CS 305 Computer Networks

# Chapter 4 Network Layer – The Data Plane (2)

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# Chapter 4: outline

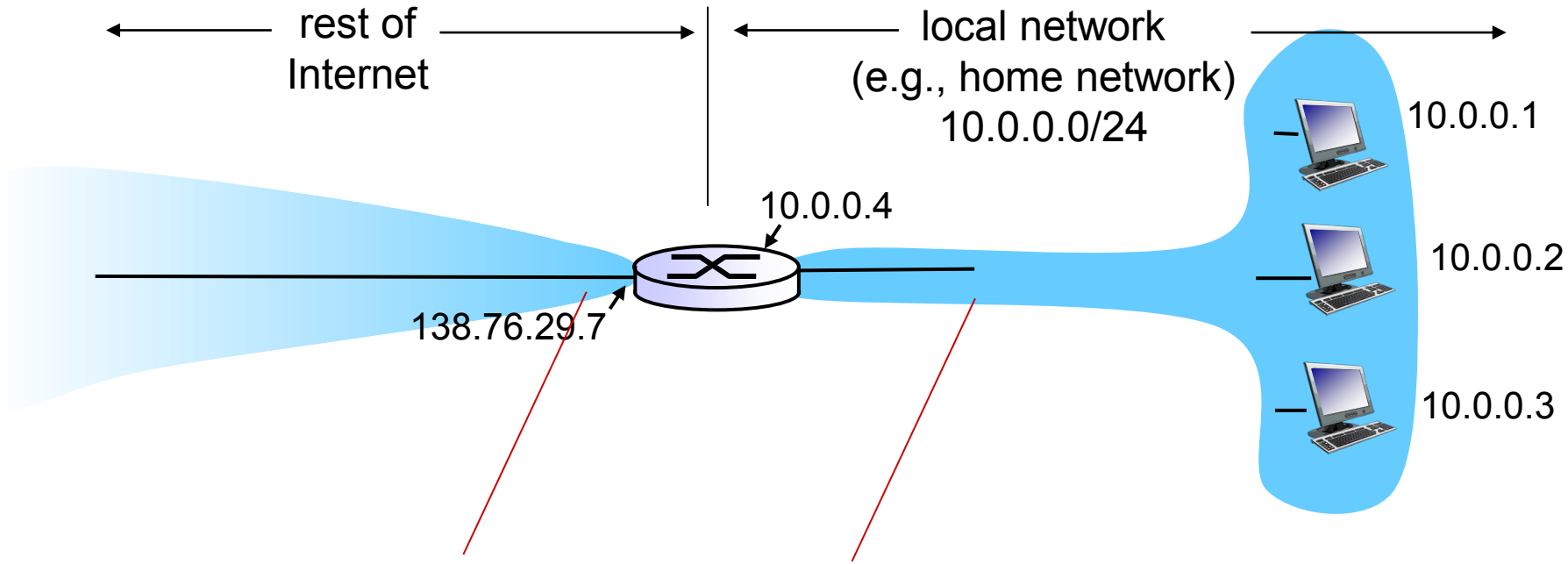
4.1 Overview of Network layer
- data plane
- control plane

4.2 What's inside a router

4.3 IP: Internet Protocol
- datagram format
- fragmentation
- IPv4 addressing
- network address translation
- IPv6

4.4 Generalized Forward and SDN
- match
- action
- OpenFlow examples of match-plus-action in action

# NAT: network address translation




*all* datagrams *leaving* local network have *same* single source NAT IP address: 138.76.29.7, different source port numbers

datagrams with source or destination in this network have 10.0.0/24 address for source, destination (as usual)

# NAT: network address translation

*motivation:* local network uses just one IP address as far as outside world is concerned:

- range of addresses not needed from ISP: just one IP address for all devices
- can change addresses of devices in local network without notifying outside world
- can change ISP without changing addresses of devices in local network
- devices inside local net not explicitly addressable, visible by outside world (a security plus)

# NAT: network address translation

*implementation:* NAT router must:

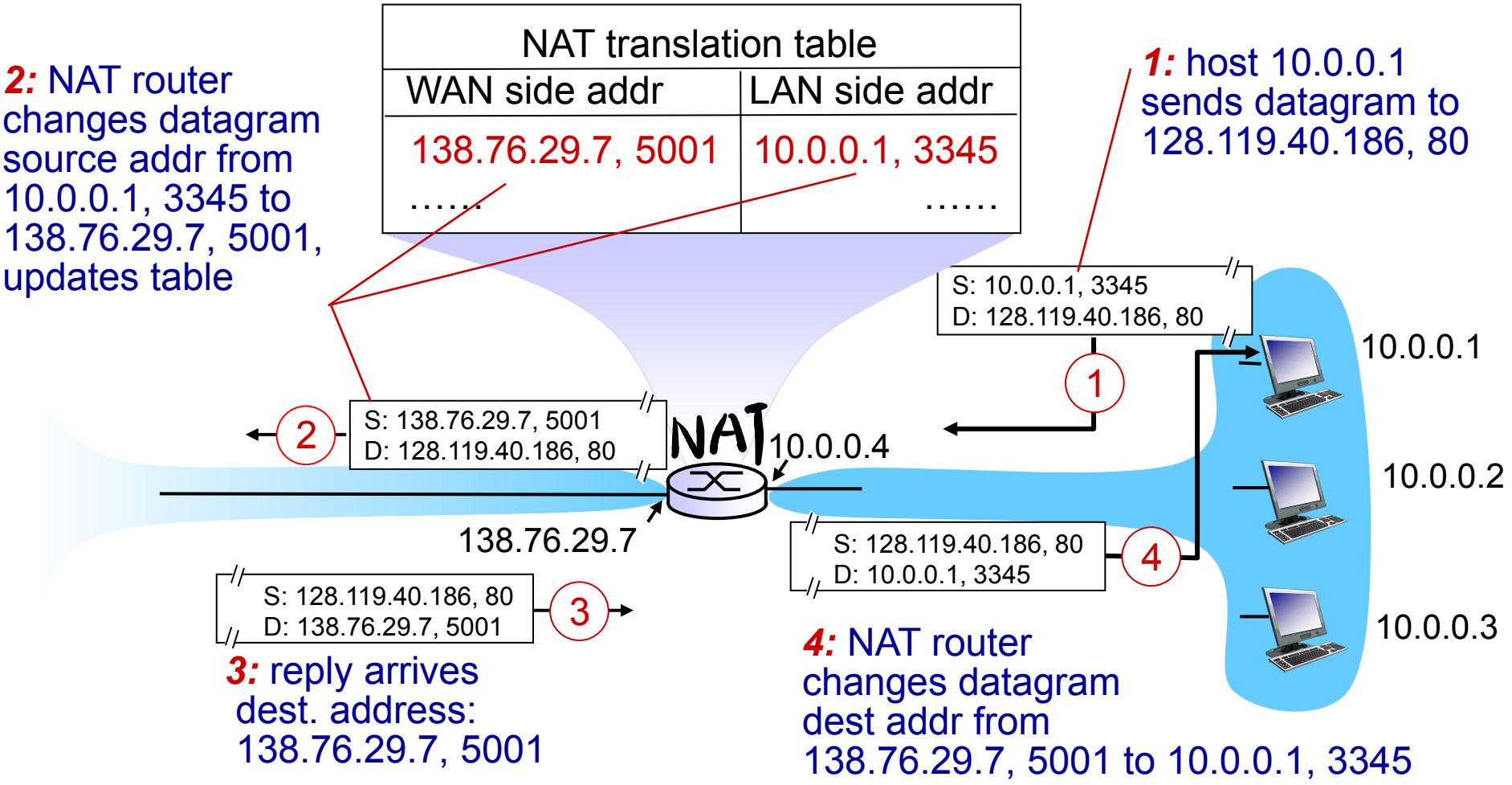
- *outgoing datagrams: replace* (source IP address, port #) of every outgoing datagram to (NAT IP address, new port #)

  . . . remote clients/servers will respond using (NAT IP address, new port #) as destination addr

- *remember (in NAT translation table)* every (source IP address, port #) to (NAT IP address, new port #) translation pair

- *incoming datagrams: replace* (NAT IP address, new port #) in dest fields of every incoming datagram with corresponding (source IP address, port #) stored in NAT table

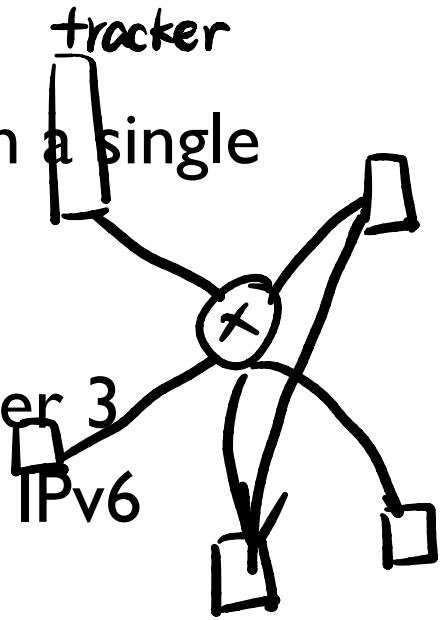
# NAT: network address translation




* Check out the online interactive exercises for more examples: http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/interactive/

# NAT: network address translation

- 16-bit port-number field:
  - 60,000 simultaneous connections with a single LAN-side address!
- NAT is controversial:
  - routers should only process up to layer 3
  - address shortage should be solved by IPv6
  - violates end-to-end argument
    - NAT possibility must be taken into account by app designers, e.g., P2P applications
  - NAT traversal: what if client wants to connect to server behind NAT?




