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#CiscoLive



The bridge to possible

# Simple Leaf/Spine with a Touch of ToR

Network Designs for the Modern Data Center

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BRKDCN-2229



#CiscoLive

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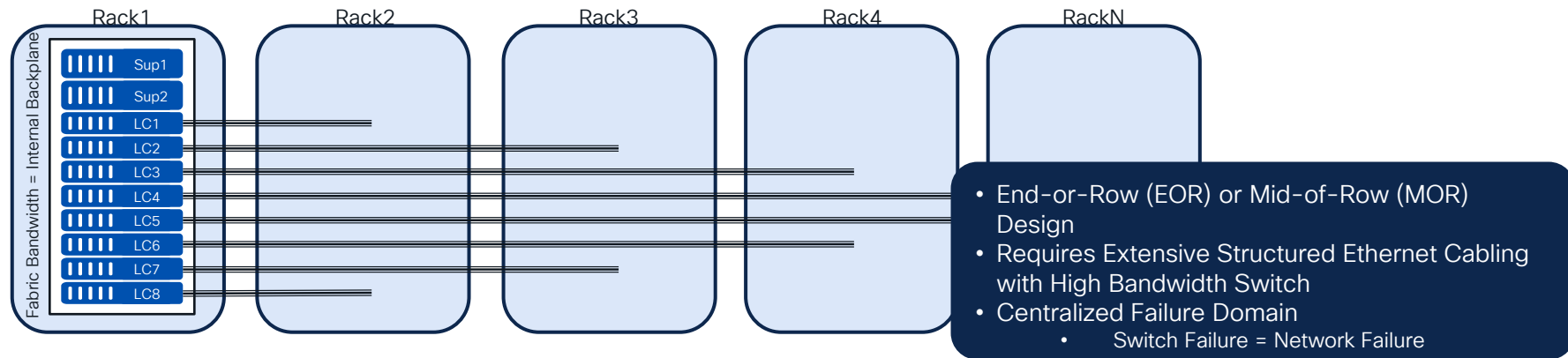
# Agenda

- Why Did We Introduce FEX?
- The Evolution of DC Network Designs
- Bandwidth/Cost Evolution Over a Decade
- Migration Considerations
- Conclusion

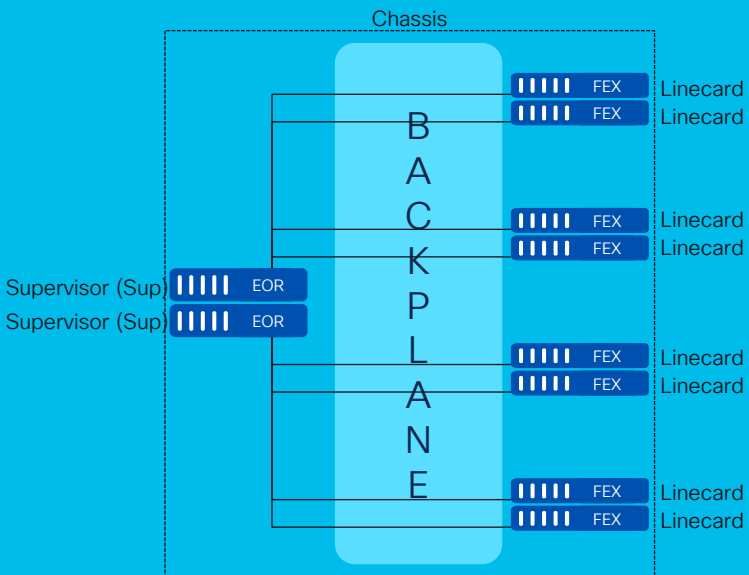
# Why Did We Introduce FEX?

# Middle of Row (MoR) and End of Row (EoR)

## Big Centralized Chassis



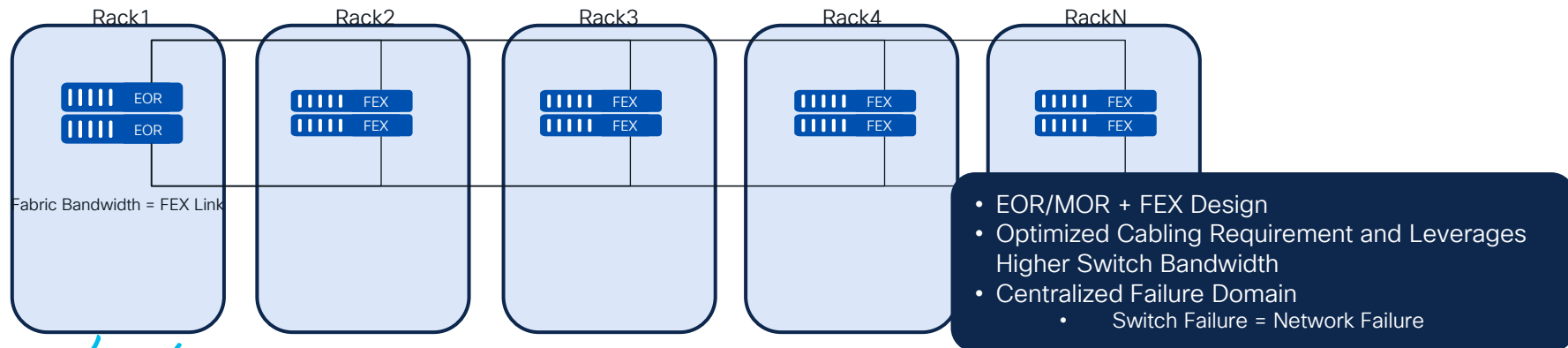
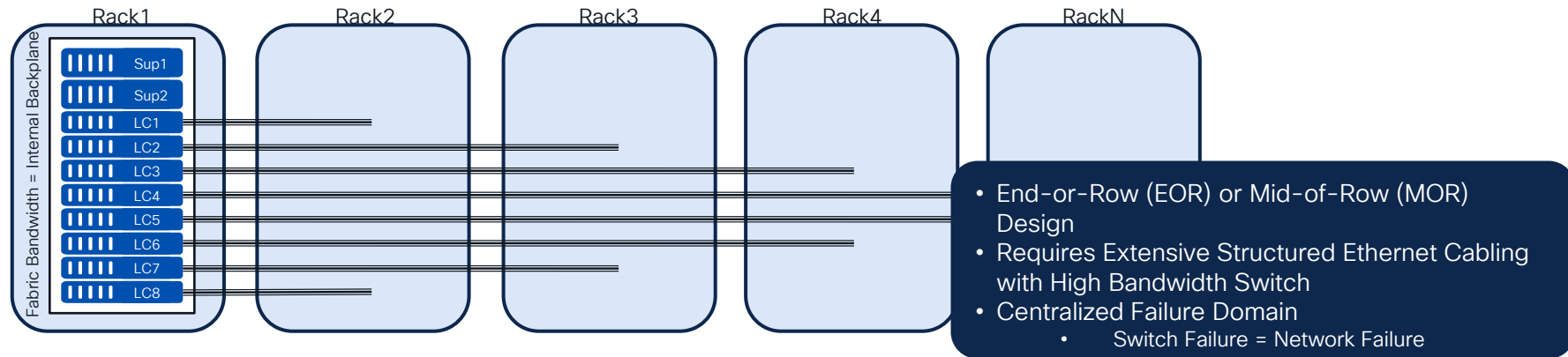
# What is FEX?



- A FEX can be seen as a way of “disaggregating” a traditional modular switch
- Enables the capability to build a centrally managed but highly distributed network design

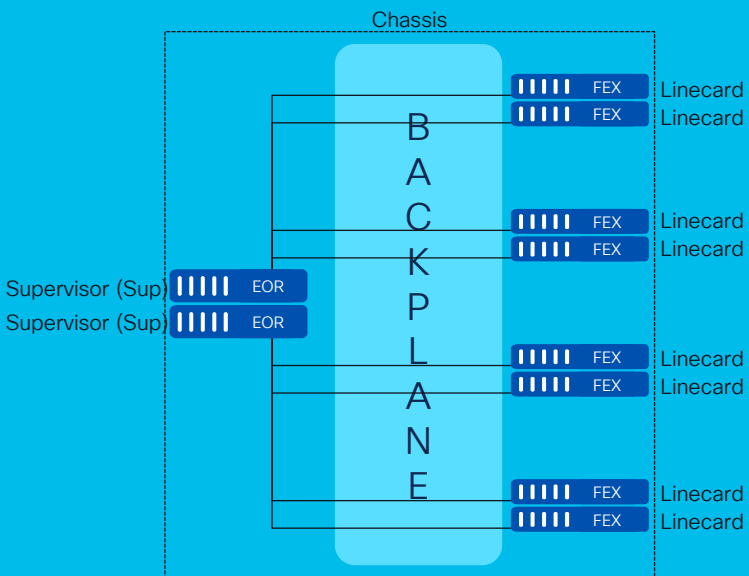
# Middle of Row (MoR) and End of Row (EoR)

From Big Centralized to FEX





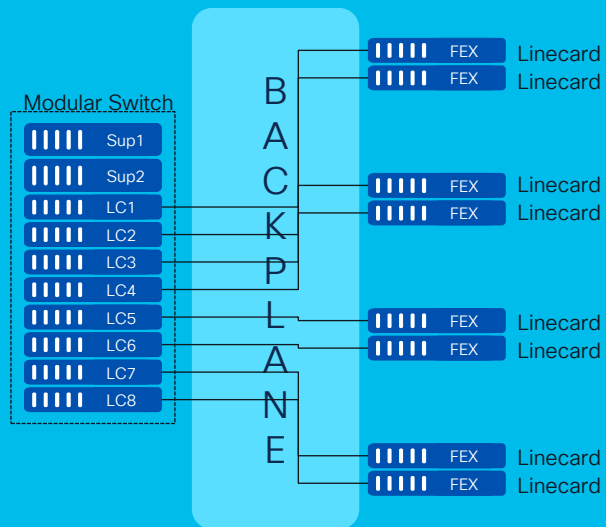
# Why Did We Introduce FEX?



N5k: 24 FEX \* 48 Host Ports = 1152 Host Ports (HIF)  
N9k: 16 FEX \* 48 Host Ports = 768 Host Ports (HIF)

- Centralized Management
- Modular Chassis Feeling
  - Unified CLI Structure for Config and Operation
- Capability of offering multiple port speeds (100M/1G/10G)
- Economics, Relative High Cost of Switch Ports or \$ per Gbps

# When to Avoid Leveraging FEX?

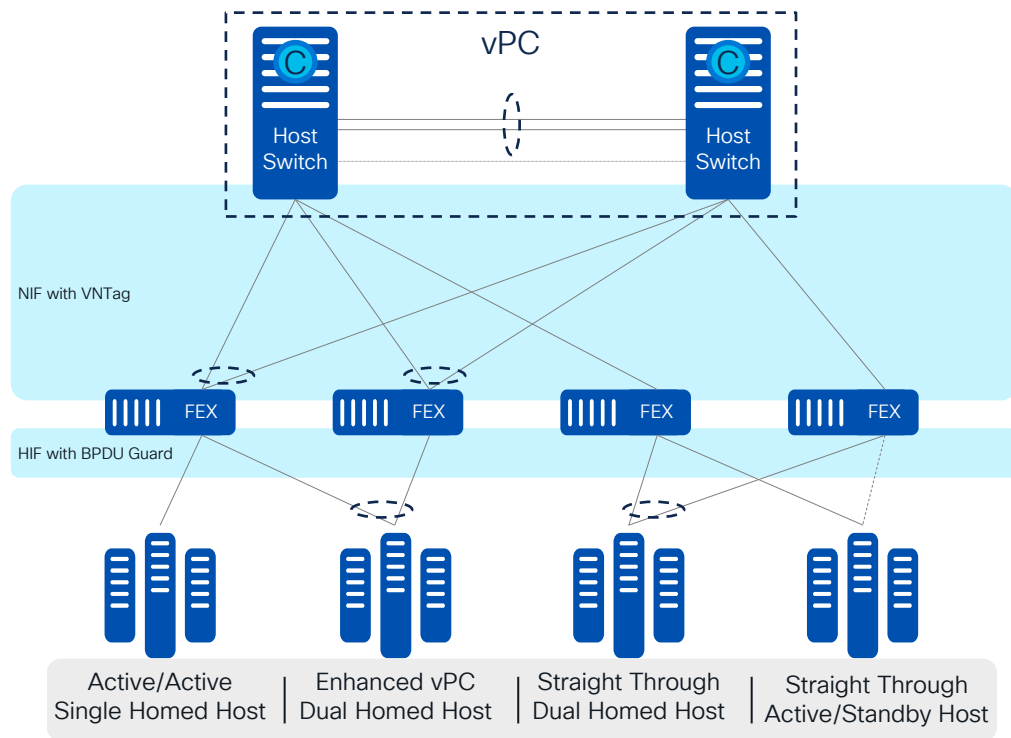


N7k: 64 FEX \* 48 Host Ports = 3072 Host Ports (HIF)

- Extending Centralized Management (Beyond the Linecards)
- Increasing Modular Chassis Reach
  - Nested Linecard
  - Extending Failure Domain
- Giving Up the Benefits of a Distributed Fabric

# A Data Center Fabric Prior to Data Center Fabrics

## Cisco Fabric Extender (FEX) Overview



13 Years ago  
Around 2009

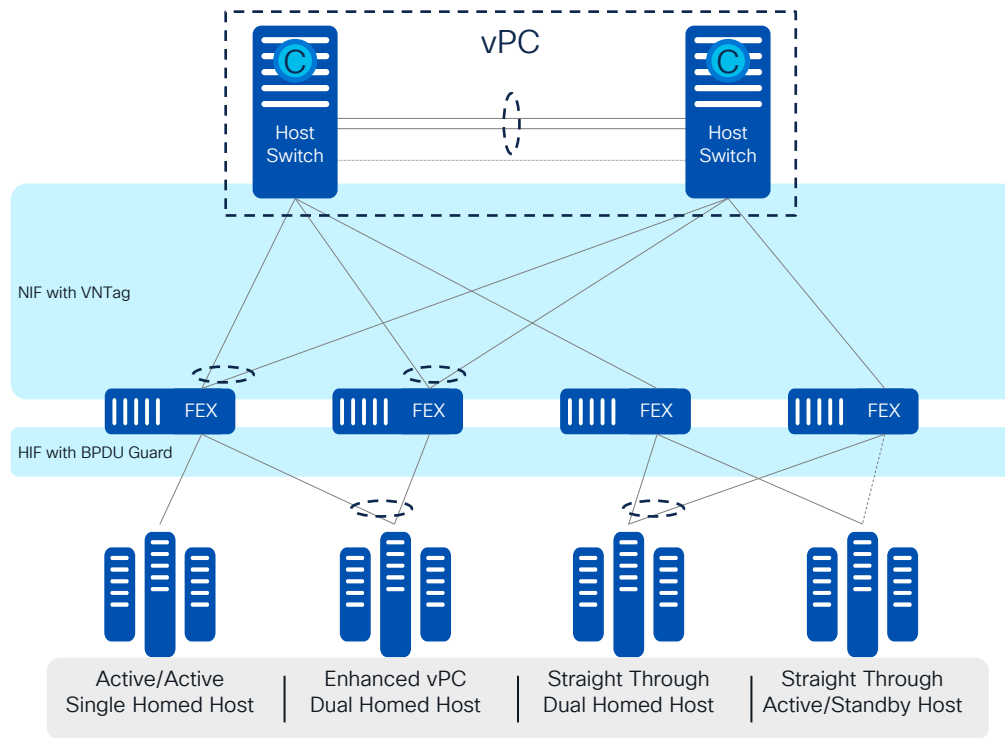
- Centralized Management
  - Co-located on the Switch
  - Limited to No Synchronization
  - Host Switch Operational Dependency
- Network Redundancy (NIF to NIF)
  - Uses VNTag (802.1BR / 802.1Qbh)
  - 1+1 Redundancy based on Layer-2 Port-Channel (vPC)
- Host Redundancy (Host to HIF)
  - Single Homed or Dual Homed Hosts (vPC, A/S)
  - Spanning-Tree BPDU Guard
  - Subset of HIF Capabilities (Dependent on Host Switch)

