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Cloud Service Orchestration and Management with Cisco VMDC

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Systems Engineer



Agenda

- Cloud Refresher
- Cisco Strategy
- What does the market want?
- Deploying Cloud using VMDC and CIAC
 - CIAC orchestration stack
 - Multi-tenant network architecture
- Recap

Cloud Computing

Visual Model of NIST's Working Definition of Cloud Computing

Essential Characteristics

Measured Service

Rapid Elasticity

On-Demand Self Service

Broad Network Access

Resource Pooling

Service Models

Software as a Service (SaaS)

Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

Deployment Models

Public

Private

Hybrid

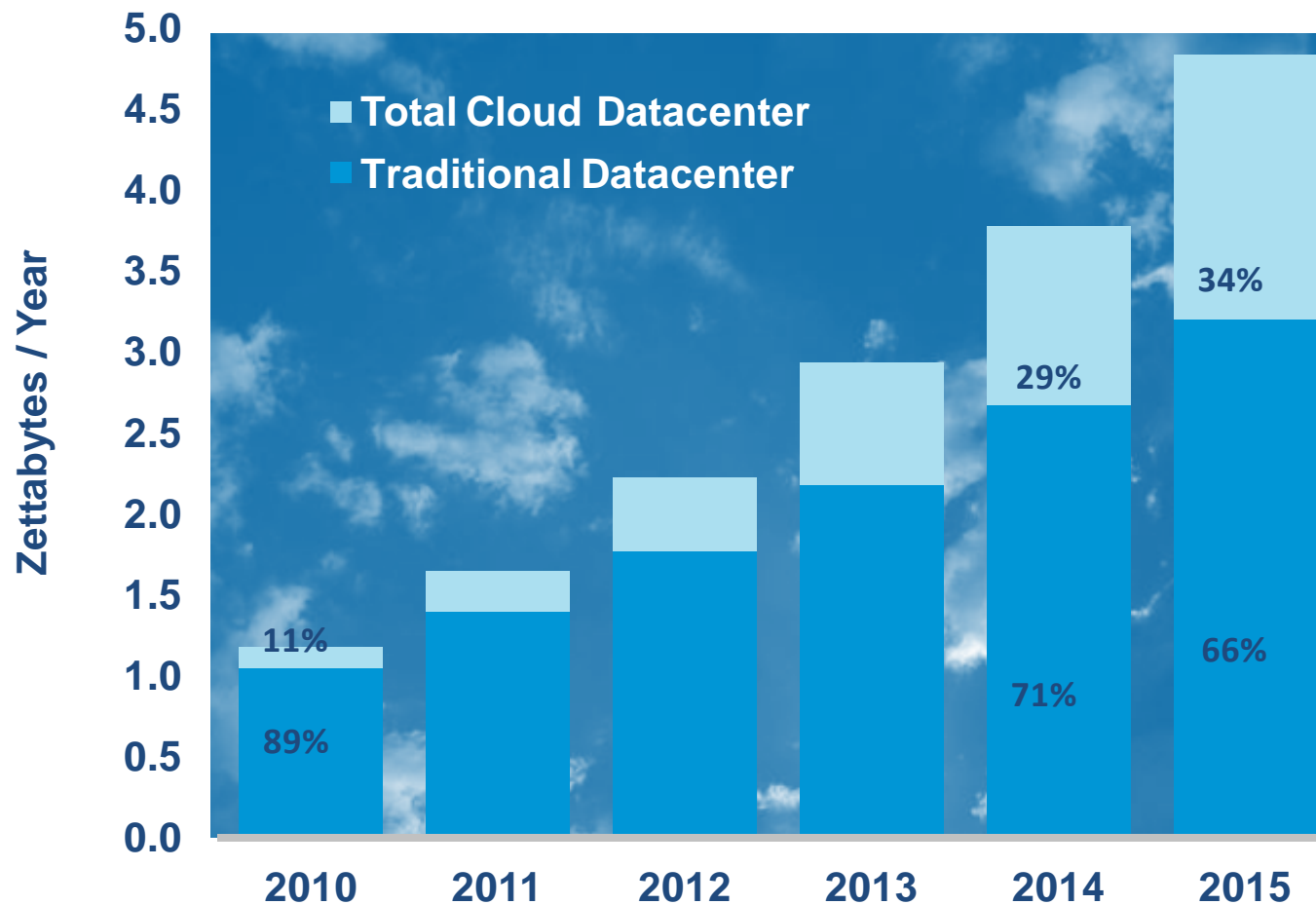
Community

<http://www.csrc.nist.gov/groups/SNS/cloud-computing/index.html>

IT resources and services that are abstracted from the underlying infrastructure and are provided “On-Demand” and “At Scale”

Cloud Traffic Increases 12x 2010 - 2015

Cloud Traffic Will Be Over One-Third of DC Traffic by 2015



33% CAGR 2010-15

Cisco's Cloud Strategy

Enabling Cloud Applications/Services by Uniquely Combining the Unified Data Center and Cloud Intelligent Network

Tailored Solutions for **Building** Clouds



Enable customers to build and operate private, public or hybrid clouds

Rich Ecosystem of **Integrated** Solutions



Enable customers to deploy tested, best of breed solutions

Innovative **Cloud** Services



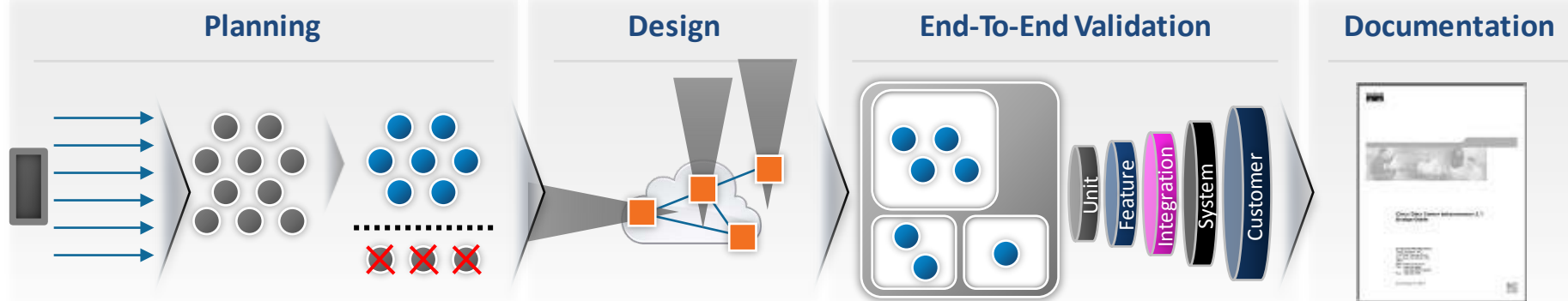
Enable cloud services including people-centric collaboration and other applications