user无法主动找内网设备下载数据.

cross design (Network & Transport)

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# IPv6: motivation

- *initial motivation:* 32-bit address space soon to be completely allocated.
- additional motivation:
  - header format helps speed processing/forwarding
  - header changes to facilitate QoS

*IPv6 datagram format:*

- fixed-length 40 byte header
- no fragmentation allowed

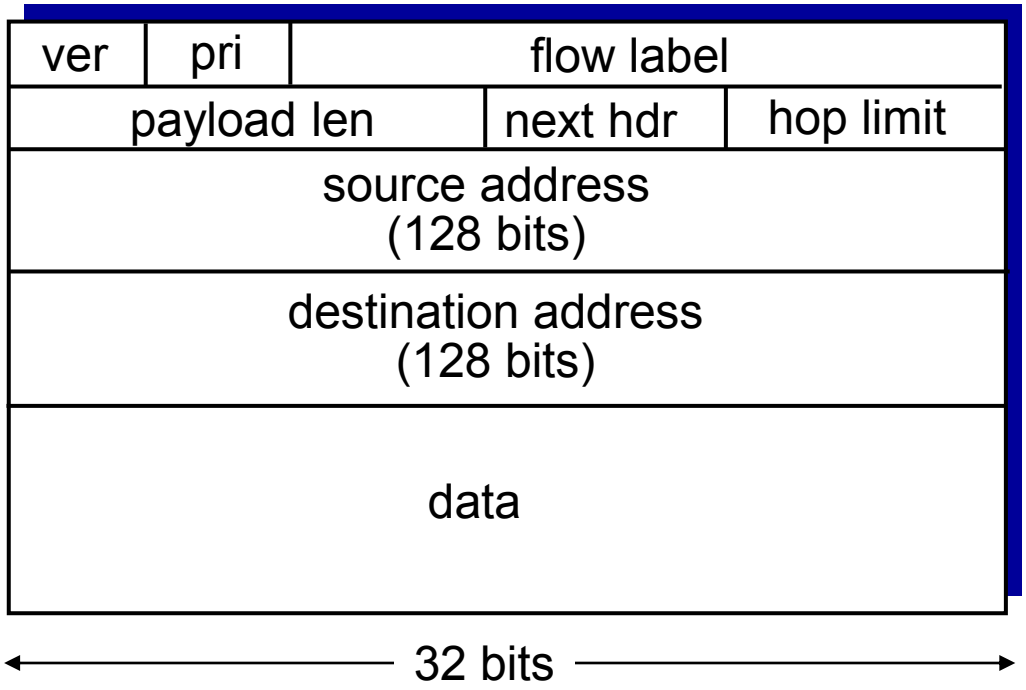
# IPv6 datagram format

*priority:* identify priority among datagrams in flow

*flow Label:* identify datagrams in same "flow." (concept of"flow" not well defined).

