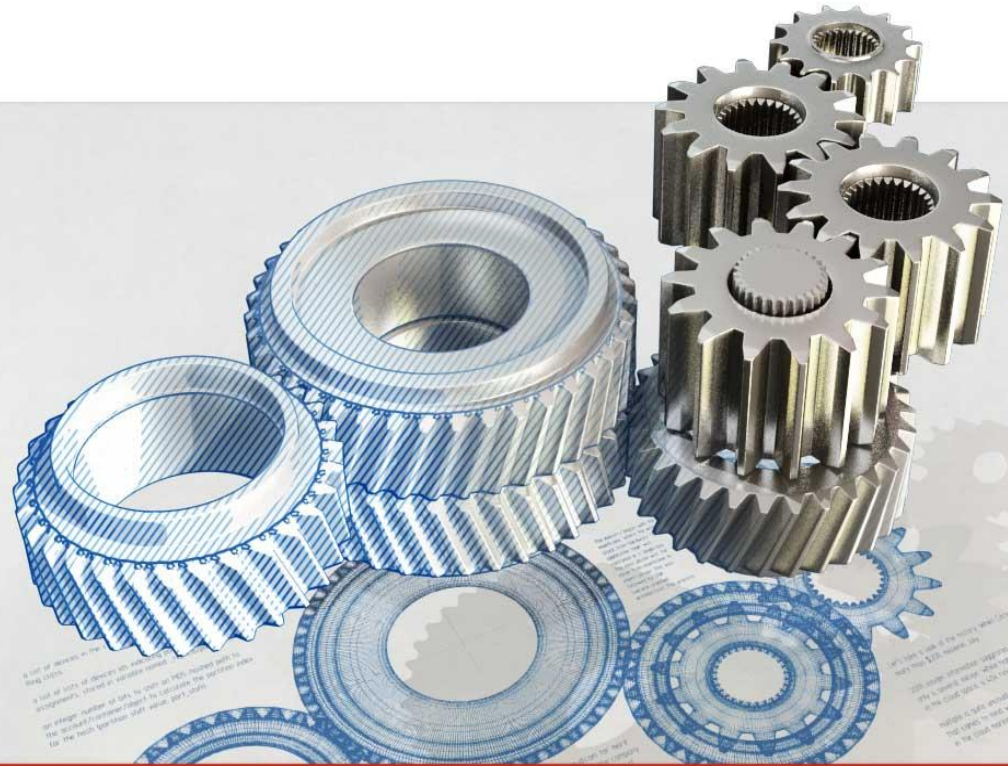




OpenStack Networking



Ilya Shakhat

Mirantis, 2013

Agenda

- What is OpenStack
- Nova network
- (Quantum) OpenStack Networking
- Open vSwitch
- Load balancing as a service

What is OpenStack?

- **Open source system for building scalable private and public clouds**
- Launched in 2010 by NASA and Rackspace, now 150+ companies, >9000 people, 87 countries
- A collection of “cloud services”
- Each service includes:
 - A tenant-facing API that exposes logical abstractions for consuming the service.
 - One or more backend implementations of that API

Agenda

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Nova Network

Very easy to configure

Different managers (network providers):

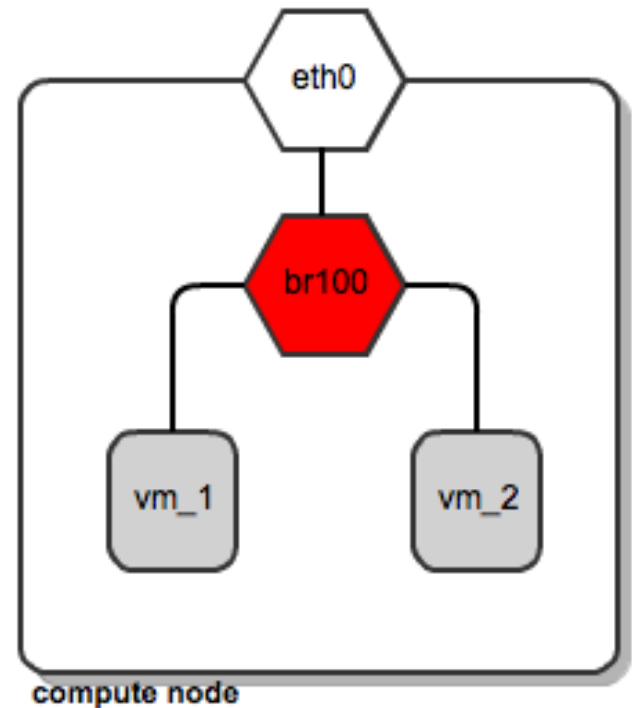
- FlatManager
- FlatDHCPManager
- VlanManager

Flat Network

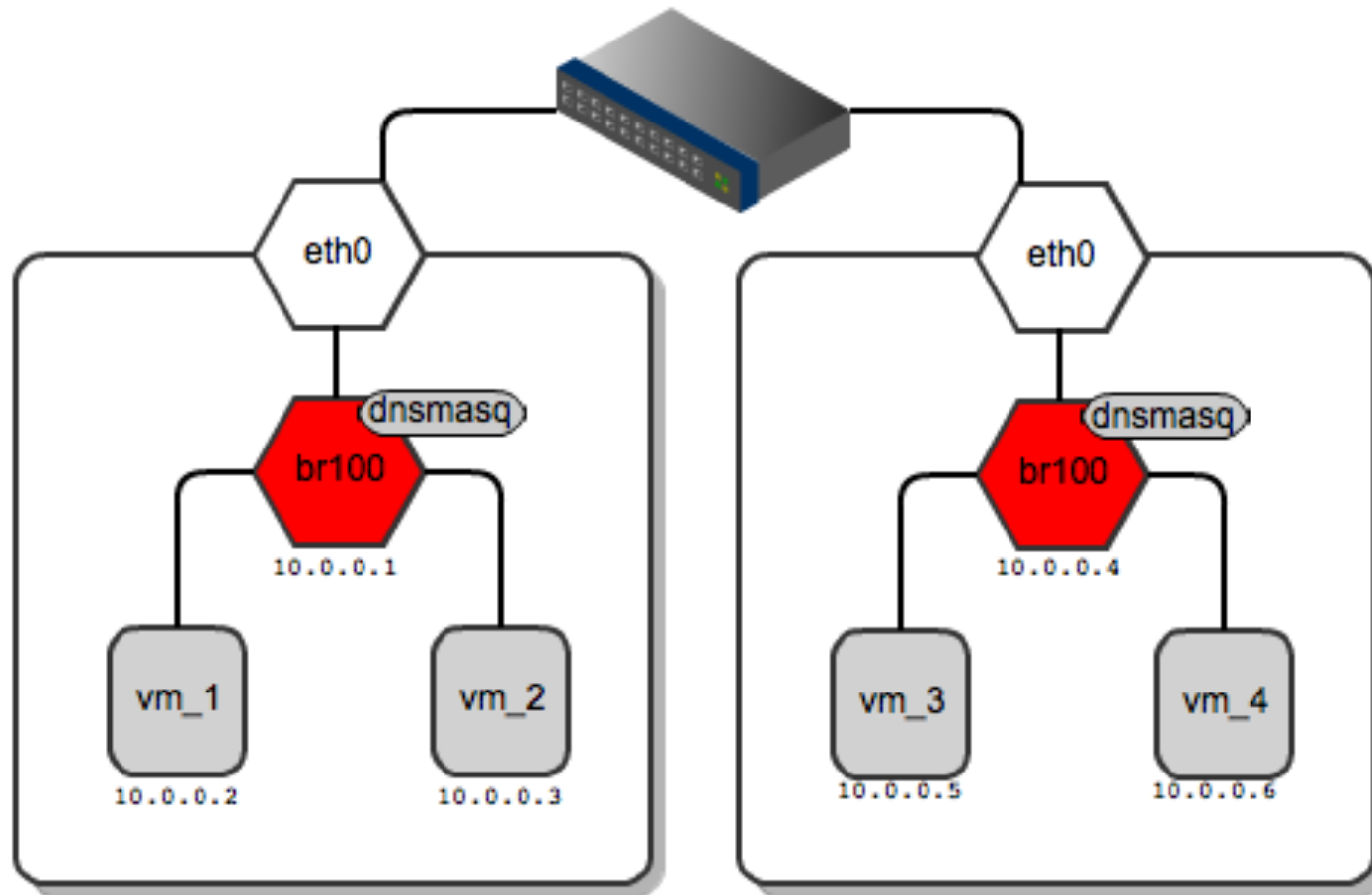
- Network bridge
- 'dnsmasq' DHCP server
- Bridge as default gw

