

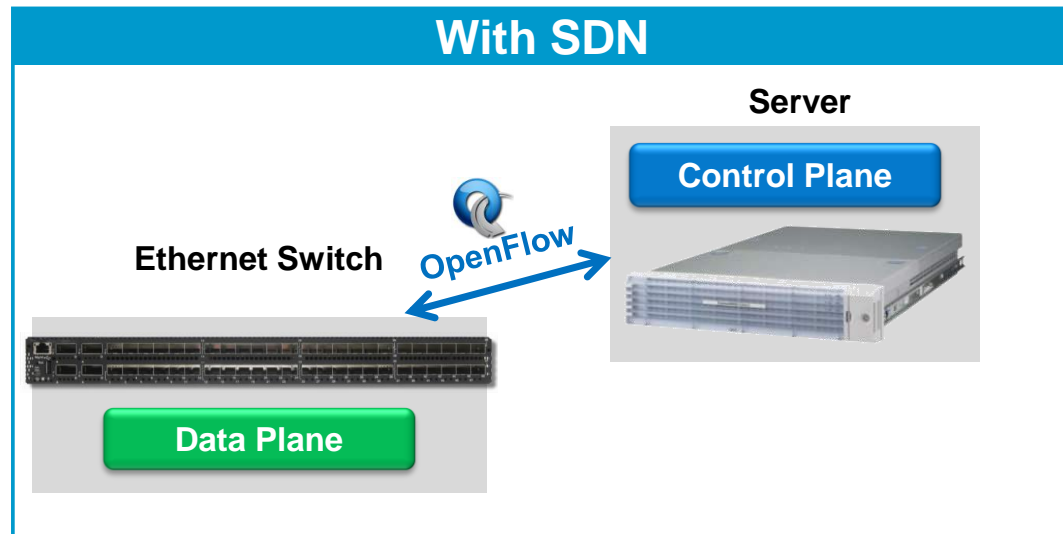
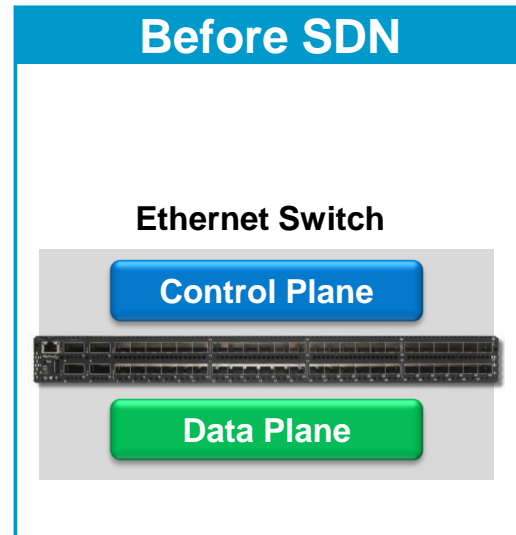
Software-Defined Networking (SDN) in the Data Center

Dr. Peer Hasselmeyer

SDN Technical & Marketing Centre,
NEC Europe Ltd.

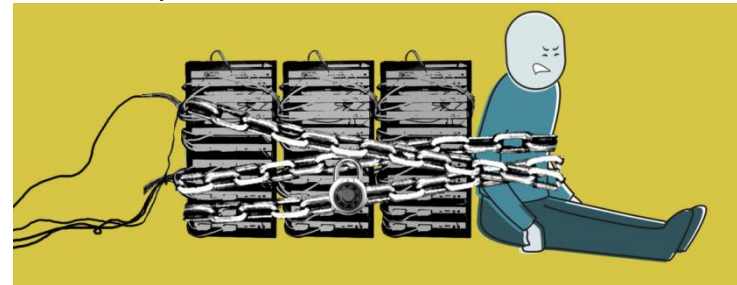
What Is Software-Defined Networking?

- Idea of **Software-Defined Networking (SDN)**: make the network programmable
- Switches have a data plane and a control plane
 - data plane** passes on packets; optimized for performance; does not change quickly
 - control plane** more complex, but needs to adapt to different environments and new requirements more quickly
- Separate control and data planes** and open up the control plane to enable rapid innovation



