

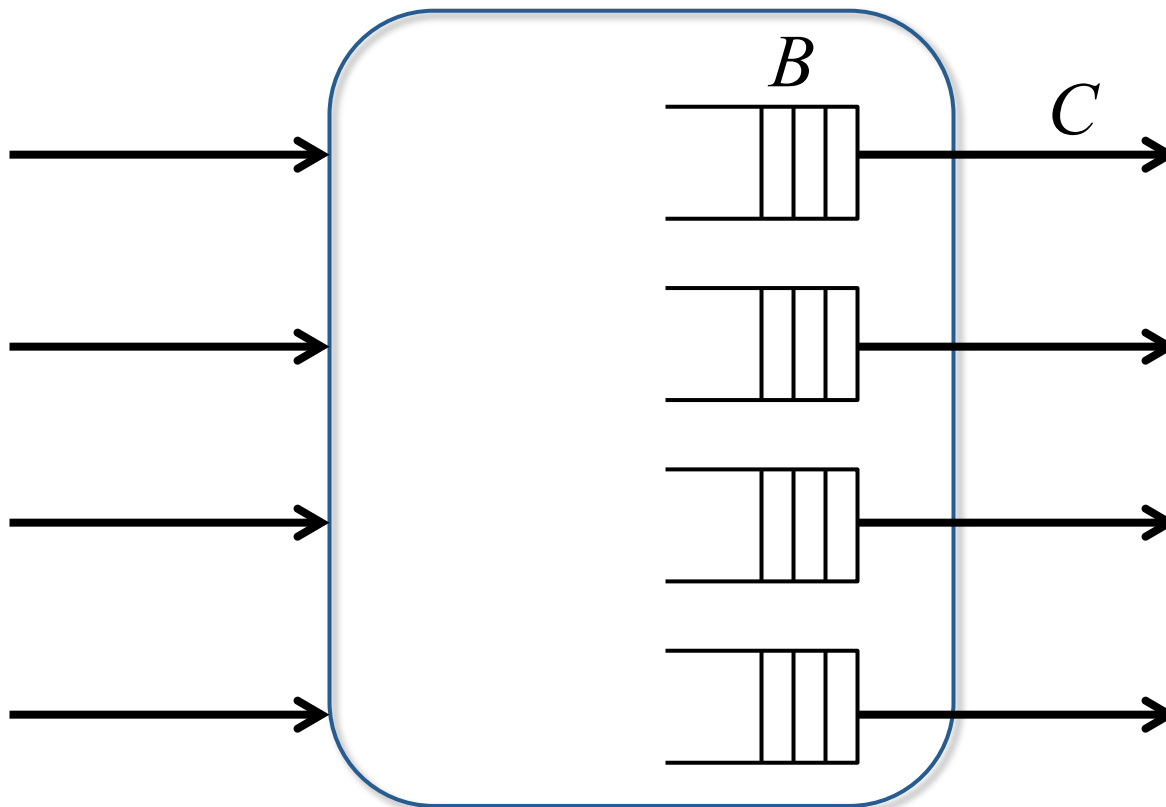


# How SDNs will tame networks

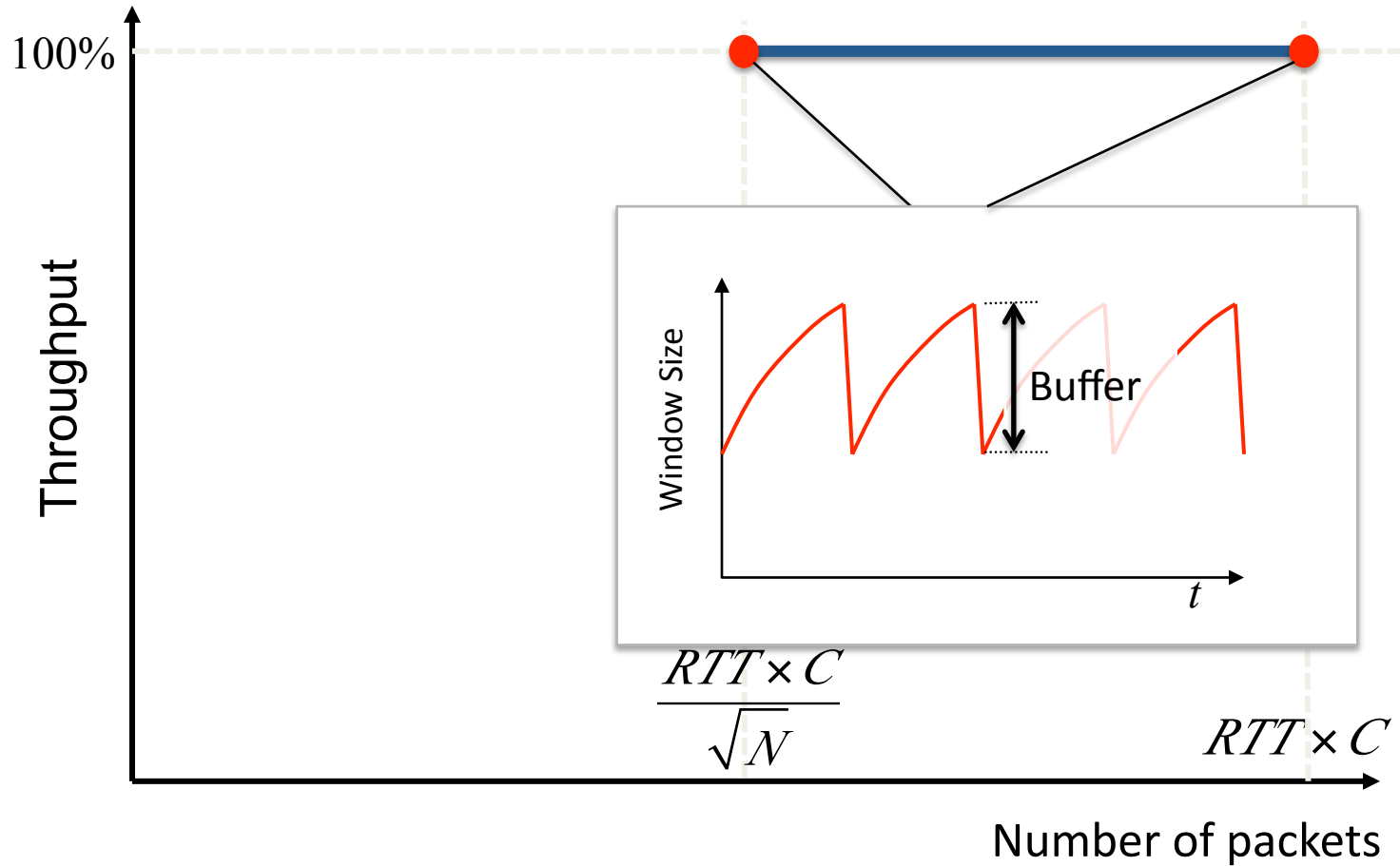
Nick McKeown  
Stanford University

# As I was saying...

How big to make a backbone router buffer?



