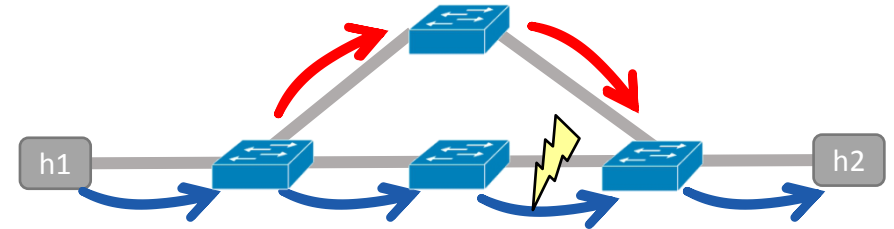


FAILURE RESILIENCY WITH STATEFUL SDN DATA PLANE

- Forwarding pipeline design to allow
 - E2E proactive protection independent from controller reachability
 - Fully programmable failure detection and recovery in the fast-path
- Programmable failure detection
 - BFD-like
- Fast reroute
 - Inspired by MPLS
 - for both local and non-local preplanned failures
- Based on stateful data plane
 - OpenState
 - OVS + learn action
 - P4₁₄



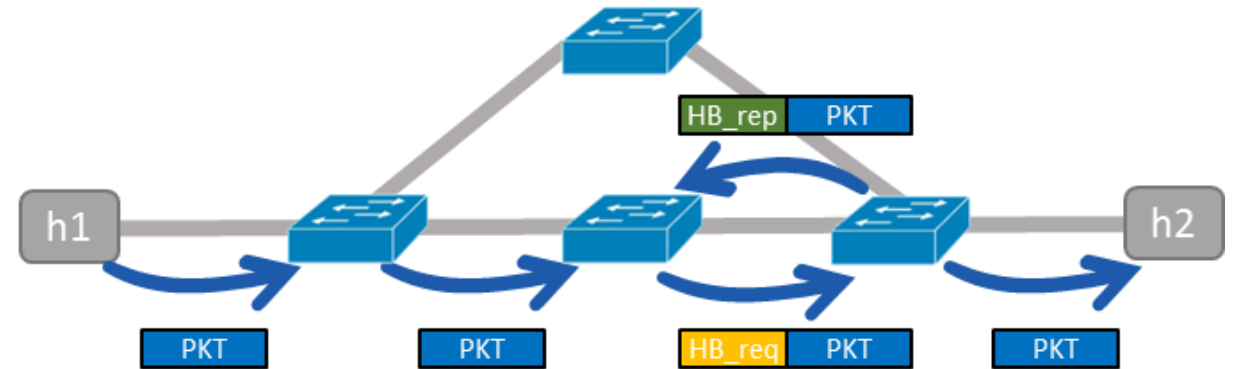
POLITECNICO
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Failure detection

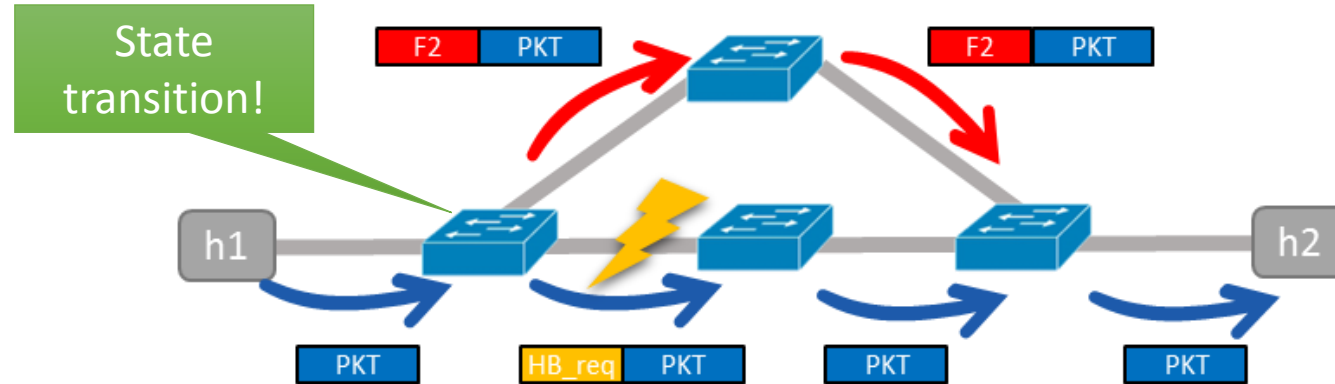
Assumption:

As long as packets are received from a given port, that port can be also used to transmit packets



- If no packet is received from port x within a δ_1 interval:
 - Next data packet towards port x is tagged with a special value (Heartbeat request)
 - Port x is declared down if adjacent node does not send back a copy (Heartbeat reply) within a δ_2 interval
- Configurable trade off: overhead vs failover responsiveness
 - δ_1 : Heartbeat requests generation timeout
 - δ_2 : Heartbeat reply timeout before the port is declared down
- Guaranteed max detection delay:
 - $\delta_1 + \delta_2$

