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CAE

**Nexus 1000V 1.4
Port-Profile changes White Paper**



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1 Introduction

The Cisco Nexus 1000V, is a Cisco developed server virtualization switching architecture for VMware ESX environments. The Nexus 1000V enables policy based virtual machine (VM) connectivity, mobility of security and network properties, and a non-disruptive operational model for both Server and Network administrators.

Offering a set of network features, management tools and diagnostic capabilities consistent with the customer's existing physical Cisco network infrastructure and enhanced for the virtual world, the Nexus 1000V allows customers to accelerate their adoption of VMs through the unification & simplification of the physical and virtual networks. The n1000v also secures & simplifies the deployment & movement of VM's to increase service velocity while maintaining and enforcing security policy.

1.1 White Paper

The purpose of this white paper is to walk the user through some of the significant changes that have been made to port-profiles in the 1.4 release

1.2 Assumptions

The assumptions of this white paper are that the reader has

- Installed VMware VC 4.0U1/U2 or VC 4.1
- Installed Cisco Nexus 1000V 1.4 on an ESX VM in HA mode
- At least 1 ESX/ESXi 4.0U2/U1 or 4.1 boxes with VEM module already loaded
- Created a Nexus 1000V Distributed Virtual Switch (DVS) under vCenter
- Added the ESX boxes to the Nexus 1000V DVS

2 Port-Profile Updates

New in this release are some changes to Port Profiles.

Atomic Port-Profiles.

- When modifying a port-profile that is in use, if the modification is rejected by any port, the modification will be rejected on the port-profile. This means a Port-profile definition and inheritance on interface is always consistent.
- If you add a new interface that inherits a port profile, but rejects a portion of the port profile configuration, then it will reject all of port profile and remain in the shut state. In this case, you can recover the interface using the **no shut** command

Interface Overrides

- For example “shut” is the default value for a port state. If the port-profile has “no shut” then the interface override can put the interface back in “shut” state
- There is a “default” command that will return control the port-profile

Interface Caching.

- When an interface goes offline (ESX host is powered off, or uplink port is removed) a cache is maintained to remember all the changes that happens on a port-profile so that when it comes online they can be applied.
- This cache is very large. About 2000 entries

Show run Hierarchy

Currently “show run” shows port-profiles in alphabetical order. In 1.4 port-profiles are shown in the proper hierarchy. This allows cut and paste of config from one VSM to another.

New max-ports command for veth port-profiles.

This feature allows you to restrict the maximum number of ports that can be assigned to the port-profile. When specified maximum number of ports is reached, no more ports can be assigned.

Assign a Netflow flow monitor to a Port-Profile.

Previously it was not possible to assign a Netflow Flow in a port-profile.

Restricting Port Profile Visibility.

Users and roles can be assigned to port-profiles. Using the User and Group commands, the Nexus 1000V admin can assign who can use the port-profile. There is a new port-profile-role command.

2.1 Restricting Port-Profile Visibility

Requirements:

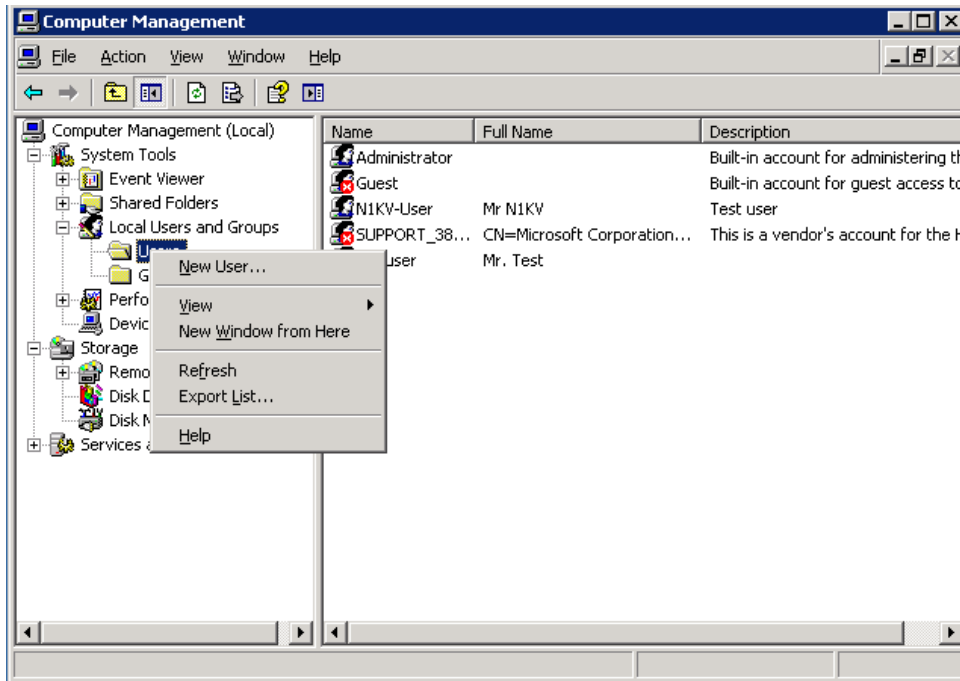
- Access to vCenter as Administrator
- Access to create a user locally on the vCenter Server
- Access to the VSM to create the port-profile-role

Create a User on vCenter Server:

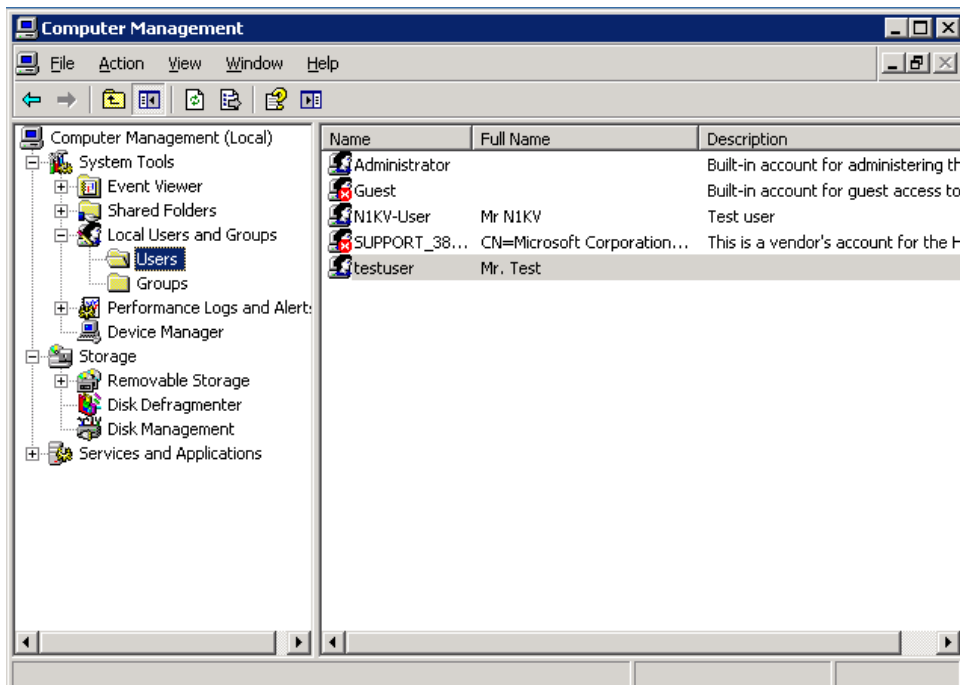
If you already have a user other than Administrator you can skip this step. Otherwise create a simple local user on the Windows Server where vCenter is running.

On the Windows server go to Start->Administrative Tools->Computer Management.

In the Computer Management application choose Local Users and Groups and then click on the Users Folder. Right click on the users folder and create a new user.



Create a new user and assign it a password. Here we created “testuser”.



