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# Gestione del networking in ambiente Hyper-V cluster e supporto per Live Migration

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**Virtual Networking in Hyper-V**

# **Introduzione**

# Argomenti trattati

- 1. Progettazione del networking in ambiente cluster
- a. Schede di rete necessarie
- b. Rete Live Migration
- c. Rete Cluster Private
- 2. Configurazione delle schede di rete
- 3. Schede di rete usate dai servizi di Failover Cluster
  - a. Priorità di gestione
- 4. Novità nel networking di Hyper-V 3.0
  - a. Nuove funzionalità dei Virtual Switch
    - i. Gestione della banda minima/massima garantita
  - b. Supporto per il NIC teaming integrato

# Elemente di una rete

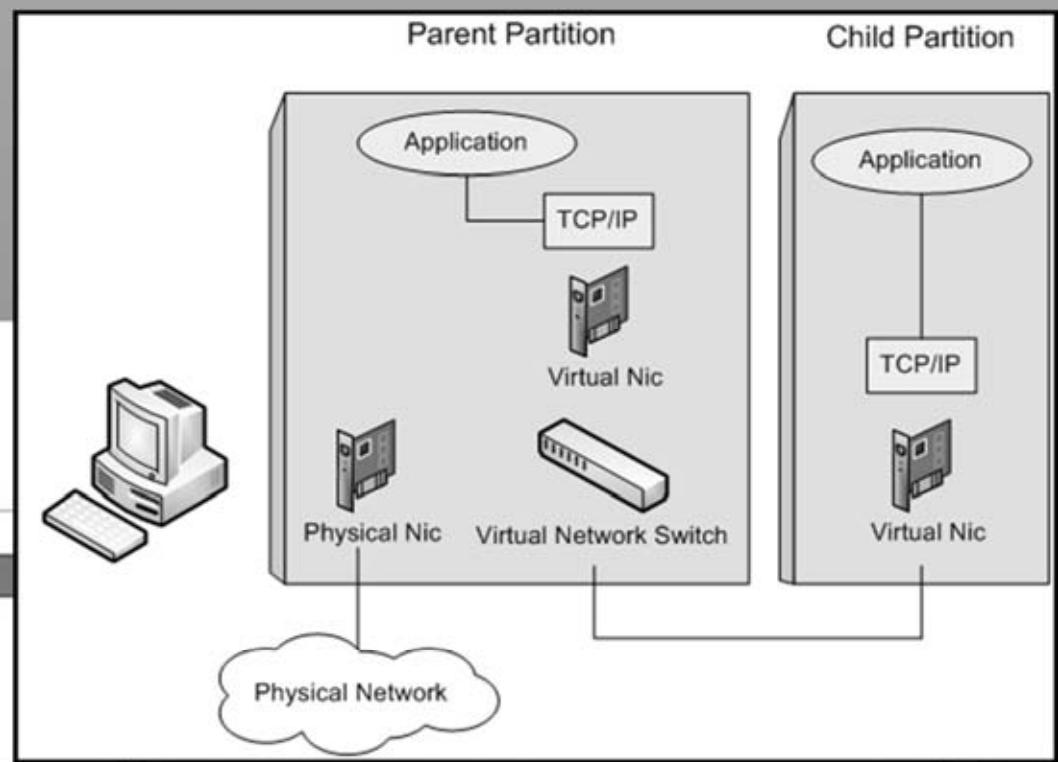
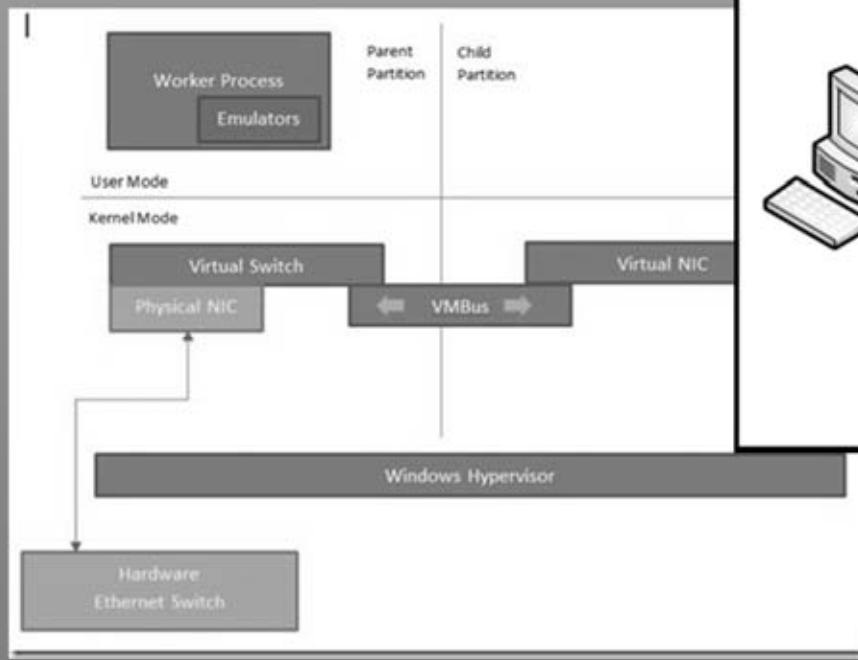
- NIC (Network Interface Card)
  - pNIC (physical NIC)
  - vNIC (virtual NIC)
- Switch
  - Physical switch(es)
  - Virtual switch(es)

# Virtual NIC

- Legacy interface
  - Utilizza un driver emulato
  - Supporta pre-boot execution (PXE)
  - È compatibile con molti sistemi operativi
  - Non supporta sistemi operativi a 64 bit
- Synthetic Interface
  - Richiede Hyper-V integration components
  - Utilizza il synthetic driver stack (VMBus che comunica usando shared memory)
  - Prestazioni migliori
  - Supporta VLAN tagging e altro

