

TNC, June 12th 2018



AmLight's SDN Looking Glass - An SDN centralized monitoring system

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AmLight: a Distributed Academic Exchange Point

- Production SDN Infrastructure since Aug-2014
- NAPs: Miami, Brazil(2), Chile, and Panama
- Multiple 10G and 100G links
- Carries Academic and Commercial traffic
- Control Plane: OpenFlow 1.0 and 1.3
- Network Programmability/Slicing
- Inter-domain Provisioning with NSI
- 2000+ R&E institutions connected



SDN vs. Troubleshooting

Why troubleshooting a SDN network is so complex?

- OpenFlow has minimum support for troubleshooting
 - For instance, there are no special/reserved flow cookies
- Current SDN applications only consider network provisioning
 - Need for troubleshooting features only appears once things start falling apart
- Many academic papers suggesting solutions that do not fit in production
 - Highly dependent on the controller for actions
 - Heuristic and Machine Learning per unknown packet do not scale

SDN vs. Troubleshooting (2)

- SDN concept itself makes things harder sometimes
 - Because datapaths have no intelligence at all, controllers always have to be involved
 - Creating scalability and timing issues
 - Making controllers more complex to operate and maintain
- Lack of support from vendors for useful OpenFlow features
 - Counters are not trustworthy, action OFPP_Table is not supported, ...

Our 2016/2017 Vision

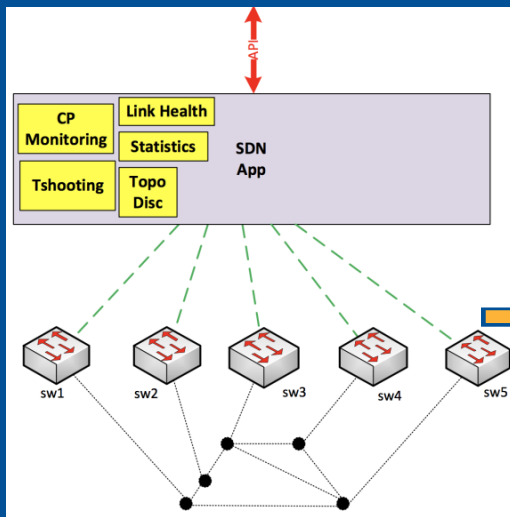
- A single **side-application** for troubleshooting made sense:
 - Pros:
 - Frees the provisioning developers to focus on provisioning
 - Avoids duplicated data when multiple SDN applications are running in production
 - Eases auditing
 - Centralizes all troubleshooting data, making it easier to correlate events
 - OpenFlow agent, NMS, SDN app, slicer and sniffer's data are processed by just one entity
 - Cons:
 - **Running OpenFlow applications in parallel is still a challenge:**
 - ONOS deletes unrecognized flows, which makes design with other third parties controllers inviable.
 - OpenFlow roles and multiple Masters: multiple masters ack as standalone controllers and just a few controllers actually support all role modes (SLAVE, MASTER, NONE)
 - No East-West protocol standardized
 - Each SDN app will have to be customized to gather status and counters from a remote app

Our 2017/2018 Vision

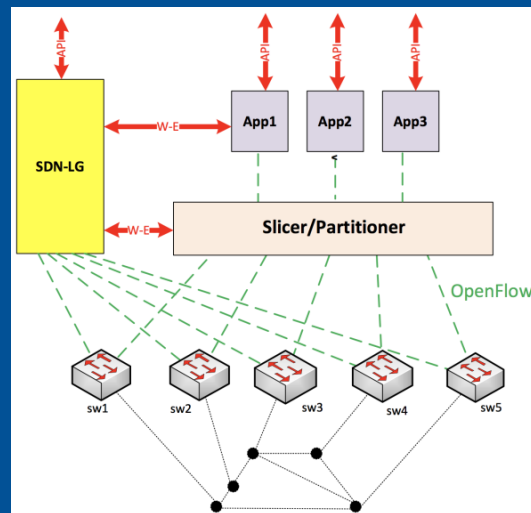
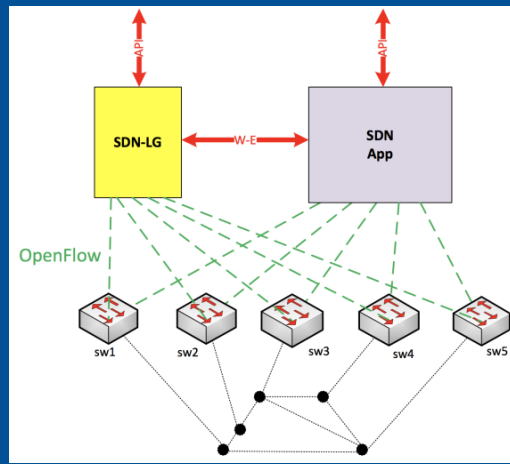
A set of single **micro-applications over the same framework** makes more sense:

- Pros:
 - *Frees the provisioning developers to focus on provisioning*
 - *Avoids duplicated data when multiple SDN applications are running in production*
 - *Eases auditing*
 - *Centralizes all troubleshooting data, making it easier to correlate events*
 - *OpenFlow agent, NMS, SDN app, slicer and sniffer's data are processed by just one entity*
 - **No conflicts when running OpenFlow controllers in parallel**
 - **Easy integration with production applications in the same framework (Kytos, ONOS, ODL, etc.)**
- Cons:
 - OpenFlow controller-dependent solution:
 - Kytos Napps only work with Kytos SDN controller, and ONOS apps only work with ONOS SDN controller

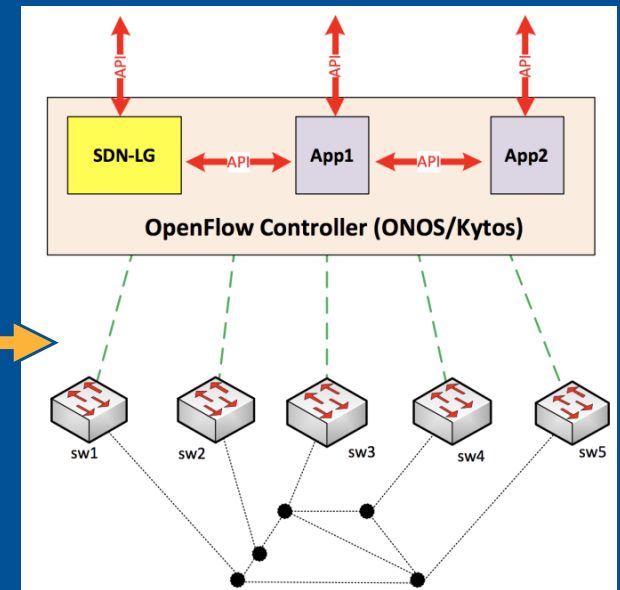
Original



Previous



Current



AmLight SDN Looking Glass

- Central point for SDN monitoring:
 - Centralizes all monitoring and troubleshooting information being slice/app-independent
 - Stores all statistical data (flow, ports, etc.) and OpenFlow messages into a persistent backend
 - Tracks real time OpenFlow control plane messages
 - Takes network snapshots: save the network state for future troubleshooting and capacity planning
- Central point for SDN troubleshooting:
 - Runs trace paths ("traceroute") in both Data Plane and Control Plane
 - Sends alerts via e-mail and Slack
 - Provide REST to be used by external SDN apps, auditing tools, and external NMS

AmLight SDN Looking Glass - Components

- The AmLight SDN Looking Glass is composed of the following Napps:
 - Stats: Gets flow stats from switches and store them.
 - Sniffer: Monitors the Control Plane
 - SDNTrace CP: Traces a path using flows acquired by the Stats app
 - SDNTrace DP: Data Plane path tracing
 - Notifications: Sends notifications when problems occur
 - Topology: Discovers topology
 - Web UI for network visualization

AmLight SDN Looking Glass

- Developed in Python 3.6
- Built as a series of Napps on top of Kytos SDN framework
- Uses Influxdb and Kytos/StoreHouse for persistence
- Uses Grafana and JavaScript D3 for visualization
- Supports both OpenFlow 1.0 and OpenFlow 1.3
- Integrates with the AmLight OpenFlow Sniffer
- Open Source/GPL



AmLight SDN Looking Glass Software Stacks

Controller:

kytos

Web:

 Grafana

{RESTful API}

DB:

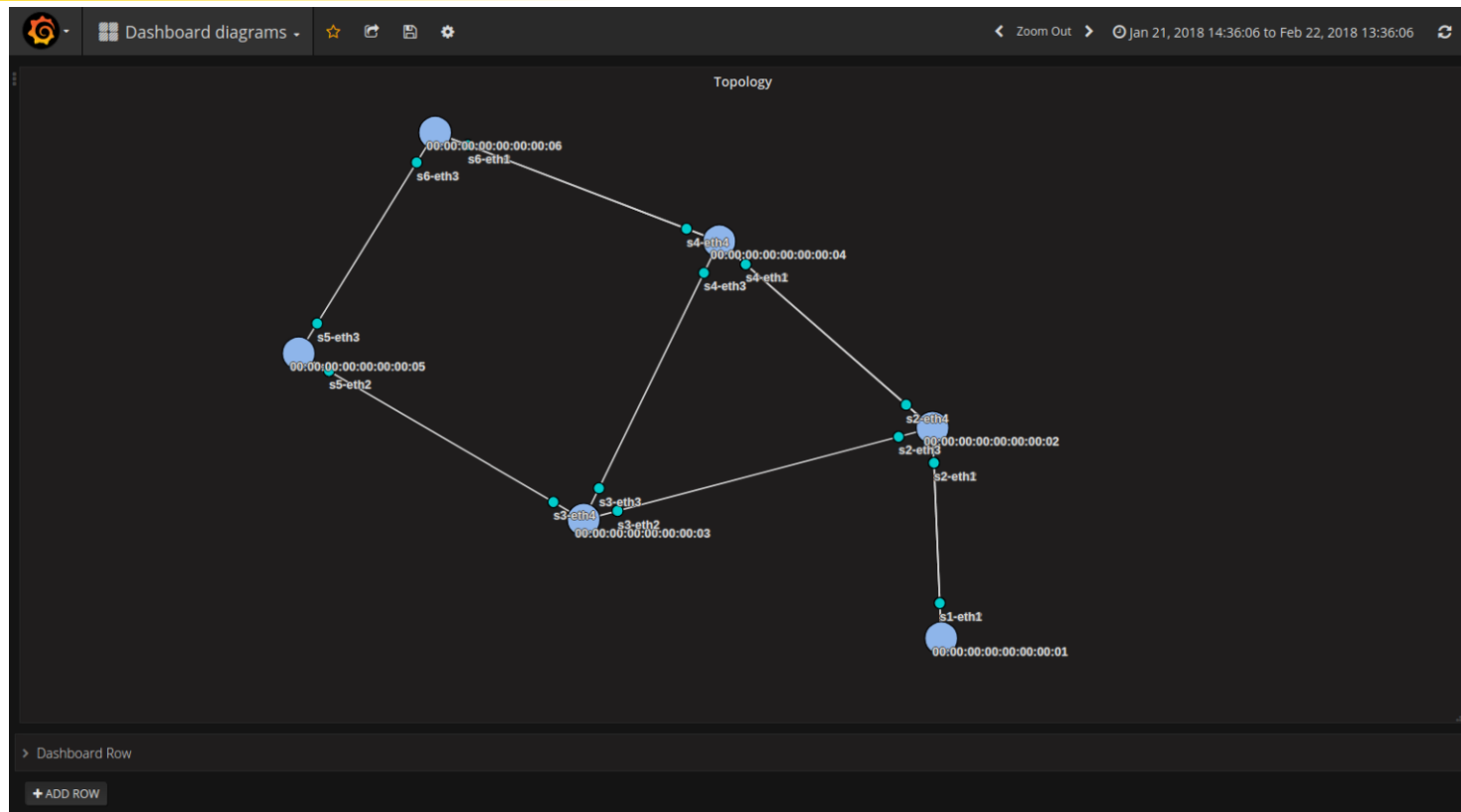
 *influxdb*

Messaging:

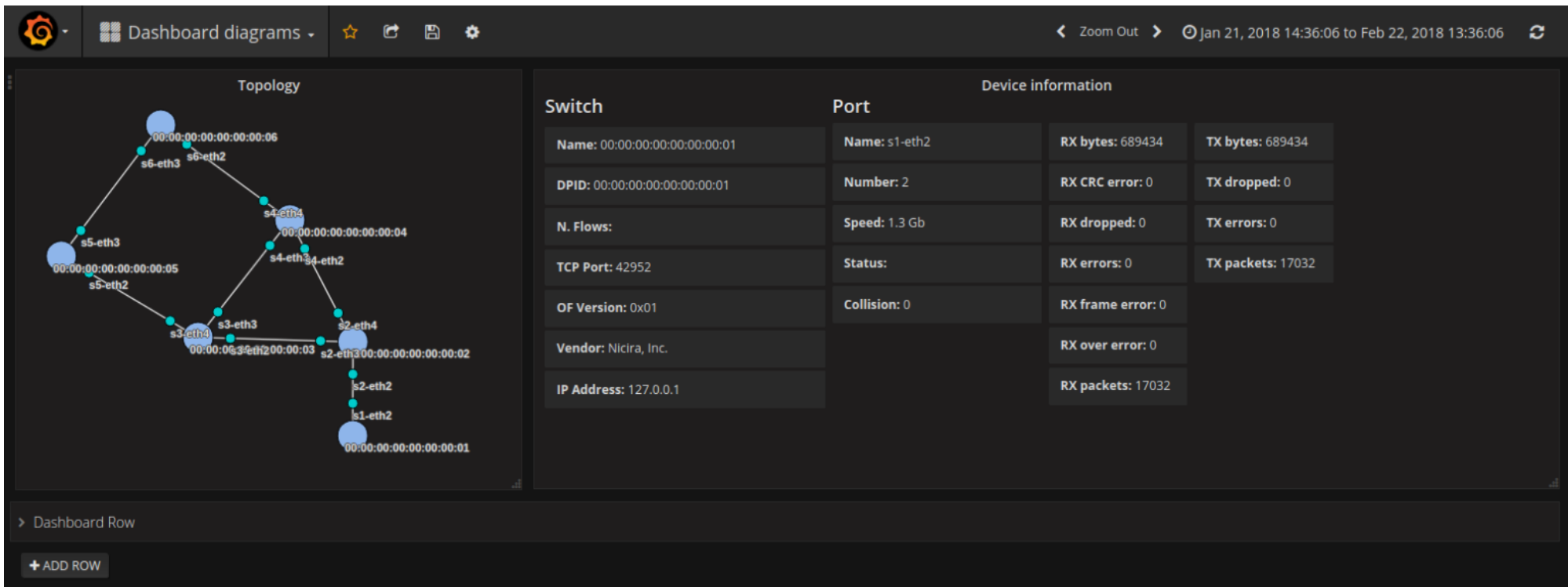
 slack



Topology Discovery



Switch info



Flow Table

is1-eth2
00:00:00:00:00:00:01

Statistics

Switch:
00:00:00:00:00:00:01

in_port	cookie	priori...	Match				Action				Counters		Other fields -	
filter colour	filter colu	filter colour	vlan	dl_src	dl_dst	dl_type	type	max_l...	port	vlan	bytes	packets		hard time...
			filter cc	filter column...	filter column...	filter colour	filter columni	filter colour	filter colour	filter colour	filter columni	filter columni		filter column...
2 (2 items)														
2	0	30000	200	00:00:00:00:00:00	00:00:00:00:00:00		--	--	--	--	0	0		0
							--	--	1	--				
2	0	30000	300	00:00:00:00:00:00	00:00:00:00:00:00		--	--	--	--	0	0		0
							--	--	2	--				
1 (2 items)														
1	0	30000	100	00:00:00:00:00:00	00:00:00:00:00:00		--	--	--	--	0	0		0
							--	--	2	--				
1	0	30000	101	00:00:00:00:00:00	00:00:00:00:00:00		--	--	--	--	0	0		0
							--	--	2	--				
(3 items)														
	0	1000	3799	00:00:00:00:00:00	00:00:00:00:00:00	35020	--	--	65533	--	0	0		0
	0	2		00:00:00:00:00:00	00:00:00:00:00:00	35020	--	--	65533	--	0	0		0
	0	1		00:00:00:00:00:00	00:00:00:00:00:00						0	0		0

+ ADD ROW

Tracing Paths

- Control Plane: uses flow entries collected through OFP_STATS_REQUEST
- Data Plane: sends Ethernet probes to match user flow entries (via OFPP_TABLE action)
- Manual tests are supported:
 - The SDN LG always compares the Control Plane results ("*correct*" path) with the Data Plane results ("*actual*" path detected).
 - In case CP and DP results are different, a notification is send to Admins
- Scheduled routine run CP path traces at every interval and randomly sample some circuits to test in the Data Plane:
 - Reason is to avoid overloading the switches' CPU

Trace Path Form

The screenshot displays the AmLight SDN Looking Glass interface. The top navigation bar includes a gear icon, a dropdown menu for 'Dashboard diagrams', and icons for favorites, share, save, and settings. The right side of the top bar shows a zoom control, a date range from 'Jan 21, 2018 14:36:06 to Feb 22, 2018 13:36:06', and a refresh icon.

