

Network Scheduling in Software-defined Environments

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Outline

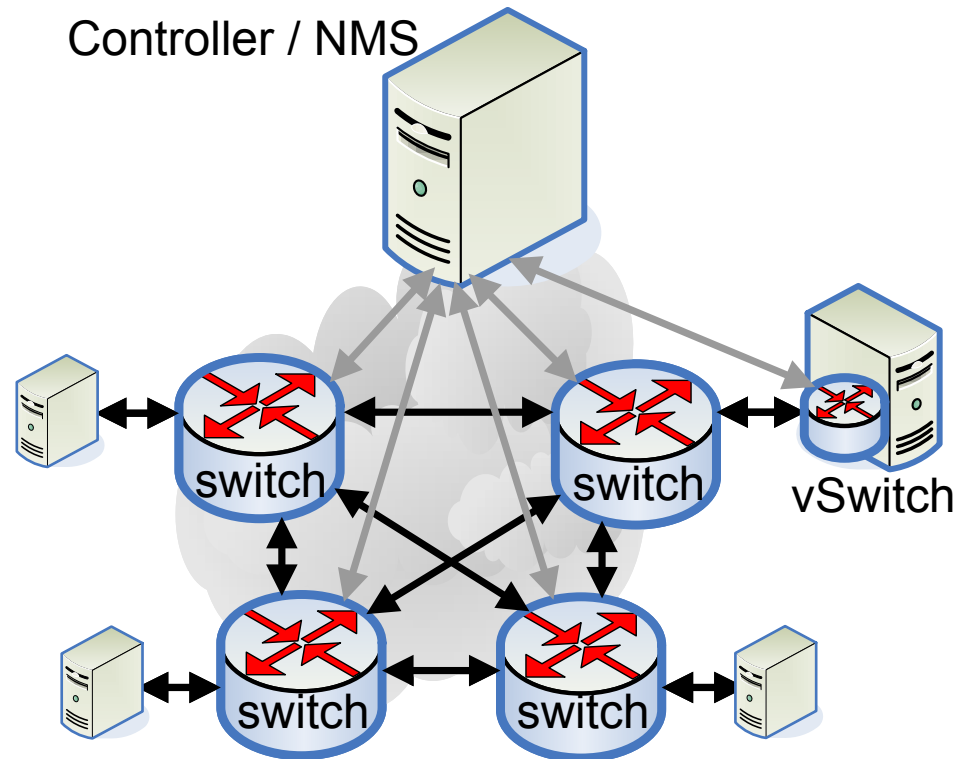
- Background
- Use cases
- Accurate scheduling
- Conclusion

Outline

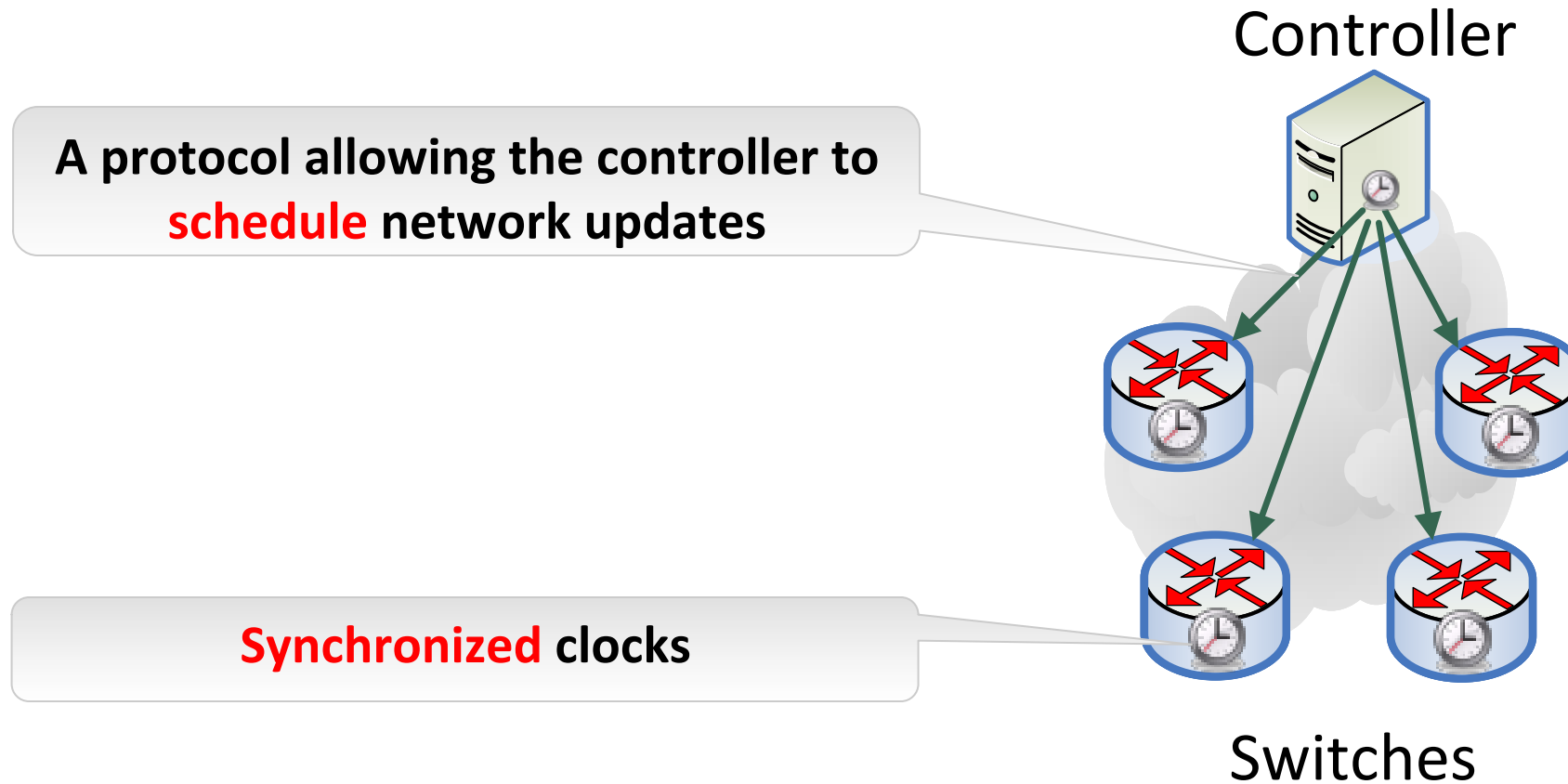
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Software Defined & Programmable Networks

- **Centralized**
- **Flexible**
- **Dynamic**



Timed SDN at a Glance

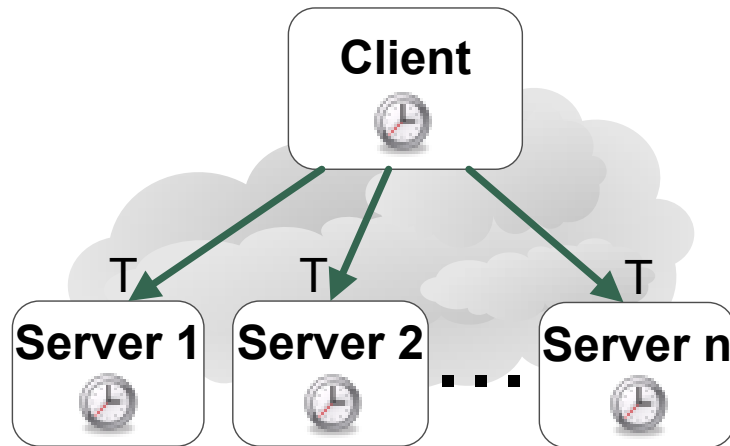


Outline

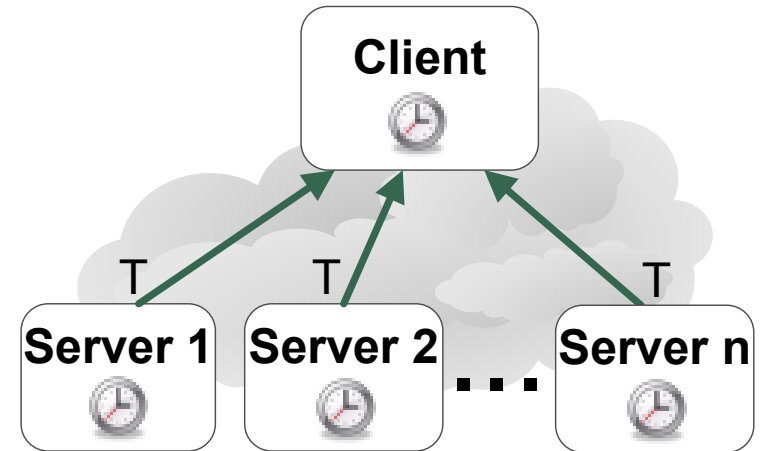
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Using Time in Network-managed Environments

