





Mobile Virtual Packet Core

Deployment Challenges and Best Practices on Openstack / VMware

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BRKSPM-2539



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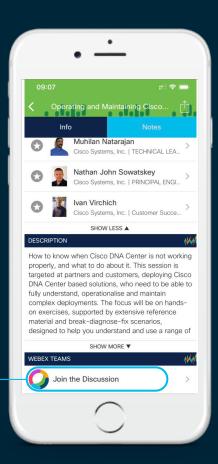
Cisco Webex Teams

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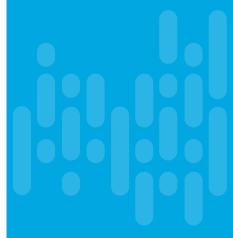
How

- 1 Find this session in the Cisco Events Mobile App
- 2 Click "Join the Discussion"
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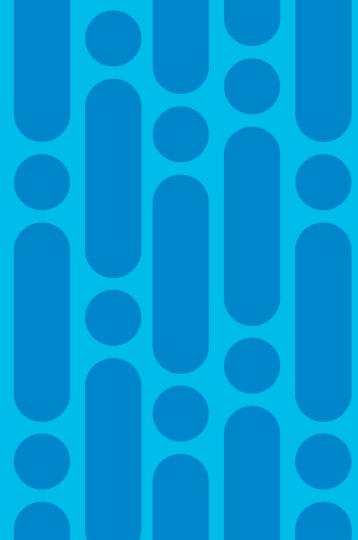


Agenda

- New opportunities and new challenges with 5G
- Virtualization Options & Cloud-Native evolution
- Virtualization Challenges
 - Platform performance
 - Service Assurance
- Service Provider Transformation Requirements



New opportunities and new challenges with 5G



When did you start working on mobility?

