



# NEC contribution to OpenDaylight: Virtual Tenant Network (VTN)

June. 2013  
NEC

# Agenda

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- OpenDaylight Virtual Tenant Network - VTN Model
- Live Demo
- VTN Implementation

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# OpenDaylight Virtual Tenant Network (VTN)

# VTN models

## VTN design using the following components

Components		Description
Virtual node (vNode)	vBridge	logical representation of L2 switch function.
	vRouter	logical representation of L3 router function.
	vTep	logical representation of Tunnel End Point - TEP.
	vTunnel	logical representation of Tunnel.
	vBypass	logical representation of connectivity between controlled networks.
Virtual interface	interface	representation of end point on the virtual node.
Virtual Link	vLink	logical representation of L1 connectivity between virtual interfaces.



# VTN Feature Set

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## Virtual Network Provisioning

- VTN design (Add/Delete/Change)
- VTN model operation (Add/Delete/Change)

## Flow Control over Virtual Network

- Flow filter (Forward, Drop, Redirect or Remarking)

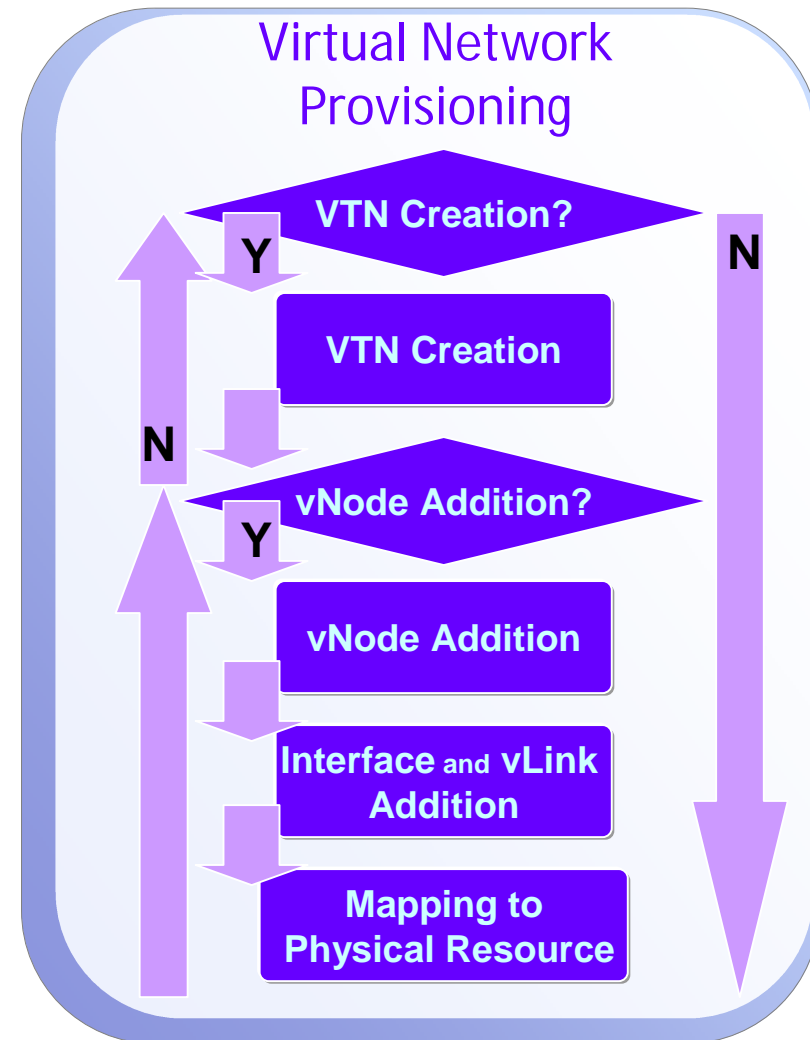
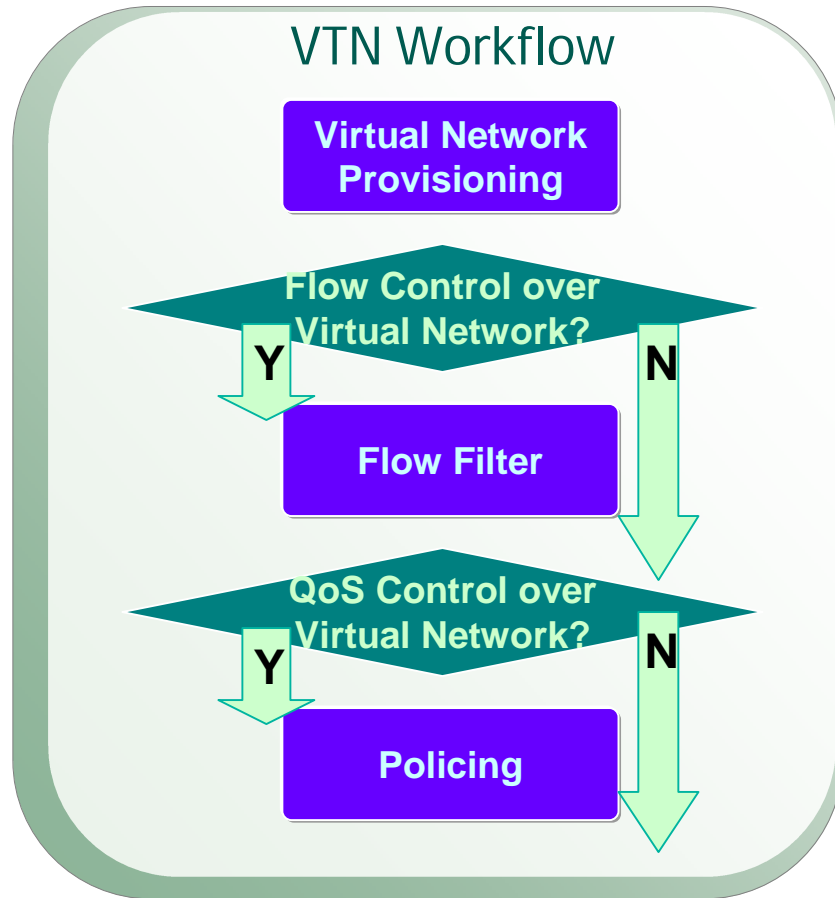
## QoS Control over Virtual Network

