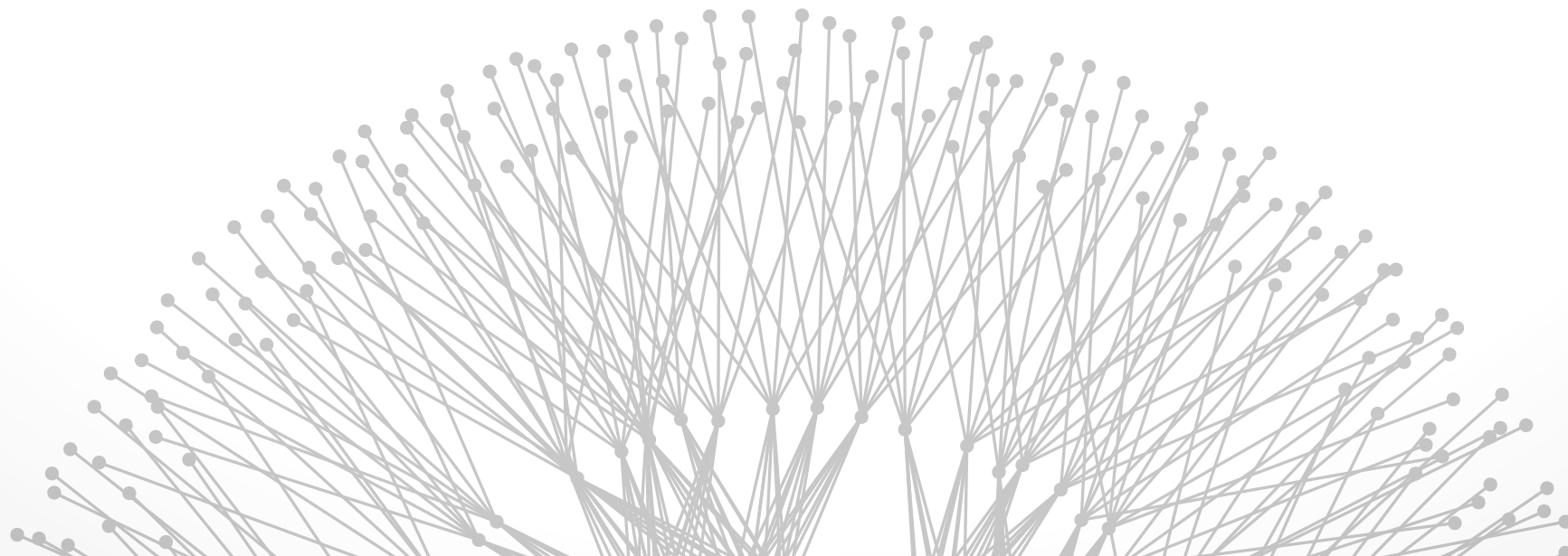


Software Defined Networking Architecture

Brighten Godfrey
CS 538 October 8 2013





Networks are complicated

- Just like any computer system
- Worse: it's distributed
- Even worse: no clean programming APIs, only “knobs and dials”

Network equipment is proprietary

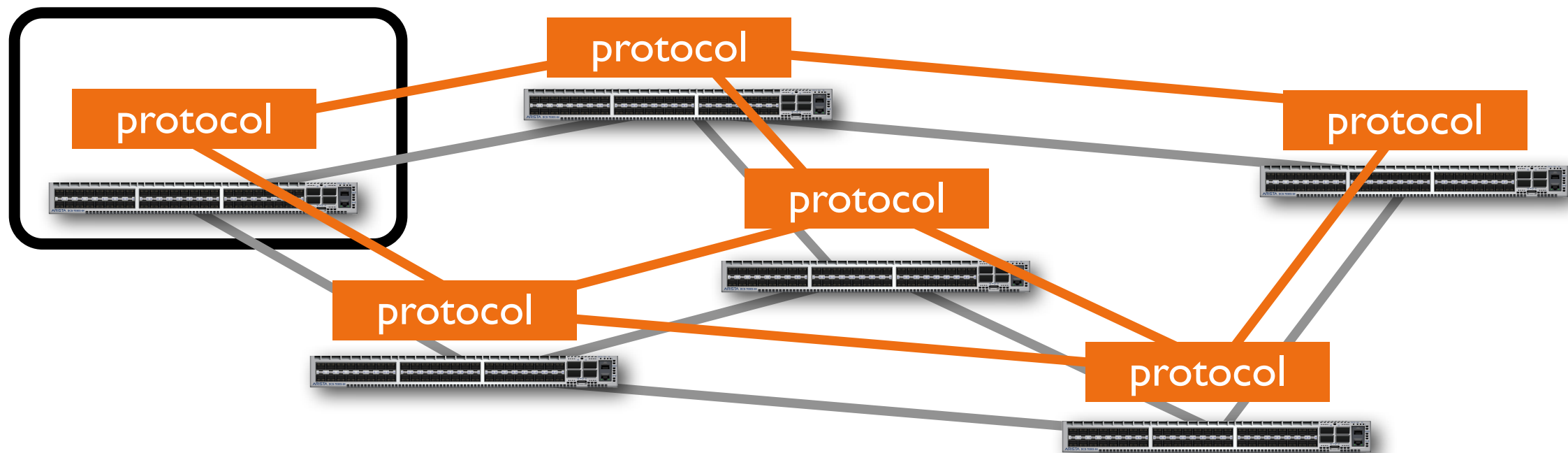
- Integrated solutions (software, configuration, protocol implementations, hardware) from major vendors (Cisco, Juniper, etc.)

