

# An Introduction to Software-Defined Networking (SDN)

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# Roadmap

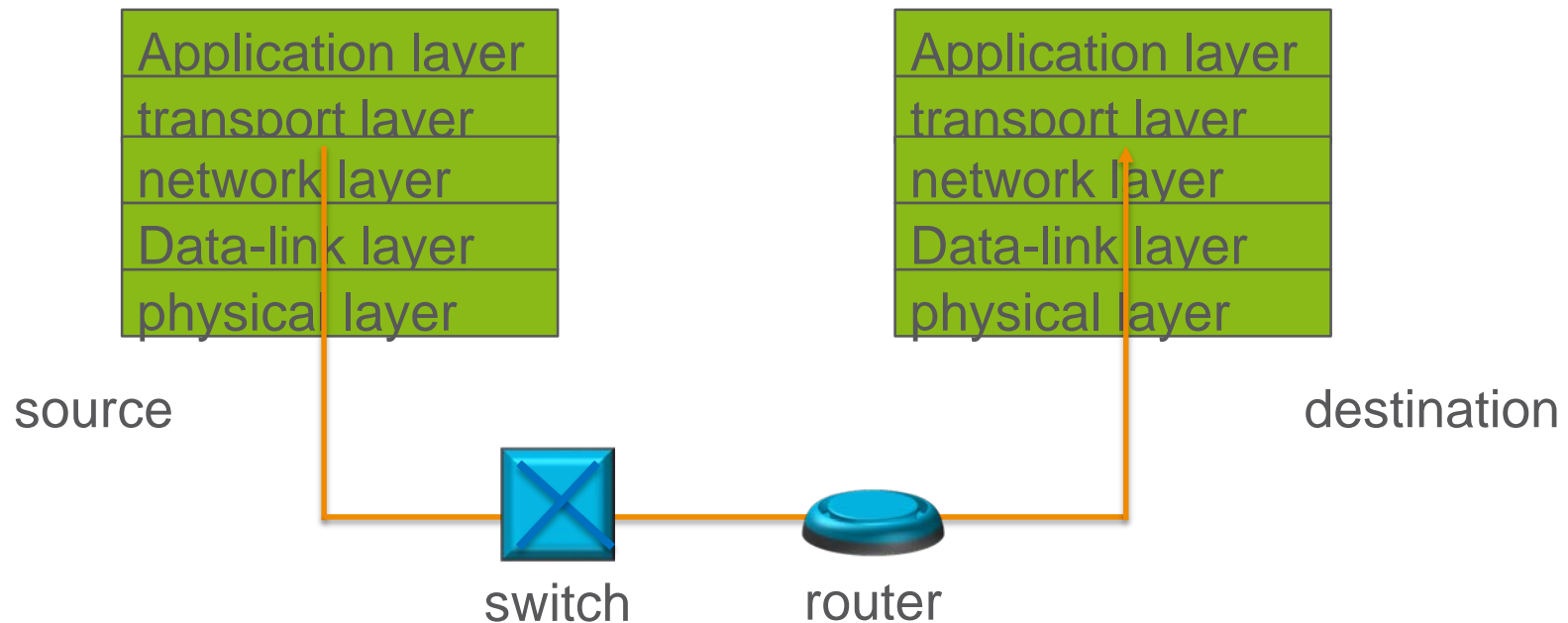


- › Reviewing traditional networking
- › Examples for motivating SDN
- › Enabling networking as developing softwares
- › SDN architecture
- › Use cases
- › Challenges and research problems
- › Little touch on Openflow

# Reviewing traditional networking



## › Network layers

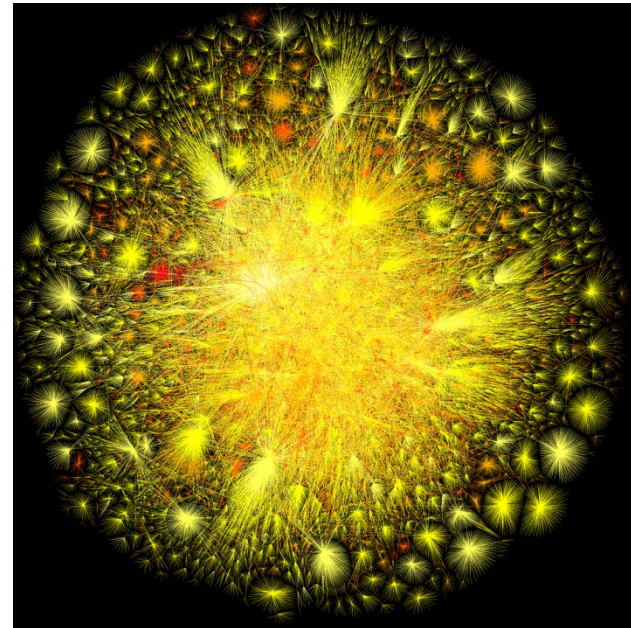


Why layers? Good abstraction, transparency...

