



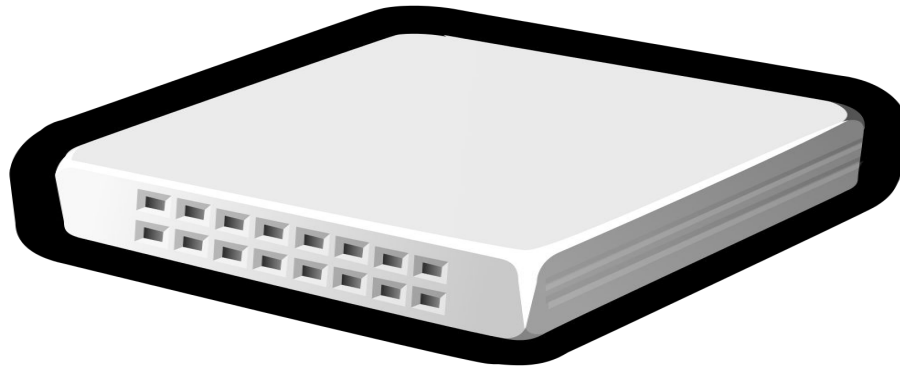
An SDN Framework for Managing Internet Exchange Points

UF *m* G

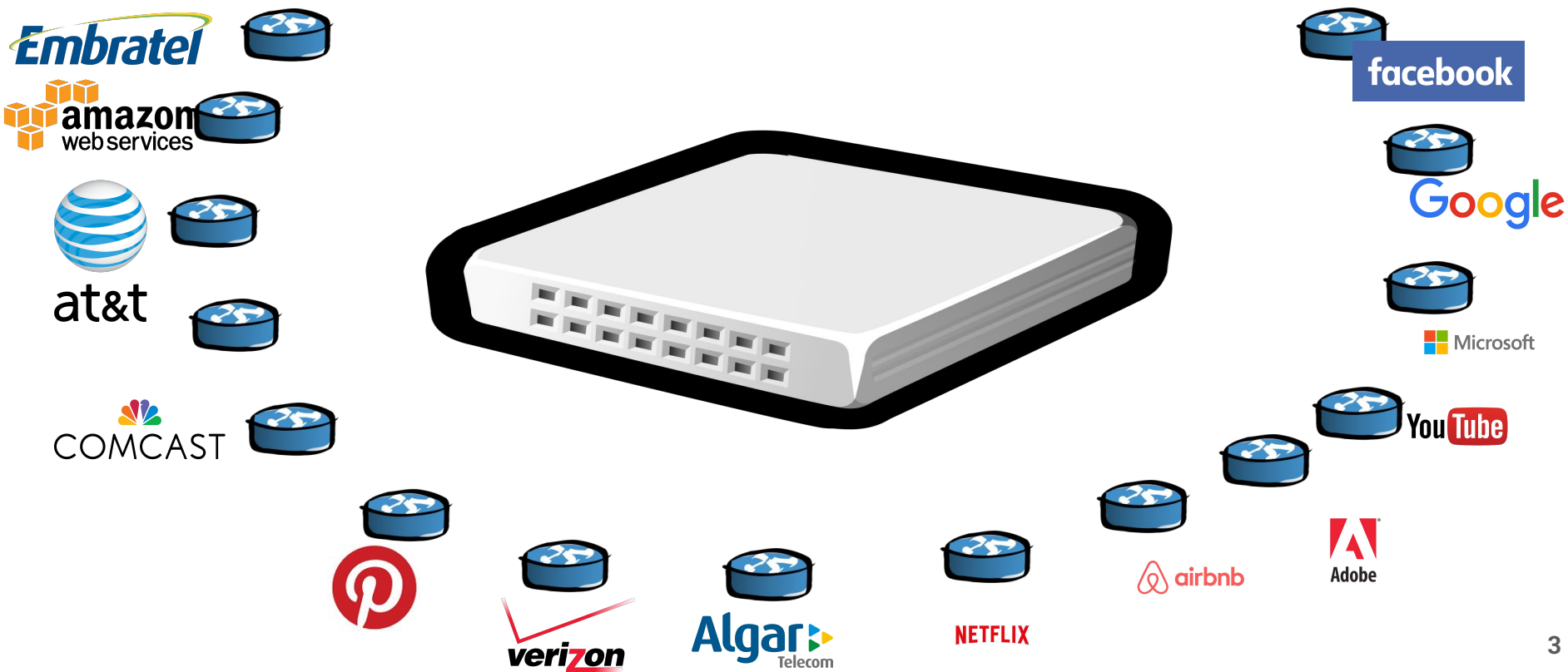
Ítalo Cunha

Luis Martins, Dorgival O. Guedes

