

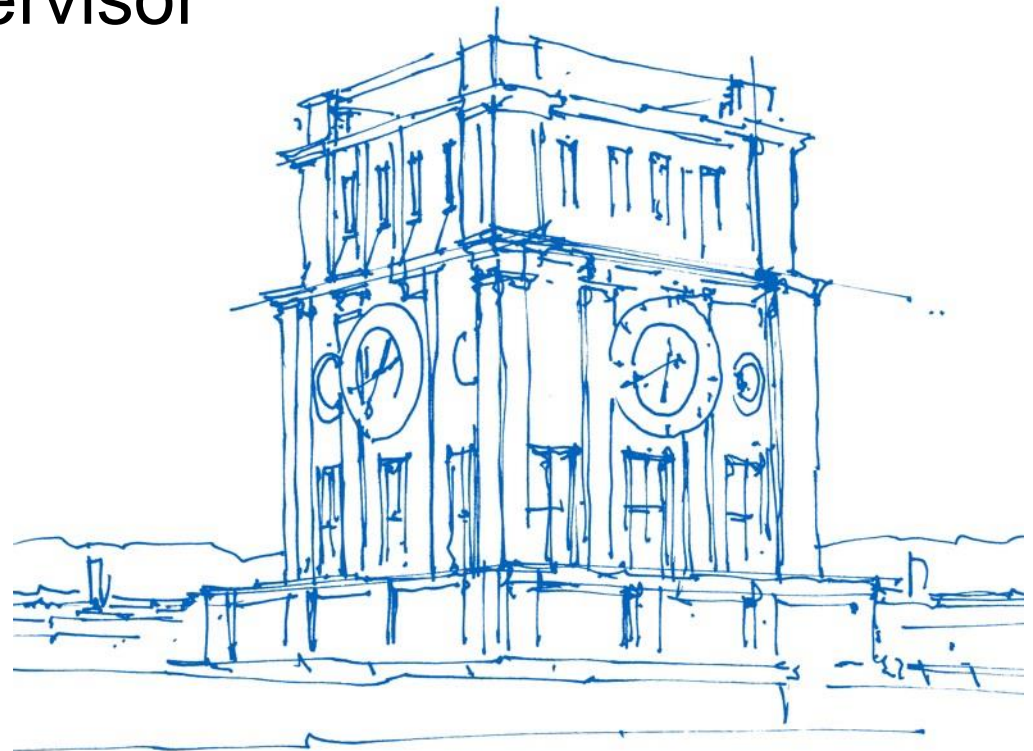
# Challenges and Solutions for a Flexible High-Performant SDN Hypervisor

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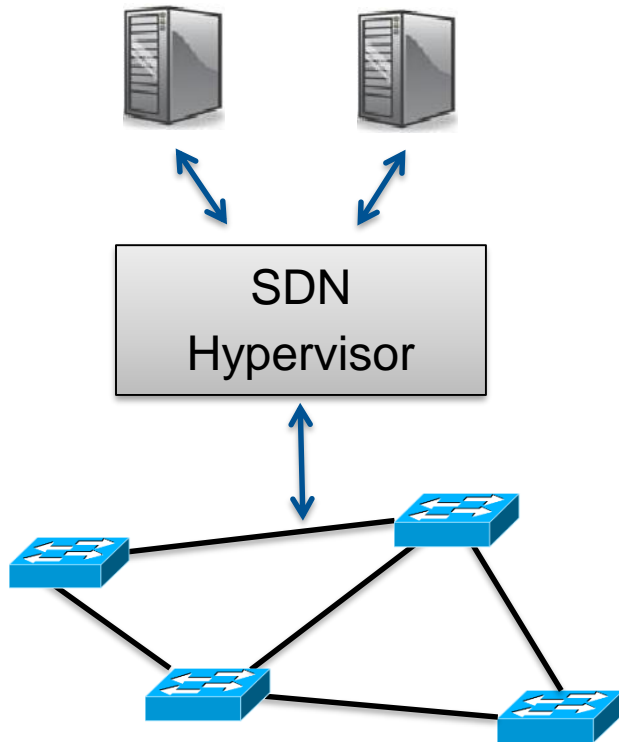


*Uhrenturm der TUM*

- Introducing SDN hypervisor
- Main Hypervisor Function
- Control Plane Resource Management
  - Resource Management in HyperFLEX
  - Motivation
  - Plans & Goals
- Resolving Switch Diversity
  - Motivation
  - Problems

