



# OpenStack

## para Funções de Rede Virtualizadas (NFV)

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**Meetup OpenStack Parque Tecnológico UFRJ**

Agosto/2017



Canonical, a empresa  
responsável pelo Ubuntu



Plataforma Linux #1  
(Desktop, Server, Cloud)



Desenvolve  
Distribui  
Comercializa



Ubuntu Advantage  
Implantação  
Consultoria



Desde 2004  
Londres, Boston, Taipei, Beijing

# Sobre mim

Christian "kiko" Reis, Canonical VP Field Engineering

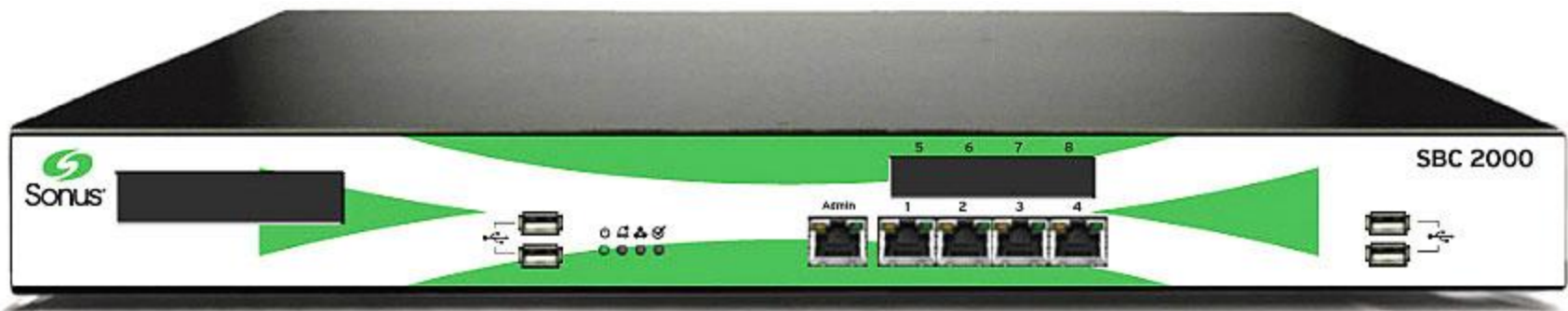
- Responsável mundial por pré-vendas e implantação  
DTAG, AT&T, Etisalat, Comcast, Sky, Bell.ca, Tele2, Centurylink e mais
- Engenheiro na plataforma Ubuntu desde 2004
- ♥ Lawrence of Arabia, Sisters of Mercy & CRPG Wasteland
- Ciclista competitivo (e San Francisco -> Panama)

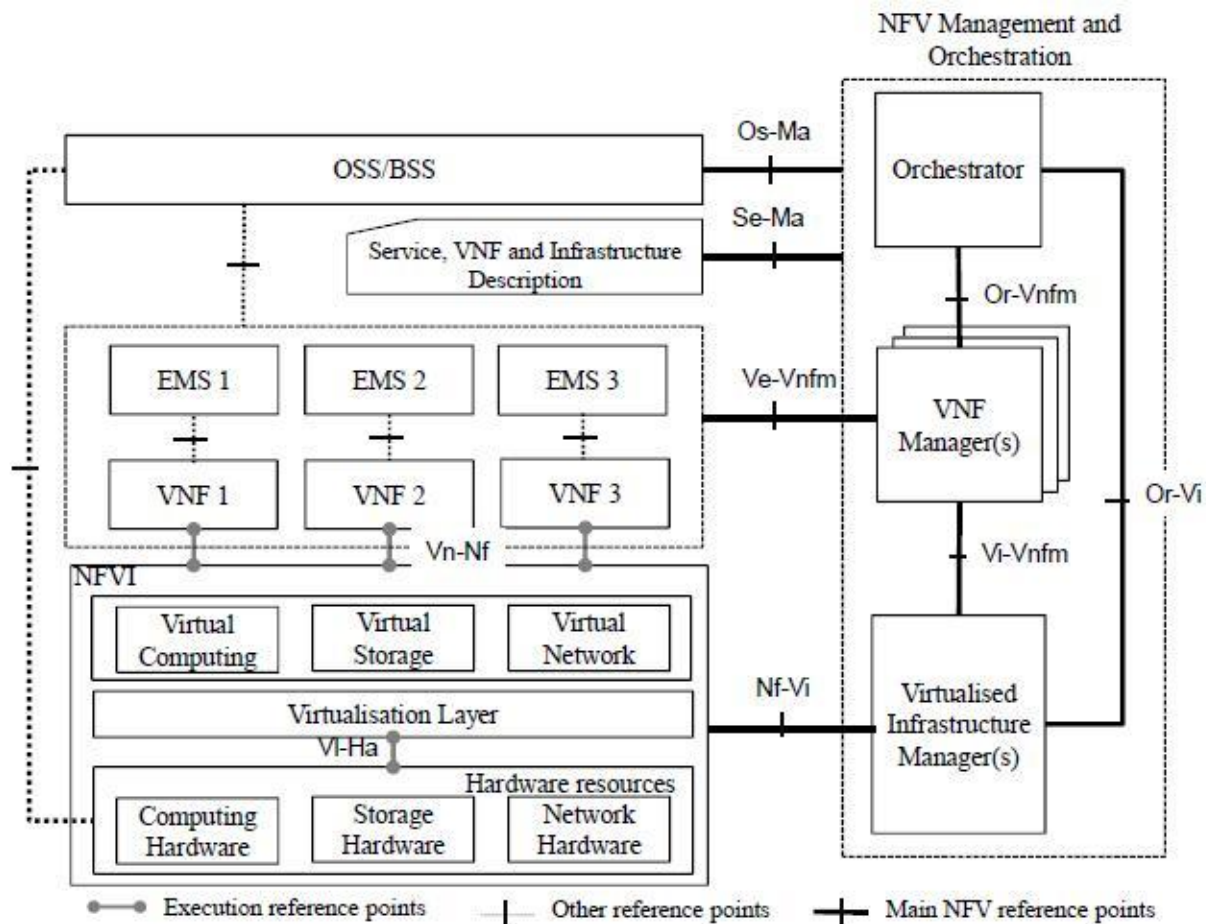
# NFV: O Essencial













A diagram illustrating the layers of Network Functions Virtualization (NFV) architecture. It consists of a large rectangle divided into three sections. The top section is yellow and labeled 'Aplicações'. The bottom-left section is gray and labeled 'Infraestrutura NFV (NFVI)'. The right section is light gray and labeled 'Gerencia', spanning the height of both the top and bottom sections.

Aplicações

Infraestrutura NFV  
(NFVI)

