

# Software-Defined Networking for the Data Center

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# NW Technology Can't Cope with Current Needs

■ We still use old technology... but **we just “pimp it”**

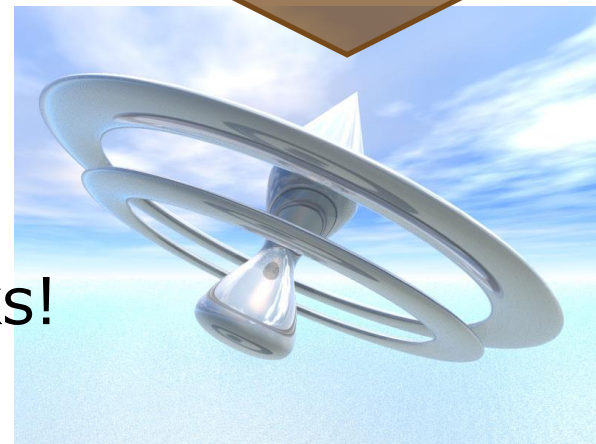
- To make it suitable for recent needs
- That's far from being optimal...

■ Network innovation is impossible with closed/proprietary systems

- DC operators do not want to wait for all their vendors to implement a feature before being able to launch a new service
- Network technology is **not a driver for innovation** any more
- **Need an open solution** to implement new services with **short lead time**

■ Let's get back control of our networks!

- And here SDN & OpenFlow come in...



# Network Technologies Not As Agile As Desired

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)
- difficult to add new features (upgrades)
- difficult to debug (look at all boxes)

Closed Systems  
(Vendor Hardware)

- stuck with given interfaces (CLI, SNMP, etc.)
- hard to collaborate meaningfully
- vendors reluctant to open up

## NEED:

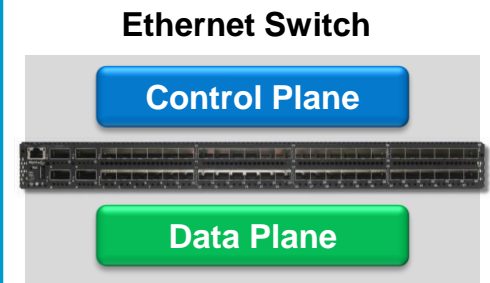
Openness and  
Programmability

- Flexibility, Innovation, Customization
- Rapid service deployment
- Cost efficiency

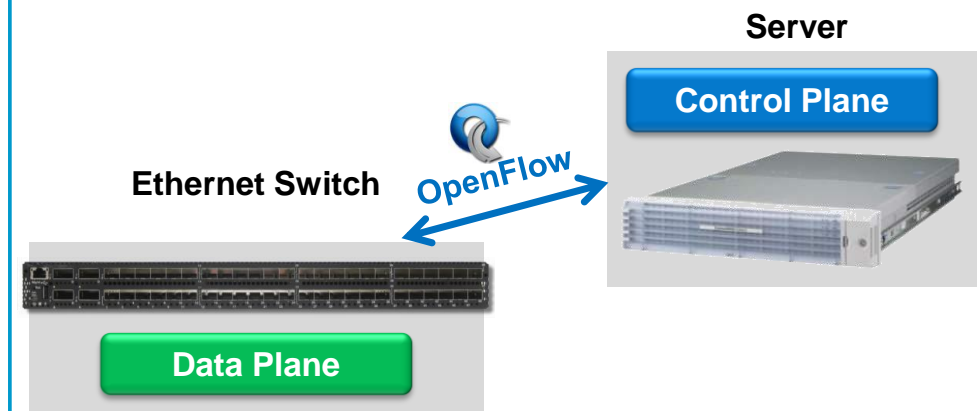
# What Is Software-Defined Networking?

