

A Simplified SDN-Driven All-Campus Science DMZ

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UNIVERSITY OF KENT

Where is Kentucky?



Horse Racing and Breeding



Bourbon Whiskey



Tobacco



Agenda

- Big data woes on the campus network
- Standard science DMZ solution
- Brief SDN overview
- A new DMZ approach
- Some results

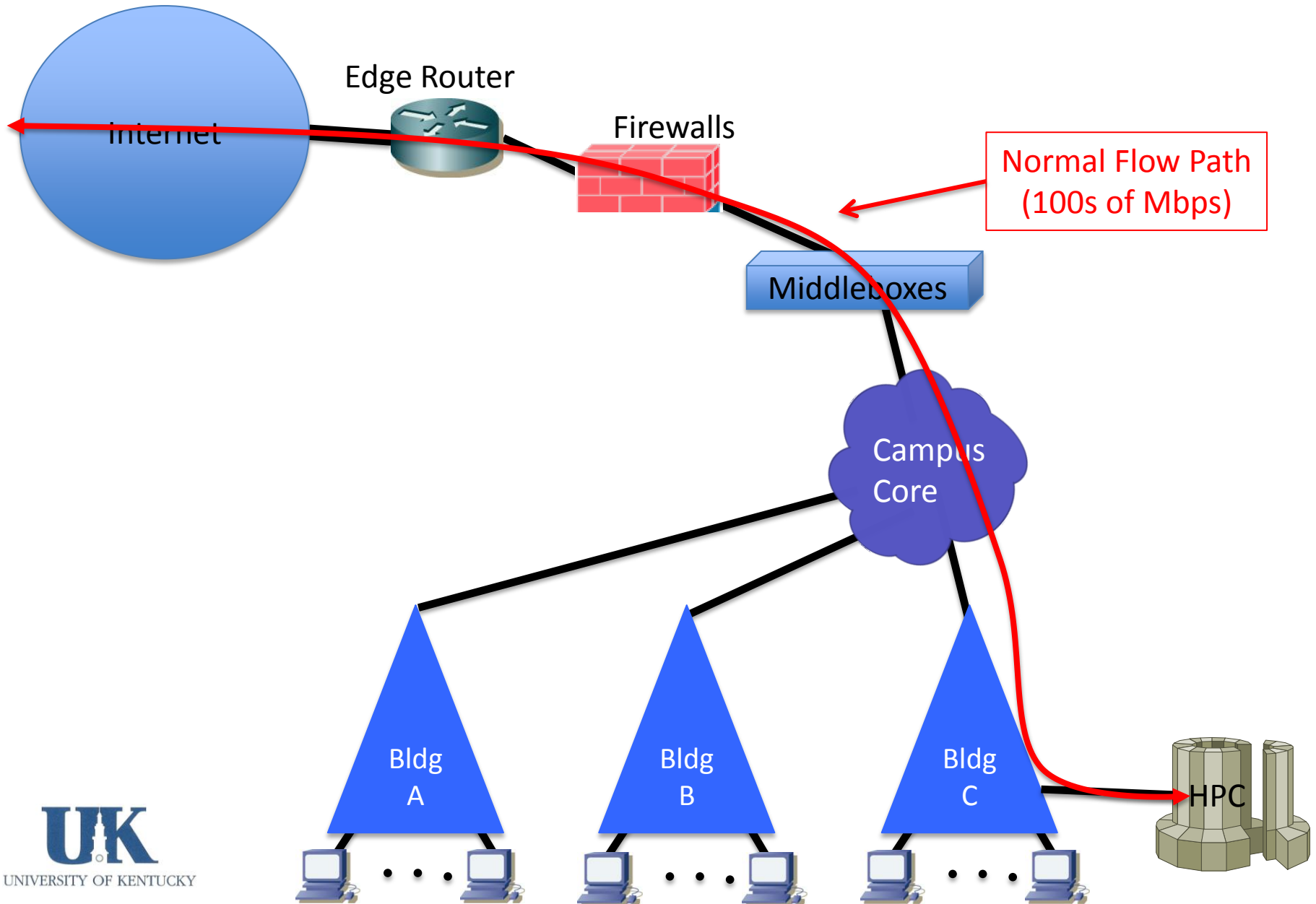


Big Data in Research

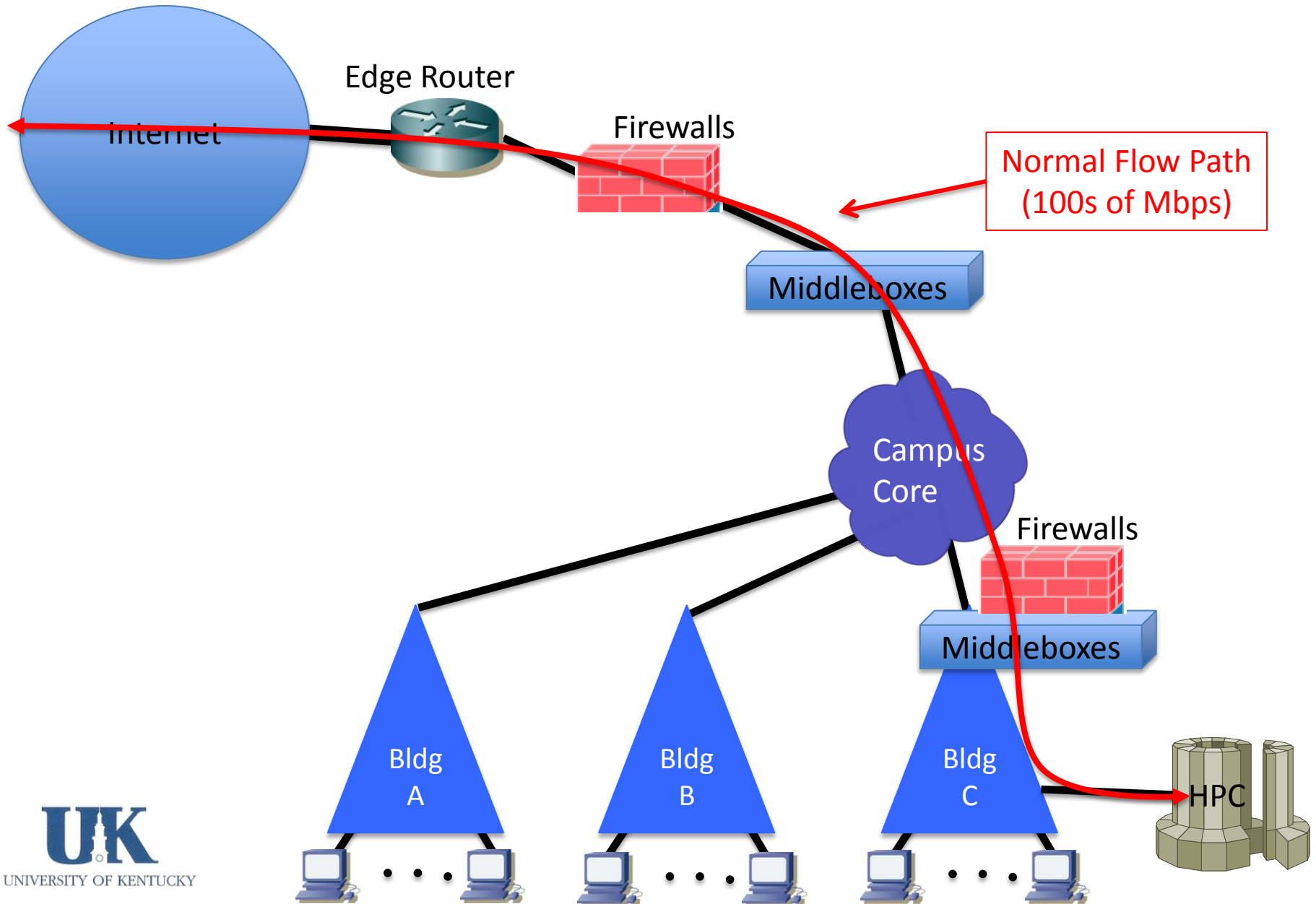
- Large data sets are becoming increasingly prevalent in research.
 - Machine Learning
 - Data Mining
 - Analytics
 - Modeling
 - Visualization
 - Simulation
 - ...
- Furthermore, researchers often need to move their large datasets between research sites and into and out of cloud storage.
- **Traditional campus networks are not designed to support pervasive big data usage.**



Typical Campus Network



Typical Campus Network



Big Data Woes on Campus Network

- Middleboxes
- Competition: 45K students, faculty, staff
- Refresh needed: older infrastructure
- Backpressure: even with upgrades



Middleboxes

- Packet inspecting/modifying devices scattered throughout the campus network.
- Provide important services essential to a stable and secure campus network.
- Impose intentional and unintentional bottlenecks in network performance.
- Provided services include:
 - Network Address Translation (NAT)
 - Intrusion Detection (e.g., Deep Packet Inspection)
 - Intrusion Prevention (e.g., Firewalls)
 - Traffic Shaping/Quality of Service Enforcement
 - Load Balancing
 - Virtual Private Networks
 - Content Caching
 - Pre-network-access Authentication