Limitations:

- Single L2 domain and ARP space, no tenant isolation
- Single IP pool



Flat Network Deployment

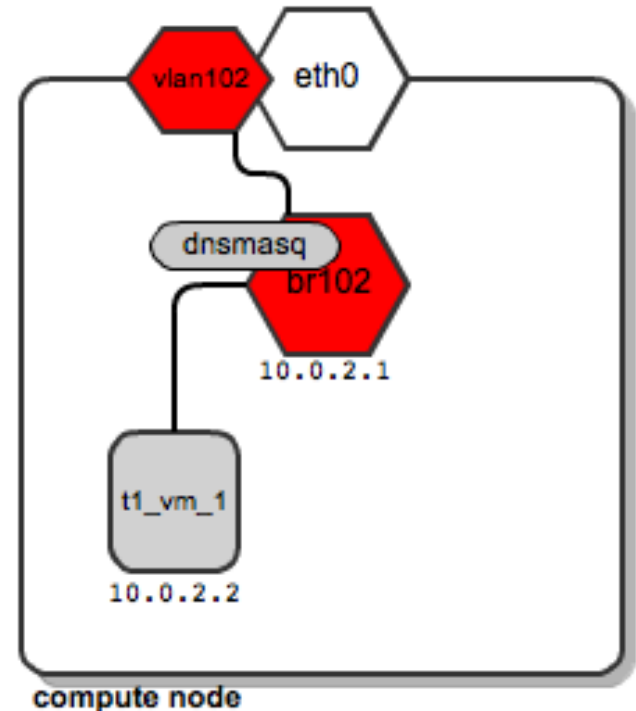


Vlan Network

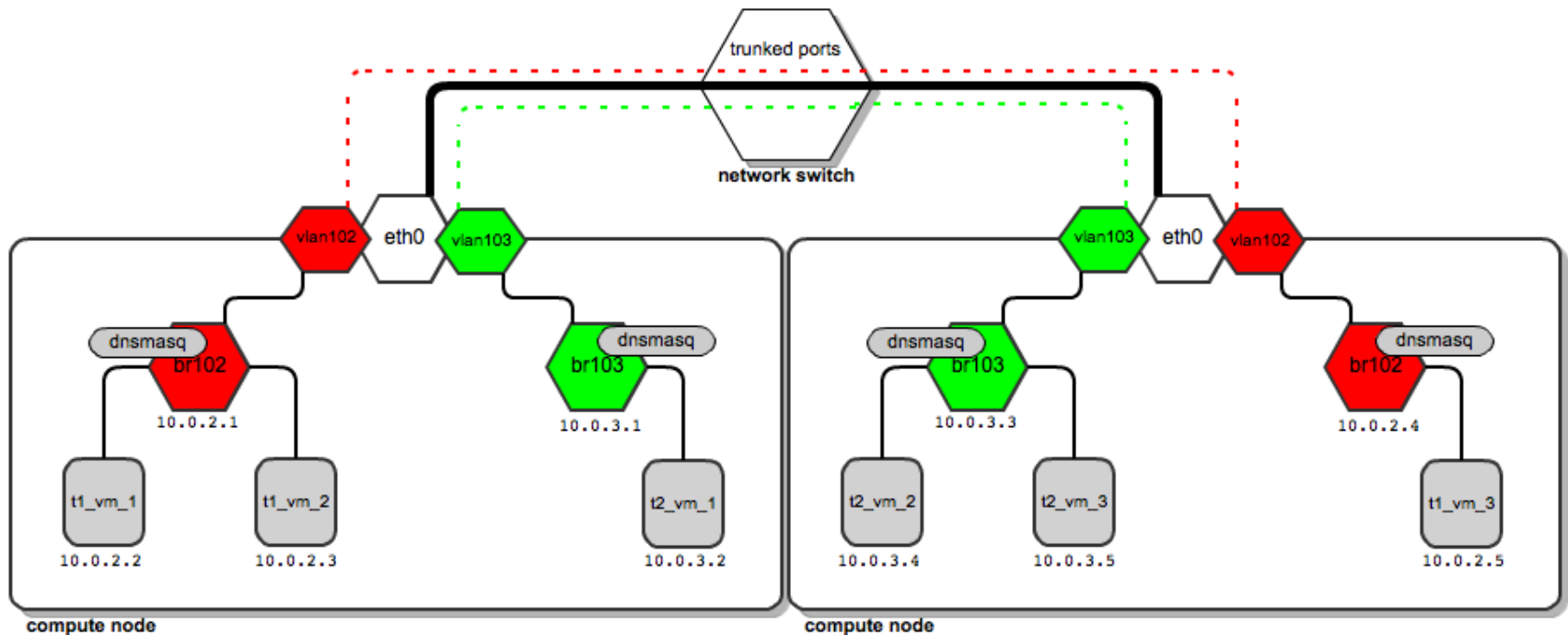
- Network bridge
- Vlan interface over physical interface

Limitations:

- Scaling limit in 4k vlan tags
- Vlans are configured manually on switch by admin
- May have issues with overlapping MACs



Vlan Network Deployment



Why new module?

- Networking is too tied to Nova
- Two Key Problems:
 - 1: Limited technology
 - 2: Tenants want to replicate rich enterprise network topologies



VLANs are Great!
- Stone Age Man

Limited technologies

Issues:

- VLANs is the only way of doing multi-tenancy
- Only Linux bridge supported (no ACLs, QoS, monitoring)
- Network controller is single point of failure

Solution:

- Software-defined Networking (SDN) / OpenFlow
- Overlay tunneling: VXLAN, NVGRE, STT
- Fabric solutions: FabricPath, Qfabric, etc.
- Pluggable mechanism via common API to enable different vendor technologies

Tenants want control

Issues:

- No way to control topology nor create “multi-tier” networks
- No control over IP addressing
- No way to insert own services (e.g. firewall, IPS)

Solution:

- API for managing multiple private networks, IP addressing
- API extensions to control: security policies, quality-of-service, monitoring
- Service plugins such as firewall, intrusion detection, VPN

OpenStack Modules .. before

*-as-a-Service Capability

Compute



OpenStack Service

Nova

Storage



Swift (Objects)



Cinder (Block)

Glance (Images)

