

# Lecture 9: SDN Applications

CS 234 / NetSys 210: Advanced Computer Networks

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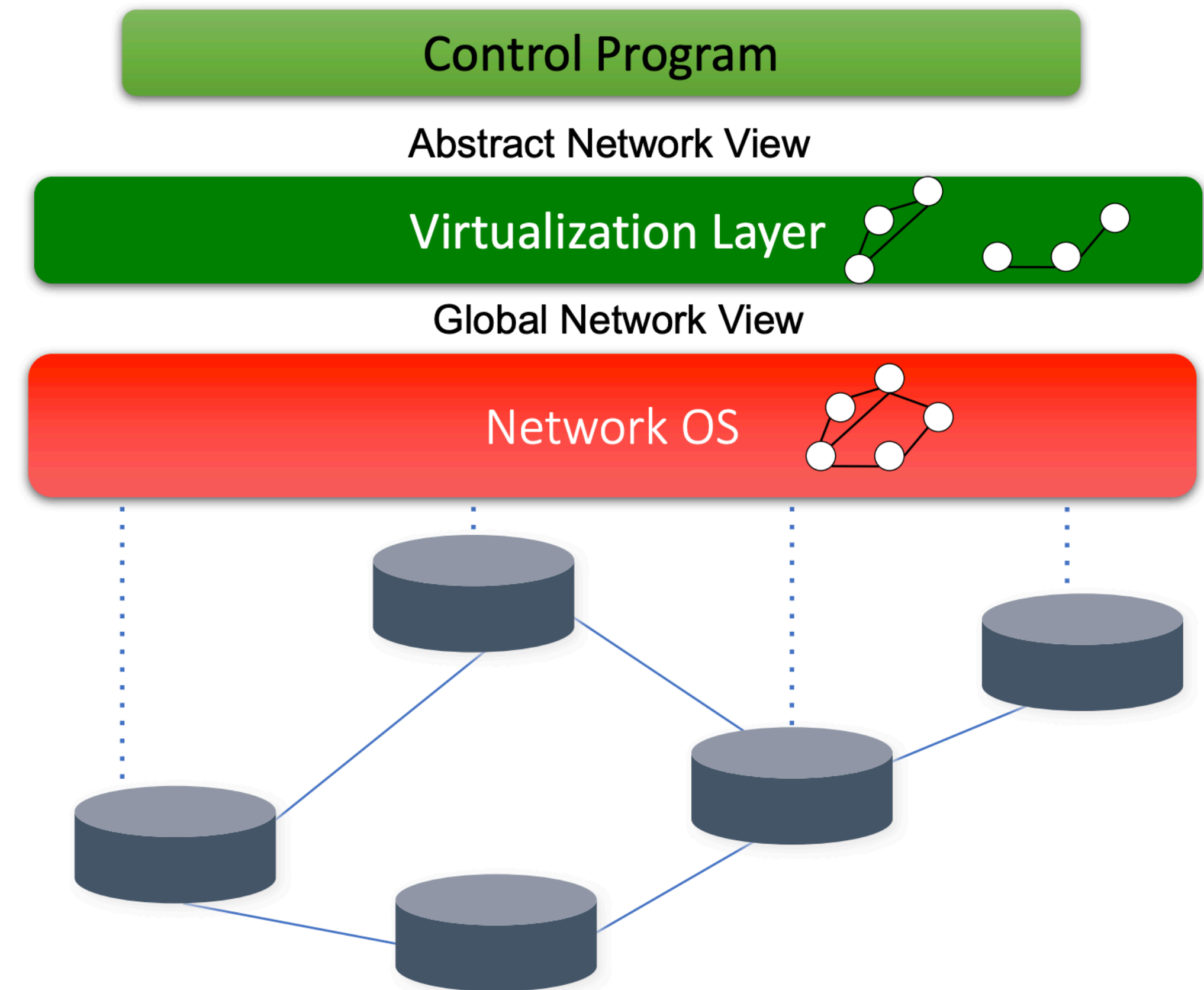
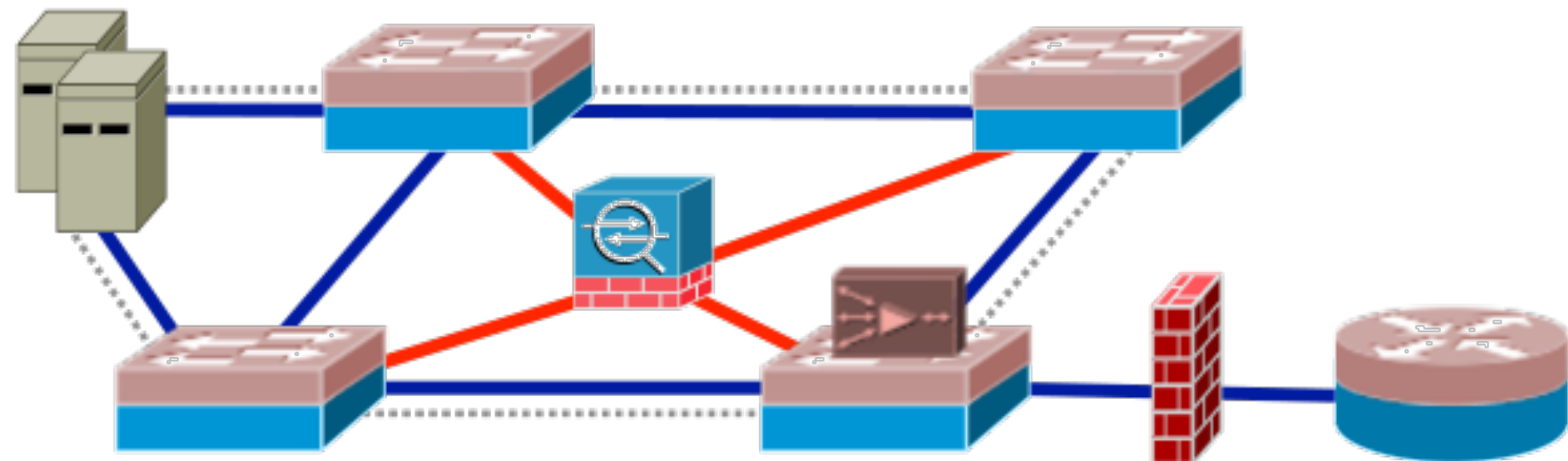


