



Development of the LHCONE in Asia

Hsin-Yen CHEN

ASGC

GDB @ Taipei

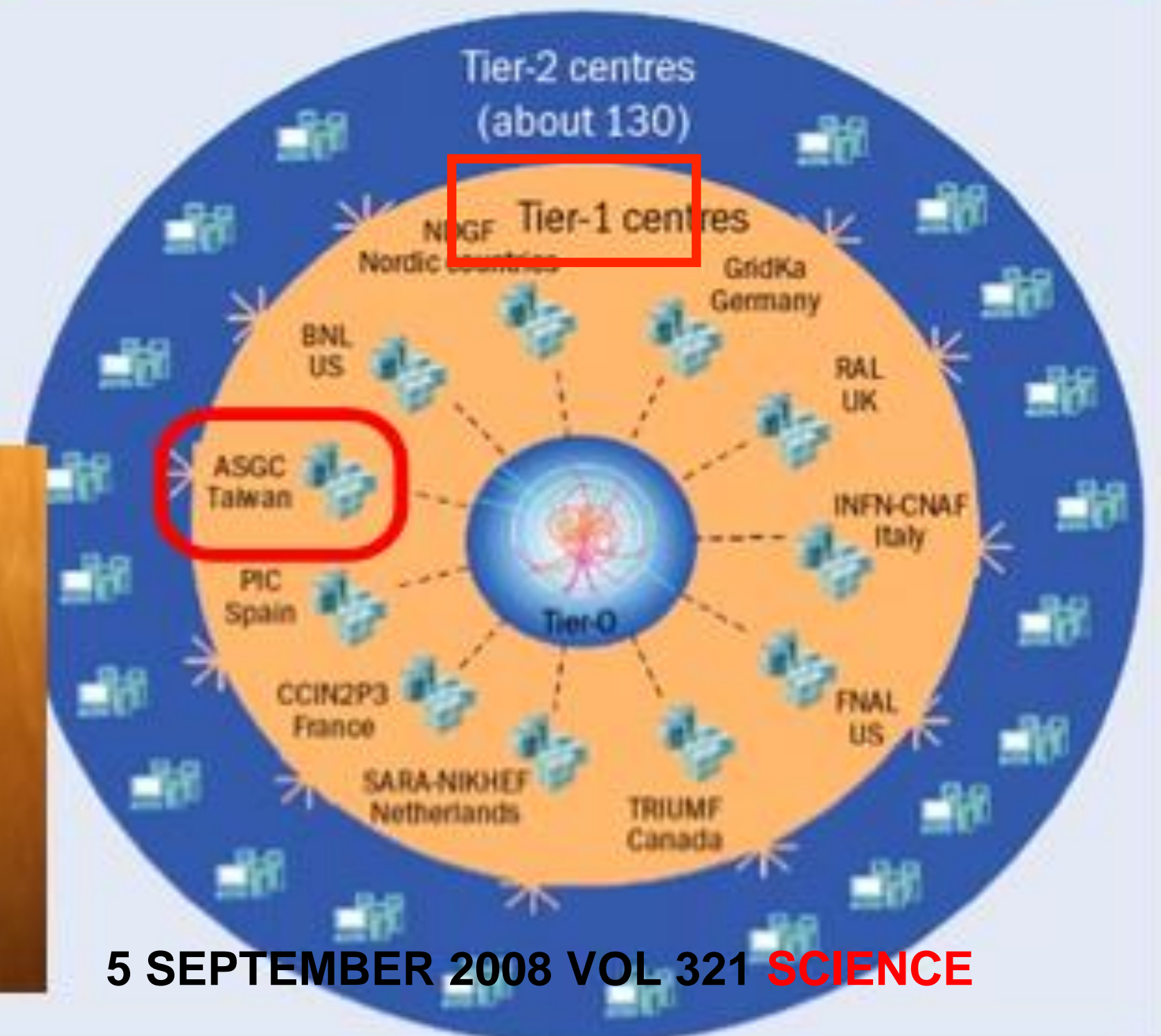
3 Apr. 2019

After WWW, CERN decided in 2000 to develop and deploy distributed computing to support a new generation of big data driven research. Middleware had been developed for geographically distributed cloud centers to share resources with applications to particle physics research over the past 15 years.

ASGC was established to join the international collaboration centered at CERN to build a platform for distributed computing to support e-Science.

By collaborating with CERN, we stay in the forefront of distributed computing.

WWW was Invented at CERN



5 SEPTEMBER 2008 VOL 321 SCIENCE

Building Advanced Distributed Computing Platform

Strategy: Collaborations with Research Groups - Applications Drive & Technology Push
R&D: DiCOS, System Efficiency & Machine Learning Applications

Application (Science)

- ATLAS, CMS (High Energy Physics)
- Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer (Particle & Astronomy)
- KAGRA, VIRGO (Gravitation)
- TEXONO (Neutrino)
- World Wide Grid Computing (CERN)
- Advanced Networking (iCAIR)
- Proton Therapy (NCU, CGU/CGMH)
- Deeper Understanding Natural Disaster
- Soundscape Monitoring Network
- Earth Science
- Cryo-EM (2017)
- Computational Biology (2017)
- Bioinformatics (U. Chicago)

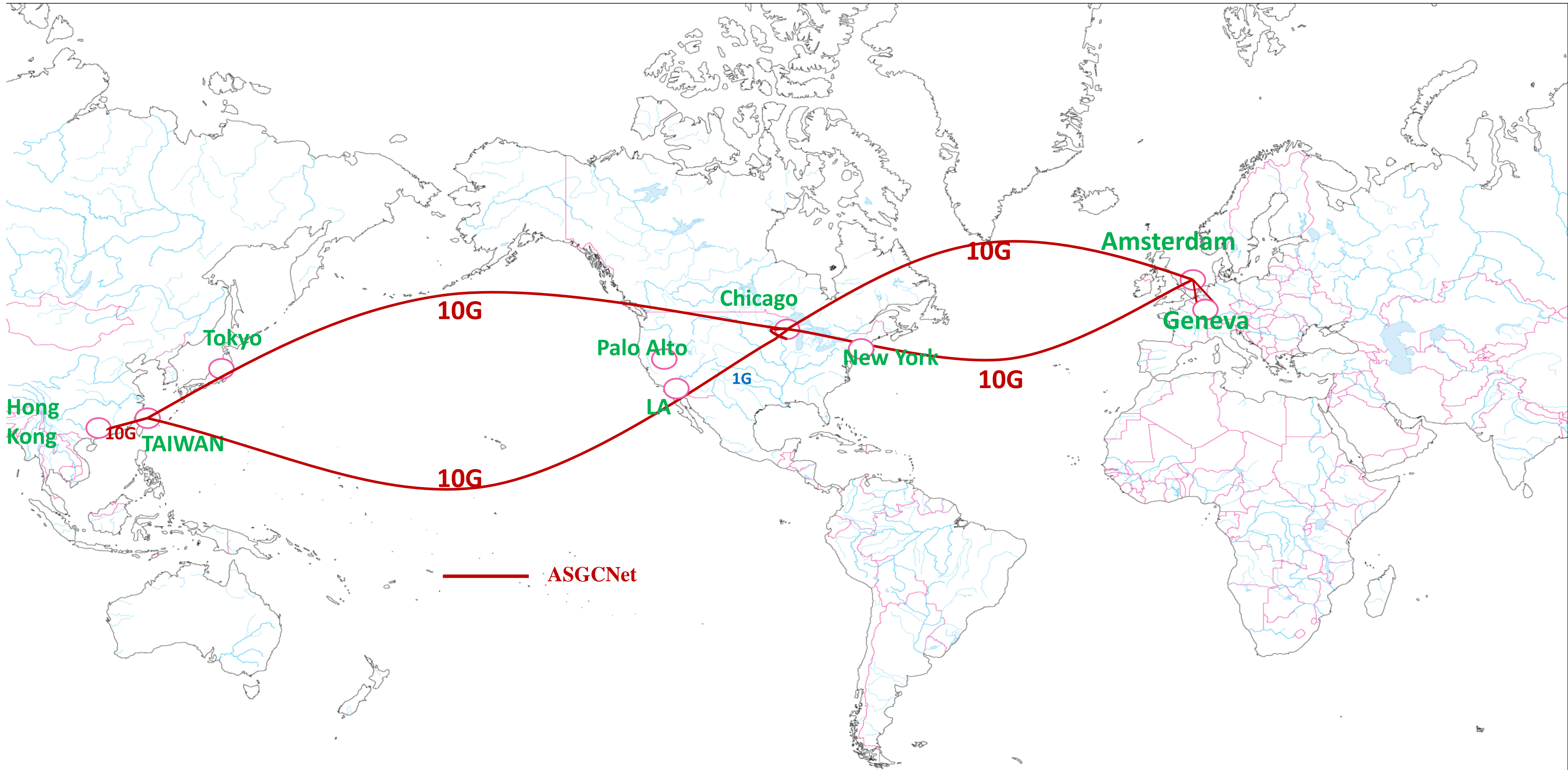
DiCOS: Distributed Cloud Operating System

- Leveraging WLCG technologies and moving from petabyte-scale towards Exabyte scale:
 - ~100PB in 2018 and expected to have ~1000PB in 2025;
 - Mobilizing 10PB/month
 - 2M+ jobs/day
- Extending beyond high energy physics
- Growing our own R&D Capability



ASGC Global Network

Sep. 2013 ~ Sep. 2018



Hong Kong 10G TAIWAN Tokyo 10G LA 1G Palo Alto Chicago 10G New York 10G Amsterdam 10G Geneva 10G

