

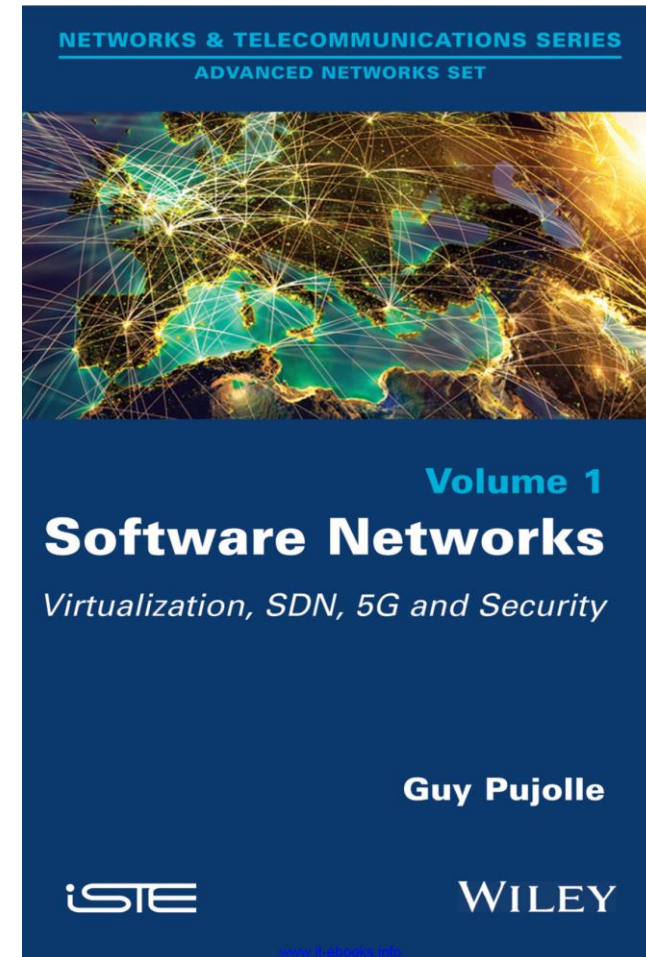
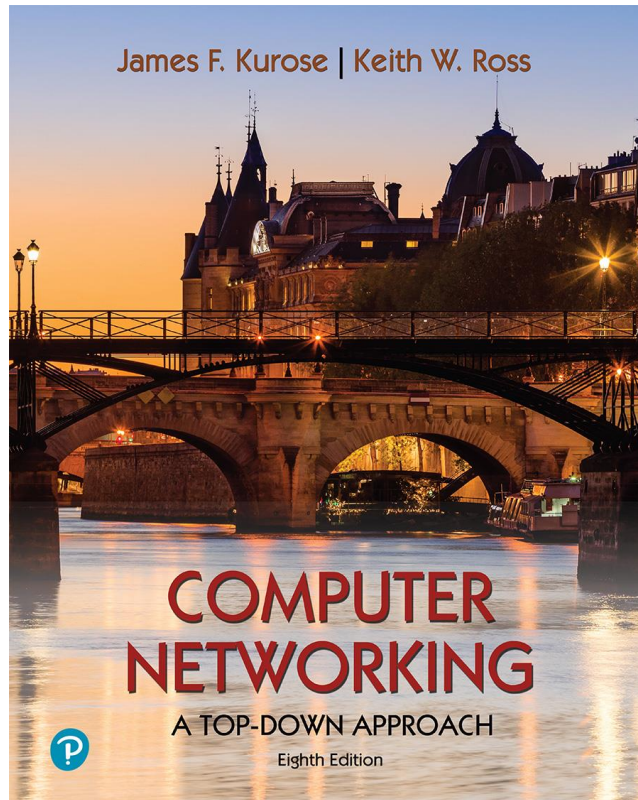
Διαχείριση Edge και Cloud δικτύων βασισμένων στο λογισμικό (CSIS109)

Δρ. Ειρήνη Λιώτου

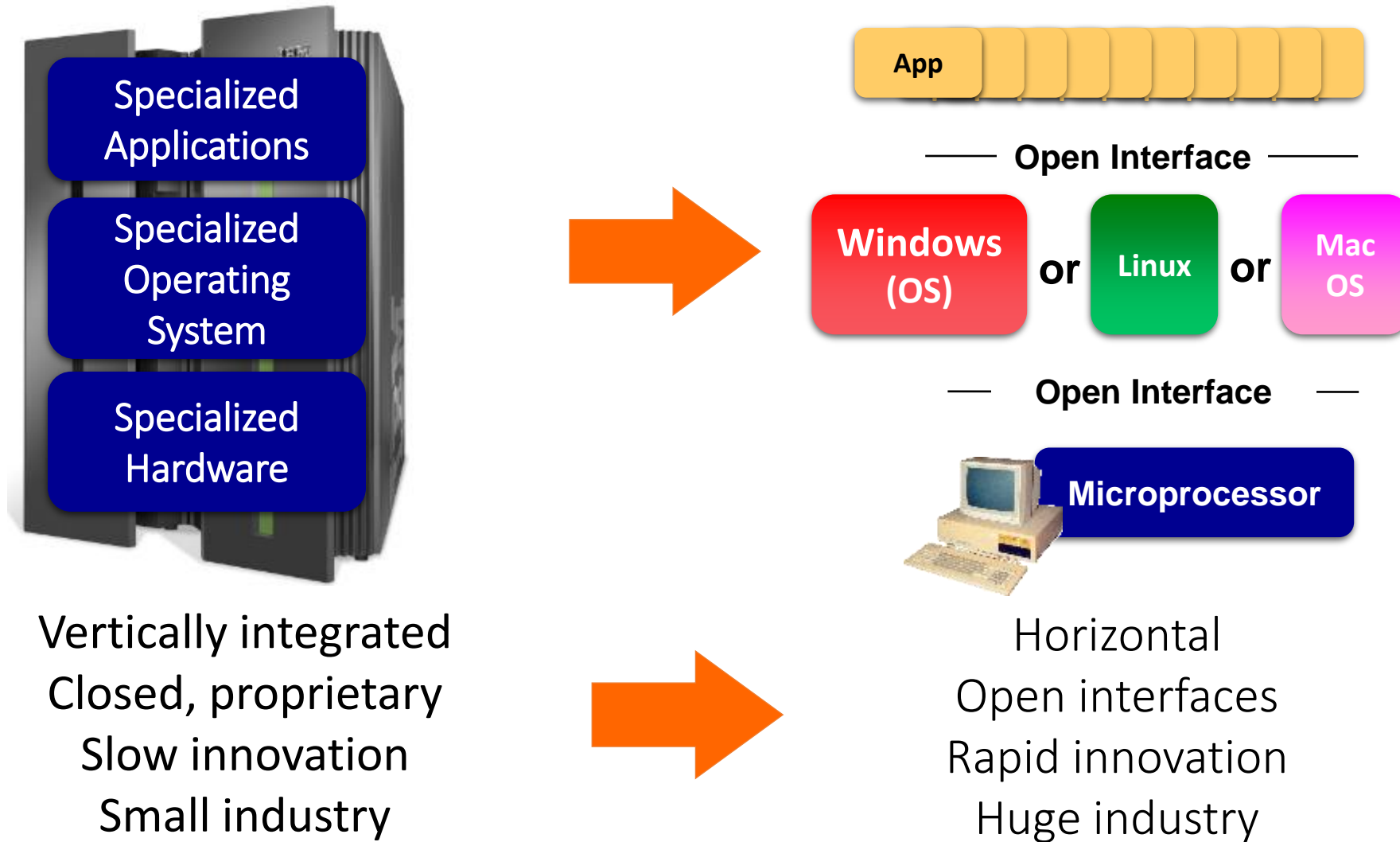
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25/2/2025

