

Towards a Carrier Grade ONAP Platform Multi Cloud (MC) Architecture for R2 & Alignment to S3P

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Background Material

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ONAP Paris Workshop on "ONAP Multi Cloud Architectural vision for R2 and beyond"

- Multi-Cloud Architectural Vision Introduction https://wiki.onap.org/download/attachments/11928197/ONAP-mcintro.pdf?version=1&modificationDate=1506518564000&api=v2
- Performance & Isolation "Towards a performance-aware and portable cloud-agnostic Infrastructure" https://wiki.onap.org/download/attachments/11928197/ONAP-mc-performance-isolation.pdf?version=1&modificationDate=1506518613000&api=v2
- "Architectural options for Multi-vendor SDN Controller and Multi Cloud Deployments in a DC" https://wiki.onap.org/download/attachments/11928197/ONAP-mc-sdn.pdf?version=1&modificationDate=1506518708000&api=v2
- FCAPS Telemetry "Standardized Infrastructure Class statistics Model" https://wiki.onap.org/download/attachments/11928197/ONAP-mc-fcaps.pdf?version=2&modificationDate=1506519214000&api=v2
- Minutes on Multi-Cloud follow up and R2 scope discussion (09/28/2017): https://wiki.onap.org/download/attachments/11928197/Multi-Cloud%20follow%20up%20and%20R2%20discussion.pdf?version=3&modificationDate=1506961823000&api=v2



Agenda

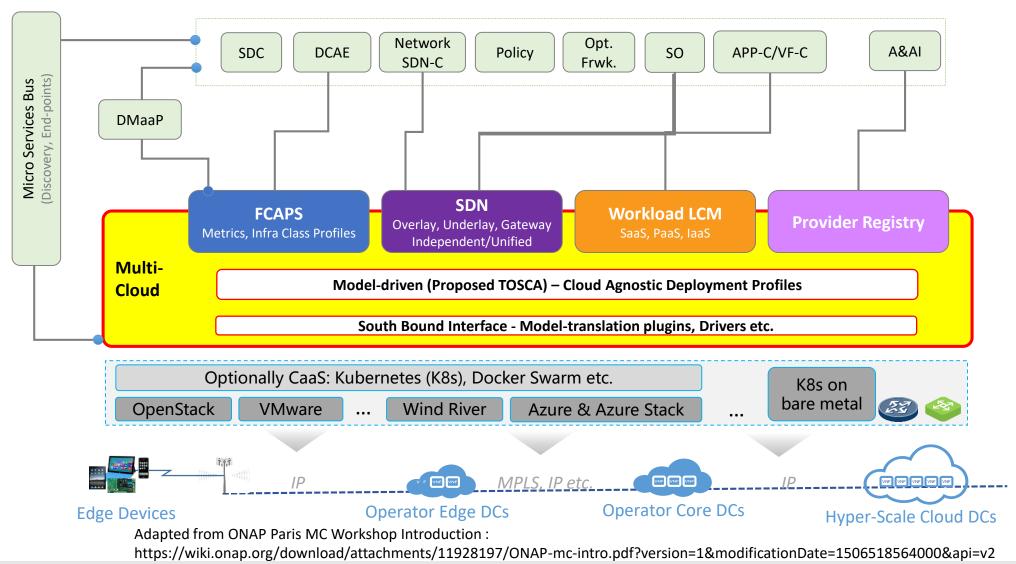
- MC Reference Architecture for R2
- MC High Level SW Architecture for R2
- ONAP R2 Platform S3P Alignment
 - Stability

- Standardized Data Model for Objects, Capabilities, External Interfaces & Logging
- Consistent intent-driven APIs for accessing data stores aka "Data Microservices"
- Scalability for Data Management
 - Push Aggregate Data through Asynchronous Methods



