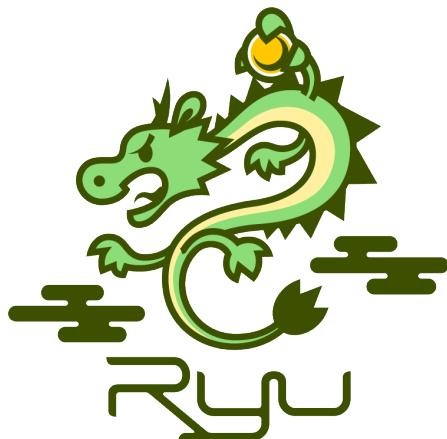


# **OpenStack/Quantum SDN- based network virtualization with Ryu**



Kei Ohmura  
NTT

May 31, 2013

# Outline

- Introduction to Ryu
- OpenStack Quantum and Ryu
- Demo
- Summary

# What is “Ryu”

流  
(ryu)

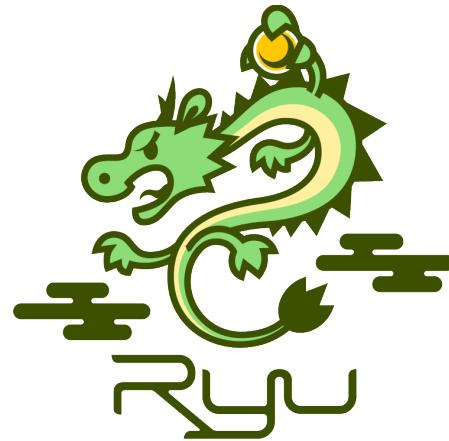
means “**flow**”

龍  
(ryu)

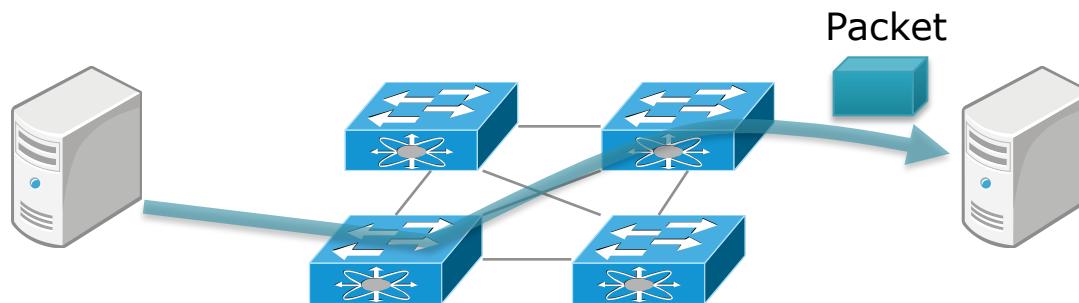
means “japanese dragon”,  
one of water gods



# What is “Ryu”

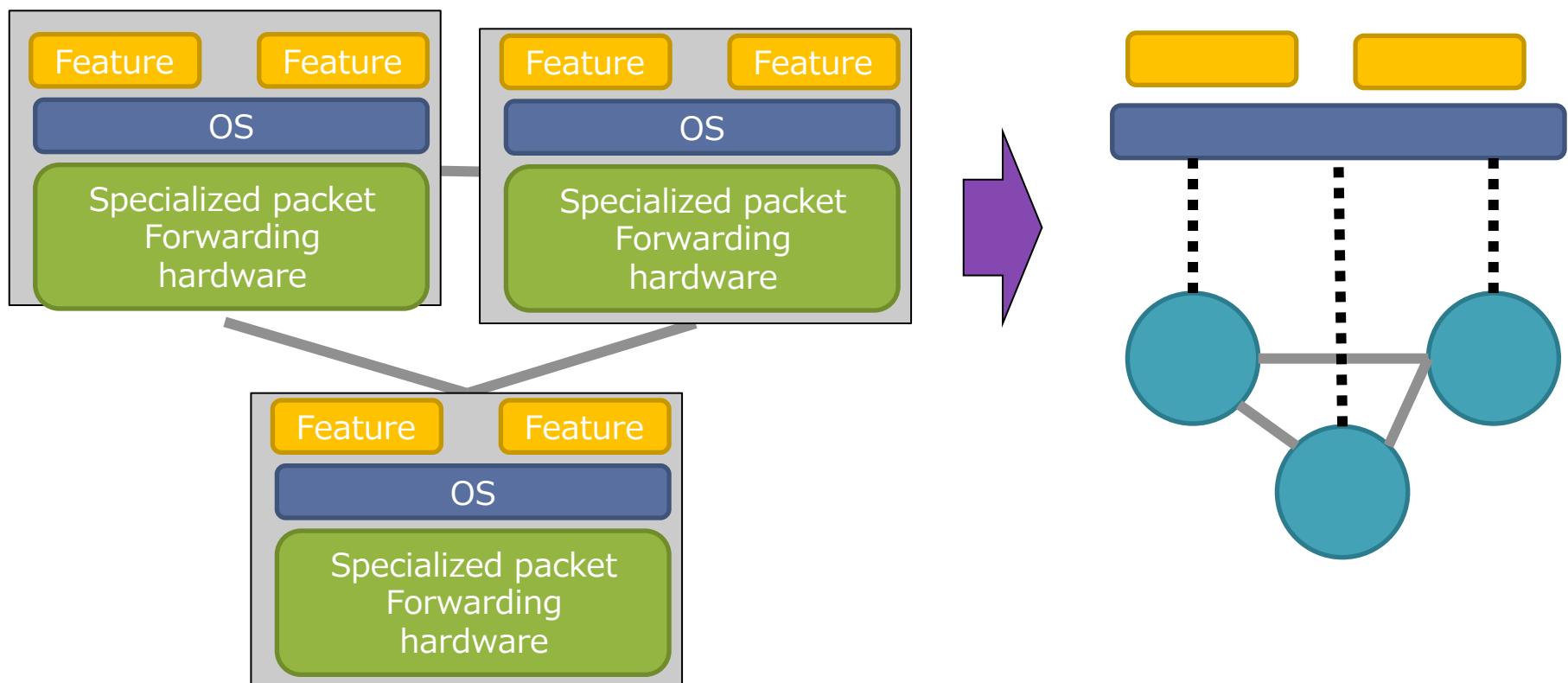


manages “**flow**” control  
to enable intelligent  
networking



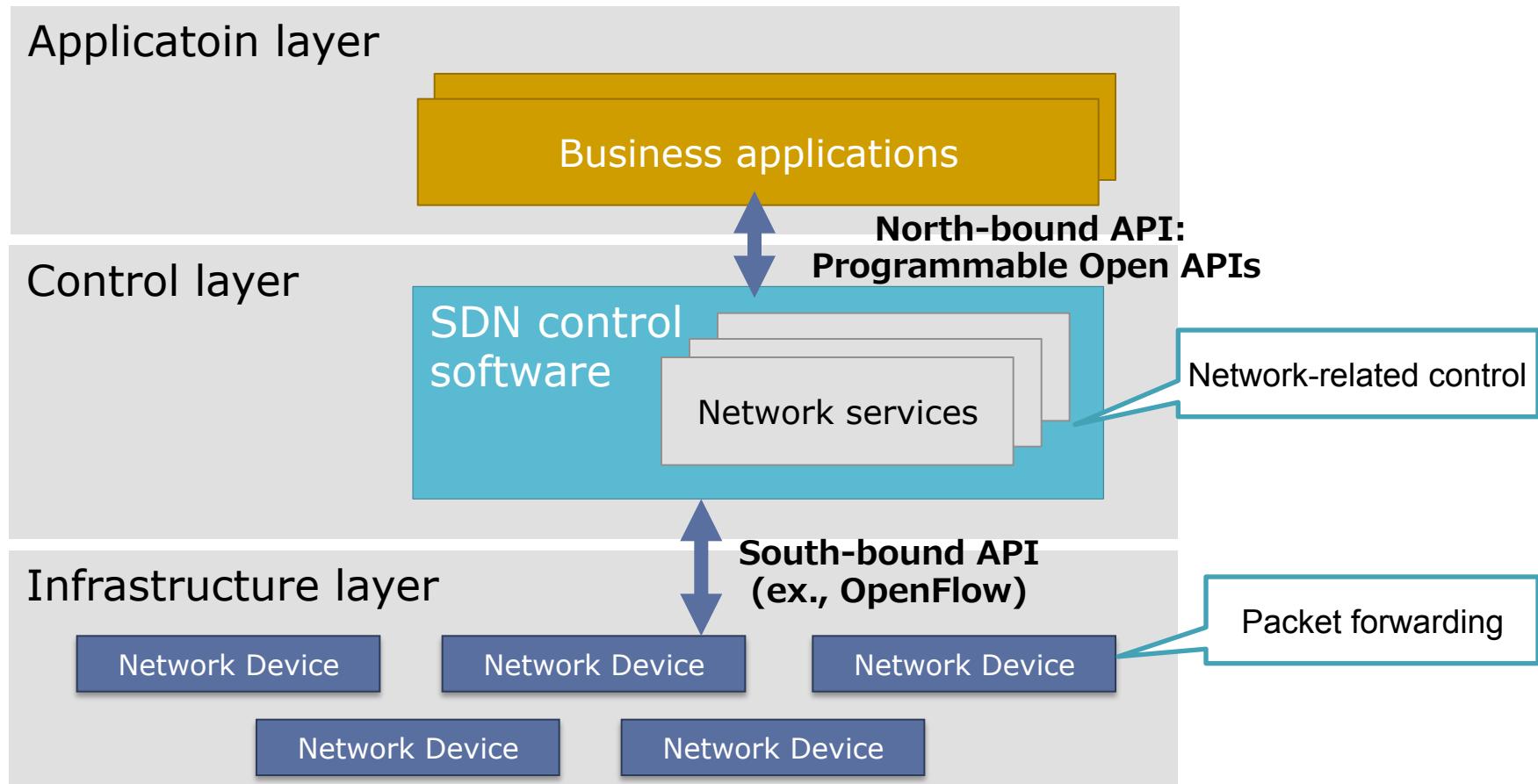
# SDN(Software Defined Networking)

