

# FloatingIP Enhancement For Public Cloud Infrastructure

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## ■ Yushiro Furukawa (Speaker)

### ■ Software Engineer of Fujitsu from 2011

- Developer of OpenStack Neutron

### ■ Characteristics

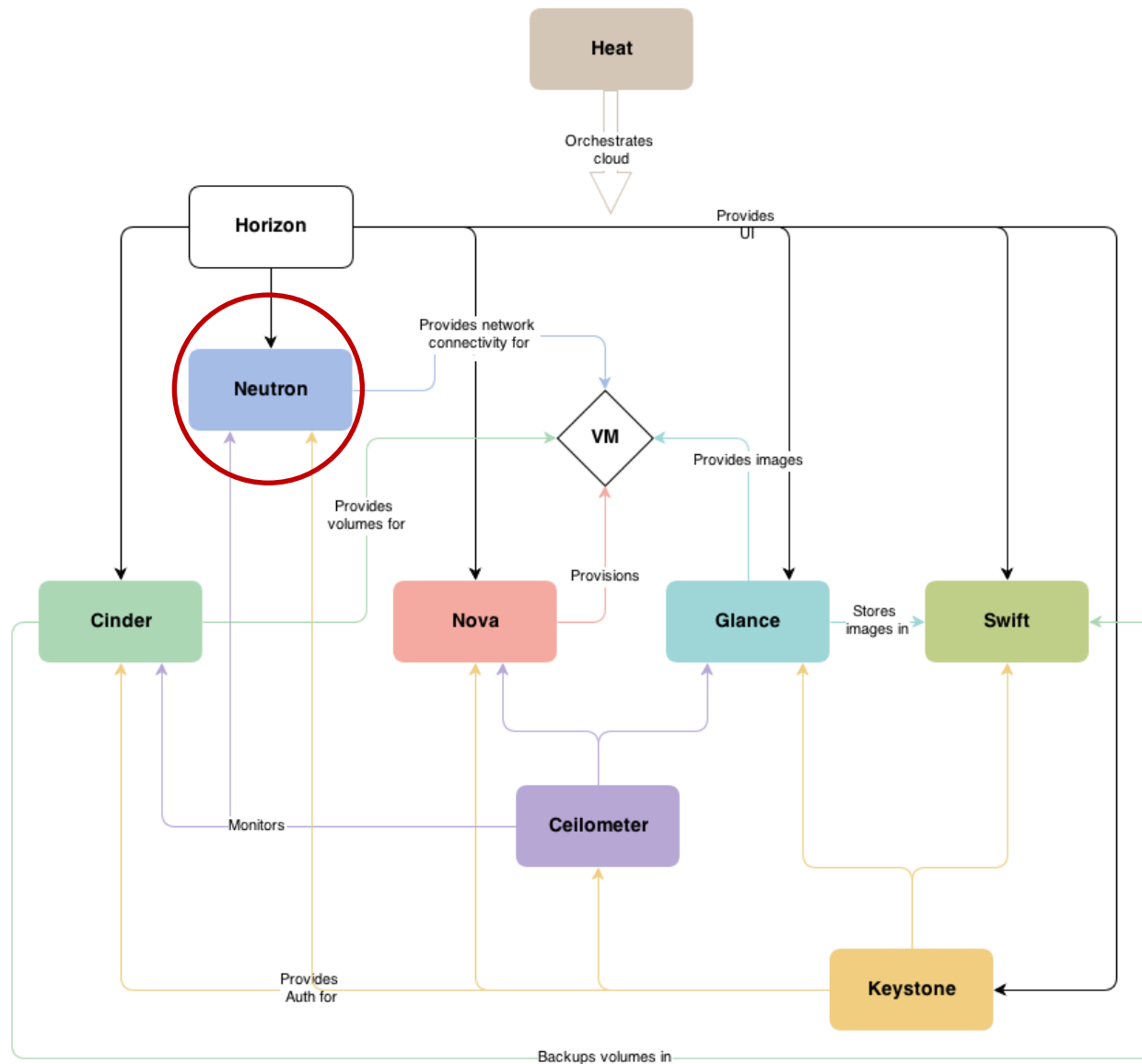
- Red glasses frame

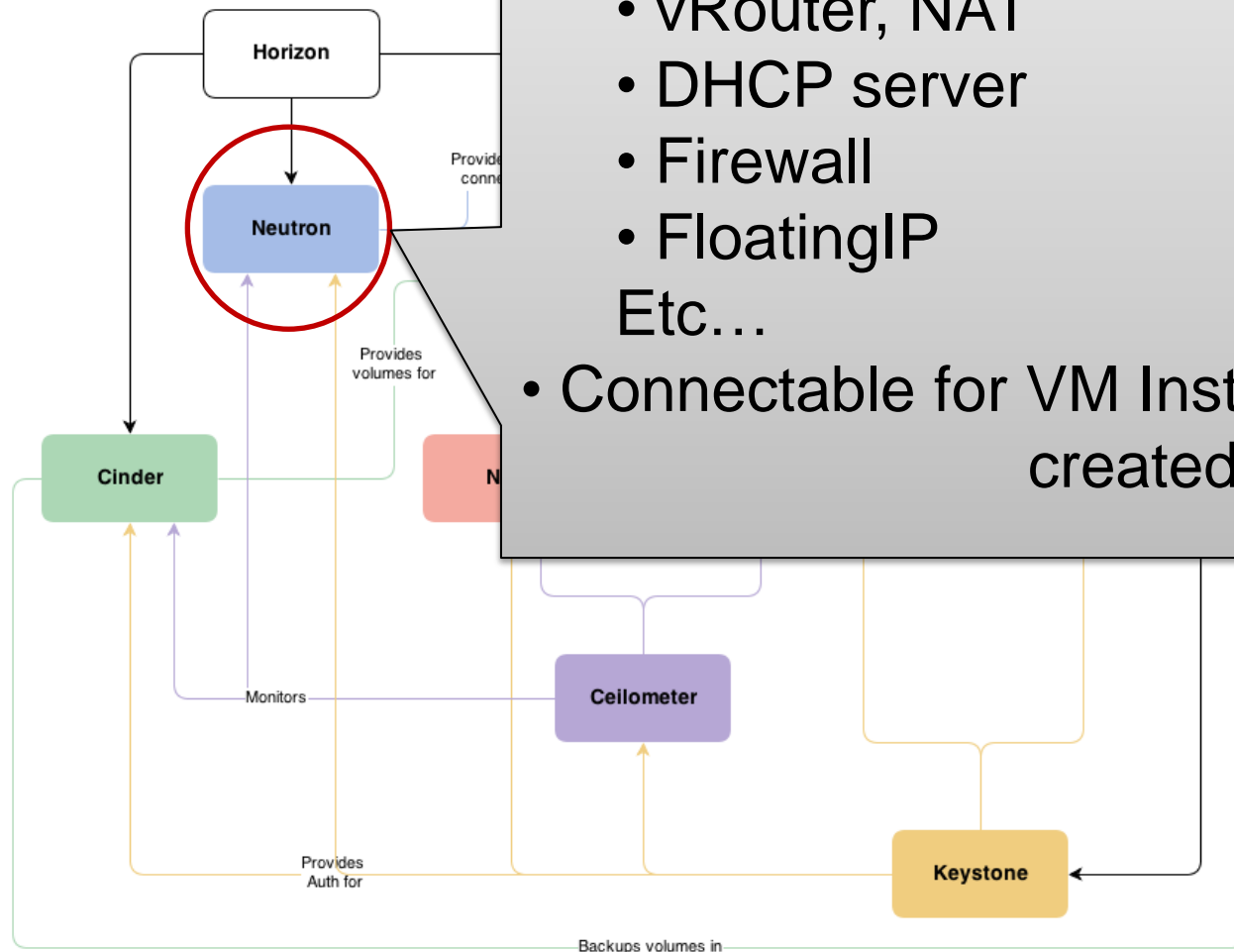


**Please remember me**

1. OpenStack Neutron Overview
2. FloatingIP allocation with public cloud infrastructure
3. Legacy Router and DVR

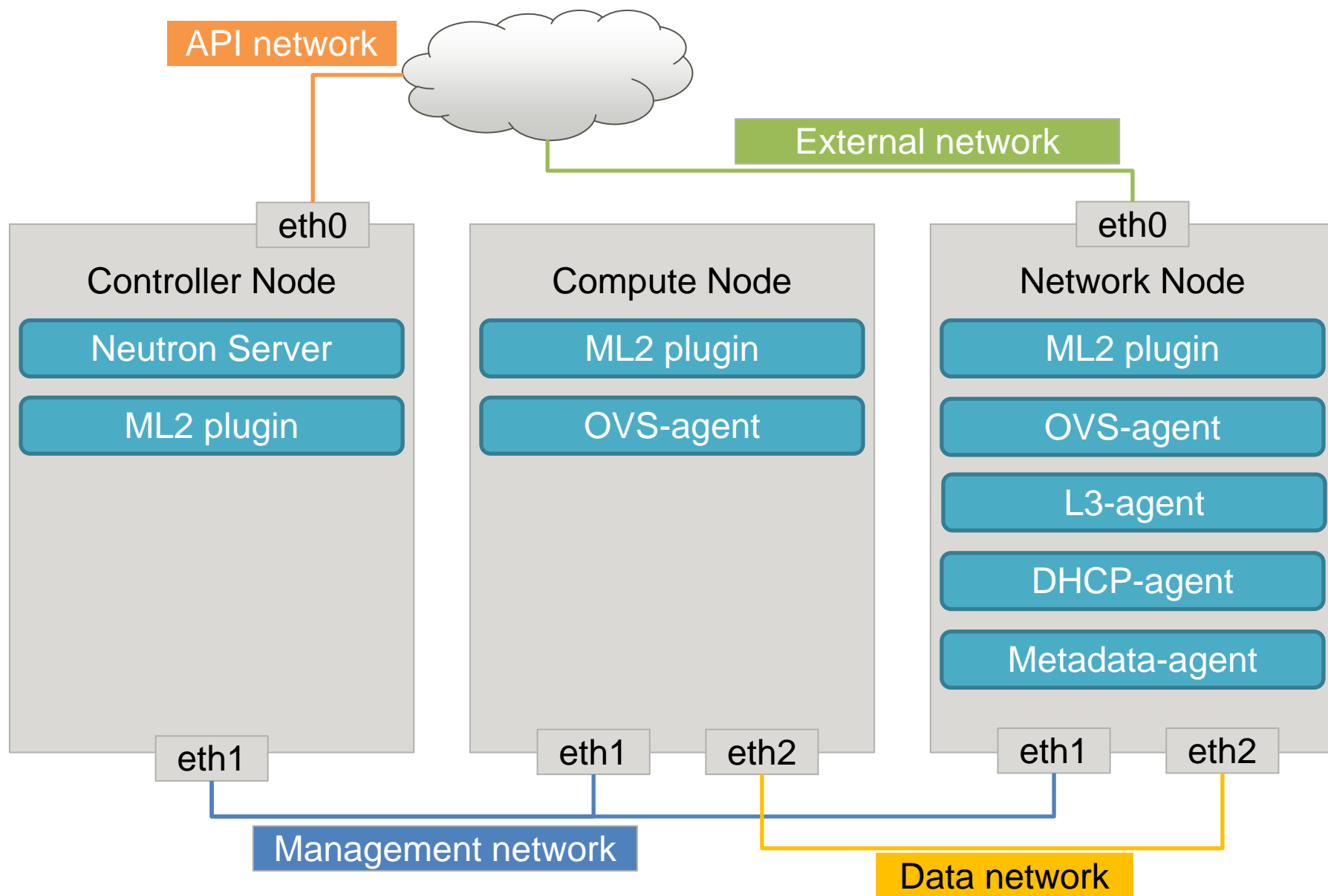
# OpenStack Neutron Overview

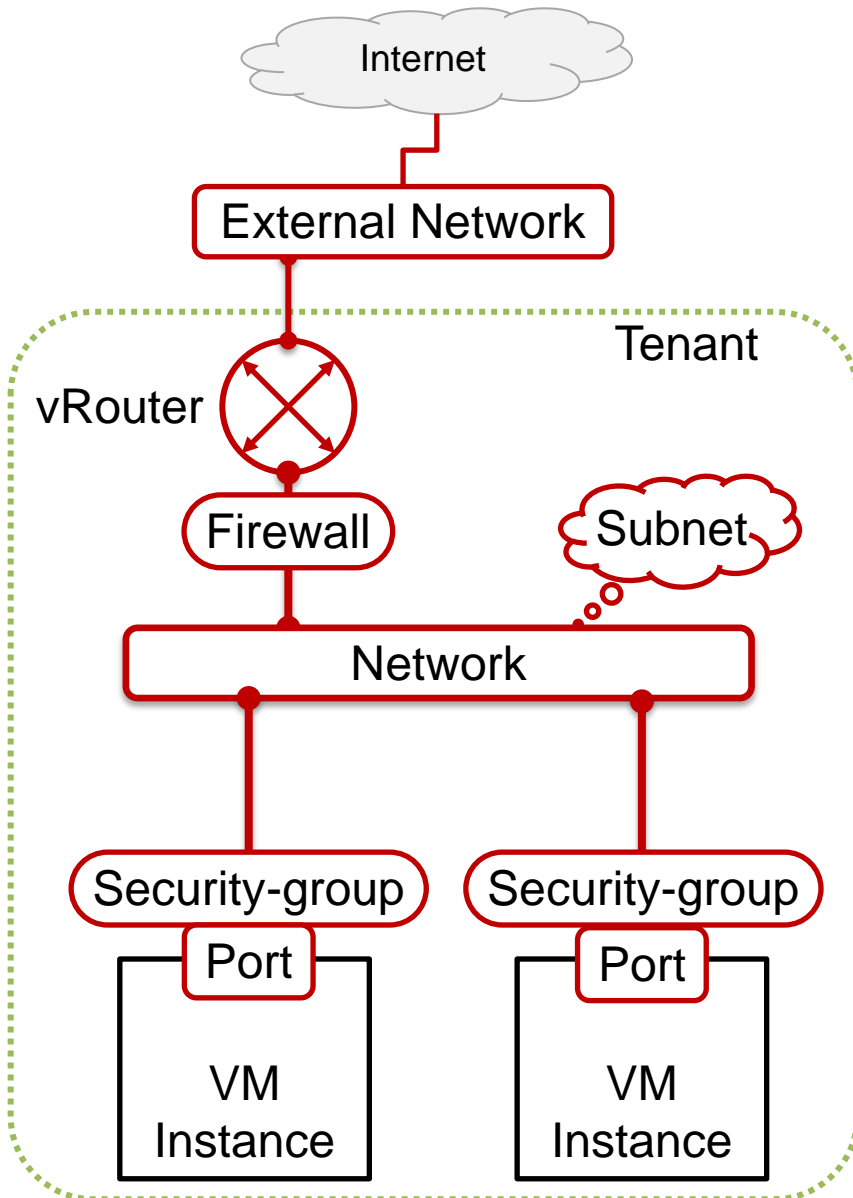




- Provide L2 / L3 networking
- Network isolation between tenants
  - vRouter, NAT
  - DHCP server
  - Firewall
  - FloatingIP
  - Etc...
- Connectable for VM Instances created by Nova.