Multi-Cloud Reference Architecture – R2 & Beyond

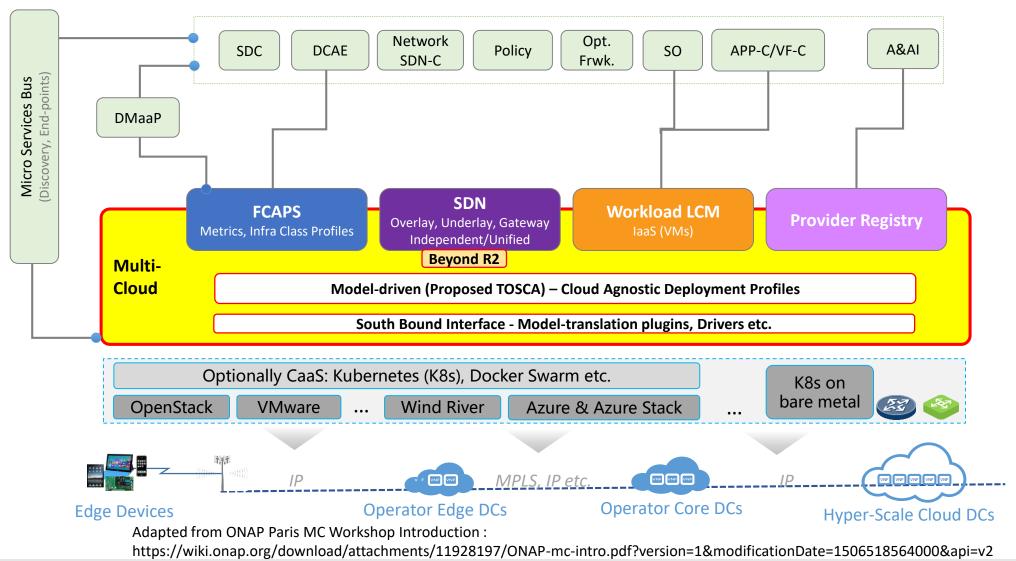
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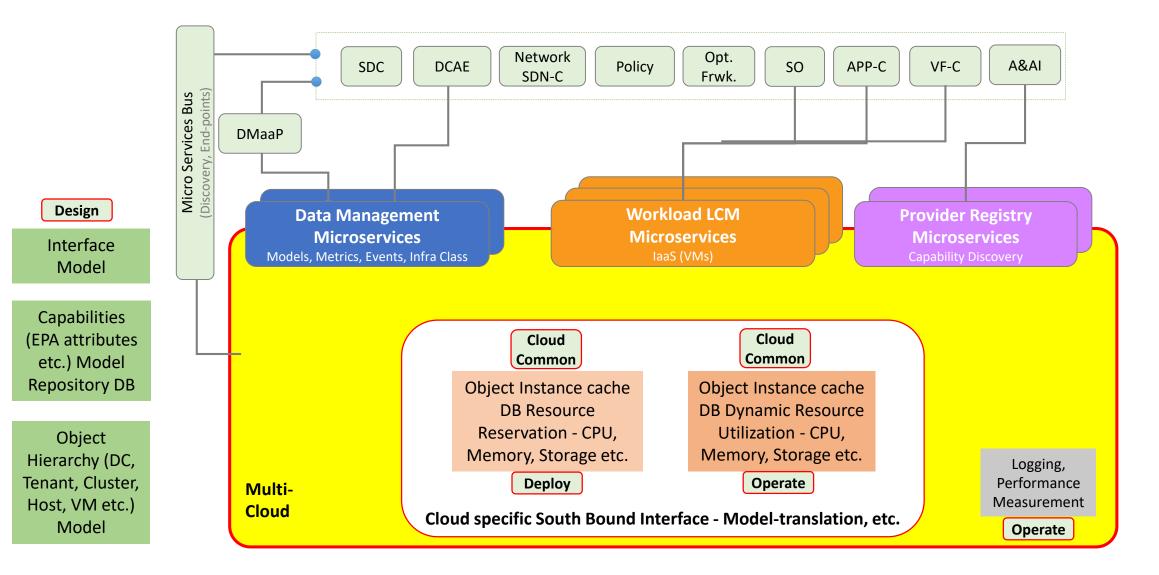
Multi-Cloud Reference Architecture – R2

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Multi-Cloud High Level SW Architecture for R2





Multi-Cloud High-level SW Architecture for R2 – Details (1)

• Align with factory microservice constructs

- Capability/Provider Registry (Catalog); Capacity/Reservation (Inventory); Workload LCM (Request)
- Data Management Significant change in resource usage (Publish)
- Data Management Bulk data such as Infrastructure Class statistics, Logs (Publish)
- Data Management External events (Subscribe)
- Consistent intent-driven APIs for accessing data stores aka "Data Microservices" goal is to decouple function from type of data store
- Standardized Interface, Object Hierarchy, Capability Models stored in SDC and published through DMaaP
 - Leveraged by consumers such as Multi Cloud, DCAE, APP-C, Policy, OF, SO, A&AI etc.
 - SDC to provide consistent APIs for models data store have the flexibility of different data stores based on data longevity e.g. object hierarchy is more likely to change than capability
- Supported Capabilities per Cloud Provider Instance & Capacity/Reservation per object per Cloud Provider Instance stored in A&AI and published through DMaaP
 - Leveraged by consumers such as OF to determine appropriate Multi Cloud instances for homing
 - A&AI to provide consistent APIs current APIs are graph database centric and may be need to be replaced by a NoSQL database for performance reasons



Multi-Cloud High-level SW Architecture for R2 – Details (2)

- Transaction Logging for Performance Baselining & Troubleshooting
 - Multi Cloud Mediation Layer (plugin independent)
- Workload LCM, e.g. Tenant create
 - If needed, Object instance cache DB (resource reservation) dynamically created in Multi Cloud Plugin
- Data Management subscription for Infrastructure Class, e.g. Tenant utilization monitoring
 - If needed, Object instance cache DB (resource utilization) dynamically created in Multi Cloud Plugin
- Data Management subscription for significant change in resource usage (Publish)
 - If needed, Object instance cache DB (significant change) dynamically created in Multi Cloud Plugin
- State reconciliation following temporary interruptions to the master data store, e.g. A&AI goes down temporarily and gets restarted (edge case which is not handled through HA)
 - Modules such OF which use A&AI can leverage to Multi Cloud object instance cache in Multi Cloud Plugin to make progress
- Objects instances DB cache classified based on functionality and data longevity
 - Object instance resource utilization cache DB is typically long-lived