Identity



Keystone

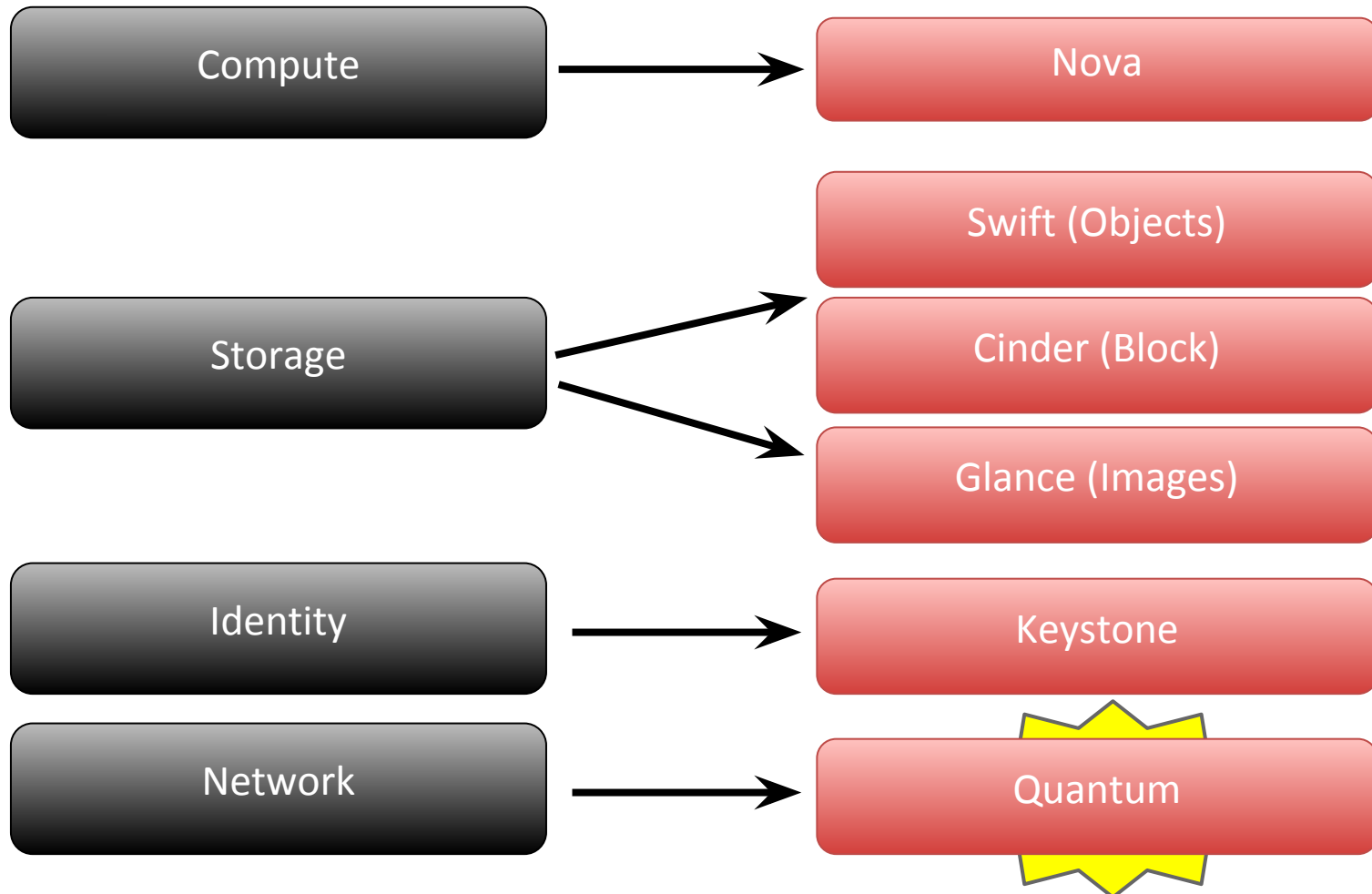
Network



OpenStack Modules .. now

*-as-a-Service Capability

OpenStack Service



Agenda

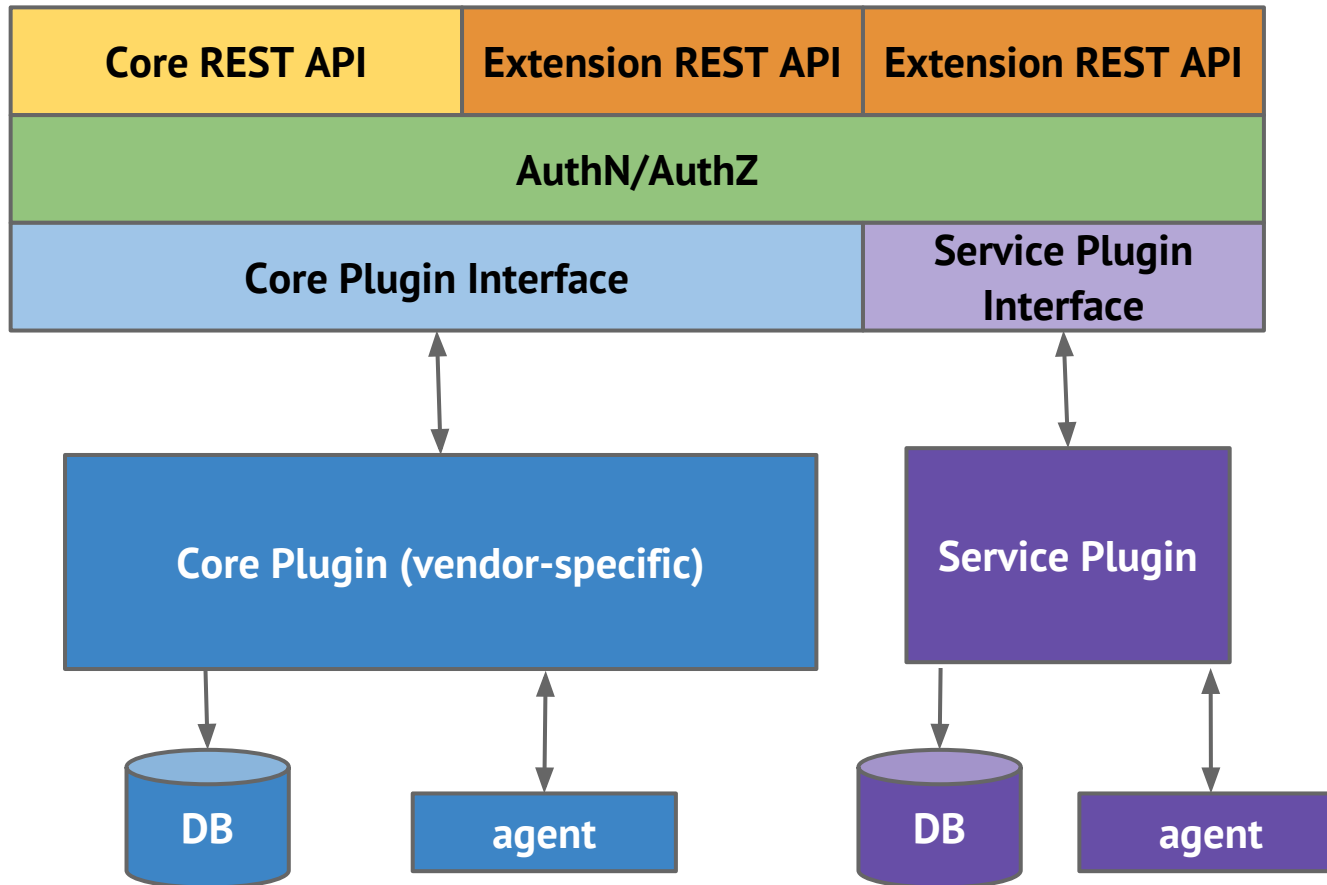
- What is OpenStack
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- Load balancing as a service

Welcome Quantum*!

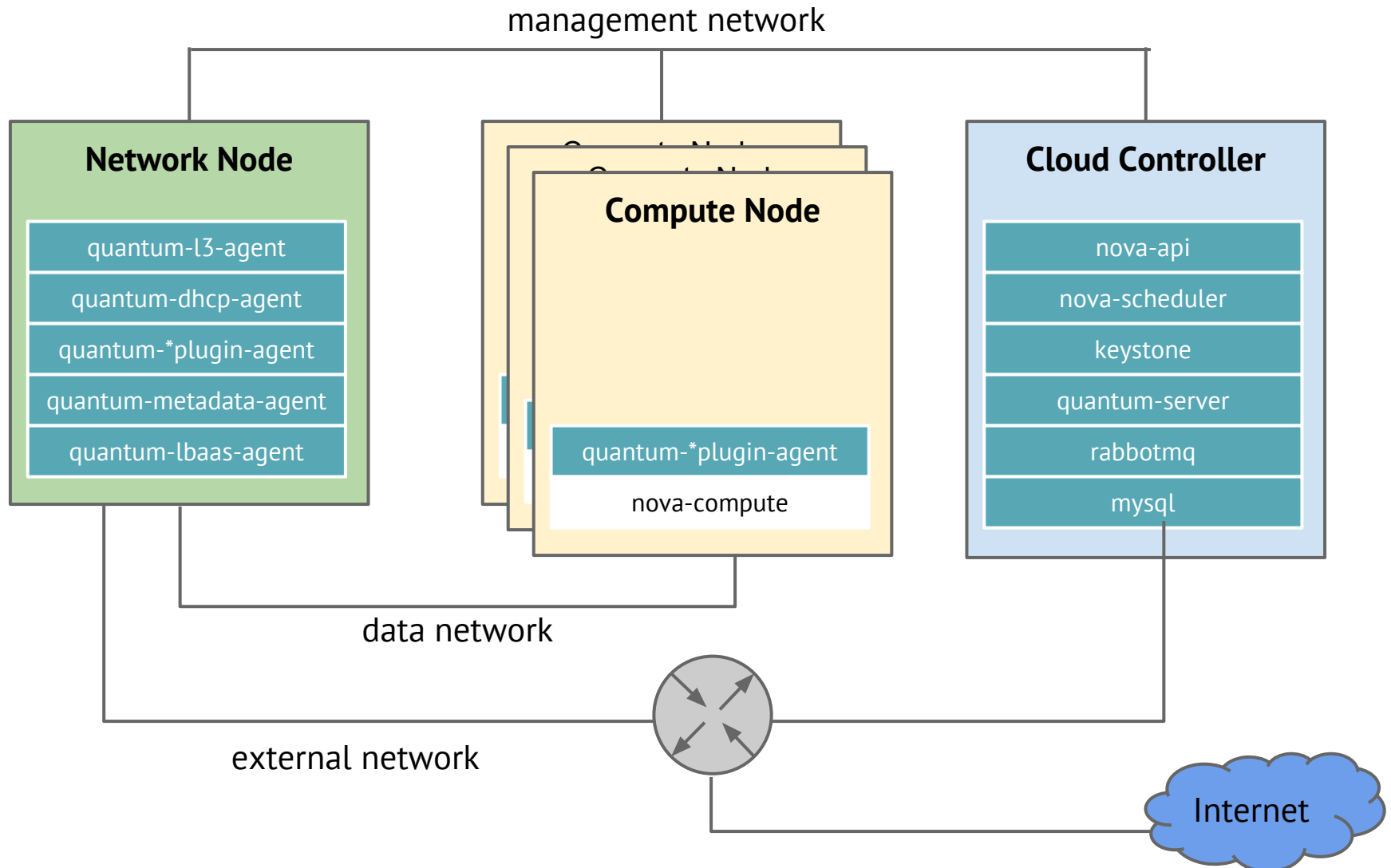
- API to build rich networking topologies
- Extensible via plugins (may support virtual networks, hardware or mixed)
- More capabilities (QoS, security groups)
- Platform for services (LBaaS, FWaaS, etc)

