

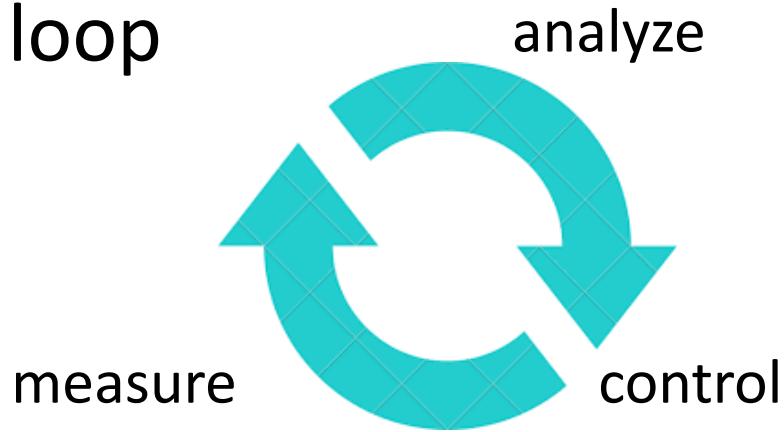
Toward Self-Driving Networks

Jennifer Rexford

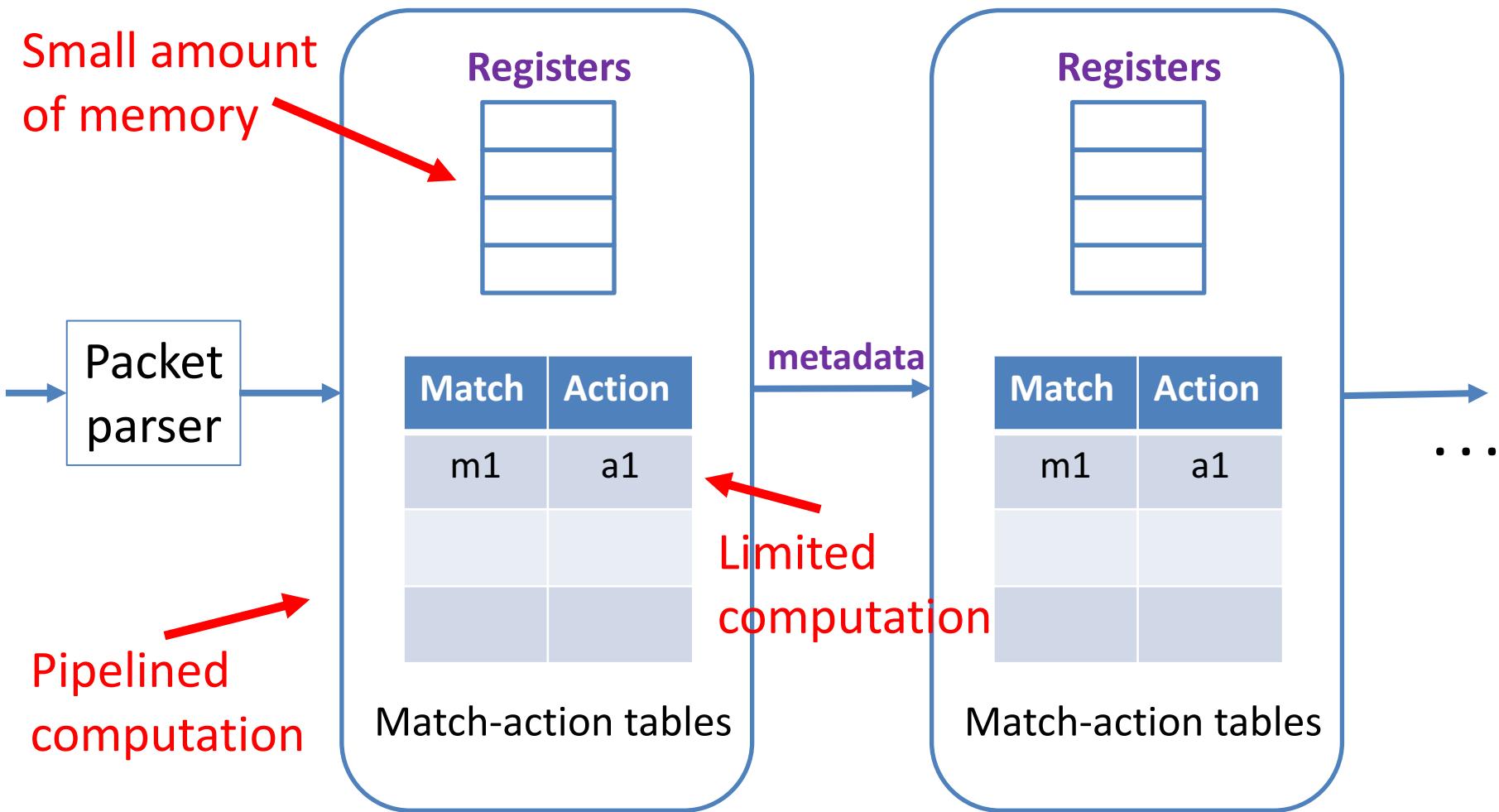


Self-Driving Network

- Complete control loop
 - Measure
 - Analyze
 - Control
- Examples
 - Direct traffic over the best performing path
 - Block or slow the heavy-hitter flows
- Possible now in the data plane!



