

ORACLE

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

Oracle Public Cloud Network



Agenda

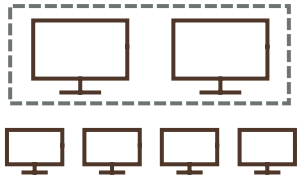
- **OCI Networking Core Components**
- **WAN Connectivity on-prem / OCI (VPN, FastConnect)**
- **Intra-OCI region Azure Interconnect**
- **Your network requirements**
- **(optional) Advanced network configurations**

Safe harbor statement

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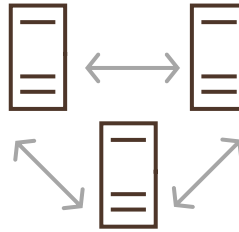
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OCI Core Components



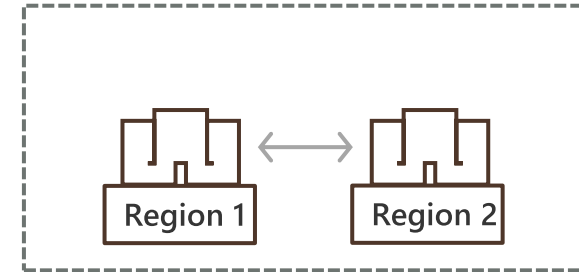
Fault Domains

Protection against failures within datacenters



Availability Domains

Protection from entire datacenter failures



Regions

Protection from disaster with Data Residency compliance

SLAs on Performance, Management and Availability

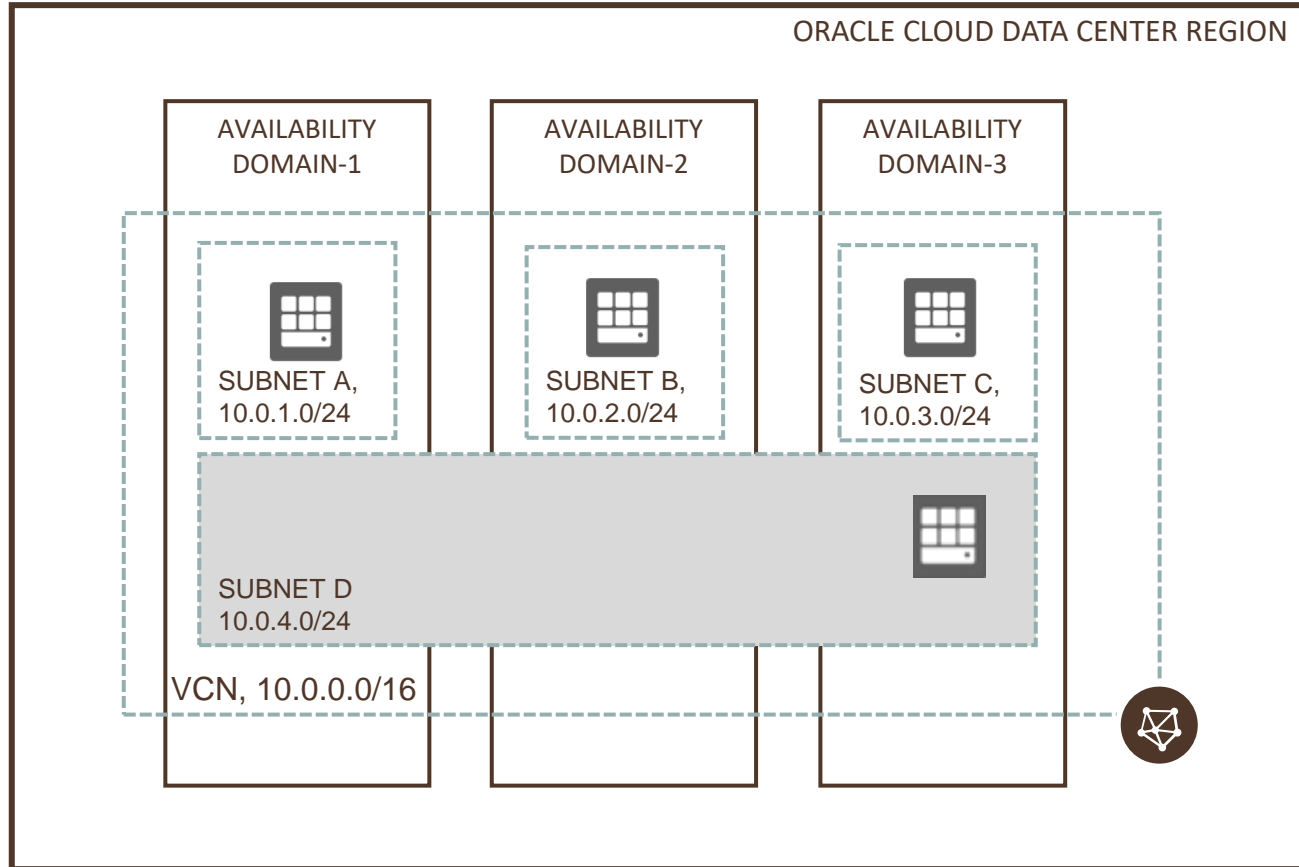


Virtual Cloud Network

Virtual Cloud Network (VCN)

- A private network that you set up in the Oracle data centers, with firewall rules and specific types of communication gateways that you can choose to use
- A VCN covers contiguous IPv4 CIDR blocks of your choice
- A VCN resides within a single region

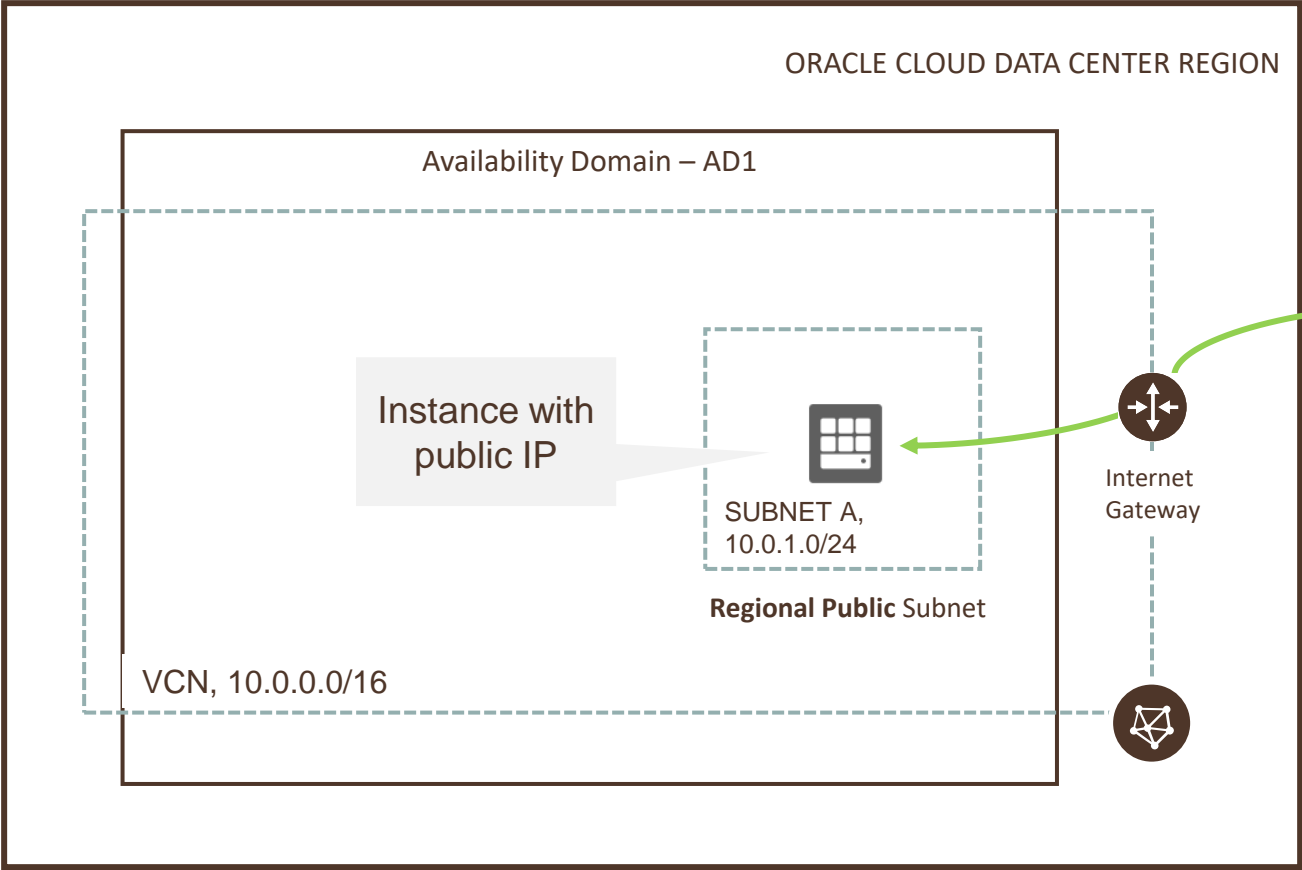
Subnet



Each VCN network is subdivided into subnets

- Each subnet can be AD-specific or **Regional (recommended)**
 - AD specific subnet is contained within a single AD in a multi-AD region
 - Regional subnet spans all three ADs in a multi-AD region
- Each subnet has a contiguous range of IPs, described in CIDR notation. Subnet IP ranges cannot overlap
- Instances are placed in subnets and draw their internal IP address and network configuration from their subnet
- Subnets can be designated as either
 - **Private** (instances contain private IP addresses assigned to VNICs)
 - **Public** (contain both private and public IP addresses assigned to VNICs)
- VNIC is a component that enables a compute instance to connect to a VCN. The VNIC determines how the instance connects with endpoints inside and outside the VCN

Internet Gateway



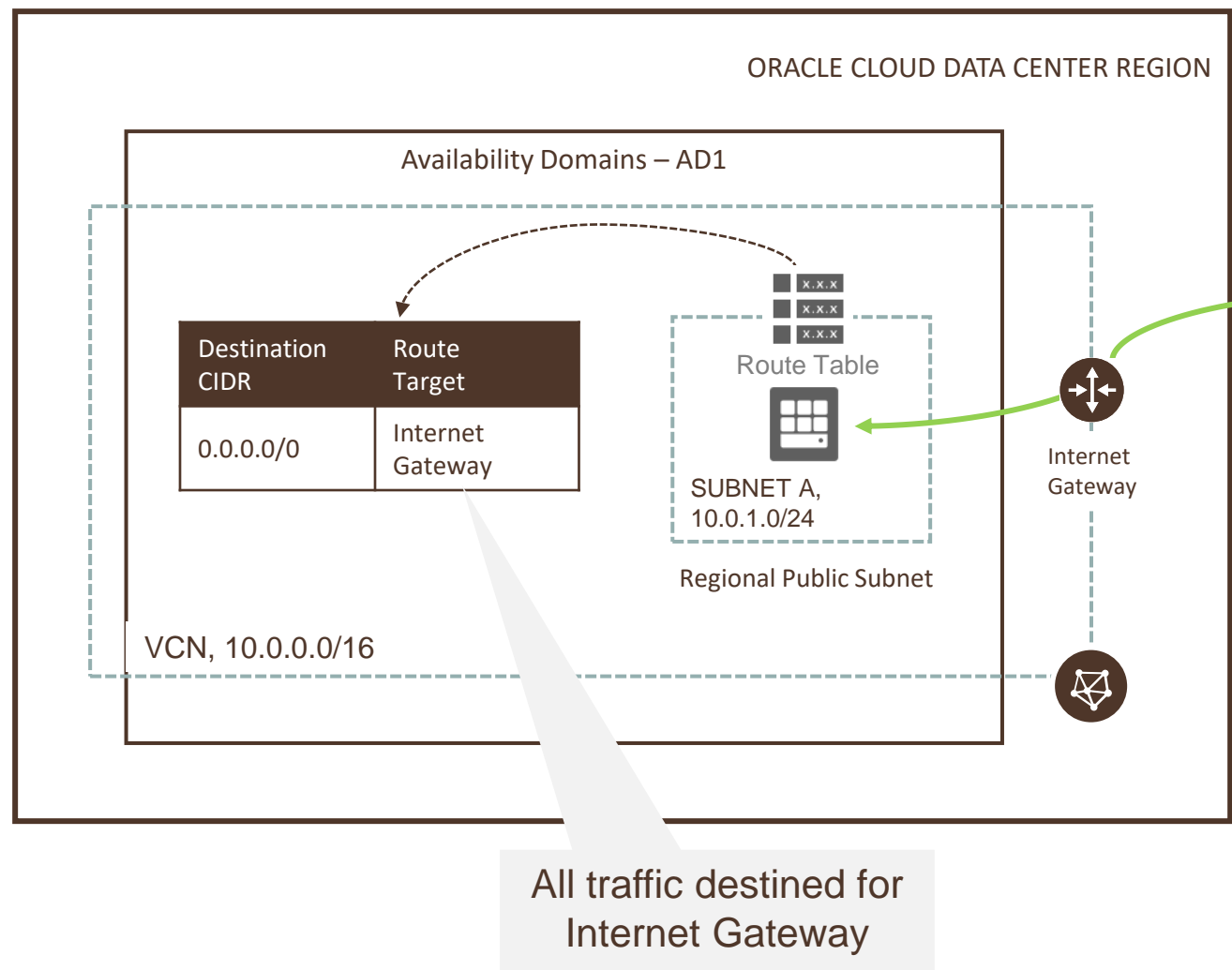
Internet gateway provides a path for network traffic between your VCN and the internet



You can have only one internet gateway for a VCN

After creating an internet gateway, you must add a route for the gateway in the VCN's Route Table to enable traffic flow

