Address Resolution Issues Induced by VPN-oriented Data Center Service

http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-so-armd-vdcs-ar-00 http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-so-vdcs/

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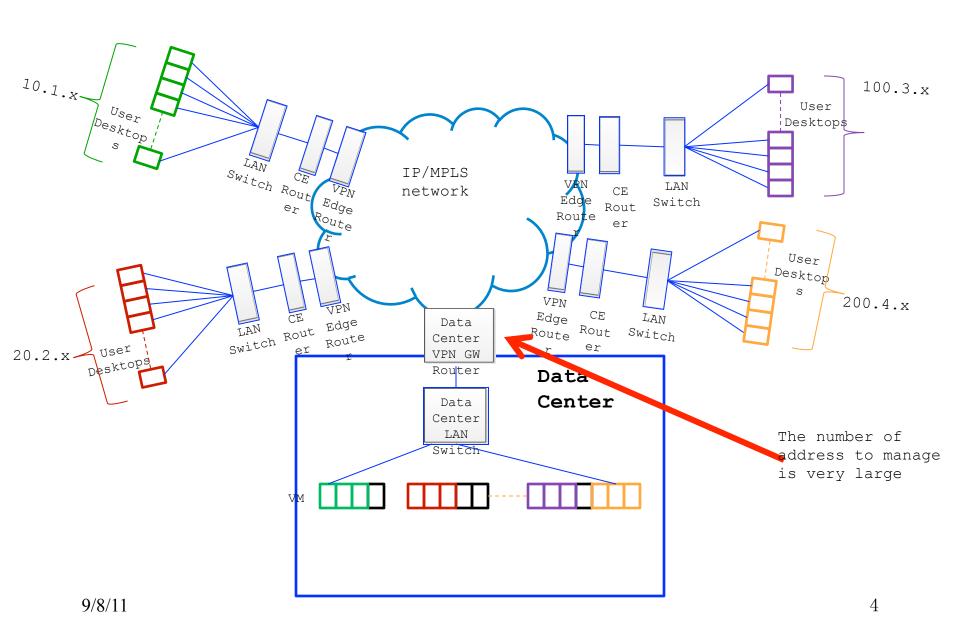
What Is VDCS

- VPN-oriented Data Center Services (VDCS) are the extensions to the existing L2 and L3 VPN services into data centers and to control the virtual resources sharing functions
 - Strictly maintaining the secure, reliable, and logical isolation characteristics of VPN
 - Making the data center resources as additional attributes to VPNs
 - Allowing end-to-end VPN-based service management
 - VPN having the control on how and what data center resources to be associated with the VPN

Address Issues Induced by VPN-o-DS

- Address scalability
- Address conflict

VPN-o-DCS Logical View



Scalability issues L2VPN's VMs offload to data center

- L2VPN's PEs and VSIs have to learn and maintain the MAC &VLAN for all the hosts/ VMs associated with this L2VPN.
- When there are 100's (1000's) VPNs offload VMs to provider data center(s), the amount of MAC&VLAN <-> IP mapping for the PE is extremely large.

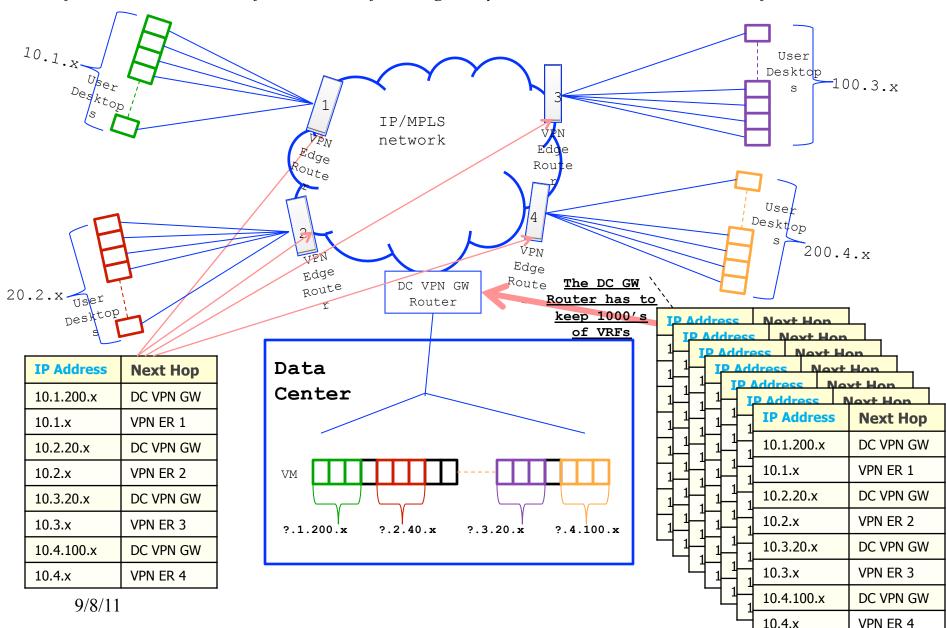
Scalability issues L3VPN's VMs offload to data center(s)

- Scenario 1: offloaded VMs in DC are in different subnets than customer subnets
- Scenario 2: offloaded VMs in DC are in same subnet as customer subnet.
 - the traditional "subnet" concept is broken.
 - the ARP/ND messages from the VMs in the data center have to be flooded to the corresponding sites to which those VMs belonging.

➤ The data center gateway routers (CEs or PEs) have to handle both customer and data center IP/MAC addresses

But the routing tables at PEs become more complicated

- If Data Center hosts VMs for thousands of VPNs, gateway router has to maintain thousands of VRF tables.



Address Conflict:

- Addresses used by different VPN clients clash
- Clients require their own IP Addresses in Data Center

Address conflict in L3VDCS

