OpenFlow - the key standard of Software-Defined Networks

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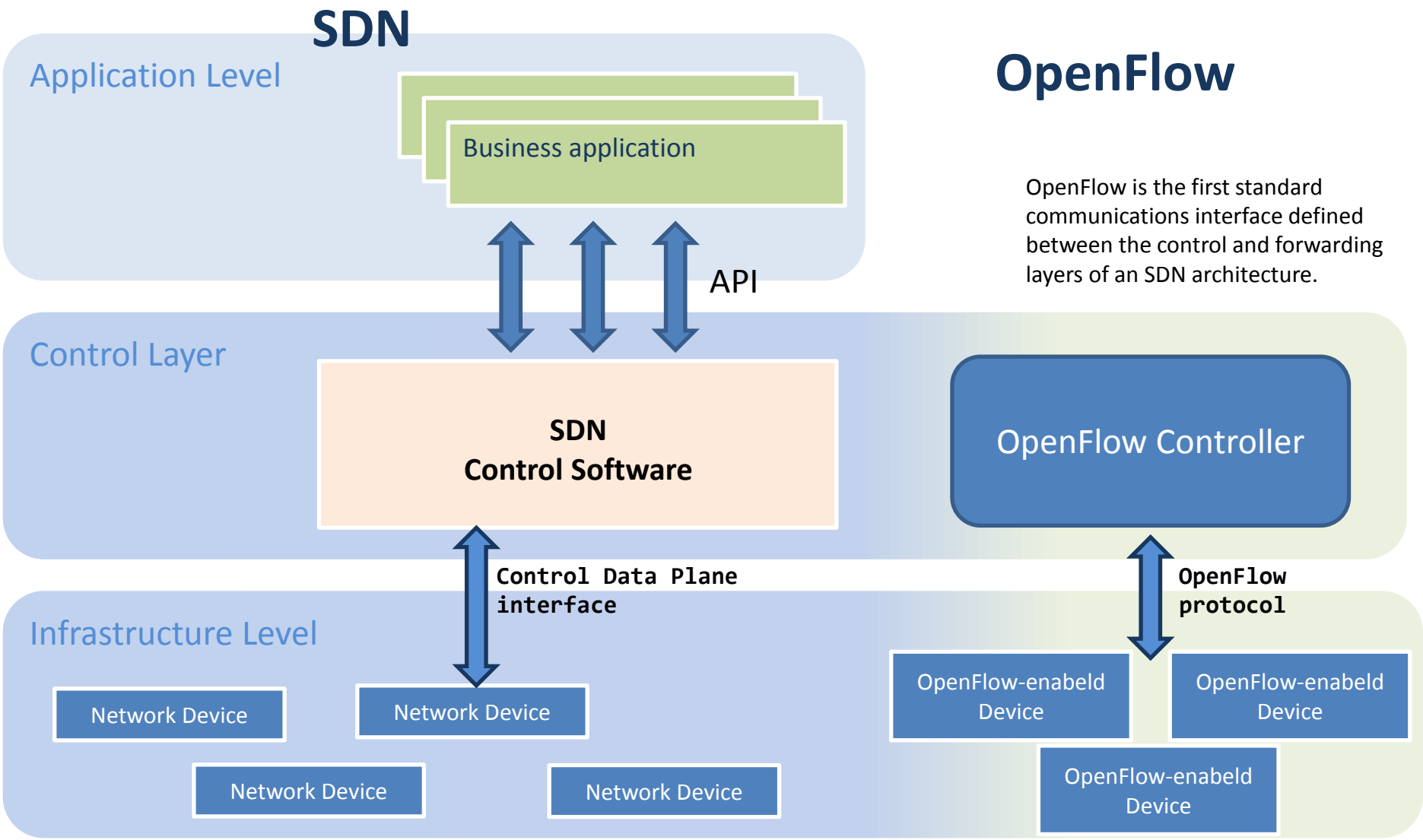
Software-defined network

The Need for a New Network Architecture	Limitations of Current Networking Technologies
• Changing traffic patterns • The rise of cloud services • “Big data” means more bandwidth • The “consumerization of IT”	• Complexity that leads to stasis • Inconsistent policies • Inability to scale • Vendor dependenc

The key idea of SDN
Network control is decoupled from forwarding and is directly programmable.

