



Cisco ACI Anywhere

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Technical Solution Specialist

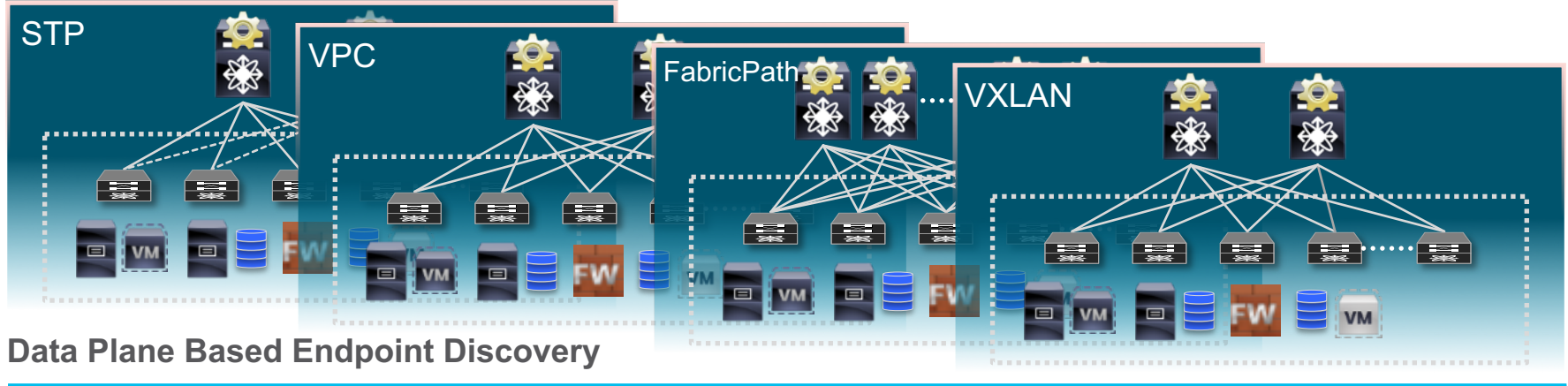


INTUITIVE

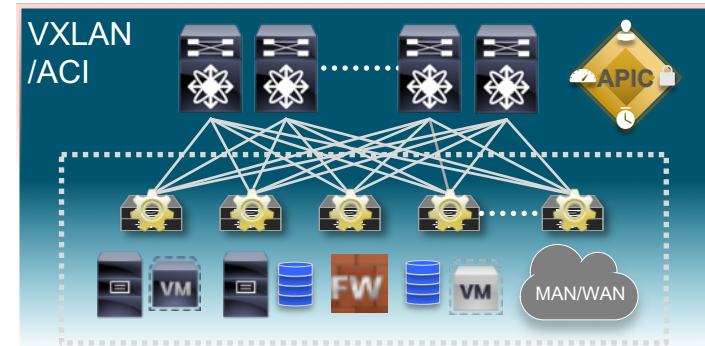
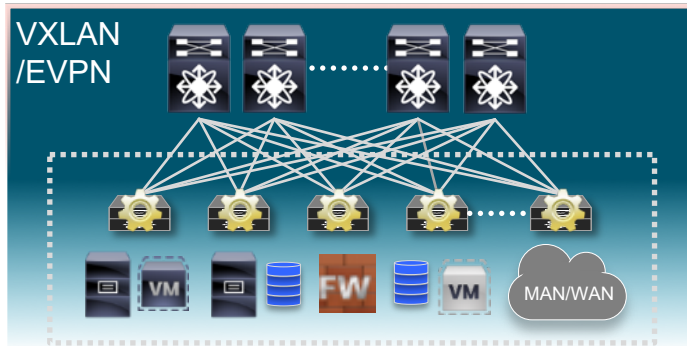
Agenda

- ACI Foundations
 - What is ACI
 - ACI Fundamentals
- ACI Anywhere
- Q&A

Host Based Networking (Forwarding)



Control Plane Based Endpoint Location Tracking

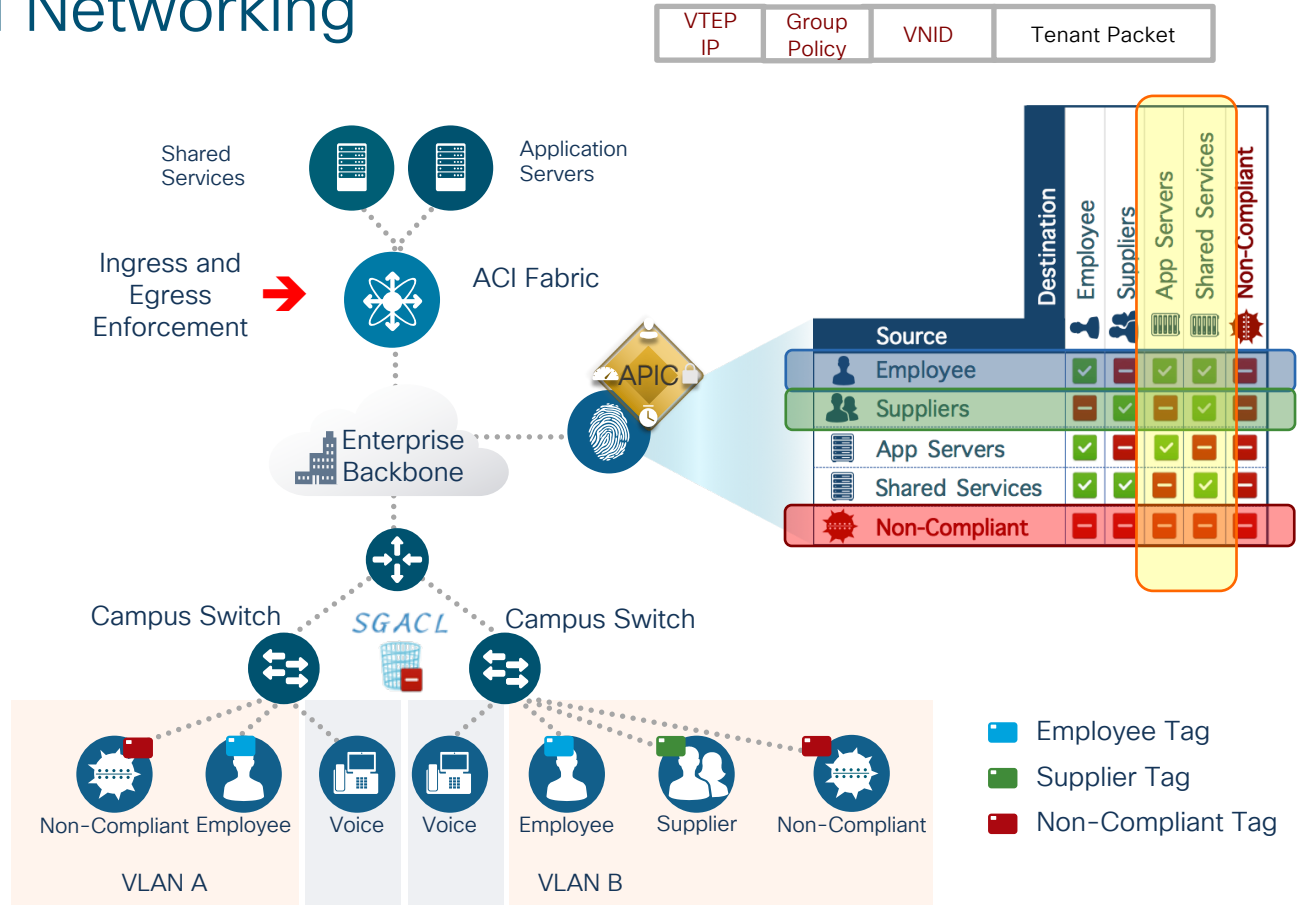


Identity Based Networking

Devices and users are authenticated and authorized into end-point groups (aka EPG's or SGT's)

End Point Group Tags (EPG's, SGT's) are encoded in a VXLAN header

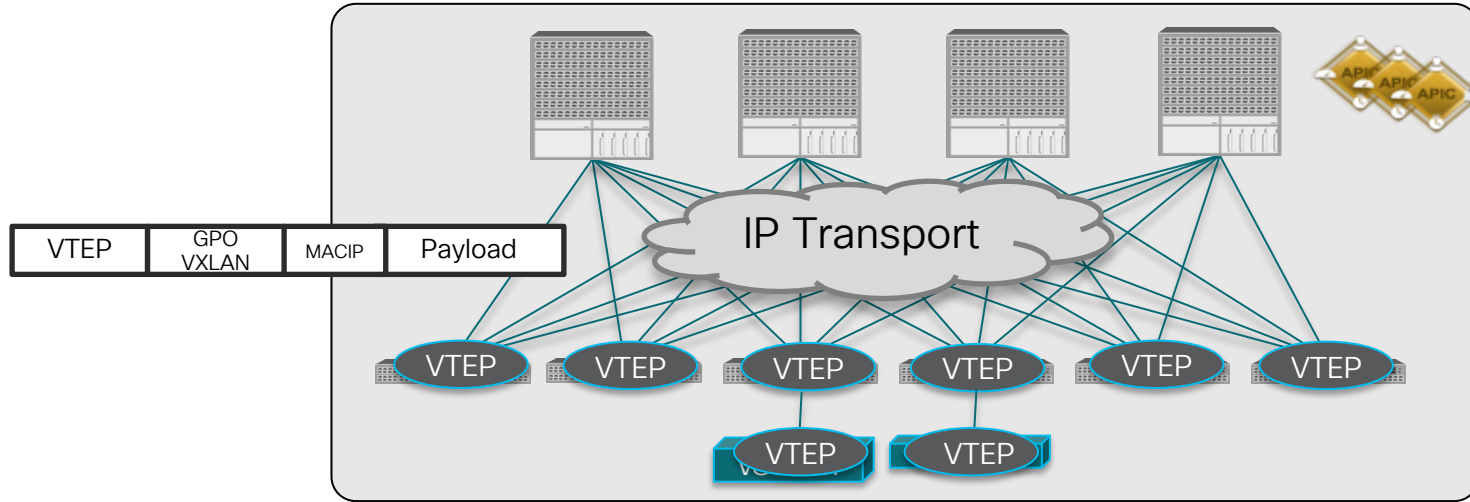
Policies between scalable groups are established following the provider/consumer model



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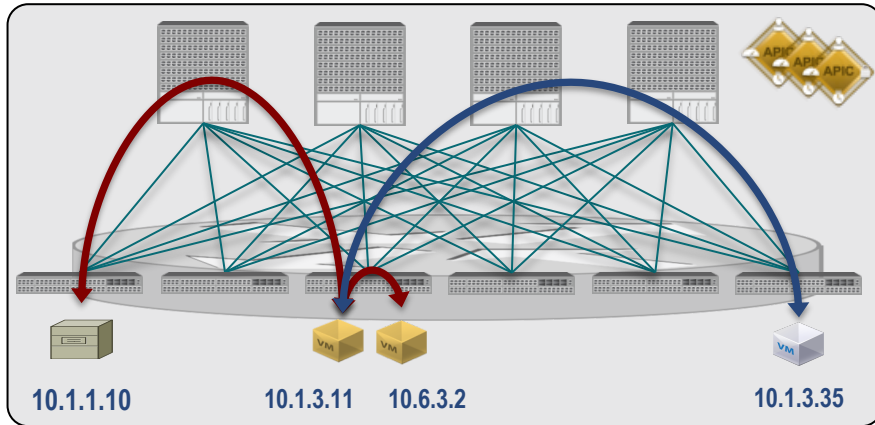
ACI Fabric – An IP network with an Integrated Overlay



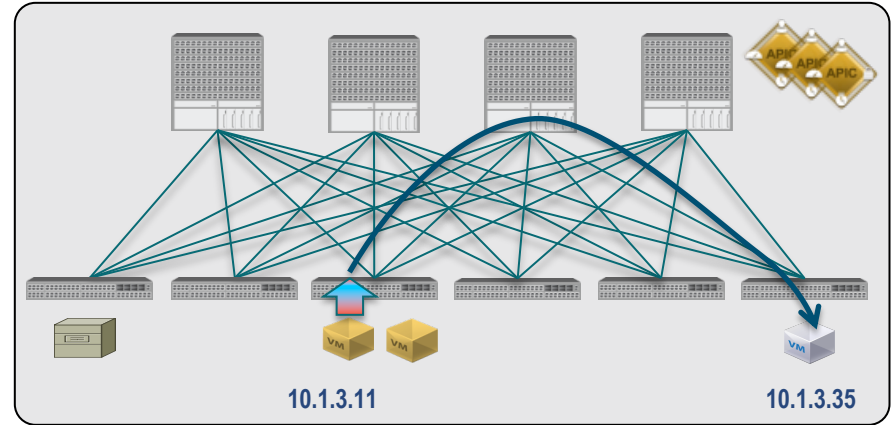
- Cisco ACI leverages an integrated VXLAN based overlay
 - IP Network for Transport
 - VXLAN based tunnel end points (VTEP)
 - VTEP discovery via infrastructure routing
 - Directory (Mapping) service for EID (host MAC and IP address) to VTEP lookup

Removing the Classic L2/L3 Boundaries

Layer 2 and Layer 3 integrated forwarding



Distributed Default Gateway

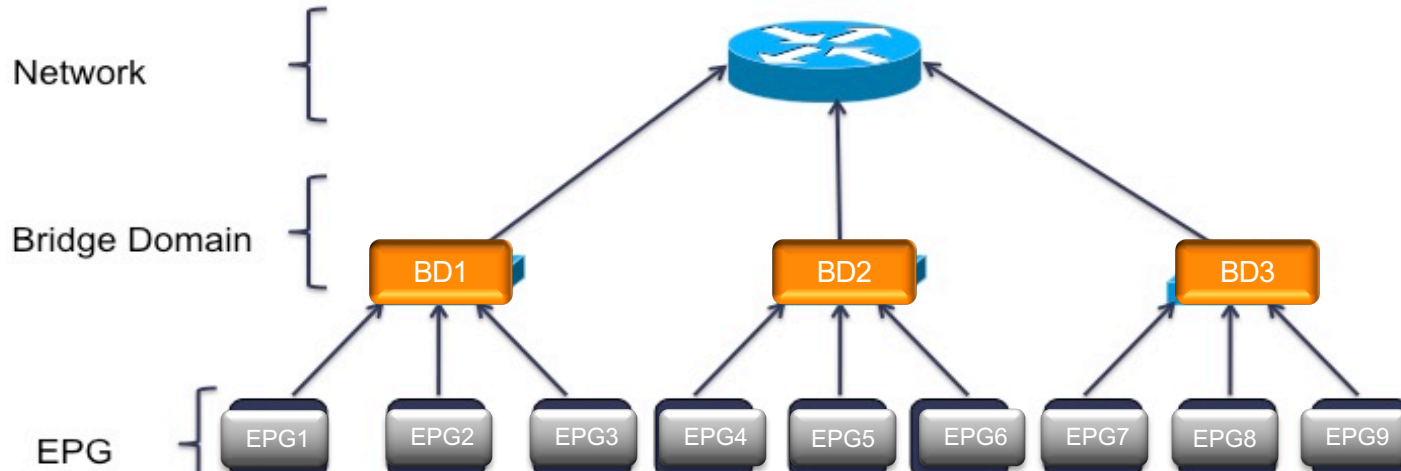


Directed ARP Forwarding and/or Proxy-
ARP based default GW

- ACI Fabric supports full layer 2 and layer 3 forwarding semantics, no changes required to applications or end point IP stacks
- ACI Fabric provides optimal forwarding for layer 2 and layer 3
 - Fabric provides a pervasive SVI which allows for a distributed default gateway function

What is an EPG?

