

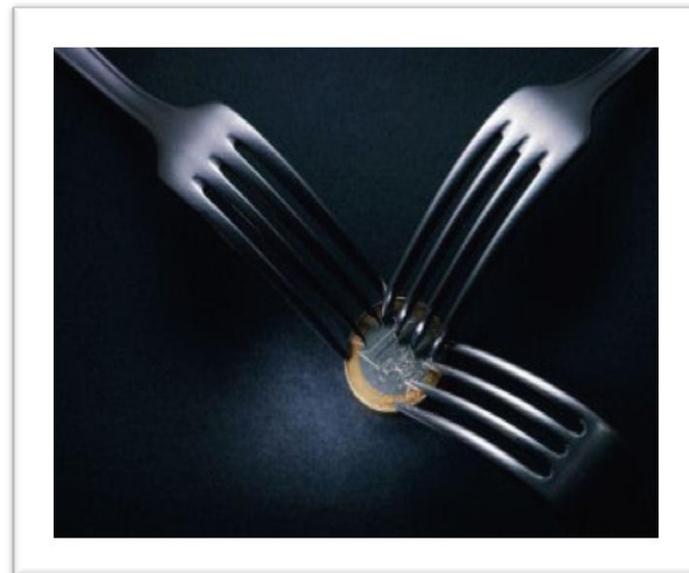
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Panel : Future Data Center Networks



- Custom silicon or poor functionality
- Low bandwidth ASICs
- Poor topologies
- Immature protocols
- Non-robust control plane software