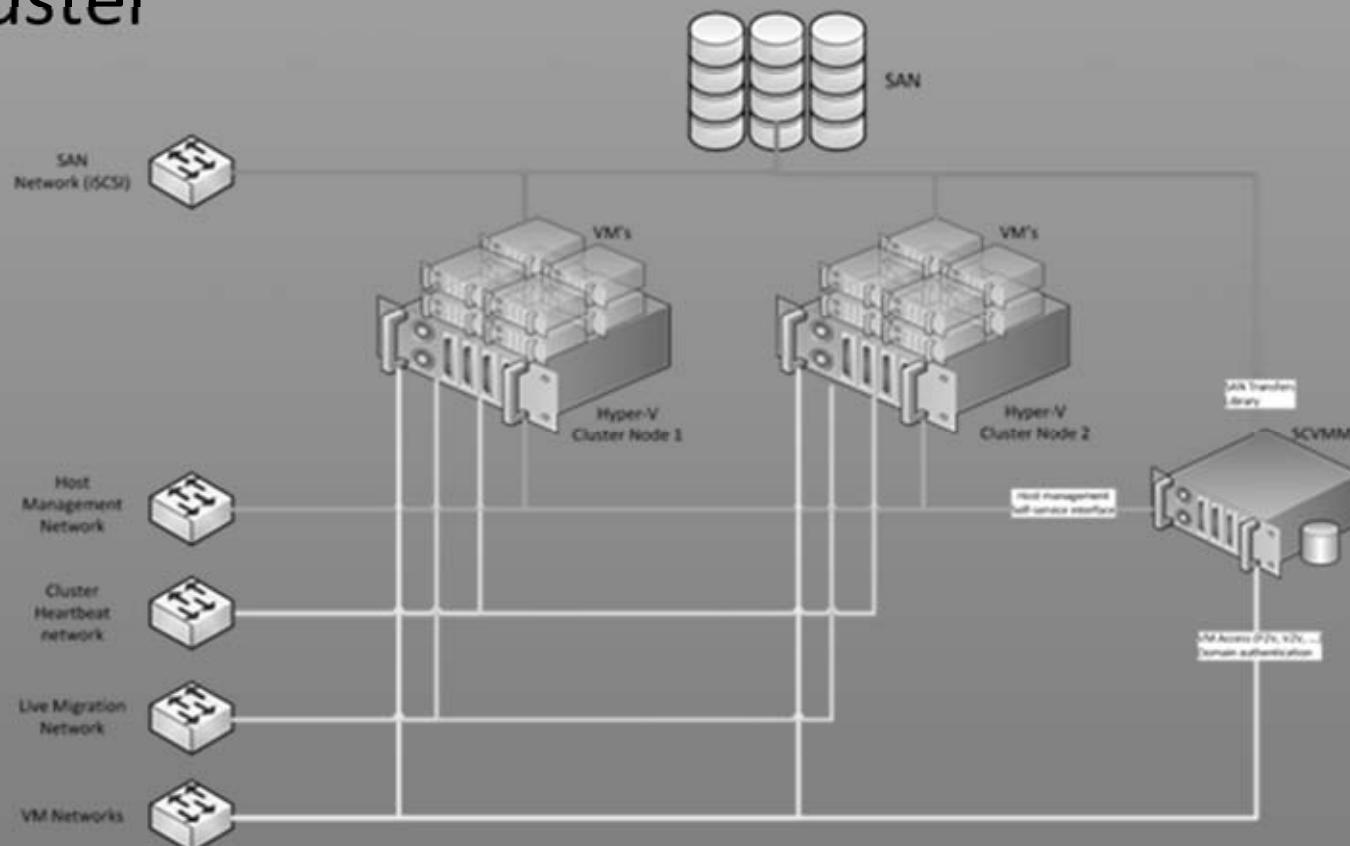
# Virtual Switch

- Configurate a livello di Hyper-V
  - External
  - Private
  - Internal



# Rete in ambito cluster

- Per le VM solo reti “public”
- Varie nuove reti necessarie alle funzioni del cluster



**Virtual Networking in Hyper-V**

# **Pianificazione**

# Tipi di reti

- Rete di gestione (Management)
  - Tutto quello che riguarda la parent partition (inclusi i backup)
- Almeno una rete pubblica per le VM
- Rete privata per il Failover Cluster
  - Heartbeat
- Opzionale
  - Rete privata per Live Migration (LM)
  - Rete privata per il CSV
- Se richiesto: rete per IP storage
  - iSCSI
  - NAS (in Hyper-V3)

# Schede di rete necessarie

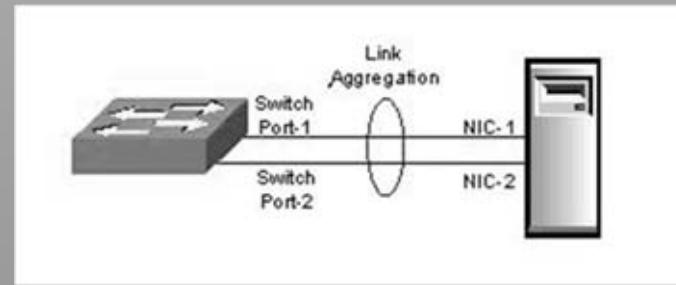
<b>Rete</b>	<b>NIC min</b>	<b>NIC best</b>	<b>Note</b>
Gestione	1	1?	Necessaria
VM	1	2 o più	Può essere condivisa con la gestione
Privata	1	1	Necessaria per un cluster
LM	(1)	1	Può essere condivisa con la privata
CSV	(1)	1	Può essere condivisa con la privata
iSCSI	(1)	2 o più	Dipende dallo storage

# Ridondanza delle NIC

- Alcune reti richiedono ridondanza
  - Altre no (come quella di heartbeat)
- Ridondanza -> almeno 2 NIC
- Prestazioni -> molte NIC
- Software di teaming di terze parti
  - Complessi? Sicuramente diversi
  - Integrato in Windows Server 2012... ma...
  - Spesso includono funzioni per creare virtual NIC multiple

