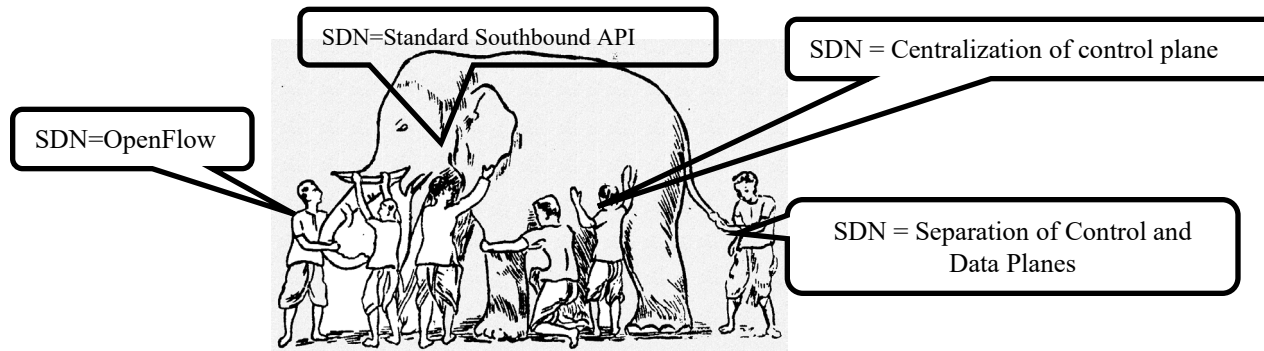


# Challenges of Software Defined Networking in the National Security



**Raj Jain**

Barbara J. and Jerome R. Cox, Jr. Professor  
Washington University in Saint Louis  
Saint Louis, MO 63130

[Jain@wustl.edu](mailto:Jain@wustl.edu)

Briefing to President's National Security Telecommunications  
Advisory Committee (NSTAC), December 12, 2019

These slides and audio/video recordings of this briefing are at:

[http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/nstac\\_jain.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/nstac_jain.htm)

# About Me



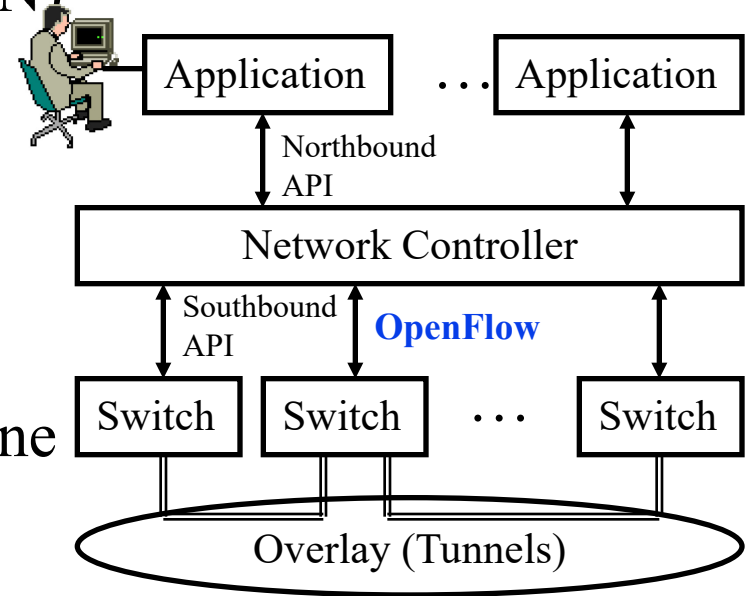
- ❑ 1978: Ph.D., Harvard 1978 (Applied Math/Computer Sci)
- ❑ 1978-1994: Network Architect at Digital Equipment Corporation (16 years)
- ❑ 1994-2000: Professor at Ohio State University (6 Years)
- ❑ 2000-2005: Co-Founder and CTO, Nayna Networks, San Jose, CA Nasdaq: NAYN (5 years)
- ❑ 2005-Present: Professor at Washington University (14 years)
- ❑ 21 Years in industry + 20 years in academia
- ❑ Impact:
  - ECN bits in all IP packets are from our DECbit research
  - Among most cited authors in computer science: 30,000+ Citations
  - 2017 ACM SIGCOMM Award for Life-Time Achievement
  - IEEE Fellow, ACM Fellow, AAAS Fellow
- ❑ Website: <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain>