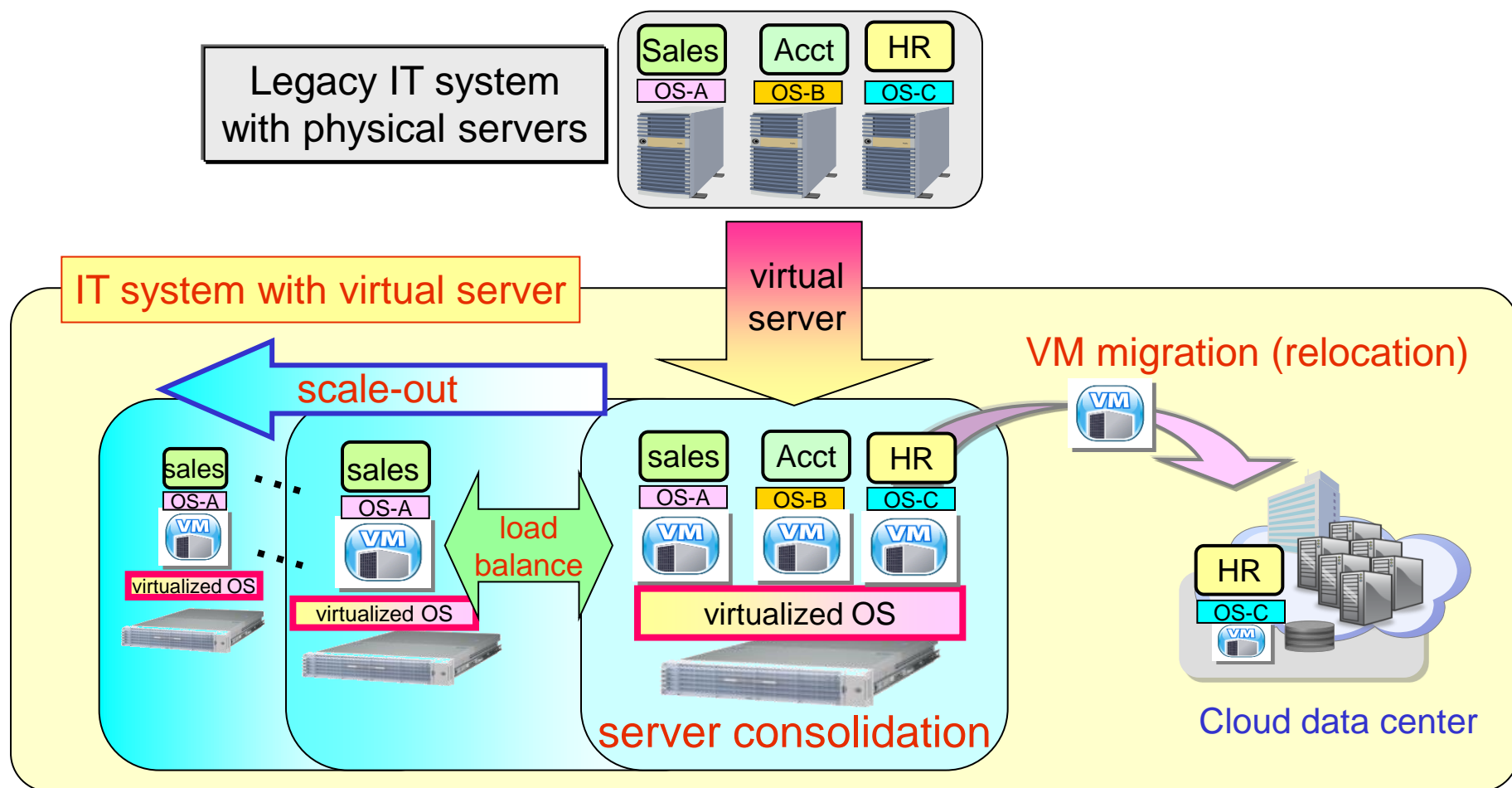
Network Technology Is Aging

- Networking stack works great so far
- But age is starting to show
- Technology was not designed to support current hot use cases
 - massive scalability
 - multi-tenant networks
 - virtualization, cloud
 - mobility (users, devices, VMs)
- Protocols are box-centric, not fabric-centric
 - difficult to configure correctly (consistency across all boxes)
 - difficult to add new features (upgrade all boxes)
 - difficult to debug (look at all boxes)
- Summary: network technologies are not as agile as one would hope for



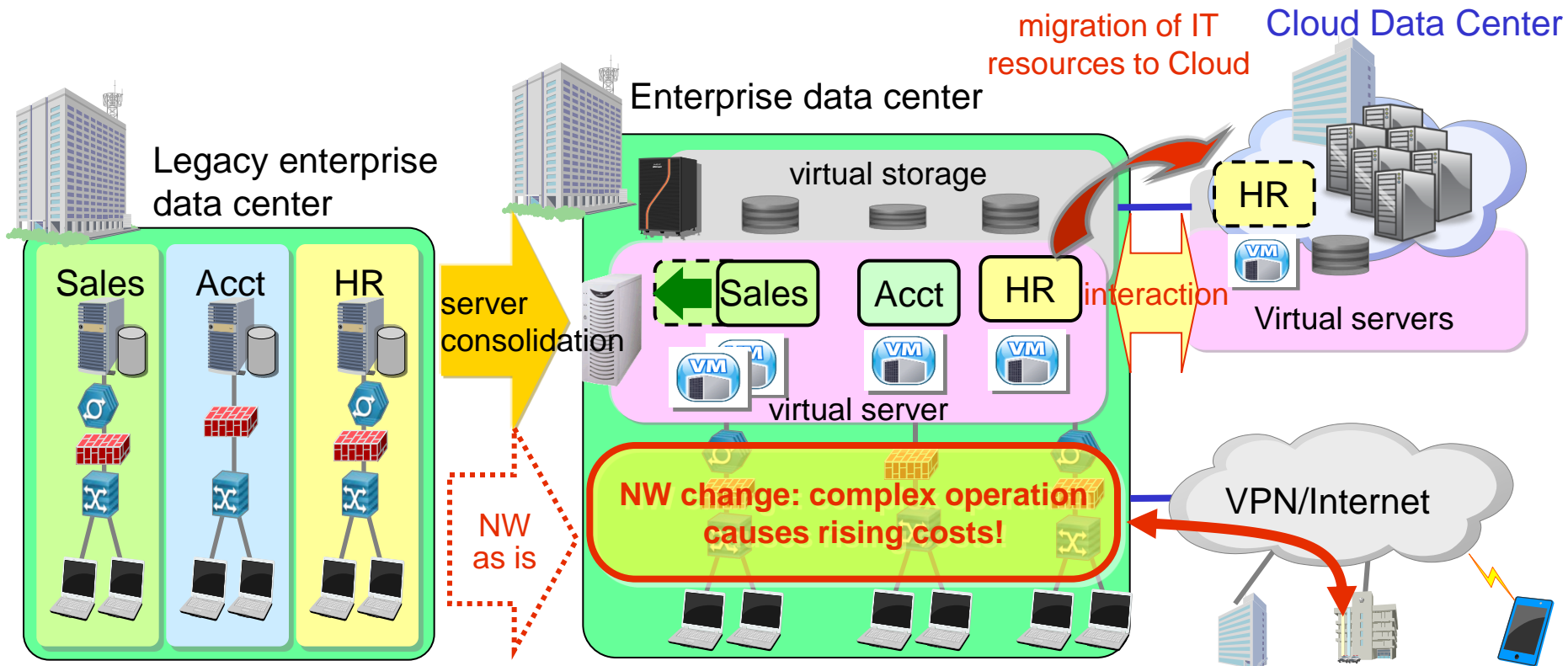
Evolution of Server Virtualization Technology