— ASGCNet



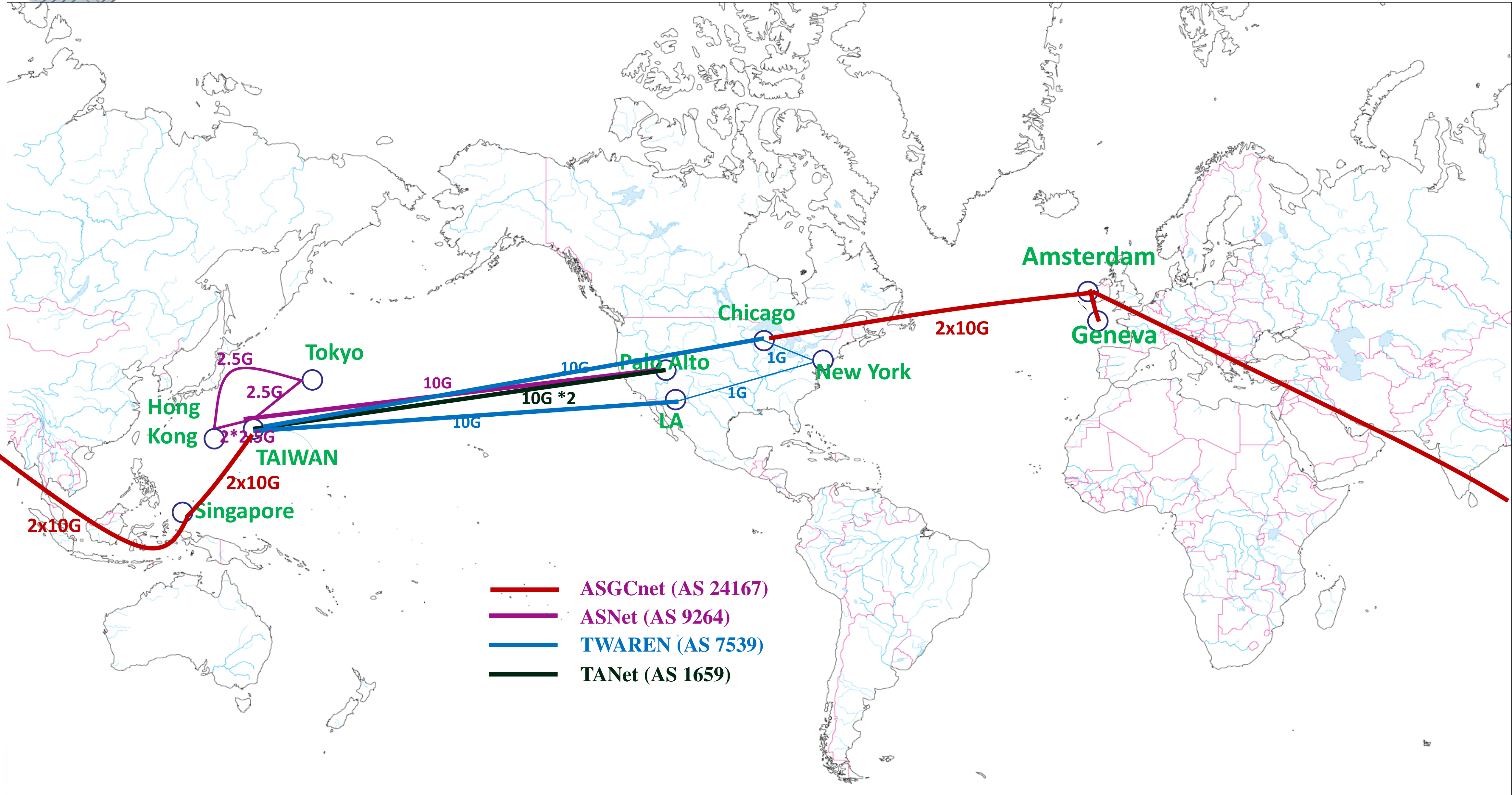
ASGC Global Network

1 Sep. 2018





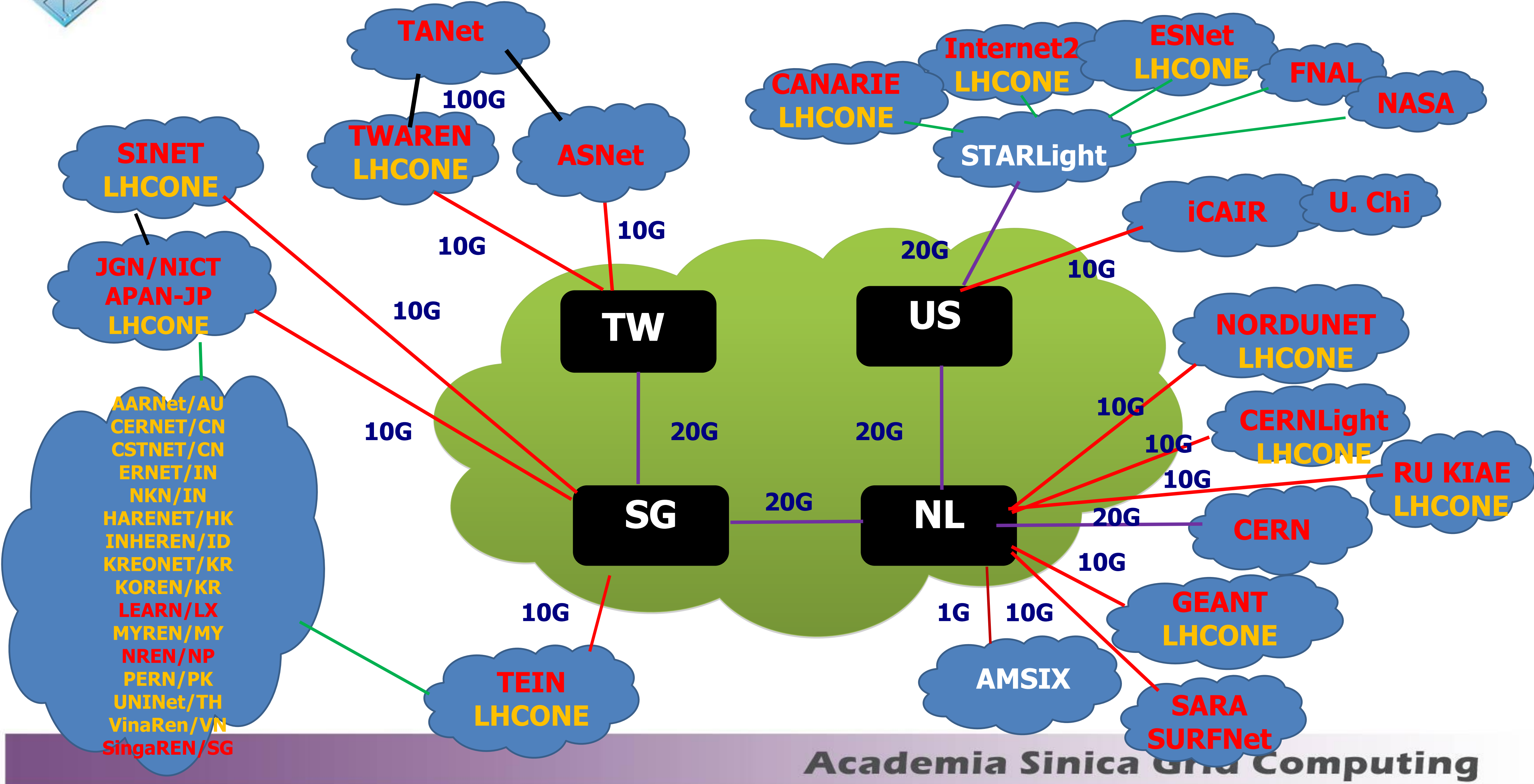
TAIWAN Global R&E Network



- ASGCnet (AS 24167)
- ASNet (AS 9264)
- TWAREN (AS 7539)
- TANet (AS 1659)



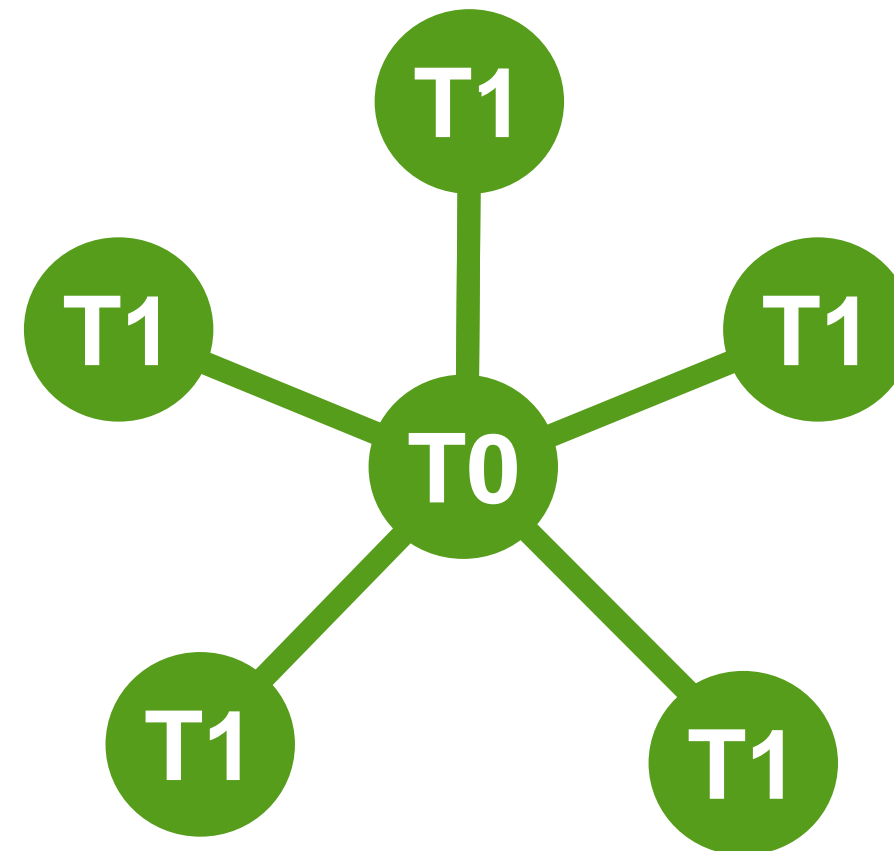
ASGC e-Science Global Network



LHCOPN

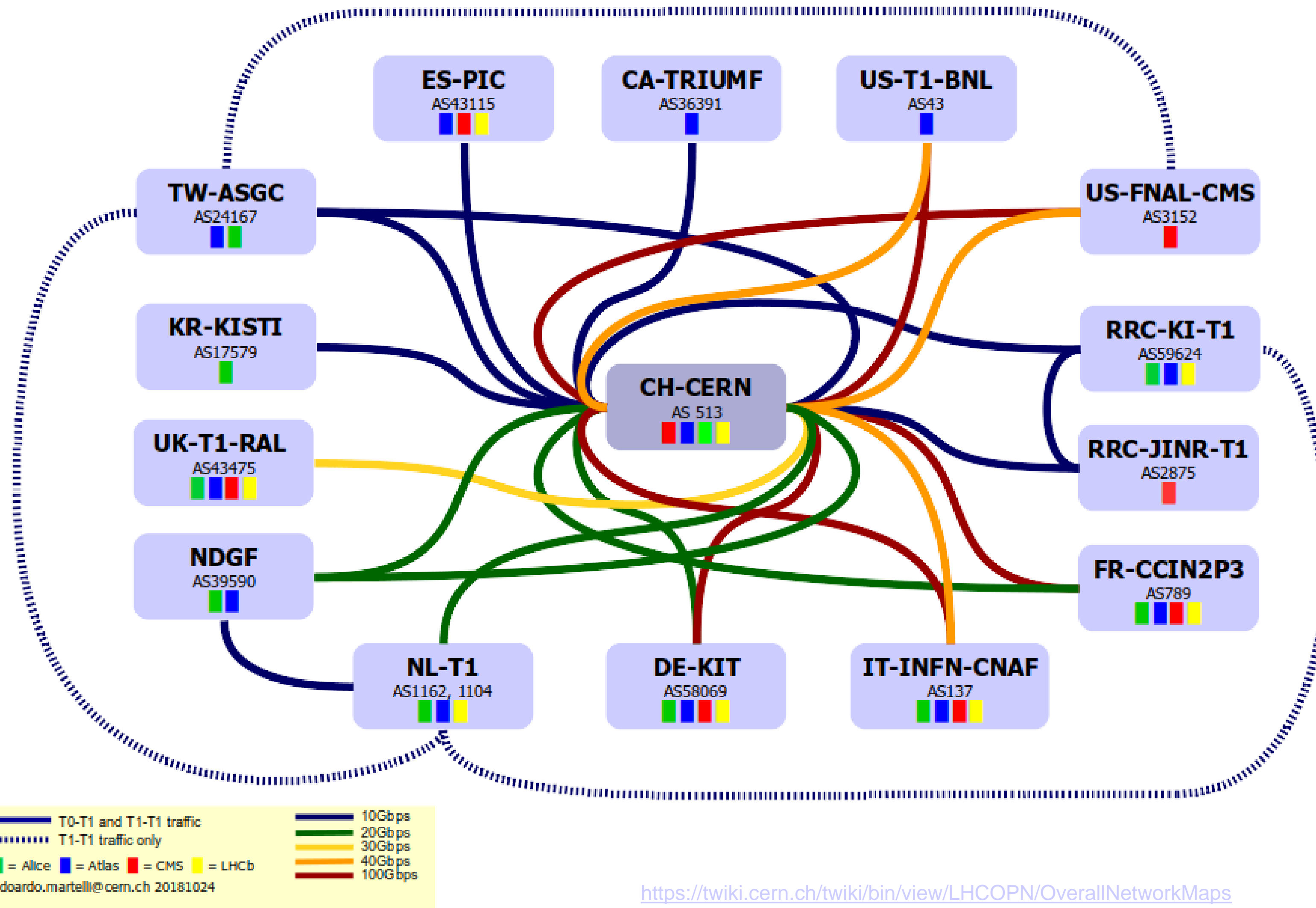
Private network connecting Tier0 and Tier1s

- Dedicated to LHC data transfers and analysis
- Secured: only declared IP prefixes can exchange traffic
- Advanced routing: communities for traffic engineering, load balancing.



