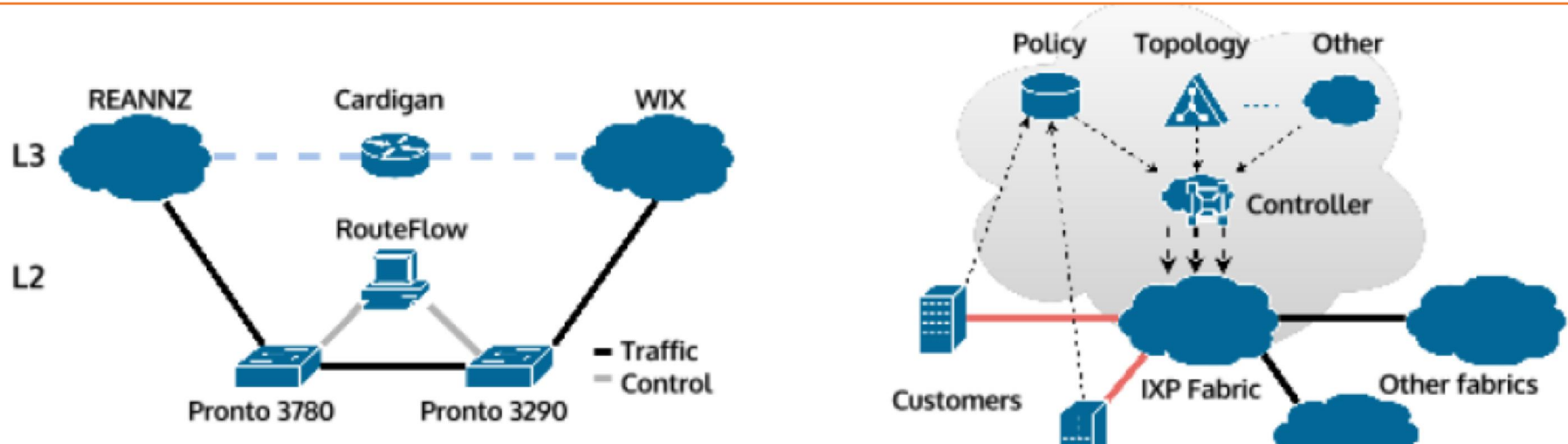


Recommended reading: Google B4 paper at SIGCOMM 2013

Software-Defined Internet eXchanges

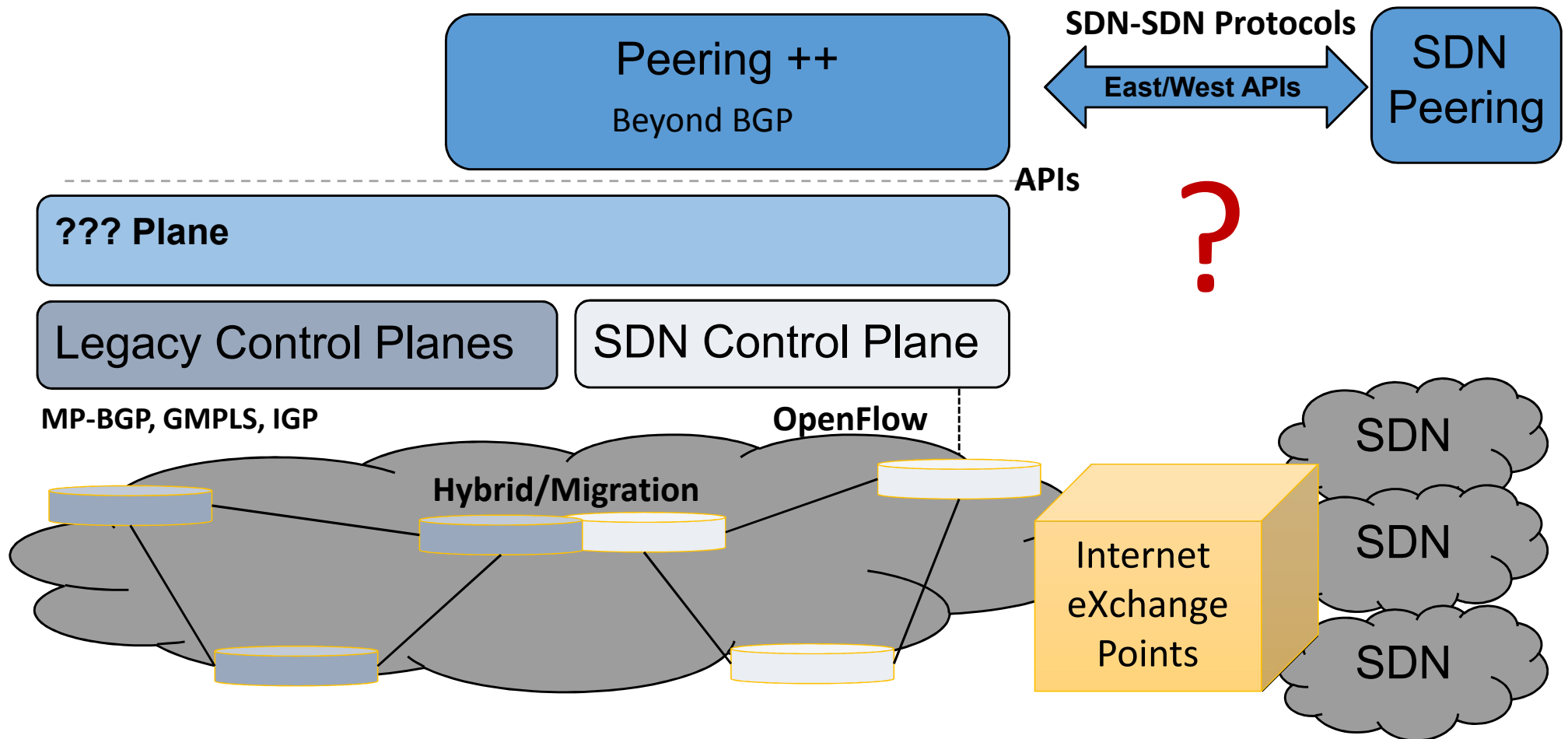


Recommended reading: Feamster et al., SDX: A Software Defined Internet Exchange at ONS13



Further info on Cardigan: RouteFlow pilot deployment 9-month at NZ IXP. Joint work with Josh Bailey (Google), REANNZ, University of Wellington, etc.

