

The background features a dark grey to black gradient with a network diagram overlay. The diagram consists of numerous white nodes connected by thin white lines, forming a complex web. The nodes are distributed across the frame, with a higher density in the upper right and lower left corners. The overall aesthetic is technical and modern.

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SDN Throwdown Program

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1

Overview

Overview



Aim: Maintain the 4 best LSPs in all kinds of network conditions.

1

2

3

4

**Gather Network
Telemetry Statistics**

Topology
Links status
Nodes Geolocation
Links loads
Link qualities

**Cost
Function**

Computation of
the LSPs cost
based on the
collected statistics.

**Routing
Algorithm**

Choose 4 best paths
according to the cost
of all potential LSPs.

**Update
LSPs**

REST API



2

Cost Function



Cost Function

1

Nodes Geolocation

2

Links Status

3

Links Load

4

Links Quality (RTT & Lost Percent)

Cost Function

1

Nodes Geolocation

Calculate the distances in the link_cost function:

```
for node in data['topology']['nodes']:
    if node['hostName'] == source:
        result = view_node(node)
        source_lat = result.json(
            )['topology']['coordinates']['coordinates'][1]
        source_lng = result.json(
            )['topology']['coordinates']['coordinates'][0]
        break
distance = distance_on_unit_sphere(
    source_lat, source_lng, dest_lat, dest_lng)
```

Cost Function

2

Links Status

Extract Links status via SocketIO_Client notification:

```
if(name == "linkEvent" and data['object']['operationalStatus'] == 'Down'):
    ips = data['object']['id'].split('_')
    failed_source = ip2host[ips[0][1:]]
    failed_destination = ip2host[ips[1]]
    failed_set.add((failed_source, failed_destination))
    failed_set.add((failed_destination, failed_source))
    update_lsp()
```


Cost Function

2

Links Status

Extract Links status via SocketIO_Client notification.

```
def link_cost(source, destination):  
    if ((source, destination) in failed_set):  
        return float('inf')
```

Gather Links Load via API (`gather_statistics()`).

```
def cal_bandwidth(linkname):  
    # get statistics  
    bandwidth_stats = gather_statistics("interfaces", requested_fields_bandwidth)  
  
    # calculate egress traffic  
    bandwidth_egress = bandwidth_stats[linkname]['interface_stats.egress_stats.if_bps']  
    bandwidth_egress = [x for x in bandwidth_egress if x is not None]  
    bandwidth_egress = sum(bandwidth_egress) / len(bandwidth_egress)  
  
    # calculate ingress traffic  
    bandwidth_ingress = bandwidth_stats[linkname]['interface_stats.ingress_stats.if_bps']  
    bandwidth_ingress = [x for x in bandwidth_ingress if x is not None]  
    bandwidth_ingress = sum(bandwidth_ingress) / len(bandwidth_ingress)  
  
    # add both traffic  
    bandwidth_avg = round(bandwidth_egress + bandwidth_ingress, 1)  
  
    return bandwidth_avg
```

Cost Function Links Quality (RTT & Lost Percent)

4

Gather Links Quality via API (gather_statistics()).

```
def cal_rtt(linkname):
    # get statistics
    rtt_stats = gather_statistics("interfaces", requested_fields_delay_rtt)
    # calculate avg rtt
    rtt = rtt_stats[linkname]['average_rtt']
    rtt = [x for x in rtt if x is not None]
    rtt = sum(rtt) / len(rtt)
    # avg rtt
    rtt = round(rtt, 1)
    return rtt

def cal_loss_percent(linkname):
    # get statistics
    l_p_stats = gather_statistics("interfaces", requested_fields_delay_loss_percent)
    # calculate avg l_p
    l_p = l_p_stats[linkname]['loss_percent']
    l_p = [x for x in l_p if x is not None]
    l_p = sum(l_p) / len(l_p)
    # avg l_p
    l_p = round(l_p, 1)
    return l_p
```

Cost Function



Combine all the elements above to calculate the links cost.

```
distance = distance_on_unit_sphere(  
    source_lat, source_lng, dest_lat, dest_lng)  
bandwidth = cal_bandwidth(linkname)  
rtt = cal_rtt(linkname)  
loss = cal_loss_percent(linkname)  
cost = distance + bandwidth * bandwidth_weight \  
    + rtt * rtt_weight + loss * loss_weight
```



3

Routing Algorithm

Routing Algorithm

1

Use DFS to traverse all the possible LSPs.

2

Only select LSPs containing less than 4 hops.