Result: Hard to innovate and modify networks

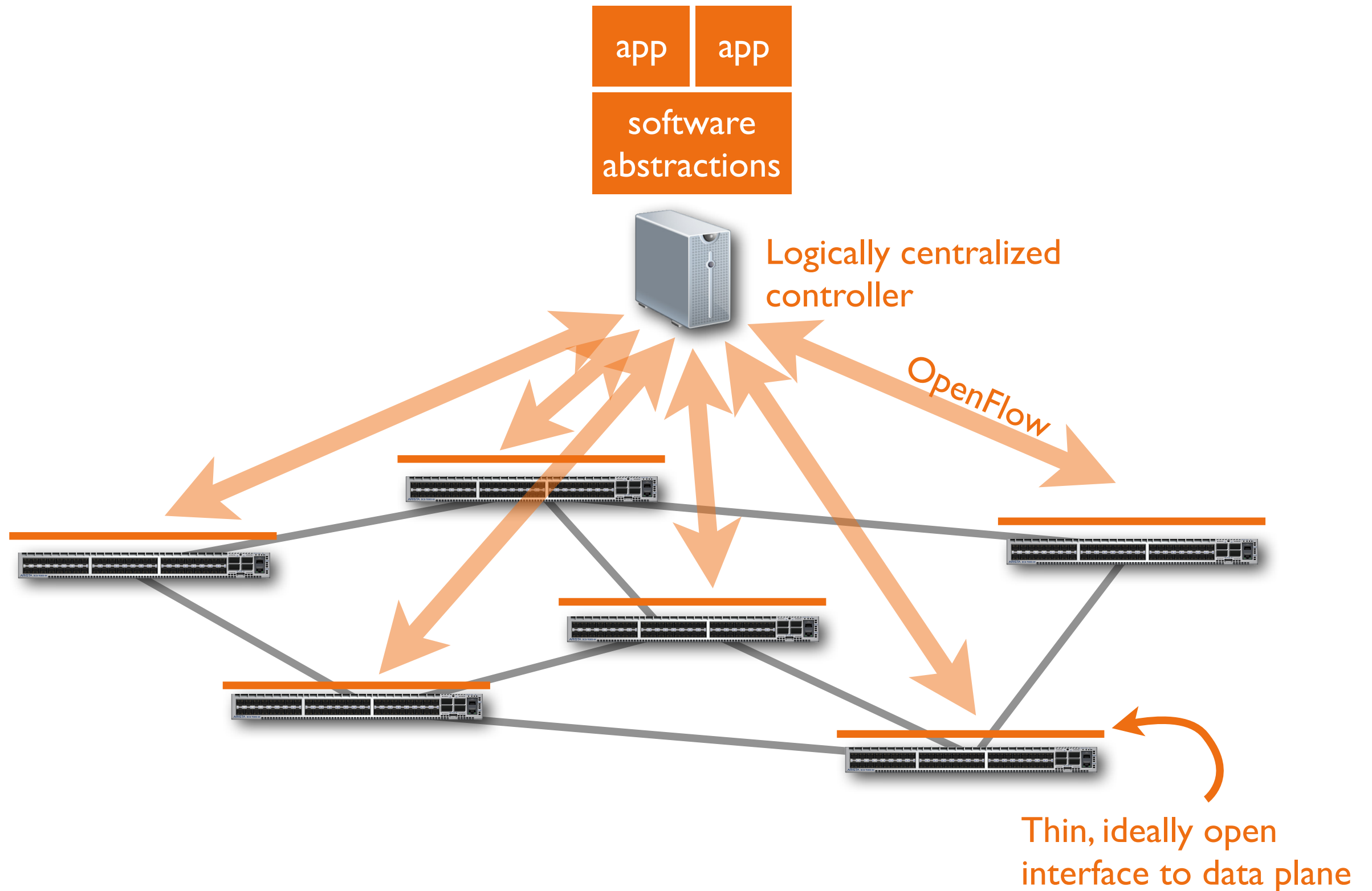
Traditional networking



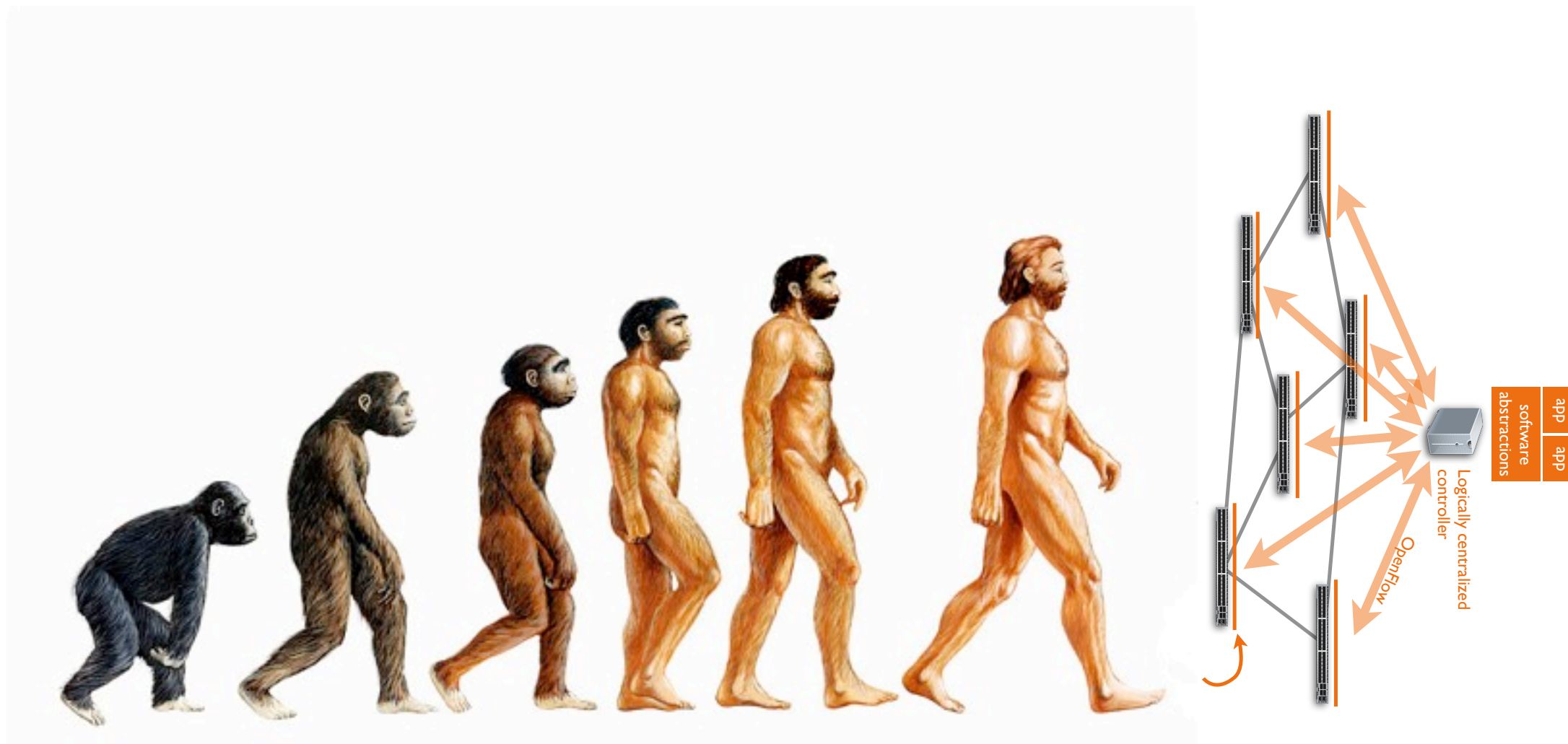
