# Emulating an Infrastructure with EASE 

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## EASE: Emulation as a Service

- A multi-tenant, distributed and virtualized shared emulation platform with built-in SDN
- EASE can can emulate infrastructures consisting of compute, network and storage resources
- Evolution of our prior work DOT* to a cloud-based service.

[^0]
## Why EASE?

- Quickly deployable SDN emulators (e.g., Mininet) cannot scale to network size and traffic volume*.
- Large-scale SDN emulators (e.g., DOT*, Maxinet**) require up-front investment and time consuming setup.
- Shared testbeds (e.g., EmuLab, GENI etc.) do not provide does not provide all the desired features

[^1]
## Desired Features of a Shared Testbed

- Performance isolation between testbed users
- Resource guarantee to support reproducible emulation
- Fault-tolerance for seamlessly resuming emulations
- Maximize underlying infrastructure utilization
- To support more users


## A Case Study: EmuLab

- Emulab is a shared emulation platform for network emulations.
- We deployed Internet2 (12 nodes, 15 links) topology on Emulab.
- We measured link utilization of a selected link.
- We varied traffic on links other than the one we selected for measurement.


## A Case Study: Emulab (contd...)

- Emulab provides isolation between the users by hard-partitioning resources.
- This reduces the number of simultaneous users
- No Resource Guarantee

- Limits experiment reproducibility
- No Fault-tolerance


## EASE: Challenges

- How to guarantee resources (CPU, network bandwidth, storage) for reproducible experiments while maximizing the number of simultaneous users?
- We use time dilation
- How to implement time dilation across all resources?
- How to provide transparency to the users, i.e., hide distributed nature of deployment?
- How to ensure fault-tolerance for seamless execution of emulations?


## Challenge-1: Resource Guarantee while Maximizing No. of Users

- Solution: Time Dilation
- Time dilation slows down the progression of time
- Time dilation can stretch the perceived limits of the infrastructure
- A link with 50Mbps remaining capacity can appear as 100 Mbps if the speed of time progression is halved


## Challenge-1: Resource Guarantee while Maximizing No. of Users (contd...)

- Heuristic Algorithm for emulation provisioning
- Binary search on TDF to determine the minimum TDF that yields a feasible embedding.
- Emulation request is partitioned in clusters.
- Cluster of virtual switches are deployed in a single VM with the required resources.
- Each cluster is placed on a different machine.
- First-fit algorithm for embedding.


## Challenge-1: Resource Guarantee while Maximizing No. of Users (contd...)


(a)

(b)

(c)


## Challenge 2: Implementation of Time Dilation.

- Modify timer management in each subsystem
- Compute, Network, Memory
- We modified timer management in KVM hypervisor for Intel processors
- Intercept rdtsc instruction that reads time stamp counter register from CPU
- Modify time-stamp computation to slow down time


## Challenge 2: Implementation of Time Dilation (contd...)

- Timer management is architecture specific.
- Non-uniform methods to dilate all resources.
- We place the switches inside dilated VMs to dilate switching.
- Still open problem to dilate memory access time
- Time dilation synchronization across multiple machines.
- All resources deployed on different machines should be identically dilated.


## Preliminary Performance Evaluation



## Conclusion

- EASE is a proposal for a distributed testbed that provides emulation as a service to the users.
- Full-fledged implementation of EASE is yet to be done.
- We leverage time dilation to maximize the number of users admitted in the system.
- Some challenges pertaining to time dilation are still open.


## Questions?


[^0]:    *A. R. Roy et al. "Design and Management of DOT: A Distributed OpenFlow Testbed", IEEE/IFIP NOMS 2014

[^1]:    *A. R. Roy et al. "Design and Management of DOT: A Distributed OpenFlow Testbed", IEEE/IFIP NOMS 2014
    ** P. Wette et al. "Maxinet: Distributed Emulation for Software-Defined Networks", IFIP Networking 201

