

Flow/Path Programmability

アプリケーションの要請に応える転送プレーンをプログラムする

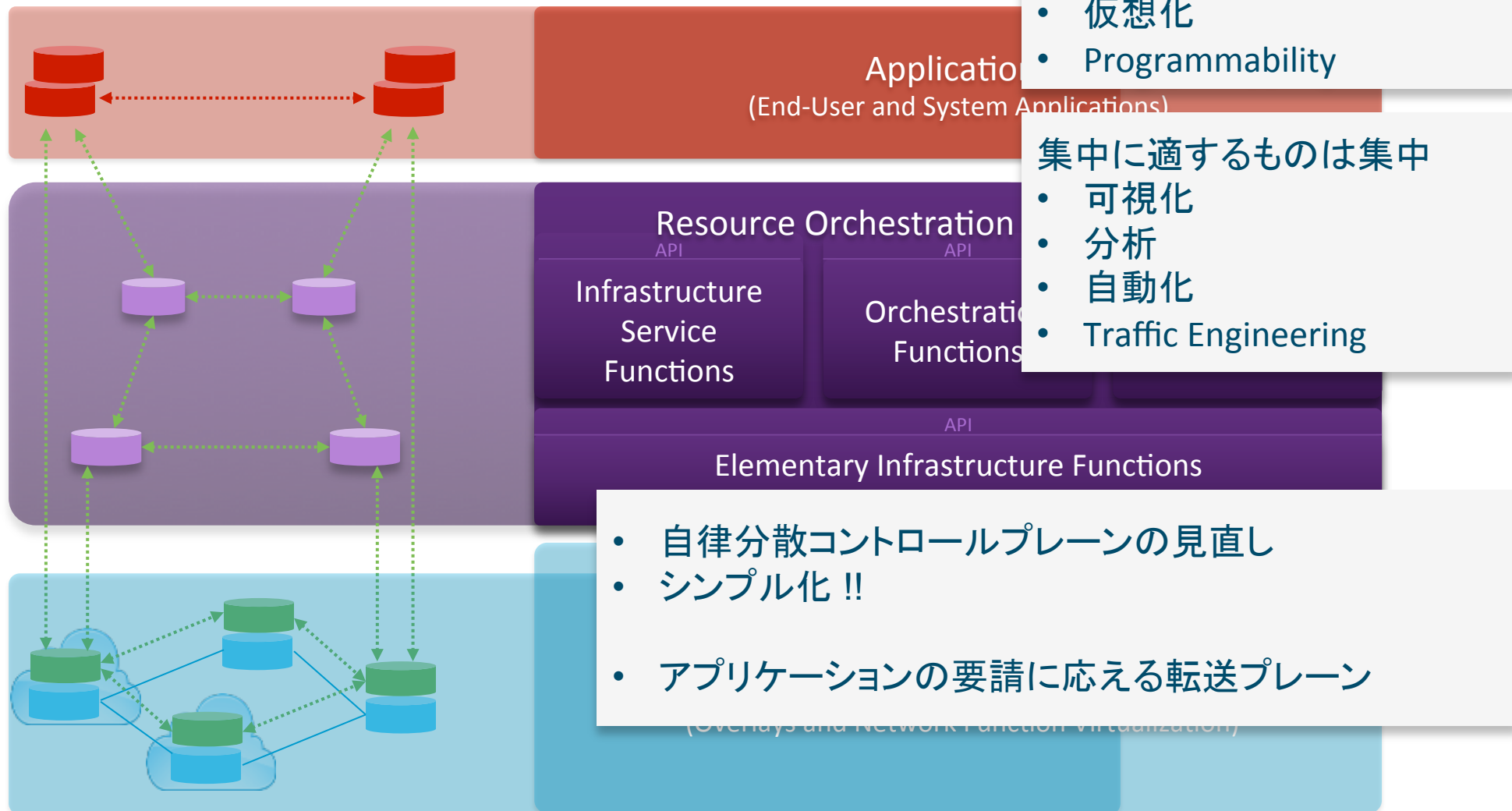
29 Oct. 2013

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Flow/Path Programmabilityを実現する技術例
 - Segment Routing
 - Service Chaining
 - Policy-aware forwarding
- “Orchestrative” Architectureに向けて

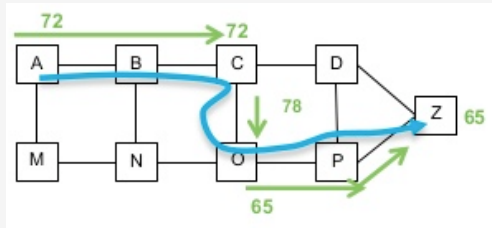
背景 – ここ数年のSDN議論



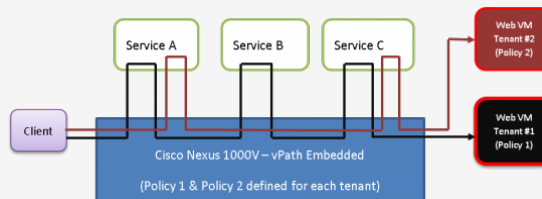
Applicationの要請に応える転送プレーン

- できるだけシンプルに
- 必要な価値を提供する

Segment Routing



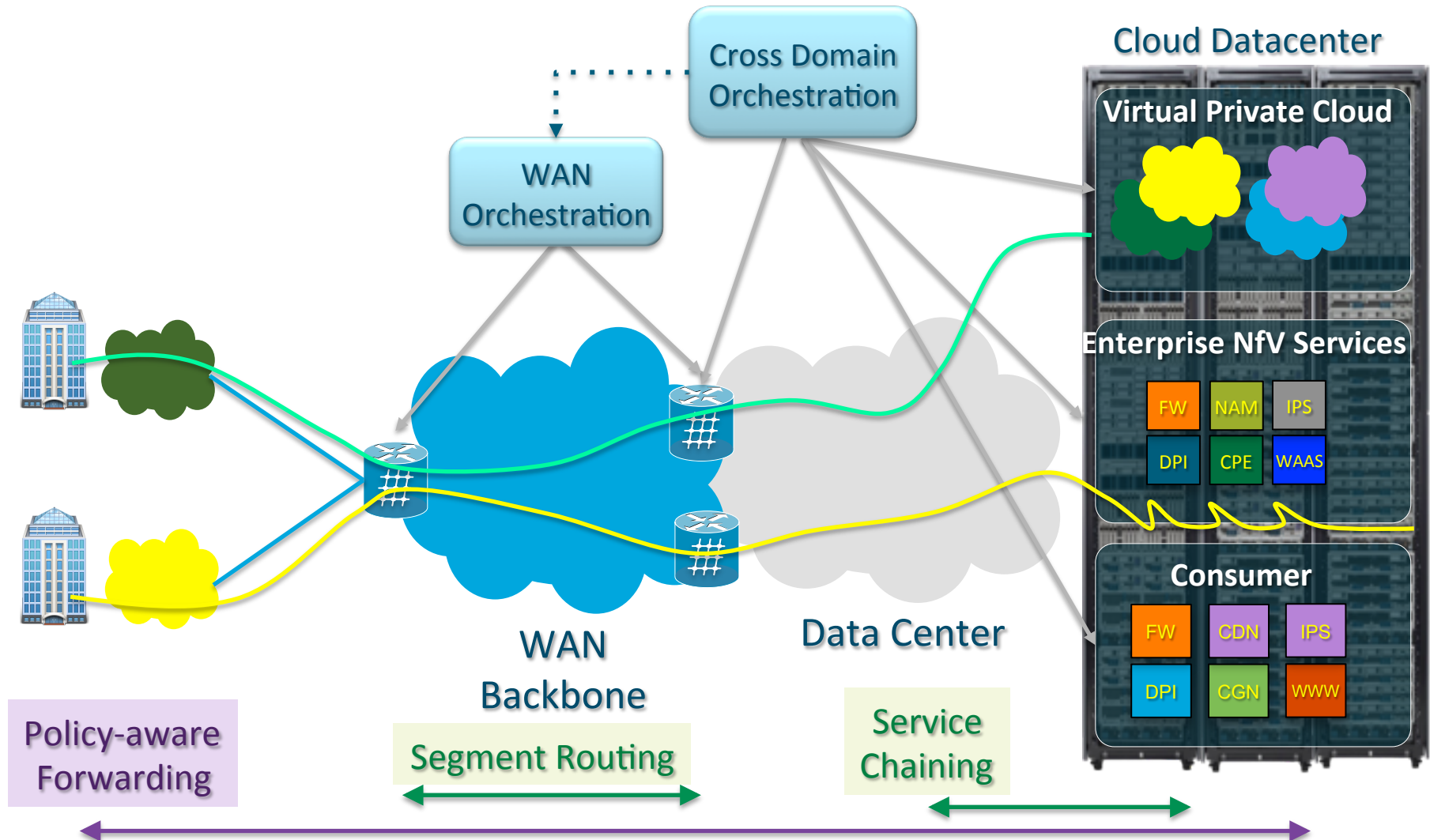
Network Service Chaining



Policy-aware forwarding



“Orchestrative” Architecture

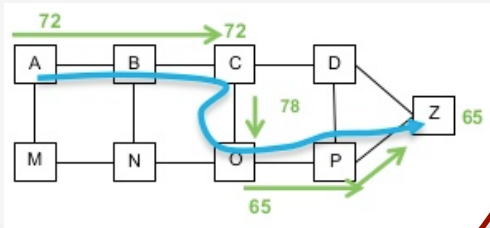


Agenda

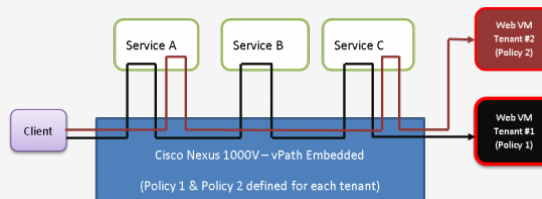
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Applicationの要請に応える転送プレーン