- Separates control and data plane:
  - Open interface between control and data plane
  - Network control and management features in software



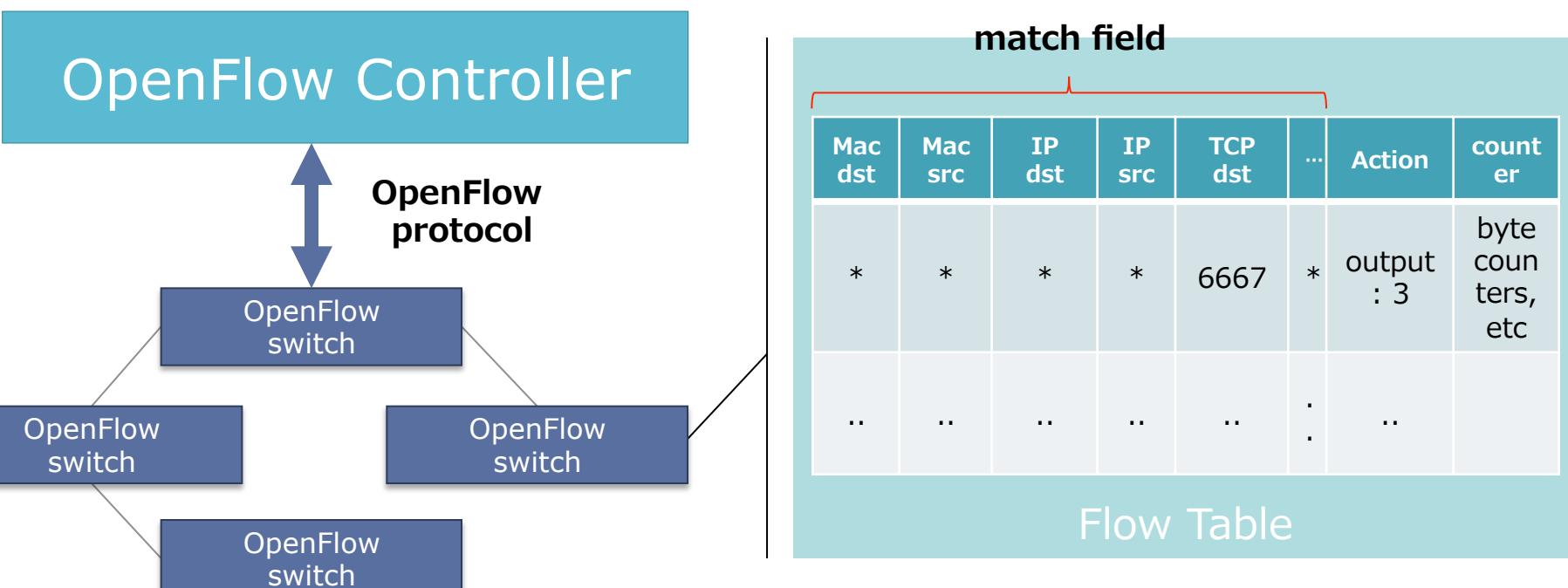
# SDN(Software Defined Networking)

- Separates control and data plane:
  - Open interface between control and data plane
  - Network control and management features in software



# OpenFlow Overview

- One of the key technologies to realize SDN
- Open interface between control and data plane



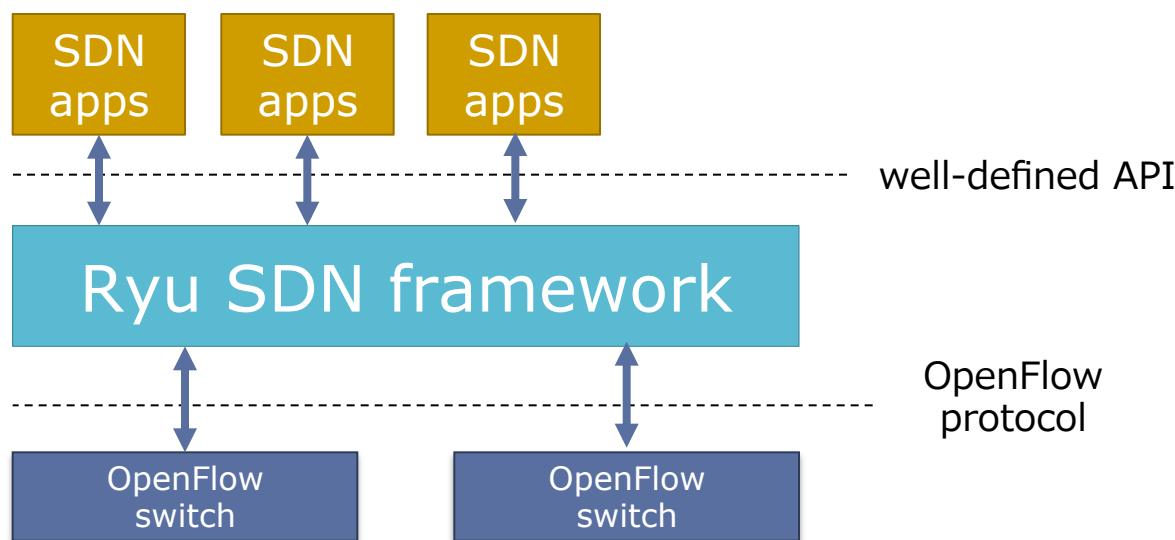
# Ryu SDN framework

- **SDN Framework**

- A platform for building SDN applications
- Provides useful libraries and well-defined API

- **Open source software (Apache v2)**

- Fully written in Python
- Project site: <http://osrg.github.com/ryu/>



# Our goals

- **De facto SDN platform**
  - Standard network controller for cloud orchestrators, e.g. OpenStack
  - Default network controller for Linux Distributions, e.g. RHEL/fedora/ubuntu
- **High quality for commercial deployment**
  - code quality, functionality, usability

