cloud STACK | COLLABORATION CONFERENCE

NSX Integration on Apache CloudStack

Nicolas Vazquez, Shapeblue
nicolas.vazquez@shapeblue.com

November 20 - 22, 2024 | Madrid, Spain

Agenda

- SDN Overview
- VMware NSX
- NSX Integration on CloudStack 4.20
- CloudStack Zone Creation
- NSX-backed VPCs
- Demo
- Conclusions
- Questions

About me

- Nicolas Vazquez
- nicolas.vazquez@shapeblue.com
- nvazquez@apache.org

- Senior Software Engineer at Shapeblue
- Apache CloudStack Committer and PMC Member
- Dad (x1), tennis & football fan

SDN Overview

SDN Overview

Decoupled Architecture:

SDN separates the control plane (decision-making) from the data plane (forwarding), enabling centralized network control and programmability.

Virtualization:

SDN leverages virtualization to create software-based network functions, making the network more agile and adaptable.

Programmability:

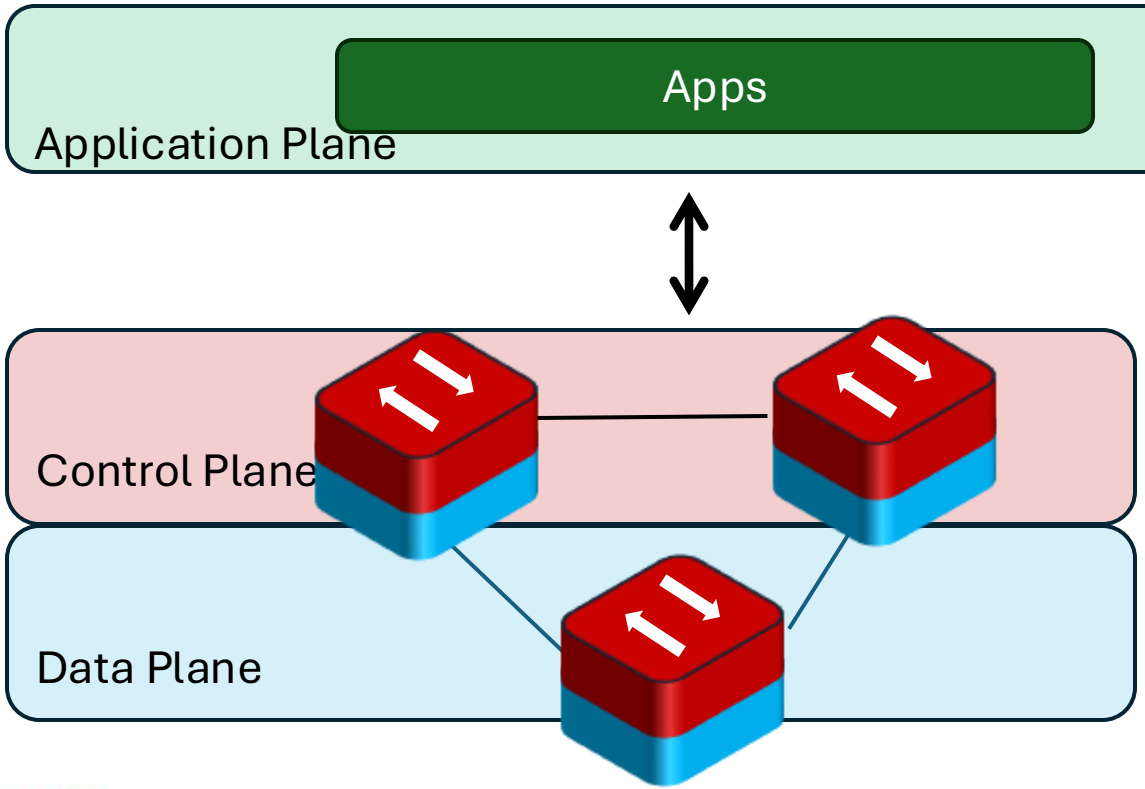
SDN provides APIs and programming interfaces to automate network configuration, management, and optimization, reducing manual intervention.

Centralized Control:

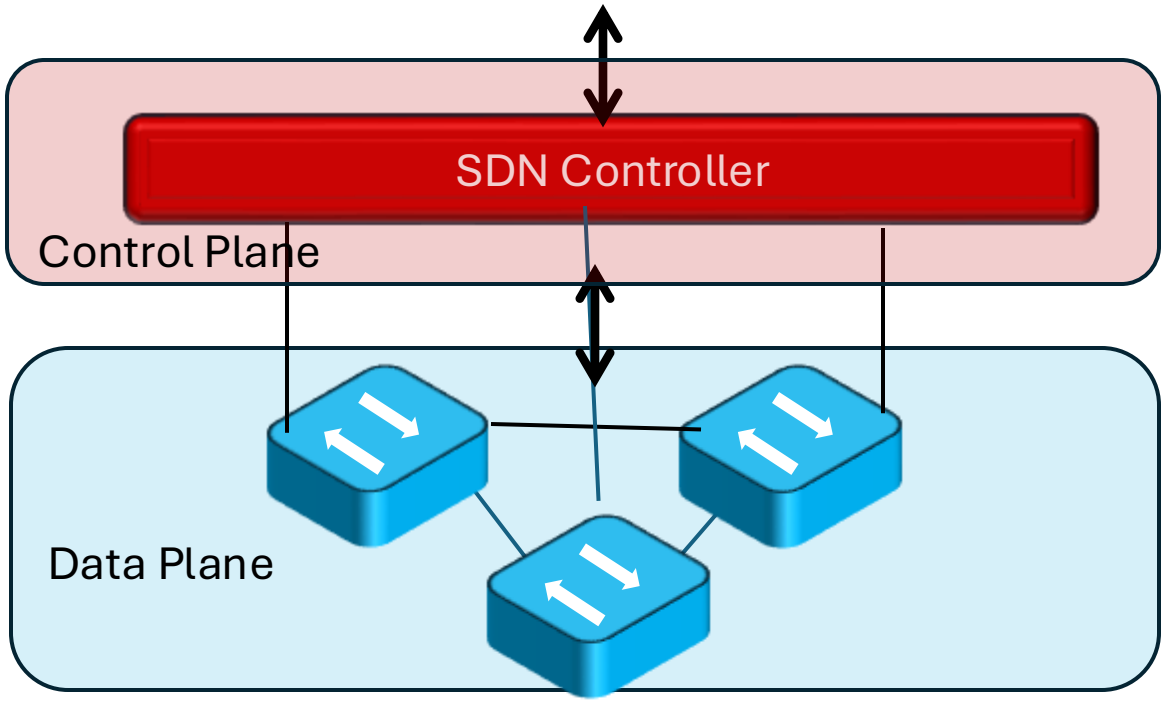
The SDN controller acts as a central brain, managing and orchestrating the entire network infrastructure.

