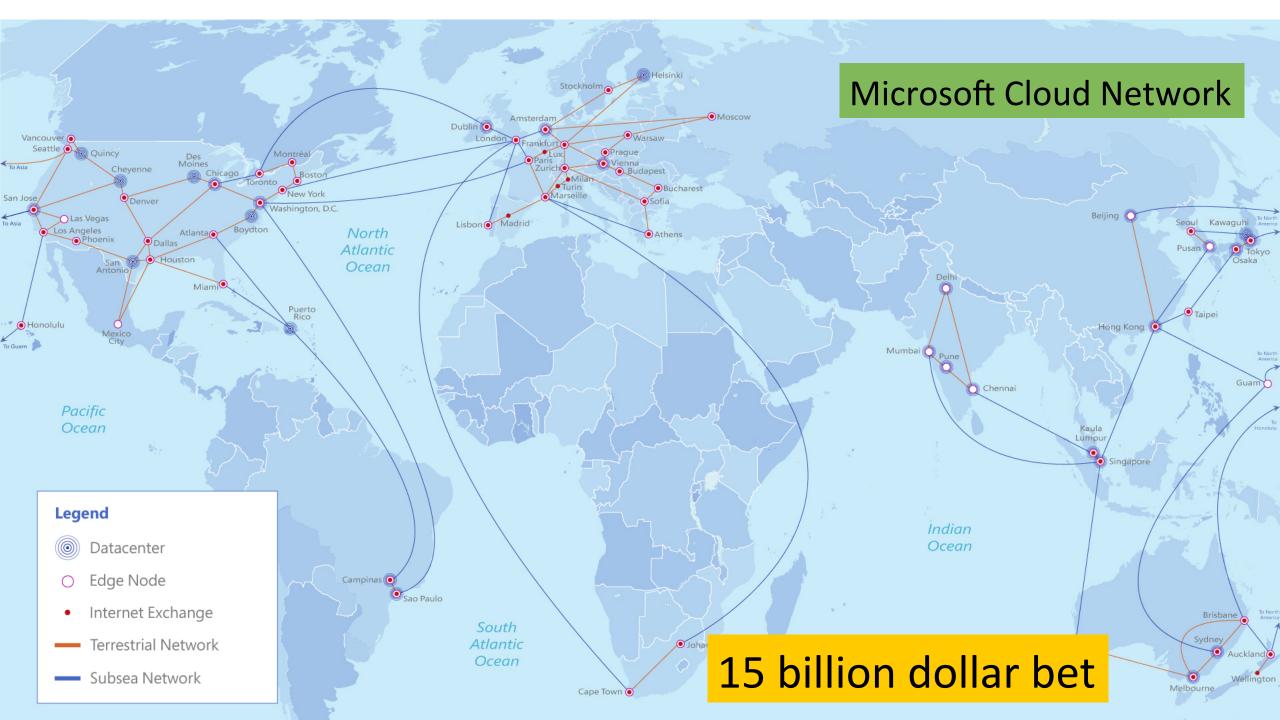
## NFV for the Cloud

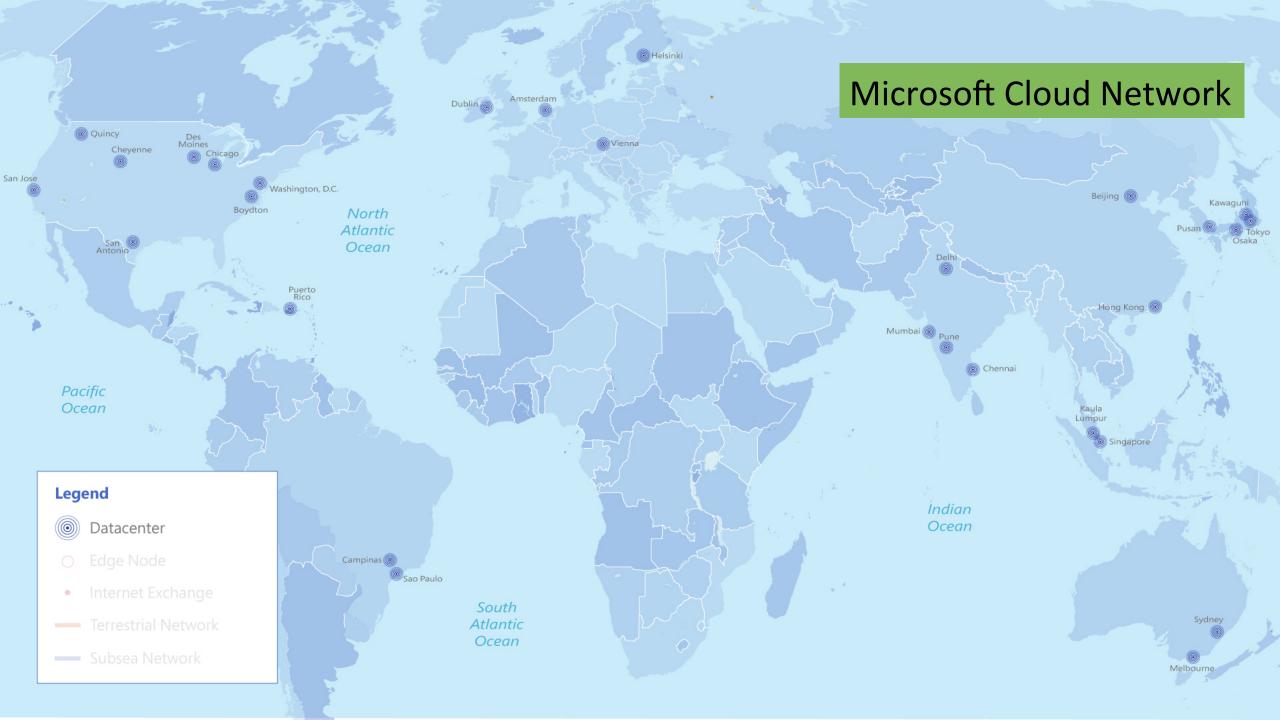
Parveen Patel

Group Engineering Manager @ Microsoft Azure

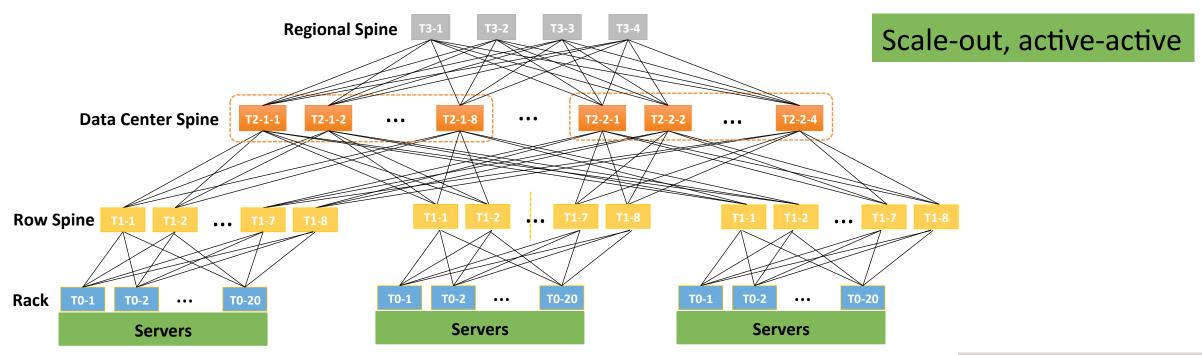
Parveen.patel@microsoft.com





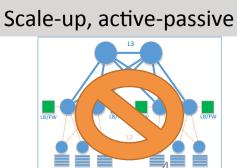


### Physical Network: Azure Clos Fabrics (VL2)



Outcome of >10 years of history, with major revisions every six months





### Challenge of Multi-tenant Cloud Networking

- Provide on-demand network services to customer networks
  - Routing
  - Segmentation
  - Load Balancer
  - NAT
  - VPN
  - WAN Connectivity
  - Application Security
  - DDoS Protection

• ...