# Buffer Size

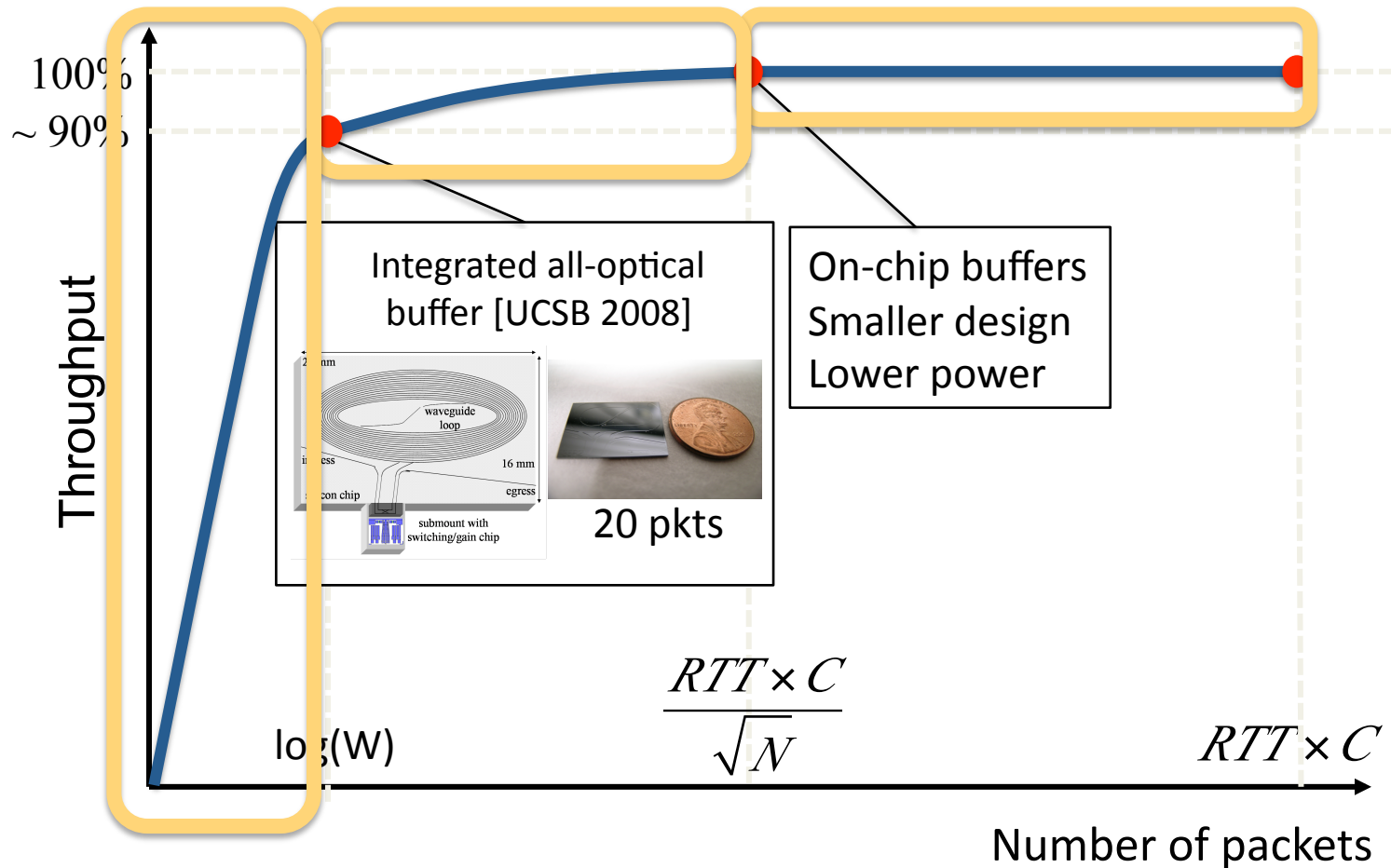


10Gb/s WAN

25,000

2,500,000

# Buffer Size



10Gb/s WAN

~50

25,000

2,500,000

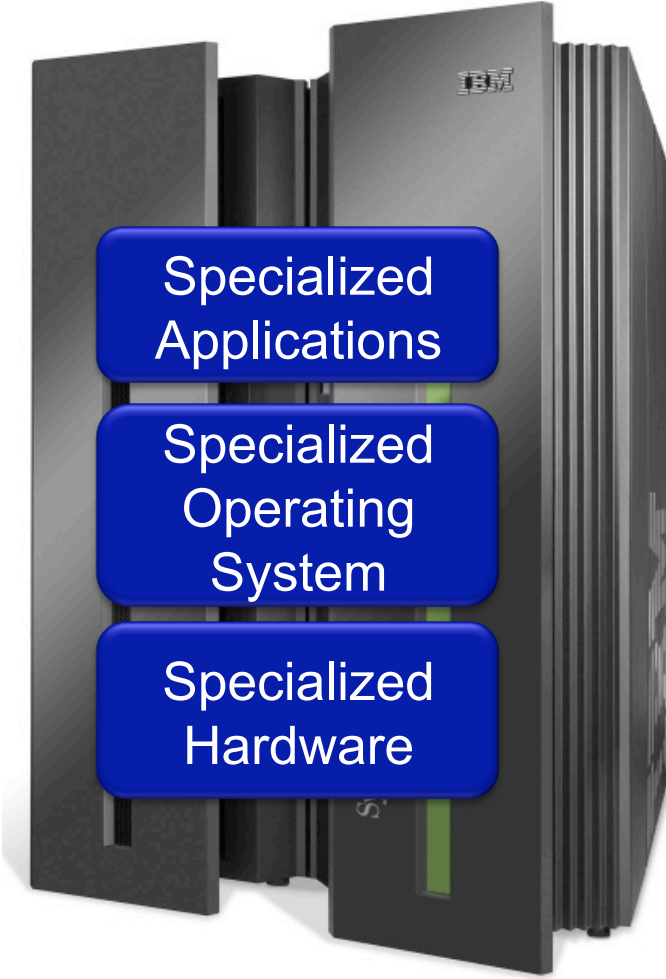
# Software Defined Networks

Scott Shenker  
Teemu Koponen

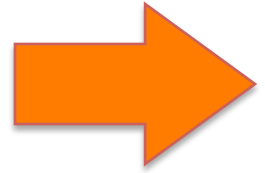


Martin Casado

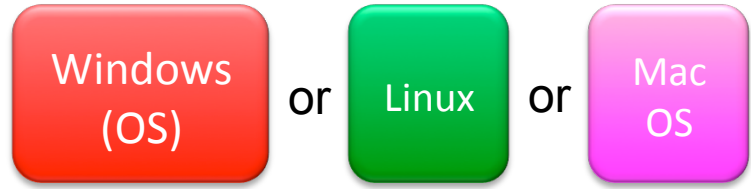
Guru Parulkar  
+ many (brave) students



Vertically integrated  
Closed, proprietary  
Slow innovation  
Small industry



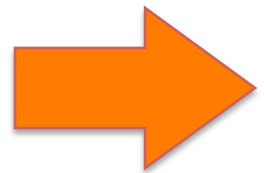
— Open Interface —

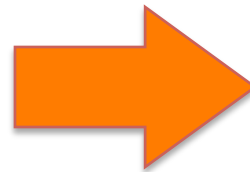


— Open Interface —



Horizontal  
Open interfaces  
Rapid innovation  
Huge industry





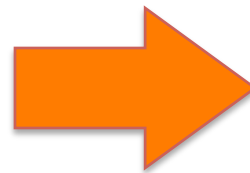
— Open Interface —



— Open Interface —



Vertically integrated  
Closed, proprietary  
Slow innovation



Horizontal  
Open interfaces  
Rapid innovation

# Where SDN will be deployed

1. Multi-tenant “virtualized” data centers
  - Public and private clouds
2. WANs
  - Google WAN
  - Eventually, public WANs
3. Enterprise networks
  - Greater control, fewer middleboxes



# Where SDN will be deployed (2)

## 4. Home networks

- Outsourced management

## 5. Cellular Networks

- Separation of service from physical infrastructure

## 6. Research and Education Networks

- National backbones
- College campus networks

# Getting Started

## OpenFlow Tutorial

- search: “OpenFlow Tutorial”

## Mininet

- Network emulator
- Designed for emulating SDN networks
- Easy to use
- High performance (100 nodes on a laptop)
- search: “Mininet”

# Tool & Deployment Support

## Open Networking Lab (ON.Lab)

- Independent non-profit lab
- Open source tools
- Help with deployments
- Based in Palo Alto
- Hiring...

# OpenFlow Switches?

## Software switch

- Open vSwitch ([openvswitch.org](http://openvswitch.org))
- Now part of Linux distribution

## Hardware switches

- Announcements from several vendors
- HP, Brocade, NEC, ...
- (You could ask Google for one of theirs 😊)

## Switch ASICs

- Current ASICs work, but not optimized for OpenFlow
- Expect some OpenFlow-optimized ASICs in 1-2 years

# An example: What's possible in silicon

- Stanford/TI Labs collaboration
- 64 x 10Gb/s
- Multiple table support (>12 flexible stages)
- 64k TCAM entries (wide) for wildcards
- 128k hash table entries (wide) for exact matches
- >1k queues per port
- All OpenFlow counters
- On-chip ARM CPU
- Generic ALU-based action engine

If you are in any doubt about whether  
OpenFlow/SDN will be deployed in the WAN:  
Urs Hoelzle (Google) at Open Networking Summit 2012

The image shows a YouTube video player interface. At the top left is the YouTube logo. To its right is a search bar and the text 'Browse | Me'. Below this is the video title 'OpenFlow @ Google - Urs Hoelzle, Google'. Under the title are two buttons: 'OpenNetSummit' and 'Subscribe', followed by a dropdown menu showing '117 videos'. The main video frame shows Urs Hoelzle, a man with glasses and a beard, wearing a dark sweater, speaking at a podium. The podium has a sign that reads 'ONS 12 OPEN NETWORKING SUMMIT'. The background is a red curtain. Below the video frame is a playback control bar with a play button, a volume icon, a progress bar showing '03:08 / 47:18', and icons for settings, full screen, and other controls. Below the playback bar are buttons for 'Like', 'Add to', 'Share', and 'Print'. To the right of these buttons is a like/dislike count of '6,502'. Below the buttons and count is the text 'Published on May 7, 2012 by OpenNetSummit' and 'Open Networking Summit 2012 (<http://opennetsummit.org/>) Tuesday Keynote'. To the right of this text is a green progress bar and the text '56 likes, 4 dislikes'.