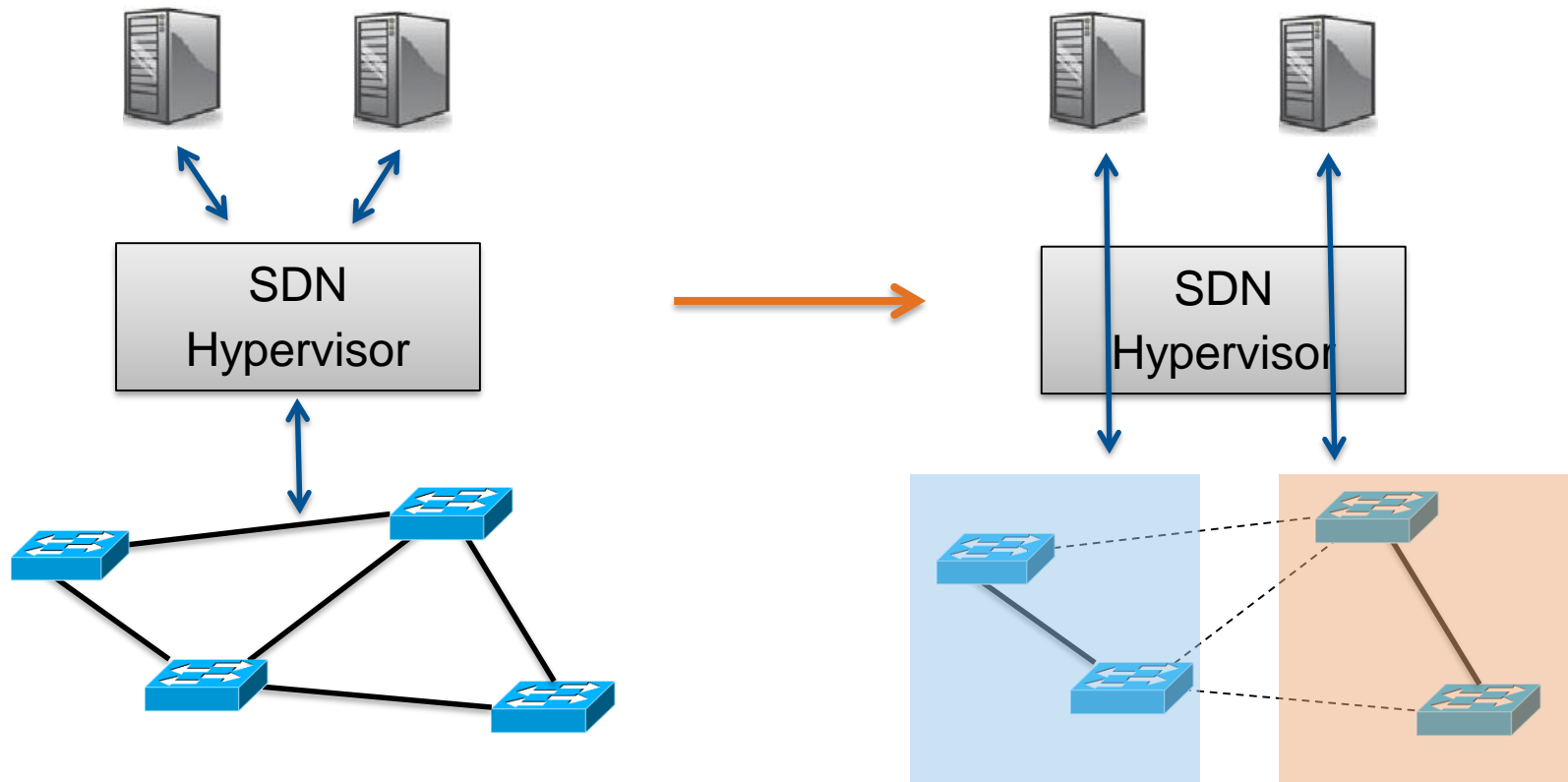
# Introducing SDN hypervisor

- Provide SDN network as a on-demand service (NaaS)
  - Improves utilization and reduces the overall cost
- Every Tenant could use own controller and applications



