AutoNetkit:

Simplifying Large Scale, Open-Source Network Experimentation

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Introduction

- Build and deploy large-scale emulated network experiments in minutes.
- High-level design benefits of Software Defined Networking, with existing hardware, software, and protocols.
- Based on network abstractions which hide low-level details: save time, reduce errors, and conduct reproducible network experiments.
- Generate configurations and deploy to emulation environments: run real router software inside virtual machines, realistic and affordable experimentation.
- Part of ongoing project to simplify network management using formal methods.

Visual Capture

- Most network designs start on a whiteboard or in a diagram tool such as Visio, and are then manually transcribed to a network description.
- ► We automate this: draw network in a graphical editor, save as GraphML, use directly

Abstract Network Model

- ► Network description: read from GraphML, CSV, JSON into G_{in} graph.
- Build user-defined graphs such as G_{ip} or G_{bgp} from G_{in} . Extensible to support new design patterns and protocols.
- Compile overlay graphs into Network Information Database: device-based representation of network, ready to push into configuration templates.



as network description — build your network directly from a diagram.
Add custom nodes and edge attributes, e.g. device type, ASN, or link speed.



High-Level Network Design

Design networks, not devices.

- Built on Python: use standard syntax to work with attributes.
- Quick and easy configuration, extend to configure new protocols or services.

G_in.update(G_in.nodes('is_router', platform='netkit'), syntax='quagga') # default

for devices in G_phy.groupby('asn').values(): # iBGP full-mesh per AS
 rtrs = [d for d in devices if d.is_router] # filter routers
 G_ibgp.add_edges_from((s,t) for s in routers for t in routers if s != t)

Extensible Configuration

- ► Generate configuration files from NIDB using plain-text templates.
- Separation of configuration syntax and semantics.
- Easily configure new devices, or network services such as DNS.

hostname \${node} password \${node.zebra.password} ! % for i in node.interfaces: interface \${i.id} #Link \${i.description} ip ospf cost \${i.ospf_cost} ! % endfor router ospf % for l in node.ospf.links: network \${l.network.cidr} area \${l.area} % endfor hostname r5.as1
password 1234
!
 interface eth0
 #Link to r5.as1 to r1.as1
 ip ospf cost 1
 !
 interface eth1
 #Link to r5.as1 to r2.as1
 ip ospf cost 1
 !
 router ospf
 network 10.0.0/29 area 0

Build, Deploy, Measure



G_ebgp.add_edges_from(e for e in G_in.edges() if e.src.asn != e.dst.asn)

ank.aggregate_nodes(G_ospf, G_ospf.nodes('is_switch')) # Merge switches ank.explode_nodes(G_ospf, G_ospf.nodes('is_switch')) # Switches to edges

Trim non intra-AS links
G_ospf.remove_edges_from(l for l in G_ospf.edges() if l.src.asn != l.dst.asn)

for link in G_ospf.edges(): # set defaults
 link.cost = 1

Live Feedback

Real-time plotting of overlay graphs using D3.js: live feedback on topology design.



Supports Quagga, Junos, IOS and C-BGP, through Netkit, Junosphere and Dynagen.

- Automatically push out a new network configuration to an emulation host.
- Automated data collection from emulated network: e.g. routing tables and traceroutes
 Rapid Iteration: modify topology or design, configuration, deployment, measurement
- automatically applied.

Getting and Using AutoNetkit

- Python-based: runs on Linux, Mac OS X, Windows.
- Installation and usage information on website.
- ► Open-Source: BSD Licence, available on GitHub.

Automated Resource Allocation

Automatic handling of tedious and error-prone low-level details such as IP Addresses.



- High-Performance: under 7 seconds to configure 1400 router multi-AS network with OSPF and BGP, including IP addressing and route-reflector iBGP hierarchy.
- Verified Bad-Gadget routing oscillation [1]: drew network in < 10 mins, multi-platform configuration, deployment and measurement. Measured oscillation on IOS and Junos, but not Quagga — due to Quagga implementation of BGP decision process. Realism of emulation over simulation: can expose real bugs or implementation decisions.

References and Acknowledgements

T. G. Griffin, F. B. Shepherd, and G. Wilfong, "The stable paths problem and interdomain routing," *IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)*, vol. 10, Apr. 2002.

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www.autonetkit.org