- Policing
  - Forward, Drop, Remarking or Drop-precedence for three-color action

## Virtual Network Monitoring

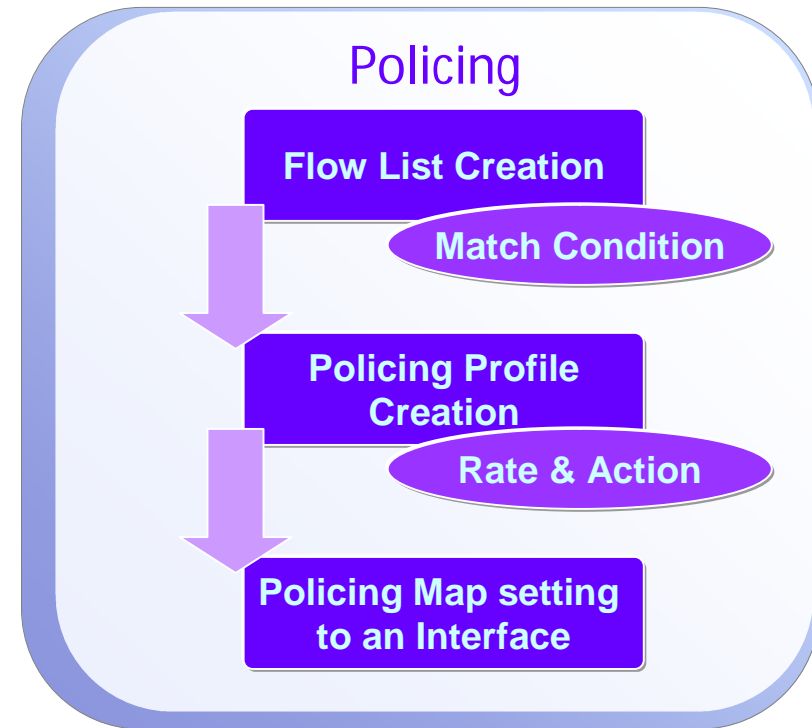
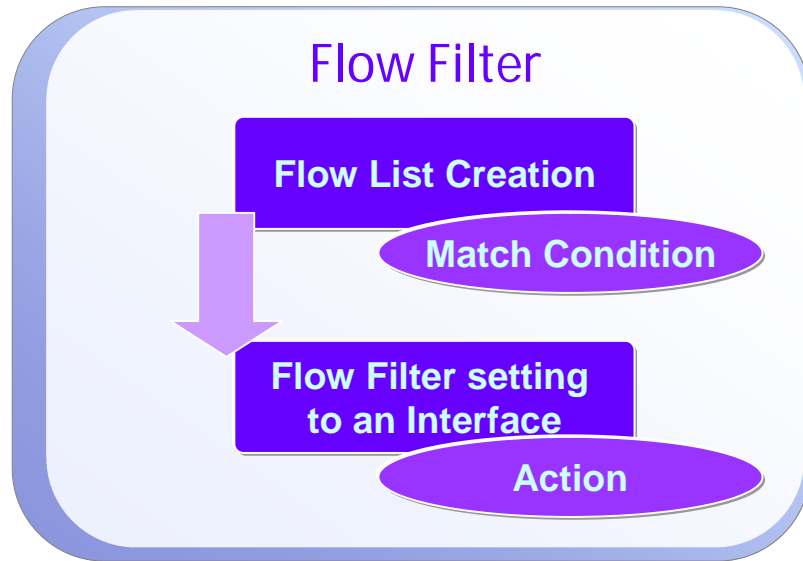
- VTN information collection
  - Traffic statistics
  - Failure events

