

Next Generation Software Defined Services and the Global Research Platform: A Software Defined Distributed Environment For High Performance Large Scale Data Intensive Science

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Northwestern University

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Director, StarLight, PI StarLight IRNC SDX, Co-PI Chameleon, PI-iGENI, PI-
OMNINet (www.startap.net/starlight)

Supercomputing Asia

Singapore

March 26-29, 2018



The Official Launch of the SINGAREN - vBNS LINK
7 November 1997 Washington D.C.

Hosted by
The USA National Science Foundation
The Singapore National Science and Technology board
The Telecommunication Authority of Singapore



Introduction to iCAIR:



Accelerating Leading Edge Innovation and Enhanced Global Communications through Advanced Internet Technologies, in Partnership with the Global Community

- **Creation and Early Implementation of Advanced Networking Technologies - The Next Generation Internet All Optical Networks, Terascale Networks, Networks for Petascale and Exascale Science**
- **Advanced Applications, Middleware, Large-Scale Infrastructure, NG Optical Networks and Testbeds, Public Policy Studies and Forums Related to Optical Fiber and Next Generation Networks**
- **Three Major Areas of Activity: a) Basic Research b) Design and Implementation of Prototypes and Research Testbeds, c) Operations of Specialized Communication Facilities (e.g., StarLight, Specialized Science Networks)**

iCAIR Undertakes Basic Research In These Areas of Network Science

- **Transition From Legacy Networks To Networks That Take Full Advantage of IT Architecture and Technology**
- **Extremely Large Capacity (Multi-Tbps Streams)**
- **Specialized Network Services, Architecture and Technologies for Data Intensive Science**
- **High Degrees of Communication Services Customization**
- **Highly Programmable Networks**
- **Network Facilities As Enabling Platforms for Any Type of Service**
- **Network Virtualization**
- **Tenet Networks**
- **Network Virtualization**
- **Network Programming Languages (e.g., P4) API (e.g., Jupyter)**
- **Disaggregation**
- **Orchestrators**
- **Highly Distributed Signaling Processes**
- **Network Operations Automation (Including Through AI/Machine Learning)**
- **SDN/SDX/SDI/OCX/SDC/SDE**




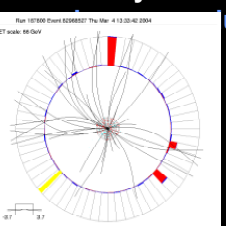
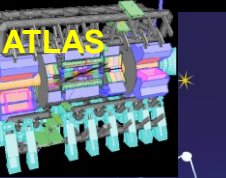
Large Scale Data Intensive Science Motivates the Creation of Next Generation Communications

- Large Scale, Data (and Compute) Intensive Sciences Encounter Technology Challenges Many Years Before Other Domains
- Resolving These Issues Creates Solutions That Later Migrate To Other Domains
- 30+ Year History of Communication Innovations Has Been Driven Primarily By Data and Compute Intensive Sciences
- Best Window To the Future = Examining Requirements of Data and Compute Intensive Science Research
- Science Is Transitioning From Using Only Two Classic Building Blocks, Theory and Experimentation To Also Utilizing a Third – Modeling and Simulation – With Massive Amounts of Data
- Petabytes, Exabytes, Zettabytes
- For Communications, Data Volume Capacity Not Only Issue, But a Major Issue



Context Issues

- Today, Almost All Networks Provide Only Generic “One-Size-Fits-All” Services
- This Model Suboptimal For Many Types of Emerging and Anticipated Applications And Services
- E.g, With 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
- Future Networks Will Provide Differentiated Services, e.g., Using Software Defined Networking (SDN) and Software Defined Exchange (SDX) Resource Slicing
- These Capabilities Provide Opportunities To Address The Special Requirements of Global Data Intensive Science
- Goal: Convergence of A) Segmented Research Platforms, e.g., Science DMZ, National Science Foundation’s Campus Cyberinfrastructure, Pacific Research Platform (PRP), Potential National Research Platform, Global Research Platform, GLIF, GLIF GOLES, and Related Specialized Environments and B) Software Defined Infrastructure (SDI) 



DØ (DZero)
www-d0.fnal.gov



IVOA:
International
Virtual
Observatory
www.ivoa.net

www.opensciencegrid.org



ANDRILL:
Antarctic
Geological
Drilling
www.andrill.org



BIRN: Biomedical
Informatics Research
Network
www.nbirn.net



GLEON: Global Lake
Ecological
Observatory
Network



LIGO
www.ligo.org



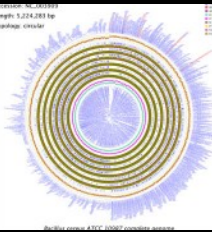
OSG



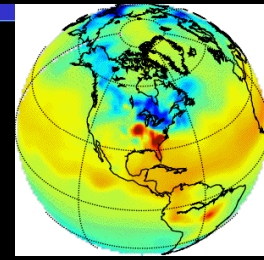
WLCG
lcg.web.cern.ch/LCG/public/



Globus Alliance
www.globus.org



CAMERA
metagenomics
camera.calit2.net



Carbon Tracker
www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/carbontrack



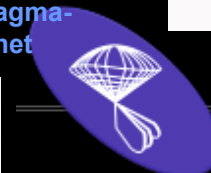
OOI-CI
ci.oceanobservatories.org



Pacific Rim
Applications and
Grid Middleware
Assembly
www.pragma-grid.net



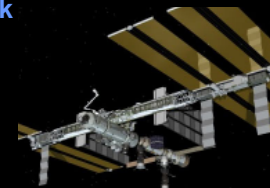
SKA
www.skatelescope.org



Sloan Digital Sky
Survey
www.sdss.org



CineGrid
www.cinegrid.org



ISS: International
Space Station
www.nasa.gov/station



TeraGrid
www.teragrid.org



XSEDE
www.xsede.org



LHCONE
www.lhccone.net



Comprehensive
Large-Array
Stewardship System
www.class.noaa.gov



Compilation By Maxine Brown

STARLIGHTSM

Petascale Computational Science



For Decades, Computational Science
Has Driven Network Innovation
Today –
Petascale Computational Science



National Center for Supercomputing Applications, UIUC



STARLIGHTSM

XSEDE

- Extreme Science and Engineering Discovery Environment (XSEDE)
- Goal: Create a Distributed Computational Science Infrastructure to Enable Distributed Data Sharing and High-Speed Computing for Data Analysis and Numerical Simulations
- Builds on Prior Distributed TeraGrid



Open Science Grid: Selected Investigations



DNA Modeling



Gravity Wave Modeling



Nutrino Studies



Usage



This Distributed Facility
Supports Many Sciences

The Open Science Data Cloud (OSDC) is an **open-source, cloud-based** infrastructure that allows scientists to manage, share, and analyze medium to large size scientific datasets.



OPEN SCIENCE DATA CLOUD

Total OSDC Resource Size

TOTAL COMPUTE CORES

7550

COMPUTE RAM

27622 (GB)

RAW STORAGE

10.03 (PB)

USEABLE STORAGE

5.92 (PB)

Public Data Commons

The OSDC hosts a local mirror of **1 PB** of publically available datasets. The data can also be freely downloaded using rsync or UDR.

EXAMPLE AVAILABLE DATASETS



1000 GENOMES



MODENCODE



E01



MODIS



NCBI DATASETS



COMPLETE
GENOMICS



US CENSUS

Application for resources available to anyone doing scientific research:

**Open Commons
Consortium**

www.opensciencedatacloud.org

NIH NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE
Genomic Data Commons

PDC
PEDIATRIC PROTECTED DATA COMMONS

Dr. Elizabeth Gabriella Miller
Kids First
PEDIATRIC RESEARCH PROGRAM

NIH National Institute of
Allergy and
Infectious Diseases

OSDC
OPEN SCIENCE DATA CLOUD

Data Commons
& Data Sharing
Initiatives

xbd
Genetics
Consortium

ACCOUNT
PRECISION MEDICINE FOR ALL

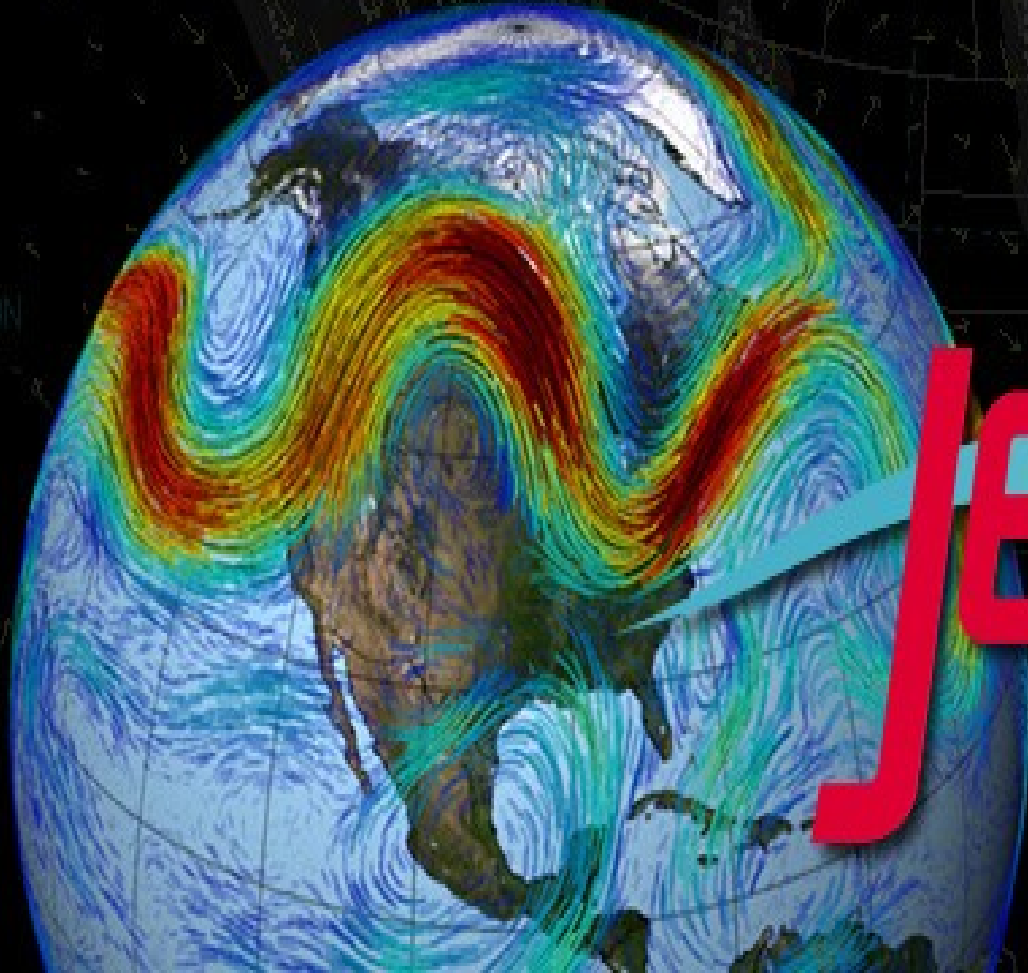
OCC
Environmental
Data Commons

BRAIN Commons

BloodPAC
BLOOD PROFILING • ATLAS IN CANCER



Award# 1445604



Jetstream

First NSF Supported Cloud
Infrastructure for Science &
Engineering Research



STARLIGHTSM



www.chameleoncloud.org

CHAMELEON: A LARGE-SCALE, RECONFIGURABLE EXPERIMENTAL ENVIRONMENT FOR CLOUD RESEARCH

Principal Investigator: Kate Keahey

Co-PIs: J. Mambretti, D.K. Panda, P. Rad, W. Smith, D. Stanzione

AUGUST 29, 2014



HEP = Staggering Amounts of Data

BaBar 0.3
PetaByte/year
(2001)

CDF or D0 Run II
0.5 PetaByte/year
(2003)

LHC Mock Data Challenge
1 PetaByte/year (~2005)

CMS or ATLAS
2 PetaBytes/year
(~2008)

KTeV 50
TeraBytes /year
(1999)

In 1977 the Upsilon (bottom quark) was discovered at Fermilab by experiment E288 led by now Nobel laureate Leon Lederman

SLD 3 TB /year
(1998)

The experiment took about 1 million events and recorded the raw data on ~ 300 magnetic tapes for about 6 GB of raw data

Run I (CDF or D0)
20 TB /year (1995)

L3 5 TB /year (1993)

E791 50 TB /year
(1991)

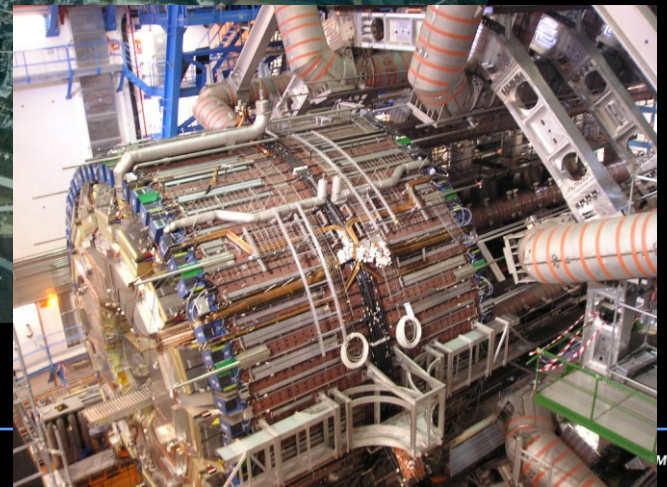
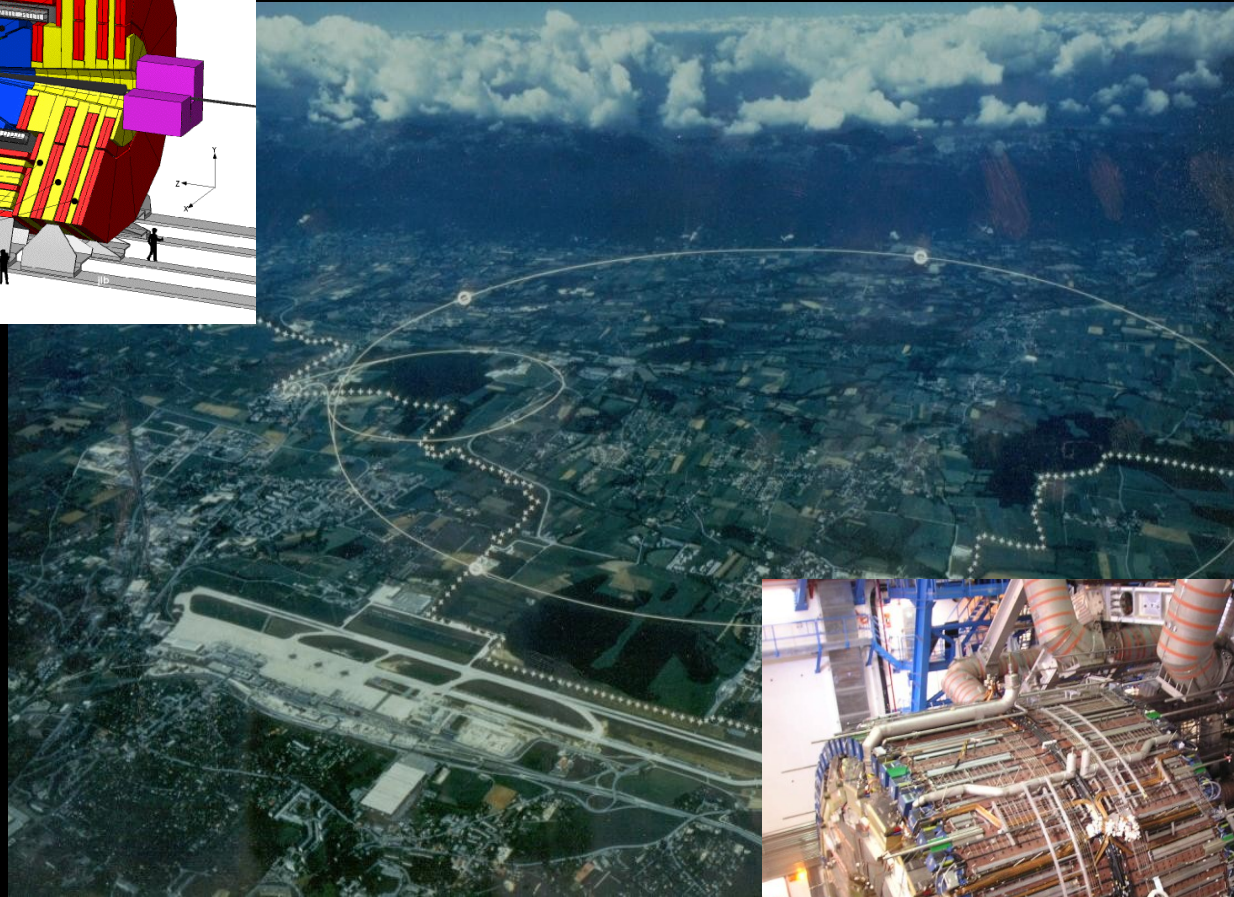
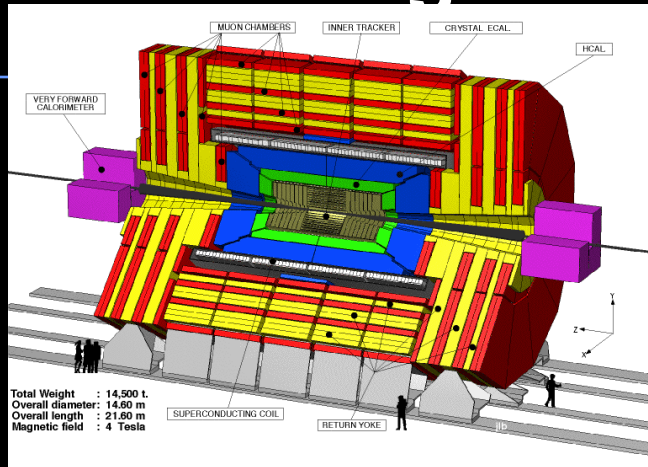
EMC 400GB /year
(1981)



Source: Fermi Lab

RLIGHTSM

Large Hadron Collider at CERN

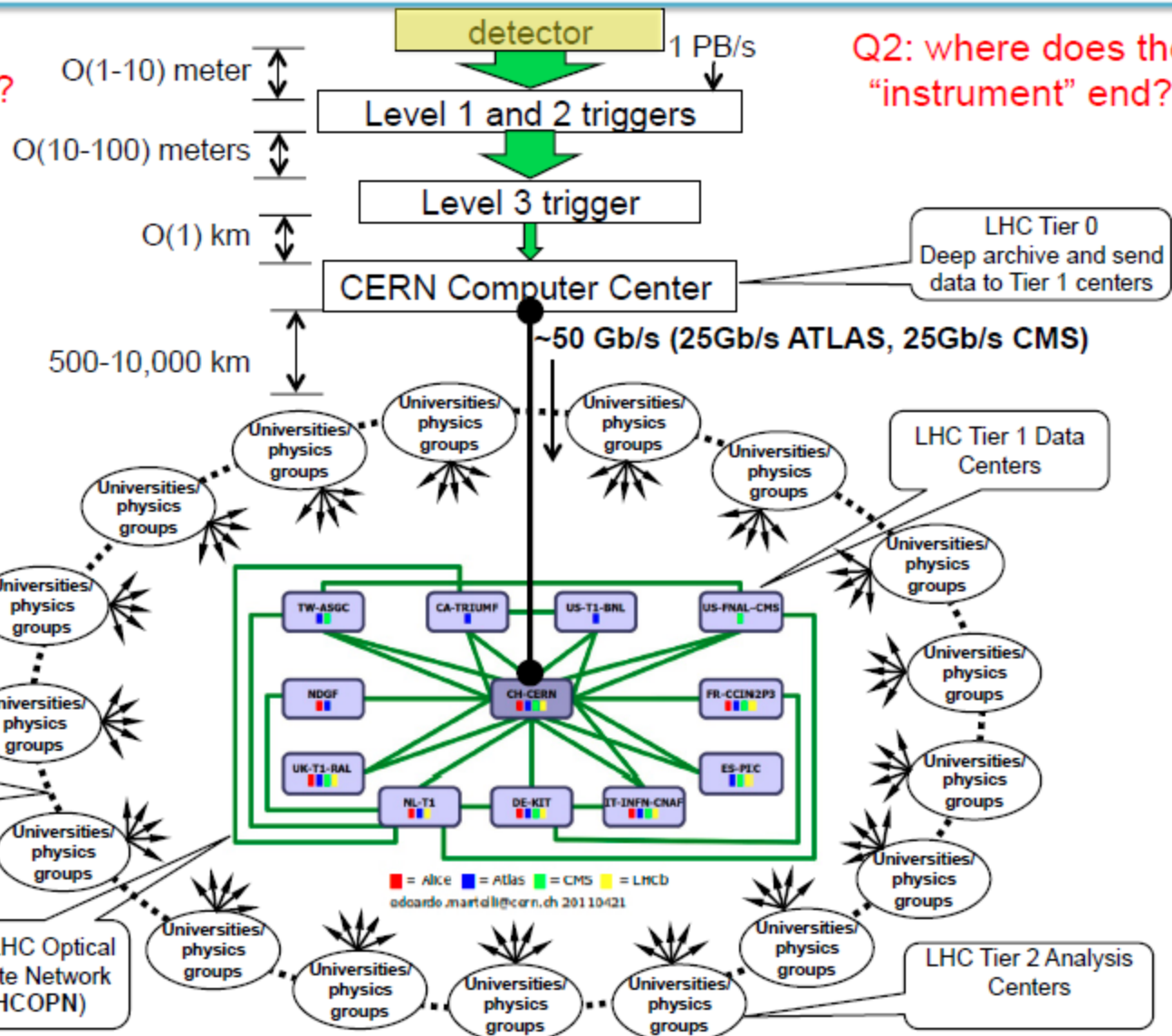


Network-Centric View of Large Hadron Collider (@CERN)

Q1: where does "discovery" occur?