* urgently renamed to OpenStack Networking due to trademark violation

Quantum Architecture



Quantum Deployment



Quantum Objects

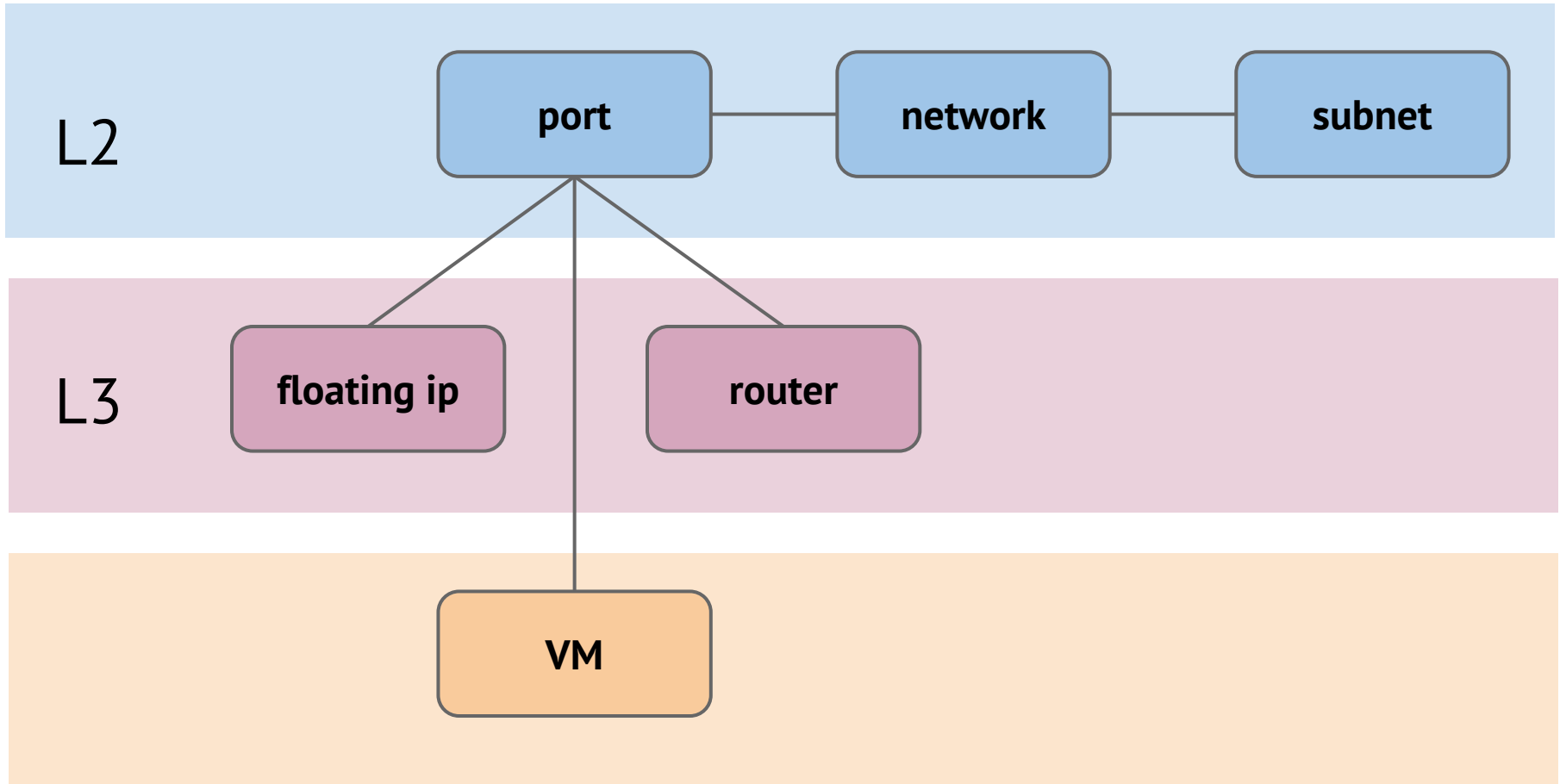
Core API objects

- Port - a point of attachment to network
- Network - isolated L2 network segment
- Subnet - associates a block of IP addresses with network

L3 extension objects

- Router - gateway between networks
- Floating IP - static mapping from public IP in external network to private IP in local

Quantum Object Relations



Core Plugins

- Big Switch Networks
- Brocade
- Cisco
- Hyper-V
- Linux Bridge
- Meta Plugin
- Midokura Midonet
- NEC OpenFlow
- Nicira NVP
- Open vSwitch
- PLUMgrid
- Ryu OpenFlow

Software Defined Networks

- Programmable packet forwarding and network topology configuration
- An external 'controller' component sets up flows and/or topologies for network traffic
- Particularly suitable for virtual networking in massively scalable environments

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Open vSwitch

- Open source programmable virtual switch
- Supports OpenFlow, 802.1Q VLANs, LACP, STP
- Supports KVM and Xen
- OVS is the basis for different SDN/network virtualization platforms
- Flexible controller in user-space
- Fast datapath in kernel

Open vSwitch Concepts

- Port may have more than one interface
- IEEE 802.1Q support attaching VLAN tags to interfaces
- Packets are forwarded by flow
- Fine-grained ACLs and QoS (L2-L4 matching, actions)
- Centralized control via OpenFlow
- Works on Xen, KVM, VirtualBox