3

Calculate the LSPs cost for the chosen LSPs.

4

Choose the 4 best LSPs as the best solution.

5

Update the best LSPs solution properly.

Routing Algorithm

3

+

4

Calculate the LSPs cost and choose the 4 best LSPs.

```
def find_best_paths(paths):
    best_paths = []
    cost = []
    for path in paths:
        c = 0
        for hop in range(len(path)-1):
            c += link_cost(path[hop], path[hop+1])
        cost.append(c)
    sorted_cost = sorted(cost)
    top4 = sorted_cost[:4]
    for i in top4:
        best_paths.append(paths[cost.index(i)])
    return best_paths
```


Routing Algorithm

Update the best LSPs properly.

5



Multithreading



Refresh LSPs every 5 mins

```
def get_traffic(thread_name, delay):  
    while True:  
        time.sleep(delay)  
        print("update lsp by traffic")  
        update_lsp()
```



Refresh LSPs when link failure occurs.

```
connect_to_northstar()  
data = gather_topology(auth_header)  
mapper, ip2host, mapper2port = parse_topology(data)  
# update_lsp()  
thread.start_new_thread(get_traffic, ("UpdateThroughTraffic", 60*5))  
socketIO = SocketIO("https://" + server_ip, 8443,  
                    verify=False, headers=auth_header)  
ns = socketIO.define(NSNotificationNamespace, '/restNotifications-v2')  
print("start socket")  
socketIO.wait()
```

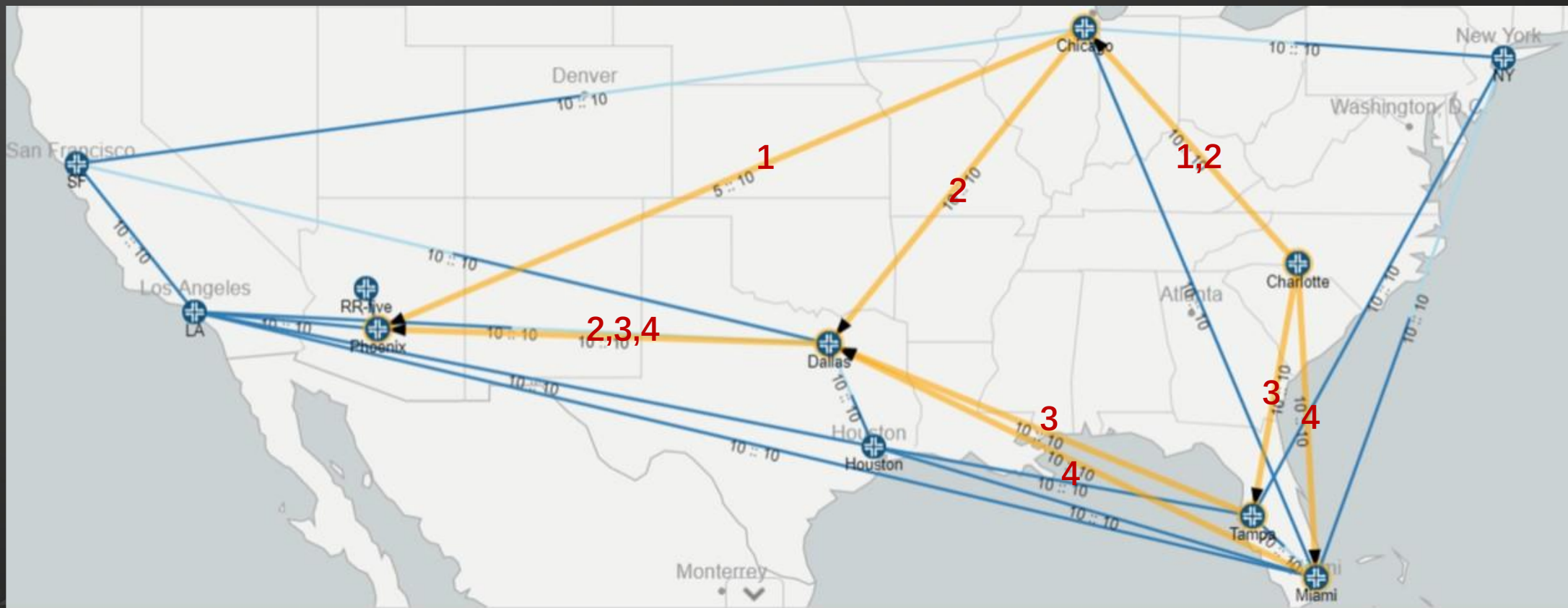


4

Demo

Demo

When all the links work, the 4 best LSPs are shown below.



