OpenBox:

A Software-Defined Framework for Developing, Deploying, and Managing Network Functions

Yotam Harchol

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

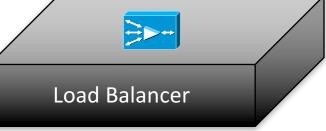
Joint work with Anat Bremler-Barr and David Hay



Network Functions (Middleboxes)



- Monolithic closed black-boxes
 - **X** High *cost*
 - Limited provisioning and scalability



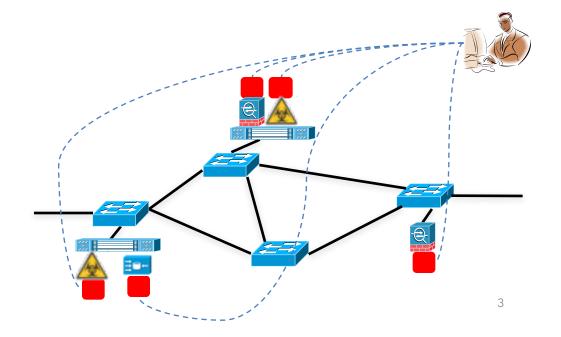
Network Function Virtualization (NFV):

- Reduce cost (by moving to software)
- Improve *provisioning* and *scalability* (by virtualizing software NFs)



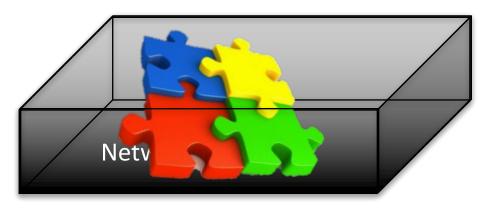
Network Functions (Middleboxes)

- X High cost
- X Limited *provisioning* and *scalability*
- X Limited and separate *management*
 - Different vendors
 - No standards
 - Separate control plane



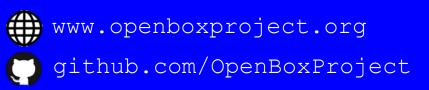
Network Functions (Middleboxes)

Actually, many of these black-boxes are very modular



- X High cost
- X Limited provisioning and scalability
- X Limited and separate management
- Limited functionality and limited innovation (High entry barriers)
- X Similar complex processing steps, *no re-use*

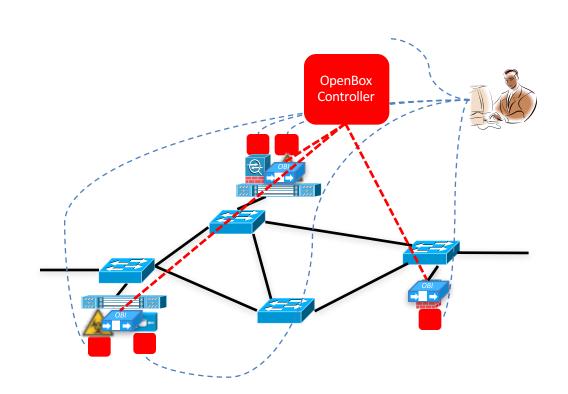
OpenBox



- OpenBox: A new software-defined framework for network functions
- Decouples network function control from their data plane
- Unifies data plane of multiple network functions

Benefits:

- Easier, unified control
- Better performance
- Scalability
- Flexible deployment
- Inter-tenant isolation
- Innovation

