



Towards a Scalable SDN Virtualization Platform

IFIP/IEEE SDNMO 2014

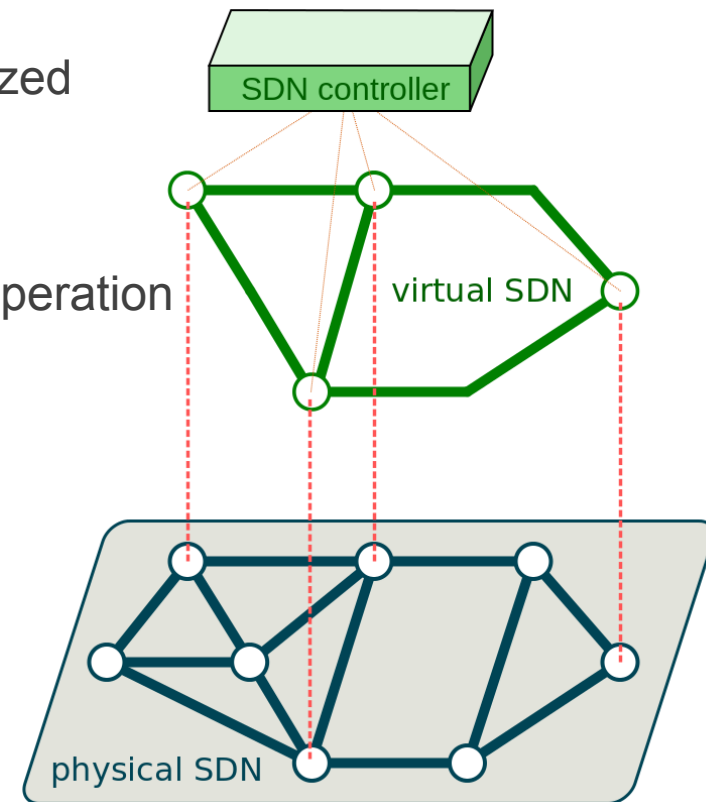
Zdravko Bozakov, Panagiotis Papadimitriou
Leibniz Universität Hannover, Germany



- Network virtualization in multi-tenant data-centers:
 - ✓ Elastic provisioning
 - ✓ Robustness to failures
 - ✓ Network abstraction
 - ✓ Reduction in OPEX and CAPEX for enterprise networks
 - ✗ Limited control and access on virtualized network devices



- Virtual networks programmable as SDNs (vSDNs)
- Benefits:
 - Tenants:
 - Advanced control and access on virtualized network devices
 - Providers:
 - Less configuration overhead for vSDN operation
 - New cloud service model:
 - SDN as a Service (SDNaaS)





- Automation of vSDN setup
 - vSDN mapping
 - Transparent allocation of isolated flowspaces
 - Selection of identifiers
 - Generation and installation of flow entries for packet forwarding and encapsulation
 - Binding traffic to logical context using tagging
- Deployment of arbitrary vSDN topologies
 - Mapping multiple virtual switches onto the same switch



- FlowVisor
 - ✓ Flow table isolation
 - ✓ Transparent control message filtering and rewriting
 - ✗ Virtual address space allocation not supported
 - ✗ Configuration overhead for SDN slice deployment

- OpenVirtex
 - ✓ Virtual SDN deployment
 - ✓ Transparent control message rewriting
 - ✗ Scalability



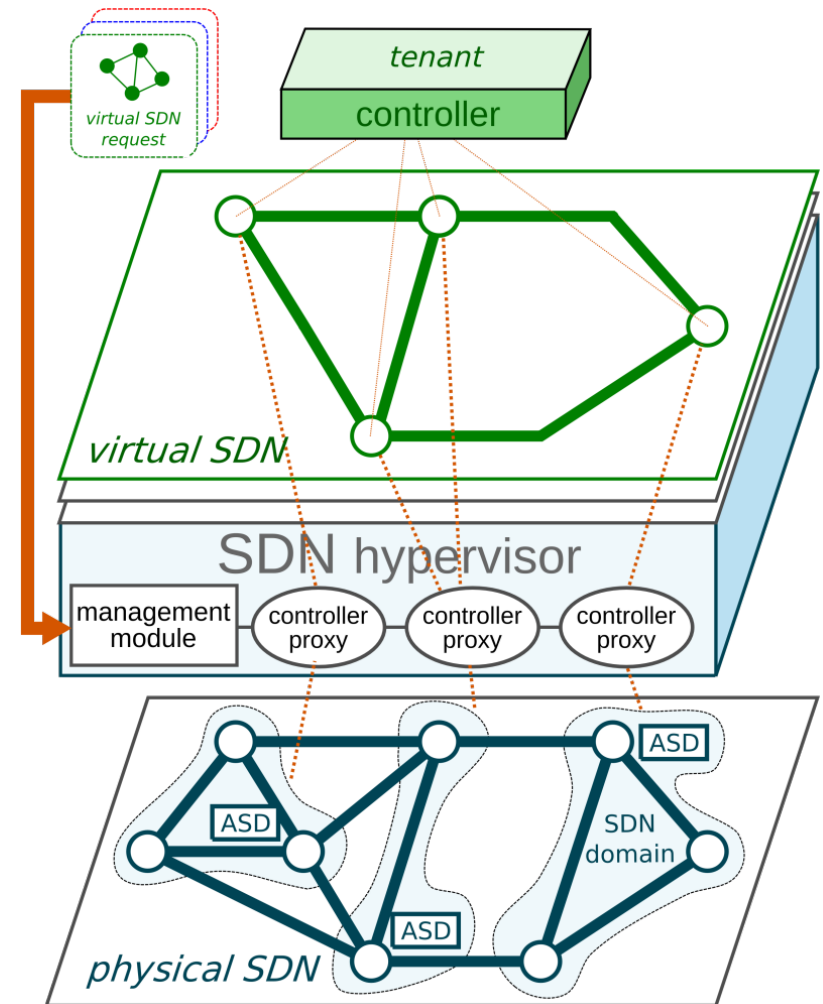
- SDN hypervisor
 - SDN data plane virtualization
 - vSDN setup automation
 - Control message translation
- Implementation
- Conclusions



