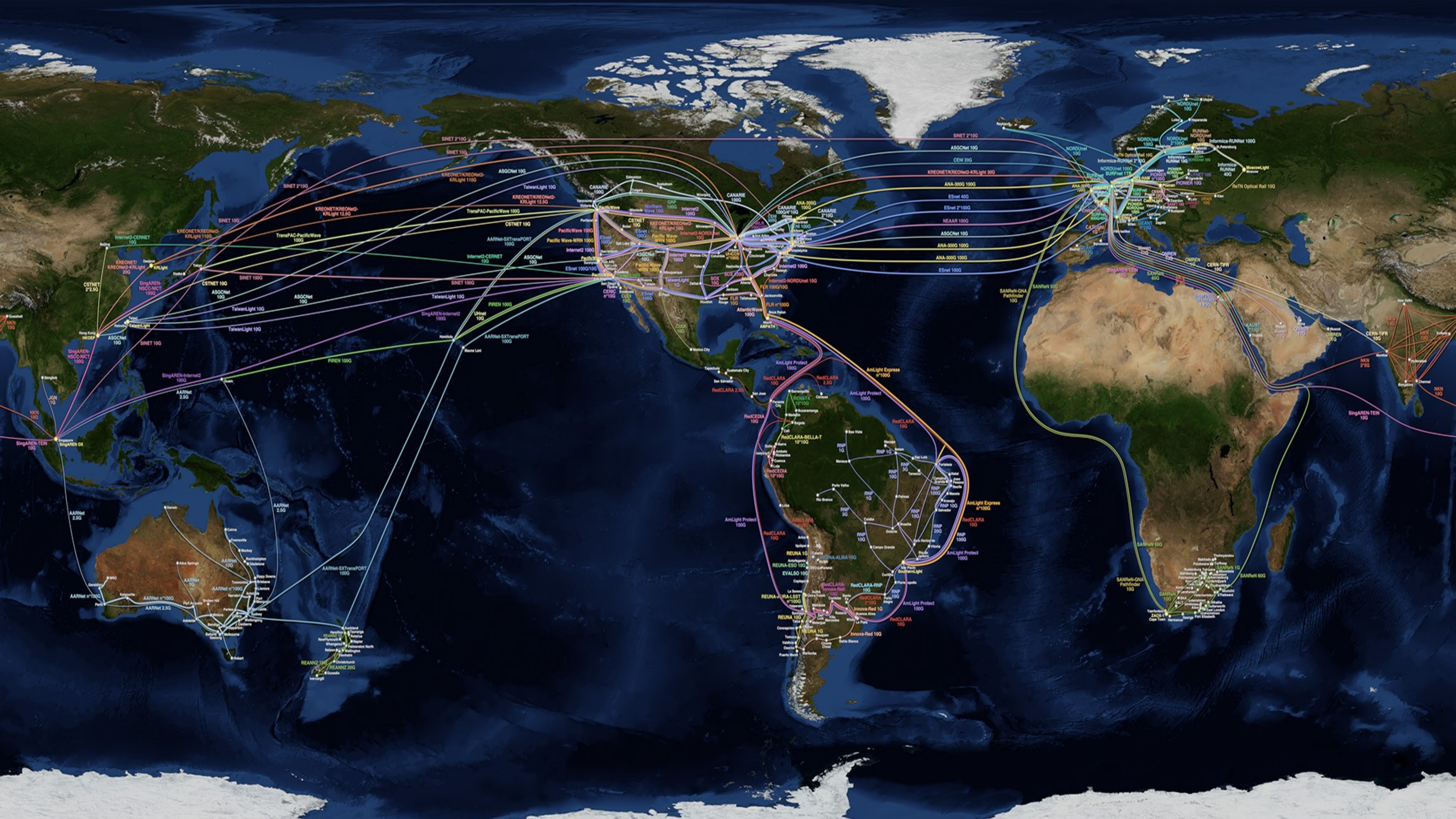


# GLIF 2017 Demonstrations: International Multi-Domain SD- WAN Services

Joe Mambretti Presenting for All Collaborators: Will Black, Pieter de Boer, Jim Chen, Wei-Yu Chen, Buseung Cho, Leon Gommans, John Hess, Joseph Hill, Marc Lyonnais, Gerben van Malenstein, John Macauley, Warrick Mitchell, Chris Myers, Dave Reese, Thomas Tam, J.P.Velders, Migiel de Vos, Kevin Wang, David Whittaker, David Wilde, Rod Wilson, Fei Yeh, Se-Young Yu

LHCOPN LHCONE Networking Meeting  
Co-Hosted with HEPiX  
KEK  
Tsukuba , Japan

October 10-12, 2017



## Six Related Demonstrations of Advanced Capabilities

- Research Motivation:
- Software Defined Services To Enhance International Collaborations Across Federated WAN Domains
- A Prototype Of Future Services and Capabilities

# Research: Key Issues

- Today Almost All Networks Provide Only “One-Size-Fits-All” Undifferentiated L3 Services
- These Services Are Suboptimal For Many Applications and Services, Especially Those Based On Emerging Capabilities
- Future Networks Will Provide For Multiple Types Of Services Differentiation, e.g. via Slicing To Address These Issues
- These Six Related Demonstration Showcase How Services Based On SD WAN Capabilities Can Make Tomorrow’s Networks Available Today

# Challenges & Opportunities

- Challenges: On Today's Networks, Even R&E Networks, It Is Difficult To Transport Extremely Large Files and Collections of Many Files Over WANs, Especially Over Multi-Domains
- Solution: Using SD-WAN Capabilities (Programmable Network Slicing To Segment Network Resources Allows Different Services To Co-Exist Without Interference)

# Global LambdaGrid Workshop Demonstrations:

- International Multi-Domain Provisioning Using AutoGOLE Based Network Service Interface (NSI 2.0)
- Using RNP MEICAN Tools for NSI Provisioning
- Large Scale Airline Data Transport Over SD-WANs Using NSI and DTNs
- Large Scale Science Data Transport Over SD-WANs Using NSI and DTNs
- SDX Interdomain Interoperability At L3
- Transferring Large Files E2E Across WANs Enabled By SD-WANs and SDXs

# Demonstration 1: International Multi-Domain Provisioning Using AutoGOLE Based Network Service Interface (NSI 2.0)

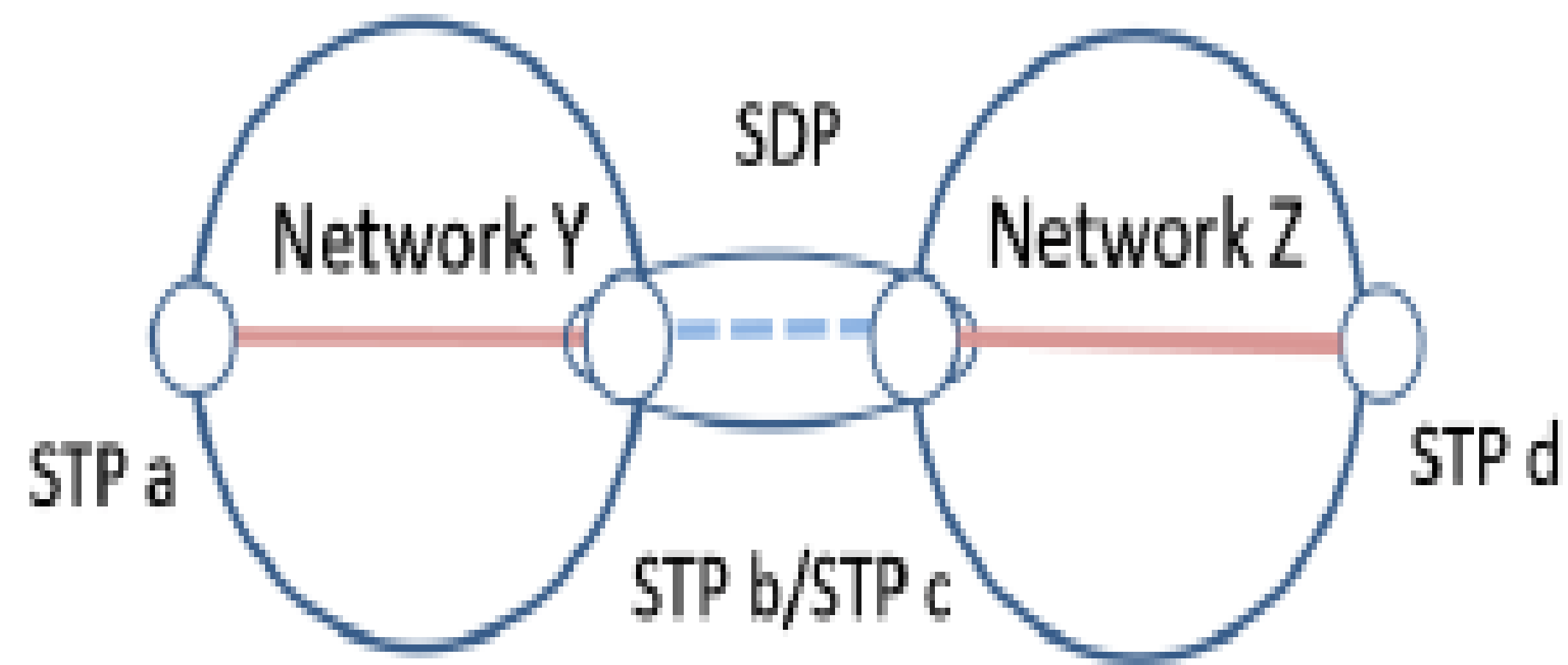
- Network Service Interface (NSI 2.0)
- An Architectural Standard Developed By the Open Grid Forum (OGF)
- OGF Pioneered Programmable Networking (Initially Termed “Grid Networking”)
- Techniques That Made Networks ‘First Class Citizens’ in Grid Environments – Programmable With Grid Middleware
- Currently Being Placed Into Production By R&E Networks Around the World