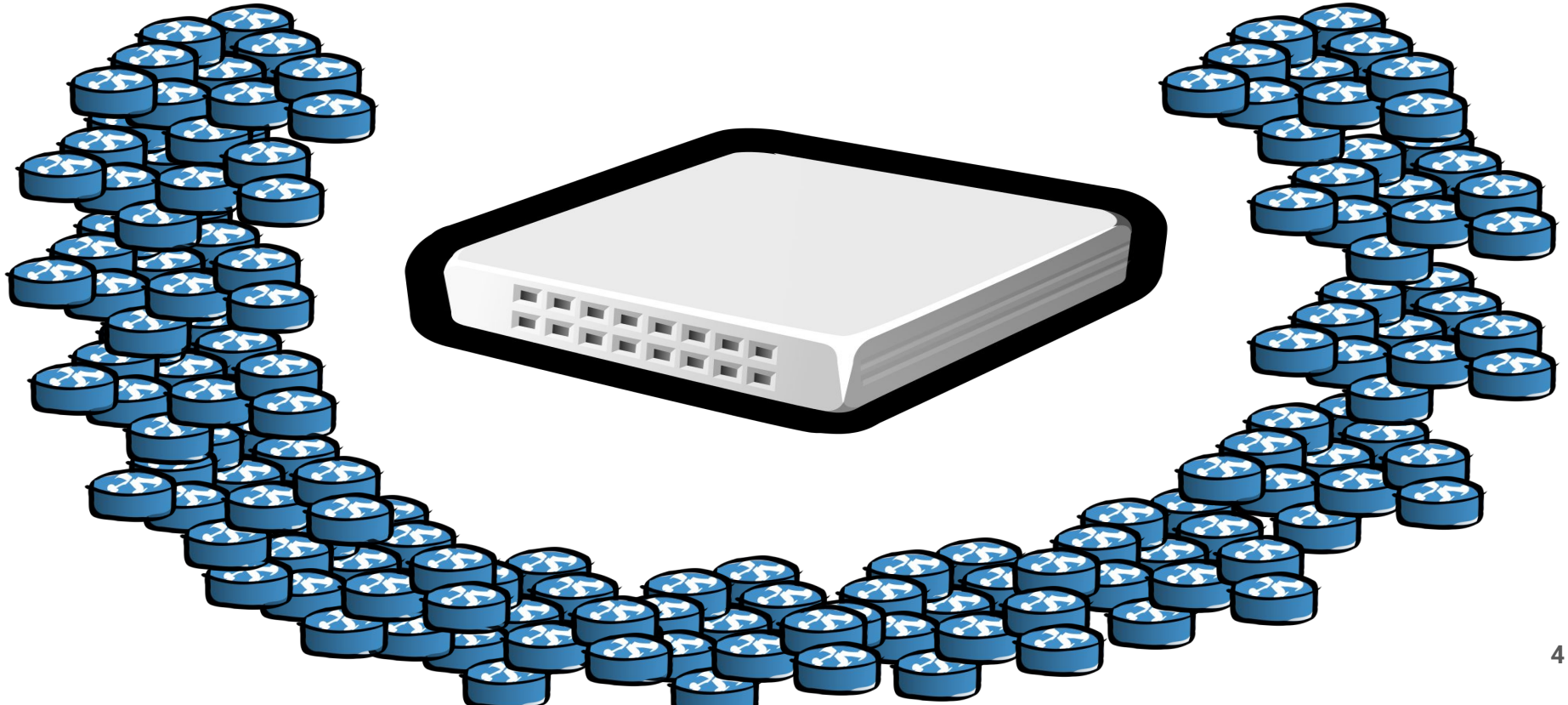
Internet Exchange Points



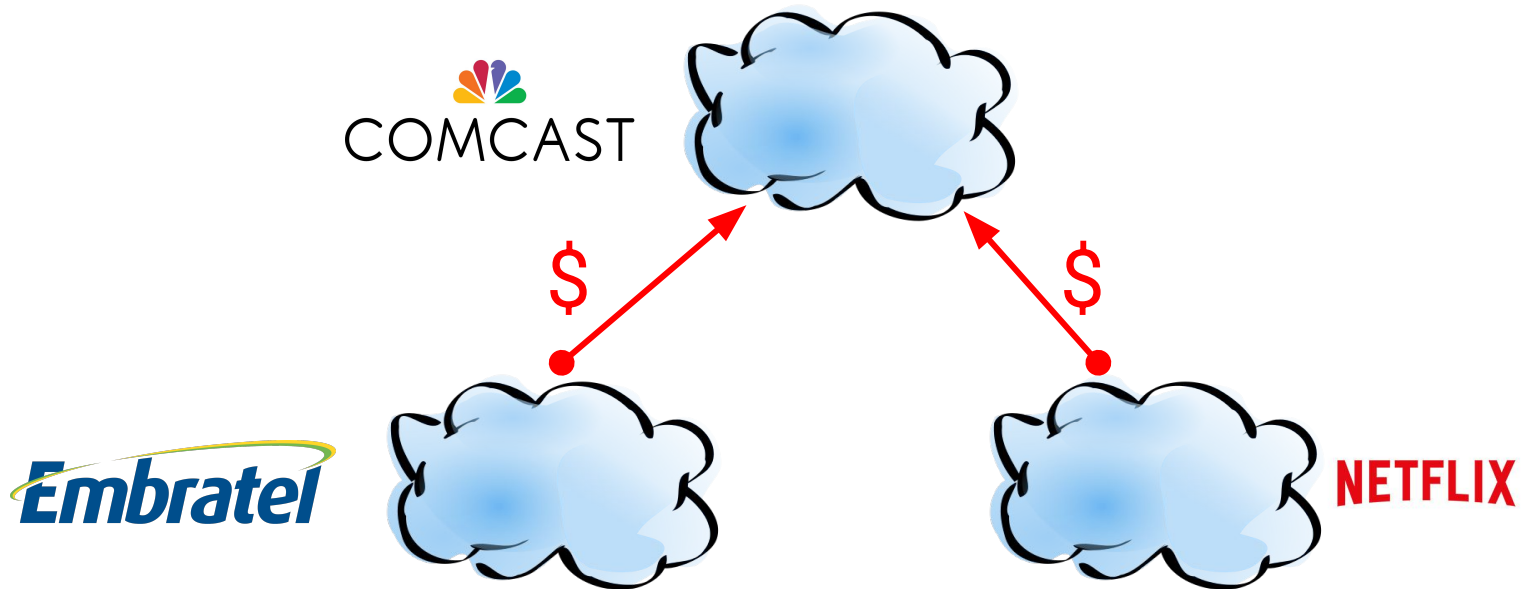
Internet Exchange Points



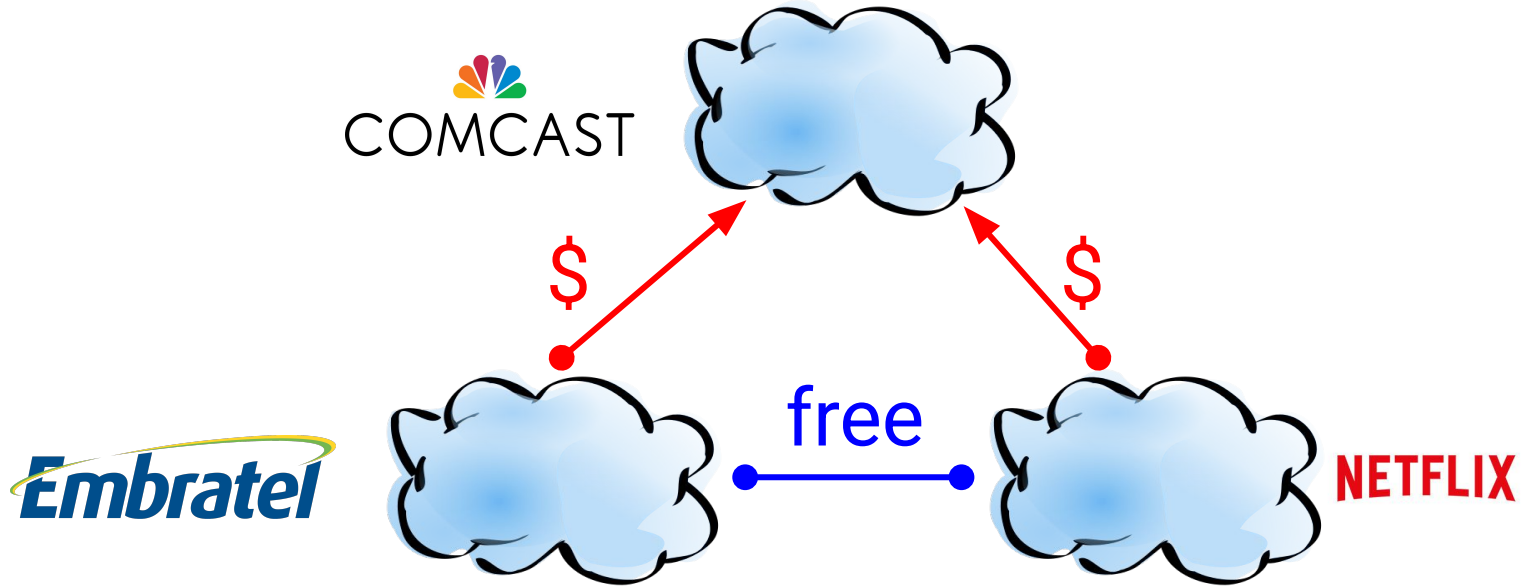