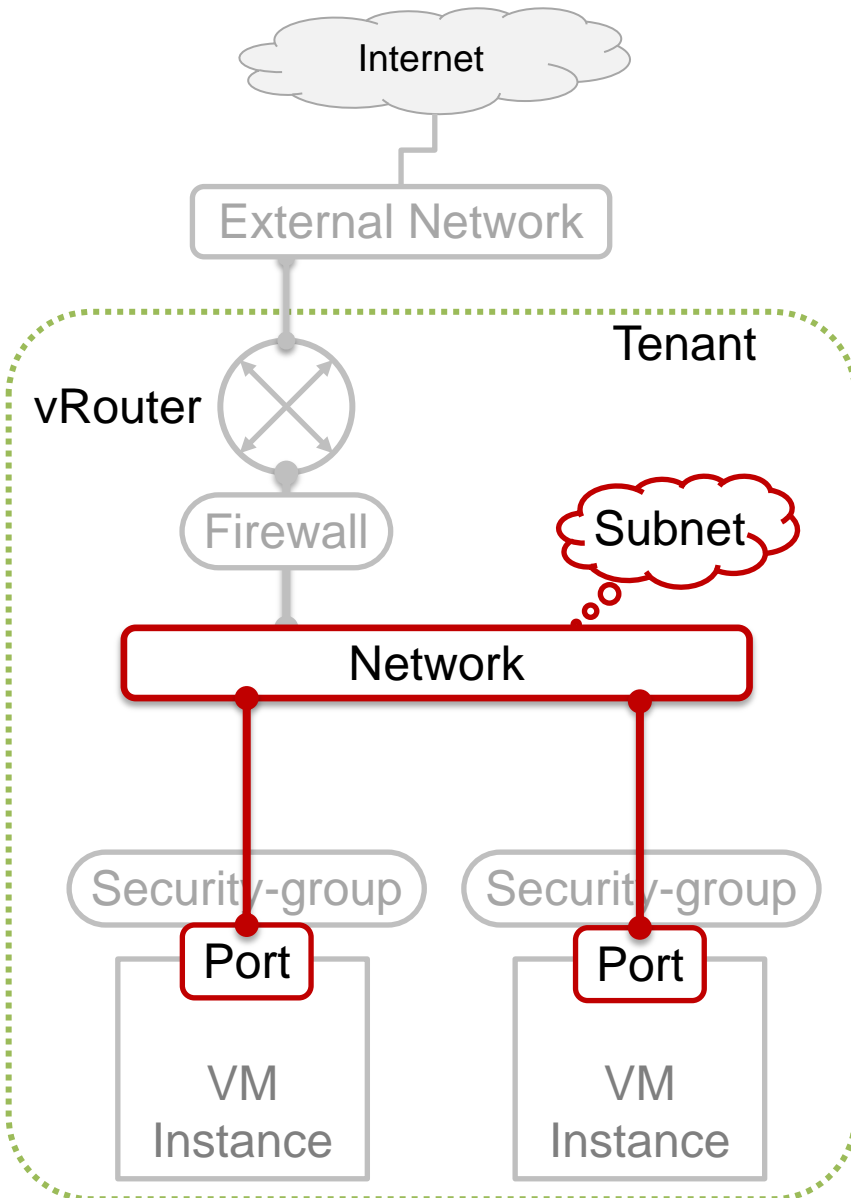
# Neutron Components (Legacy Router)







# Neutron virtual networking services



## Network

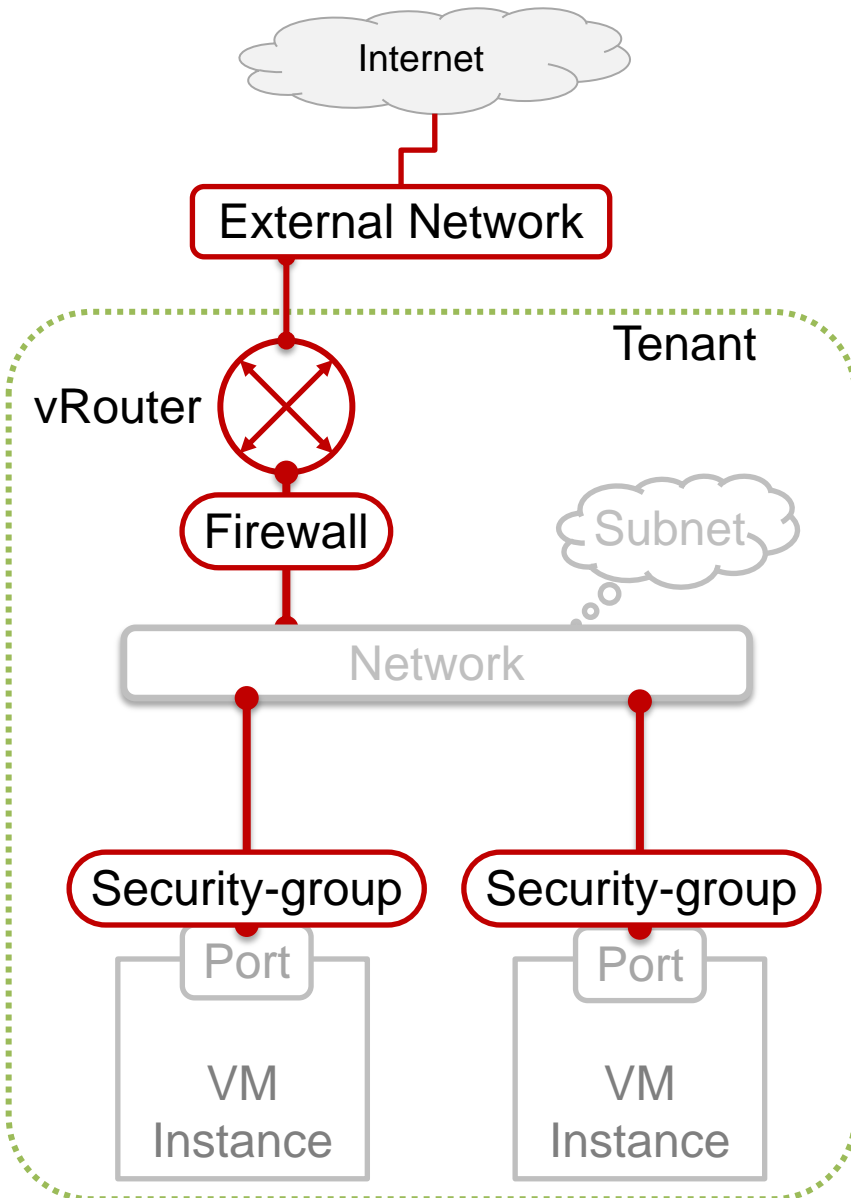
- Virtual L2 network

## Port

- Connects a VM instance and Network
- Able to attach Security-Group

## Subnet

- IP address pool
- Provides an IP address for Port



vRouter

- Connects Networks, also Network and External network.

External Network

- Virtual L2 network between the Internet and tenants

FloatingIP

- Will be explained later

Security-group

- Works on Port
- Filters ingress/egress packets
- Uses a White-list for filtering

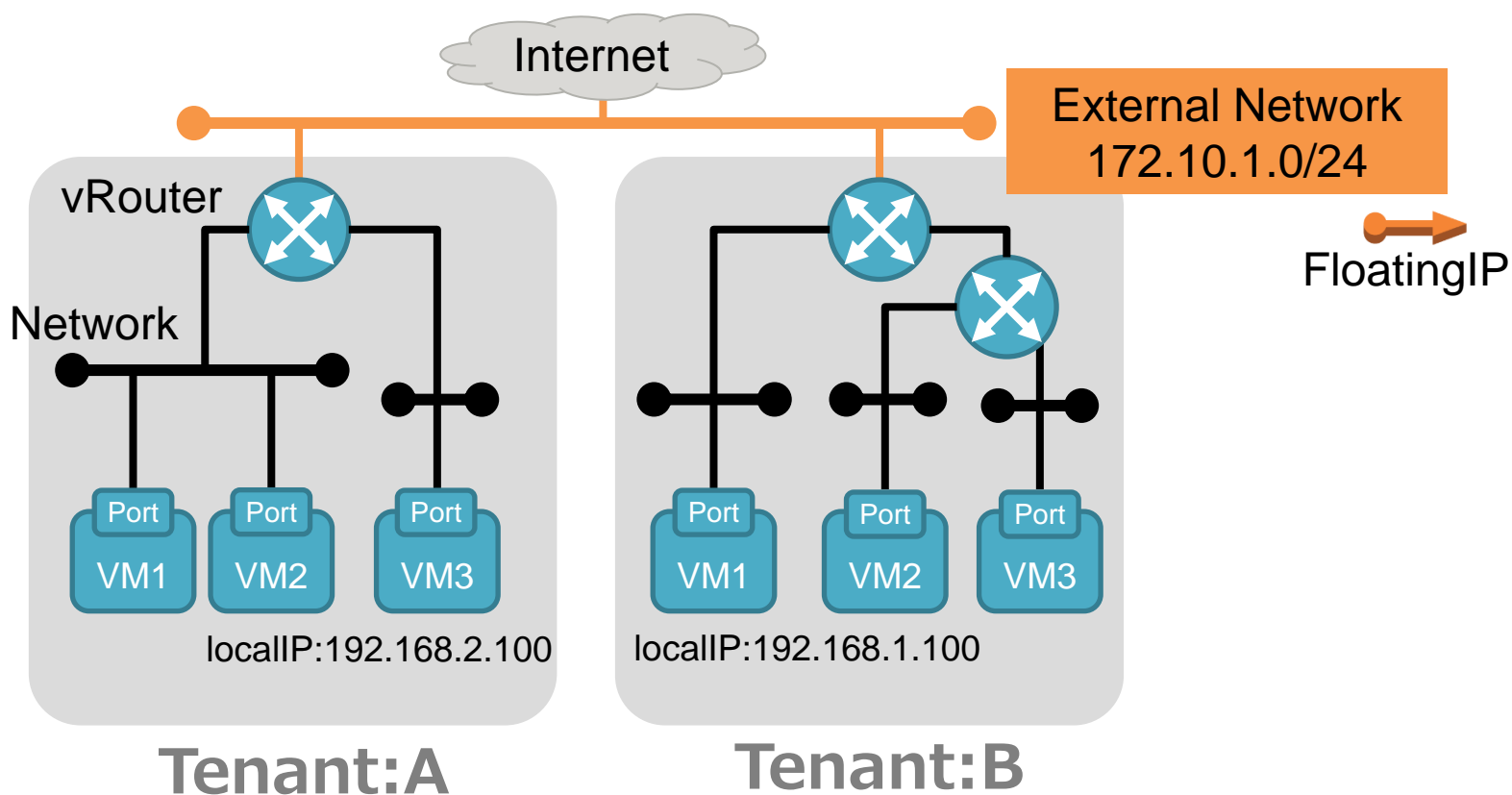
Firewall

- Works on vRouter
- Filters packets

# FloatingIP Allocation For Public Cloud Infrastructure

# What is FloatingIP?

- In public cloud, GlobalIP is usually used as FloatingIP.
- We can associate a FloatingIP with a specific Port.