Cisco Validated Design Process

Innovation and Quality Through System Level Design and Validation

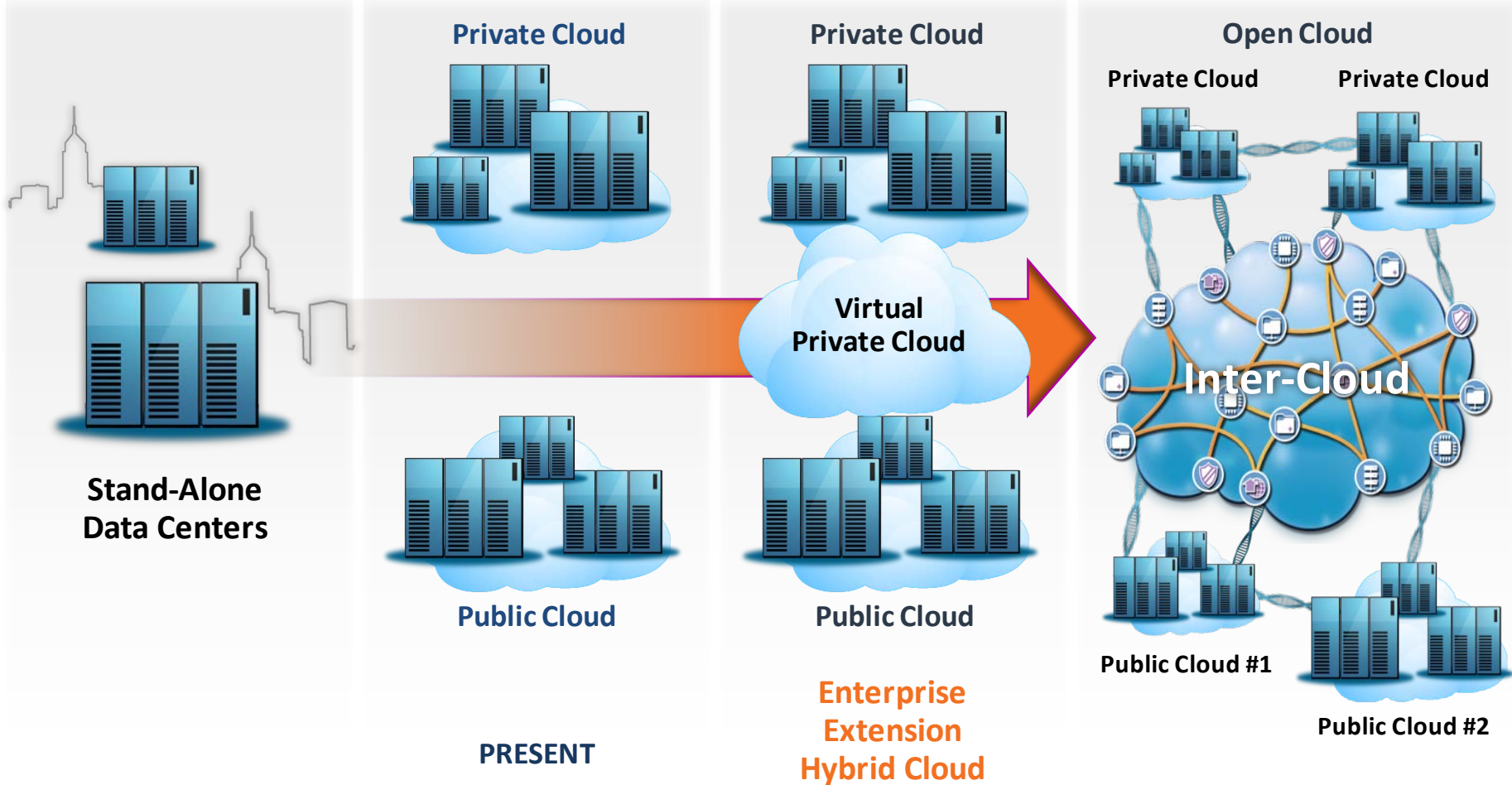


System Development Guidelines



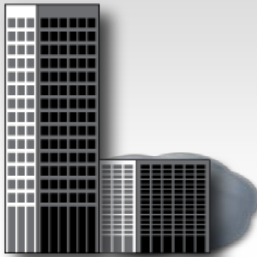
Cloud Deployment Models—

Private, Public, Hybrid



Cloud Deployment Models

Ownership



All cloud resources owned by or dedicated to enterprise

Internal Resources



All cloud resources owned by providers; used by many customers

External Resources

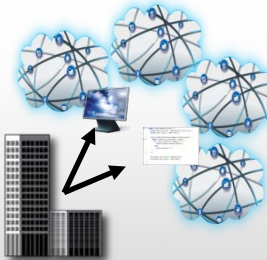
Private Cloud

Public Cloud

Control

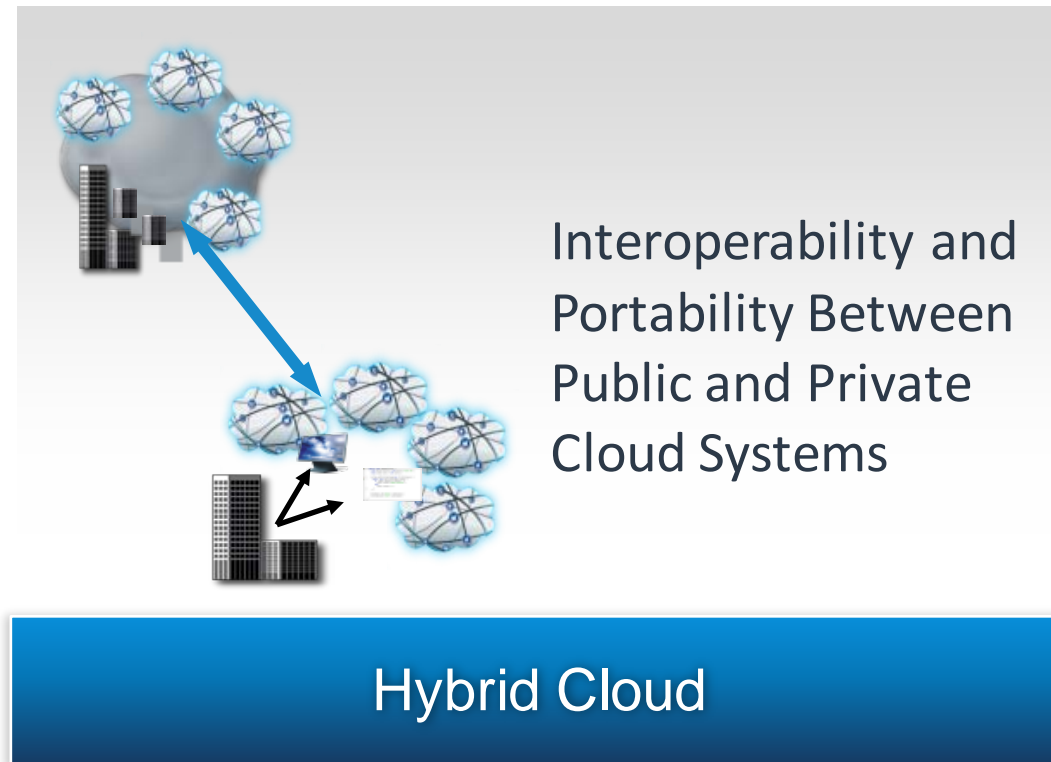


Cloud definition/governance controlled by enterprise



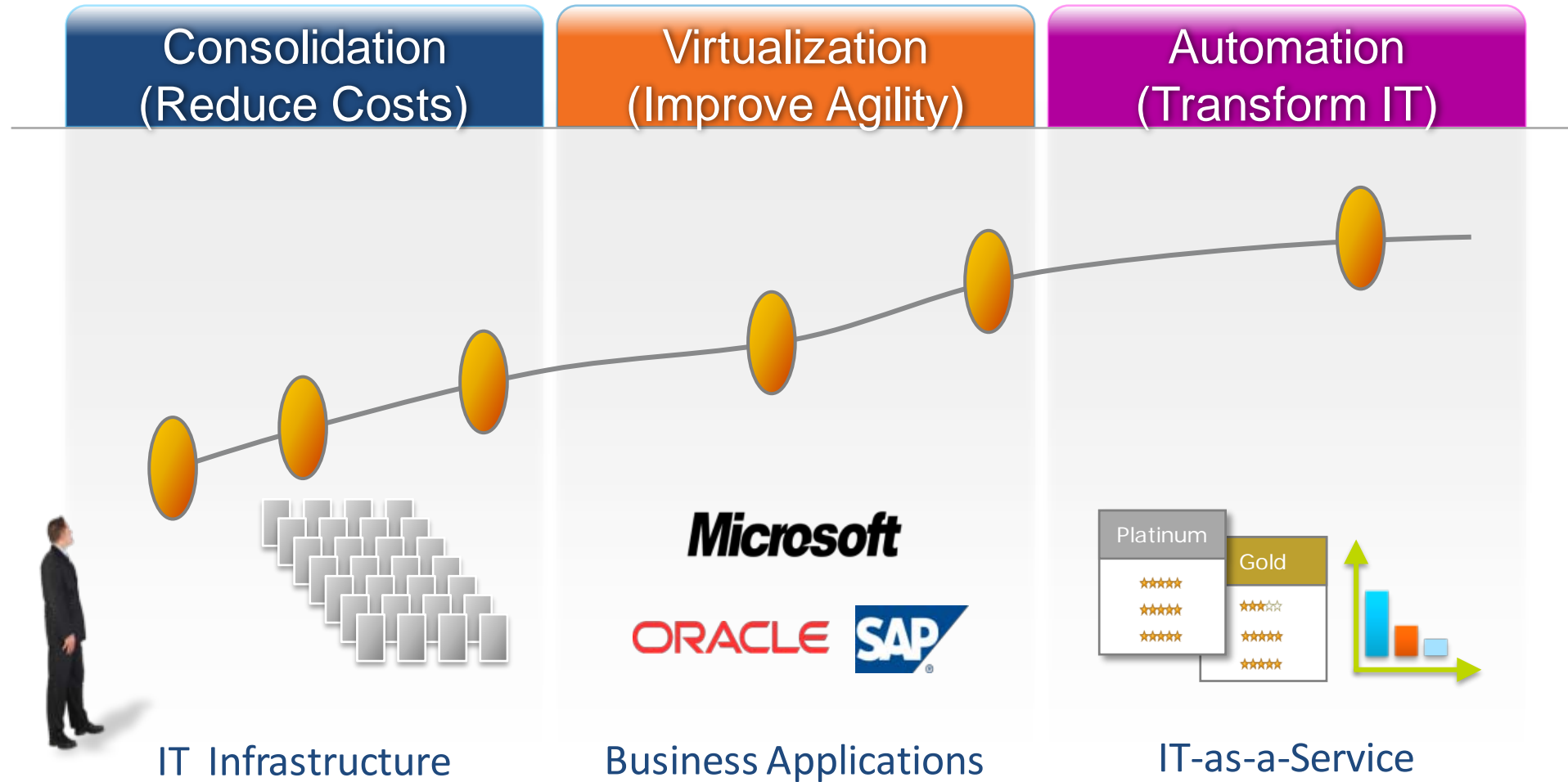
Cloud definition/governance controlled by provider

Cloud Deployment Models

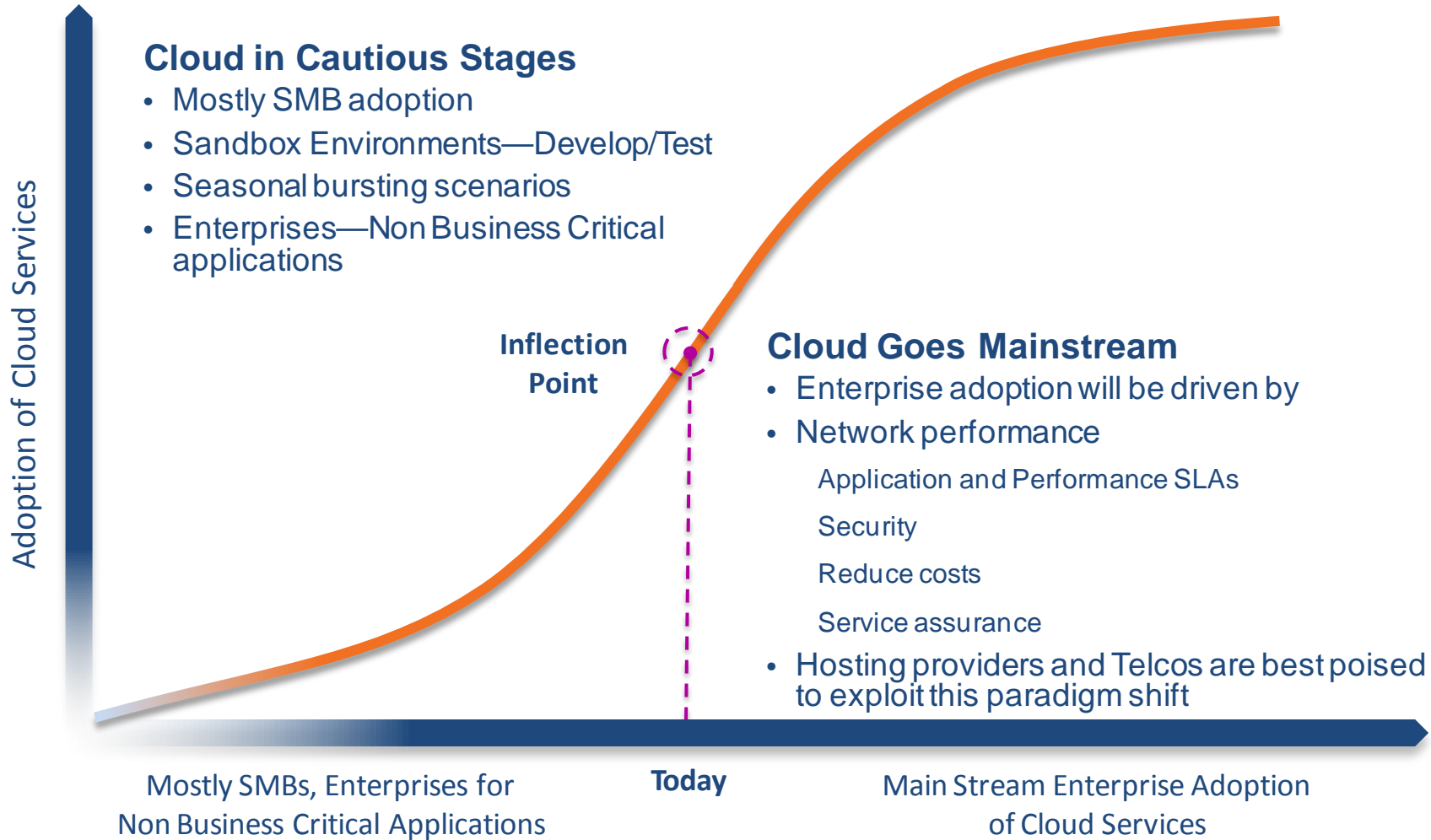


The Journey to Cloud

Evolution of IT + Business Agility



Cloud Adoption Curve



Cloud Delivery Using Cisco Stack



Cloud Building Blocks

Common Physical Infrastructure

Network Services

Data Centre Fabric

Virtualized Resources

Compute
Network
Storage

Pod

Virtualized Resources

Compute
Network
Storage

Pod

Orchestration and Management Software

Network
Manager

Compute
Manager

Server
Provisioner

Virtualization
Manager

Orchestration
Engine

User Portal
&
Service
Catalog

Orchestration and Management Software

Orchestration:

Cisco Intelligent Automation for Cloud (CIAC)

Network Architecture:

Virtual Multi-Tenant Data Center (VMDC)

Domain Managers

Network: Cisco Network Services Manager

Compute: Cisco UCS Manager

Virtualization: vCenter

OS/Server: Cisco Server Provisioner

Orchestration:

BMC Cloud Lifecycle Management (CLM)

Network Architecture:

Virtual Multi-Tenant Data Center (VMDC)

Domain Managers

Network: Blade Logic for Networks (BBNA)

Compute: Cisco UCS Manager

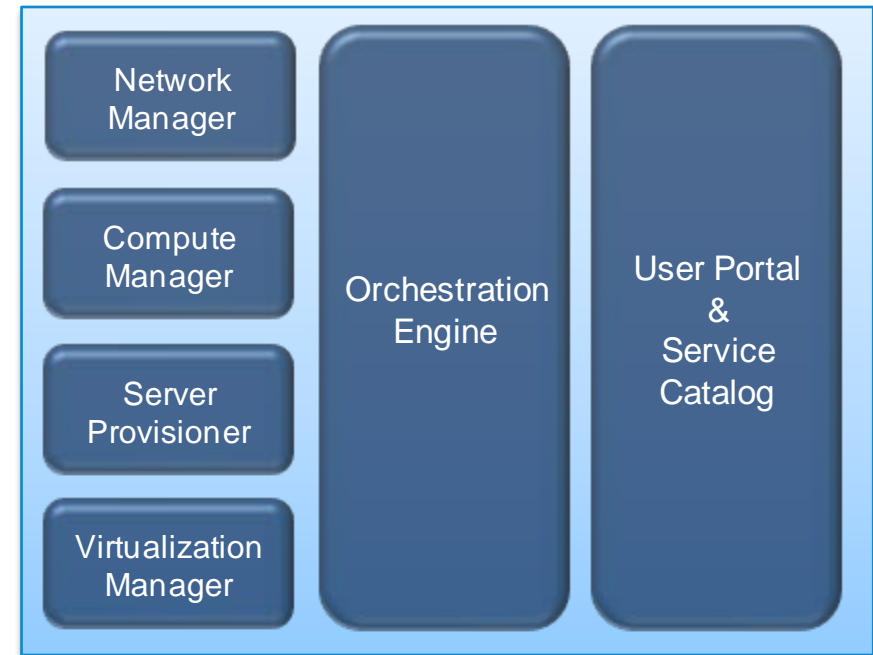
Virtualization: vCenter

OS/Server: Blade Logic for Servers (BBSA)

