



CLEMSON UNIVERSITY

STEROID OPENFLOW SERVICE

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REAL WORLD USE CASE

- ▶ Researchers analyze huge amounts of data
 - Can only store limited amounts at a time, locally
 - Need quick access to data sets
- ▶ Why should a geneticist have to worry about networking?
 - Transferring data should be a simple process
 - Wget, curl, ftp, web browser, etc.

SO WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?

- ▶ Poor throughput
 - Current TCP congestion and flow control algorithms do not fill pipe
 - Gets worse as delay-bandwidth product increases
- ▶ Complex configurations/applications
 - Proprietary data transfer techniques, protocols
 - Parallel TCP based applications



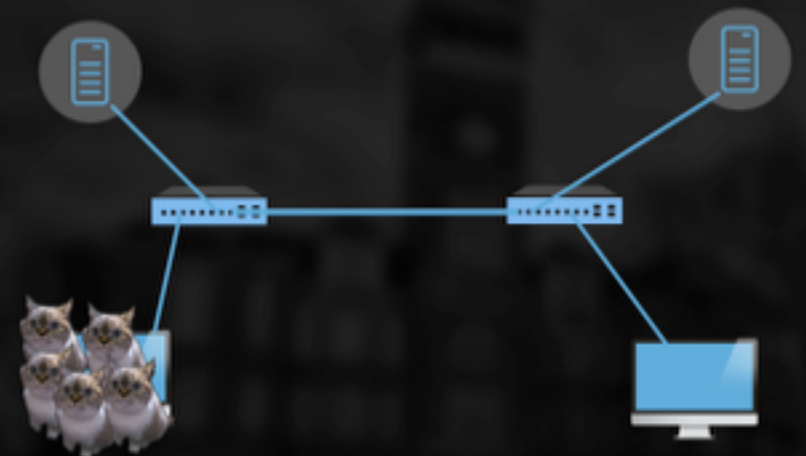
SO WHAT DO YOU DO?



YOU COME TO US!

