



Distributed SDN COntrollers for rich and elastic
services



WP2 – Resilient and Scalable SDN Control Plane

Leader : ENSL

10 avril 2014

WP2 at a glance

- **Schedule**

- Starting date: M4 (soit le 1^{er} avril)
- Ending date: M30

- **Efforts (men.month)**

- TCS: 19
- ENSL: 44
- INRIA: 18
- 6WIND: 0



2 main Tasks

- **Tasks 2.1 Distribution of SDN controllers (TCS, ENSL, INRIA)**
 - Replication of the control plane
 - How many controllers ? Where ?
 - How to affect the authority of each of them ?
- **Task 2.2 Network-wide Distributed and Multi-class Admission Control (ENSL)**
 - Benefit from the SDN capabilities to extend the power of AC
 - Go beyond a single link use case (path or network-wide approach)
 - Prioritize the traffic (assuming a prior classification)



WP2 technical staff

- **ENSL**

- Thomas Begin, Isabelle Guérin-Lassous, Anthony Busson
- PhD recruitment from ENSL
 - Huu Nghi Nguyen (started on 1st april 2014)

- **INRIA**

- Damien Saucez, Thierry Turletti, others ???

- **TCS**

- Mathieu Bouet, Jérémie Leguay, Vania Conan, others ???

- **6wind**

- ???



WP2 – Goals

■ Milestone

- M4: Surveys of SDN distribution and admission control techniques – M15
- e.g., S. Muppala, G. Chen and X. Zhou, Multi-tier service differentiation by coordinated learning-based resource provisioning and admission control, *JPDC 14*

■ Deliverable

- D2.1: Network characterisation and distributed SDN control plane - M30 - TCS, ENSL, INRIA
- D2.2: Network-wide Distributed Admission Control - M30 - ENSL



WP2 – Technical content

- **Distribution of SDN controllers**
 - Based on the knowledge of the control plane
 - How to scatter SDN controllers to guarantee resilience and performance criterions?
 - Follow-up questions
 - How many SDN controllers ?
 - Where ?
 - How to attribute role to SDN controllers ?
- **Define a Control Plane**
 - To reflect the current state of the network
 - Based on collected measurements
 - Which metrics ? And where ?
- **Network-wide and Multi-class Admission Control**
 - Take benefit of SDN technology to extend the capabilities of AC
 - Deal with a path (and not a mere link)
 - Allow prioritization among IP traffic



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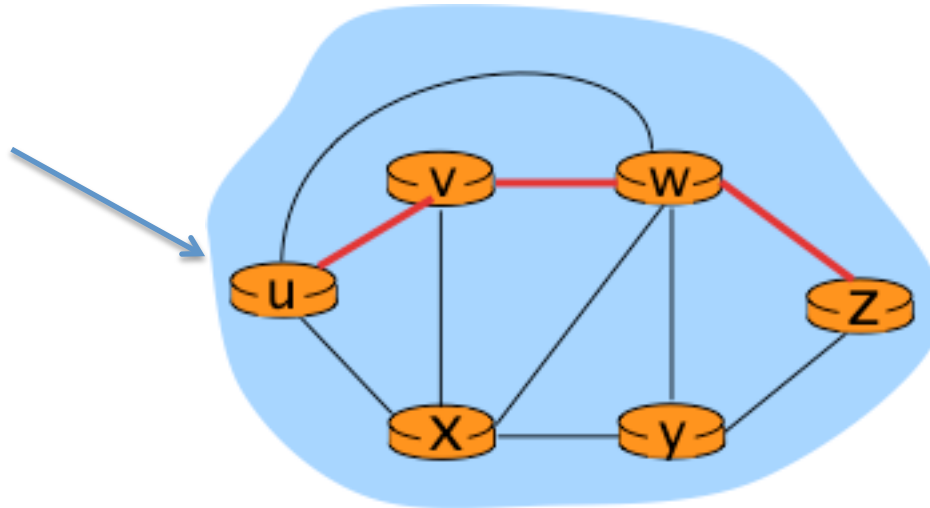