The main content area is divided into two panels. The left panel, titled 'Topology', shows a network diagram with nodes representing switches and their interconnections. The right panel, titled 'Trace', contains a 'New trace' button and input fields for 'Switch:' (set to '00:00:00:00:00:00:01') and 'Ports:' (set to 's1-eth1'). Below these are tabs for 'Trace Layer 2', 'Trace Layer 3', and 'Trace Full'. A note states '* Indicates a required field'. The 'Trace Layer 2' tab is active, showing a table with the following fields:

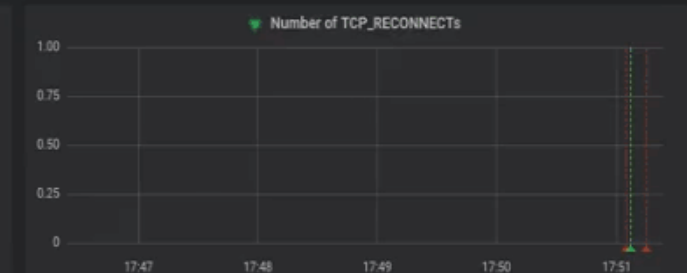
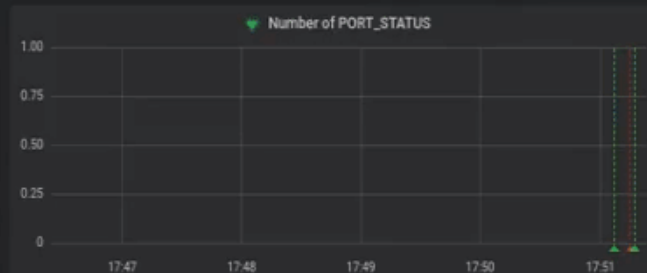
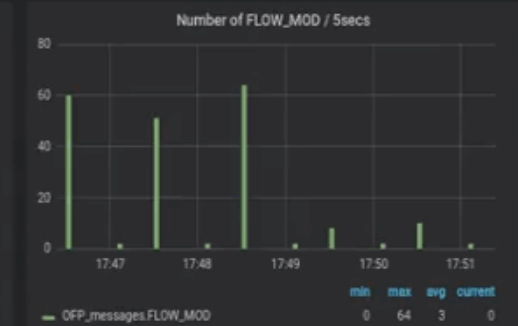
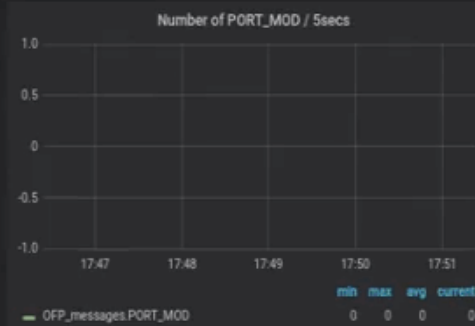
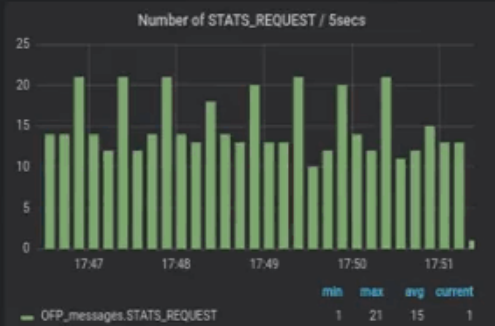
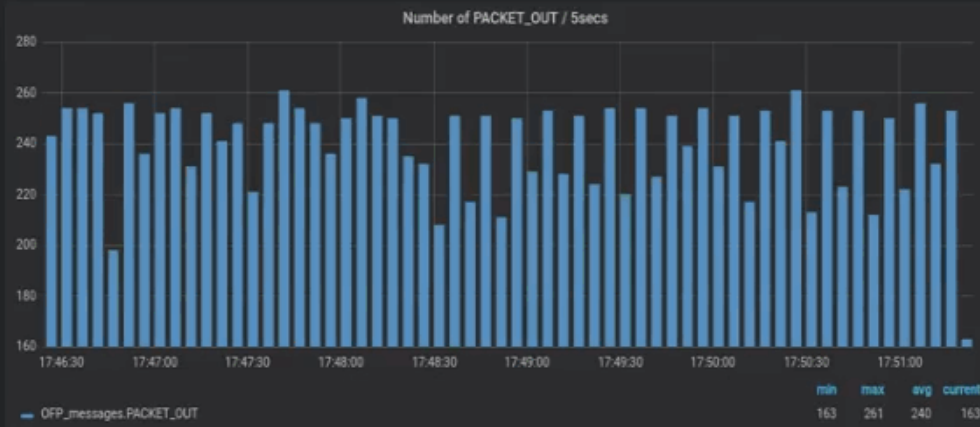
Source MAC	Source MAC
Destination MAC	Destination MAC
VLAN *	100
Ethertype	Ethertype