Open vSwitch Tools

ovs-vswitchd - daemon that implements a switch with help of kernel module

ovsdb-server - database server

ovs-vsctl - utility for working with the configuration

ovs-appctl - tool for controlling Open vSwitch daemon

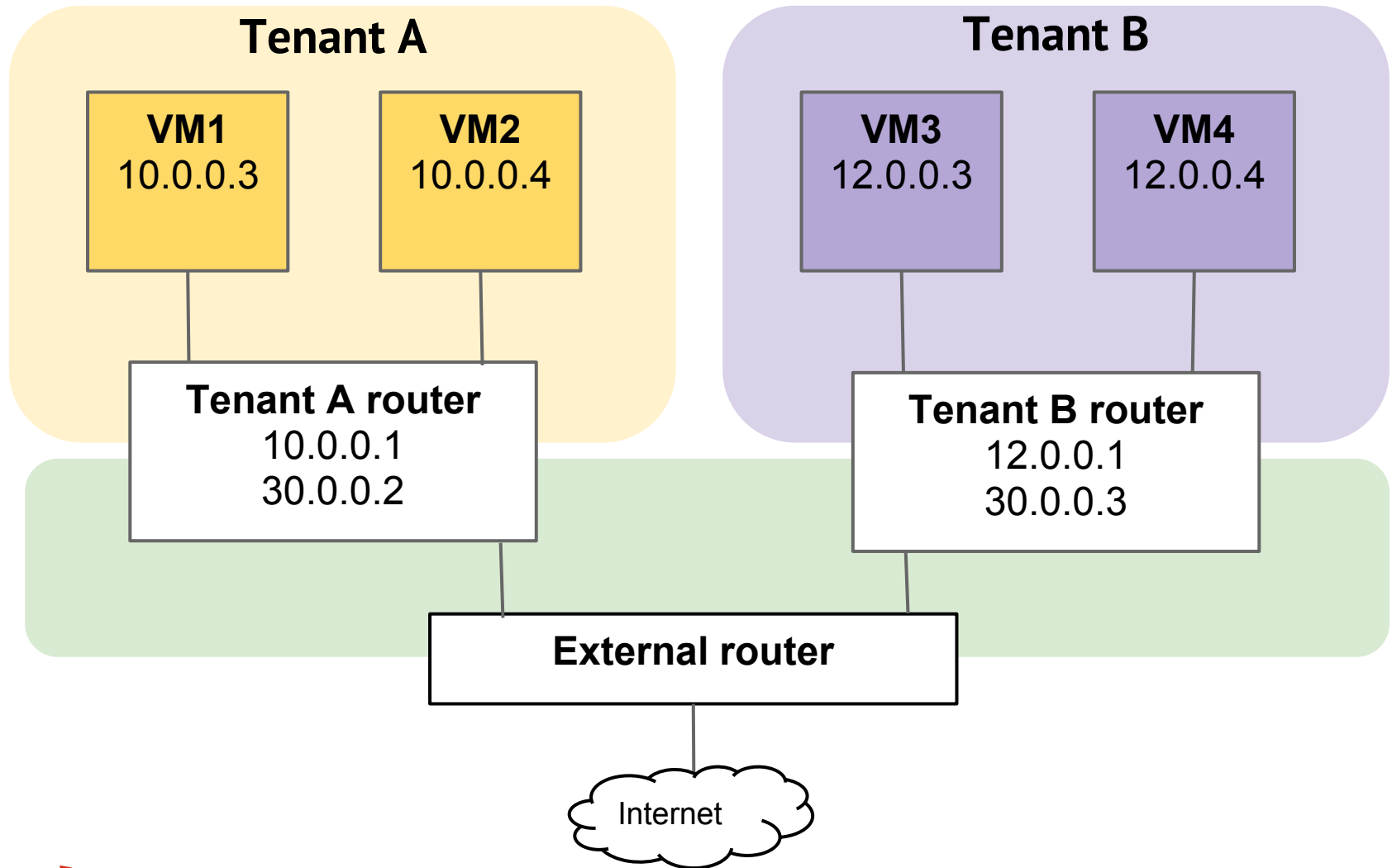
ovs-dpctl - datapath management utility

ovs-controller - simple OpenFlow controller

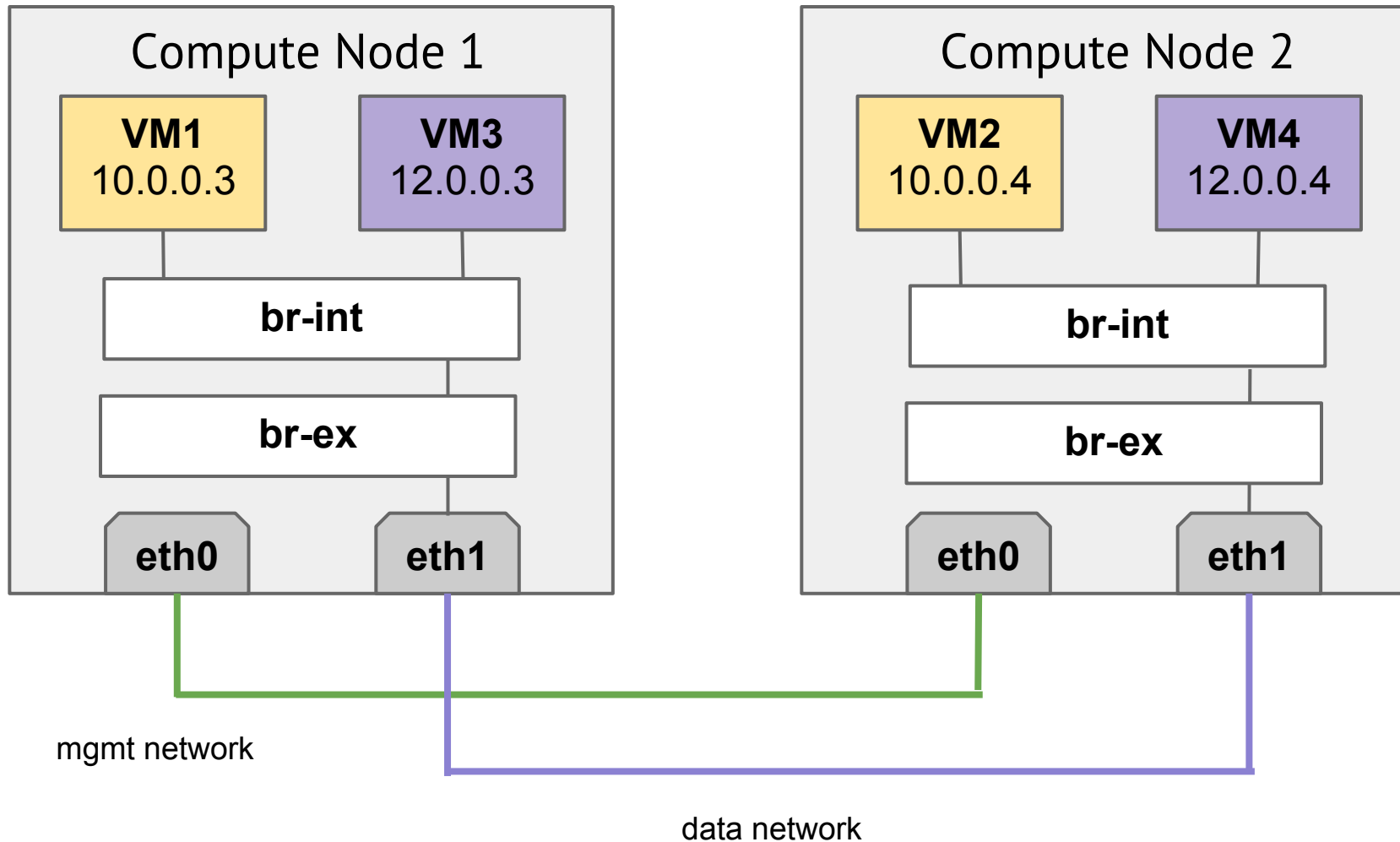
ovs-ofctl - OpenFlow switch management utility

ovs-pki - utility for managing public-key infrastructure

Example: logical view



Example: physical view



Let's Start (with example)!

We have:

- tenant A and network (10.0.0.0/24)
- router that wires private network with external
- DHCP enabled (quantum port is create)

Commands we need:

- **brctl show** - to show all bridges
- **ovs-vsctl show** - to show all interfaces
- **ip netns exec** - to show contents of namespace
- **quantum port-list, quantum net-list**

ovs-vsctl show

```
Bridge br-int
  Port "qr-9b80a882-55"
    tag: 1
    Interface "qr-9b80a882-55"
      type: internal
  Port "tap66a249f1-bf"
    tag: 1
    Interface "tap66a249f1-bf"
      type: internal
  Port br-int
    Interface br-int
      type: internal

Bridge br-ex
  Port "qg-e41c368d-a8"
    Interface "qg-e41c368d-a8"
      type: internal
  Port br-ex
    Interface br-ex
      type: internal
```

The diagram illustrates the mapping of OVS configuration to physical or virtual network interfaces. A vertical orange line acts as a central axis. To its right, three dashed arrows point left towards the configuration details. The top arrow points to the 'qr-9b80a882-55' port configuration and is labeled 'internal interface of router'. The middle arrow points to the 'tap66a249f1-bf' port configuration and is labeled 'port of DHCP server'. The bottom arrow points to the 'qg-e41c368d-a8' port configuration and is labeled 'external interface of router'.