Internet Exchange Points



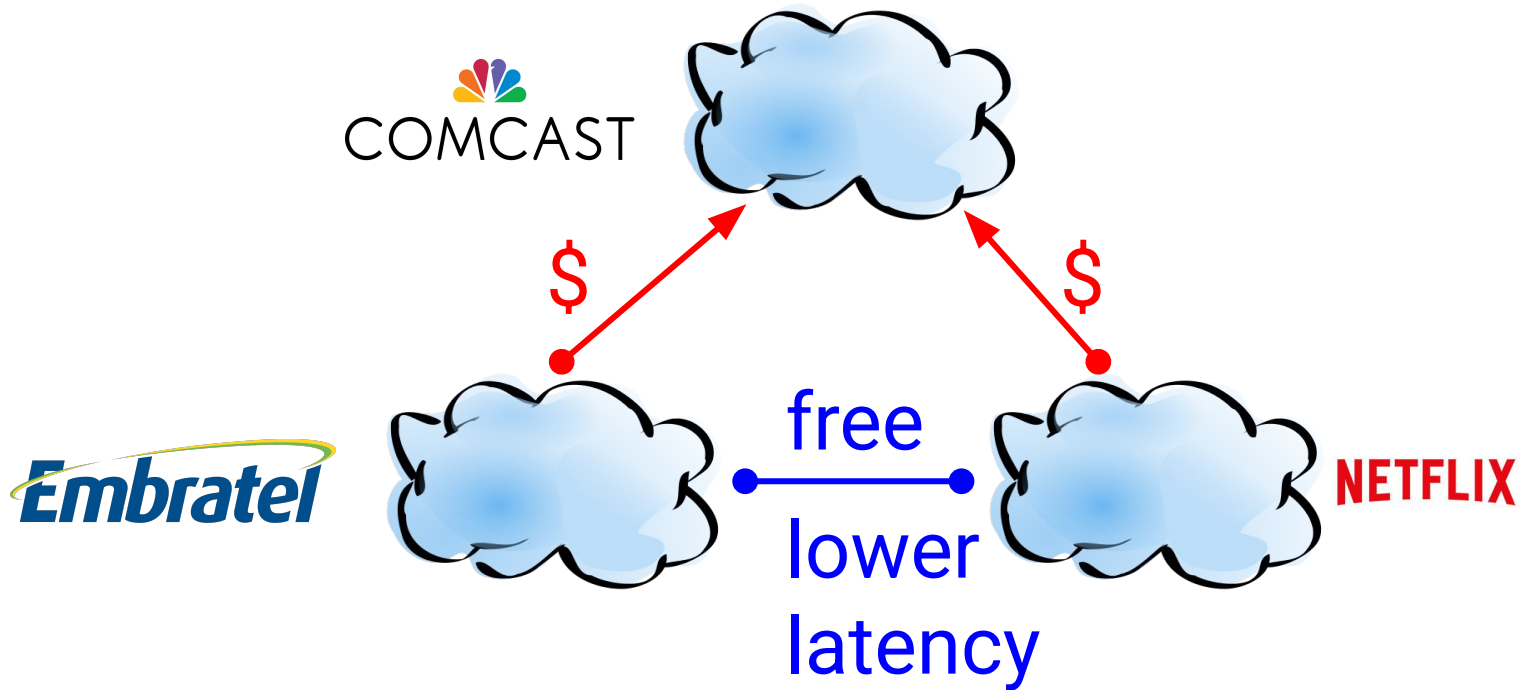
Why Internet Exchange Points?



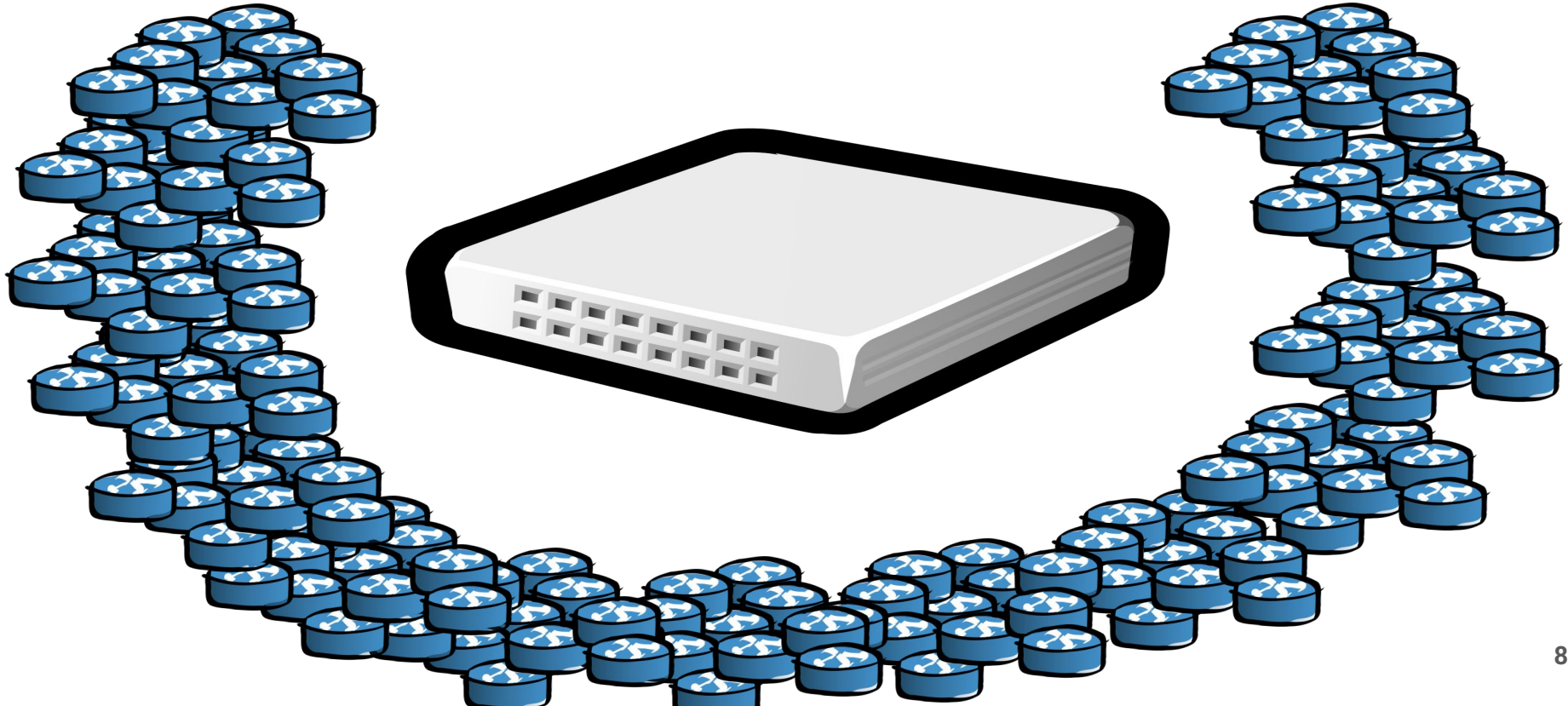
Why Internet Exchange Points?