# The Evolution of DC Network Designs

# A Data Center Fabric Prior to Data Center Fabrics

## Cisco Fabric Extender (FEX) Overview

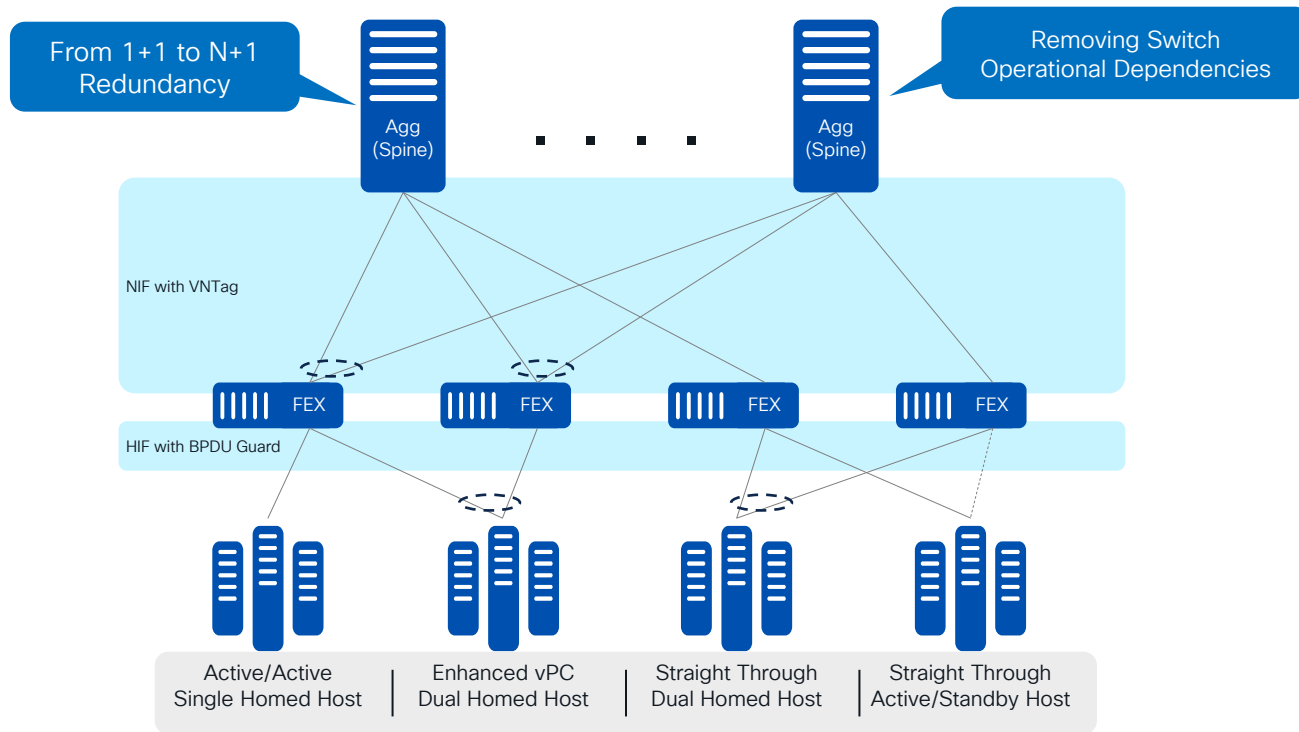
13 Years ago  
Around 2009



# A Data Center Fabric Prior to Data Center Fabrics

## Evolution to a Fabric

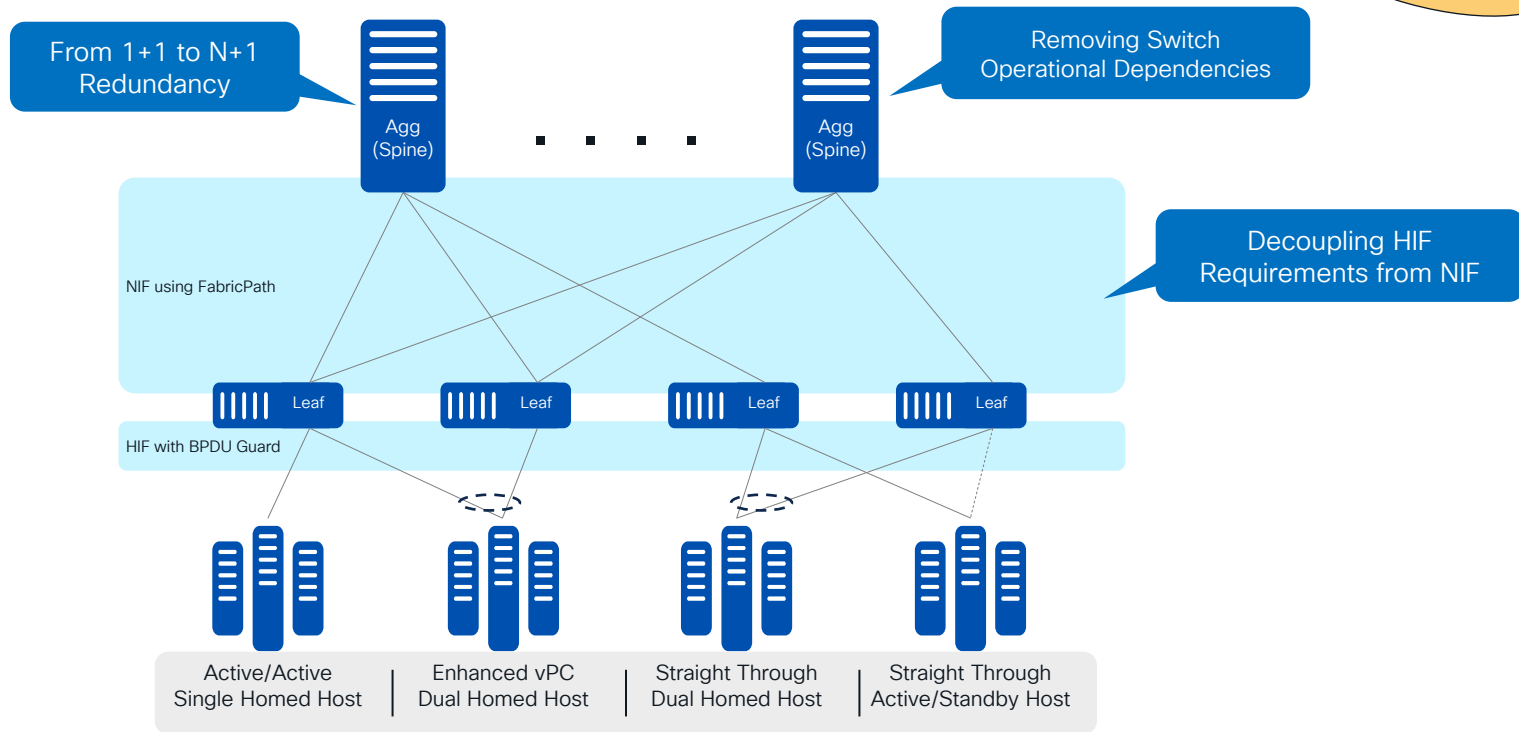
11 Years ago  
Around 2011



# Early Steps in the Data Center Fabric Evolution

## Evolution to a Fabric

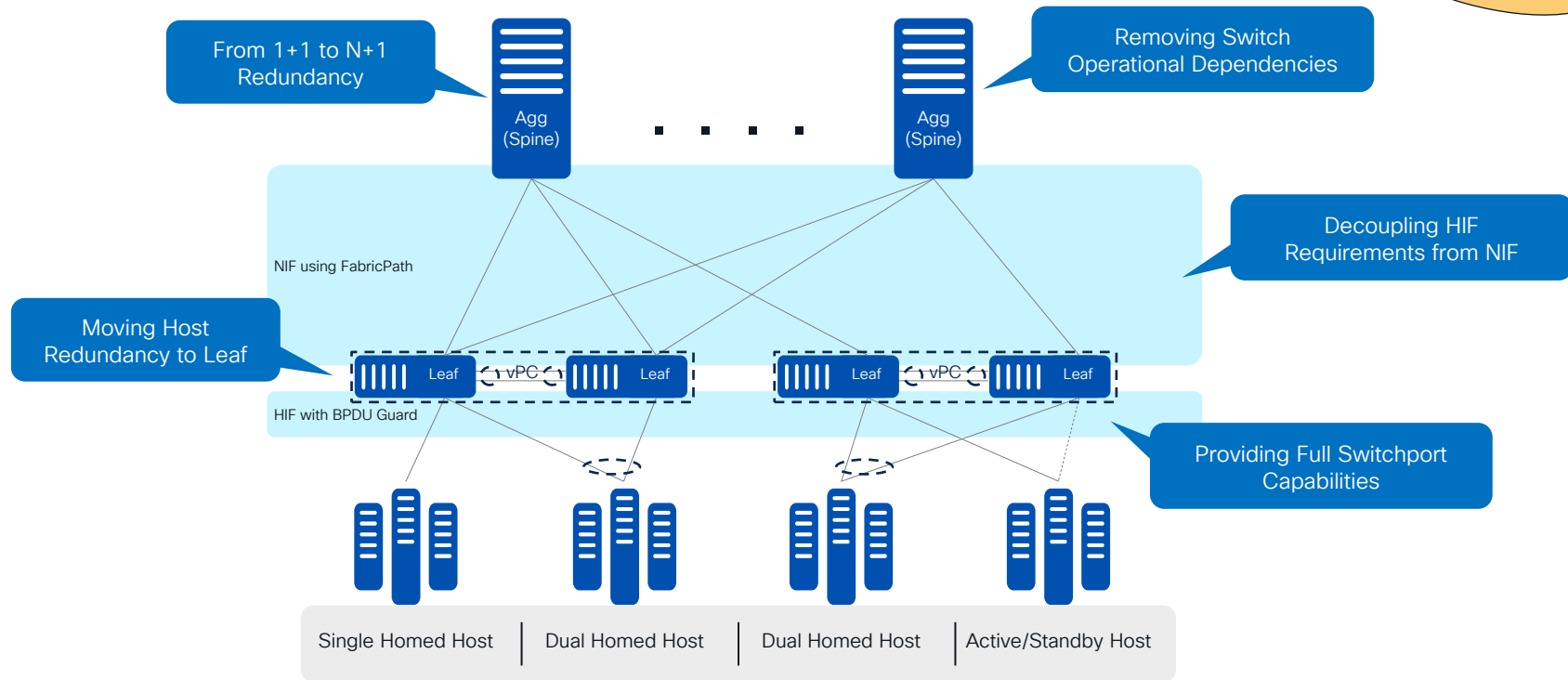
11 Years ago  
Around 2011



# Early Steps in the Data Center Fabric Evolution

## Evolution to a Fabric

11 Years ago  
Around 2011

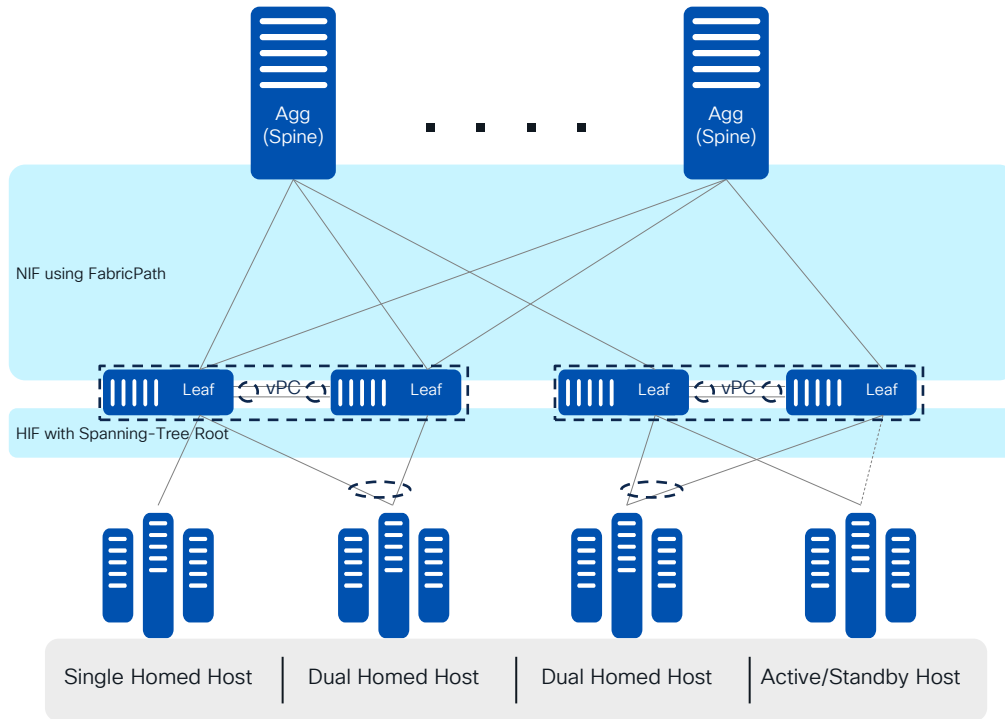




# Early Steps in the Data Center Fabric Evolution

## Cisco FabricPath Overview

11 Years ago  
Around 2011

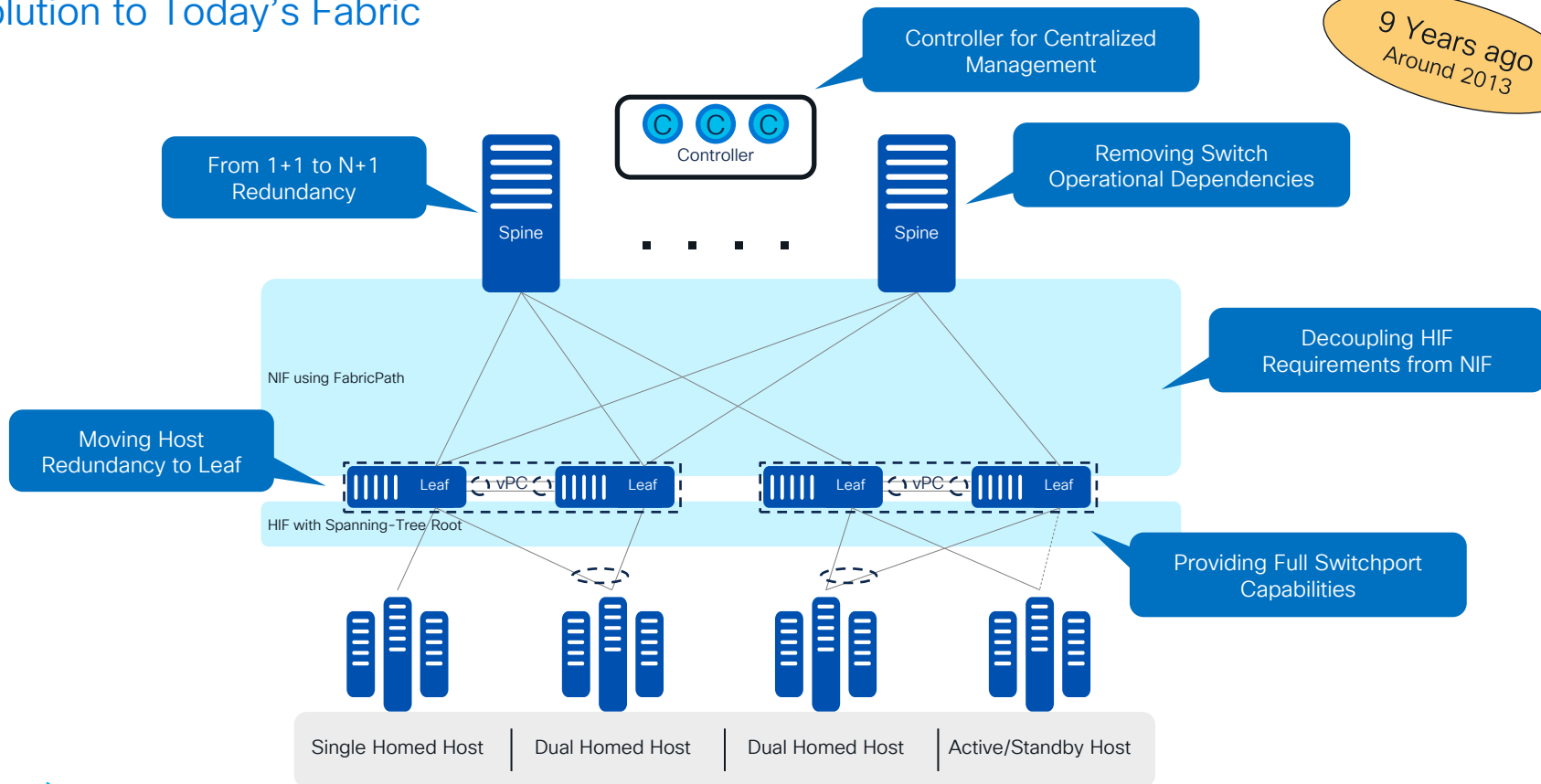


- Centralized Management
  - Nothing Really There
- Network Redundancy (Leaf to Spine)
  - FabricPath (MAC-in-MAC), requires Agg/Spine Support
  - N+1 Redundancy with ECMP