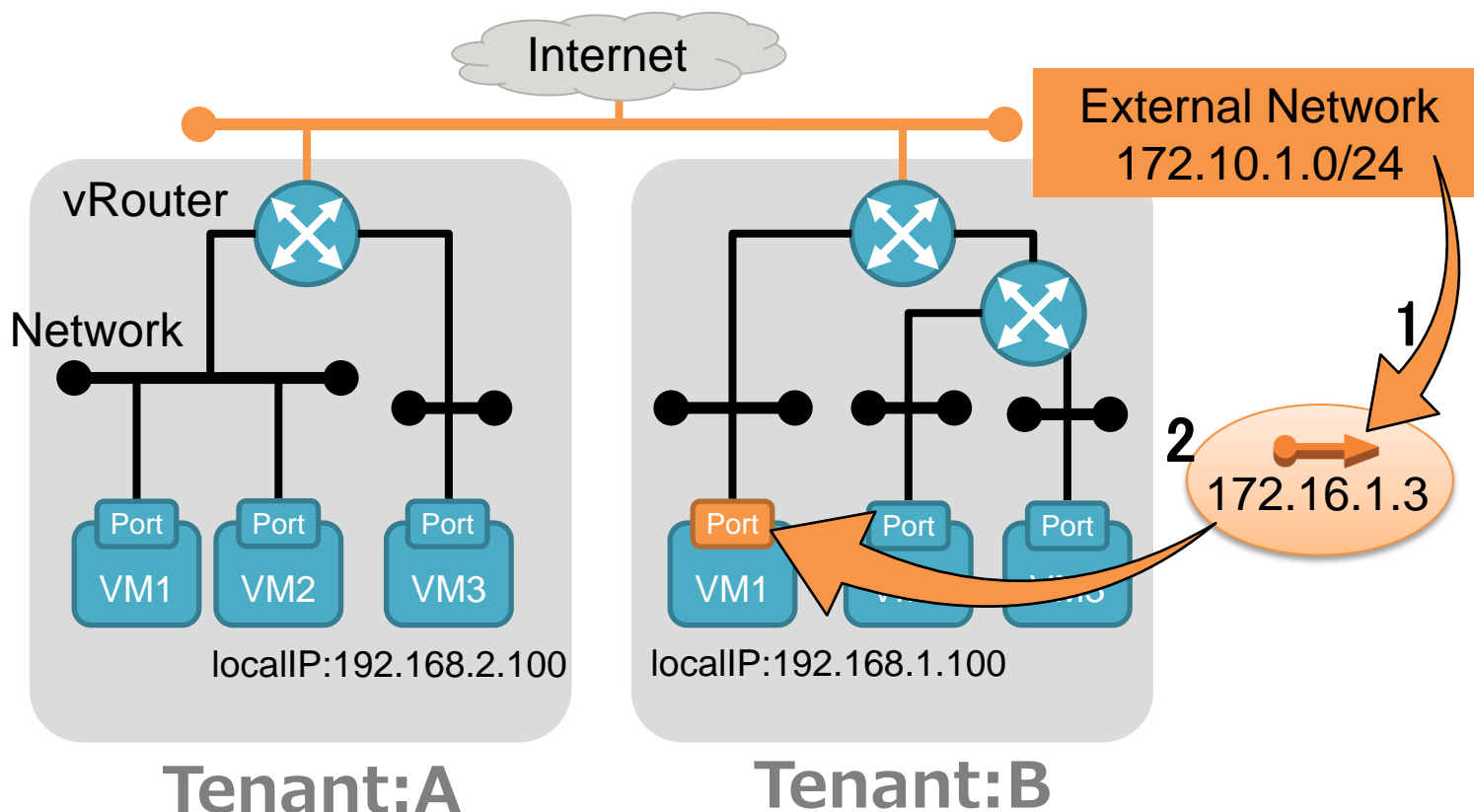
# Setup steps

## 1. Create a FloatingIP

\$ neutron floatingip-create *FLOATING\_NETWORK*

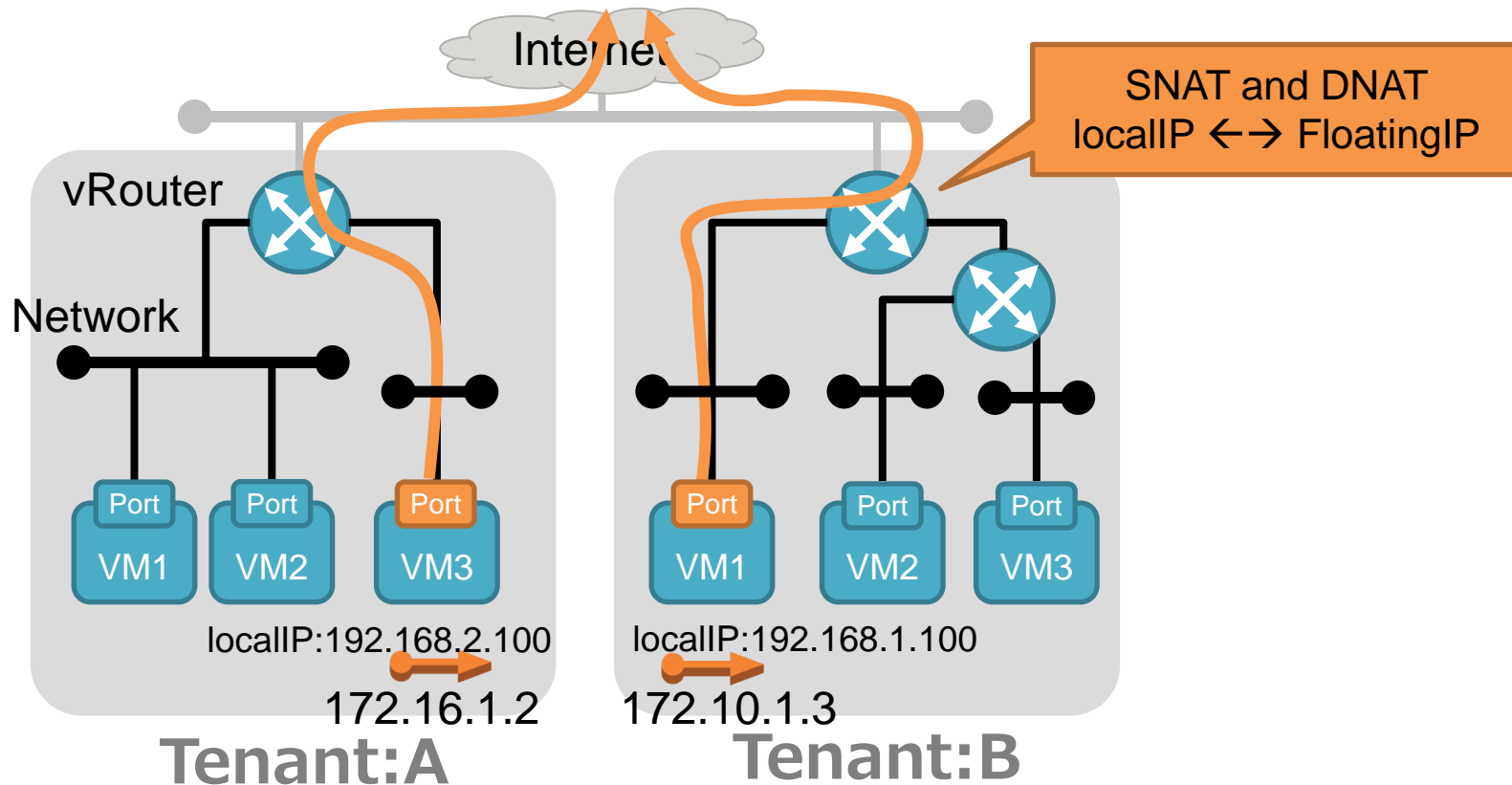
## 2. Associate the FloatingIP with a Port of a VM instance.

\$ neutron floatingip-associate *FLOATINGIP\_ID* *PORT*



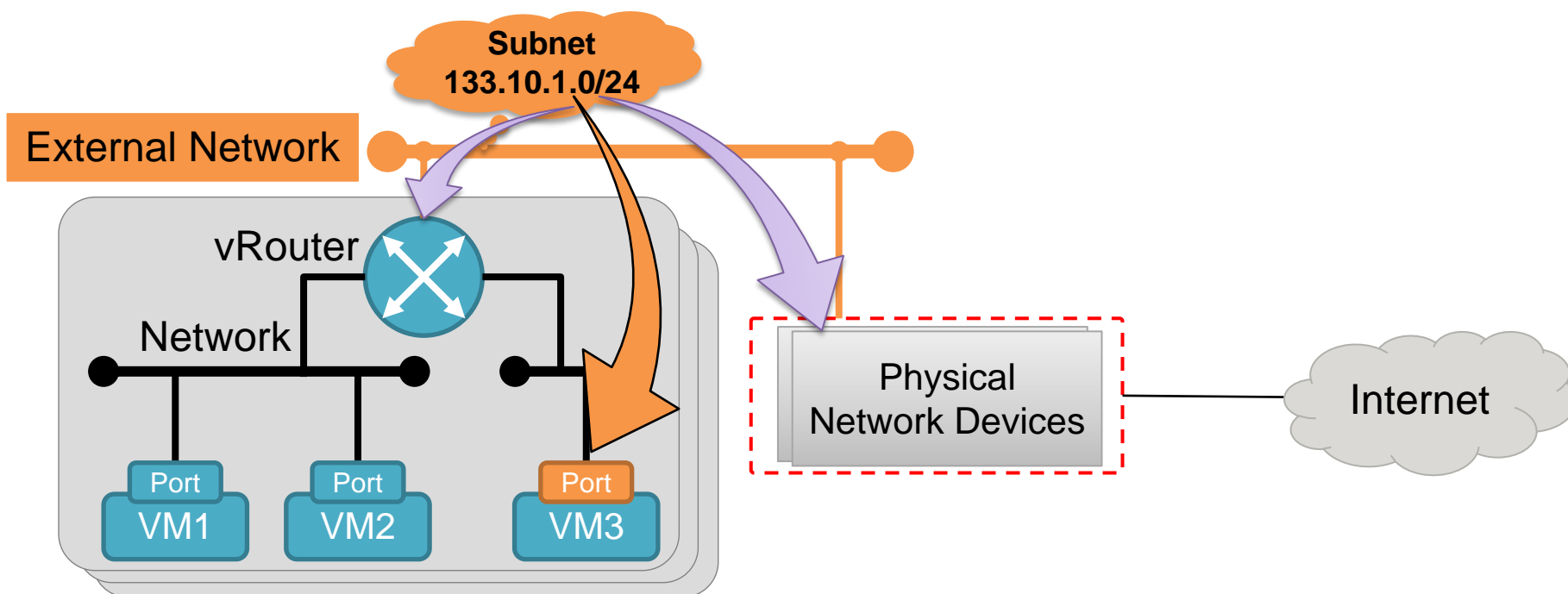
# How FloatingIP works?

- SNAT and DNAT rule are added into vRouters.



# Case-1: Single External Network

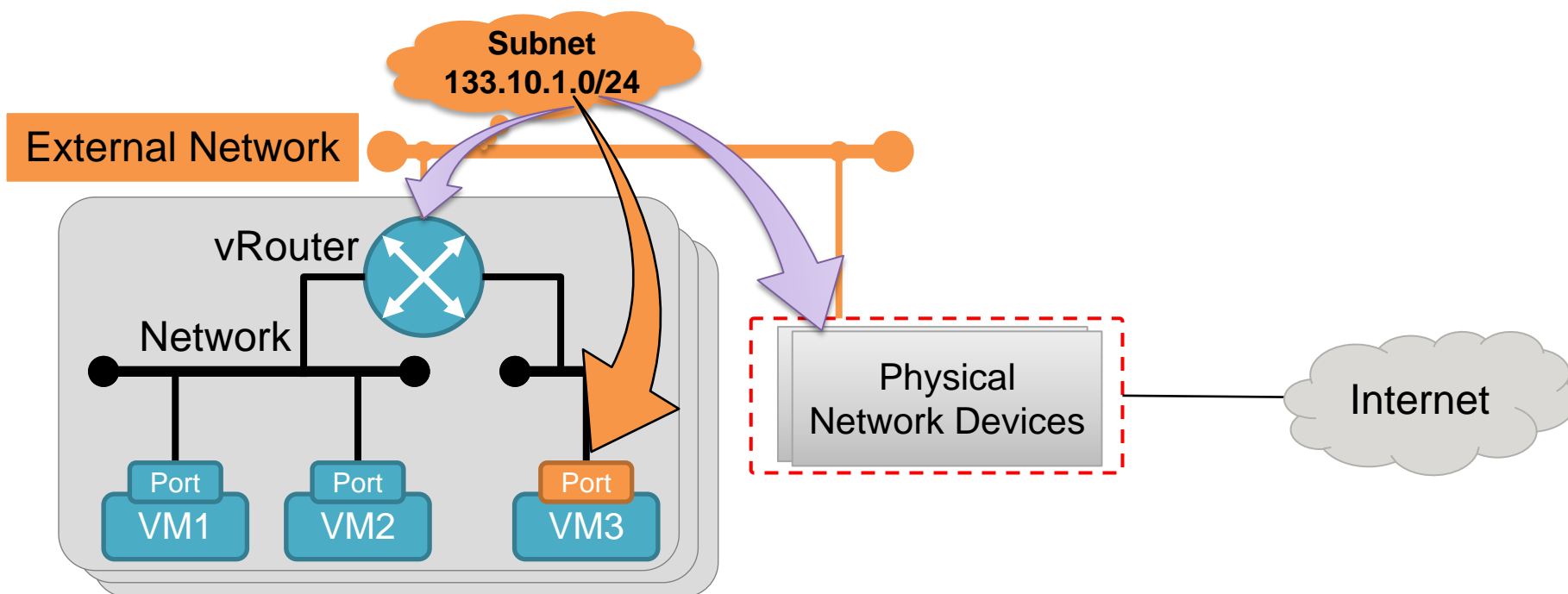
- GlobalIP is used as FloatingIP.
- FloatingIP address is allocated from the Subnet.
- IP address for physical network devices is manually picked up from the IP addresses in the Subnet.
  - Meaning the cloud provider has to make sure to avoid overlapping



# Case-1: Single External Network

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- IP address for physical network devices is manually picked up from the IP addresses in the Subnet.