Next Generation Peering in SDN

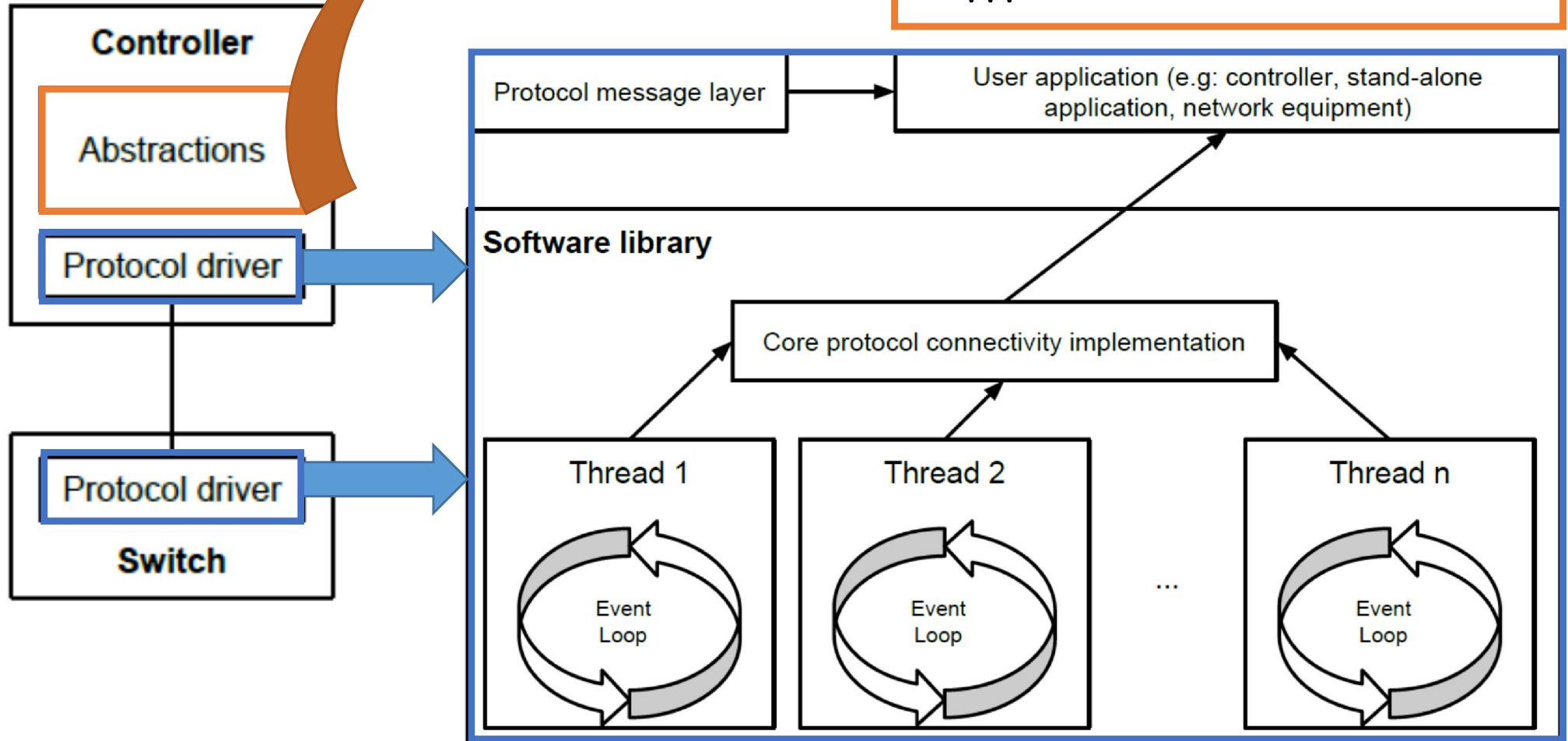


High Performance SDN Stacks

SDN Stack

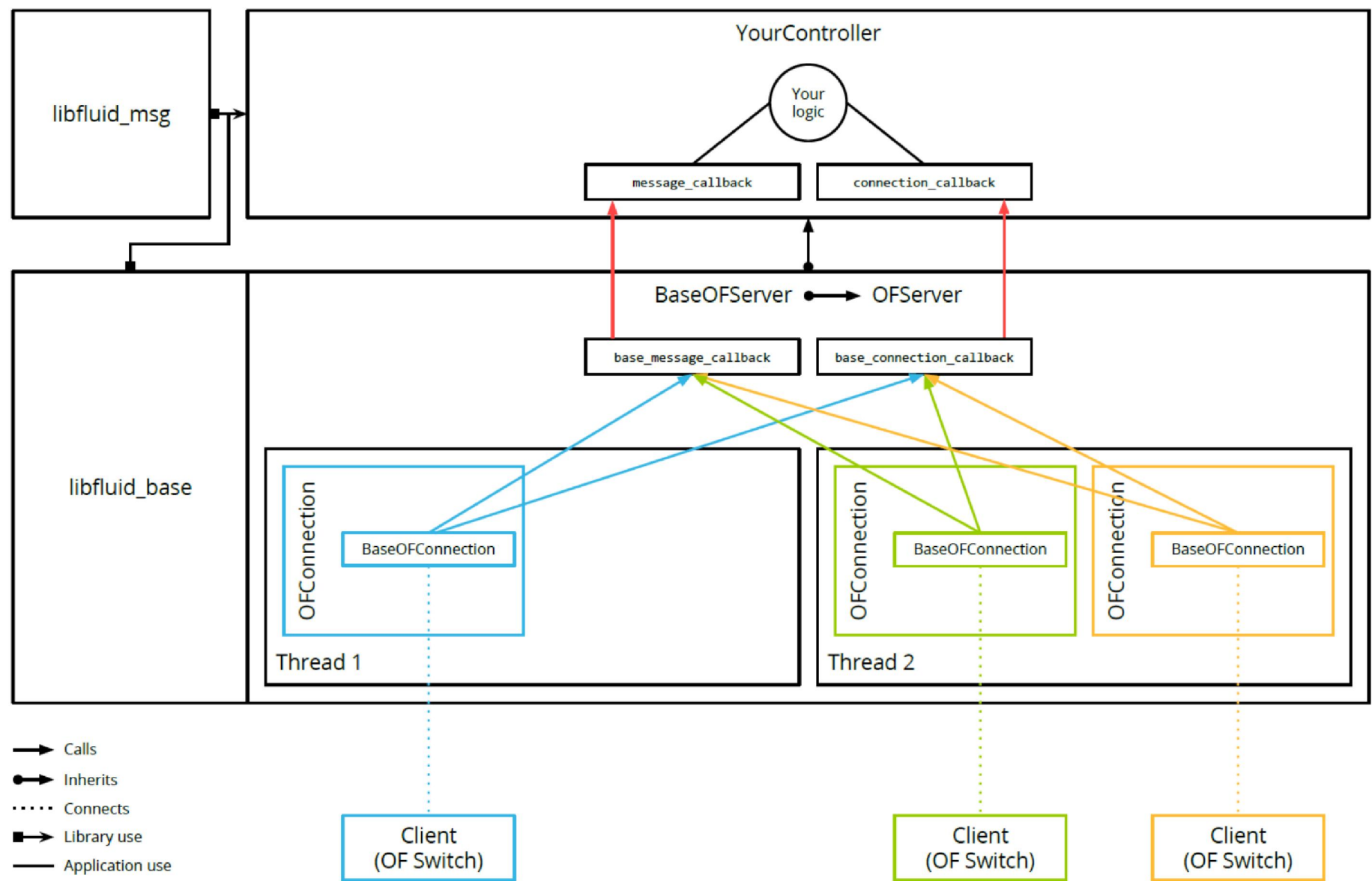
Research on useful abstractions to optimize target app's performance:

- Bandwidth (Event rate)
- Latency (Event responsiveness)
- ???



*Joint work with Prof. Fabio Verdi (Ufscar) and MSC-candidate Allan Vidal (CPqD Jr. Researcher)

libfluid ONF Driver Implementation



*Joint work with CPqD Jr. Researchers Eder Fernandes, Allan Vidal, and Marcos Salvador (RNP)