New Research Area

# Making Networks Work

An intellectual framework for  
verifying, troubleshooting and  
debugging SDNs

## With SDN we can:

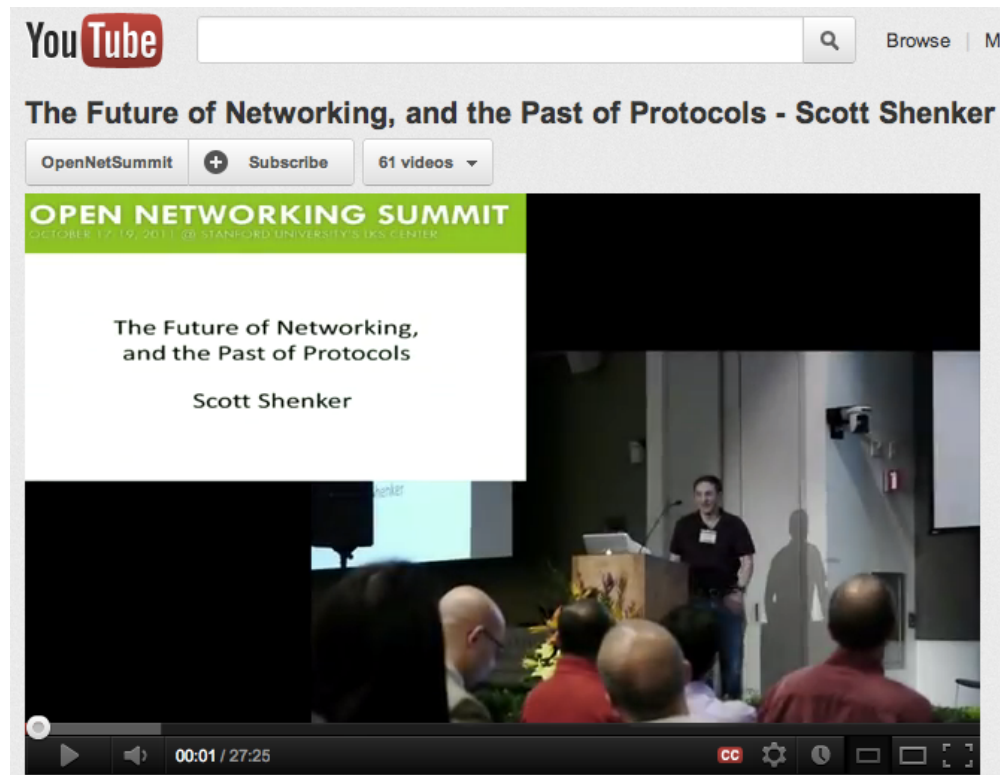
1. Formally verify that our networks are behaving correctly.
2. Identify bugs, then systematically track down their root cause.



- Ensuring correctness [Frenetic][HFT][Netcore]  
Nate Foster, Andrew Ferguson, Mike Freedman, Jen Rexford, Rob Harrison, Dave Walker, ++
- Software Fault Localization [W3]  
Scott Shenker, Colin Scott, Kyriakos Zarifis, Andreas Wundsam.
- Checking behavior [NICE]  
Marco Canini, Daniele Venzano, Peter Peresini, Dejan Kostic, Jen Rexford.
- Checking Invariants [VeriFlow]  
Ahmed Khurshid, Wenxuan Zhou, Matthew Caesar, P. Brighten Godfrey
- Consistent updates  
Mark Reitblatt, Rick McGeer, ++
- Troubleshooting [OFRewind]  
Andreas Wundsam, Dan Levin, Srini Seetharaman, Anja Feldman
- ...

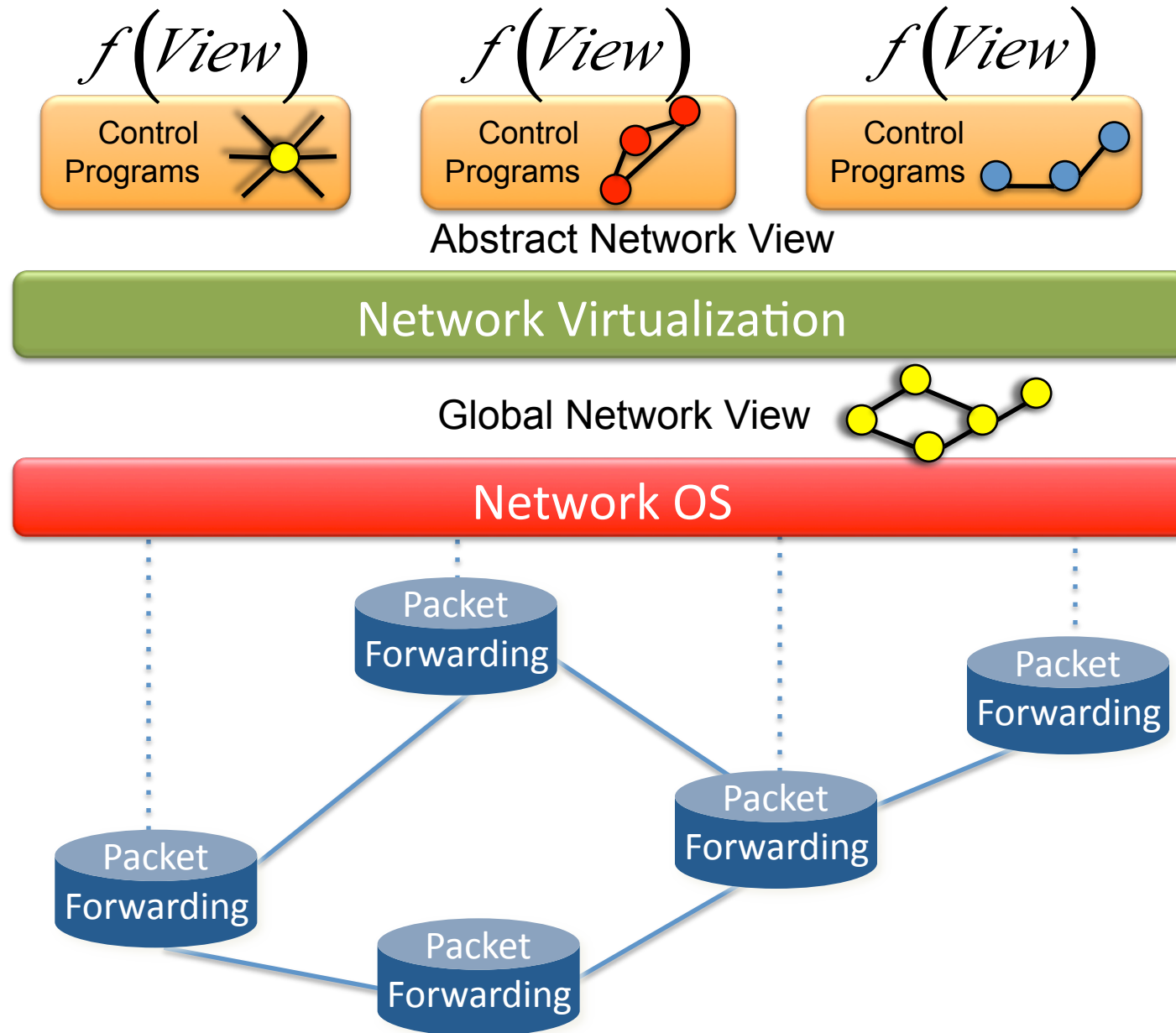
# Scott Shenker at 1<sup>st</sup> ONS in 2011

“The Future of Networking and the Past of Protocols”



The image shows a screenshot of a YouTube video player. At the top left is the YouTube logo. To its right is a search bar and the text "Browse | Mo". Below this is the video title: "The Future of Networking, and the Past of Protocols - Scott Shenker". Under the title are two buttons: "OpenNetSummit" and "Subscribe", followed by a dropdown menu showing "61 videos". A green banner below the buttons reads "OPEN NETWORKING SUMMIT" with the dates "OCTOBER 17-19, 2011 @ STANFORD UNIVERSITY'S LKS CENTER". Below the banner is a white box containing the text "The Future of Networking, and the Past of Protocols" and "Scott Shenker". The main video area shows a man (Scott Shenker) standing at a podium on a stage, addressing an audience. The video player controls at the bottom show a play button, a volume icon, a progress bar at "00:01 / 27:25", and icons for closed captions (CC), settings, and other video controls.

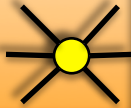
# Software Defined Network (SDN)



# Software Defined Network (SDN)

$f(\text{View})$

Control Programs



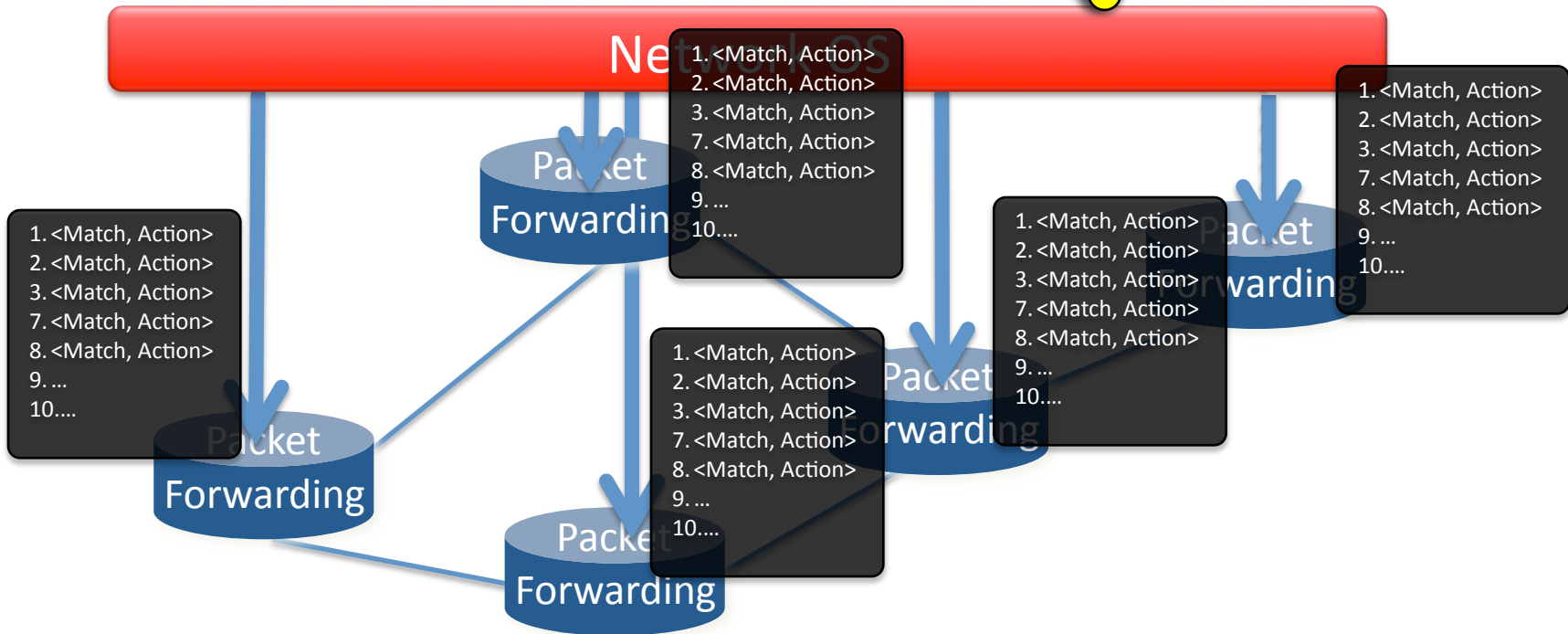
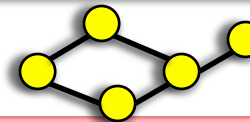
```
firewall.c
```

```
...  
if( pkt->tcp->dport == 22)  
    dropPacket(pkt);  
...
```

