

CERN Networks

RAL visit

3rd of December 2018

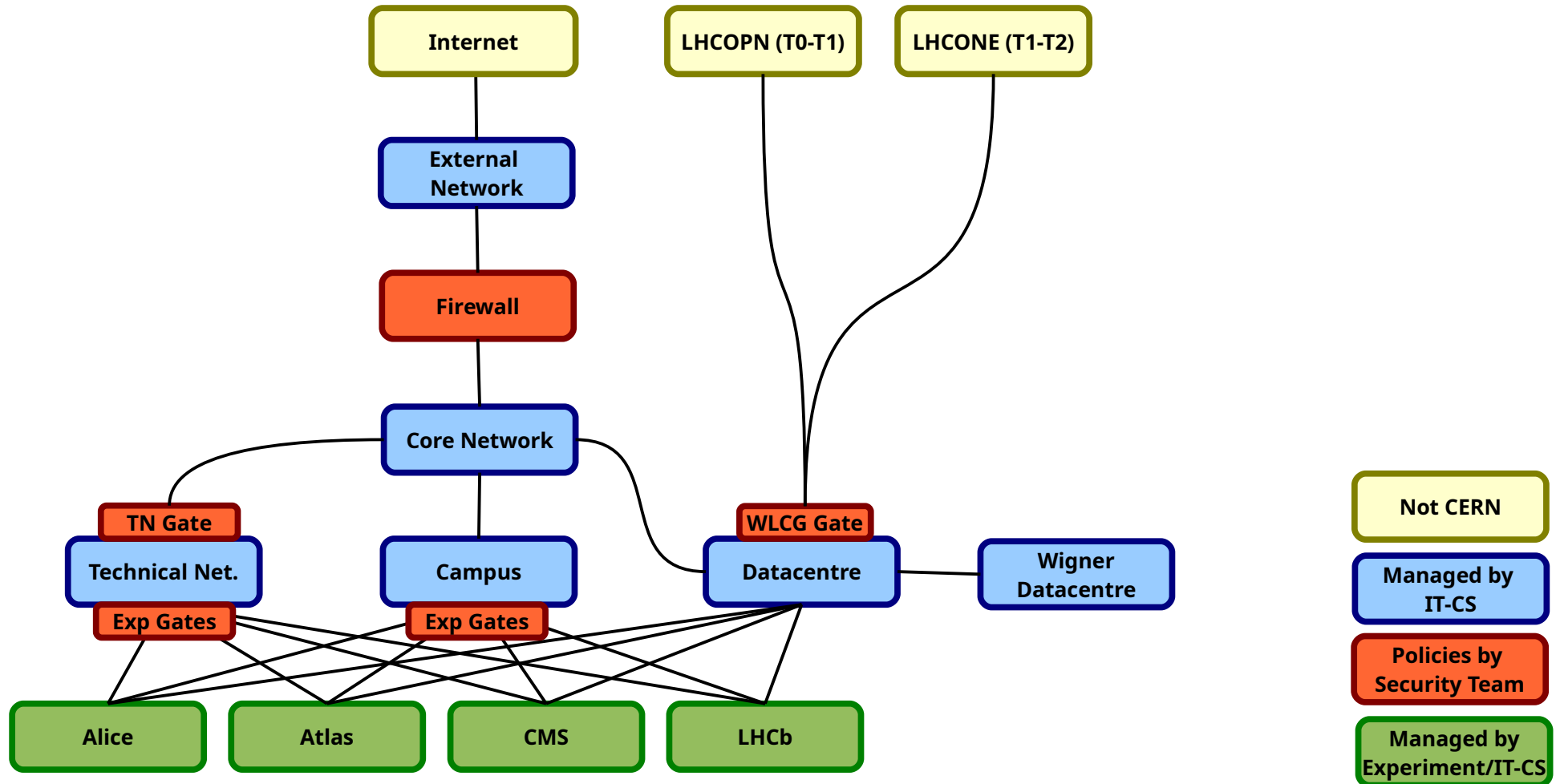


Agenda

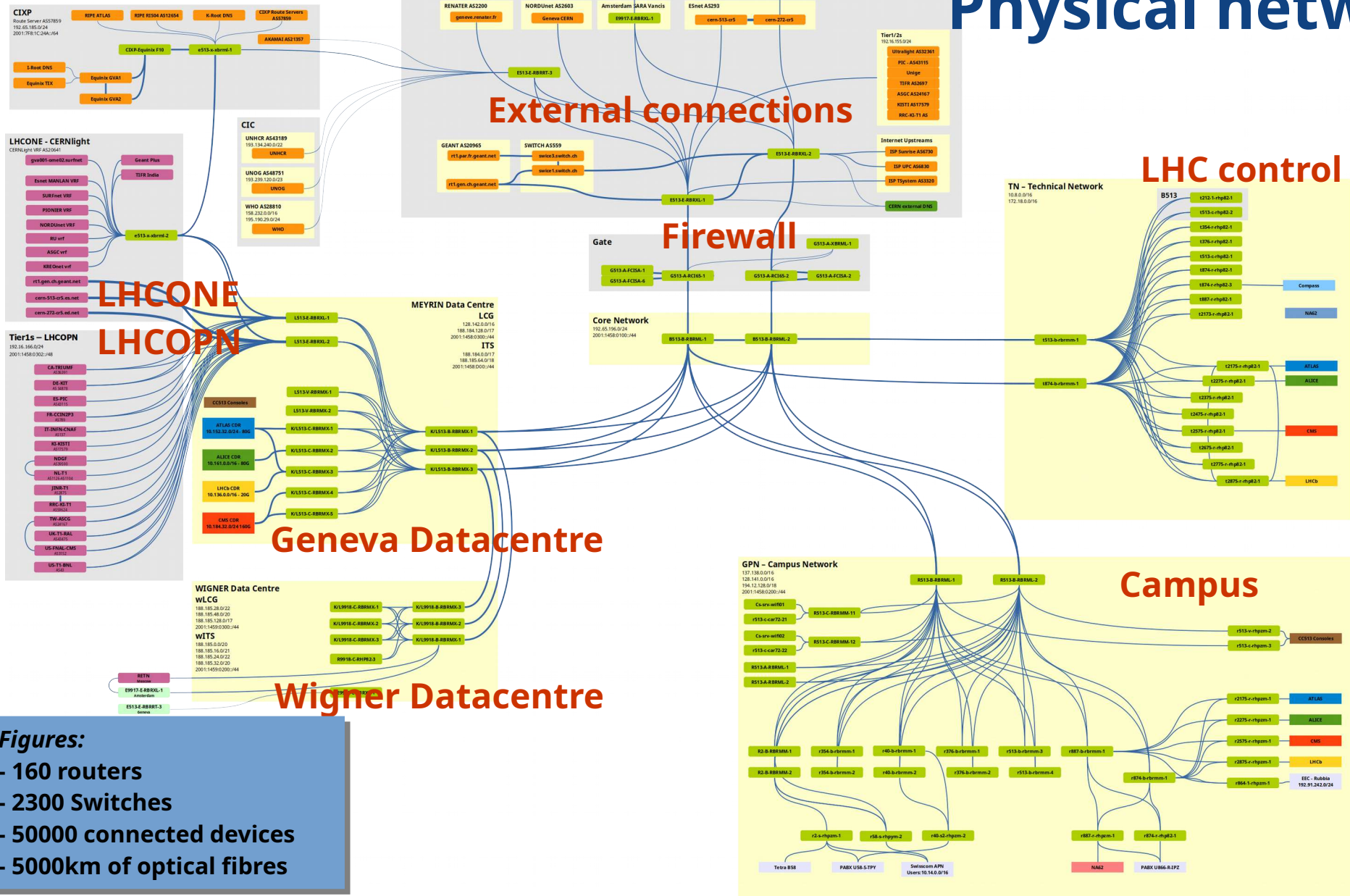
- How is the network structured (physical / logical / resilience)
- How is the network used (Science / Office / Data Transfers / VoIP / Video)
- How is traffic managed (QoS / Over provisioning)

