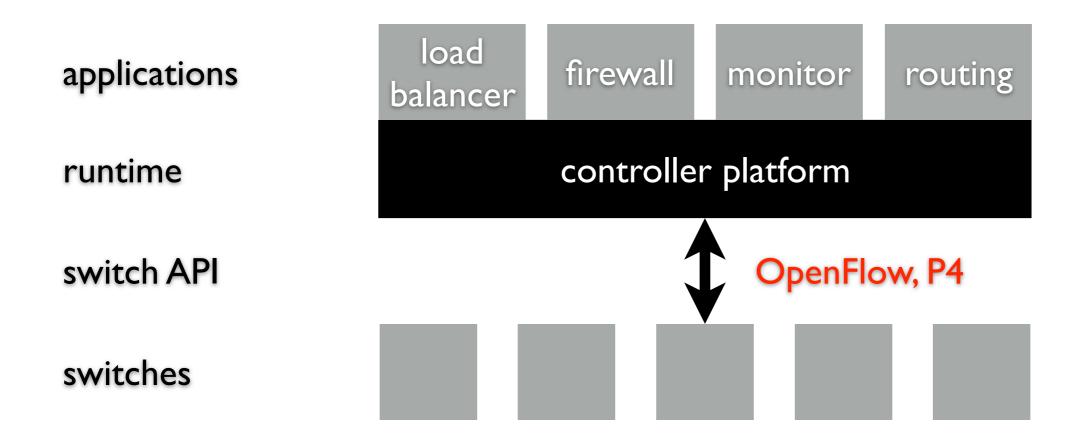
programming SDN 5590: software defined networking

anduo wang, Temple University T 17:30-20:00



but OpenFlow (and P4) is hard to program

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low-level programming interface

-akin to assembly language: a thin "wrapper" around switch operations

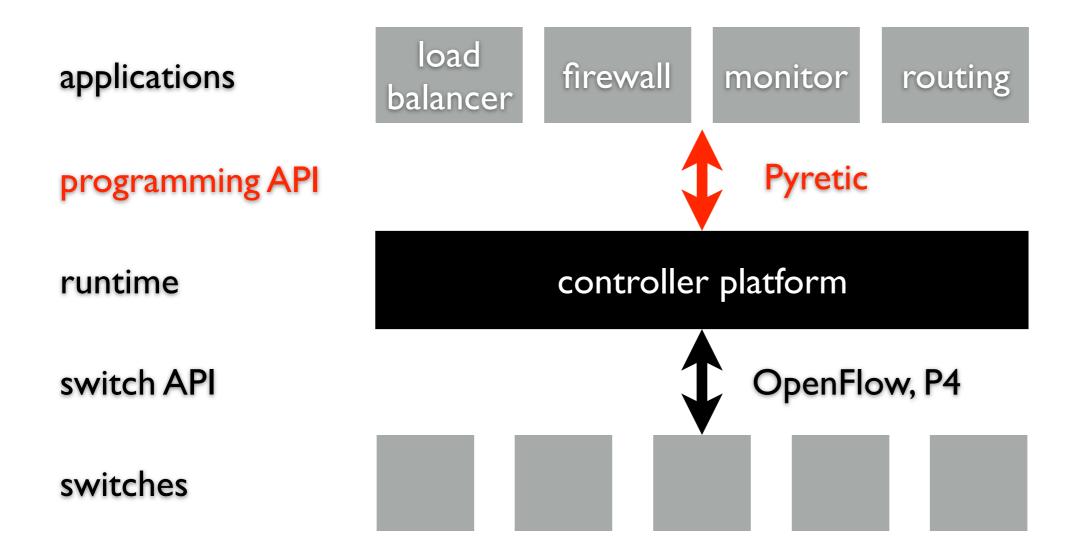
but OpenFlow (and P4) is hard to program

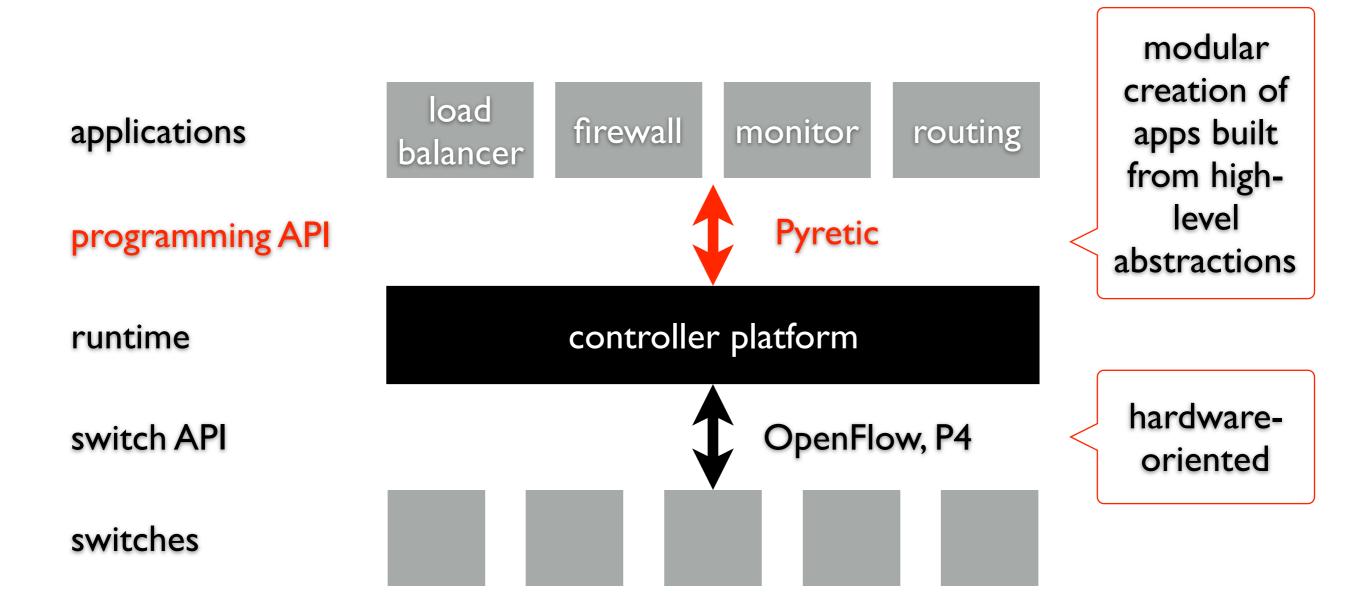
low-level programming interface

akin to assembly language: a thin "wrapper" around switch operations

monolithic applications with intertwined logic

- -handlers that respond to events
 - packet arrival
 - topology changes
 - traffic statistics





Pyretic modular programming

creating a single application out of multiple, independent, reusable network policies that affect the processing of the "same" traffic

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the enabling constructs and mechanisms

- -high level abstraction
- composition
- abstract network topology

implementation

- an interpreter that handles each packet at the controller (POX)

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from OF rules to functions

OF like rules at a switch s: patten (field =value) → action

a function:

takes as input a packet on a particular port on s, outputs a multiset of zero or more packets on various outports of s

policy as functions

a function:

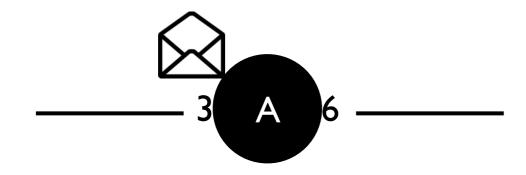
takes as input a packet on a particular port on s, outputs a multiset of zero or more packets on

a network-wide policy function: locate packets

located packets

the "located packet" model
− a packet is a

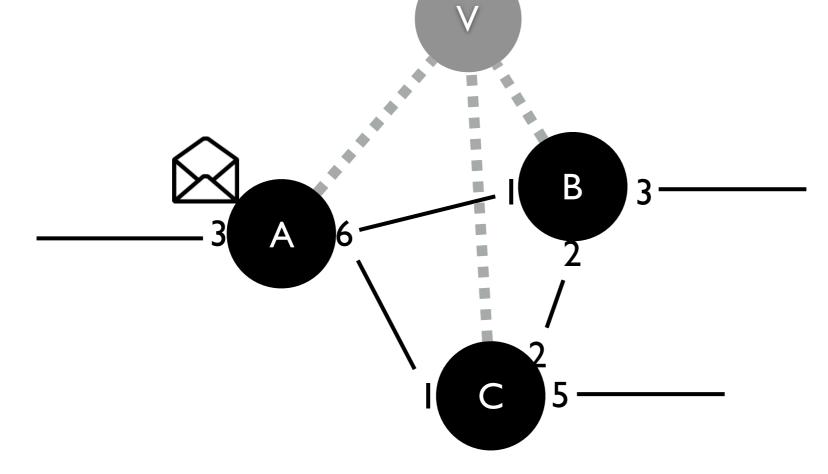
{switch: A, inport: 3, ...}

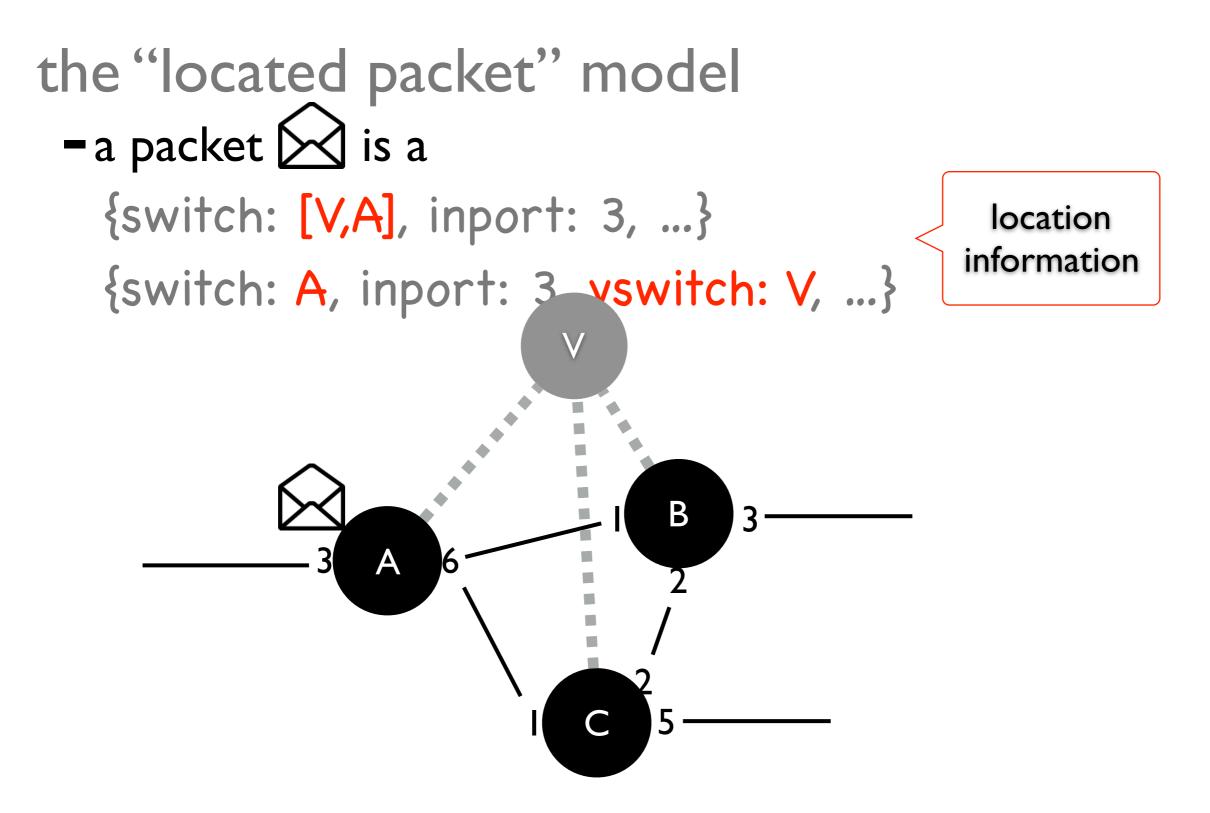


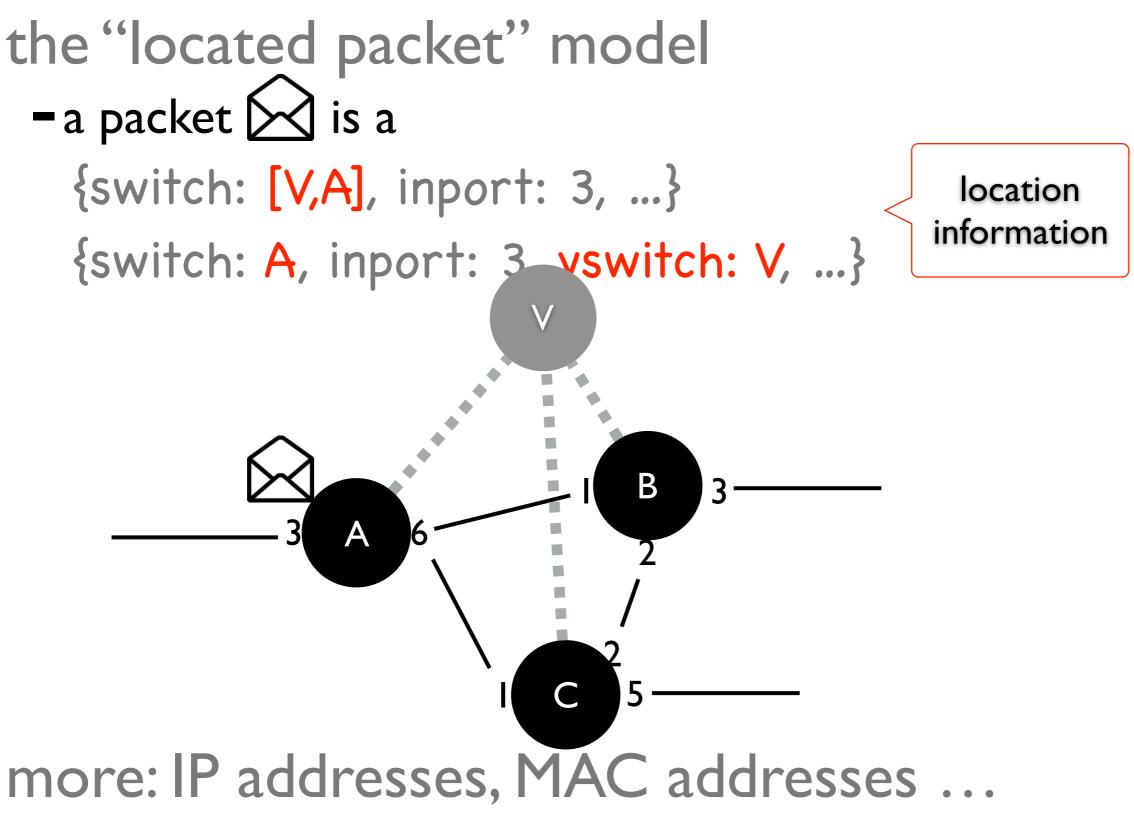


{switch: [V,A], inport: 3, ...}

{switch: A, inport: 3_vswitch: V, ...}







Pyretic policies

locate packets ➡ located packets static policy

- a snapshot of a network's global forwarding behavior
- an abstract function

dynamic policy

-a series of static policies

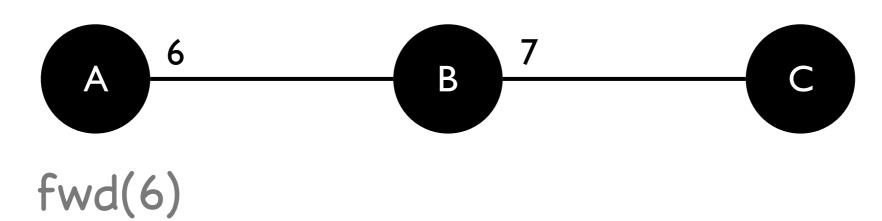
static policy (simplified)