- 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 control

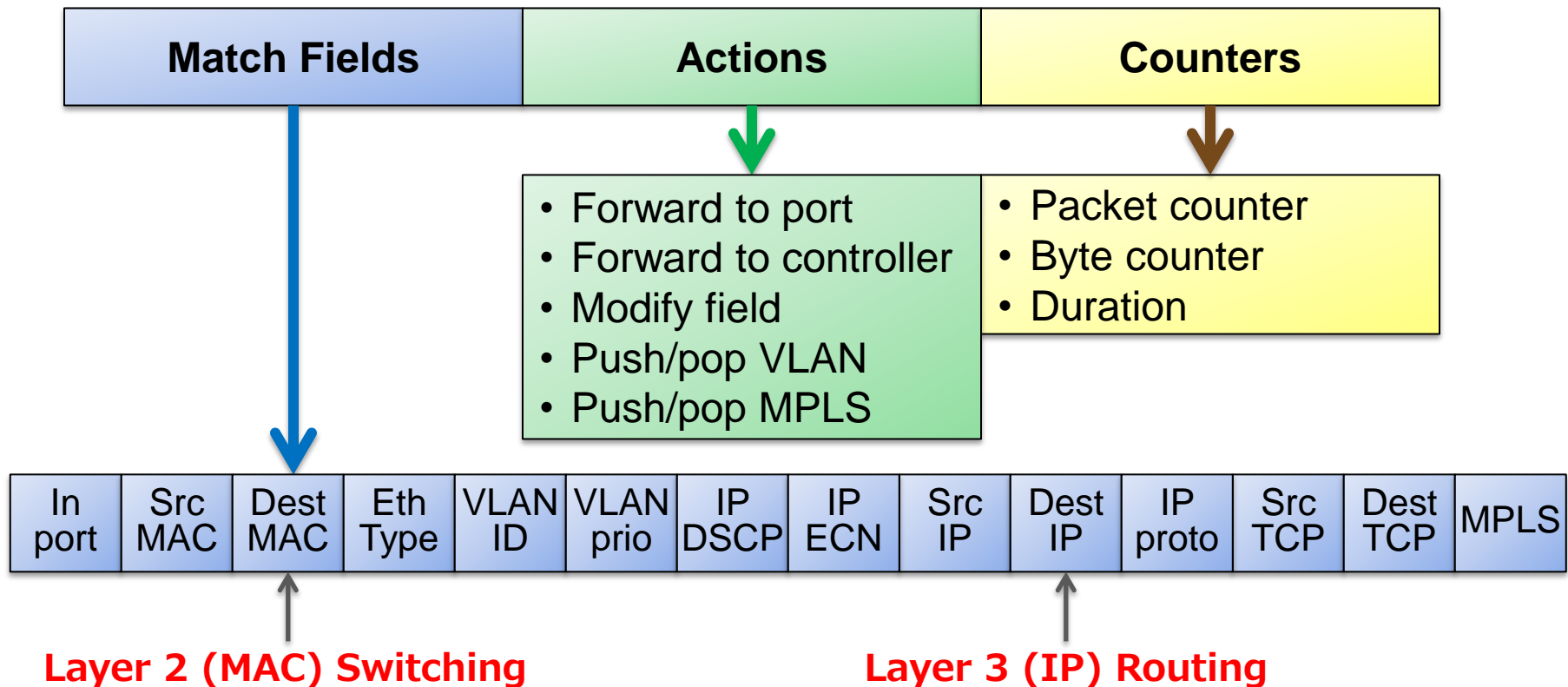
## Before SDN



## With SDN



# OpenFlow Flow Table Entries

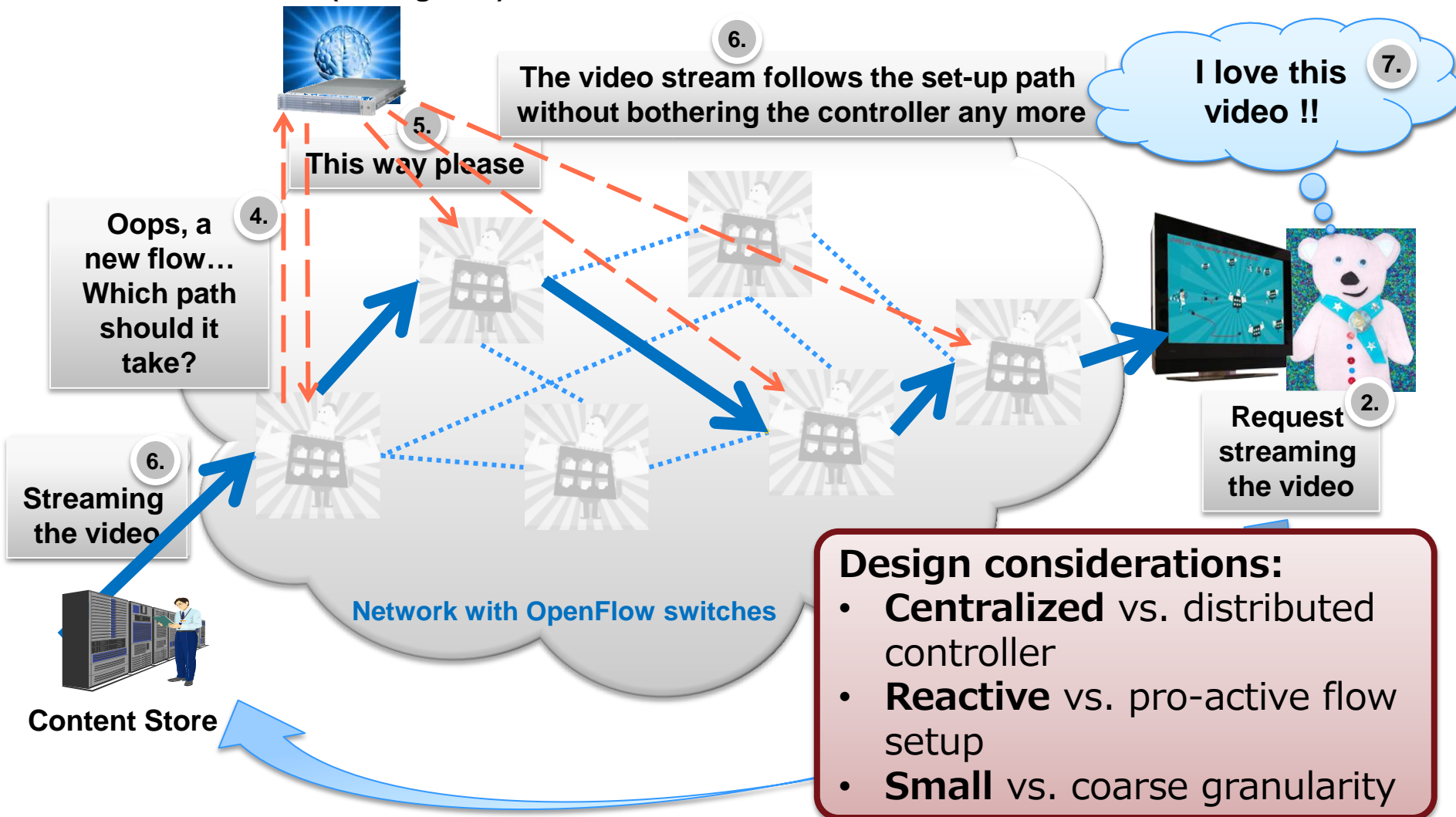


