

Simplifying Manageability, Scalability and Host Mobility in Large-Scale Enterprise Networks using VEIL-click

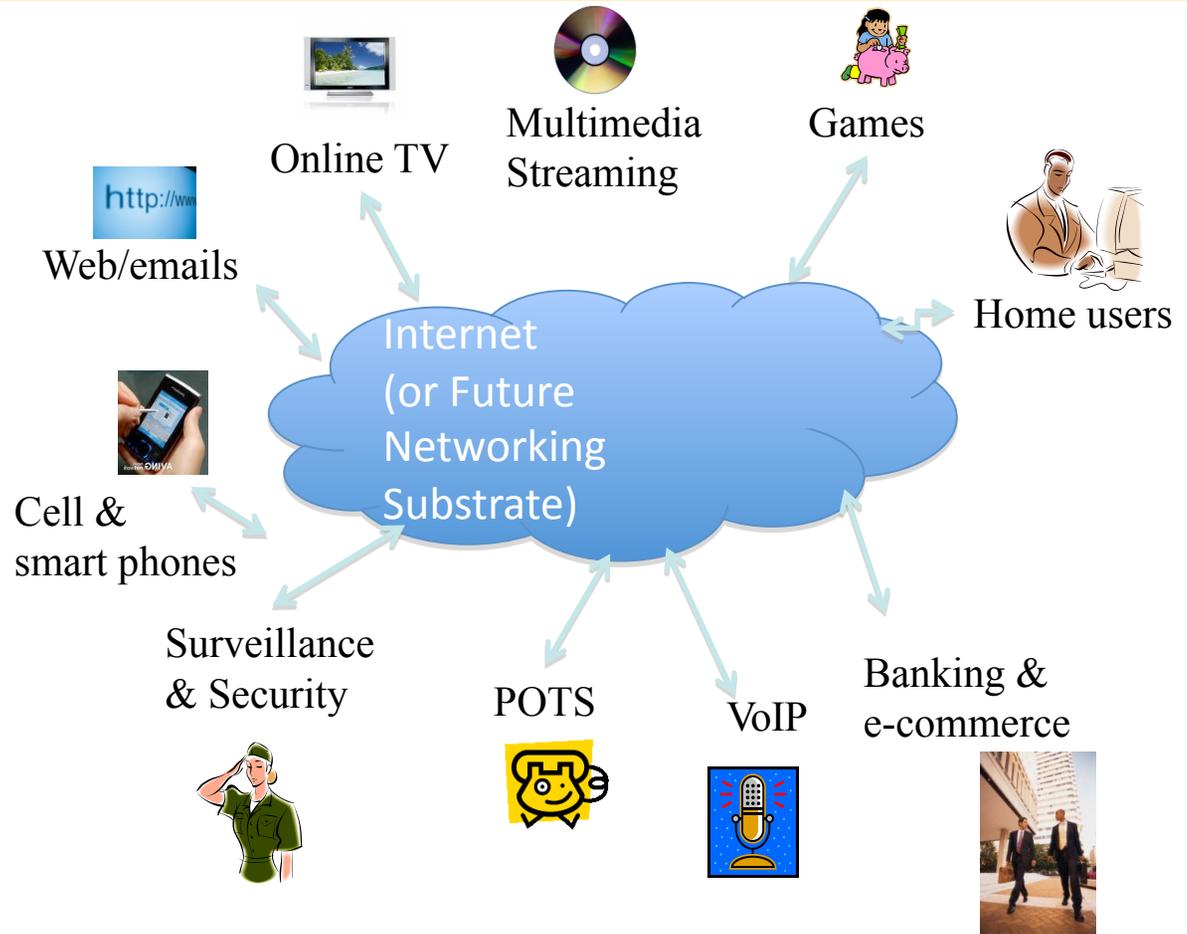
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More at <http://networking.cs.umn.edu/veil>

Current Trends and Future Networks

- ✓ Large number of mobile users and systems
- ✓ Large number of smart appliances
- ✓ High bandwidth core and edges
- ✓ Heterogeneous technologies
- ✓ More and more Virtual appliances:
 - Virtual Servers
 - Virtual PCs



Challenges posed by These Trends

- ☑ **Scalability:** capability to connect tens of thousands or more users and devices
 - ⊙ routing table size, constrained by router memory, lookup speed
- ☑ **Mobility:** hosts are more mobile, “virtual servers” are also mobile
 - ⊙ need to separate location (“addressing”) and identity (“naming”)
- ☑ **Availability & Reliability:** must be resilient to failures
 - ⊙ need to be “proactive” instead of reactive
 - ⊙ need to localize effect of failures
- ☑ **Manageability:** ease of deployment, “plug-&-play”
 - ⊙ need to minimize manual configuration
 - ⊙ self-configure, self-organize, while ensuring security and trust

☑

How Existing Technologies Meet these Challenges?