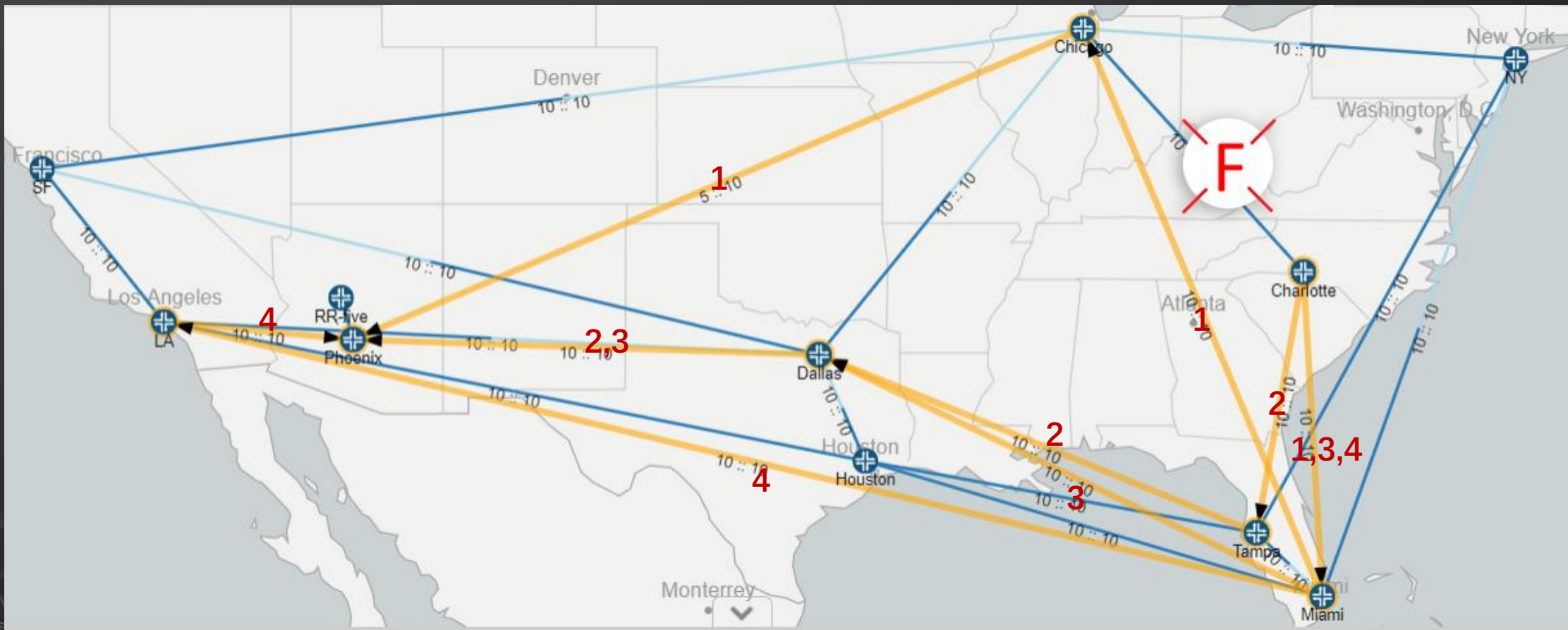
Demo

We emulate several link down situations to test our work.

```
#test-----  
failed_source = "Phoenix" #None  
failed_destination = "Chicago" #None  
failed_set.add((failed_source, failed_destination))  
failed_set.add((failed_destination, failed_source))  
#test end-----
```