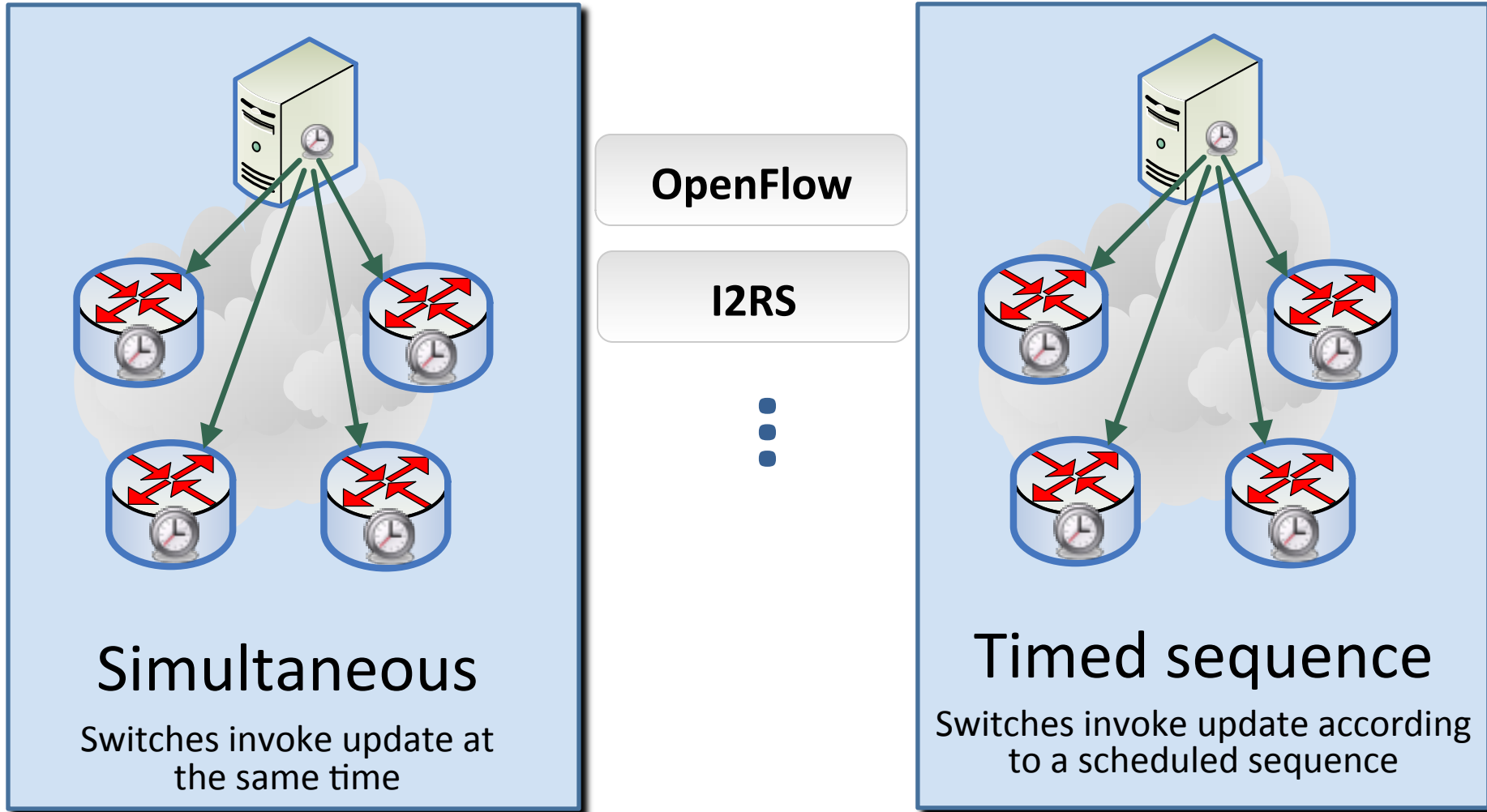
Coordinated Configuration Update



Coordinated Snapshot

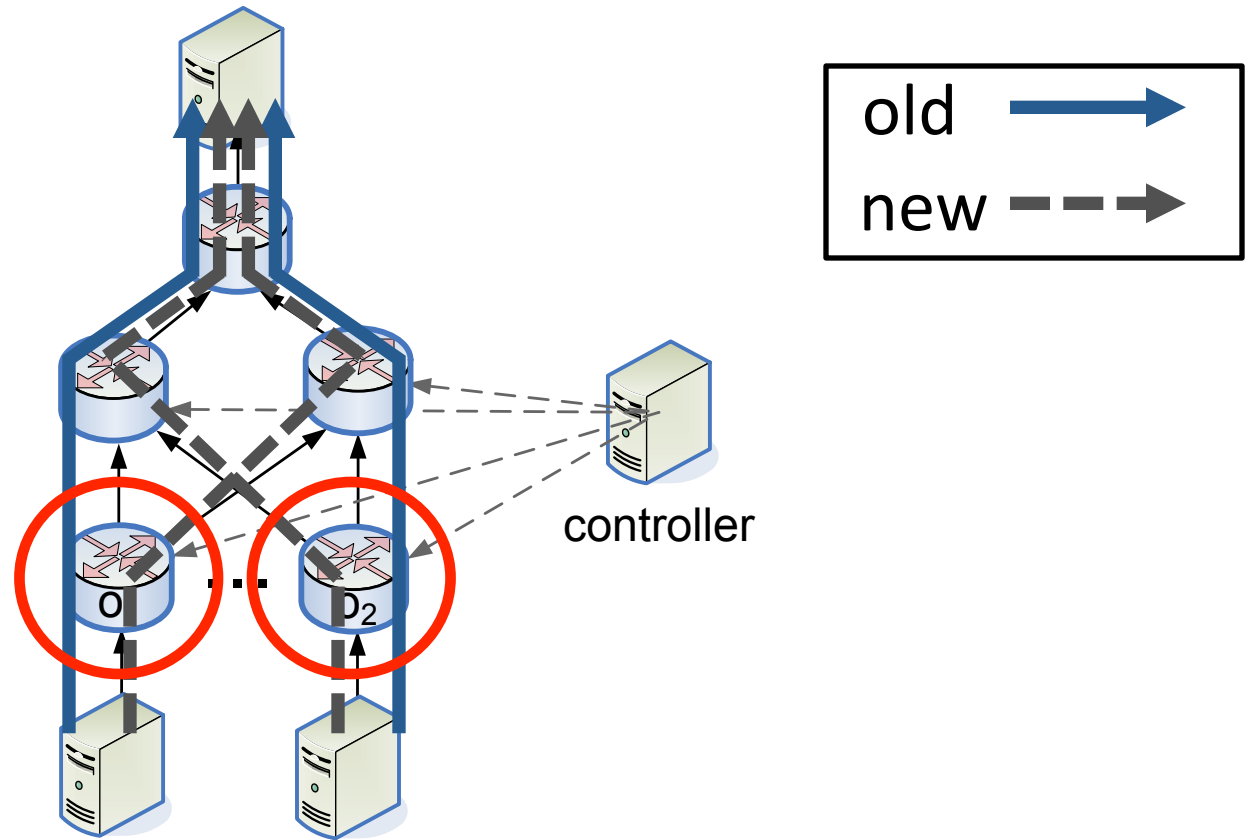


Using **Time** to Coordinate **Path** Updates



Time is Optimal for Flow Swaps [INFOCOM '16]

