



# Architecture of dynamic VPNs in OpenFlow

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# Observations

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- Network Management Systems are growing in complexity
- VPNs used to share network resources and growing in numbers

➔ ***complex network management***

- Growing demand for application specific VPNs
- Leading to “Dynamic VPNs”

# Dynamic VPNs

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- Requirements:
  - All VPN features
  - Automated VPN creation, modification and deletion
    - Manage member ports
    - Adapt Paths to Network Resources and DVPN Requirements

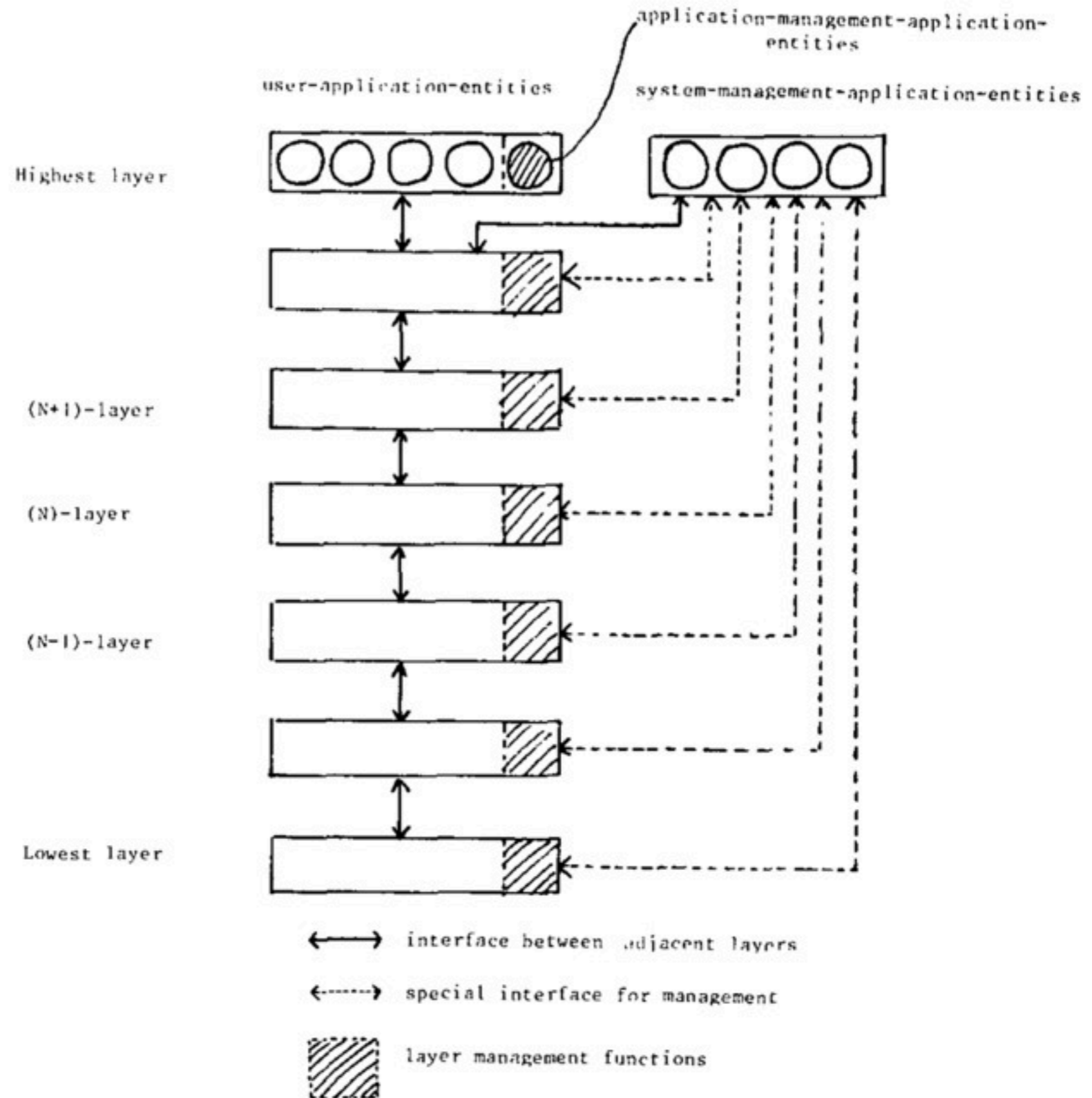
# Problem

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- To implement DVPNs in the network:
  - Solve complexity of network management
  - Allow for granular control over network resources

