

# Cisco ACI — Disaster Recovery Solution

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# Agenda

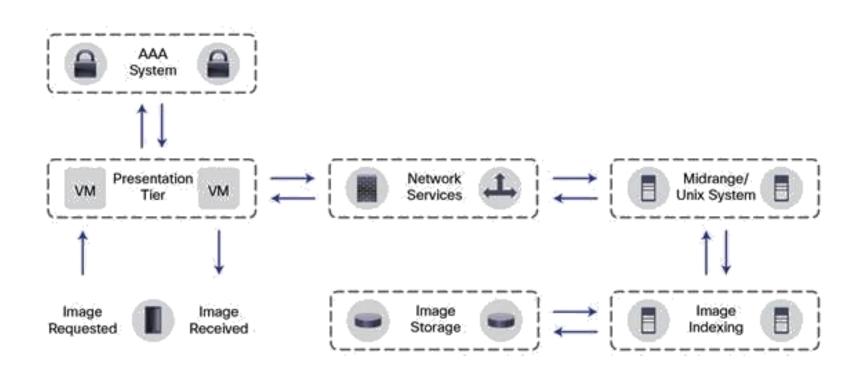
- Introduction to Cisco Application Centric Infrastructure – Cisco ACI
- Cisco ACI Stretched Fabric
- Cisco ACI Dual Fabric
- Conclusion



#### Introduction to Cisco ACI

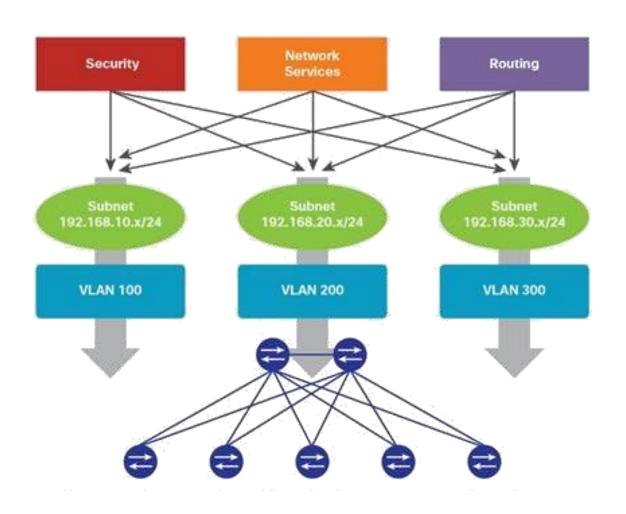


#### Application components and tiers





#### Current Network Definitions of Application



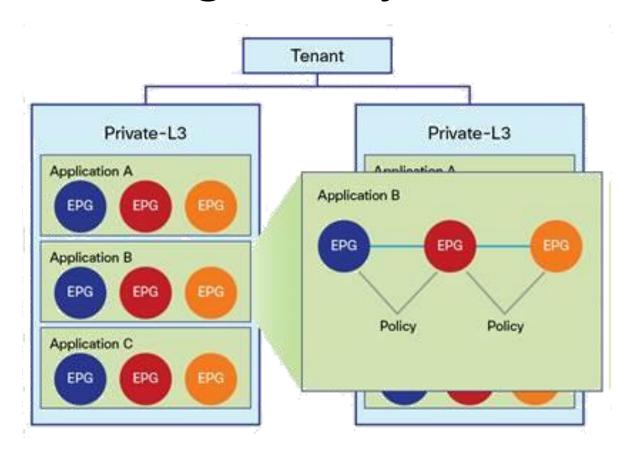




Developers Infrastructure Team



# Cisco ACI Logical Object Model





# Cisco ACI Endpoint Groups

 EPGs act as a container for collections of applications, or application components and tiers that can be used to apply forwarding and policy logic.