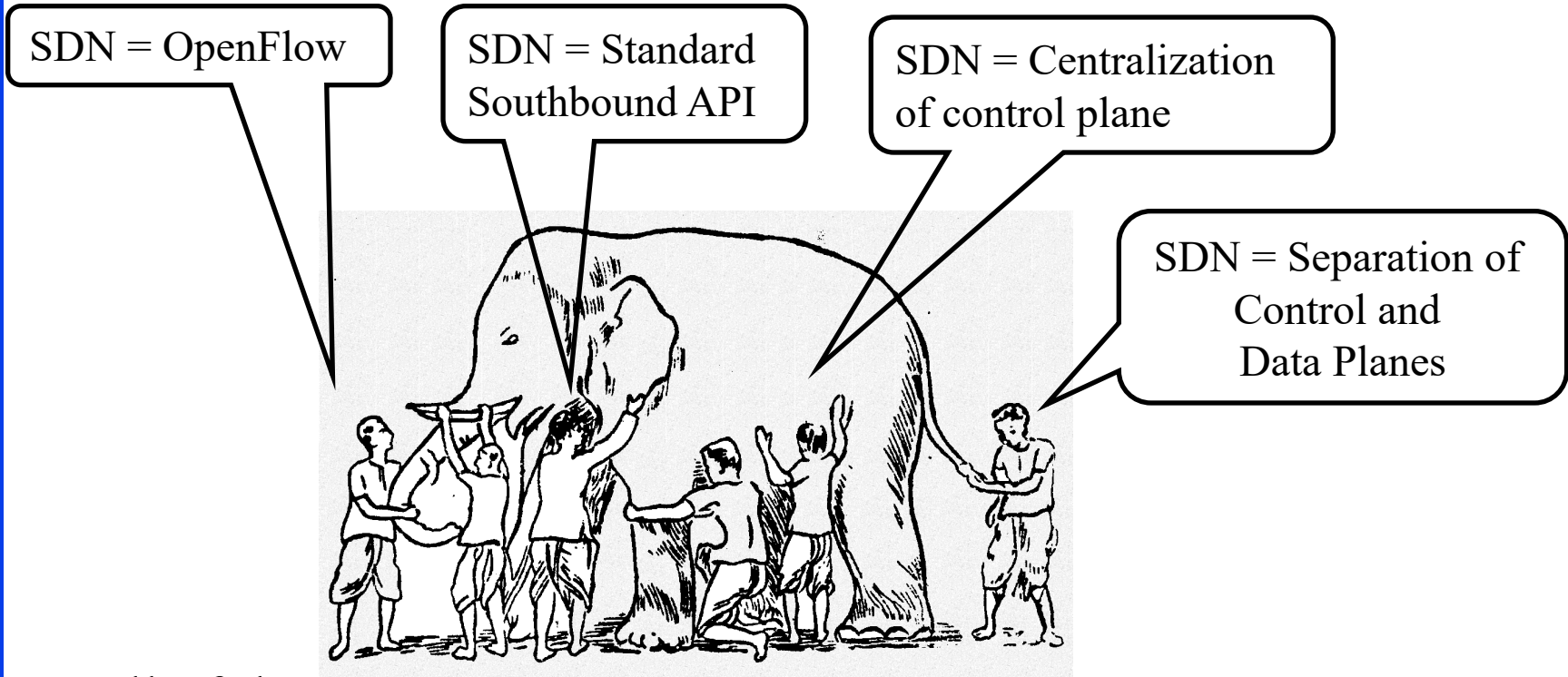
1. Misconceptions about SDN
2. What really is SDN?
3. Impact of SDN  $\Rightarrow$  Leading to several new trends
4. Impact on Security

# Origin of SDN

- ❑ SDN originated from OpenFlow
- ❑ Centralized Controller
  - ⇒ Easy to program
  - ⇒ Change routing policies on the fly
  - ⇒ Software Defined Network (SDN)
- ❑ Initially, SDN=
  - Separation of Control and Data Planes
  - Centralization of Control
  - OpenFlow to talk to the data plane
  - Simplification of switch hw
  - Lower CapEx and Lower OpEx



# What SDN is Not?



- ❑ All of these are mechanisms.
- ❑ SDN is *not* about a mechanism.
- ❑ It is a framework  $\Rightarrow$  Many solutions

# Four Misconceptions About SDN

## 1. Policies vs. Control:

Control = All bits and messages not sent by the user  
In Telecom networks, the control bits were initially sent with data bits leading to insecurity. Now control channels are separate.

In IP, control includes all header bits and all routing messages.

## 2. Separation of Control Plane:

⇒ Switches have only data plane and have no brains.  
Brain provided by the controller ⇒ Low cost switches

## 3. SDN vs. OpenFlow:

OpenFlow is the father of SDN but not SDN.

## 4. Need OpenFlow for SDN:

- OpenFlow is micro-management. It is not scalable.
- For large infrastructure, need scalable solutions.