define policy

C == A | P[C] | C+C | C*C

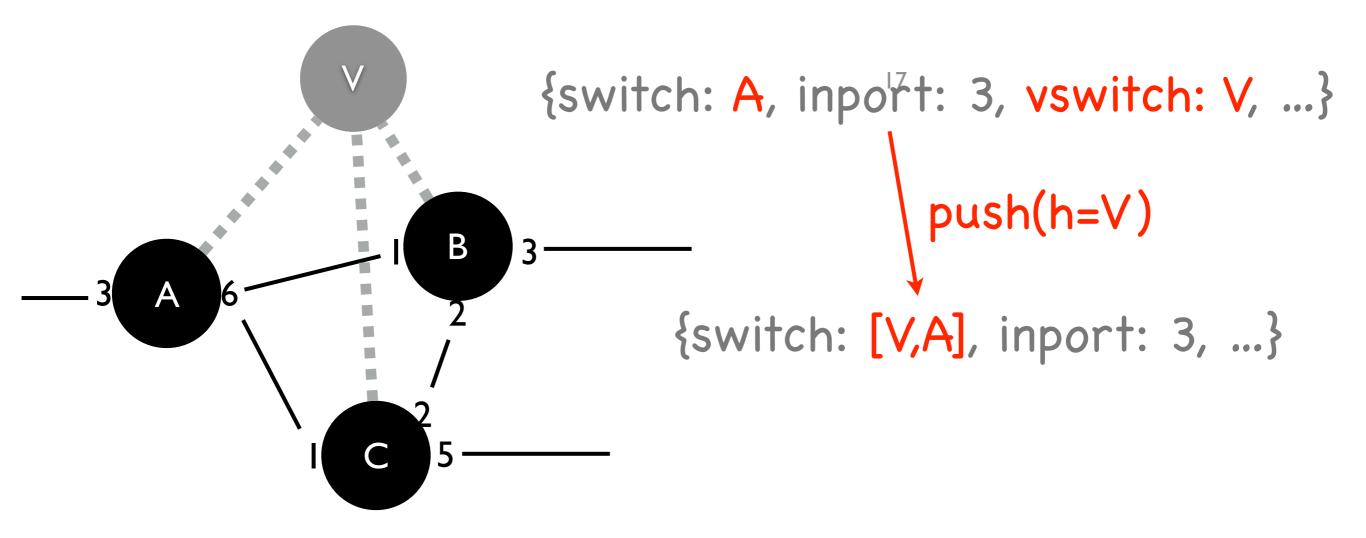
primitive actions

define policy C = A | P[C] | C+C | C*C



primitive actions

define policy C = A | P[C] | C+C | C*C



predicates

define policy $C ::= A | P[C] | C+C | C \gg C$ $A = \frac{6}{B}$

match(switch=`B', src=`A') [flood]

8

D

define policy

define policy

C == A | P[C] | C+C | C»C

define policy

C == A | P[C] | C+C | C»C

define C₁»C₂ as C₃

- $-C_3(packet) =$
- $-C_1(p_1) \cup \dots \cup C_2(P_n)$ where $\{P_1, \dots, P_n\} = C_1(packet)$

parallel composition

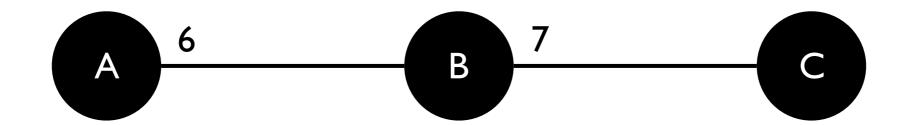
define policy

C == A | P[C] | C+C | C C

define $C_1 + C_2$ as C_3

 $-C_3(packet) = C_1(packet) \cup C_2(Packet)$

composite policy example



match(switch=`A', dstip=`C') >> fwd(6) +
match(switch=`B', dstip=`C') >> fwd(7)

example sequential composition

Monitor

 $\texttt{srcip=5.6.7.8} \rightarrow \texttt{count}$

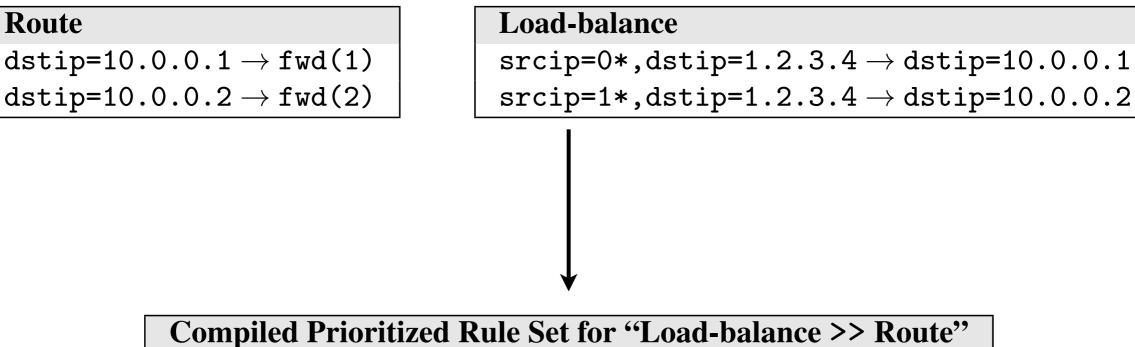
Route

dstip=10.0.0.1 \rightarrow fwd(1)

dstip=10.0.0.2 \rightarrow fwd(2)

Compiled Prioritized Rule Set for "Monitor | Route" $srcip=5.6.7.8, dstip=10.0.0.1 \rightarrow count, fwd(1)$ $srcip=5.6.7.8, dstip=10.0.0.2 \rightarrow count, fwd(2)$ $srcip=5.6.7.8 \rightarrow count$ $dstip=10.0.0.1 \rightarrow fwd(1)$ $dstip=10.0.0.2 \rightarrow fwd(2)$

example parallel composition



 $srcip=0*,dstip=1.2.3.4 \rightarrow dstip=10.0.0.1,fwd(1)$ $srcip=1*,dstip=1.2.3.4 \rightarrow dstip=10.0.0.2,fwd(2)$