LHCOPN

LHCOPN

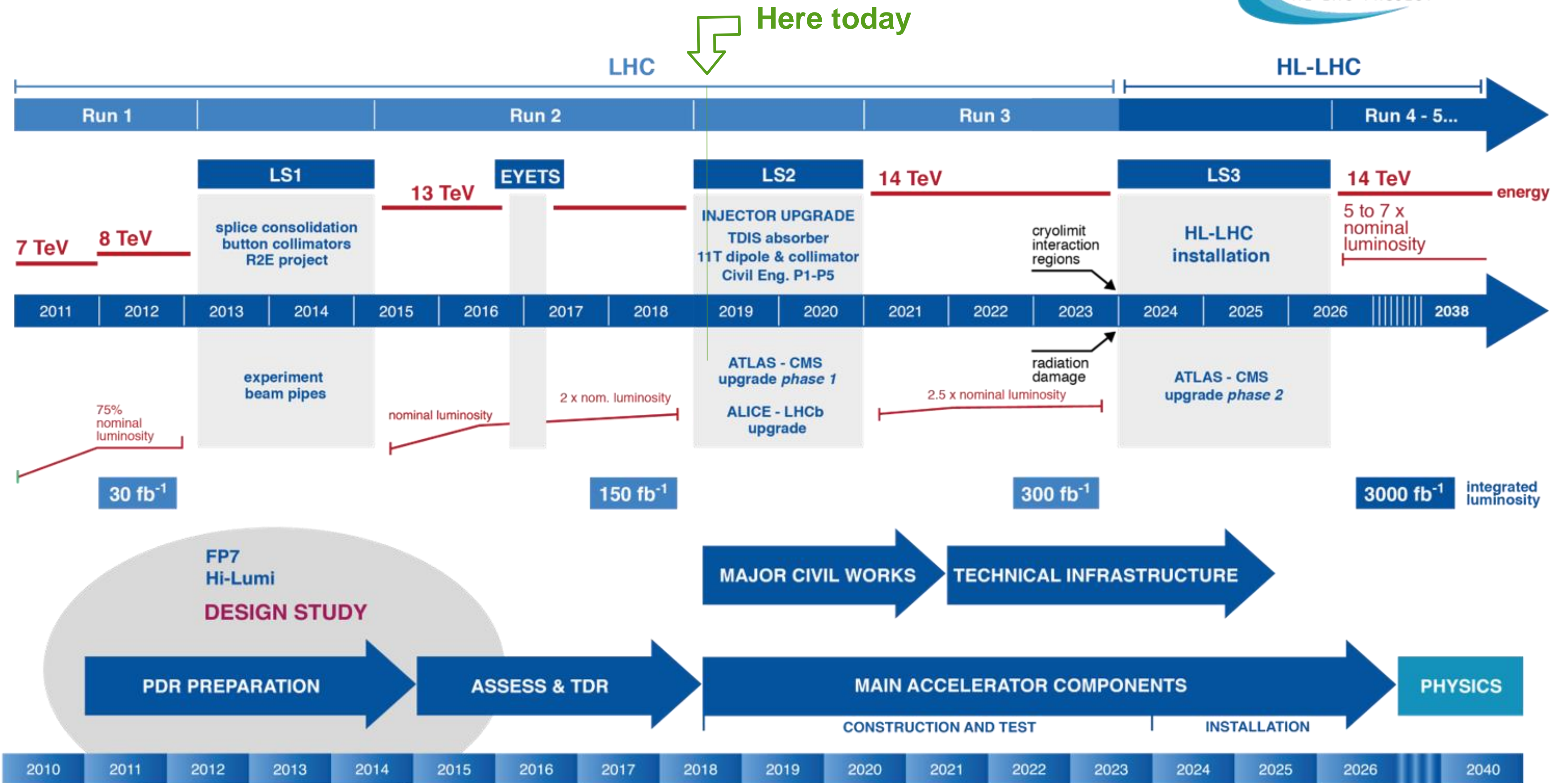


<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/LHCOPN/OverallNetworkMaps>

Numbers

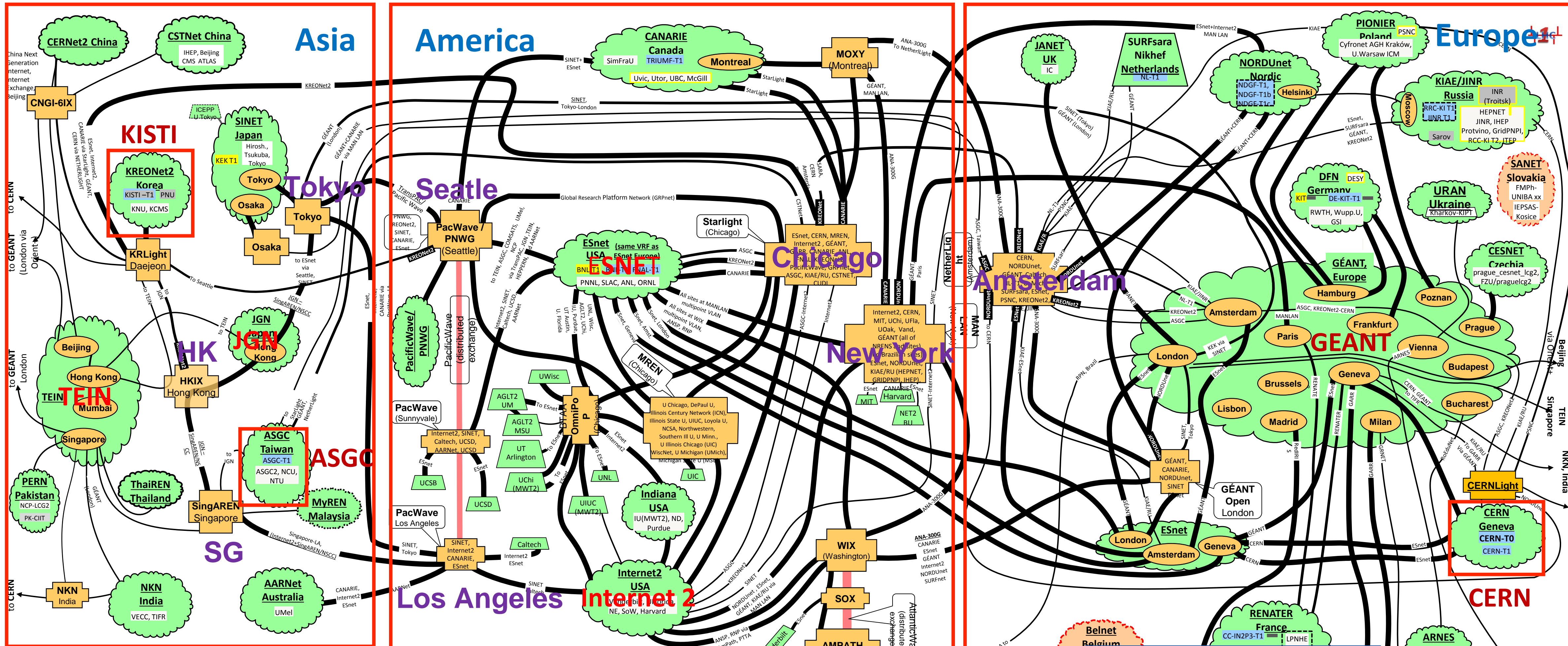
- 14 Tier1s + 1 Tier0
- 12 countries in 3 continents
- Dual stack IPv4-IPv6
- 660 Gbps to the Tier0
- Moved ~160 PB in the last year

HL-LHC plan



LHCONE VRF: A global high performance Science DMZ network infrastructure for High Energy Physics data analysis (LHC, Belle II, Pierre Auger Observatory, NOvA, XENON, DUNE)

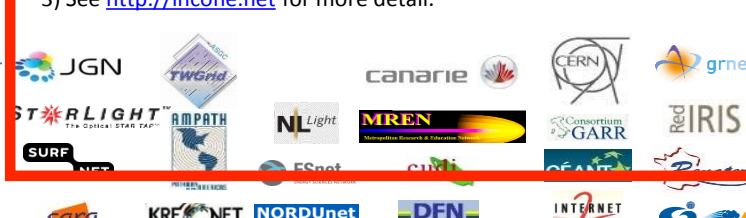
Bold black lines in the following plot are 100Gb/s backbone of LHCONE to support the ExaBytes science data transfer



Ver. 4.31, Oct. 25, 2018 – WEJohnston, ESnet, wej@es.net

- GARR LHCONE VRF domain/aggregator
- ANSP Network provider
- London PoP router
- CUDI Collaborating sites not yet connected to LHCONE
- + Exchange point/regional R&E communication nexus w/ switch providing VLAN connections
- PNU LHC ALICE or LHCb site
- CNAF-T1 LHC Tier 1 ATLAS and CMS
- UChi LHC Tier 2/3 ATLAS and CMS
- KEK Belle II Tier 1/2
- CANARIE NREN/site router at exchange point
- Communication links: 1/10, 20/30/40, and 100Gb/s
- Connection internal to a domain, and of unspecified bandwidth
- Underlined link information indicates link provider, not use w/ switch providing VLAN connections
- UNL Sites that are standalone VRFs
- yellow outline indicates LHC+Belle II site
- Dashed outline indicates distributed site

NOTES
 1) LHCOPN paths are not shown on this diagram
 2) The "LHCONE peerings" at the exchange points indicate who has a presence there and not that all peer with each other (see <https://wiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/LHCONE/LhcOneVRF>)
 3) See <http://lhccone.net> for more detail.

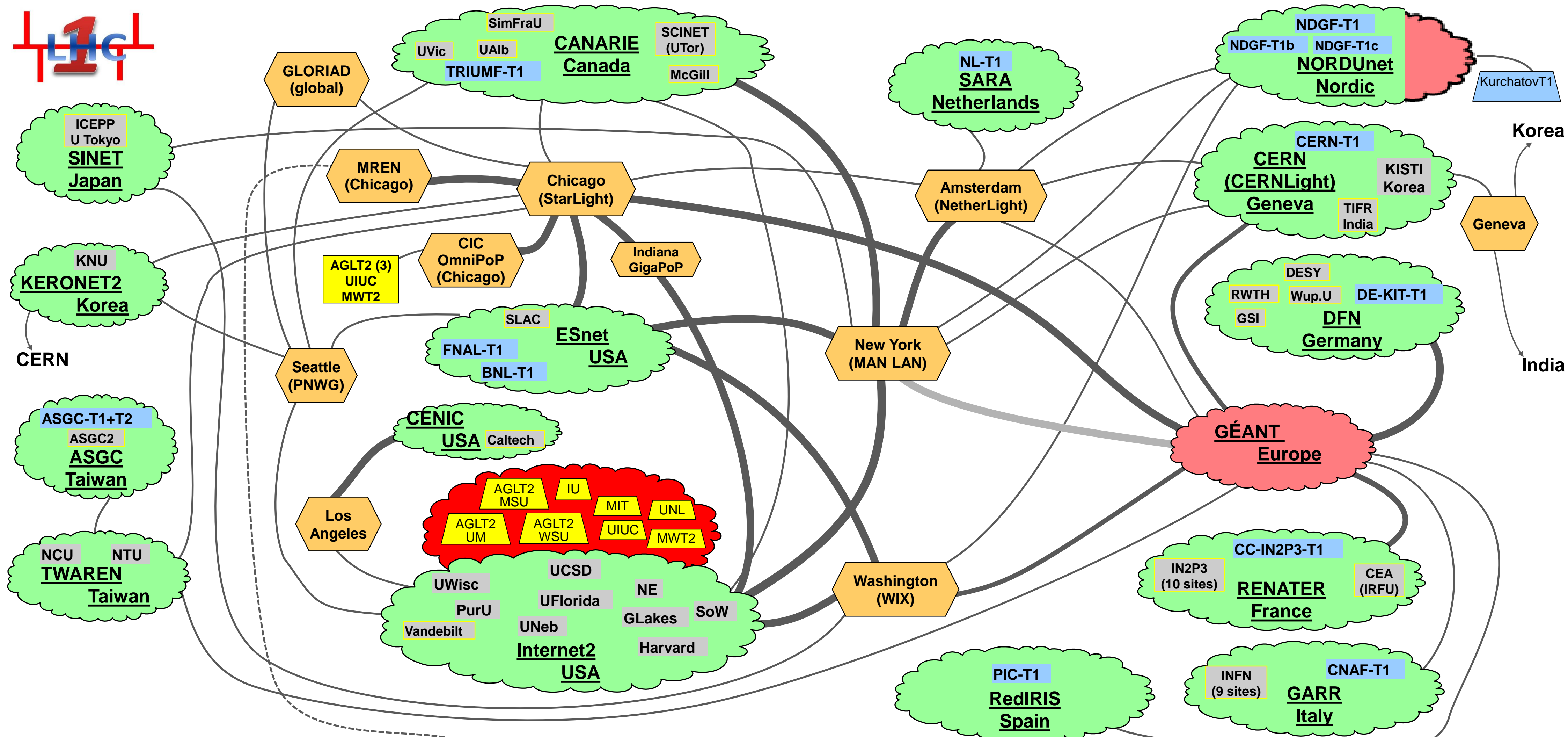


Numbers

- 20 R&E networks
- 14 Tier1s and ~70 Tier2s in 5 continents
- ~250 perfSONAR instances
- 6 collaborations

LHCONE: A global infrastructure for the LHC Tier1 data center and Tier 2/3 analysis center connectivity

LHCONE workshop @ APAN 38 (2014)