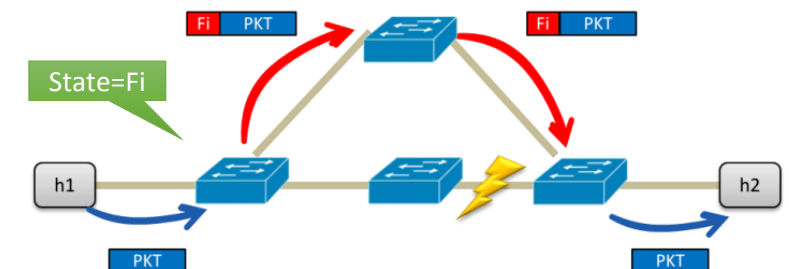
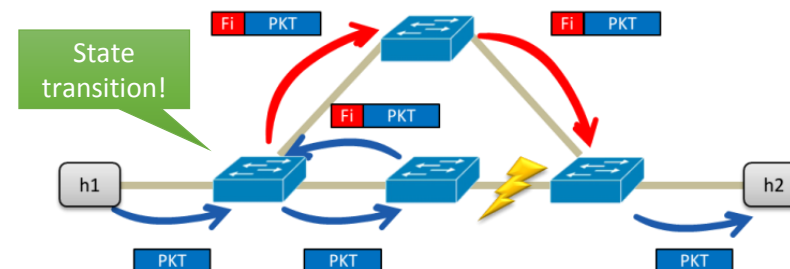
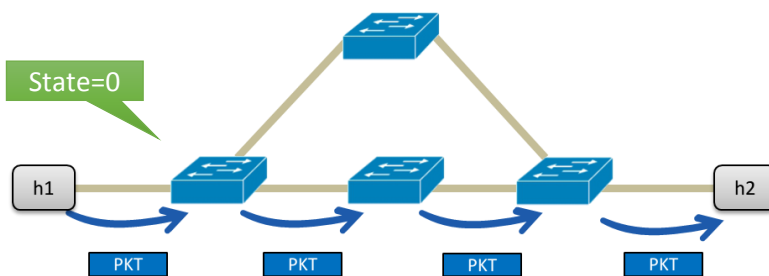
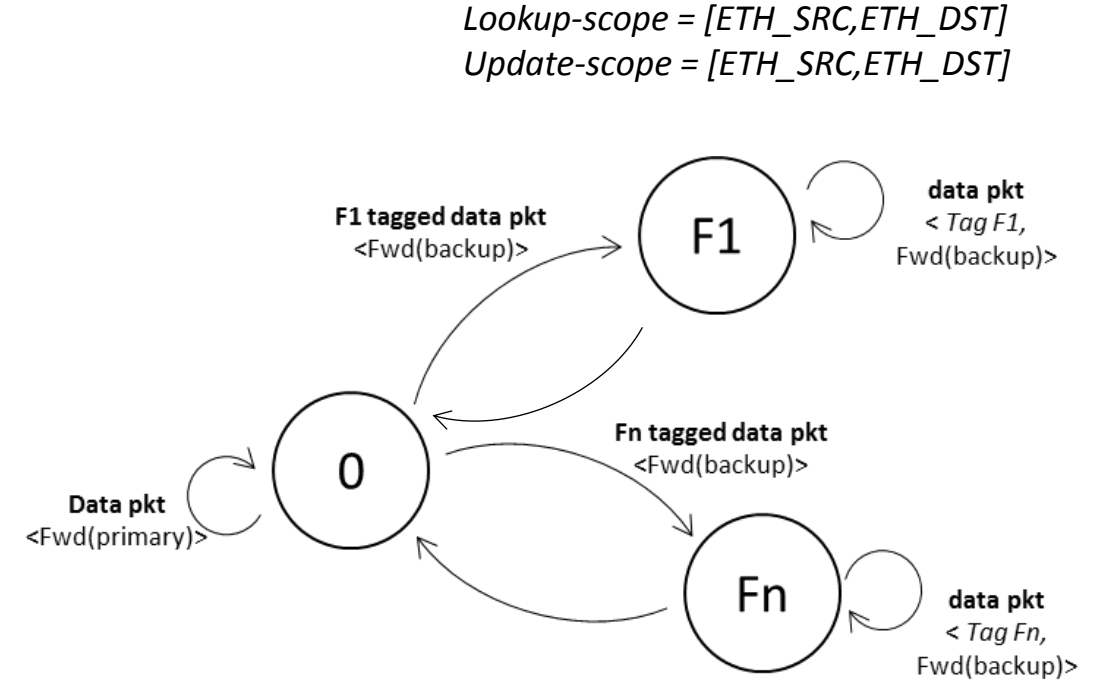
Fast Reroute



- MPLS label used to distinguish between different forwarding :
 - No tag → forward packet on the primary path
 - tag= F_i → forward packet on the detour for the i -th failure
- Zero losses after failure detection
- No controller intervention for all pre-planned failures
- What if no local alternative path is available?