# Features

- **Generality**

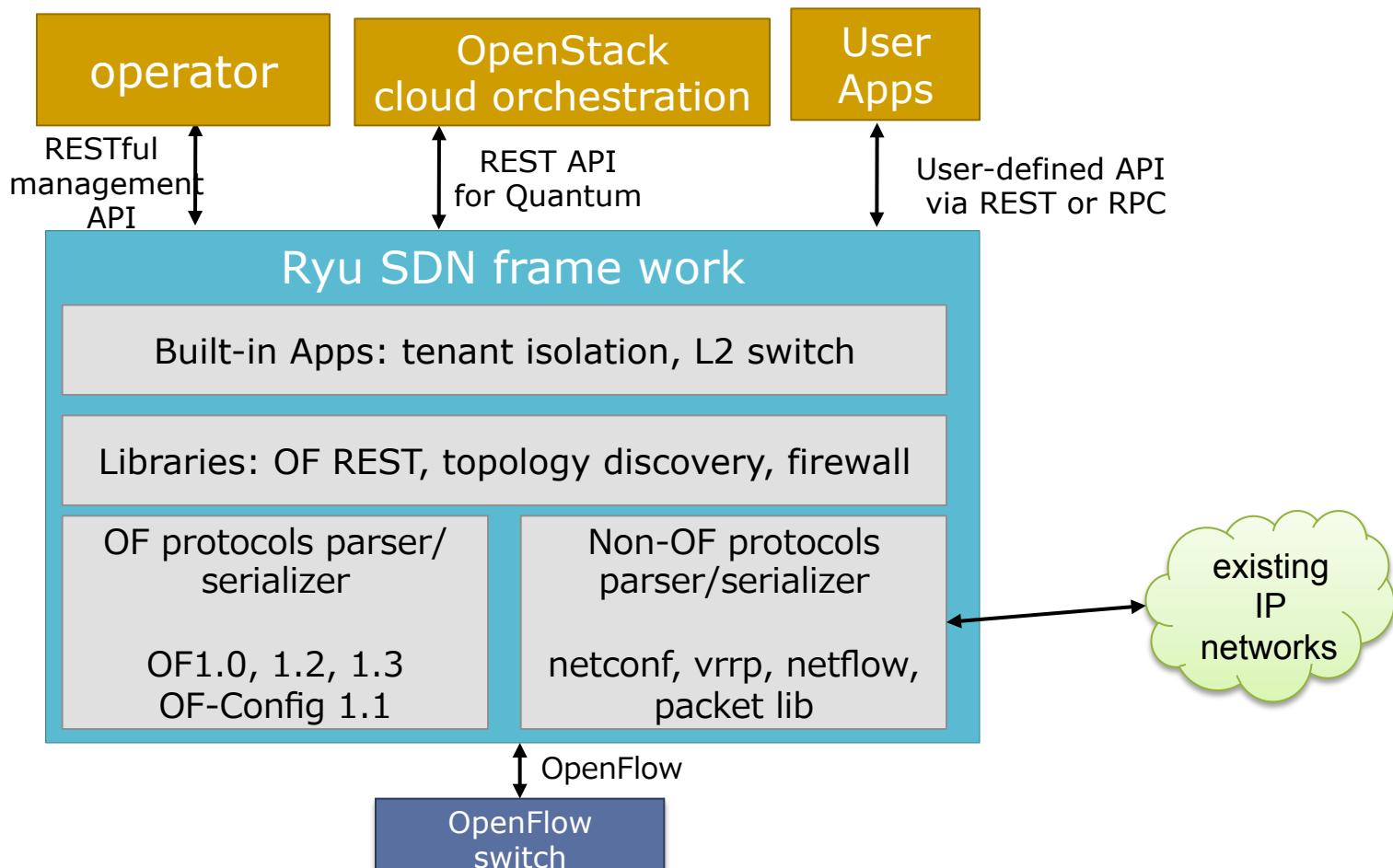
- Vendor-neutral
- Supports open interface (eg., OpenFlow)
- Used by some switch vendors

- **Agile**

- Framework for SDN application development instead of all-purpose big monolithic 'controller'.

# Architecture

- Implement your apps by using Ryu SDN Framework



# Current status

- **OpenFlow protocol**
  - OF1.0 + nicira extensions, OF1.2, OF1.3
  - OF-Config 1.1
- **Other protocols**
  - netconf, vrrp, xFlow, snmp, ovsdb
- **Ryu applications/libraries**
  - Topology viewer
  - OF REST
  - Firewall
  - Some sample apps are in the ryu/app directory.
- **Switch Interoperability**
  - Referenced by some switch vendors
  - Open vSwitch
    - Integration testing with Open vSwitch (OF1.0, OF1.2)
    - nicira extensions, OVSDB
- **Integration with other components**
  - HA with Zookeeper
  - IDS (Intrusion Detection System)
  - OpenStack Quantum

# How to use

- **Install Ryu from pip**

```
$ sudo pip install ryu
```

- **Install Ryu from the source code**

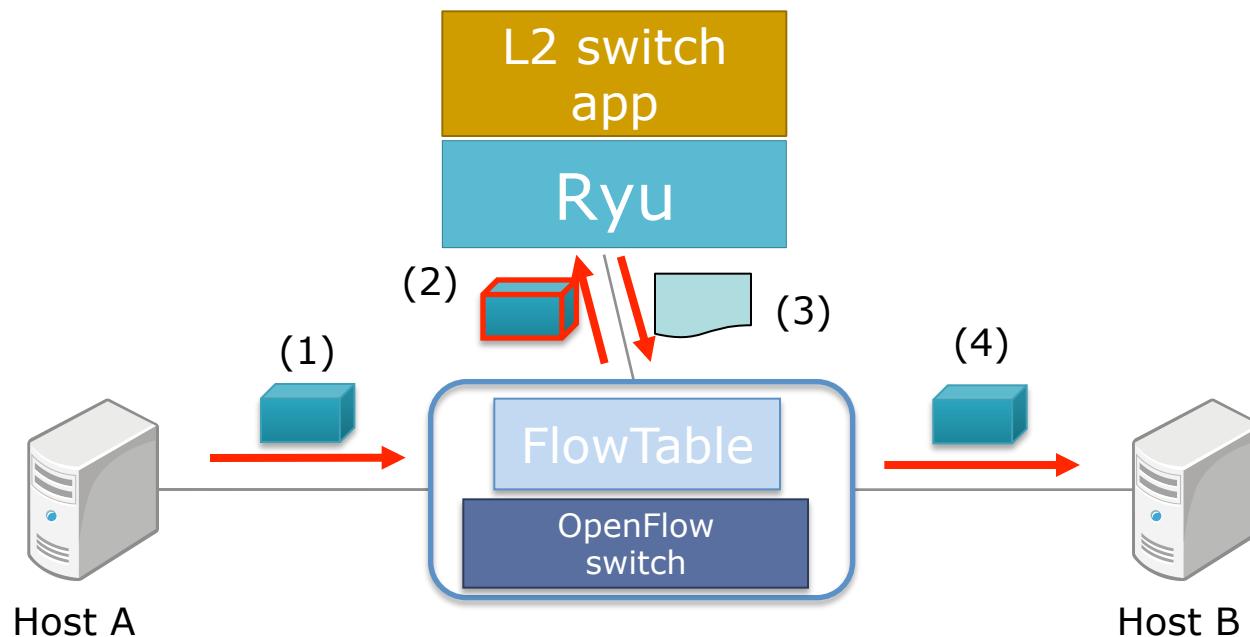
```
$ git clone git://github.com/osrg/ryu.git  
$ cd ryu; sudo python ./setup.py install
```