monolithic,
proprietary,
distributed



Software Defined Networking

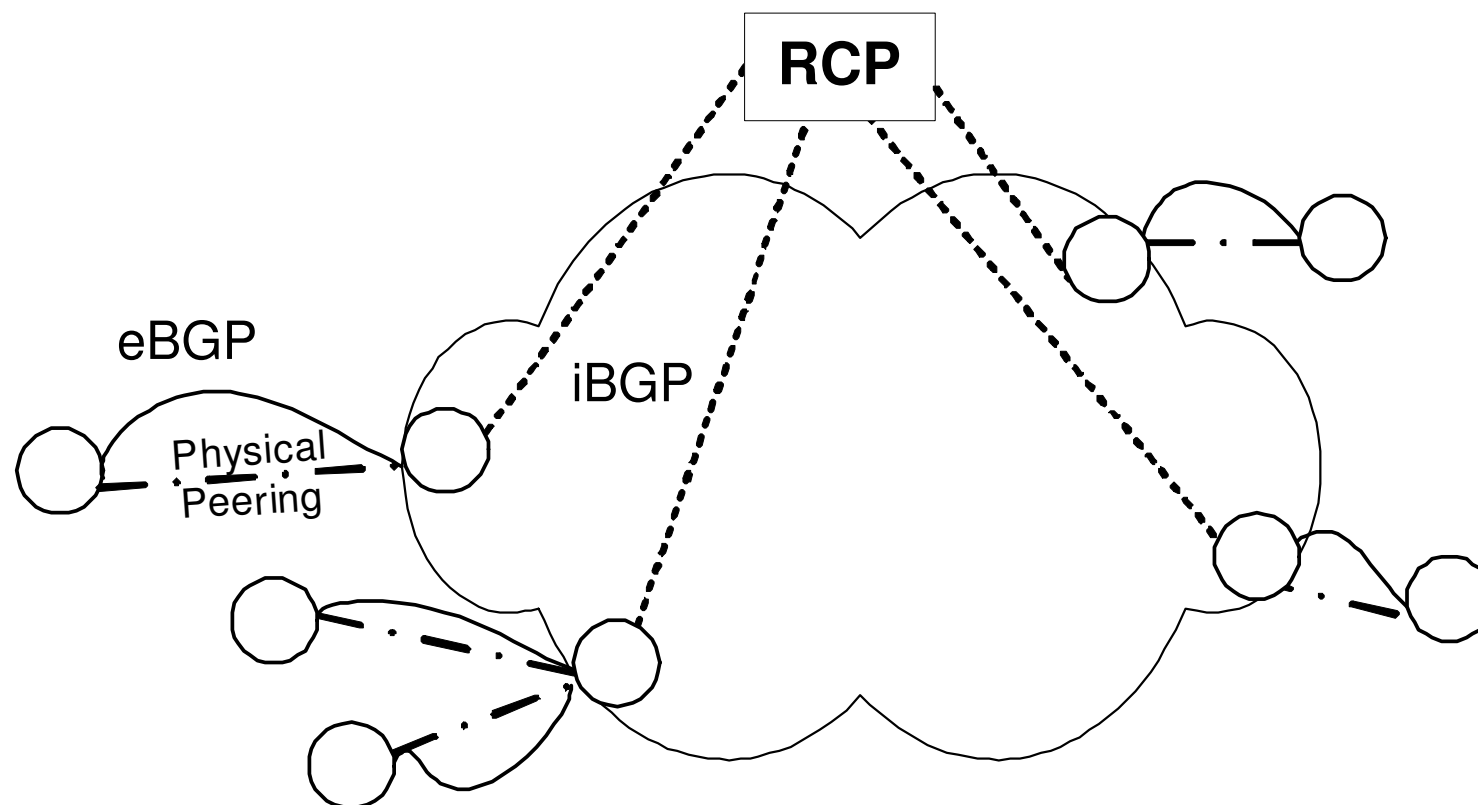


Evolution of SDN



Routing Control Platform (2005)

- [Caesar, Caldwell, Feamster, Rexford, Shaikh, van der Merwe, NSDI 2005]
- **Centralized computation of BGP routes, pushed to border routers via iBGP**