# VTN Workflow



# VTN Workflow

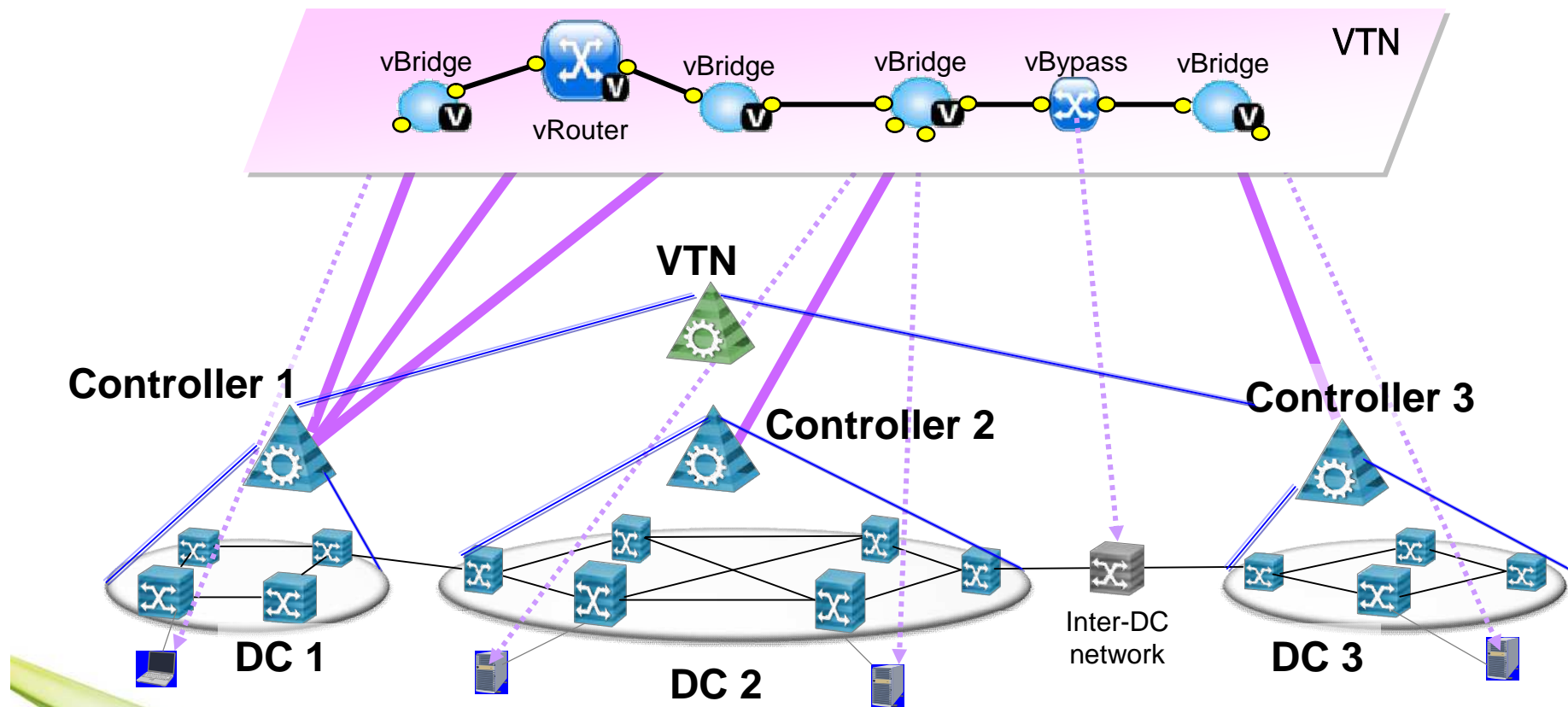
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# Multiple SDN Controller Orchestration

