

# Virtual Routers

Do they make sense?

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The logo for ipSpace, featuring the text "ipSpace" in a white, cursive script font. The background of the slide is a series of overlapping, diagonal bands in shades of orange, yellow, and grey.

# Who is Ivan Pepelnjak (@ioshints)

## Past

- Kernel programmer, network OS and web developer
- Sysadmin, database admin, network engineer, CCIE
- Trainer, course developer, curriculum architect
- Team lead, CTO, business owner



## Present

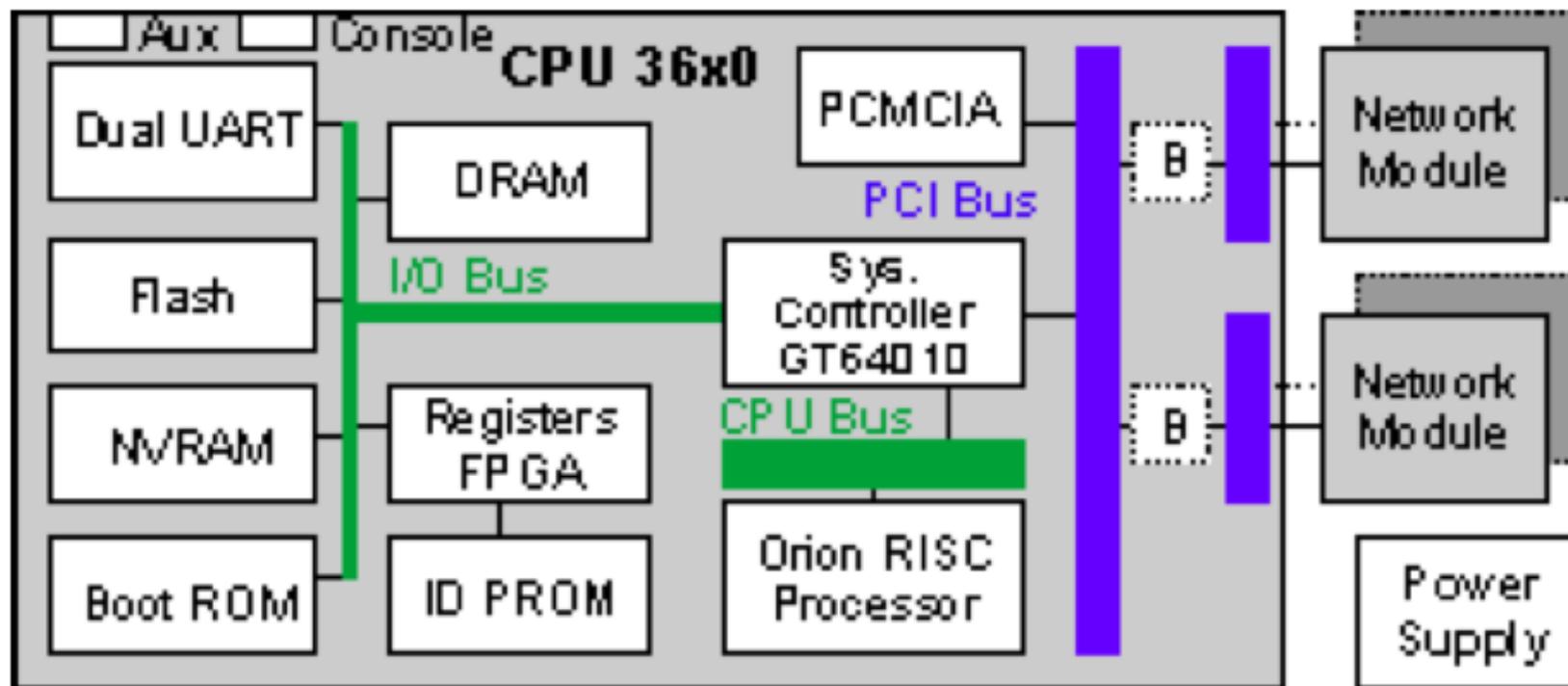
- Network architect, consultant, blogger, webinar and book author
- Teaching the art of Scalable Web Application Design

## Focus

- Large-scale data centers, clouds and network virtualization
- Scalable application design
- Core IP routing/MPLS, IPv6, VPN



## Typical Router Hardware Architecture



- Looks almost like an x86-based server to me
- Could I have this in a VM format, please?