Next create the port-profile-role on the VSM.

```
n1000v-MV(config)# port-profile-role test-roles
n1000v-MV(config-port-prof-role)# user testuser

n1000v-MV# show port-profile-role
Name: test-roles
```

Description:
Users:
 testuser (user)

Assign the role to a port-profile. Here we will assign it to the vm_vlan_153 port-profile.

```
n1000v-MV(config)# port-profile type veth vm_vlan_153  
n1000v-MV(config-port-prof)# port-profile-role test-roles
```

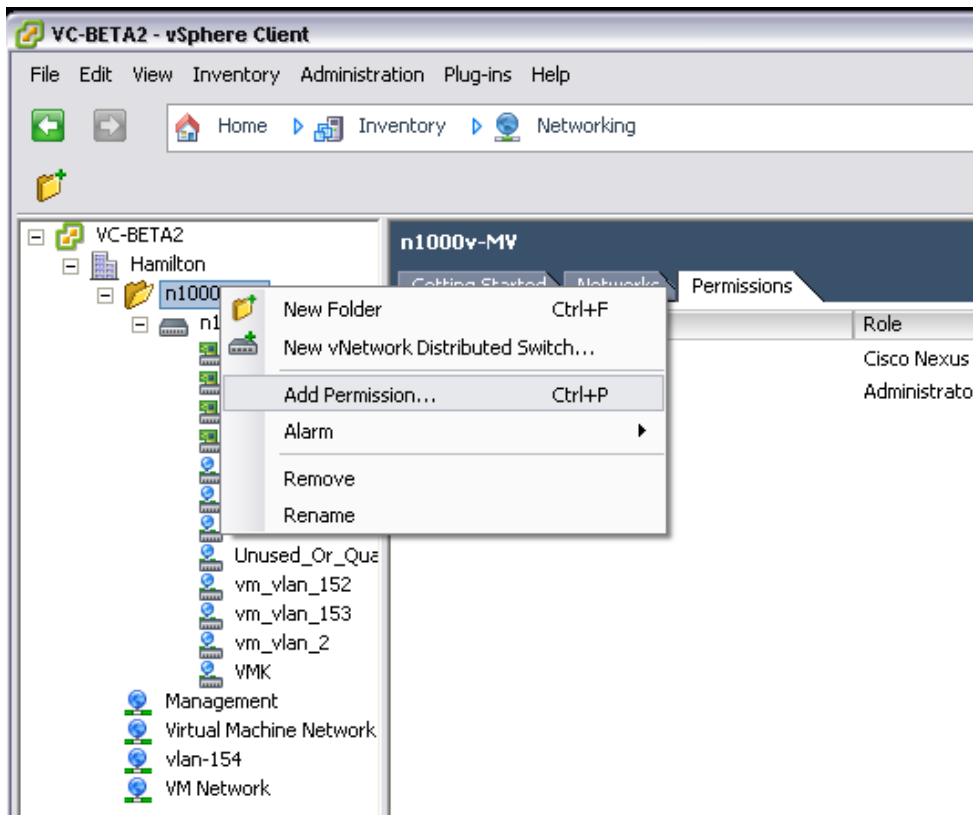
```
n1000v-MV# show run port-profile vm_vlan_153
```

```
!Command: show running-config port-profile vm_vlan_153  
!Time: Wed Oct 27 15:22:57 2010
```