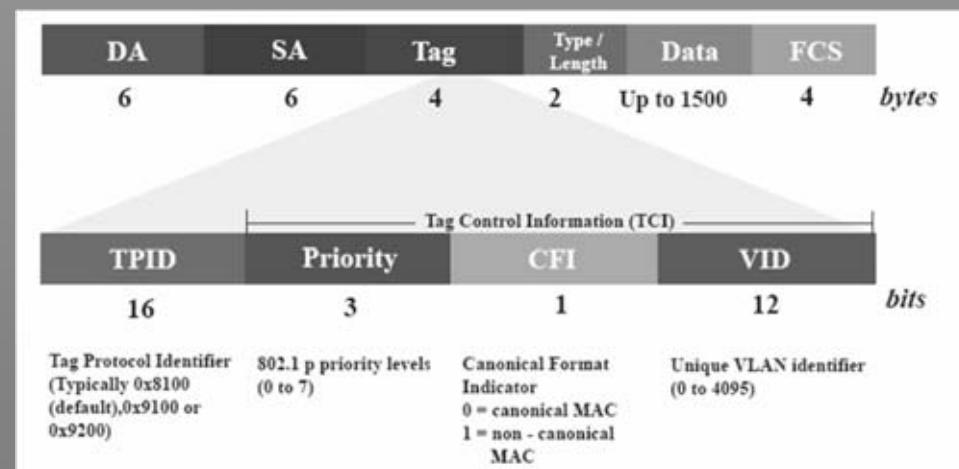
# NIC Teaming

- Tipi di teaming
  - Switch independent
    - puro failover
    - “smart”
  - Switch port aggregation
    - 802.3ad, Etherchannel, LAG, ...
    - Vero aggregation?
  - Quando non vanno usati?
    - Storage iSCSI



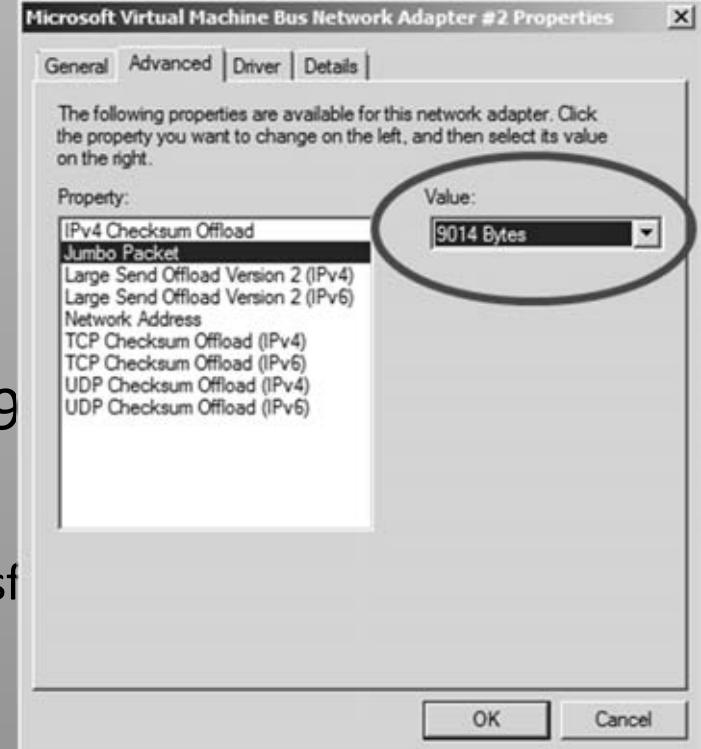
# Utilizzo delle VLAN

- Virtual LAN (802.1Q)
  - Più reti logiche (isolate) su una stessa fisica
    - VLAN ID 1-4094
  - Concetto di pNIC virtuale
  - Richiedono configurazione lato switch
- Private VLAN
  - Introdotte con Hyper-V3



# NIC Optimization

- Jumbo Frames
  - Ethernet frames da 1,500 bytes a ~9000 bytes
    - Aumenta throughput
    - Reduce CPU utilization of large file transfers
  - Dove usarlo?
    - iSCSI, LM
    - Considerazioni
  - TCP Offload support
    - TCP/IP traffic in a VM can be offloaded to a physical NIC on the host computer
    - Reduce CPU burden
    - Networking offload to improve performance
    - Live Migration is supported with Full TCP Offload