Segment Routing



Network Service Chaining



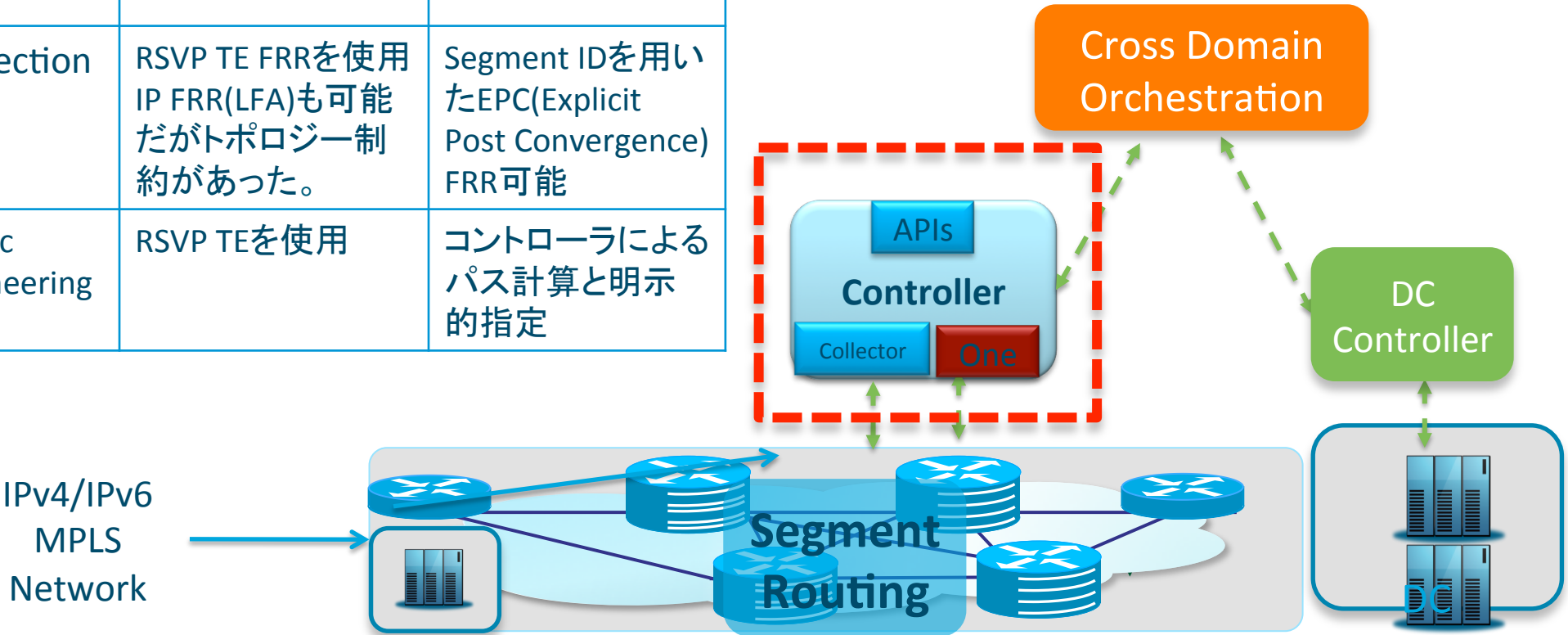
Policy-aware forwarding



Segment Routing おさらい

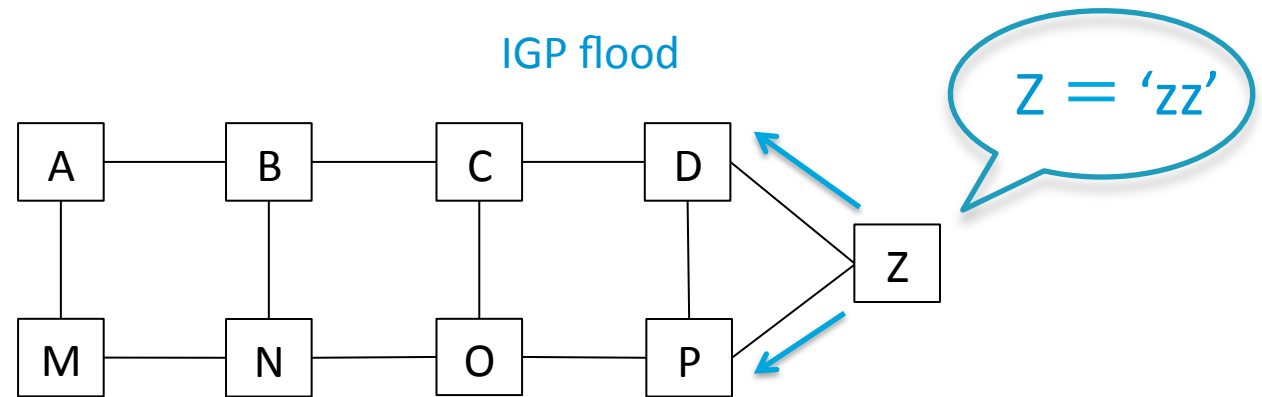
	MPLS	Segment Routing
転送ヘッダ	LDPやRSVPによりLabelを配布	IGPによりSegment IDを配布
Protection	RSVP TE FRRを使用 IP FRR(LFA)も可能 だがトポロジー制約があった。	Segment IDを用いたEPC(Explicit Post Convergence) FRR可能
Traffic Engineering	RSVP TEを使用	コントローラによるパス計算と明示的指定

- RSVP, LDPは不要
- ネットワーク内のステートが大幅に減少
- ApplicationやOrchestrationと容易に連携



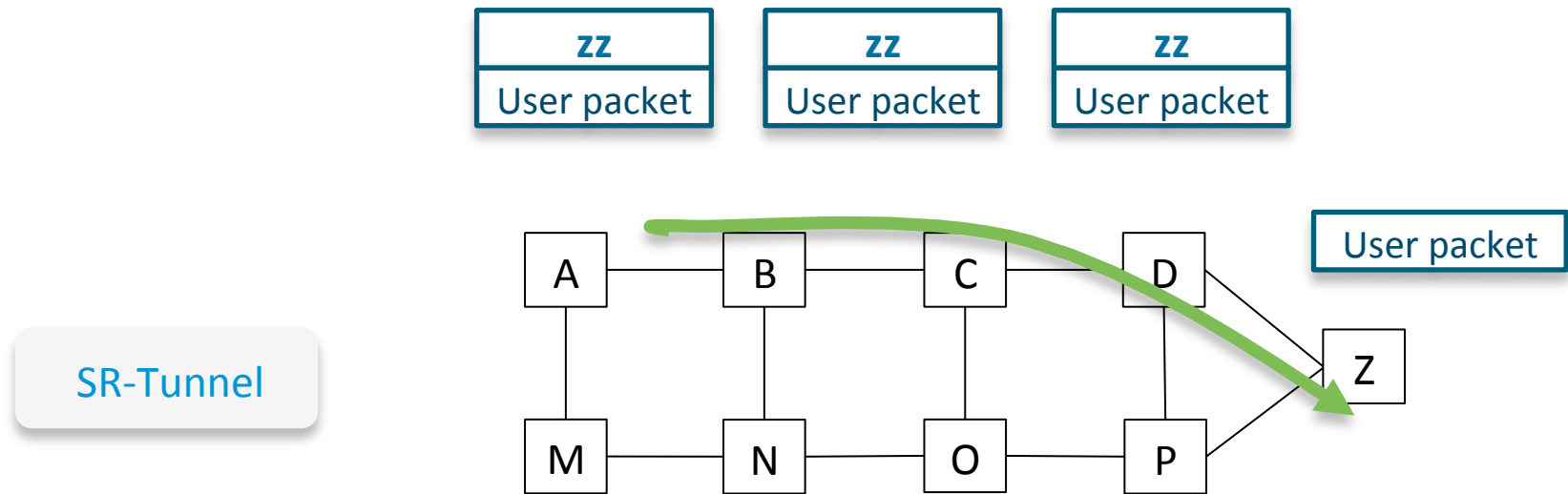
(*) draft-filsfils-rtgwg-segment-routing-00

Segment Routing – 基本動作



- 各ノードは自分のSegment IDを、IGPにより広報する
 - OSPFの場合、opaque LSAを使用 (draft-psenak-ospf-segment-routing-extensions)
 - 2種類のSegment ID
 - Node Segment ID (Node-SID) : ノードへのbest pathを表す
 - Adjacency Segment ID (Adj-SID) : インタフェースへのone hop path

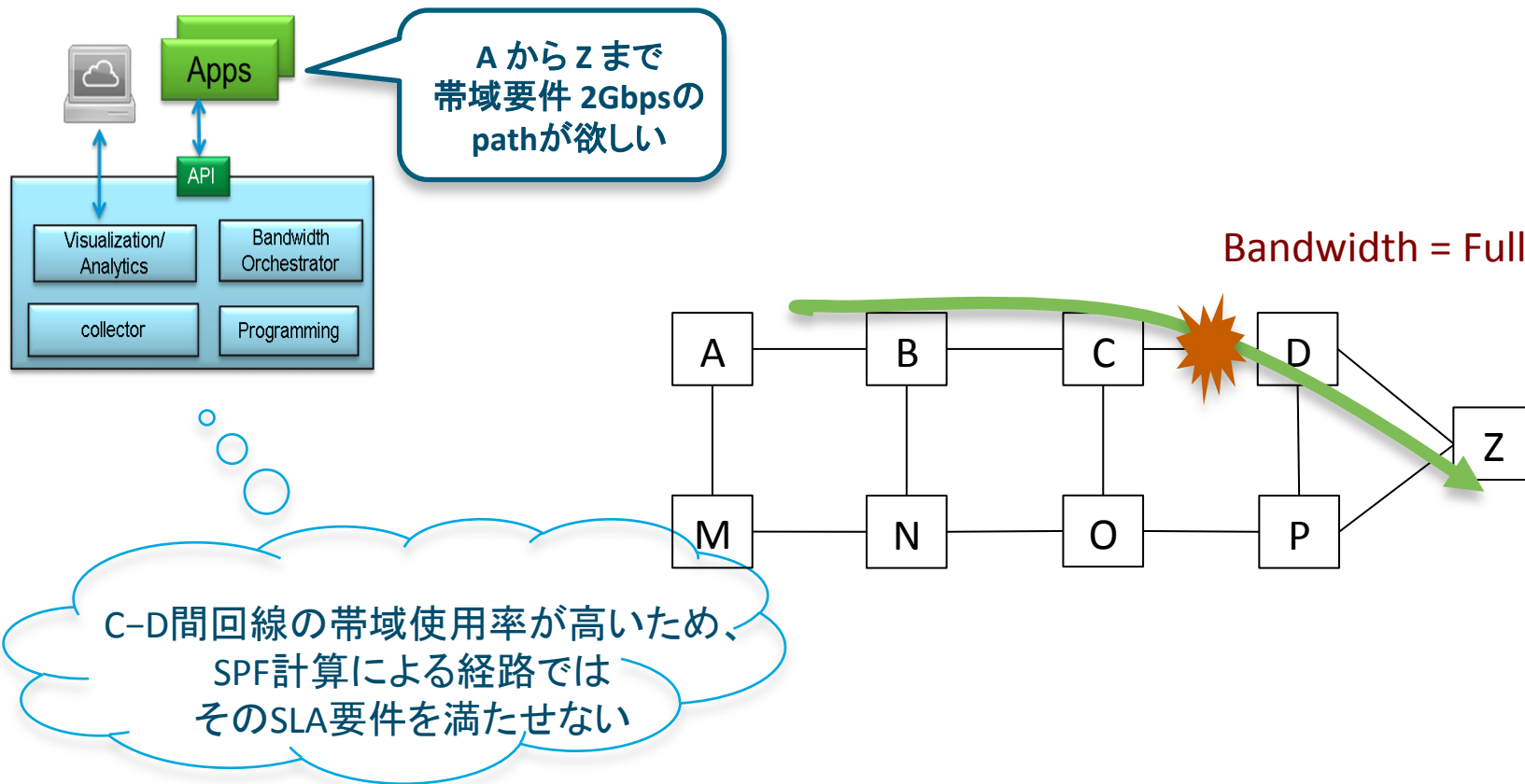
Segment Routing – 基本動作



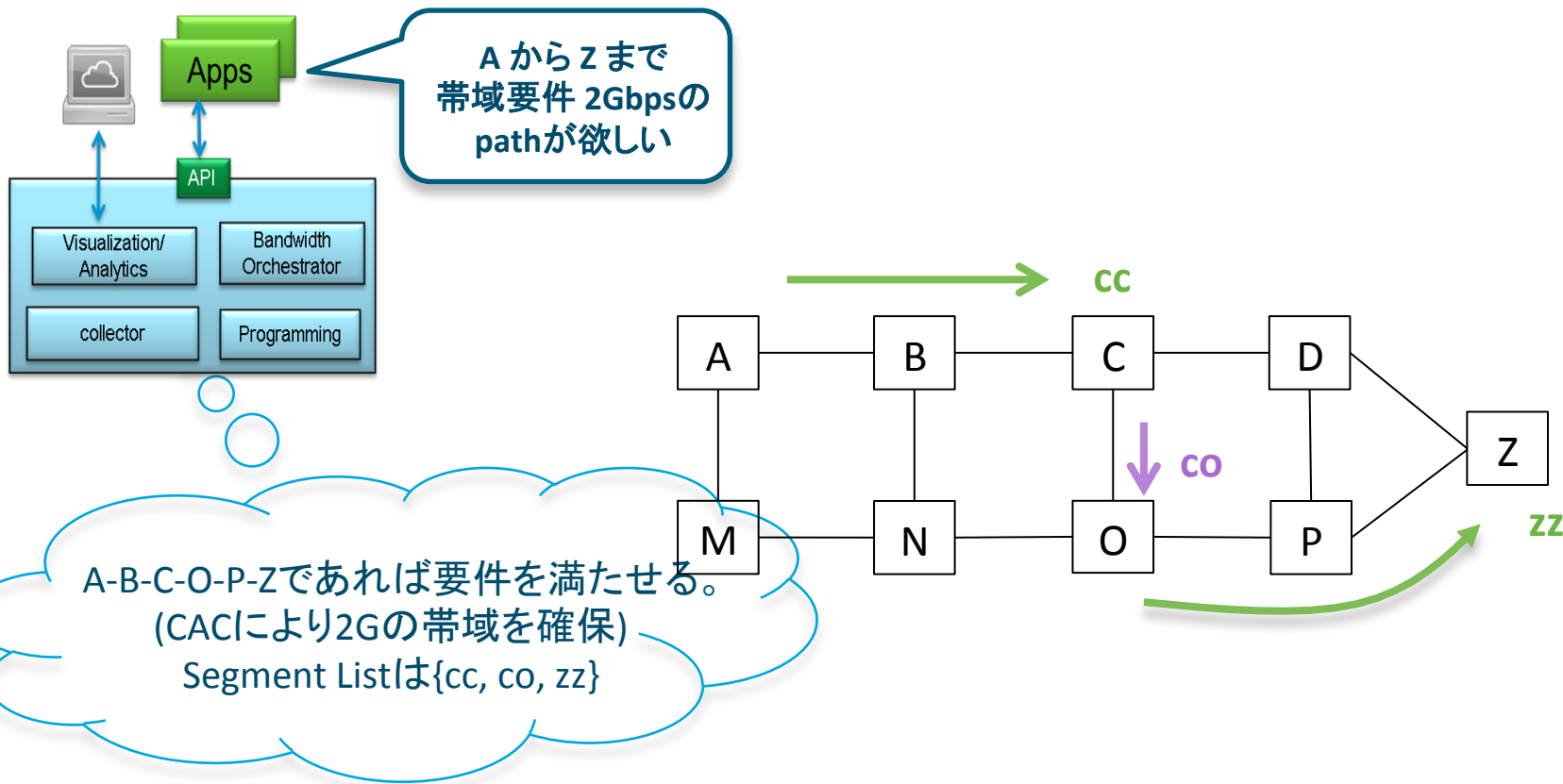
- ノードZを宛先とするパケットには、zzをつけて転送する

(Segment ID=global significant <-> c.f. MPLS Label = local significant)

