

*Putting Intelligence in  
Internetworking: an Architecture of  
Two Level Overlay*

EE228 Project  
Anshi Liang  
Ye Zhou

# End-to-End

- The traditional networking research is based on the end-to-end principle:

*--The function in question can completely and correctly be implemented only with the knowledge and help of the application standing at the endpoints of the communications system. Therefore, providing that questioned function as a feature of the communications systems itself is not possible*

# End-to-End

- Clark said: now we are moving away from end to end...
- Significant changes nowadays compared to the early stage of Internet.

# End-to-End

- Clark said: now we are moving away from end to end...
- Significant changes nowadays compared to the early stage of Internet.
  - From the application point of view: *more demanding applications, ISP service differentiation, more security issues and less sophisticated users.*

# End-to-End

- Clark said: now we are moving away from end to end...
- Significant changes nowadays compared to the early stage of Internet.
  - From the application point of view: *more demanding applications, ISP service differentiation, more security issues and less sophisticated users.*
  - From the hardware point of view: *more powerful computer boxes and more sophisticated routers/switches.*

# End-to-End

- Now we need to have intelligence in the network; now we can put intelligence in the network.

# End-to-End

● Now we need to have intelligence in the network; now we can put intelligence in the network.

--Alteon: *a powerful switch with L2-L7 switching ability*

# End-to-End

● Now we need to have intelligence in the network; now we can put intelligence in the network.

--Alteon: *a powerful switch with L2-L7 switching ability*

--ISD: *the computational plane for Alteon, equipped with CPU and FPGA/ASIC hardware assist for specific applications*



# End-to-End

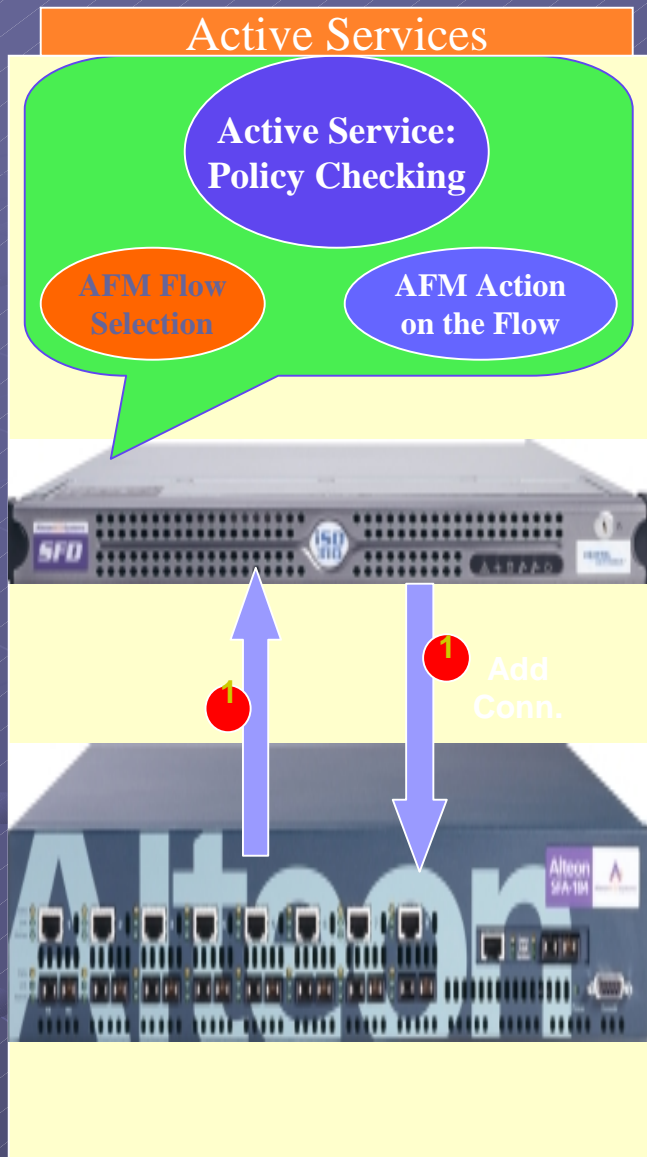
● Now we need to have intelligence in the network; now we can put intelligence in the network.