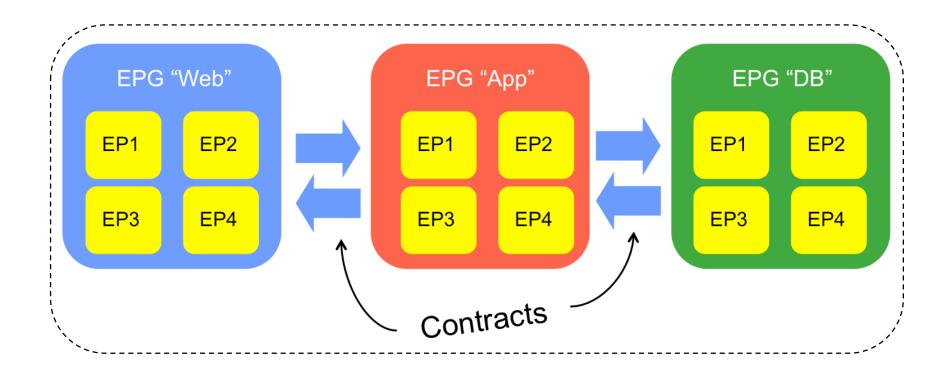






#### Cisco ACI Contracts

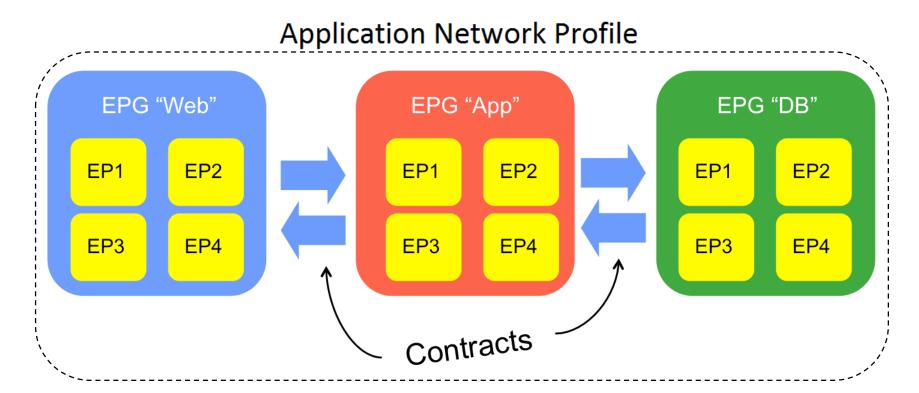
 Contracts allow for both simple and complex definition of how a given EPG communicates with other EPGs dependent on the requirements of a given environment.





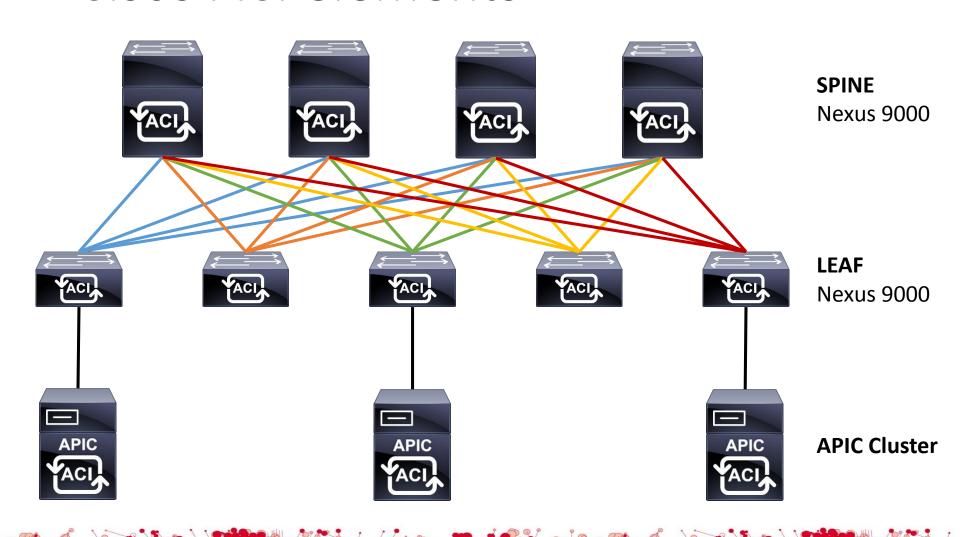
#### Cisco ACI Application Network Profiles

 Application Network Profiles are the instantiation of a complete application on the network.