ENSL roadmap for WP2

■ Control Plane and AC

- They are closely related since AC relies on measurements

A new flow destined to z

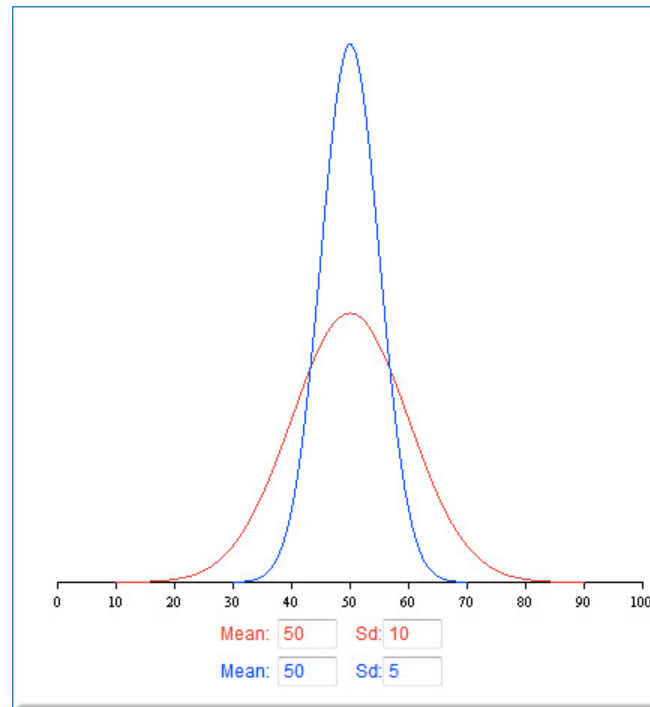


- How to forecast
 - the flow performance ?
 - and its impact on the other existing flows ?
- Based only on measurement collected locally at each node
- Probabilistic outcome
 - Find out the path "bottleneck"
 - Possibly allocate more resource to this node
 - Route differently



WP2 – Problem setup

- **How to forecast the path performance given the nodes performance ?**
 - e.g. Waiting delay along a path from the waiting time observed at each node
- The answer is simple for the mean values
- But we believe mean values are not enough to properly characterize a performance parameter

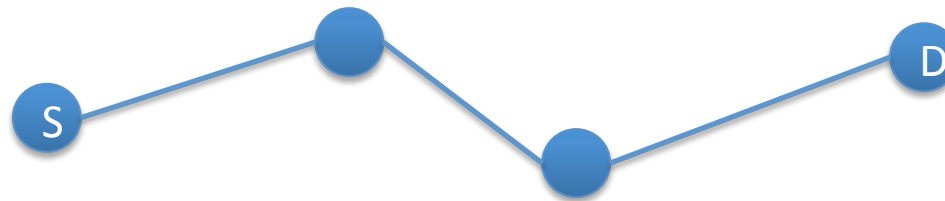


- How to estimate the standard deviation ?

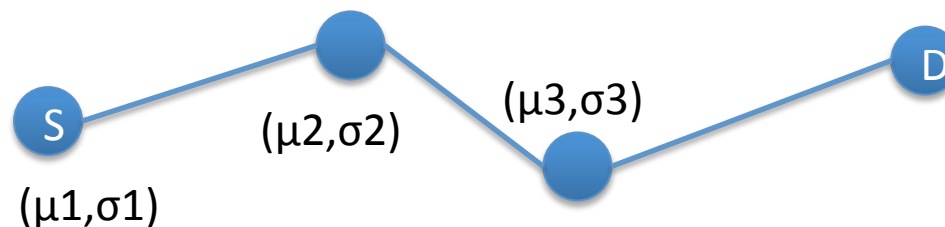


WP2 – Scientific approach

- A path between a source and a destination is a set of links



- At each link, we measure the performance (e.g. delay, loss) characterized by its first two moments (μ, σ)



- Based on this data, can we forecast the performance along the whole path beyond its mean value ? i.e. its standard deviation
 - $\mu = \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3$
 - $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2 + 2\text{Cov}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) + 2\text{Cov}(\sigma_2, \sigma_3) + 2\text{Cov}(\sigma_1, \sigma_3)}$



WP2 – Scientific approach

- The covariance term is, in general, not void
- We need to find out a way to approximate the covariance term...

- Assuming we succeed, then we will be capable to give predictions on a network behavior if a new flow (application) takes place
 - We will simply assess the new performance at each node (rely on an existing predicting tool for that)
 - Then we combine these data to estimate the first two moments of the global metric
 - Done!



WP2 – Discussion

- Anyone is welcomed to participate to this research