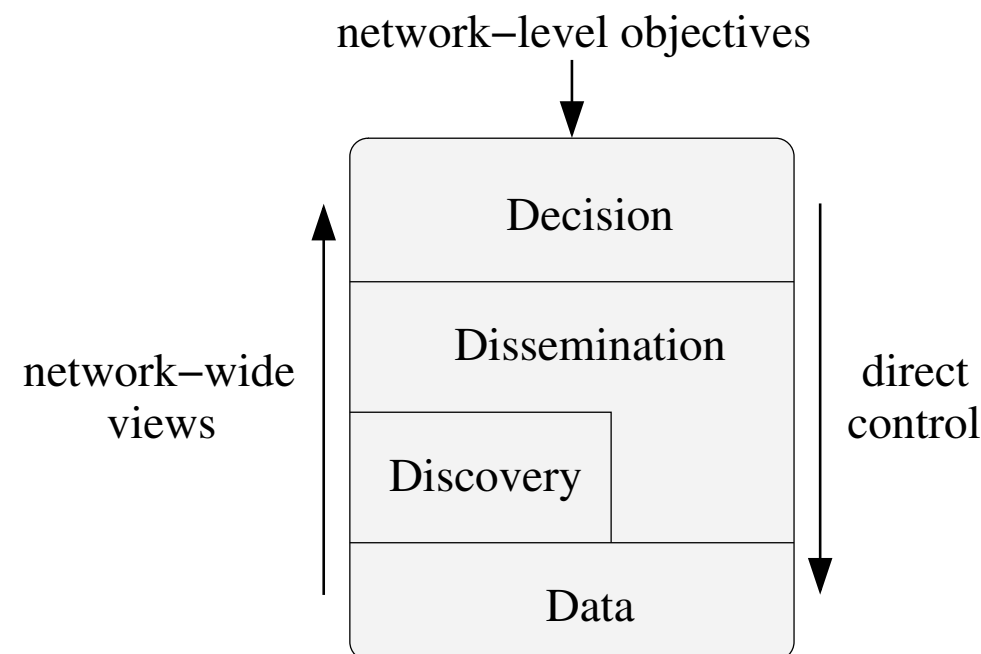




Routing Control Platform (2005)

4D architecture (2005)

- A Clean Slate 4D Approach to Network Control and Management [Greenberg, Hjalmtysson, Maltz, Myers, Rexford, Xie, Yan, Zhan, Zhang, CCR Oct 2005]
- Logically centralized “decision plane” separated from data plane





Routing Control Platform (2005)

4D architecture (2005)

Ethane (2007)

- [Casado, Freedman, Pettit, Luo, McKeown, Shenker, SIGCOMM 2007]
- Centralized controller enforces enterprise network Ethernet forwarding policy using existing hardware



Routing Control Platform (2005)

4D architecture (2005)

Ethane (2007)

- [Casado, Freedman, Petrucci, et al., SIGCOMM 2007]
- Centralized controller
- Ethernet forwarding plane

```
# Groups —
desktops = ["griffin", "roo"];
laptops = ["glaptop", "rlaptop"];
phones = ["gphone", "rphone"];
server = ["http_server", "nfs_server"];
private = ["desktops", "laptops"];
computers = ["private", "server"];
students = ["bob", "bill", "pete"];
profs = ["plum"];
group = ["students", "profs"];
waps = ["wap1", "wap2"];
%%
# Rules —
[(hsrc=in("server")^(hdst=in("private")))] : deny;
# Do not allow phones and private computers to communicate
[(hsrc=in("phones")^(hdst=in("computers")))] : deny;
[(hsrc=in("computers")^(hdst=in("phones")))] : deny;
# NAT-like protection for laptops
[(hsrc=in("laptops"))] : outbound-only;
# No restrictions on desktops communicating with each other
[(hsrc=in("desktops")^(hdst=in("desktops")))] : allow;
# For wireless, non-group members can use http through
# a proxy. Group members have unrestricted access.
[(apsrc=in("waps"))^(user=in("group"))] : allow;
[(apsrc=in("waps"))^(protocol="http")] : waypoints("http-proxy");
[(apsrc=in("waps"))] : deny;
[] : allow; # Default-on: by default allow flows
```

Figure 4: A sample policy file using *Pol-Eth*



Routing Control Platform (2005)

4D architecture (2005)

Ethane (2007)

OpenFlow (2008)

- [McKeown, Anderson, Balakrishnan, Parulkar, Peterson, Rexford, Shenker, Turner, CCR 2008]
- Thin, standardized interface to data plane
- General-purpose programmability at controller