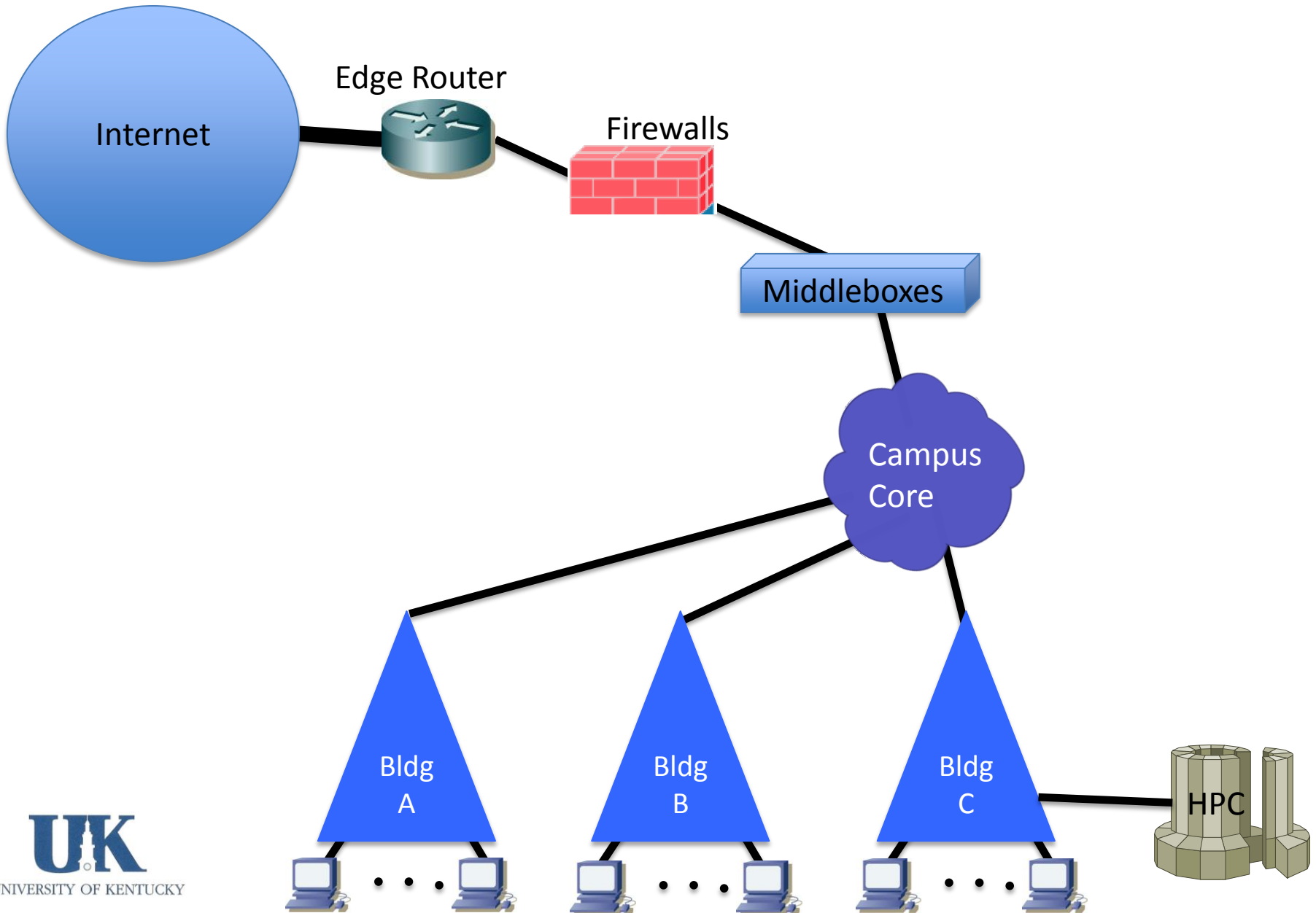


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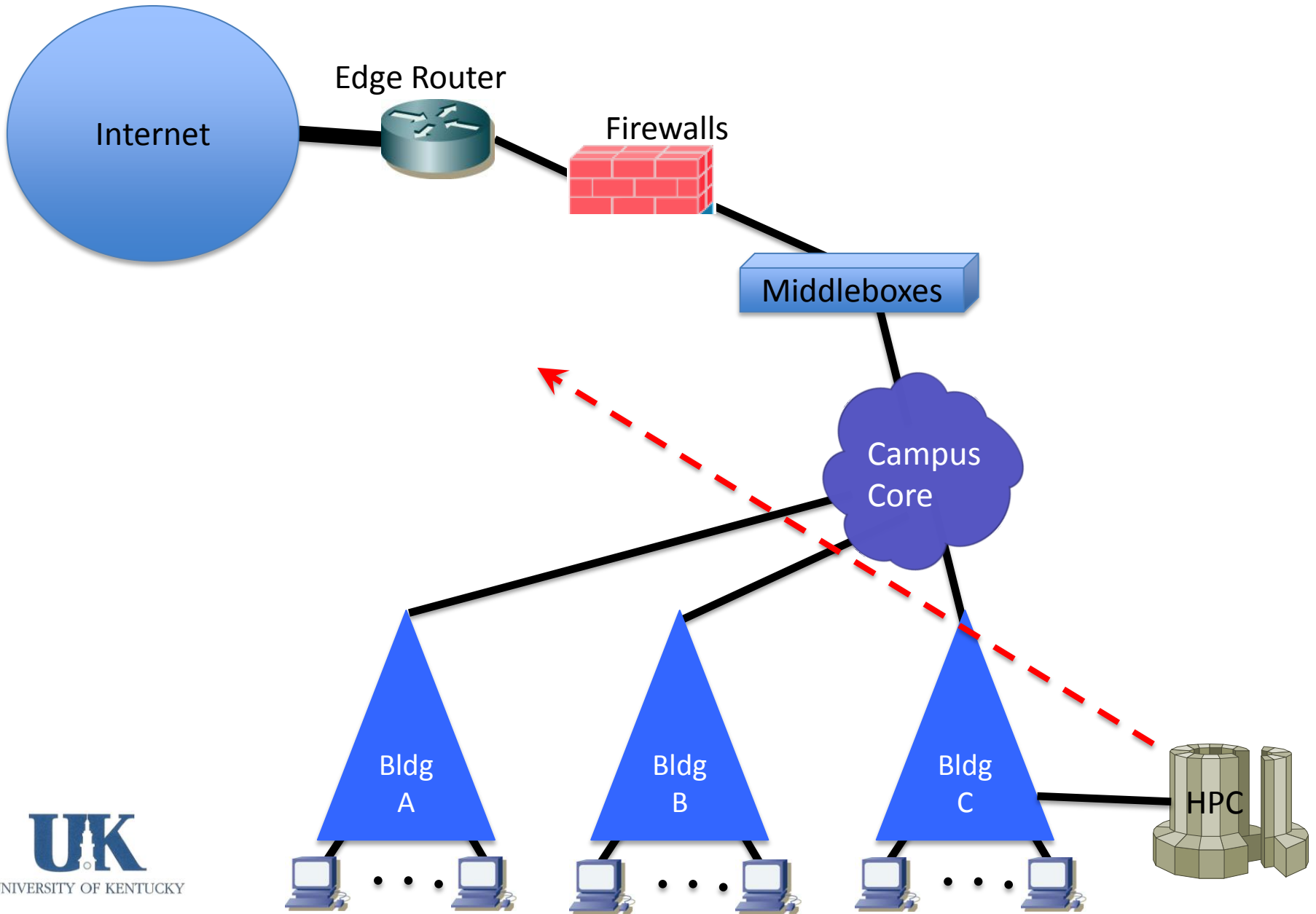
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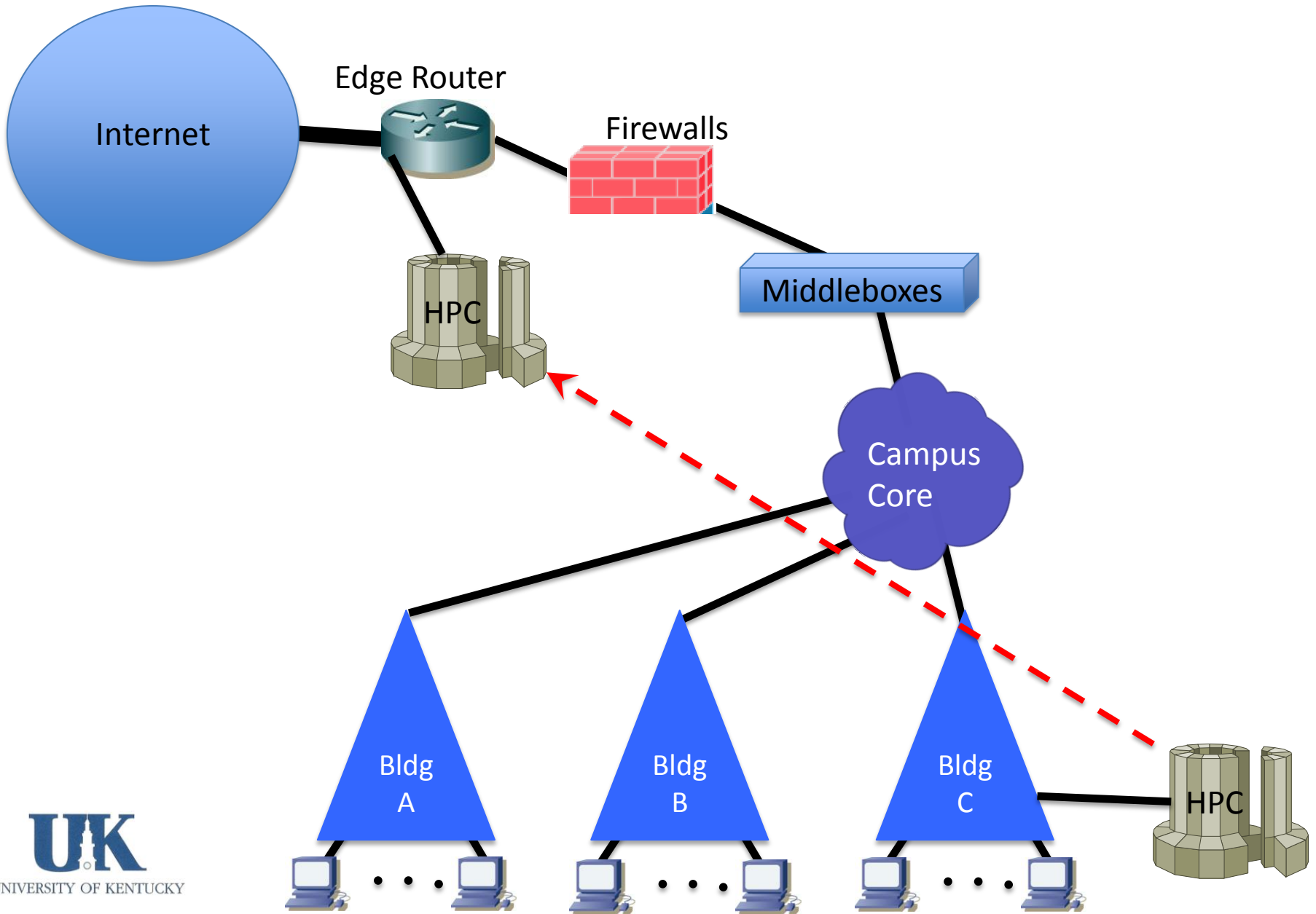
How does one normally solve this problem?