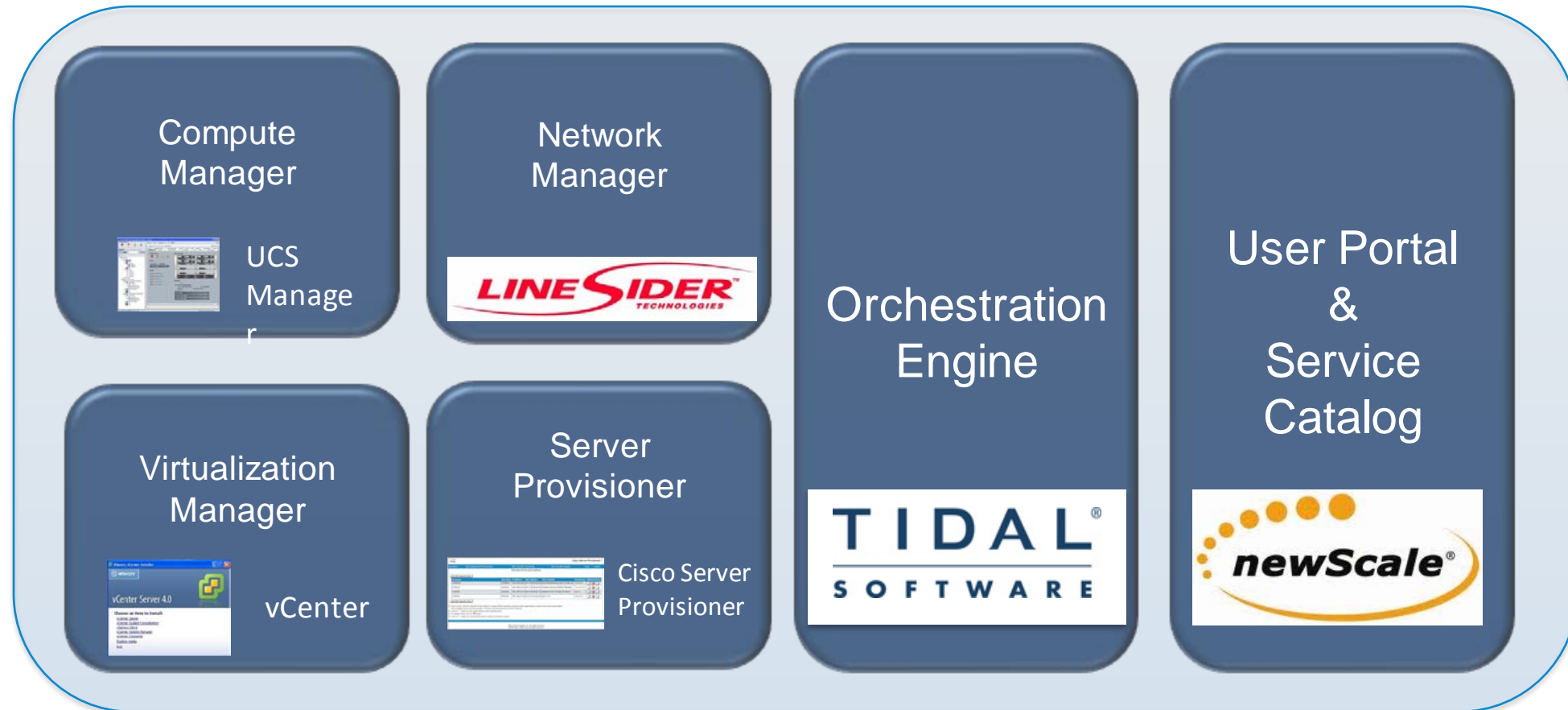
Cisco Intelligent Automation for Cloud

Orchestration and Management Software

- Service catalog and self-service portal – **Cisco Cloud Portal**
- Global orchestration and reporting – **Cisco Process Orchestrator**
- Multi-tenant network provisioning – **Cisco Network Services Manager**
- Adapter framework to communicate to compute, virtualization and storage domain managers



CIAC Components Explained

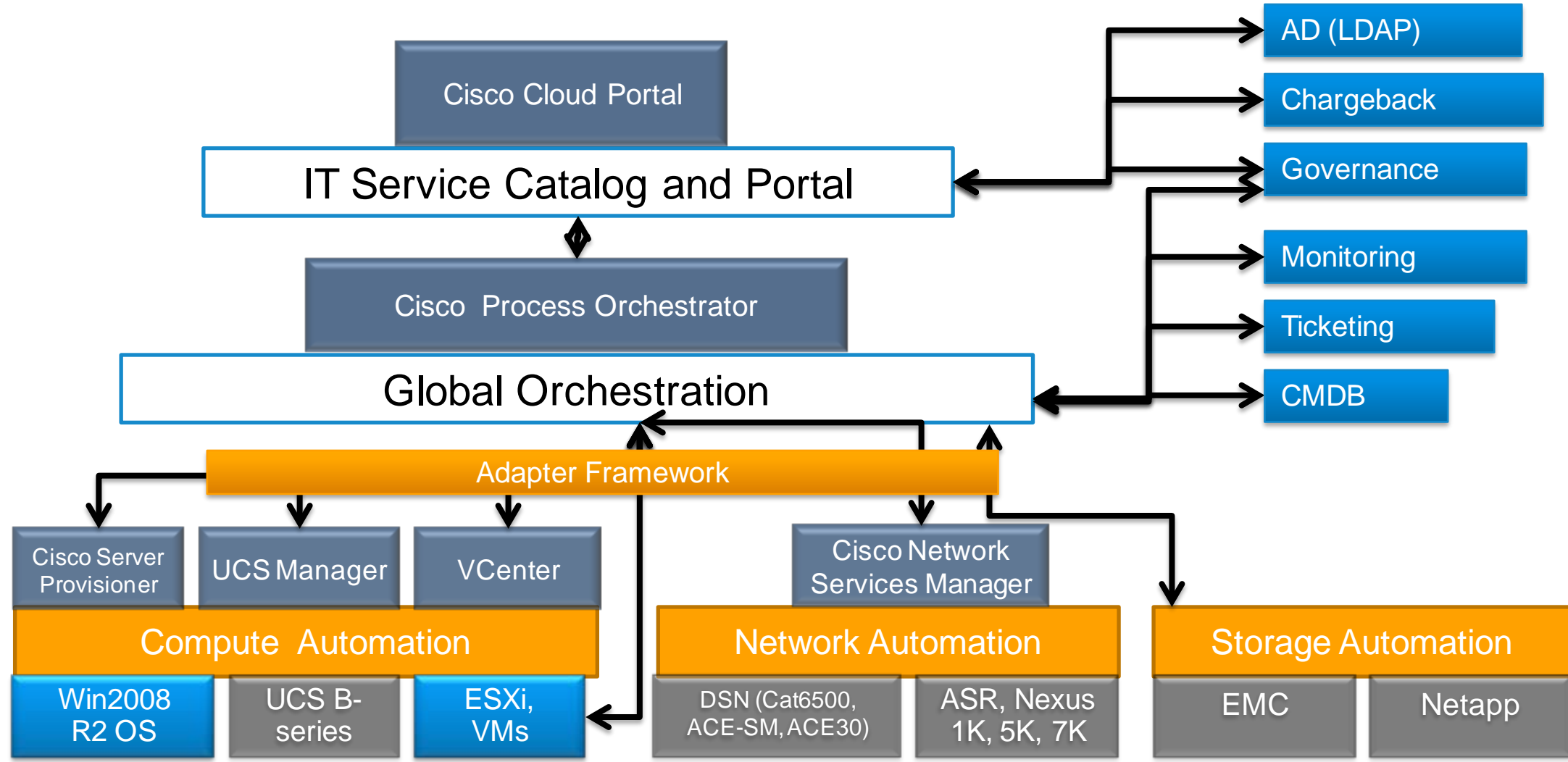


CIAC Orchestration Framework

Catalog, Order, Offer, Metering, Billing, Chargeback

Orchestration

Domain Managers



Cisco software
 OEM software
 Infrastructure elements/devices

Hypervisor Support

Popular Hypervisors



Supported in
CIAC 3.0



Future



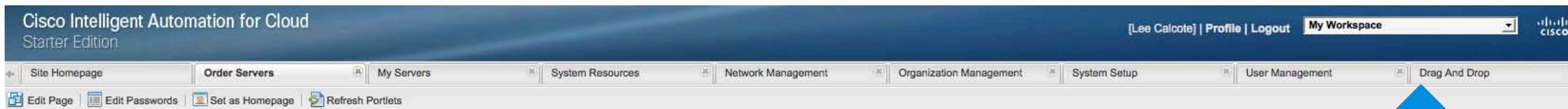
Future



Future

CIAC 3.0 - Intuitive User Interface

Service Catalog



Virtual or Physical?

Ordering a new server is as easy as picking from one of the options below. Virtual machines provide a choice between a preconfigured template to configure your server, or starting from scratch and choosing the operating system of your choice. The physical server option always offers a choice of operating system.


- Order a Virtual Machine from a Template**
Order a new virtual machine from a template you select.
- Order a Virtual Machine and Install an OS**
Order a new virtual machine running either the Windows or Linux operating system.
- Order a Physical Server**
Order a physical server from the cloud pool, running either the Windows or Linux operating system.

About the Starter Edition

With the Cisco Intelligent Automation for Cloud *Starter Edition*, you can order a virtual machine or a physical server (if you have the right permissions) and get it ready in minutes.

Select the VM template or OS image to install, and enter settings such as root password and VLAN. Once your order is complete, you'll get an email with access details to your server.

You can see your ordered servers in the My Servers page, view technical details, and manage them with actions such as power up, power down and extend lease.



Easily accessible User and Admin options


Clearly laid out ordering choices

CIAC 3.0 – User Interface

VM Ordering

Order a Virtual Machine From Template

Order a Virtual Machine From Template
Order a new virtual machine from a template you select.



Submit Order **Reset**

Virtual Machine

- ★ **Operating system family:** Select the operating system family (Ex: Windows, Linux) of the desired VM template from the list.
- ★ **Operating system:** Select the operating system of the desired the VM template from the list.
- ★ **VM template:** Select the VM template you wish to use for deploying the virtual machine from the list.
- ★ **Computer Name (Host):** Enter a host name for the new virtual machine. This name must be unique within the domain.
- ★ **Virtual Machine Size:** Select the hardware configuration (CPU, memory, storage) you'd like to have for your virtual machine from the list.
 - vCPUs:
 - vRAM (GB):
 - Storage (GB):

Network Selection

- ★ **Deploy to Network:** Select the network on which to deploy the server. The server will be assigned and set up with a static IP address on this network.

Lease Term

- ★ **Term:** Select the duration of the lease term from the list. The server will be automatically decommissioned by the end of this term, unless you extend the lease.