# Reviewing traditional networking



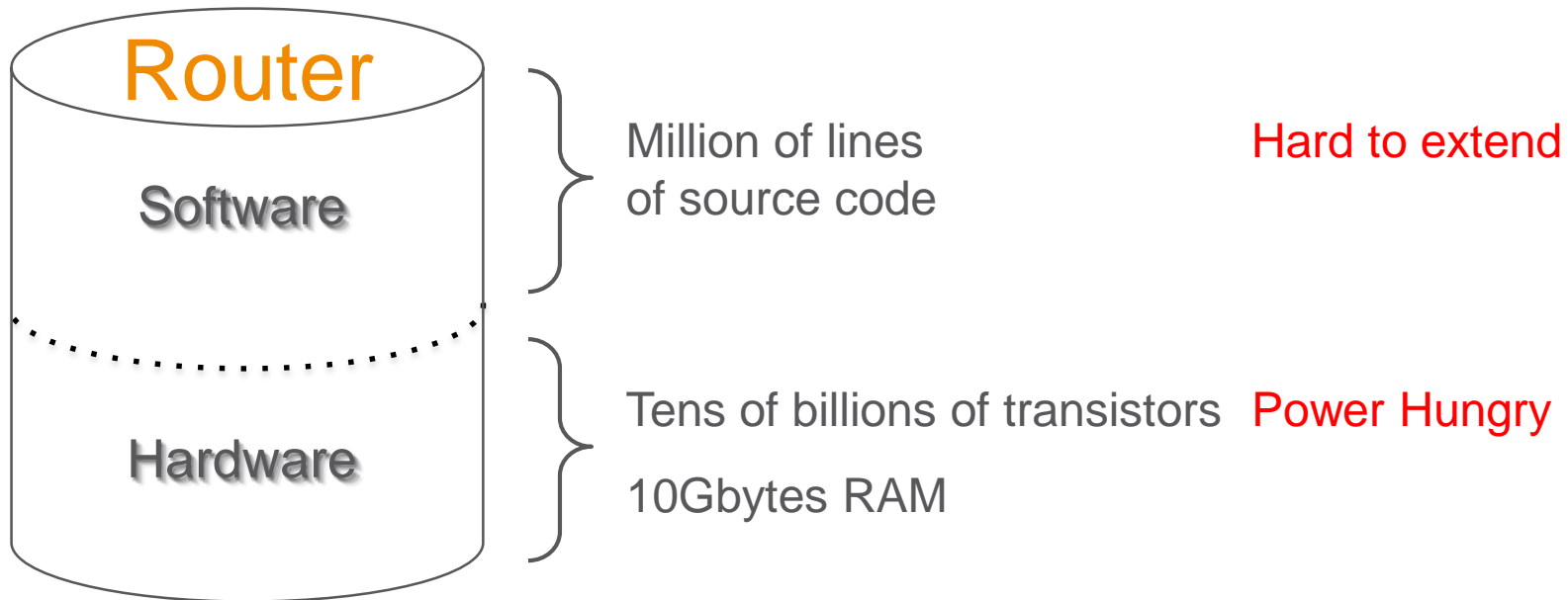
- › Design principles of Internet
  - Simple
  - Intelligent end-points
  - Distributed control
- › Resulting in huge complex network and hard to manage
  - Billions of computers
  - Tens of thousands of ASes
  - Great business for selling routers



# Reviewing traditional networking



## › Complex routers



Vertically integration with many complex functions: OSPF, BGP, multicast, QoS, Traffic Engineering, NAT, firewalls, MPLS...

# Roadmap

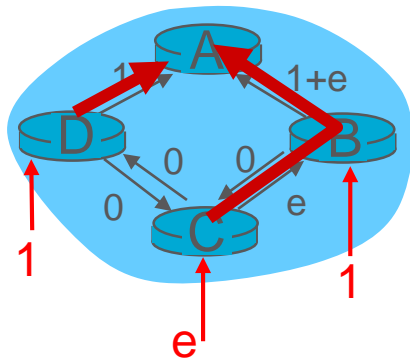


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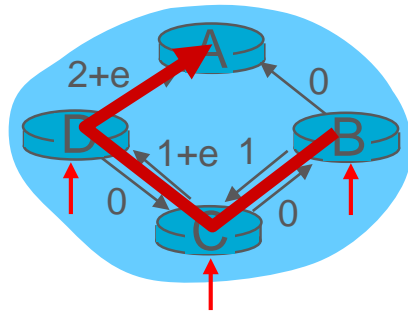


# Example: oscillation problem

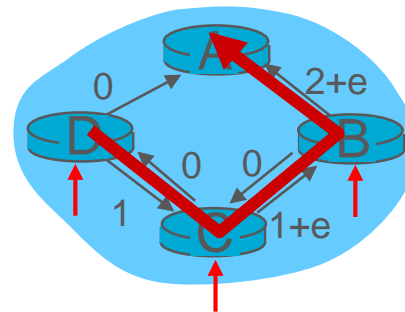
- › Link cost equals the amount of carried traffic



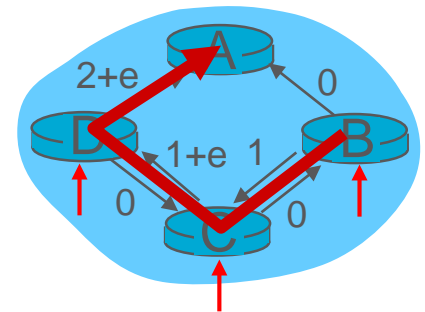
initially



given these costs,  
find new routing....  
resulting in new costs



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find new routing....  
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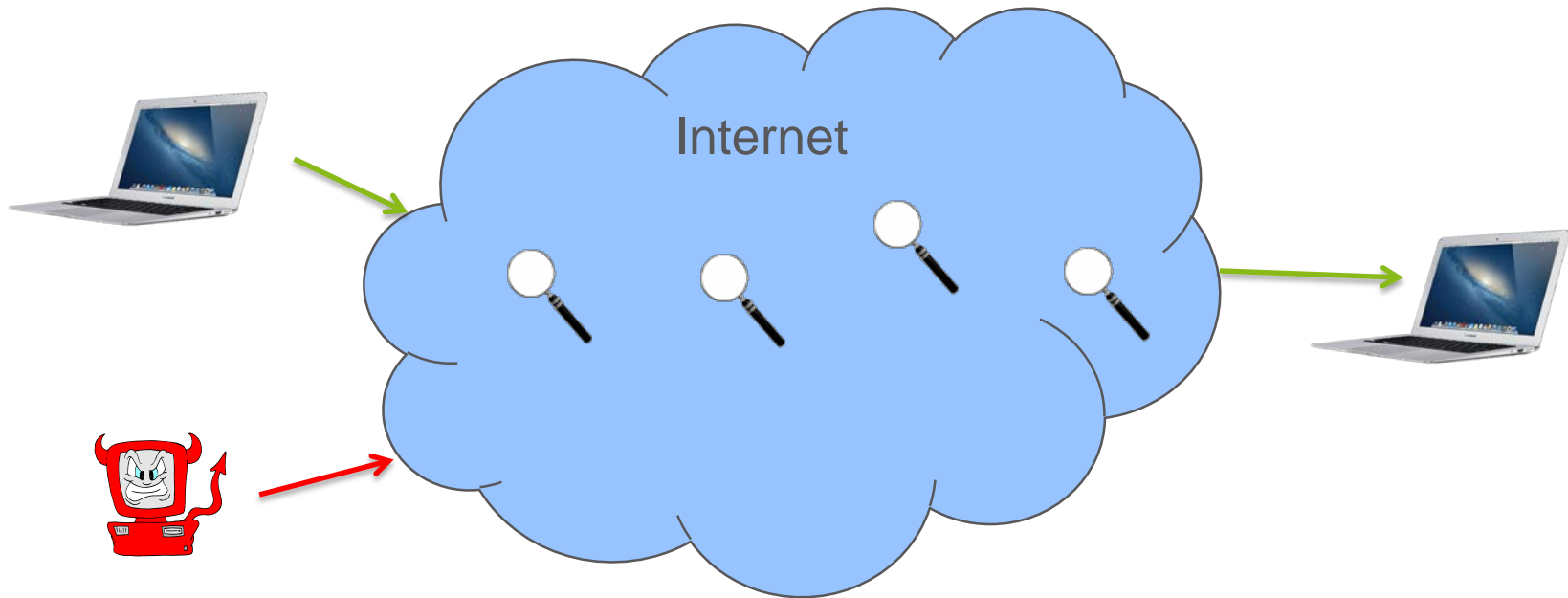
given these costs,  
find new routing....  
resulting in new costs

How to achieve optimal routing dynamically?