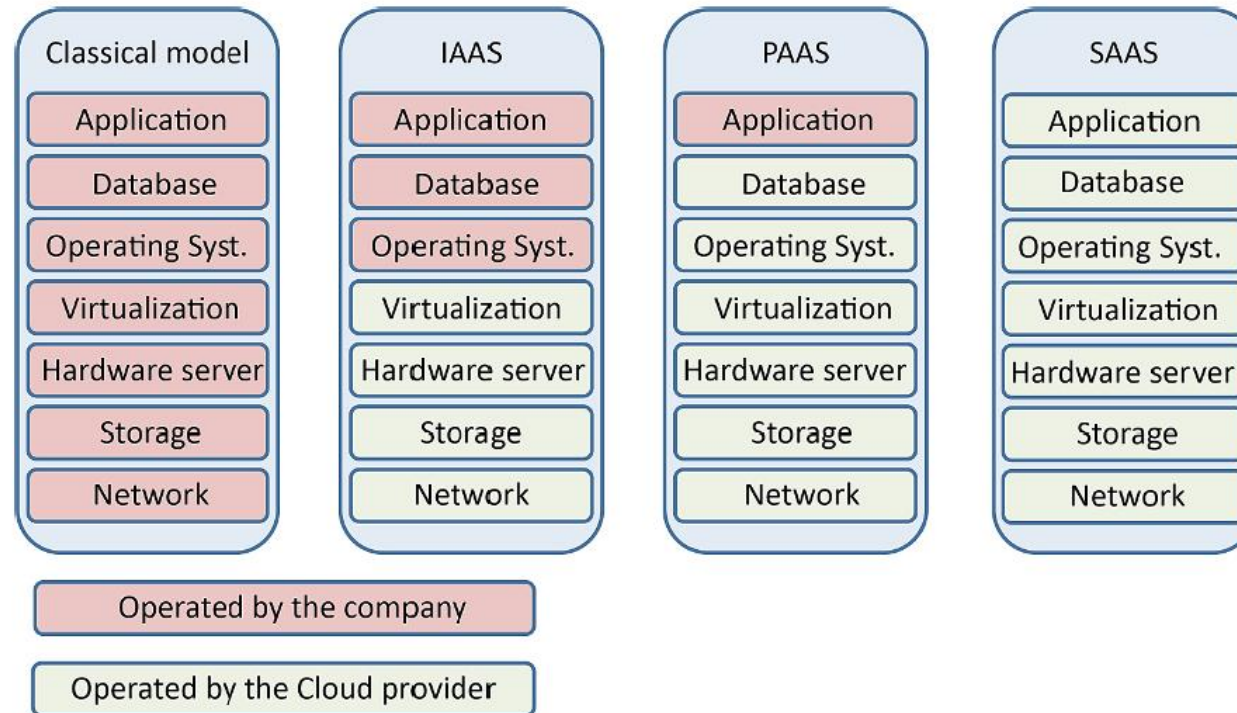
Course resources



Analogy: mainframe to PC evolution*

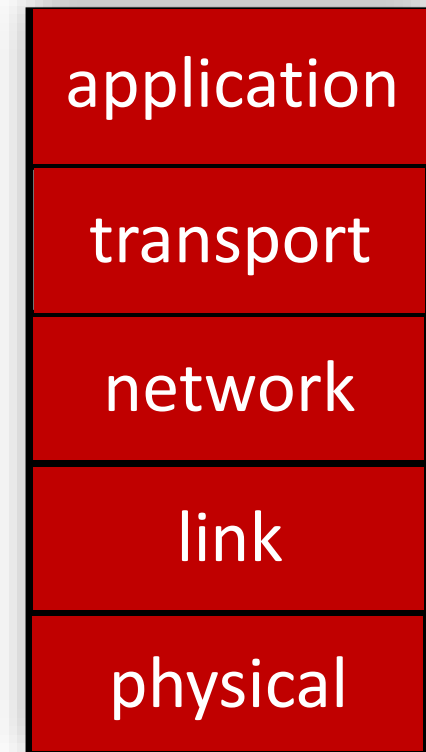


The different types of clouds



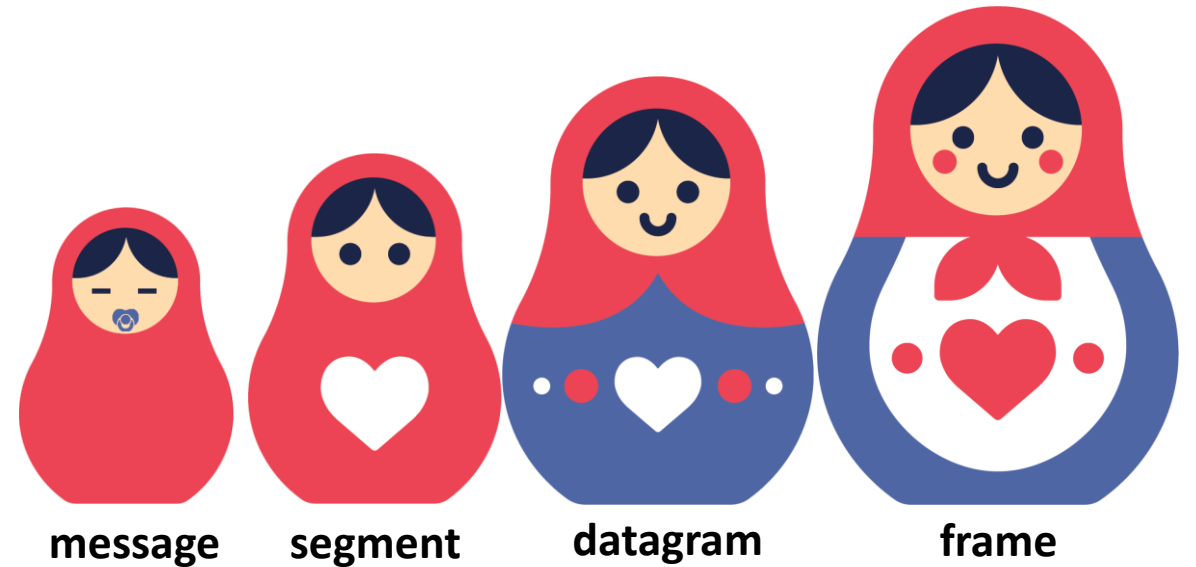
Layered Internet protocol stack

- *application*: supporting network applications
 - HTTP, IMAP, SMTP, DNS
- *transport*: process-process data transfer
 - TCP, UDP
- *network*: routing of datagrams from source to destination
 - IP, routing protocols
- *link*: data transfer between neighboring network elements
 - Ethernet, 802.11 (WiFi), PPP
- *physical*: bits “on the wire”

