

SnapRoute Update

Amber Graner, Community Manager

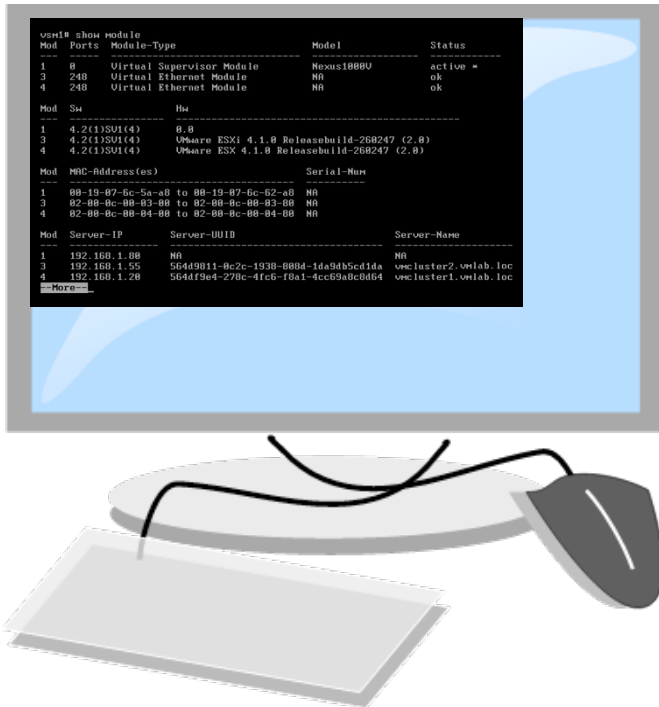
Prasanna Rajendiran, Technical Marketing Engineer

OCP Networking Engineering Workshop – 29 August 2017



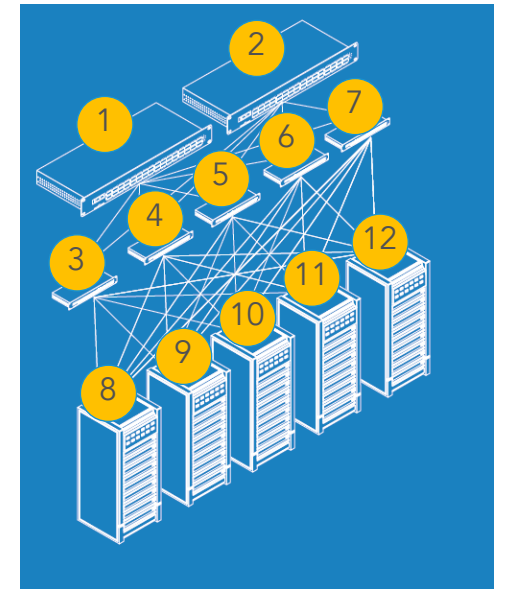
Running the network is too difficult

Old-School Command Line Tools



Error-prone, manual configuration
and change control

Managing device-by-device



Core

Aggregation

Access

Campus Core

— 10 Gigabit Ethernet
— Gigabit Ethernet or Etherchannel
- - - Backup

[illegible]