A key benefit of SDN:
Dynamic path allocation based on network load



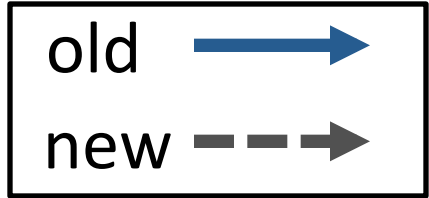
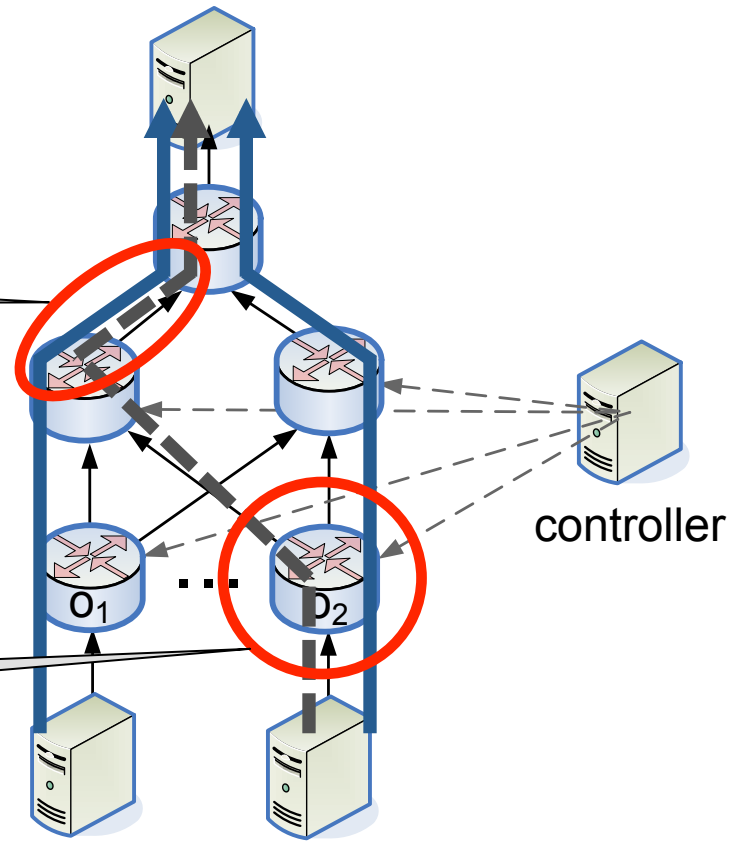
Time is Optimal for Flow Swaps [INFOCOM '16]

A key benefit of SDN:
Dynamic path allocation based on network load

If O_1 , O_2 are **not** updated
at the **same time**...

Temporary congestion.

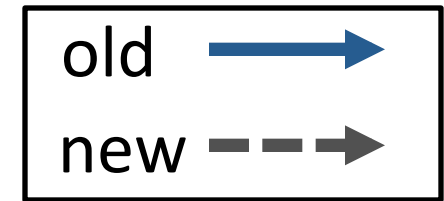
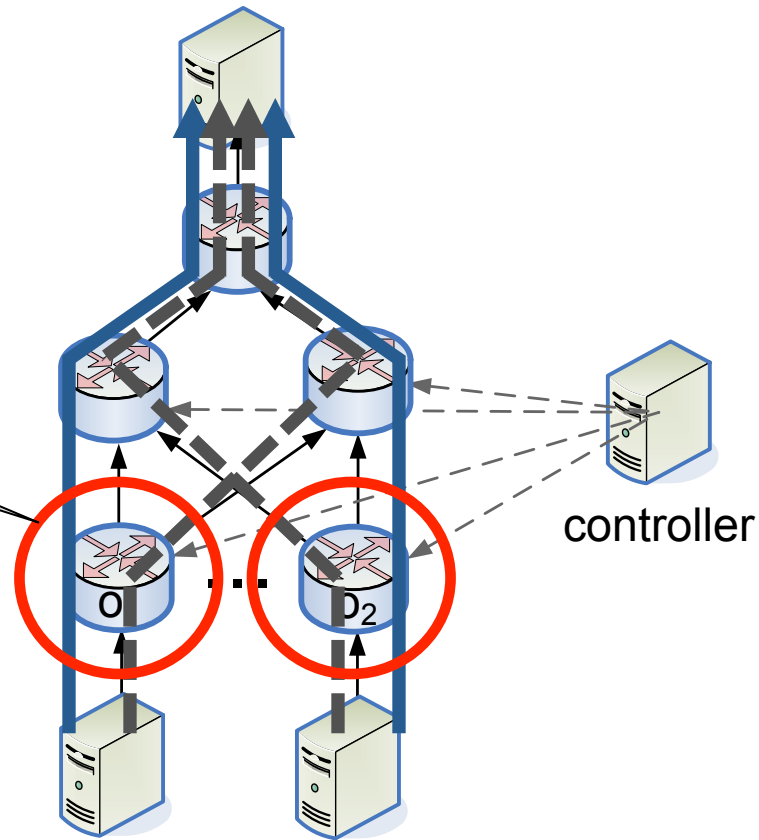
O_2 is updated first.



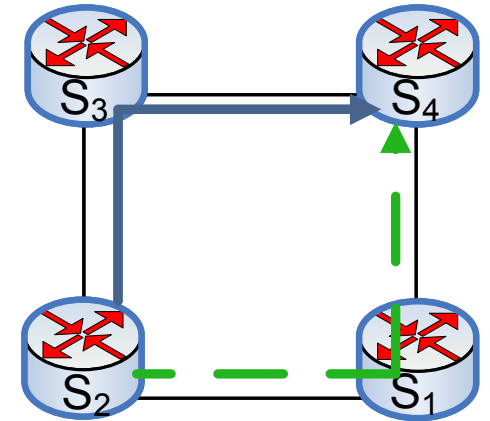
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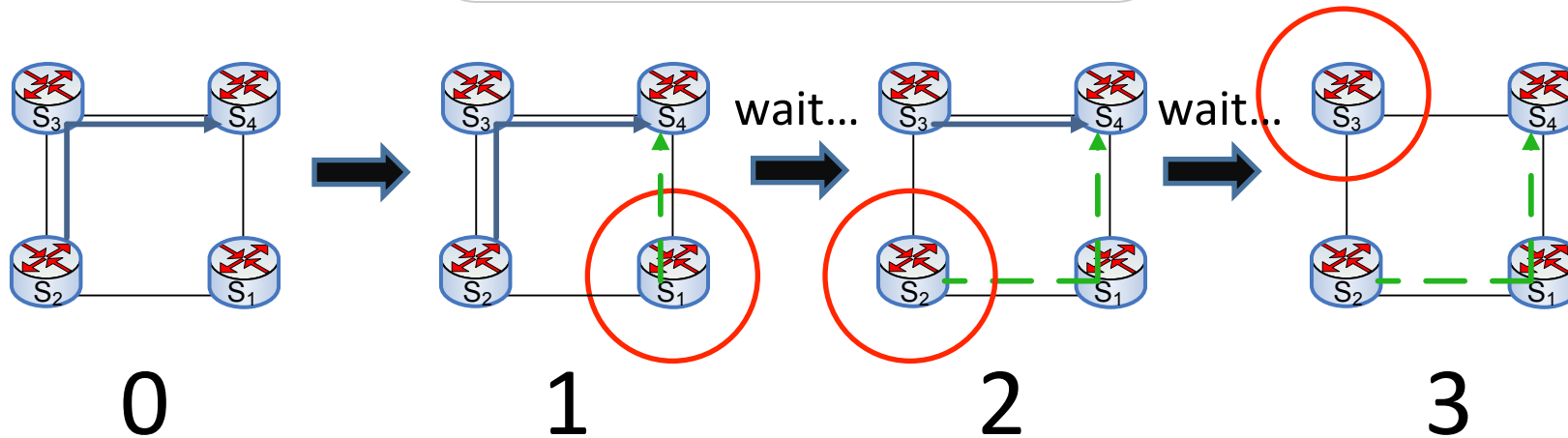
If O_1, O_2 are updated
at the **same time**:
No congestion!