Gerencia

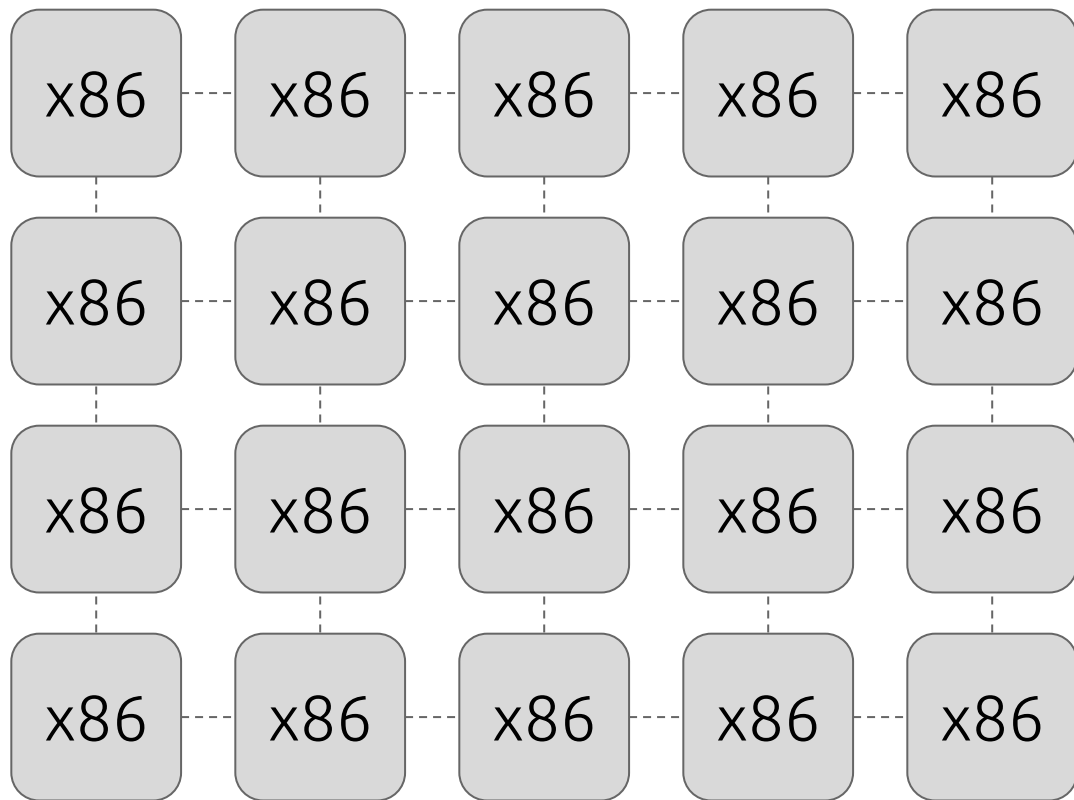


VMs

The diagram consists of a large rectangle divided into three sections. The top section is yellow and contains the text 'VMs'. The bottom-left section is gray and contains the text 'Virtualização'. The right section is light gray and contains the text 'Gerencia'. All sections are separated by thin black lines.

Gerencia

Virtualização

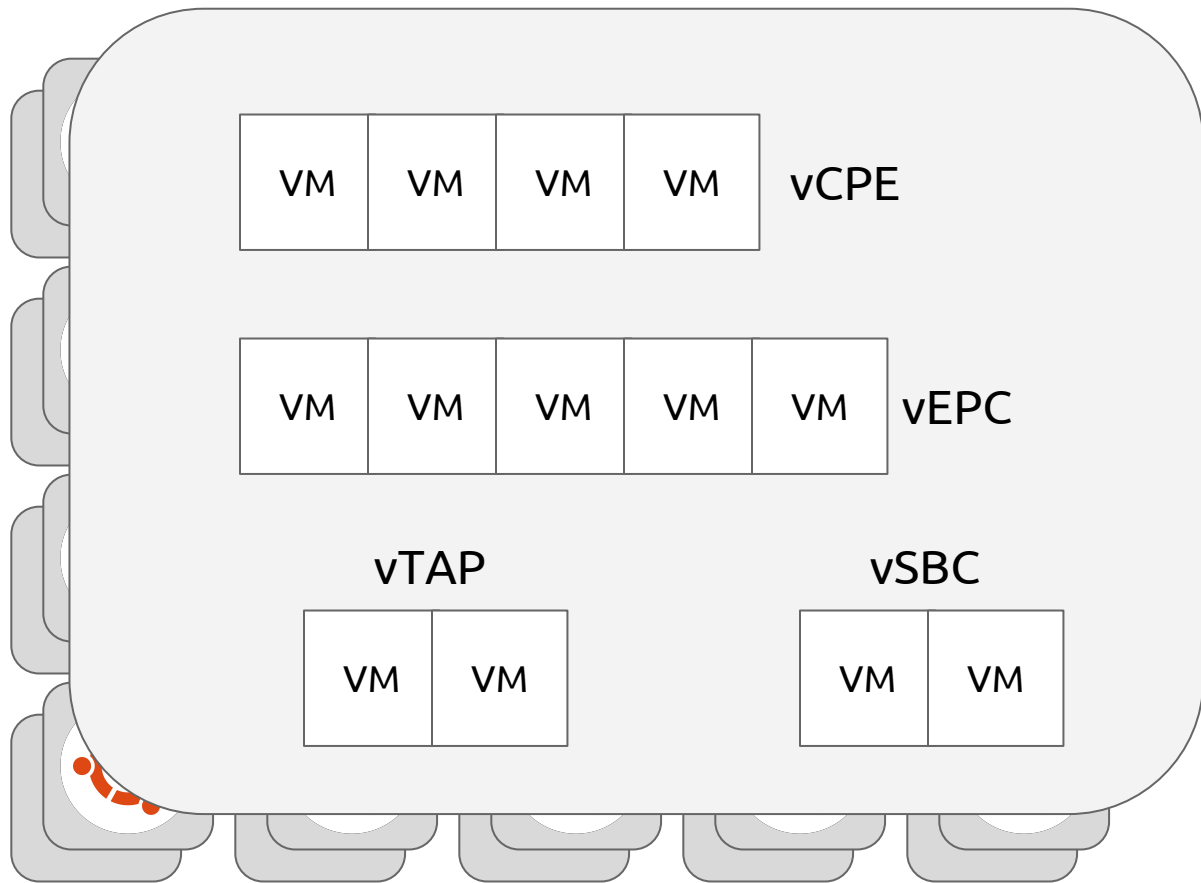











OpenStack

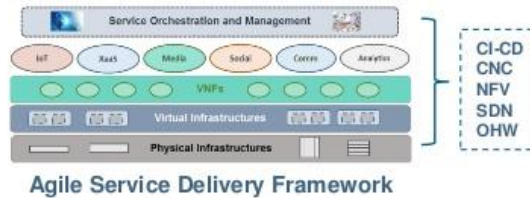


Por que NFV?

# What We Focused On

**Aspirations:** Agility like the cloud ... like   

**Grounded in Frameworks:**



**Incubation of NFV:**



**Now:** Options



Questions

Efficiency, Versatility, Scale, Integration, TCO, ROI?

Needed

Experience, Evidence

**What We Analyzed:**

- ☐ Tier 1 SP NFV Platform Deployment
- ☐ Multi-site [7], Multi-tenant [n]
- ☐ CI|CD, PaaS Operating Model
- ☐ 2 Alternative Designs Compared



- ☐ 5-Year Cumulative TCO [capex, opex]
- ☐ New Service Creation Agility
- ☐ Life Cycle Workflows Opex Model
- ☐ Equivalent Architectures Capex Model

# What We Found

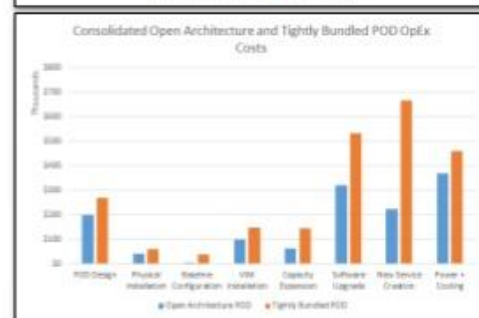
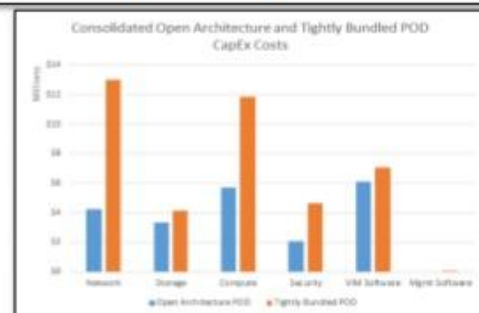
## ❑ Significant Design + Architecture Differences

1. Significant VIM <-> NFVI integration
2. Unified P+V network fabric
3. Freedom to innovate on either side of platform interfaces
4. Substantial workflow-oriented automation

## ❑ And pervasive software integration between elements and layers

## ❑ Profound Economic Advantages for the Open Architecture Platform vs. the Tightly Bundled Alternative

- 5 Yr. Cumulative TCO **53%** of TBP
- Overall Capex **47% less** than TBP
- Overall Opex **57%** of TBP
- New Service Creation Agility **3x Faster & 3x Less** Costly than TBP