A Constrained Computational Model



HULA

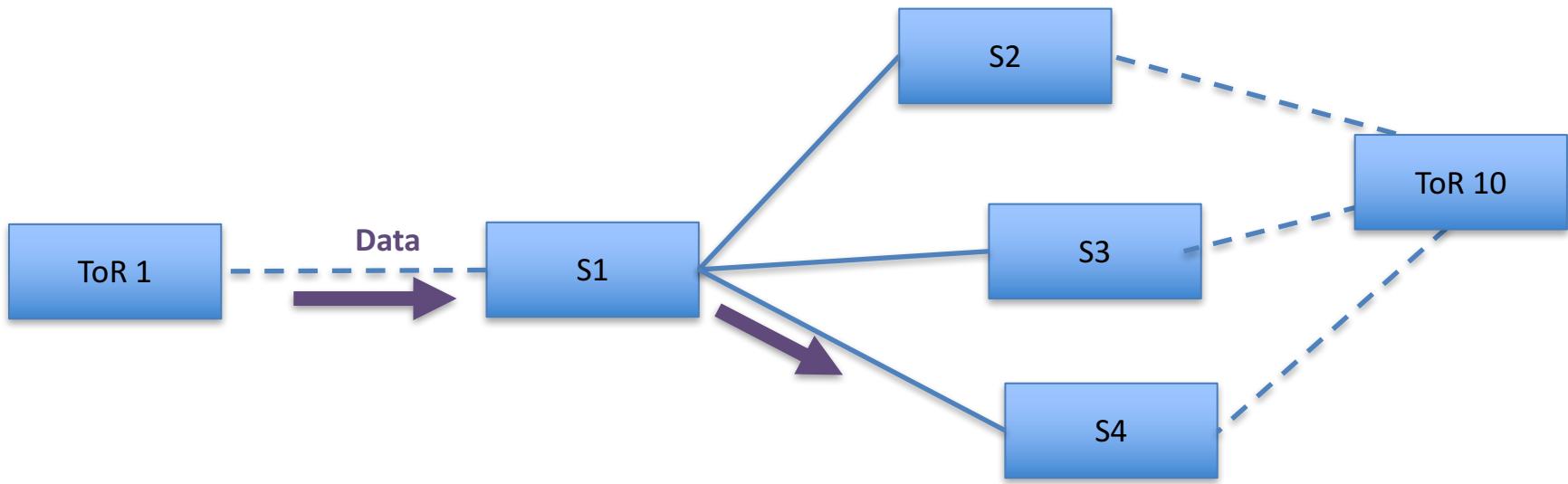


Hop-by-Hop Utilization-aware Load-balancing Architecture

Naga Katta, Mukesh Hira, Changhoon Kim,
Anirudh Sivaraman, and Jennifer Rexford

http://conferences.sigcomm.org/sosr/2016/papers/sosr_paper67.pdf

HULA Multipath Load Balancing

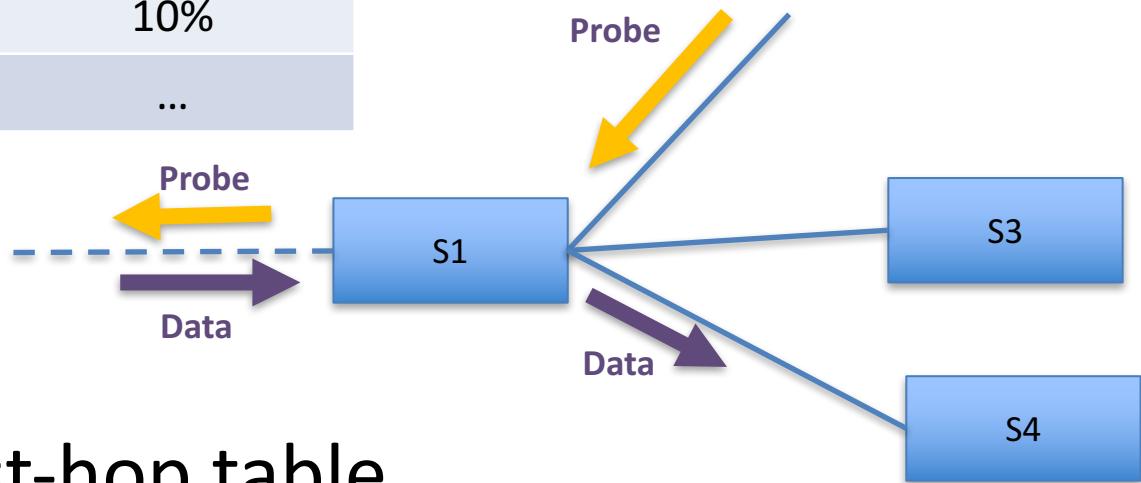


- Load balancing *entirely* in the data plane