- Host Redundancy (Host to Leaf)
  - Single Homed or Dual Homed Hosts (vPC, A/S)
  - Full HIF Capabilities at Leaf with Spanning-Tree Root

# Using Mature SDN for Data Center Fabrics

## Evolution to Today's Fabric

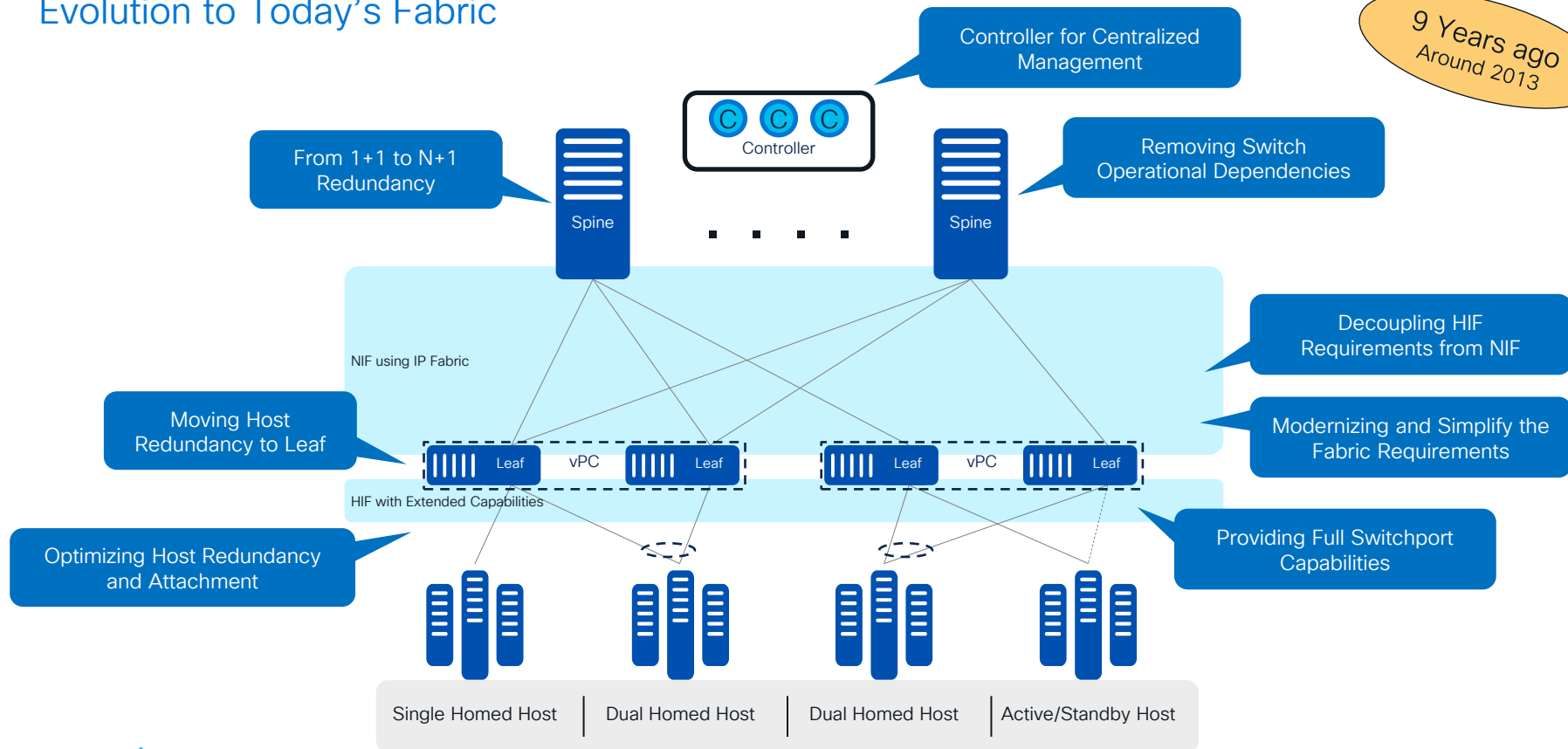
9 Years ago  
Around 2013



# Using Mature SDN for Data Center Fabrics

## Evolution to Today's Fabric

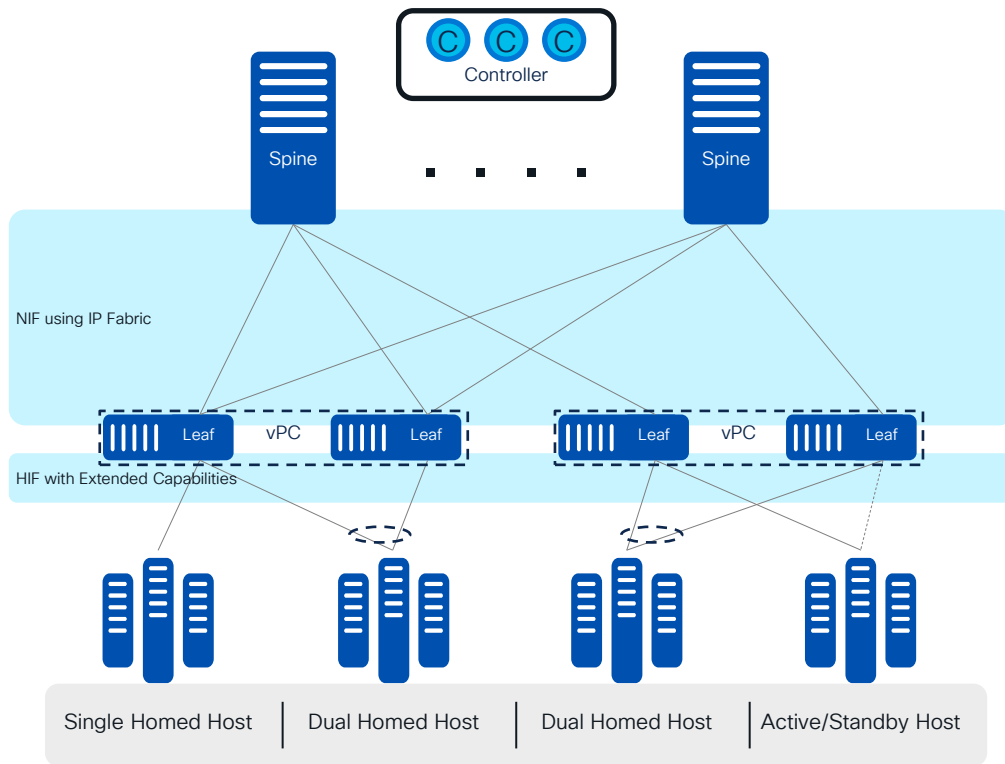
9 Years ago  
Around 2013



# Using Mature SDN for Data Center Fabrics

## Cisco ACI and VXLAN EVPN Fabric Overview

9 Years ago  
Around 2013



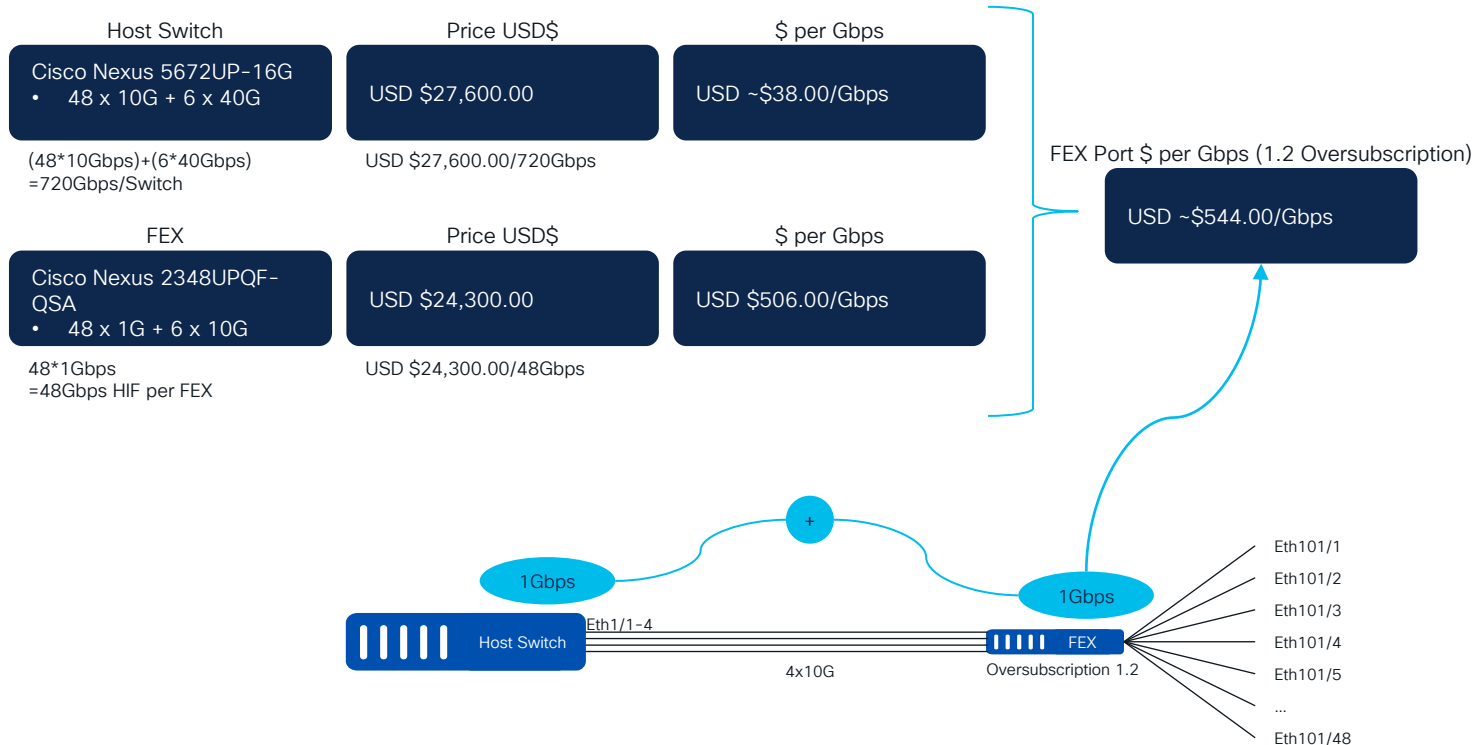
- Centralized Management
  - Independent to Switch Operating System
  - Full Config Synchronization
  - N+1 Cluster or High-Availability
- Network Redundancy (Leaf to Spine)
  - Uses VXLAN (RFC7348), the Spine is just an IP Router
  - N+1 Redundancy based on IP Fabric (ECMP)
- Host Redundancy (Host to Leaf)
  - Single Homed or Dual Homed Hosts (vPC, A/S)
  - Full HIF Capabilities