#### Cisco ACI elements

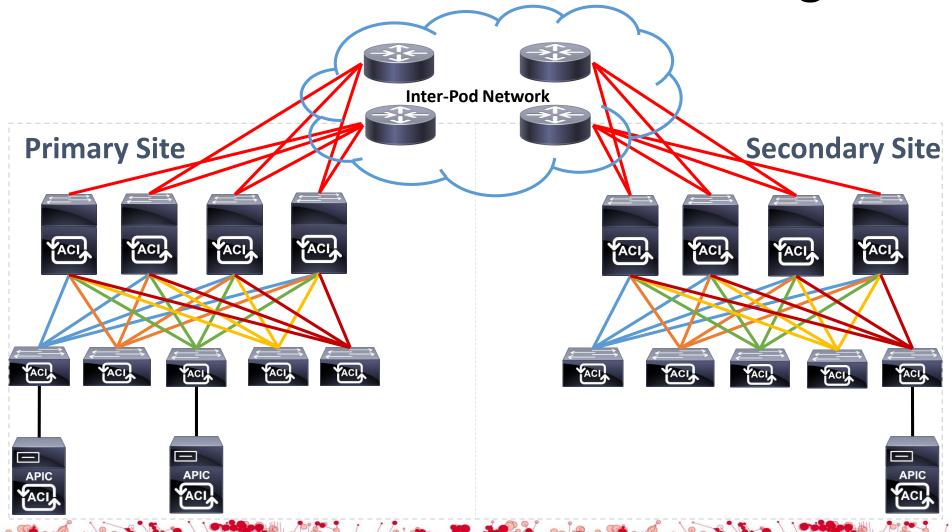




#### Cisco ACI Stretched Fabric



## Cisco ACI Stretched Fabric Design





# Site-to-Site Connectivity Options

ACI stretched fabric site-to-site connectivity options include:

- Dark Fiber (up to 40km)
- Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (up to 800km)
- Ethernet over MPLS (EoMPLS) pseudowire (up to 800km)



#### Inter-Pod Network

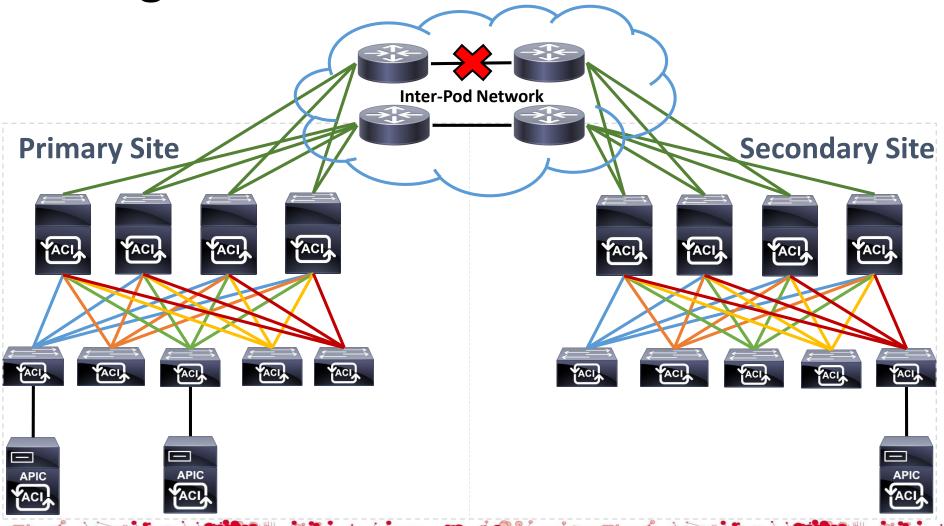
- Not managed by the APIC
- Inter-Pod Network topology can be arbitrary, not mandatory to connect all spines
- Main Requirements:
  - 40G/100G interfaces to connect to the spine nodes
  - DHCP Relay to enable spine/leaf nodes discovery across Pods
  - OSPF to peer with the spine nodes and learn VTEP reachability
  - Increased MTU support to handle VXLAN encapsulated traffic
  - QoS (to prioritise intra APIC cluster communication)