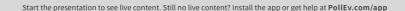
I'm new to mobility

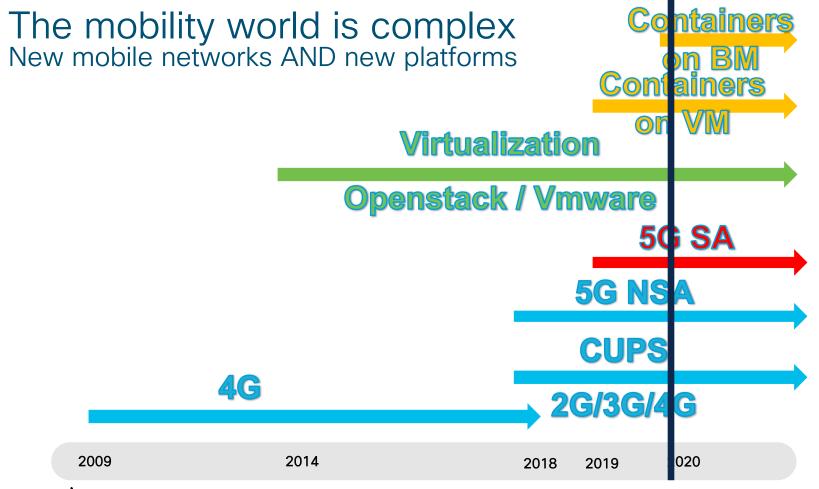
2G

3G

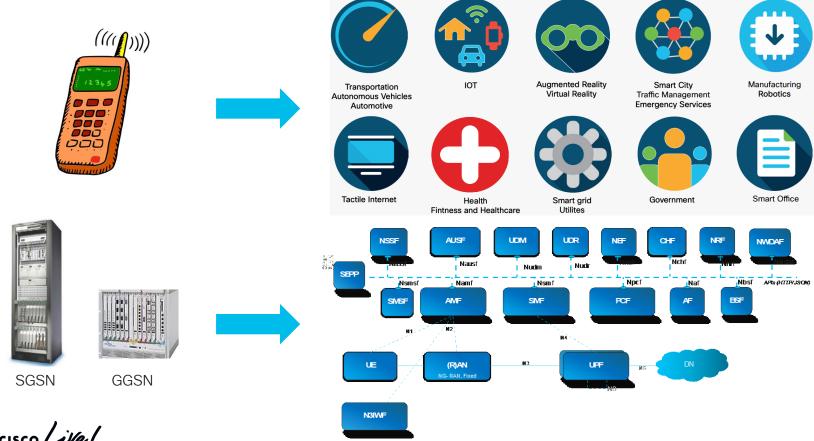
4G



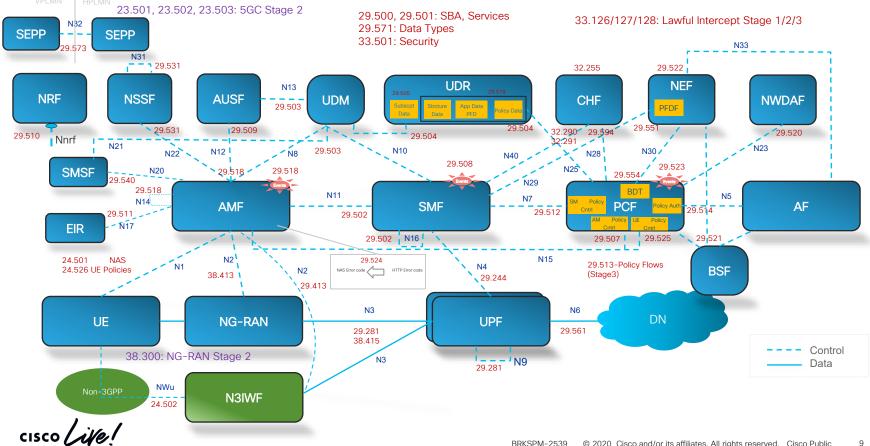




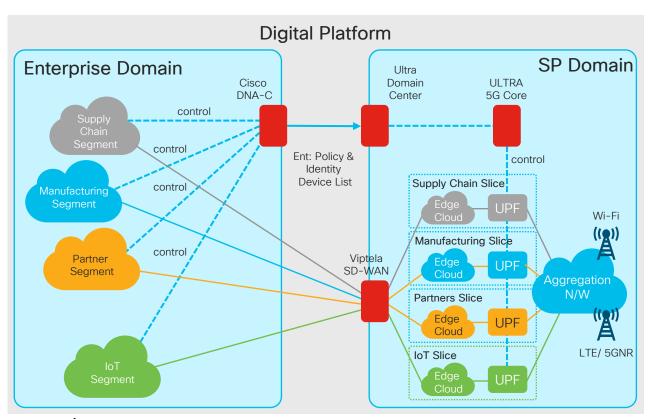
Increased Network / Service Complexity



5G Core architecture is very different many new reference points and specifications



The SP as Digital Service Provider



Enterprise Needs

Reach

 Extension of their network into the SP Domain

Control

- Over their devices and identities in the SP Domain
- Policies on security, identity and device

Multi Access

- Wi-Fi and 5G NR are complementary
- 5G NR-determinism
- Wi-Fi for enterprise ubiquity

SP Opportunity

 The SP can scale to serve multiples of such platforms



A history lesson about technology transitions



No more coal New tracks



There are times when a technology and architecture shift are required: further incrementally optimizing the existing technology and product will not yield long term success



Are Service Providers ready for this?



From real RFQs:

"3000 APNs per chassis but it must be future proof i.e. "cloud native""

"Include all software enhancements of the future but max one upgrade per year"

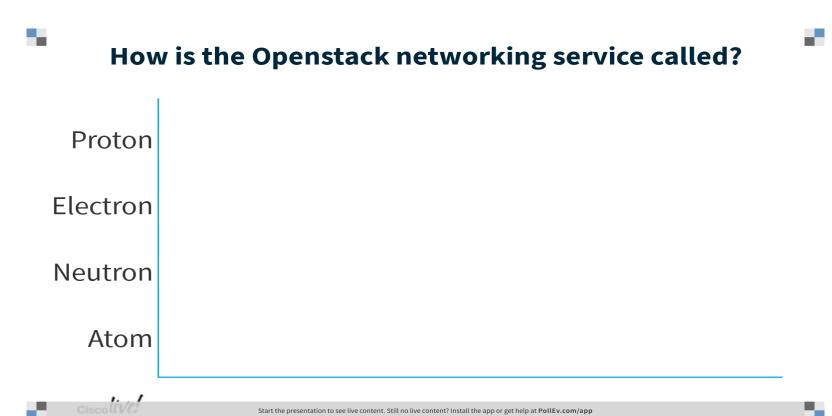
"5G Standalone Architecture but don't ask to change billing system"

"Network slicing but also support the dozens of different corporate APN deployment models of the last 15 years"

"Any-G"

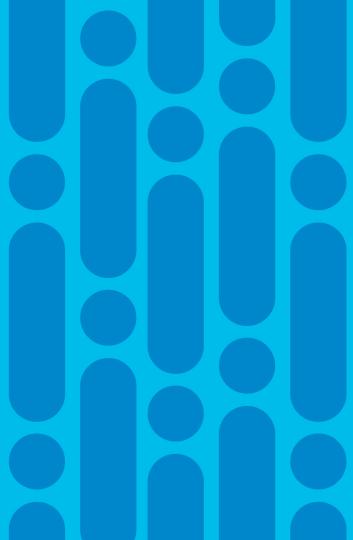


Are you ready for this?