# Trend: Separation of Control to Orchestration of Policies

Separation and Centralization of  
Control Plane

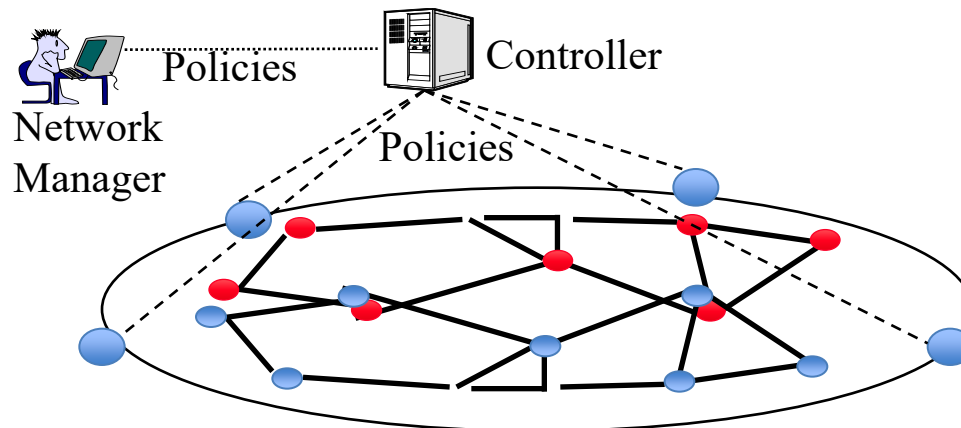
Orchestration of  
Policies



**Micromanagement is not scalable**

# Three Features that Define SDN

1. **Abstract the Hardware:** No dependence on physical infrastructure. Software API.
2. **Programmable Automation:** Shift away from static manual operation to fully configurable and dynamic
3. **Centralized Policy Orchestration:** Policy delegation and management



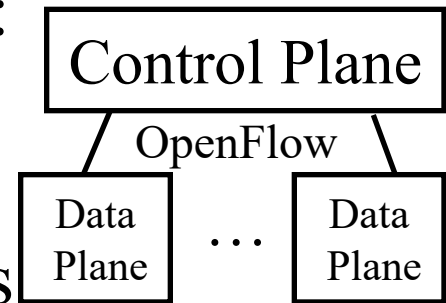


# Trends Driven by SDN

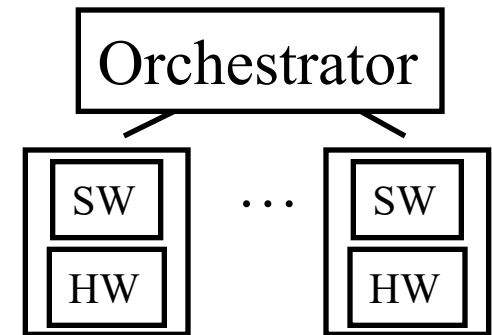
1. Disaggregation
2. Multi-Cloud and Global Orchestration
3. Open Source
4. Automation

# Trend: SDN $\Rightarrow$ Disaggregation

- ❑ SDN was invented in 2009. Then: SDN:
  - Separation of control and data planes
  - Centralization of Control
  - Standard Protocol between the planes



- ❑ Now: Software Defined = **Disaggregation** of HW/SW
  - Commodity hardware
  - Software on commodity HW
  - Legacy protocols survive



Ref: D. M Batista, G. Blair, F. Kon, R. Boutaba, D. Hutchison, R. Jain, R. Ramjee, C. Rothenberg, "Perspectives on software-defined networks: interviews with five leading scientists from the networking community" Journal of Internet Services and Applications 2015, 6:22, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/jisa15.htm>

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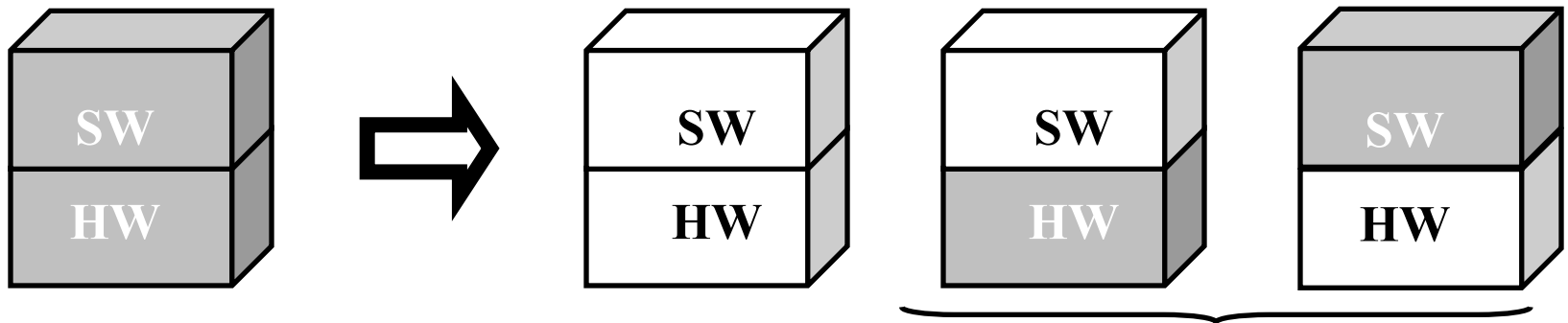
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Washington University in St. Louis [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/nstac\\_jain.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/nstac_jain.htm)