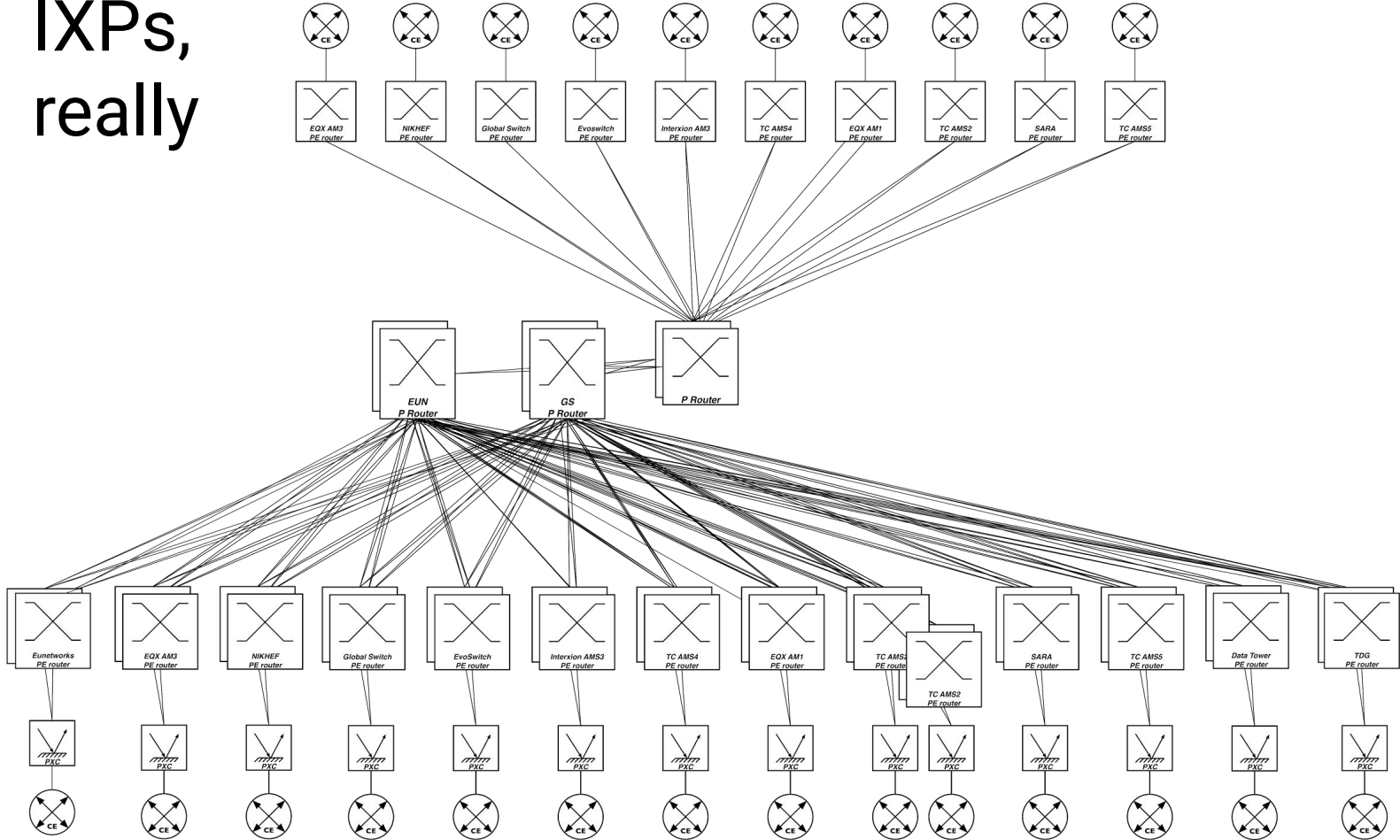
Why Internet Exchange Points?



IXPs lets you peer with hundreds of networks



IXPs, really



IXPs are complex infrastructures

- Strict scalability and reliability requirements
 - Redundancy
 - Top-of-the-line equipment
- Hundreds of networks with different policies
- Shared broadcast domain

IXP challenges

- Single broadcast domain, limited layer-2 utilization
- Reliance on proprietary solutions
- Failures and incompatibilities
- Misconfigurations and abuse

IXP challenges

- Single broadcast domain, limited layer-2 utilization
 - Reliance on proprietary solutions
 - Failures and incompatibilities
 - Misconfigurations and abuse
-
- MAC table overflow

Different IXP business models

- For-profit IXPs (US)
- Not-for-profit IXPs (Europe)
- Free-of-charge IXPs (Brazil)

Different IXP business models

- For-profit IXPs (US)
 - Charge proportional to bandwidth utilization
- Not-for-profit IXPs (Europe)
 - Block unauthorized or malicious traffic
- Free-of-charge IXPs (Brazil)
 - Prevent IXP members from interconnecting their sites

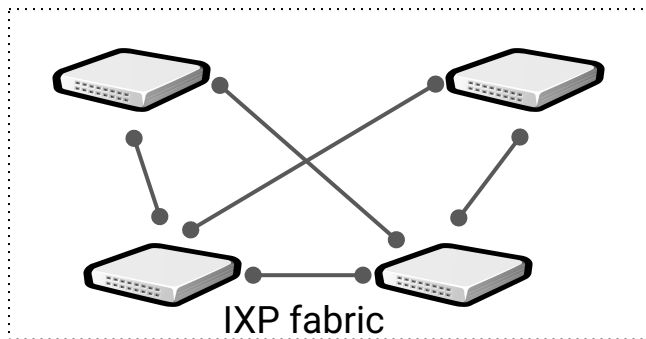
IXPs are in full control of the infrastructure

SDIX: Software Defined Internet Exchange

- Flexibility to accommodate different business models
- Ease IXP management
- Reduce misconfigurations
- Improve security by supporting richer policies

