

COLLEGE of TECHNOLOGY

Programmable Networking Experiments on GENI

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D. Gurkan, GEC15 – Oct 2012, Programmable/SDN Experiments on GENI Panel



Applied Research

- A new concept in programmable networking
- Test, validate, and enable research using a real-life network
- Create benchmarking methods
- -- future opt-in users on the product platform
- <u>My overlapping interest:</u>
 - MS students: project/thesis within 2 years, hands-on experience (College of Technology), fast job placement
 - R & D lab in a university setting with GENI as a live testbed
 - Teaching Classes: network programming, network security, network management, sensor networks, optical networks



Teaching Network Programming

- Project assignments based on OpenVSwitch configuration examples:
 - QoS rate-limiting and sFlow congestion monitoring → active networking
 - OFConfig implementation \rightarrow management vs control plane
 - Network connectivity in SDN → define "connectivity" in SDN vs current networking practices
 - Hop-limited flooding \rightarrow implement in an OpenFlow network
 - VLANs for VMs → compare emerging SDN vs current practices



Project setup, tasks, resources

- Virtualization through VMWare Workstation in students' PCs and a computer lab
- OpenFlow tutorial with mininet
- OFConfig implementation
 - Xen server, OVS, configuration point considerations
- Network connectivity in SDN
 - Current connectivity setup vs SDN connectivity
 - Protocols involved in simple connection scenarios
- VLANs for VMs
 - Legacy VLAN setup
 - SDN steps in VLAN assignment for VMs



- ExoGENI racks for OpenFlow-based experiments:
 - <u>https://wiki.exogeni.net/doku.php?id=public:experimenters:start</u>
 - Great! Bare metal and VMs are possible
 - Got to contact GPO for a user certificate ok
- Need to modify my images to be compatible with ORCA: <u>https://geni-orca.renci.org/trac/wiki/virtual-machines</u>
- <u>Intra-rack slicing</u>: Good to know maybe deploy on one physical location first to try how it works and then expand to WAN
- Inter-rack slicing and OpenFlow the ultimate goal

- Inter-rack slicing and OpenFlow
 - Request my slice through Flukes: install Flukes, create my topology, and then submit the request to ExoSM
- OpenFlow and flow control:
 - Designate OpenFlow controllers to direct network traffic within the virtual network topology that makes up the slice's dataplane.
 - Allow GENI experimenters to program the OpenFlow datapaths as separate aggregates (using FOAM), with manual approval by GENI administrators.
 - From ExoGENI tutorial yesterday: create a slice with my controller and then point my (second slice) OF network to the controller in the first slice



What do I understand from programmability?

- Change, configure, provision, and manipulate network
 - Logical Topology
 - QoS
 - Path Computation and Assignment
- Based on application and service requirements
 - Against congestion
 - Security: encryption, application profiling
 - Mobility
 - VM migration
- And, resources on the network
 - Bandwidth
 - Network element resources
 - Compute resources

Custom VMs Experiment within virtualized lab resources FIRST





- Purpose: Dynamic network provisioning to enable emergency applications to experience high quality transmission
- Hypothesis: Automated application layer network provisioning will help emergency management achieve faster information retrieval
- Plan of experiment: Compare the overhead in network provisioning and setup (flow setup/push) with the time scale of a typical networkengineer initiated configuration workflow
 - Reservations: metrics for measurement are not well-defined; network provisioning on demand requires slices to have multiple paths between the same end points; management plane plays any role in this setup
- Necessary resources: VMs with applications to generate traffic in addition to emergency management app— multiple paths to choose from – OpenFlow controller -Measurements



- Purpose: Create applications that would run on actual network nodes
- Hypothesis: An application that performs TCP-SYN attack detection will be more effective than the end point counterpart
- Plan of experiment: Run various scenarios (topologies with multiple paths to the same attack destination) with attacks and detect at end point and intermediate nodes and measure the time to detection
 - Reservations: metrics for measurement are not well-defined; attacking applications may be too obvious; insert a new hardware into the GENI infrastructure for this experiment
- Necessary resources: VMs with applications to generate TCP SYN attack- deploy end point detection app for TCP SYN attack – OpenFlow controller – Measurements (to be defined as resources are allocated)





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Thank you!

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