Network Functions in SR-MPLS environment

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Intro: MPLS



Intro: SR-MPLS (1)



- Node-specific label (Node SID) known in the whole SR-domain
- The information about the labels and the topology is distributed by an IGP (OSPF/IS-IS)

Intro: SR-MPLS (2)



 Sending node can specify the list of hops which will be traversed by a sent packet

Intro: SR-MPLS (3)



 Sending node can specify the list of hops which will be traversed by a sent packet

Per-customer NFV services



Research goals

Given the ISP SR-MPLS environment, how can per-customer services be provided?

- Customer in charge of their own traffic
- Sinking-in selected traffic to a chosen service (NFV)
- Chaining the services together (NFV1 -> NFV2)

Services in SR network (1)

"Service Programming with Segment Routing" RFC draft (draft-xuclad-spring-sr-service-programming-02)

- Conceptualizes the idea of running the services in SR network
- SR-aware and SR-unaware services
- SR-MPLS data plane

Services in SR network (2)



SR-unaware NFV



- NFV is just another endpoint placed behind a PE router
 - Does not use MPLS
 - Does not have a notion of MPLS topology

SR-aware NFV



- NFV participates in SR-MPLS topology
 - MPLS
 - SR signaling (OSPF/IS-IS)

"Network Programming" concept (1)

SRv6 Network Programming (draft-ietf-spring-srv6-network-programming-00) proposes the data-plane scheme for Network Programming using IPv6 protocol:

- Locator (LOC), variable-length n most significant bits. Should be routable.
- Function (FUNC), variable-length (32-bit is suggested)
- Function arguments (ARGS), variable-length, optional parameter providing an extra input to a specific function.

"Network Programming" concept (2)



"Network Programming" with MPLS

+	LOC			тс		S		TTL	+
	XL=15		Ι	тс		S	I	TTL	- -
	SR_NETP	ROG=255	Ι	тс		S	I	TTL	- -
+ ·	FUNC	ARGS		ТС		S		TTL	
									•

There was no NetProg dataplane representation defined for SR-MPLS

Our approach:

- LOC: 20-bits in the top label
- Define "Extended Special-Purpose" MPLS Label label (RFC 7274) for NetProg
 - FUNC: 4-bits
 - ARGS: 16-bits

Our work

- 1. Prototypes of SR-aware services
 - a. Firewall
 - b. Mirror
- 2. Dynamic SR-proxy
- 3. Created the virtual environment allowing the experimentation

Packet manipulation with eBPF

All prototyping done in eBPF

- eBPF has a capability of delivering higher packet processing rates
- Required putting extra effort (e.g. implementing own MPLS stack)



Firewall (1)

Inspired with "SERA: SEgment Routing Aware Firewall for Service Function Chaining scenarios" paper

http://netgroup.uniroma2.it/Stefano_Salsano/papers/18-ifip-sera-firewall-sfc.pdf

- SR-aware
- 5-tuple match
- Actions:
 - BASIC: drop/accept
 - MPLS: push MPLS header
 - NetProg: pushing LOC, FUNC, ARGS headers

Firewall (2)

Examples:

- match TCP dport 80, action: accept
- match TCP dport 8080, action: push 1013 label
- match UDP dport 666, action:
 - push LOC=1013, FUNC=MIRROR, ARGS=IDS NetProg labels

Mirror (1)

- SR-aware
- No configuration/stateless, behaviour is inferred from NetProg headers
- Mirrors received packets, the copy is sent to another function (specified as ARGS of received packet)

Mirror (2)

• Example: Mirror the packet and send it to an IDS



SR-proxy

- Required to enable the use of SR-unaware services
- Implemented MPLS dynamic SR-proxy



DEMO environment



DEMO scenario



Future work

• Evaluate load-balancing and HA scenarios for NFVs

• Performance testing

• Use a network controller to deploy SR policies



https://bitbucket.org/uva-sne/ron19_sr

(Not public, need to be a member of uva-sne on bitbucket)

Name		Size	Last commit	Message
	docs		2019-11-04	Improve docs
	lab → vqfx10k-vagrant [89d5e884a41b]	40 B		
	nfv [eb047e5934eb]	40 B		
Ð	.gitignore	39 B	2019-10-21	add gitignore
Ð	.gitmodules	181 B	2019-10-16	Initial commit