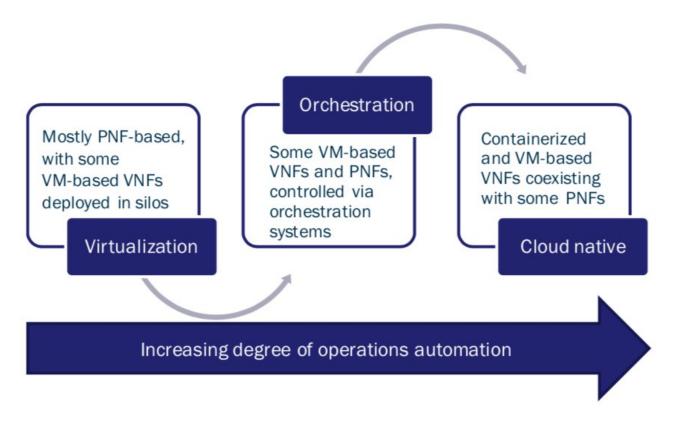




Virtualization Options & Cloud-native Evolution

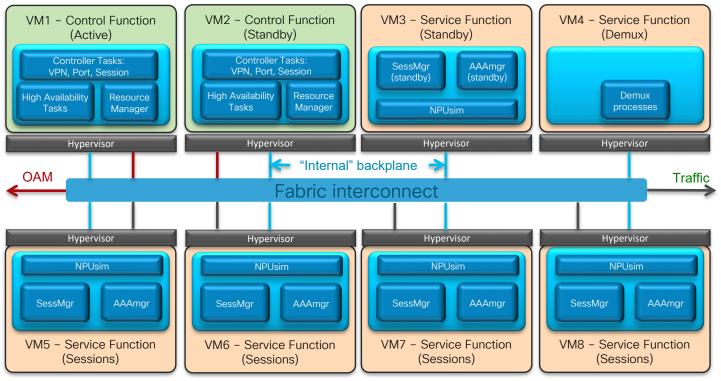


Network Virtualization Phases



Source: Analysis Mason, 2018

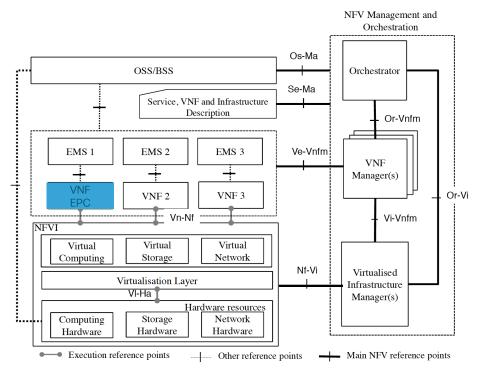
Early days of Virtualization PNF -> VNF Migration



- Same software architecture as known already from dedicated legacy hardware platforms
- Hardware functions like NPU replaced by software

Cisco VPC-DI (since 2014)

Adding management and orchestration Network Function Virtualization



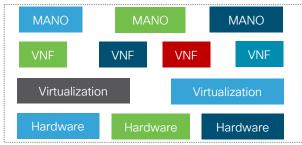
- ETSI Industry Specification Group (ISG) for NFV has defined a complete architecture framework
- Includes not only the Virtual Network Function (VNF), but also
 - a complete NFV Management and Orchestration Layer
 - a Virtualization Layer as part of the NEV Infrastructure
 - plus extensions to the OSS/BSS layer

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NFV deployment models Challenges and alternatives

DIY Focus Fully Disaggregated

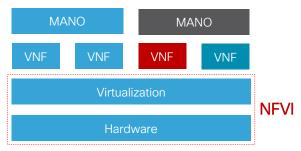


- Fully disaggregated approach
- Customer or SI integrates
- Customer assumes integration costs
- Customer triages problems

Many operators struggled for years with this model and few actually run network functions on their Telco cloud



