

# Challenges of supporting SDN in production

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# OESS / FSFW / AL2S

- ◉ What we have in production today
- ◉ OESS - Open Exchange Software Stack
  - Point-to-Point / Multi-Point VLAN provisioning Service 100% openflow
- ◉ FSFW - FlowSpace Firewall
  - OpenFlow Network Slicer - Network hypervisor allowing multiple controllers to talk to a single set of switches without letting any one controller effect a change that will affect another.

The screenshot shows the OS³E (Open Science, Scholarship & Services Exchange) network management interface. The top navigation bar includes "OS³E" and "The Open Science, Scholarship & Services Exchange". Below this, there are tabs for "Active VLANs", "Network Status", "Available Resources", "Users", and "Actions". The main content area is divided into three sections: a map of the United States showing network links, a "Link Status" table, and a "Switch Status" table. The "Circuit Status" table on the right lists various VLANs and their primary status.

Link	Status	Switch	Status
I2-CLEV-STAR-100GE-07736	up	sdn-sw.eipa.net.internet2.edu	up
I2-LOSA-SUNN-100GE-07755	up	sdn-sw.denv.net.internet2.edu	up
I2-DENV-KANS-100GE-07746	up	sdn-sw.star.net.internet2.edu	up
I2-HOUH-TULS-100GE-07751	up	sdn-sw.salt.net.internet2.edu	up

name	Status
I2-NEWY32A0A-WASH-VLAN-09178	primary
I2-NEWY32A0A-CLEV-VLAN-09177	primary
I2-ATLA-WASH-VLAN-09179	primary
I2-CHIC-CLEV-VLAN-09180	primary
I2-ATLA-CHIC-VLAN-09181	primary
I2-CHIC-KANS-VLAN-09183	primary
I2-KANS-SALT-VLAN-09185	primary
I2-LOSA-SALT-VLAN-09188	primary
I2-SALT-SEAT-VLAN-09186	primary
I2-LOSA-SEAT-VLAN-09187	primary
I2-ATLA-HOUS-VLAN-09182	primary
I2-HOUS-KANS-VLAN-09184	primary
I2-LOSA-HOUS-VLAN-09189	primary
I2-CLEV-WASH-VLAN-09178	primary

# Writing custom controllers

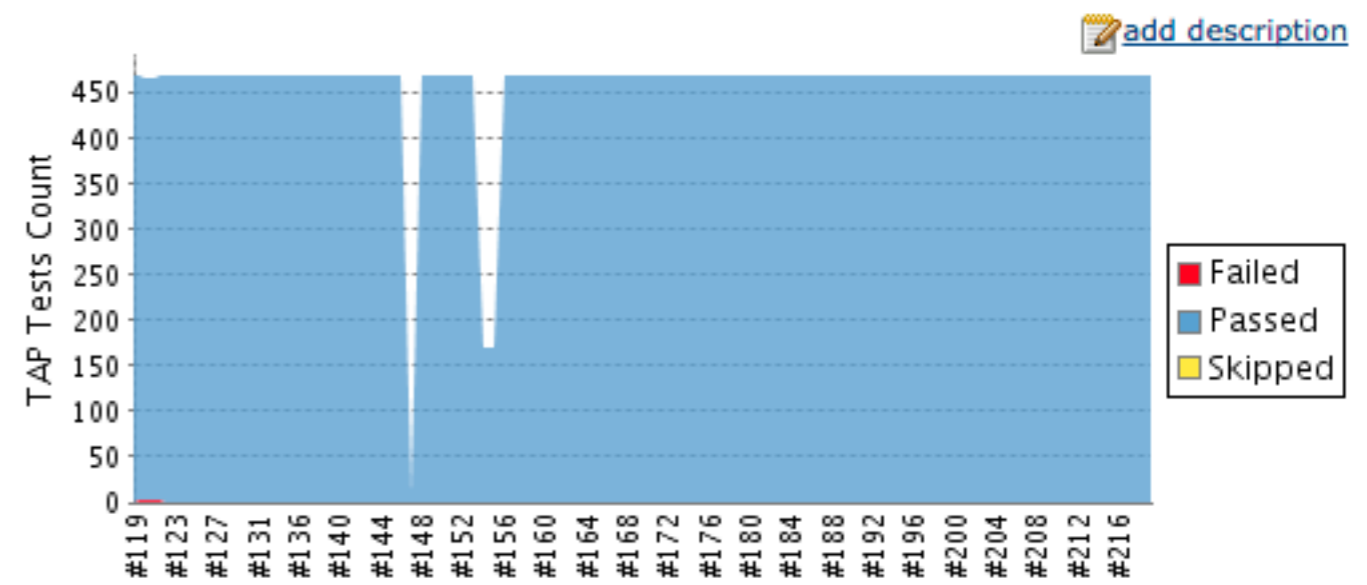
## ○ You are now writing Routing Engine Code