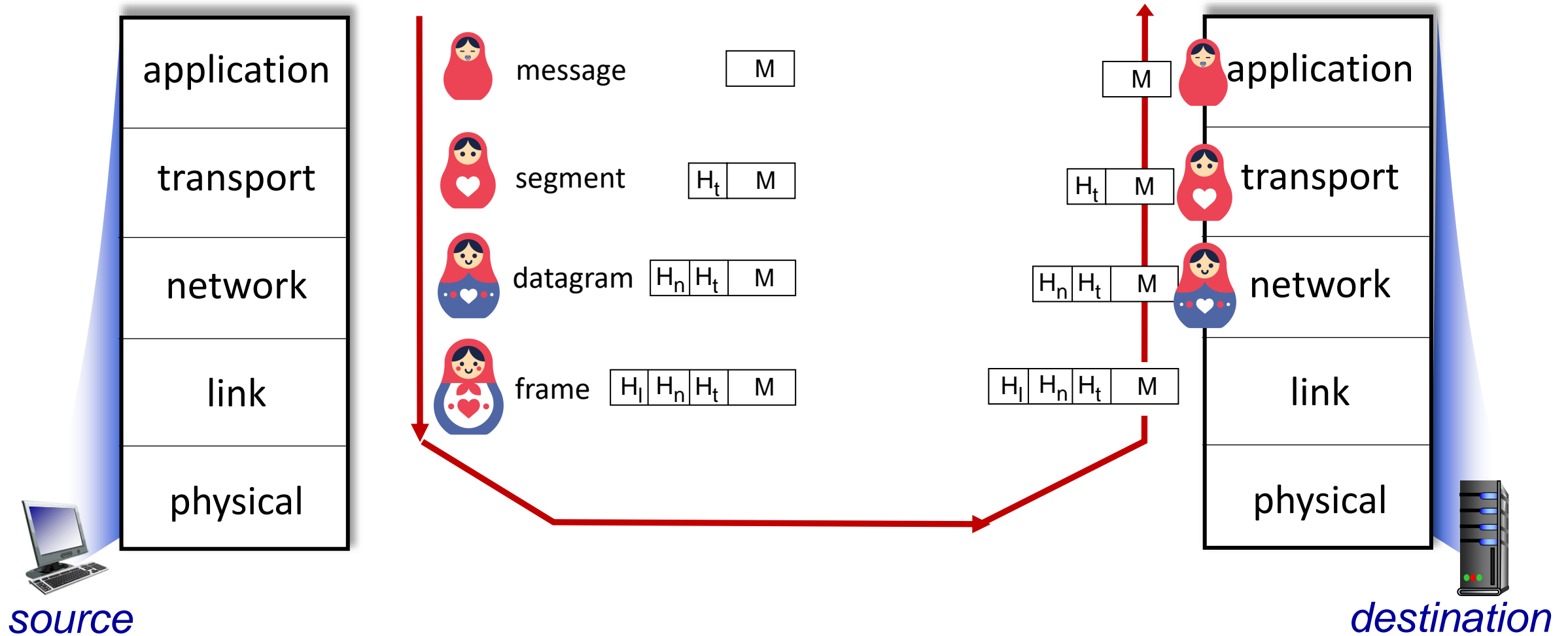


Encapsulation

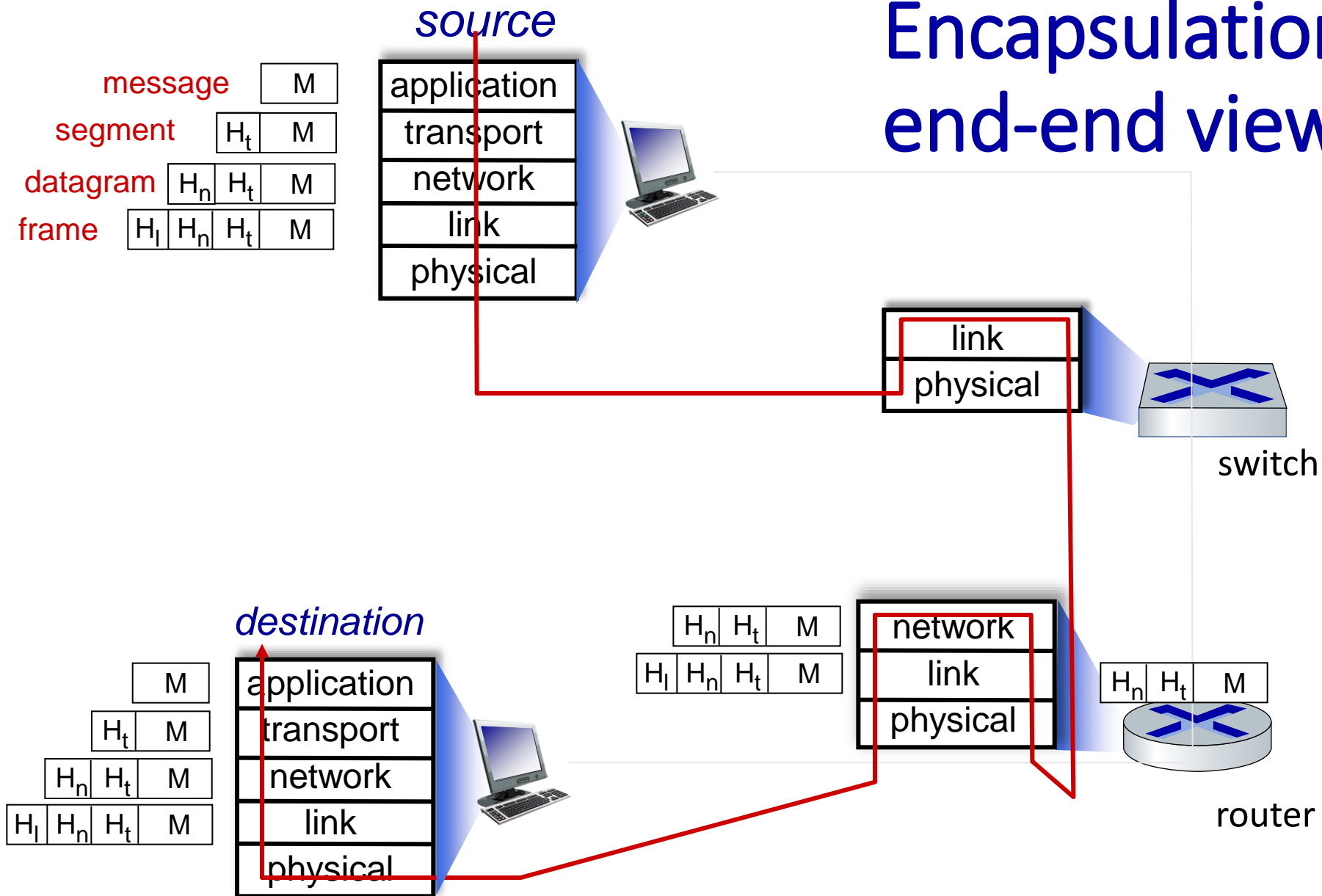
Matryoshka dolls (stacking dolls)



Services, Layering and Encapsulation

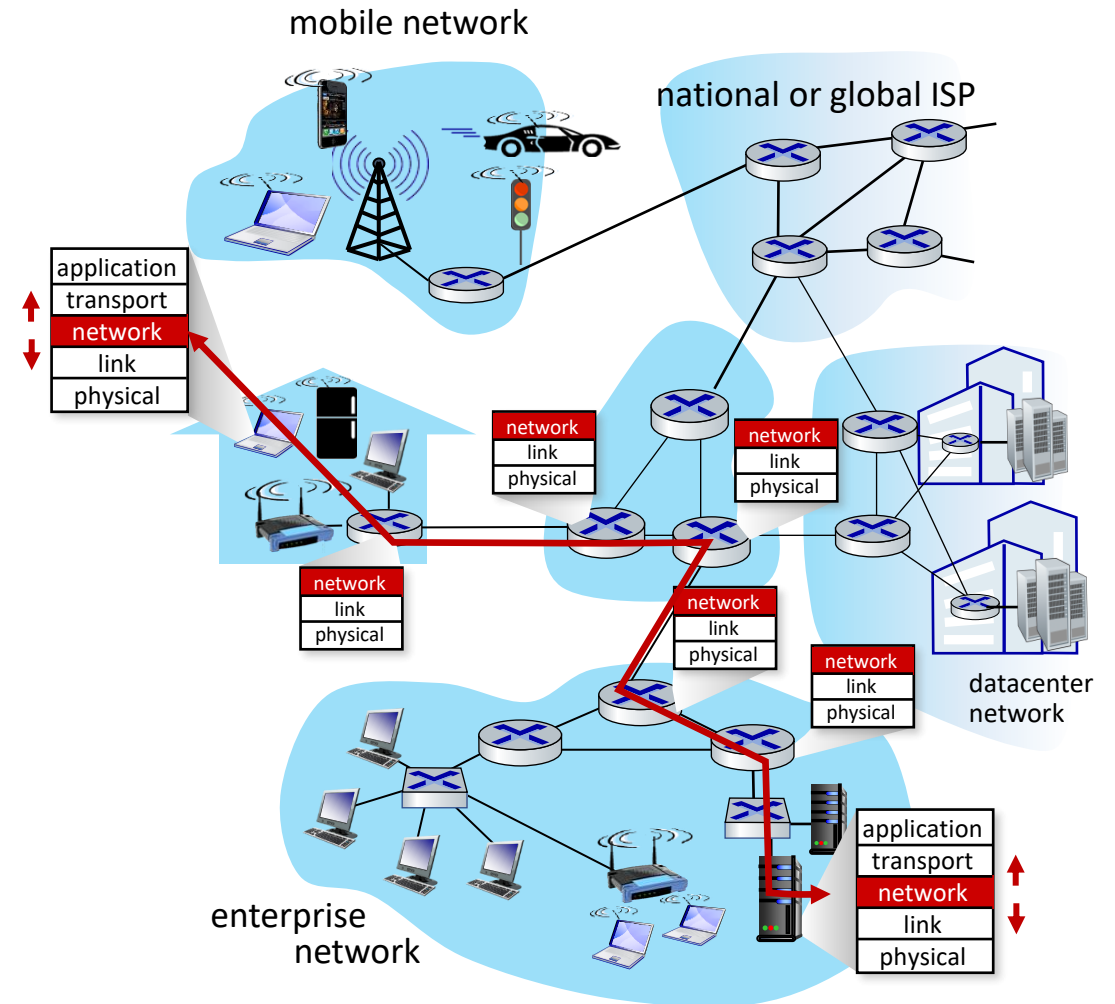


Encapsulation: an end-end view



Network-layer services and protocols

- transport segment from sending to receiving host
 - **sender:** encapsulates segments into datagrams, passes to link layer
 - **receiver:** delivers segments to transport layer protocol
- network layer protocols in *every Internet device*: hosts, routers
- **routers:**
 - examines header fields in all IP datagrams passing through it
 - moves datagrams from input ports to output ports to transfer datagrams along end-end path



Two key network-layer functions

network-layer functions:

- *forwarding*: move packets from a router's input link to appropriate router output link
- *routing*: determine route taken by packets from source to destination
 - *routing algorithms*

analogy: taking a trip

- *forwarding*: process of getting through single interchange
- *routing*: process of planning trip from source to destination



forwarding



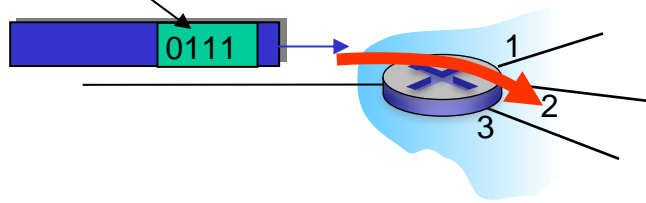
routing

Network layer: data plane, control plane

Data plane:

- *local*, per-router function
- determines how datagram arriving on router input port is forwarded to router output port