## Inter-Network representation

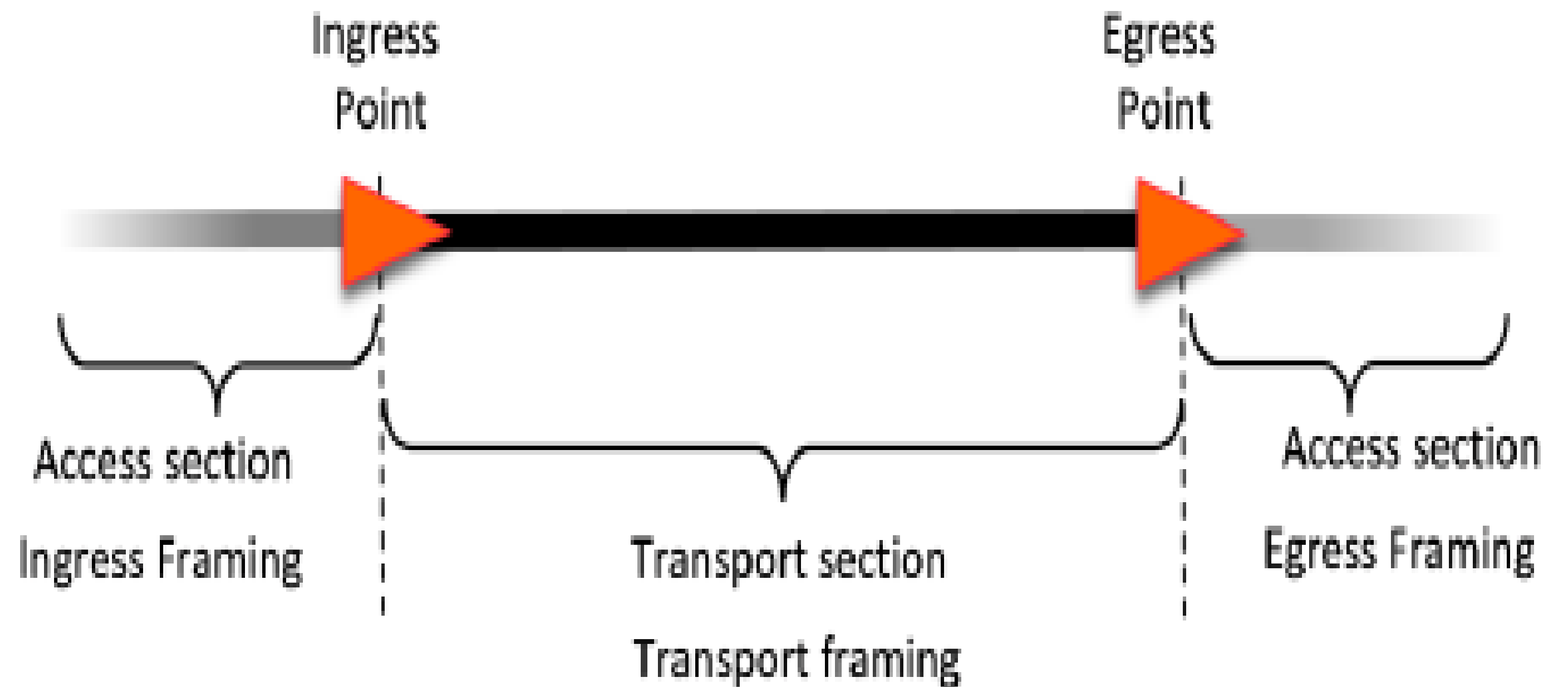
— Dynamic Connection

STP - Service Termination Point

SDP - Service Demarcation Point



## Physical instance







KRLight

KISTI

KDDI Labs

JGN

SINET

AIST

PacificWave

ESnet

Caltech

AMPATH

StarLight

MAN LAN

GÉANT

NetherLight

Pionier

UvA

CERN

CzechLight

# Automated GOLE Fabric

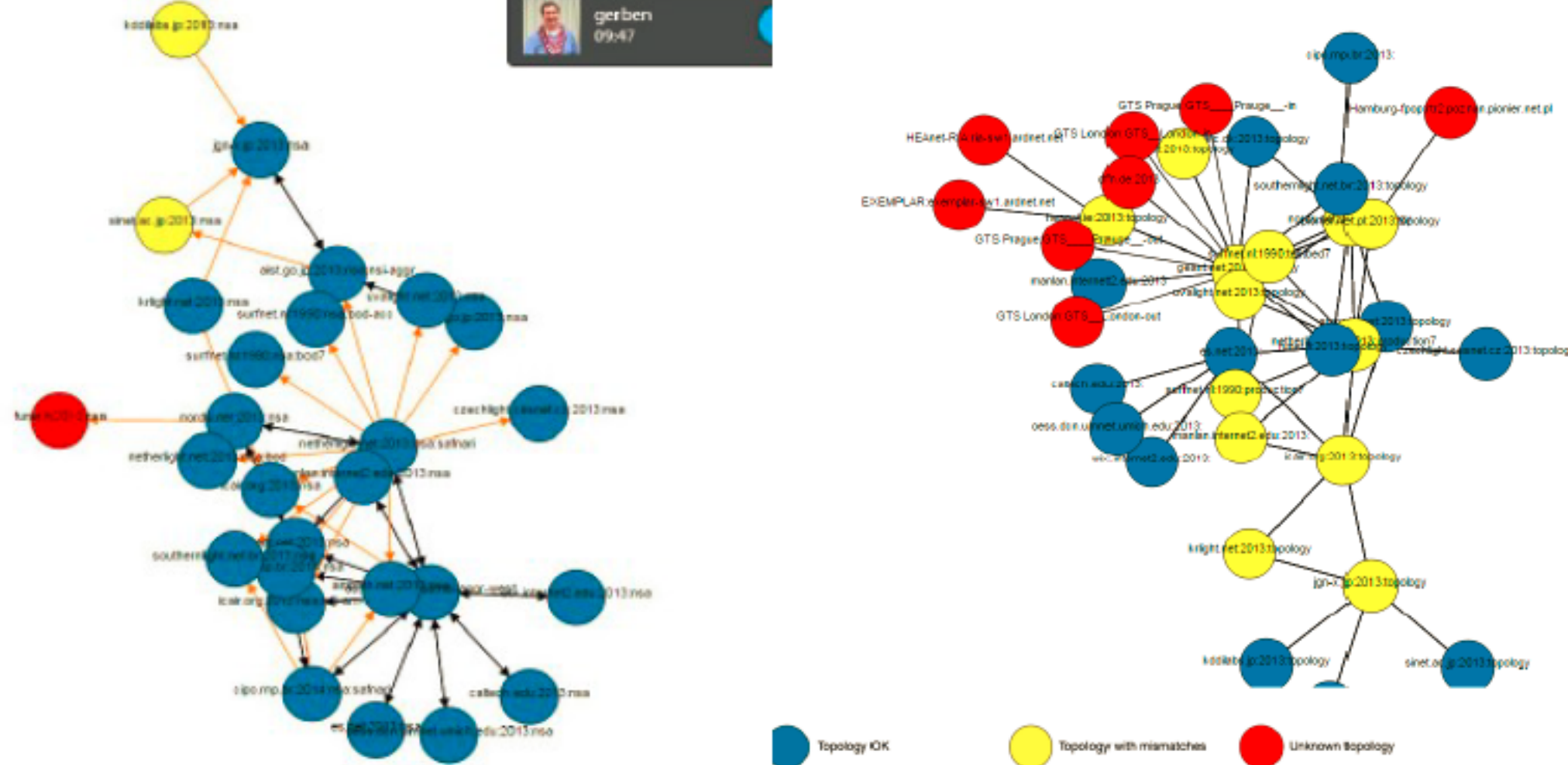
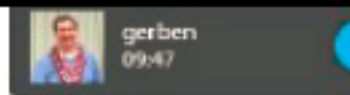
RNP