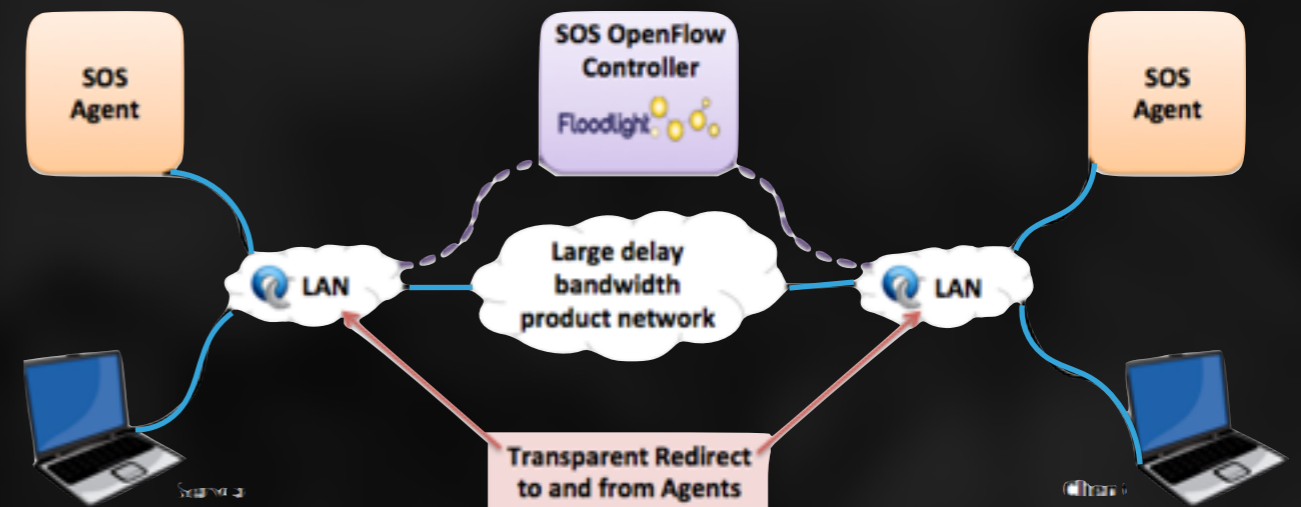
SOS SOLUTION

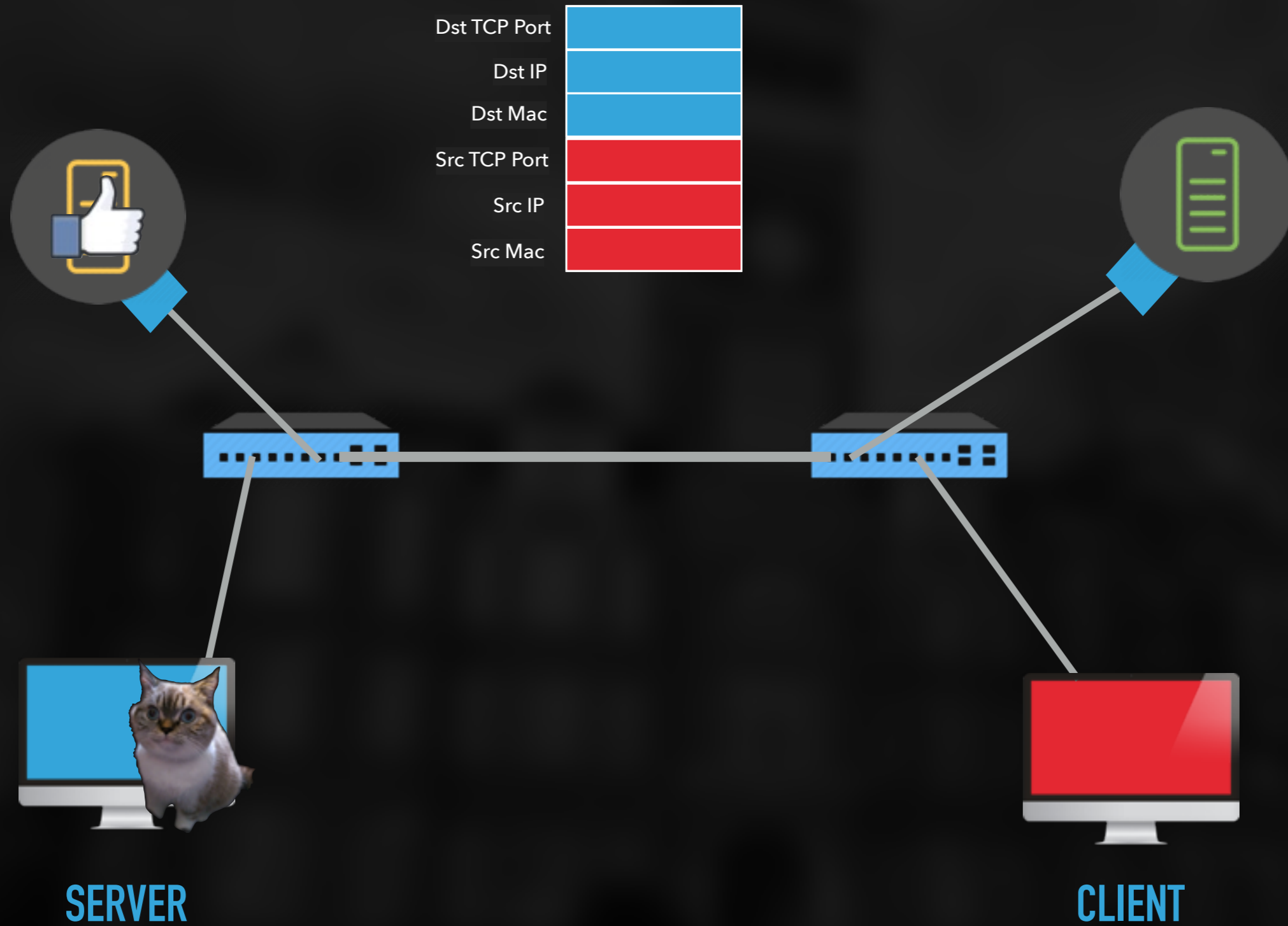
- ▶ Use multiple TCP connections to increase throughput
 - Leverages known benefits of parallel TCP
- ▶ Abstract everything away into a network service
 - Uses SDN to create **transparency**
- ▶ Provides a scalable architecture