values in arriving
packet header



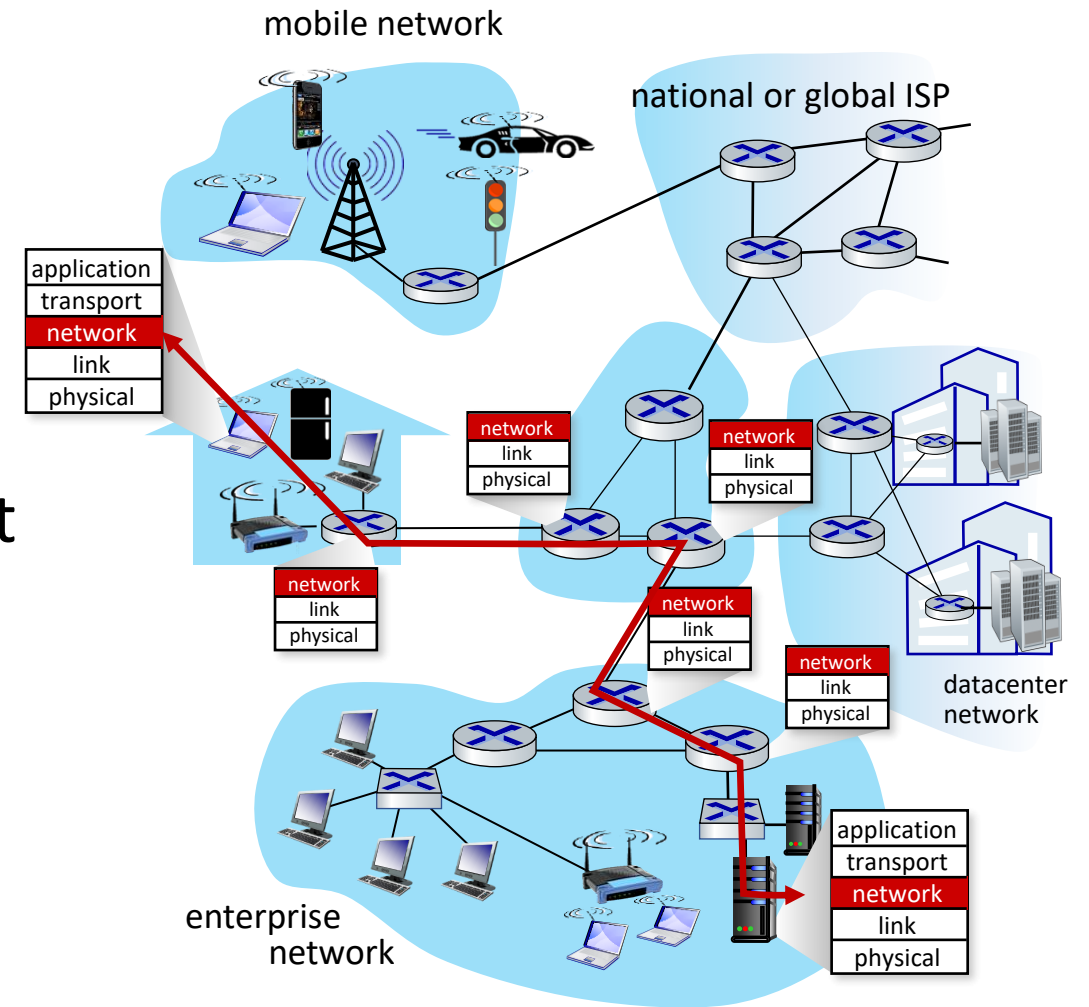
Control plane

- *network-wide* logic
- determines how datagram is routed among routers along end-end path from source host to destination host
- two control-plane approaches:
 - *traditional routing algorithms*: implemented in routers
 - *software-defined networking (SDN)*: implemented in (remote) servers

Routing protocols

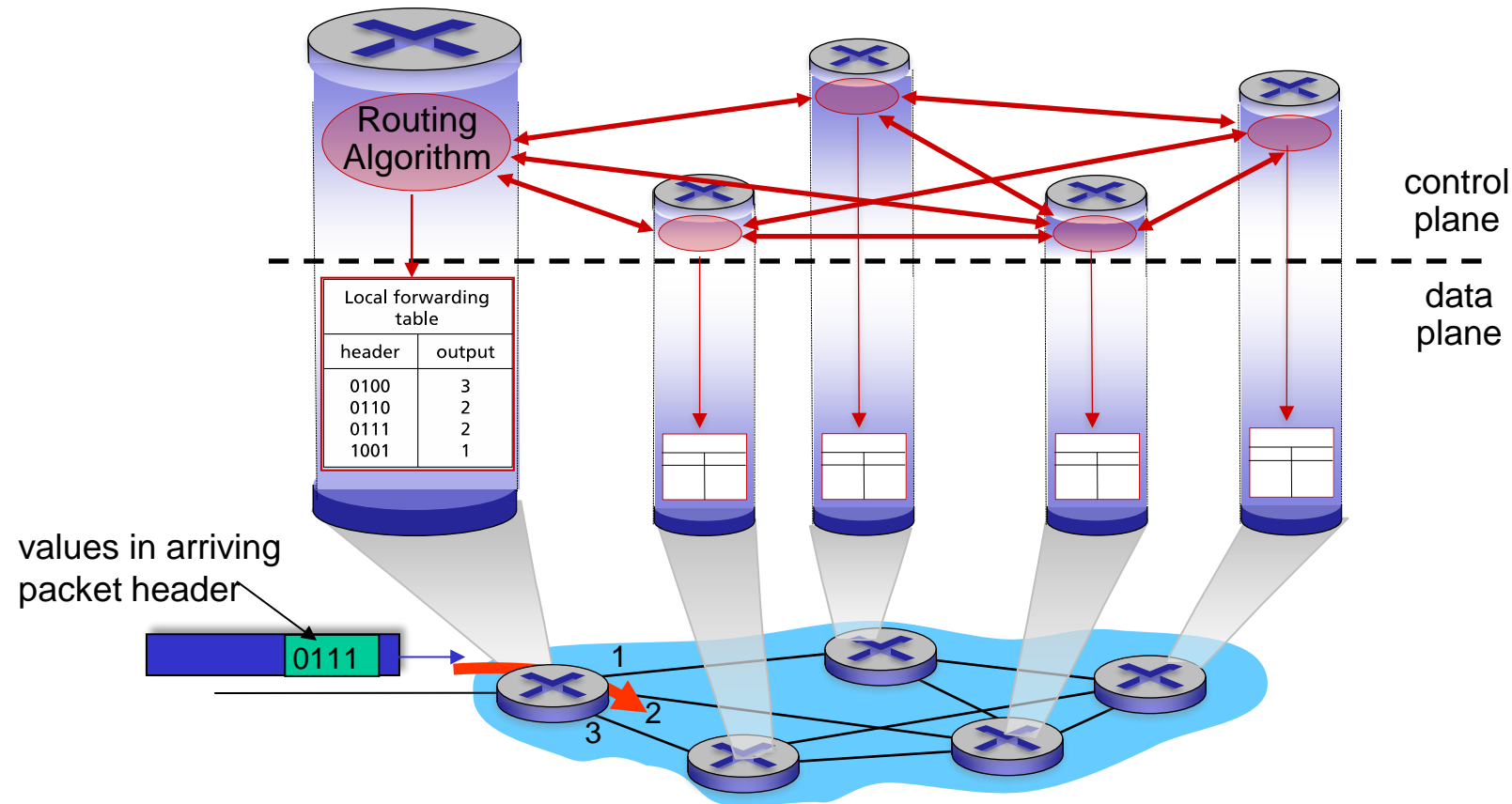
Routing protocol goal: determine “good” paths (equivalently, routes), from sending hosts to receiving host, through network of routers

- **path:** sequence of routers packets traverse from given initial source host to final destination host
- **“good”:** least “cost”, “fastest”, “least congested”
- **routing:** a “top-10” networking challenge!



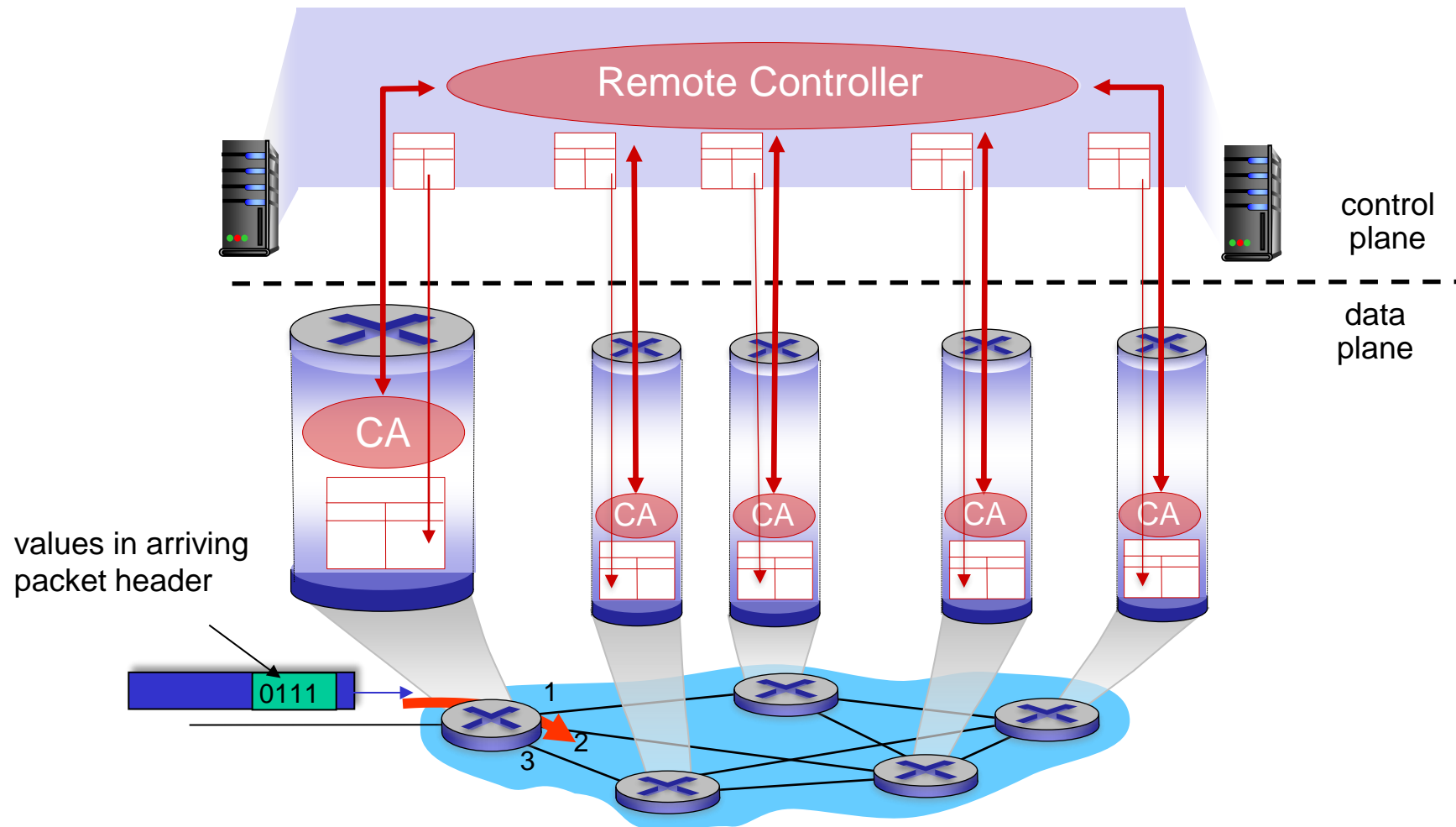
Per-router control plane

Individual routing algorithm components *in each and every router* interact in the control plane