 - Collect real-time, path-level performance statistics
 - Group packets into “flowlets” based on time & headers
 - Direct each new flowlet over the current best path

Path Performance Statistics

Best-hop table

	Best Next-Hop	Path Utilization
Dest 0	S3	50%
ToR 1	S4	10%
...



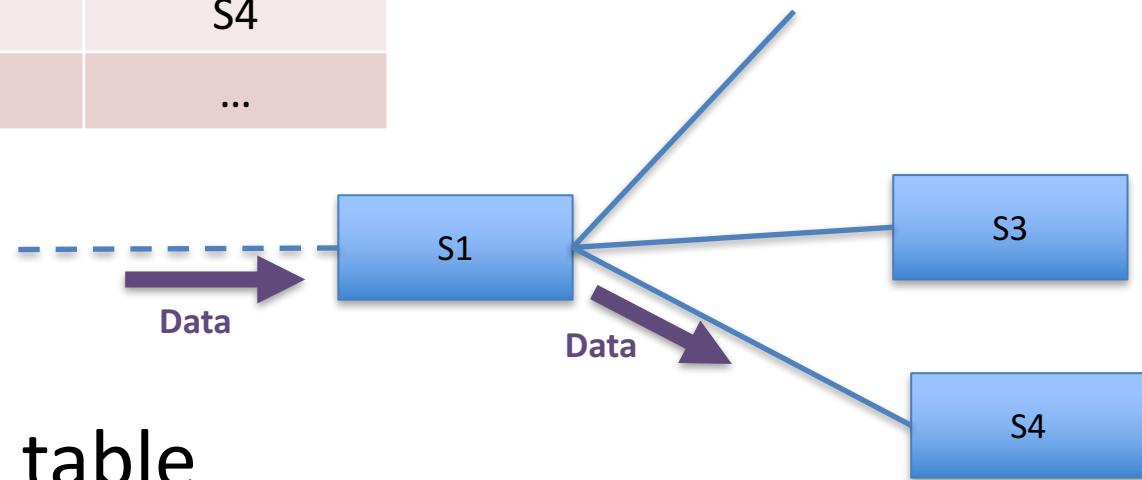
- Using the best-hop table
 - *Update* the best next-hop upon new probes
 - *Assign* a new flowlet to the best next-hop