--Alteon: *a powerful switch with L2-L7 switching ability*

--ISD: *the computational plane for Alteon, equipped with CPU and FPGA/ASIC hardware assist for specific applications*

--Alteon+ISD: *an intelligent switch with strong computational ability. Or a computer with strong switching ability. We call it Programmable Gateway.*

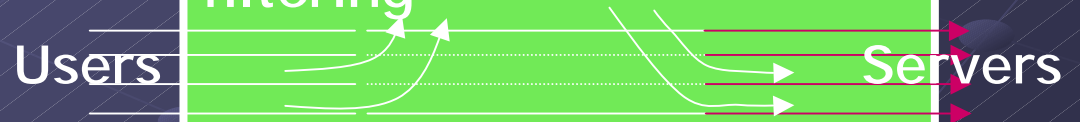
# Alteon+ISD



Up to 256 Linux based engines



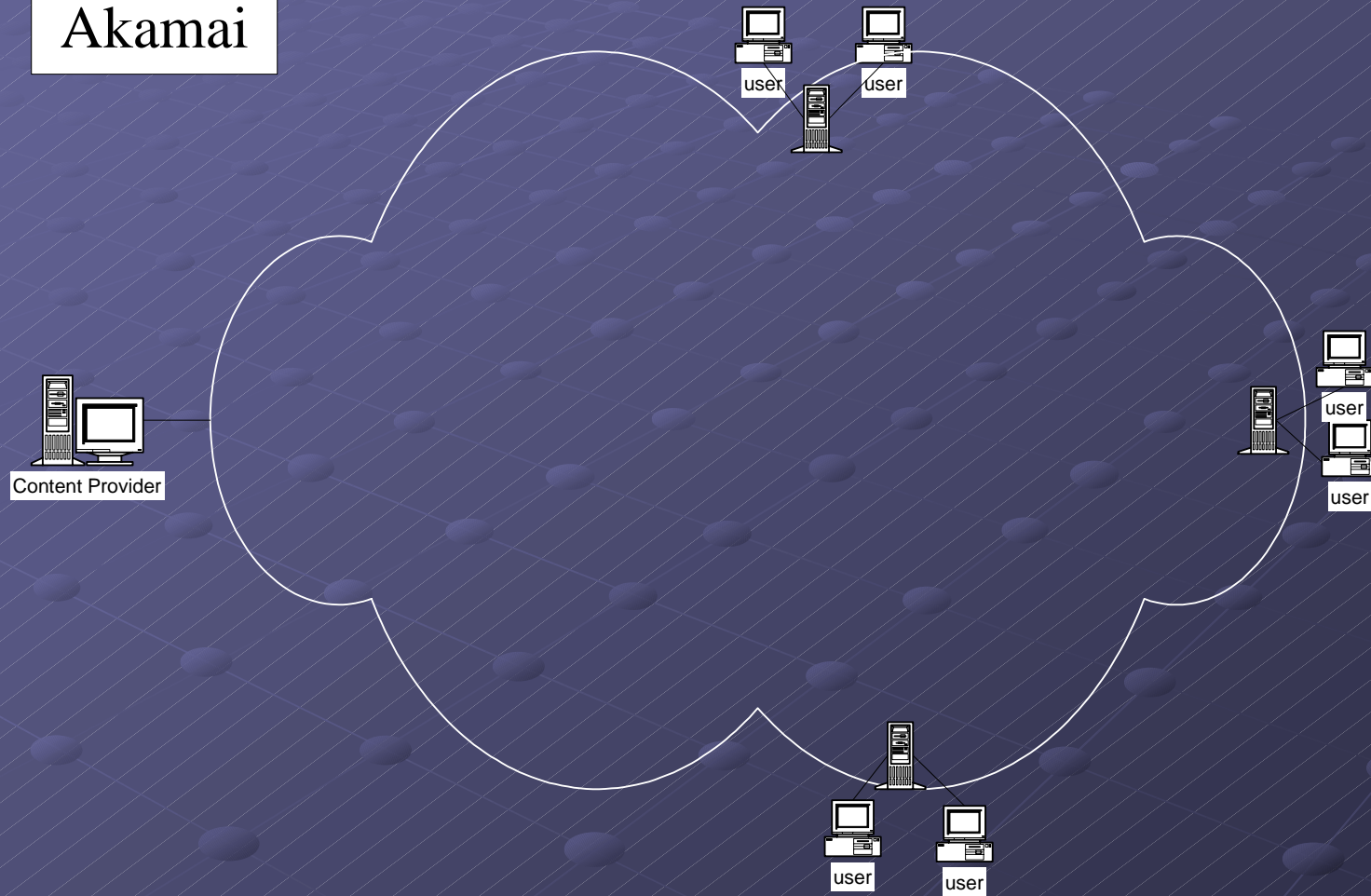
Intercepts selected flows and performs intelligent processing based on L2-L7 filtering