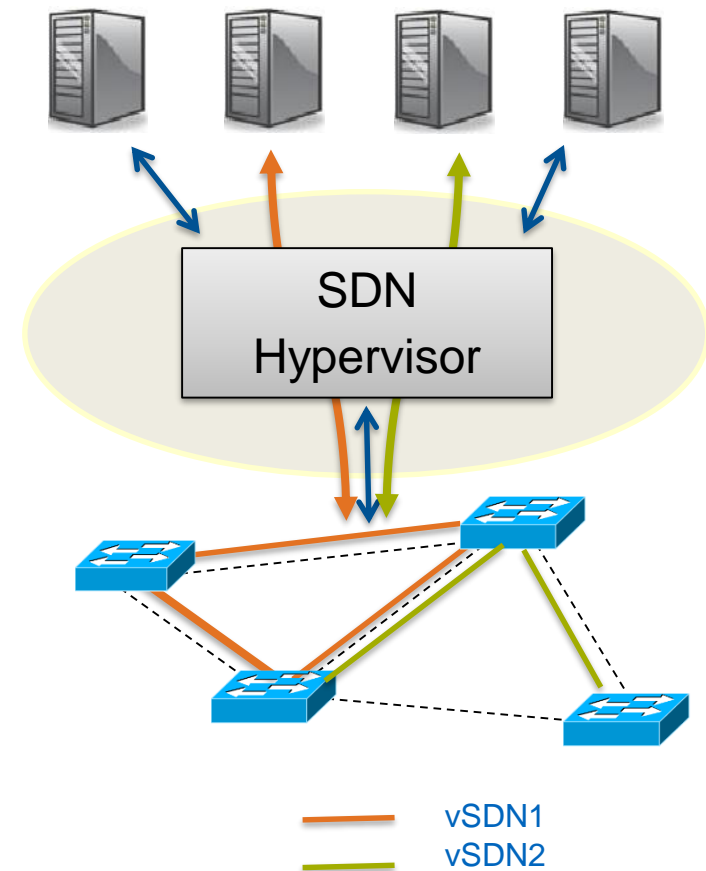
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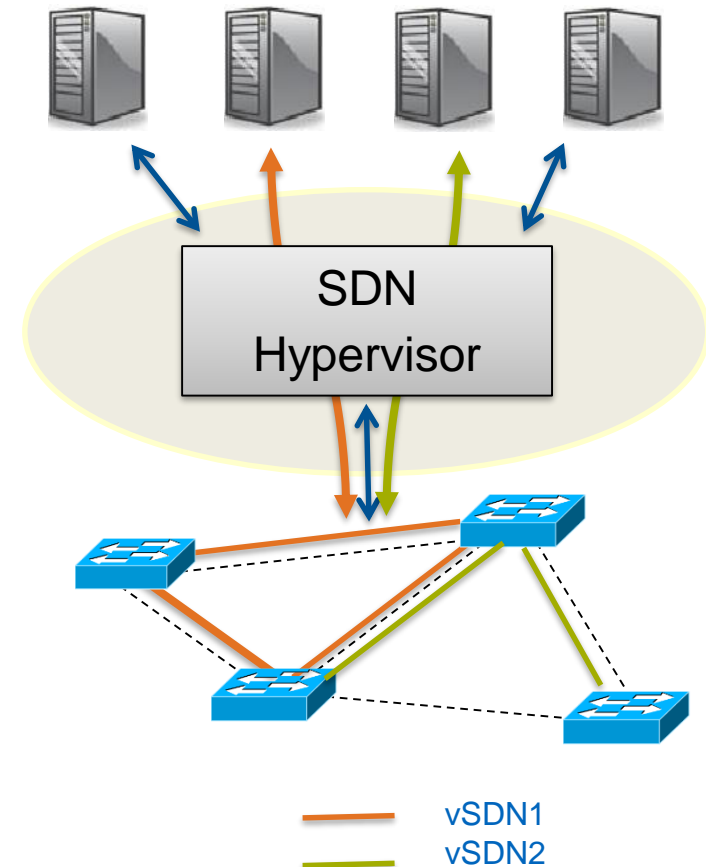
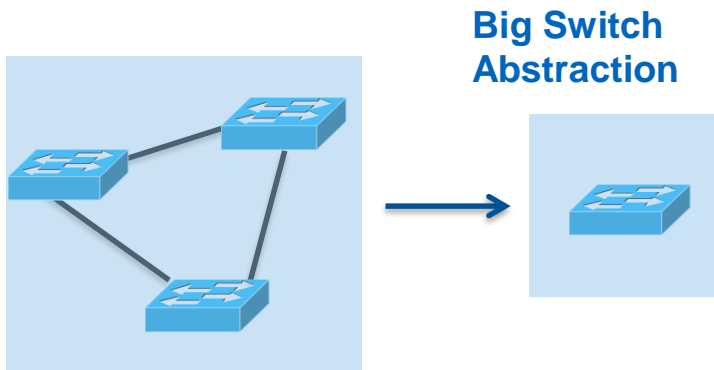