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# Disaggregation: Black Box to White Box

- ❑ Differentiation via software  $\Rightarrow$  White box networking
- ❑ **Black Box**: Proprietary HW with Proprietary SW
- ❑ **White Box**: Open Source Hardware and Software
- ❑ Software on a different hardware  
 $\Rightarrow$  hardware can change  
Different software on a hardware  
 $\Rightarrow$  Software can change
- ❑ **Bright Box**: Branded White box =  
Branded SW on open HW or Open SW on Branded HW



Ref: A. Lerner, "Branded Switching + White-Box Switching = Brite-Box Switching," Nov 14, 2014,  
<https://blogs.gartner.com/andrew-lerner/2014/11/19/britefuture/>

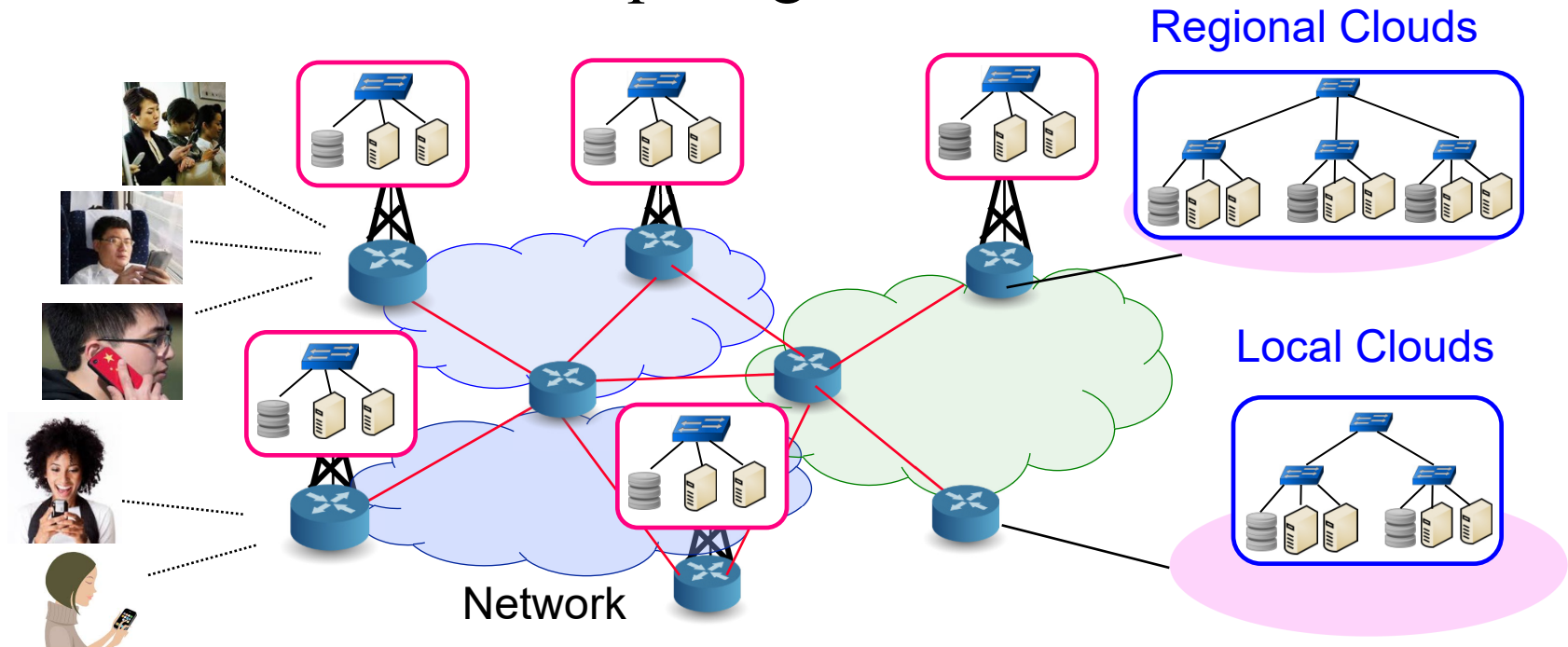
# Trend: Clouds to Micro-Clouds

- ❑ Cloud computing was invented in 2006
- ❑ Then: Cloud = Large Data Center  
Multiple VMs managed by a cloud management system (OpenStack)
- ❑ Today: Cloud = Computing using virtual resources
  - $\mu$ Cloud = Cloud in a server with multiple VMs managed via cloud management SW, e.g., OpenStack



# Trend: Core to Edge Computing

- To service mobile users/IoT, Computation needs to come to edge  $\Rightarrow$  Mobile Edge Computing  $\Rightarrow$  Multi-Cloud Computing