Source Specific Metadata for IP		Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers		Table 2. IFC Compliance	
IPV410	Arbitrary IP-addr	IPV4100	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	Source	Description
IPV4102	IP Multicast	IPV41000	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	ISOP	
IPV4103	Tranmission Facility for IP (Multicast) and other extensions (ip-addr)	IPV41001	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41007	ISOP Communities Address
IPV4104	Redundant Protocol Extension Multicast (IPV41000, IPv4 and gln-addr)	IPV41002	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41008	Protection of IP-addr by the TCP/IP Signature Options
IPV4105	Redundant Forwarding Direction	IPV41003	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41009	Use of IP-addr by the TCP/IP
IPV4106	Overlay Transport Information (ip-addr-addr)	IPV41004	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41010	Forwarding in the case of Routing TCP/IP
IPV4107	IPV41000	IPV41005	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41011	Use of IPV41000 Extensions for IPv4-Header
IPV4108	IPV41000	IPV41006	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41012	Autonomous System Configuration for IPv4
IPV4109	IPV41000	IPV41007	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41013	Capabilities Extension for IPv4
IPV4110	IPV41000	IPV41008	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41014	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4111	IPV41000	IPV41009	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41015	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4112	IPV41000	IPV41010	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41016	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4113	IPV41000	IPV41011	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41017	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4114	IPV41000	IPV41012	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41018	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4115	IPV41000	IPV41013	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41019	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4116	IPV41000	IPV41014	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41020	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4117	IPV41000	IPV41015	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41021	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4118	IPV41000	IPV41016	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41022	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4119	IPV41000	IPV41017	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41023	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4120	IPV41000	IPV41018	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41024	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4121	IPV41000	IPV41019	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41025	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4122	IPV41000	IPV41020	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41026	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4123	IPV41000	IPV41021	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41027	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4124	IPV41000	IPV41022	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41028	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4125	IPV41000	IPV41023	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41029	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4126	IPV41000	IPV41024	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41030	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4127	IPV41000	IPV41025	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41031	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4128	IPV41000	IPV41026	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41032	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4129	IPV41000	IPV41027	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41033	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4130	IPV41000	IPV41028	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41034	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4131	IPV41000	IPV41029	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41035	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4132	IPV41000	IPV41030	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41036	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4133	IPV41000	IPV41031	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41037	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4134	IPV41000	IPV41032	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41038	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4135	IPV41000	IPV41033	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41039	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4136	IPV41000	IPV41034	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41040	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4137	IPV41000	IPV41035	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41041	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4138	IPV41000	IPV41036	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41042	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4139	IPV41000	IPV41037	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41043	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4140	IPV41000	IPV41038	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41044	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4141	IPV41000	IPV41039	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41045	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4142	IPV41000	IPV41040	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41046	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4143	IPV41000	IPV41041	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers	IPV41047	Use of OSIO in the Routing TCP/IP and Our Customers
IPV4144					

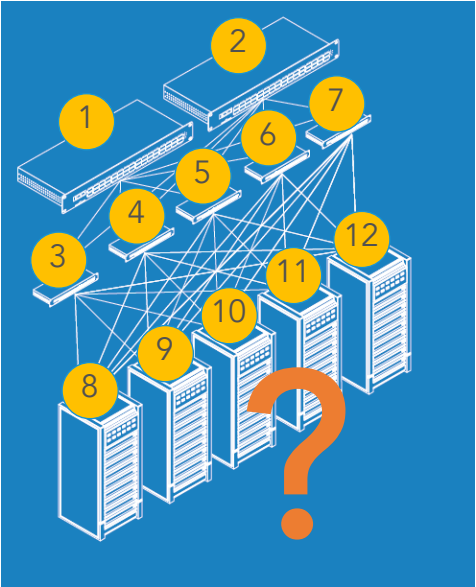
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- **Cisco Fabric Extender Line PEX (aka vstack)** Cisco PEX architecture provides a highly scalable, efficient access-point platform to simplify the network design. PEX is a Layer 2 or 3 fabric extender that connects to the core through a single uplink. PEX can be configured as a Layer 2 or 3 fabric extender, depending on the network topology. PEX can be configured as a Layer 2 or 3 fabric extender, depending on the network topology. PEX can be configured as a Layer 2 or 3 fabric extender, depending on the network topology.
- **Virtual PortChannel:** The vPC feature allows one end of a PortChannel to be split across two Cisco Nexus switches. vPC provides Layer 2 multipathing through the elimination of Spanning Tree Protocol and provides a highly efficient, fault-tolerant and simplified Layer 2 logical topology without the need to change the existing management and deployment model.
- **Cisco Overlay Transport Virtualization (OTV):** OTV is a MAC address IP-multipathing technology supporting Layer 2 VPNs over any transport, whether it is Layer 2 or Layer 3 based. Using the principles of MAC address routing, OTV provides an overlay that enables Layer 2 connectivity between separate Layer 3 domains while preserving the fault-tolerance between IP-in-IP-based networks. The core principles on which OTV operates are the use of a protocol to advertise MAC-to-MAC reachability information (instead of using data-plane labels) and packet switching of IP encapsulated Layer 2 traffic (instead of using circuit switching).
- **Zero Impact on existing network design:** OTV is a transport-agnostic Layer 2 interconnect technology. The configuration is transparent to the sites under consideration.
- **Failure Isolation:** Failure boundaries and site independence are preserved. OTV does not rely on traffic flow to propagate reachability information for MACs. OTV is implemented, a central protocol is used to distribute such information, independent of each other, and failures do not propagate beyond the local device.
- **Scalable operations:** OTV allows single-tuple site additions and removals with a major operational benefit given that the configuration is succinct and is a single entry with no end-to-end Layer 2 multipathing.
- **Bandwidth utilization, resiliency, and scalability:** OTV allows multi-unicast bandwidth and end-to-end Layer 2 multipathing, transparent tunneling with built-in loop prevention, and multipoint connectivity in an easy-to-deploy cloud model. It does not require the creation of closed tunnels. The only state maintained is that of a MAC address routing table, which can be programmed in the hardware conditionally to allow the device to handle larger numbers of MAC addresses.
- **Instant migration path:** Since OTV is agnostic to the core and transport network, it can be incrementally deployed over any existing topology without need to tear the network down.