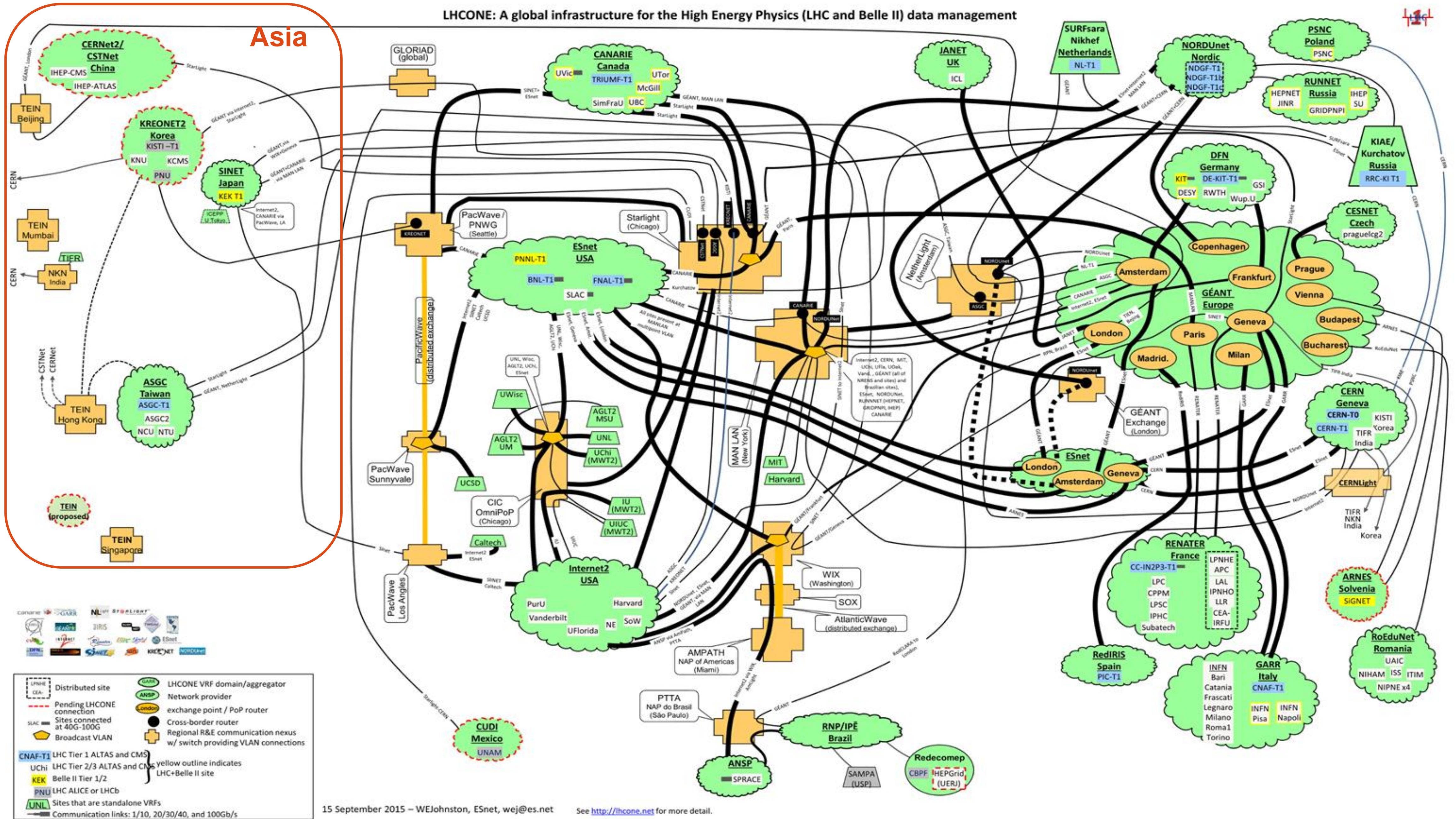


12 August 2014

LHCONE VRF domain	NTU End sites – LHC Tier 2/3 unless indicated as Tier 1
LHCONE VRF aggregator networks	UNL Sites that are standalone VRFs
Chicago Regional R&E communication nexus	Communication links, 10, 20, 30, and 100Gb/s

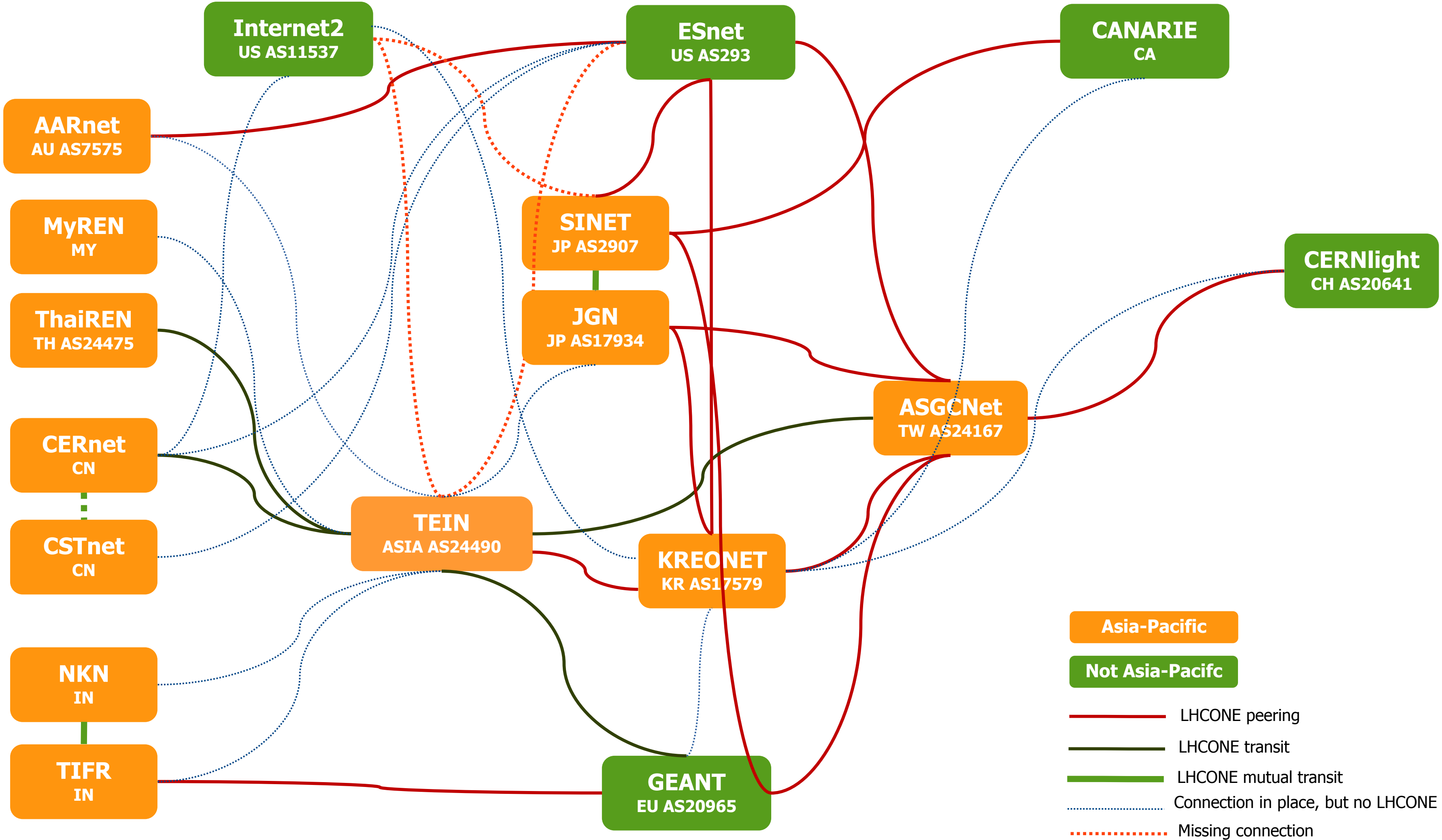
See <http://lhcone.net> for details.