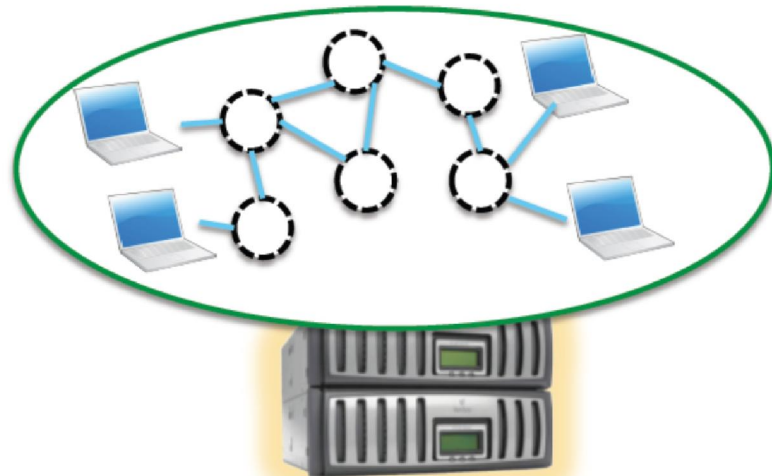
High-Available SDNs

A critical issue for the success of SDN technology

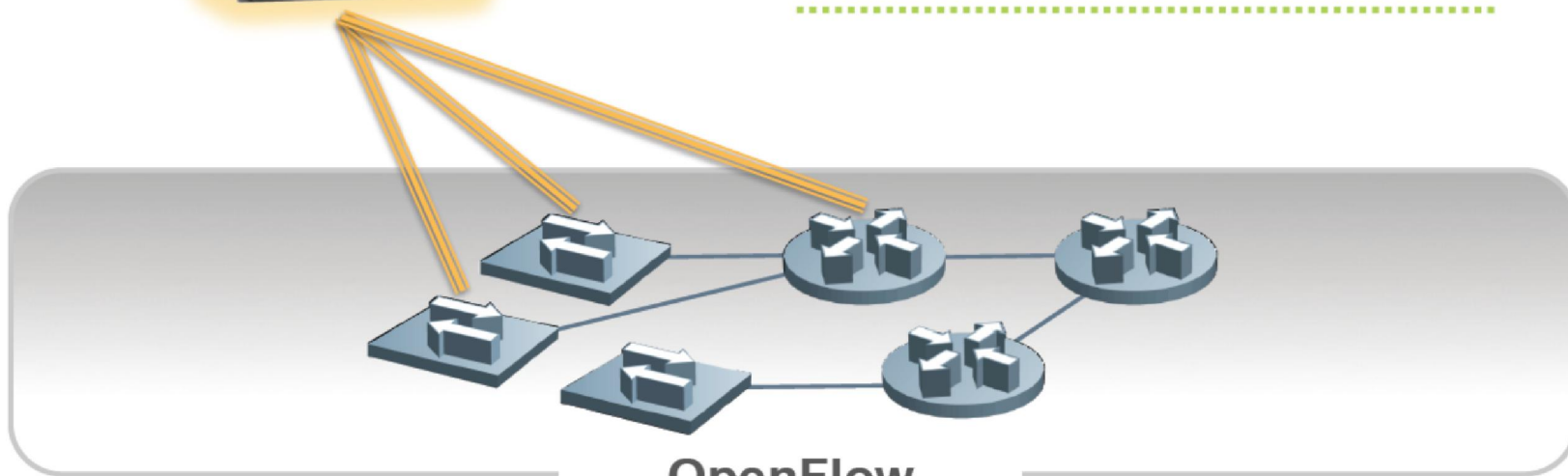
Motivation

- **High availability** is the number one purpose of communication networks
- Logically-centralized split architectures such as OpenFlow/SDN are commonly questioned about their actual capabilities of being resilient to faults
- Any new networking technology must, at least, yield the same levels of availability as alternative and legacy technologies.
- Related work so far has focused on **point solutions** to some flavour of SDN architectures, mostly OpenFlow-only.
- No prior work is based on **theoretical foundations** that provide generally applicable **architectural recommendations** with **proof of concept** implementations **experimentally** validated.

Convergence in SDN Network



- Link detection
- Signal controller
- Path compute/lookup
- Push updates to network



OpenFlow
Network

Convergence Traditional IGP vs SDN

Traditional IGP

- Link detection
- Flood link state
- FIB computation
- Push FIB to hardware

SDN

- Link detection
- Signal controller
- Path compute/lookup
- Push updates to network

SDN Can Perform as Well or Better

SDN Optimizations

- Incremental path computation
- Pre-compute backup paths
- Zero-hop control network
- Only update affected switches
- Use OOB multicast for control dissemination

Source: Martin Casado

<http://networkheresy.com/>

Approach

Resilience of an OpenFlow network depends on

- fault-tolerance in the **data plane** (as in traditional networks)
- high availability of the (logically) centralized **control plane** functions, including the control-to-data plane network

Research Objectives

1. Derive the theoretical models of availability in split architectures
2. Analyze and model the solution space to provide fault-tolerance to all architectural components.
3. Design a resilient architecture considering end-to-end requirements and all layers/domains in the SDN stack
4. Implement proof of concept prototypes and validate them in real hardware testbeds with real networking traffic.