Operation improvement with Server Virtualization in Data Centres



Impact of Virtualized Servers on the Network

- Network has not been virtualized in line with servers/storage
- Complex operation skills and long lead-times required

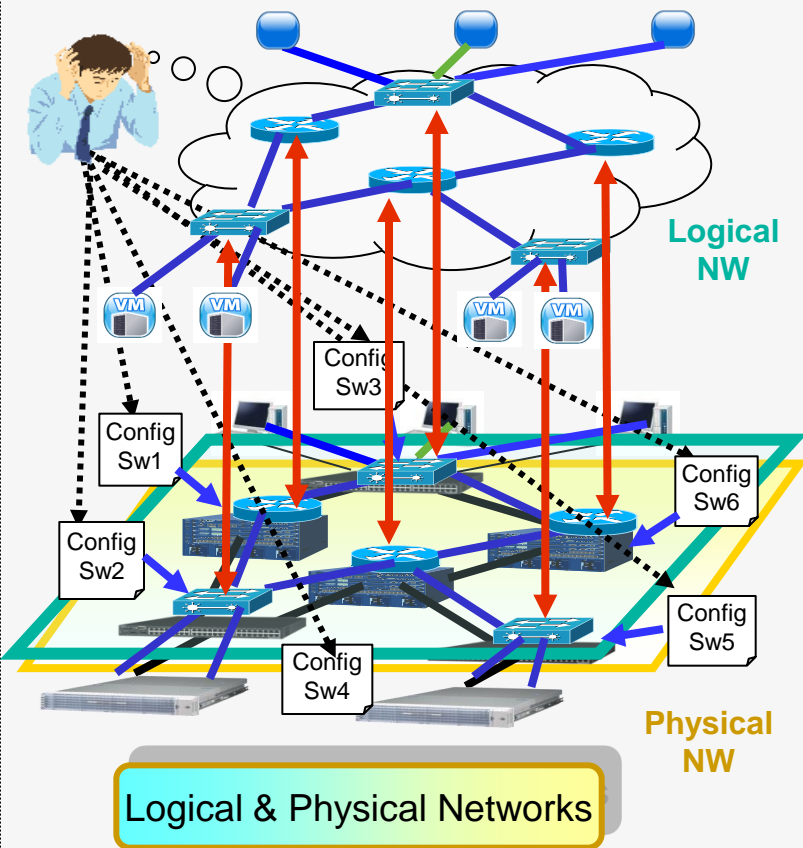


◆ The network needs to become as agile as the server/IT domain!