Administrator Password

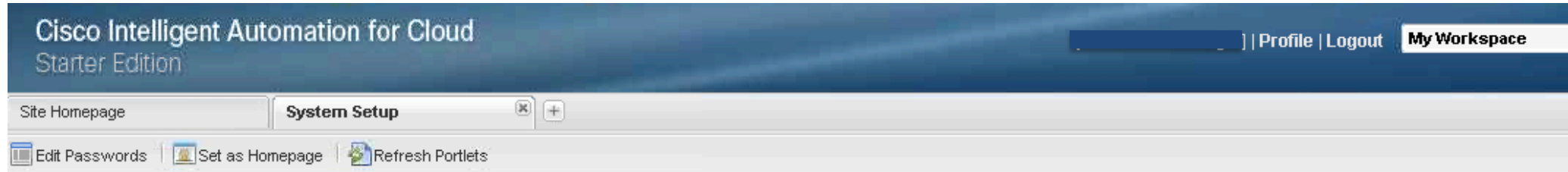
- ★ **Enter Password:**
- ★ **Re-enter Password:**

Submit Order **Reset**



CIAC 3.0 – User Interface

Template Management



Administrators | Connections | Blades and Pools | System Settings | Networks | Shared Zone | **Templates** | Standards

Templates

- Register VM Template
- Remove VM Template
- Register Operating System Template
- Remove Operating System Template
- Register Service Profile Template
- Update Service Profile Template
- Remove Service Profile Template

Admin options to update, delete and add templates

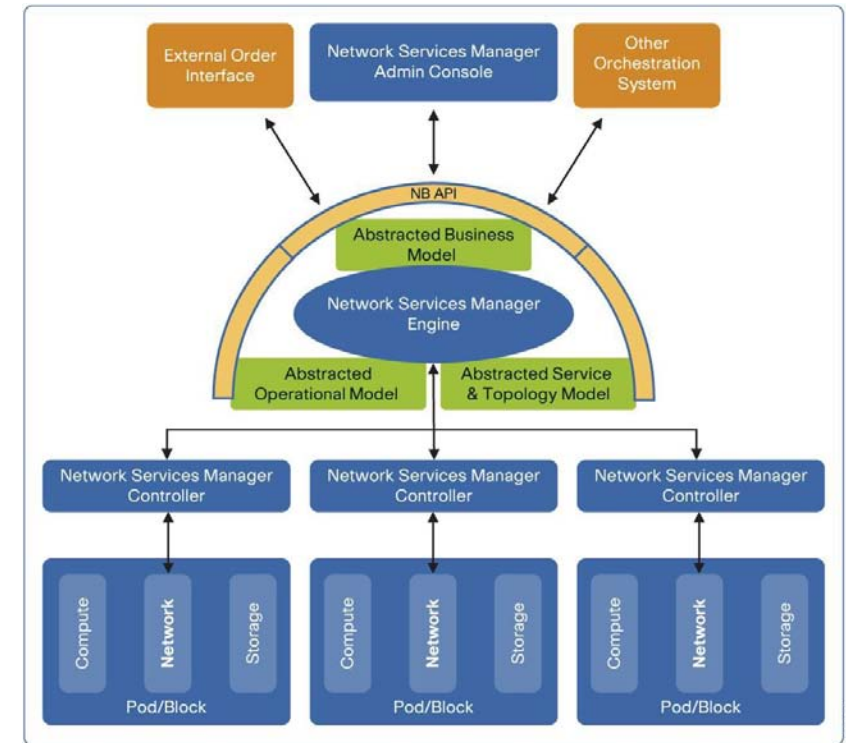
Network Orchestration



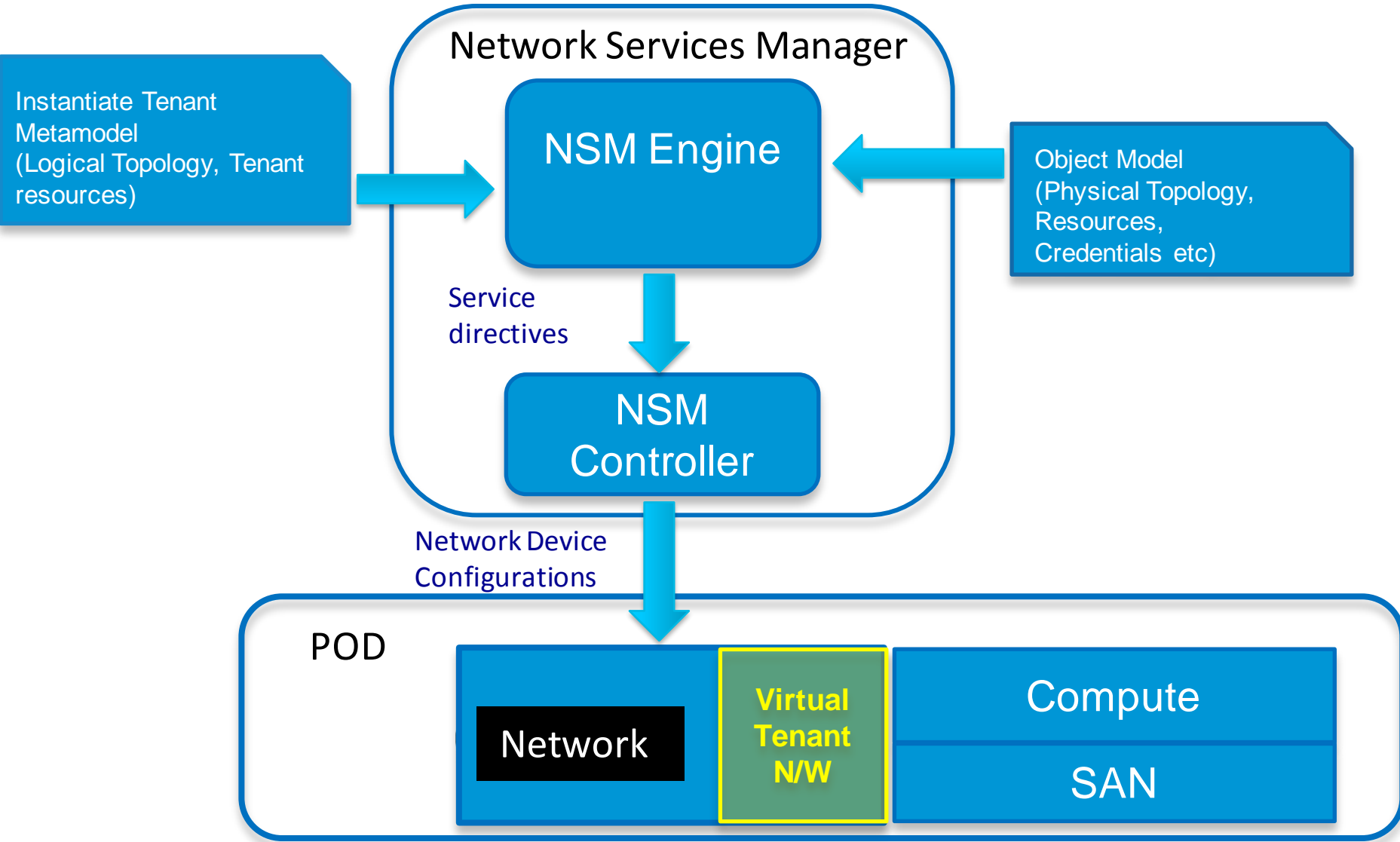
Network Services Manager

Key Features

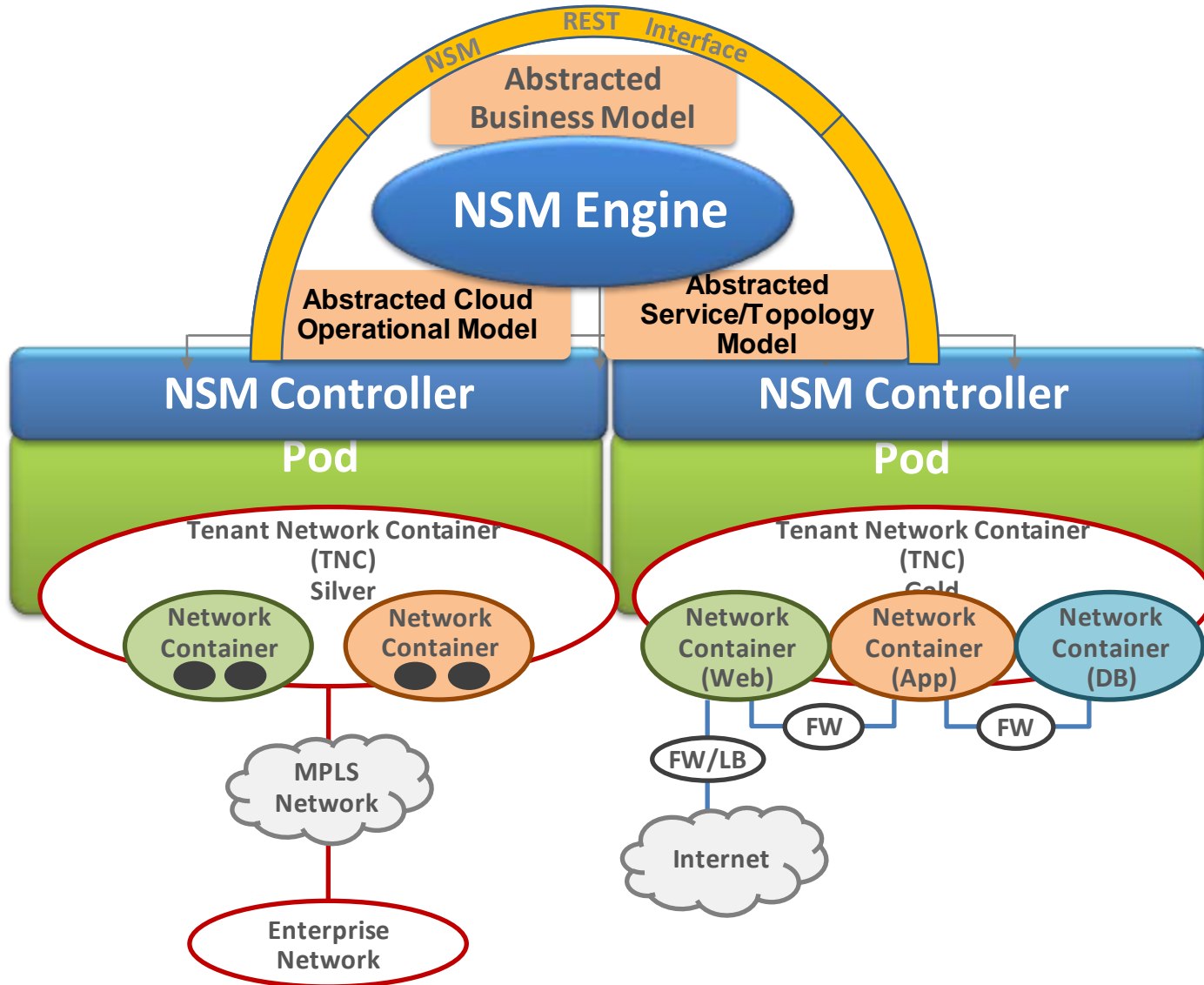
- Common network abstraction layer
- Standardized API
- Flexible and easily consumable interface
- Fast deployment of virtual data centers in cloud
- Device support in various roles
- Multi-Pod support



Network Services Manager Overview



Network Services Manager



Tenant: An organization or individual subscribed to service offering

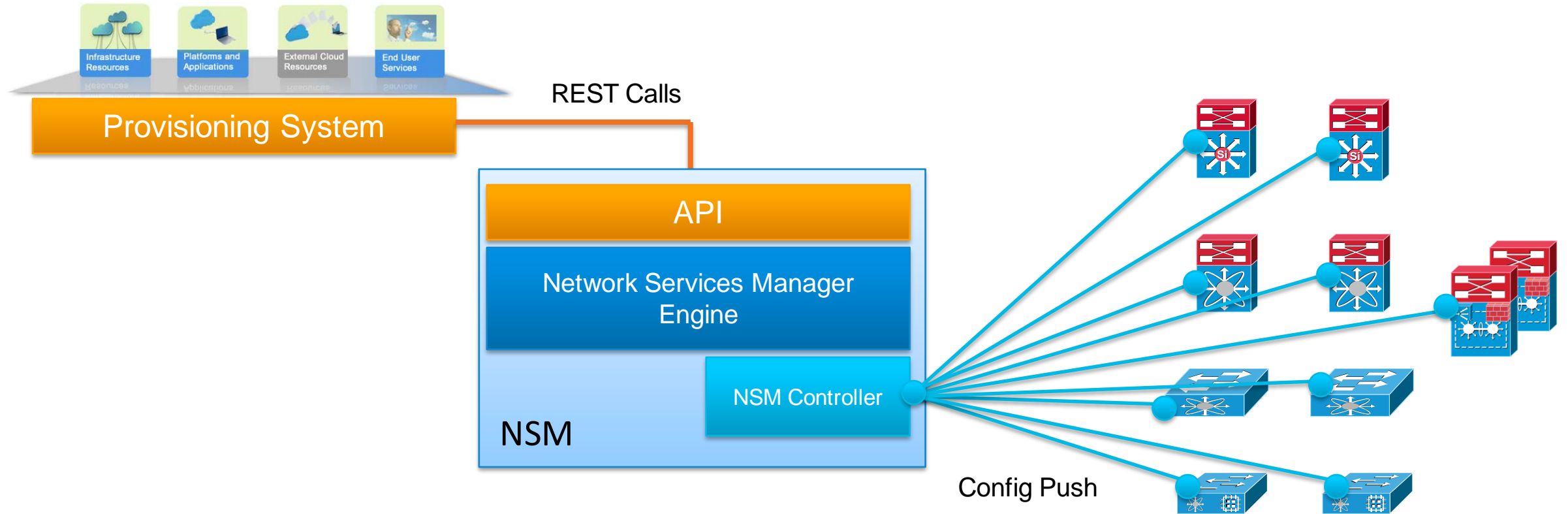
Tenant Network Container: A layer 3 partition for a tenant. Can contain multiple Network Containers

Network Container: A layer 2 or 3 network for tenant machines and services such as FW and LB

Metamodels: Definition of and relationship between various entities and resources that exist in the network

Using Network Services Manager

Abstracting the Network



What does the market want?