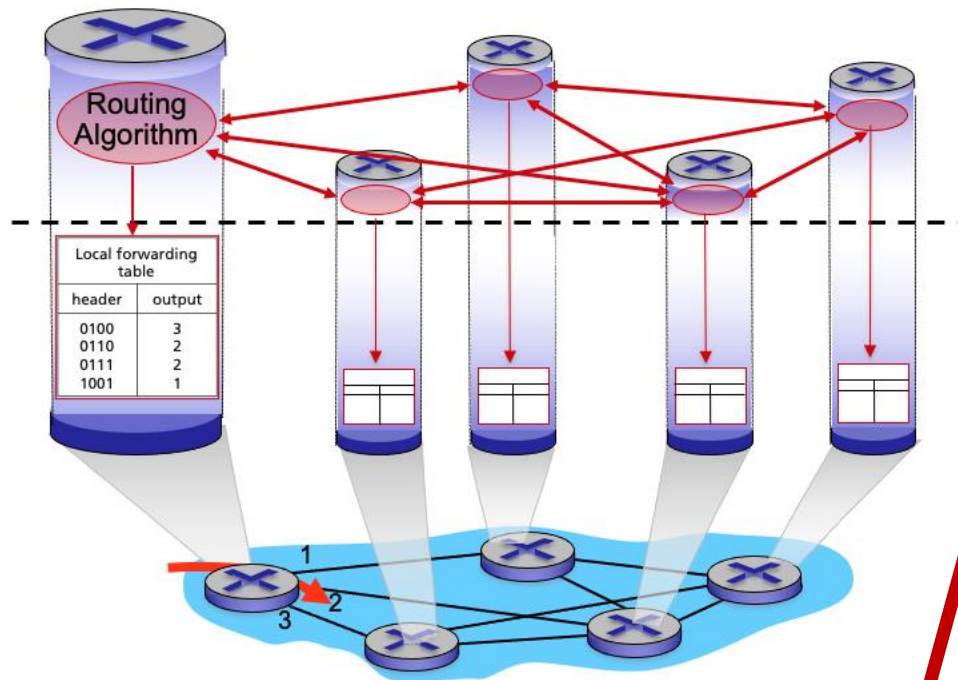


Software-Defined Networking (SDN) control plane

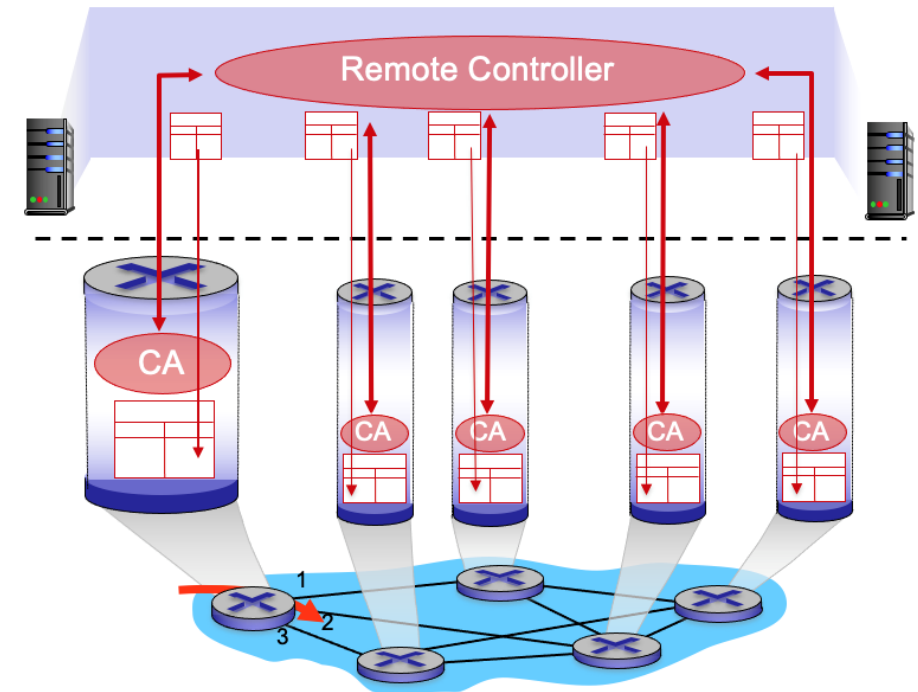
Remote controller computes, installs forwarding tables in routers



Per-router control plane



SDN control plane

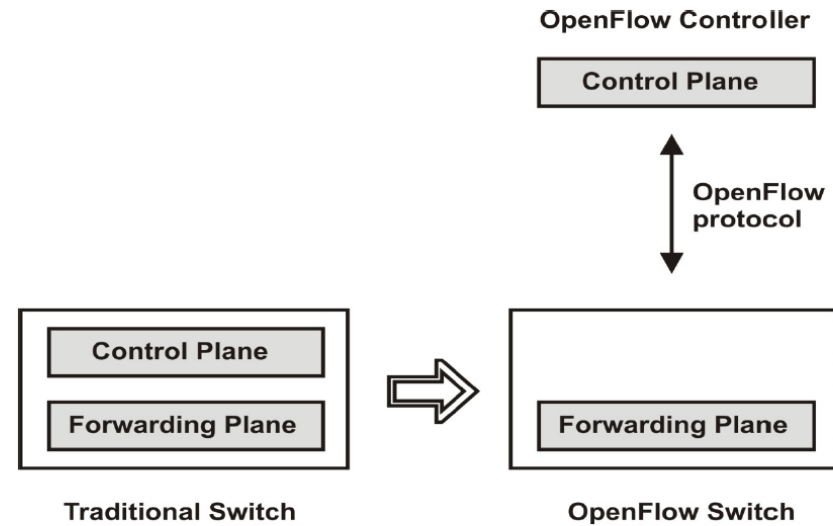


Problems in Traditional Network Devices

- They are vendor specific
- Hardware & Software is bundled together
- Very costly
- New features can only be added at the will of the vendor. Client can only request the features, vendor will decide whether to add those features or not & the time frame in which these features will become available is at the sole discretion of the vendor.
- Devices are function specific. You can not make your router behave like load balancer or make your switch behave like a firewall or vice versa.
- If your network consists of hundred of these devices, each device has to be configured individually. There is no centralized management.
- Innovations are very rare. Last 3 decades have not seen many innovations in networking. Whereas Compute and storage industry has seen drastic changes such as compute virtualization & storage virtualization. Networking has not been able to keep pace with other ingredients of Cloud Computing.

[Software Defined Networking \(SDN\) Made Simple](#) by Vipin Gupta, Linux & Cloud Engineer, Udemy

Separation of Data Plane & Control Plane



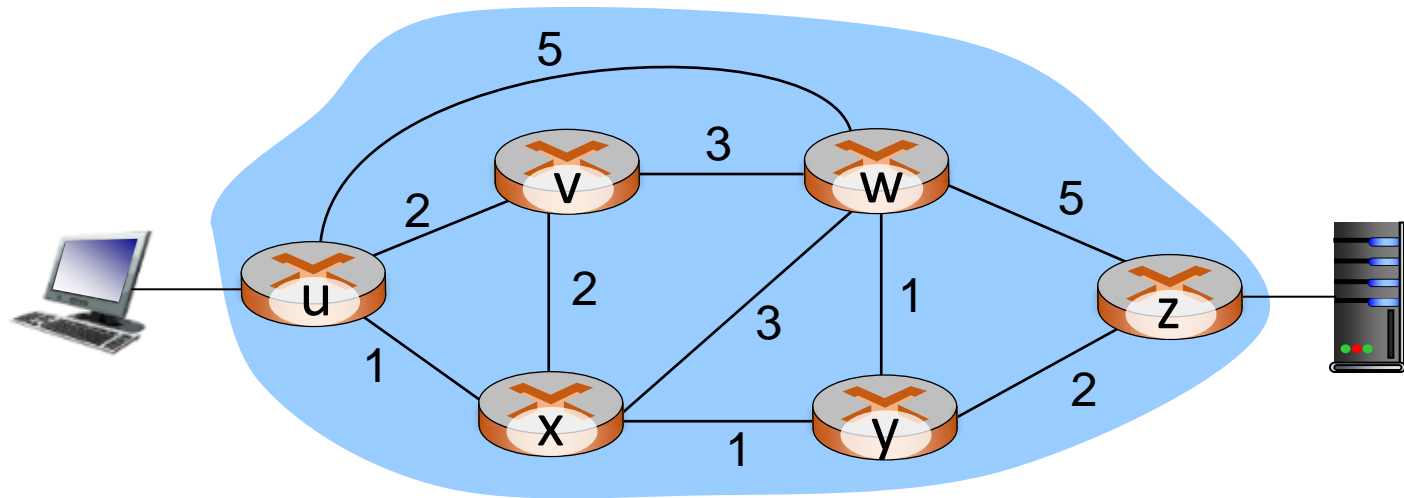
SDN has decoupled both the hardware & software parts. You can buy the hardware from one vendor or even use merchant silicon devices. Software part can be obtained from other vendors or can use Open Source control planes which are free available.

Software defined networking (SDN)

Why a *logically centralized* control plane?