Segment Routing – Controllerによる制御



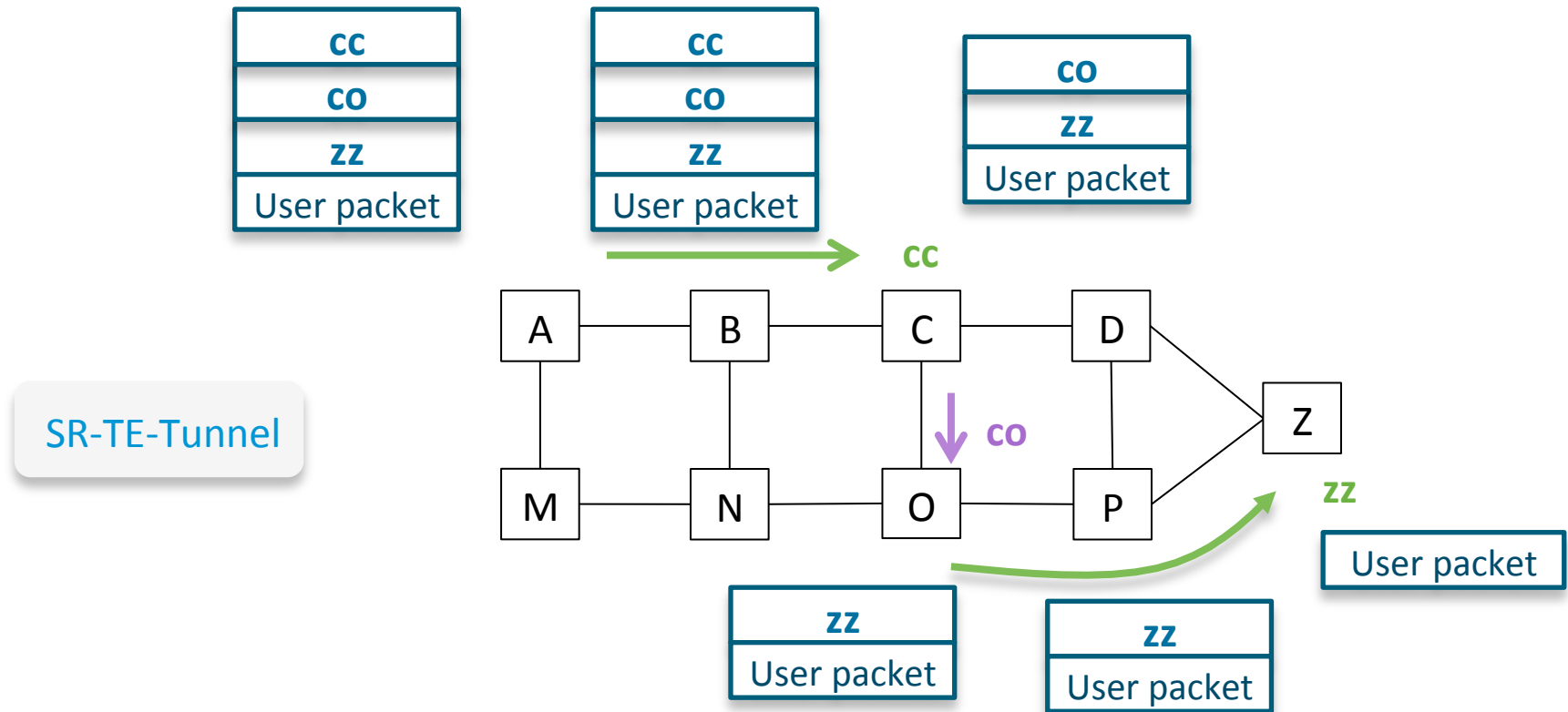
Segment Routing – Controllerによる制御



• Controller

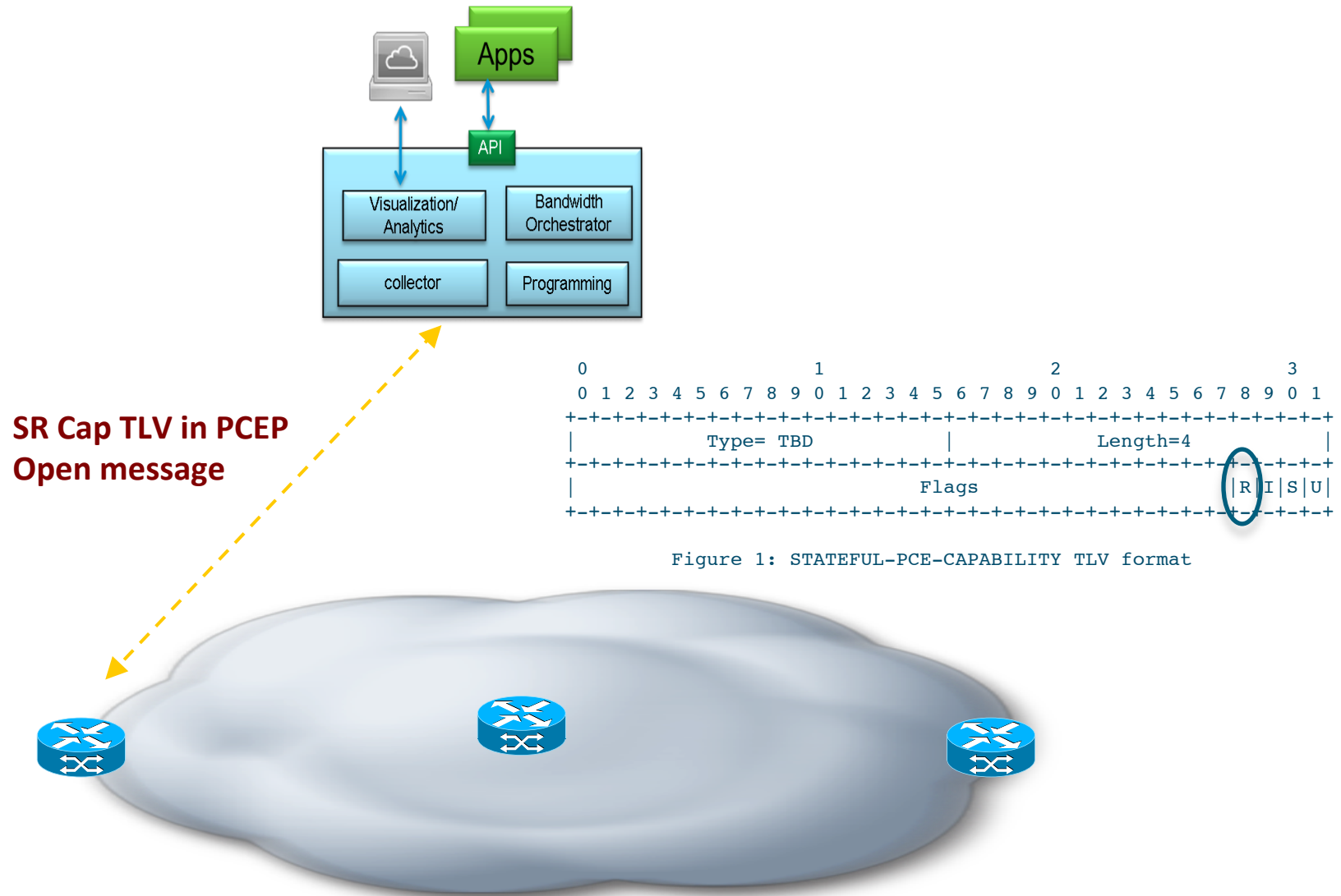
- そのSLA要件を満たすパスを発見する
- NodeおよびAdjacency Segmentのリストをencodeする

Segment Routing - Source Routing

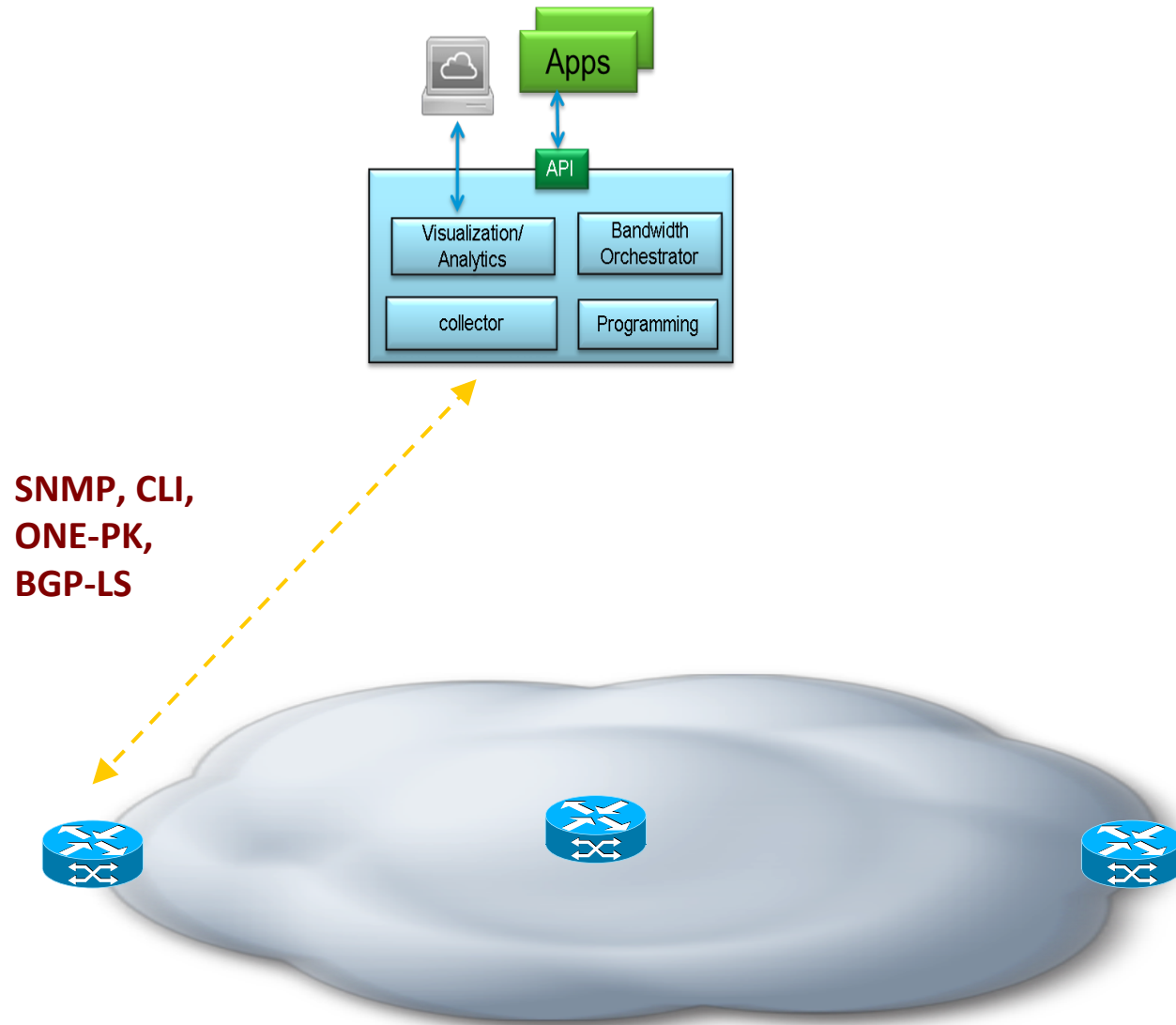


- SourceにてHeader Stackを生成し、パケットを送出する
Pathは、Segment idのStackとして表現される。(転送ヘッダ == Label, IPv6 data planeも可)
- 中継ノードはヘッダーに応じてforwarding、RSVP stateを持つ必要がない