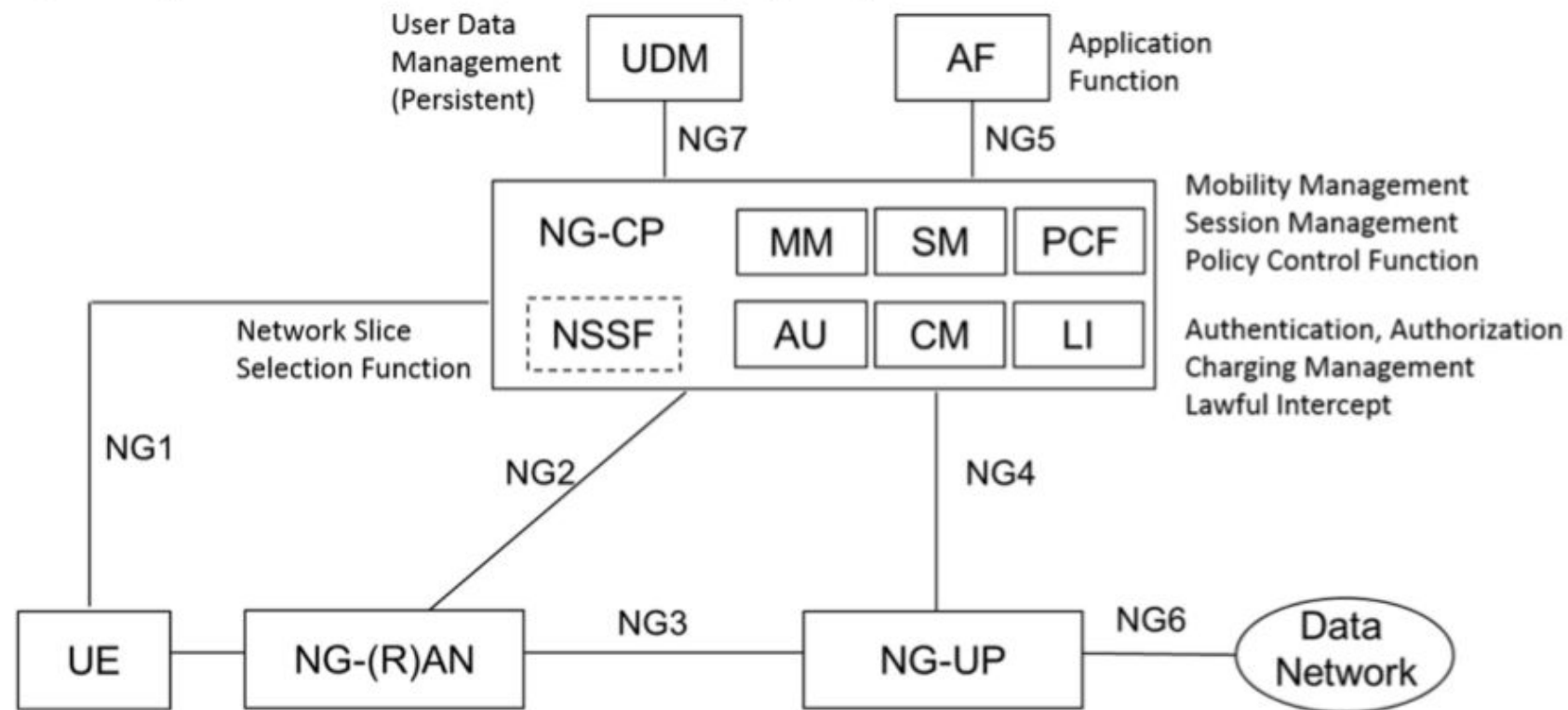
# #1 Agility & Economics

## #2 Transição de ecossistema

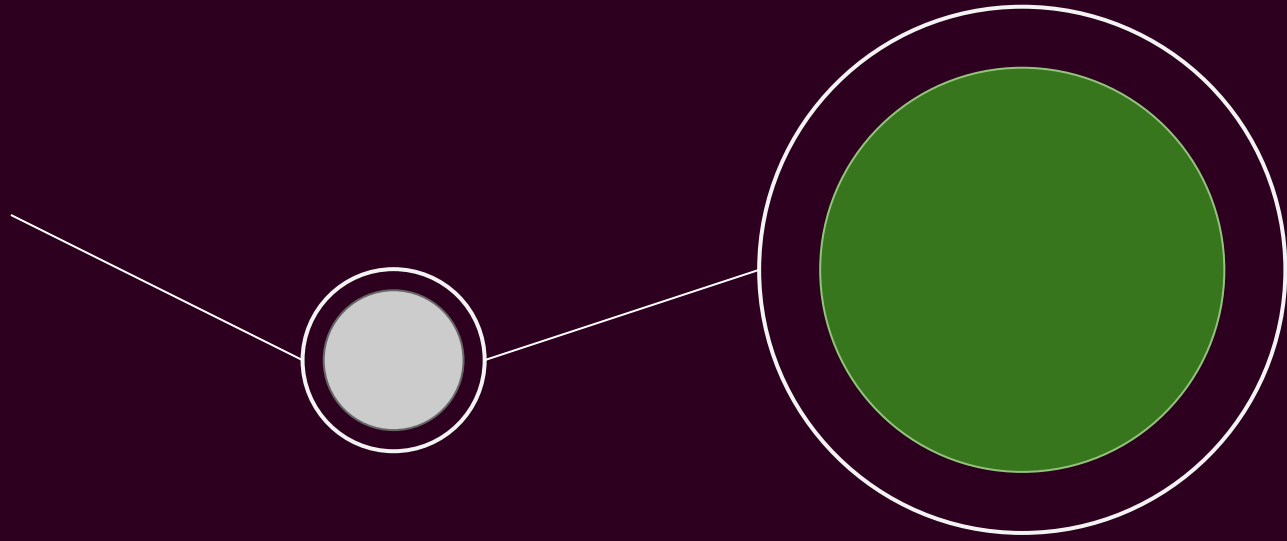
## #3 Complexidade de aplicação



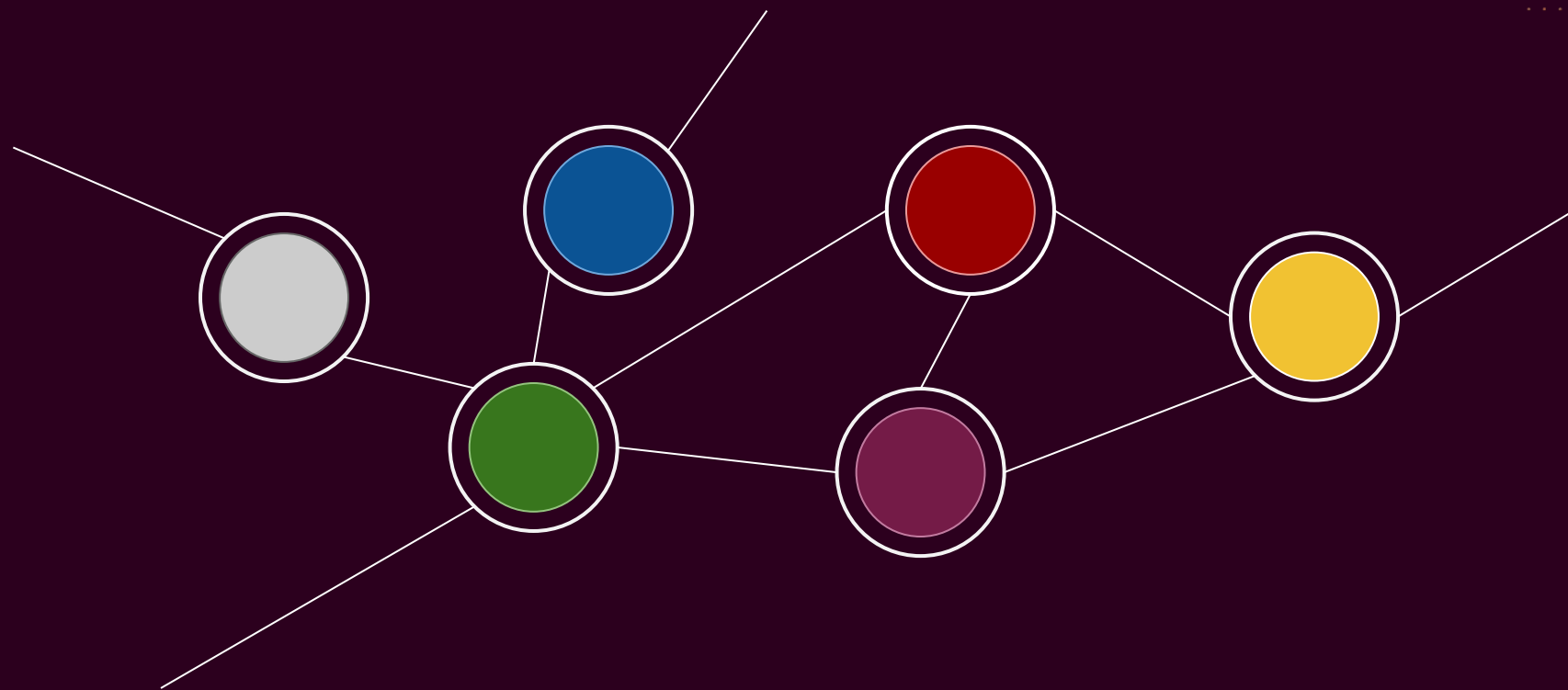
**Figure 6: High Level View of NG Core Architecture (Proposed)**