Ethernet/Wireless LANs (L2)

✓ Pluses:

- ⊙ plug-&-play, minimal configuration, better mobility

✓ Minuses:

- ⊙ (occasional) data plane flooding, sub-optimal routing (using spanning tree), not robust to failures
- ⊙ Not scalable to large (wide-area) networks

IPv4/IPv6 (L3)

✓ Pluses:

- ⊙ better data plane scalability, more "optimal" routing, ...

✓ Minuses:

- ⊙ control plane flooding, global effect of network failures
- ⊙ poor support for mobility
- ⊙ difficulty/complexity in "network renaming"
- ⊙ Esp., changing addressing schemes (IPv4 → IPv6 transition) requires modifications in routing and other network protocols

IP address Management & Mobility

IP address (re)assignment creates management overhead:

- *Careful IP configurations*
 - DHCP servers need to maintain state
 - Static assignment requires manual effort
- *Breaks the mobility*
- *Firewall re-configurations*

How to enable live migrations of “virtual machines”?

IP address:
192.168.1.1
Gateway:
192.168.1.1

Gateway:
192.168.1.1

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Recent Proposals

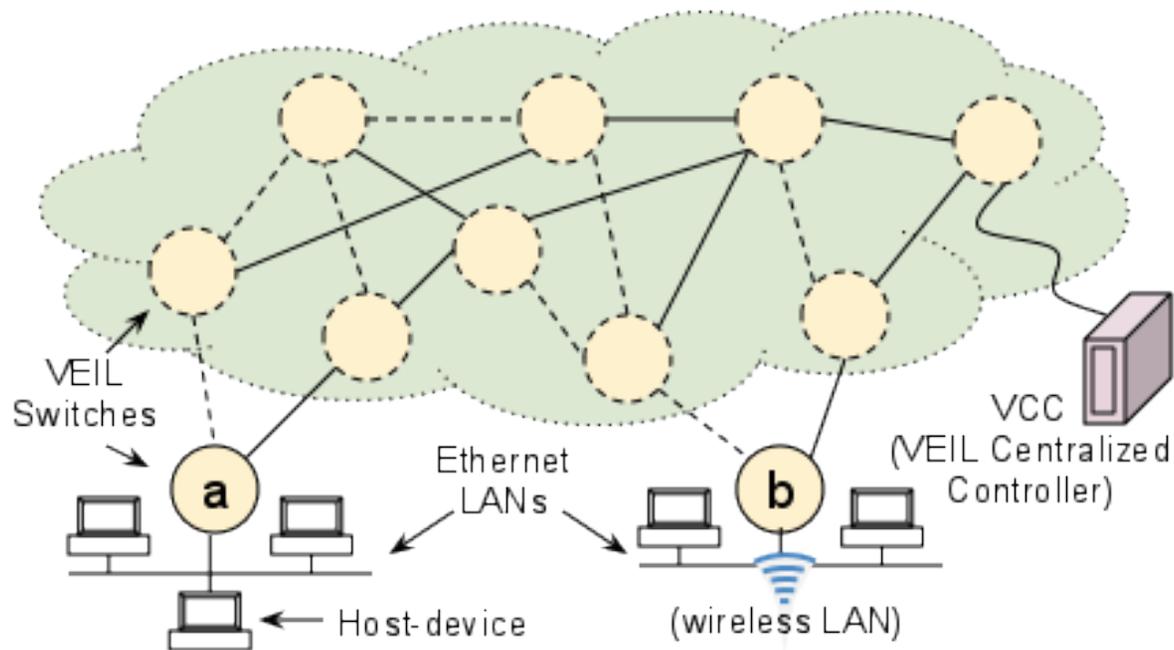
- ☑ SEATTLE [SIGCOMM'08] , VL2 [SIGCOMM'09], TRILL, LISP
 - ⊙ Shortest path routing using link state routing protocol on Ethernet switches
 - ⊙ ID Location separation for better mobility
 - ⊙ Seattle uses DHT style lookup, VL2 uses a directory service for flooding free lookup
 - ⊙ No flooding on data plane
 - ⊙ *However, control plane still uses flooding!*
- ☑ ROFL [SIGCOMM'06], UIP [HotNets'03]
 - ⊙ DHT style routing for scalability
 - ⊙ Uses flat labels for mobility
 - ⊙ *However, these may incur significant routing stretch due to no topology awareness*
- ☑ No fundamental support for advanced features such as:
 - ⊙ Multipath routing
 - ⊙ Fast Failure Rerouting