- **Run your application**

```
$ ryu-manager yourapp.py
```

# Mac learning switch

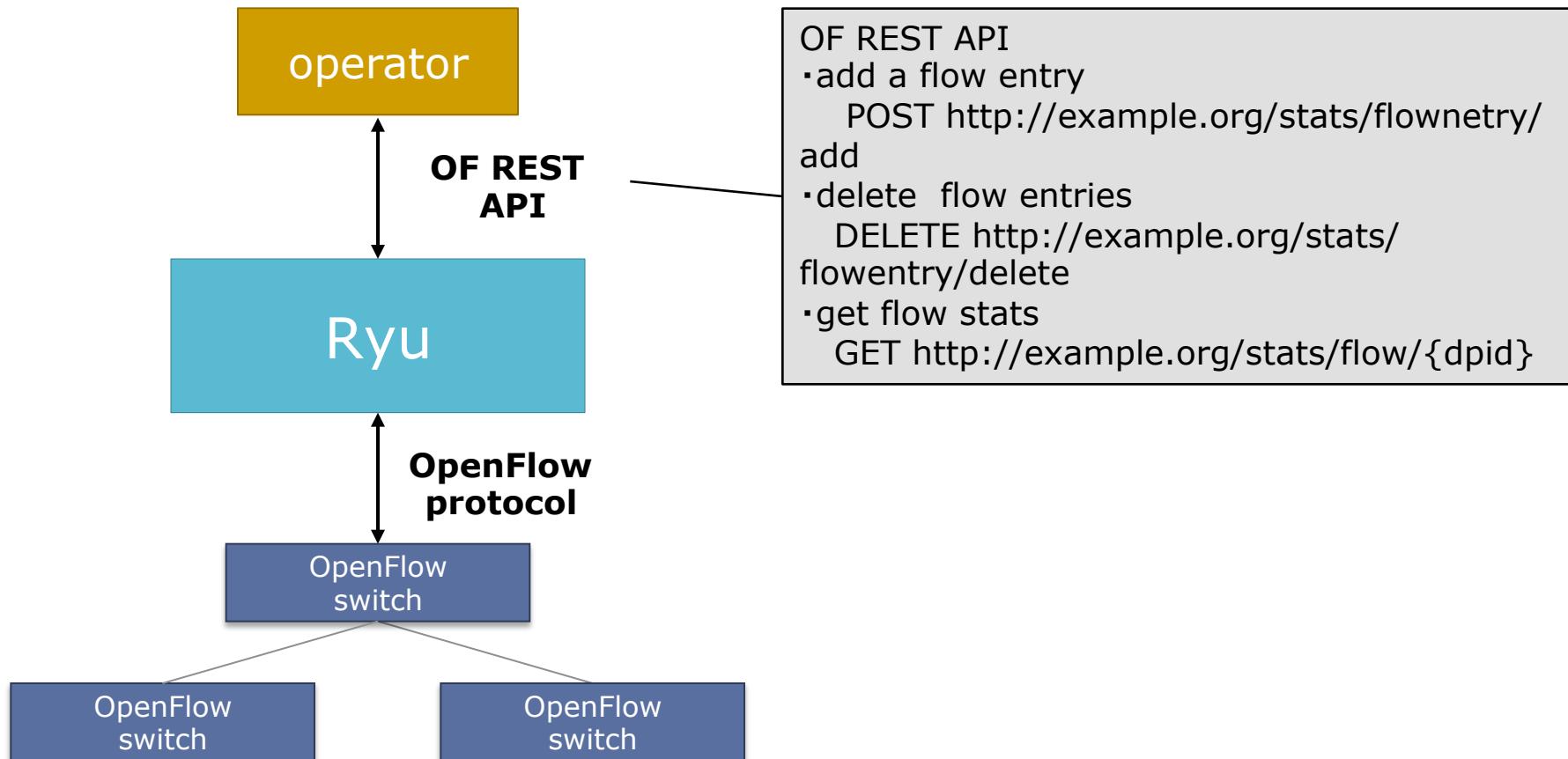
```
$ ryu-manager ryu/app/simple_switch.py
```



tutorial: [https://github.com/osrg/ryu/wiki/OpenFlow\\_Tutorial](https://github.com/osrg/ryu/wiki/OpenFlow_Tutorial)

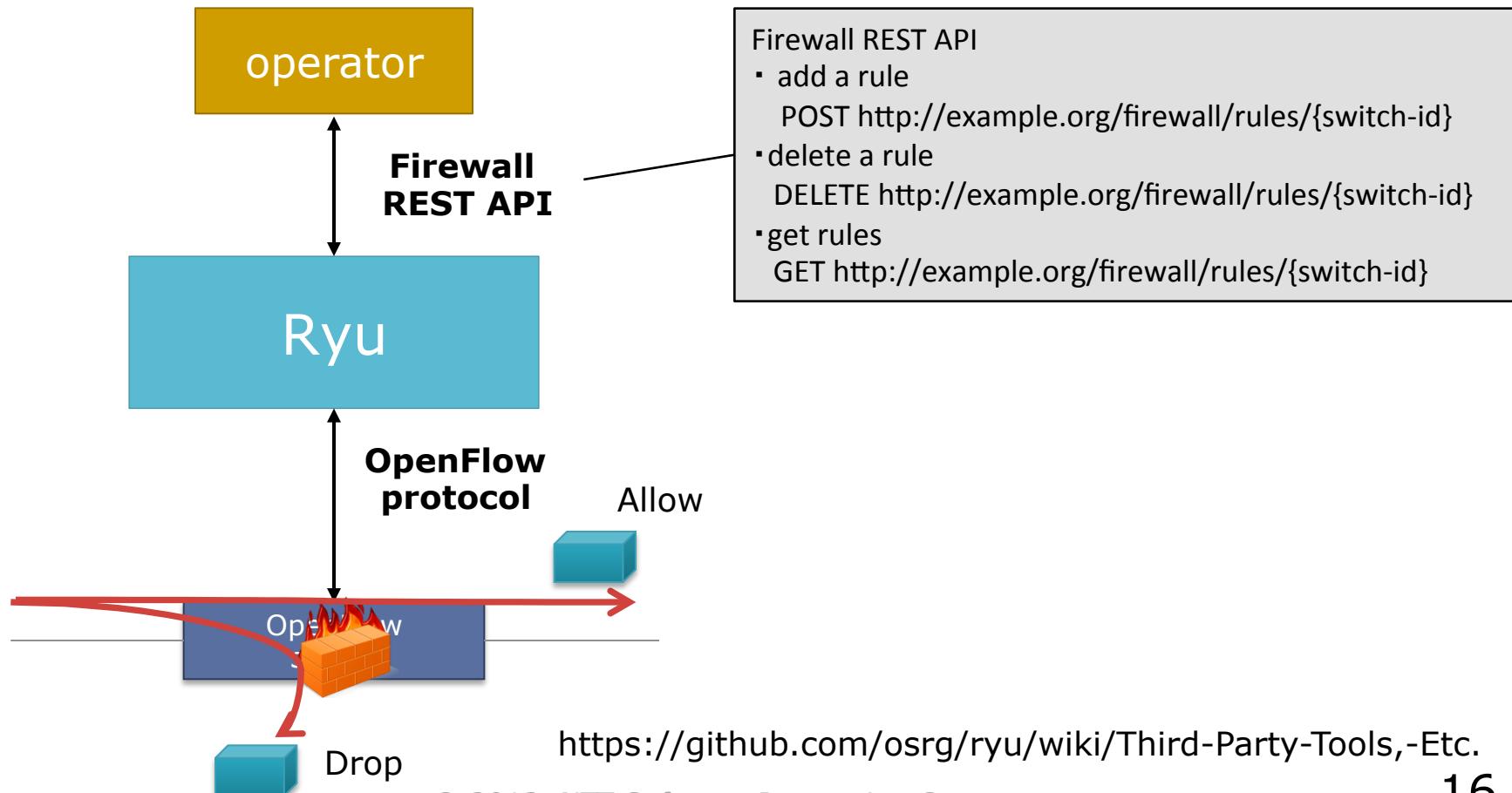
# OF REST

```
$ ryu-manager ryu/app/ofctl_rest.py
```



# Firewall REST

```
$ ryu-manager ryu/app/rest_firewall.py
```



# Topology viewer

- Show topology and flows dynamically

**RYU Topology Discovery**

Connected (192.168.31.201:8080)