#### **Failure Scenarios**

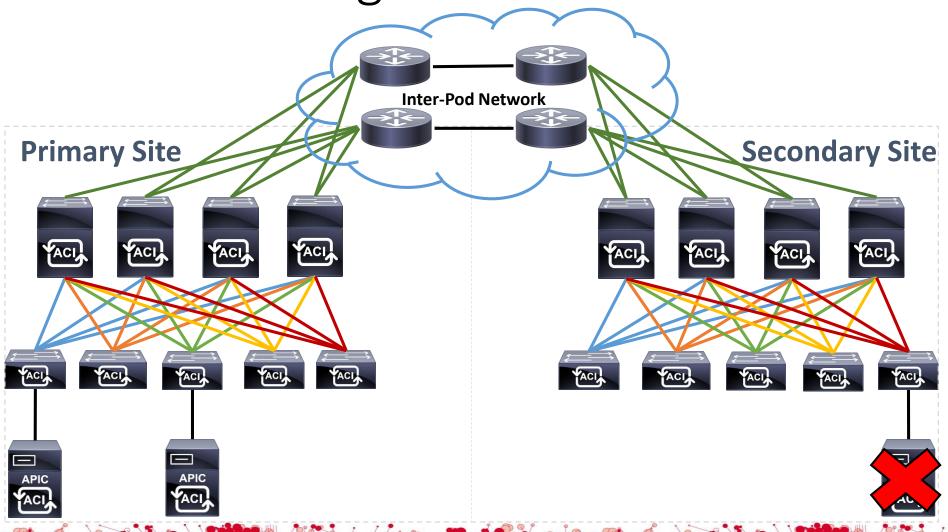


#### Single Link Failure between Sites





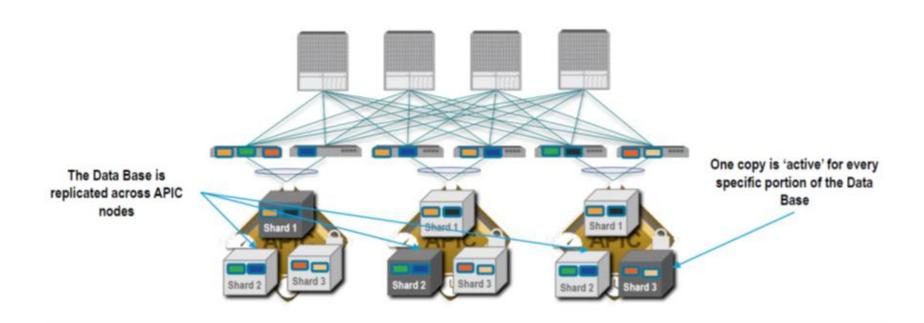
### Loss of a Single APIC Controller





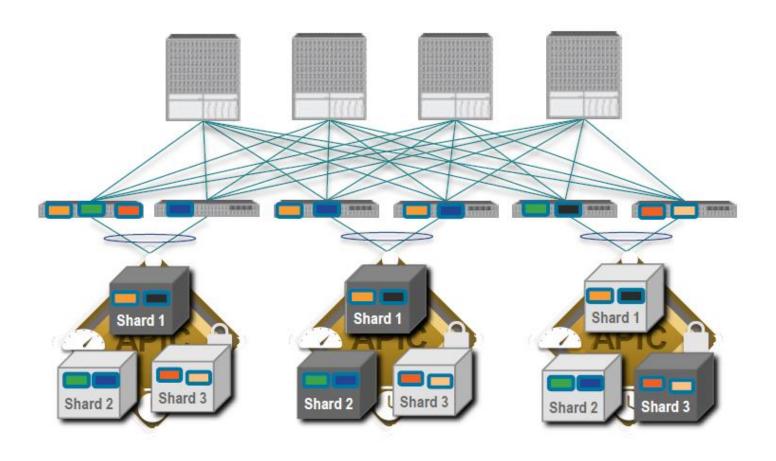
#### More that three APICs in a cluster?