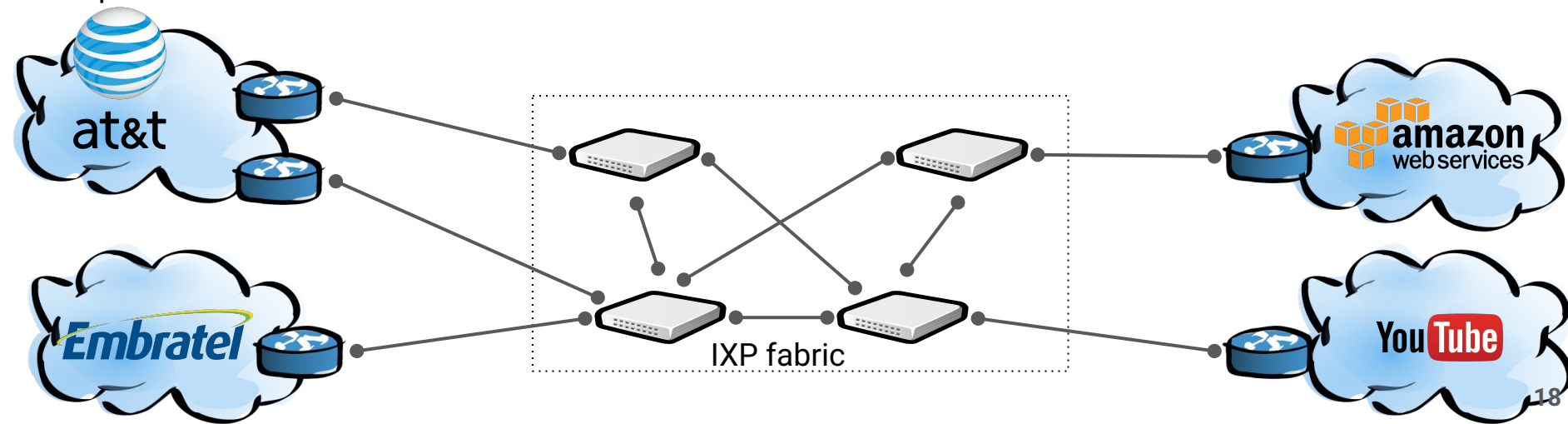
SDIX Design

Data plane



SDIX Design

Data plane



SDIX Design

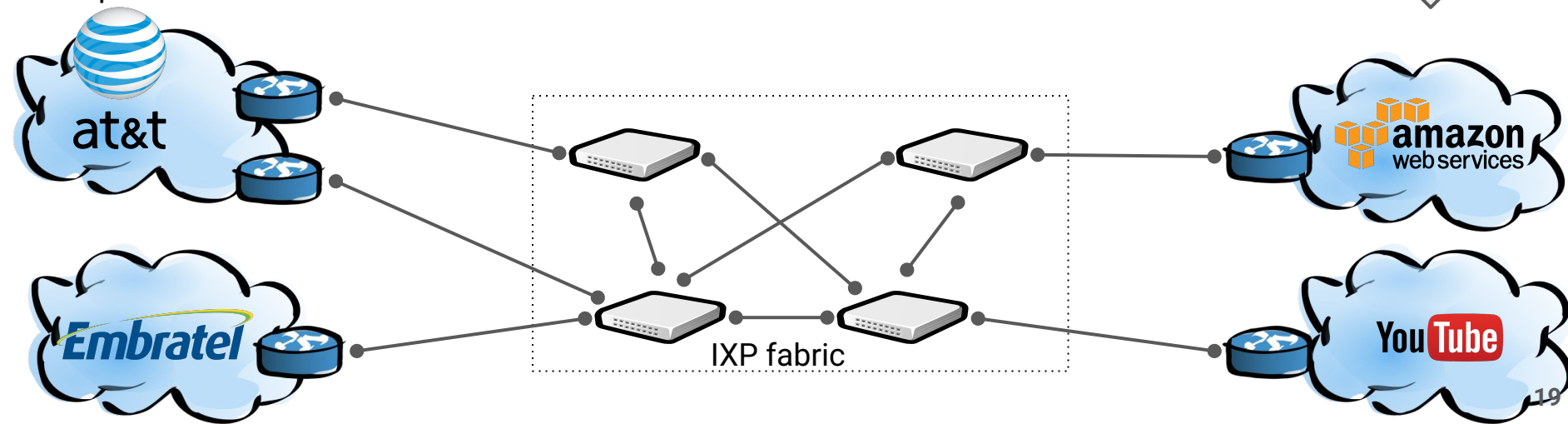
Control plane

Controller #1

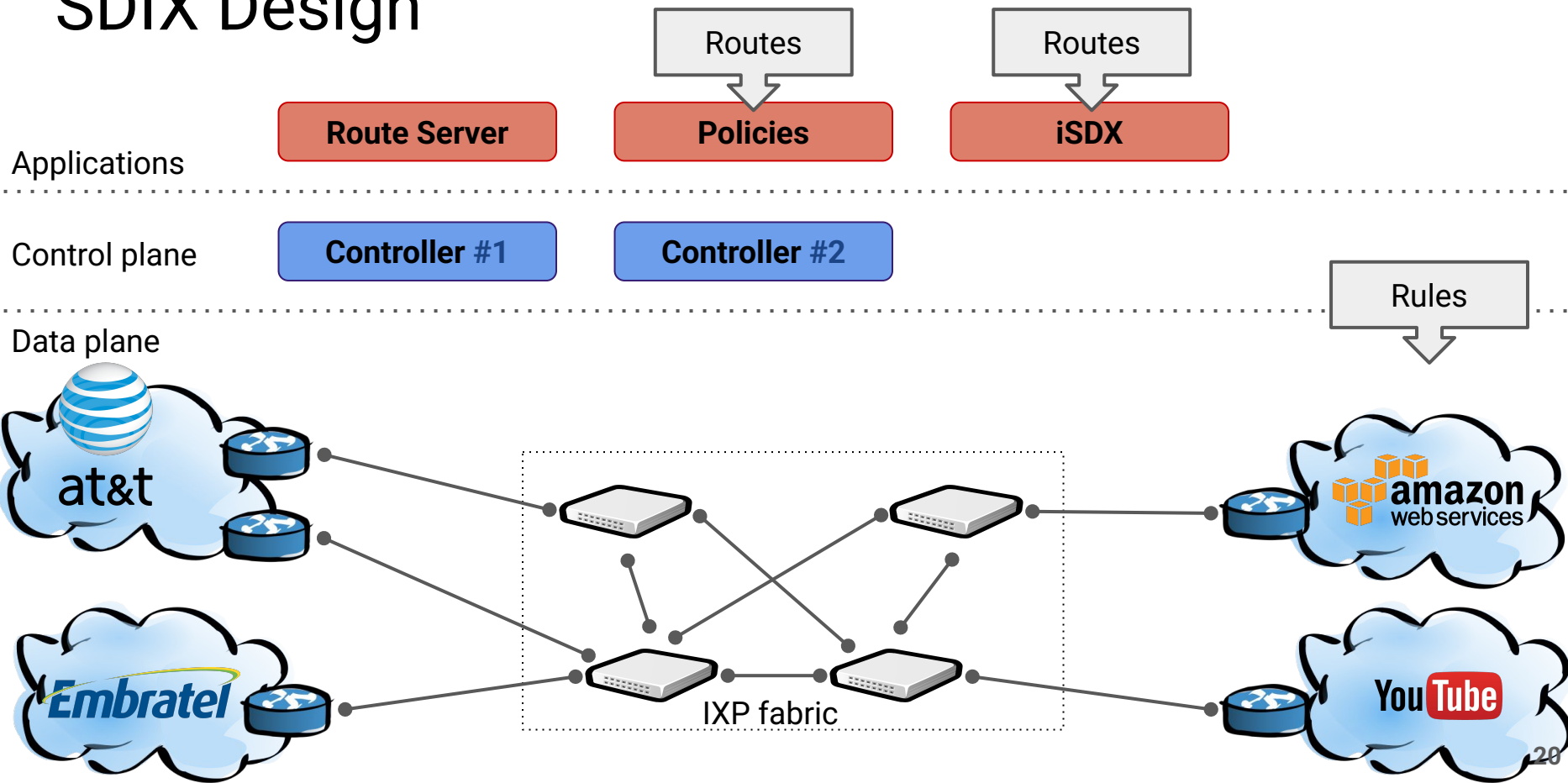
