Baker: Scaling OVN with Kubernetes API Server

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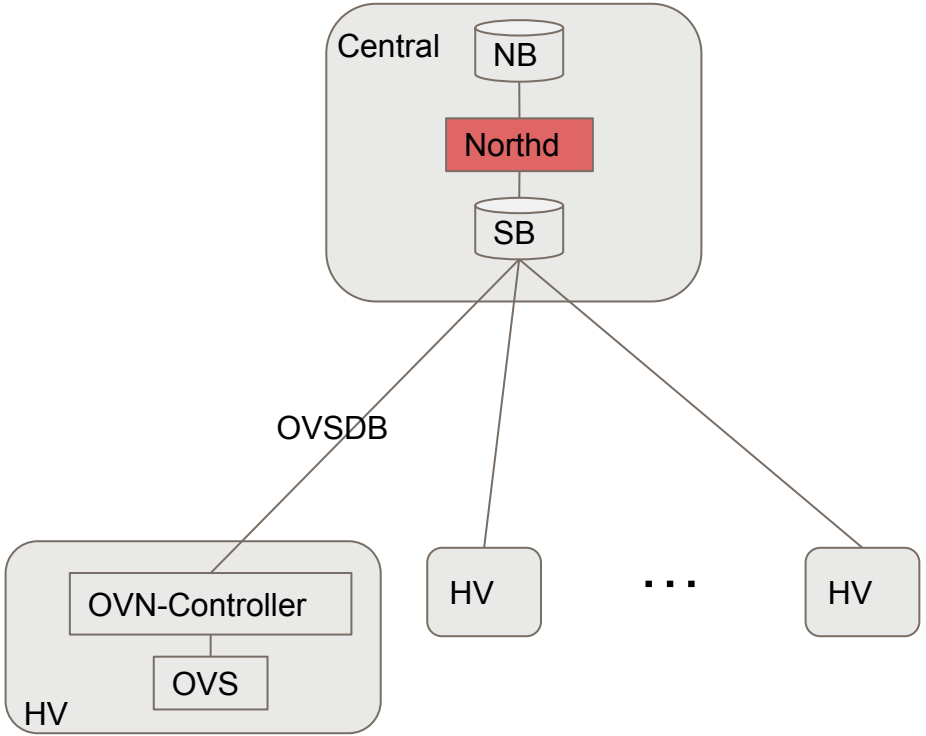
Why OVN?

OVS is GREAT.

OVN makes it GREATER!

OVN Challenges

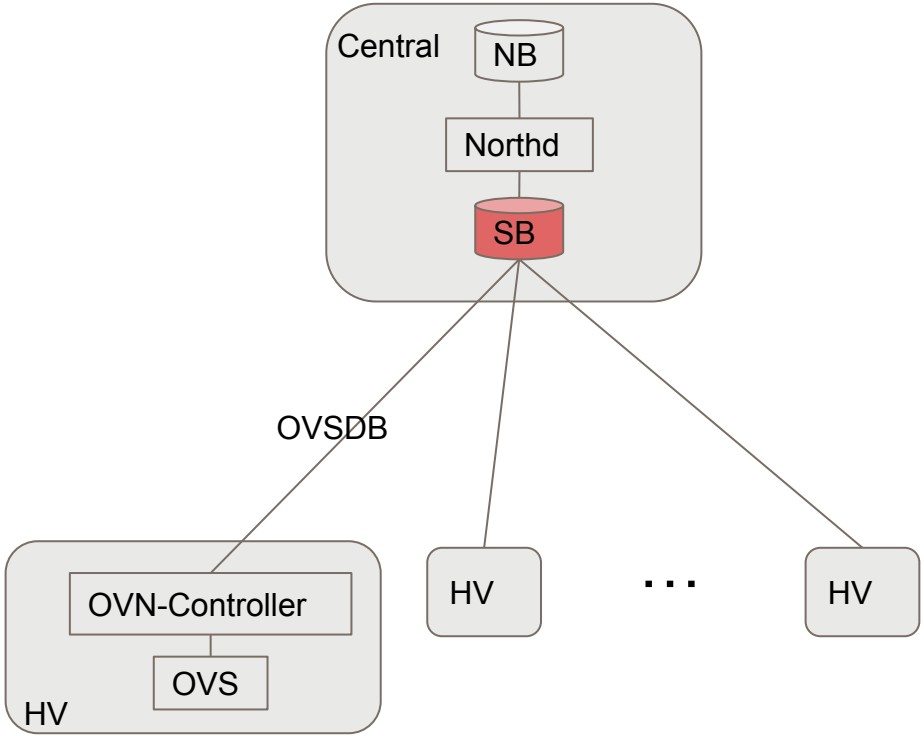
- OVN is distributed, but not fully …
  - Can we distributed Northd?



