

Quality of Service in Software Defined Networks

MASTERS PROJECT REPORT

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1 INTRODUCTION

This project focuses on research and proof of concept about how OpenFlow and Software Defined Networks can be used to provide Quality of Service. The main goal of Software defined networks is to help create a smarter network than we have today. The concept of splitting the control plane and the data plane and increasing programmability of the network by taking the intelligence to a central controller allows us to make our networking entities more application aware. The advantages of a smarter network are better utilization of network resources, adaptability, lower cost and better services.

The decoupling of the control plane and data plane allows a high degree of control over flows that pass through the switches via intelligent controller applications. The increasing advent of real time applications also bring with them the need of demanding Quality of Service guarantees and the network protocols need to have the capability of meeting these requirements [1]. The quality of service evaluation of a network is to make certain that the application receives its due set of connection parameters according to the QoS requirements of that application. The parameters can be throughput, End to end delay, Jitter (deviation from average end-to-end delay) and number of packets lost or damaged in the channel [2].

We need to utilize OpenFlow protocol in SDN for providing dynamic QoS guarantees for different classes of flows with different service requirements by making dynamic routing decisions or efficient priority queuing.

2 RELATED WORK FOR IMPLEMENTING QoS IN SDN

This report summarizes the techniques that were researched for literature review on the project.

2.1 RATE LIMITING AND TRAFFIC SHAPING

The rate limiting or traffic shaping technique is achieved by bandwidth control among the OVS ports for rate limiting. Standard OpenFlow protocol specifications like "enqueue" can be used for queuing traffic based on inspection of flows by the SDN controller in order to assign different queuing QoS policies for different flows. The queues inside OVS itself are configured by an administrator of OpenFlow versions less than 3.0 while versions 3.0 and above introduce "OF-Config" that will make this process much easier [3].

Since only bandwidth guarantees and FIFO scheduling is not enough to provide QoS guarantees in SDN, using multiple packet schedulers of Linux kernel e.g., Hierarchical Token Bucket, Randomly Early detection and Stochastic Fairness queuing can be utilized to overcome packet scheduling issues. The strong traffic control system of Linux can be used to provide traffic shaping, queuing and congestion avoidance. This approach would require data path extensions for OpenFlow for kernel space queues [4]

Some QoS extensions to OpenFlow have been developed in [5] that have the capability of taking in high level QoS requirements of applications and automatically modify the QoS parameters on network devices in the form of rate limiters and dynamic priority assignment. This controller removes the need of manually configuring QoS requirements for each device in the network and centrally controls these configurations.

2.2 DIFFERENTIATED SERVICES CODE POINT (DSCP)

This technique is established by using the 8 Type of Service bits in existing IP header for implementing differentiating class of service. Standard OpenFlow protocol specifications allow rewriting of the Type of Service field in the IP header using "network ToS". This is achieved by the SDN controller after flow matching and classification according to different ToS policies for different flows [3].

2.3 MULTIPATH ROUTING

The idea of multipath routing is to split and balance a flow among a set of alternative paths using a Multipath agent which splits tcp session into multiple virtual sessions at the end host by starting internal sockets. The controller can intercept the first packet of each new connection and find out the application it belongs to by inspecting the payload and make sure the flows with the same connection take different paths. All the flows are multiplexed together via a multiflow agent at the destination host. A speciating routing module in the controller keeps track of the subflows, QoS policies and dynamic calculation of paths which serve the best QoS to the flows [2].

2.4 DYNAMIC ROUTING OF SPECIFIC FLOWS

This approach is designed for special QoS flows like multimedia flows where timely delivery is preferred over reliability usually without affecting other types of traffic. The QoS flows can be dynamically routed on different paths while the rest of the data flows remain on the shortest optimal path for them. The traffic can be differentiated by Traffic class header field in MPLS, TOS (Type of Service) field of IPv4 header, Traffic class field in IPv6 header, source IP address of a known multimedia server and TCP port numbers. Collection of current global network state information like delay, bandwidth and rate of packet loss is also required for dynamic routing [6].

Another approach for dynamic routing is by using two level QoS flows for multimedia like MPEG-4 which encodes videos in a base layer and enhancement layers. The controller identifies the level 1 QoS (base layer), level 2 QoS (enhancement layers) and normal traffic flows and updates the switches with calculated dynamic routes for level 1 QoS and level 2 QoS flows after estimating bandwidth and delays on the links [7].

Another technique in [1] tries to find an optimal path between two end points with the minimum cost (that does not increase the capacity of any link) after ruling out the links that

break specified QoS constraints.(i-e delay and packet loss do not increase a threshold).The architecture dynamically updates the network parameters to become aware of the status of the network and calculate the best route according to the QoS specified policies. The model is based on "multi-commodity flow constrained shortest path problem (MCFSP)" .