Integrate Infrastructure Focus Common & Horizontal NFVI



- Common, horizontal carrier-grade NFV infrastructure for multiple use cases
- Pre-integrated, tested and validated NFVI with single point of ownership
- End to end support (aka Solution Support)

Several successful deployments (such as T-Mobile US running the largest virtualized packet core) using the "Ultra-M" model

Cisco solution for Mobility Telco Cloud Codename "BlueStack"



Objective

- Deliver carrier grade "standardized" Cisco NFVI Telco Cloud with Cisco on Cisco Reference Architecture
- Onboard mobility VNFs followed by 3rd party VNFs
- Drive down TCO, upgrade challenges and variations of stacks

Solving

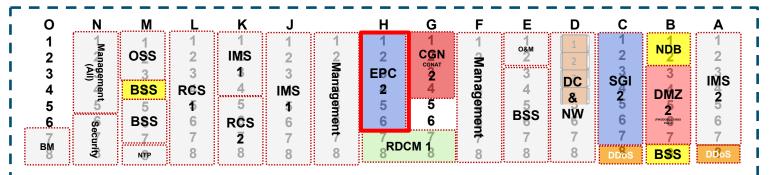
- Customer Problem: SP forced to be the integrator
- Cisco Problem: Testing/Supporting many variants

Approach

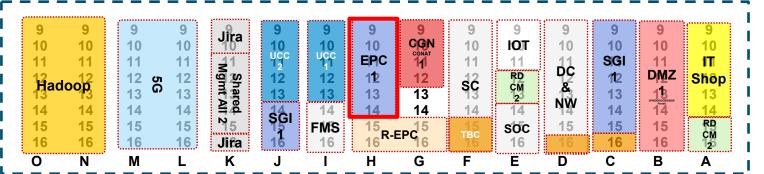
- Solution owned by CX organization with support from multiple product teams
- Bundled price including vEPC, H/W, Solution Support, CX Advanced Services, Automation



A reality check

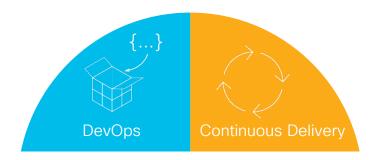


- Dedicated racks per application
- No room to scale
- Space, power, cooling, connectivity etc. impact the data center design

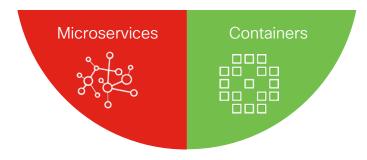


120 racks

Cloud Native Principles



Cloud-Native



Microservices

- Modular, loosely coupled software services
- Individually deployed and lifecycle managed

Containers

- Virtualization and management of Microservices
- Highly portable to different deployment targets

Continuous Delivery

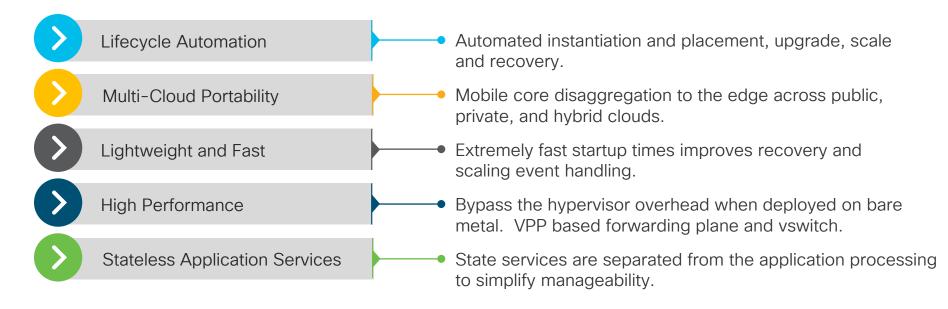
Automated integration, validation of containers

DevOps

- Automate and manage rapid deployments
- Isolate production changes and deploy once validated

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Cloud Native Benefits

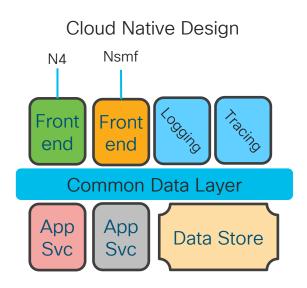


kubernetes





Mobile Core Evolution



- ✓ Loosely-coupled Microservices
- ✓ Stateless Processing
- ✓ Common Capabilities
- √ Facilitating CI/CD

Kubernetes and Containers (CaaS)