Service Class Examples



Bronze

VM ratio 4:1, Queue bandwidth-20% (dedicated vlan and VRF)



Silver

VM ratio 2:1 , ACE , Queue bandwidth – 30% (dedicated vlan, VRF , and SLB. Local Data protection and recovery using Snap.). Remote replication to the DR site



Gold

VM ratio 1:1 , ACE and FWSM, Queue bandwidth – 40% reserved, (Highly secure : dedicated vlan, VRF, firewall and SLB. 100% local data protection and recovery using clone (full copy). Remote replication to the DR site

Create offers with Service Profiles for the

Application Lifecycle (Leveraging the DC & the Network)

Application Requirements ↑

Mission Critical

Enterprise



Premier

Service Level

99.995% SLA for HA
Stateful Firewalls
3x Private VLANs
1 Gbps Guarantee
3-Tier ILM Storage

Enterprise Web Hosting

Web Hosting, eCommerce

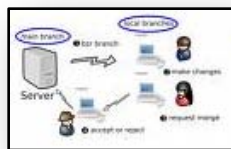


Balanced

99.99% SLA
Stateful Firewalls
1x Private VLAN
100 Mbps Guarantee
2-Tier ILM Storage

"Test/Dev"

Start using clouds for application development and testing environments



Essential

99.9% SLA
Lowest Cost
Easy On-boarding

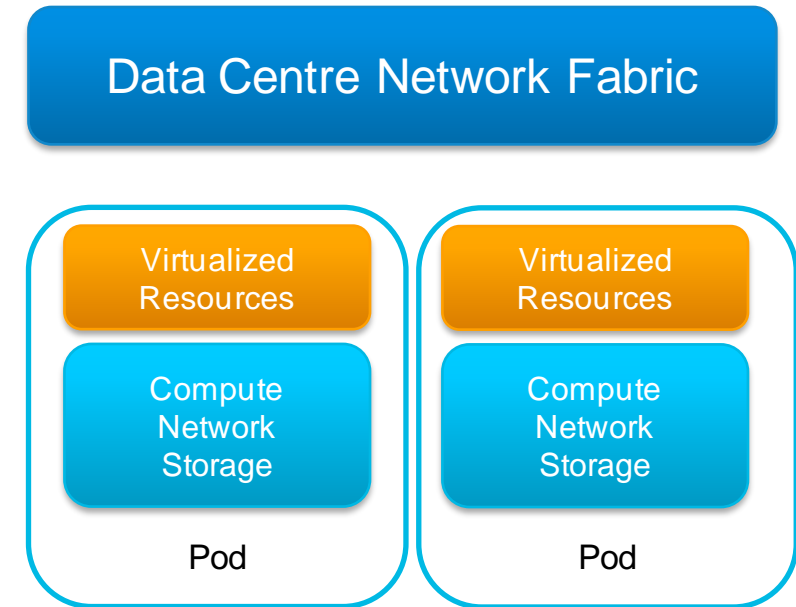
Virtual Multi-Tenant Data Center (VMDC)



Cloud Infrastructure

Virtual Multi-tenant Data Center (VMDC)

- **Modular design** to enable easy expansion and incremental growth
- **Resilient and fault tolerant** infrastructure
- Tiered security and end to end tenant **traffic separation**
- Layer 4-7 **services** including Firewall and Load Balancing
- Role based access control



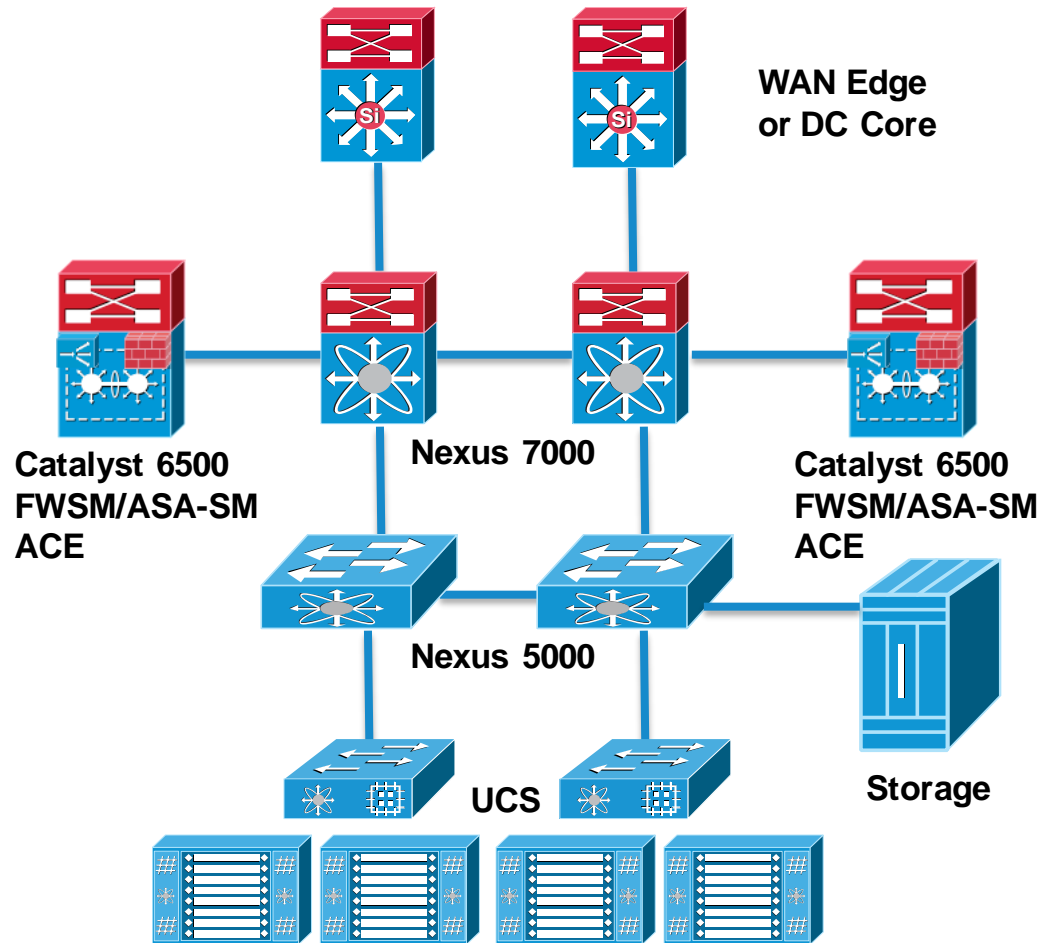
What Is VMDC?

- Virtualized, Multi-Tenant Data Center (VMDC) is a cloud blueprint that enables customer to readily deploy services or applications
- A validated, full-system architecture for customers deploying virtualized services (application workloads) in a “cloud-style” environment, sharing common infrastructure for multiple cloud consumers or “tenants”
- A flexible, modular design that can be used as a blueprint for cloud deployments
- An architecture built to scale
- An architecture that aggregates integrated compute stacks, unified data center, and data center interconnect into an end-to-end architecture

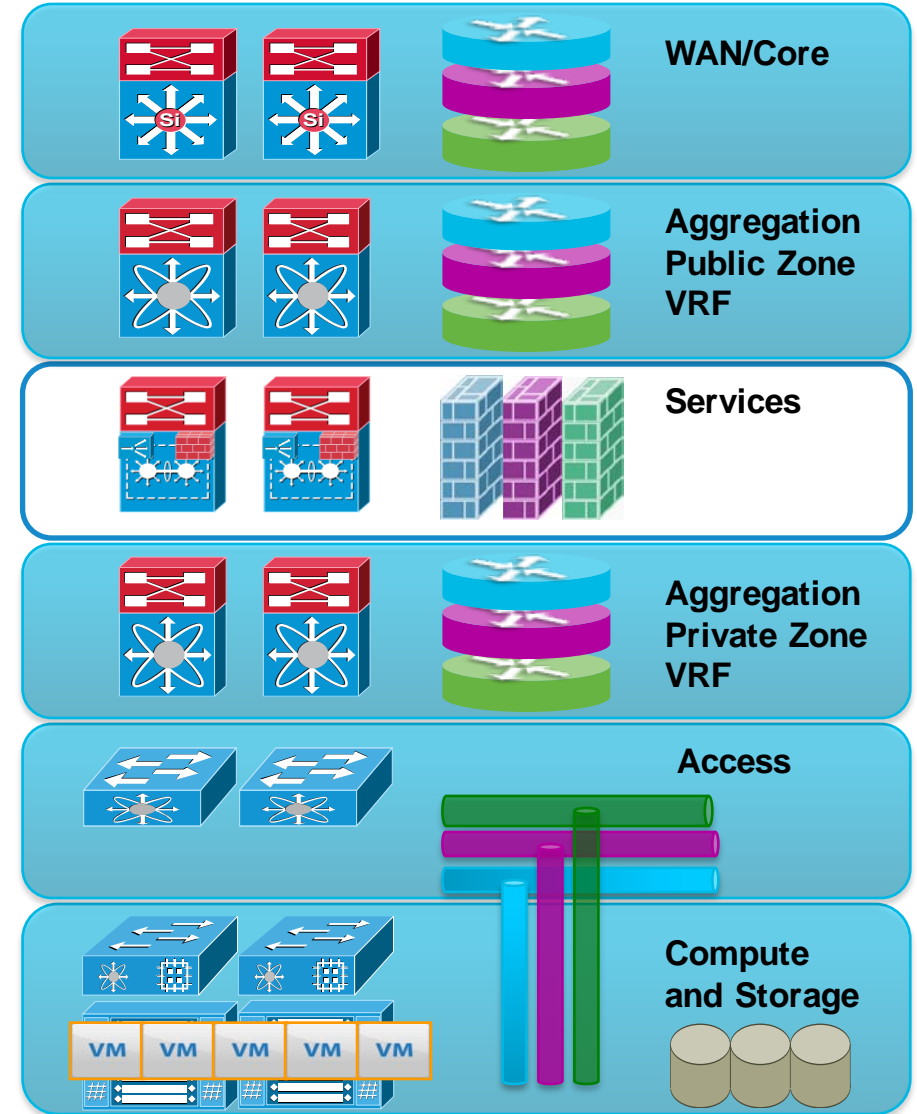
Validated Designs, Modular Approach, Flexible Deployment Options