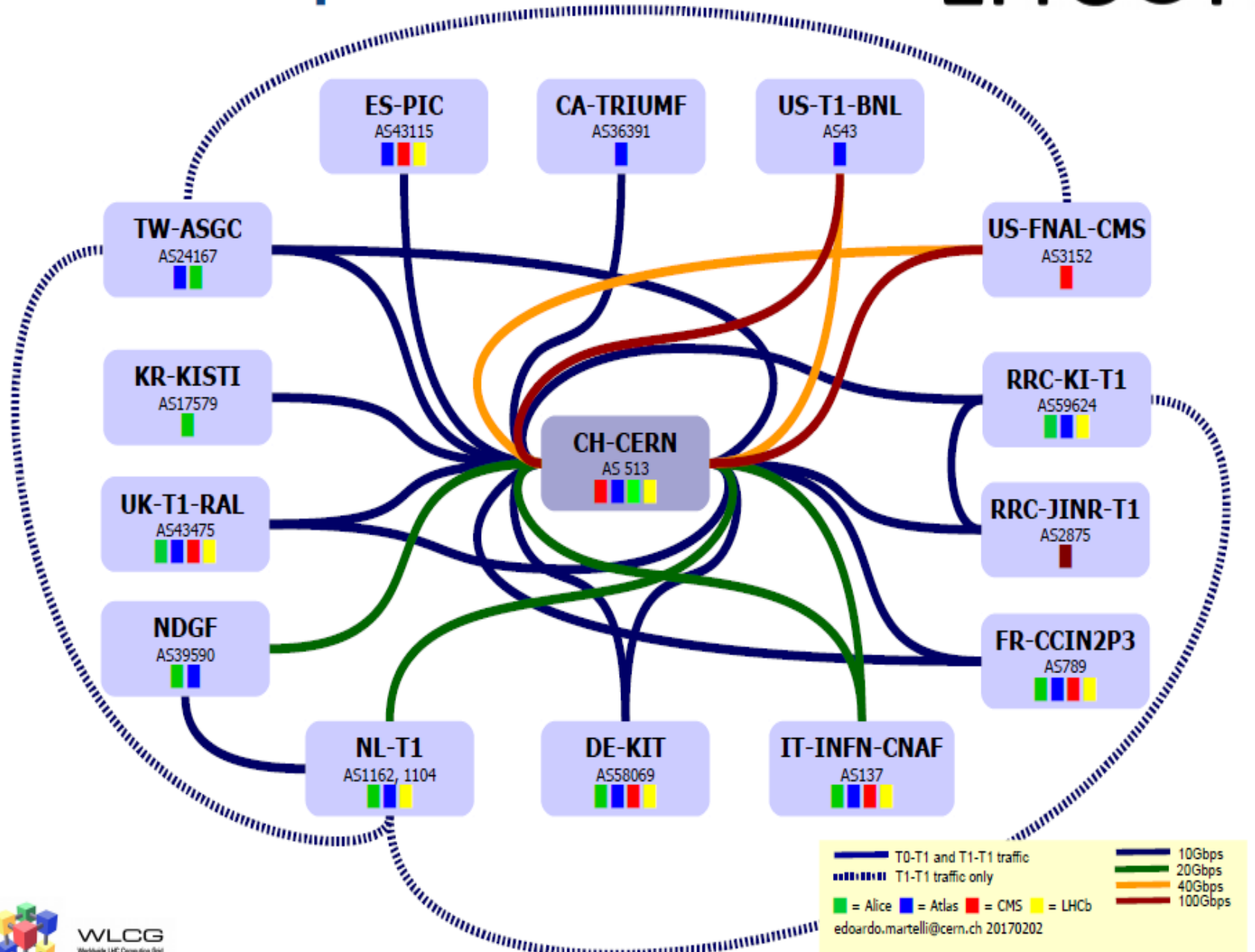
Q2: where does the "instrument" end?

CERN → T1	miles	kms
France	350	565
Italy	570	920
UK	625	1000
Netherlands	625	1000
Germany	700	1185
Spain	850	1400
Nordic	1300	2100
USA - New York	3900	6300
USA - Chicago	4400	7100
Canada - BC	5200	8400
Taiwan	6100	9850



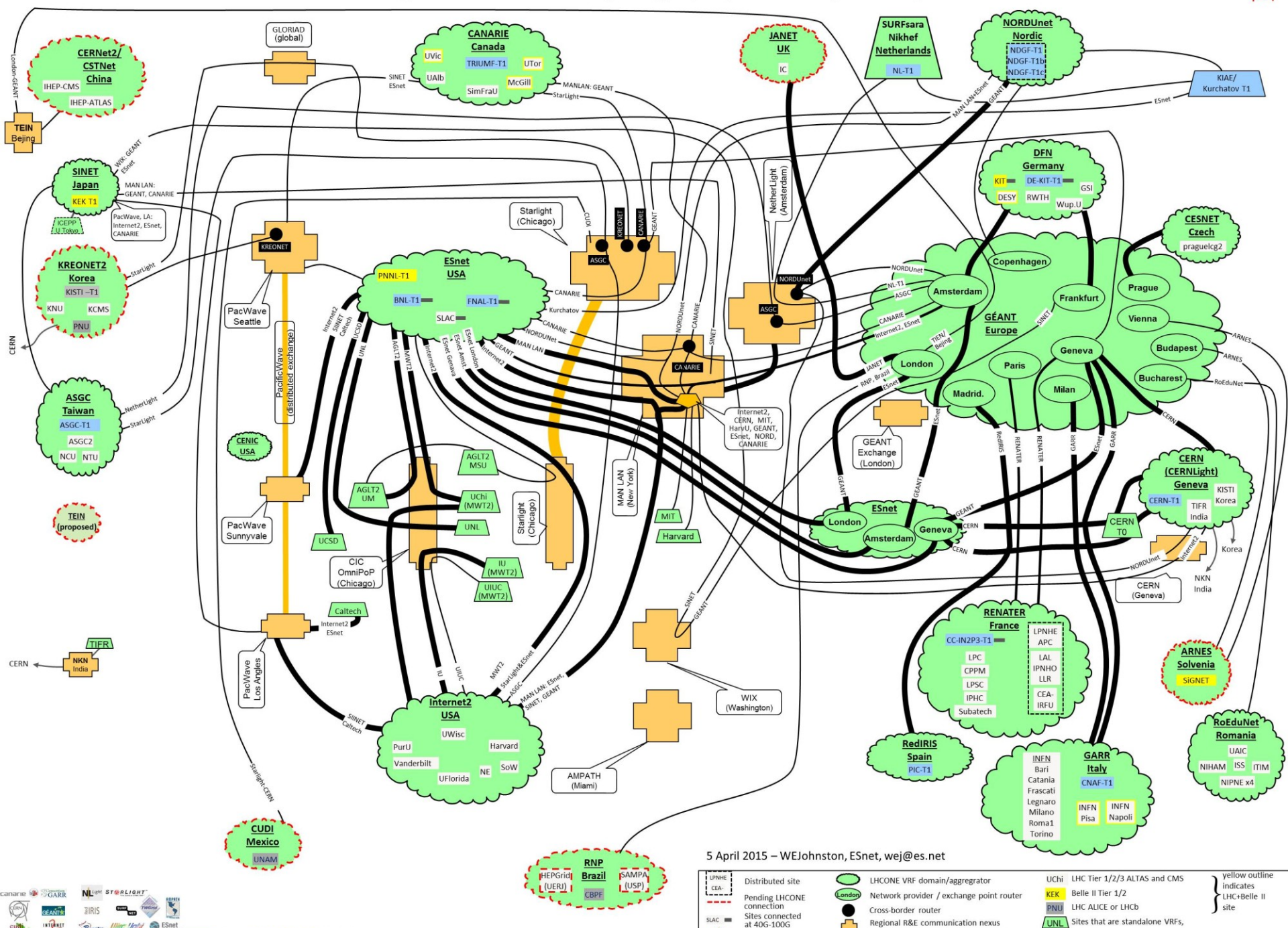
LHCOPN map

LHCOPN



WLCG
Worldwide LHC Computing Grid

LHCONE: A global infrastructure for the High Energy Physics (LHC and Belle II) data management



5 April 2015 – WEJohnston, ESnet, wej@es.net

Distributed site	LHCONE VRF domain/aggregator	Uchi LHC Tier 1/2/3 ALTAS and CMS
Pending LHCONE connection	Network provider / exchange point router	KEK Belle II Tier 1/2
Sites connected at 40G-100G	Cross-border router	PNU LHC ALICE or LHCb
Broadcast VLAN	Regional R&E communication nexus w/ switch providing VLAN connections	UNL Sites that are standalone VRFs,
		yellow outline indicates LHC+ Belle II site
		Communication links: 1/10, 20/30/40, and 100G/s

Also see <http://lhcone.net> for details.





21 December 2012 | \$10

Science

BREAKTHROUGH
of the YEAR
The **HIGGS**
BOSON

AAAS

TORLIGHTSM

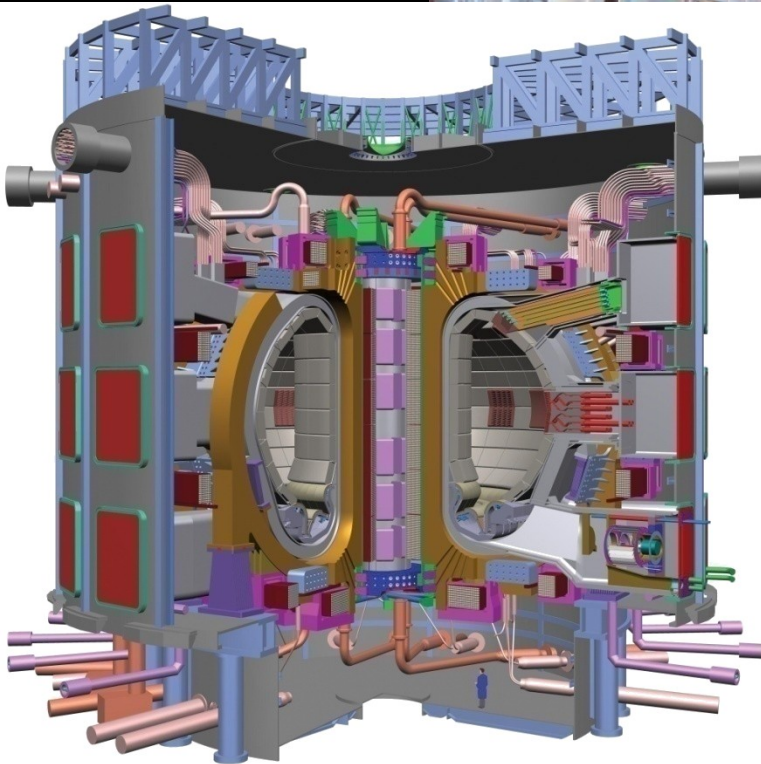
New Science Communities Using LHCONE

- **Belle II Experiment, Particle Physics Experiment Designed To Study Properties of B Mesons (Heavy Particles Containing a Bottom Quark).**
- **Pierre Auger Observatory, Studying Ultra-High Energy Cosmic Rays, the Most Energetic and Rarest of Particles In the Universe.**
- **In August 2017 the PAO, LIGO and Virgo Collaboration Measured a Gravitational Wave Originating From a Binary Neutron Star Merger.**
- **The NOvA Experiment Is Designed To Answer Fundamental questions in neutrino Physics.**
- **The XENON Dark Matter Project Is a Global Collaboration Investigating Fundamental Properties of Dark Matter, Largest Component Of The Universe.**
- **ProtoNUMA/NUMA – Collaborative Research On Nutrinos**



Magnetic Fusion Energy

New Sources
Of Power



Source: DOE

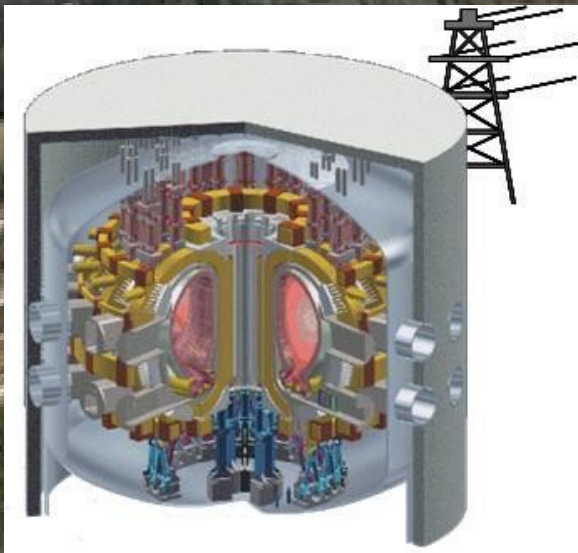
Source: DOE

STARLIGHTSM

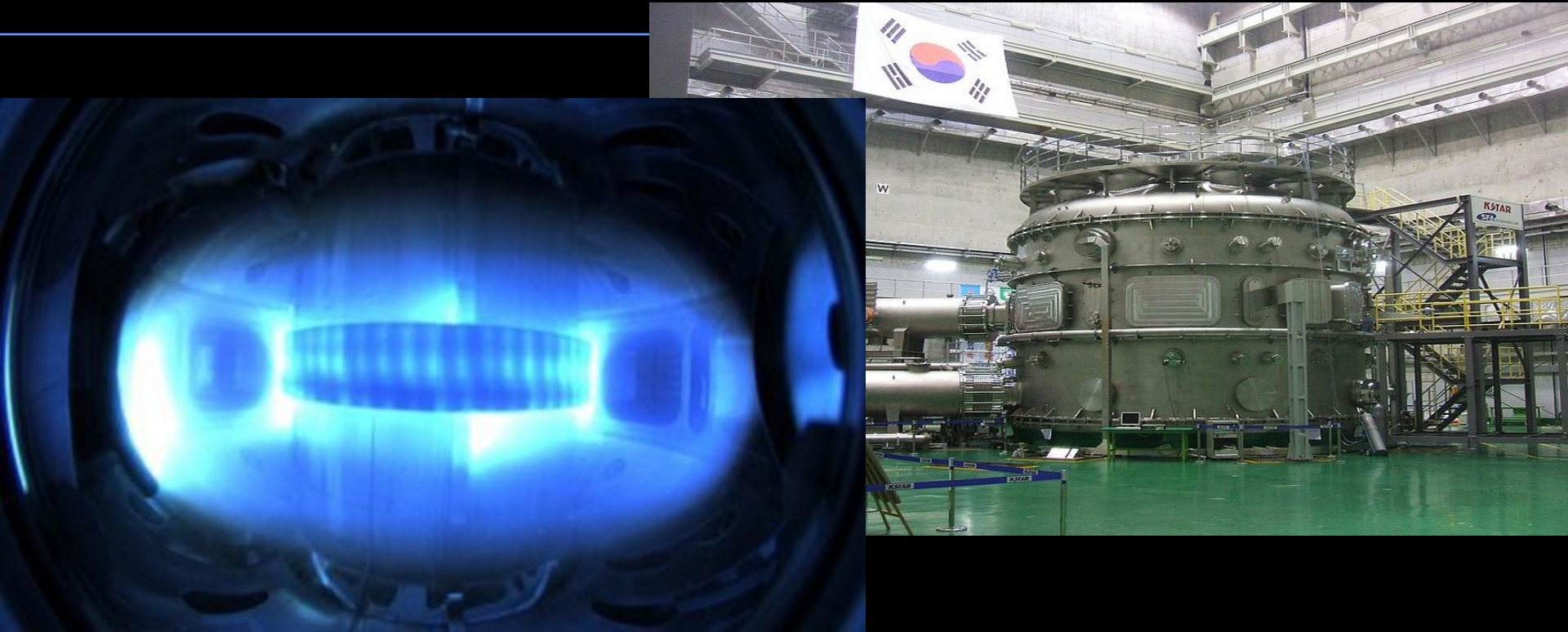
ITER (Formally- International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor)

- ITER Is One of the World's Largest and Most Ambitious International Science Project Extremely Data Intensive

ITER, currently under construction in the South of France, aims to demonstrate that fusion is an energy source of the future.



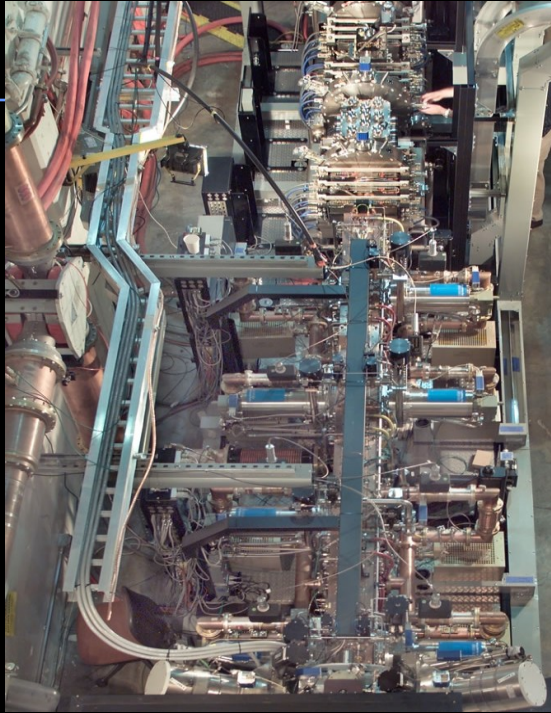
Fusion Energy Research



KSTAR, or Korea Superconducting Tokamak Advanced Research: Magnetic Fusion Device At the National Fusion Research Institute in Daejeon, South Korea. KSTAR Is Providing Major Contributions To ITER.



Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) at ORNL



**Neutron Beams Are Directed At
Different Types of Materials
To Investigate Their Atomic Properties,
Including Structures**



Argonne National Laboratory Advanced Photon Source



Real-Time Global e-Very Long Baseline Interferometry DRAGON (Dynamic Resource Allocation via GMPLS Optical Networks)



- Mid Atlantic Crossroads (MAX) GigaPoP, USA
- Information Sciences Institute, USA
- Westford Observatory, MIT Haystack, USA
- Goddard Geophysical and Atmospheric Observatory, NASA, USA
- Kashima, NiCT, Japan
- Onsala, Sweden
- Jodrell Bank, UK
- JIVE, The Netherlands
- Westerbork, Observatory/ ASTRON, The Netherlands

Real-time e-VLBI data correlation from telescopes in USA, Sweden, the Netherlands, UK and Japan



Onsala Observatory

Square Kilometer Array

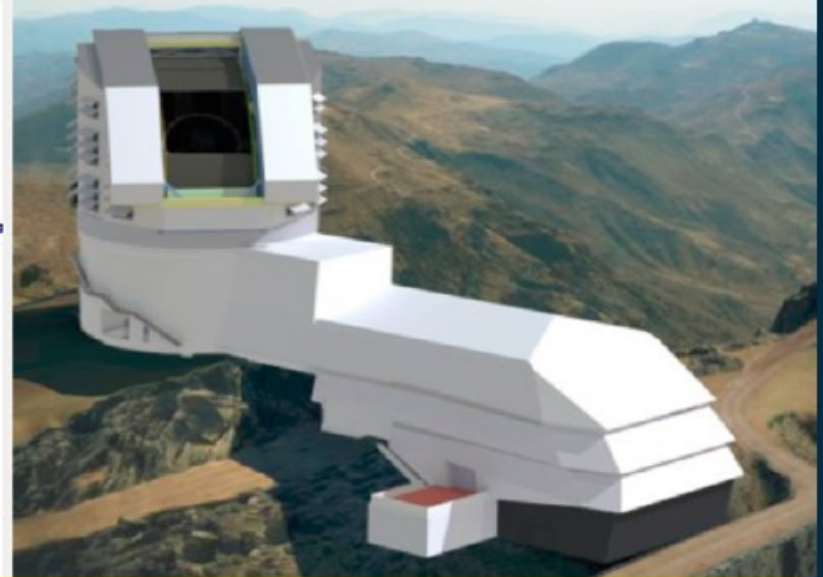
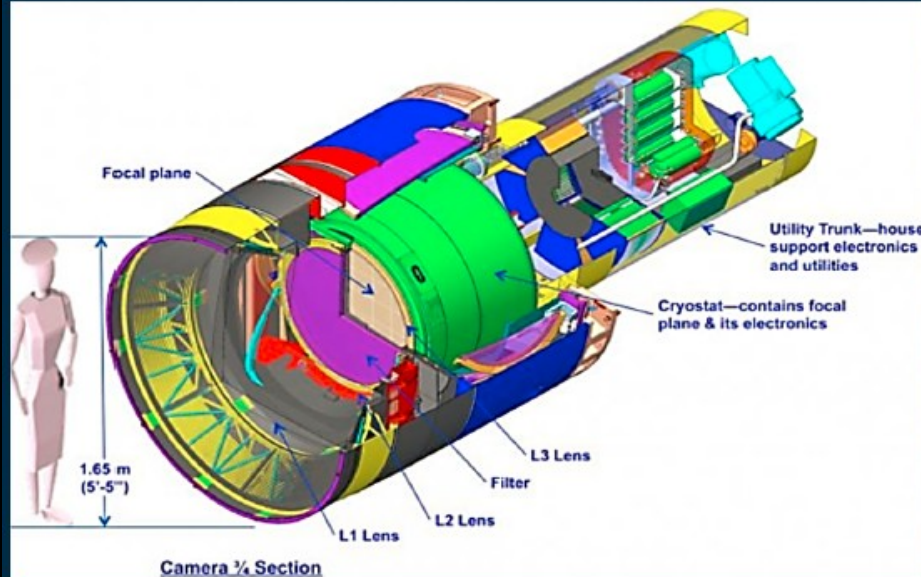


radioastronomie



LSST Data Movement

Upcoming challenges for Astronomy



- **3.2 Gigapixel Camera with calibrated exposures at (10 Bytes / pixel)**
- **Planned Networks: Dedicated 100G for image data, Second 100G for other traffic, and 40G for diverse path**
- **Lossless compressed Image size = 2.7GB (~5 images transferred in parallel over a 100 Gbps link)**
- **UDP based custom image transfer protocols**

StarLight – “By Researchers For Researchers”

StarLight is an experimental optical infrastructure and **proving ground for network services** optimized for high-performance applications

Multiple
10GE+100 Gbps
StarWave
Multiple 10GEs
Over Optics –
World’s “Largest”
10G/100G Exchange
First of a Kind
Enabling Interoperability
At L1, L2, L3



View from StarLight



Abbott Hall, Northwestern University's Chicago Campus



iCAIR: Founding Partner of the Global Lambda Integrated Facility Available Advanced Network Resources



Visualization courtesy of Bob Patterson, NCSA; data compilation by Maxine Brown, UIC.



www.glif.is

STARLIGHTSM

IRNC: RXP: StarLight SDX A Software Defined Networking Exchange for Global Science Research and Education

Joe Mambretti, Director, (j-mambretti@northwestern.edu)

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Co-Director, StarLight (www.startap.net/starlight)

PI IRNC: RXP: StarLight SDX

Co-PI Tom DeFanti, Research Scientist, (tdefanti@soe.ucsd.edu)

**California Institute for Telecommunications and Information Technology (Calit2),
University of California, San Diego**

Co-Director, StarLight

Co-PI Maxine Brown, Director, (maxine@uic.edu)

Electronic Visualization Laboratory, University of Illinois at Chicago

Co-Director, StarLight

**Jim Chen, Associate Director, International Center for Advanced Internet
Research, Northwestern University**

National Science Foundation

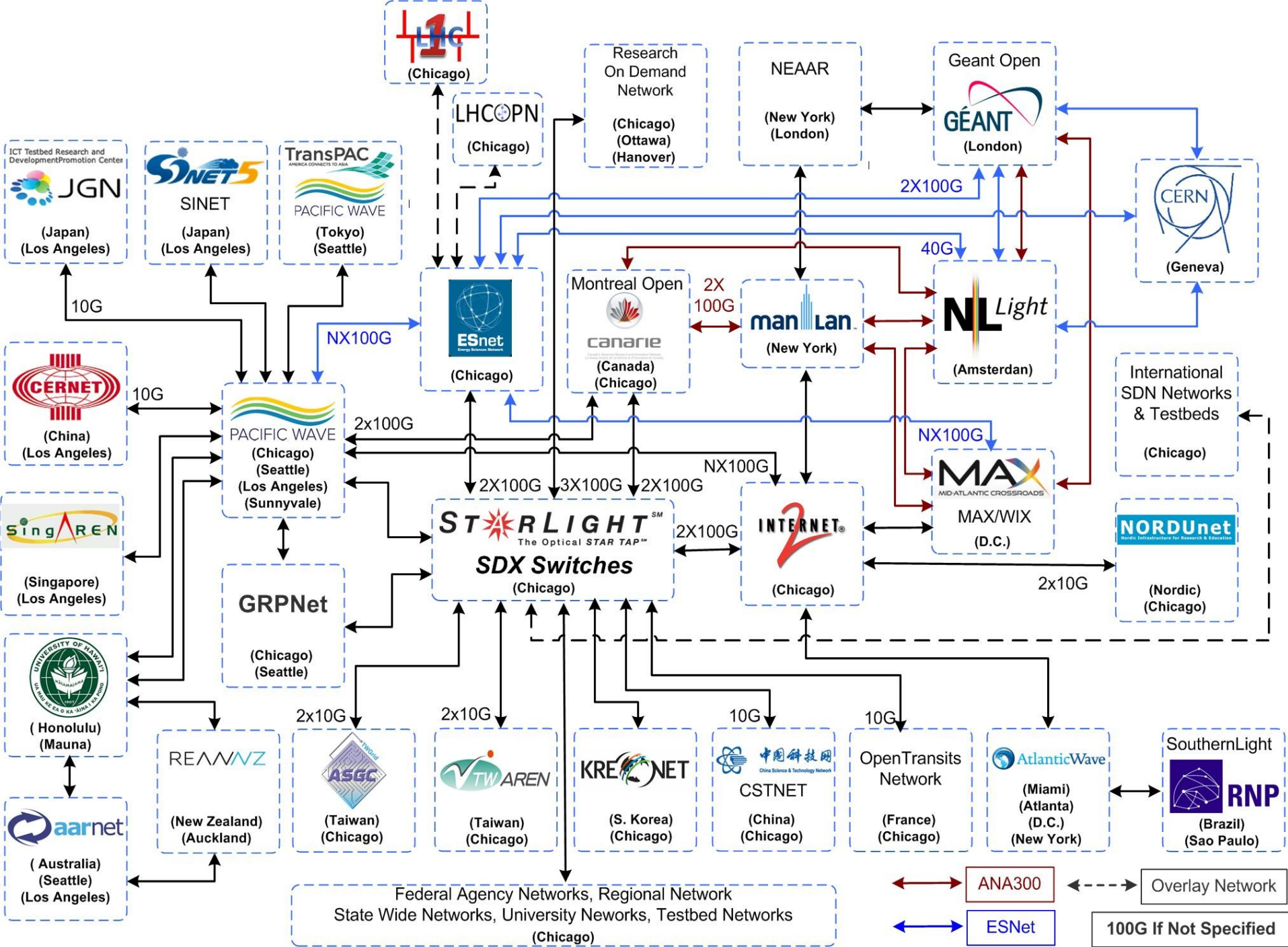
International Research Network Connections Program

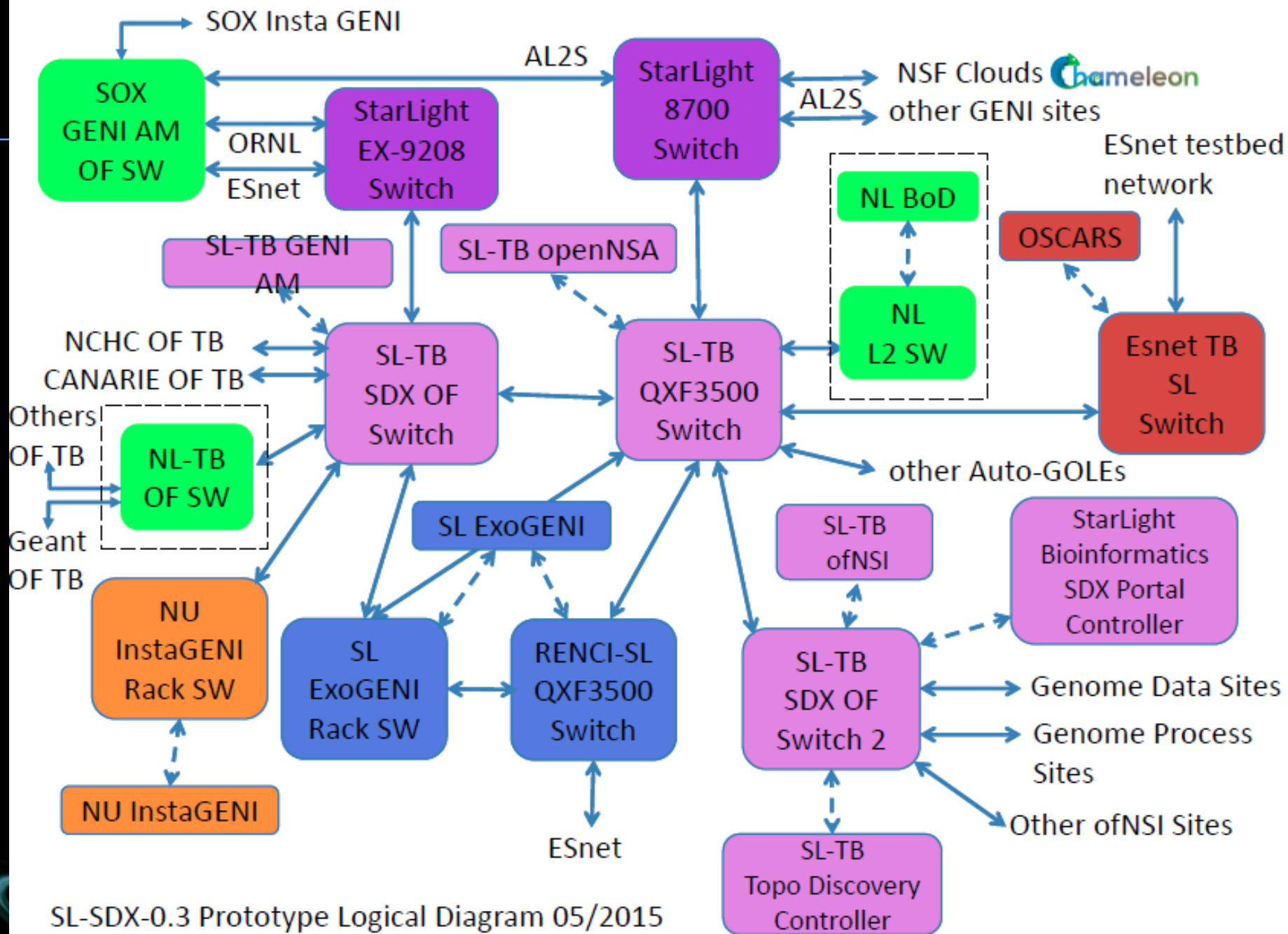
Workshop

Chicago, Illinois

May 15, 2015



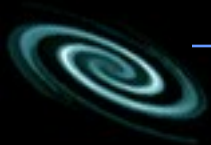




SL-SDX-0.3 Prototype Logical Diagram 05/2015

Emerging Capabilities/Technologies

- Tenant Service Workflows Integrated With Foundation Infrastructure Workflows (Orchestration)
- Built-In Preconfigured Examples/Templates To Establish Infrastructure Foundation Workflows
- Zero-Touch “Playbooks” For Different Segments of Infrastructure Foundation Workflows After Implementing Initial Suites (e.g., Using Jupyter)
- Interactive Control Over Running Workflows
- Portability for Different Infrastructure Foundation Workflows
- Options/Capabilities for Specialized Customization
- Options For Real Time Visualization Of Individual Workflows, At Highly Granulated Levels



Opportunities For New Distributed Environments for Computational Science, Including Computer Science

- **National Science Foundation's Ten Year Transition Point**
- **New Architecture, Services, Technologies**
- **National Research Platform (NRP) Workshop, Montana State University, August 2017.**
- **Regional Research Platforms?**
- **Asia Research Platform Being Discussed**
- **European Research Platform?**
- **Emerging Next Gen Distributed SD Infrastructure**
- **Example: NSF Concept of A Distributed Fabrics For "Plug-In" Testbeds, e.g., Global Environment for Network Innovations (GENI), Platform for Advanced Wireless Research (PAWR), US Ignite, NSFCloud Initiative, IoT, Edge Clouds, et al**
- **Potential for Network Science Research Platform**



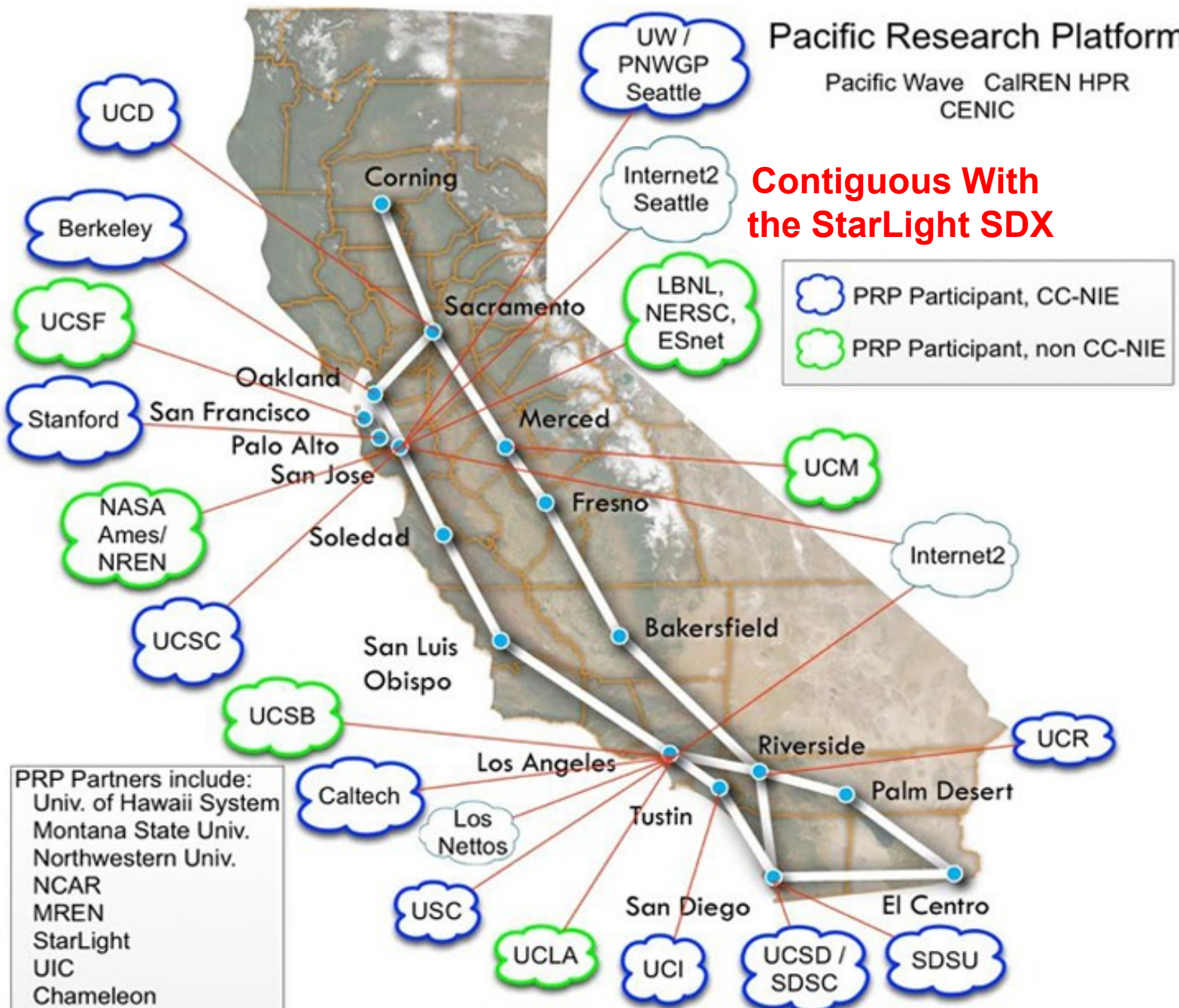
Global Research Platform (GRP)

- **A Emerging International Fabric**
- **A Specialized Globally Distributed Environment/Platform For Science Discovery and Innovation**
- **Based On State-Of-the-Art-Clouds, Networks, Storage Systems, Data Repositories, etc**
- **Interconnected With Computational Grids, Supercomputing Centers, Specialized Instruments, et al**
- **Also, Based On World-Wide 100 Gbps (Soon 100 G+) Networks**
- **Leveraging Advanced Architectural Concepts, e.g., SDN/SDX/SDI – Science DMZs**
- **Ref: 1st Demonstrations @ SC15, Austin Texas November 2015**
- **Subsequent Demonstrations @ SC16 Salt Lake City Utah, November 2016, Global LambdaGrid Workshop 2016 and 2017,**
- **Major Demonstrations at SC17 in Denver, Colorado**