Socket→Socket

*next header:* identify upper layer protocol for data

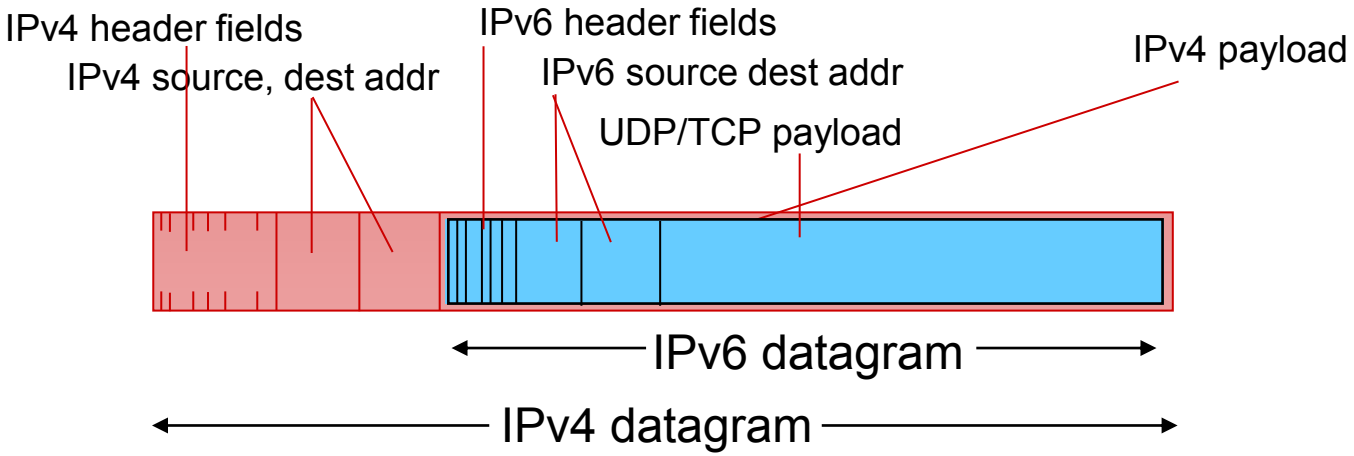


# Other changes from IPv4

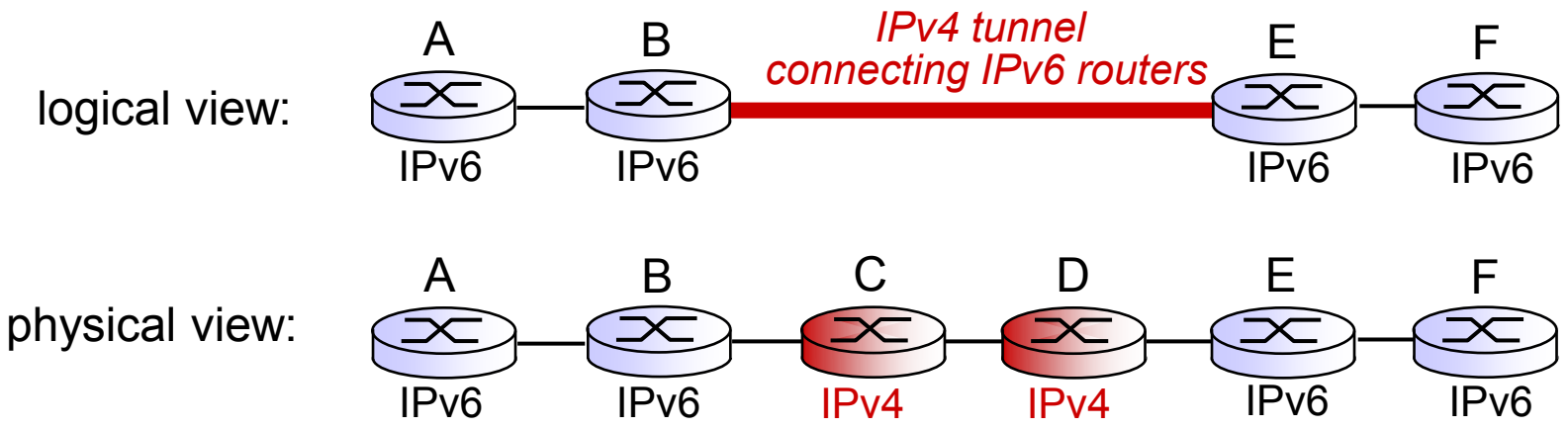
- *checksum:* removed entirely to reduce processing time at each hop
- *options:* allowed, but outside of header, indicated by "Next Header" field
- *ICMPv6:* new version of ICMP
  - additional message types, e.g. "Packet Too Big"
  - multicast group management functions

# Transition from IPv4 to IPv6

- not all routers can be upgraded simultaneously
  - no "flag days"
  - how will network operate with mixed IPv4 and IPv6 routers?
- *tunneling:* IPv6 datagram carried as *payload* in IPv4 datagram among IPv4 routers