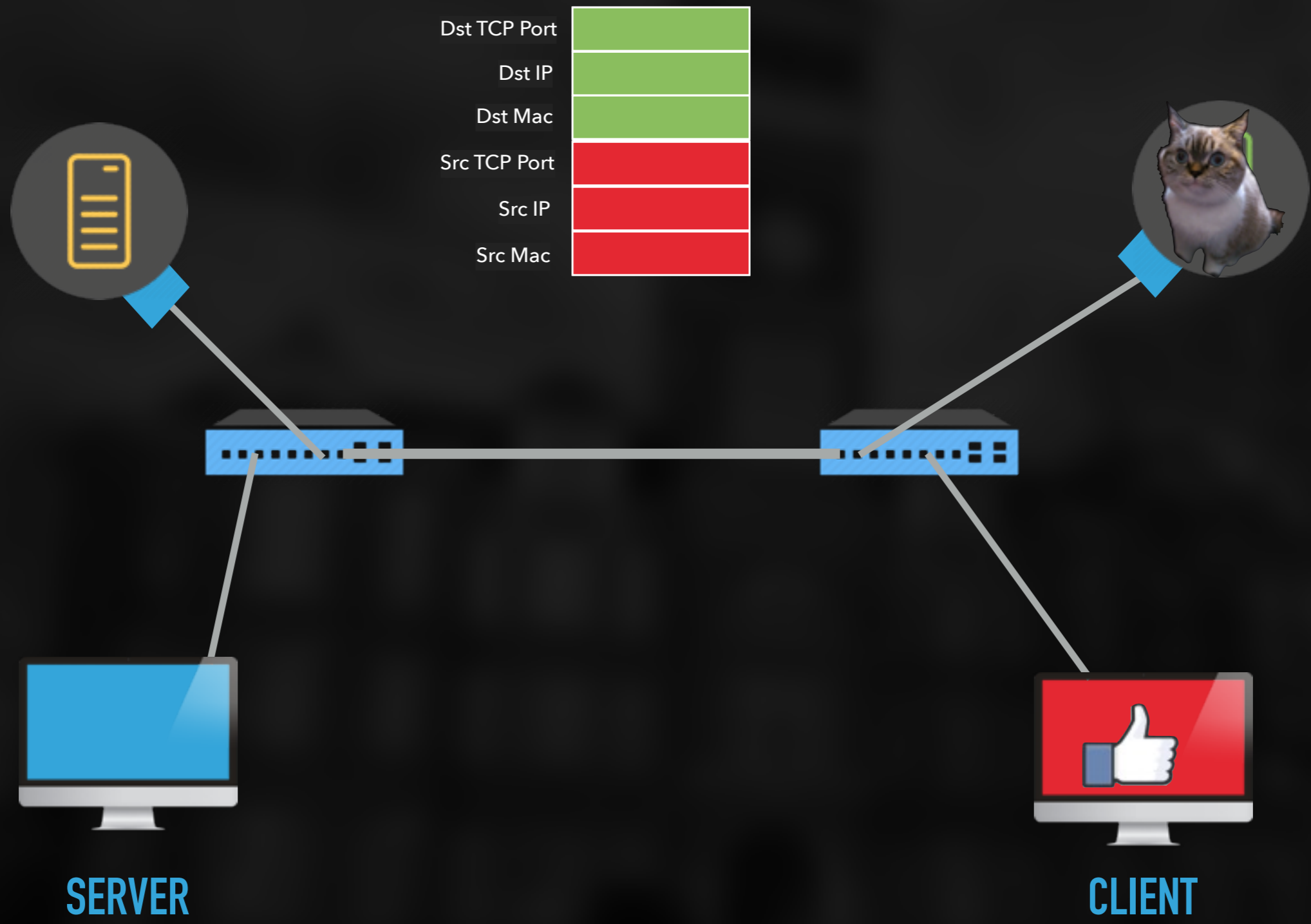
SOS ARCHITECTURE

- ▶ Agents
 - Persistent C program
 - Handles all parallel TCP connections
- ▶ OpenFlow Switches
 - Performs packet matches, redirections, and rewrites
- ▶ Controller
 - Orchestrates SOS connections
 - Communicates with agents
- ▶ Clients and Servers
 - Unmodified – nonGMO
 - Unaware of SOS presence