Early results and ongoing work

Towards high-availability in SDN

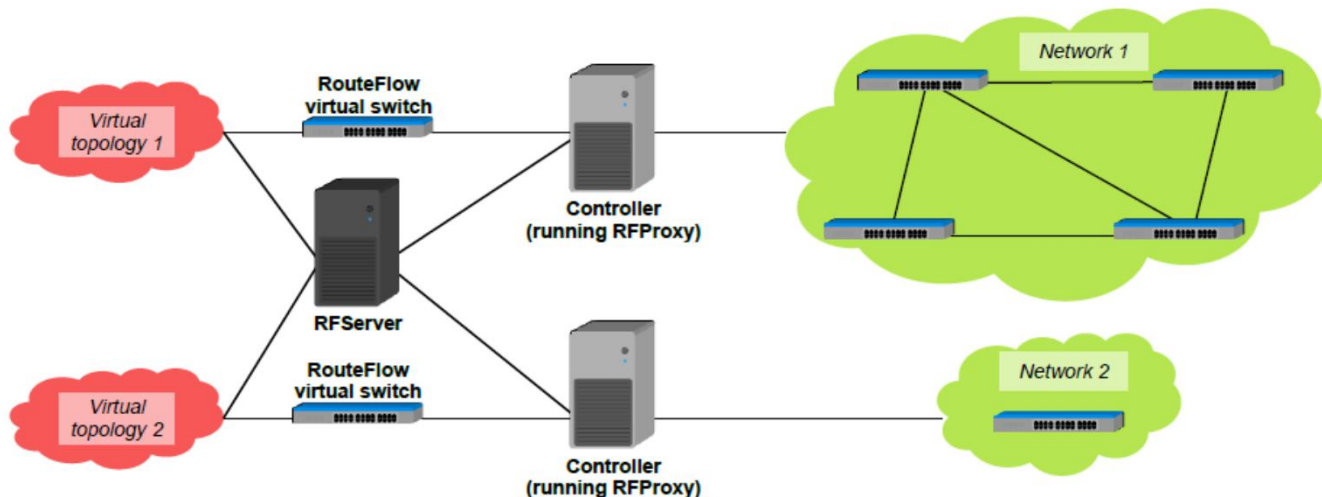
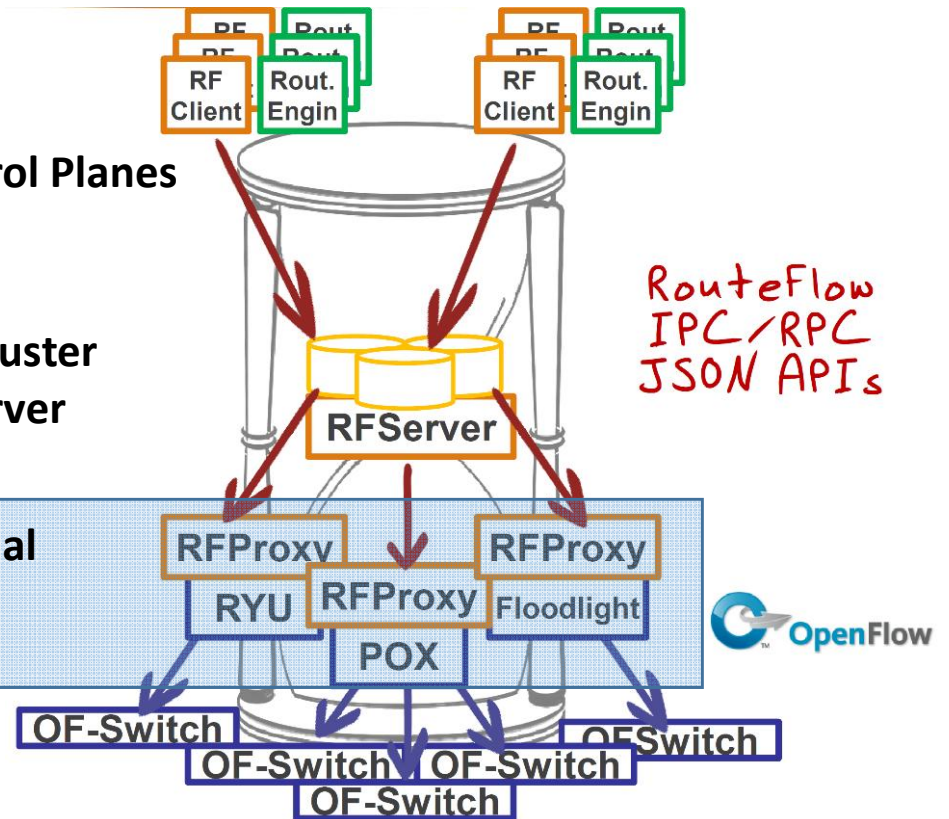
High Availability

Shadow Virtual Control Planes
Backup VMs

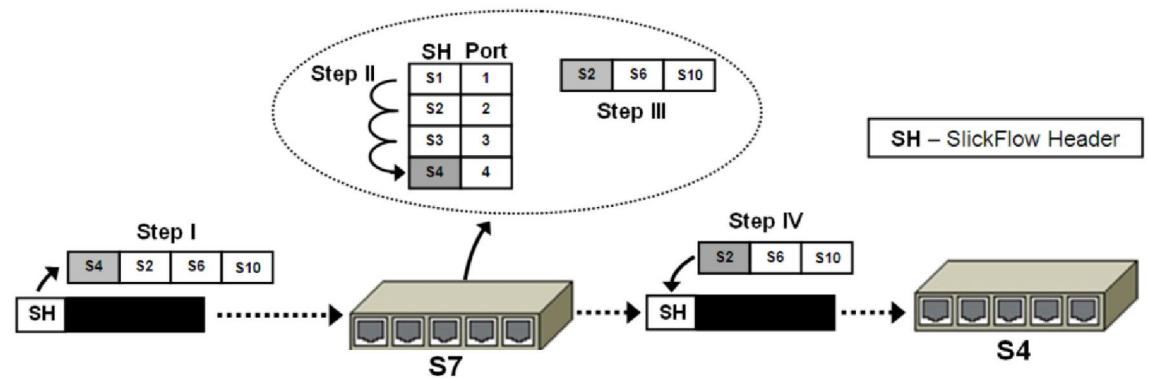
Distributed DB Cluster
State-less RFServer

Controller Cluster Architecture

- M:N OpenFlow Controllers: Master / Slave / Equal
- Distributed Environment
- Group of Switches / Network Domains