# Tunneling


logical view:
A
B
IPv4 tunnel
connecting IPv6 routers
E
F
IPv6
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IPv6
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physical view:
A
B
C
D
E
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IPv6
IPv6
IPv4
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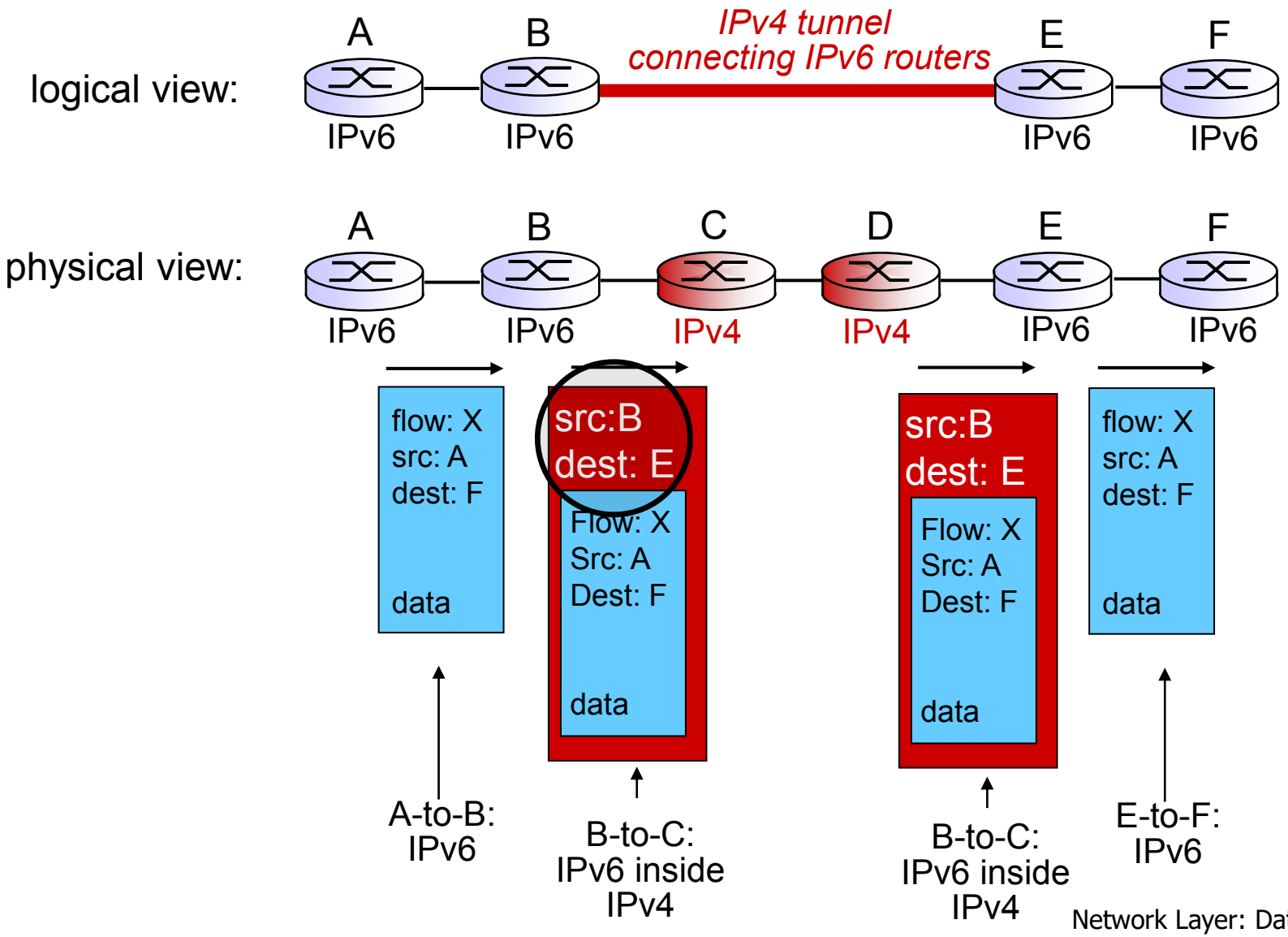
IPv6

# Tunneling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IPv6
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IPv4
IPv4
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IPv6
flow: X
src: A
dest: F
data
src:B
dest: E
Flow: X
Src: A
Dest: F
data
src:B
dest: E
Flow: X
Src: A
Dest: F
data
flow: X
src: A
dest: F
data
A-to-B:
IPv6
B-to-C:
IPv6 inside
IPv4
B-to-C:
IPv6 inside
IPv4
E-to-F:
IPv6

# IPv6: adoption

- Google: 8% of clients access services via IPv6
- NIST: 1/3 of all US government domains are IPv6 capable

- *Long (long!) time for deployment, use*
  - 20 years and counting!
  - think of application-level changes in last 20 years: WWW, Facebook, streaming media, Skype, …
  - *Why?*