Network Structure

CERN Network domains and connections



Physical network



External connections

Firewall

LHC control - TN

Geneva Datacentre

Wigner Datacentre

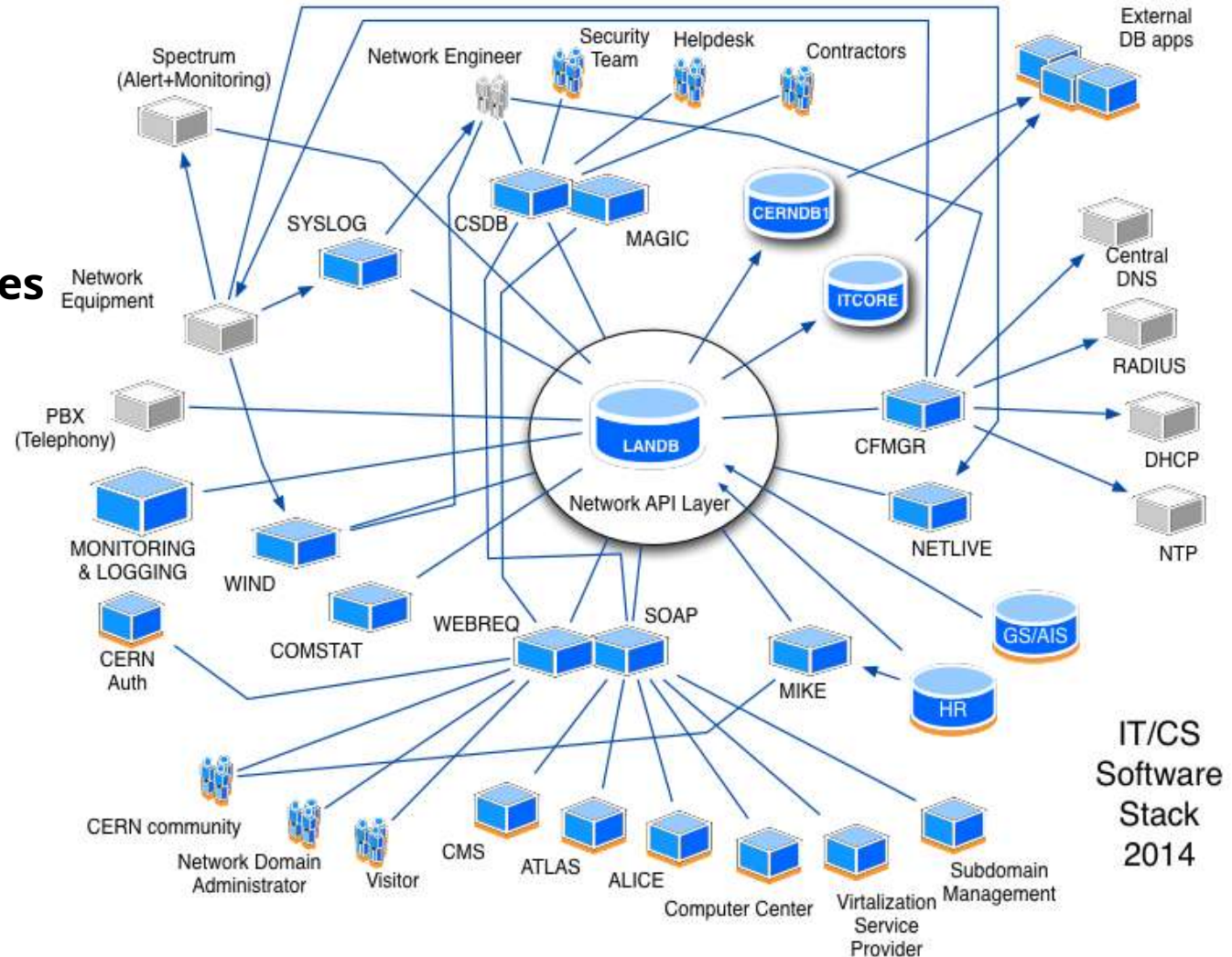
Campus

- Figures:**
- 160 routers
 - 2300 Switches
 - 50000 connected devices
 - 5000km of optical fibres