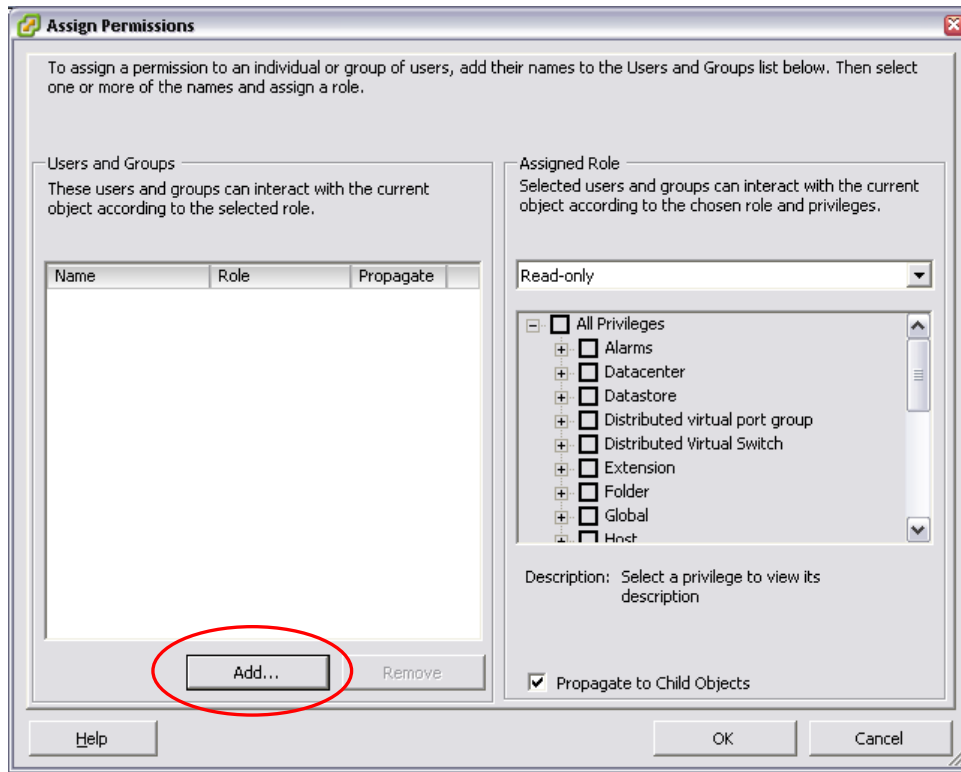
```
version 4.2(1)SV1(4)  
port-profile type vethernet vm_vlan_153  
    vmware port-group  
    assign port-profile-role test-roles  
    switchport mode access  
    switchport access vlan 153  
    switchport port-security  
    no shutdown  
    state enabled
```

Next assign the “testuser” access in vCenter. Log into vCenter as Administrator and grant “testuser” access to the following.

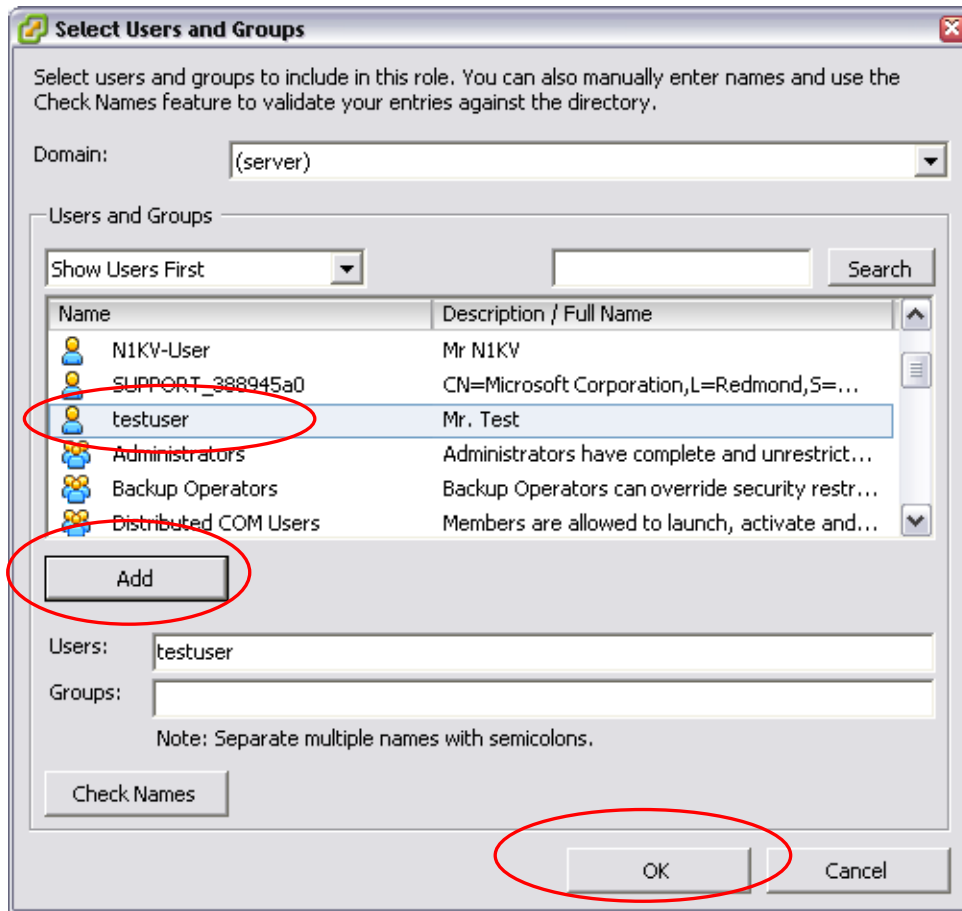
Click on Networking and grant access to the NIKV folder.