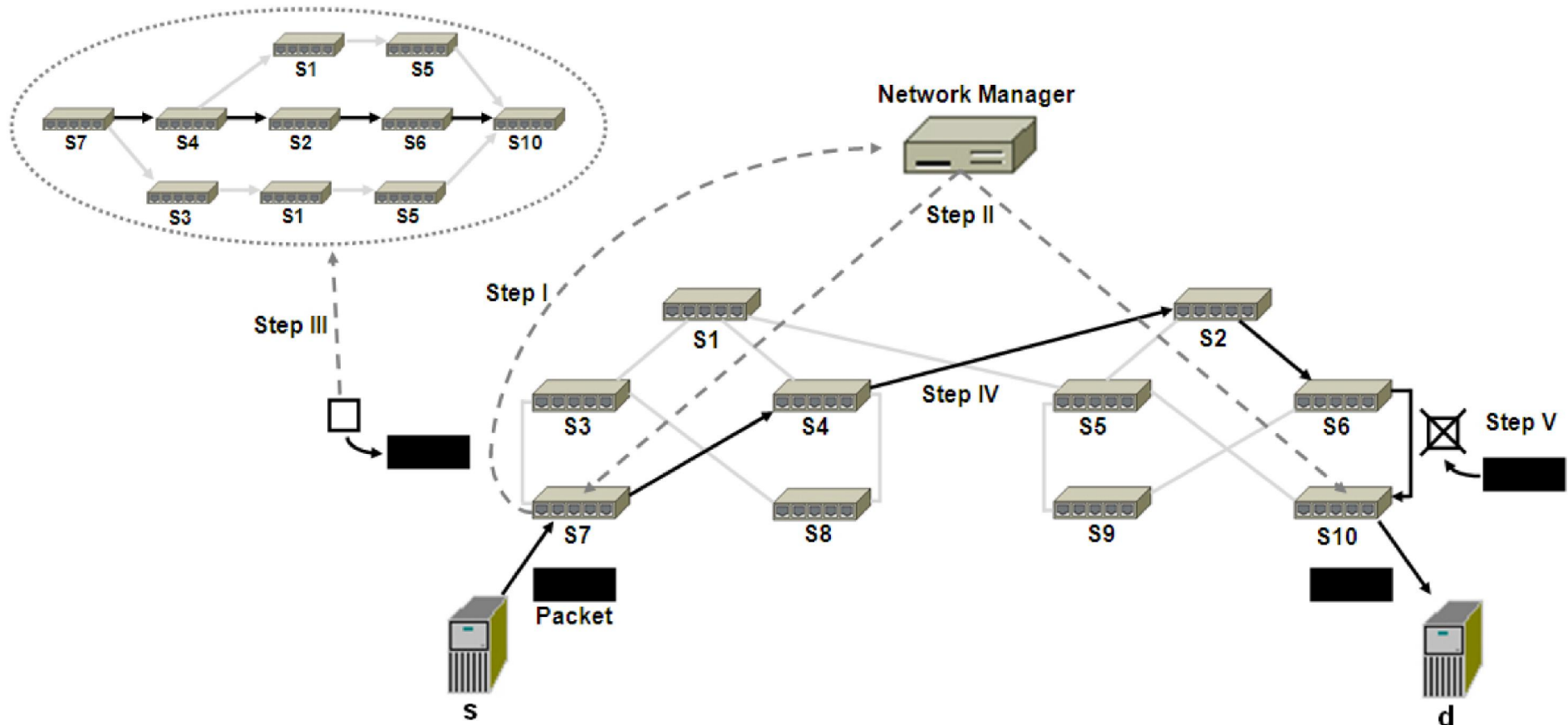


SlickFlow



SlickFlow: Resilient Source Routing in Data Center Networks

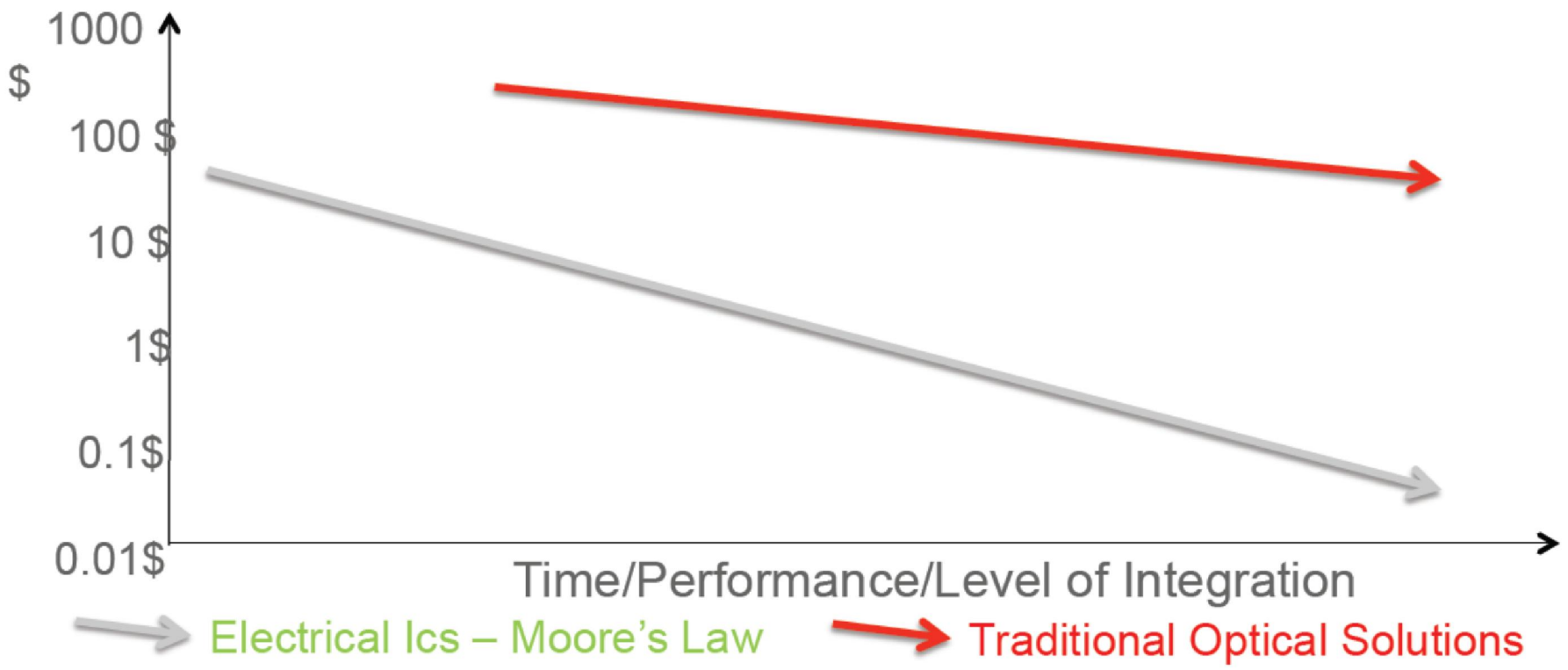
- Joint work with Prof. Martinello (UFES). In IEEE LNC'13