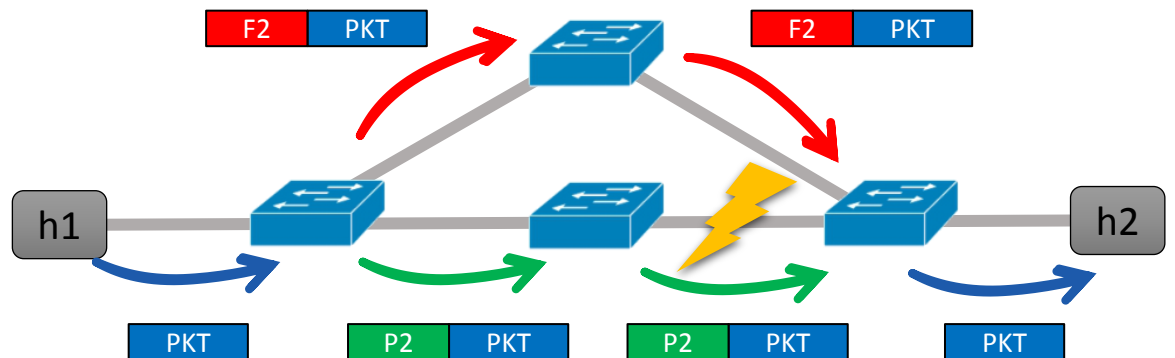
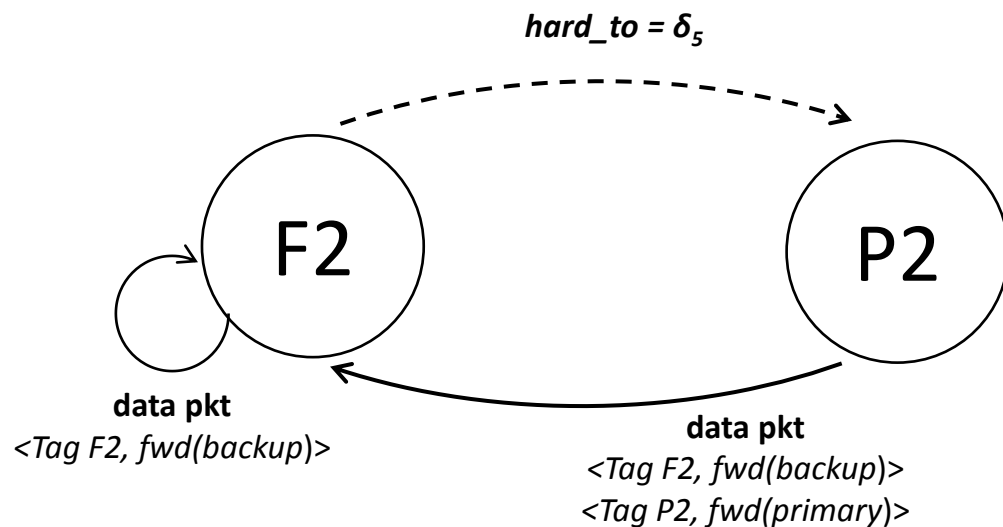
Fast Reroute (2)

- Packets are tagged and bounced back up to a proper redirect point
- Tagged packets trigger a state transition:
 - updating the routing of the involved connections
- Still zero losses after failure detection!
- Tagged data packets as signalling
- No controller intervention!



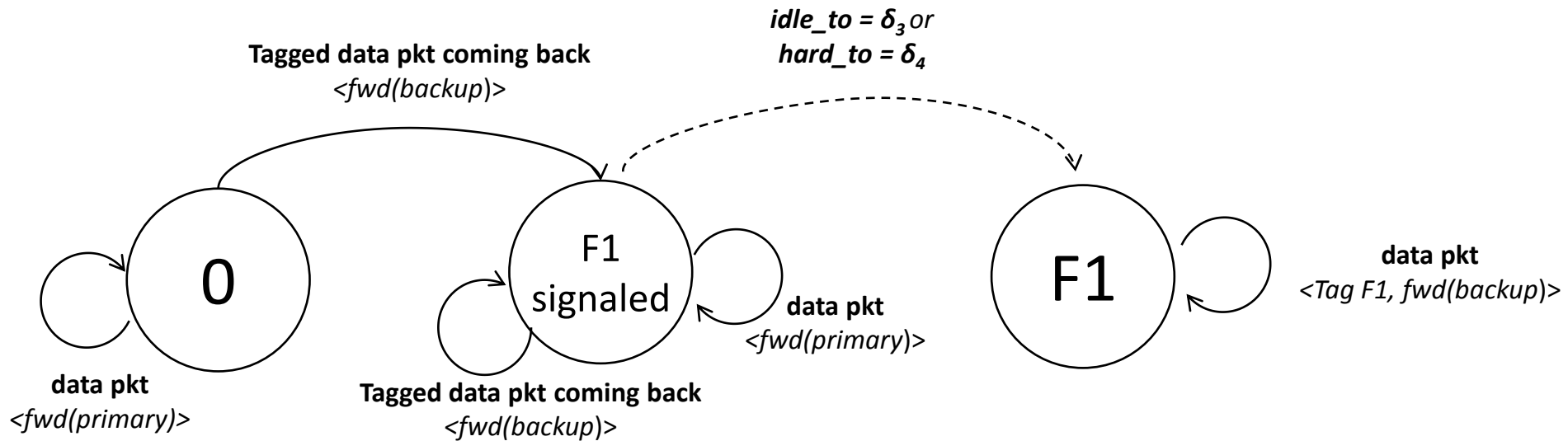
Path probing

- How to restore the forwarding on the primary path?
- Programmable periodic probing for primary path availability