VMDC – Concept and Design

Physical Setup

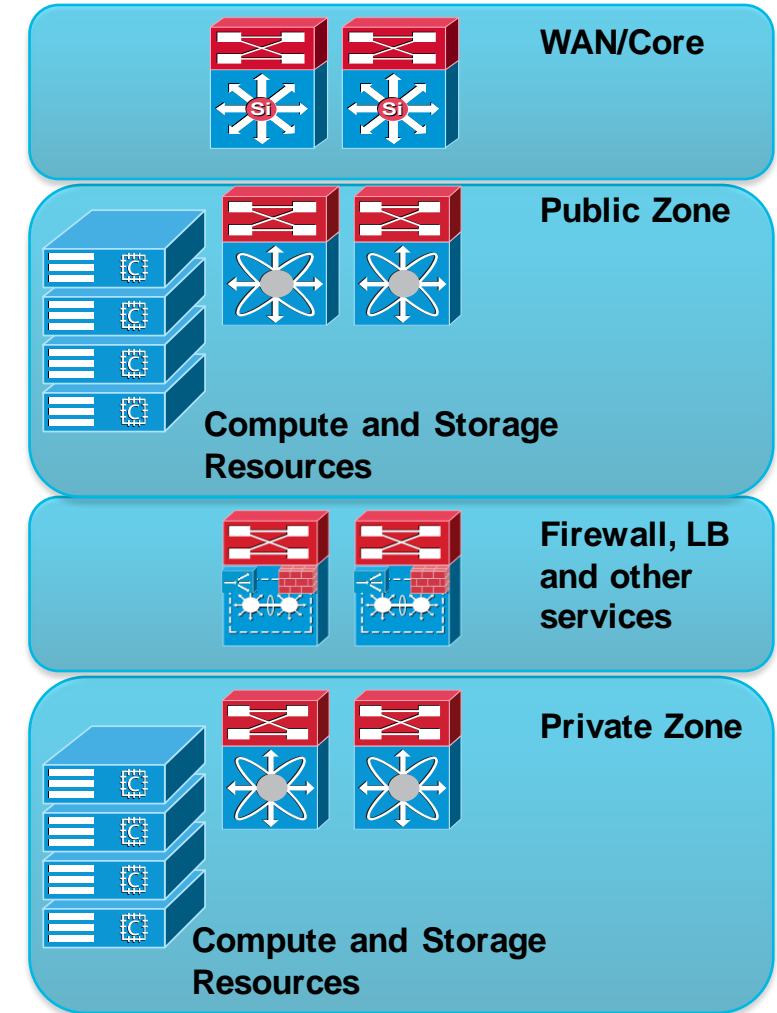
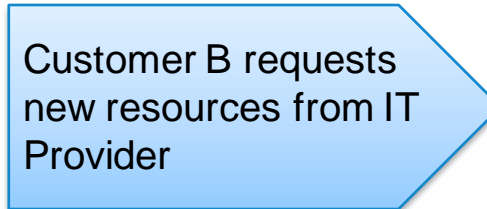
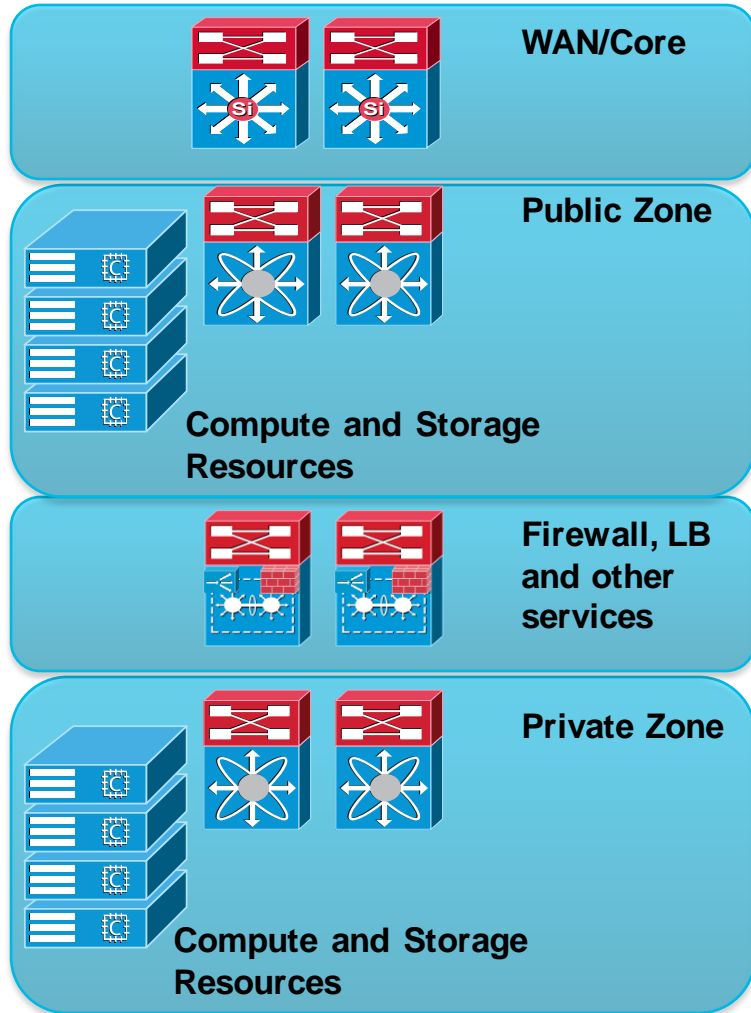