SDN and the evolution of Optics & Electronics

Abstractions and Datapath Programmability

Relative Costs of Optics & Electronics



Optics ~25 years behind Electronics – level of integration, manufacturability etc & Gap is widening due to orders of magnitude larger investment in infra-structure

The increasing role of software

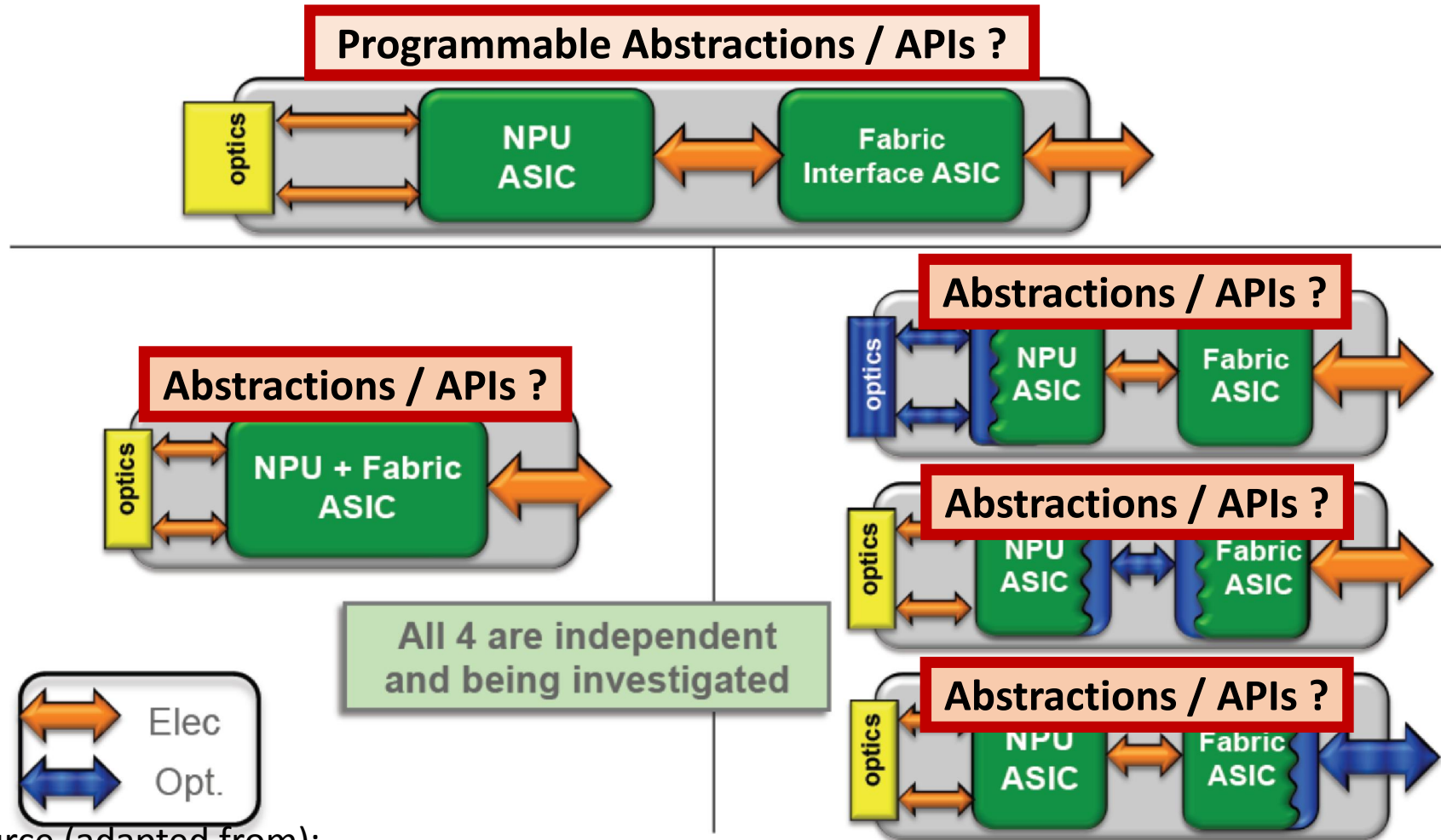
- So, my network device should be cheaper over time. But where is the money going?
 - If the hardware needed to forward Terabits is actually commodity (from merchant silicon to merchant optics?)
- That means what you're actually buying is software.
 - **Software is hard.**
 - Routing protocols, CLIs, network management platforms, and feature after feature after feature after feature...
- Software is what you're actually buying.
 - The hardware is just a delivery vehicle, so you don't feel so bad for spending millions on invisible electrons.
 - But the software is what you actually care about.