SDN Overview

Traditional Networking Architecture:



SDN Architecture:



Recently Supported SDNs on CloudStack

Tungsten Fabric

Since: 4.18.0

VMware NSX

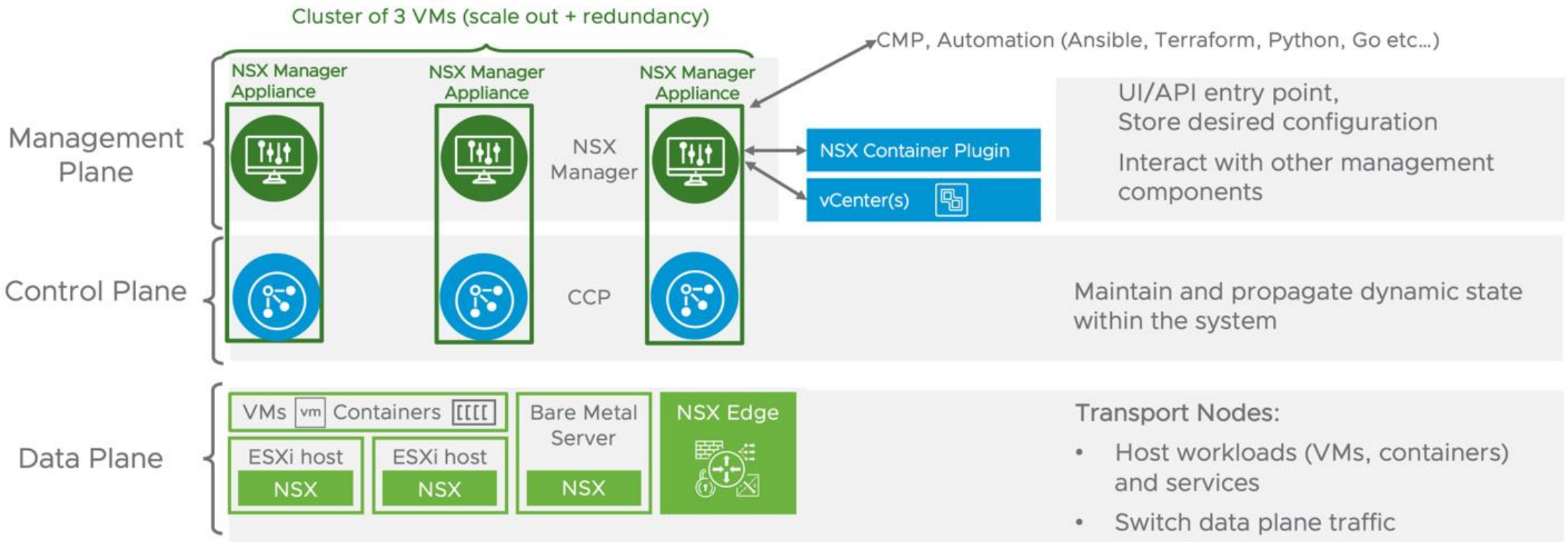
Since: 4.20.0

Netris

In progress

VMware NSX

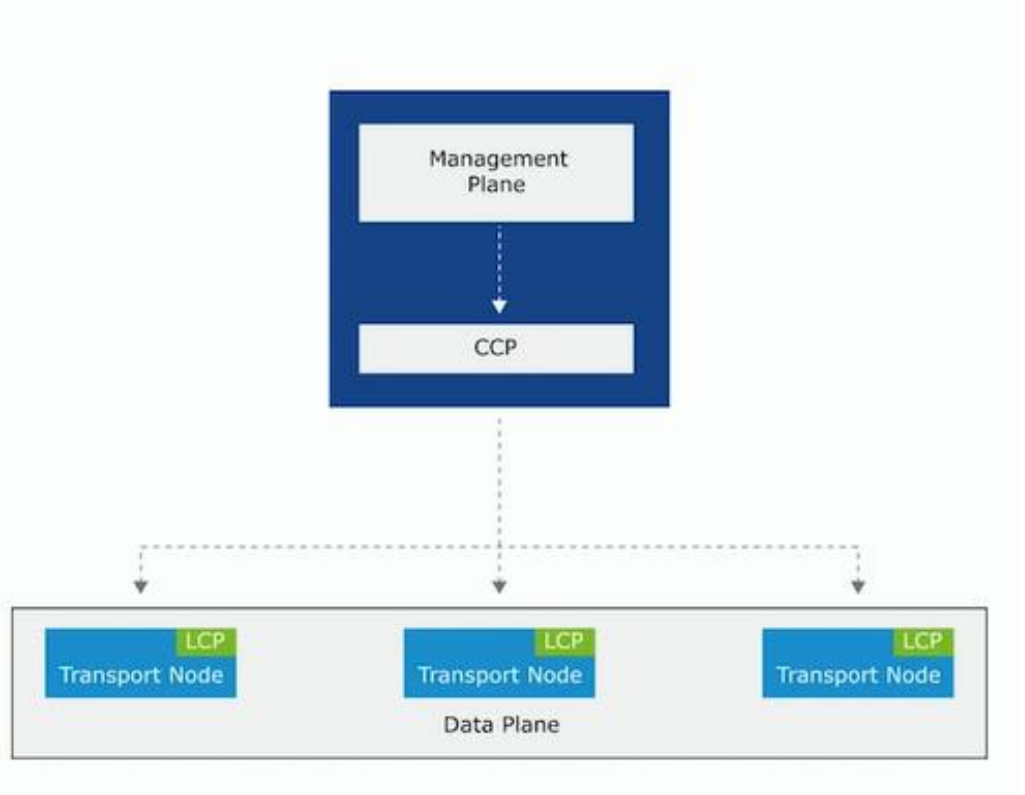
VMware NSX Components



From: https://nsx.techzone.vmware.com/resource/nsx-reference-design-guide#nsx-architecture-components

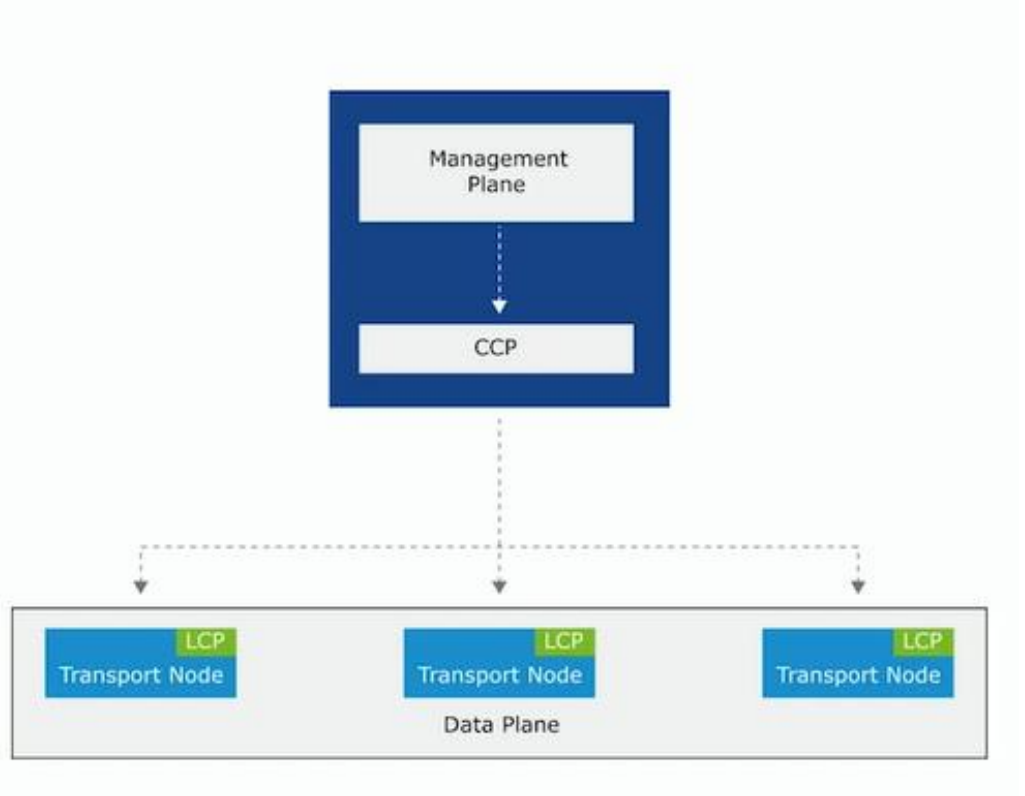
VMware NSX Components

- Management Plane:
  - NSX Manager UI
  - NSX REST API
  - Manage Policies
- Control Plane:
  - CCP (Central): Receives information from the Management Plane and sends to LCP
  - LCP (Local): Monitors Data Plane and notifies changes to CCP