# Example: mitigating attacks



- › Checking the validity of packets by middle boxes



How to route the packets through a series of middle boxes?

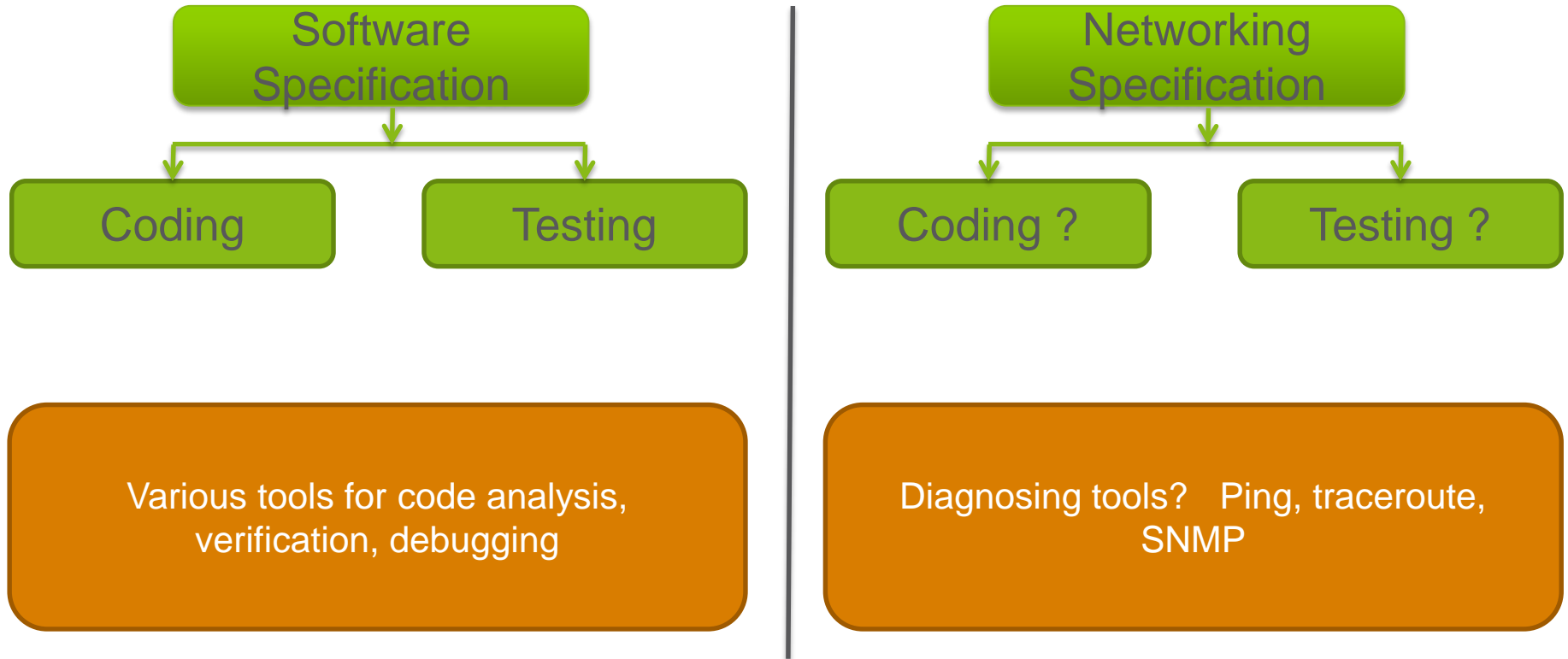


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# Software development VS Network diagnosing



- The life cycle for network protocols is much longer than that for software
- Timely research does not find its way into practice

# Network substrate



- › We want to mimic the success in software industry
  - Has simple common substrate
  - Building OS on top the hardware, which enables easy deployment of networking applications

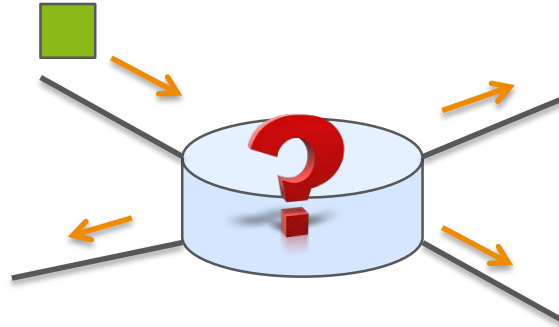
## *SDN*

- A network in which the control plane is physically separate from the data plane.
- A single control plane controls several forwarding devices.