# Bandwidth/Cost Evolution Over a Decade

# Pricing Economics

## Nexus 5000 + FEX

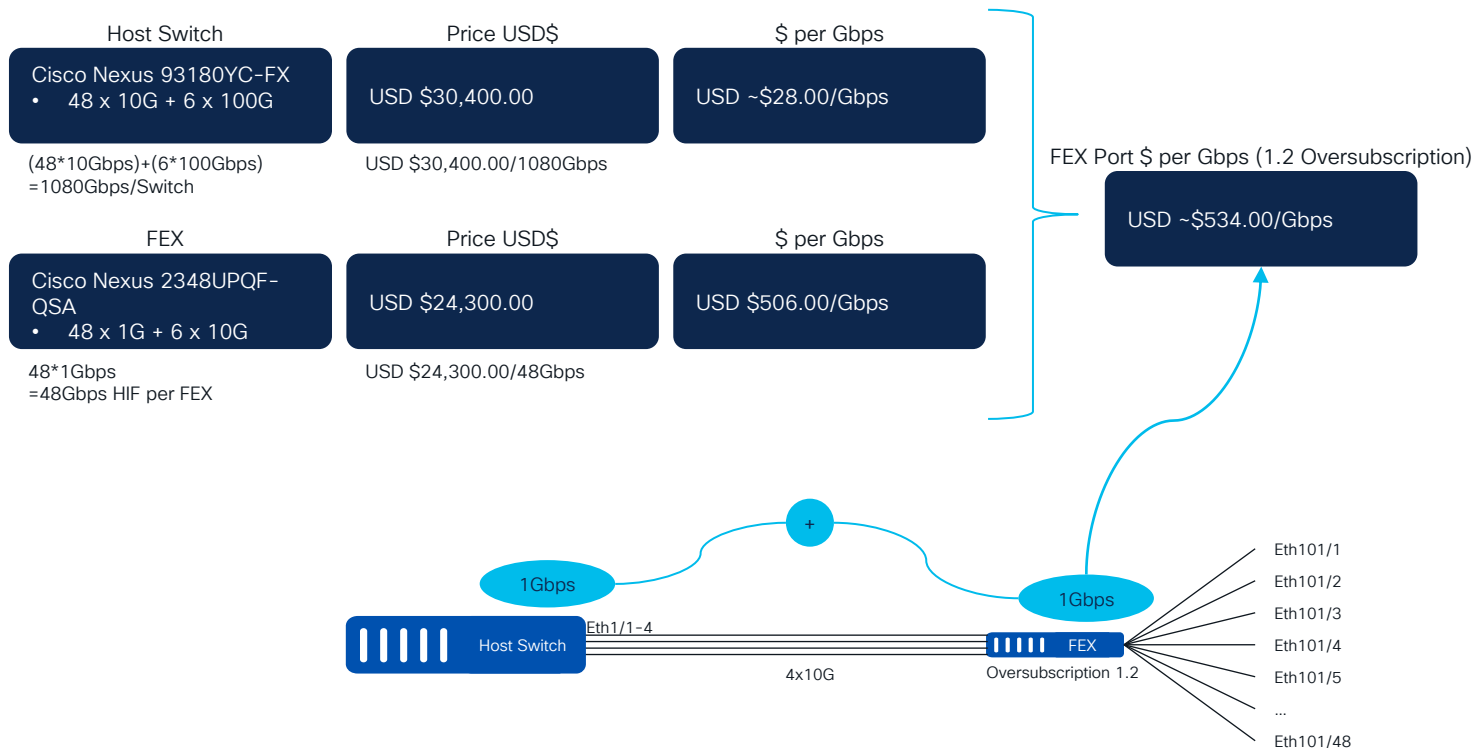
Before  
2013



# Pricing Economics

## Nexus 9000 + FEX

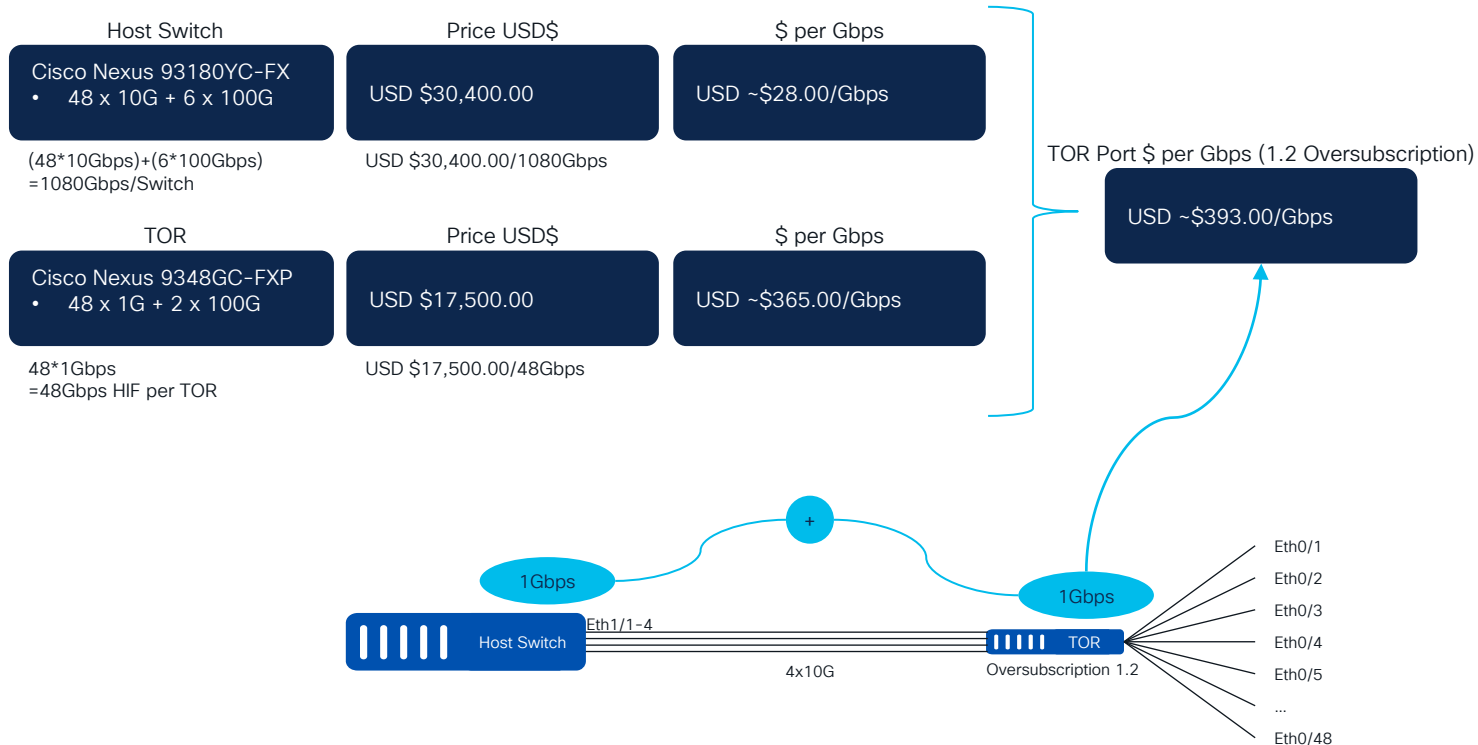
Around  
2013



# Pricing Economics

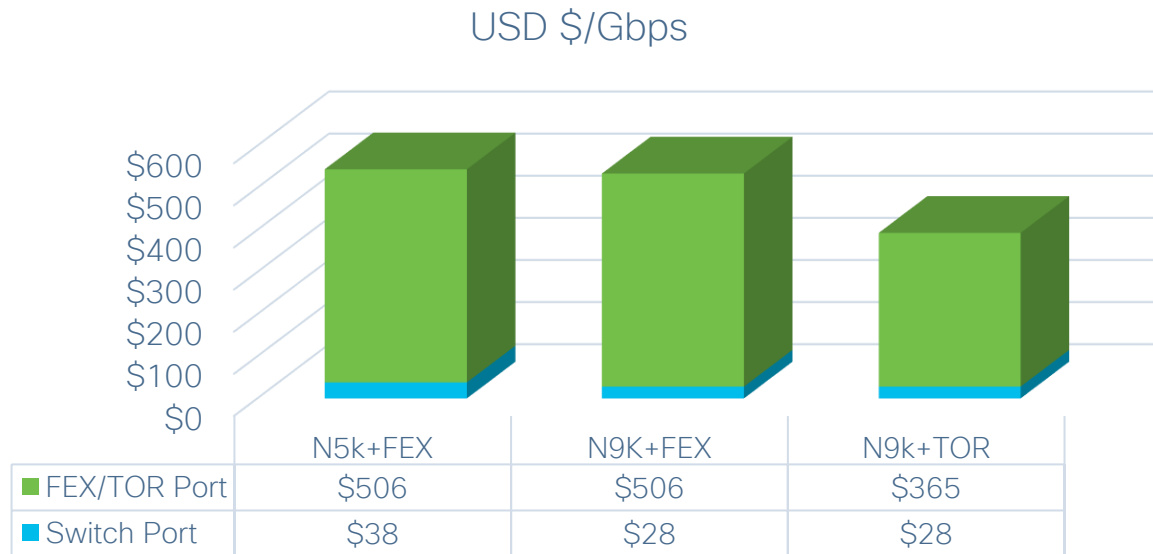
## Nexus 9000 + ToR

Today






# Pricing Economics Comparison



Bandwidth/Cost Change over a Decade

## Nexus 9000 + FEX with 1536 Ports @1Gbps



Today

Price USD\$ \* 4 Host Switch

\$ per Gbps

USD \$30,400.00

USD ~\$28.00/Gbps

$$(48 \times 10\text{Gbps}) + (6 \times 100\text{Gbps}) = 1080\text{Gbps/Switch}$$