SDN Hypervisor Design

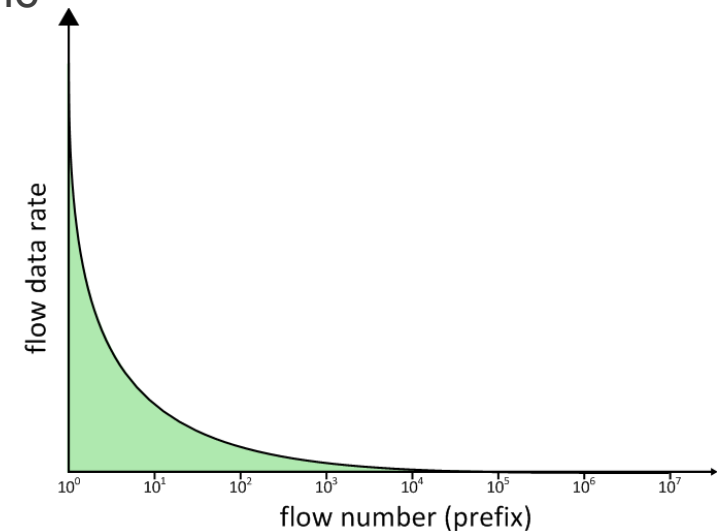


- Distributed SDN hypervisor
 - Multiple autonomous controller proxies (CPX)
 - Coordination by a management module (MM)
- Dataplane segmentation
 - Multiple SDN domains
 - Switches within a domain controlled by the same controller proxy



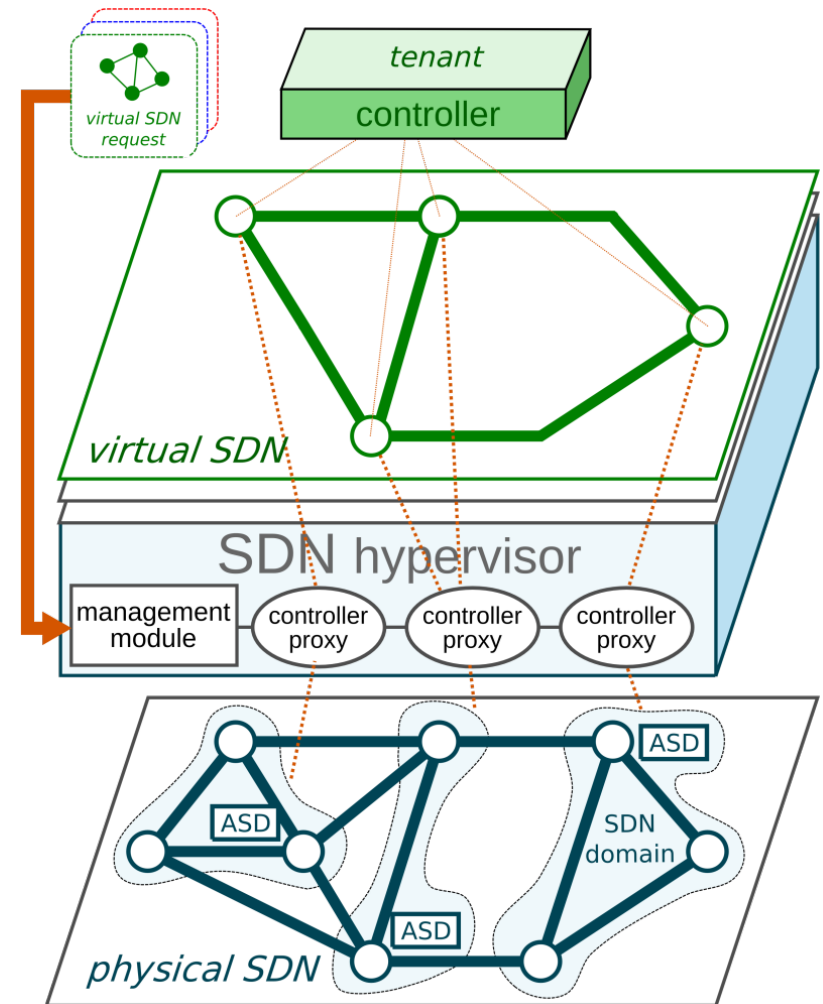


- Switch flow tables can't hold the flow entries of many tenants
 - Solution: SW datapaths in commodity servers
- Leverage on Internet flow distribution:
 - A small subset of flows carries most of Internet traffic
 - Traffic statistics from an access router at a large European ISP
 - 100 prefixes → 50% of total traffic
 - 1000 prefixes → 80% of total traffic
- Dual-datapath approach:
 - Datapath in OpenFlow switch handling elephant flows
 - Auxiliary SW datapath (ASD) in commodity server handling mice traffic





- Management module
 - Topology embedding
 - SDN domain segmentation
 - CPX coordination for network-wide resource management
- Controller proxy
 - Infrastructure flow entry installation
 - Message translation
 - Flow cache management
 - SDN domain optimizations





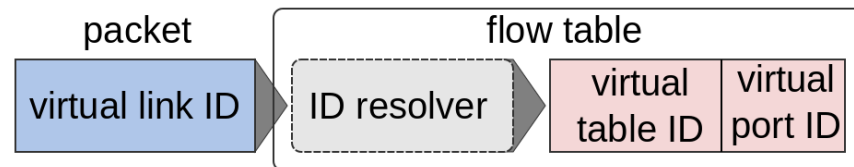
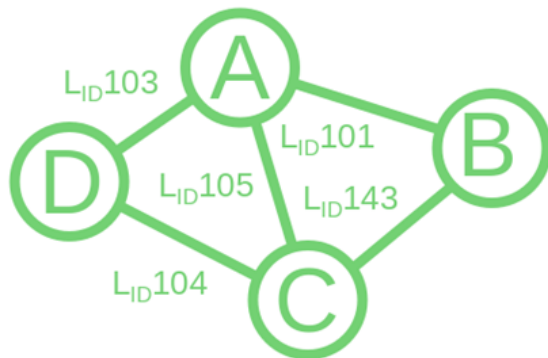
- Flow table segmentation



- Link identifier (LID) assignment and resolution

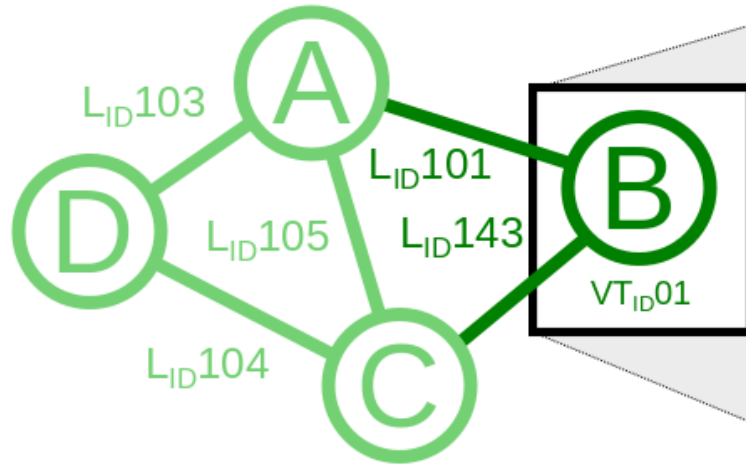
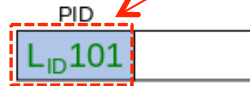
- Resolver table stored in the switch flow table