- ✓ Lightweight and Fast
- ✓ Designed for Orchestration
- ✓ Portable
- ✓ Optimal resource utilization

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Application Instrumentation





Ops-Center

- ✓ Observability / Monitoring
- ✓ Configuration / SW MGMT
- ✓ Traffic Management
- ✓ Session Store



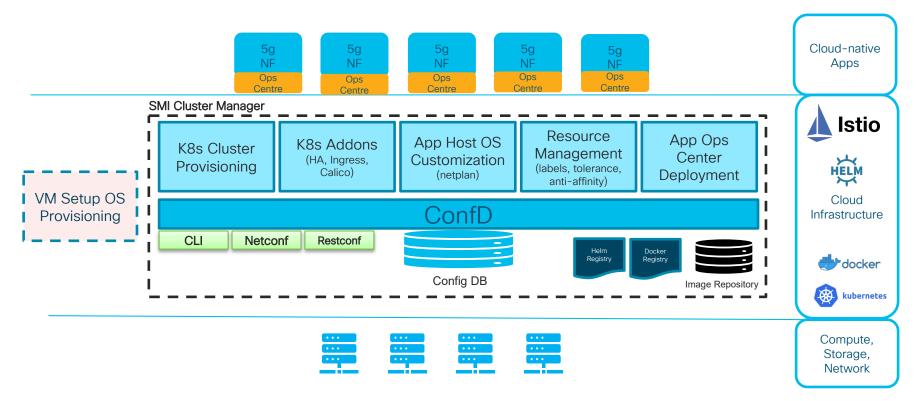
Are you familiar with Open Source and Cloud Native?

How many of the Open Source packages in the previous slide had you heard about before?



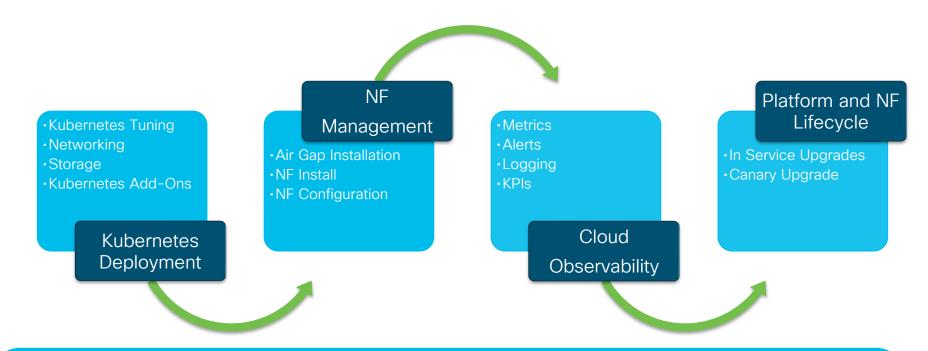


Subscriber Microservices Infrastructure Keeping open source under control





Cloud Native Lesson Learned

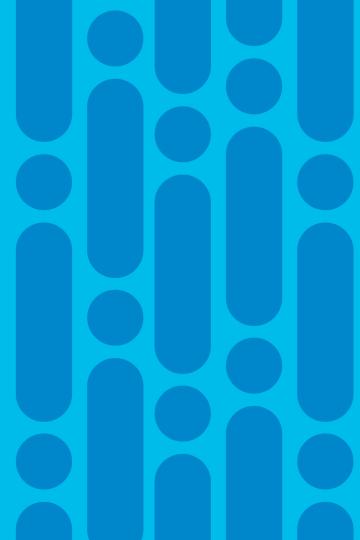


800+ Features in '19 -- GA in Jan '20 -- World-first deployment



Virtualization Challenges

Platform performance and Service Assurance



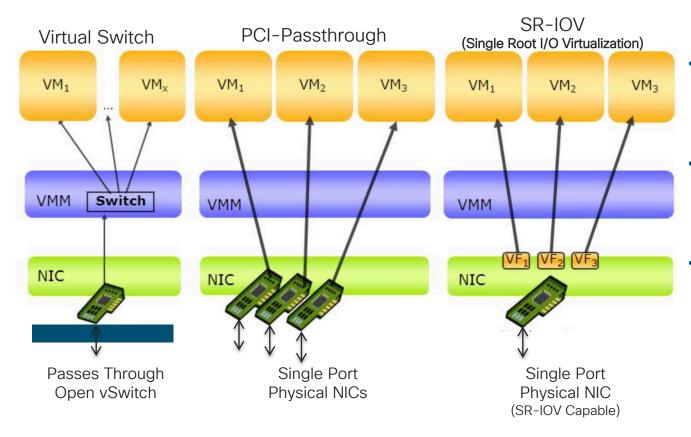
Many permutations for virtualized deployments

