Mastering Complex Cyber Infrastructure

Cees de Laat

EU

COMMIT

UvA

NWO

PID/EFRO

SURFnet

TNO

NCF

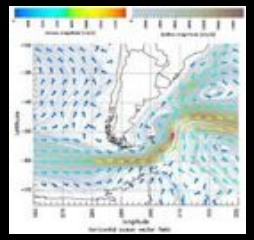
Science Faculty @ UvA

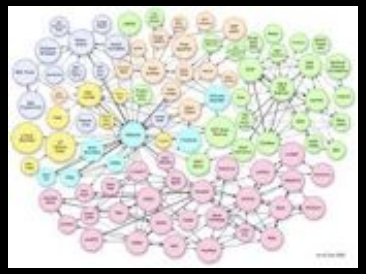
Informatics Institute

- CSA: Computer Systems Architecture (dr. A.D. Pimentel)
- FCN: Federated Collaborative Networks (Prof. dr. H. Afsarmanesh)
- IAS: Intelligent Autonomous Systems (Prof. dr. ir. F.C.A. Groen)
- ILPS: Information and Language Processing Systems (Prof. dr. M. de Rijke)
- ISIS: Intelligent Sensory Information Systems (Prof. dr. ir. A.W.M. Smeulders)
- SCS: Section Computational Science (Prof. dr. P.M.A. Sloot)
- SNE: System and Network Engineering (Prof. dr. ir. C.T.A.M. de Laat)
- TCS: Theory of Computer Science (Prof. dr. J.A. Bergstra)

Internet developments

... more data!





... more realtime!

... more users!

Internet developments

... more data!

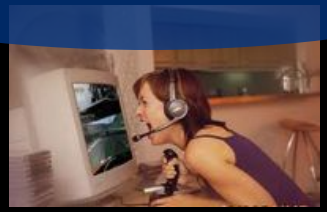
Speed

Volume

Deterministic

Real-time

more realtime!



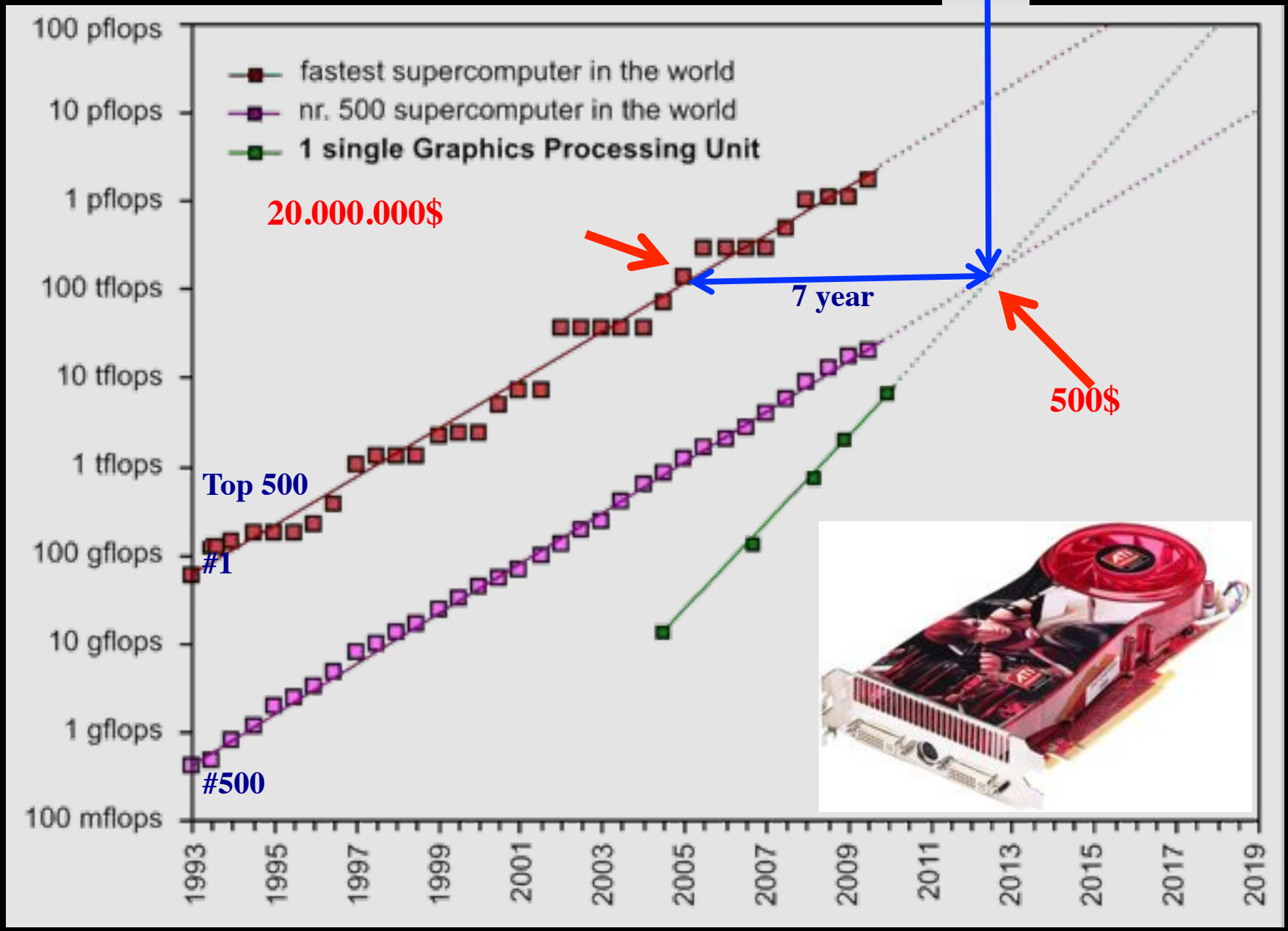
Scalable

Secure

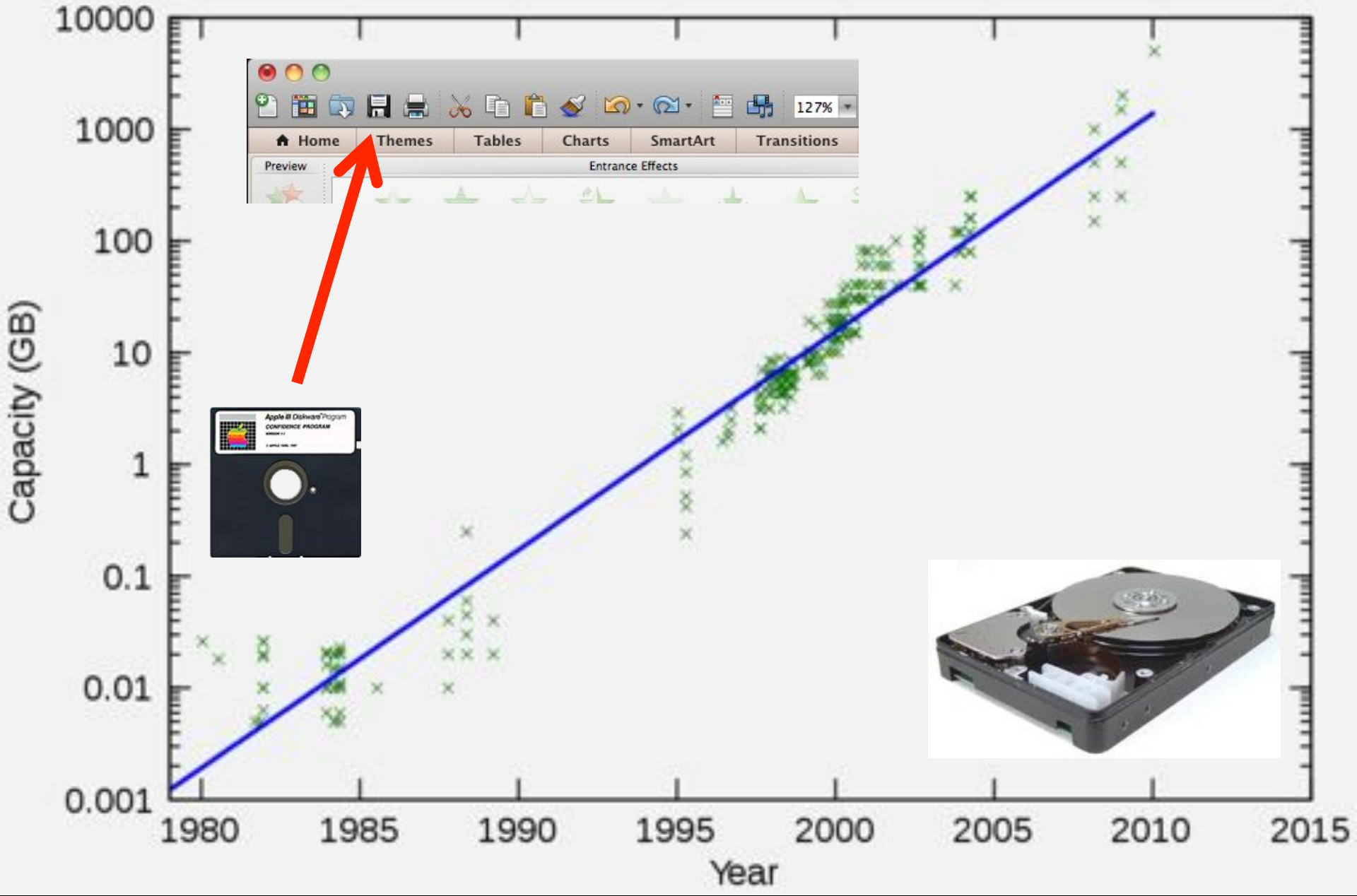
... more users!


AT&T
9:42 AM
SMS
9
Text
Calendar
Photos
Camera
YouTube
Stocks
Maps
Weather
Clock
Calculator
Notes
Settings
iTunes
App Store

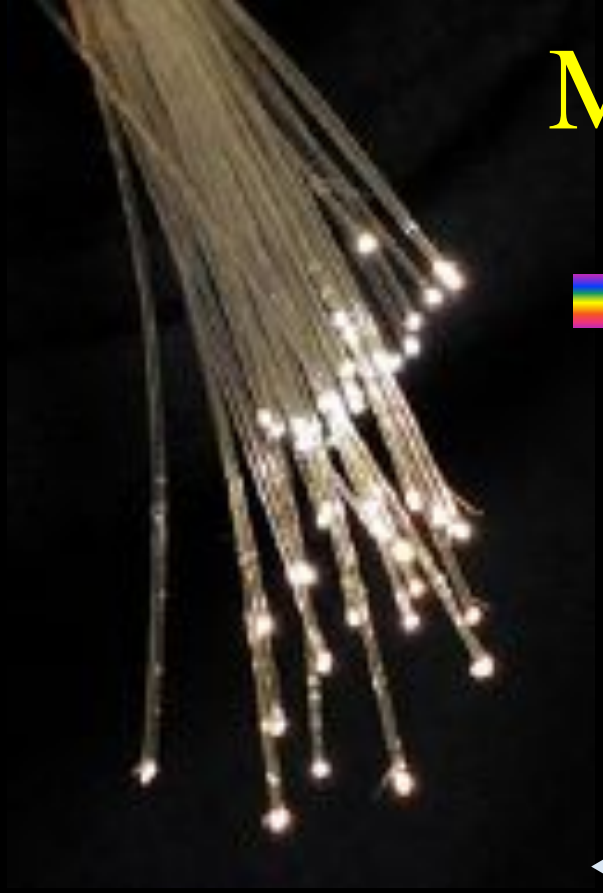
GPU cards are distruptive!

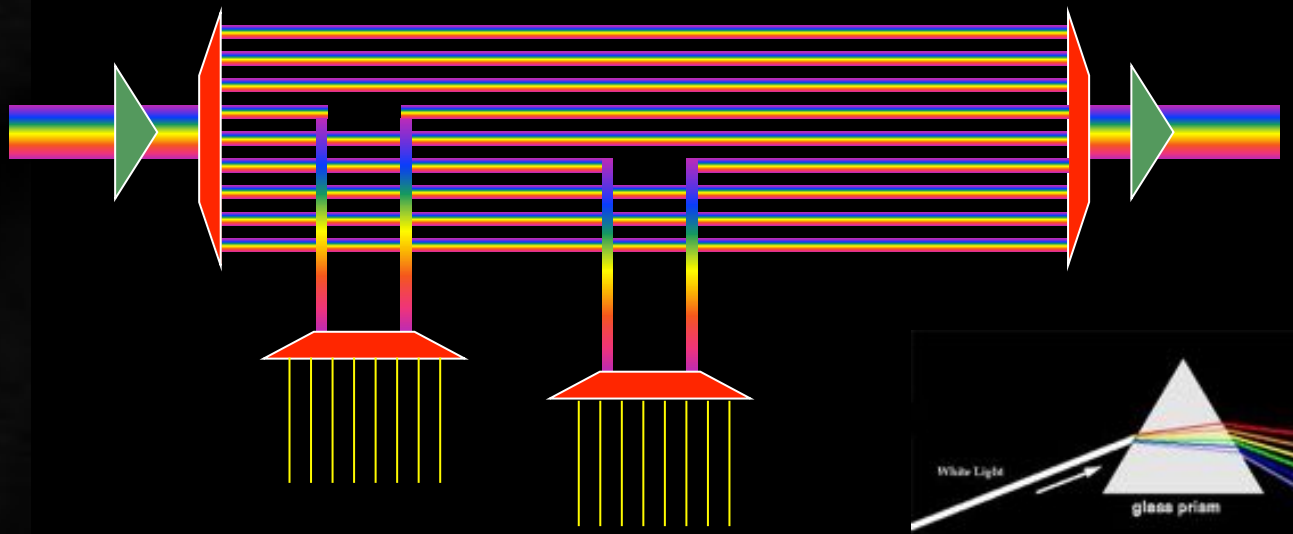


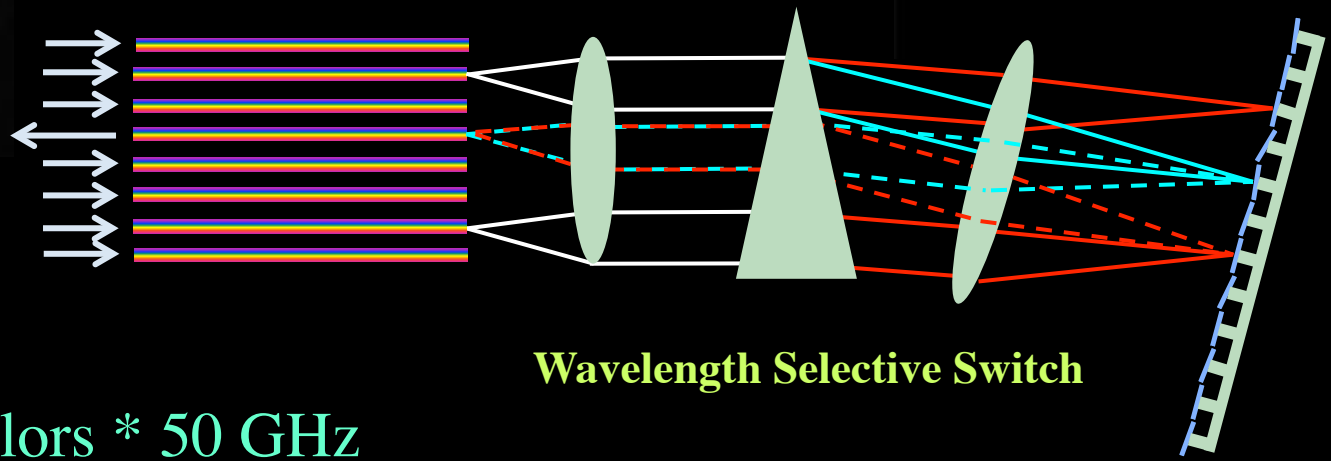
Data storage: doubling every 1.5 year!