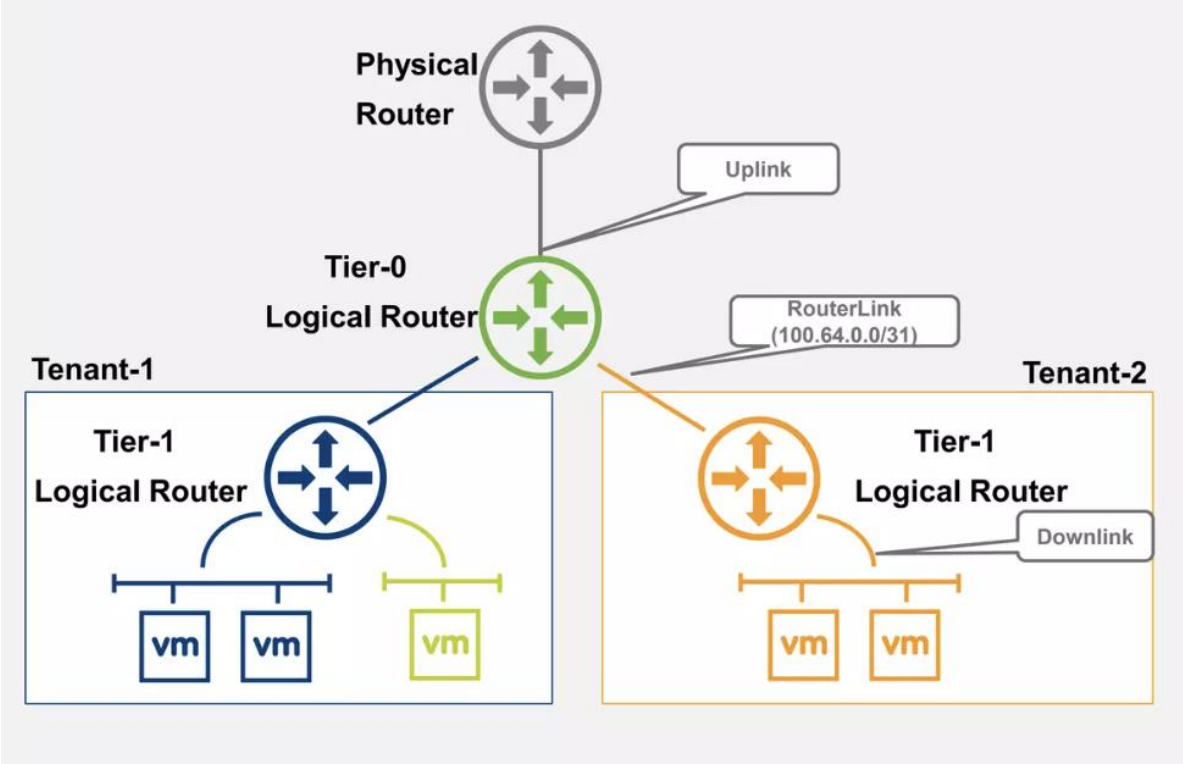
VMware NSX Components

- Data Plane:
  - Forwards the packets based on the configuration pushed by the control plane
  - Transport Nodes:
    - ESXi hosts
    - Baremetal hosts
    - NSX Edge Nodes



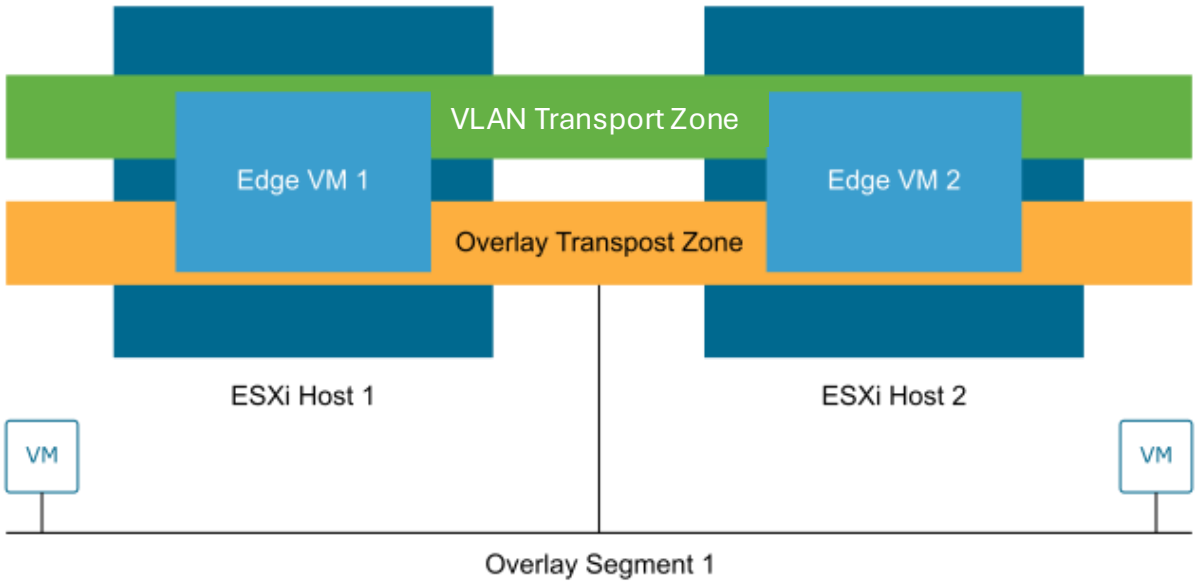
Vmware NSX Components – Multi-Tier

- Tier-0 Gateways:
  - South ↔ North routing between physical/external network and internal cloud
- Tier-1 Gateways:
  - East ↔ West routing
- Segments:
  - Virtual Layer-2 Domains (logical switches)
  - Can be VLAN or Overlay backed



VMware NSX Components – Transport Zones

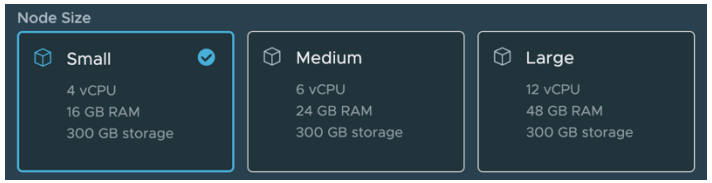
- Transport Zones:
  - Define the boundaries of NSX logical switches and segments across the network
  - Transport Nodes:
    - ESXi hosts: Support vSphere Distributed Switch (VDS)
    - Baremetal hosts: Support N-VDS host switch type.
    - NSX Edge Nodes: routing and connectivity services to external networks to the NSX deployment
  - Type: VLAN or Overlay
  - Segments are accessible across different nodes inside the same transport zone