Variable	Description	Variants	Count
N(EXGW)	Number of VNF Gateway Functions	PGW, SGW, ePDG, MME	4
N(MANO)	Number of NFV-O MANO Environments	HP NFVD, ECM, NetCracker, RHEL Tacker HEAT, NSO/ESC	5
N(VIM)	Number of Virtual Infrastructure Managers	OpenStack Mercury, Ubuntu OpenStack, vSphere	3
N(HWCPU)	Number of hardware compute combinations	UCS-B, USC-C, HP C7000, HP DL360, Dell 630	5
N(HWNIC)	Number of hardware network combinations	Intel Niantic/Fortville/RRC (10 GbE/40 GbE/100 GbE), Cisco VIC	4
N(DPDK)	Number of DPDK modes	DPDK SR-IOV, DPDK PCI-PT, DPDK vSwitch + VHOST-user	4
N(EPA)	Number of hardware EPA attributes	Huge Pages, vCPU Pinning, IOMMU, DDIO	4

Examples above result in 19,200 different combinations Impossible to test and measure performance for all



I/O mechanisms



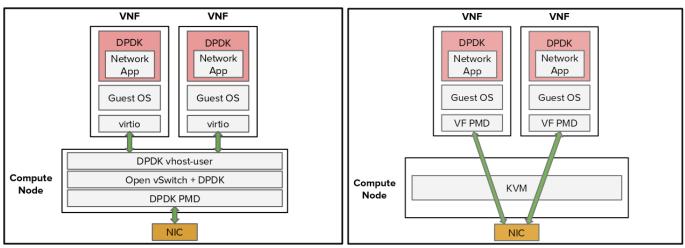
- PCI-Passthrough is not recommended because it requires a physical interface per virtual port
- SR-IOV achieves best performance because it accesses virtual ports on physical NIC
- Virtual switch provides the most flexibility but is slower

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Data Plane Development Kit (DPDK)

DPDK-accelerated OVS with DPDK enabled VNFs

SR-IOV with DPDK enabled VNFs



- DPDK can be used inside the VNF application (now the default for Cisco VPC) and in the virtual switch (e.g. OVS+DPDK)
- Key concept is the Poll Mode Driver (PMD): continuously scan the NIC for new packets instead of waiting for interrupt



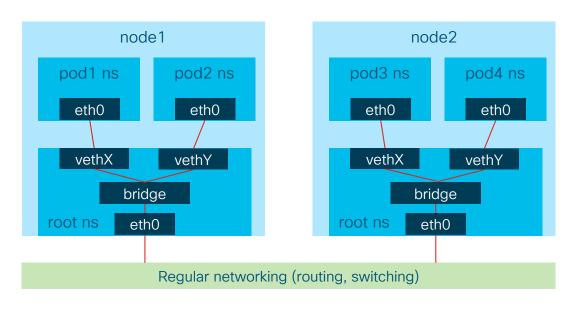
Compute Optimizations

- Configure NUMA for fast local memory access for CPUs
- Enable huge pages for fast memory searches
- Pin the vCPUs to physical CPU cores/threads





New challenges with containers Kubernetes networking model

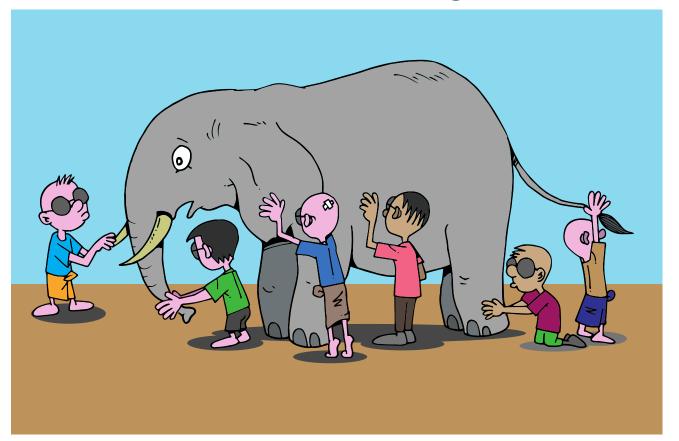


- Single IP address per pod does not fit network function model (packets in and out on different interfaces)
- "Multus" is possible alternative but has limitations
- SR-IOV into a container requires "privileged mode" i.e. a container can access all host devices (security concern)