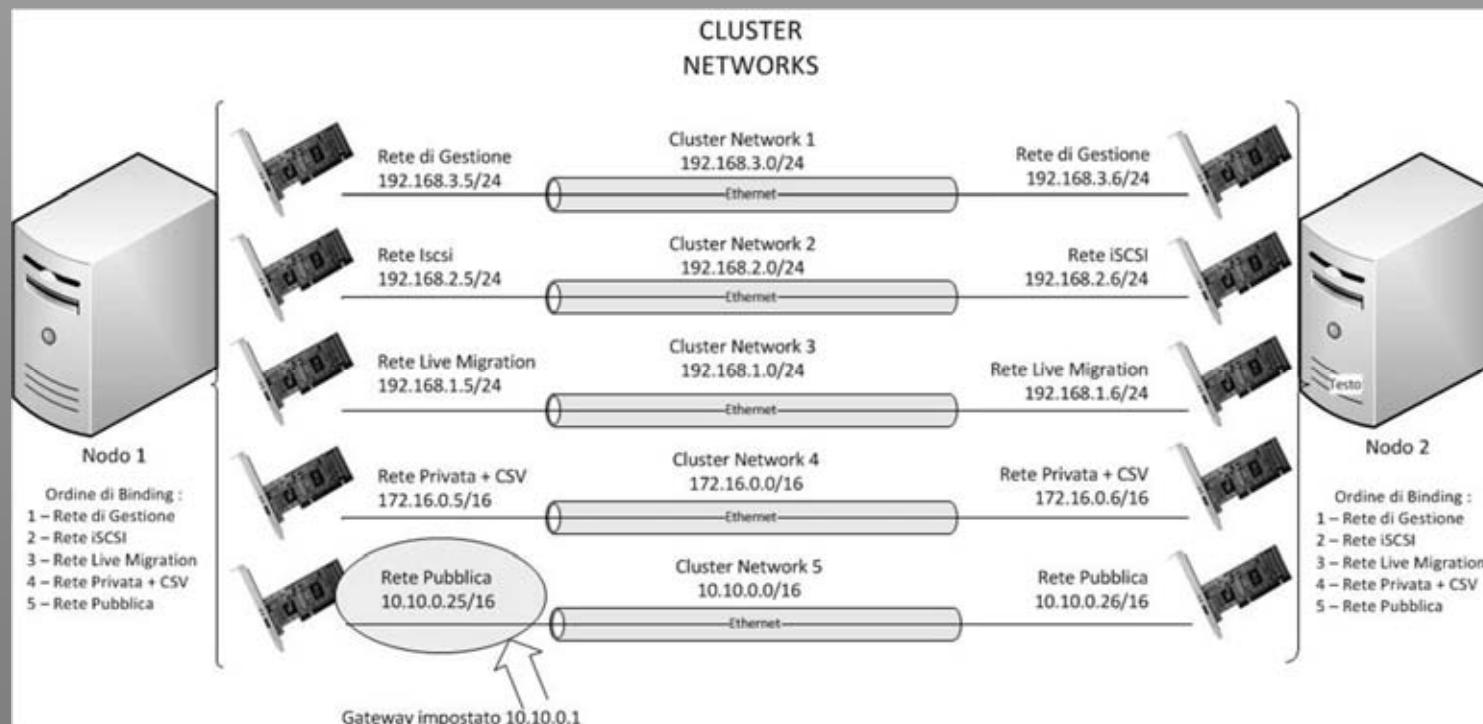


# NIC Optimization

- Virtual Machine Queue (VMQ) Support
- Overview
  - NIC can DMA packets directly into VM memory
    - VM Device buffer gets assigned to one of the queues
    - Avoids packet copies in the VSP
    - Avoids route lookup in the virtual switch (VMQ Queue ID)
  - Allows the NIC to essentially appear as multiple NICs on the physical host (queues)
- Benefits
  - Host no longer has device DMA data in its own buffer resulting in a shorter path length for I/O (performance gain)

# Pianificazione

- Popolare le NIC in modo speculare
- Configurazione di rete speculare
- Configurazione degli IP omogenea
- Rinominare le schede di rete
- Decidere se usare o meno le VLAN