Simplified Network Design with SDN

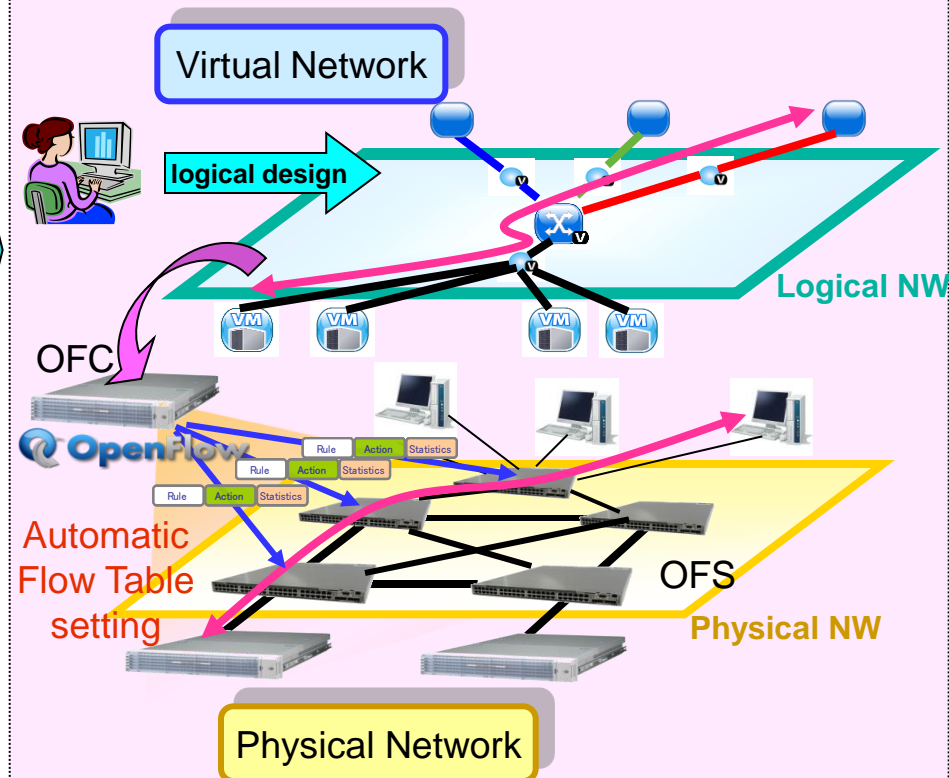
Legacy Network

Logical network **closely coupled with** physical network

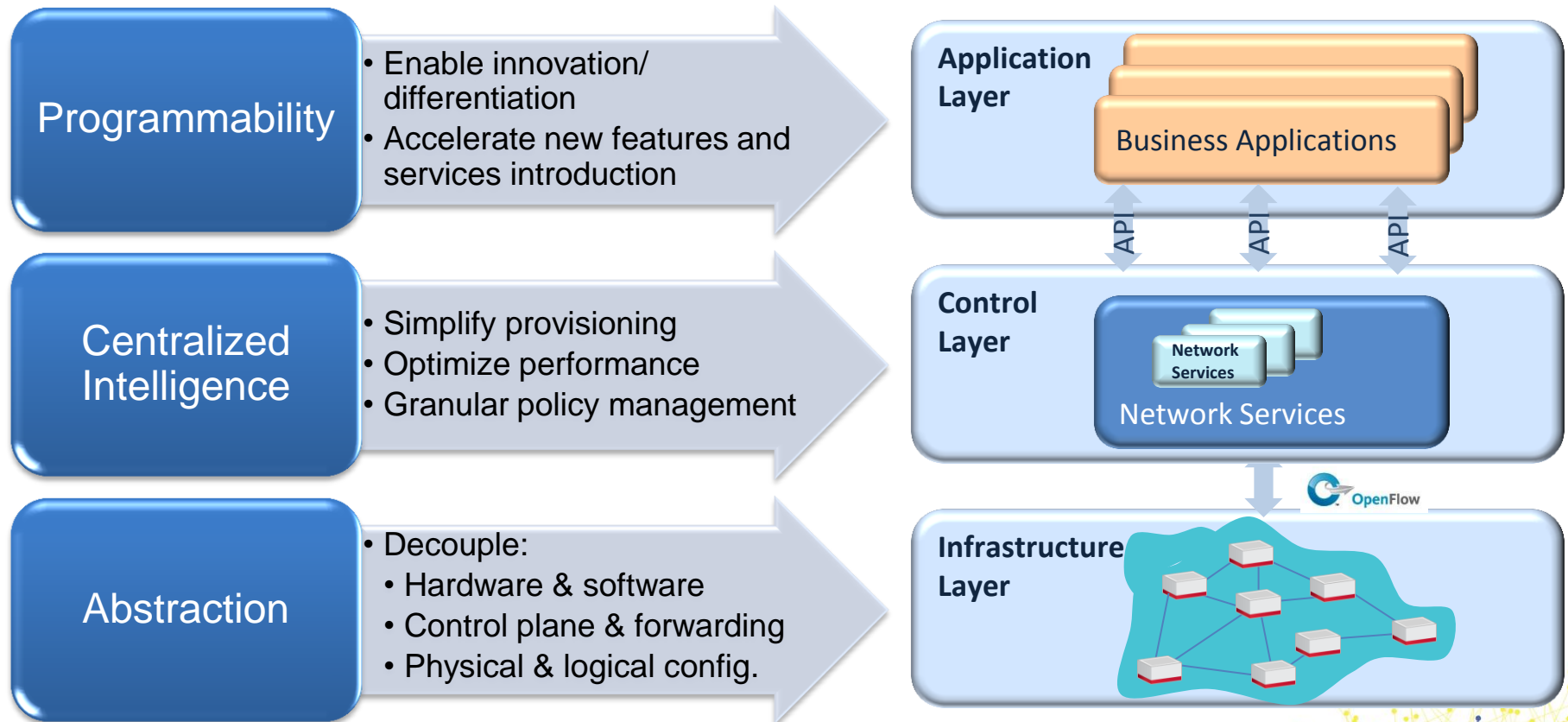


SDN Network

- Virtual network design **independent of** physical network
- NWs mapped automatically at runtime