Virtual Networking

Virtualized Network Functions (VNFs)

The job of Network Function Virtualization (NFV) is to enable VNFs



#### Agenda

- Requirements for NFV
- Approach
- Example VNFs: VPN, Express Route, Application Gateway
- Lessons learnt
- Call for action for P4 community



#### Requirements for NFV Infrastructure

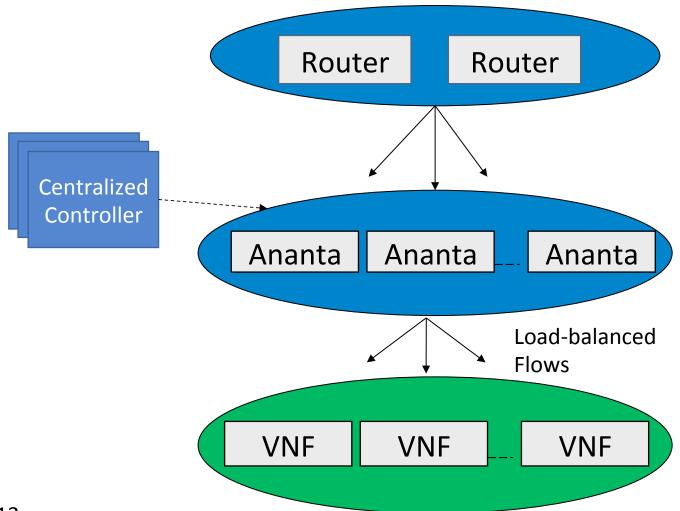
- No specialized, fixed-function hardware
  - VNFs need to be implemented on programmable hardware
  - Evolve at the speed of software
- On-demand provisioning
  - 1000s of instances in seconds
- Scale-out to meet availability and capacity
  - Once the data center is built, reprogram hardware to meet customers' needs
- Support both single-tenant and multi-tenant VNFs
  - Support legacy as well as cloud-scale VNFs



#### Approach: Scale VNFs via Layer-4 LB

#### Key Ideas

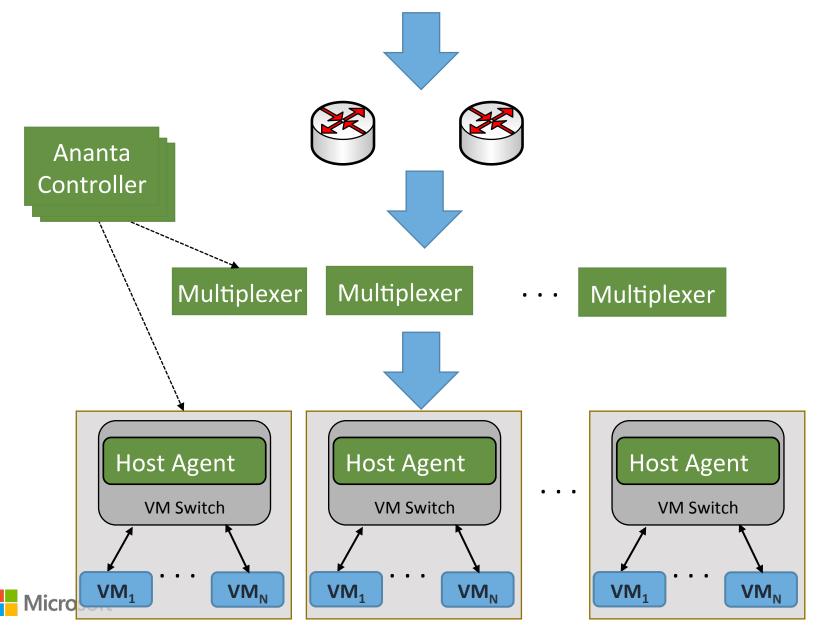
- Ananta\*: Scale-out Layer-4 load balancing via SDN
- Ananta provides load balancing and high availability for individual VNFs
- Centralized control plane and scaleout data plane for each VNF, e.g., VPN, Application Security, DPI



\*Ananta: Cloud Scale Load Balancing, SIGCOMM 2013



### Ananta: Cloud Scale Load Balancing



Idea: decompose load balancing into tiers.

