

# Project GOLF of EVPN in the Datacentre

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# Introduction

- We only have 30 minutes, so....
- This talk is about:
  - Long term EVPN/VXLAN in real-life datacentres.
  - What our technology solution looks like.
  - Testing and automation to support this.

### This talk is <u>not</u> about:

- Capacity planning.
- Change (and customer!) management.
- Monitoring.
- Introduction to the team.





# Introduction

### The story starts in 2014

- Like many other good stories, this one starts with ageing equipment.
  - Specifically Cat6500 SUP720-3BXL
  - The proud workhorse of the datacentre, it did everything, from L2 switching to MPLS PE.
  - But 10+ year old technology at this point.

#### - Constant operational headaches

- FIB, QoS and VLAN scale
- Fragile management plane
- Sub-par IPv6 feature-set
- Extremely challenging L2VPN feature-set
- STP Need I say more?



# Introduction

### Our fiscal year runs July to June

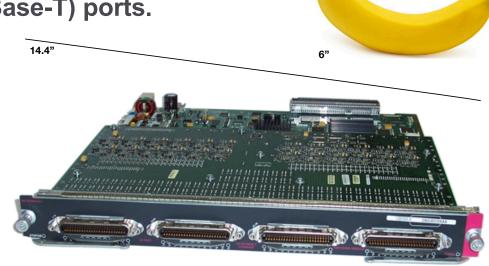
- The July 2014 budget (for fiscal year 2015) assumed linear growth.
- The normal trend was go bigger
  - Base assumption was made to keep • Cat6k, and move to SUP-2T/DFC4
- But bigger != better
  - We needed stability AND features.
  - No assurances of both •
- We knew this meant a technology change -
  - But what? •
  - And how major?
- We had to pay attention to the driving forces in the DC.
  - Namely virtualisation and cloud
  - The same people demanding innovation in the network



- We had to do our research:
  - What features do our customers need?
  - What would it take to do something new?
  - What opportunities would this give us?
  - What principles would we build it under?
  - How could we implement it? and by when?
  - What about monitoring and automation?
  - What about tooling and documentation?

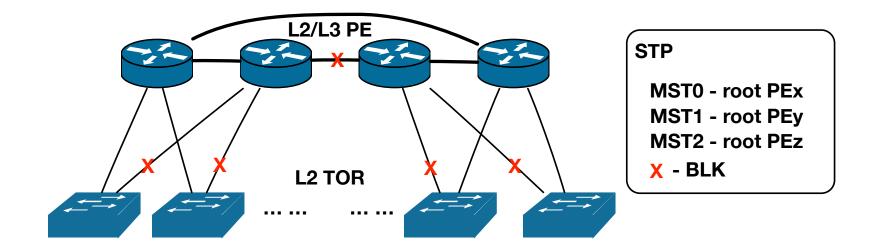
# Kit replacement 2015

- Mix of catalyst 6509 and 6513 chassis
- Lots of catalyst 2900, 3650, 3750 etc..
- Vast estate of 10/100 (Base-T) ports.



WS-X6548-RJ21 (banana for scale)