Abstract Network View

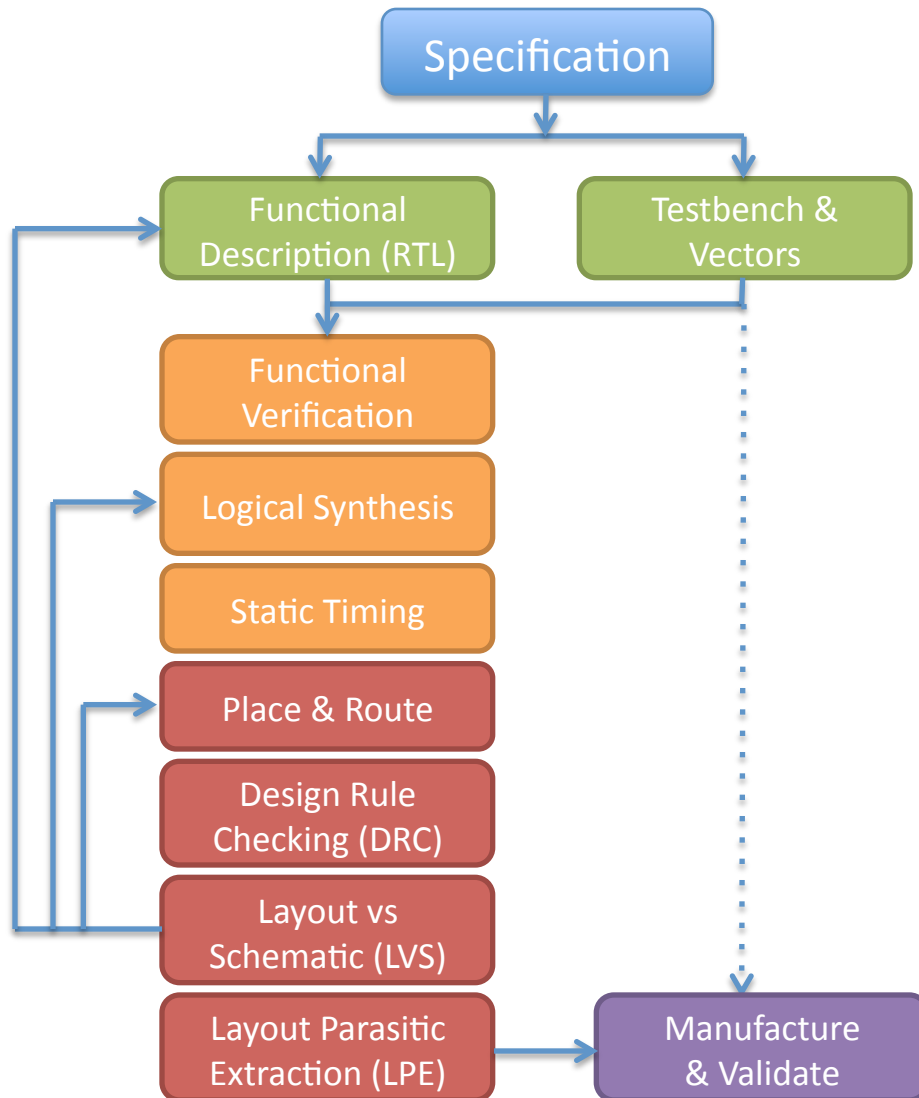
Network Virtualization

Global Network View



How do other  
industries do it?

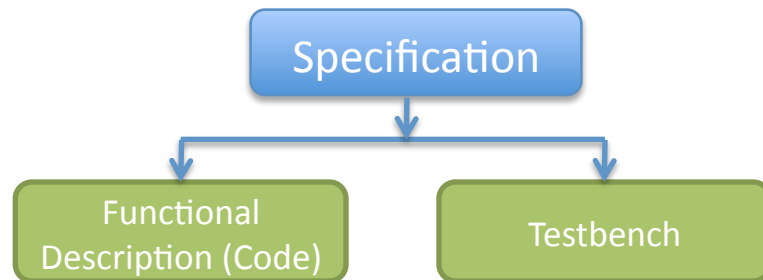
# Making ASICs Work



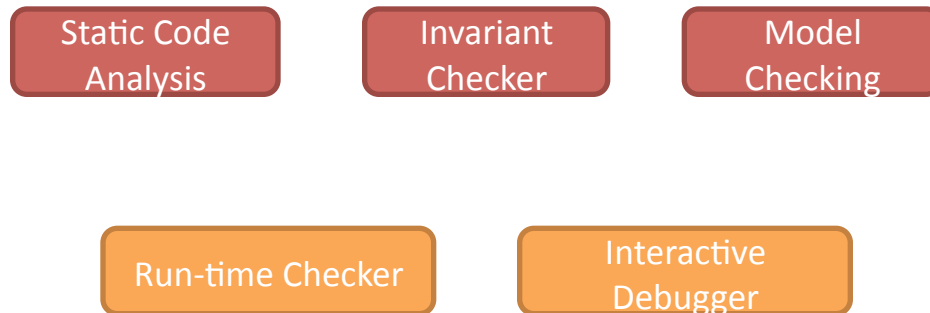
\$10B tool business  
supports a  
\$250B chip industry

100s of Books  
>10,000 Papers  
10s of Classes

# Making Software Work



\$10B tool business  
supports a  
\$300B S/W industry



100s of Books  
>100,000 Papers  
10s of Classes

# Making Networks Work (Today)

traceroute, ping, tcpdump, SNMP, Netflow

.... er, that's about it.



# Why debugging networks is hard

## Complex interaction

- Between multiple protocols on a switch/router.
- Between state on different switches/routers.

Multiple uncoordinated writers of state.

## Operators can't...

- Observe all state.
- Control all state.

Networks are kept working by

“Masters of Complexity”

A handful of books

Almost no papers

No classes

# Philosophy of Making Networks Work



YoYo

“You’re On Your Own”




Yo-Yo Ma

“You’re On Your Own, Mate”

