

#### Automating Cloud Networking with RedHat OpenStack

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# The New IP

The Foundation for the Digital Business



# Our industry runs on 20 year innovation cycles, and we are on the forefront of the next wave, now is the time to embrace the new IP in order to improve business agility

# A Brief History of Networking



# A new generation of Apps

Due to the rise of Social, Mobile, Cloud, Big Data, and Consumerization of IT



### Cloud Apps are changing Data Center Networking

- Cloud Native Apps comprised of many services (Microservices)
  - High rate of change
  - Ephemeral configurations
- Microservices need to networked
  - Scale out architecture
  - Network virtualization

### Microservices



From: http://www.slideshare.net/adriancockcroft/goto-berlin

## **Characteristics of Cloud Applications**



**Traffic Patterns** 

Scale

Agility

Open & Flexible

Resilience



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- East-West traffic, server to server
- Millions to billions of endpoints
- Infrastructure, workloads, and endpoints powered-up and onboarded in hours
- Open platform, open design, open architecture to run different applications on same infra
- Cattle not Pets

## Learning from Hyper-Scale adopters



Source: http://www.enterprisetech.com/2014/11/18/facebook-gives-lessons-network-datacenter-design/

### Traditional networks fall short...

Traditional



North to South

- Rigid architecture, north-south optimized
- Inefficient link utilization
- Individually managed switches, complex
- Scale-up
- VM-ignorant

### New architectures stepping up...



#### L2 Fabrics - Driven by Virtualization



- Topology freedom, east-west optimized
- Fabric managed as one logical switch
- Scale-out
- VM-aware



- Cloud has brought scale far greater than virtualization
- Automation has moved from CLI and scripts to programmatic interfaces, tool chains, policy and controllers
- Multi-tenancy has gone from VLANs and VRFs to micro segmentation and virtual networks
- Mind share has moved from vendors to user community.

### **Clos Architecture 101**

Invented by Charles Clos in 1953

How to build large telephony networks without building large telephony switches

A Clos Architecture is made up of network switch elements bearing the designations "spine" and "leaf" that identify the place in the network or "PIN" as well as the function of the device and requirements, i.e. features, performance.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clos\_network

### The Zen of Cloud Networking



#### L2 Overlay – Offloading tunnels to TORS



- Same IP Subnet across Leafs
- VxLAN Tunnels carry L2 traffic between Leaf
- Full Mesh of VxLAN tunnels between Leaf's

Controller-based or controller-less architecture

### Benefits of the new Cloud Networking architecture

- VM migration domain
  - Legacy layer 2 to overlay virtual technologies
- Scalability
  - Decouple underlay and overlay network technology
- Resilience
  - On-demand overlay
- Automation
  - OpenStack, SDN Controller-based, Netconf, Python





Video Demo Auto-provisioning of IP Fabric & L2 extension with OpenStack

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### Questions



## **Demo Setup**





- Basic Spine-leaf topology
- Orchestration using OpenStack
  - IP Fabric underlay
  - VxLAN tunneling on TORS

# Offloading VxLAN tunneling on TORS





- VXLAN Tunnels
  between TOR
- Hardware based
  VXLAN Encapsulation
- Openstack Integration
  - Setup/Dismantling of tunnels
  - VNI(VLAN) mapping



# Demo

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# Conclusion

- Automation of Underlay Network
  - Discovery of Spine Leaf Topology
  - Provisioning of links & BGP
- Automation of Overlay Network
  - Setup and cleanup of tunnels based on VM Lifecycles across Racks
  - VM traffic transiting through Spine Leaf topology.
- L3 ECMP