 The Data Base is distributed as active + 2 backup instances (shards) for every attribute



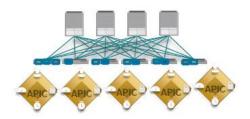


#### **APIC** Failure

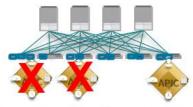




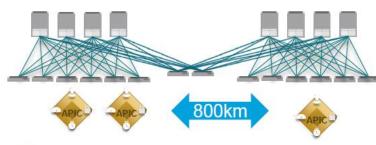
#### Design Considerations



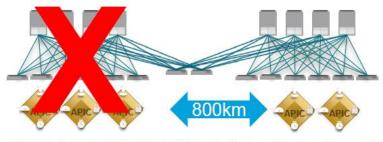
Additional APIC will increase the system scale (today up to 5 nodes supported) but does not add more redundancy



APIC will allow read-only access to the DB when only one node remains active (standard DB quorum)



There is a max supported distance between data base (APIC) nodes – 800km

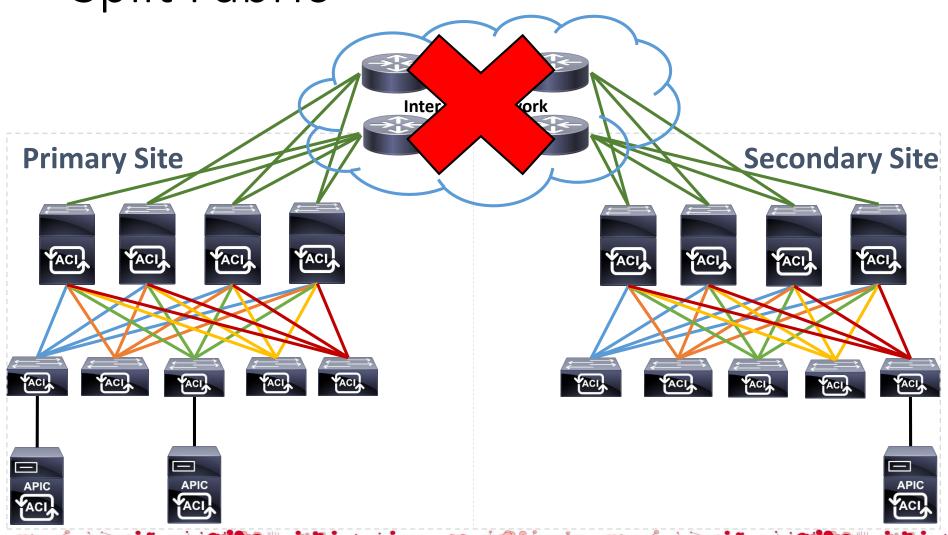


NOT RECOMMENDED: failure of site 1 may cause irreparable loss of data for some shards and inconsistent behaviour for others