- Simplified LID remapping for vSDN resource migrations





LID encoded in packet using MPLS/VLAN



resolver table

match rule		action
L_ID101 L_ID143 L_ID502 L_ID321		VT_ID01 VP1
VT_ID01 VT_ID01 VT_ID01 ...	VP2 VP1 *	L_ID101, PP6 L_ID143, PP5 ...
VT_ID02 VT_ID02 ...	VP1 VP2
VT_ID03 VT_ID03 ...	VP3 *	...

phy. port PP1

phy. port PP2

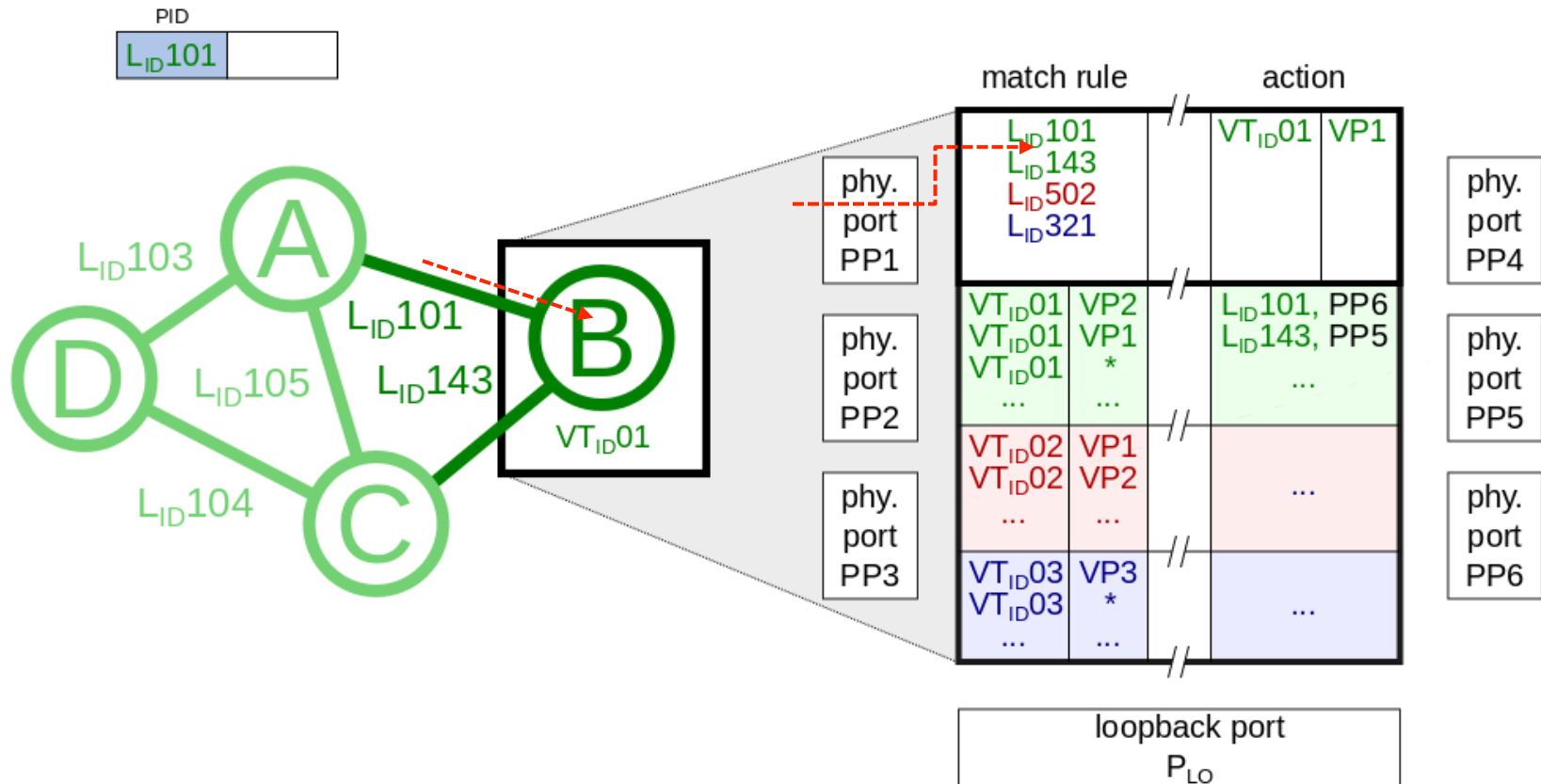
phy. port PP3

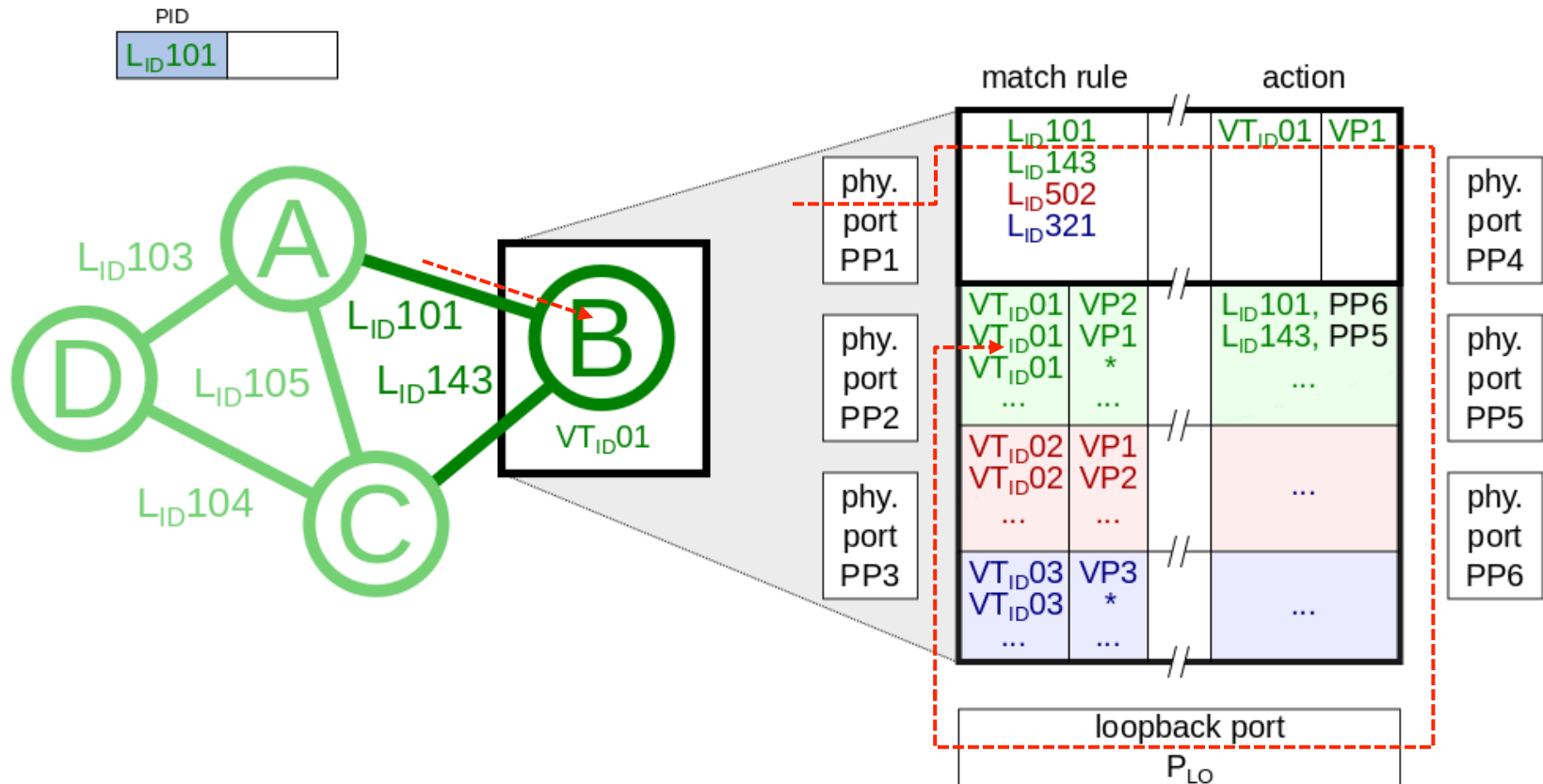
phy. port PP4

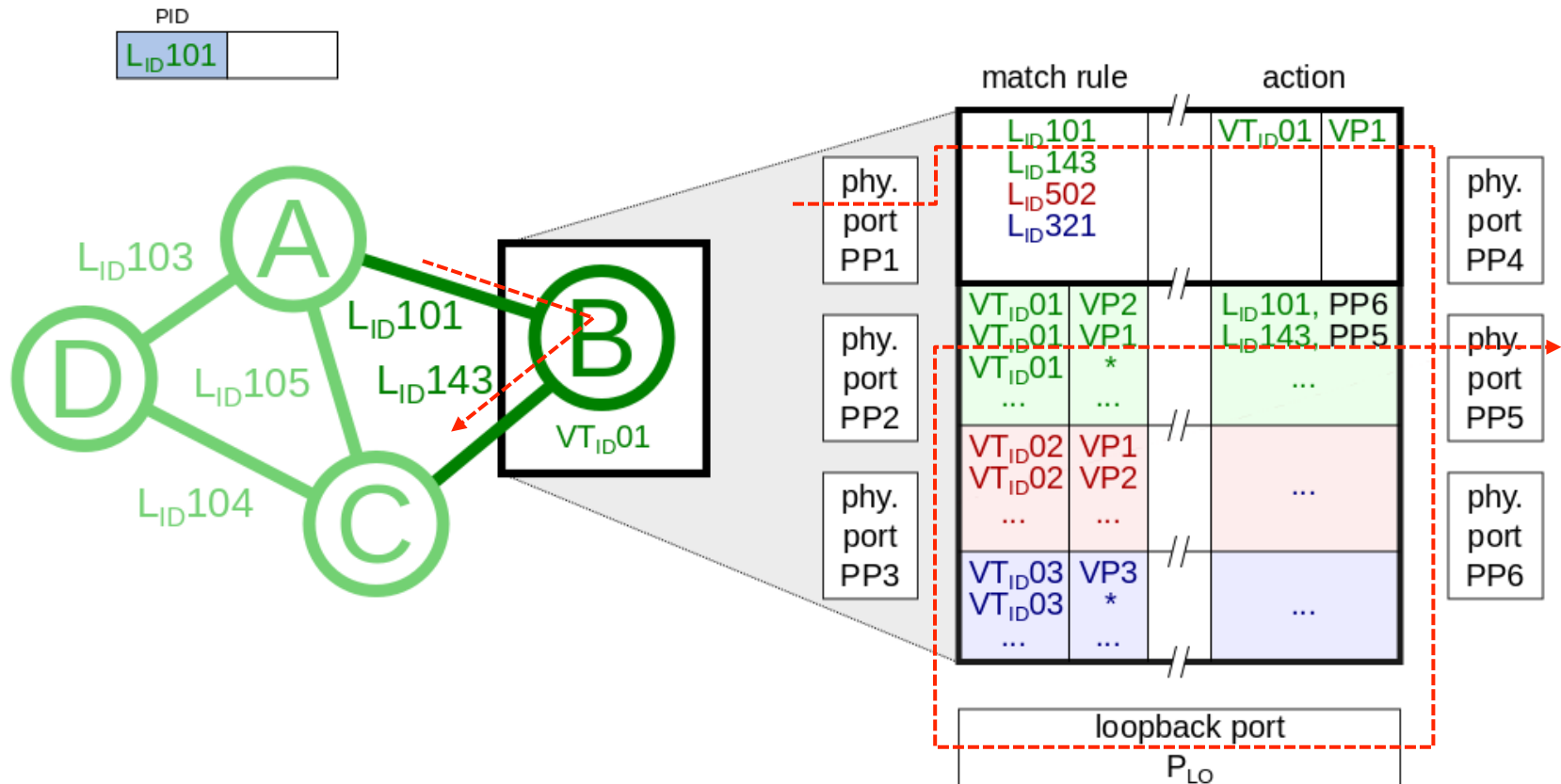
phy. port PP5

phy. port PP6

loopback port P_{Lo}



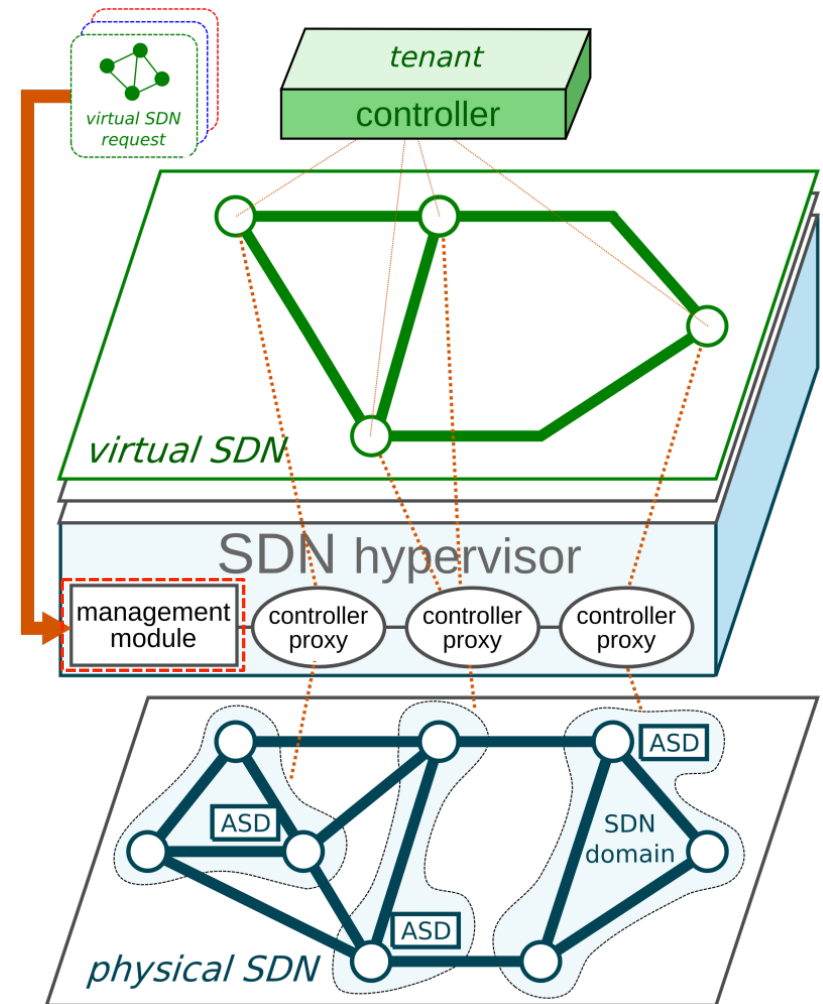




- Easier to deploy with multiple flow tables