SouthernLight



# AutoGOLE Fabric: Another View

## AutoGOLE Dashboard

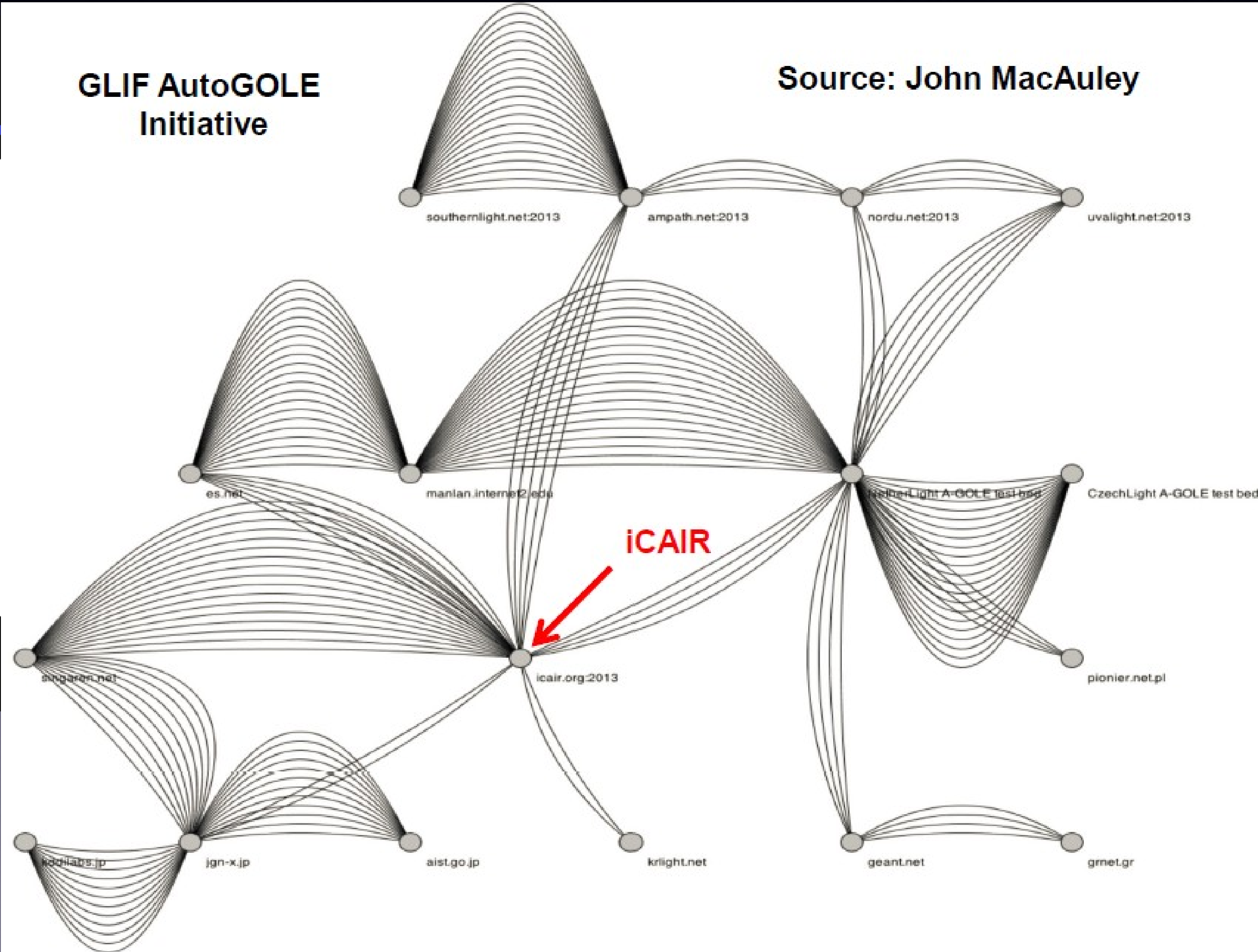


Control Plane

Data Plane

## GLIF AutoGOLE Initiative

Source: John MacAuley



# Demonstration 2: Using MEICAN Tools For International Multi-Domain Multi-Domain Provisioning

- MEICAN = Management Environment of Interdomain Circuits for Advanced Networks
- Web Application That Enables Users To Request VCs Between Well Defined Endpoints
- Implementation Depends On Operation Policies And Authorization Located In the Intermediate Domains That Connect Source and Destination Endpoints.
- MEICAN Uses Business Process Management (BPM) Concepts for Managing the VCs Establishment Process, Since VC Requested By Enduser to Network Devices Configurations.
- Main Contribution => Providing Dynamic Authorization Strategies Composed for Policies and Support.

## Dashboard

## Reservations

Create  
Status  
History  
Authorization  
Configuration

## Workflows

Create  
Status

## Topologies

Domains  
Providers  
Networks  
Devices  
Ports  
Viewer  
Synchronizer  
Changes

## Automated Tests

Create  
Status

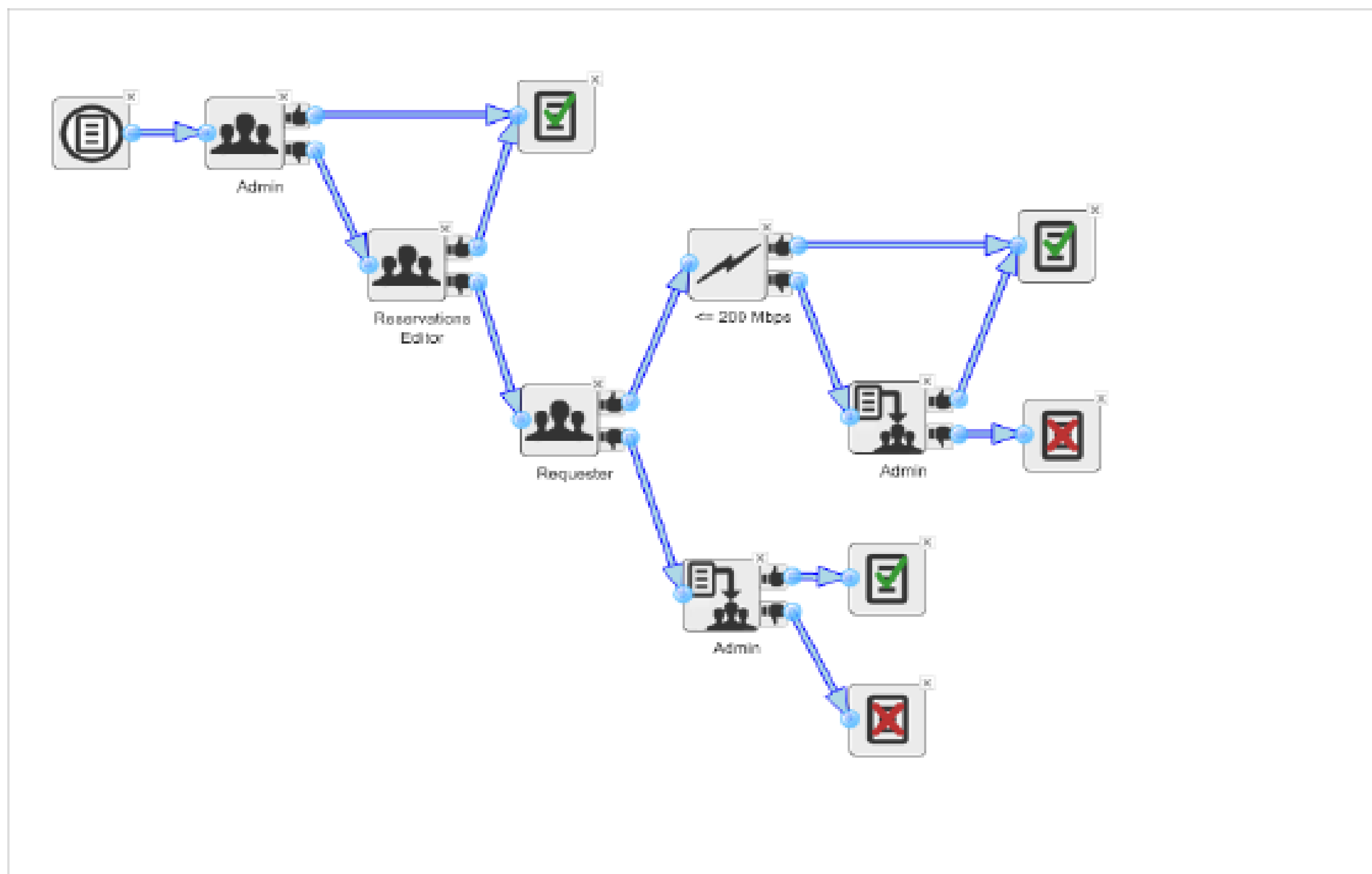
## Users

Users  
Groups  
Configuration












## External Access

Console Central  
Monitoring  
Weathermap

Owner Domain: cipo.mp.br

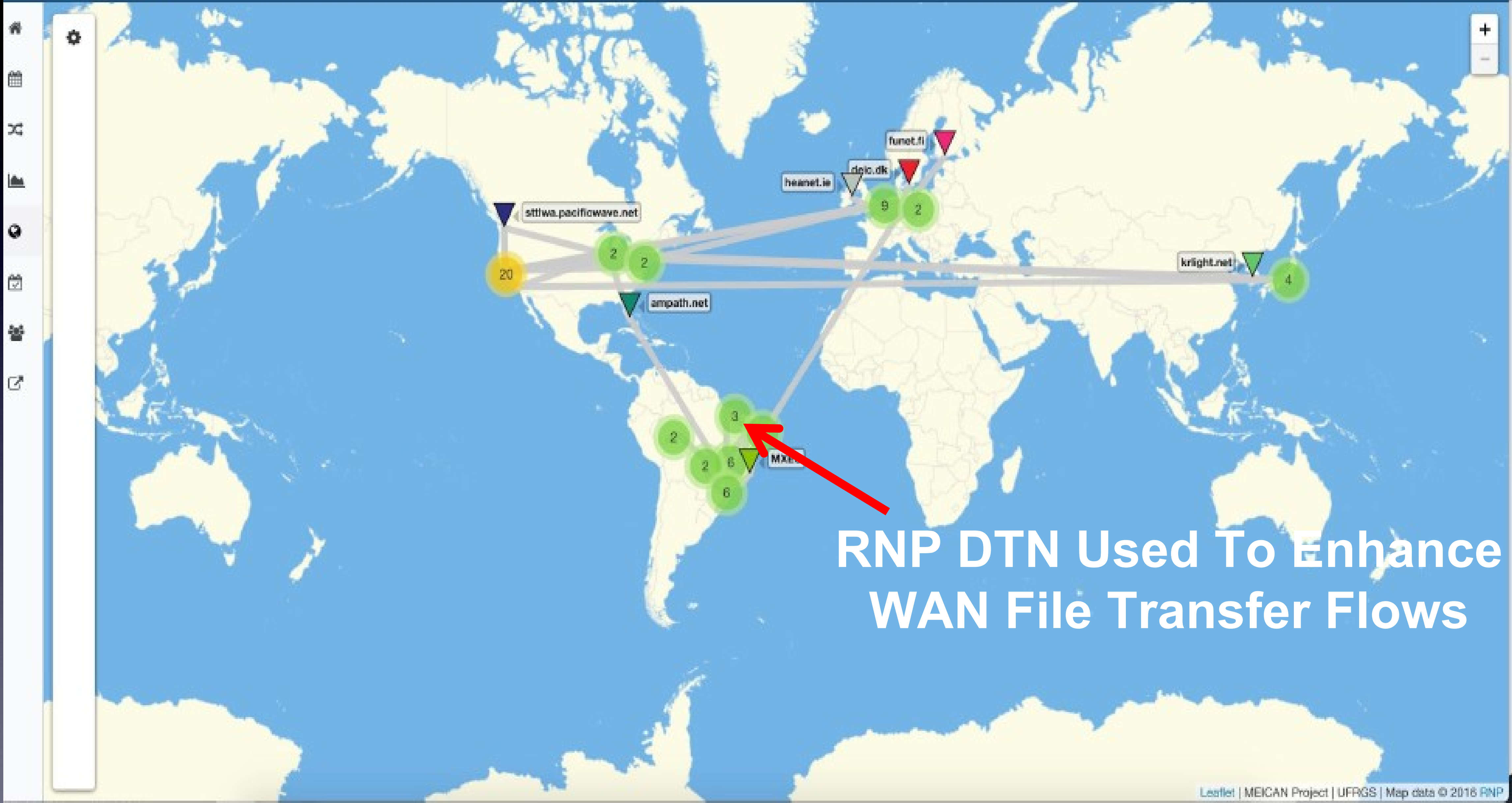
Workflow Name: 

Drag and drop these elements

-  Arriving a New Request
-  Filter by Domain
-  Filter by Requesting User
-  Filter by Group
-  Filter by Device
-  Filter by Requested Bandwidth
-  Filter by Duration
-  Request Authorization to User
-  Request Authorization to Group
-  Authorization Accepted
-  Authorization Denied