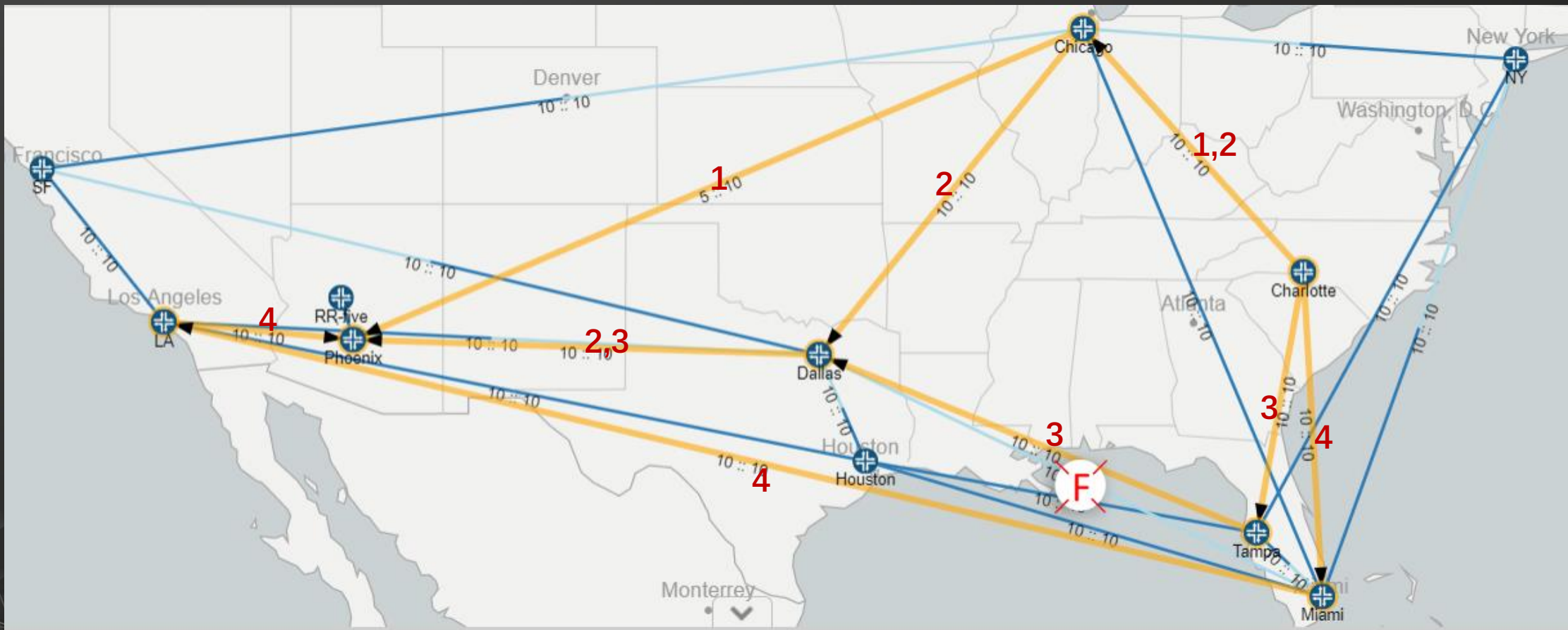
Demo

1 Chicago – Charlotte : Down



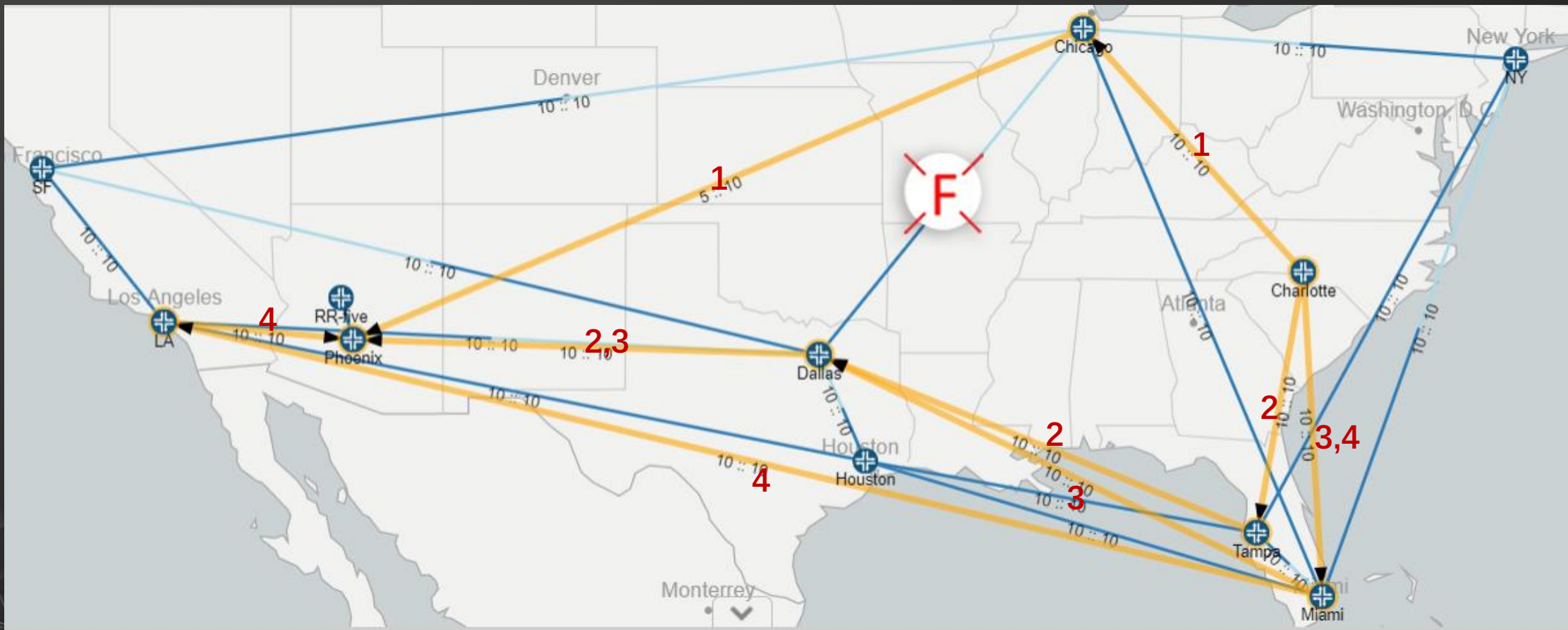
Demo