A Logical Group of Endpoints Attached to the Network

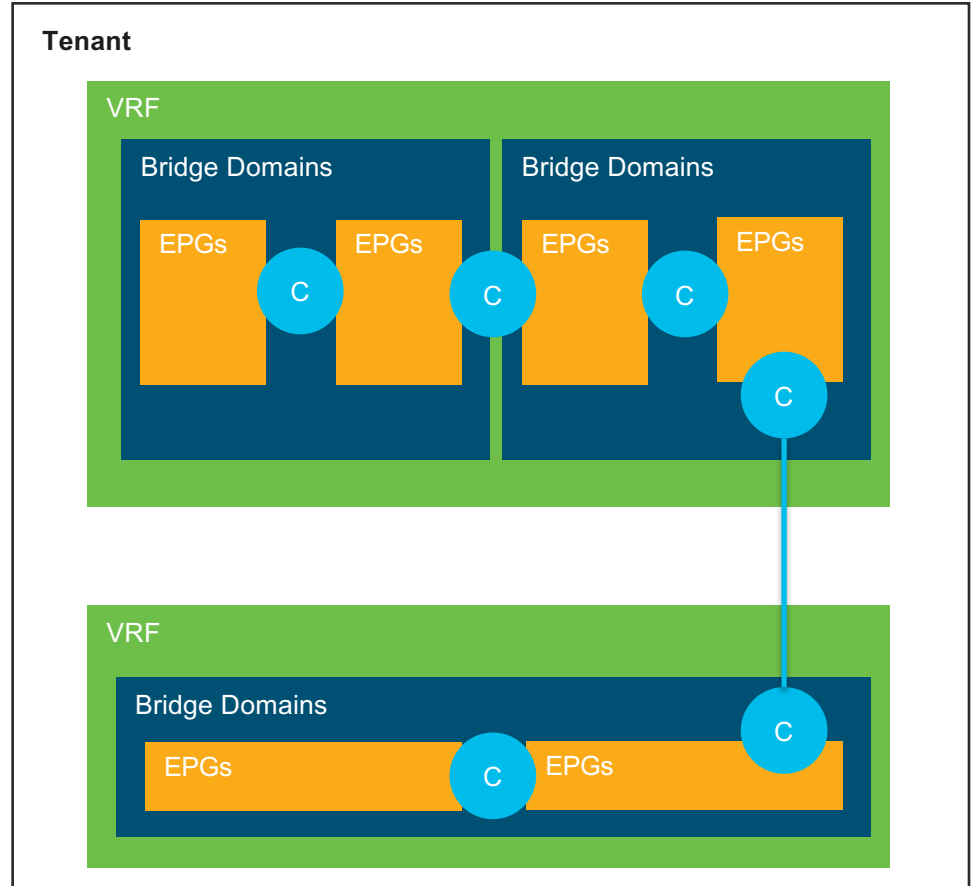


- All of the endpoints (things attached to the network) in the same EPG are treated to the same rules (policy)
 - A security group using the same access lists (similar to an SGT in TrustSec)
 - A services group using the same QoS rules, same L4-7 services, ...
 - It could be as simple as all the servers on the same VLAN or subnet

What are Contracts and Filters?

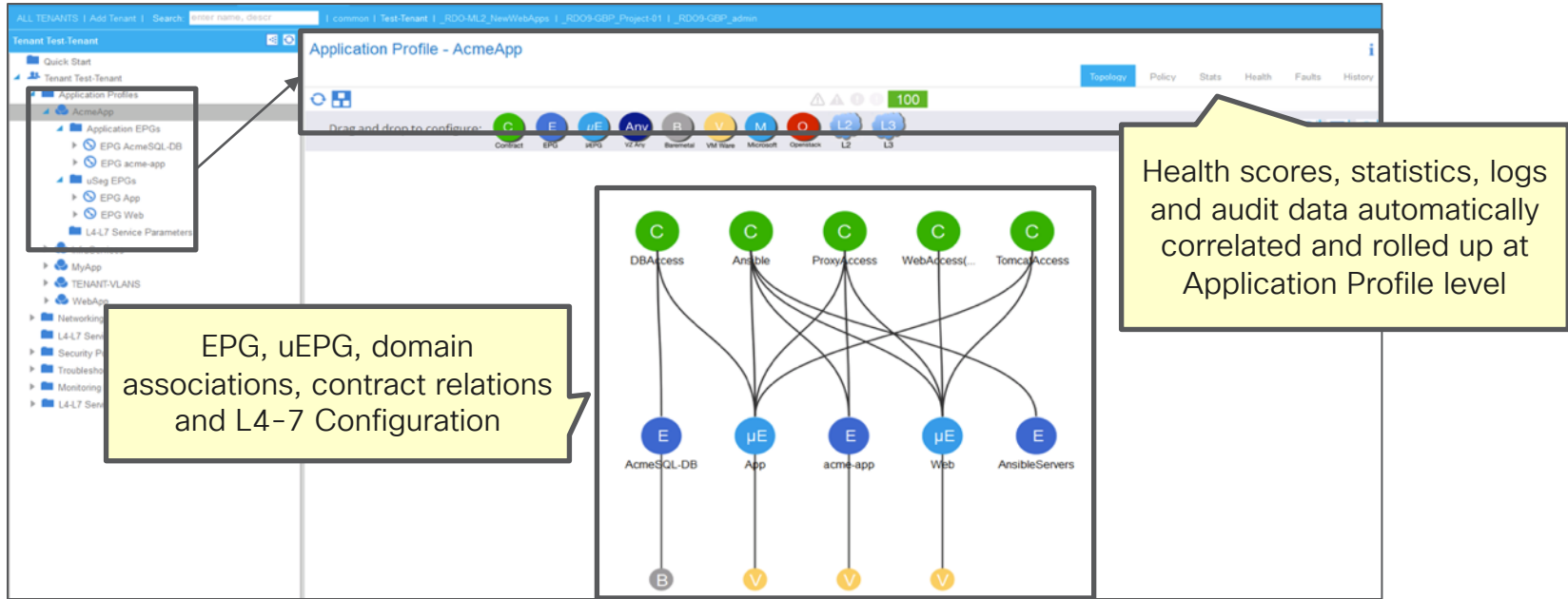
The Network Rules

- Contracts are semantics to specify EPG to EPG communication in ACI
- Communication policy includes filters (ACLs), QoS, Route Leaking, L4-7 Service Graphs
- Contract filters are similar to Access Control Lists (e.g. match this TCP port)
- Contracts can be defined between EPGs or between L3Out External EPGs and regular EPGs



What is an Application Profile?

A Logical Group of EPG's and Associated Contracts



Developer: My application template

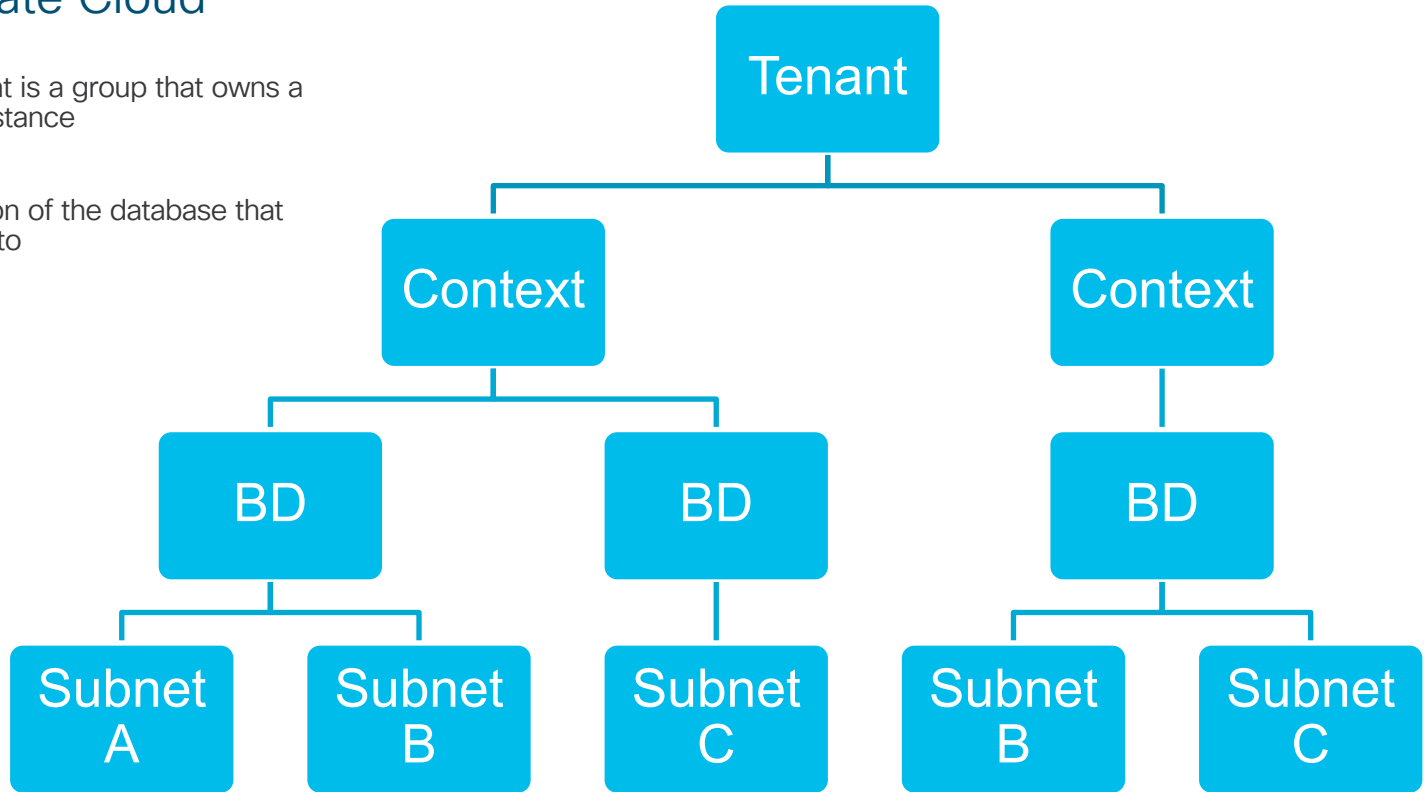
NOC: What I monitor and troubleshoot

What is a Tenant?

A Virtual Private Cloud

Outside View: A Tenant is a group that owns a virtual private cloud instance

Inside View: The portion of the database that your login has access to

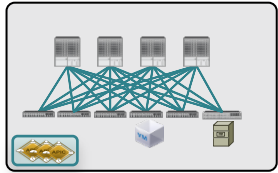


Agenda

- ACI Foundations
- ACI Anywhere
 - ACI Multi-Pod
 - ACI Multi-Site
 - Physical Remote Leaf
 - Virtual Remote Leaf (vPod)
 - ACI with Public Cloud
- Q&A

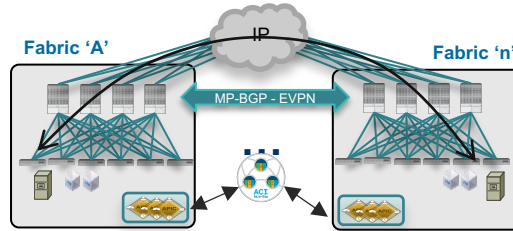
Application Centric Infrastructure Fabric and Policy Domain Evolution

ACI Single Pod Fabric



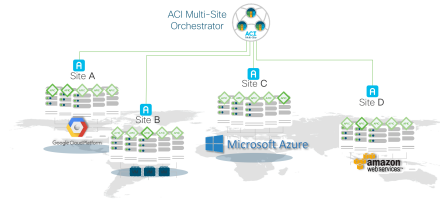
ACI 2.0 - Multiple Networks (Pods) in a single Availability Zone (Fabric)

ACI Multi-Site



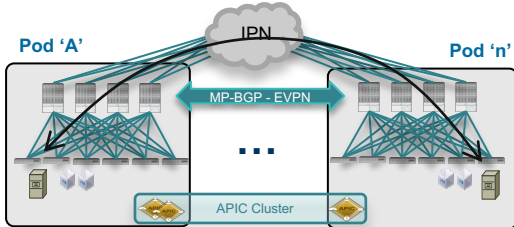
ACI 3.1/3.2 - Remote Leaf and vPod extends an Availability Zone (Fabric) to remote locations

ACI Multi-Cloud



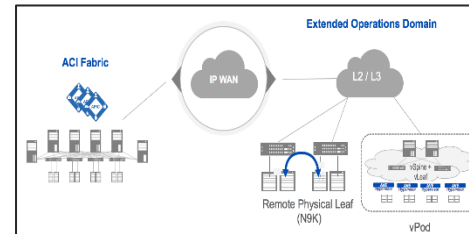
ACI 1.0 - Leaf/Spine Single Pod Fabric

ACI Multi-Pod Fabric



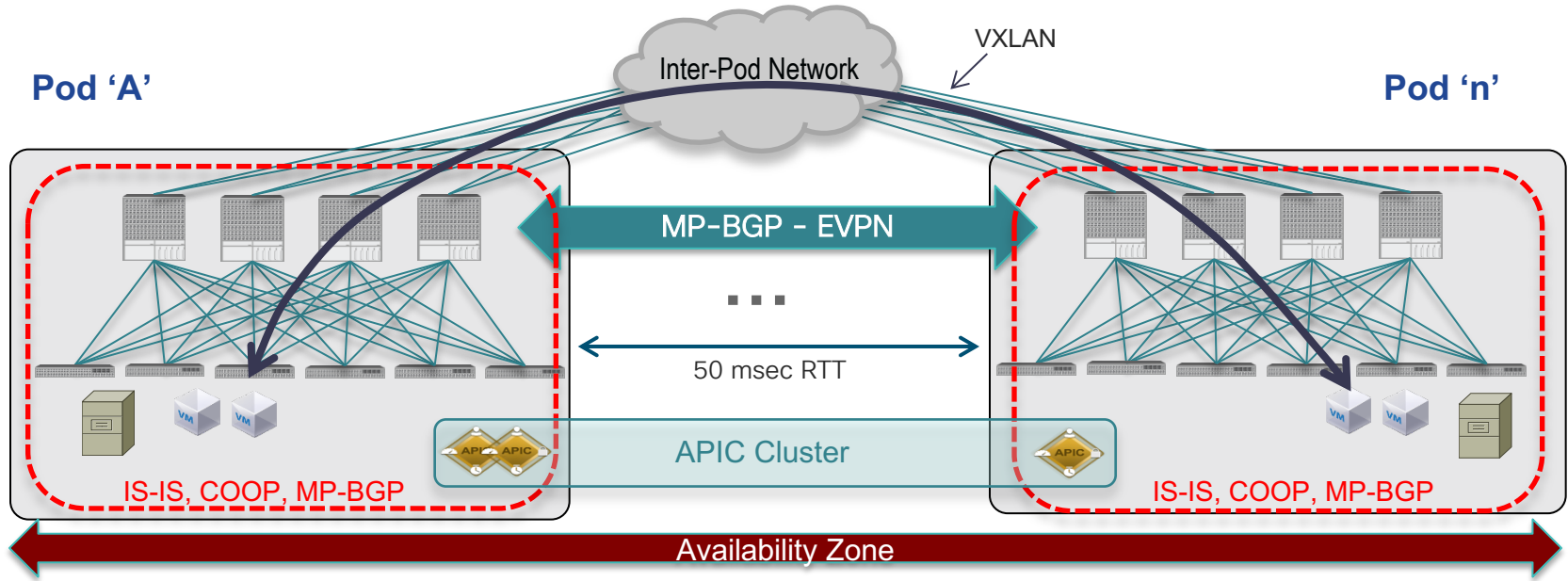
ACI 3.0 - Multiple Availability Zones (Fabrics) in a Single Region 'and' Multi-Region Policy Management

ACI Remote Leaf



Future - ACI Extensions to Multi-Cloud

ACI Multi-Pod

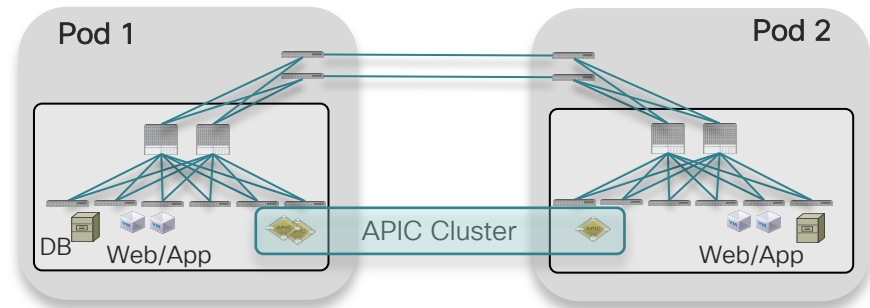
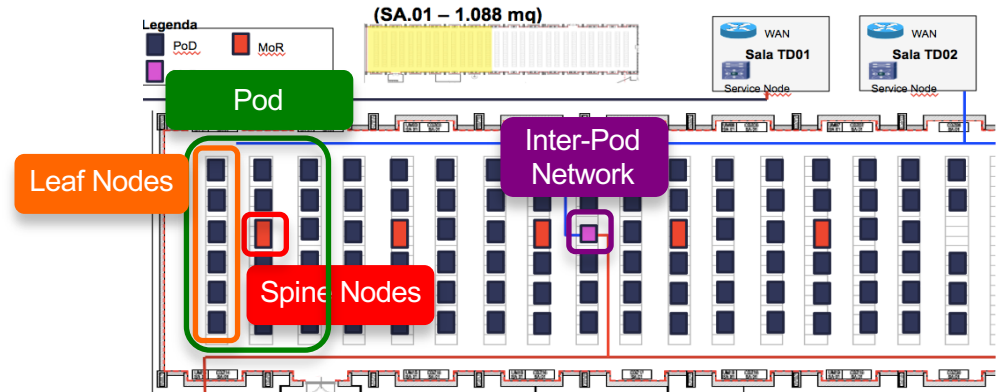