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Troubleshooting is too time consuming



What and where is the problem?

```
RouterA# show ip bgp
BGP table version is 14, local router ID is 172.31.11.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i -
internal, r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network        Next Hop        Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 10.1.0.0/24     0.0.0.0          0       32768 i
* i               10.1.0.2         0       100    0 i
*> 10.1.1.0/24     0.0.0.0          0       32768 i
*>i10.1.2.0/24     10.1.0.2         0       100    0 i
*> 10.97.97.0/24   172.31.1.3       0         0 64998 64997 i
*                172.31.11.4      0         0 64999 64997 i
* i              172.31.11.4      0       100    0 64999 64997 i
*> 10.254.0.0/24   172.31.1.3       0         0 64998 i
*                172.31.11.4      0         0 64999 64998 i
* i              172.31.1.3       0       100    0 64998 i
r> 172.31.1.0/24   172.31.1.3       0         0 64998 i
r                172.31.11.4      0         0 64999 64998 i
r i              172.31.1.3       0       100    0 64998 i
*> 172.31.2.0/24   172.31.1.3       0         0 64998 i
<output omitted>
```

Cannot reliably parse dozens of CLIs in a complex and changing network. Cannot see what matters.

Expert to Expert: Dos and Don'ts when sending data to your TAC engineer.

Examples of Network Diagrams.

Good

- interface names and IP address
- security level
- server IP address details
- layer 3 devices and their IP addresses

Explaining to support. Going through escalations. Waiting on bug fixes.

...and it's all too proprietary



Compute has an open and vibrant ecosystem



Networking is ruled by a few large and powerful players with closed systems

A diagram of a network switch with several BGP configuration modules inserted into its top slots. A screwdriver is shown pointing to a button labeled 'PROTOCOLS SELECTED' with a checkmark icon.