# Hypervisor Functions & Shortcomings

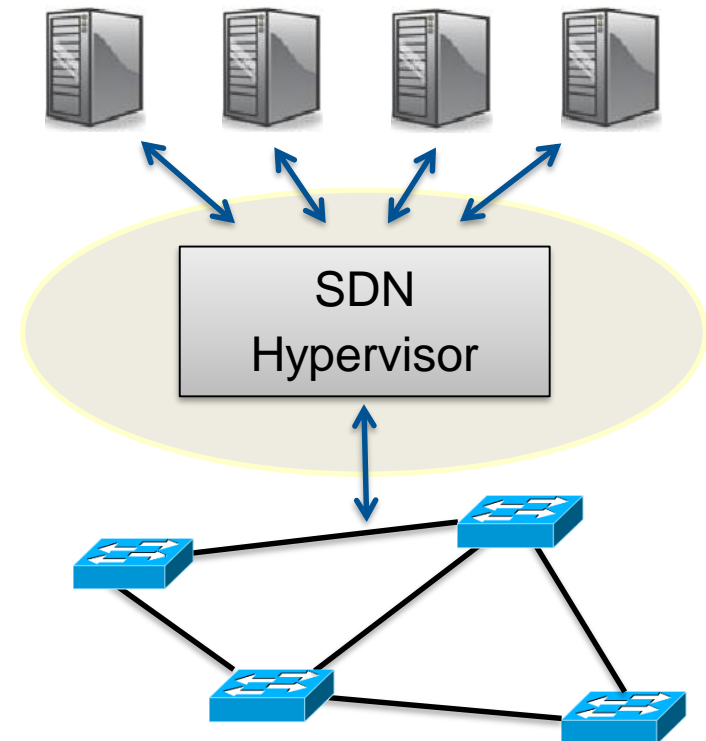
- Three Main Functions:
  - Control & Data Plane Isolation
  - Translation
  - Abstraction



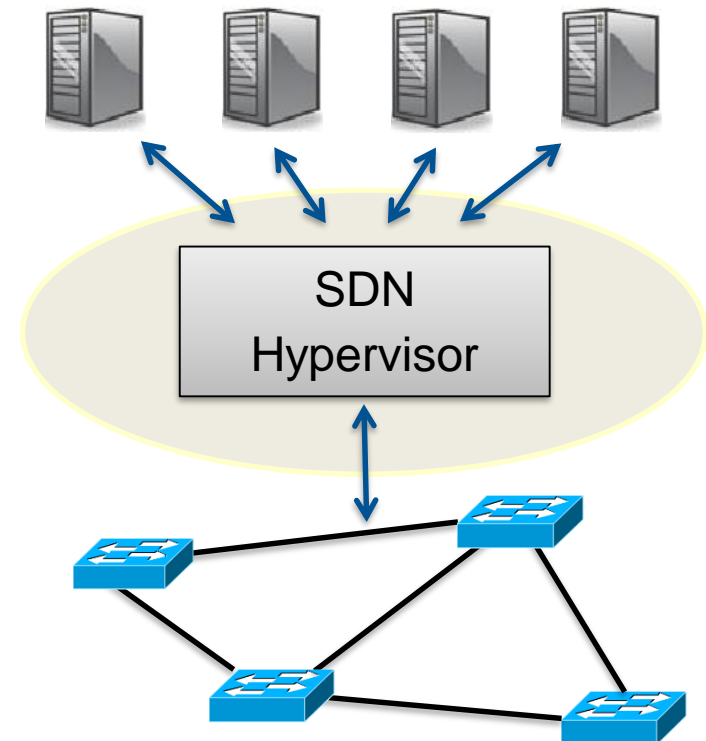
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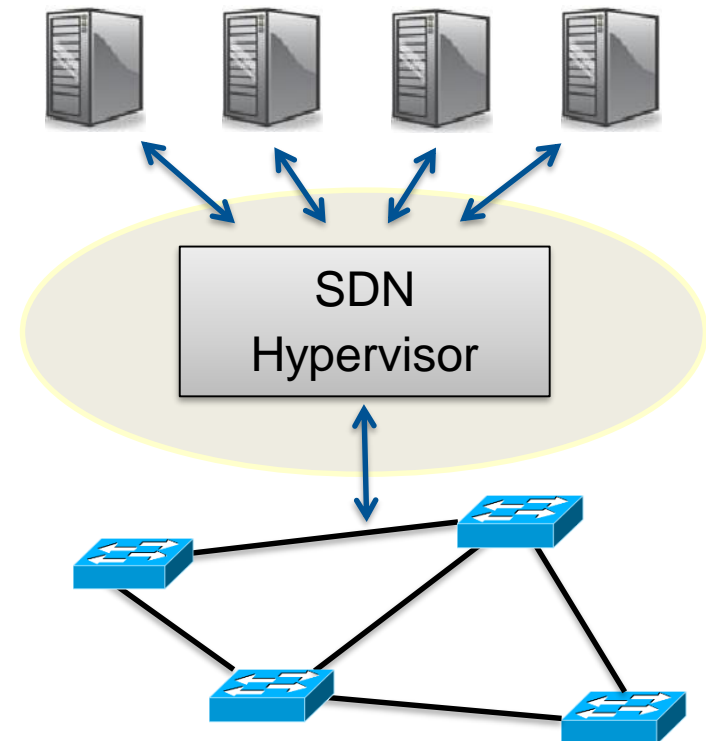