- Multiple ACI Pods connected by an IP Inter-Pod L3 network, each Pod consists of leaf and spine nodes
- Managed by a single APIC Cluster
- Single Management and Policy Domain
- Forwarding control plane (IS-IS, COOP) fault isolation
- Data Plane VXLAN encapsulation between Pods
- End-to-end policy enforcement

ACI Multi-Pod

Most Common Use Cases

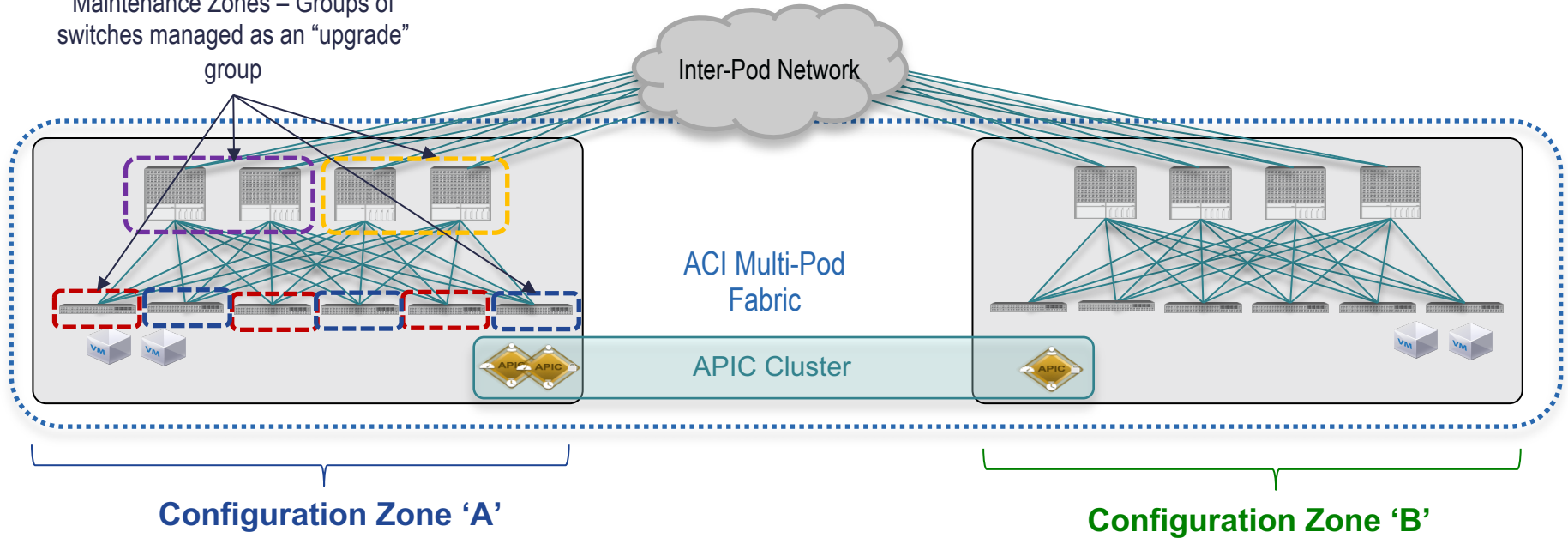
- Need to scale up a single ACI fabric above 200 leaf nodes supported in a single Pod
- Handling 3-tiers physical cabling layout (for example traditional N7K/N5K/N2K deployments)
- True Active/Active DC deployments
 - Single VMM domain across DCs (ESXi Metro Cluster, vSphere HA/FT, DRS,...)
 - Deployment of clustered network services (FWs, SLBs)
 - Application clustering (L2 BUM extension across Pods)



Single Availability Zone with Maintenance & Configuration Zones

Scoping 'Network Device' Changes

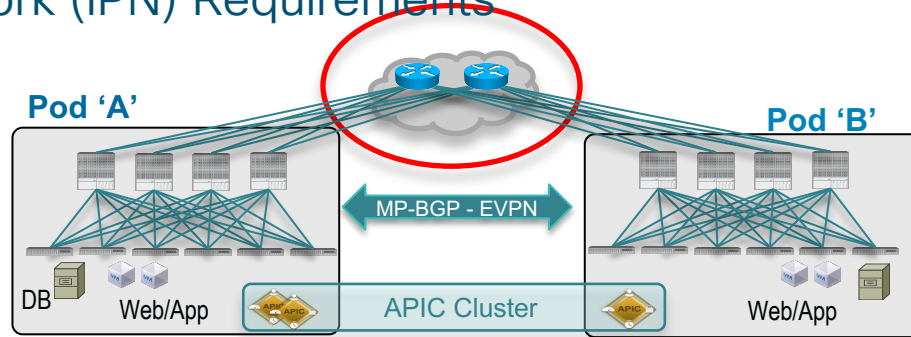
Maintenance Zones – Groups of switches managed as an “upgrade” group



- Configuration Zones can span any required set of switches, simplest approach may be to map a configuration zone to an availability zone, applies to infrastructure configuration and policy only

ACI Multi-Pod

Inter-Pod Network (IPN) Requirements



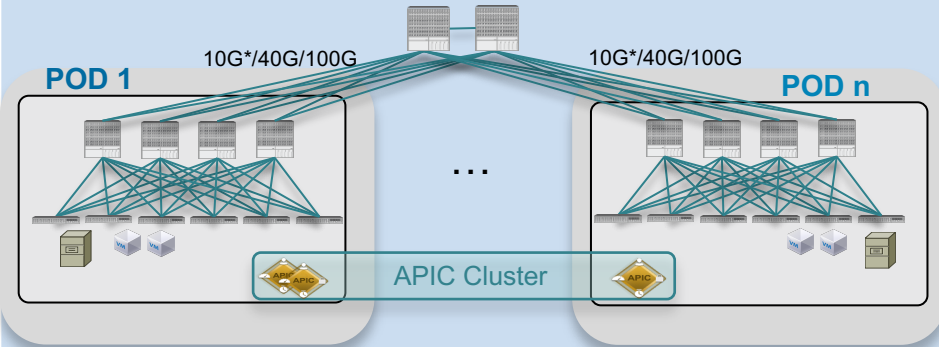
- Not managed by APIC, must be separately configured (day-0 configuration)
- IPN topology can be arbitrary, not mandatory to connect to all spine nodes
- Main requirements:
 - ✓ Multicast BiDir PIM → needed to handle Layer 2 BUM* traffic
 - ✓ OSPF to peer with the spine nodes and learn VTEP reachability
 - ✓ Increase MTU support to handle VXLAN encapsulated traffic
 - ✓ DHCP-Relay

* Broadcast, Unknown unicast, Multicast

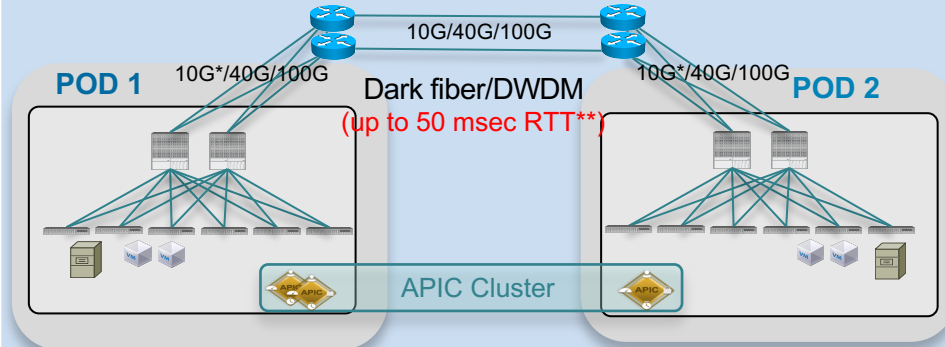
ACI Multi-Pod

Supported Topologies

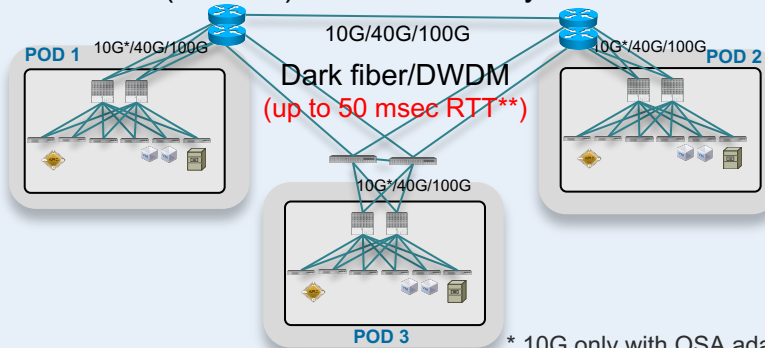
Intra-DC



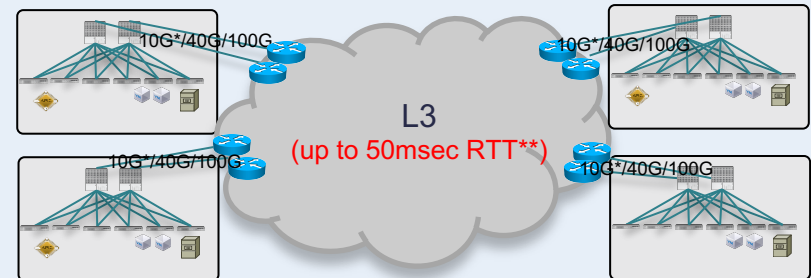
Two DC sites directly connected



3 (or more) DC Sites directly connected



Multiple sites interconnected by a generic L3 network



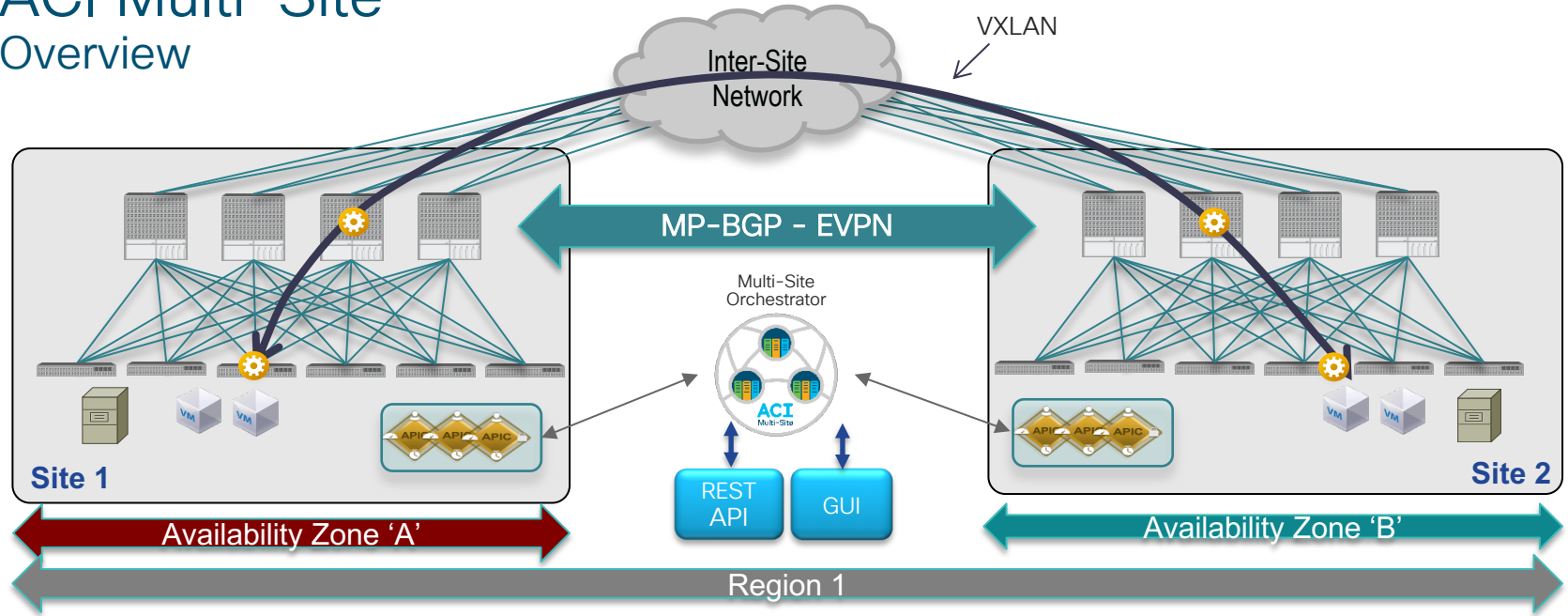
* 10G only with QSA adapters on EX/FX spines

** 50 msec support added in SW release 2.3(1)

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ACI Multi-Site Overview

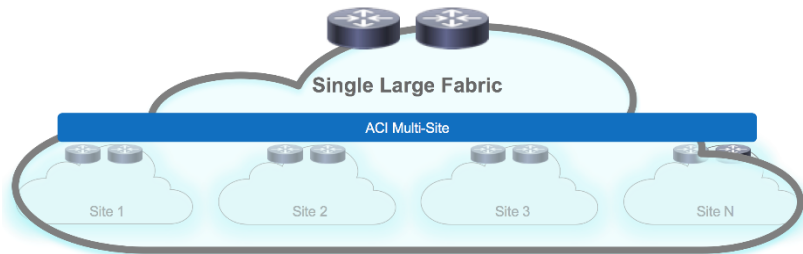


- Separate ACI Fabrics with independent APIC clusters
- No latency limitation between Fabrics
- ACI Multi-Site Orchestrator pushes cross-fabric configuration to multiple APIC clusters providing scoping of all configuration changes
- MP-BGP EVPN control plane between sites
- Data Plane VXLAN encapsulation across sites
- End-to-end policy definition and enforcement

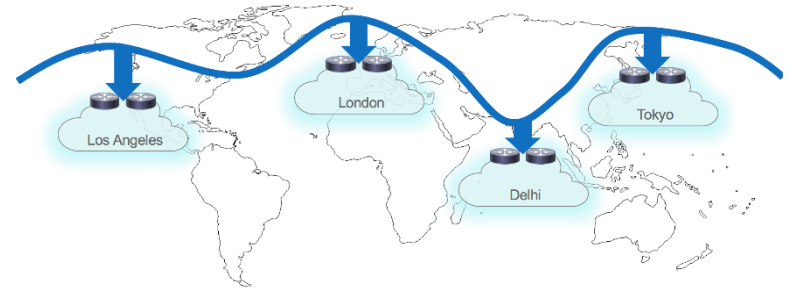
ACI Multi-Site

Most Common Use Cases

- Scale-up model to build a very large intra-DC network (above 400 leaf nodes)



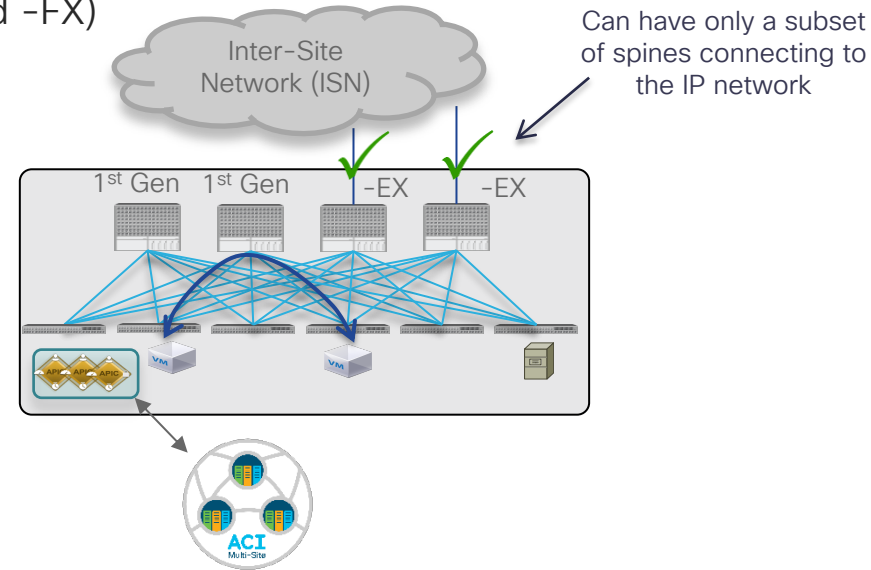
- Data Center Interconnect (DCI)
 - Extend connectivity and policy between 'loosely coupled' DC sites
 - Disaster Recovery and IP mobility use cases