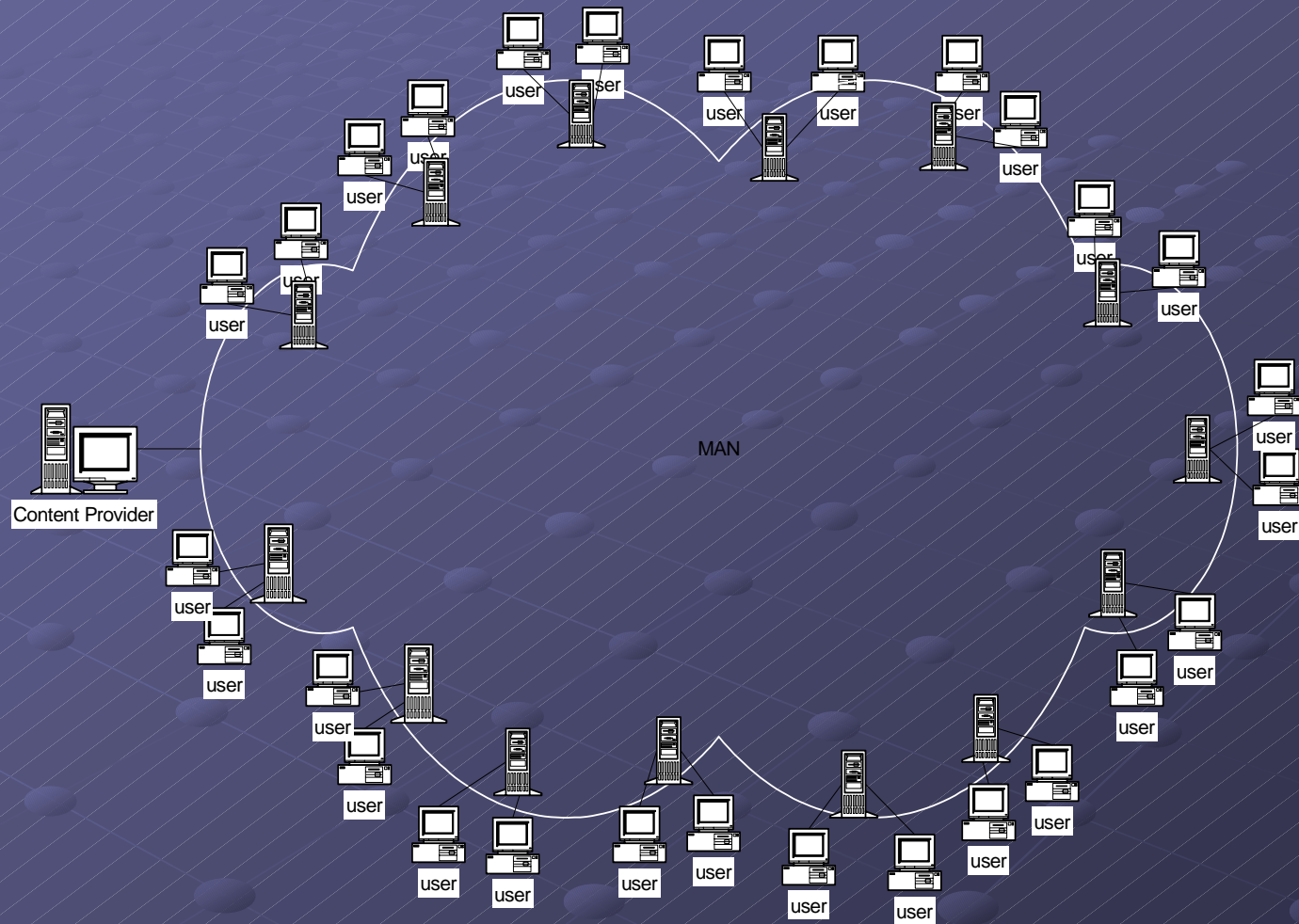
The emphasis is on interception and processing transparently. Entities at both ends may not be aware of the existence of the Alteon in the path