## OpenFlow:

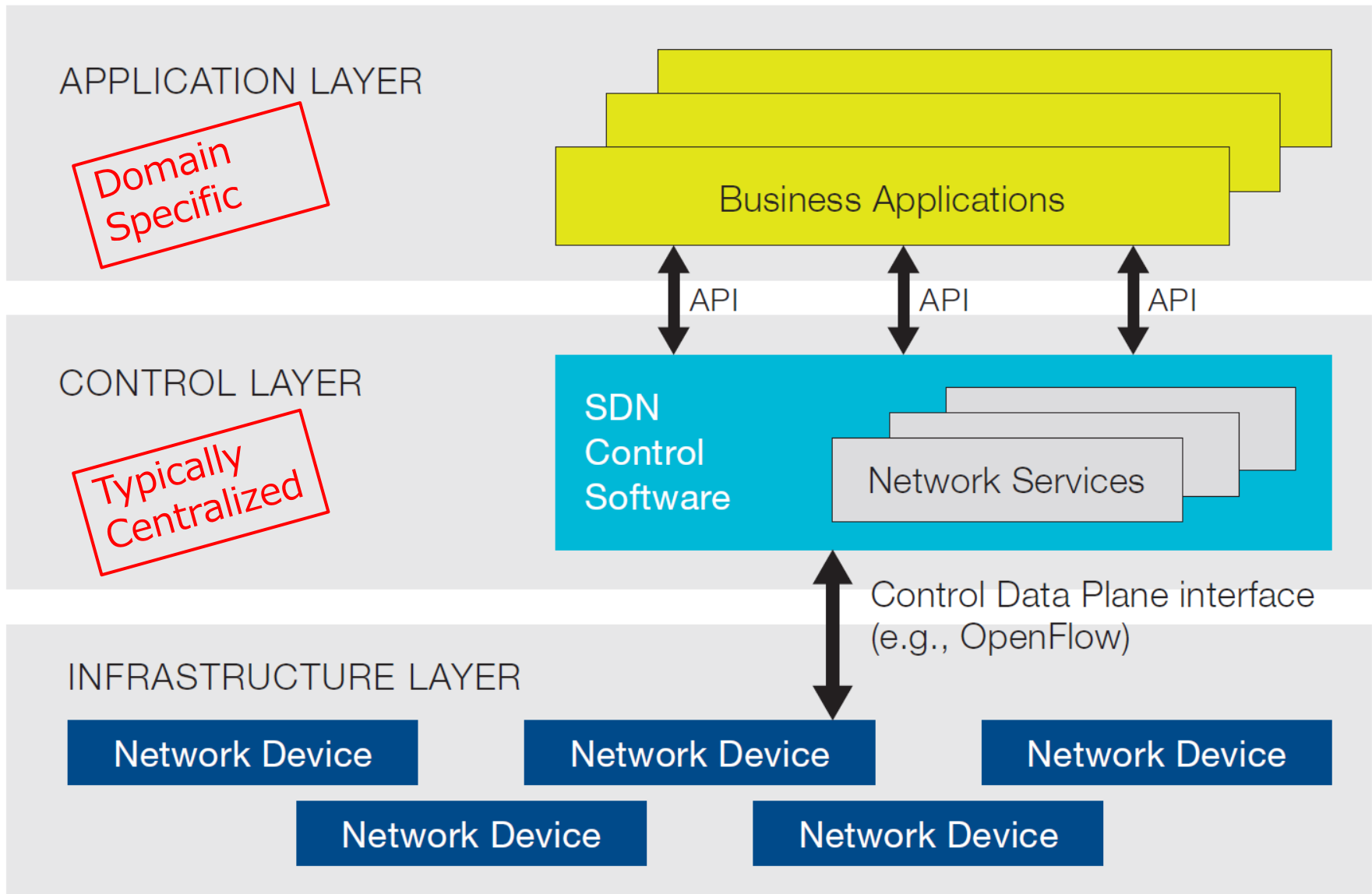
A flow is defined by any combination of packet header fields. Wildcards allow for any size of flow granularity.

# How Does it Work? An Example

## Controller (Intelligence)



# SDN Increases Level of Abstraction



Source: ONF, Software-Defined Networking: The New Norm for Networks,  
<https://www.opennetworking.org/images/stories/downloads/sdn-resources/white-papers/wp-sdn-newnorm.pdf>