ACI Multi-Site

Software and Hardware Requirements

- ACI Multi-Site introduced from release 3.0(1)
- Support all ACI leaf switches (1st Generation, -EX and -FX)
- Only -EX spine (or newer) to connect to the ISN
- New 9364C/9332C non modular spine (64/32 40G/100G ports) also supported
- 1st generation spines (including 9336PQ) not supported
- Can still leverage those for intra-site leaf to leaf communication

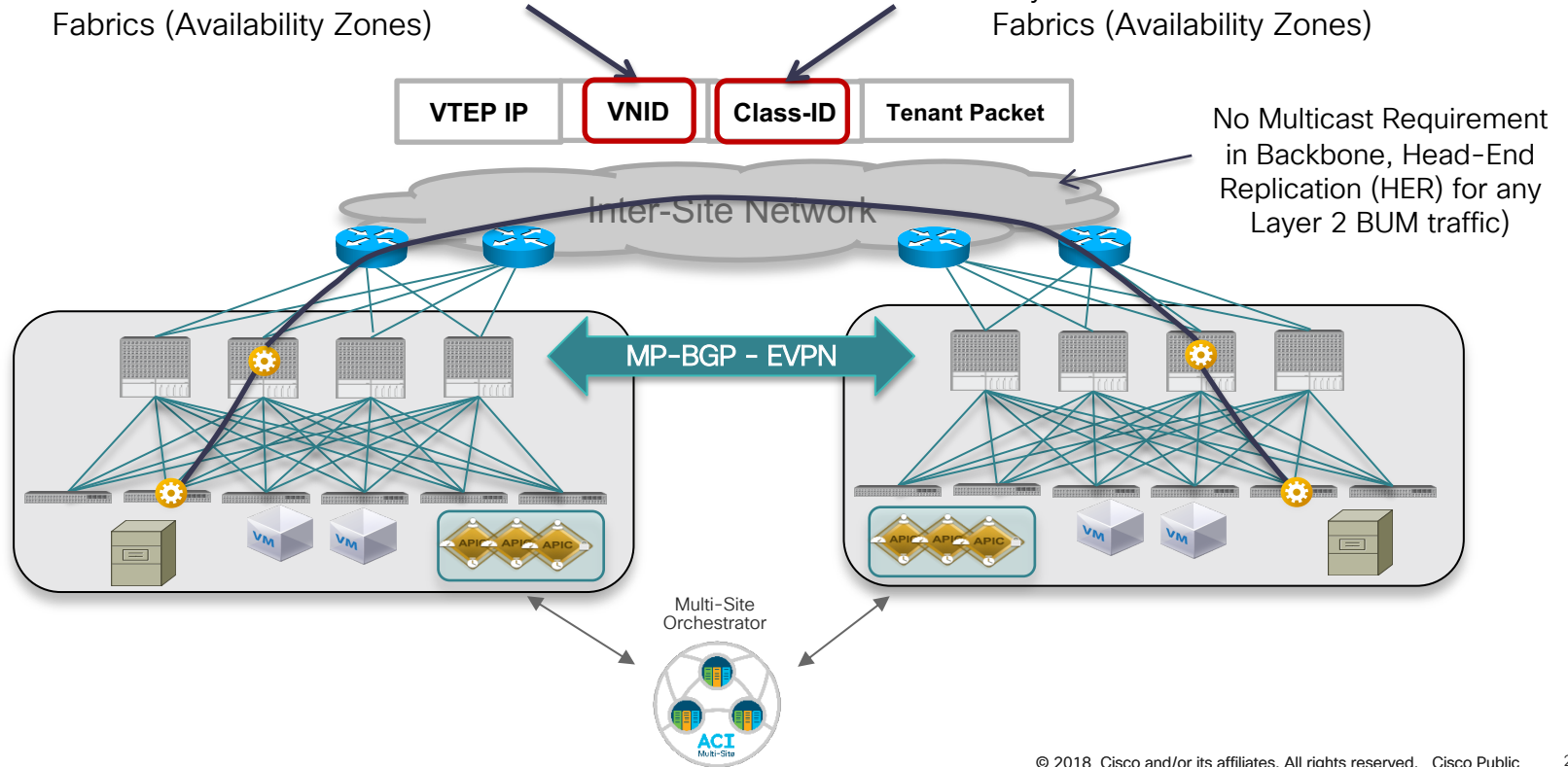


ACI Multi-Site

Network and Identity Extended between Fabrics

Network information carried across Fabrics (Availability Zones)

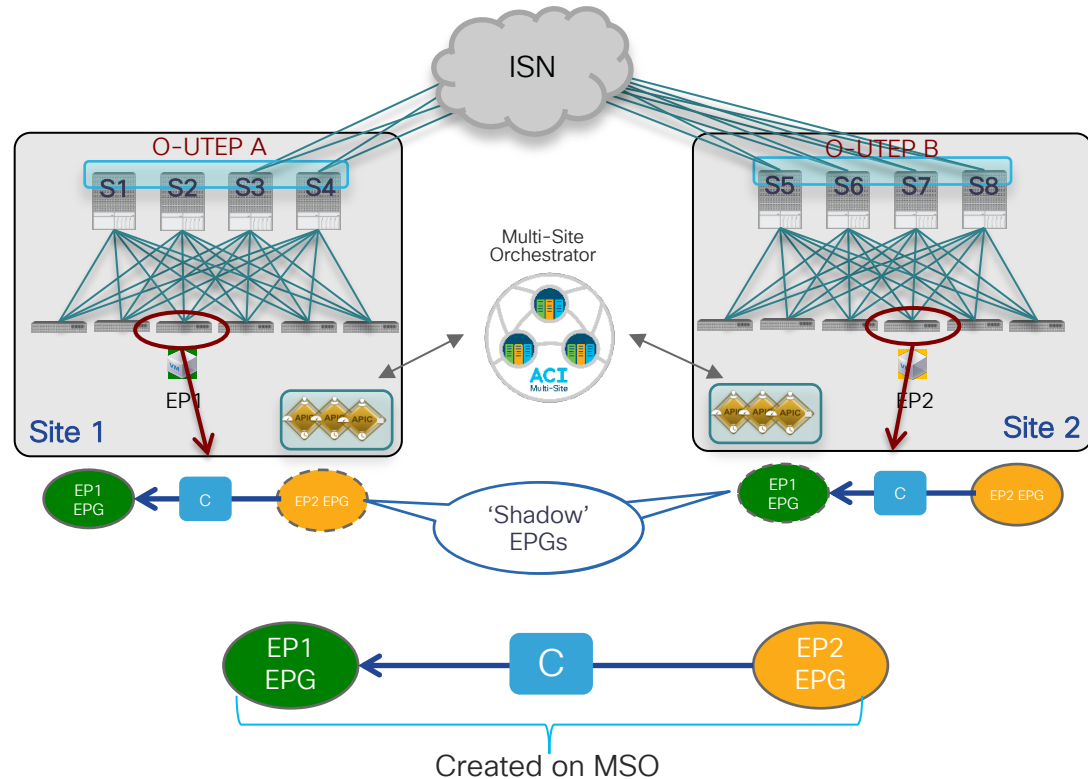
Identity information carried across Fabrics (Availability Zones)



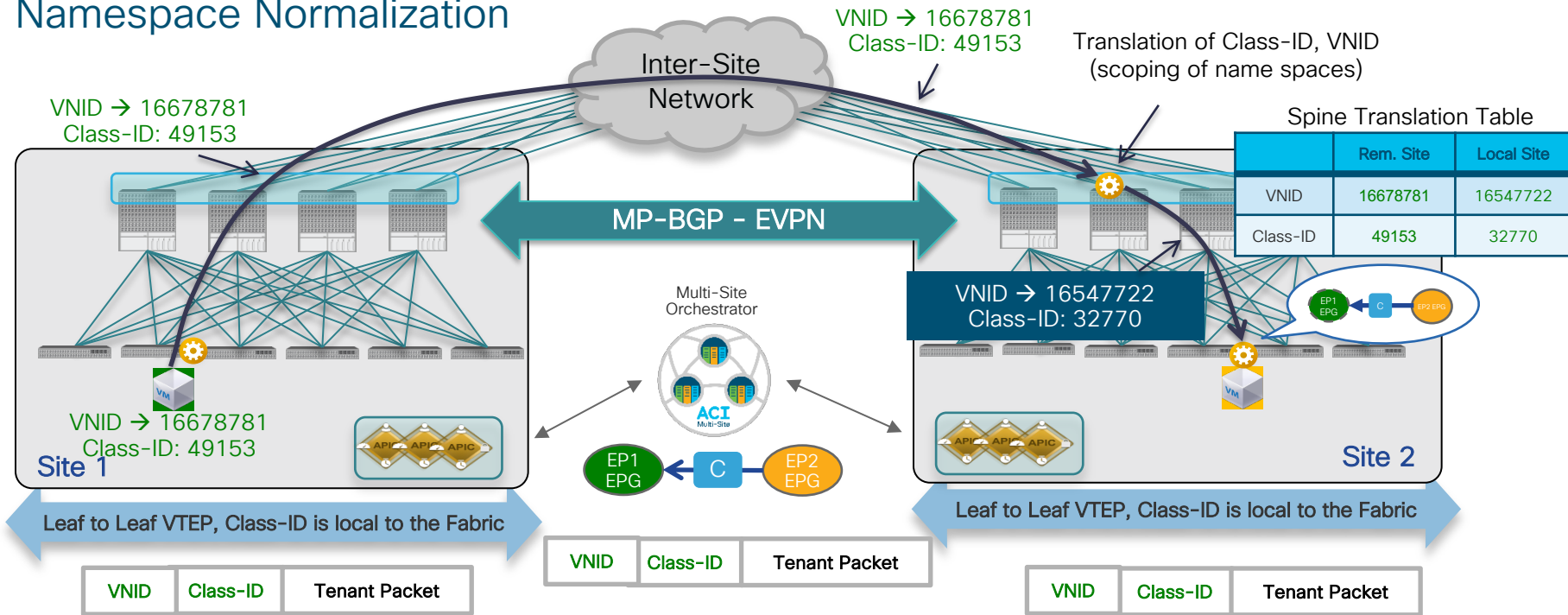
ACI Multi-Site

Inter-Site Policies and 'Shadow' EPGs

- Inter-Site policies defined on the ACI Multi-Site Orchestrator are pushed to the respective APIC domains
 - End-to-end policy consistency
 - Creation of 'shadow' EPGs to locally represent the policies
- Policies enforced at the ingress leaf node at steady state



ACI Multi-Site Namespace Normalization

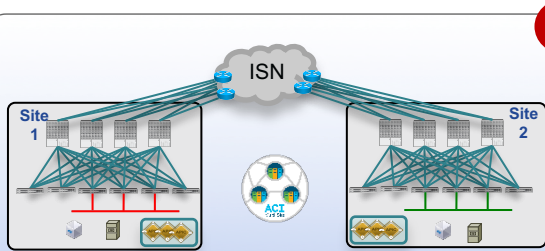


- Maintain separate name spaces with ID translation performed on the spine nodes
- Requires specific HW on the spine to support for this functionality
- Multi-Site Orchestrator instructs local APIC to program translation tables on spines

ACI Multi-Site Networking Options

Per Bridge Domain Behavior

Layer 3 only across sites

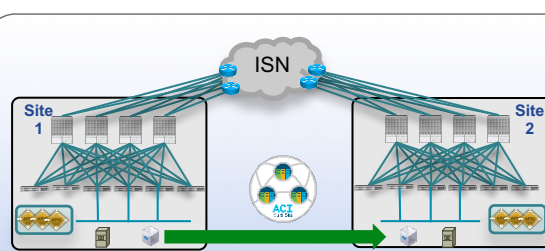


- Bridge Domains and subnets not extended across Sites
- Layer 3 Intra-VRF or Inter-VRF communication (shared services across VRFs/Tenants)

MSO GUI (BD)

L2STRETCH

IP Mobility without BUM flooding



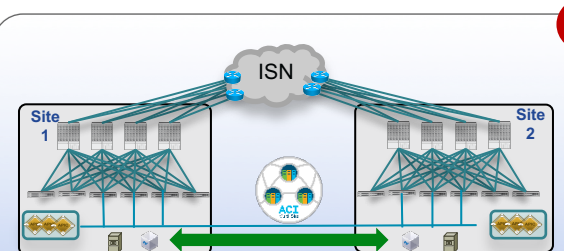
- Same IP subnet defined in separate Sites
- Support for IP Mobility ('cold' and 'live'* VM migration) and intra-subnet communication across sites
- **No Layer 2 BUM flooding across sites**

MSO GUI (BD)

L2STRETCH

 INTERSITEBUMTRAFFICALLOW

Layer 2 adjacency across Sites



- Interconnecting separate sites for fault containment and scalability reasons
- Layer 2 domains stretched across Sites, support for application clustering
- **Layer 2 BUM flooding across sites**

MSO GUI (BD)

L2STRETCH

 INTERSITEBUMTRAFFICALLOW

*'Live' migration officially supported from ACI release 3.2

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ACI Remote Physical Leaf

Business Value



Extending the ACI policy model outside the main datacenter to remote sites distributed over IP Backbone



Extending ACI fabric policy and L2/L3 connectivity to a small DR site without requiring the deployment of a full-blown ACI Fabric

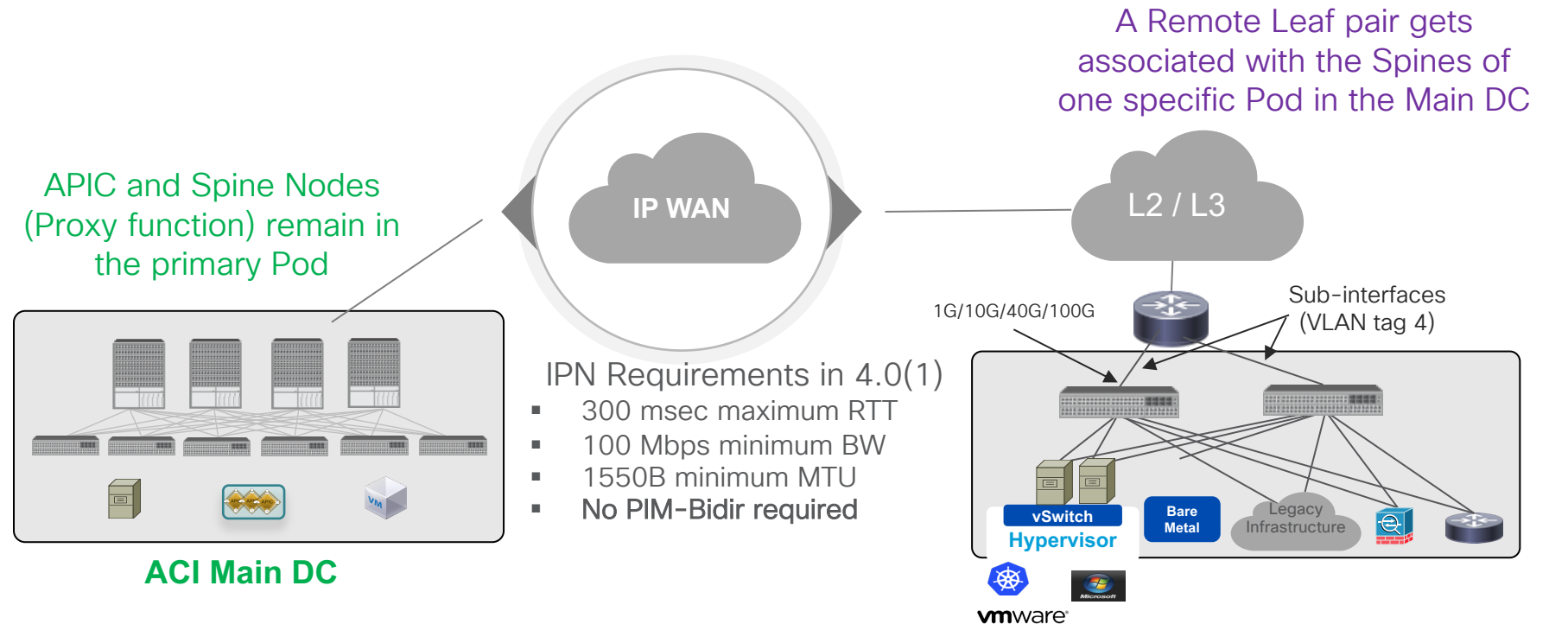


Centralized Policy Management and Control Plane for remote locations



Small form factor solution at locations with space constraints

ACI Remote Physical Leaf Architecture Overview



Remote Leaf Pair: a pair of Nexus 9300 nodes connected to a L3 Network via uplink ports and fully managed by a centralized APIC cluster