Multiple colors / Fiber







Wavelength Selective Switch

Per fiber: ~ 80-100 colors * 50 GHz

Per color: 10 – 40 – 100 Gbit/s

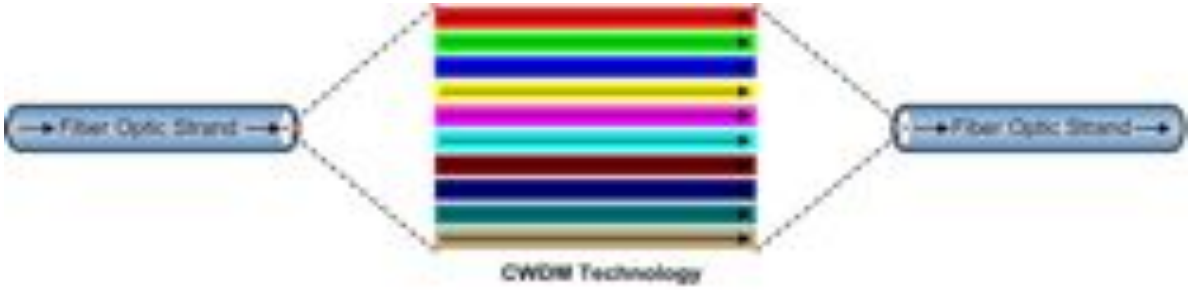
BW * Distance ~ $2*10^{17}$ bm/s

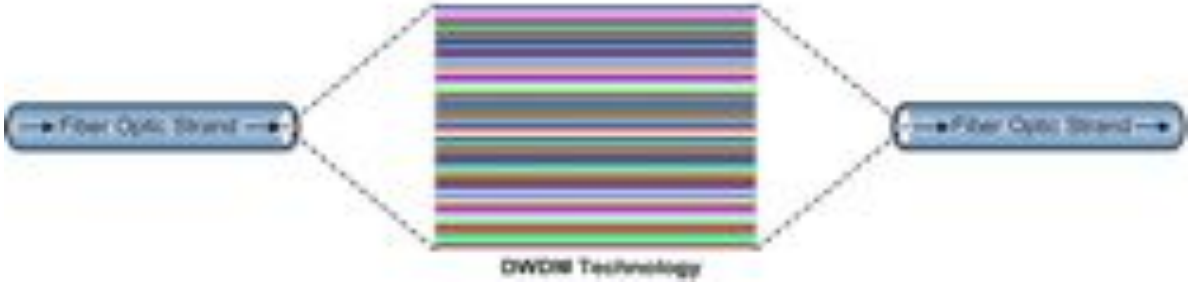
New: Hollow Fiber!

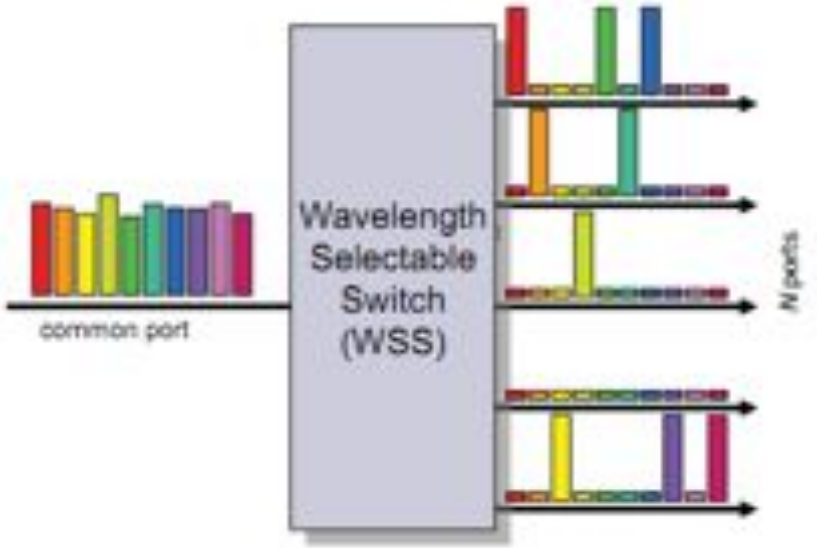
➔ less RTT!

Optical transmission

... more possibilities







Virtualization

Wireless Networks

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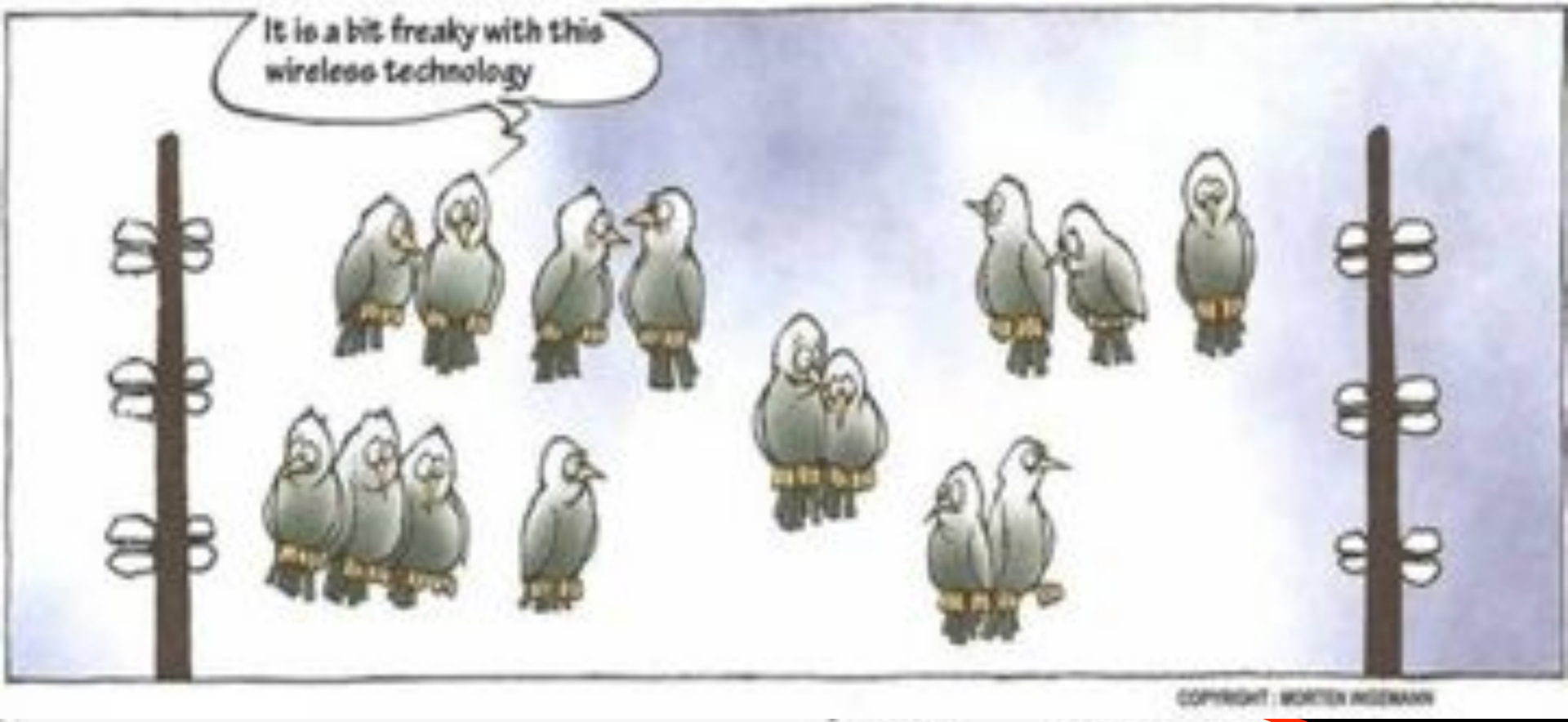
SEP 06

Next Generation Wireless LAN Technology 802.11ac 1 Gbps throughput with

Published By Admin under Network Devices Tags: 1gbps throughput, 1gbps wireless, 1gbps wireless lans, generation, new generation, technologies, technology, throughput, wireless, wireless lan

WiFi is one of the most preferred communication protocol LAN due to the easy comparison and convenience in the digital home. While consumer PC products has just started to migrate to a much higher bandwidth of 802.11n wireless LAN now working on next-generation standard definition is already in progress.

Wireless Networks



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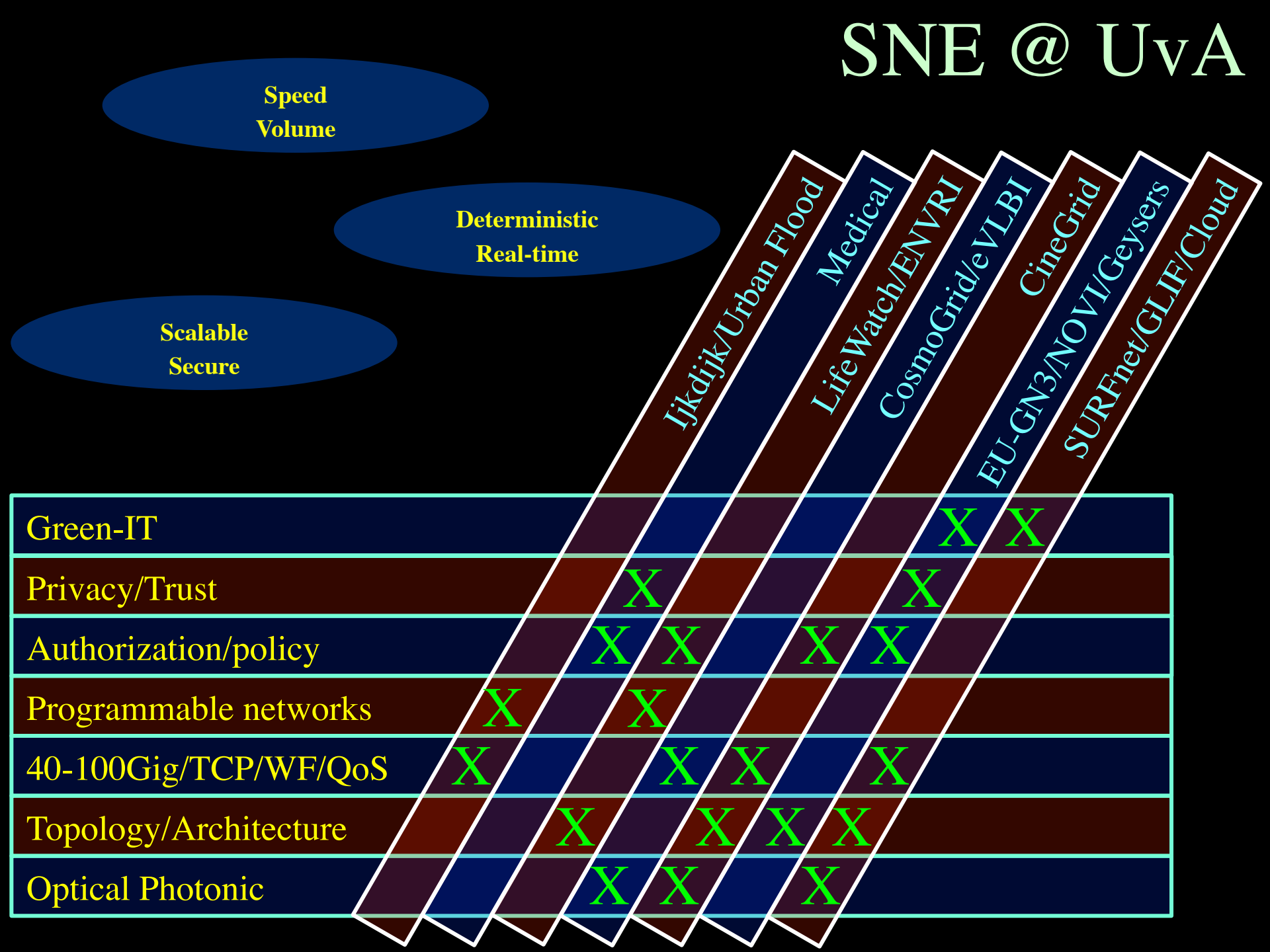
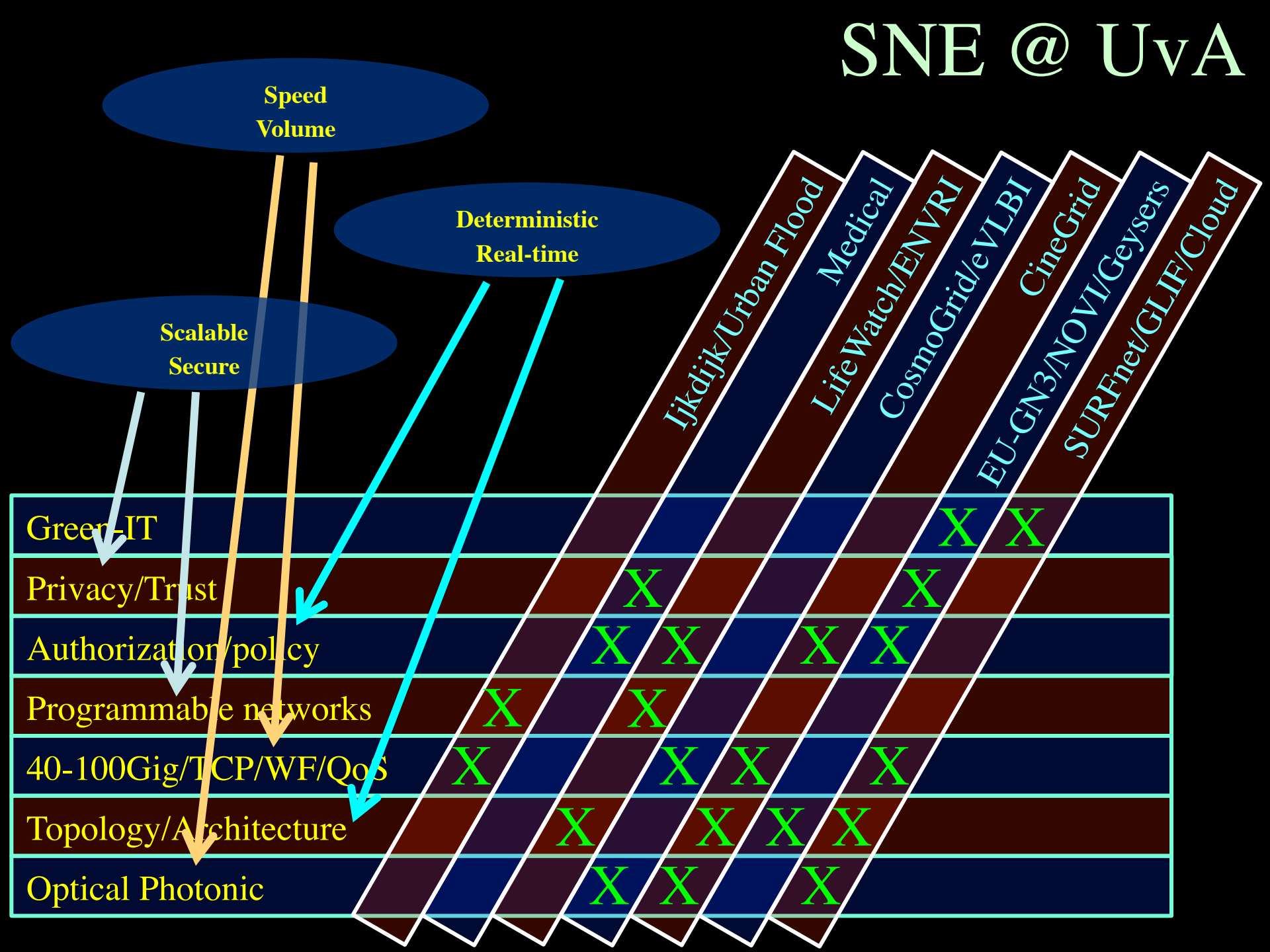
SNE @ UvA


Speed
Volume
Deterministic
Real-time
Scalable
Secure
Ijkdijk/Urban Flood
Medical
LifeWatch/ENVRI
CosmoGrid/eVLBI
CineGrid
EU-GN3/NOVI/Geysers
SURFnet/GLIF/Cloud
Green-IT
Privacy/Trust
Authorization/policy
Programmable networks
40-100Gig/TCP/WF/QoS
Topology/Architecture
Optical Photonic

SNE @ UvA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SNE @ UvA

	Ijkdijk/Urban Flood	Medical	LifeWatch/ENVRI	CosmoGrid/eVLBI	CineGrid	EU-GN3/NOVI/Geysers	SURFnet/GLIF/Cloud
Green-IT						X	X
Privacy/Trust		X			X		
Authorization/policy		X	X		X	X	
Programmable networks	X		X				
40-100Gig/TCP/WF/QoS	X		X	X		X	
Topology/Architecture		X		X	X	X	
Optical Photonic		X	X		X		