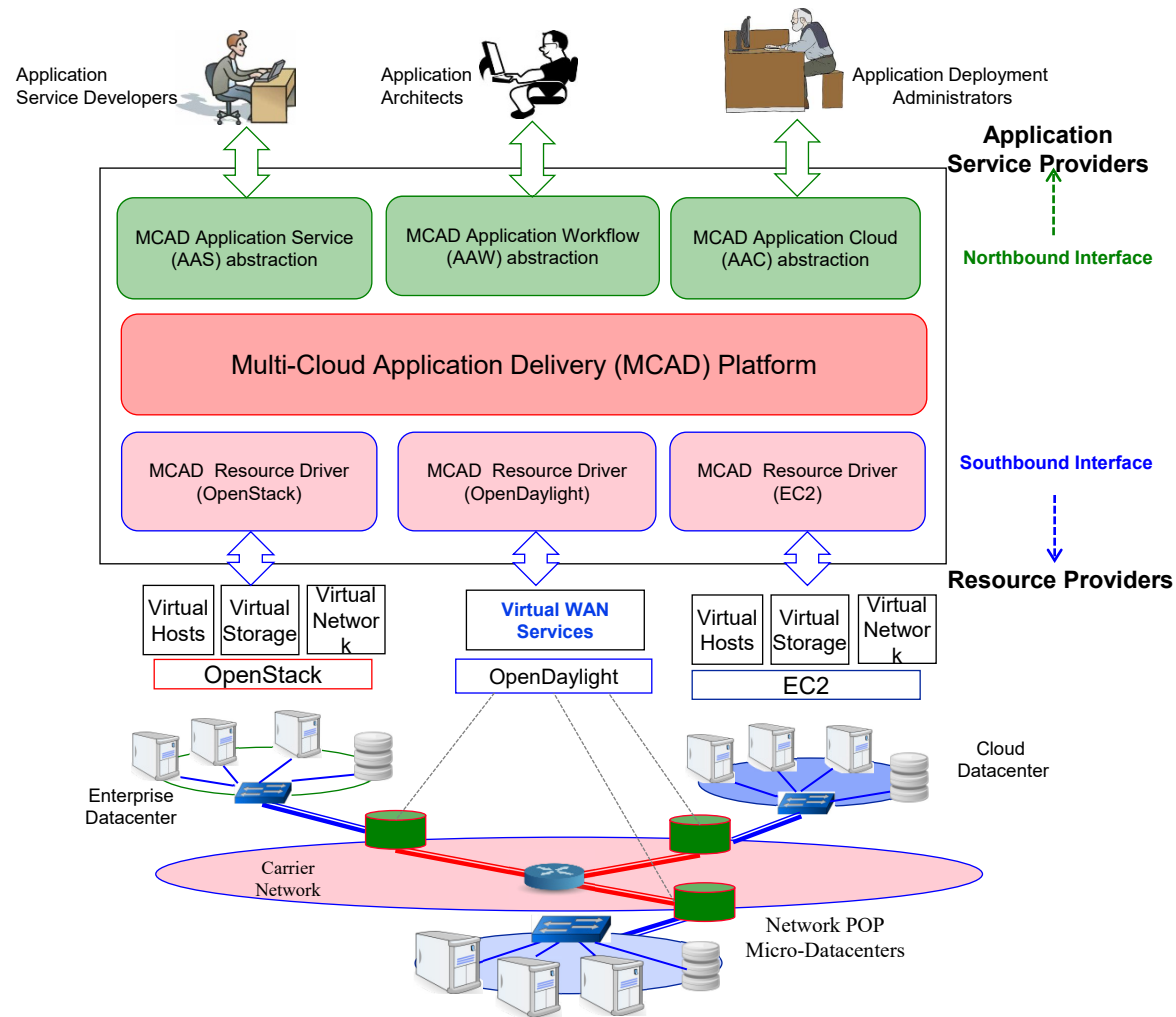
Ref: Lav Gupta, Raj Jain, H. Anthony Chan, "Mobile Edge Computing - an important ingredient of 5G Networks," IEEE Softwarization Newsletter, March 2016, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/mec16.htm>

# SDN = Orchestration

- ❑ Orchestration of Switches  
to
- ❑ Orchestration of all devices  
to
- ❑ Orchestration across clouds



# OpenADN Multi-Cloud Management



Ref: Lav Gupta, Raj Jain, Mohammed Samaka, "Analysis of Application Delivery Platform for Software Defined Infrastructures," International Journal of Communication Networks and Distributed Systems, 2016, Vol. 5, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/ijcnds16.htm>