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support certain guaranteen

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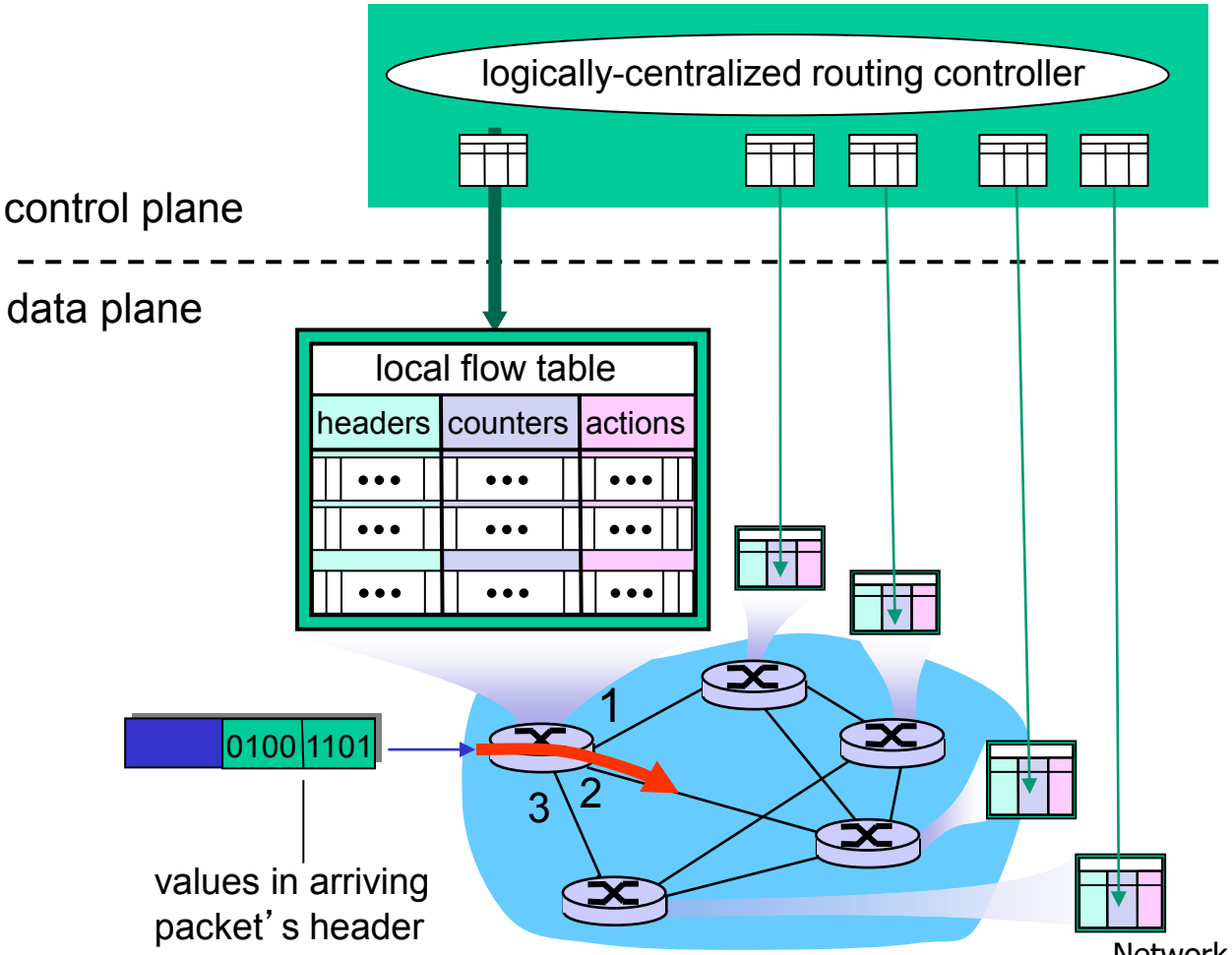
previously: we only care about destination.

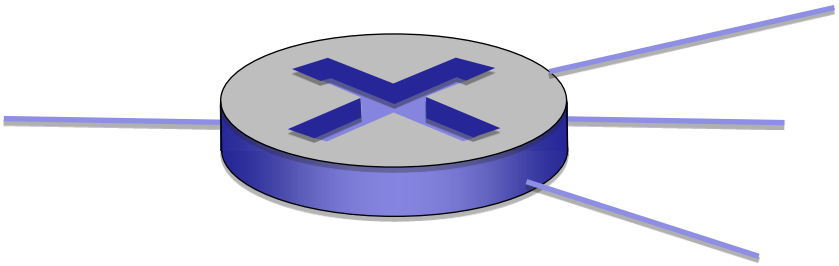
# Generalized Forwarding and SDN

Each router contains a *flow table* that is computed and distributed by a *logically centralized* routing controller



# OpenFlow data plane abstraction

- *flow*: defined by header fields
- generalized forwarding: simple packet-handling rules
  - *Pattern:* match values in packet header fields
  - *Actions: for matched packet:* drop, forward, modify, matched packet or send matched packet to controller
  - *Priority*: disambiguate overlapping patterns
  - *Counters:* #bytes and #packets



*Flow table in a router (computed and distributed by controller) define router's match+action rules*