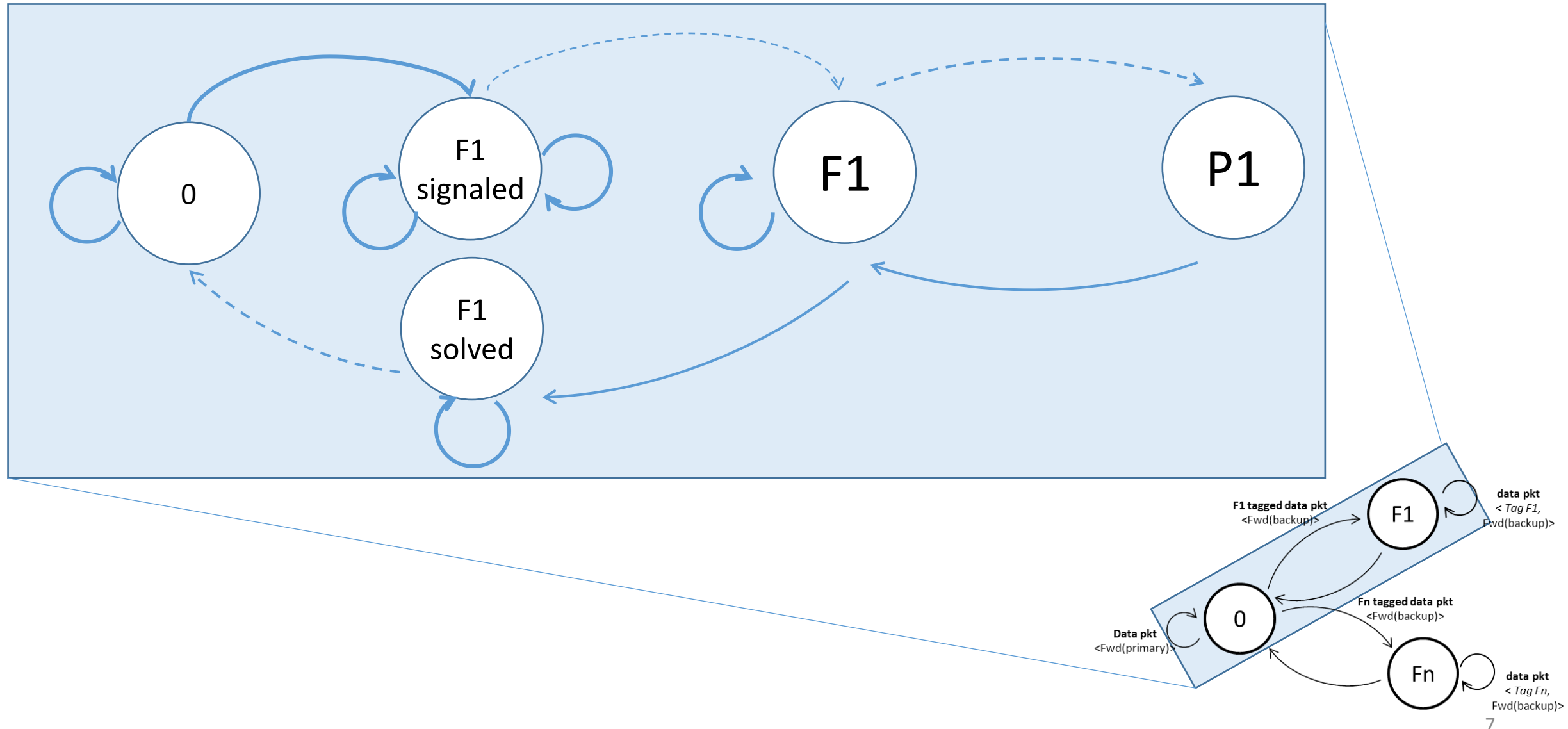


Flowlet-aware rerouting

- Failover activation/deactivation can be post-poned
 - In order to minimize out-of-sequence, packets are kept on the primary path up to expiration of a burst of packets
 - Programmable idle timeout/hard timeout