Overview of VEIL-Click

- ☑ Prototype implementation of recently proposed VIRO routing framework
 - ⊙ Enables benefits of VIRO for existing Ethernet networks
 - Creates **Scalable, robust and efficient Ethernet networks**
 - Built-in support for multipath routing & fast failure rerouting
 - ⊙ Virtual Ethernet ID Layer
 - Re-use MAC addresses for **topology-aware structured *vids***
 - *vids* act as the location for the hosts, while IP addresses are used as persistent identifiers
 - Enables a fully backward compatible design, with no modifications to existing host-devices

VEIL Design Elements

- VEIL Switches
- VEIL Centralized Controller (VCC)
- [unchanged] Host Devices, and Ethernet/Wireless Routers.



IP address range for all the hosts: 192.168.0.0/16 Mask: 255.255.0.0

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VEIL: Virtual Ethernet ID Layer

✓ Re-use 48-bit MAC addresses for vid

- For backward compatibility with existing Ethernet protocols and devices

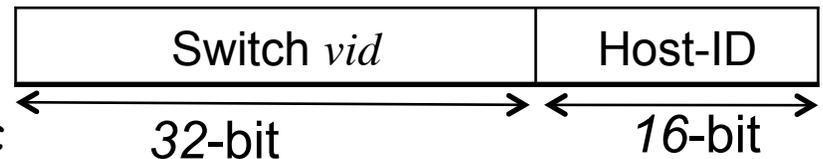
✓ vid structure:

○ switch vid (32 bits)

- assigned to switches using the vcc
- Host-device inherit the switch vid from the switch they directly connect to

○ host id (16 bits)

- assigned by “host-switches”
- uniquely identify hosts directly connected to a switch.
- End hosts agnostic of their vids
- Host switch performs vid/MAC address translation
- Backward compatible w/ Ethernet, 802.11, etc.



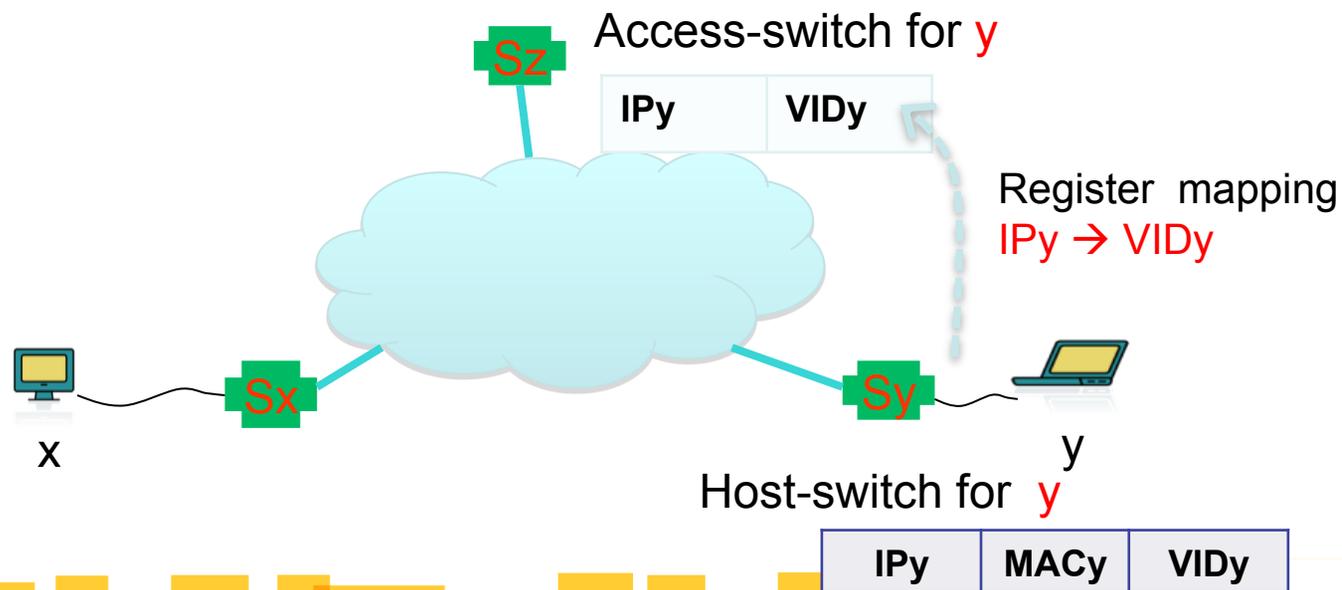
VEIL: $\langle IP/MAC, vid \rangle$ Mapping