Save

Cancel



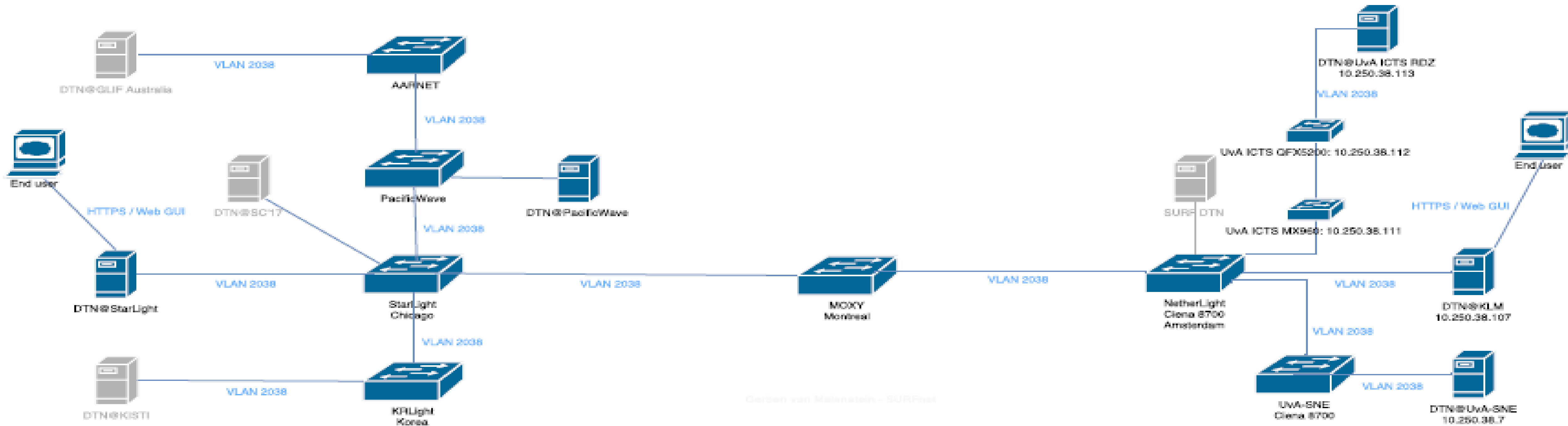
**RNP DTN Used To Enhance WAN File Transfer Flows**

# Demonstration 3: Transferring Large Scale Airline Data E2E Across WANs Using DTNs

- Transporting Large Files And Collections of Many Small Files E2E Across WANs
- Use NSI To Find Potential Path
- Use NSI To Establish Path
- Send Files
- Return Path Resources To Repository

# Transferring LargeScale Airline Data E2E Across WANs Using DTNs

v5, 21 SEP 2017



## Ingredients

- Using Globus Toolkit (NOT Globus Online)
- Has GridFTP under the hood
- Under Globus license (must be evaluated)
- 40Gbit/s data transfer expected
- VLAN 2038, multipoint/extending
- Including authentication/authorization framework, e.g. SURFconext

## Minimal setup

- Data transfer between DTN@UvA to DTN@StarLight at 40G
- Compare this to IPv4 performance Chicago-Amsterdam

## Additional features

- Single Sign-On
- Comparison to IPv6
- Auto-deletion of file when transfer completed
- >40Gbps data transfer
- Expanding sites for GLIF and/or SC

## Ideas

- Dutch Research LAN Project

# Initial SDX DTN Baseline Test Results

## Summary of the mem-to-mem transfer

Sender \ Receiver	datanode- Startlight	dtn0.lsanca. pacificwave.net	Fiona-r-uva. vlan7.uvalight.net
dtn0.lsanca.pacificwave.net	48 Gb/s	-	-
fiona-r-uva.vlan7.uvalight.net	36 Gb/s	36 Gb/s	-
dtn1wa.datamovers.aarnet.edu.au	7.3 Gb/s*	7.0 Gb/s *	5.7 Gb/s*

## Summary of the disk-to-disk transfer

Sender \ Receiver	datanode- Startlight	dtn0.lsanca. pacificwave.net	Fiona-r-uva. vlan7.uvalight.net
dtn0.lsanca.pacificwave.net	27 Gb/s	-	-
fiona-r-uva.vlan7.uvalight.net	19 Gb/s	9.3 Gb/s	-
dtn1wa.datamovers.aarnet.edu.au	4.6 Gb/s	5.4 Gb/s	2.2 Gb/s

\* Peak Utilization > 90 %, however, the average throughput affected by TCP slow-start



# Initial SDX DTN Baseline Test Results and Setting

## Summary of the disk IO performance

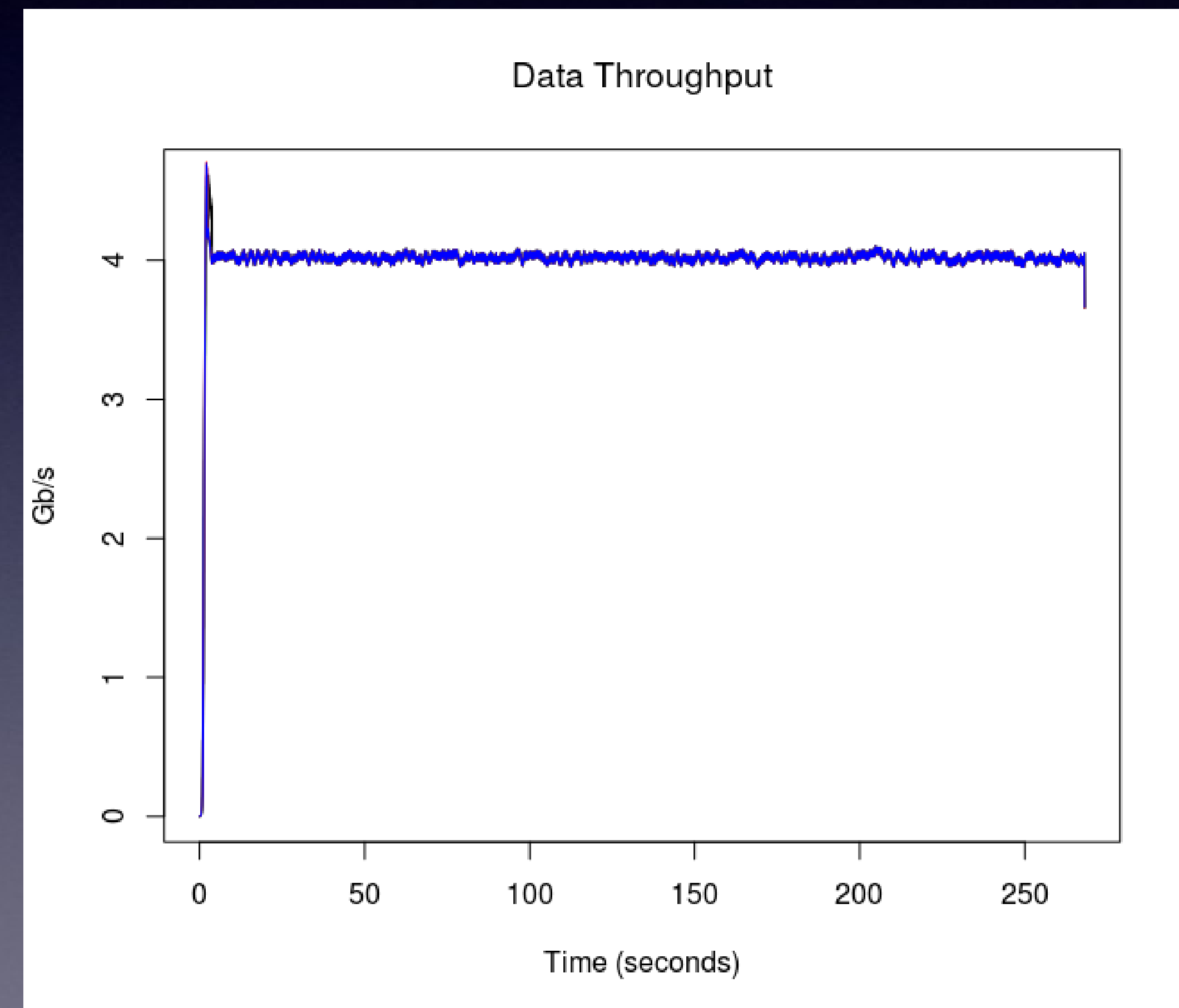
Machine	Disk read	Disk write
dtn0.lsanca.pacificwave.net	2.6 GB/s	1.1 GB/s
fiona-r-uva.vlan7.uvalight.net	3.5 GB/s	3.2 GB/s
dtn1wa.datamovers.aarnet.edu.au	2.6 GB/s	N/A
Starlight-datanode2	N/A	12 GB/s

## RTT/CWND used for tests

Sender \ Receiver	datanode- Startlight	dtn0.lsanca. pacificwave.net	Fiona-r-uva. vlan7.uvalight.net
dtn0.lsanca.pacificwave.net	67 ms / 110 MB	-	-
fiona-r-uva.vlan7.uvalight.net	95 ms / 110 MB	162 ms / 193 MB	-
dtn1wa.datamovers.aarnet.edu.au	235 ms / 134 MB	216 ms / 128 MB	330 ms / 150 MB