Pyretic — dynamic policy

query policy

define policy

- C = A | P[C] | C+C | C*C | Q
- Q == packets | count

packet, count buckets

- resulting located packets diverted to "buckets" in the controller
- -application registers listeners with buckets
- -buckets passes entire packets to the listeners

query policy

define policy

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- Q == packets | count

packet, count buckets

- resulting located packets diverted to "buckets" in the controller
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match(switch=`A', dstip=`C') [Q + fwd(6)]

query policy example

-application registers listeners with buckets

-buckets passes entire packets to the listener

```
def printer(pkt):
    print pkt

def dpi():
    Q = packets(None,[])
    Q.when(printer)
    return match(srcip='1.2.3.4')[Q]

def main():
    return dpi() | flood
```

example: deep packet inspection

-application registers listeners with buckets

-buckets passes entire packets to the listener

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def printer(pkt):
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each time a packet arrives at packet_bucket, printer is called, printing the (passed) packet

example: deep packet inspection

-application registers listeners with buckets

return dpi()

-buckets passes entire packets to the listener

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def printer(pkt):
    print pkt

def dpi():
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def main():
```

flood

from query to dynamic policy

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dynamic policy

- changes in response to network changes
- -query policies drive changes to other policies

from query to dynamic policy

dynamic policy

-changes in response to network changes

-query policies drive changes to other policies

pattern

- -query policy A collects network change
- A register dynamic policy B as listener
- -upon network change
 - A passes the change (pkt) to B
 - B updates its policy dynamically

```
class rrlb(DynamicPolicy):
 def init (self,s,servers):
  self.switch = s
  self.servers = servers
  . . .
  Q = packets(limit=1,group by=['srcip'])
  Q.register callback(self.round robin)
  self.policy = match(dstport=80) >> Q
 def round robin(self,pkt):
  self.policy = if (match(srcip=pkt['srcip']),
                    modify(dstip=self.server), self.policy)
  self.client += 1
  self.server = self.servers[self.client % m]
servers = ['2.2.2.8', '2.2.2.9']
rrlb on switch3 = rrlb(3, servers)
```

```
class rrlb(DynamicPolicy):
 def init (self,s,servers):
  self.switch = s
                                                    create a query
  self.servers = servers
                                                        policy
  . . .
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                                                     round_robin
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  self.client += 1
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```

```
servers = ['2.2.2.8','2.2.2.9']
rrlb_on_switch3 = rrlb(3,servers)
```

```
class rrlb(DynamicPolicy):
```

```
def init (self,s,servers):
 self.switch = s
 self.servers = servers
                                                   create a query
                                                       policy
 . . .
 Q = packets(limit=1,group by=['srcip'])
                                                      register
 Q.register callback(self.round robin)
                                                    round_robin
 self.policy = match(dstport=80) >> Q
                                                   update server
def round robin(self,pkt):
                                                     assignment
 self.policy = if (match(srcip=pkt['srcip']),
                   modify(dstip=self.server), self.policy)
 self.client += 1
 self.server = self.servers[self.client % m]
```

```
servers = ['2.2.2.8','2.2.2.9']
rrlb_on_switch3 = rrlb(3,servers)
```

```
class rrlb(DynamicPolicy):
```

```
def init (self,s,servers):
  self.switch = s
                                                     create a query
  self.servers = servers
                                                         policy
  . . .
  Q = packets(limit=1,group by=['srcip'])
                                                        register
  Q.register callback(self.round robin)
                                                      round_robin
  self.policy = match(dstport=80) >> Q
                                                     update server
                                                      assignment
 def round robin(self,pkt):
  self.policy = if (match(srcip=pkt['srcip']),
                     modify(dstip=self.server), self.policy)
  self.client += 1
  self.server = self.servers[self.client % m]
                                                     3 runs rrlb for
servers = ['2.2.2.8', '2.2.2.9']
                                                      two servers
rrlb on switch3 = rrlb(3, servers)
```

limitation to Pyretic policies

programmers must specify policies in terms of the underlying physical topology

limitation to Pyretic policies

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abstract network topology

allow a new derived topology to be built on top of an already existing existing underlying network

Pyretic — abstract topology abstraction

topology abstraction

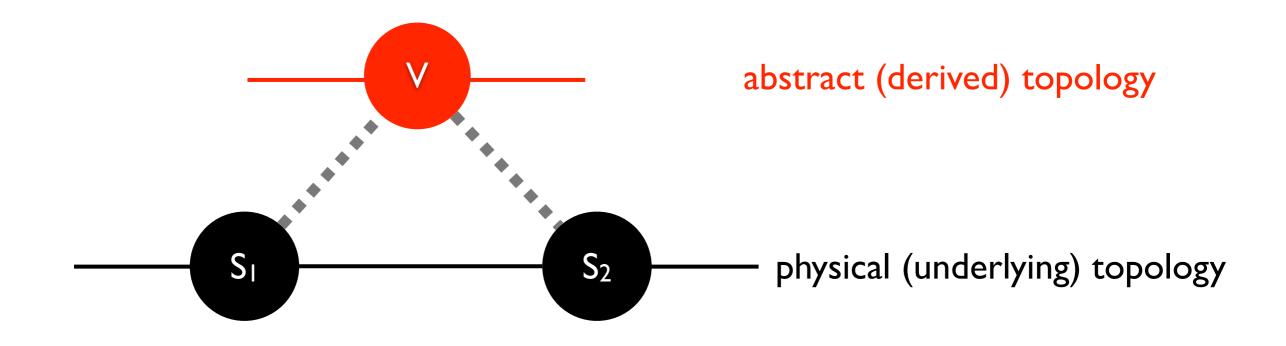
modular programming constrains

-what each module sees and can do

enabled by network objects

- -an abstract topology
 - can be a mix of physical and virtual switches
 - can be multiple levels of nesting on top of the one real network
- a policy function applied to this topology

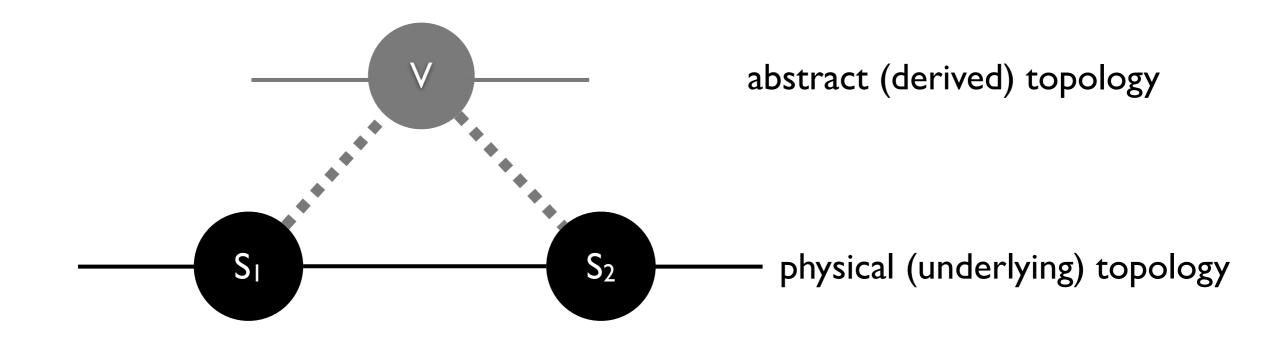
topology abstraction



Pyretic network objects

- -an abstract topology
- a policy applied to the abstract topology
- -a mapping (for derived network)

topology abstraction



mapping

- a function to map changes to the underlying topology up to changes on the derived network
- a function to map policies against the derived topology down to equivalent policy expressed only in terms of the underlying topology

topology abstraction example

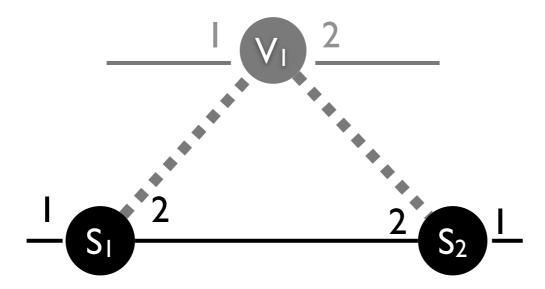
MAC learning

- one big switch, learns where the hosts are located switching fabric

- sees the entire physical network
- -performs routing from one edge link to another