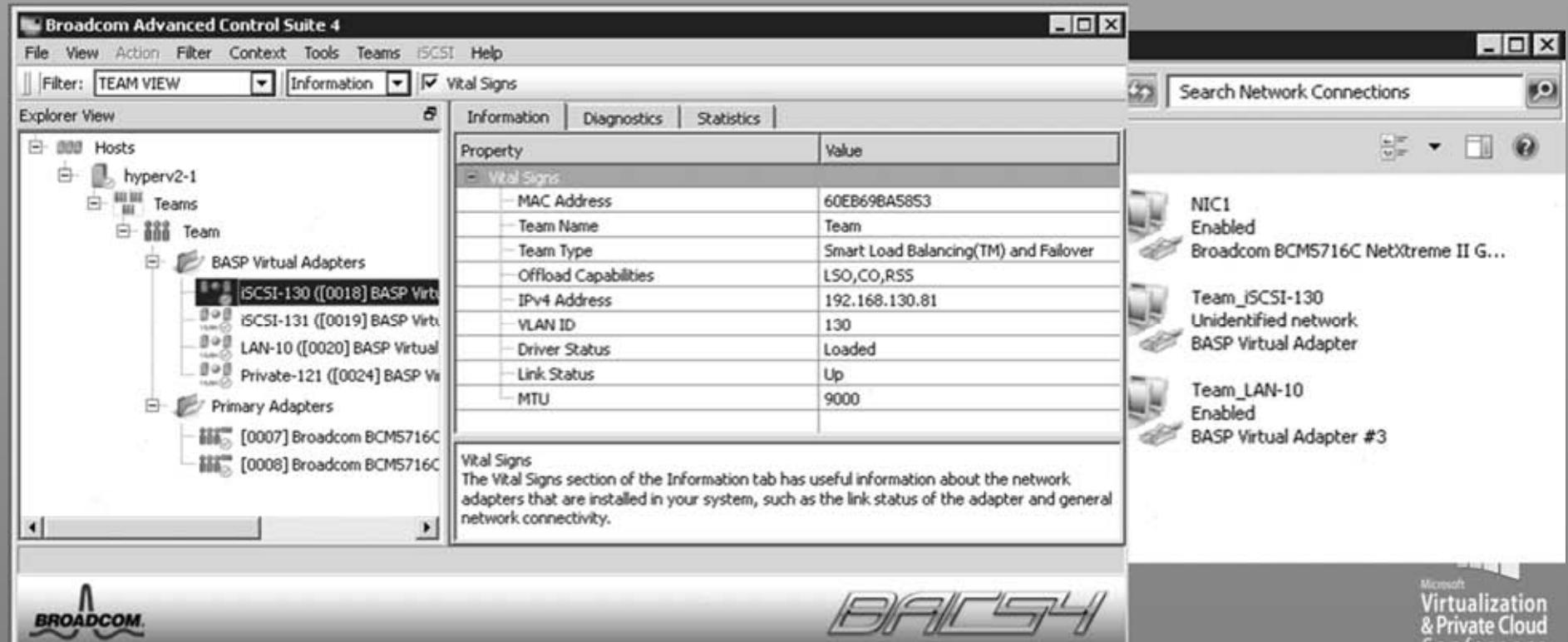
# Demo

# **Virtual Networking in Hyper-V**

# **Implementazione**

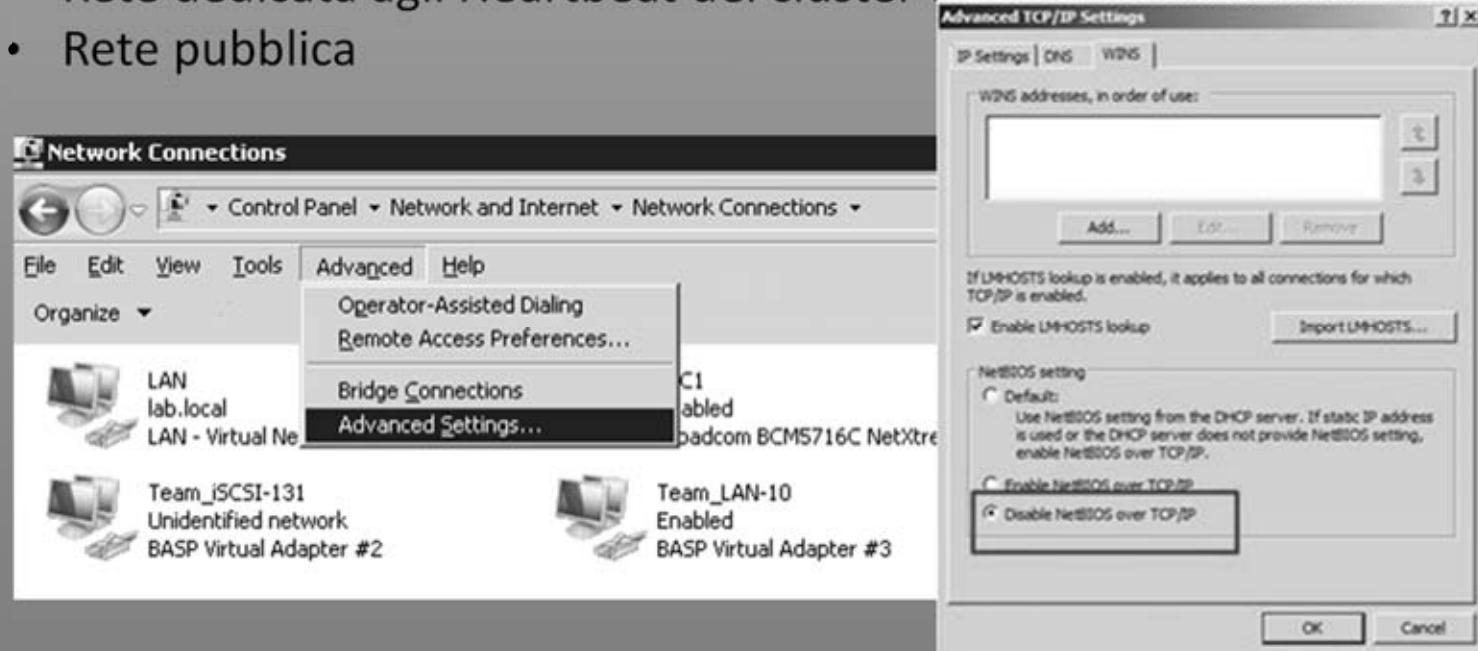
# Software di teaming

- Intel Advantage Network Services
- Broadcom Advanced Server Program



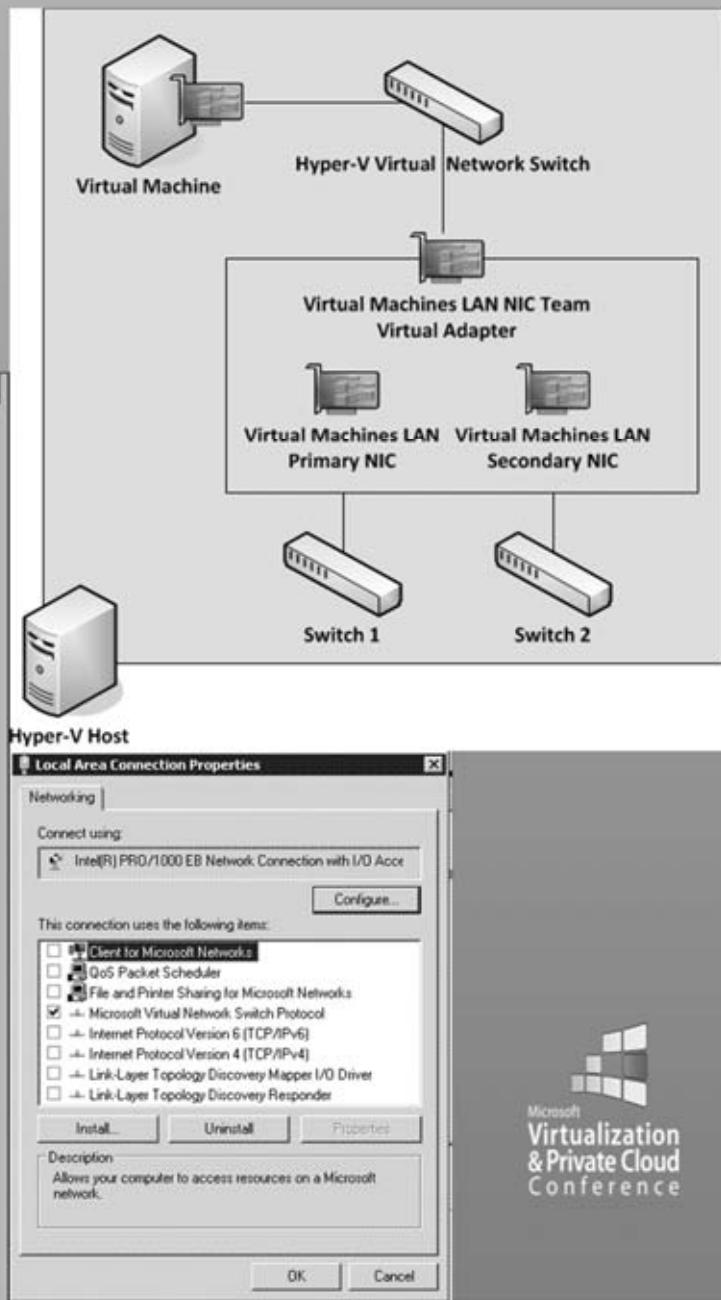
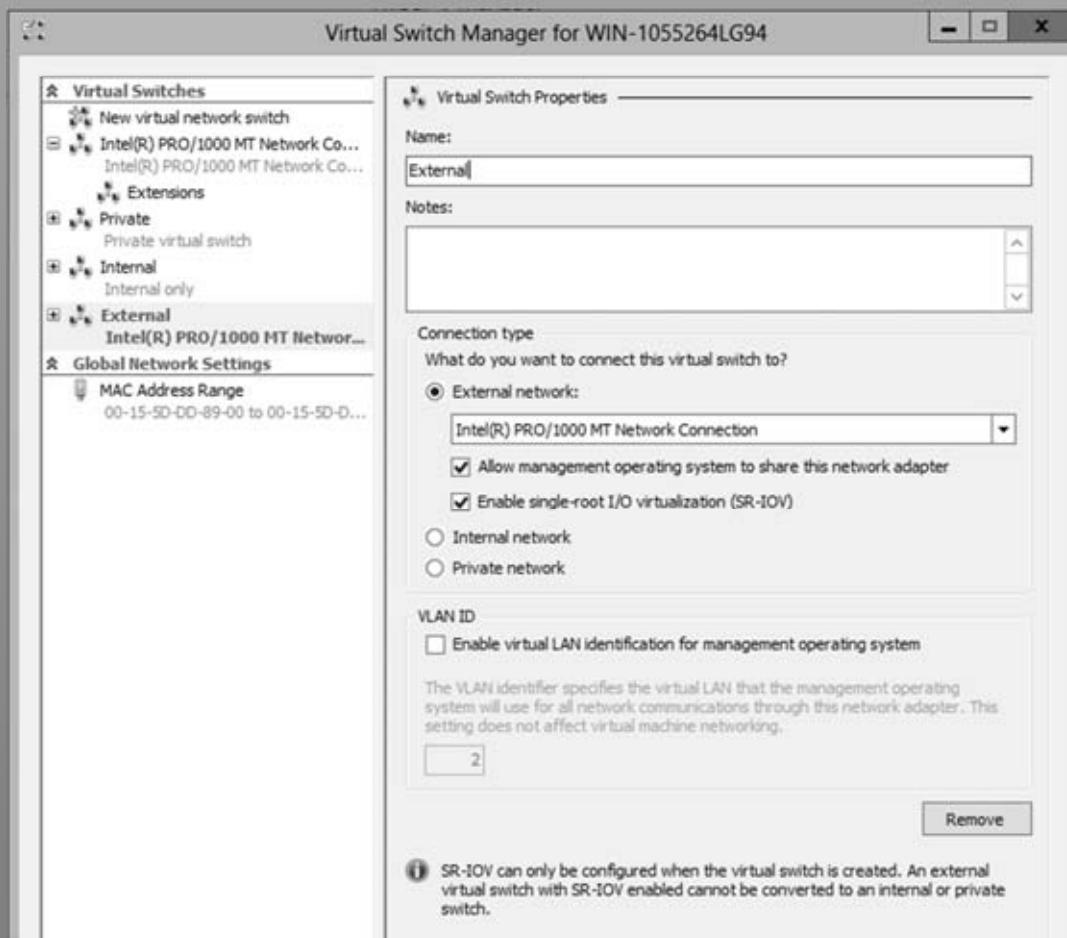
# Binding varie sulle NIC