3 MOTIVATION FOR THE PROJECT

The project aims for setting up an experiment for implementing dynamic Quality of Service in software defined networks using GENI portal as the platform. The project serves to be a proof of concept on how the behavior of individual network flows can be changed from the default shortest forwarding path through Northbound API applications running on top of the SDN controller.

4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 EXPERIMENT SETUP

The experiment is set up in GENI portal using Xen virtual machines as hosts and Open vSwitch nodes as virtual switches between them. The switches are configured with default shortest path routing rules for each of the hosts using an SDN controller. The SDN controller used is Floodlight open source controller which exposes a REST API for the northbound applications to use. The northbound QoS application for the experiment is developed in Python. It uses python packages like Networkx and untangle in order to construct the topology using the information provided by the controller REST API and RSpec document provided by the GENI portal.

4.2 THE NETWORK TOPOLOGY AND THE CONTROLLER

The topology constructed in GENI portal is shown in Figure 4.1. *May replace with a 4 switch topology figure later*. The topology is not linear and has multiple paths between a pair of hosts in order to have alternate paths for routing flows based on bandwidth. The nodes labeled as switches run Openvswitch on them configured to use an OVS bridge to connect to the hosts and other OVS nodes.

Each of the OpenFlow switches (OVS) have a Datapath id (DPID) associated with them which is used by the SDN controller to identify and control the switches. Using the web interface of the Floodlight controller, we can see the switches connected to the controller and the various information statistics related to them in Figure 4.2.

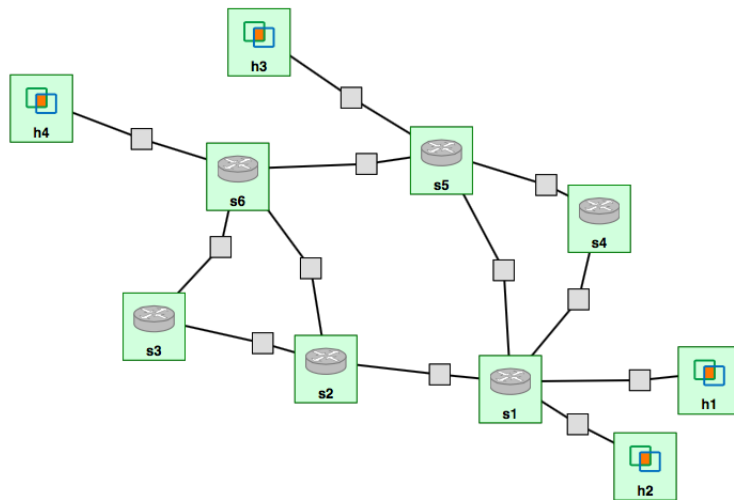


Figure 4.1: GENI topology

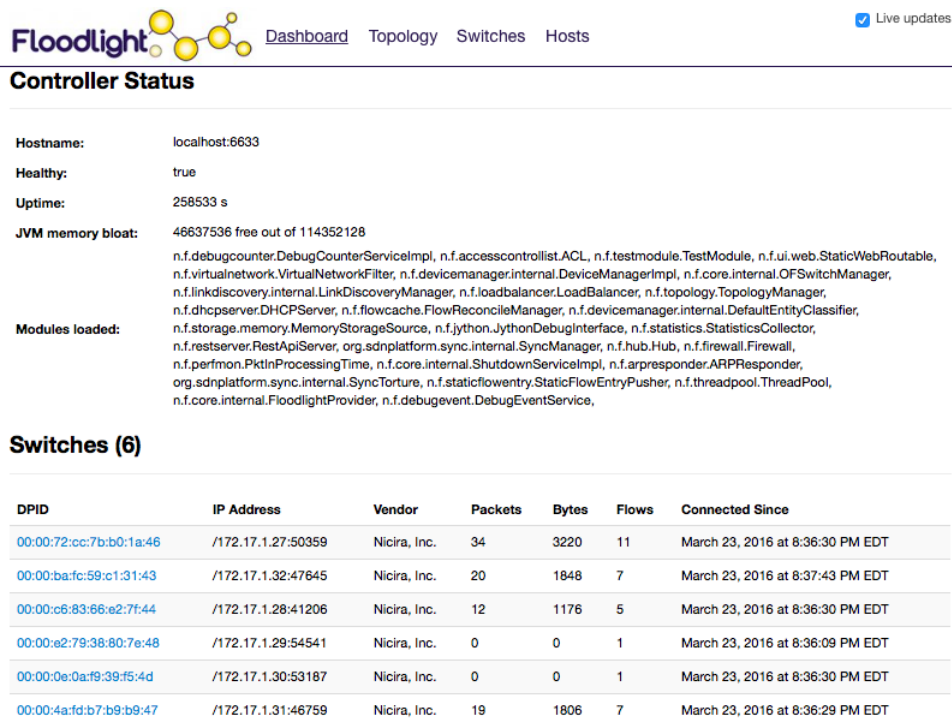


Figure 4.2: Floodlight dashboard

We can also see the OpenFlow rules that a switch is configured with in Figure 4.3. Right now, the rules shown are default shortest path rules that the floodlight controller pushed into the switches using the static flow pusher REST API.