# Network substrate

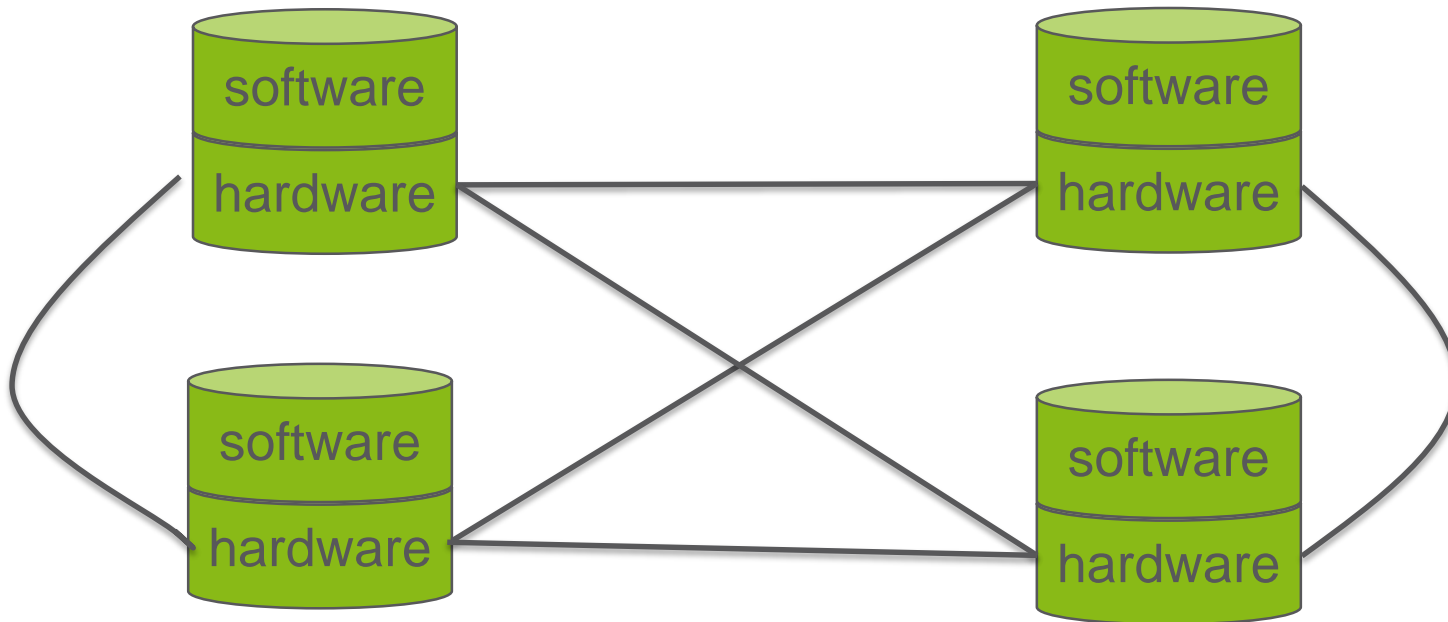


## › Router Example

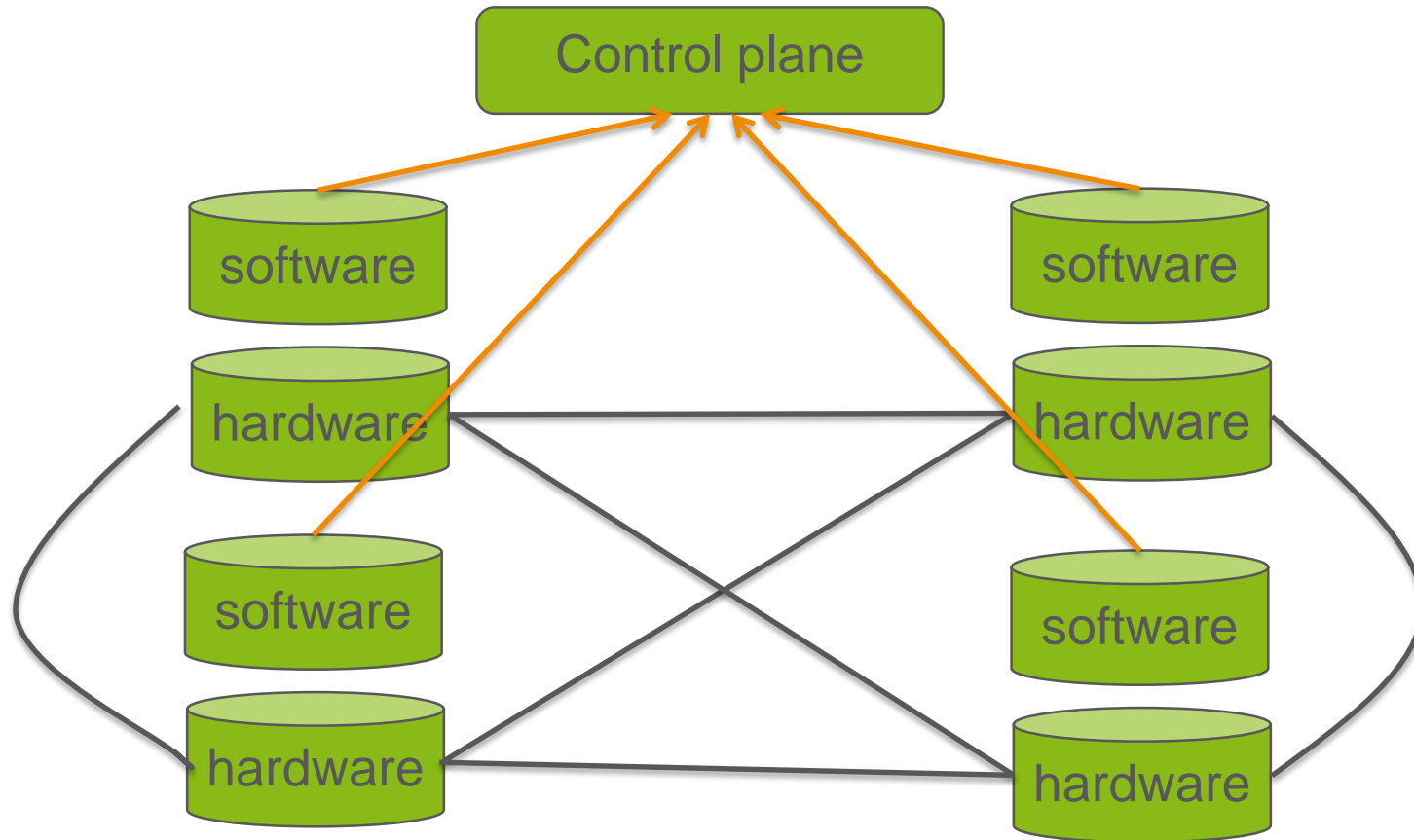


- Basic job of the router: *receiving packets, checking the routing table, forwarding the packets out*
- In order to build the routing table, the router has to understand BGP, OSPF, RIP, etc.
- What about getting the routing table from somewhere else?