#### **Claranet Technology Group - Networks**



#### • #VLANs

• STP

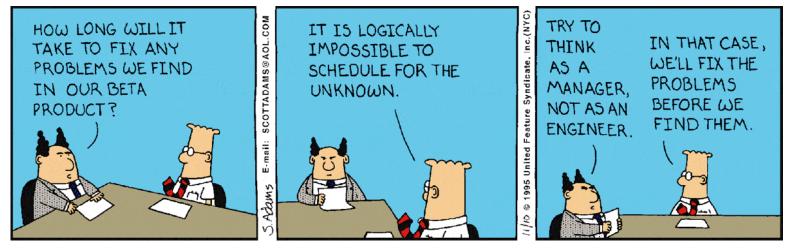
- Interfaces
- Uplinks

# Modern L2

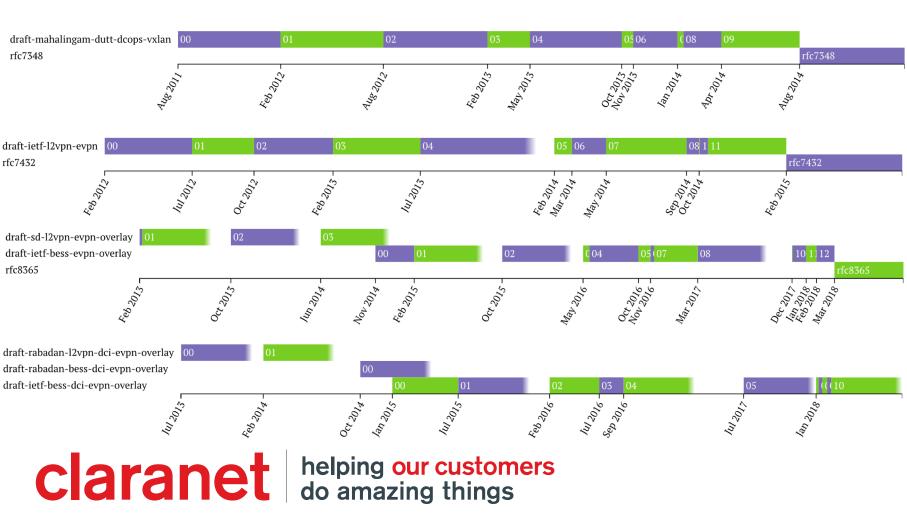
- MUST:
  - Be standards based
  - Scale (to our expectation)
  - Interop with existing MPLS L2/L3VPN

- MUST NOT:
  - Rely on a controller
  - Be based on proprietary features
  - Rely on any data-plane flood & learn

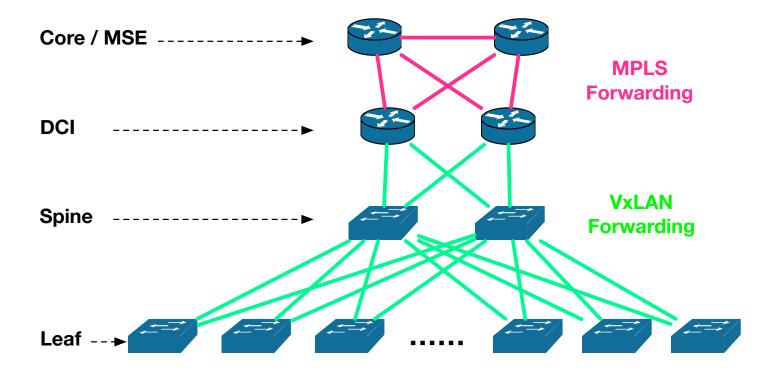
#### Time for VXLAN:



### **Standards timelines**



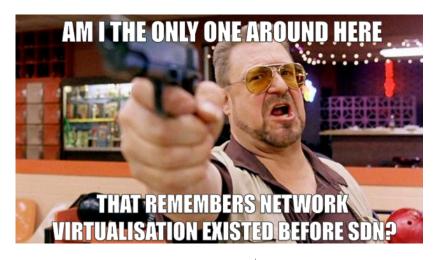




# ACI vs Standalone NX-OS

#### ACI

- Turnkey DC network and hypervisor automation
- Proprietary control plane...



#### Standalone

- More traditional 'IOS-like' OS
- Our feature requests made it here
- We had ~12 years of network automation behind us
- Forced to follow open standards (good)
- Possibility to inter-op.

