OpenADN: Mobile Apps on Global Clouds Using SDN



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- 1. Networking Application Trends
- 2. OpenFlow and SDN
- 3. OpenADN Vision and Extensions
- 4. Experimental Results
- 5. Key Features

Trend: Explosion of Mobile Apps



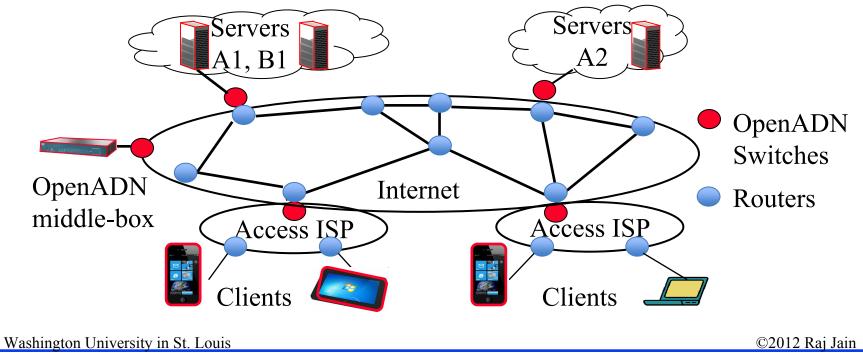
- □ All top 50 Internet sites are services [Alexa]
- Almost all services are now mobile apps: Google, Facebook, Bank of America, ...
- □ Almost all services need to be global (World is flat)
- □ Almost all services use cloud computing (Easy management)

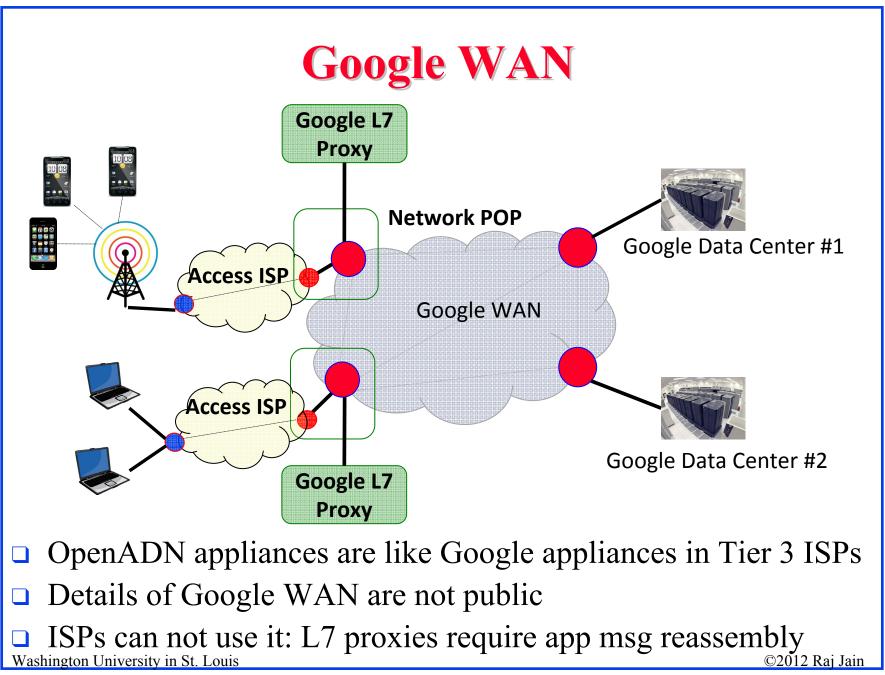
Networks need to support efficient service setup and delivery

Ref: Top 500 sites on the web, http://www.alexa.com/topsites Washington University in St. Louis

Solution: OpenADN

- Open Application Delivery Networking Platform Platform = OpenADN aware clients, servers, switches, and middle-boxes
- Allows Application Service Providers (ASPs) to quickly setup services on Internet using cloud computing





Extension 1: Application Level Policies

Server A1

ASPs want:

- □ Server selection
- Load balancing between servers
- □ Fault tolerance
- □ Server mobility
- User Mobility
- □ Secure L5-L7 headers and data (rat hole)
- Middlebox services: Intrusion detection, Content based routers, application firewalls, ...