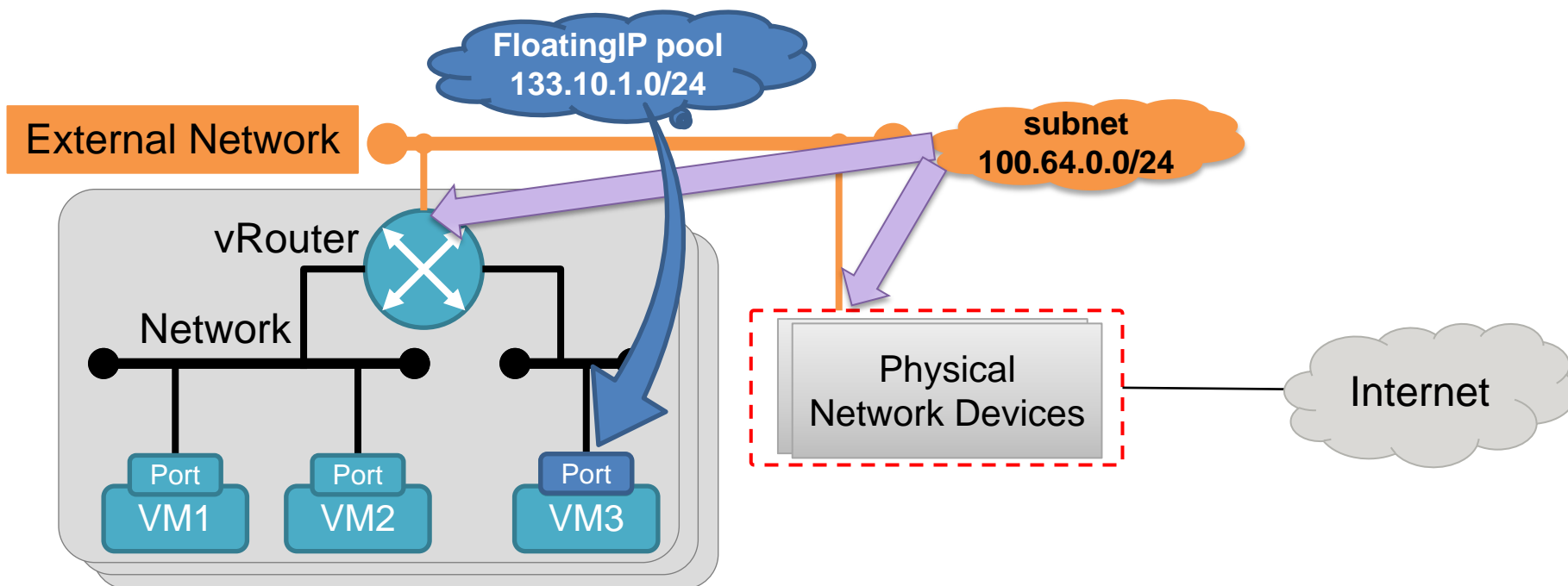
This increases complexity of address allocation algorithm





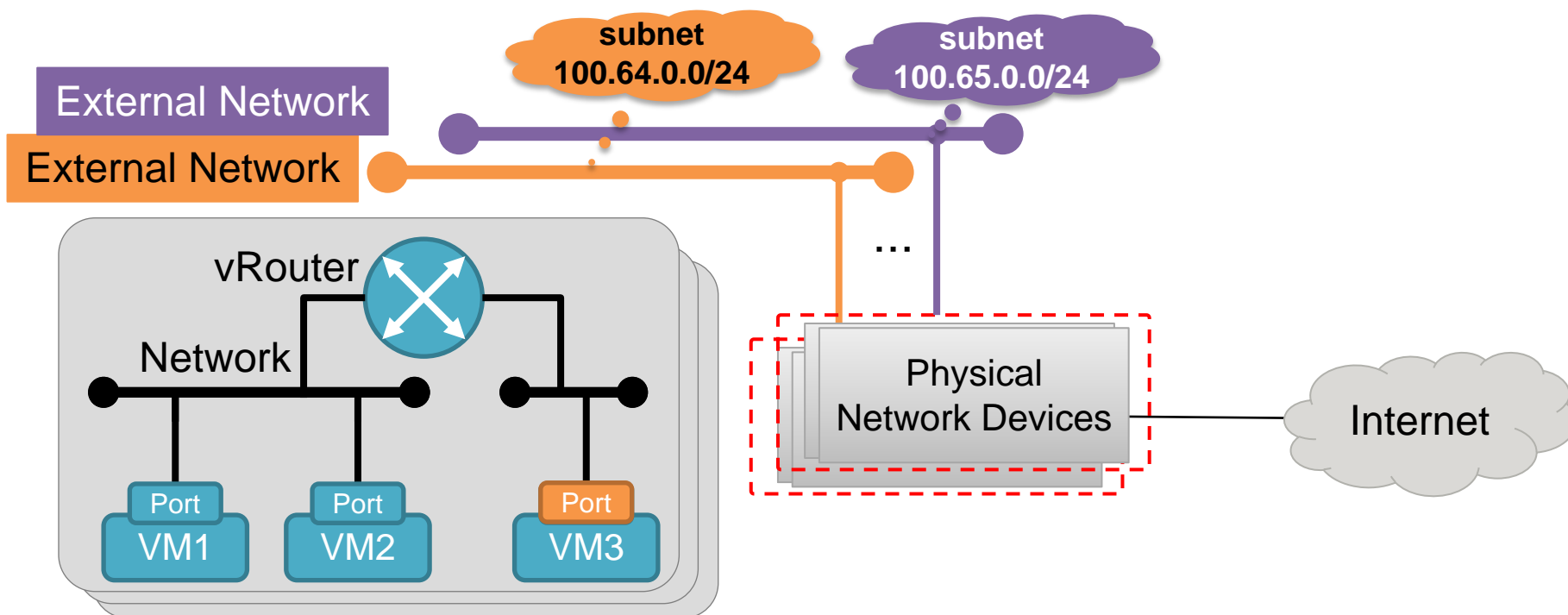
# Proposal of Case-1

- GlobalIP is used as FloatingIP.
- Use PrivateIP for vRouters and physical routers.
- Create “FloatingIP Pool” for FloatingIP allocation.
  - The cloud provider no longer has to be worried about overlapping



# Case-2: Multiple External Networks

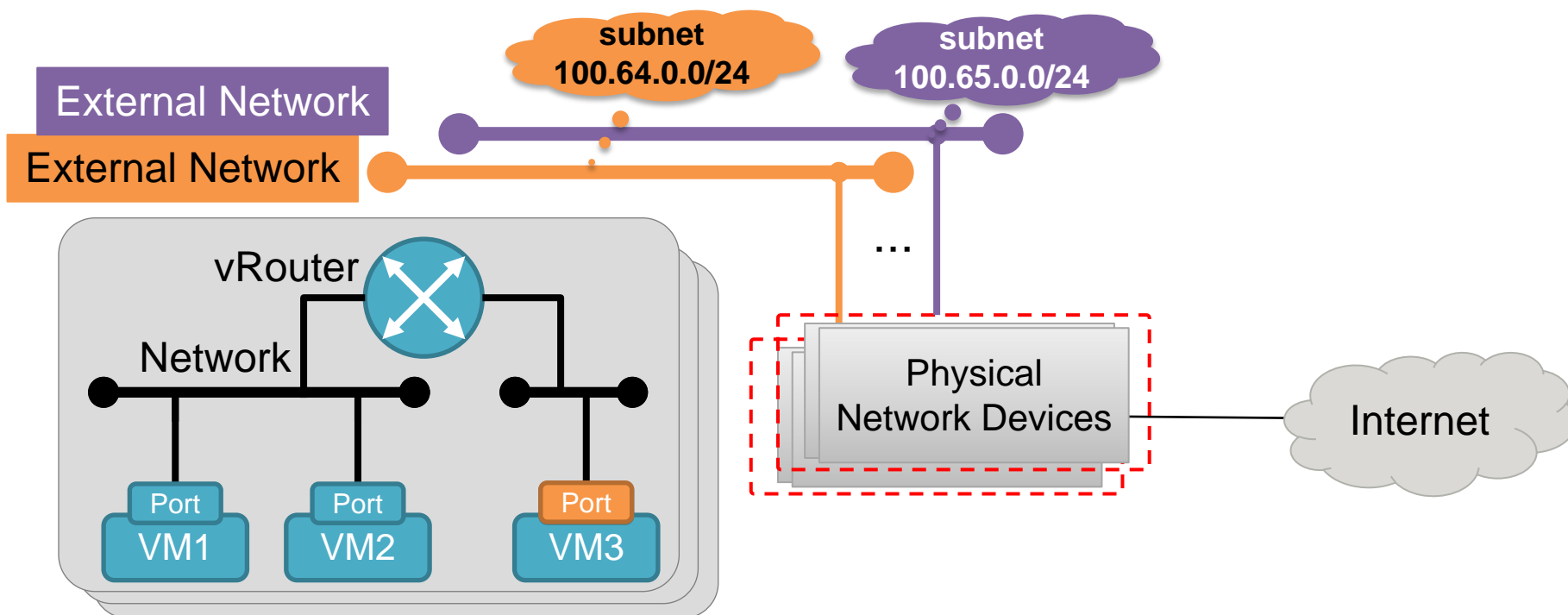
- GlobalIP is used as FloatingIP.
- There can be a case where several external networks exist in the infrastructure for some reasons



# Case-2: Multiple External Networks

- GlobalIP is used as FloatingIP.
- There can be a case where several external networks exist in the infrastructure for some reasons

Tenant-user have to select which external network to connect to, but it's just a burden tenant users shouldn't be take



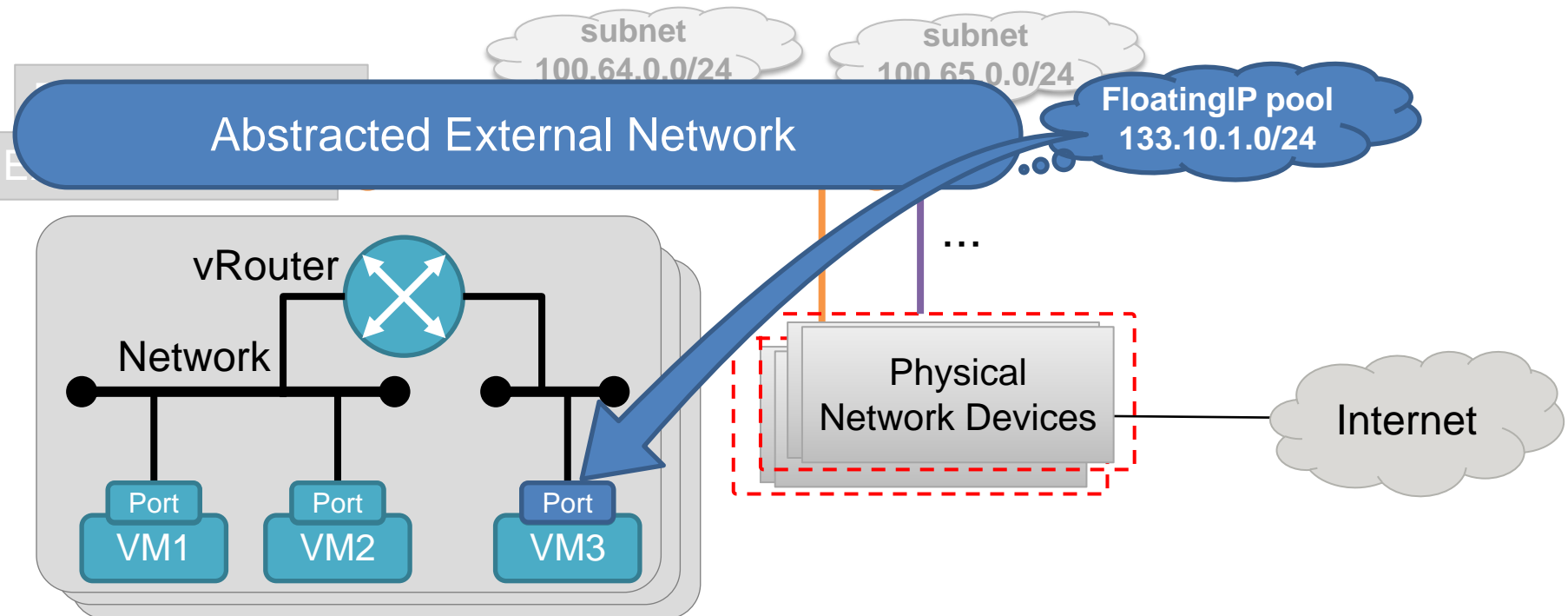
# Proposal of Case-2

## ■ Abstract the External Network

- Tenant-users can see only one abstracted external network

## ■ FloatingIP pool simplifies the mechanism of the Abstracted External Network.

- Without FloatingIP pool, each External network has a Subnet, and the Abstracted External Network needs to select which Subnet to use...