Source: Cisco 3600 Series Router Architecture

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/routers/3600-series-multiservice-platforms/7442-36xx-arch.html>

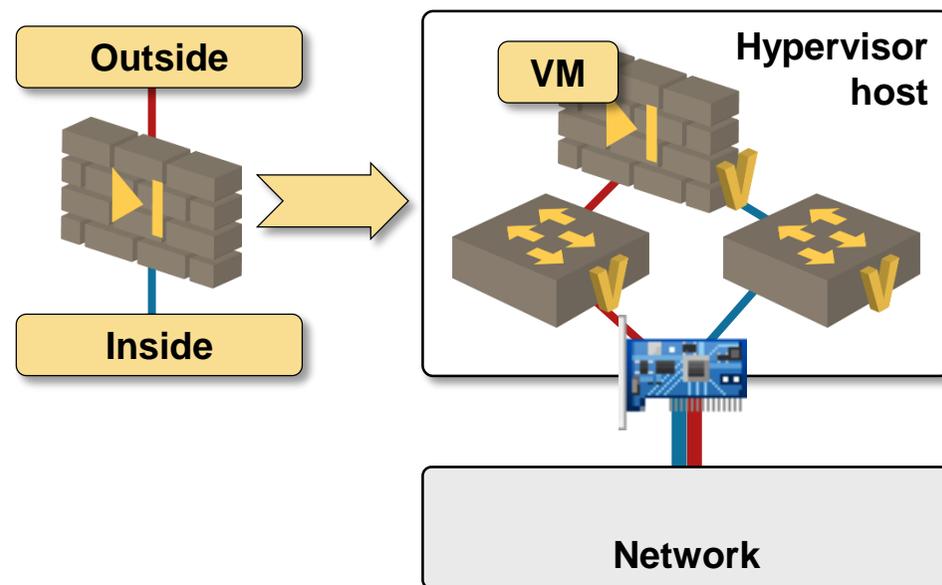
# Welcome to Network Function Virtualization

## NFV 101

- Network services deployed in VM format
- Pilot in Deutsche Telekom (Terastream)
- Part of AT&T Domain 2.0 initiative
- Being standardized within an ETSI working group
- Another overhyped hot topic

## Why?

- Flexibility and scalability
- Ease of deployment
- Faster time-to-market
- Hardware reuse



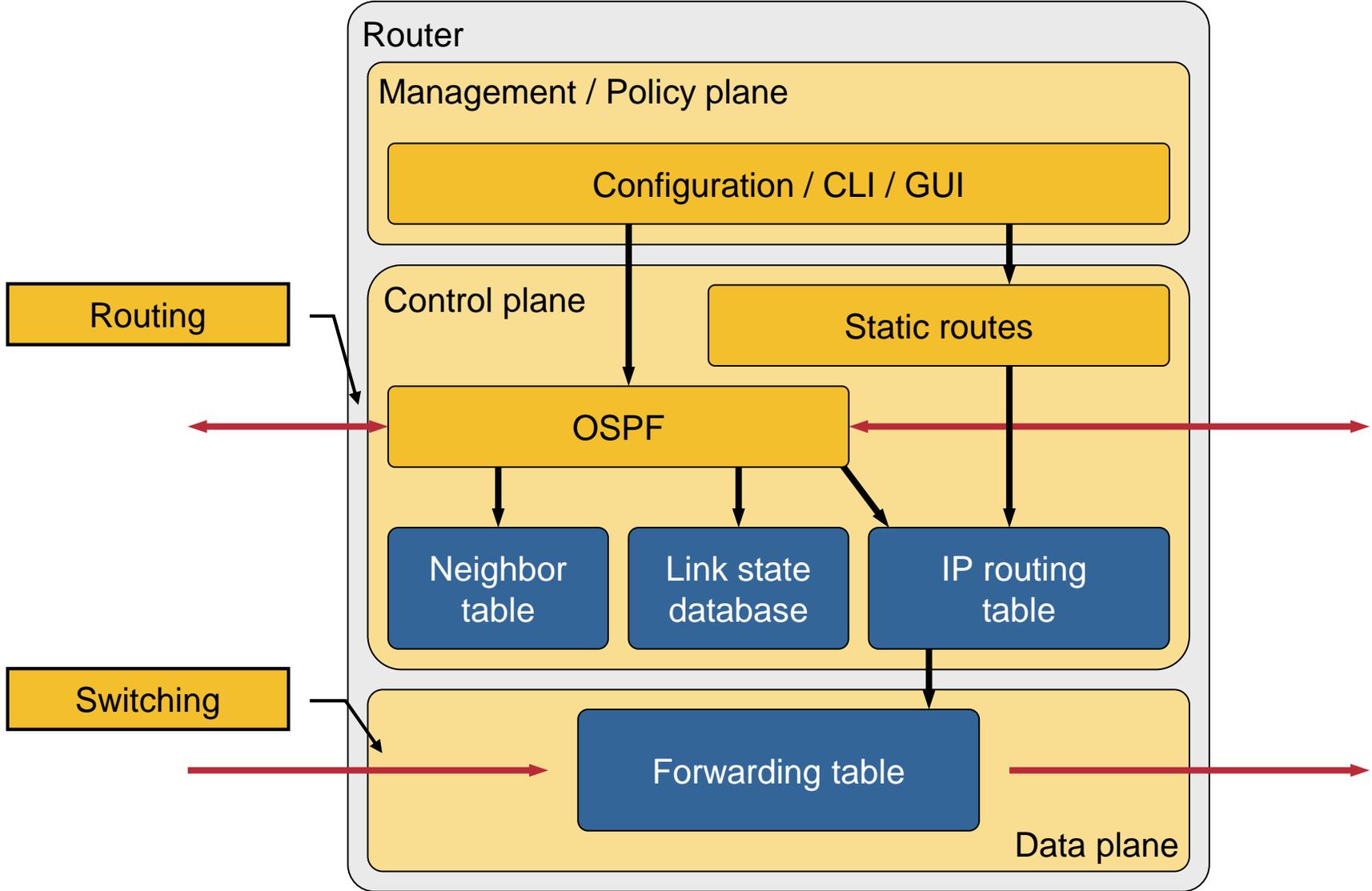
## Why Are We Still Buying Boxes, Not Software?