MAC learning (derived network)

switching fabric (underlying network)



coordinating modules

- MAC learning module
 - specifies chosen output port(s)
- switching module
 - -directs traffic on a path to the (corresponding) egress port(s)

coordination via abstract packet model

virtual packet header

- a module can push, pop, and inspect
- MAC learning directs traffic from one input port to an output port
- fabric switching sees a virtual header indicating the corresponding ingress/egress
- runtime performs the mapping

example: transforming topology

a dictionary (mapping)

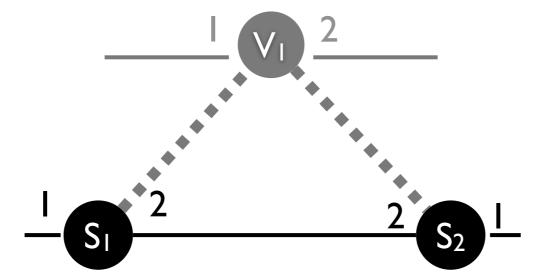
- (vswitch, vport) - (switch, port)

derived network

underlying network







underlying network

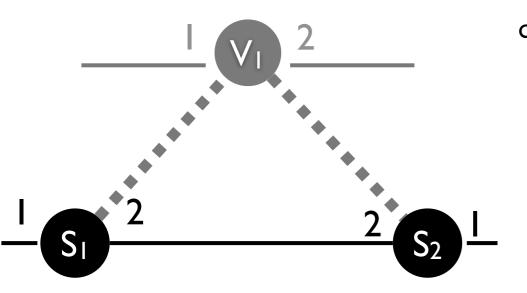
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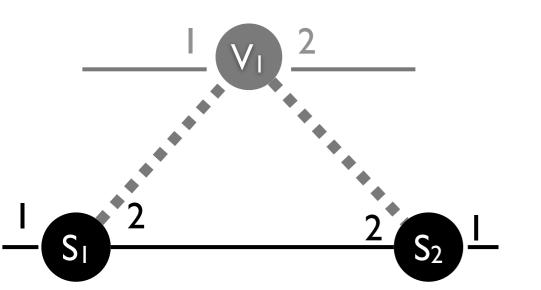
```
def bfs_vmap(topo):
    vswitch = 1
    vport = 1
    for (switch, port) in topo.egress_locations:
        vmap[(vswitch, vport)] = (switch, port)
        vport += 1
        return vmap
```

recall the packet model {switch: A, inport: 3, vswitch: V, ...}

example: transforming policy

Pyretic generates ingress function

- "lifts" packets from the underlying network up to the derived

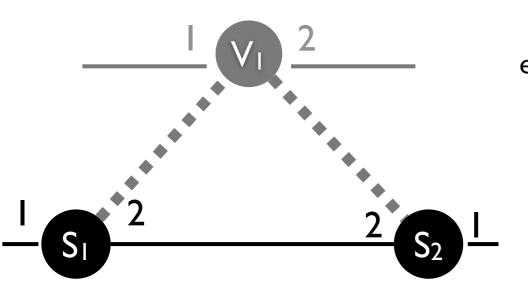


```
ingress_policy =
( match(switch=S1, inport=1)
    [push(vswitch=V, vinport=1)]
| match(switch=S2, inport=1)
    [push(vswitch=V, vinport=2)])
```

example: transforming policy

Pyretic generates egress function

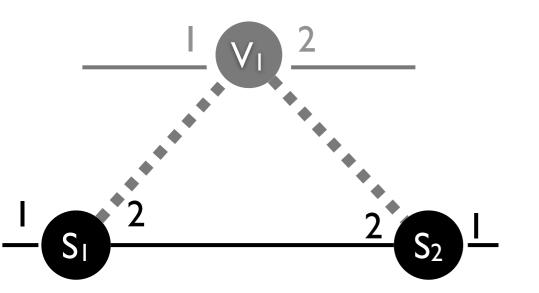
- "lowers" packets from the derived to the underlying network



example: transforming policy

Pyretic generates fabric policy

 forwarding between ports in the derived network via a path in the underlying network



virtualizing template

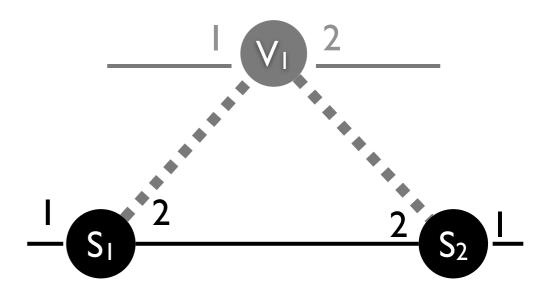
```
def virtualize(ingress policy,
                 egress policy,
                 fabric policy,
                 derived policy):
    return if (~match(vswitch=None),
      (ingress policy >>
       move(switch=vswitch,inport=vinport) >>
       derived policy >>
       move(vswitch=switch,vinport=inport,voutport=outport)),
      passthrough) >>
    fabric policy >>
    egress policy
```