2 Miami – Dallas : Down



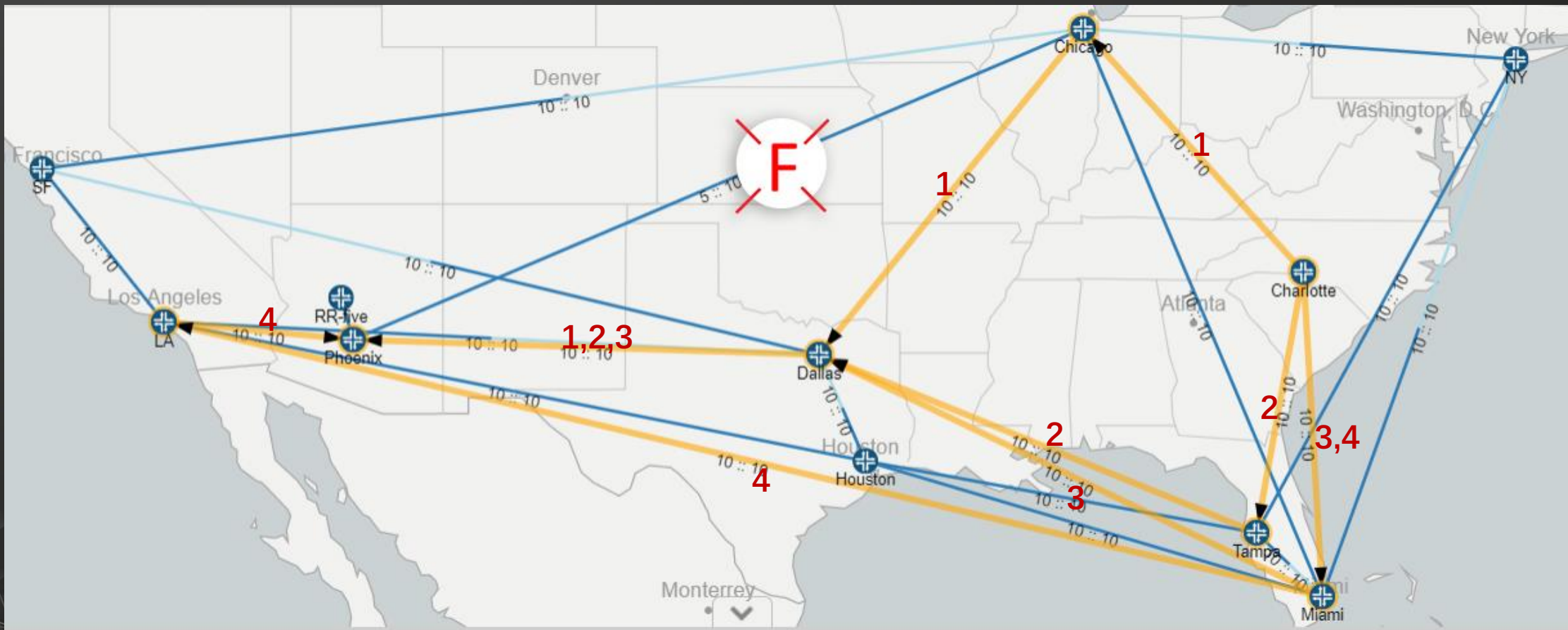
Demo

3 Chicago – Dallas : Down



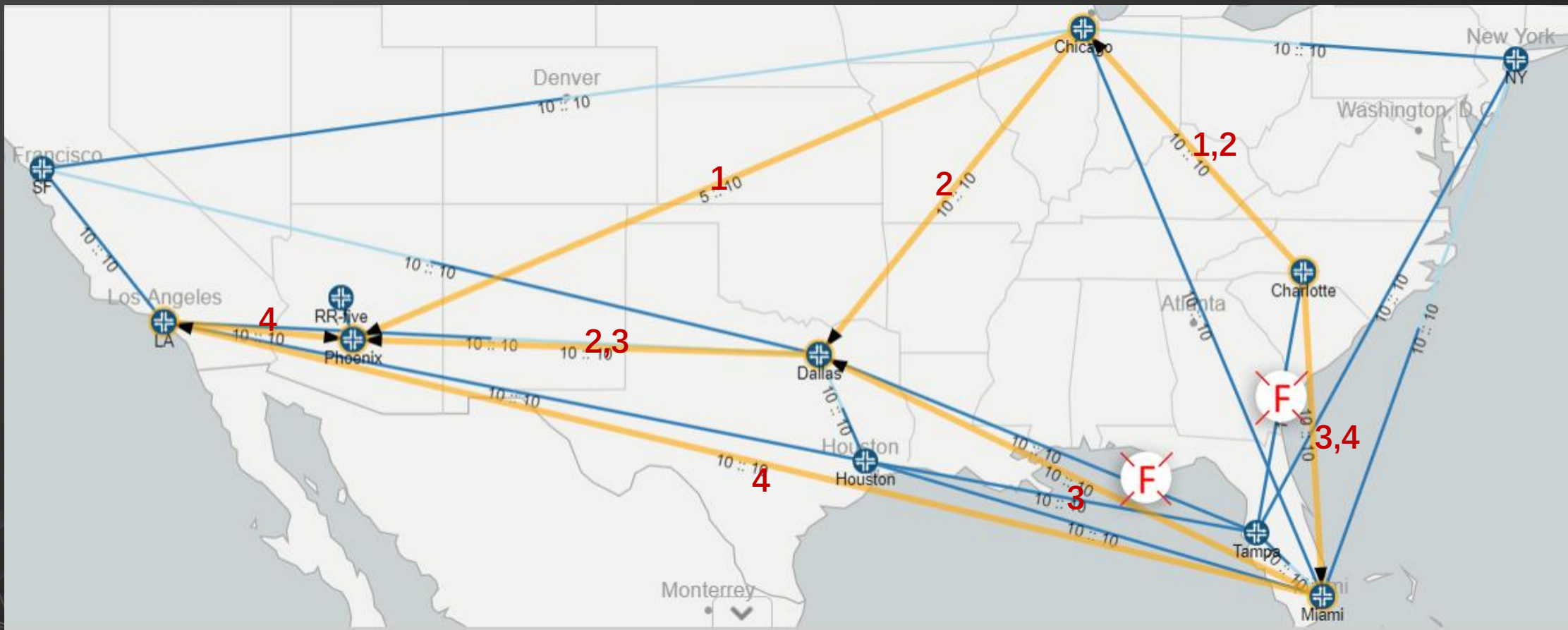