# Potential Solution

- OpenFlow and SDN
- Why the momentum?
- State of the art
- “Not supported”





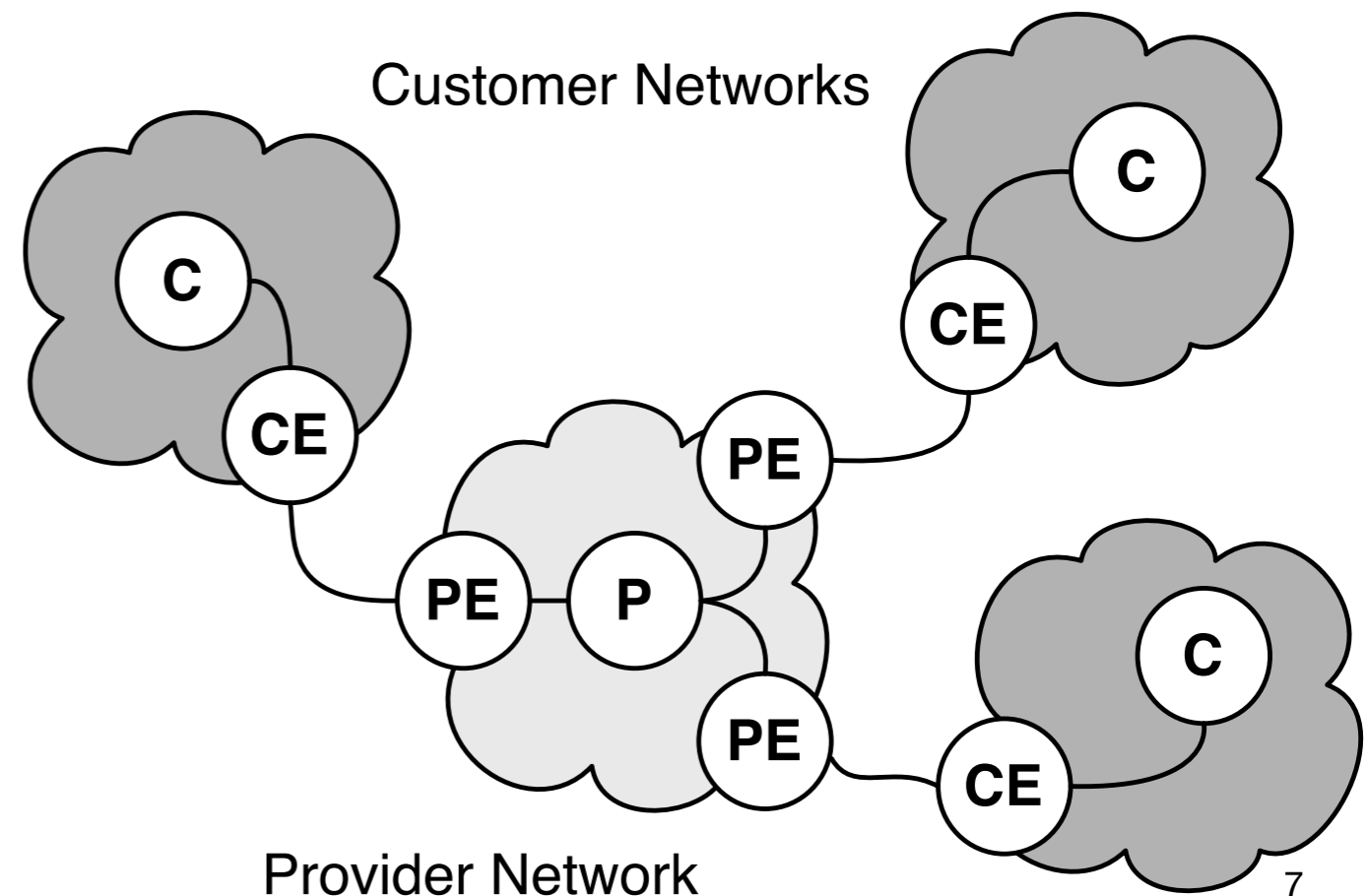
# Research Questions

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