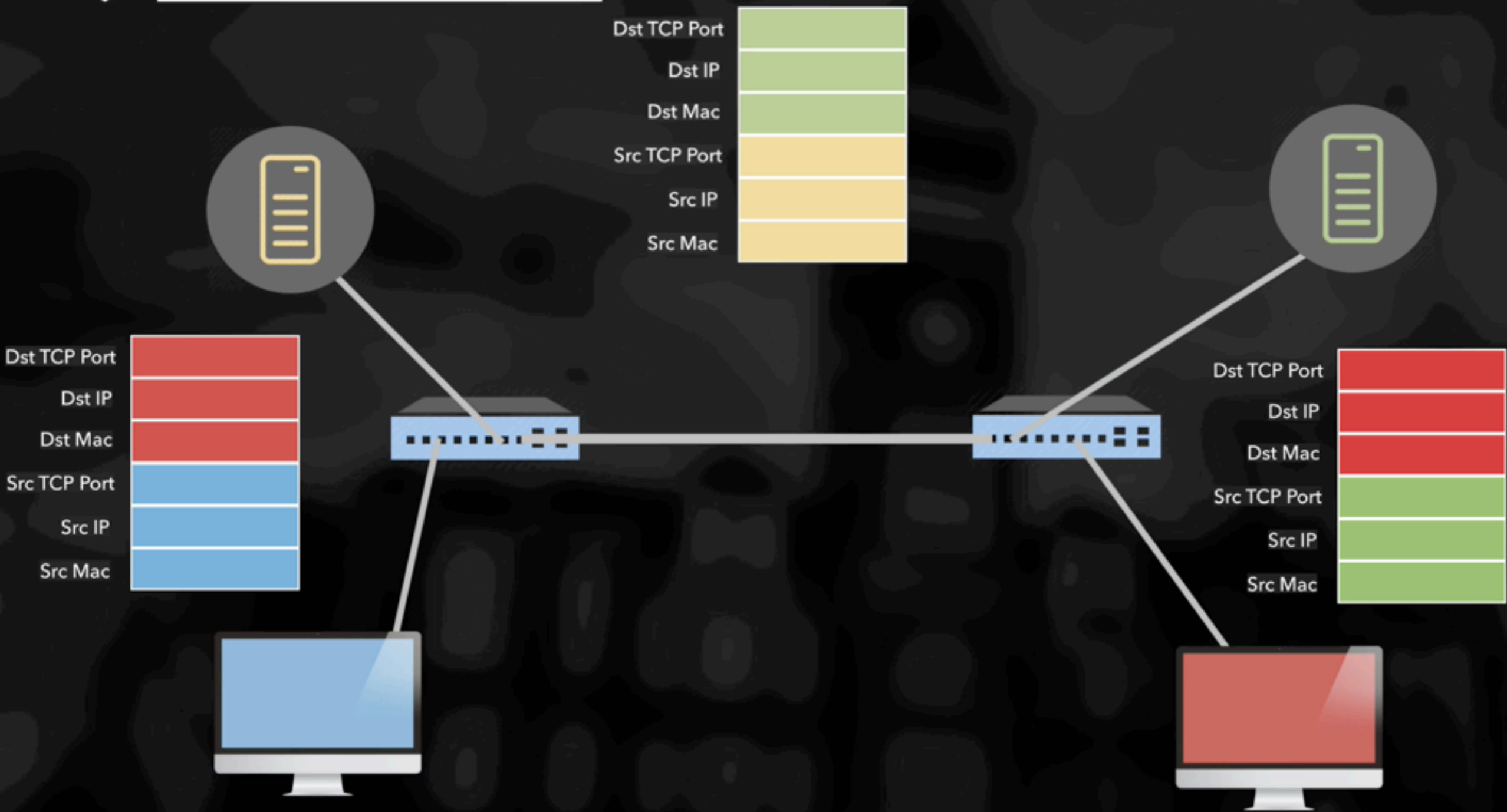






SERVER

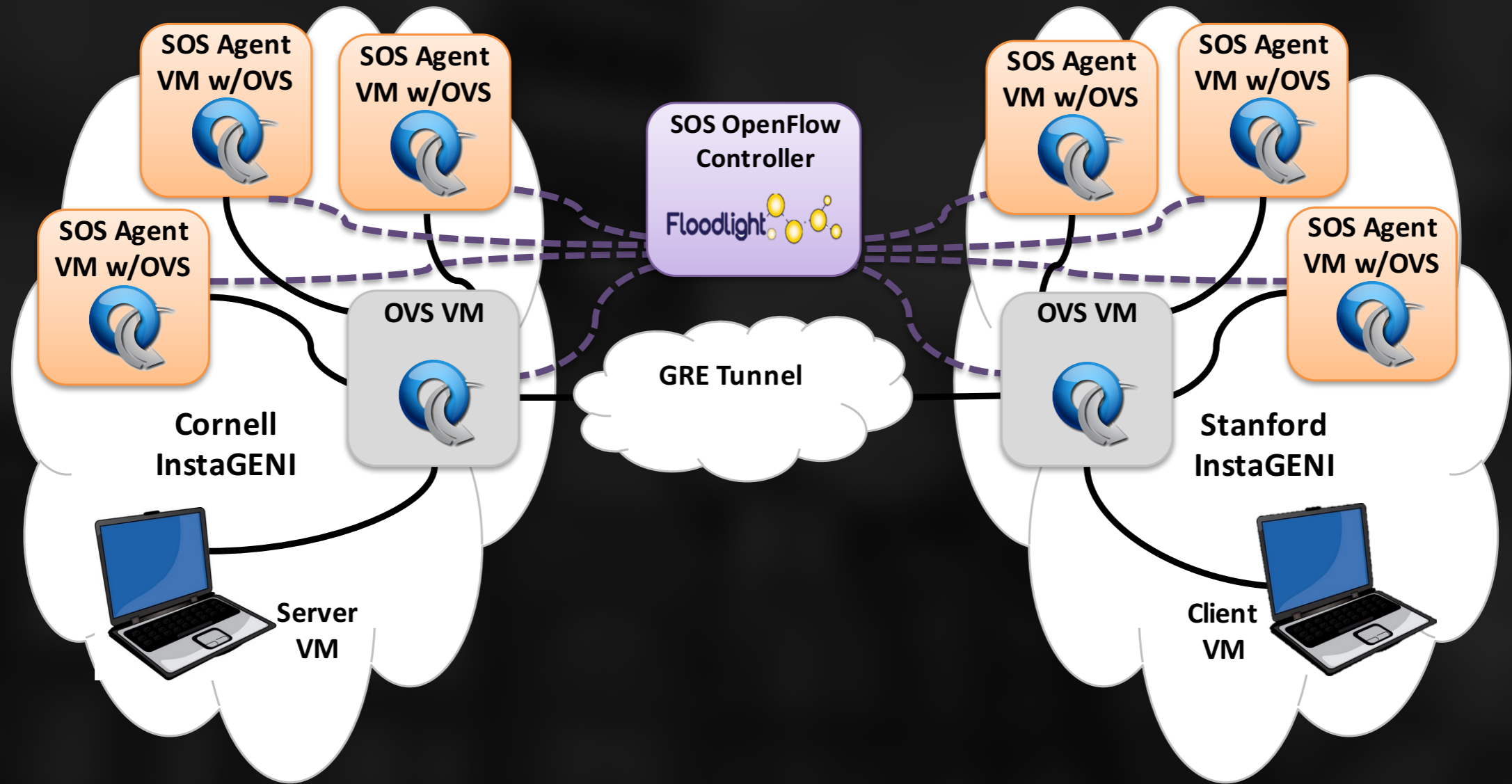
CLIENT



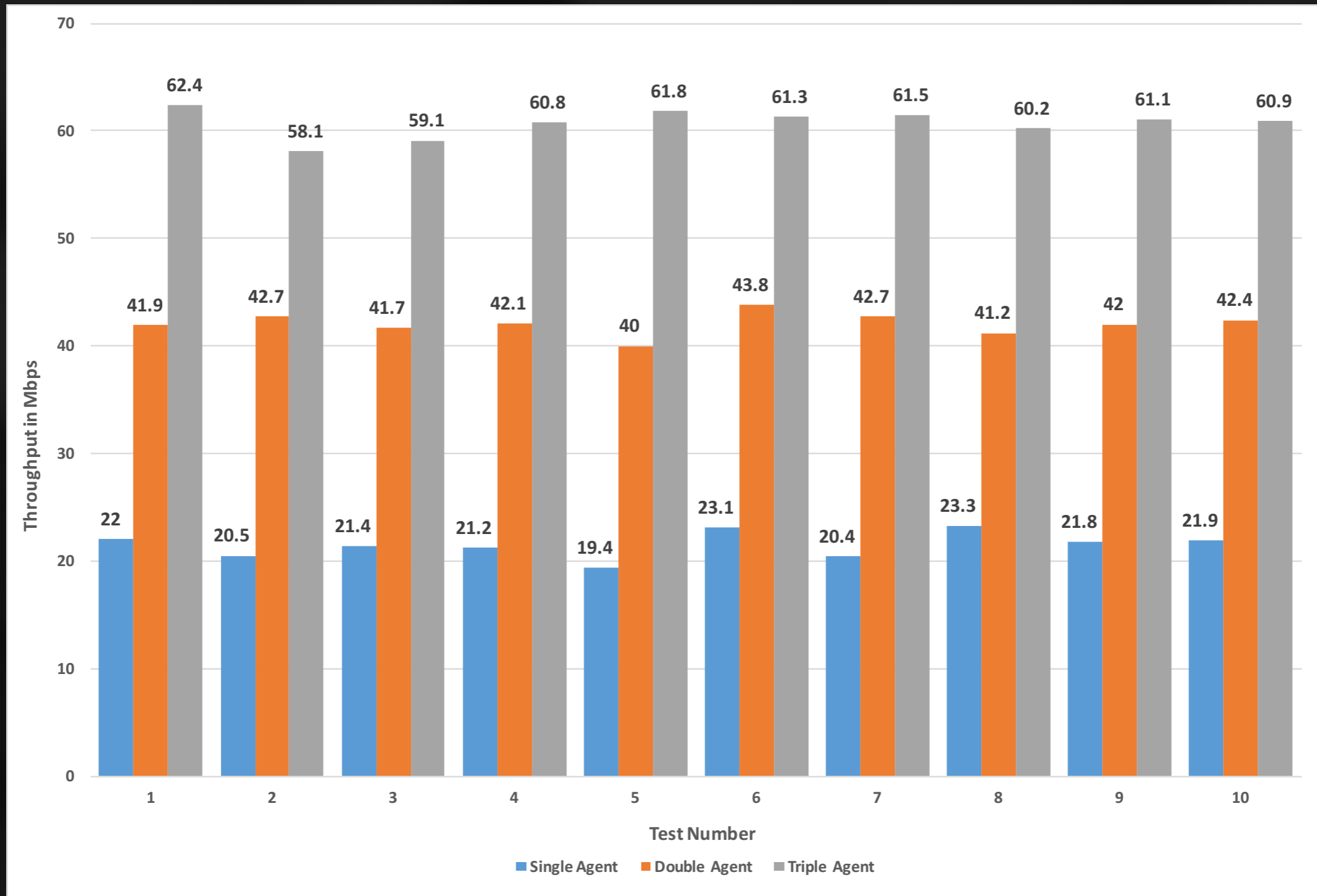
CLEMSON-UTAH LINK RESULTS

- ▶ 10 Gbps limited AL2S link
- ▶ Without SOS – 180 Mbps (~2% utilization)