Progresses made in Asia since 2015



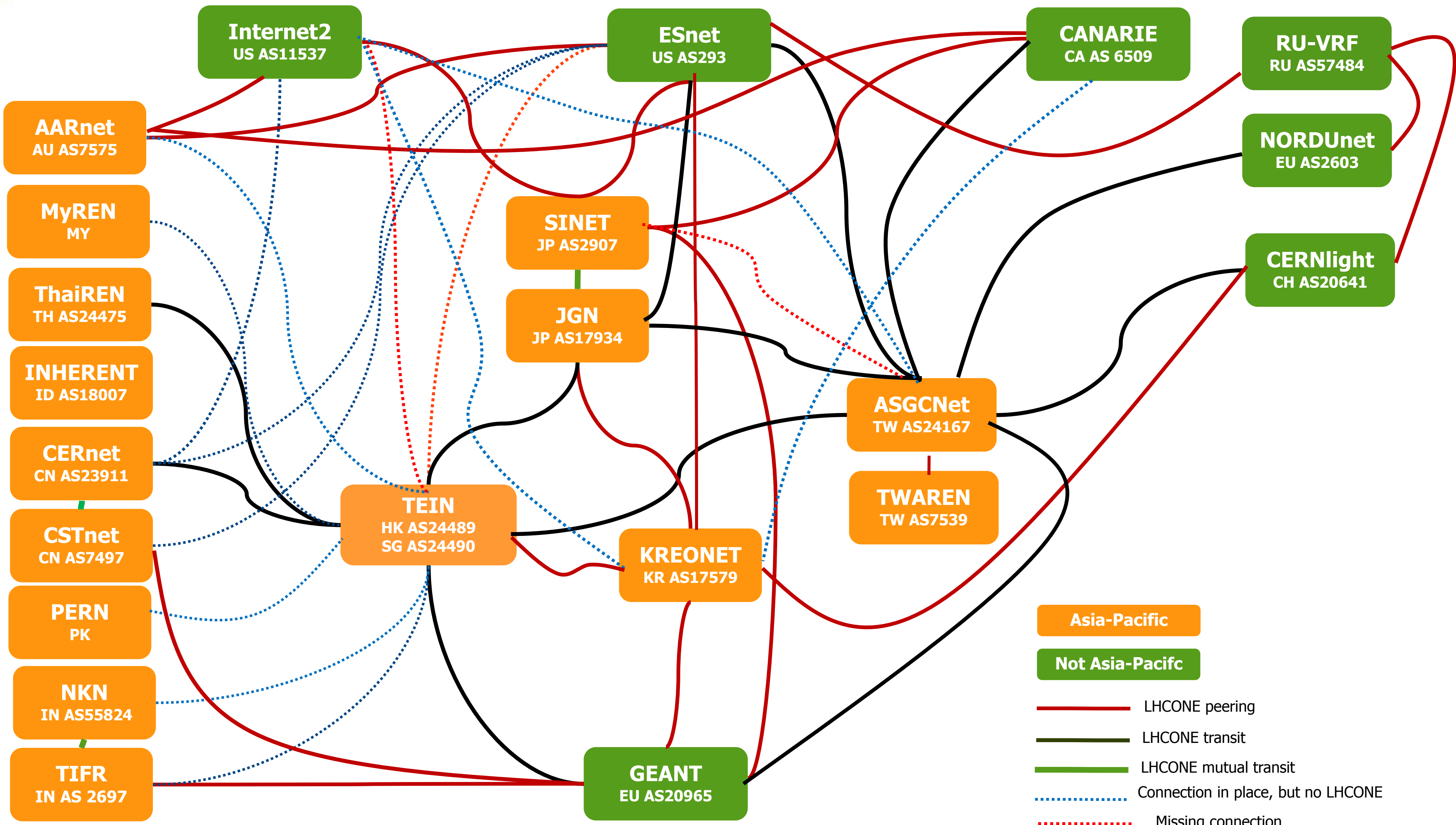


Asia-Pacific VRFs 2017



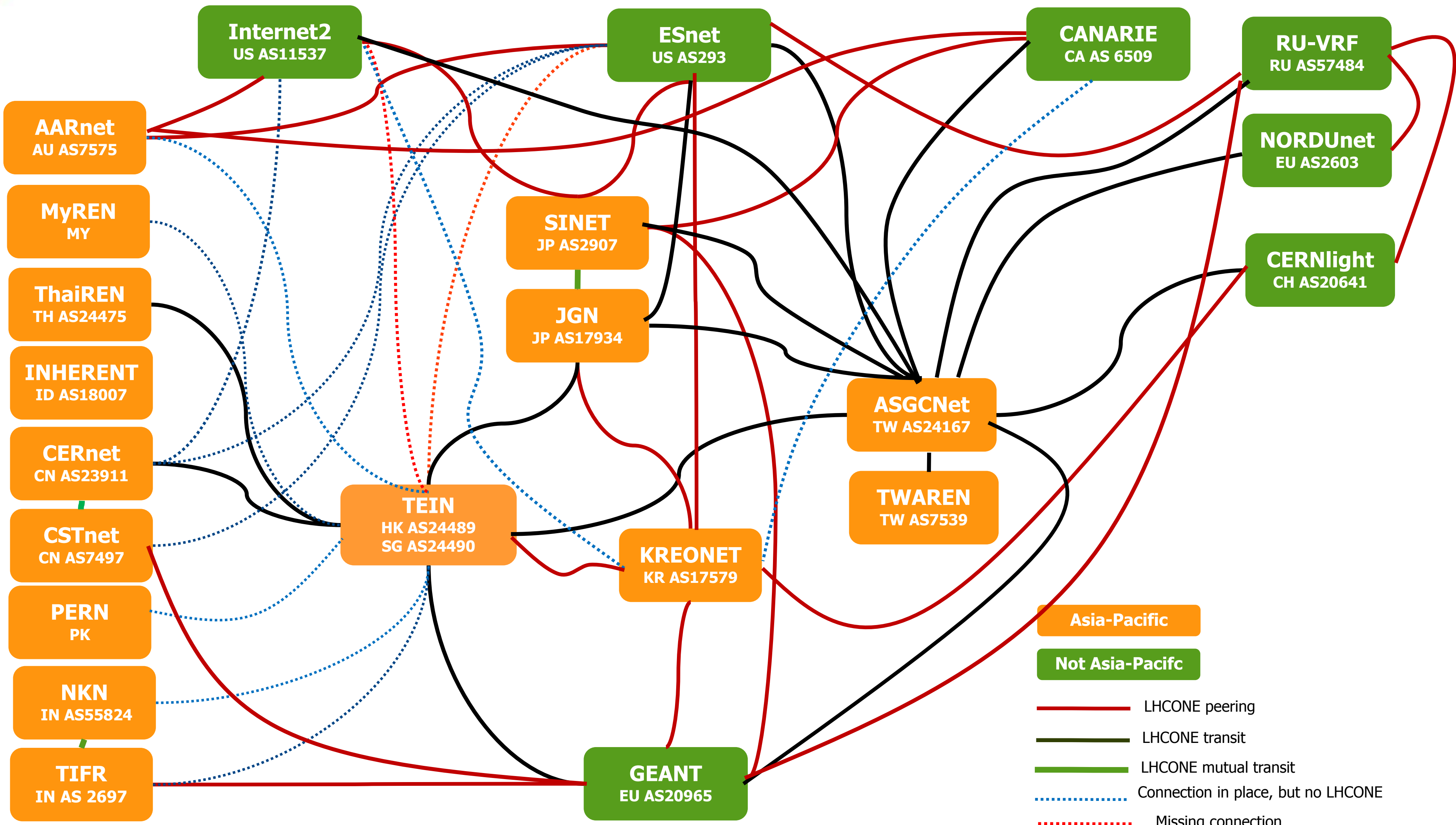


Asia-Pacific VRFs 2018



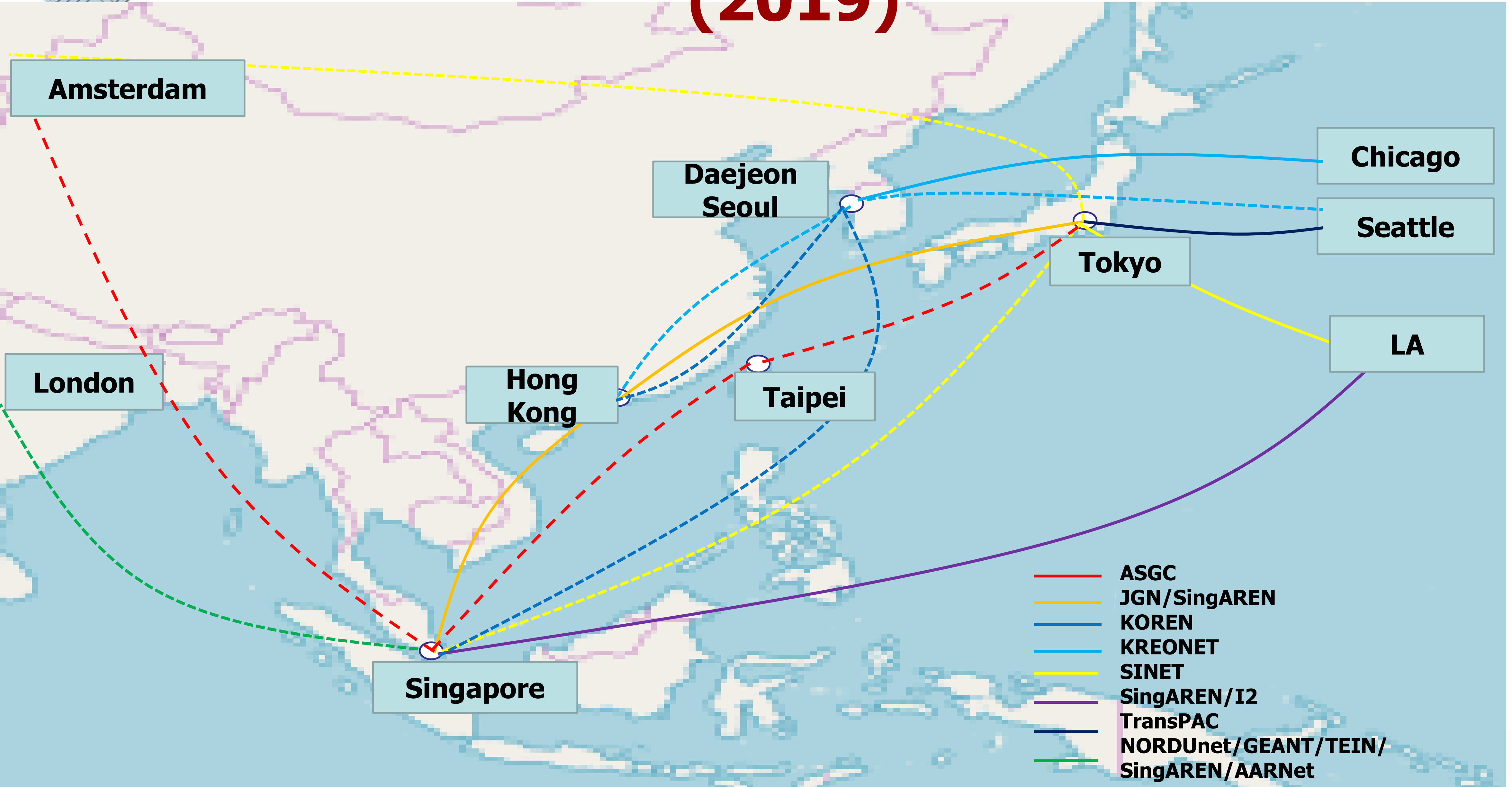


Asia-Pacific VRFs 2019





100G Deployment in Asia (2019)





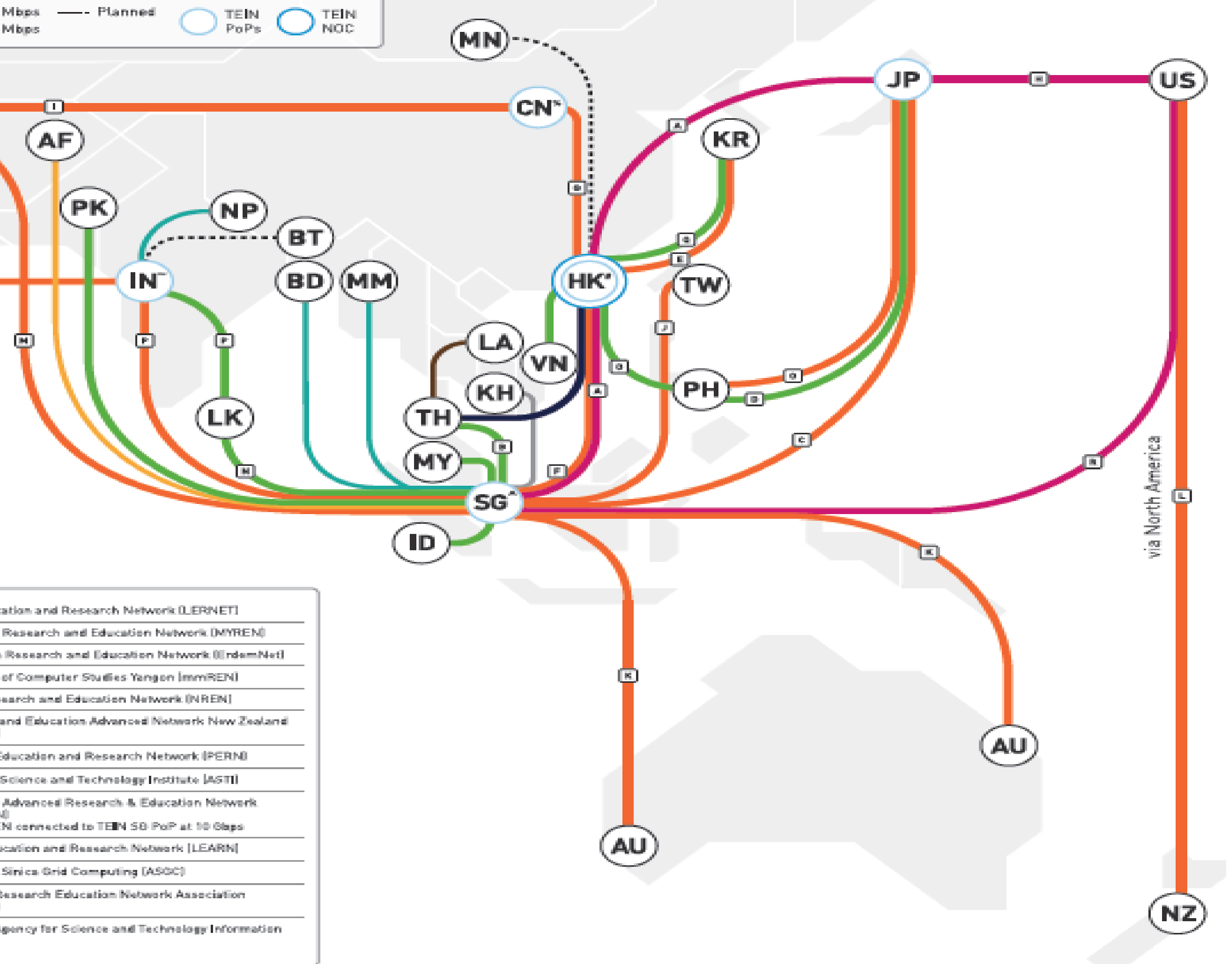
The following links are fully financed/co-financed by the link owners whose support is gratefully acknowledged

A		National Institute of Informatics and Communications	I		Co-funded by China and EU
B		National Institute of Informatics and Communications	J		Academia Sinica Grid Computing
C		National Institute of Informatics	K		Australia Academic and Research Network
D		Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Research Network	L		Research and Education Advanced Network New Zealand
E		National Information Society Agency	M		National Supercomputing Centre
F		China Education and Research Network	N		LEARN
G		Korea Research Environment Open Network	O		Advanced Science and Technology Institute
H		National Supercomputing Centre	P		National Knowledge Network
			Q		Korea Research Environment Open Network
			R		National Supercomputing Centre

Asi@Connect Project Partners

AF - Afghanistan Research and Education Network (AfREN)	LA - Laos Education and Research Network (LERNET)
AU - Australia's Academic and Research Network (AARNET)	MY - Malaysian Research and Education Network (MYREN)
BE - University Grants Commission (UgREN)	MM - Mongolian Research and Education Network (EndemNet)
BT - Department of Information Technology and Telecom (DrukREN)	NP - University of Computer Studies Yangon (UcsyREN)
CA - Institute of Technology of Cambodia (CamREN)	NZ - Nepal Research and Education Network (NREN)
CN - China Education and Research Network (CERNET) - % CERNET connected to TEIN CN PoP at 10 Gbps - China Science and Technology Network (CSTNET)	NC - Research and Education Advanced Network New Zealand (REANNZ)
HK - The Hong Kong Academic and Research Network (HARNET) - The Hong Kong Open Exchange (HKOOX) - # HARNET and HKOOX connected to TEIN HK PoP at 10 Gbps	PK - Pakistan Education and Research Network (PERN)
IN - National Knowledge Network (NKN) - NKN connected to TEIN IN PoP at 10 Gbps	PH - Advanced Science and Technology Institute (ASTI)
ID - Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITS)	SG - Singapore Advanced Research & Education Network (SingAREN) - * SingAREN connected to TEIN SG PoP at 10 Gbps
JP - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Research Network (MAFFRN) - National Institute of Informatics (NICT) - National Institute of Informatics (NII)	LK - Lanka Education and Research Network (LEARN)
KR - National Information Society Agency (NIA) - Korea Research Environment Open Network (KREONET)	TH - Academia Sinica Grid Computing (ASGC)
	TH - Thailand Research Education Network Association (ThaiREN)
	VN - National Agency for Science and Technology Information (NASATI)