- CVS richiede NTLM (o kerberos dalla prossima versione)
- iSCSI è consigliabile che sia semplice IP
- Definire l'ordine di binding in questo modo
  - Rete dedicata alla gestione
  - Rete iSCSI (?)
  - Rete dedicata alla Live Migration
  - Rete dedicata agli Heartbeat del cluster e alle comunicazioni CSV
  - Rete pubblica



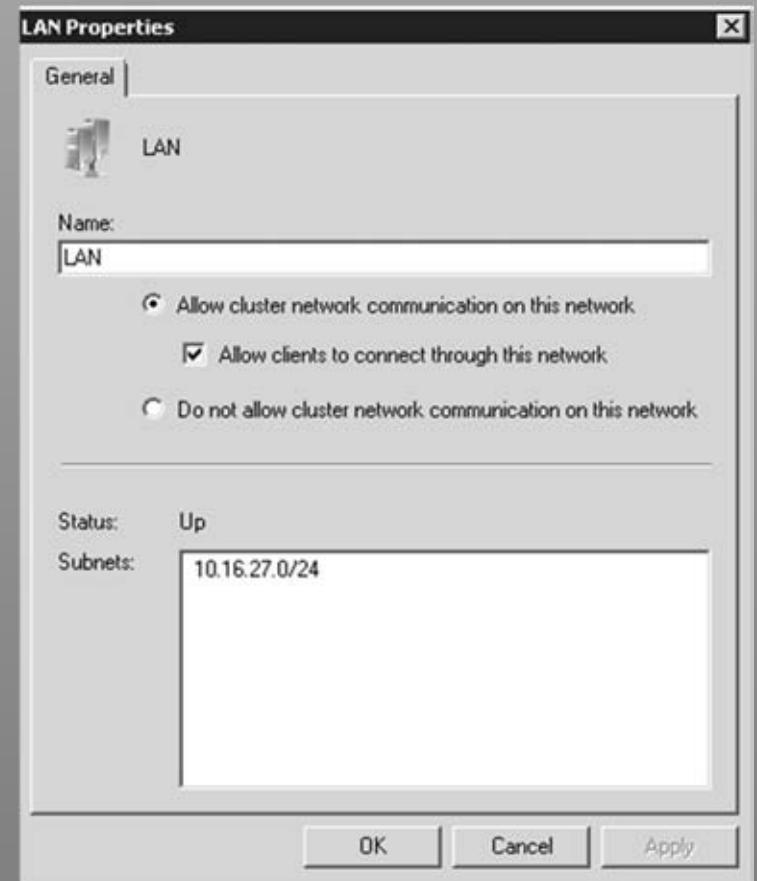
# Rete virtuale

- Modalità bridge



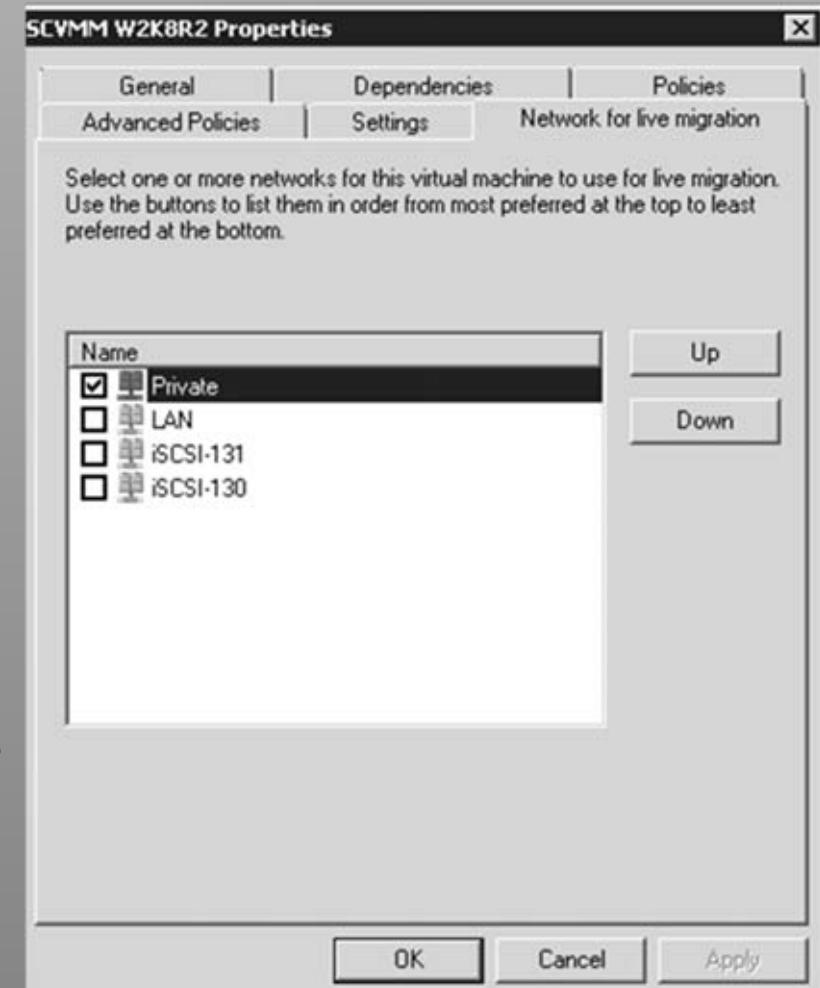
# Rete per cluster heartbeat

- Configurabile nelle proprietà delle reti del Failover Cluster
- Impostare
  - Private
  - Management come backup



