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VMware NSX-T provides a flexible software-defined infrastructure to create cloud-based applications. NSX-T is focused on providing networking, security, automation, and ease of operation for new application platforms and architectures that have heterogeneous endpoints and technology stacks. NSX-T supports cloud applications, bare metal workloads, multi-hypervisor environments, public clouds, and multiple clouds. To learn more about VMware NSX-T, please refer to VMware NSX-T documentation. This guide describes the details of the Avi- NSX-T integration design. The solution architecture consists of an Avi controller that uses the API to interact with the NSX-T manager and vCenter to detect the infrastructure. It also manages the lifecycle and configuration of the Service Engine Network (SE). The Avi controller provides a control plane and control console for users to adjust the load balancing for their applications, and the service engine provides a distributed and elastic load balancing fabric. Note: The Avi controller uploads the SE OVA image to the content library on vCenter and uses the vCenter API to deploy SE VMs. It does not interact directly with ESXi hosts. The content library must be created by the vCenter administrator before the cloud configuration. Click here to find out more. The Port Requirements Protocol Table below shows the protocols and ports required for integration: Source of the Port Avi Controller IP Management Protocol and the VIP NSX-T Cluster Manager of IP TCP 443 Avi Controller Ip Control and Cluster VIP vCenter Server Control IP TCP 443 To learn more about the protocols and ports used by Avi controller and service engines, refer to the protocols used by Avi controller and service engines, refer to the protocols used by Avi Vantage automatically controls distributed firewall (DFW) policies to ensure traffic between SEs and controllers. NSX administrators must manage the NSX Edge policies if the NSX-T gateway firewall is enabled. Support for the NSX-T version 2.5 and 3.0 vCenter 6.7 and 7.0 Load Balancer Topologies Avi currently supports load balancing only in the NSX-T overlay transport area. SE only supports one deployment mode in NSX-T environments, i.e. for the virtual service VIP traffic client and SE for backup server traffic both use the same SE data interface. SE VM has nine data interfaces, so it can connect to multiple logical segments, but each one will be in a different VRF and will therefore be isolated from all other interfaces. Of the diagram shown, two topology are possible for se deployment: SEs on the highlighted logical segment: Allows you to manage the IP address assignment separately for SE interfaces In the current version, this segment should created on the NSX-T before adding it to the cloud configuration on Avi. SEs on the general logical segment: SE SE shares the same address space as VMs server in the same logical segment. Note: Only logical segments connected to a Level-1 router are supported. NSX-T cloud integration automation does not support SEs placement on logical segments directly connected to level-0 routers. The VIP network for virtual services hosted on these SEs VIP may belong to the subnet of the logical segment it is connected to or any other unused subnet. After placing the virtual service on SE, the Avi controller updates the VIP static routes on the Level-1 router associated with the logical segment chosen to host the virtual service. The NSX administrator is expected to set up a Level-1 router to redistribute these static routes using level-0. For THE VIP availability from north to south, the administrator must set up a level-0 to advertise VIP routes to an external router via BGP. There are two traffic scenarios, as discussed below. North-South Traffic As shown in the picture above, when an external customer sends a request to the VIP he receives a router from the external router to level-0, which directs it to the correct level-1, which directs it to the VIP on SE. East-West traffic for the customer on the NSX overlay is trying to reach the VIP, the request is sent to the default gateway at directly connected level-1. Depending on where the VIP is located, there may be two scenarios: VIP on SE, connected to another level-1: traffic is directed to level-0, which redirects traffic to the correct level-1 router. Then it's traffic routes on SE. VIP on SE is connected to the same tier-1: traffic routing to SE at the same level-1. HA and Scale Out All HA modes (Active-Active, MN and Active-Standby) are supported by the NSX-T environment. When the VIP is on the SE, the Avi controller adds a static route for it on the Level-1 router, with the SE data interface as the next jump. In the case of Active-Active and MVN HA modes, when the virtual service scales, the Avi controller adds an equal cost to the next hop, pointing to each SE where the virtual service is located. Level-1 extends incoming connections through SEs using equal Multi-Pathing (ECMP) costs. In the case of Active-Standby, where only one SE Active or MN HA mode with a virtual service does not scale, Avi controller programs only move to active SE. No ECMP is required here. The Avi Controller VMs Control Network