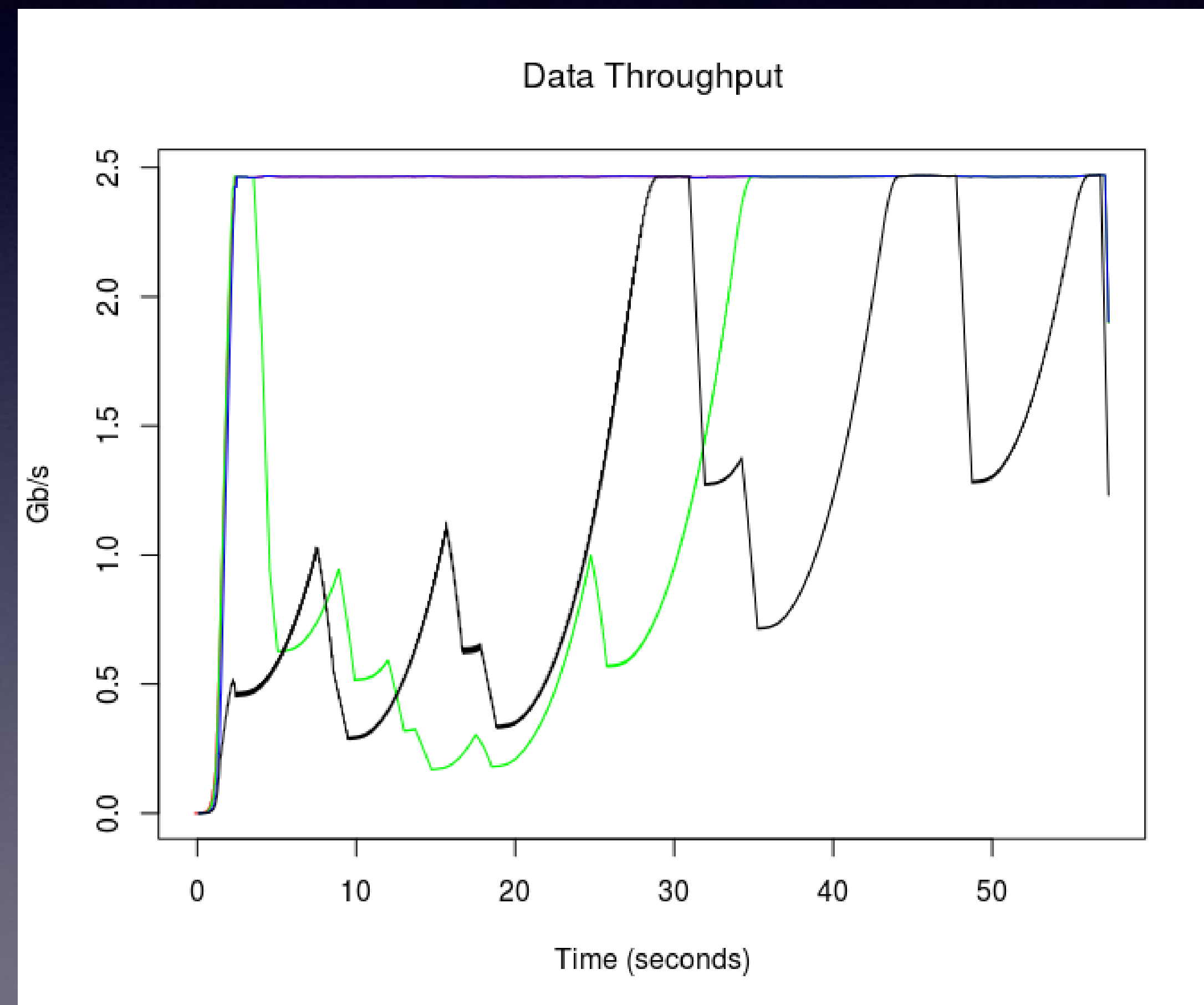
# 500 GB File Transfer Over Optimized Path

- 500 GB from Amsterdam to Chicago
  - GridFTP With 4 Parallel TCP Streams
  - Dedicated Layer 2 Path
  - 95 ms Round Trip Time
  - No Packet Loss
  - Throughput Bound By CPU



# 50 GB File Transfer Over Internet

- 50 GB from Amsterdam to Chicago
- GridFTP With 4 Parallel TCP streams
- Routed Over Internet
- 113 ms Round Trip Time
- Some Packet Loss/Congestion
- Throughput Bound By Network



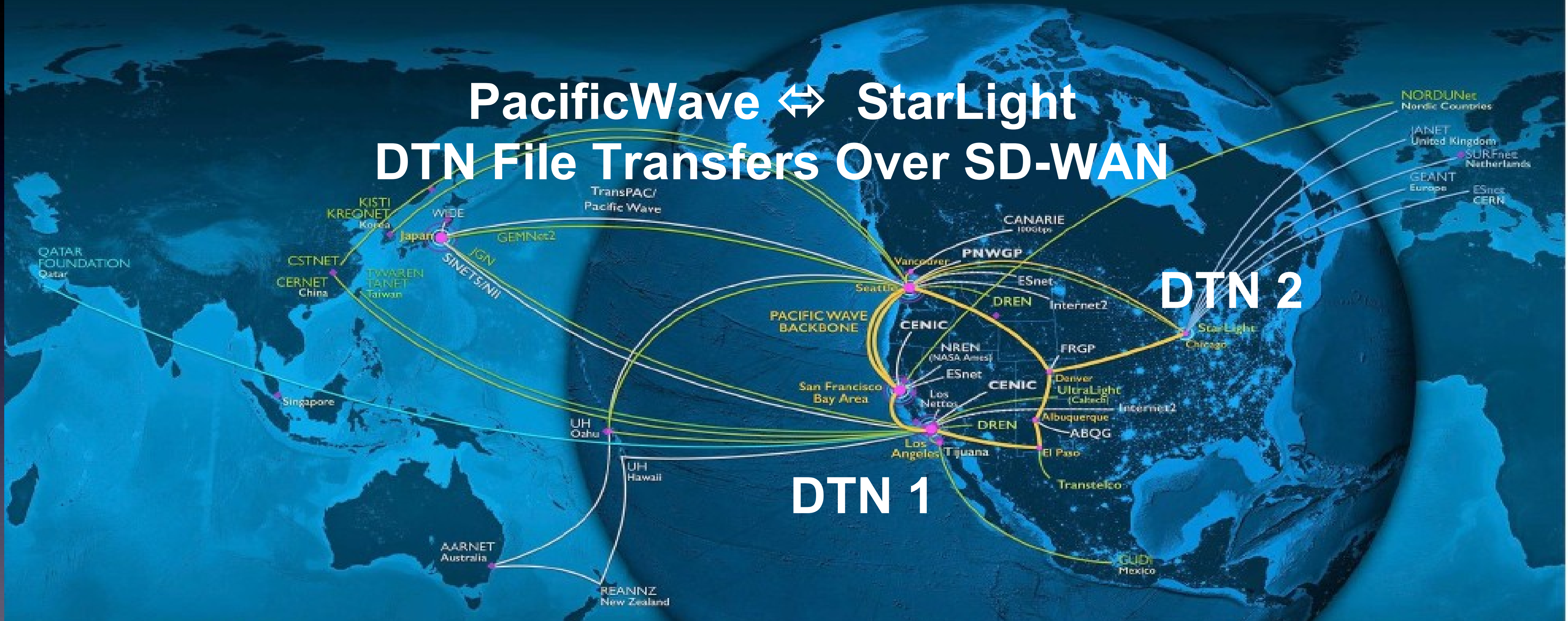
# Constraints Affecting Data Transfers

- Input/Output
  - Storage System Needs To Be Able To Fully Process
  - Capabilities Of All Network Devices Along the Path
- CPU
  - Transfer Protocol and Application Used Influences Impact On CPU, e.g. Single/Multi Threaded
  - Storage System May Cause Additional Overhead, e.g. RAID Calculations
- Architectural Constraints
  - How Devices Within a System Are Connected Affects Their Performance When Used In Combination, e.g. NUMA Nodes

# Demonstration 4: Transferring Large Scale Science Data E2E Across WANs Using DTNs

- Sending Large Files (OR Collections Of Many Small Files) E2E Across WANs
- Use SDN/SDX To Find Potential Path
- Use SDN/SDX To Establish Path
- Send File(s)
- Return Path Resources To Repository

# PacificWave ↔ StarLight DTN File Transfers Over SD-WAN



<b>SPEEDS/POPS</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pacific Wave POPs</li> <li>● Pacific Research Platform (PRP)</li> <li>○ PRP Science DMZ Fabric</li> <li>○ Software Defined Network</li> <li>○ Commercial Peering Points (Amazon, Google &amp; Microsoft)</li> </ul>	<b>WESTERN REGIONAL NETWORK</b> States served by WRN members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ABQG: Albuquerque GigaPoP</li> <li>- CENIC: California</li> <li>- FRGP: Colorado and Wyoming</li> <li>- PNWGP: Washington, Montana, Alaska, Oregon &amp; Idaho</li> <li>- UH: Hawaii</li> </ul>
	1 Gbps		
	2.5 Gbps		
	10 Gbps		
	100 Gbps Pacific Wave Participants		
	100 Gbps Pacific Wave Backbone		