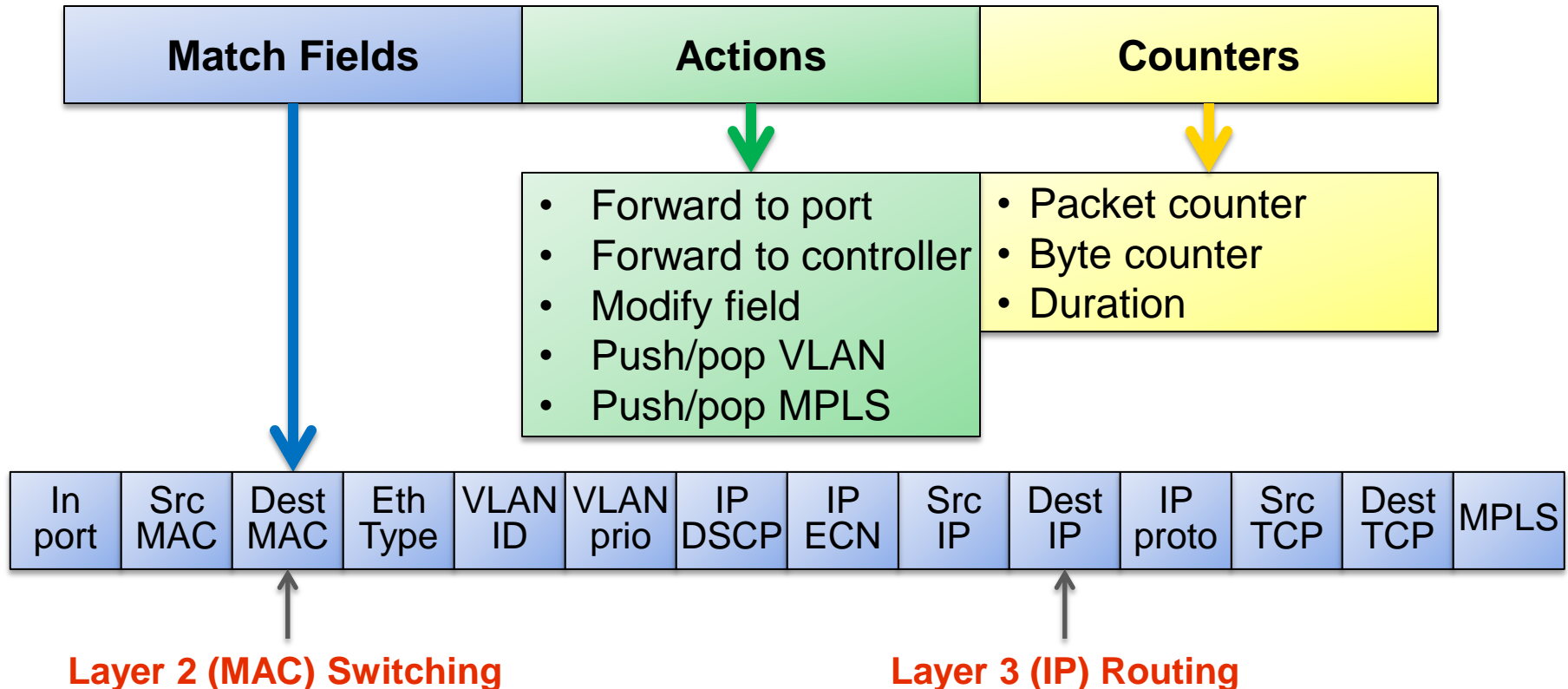
ONF SDN Architecture



OpenFlow Flow Table Entries

OpenFlow:

A flow is defined by any combination of the packet header fields. Wildcards allow for any size of flow granularity.



What You Can Do With SDN

With proper programming, one can do

- switching

“traditional” networking

- routing

- NAT

network appliances

- L3/L4 access control

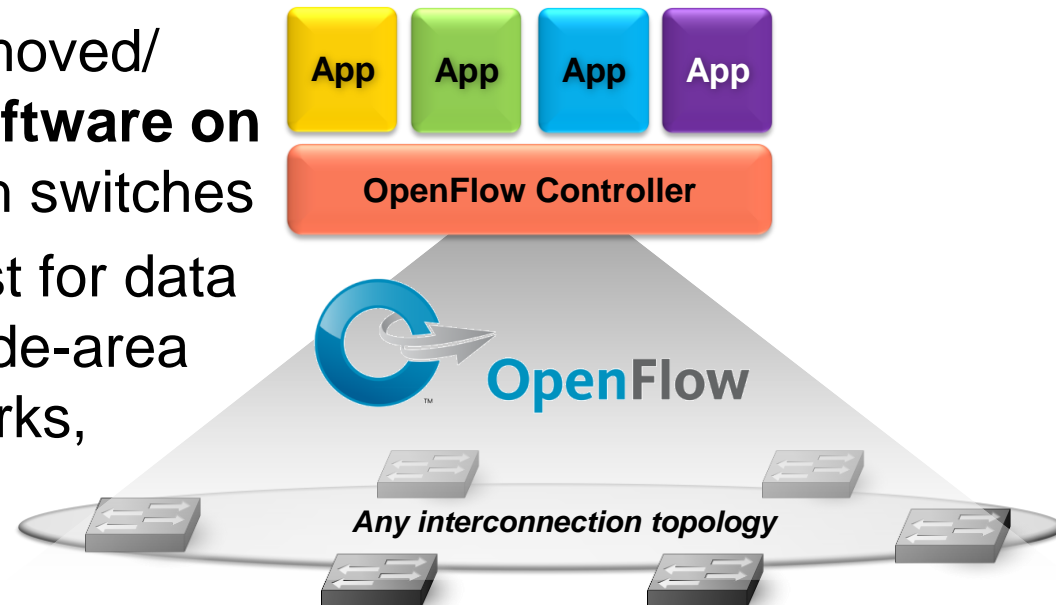
- network slicing

application-specific functions

- traffic steering

Functions can be added/removed/
changed by **configuring software on
controller**; no need to touch switches

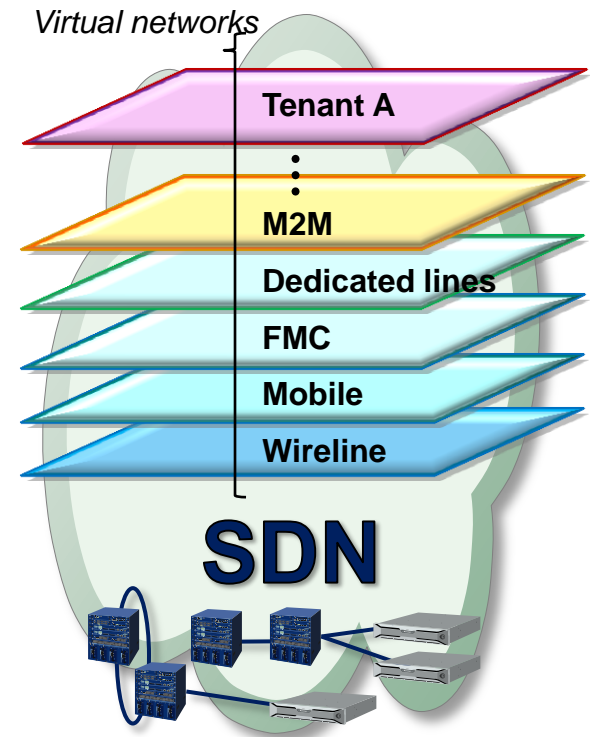
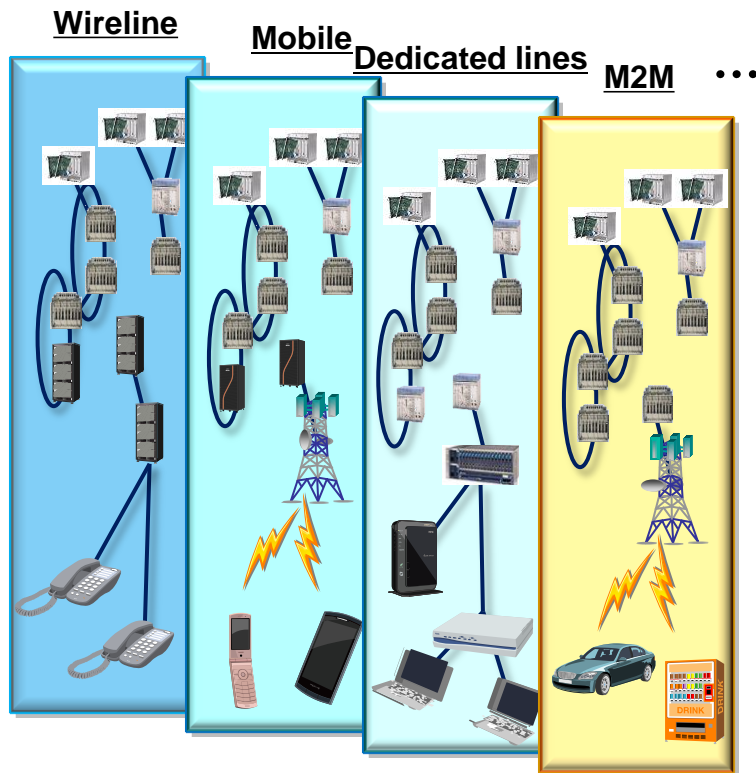
Products, demos, ideas exist for data
center & cloud networks, wide-area
networks, broadband networks,
mobile networks, optical
networks, ...