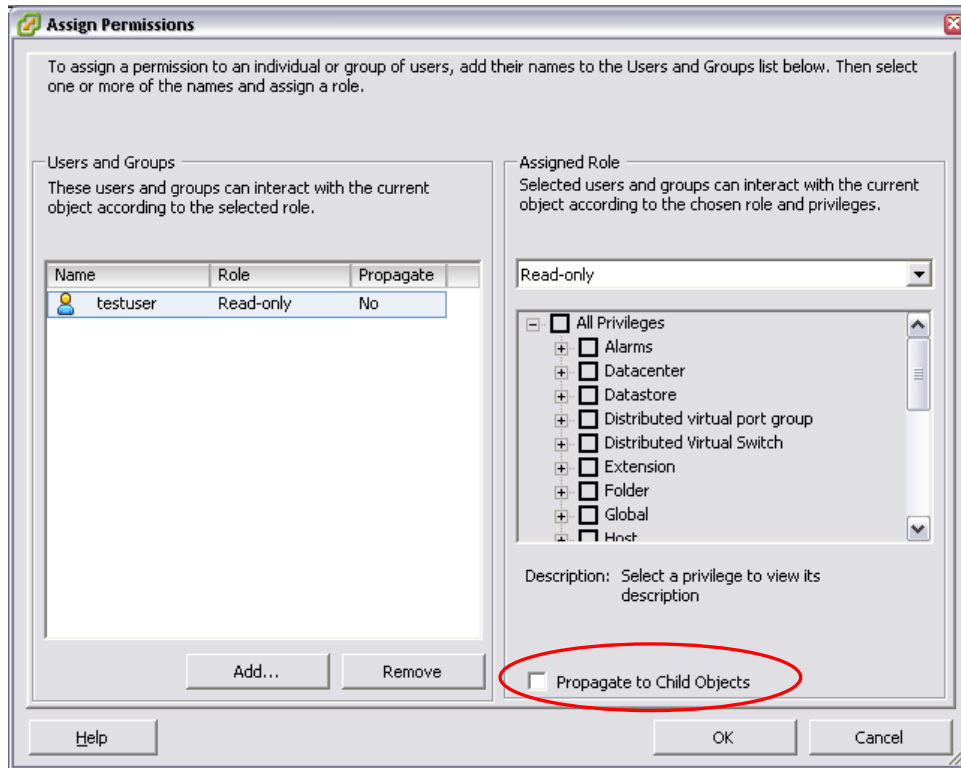
On the next screen click “add”



Find and Select testuser and then click add and then click OK.