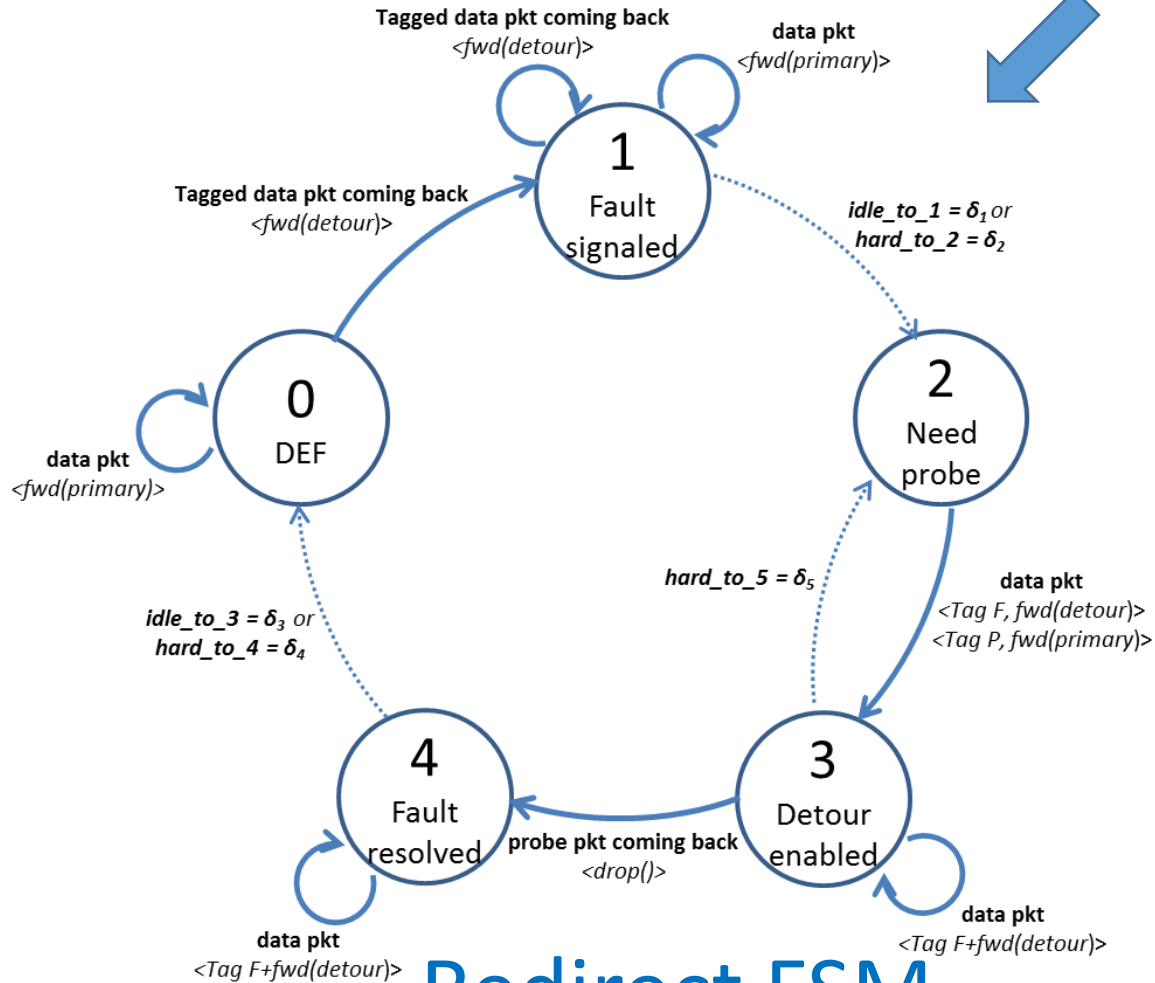


Putting all together: Fast reroute FSM

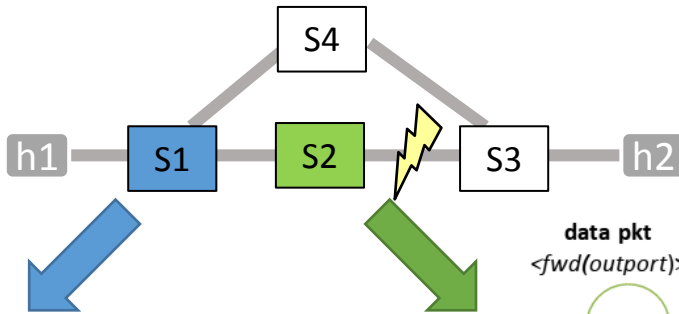


FSM: NO backup path is locally available

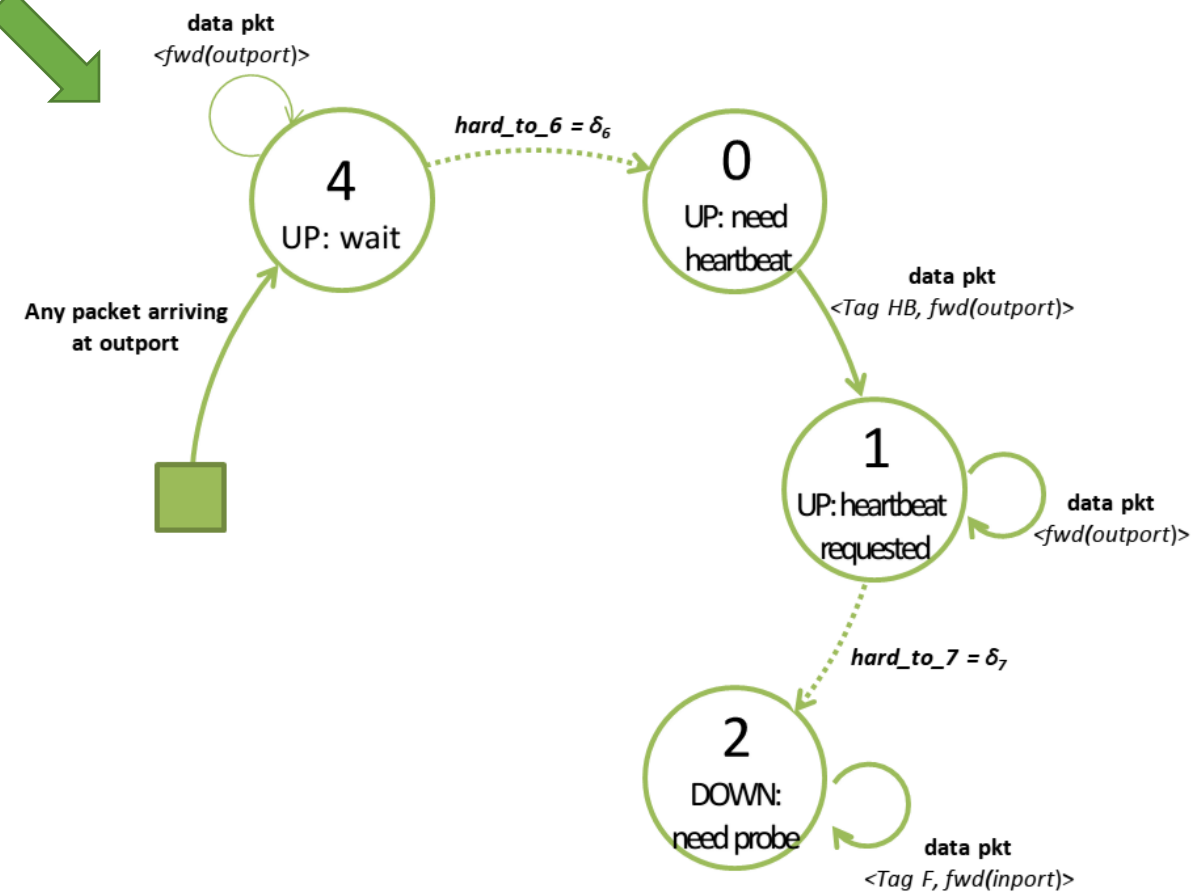
Lookup-scope = [ETH_SRC,ETH_DST]
Update-scope = [ETH_SRC,ETH_DST]