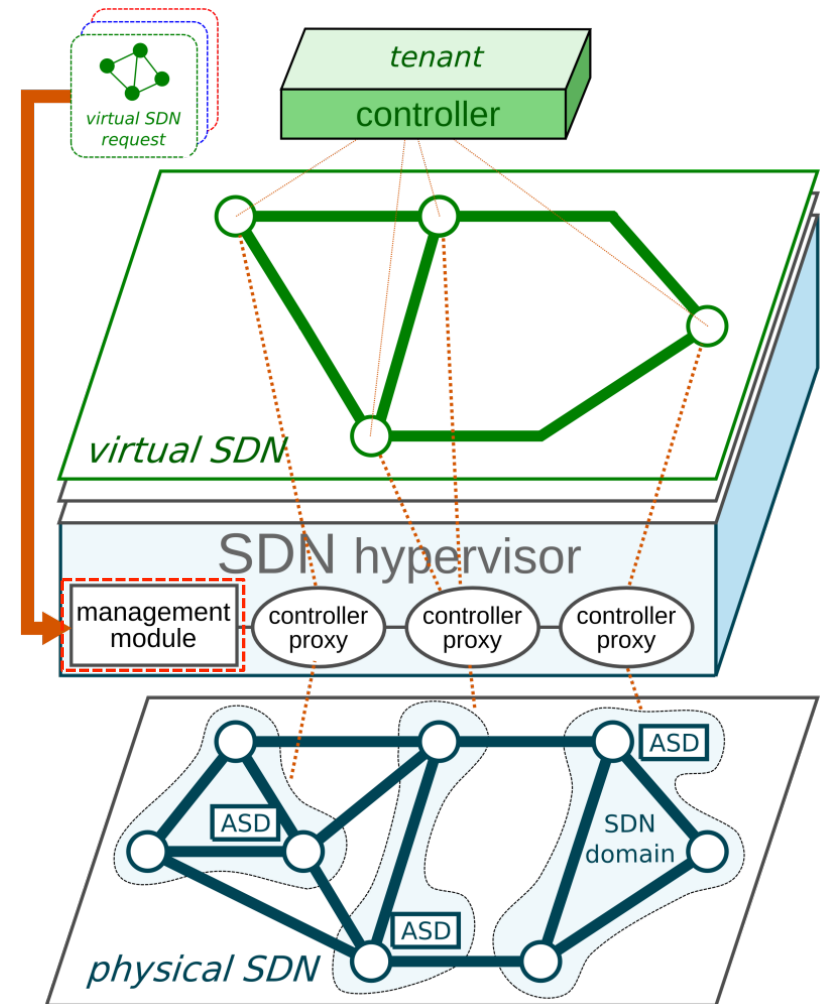


1. vSDN topology mapping



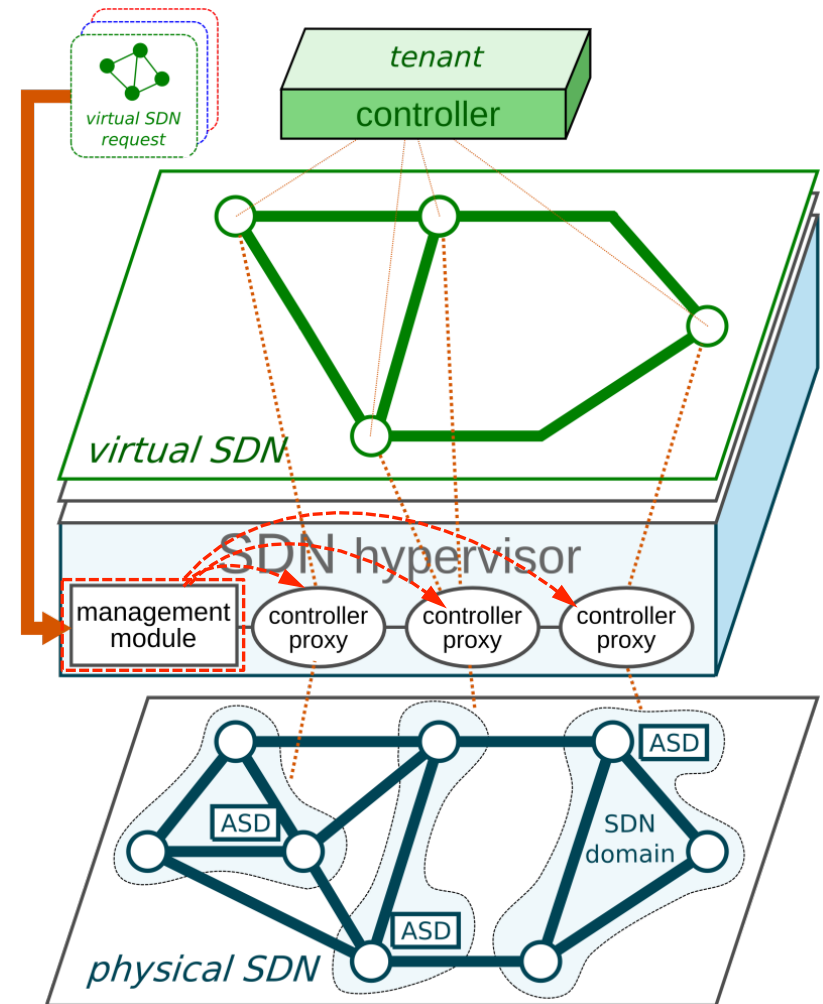


1. vSDN topology mapping
2. Selection of identifiers



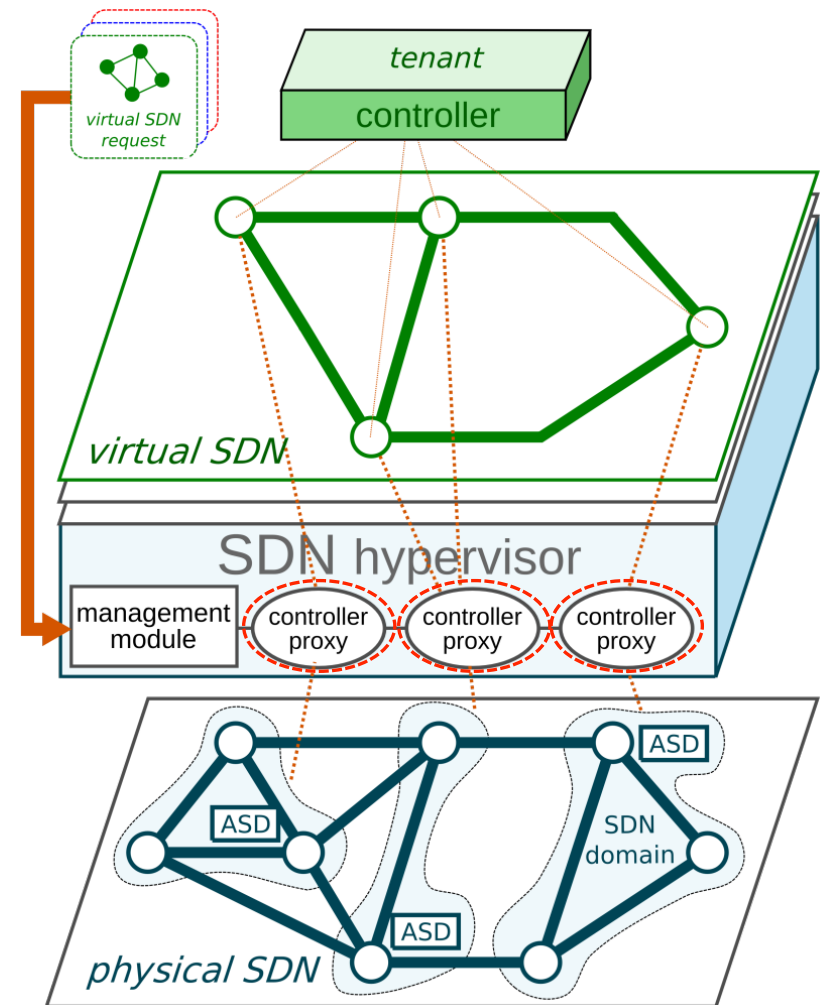


1. vSDN topology mapping
2. Selection of identifiers