ACI Remote Physical Leaf

Hardware and Software Support

ACI Main DC

Supported Spines

Fixed

- 9364C/9332C

Modular

- 9732C-EX
- 9736C-FX

Remote Location

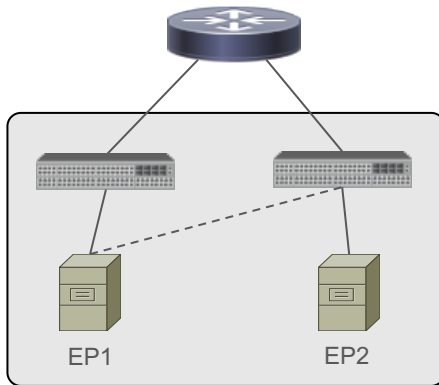
Supported Leaf

- N93180YC-EX
- N93108TC-EX
- N93180LC-EX
- N93180YC-FX
- N9K-C93108TC-FX
- N9K-C9348GC-FXP
- N93240-YC-FX2
- N9336-FX2

All hardware from -EX onwards is supported

ACI Remote Physical Leaf Endpoint Connectivity Considerations

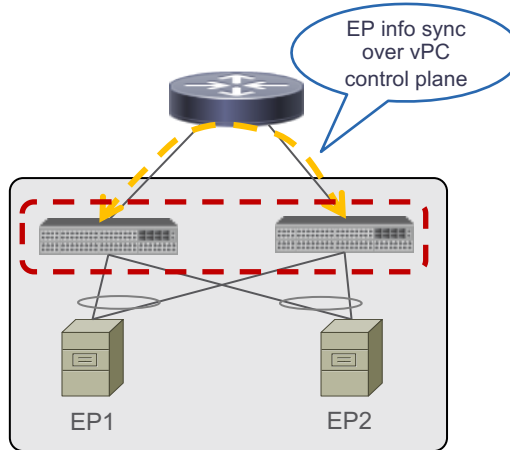
RL Nodes not part of a vPC Domain



ACI 3.1(1) Release

- Dual attached host with single active uplinks (MAC pinning, Active/Standby teaming, etc.)
- Single attached hosts only

RL Nodes part of a vPC Domain

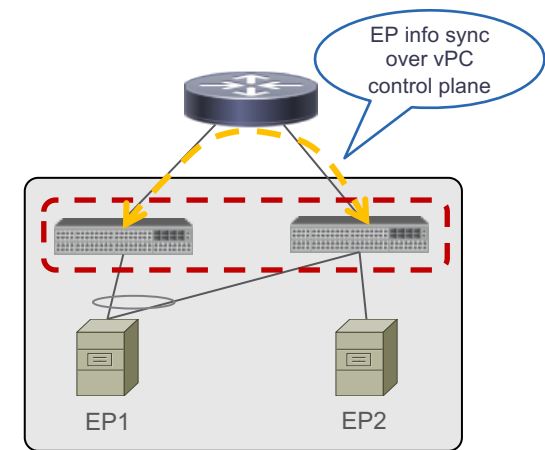


ACI 3.1(1) Release

- Dual attached host with Active/Active links (LACP)

Recommended Design Option

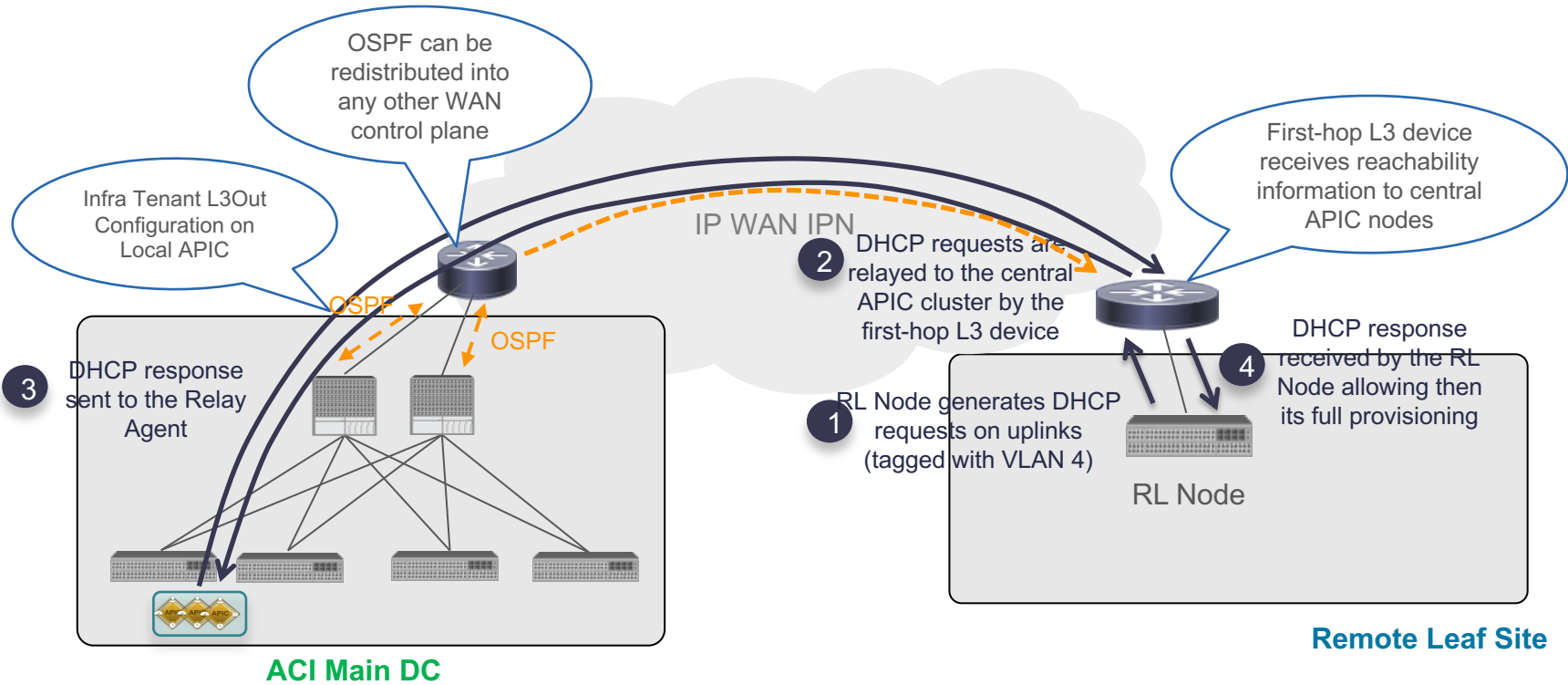
RL Nodes part of a vPC Domain



ACI 3.2(1) Release

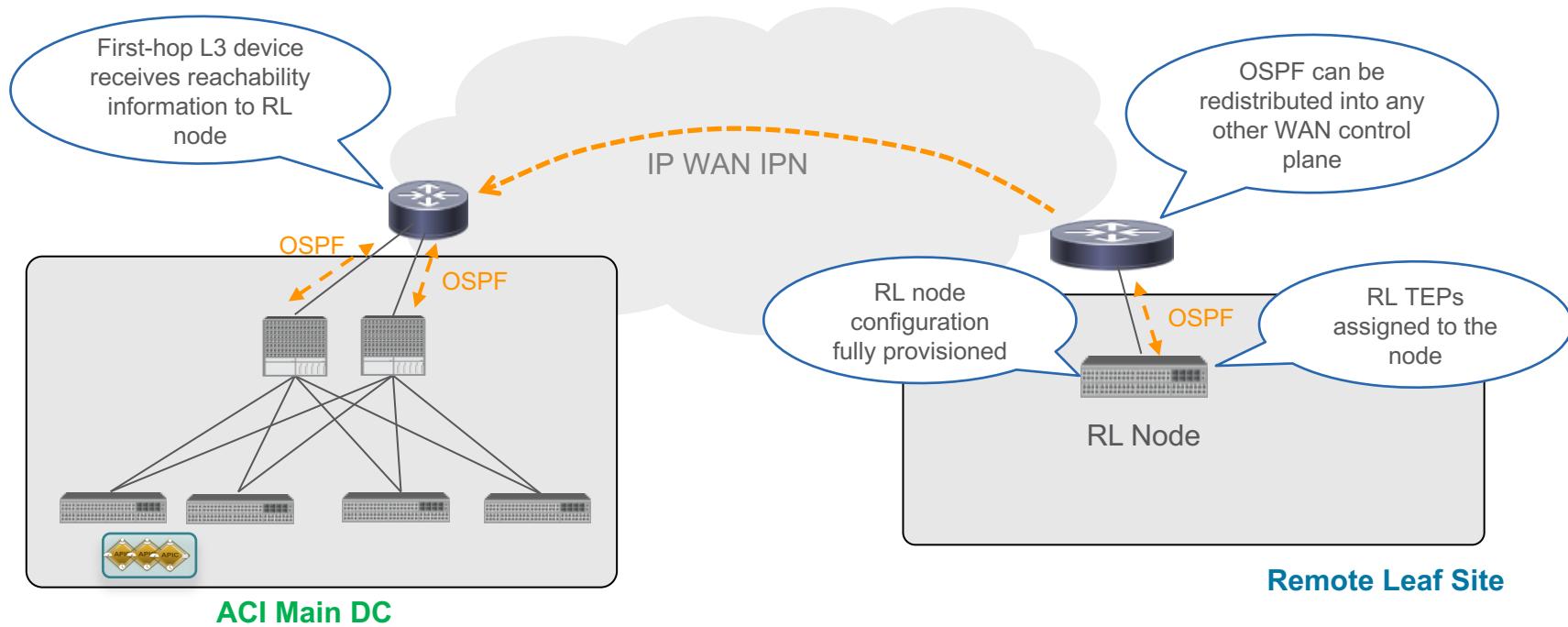
- Dual attached host with Active/Active links (LACP)
- Single attached hosts (orphan ports)