1<sup>st</sup> Tier: Provides packet-level (layer-3) load spreading, implemented in routers via ECMP.

2<sup>nd</sup> Tier: Provides connection-level (Layer-4) load spreading and health monitoring

**3<sup>rd</sup> Tier**: Provides stateful NAT implemented in the virtual switch in every server.

## Example VNFs

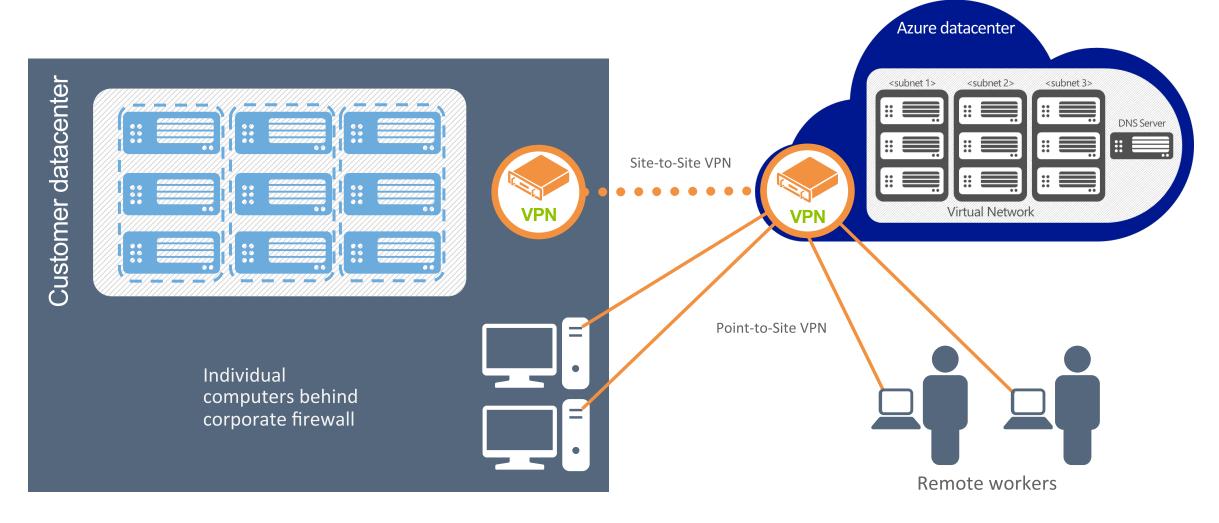
- VPN
- Express Route
- Application Gateway



