The ProtoGENI RSpec

Robert Ricci and Jonathon Duerig
RSpec Workshop
June 25, 2009

Where We Are

- Working prototype RSpec
- Supports components, interfaces, links
- Used to create slivers:
 - Raw PCs, VMs, VLANs, tunnels
- Expressed as an XML schema
 - http://www.protogeni.net/trac/protogeni/wiki/RSpec
- Slice Embedding Service that understands it
- Under development
 - Extensions using NVDL
 - Cross-aggregate RSpecs

Lifecycle

- Progressive annotation
- User creates request (bound or unbound)
- Passes to a Slice Embedding Service
 - Annotates with physical resources selected
 - Maybe more than one
- Gives to CM
 - CM signs (ticket)
- Manifest returned by CM
 - Adds details like access method, MACs, etc.

Four Types

- Similar, but not identical
- Advertisement: "Catalog" or "Classifieds"
 - Published by Component Manager
- Request: "Purchase Order"
 - Constructed by user (maybe from advertisement)
- Ticket: "Receipt"
 - Signed (special type of credential)
- Manifest: "Packing Slip"
 - Returned by CreateSliver()

RSpec Design Principles

- Descriptive data structure
 - Mapping between requested sliver and physical resources
- Contains information
 - About what CM provides
 - Describe the pen, not the novel
 - That the client needs to select resources
 - Additionally, how to use components in manifest
- Progressively annotated

Important Ideas: Identifiers

- Advertisement must have component IDs
- Request must have virtual IDs
- A bound request has both, creating a mapping
- Identifiers are URNs (GMOC proposal)
- A sliver is uniquely identified by slice ID + virtual ID + CM ID

Paths to Constructing a Request

- Direct
 - Cut-n-paste from advertisement
 - Add virtual IDs
- Indirect
 - Start with desired topology
 - Get help filling in component IDs
- Combinations of these styles possible

Important Ideas: Mapping

- Each requested node is mapped to a single physical node
- A requested link may be mapped to multiple physical links
 - Path or graph

Important Ideas

- Separate Schemas
 - Ads << Requests < Tickets << Manifests</p>
- Extensions (in development)
 - Each extension lives in its own namespace
 - Use NVDL to provide modular verification
 - Extensions are ignorable (this may change)

Hard Problems

- Allocation of components the user didn't explicitly ask for
 - Measurement devices
 - Sub-components (eg. NetFPGA inside PC)
 - Firewalls
 - Traffic Shaping
- Multi-level Hierarchies
 - Network layers
 - Virtual nodes

Hard Problems (2)

- Splitting/Combining RSpecs
 - Robust semantics
- Special Nodes
 - The Internet
 - Wireless Networks
 - NAT/Firewall
- Coordination across aggregates

Coordination Across Aggregates: The Problem

- Both (or many) ends may need to share information
 - Eg. tunnel endpoints
- Ordering/timing may be important
- Negotiation may be necessary
 - Eg. session key establishment
- Some are transitive problems
 - Eg. VLAN #s (unless translation possible)
- Assumption: Cross-aggregate links are established by endpoints within each aggregate

Coordination Across Aggregates: Design Space

- A) Client negotiates with each CM
 - RSpec is the medium
- B) CMs coordinate among themselves
 - Using a new standardized control plane API
 - RSpec could be medium
- C) Untrusted intermediary negotiates for client
 - Intermediary has no privs. that client does not
- D) Trusted intermediary negotiates for client
 - Pre-established trust betw. intermediary and CMs

Coordination Across Aggregates: Our Plan

- Hybrid of B and D
- CMs negotiate two-party arrangements directly
 - Eg. Tunnels
- Trusted intermediary negotiates multi-party
 - Eg. VLANs
 - Trusted authority picks VLAN #
- Client is oblivious
 - Only CMs talk to intermediary
 - All knowledge about necessary negotiation lives in CM

http://protogeni.net

Manifest

- Contains information not necessary for selection, but needed for use
- Might contain some info not existing at time of request
 - Virtual machine identifier
 - MAC address of virtual interfaces
 - VLAN tags
- CM may let experimenter modify