SDN Example 1: Network Virtualization

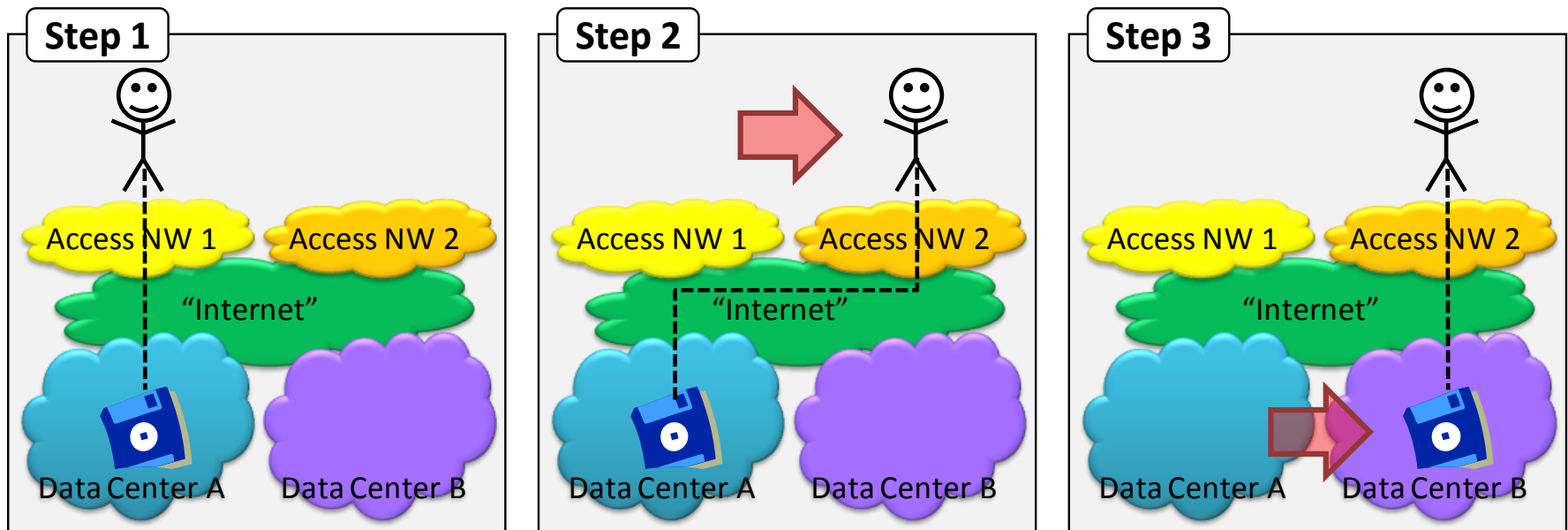
From vertical network silos...