#### VPN – Hybrid Cloud over the Internet

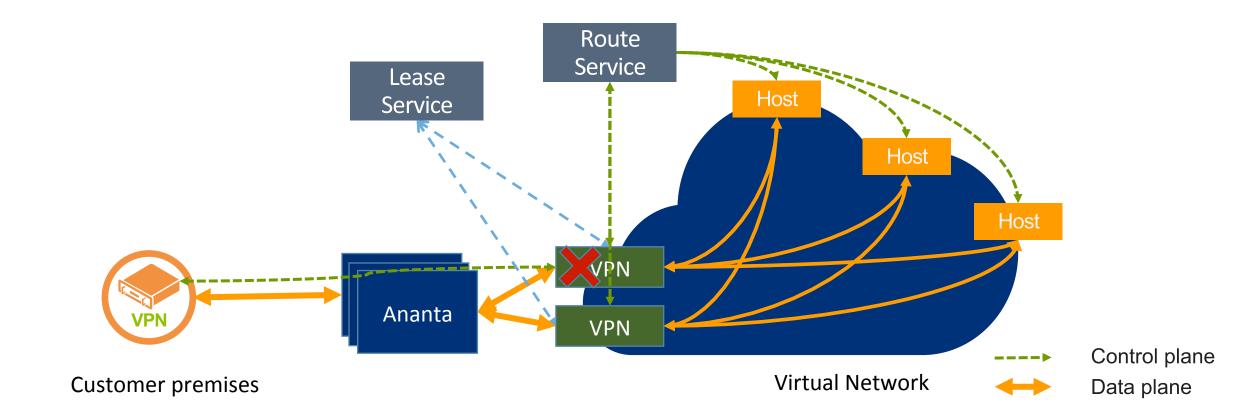
Securely connect to Virtual Network over the Internet

Traverses firewalls and proxies



### IPSEC VPN High Availability

- Active-passive instances, deployed in a virtual network
- Leader election picks active instance
- LB Probe to route traffic to the active instance

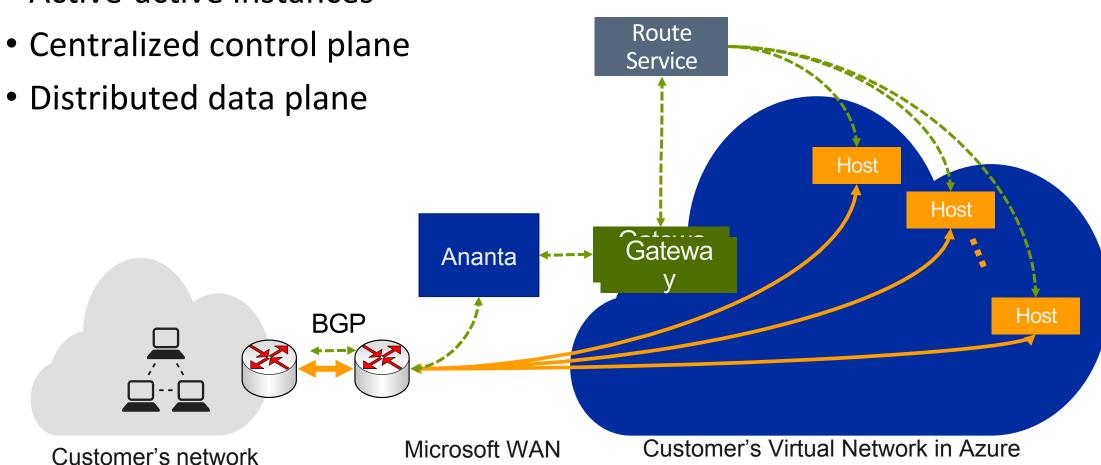


Express Route – Software Defined WAN

Private, secure, predictable connectivity Microsoft Azure as a node on customers MPLS VPN Customer's Partner Customer's Microsoft Edge network Edge connection Traffic to Office 365 Services and CRM Online Traffic to public IP addresses in Azure Traffic to Virtual Networks

#### Data Center-Scale Distributed Router

Active-active instances



Extreme Scale: 10000 customers, 10K routes each → 100M routes



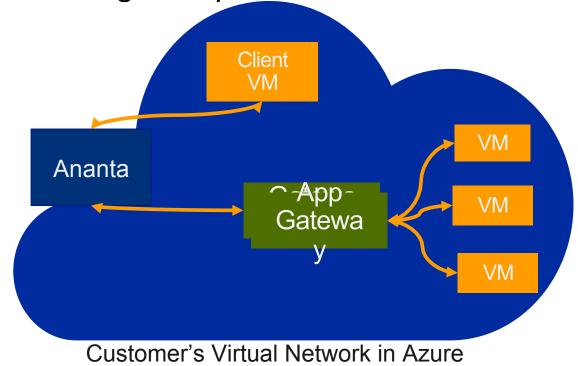
Control plane
Data plane



#### Azure Application Gateway

- Active-active instances
- SSL offload, session affinity, URL rewrite, visibility, ...