Consistent Path Update

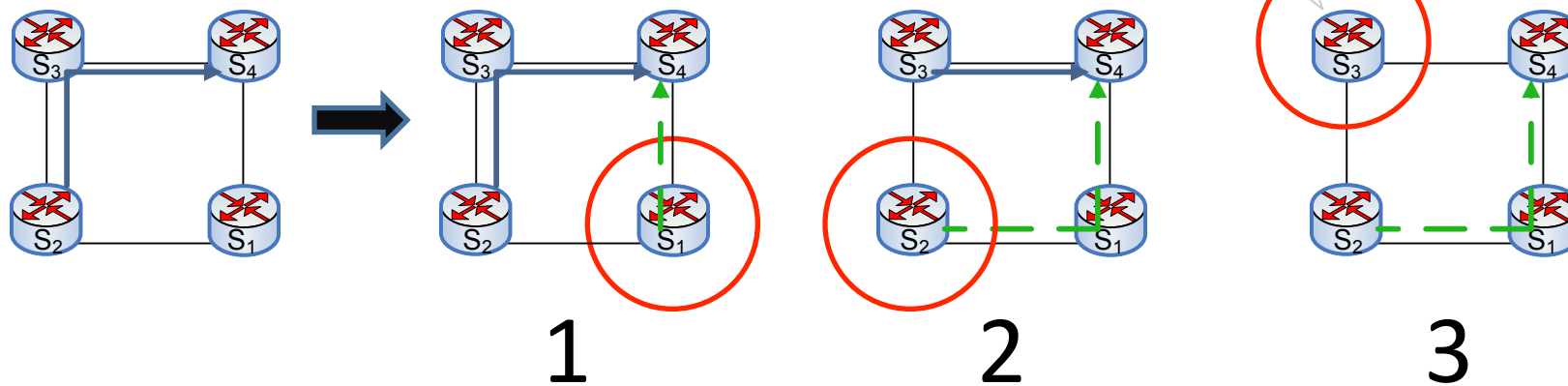


- 0. The 'before' configuration.
- 1. Controller updates S_1 .
- 2. Controller updates S_2 .
- 3. Controller updates S_3 .



Simultaneous Updates?

En-route packets run into a 'black hole'.
Not consistent!

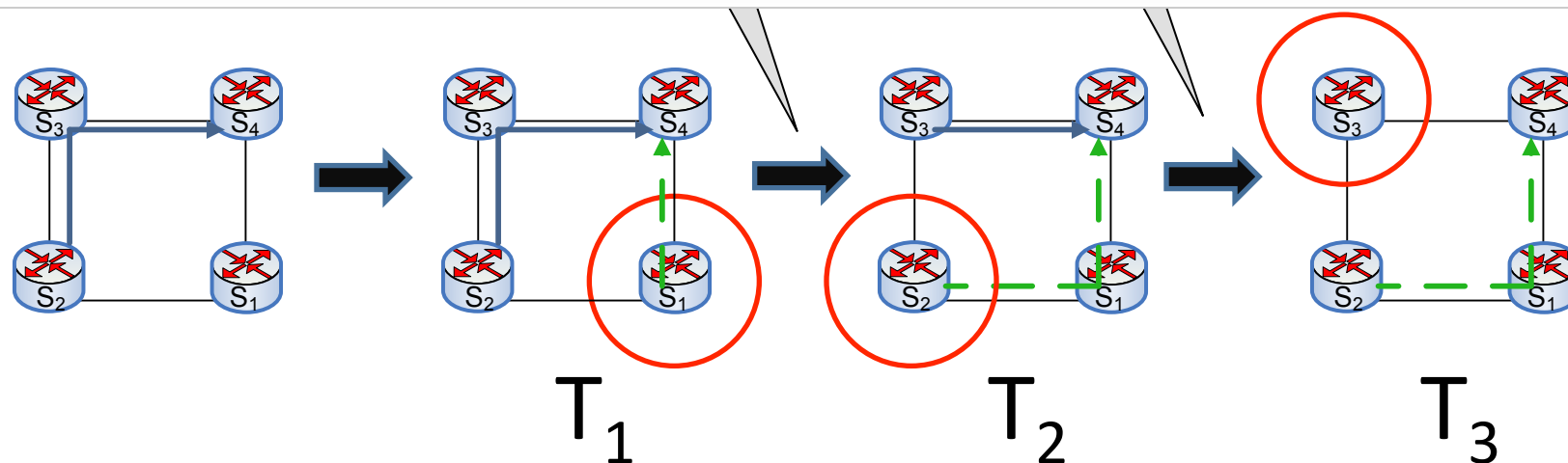


Timed Multi-phase Consistent Updates [SOSR '15]

- The controller sends timed update messages to S_1, S_2, S_3 .
- Scheduled updates occur at times T_1, T_2, T_3 .



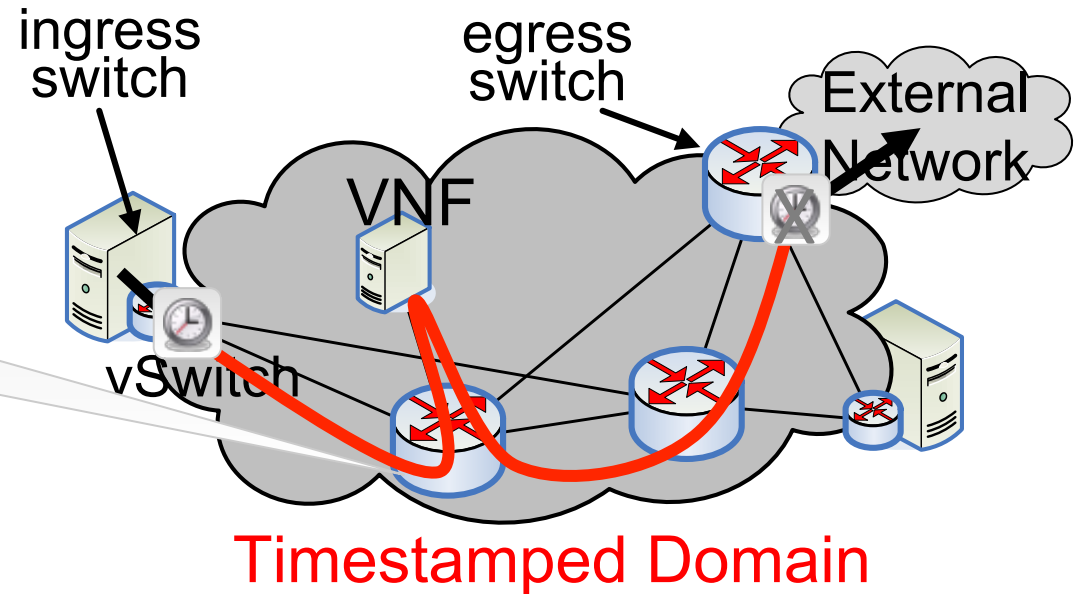
Controller does not need to wait between steps!



Using **Timestamps** instead of **Time** [SWFAN '16]

Timestamp can be used in processing of intermediate devices.

- Delay measurement.
- Passive performance monitoring.
<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-ippm-alt-mark>
- Timestamp-based marking.
- Policy / path decision criterion:
“Do action **A** if **Timestamp** $\geq T_0$ ”



- Timestamp is
- Pushed by ingress switch.
 - Removed by egress switch.