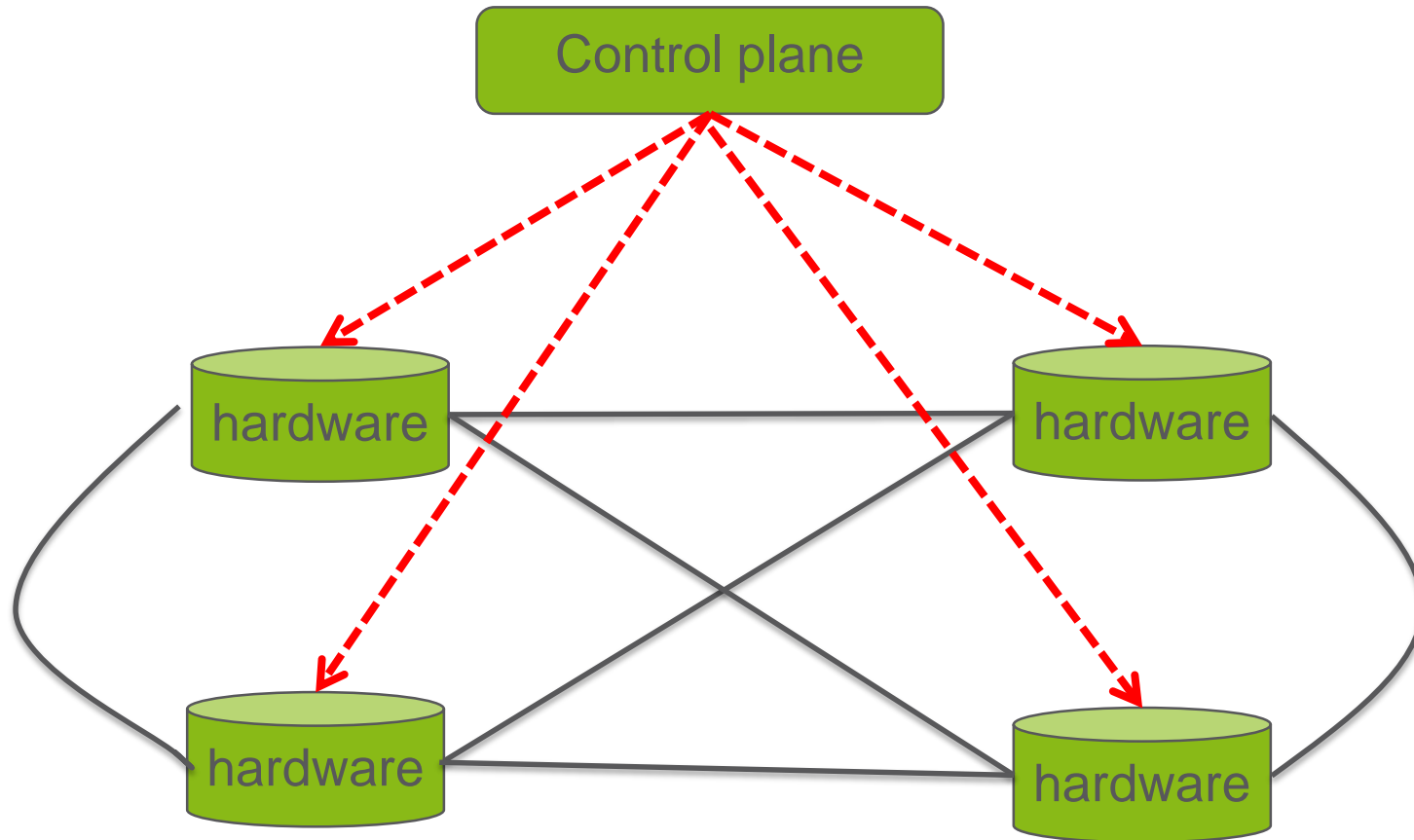
# Separate data and control plane



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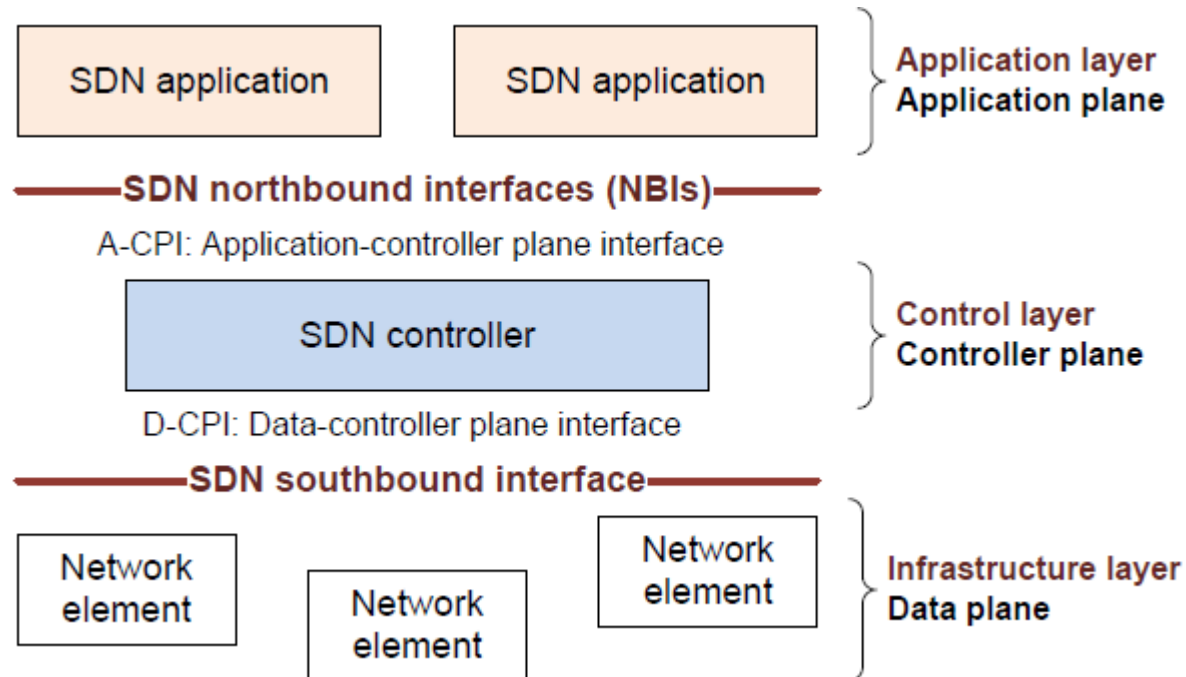
# Roadmap



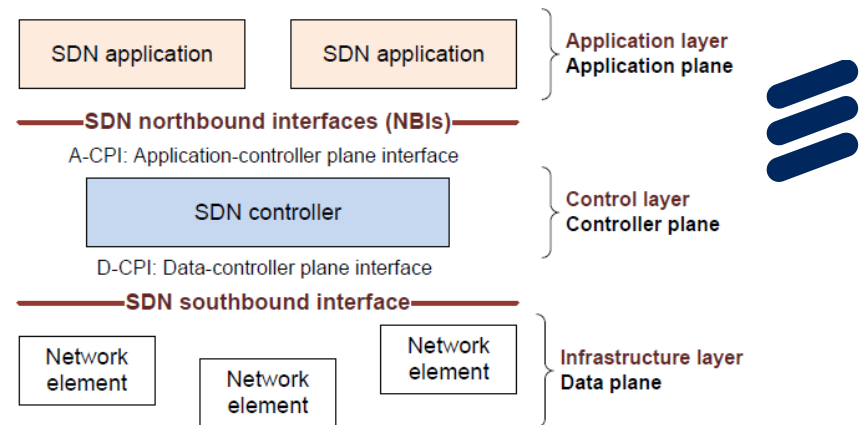
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# SDN architecture