- Efficiency
- Robustness
- Clear split of management responsibilities
- Inability to change existing sales models

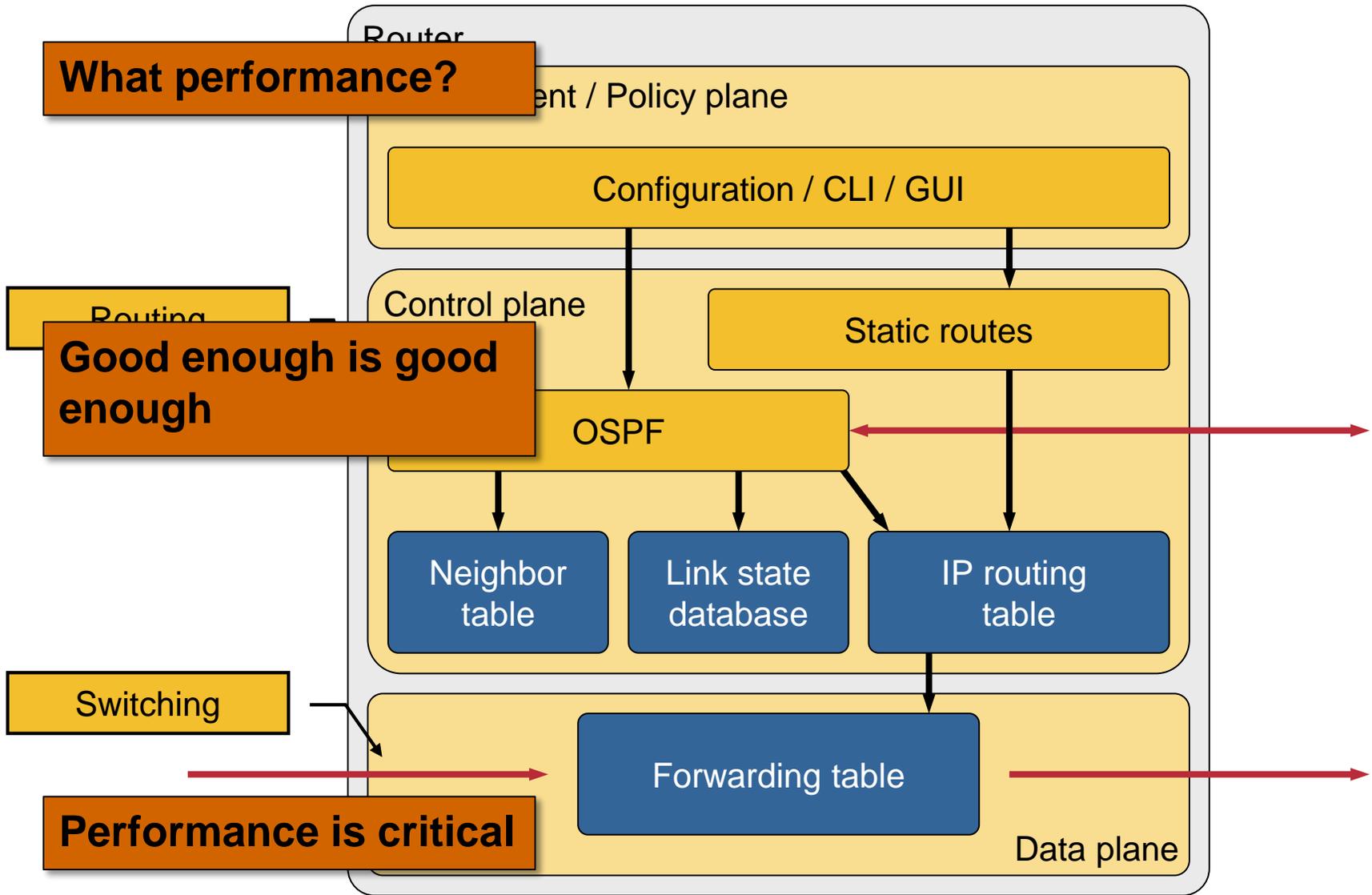


**Remember: when you buy a router, you pay (mostly) for the software, not hardware**

# Refresher: Management, Control and Data Plane