# Automation

- **Automation Definitely Needed** 
  - VXLAN/EVPN requires many more lines of config than traditional ions type"/>
  - Many more opportunities to make mistakes (esp. with anycast xsd:element name="VRFToGlobalExportRoutePolicy gateway)
  - More opportunities to invent new and wonderful constructs

### **Existing Network Automation System**

- Much of the network is already fully automated

helping our customers

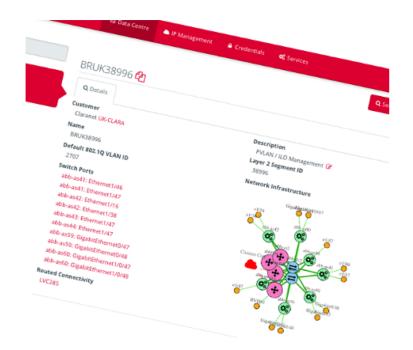
do amazing things

Existing L2 automation in some but not all data centres

# claranet

# Our automation stack

- Entirely in-house developed
- System encompasses IPAM, VLANs, Network Topology, etc
- Modular components called "policers" which build and sync configuration to network devices
- Web based user interface for endusers with REST API available for scripting



# Auto Provisioning

### POAP (Nexus' ZTP)

- Switch is added into the system using a single command line tool (golf-config)
- Switch boots, DHCPs, upgrades, reboots, downloads base configuration
- Templating engine is used to serve up a base configuration (IS-IS, uplinks, etc)
- Policer connects to switch and completes configuration (BGP, etc)
- Result!
  - Zero involvement required for adding new switches
  - This lets field engineering teams get on with it



# Talking to the Nexus 9000

- REST API Obviously!
- Or not...
  - Produces XML output which is awkward to work with
  - Not possible to secure API
    - but can be dropped into a VRF
  - Requires the use of CLI commands to make configuration changes

#### • Let's look elsewhere..

- It's not nice to have to read configuration in one format but write it in another
- Offers few advantages over working directly with the CLI configuration



# Talking to the Nexus 9000

- Model based API (NX-API REST MDP)
  - Evolution of the internal ACI API.
    - Which didn't model VXLAN.
  - NX-API REST has a VXLAN model.
    - But, not YANG, proprietary.
  - None of this existed at the time!



- Solution: Enhance existing code
  - Already supports some NX-OS (Nexus 5K already in production)
  - Already has concept of Layer 3, just not in the Data Centre

### Talking to the Nexus 9000

### Enhancements

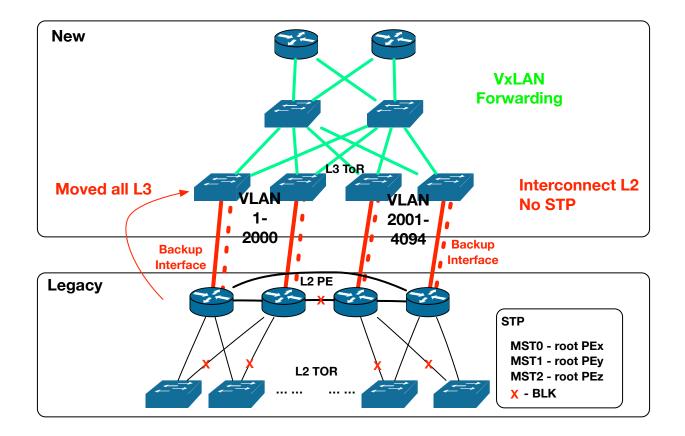
- Rewrote NX-OS parser to make it more robust
- Tweaked existing L2 support and added VXLAN/L2VNI support
- Modify existing L3 code to support L3VNI+AC-GW