Flowlet Routing

Flowlet table

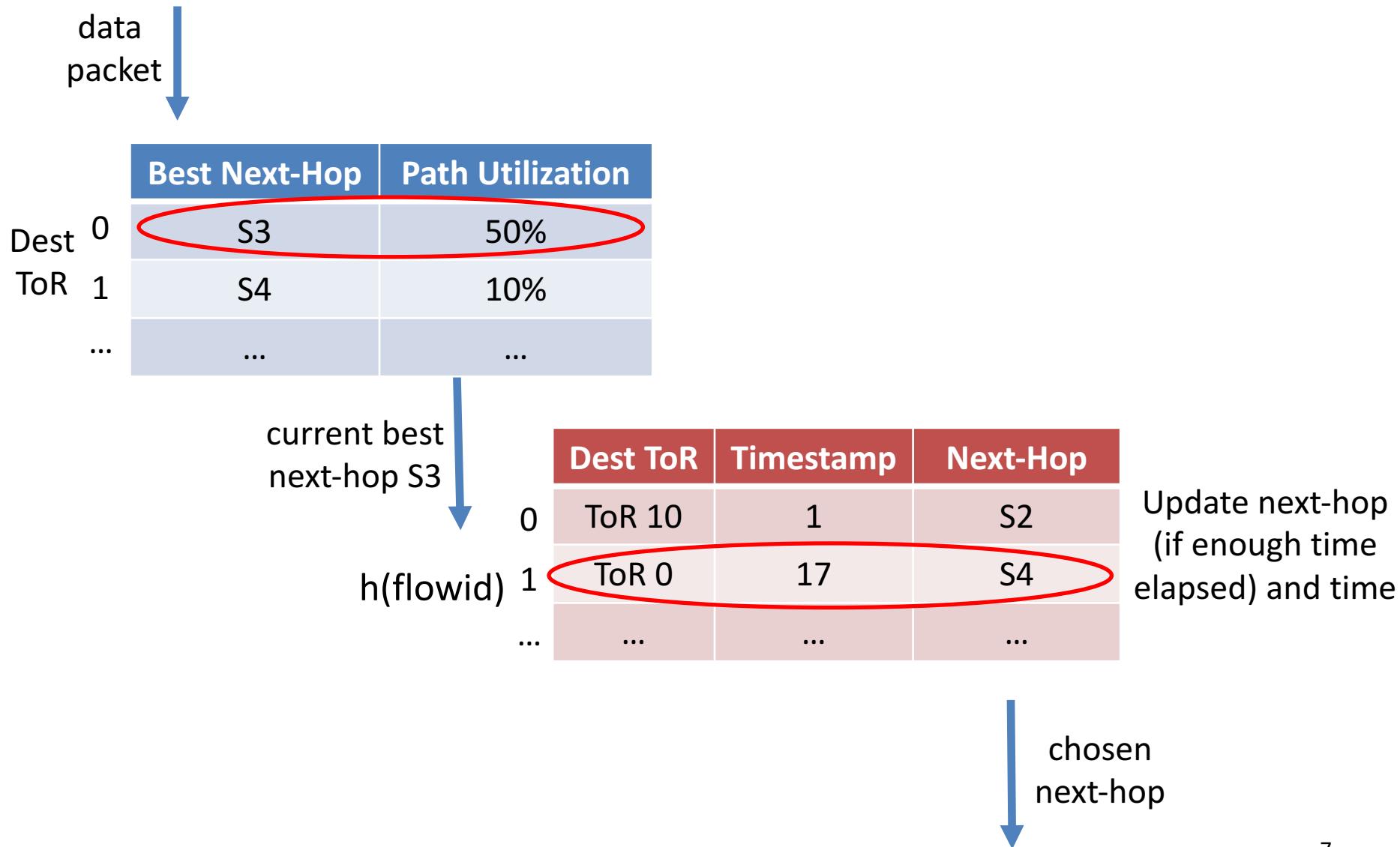
	Dest ToR	Timestamp	Next-Hop
0	ToR 10	1	S2
1	ToR 0	17	S4
...

$h(\text{flowid})$



- Using the flowlet table
 - *Update* the next hop if enough time has elapsed
 - *Update* the timestamp to the current time
- *Forward* the packet to the chosen next hop

Putting it all Together



HashPipe



Heavy Hitter Detection Entirely in the Data Plane

Vibhaalakshmi Sivaraman, Srinivas Narayana, Ori Rottenstreich, S. Muthukrishnan, and Jennifer Rexford

<https://conferences.sigcomm.org/sosr/2017/papers/sosr17-heavy-hitter.pdf>

Heavy-Hitter Detection

- Heavy hitters
 - The k largest traffic flows
 - Flows exceeding threshold T
- Space-saving algorithm
 - Table of (key, value) pairs
 - Evict the key with the minimum value

New
Key K7
→

Id	Count
K1	4
K2	2
K3	7
K4	10
K5	1
K6	5

Table
scan



Approximating the Approximation

- Evict minimum of d entries
 - Rather than minimum of all entries
 - E.g., with $d = 2$ hash functions

The diagram illustrates a table of key counts and a process of inserting a new key. A blue arrow points from the text "New Key K7" to the table, indicating the insertion point. A red oval highlights the row for key K2, which has a count of 2. To the right of the table, the text "Multiple memory accesses" is displayed next to a red warning sign containing an exclamation mark.