Outline

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Accurate Synchronization: It's Already Here

Precision Time Protocol (PTP)

[IEEE 1588 2008]

~1 μ sec accuracy



Mobile backhaul



Power substations



Industrial automation



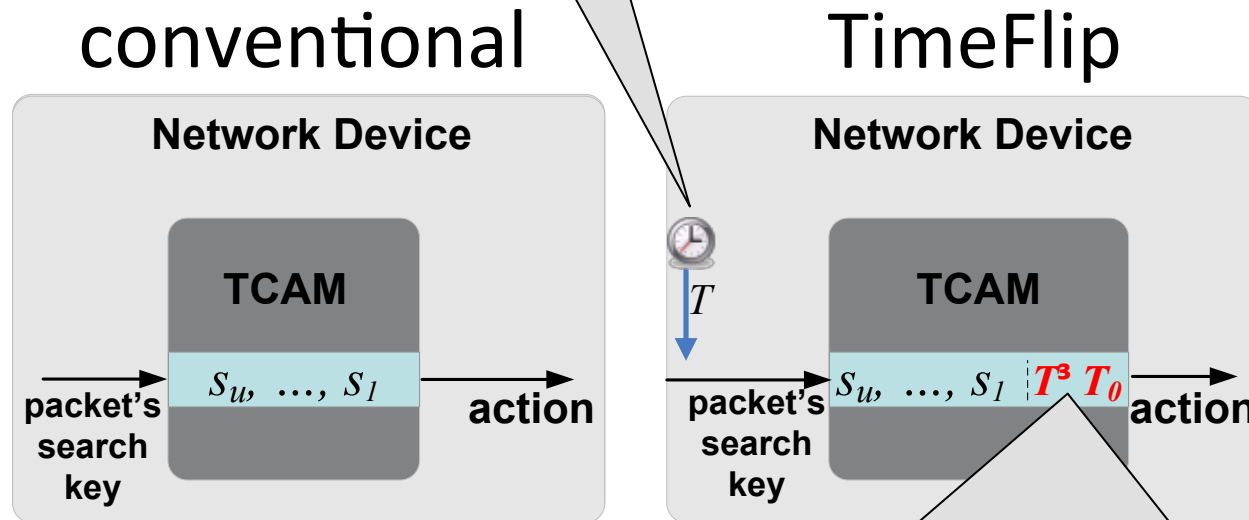
Financial applications

China Mobile: over 1,000,000 PTP-enabled base stations

<https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/attach/tictoc/pdfsY1ADO.pdf>

TIMEFLIP: Timestamp-based TCAM Lookup

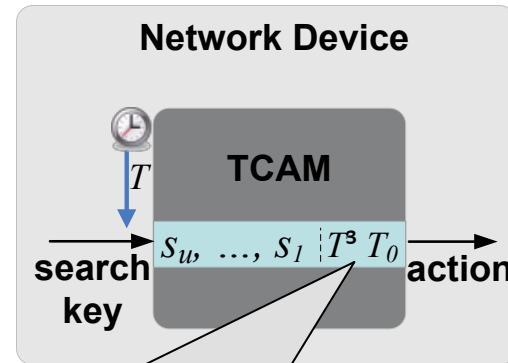
A **Timestamp** is attached to packet's metadata by the switch



The timestamp is used in the TCAM key – **time range**.

COTS switches can synchronize clocks very accurately $\sim 1 \mu\text{sec}$.
[Using IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol (PTP) or GPS]

The Cost of TIMEFLIP: 1 Bit / 1 Entry



Large # of bits in timestamp field?
Large # of entries per TimeFlip rule?

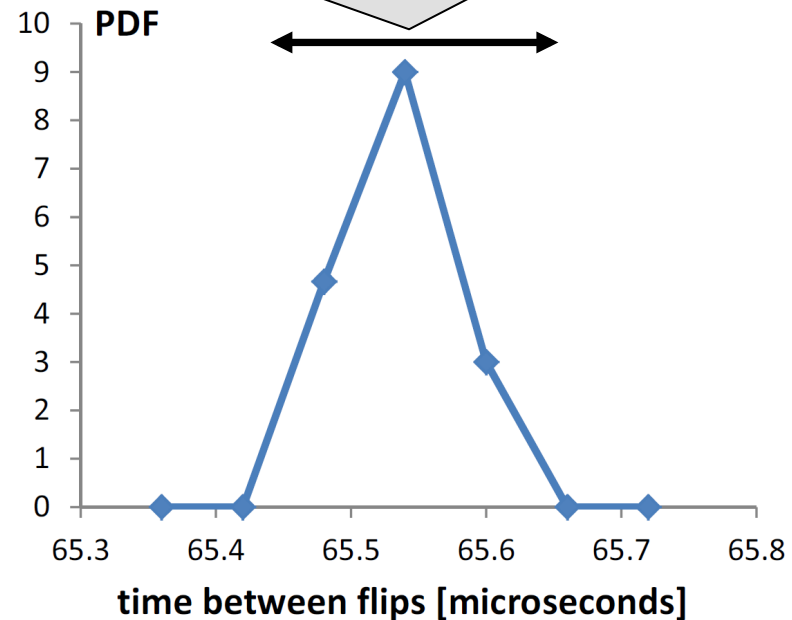
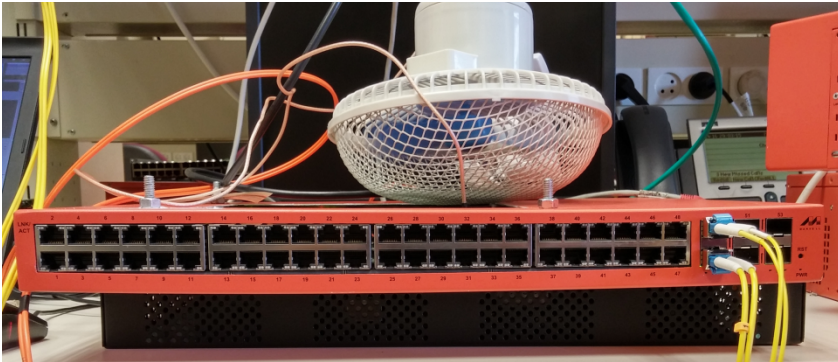
No !!

- Theorem: if $TOL \geq 2 \lceil \log \lfloor 2 (\Delta) \rfloor \rceil$, then the every timestamp range requires as little as:
 - 1 bit in the timestamp field.
 - 1 TCAM entry.

TIMEFLIP: Would it Work on a Real Switch?

Yes !!

Microbenchmark: TimeFlip was tested on a Marvell 98DX4251 with a sub-microsecond accuracy.

