SDN Survey

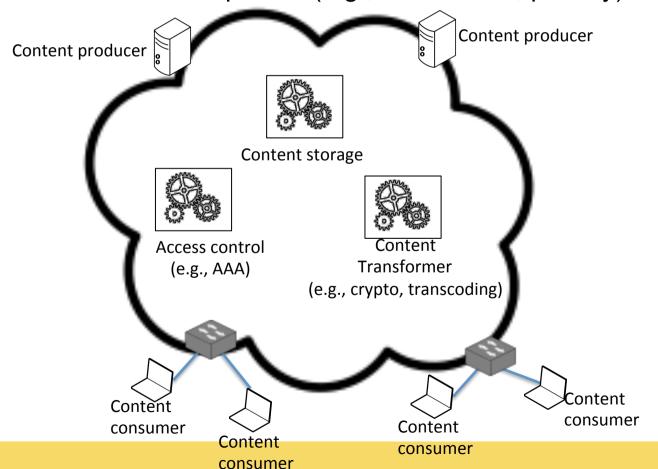


- B. Astuto et al., `A Survey of Software-Defined Networking: Past, Present, and Future of Programmable Networks' to appear in IEEE Com. Surveys & Tutorial, http://hal.inria.fr/hal-00825087
 - History of SDN
 - Open Signaling, Active Networking, DCAN, 4D, NETCONF, Ethan
 - Main current Architecture
 - OpenFlow, ForCES
 - Forwarding
 - Forwarding table
 - Rules installation
 - Controllers (see table III)
 - Centralized vs distributed
 - Multi level (e.g., region, proxies...)
 - Granularity and reactivity vs proactivity
 - Code verification and debugging
 - API
 - Southbound communication
 - Northbound communication
 - SDN Development Tools (emulation vs simulations vs software switches (see table I) vs hardware switches (see table II))
 - SDN Applications
 - Enterprise Networks, Data Centers, Infrastructure-based Wireless Access Networks, Optical Networks, Home & Small Business)
 - Research Challenges
 - Controller & switch design, Internetworking/heterogeneous networks, ICN

Content delivery



- Contents are huge and greedy (e.g., video, medical imagery)
- Access is controlled (e.g., pay-per-view, sensitive information)
- Per-consumer adaptation (e.g., screen size, privacy)



Medical data example



- Data produced in medical centers but stored in regional/national database
- One-time access to data only
- Client data consumption workflow
 - 1. Authentication and accounting (virtual machines to grant and log access to data)
 - 2. On-the-fly generation of the data (encryption with the ephemeral key for the session)
 - 3. Transmission of the data to the consumer

VoD example



- Data produced in production centers but distributed in continental/ country/region/PoP caching facilities
- One-time access to video and pay per view
 - Authentication mechanism
 - Accounting
 - on-the-fly encryption
- Device adaptation
 - Transcoding to adapt to the device
- Mobility support
 - Transcoding to adapt to network condition
 - Dynamic flow table updates
- Popular contents
 - Caching mechanism to avoid overloading the network