OVN Challenges

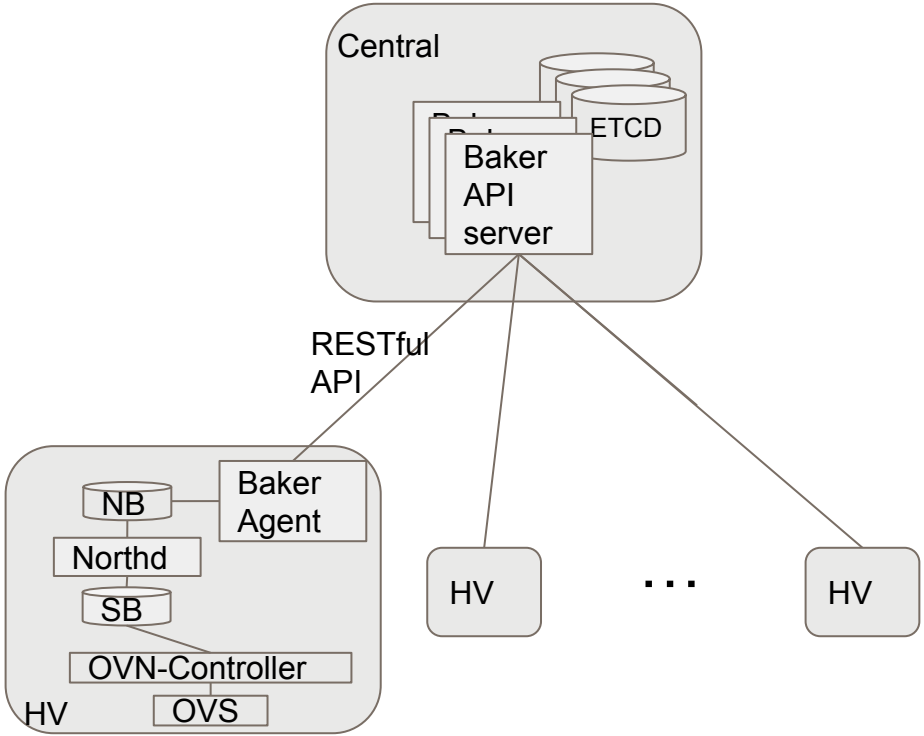
- OVSDB SB
  - No clustering (yet)

It is nothing but **distributed state management** ...



Scale-out with Baker

- Distributed northd
  - Computes lflows for **local** only
- Scale-out central cluster
  - K8S API server framework
  - Backed by ETCD
  - Clustering
- Distributed agents
  - Watch for **local** objects only
  - Translate objects to NB DB



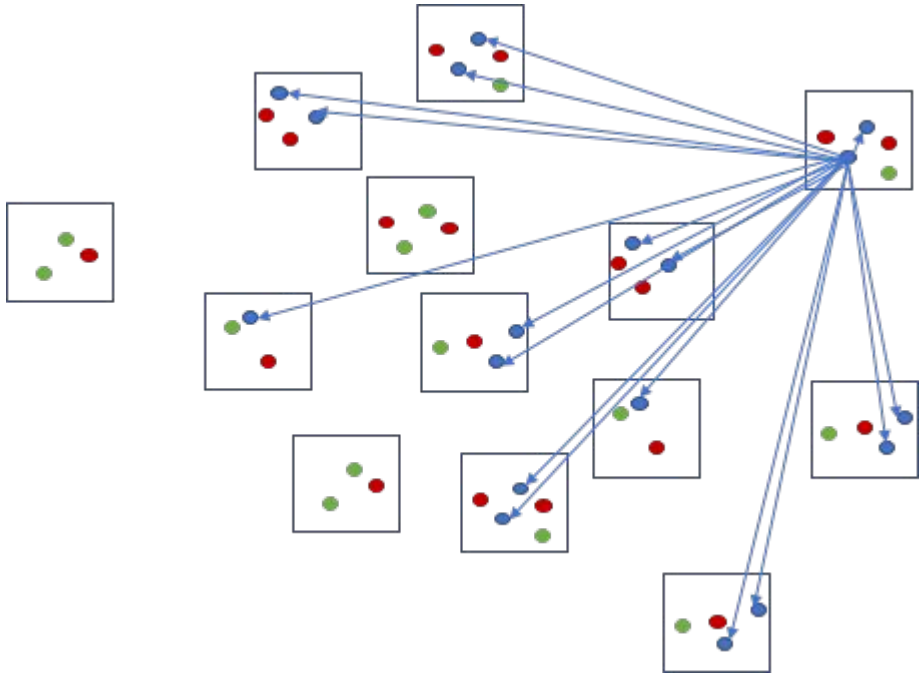
One more thing ...

- Northd and ovn-controller are all distributed
- They process data related to **local HV only**

But what does this mean?

In terms of overlay ...

- Logical-to-physical mapping states (port-binding) for connectivity
- Doesn’t scale when everyone talks to everyone else in a ***large*** zone
  - Maybe not the case for public cloud, or small-to-medium enterprise cloud.
  - But it is typical use case for eBay’s private cloud.



Are we solving the right problem?