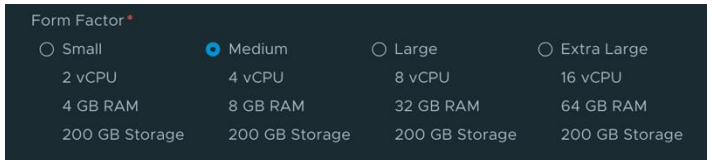


NSX Integration on CloudStack 4.20

Prerequisites - NSX

1. Deploy the **NSX Manager Cluster**:
   - Deploy **NSX Manager** from OVA
2. Register the vCenter as a Compute Manager on each NSX Manager UI
3. Configure **Transport Nodes**
4. Prepare ESXi hosts as **Transport Nodes**
5. Deploy **NSX Edge Nodes**
6. Create an **NSX Edge Cluster**





NSX Integration on CloudStack

- Introduced on CloudStack 4.20.0
- Supported Hypervisor: VMware
- Supported NSX version: 4.1.0

- Alex Mattioli – alex.mattioli@shapeblue.com
- Lucian Burlacu – lucian.burlacu@shapeblue.com
- Pearl D’Silva – pearl.dsilva@shapeblue.com
- Nicolas Vazquez – nicolas.vazquez@shapeblue.com

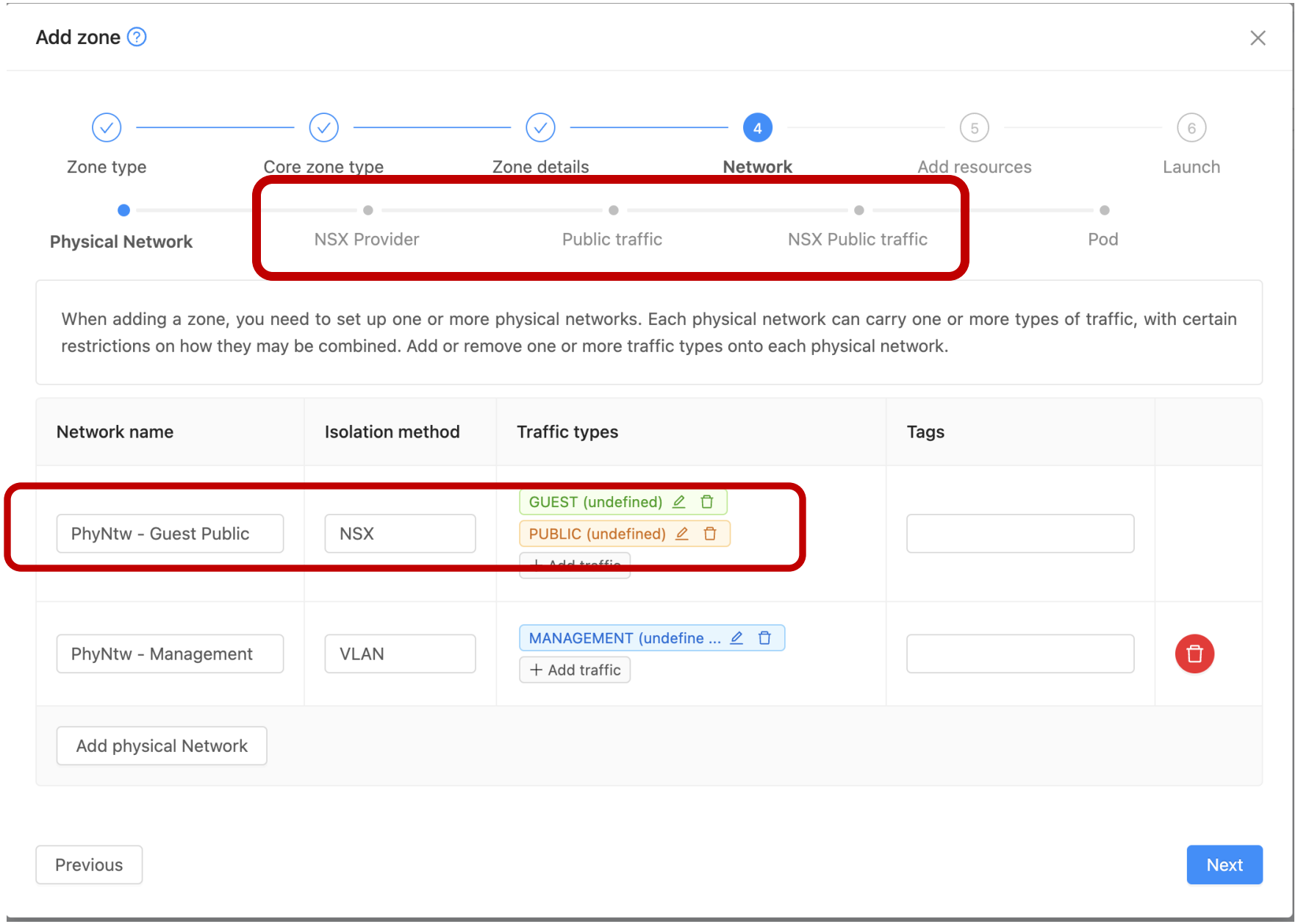
NSX Integration: VPC network functionalities

- Routing between VPC network tiers (NSX segments)
- Access Lists (ACLs) between VPC tiers and “public” network (TCP, UDP, ICMP) both as global egress rules and “public” IP specific ingress rules.
- ACLs between VPC network tiers (TCP, UDP, ICMP)
- Port Forwarding between “public” networks and VPC network tier
- External load balancing – between VPCs network tiers and “public” networks (runs on Edge Cluster)
- Internal load balancing – between VPC network tiers
- Password injection, UserData and SSH Keys
- External, Internal DNS
- DHCP
- Kubernetes host orchestration, supporting CKS on VPCs

NSX Integration

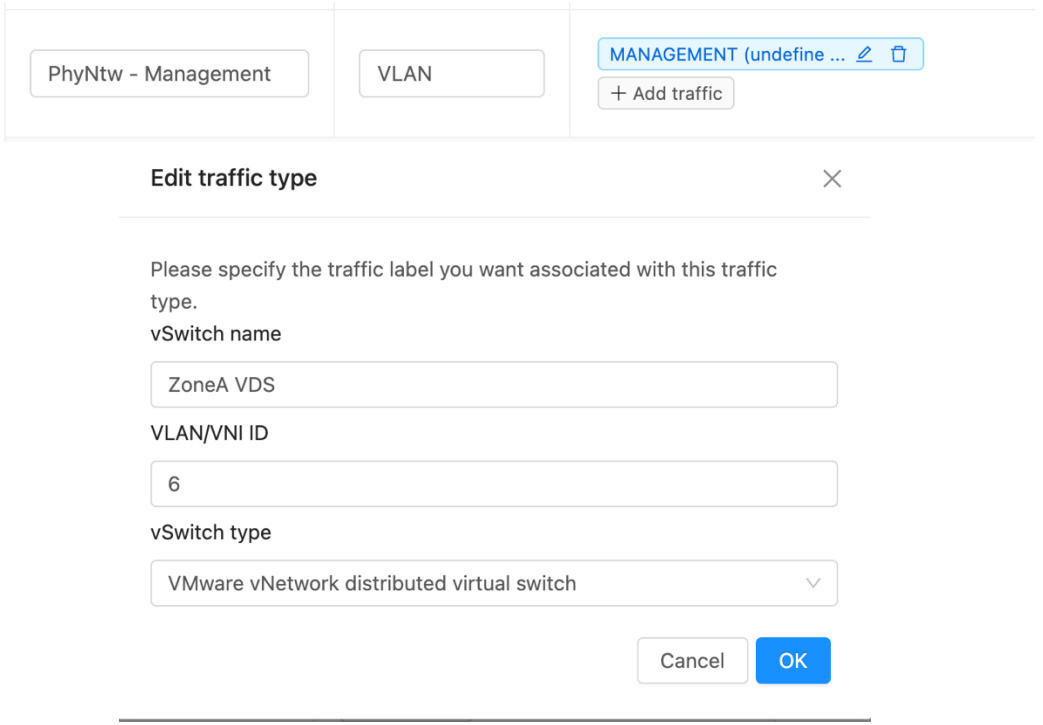
- Global settings:
  - ‘nsx.plugin.enable’: Enable the NSX plugin (false by default)
  - ‘vmware.management.portgroup’: Management Network for ESXi hosts
- Zone Creation:
  - Requires at least 2 physical networks:
    - Guest and Public traffic – Isolation type: NSX – distributed vSwitch
    - Management Traffic – Isolation type: VLAN – distributed vSwitch
  - Requires defining 2 Public IP ranges:
    - Public Traffic: used for System VMs and VRs (non NSX traffic)
    - NSX Public Traffic: for VPCs services (SNAT, DNAT, LB, etc)