✓ Host-switch:

- ⊙ a switch directly connected to the host
- ⊙ discover host MAC/IP through ARP, and assign vid to host
- ⊙ host-switch publishes IP \rightarrow vid mappings at an “access-switch”

✓ Access-switch:

- ⊙ a switch whose vid is closest to hash (IP address of the host)



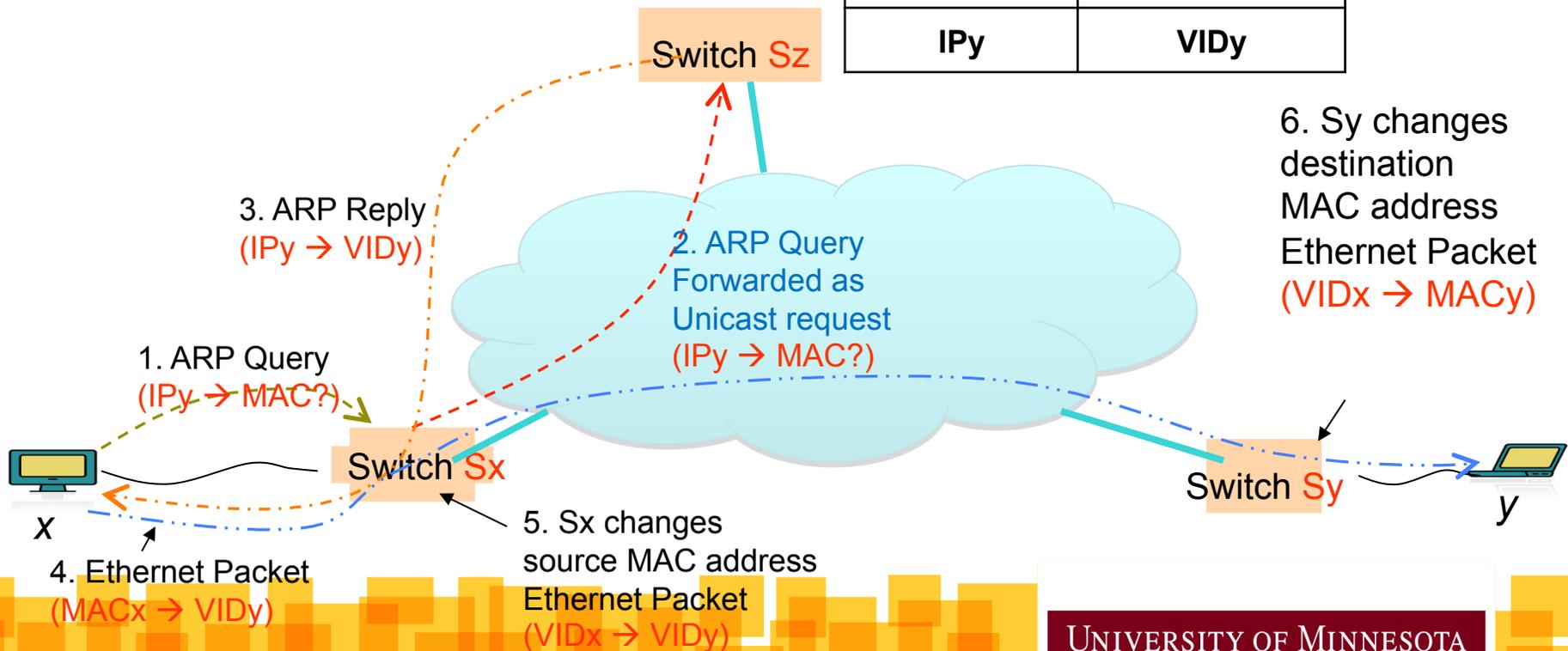
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Address/vid Lookup & Data Forwarding

- ☑ Use DHT look-up for address/vid resolution with local cache
- ☑ vid to MAC address translation at last-hop