...to diversification of services
on single common network



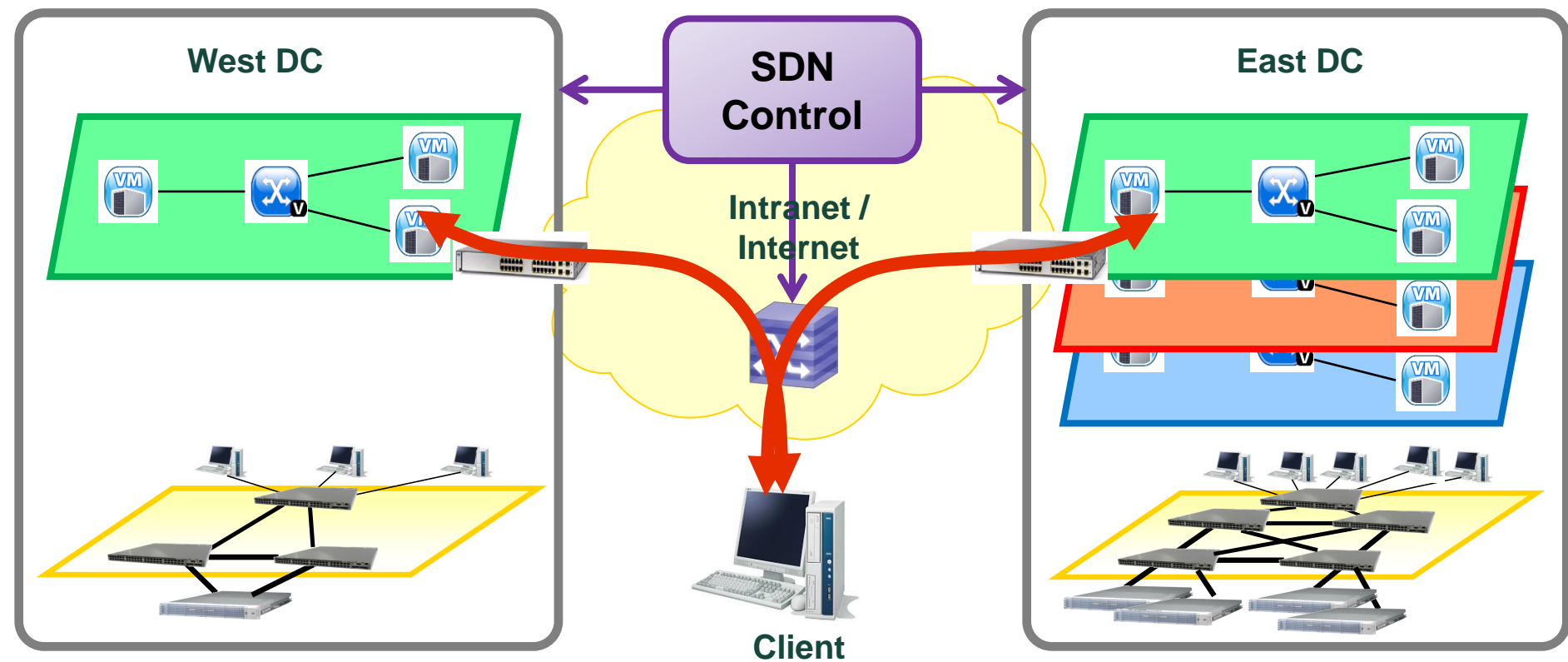
SDN Example 2: Follow-Me Cloud

- Many cloud services are location-dependent (latency!)
- Follow-Me Cloud migrates VMs **including network environment** depending on user movements to improve quality-of-experience
 - migration hidden from users and applications by using OpenFlow



SDN Example 3: Disaster Recovery

- Moving NW configurations between data centers is extremely difficult and time-consuming with existing technology
- With SDN, you can simply move description of virtual network

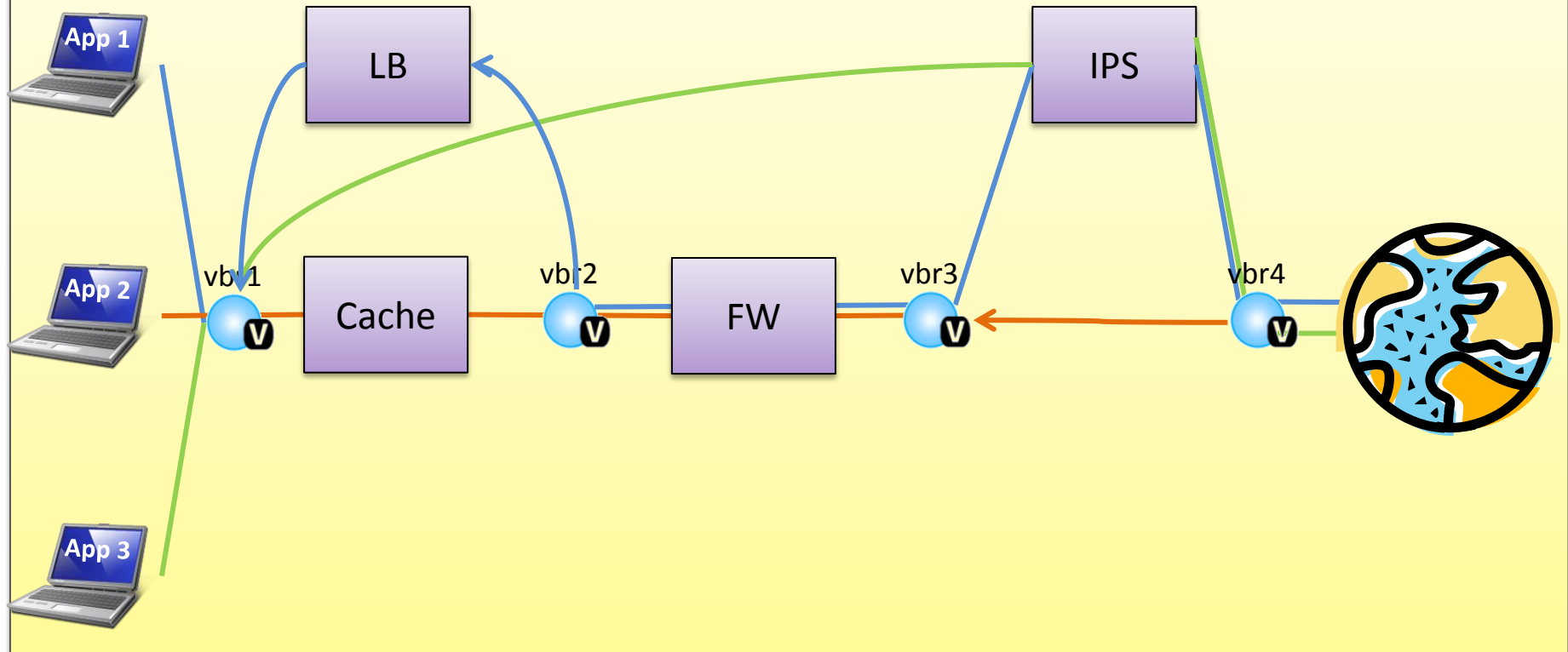


SDN Example 4: Service Chaining

Different function chains for different applications

- steer traffic to elements of function chain by SDN
- functional elements can be located anywhere in the data center