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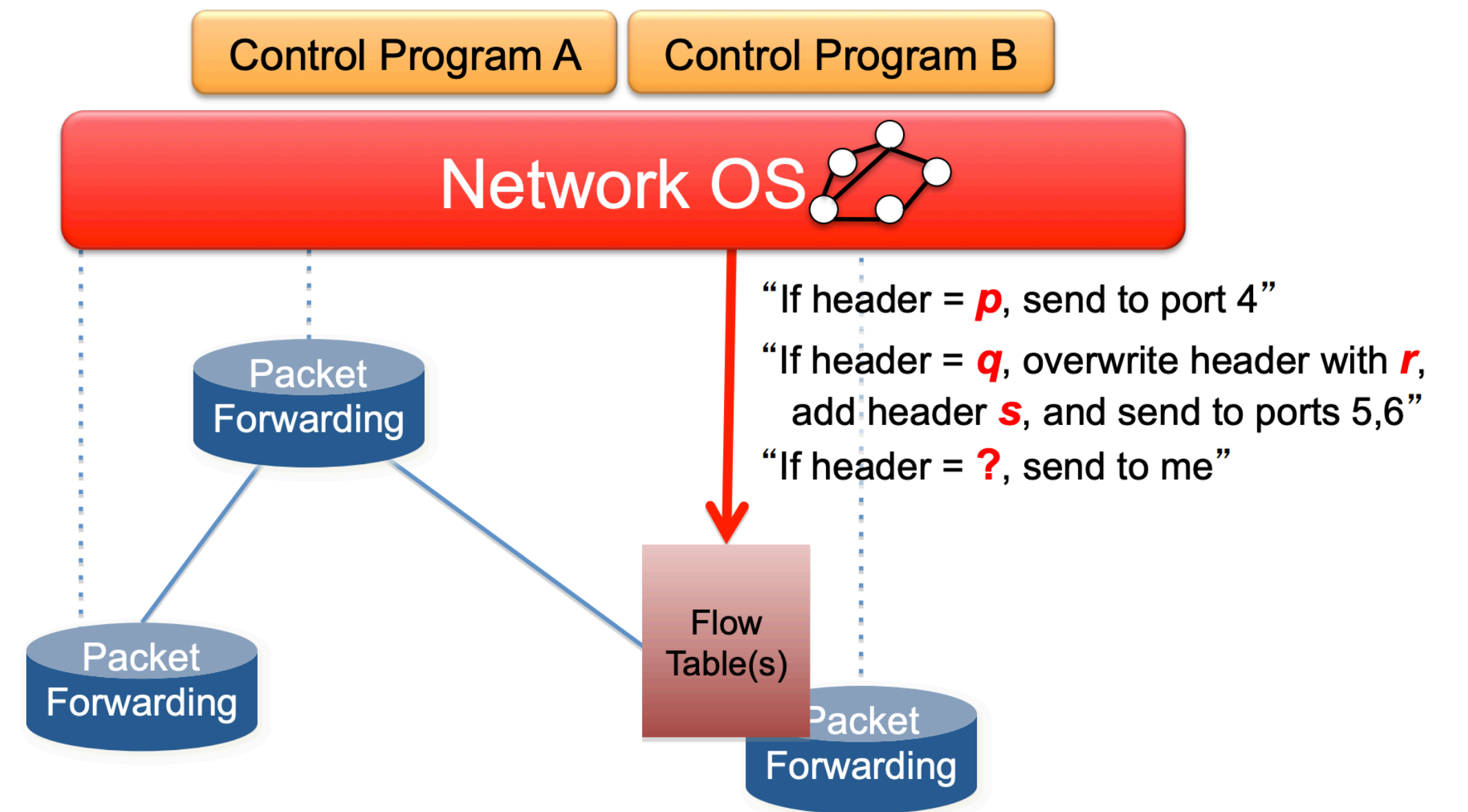
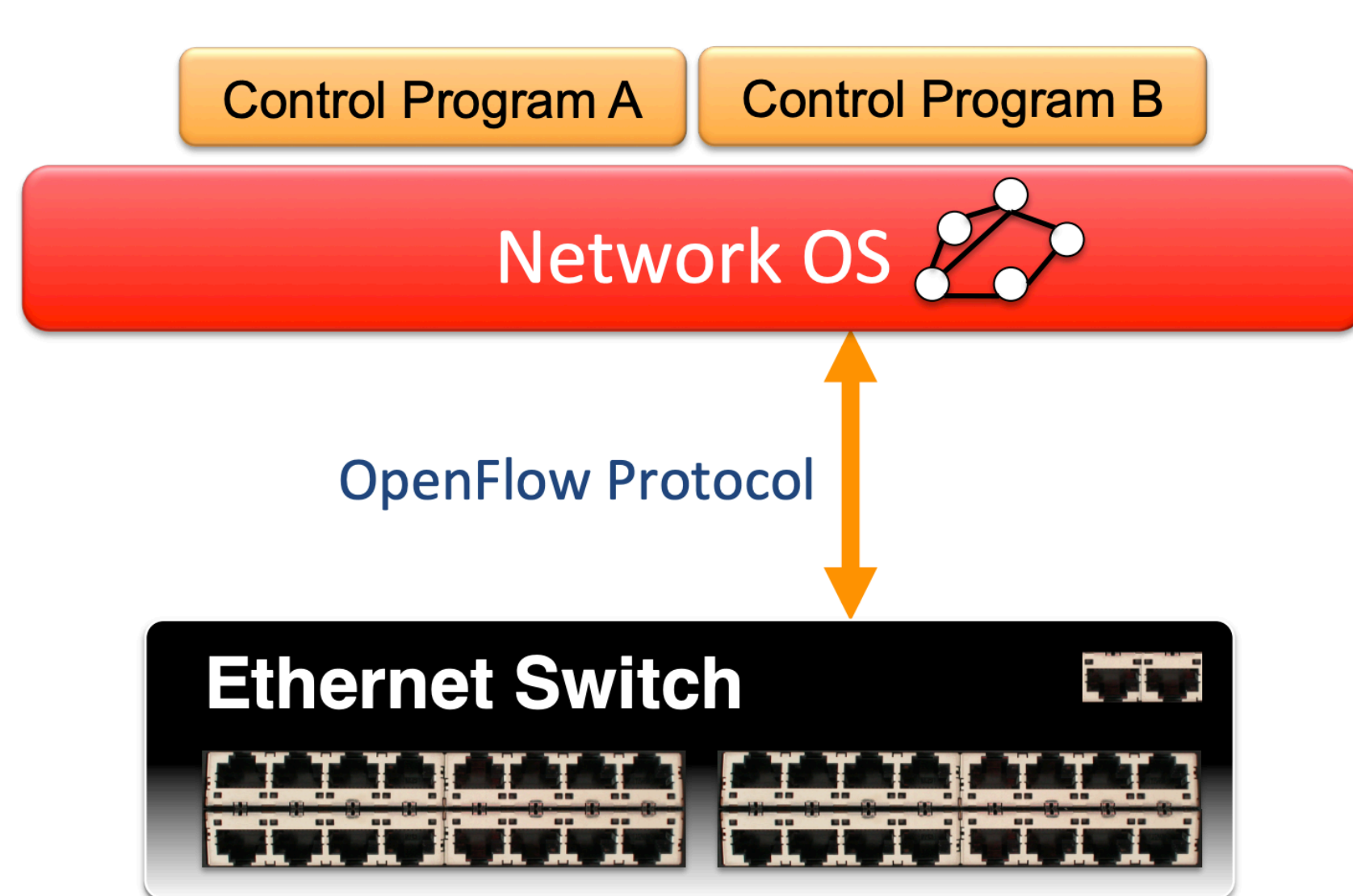
This lecture uses material from Google B4 and Arpit Gupta



# Traditional vs. Software Defined Networks



# OpenFlow



## B4: Experience with a Globally-Deployed Software Defined WAN

[SIGCOMM'13]