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      passthrough) >>
    fabric policy >>
    egress policy
```



passthrough

packet processing

{switch:S1, inport:1, ... }

ingress_policy >>

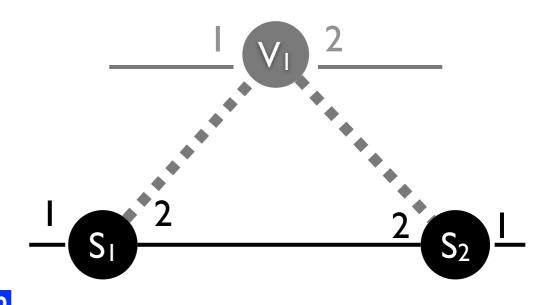
move(switch=vswitch,inport=vinport)>>

derived_policy (flood) >>

move(vswitch=switch,vinport=inport,vouptport=outport) >>

fabric_policy >>

egress_policy



passthrough

packet processing

{switch:S1, inport:1, ... }

ingress_policy >>

{switch:S1, inport:1, vswitch:V, vinport:1, ... }

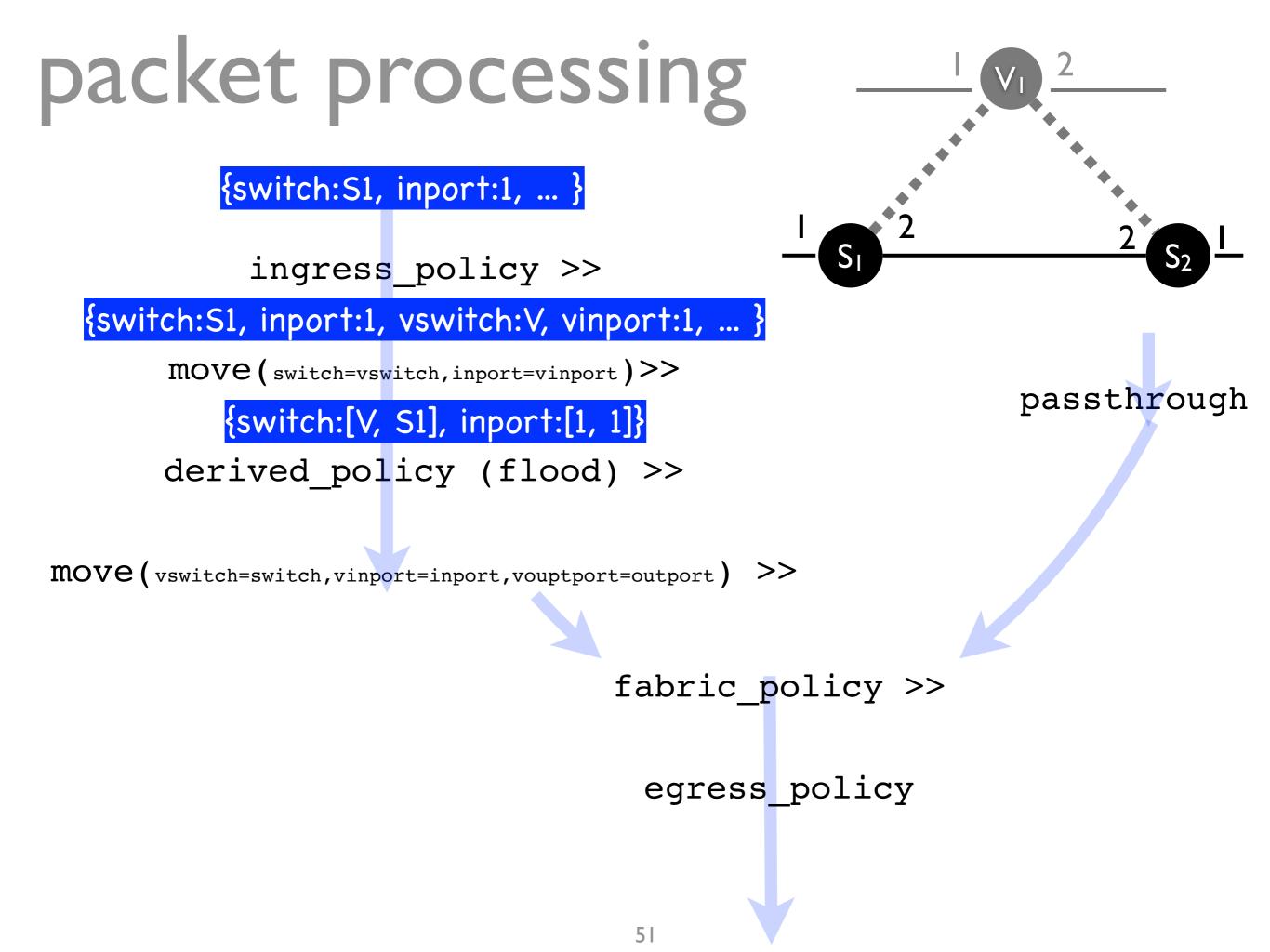
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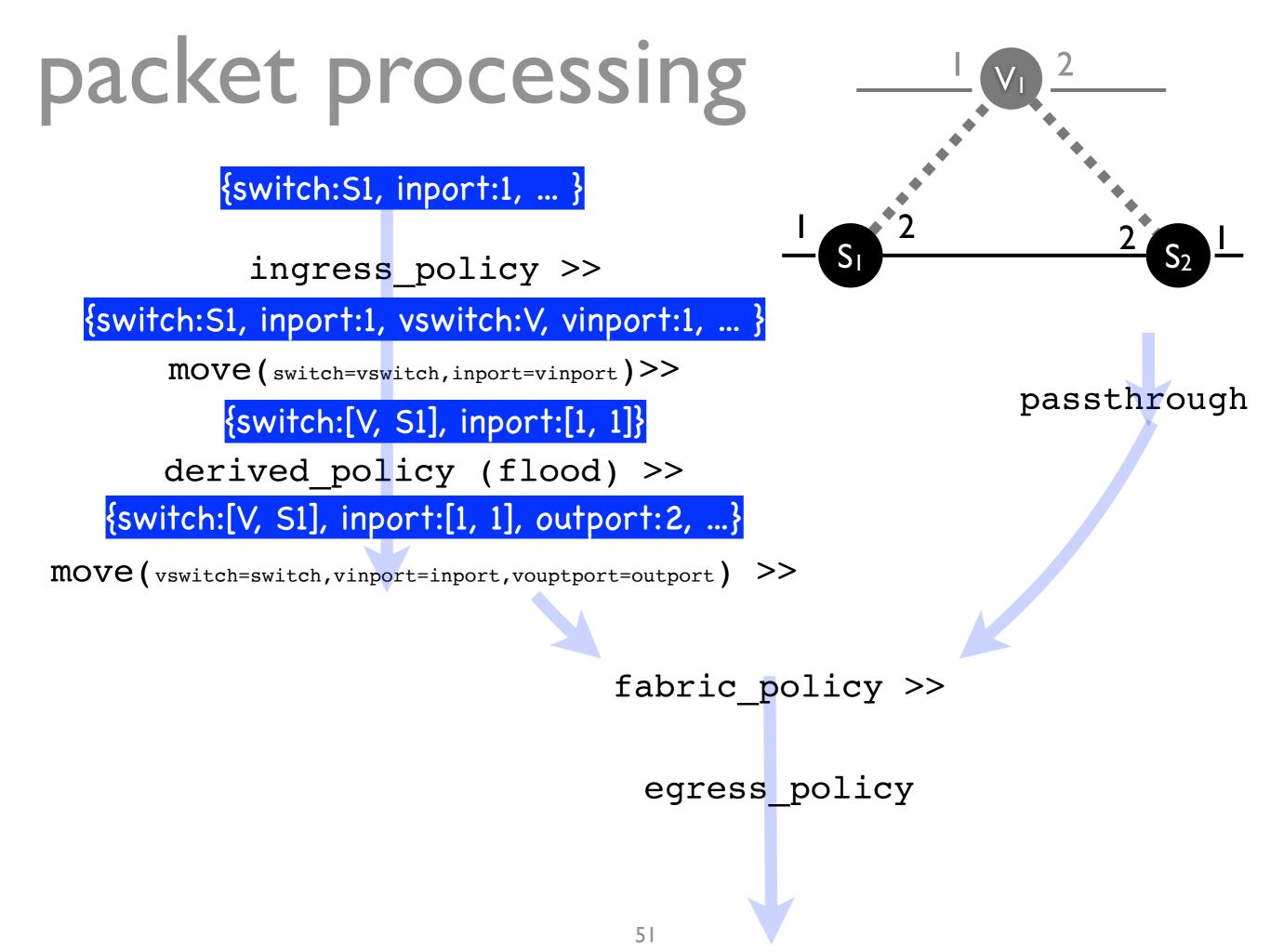
derived_policy (flood) >>

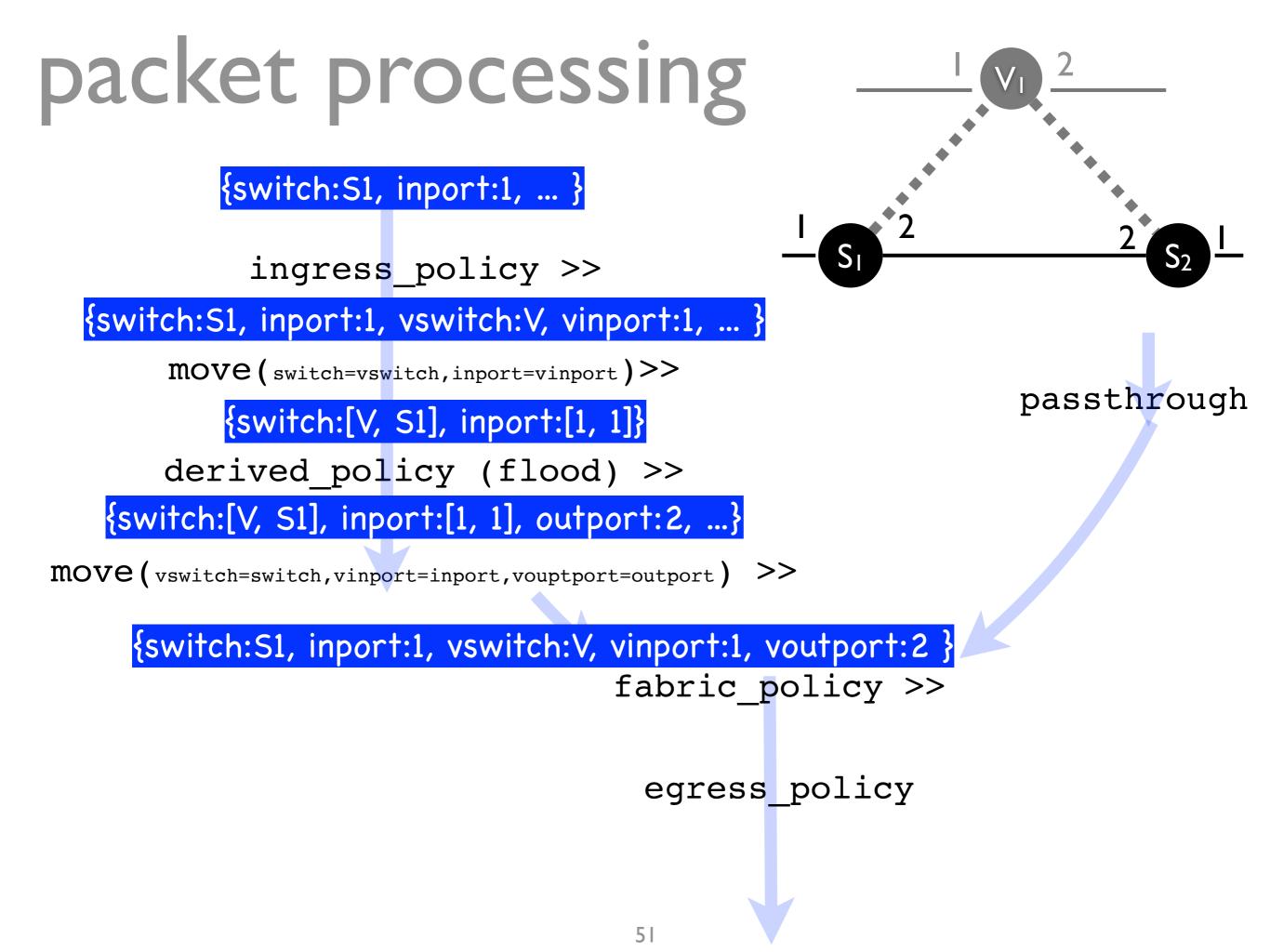