3. Assignment of vSDN resources and identifiers to corresponding CPXs



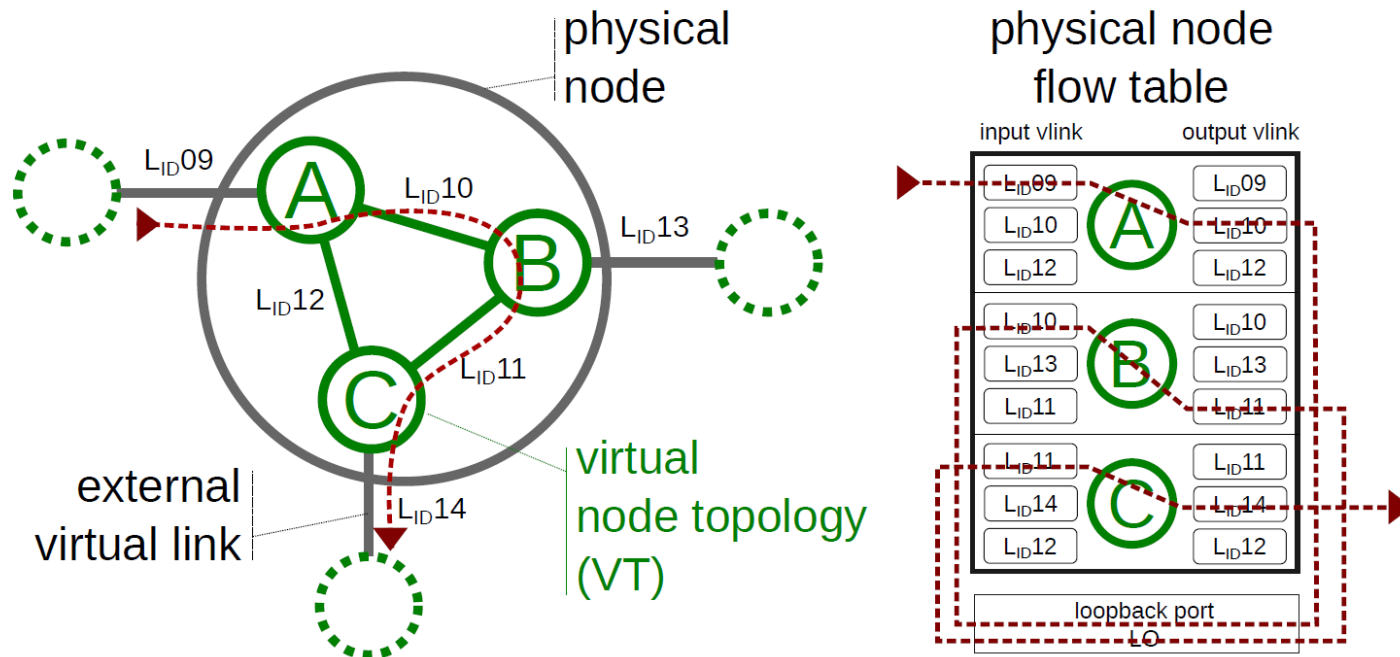


1. vSDN topology mapping
2. Selection of identifiers
3. Assignment of vSDN resources and identifiers to corresponding CPXs
4. “Infrastructure” flow entry installation
 - Packet forwarding at intermediate nodes