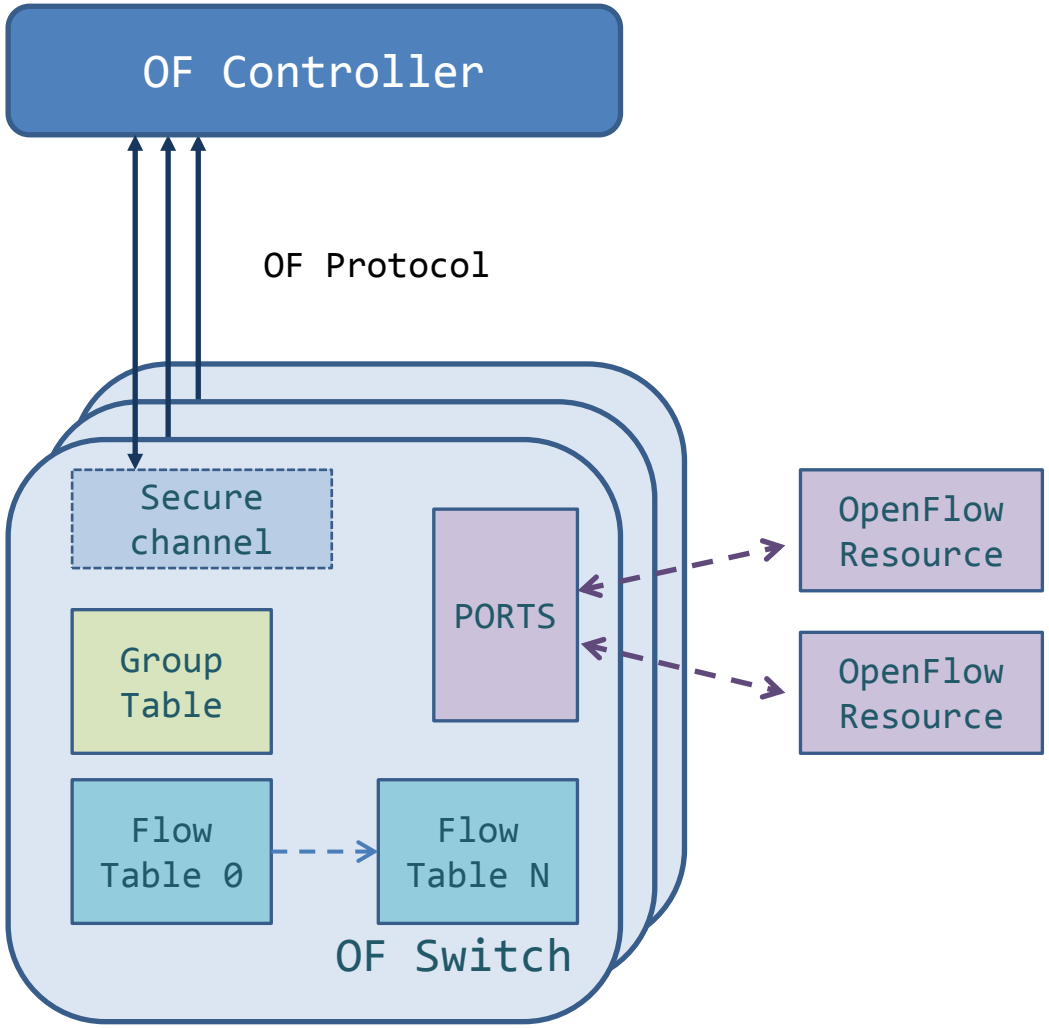
OpenFlow and Software-Defined Network



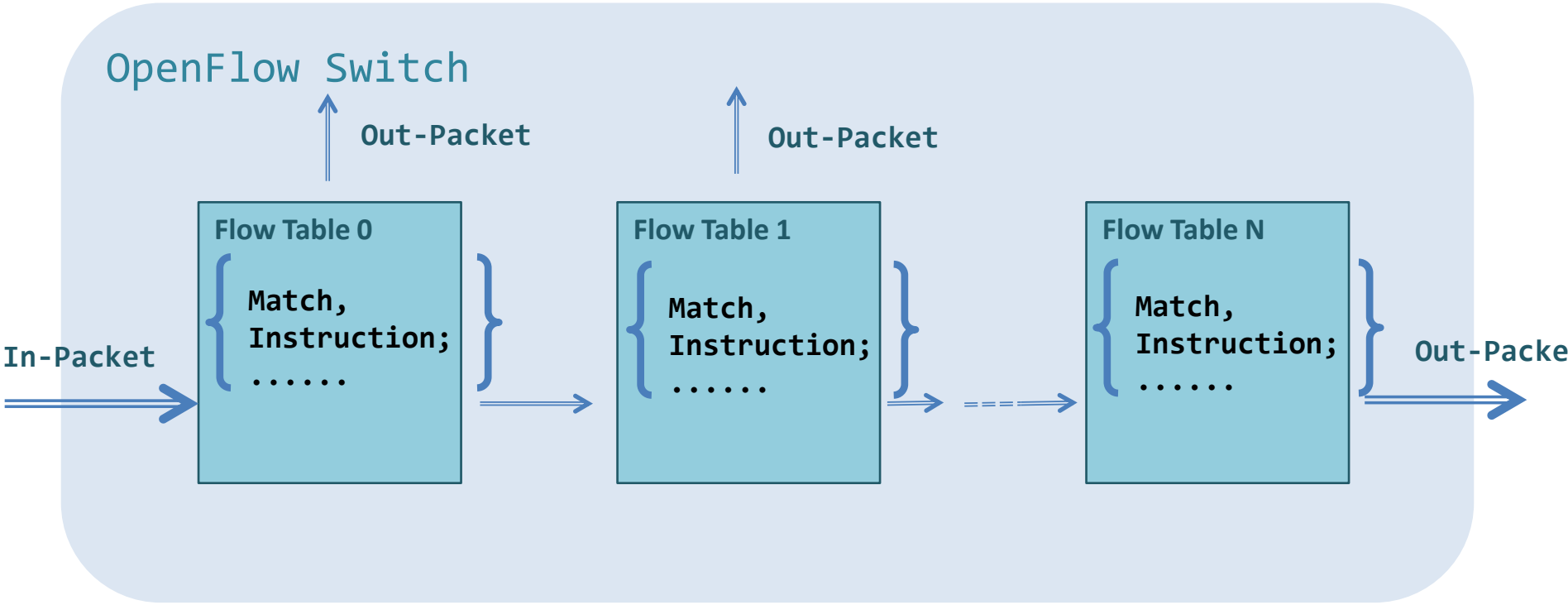
OpenFlow

OpenFlow is the first standard communications interface defined between the control and forwarding layers of an SDN architecture.

OpenFlow switch and Controller



Packet forwarding inside OpenFlow switch



- Packet may transferred to other table
- Packet header may be modified
- Packet may be forwarded to given port or just dropped
- Packet may be applied to given QoS

OpenFlow Switch: key elements

OpenFlow tables

Pipeline

Ports

OpenFlow Channel

Flow table entry: key elements

Match Fields	Priority	Counters	Timeout	Cookies	**Instruction set**

Match criteria:

- Ingress-port
- Ethernet MAC
- ARP
- IPv4 and IPv6
- TCP ports
- VLAN, MPLS etc.

Instruction:

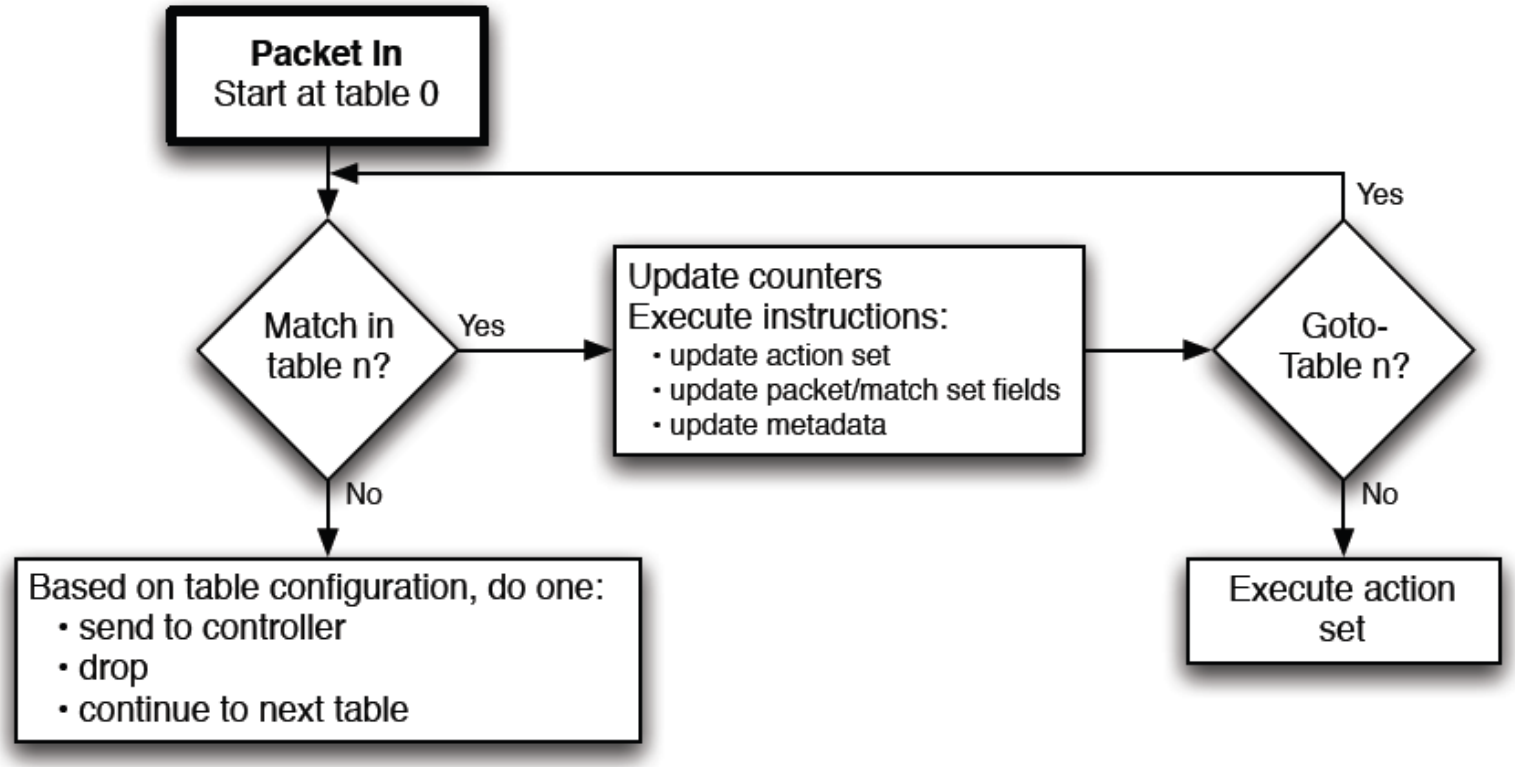
- Go-To Table
- Modify Metadata
- Action Set {forward, apply QoS, drop, Apply to Group}

OpenFlow examples

	Switch port	MAC src	MAC dst	Eth type	VLAN ID	IP Src	IP Prot	TCP sport	TCP dport	Action
Switching	*	*	00:1f :..	*	*	*	*	*	*	Port6
Flow switching	Port3	00:2 0..	00:1f ..	0800	Vlan1	1.2.3.4	5.6.7.8	4	17264	Port6
Firewall	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	Drop
Routing	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.6.7.8	*	*	Port6
VLAN switching	*	*	00:1f ..	*	Vlan1	*	*	*	*	Port6, port7, port8

OpenFlow can be compared to the instruction set of a CPU. It specifies basic primitives that can be used by an external software application to program the forwarding plane of network devices, just like the instruction set of a CPU would program a computer system.