Redirect FSM

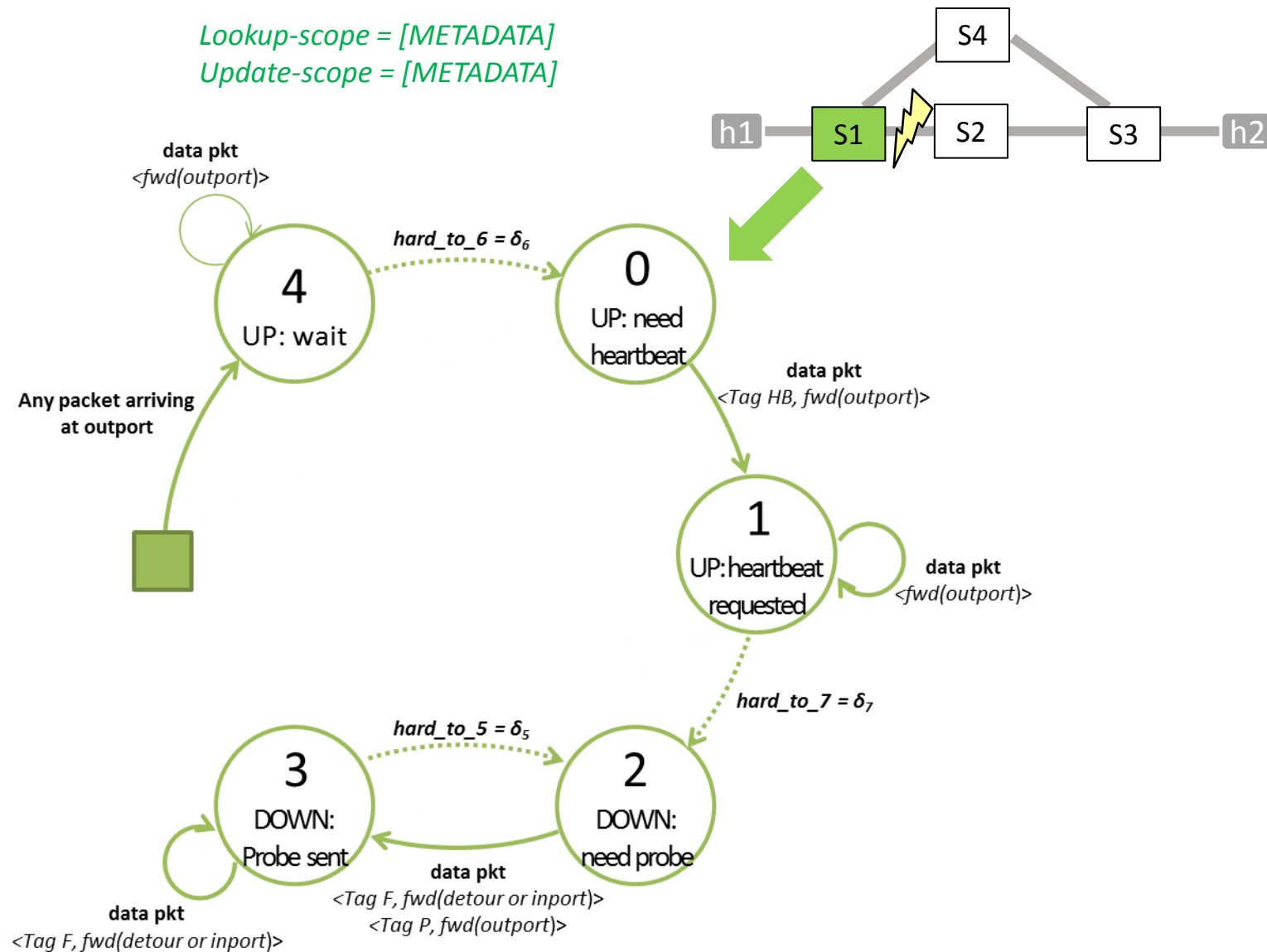


Lookup-scope = [METADATA]
Update-scope = [METADATA]



Failure Detect FSM

FSM (2): backup path is locally available

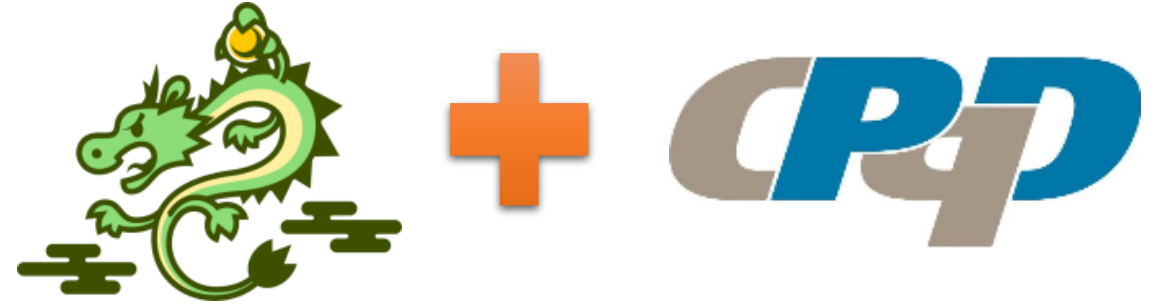


Redirect&Failure Detect FSM

Software implementation

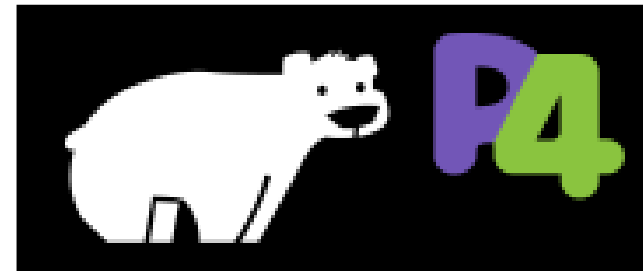
- OpenState

- Ryu* controller
- CPqD OpenFlow 1.3 softswitch*
- <https://github.com/OpenState-SDN/spider>