Enables to construct virtual networks in data centers and over interconnects between them.

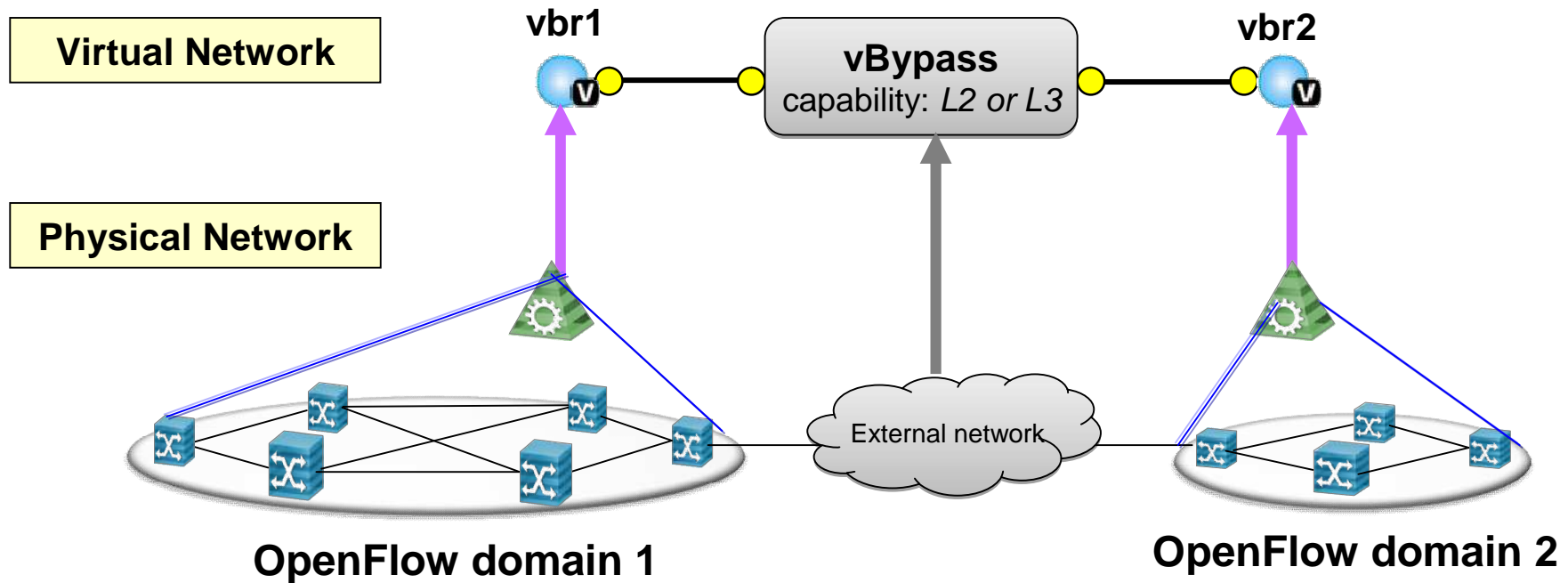
- Easy to add and delete SDN controllers dynamically.





# vBypass

- Represents external network domain not controlled by SDN controller.
- Enables to deploy VTNs cross the external network (e.g. WAN) which SDN controller does not control.



# Mapping of Physical Network Resources

## Mapping between virtual network and physical network

- According to three mapping configuration, physical network is sliced and mapped to virtual networks.

