

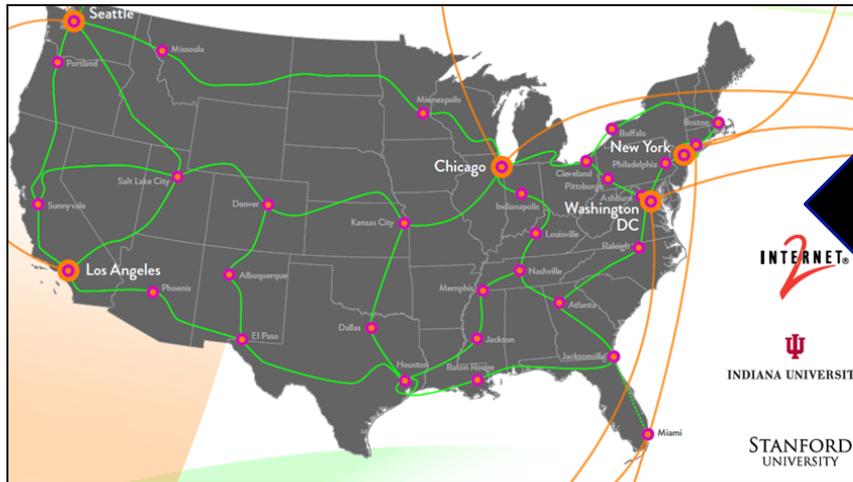
# **draft-ashwood-sdnrg-state- reduction-00**

## **Presentation to STATUS BOF**

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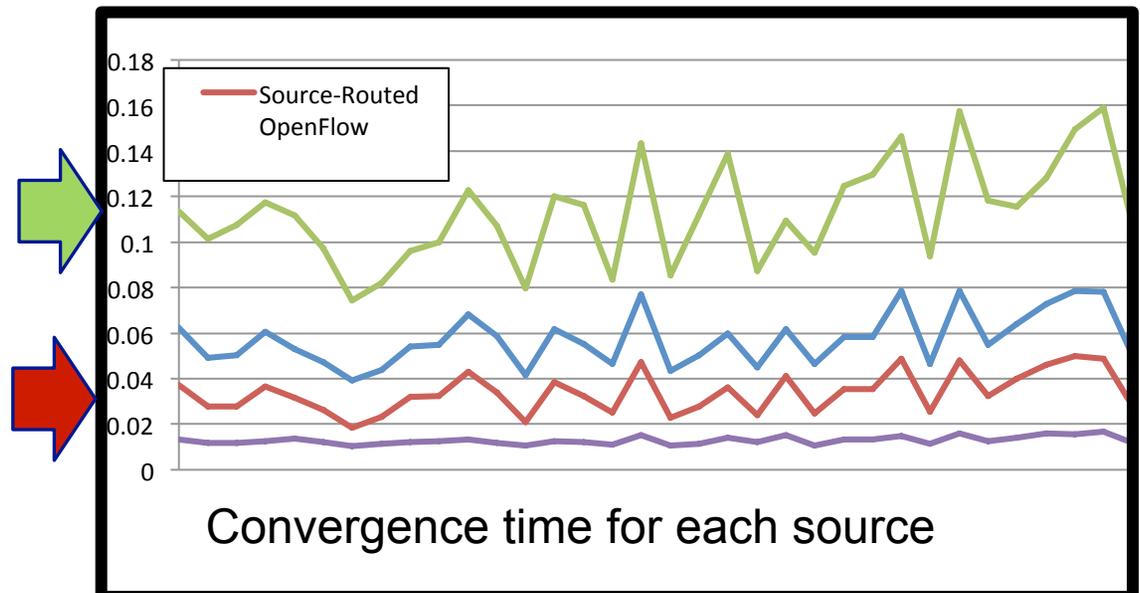
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# Source/Segment Routed SDN Simulation



We simulated a network of 36 nodes (OS<sup>3</sup>E), various flows/paths and compared source/segment routed v.s traditional forwarding. Simulator implemented in NS-3.