# SDN architecture

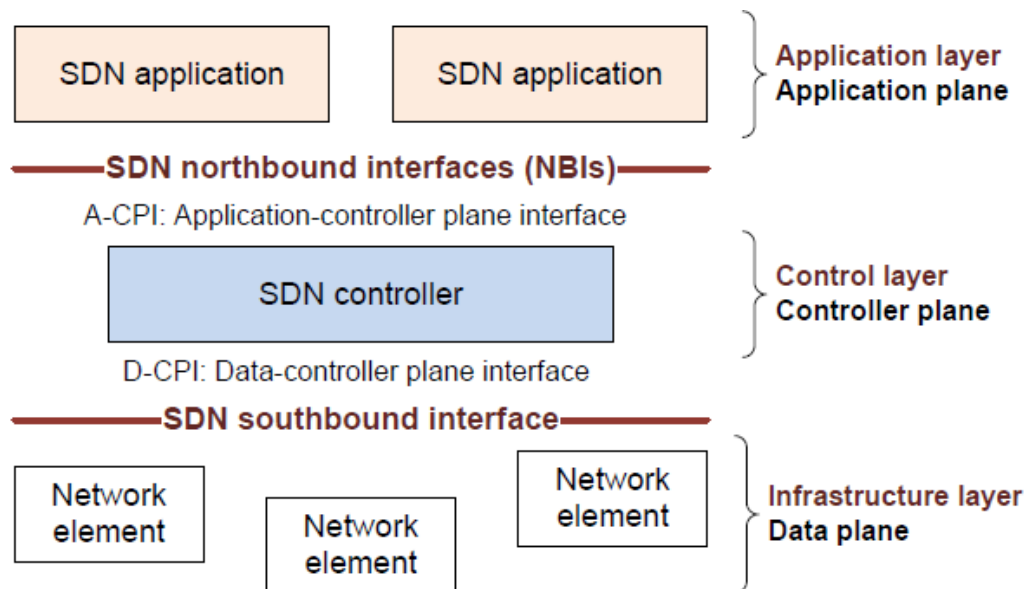


- › The data plane consists of network elements, which expose their capabilities to the control plane via southbound interface
- › The SDN applications are in the application plane and communicate their network requirements toward the control plane via northbound interface
- › The control plane sits in the middle
  - translate the applications' requirements and exerts low-level control over the network elements
  - Provide network information to the applications
  - Orchestrate different applications

# Data-plane

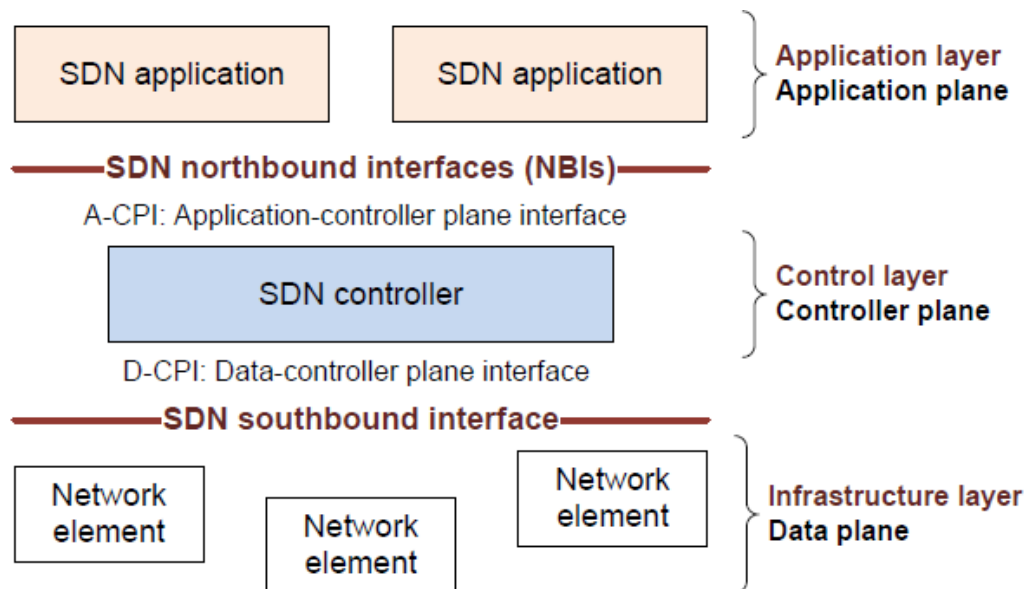


- › Data sources and sinks
- › Traffic forwarding/processing engine
  - May have the ability to handle some types of protocol, e.g. ARP, LLDP.
- › Provide interfaces communicating to the control plane
  - Programmatic control of all functions offered by the network element
  - Capability advertisement
  - Event notification



# Control-plane

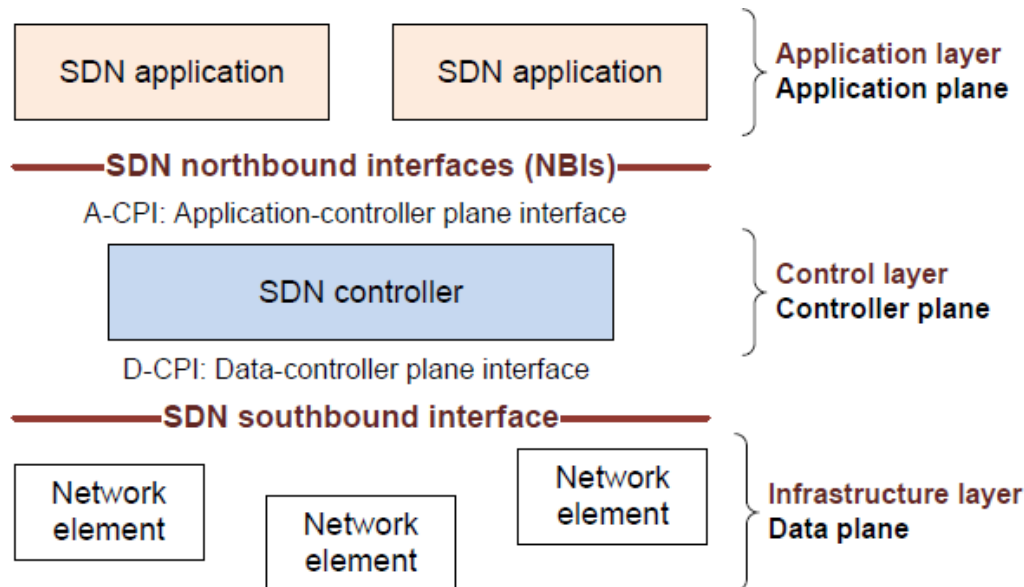
- › Logically centralized
- › Core functionality
  - Topology and network state information
  - Device discovery
  - Path computation
  - Security mechanism
- › Coordination among different controllers
- › Interfaces to the application plane



# Application-plane



- › Applications specify the resources and behaviors required from the network, with the context of business and policy agreement
- › It may need to orchestrate multiple-controllers to achieve the objectives
- › Programming languages help developing applications, e.g. Pyretic, FatTire, etc.