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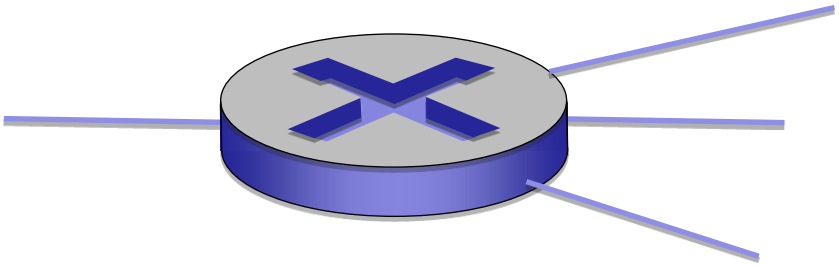
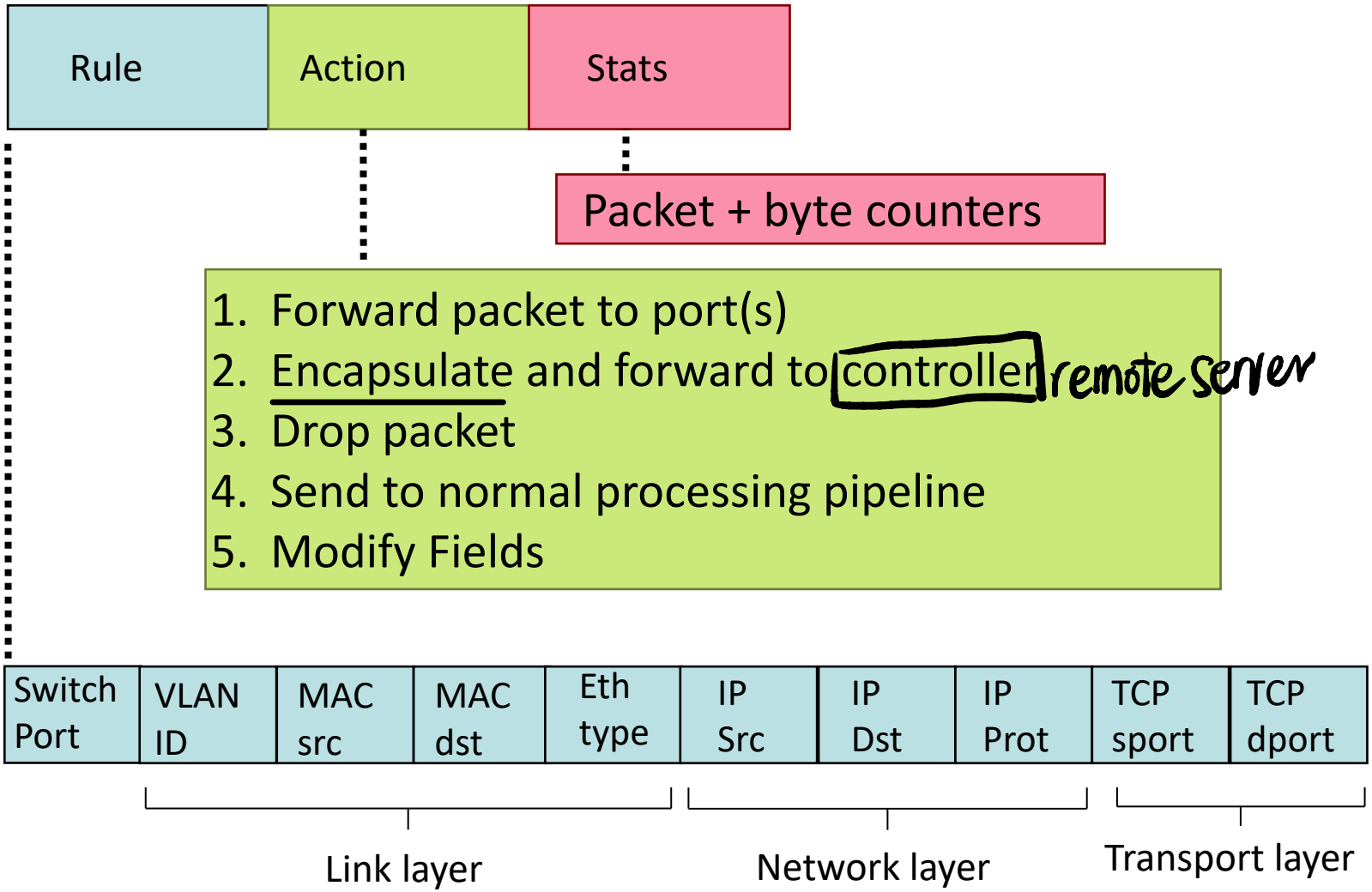


* : wildcard

1. src=1.2.*.*, dest=3.4.5.* → drop
2. src = *.*.*.*, dest=3.4.*.* → forward(2)
3. src=10.1.2.3, dest=*.*.*.* → send to controller

# OpenFlow: Flow Table Entries



# Examples

## Destination-based forwarding:

| Switch Port | MAC src | MAC dst | Eth type | VLAN ID | IP Src | IP Dst | IP Prot | TCP sport | TCP dport | Action |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * | * | * | * | * | * | 51.6.0.8 | * | * | * | port6 |

*IP datagrams destined to IP address 51.6.0.8 should be forwarded to router output port 6*

## Firewall:

| Switch Port | MAC src | MAC dst | Eth type | VLAN ID | IP Src | IP Dst | IP Prot | TCP sport | TCP dport | Action |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 22 | drop |

*do not forward (block) all datagrams destined to TCP port 22*

| Switch Port | MAC src | MAC dst | Eth type | VLAN ID | IP Src | IP Dst | IP Prot | TCP sport | TCP dport | Action |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * | * | * | * | * | 128.119.1.1 | * | * | * | * | drop |

*do not forward (block) all datagrams sent by host 128.119.1.1*

# Examples

## Destination-based layer 2 (switch) forwarding:

| Switch Port | MAC src | MAC dst | Eth type | VLAN ID | IP Src | IP Dst | IP Prot | TCP sport | TCP dport | Action |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * | 22:A7:23:11:E1:02 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | port3 |

*layer 2 frames from MAC address 22:A7:23:11:E1:02 should be forwarded to output port 6*