ACI Remote Physical Leaf Automatic RL Discovery



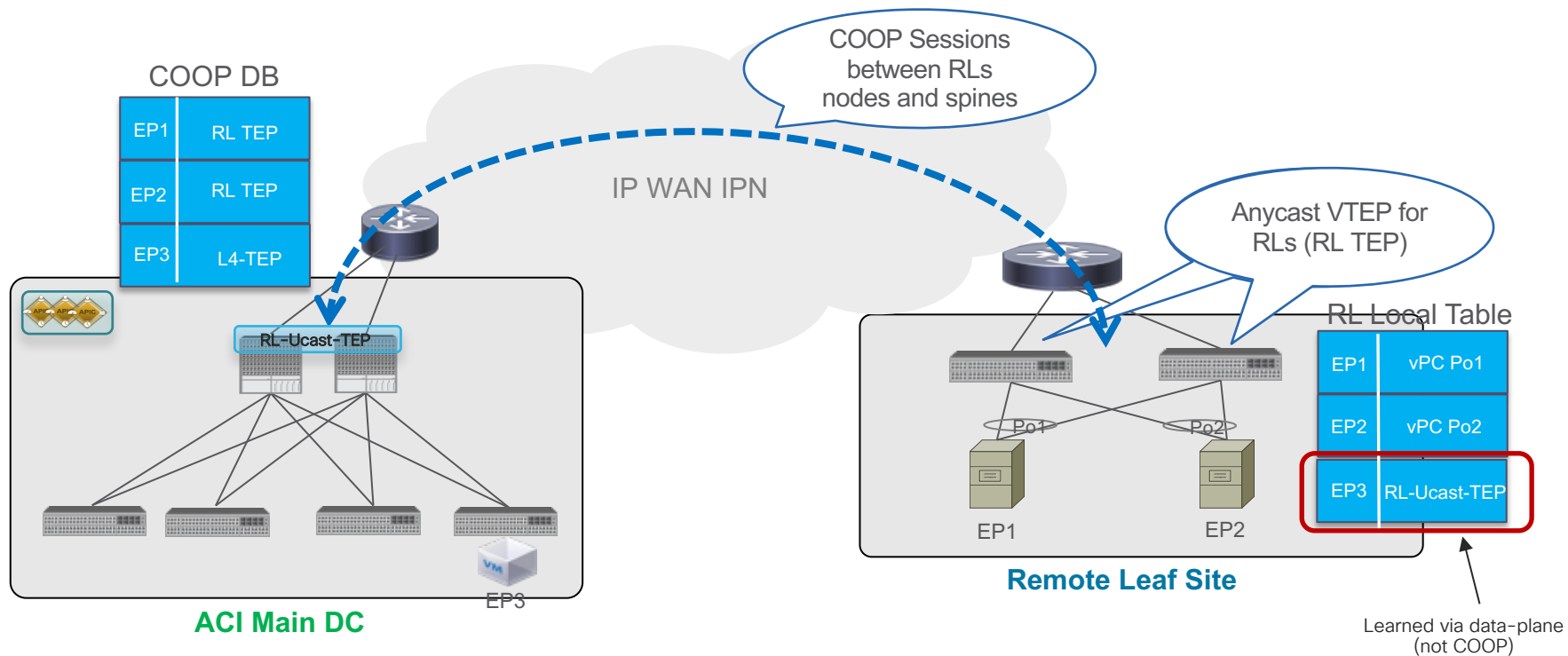
ACI Remote Physical Leaf

Establishing End-to-End IP Connectivity



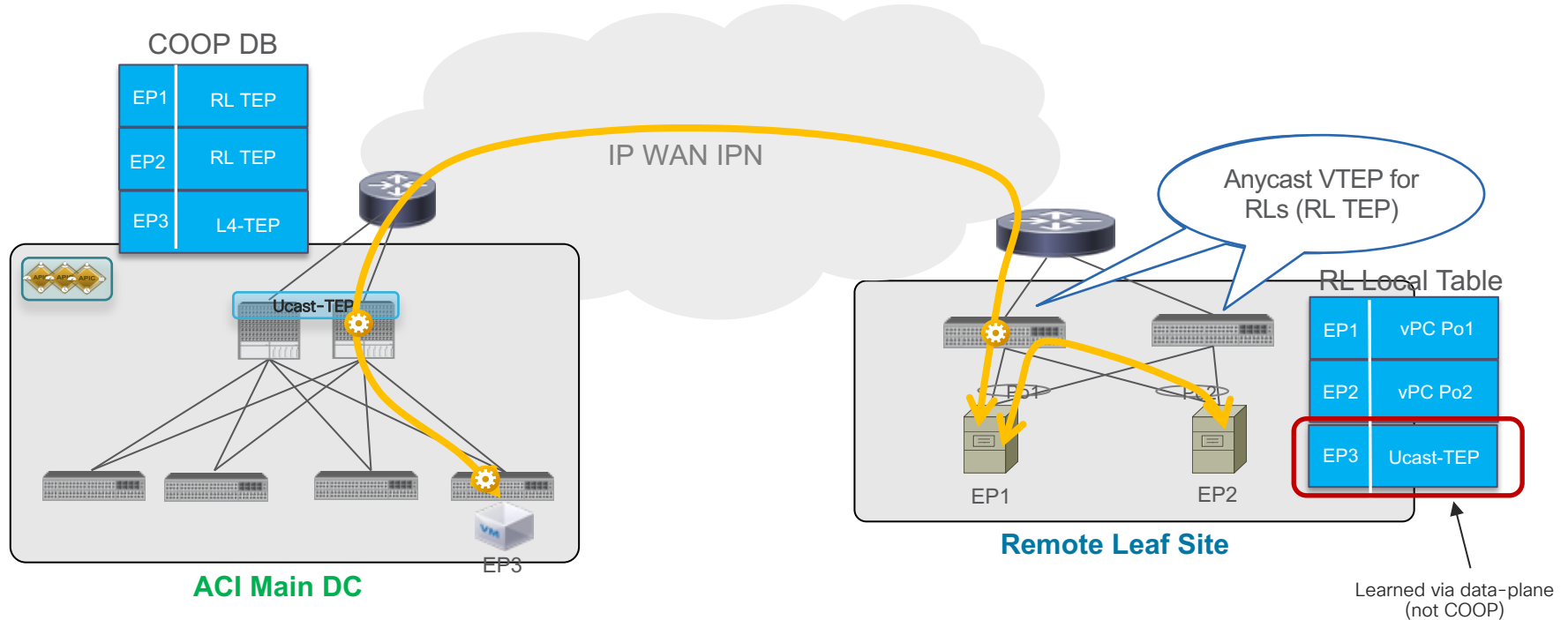
ACI Remote Physical Leaf

COOP for Announcing Remote Endpoint Information



ACI Remote Physical Leaf

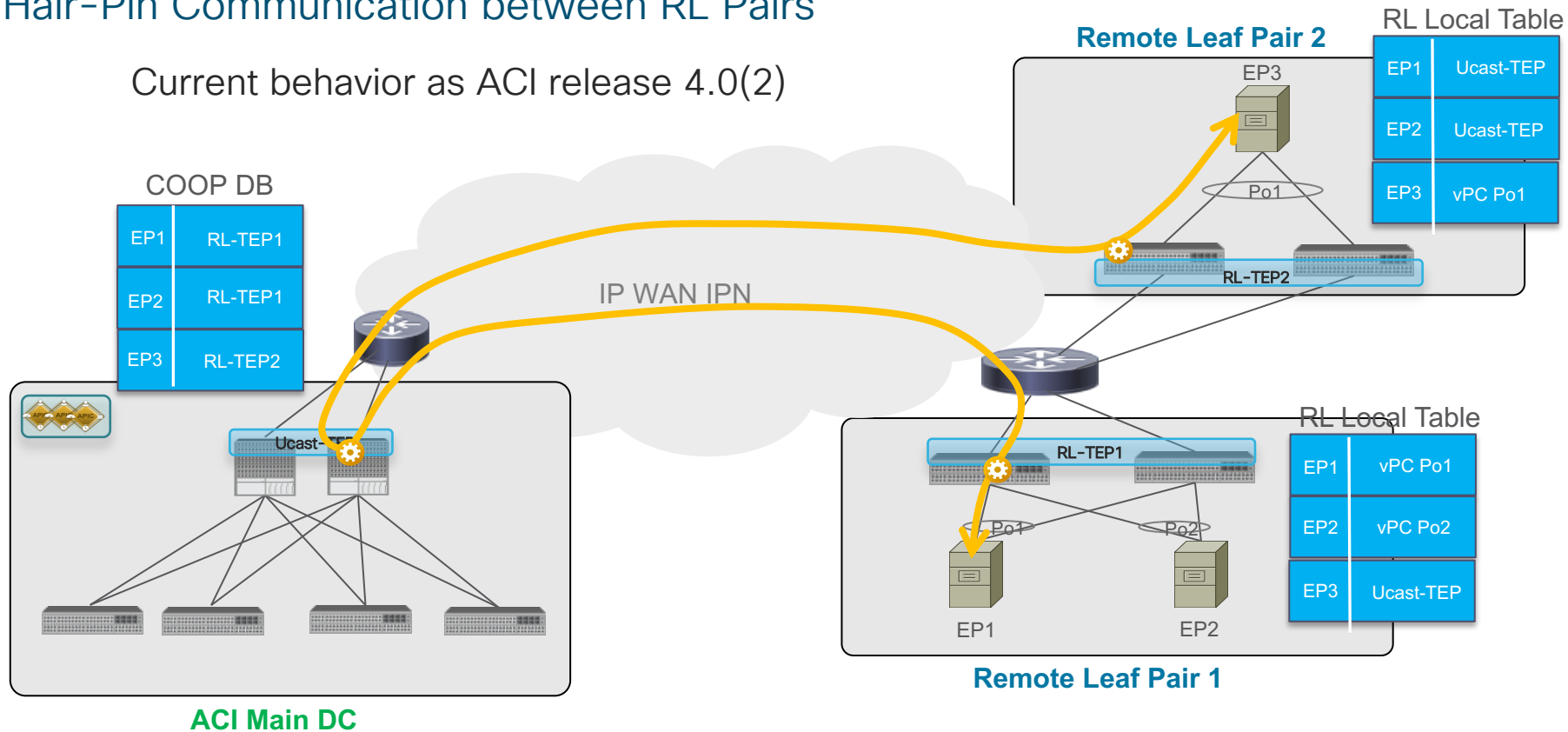
Remote and Local Endpoints Communication



ACI Remote Physical Leaf

Hair-Pin Communication between RL Pairs

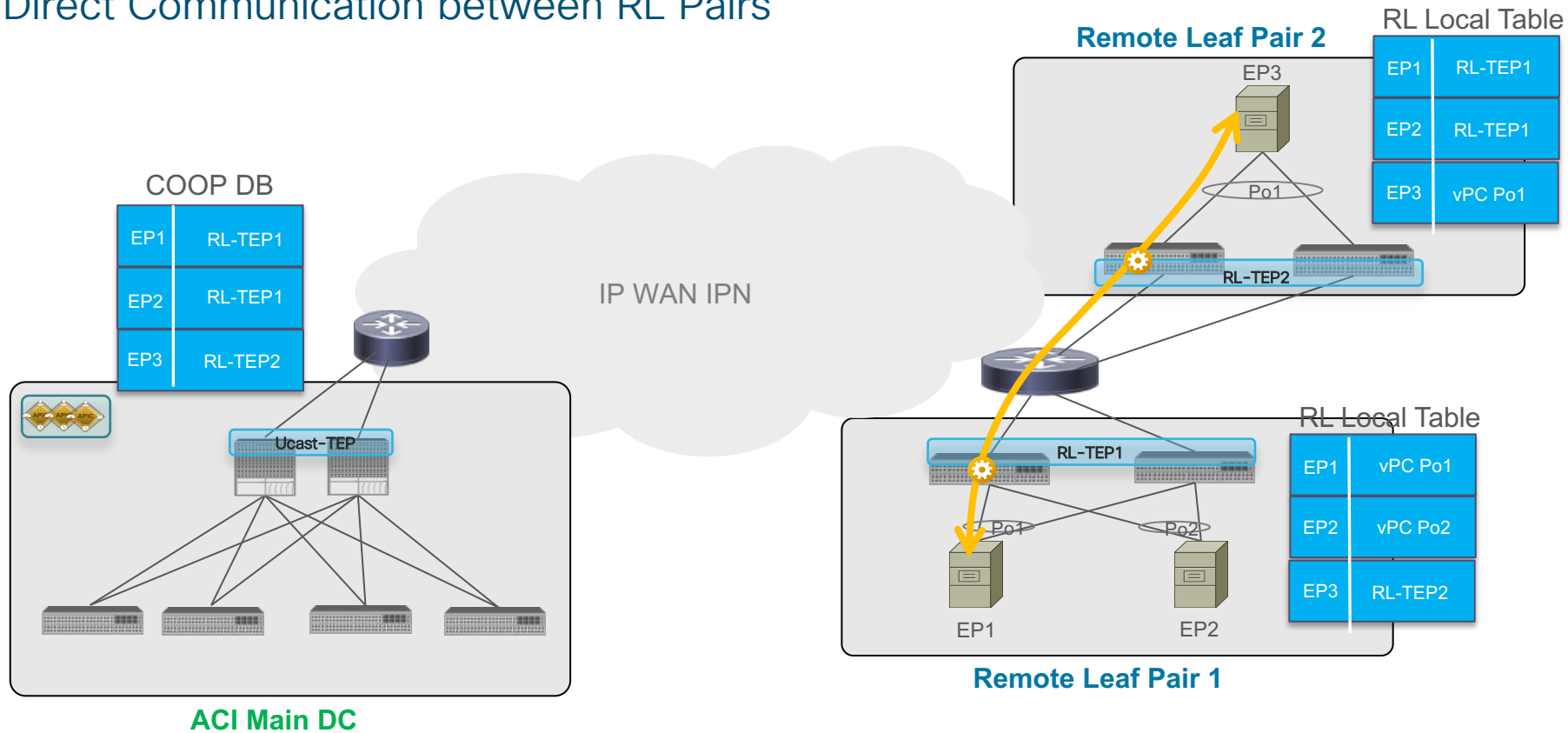
Current behavior as ACI release 4.0(2)



ACI Remote Physical Leaf

Direct Communication between RL Pairs

ACI 4.1(1)
Release

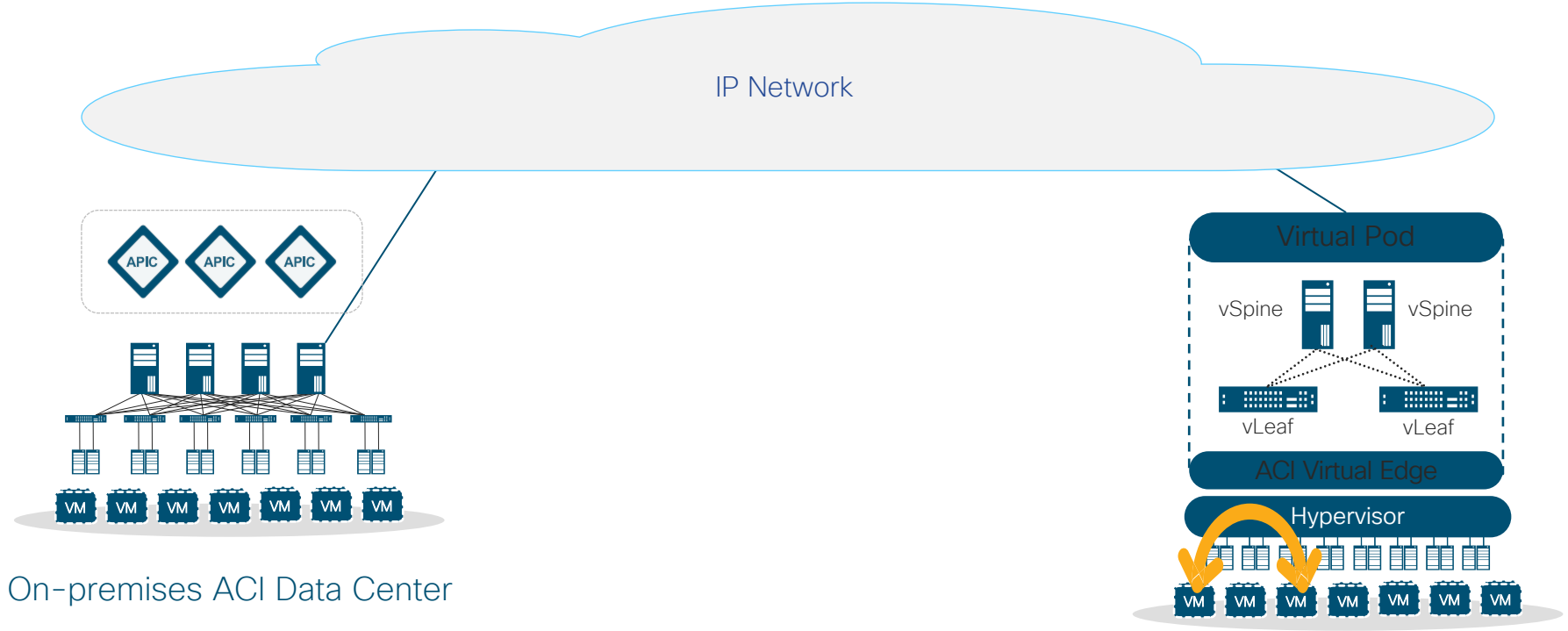


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ACI Virtual Pod

Extend ACI to Virtual Remote Locations



On-premises ACI Data Center

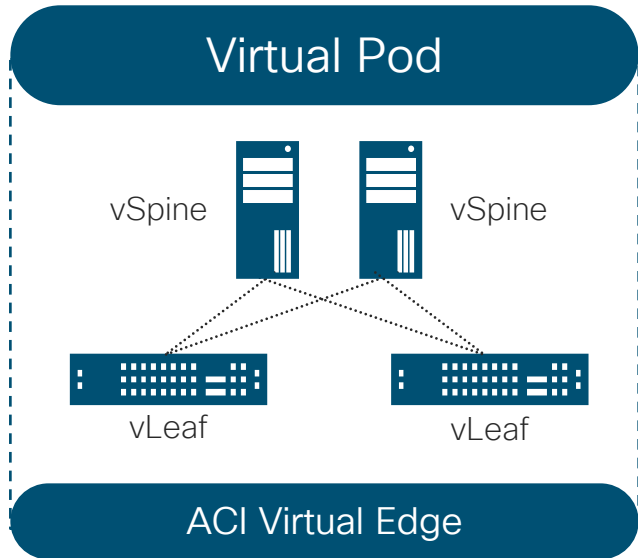
Bare Metal Clouds
(IBM, OVH, etc.)

Remote
Data Centers

Co-location Facilities
(Equinix, CoreSite etc.)

Brownfield
Deployments

ACI Virtual Pod (vPod)



Management Cluster (vSpine + vLeaf)

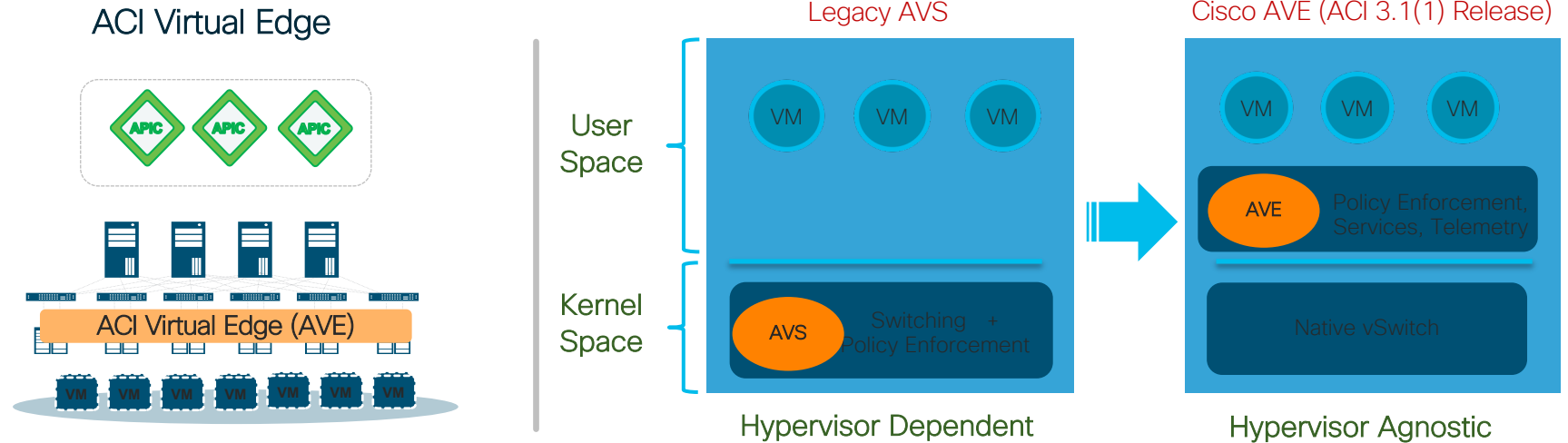
- vSpine and vLeaf: Run ACI control plane function
- vLeaf: Distribute APIC policies to ACI Virtual Edge

ACI Virtual Edge (vPod Mode)

- Implements ACI data plane function and policy enforcement
- iVXLAN for communication within vPod and across Pods