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- One vSDN might **over-utilize** the hypervisor resources leading to **cross-effects** between vSDNs
  
- **Admission** control and **resource isolation** guarantees are necessary!



- HyperFLEX – SDN Virtualization Tool developed at LKN [1]
- Introduces **admission control** based on the available hypervisor resources (e.g. CPU)
  - Hypervisor resources are estimated based on the offline mapping between CPU consumption and number of OF messages

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- Introduces **admission control** based on the available hypervisor resources (e.g. CPU)
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- Online resource estimation is extended in [2]
  - Machine Learning is used to learn and fit the exponential mapping between number of OF messages and CPU consumption

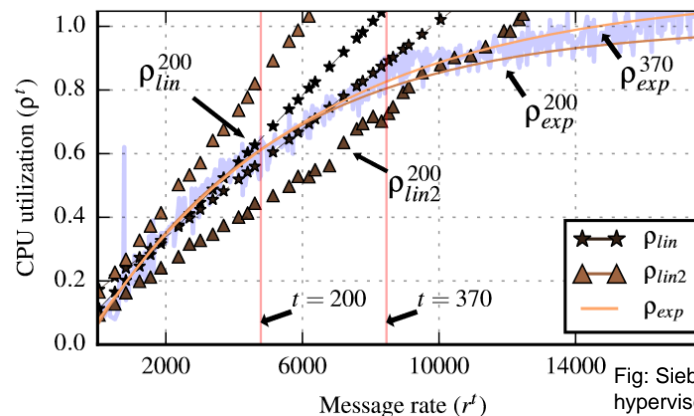


Fig: Sieber, Christian, et al. "Online resource mapping for SDN network hypervisors using machine learning." *NetSoft Conference and Workshops (NetSoft), 2016 IEEE*. IEEE, 2016.

# What is missing?

- **Only** Simple SDN network scenarios are considered!
  - Number of OF messages per each vSDN ✓
  - Type of OF messages ✓
  - Isolation and abstraction not considered! ✗

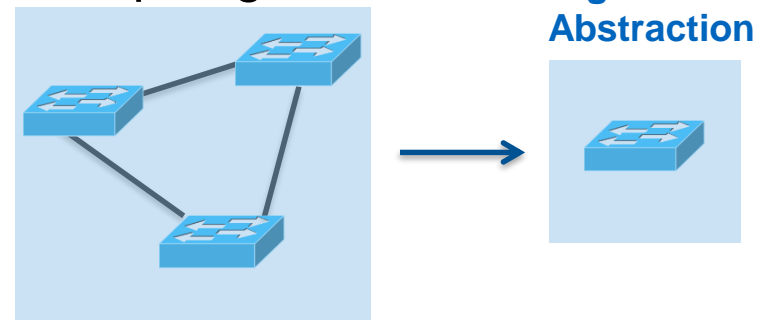
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# What is missing?