IJKDIJK

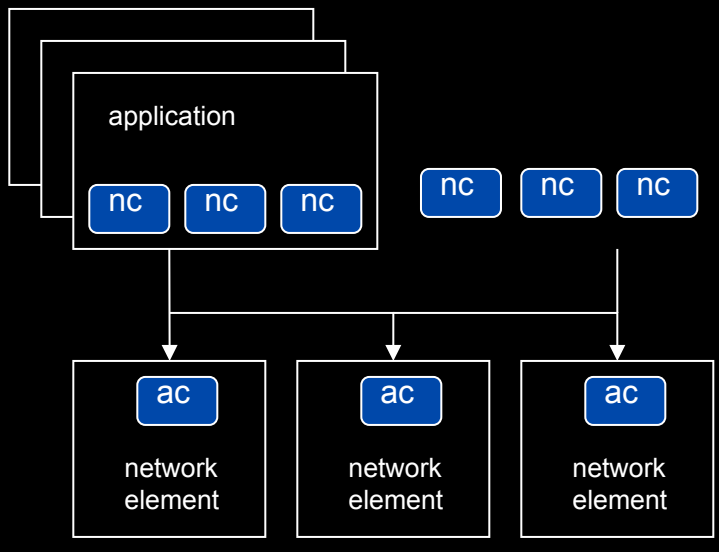
Sensors: 15000km* 800 bps/m ->12 Gbit/s to cover all Dutch dikes

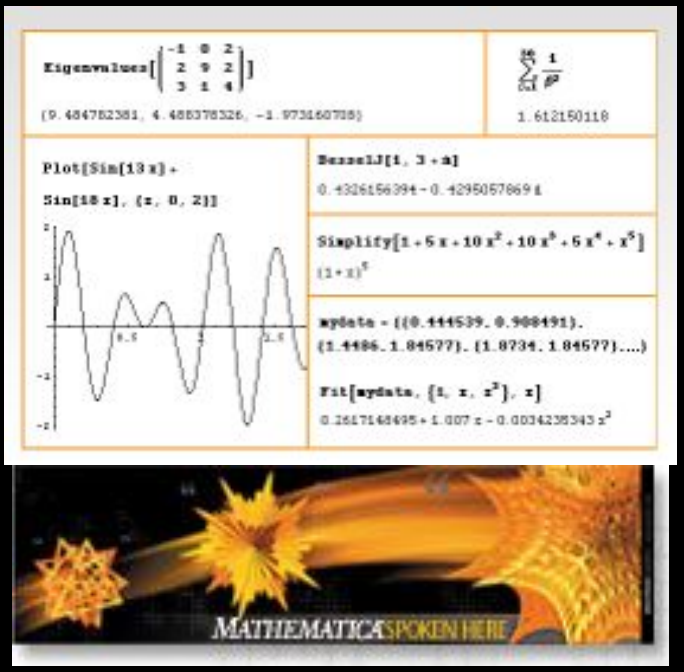
Sensor grid: instrument the dikes

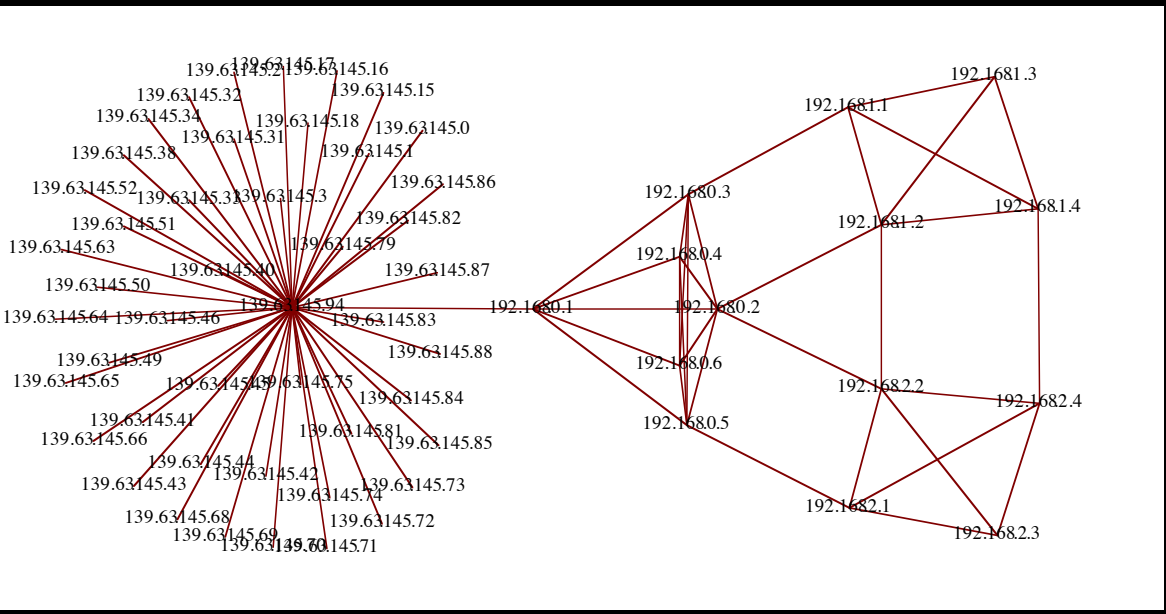
First controlled breach occurred on sept 27th ‘08:

User Programmable Virtualized Networks.

- The network is virtualized as a collection of resources
- UPVNs enable network resources to be programmed as part of the application
- Mathematica interacts with virtualized networks using UPVNs and optimize network + computation



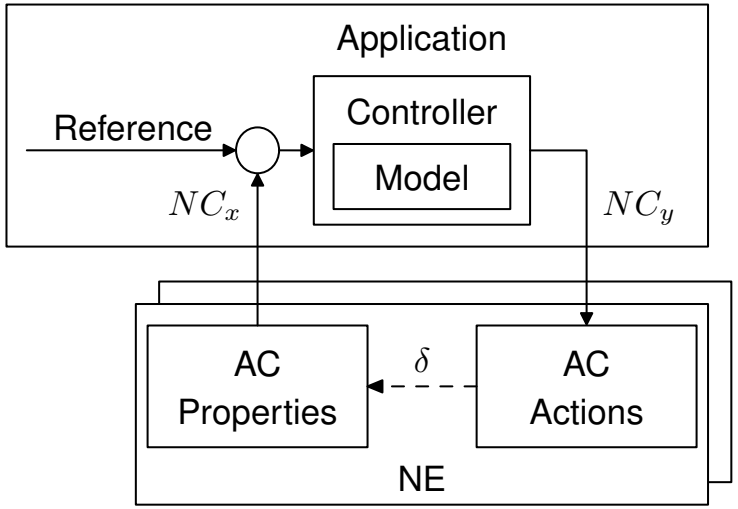




ref: Robert J. Meijer, Rudolf J. Strijkers, Leon Gommans, Cees de Laat, User Programmable Virtualiized Networks, accepted for publication to the IEEE e-Science 2006 conference Amsterdam.

In the Intercloud virtual servers and networks become software

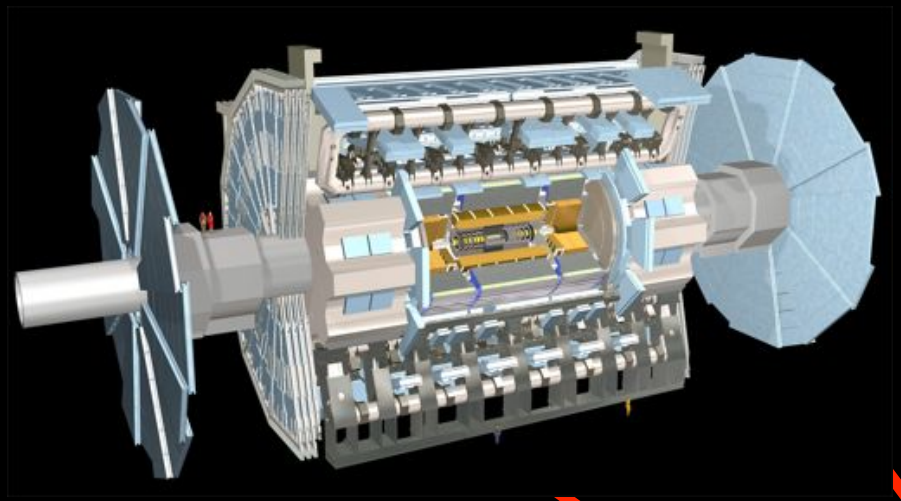
- Virtual Internets adapt to the environment, grow to demand, iterate to specific designs
- Network support for application specific interconnections are merely opitimizations: Openflow, active networks, cisco distributed switch
- But how to control the control loop?



Interactive Networks

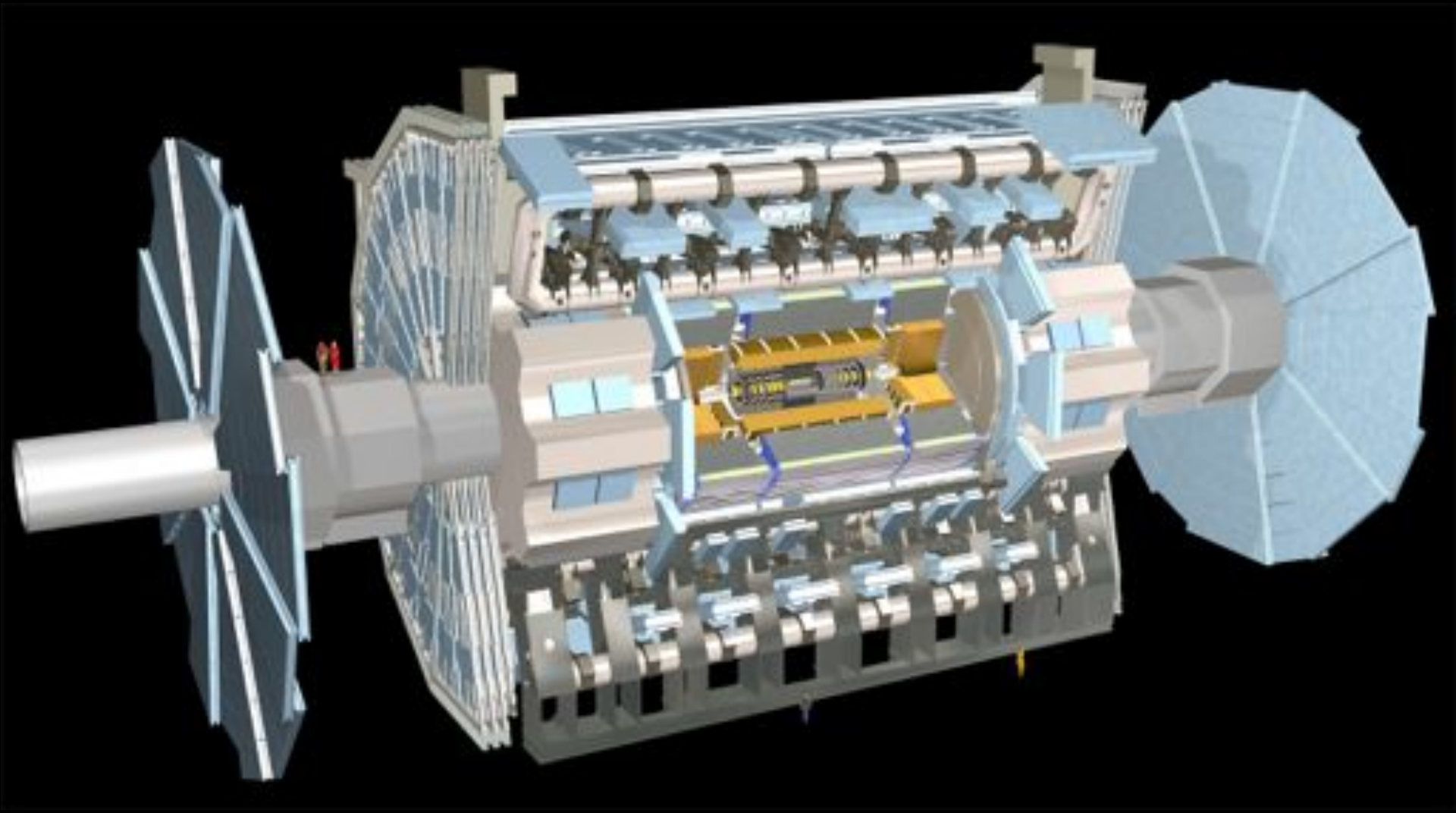
Rudolf Strijkers [1,2]
Marc X. Makkes [1,2]
Mihai Christea [1]
Laurence Muller [1]
Robert Belleman [1]
Cees de Laat [1]
Robert Meijer [1,2]
[1] University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam The Netherlands
[2] TNO Information and Communication Technology, Groningen, The Netherlands

SNE @ UvA



	Ijkdijk/Urban Flood	Medical	LifeWatch/ENVRI	CosmoGrid/eVLBI	CineGrid	EU-GN3/NOVI/Geysers	SURFnet/GLIF/Cloud
Green-IT						X	X
Privacy/Trust			X			X	
Authorization/policy		X	X		X	X	
Programmable networks	X		X				
40-100Gig/TCP/WF/QoS	X		X	X		X	
Topology/Architecture		X		X	X	X	
Optical Photonic		X	X		X		

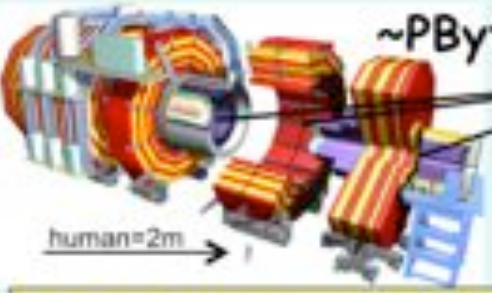
ATLAS detector @ CERN Geneve



ATLAS detector @ CERN Geneve

LHC Data Grid Hierarchy

CMS as example, Atlas is similar



~PByte/sec

Online System

~100 MBytes/sec

100000 flops/byte

10 Pflops/s

event simulation

Tier 0 +1

HPSS

event reconstruction

CMS detector: 15m X 15m X 22m

12,500 tons, $700M.

~2.5 Gbits/sec

Status 2002!

Tier 1

Italian Regional Center

German Regional Center

NIKHEF Dutch Regional Center

FermiLab, USA Regional Center

...