Cisco ACI Virtual Edge

Decoupled From Hypervisor Kernel API Dependencies



Maintain Existing Operational Models

Simple Transition/Migration
AVS => AVE

Policy Consistency Across Multiple Hypervisors

AVS/AVE Feature Parity

vPod Components

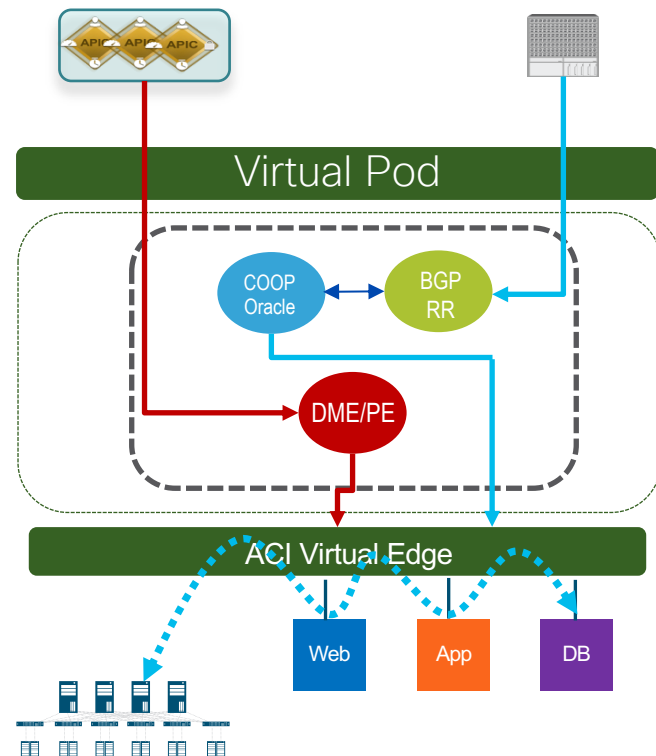
vSpine, vLeaf, and Remote Virtual Leaf

vSpine + vTOR

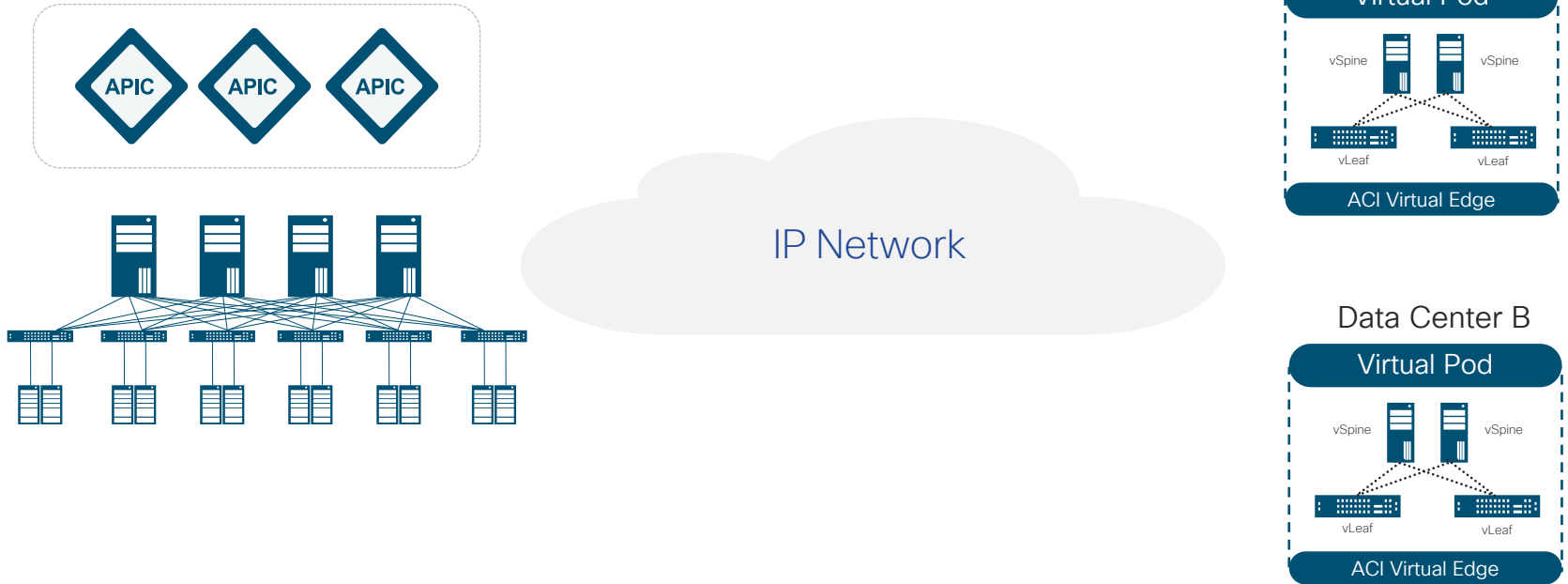
- Run as container services inside VMs at the vPod location (collocated for availability)
- **vTOR**: Distribute APIC policies to AVE forwarders (DME/PE on vLeaf <-> Opflex on AVE)
- **vSpine**: Centralized endpoint and LPM database (COOP and BGP)
- **Not** in forwarding data path

Remote Virtual Leaf (AVE)

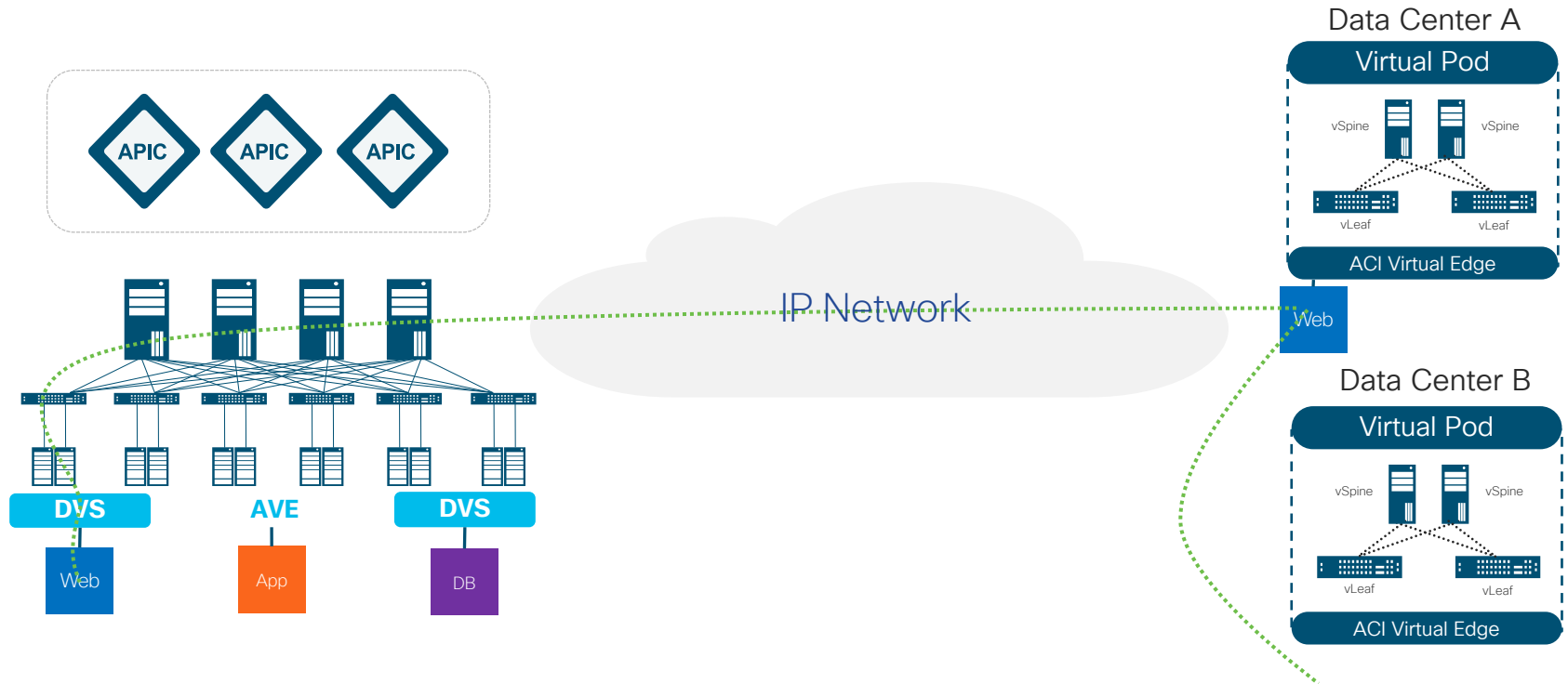
- Implements **'all'** ACI data path functions
- Use iVXLAN for communication within Remote site as well as between the vPod and other Pods
- Gen 2 of the AVE (ACI Virtual Edge)



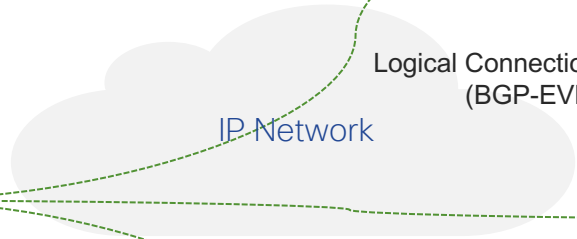
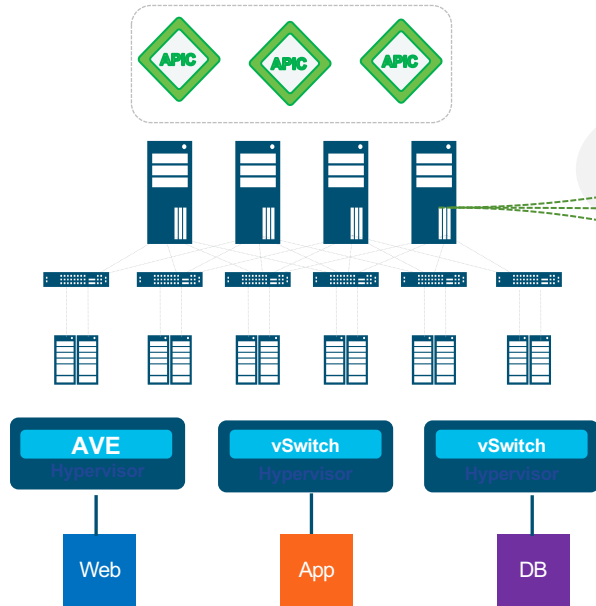
Support for Multiple vPods



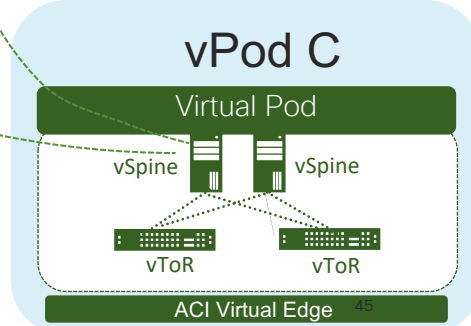
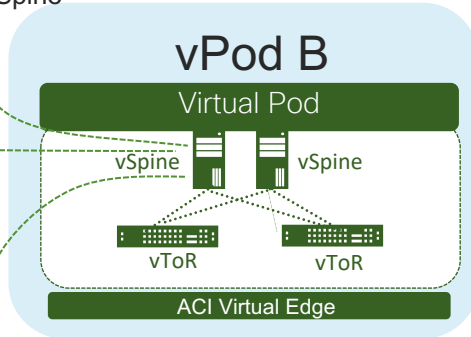
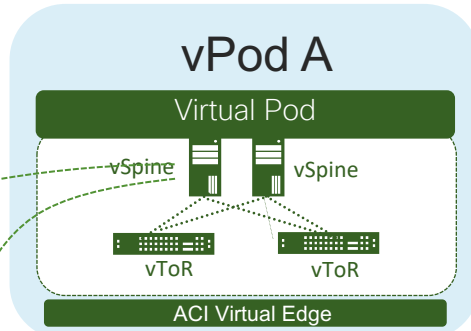
vMotion Across Pods



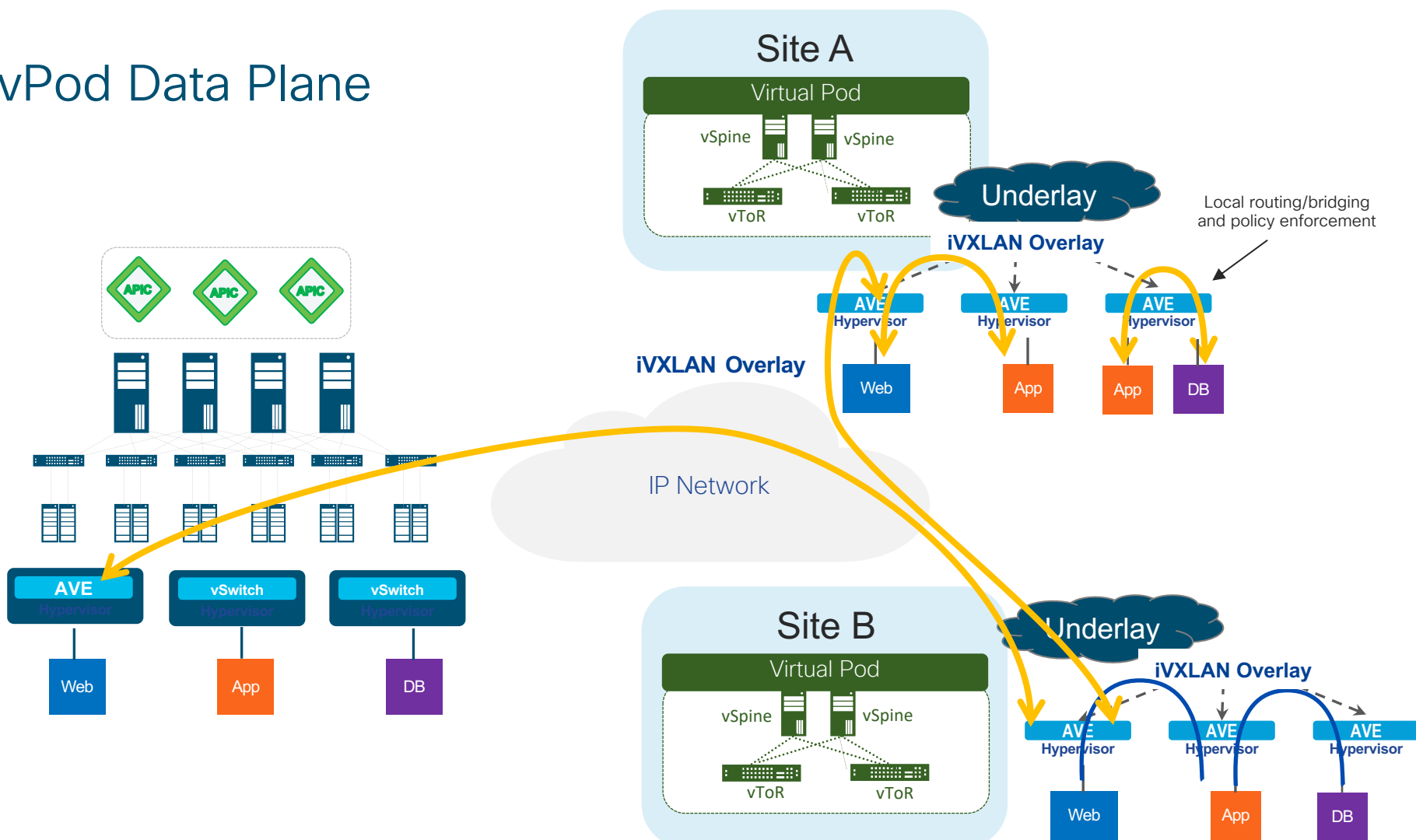
vPod Control Plane



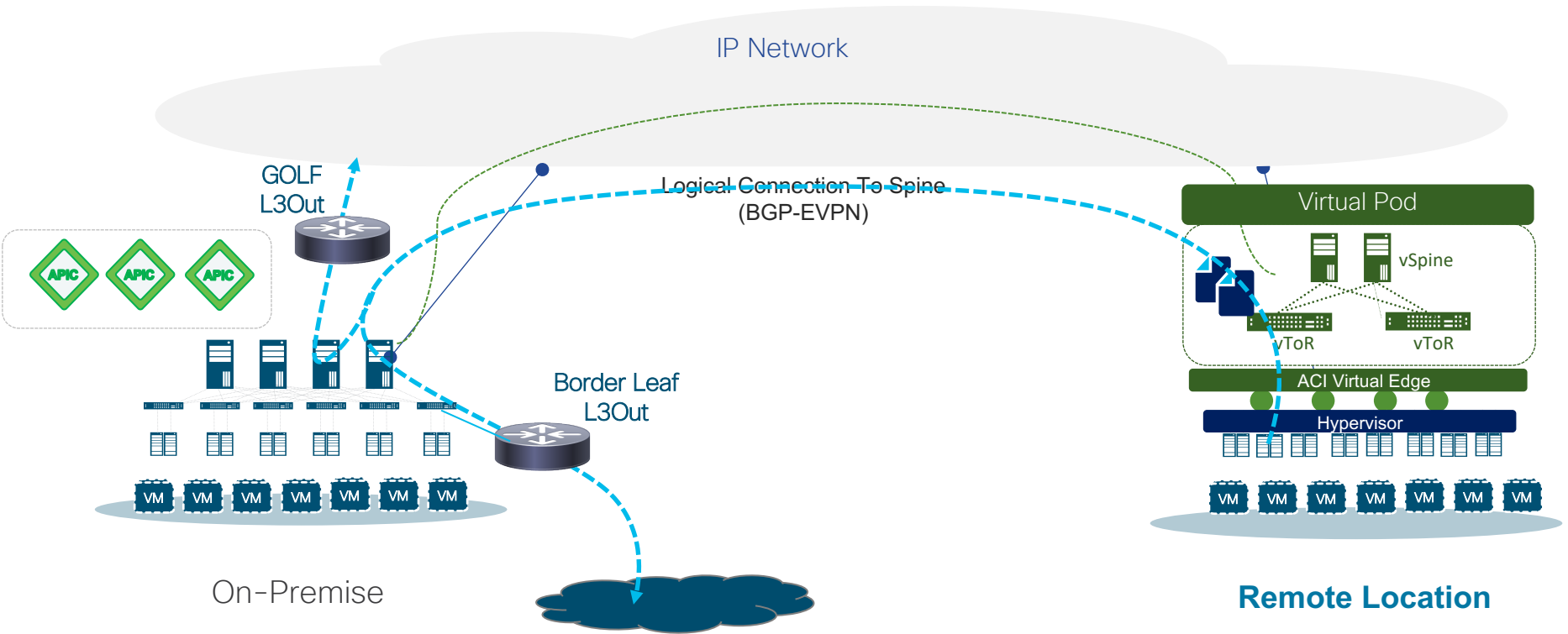
Logical Connection To Spine (BGP-EVPN)



vPod Data Plane



Phase 1 vPOD connectivity to “outside”