## With SDN we can:

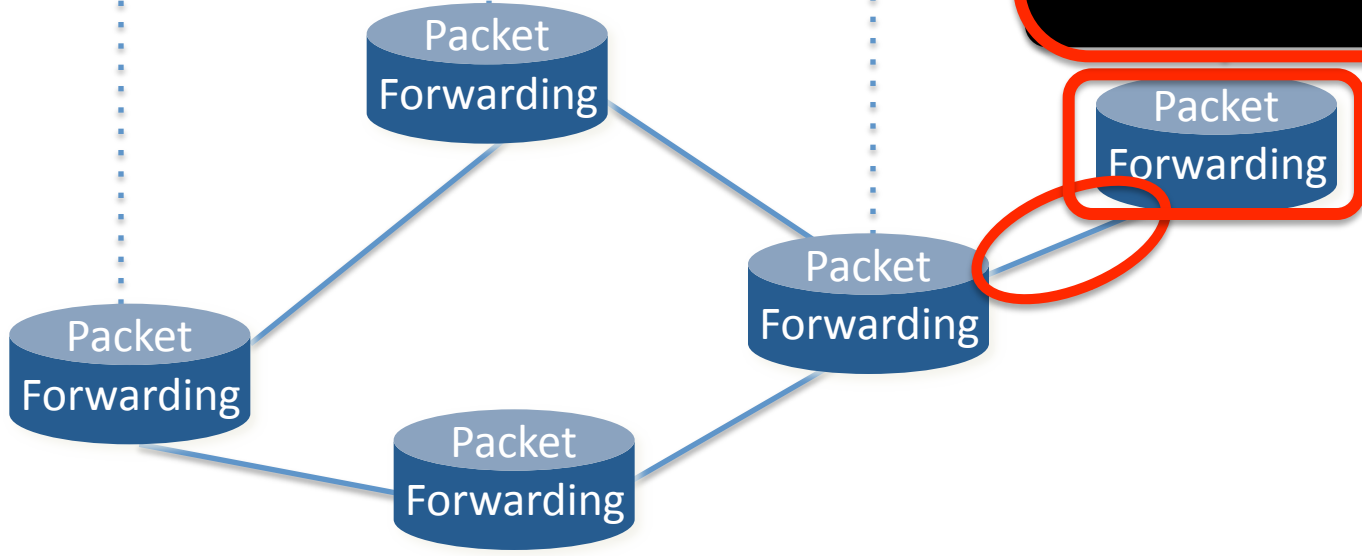
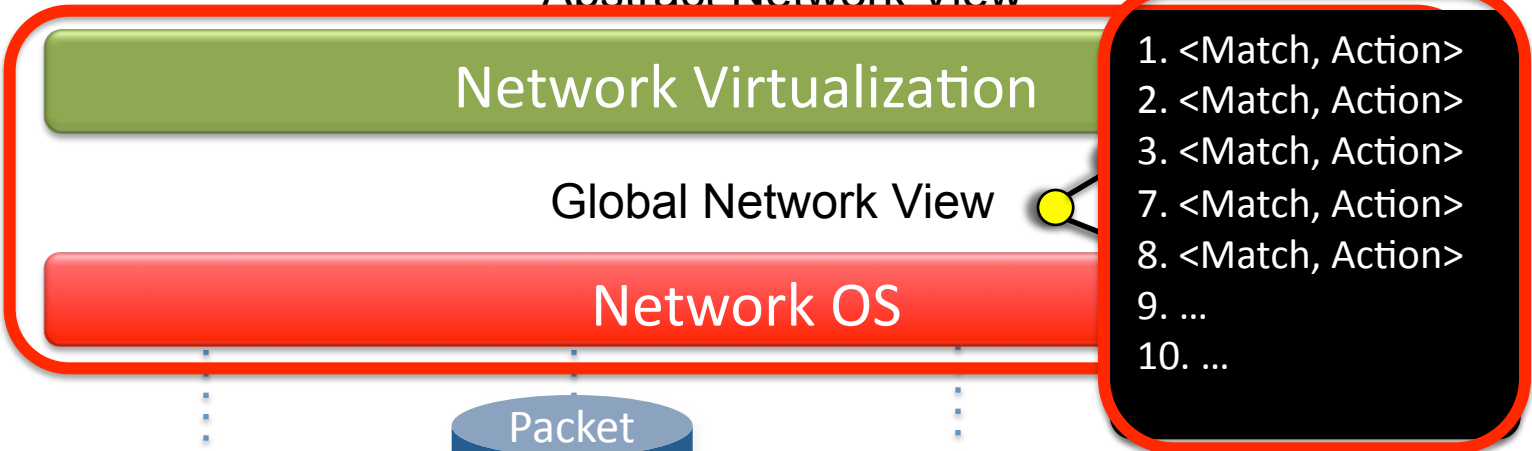
1. Formally verify that our networks are behaving correctly.
2. Identify bugs, then systematically track down their root cause.

# Software Defined Network (SDN)

Control Programs 

```
firewall.c  
...  
if( pkt->tcp->dport == 22)  
    dropPacket(pkt);  
...
```

Abstract Network View

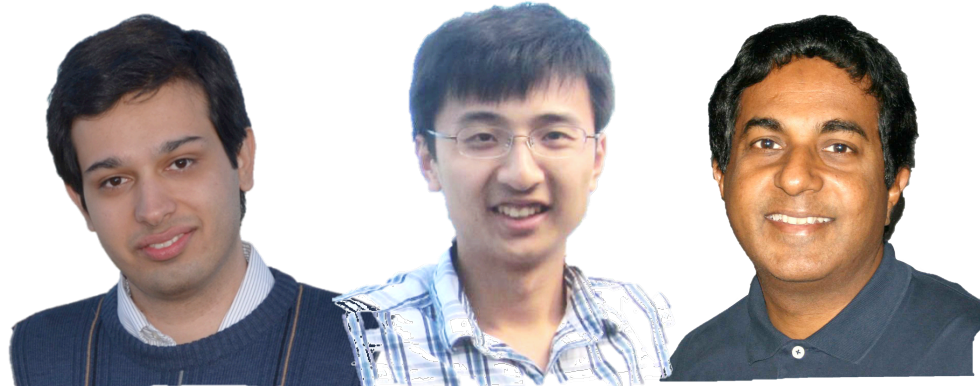


# Three of our projects

1. Static Checking [HSA]  
“Independently checking correctness”
2. Automatic Testing [ATPG]  
“Is the datapath behaving correctly?”
3. Interactive Debugging [ndb]  
“Finding bugs, and their root cause,  
in an operational network”

# 1. Static checking

Independently checking correctness



Peyman  
Kazemian

Hongyi  
'James'  
Zeng

George  
Varghese  
(UCSD)

# Motivations

In today's networks, simple questions are hard to answer:

- Can host A talk to host B?
- What are all the packet headers from A that can reach B?
- Are there any loops in the network?
- Is Group X provably isolated from Group Y?
- What happens if I remove a line in the config file?