**Topology**

**Link status**

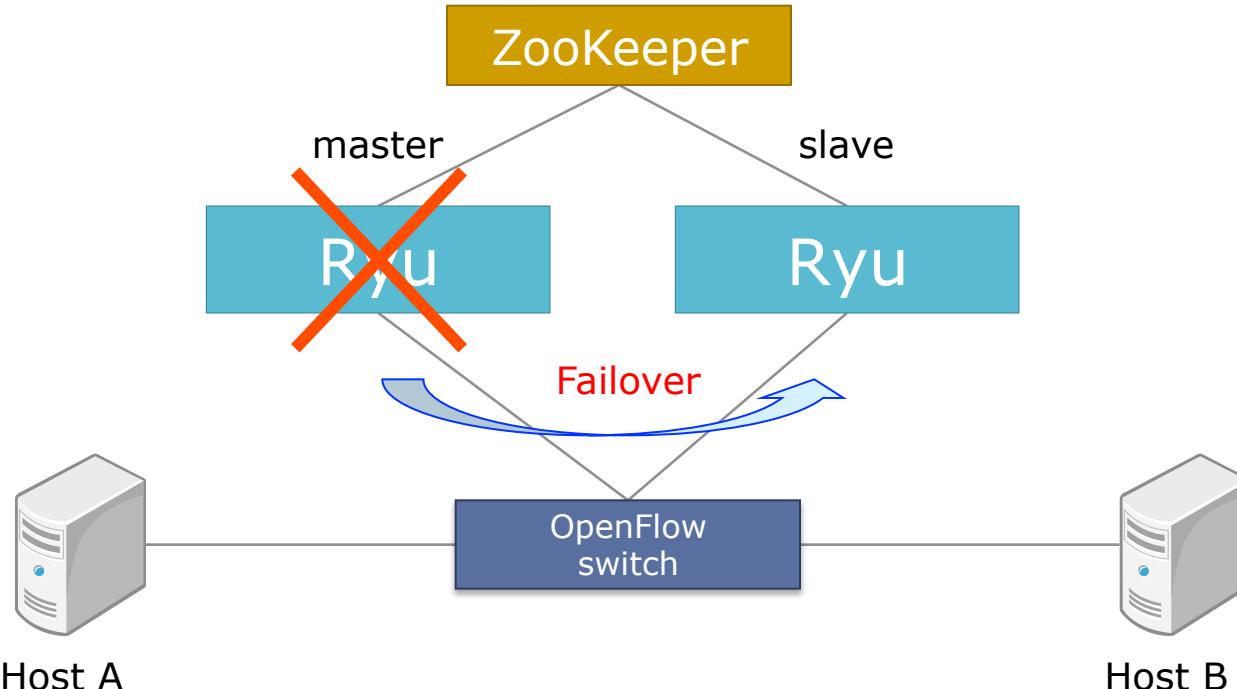
no	name	peer
1	s2-eth1	s3-eth3
2	s2-eth2	s4-eth3
3	s2-eth3	s1-eth1

**Flow entries**

```
stats: priority=32768, hard_timeout=0, byte_count=18666, duration_sec=123, duration_nsec=555000000, packet_count=366, idle_timeout=0, cookie
rules: dl_type=35020, nw_dst=0.0.0.0, dl_vlan_pcp=0, dl_src=00:00:00:00:00:00, nw_proto=0, tp_dst=0, tp_src=0, dl_dst=01:80:c2:00:00:0e, dl_vlan
actions: OUTPUT:85533
```

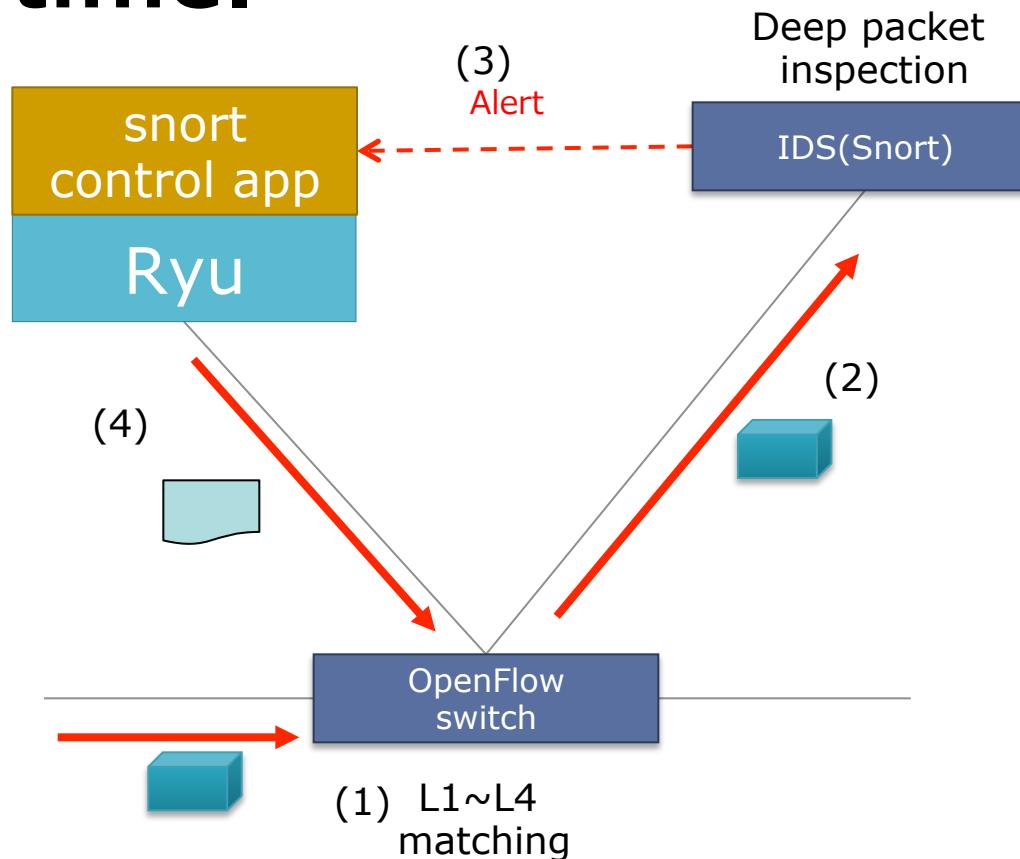
# HA with Zookeeper

- Centralized controller is single point of failure (SPOF)
- Ryu + ZooKeeper is able to avoid SPOF



# IDS integration

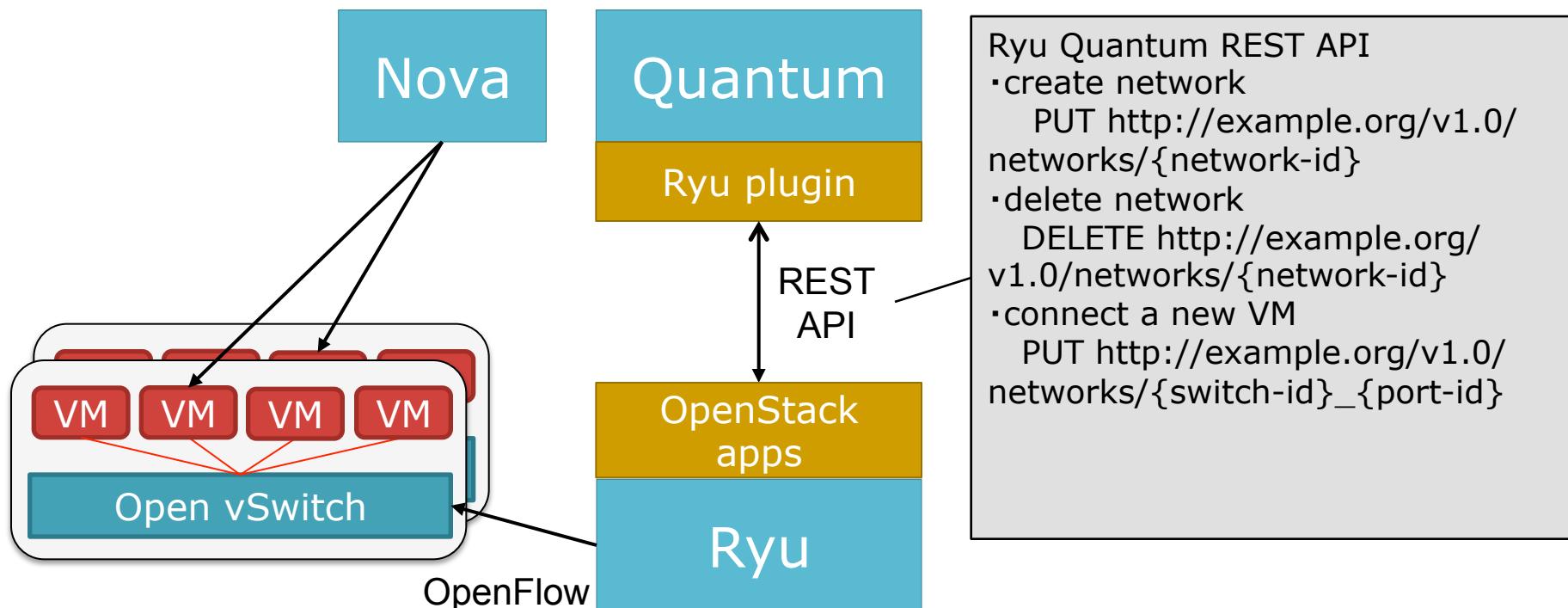
- Ryu + IDS can cope with threats in real time.