Evolution of SDN



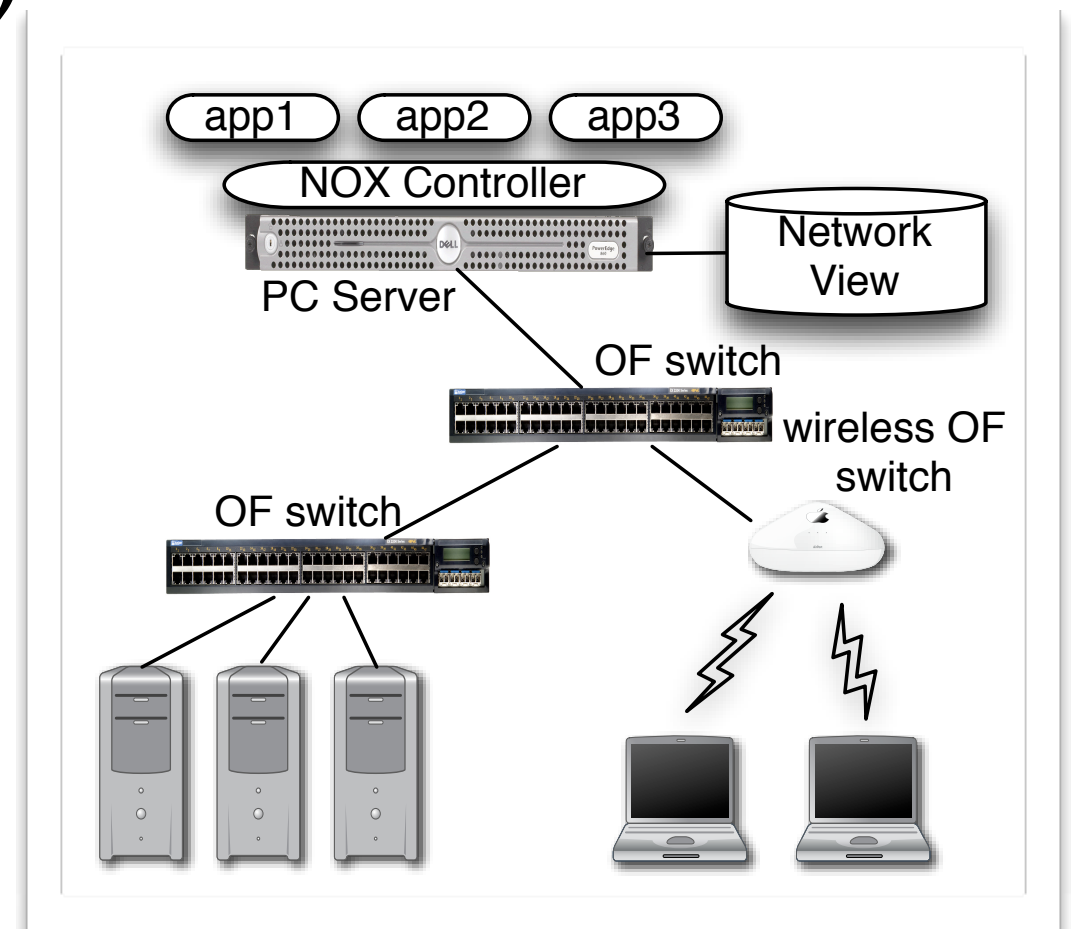
Routing Control Platform (2005)

4D architecture (2005)

Ethane (2007)

OpenFlow (2008)

NOX (2008)

