



End to end SLA establishment

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Basic Assumptions

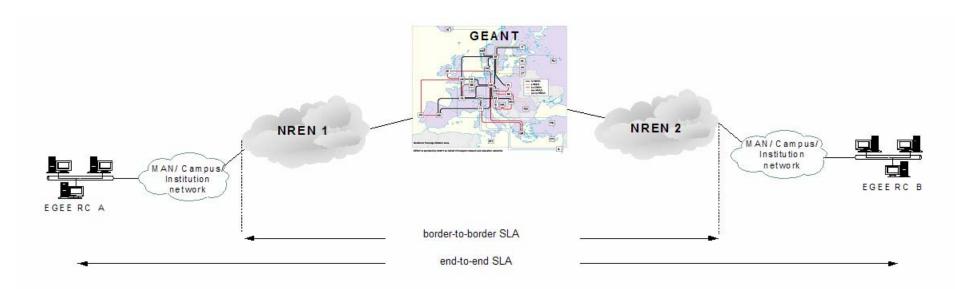
- At any point of time there can be no more than one bandwidth pipe (SR) between any two edges of two NRENs.
- For each SR a border-to-border SLA is established.
- SRs are long-term reservations and their duration is countered in months.
- For each SA an end-to-end SLA is established.
- SAs are short-lived connections that occur on a daily basis. Their duration is countered in hours.
- Each SLA corresponds to a uni-directional connection.



SLAs and Provisioning Process

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- End-to-end SLA establishment process must be synchronized with the two stage provisioning process.
 - After stage 1 (Long Term Premium IP Reservation) a border-toborder SLA will have been established and stored at the GOCDB.
 - After stage 2 (Individual Flow Requests) an e2e SLA will have been established and stored at the GOCDB.





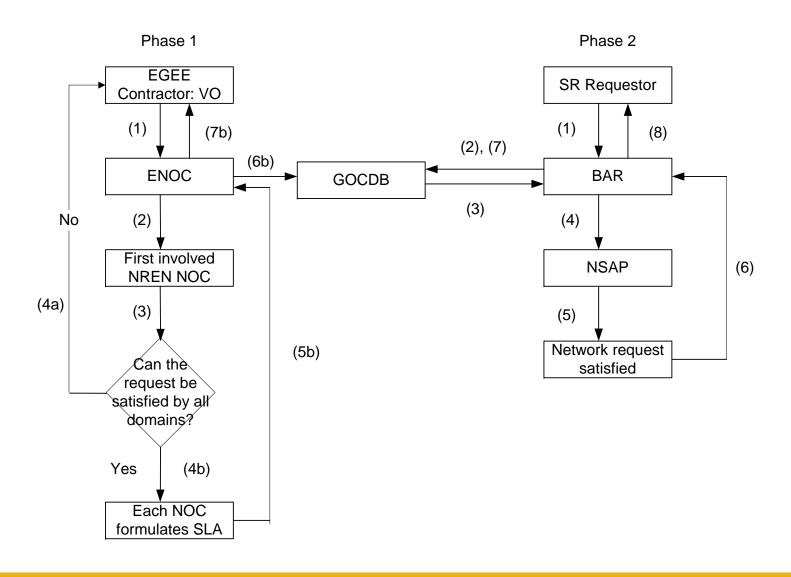
Stage 1: Long Term Premium IP Reservation I

- Contains 2 phases:
 - Border-to-border SLA establishment
 - Bandwidth pipe establishment
- EGEE contractor is assumed to be able to predict the long-term bandwidth needs with other VOs.



CGC Stage 1: Long Term Premium IP Reservation II

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e2e SLA establishment I

- In order to produce the e2e SLA, separate SLAs for the source and destination end sites must be established.
- In order to automate the procedure and eliminate lead times, SLAs for end sites are implicitly produced.



e2e SLA establishment II

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