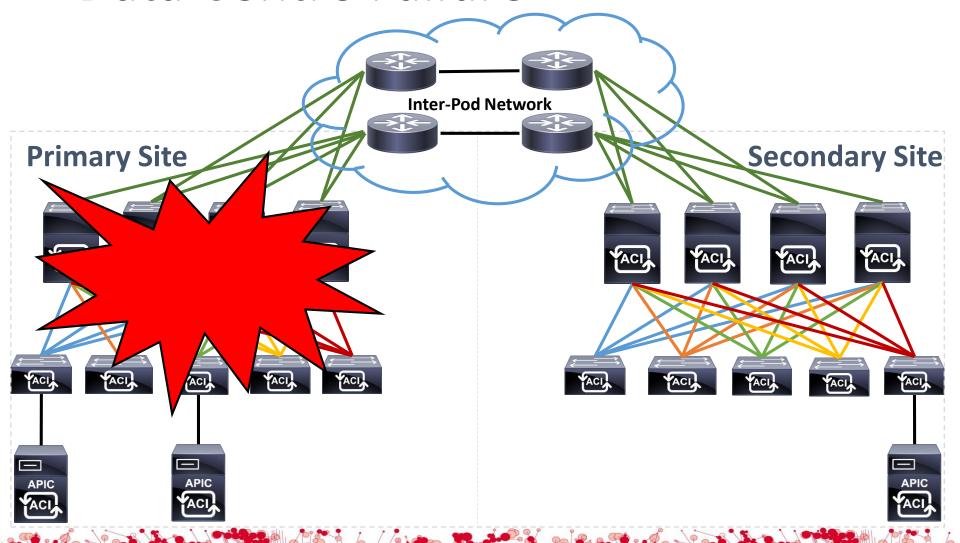


Split Fabric





#### Data Centre Failure

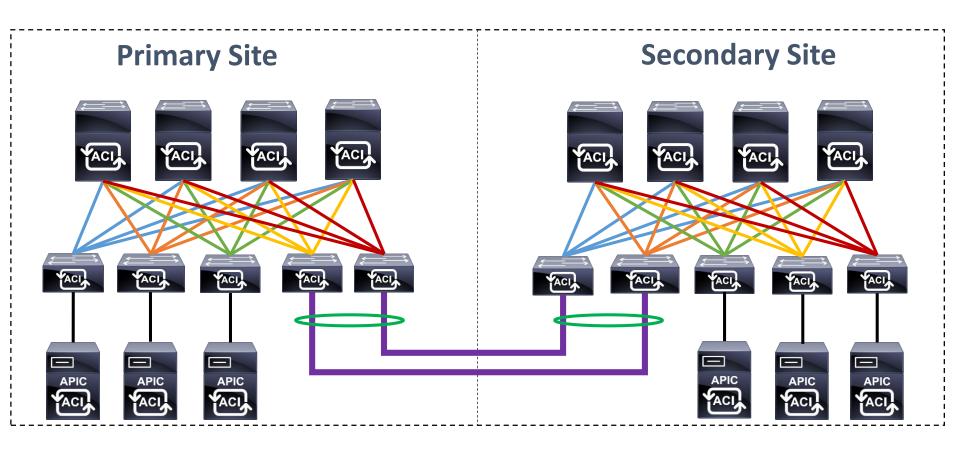




#### Cisco ACI Dual Fabric



# Cisco ACI Dual Fabric Design





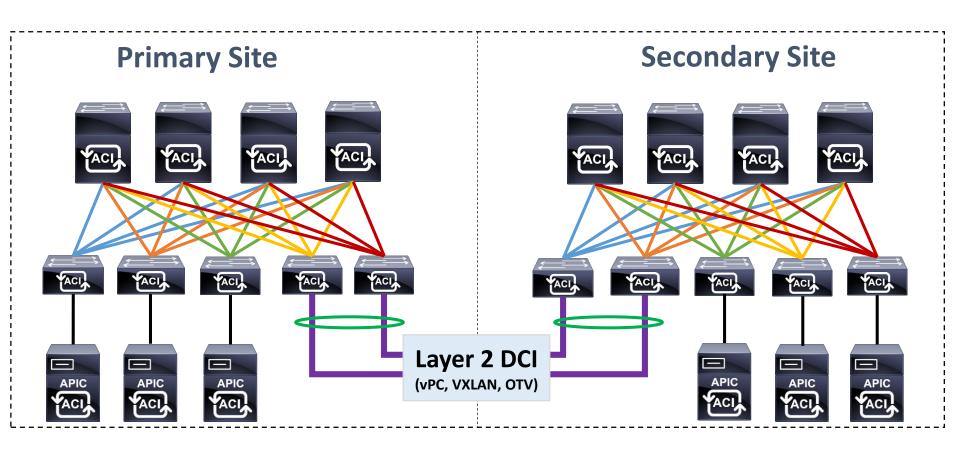
# Site-to-Site Connectivity Options

ACI Dual Fabric Site-to-Site connectivity options include:

- vPC over dark fiber
- vPC over DWDM
- VXLAN or OTV

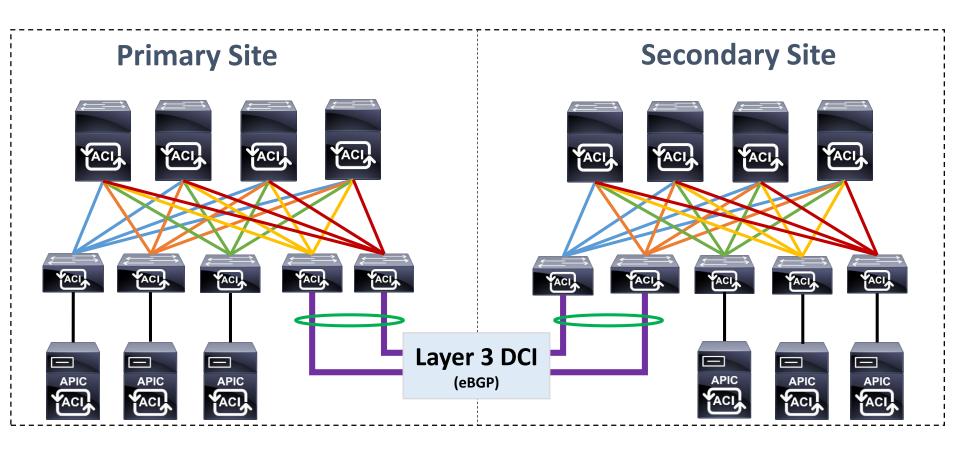


# Dual Fabric Layer 2 connectivity



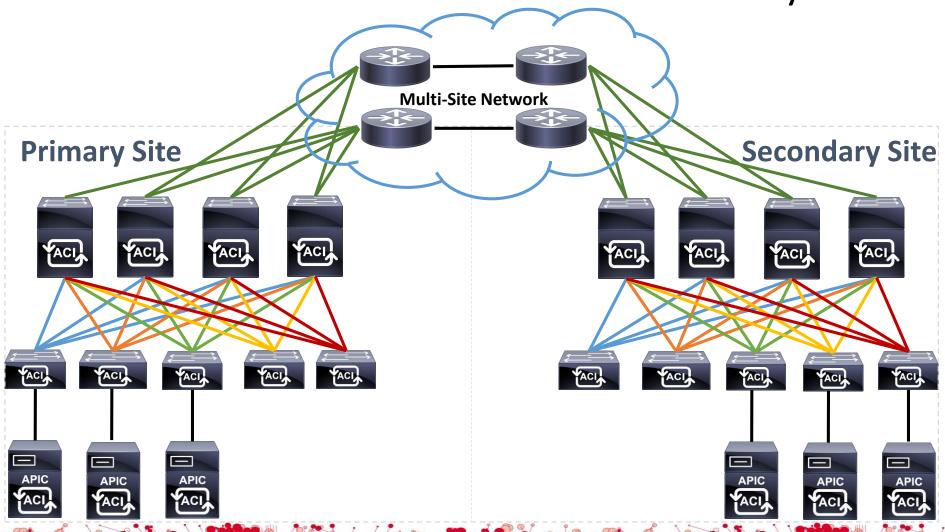


# Dual Fabric Layer 3 connectivity





# Dual Fabric Future Connectivity



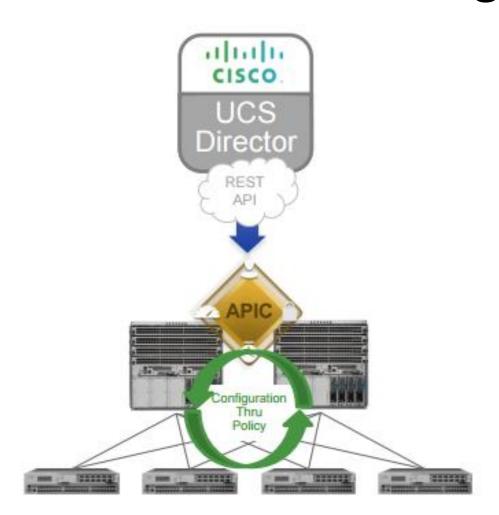


#### Cisco UCS Director



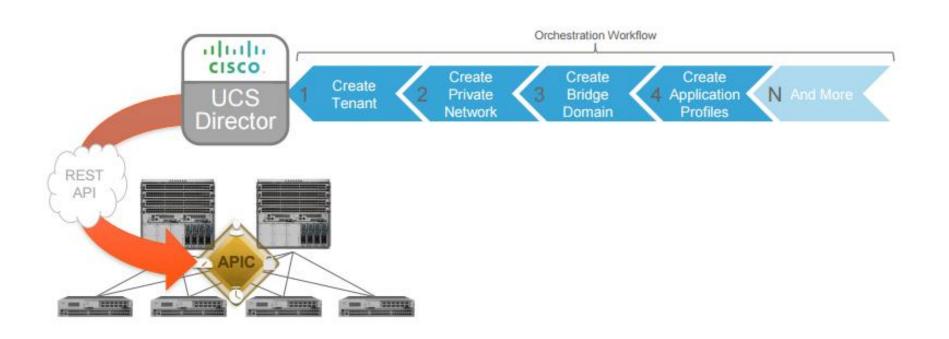


# Cisco UCS Director ACI integration



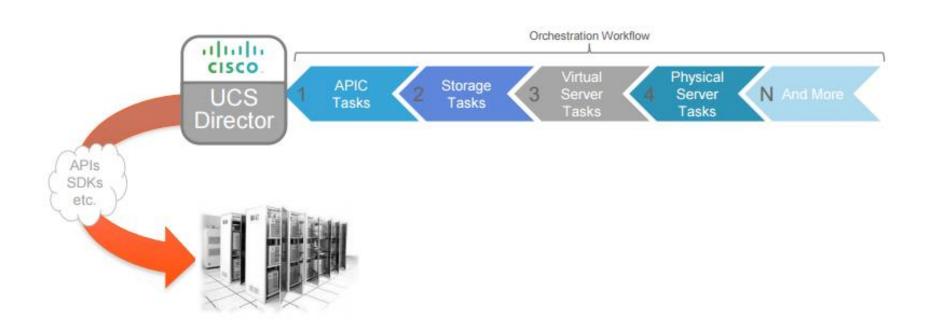


# Operational task automation within Cisco ACI Fabric



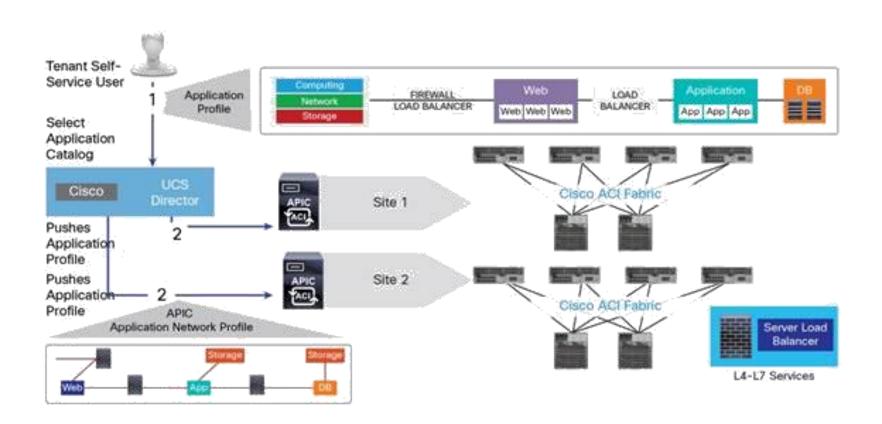


# Endpoint Automation complementing Cisco ACI





#### Integration in a Dual Fabric Design





#### Conclusion

- Cisco ACI offers two different DR approaches:
  - Stretched Fabric -> Multi-Pod Design
    - Single APIC Cluster for multiple DCs
    - In event of >1 APIC Controller failure, you no longer can configure (read-only APIC mode)
  - Dual Fabric -> Multi-Site Design
    - One APIC Cluster per Site
    - Establish policy orchestration between sites for true Active/Active implementation

# Business needs define which approach to implement!



# Thank you!