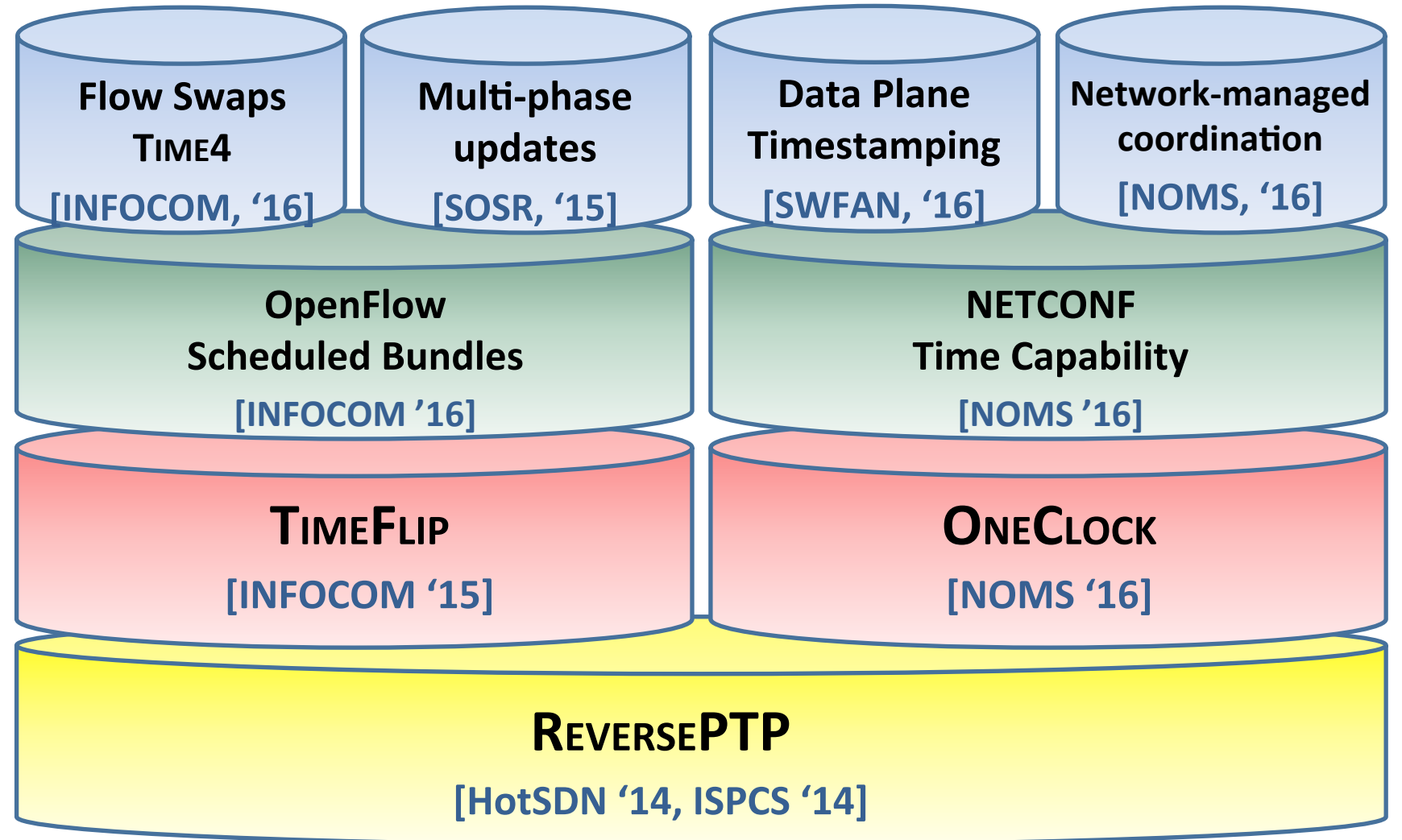


Outline

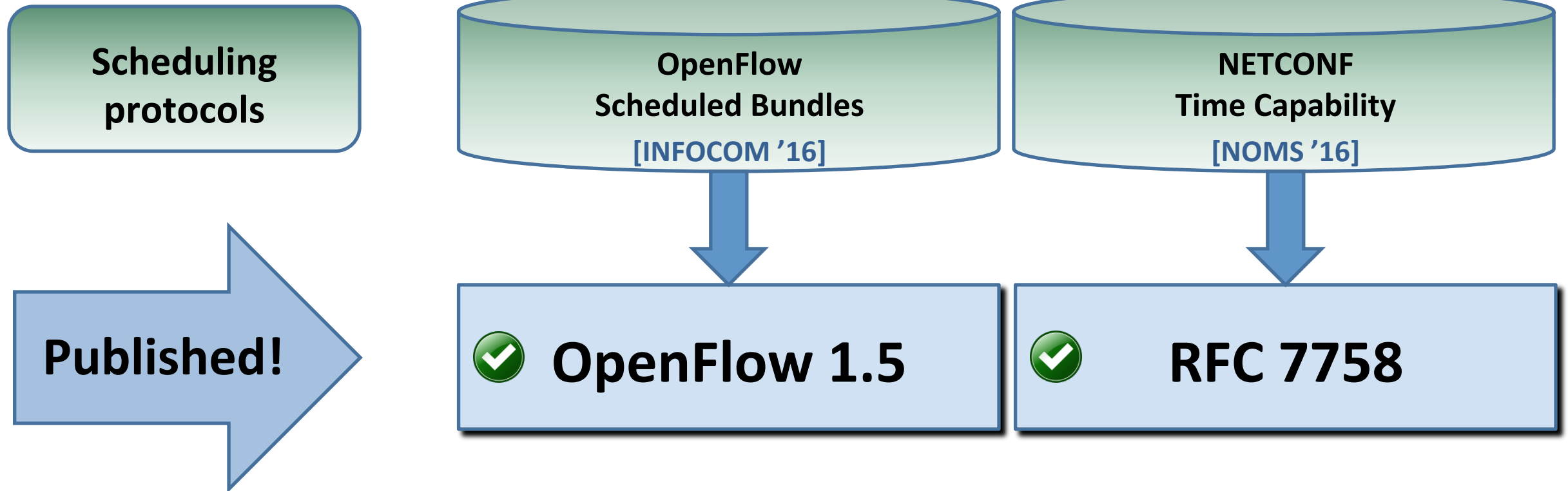
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The **TimedSDN** Project

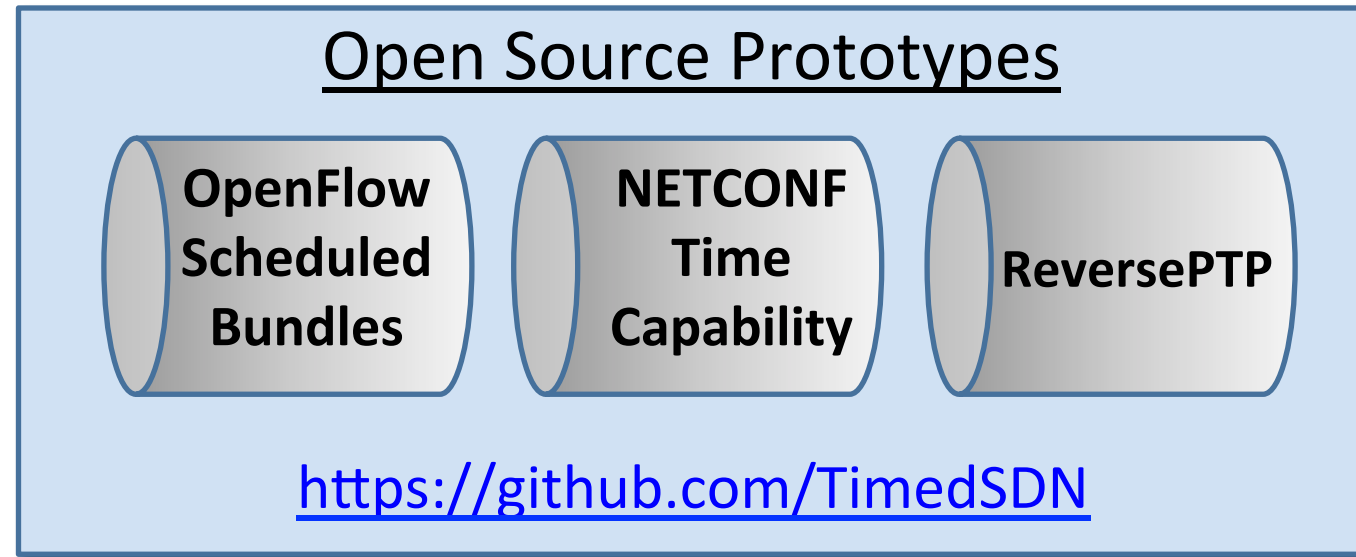
- Why do we need **time** in SDN?
- Scheduling protocols
- Accurate scheduling methods
- SDN Clock synchronization



The **TimedSDN** Project – Practical Aspects



The **TimedSDN** Project – Practical Aspects



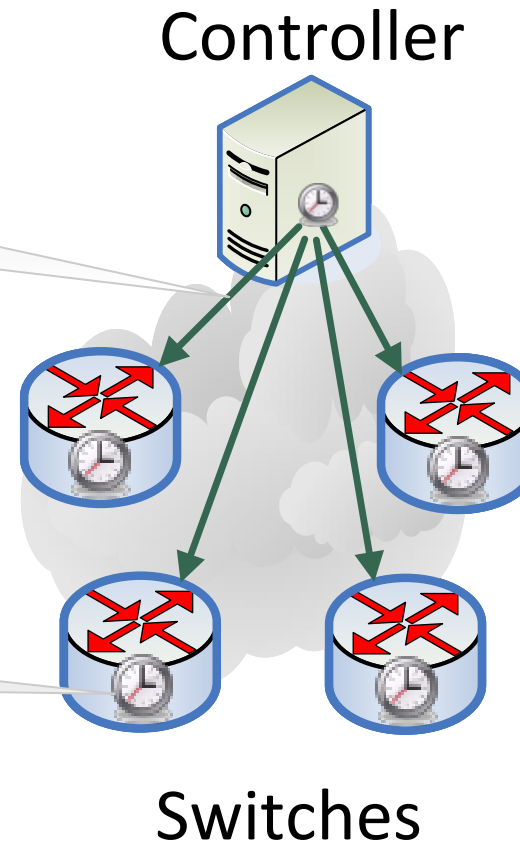
Timed SDN at a Glance



A protocol allowing the controller to **schedule** network updates



Synchronized clocks



The **TimedSDN** Project – Future Directions

Timed Updates

NETCONF
RFC 7758 ++

I2RS

...