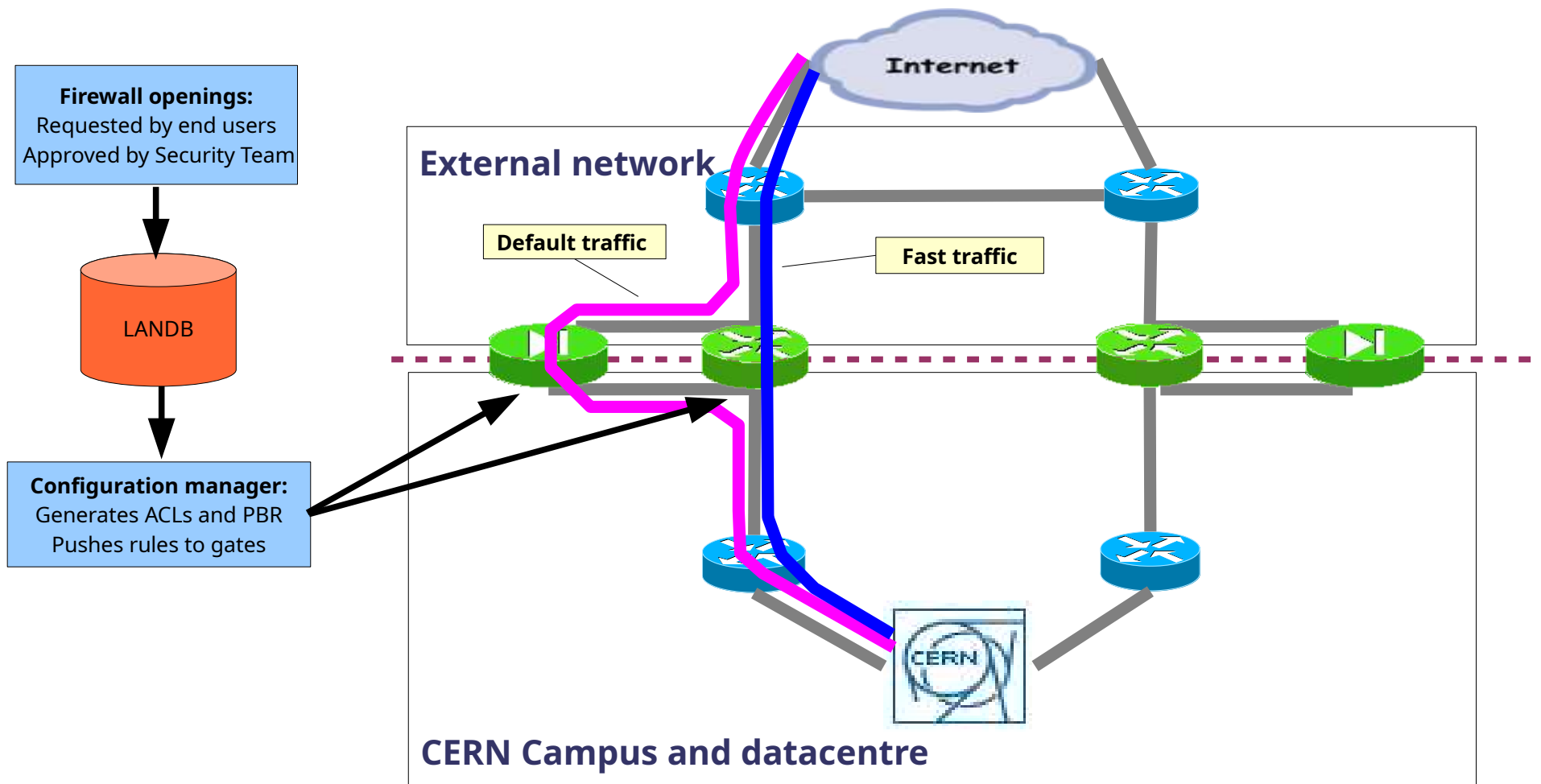
Network Management System

LANDB and CFMGR:

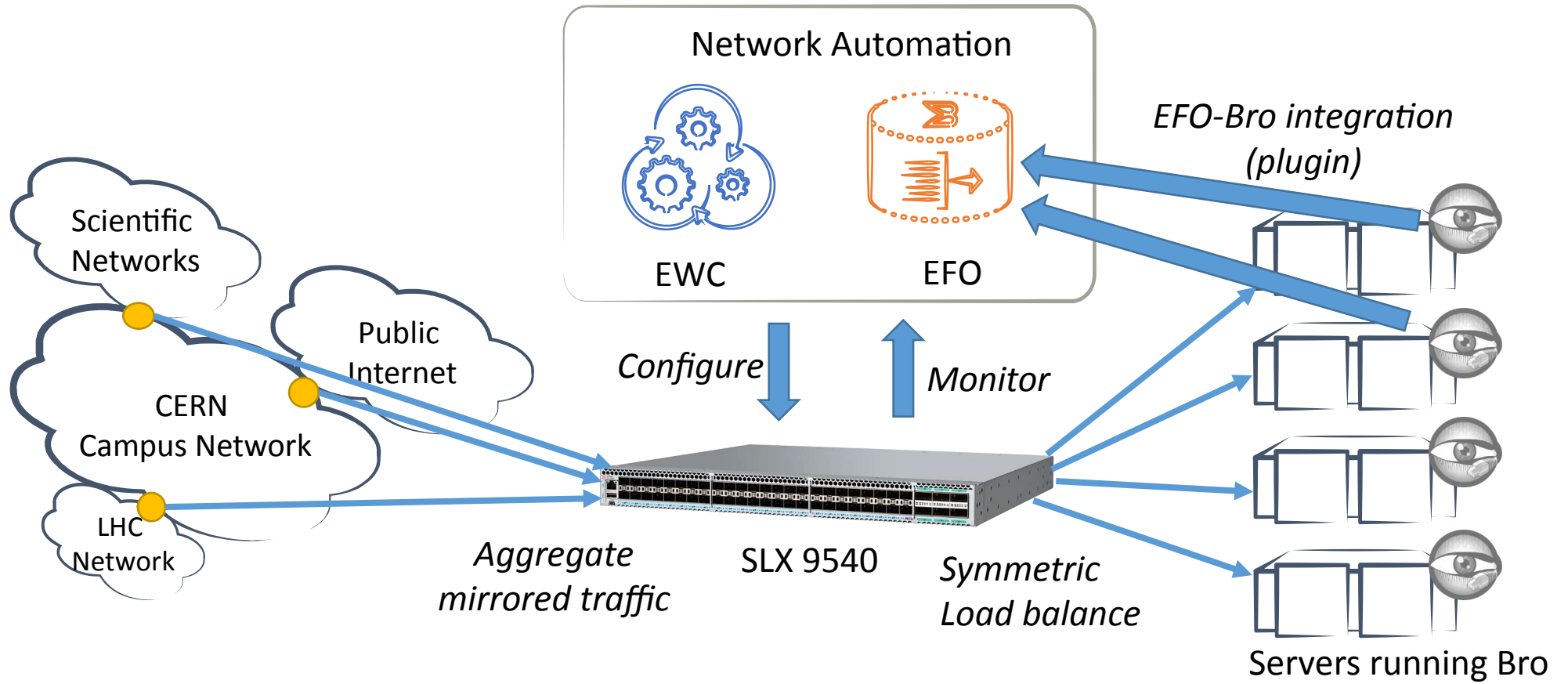
- >250 Database tables
- ~200,000 Registered devices
- >1,000,000 lines of codes
- >15 years of development



Security: Internet firewall



Security: IDS feed



Adam Krajewski – Extreme Flow Optimizer – Openlab Technical Workshop 2018

Resilience

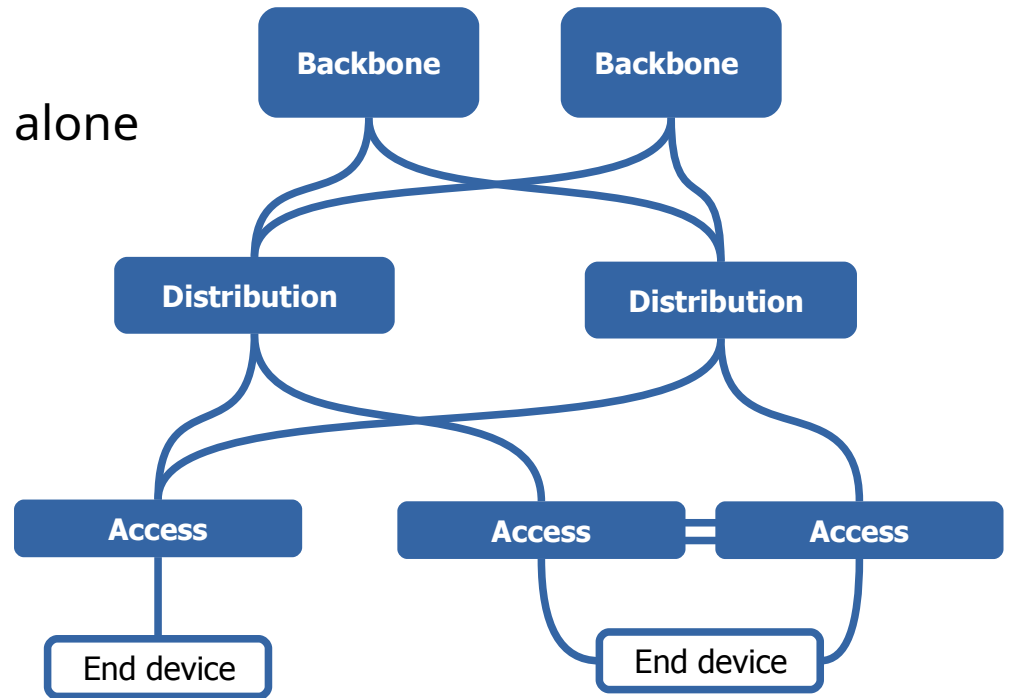
Access:

- by default: single connection to users' devices
- special cases: stack of switches with LAGs to servers

Distribution-Backbone:

- always two twin routers
- one router must be able to carry the load alone

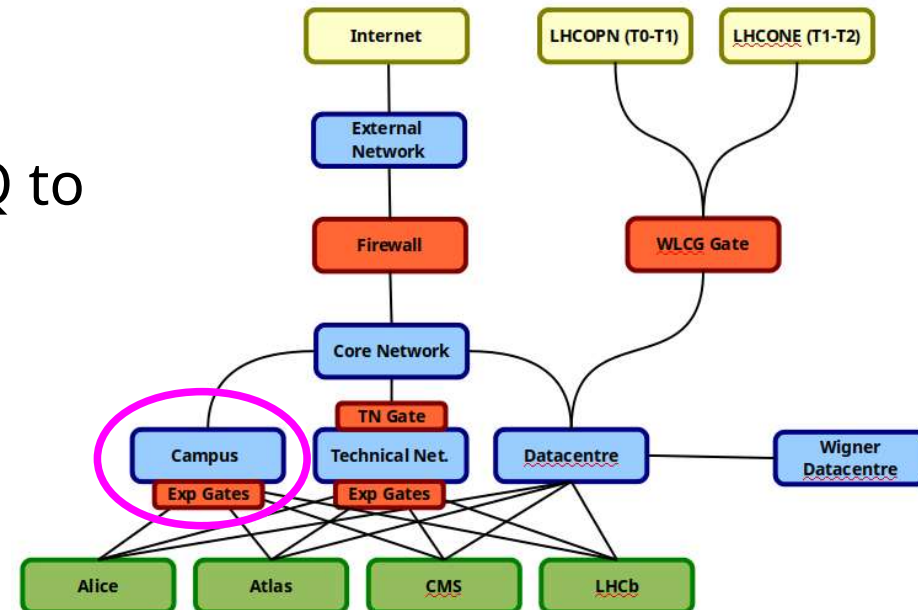
Routing everywhere, no spanning tree



Network Use

GPN Campus Network

- Reaches all the buildings in all the sites
- Connects generic users and services
- Wired and Wireless
- IPv4 and IPv6, Public (Internet) and Local (no Internet) addresses
- Transport for other services:
 - Fixed phones (VoIP)
 - Transit for Experiments' networks to IT services
 - Transit for small Experiments' DAQ to IT Datacentre
 - Multicast for LHC video streams



Campus Network upgrade (2020-21)

- 1) Replacement of existing routers (~100)
- 2) Implementation of new services

Main requirements:

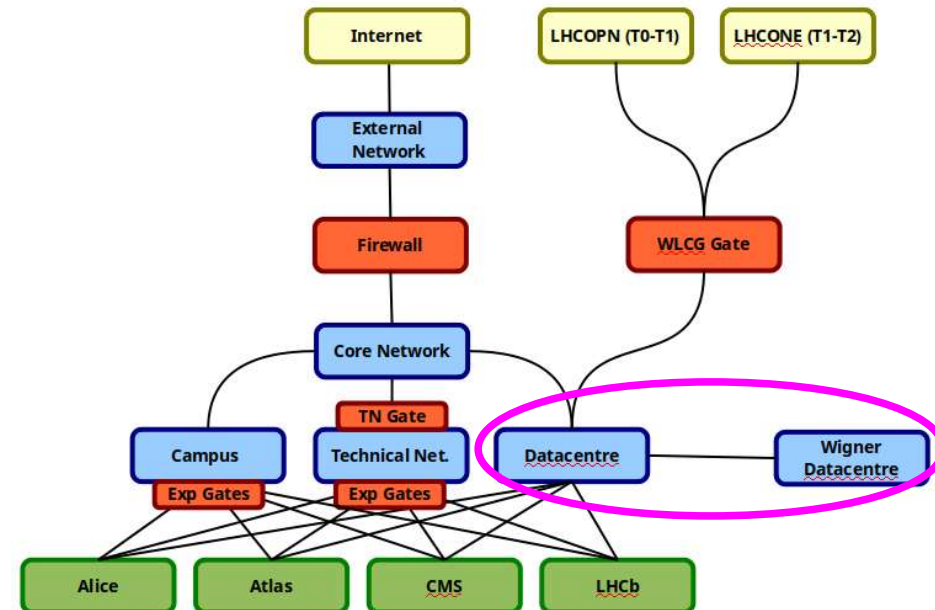
- Multi domains
(General users, IoT...)
- Large ACLs for security
- Wired + PoE
- WIFI, LORA, Zigbee