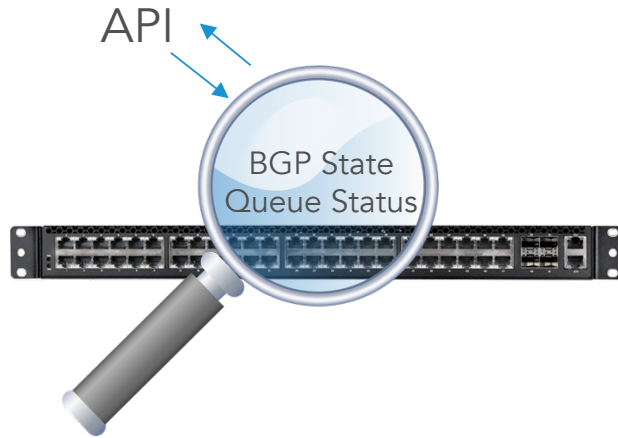




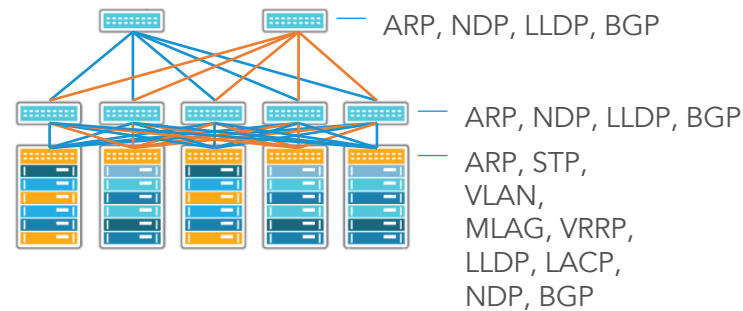
A **BETTER** APPROACH TO NETWORKING

FlexSwitch

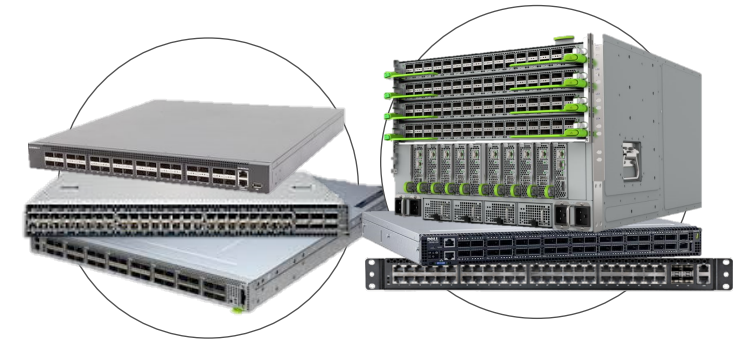
Guiding SnapRoute Principles



Deep, Programmatic Access
Automate & see everything
Simplify troubleshooting

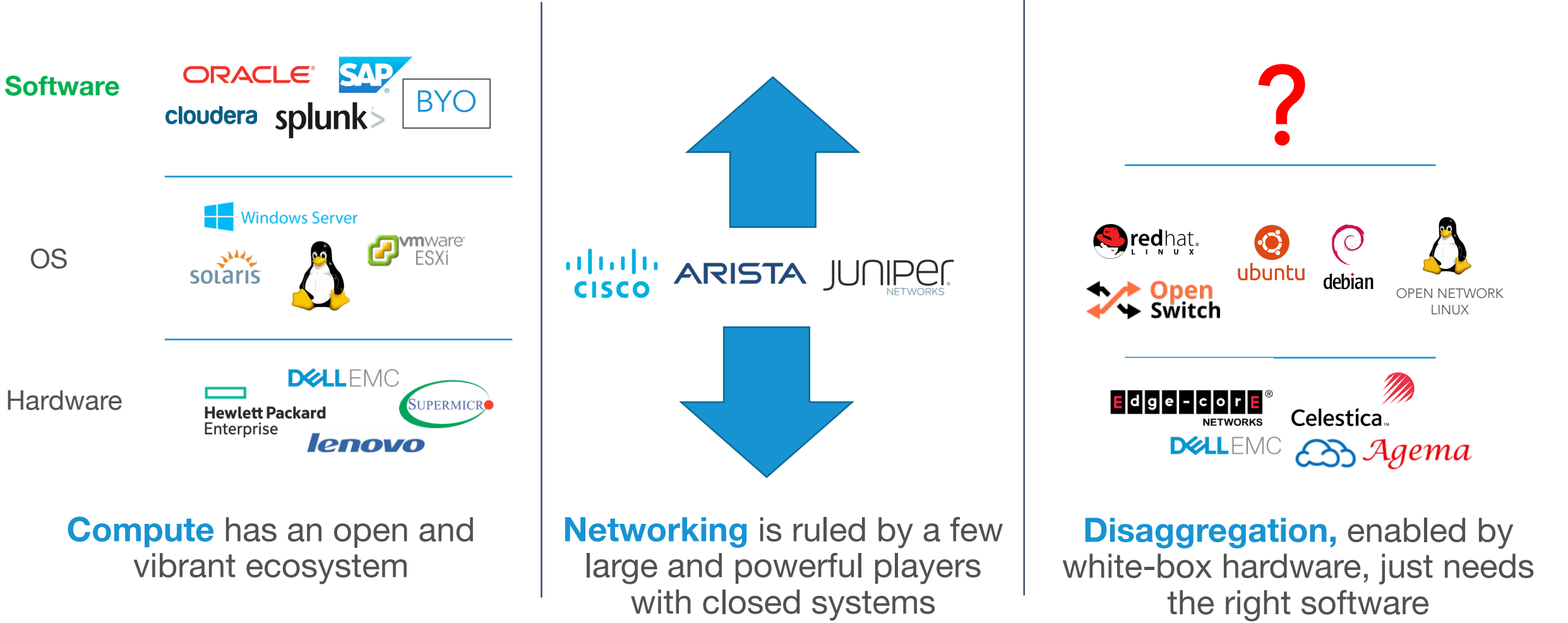


Simplified Architectures
Install Only What's Needed
Simple, Stable, Reliable



Complete Choice & Control
Leverage White Box Agility & Economics

Software was the missing link – so we built it



Modern, modular, microservices architecture

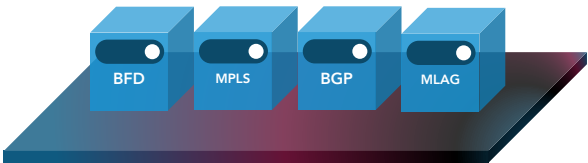
- **Reliability & Ease of Troubleshooting:** Less code running on the switch. Fewer opportunities for bugs. Easier to diagnose and repair.
- **Fault Tolerance:** User space daemons do not crash the entire switch