### Unfortunately, we still scrape these devices :(

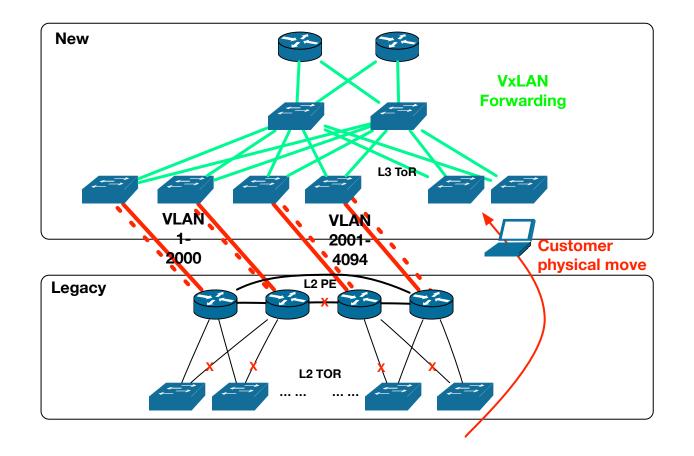
- But it works!
- And they are very tolerant toward it



# Migration example – Phase 1



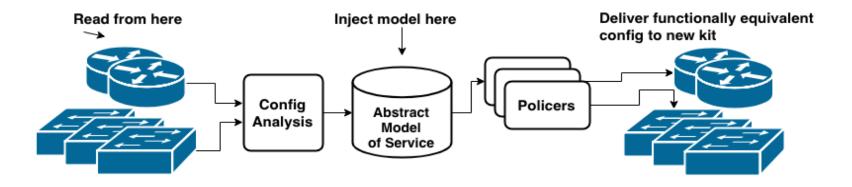
# Migration example – Ph2



# Migration – Software

• Enhanced a tool we wrote previously (ios-suck)

- Originally written for migration of ethernet aggregation platform from Cisco 7600 to ASR9K. This meant it already understood VLANs, SVIs, BGP, QoS, etc
- Works through static analysis of configuration files
- Highlights inconsistencies in manually written configuration



# Pain Points

### Reserved VLANs, L3VNI VLANs

- These seem to differ on every new device. Fortunately, most can be moved
- L3VNI eats a VLAN for each VRF, causing allocation pressure

### CLI Bugs (predictably)

- Stuck configuration (e.g. VLAN maps)
- Phantom configuration (e.g. EVPN)
- Inconsistent visibility of state (e.g. shutdown/no shutdown)

### Features not working properly

- Requires version-specific workarounds in automation

### • TAC

It's all new to them too!



# **Testing reveals**

- How FIB can get inconsistent with RIB
- Scale docs are sometimes wrong when they say x ACE's and y QoS policies (and other things in TCAM)
- Really useful features like VLAN translation or ESI-MH do not work with all these other mandatory boring features

etc...

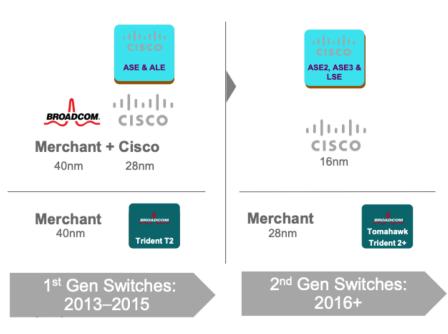


# Merchant vs custom silicon

- Launched on merchant (T2) silicon to get the features
- Vendor silicon (LSE) soon developed to drive new features and scale
- Vendor silicon missed some features in merchant – feature parity issues (e.g. standards based ESI-MH)







# Summary

#### Know what you're getting yourself in for

- Watch presentations like this
- Talk to others

#### • How can you automate?

- Even doing ZTP, this will drastically change your experience

#### • Understand your customer requirements

- Model some of their L2 topologies in your lab
- Speak to them, have understanding of what they do

#### Get to grips with new behaviour

- Make every team troubleshoot issues

#### • Stick to your guns and drive the vendor

- Don't take no for an answer
- Be wary of the restrictions of merchant silicon





# Conclusion

#### EVPN is a thing, it's not even a new thing

- Almost all vendors in the DC space now shipping EVPN implementations

#### We've been doing it for years

- Title of the presentation says it's three, but thinking about it, we've been working with it for much longer

#### It's stable

- We've been offering production services with SLA on it

#### It's best served with automation

- Allows you to reap of benefits of scale



### Questions now - if we have time



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