- Connectivity v.s. Segmentation
- L2 Segmentation v.s. L3 segmentation
- Address sets (L3) based segmentation
  - ACL: default deny, whitelist access
  - IPAM:
    - Use ip efficiently
    - Summarized CIDRs to reduce address set size

Flat network

- Reuse OVN abstraction and pipeline
  - Port security
  - ARP proxy
  - ACL
  - LB
  - …
  - But NOT overlay
- Use localnet port to connect to physical network directly

- Data to be processed by each HV depends on size of AddressSet used by ACLs that apply to ports on the HV

Baker Object Model

- Similar as OVN NB Schema
  - Logical Port
    - Addresses
    - Port security
  - ACL
  - Address Set
  - Load balancer (TBD)
  - ...

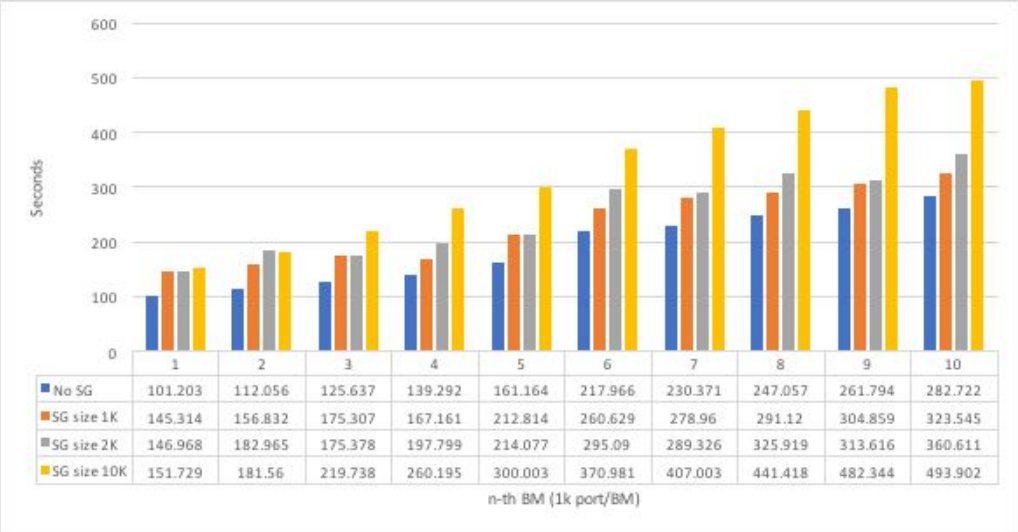
- Differences
  - No Logical Switch (local)
  - Port-SecGroup binding
  - ACL: SecGroup instead of individual ports in inport/outport

Neutron Plugin

- Support security group, with API extensions
  - Address set - support external IPs from legacy systems
  - Security group rule packet logging

Scalability - Control plane throughput

- Test
  - E2E: Neutron - Baker - OVS
  - Simulated 1k HVs on 10 BMs
    - OVS/OVN 2.7
  - 1 node Neutron + mysql
  - 1 node Baker API server + ETCD
    - K8s 1.6 pre-release, etcd 3.0
- Result for single client (parallel test TBD)
  - Result impacted by SG (address set) size
  - ~3 ports/sec for SG size 1K



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No SG	101.203	112.056	125.637	139.292	161.164	217.966	230.371	247.057	261.794	282.722
SG size 1K	145.314	156.832	175.307	167.161	212.814	260.629	278.96	291.12	304.859	323.545
SG size 2K	146.968	182.965	175.378	197.799	214.077	295.09	289.326	325.919	313.616	360.611
SG size 10K	151.729	181.56	219.738	260.195	300.003	370.981	407.003	441.418	482.344	493.902

Scalability - Latency

- Test
  - E2E from Neutron to OVS flow installation for the port created
    - Create port from neutron, bind port in ovs on HV
    - Wait:
      - *ovn-nbctl wait-until Logical_Switch_Port <port> up=true*
      - *ovn-nbctl --wait=hv sync*
  - Create ports on top of existing 10K ports, 1K HVs, SG size 1K
  - 10K * 3 (flows/ACL) = 30K flows / ovs port
- Result
  - Avg 2 sec

Improvement - ovn-controller

- Flow computation blocks flow installation
- Improvement: avoid repeated computation when in-flight messages to OVS pending
- Test result (SG size 10k, flow installation for 10 ports on HV):
  - 10k * 3 * 10 = 300k OVS flows
  - Before: 50 min
  - After: 16 sec

Other Lessons learned

- Postpone ACL expanding from Neutron to HV
  - Introduce port-group binding object in Baker
  - Use port-group instead of lport in “inport/outport” in ACL
  - Baker agent expand ACL on HV for local lports only
  - Benefit:
    - Reduced Neutron overhead
    - Reduced API calls from Neutron to Baker
    - Reduced data size in Baker

Other Lessons learned

- Baker RESTful API: use **Protobuf** instead of JSON-RPC
  - 10 - 20 % throughput increase for SG size 1k - 10k
  - Lower CPU cost on API-server

Q & A

Thanks!