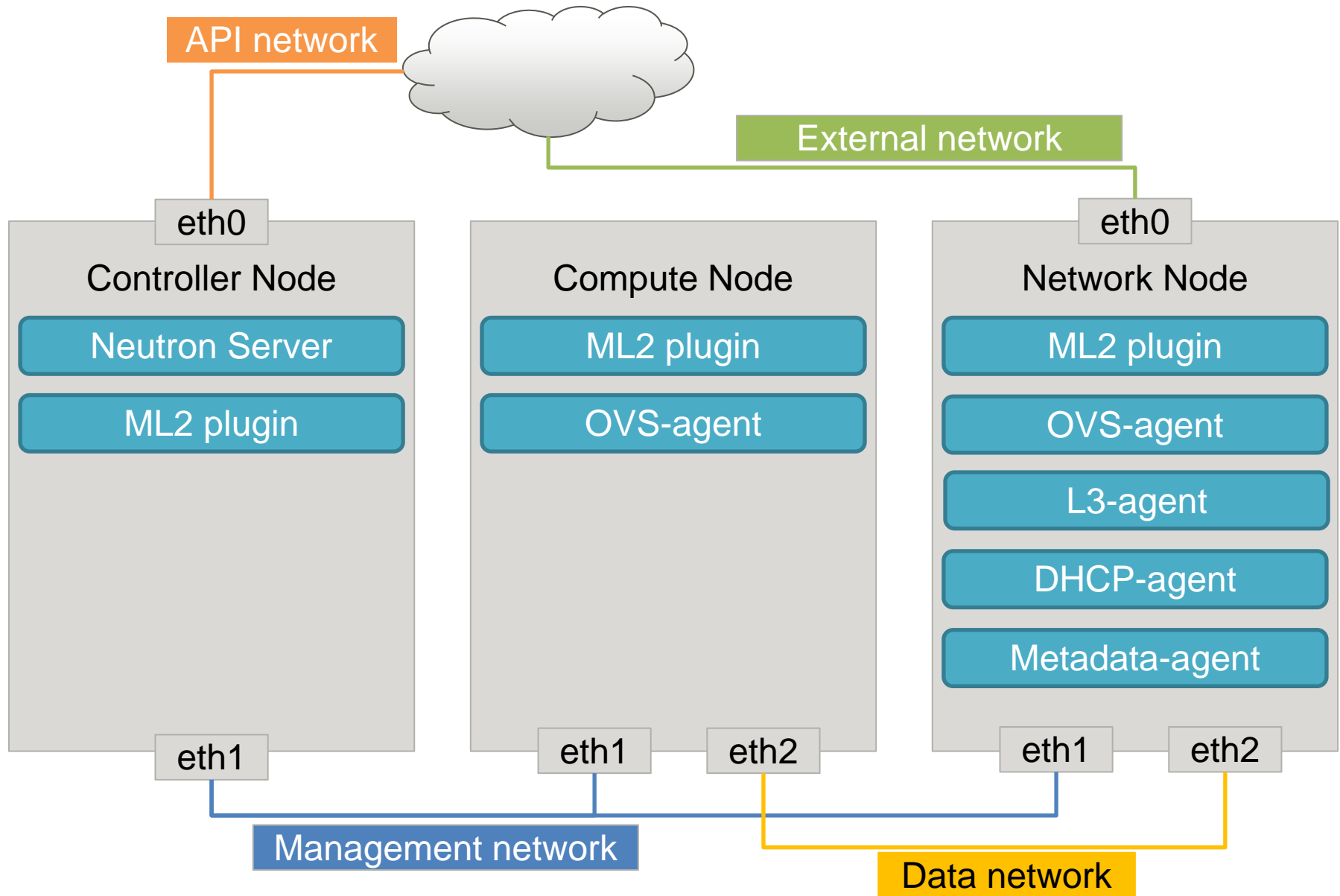


- I have been thinking about FloatingIP enhancement for legacy router configuration.
- DVR is becoming the de facto standard configuration, and now I also should consider to develop the enhancement on DVR.

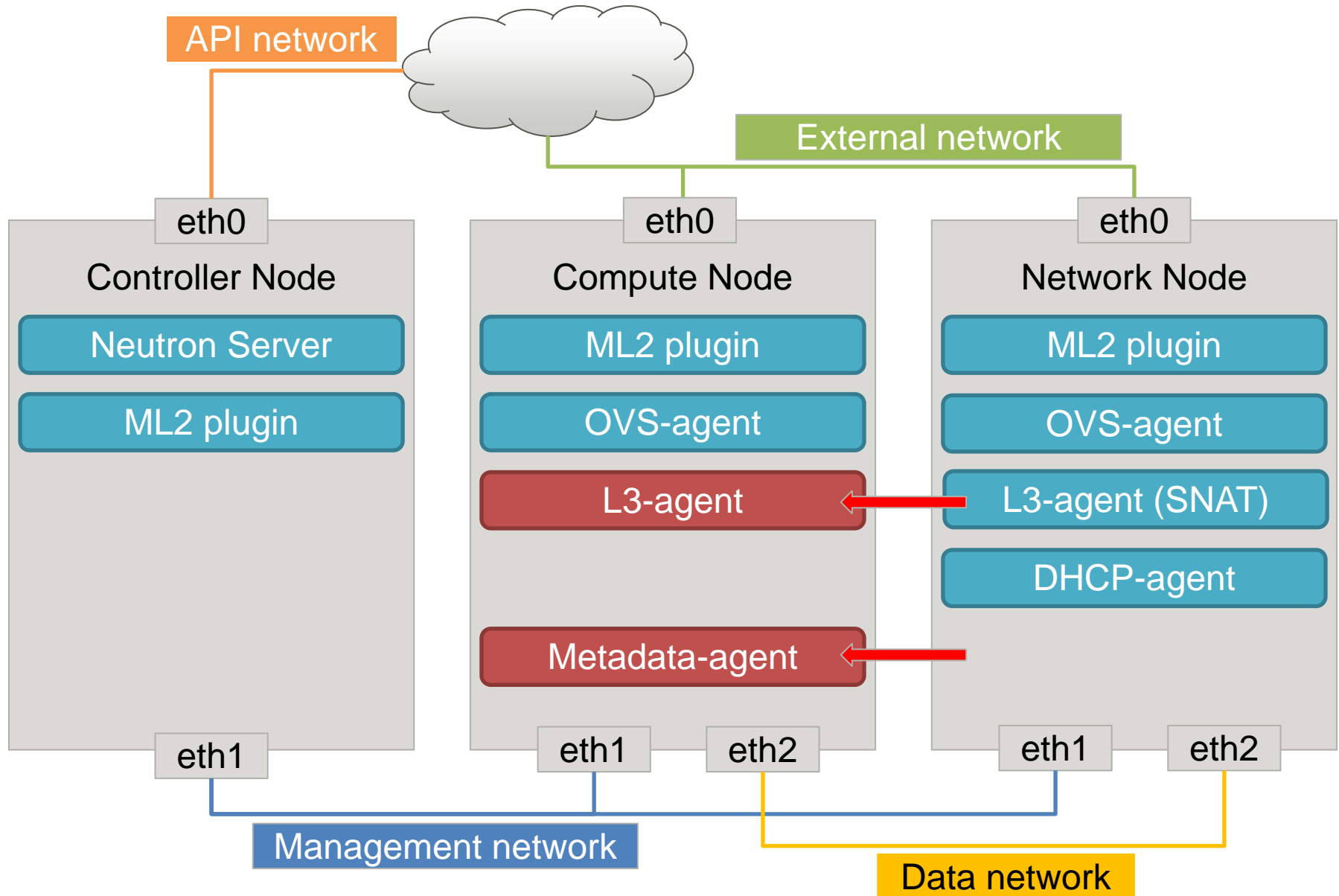


# DVR (Distributed Virtual Router) Enhancement

# Neutron Components (Legacy-Router)

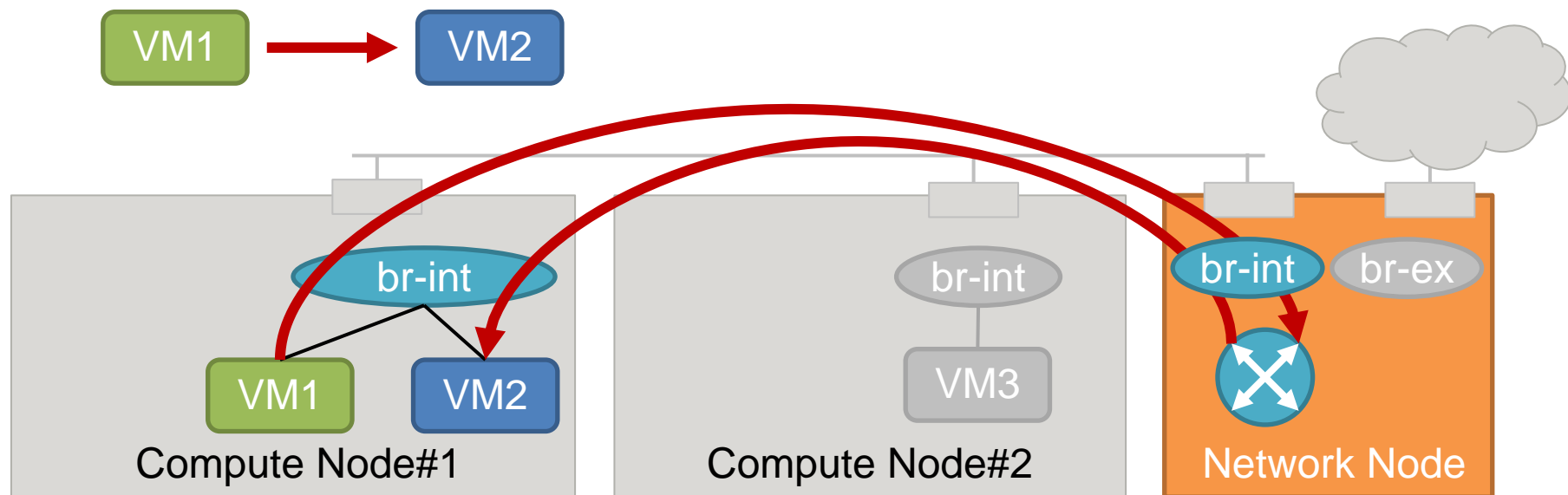


# Neutron Components (DVR)



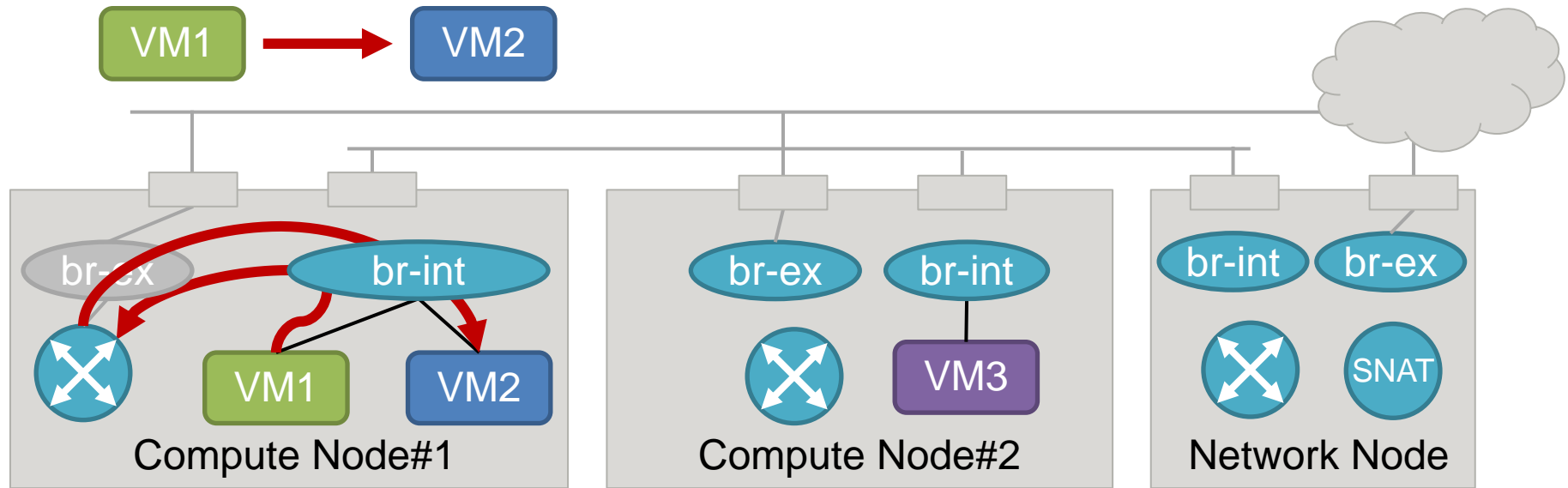


# Network Traffic on Legacy Router



## ■ Main characteristic:

- vRouter only exists on Network Node.
- All network traffic must go through Network Node.
  - East-West (between different Subnets)
  - North-South (between the Internet and tenants using FloatingIP or SNAT)
- => Can be a performance bottle neck.
- Network Node is also Single-Point-of-Failure.



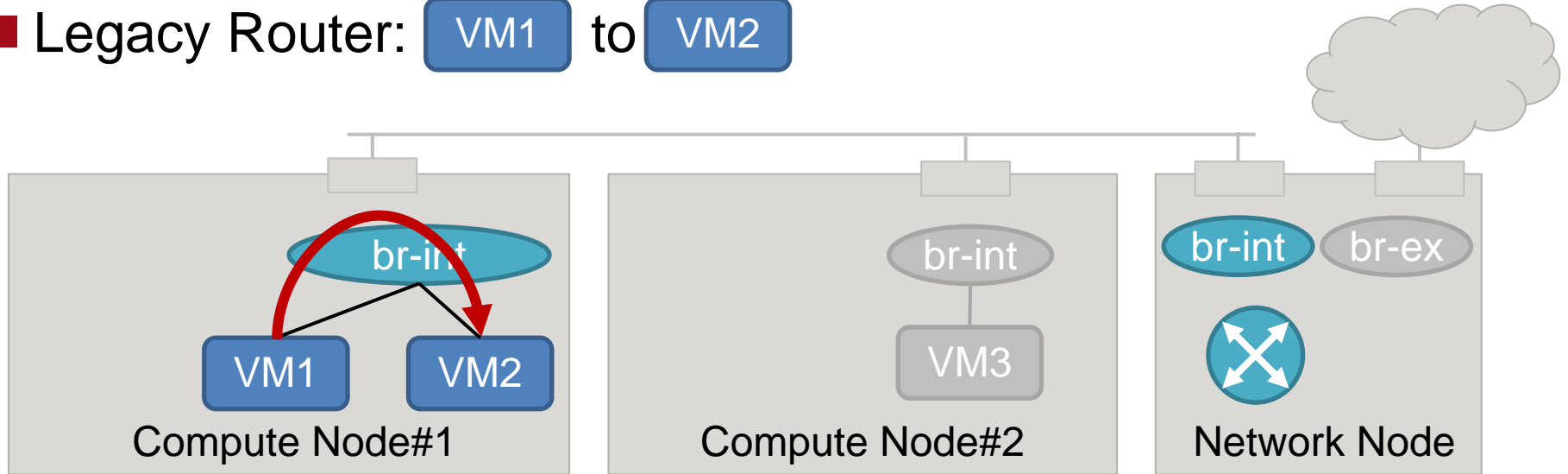
## ■ Main characteristic:

- vRouter exists on all Compute Nodes.
- Basically, Network traffic only has to go through Network Node when the traffic goes to the Internet using SNAT  
=> Performance can scale more.