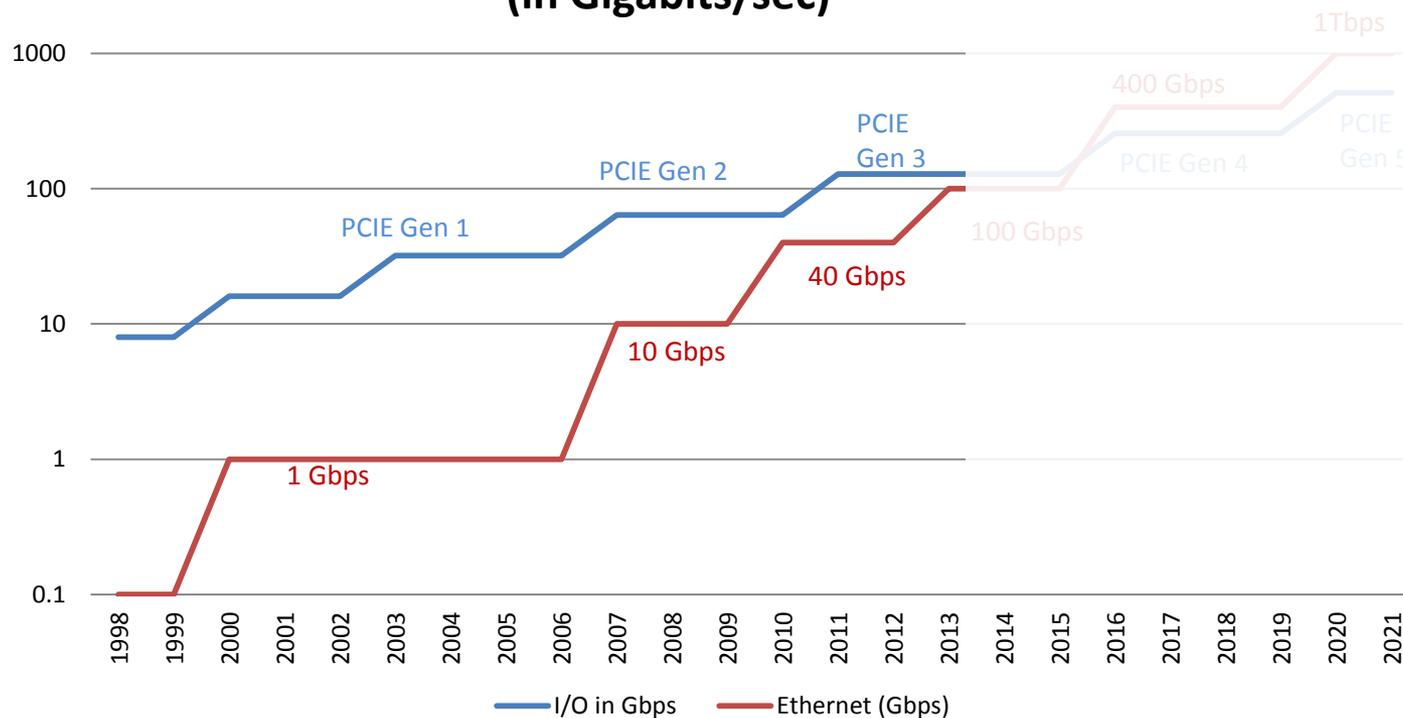


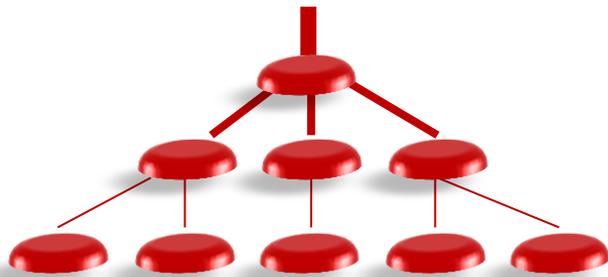
First wave of Data Center (network) deployments were all about **Deployment Velocity (Time To Value)**

- How quickly can you deploy infrastructure?
- How scalable is the infrastructure?
- How easily can you manage this scale-out infrastructure?

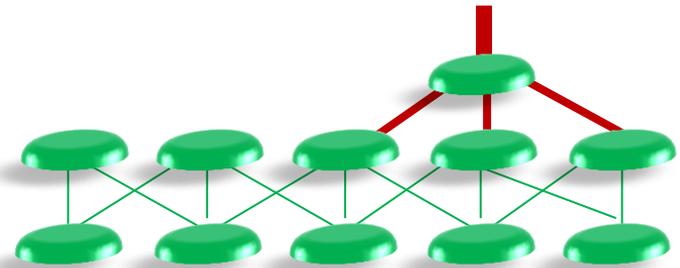


PCI versus Ethernet Bandwidth (in Gigabits/sec)