Pacific Research Platform
Pacific Wave CalREN HPR
CENIC

**Contiguous With
the StarLight SDX**

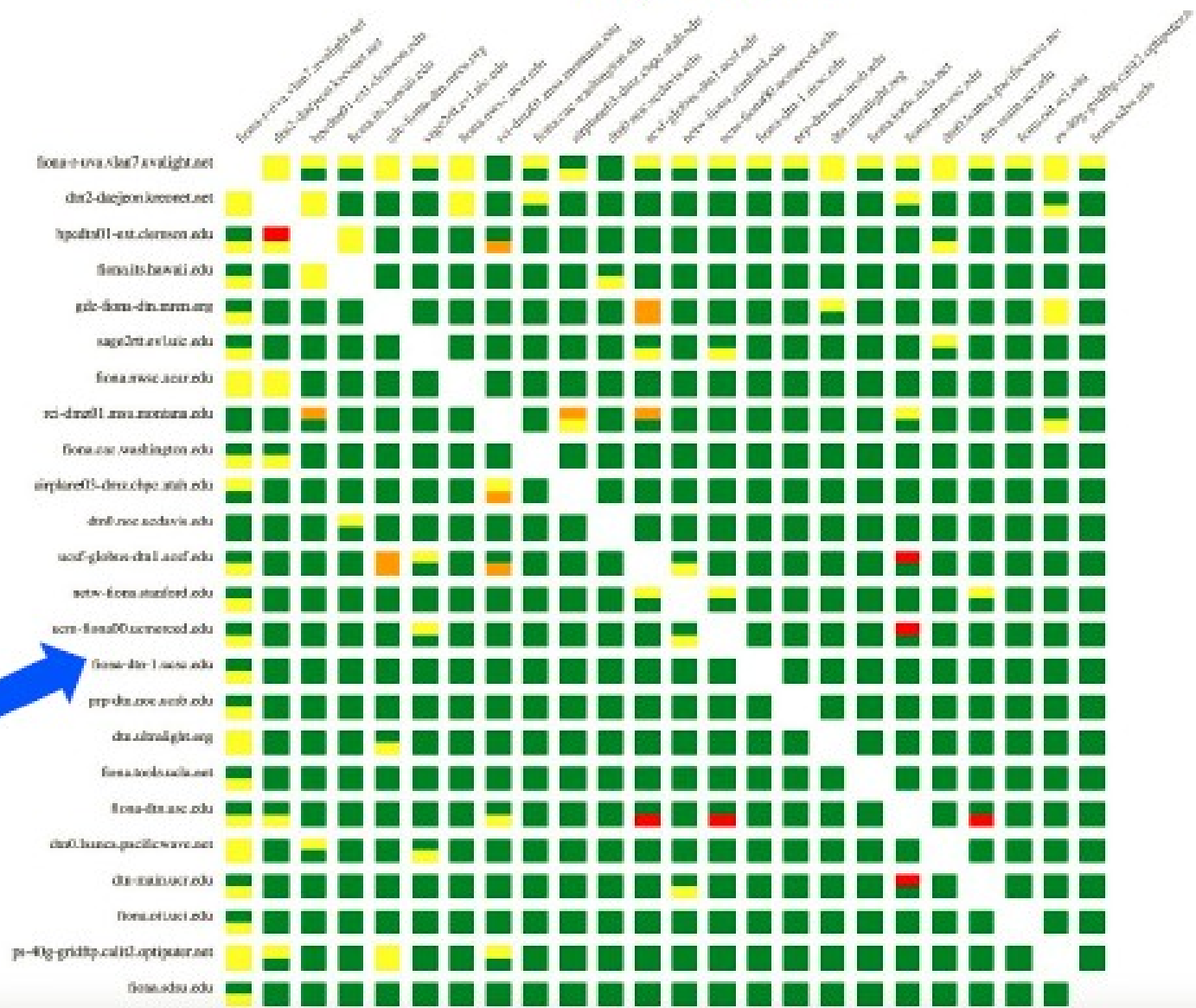


Cloud icon: PRP Participant, CC-NIE
 Cloud icon: PRP Participant, non-CC-NIE

PRP Partners include:
 Univ. of Hawaii System
 Montana State Univ.
 Northwestern Univ.
 NCAR
 MREN
 StarLight
 UIC
 Chameleon
 UvA

Note: this diagram represents a subset of sites and connections. v1.12 – 20150521

July 21, 2017



Global Research Platform: Building On CENIC/Pacific Wave, GLIF and GLIF GOLEs (e.g., StarLight et al)



INTERNATIONAL PEERING EXCHANGE



SPEEDS/POPS

- 100 Gbps
- 33 Gbps
- 10 Gbps
- 6 Gbps
- 100 Gbps

WESTERN REGIONAL NETWORK
Nodes served by WREN members:

- PNWGP: Washington, Montana, Alaska, Oregon & Idaho
- FRGP: Colorado and Wyoming
- ABQG: Albuquerque GigaPoP
- UH: Hawaii
- CENIC: California

Legend:

- Pacific Wave POPs
- Pacific Research Platform (PRP)
- PRP Science DMZ Fabric
- Software Defined Network
- Commercial Peering Points (Amazon, Google, & Microsoft)

**Current
International
GRP Partners**

App1

App2

App3

App4

EP1

EP2

Ind1

Ind2

APIs Based On Messaging and Signaling Protocols
Network Programming Languages
Process Based Virtualization – Multi-Domain Federation –
Policies Cascading Through Architectural Components

Security Processes

Policy Processes

Policy Processes

Orchestrator(s)

Northbound Interface

Network OSs
SDN Control Systems

Network Hypervisors

Southbound Interface

State Machines

State Data Bases

Mon, Measurements
Real Time Analytics

Westbound Interfaces

Eastbound Interfaces

PhyR

PhyR

PhyR

PhyR

VirR

VirR

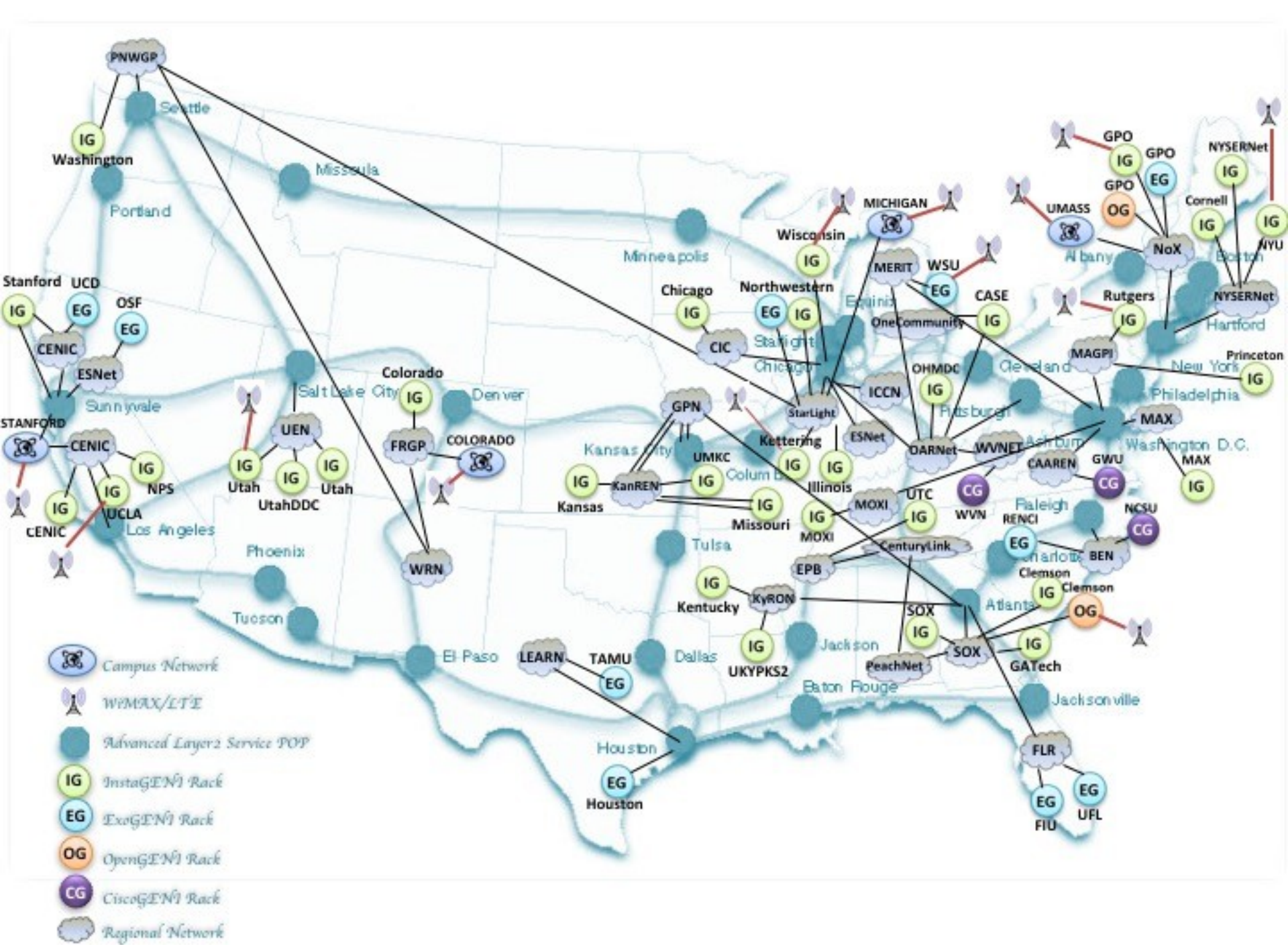
VirR

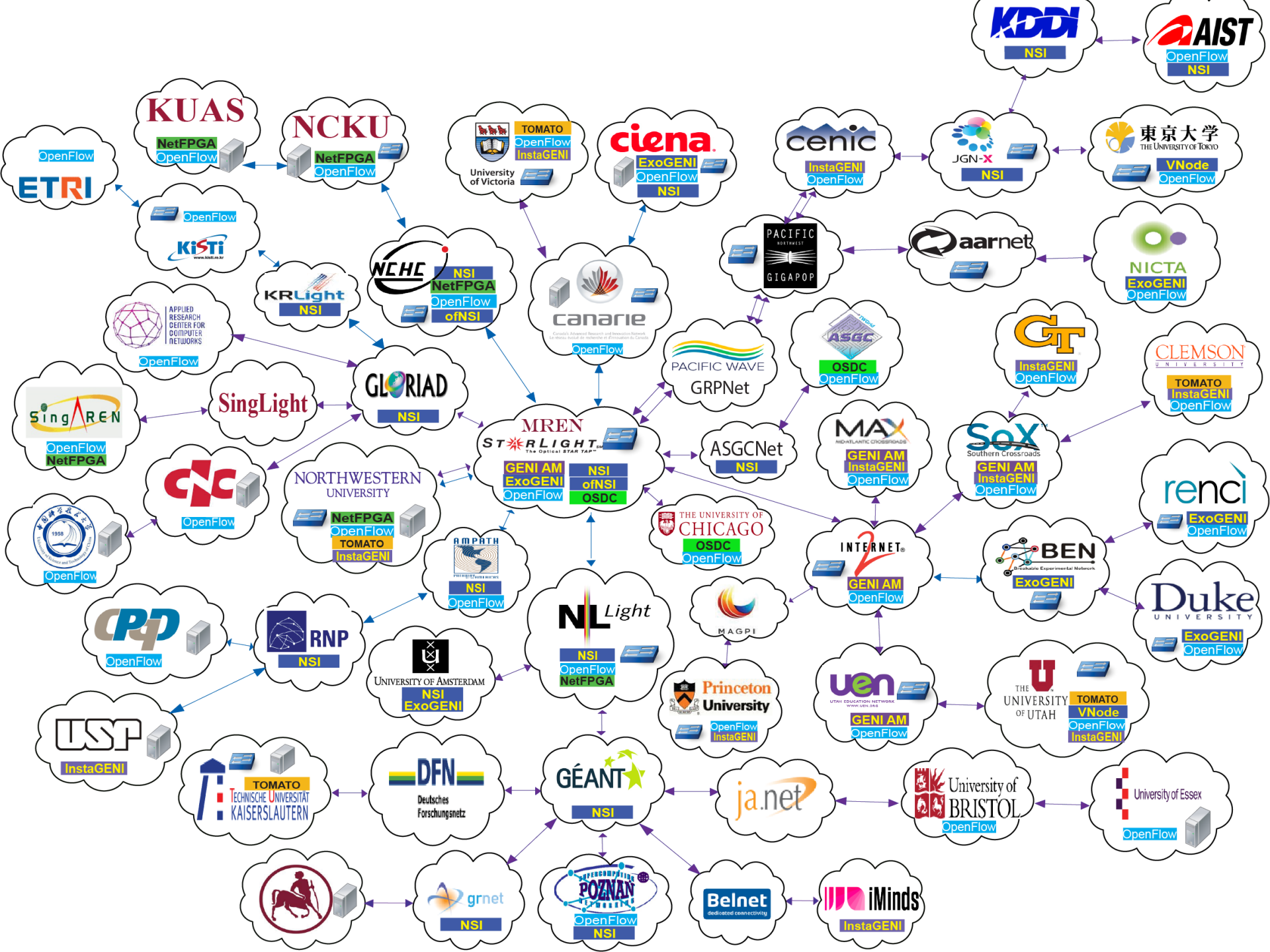
VirR

National Science Foundation's Global Environment for Network Innovations (GENI)

- **GENI: Virtual Laboratory For Networking and Distributed Systems Research and Education.**
- **GENI Is Being Used To Explore Networks At Scale, Promoting Innovations In Network Science, Services, Security, Operations, And Applications.**
- **GENI Anticipates Future Communications Infrastructure Design and Technology (e.g., Flexible and Programmable vs Rigid and Static, Decentralized vs Centralized, Customizable vs Predetermined).**
- **Foundations Consists Of Clouds and Private Networks**







R. McGeer, M. Berman, C. Elliott, R. Ricci (Eds.)

The GENI Book

- ▶ Provides a foundational overview of GENI's core architectural concepts
- ▶ Presents a detailed discussion of architecture and implementation
- ▶ Includes 24 chapters, divided into five sections, which outline GENI from precursors to architecture, development, applications, and then world federation
- ▶ Offers an extensive bibliography

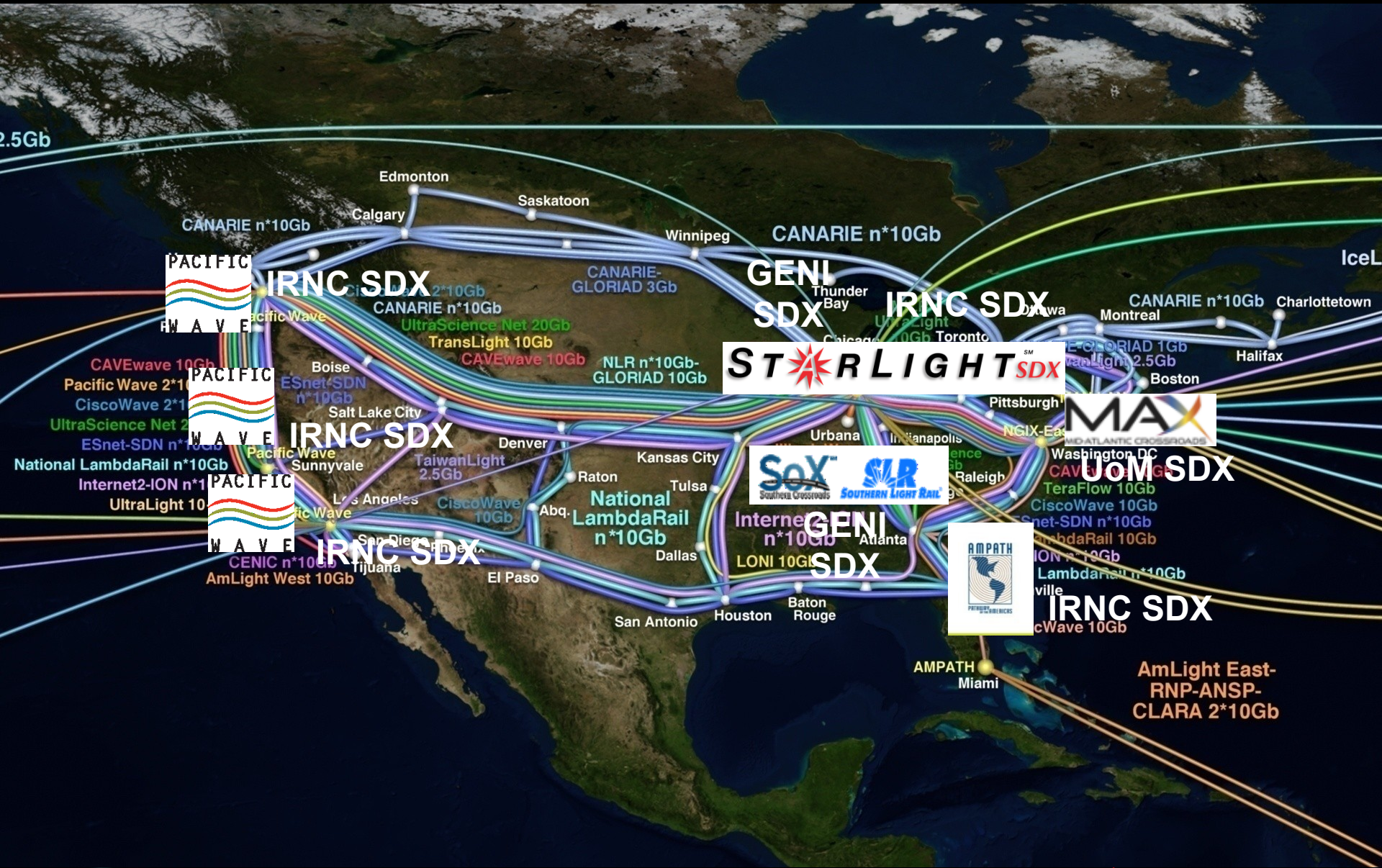
This book, edited by four of the leaders of the National Science Foundation's Global Environment and Network Innovations (GENI) project, gives the reader a tour of the history, architecture, future, and applications of GENI. Built over the past decade by hundreds of leading computer scientists and engineers, GENI is a nationwide network used daily by thousands of computer scientists to explore the next Cloud and Internet and the applications and services they enable, which will transform our communities and our lives. Since by design it runs on existing computing and networking equipment and over the standard commodity Internet, it is poised for explosive growth and transformational impact over the next five years.