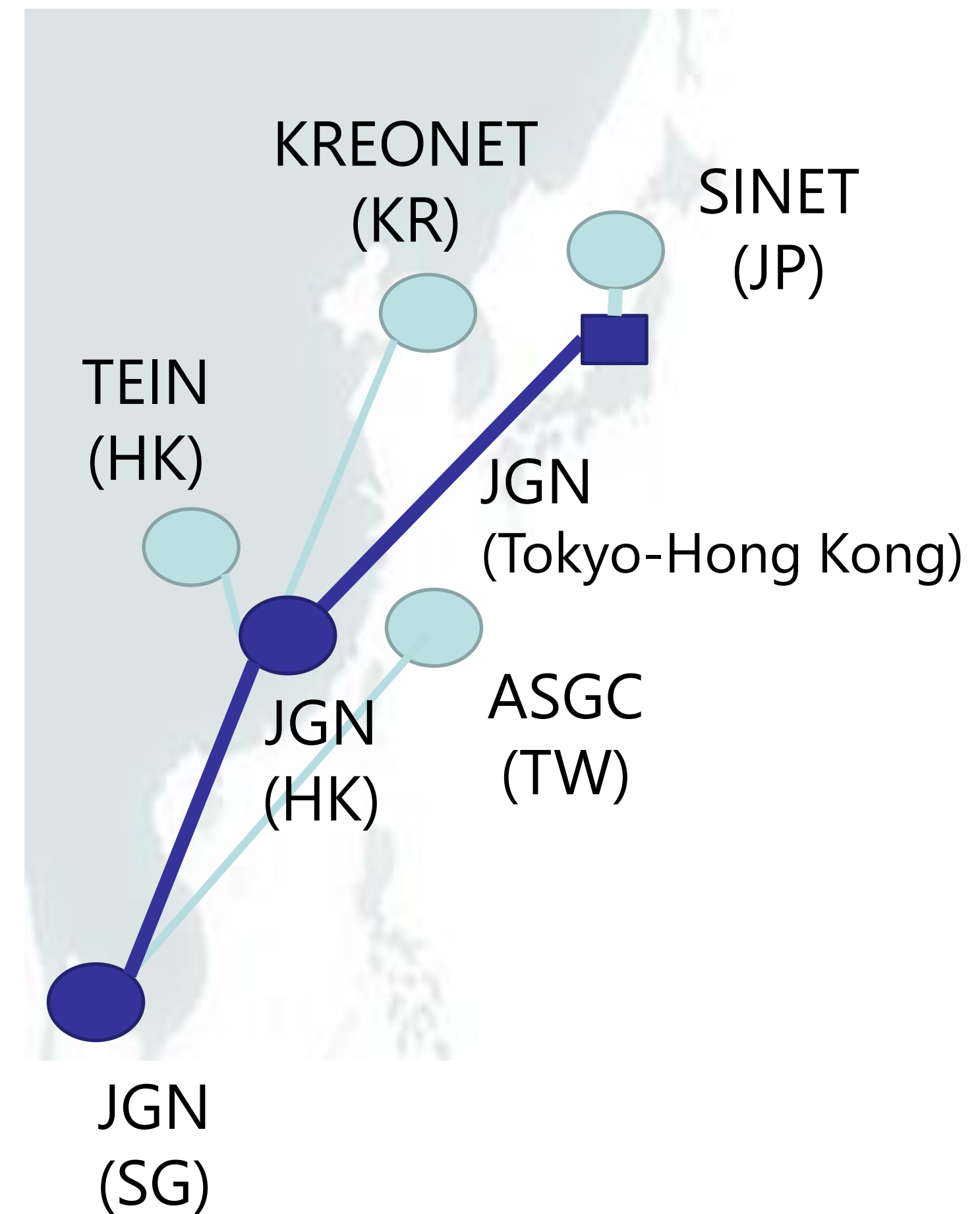
* As of October 2018, Ongoing updates
** Other regions (Central Asia, Africa and Latin America) can be connected via global R&E networks such as EU (GÉANT) and US (Internet2)





JGN supports LHCONE in Asia

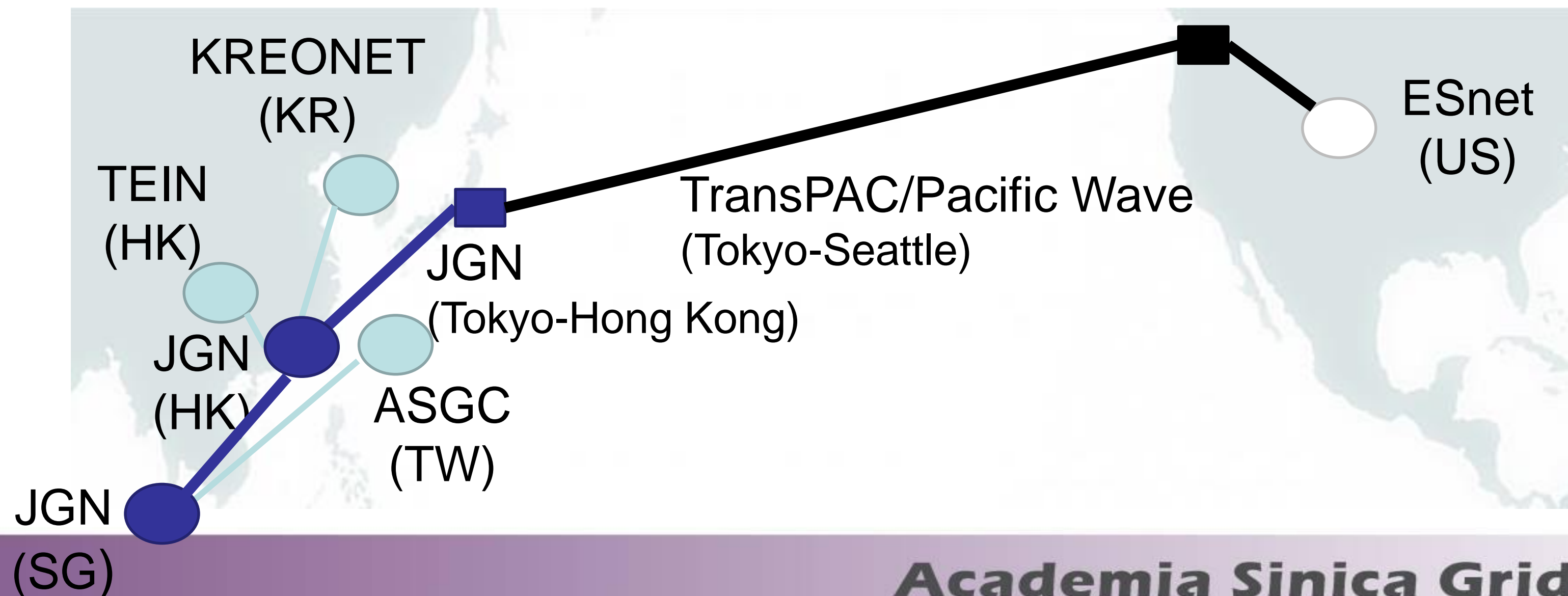
- JGN started the operation of LHCONE router at Hong Kong
 - Big science is a driving force of next-gen ICT infrastructure
- Under the collaboration with SINET, JGN supports LHCONE between Japanese and Asian academic organizations
 - JGN established LHCONE peering with SINET, KREONET, ASGC, and TEIN-HK





LHCONE between ESnet and Asia

- JGN also started the support of LHCONE between ESnet and Asia
 - JGN established LHCONE peering with ESnet, and exchange routing information between ESnet and Asia (TEIN-HK, ASGC, KREONET)
 - This is under the mutual cooperation with TransPAC
 - We also thank to WIDE to support the interconnection between JGN and TransPAC/Pacific Wave in Tokyo



KREONET/KREONet2 LHCONE VRF Peering

Prefix Advertising

(Now)

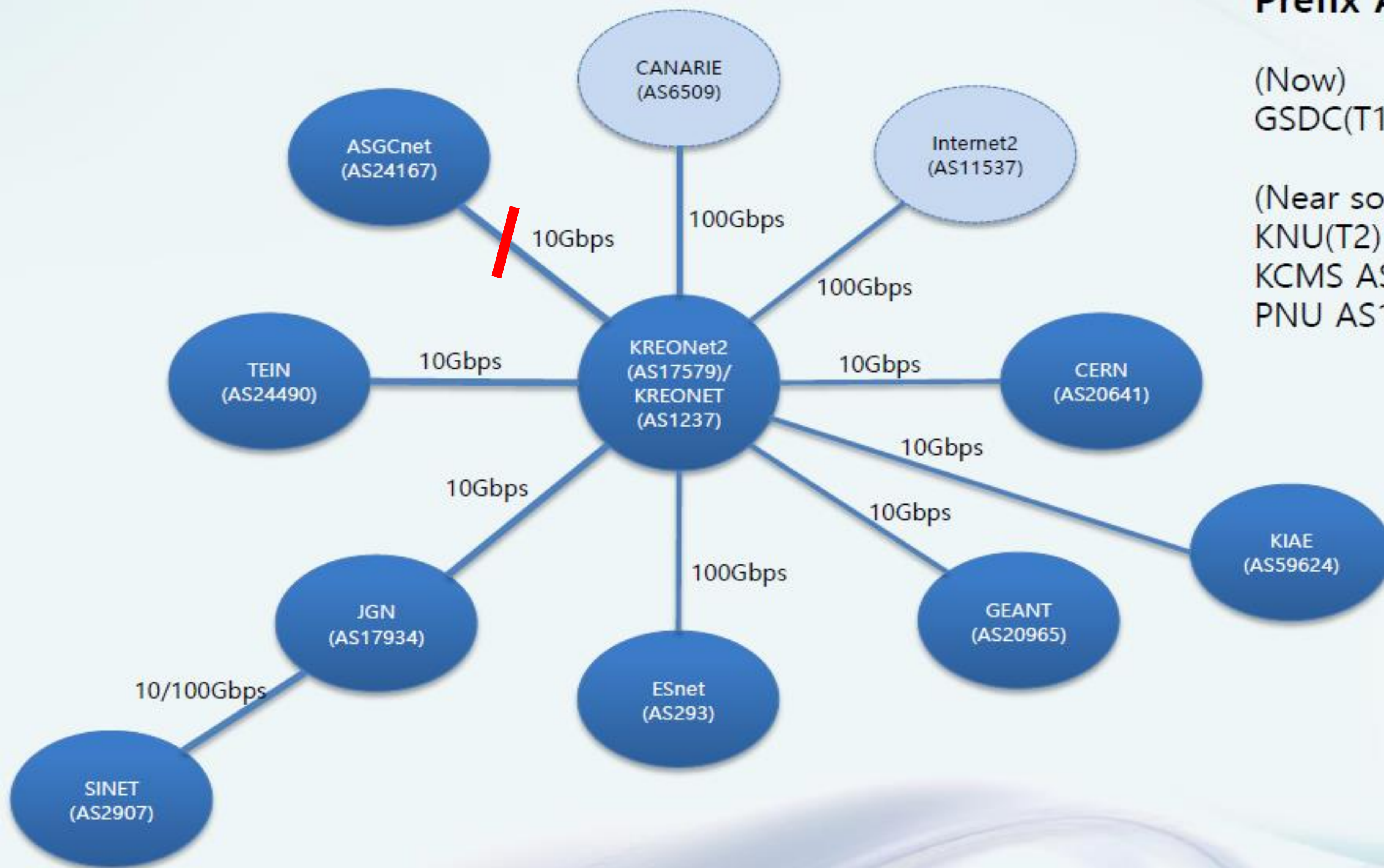
GSDC(T1) AS17579 134.75.125.0/24

(Near soon)