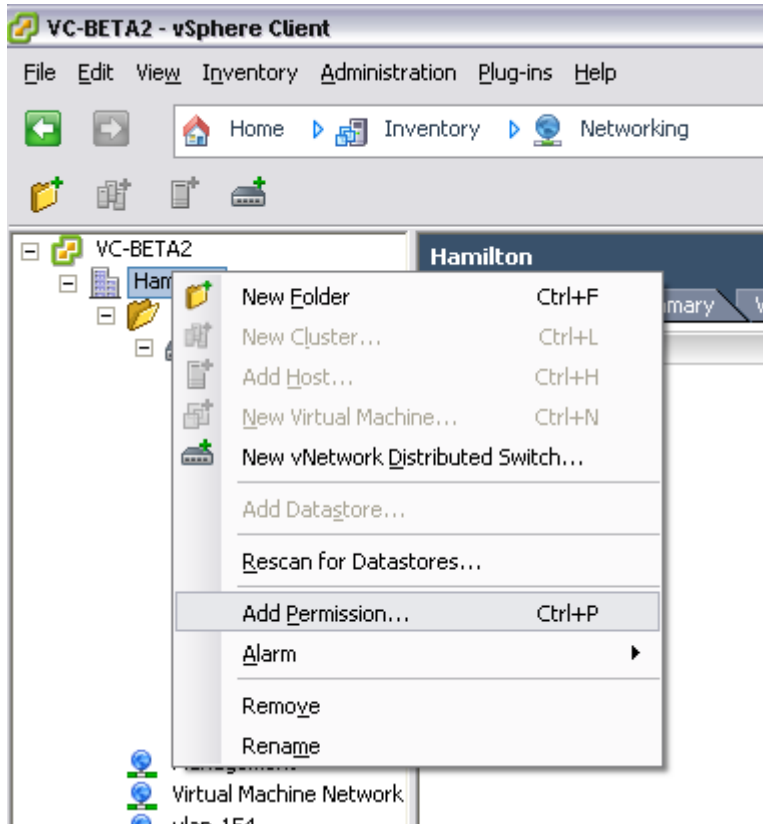


On the next screen make sure to unselect Propagate child objects and click ok

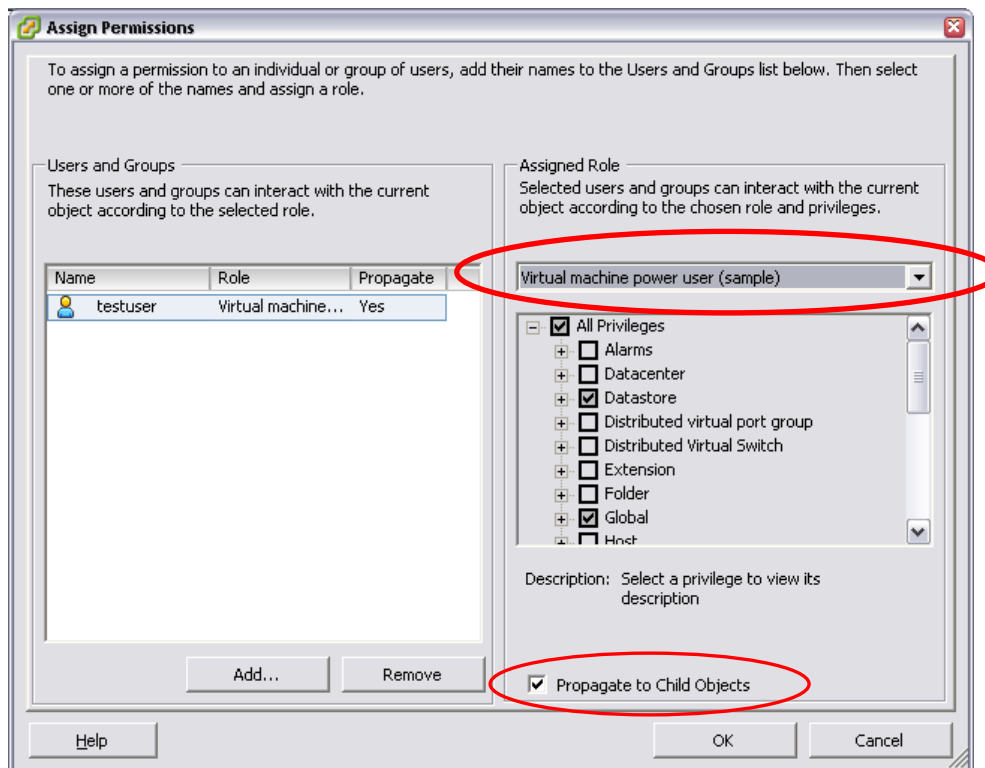


Next we need to assign testuser basic privileges to access the VMs.

Click on the Datacenter where the VMs are and add privs just like you did above.



Again add testuser, but this time on the last screen choose Virtual Machine power user and leave propagate to child objects checked.



Now login to vCenter as testuser, select a VM and try to modify the VM network settings.

The only networking option should be vm_vlan_153