Chapter:
Creating a Worldwide Network
For The Global Environment for Network
Innovations (GENI) and
Related Experimental Environments

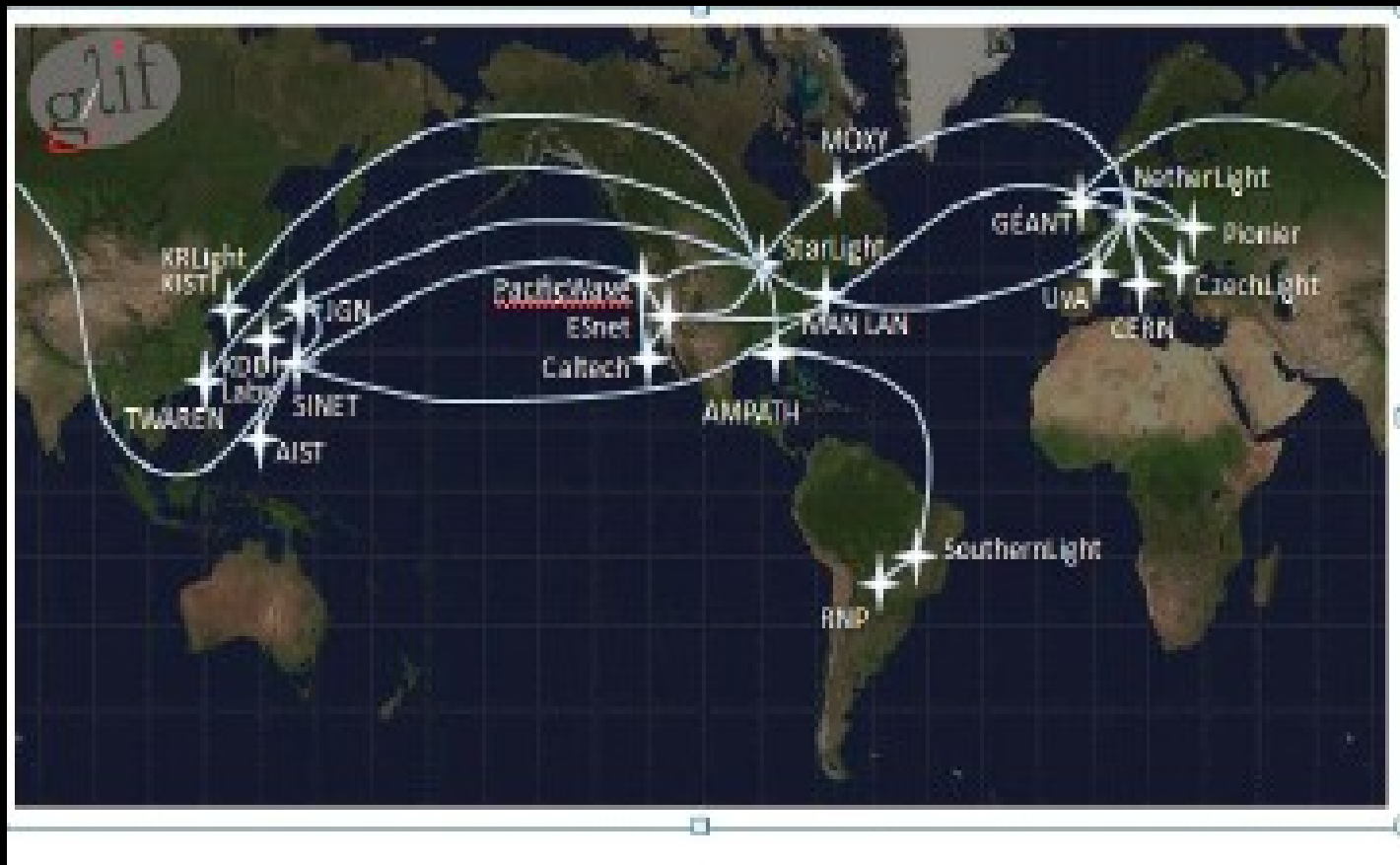
1st ed. 2016, XVIII, 655 p. 216 illus., 183
illus. in color.

 Printed book

Emerging US SDX Interoperable Fabric



AutoGOLE



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**

Dashboard

Reservations

Create
Status
History
Authorization
Configuration

Workflows

Create
Status

Topologies

Domains
Providers
Networks
Devices
Ports
Viewer
Synchronizer
Changes

Automated Tests

Create
Status

Users

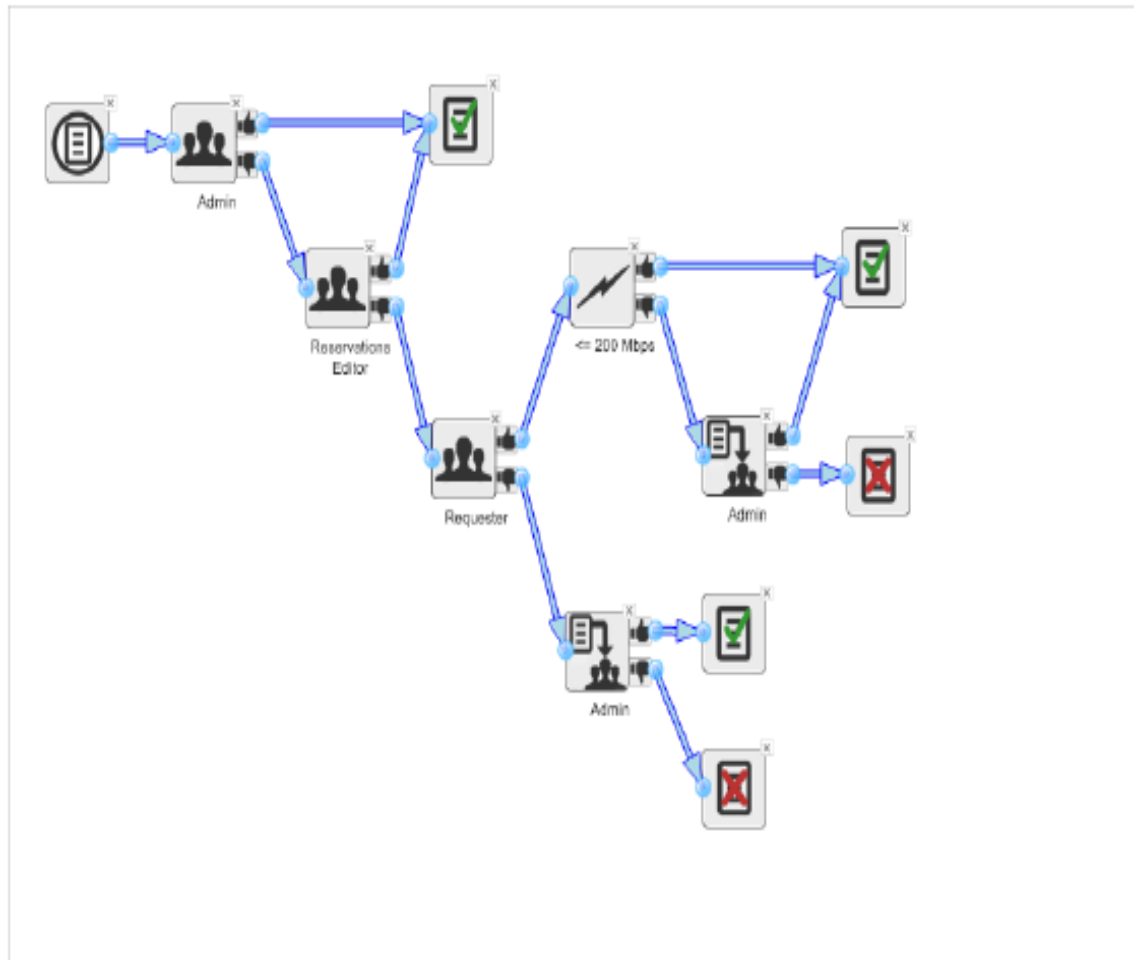
Users
Groups
Configuration

External Access












Console Central
Monitoring
Weathermap

Owner Domain: cipo.rnp.br

Workflow Name: Exemplo



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

Dashboard

Reservations

Create
Status
History
Authorization
Configuration

Workflows

Create
Status

Topologies

Domains
Providers
Networks
Devices
Ports
Viewer
Synchronizer
Changes

Automated Tests

Create
Status

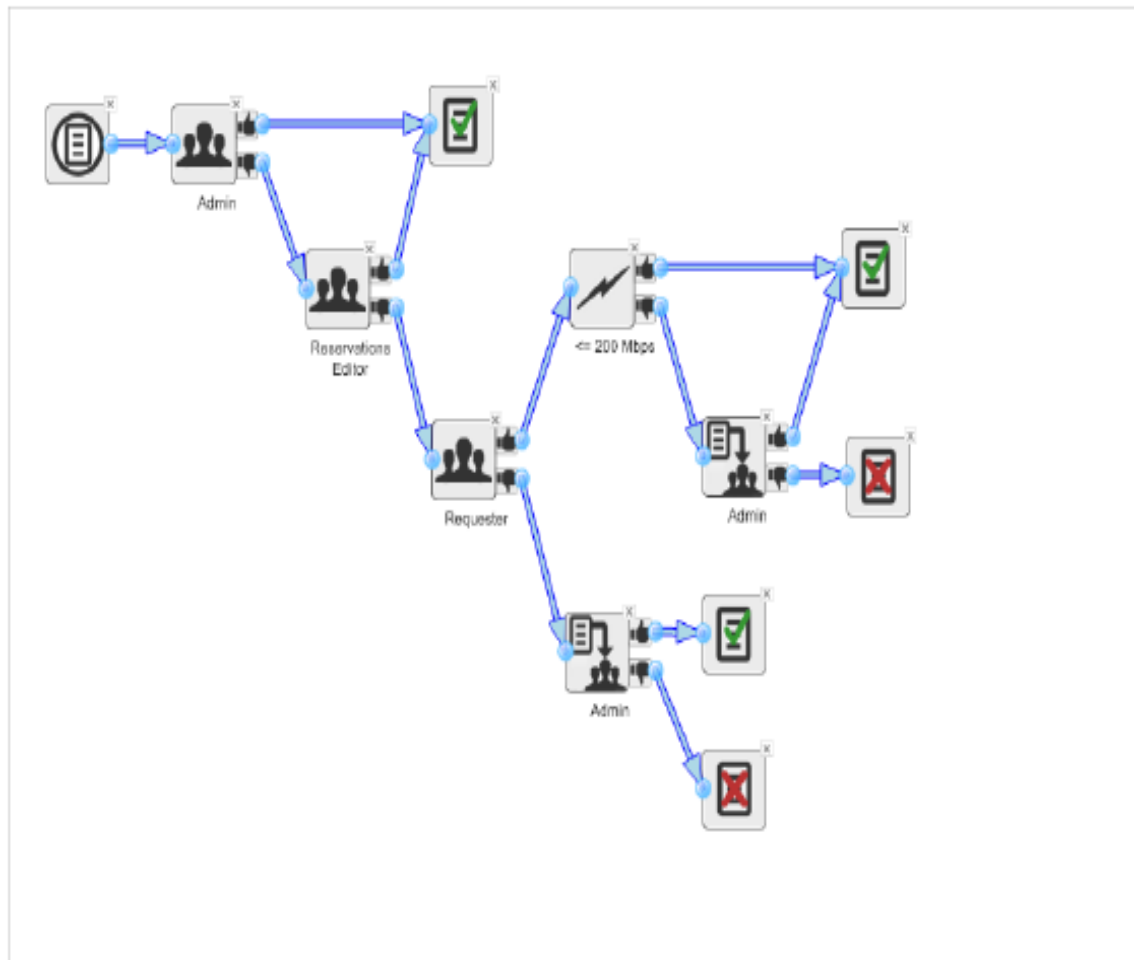
Users

Users
Groups
Configuration

External Access

Console Central
Monitoring
Weathermap

Owner Domain: cipo.rnp.br

Workflow Name: 

Drag and drop these elements

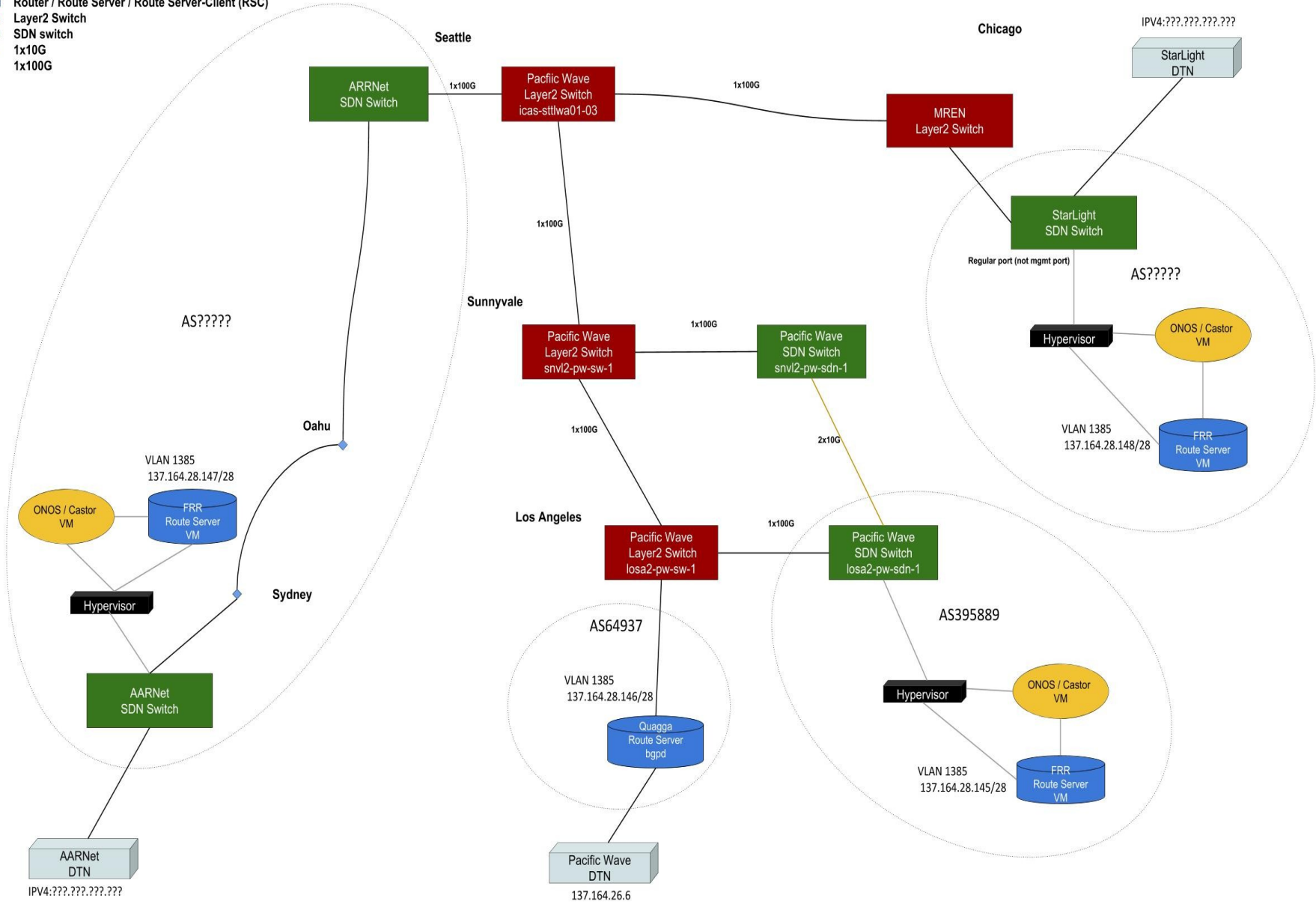
- Arriving a New Request
- Filter by Domain
- Filter by Requesting User
- Filter by Group
- Filter by Device
- Filter by Requested Bandwidth
- Filter by Duration
- Request Authorization to User
- Request Authorization to Group
- Authorization Accepted
- Authorization Denied

Save

Cancel

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

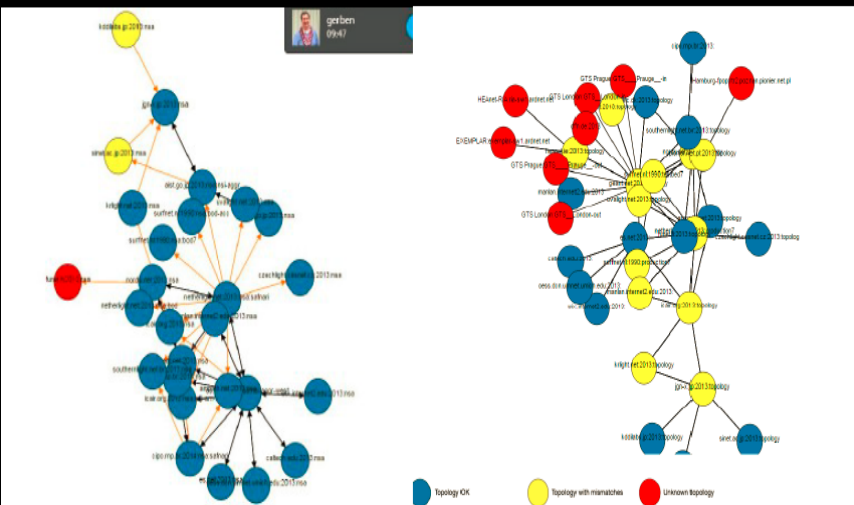
- Router / Route Server / Route Server-Client (RSC)
- Layer2 Switch
- SDN switch
- 1x10G
- 1x100G



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

AutoGOLE Fabric: Another View

AutoGOLE Dashboard

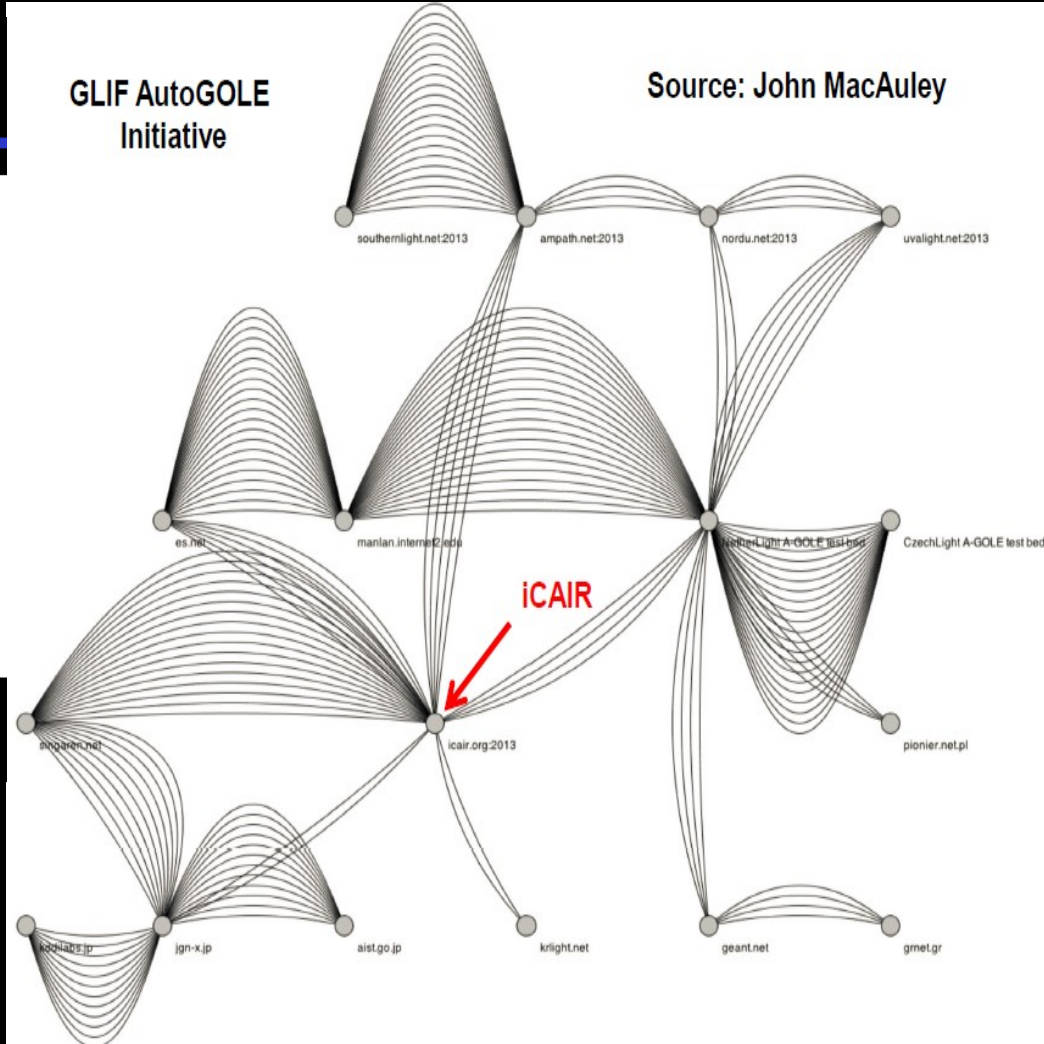


Control Plane

Data Plane

GLIF AutoGOLE Initiative

Source: John MacAuley





20th Innovations in Clouds, Internet and Networks

PARIS

March 7 - 9, 2017



Designing and Deploying



Bioinformatics Software-Defined Network Exchange (SDX): Architecture, Services, Capabilities, and Foundation Technologies