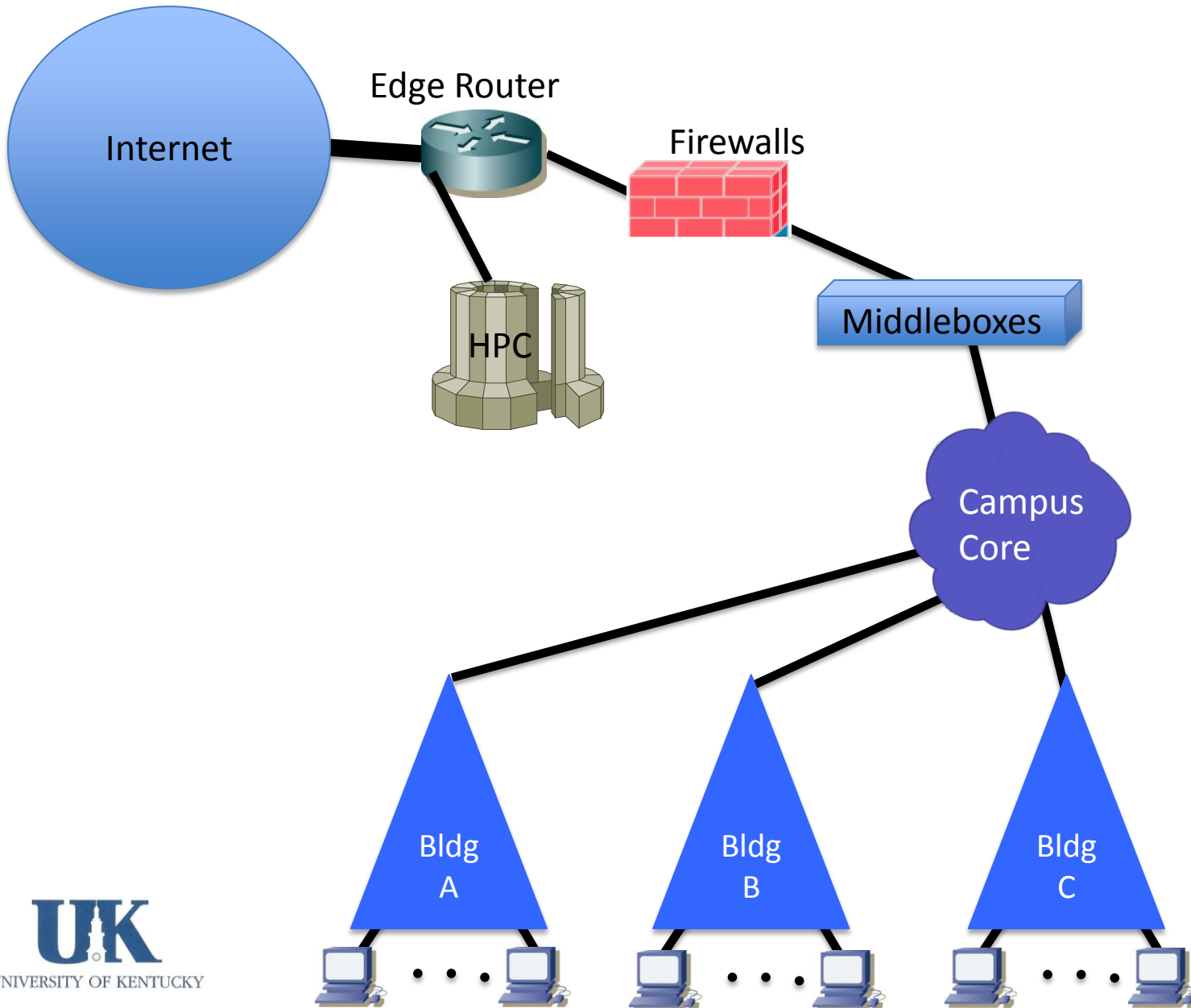
Move Nodes Outside the Firewall



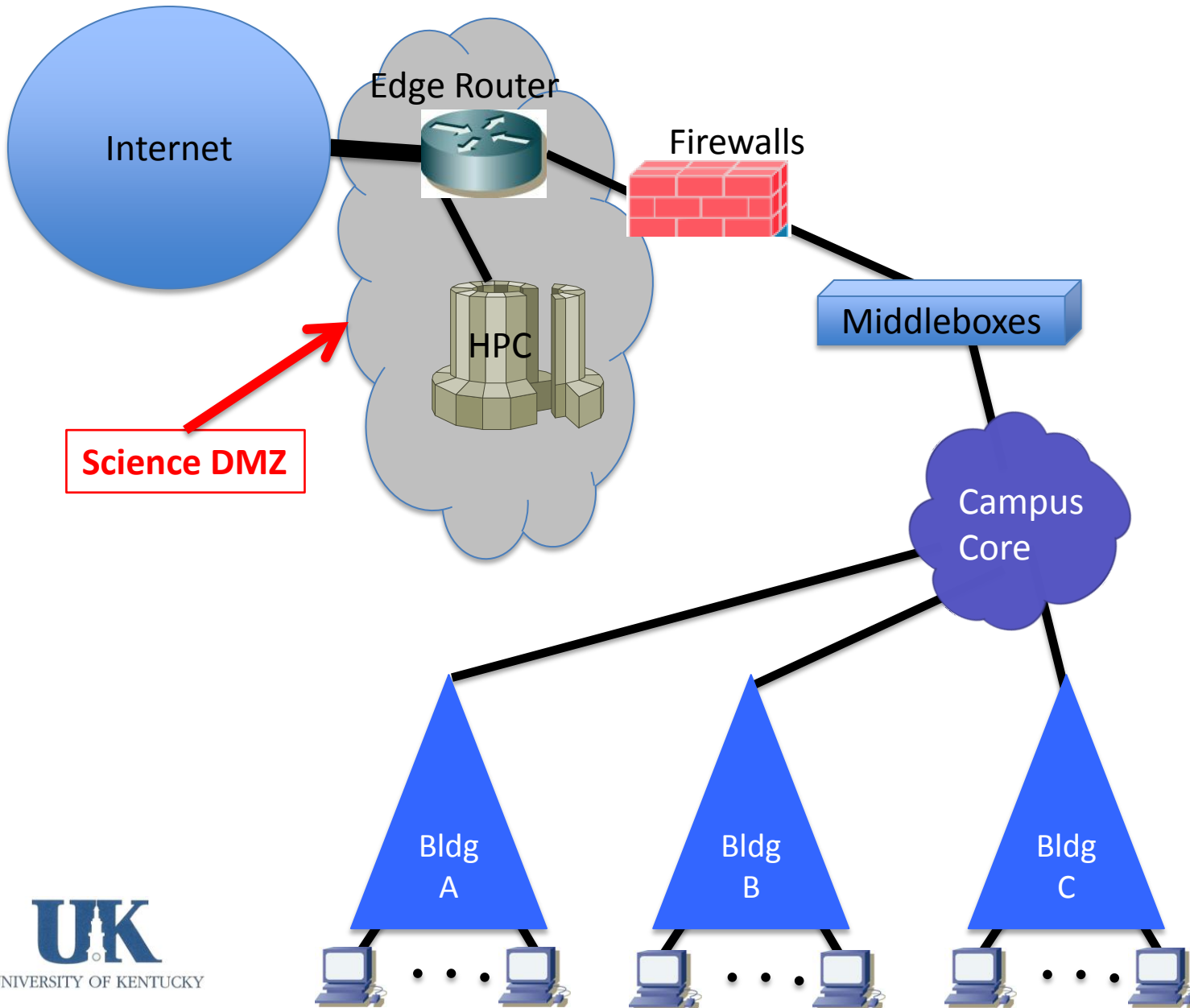
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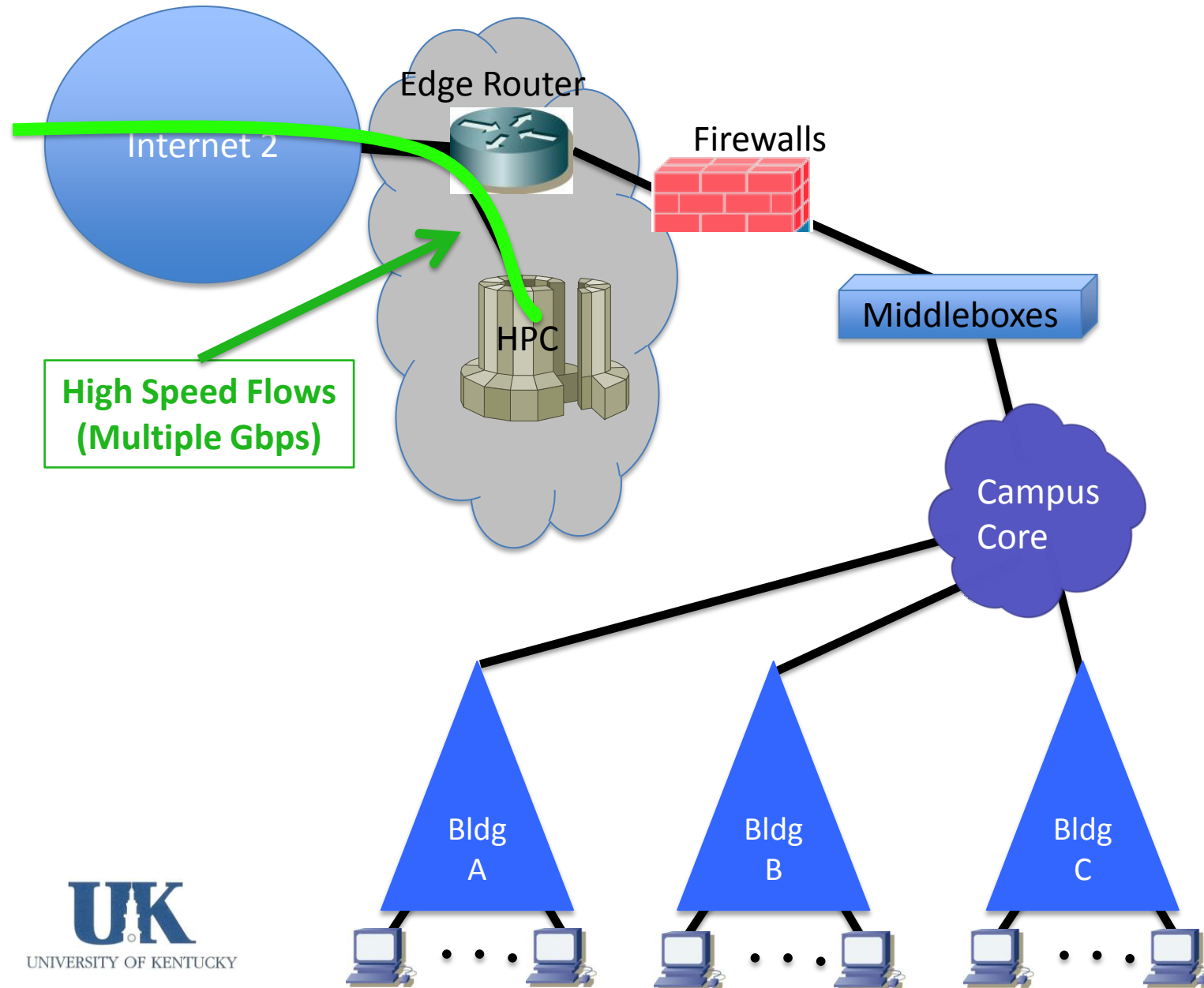
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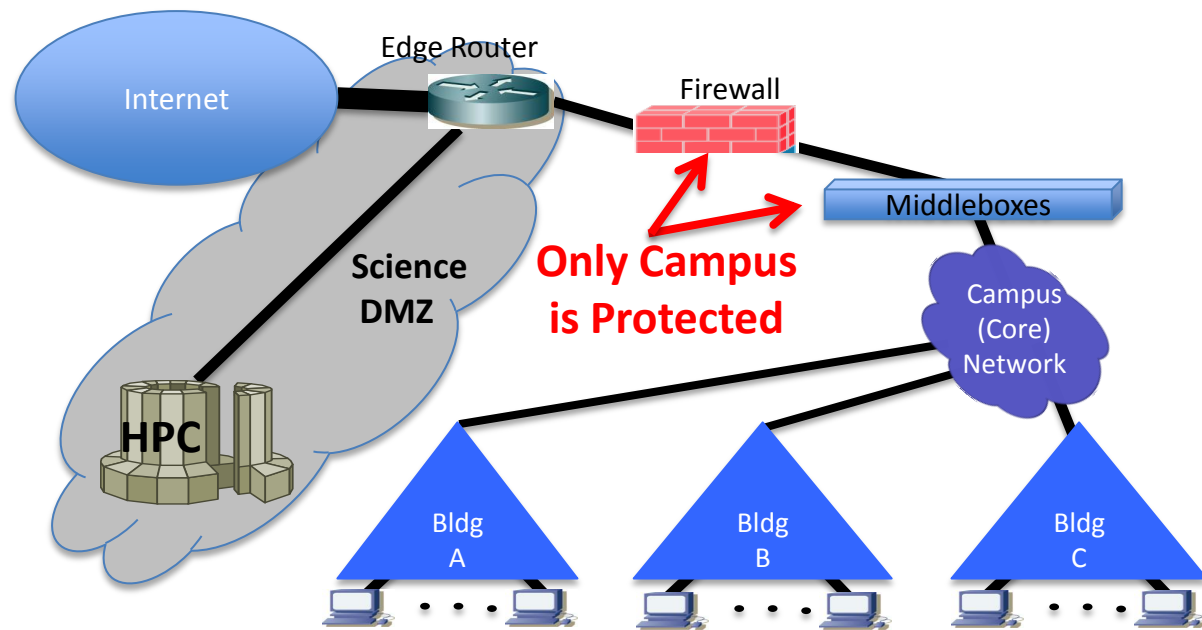