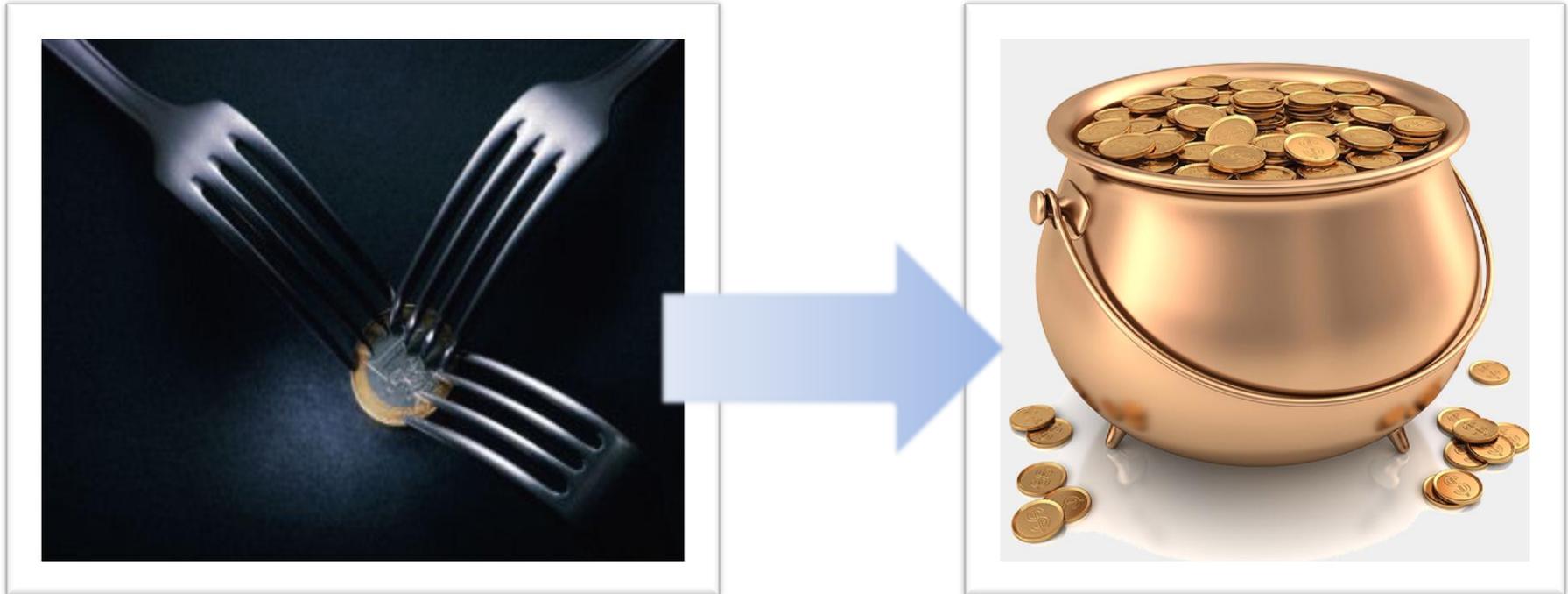




- Multi-tiered tree topologies
- High oversubscription
- Expensive, high bandwidth uplinks
- Robustness of higher tier product has been a concern



- 2-tiered mesh or Clos topologies
- Oversubscription only to WAN/core
- Large cross sectional bandwidth (TOR bandwidth is cheap)
- Mature Layer 2/3 software



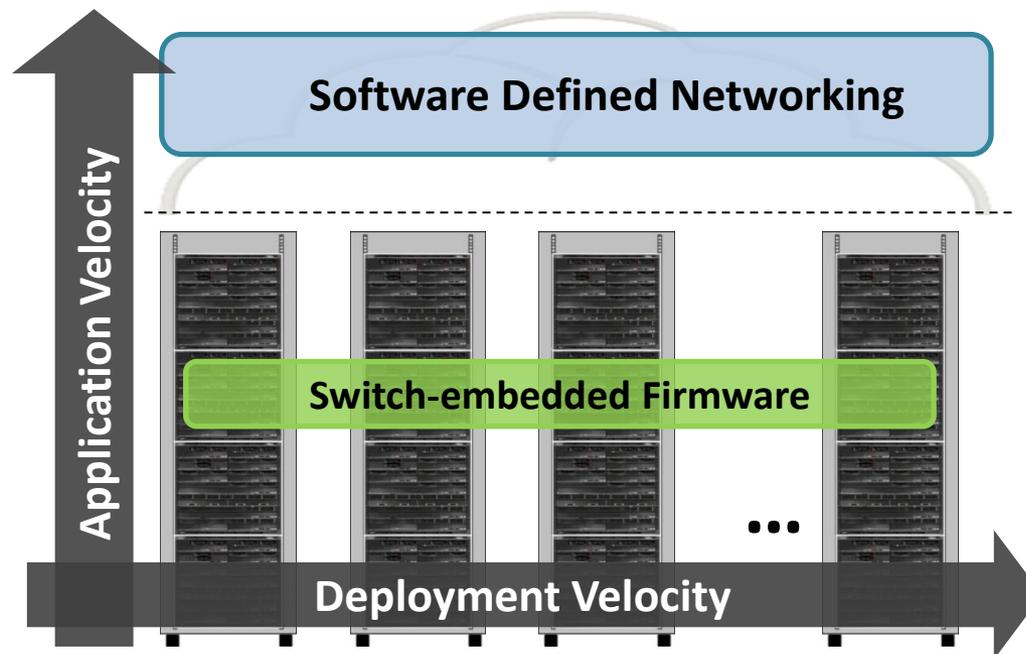
With affluence comes a demand for Quality of Life:

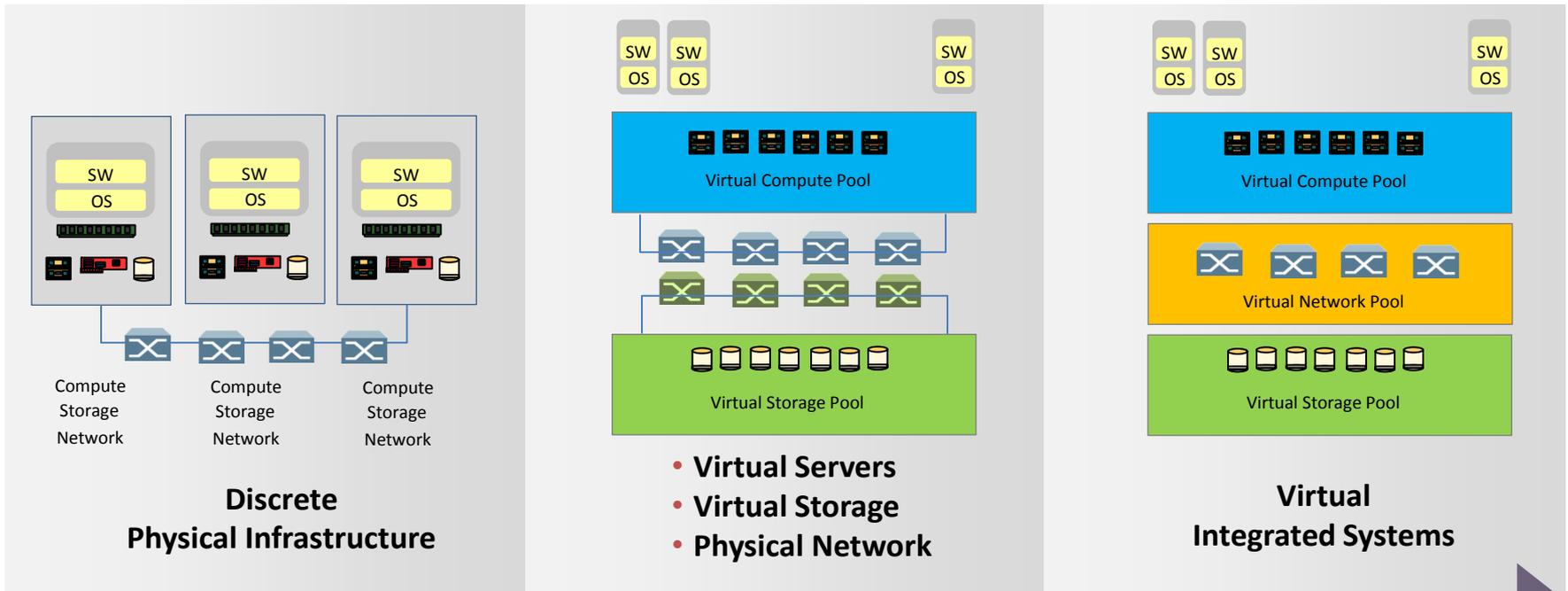
- Can you ease my provisioning headache?
- Can you hide all complexity of the physical infrastructure?
- Can my applications talk to my network?
- Can you simplify how I monitor my network?

- Can “this particular communication” be of “Platinum” service
 - Can you guarantee certain latency characteristics? End to End?
 - Can you guarantee certain bandwidth? End to End?

Next-Gen Data Center Network deployments will demand both:

- **Application Velocity**
 - Can you provision virtualized network resources along with compute/storage
 - Can the network be smarter due to application awareness
 - Can you quickly and effectively enable newer network services
- **Deployment Velocity**
 - How quickly can you deploy infrastructure
 - How scalable is the infrastructure
 - How easily can you manage this scale-out infrastructure





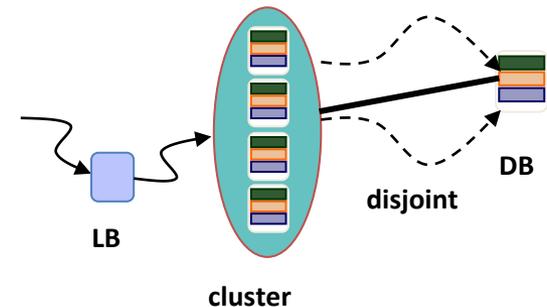
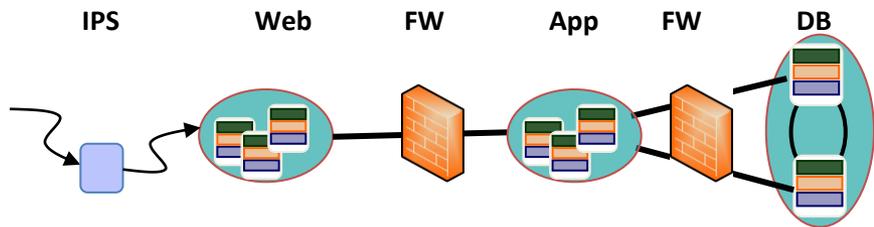
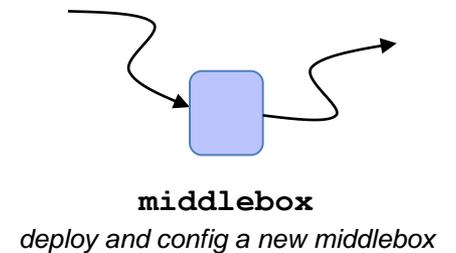
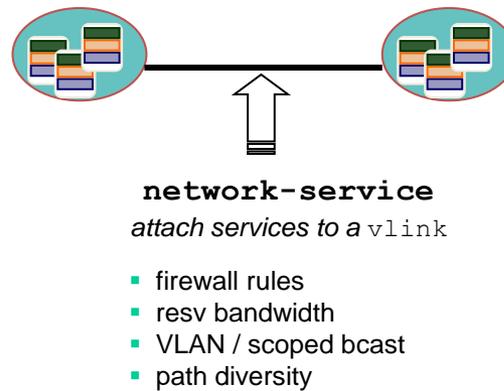
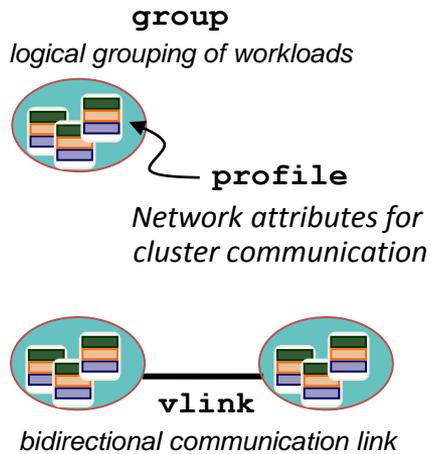
Managing a group of systems – servers, storage, network with the simplicity of a single system