# Performance Requirements



# Performance Data Points

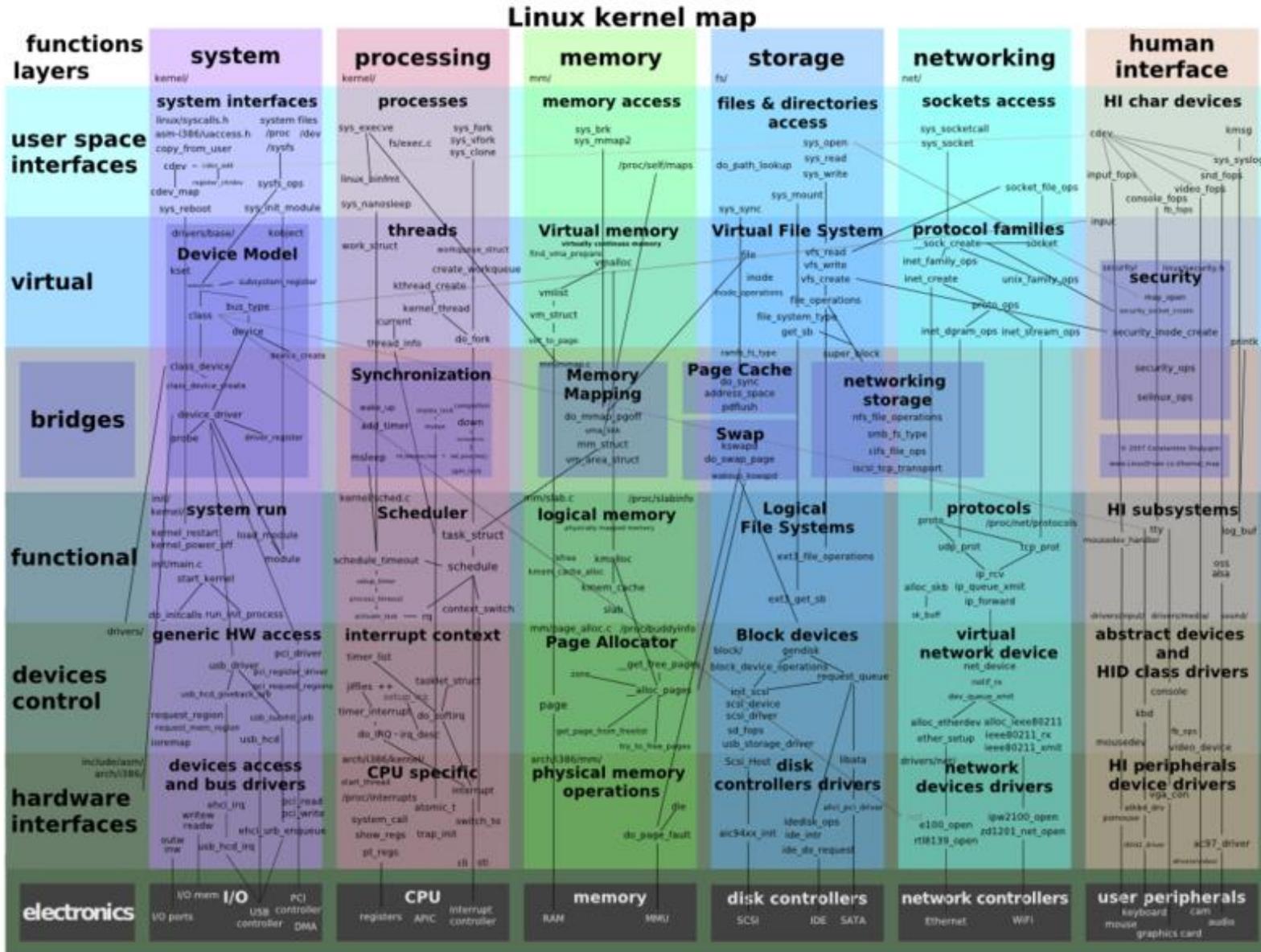
## Some performance maximums

- 50+ Gbps through a Xeon-based server (Multipath TCP)
- 50 Mpps on Open vSwitch with DPDK (~ 130 Gbps with IMIX traffic load)
- 200 Gbps on a Xeon server (Snabb switch)