Controller : PCEP Capability Negotiation

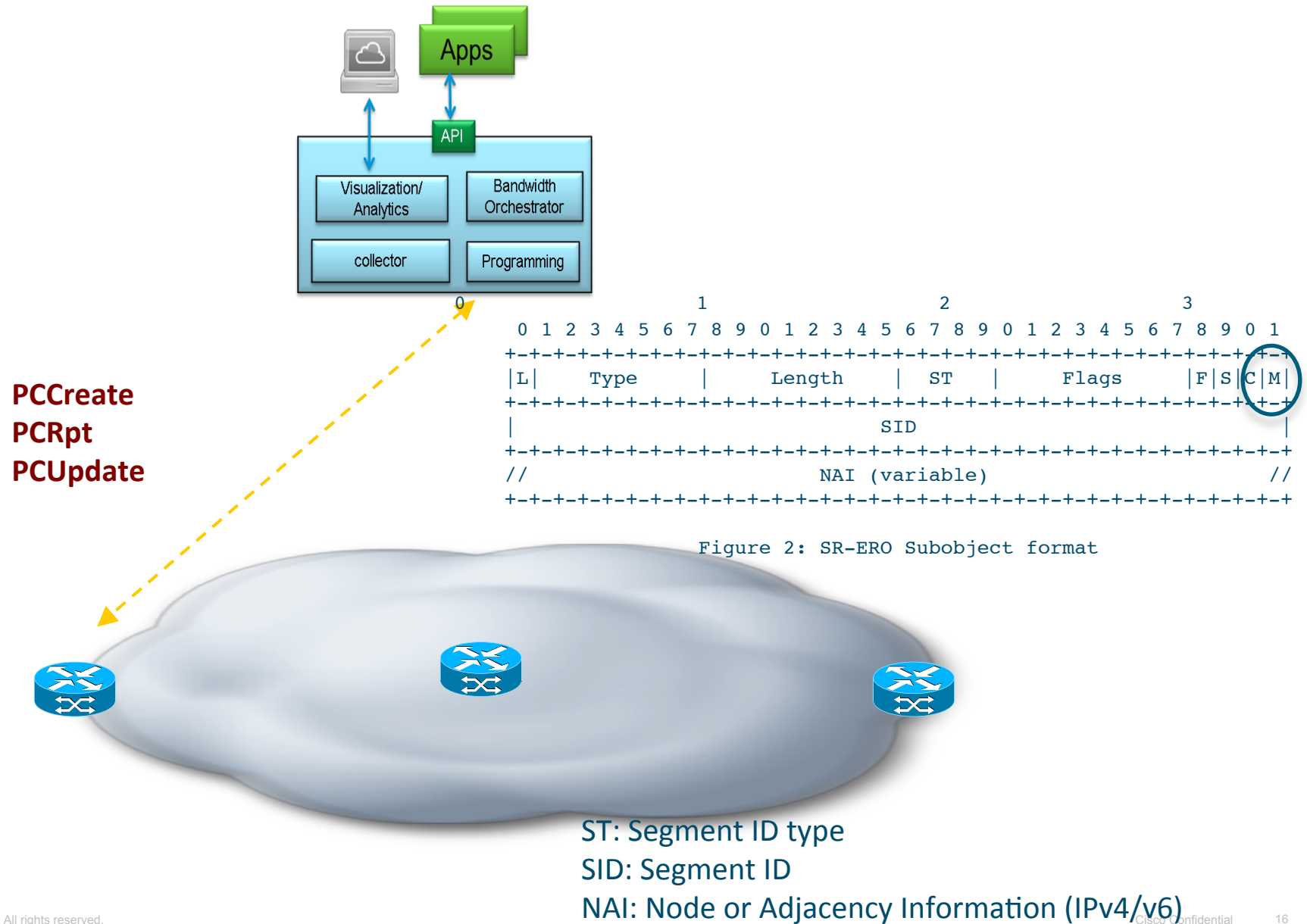


Controller : Topology Information Gathering



BGP-LS : draft-ietf-idr-ls-distribution

Controller : Stateful PCEP



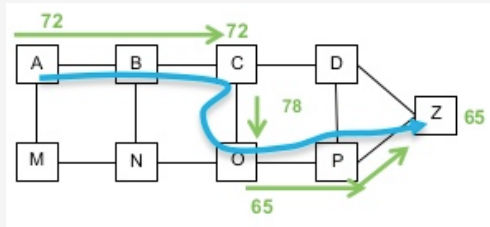
IETF drafts

- Architecture ([draft-filsfils-rtgwg-segment-routing](#))
- Use-Case ([draft-filsfils-rtgwg-segment-routing-use-cases](#))
- ISIS extension for SR ([draft-previdi-isis-segment-routing-extensions](#))
- OSPF extension for SR ([draft-psenak-ospf-segment-routing-extensions](#))
- FRR with SR ([draft-francois-sr-frr](#))
- PCEP extension for SR ([draft-sivabalan-pce-segment-routing](#))
- Performance Engineered LSP using SR ([draft-shakir-rtgwg-sr-performance-engineered-lsps](#))

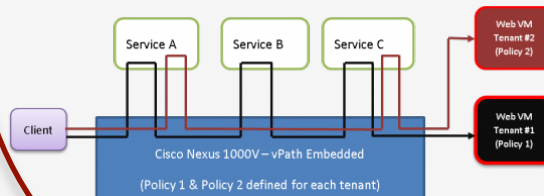
<http://www.segment-routing.net/>

Applicationの要請に応える転送プレーン

Segment Routing



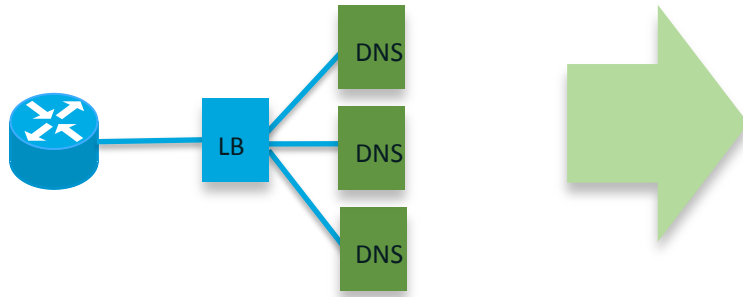
Network Service Chaining



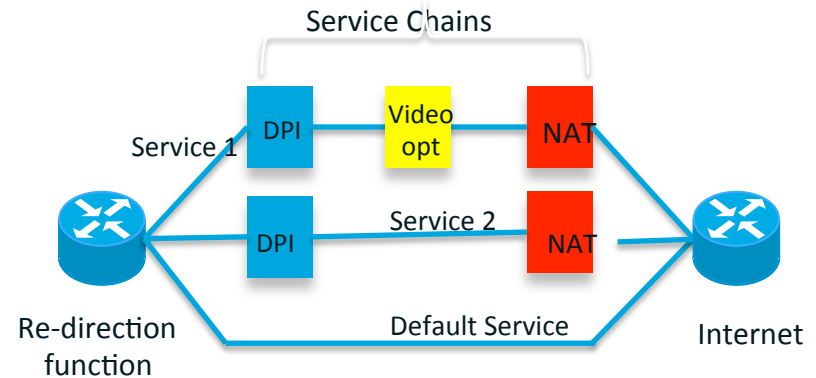
Policy-aware forwarding



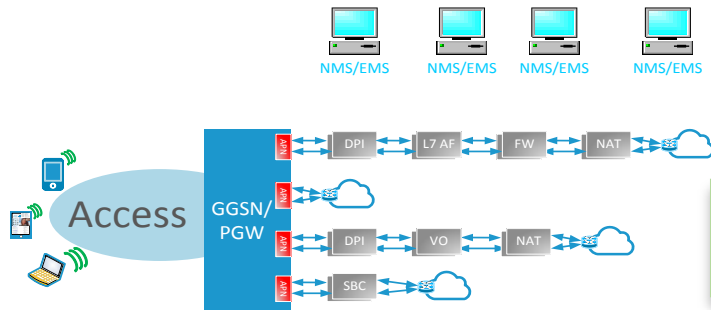
Problem Definition



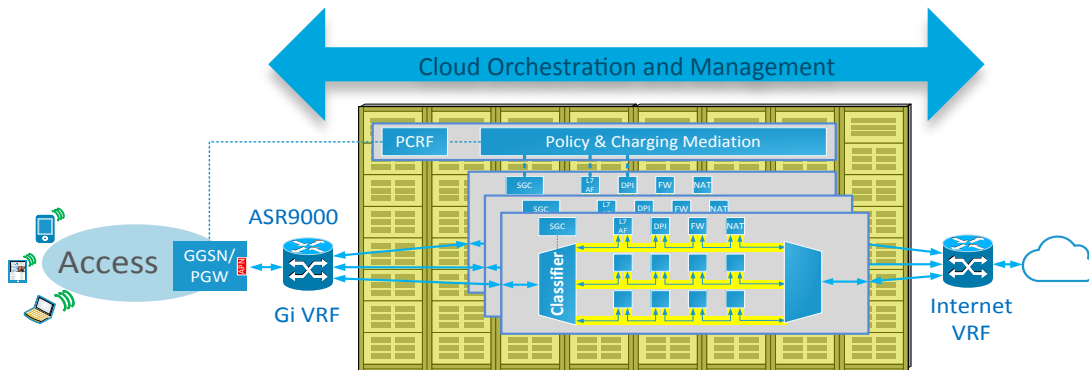
- Simple



- Complicated (per-subscriber, per-app)