CloudStack Zone Creation

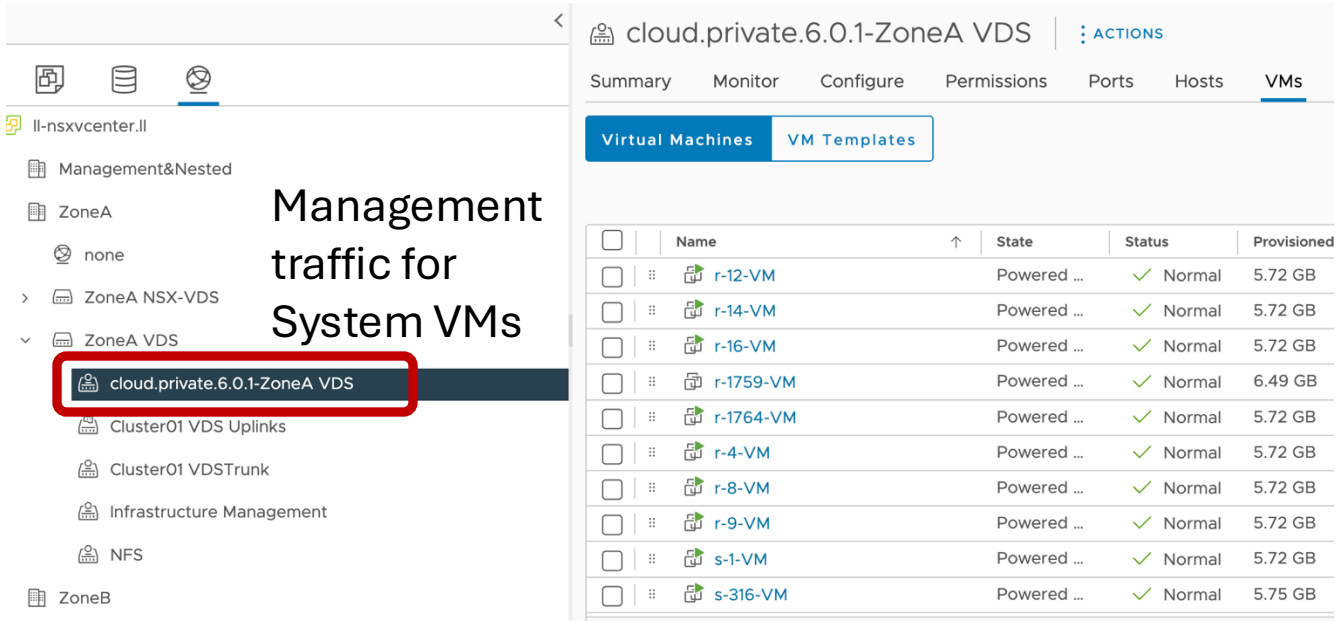

Add zone
Zone type
Core zone type
Zone details
4
Network
5
Add resources
6
Launch
Physical Network
NSX Provider
Public traffic
NSX Public traffic
Pod
When adding a zone, you need to set up one or more physical networks. Each physical network can carry one or more types of traffic, with certain restrictions on how they may be combined. Add or remove one or more traffic types onto each physical network.
Network name
Isolation method
Traffic types
Tags
PhyNtw - Guest Public
NSX
GUEST (undefined)
PUBLIC (undefined)
PhyNtw - Management
VLAN
MANAGEMENT (undefine ...
+ Add traffic
Add physical Network
Previous
Next

Management Traffic – VLAN isolation

CloudStack Zone Creation:

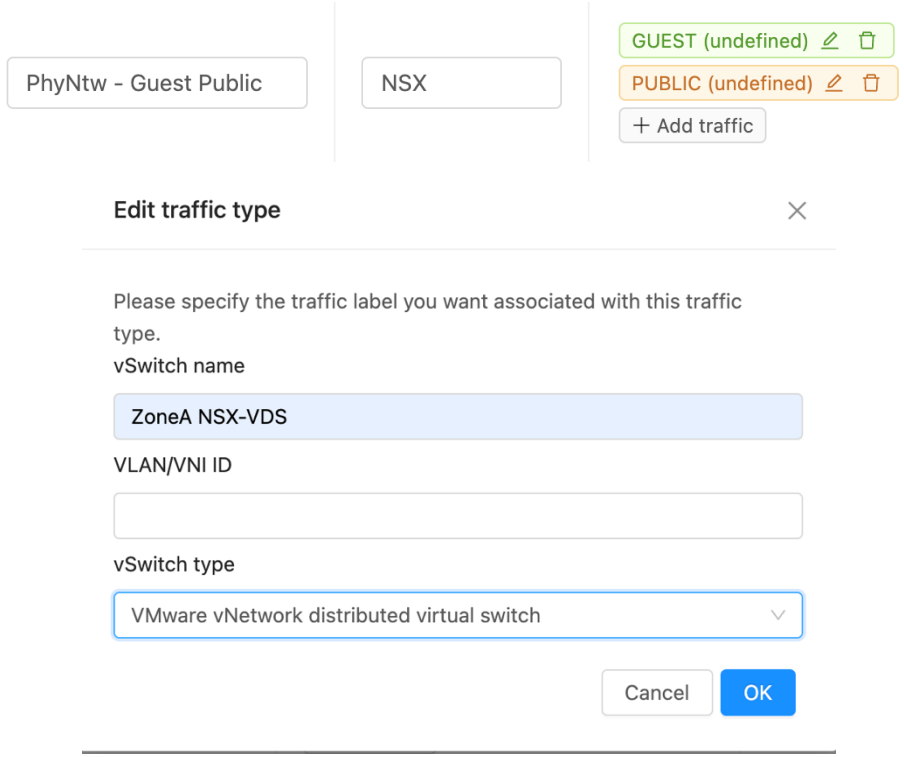


vCenter Networking:

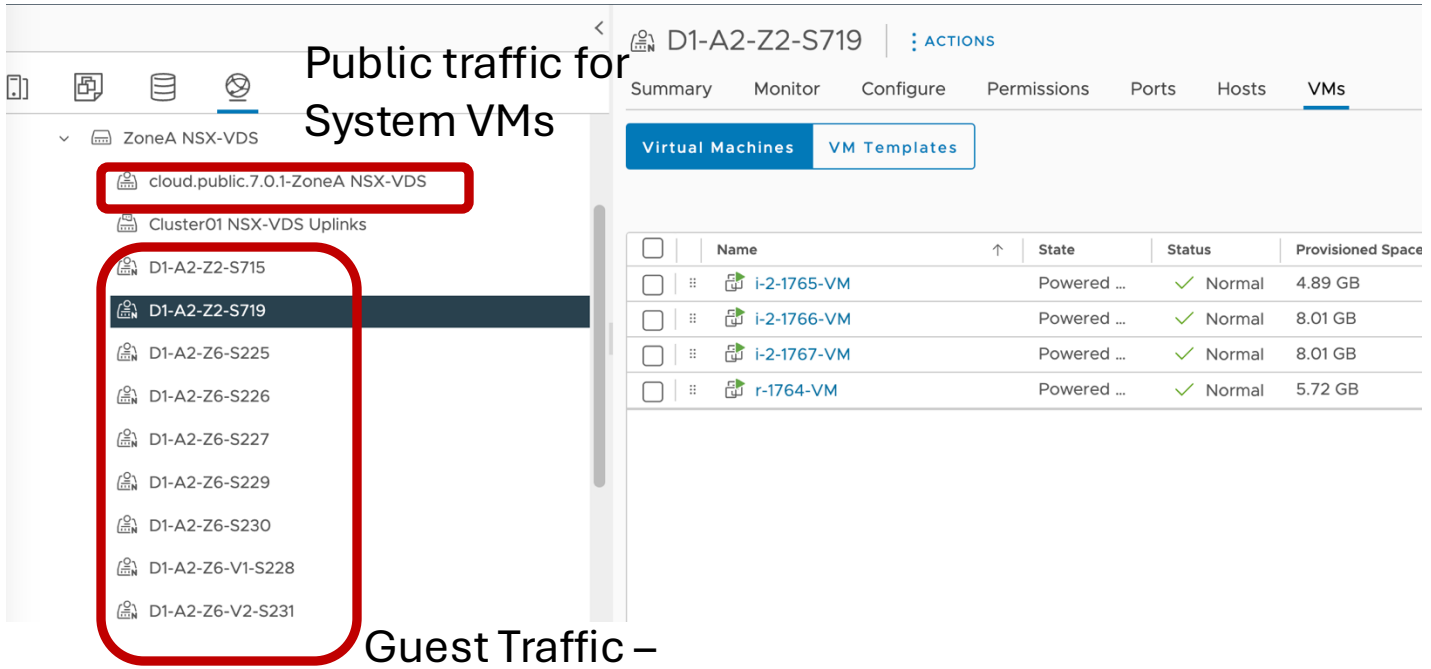


Guest & Public Traffic – NSX isolation

CloudStack Zone Creation:



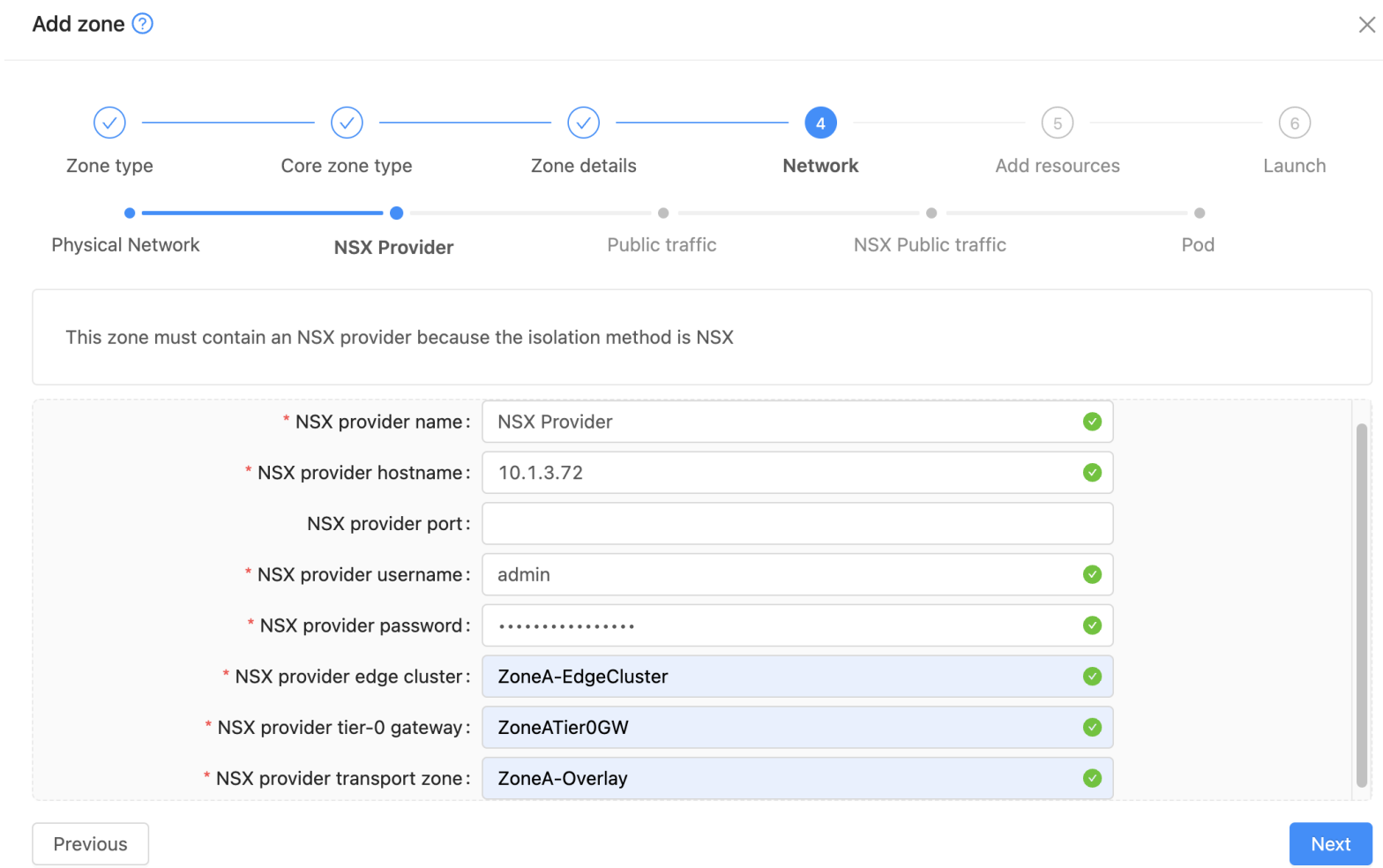
vCenter Networking:



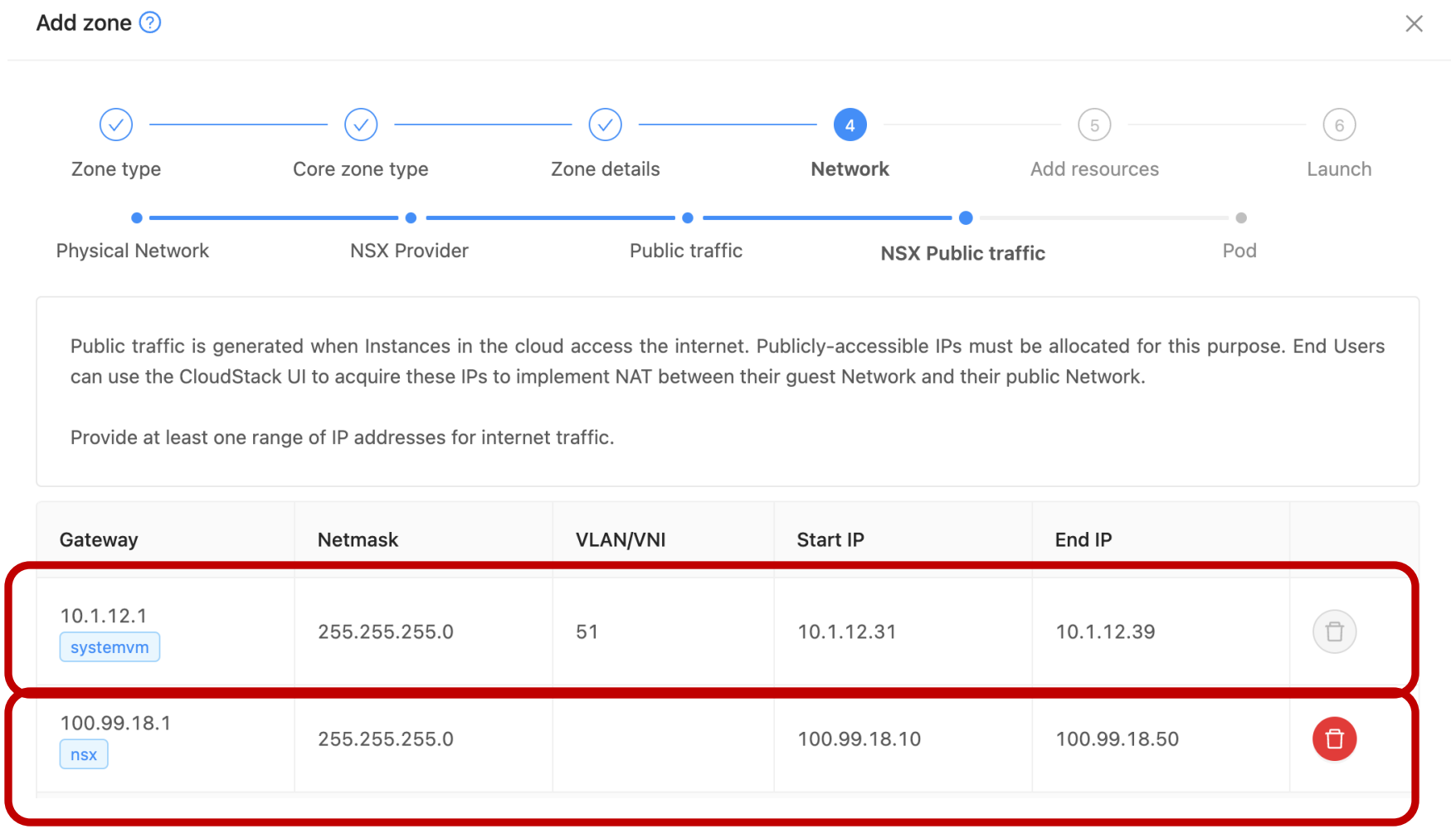
Public traffic for System VMs

Guest Traffic – NSX segments

NSX Manager/Provider Information

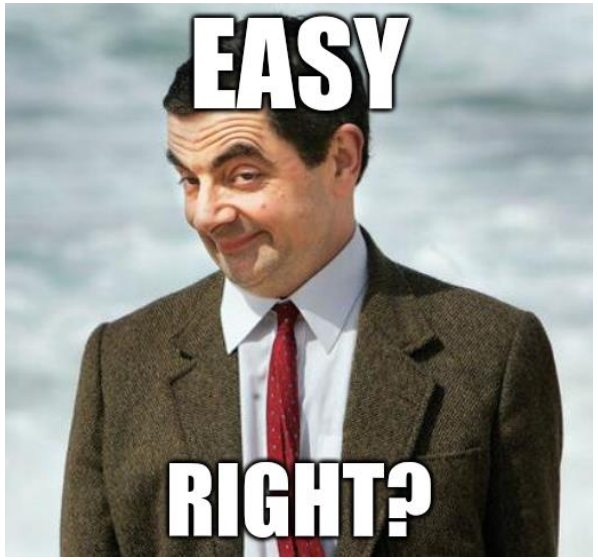


Public Traffic – System VMs and NSX Ranges



Zone Creation Summary

- At least 2 physical networks:
  - Guest and Public traffic – Isolation type: NSX – distributed vSwitch
  - Management Traffic – Isolation type: VLAN – distributed vSwitch
- At least 2 Public IP ranges:
  - System VMs and VRs Public Traffic
  - NSX Public Traffic: for VPCs services (SNAT, DNAT, LB, etc)
- NSX Manager information:
  - Hostname
  - Credentials
  - Edge Zone
  - Tier-0 GW
  - Transport Zone