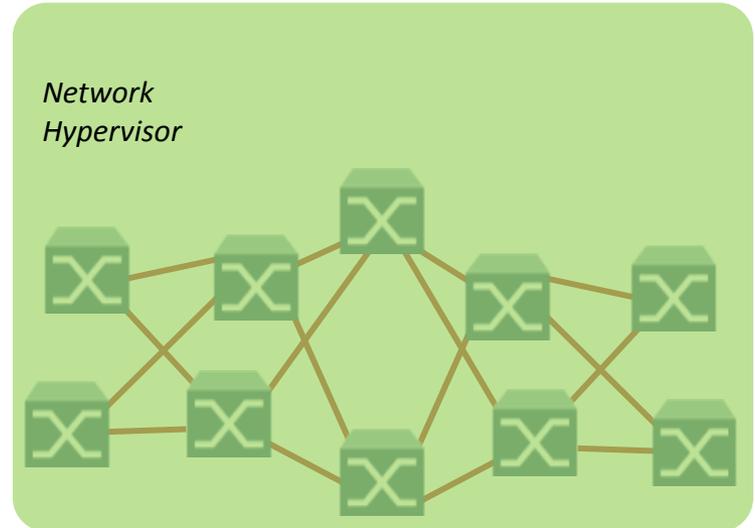
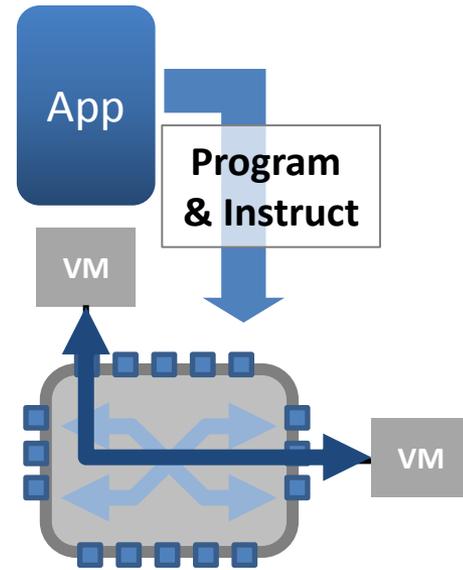
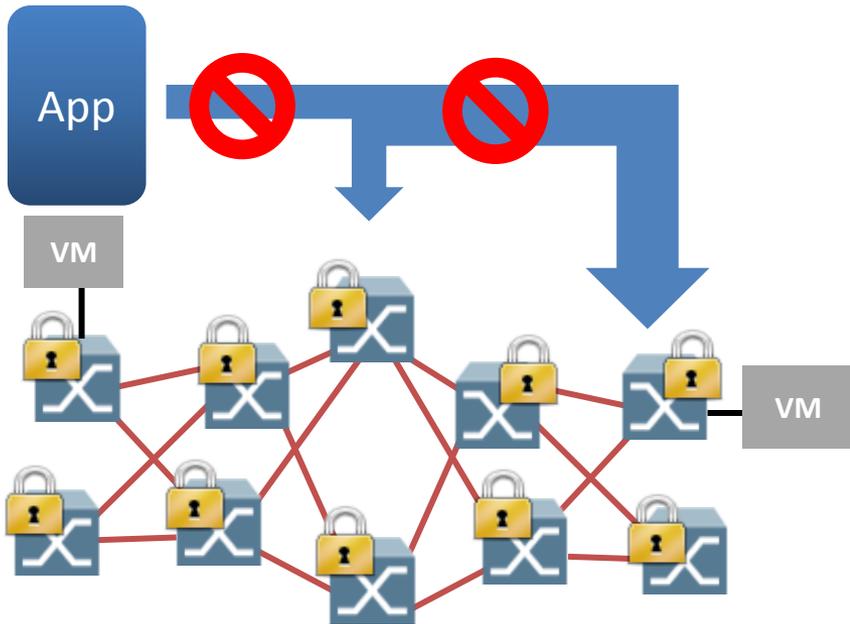
- Virtualized System comprises servers, storage and networking
- End to end experience
 - ▶ Initial set up
 - ▶ Provisioning of new workloads, including image management
 - ▶ Continuous optimization through mobility, etc.