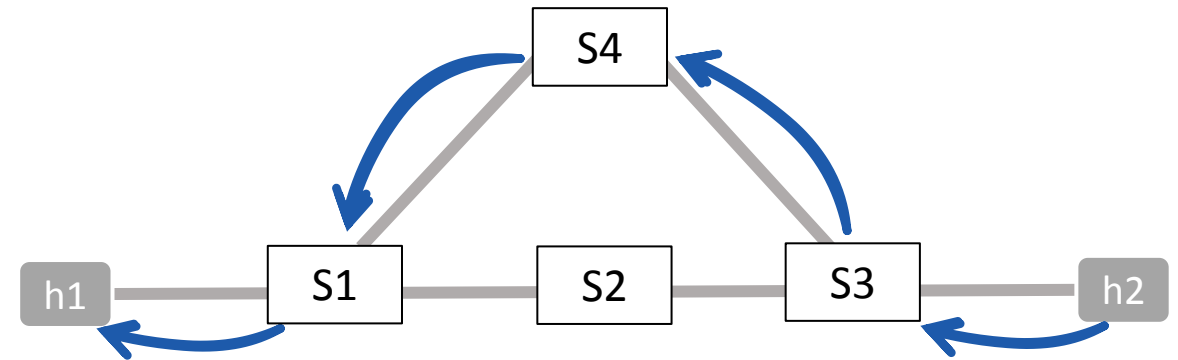
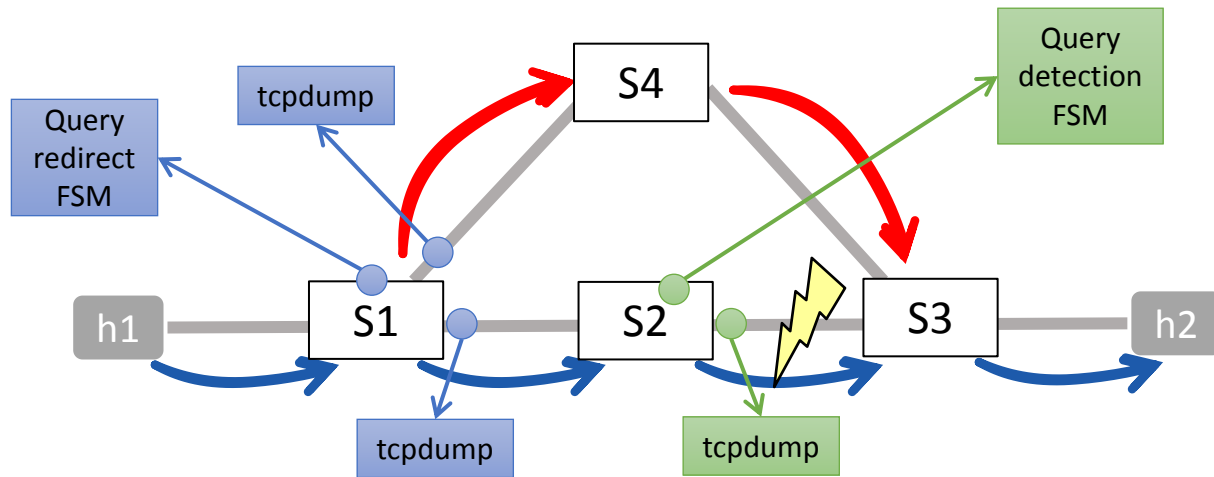
- P4₁₄ based on openstate.p4 library