Load

Balancer

Middlebox

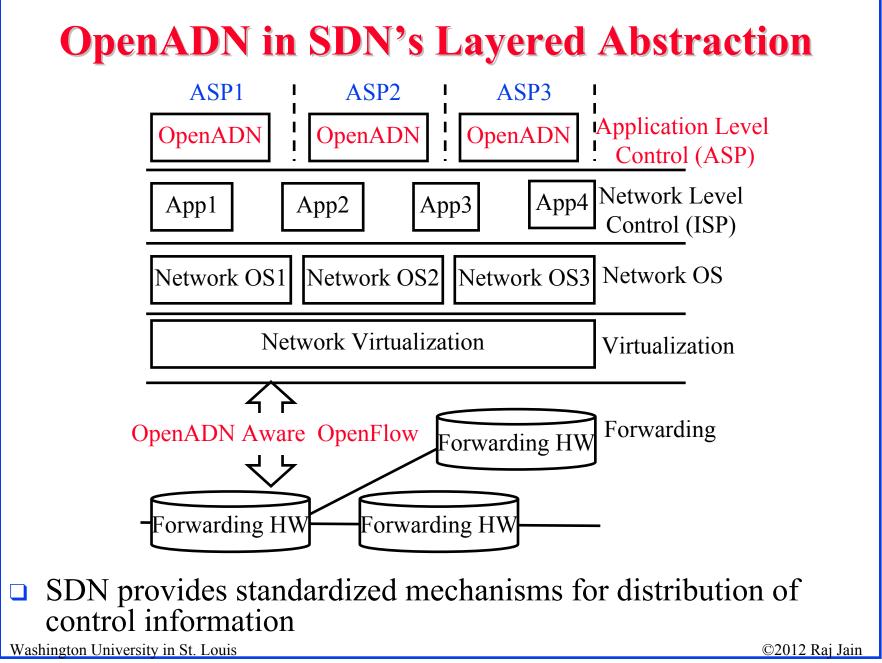
- □ Control plane and data plane MBs
- Middlebox traversal sequence
- Message level policies
- □ TCP Splicing

Server A2

Fault

Tolerance

Middlebox



OpenADN Innovations

- 1. Extended OpenFlow flow-based handling, centralized policy control
- 2. Software Defined Networking: Standardized abstractions, Multi-Tenants, Control Plane programming for data plane
- 3. ID/Locator Split
- 4. Layer 7 Proxies (Similar to Google's proxies in Access PoPs)
- 5. Cross-Layer Communication
- 6. MPLS like Labels

Key Features of OpenADN

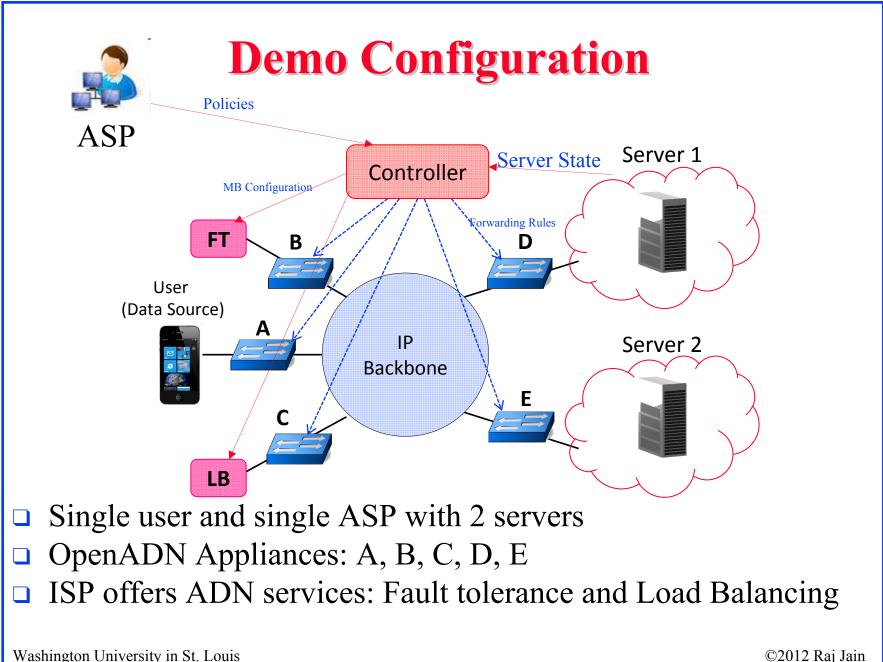
- 1. Edge devices only.
 - Core network can be current TCP/IP based, OpenFlow or future SDN based
- 2. Coexistence (Backward compatibility): Old on New. New on Old
- 3. Incremental Deployment
- 4. Economic Incentive for first adopters
- 5. Resource owners (ISPs) keep complete control over their resources