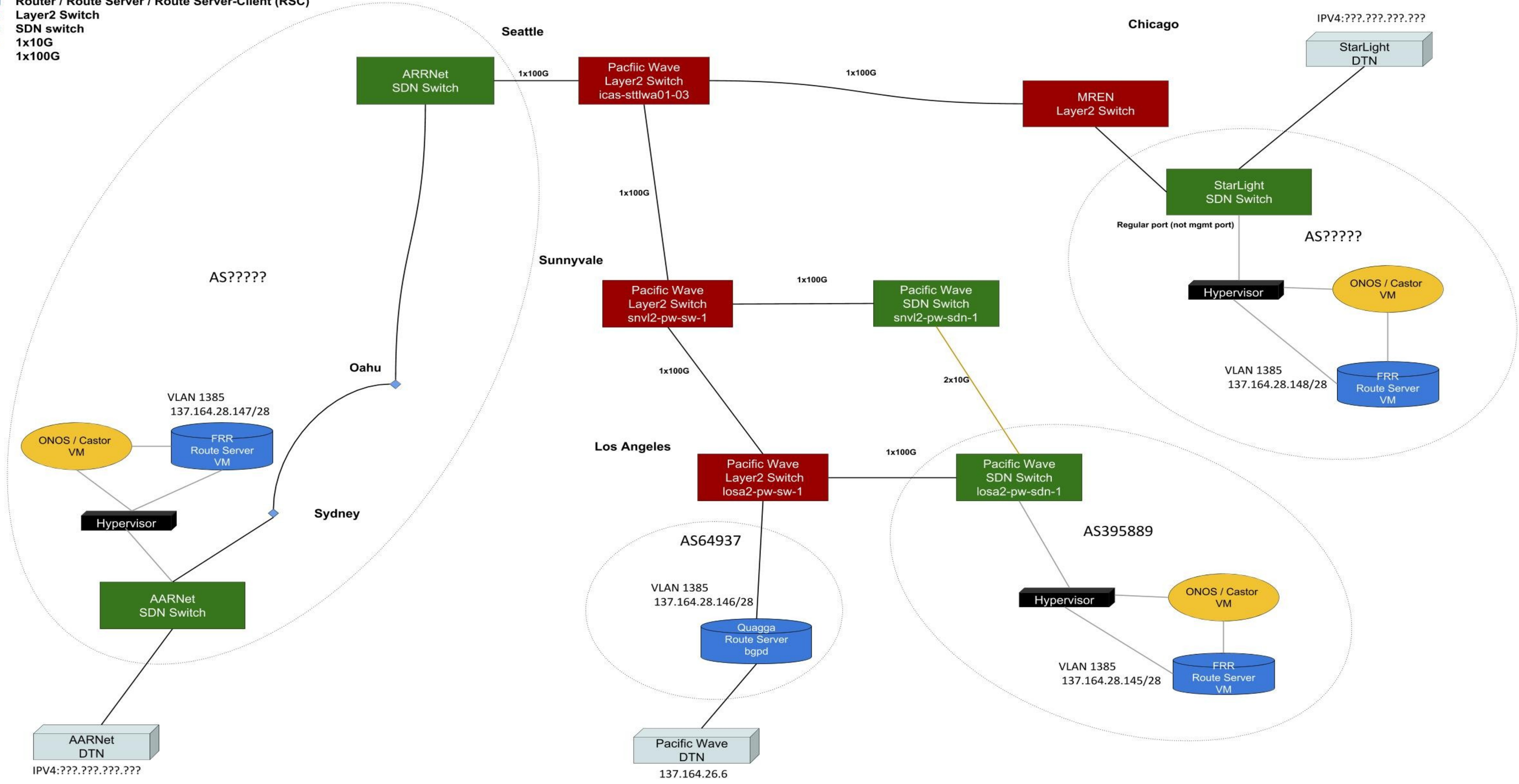
WITH SUPPORT FROM THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

# Demonstration 5: SDX Software Defined Services

- Creating Services Based On Policy-Driven SDX and SDN Dynamic Provisioning Control.
- Resources at Multiple SDXs
- Resource Requests *and* Orchestration via SDN
- Combining Layer 2 and Layer 3 Resources With SDX Support for BGP Instances

# AARNet - Pacific Wave - Starlight Inter-domain SDX Topology v0.4

- Router / Route Server / Route Server-Client (RSC)
- Layer2 Switch
- SDN switch
- 1x10G
- 1x100G



NOTE: this diagram represents a subset of sites, devices, and connections

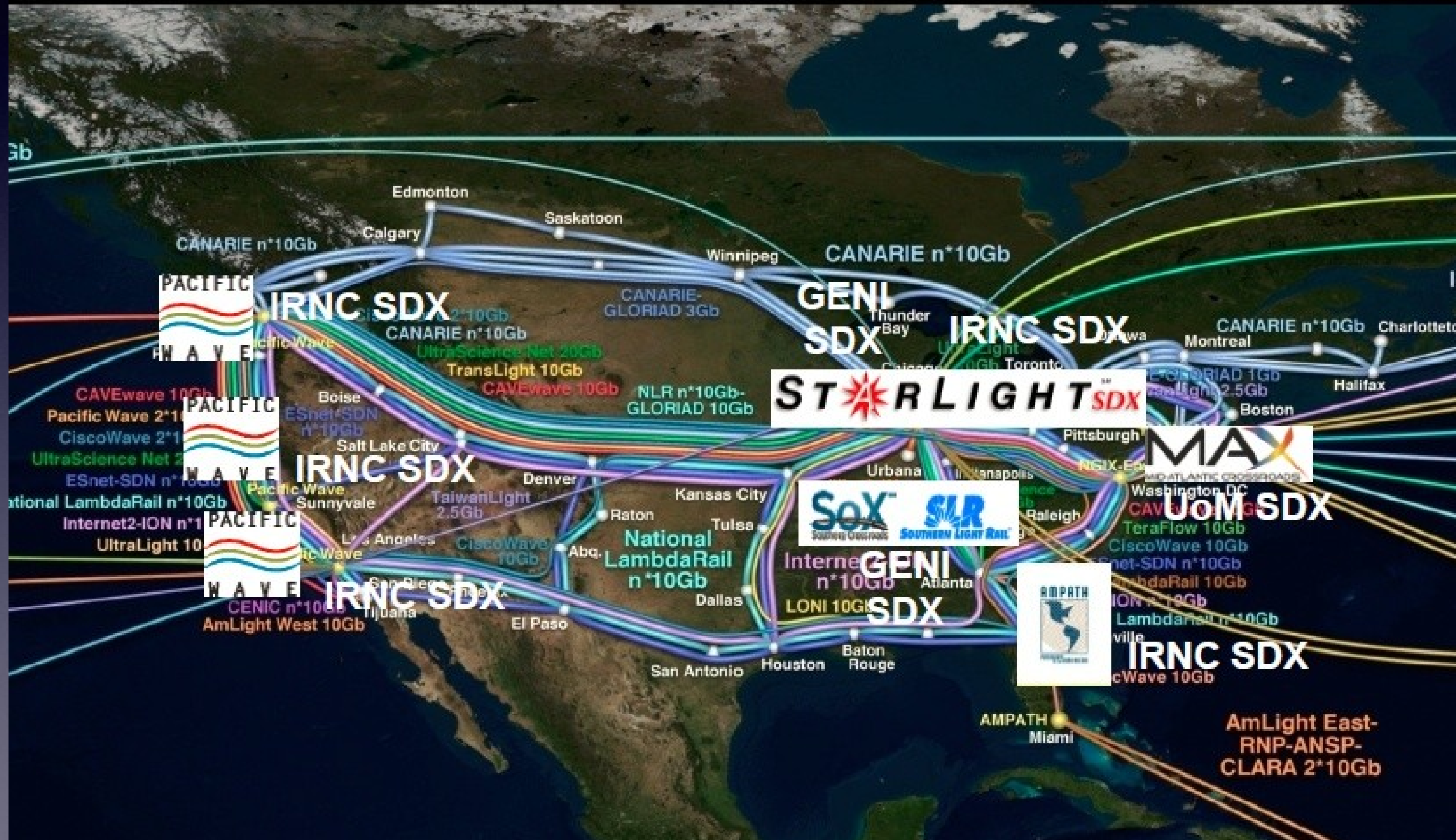


# Demonstration 6: Transferring Large Files E2E Across WANs Enabled By SD-WANs and SDXs

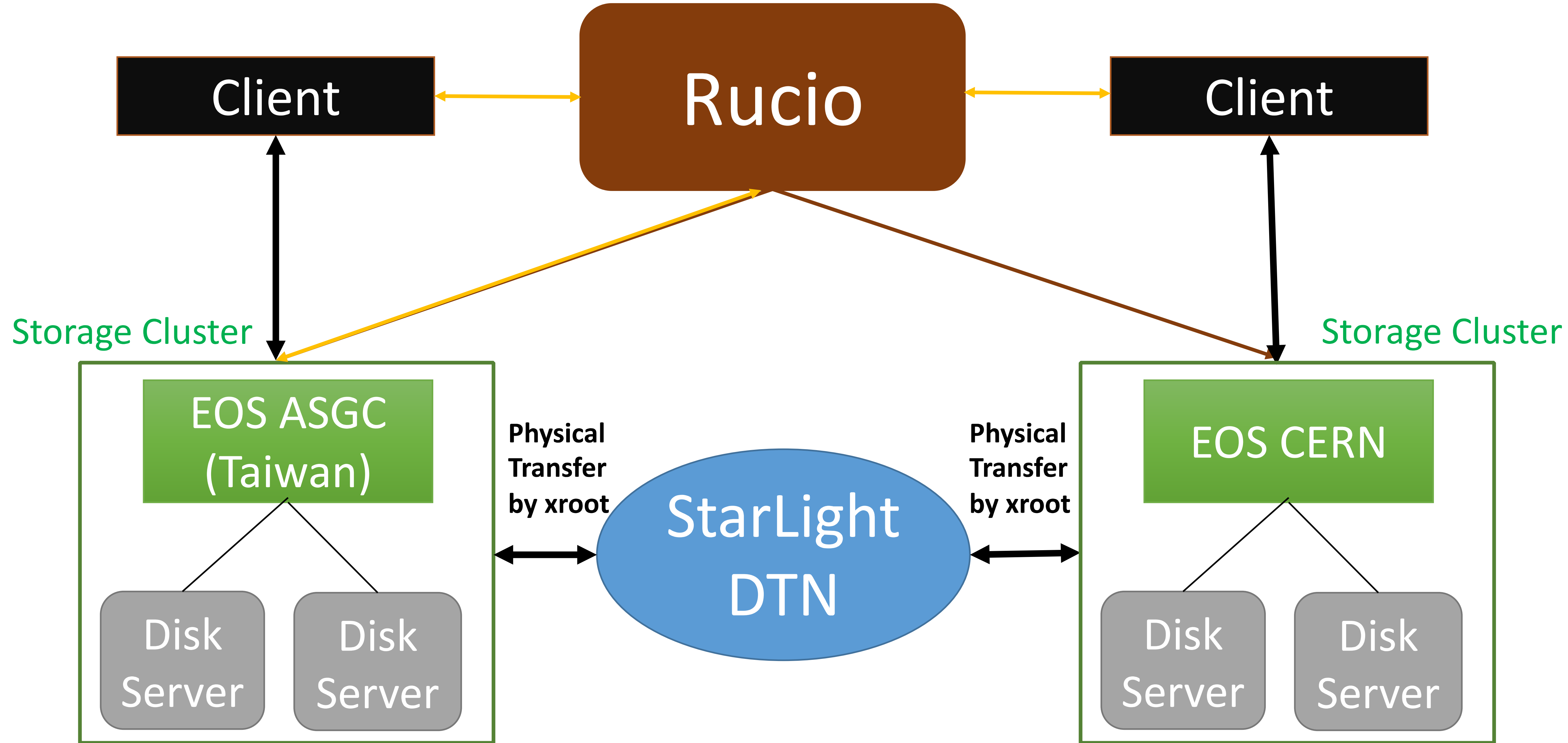
- Sending Large Files (OR Collections Of Many Small Files) E2E Across WANs
- Use SDN/SDX To Find Potential Path
- Use SDN/SDX To Establish Path
- Send File(s)
- Return Path Resources To Repository