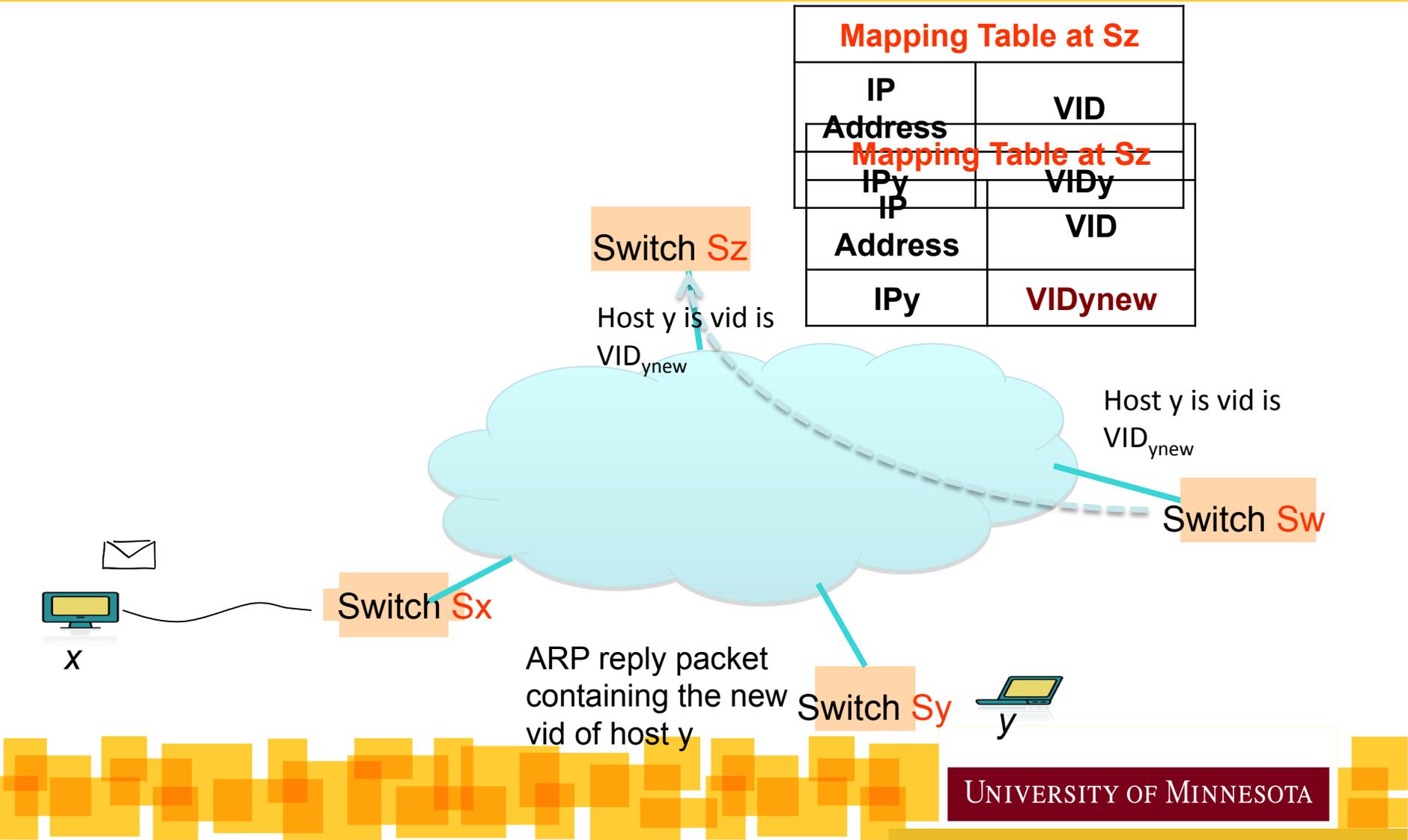
Mapping Table at Sz	
IP Address	VID
IPy	VIDy