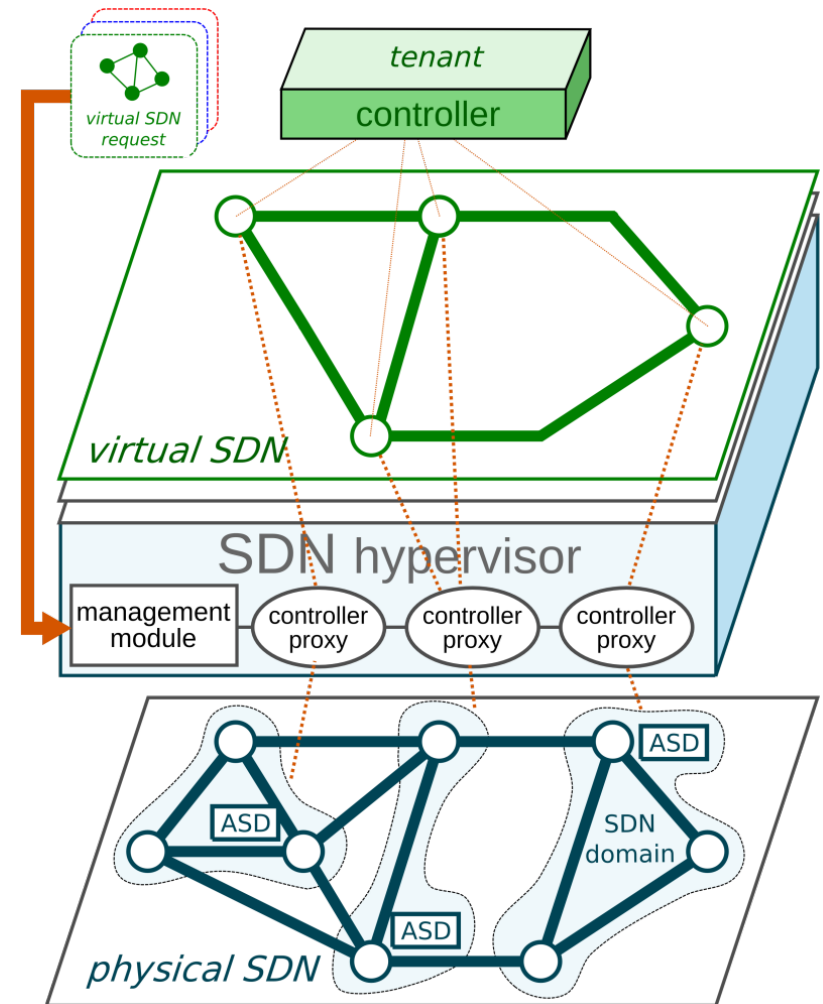


- Mapping multiple virtual switches onto the same physical switch
 - Multiple lookups on a single flow table using a loopback interface



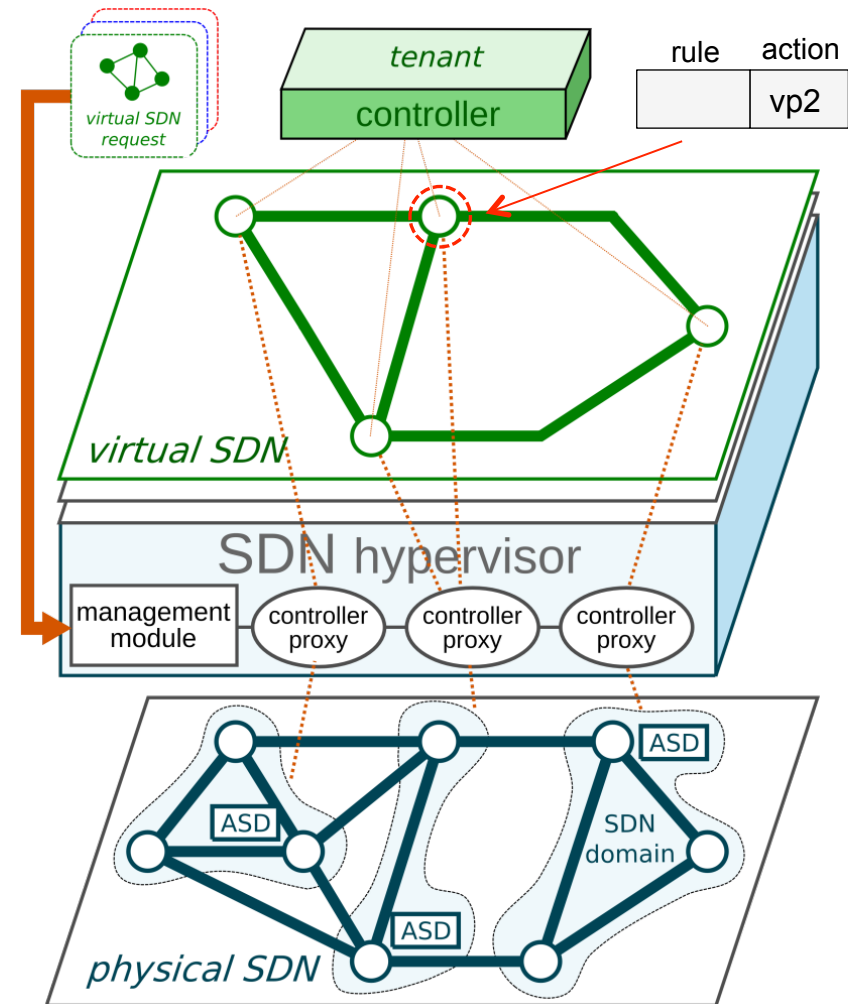


- Transparent translation of control messages:
 - Translation of references between logical and physical resource identifiers
 - Policy control to prevent access to unauthorized vSDN resources