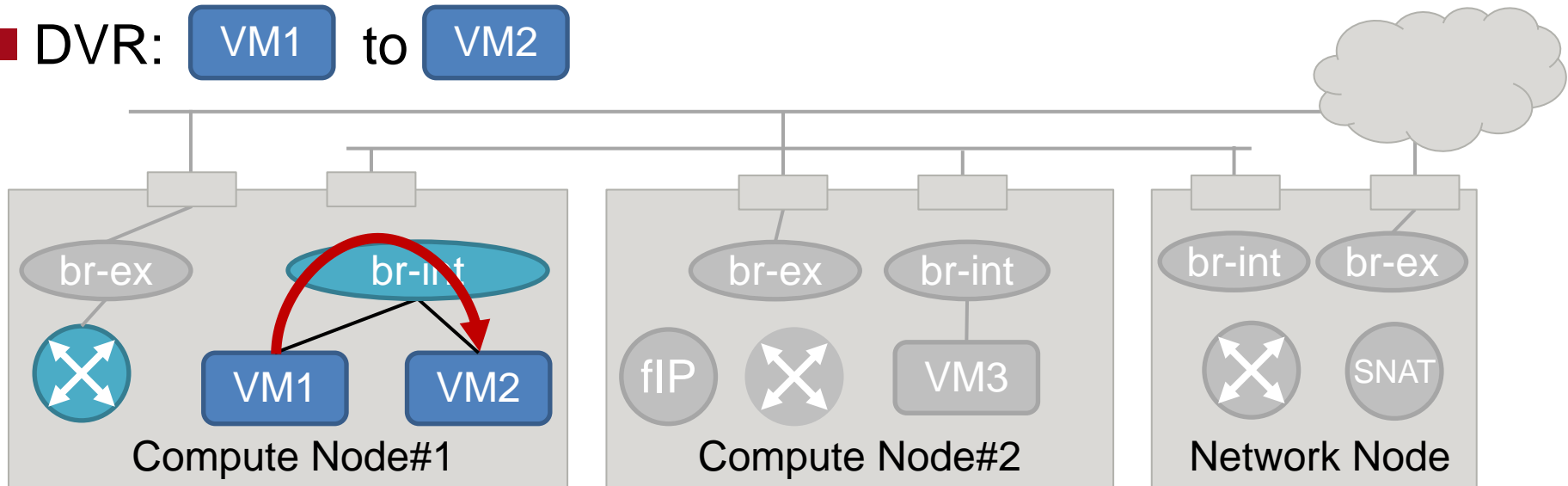
# Network Traffic Case#1

Between VMs in the same Subnet and host

■ Legacy Router: VM1 to VM2



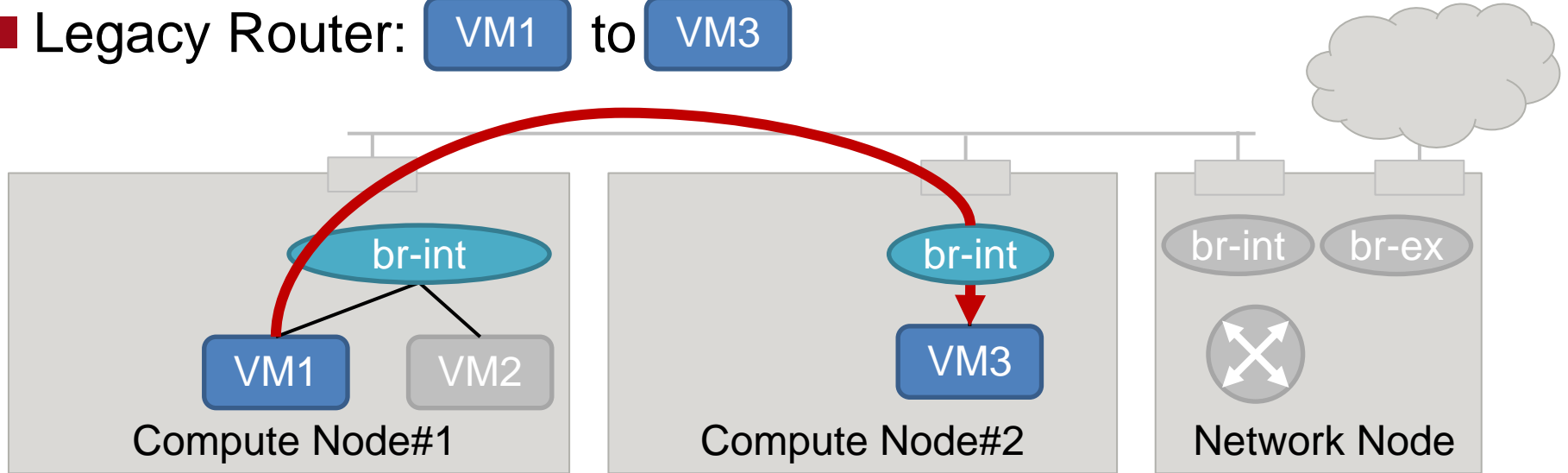
■ DVR: VM1 to VM2



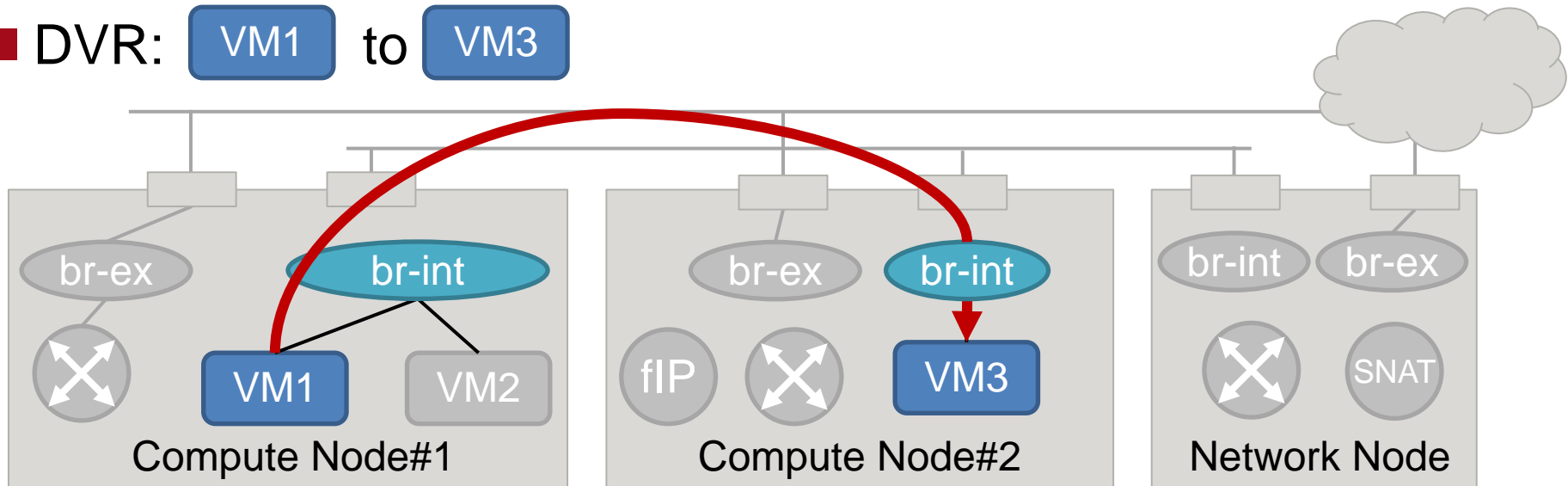
# Network Traffic Case#2

Between VMs in the same Subnet, but in Different hosts

■ Legacy Router: VM1 to VM3



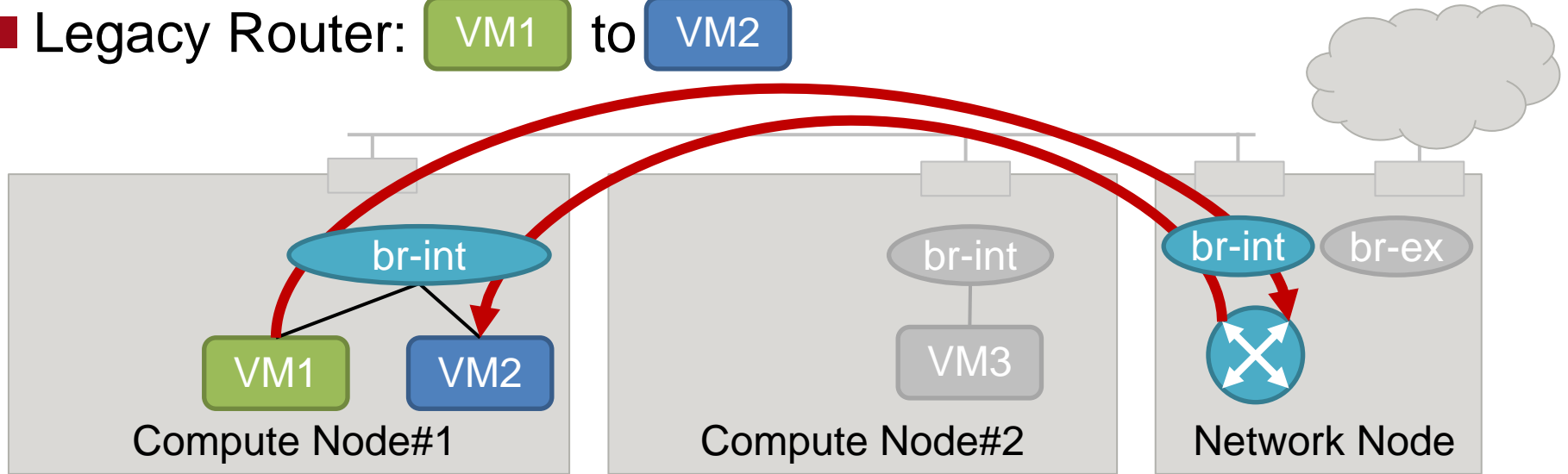
■ DVR: VM1 to VM3



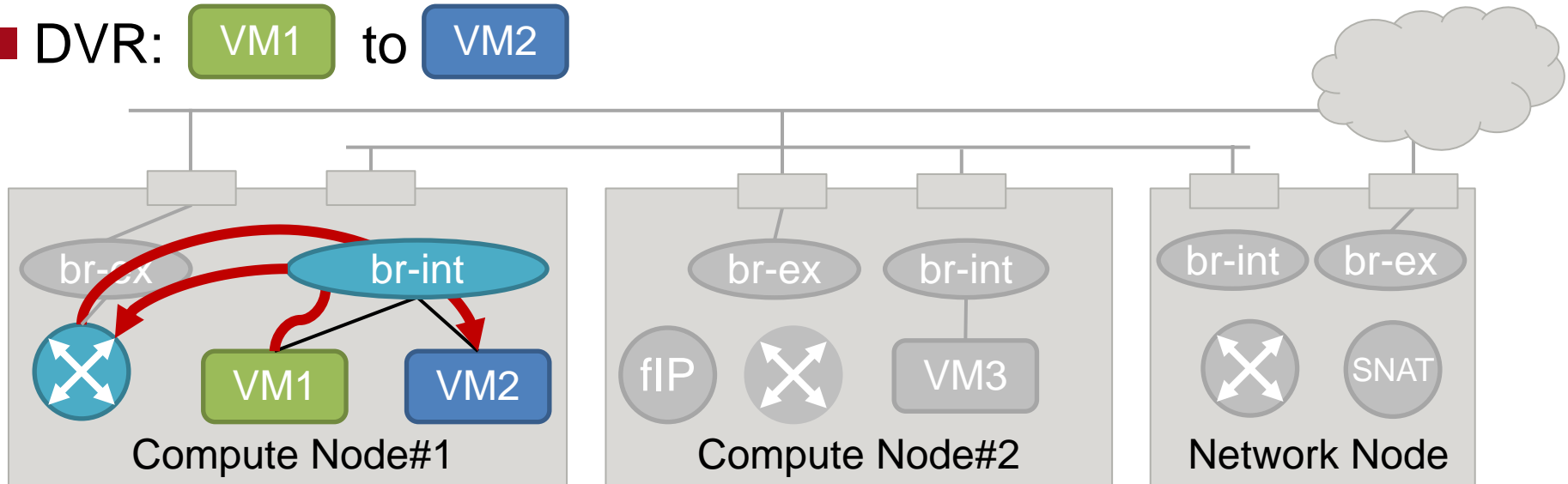
# Network Traffic Case#3

Between VMs in the same hosts, but in different Subnets

■ Legacy Router: VM1 to VM2



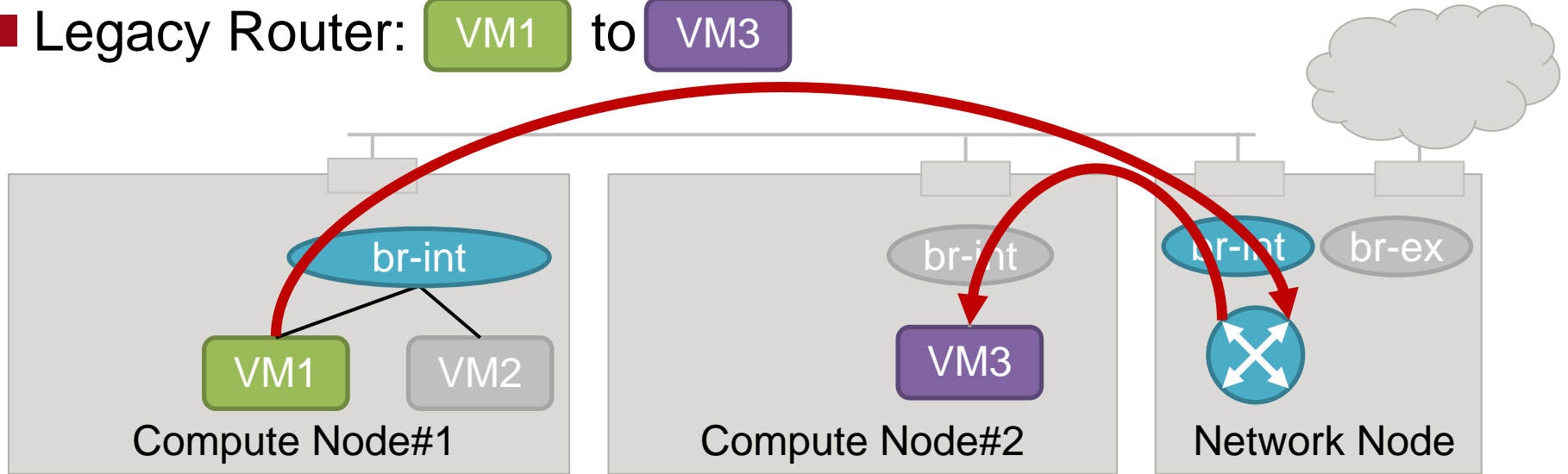
■ DVR: VM1 to VM2