Matching



OpenFlow Protocol: key messages

- Handshake
- Configuration
- Modify
- Statistics
- Error

- Asynchronous messages: Packet-In

- Symmetric messages: Echo Request-Responce

OF Controller – Switch: Feedback

- **Packet-In – Packet-Out: Controller learns Switch based on information about incoming packets sent by Switch**
- **Error messages: Switch sends to controller messages about malformed or inappropriate packets.**

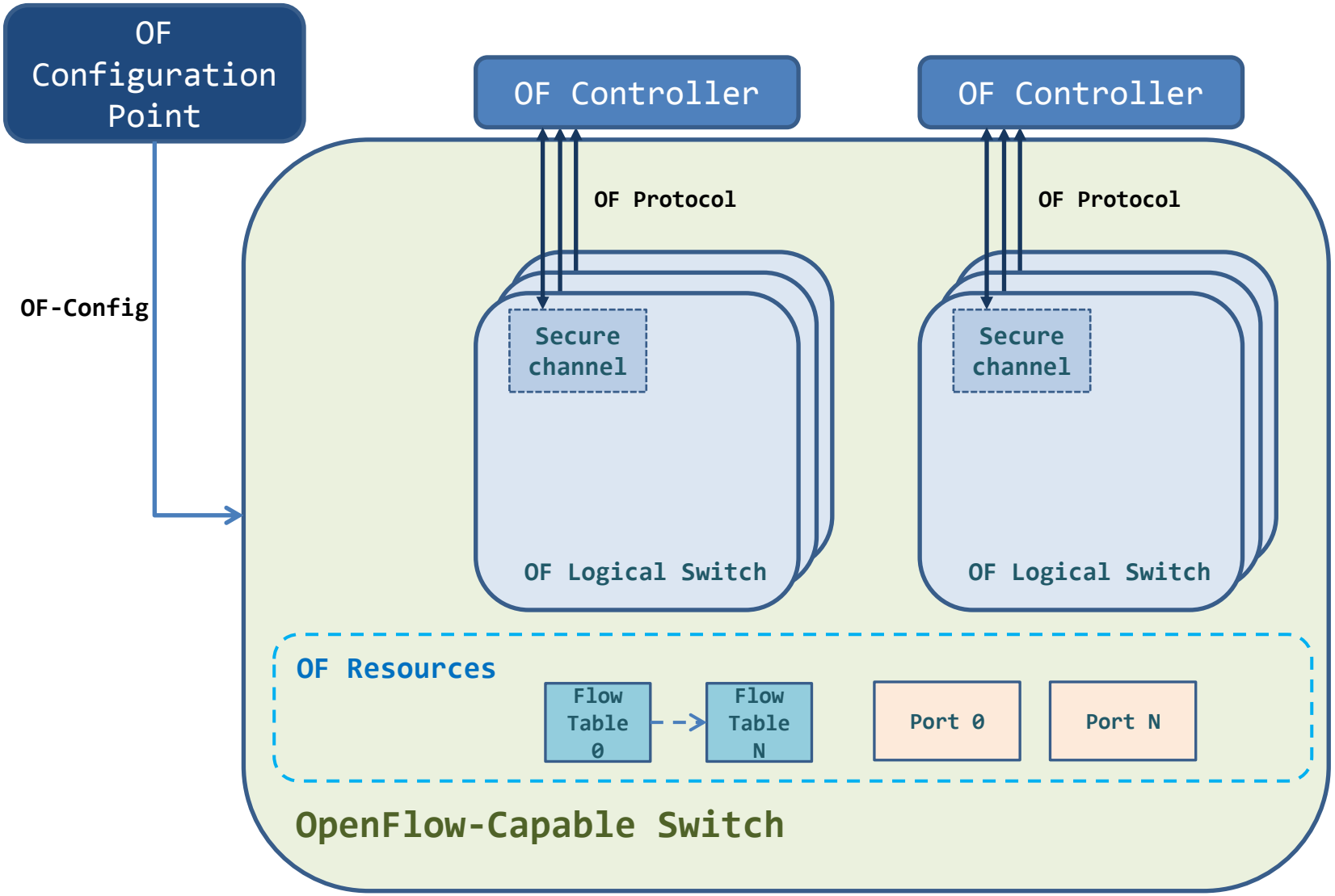
Group Table: “Aspects” of OpenFlow