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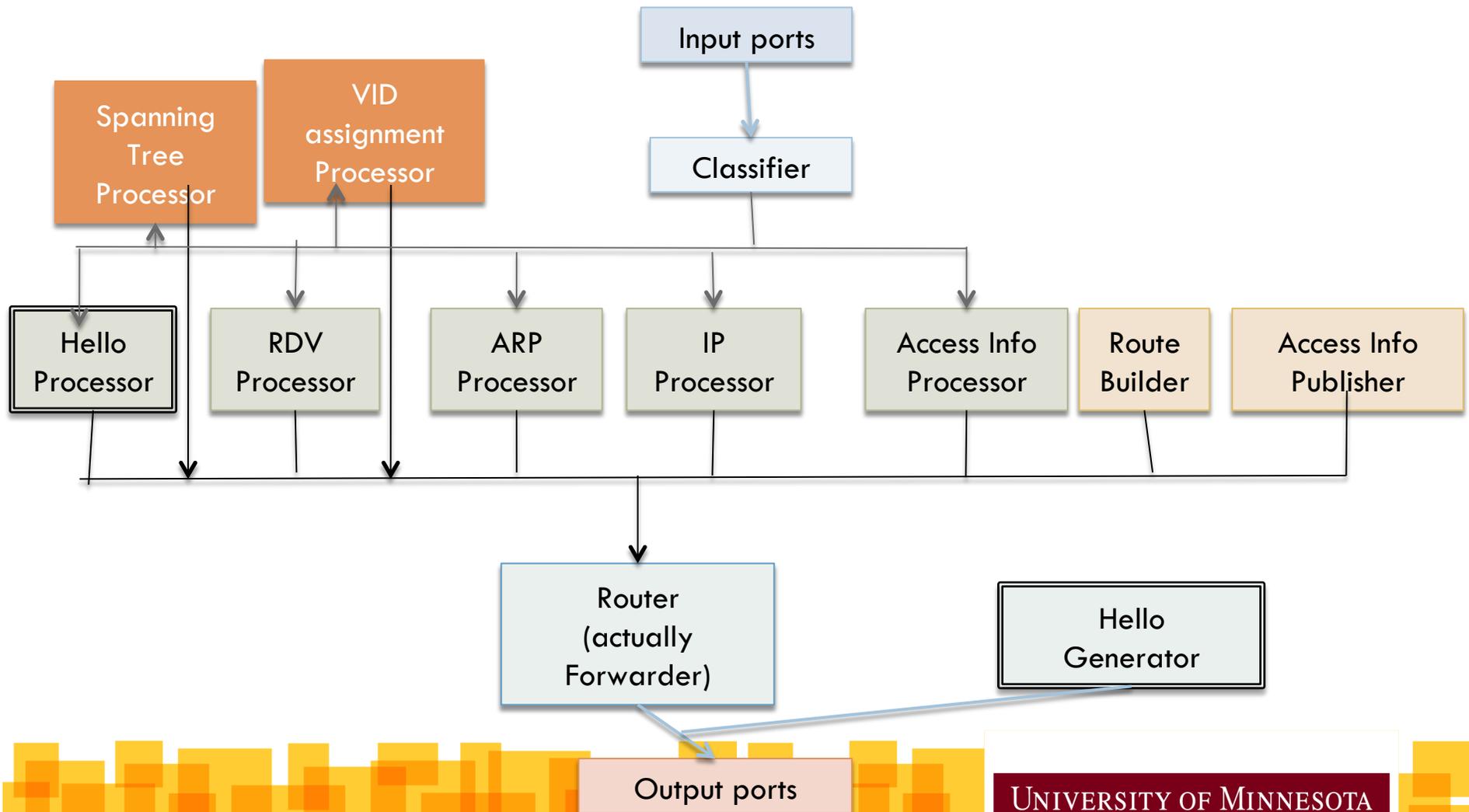
Seamless Host Mobility



VEIL-Click: An initial prototype

- ☑ Implementation of VEIL architecture using Click Modular Router framework
- ☑ VEIL-Click enabled switch consists of:
 - ⦿ A linux machine
 - ⦿ Multiple network interfaces
 - ⦿ Click Modular Router
 - ⦿ VEIL as Click elements