Campus Science DMZ



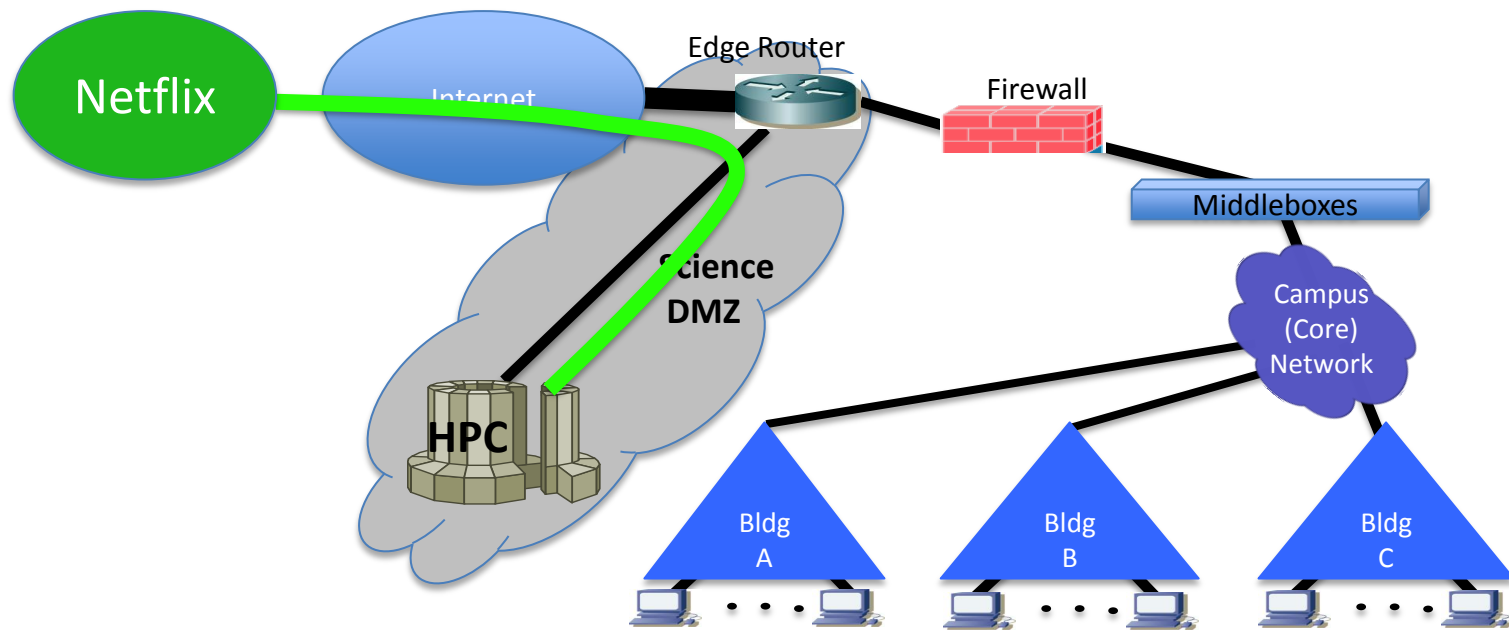
Campus Science DMZ





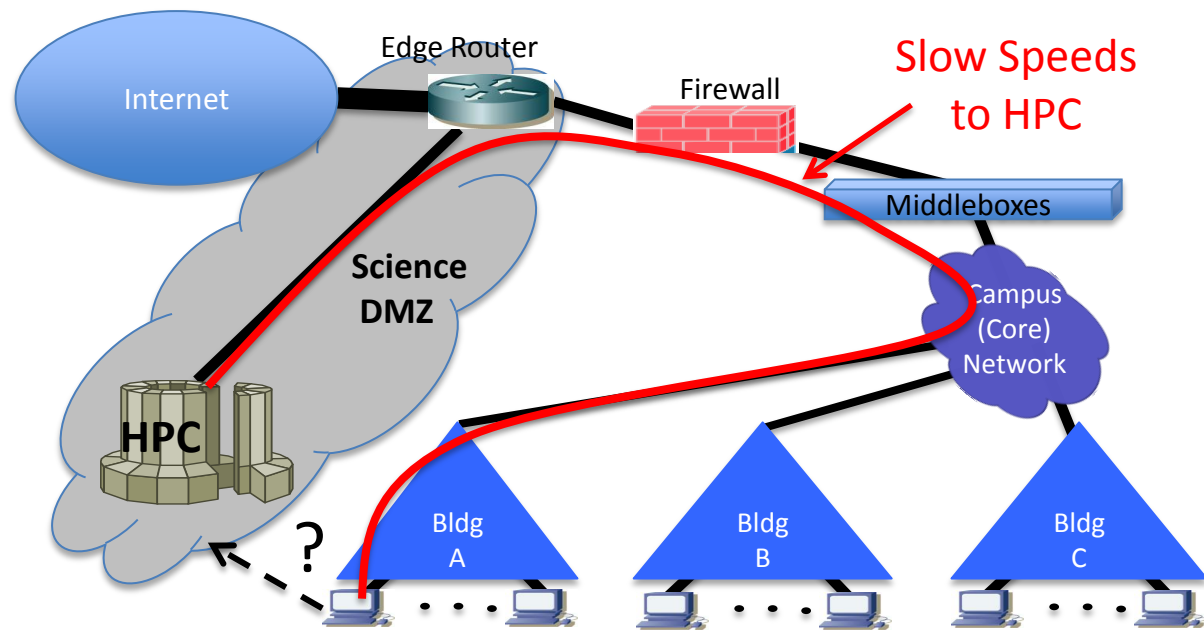
❑ Disadvantages:

- ❑ **Science DMZ machines are not protected by middleboxes.**
- ❑ Campus (middlebox) policy enforcement is not applied to any traffic from Science DMZ machines. Even non-science flows (e.g., Netflix) bypass campus policy enforcement.
- ❑ Researchers must decide whether to connect their machines to the Science DMZ or the Campus Network.