# Emerging SDX Fabric

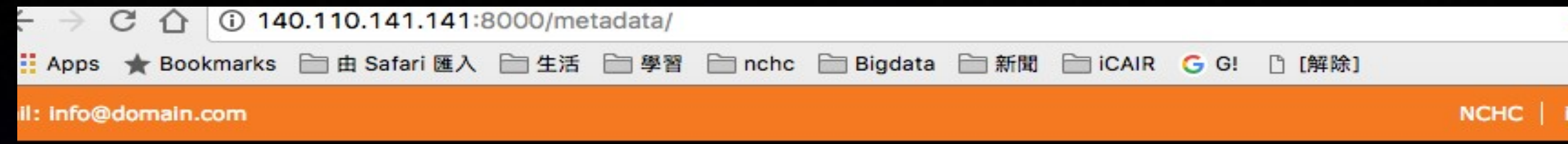
## Planned US SDX Interoperable Fabric



# LHC/ATLAS SDX DTN Service Prototype



# GeoScience SDX DTN service Prototype



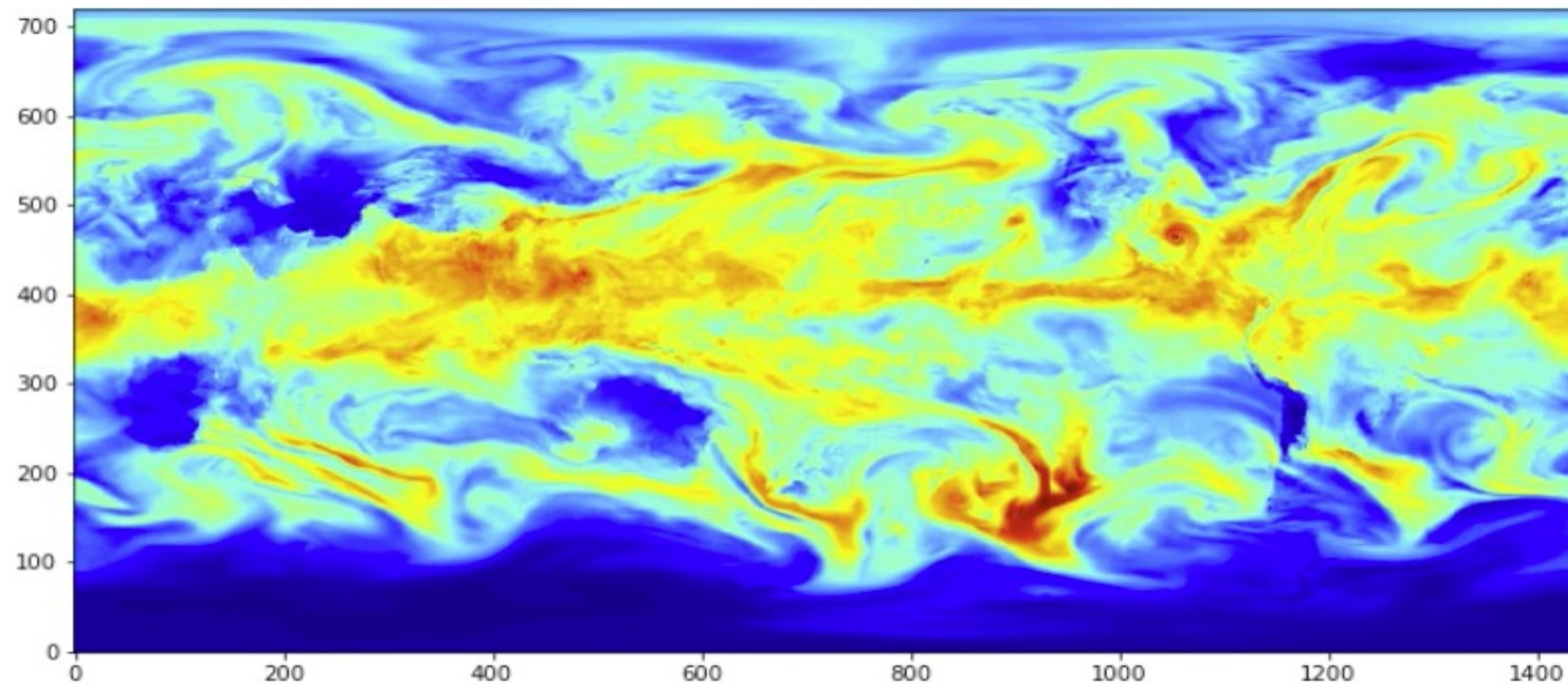
## JOAA data

https://ncar.ucar.edu/

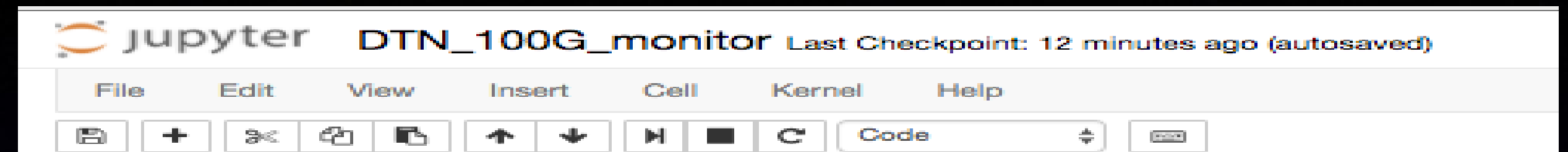
### Video List

20170822\_00

Date:20170822\_00

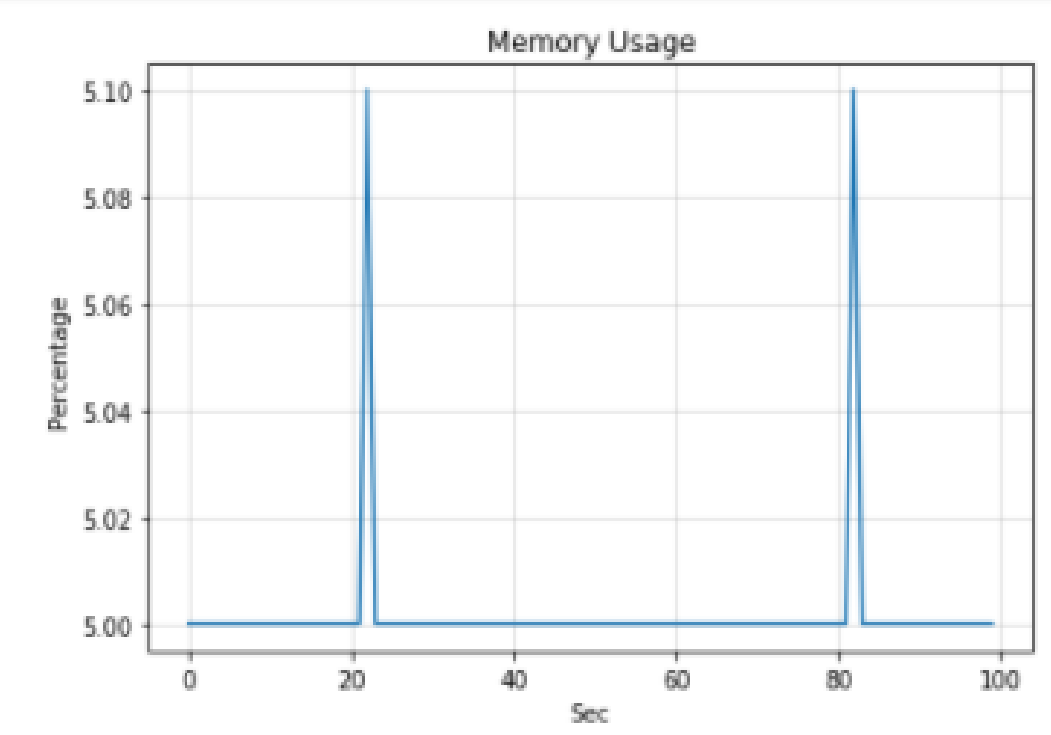
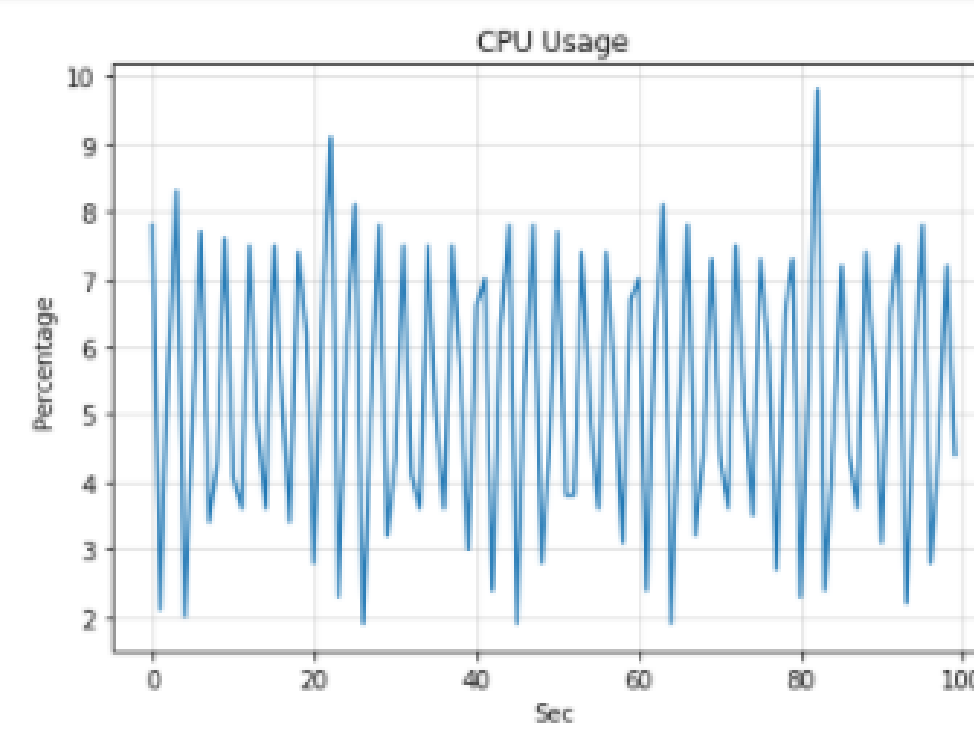
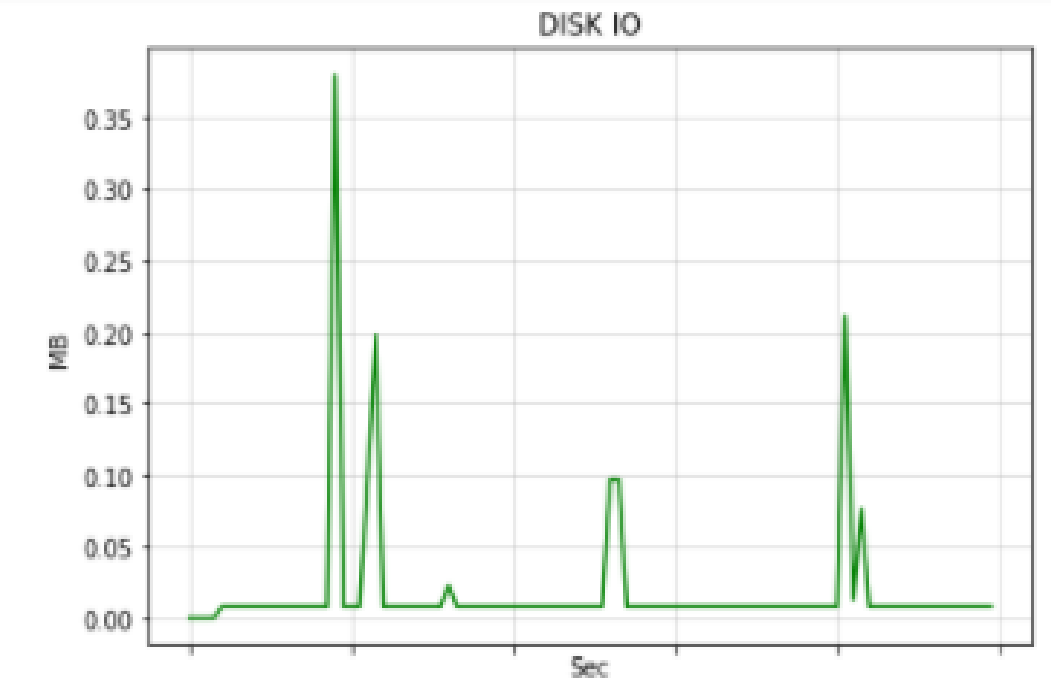
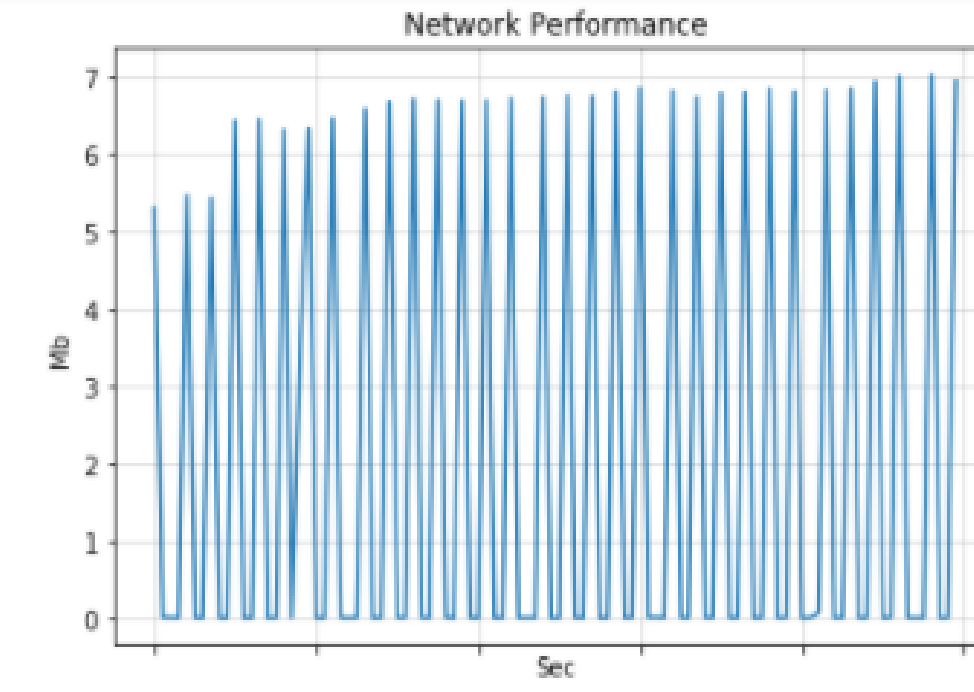


0:14 / 0:27



```
In [19]: ## download and monitor
        ### select network interface , [all | <net_interface> ] ###
        ## if you don't know the interface name, you can use 'all'
        ## make sure the interface is correct, error_naming or without network flow will get empty graph
        #dtn.interface = 'eth0.1301'
        #dtn.interface = 'eth0.2038'
        dtn.interface = 'all'
        #dtn.interface = 'eth1'
        dtn.exec_command("python callmonitor_v2.py",graph_mode)