USD \$30,400.00/1080Gbps

\$ per Gbps

FEX

Cisco Nexus 2348UPQF-QSA

USD \$24,300.00

USD \$506.00/Gbps

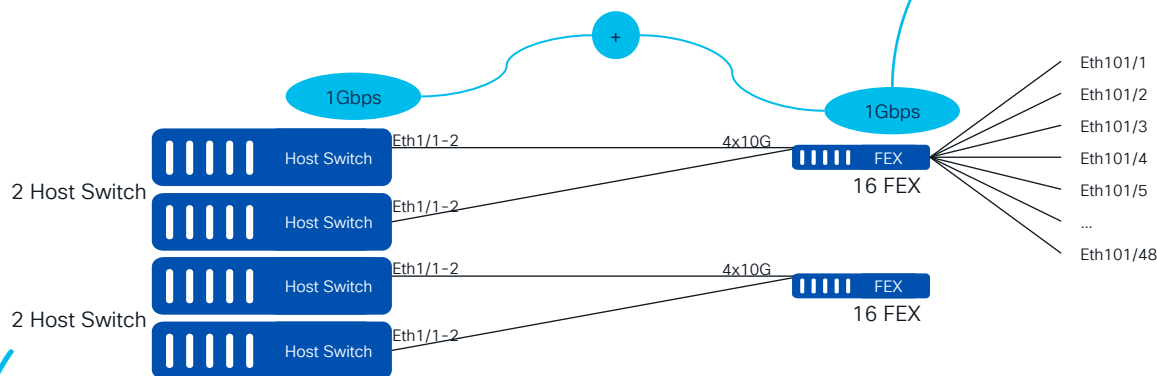
48\*1Gbps  
=48Gbps HIF per FEX

USD \$24,300.00/48Gbps

FEX Port \$ per Gbps

USD ~\$534.00/Gbps

USD ~\$585.00/Host Port



# Pricing Economics

## Nexus 9000 Fabric with 1536 Ports @1Gbps

Today

### Spine

Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2  
• 36 x 100G

Price USD\$ \* 2 Spine

USD \$38,800.00

\$ per Gbps

USD ~\$11.00/Gbps

36\*100Gbps  
=3'600Gbps/Switch

USD \$38,800.00/3600Gbps

### Leaf

Cisco Nexus 9348GC-FXP  
• 48 x 1G + 2x 100G

Price USD\$ \* 32 Leaf

USD \$17,500.00

\$ per Gbps

USD \$365.00/Gbps

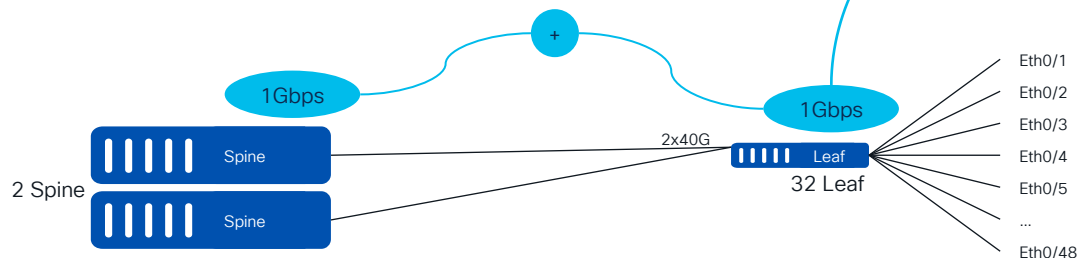
48\*1Gbps  
=48Gbps HIF per TOR

USD \$12,000.00/48Gbps

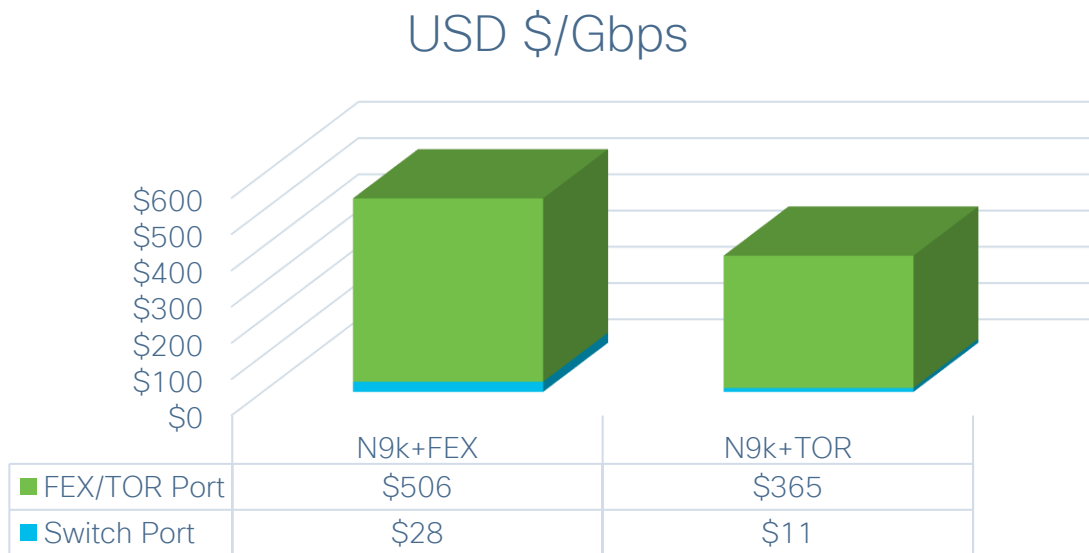
TOR Port \$ per Gbps

USD ~\$376.00/Gbps

USD ~\$415.00/Host Port



# Pricing Economics Comparison with 1536 Ports @1Gbps

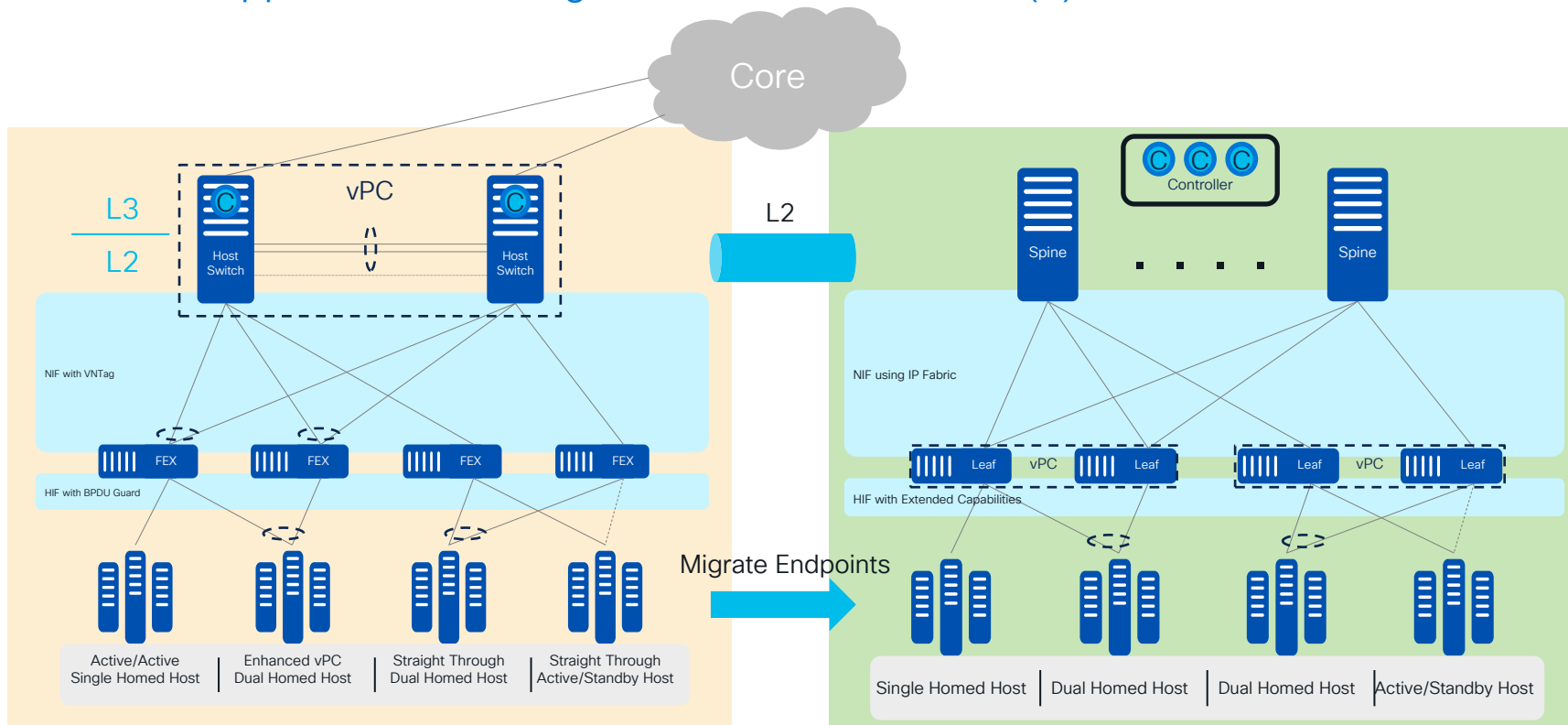


Optimizing Further with Port Count

# Migration Considerations

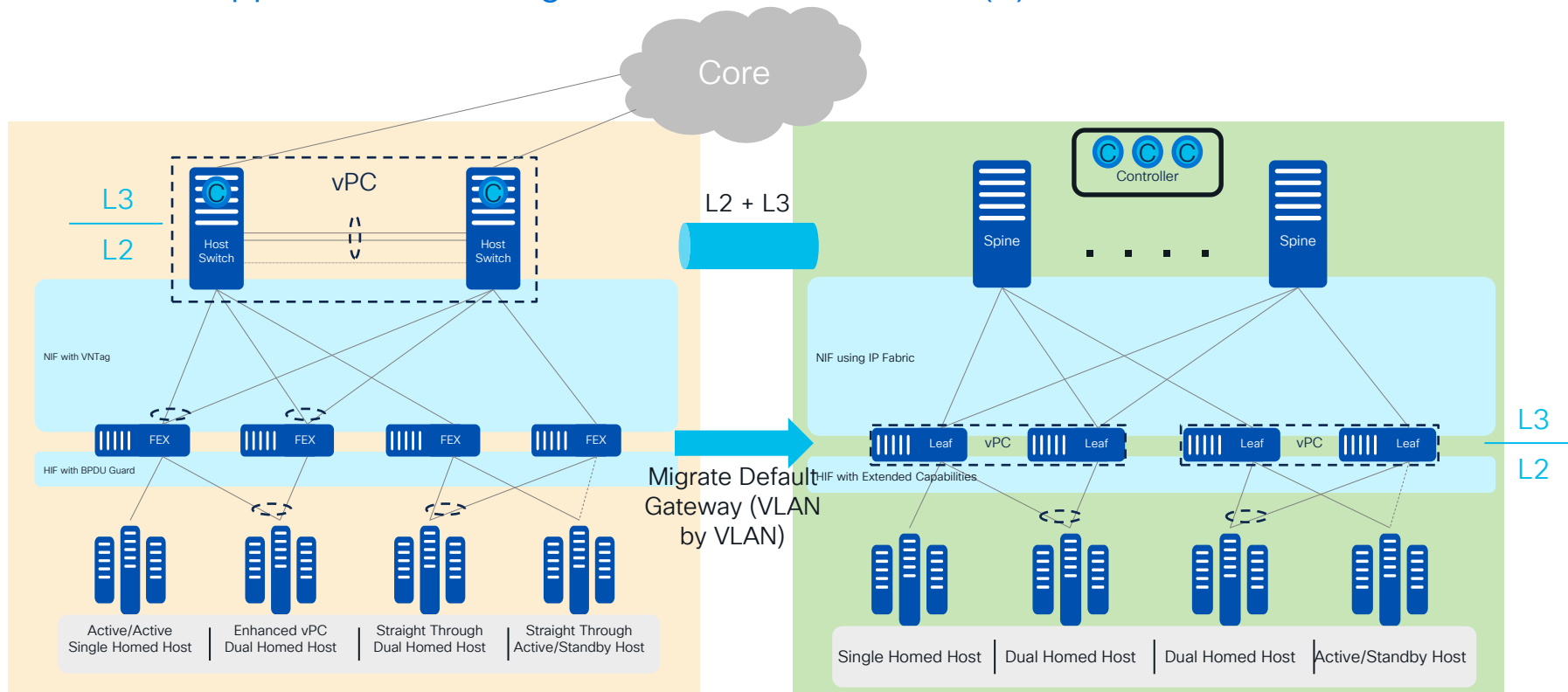
# Migration Considerations

## The Usual Approach of Building a New Parallel Network (1)



# Migration Considerations

## The Usual Approach of Building a New Parallel Network (2)

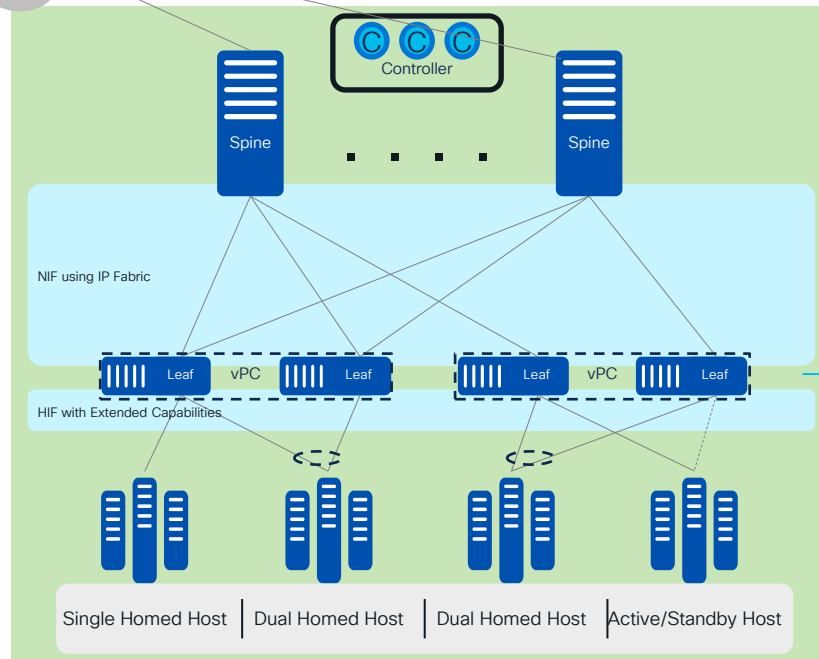
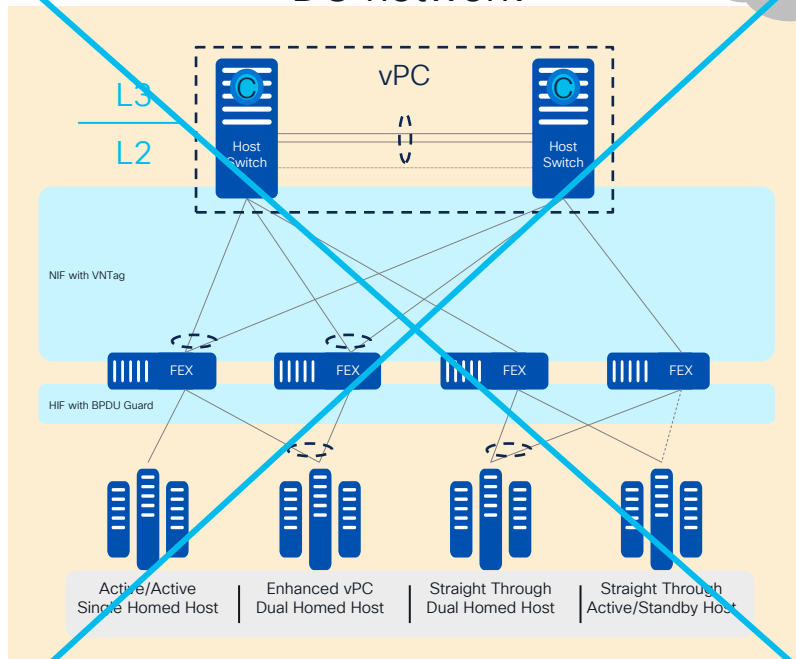