Mapping	Mapping Key		Note
	Physical	Virtual	
Port mapping	Switch ID, Port ID (VLAN ID option)	vBridge interface	Untagged frame mapping is also supported.
VLAN mapping	VLAN ID (Switch ID option)	vBridge	
MAC mapping	MAC address	vBridge	Will be supported in the future release.

# Flow Filter Functions

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Flow filter defines action to specific matching conditions.

- Flow Filter can be applied to *any* virtual interface.

Matching conditions

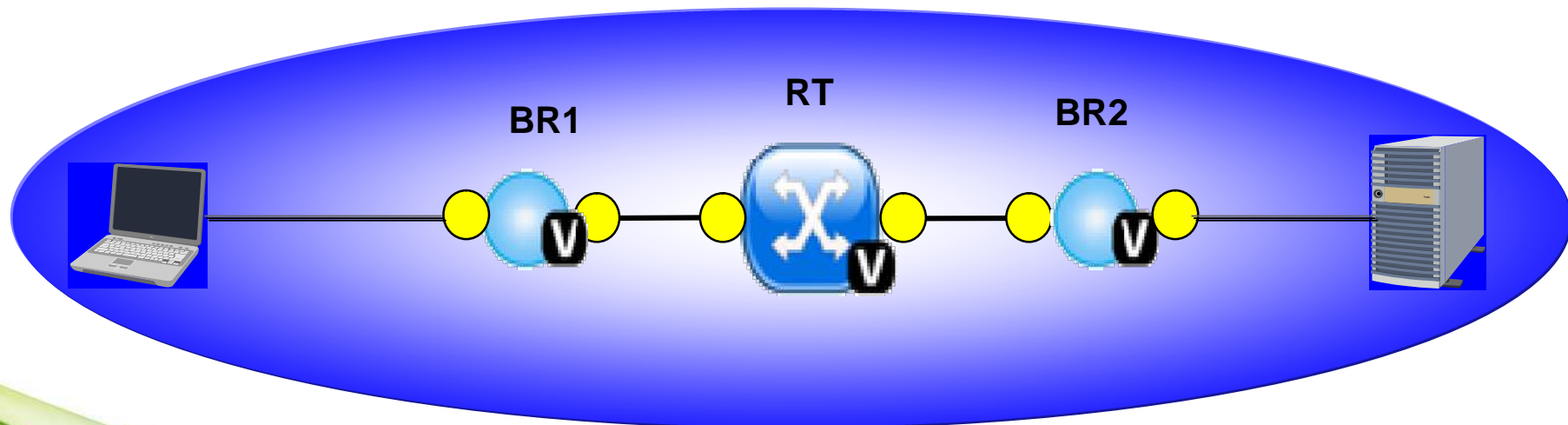
- Source/Destination MAC address
- Ether Type
- VLAN Priority
- Source/Destination IP address
- DSCP
- IP Protocol
- TCP/UDP source/destination port
- ICMP type
- ICMP code