- **Rapid Development:** API-defined interactions between microservices reduce dependencies and allow for independent module development paths.

The SnapRoute Network

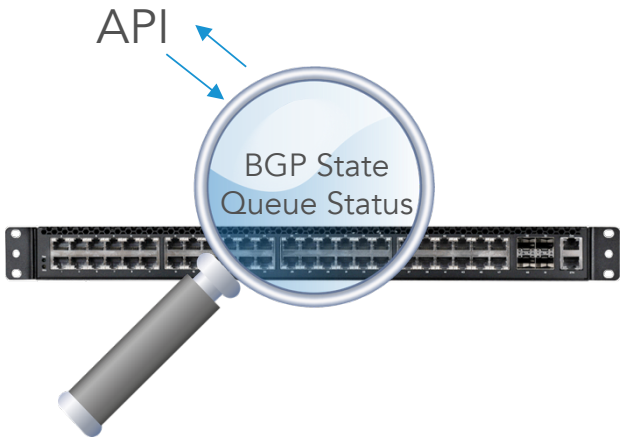
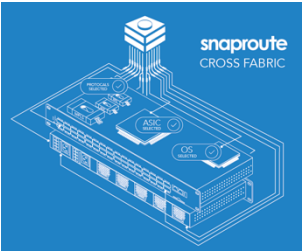
FlexSwitch APIs



FlexSwitch NOS

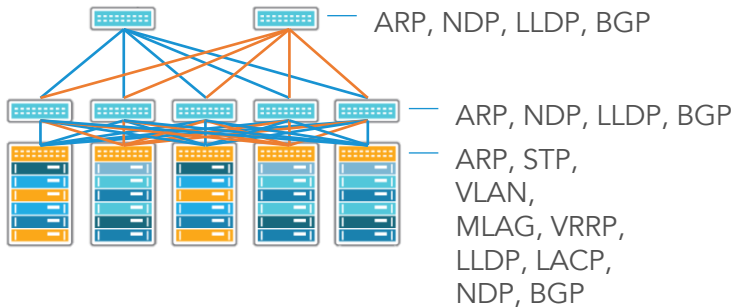


CrossFabric



Deep, Programmatic Access
Automate everything
Simplify troubleshooting

Configure, Monitor, and Troubleshoot through [automation](#).
Manage a network, not multiple individual devices.



Install Only What's Needed
Simple, Stable, Reliable

We run exactly what is needed for each specific point in the network. Nothing more. Increases [reliability](#) and [simplifies troubleshooting](#).



Any ASIC, Any Switch, Any OS

Complete Choice & Control
Leverage White Box Economics

Incumbent switch hardware cannot or does not provide [access, control, and visibility](#) mechanisms we need. So we built on top of white-box.