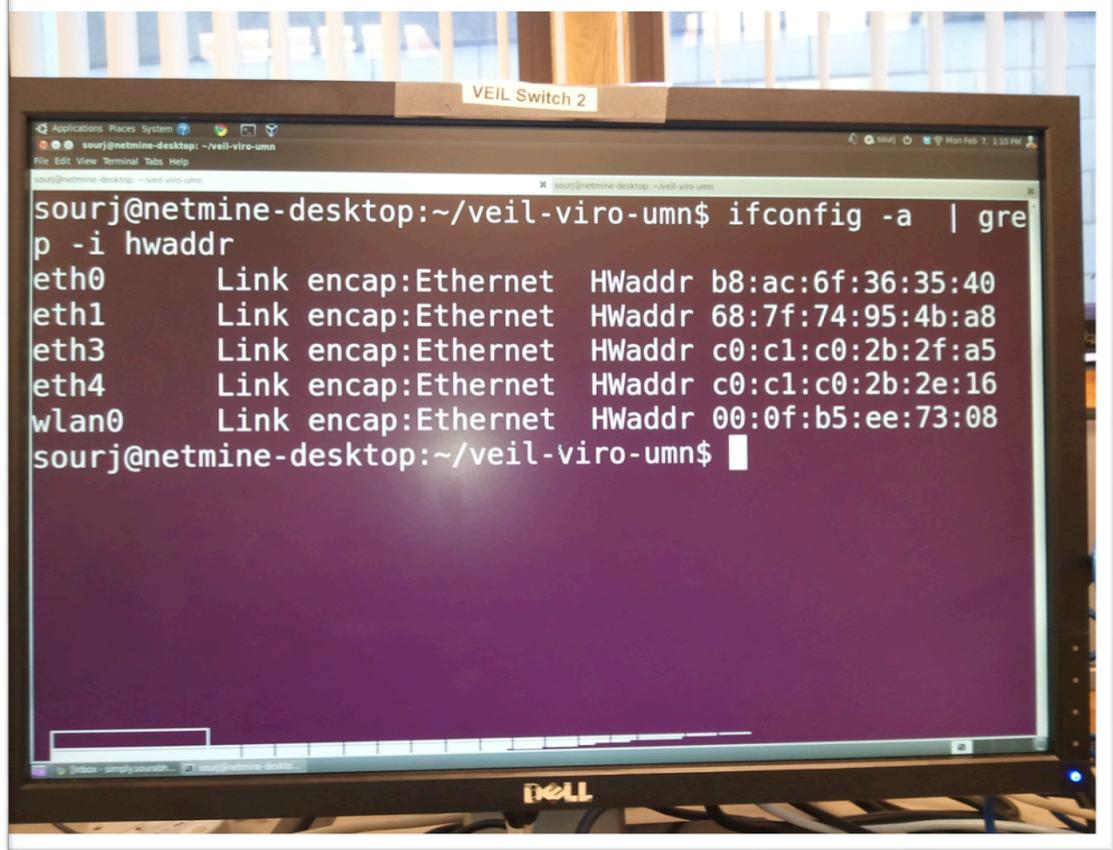
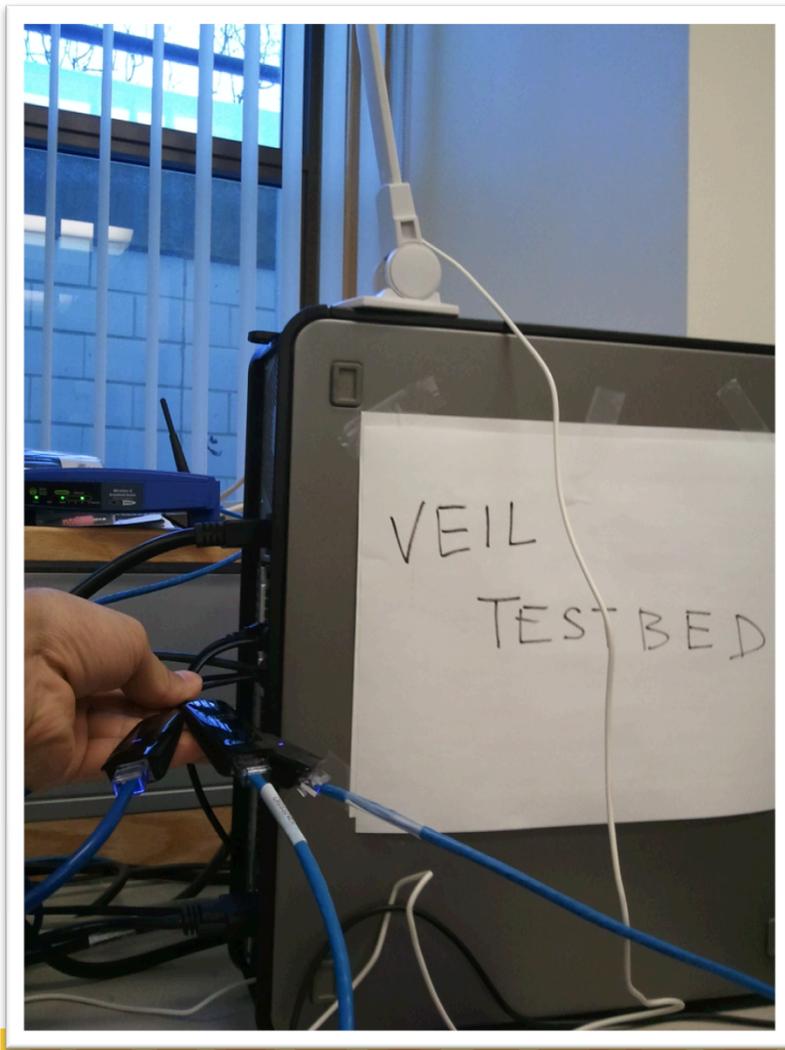
VEIL-Click: Modules and Interaction