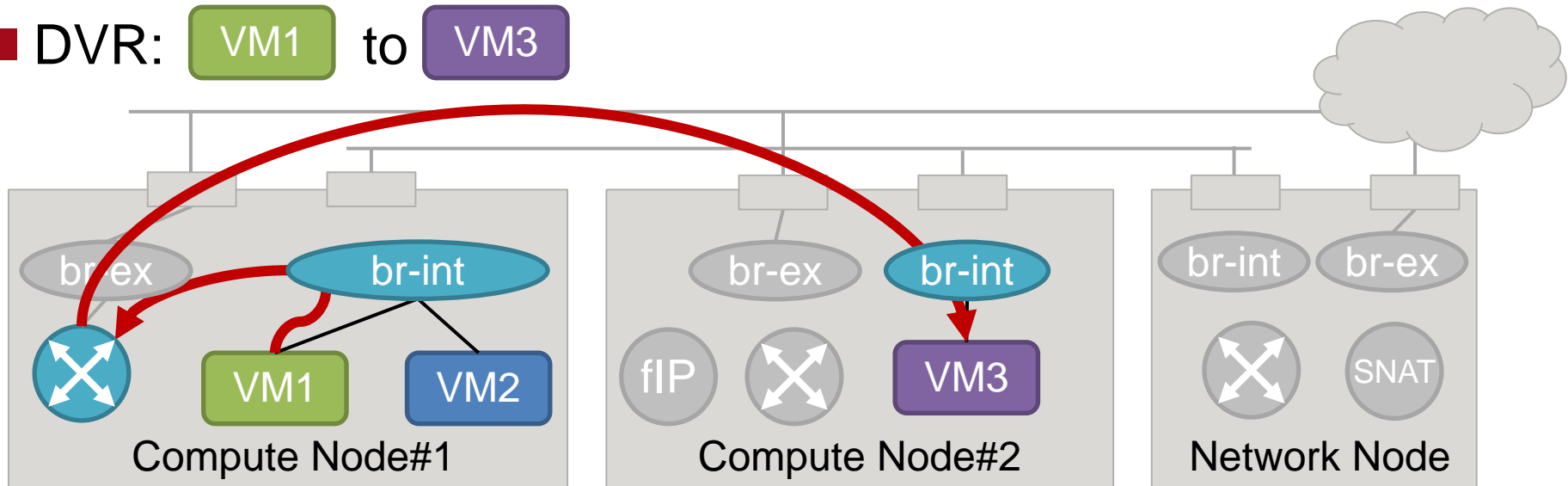
# Network Traffic Case#4

## Between VMs in different Subnets and hosts

■ Legacy Router: VM1 to VM3



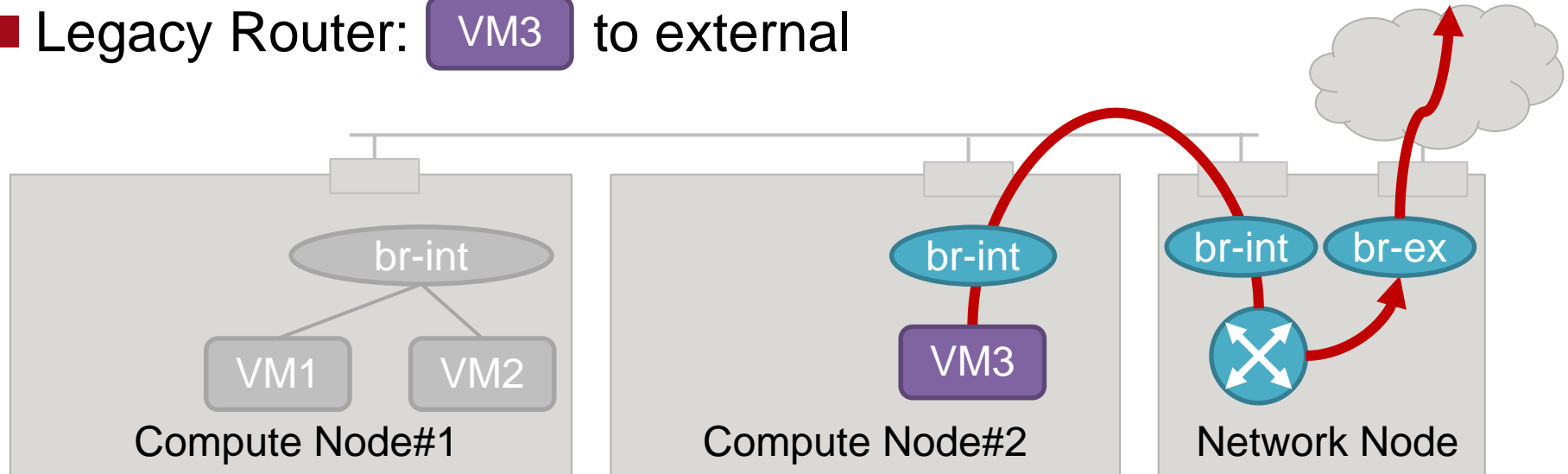
■ DVR: VM1 to VM3



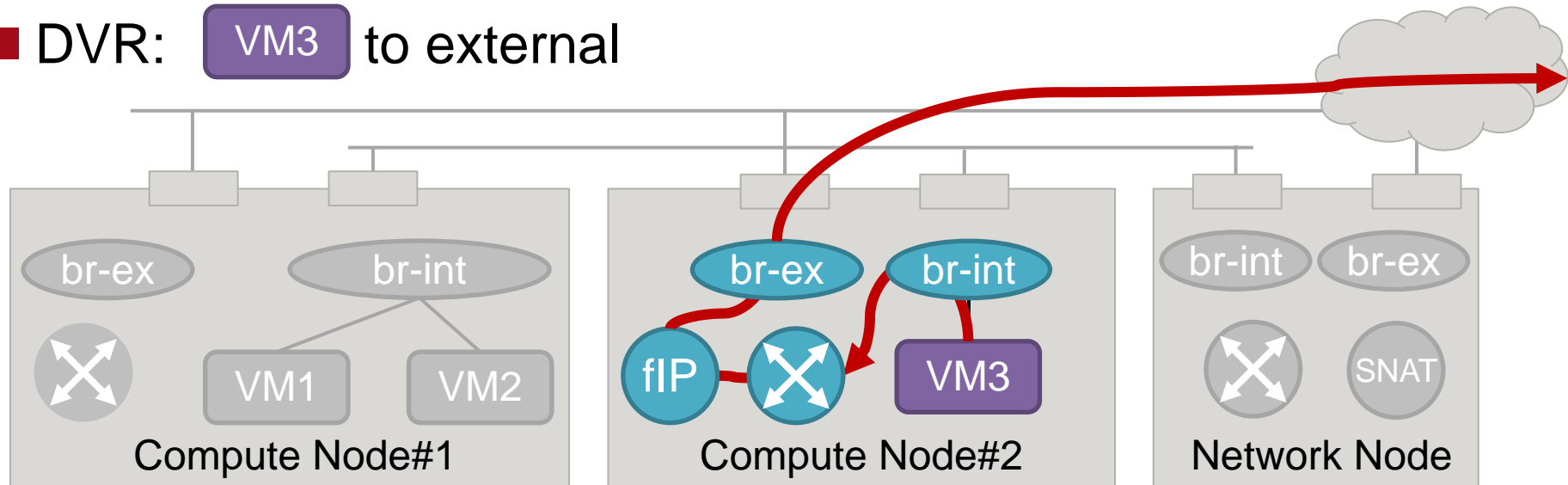
# Network Traffic Case#5

## Between the External Network and a VM using FloatingIP

■ Legacy Router: VM3 to external



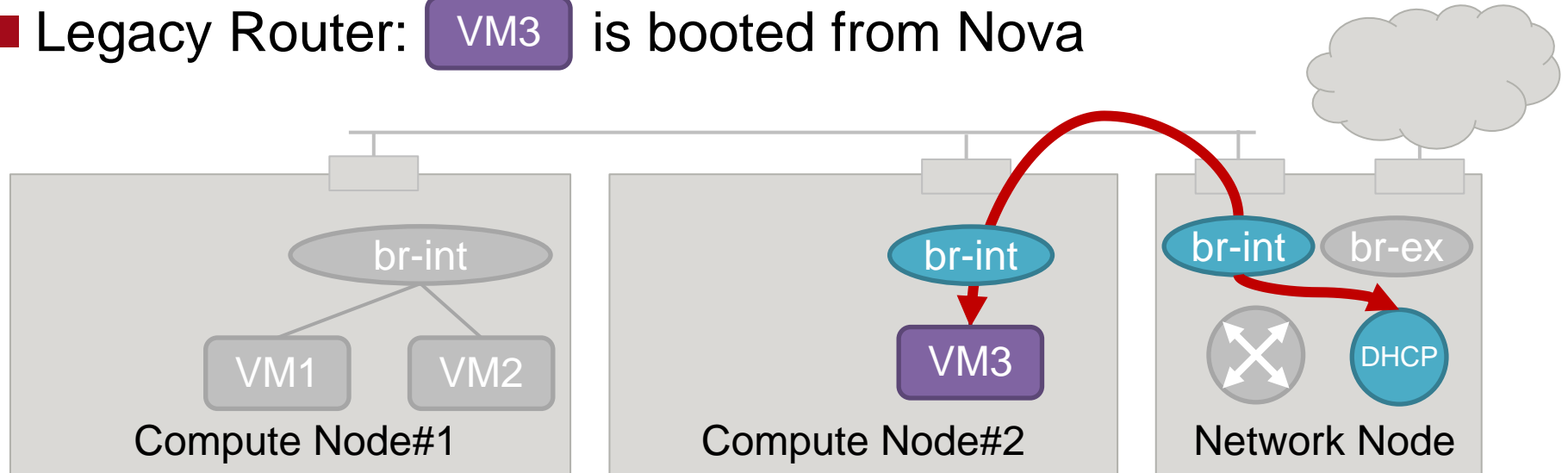
■ DVR: VM3 to external



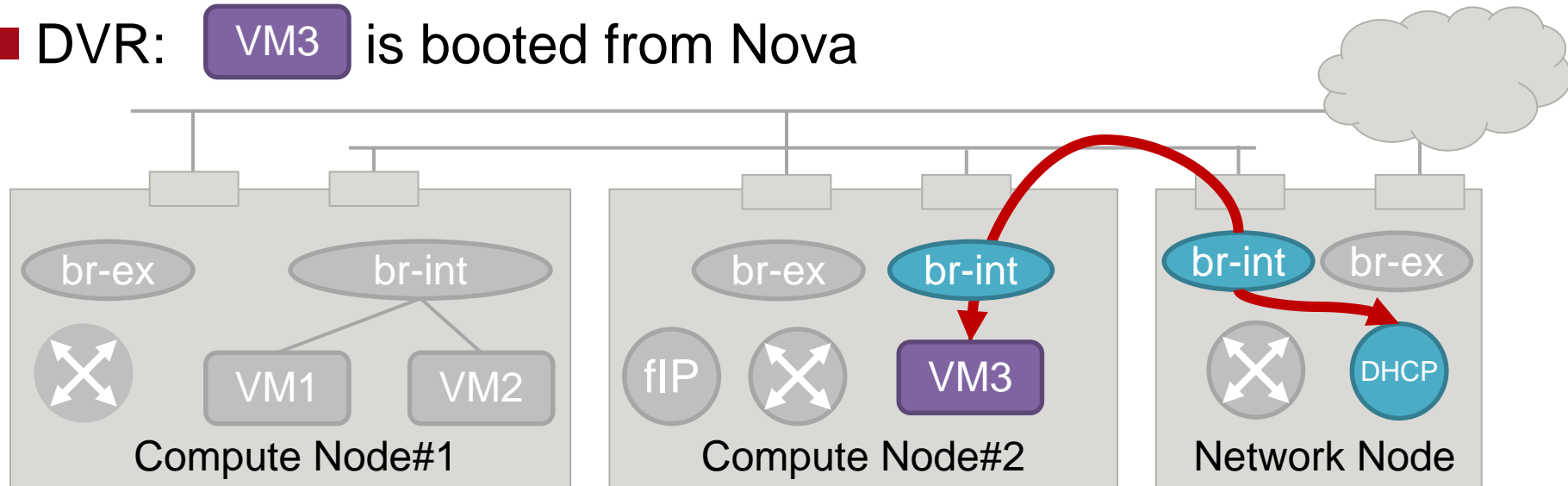
# Network Traffic Case#6

VM booting: a VM accesses to DHCP server

■ Legacy Router: **VM3** is booted from Nova



■ DVR: **VM3** is booted from Nova

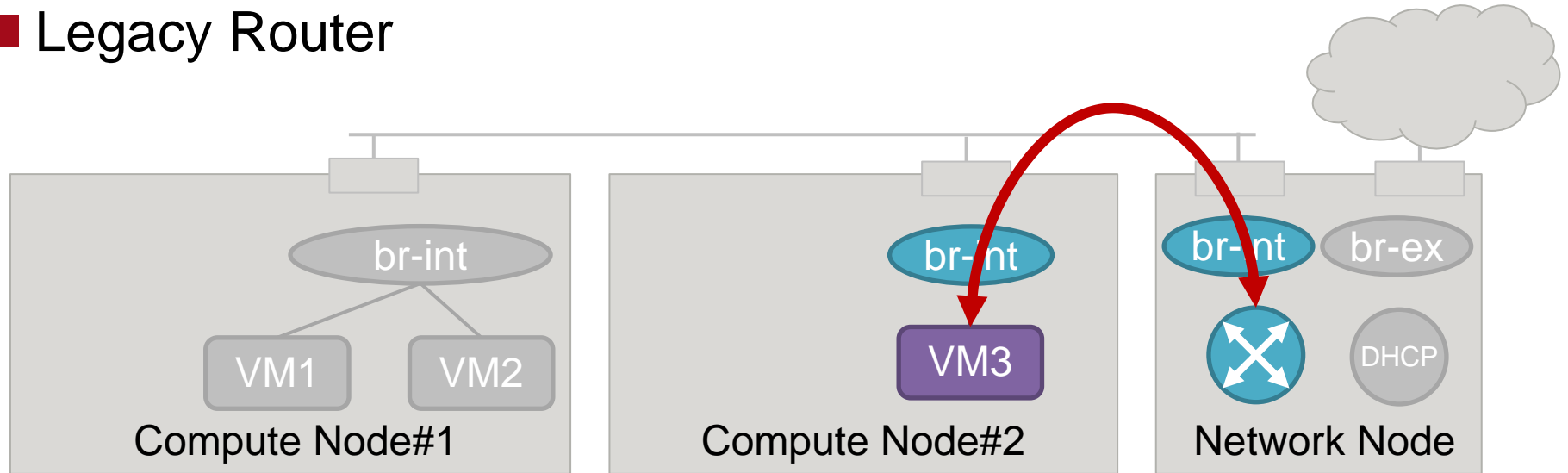