Demo

4 Chicago – Phoenix : Down



Demo

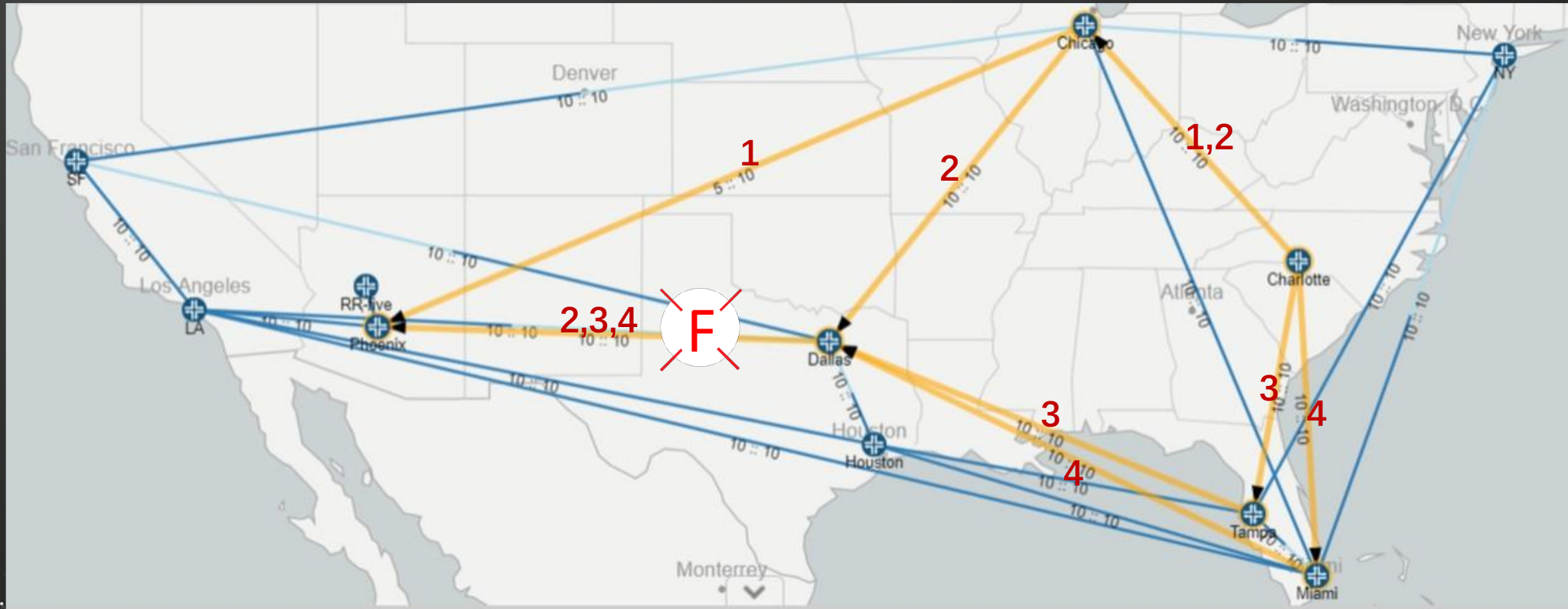
5 Tampa – Dallas / Charlotte : Down



Demo