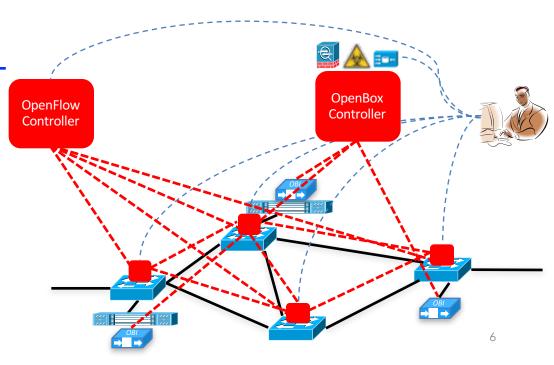


Software Defined Networking

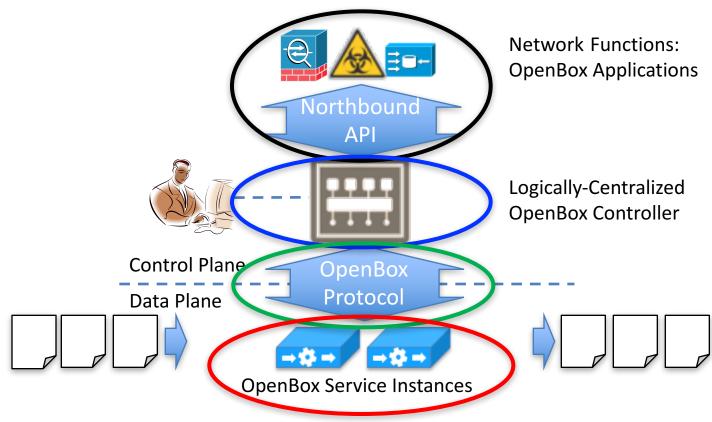
- High cost of middleboxes switches
- Limited provisioning and scalability of middleboxes switches
- Limited management of middleboxes switches
- Limited functionality and limited innovation
- Complex processing steps distributed algorithms

40%-60% of the appliances in large-scale networks are middleboxes!

[Sherry & Ratnasamy, '12]



The OpenBox Framework



Additionally:

- Isolation between NFs / multiple tenants
- Support for hardware accelerators
- Dynamically extend the protocol

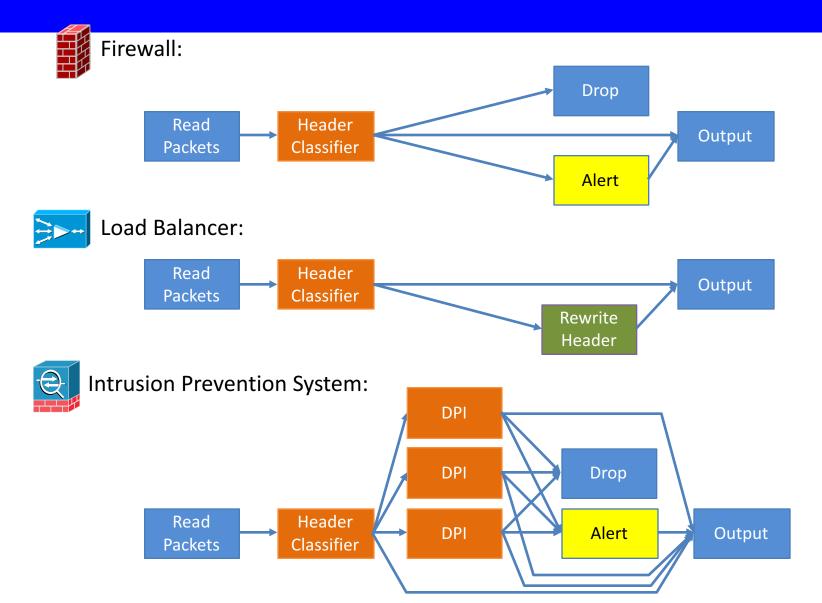
Observation:

Most network functions do very similar processing steps

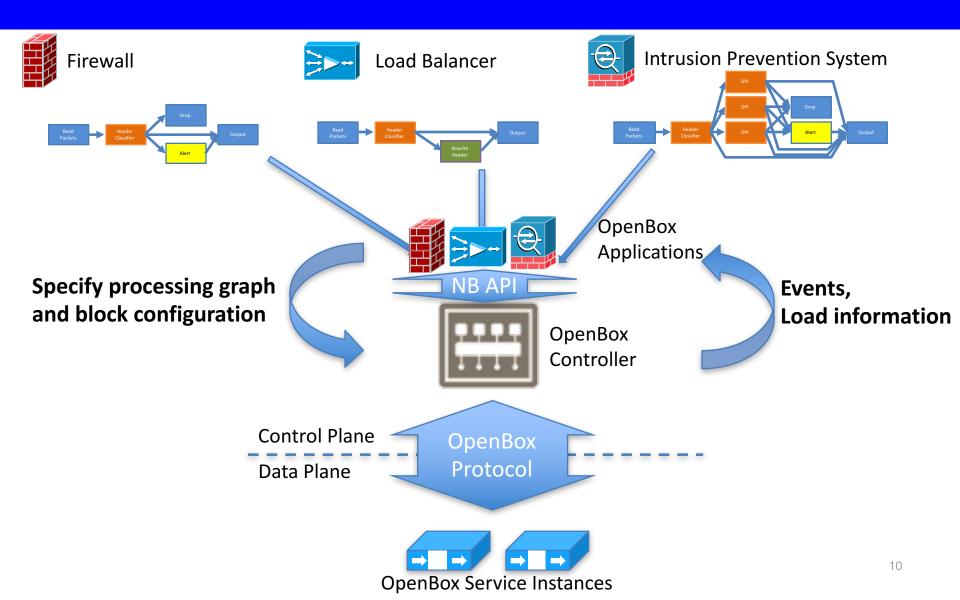
But there is no re-use...

The design the OpenBox framework is based on this observation

Network Function Decomposition



Northbound API



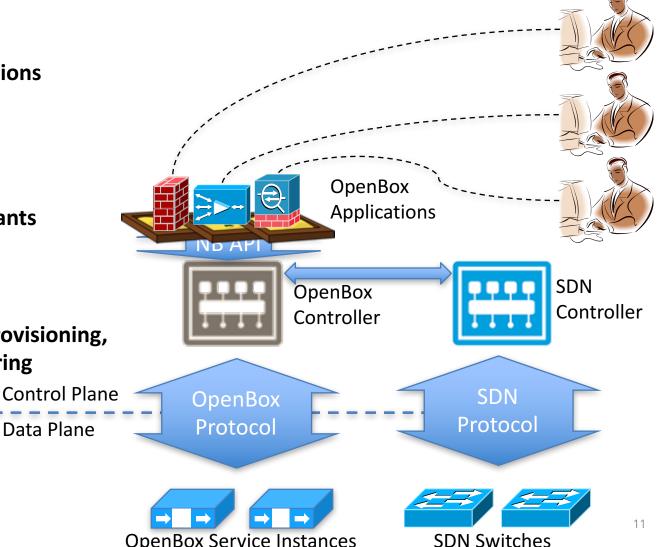
Logically-Centralized Controller

Multiple tenants run multiple applications for multiple policies in the same network

Isolation between **applications** and **tenants** enforced by NB API

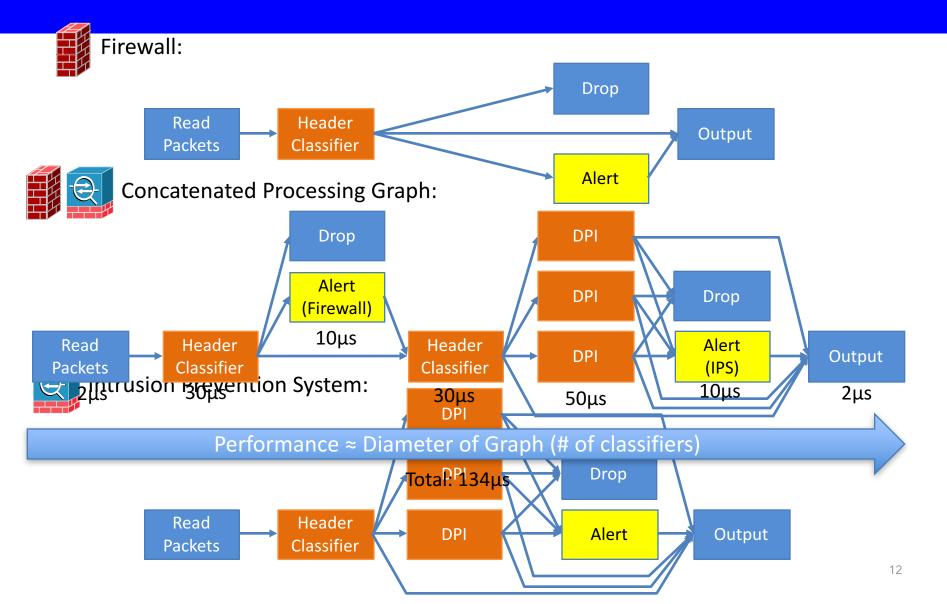
Network-wide view Automatic scaling, provisioning, placement, and steering