Application connectivity services

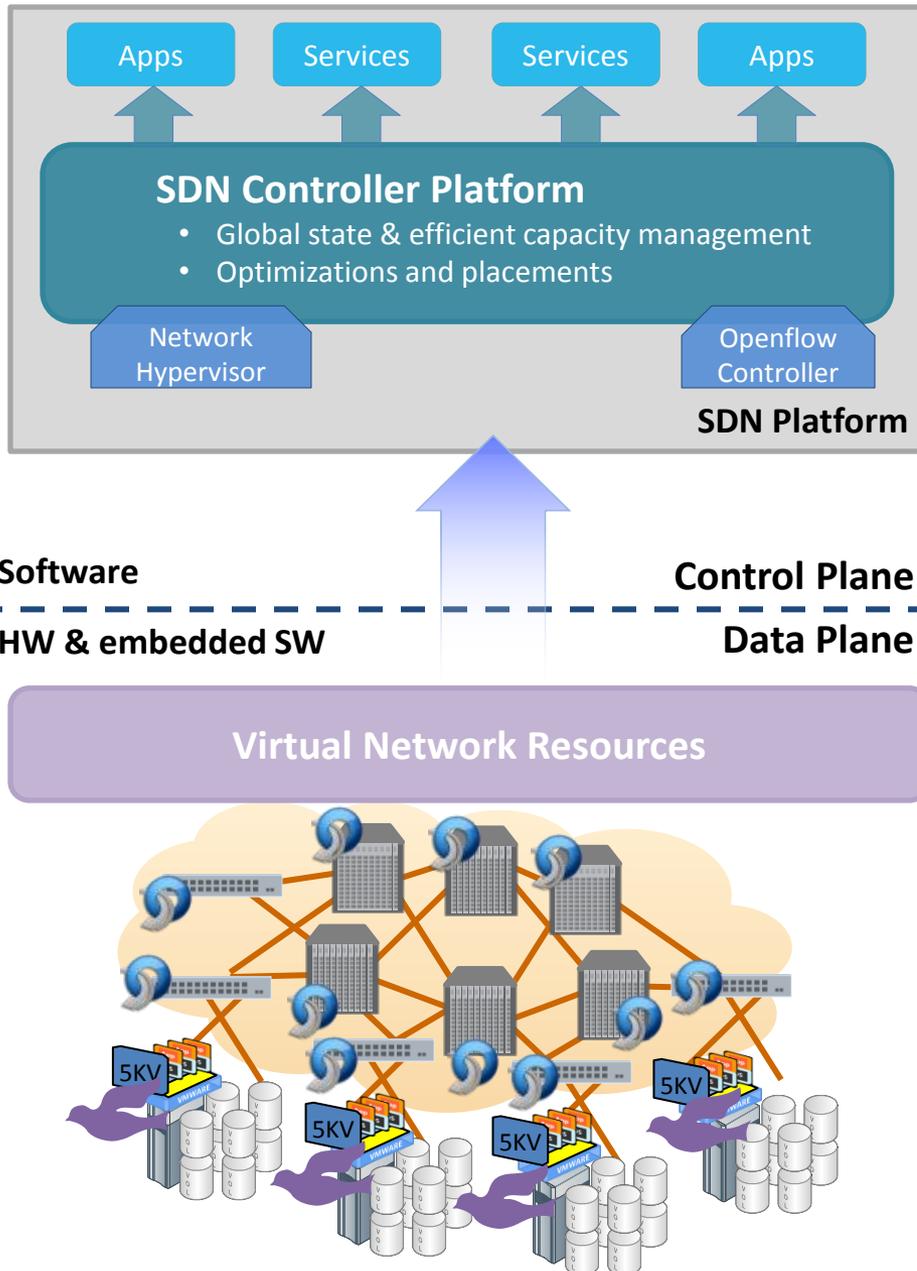
Enterprise or Cloud

- allow users to declaratively specify logical application topologies
- path attributes, security rules, and service traversal
- instantiate paths, rules, etc. using SDN (virtual or physical)
- seamless integration between application deployment and required network configuration
- removes need for separate network admin handoff
- services can be constrained / specified by networking team





What is Software Defined Networking?