Route Table



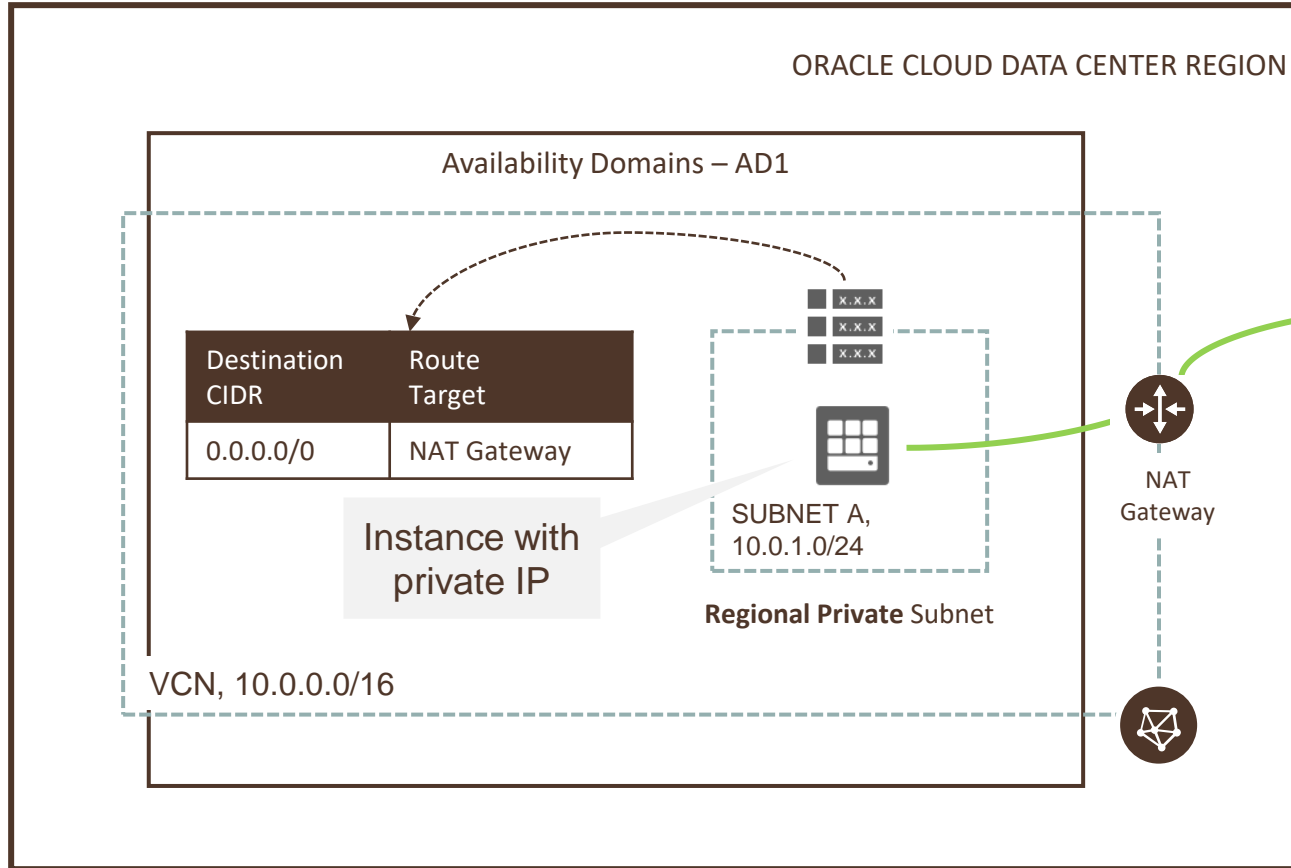
Route Table is used to send traffic out of the VCN



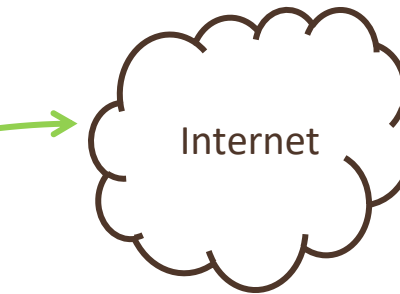
Consists of a set of route rules; each rule specifies

- Destination CIDR block
- Route Target (the next hop) for the traffic that matches that CIDR

NAT Gateway



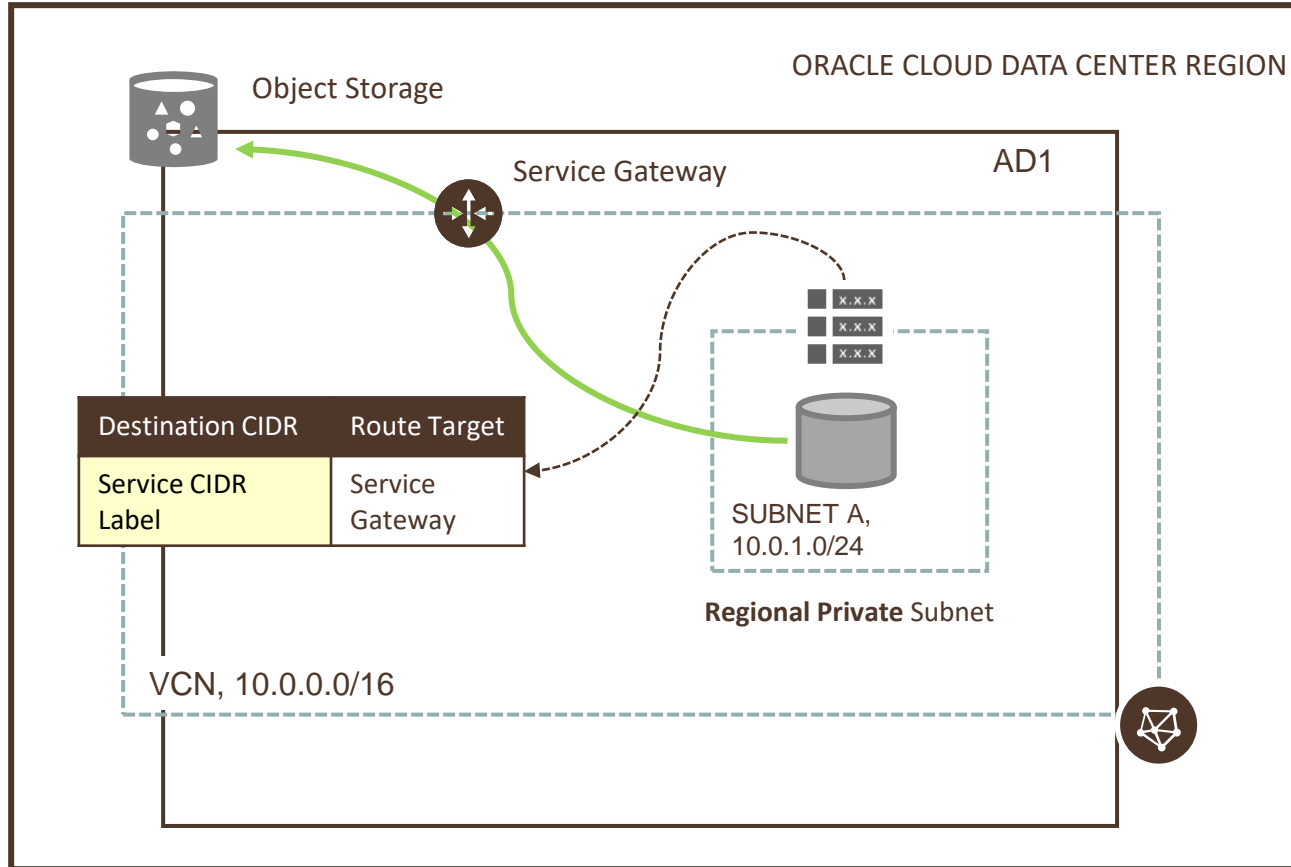
NAT gateway gives an entire private network access to the internet without assigning each host a public IP address



Hosts can initiate outbound connections to the internet and receive responses, but not receive inbound connections initiated from the internet. Use case: updates, patches)

You can have more than one NAT gateway on a VCN, though a given subnet can route traffic to only a single NAT gateway

Service Gateway



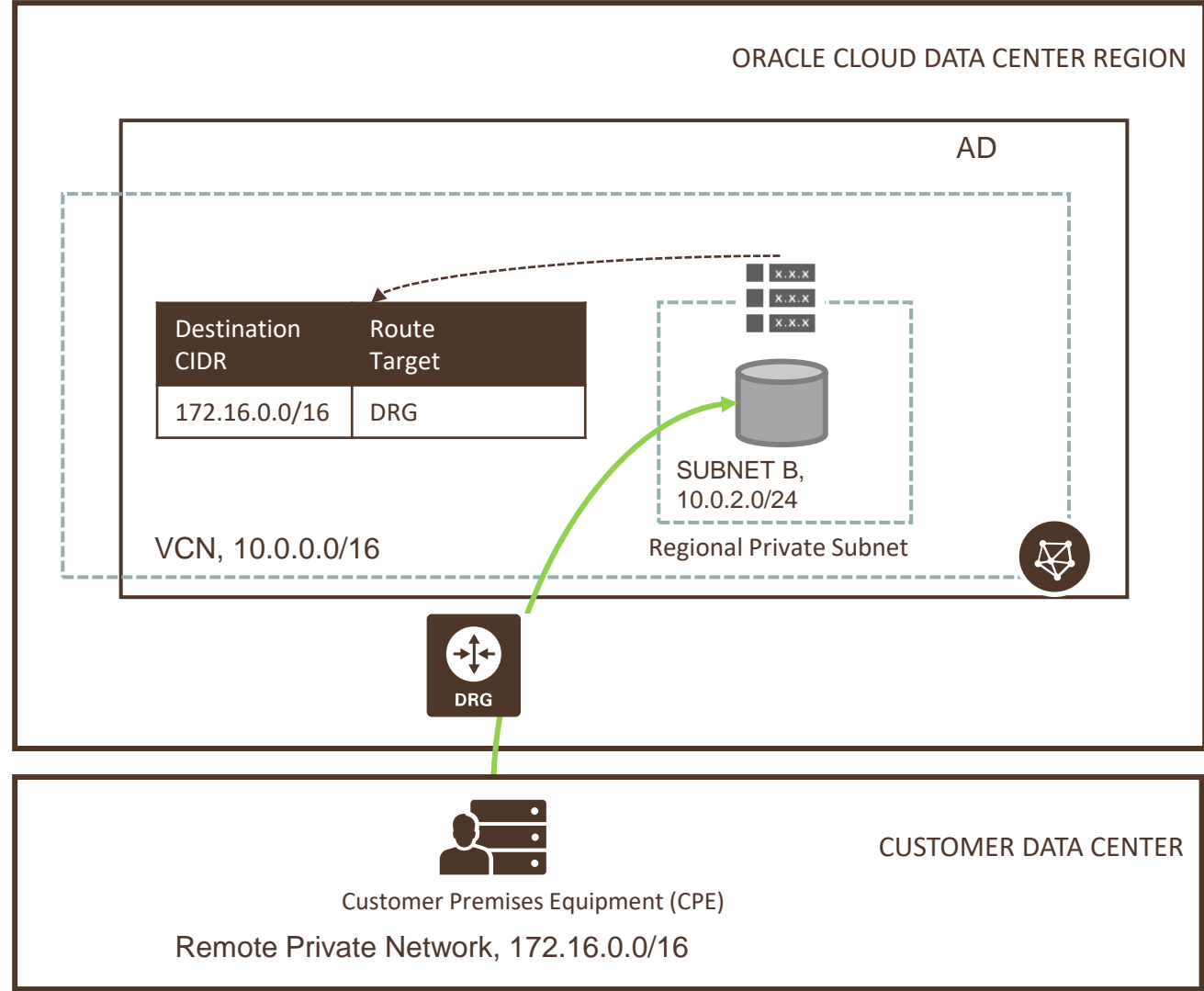
Service gateway lets resources in VCN access public OCI services, exposed on the Oracle Services Network, such as Object Storage, but without using either Internet or NAT gateway

Any traffic from VCN that is destined for one of the supported OCI public services uses the instance's private IP address for routing, travels over OCI network fabric, and never traverses the internet. Use case: back up DB Systems in VCN to Object Storage)

Service CIDR labels represent all the public CIDRs for a given Oracle service or a group of Oracle services. E.g.

- OCI <region> Object Storage
- All <region> Services

Dynamic Routing Gateway



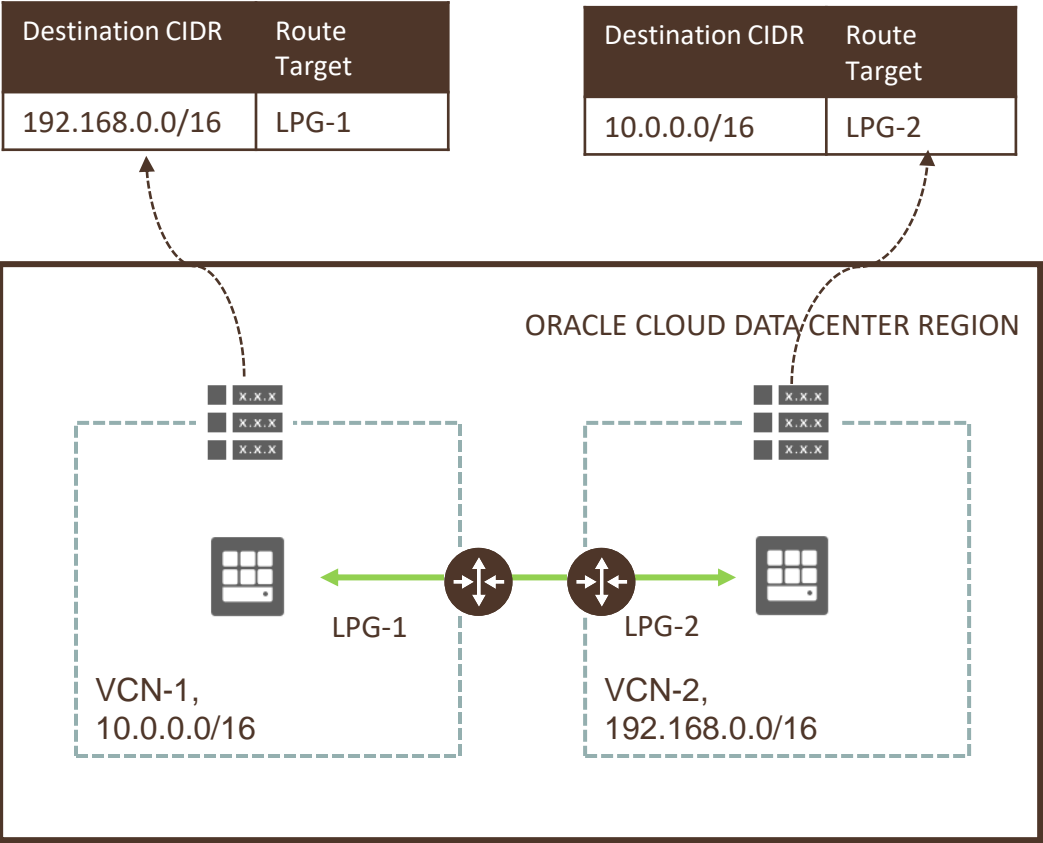
A virtual router that provides a path for private traffic between your VCN and destinations other than the internet

You can use it to establish a connection with your on-premises network via IPsec VPN or FastConnect (private, dedicated connectivity)

After attaching a DRG, you must add a route for the DRG in the VCN's route table to enable traffic flow

DRG is a standalone object. You must attach it to a VCN. VCN and DRG have n:1 relationship