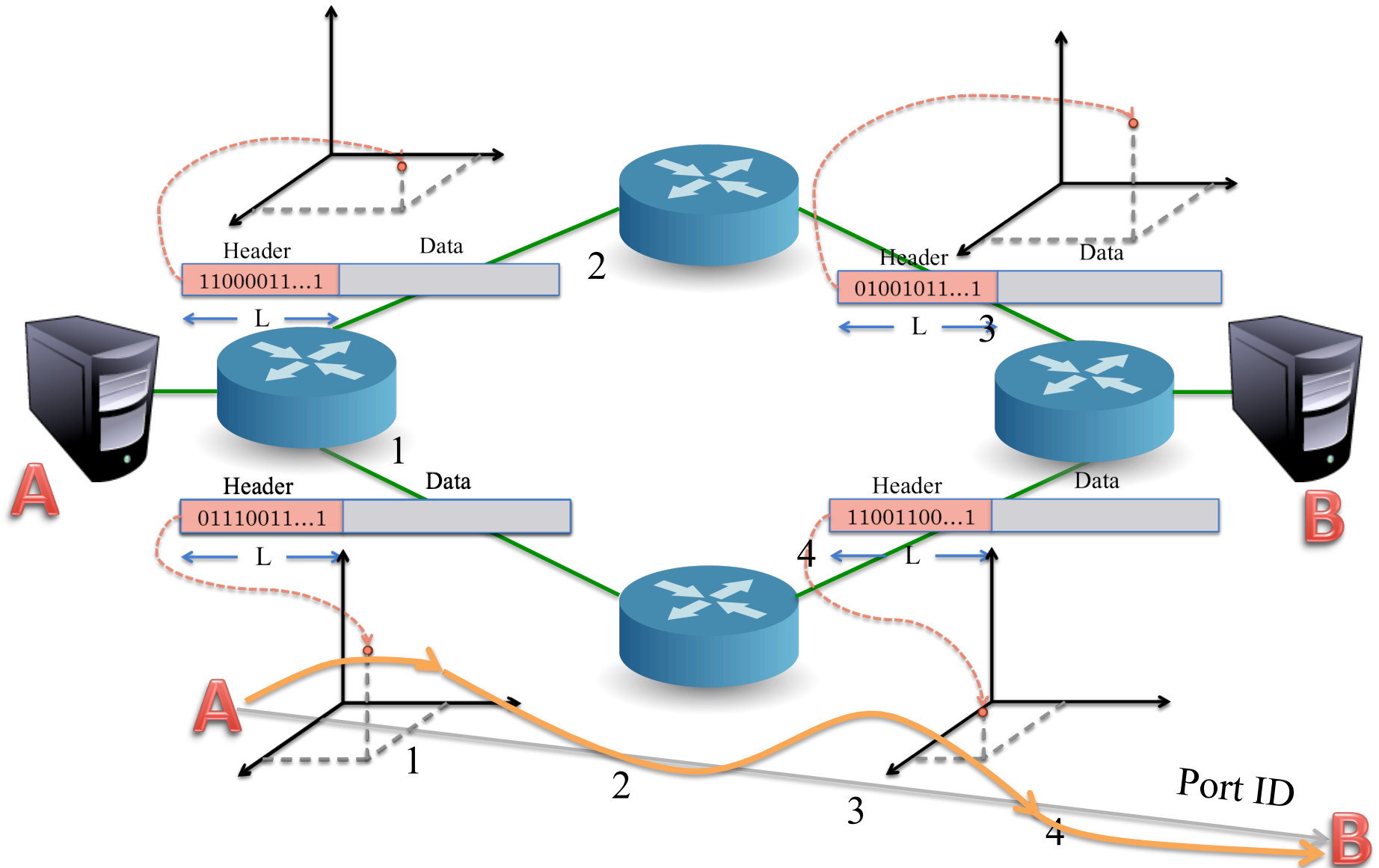




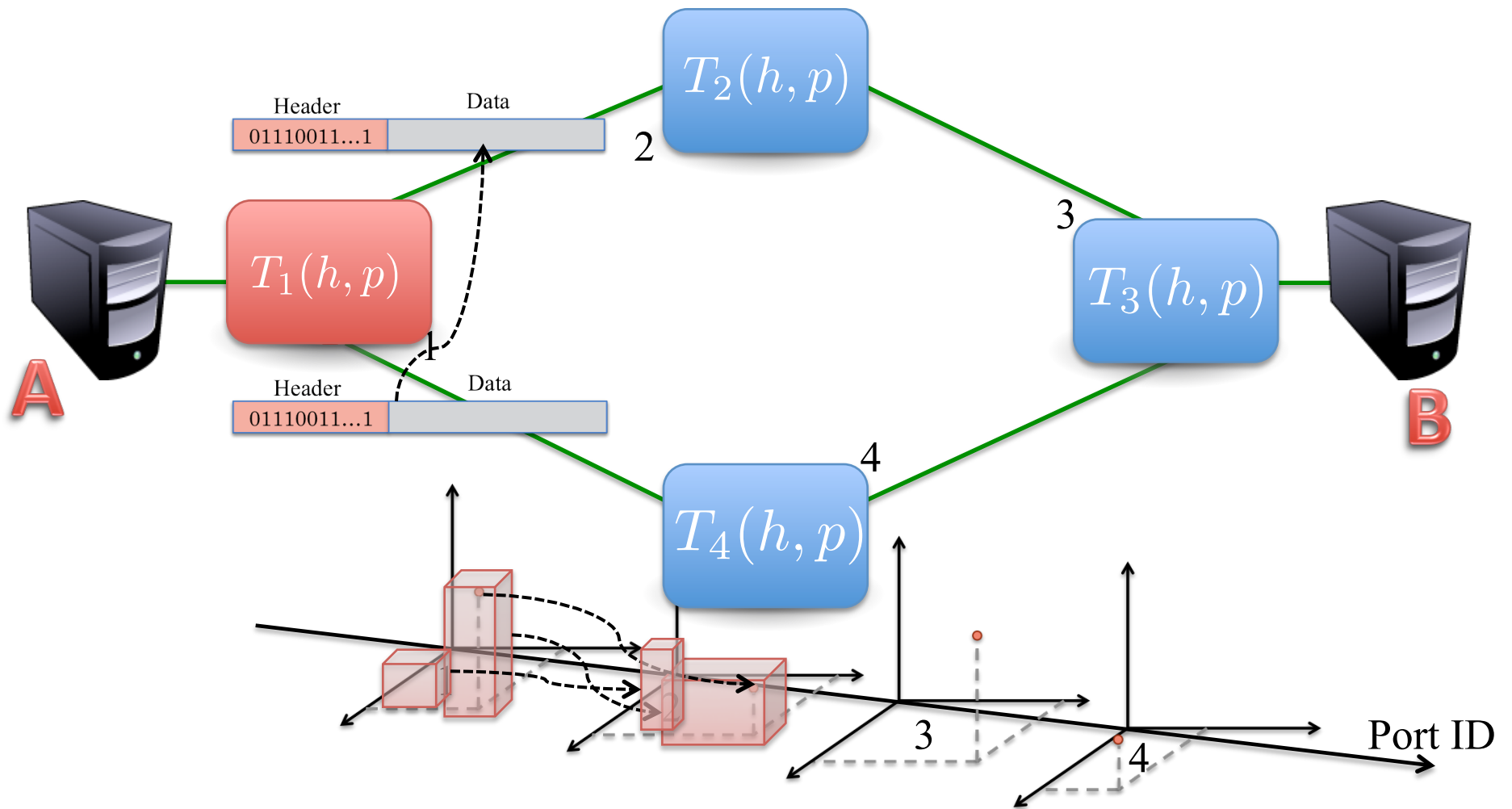
# How it works

## Header Space Analysis

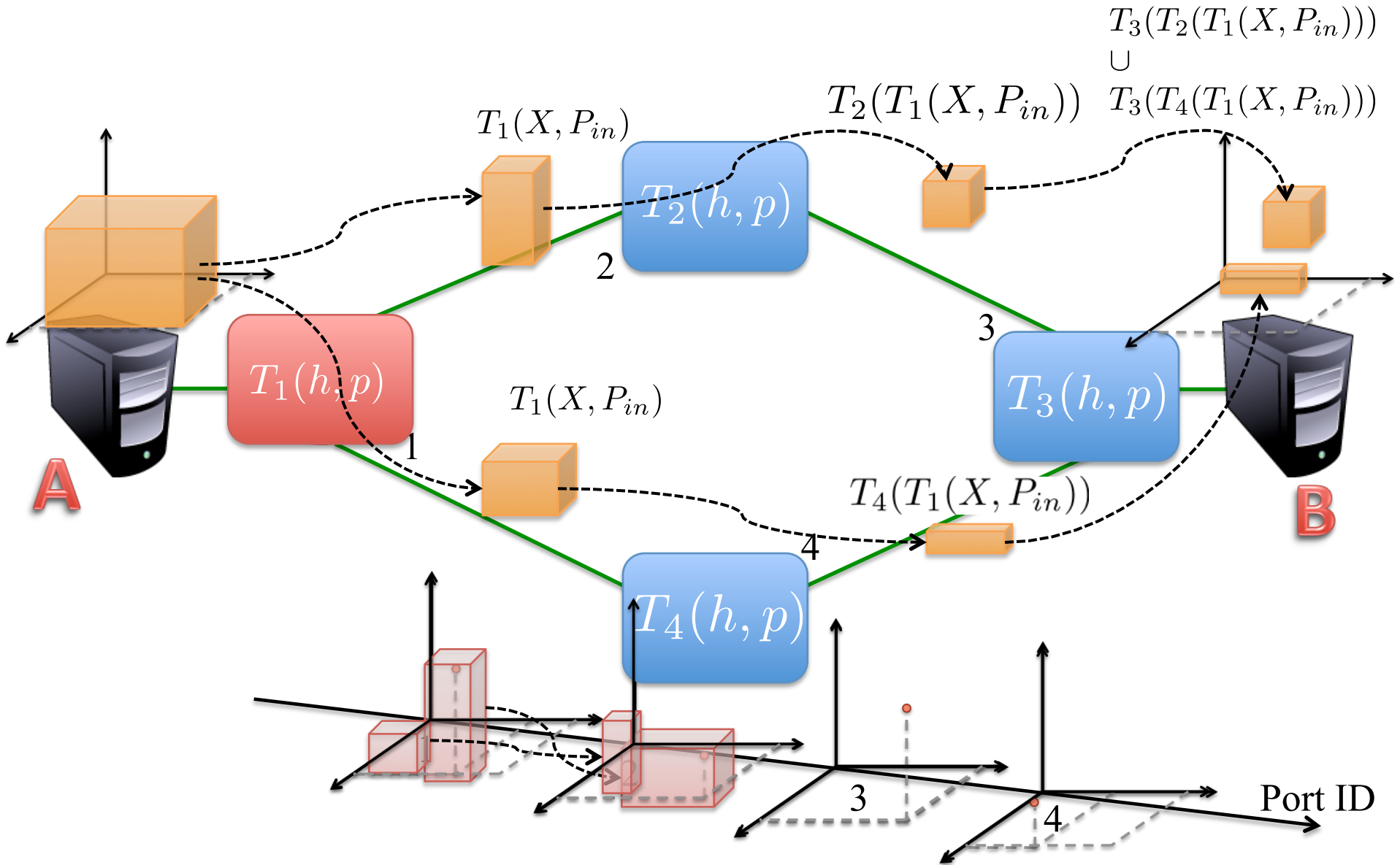
# Header Space Analysis



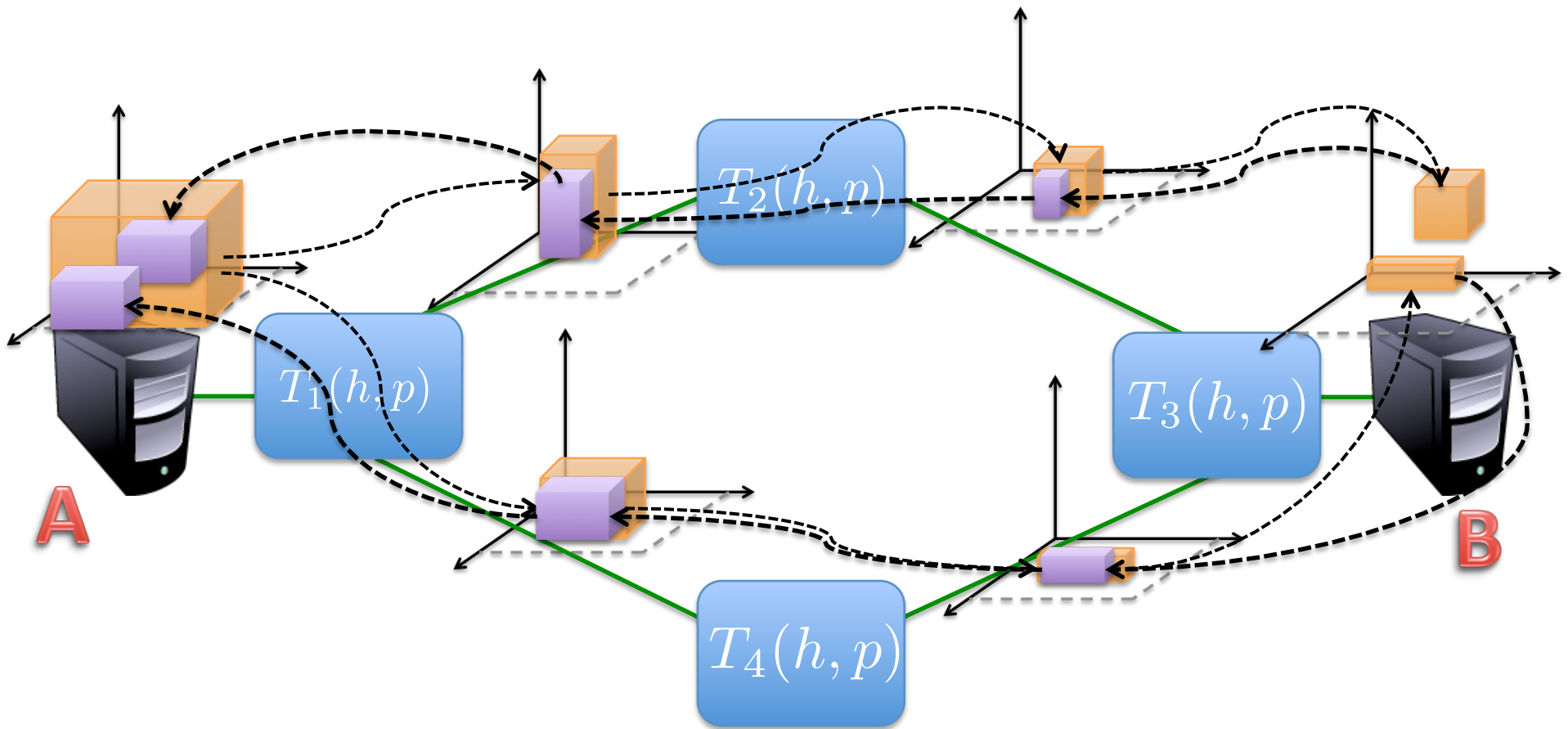
# Header Space Analysis



# Can A talk to B?



# All packets from A that can reach B



# Header Space Analysis

[Kazemian NSDI '12]