Action

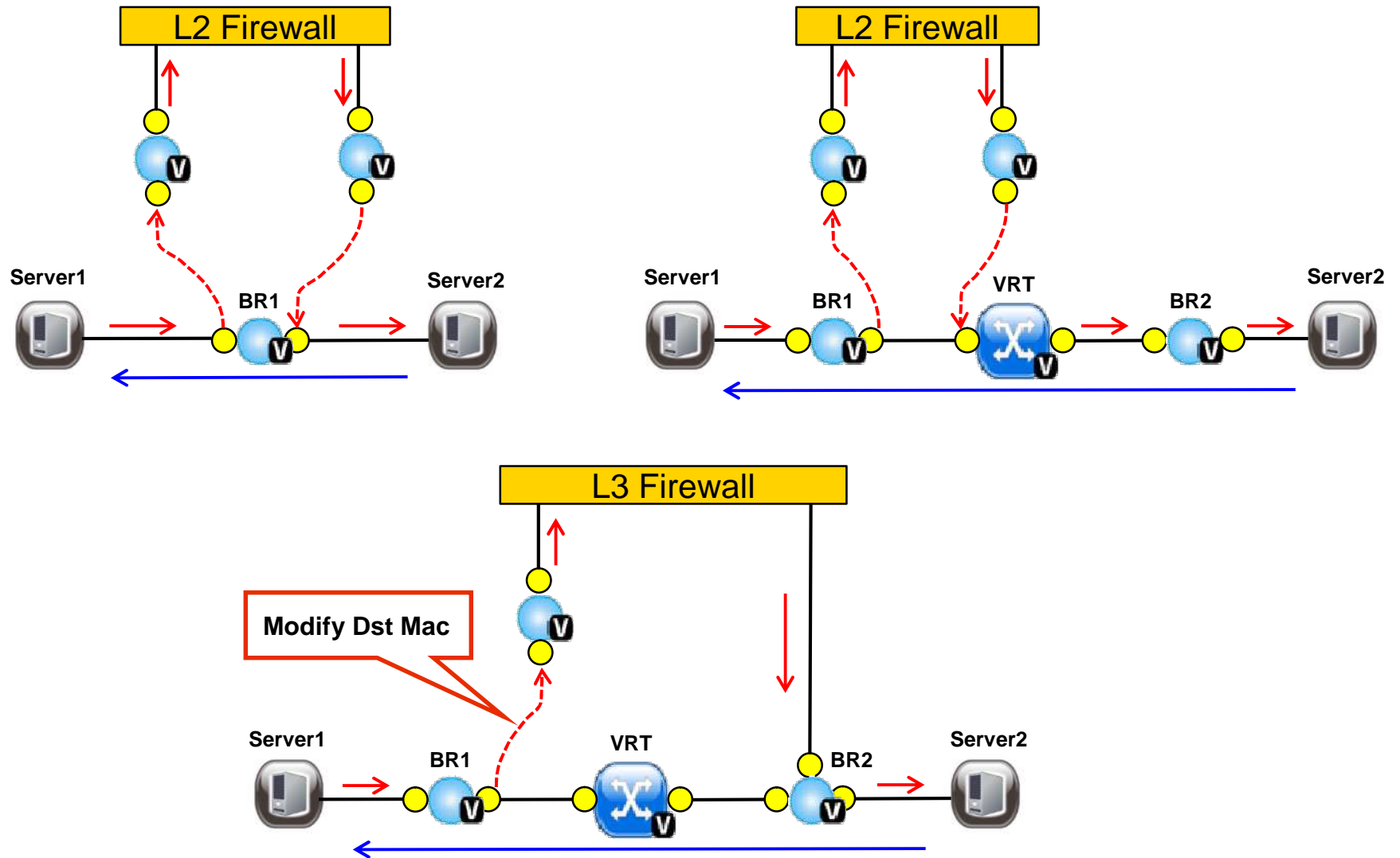
- Forward, Drop, Redirect or Remarking

# Flow Filter Functions

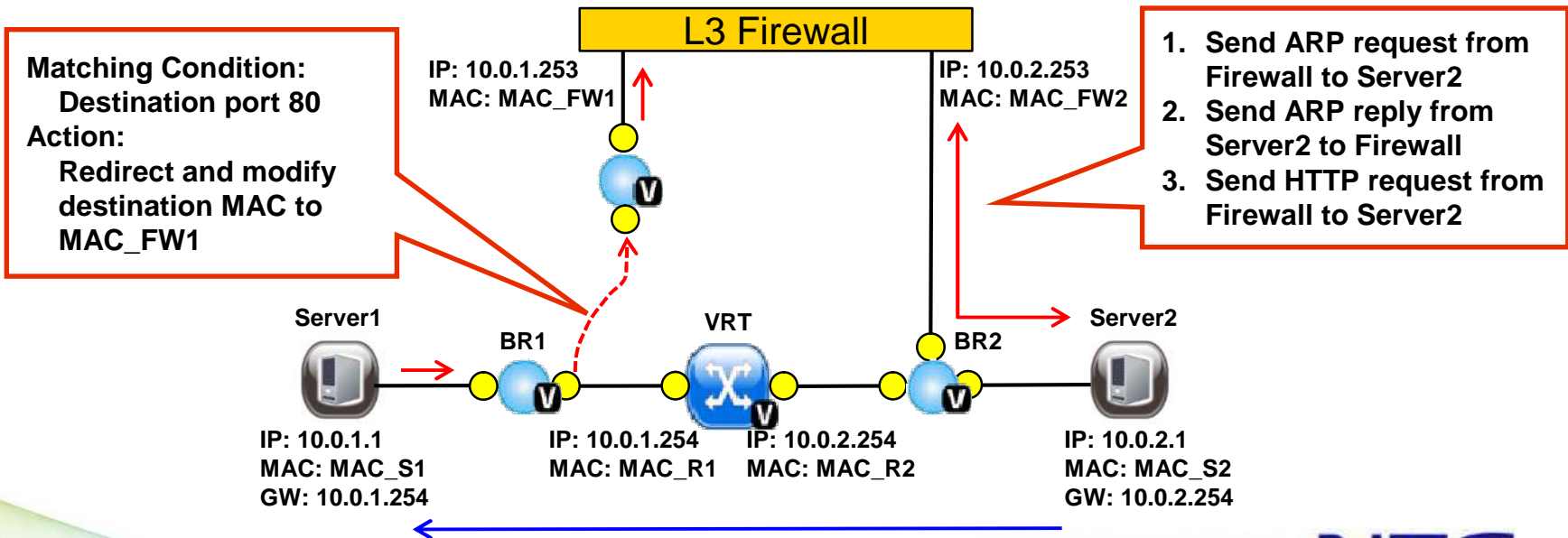
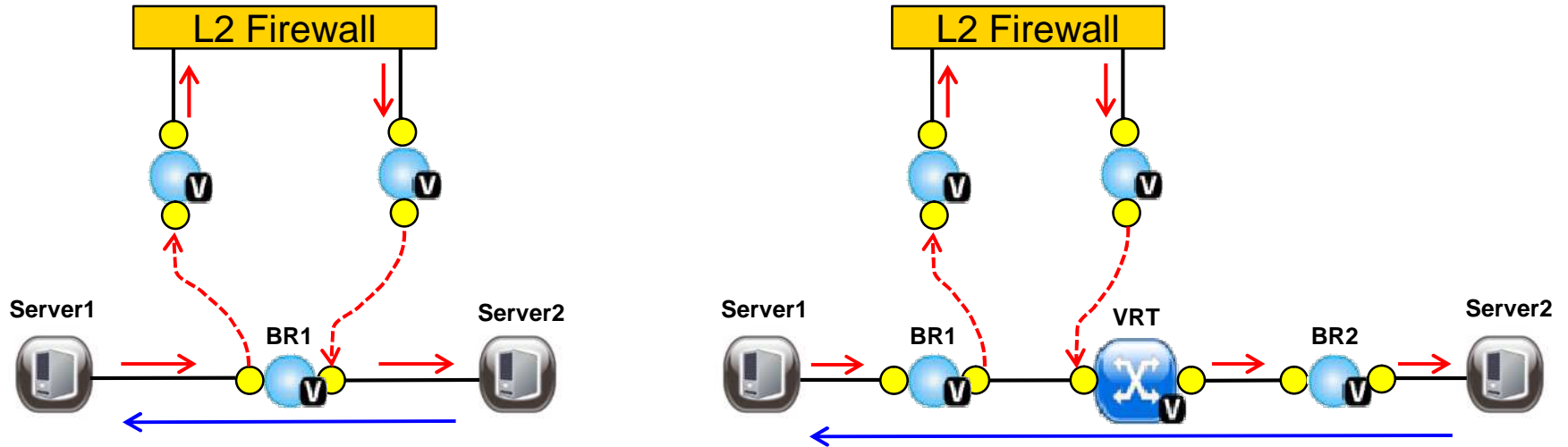
Action		Description
ACL	Pass	Passes particular packets matching the specified conditions
	Drop	Discards particular packets matching the specified conditions
Redirection - WayPoint routing		Redirects packets to a desired virtual interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Changing source/destination MAC (e.g. for routed firewall)</li><li>● Not changing source/destination MAC (e.g. for transparent firewall)</li></ul>
Remarking		Remarks VLAN priority and/or DSCP fields