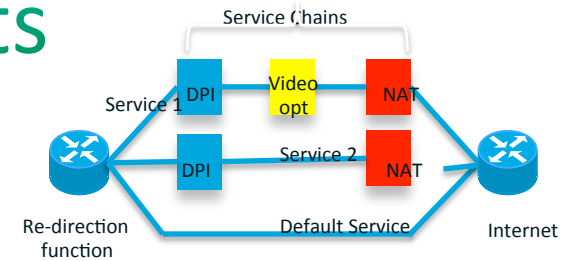


- Physical, Static



- Virtual, Dynamic

Service Chain Data Plane Components



Traffic Classifier	• トラフィックの識別 • サービスパスの生成 • NSH(Network Service Header)の挿入
Service Functional Chain / Service Chain	• 選択されたトラフィックに対し、適用されるサービス機能の連なり
Service Path	• Service Chainに従ってデータを転送するための転送パス • 一連の"Service Hop"から構成される
Overlay	• Service Pathによって使用される論理ネットワーク (tunnel)

draft-quinn-sfc-arch-02

Service Path

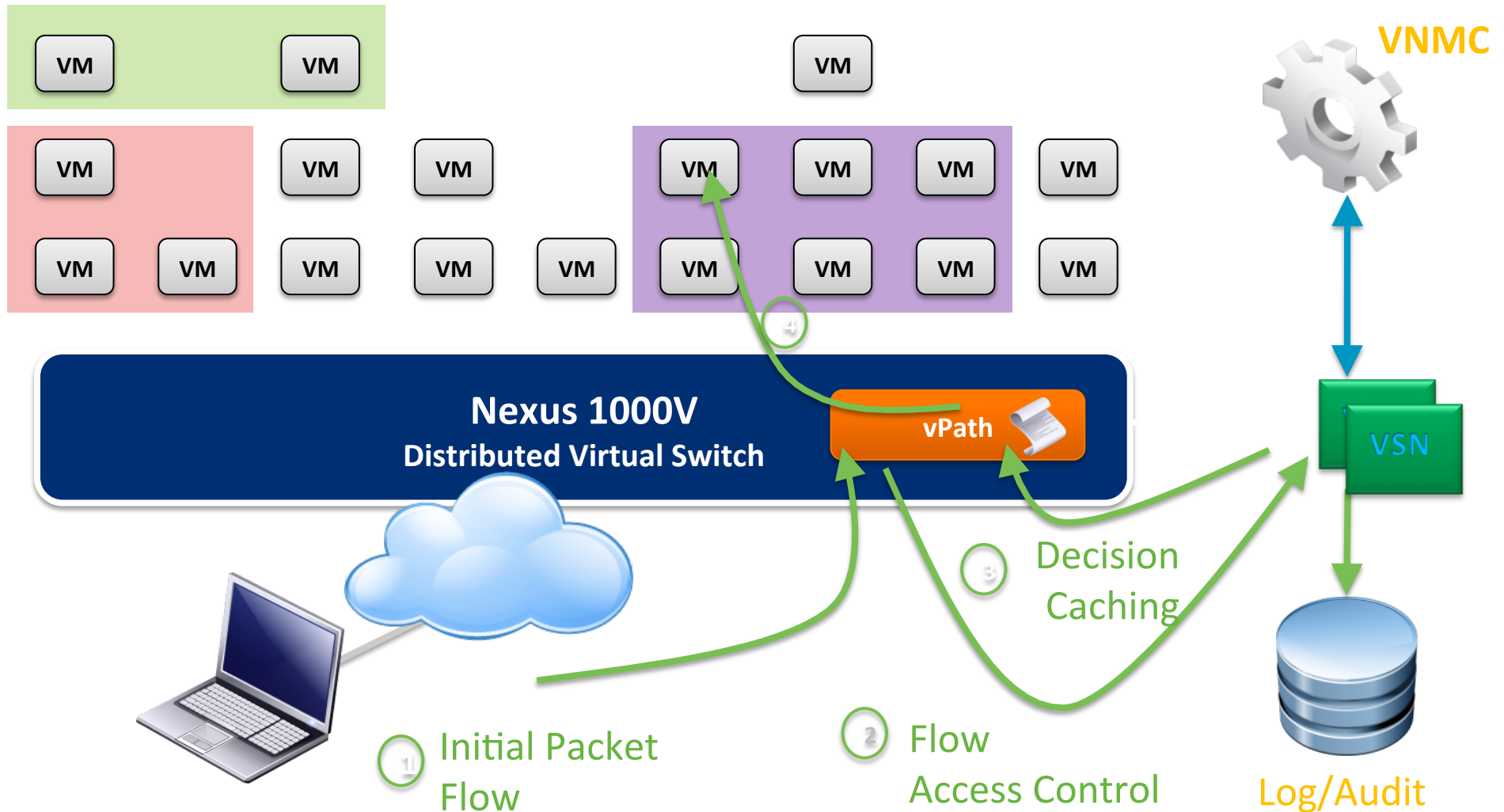
	Service A	Service B	Service C	...	Destination
Group (1)	○	○	—		Internet
Group (2)	—	○	—		Internet
Group (3)	—	—	—		Private-i
Group (4)	○	—	○		Private-ii
...					

- 加入者(グループ)毎、アプリケーション毎、等によりClassificationを行う

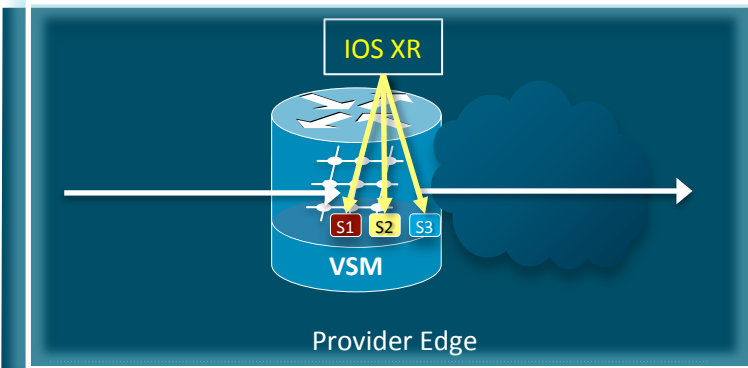
e.g.

- あるユーザグループはParental Control(URL filtering)対象
- HTTP (TCP port = 80) request はcacheを通す