# Google's WAN



# Traditional WAN vs. Google WAN

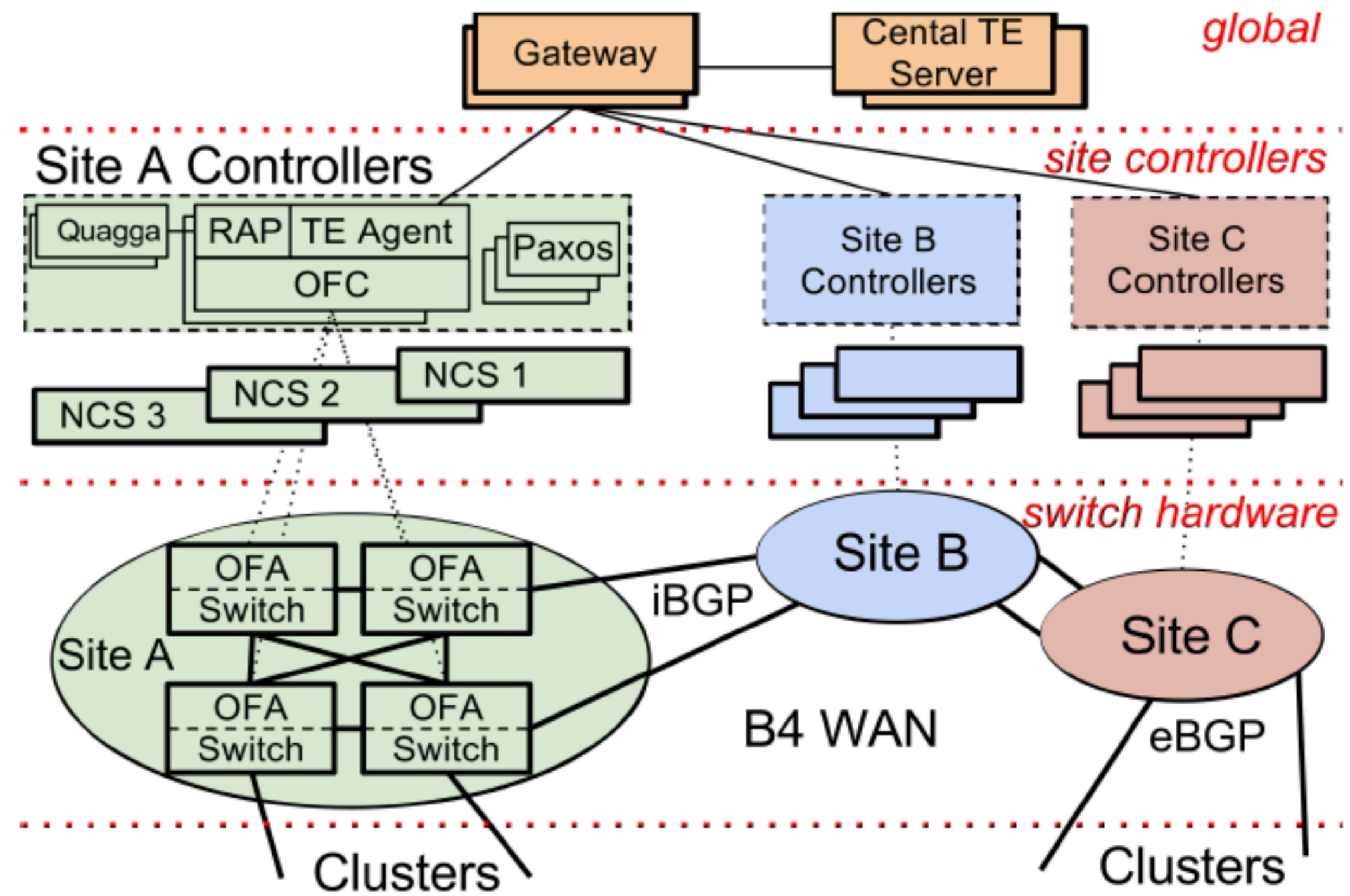
- Traditional WAN routing
  - Treat all bits the same
  - 30-40% average utilization
  - High-end routing gear
- Google WAN
  - More control over applications and routers
  - Some bandwidth intensive applications with deadline flexibility
  - Limited number of sites

# B4 Goals

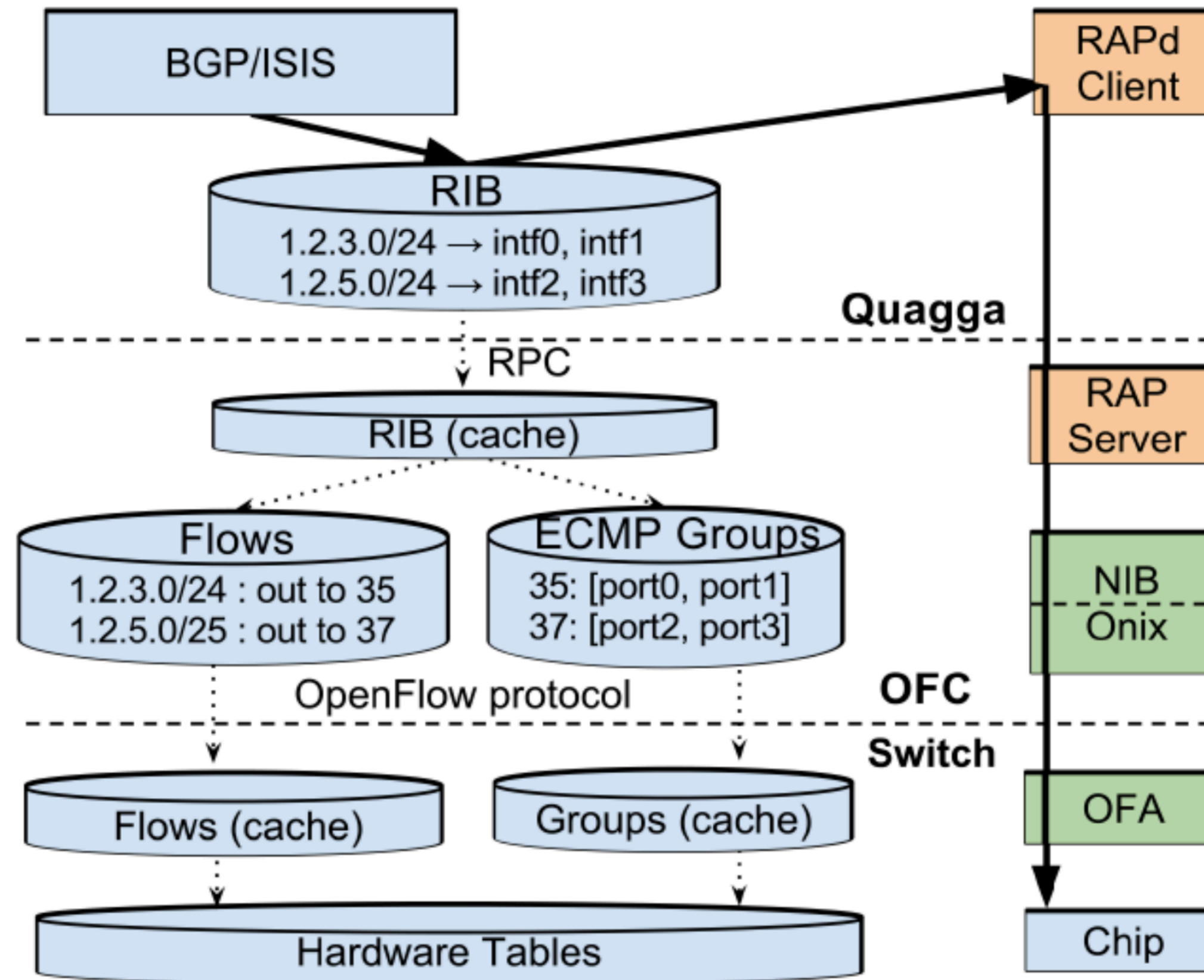
- Increase WAN utilization close to 100%
- Decrease cost of bandwidth-provisioning while also providing reliability
- Cost-efficiency



