## lecture 12: dynamic control 5590: software defined networking

anduo wang, Temple University TTLMAN 401B, R 17:30-20:00

#### Kinetic

# dynamics

network conditions are dynamic, but current approaches to (re)configure the network are NOT

# example: dynamic net config

#### University of Illinois

- -an instructed class, 4 restricted classes
- downgrade a user's traffic to a different class based on past usage

#### current approach

- complex instrumentation
- "wrapper" that dynamically change low-level net config

## Kinetic

goals

- capture dynamics, automatically verifies temporal properties Kinetic language
  - -dynamic policy as finite state machine (FSM)
  - states: distinct forwarding behavior
  - transition: triggering network events
- Kinetic handler listens to events
  - -triggers transition in a policy
  - -update the data plane

# the state explosion challenge

dynamic policy defined over a state space exponential in the number of

- -hosts, flows, ...
- N hosts  $\rightarrow 2^{N}$  FSM states

#### a monolithic FSM

- -built from N small FMSs, each with a<sub>i</sub> states
- $-\prod_{i=1}^{n} a_i$  states

## technical contribution

introduce located packet equivalence class (LPEC)

- divide the state space into isolated FSMs
- use Pyretic composition
  - prevent FSM production
  - -express large FSMs as smaller ones

# dynamic policy as FSM

FSM specifies how a (Pyretic) policy evolves in response to events

- -FSM state contains a policy
- -FSM transition corresponds to net events



### located packet equivalence class



#### located packet equivalence class >> LPEC: packets always in the same FSM state -dynamics for each LPEC defined by an isolated FSM ) - for each LPEC: -events $\rightarrow$ FSM transition $\rightarrow$ Pyretic recompilation $\rightarrow$ ne) >> switch update >> N Default state t() allow allow allow allow N isolated +╋ **FSMs** drop drop drop drop H\_1 FSM H 2 FSM H 3 FSM H NFSM # of hosts: N Total # of transitions: 2N Total # of states: 2N

# FSM composition



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