Source (adapted from):

<https://www.nanog.org/sites/default/files/wednesday.general.temkin.panel.pdf>

Potential Datapath Evolution

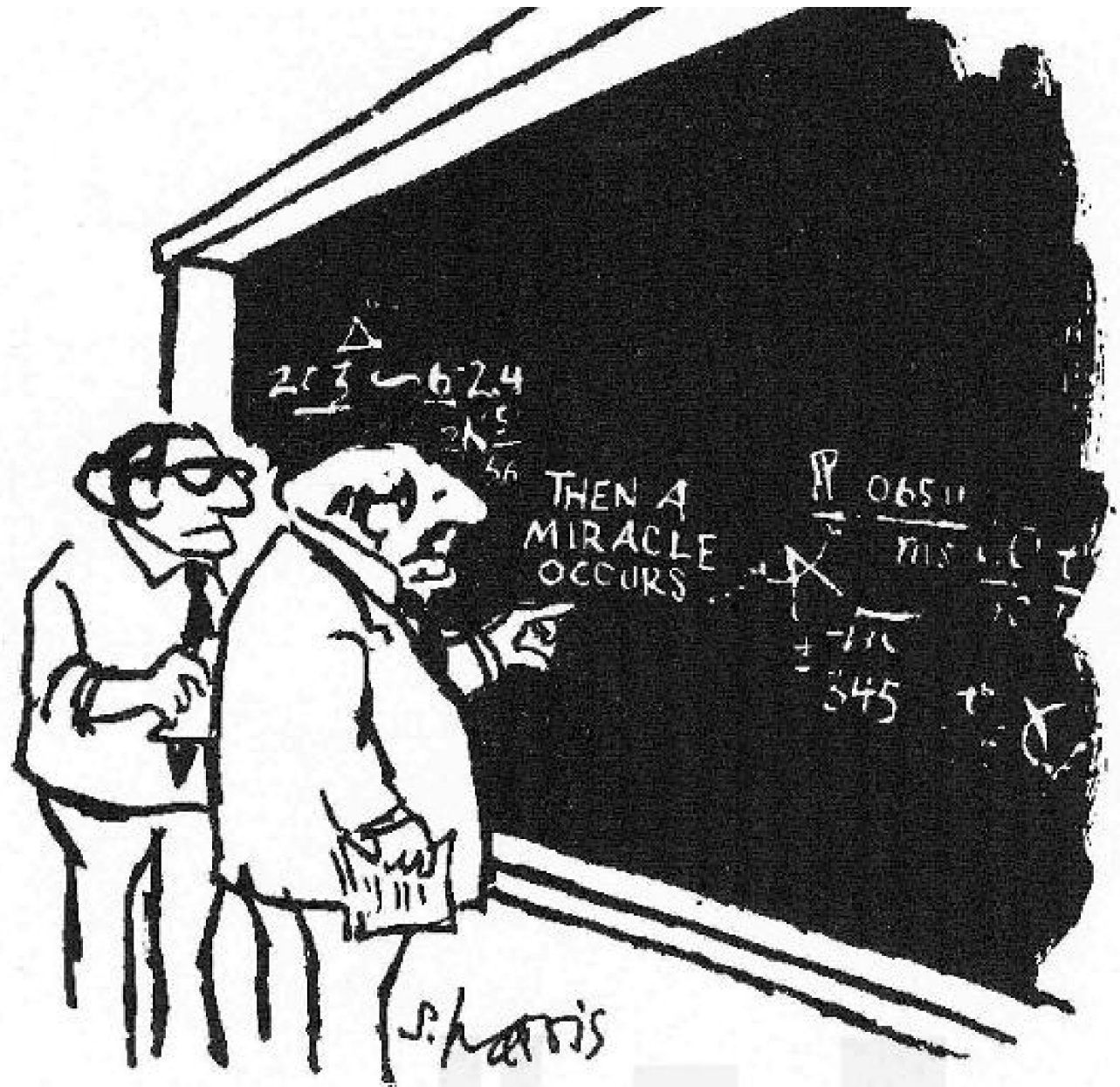
Exploring Electrical-Optical Integration & Datapath Programmability



Source (adapted from):

<https://www.nanog.org/sites/default/files/wednesday.general.temkin.panel.pdf>

Thanks!
Questions?



"I think you should be more explicit here in step two"