Flows (5)

Cookie	Table	Priority	Match	Apply Actions	Write Actions	Clear Actions	Goto Group	Goto Meter	Write Metadata	Experimenter	Packets	Bytes	Age (s)	Timeout (s)
45035998788454329	0x0	1	eth_type=0x0800 ipv4_src=10.10.9.1 ipv4_dst=10.10.12.2	actions:set_eth_src=02:09:1c:d6:74:7f,set_eth_dst=02:73:27:1a:4d:33,output=1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	294	163906	0
45035999130064629	0x0	1	eth_type=0x0800 ipv4_src=10.10.12.2 ipv4_dst=10.10.9.1	actions:set_eth_src=02:32:15:c9:9c:6d,set_eth_dst=02:52:52:1d:31:07,output=3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	294	163906	0
45035998549895415	0x0	1	eth_type=0x0800 ipv4_src=10.10.10.1 ipv4_dst=10.10.12.2	actions:set_eth_src=02:09:1c:d6:74:7f,set_eth_dst=02:73:27:1a:4d:33,output=1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	294	163905	0
45035997906439235	0x0	1	eth_type=0x0800 ipv4_src=10.10.12.2 ipv4_dst=10.10.10.1	actions:set_eth_src=02:32:15:c9:9c:6d,set_eth_dst=02:52:52:1d:31:07,output=3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	294	163906	0
45035997039126117	0x0	2	eth_type=0x0806	actions:output=controller	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	163907	0

Figure 4.3: Rule table in OpenFlow switch

4.3 FLOW OF THE APPLICATION

The control flow of the application starts from constructing the network graph, polling the OpenFlow switches using the floodlight REST API to find active flows and then uses the statistics collector module of floodlight to query link statistics. Based on the statistics received, the application chooses a different path for active flows based on available link bandwidth.

The design decisions taken are the following:

- The topology is constructed using Python Networkx library undirected graph. The information for the nodes and the edges is received from the GENI RSpec document as well as the Floodlight controller REST API calls.
- The bandwidth statistics from the statistics collector module of floodlight queries the links every 10 seconds.
- The different simple paths are only on an end-to-end basis for a pair of hosts. A simple path means that no node is repeated between a path between two hosts.
- A switch can only decide to change the path for a flow if the sender's IP is on the same subnet as the switch's interface.
- The active flows are decided by polling the switches every 10 seconds and comparing the last packets hit count with the new polled information.
- The application selects a different path based on aggregate available bandwidth from a list of simple paths between the source and the destination.
- The QoS rule written by the controller in the switches for a particular flow has an idle timeout of 10 seconds.

4.3.1 CONSTRUCTING THE TOPOLOGY

The application reads in the RSpec XML document from GENI portal and parses information about the names and interfaces of the nodes. The Python library used for parsing is "untangle" which converts XML to python objects. The node data items consist of the IP address, MAC address and port number for each of the interfaces connected to that node. The application then queries the controller using REST API commands to get respective OpenFlow Datapath ids (DPIDs) for the switches in the topology.

For constructing the network graph, Python library "Networkx" is used which provides data structures for constructing network graphs. The library creates a Network object to which nodes and edges can be added. The nodes have the data items for interfaces as described above as well as the DPID matched to the nodes using the controller information.

Since the RSpec document or the controller do not provide information about the neighbors of the nodes or which interface is connected to which neighbor, the inter-host links are identified by matching the respective IP addresses in order to construct the edges between the nodes for the graph.

4.3.2 IDENTIFYING HOSTS CONNECTED TO THE SWITCHES

As mentioned in the design decisions, A switch can only decide to change the path for a flow if the sender's IP is on the same subnet as the switch's interface. To implement this, a structure is constructed which specifies which hosts are on the switch subnet and which are the interfaces that connect to another switch instead of a host. It also specifies the possible source and destination pairs of a switch's traffic after polling all the shortest path flows in the OpenFlow table of that switch. This structure also maintains the flow statistics for each pair of source and destination hosts in the form of the last packet count. This information is later used to determine active flows in the network.

The hosts connected to the switch are identified by comparing the network address of interfaces of the hosts to the /24 network prefix of the interfaces of the particular switch. This structure only references the nodes which play the role of "hosts" on the network and not the ones which play the role of "switches".

4.3.3 ENABLING STATISTICS COLLECTION

In order to take advantage of the Floodlight controller statistics module REST API, it needs to be enabled in all the OpenFlow switches in the network. The command used to enable the statistics collection in the application is:

```
"curl -X POST -d '' http://< controllerIp>/wm/statistics/config/enable/json"
```

After statistics are enabled in the switches, the application can query the controller using the REST API commands specifying the switch using OpenFlow DPID and the desired port

using the following command:

```
"curl http://<controllerIp>/wm/statistics/bandwidth/<switchDPID>/<port>/json"
```

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