The FlexSwitch Stack

ONBOARD NETWORK APPLICATIONS

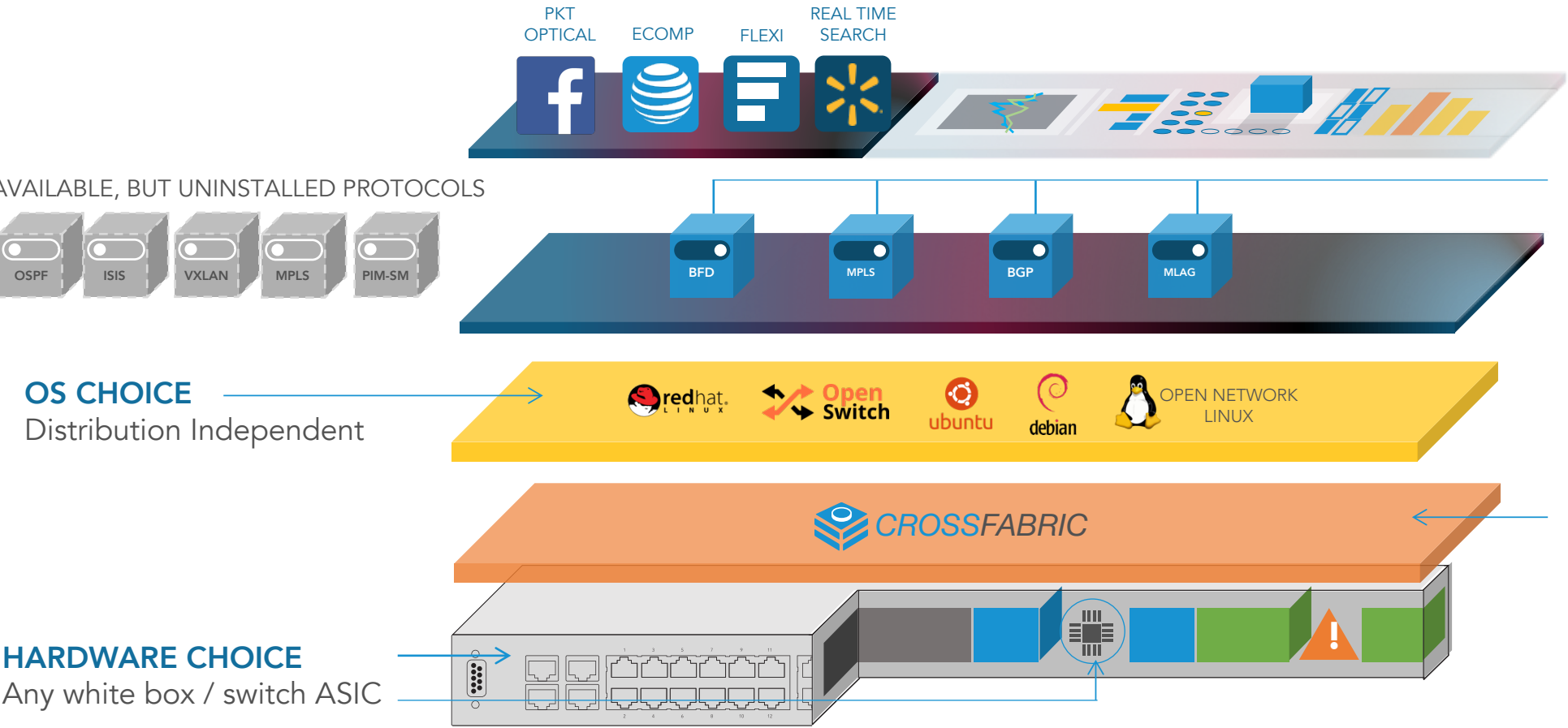
Open platform to drive specific business needs