# What You Can Do With SDN

With proper programming, one can do

- switching

- routing

- NAT

- L3/L4 access control

- network slicing

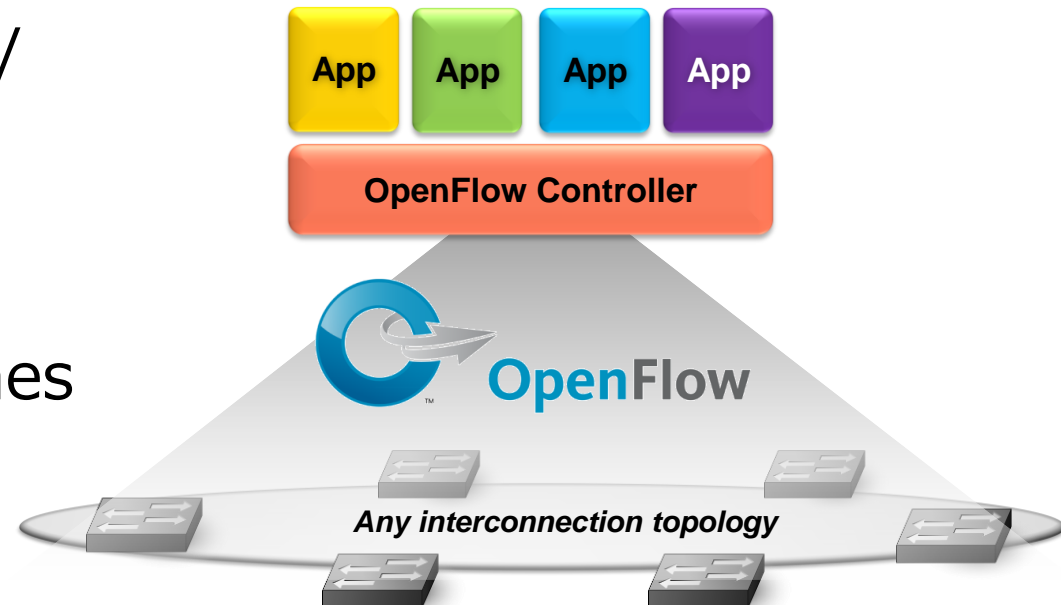
- traffic steering

**“traditional” networking**

**network appliances**

**application-specific functions**

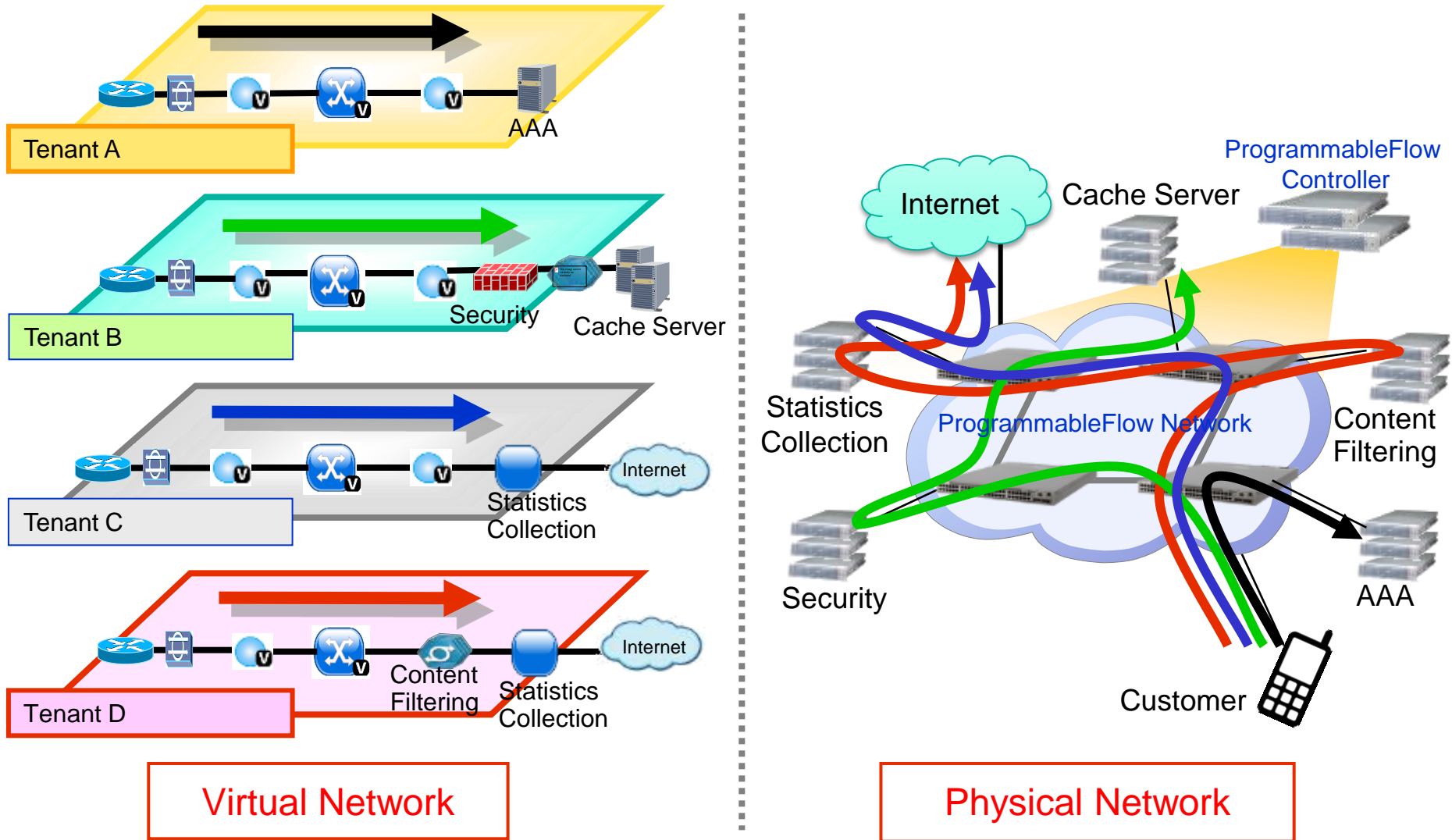
Functions can be added/  
removed/changed by  
**configuring software  
on controller;**  
no need to touch switches