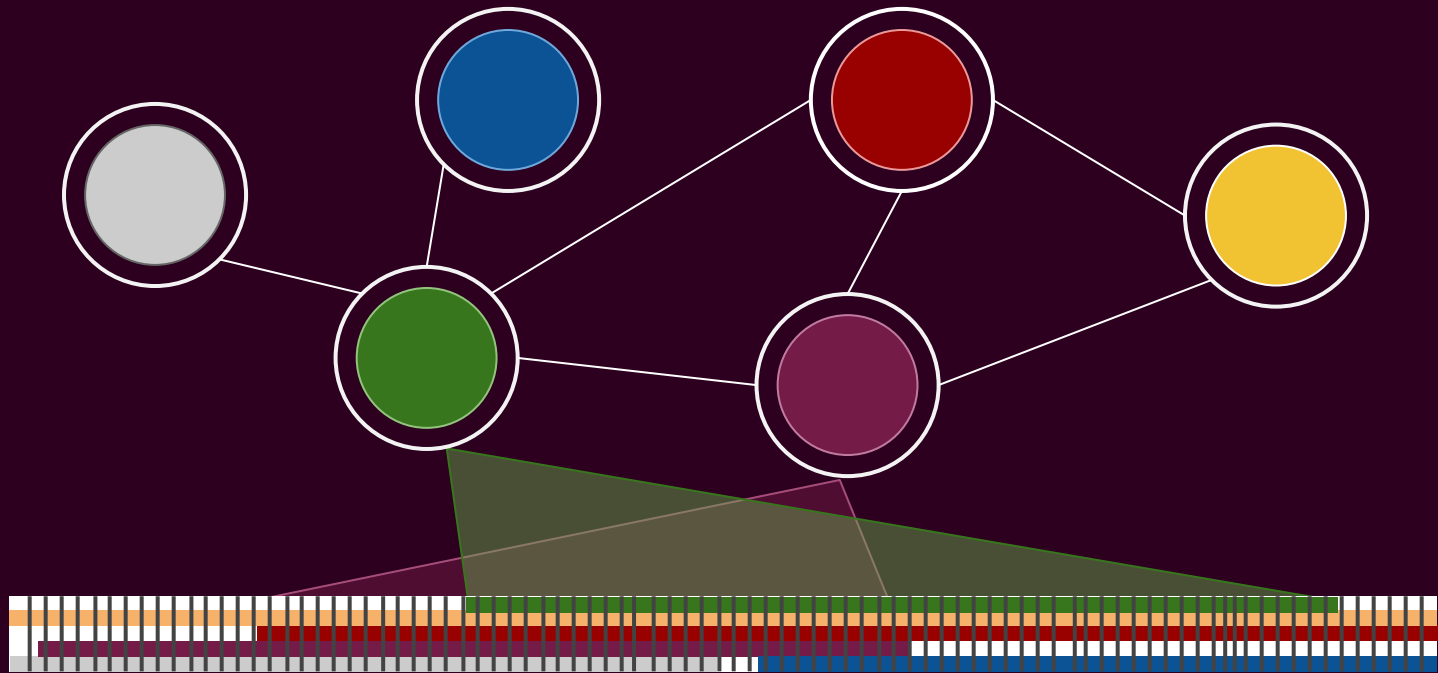
Source: 3GPP, Adapted from TR 23.799 v0.8.0, September 2016 (Figure 7.2.4-1)