Local Peering



VCN peering is the process of connecting multiple VCNs

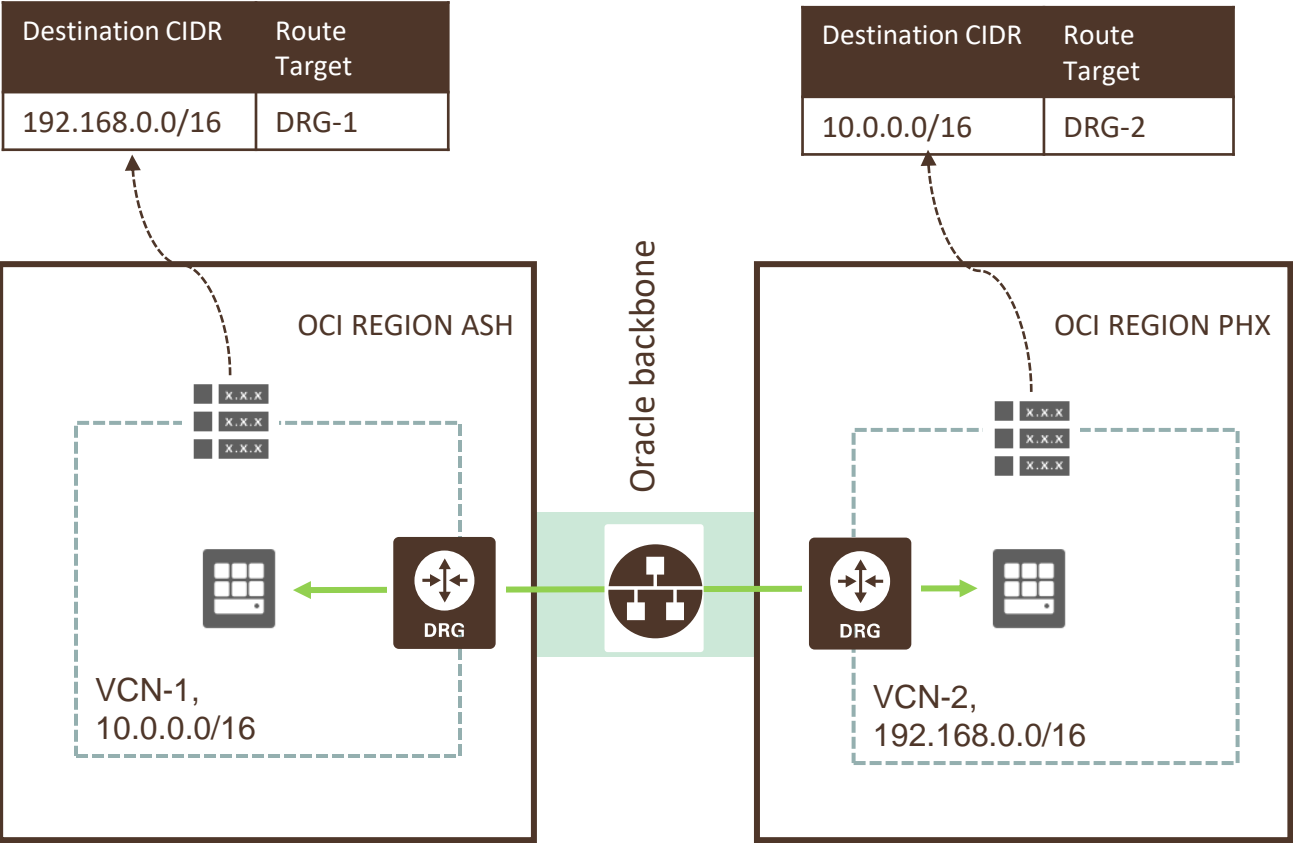
Local VCN peering is the process of connecting two VCNs in the **same region** so that their resources can communicate using private IP addresses

A local peering gateway (LPG) is a component on a VCN for routing traffic to a locally peered VCN

The two VCNs in the peering relationship shouldn't have overlapping CIDRs



Remote Peering

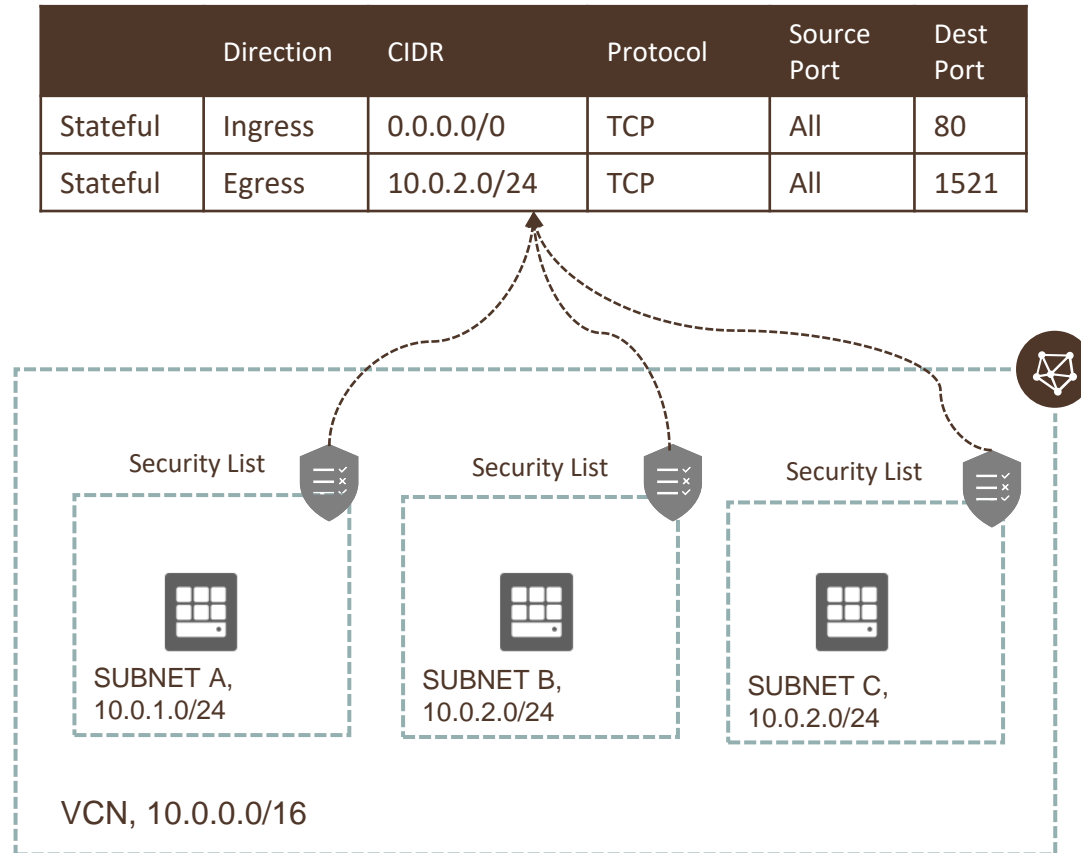


Remote VCN peering is the process of connecting two VCNs in **different regions or in the same region** so that their resources can communicate using private IP addresses

Requires a remote peering connection (RPC) to be created on the DRGs. RPC's job is to act as a connection point for a remotely peered VCN

The two VCNs in the peering relationship must not have overlapping CIDRs

Security List (SL)

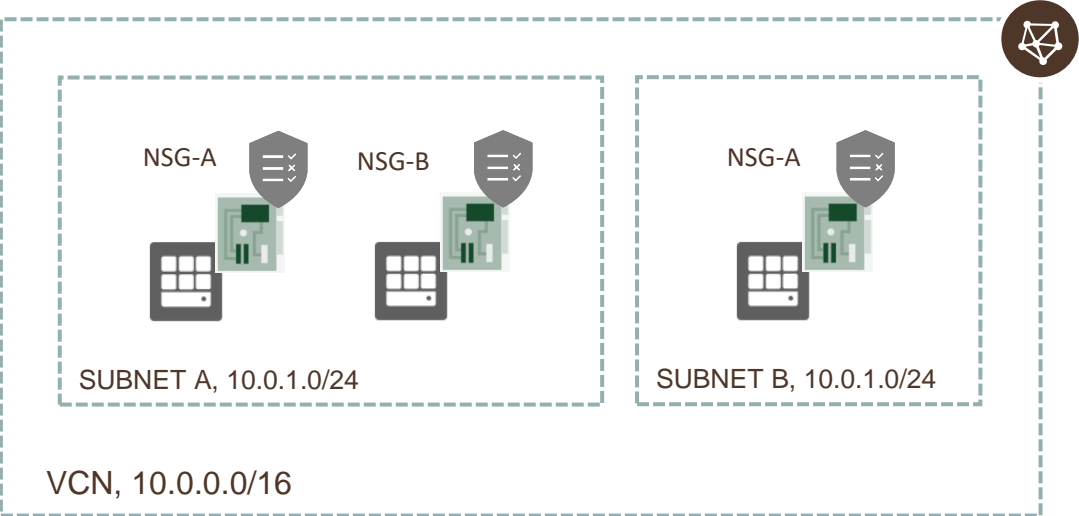


A common set of firewall rules associated with a subnet and applied to all instances launched inside the subnet

- Security list consists of rules that specify the types of traffic allowed in and out of the subnet
- To use a given security list with a particular subnet, you associate the security list with the subnet either during subnet creation or later.
- Security list apply to a given instance whether it's talking with another instance in the VCN or a host outside the VCN
- You can choose whether a given rule is stateful or stateless
 - **Stateful Rules** enable a Connection Tracking mechanism. When an instance receives traffic matching the stateful ingress rule, the response is tracked and automatically allowed regardless of any egress rules; similarly for sending traffic from the host
 - **Stateless rules:** response traffic is not automatically allowed. To allow the response traffic for a stateless ingress rule, you must create a corresponding stateless egress rule

Network Security Group (NSG)

		Direction	CIDR	Protocol	Source Port	Dest Port
NSG-A	Stateful	Ingress	0.0.0.0/0	TCP	All	80
NSG-B	Stateful	Ingress	0.0.0.0/0	TCP	All	22



A network security group (NSG) provides a virtual firewall for a set of cloud resources that all have the same security posture

- NSG consists of set of rules that apply only to a set of VNICs of your choice in a single VCN
- Currently, compute instances, load balancers and DB instances support NSG
- When writing rules for an NSG, you can specify an NSG as the source or destination. Contrast this with SL rules, where you specify a CIDR as the source or destination
- Oracle recommends using NSGs instead of SLs because NSGs let you separate the VCN's subnet architecture from your application security requirements



Network Visualizer v2.0

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console.eu-frankfurt-1.oraclecloud.com/networking/visualizer

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Networking » Network Visualizer

Network Visualizer *(Regional routing map)*

Showing Resources in **lbcomp** [\(Change Compartment\)](#) ☐ Include child compartments

Map: Germany Central (Frankfurt)

Find resource on map...

External

Oracle Cloud

CPE

checkcpe
129.159.194.44

CPE

cpelibswan
129.159.194.42

CPE

astella2OCI
77.75.58.85 / 192.168.0.0/16

on_cloudIPsec
129.159.194.42 / 10.1.0.0/16

DRGtestenv

lbvcn
10.0.0.0/16

NAT

IGW

SGW

VirtualCPEVCN
10.1.0.0/16

SGW

IGW

NAT

Click a resource on the map to view more information here.

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checkcpe 129.159.194.44

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astella2OCI 77.75.58.85 / 192.168.0.0/16

on_cloudIPsec 129.159.194.42 / 10.1.0.0/16

DRGtestenv

Oracle Cloud

lbvcn 10.0.0.0/16

NAT

SGW

IGW

VirtualCPEVCN 10.1.0.0/16

SGW

IGW

NAT

IPv4 CIDR Block: 10.0.0.0/16

IPv6 CIDR Block: —

Default Route Table: [Default Route Table for lbvcn](#)

DNS Domain Name: lbvcn.oraclevcn.com

Created: Mon, Sep 21, 2020, 14:32:54 UTC

View additional resource details

Resource maps

View VCN routing map

View VCN security map

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Networking » Network Visualizer

Network Visualizer *(Virtual cloud network routing map)*

Showing Resources in **lbcomp** [\(Change Compartment\)](#) ☐ Include child compartments

Map Mode: ☒ Routing ☐ Security

Map: [Germany Central \(Frankfurt\)](#) > lbvcn

Find resource on map...

OCI Region: Germany Central (Frankfurt) lbvcn

Internet Gatewa...
IGW

NAT Gateway-lbv...
NAT

Service Gateway...
SGW

DRGtestenv

Public Subnet-1...
10.0.0.0/24
s

privsub
10.0.1.0/24
s

8.0.0.0

10.1.0.0/24 (1)

Resource summary

OCID: ...h2h2mx5gsq [Show](#) [Copy](#)

Name: [Public Subnet-lbvcn](#)

Compartment: emeaseitalysandbox (root)/se_n
orth/pramasso/lbcomp

State: ● Available

Subnet Type: Regional

Subnet Access: Public Subnet

IPv4 CIDR Block: 10.0.0.0/24

Default Route Table: [Default Route Table for lbv
cn](#)

Created: Mon, Sep 21, 2020, 14:32:55 UTC

Resource maps

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Network Visualizer *(Virtual cloud network security map)*

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Map Mode: ☐ Routing ☒ Security

Map: [Germany Central \(Frankfurt\)](#) > lbvcn

Find resource on map...

OCI Region: Germany Central (Frankfurt)

lbvcn

Internet Gateway...

IGW

NAT Gateway-lbvcn...

NAT

Service Gateway...

SGW

Security Lists

Default Security List for lbvcn

SL

Security List for Private Subne...

SL

Public Subnet-l...