Joe Mambretti, Jim Chen, Fei Yeh

International Center for Advanced Internet Research
Northwestern University

Robert Grossman, Piers Nash, Alison Heath, Renuka Arya, Stuti Agrawal,
Zhenyu Zhang

Center for Data Intensive Science
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois, USA

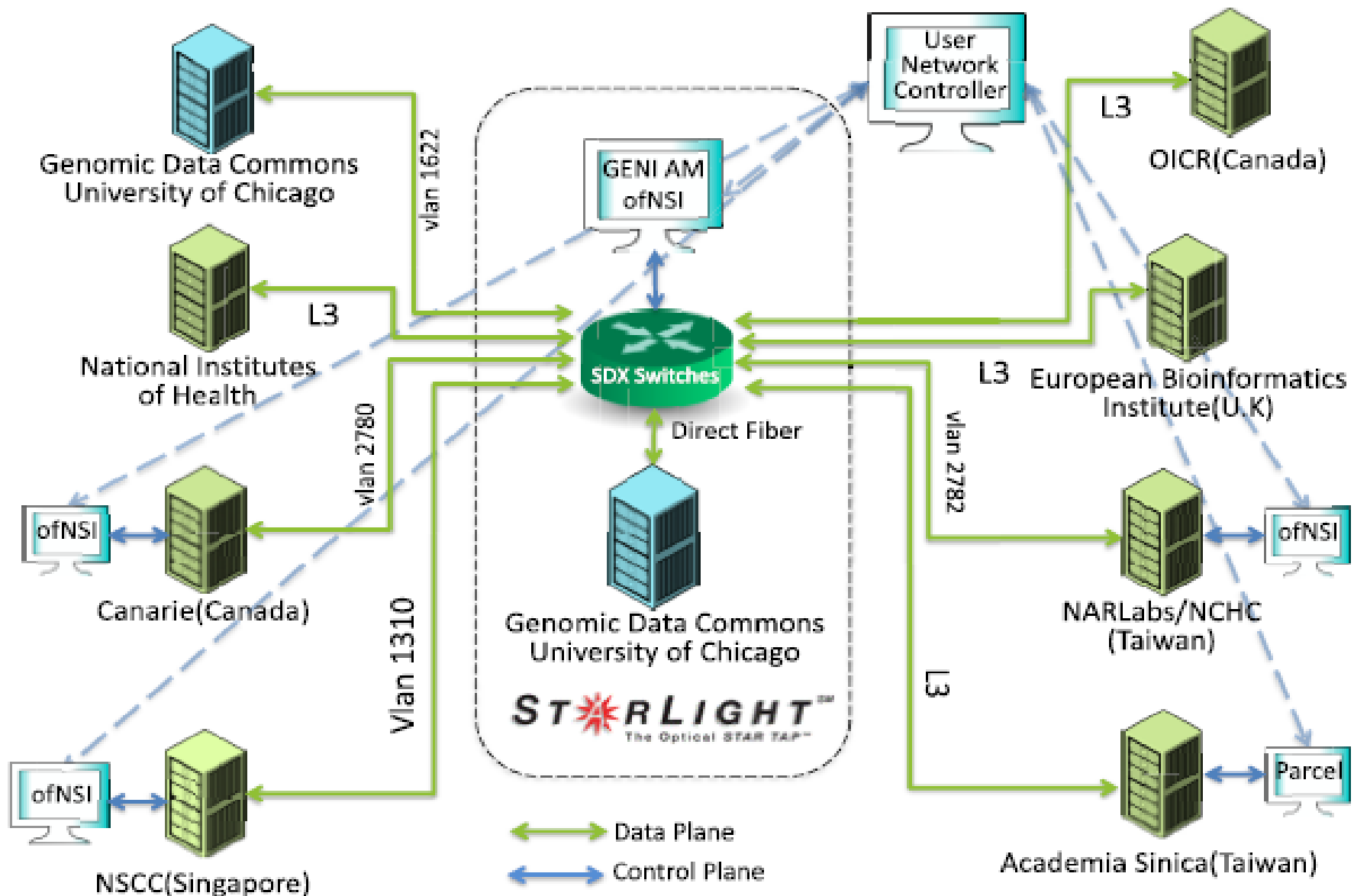


March 7-9, 2017

Network and Service IT-zation

STARLIGHTSM

2016 Bioinformatics SDXs Network



Global LambdaGrid Workshop 2017 Demonstrations, Sydney Australia

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

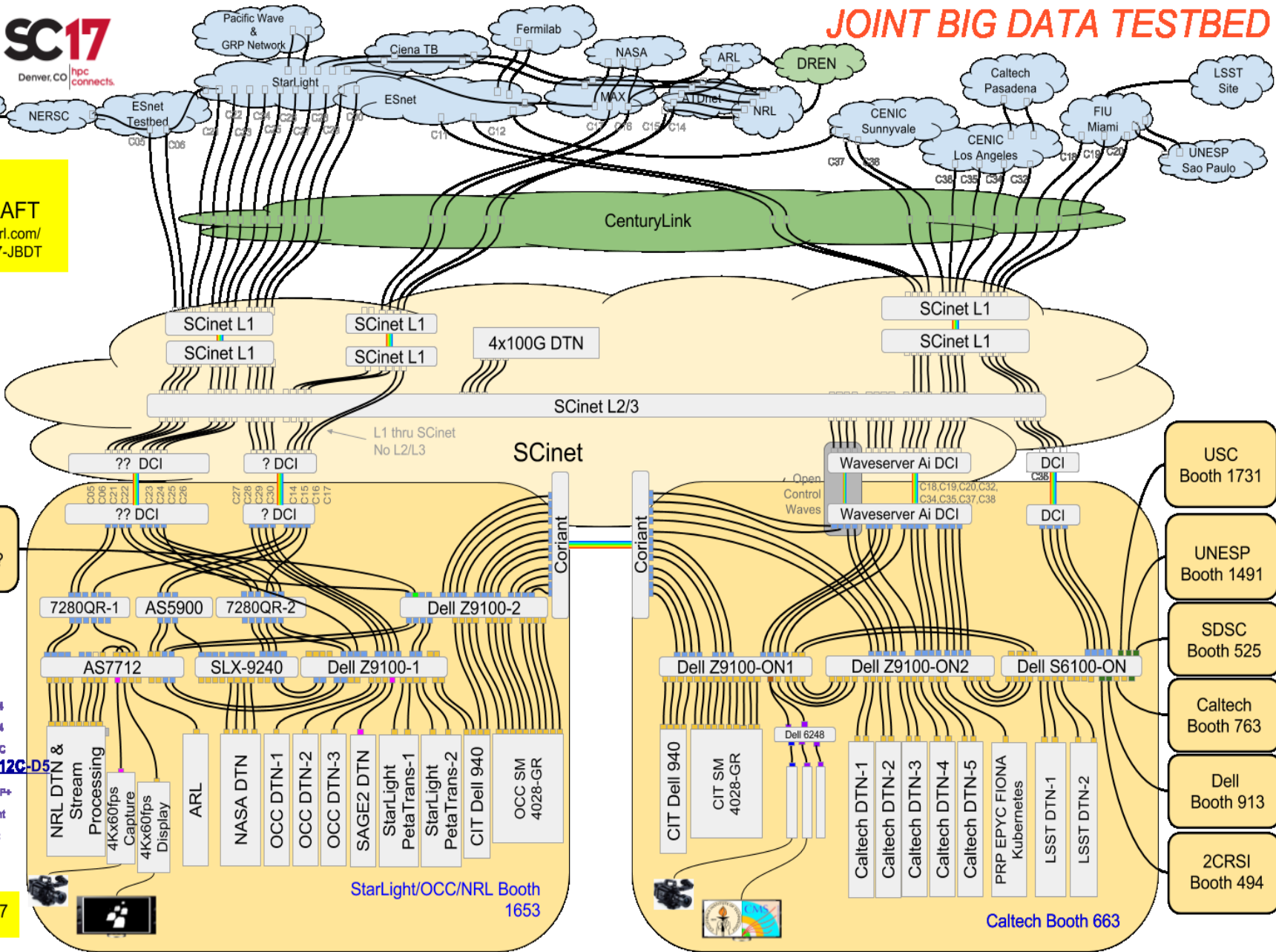
DRAFT
tinyurl.com/SC17-JBdT

UMich Booth ????

FlachSAN2N12C-D5

- 100G - LR4
- 100G - SR4
- 100G - DAC
- 40G - QSFP+
- 10G Mgmt
- 1G Mgmt
- 10G
- 1G

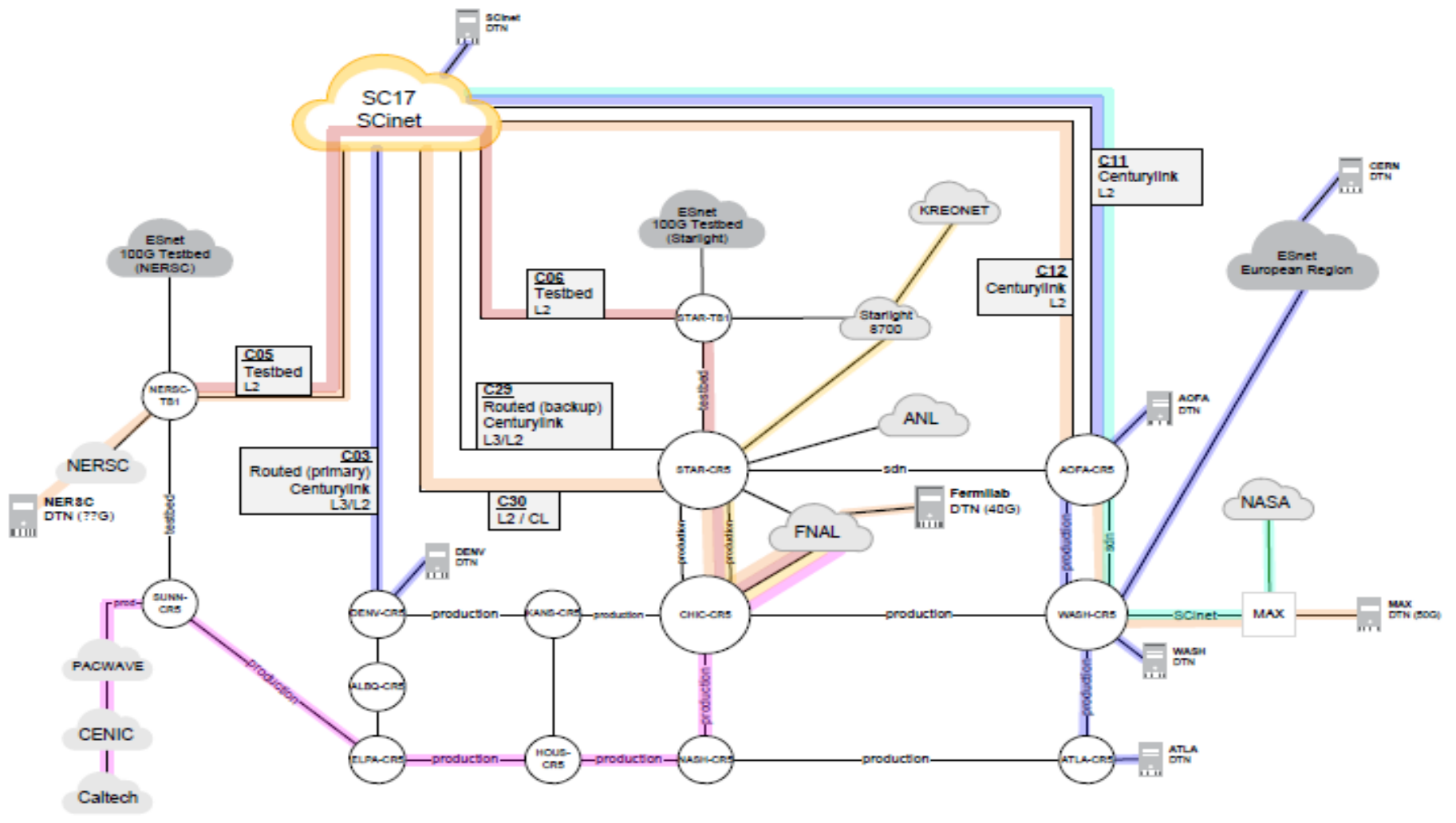
09/06/2017



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



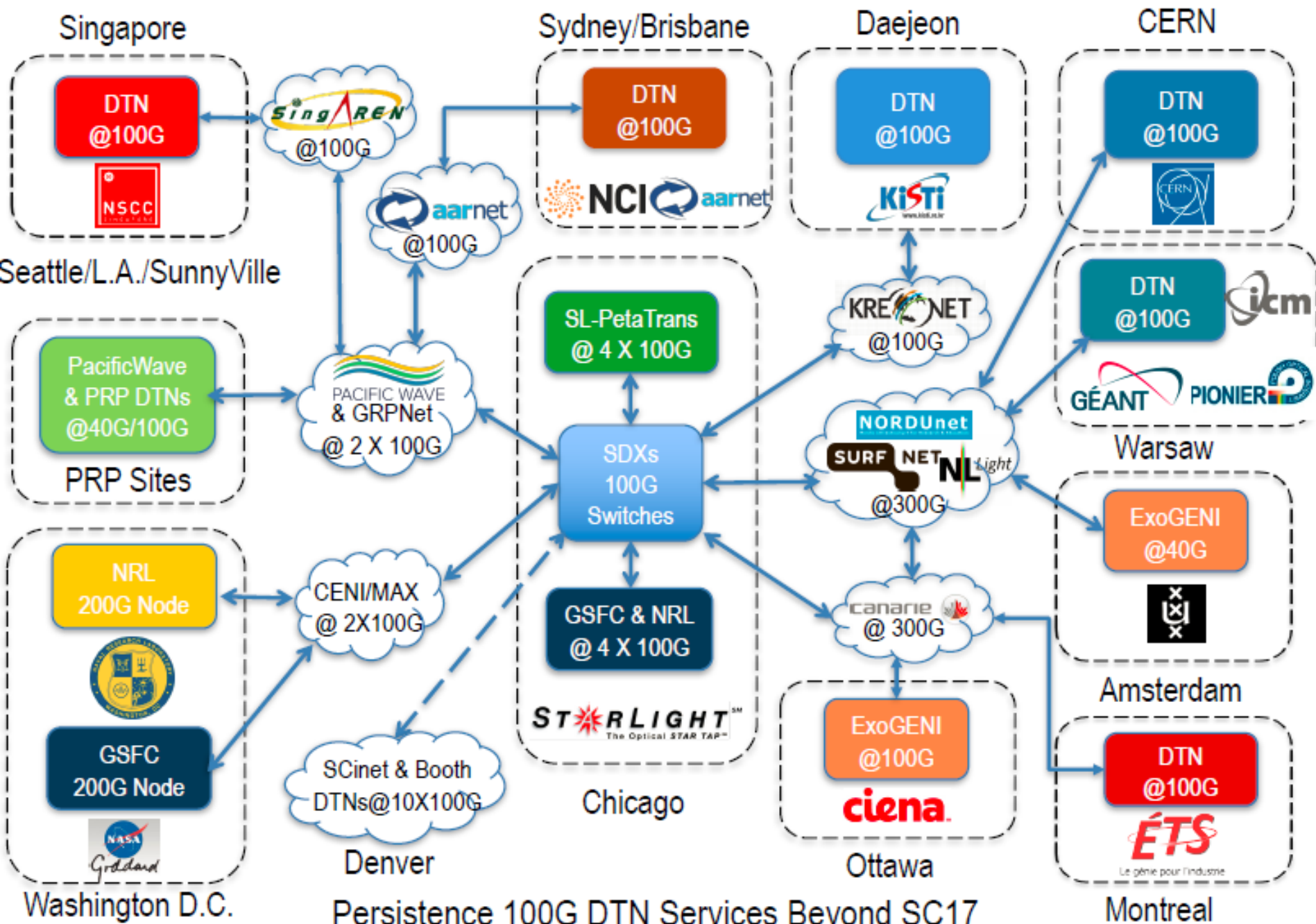
- █ NASA GODDARD 400G Disk Transfer (100G ESnet path, not active during show)
- █ SENSE (40G FNAL, 50G MAX)
- █ FNAL BigData Express AmoebaNet (2x10G OSCARS)
- █ BOE FNAL KISTI SDN (2x1G vlans 1662, 1663)
- █ HEPcloud (10G)(vlan 3602)
- █ Calbers (1G vlan TBD)



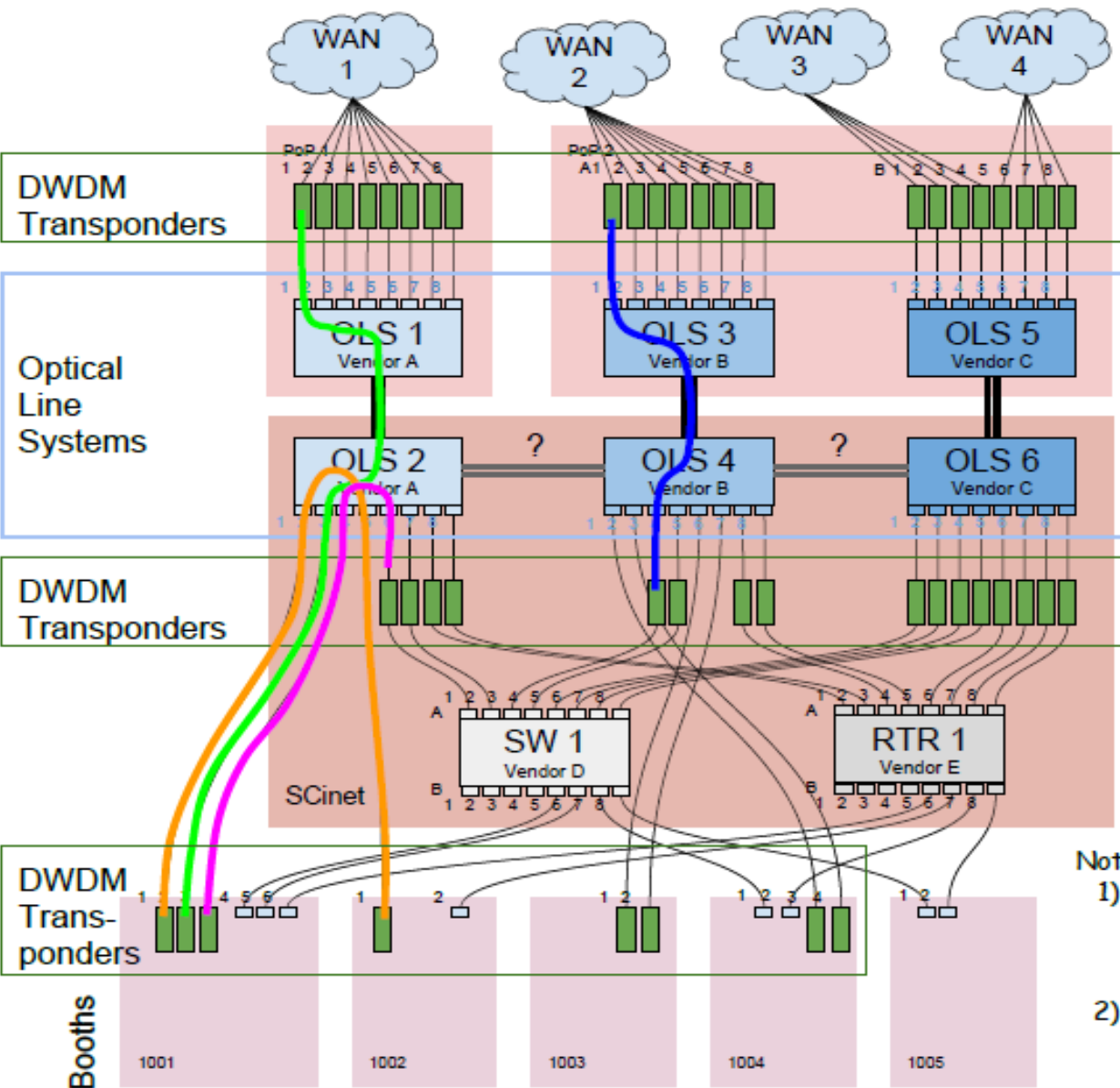
ESnet

SC17 demos – ESnet
 Zaoh Harlan, ESnet 8/25/2017
 FILENAME SC17-ESNET-DEMOS-V1.0.1.VSD