Data Plane

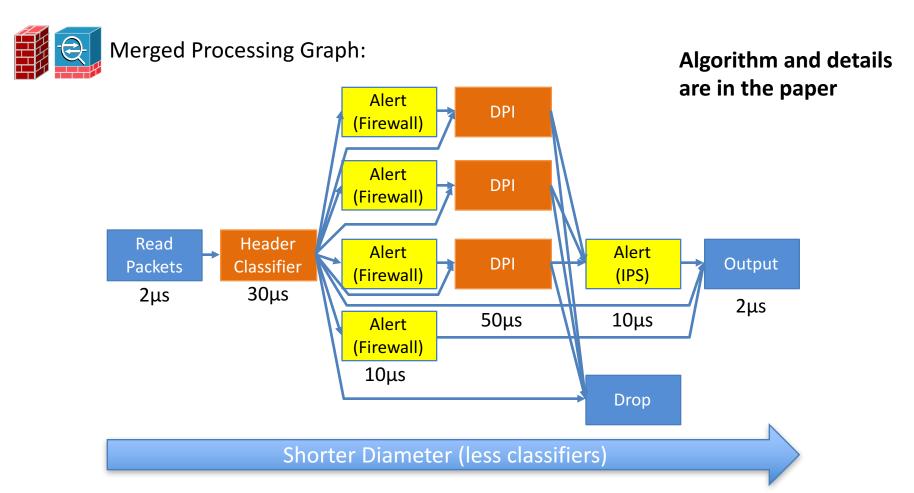




Naïve Graph Merge

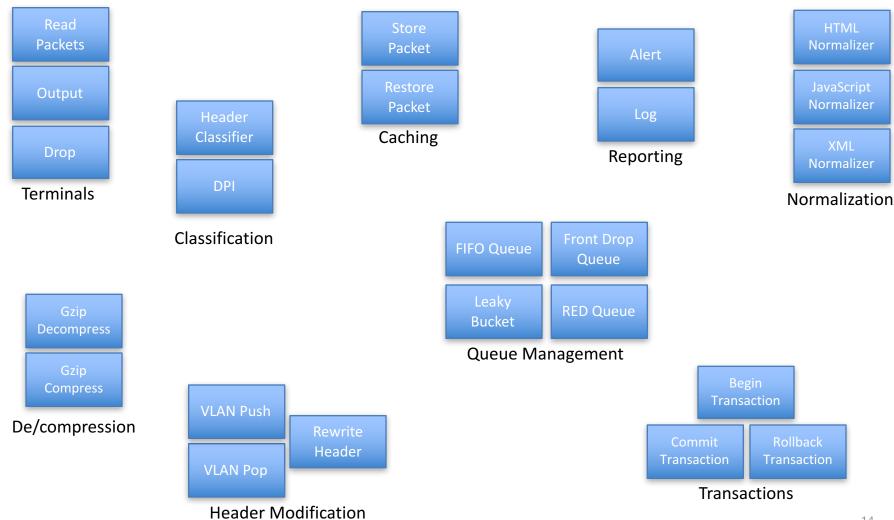


Graph Merge Algorithm

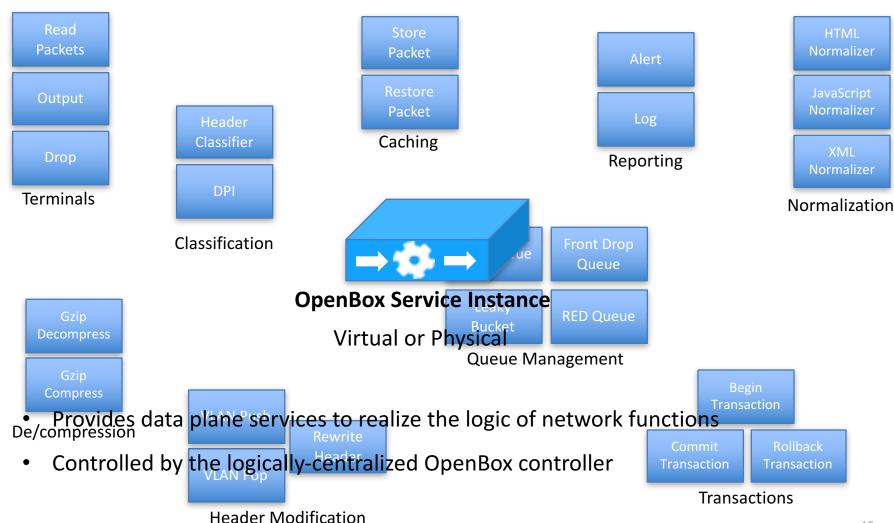


Total: 104µs (22% improvement)

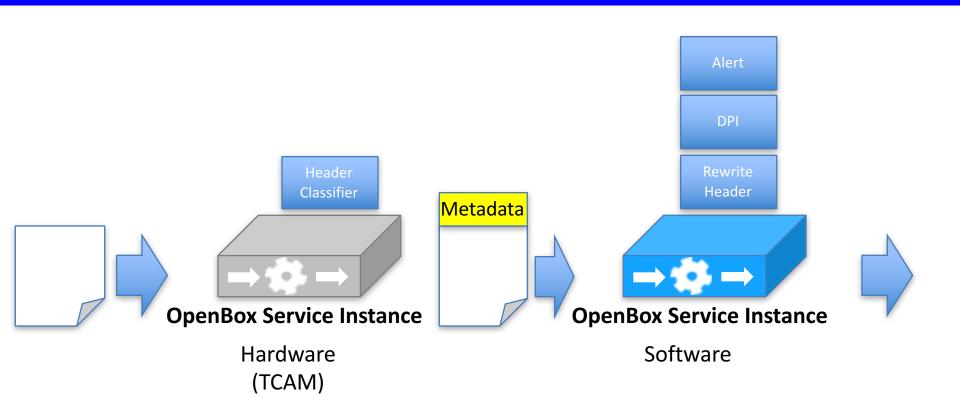