10.0.0.0/24

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privsub

10.0.1.0/24

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Resource summary

OCID: ...i2uw2q [Show](#) [Copy](#)

Name: [Default Security List for lbvcn](#)

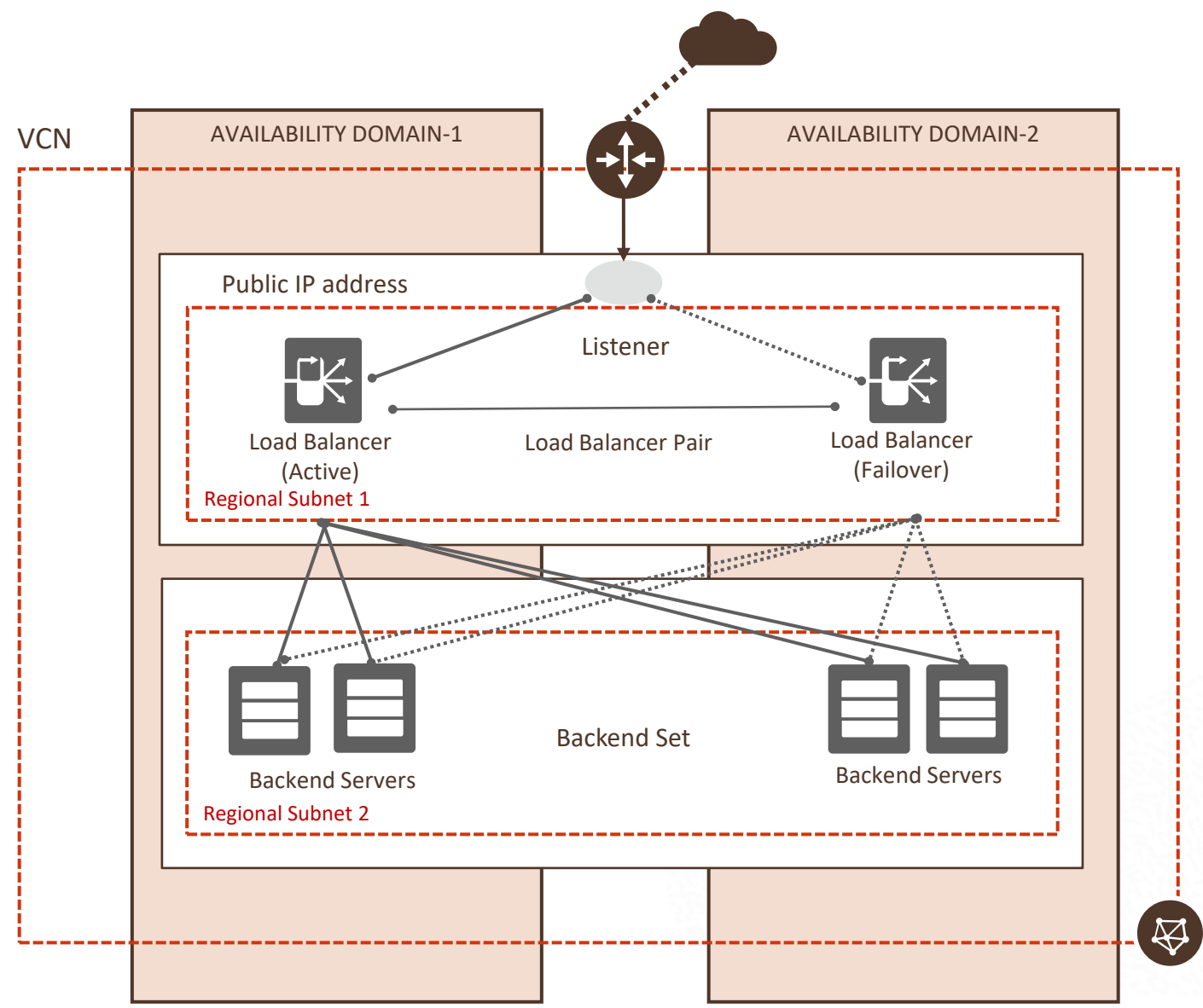
Compartment: emeaseitalysandbox (root)/se_north/pramasso/lbcomp

State: ● Available

Created: Mon, Sep 21, 2020, 14:32:54 UTC

View additional resource details

Load Balancer



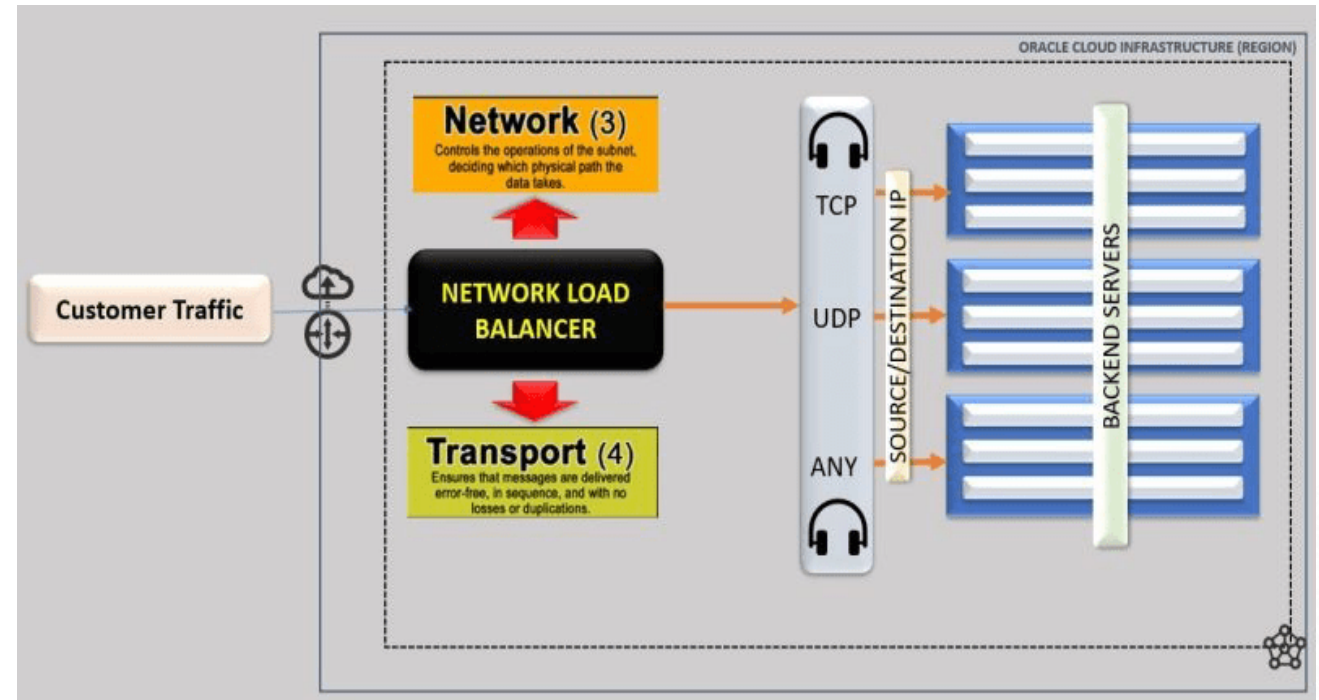
Network Load Balancer

It can be public or private and regional scoped

It's an always Free Service

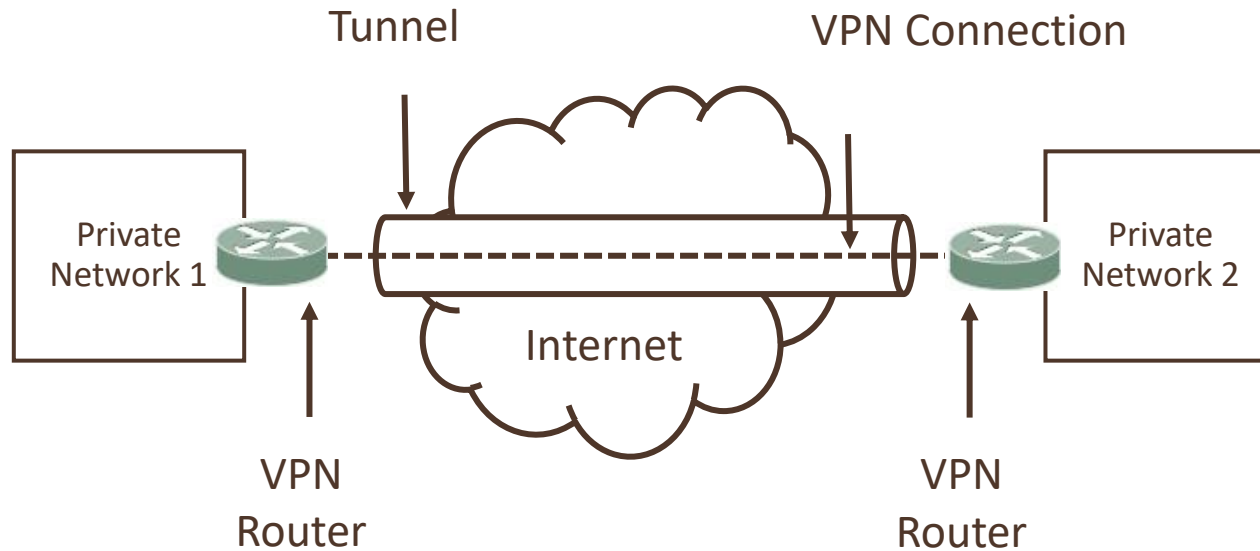
Every Load balancer configuration limits:

- One IP address
- 50 backend sets
- 512 backend servers per backend set
- 1024 backend servers total
- 50 listeners



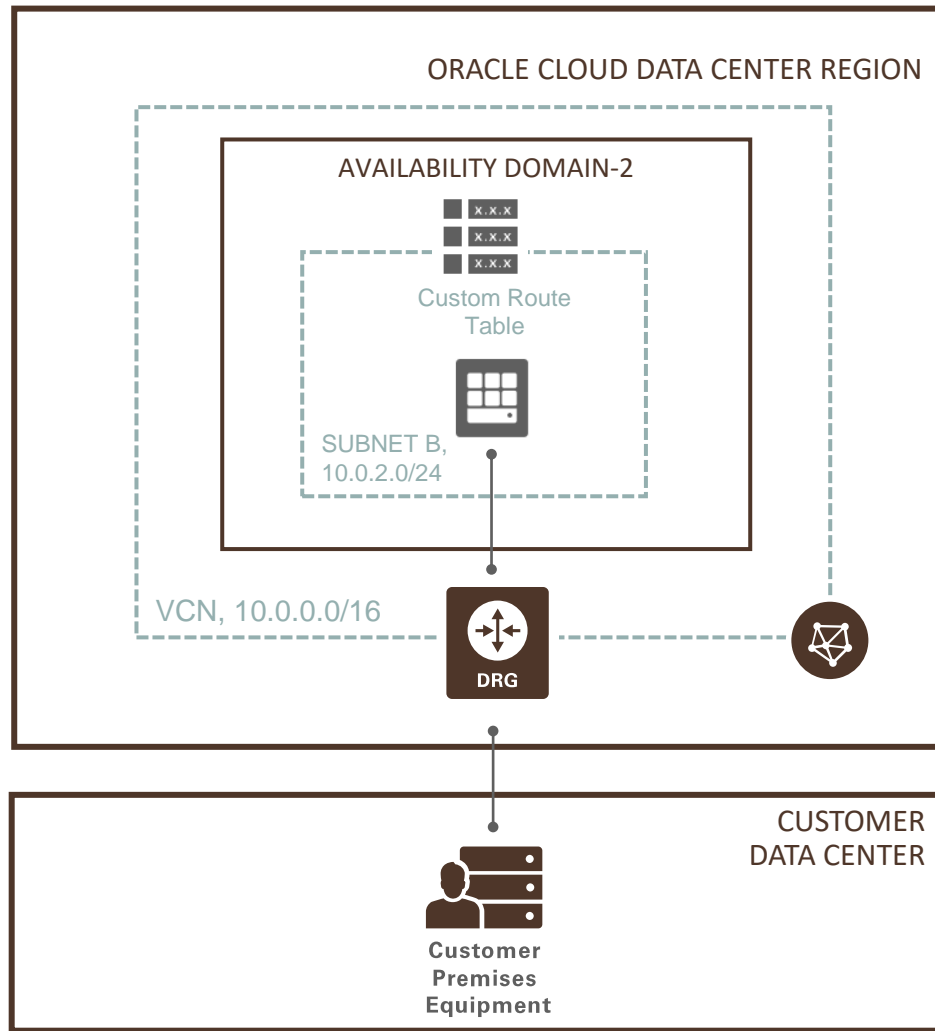
VPN Basics

VPN – using a public network to make end to end connection between two private networks in a secure fashion



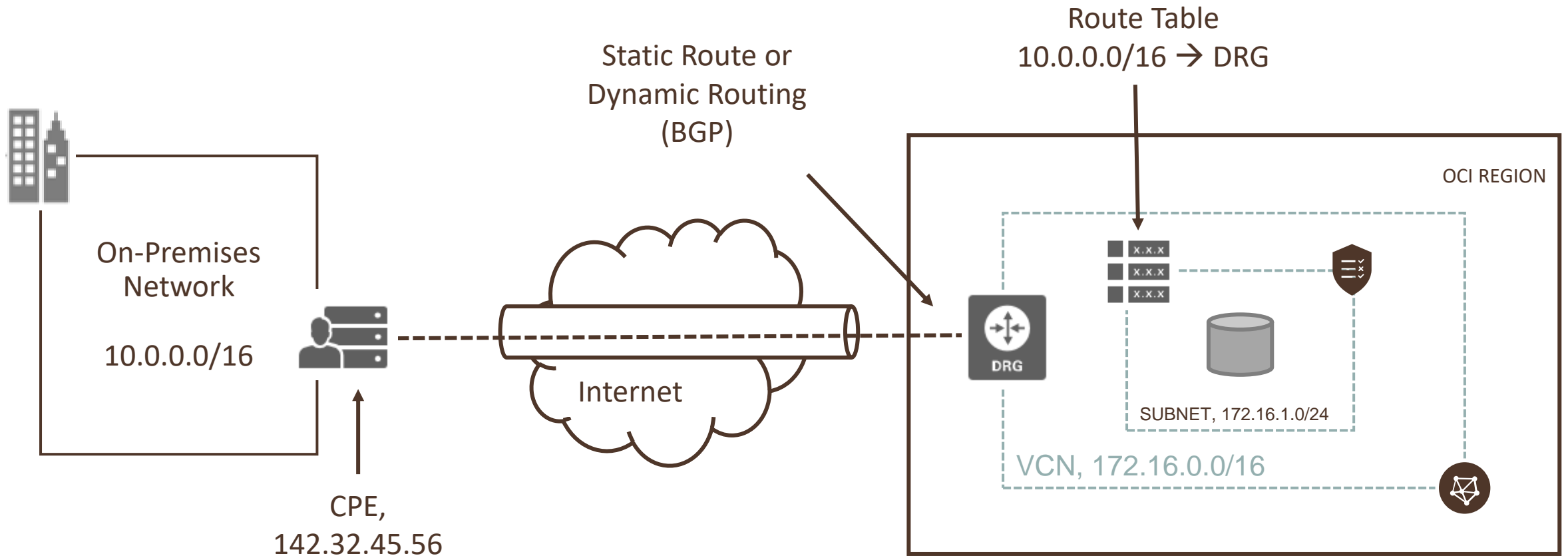
- **Tunnel** – a way to deliver packets through the internet to private RFC 1918 addresses
- **Authentication** – provides a mechanism to authenticate who you are
- **Encryption** – packets need to be encrypted, so they cannot be sniffed over the public internet
- **Static routing**: configure a router to send traffic for particular destinations in preconfigured directions
- **Dynamic routing**: use a routing protocol such as BGP to figure out what paths traffic should take

VPN Connect (IPSec)