6 Phoenix – Dallas : Down

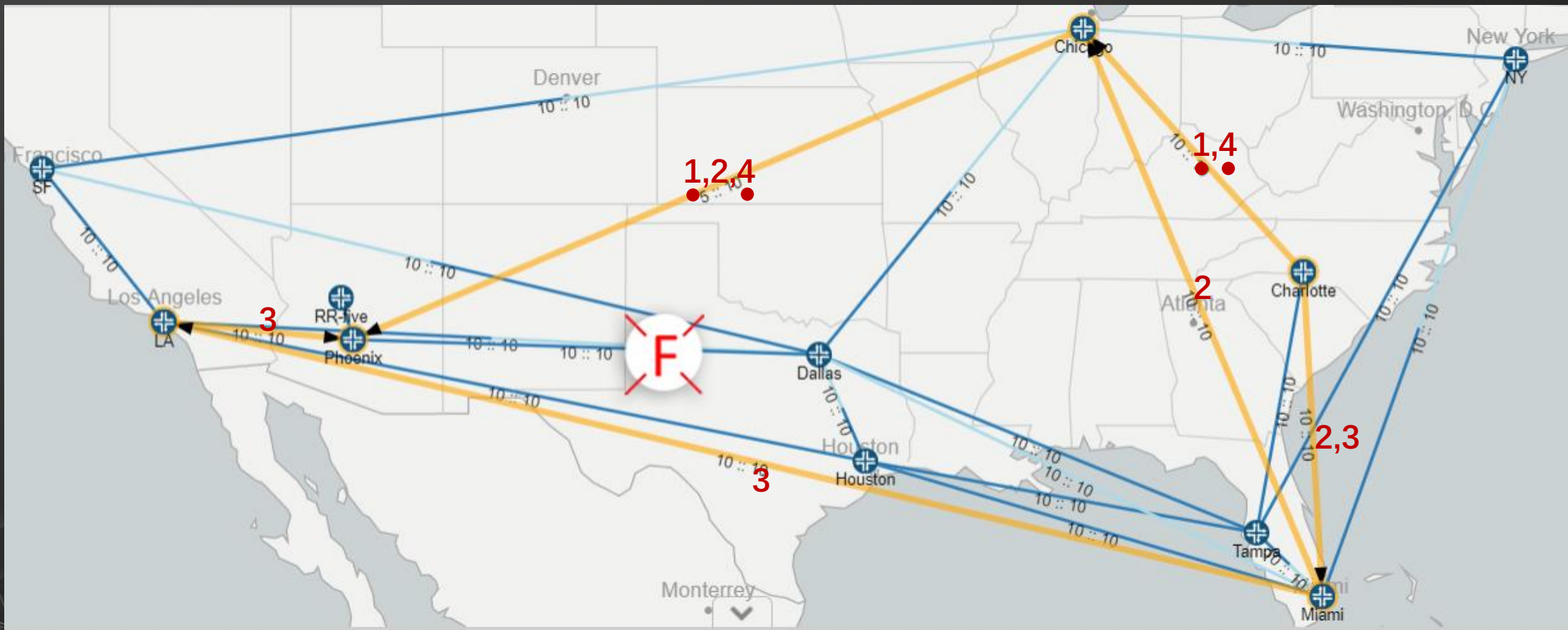
[2005.2668728197184, 2507.1913489611743, 2793.1591741066222, inf, inf, inf]