~0.6-2.5 Gbps

analysis

Tier2 Center

Tier 2

~0.6-2.5 Gbps

Tier 3

Institute ~0.25TIPS

Physics data cache

100 - 1000 Mbits/sec

Tier 4

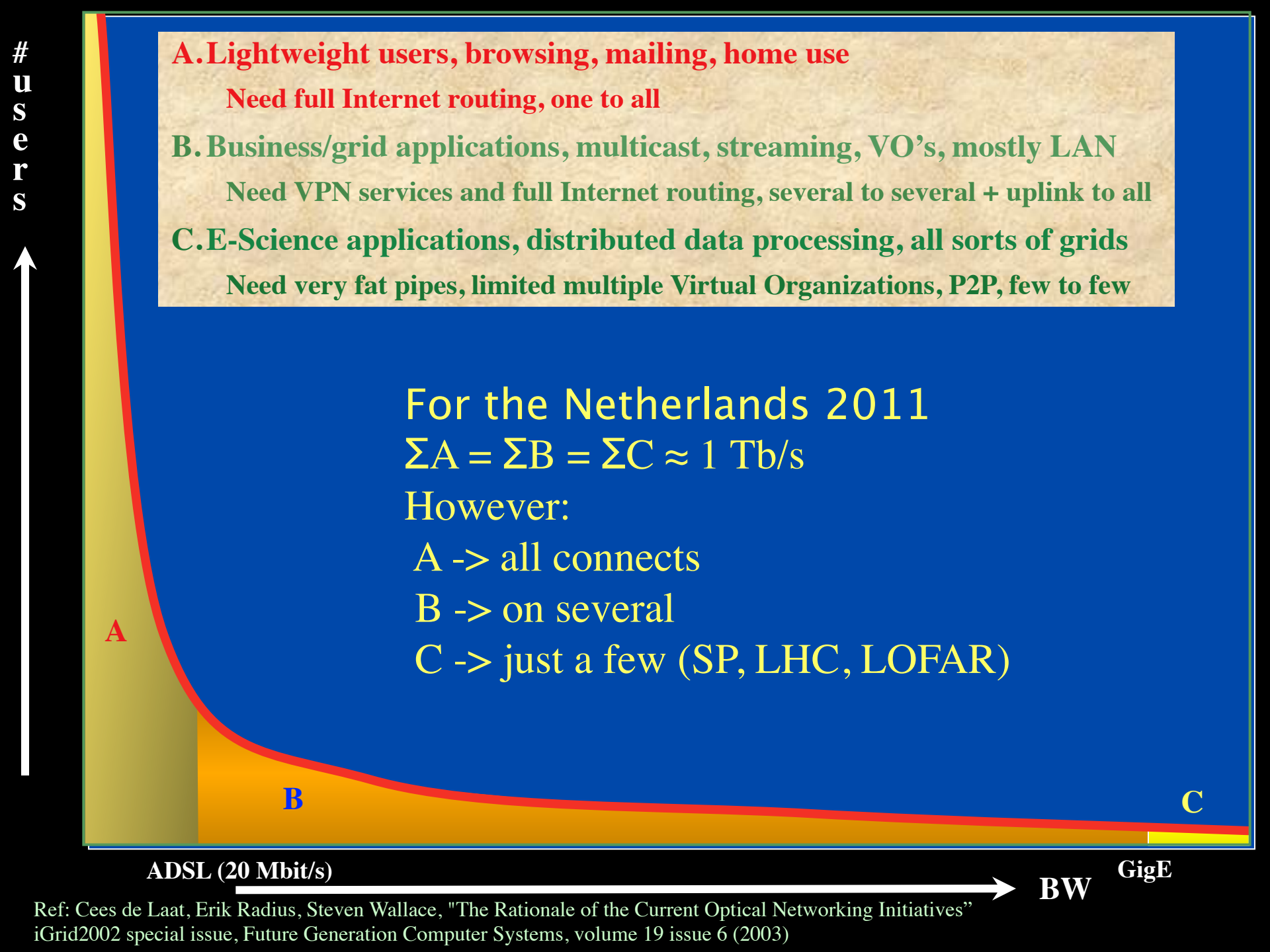
Workstations

Courtesy Harvey Newman, CalTech and CERN

CERN/CMS data goes to 6-8 Tier 1 regional centers, and from each of these to 6-10 Tier 2 centers.

Physicists work on analysis "channels" at 135 institutes. Each institute has ~10 physicists working on one or more channels.

2000 physicists in 31 countries are involved in this 20-year experiment in which DOE is a major player.



Ref: Cees de Laat, Erik Radius, Steven Wallace, "The Rationale of the Current Optical Networking Initiatives" iGrid2002 special issue, Future Generation Computer Systems, volume 19 issue 6 (2003)

Towards Hybrid Networking!

- Costs of photonic equipment 10% of switching 10 % of full routing
  - for same throughput!
  - Photonic vs Optical (optical used for SONET, etc, 10-50 k$/port)
  - DWDM lasers for long reach expensive, 10-50 k$
- Bottom line: look for a hybrid architecture which serves all classes in a cost effective way
  - map A -> L3 , B -> L2 , C -> L1 and L2
- Give each packet in the network the service it needs, but no more !

L1 ≈ 2-3 k$/port

L2 ≈ 5-8 k$/port

L3 ≈ 75+ k$/port

Alien light From idea to realisation!

40Gb/s alien wavelength transmission via a multi-vendor 10Gb/s DWDM infrastructure

NCF

Alien wavelength advantages

- Direct connection of customer equipment[1] → cost savings
- Avoid OEO regeneration → power savings
- Faster time to service[2] → time savings
- Support of different modulation formats[3] → extend network lifetime

Alien wavelength challenges

- Complex end-to-end optical path engineering in terms of linear (i.e. OSNR, dispersion) and non-linear (FWM, SPM, XPM, Raman) transmission effects for different modulation formats.
- Complex interoperability testing.
- End-to-end monitoring, fault isolation and resolution.
- End-to-end service activation.

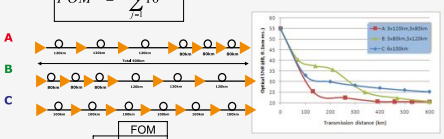
In this demonstration we will investigate the performance of a 40Gb/s PM-QPSK alien wavelength installed on a 10Gb/s DWDM infrastructure.

New method to present fiber link quality, FoM (Figure of Merit)

In order to quantify optical link grade, we propose a new method of representing system quality: the FOM (Figure of Merit) for concatenated fiber spans.

$$FOM = \sum_{j=1}^{N} 10^{\left(\frac{L_j}{10}\right)}$$

Lj, span losses in dB
N, number of spans

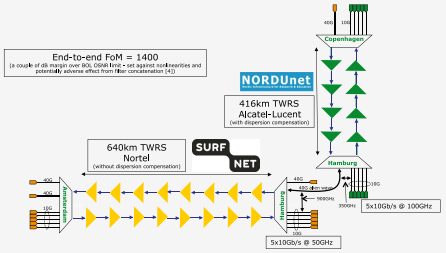


	FOM
A	5504
B	5504
C	1897

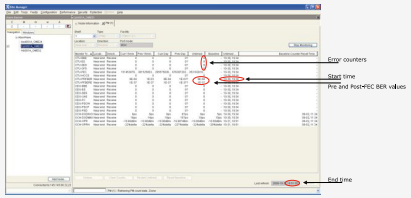
Easy-to-use formula that accurately quantifies transmission system performance

Transmission system setup

JOINT SURFnet/NORDUnet 40Gb/s PM-QPSK alien wavelength DEMONSTRATION.



Test results



Error-free transmission for 23 hours, 17 minutes → BER < 3.0 10^{-16}

Conclusions

- We have investigated experimentally the all-optical transmission of a 40Gb/s PM-QPSK alien wavelength via a concatenated native and third party DWDM system that both were carrying live 10Gb/s wavelengths.
- The end-to-end transmission system consisted of 1056 km of TWRS (TrueWave Reduced Slope) transmission fiber.
- We demonstrated error-free transmission (i.e. BER below 10-15) during a 23 hour period.
- More detailed system performance analysis will be presented in an upcoming paper.

NORTEL NORDUnet telindus together with ISIT SURFNET

REFERENCES [1] "OPERATIONAL SOLUTIONS FOR AN OPEN DWDM LAYER", O. GERSTEL ET AL, OFC'2009 | [2] "AT&T OPTICAL TRANSPORT SERVICES", BARBARA E. SMITH, OFC'09
[3] "OPEX SAVINGS OF ALL-OPTICAL CORE NETWORKS", ANDREW LORD AND CARL ENGINEER, ECOC2009 | [4] NORTEL/SURFNET INTERNAL COMMUNICATION

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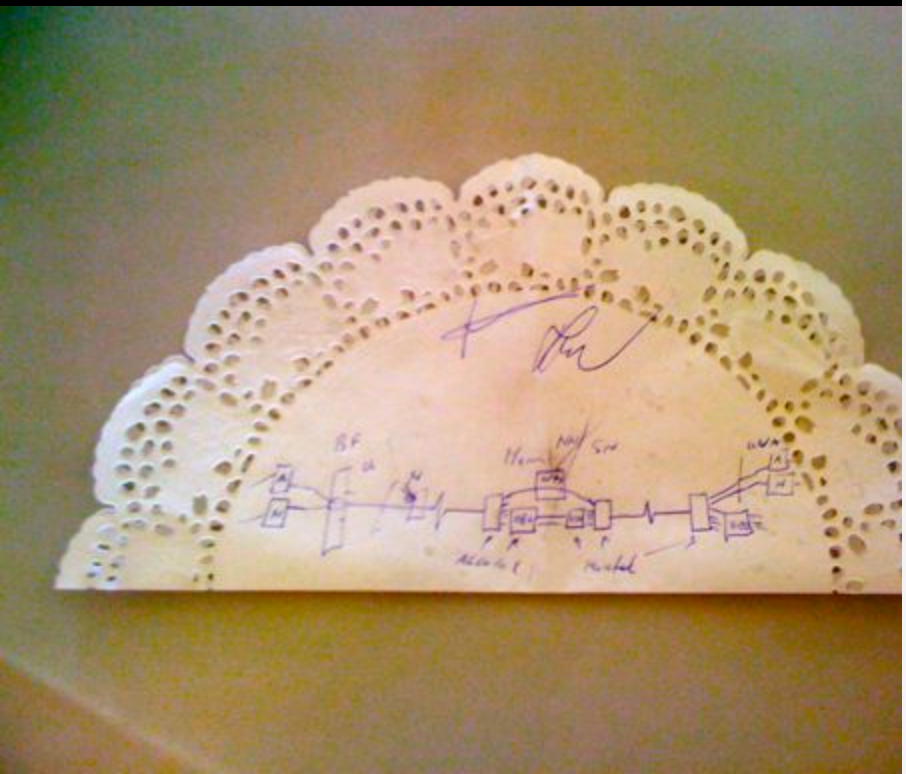
Alien light From idea to realisation!



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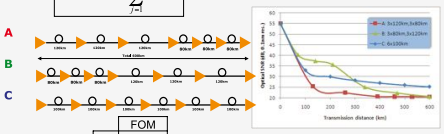

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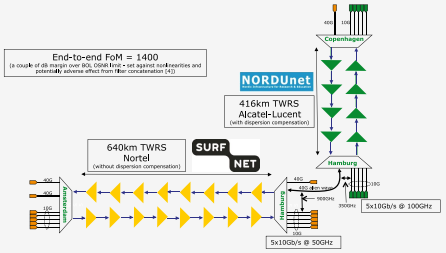

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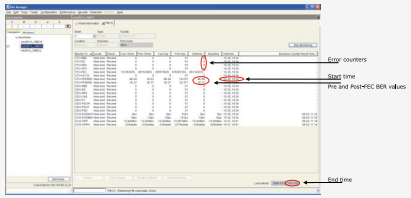

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ClearStream @ TNC2011

Setup codename:
FlightCees

UvA

iPerf
I7 3.2 GHz Q-core

iPerf
Amd Ph II 3.6 GHz HexC

Mellanox

40G E

Copenhagen

iPerf
2* dual 2.8 GHz Q-core

iPerf

Mellanox

CIENA
OME
6500

CERN

CIENA DWDM

Hamburg

Alcatel DWDM

CIENA
OME
6500

CIENA
OME
6500

17 ms RTT

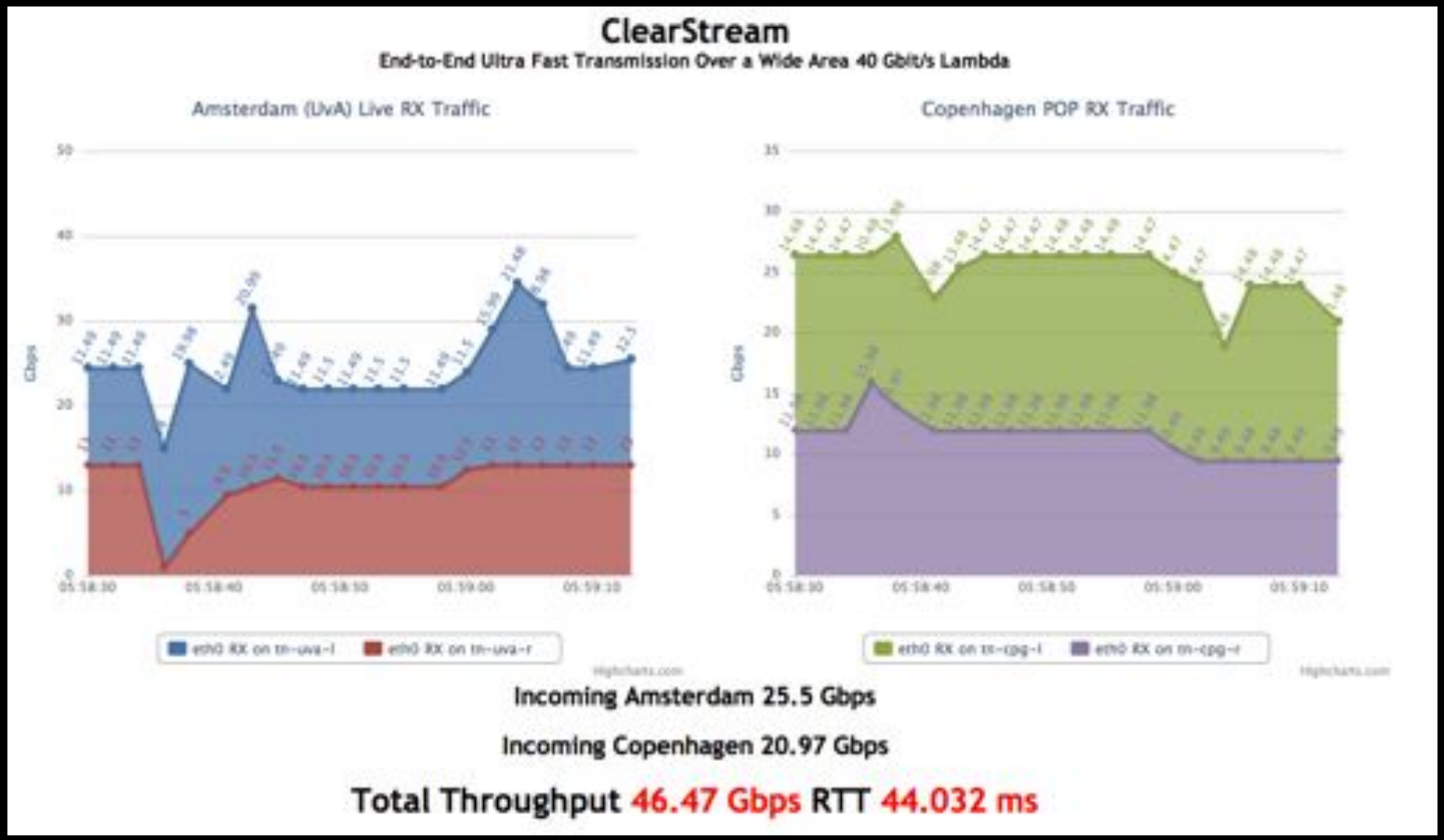
LH

27 ms RTT

LH

Amsterdam – Geneva (CERN) – Copenhagen – 4400 km (2700 km alien light)

Visit CIENA Booth
surf to http://tnc11.delaat.net



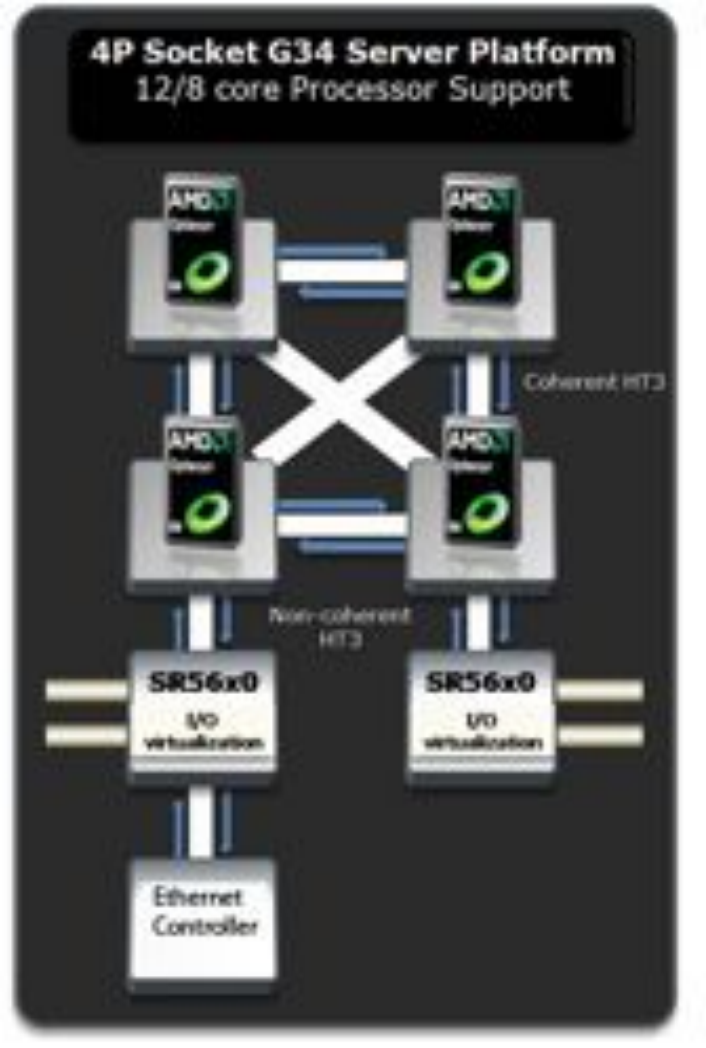
Results (rtt = 17 ms)