should be deployed next to the NSX-T manager connected to the control port group. It is recommended to have a special level-1 gateway and a logical segment to manage the Avi SE. The first network interface of all SE VMs is connected to the control segment. The SEs control IP address must be managed by the Avi controller. connected segments and service ports and all static routes to level-0. Tier-0 should advertise learned routes to the external router using BGP. The NSX-T Cloud Configuration Model Is the Point of Integration in Avi, with any infrastructure, called the cloud. For the NSX-T environment, you need to set up the NSX-T cloud. To learn how to set up the NSX-T cloud, check out the NSX-T installation in Avi Vantage. The NSX-T cloud is determined by the NSX-T manager and the transport area. If the NSX-T has several transport zones, each of them will map a new NSX-T cloud. To control the load balancing for multiple NSX-T environments, each NSX-T manager will map the new NSX-T cloud. The NSX-T cloud also requires the following configurations: vCenter Objects Each NSX-Cloud may have one or more vCenters associated with it. vCenter must be configured for Avi for all vCenter computing managers added to NSX-T with ESXi hosts that belong to a transportation zone configured in the NSX-T cloud. Choose a content library where the Avi controller downloads SE OVA. Network configurations of the NSX-T Cloud require two types of network configurations: Control Network: the logical segment that will be used to control the SE VMs connection to be selected. NETWORK VIP Placement: The Avi Controller will not sync all logical NSX-T segments. A level-1 router and one connected logical segment must be selected as a VIP network. Only one VIP network is allowed on the first-level router. This can be repeated if there are several level-1 routers. Only selected VIP logical segments will be synchronized as network objects on Avi. VRF Contexts Avi automatically creates a VRF context for each level-1 router selected during the VIP network configuration. This is because logical segments connected to different levels-1 may have the same subnet. VRF should be selected when creating a virtual service, so that VIPs are placed in the correct local segment, and VIP routes are customized to the correct level-1 router. The pool configuration for this virtual service, the logical segment of the pool servers and the logical VIP segment should belong to the same level-1 router. If the VIP and pool are connected to a different level-1, traffic can pass through level-0 and therefore through the edge of the NSX-T (depending on the services of the NSX-T, tuned by the administrator). This reduces the performance of the data path and therefore should be avoided. Pool members can be configured in two ways: NSGroup: Servers can be added to NSGroup in the NSX-T manager and the same can be chosen in the pool configuration. All IP addresses that NSGroup authorizes will be added as pool members on Avi. Avi also polls for changes to NSGroup (default every 5 minutes), so if NSGroup has a dynamic membership or member manually added/removed Avi pool in eventually sync the new IPs server. IP addresses: A static list of IP addresses can be listed as pool members. Automation Security Creation of NSGroups for SEs and Avi Avi PI controls are automated by the NSX-T cloud. Creating NSGroups for SEs and Avi Controller control IPs is automated by the NSX-T cloud. Do the following manually: add SE NSGroup to the list of exceptions. This is necessary to allow cross SE traffic and prevent the package from falling due to the state of DFW when asymmetrical routing of application traffic occurs. Create a DFW policy to allow traffic management from SE NSGroup to Avi Controller NSGroup. Note: SE initiates TCP connection to IP controller control for each virtual service configured on Avi, to create a DFW policy to allow traffic from SE NSGroup to NSGroup/IP group configured as a pool. Note: The NSX-T cloud connector creates and manages NSGroups for various Avi objects. But the creation of DFW rules is not currently supported. Add the NSGroup service engine to eliminate the list before creating a virtual service. Because SEs are on the exception list, DFW cannot be applied to a VIP traffic customer. This can be achieved by setting up network security policies on the virtual service on Avi. If the NSX-T gateway firewall is enabled, edge policies should be configured manually to allow VIP traffic to form external customers. Restrictions Following Restrictions for Configurations Allowed in Avi Vantage Release 20.1.1: Only one NSX-T cloud is supported in the Avi controller cluster Only one vCenter can be associated with the NSX-T cloud Only overlay-type transport zones supported by the Document Reviewing History Change Summary July 30, 2020 Published Design Guide for NSX-T Integration with Avi Vantage (Version 20.1.1) May 18, 2020 Published Design Guide for NSX-T Integration with Avi Vantage Preview (Technical Preview) Preview) vmware nsx-t 3.0 design guide. vmware nsx-t reference design guide.pdf. vmware nsx-t reference design guide 3.0. vmware nsx-t reference design guide 2.4. vmware nsx-t 2.4 design guide

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