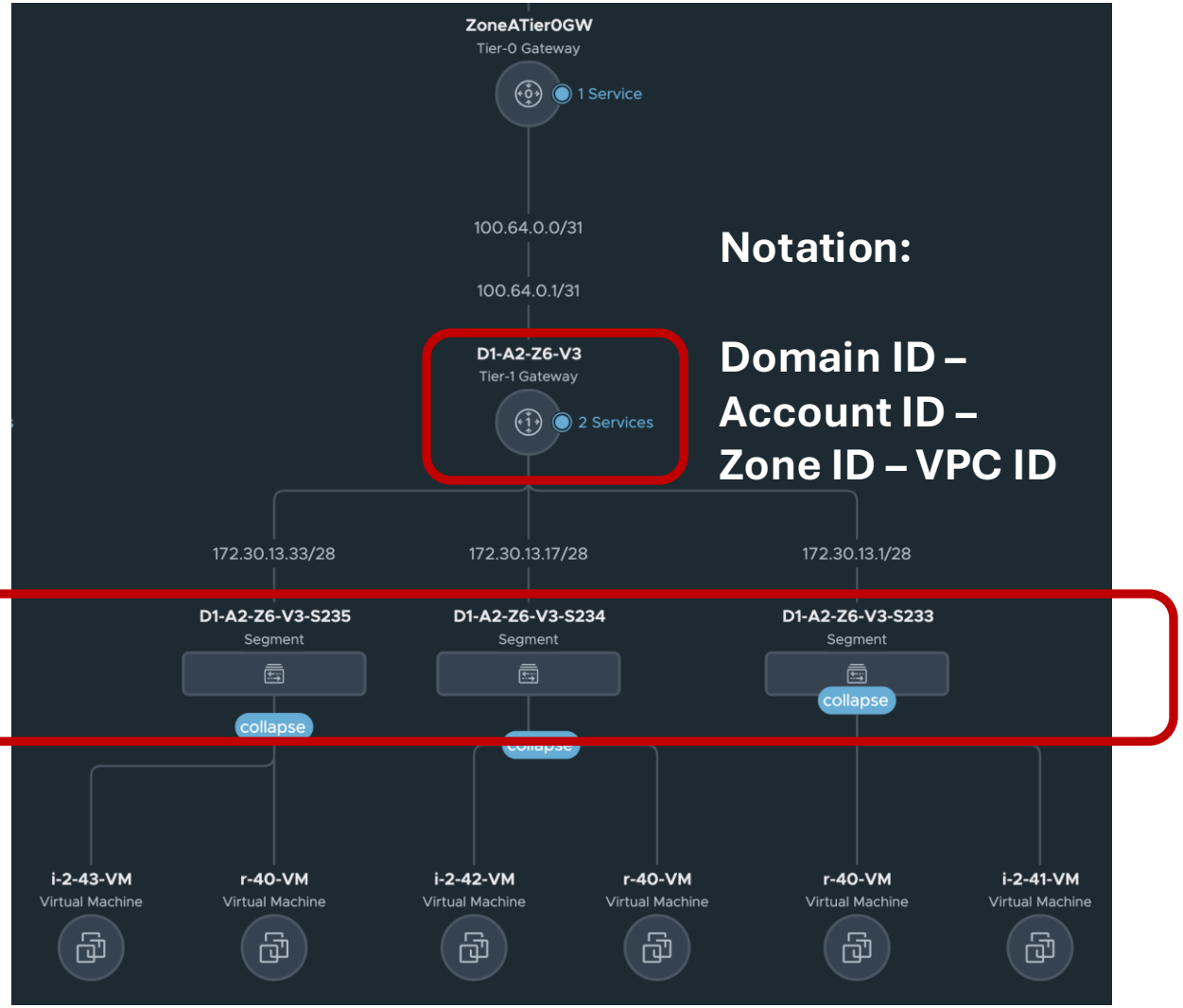


NSX-backed CloudStack VPCs

VPCs

- Tier-1 GW is the VPC Router
- Each VPC Network Tier is an NSX Segment
- Virtual Router is a helper VM
  - Provides UserData, Password Injection, SSH Keys Injection
  - VR **is not** a gateway for any VPC network tier
  - VR is assigned a random free guest IP on each VPC network tier

VPC:



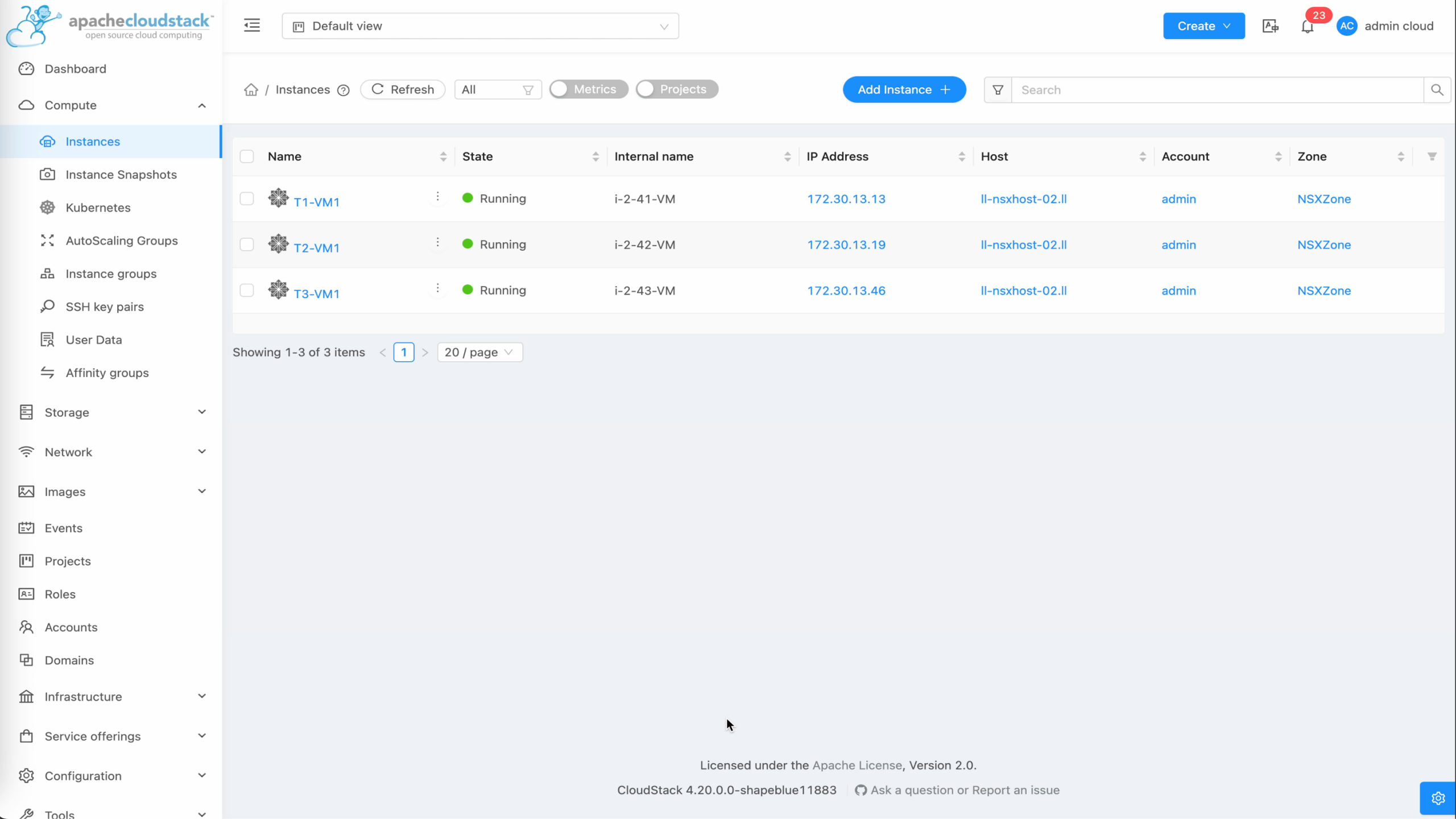
Notation:

Domain ID – Account ID – Zone ID – VPC ID

Notation:

Domain ID – Account ID – Zone ID – VPC ID – Network ID

Demo


apachecloudstack
open source cloud computing
Default view
Create
23
AC
admin cloud
Dashboard
Compute
Instances
Instance Snapshots
Kubernetes
AutoScaling Groups
Instance groups
SSH key pairs
User Data
Affinity groups
Storage
Network
Images
Events
Projects
Roles
Accounts
Domains
Infrastructure
Service offerings
Configuration
Tools
/ Instances
Refresh
All
Metrics
Projects
Add Instance
Search
Name
State
Internal name
IP Address
Host
Account
Zone
T1-VM1
Running
i-2-41-VM
172.30.13.13
ll-nsxhost-02.ll
admin
NSXZone
T2-VM1
Running
i-2-42-VM
172.30.13.19
ll-nsxhost-02.ll
admin
NSXZone
T3-VM1
Running
i-2-43-VM
172.30.13.46
ll-nsxhost-02.ll
admin
NSXZone
Showing 1-3 of 3 items
1
20 / page
Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0.
CloudStack 4.20.0.0-shapeblue11883
Ask a question or Report an issue

Conclusions

- NSX 4.1.0 supported in CloudStack from version 4.20.0
- Documentation: https://docs.cloudstack.apache.org/en/latest/plugins/nsx-plugin.html
- Isolated Networks follow the same logic as VPCs with one tier
- Kubernetes Clusters are Supported!

Thank you!

#CSCollab24
@CloudStack