BUILT FOR AUTOMATION

CLI, API, JSON, DEVOPS

COMPLETE ACCESS & VISIBILITY

Down to the Silicon



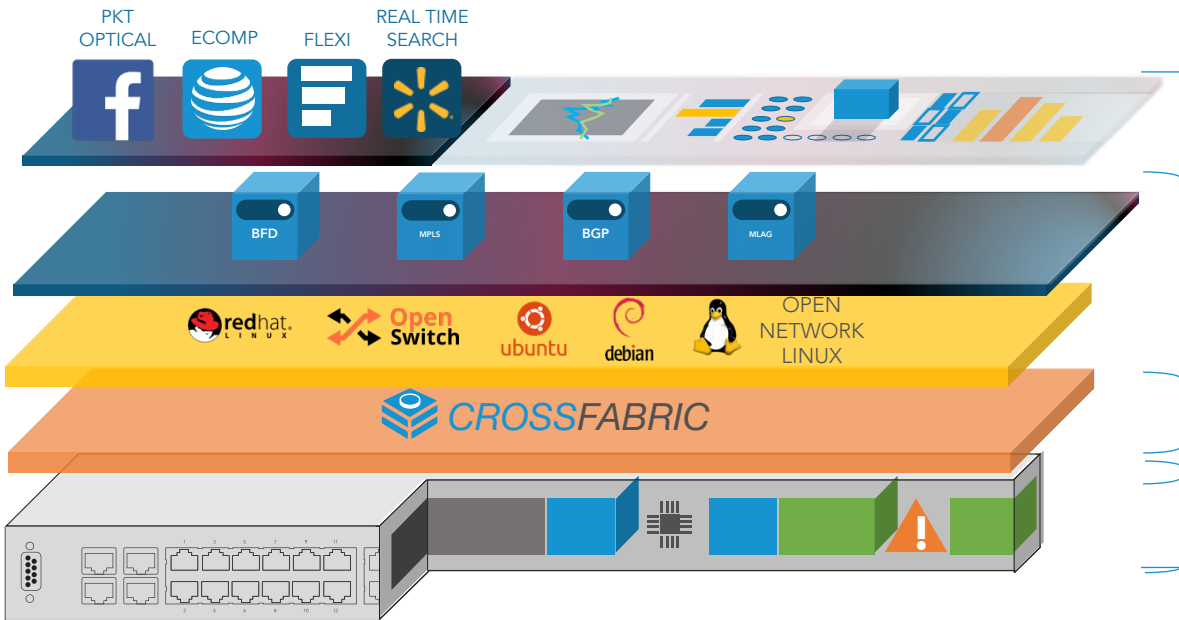
MODULAR PROTOCOLS

Independent microservices:
install and run only what's
needed at each node

COMPLETE ABSTRACTION

Platform, ASIC, Optics

FlexSwitch Foundation

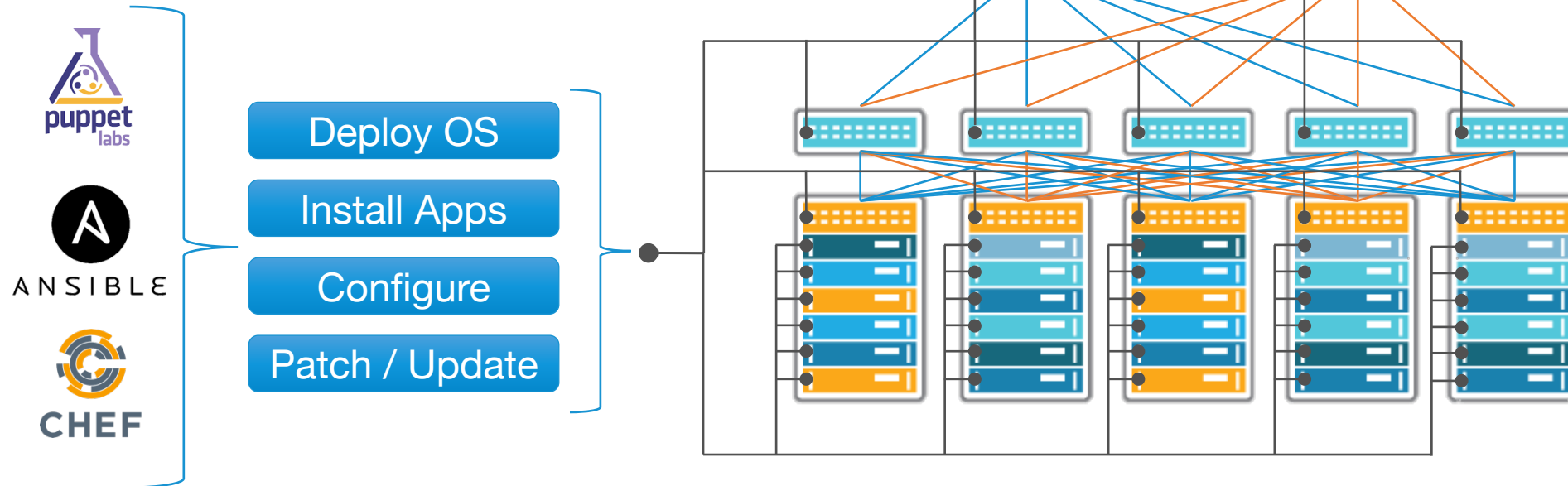


Leverages Proven Technologies