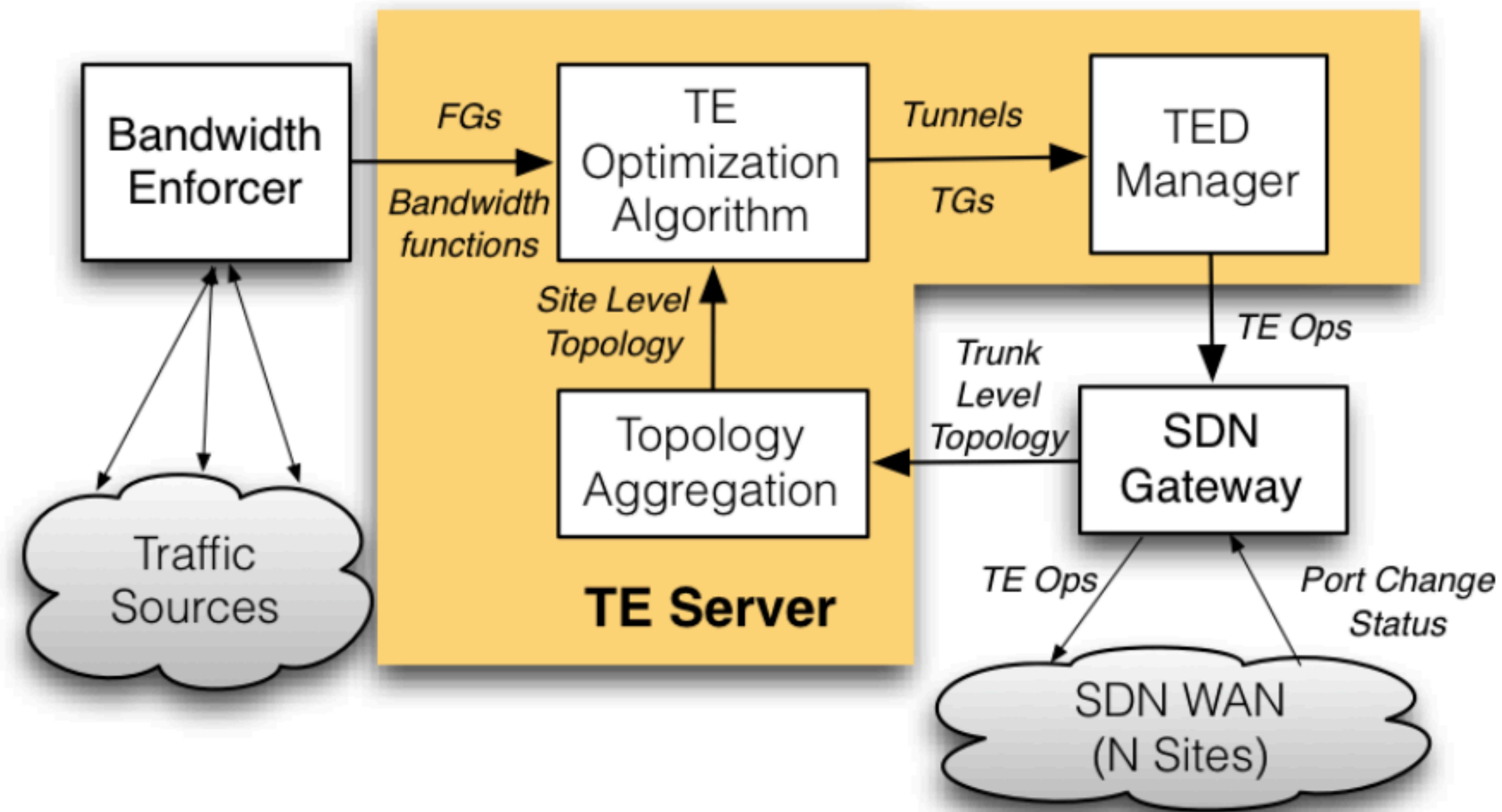
# B4 Architecture Overview



# Integrating Routing with OpenFlow Control in B4



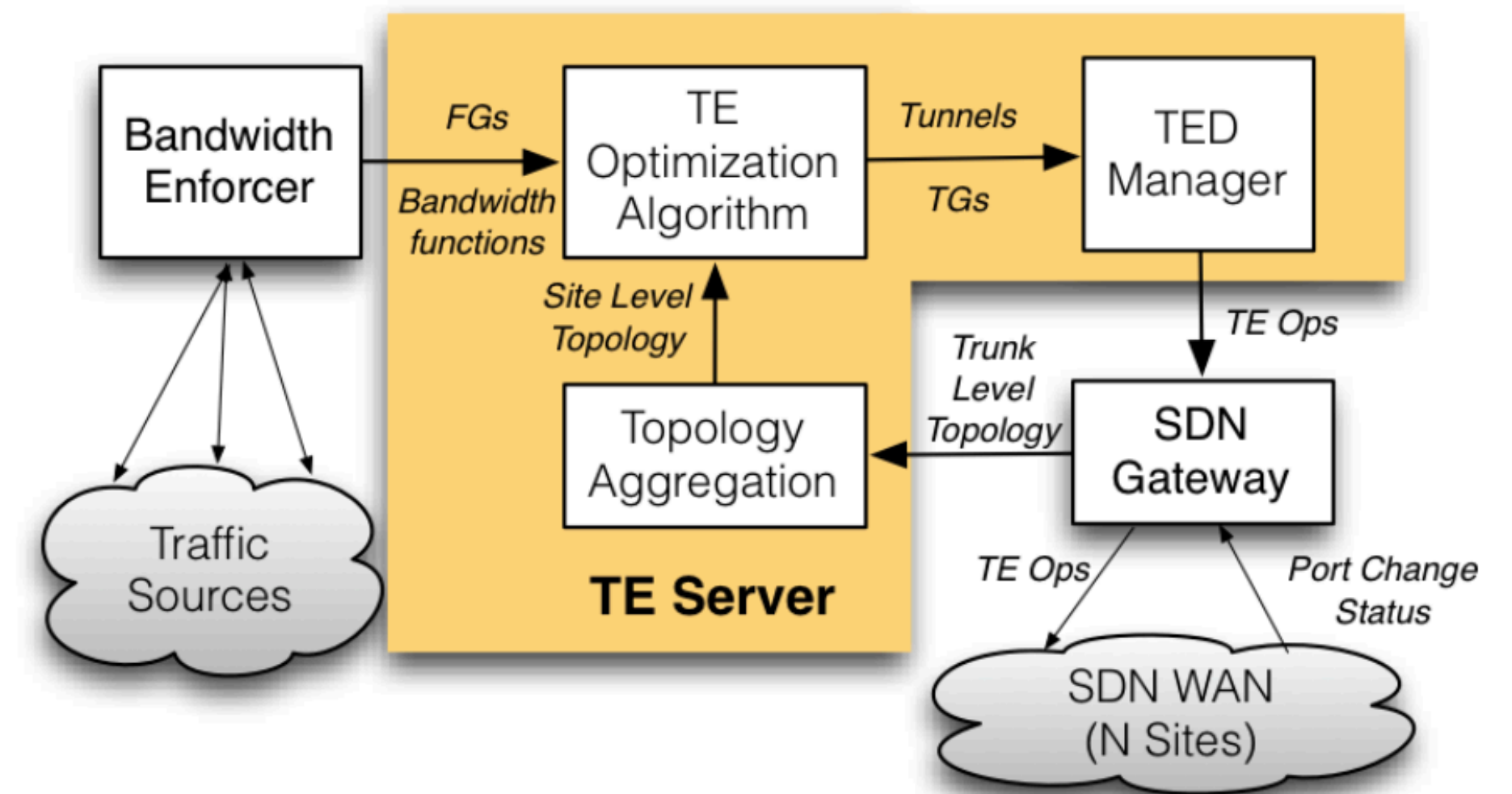
# B4 Traffic Engineering Overview



Applications are aggregated to Flow Group: {source site, dest site, QoS}

# TE Optimization Algorithm

- **Tunnel Selection** selects the tunnels to be considered for each FG.