# Trend: SDN $\Rightarrow$ Open Source

- ❑ Standard vs. Rough Consensus and Running Code
- ❑ Disaggregation  $\Rightarrow$  Open Source HW + Open Source SW
- ❑ # of Networking Projects at Linux Foundation
  - > # of working groups at Internet Engineering Task Force
- ❑ **Open-Source Everything:**
  - Open Network Automation Platform (ONAP)
  - AI Developer Toolkits
  - Open-Source Base Station
  - DevOps Tool chain
  - Open-Source Hardware
  - OS Containers
  - Open-Source Blockchain

# Open $\neq$ Secure

1. Open  $\Rightarrow$  Fast development
  2. Open  $\Rightarrow$  Low cost
  3. Open  $\Rightarrow$  Fast deployment
  4. Open  $\Rightarrow$  Wide spread deployment
  5. Open  $\Rightarrow$  Defacto standard
  6. Open  $\Rightarrow$  No limitations/restrictions on the developers/users
- Active contribution from China  
No restrictions on Iran, Russia, North Korea, ...  
Not sure if we even keep track of nationality or background of developers
- ❑ All of the above lead to insecurity



Vs.



# Trend: SDN to Self-Driven Networks

- ❑ **Self-Discover**: Find its components
- ❑ **Self-configure**: Trending. Predict.
- ❑ **Auto-Manage** = Auto-BSS (bill)/Auto-OSS (provision)
- ❑ **Self-Monitor**: Counters and Probes. Telemetry
- ❑ **Self-Diagnose and Self-Heal**: Self-Report to human operator
- ❑ OpenDaylight is working on Network **Intent** Composition (NIC)



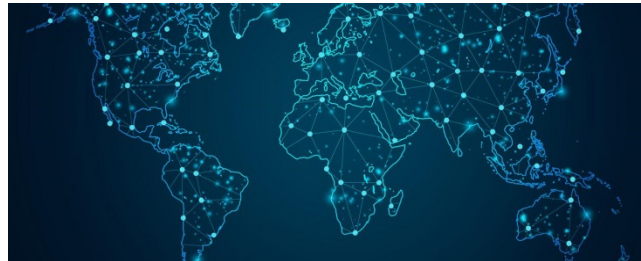
**Network Manager**

# Impact of SDN on Security

- SDN  $\Rightarrow$  Disaggregation  $\Rightarrow$  Open-Source  $\Rightarrow$  Insecurity  
Open Source  $\Rightarrow$  Can't point fingers  
 $\Rightarrow$  Difficult to locate source of attack



- SDN  $\Rightarrow$  Orchestration  $\Rightarrow$  Large scale Insecurity  
World-wide multi-cloud disruptions

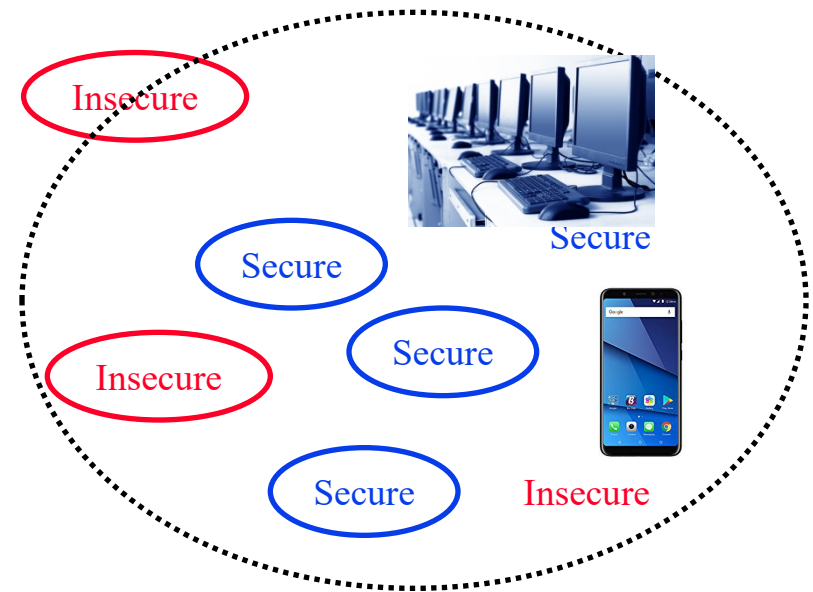
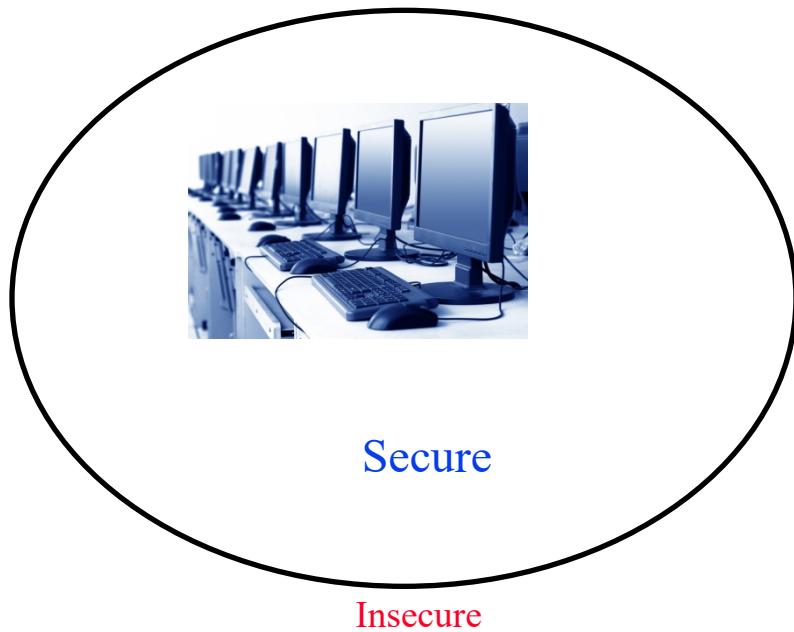