## Consequences

- Abstract forwarding model; protocol independent
- Finds all packets from A that can reach B
- Find loops, regardless of protocol or layer
- Can prove that two groups are isolated

Can verify if network adheres to policy

# HSA as a “foundation”

HAS enables many tools and methods

- Independent static checking
- In-line in-controller invariance checking
- Dynamic testing: Automatic test packet generation
- Dynamic testing: Automatic performance monitoring

Analogy to Boolean algebra for logic design



# Software

## Hassel tool

- Reads Cisco IOS Configuration
- Checks reachability, loops and isolation
- C: 60ms for Stanford Backbone
- Python: 10 mins for Stanford Backbone

## Code

- <http://bitbucket.org/peymank/hassel-public>



# Three of our projects

1. Static Checking [HSA]  
“Independently checking correctness”
2. Automatic Testing [ATPG]  
“Is the datapath behaving correctly?”
3. Interactive Debugging [ndb]  
“Finding bugs, and their root cause,  
in an operational network”

# 3. Interactive Debugging

Finding bugs, and their root cause,  
in an operational network



Nikhil  
Handigol

Brandon  
Heller

Vimal  
Jeyakumar

David  
Mazières

# Backtrace: Software Programming

Function **A**():

`u = B(v)`



Function **B**():

`w = C(x)`



Function **C**():

`y = error`

## Breakpoint

`"u == error"`

## Backtrace

File "A", line 10, Function **A**()

File "B", line 43, Function **B**()

File "C", line 21, Function **C**()

# Interactive Debugging with `ndb`

## Problem

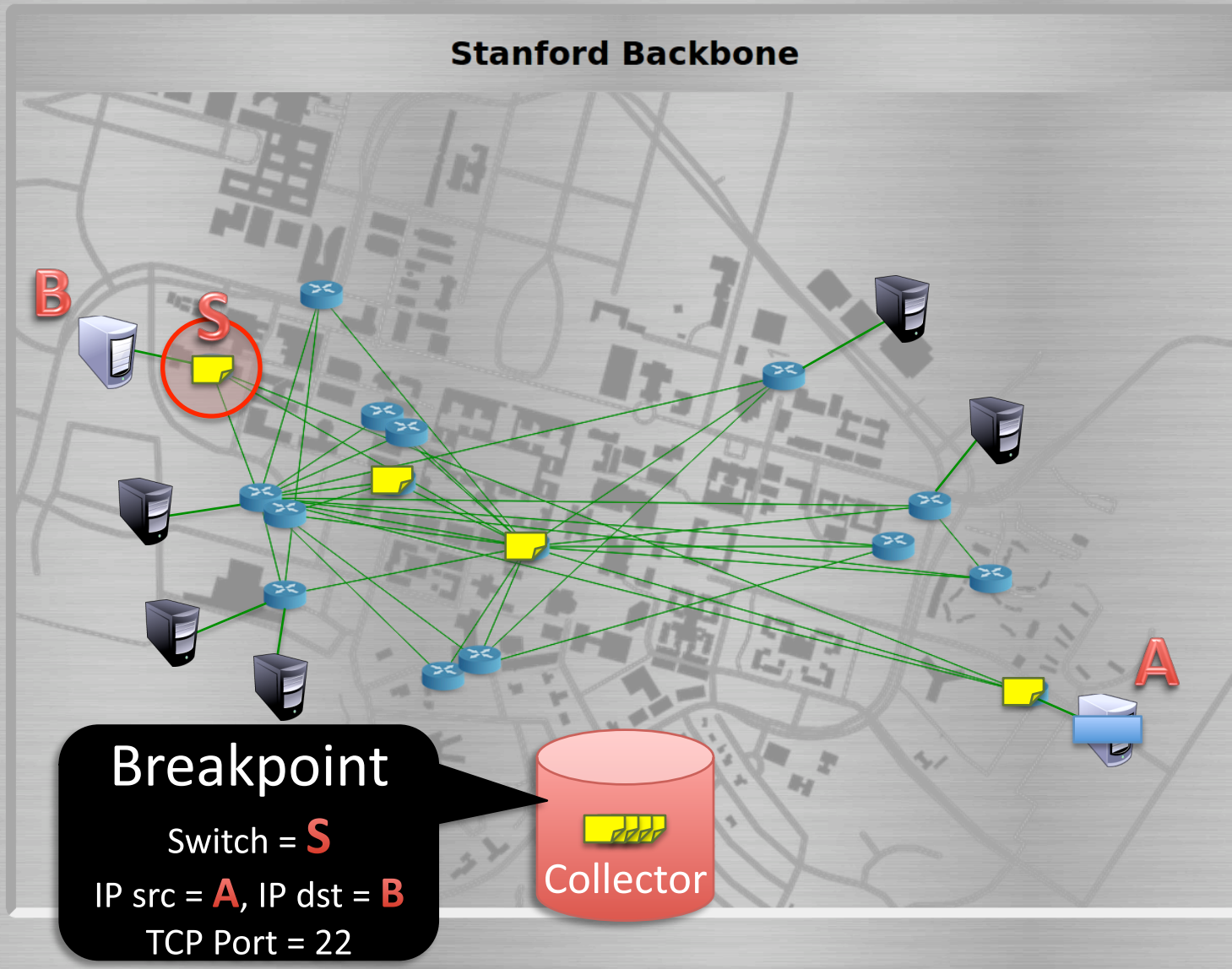
When an operational network misbehaves, it is very hard to find the root cause.

## Goal

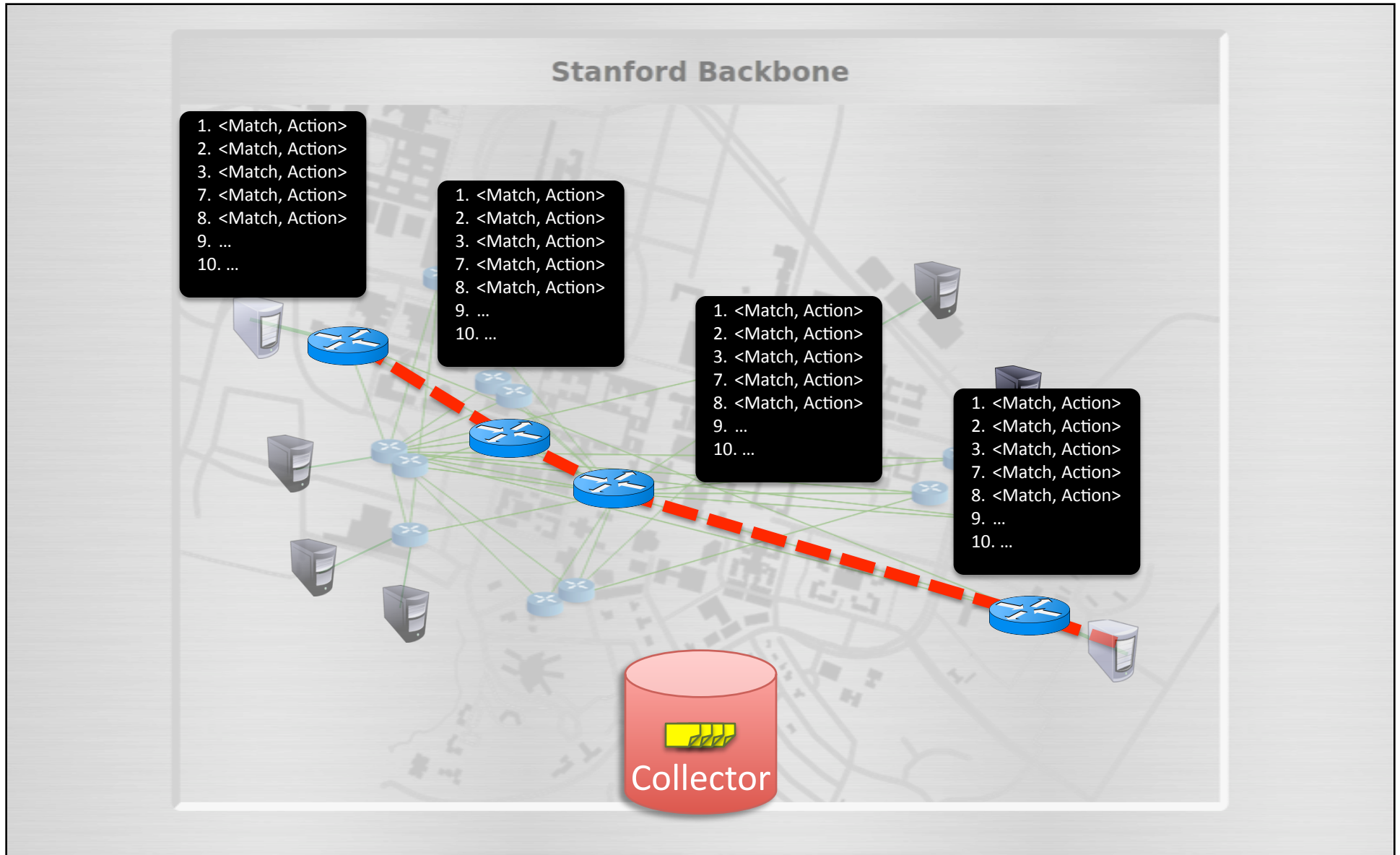
- Allow users to define a Network Breakpoint.
- Capture and reconstruct the sequence of events leading to the breakpoint.