Data plane
timestamping

SFC
[https://tools.ietf.org/html/
draft-browne-sfc-nsh-
timestamp-01](https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-browne-sfc-nsh-timestamp-01)

NVO3

...

Time as a network
programming
abstraction

P4

...

Implementation and
wide-scale
experiments

**We would be happy to collaborate with
vendors / operators who are interested!**

Thanks!

The **TimedSDN Project**

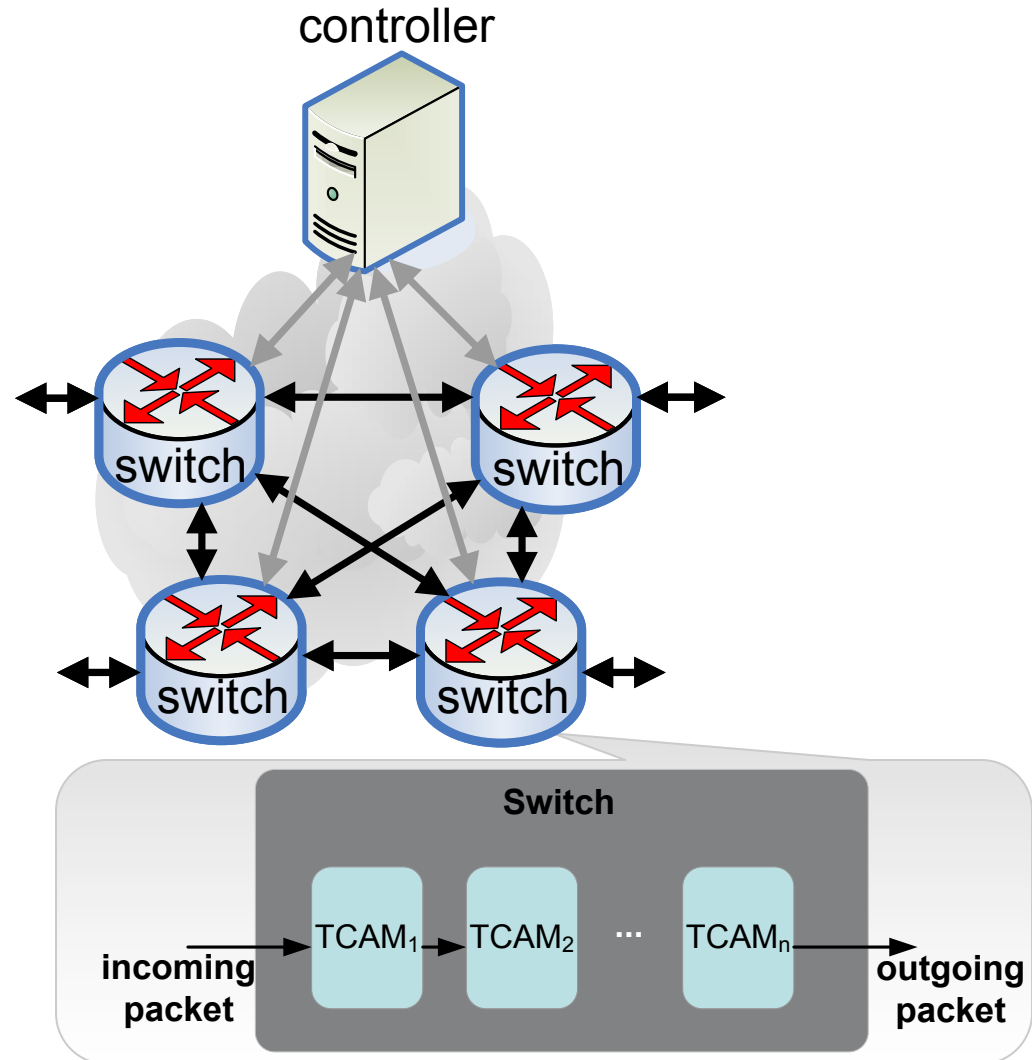
<http://tx.technion.ac.il/~dew/TimedSDN.html>

A Closer Look at TIMEFLIP

Further details can be found in:

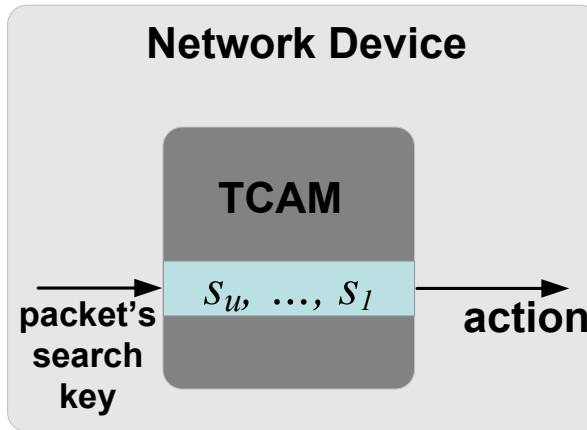
- TimeFlip paper (<http://tx.technion.ac.il/~dew/TimeFlipINFOCOM.pdf>)
- TimeFlip presentation (<http://tx.technion.ac.il/~dew/TimeFlipInfocomPres.pdf>)
- Next few slides...