PetaTrans: Petascale Sciences Data Transfer



A Disaggregated SCinet Optical Layer



Reconfiguration options

- A. Booth to booth connections
- B. Booth to WAN connections
- C. Booth to switch or router connections
- D. WAN to switch or router connections

Examples

- A. B-B
 - a. Booth 1001-1 to 1002-1 via optical layer
 - b. Booth 1001-1 to 1004-3 via optical layer (assumes OLS2 to OLS4 path)
- B. Booth to WAN
 - a. Booth 1001-2 to PoP1-1 via OLS2-2 and OLS1-1
 - b. Booth 1001-2 to PoP2-B1 via OLS2-2, OLS4, OLS6 and OLS5-1
- C. Booth to switch/router
 - a. Booth 1001-3 to SW1-A1
 - b. Booth 1003-1 to RTR1-A5 (assumes OLS4 to OLS6 path)
- D. WAN to switch/router
 - a. PoP2-A1 (WAN2) to SW1-3 via OLS3-1 and OLS4-3
 - b. PoP2-A2 (WAN2) to RTR1-3 via OLS3-2 and OLS4-7

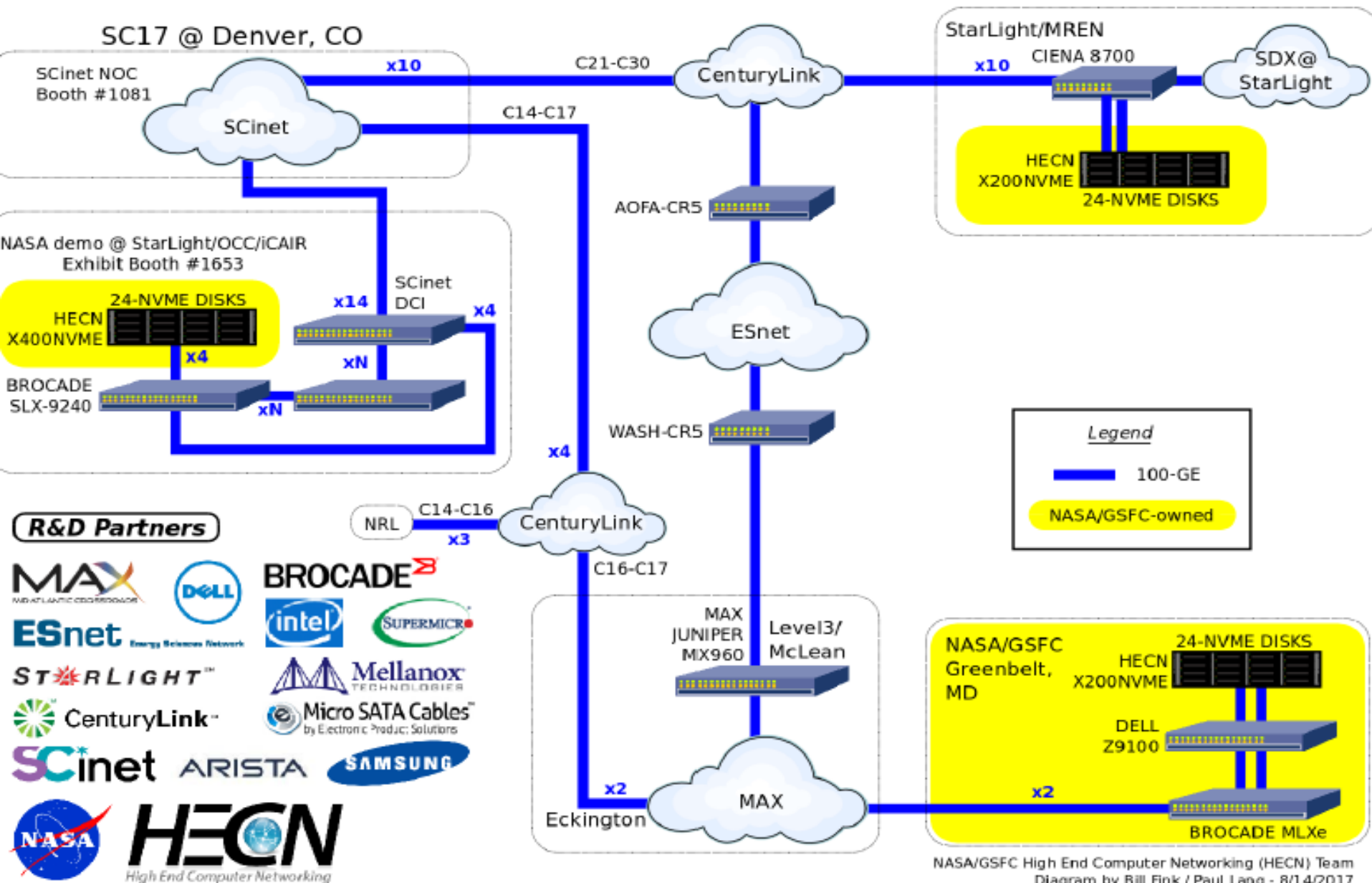
Notes

- 1) Transponders could be from multiple vendors but for near term the links would need to be built with matching transponders.
- 2) **Controllers and orchestration systems are not shown** but all Tpntr/OLS systems must be connected

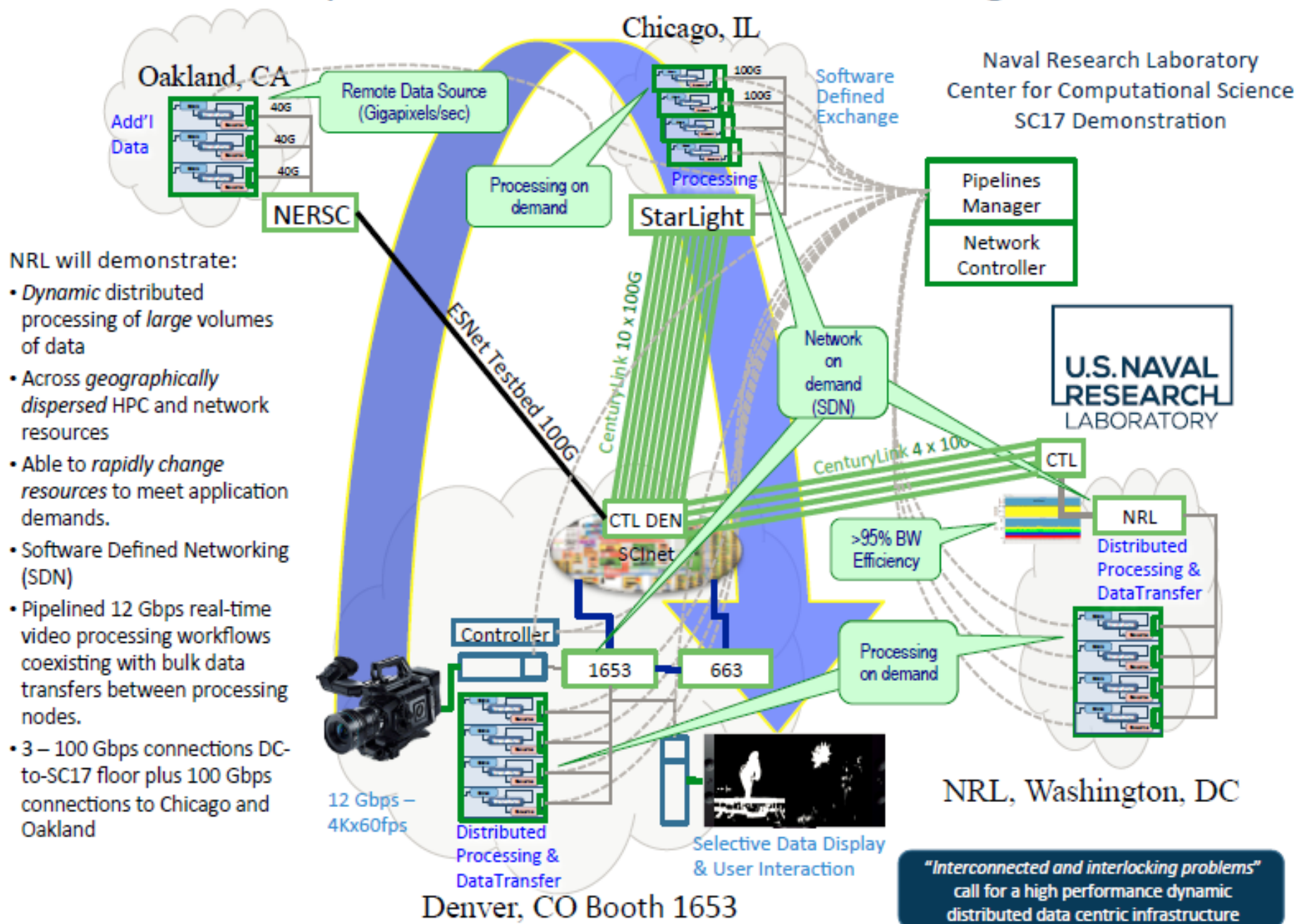
SC17

Demonstrations of 400 Gbps Disk-to-Disk WAN File Transfers using iWARP and NVMe Drives

An SC17 Collaborative Initiative Among NASA and Several Partners



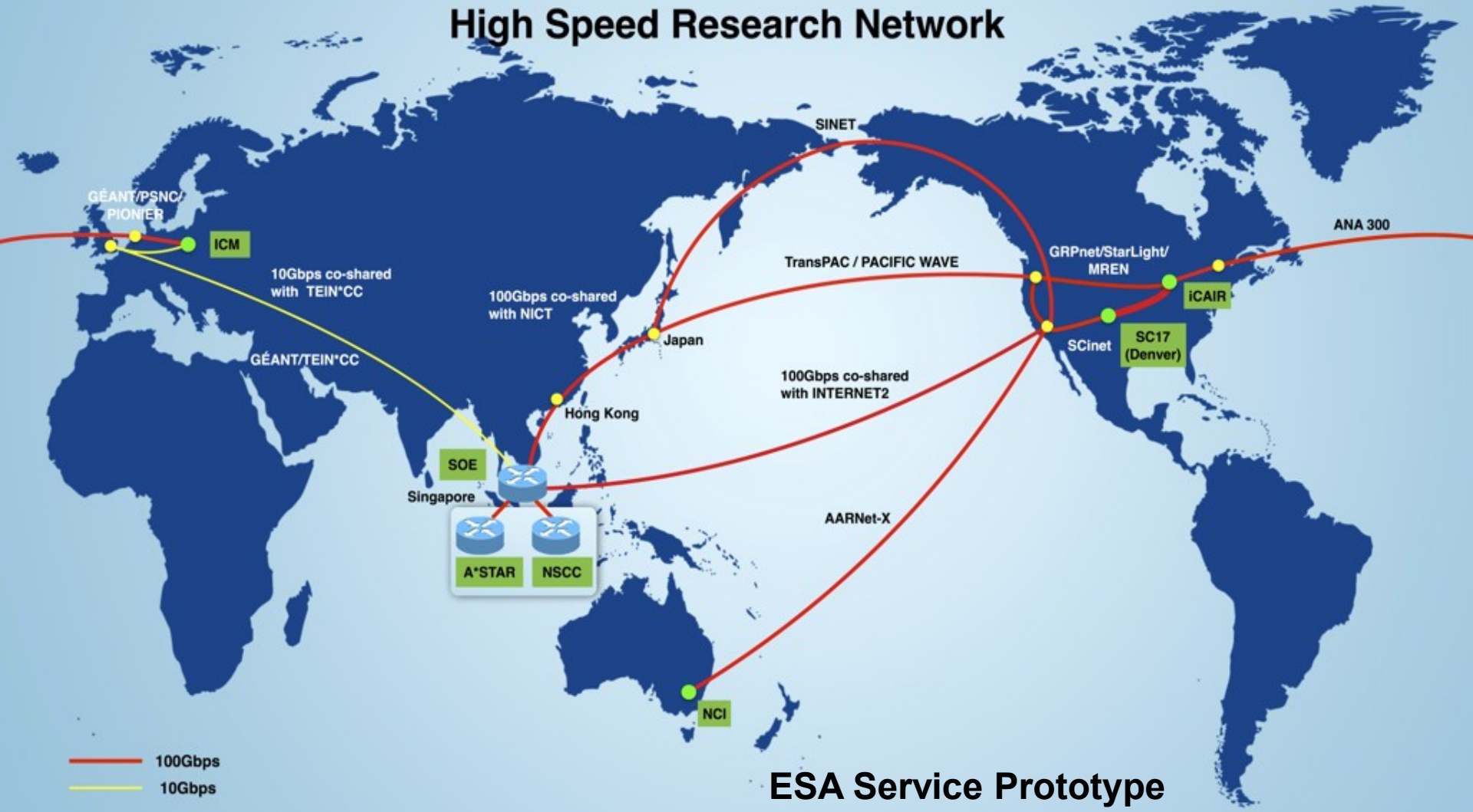
Dynamic Distributed Data Processing



- NRL will demonstrate:
- *Dynamic* distributed processing of *large* volumes of data
 - *Across geographically dispersed* HPC and network resources
 - Able to *rapidly change resources* to meet application demands.
 - Software Defined Networking (SDN)
 - Pipelined 12 Gbps real-time video processing workflows coexisting with bulk data transfers between processing nodes.
 - 3 – 100 Gbps connections DC-to-SC17 floor plus 100 Gbps connections to Chicago and Oakland

"Interconnected and interlocking problems" call for a high performance dynamic distributed data centric infrastructure

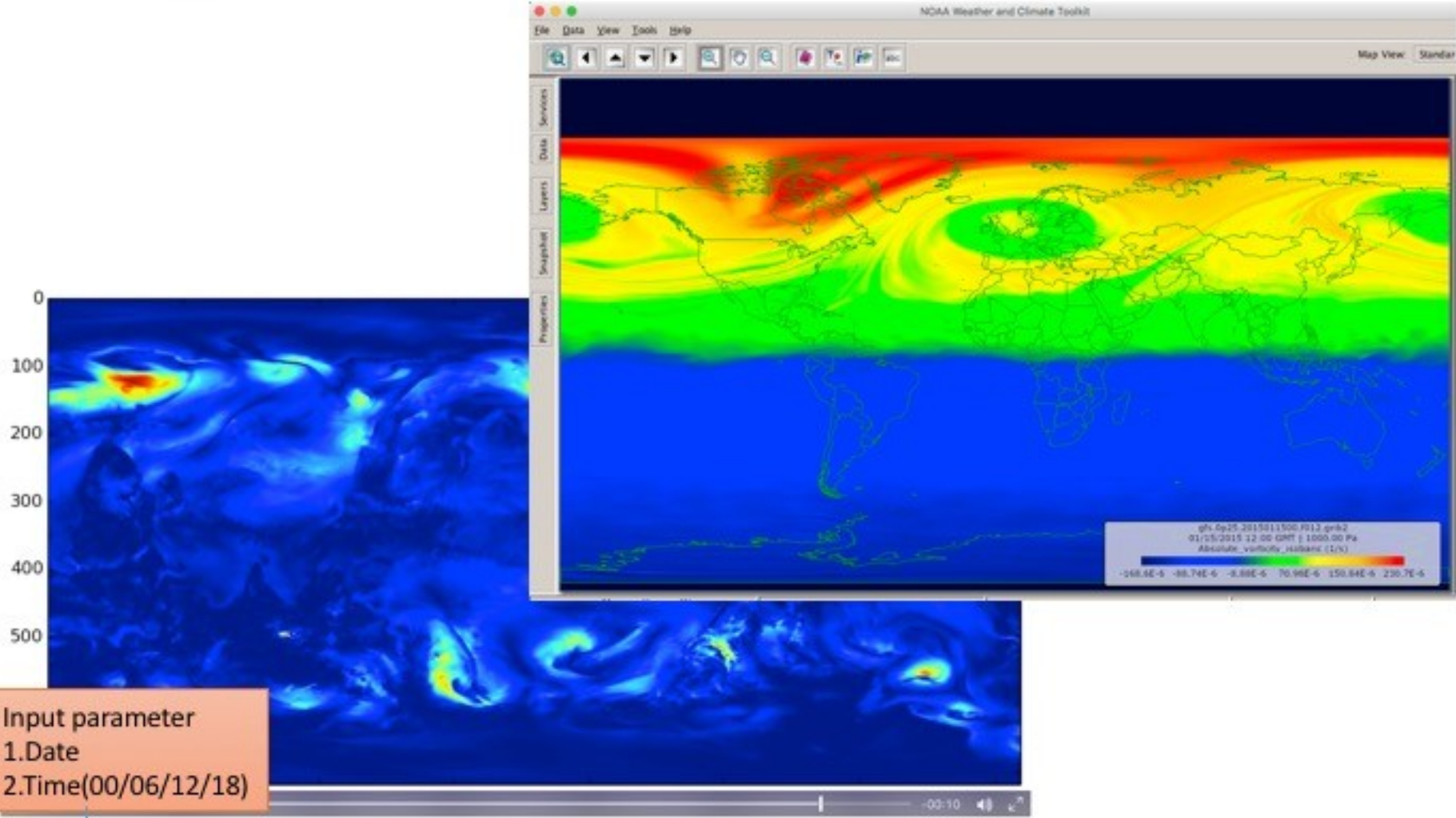
High Speed Research Network



— 100Gbps
— 10Gbps

ESA Service Prototype

StarLight SDX Geoscience Research Workflow



GeoScience SDX DTN Service Prototype

140.110.141.141:8000/metadata/

Apps ★ Bookmarks 由 Safari 匯入 生活 學習 nchc Bigdata 新聞 ICAIR G! [解除]

il: Info@domain.com NCHC | IC

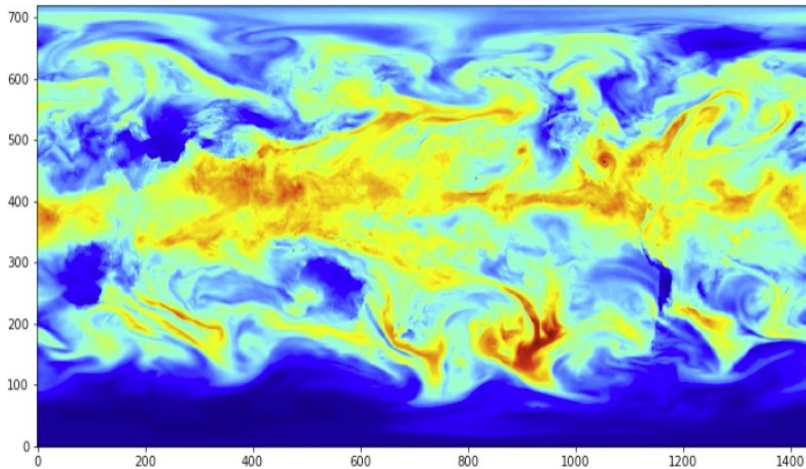
JOAA data

ps://ncar.ucar.edu/

Video List

20170822_00

Date:20170822_00



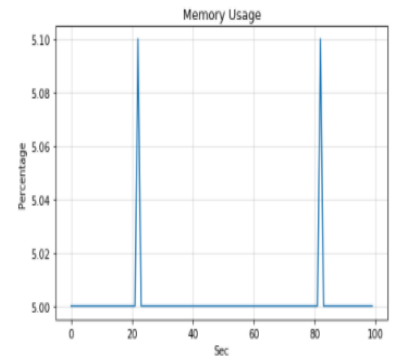
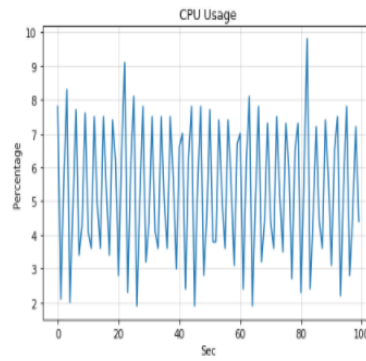
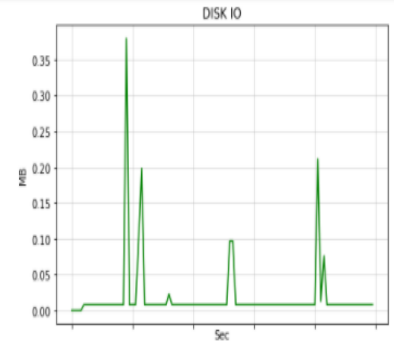
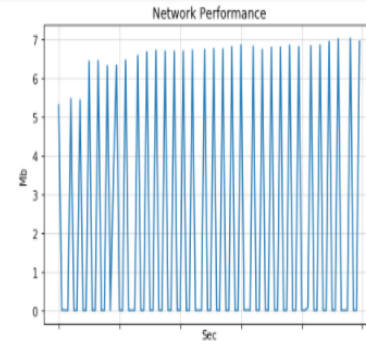
0:14 / 0:27

jupyter DTN_100G_monitor Last Checkpoint: 12 minutes ago (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help

```
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"
```