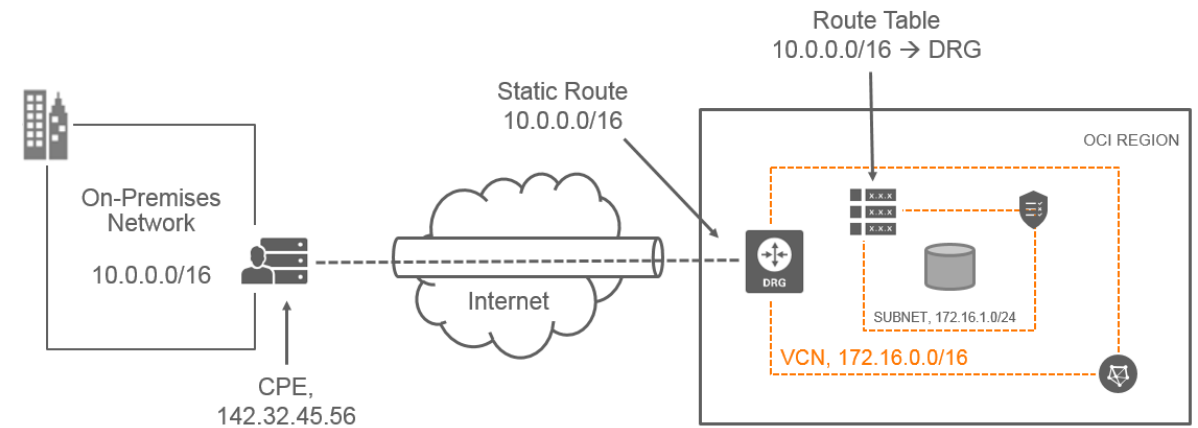
- VPN Connect is a managed VPN service which securely connects on-premises network to OCI VCN through an **IPSec VPN connection**
- VPN Connect ensures secure remote connectivity via industry standard IPSec encryption
- Bandwidth is dependent on the customer's access to the Internet and general Internet congestion (Typically less than 250 Mbps – but your mileage may vary)
- **VPN Connect is offered for free**
- Customer Proof of Concepts usually start as a VPN and then morph into FastConnect designs
- OCI provisions redundant VPN tunnels located on physically and logically isolate tunnel endpoints

VPN Connect (IPSec) - Workflow



VPN Connect workflow

1. Create a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN)
2. Create a Dynamic Routing Gateway (DRG)
3. Attach DRG to your VCN
4. Update VCN Router to route traffic to DRG
5. Create a CPE Object and add on-premises router
Public IP address
6. From DRG, Create an IPsec Connection between CPE
and DRG and provide a Static Route or use BGP
routing
7. Configure on-premises CPE Router

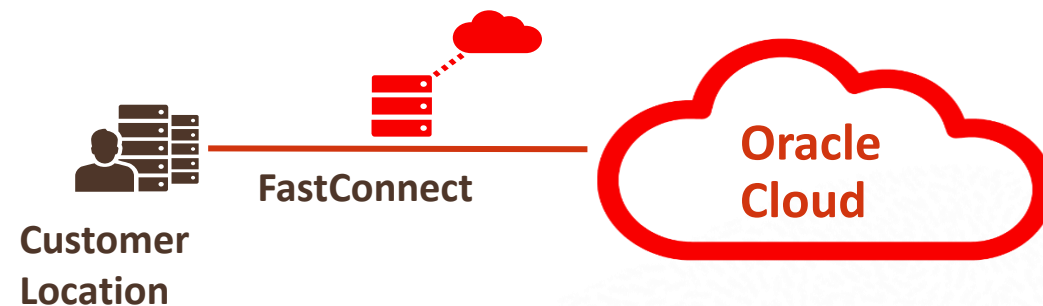


FastConnect

Dedicated, private, secure network connectivity to connect customer locations to OCI.

Features
Multiple bandwidth options with FastConnect: through a Partner
1G or 10G, 100G port bandwidth options with FastConnect
Cost effective - No egress data transfer charges and lower port charges on hourly basis.
Private Peering – extends corporate network to Oracle Cloud
Public Peering – Internet alternative to connect to public Oracle Cloud resources

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FastConnect Models

1. Oracle FastConnect Partner Network

- Direct connection between the customer and Oracle through a pre-established FastConnect partner
- The most flexible and typically least expensive to set up

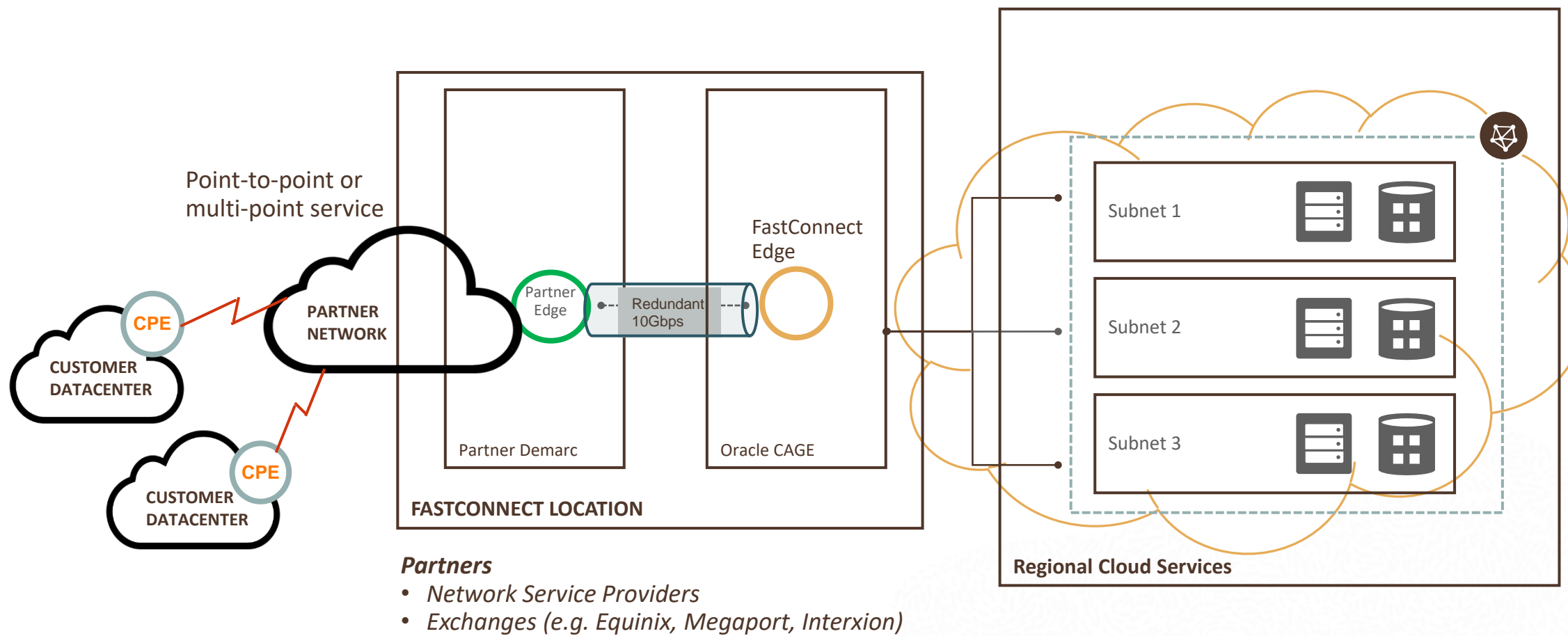
2. Direct Cross-connect - Colocation

- Direct connection between the customer and Oracle when both are in the same FastConnect facility
- Good model if the customer and Oracle are already colocated

3. Direct Cross-connect - Dedicated Circuits

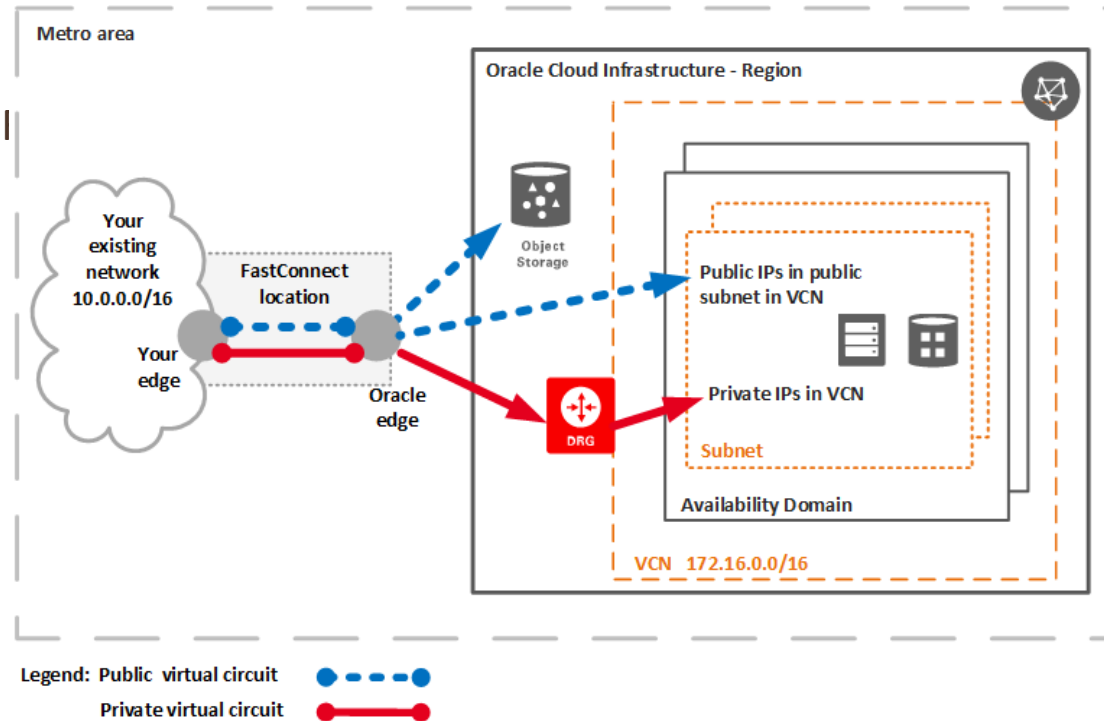
- Connection between the customer's network provider and Oracle using a dedicated circuit
- Least flexible and typically most expensive to set up

FastConnect: Through a Partner



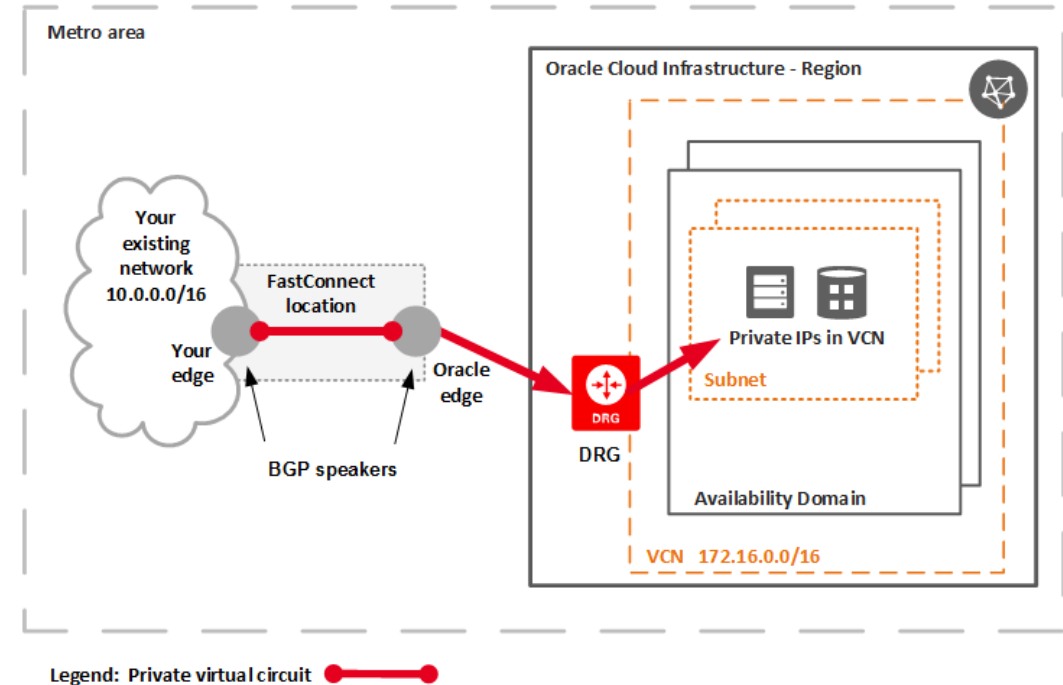
Public Peering *Internet Alternative*

Private Peering *Infrastructure Extension*



- Connect to Public services like Object Storage or Public load balancer via **FastConnect**.
- Public peering with **FastConnect** provides an alternative to public Internet access for customers to connect to their public resources in OCI.

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- Extend your existing infrastructure into Oracle Cloud Infrastructure resources using Private IPs in a virtual cloud network (VCN) accessed via **FastConnect**.

FastConnect Use Cases Summary

	FastConnect-Private Peering Infrastructure Extension	FastConnect-Public Peering Internet Alternative
Use case	To manage VCN resources privately – Infrastructure Extension	To access OCI’s public service offering – INTERNET Alternative
Typical bandwidth	Higher bandwidth; increments of 1 Gbps, and 10 Gbps ports	Higher bandwidth; increments of 1 Gbps, and 10 Gbps ports
Protocols	BGP	BGP
Point-to-point BGP IPs	Customer assigns IPs (/30 or /31)	Oracle assign IPs (/30 or /31)
Prefix-advertisement	OCI advertises VCN subnet routes	OCI advertises public VCN routes and public services routes (Market Level Routes)
Prefix-validation	Not needed	OCI does validation that prefixes are owed by customer or not
Prefix-limit	2000	200
BGP ASN	Any ASN	Public ASN

FastConnect Redundancy

With FastConnect there are multiple types of redundancy

- Transit POP redundancy
- Router redundancy with-in a single Transit POP
- Partner redundancy
- Service redundancy

Oracle provides:

- **Per region:** 2 Oracle points of presence (POPs), for location redundancy. Each is connected to all of Oracle's Availability Domains in the region
- **Per Oracle POP:** 2 routers, for router redundancy

This means for every region, you could have up to 4 independent physical cables to Oracle.

Multicloud Architecture

The Oracle logo, consisting of the word "ORACLE" in a bold, red, sans-serif font with a registered trademark symbol (®) to the upper right.

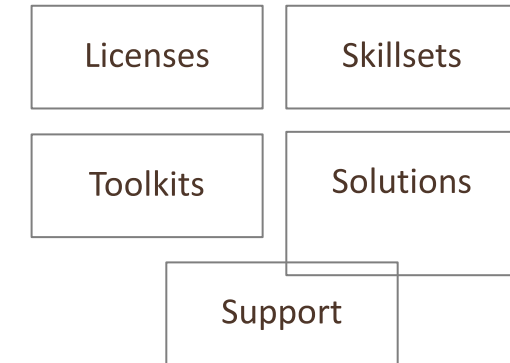
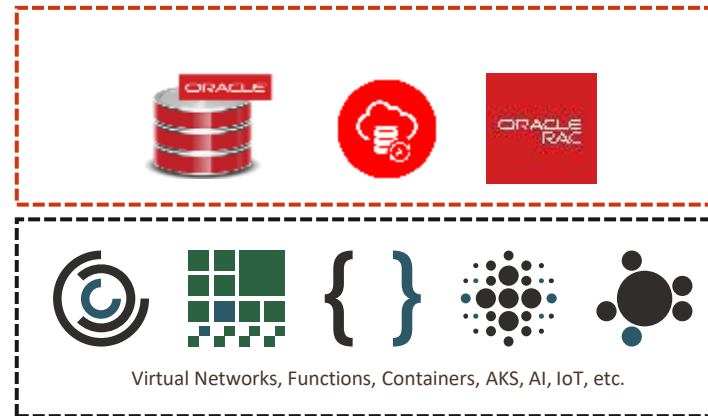
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The Microsoft Azure logo, featuring the four-colored square icon (orange, green, blue, yellow) to the left of the text "Microsoft Azure" in a grey, sans-serif font.