# Rete per Live Migration

- Sicurezza
  - IPsec ha un impatto negativo sulle prestazioni
  - Usare le VLAN
- Requisito
  - Stessa rete logica
  - in Hyper-V2 solo 1 LM alla volta
- Priorità regolabile (a livello di VM)
  - Proprietà del Failover Cluster
  - When you configure a network for live migration for a specific virtual machine, the setting is global and therefore applies to all virtual machines
  - Meglio mettere almeno due scelte



# Rete per CVS

- Cluster Shared Volumes communication
- Necessaria per redirected I/O mode
- Best practice
  - **Drive letter of system disk**
    - On all nodes, the drive letter for the system disk must be the same
  - **Authentication protocol**
    - The NTLM protocol must be enabled on all nodes
    - In Hyper-V3 è possibile usare Kerberos
  - **Client for Microsoft Networks and File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks must be enabled**

Policy	Setting
Computer Configuration	Disabled
Software Settings	Disabled
Windows Settings	Enabled
Name Resolution Policy	Not Defined
Script (Startup/Shutdown)	Classic - local users authentication
Security Options	Not Defined
Account Policies	Not Defined
Local Policies	Not Defined
Audit Policy	Not Defined
User Rights Assignment	Not Defined
Windows Firewall with Advanced Features	Not Defined
Network List Manager Policies	Enabled
Public Key Policies	Disabled
Software Restriction Policies	Not Defined
Application Control Policies	Not Defined
IP Security Policies on Local Computer	Not Defined
Advanced Audit Policy Configuration	Not Defined
Policy-Based QoS	Not Defined
Administrative Templates	Not Defined
User Configuration	Not Defined
Software Settings	Not Defined
Windows Settings	Not Defined
Administrative Templates	Not Defined