# Roadmap



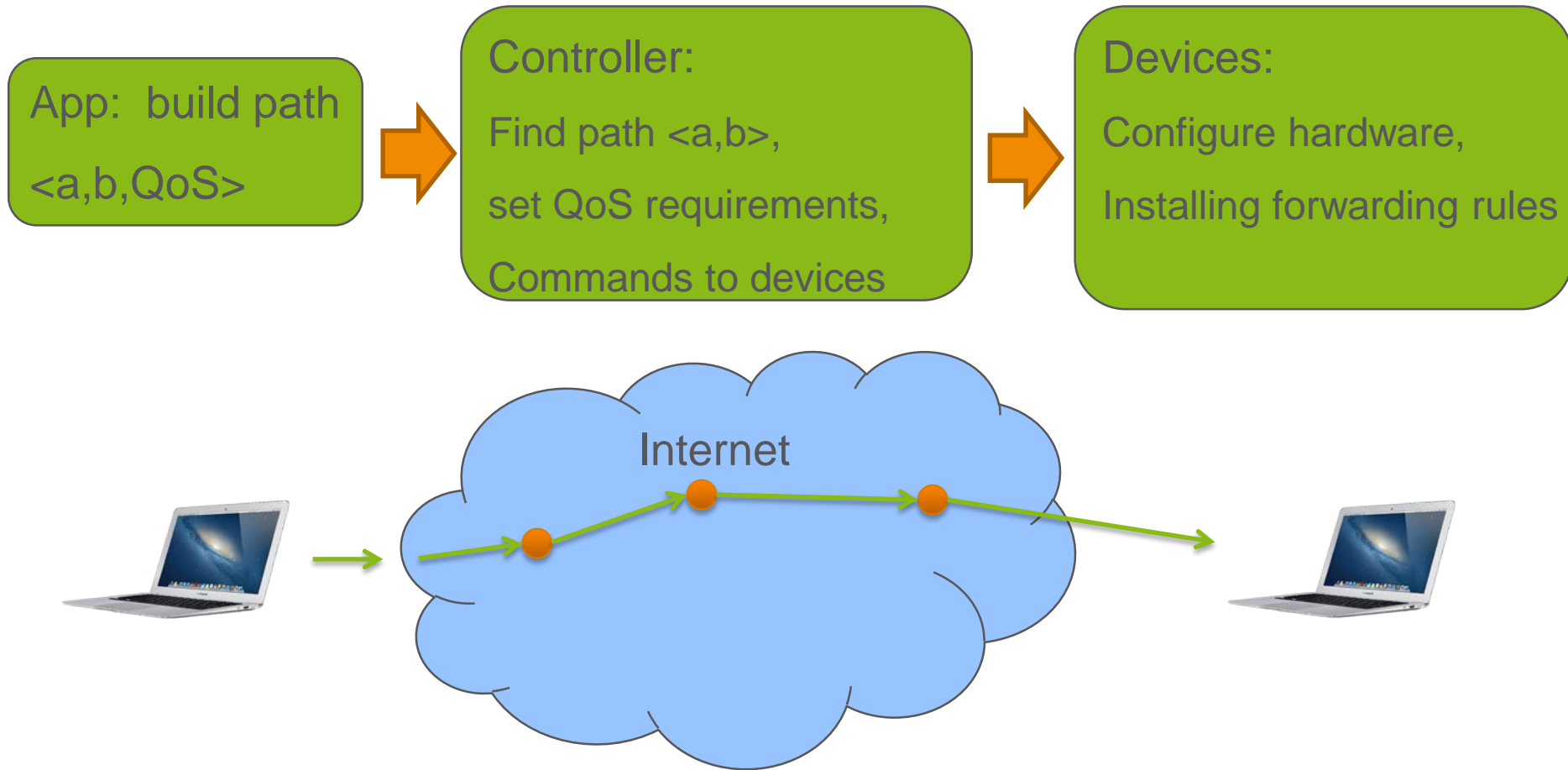
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# Use cases

- › Traffic engineering
  - Avoid congestion
  - Adaptive to different policies, QoS
- › Mobility and wireless
  - Seamless mobility
  - SDN based Core network
- › Security
  - Packets going through a set checking boxes
- › Data center networking
  - Enhancing link utilization
  - Saving energy

# Example: routing





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# Challenges and research problems



- › Switch design
  - Find common abstraction
  - Flow table capacity
  - Throughput
- › Controller platform
  - Distributed vs centralized
  - Flexibility
- › Dependability and security
  - Attack to data plane
  - Attack to control plane
  - Trust, privacy issues