- **Tunnel Group Generation** allocates bandwidth to FGs using bandwidth functions to prioritize at bottleneck links.
  - Max-min fairness
- **Tunnel Group Quantization** changes split ratios in each FG to match the granularity supported by switch hardware tables.





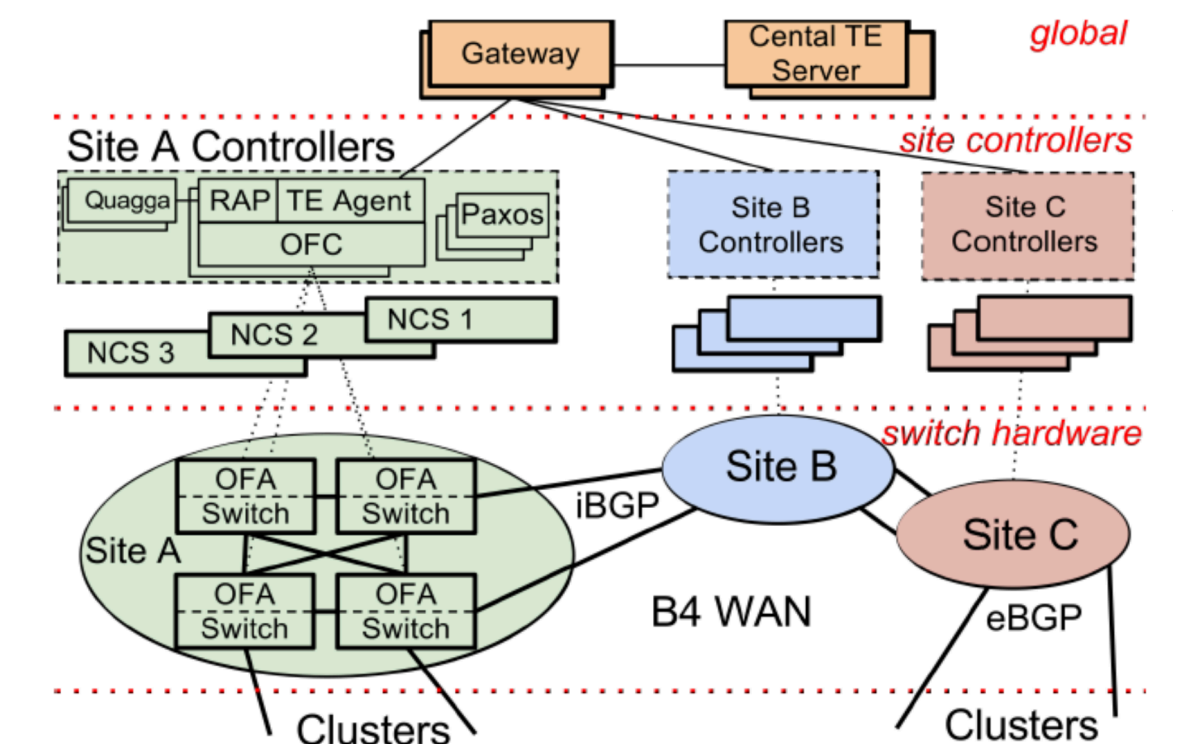
# TE as Overlay

~~Integrated, centralized  
service combining routing  
and traffic engineering?~~

Traffic Engineering  
(central)

Standard Routing (ISIS)  
(per switch)