# Rete per CVS

- Scelta in automatico
  - Per verificare la rete preferenziale
    - import-module failoverclusters
    - Get-ClusterNetwork | ft Name, Metric, AutoMetric, Role
  - **Designating a Preferred Network for Cluster Shared Volumes Communication**
    - <http://technet.microsoft.com/it-it/library/ff182335%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator.LAB> import-module failoverclusters
PS C:\Users\Administrator.LAB> Get-ClusterNetwork | ft Name, Metric, AutoMetric, Role
```

Name	Metric	AutoMetric	Role
iSCSI-130	10200	True	0
iSCSI-131	10100	True	0
LAN	10000	True	3
Private	1000	True	1

# Demo

**Virtual Networking in Hyper-V**

# **Hyper-V3**

# Novità in Hyper-V3

- Nomenclatura coerente delle pNIC (W2K12)
- Supporto per il NIC teaming integrato (W2K12)
- Gestione della banda minima/massima garantita
- Support for SR-IOV (Direct Access to the physical Network adapter)
- PVLAN support
- Dynamic Virtual Machine Queue (D-VMQ)
- Receive Side Coalescing (RSC)
- DHCP Guard
- Extensible virtual switch
- IPsec Task offload

# CDN (Consistent Device Naming)

- <http://www.thomasmaurer.ch/2012/04/windows-server-2012-cdn-consistent-device-naming/>

The diagram illustrates the implementation of Consistent Device Naming (CDN) for Ethernet ports. It features two main components: a physical network card and a Windows operating system interface.

**Physical Network Card:** A photograph of a network card with four gigabit Ethernet (Gb) ports labeled Gb 1, Gb 2, Gb 3, and Gb 4.

**Windows Network Connections Window:** A screenshot of the Windows Control Panel showing the "Network Connections" list. The table lists four entries corresponding to the ports:

Name	Status	Device Name
Gb1	corp.microsoft.com	Broadcom BCM5709C NetXtreme
Gb2	Network cable unplugged	Broadcom BCM5709C NetXtreme
Gb3	corp.microsoft.com	Broadcom BCM5709C NetXtreme
Gb4	corp.microsoft.com	Broadcom BCM5709C NetXtreme

A large arrow points from the physical network card to the Windows interface, indicating the mapping between hardware ports and software device names.

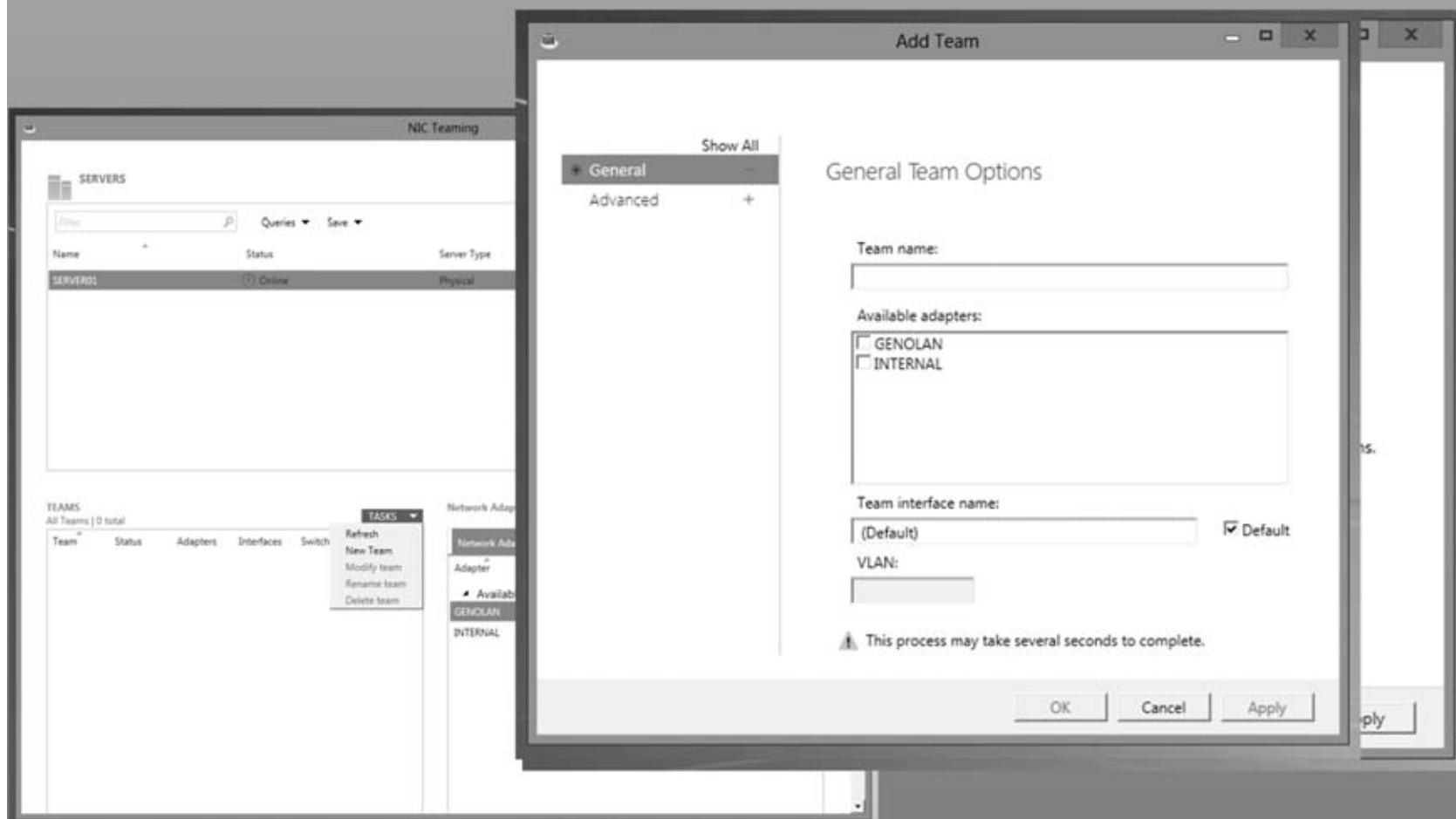
**Consistent Device Naming (CDN)**

- BIOS supplied naming consistently identifies NICs with names, numbers - Names can be printed on the chassis!
- Most major OEMs have signed up to ship their machines with CDN-compliant BIOS
- Microsoft's implementation of PCI-SIG Engineering Change Notice (ECN)  
[http://www.pcisig.com/specifications/pclexpress/specifications/ECR\\_Slot\\_Naming-10.pdf](http://www.pcisig.com/specifications/pclexpress/specifications/ECR_Slot_Naming-10.pdf)
- *NIC Vendors – if your driver uses a virtual bus driver you need to talk to us!*

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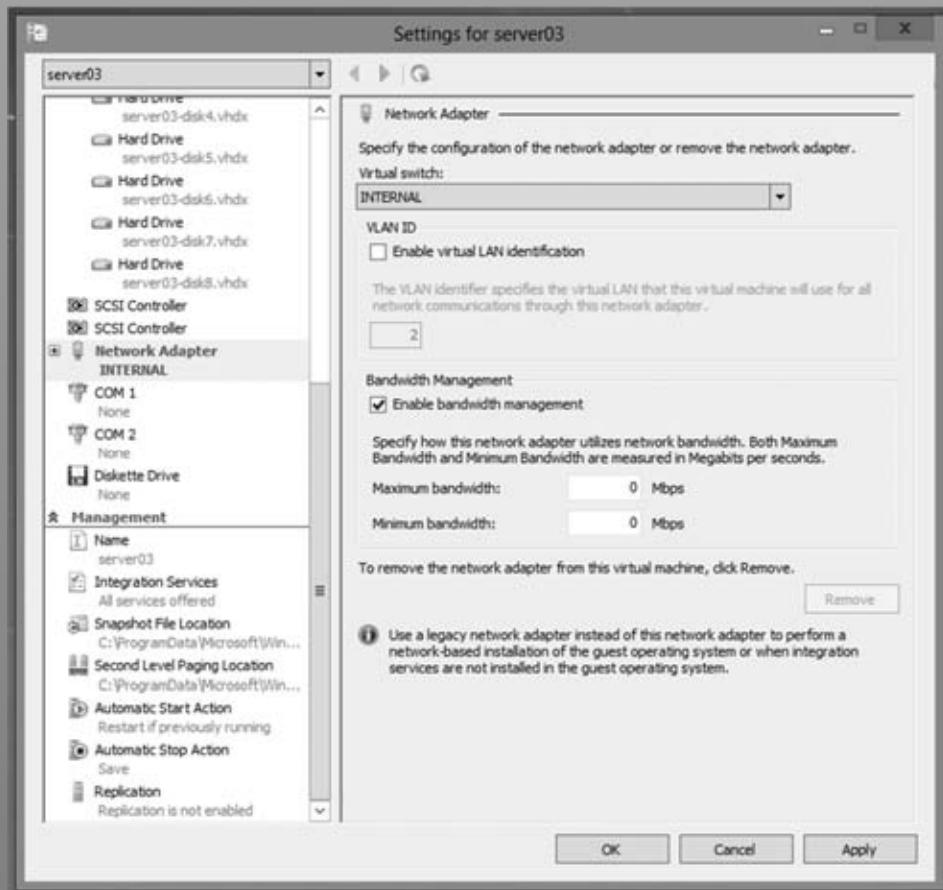
# NIC Teaming

- <http://www.thomasmaurer.ch/2011/10/windows-server-8-nic-teaming/>



# Bandwidth Management

- <http://www.thomasmaurer.ch/2011/09/windows-server-8-hyper-v-network-bandwidth-management/>



# SR-IOV Support

- <http://blog.scottlowe.org/2012/03/18/sr-iov-support-in-the-next-version-of-hyper-v/>
- <http://blogs.technet.com/b/jhoward/archive/2012/03/16/everything-you-wanted-to-know-about-sr-iov-in-hyper-v-part-5.aspx>

# Conclusioni

- Abbiamo visto
  - Pianificazione e configurazione del networking in ambiente cluster
  - Impostare i diversi tipi di traffici sulle diverse reti

# Grazie

- Modulo di feed-back
- VC08

# Questions & Answers

# Grazie

Non dimenticare di compilare  
i moduli di feedback



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