- <https://github.com/OpenState-SDN/openstate.p4>



*modified with OpenState support <http://openstate-sdn.org>

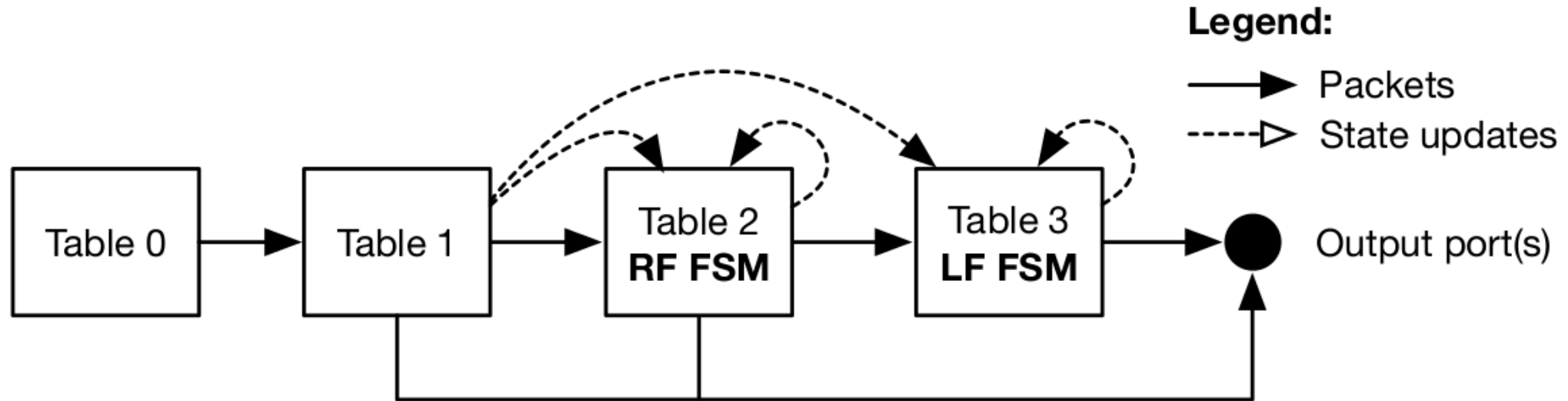
Testbed



- Testing ping from h1 to h2
 - h1→h2 forwarded on path S1-S2-S3
 - h2→h1 forwarded on path S3-S4-S1
- Failure of link S2-S3
 - Backup path S1-S4-S3
 - Checking Heartbeat mechanism for failure detection
 - Checking Probe mechanism for primary path availability

| VLAN tag | forwarding |
|----------|------------|
| 16 | Normal |
| 17 | Failure |
| 20 | HB_request |
| 21 | HB_reply |
| 22 | Probe |

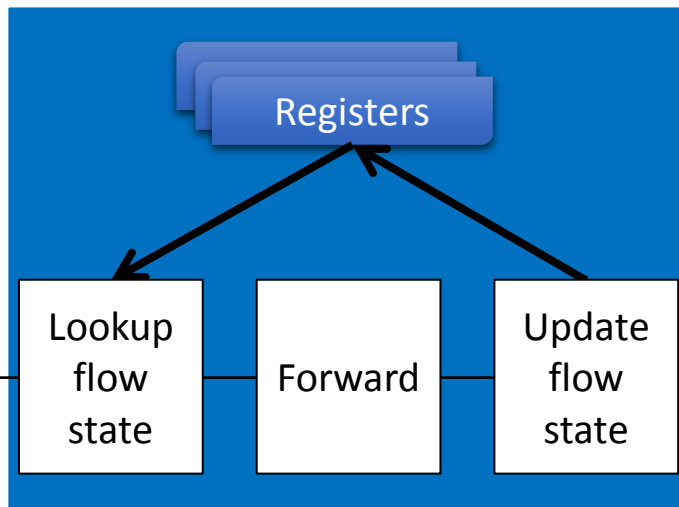
OpenState pipeline



P4 pipeline

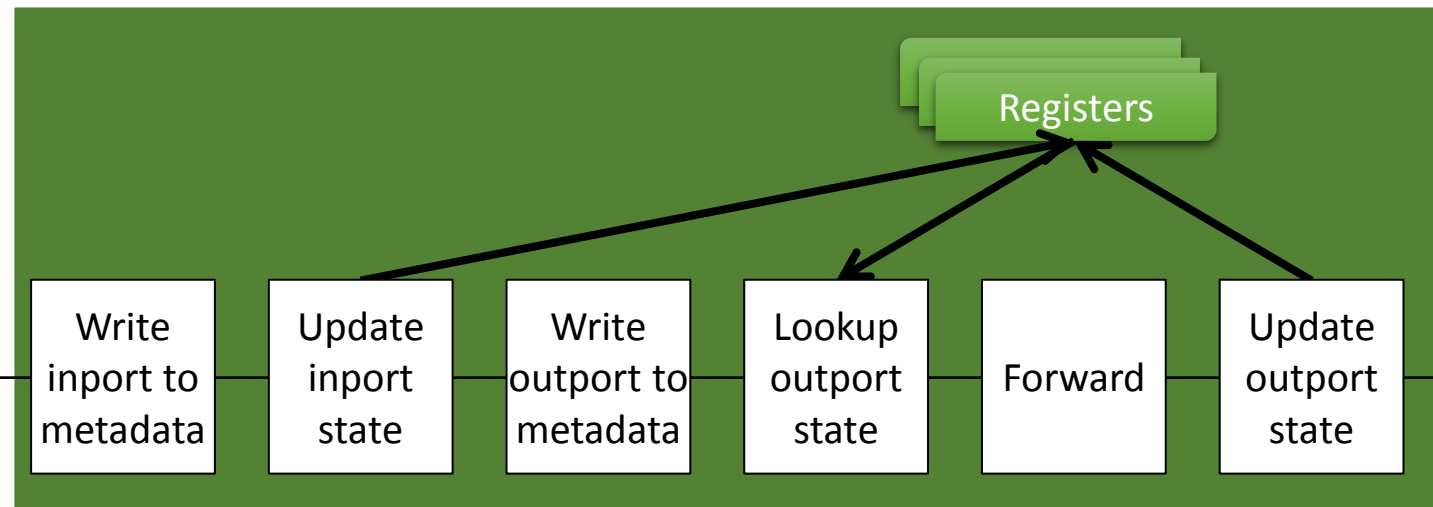
Redirect FSM

- Forwarding on primary/tagging on backup path according to flow state
- State transitions based on tagged packets



Failure Detect FSM

- State update for input port
- State lookup for output port
- Forwarding/tagging/bouncing back according to port state
- State transitions based on tagged packets and timeout expiration



Clone
table
egress

Clone
table
egress

P4 pipeline (2)