(1) 仮想スイッチ(N1Kv)によるService Chaining

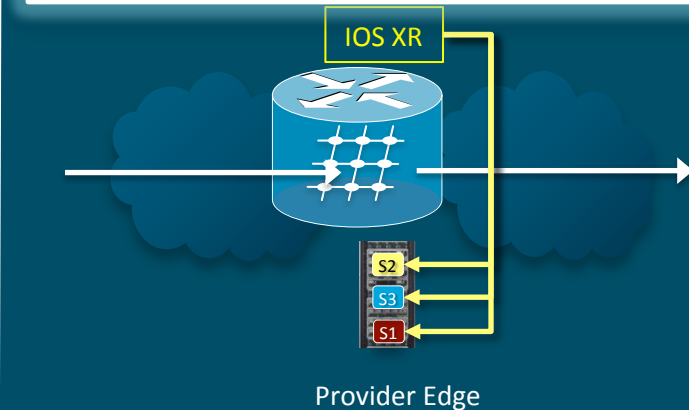


(2) WAN Gateway (e.g. ASR9k)によるService Chaining



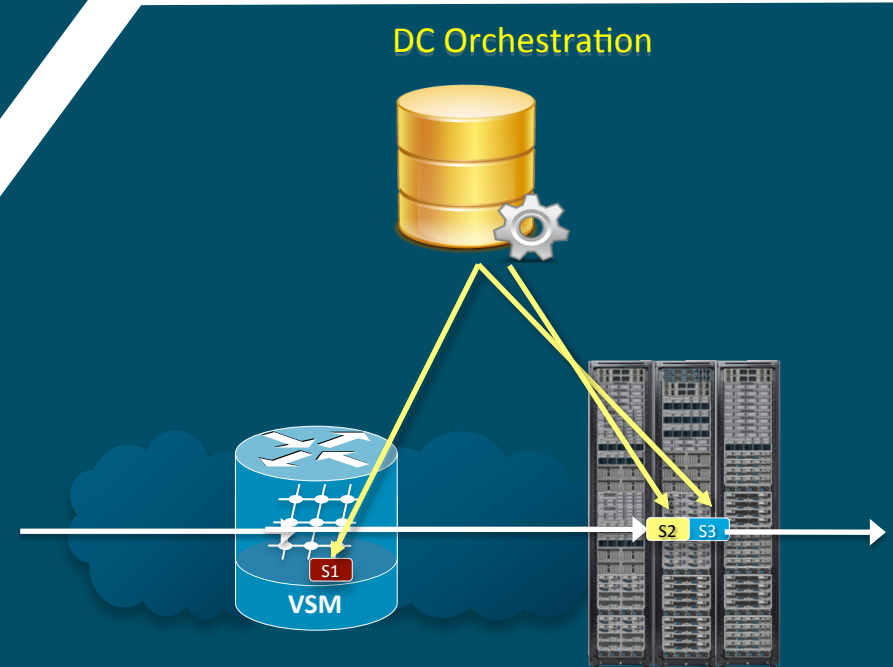
XR managed

- On VSM
- On attached UCS

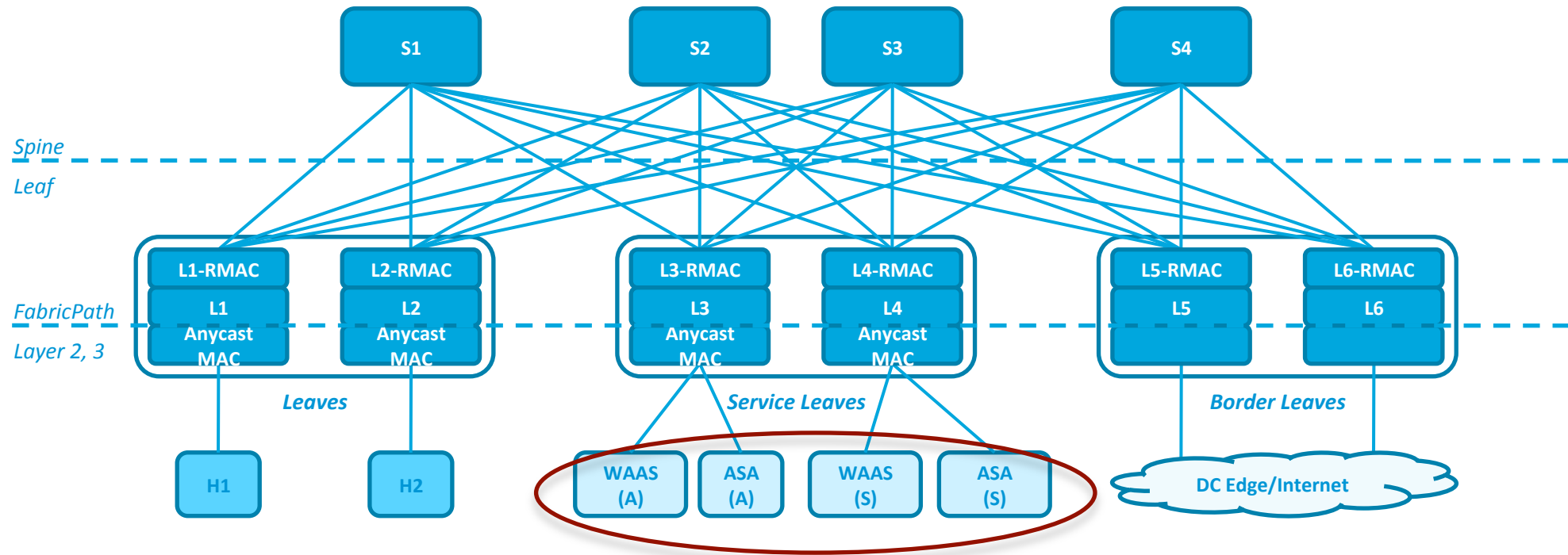


Cloud managed

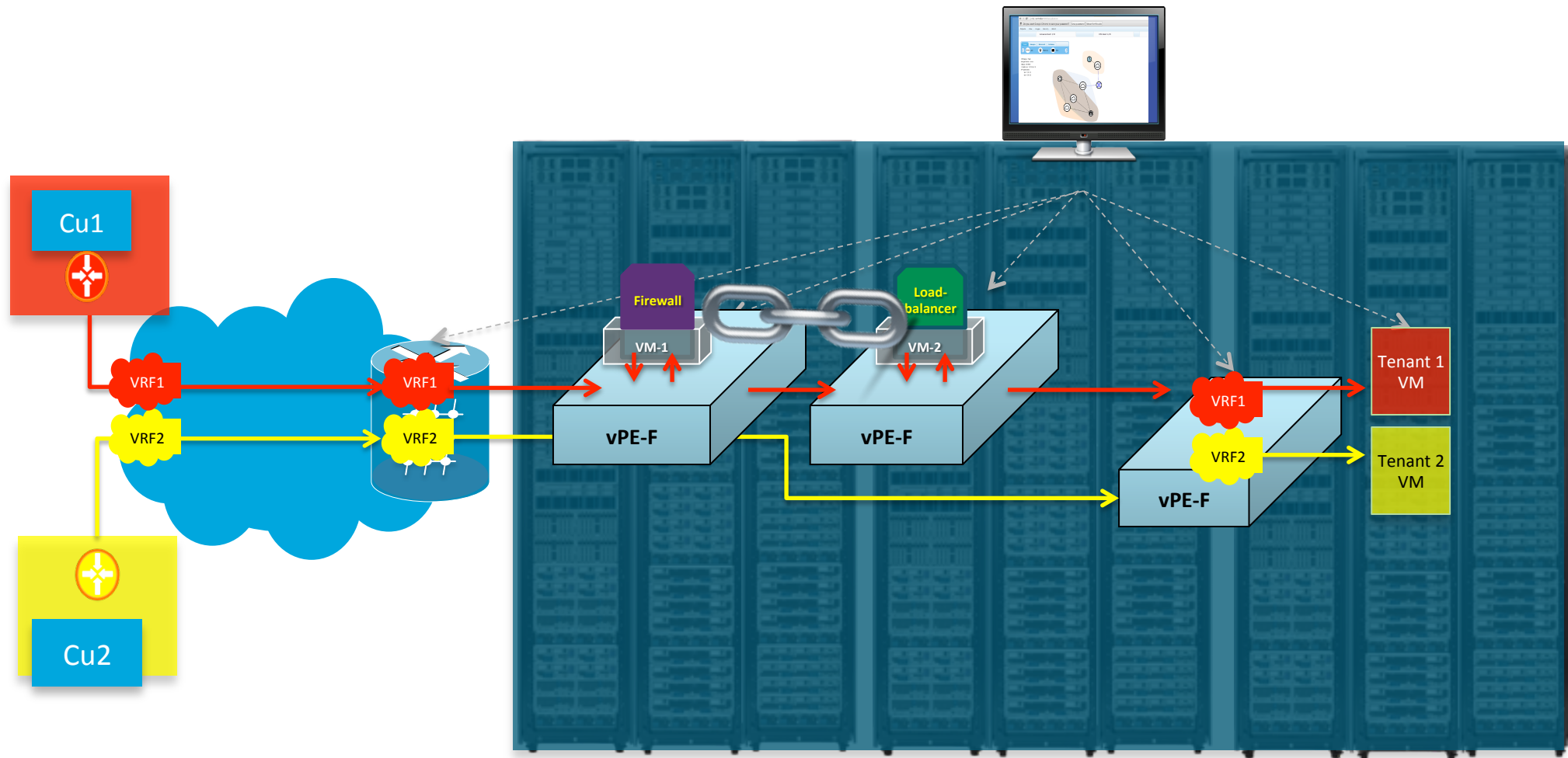
Virtualized on generalized compute center infrastructure



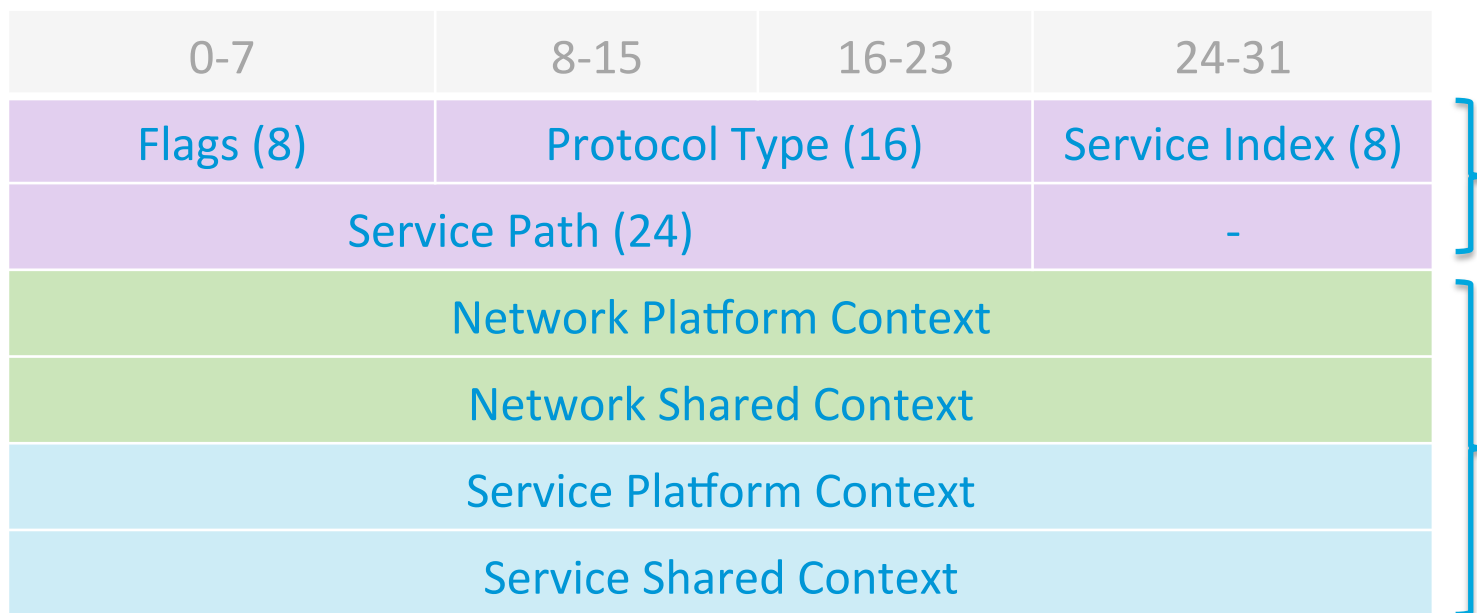
(3) Data Center FabricにおけるService Chaining



(4) VPC(Virtual Private Cloud)とService Chaining



Network Service Header



- Transport Independent
- Fixed Length (32 bit * 6)
- Meta data sharing for various purpose

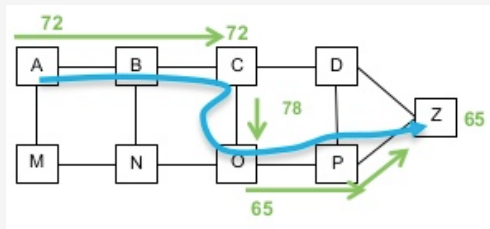
draft-quinn-nsh-01

IETF drafts

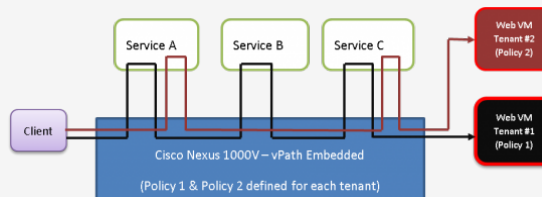
- Network Service Chaining Problem Statement, ([draft-quinn-nsc-problem-statement-00](#))
- Architecture, ([draft-quinn-sfc-arch-00](#))
- Framework, ([draft-boucadair-sfc-framework-00](#))
- Common Metadata Header Format for IP/MPLS Networks, ([draft-guichard-metadata-header-00](#))
- Carrying Metadata in MPLS Networks, ([draft-guichard-mpls-metadata-00](#))
- Carrying Metadata in IP Networks, ([draft-bryant-ip-metadata-00](#))
- Differentiated Network-Located Function Chaining Framework ([draft-boucadair-network-function-chaining-02](#))
- Virtual Topologies for Service Chaining in BGP IP VPNs, ([draft-rfernando-l3vpn-service-chaining-01](#))
- Generic Protocol Extension, ([draft-quinn-vxlan-gpe-00](#) | [draft-lewis-lisp-gpe-00](#))

Applicationの要請に応える転送プレーン

Segment Routing



Network Service Chaining

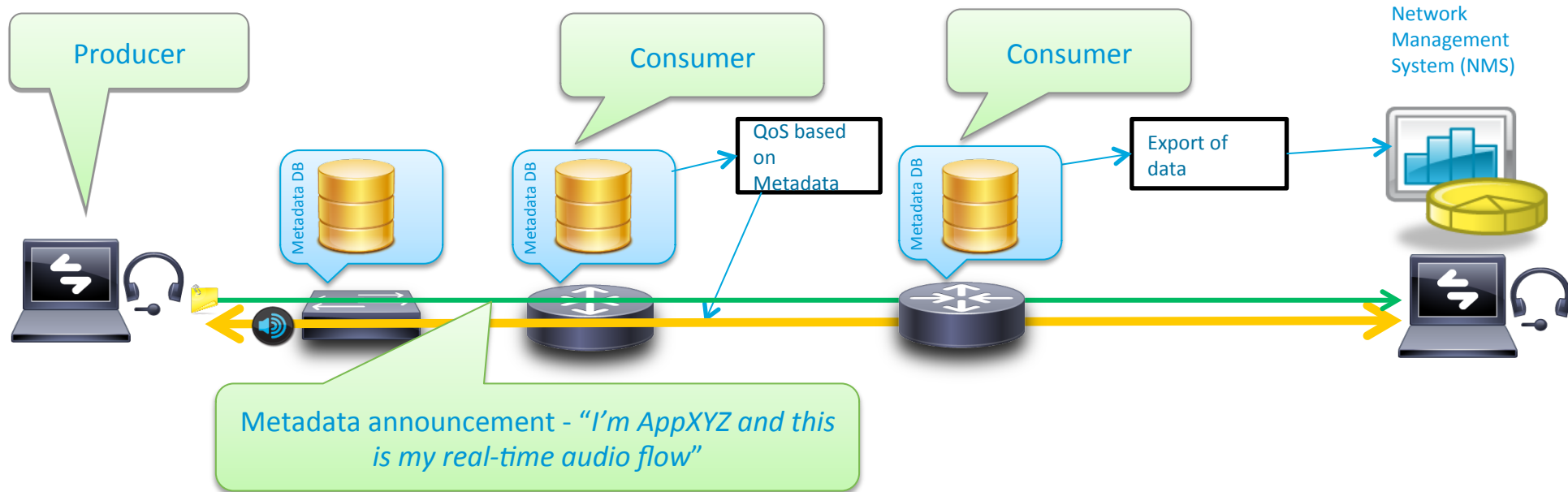


Policy-aware forwarding

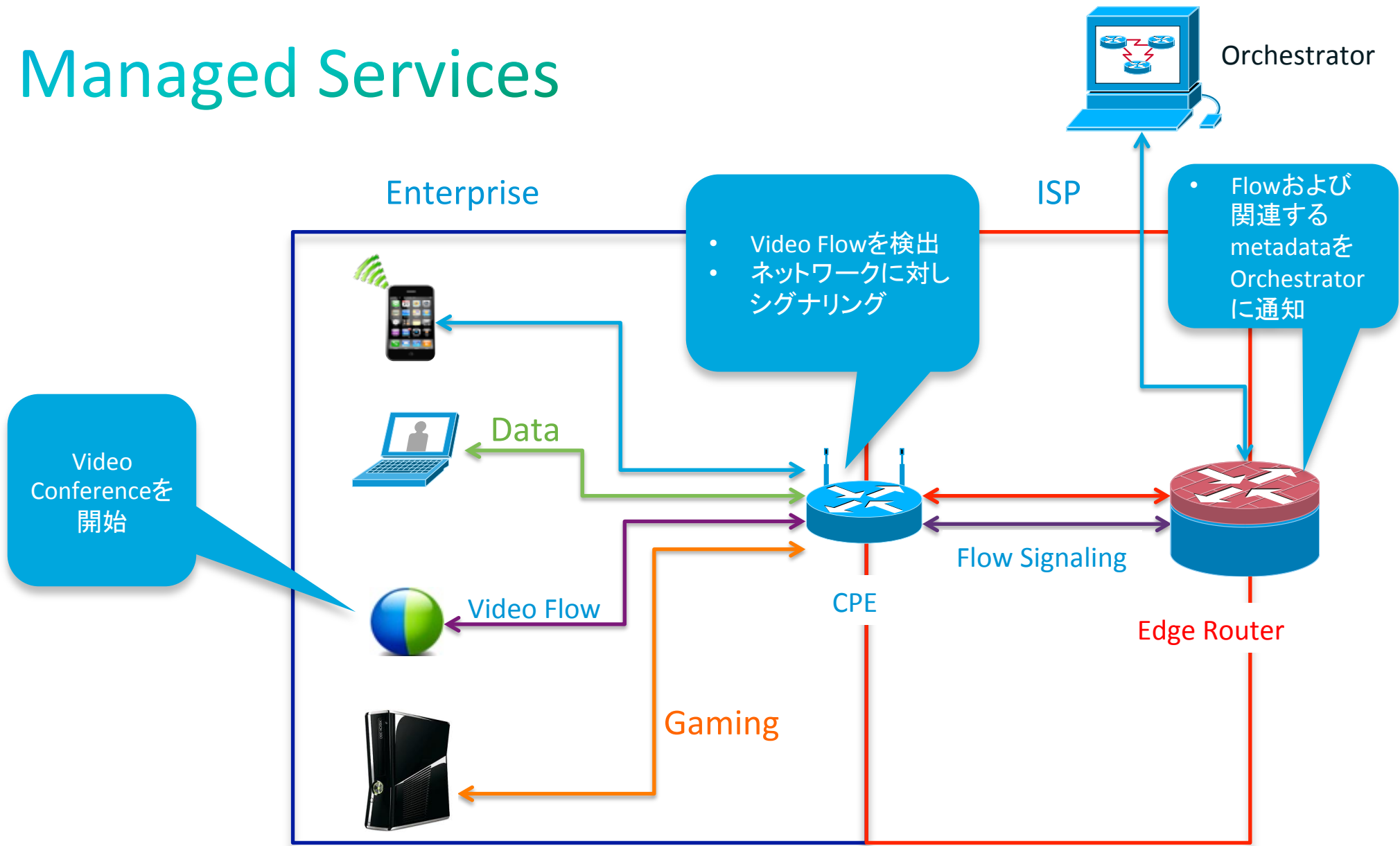


Flow Metadata を運ぶ for QoS & Management

- Producer: flow metadataを生成する人
- Consumer: flow metadataを使う人
- Flow DataBase: flow attribute informationの維持・管理