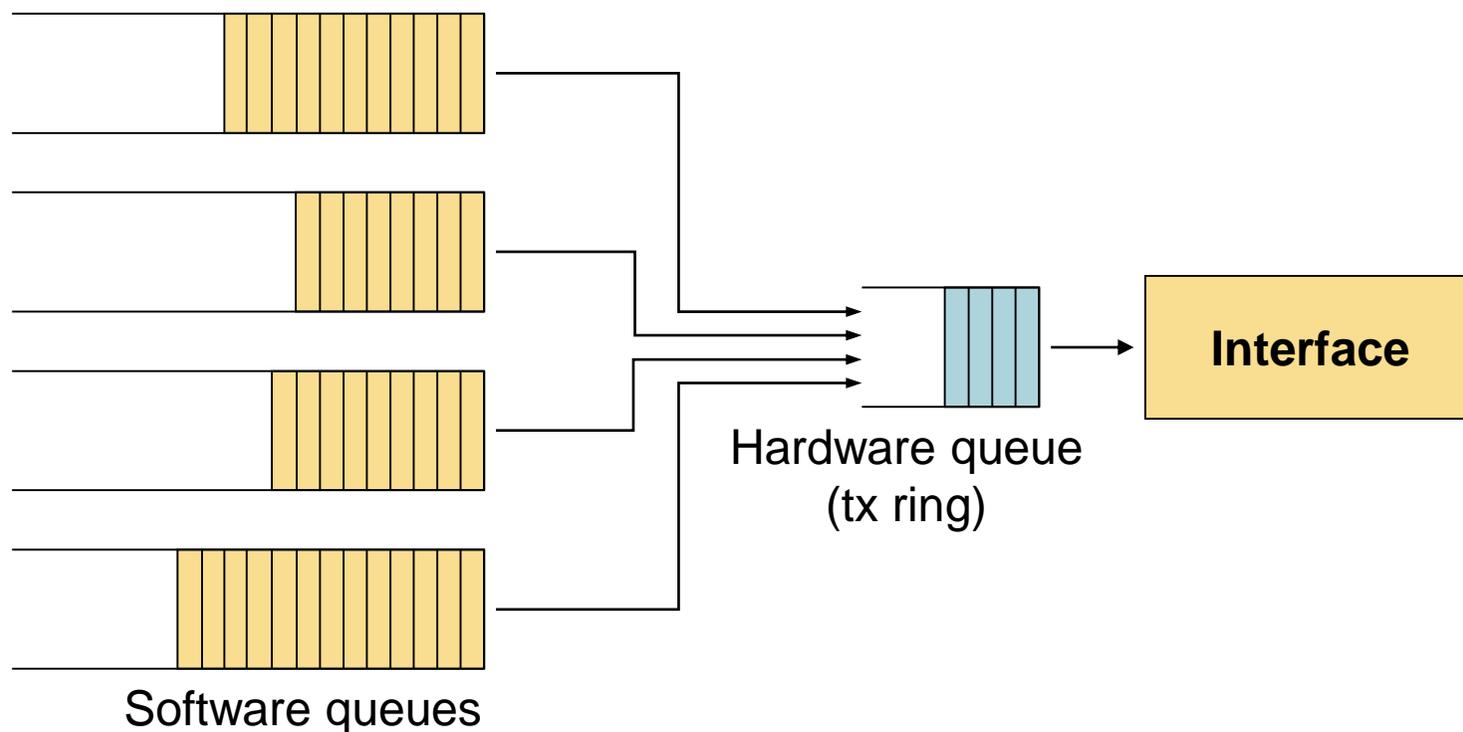
## Commercial products performance

- A10 load balancer VM on a single core: up to 4 to 8 Gbps
- F5 load balancer VM: 3 Gbps @ 2 vCPU
- **VMware vShield Edge small instance (1 vCPU): 1-3 Gbps**
- VMware NSX Edge Services Router: 10 Gbps firewall, 4 – 10 Gbps load balancer
- Palo Alto firewall: 1 Gbps @ 4 vCPU
- **Cisco CSR 1000V: 1 Gbps @ 4vCPU**
- **Vyatta 5600 series routers: 10 Gbps @ 1 core**