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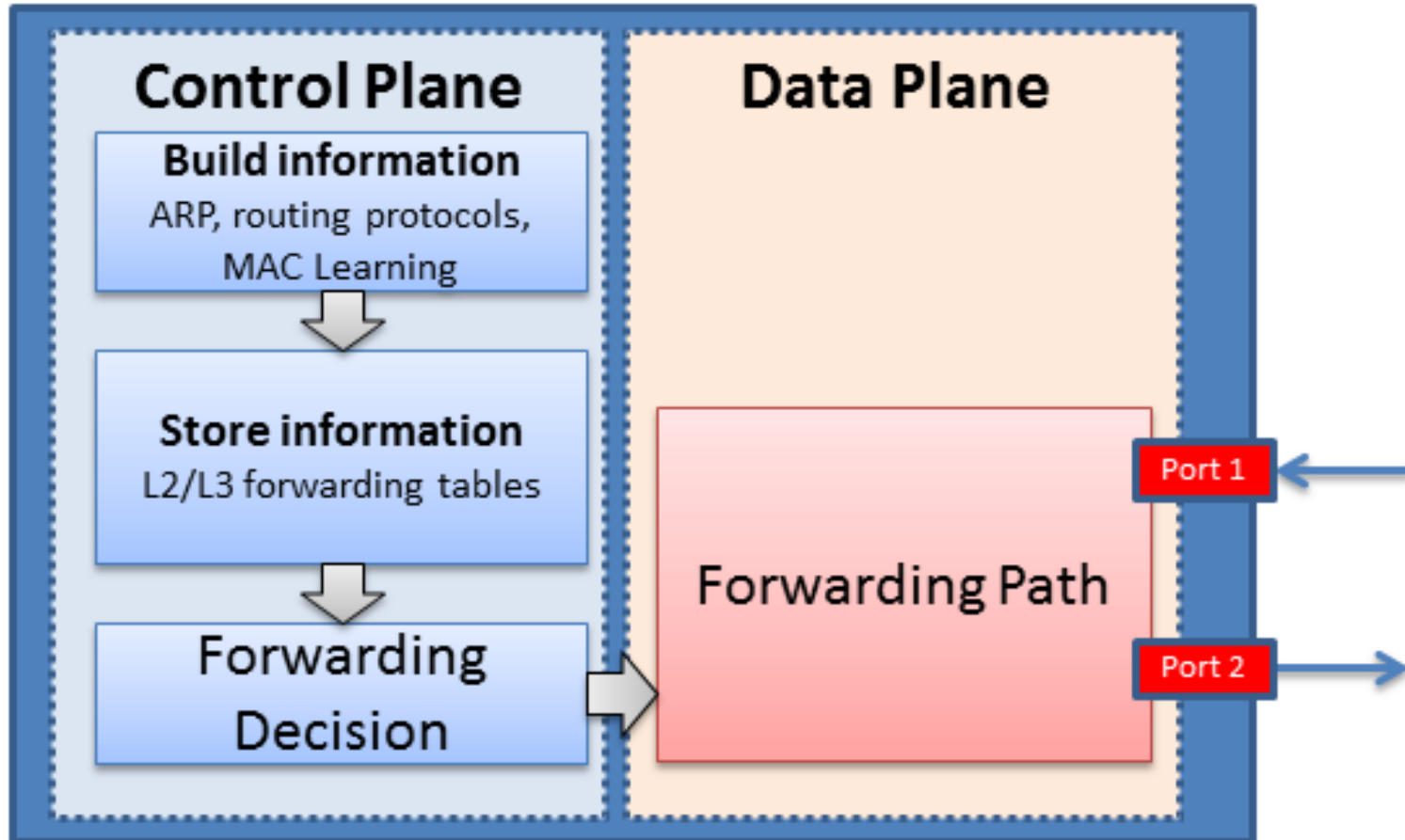
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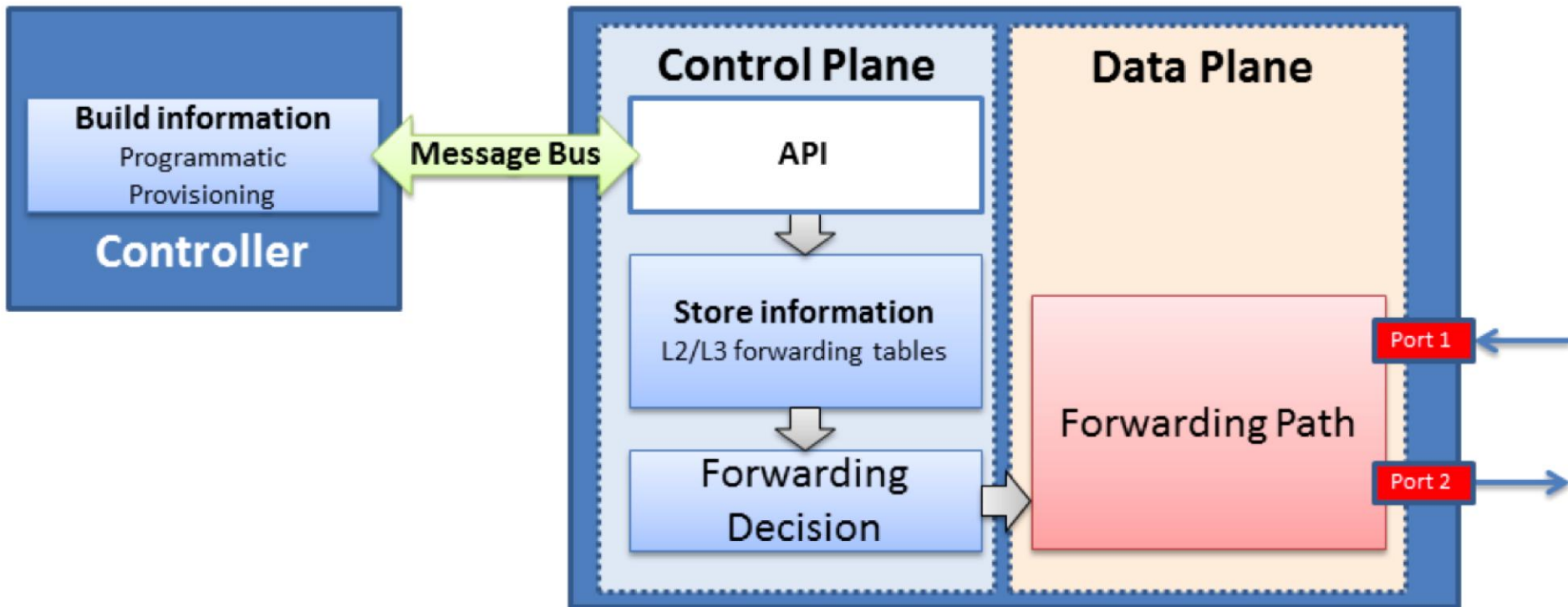
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Normal Switch



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OpenFlow Enabled Switch



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OpenFlow : physical separation of network control plane from the data plane

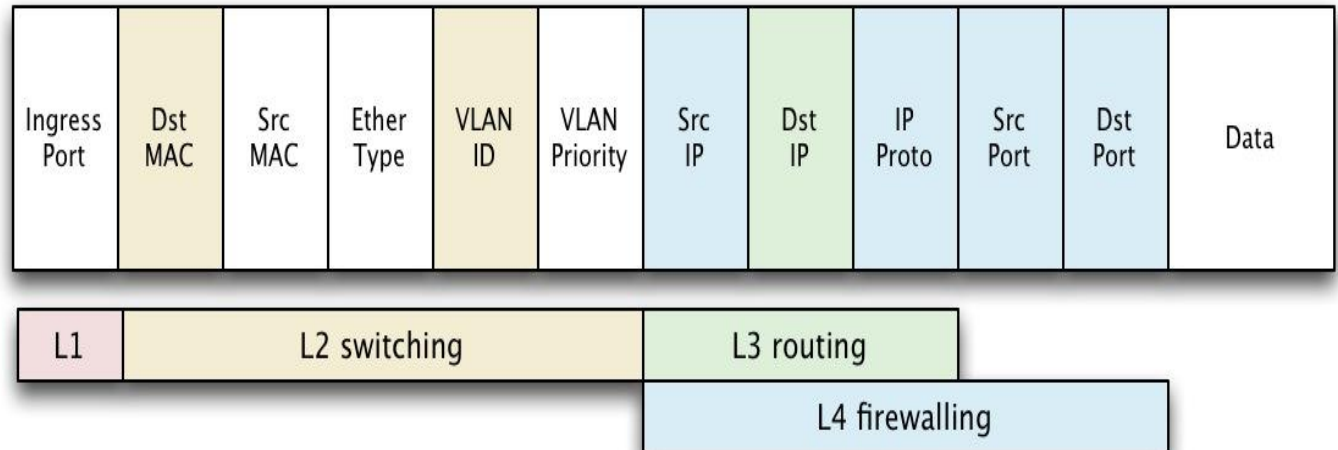


OpenFlow : physical separation of network control plane from the data plane



OpenFlow Rules : Match Packet then Take Actions

Match:



Actions:

Drop

Forward – to port, flood, to controller, **normal**...

Set – mac, vlan id, ip address...



How Does It Work?

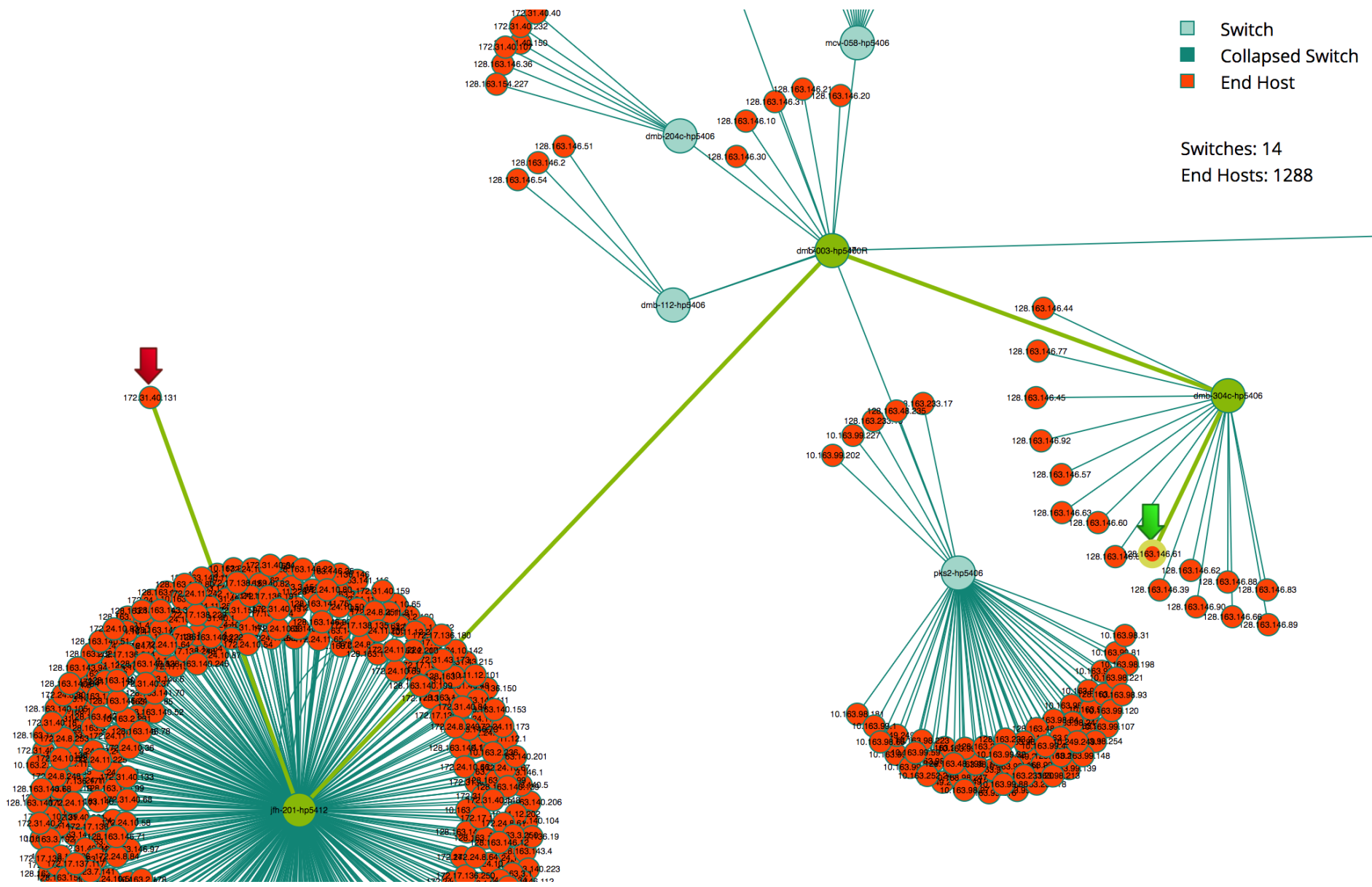
Controller pushes initial OpenFlow rules to every switch

Match	Action
bddp	forward to controller (topology discovery)
dhcp	forward to controller & Normal (end node discovery)
arp	forward to controller & Normal (end node discovery)
*	Normal



- Switch
- Collapsed Switch
- End Host

Switches: 14
End Hosts: 1288



University of Kentucky SDN Implementation

- Long term goal: all campus networking equipment will be SDN capable
- Use **Normal** rule for most traffic
- Modify “special” traffic with OF when needed

- Examples of “special” traffic:
 - Push large physics research data directly to Internet2
 - Avoid middle box bottlenecks for special traffic
 - Drop hostile traffic