 NFV Infrastructure synchronizes configuration, monitors performance and scales gateways





#### Azure NFV Ecosystem

- The same LB and HA features are available to third-parties as well
- Third-party VNFs available now:
  - F5, Citrix, Barracuda, Cisco, A10, Riverbed, Brocade, ...



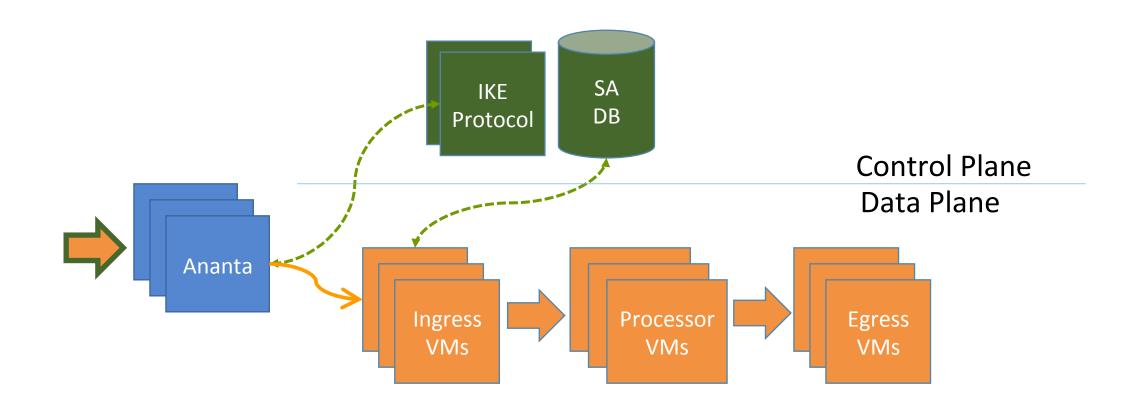
#### Lessons learnt

- Active-passive does not work
  - Maintenance windows too painful for customers
  - Example: VOIP server in the cloud
  - Conclusion: Decompose and scale-out each VNF

- Single-tenant services are too expensive
  - Multi-tenancy in VMs does not provide sufficient performance isolation
  - **Conclusion**: network needs to provide isolation support



## Applying SDN to IPSEC





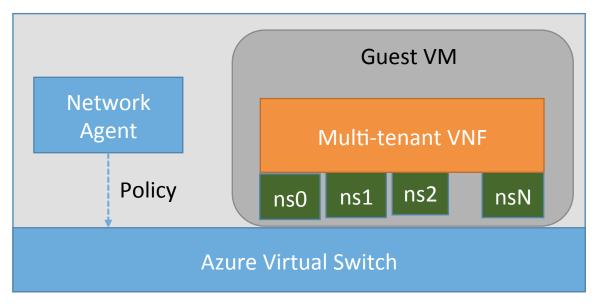


### Multi-tenant virtual networking

 Leverage networking namespaces (Windows compartments)

 Azure Virtual Switch delivers namespace metadata to the VM

 Virtual Switch supports cutthrough forwarding for highperformance



Host



#### Call to action for P4

- In-network performance isolation
  - By the time packets hit a server, it's already too late!
- Support stateful packet processing functions
  - Most flows in the data center create state at the virtual network edge
  - Support functions that create per-flow state from data path, e.g., LB, FW
- Support on different hardware and form factors
  - ASIC, NPU, FPGA; NIC, Router
  - Currently, most networking is done on x86 due to its programmability
  - Enable best price/performance for specific needs
- Visibility and diagnostics key to at scale network operation
  - EverFlow, PingMesh examples of visibility tools



# Appendix