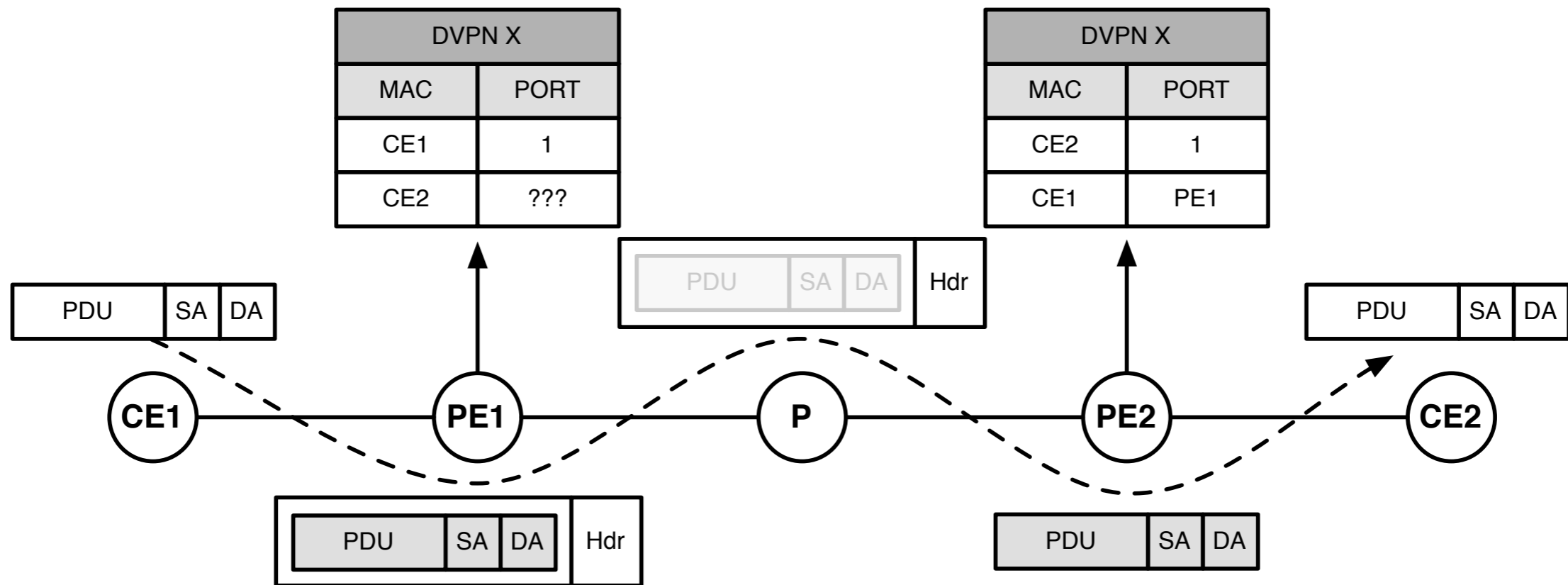
- Can DVPNs be implemented using contemporary technologies?
- Can DVPNs be implemented using OpenFlow?
- What are the differences?