- Automated Unit testing
- Automated Systems testing
- Automated Build Process
- Scale testing

## ○ Code Coverage Analysis

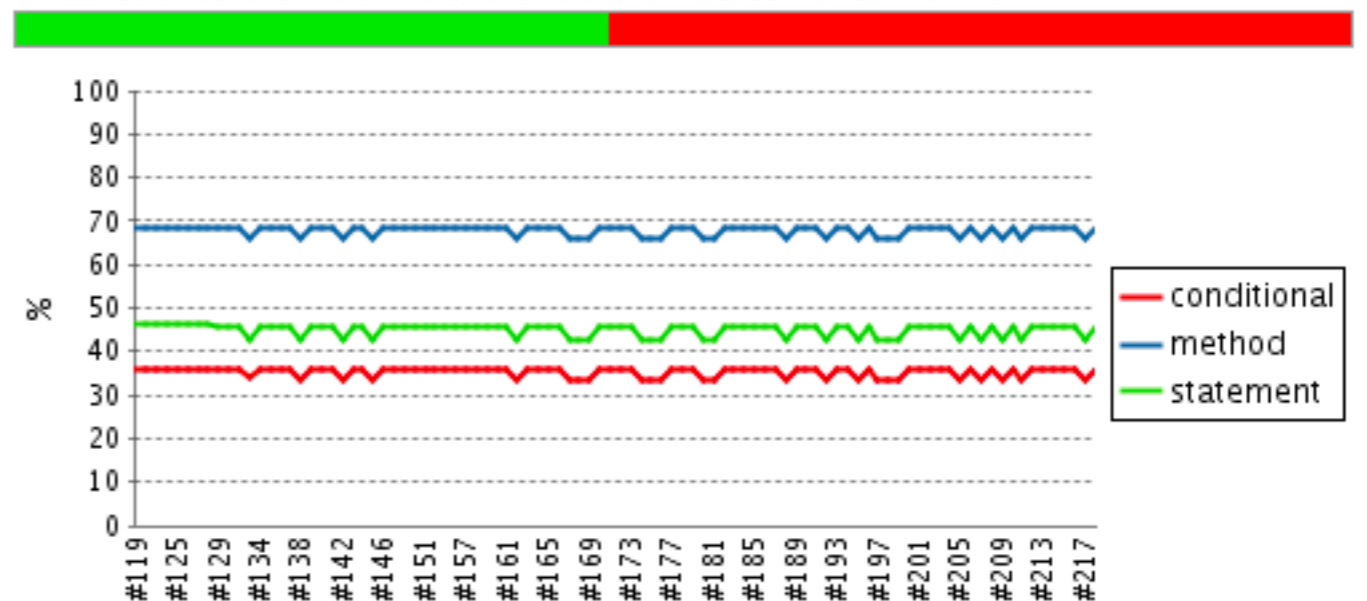
## ○ Strict release workflow

## ○ Code Review (not by the developers)



Code Coverage - 44.3% (4596/10364 elements)

Methods 68.5% Conditionals 35.6% Statements 45.7%



# Running custom controllers

## ◎ Operational workflow changes

- software developers, systems engineers, and network engineers need to work closely together to troubleshoot issues
- Determining the source of the problem can be difficult:
  - Controller / Application
  - Device Hardware
  - Device Software