Group Identifier	Group Type	Counters	**Action bucket**

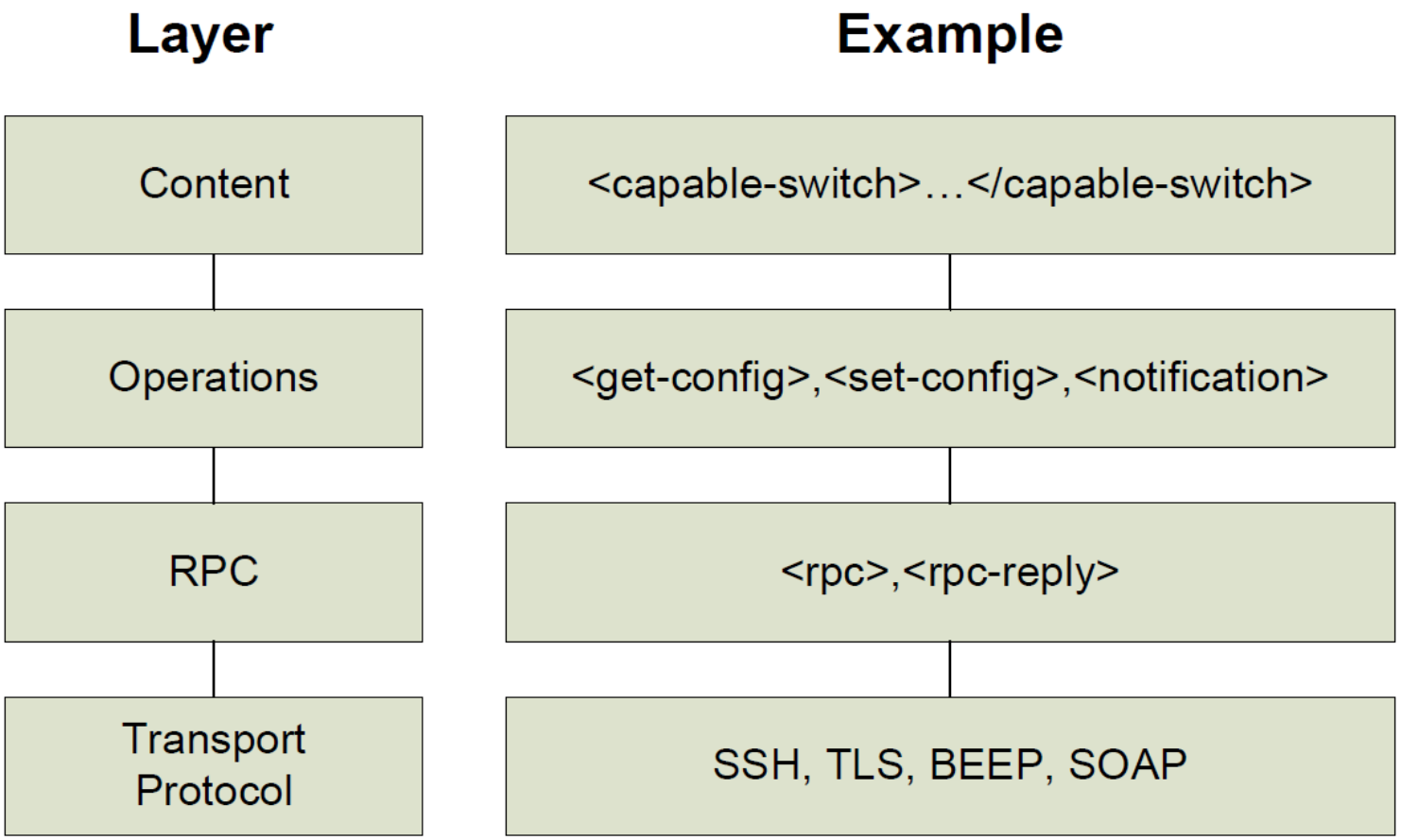
All
Select
Indirect
Fast Failover

Groups represent sets of actions for flooding, as well as more complex forwarding semantics (e.g. multipath, fast reroute, and link aggregation). As a general layer of indirection, groups also enable multiple flows to forward to a single identifier (e.g. IP forwarding to a common next hop). This abstraction allows common output actions across flows to be changed efficiently.