- easier network management: avoid router misconfigurations, greater flexibility of traffic flows
- table-based forwarding allows “programming” routers
 - distributed “programming” more difficult: compute tables as result of distributed algorithm (protocol) implemented in each and every router
 - centralized “programming” easier: compute tables centrally and distribute them
- open (non-proprietary) implementation of control plane

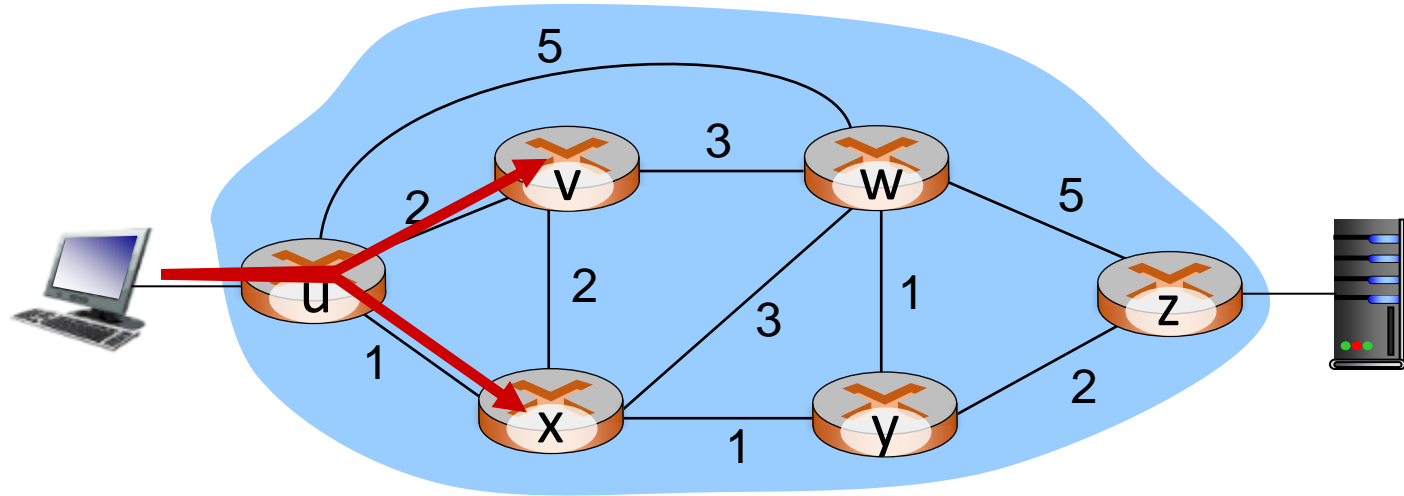
Traffic engineering: difficult traditional routing



Q: what if network operator wants u-to-z traffic to flow along $uvwz$, x-to-z traffic to flow $xwyz$?

A: need to define link weights so traffic routing algorithm computes routes accordingly (or need a new routing algorithm)!

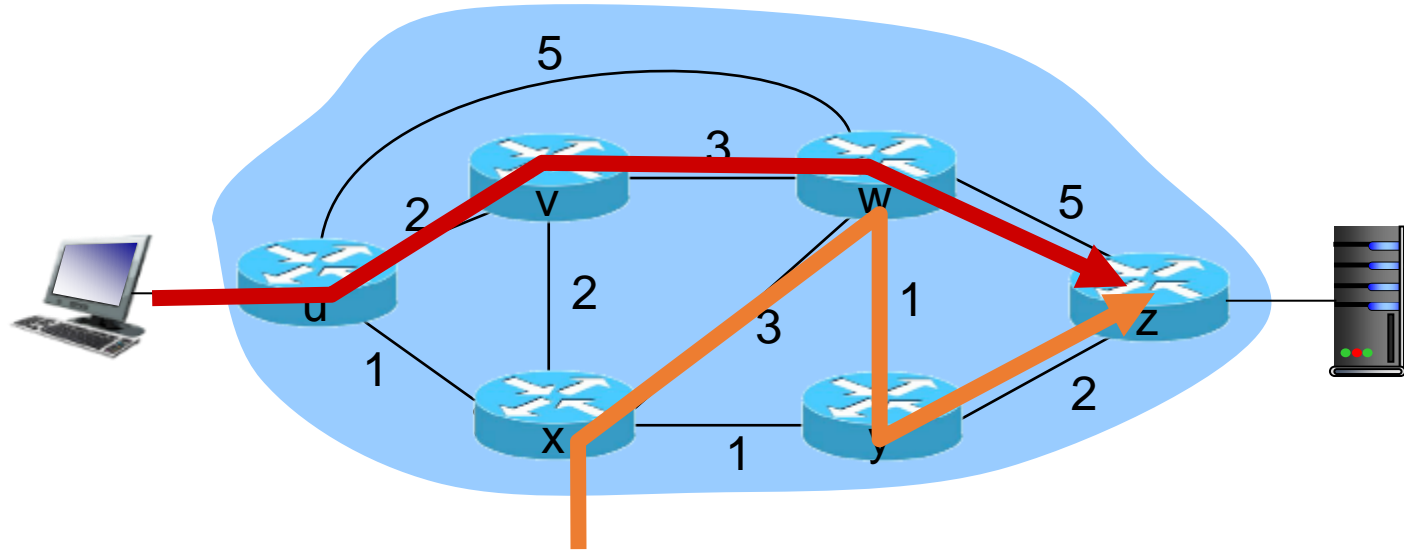
Traffic engineering: difficult



Q: what if network operator wants to split u-to-z traffic along uvwz *and* uxyz (load balancing)?

A: can't do it (or need a new routing algorithm)

Traffic engineering: difficult



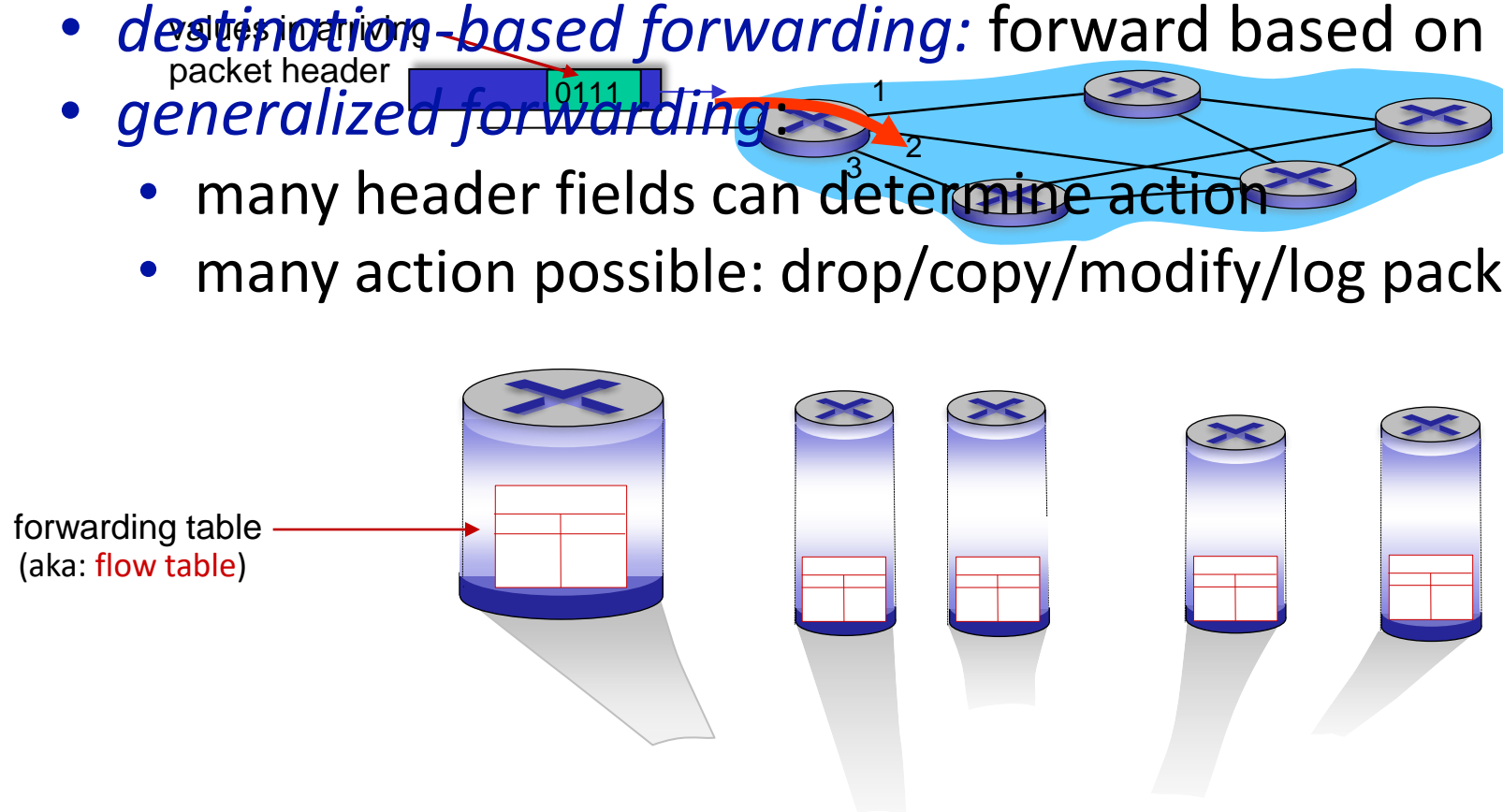
Q: what if w wants to route blue and red traffic differently?