Eventually this will be addressed but phased approach using VMs is suggested

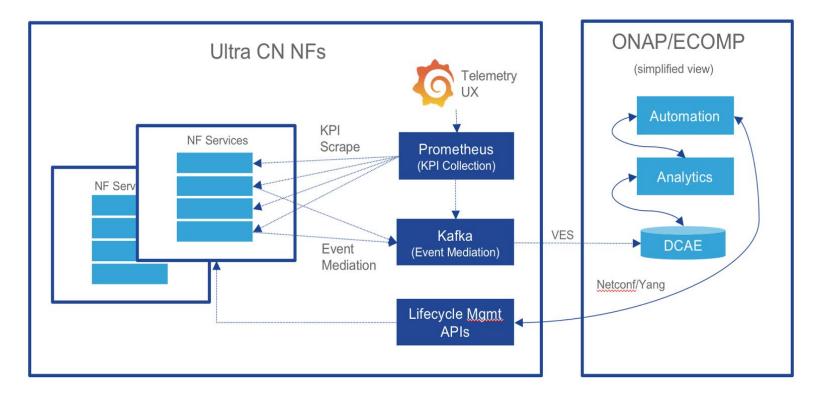


The Service Assurance Challenge



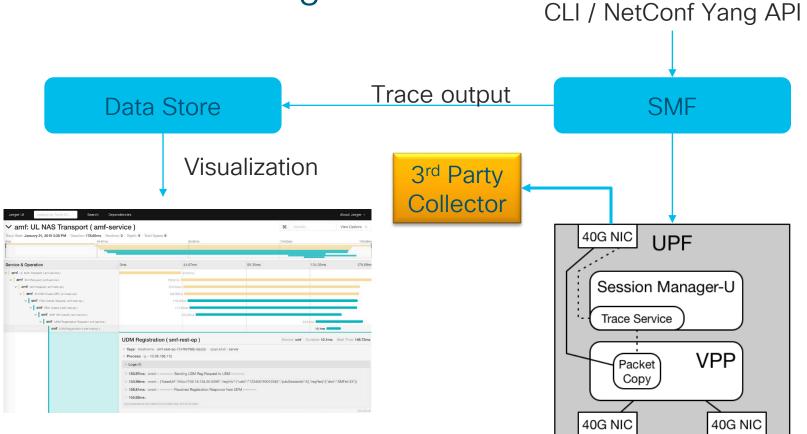


Service Assurance in a Cloud-Native Environment





Probes and Tracing





Automated Upgrades



Manual Software Upgrades

STEP 01 Manual MOP execution

STEP 02

Mass upgrade impacting all sessions



Verify to see if everything went ok

STEP 04

If it fails, begin rollback of software





ADMINS

HIGHLY RISKY

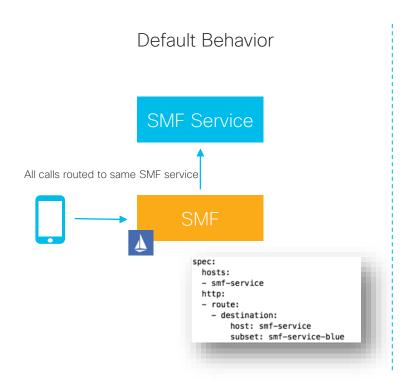


COMPLEX OPERATION

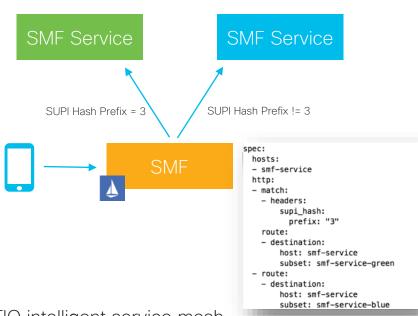
Automated, Incremental Upgrades

Instantiate a new VNF instance with the upgraded software Direct a small portion of the subscribers/sessions to the upgraded VNF 2% Monitor the upgraded VNF & verify key KPIs Incrementally add more sub. / sessions Canary to the upgraded VNF Retire original VNF instance once all sub. have been migrated