OF Config



NETCONF



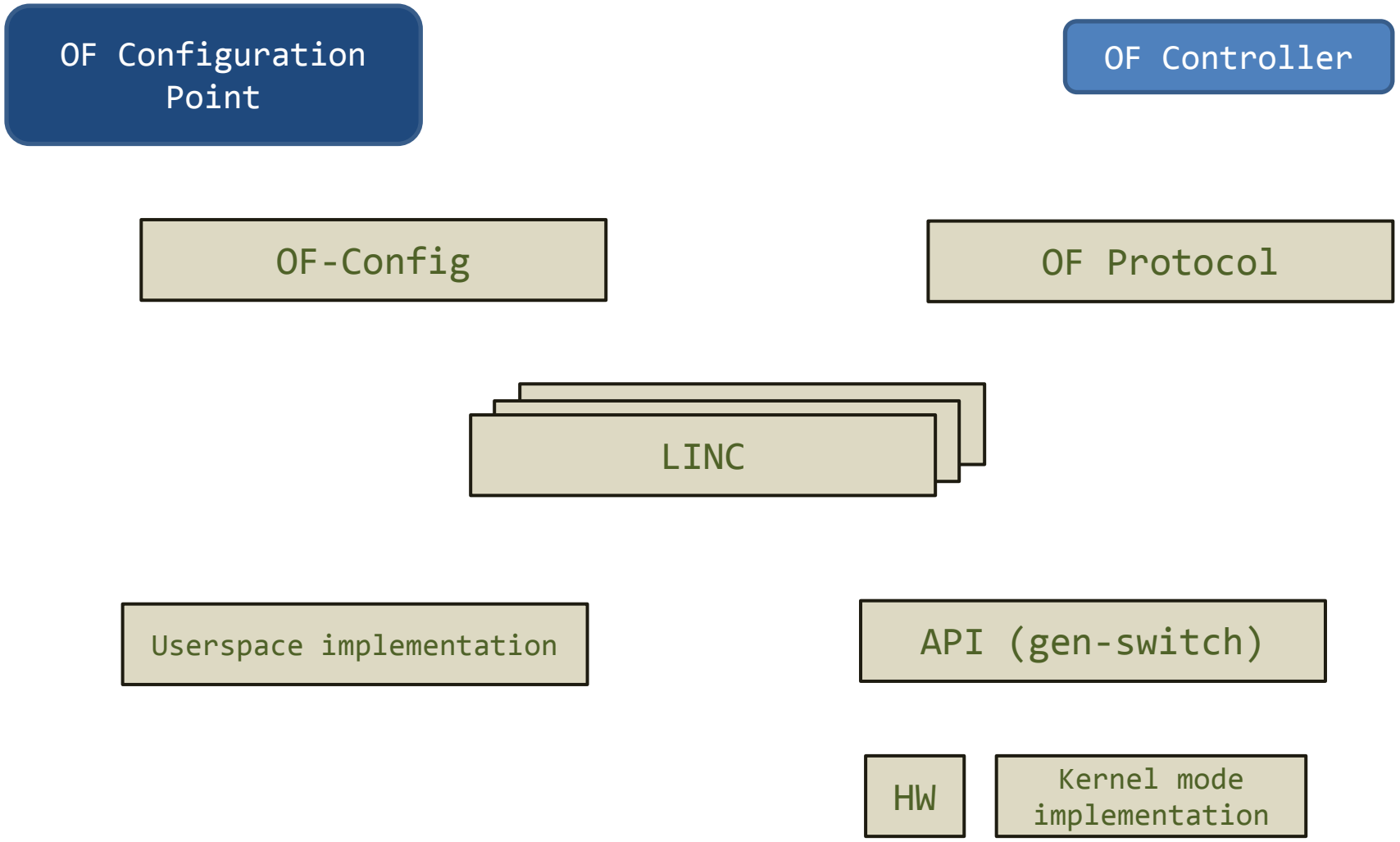
```
<capable-switch>
   <id>CapableSwitch0</id>

   <configuration-points>
   ...
   </configuration-points>

   <resources>
   ...
   </resources>

   <logical-switches>
   ...
   </logical-switches>
</capable-switch>
```

LINC switch



Reference

- OpenNetworking Foundation (OpenFlow documents)

  https://www.opennetworking.org/about/onf-documents
- FlowForwarding (LINC Switch)

  http://www.flowforwarding.org/
- Floodlight OpenFlow controller

  http://floodlight.openflowhub.org/
- Apache Avro

  http://avro.apache.org
- And me, Dmitry Orekhov (Dmitry_Orekhov@epam.com)