# Hint: Don't Use Linux TCP Stack



# QoS Considerations



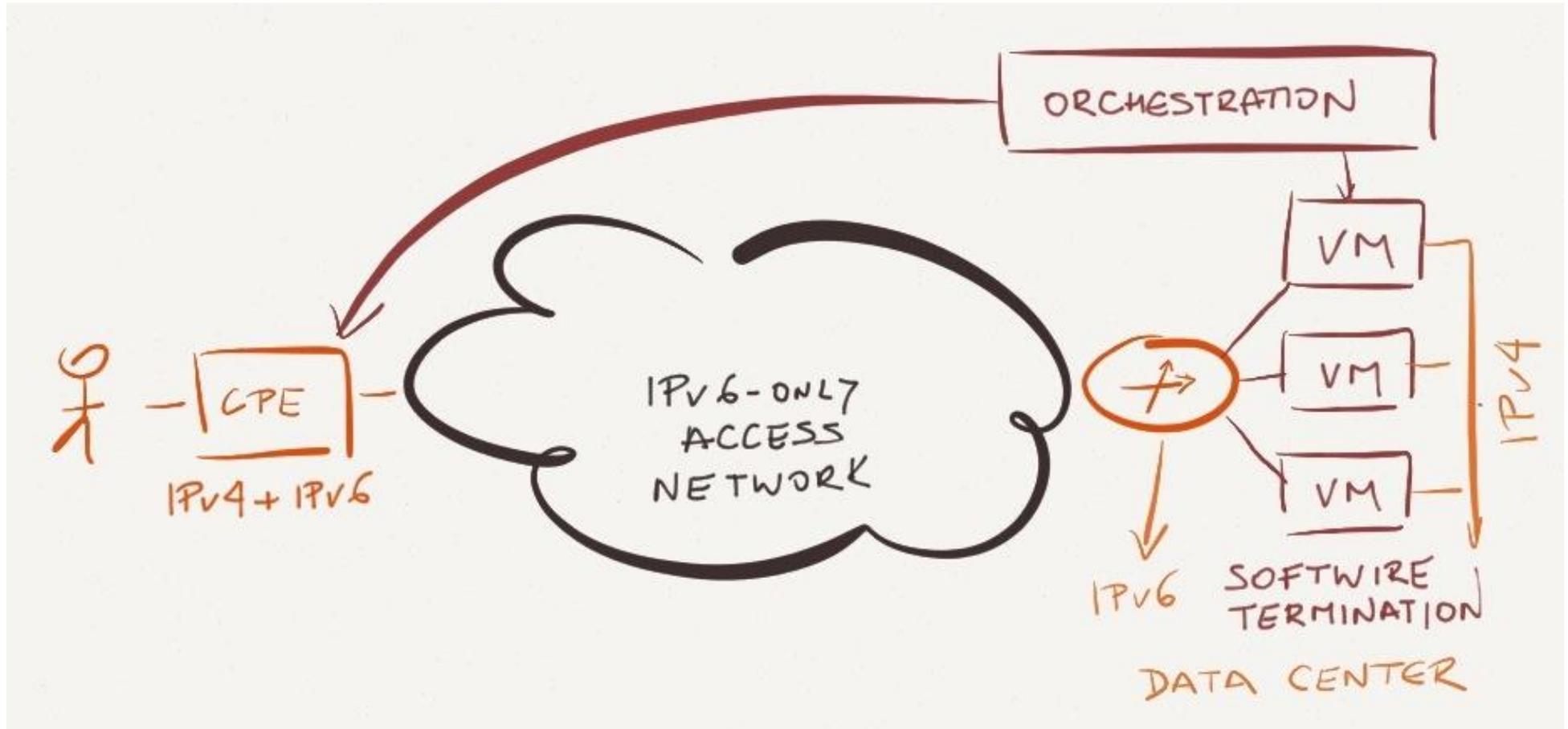
- Queuing needs hardware backpressure to work
- Virtual routers might not experience backpressure on VM NICs
- Solution: switch from queuing to shaping + queuing (similar to xDSL QoS)
- All other QoS mechanisms work as expected



# Use Cases



# Customer Service Termination



- PE-router / BRAS / GGSN in virtual machine format
- Deployed in Deutsche Telekom Terastream project