- SDN  $\Rightarrow$  Automaton  $\Rightarrow$  Fast Insecurity  
Bring the nationwide/worldwide outages fast



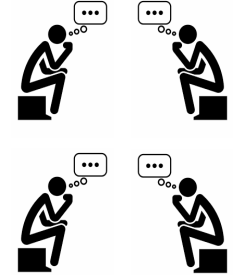
# Trend: No Border-Based Security

- ❑ VPN and firewalls are based on Secure boundary wall
- ❑ Now there are no boundaries



- ❑ Need solutions that work with untrusted domains  
⇒ Blockchains may be a potential solution

# Probabilistic Blockchains



- ❑ Current blockchains allow only valid transactions
- ❑ Our Probabilistic Blockchains allow probabilistic statements:  
I think the attack is from Russia with 90% probability  
I am 80% confident that IBM stock will go up tomorrow 5%
- ❑ Allows risk assessment using a large number of opinions  
⇒ Crowd sourcing of risk assessment  
⇒ Particularly applicable to security risks
- ❑ Decisions are weighted by the **reputation** of the opinion makers  
Some people are experts on the topic ⇒ High Reputation  
Others are just bluffing ⇒ Low reputation after a few bluffs

Ref: T. Salman, M. Zolanvari, A. Erbad, R. Jain, and M. Samaka, "Security Services Using Blockchains: A State of the Art Survey" IEEE Communications Surveys and Tutorials, 2019, Volume 21, Issue 1, 858-880 pp.,

<http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/bcs.htm>

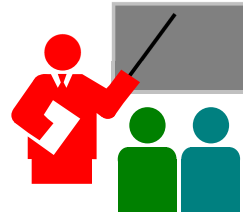
T. Salman, R. Jain, and L. Gupta, "Probabilistic Blockchains: A Blockchain Paradigm for Collaborative Decision-Making," 9th IEEE UEMCON 2018, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/abc\\_uem.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/abc_uem.htm)

T. Salman, R. Jain, L. Gupta, "A Reputation Management Framework for Knowledge-Based and Probabilistic Blockchains," 2019 IEEE International Conference on Blockchain, July 14, 2019, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/rpmcewa.htm>

# Other Recommendations

- ❑ Security and testing certification of open source sw/hw should be part of the supplier contract
- ❑ A central organization like NIST may take responsibility for release testing and certification of software
- ❑ Need complete KYC tracking of developers, testers, ... for critical components
- ❑ How do you handle Linux?

# Summary



1. SDN is not defined by “Separation of Control Plane”
2. SDN = Orchestration of Policies  
Disaggregation of HW+SW  $\Rightarrow$  Open Source  
Programmability  $\Rightarrow$  Automation
3. Open source  $\Rightarrow$  Crowd development  
 $\Rightarrow$  Fast but new security issues
4. Automation and orchestration increase the extent of damage
5. New solutions need to be developed that work for untrusted domains.



# Our Related Papers

- Daniel M Batista, Gordon Blair, Fabio Kon, Raouf Boutaba, David Hutchison, R. Jain, Ramachandran Ramjee, Christian Esteve Rothenberg, "**Perspectives on software-defined networks: interviews with five leading scientists from the networking community**" Journal of Internet Services and Applications 2015, 6:22, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/jisa15.htm>
- Lav Gupta, Raj Jain, H. Anthony Chan, "Mobile Edge Computing - an important ingredient of 5G Networks," IEEE Softwarization Newsletter, March 2016, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/mec16.htm>
- S. Paul, R. Jain, M. Samaka, J. Pan, "**Application Delivery in Multi-Cloud Environments using Software Defined Networking**," Computer Networks Special Issue on cloud networking and communications, December 2013, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/comnet14.htm>
- Lav Gupta, Raj Jain, Mohammed Samaka, "Analysis of Application Delivery Platform for Software Defined Infrastructures," International Journal of Communication Networks and Distributed Systems, 2016, Vol. 5, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/ijcnds16.htm>