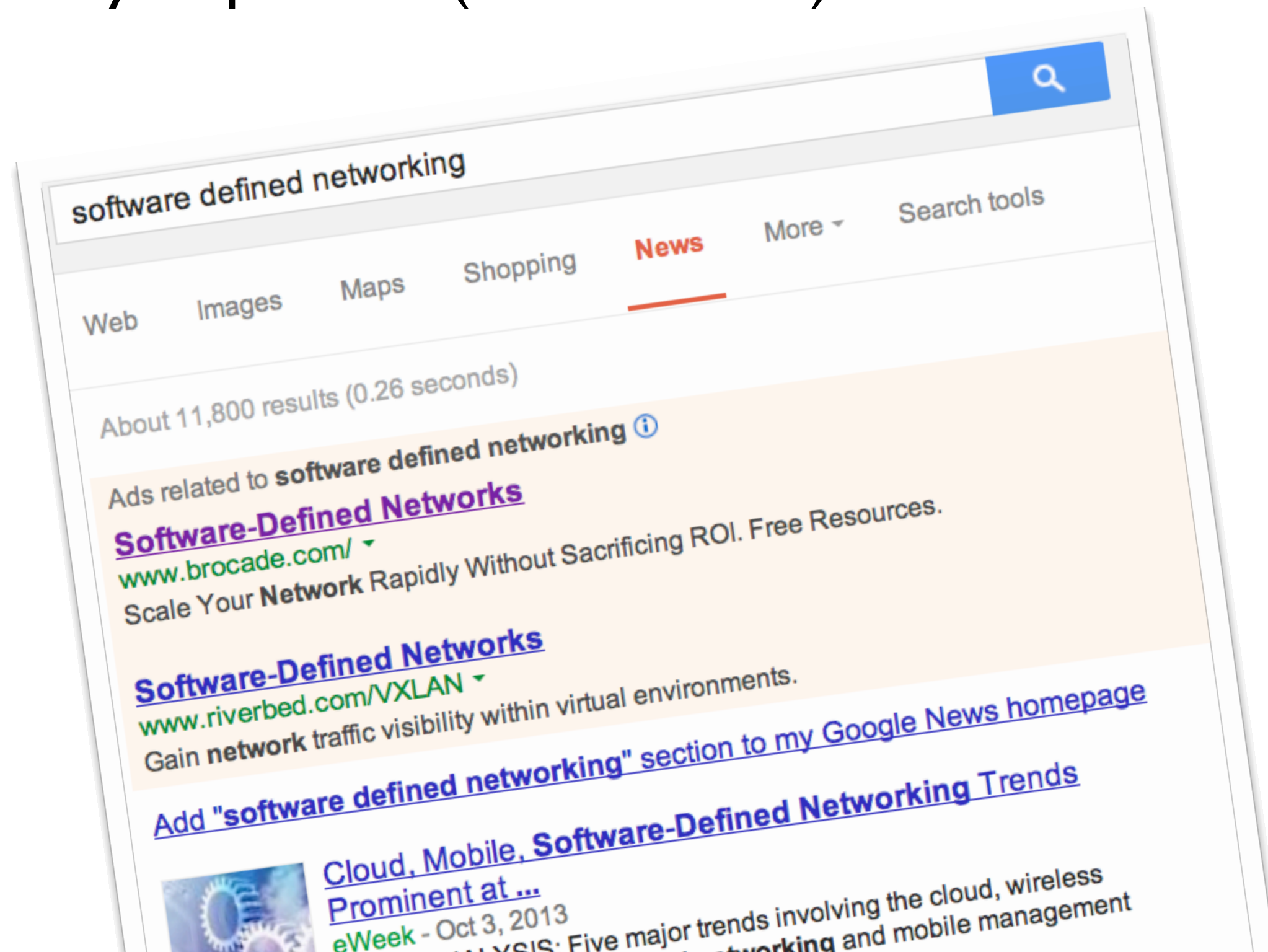


- [Gude, Koponen, Pettit, Pfaff, Casado, McKeown, Shenker, CCR 2008]
- First OF controller: centralized network view provided to multiple control apps as a database
- Behind the scenes, handles state collection & distribution

Evolution of SDN



Industry explosion (~2009-2010)





Open data plane interface

- Hardware: easier for operators to change hardware, and for vendors to enter market
- Software: can finally directly access device behavior

Centralized controller

- Direct programmatic control of network

Software abstractions on the controller

- Solve distributed systems problems only once, then just write algorithms
- Libraries/languages to help programmers write net apps



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write algorithms
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*All active areas of
current research!*

Challenges for SDN



Scalability (controller is bottleneck)

Single point of failure (or small number)

Latency to controller

Needs new hardware or software

Distributed system challenges still present

- Imperfect knowledge of network state
- Consistency issues between controllers

Q: Drivers of early deployment?



What drove early deployment of OpenFlow & SDN?
[Gourav]

Access control in enterprises? Net research?

- Good ideas, are already valuable (e.g. NSF GENI)
- But not the “killer apps” for initial large-scale deployment

Q: Drivers of early deployment?



Cloud virtualization

- Create separate virtual networks for tenants
- Allow flexible placement and movement of VMs

WAN traffic engineering

- Drive utilization to near 100% when possible
- Protect critical traffic from congestion

Key characteristics of the above

- Special-purpose deployments with less diverse hardware
- Existing solutions aren't just annoying, *they don't work!*

Q: When do you control the net?



