Data Center Routing Challenges - LinkedIn



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Single SKU Data Center





4,096 x100G ports Non-Blocking Scale-out



- Chassis: Robust-yet-Fragile
 - Complex due to NSR, ISSU, feature-sets, etc.
 - Larger fault domain, Failover/Fail-back
 - Indeterministic boot up process and long upgrade procedures
- Moved complexity from big boxes to pizza boxes, where we can easily manage and control!
- Better control and visibility to internals by removing black-box abstraction!
- Same Switch SKU on ToR, Leaf and Spine (Entire DC)
- Single chipset uniform IO design (same bandwidth, latency and buffering)
 - True 5-Staged Clos Topology! with deterministic latency
- Dedicated control plane, OAM and CPU for each ASIC

Complexity within Chassis





Pod 1

Pod 11



Control Plane Requirements

Fast, simple distributed control plane No tags, bells, or whistles (no hacks, no policy) Auto discover neighbors and build RIB Minimal (to zero) configuration Must carry MPLS labels (per node/interface)

- Must use TLVs for future, backward compatible, extensibility



Control Plane

BGP

Heavy weight; lots of features and "stuff" that are not needed Modifications to support single IP configuration required Does not supply full topology view Proven scaling

Not proven to scale in this environment Light weight Most requirements for zero configuration are already met Provides full topology view

Build New

IS-IS

A lot of work But could use bits and pieces from other places



Forwarding Challenges

- ECMP is blind
- Application / Operator cannot easily enforce a path...

End to end path selection is required for some applications.



ECMP: Blind Forwarding





Other challenges

- Auto-Configuration is important. Protocols should negotiate and come up without any manual configuration...
- Provisioning can be simplified (lack of standardization)
- Turning on a network requires another network (out of band)

(To hardware vendors) BMC in every switch is a MUST!