# Use Case: Network Virtualization

*One virtual network per tenant; mapped onto single physical network.*



# Use Case: Network DevOps

Network configuration is usually an operations task  
But with SDN, network configuration can be “**code**”  
Changes to network configuration are therefore code changes → **programming!**

- add/remove/change endpoints
- add/remove/change switches, routers, firewalls, ...
- add/remove/change ACLs, QoS, ...

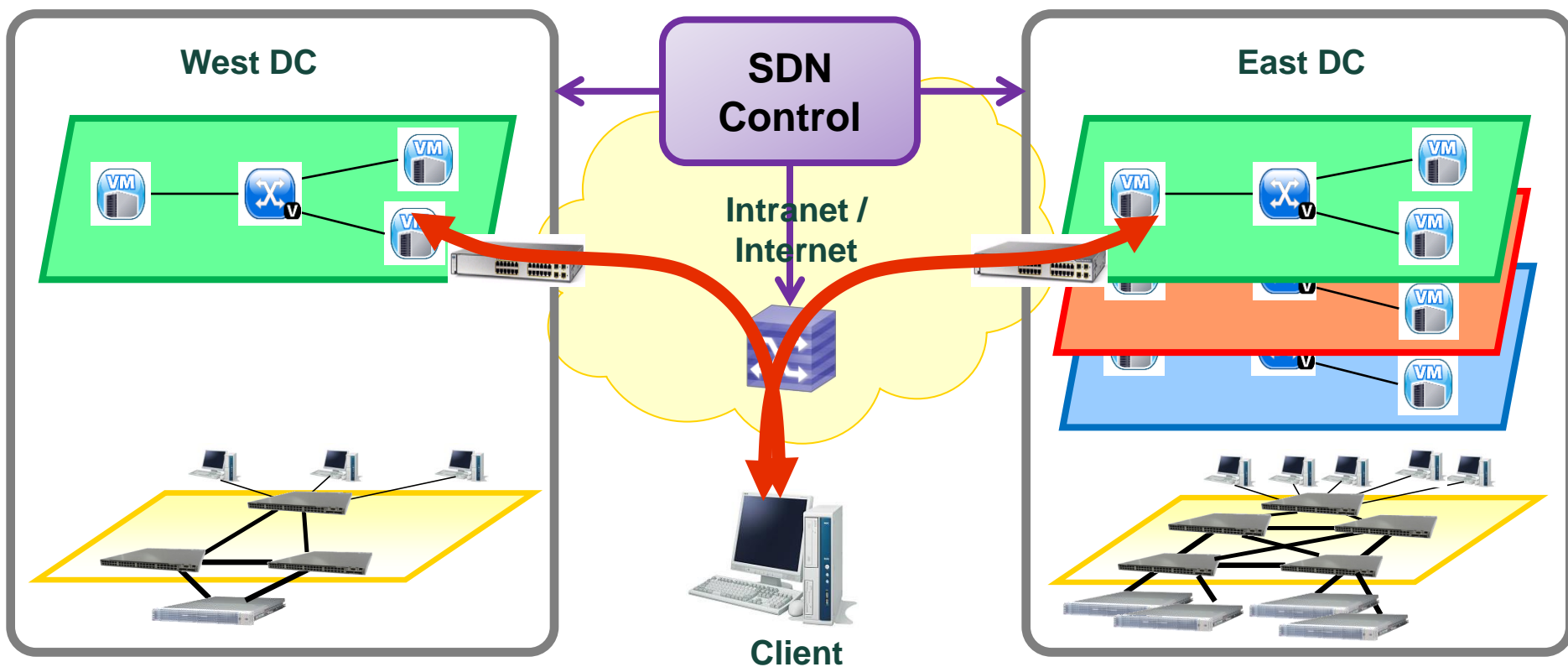
Common coding and deployment **tools** can be utilized

- not only editors, grammar checkers, etc.,
- but also code repositories, versioning tools, ...