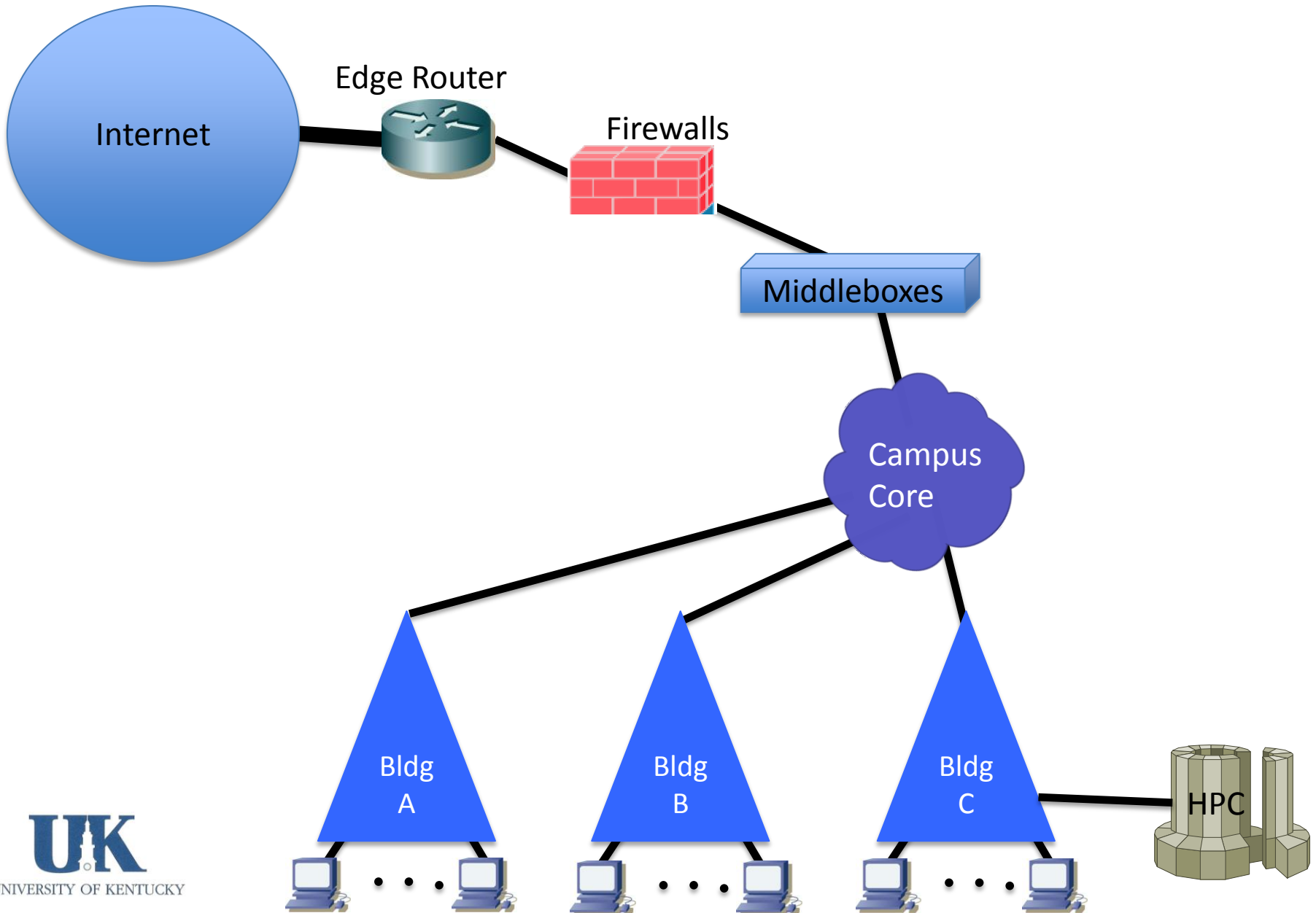


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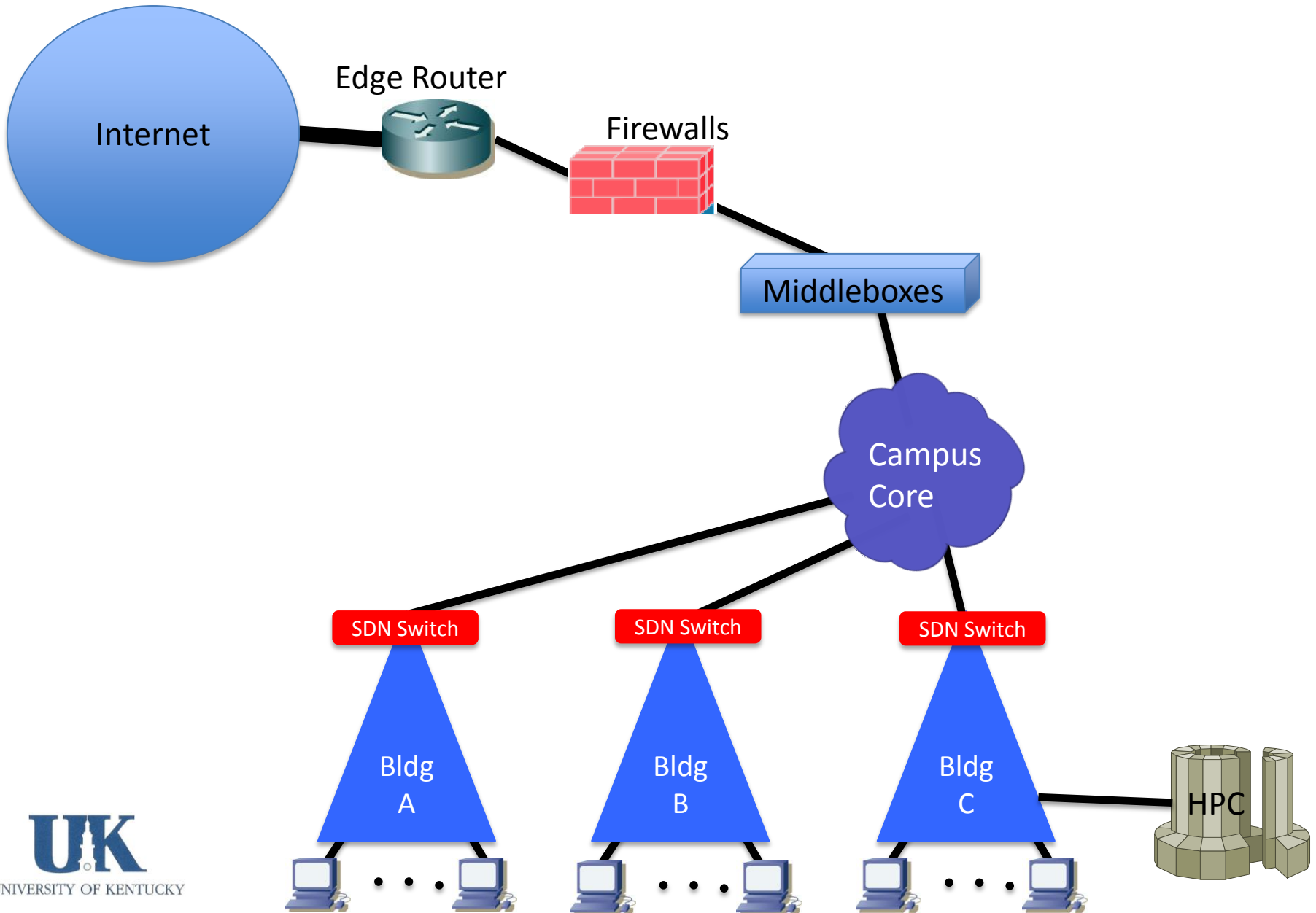
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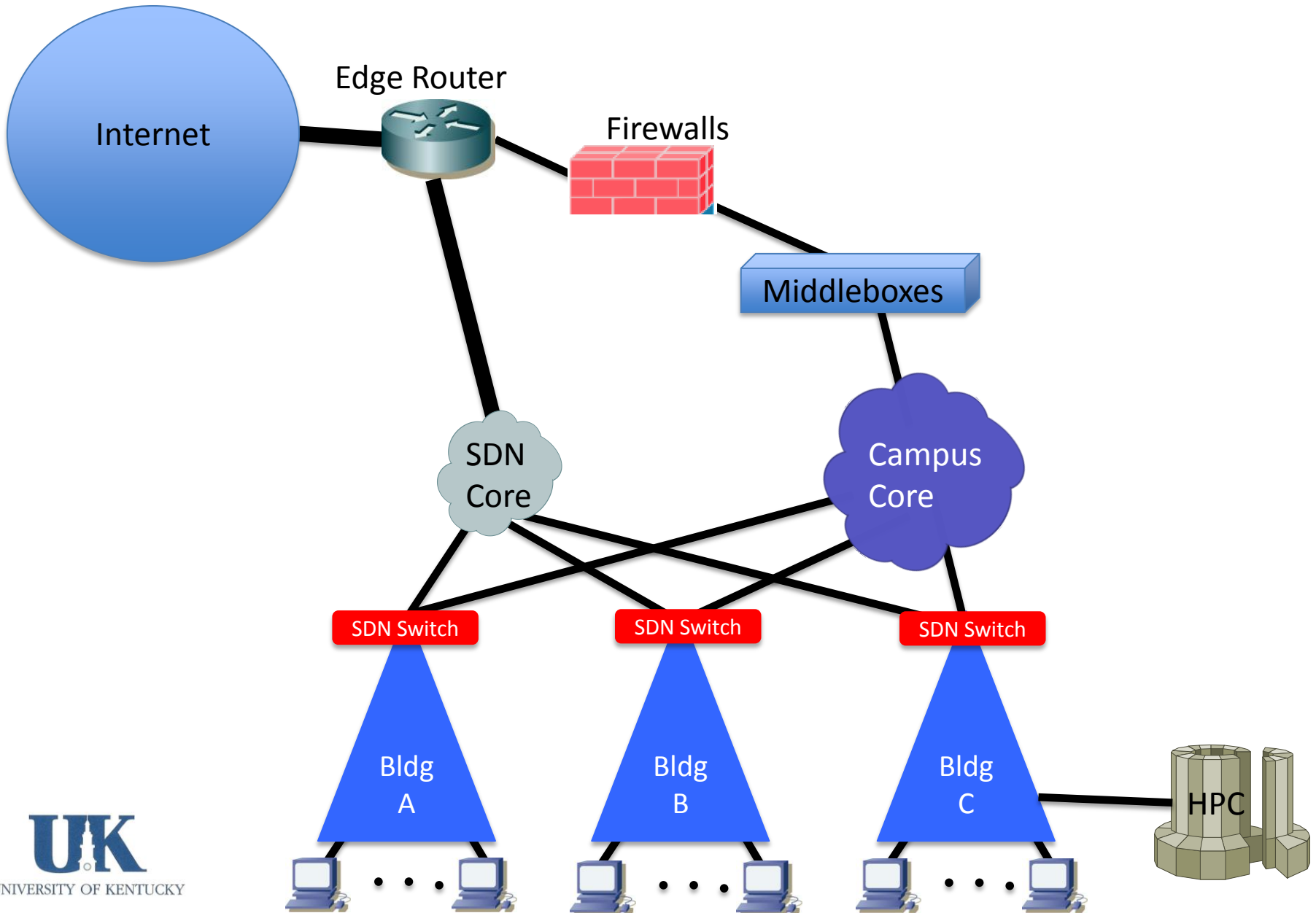
Developing an All-Campus Science DMZ