move(vswitch=switch,vinport=inport,vouptport=outport) >>

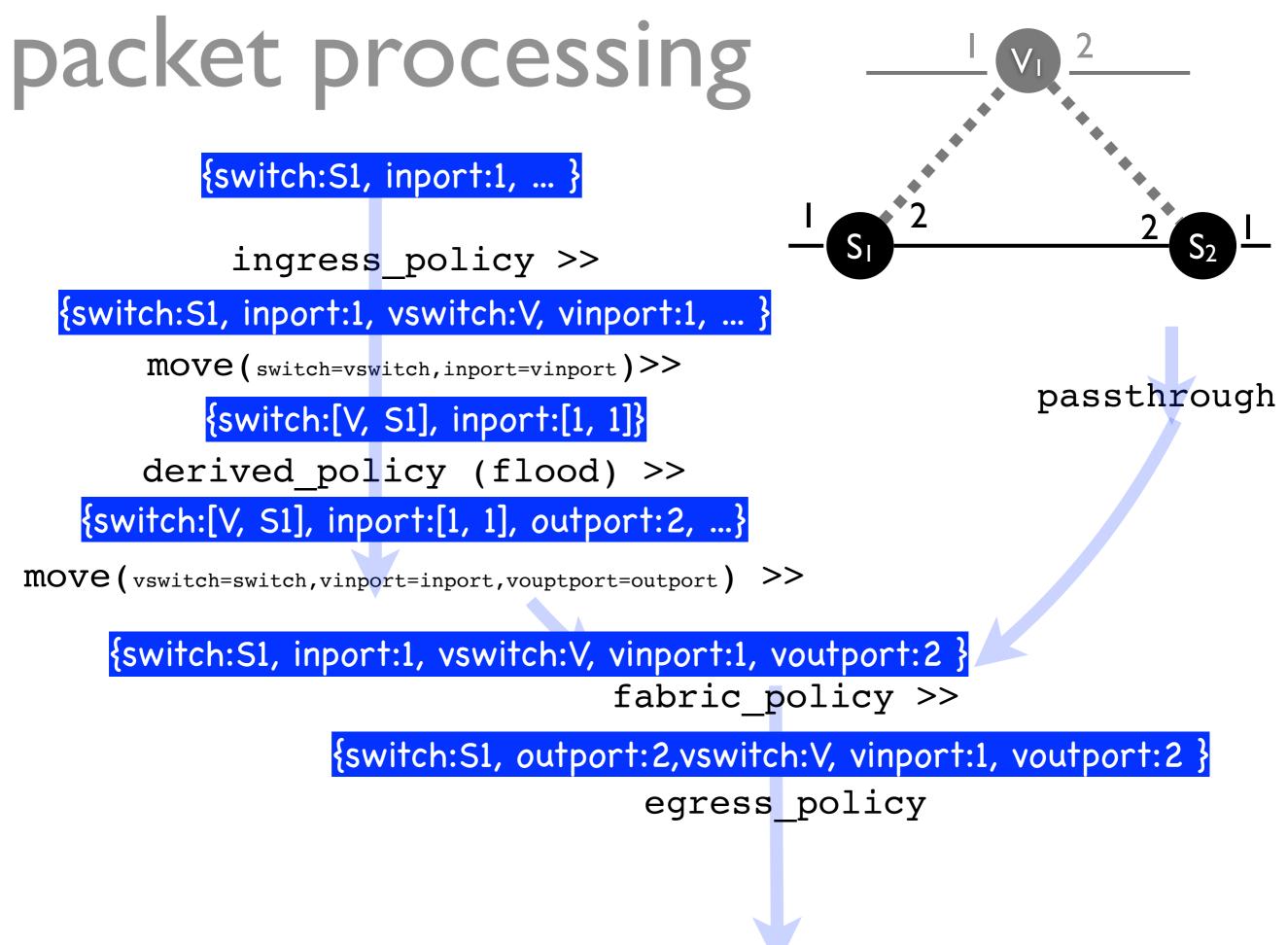
fabric_policy >>

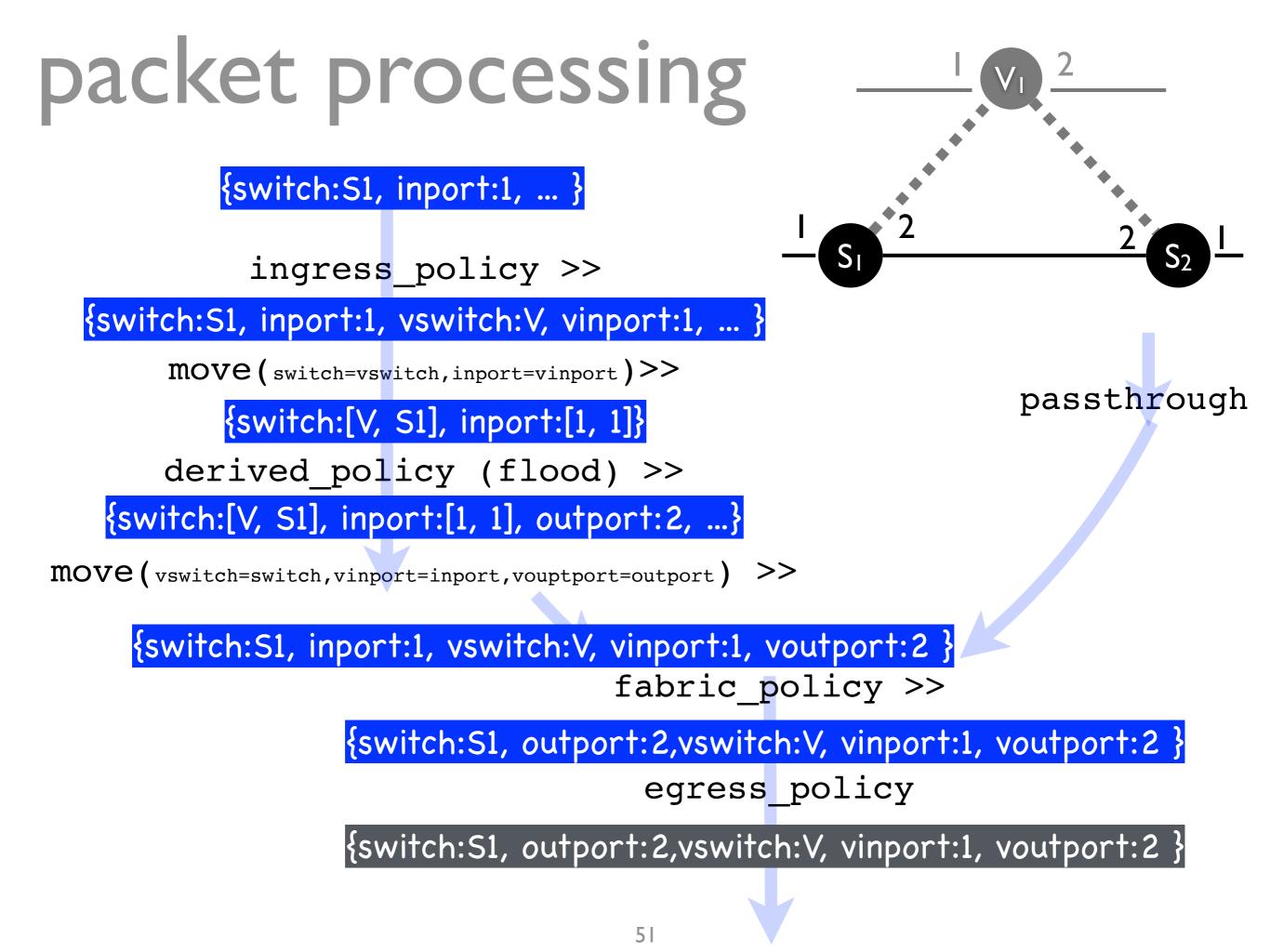
egress_policy

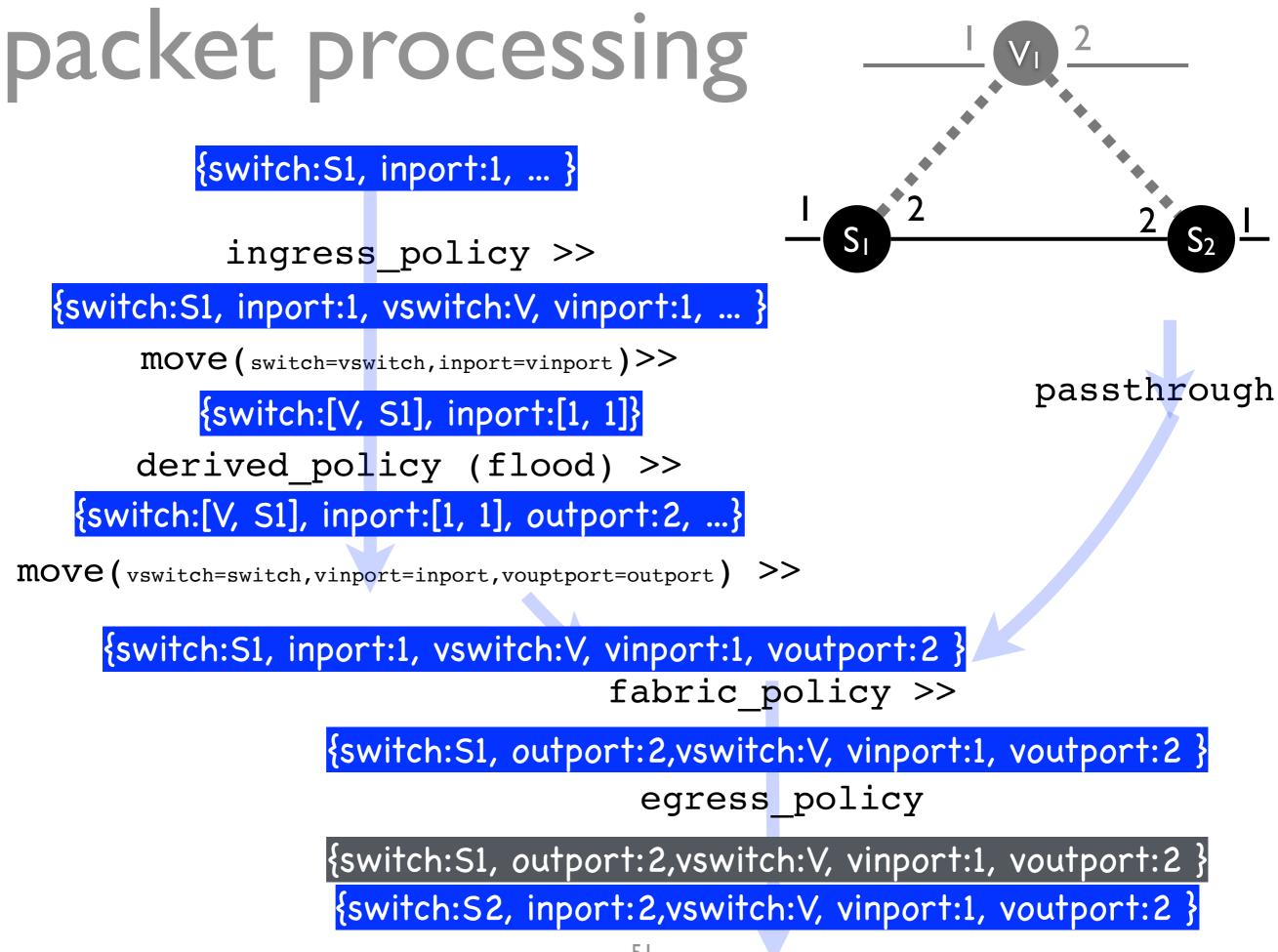


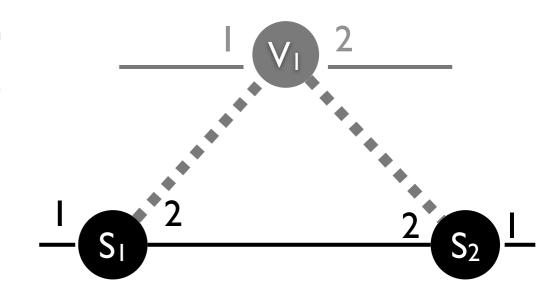












passthrough

packet processing

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