Virtual Network



SDN Status

Standardization



ForCES, I2RS

Open Source Controller (Platforms)



Trema



Open Source Software Switch

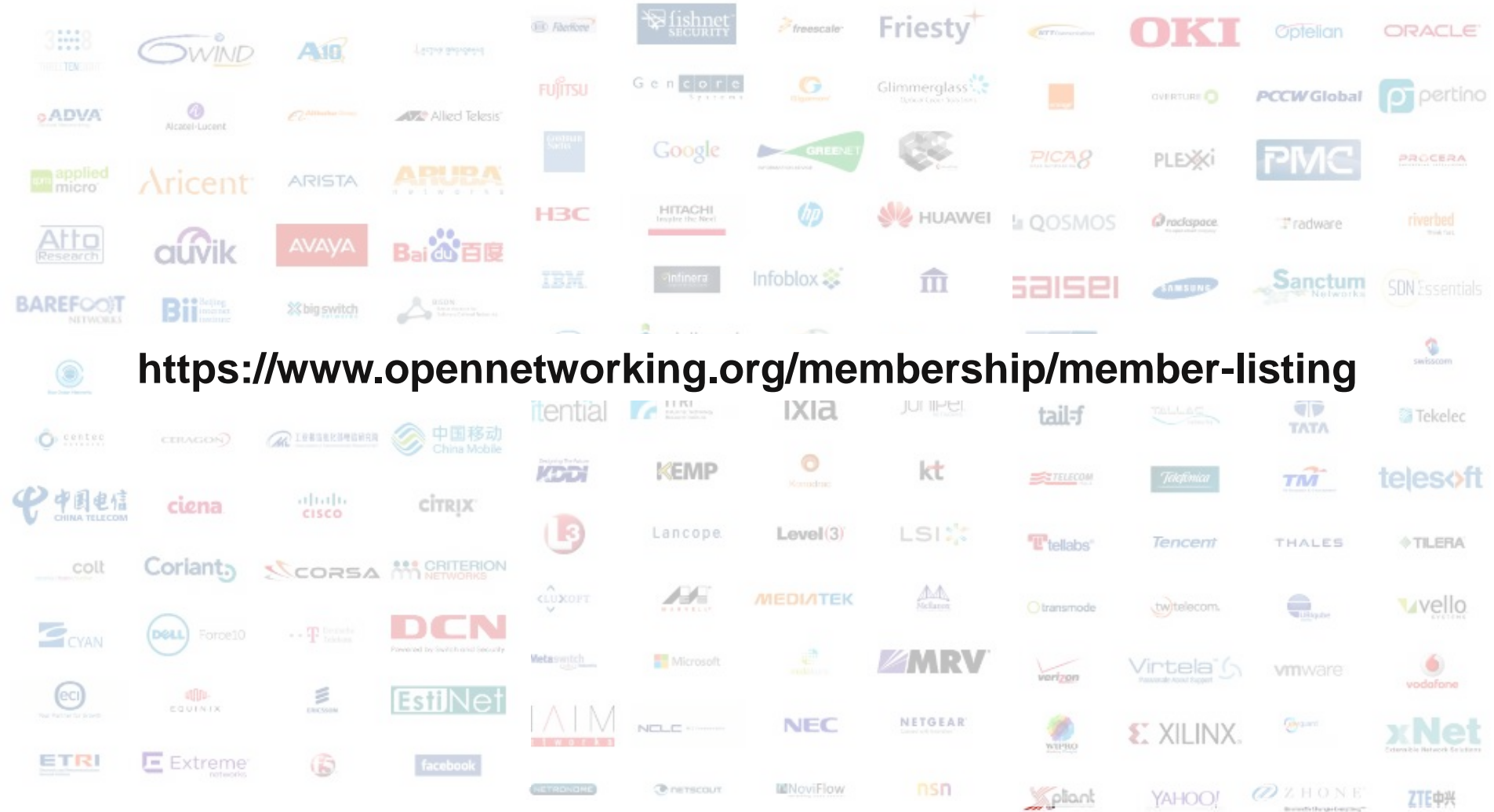
- openVSwitch

Commercial Products (switch/controller)

NEC

...and others

ONF Members (141 as of April)



<https://www.opennetworking.org/membership/member-listing>

Topics For Further Investigation

SDN **scalability** for hardware-based switches

- **Number of flows** that a node can store is (very) limited
- **Writing flow entries** into specialized memory (TCAM) is slow

Software **flow-processing**

- **Networking performance** of typical COTS servers not optimal due to a number of bottlenecks in HW and SW architecture

Involvement of the **controller**

- In SDN, all traffic forwarding decisions are moved to the controller
- For some applications, **round-trip** to the controller **is too slow** and **limits scalability**
- Some decisions can and should be delegated to the switch, but: How much **control** should be **given back to the switch**?

Additional **use cases** for SDN

Software-Defined Networking in the Data Centre

Current system of introducing new networking features is **not scalable** and **not sustainable**

- Introduction of new features takes several years
- Configuration complex and error-prone

SDN & OpenFlow move control from closed hardware boxes to **open software systems**

- **Opens up network** to application programmers
- Networking features become as **agile** as server applications

SDN/OpenFlow provides

- **Instant** network re-configuration
- **Reduced time-to-service**
- **Central point** of configuration
- **Transparency of configuration** is increased by centralized control
- Introduction of **application-specific networking** capabilities

Empowered by Innovation

NEC