        ## you can stop monitoring anytime when you press "interrupt kernel"
```

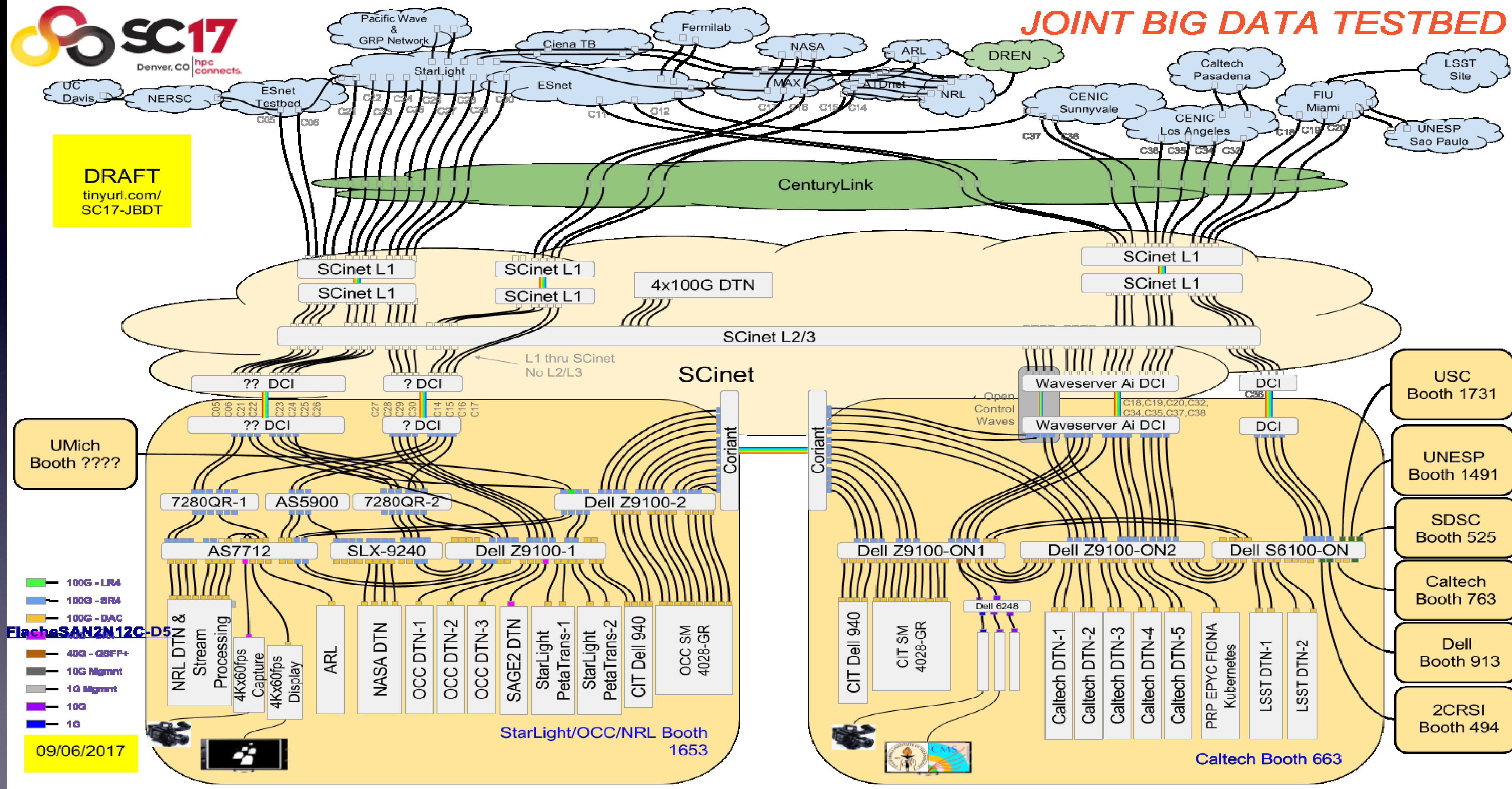


File Screening workflow

File Transfer workflow

Global LambdaGrid Workshop  
Demonstrations As Prestaging For  
SC17 – Multiple Large Scale  
SDN/SDX/SDI  
International/National  
Demonstrations

**DRAFT**  
tinyurl.com/  
SC17-JBDT



Flache SAN2N12C-D5

09/06/2017

StarLight/OCC/NRL Booth  
1653

Caltech Booth 663

- USC Booth 1731
- UNESP Booth 1491
- SDSC Booth 525
- Caltech Booth 763
- Dell Booth 913
- 2CRSI Booth 494

# Thanks!

- Facilities: SURFnet, NetherLight, KLM-AF Research Network, ANA-300, CANARIE, Montreal Open Exchange (MOXY), SDN Exchanges (SDXs) at the StarLight International/National Communications Exchange Facility in Chicago, Metropolitan Research and Education Network (MREN) in the Midwest, RNP, Pacific Wave, CENIC, Pacific Northwest GigaPOP, ASGC/Taiwan, NCHC/Taiwan, AARnet. RNP SDN (Brazil), KREONET