A: can't do it (with destination-based forwarding, and Link State, Distance Vector routing)

Generalized forwarding: match plus action

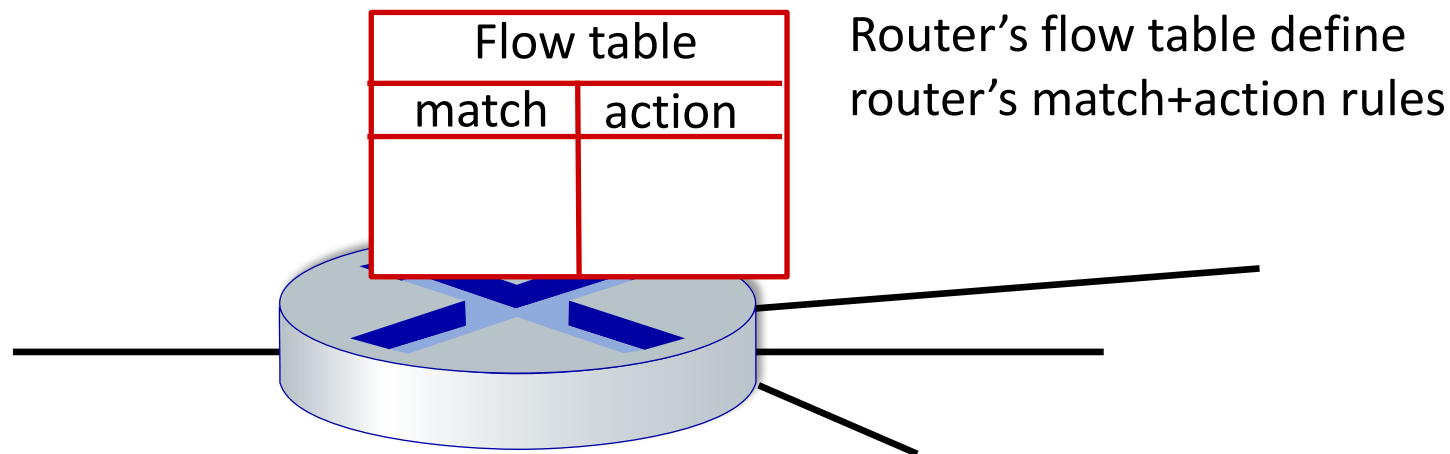
Review: each router contains a **forwarding table** (aka: **flow table**)

- “**match plus action**” abstraction: match bits in arriving packet, take action
 - *destination-based forwarding*: forward based on dest. IP address
 - *generalized forwarding*:
 - many header fields can determine action
 - many action possible: drop/copy/modify/log packet



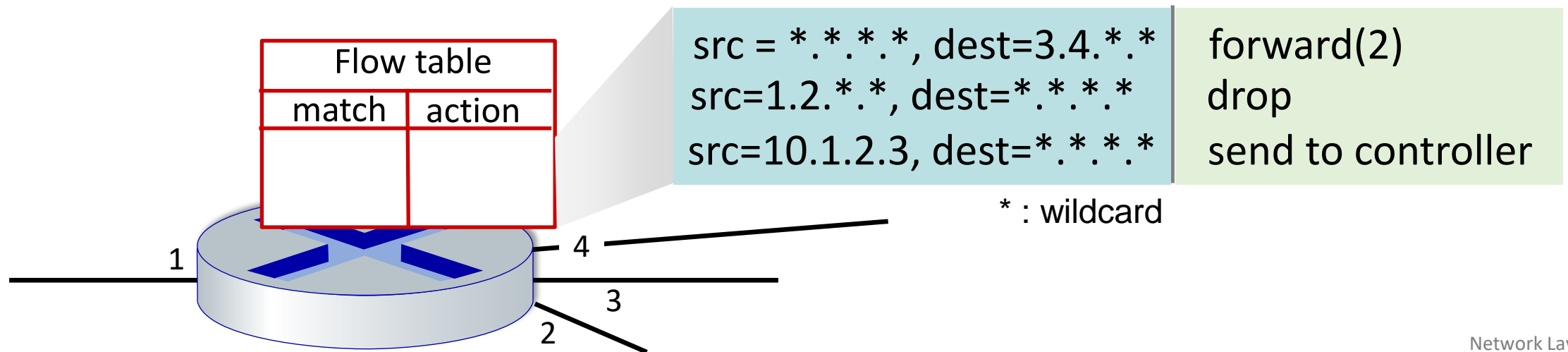
Flow table abstraction

- **flow**: defined by header field values (in link-, network-, transport-layer fields)
- **generalized forwarding**: simple packet-handling rules
 - **match**: pattern values in packet header fields
 - **actions**: for matched packet: drop, forward, modify, matched packet or send matched packet to controller
 - **priority**: disambiguate overlapping patterns
 - **counters**: #bytes and #packets

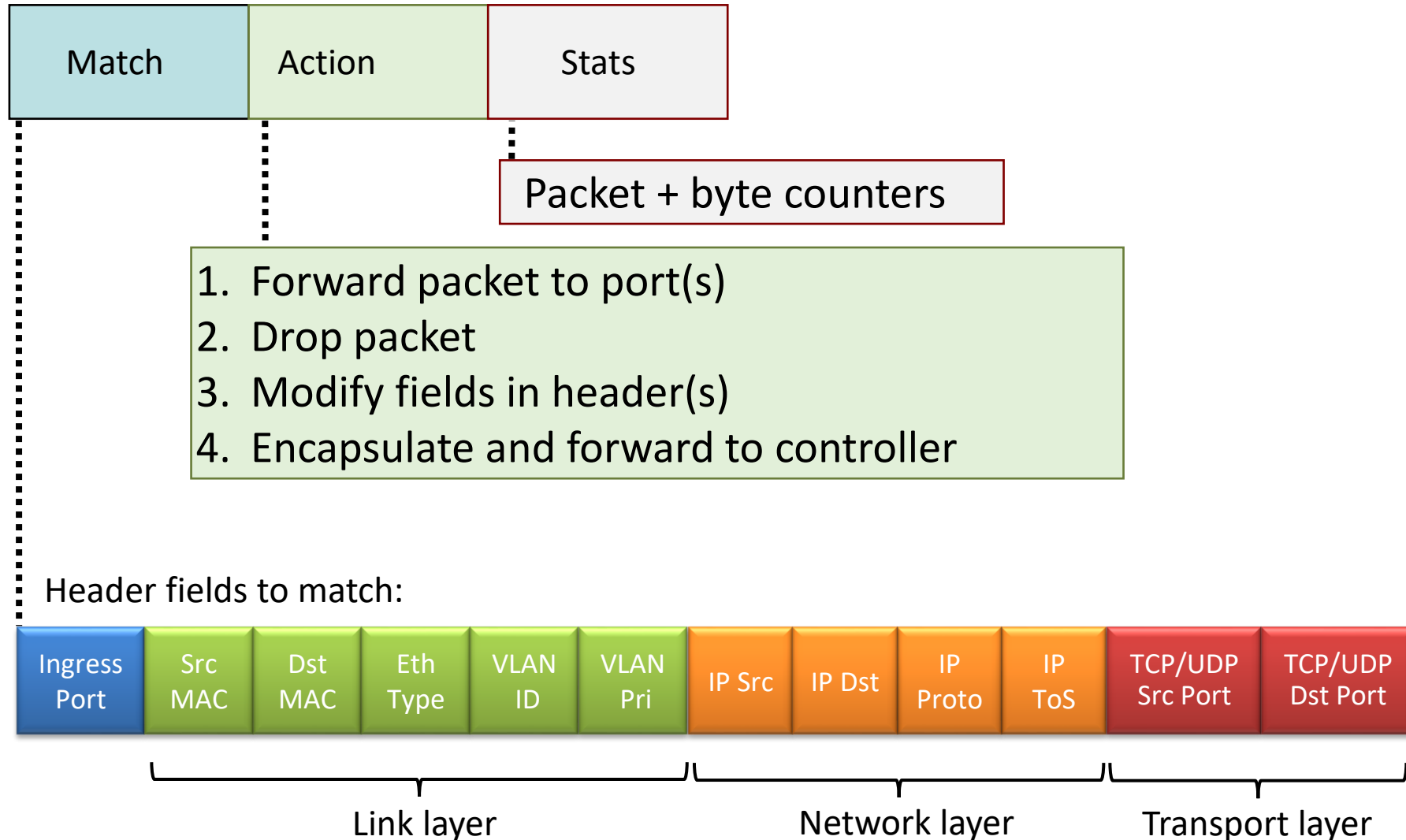


Flow table abstraction

- **flow**: defined by header fields
- **generalized forwarding: simple** packet-handling rules
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OpenFlow: flow table entries



OpenFlow: examples

Destination-based forwarding:

Switch Port	MAC src	MAC dst	Eth type	VLAN ID	VLAN Pri	IP Src	IP Dst	IP Prot	IP ToS	TCP s-port	TCP d-port	Action
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	51.6.0.8	*	*	*	*	port6

IP datagrams destined to IP address 51.6.0.8 should be forwarded to router output port 6

Firewall:

Switch Port	MAC src	MAC dst	Eth type	VLAN ID	VLAN Pri	IP Src	IP Dst	IP Prot	IP ToS	TCP s-port	TCP d-port	Action
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	drop

Block (do not forward) all datagrams destined to TCP port 22 (ssh port #)

Switch Port	MAC src	MAC dst	Eth type	VLAN ID	VLAN Pri	IP Src	IP Dst	IP Prot	IP ToS	TCP s-port	TCP d-port	Action
*	*	*	*	*	*	128.119.1.1	*	*	*	*	*	drop

Block (do not forward) all datagrams sent by host 128.119.1.1

OpenFlow: examples

Layer 2 destination-based forwarding:

Switch Port	MAC src	MAC dst	Eth type	VLAN ID	VLAN Pri	IP Src	IP Dst	IP Prot	IP ToS	TCP s-port	TCP d-port	Action
*	*	22:A7:23: 11:E1:02	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	port3

layer 2 frames with destination MAC address 22:A7:23:11:E1:02 should be forwarded to output port 3

OpenFlow abstraction

- **match+action**: abstraction unifies different kinds of devices

Router

- *match*: longest destination IP prefix
- *action*: forward out a link

Switch

- *match*: destination MAC address
- *action*: forward or flood

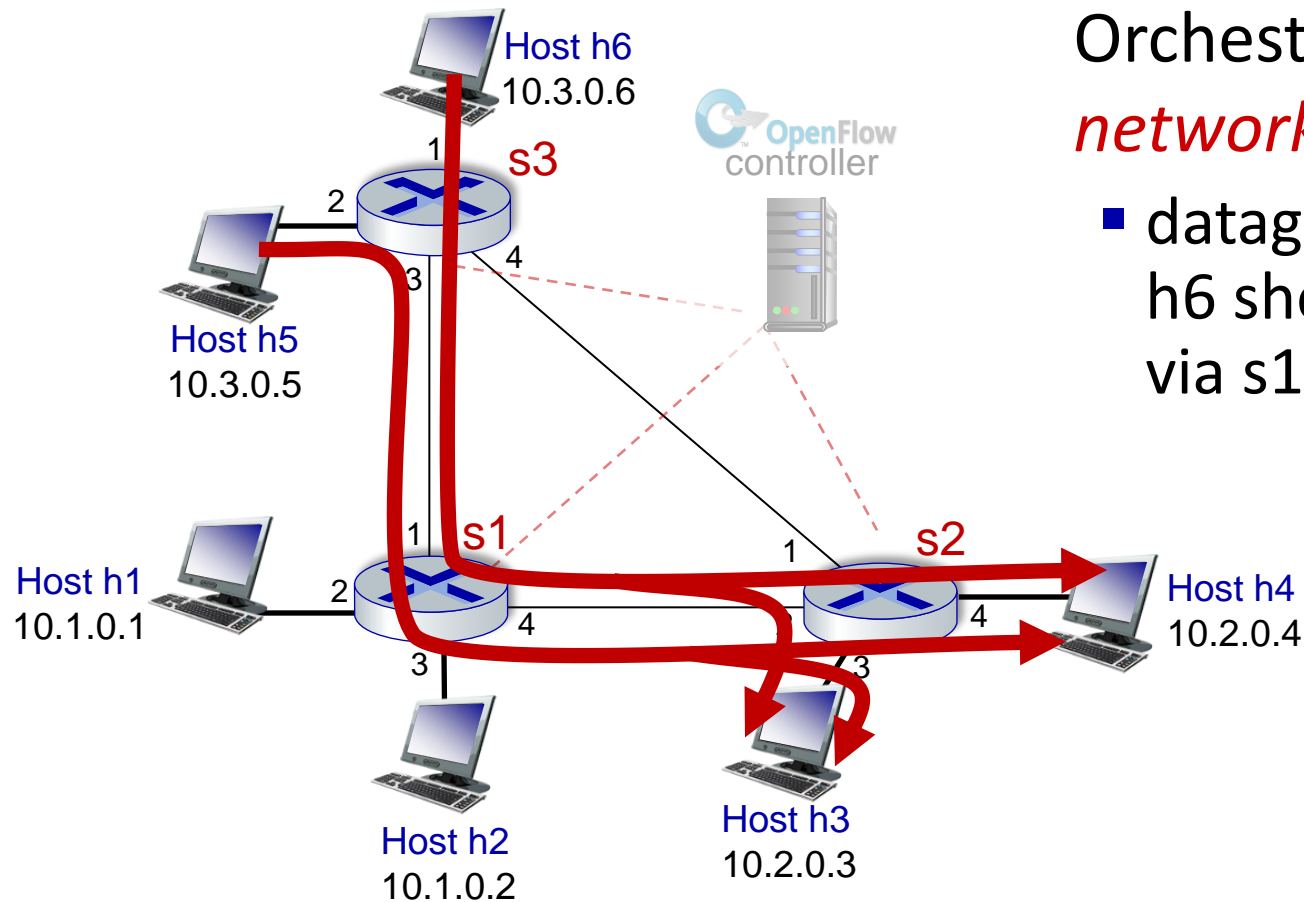
Firewall

- *match*: IP addresses and TCP/UDP port numbers
- *action*: permit or deny

NAT

- *match*: IP address and port
- *action*: rewrite address and port

OpenFlow example

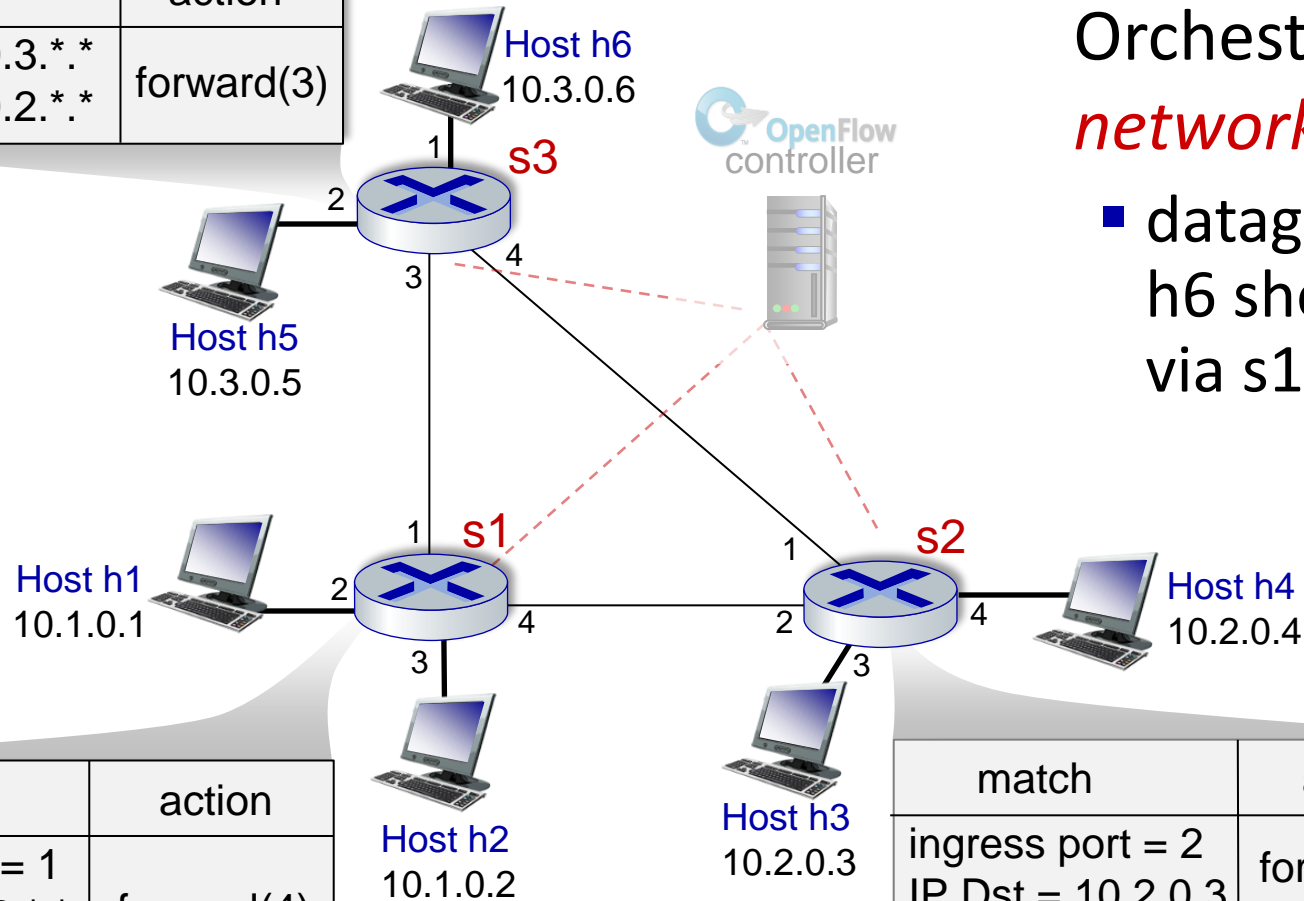


Orchestrated tables can create *network-wide* behavior, e.g.,:

- datagrams from hosts h5 and h6 should be sent to h3 or h4, via s1 and from there to s2

OpenFlow example

match	action
IP Src = 10.3.*.* IP Dst = 10.2.*.*	forward(3)



match	action
ingress port = 1 IP Src = 10.3.*.* IP Dst = 10.2.*.*	forward(4)

match	action
ingress port = 2 IP Dst = 10.2.0.3	forward(3)
ingress port = 2 IP Dst = 10.2.0.4	forward(4)

Orchestrated tables can create *network-wide* behavior, e.g.,:

- datagrams from hosts h5 and h6 should be sent to h3 or h4, via s1 and from there to s2

Generalized forwarding: summary

- “match plus action” abstraction: match bits in arriving packet header(s) in any layers, take action
 - matching over many fields (link-, network-, transport-layer)
 - local actions: drop, forward, modify, or send matched packet to controller
 - “program” *network-wide* behaviors
- simple form of “network programmability”
 - programmable, per-packet “processing”

Thank you!