KNU(T2) AS1237 155.230.20.0/22

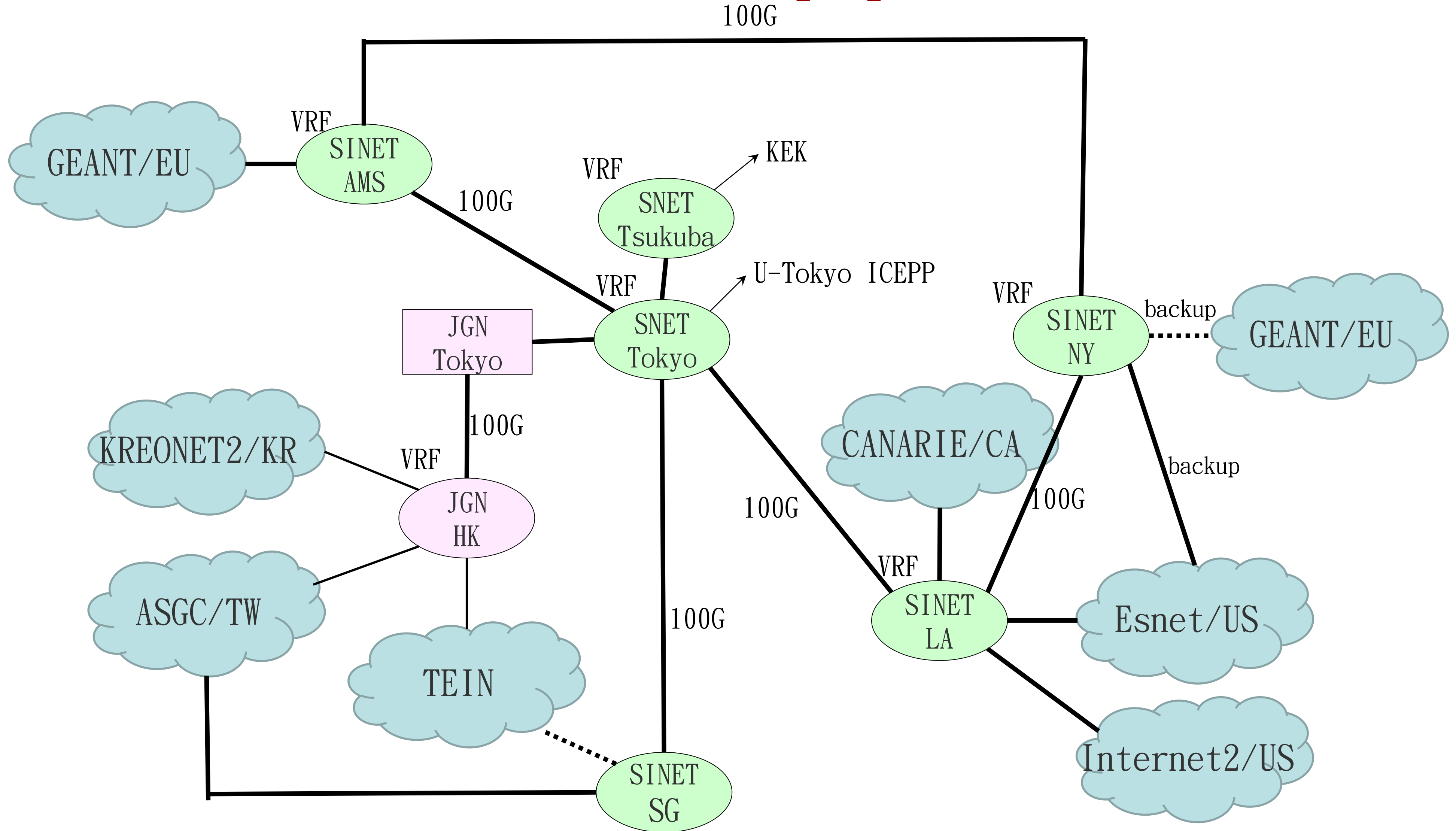
KCMS AS1237 210.117.209.0/25

PNU AS1237 203.253.142.0/24



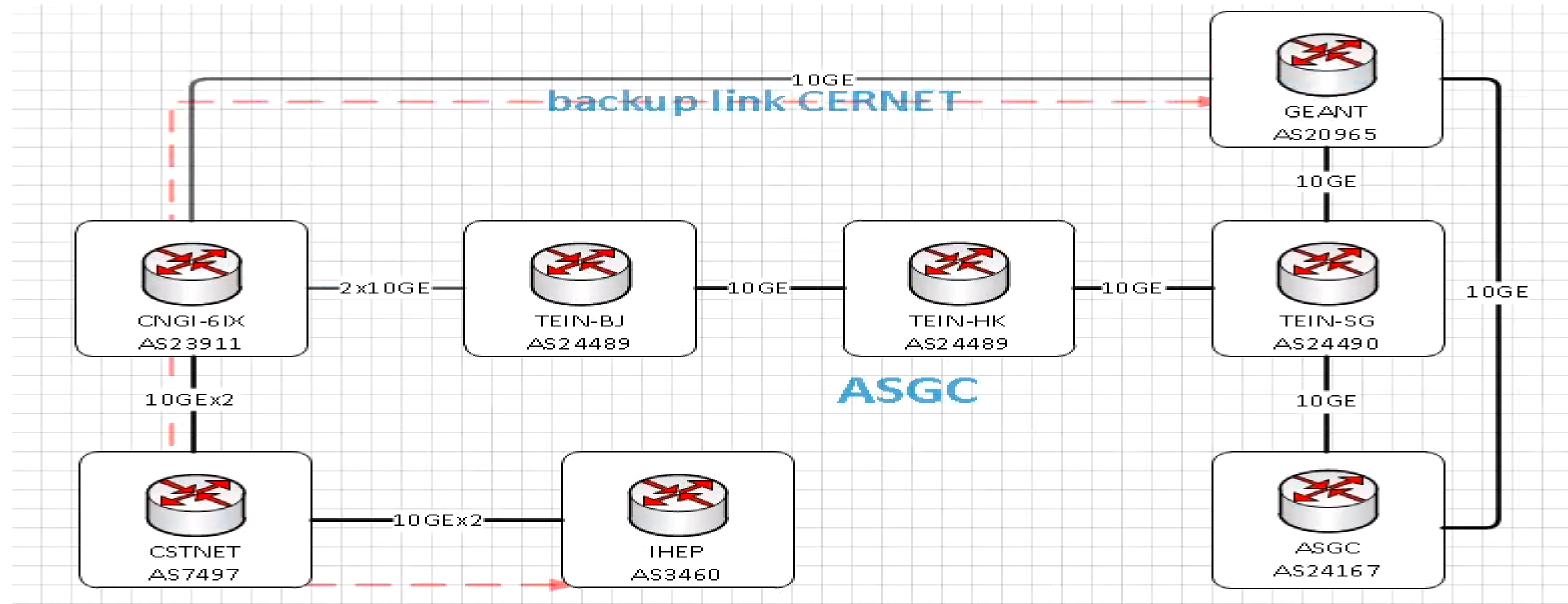


LHCONE Connectivity (Draft Plan in 2019)

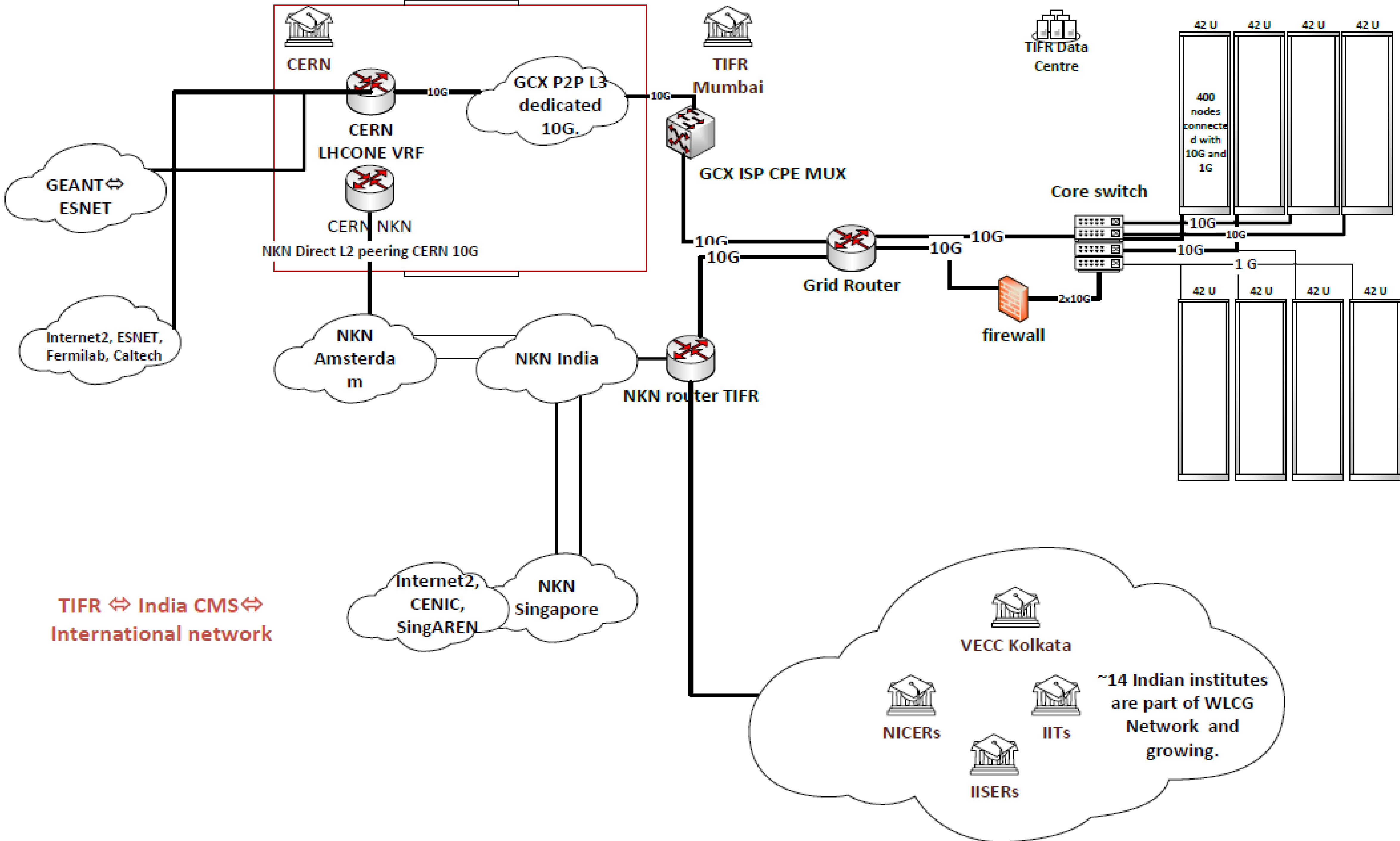


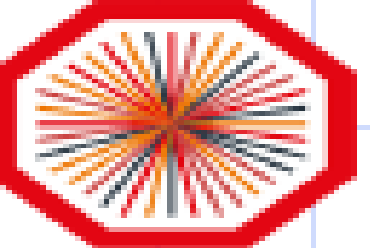


LHCONE in China



- IHEP in China connected to LHCONE in Dec. 2017, Thanks to
 - CERN, CSTNet, CERNet, ASGC, GEANT,
- VRF Peerings have been set up for IHEP-Eur. /IHEP-ASGC
 - Peering between CNGI-6IX and TEIN in Beijing
 - VRF Peering between CNGI-6IX and GEANT (over Orient+)
 - VRF Peering between TEIN and ASGC
- More Peerings should be launched
 - Internet2, ESNat, KREONET





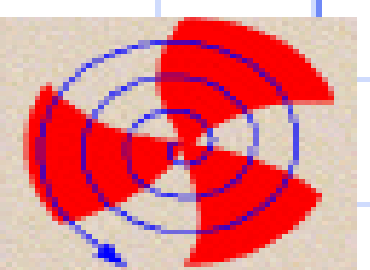
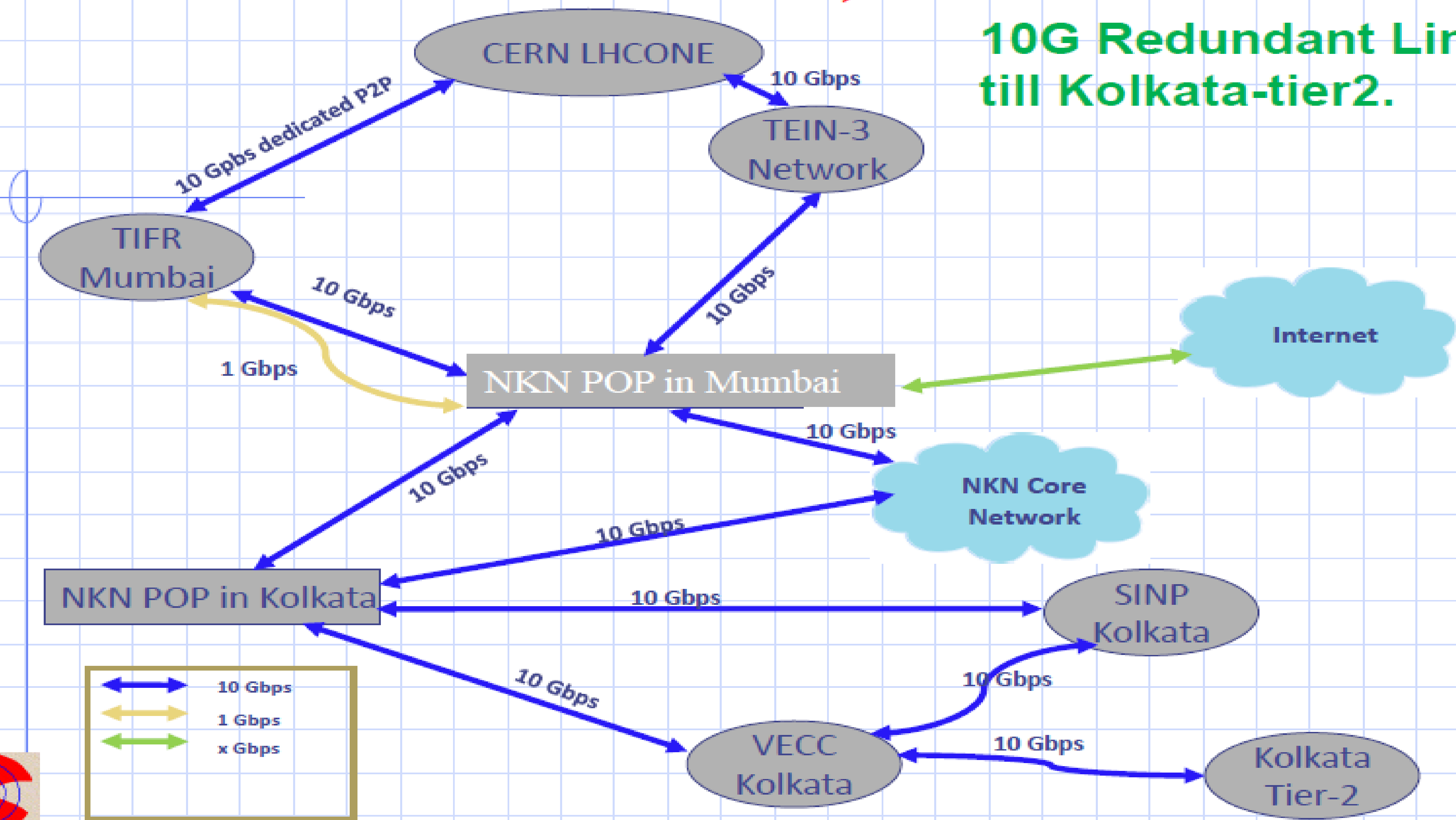
ALICE

KOLKATA Tier-2@Alice Grid

Physical Network Connectivity from CERN -- Kolkata, India



10G Redundant Link till Kolkata-tier2.