brctl show

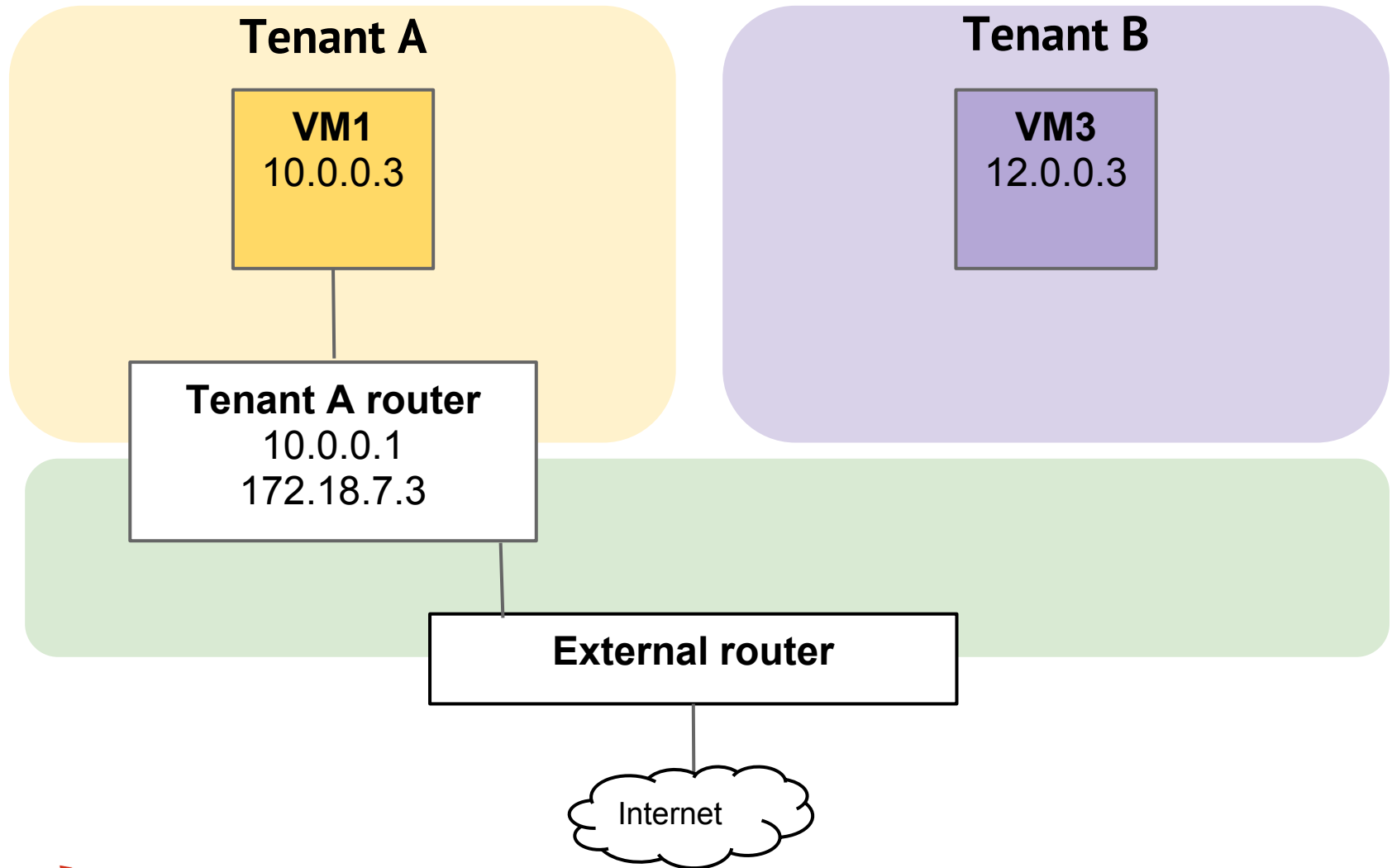
bridge name	bridge id	STP enabled	interfaces
br-ex	0000.6eed69b21a4b	no	qg-e41c368d-a8
br-int	0000.f68d58076046	no	qr-9b80a882-55 tap66a249f1-bf

Let's Rock!

Expand the configuration:

- Launch VM in tenant A (10.0.0.3)
- Create network for tenant B (12.0.0.0/24)
with DHCP enabled (12.0.0.2)
but without router
- Launch VM in tenant B (12.0.0.3)

logical view



ovs-vsctl show

Bridge br-int

Port "qvo8b0b577a-2c"

tag: 1

Interface "qvo8b0b577a-2c"

Port "qr-9b80a882-55"

tag: 1

Interface "qr-9b80a882-55"

type: internal

Port "tap66a249f1-bf"

tag: 1

Interface "tap66a249f1-bf"

type: internal

Port "qvo4a744a65-92"

tag: 2

Interface "qvo4a744a65-92"

Port "tap3aa4a560-d2"

tag: 2

Interface "tap3aa4a560-d2"