# Flow Filter Redirect Use Cases



# Flow Filter Redirect Use Cases



# APIs for VTN

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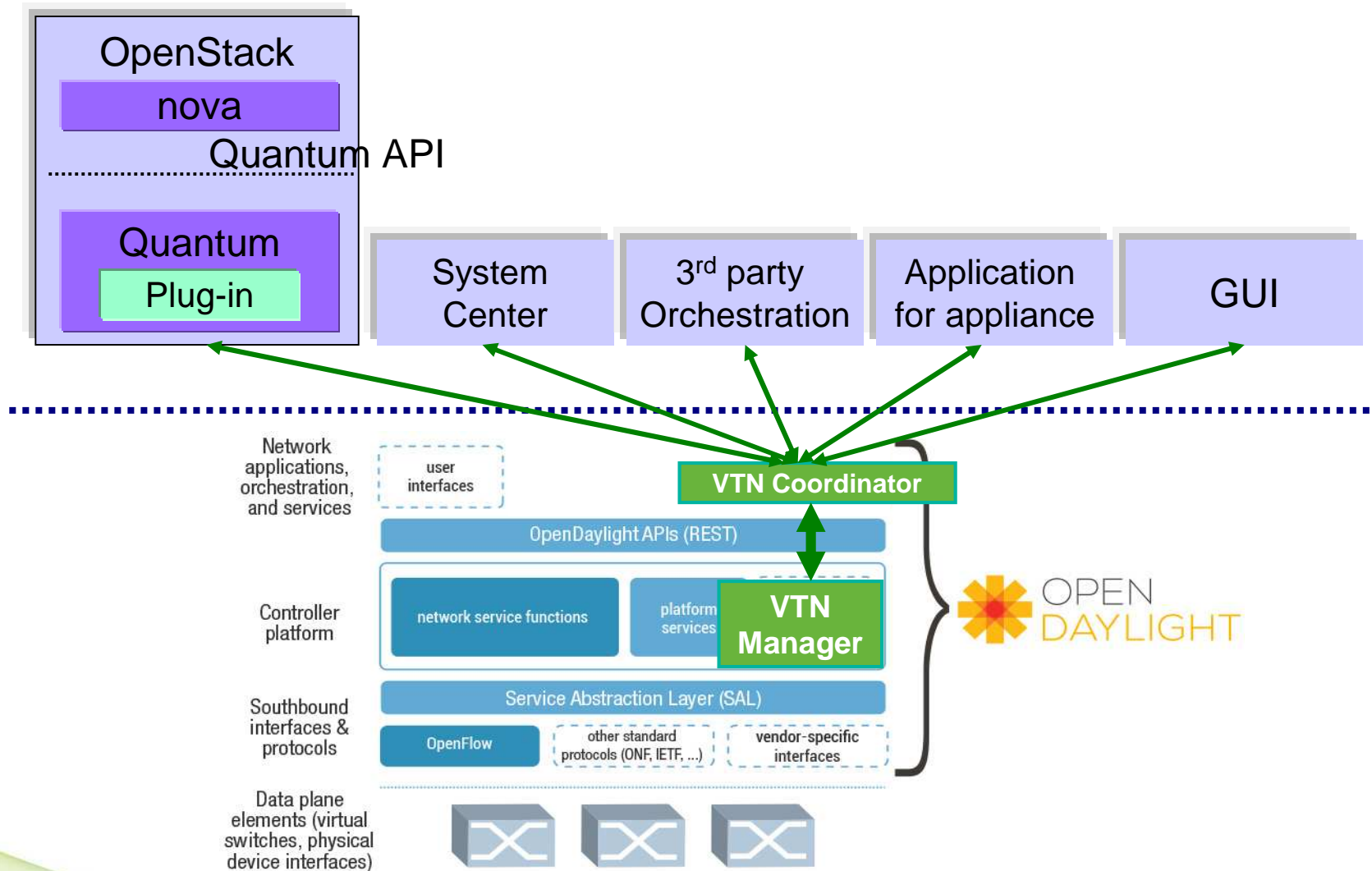
## Provides Web API (REST)

- GET/PUT/POST/DELETE to virtual network resources
- XML or JSON format

## Accessible Resources via API

- VTN
- vBridge
- vRouter
- vTep
- vTunnel
- vBypass
- vLink
- Interface
- Port mapping
- VLAN mapping
- Flow Filter
- Controller
- Physical Switch / Port / Link (Read only)
- Alarm (Read only)

# VTN API Use case





# Proposed NEC Contributions

1. VTN Coordinator (code is available)
  - Provide API of VTN for users
  - Use OpenDaylight APIs to realize VTN models
  - Coordinate VTNs across multiple SDN controllers
2. VTN Manager (to be developed)
  - Provide virtual nodes functions
  - Provide virtual packets forwarding functions