# Hybrid Cloud Deployments



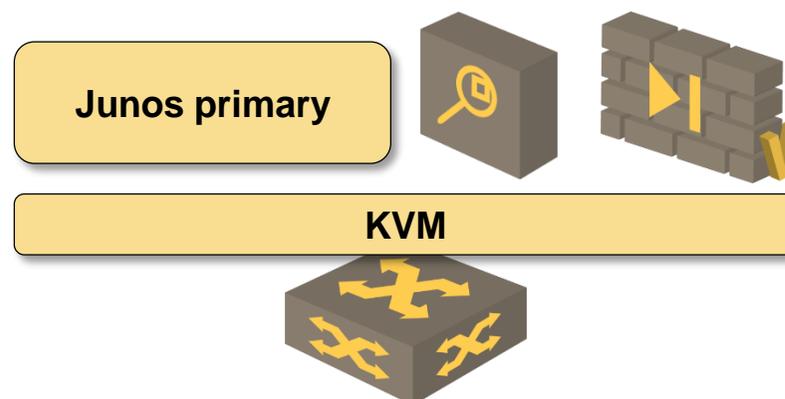
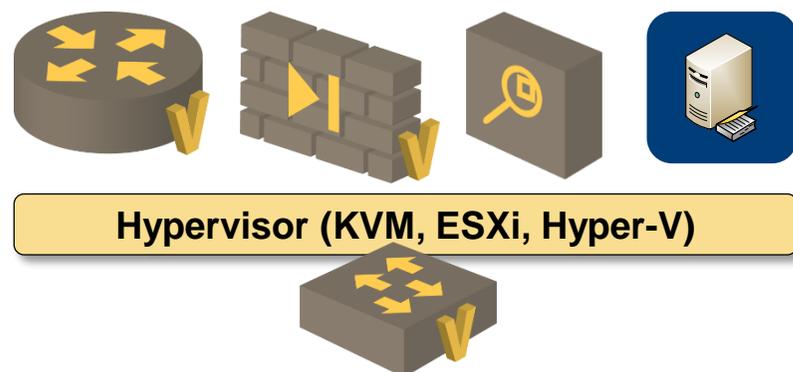
## Principles

- Use a router with standard enterprise functionality
- Convert public cloud deployment into another site in enterprise WAN

## Use cases

- VPN connectivity (cloud deployment = DMVPN hub)
- MPLS WAN endpoint
- Layer-2 or layer-3 extension for cloud migration (OTV or LISP)
- Network services control point (DHCP, NAT, BGP RR)

## Unified Resources at Remote Sites

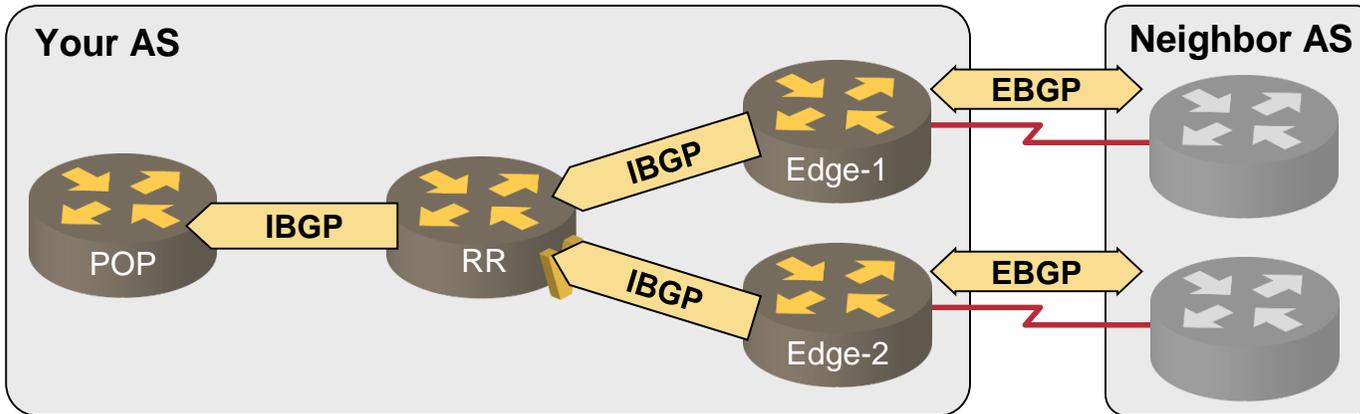


- Numerous virtual functions running on the same physical hardware
- Server, AD/DNS/DHCP servers, router, firewall, WAN accelerator, call manager

### Implementation options

- Traditional x86 server
- Modern data center ToR switch (example: Arista, Juniper QFX5100)
- Router blade (example: Cisco ISR)

# Control Plane Functionality



BGP Route Reflector is an ideal use case for virtual routers

- Very limited forwarding performance (control plane traffic only)
- Good enough control plane performance
- Deployable on any x86 hardware