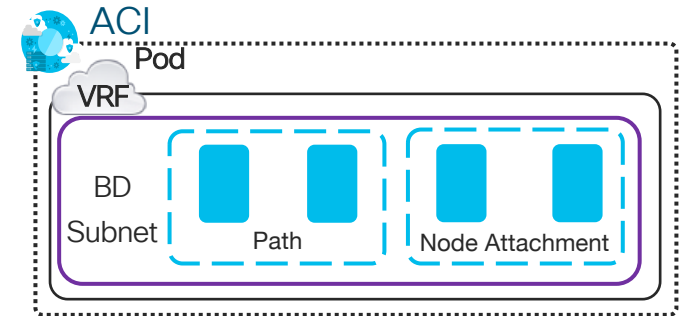
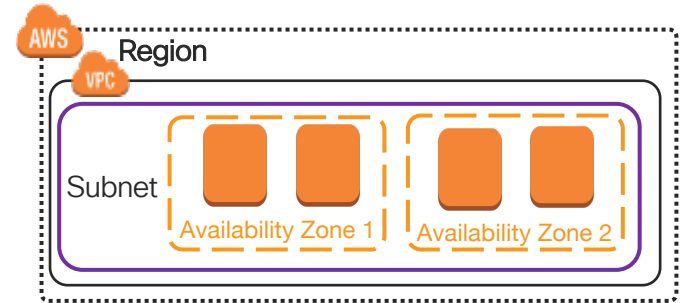


Agenda

- ACI Foundations
- ACI Anywhere
 - ACI Multi-Pod
 - ACI Multi-Site
 - Physical Remote Leaf
 - Virtual Remote Leaf (vPod)
 - ACI with Public Cloud
- Q&A

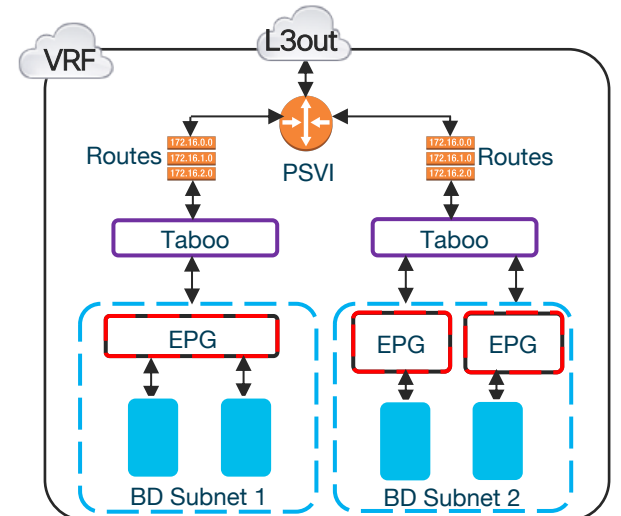
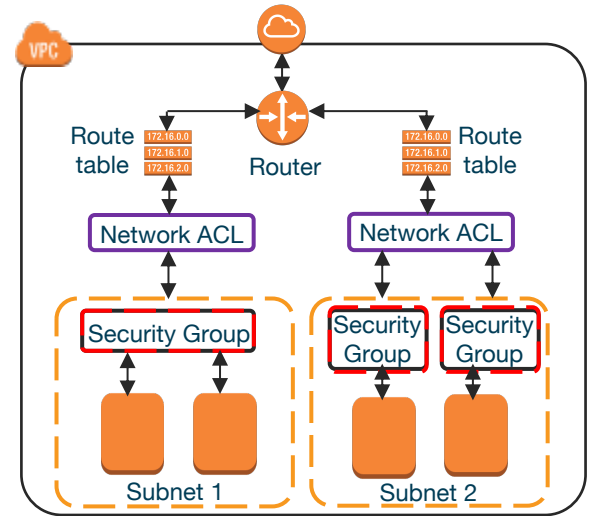
Fundamentals

- **Regions** – Think of it as multiple data center with more than one physical location. Pod or site could be used for ACI
- **Availability Zones (AZ)** – Set of buildings, Internet uplinks and power. Think of it as a data center but may contains more than one physical location. Path or node attachment could be used in ACI
- **Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)** – Set of subnets with one ore more CIDR blocks running in a single region across multiple data centers (AZ). Similar to VRF
- **Subnet** – Range of IP addresses. Each subnet must reside within one AZ and can't span zones. Minimum subnet size is /28. BD Subnet

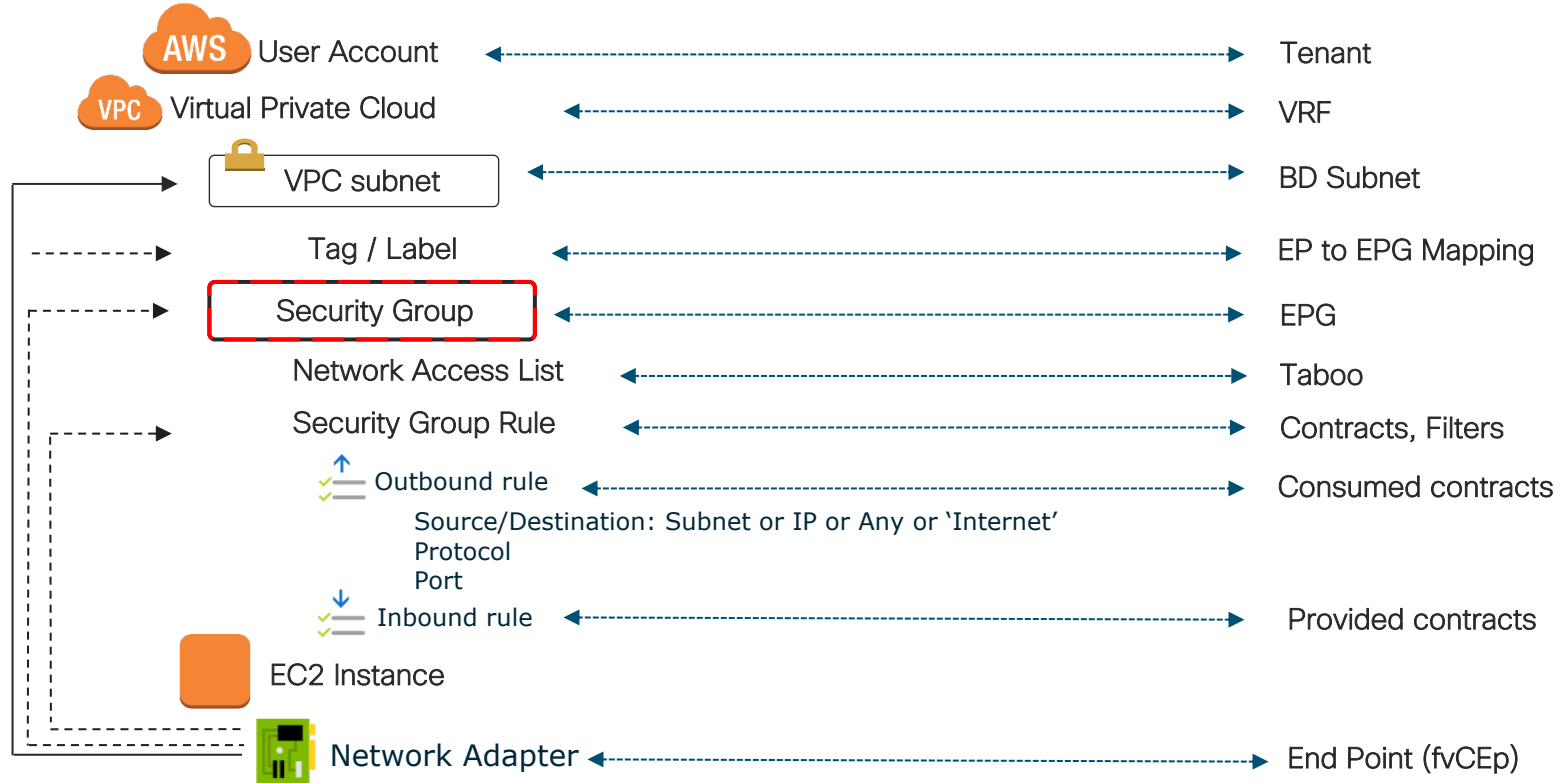


Fundamentals (Cont.)

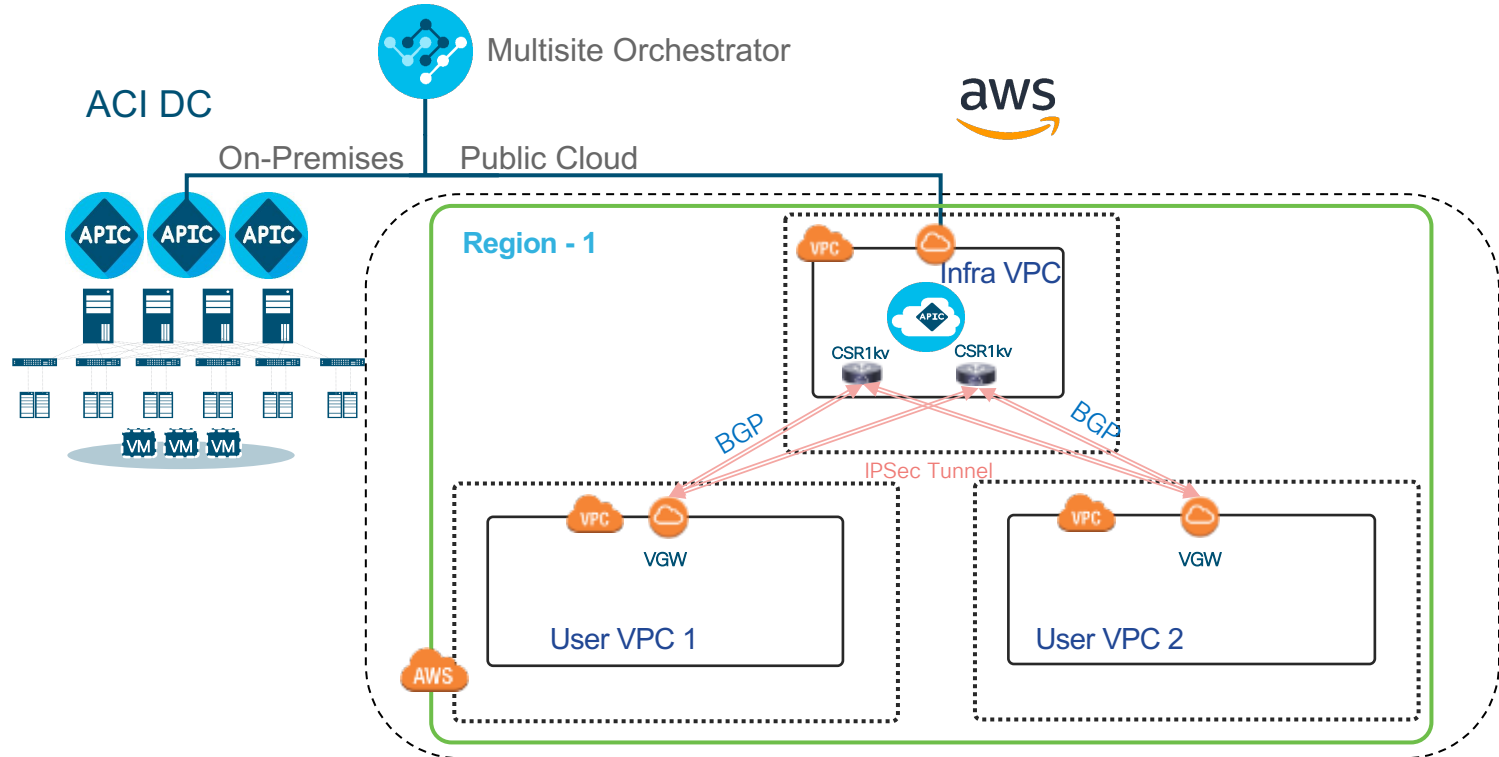
- **Security Group** – Act as a firewall for associated EC2 instance (VM), controlling both inbound and outbound traffic at network interface (EP) level. Equivalent to EPG with white-list
- **Security Group Rule** – Rules applied to inbound traffic (ingress) or outbound traffic (egress). Combination of contracts and filters in ACI
- **Network ACL** – Used to deny / permit select traffic at a subnet level. Network ACLs are stateless. In ACI, it is similar to taboo and grey-list contracts
- **Route Table** – Can be associated with multiple subnets. Acts like a source-based policy-based routing (PBR) rule.



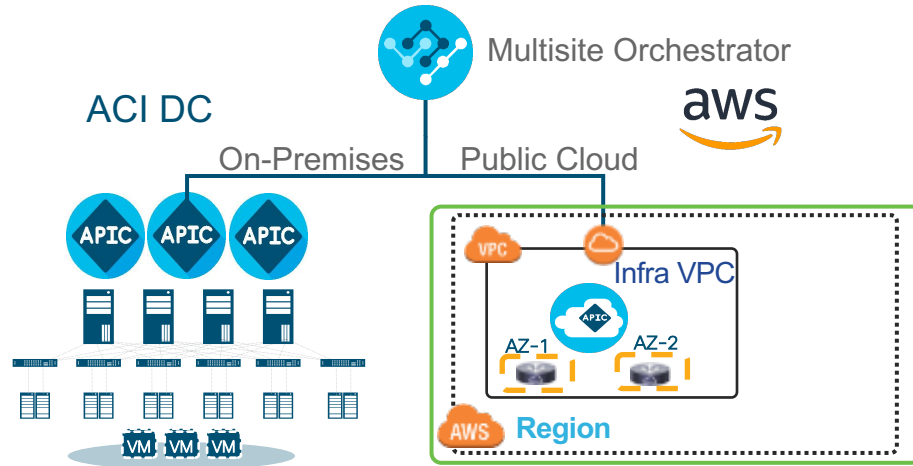
Policy Mapping - AWS



Cloud Infra

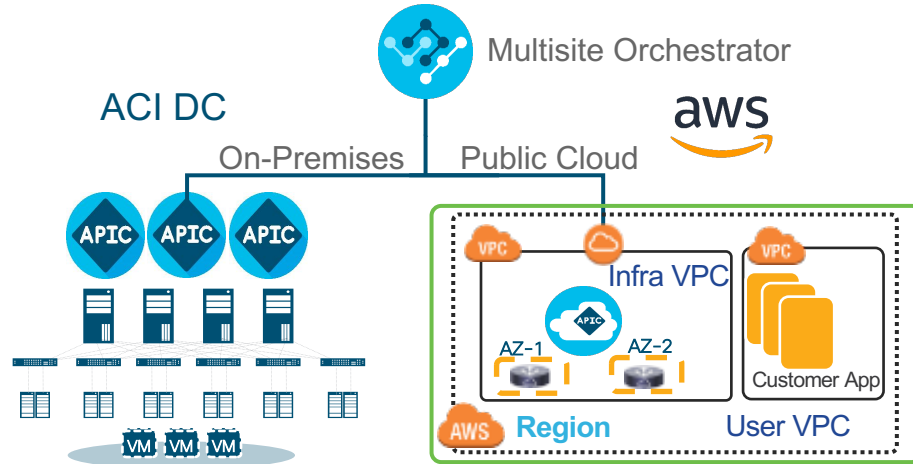


Infra VPC



- Infra VPC will be used as transit VPC to connect between on-premises ACI Fabric and AWS region or connect one AWS region with another AWS region
- You would need an AWS account which will act similar to Fabric admin
- Need to have proper IP subnet planned ahead of the deployment

User VPC



- User VPC will be created by Cloud APIC where all application policy will be enforced
- Need an AWS account which will act as Tenant admin before creating user VPC
- IP subnets need to be unique within a User VPC
- User VPC communicates with another User VPC through the Infra VPC



Thank you



INTUITIVE