# Content Delivery: Overlay Network

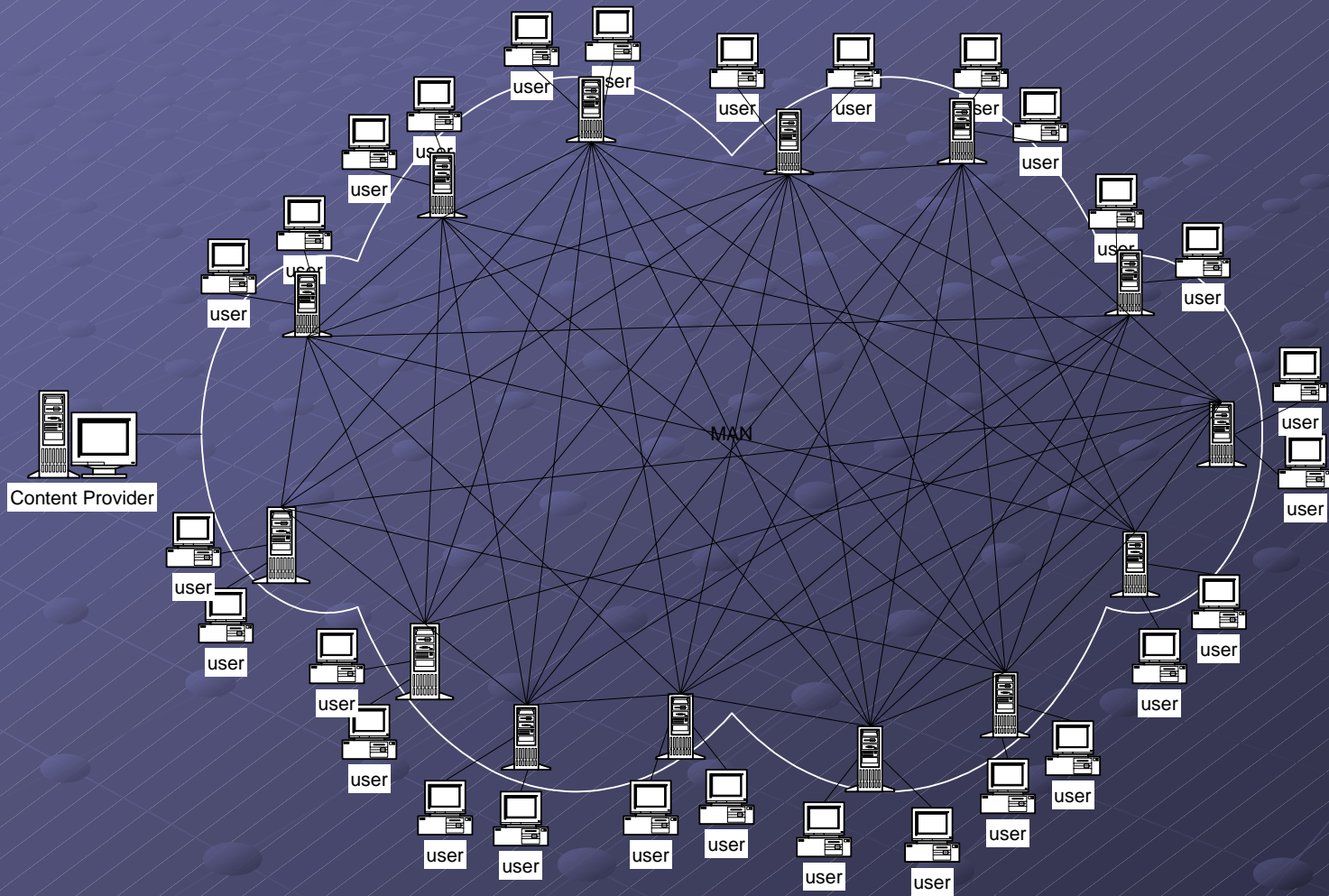
Akamai



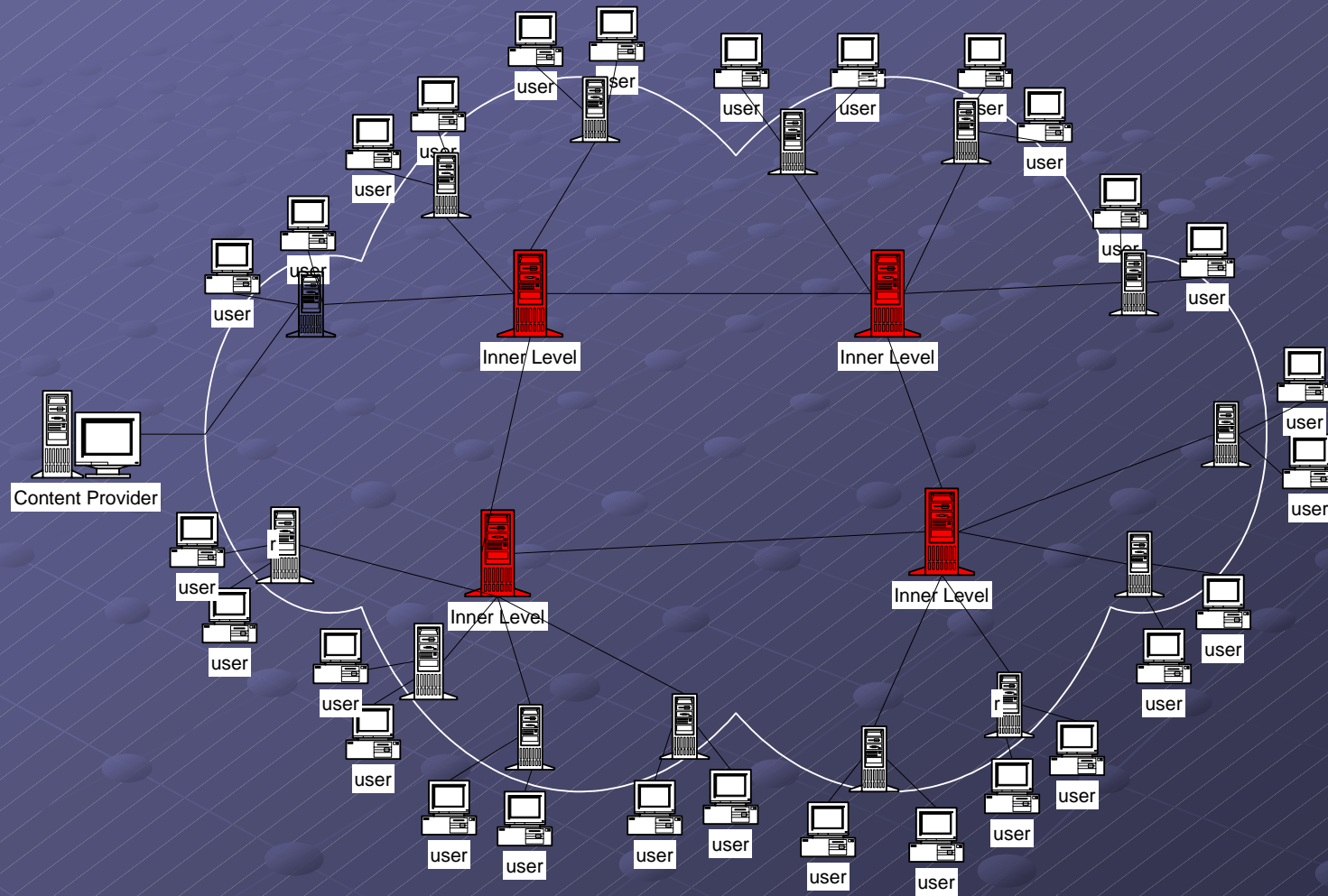
# Akamai



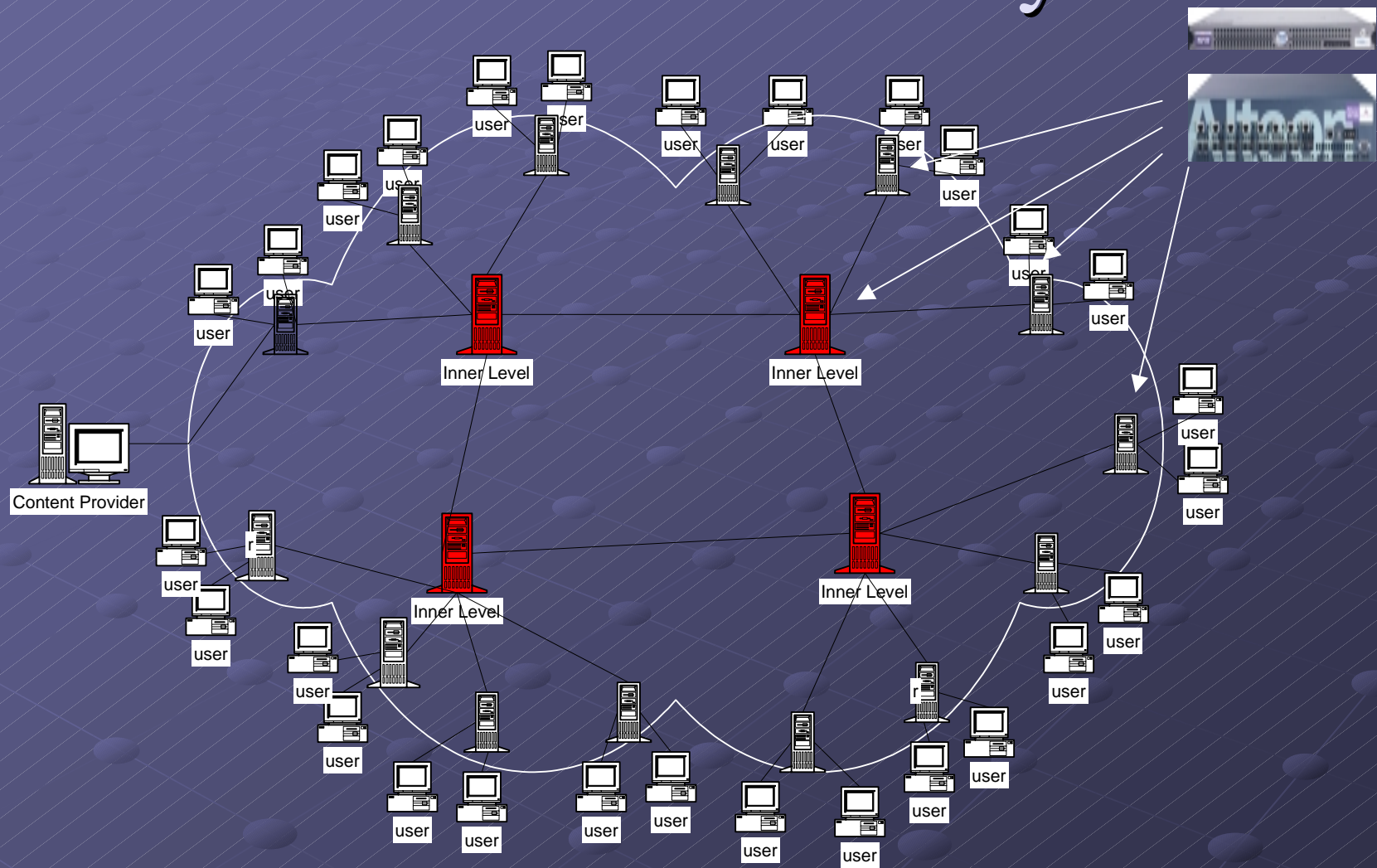
# Akamai



# Two Level Overlay



# Two Level Overlay



# Two Level Overlay

- Putting these Programmable Gateway at the edge point of LAN (content delivery, multicast, web cache, admission control, replicated audio/video streaming, P2P protocol)



# Two Level Overlay

- Putting these Programmable Gateway at the edge point of LAN (content delivery, multicast, web cache, admission control, replicated audio/video streaming, P2P protocol)
- Putting these Programmable Gateway on the MAN (storage network management, QoS channel and service negotiation)

# Inner Level Overlay

- Use the inner level of overlay to aggregate QoS traffic.