# VPN Service

- Provider Provisioned VPN
- Layer 2 Ethernet broadcast domain
- Transparent to Customer
- No exchange of routing info between provider and customer



# VPN Transport



- VPN “coloring”
- Ethernet frame encapsulation





# VPN Transport

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- Additional requirements for Carrier DVPN service:
  - MAC Scalability
  - Traffic Engineering (TE)
  - Load Sharing (ECMP)
  - Operations, Administration and Management (OAM)
  - Fast Failover
  - Rate Limiting of DVPN traffic
  - Rate Limiting of BUM traffic



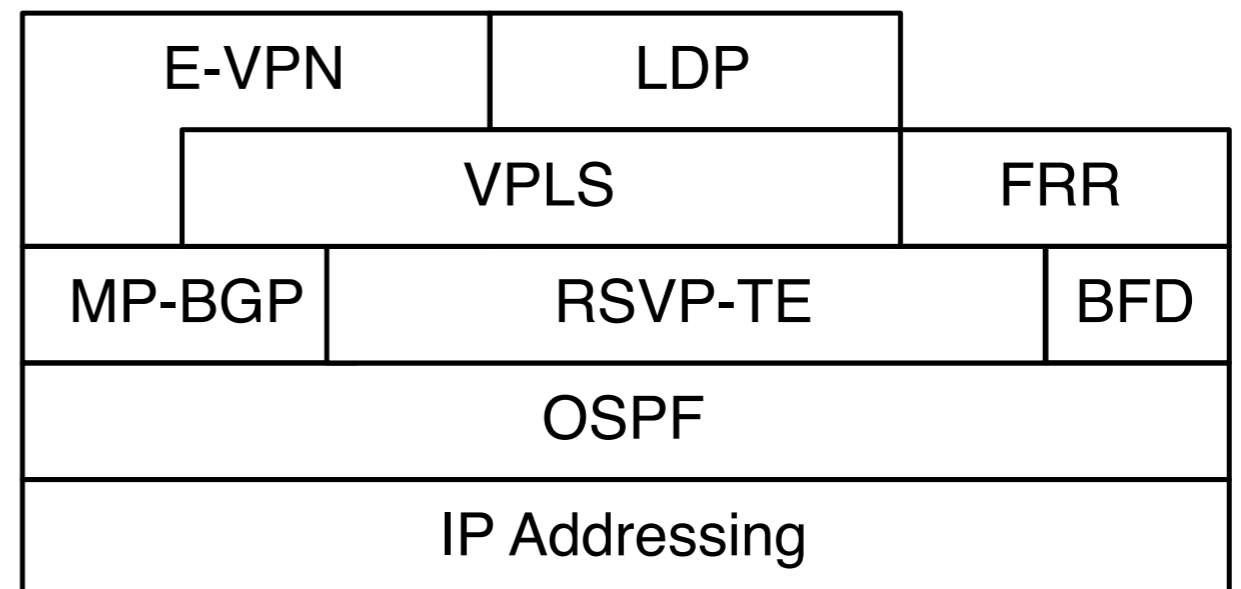
# DVPN Provisioning

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- Base network to provide VPNs
- Install routes between PEs
- Automated VPN creation, modification and deletion:
  - Manage member ports
  - Adapt Paths to Network Resources and DVPN Requirements