- Oracle and Microsoft have announced a cloud interoperability partnership enabling customers to migrate and run mission critical enterprise workloads across Microsoft Azure and Oracle Cloud.
- Enterprises can now seamlessly use and connect Azure services to Oracle Cloud.
- This partnership delivers a highly-optimized, secure, and unified cloud experience for our customers.
- Only Oracle and Microsoft are providing a “connected cloud” which enables swift migration of on-premises applications and the ability to leverage a broader range of tools and ecosystems.

Partnership Benefits

ORACLE®



Innovate across clouds

For the first time, you can now run enterprise grade multi-cloud applications between Oracle Cloud and Azure. Take advantage of direct and fast interconnect and unified identity.

Choice of services

A one-stop-shop for all the database and cloud services customers need – the best of Oracle Cloud and Microsoft Azure combined.

Leverage existing investments

Migrate entire sets of on-premises applications and databases to the cloud without having to re-architect technology or change customer support.

What does the partnership include: Three Pillars

1. Technology integration

- Private interconnect with FastConnect and ExpressRoute
- Unified identity and access management

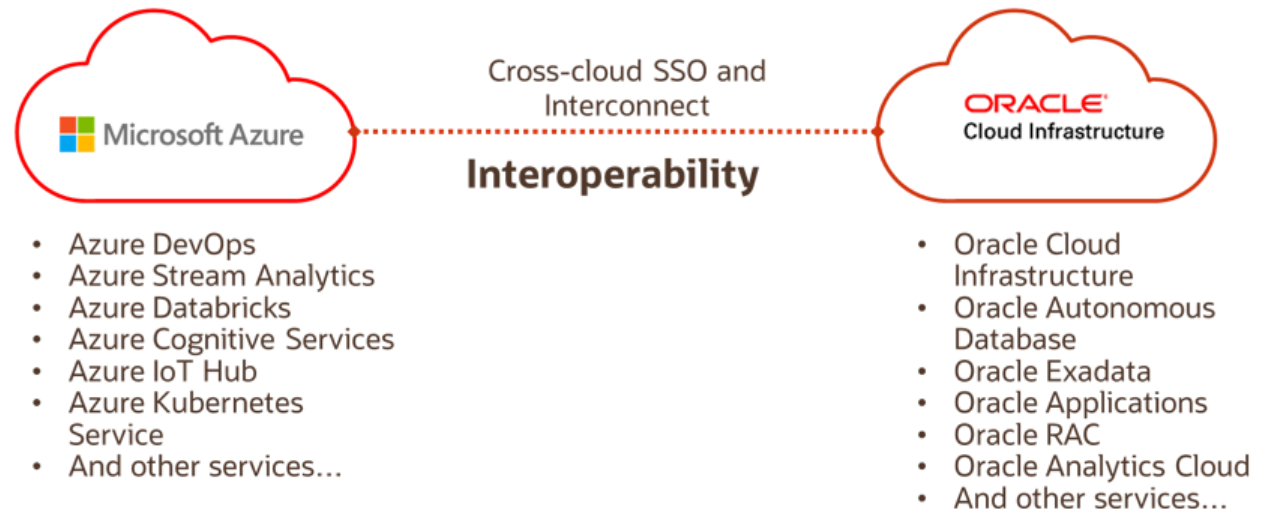
2. Application interoperability

- Tested, validated, and supported application deployments
- Innovate across clouds
- Large choice of services
- Leverage existing investments

3. Collaborative support model

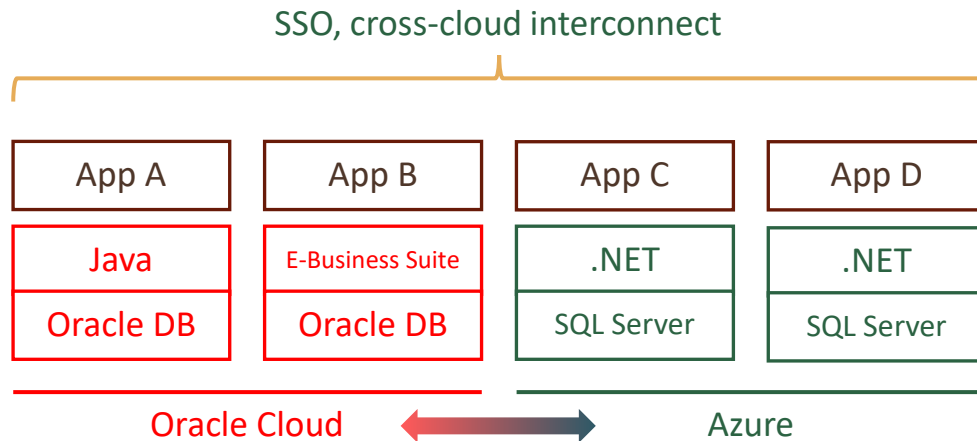
Joint, collaborative, standard support model

- Seamless issue resolution
- Customers can contact either Microsoft or Oracle when encountering an issue



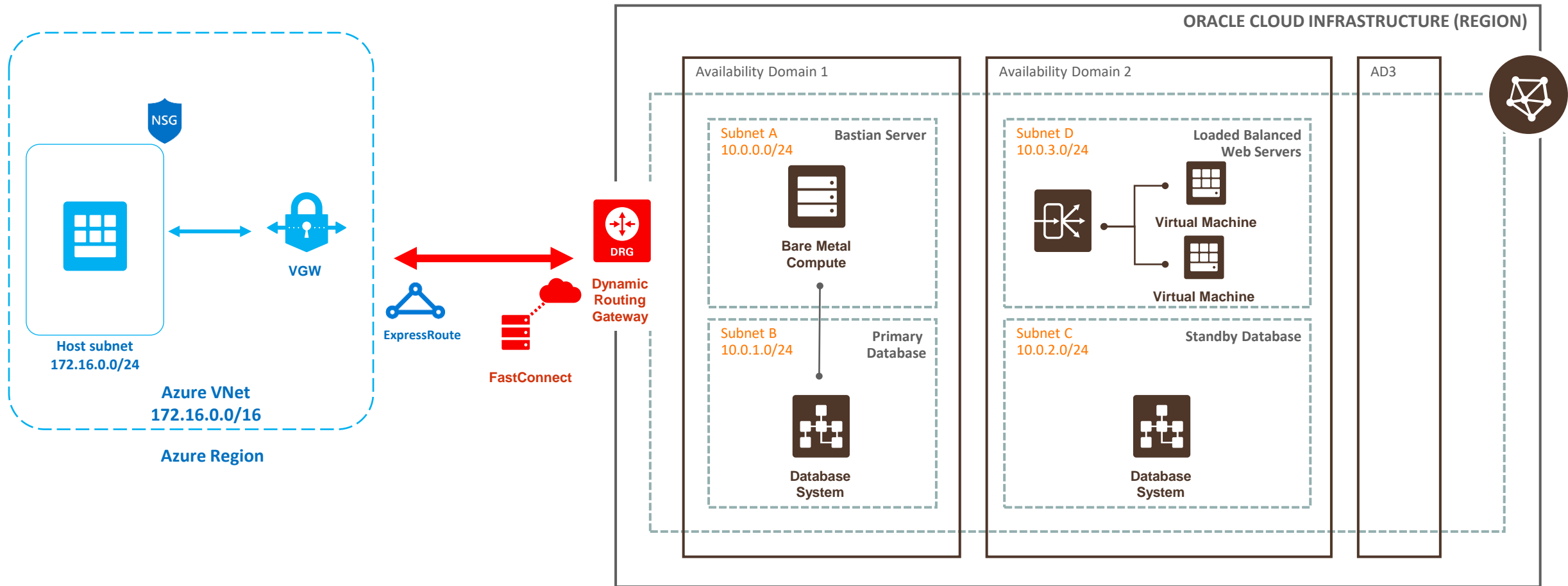
Common Use-cases

Supported Deployments:



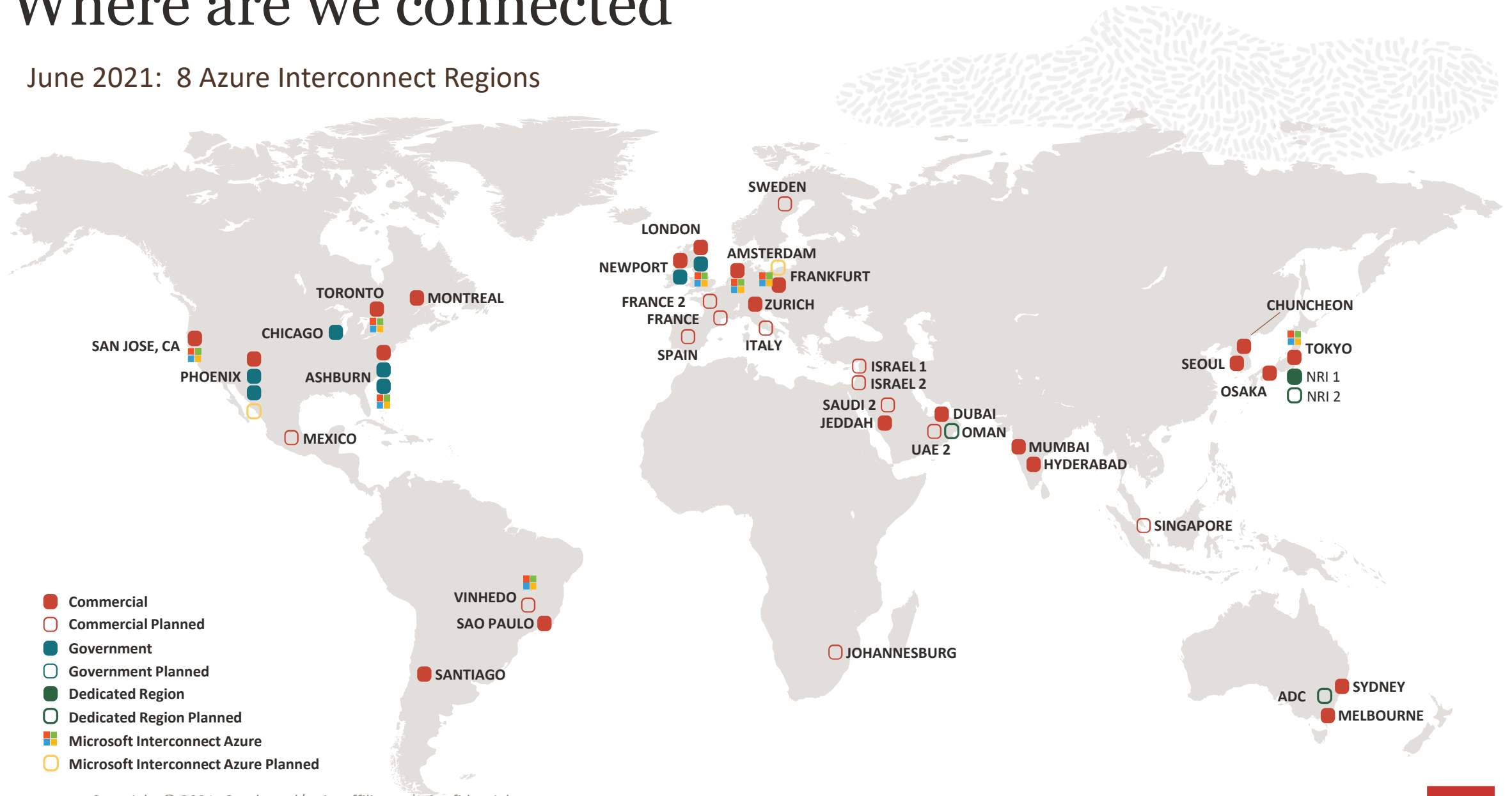
- Full stack Oracle or custom applications on Oracle Database on OCI and Full stack apps on Azure that interoperate and share data
- Oracle Apps (PSFT, JDE.,) on Azure using Oracle Database on OCI
- Custom .NET application on Azure using Oracle Database on OCI
- Custom Cloud Native applications on Azure using Oracle Autonomous DB
- Applications/Oracle Database in OCI, Azure Data Lake for analytics & Cognitive Services for AI
- SQL Azure, SQL Server, SQL DW on Azure and Oracle Analytics Cloud, Data Science service on OCI

Architecture - Azure OCI Interconnect



Where are we connected

June 2021: 8 Azure Interconnect Regions



Your network requirements

Advanced Network Topics



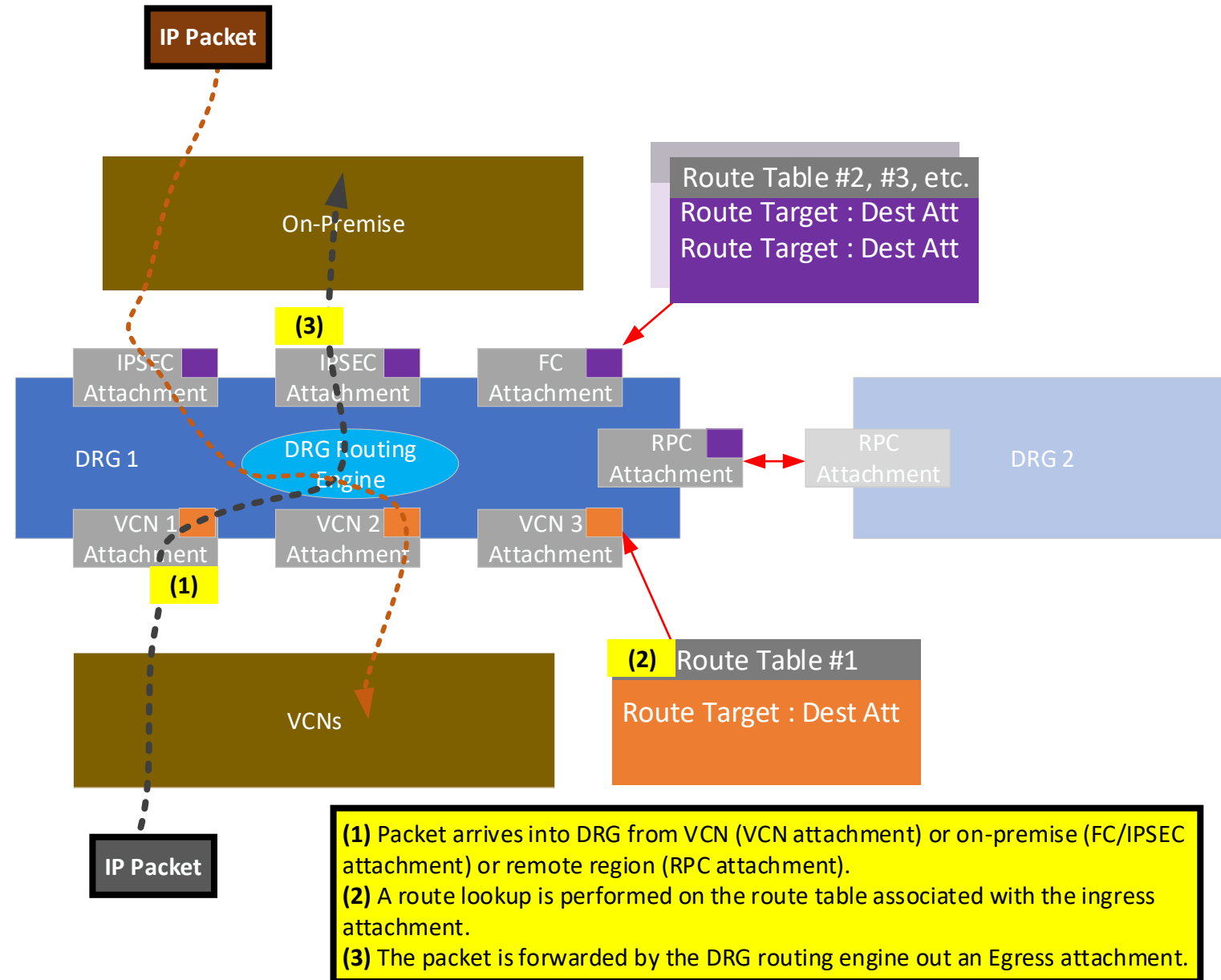
DRG Routing Engine

Design

1. Each VCN, FastConnect, IPSEC, or RPC connection is “connected” to the DRG via an Attachment.
2. Each “Attachment” has a route table assigned, which directs ingress traffic to a specific egress attachment.