Como era



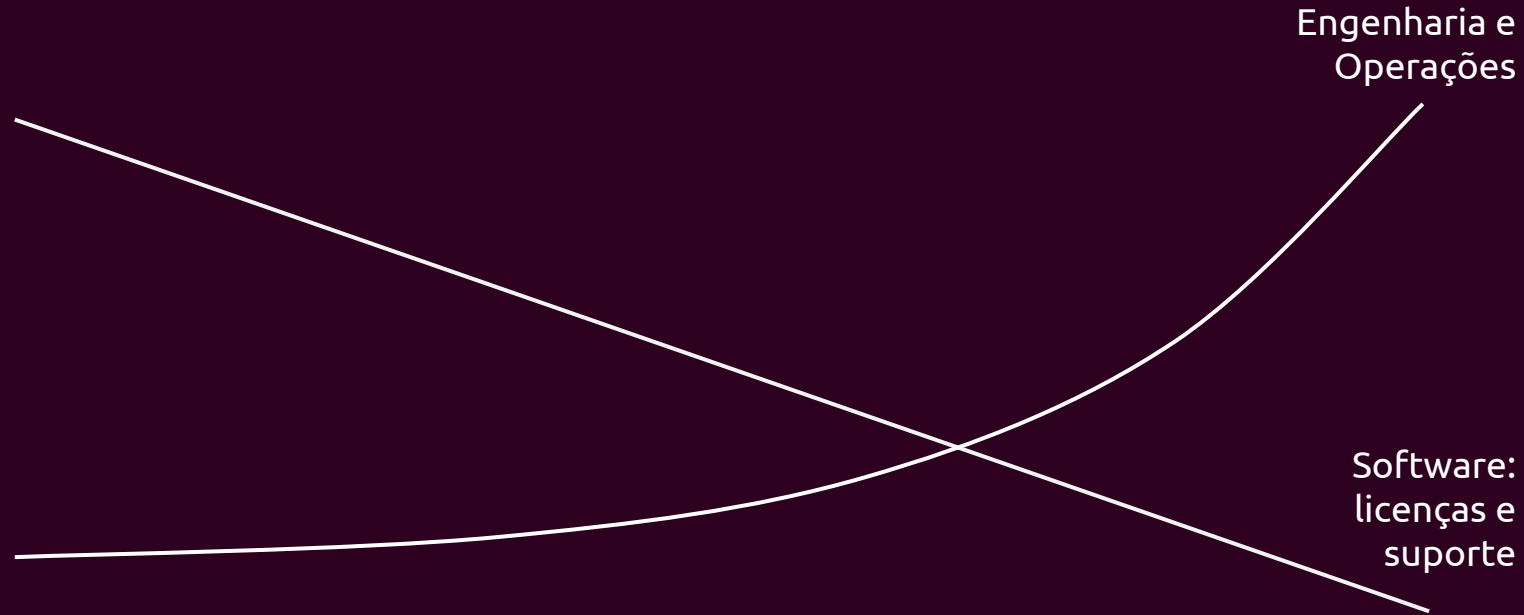
Como ficou



Complexidade combinatorial



# Custo operacional passa a dominar

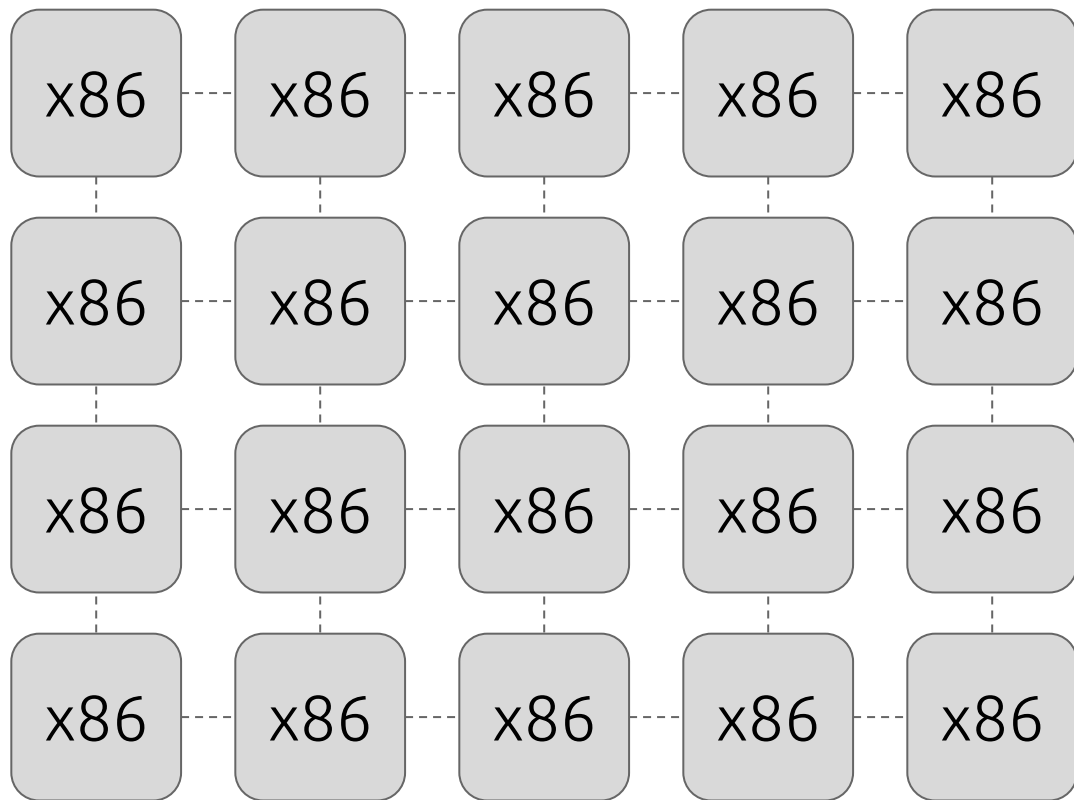




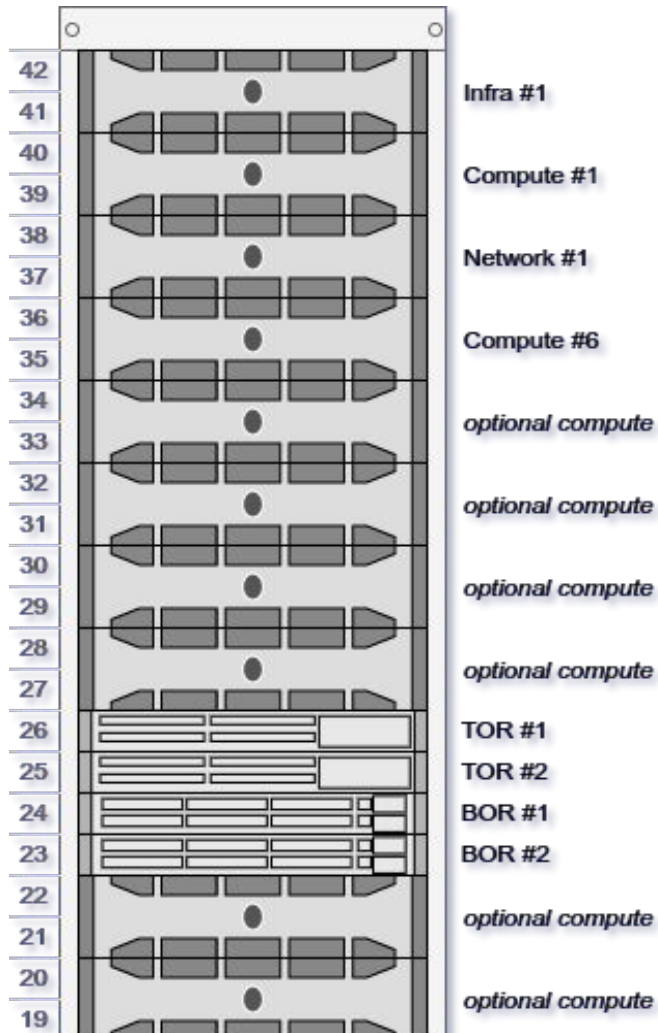
# Implementação NFV na Prática



# 1. Hardware







- Mínimo 3 Zonas
  - Failure domain
  - Tipicamente são racks
- Em cada rack
  - 2x switch ToR
  - 2x switch BoR
  - 1x Infra
  - Compute/Storage/Network

## Infrastructure

## Cloud

	Recommended	Minimum	Recommended	Minimum
# Servers	3	3	9	9
CPUs (per server)	2x Intel Xeon E5-2680E5-2690 v4 (2.6GHz, 14-Core) or greater	12 cores	2x Intel Xeon E5-2680E5-2690 v4 (2.6GHz, 14-Core) or greater	12 cores
Memory	256Gb	128Gb	512Gb	256Gb
Spinning Disks	2x 4TB LFF 7.2K 6G SATA	2x 2TB LFF 7.2K 6G SATA	6x 4TB LFF 7.2K 6G SATA	4x 2TB LFF 7.2K 6G SATA
SSD	1x 1.2TB 800GB Intel SSD DC P3600+ Series	1x 400GB PCIe SSD	1x 1.2TB 800GB Intel SSD DC P3600+ Series	1x 400GB PCIe SSD
Networking	2x 10GB 1 x BMC	2x 10GB 1 x BMC	4x 10G 1x BMC	4x 10G 1x BMC



(e blades não, por favor)



## 2. Plataforma

# VMware

- Simples
- Robusto
- Licença cara
- Single-vendor
- Em declínio

# OpenStack

- Flexível.. e complexo
- Robusto\*
- Open Source
- Multiple vendors
- Evolução ativa

Instance Overview - Op x

← → ↻ [https://](#) [horizon/project/](#) ☆ ☰

compute

Sign Out

Project

Compute

Overview

Instances

Volumes

Images

Access & Security

Network

Object Store

## Overview

### Limit Summary

**Instances**  
Used 4 of 30

**VCPUs**  
Used 4 of 180

**RAM**  
Used 6.0GB of 150.0GB

**Floating IPs**  
Used 0 of 100

**Security Groups**  
Used 7 of 1,000

**Volumes**  
Used 2 of 10

**Volume Storage**  
Used 40.0GB of 1000.0GB

### Usage Summary

**Select a period of time to query its usage:**

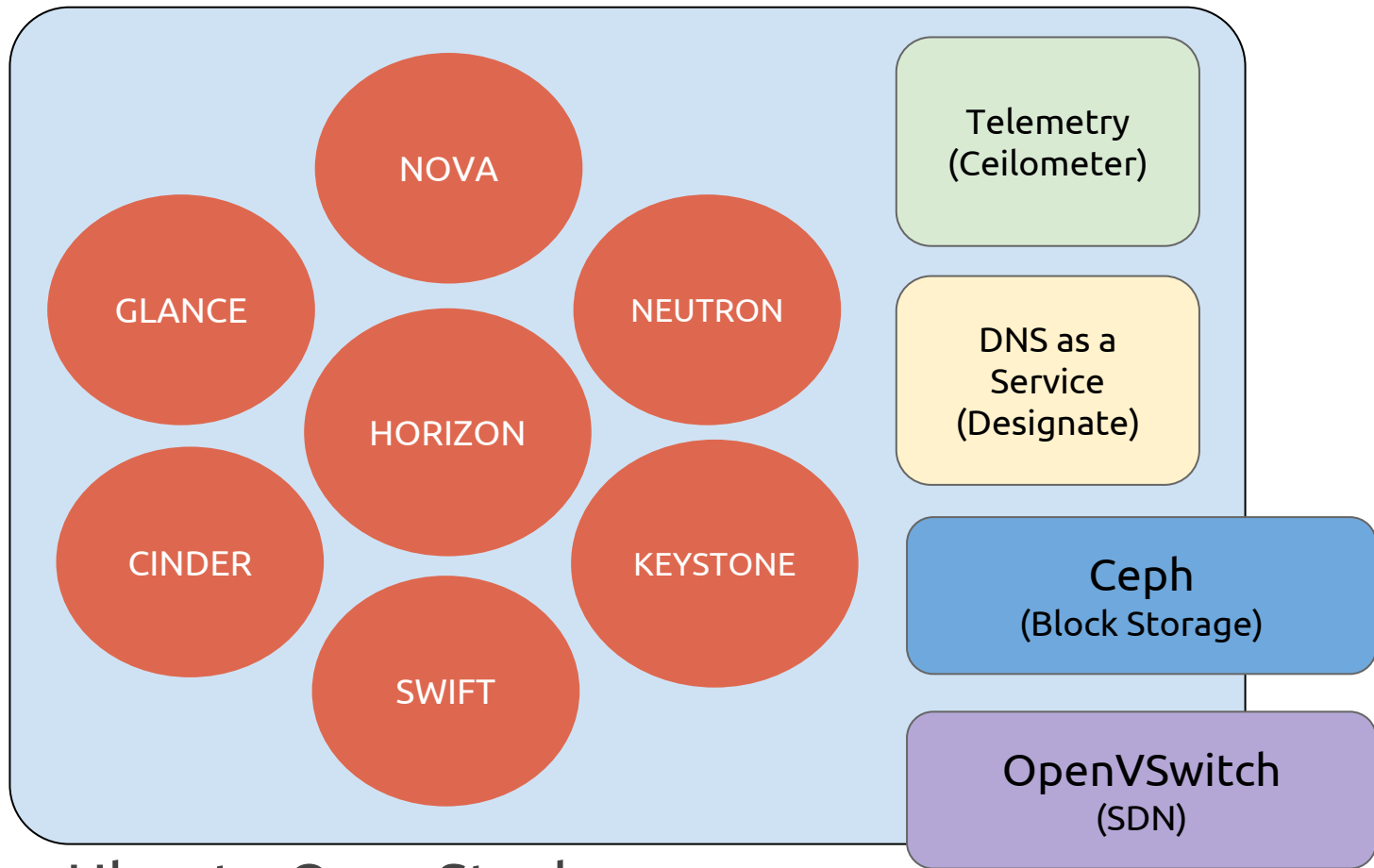
From:  To:   The date should be in YYYY-mm-dd format.