FlexSwitch communicates between switches using FlexSwitch Modules built for high concurrency (Go, Erlang, etc). Requires development of code. Modern switches have powerful, multi-core CPUs. Go & Thrift take full advantage without custom RPC code.

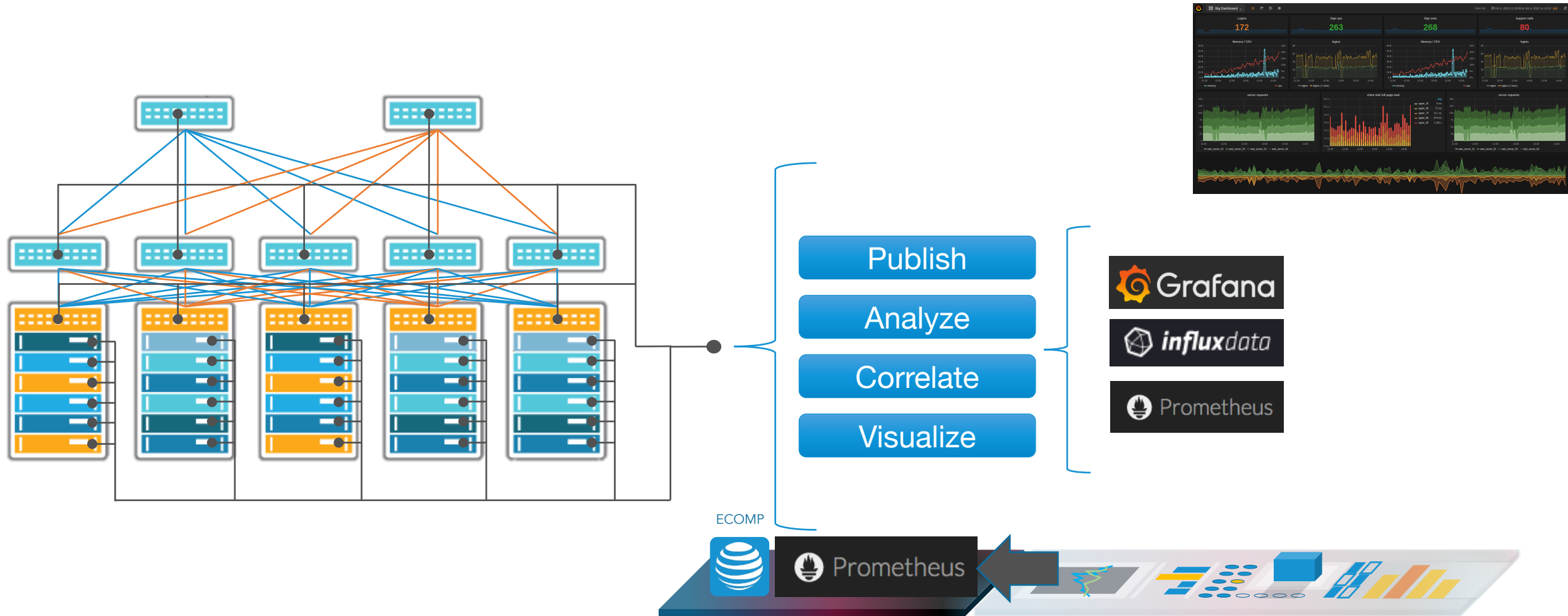
Leverage modern data center automation

Configure, manage, and monitor at scale, just like servers



Leverage modern data center automation

Configure, manage, and monitor at scale, just like servers



Thank you.