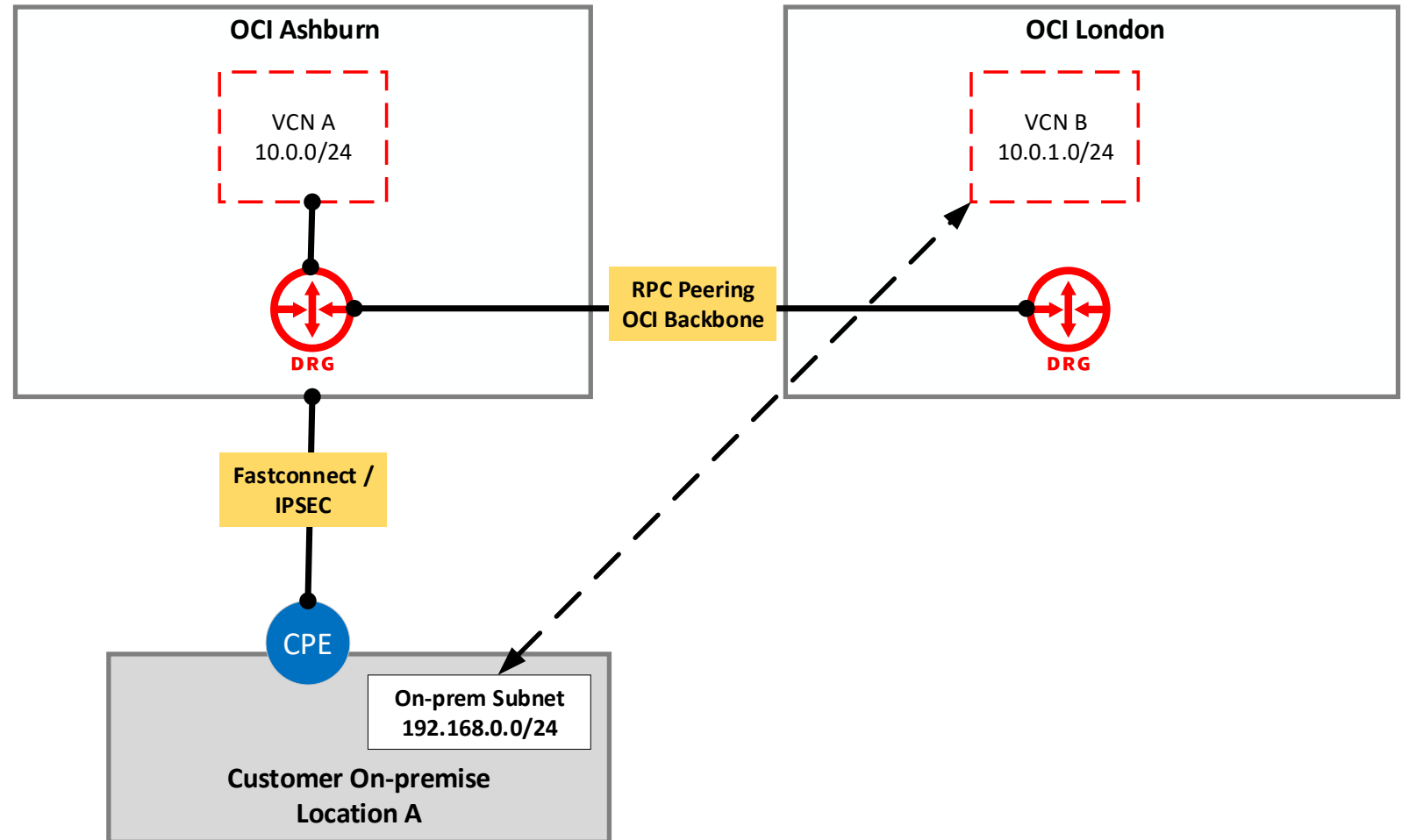
Operation

1. A Packet arrives from VCN or on-premise into the DRG
2. The DRG routing engine determines which Attachment to egress the packet out of based on the associated route table.



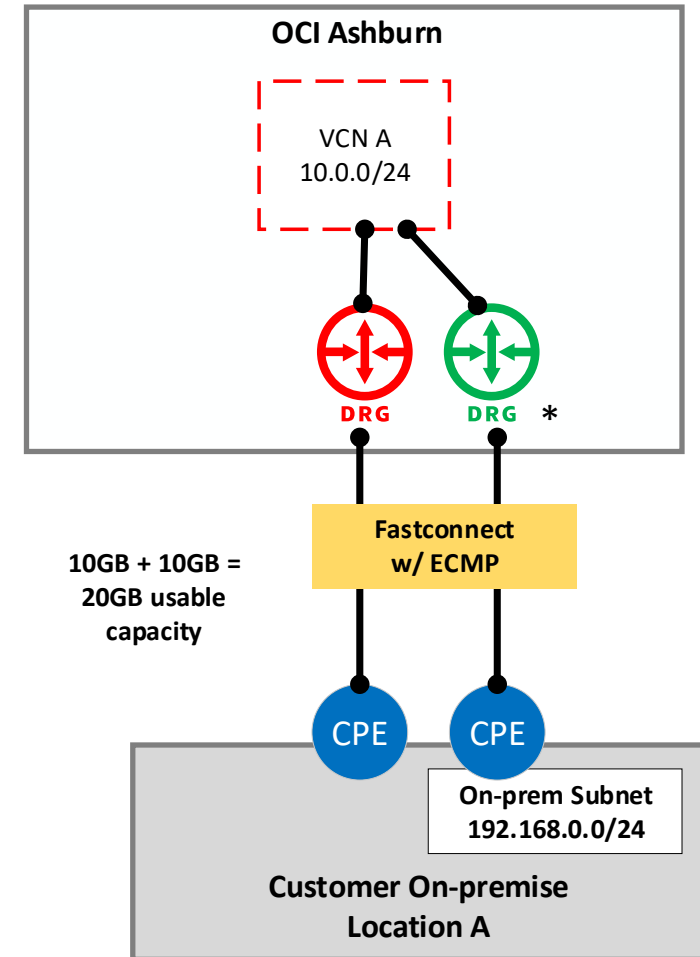
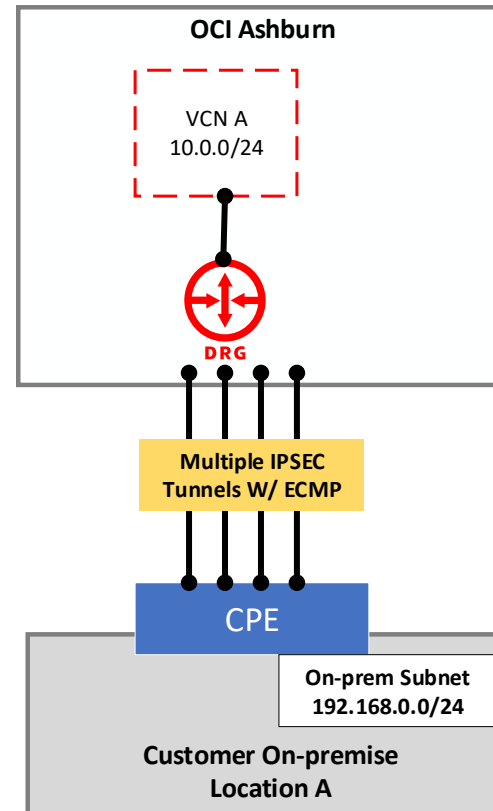
DRG Enhancements: Remote On Ramp

- FastConnect or IPSEC VPN in Region (A)
- Able to access resources in Region (B)
- Uses the OCI Private backbone.
- Can also provide redundancy.



DRG : ECMP (Active/Active) support

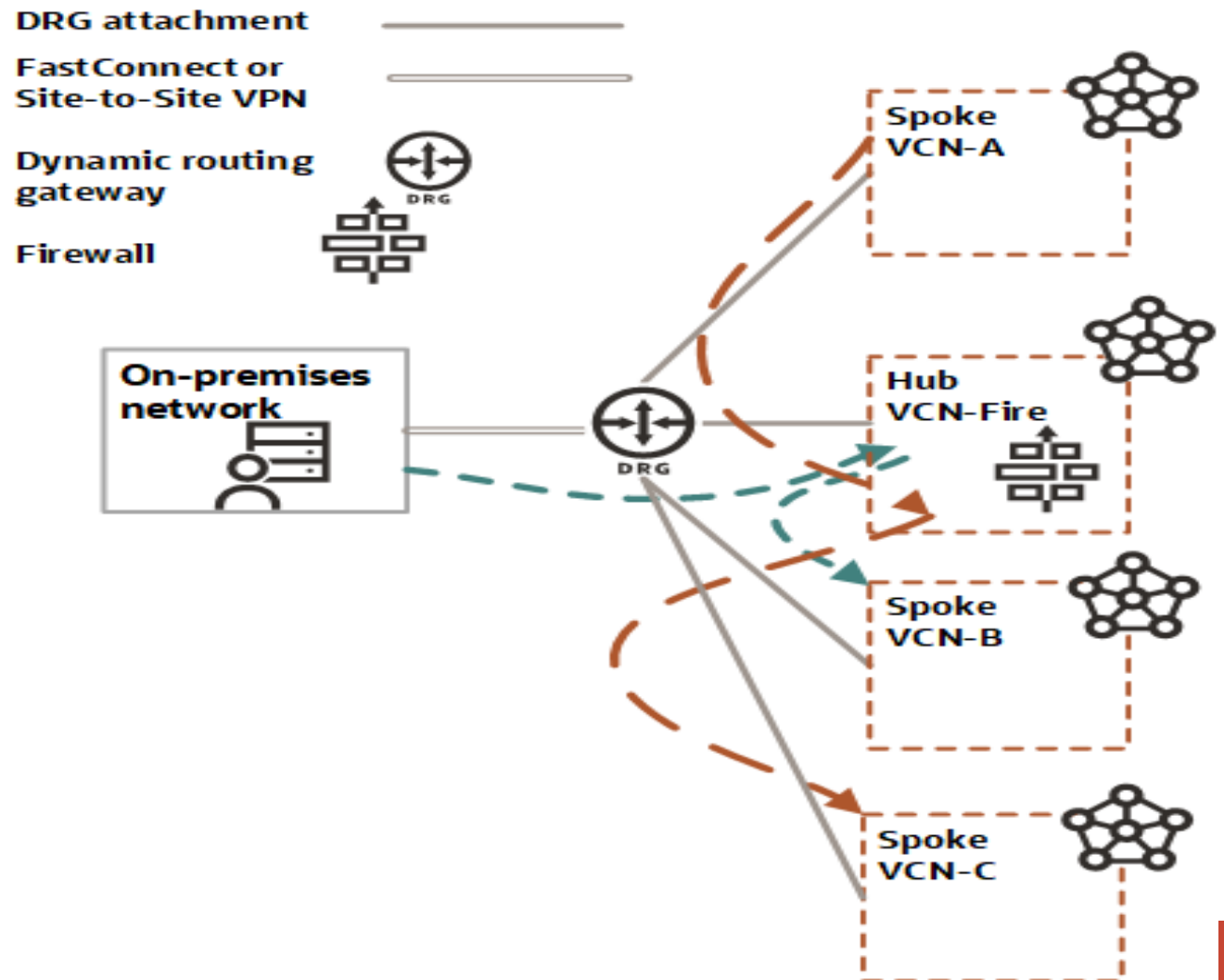
- OCI now support “ECMP” for Active/Active load sharing.
- Bundle up to (8) IPSEC or FastConnect connections.
- Enabled on a per-route table basis.