**“Big red button”**: disable TE service and fall back to shortest-path forwarding at any time

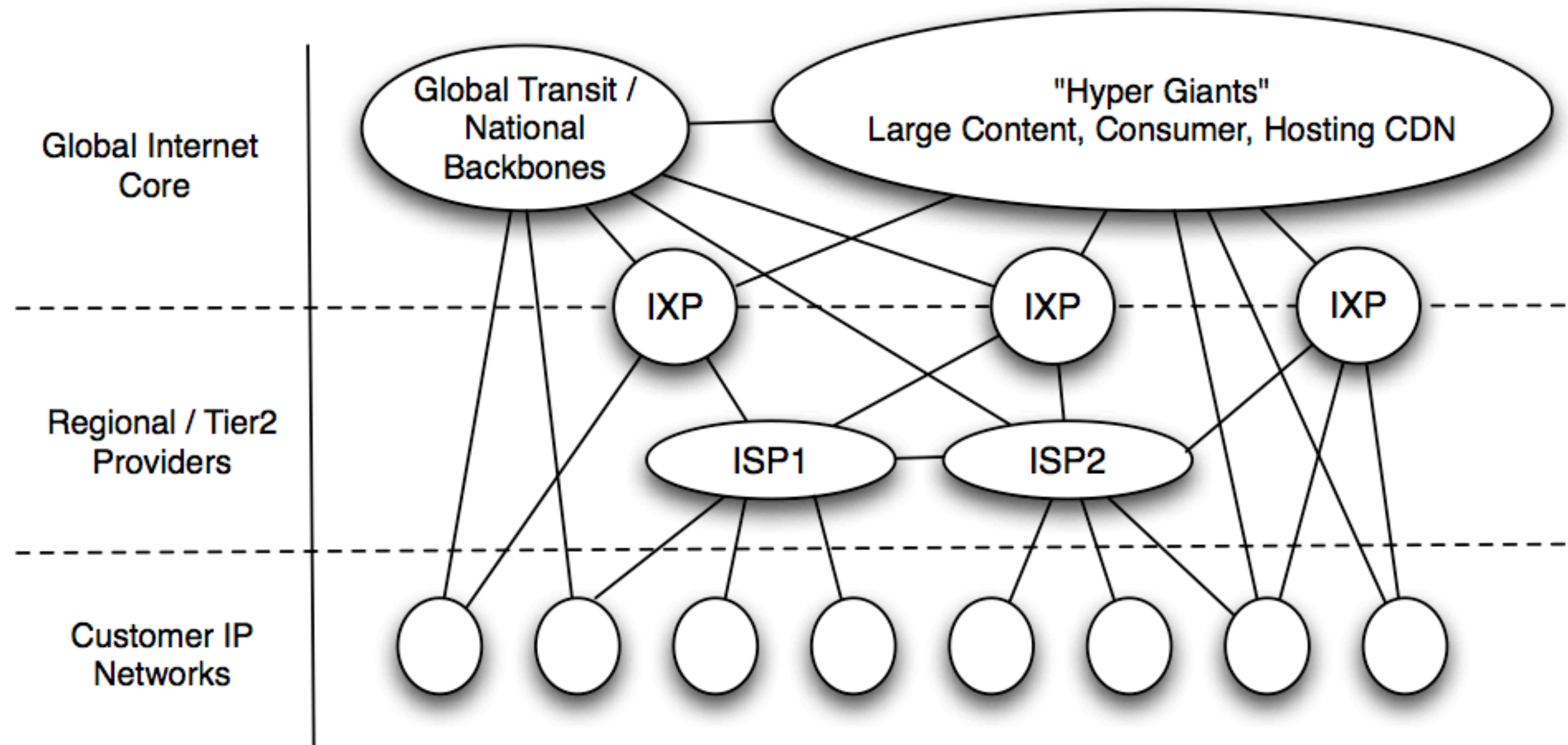




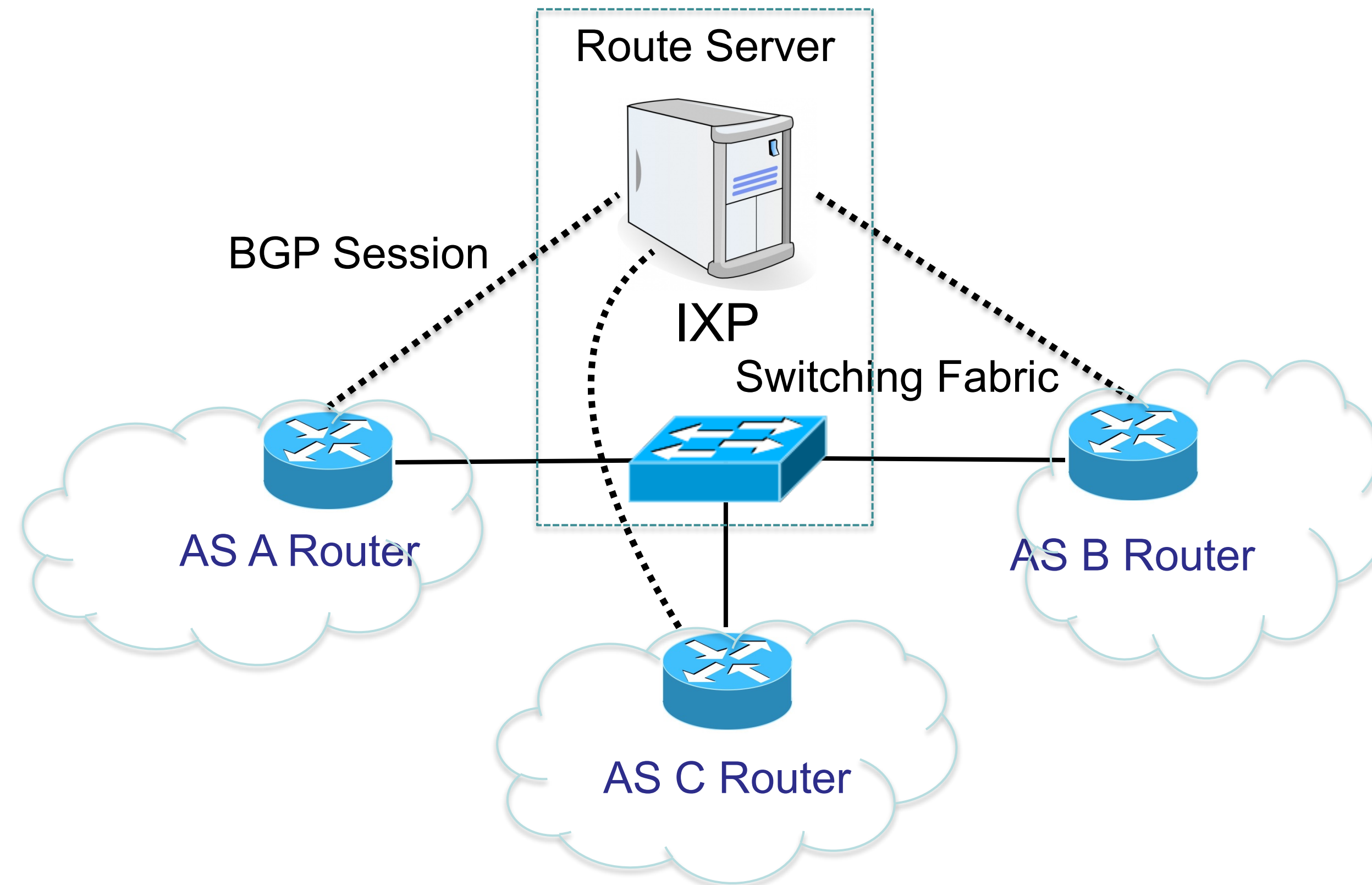
# SDX: A Software-Defined Internet Exchange

[SIGCOMM'14]