## ◎ Postmortems after incidents

- Bugs/Problems are going to happen
- Review changes in policies to reduce down time
- Add policies to prevent similar issues from occurring

# Running custom controllers

## ◎ Network Operator is now the System Integrator

- Easy to underestimate the amount of time to test vendor code changes
- People (Software Developers) who are not used to dealing with devices must learn to work with them

## ◎ Build Once and deploy is un-realistic

- every vendor update requires re-testing against the current released version
- changing any part of the stack requires re-testing the entire stack

## ◎ Need additional troubleshooting tools

- TCPDump of the control channel (your vendors are going to expect it)
- additional vendor commands to see flows as programmed in hardware

# Process Improvements

## ◎ Every time there is an issue ask these questions

- What was the issue
- What was affected
- How did it get past testing
- How did the issue get introduced
- What could we do to prevent this in future

## ◎ Implement any changes that would have prevented it in the future

- Eg. Instead of adding unit tests for a missed feature, add policy for unit tests for ALL new features

# Troubleshooting Outages

- © New untrusted technology always gets the blame (rightfully so)
  - controllers need to provide a list of flows they expect on the system
  - training of Network Engineers / System Engineers / Software Engineers for troubleshooting is very important
  - Must have experience running the entire stack in test before in production
    - provides experience troubleshooting issues
    - enhances troubleshooting capabilities
    - will drive future development to aid operations
  - Its not always the new technology!
    - it is possible to spend lots of time troubleshooting an issue that is thought to be in the SDN stack but the problem is in a traditional network

# Troubleshooting Outages

## ◎ Roles get blurred

- Software Engineers need access to run commands on devices to see what the device is doing
- Network Engineers need access to logs from the controller to determine what it is attempting to do
- Improved communications between groups is needed
  - must speak the same language
  - must listen to each other
- Over time these roles might become more converged

## ◎ Need more troubleshooting tools from vendors (not hidden commands)



# Controller/App Vendors

## © Lots of people are writing controllers/apps... but

- Where is the long term maintenance release
- Where/How do you get support
- Where is the documentation?
- not many are thinking about operations (packaging, logging, troubleshooting)
- Mininet != a sufficient testing platform for production controllers
  - does not account for subtle differences between vendors implementations
  - DPIDs don't look the same
  - Port IDs are different

## © Where is the RedHat/CentOS/Ubuntu of controllers



# Controller/App Vendor

- ⦿ Added change management process to control risk
  - Testing
    - Mininet + device testing
    - Testing in a stage environment with an almost exact copy of the network
    - Testing takes 2-3 weeks to complete
  - Time to deploy a new controller is slow
- ⦿ Constrains nimbleness (us and vendor)
- ⦿ Constrains pace of innovation (us and vendor)
- ⦿ This is not as good as we hoped with the initial vision of OpenFlow

# Complexity and Vagueness

- ◎ OpenFlow is not the universal language (or at least not treated that way)
  - In many cases the Spec is vague leaving it up to vendors on how to implement
  - People are adding layers of abstraction to manage this
  - Making the controller the commonality instead of the protocol
- ◎ We are not seeing OF 1.3 fix this
  - Vendors are not implementing (at least not quickly)
  - Still missing many of the required features
  - not even thinking about optional features

# Security with SDN

- ◎ Proper software / systems architecture will protect against many attack possibilities
  - Separation of privileges
    - Eg. public web-service should be different process than what talks OpenFlow
- ◎ Control plane inaccessible from public internet
- ◎ It took years to develop trust with the core routing today
  - what is the right way to gain the same assurance for SDN
- ◎ FSFW - resource protection difficult to perform
  - Valid but different messages can trip up vendor hardware
  - volumetric attacks are interesting and difficult to protect against

# Security with SDN

## © Plenty of opportunities to apply SDN towards Security problems

- SciPass - OpenFlow load balancer and ScienceDMZ
- Remote Triggered black hole
- Dynamic Honeypot