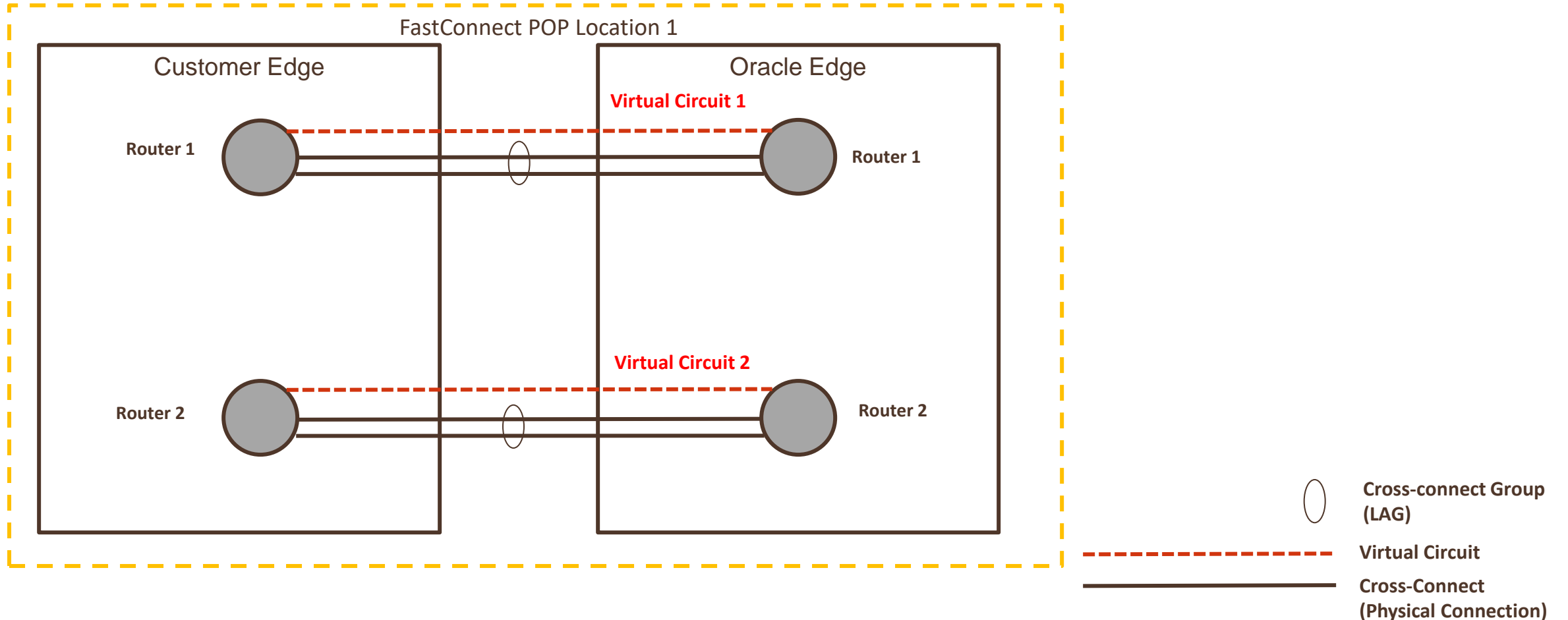
* OCI only has a single DRG , but it can contain multiple physical routers. For clarity, the second DRG refers to a different physical Oracle (PE) router.

DRG: L3 Firewall

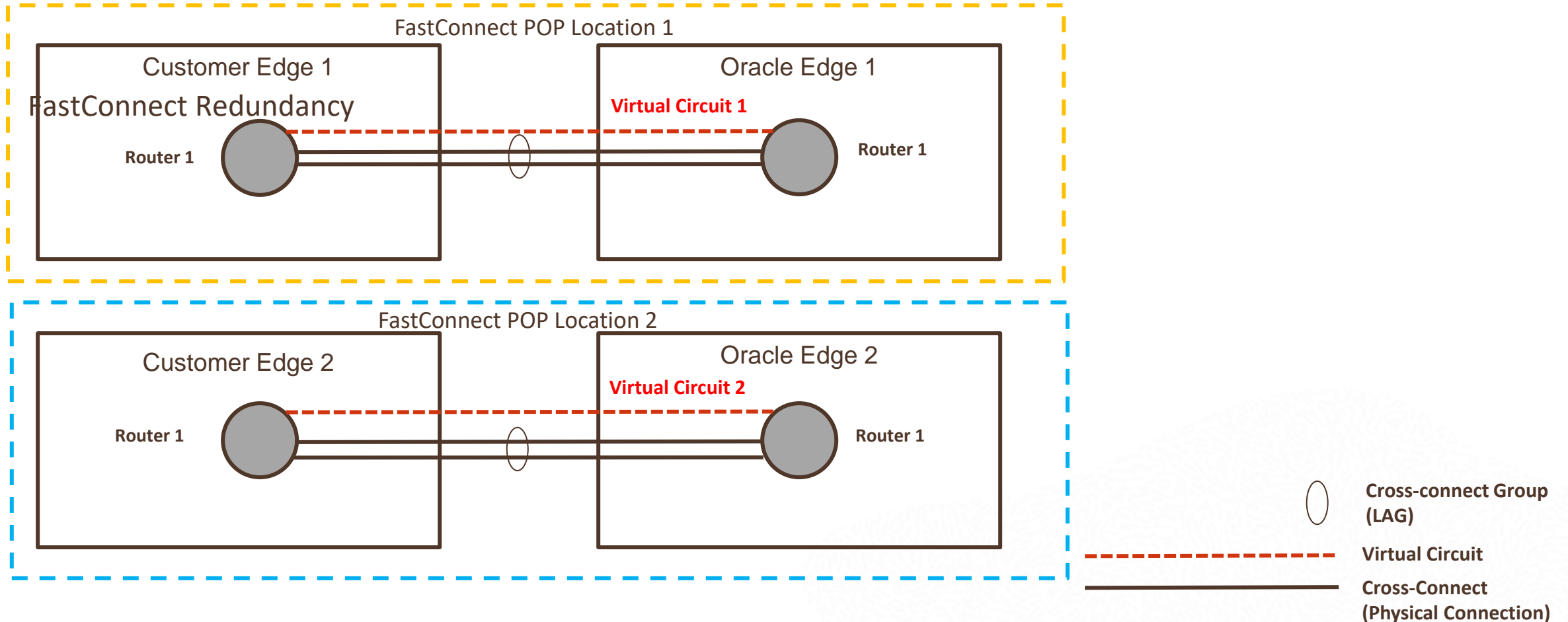
- All traffic between VCNs is routed via L NVA (Network Virtual Appliance – or Firewall)
- Routing tables are used to direct traffic via a specific VCN, and the DRG-attachment routing table forces all traffic to the NVA.



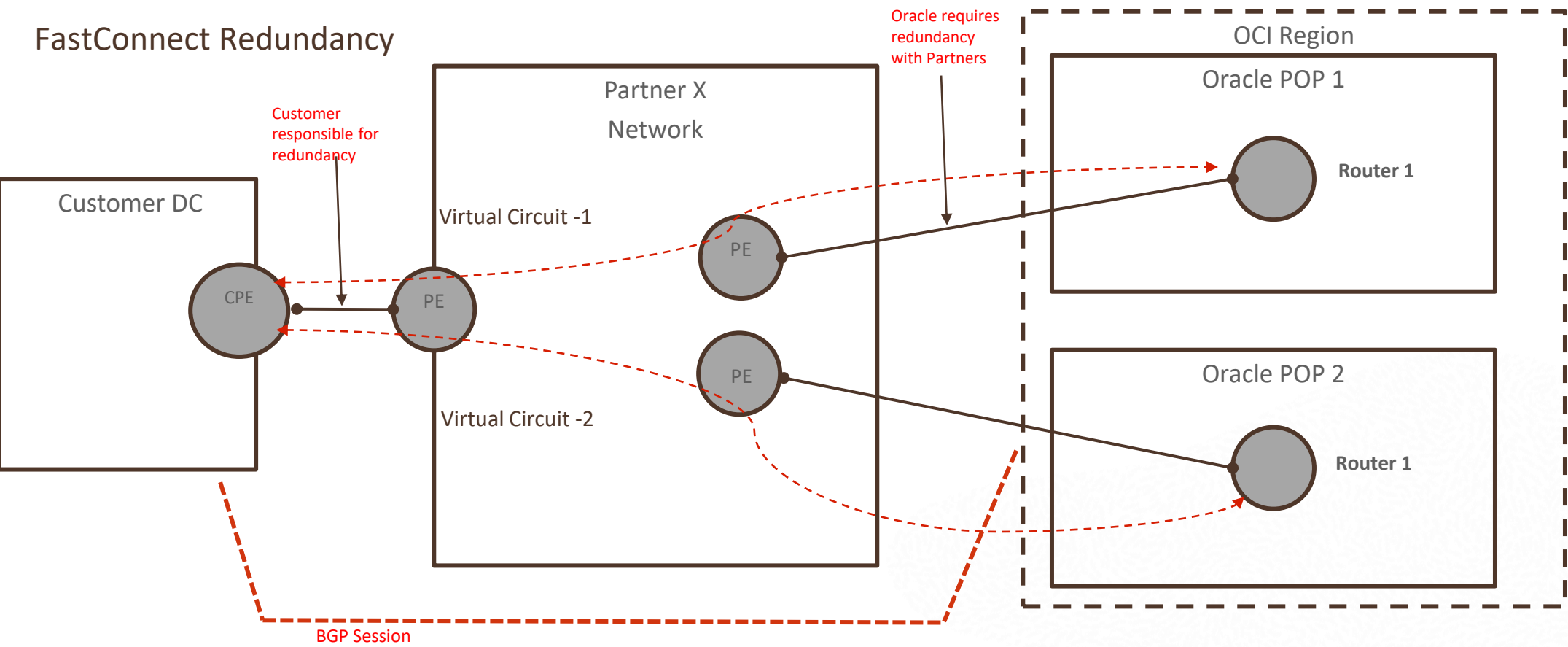
Redundancy: Connectivity Model



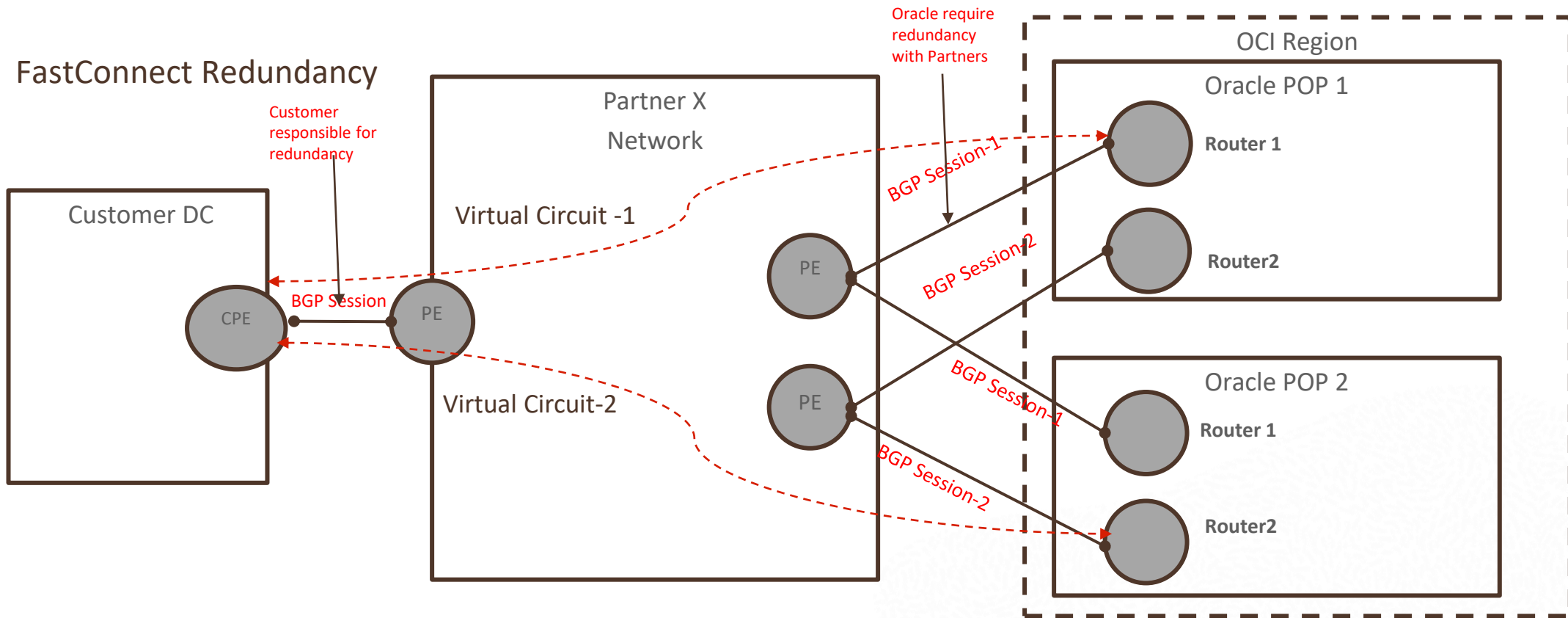
- Transit POP redundancy



Layer 2 Partners : Megaport, Equinix, CenturyLink



Layer 3 Partners :Verizon, BT



Private Peering network design

- **Routing Protocol**

OCI currently supporting BGP(Border Gateway protocol) as a routing protocols for FastConnect connectivity to connect to partners as well as customers

BGP is standardized exterior gateway protocols designed to exchange routing and reachability information between ASNs

BGP is open standard protocol supported by all hardware vendor

- **BGP IP address assignment**

Customer/L3 Provider can use any /30 or /31 ip address that they want to use.

This IP address is used for point to point addressing as well as BGP peer addresses

Private Peering network design contd..

- **BGP ASN**

Similar to public and private addresses there are private (64512- 65535) & public ASN(1 - 64511) allocation

OCI only supports 2 byte ASN

The BGP ASN for OCI will be 31898 regardless of region

Customer can use any ASN that they comfortable using

LAG Support (Cross-Connect Groups)

You can aggregate multiple physical links in to a single logical channel based on IEEE 802.3ad also known as LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol)

LAG provides Link level redundancy and OCI always recommend partners and customer to build LAG even with Single physical member so when we have to scale up there is no downtime

Private Peering network design contd.. (2)

BGP Authentication

OCI supports BGP authentication mechanisms like Message Digest5 (MD5) algorithms. When authentication is enabled any TCP segment belonging to BGP exchanged between peers is verified and accepted only if Authentication is successful.

Most types of authentication require administration and can disproportionately consume router resources as a result. OCI doesn't recommend using it unless customer have hardcore requirement.

OCI will not use MD5 with partners

Prefix-Acceptance

OCI will accept any-prefix advertised by customer over the FastConnect BGP session

No restriction on prefix-length

The only limit is number of prefixes(2000) that customer can advertise over the VC/BGP session

Public Peering network design

- **BGP IP address assignment**

- In contrast to FastConnect-private, Customer's Layer 3 point-to-point interface will be part of shared Internet routing-instance instead of unique DRG routing-instance.
- Because of customers is going to share same routing-instance we need to make sure that the IP addresses are unique.
- OCI will assign the point to point IPs from range(169.254.0.0/16)

BGP Prefix-advertisement

- OCI will advertise all the public prefixes for specific region customer is peering with
- Public prefixes will include IP ranges that covers all public service offering by OCI
- Public prefixes will also covers all the customer's public VCN host prefixes

Public Peering network design contd.

- **BGP Prefix-acceptance**

- Customer provides list of prefixes that they want to advertise via console
- OCI accepts the public-prefixes only if prefixes are owned by customer.
- OCI Check multiple Internet Route Registry database(Using Dyn tool) to verify who owns the prefixes before accepting the prefix from the customer.

- **BGP ASN**

- OCI will use 31898 ASN
- Customer needs public ASN to peer with OCI



Oracle Cloud always free tier:

oracle.com/cloud/free/

OCI training and certification:

oracle.com/cloud/iaas/training

oracle.com/cloud/iaas/training/register-for-training.html

oracle.com/cloud/iaas/training/certification.html

OCI hands-on labs:

ocitraining.qcloudable.com/provider/oracle

Oracle learning library videos on YouTube:

youtube.com/user/OracleLearning

Thank you