Controller #2

Rules

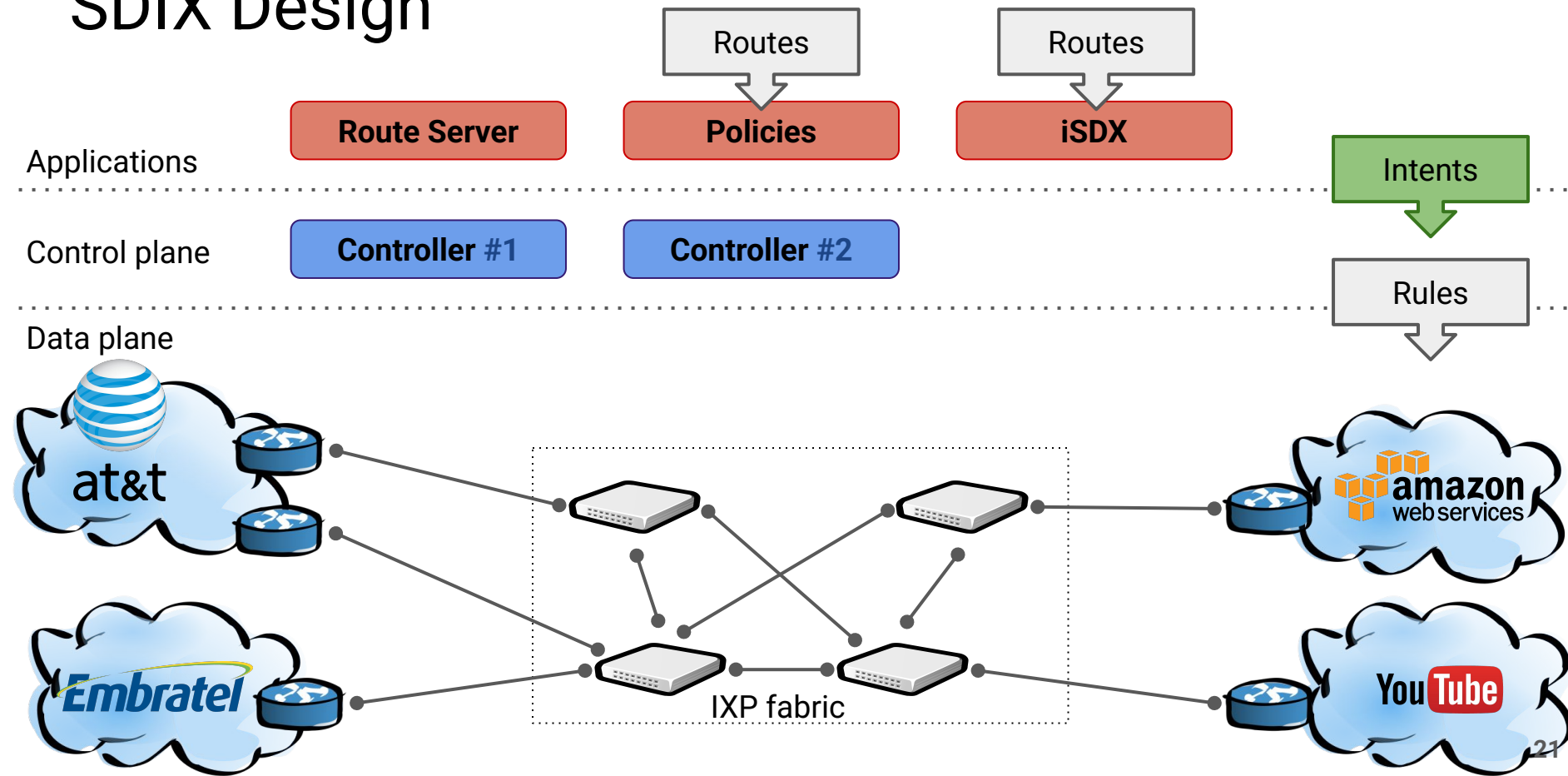
Data plane



SDIX Design



SDIX Design

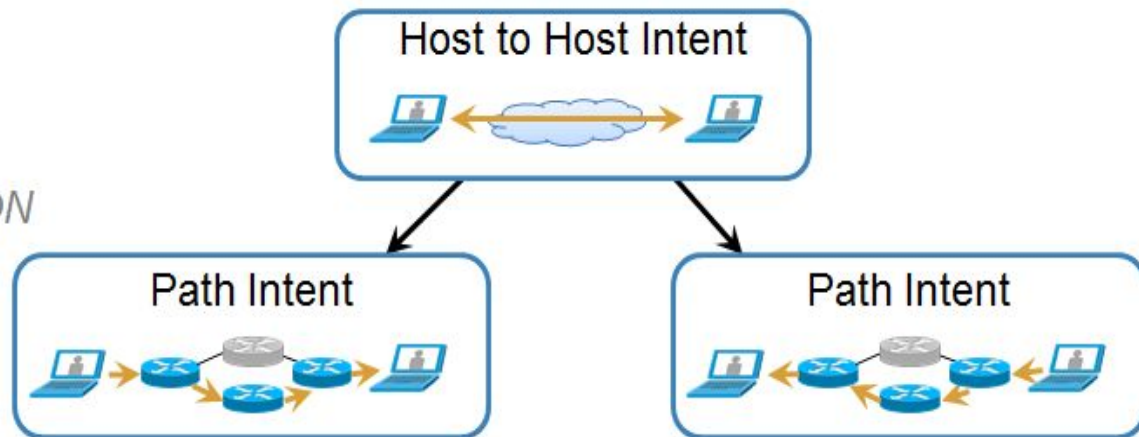


ONOS Intents

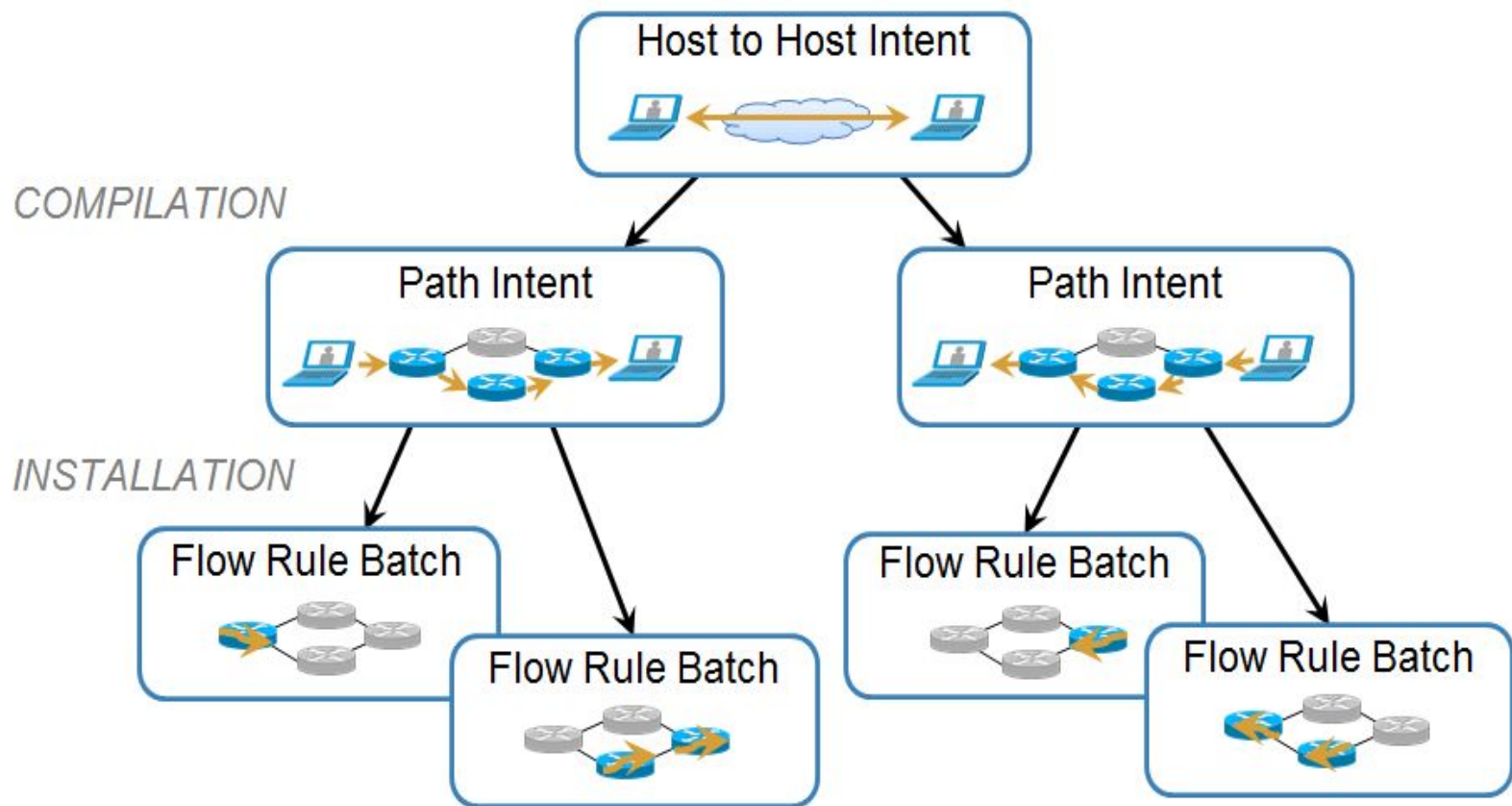


ONOS Intents

COMPILATION