# Inner Level Overlay

- Use the inner level of overlay to aggregate QoS traffic.
- The overall traffic model of customers can be predicted, so the inner level of overlay nodes can pre-reserve bandwidth capacity to other nodes.

# Inner Level Overlay

- Use the inner level of overlay to aggregate QoS traffic.
- The overall traffic model of customers can be predicted, so the inner level of overlay nodes can pre-reserve bandwidth capacity to other nodes.
- Fewer route setup  $O(n^2)+m$ ,  $n/m$  is the number of nodes of inner/outer overlay, respectively.

# Inner Level Overlay

- Use the inner level of overlay to aggregate QoS traffic.
- The overall traffic model of customers can be predicted, so the inner level of overlay nodes can pre-reserve bandwidth capacity to other nodes.
- Fewer route setup  $O(n^2)+m$ ,  $n/m$  is the number of nodes of inner/outer overlay, respectively.
- The two level overlay architecture with programmable gateway can solve the inter-AS bottleneck problem.

# Outer Level Overlay

- Use the outer level of overlay to deliver to end users.

# Outer Level Overlay

- Use the outer level of overlay to deliver to end users.
- Outer level of overlay nodes maintains end customers information. Process admission control.

# Outer Level Overlay

- Use the outer level of overlay to deliver to end users.
- Outer level of overlay nodes maintains end customers information. Process admission control.
- Suggested Business Model:
  - end customers
  - content provider (web site, TV station...)
  - ISP (constructor of outer level)
  - Network Operator (constructor of inner level)



● Applications:

NBA live broadcast (all games) over the network;

Company web conference

Online university course

Online Theater/Pay Per View...

- Applications:

  - NBA live broadcast (all games) over the network;

  - Company web conference

  - Online university course

  - Online Theater/Pay Per View...

- Implementation:

  - Avoid congestion for these paid service: over reserve bandwidth, limit best-effort traffic if needed.

# Benefits

- End customer: better service, no awareness of in-middle entities.

# Benefits

- End customer: better service, no awareness of in-middle entities.
- Content provider: better performance for content delivery, need to pay for service but should get be able to get more from customers (QoS video streaming).

# Benefits

- End customer: better service, no awareness of in-middle entities.
- Content provider: better performance for content delivery, need to pay for service but should get be able to get more from customers (QoS video streaming).
- ISP: reduce congestion for paid service

# Benefits

- End customer: better service, no awareness of in-middle entities.
- Content provider: better performance for content delivery, need to pay for service but should get be able to get more from customers (QoS video streaming).
- ISP: reduce congestion for paid service
- Network Operator: get pay from ISP

# Other Applications—Storage Network

- This two-level overlay network with programmable gateway can provide wide range support to many applications.

# Other Applications—Storage Network

- This two-level overlay network with programmable gateway can provide wide range support to many applications.
- Example: Storage Network
  - The outer level nodes can provide functionalities like geographic load balancing, disaster recovery (re-route setup), mirroring, etc.*



# Other Applications—Storage Network

- This two-level overlay network with programmable gateway can provide wide range support to many applications.
- Example: Storage Network
  - The outer level nodes can provide functionalities like geographic load balancing, disaster recovery (re-route setup), mirroring, etc.*
  - The inner level nodes (with hardware assist) can provide functionalities like storage management, firewall, etc.*