# Migration Considerations

## The Usual Approach of Building a New Parallel Network (3)

Decommission the old  
DC network

Core

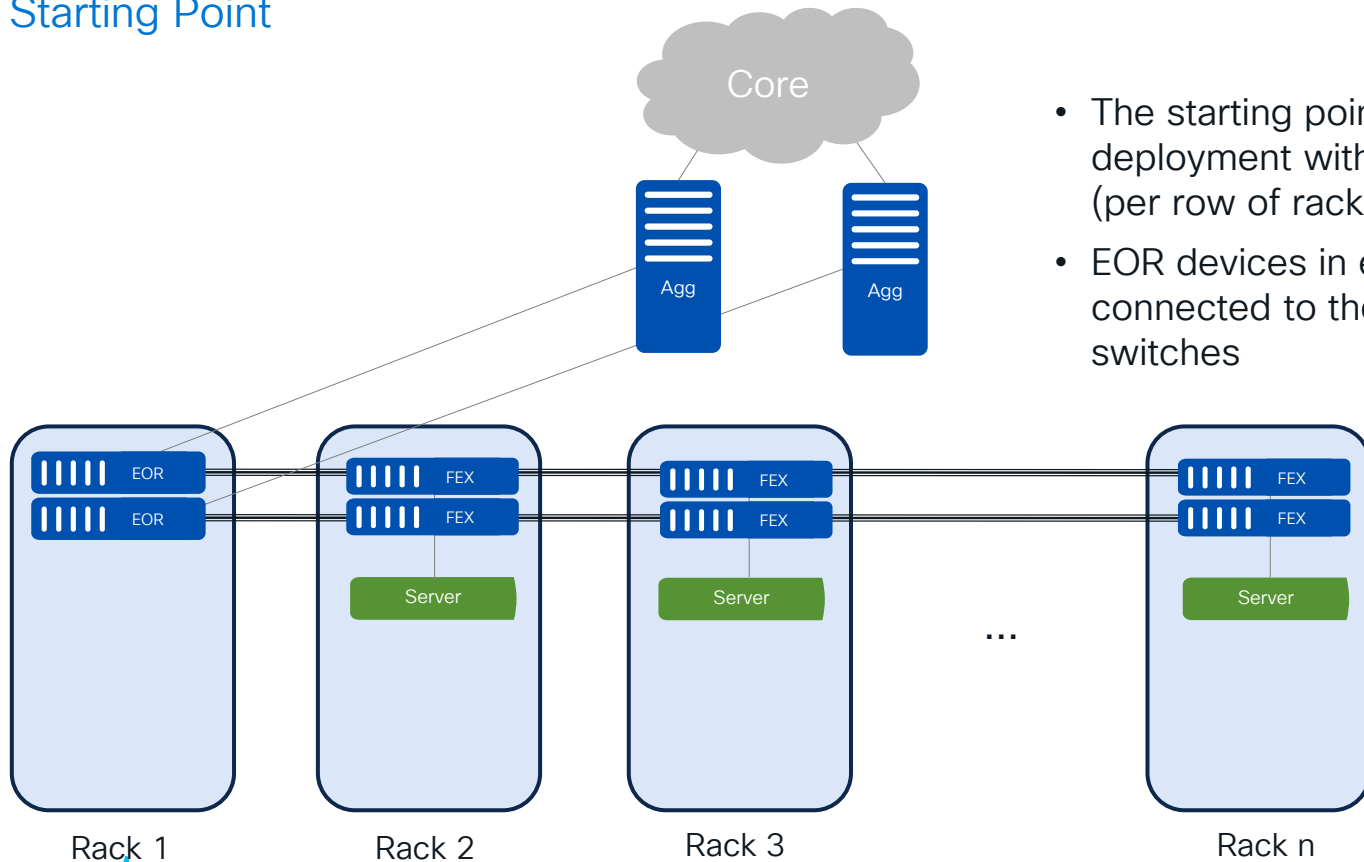




# Migration with Rack Space Constraints

# Migration with Rack Space Constraints

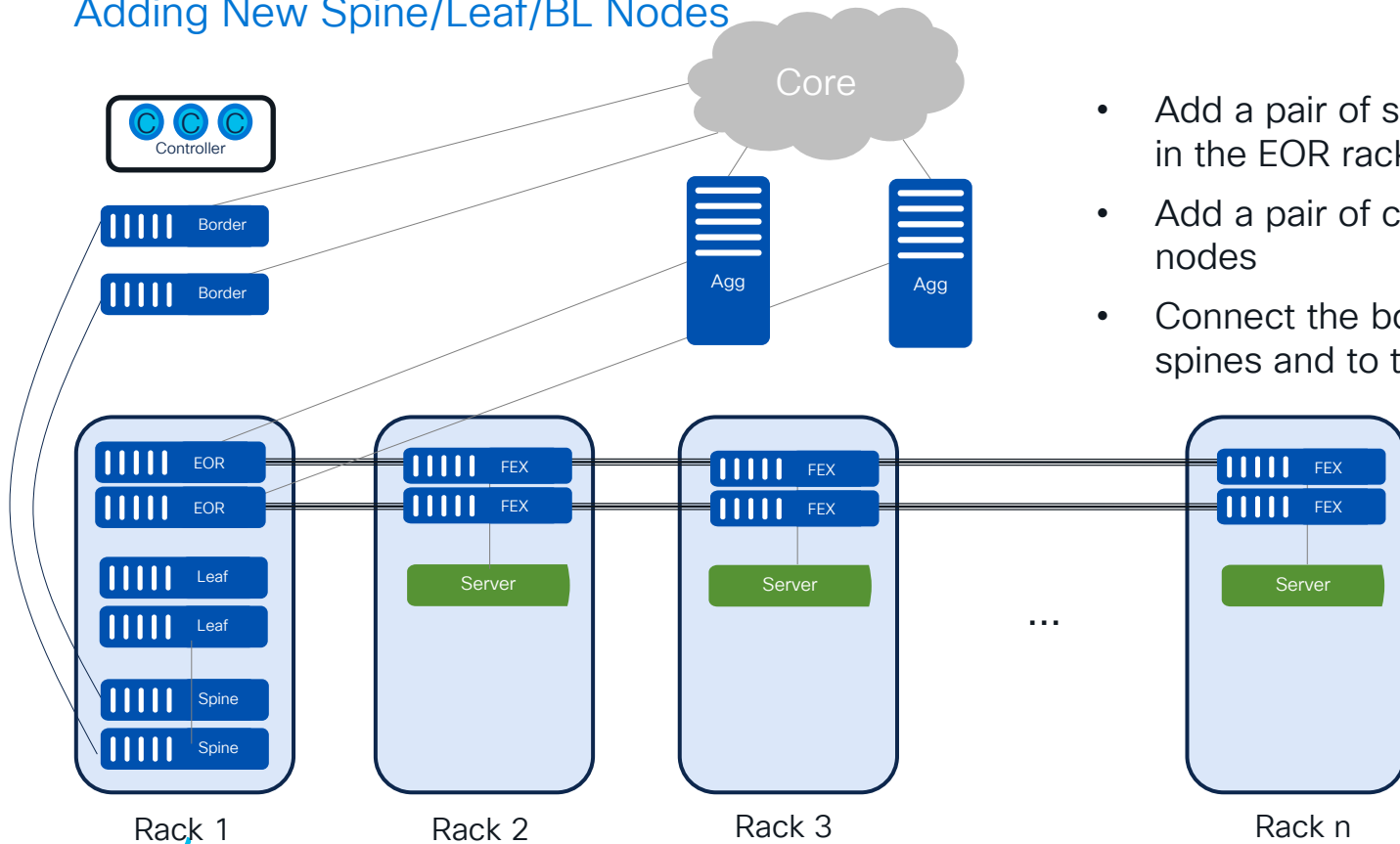
## Starting Point



- The starting point is the traditional FEX deployment with a pair of EOR devices (per row of racks)
- EOR devices in each row are connected to the centralized Agg switches

# Migration with Rack Space Constraints

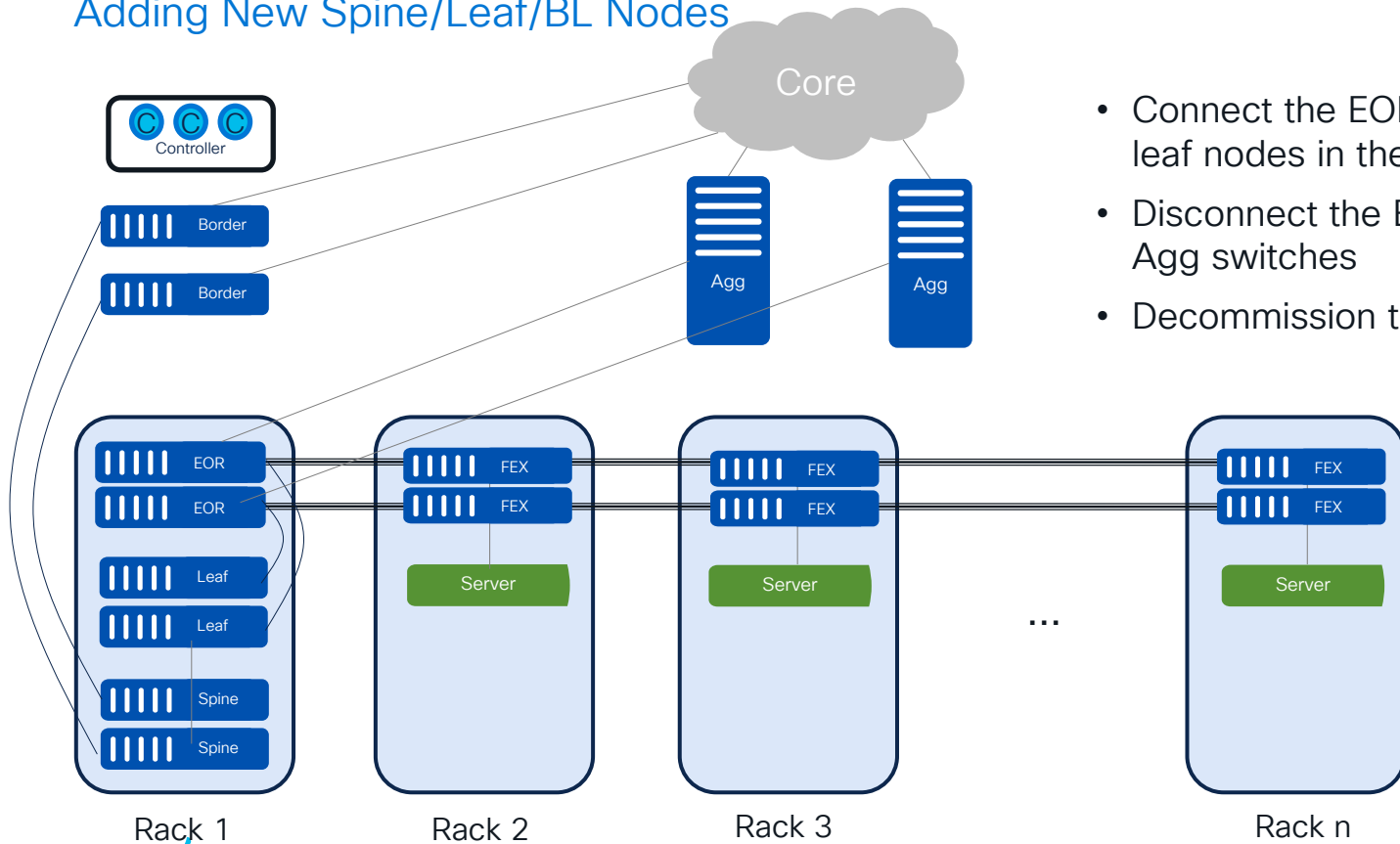
## Adding New Spine/Leaf/BL Nodes



- Add a pair of spine and leaf switches in the EOR rack
- Add a pair of centralized border nodes
- Connect the border nodes to the spines and to the core

# Migration with Rack Space Constraints

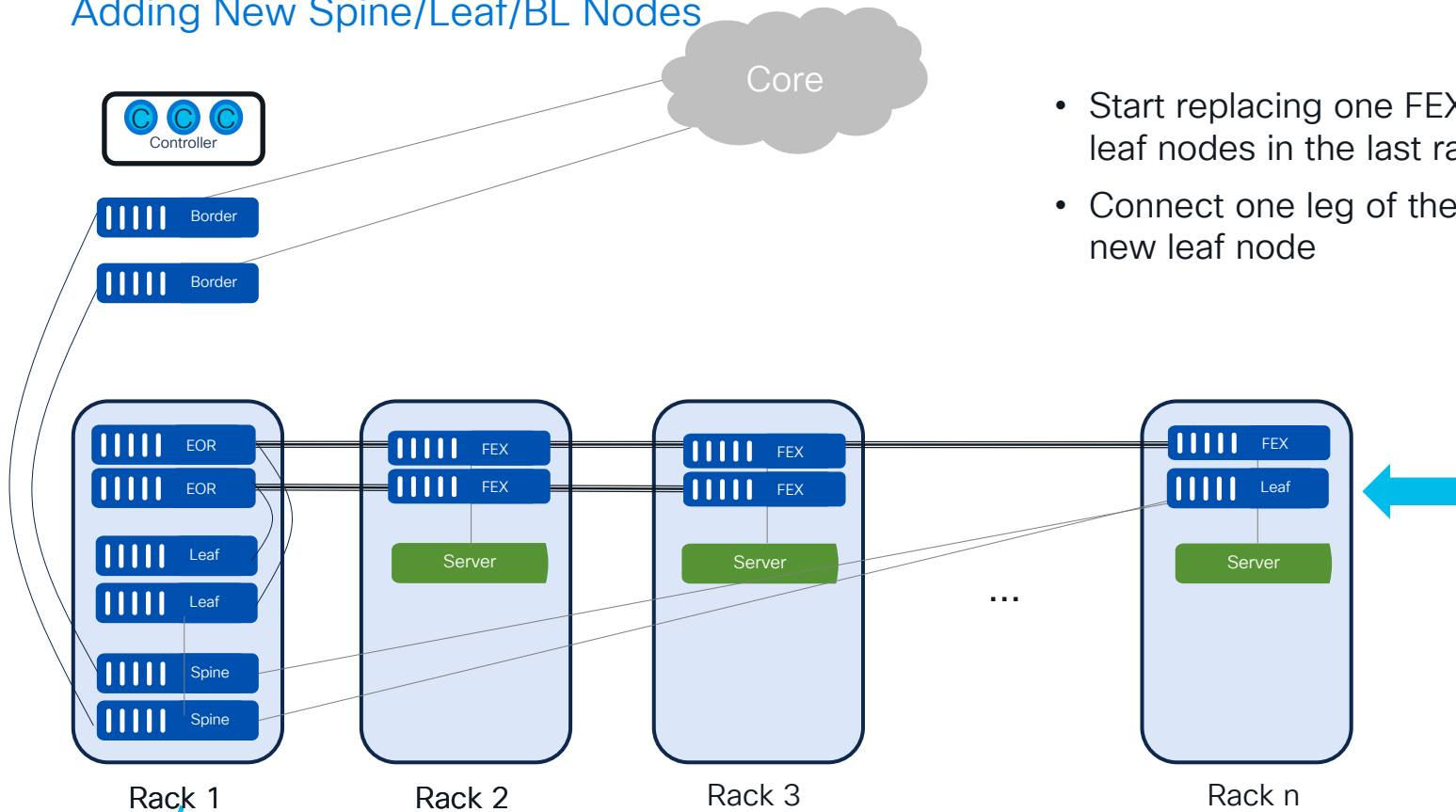
## Adding New Spine/Leaf/BL Nodes



- Connect the EOR devices to the pair of leaf nodes in the EOR rack (L2 + L3)
- Disconnect the EOR devices from the Agg switches
- Decommission the Agg switches

# Migration with Rack Space Constraints

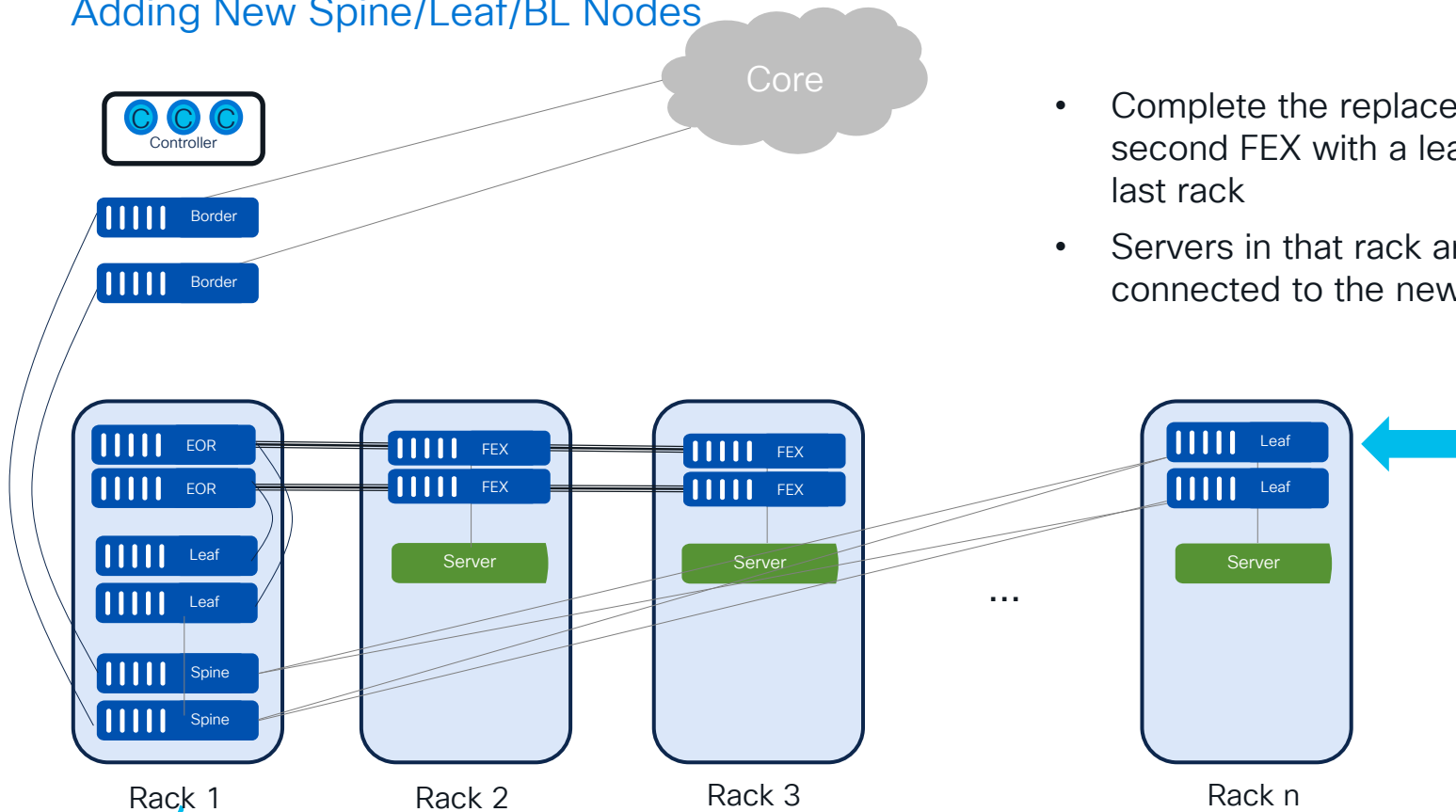
## Adding New Spine/Leaf/BL Nodes



- Start replacing one FEX with a new leaf nodes in the last rack
- Connect one leg of the servers to the new leaf node