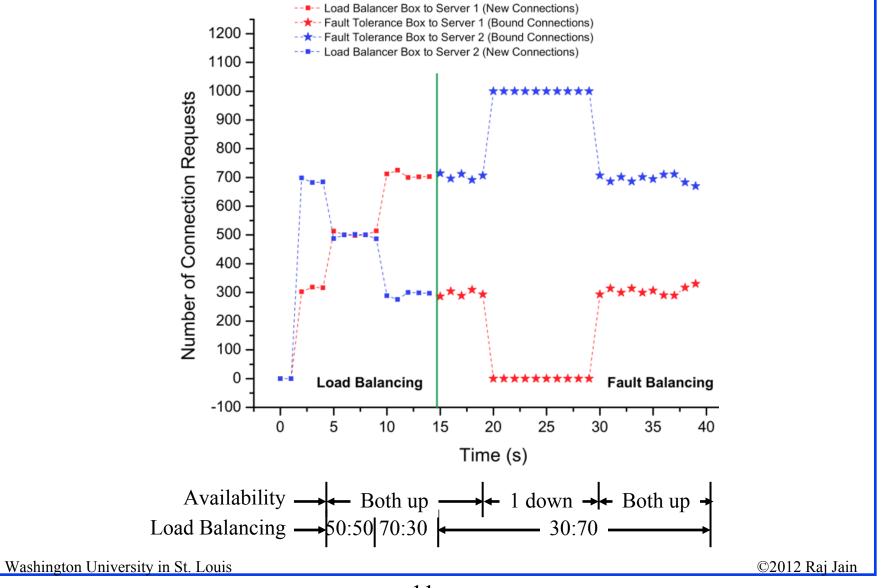
Most versions of Ethernet followed these principles. Many versions of IP did not.

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Validation of Functionality



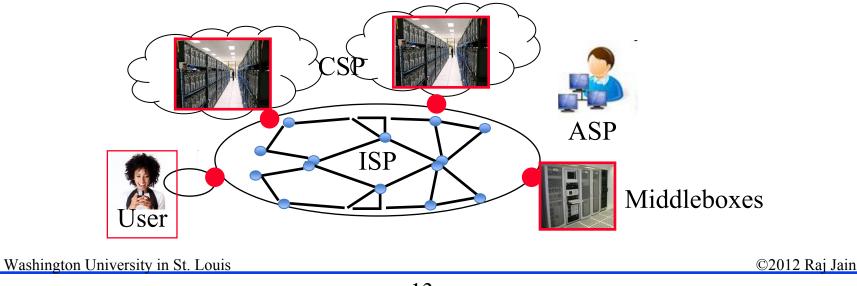
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Resource Control

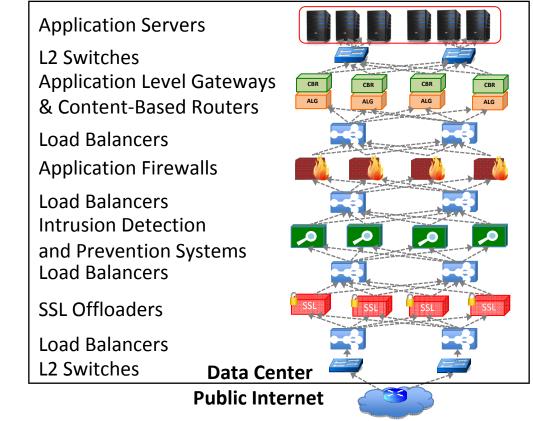
- ASPs keep complete control of their data.
 ISP does not have to look at the application headers or data to enforce application level policies
- ISPs keep complete control of their equipment.
 ASPs communicate their policies to ISP's control plane
- Middle boxes can be located anywhere on the global Internet (Of course, performance is best when they are close by)
- □ ISPs own OpenADN switches and offer them as a service
- □ ASPs or ISPs can own OpenADN middle boxes
- □ No changes to the core Internet