ONOS Intents

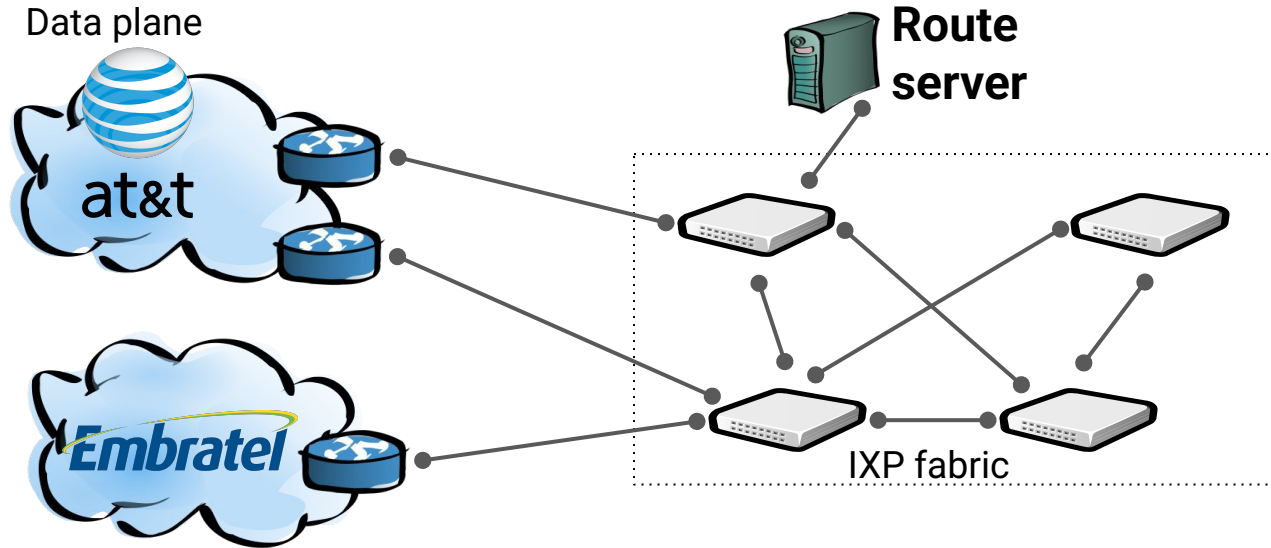


SDIX Policies

- Route server communication
- Destination MAC forwarding
- Source MAC filtering
- IP longest-prefix forwarding
- Best path forwarding
- VLAN translation