**Active Instances: 3 Active RAM: 6GB This Period's VCPU-Hours: 31.36 This Period's GB-Hours: 771.72**

### Usage

Instance Name	VCPUs	Disk	RAM	Uptime
<a href="#">horizom</a>	2	32	4GB	3 days, 12 hours
<a href="#">tiny-core-bla</a>	1	8	1GB	4 hours, 50 minutes
<a href="#">horim2</a>	1	8	1GB	4 hours, 48 minutes

Displaying 3 items



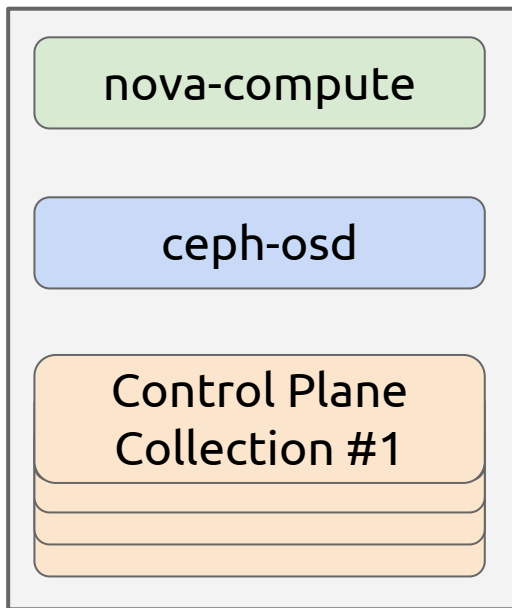
Ubuntu OpenStack

- Mínimo de 12 máquinas para HA completo
- Ideal para infraestrutura centralizada
- (E no edge?)

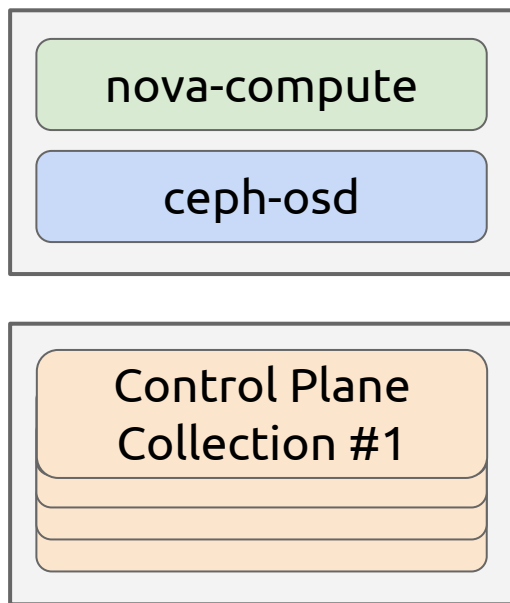


# Opções de Arquitetura

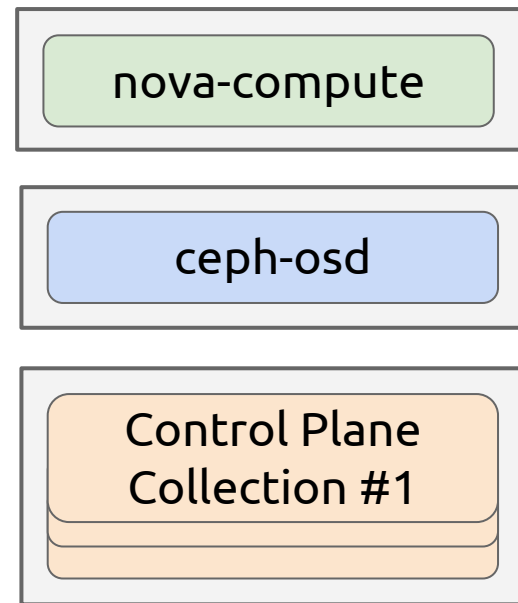
## Hiperconvergente



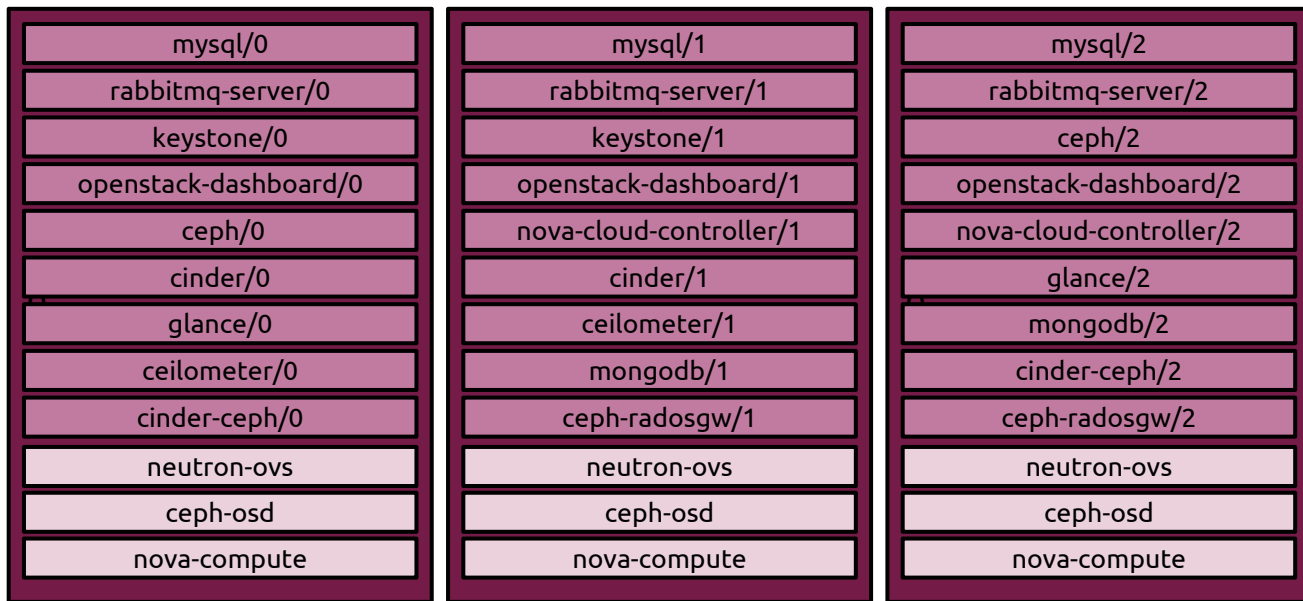
## Storage+Compute Convergente



## Dedicado



# OpenStack



... (min x9)

Baremetal

Virtual Machine

Linux Container (LXC)

# Infra



# Estudo de caso Telco NFV

## Componentes

- Canonical - Ubuntu, OpenStack, MAAS, Juju, Ceph, KVM
- Cisco - SDN (ACI) Spine/Leaf, conectividade 25Gb
- Huawei - Hardware Compute/Storage
- Dell - Hardware Compute/Storage

### Serviços Gerenciados Canonical

- Carrier Grade Bootstack
- Add-on Telco SLA

## Arquitetura

- Hiperconvergente
- Use cases de VNF e TI na mesma infra
- Rede multi-região/país
- Minimum Compute Flavours
- Storage Ceph Block & Swift Object