# Network Debugger

Stanford Backbone




# Network Debugger



Control Programs 

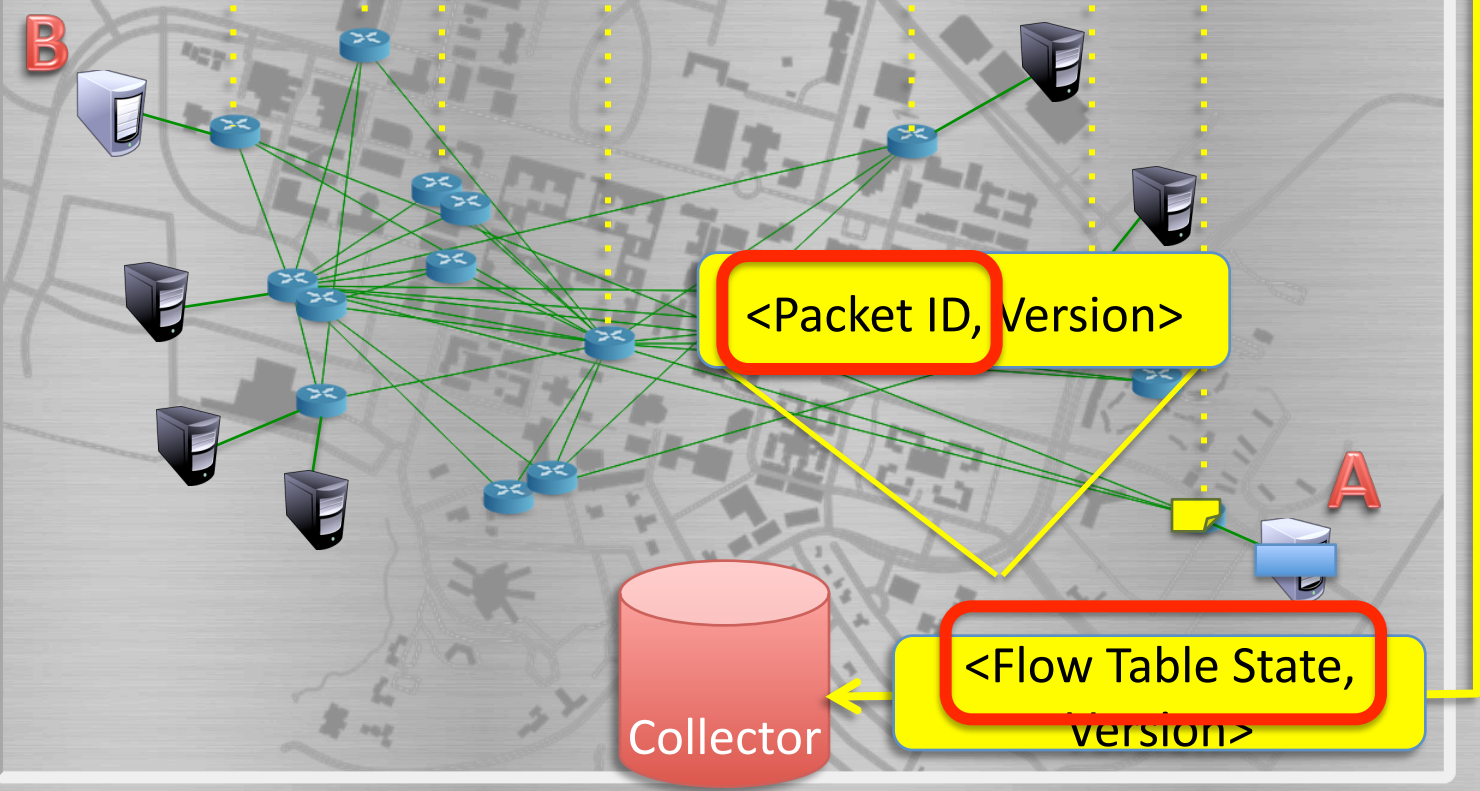
Control Programs 

Control Programs 

# Network Virtualization

## Network OS

### Flow Table State Recorder





Control Programs

Control Programs

Control Programs

# Network Virtualization

# Network OS

- 1. <Match, Action>
- 2. <Match, Action>
- 3. <Port == 22, Drop>
- 7. <Match, Action>
- 8. <Match, Action>
- 9. <Match, Action>



**Breakpoint**  
Switch = **S**  
IP src = **A**, IP dst = **B**  
TCP Port = 22



# Who benefits

## Network developers

- Programmers debugging control programs

## Network operators

- Find policy error
- Send error report to switch vendor
- Send error report to control program vendor

# Status

First working prototype of `ndb`

- Works without change to OpenFlow

Performance on Stanford backbone

- Collector could be just one server

```
firewall.c
...
if( pkt->tcp->dport == 22)
    dropPacket(pkt);
...
```

Control Programs

Network Virtualization

Network OS

- 1. <Match, Action>
- 2. <Match, Action>
- 3. <Port == 22, Drop>
- 7. <Match, Action>
- 8. <Match, Action>
- 9. <Match, Action>




**Breakpoint**  
Switch = **S**  
IP src = **A**, IP dst = **B**  
TCP Port = 22



# Software Defined Network (SDN)

**2**


Control Programs 

```
firewall.c  
...  
if( pkt->tcp->dport == 22)  
    dropPacket(pkt);  
...
```

Abstract Network View

**1**

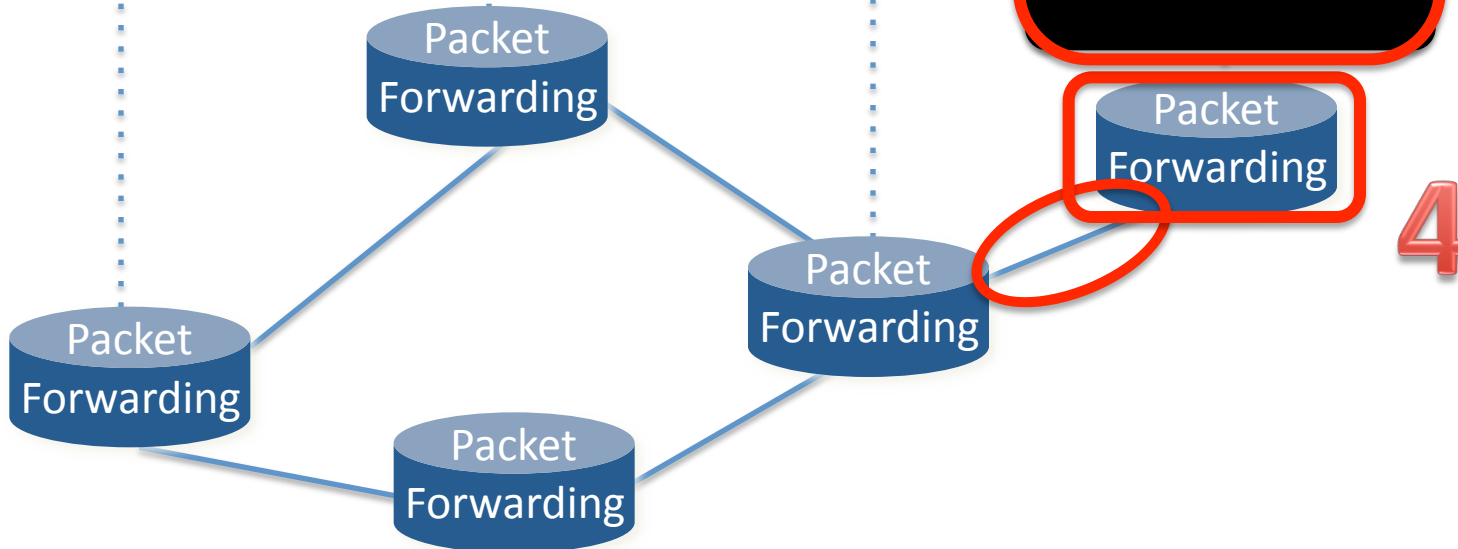
Network Virtualization

Global Network View 

Network OS

**3**

- 1. <Match, Action>
- 2. <Match, Action>
- 3. <Match, Action>
- 7. <Match, Action>
- 8. <Match, Action>
- 9. ...
- 10. ...



## With SDN we will:

1. Formally verify that our networks are behaving correctly.
2. Identify bugs, then systematically track down their root cause.

# Software Defined Networks

- Allows a stronger intellectual foundation to networking
- Allows us to define the right abstractions
- Will allow us to transfer technology much faster, in both directions
- Is already closing the gap with industry

The End