Demo

6 Phoenix – Dallas : Down

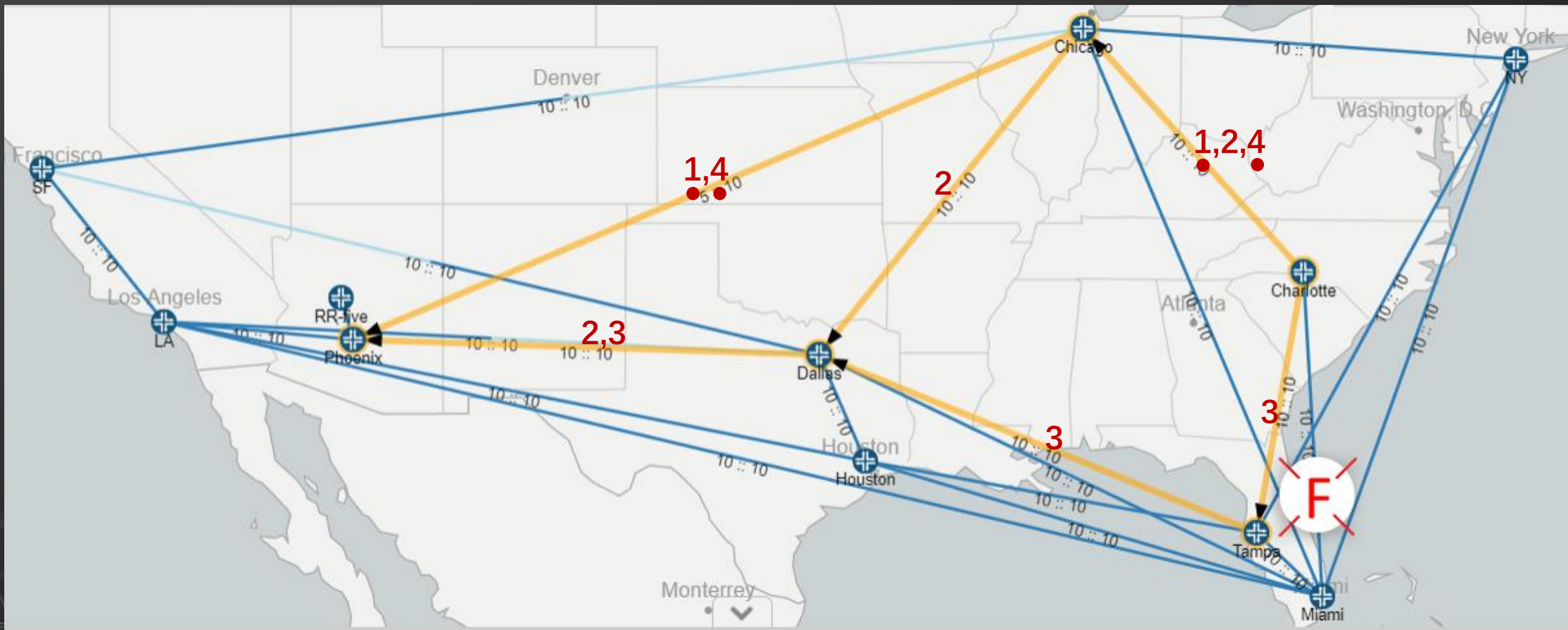
LSP 1 = LSP 4



Demo

7 Miami – Charlotte : Down

LSP 1 = LSP 4



The background is a dark grey to black gradient, overlaid with a complex network of white nodes and thin white lines. The nodes are small circles, and the lines connect them in a web-like pattern, creating a sense of connectivity and data flow. The overall aesthetic is modern and technological.

Thank You

Q & A

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