<https://github.com/osrg/ryu/wiki/Snort-Integration>

# Ryu plugin for OpenStack Quantum

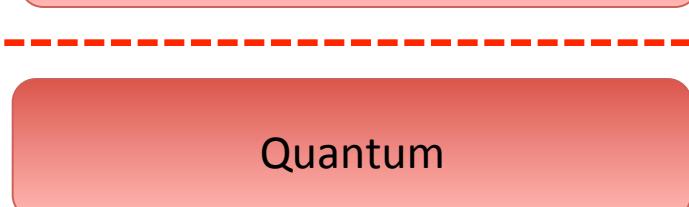
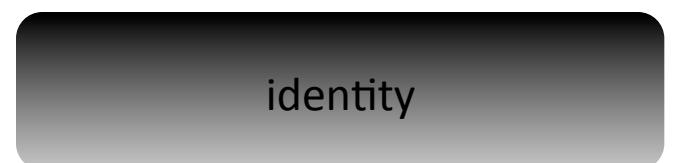
- Ryu plugin was merged into OpenStack Quantum Grizzly release



<https://github.com/osrg/ryu/wiki/OpenStack>

# OpenStack

## \*-as-a-Service



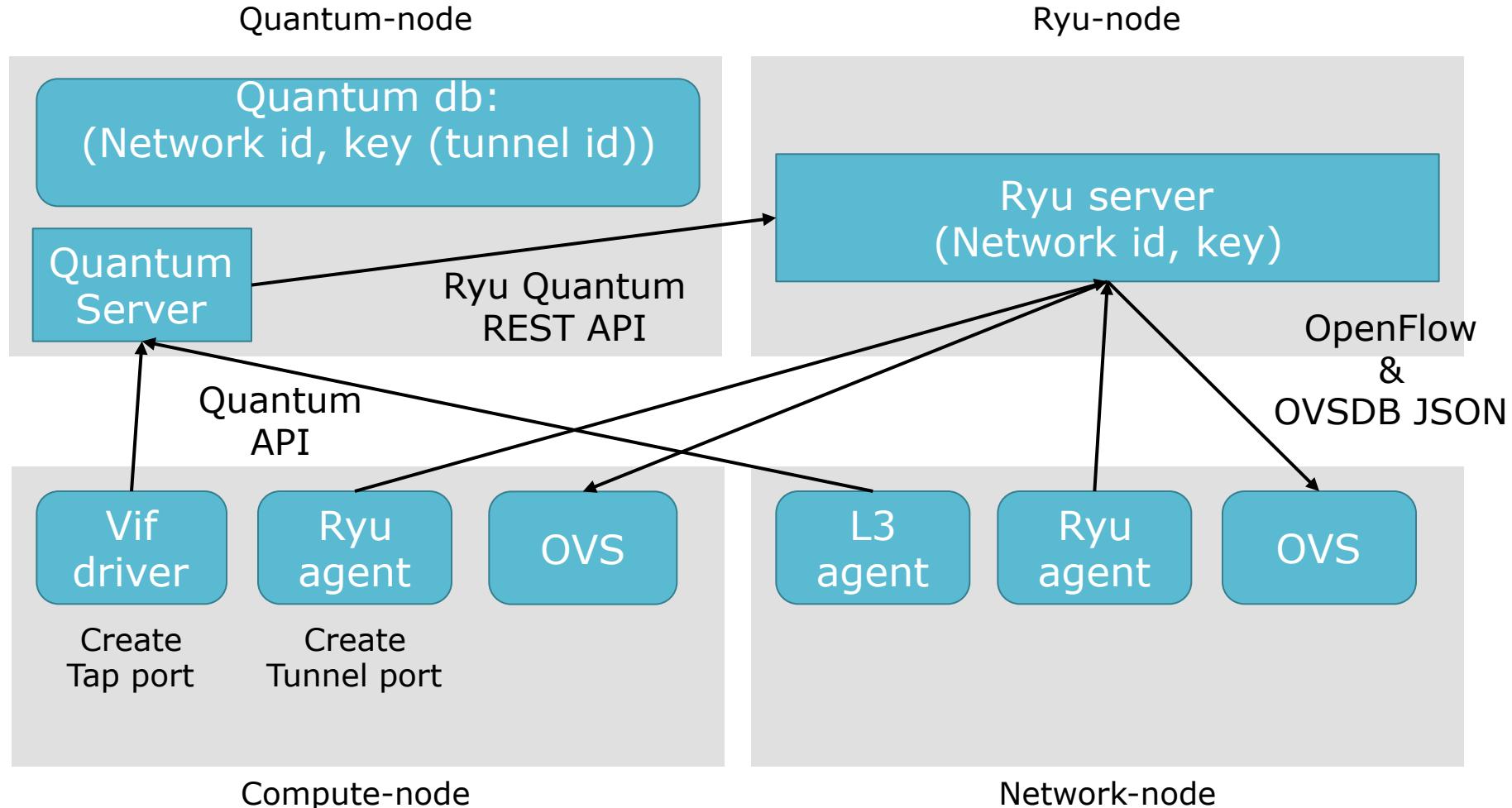
# **OpenStack Quantum**

- **Provides networking-as-a-service**
  - Quantum controls network virtualization like Nova controls server virtualization
- **“plugin” mechanism**
  - Enable different technologies
    - Ryu, Open vSwitch, Cisco UCS, Linux Bridge, NVP

# **What does Ryu bring to OpenStack**

- **Flat L2 networks regardless of the underlying physical network**
  - We don't need high-end switches
- **Scalable multi-tenant isolations**
  - Ryu provides tunneling based isolations
  - Virtual networks that Ryu provides are decoupled from VLAN limitations