Virtual Setup

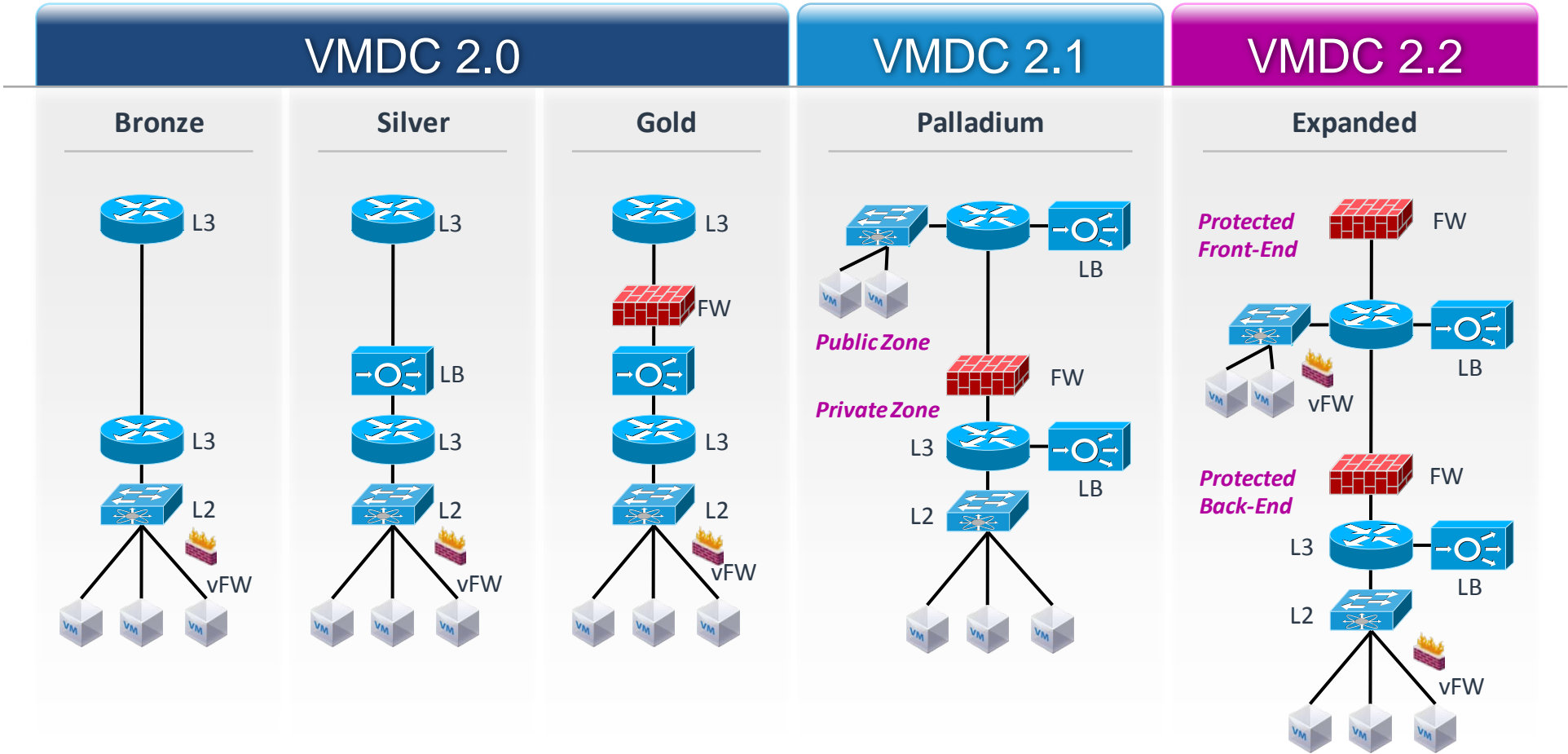


Redundant connections are not shown for clarity

VMDC - customer view of network design

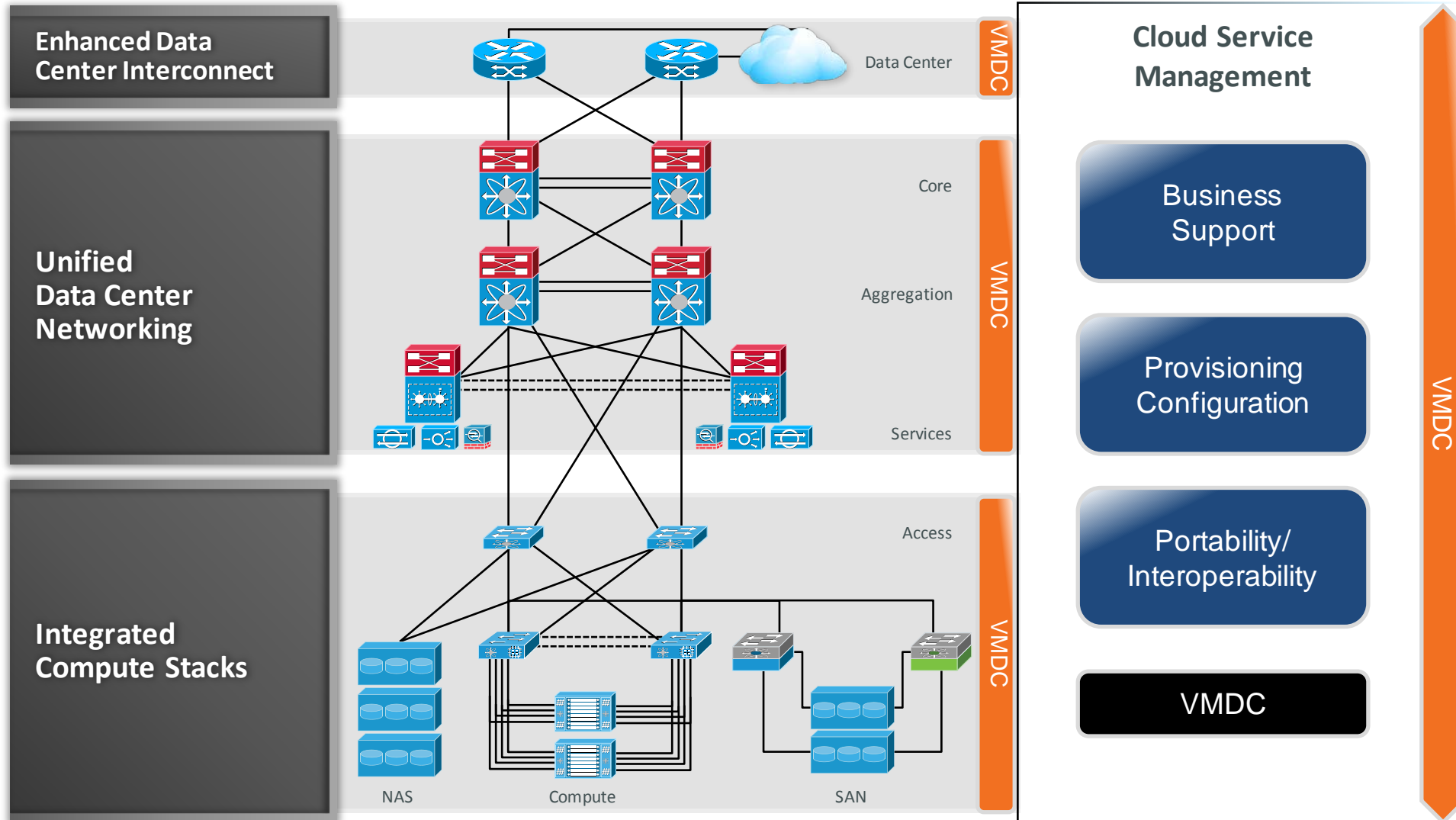


VMDC Validated Infrastructure Containers



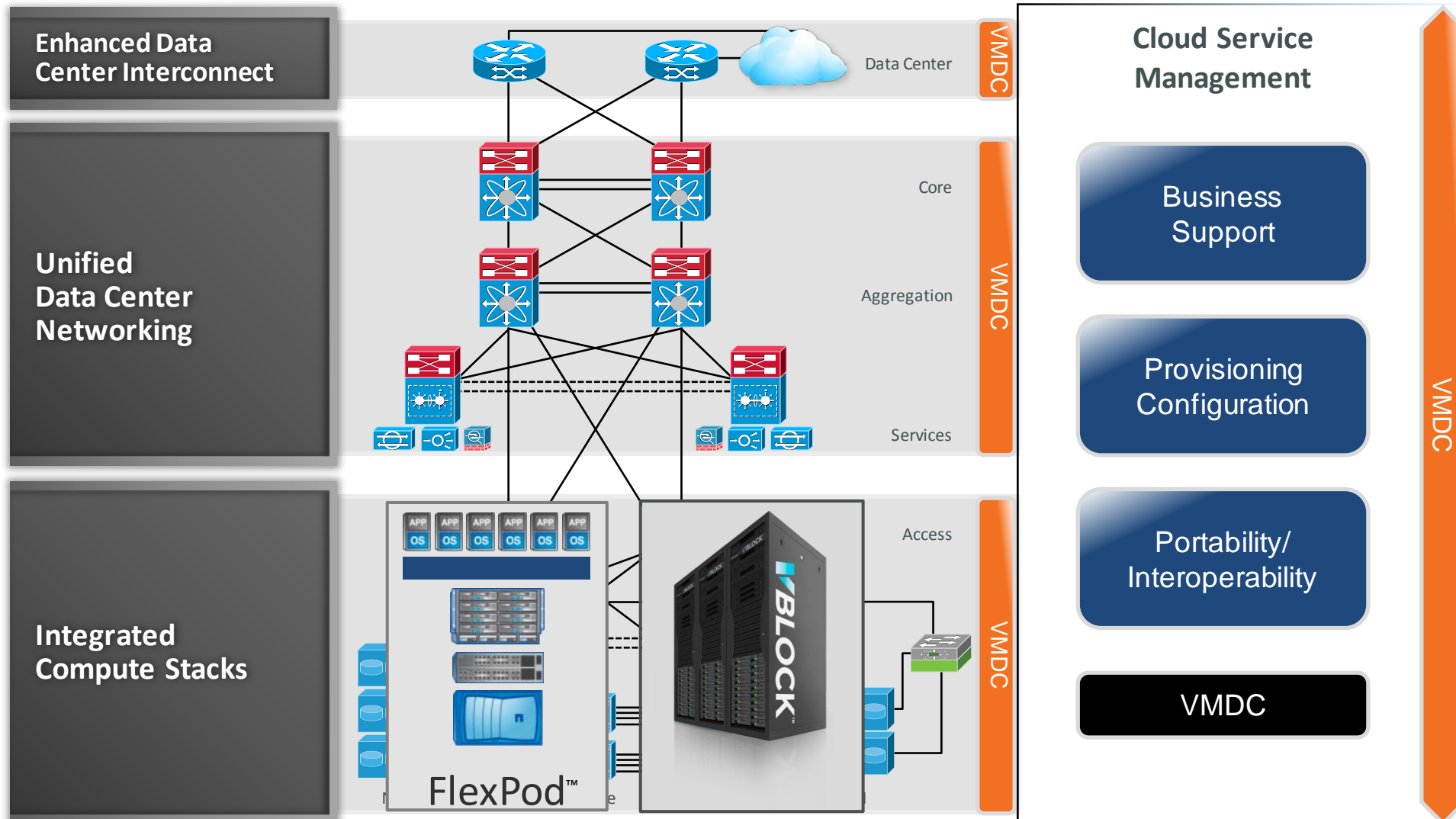
Cisco Virtualized Multi-Tenant Data Center

Comprehensive, Modular, and Flexible Approach



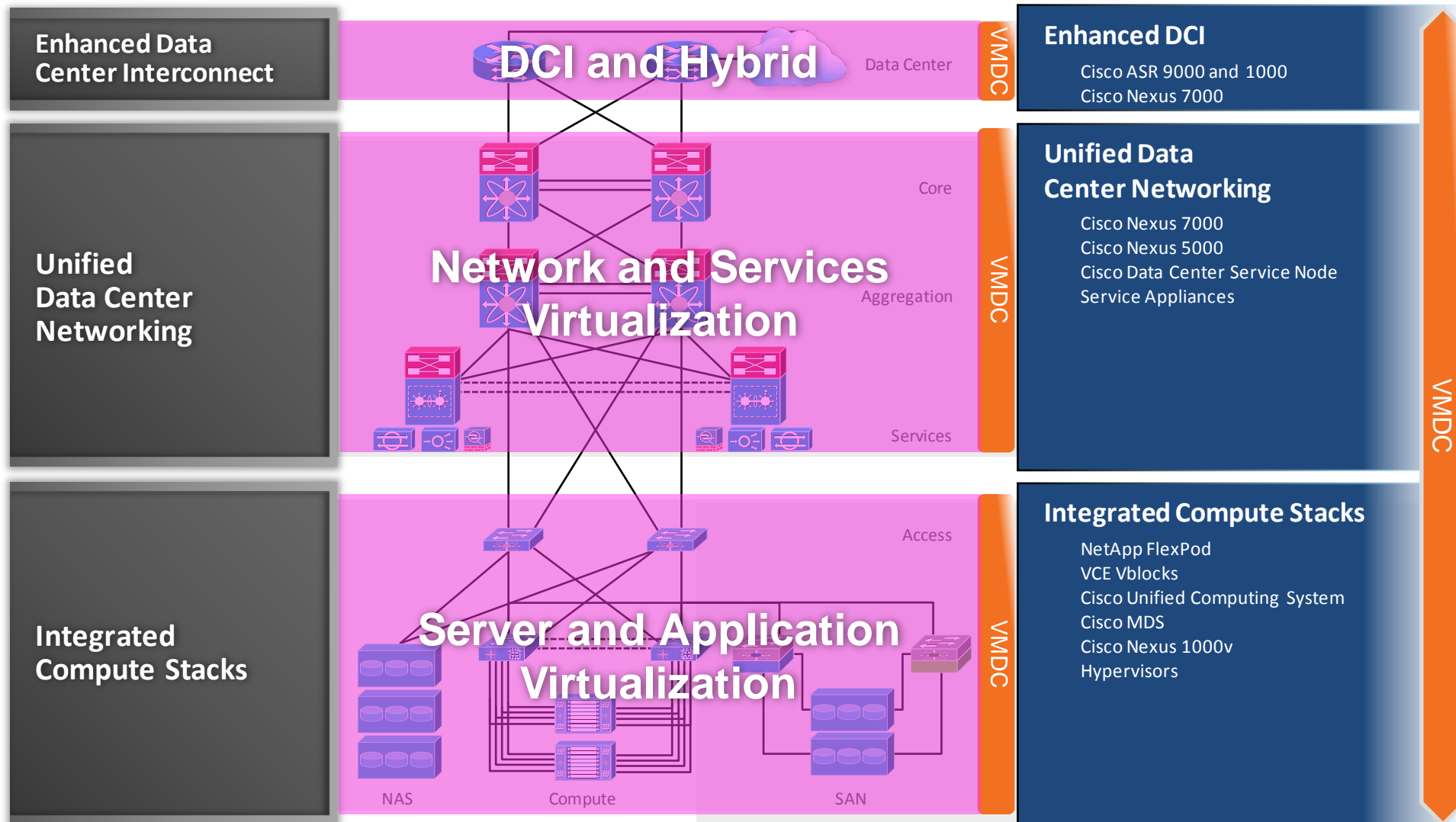
Cisco Virtualized Multi-Tenant Data Center

Comprehensive, Modular, and Flexible Approach

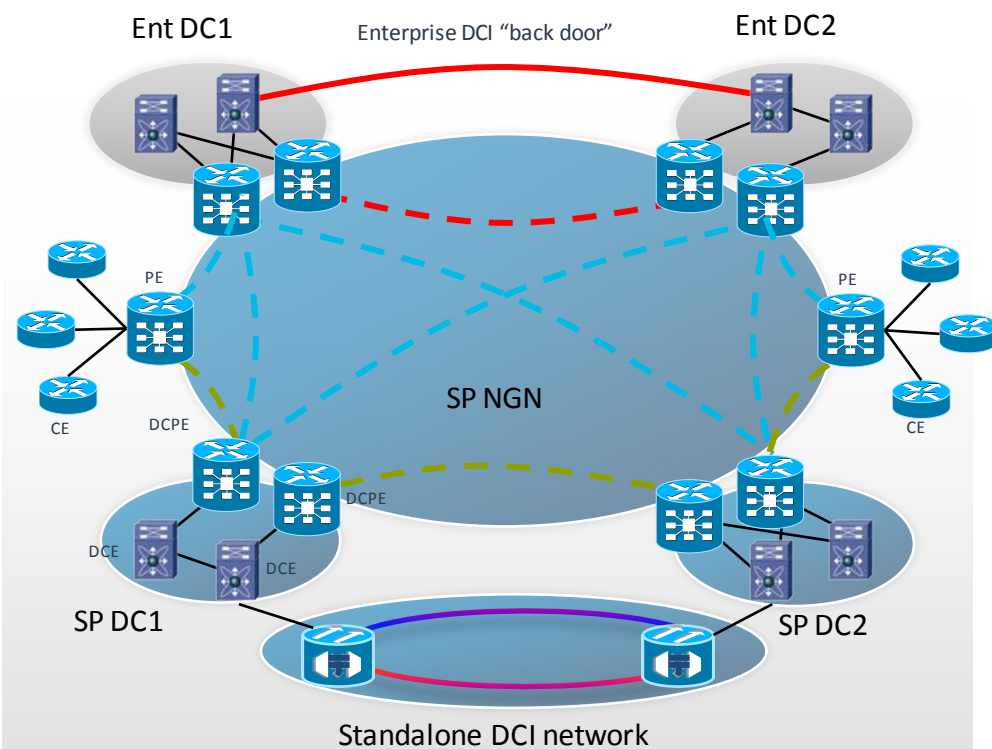


Cisco Virtualized Multi-Tenant Data Center

Modular for Each Step of the Journey



Data Center Interconnect



	Overlay Solution	PE-Based Solution
Ethernet	(e)TRILL / 802.1ad	
MPLS		VPLS, A-VPLS, EVPN, EoMPLS
IP	OTV, LISP, VXLAN	

- Interconnection Models:
 - Enterprise to Enterprise (E2E)
 - Enterprise to Service Provider (E2SP)
 - Service Provider to Service Provider (SP2SP)
- Overlay-Based Techniques
 - OTV, LISP, VXLAN
- Suitable for intra-Ent DC interconnect
 - NGN-Based DCI Solution:
 - Addresses E2SP for workload migration
 - Addresses SP2SP for regional or distributed data centres
- Standalone DCI Network
 - Provides interconnection between main SP DCs
 - Owned by SP DC team
 - Addresses SP2SP only
 - Very high bandwidth—packet/optical solution likely the most cost effective

VMDC Security Framework

Security Management

- Visibility
- Event correlation, syslog, centralized authentication
- Forensics
- Anomaly detection
- Compliance

Services

- Initial filter for DC ingress and egress traffic; Virtual Context used to split policies for server-to-server filtering
- Additional firewall services for server farm specific protection

Core

Aggregation

Services

Access

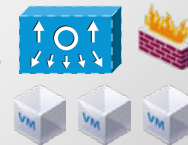
ACLs, Port Security, VN Tag, Netflow, ERSPAN, QoS, CoPP, DHCP snooping

Storage



Data security, authentication and access control

Virtual Access



Virtual Firewall
Real-Time Monitoring
Firewall Rules

UCS



Port security, authentication, QoS features

Infrastructure Security

- Infrastructure Security features are enabled to protect device, traffic plane, and control plane
- 802.1ae provides separation through encryption

Services

- IPS/IDS provide traffic analysis and forensics
- Network Analysis provide traffic monitoring and data analysis
- Server load balancing masks servers and applications

VMDC Consumer Models

Addressing Application Requirements

- Network Requirements

- Session persistence
- High Availability
- Scalability
- Latency Mitigation
- Reliable transport