Managed Services



IETF drafts

- [draft-eckert-intarea-flow-metadata-framework](#) :
 - framework to communicate information elements (a.k.a. metadata) in consistent manner between apps and network
 - better visibility of application flows
 - means to differentiated treatment of those flows
- [draft-choukir-tsvwg-flow-metadata-encoding](#) :
 - protocol independent encoding for flow metadata
- Information elements conveyed using various signaling protocols:
 - PCP ([draft-wing-pcp-flowdata](#))
 - RSVP ([draft-zamfir-tsvwg-flow-metadata-rsvp](#))
 - STUN ([draft-martinsen-mmusic-malice](#))
 - Others ...

Agenda

- Introduction
- Flow/Path Programmabilityを実現する方式例
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- *“Orchestrative” Architectureに向けて*

Orchestrationと自律分散

ControllerとOrchestrationを厳密に区別すると...

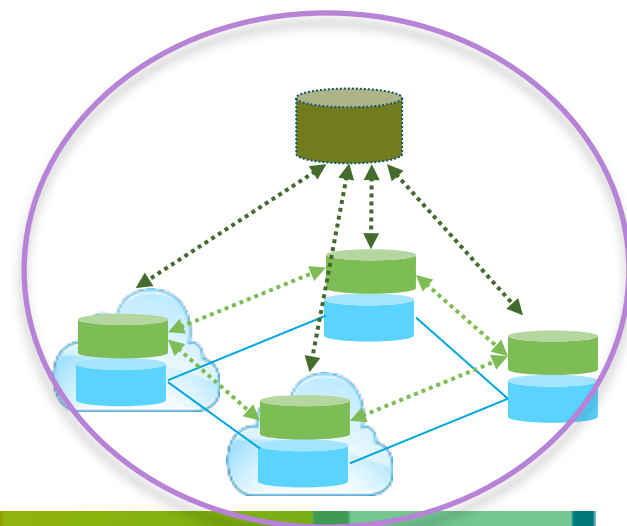
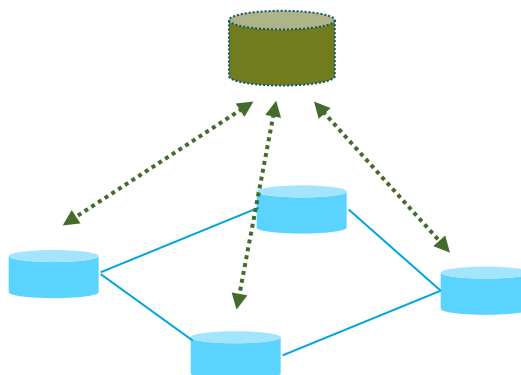
- Orchestrationの場合は、自律分散性との共存が前提

→ 集中型intelligenceが適する物は集中で

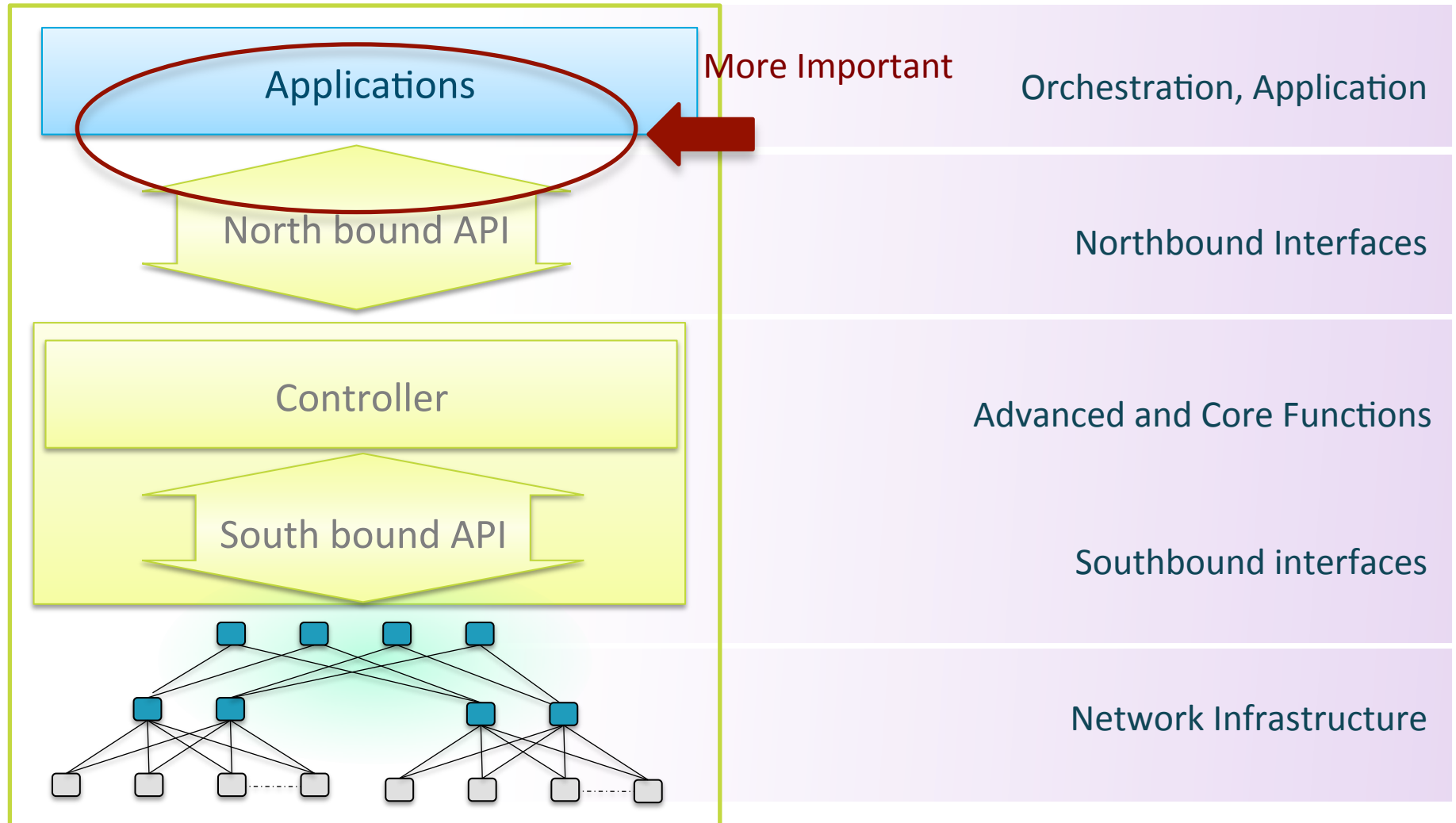
- 可視化、分析、
- 自動化、Traffic Engineering

→ 自律分散コントロールプレーンが残す

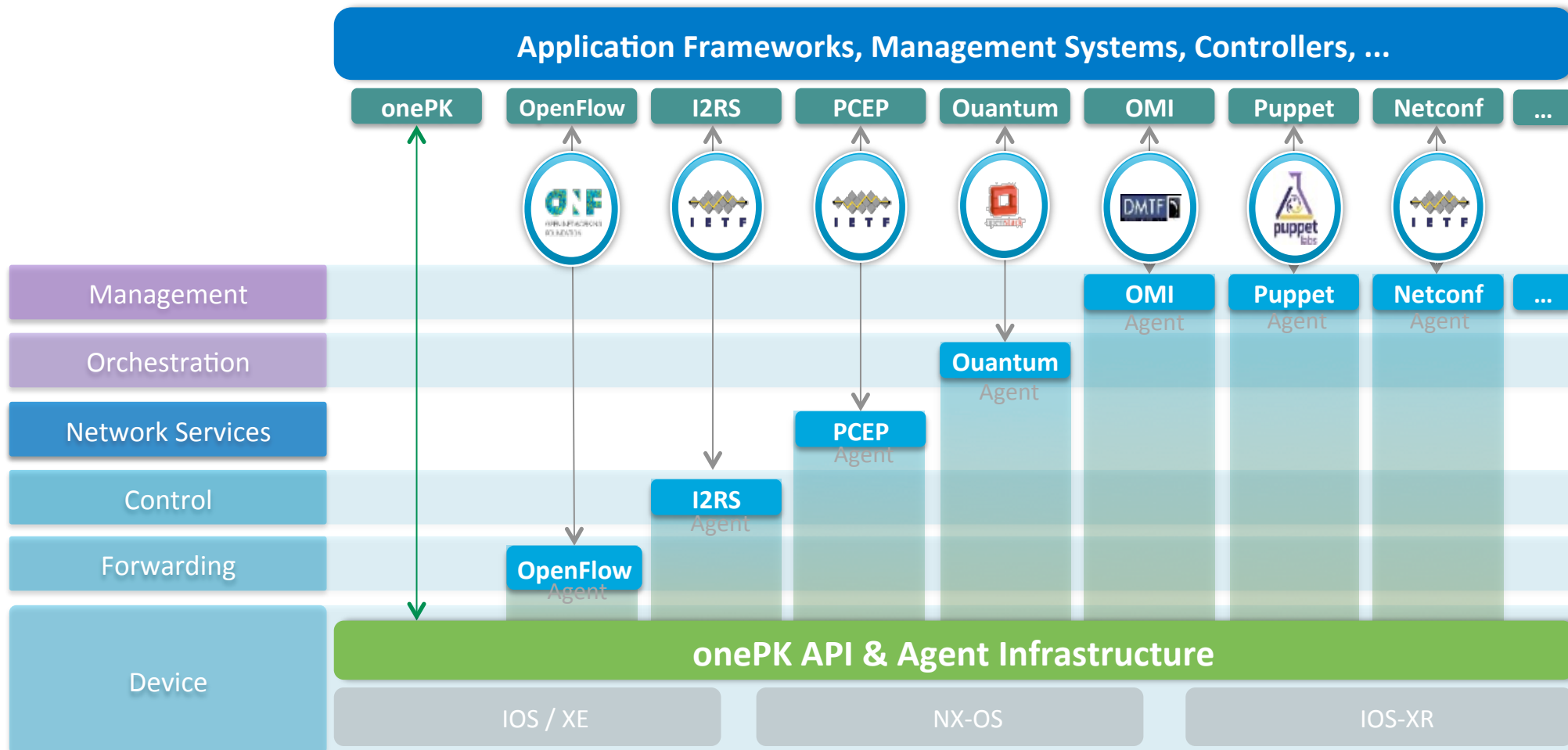
- 障害検知、保護
- Self Healing, Auto Discovery, LAG..
- スケール性、頑強性