# OpenFlow abstraction

- *match+action:* unifies different kinds of devices

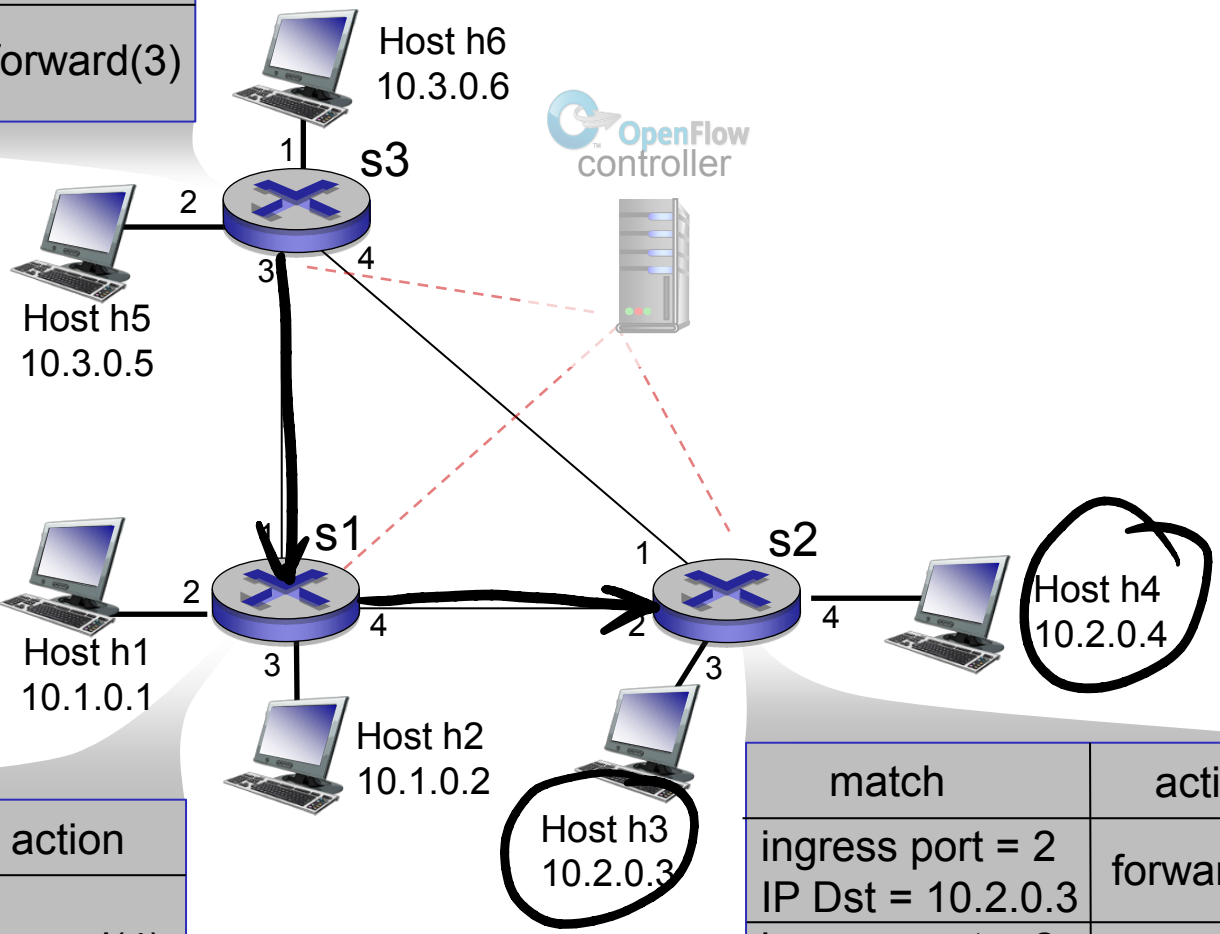
- Router
  - *match:* longest destination IP prefix
  - *action:* forward out a link
- Switch
  - *match:* destination MAC address
  - *action:* forward or flood

- Firewall
  - *match*: IP addresses and TCP/UDP port numbers
  - *action:* permit or deny
- NAT
  - *match:* IP address and port
  - *action:* rewrite address and port

# OpenFlow example

*Example:* datagrams from hosts h5 and h6 should be sent to h3 or h4, via s1 and from there to s2

| match | action |
|---|---|
| IP Src = 10.3.*.*<br>IP Dst = 10.2.*.* | forward(3) |




| match | action |
|---|---|
| ingress port = 1<br>IP Src = 10.3.*.*<br>IP Dst = 10.2.*.* | forward(4) |

| match | action |
|---|---|
| ingress port = 2<br>IP Dst = 10.2.0.3 | forward(3) |
| ingress port = 2<br>IP Dst = 10.2.0.4 | forward(4) |

# Chapter 4: *done!*

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4.3 IP: Internet Protocol

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4.4 Generalized Forward and SDN

- match plus action
- OpenFlow example

*Question:* how do forwarding tables (destination-based forwarding) or flow tables (generalized forwarding) computed?

*Answer:* by the control plane (next chapter)