Canary Upgrade Example SUPI Hash Based Routing



Canary Rule Injected

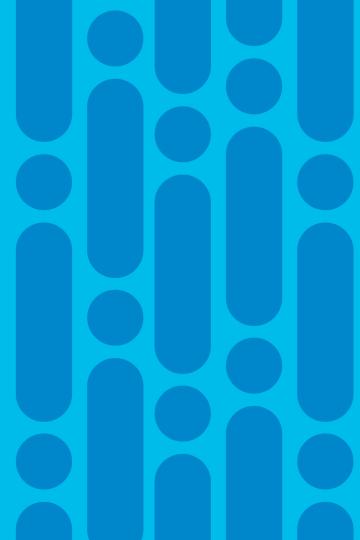


Selective routing of calls is done using ISTIO intelligent service mesh

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SP Transformation Requirements



SP Transformation Requirements in the Virtualized World

- · Skills gap running the platform
- · Changing people's paradigm
 - · Clouds are very different to traditional telco!
- Getting silo'd groups to work together
- Getting a consistent deployment process and post deployment customizations



Is your organization ready for CI/CD?



Never touch a running system

Once per year

Twice per year

Once per quarter or more



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Service Provider transformation Changing network software and configurations

Today

- Software is only updated once a year
 - Although vendors are releasing software with new features and big fixes now almost monthly, operators are still not prepared to upgrade more than once a vear
 - · Software is tested for weeks and months in a lab
- · Any change is done very carefully
 - Network freezes prevent any changes for months
 - Even smallest configuration changes are done in maintenance windows at night

Alternative

- Implement automation pipelines to automatically receive new software updates and perform initial testing
- Use Canary testing approach to validate new software and any changes in the field
- Improve system resiliency to tolerate failures instead of trying to avoid them



Service Provider transformation Vendor integration and procurement

Today

- Vendor selection cycles are way too long:
 - Many of the larger operators went through multiple rounds of vendor selections with durations of 12-18 months; from RFQ preparation to deployment this easily meant two years where technology changed significantly
- 5 year horizon is far too long for TCO calculation and contract commitment
 - Many aspects required for price calculation change significantly (Hardware, optimization technologies, software enhancements)
 - Vendor landscape and political selection criteria may change significantly

Alternative

- Adding VNFs to an existing Telco cloud environment is much simpler than installing hardware
 - Vendor products can be compared and tested (e.g. for performance) under same conditions
 - Vendors need to prove that all product promises can actually be fulfilled
- Pricing can be made much more flexible (per month/day/hour instead of buying perpetual licenses)



Service Provider transformation Capacity planning

Today

- Throughput performance is a key marketing and decision factor
 - "Gigabits" per subscriber (nice for demos but who needs that?)
- RFQs demand hardware dimensioning even though
 - · Forecasts may change
 - Hardware platforms will change
 - Architectures may change
 - Call models have impacts but very few inputs are given or are reliable

Alternative

- Consider all the other scenarios where number of sessions, transaction rates etc. are more important than just throughput
- Consider call model impacts
- Test the performance of different vendors in lab environment instead of relying on a theoretical RFQ dimensioning
- Use real production data to extrapolate capacity needs once deployed

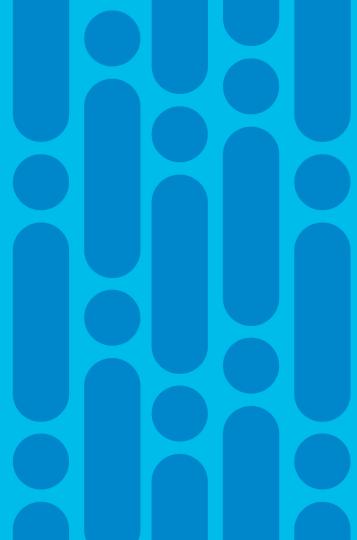


The bridge to possible Rakuten and Cisco Customer Experience





Conclusion



Conclusion

- Traditional network appliance based infrastructure unsuitable for the future
- A Telco Cloud is required to meet SP goals around network agility, flexibility, efficiency, and scalability
- The move to Telco Cloud is a journey. Virtualization of network functions is a first step towards a cloud-native architecture ready to be provisioned, ported across Clouds
- Continuous Automation across all domains key to delivering on the benefits of the Telco Cloud environment
- The shift to cloud- and software-led networking requires that Service Providers reskill and adjust their processes / organisation



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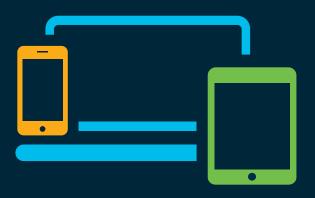


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