type: internal

Port br-int

Interface br-int

type: internal



*interface for VM
in tenant A*

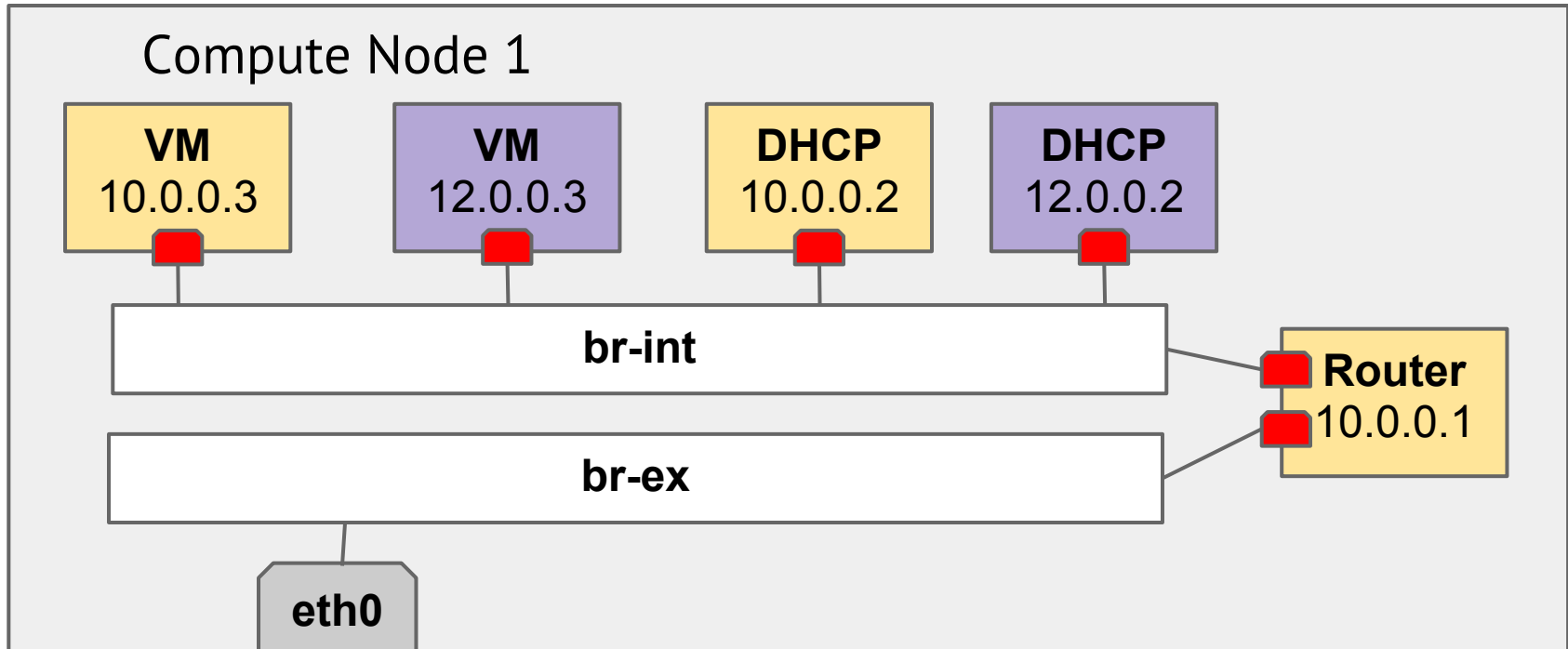


*interface for VM
in tenant B*



*interface of
DHCP server
in tenant B*

physical view



brctl show

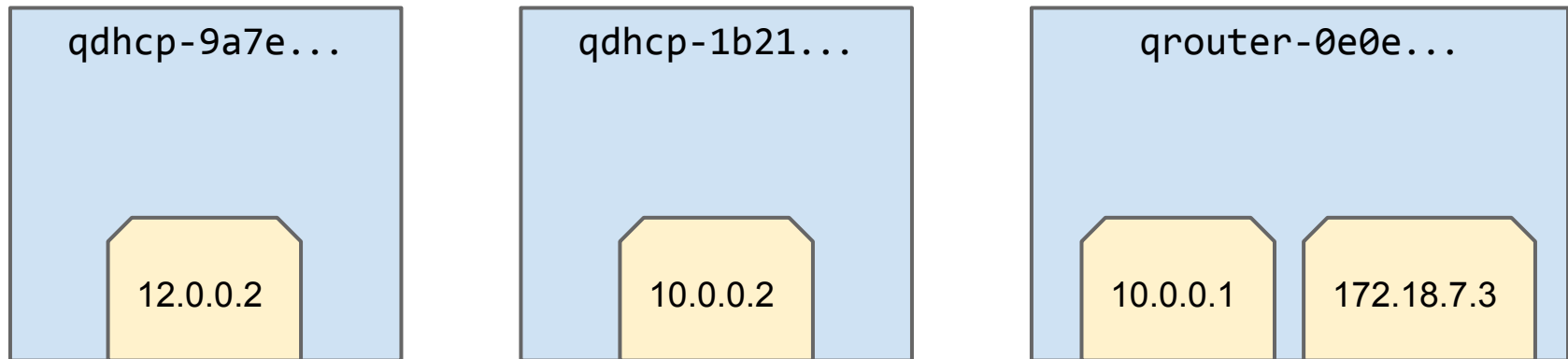
bridge name	bridge id	STP enabled	interfaces
br-ex	0000.6eed69b21a4b	no	qg-e41c368d-a8
br-int	0000.f68d58076046	no	qr-9b80a882-55 qvo4a744a65-92 qvo8b0b577a-2c tap3aa4a560-d2 tap66a249f1-bf
qbr4a744a65-92	8000.7a95a8a2b9bd	no	qvb4a744a65-92 tap4a744a65-92
qbr8b0b577a-2c	8000.de84d986f61e	no	qvb8b0b577a-2c tap8b0b577a-2c

*one bridge for VM
(created by VIF driver in Nova)*

ip netns

List of namespaces. There's one namespace per DHCP port and per router port

qdhcp-9a7e9331-2508-4615-889b-b99a6f260eef
qdhcp-1b2101e0-cefa-4347-a581-e1f1f02215a1
qrouter-0e0e2e6e-a60b-4808-b914-8f45cae02b2e



ip netns exec <> ifconfig

Show interfaces for namespace associated with router

```
qg-e41c368d-a8 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr fa:16:3e:27:a1:85
  inet addr:172.18.7.3 Bcast:172.18.76.135 Mask:255.255.255.248
  inet6 addr: fe80::f816:3eff:fe27:a185/64 Scope:Link
  UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
  RX packets:60 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
  TX packets:69 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
  collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
  RX bytes:6608 (6.6 KB) TX bytes:5298 (5.2 KB)
```

```
qr-9b80a882-55 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr fa:16:3e:9e:ed:50
  inet addr:10.0.0.1 Bcast:10.0.0.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
  inet6 addr: fe80::f816:3eff:fe9e:ed50/64 Scope:Link
  UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
  RX packets:18878 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
  TX packets:3958 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
  collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
  RX bytes:3269696 (3.2 MB) TX bytes:349880 (349.8 KB)
```

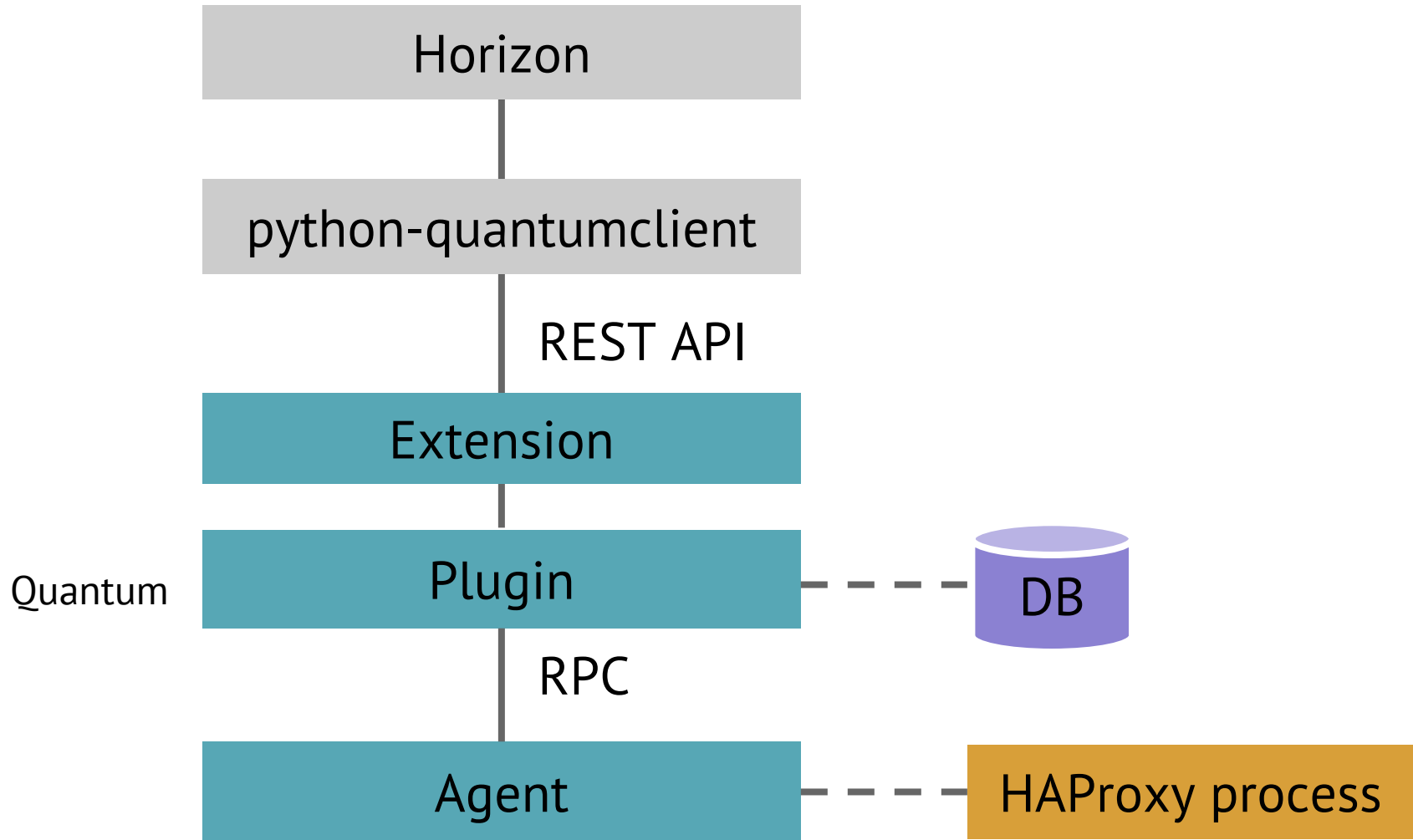
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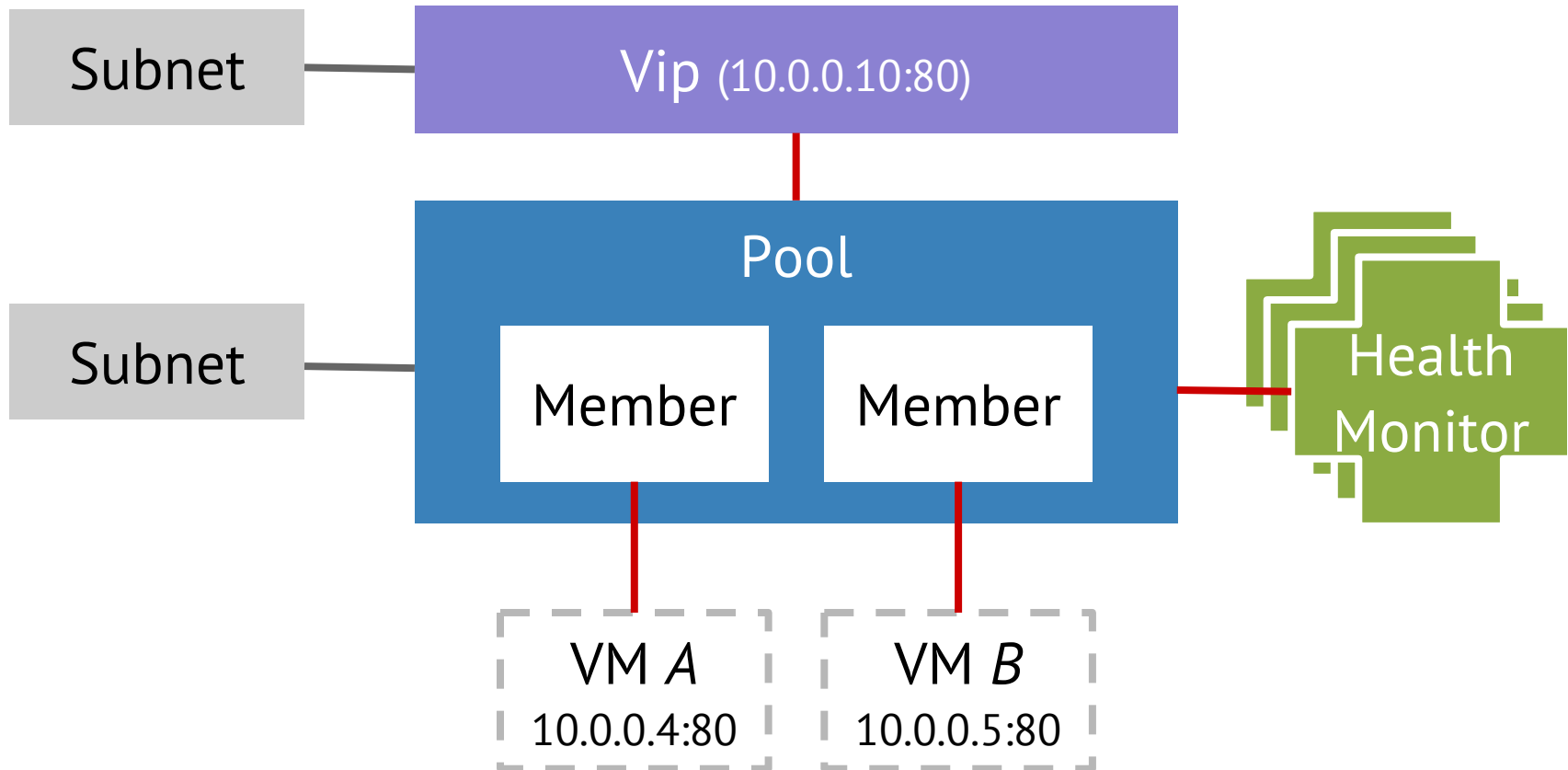
Load Balancing as a Service