# Our Related Papers (Cont)

- ❑ T. Salman, M. Zolanvari, A. Erbad, R. Jain, and M, Samaka, "Security Services Using Blockchains:A State of the Art Survey" IEEE Communications Surveys and Tutorials, 2019, Volume 21, Issue 1, 858-880 pp., <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/bcs.htm>
- ❑ R. Jain and S. Paul, "**Network Virtualization and Software Defined Networking for Cloud Computing - A Survey**," IEEE Communications Magazine, Nov 2013, pp. 24-31, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/net\\_virt.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/net_virt.htm) [340+ Citations]
- ❑ S. Paul, R. Jain, "**OpenADN: Mobile Apps on Global Clouds Using OpenFlow and Software Defined Networking**," IEEE Global Communications Conference (Globecom) 2012, Anaheim, CA, December 3-7, 2012, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/adn\\_gc12.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/adn_gc12.htm)

# Talks

- ❑ R. Jain, "**Trends and Issues in Softwarization of Networks: What's In, What's Out**," Invited talk at IEEE Workshop on Network Automation, Piscata Way, NJ, Feb 25, 2018, <http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/inetauto.htm>
- ❑ R. Jain, "**Software Defined Multi-Cloud Networking at the Tactical Edge**," Panel Presentation at IEEE MILCOM 2016 Conference, Baltimore, MD, November 2, 2016, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/sdn\\_mlc\\_b.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/sdn_mlc_b.htm)
- ❑ R. Jain, "**Software Defined Networking at the Tactical Edge**," Panel presentation at IEEE Milcom 2015, Tampa, FL, Oct 28, 2015, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/sdn\\_mlc.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/sdn_mlc.htm)
- ❑ R. Jain, "**Application Delivery Using Software Defined Networking**," Talk at Global Indian Technology Professionals (GITPro) World 2013, Palo Alto, CA, April 13, 2013, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/sdn\\_gw.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/sdn_gw.htm)
- ❑ R. Jain, "**OpenADN: Mobile Apps on Global Clouds Using Software Defined Networking**," Invited talk at IEEE International Conference on Advanced Networks and Telecommunications Systems (ANTS) 2012, December 16-19, 2012, Bangalore, India, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/adn\\_ant.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/adn_ant.htm)
- ❑ R. Jain "**Network Virtualization and Application Delivery Using Software Defined Networking**," Invited talk at Advanced Computing and Communications Conference 2012 (ADCOM 2012), 14-16th December 2012, Bangalore, India, [http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/adn\\_adc.htm](http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/talks/adn_adc.htm)

# Acronyms

- ❑ AAAS American Association for Advancement of Science
- ❑ AAC Application Cloud Abstraction
- ❑ AAS Application Architecture Abstraction
- ❑ AAW Application Workflow Abstraction
- ❑ AI Artificial Intelligence
- ❑ API Application Programming Interface
- ❑ APIC Application Policy Infrastructure Controller
- ❑ BSS Business Support Systems
- ❑ CTO Chief Technology Officer
- ❑ DEC Digital Equipment Corporation
- ❑ DevOps Development and Operations
- ❑ EC2 Elastic Compute 2
- ❑ ECN Explicit Congestion Notification
- ❑ DLUX OpenDaylight User Interface
- ❑ HTTP Hypertext Transfer Protocol
- ❑ HW Hardware

# Acronyms (Cont)

- ❑ IEEE      Institution of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
- ❑ IP        Internet Protocol
- ❑ IPv4     Internet Protocol version 4
- ❑ IPv6     Internet Protocol version 6
- ❑ KYC     Know Your Customer
- ❑ L2       Layer 2
- ❑ MCAD    Multi-Cloud Application Development
- ❑ MPLS    Multi-protocol Label Switching
- ❑ NetIDE   Network Interactive Development Environment
- ❑ NIC     Network Intent Composition
- ❑ NIST    National Institute of Standards and Technology
- ❑ OF      OpenFlow
- ❑ ONF     Open Networking Forum
- ❑ ONAP    Open Networking Automation Platform
- ❑ ONiE    Open Network Install Engine
- ❑ ONL     Open Net Linux

# Acronyms (Cont)

- ❑ ONV OpenDaylight Network Virtualization
- ❑ OS Operating System
- ❑ OSCP OpenDaylight SDN Controller Platform
- ❑ OSGi Open Services Gateway Initiative
- ❑ OSPF Open Shortest Path First
- ❑ OVSDB Open Virtual Switch Database
- ❑ PCEP Path Computation Element Protocol
- ❑ SAL Service Abstraction Layer
- ❑ SDN Software Defined Networking
- ❑ SIGCOMM Special Interest Group on Communications
- ❑ SW Software
- ❑ VM Virtual Machine
- ❑ VPN Virtual Private Network
- ❑ VxLAN Virtual Extensible Local Area Network

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