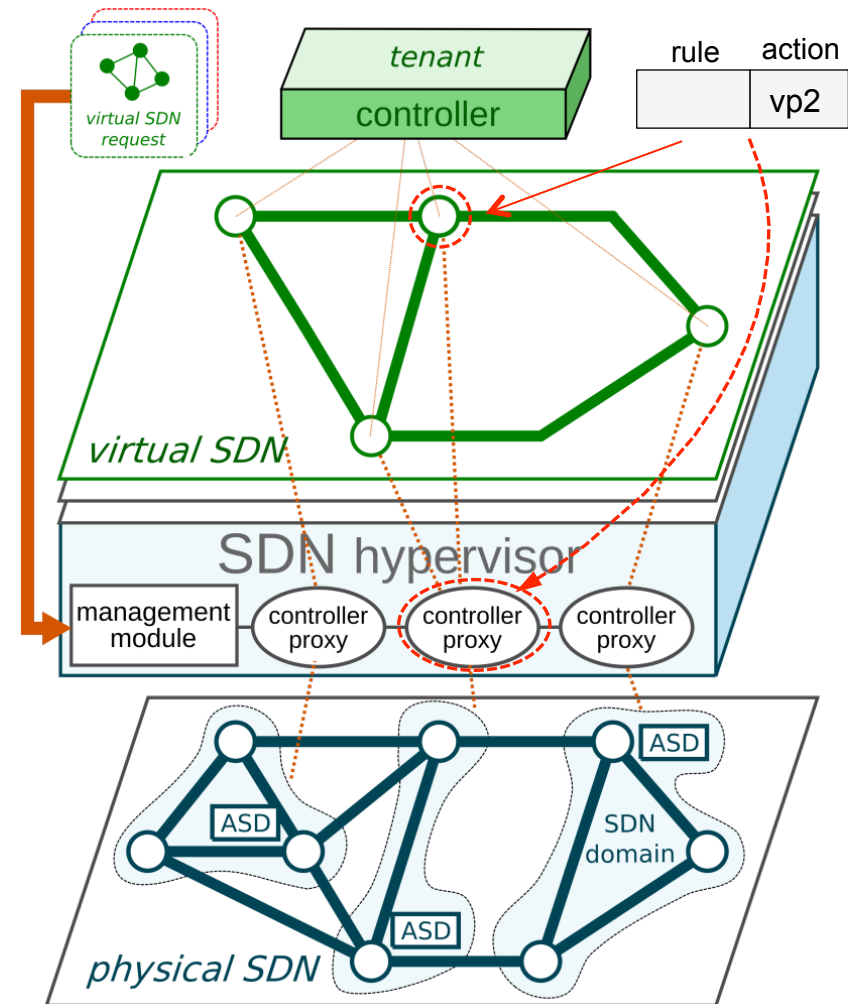


- Transparent translation of control messages:
 - Translation of references between logical and physical resource identifiers
 - Policy control to prevent access to unauthorized vSDN resources



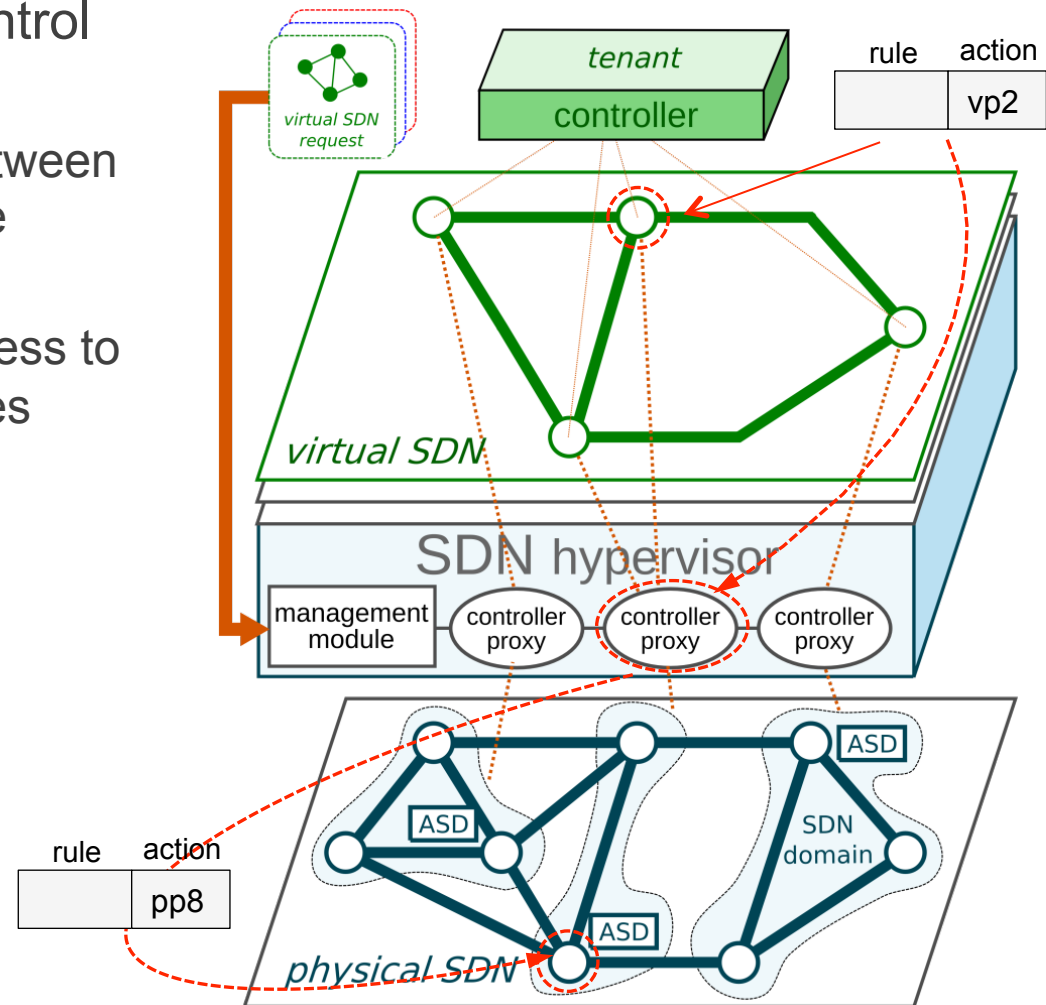


- Transparent translation of control messages:
 - Translation of references between logical and physical resource identifiers
 - Policy control to prevent access to unauthorized vSDN resources





- Transparent translation of control messages:
 - Translation of references between logical and physical resource identifiers
 - Policy control to prevent access to unauthorized vSDN resources





Implementation



- OpenFlow:
 - Multiple tags (e.g., VLAN/MPLS) for scalability
 - Arbitrary masking for VLAN and MPLS tags
- Switching hardware:
 - Loopback interfaces or multiple flow tables for mapping multiple virtual nodes onto a single switch
 - Multiple queues per port for bandwidth isolation



- Data Plane:
 - SW datapath:
 - OpenvSwitch (hosted in a server with quad-core Xeon CPUs @2.27GHz)
 - Switch data path:
 - OF Pronto 3290 switch with 48 x 1G ports
- Hypervisor:
 - vSDN embedding
 - Control message translation (FlowVisor)
 - Flow cache management (NOX)



Conclusions



- Distributed SDN hypervisor:
 - vSDN embedding
 - vSDN deployment
 - Transparent vSDN operation and configuration
- Future work:
 - Interplay between vSDN embedding and SDN segmentation
 - CPX collaboration for network-wide resource management



Thank you!

Panagiotis Papadimitriou

E-mail: panagiotis.papadimitriou@ikt.uni-hannover.de

WWW: <http://www.ikt.uni-hannover.de/>