# Migration with Rack Space Constraints

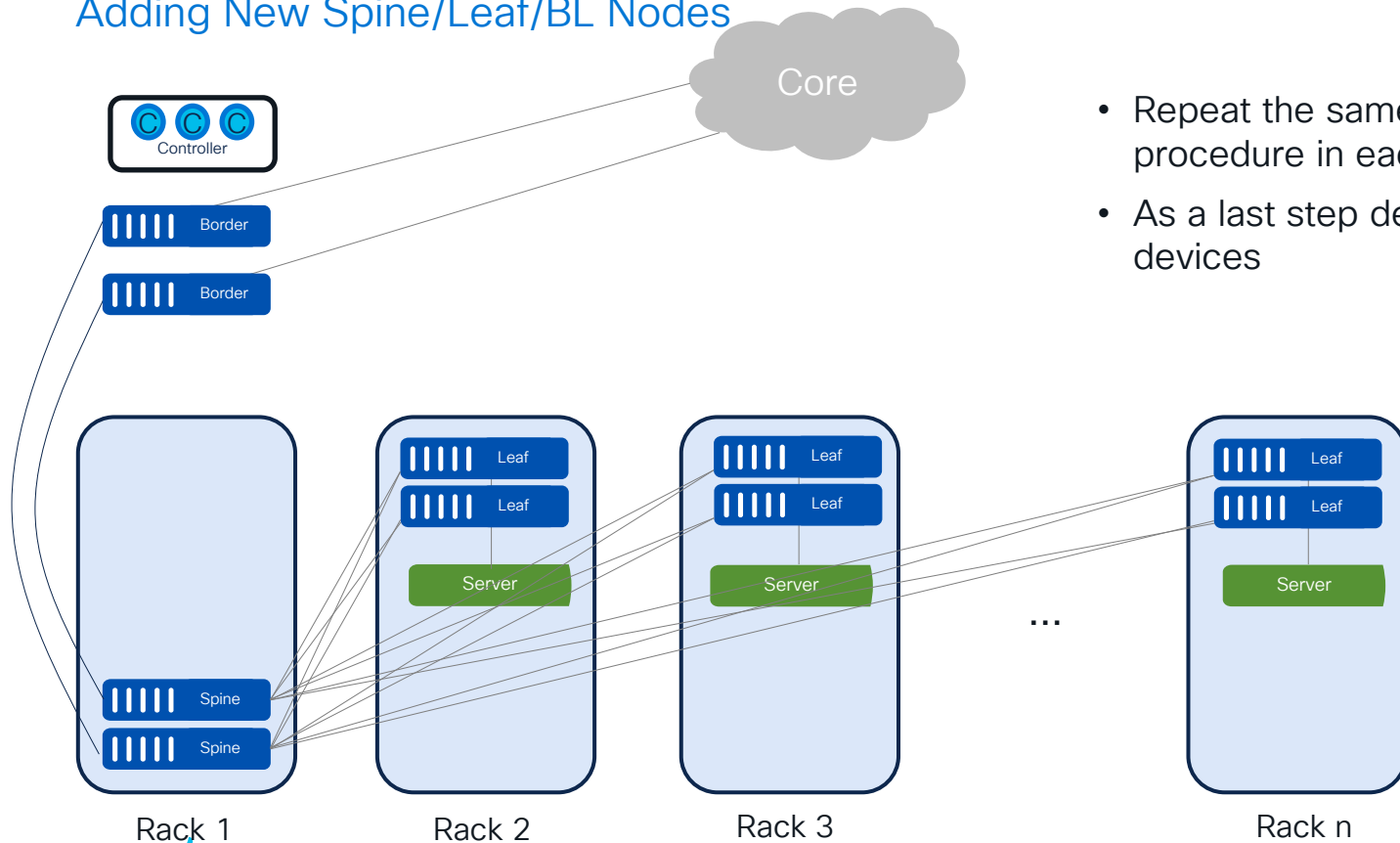
## Adding New Spine/Leaf/BL Nodes



- Complete the replacement of the second FEX with a leaf node in the last rack
- Servers in that rack are now only connected to the new fabric

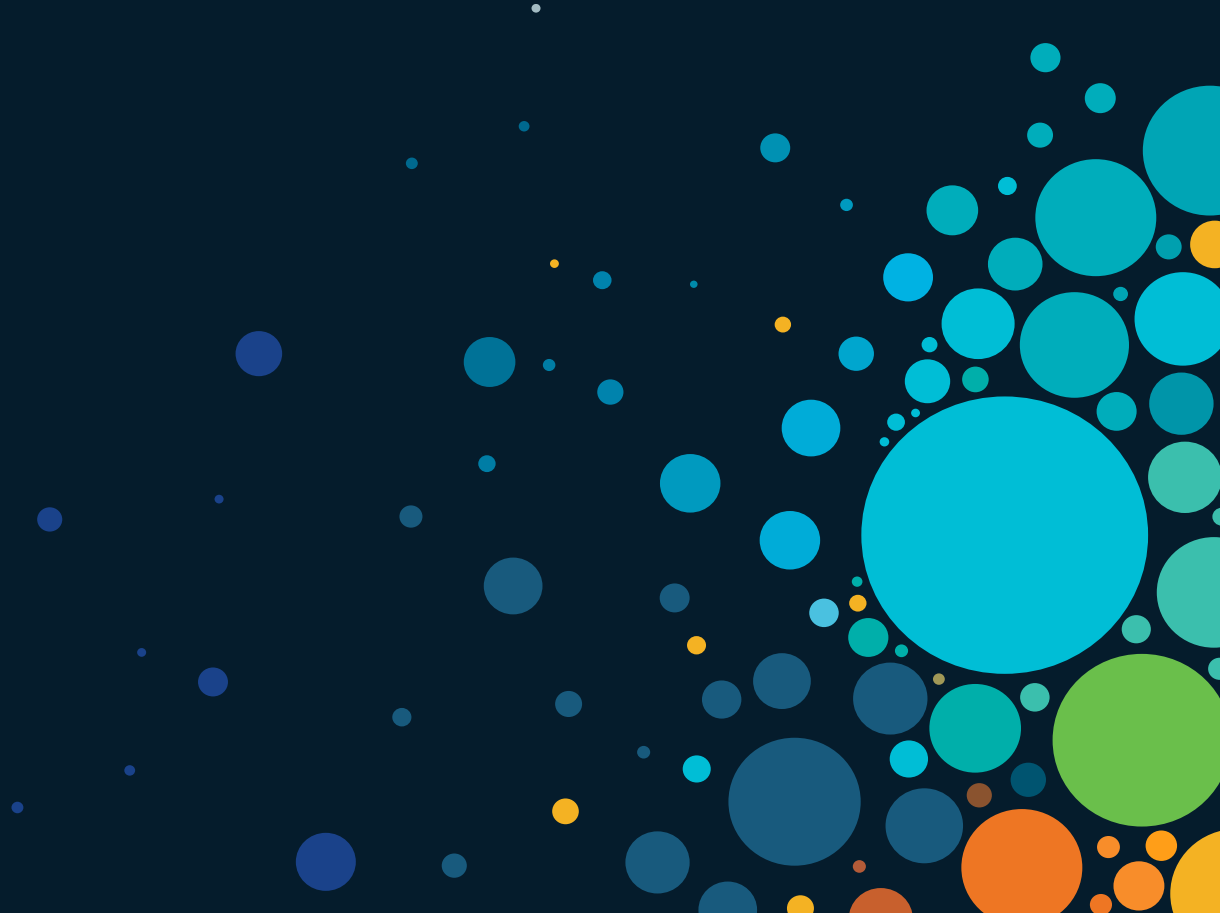
# Migration with Rack Space Constraints

## Adding New Spine/Leaf/BL Nodes



- Repeat the same FEX replacement procedure in each rack
- As a last step decommission the EOR devices

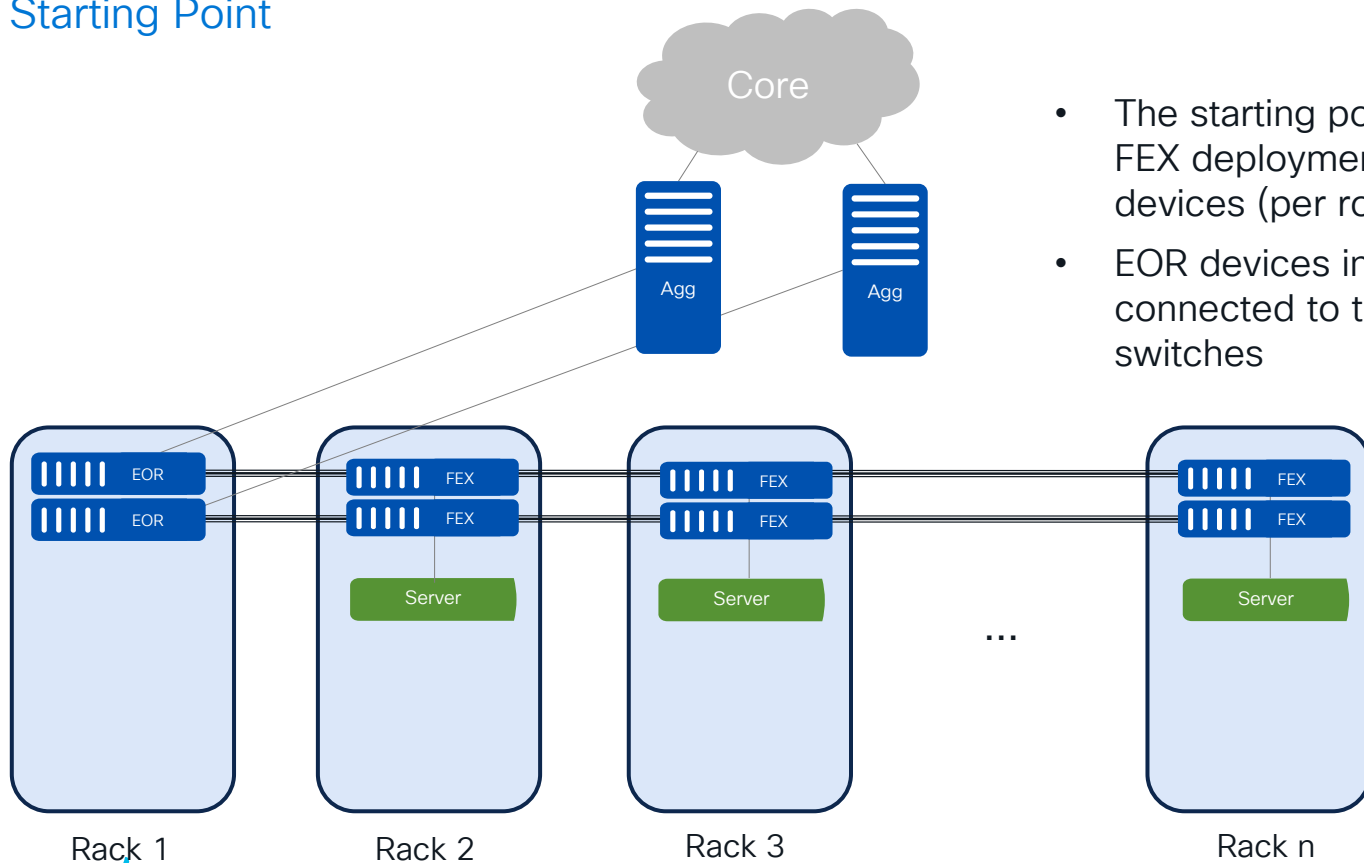
# Migration without Rack Space Constraints