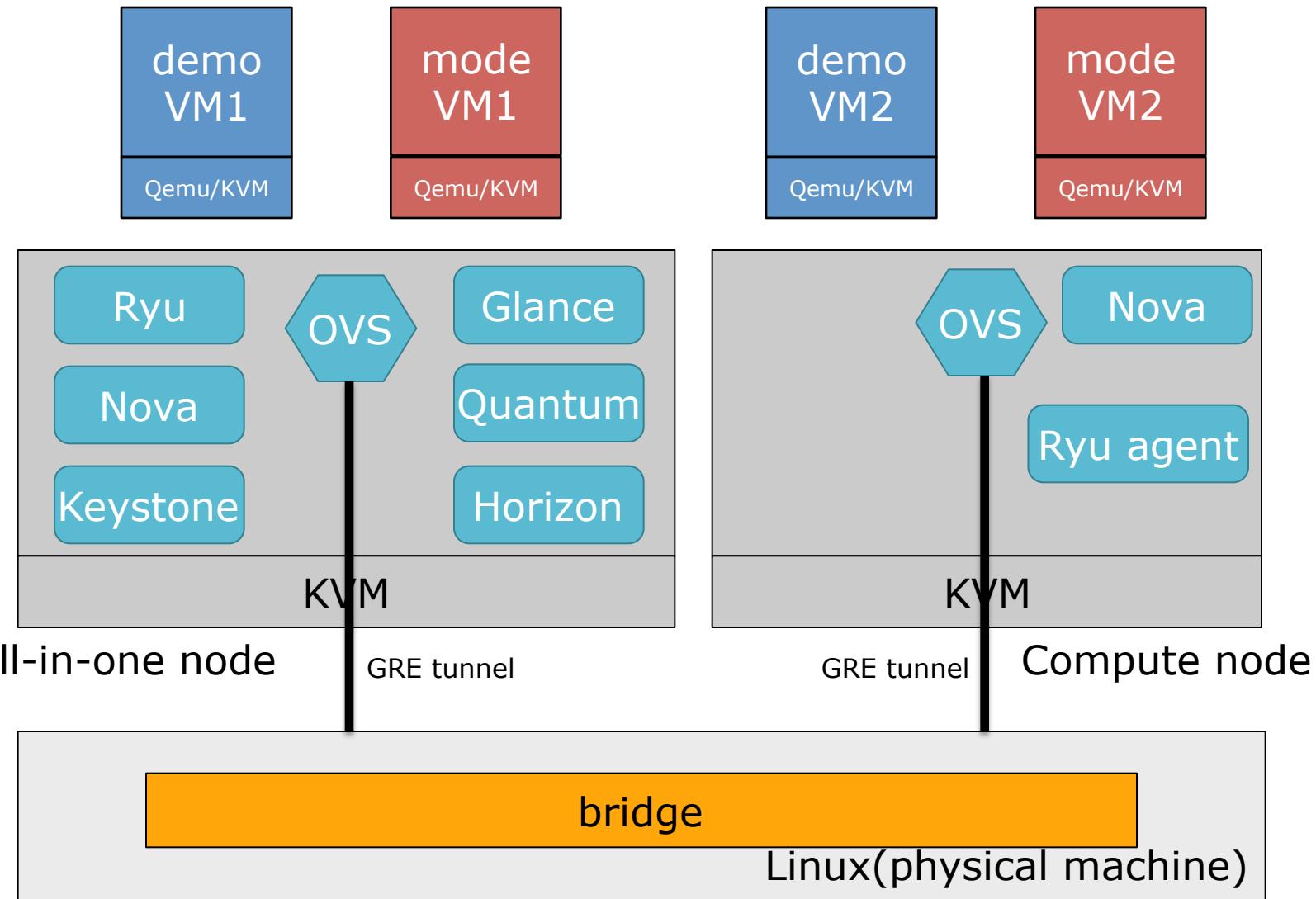
# How Ryu works with OpenStack



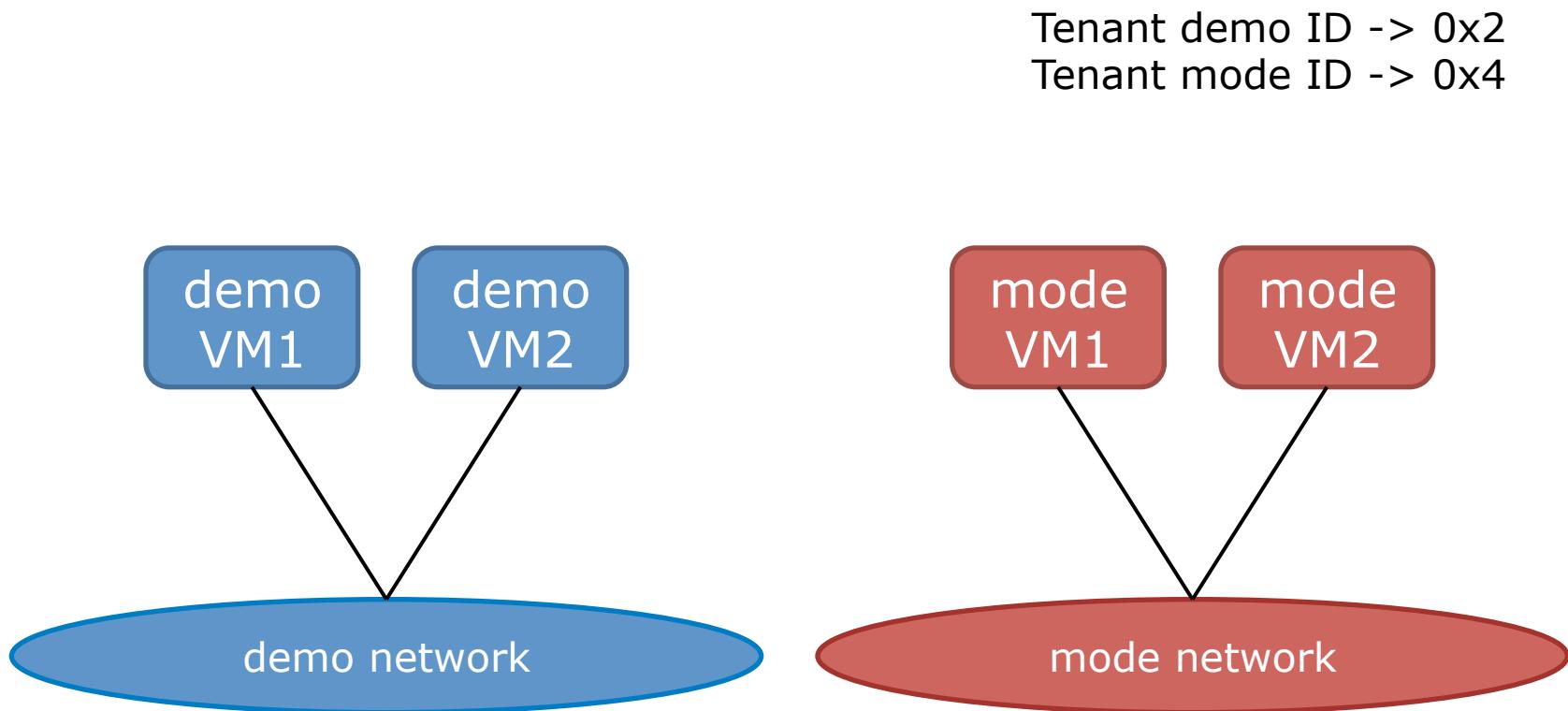
# Demo

- Ryu and OpenStack (GRE tunneling)

# Ryu and OpenStack: physical view



# Ryu and OpenStack: logical view



# Future works

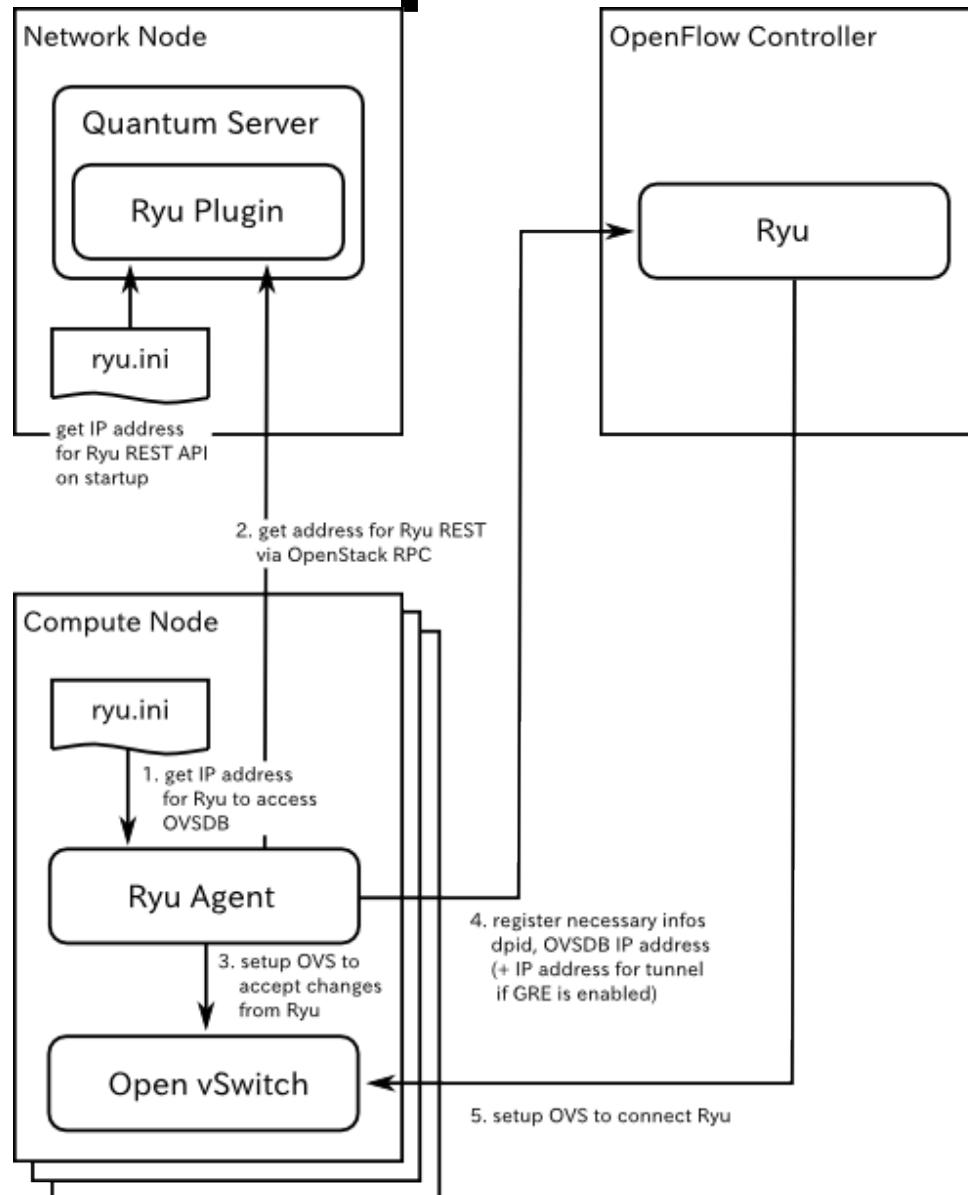
- Adds more components(protocols, IaaS, stats, security, etc).
- Improves distributed deployment component(cluster support)
- New testing methods (Ryu has more than 15,000 lines test code).

