

# Introduction to SDN technology

Bryan Ng,

Victoria University of Wellington



# Outline

- Traditional networks – Control, Management and Data planes
- Routing & bridging – foray into software
- Programmable rules – Tables
- Centralised view of tables
- SDN defined
- Why SDN ?

# Control, Management & Data

- Vast majority of packets → Data
- If one is unsure →
- Configure & monitor →
  
- Too complex
- Closed
- Cannot independently evolve

# Routing & Bridging

- <1980 .... before Cisco & Huawei → PC's running software looks up tables (routing table)
- Then LANs became “in”
- Bridged frame ≠ Routed packet ... fast forward → packet switch.
- Pc's running software can't cope

# Tables – Programmable rules

- 1990's CAM were all the rage
- High speed lookups
- L2 is easier than L3
- Router & switch lines blurred

# Centralise view of Tables

- Push intelligence down to forwarding table.
- Packet processing takes place in forwarding engine.
- One ring controls them all

# SDN defined

- Plane separation
- Centralised control
- Simplified device

# SDN (un)defined

- Open SDN
- API
- NFV



# SDN drivers

- XaaS
- Reduced costs
- Lower barrier for start ups
- Faster release of features

# Openflow overview & basics

Bryan Ng,

Victoria University of Wellington

# Outline

- Overview
- Openflow 1.0
- Openflow 1.3
- Openflow limitations

# SDN Applications

- Campus/Enterprise networks
  - Centralised policy application
  - Device & user security
- Intrusion detection

# Campus networks

- Collection of LANs distributed over ....
- Some specific requirements
  - Access control & security
  - BYOD
  - Service discover
  - Firewalls ..... And more firewalls

# Access control & security

- Use SDN to manipulate flow rules ← policy definitions.
- Pseudocode ~
  - User connect and attempt to send pkts
  - No policy ... .... Send to controller
  - Controller lookup policy DB ... he's our CTO ... super user
  - Install flow rules for CTO ...
  - May want to log his info?

# Caveats

- Isn't this what NACs do today ?
  - Compare  
<http://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall10/cos561/papers/Resonance.pdf>  
... with your fav appliance configuration.
- My take:
  - Simple, flexible, fine-grained ... and xml (or your fav policy language)
- Does this scale ? (depends where u apply it, won't cut it at aggregation)

# Device & user security

- Pseudocode
  - [.. Line 3] SDN controller installs rule: redirect to captive portal
  - Captive portal says o.k, notifies controller.
  - Controller install rules in switch



# Caveats

- Edge switch must allow ARP, DNS, DHCP requests to relevant servers
- DHCP reply is copied to controller.
- Using end-users' MAC, the controller checks if it is a registered user.
- Flow table overflow !!!

# IDS

- Openflow rules can dynamically modify “tap”
- Tap = {MAC addr, VLAN, ingress port ...}
- Tap forwards out to and IDS