Stability

- Standardized Data Model for Objects, Capabilities, External Interfaces & Logging
- Generic Data Models which can cover current & future Cloud implementations



Data Model Standardization Scope & Alignment

• Scope

- Object DC, Tenant, Cluster, Host, VM etc.
- Capabilities Affinity/Anti-affinity, EPA attributes such as NUMA, CPU Pinning, Deployment Template (Heat, ARM etc.) etc.
- Basic lifecycle operations create VM (Server), delete VM etc. excluding networking resource reservation (capacity) for Objects
- Data collection & management Resource reservation & Dynamic resource utilization for Objects
- Alignment
 - Beyond ONAP ETSI NFV/OSM

Lifecycle Operation – Create VM (Server) example

Exemplary VM Compute/ Storage TOSCA Model node_templates: VMD1: type: tosca.nodes.nfv.VMD.xxx properties: image: cirros-0.3.5-x86_64-disk capabilities: compute: properties: disk_size: 40 GB mem size: 4096 MB num_cpus: 4

Smooth Transition from current OpenStack Heat, Azure & Azure Stack ARM Template – MC Southbound Plugin

- *SO -> MC -* Create VM model instance with compute/storage params
- MC -> SO New VM Model instance ID
- SO -> MC Create EPA Model instance
- MC -> SO New EPA Model instance ID
- SO -> MC Pass Heat or ARM Template with VM & EPA model instances
- Retrieve VM Model & EPA Model instance data
- OpenStack
 - Map to appropriate Flavor (represents size & EPA)
 - Populate Heat Template & call OpenStack to create VM
- Azure & Azure Stack
 - Normalize and Round up to appropriate VM size (Ref. 1)
 - Intent-based mapping of EPA parameters
 - Populate ARM Template & call Azure/Azure Stack to create VM
- MC -> SO Delete VM/EPA model instances, Send successful create VM (Server) response

Ref.1: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/compute/virtualmachines/virtualmachines-list-sizes-region



VM (Server) EPA Asymmetric NUMA example

Exemplary VM EPA (Asymmetric NUMA) TOSCA Model

VMD1: capabilities: compute: properties: mem_size: 4096 MB num_cpus: 4 numa_nodes: node0: id: 0 vcpus: [0,1] mem_size: 1024 MB node1: id: 1 vcpus: [2,3] mem size: 3072 MB

Smooth Transition from current OpenStack Heat Template

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- *SO -> MC* Create EPA Model instance
- *MC -> SO* New EPA Model instance ID



Scalability for Data Management

Push latest aggregate data through asynchronous methods

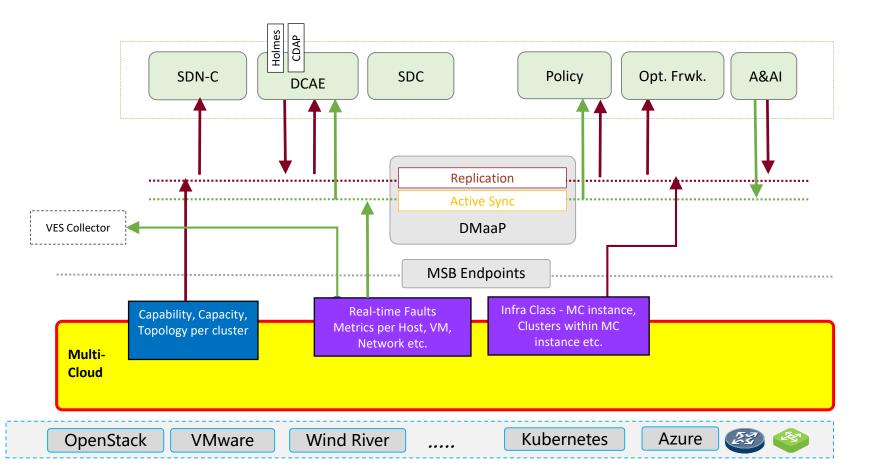




Multi-Cloud Data Management Architecture

- Aggregate Data (Tenant, Cluster etc.) is key to hierarchical multi-site VNF placement solutions driven by OF, DCAE etc.
 - Data at atomic level (VM, Host etc.) does not scale
- Asynchronous Push Model for Latest Data enabled by DMaaP pub-sub active-sync or lazy replication across WAN is key to scale
 - Synchronous Poll model for volumetric data does not scale and often lands up using stale data

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Adapted from ONAP Paris MC Workshop FCAPS Telemetry:

https://wiki.onap.org/download/attachments/11928197/ONAP-mc-fcaps.pdf?version=2&modificationDate=1506519214000&api=v2



Next Steps

Proposed presentation on standardized Information Model for Multi Cloud Objects and Capabilities in the upcoming ONAP modelling workshop

Proposed talk on how standardized Multi Cloud Objects/Capabilities can be leveraged to drive consistent polices, analytics rules and optimization constraints in the upcoming ONAP developer forum

Besides the common microservice design patterns, drive "data microservices" principles for accessing data stores through consistent intentdriven APIs in the community