OpenBox Data Plane Processing



OpenBox Data Plane Processing



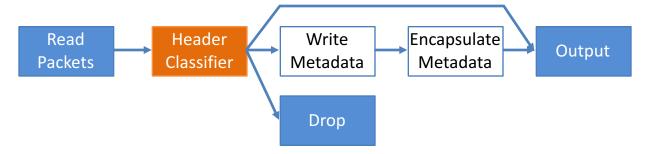
Distributed Data Plane



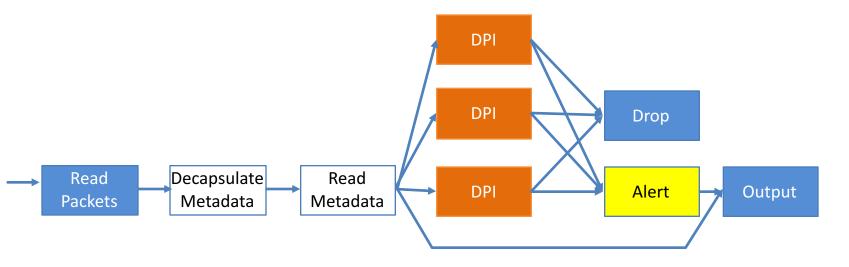
E.g., an OpenFlow switch with encapsulation features (e.g., NSH, Geneve, FlowTags)