- Single flow iPerf 1 core -> 21 Gbps
- Single flow iPerf 1 core <> -> 15+15 Gbps
- Multi flow iPerf 2 cores -> 25 Gbps
- Multi flow iPerf 2 cores <> -> 23+23 Gbps
- DiViNe <> -> 11 Gbps
- Multi flow iPerf + DiVine -> 35 Gbps
- Multi flow iPerf + DiVine <> -> 35 + 35 Gbps

Performance Explained

- Mellanox 40GE card is PCI-E 2.0 8x (5GT/s)
- 40Gbit/s raw throughput but ….
- PCI-E is a network-like protocol
  - 8/10 bit encoding -> 25% overhead -> 32Gbit/s maximum data throughput
  - Routing information
- Extra overhead from IP/Ethernet framing
- Server architecture matters!
  - 4P system performed worse in multithreaded iperf

Server Architecture



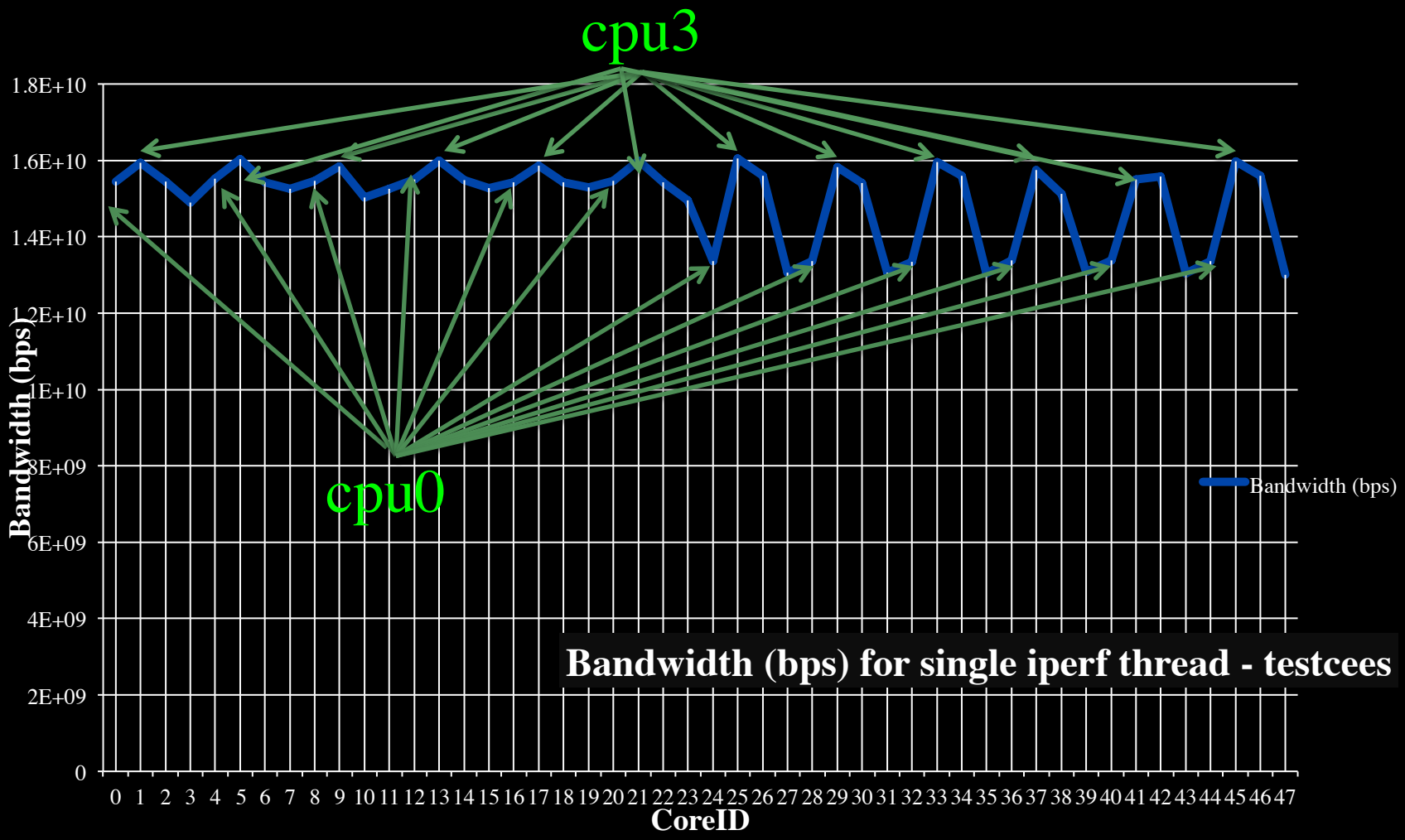
DELL R815

4 x AMD Opteron 6100

Supermicro X8DTT-HIBQF

2 x Intel Xeon

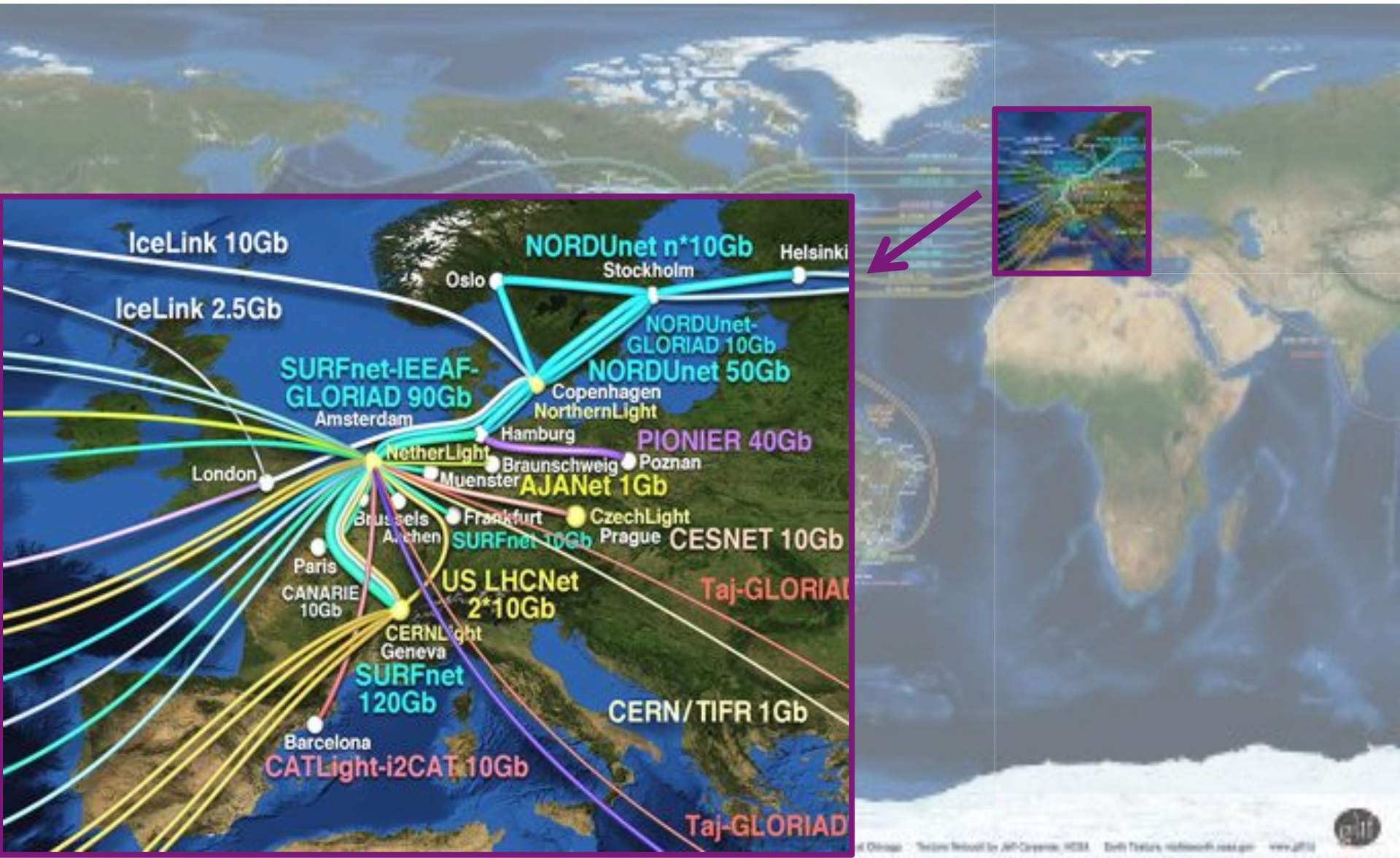
CPU Topology benchmark



We used numactl to bind iperf to cores

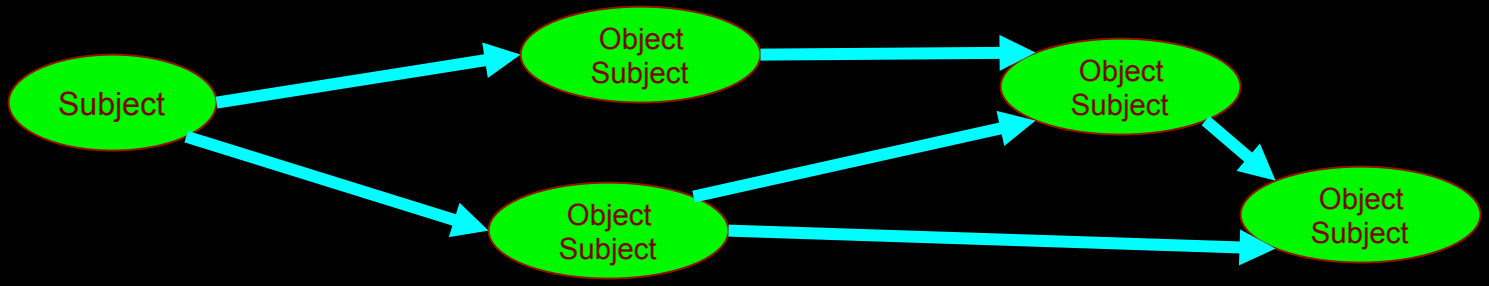
We investigate: TOMTOM for complex networks!

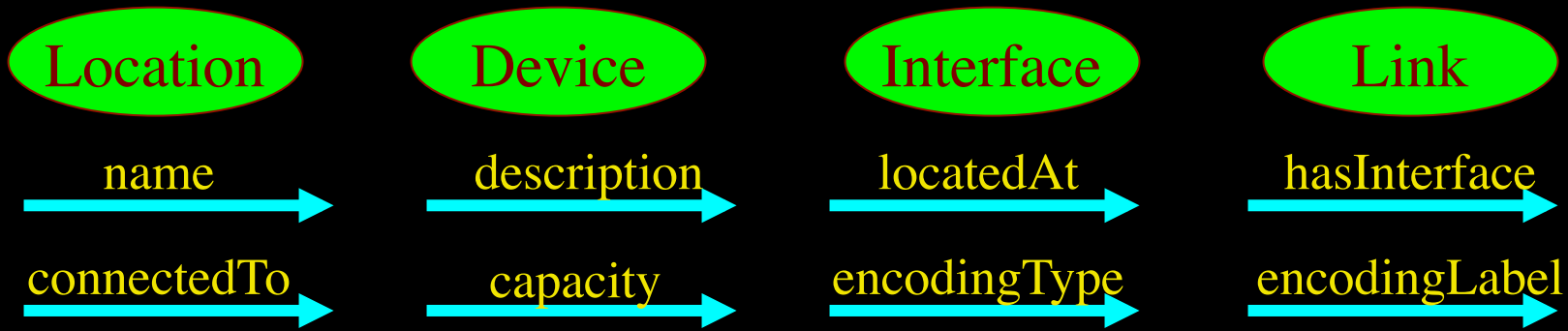
The GLIF – lightpaths around the world



LinkedIN for Infrastructure

- From semantic Web / Resource Description Framework.
- The RDF uses XML as an interchange syntax.
- Data is described by triplets (Friend of a Friend):