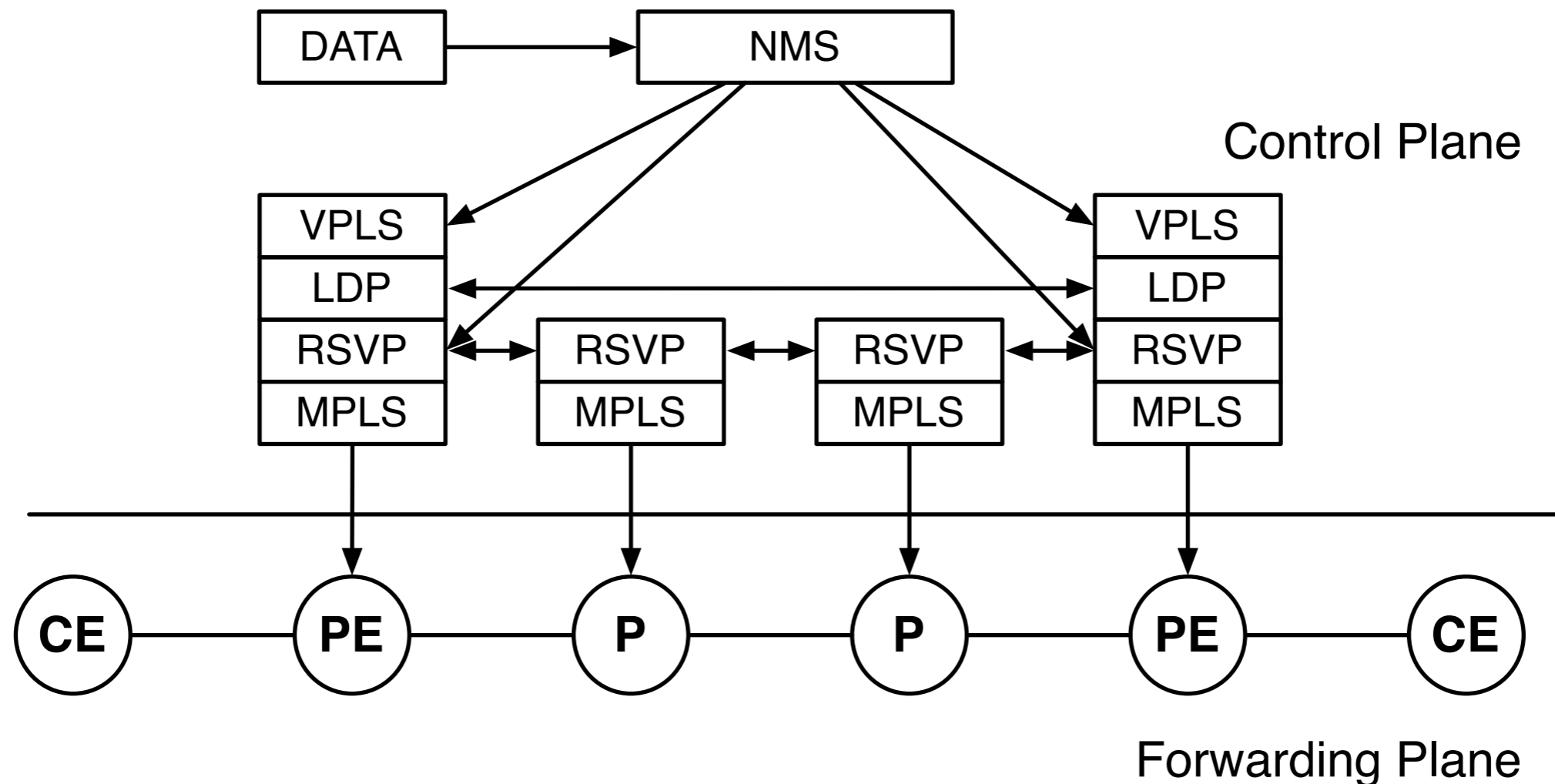
# MPLS Implementation

- MPLS with VPLS
  - Paths and VPN Coloring
- Protocol Stack Dependencies
- Complex configuration
  - Requires custom NMS
  - Lack of defined API
- Fast Failover using RSVP (another label)
- E-VPN MAC learning (draft)



# MPLS Implementation

- Provisioning of DVPNs through NMS
  - Needs topology information to provide paths
  - Installs paths in RSVP, end-points in VPLS