E-Infrastructure for R&D

Pakistan's National Education and Research Network, With Other NREN's through Trans-EurAsia Information Network (TEIN)

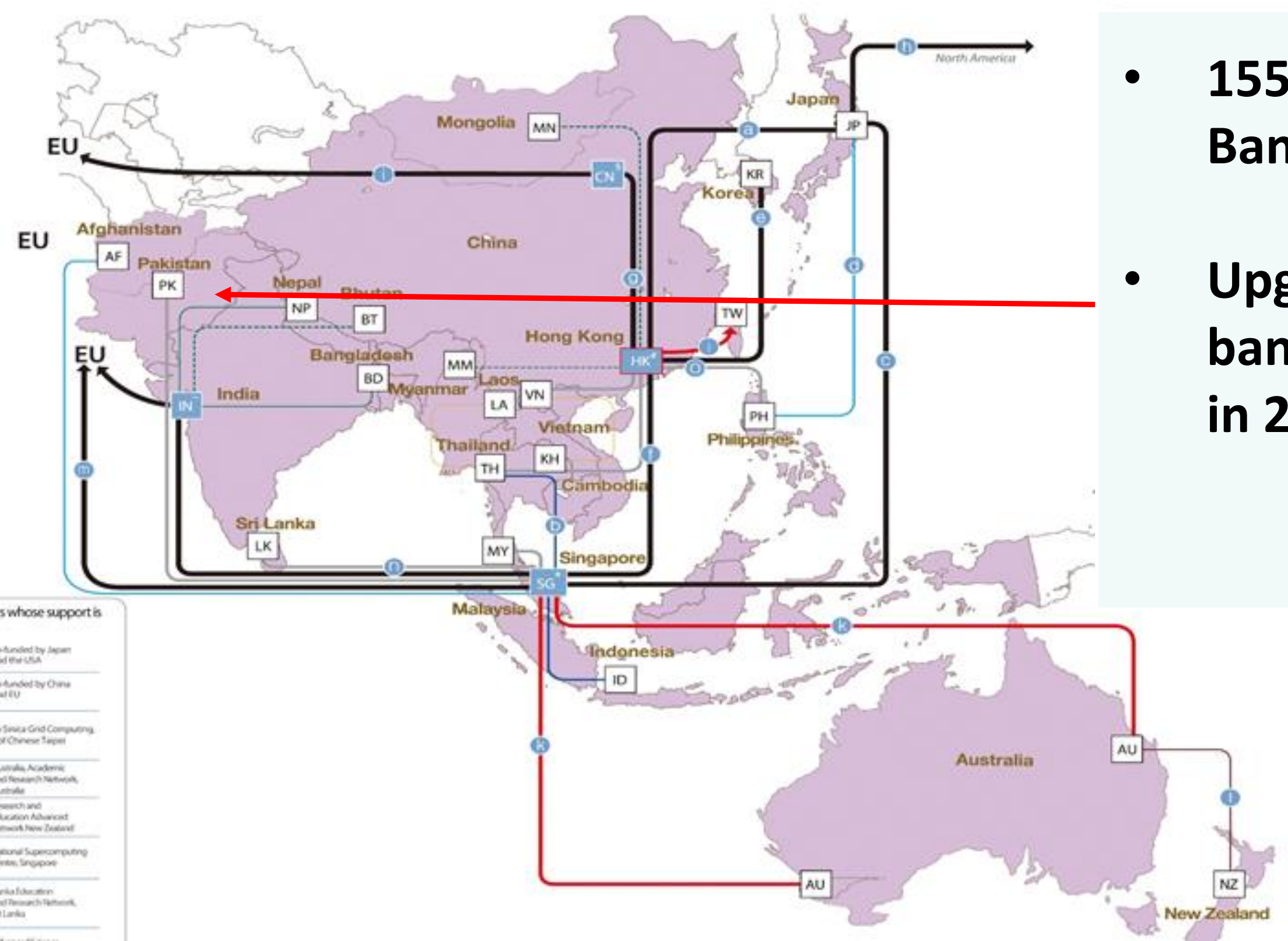


TEIN Project Partners

AF Afghanistan	ID Indonesia	NZ New Zealand
AU Australia	JP Japan	PK Pakistan
BD Bangladesh	KR Korea	PH Philippines
BT Bhutan	LA Laos	SG Singapore
KB Cambodia	MM Myanmar	LK Sri Lanka
CN China	MN Mongolia	TH Thailand
HK Hong Kong	MY Malaysia	TW Taiwan
IN India	NP Nepal	VN Vietnam

The following links are fully financed/co-financed by the link owners whose support is gratefully acknowledged

a NICT National Institute of Information and Communications, Japan	f JUPARC co-funded by Japan and the USA
b NICT National Institute of Information and Communications, Japan	g ORIENT co-funded by China and EU
c NICT Thailand Research and Education Network, Thailand	h ASGC Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Republic of Chinese Taipei
d NII National Institute of Informatics, Japan	i ANZCA Australia Academic and Research Network, Australia
e MAREN Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Research Network, Japan	j REANZ Research and Education Advanced Network New Zealand
f NIA National Information Society Agency, South Korea	k NCC National Supercomputing Centre, Singapore
g CERN China Education and Research Network, China	l LEARN Lanka Education and Research Network, Sri Lanka



- 155 Mbps Bandwidth in 2008
- Upgraded bandwidth 1Gbps in 2015

Digging in the LHCONE routing table

NORDUnet has run an analyses of the routing tables of most of the LHCONE VRFs.

It resulted that **reachability is fragmented**, especially on IPv6:

- Only GEANT has a full view of all LHCONE destinations
- Especially the sites behind TEIN cannot reach a fraction of LHCONE

IPv4 reachability map:

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/725706/contributions/3149436/attachments/1744301/2823447/go>

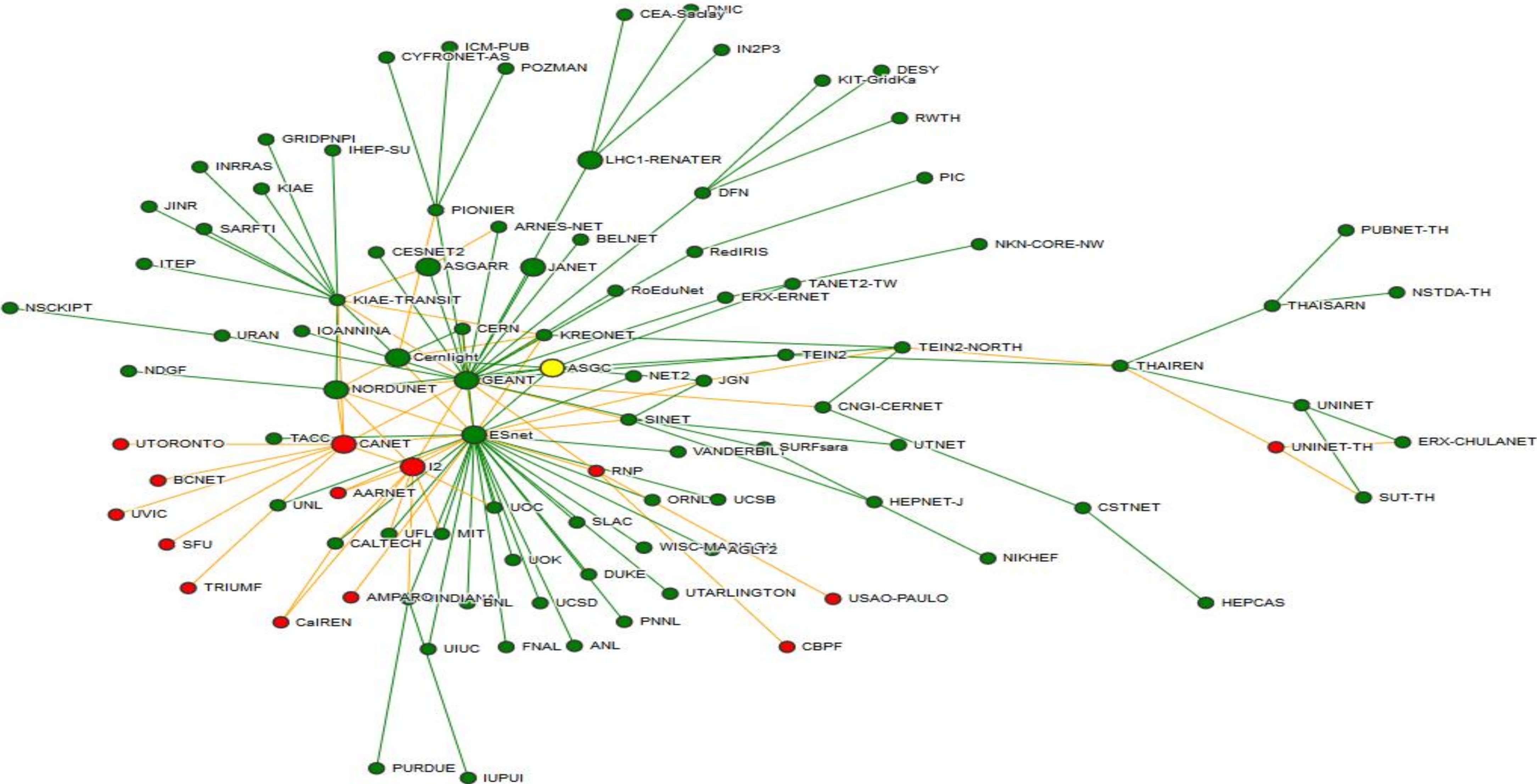
IPv6 reachability map:

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/725706/contributions/3149436/attachments/1744301/2823448/go>

The community will work on improving this situation, which will be followed-up in the future meetings



ASGC LHCONE IPv4 Reachability



LHCONE Looking Glass

At the LHCONE meeting of March 2018 it was decided to implement a **tool to analyze the routing tables of the different VRFs**

For this, a Route Server and a Looking Glass web interface have been set up at CERN

The looking glass can show the prefixes known in the different VRFs and the attributes of the routes

At the moment the route-server peers with CERNlight and NORDUnet VRFs only. Other peerings will be added in the coming months

The looking glass is accessible at <http://lhcone-lg.cern.ch/>



Comment/Suggestion

- LHCONE Transit between Asia-US and Asia-EU
 - ASGC, JGN/TransPAC, TEIN/GEANT
- Avoid asymmetric route between Asia and US/EU
- MTU size 9000
- ... etc



Following LHCONE/LHCOPN meeting

- 4~5 June 2019, Umeå University, Sweden
 - <https://indico.cern.ch/event/772031/>
- January 2020: Workshop at CERN with LHC experiments
- March 2020: co-located with ISGC in Taipei



Thanks

- Tony Cass, Edoardo Martelli (CERN)
- William (Bill) Johnston, Michael OConnor (ESnet)
- Vincenzo Capone (GÉANT)
- Lars Fischer, Magnus Bergroth (NORDUnet)
- Andrew Lee (TransPAC)
- Hiroshi Sakamoto (U. Tokyo)
- Tomoaki Nakamura (KEK)
- Eiji Kawai (JGN/NICT)
- Motonori Nakamura (SINET/NII)
- Patch Lee, Zhonghui Li (Asi@Connect)
- Buseung Cho, Sang-Un Ahn (KISTI)
- Gang Chen, Qi Fazhi (IHEP)
- Vikas Singhal (VECC, Klokata)
- Brij Jashal (TIFR)
- Rajesh Verma (NKN, India)
- Saqib Haleem (NCP)
- ... etc