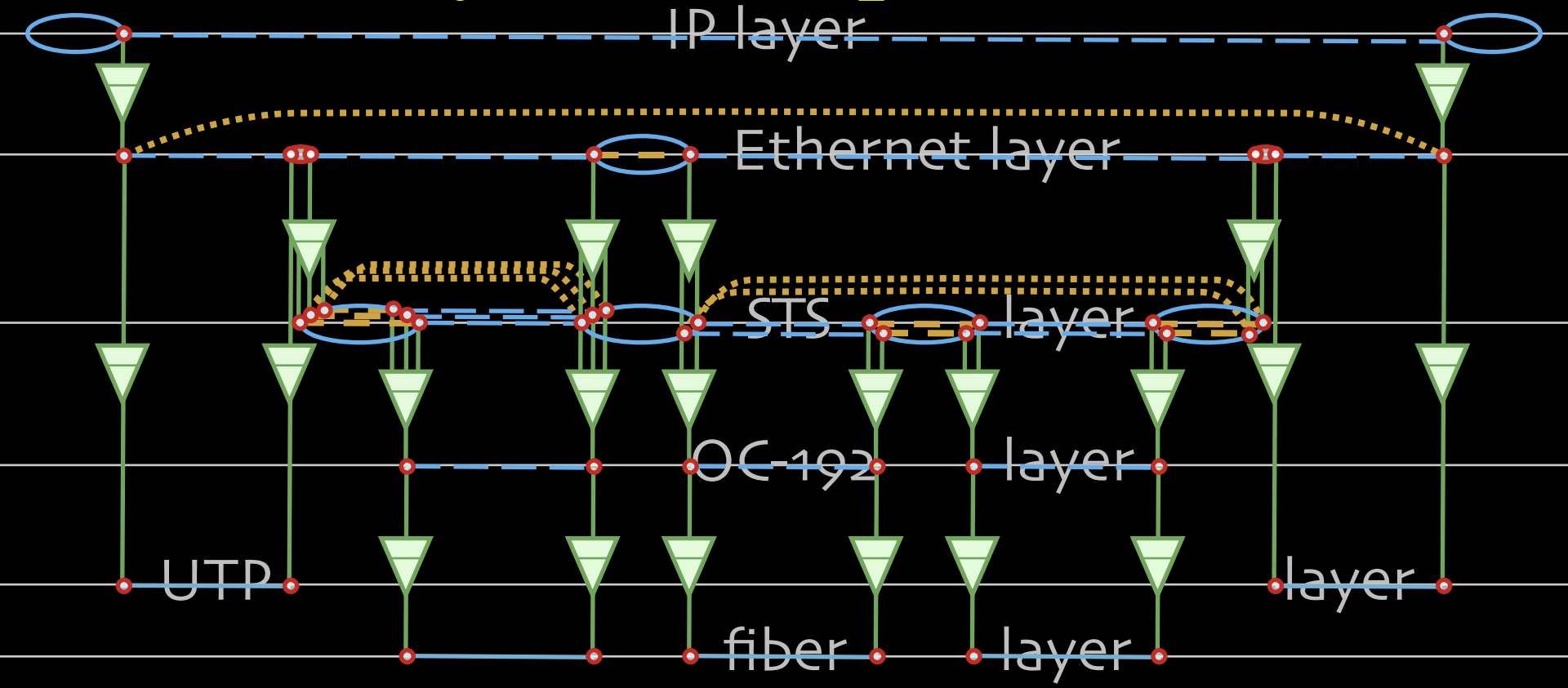


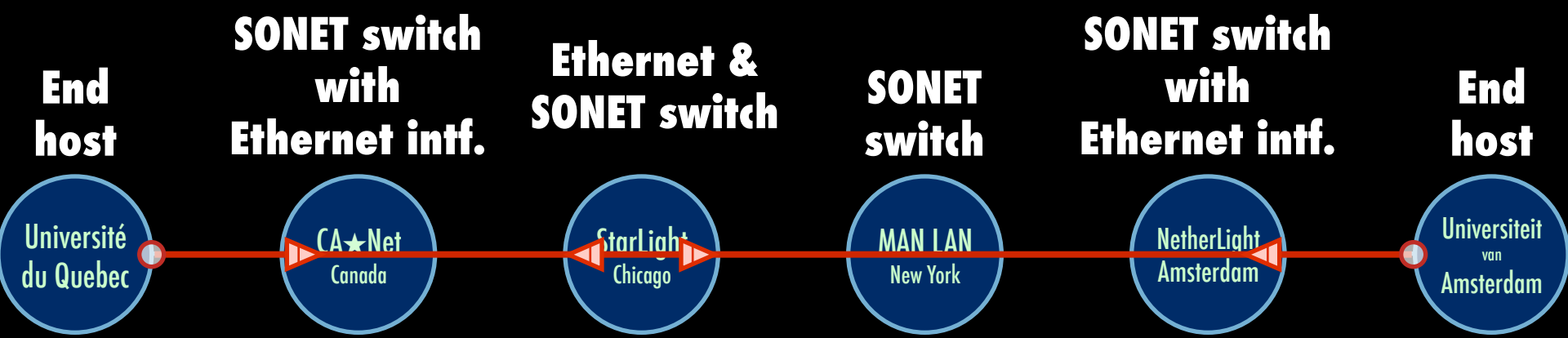
NetherLight in RDF

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
      xmlns:ndl="http://www.science.uva.nl/research/air/ndl#">
<!-- Description of Netherlight -->
<ndl:Location rdf:about="#Netherlight">
      <ndl:name>Netherlight Optical Exchange</ndl:name>
</ndl:Location>
<!-- TDM3.amsterdam1.netherlight.net -->
<ndl:Device rdf:about="#tdm3.amsterdam1.netherlight.net">
      <ndl:name>tdm3.amsterdam1.netherlight.net</ndl:name>
      <ndl:locatedAt rdf:resource="#amsterdam1.netherlight.net"/>
      <ndl:hasInterface rdf:resource="#tdm3.amsterdam1.netherlight.net:501/1"/>
      <ndl:hasInterface rdf:resource="#tdm3.amsterdam1.netherlight.net:501/3"/>
      <ndl:hasInterface rdf:resource="#tdm3.amsterdam1.netherlight.net:501/4"/>
      <ndl:hasInterface rdf:resource="#tdm3.amsterdam1.netherlight.net:503/1"/>
      <ndl:hasInterface rdf:resourc
      <ndl:hasInterface rdf:resourc
      <ndl:hasInterface rdf:resourc
      <ndl:hasInterface rdf:resourc
      <ndl:hasInterface rdf:resourc
      <ndl:hasInterface rdf:resourc
      <ndl:hasInterface rdf:resourc
```

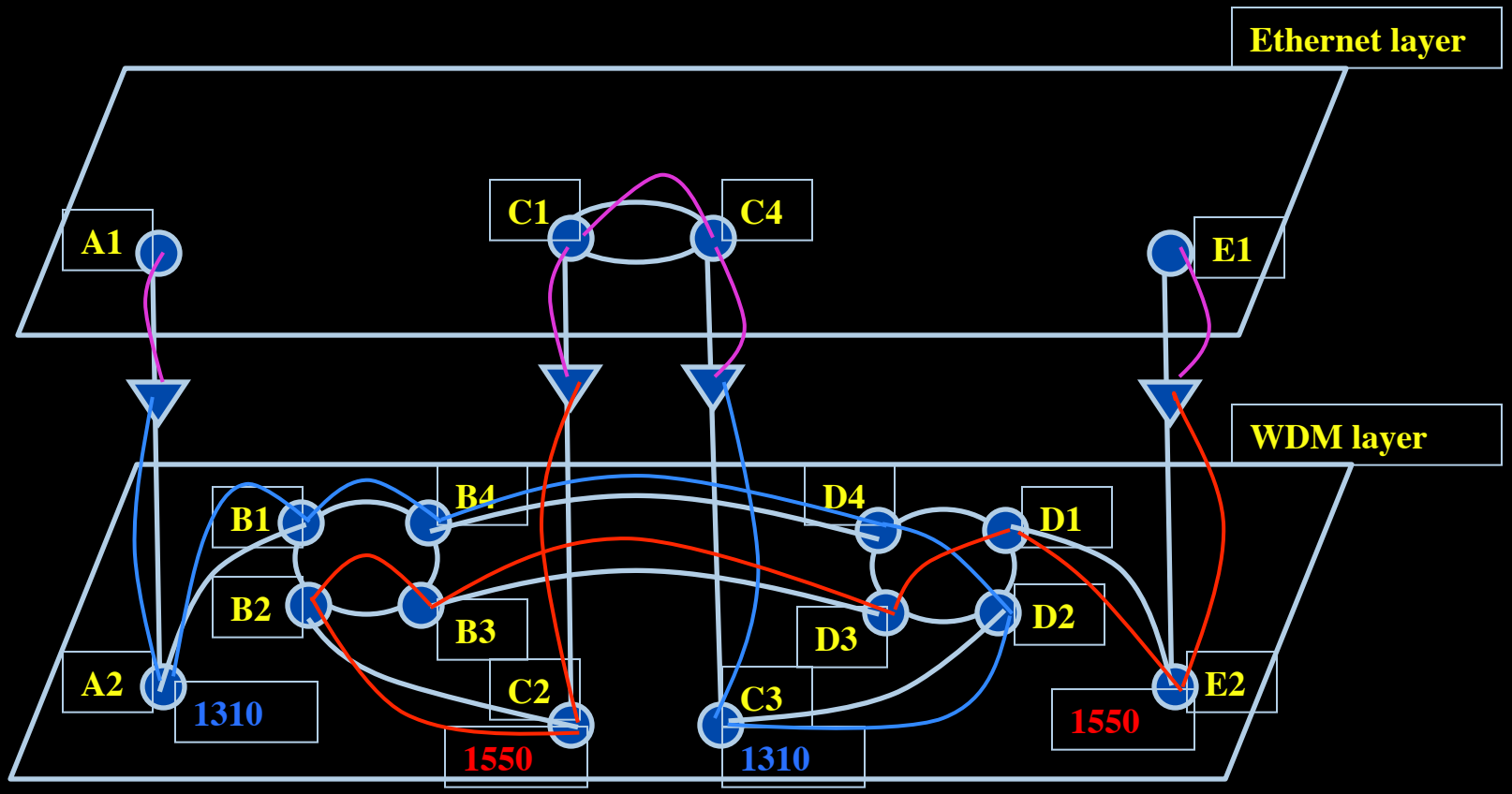
```
<!-- all the interfaces of TDM3.amsterdam1.netherlight.net -->