SDN Switches



TCAM: Ternary Content Addressable Memory

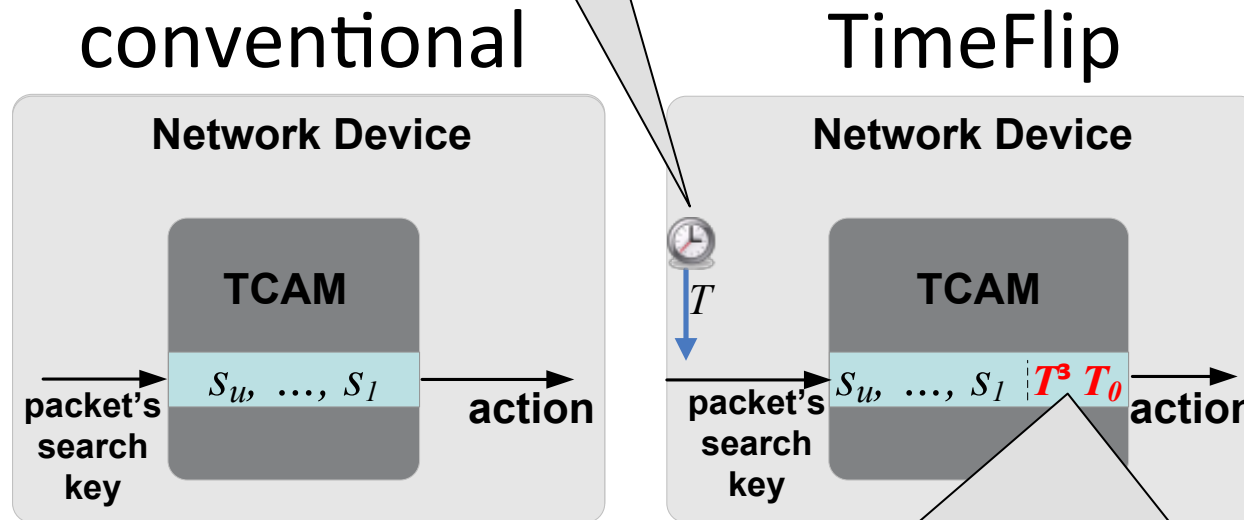
- Memory for quick searching



- Top-down search: first match “wins”
- Ternary: 0 / 1 / *
- * = don't care

TIMEFLIP: Timestamp-based TCAM Lookup

A **Timestamp** is attached to packet's metadata by the switch

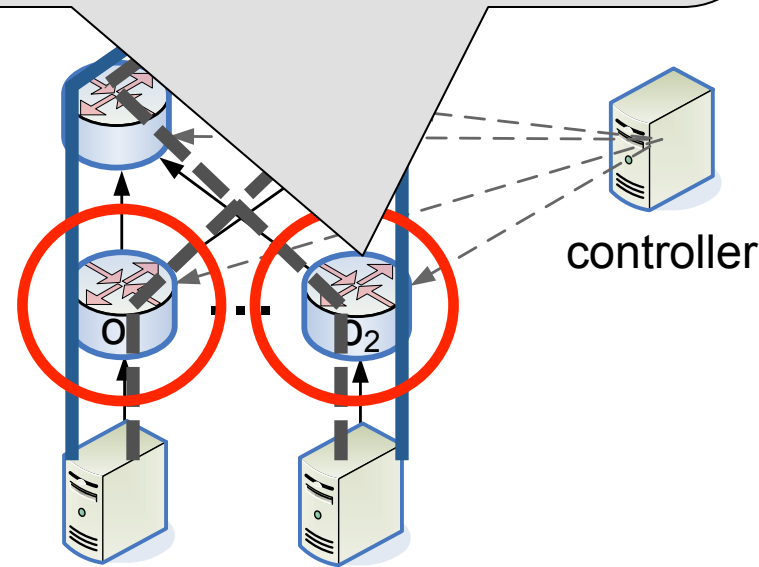
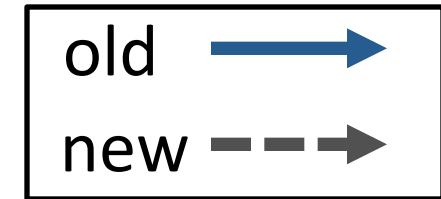
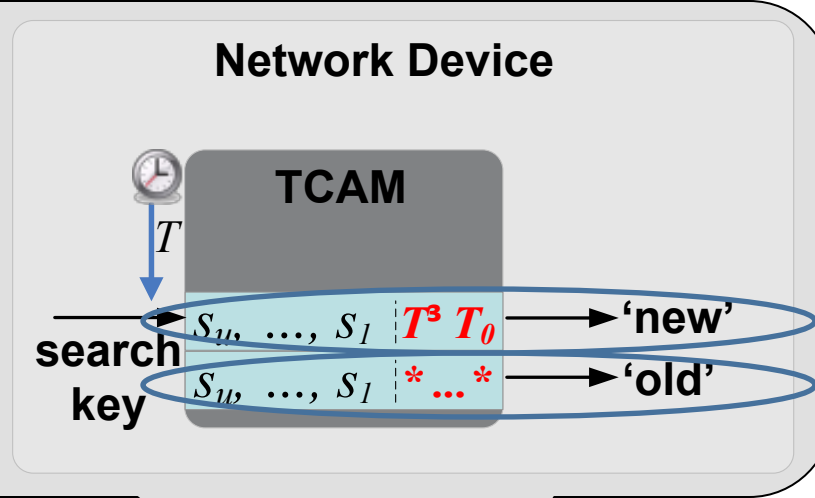


The timestamp is used in the TCAM key – **time range**.

COTS switches can synchronize clocks very accurately $\sim 1 \mu\text{sec}$.
[Using IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol (PTP) or GPS]

Time-based Updates using TIMEFLIP

TimeFlip:
switch accurately
starts using 'new' at T_0 .



Example: Timestamp Format

Network Time Protocol (NTP) timestamp format:



Example: TIMEFLIP in Practice

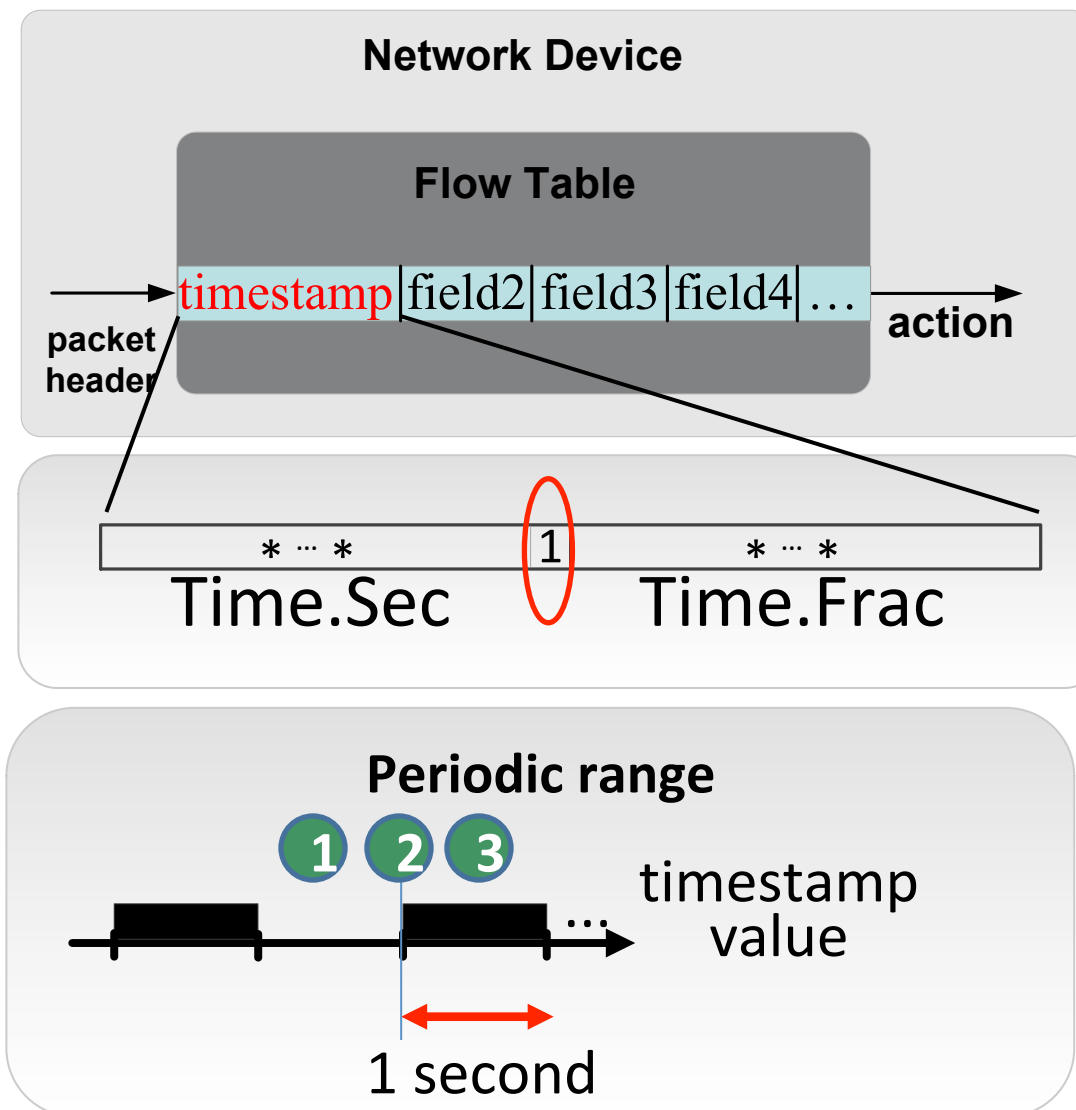
Goal: schedule an update to be performed at
2016-07-22 11:41:11
(at the beginning of the second)

Procedure: (steps also appear in the figure)

Step **1**: install a TimeFlip with '1' in the
lsbit of the seconds field, and 'don't care' in
the rest.

Step **2**: the update becomes effective
exactly at the turn of the second.

Step **3**: make the TCAM rule permanent by
writing 'don't care' to the lsbit of the
timestamp field.



References

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- [5] T. Mizrahi, O. Rottenstreich, Y. Moses, "[TimeFlip: Scheduling Network Updates with Timestamp-based TCAM Ranges](#)", IEEE INFOCOM, 2015.
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- [14] Open Networking Foundation, [OpenFlow switch specification](#), Version 1.5.0, 2015.
- [15] Open Networking Foundation, [OpenFlow extensions 1.3.x package 2](#), 2015.