New Member Activation in IXPs

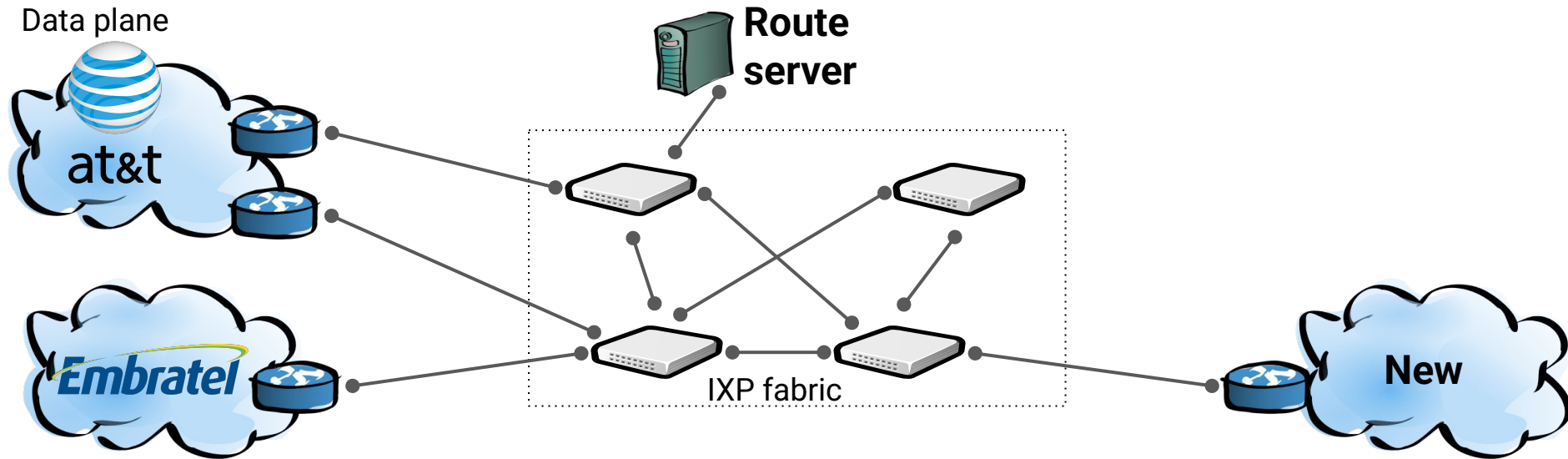
Data plane



New Member Activation in IXPs

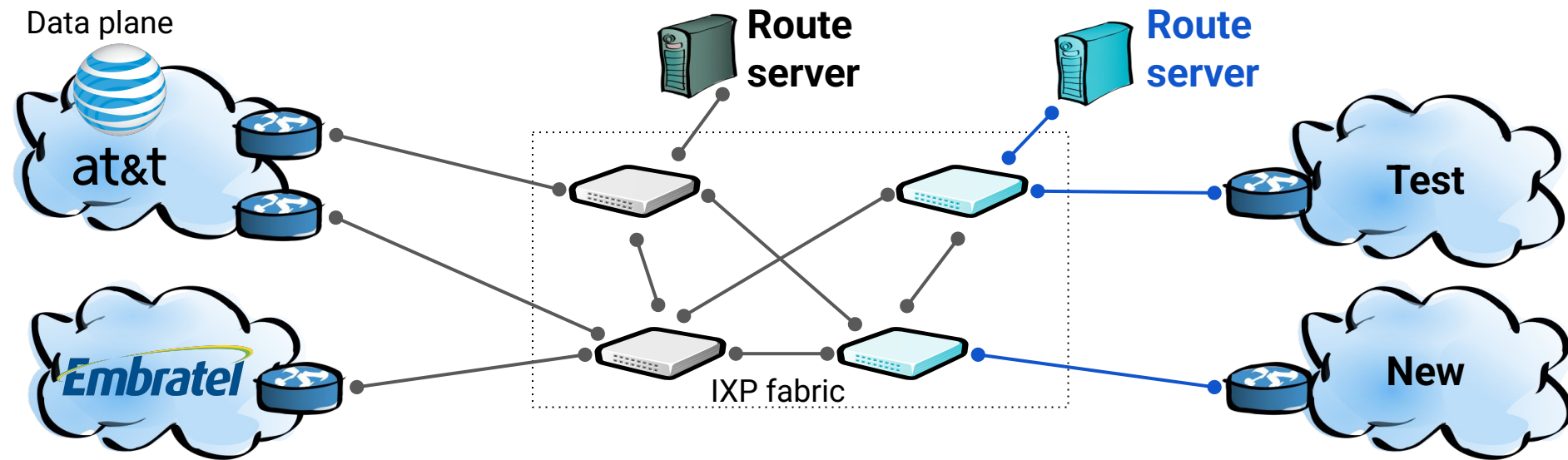
- Cannot simply add new member to fabric
- Quarantine period
 - Test if router can handle enough MAC addresses, uses a single MAC address, has v6 autoconfig disabled, exports only sensible routes,.....

Data plane



New Member Activation in IXPs

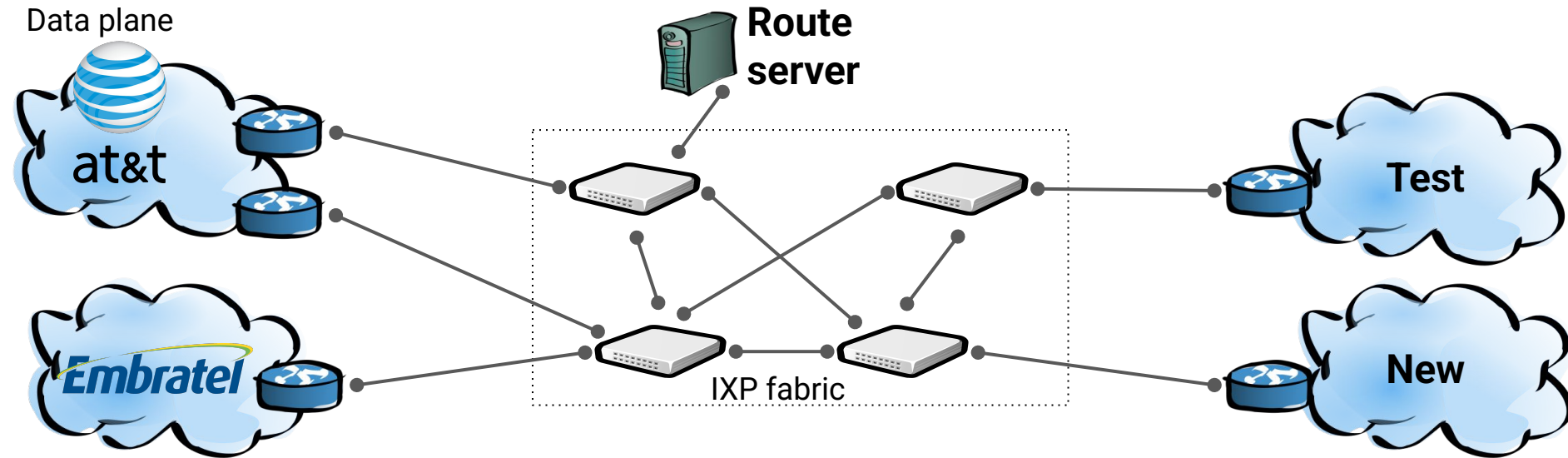
- Cannot simply add new member to fabric
- Quarantine period
- Test VLAN and test route server



New Member Activation in IXPs

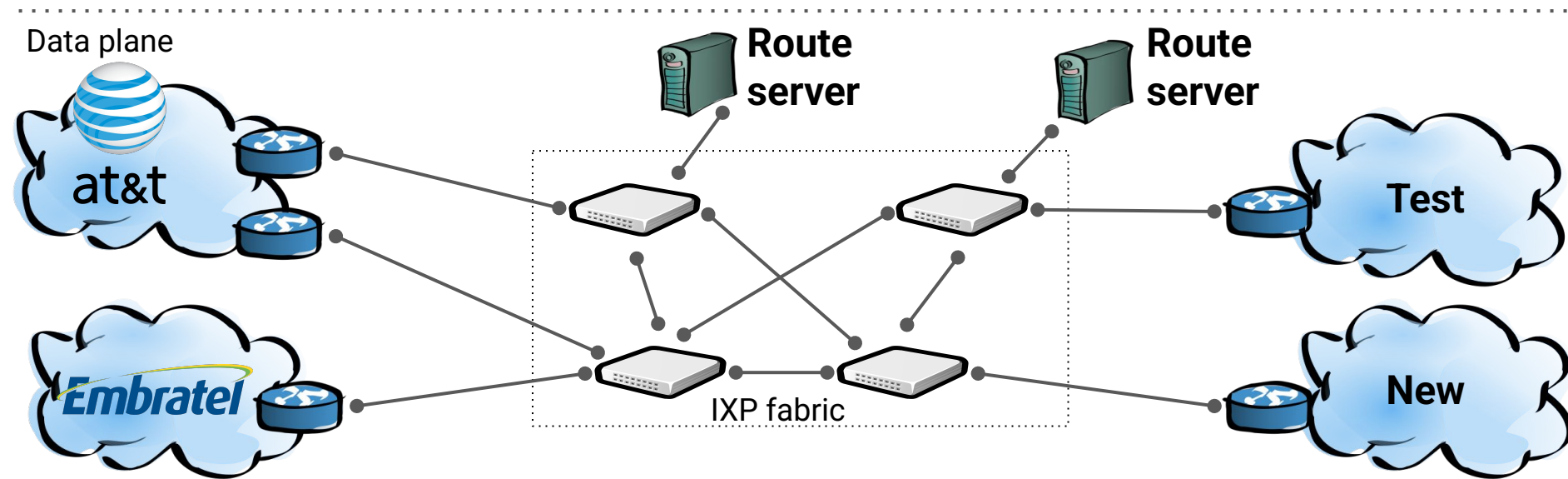
- After tests are complete
- Reconfigure routers to use production VLAN
 - Chance for configuration errors

Data plane



Member Activation in SDIX

- Create a dedicated domain for testing (similar to VLAN)
- No VLANs: isolate traffic using OpenFlow
- No need for reconfiguration after testing is complete



SDIX Policy Complexity

- Route server communication $O(\text{members} * \text{servers})$
- Destination MAC forwarding $O(\text{members})$
- Source MAC filtering $O(\text{members})$
- IP longest-prefix forwarding $O(\text{prefixes})$
- Best path forwarding $O(\text{prefixes})$
- VLAN translation $O(\text{VLANs})$

Conclusion

- SDIX brings software defined networking to IXPs
- Easier management
- Richer policies
 - High abstraction level
 - Exploit ONOS Intents
- Fits existing SDN switches



Questions?

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