### Use Cases

- **Nokia** vEPC
- vIMS

**NOKIA**

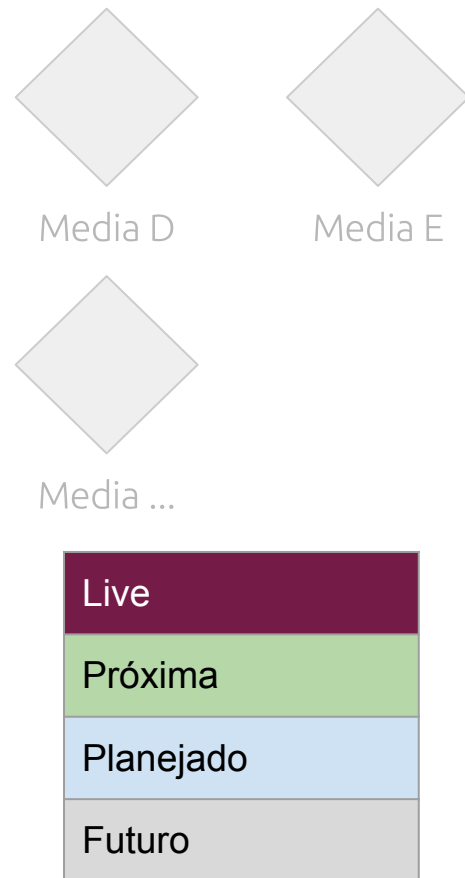
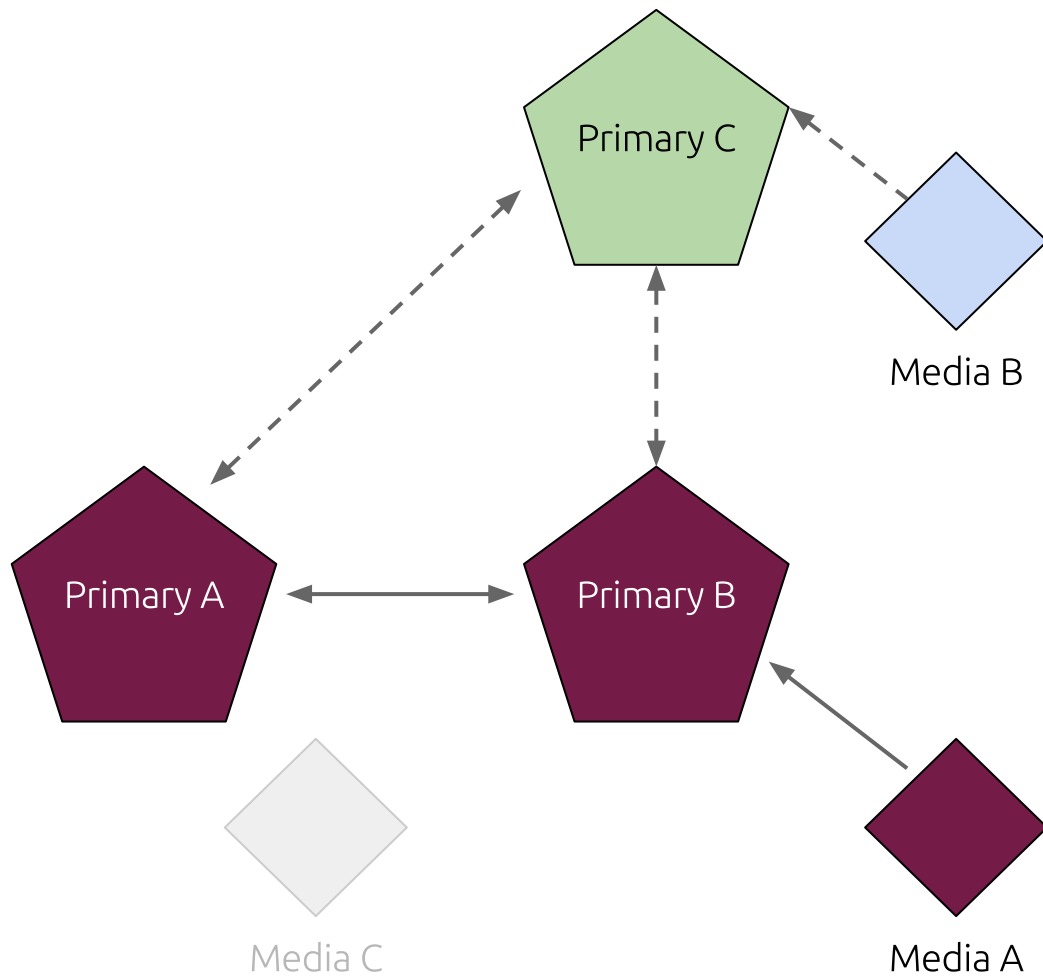


**Canonical BootStack**



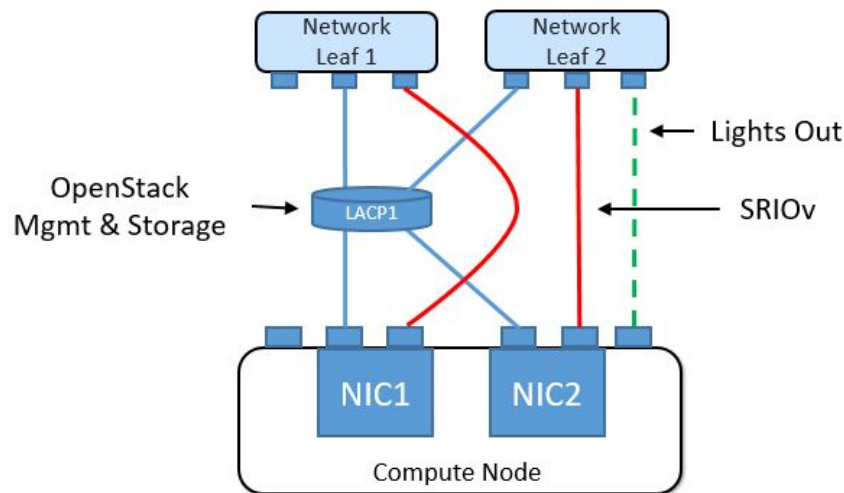
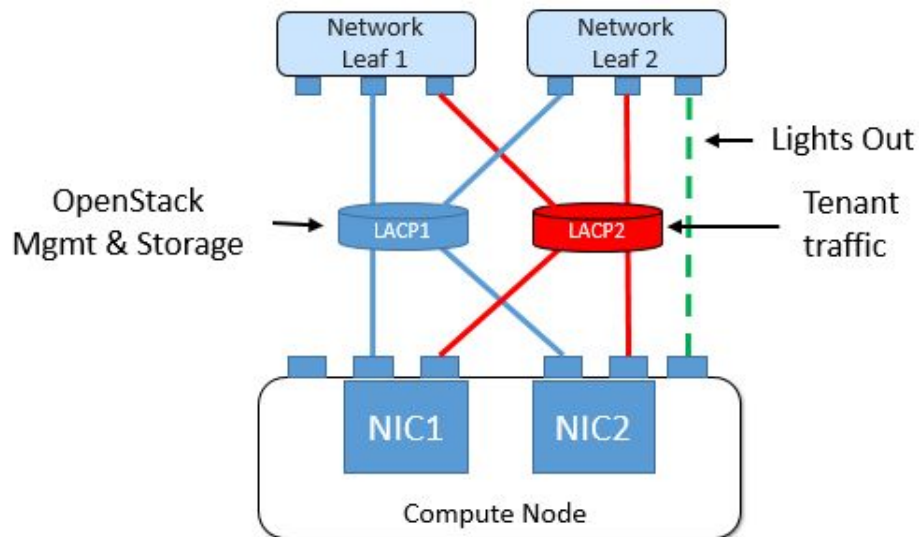
# Destaques da Arquitetura

- OpenStack Mitaka
  - Juju, MAAS, Canonical OpenStack Charms
- Ubuntu 16.04 LTS
- Arquitetura padrão Foundation, mais:
  - Funcionalidade requerida pelas VNFs
    - SR-IOV, NUMA & CPU Pinning, explicit Huge Pages
  - Integração Keystone e Active Directory
  - Replicação de imagens entre sites
- DPDK na próxima iteração



# Configuração do hardware

Type	CPU	Memory	Disk	# of NICs
Compute	2*14 cores	512GB	1*800GB PCIe SSD, 8*4TB Sata	1*BMC, 4*25GB (bonded x2)
Management	1*8 cores	128GB	2*4TB SATA	1*BMC 4*25GB (bonded x2)



# Obrigado!

Para perguntas e discussão posterior:

`kiko+openstack@canonical.com`

CANONICAL



# Horizontal NFVI

An NFVI must be able to run multiple use cases  
with VNFs from multiple vendors

# Vertical NFVI

One NFVI, one vendor

# Vertical NFVI

(bigger, more expensive, PNF)

	Horizontal	Vertical
Design & Architecture	Customer-defined	Vendor-supplied
SLA model	Multi-vendor	Single-vendor
Software	Multiple VNFs, multiple vendors	Single VNF vendor
Hardware	Commodity can source from any certified vendor	Who knows?