<ndl:Interface rdf:about="#tdm3.amsterdam1.netherlight.net:501/1">
            <ndl:name>tdm3.amsterdam1.netherlight.net:POS501/1</ndl:name>
            <ndl:connectedTo rdf:resource="#tdm4.amsterdam1.netherlight.net:5/1"/>
 </ndl:Interface>
<ndl:Interface rdf:about="#tdm3.amsterdam1.netherlight.net:501/2">
            <ndl:name>tdm3.amsterdam1.netherlight.net:POS501/2</ndl:name>
            <ndl:connectedTo rdf:resource="#tdm1.amsterdam1.netherlight.net:12/1"/>
</ndl:Interface>
```

Multi-layer descriptions in NDL





Multi-layer Network PathFinding

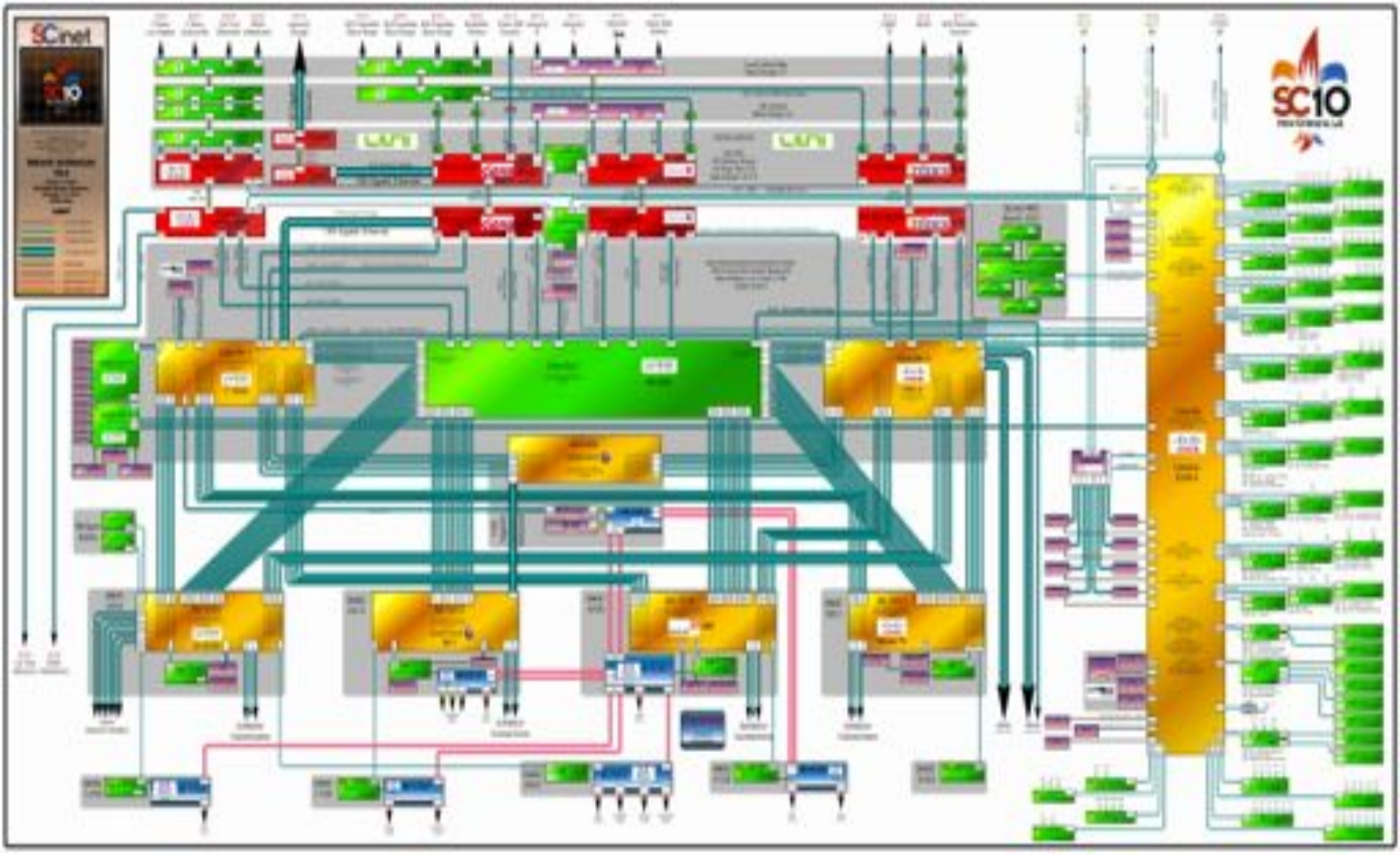


Path between interfaces A1 and E1:

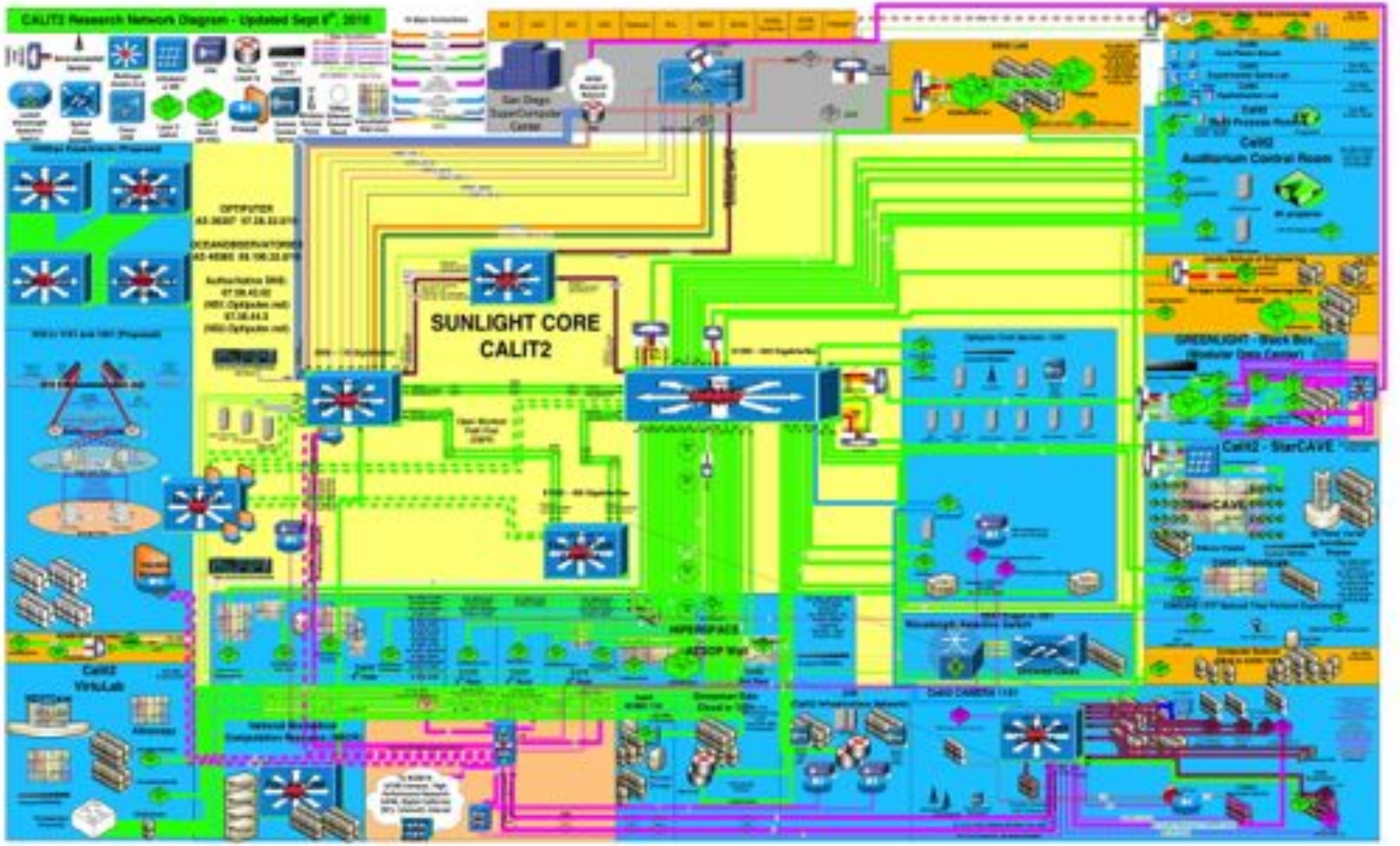
A1-A2-B1-B4-D4-D2-C3-C4-C1-C2-B2-B3-D3-D1-E2-E1

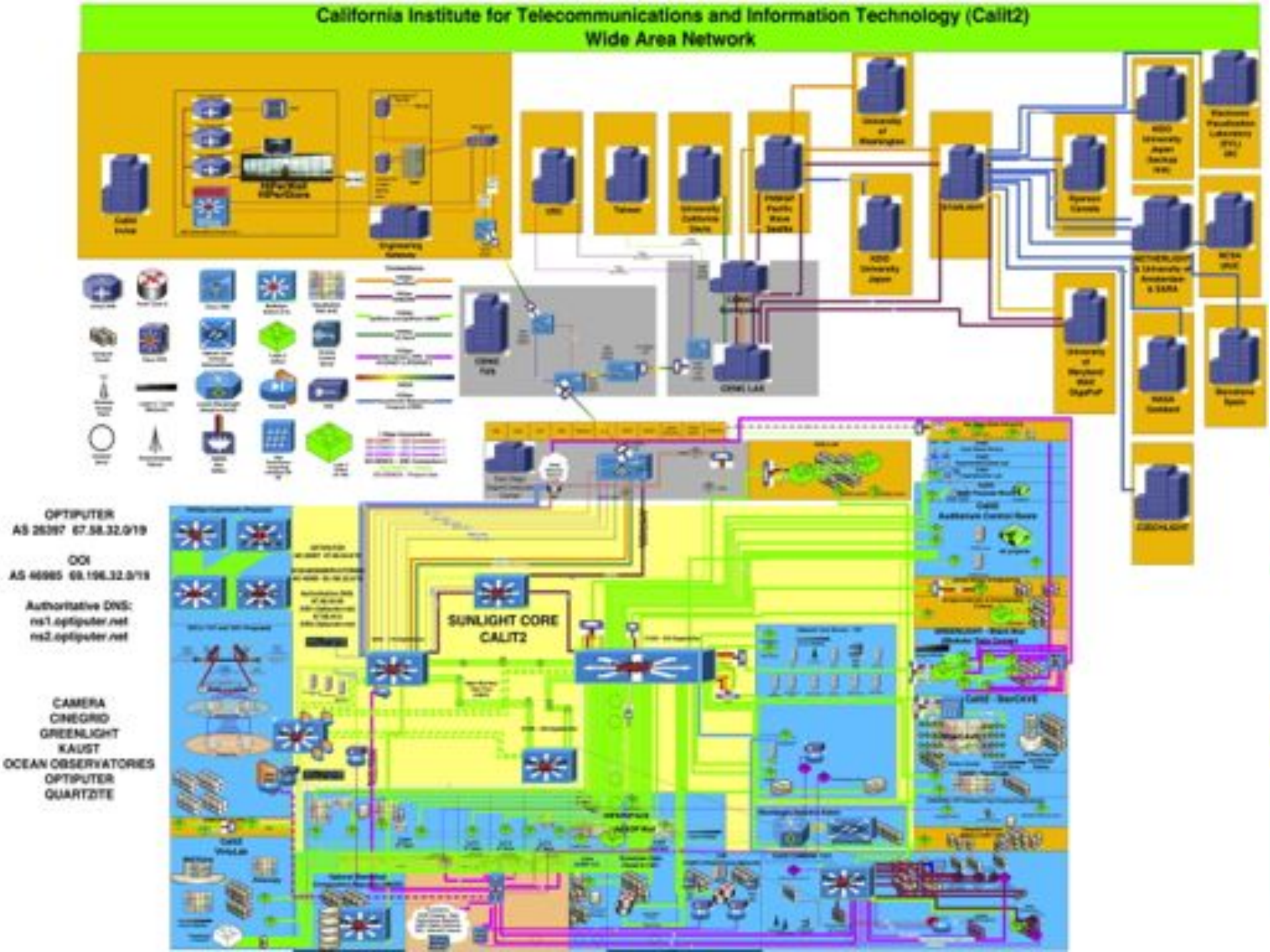
Scaling: Combinatorial problem

Complex e-Infrastructure!



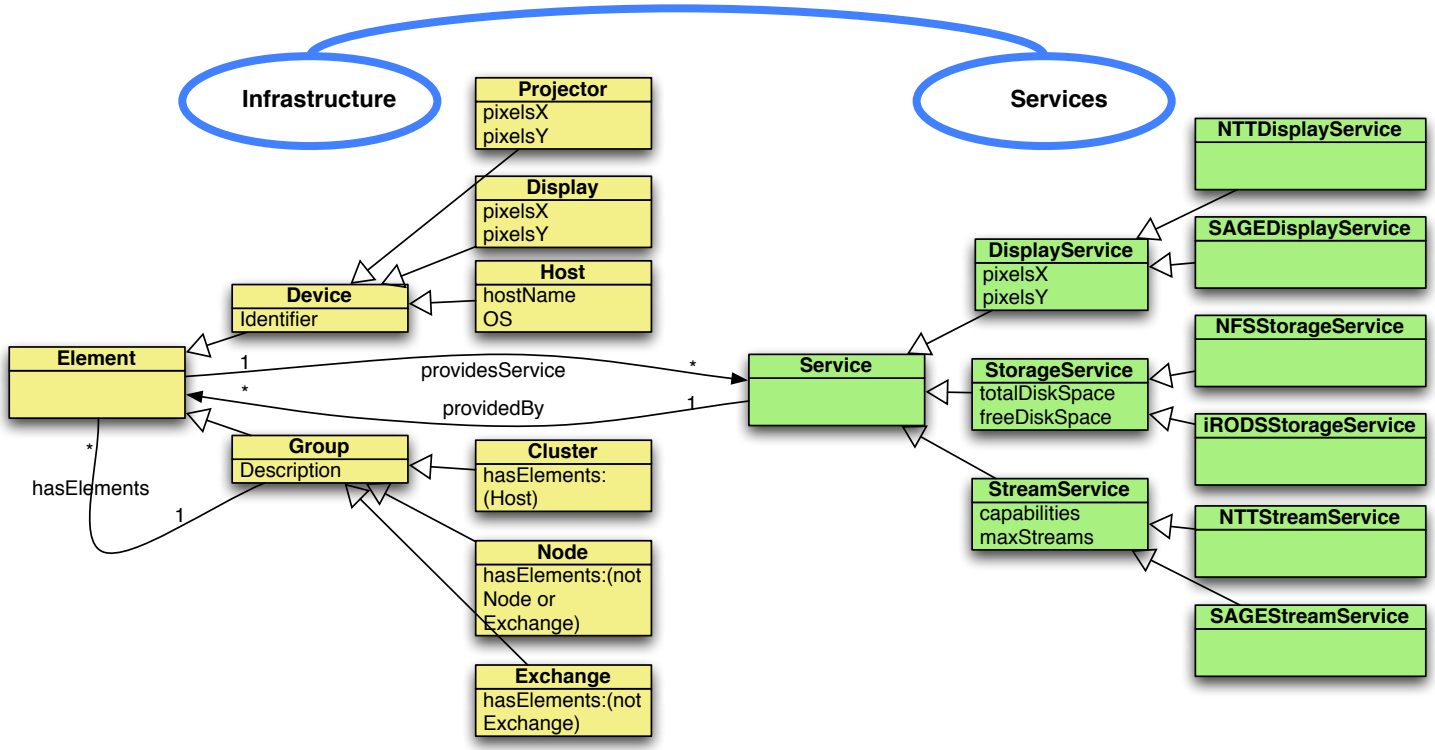
Complex e-Infrastructure!




California Institute for Telecommunications and Information Technology (Calit2)
Wide Area Network
OPTIPUTER
AS 25397 67.58.32.0/19
OOI
AS 46985 69.196.32.0/19
Authoritative DNS:
ns1.optiputer.net
ns2.optiputer.net
CAMERA
CINEGRID
GREENLIGHT
KAUST
OCEAN OBSERVATORIES
OPTIPUTER
QUARTZITE
SUNLIGHT CORE
CALIT2

Information Modeling

Define a common information model for ***infrastructures*** and ***services***. Base it on Semantic Web.



J. van der Ham, F. Dijkstra, P. Grosso, R. van der Pol, A. Toonk, C. de Laat
A distributed topology information system for optical networks based on the semantic web,
In: Elsevier Journal on Optical Switching and Networking, Volume 5, Issues 2-3, June 2008, Pages 85-93

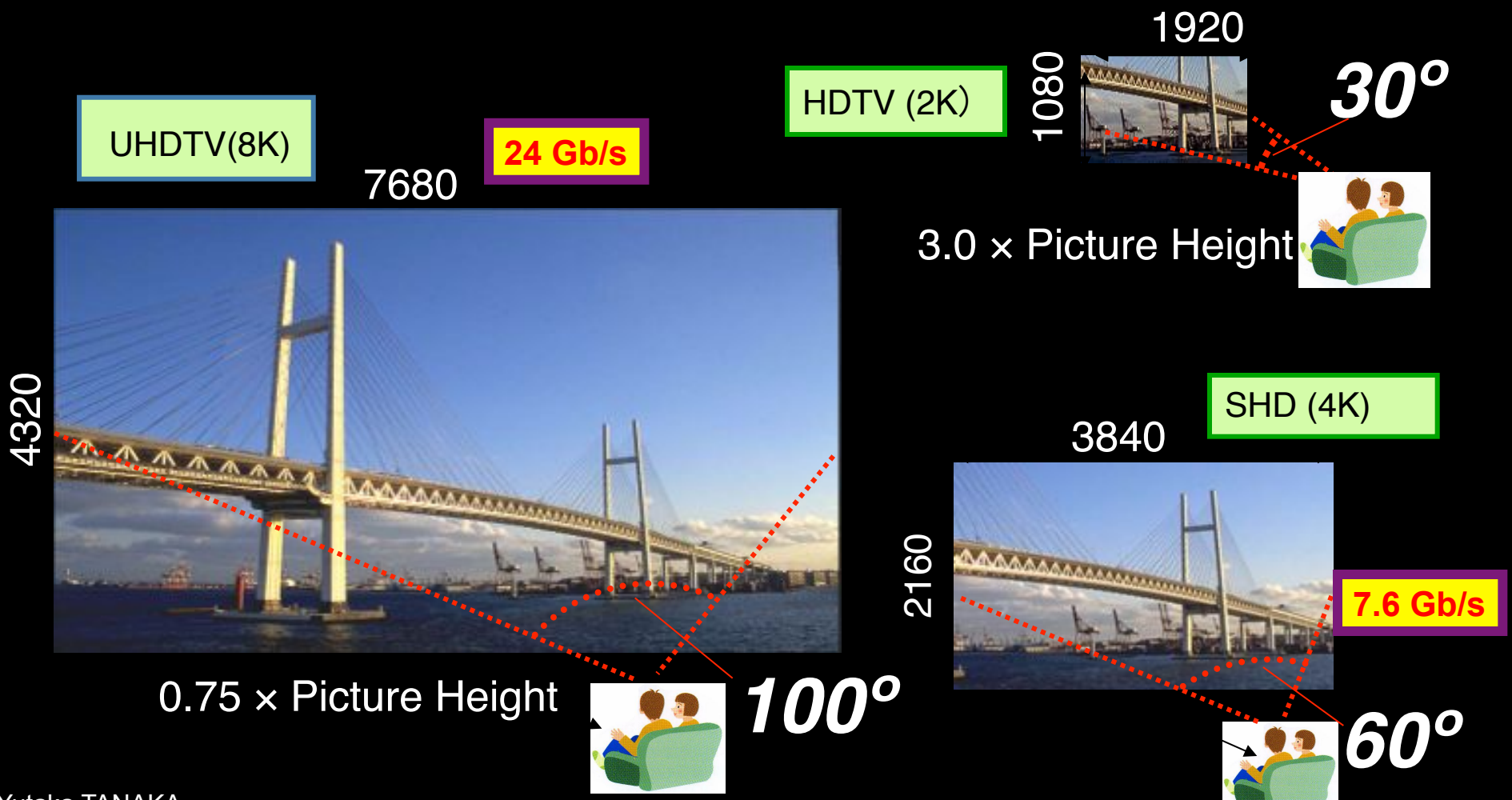
R.Koning, P.Grosso and C.de Laat
Using ontologies for resource description in the CineGrid Exchange
In: Future Generation Computer Systems (2010)

SNE @ UvA

	Ijkdijk/Urban Flood	Medical	LifeWatch/ENVRI	CosmoGrid/eVLBI	CineGrid	EU-GN3/NOVI/Geysers	SURFnet/GLIF/Cloud
Green-IT						X	X
Privacy/Trust		X			X		
Authorization/policy		X	X		X	X	
Programmable networks	X		X				
40-100Gig/TCP/WF/QoS	X		X	X		X	
Topology/Architecture		X		X	X	X	
Optical Photonic		X	X		X		

Why is more resolution is better?

1. More Resolution Allows Closer Viewing of Larger Image
2. Closer Viewing of Larger Image Increases Viewing Angle
3. Increased Viewing Angle Produces Stronger Emotional Response



Yutaka TANAKA
SHARP CORPORATION
Advanced Image Research Laboratories


Hey at all
We're almost done. Shhh..


Red End
Robin Noorda & Bethany de Forest

The “Dead Cat” demo

1 Mflops/byte

Real time issue

SC2004,
Pittsburgh,
Nov. 6 to 12, 2004
iGrid2005,
San Diego,
sept. 2005

Many thanks to:
AMC
SARA
GigaPort
UvA/AIR
Silicon Graphics, Inc.
Zoölogisch Museum

M. Scarpa, R.G. Belleman, P.M.A. Sloot and C.T.A.M. de Laat, "Highly Interactive Distributed Visualization", iGrid2005 special issue, Future Generation Computer Systems, volume 22 issue 8, pp. 896-900 (2006).

Why?

I want to:

"Show Big Bug Bunny in 4K on my Tiled Display using green Infrastructure"

- Big Bugs Bunny can be on multiple servers on the Internet.
- Movie may need processing / recoding to get to 4K for Tiled Display.
- Needs deterministic Green infrastructure for Quality of Experience.
- Consumer / Scientist does not want to know the underlying details.
  ➔ His refrigerator also just works.

The Ten Problems with the Internet

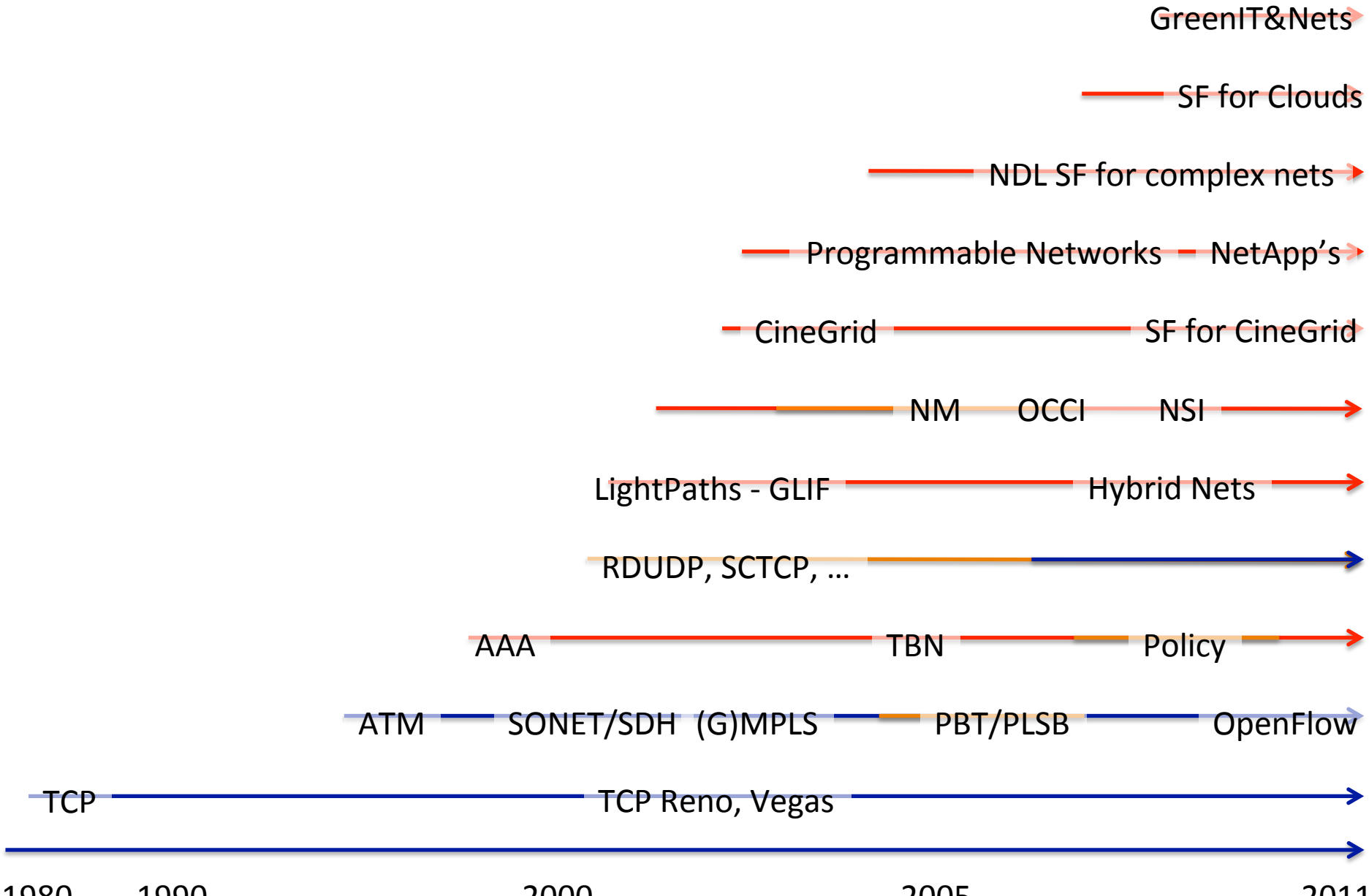
1. **Energy Efficient Communication**
2. Separation of Identity and Address
3. Location Awareness