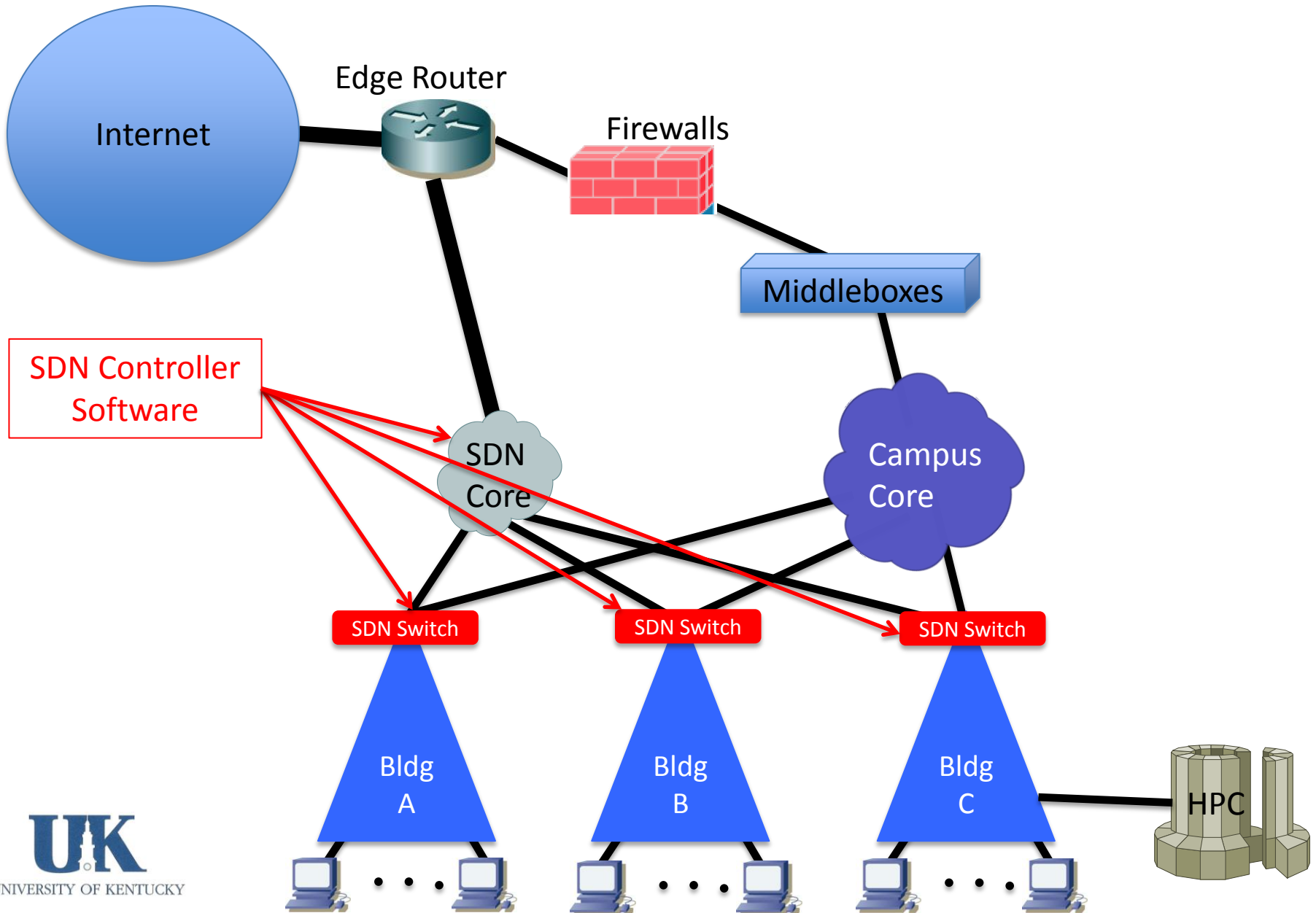
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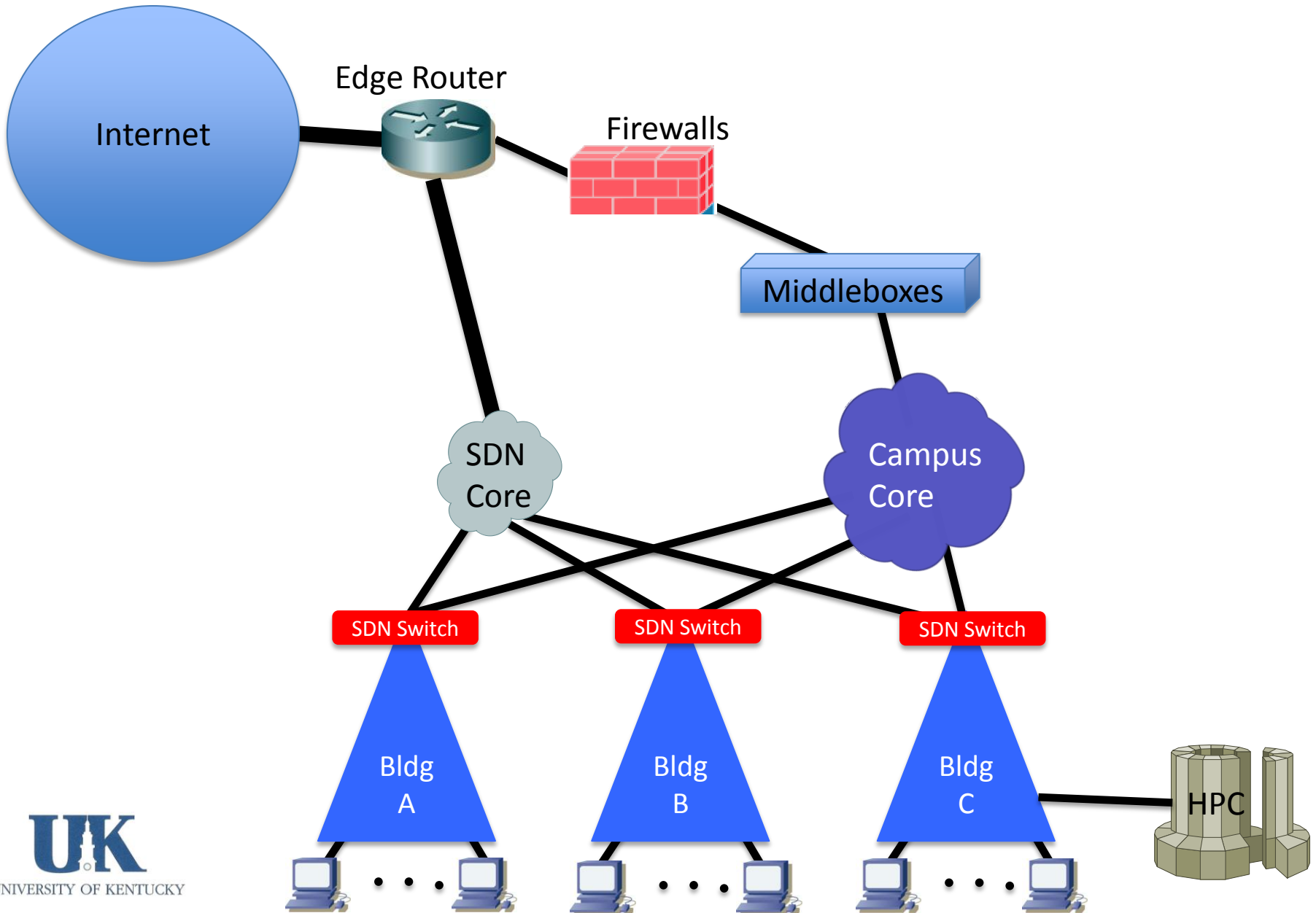
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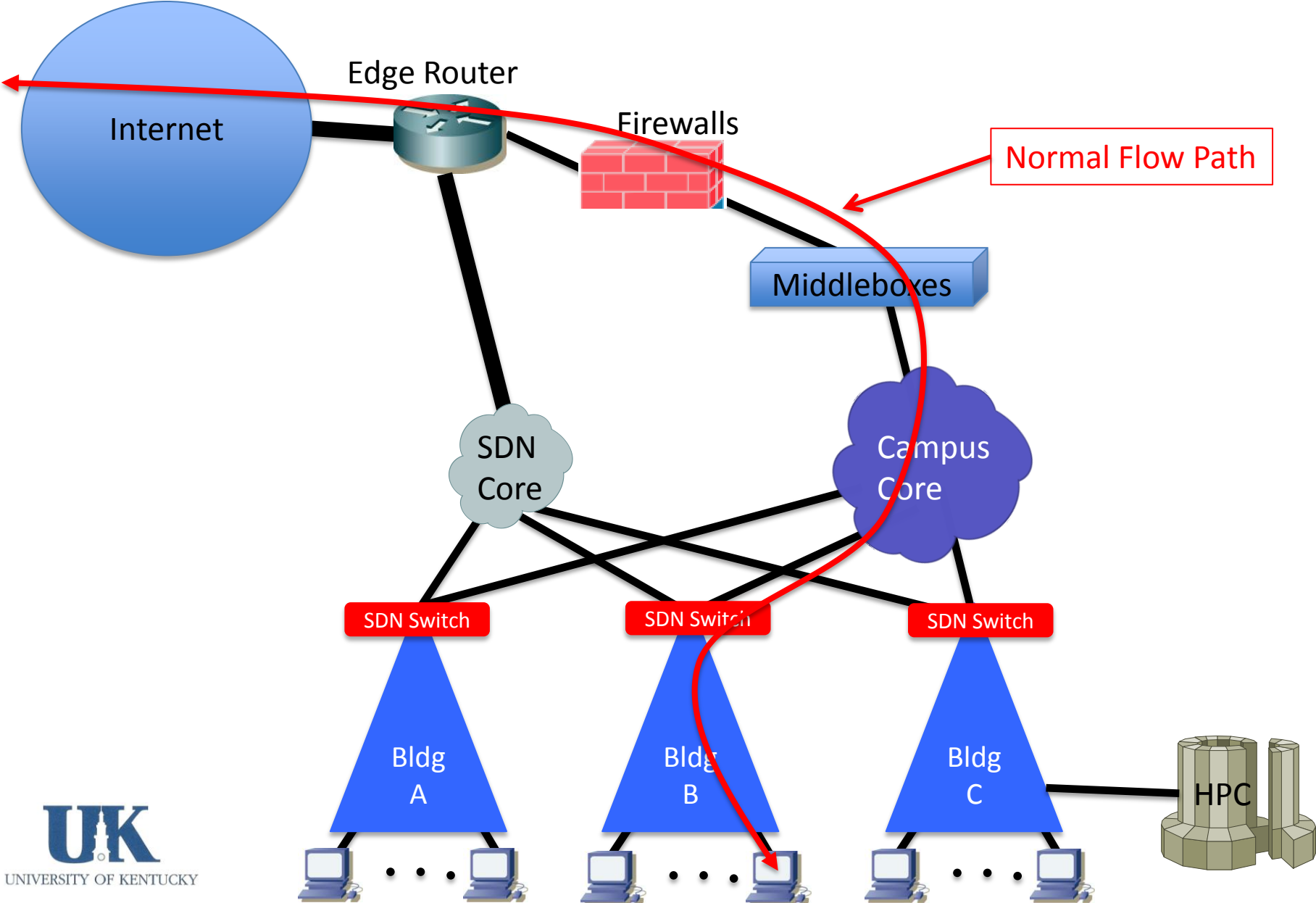
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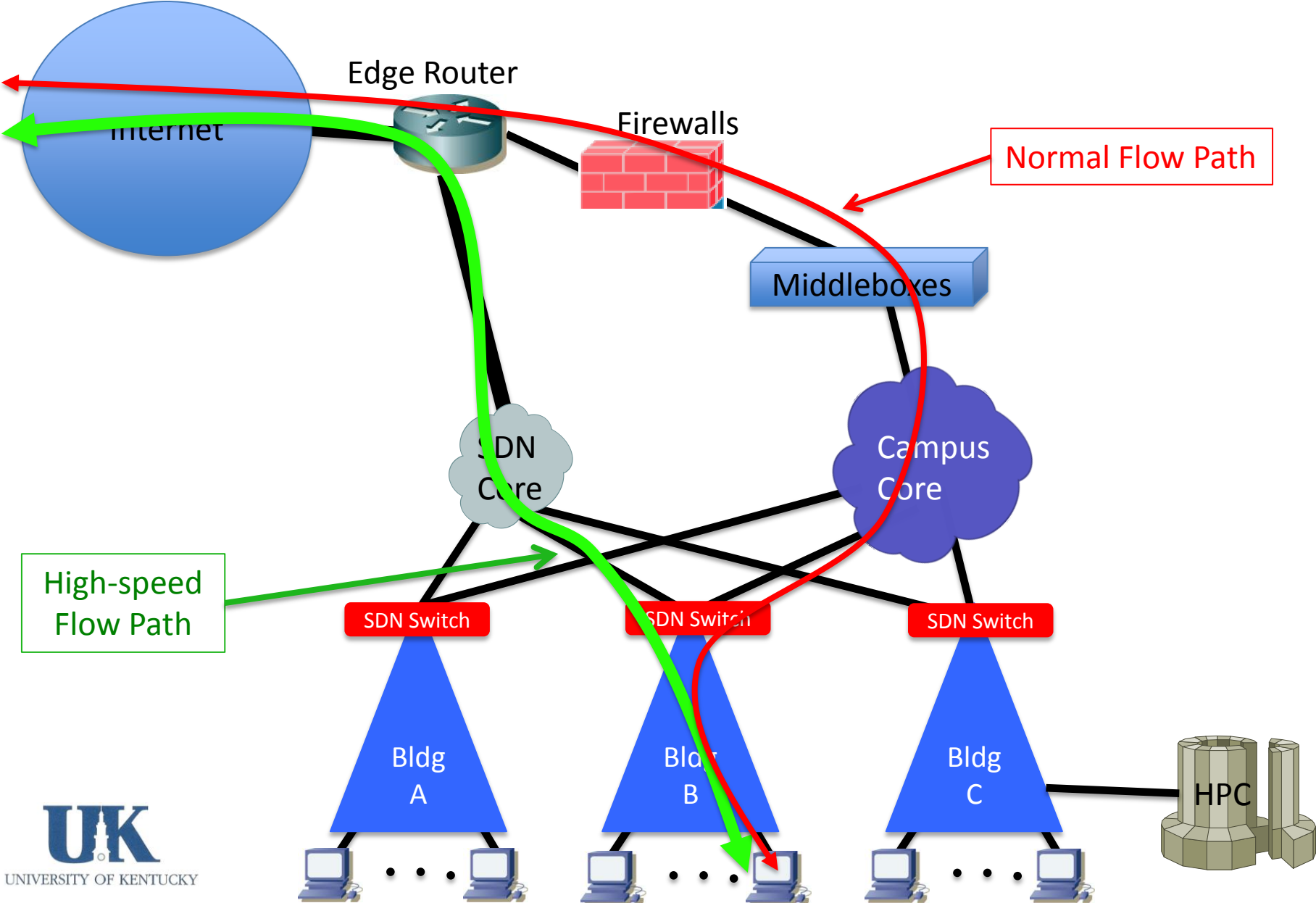
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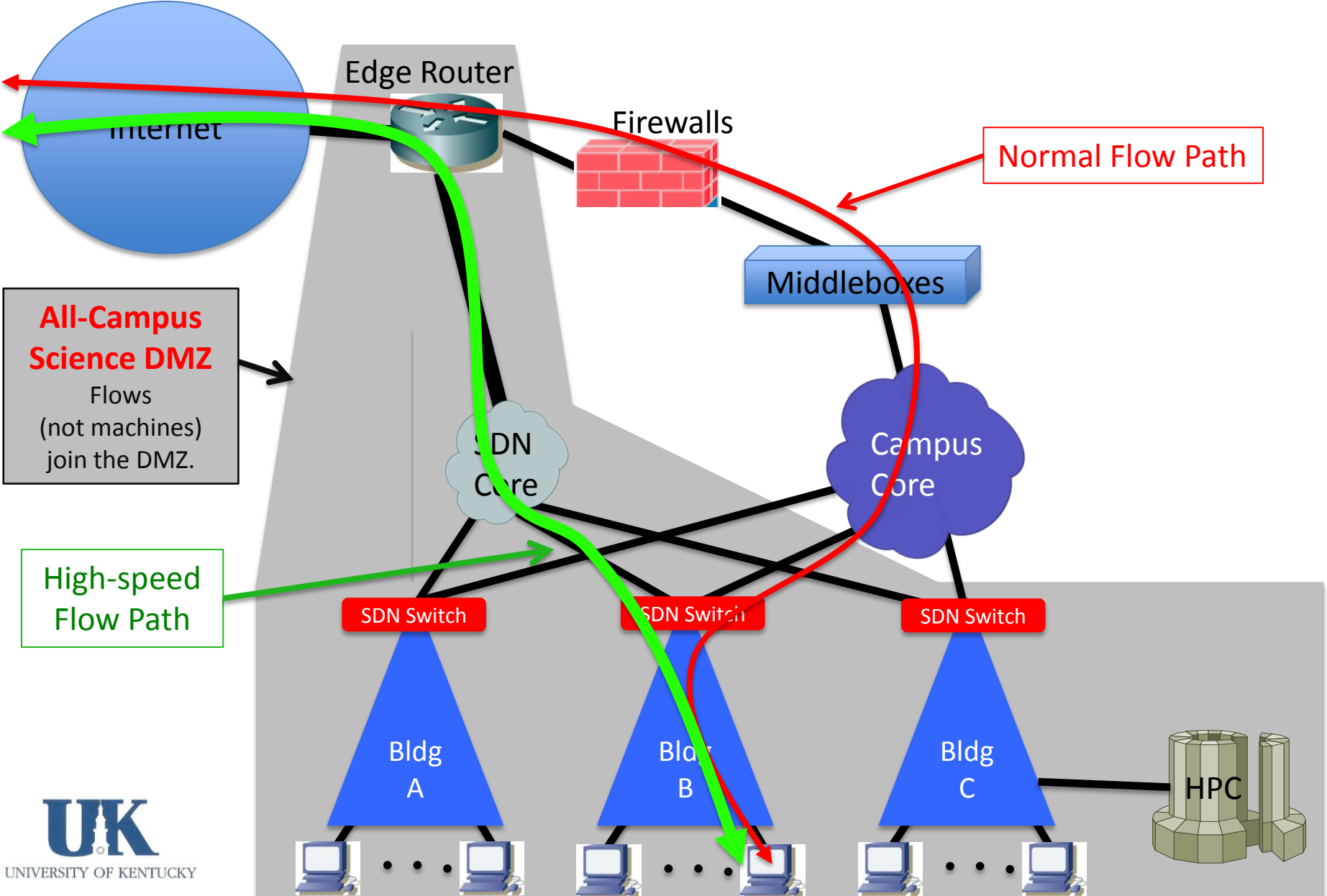
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Developing an All-Campus Science DMZ