Id	Count
K1	4
K2	2
K3	7
K4	10
K5	1
K6	5

Approximating the Approximation

- Divide the table over d stages
 - One memory access per stage
 - Two different hash functions

New
Key K7



Id	Count
K1	4
K2	2
K3	7

Id	Count
K4	10
K5	1
K6	5

Going back to
the first table



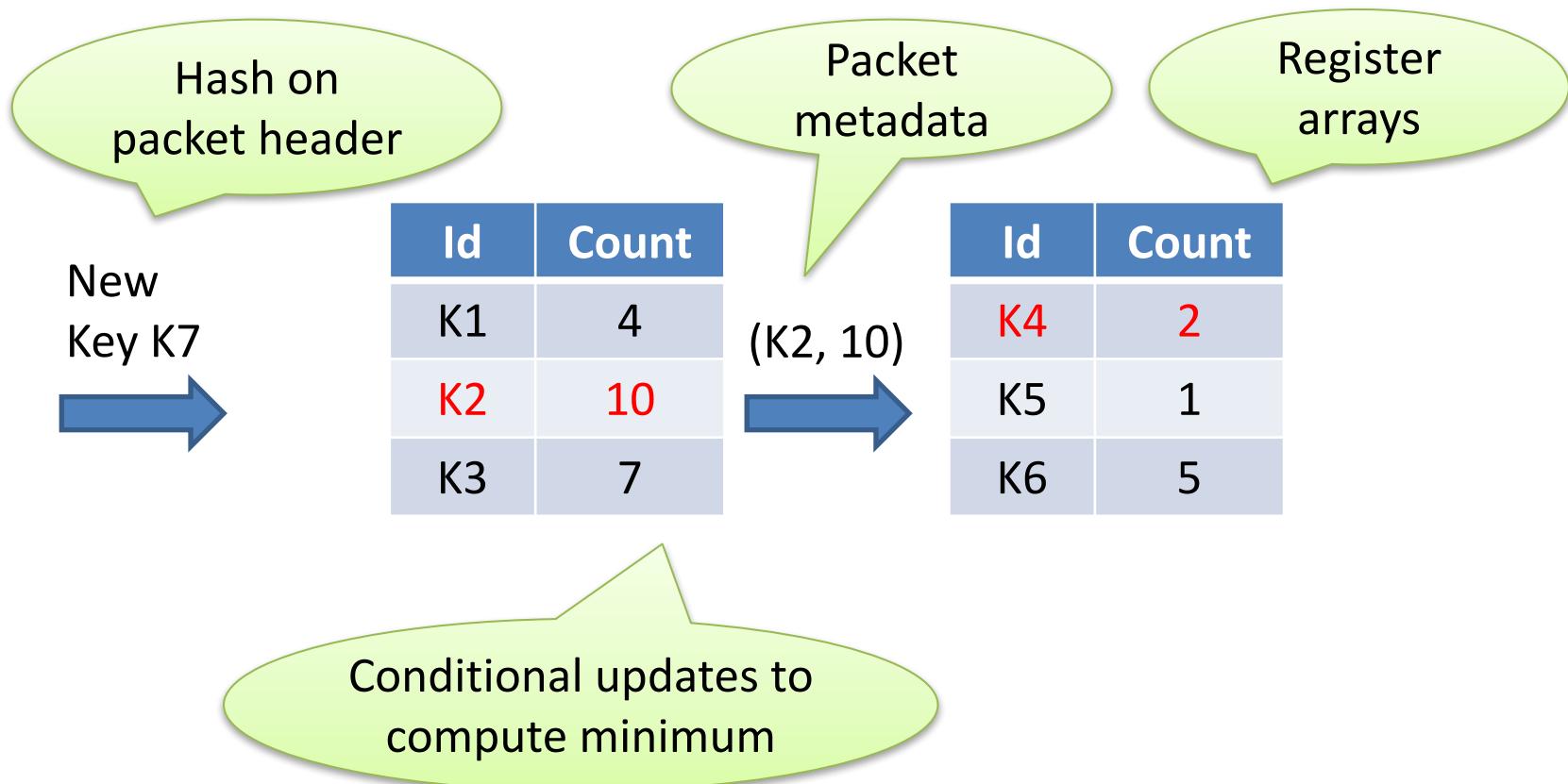
Approximating the Approximation

- Rolling min across stages
 - Avoid recirculating the packet
 - ... by carrying the minimum along the pipeline

Id	Count
K1	4
K7	1
K3	7

Id	Count
K2	10
K5	1
K6	5

P4 Prototype and Evaluation



High accuracy with overhead proportional to # of heavy hitters

Conclusion

- Self-driving networks
 - Integrate measure, analyze, and control
 - Distribute across the network devices
- Enabled by programmable switches
 - Parsing, processing, and state
- Approximate data structures
 - Limited memory for storing state
 - Limited processing per packet