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- Does control plane isolation affect resource utilization?
  - Isolation function has to process and count every transitioning packet!
- Does complexity of abstraction of network topologies matter?
  - Tasks for *big-switch* abstraction:
    - Provide corresponding *mapping*
    - Rewrite all messages on the control plane
    - Establish routing in the *big-switch*



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2. Develop appropriate models for mapping between different hypervisor functions and resource consumption
3. Extend it with **online** solutions as they:
  - Don't need extensive *benchmarks*
  - Support live hypervisor *migrations* (e.g. due to failure or lack of resources)
4. Integration in HyperFLEX framework

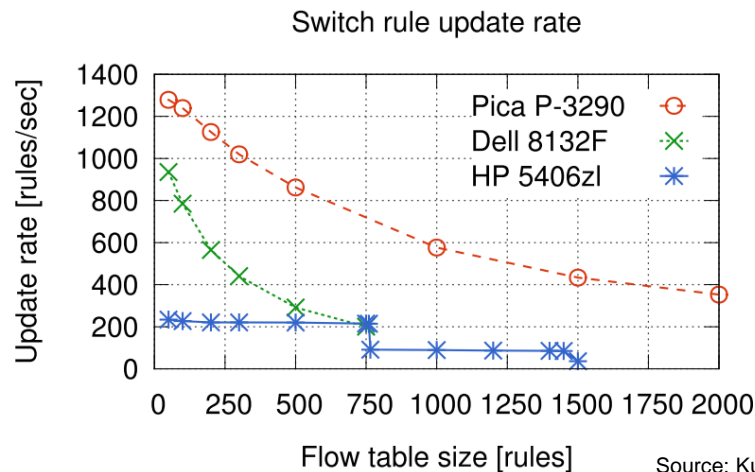


# Resolving Switch Diversity - Motivation

- Table Size Difference [3]

Switch	Table Size [Approx]
PICA 3290	2000
DELL S3048-ON	500
PICA 3297	3500

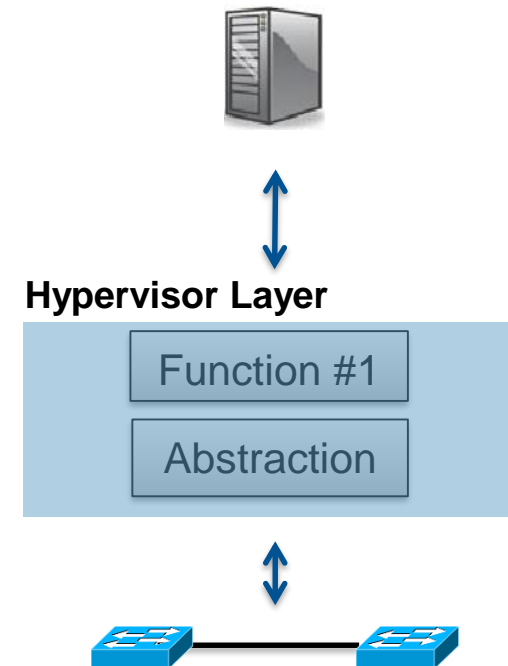
- Flow Mod Update Rate [4]



Source: Kuzniar, Maciej, Peter Peresini, and Dejan Kostic. *What you need to know about SDN control and data planes*. No. EPFL-REPORT-199497. 2014.

# Resolving Switch Diversity - Problems

1. How to gather data from switches?
  - What resources are the most influential (e.g. Flow Table Size, Update Rates)?
  - How to automate benchmarking and automation?
2. How to do embed vSDN based on the switch diversity?
3. How to add rules on run-time based on switch diversity?



- [1] Blenk, Andreas, Arsany Basta, and Wolfgang Kellerer. "HyperFlex: An SDN virtualization architecture with flexible hypervisor function allocation." *Integrated Network Management (IM), 2015 IFIP/IEEE International Symposium on*. IEEE, 2015.
- [2] Sieber, Christian, et al. "Online resource mapping for SDN network hypervisors using machine learning." *NetSoft Conference and Workshops (NetSoft), 2016 IEEE*. IEEE, 2016.
- [3] Michael Remmler, "Entwicklungeines OpenFlow-Switch Leistungstestes." Masterarbeit in Informatik, Technische Universität München, Fakultät für Informatik, 2017.
- [4] Kuzniar, Maciej, Peter Peresini, and Dejan Kostic. *What you need to know about SDN control and data planes*. No. EPFL-REPORT-199497. 2014.



# Questions?