Aerial view of the CERN campus

Data Centre Network

- Network for data-centre in B513 (Meyrin) and B9918 (Wigner)
- Connects only servers
- Wired only
- IPv4 and IPv6, Public (Internet) and Local (no Internet) addresses
- Direction connections to Experiments' DAQ



Datacentre upgrade (2018-20)

- 1) Replacement of existing routers with Juniper QFX10000
- 2) Implementation of IP fabric with QFX 10k and QFX 5k

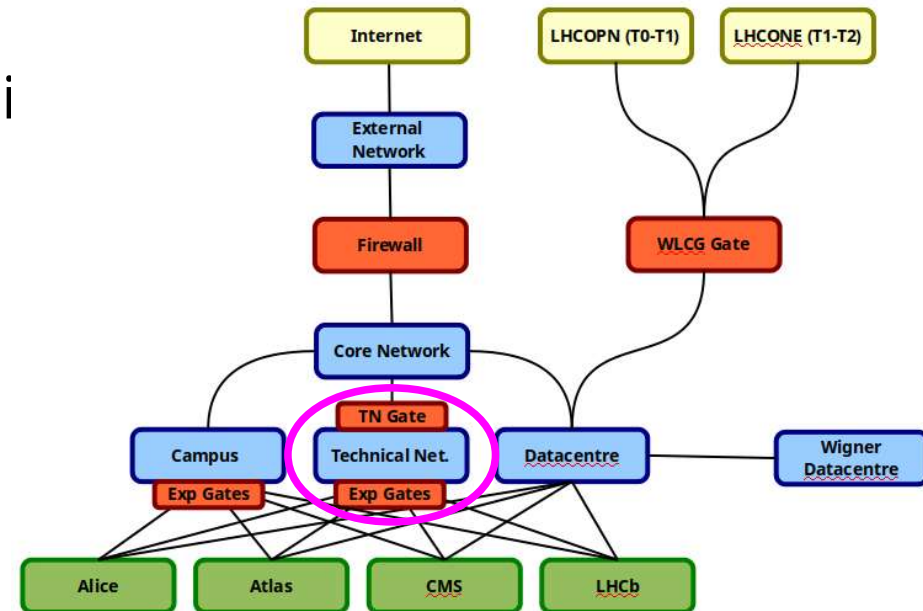
Main requirements:

- Router redundancy
- Affordable high speed connections for large JBOD storage servers
- Multi domains with agile membership of servers
- VXLAN support for VM/Container mobility and load-balancing



Technical Network

- Network for LHC control
- Connects critical devices for LHC management and monitoring
- Wired only
- IPv4 only, Local (no Internet) addresses only
- Direction connections to Experiments' Control Networks
- Protected with firewall
- Self sufficient (DNS, DHCP.. replicated i network)