• Applications-awareness benefits:

- Business Applications and Services can program and influence the network
- Create and deploy new applications and protocols quickly

• Network Hypervisor benefits:

- Virtualized network resource provisioning
- De-couples virtual network from physical network
- Simple “configure once” network
- Cloud scale (e.g. multi-tenant)

• Control-Data separation benefits:

- End-2-end Semantics and Guarantees
- Simpler to deploy, debug and monitor
- Fine grained control for each client-server pair(s)
- Openflow (protocol and various controllers) are a standard way of achieving this



Mishmash of concepts within the SAME data center



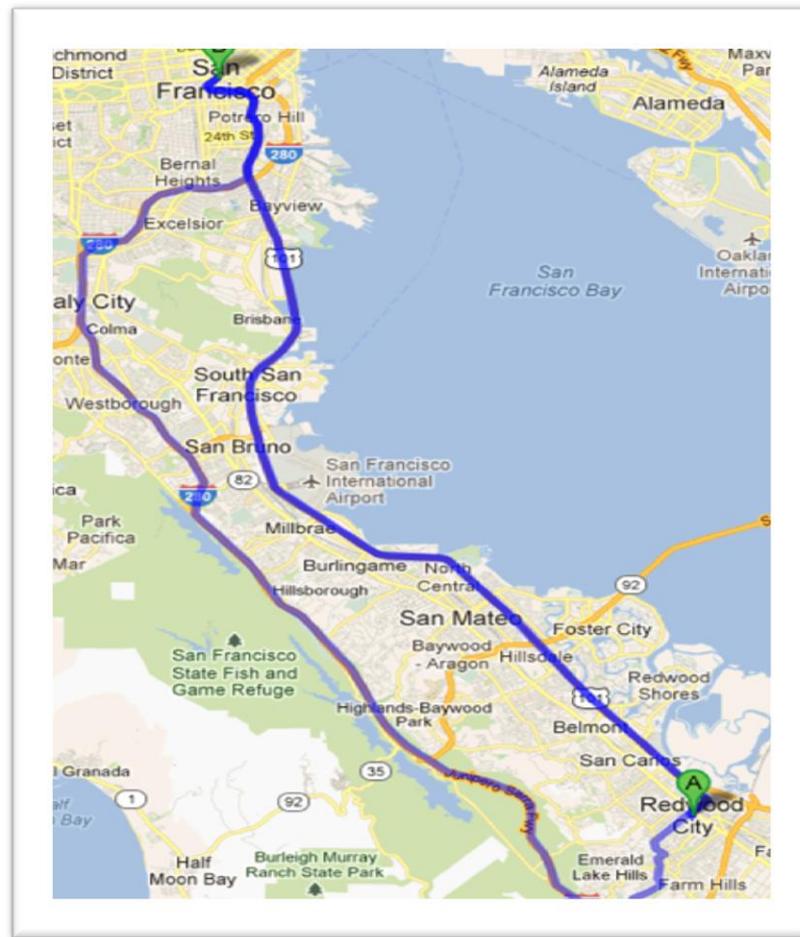
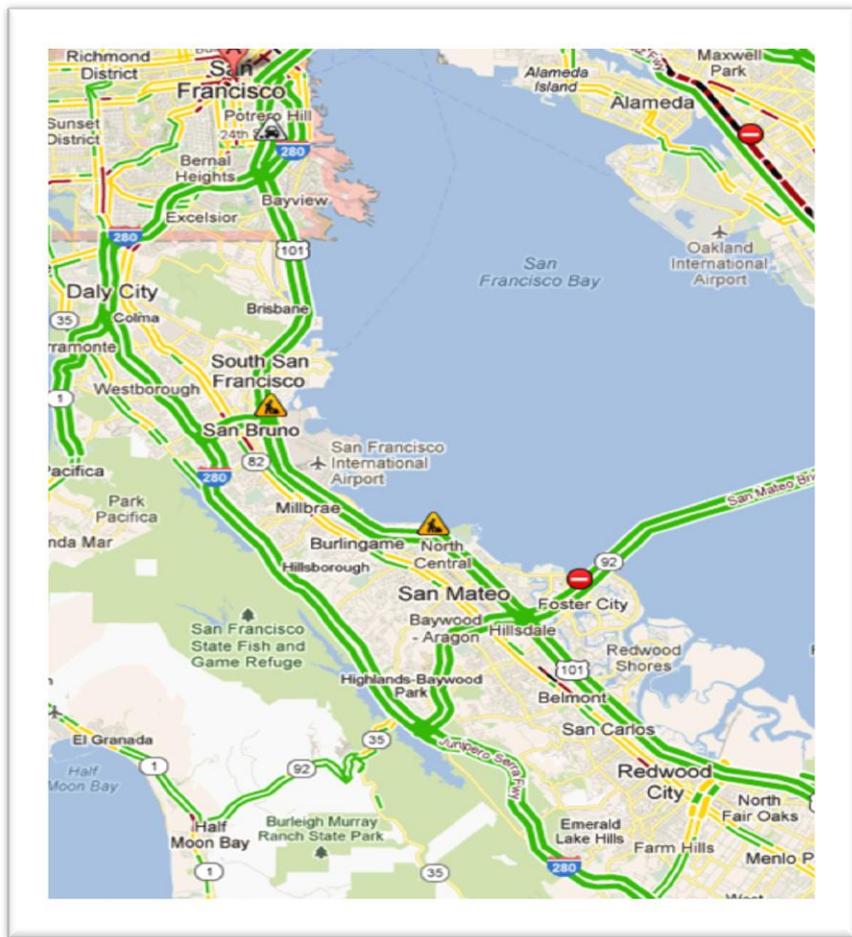
- Ethernet topologies were built distributed