4. **Explicit Support for Client-Server Traffic and Distributed Services**
5. Person-to-Person Communication
6. Security
7. **Control, Management, and Data Plane separation**
8. **Isolation**
9. Symmetric/Asymmetric Protocols
10. **Quality of Service**

Nice to have:

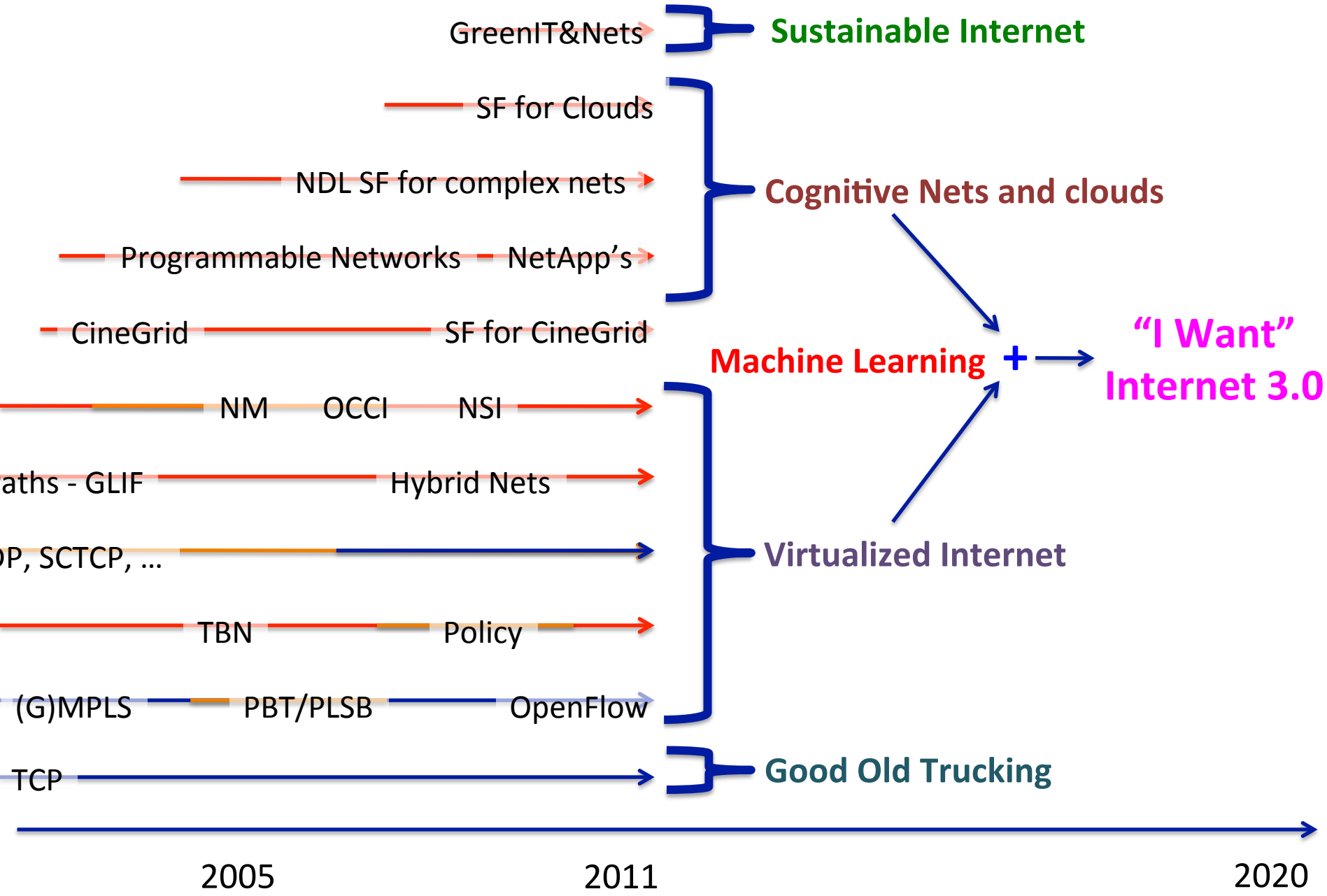
- Global Routing with Local Control of Naming and Addressing
- **Real Time Services**
- **Cross-Layer Communication**
- Manycast
- Receiver Control
- Support for Data Aggregation and Transformation
- **Support for Streaming Data**
- **Virtualization**

ref: Raj Jain, "Internet 3.0: Ten Problems with Current Internet Architecture and Solutions for the Next Generation", Military Communications Conference, 2006. MILCOM 2006. IEEE

TimeLine


GreenIT&Nets
SF for Clouds
NDL SF for complex nets
Programmable Networks
NetApp's
CineGrid
SF for CineGrid
NM
OCCI
NSI
LightPaths - GLIF
Hybrid Nets
RDUDP, SCTCP, …
AAA
TBN
Policy
ATM
SONET/SDH
(G)MPLS
PBT/PLSB
OpenFlow
TCP
TCP Reno, Vegas
1980
1990
2000
2005
2011

TimeLine


GreenIT&Nets
Sustainable Internet
SF for Clouds
NDL SF for complex nets
Programmable Networks
NetApp's
Cognitive Nets and clouds
CineGrid
SF for CineGrid
Machine Learning
+
"I Want"
Internet 3.0
NM
OCCI
NSI
aths - GLIF
Hybrid Nets
P, SCTCP, …
Virtualized Internet
TBN
Policy
(G)MPLS
PBT/PLSB
OpenFlow
TCP
Good Old Trucking
2005
2011
2020

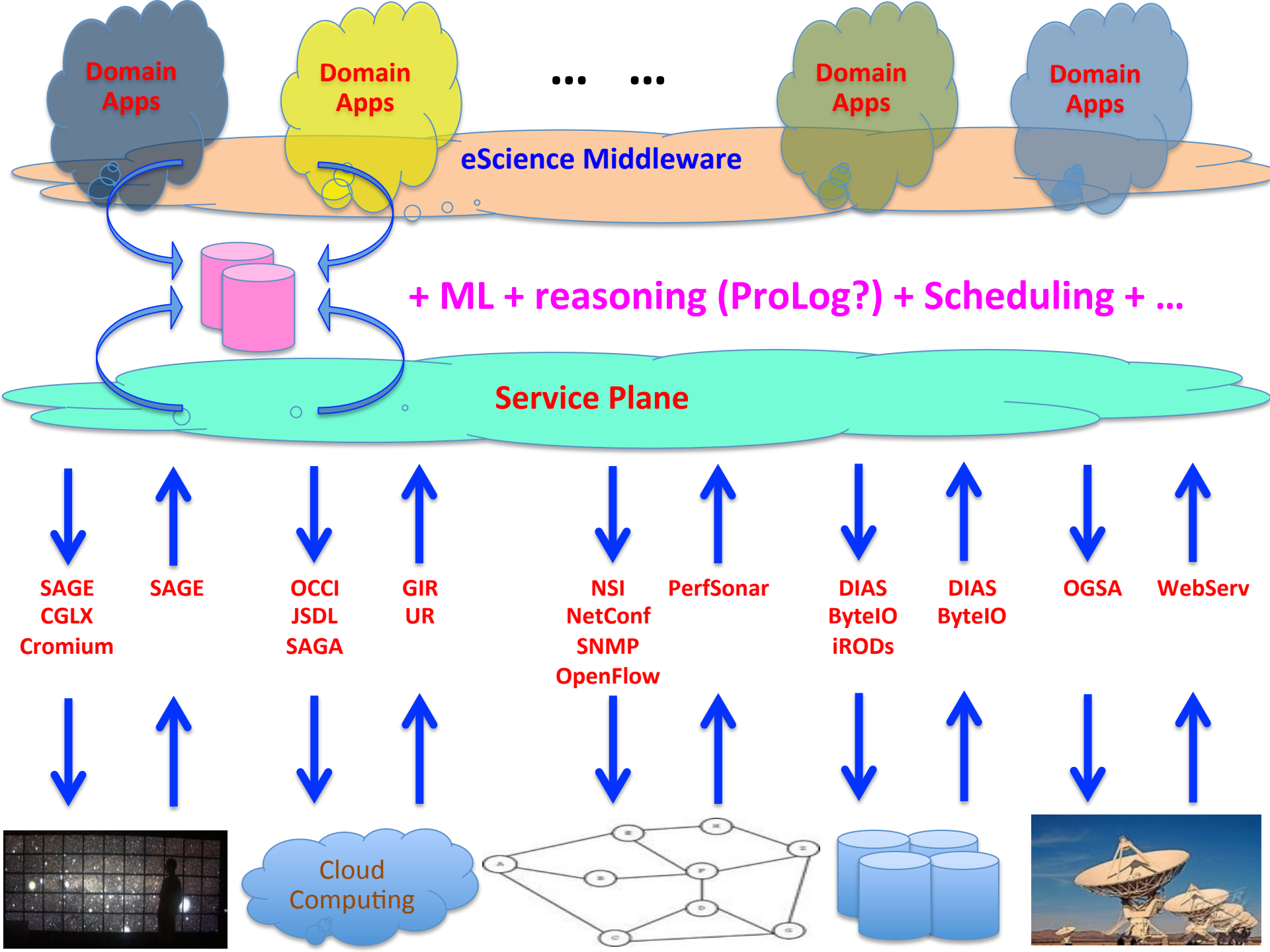
TimeLine

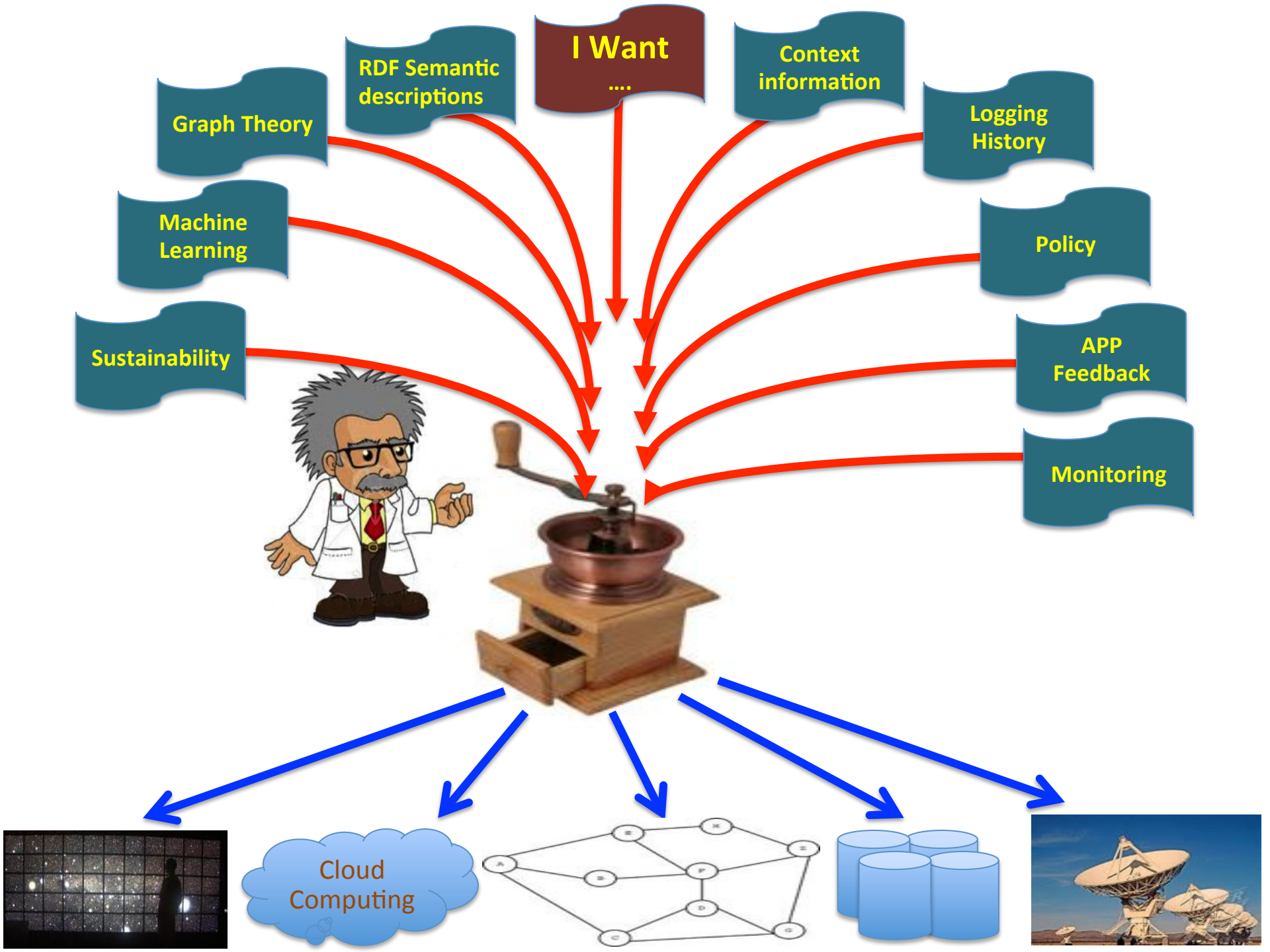
- Sustainable Internet
- Cognitive Nets and clouds
- Machine Learning + → "I Want" Internet 3.0
- Virtualized Internet
- Good Old Trucking

I retire

2020

2040


Domain Apps
Domain Apps
... ...
Domain Apps
Domain Apps
eScience Middleware
+ ML + reasoning (ProLog?) + Scheduling + …
Service Plane
SAGE
CGLX
Cromium
SAGE
OCCI
JSDL
SAGA
GIR
UR
NSI
NetConf
SNMP
OpenFlow
PerfSonar
DIAS
ByteIO
iRODs
DIAS
ByteIO
OGSA
WebServ
Cloud Computing


I Want
....
Graph Theory
RDF Semantic descriptions
Context information
Logging History
Machine Learning
Policy
Sustainability
APP Feedback
Monitoring
Cloud Computing

Challenges

- Data – Data – Data
  - Archiving, publication, searchable, transport, self-describing, DB innovations needed, multi disciplinary use
- Virtualisation
  - Another layer of indeterminism
- Greening the Infrastructure
  - e.g. Department Of Less Energy: http://www.ecrinitiative.org/pdfs/ECR_3_0_1.pdf
- Disruptive developments
  - BufferBloath, Revisiting TCP, influence of SSD's & GPU's
  - Multi layer Glif Open Exchange model
  - Invariants in LightPaths (been there done that ☺)
    - X25, ATM, SONET/SDH, Lambda's, MPLS-TE, VLAN's, PBT, OpenFlow, ….
  - Authorization & Trust & Security and Privacy

The Way Forward!

- Nowadays scientific computing and data is dwarfed by commercial & cloud, there is also no scientific water, scientific power.
  - Understand how to work with elastic clouds
  - Trust & Policy & Firewalling on VM/Cloud level
- Technology cycles are 3 – 5 year
  - Do not try to unify but prepare for diversity
  - Hybrid computing & networking
  - Compete on implementation & agree on interfaces and protocols
- Limitation on natural resources and disruptive events
  - Energy becomes big issue
  - Follow the sun
  - Avoid single points of failure (aka Amazon, Blackberry, …)
  - Better very loosly coupled than totally unified integrated…

ECO-Scheduling

Q & A

http://ext.delaat.net/

Slides thanks to:

- Paola Grosso
- Sponsors see slide 1. ☺
- SNE Team & friends, see below