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A prototype switch



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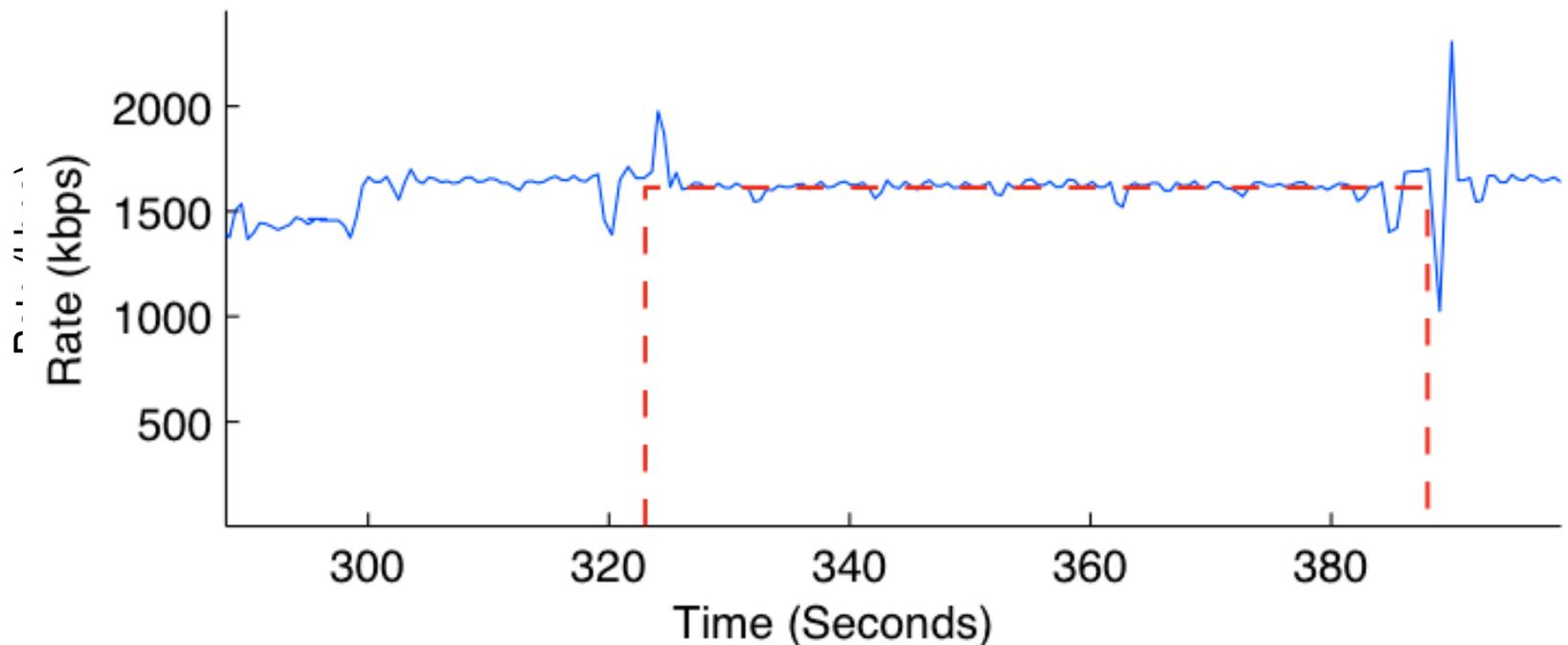
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VEIL-Click: Host Mobility Demo



Throughput during the mobility

Throughput remains more or less stable, with minimal disruptions during the transitions from one switch to another!



Conclusion & on-going work

- ☑ VEIL: Enables large-scale, efficient & robust Ethernet networks
 - ⊙ Practical realization of VIRO
 - VIRO provides a scalable & robust substrate for future networks
 - No flooding in both data and control planes
 - ⊙ Backward compatible
 - compatible with current host protocols (such as ARP etc)
 - ⊙ Enables (nearly) configuration-free networks
 - ⊙ Essential for seamless mobility
 - ⊙ Built-in support for Multi-path routing
- ☑ Ongoing work:
 - ⊙ Prototype using OpenFlow based switches
 - ⊙ Inter-domain routing issues



Please visit <http://networking.cs.umn.edu/veil> for:

- Demo videos,
- List of related publications,
- Source code!

Or simply search online for “VIRO VEIL”

Thanks!



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