Scalable but hard to monitor



- Openflow topologies (today) are centralized

Control-data separation forces this model



- Ethernet topologies are packet switched

Statistical link utilization

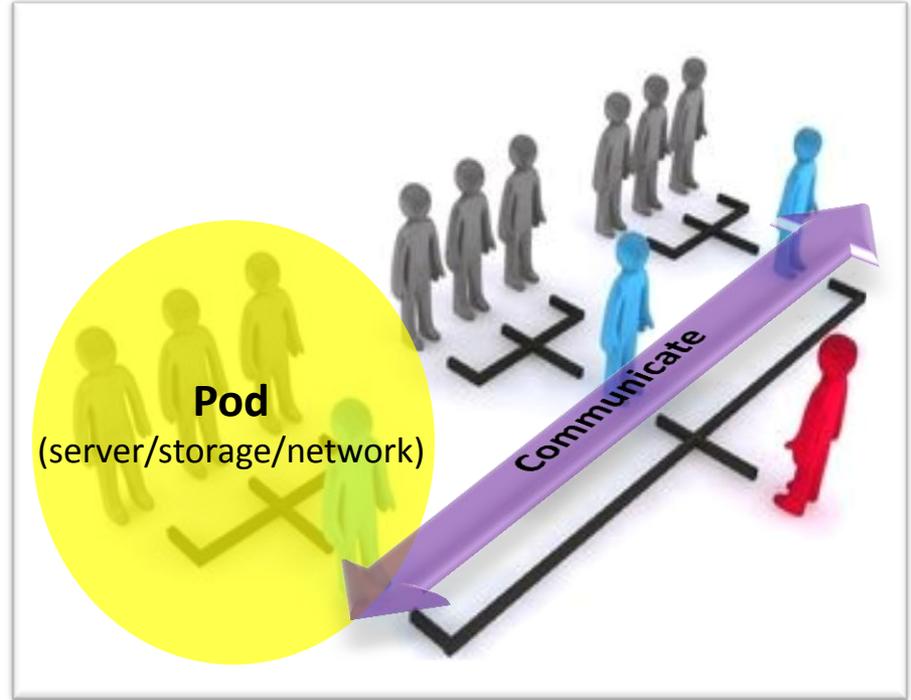
- Openflow topologies (today) are flow switched

Application level network control

Communities



- No customer pays for the re-invention of the wheel
- Customers do pay for a smoother ride



Federation of controllers with each controller handling (smaller) integrated system (pod)

Isolate a few (long) flows for preferential treatment by applications