When does the SDN controller send instructions to switches?

- ...in the OpenFlow paper? **reactive**
- ...other options? **proactive**

Q: How does SDN affect reliability?



More bugs in the network, or fewer?

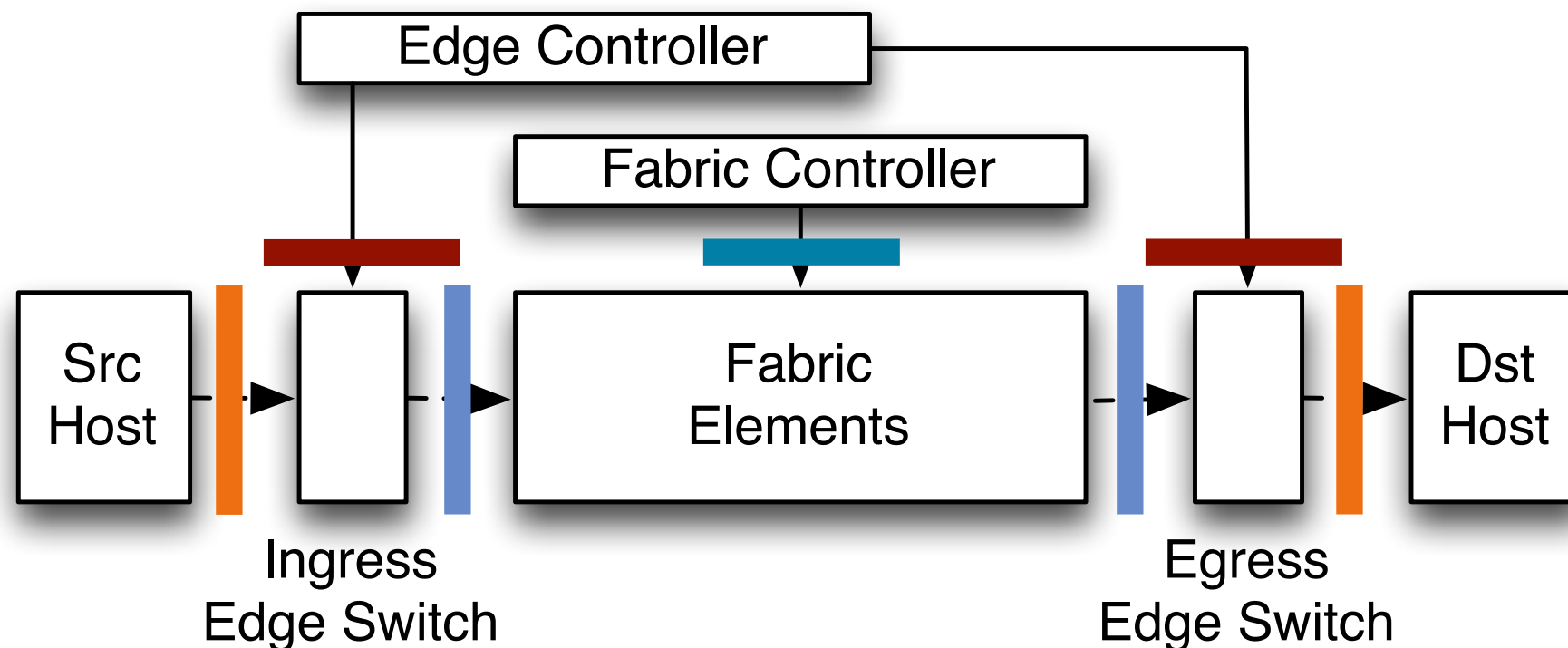
From SDN to Fabric



[Casado, Koponen, Shenker, Tootoonchian, HotSDN'12]

Separate interfaces:

- Host-network (external-to-internal data plane)
- Operator-network
- Packet-switch (internal data plane)



Fabric common comments



1. Is edge layer scalable?

2. No experimental results :-)

3. Is a two-layer design hard to manage?

How do established router vendors approach SDN?
[Jereme Lamps]



Poster Session Dec 17, 1:30 - 4:30

- All must attend
- Conflict? Describe situation to me **by Monday Oct 14**
- Online students will do separate presentation, to be scheduled

Thursday

- SDN applications
- Reading: B4 [SIGCOMM 2013]