Split Processing Graph

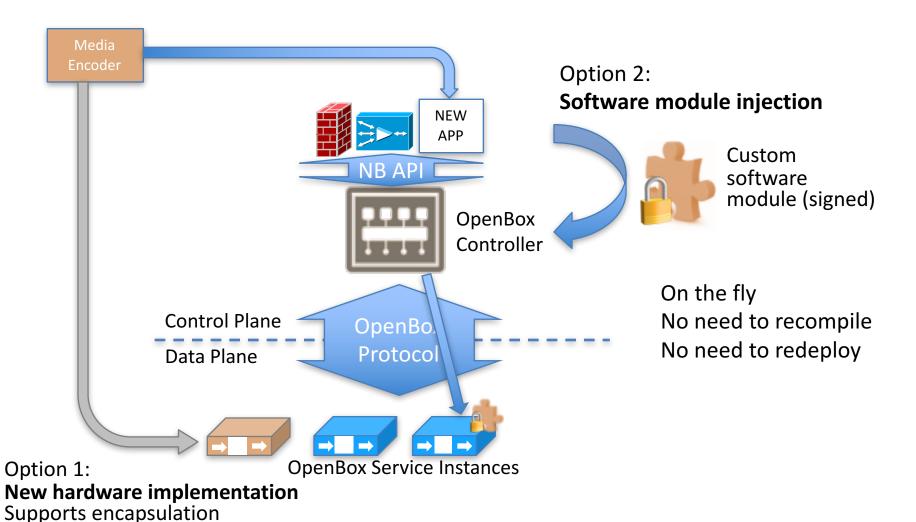
HW Instance:



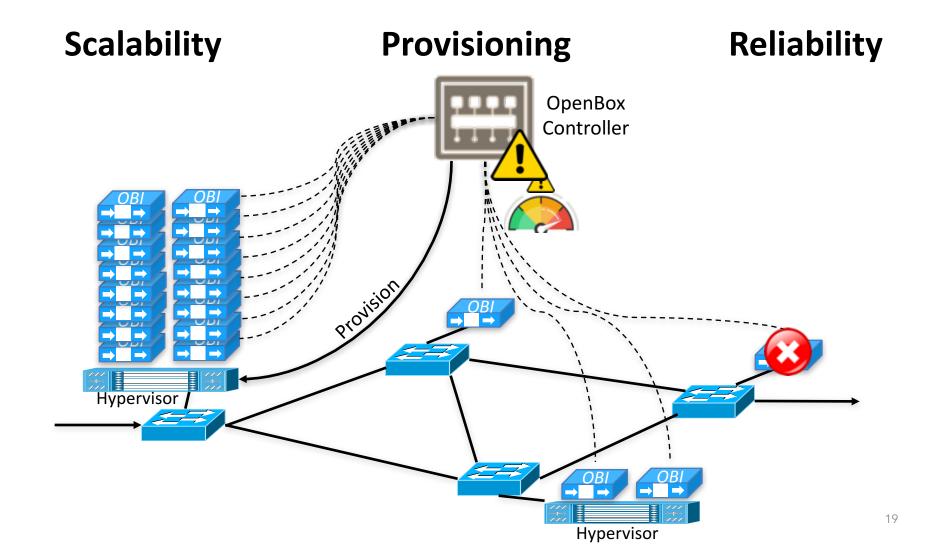
SW Instance:



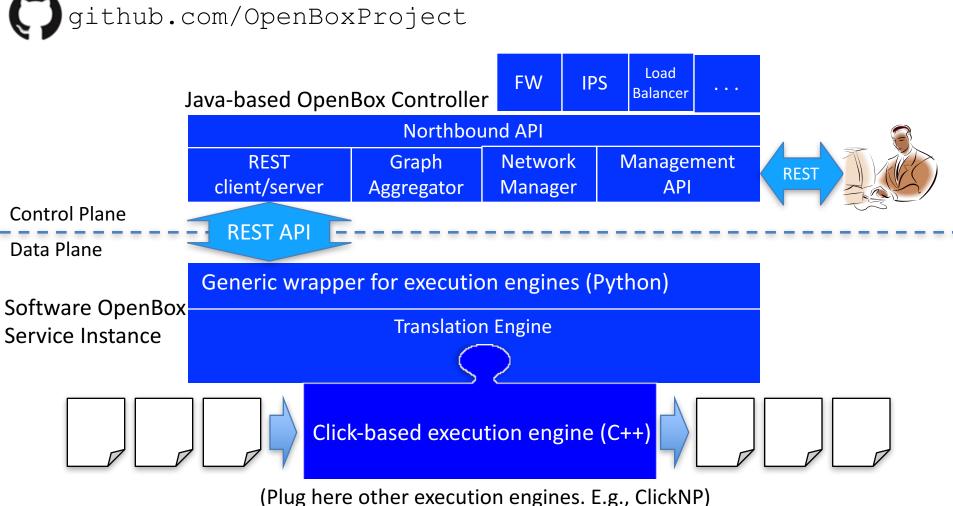
Extensible Data Plane



Scalable & Reliable Data Plane

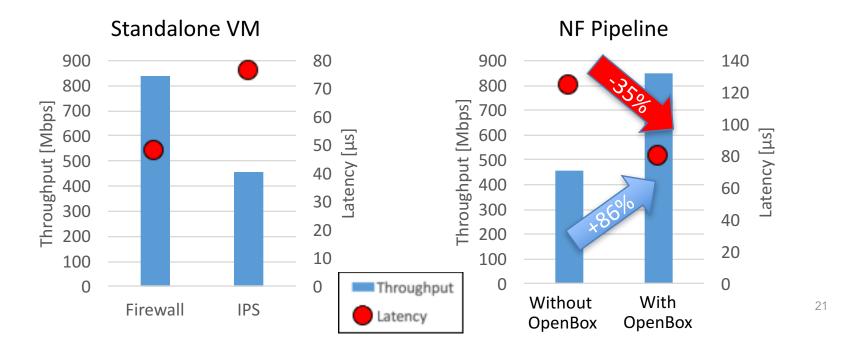


Implementation



Performance Improvement

Without OpenBox VM1 OBI1: FW+IPS Firewall IPS VM2 CBI2: FW+IPS



Related Work

Orthogonal to OpenBox:

- NF traffic steering (e.g., SIMPLE [SIGCOMM '14])
- NF orchestration (e.g., Stratos, OpenMano, OpenStack)
- Runtime platforms (e.g., xOMB [ANCS '12], ClickNP [SIGCOMM '16])

Similar Motivation:

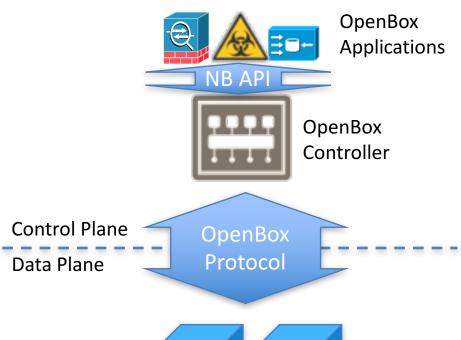
- CoMb [NSDI '12] focuses on resource sharing and placement
- E2 [SOSP '15] composition framework for virtual NFs
- Slick [SOSR '15] focuses on the placement of data plane units

Only OpenBox provides:

- Core processing decomposition and reuse
- Standardization and full decoupling of NF control and data planes

Conclusions

- Network functions are currently a real challenge in large scale networks
- OpenBox decouples the data plane processing from network function control logic and:
 - Reduces costs
 - Enhances performance
 - Improves scalability
 - Increases reliability
 - Provides inter-tenant isolation
 - Allows easier innovation



Questions?

THANK YOU!