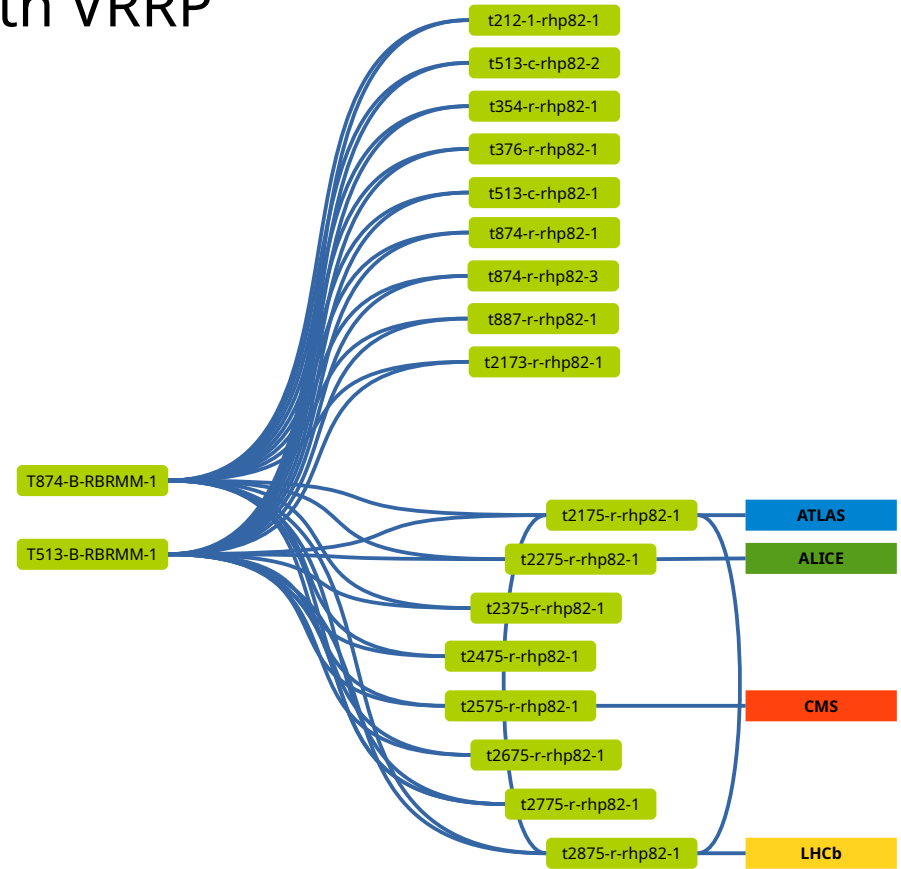


Technical Network upgrade (2019-2020)

- Replace 1 by 2 aging routers (~23) with Juniper EX9200
- All switches get router redundancy with VRRP

Main requirements:

- zero downtime
- zero packet-loss
- 10 years lifetime



Traffic management

Multi-domain data-centre

Requirements:

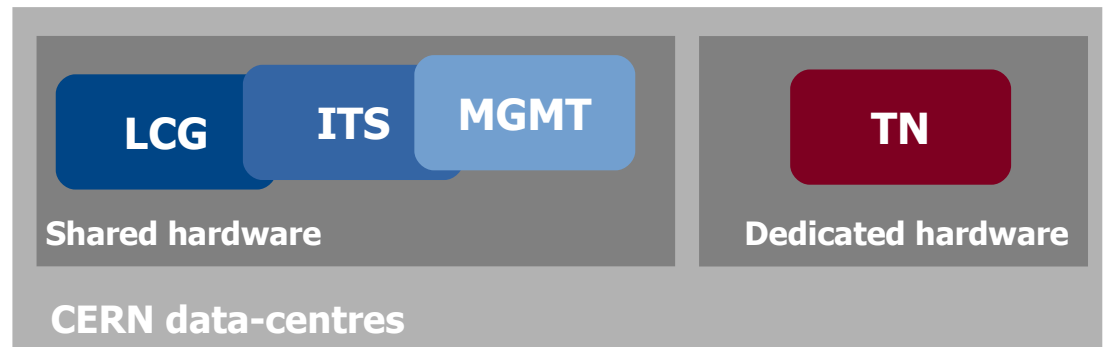
- implement different routing and security policies
- share network hardware to optimize costs, except TN

These domains are defined in the data-centre:

- **ITS:** critical and generic IT services
- **LCG:** Physics services with direct access to LHCOPN/LHCONE
- **MGMT:** Data-centre monitoring and out-of-band management
- **TN:** LHC control network

Implementation:

- Use of VRFs for ITS and LCG. TN has dedicated routers and switches
- Gates (ACLs) at the border of TN and MGMT
- Over-provisioning, no QoS



Campus network

Current:

- Guest WIFI network: connected outside the Internet firewall
- Private (RFC1918) addresses routed inside CERN, but no Internet access (no NAT)
 - Used for printers, cameras, sensors...

Future:

- IoT domain: VRF for dumb devices.
 - Firewallled to protect the devices and to protect CERN from them
 - No access to Internet

Questions?

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