# Roadmap



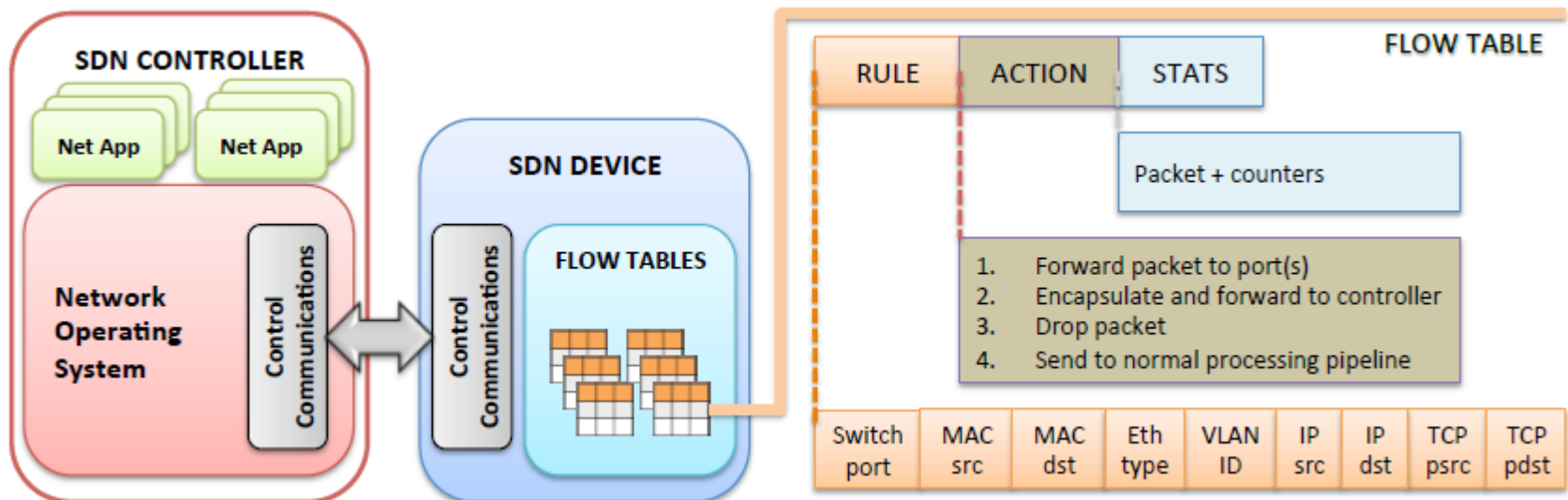
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# Openflow



An southbound standard:

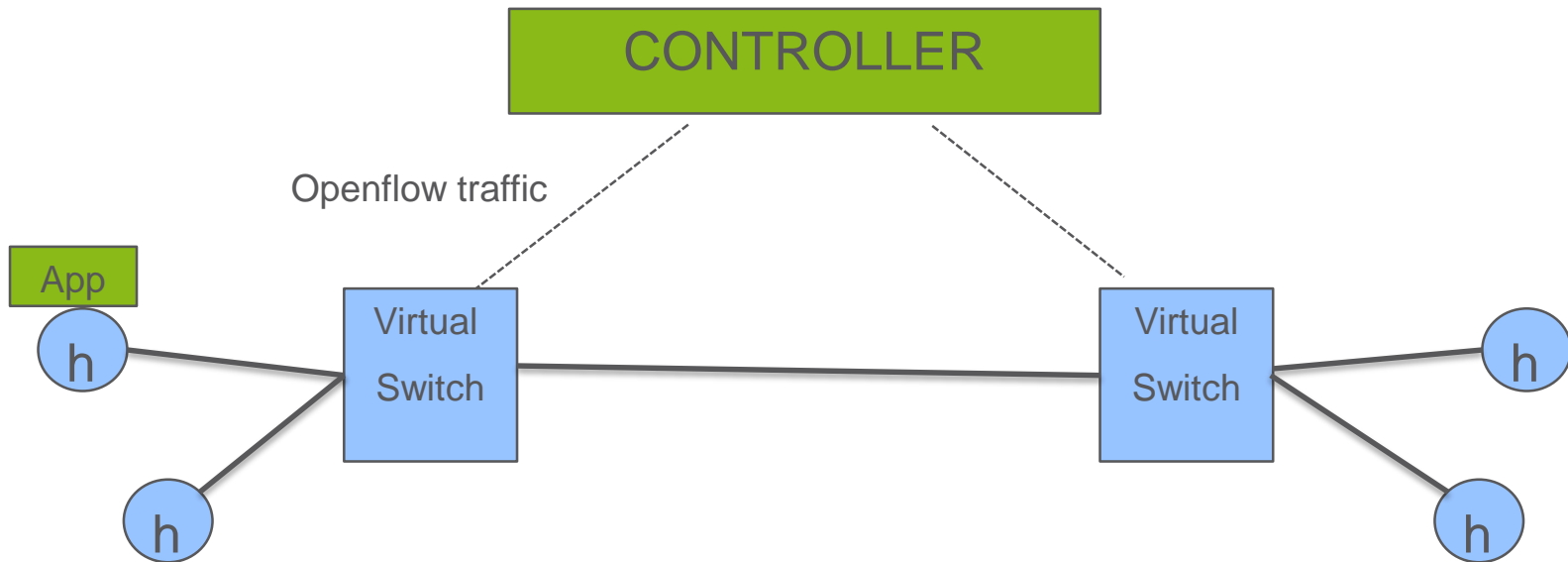
- Provide specification to implement Openflow-enabled forwarding devices
- Communication channel between data and control plane



# Mininet



- › Provide tools to create virtualized network with OVS
- › CLI for manipulating network dynamically
- › Virtualized hosts





```
fuzhang@fuzhangVM:~/mininet$ sudo mn
*** Creating network
*** Adding controller
*** Adding hosts:
h1 h2
*** Adding switches:
s1
*** Adding links:
(h1, s1) (h2, s1)
*** Configuring hosts
h1 h2
*** Starting controller
c0
*** Starting 1 switches
s1 ...
*** Starting CLI:
```

```
mininet> pingall
*** Ping: testing ping reachability
h1 -> h2
h2 -> h1
*** Results: 0% dropped (2/2 received)
mininet> dpctl dump-flows
```

```
*** s1 -----
NXST_FLOW reply (xid=0x4):
  cookie=0x0, duration=38.192s, table=0, n_packets=1, n_bytes=98, idle_timeout=60, idle_age=38,
  priority=65535,icmp,in_port=2,vlan_tci=0x0000,dl_src=d6:13:79:41:63:43,dl_dst=7e:6c:76:0d:89:c9,nw_src=10.0.0.2,nw_dst=10
  .0.0.1,nw_tos=0,icmp_type=0,icmp_code=0 actions=output:1
  cookie=0x0, duration=38.190s, table=0, n_packets=1, n_bytes=98, idle_timeout=60, idle_age=38,
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  .0.0.1,nw_tos=0,icmp_type=8,icmp_code=0 actions=output:1
  cookie=0x0, duration=38.189s, table=0, n_packets=1, n_bytes=98, idle_timeout=60, idle_age=38,
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  cookie=0x0, duration=33.190s, table=0, n_packets=1, n_bytes=42, idle_timeout=60, idle_age=33,
  priority=65535,arp,in_port=1,vlan_tci=0x0000,dl_src=7e:6c:76:0d:89:c9,dl_dst=d6:13:79:41:63:43,arp_spa=10.0.0.1,arp_tpa=10
  .0.0.2,arp_op=2 actions=output:2
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  .0.0.1,arp_op=1 actions=output:1
```



# References

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- › POX controller, <http://www.noxrepo.org/>



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