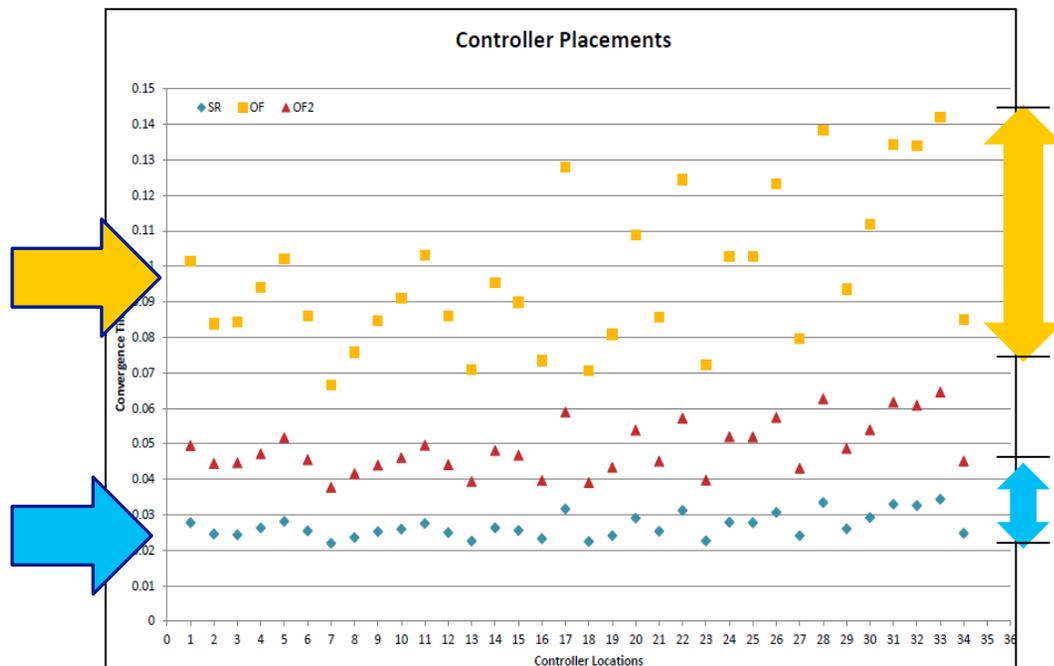
**Observed 3 x Improvement**



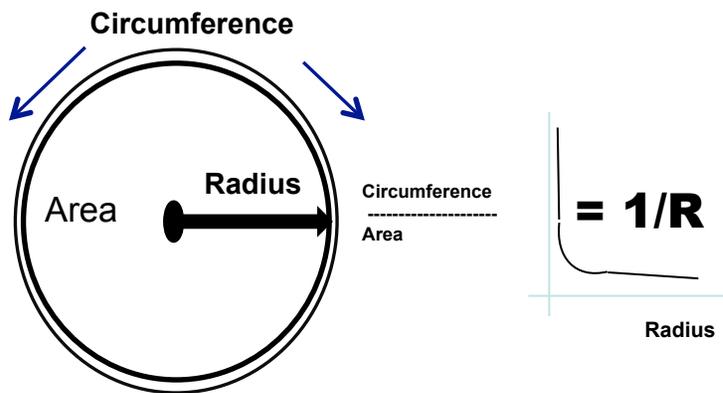
# Observed 86 % reduced standard deviation in convergence for all controller placements with source / segment routed v.s. hop-by-hop forwarded SDN

SDN hop-by-hop is very sensitive to controller position.

Source/Segment Routing reduced sensitivity by 86%



# Relative Source/Segment Routing performance as function of increasing diameter

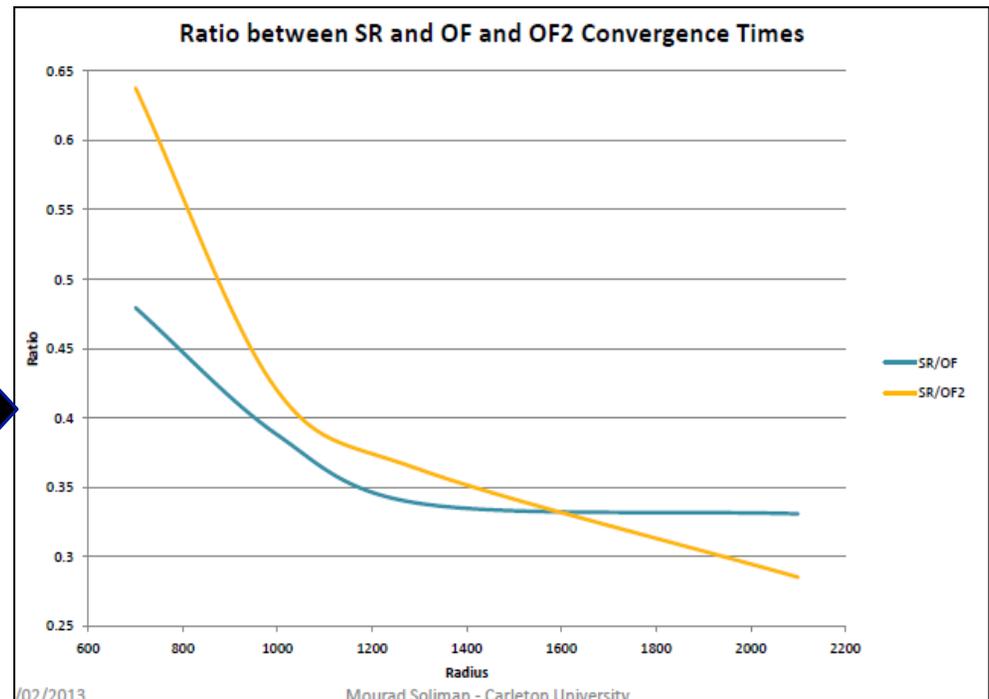
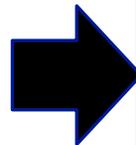


**Source/Segment Route Burden is:  
 $O(\text{Circumference})$**

**Hop-by-Hop Burden is:  
 $O(\text{Area})$**

**Plotted Source/Segment Route convergence divided by hop-by-hop convergence for different network sizes.**

**We observed  $1/R$  trend... ie linearly better with bigger R.**



02/2013

Mourad Soliman - Carleton University

# Conclusions

Definite advantages to source routing/segment routing in SDN.

Advantages grow linearly with network diameter so bigger => more impressive advantages.

Simulations give strong support for segment routing source routing/SDN use case claim.

In SDN with POF can implement smaller overhead.