# Other Applications—Wireless Network

## ● Rough ideas:

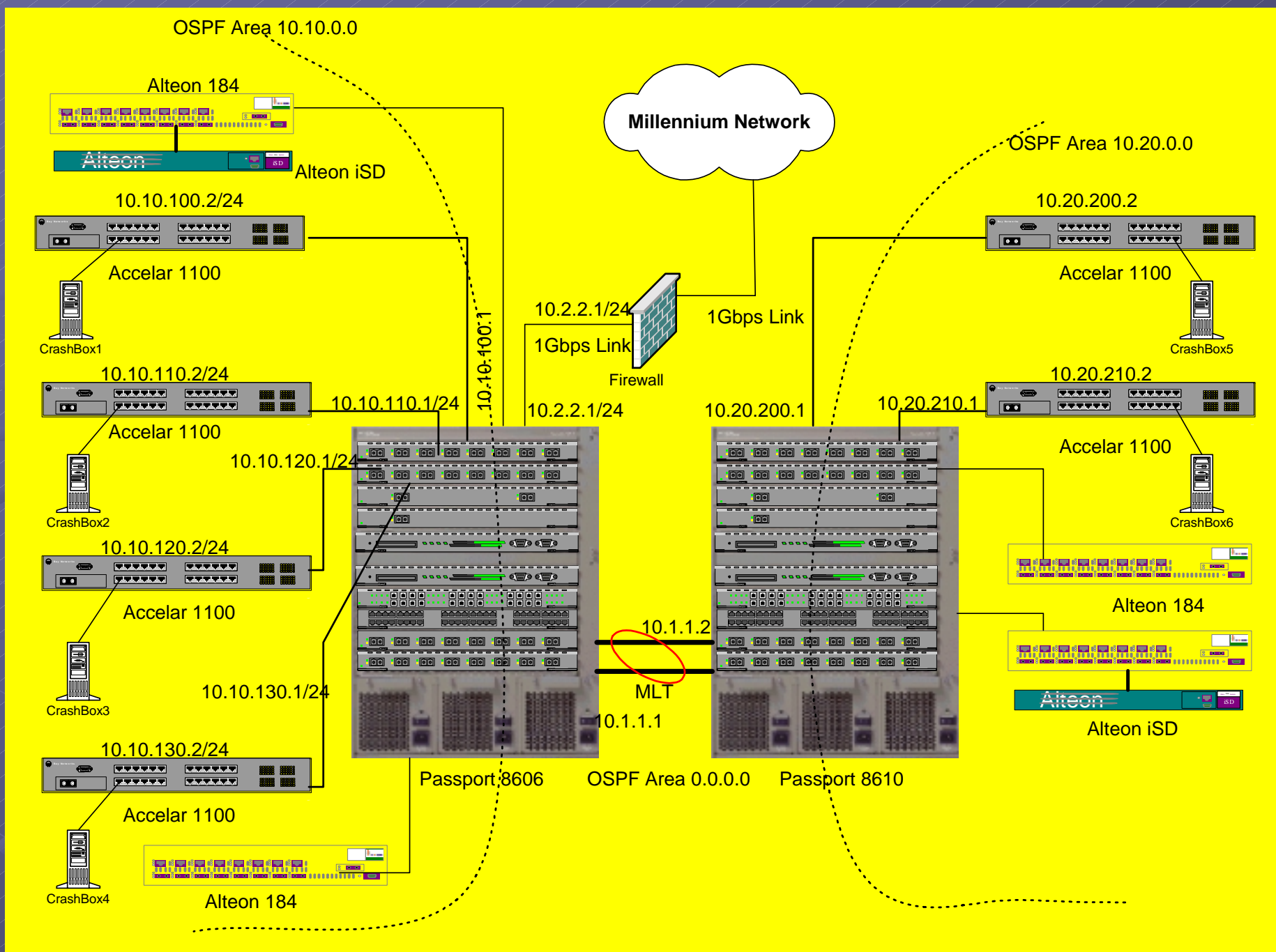
- Dynamic bandwidth capacity allocation according to change of subscribers at a location*
- Adaptive content delivery according to end user link speeds*
- Congestion control*

# Conclusion

- An new architecture with:
  - Two-level overlay network structure*
  - Intelligence in the network: Programmable Gateway*
  - Scalable QoS content delivery*

# Conclusion

- An new architecture with:
  - Two-level overlay network structure*
  - Intelligence in the network: Programmable Gateway*
  - Scalable QoS content delivery*
- A testbed is constructed.



# Conclusion

- An new architecture with:
  - Two-level overlay network structure*
  - Intelligence in the network: Programmable Gateway*
  - Scalable QoS content delivery*
- A testbed is constructed.
- An ongoing experiment with iSCSI packet interception, recognition and redirection (for storage network geographic load balancing).

# Future Direction

- This two-level overlay architecture will be further discussed/modified/implemented within a Nortel-Berkeley networking research group
- Functionalities for MAN will be experimented on our testbed
- A larger scale experiment will be constructed for full functionalities