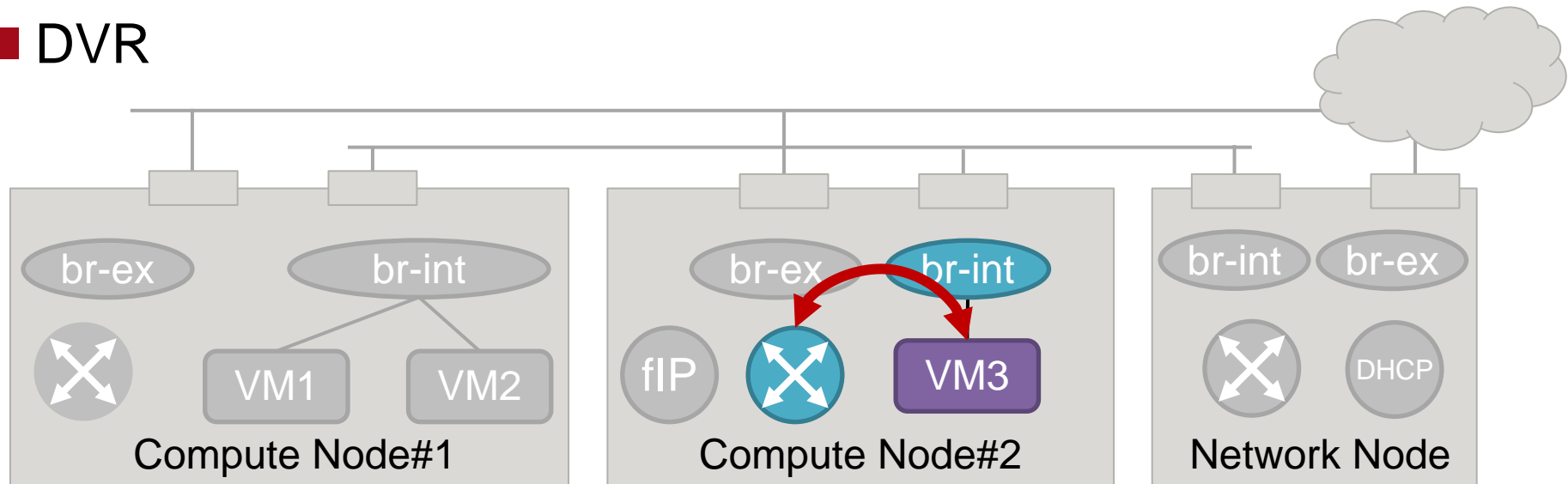
# Network Traffic Case#7

VM booting: a VM gets metadata from the vRouter

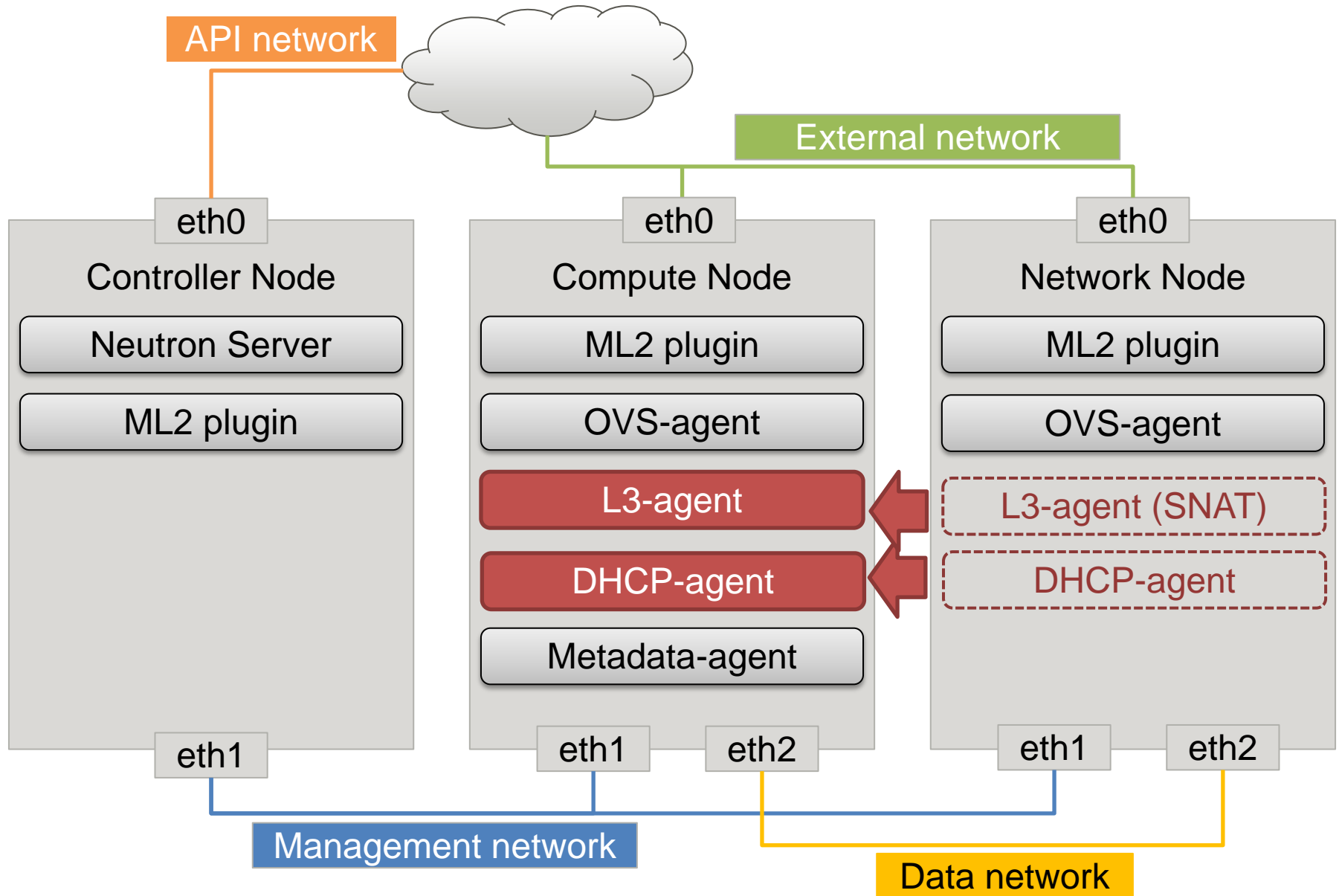
## ■ Legacy Router



## ■ DVR

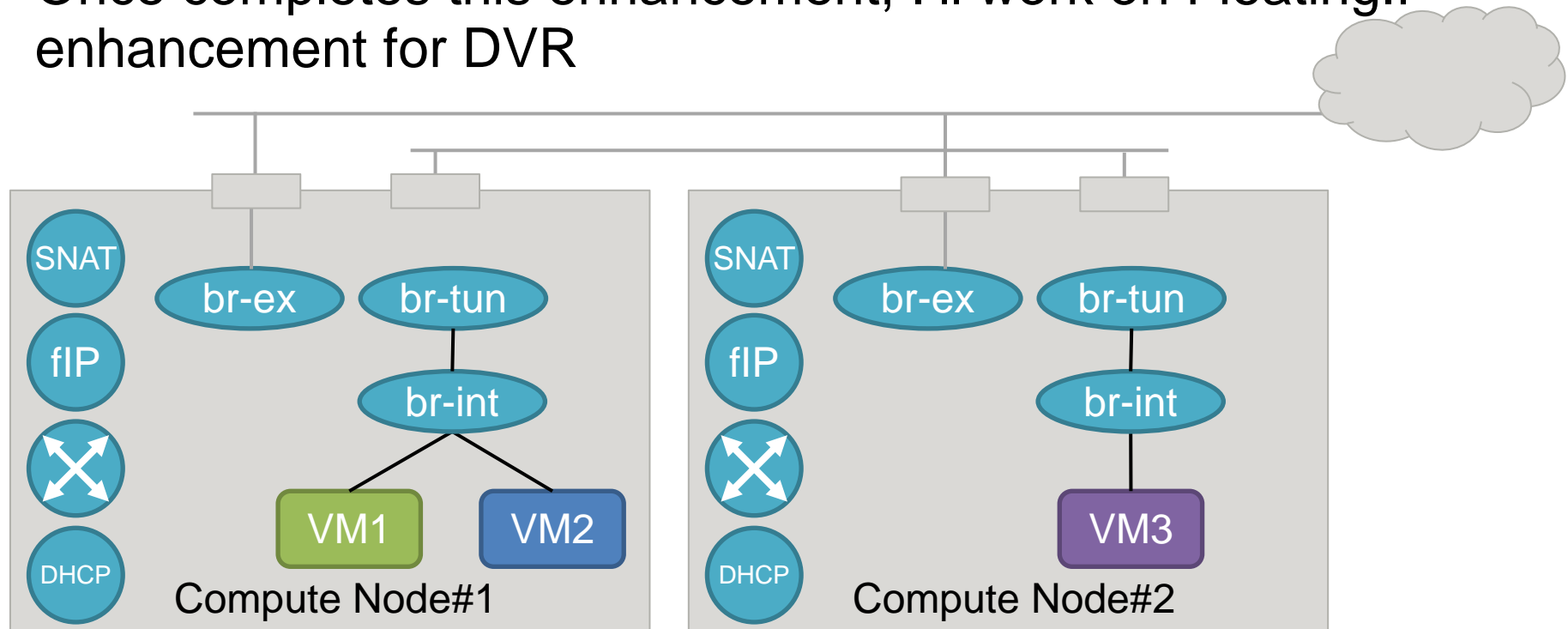


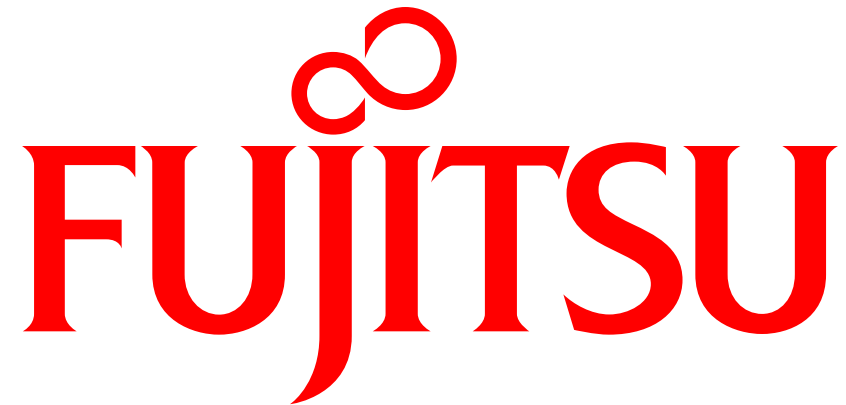
# Proposal: Distributed DHCP agent and L3-agent



# Elimination of Network Node

- Distribute DHCP-agent to each Compute Node.  
=> Reduce DHCP broadcast in Data Network
- Move SNAT function to Compute Node.  
=> Can eliminate Single-point-of-failure
- Once completes this enhancement, I'll work on FloatingIP enhancement for DVR





shaping tomorrow with you