Caveats

- Being on the SDN network does not improve normal traffic.
- By default, traffic still routes through the slow campus network
- High-speed is only enabled for “privileged” flows
 - Must obtain permission
 - Rules must be inserted to activate the flow



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Internet speed test ✕

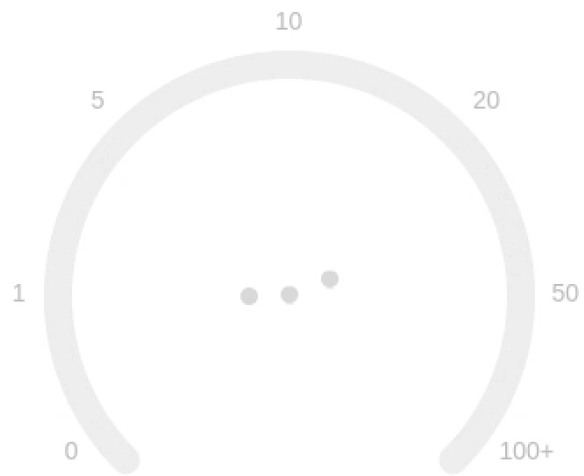


Contacting server...

Mbps download	Mbps upload
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CANCEL

Internet speed test ✕



Contacting server...

Mbps download	Mbps upload
---------------	-------------

CANCEL



Perfsonar to Internet2

	[ID]	Interval		Transfer	Bandwidth
A) To nash-pt1.es.net					
NORMAL	[15]	0.00-30.00	sec	168 MBytes	47.0 Mbits/sec
SDN	[15]	0.00-30.00	sec	14.3 GBytes	4094 Mbits/sec
B) To atla-pt1.es.net					
NORMAL	[15]	0.00-30.00	sec	189 MBytes	52.9 Mbits/sec
SDN	[15]	0.00-30.00	sec	16.1 GBytes	4600 Mbits/sec
C) To wash-pt1.es.net					
NORMAL	[15]	0.00-30.00	sec	282 MBytes	78.9 Mbits/sec
SDN	[15]	0.00-30.00	sec	24.3 GBytes	6960 Mbits/sec
D) To fnal-pt1.es.net					
NORMAL	[16]	0.00-30.00	sec	453 MBytes	127 Mbits/sec
SDN	[16]	0.00-30.04	sec	34.5 GBytes	9879 Mbits/sec



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- Vince Kellen

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Questions?