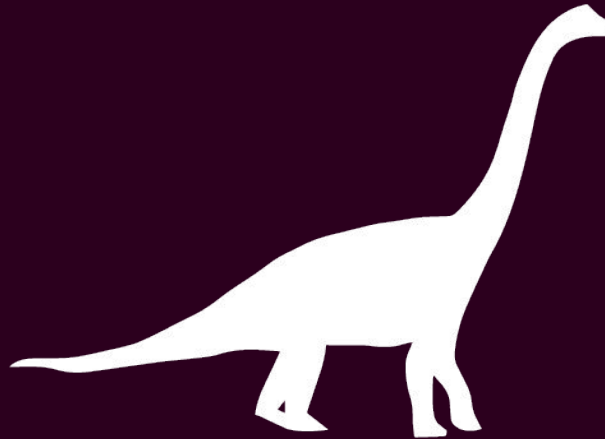
## Horizontal

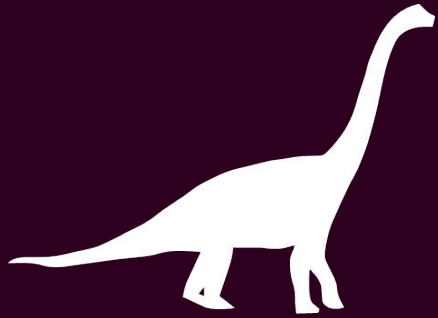
Design & Architecture	Customer- defined
SLA model	Multi-vendor

## Upshot:

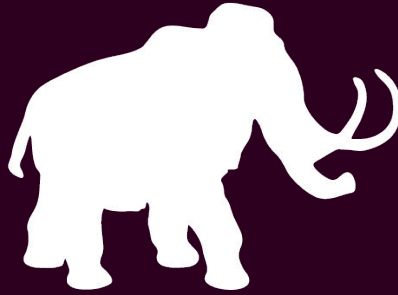
With Horizontal NFVI, you own the design — and the SLA

# Intermission: **Geology of VNFs**





Yesterday:  
Lift and Shift

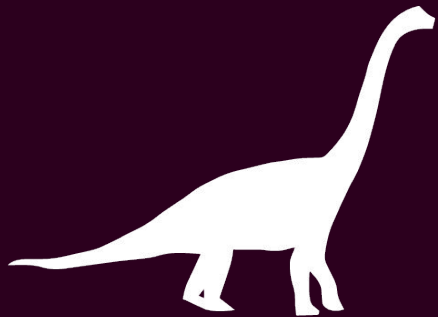


Tomorrow:  
Virtualized

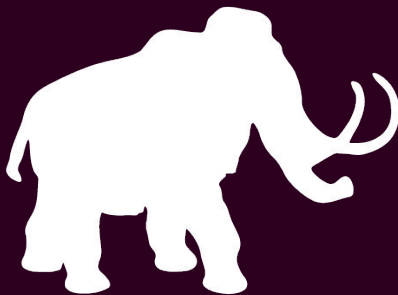


The future:  
Cloud Native

We are mostly here ☐



Yesterday:  
Lift and Shift

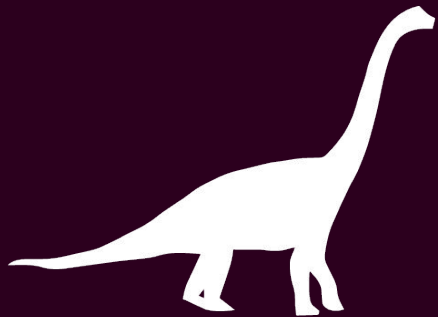


Tomorrow:  
Virtualized



The future:  
Cloud Native



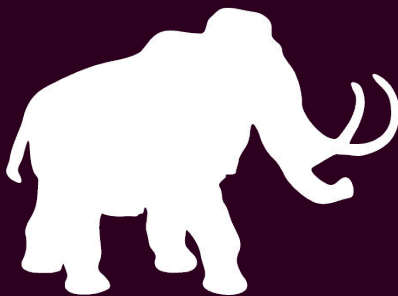


Scale-up

RTOS,  
homegrown Linux

Legacy  
automation

Customized  
hypervisor



Partially scale-out

Mostly  
commodity Linux

Some common  
automation

Customized  
hypervisor

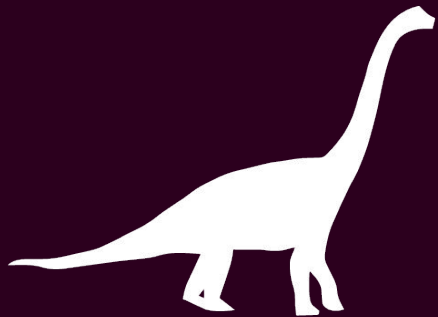


Fully scale-out

Commodity  
Linux

Standardized  
automation

Standard  
hypervisor

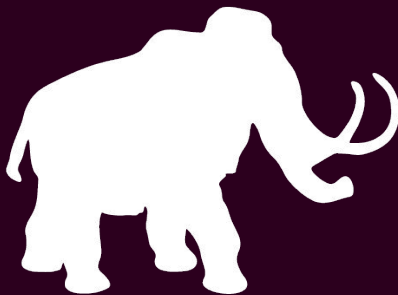


Scale-up

RTOS,  
homegrown Linux

Legacy  
automation

Customized  
hypervisor



Partially scale-out

Mostly  
commodity Linux

Some common  
automation

Customized  
hypervisor

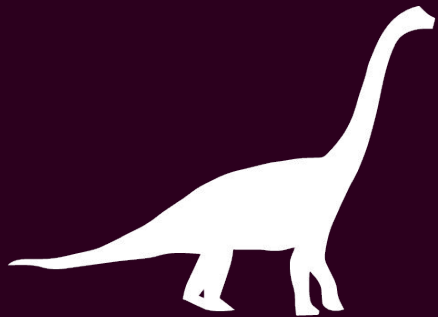


Fully scale-out

Commodity  
Linux

Standardized  
automation

Standard  
hypervisor

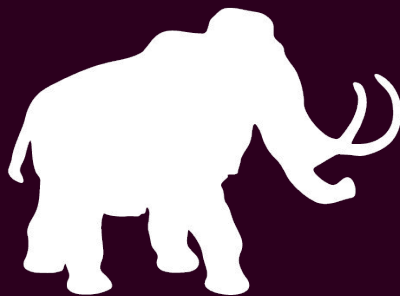


2 pairs of HA VMs

VxWorks

Virtual SD card  
mounts

Custom hypervisor &  
NIC tuning, 24 vCPU



Up to 8 VMs

Linux

Vendor-provided VNF  
manager

Custom hypervisor  
kernel, also tuning



Fully scale-out

Ubuntu  
Linux

Generic VNFM

Standard  
hypervisor

# Canonical OpenStack: Infrastructure

Role	Component	Details
Physical Provisioning	MAAS	Provides DHCP & PXE Automated hardware inventory & config
Service Modeling	Juju	Installation, config, upgrade and management of infra & control plane components
Systems Management	Landscape	Managed upgrades & compliance reporting
Log Aggregation	ELK	Centralizes logs, provides structured searching and dashboards for analysis
Monitoring & Alerting	Nagios	Tracks service availability and key metrics into SPOG with flexible, built-in alert integration
Capacity Planning	Prometheus	Tracking & forecasting of available capacity

# Canonical OpenStack: Core Components

Role	Component	Details
Instance Storage	bcache-backed DAS & Ceph options	bcache-backed local storage for high-IOPS service with best economics; Ceph available for use by legacy workloads
Core Block Storage	Ceph with bcache	Always deployed and made available as default Cinder backend. Additional storage backends available as options.
Object Storage	Swift	For use cases where first-class Object Storage is required, Swift is always deployed.
Networking	OVS or vendor SDN	OpenVSwitch as default SDN, with additional SDN options for telco requirements
Hypervisor	KVM & LXD	Dual hypervisor options ensure maximum compatibility for legacy applications, and maximum density for cloud-native