# OpenFlow Implementation

- SDN Architecture with OpenFlow 1.3

- Abstraction of the network

- Centralized Applications

- MAC Learning

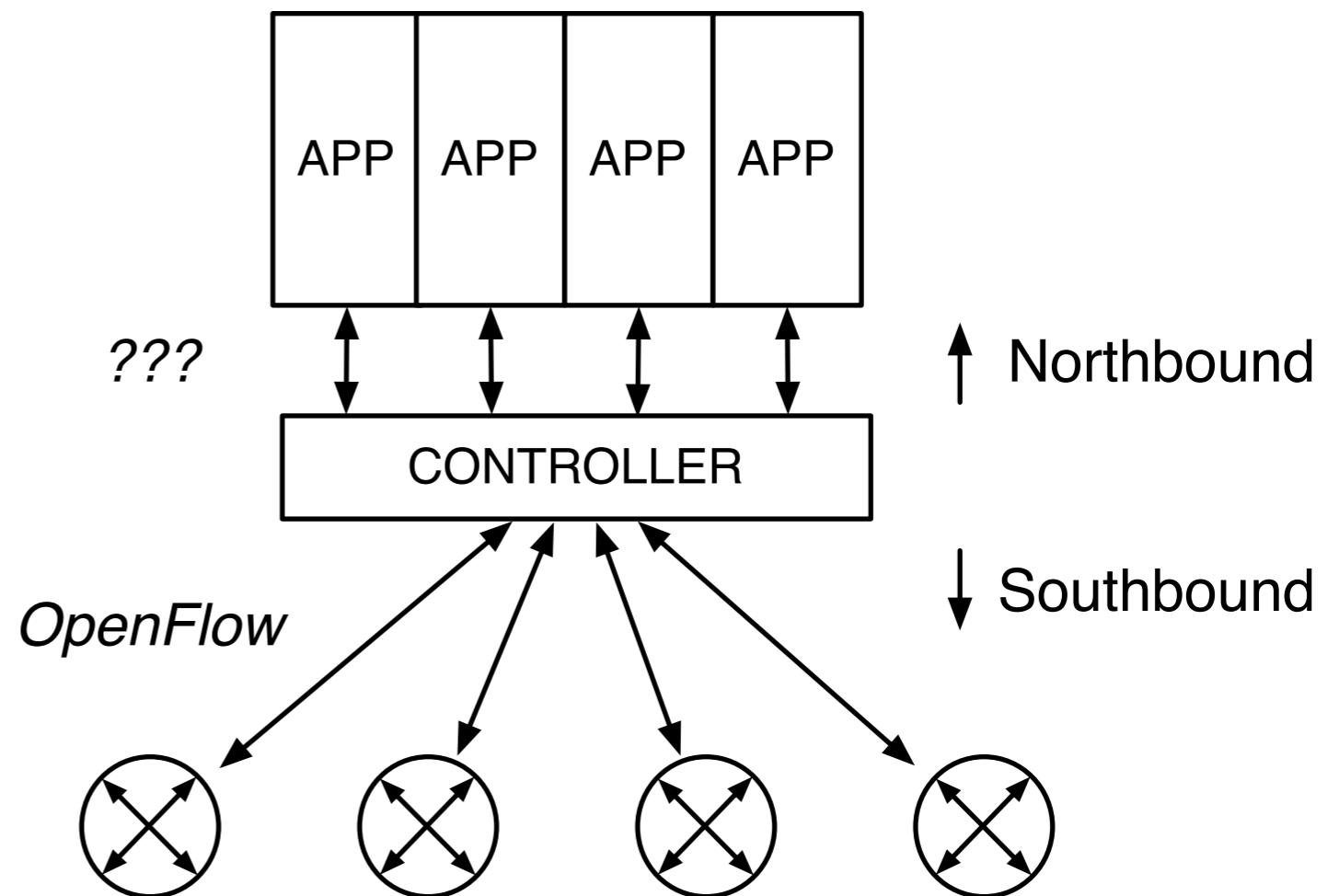
- Traffic Engineering

- ECMP

- Fast Failover..