# Conclusions: Do Virtual Routers Make Sense?

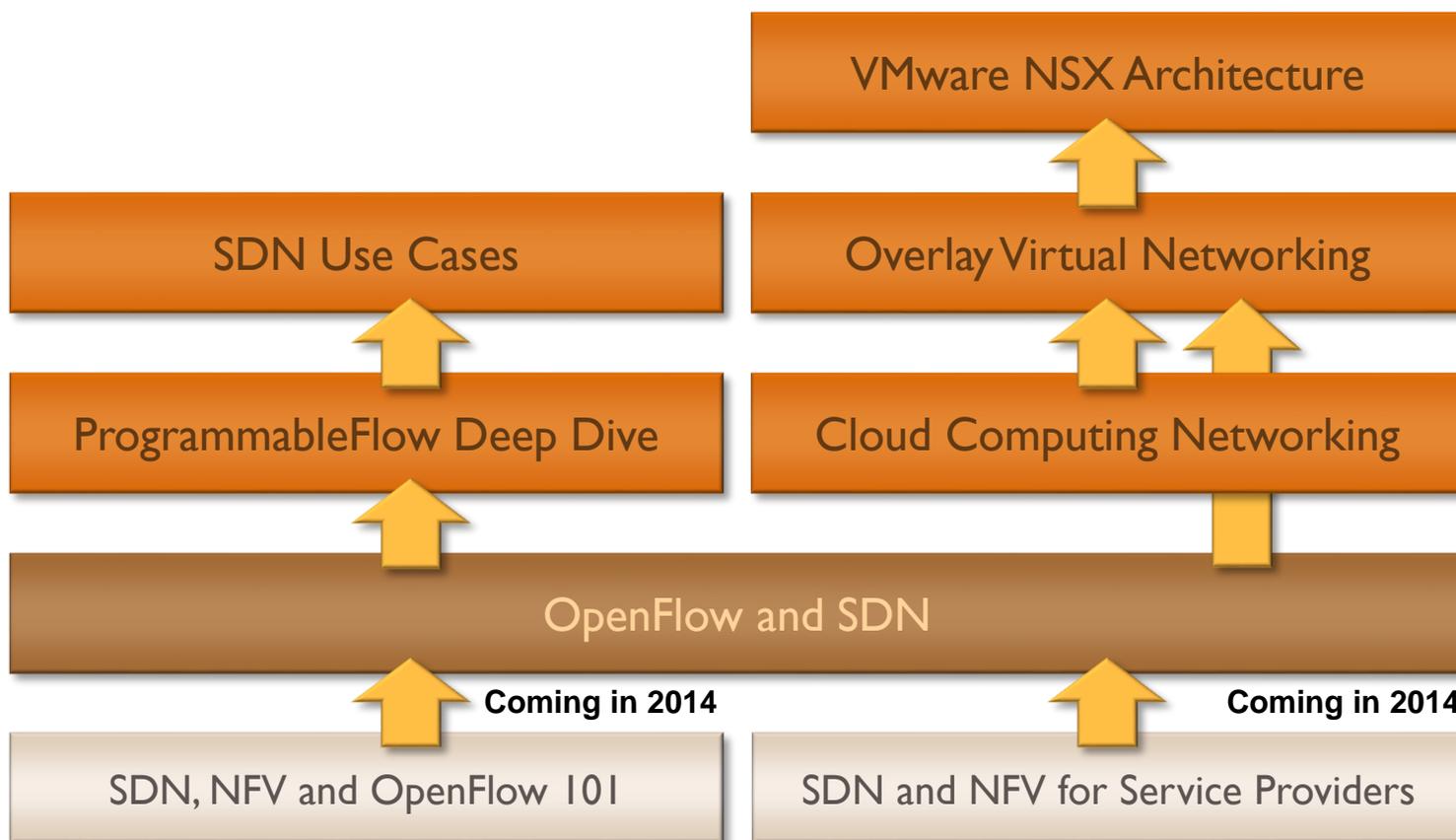
## TL;DL: Yes

- Low-speed environment (up to a few Gbps)
- Features that don't require hardware acceleration (RSA key exchange)
- Control plane functionality

## Not suitable for

- Bandwidth requirements higher than ~10 Gbps (40-50 Gbps in future)
- High number of ports

# SDN, OpenFlow and NFV Resources on ipSpace.net



## Trainings

- Live sessions
- On-Site workshops
- Recordings

## Other resources

- Consulting
- Books and case studies
- Subscriptions

A young child stands in the center of a room with a large map of Europe painted on the floor. The map is in shades of grey and white, with city names like 'Paris', 'London', and 'Brussel' visible. Three black network switches are placed on the floor, connected by a complex web of colorful cables (red, yellow, green, blue, black). The child is wearing a white t-shirt with red sleeves and dark pants. The floor is made of grey tiles.

Questions?

Send them to [ip@ipSpace.net](mailto:ip@ipSpace.net) or [@ioshints](https://twitter.com/ioshints)