# Summary

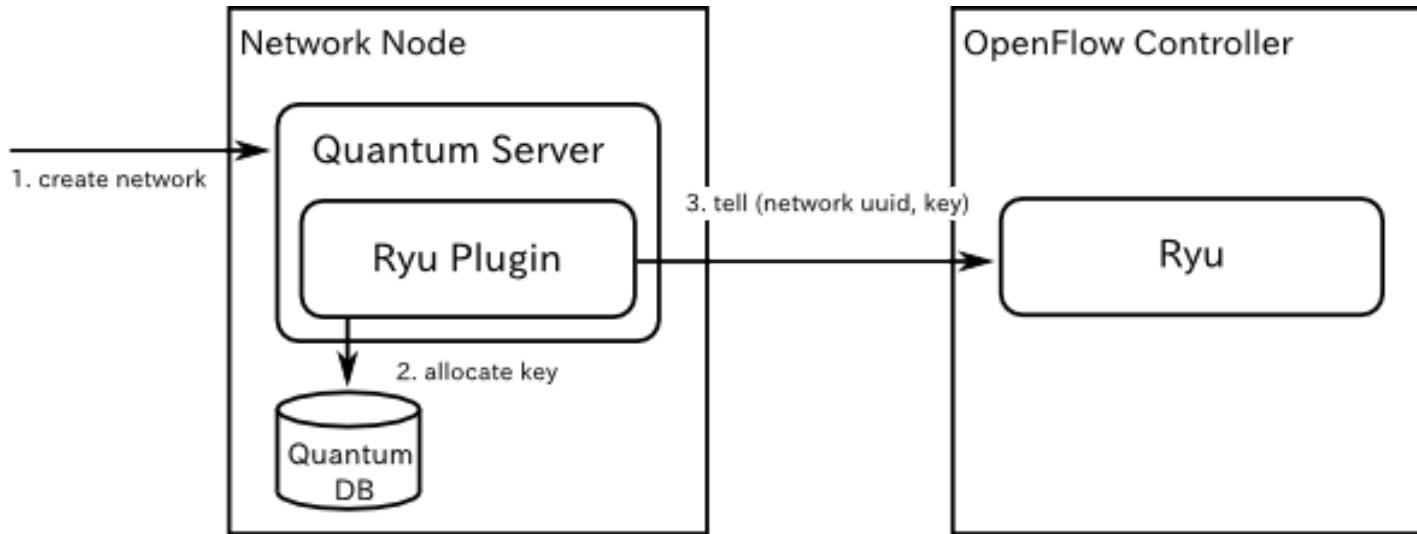
- Ryu is an ongoing project
  - Ryu project needs more developers
  - site: <http://osrg.github.com/ryu/>
  - wiki: [https://github.com/osrg/ryu/wiki/\\_pages](https://github.com/osrg/ryu/wiki/_pages)
  - ML: [ryu-devel@lists.sourceforge.net](mailto:ryu-devel@lists.sourceforge.net)

# Appendix

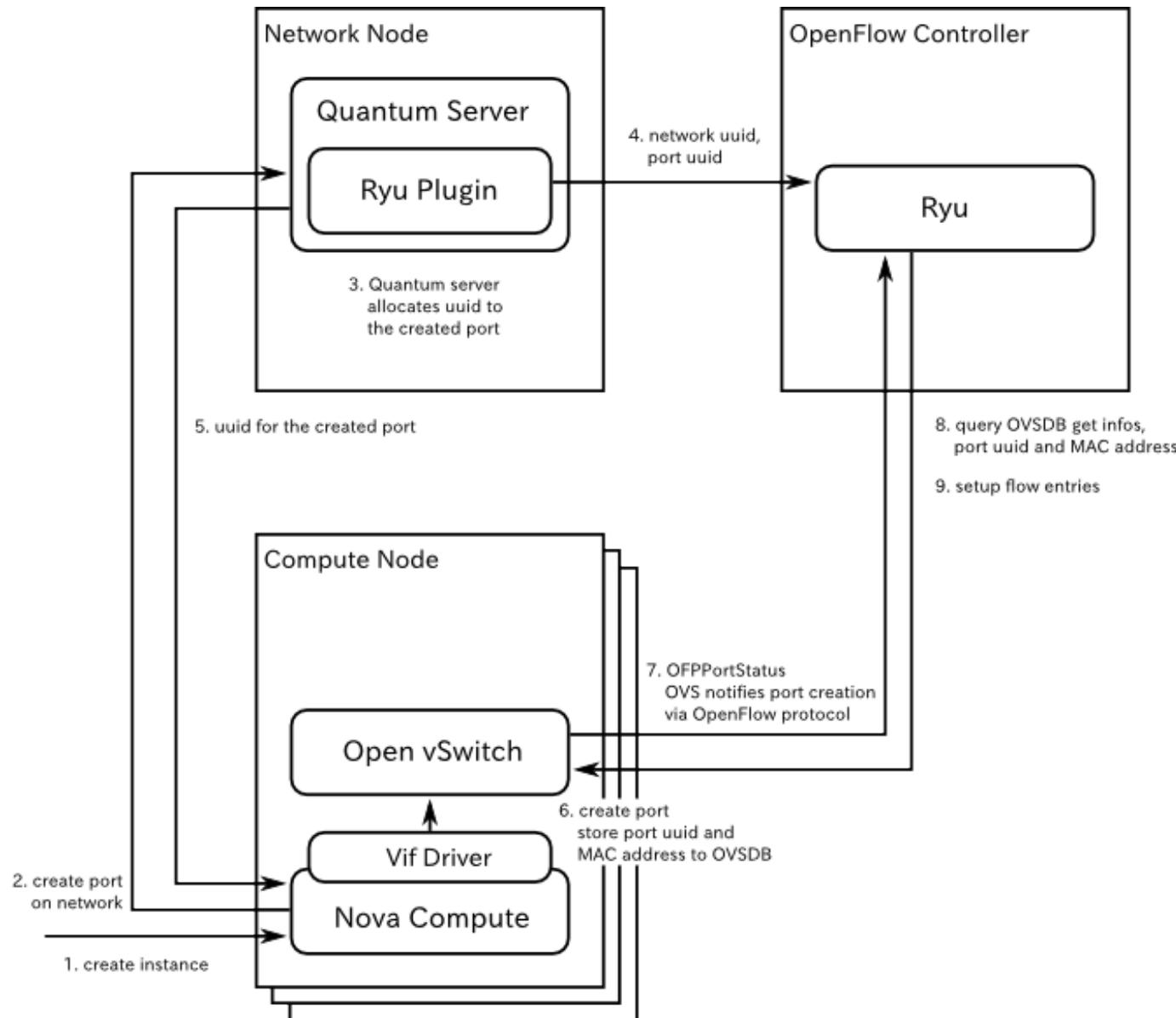
# Node boot up



# Network creation



# Instance creation



# Flow table usage

	Src table Table 0	Tunnel out Table 1	Local out Table 2			
In port	match	action	match	action	match	action
VM port	in_port src mac goto table 1	tunnel_id output(tunnel) dst mac goto table 2				
	in_port drop	tunnel_id goto table 2				tunnel_id output(vm) dst mac
Tunnel port	in_port tunnel_id goto table 2				tunnel_id drop	

GRE tunnel —————— tunnel port —————— VM port

The diagram illustrates the network topology. An OVS (Open vSwitch) bridge is shown as a hexagon. It has two types of ports: a 'GRE tunnel' port on the left and a 'VM port' on the right. The GRE tunnel port is connected to a 'GRE tunnel' line, which then connects to a 'tunnel port' on the OVS. From this tunnel port, two lines branch out to two separate boxes labeled 'VM1' and 'VM2', representing virtual machines.