- Unified API for load balancing
- Features:
 - LB between services on VMs
 - configurable LB methods (e.g. round-robin)
 - session persistence
 - health monitoring (TCP, HTTP)
- Reference implementation based on HAProxy

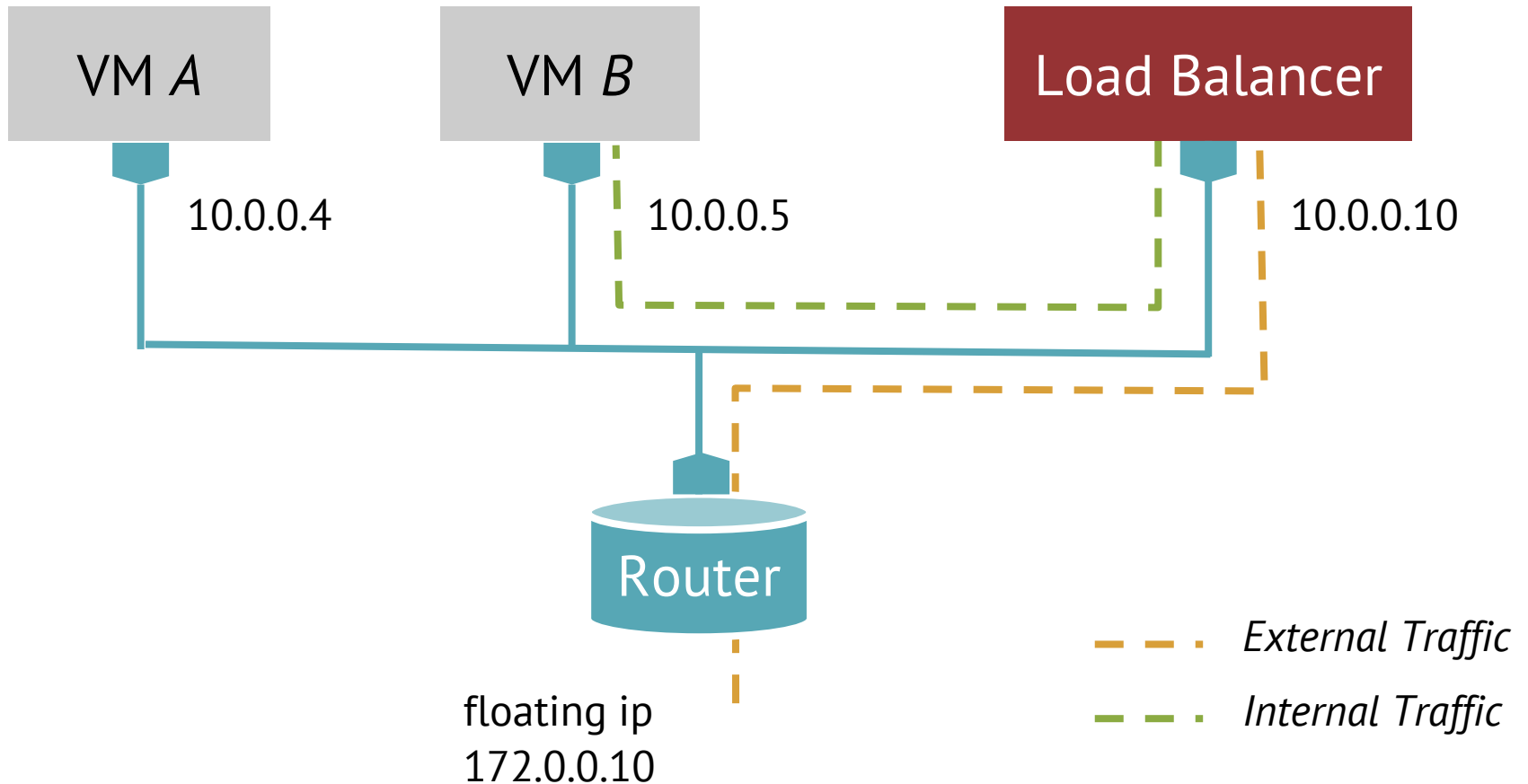
LBaaS Architecture



LBaaS Model



LBaaS Wiring



LBaaS Workflow

1. Create pool
2. Create members (1 per VM / service)
3. Create vip for the pool
4. (opt.) Create health monitor and associate with Pool

LBaaS UI

openstack
DASHBOARD

Project

CURRENT PROJECT
demo

Manage Compute

- Overview
- Instances
- Volumes
- Images & Snapshots
- Access & Security

Manage Network

- Networks
- Routers
- Load Balancers**
- Network Topology

Add New Pool

Logged in as: demo [Settings](#) [Help](#) [Sign Out](#)

Add Pool

PoolDetails

Name
ThePool

Description
Additional information here...

Subnet
10.0.0.0/24

Protocol
HTTP

Load Balancing Method
ROUND_ROBIN

Admin State
☒

Create Pool for current tenant.
Assign a name and description for the pool. Choose one subnet where all members of this pool must be on. Select the protocol and load balancing method for this pool. Admin State is UP (checked) by default.

Add

Future of OpenStack Networking

Havana Release:

- More services: firewall-as-a-service, vpn-as-a-service
- Multi-host DHCP agent (analog to Nova)
- IPv6 support for L3 services

Provide API for every service in the network!

Q&A