Beneficiaries of This Technology

- Equipment/Software vendors: Sell openADN appliances, openADN-aware applications
- □ ASPs: Deploy servers anywhere and move them anytime
- □ ISPs: Offer new services
- Cloud Service Providers (CSPs): Freedom to move VMs, Less impact of downtime

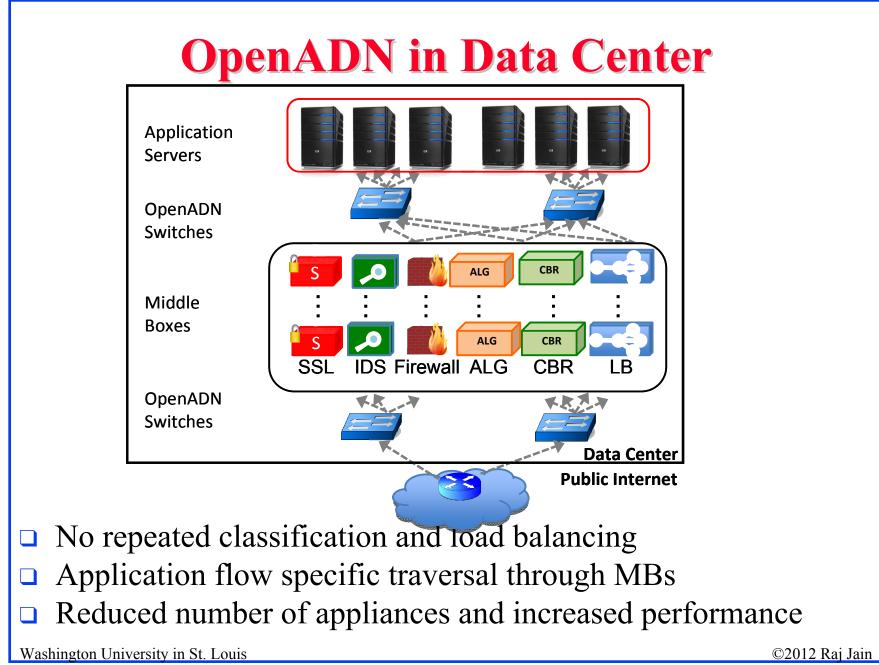


Data Center Applications



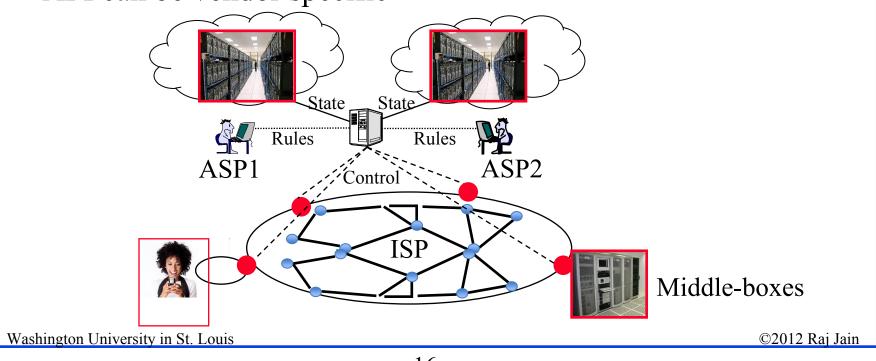
- Repeated classification and load balancing
- □ No application level control over MBs traversed
- □ Unnecessary traversals and reduced performance

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OpenADN Without OpenFlow/SDN

- OpenADN clients, servers, middle-boxes use only APLS labels.
- OpenADN aware devices need an API to communicate with controllers
- □ API can be vendor specific





- 1. Explosion of Apps using cloud services
- 2. OpenADN appliances can provide ASPs networking services they need
- 3. OpenADN extends using best of OpenFlow, SDN, MPLS, ID/Locator Split, Cross-layer communications, middle box appliances
- 4. Keeps resource control under resource owners
- 5. Can be implemented incrementally now

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