# Interdomain Ecosystem



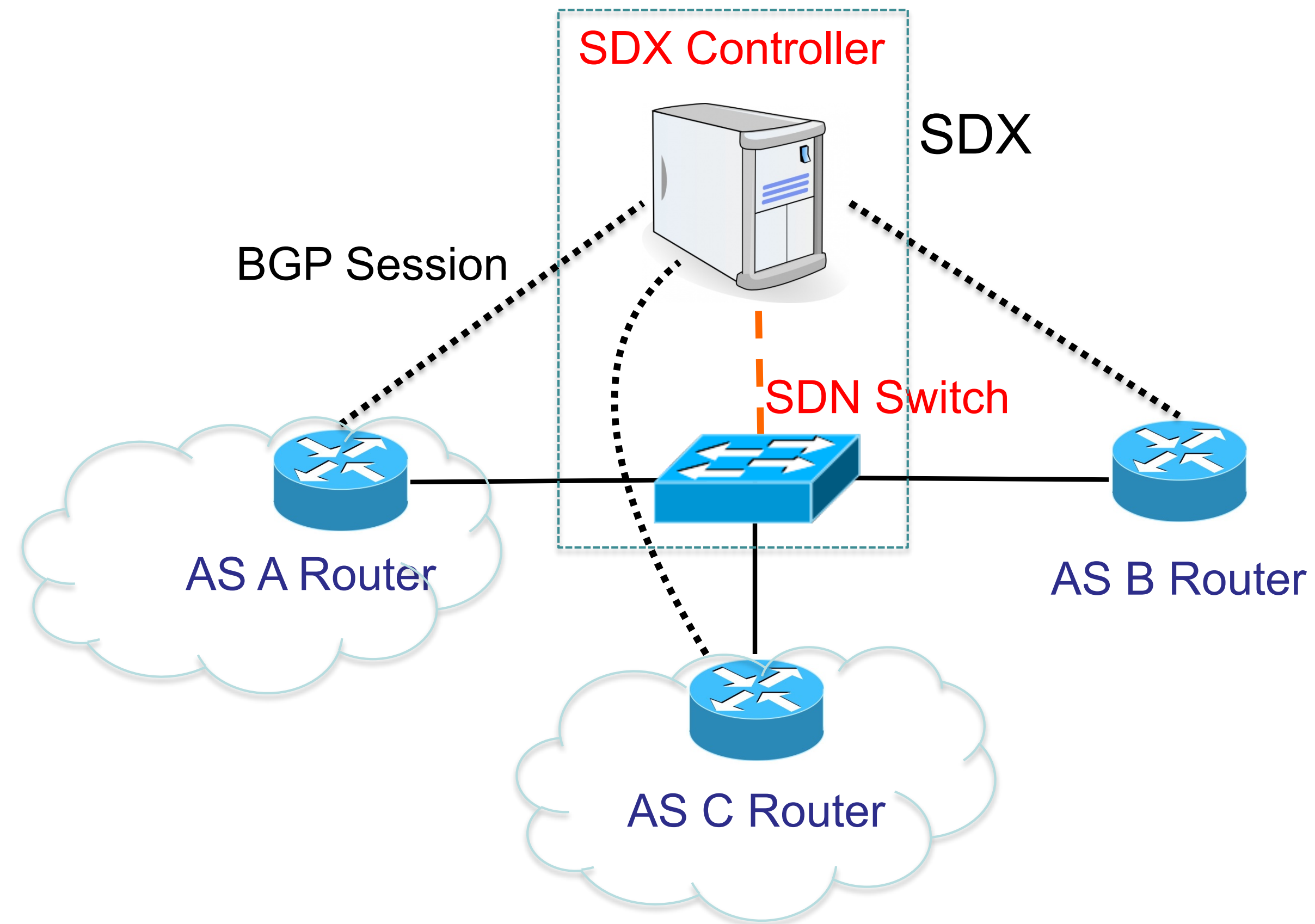
# Conventional IXPs



# Conventional IXP Shortcomings

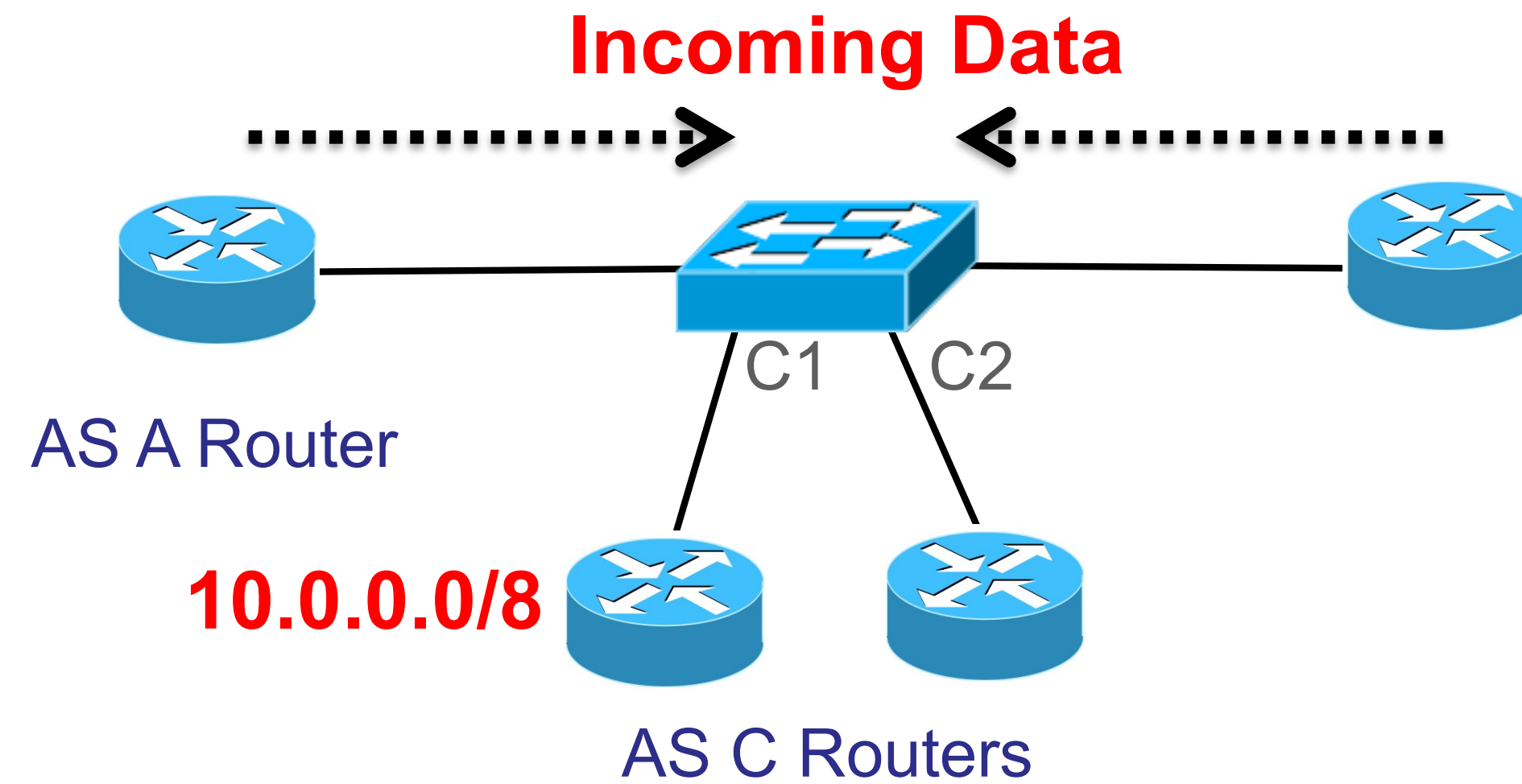
- Routing only on destination IP prefixes  
(No customization of routes by application, sender)
- Can only influence immediate neighbors  
(No ability to affect path selection remotely)
- Indirect control over data-plane forwarding  
(Indirect mechanisms to influence path selection)