At the bottom of the 'Trace' panel, there is a 'Trace Layer 2' button. The bottom of the interface features a 'Dashboard Row' section with an '+ ADD ROW' button.

Trace Path

The screenshot displays the SDN LG Dashboard interface. The top navigation bar includes the SDN LG logo, a dropdown menu, and icons for favorites, share, save, and settings. On the right, there are controls for zooming out, a time filter set to 'Last 6 hours', and a refresh icon.

The main area is divided into two panels. The left panel, titled 'Topology', shows a network graph with nodes representing switches and their interconnecting links. The nodes are labeled with MAC addresses and interface names, such as s1-eth2, s2-eth2, s2-eth3, s2-eth4, s3-eth2, s3-eth3, s3-eth4, s4-eth2, s4-eth3, s4-eth4, s5-eth2, s5-eth3, s6-eth2, and s6-eth3. The right panel, titled 'Trace', contains a 'New trace' button and input fields for 'Switch:' and 'Ports:'. Below these are three tabs: 'Trace Layer 2', 'Trace Layer 3', and 'Trace Full'. A note states '* Indicates a required field'. A table with two columns lists the fields to be traced: Source MAC, Destination MAC, VLAN *, and Ethertype. The 'Trace Layer 2' tab is currently selected, and a 'Trace Layer 2' button is located at the bottom of the panel.



SDN Looking Glass Compatibility

Evaluated OpenFlow Switches:

Switch Platform	Firmware Version	OpenFlow version	Control Plane Tracing	Data Plane Tracing	Topology Discovery	Flow Stats
OvS	2.9.0	1.3	SUPPORTED	SUPPORTED	SUPPORTED	SUPPORTED
Dell Z9100-ON	9.11(0.0P6)	1.3	SUPPORTED	NOT SUPPORTED	SUPPORTED	SUPPORTED
Corsa DP 2400	3.0.2 build 12	1.3	SUPPORTED	NOT SUPPORTED	SUPPORTED	SUPPORTED
Brocade MLXe	6.2.0b T177	1.3	SUPPORTED	NOT SUPPORTED	SUPPORTED	SUPPORTED

SDN Looking Glass Deployment

- Two installation methods:
 - Single server with all components (complex how-to)
 - Docker containers:
 - Kytos
 - InfluxDB
 - Grafana
 - ofp_sniffer
- GitHub: <https://github.com/amlight/sdn-lg>

Future

- Next Steps:
 - Monitoring OpenFlow Meters
 - Monitor Interface Queue utilization
 - Use SNMP to monitor CPU and memory utilization
 - Network configuration snapshots
 - Save the network state (flows, CPU/memory, topology, link status, last OF messages exchanged, etc.) for future troubleshooting
 - Small functionalities:
 - Work in fully passive mode (for parallel OF controller scenarios)
 - "Discover" topology through other approaches (file, API, etc.)

A dark blue background featuring a map of the Americas. Thin white lines represent network connections between various cities: Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Panama, Fortaleza, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo. The text 'THANK YOU!' is centered in large white letters.

THANK YOU!

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