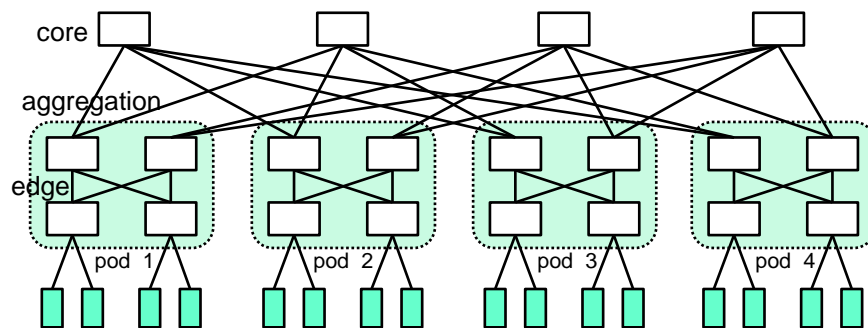
```
vbridge myBridge {  
  mac-map allowed {  
    mac-address 1234.5678.90AB  
    mac-address FEDC.BA98.7654  
  }  
}
```

# Use Case: Virtual Network Migration

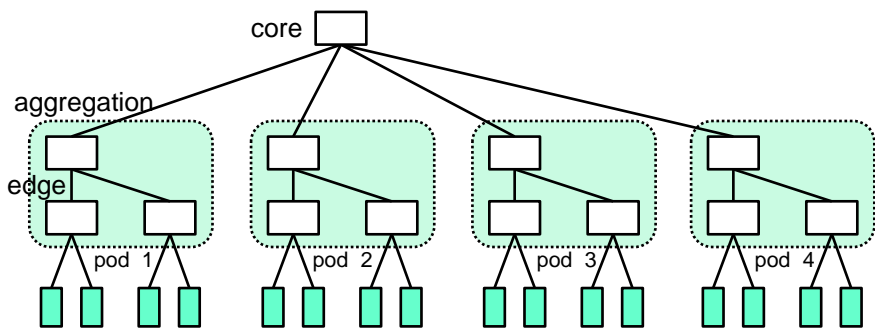
- SDN allows NW configuration to be copied & moved
- With existing technology, that's extremely difficult
- With SDN, you simply move description of VN (text!)



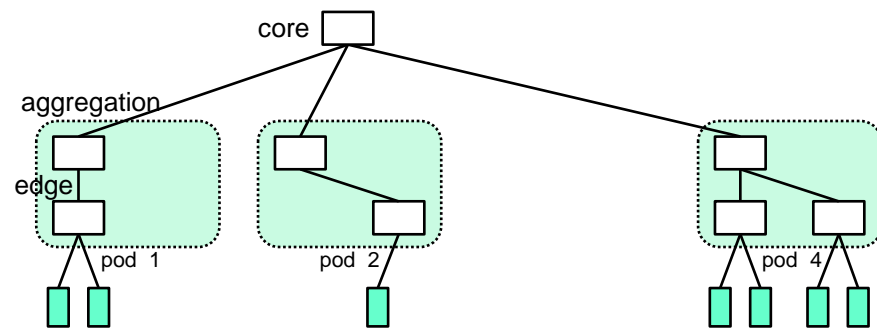
# Use Case: Saving Energy



Fat tree topology



Consolidated traffic (fat tree subset)



Consolidated traffic & workload

- Traffic can be consolidated on a small number of links
- Remaining (empty) switches and links can be turned off

# SDN in Practice: Some Examples

## Standardization



ForCES, I2RS

## Open Source Controller (Platforms)



## Open Source Software Switch

- openVSwitch

## Commercial Products (switch/controller)

- NEC's **ProgrammableFlow** & many others

# SSICLOPS H2020 Project

- “Scalable and Secure Infrastructures for Cloud Operations”
- Project works on optimizing and securing packet transport in and across data centers
- Includes various components: TCP/IP stack, congestion control, path management
- Includes SDN, to see how centralized information and control can help achieve that goal



# Conclusion

- SDN is the **new norm for networking**
- SDN **opens up** the previously closed **networking boxes** to increase innovation in the networking space
- **OpenFlow** is main architecture and protocol in SDN
- OpenFlow provides low-level **programming facilities**
- **Intelligence** is programmed into controller
- SDN can replicate existing networking functions and decrease management costs
- More importantly, though, SDN increases the **level of abstraction** and allows for **innovative new applications** well beyond current networking capabilities

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## Disclaimer

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