# SDX = SDN + IXP



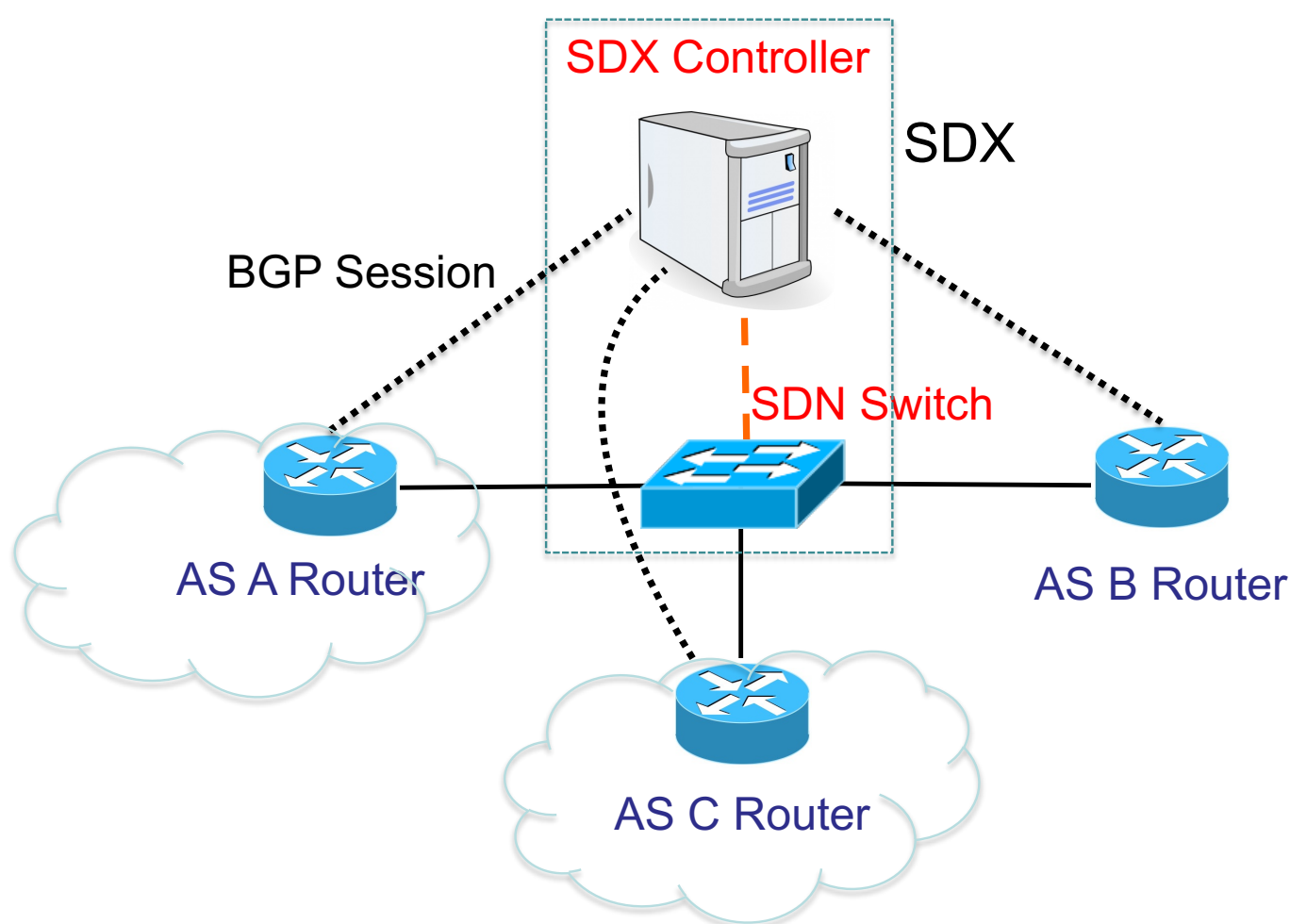
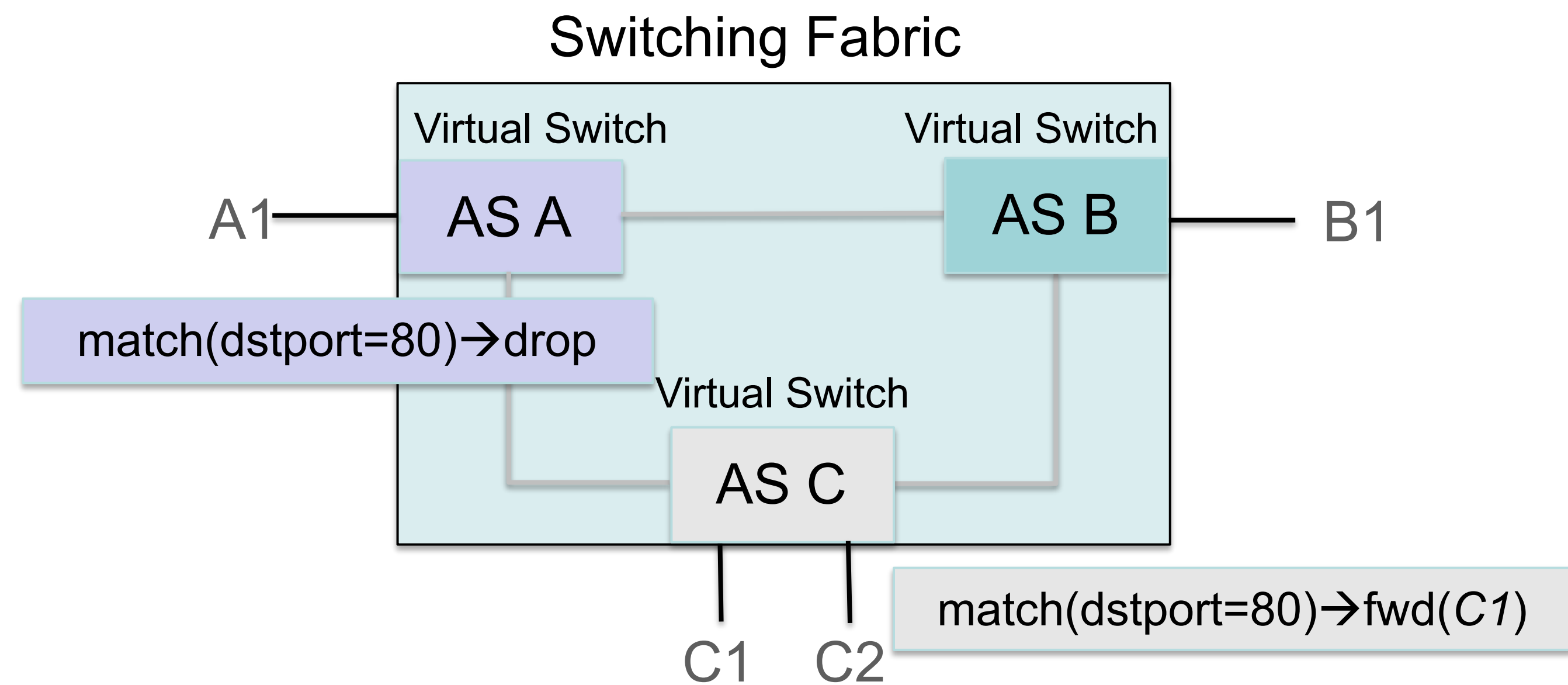


# Use Case: Inbound Traffic Engineering



Incoming Traffic	Out Port	Using BGP	Using SDX
dstport = 80	C1	?	match(dstport =80)→ fwd(C1)

# Virtual Switch Abstraction



# SDN for Interdomain Routing

- Forwarding on multiple header fields  
(not just destination IP prefixes)
- Ability to control entire networks with a single software program  
(not just immediate neighbors)
- Direct control over data-plane forwarding  
(not indirect control via control-plane)

Other Applications

# SDN Applications

- Cellular Edge (Central Office) Fine-grained Control (easier traffic monitoring, reduced latency, etc.)
- SDN control of Radio Access Network
- Improving QoS (WAN, cloud)
- Security applications



Thanks!