# Migration without Rack Space Constraints

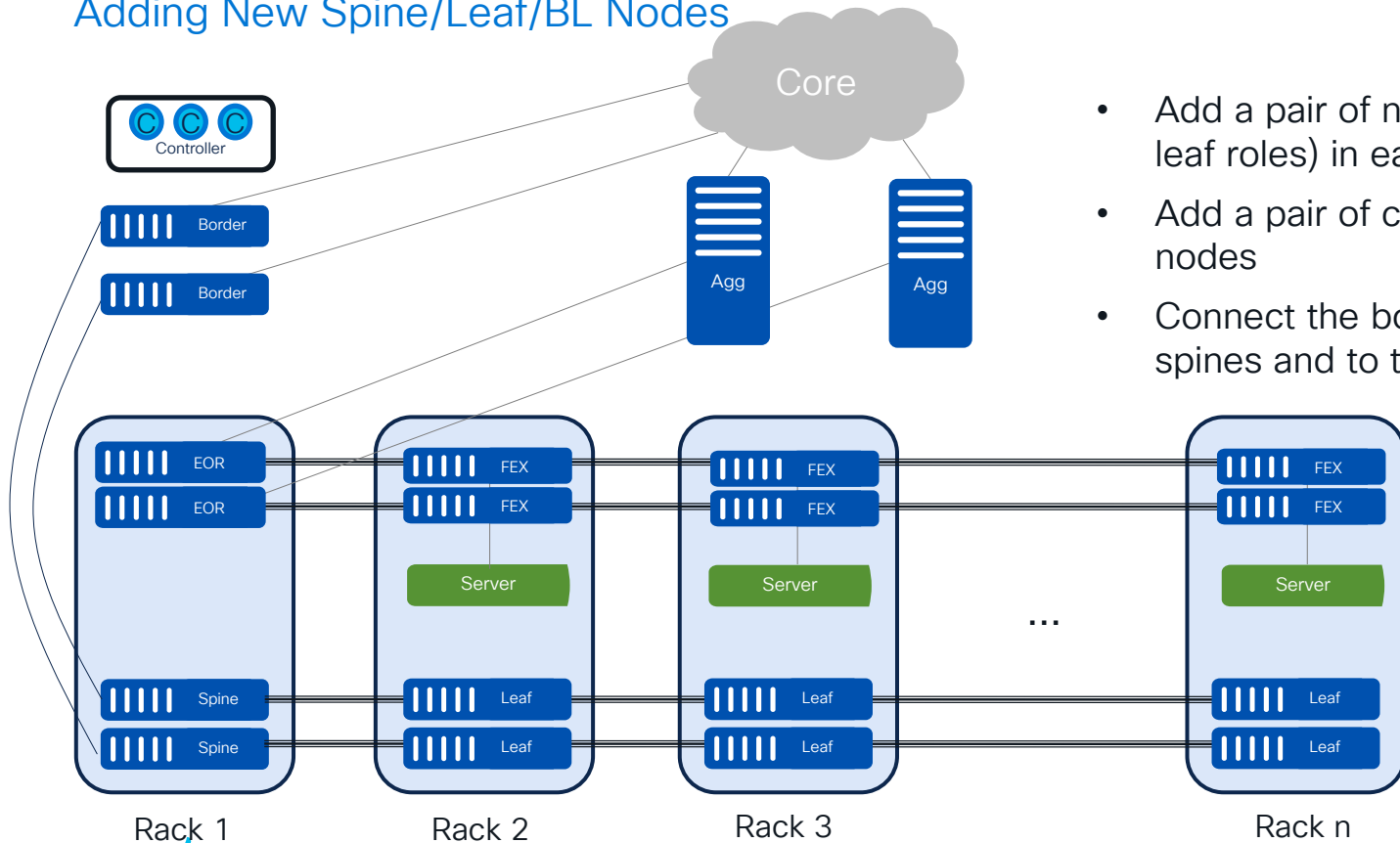
## Starting Point



- The starting point is the traditional FEX deployment with a pair of EOR devices (per row of racks)
- EOR devices in each row are connected to the centralized Agg switches

# Migration without Rack Space Constraints

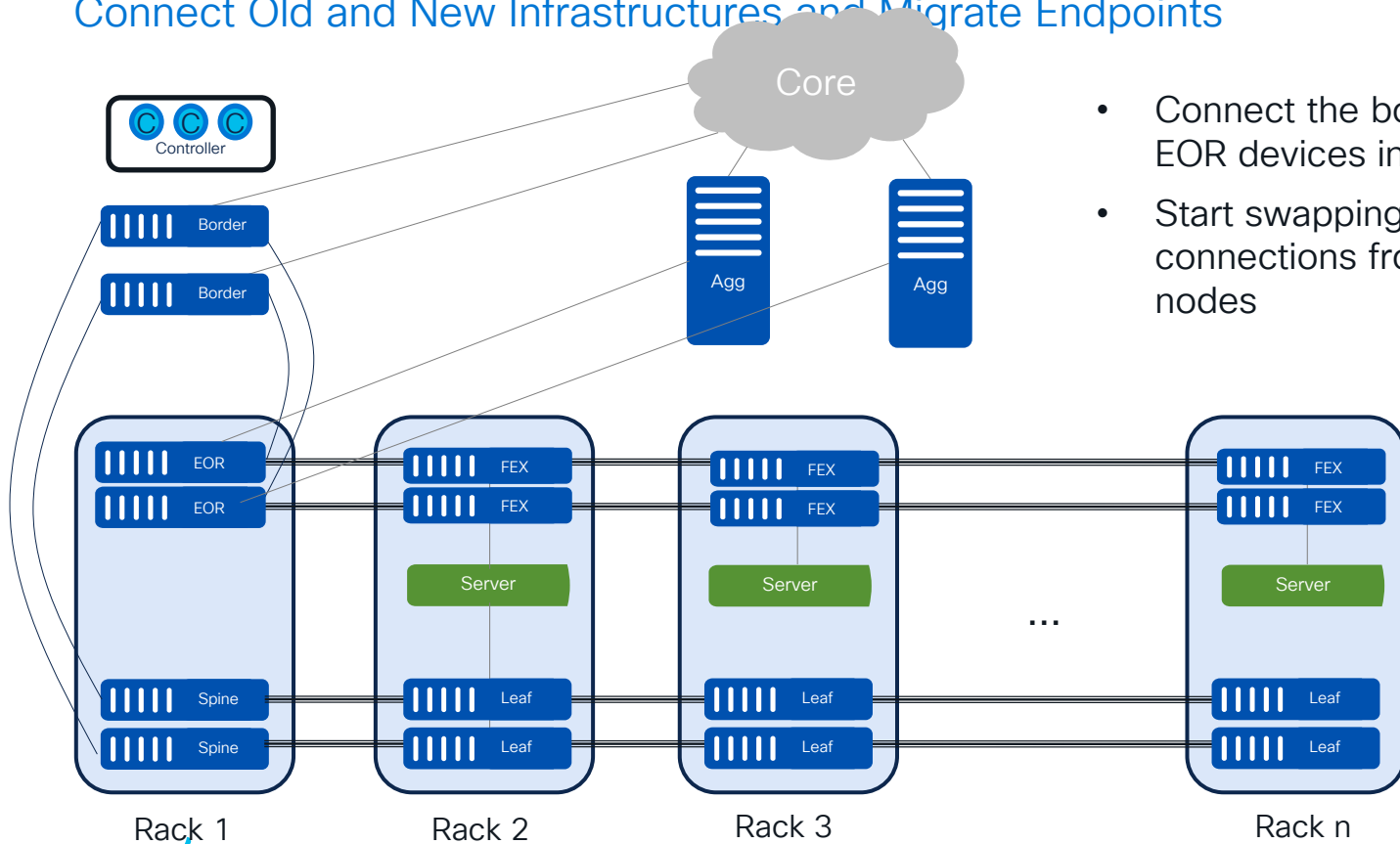
## Adding New Spine/Leaf/BL Nodes



- Add a pair of new devices (spine and leaf roles) in each rack
- Add a pair of centralized border nodes
- Connect the border nodes to the spines and to the core

# Migration without Rack Space Constraints

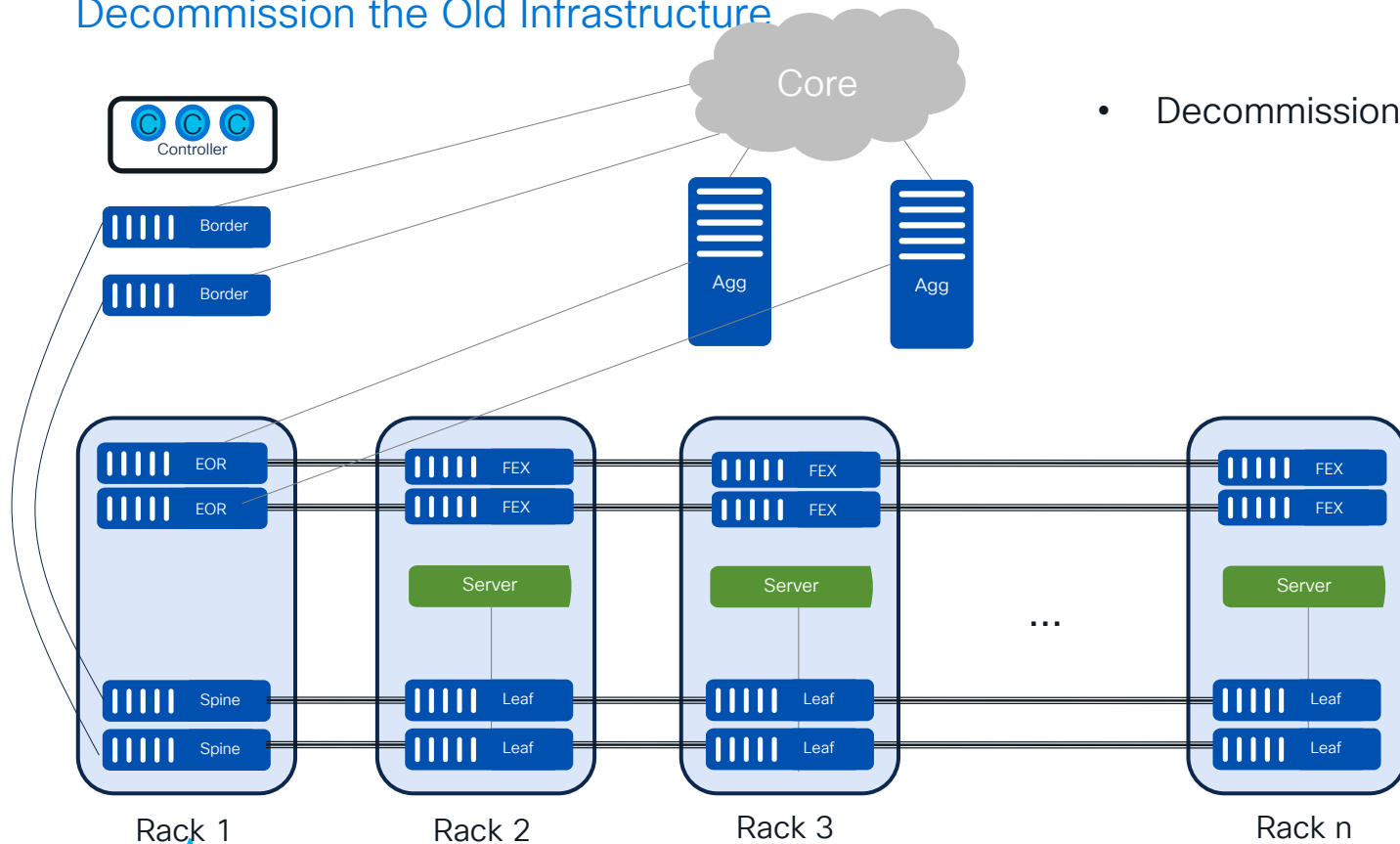
Connect Old and New Infrastructures and Migrate Endpoints



- Connect the border nodes to the EOR devices in each row (L2 and L3)
- Start swapping the servers connections from the FEX to the leaf nodes

# Migration without Rack Space Constraints

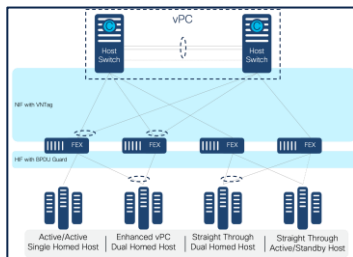
Decommission the Old Infrastructure



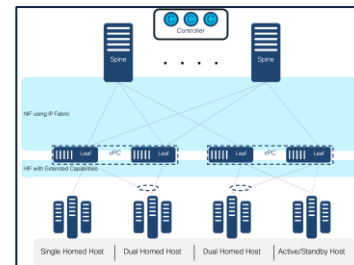
- Decommission the old infrastructure

# Conclusion

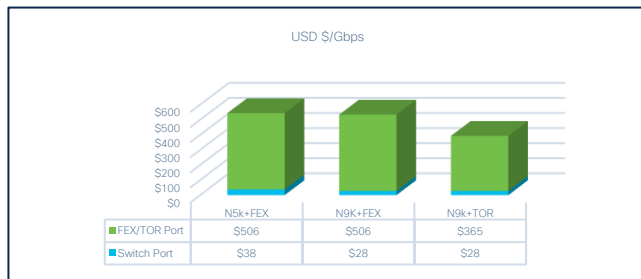
# Conclusions



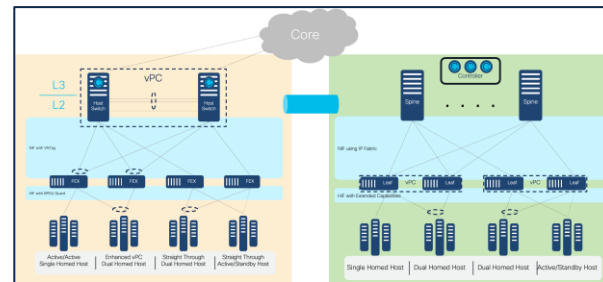
- FEX was the first attempt to build a fabric infrastructure
  - Centralized Management
  - Network and Host Redundancy



- Evolution of network architectures to deliver full fledged fabrics
  - Centralized Management with Controller
  - Fully distributed control and data planes



- Bandwidth/Cost Evolution over a Decade
- Economics started favoring deployment of switches as ToRs



- Usual migration approach of building a parallel network
- Couple options based on existence of rack space constraints

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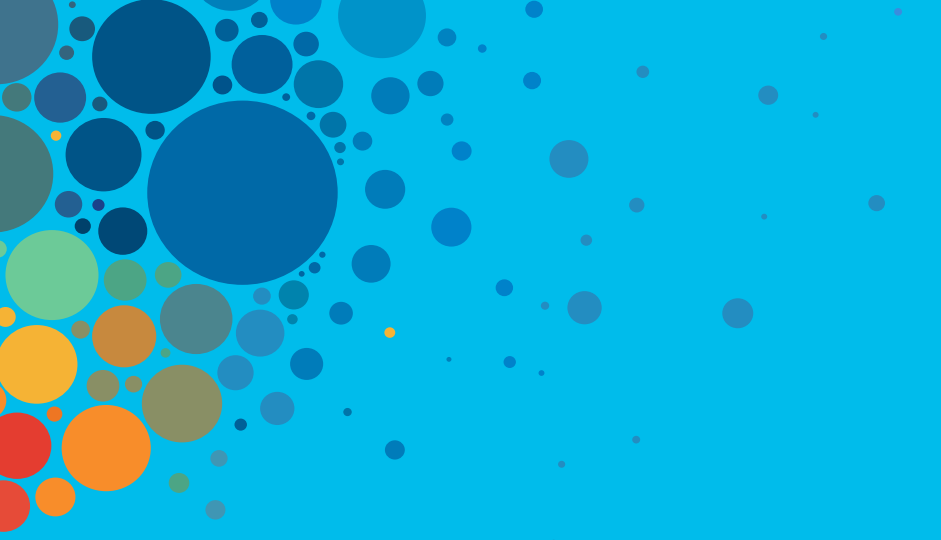
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The bridge to possible

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