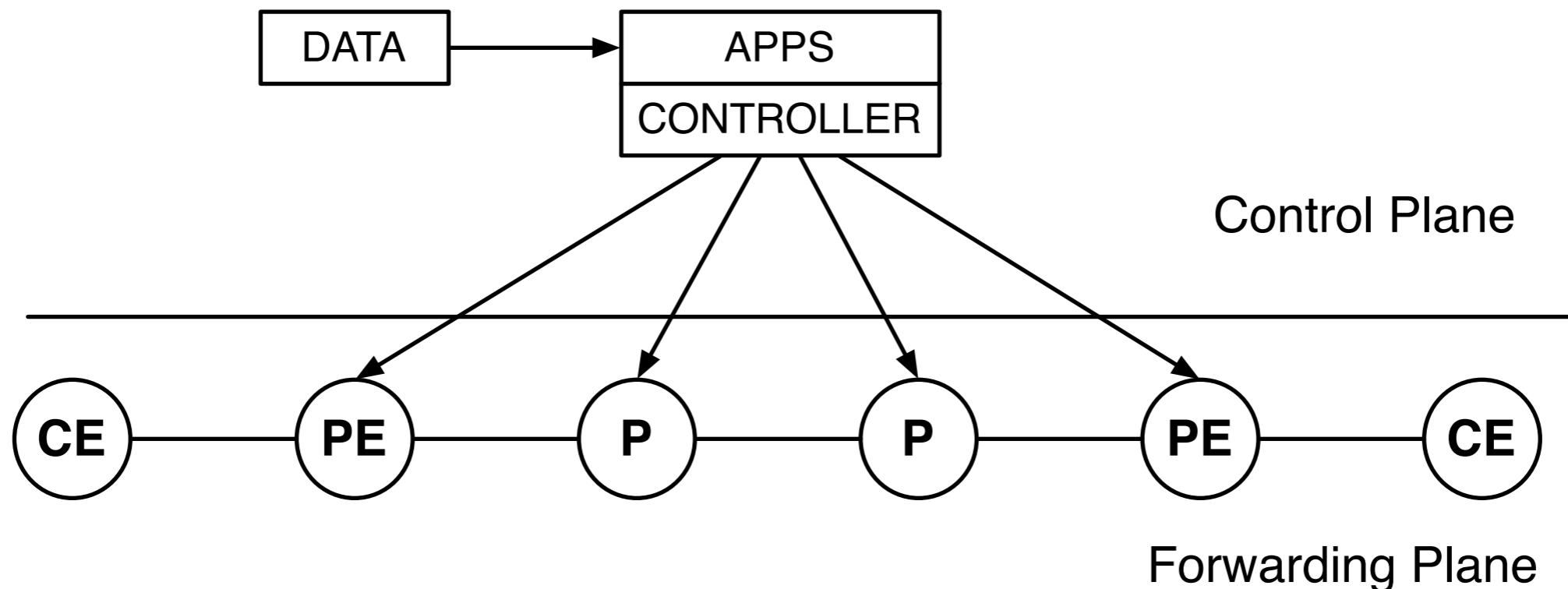
- MPLS labels

- Rate Limiting per Flow



# OpenFlow Implementation

- Provisioning of DVPNs through Applications
  - Has topology information available
  - Traffic Engineering Application allows rerouting
  - Install Paths in all intermediate P's





# Research Answers

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- Can DVPNs be implemented using contemporary technologies?
  - Yes, but management is complex and lacks control
- Can DVPNs be implemented using OpenFlow?
  - Yes, using MPLS labels and custom applications
- What are the differences?



# Comparison

	MPLS	OpenFlow/SDN
Tagging of VPN Traffic	VPLS	MPLS
MAC Scalability	yes	yes
Topology Discovery	OSPF	centralized
Path Provisioning	RSVP / LDP	centralized
Traffic Engineering	RSVP	centralized
ECMP	yes	yes, using Groups
BUM limiting	dependent on HW	per flow
BUM traffic handling	flood	controller
Exchange C-MACs	E-VPN (draft)	centralized
Traffic Rate Limiting	dependent on HW	per flow
Fast Failover	FRR and BFD	yes, using Groups*
OAM	LSP Ping	centralized



# MPLS

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## Pro's

- Known technology

## Con's

- Large protocol stack
- No consistent management interface
- Complex NMS
- E-VPN in draft



# OpenFlow

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## Pro's

- Learn from MPLS
- MAC Exchange on PEs
- Rate Limiting per Flow

## Con's

- No forwarding plane monitoring
- No Northbound standard
- Reimplement intelligence

# Conclusion

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- MPLS lacks in manageability
- SDN architecture solves complexity
- OpenFlow missing essential carrier function



Questions?