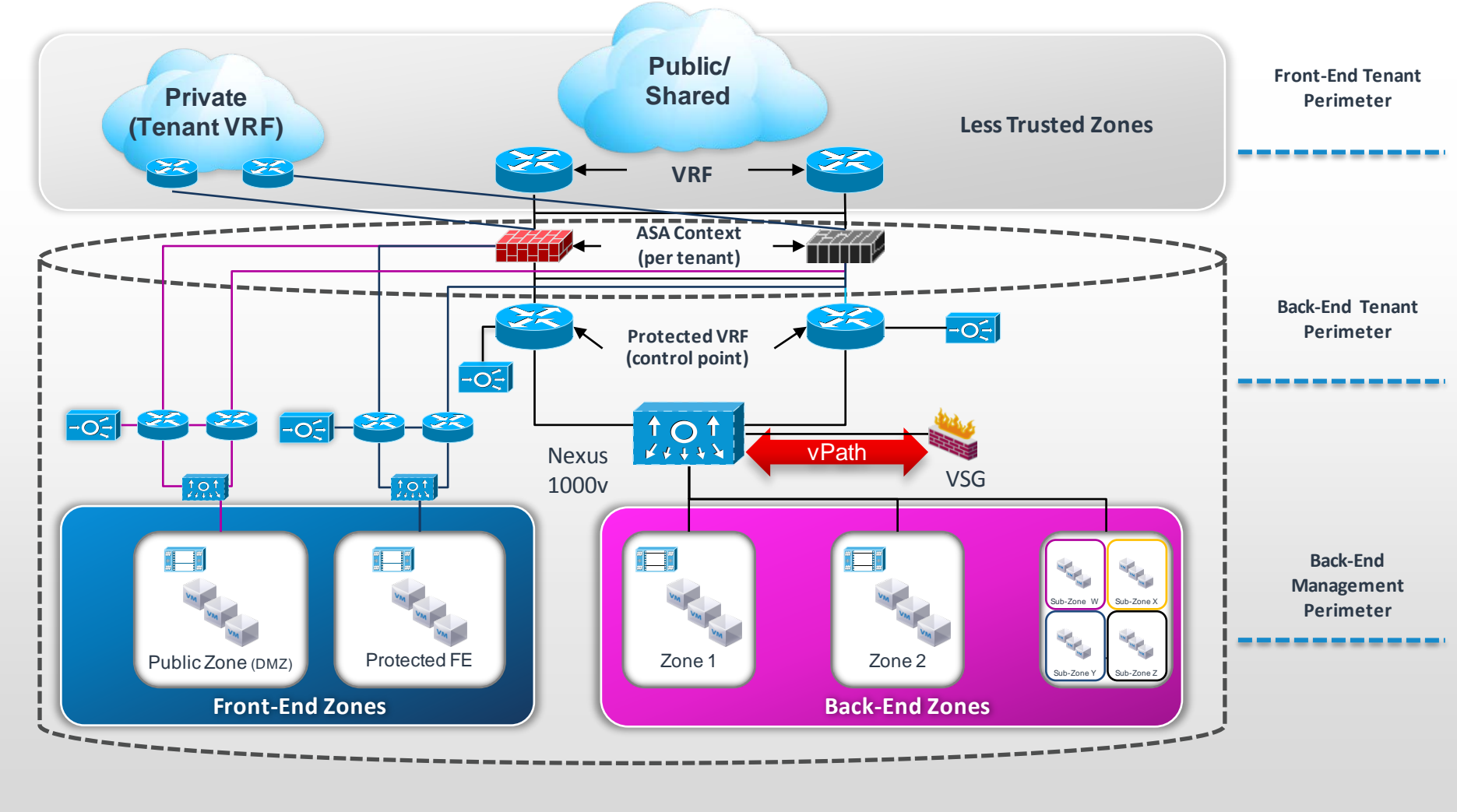
- Security Requirements

- Secure sessions with encryption may be required
- Each layer of the application stack authenticates data transport



VMDC Consumer Model

Tiered Security in VMDC

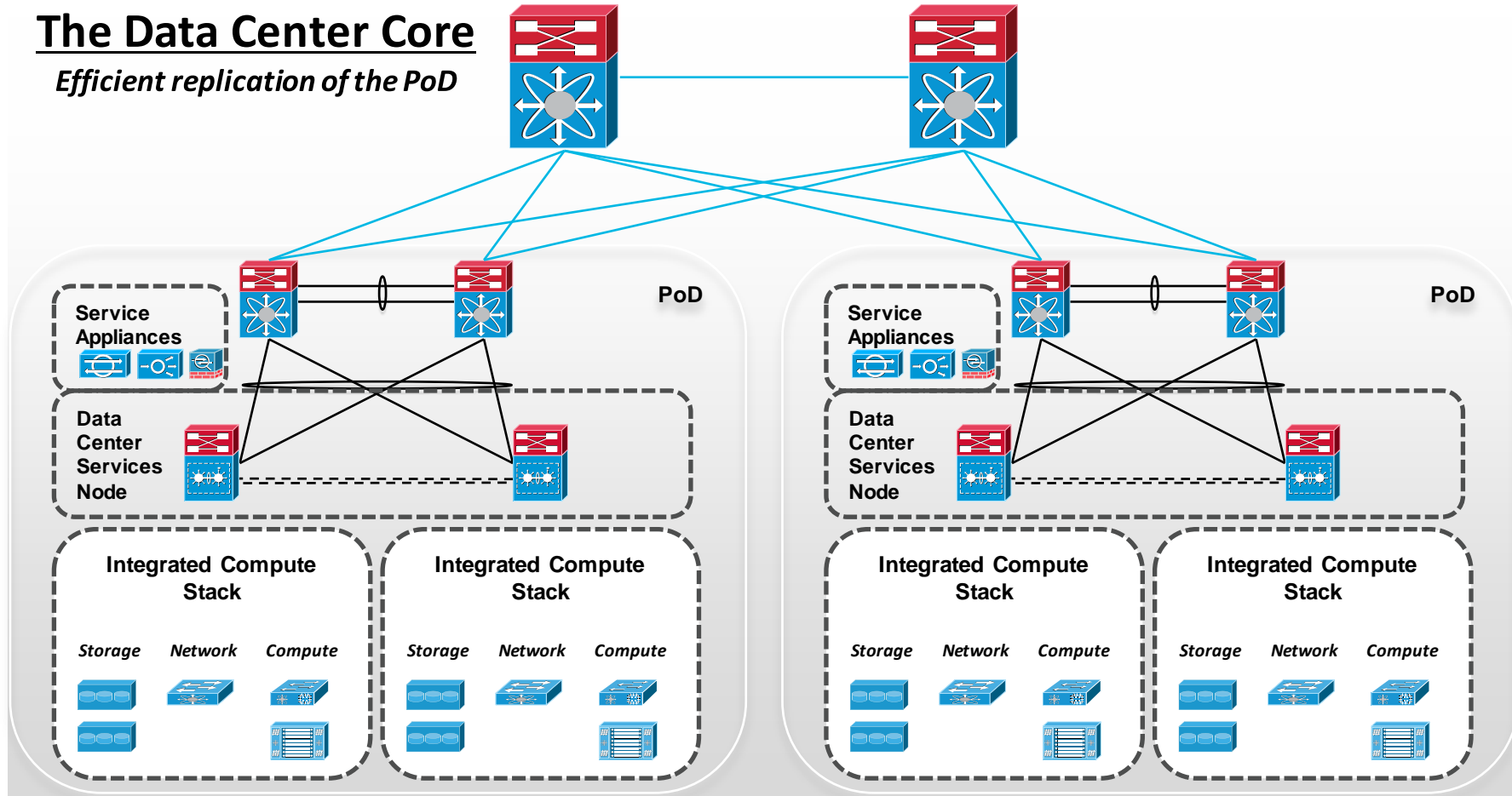


VMDC Building Blocks

Scaling the Data Center

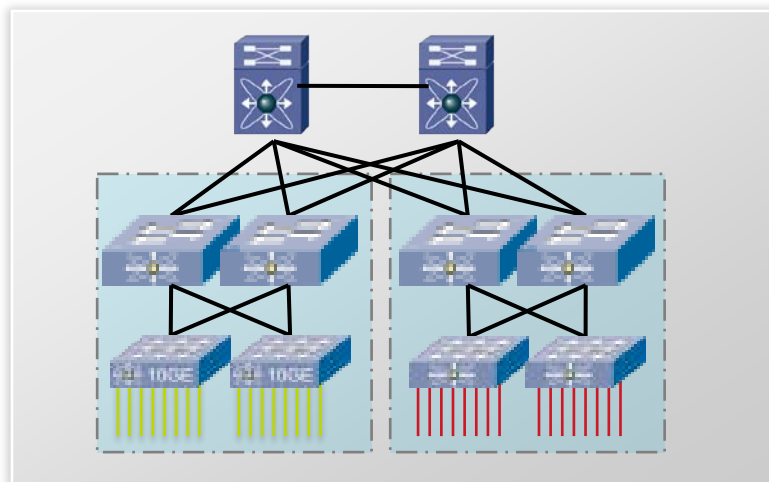
The Data Center Core

Efficient replication of the PoD



Network Scale Considerations

POD Scalability



What Determines the Host Scale in a POD?

- Aggregation—Number of PoDs
- Work-load domain
- Number of MAC address and VLANs
- Failure Domain
- Features to facilitate L2/L3 Boundary

Compute/VMware

- VM Density
- MAC per VM
- Logical Ports
- Virtual Switch

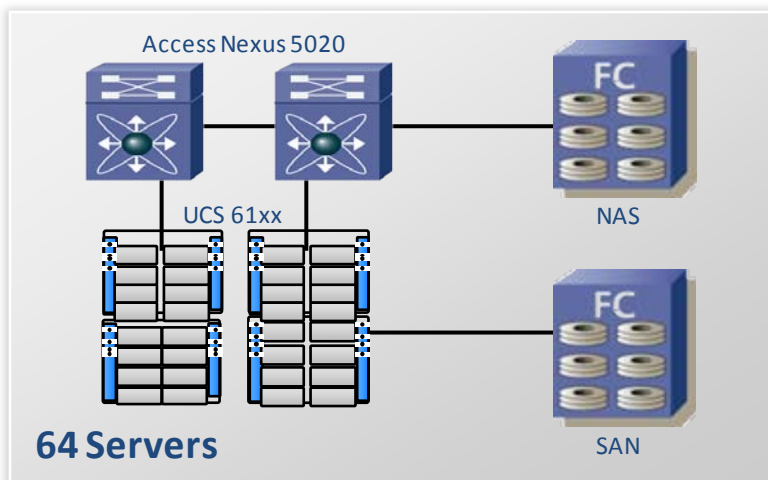
Network

- Total number of MAC Addresses
- Total number of ARP entries
- STP logical ports

Storage

- Number of vFiler IP Space
- Number of VLANs supported
- Number of 10 Gig NICs

Compact POD Sizing—VMDC



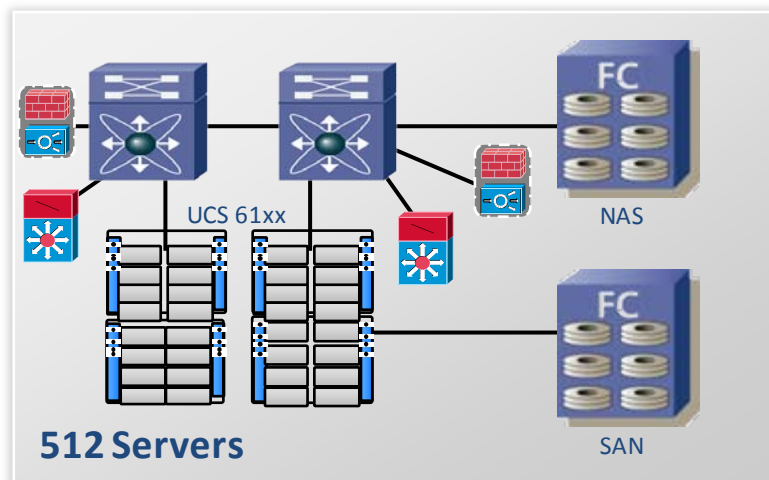
64 Server POD Characteristics

- 2 UCS clusters, each of 32 blades
- 64 x B200 Blade server at 96GB RAM
- 512 Cores
- 512 Gold VMs 1vCore per VM (1:1) ov
- 1024 Silver VMs 0.50vCore per VM (2:1) ov
- 2048 Bronze VMs 0.25vCore per VM(4:1) ov
- 5–8 VMs/VLAN

Combination of All Three Service Tiers in a POD

	Number of Cores	Number of VMs
Gold, 20%	102	102 (1:1 ov)
Silver, 30%	154	308 (2:1 ov)
Bronze, 50%	256	1024 (4:1 ov)
Total VMs		1434

Large POD Sizing—VMDC



512 Server POD Characteristics

- 8x8-chassis UCS systems (Vblock Type 2 Max)
- 8 blades/ESX cluster
- 512 x B200 Blade server at 96GB RAM
- 4096 Cores
- 816 Large VMs 1vCore per VM (1:1) ov
- 2464 Medium VMs 0.50vCore per VM (2:1) ov
- 8192 Small VMs 0.25vCore per VM (4:1) ov
- 5–9 VMs/VLAN
- 500–1000 tenants = 12–23 VMs/VLAN

Combination of All 3 Workload Types in a POD

	Number of Cores	Number of VMs
Large, 20%	802	816 (1:1 ov)
Medium, 30%	1232	2464 (2:1 ov)
Small, 50%	2048	8192 (4:1 ov)
Total VMs		11,472

Value Proposition Recap

Advantages of a Cisco Solution

- Standardized and automated IT infrastructure
- Validated, expandable and fault-tolerant architecture
- Support for standardized compute stacks: FlexPod and vBlock for Rapid Deployment
- User-friendly highly customizable service catalog
- Services led integration services with existing OSS systems
- Validated designs for assured system integration and risk reduction

Thank you.