重要なのは、いかにアプリケーションの要請に応えるか



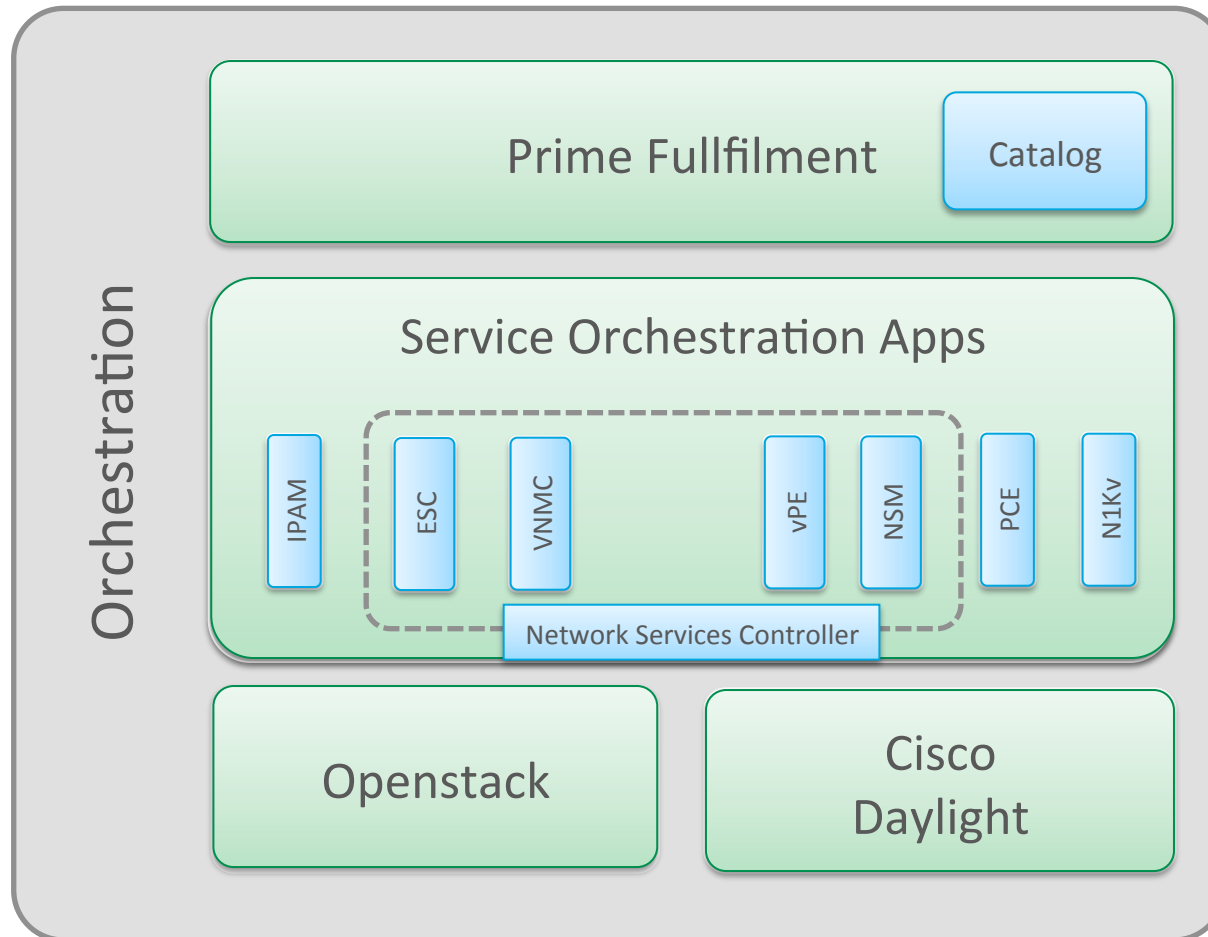
South bound Protocolは適材適所で！



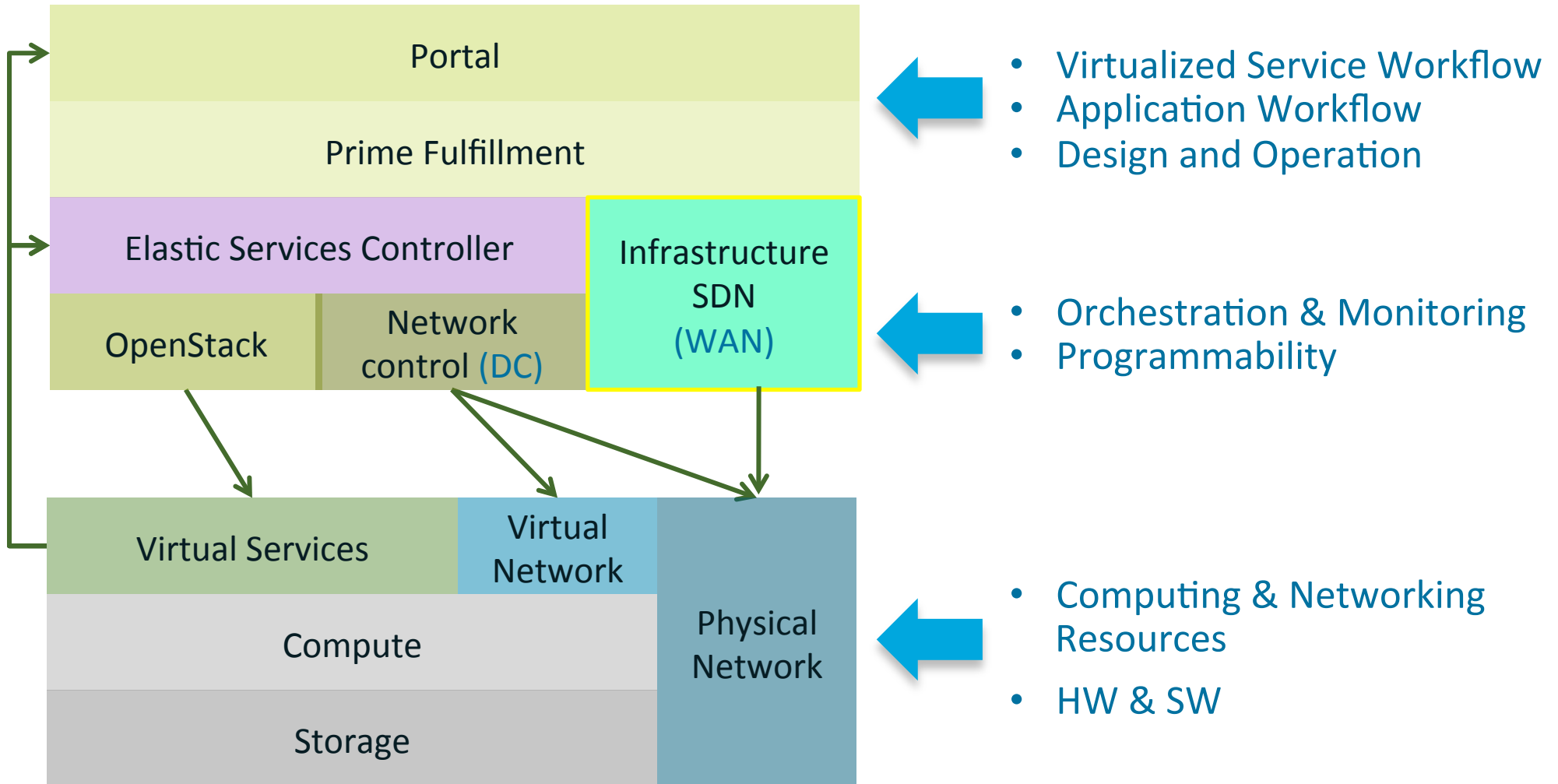
Orchestrationに求められること

– Modularity, Openness

“Cisco Cloudshaper”

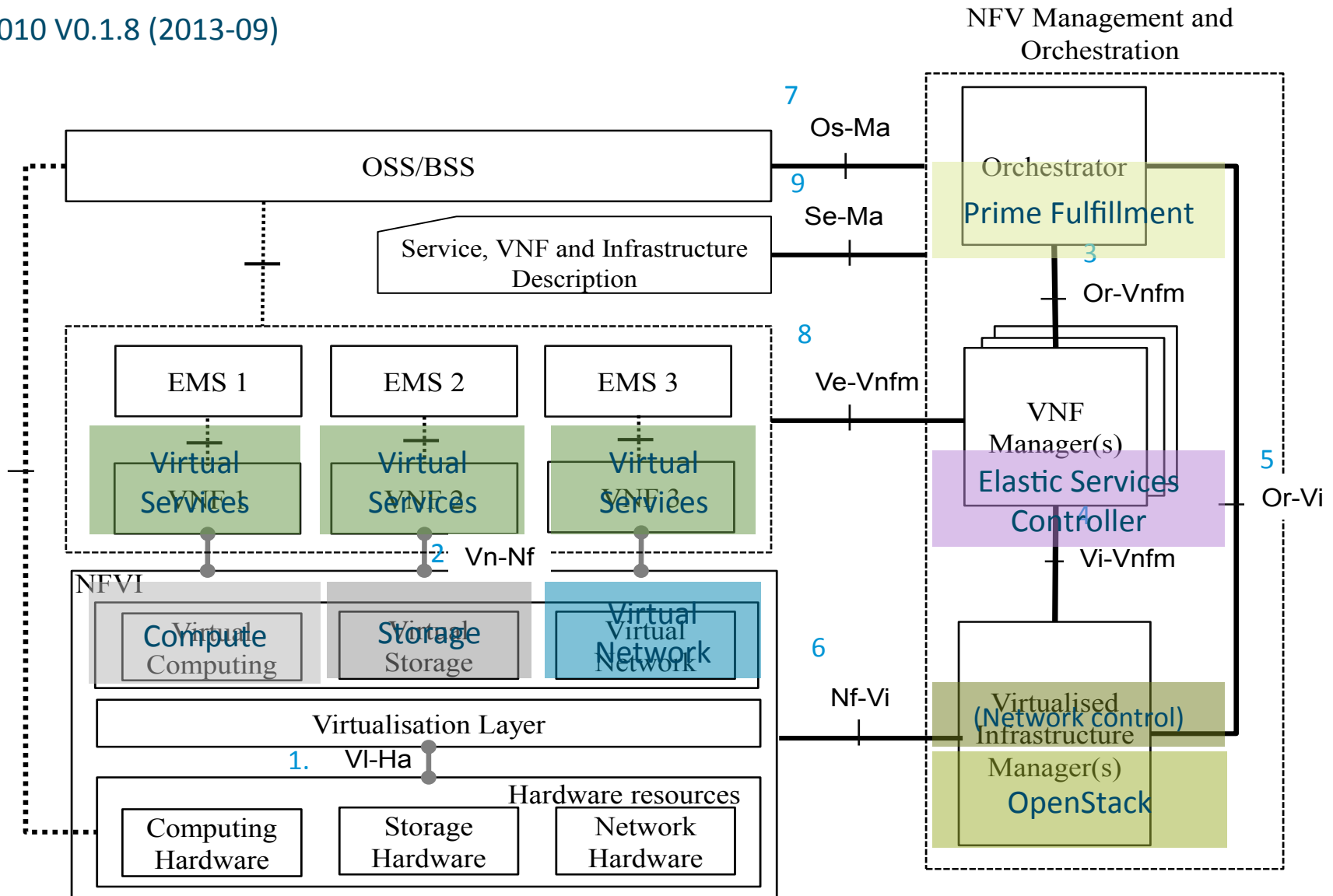


SP Cross Domain Orchestration



NFV end-to-end reference architecture

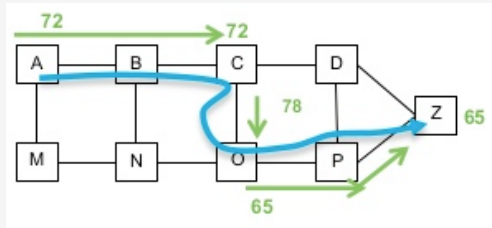
NFV-0010 V0.1.8 (2013-09)



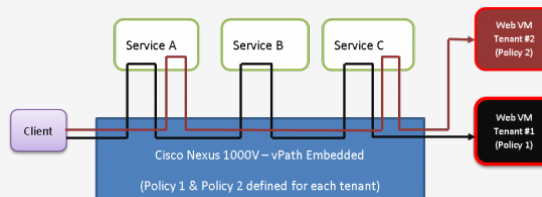
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Segment Routing



Network Service Chaining



Policy-aware forwarding



Overlayも重要!、Underlayも重要!!

Thank you !