- ▶ With SOS – 5.3 Gbps (~53% utilization)
- ▶ Bottleneck seen on Utah agent cpu

GENI RESULTS



GENI SCALABILITY RESULTS CONT.



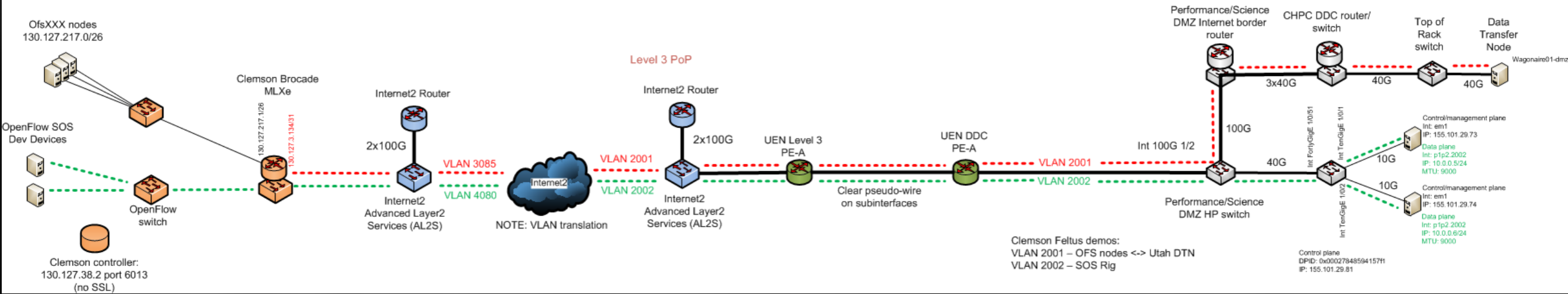
DEMO

Clemson and Utah Genomic Transfer Test Environments

Environment 1: Dedicated circuit between production facilities

Environment 2: OpenFlow SOS Testbed

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FUTURE WORK

- ▶ Evaluate scalability on CloudLab
- ▶ Deploy SOS as a network service for use by laparoscopic surgeons