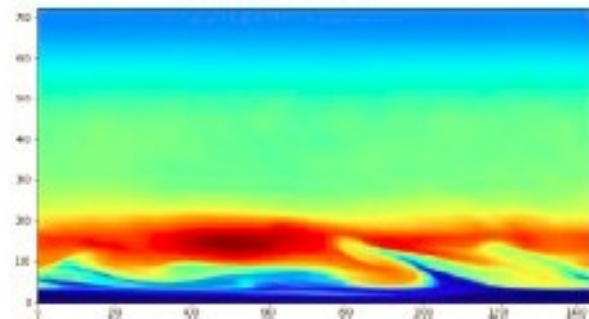


File Screening workflow

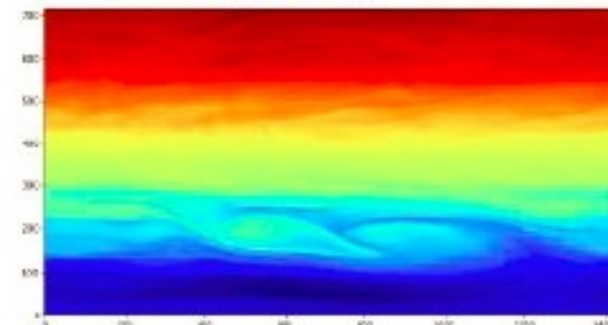
File Transfer workflow IGH TSM

NOAA data
2017.6.5_06

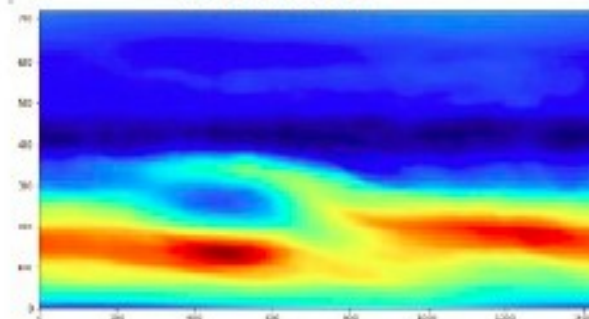
Band 10 Ozone Mixing Ratio [kg/kg]
Isobaric surface



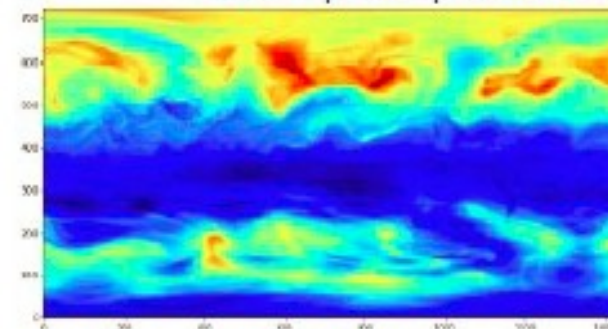
Band 47 Absolute vorticity [1/s]
Isobaric surface



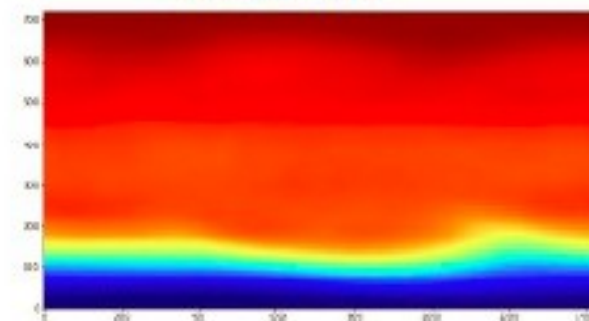
Band 20 u-component of wind [m/s]
Isobaric surface



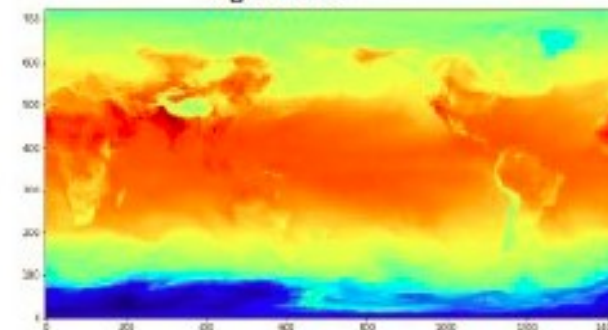
Band 315 Temperature [C]
Level at specified pressure difference



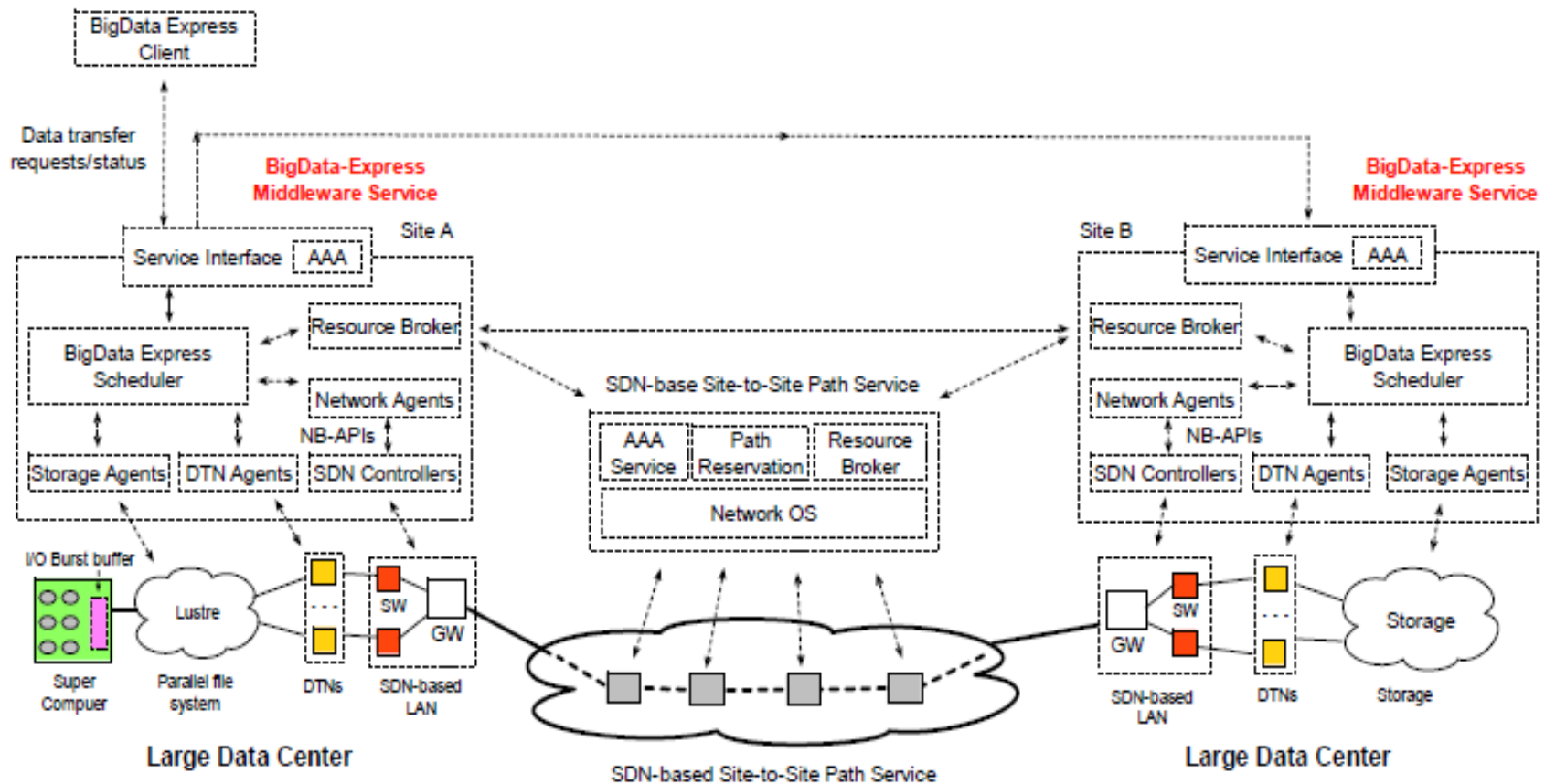
Band 49 Geopotential height [gpm]
Isobaric surface



Band 328 Temperature [C]
Sigma level

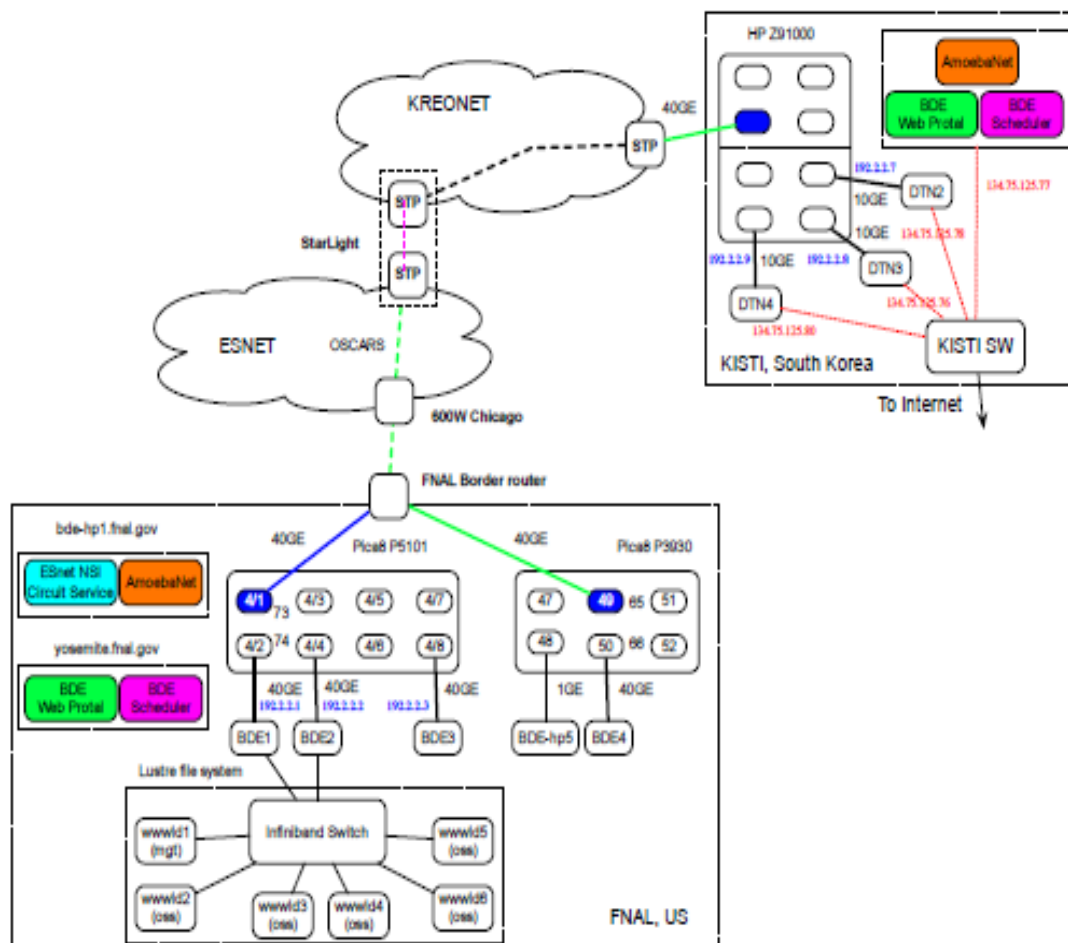


BigData Express – Toward Schedulable, Predictable, and High-performance Data Transfer





A Cross-Pacific SDN Testbed





BigData Express SC'17 DEMO



- BigData Express: a schedulable, predictable, and high-performance data transfer service
 - QoS-guaranteed data transfer
 - DTN as a service
 - Network as a service
 - Distributed resource brokering/matching

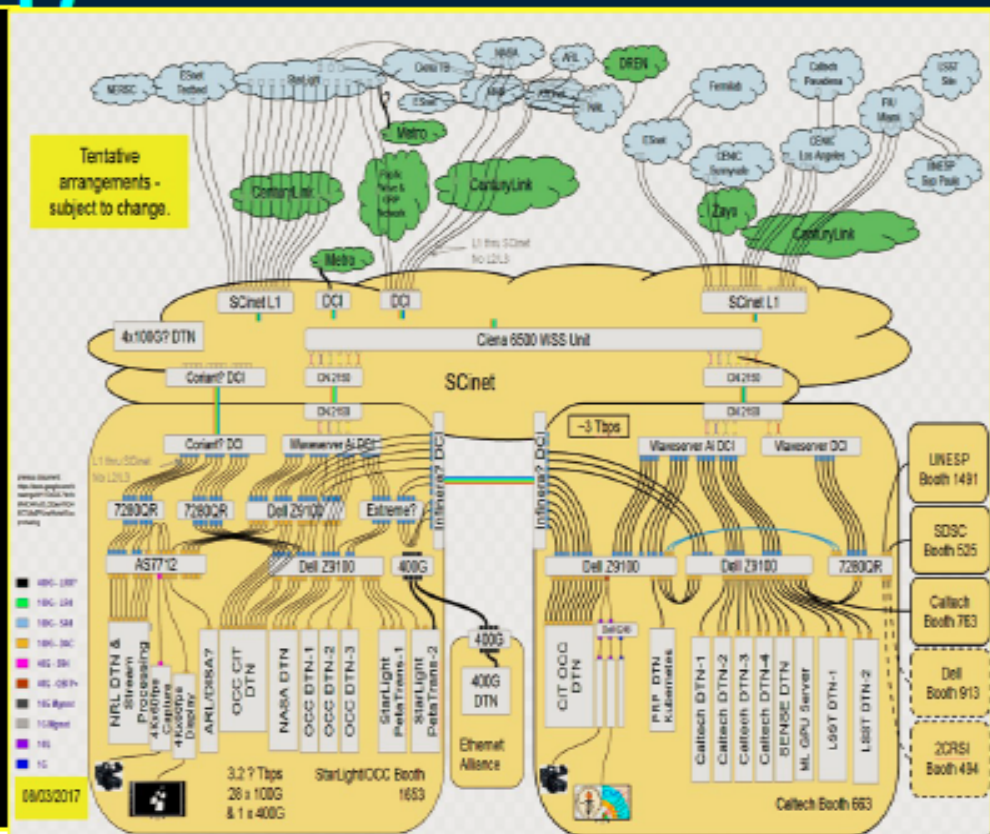


A DOE/SC/ASCR-sponsored research project
Software is available at: <http://bigdataexpress.fnal.gov>

Caltech, StarLightOCC and Partners at SC17



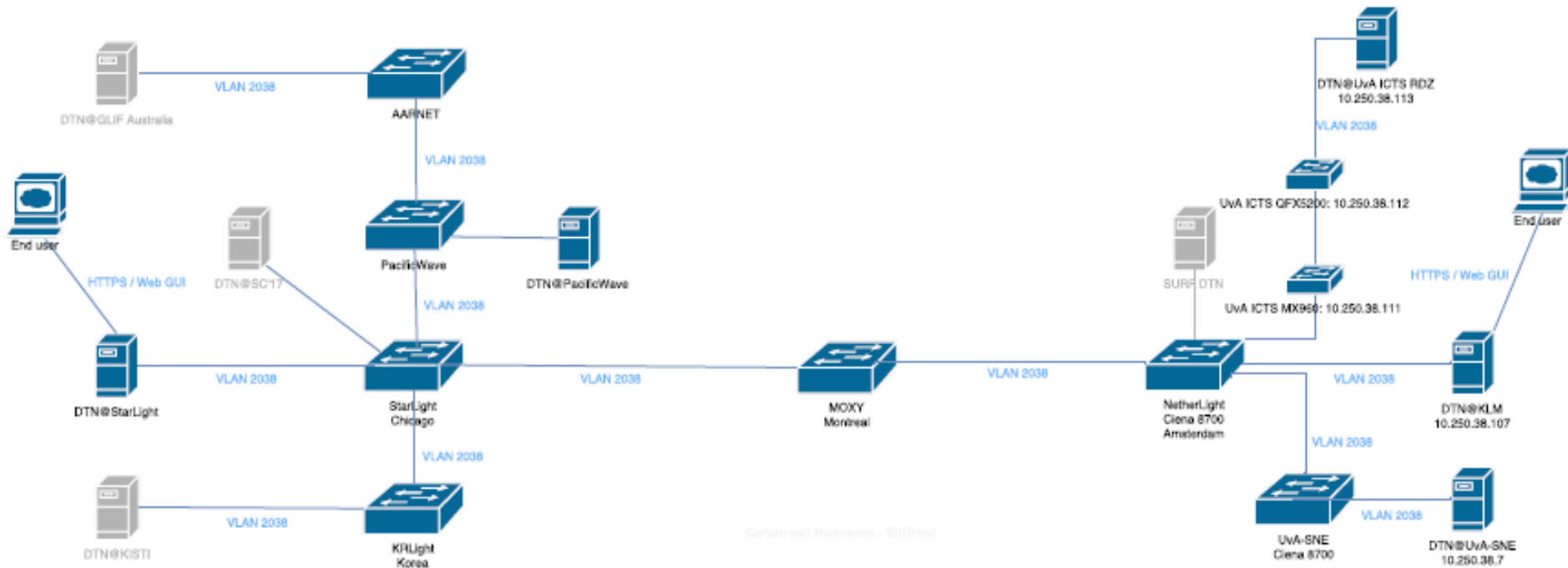
- ❑ ~3 Tbps each at the Caltech and OCC booths
- ❑ Connection to the Dell booth
- ❑ 1+ Tbps between the Booths and ~3Tbps to the WAN
- ❑ Caltech Booth: 200G dedicated to Caltech campus; 300G to PRP (UCSD, Stanford, UCSC, et al); 300G to Brazil+Chile via Miami; 200G to ESnet
- ❑ Waveserver Ai + other DCIs in the booths: N X 100GE to 400G, 200G waves
- ❑ Wavelength Sensitive Switching in the Ciena 6500 platform



★ **Microcosm: Creating the Future SCinet and the Future of Networks for Science**

Transferring LargeScale Airline Data E2E Across WANs Using DTNs

v5, 21 SEP 2017



Carsten von Malenstein - SURFPost

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

Compute Canada/CANARIE/StarLight SC17 Demonstrations

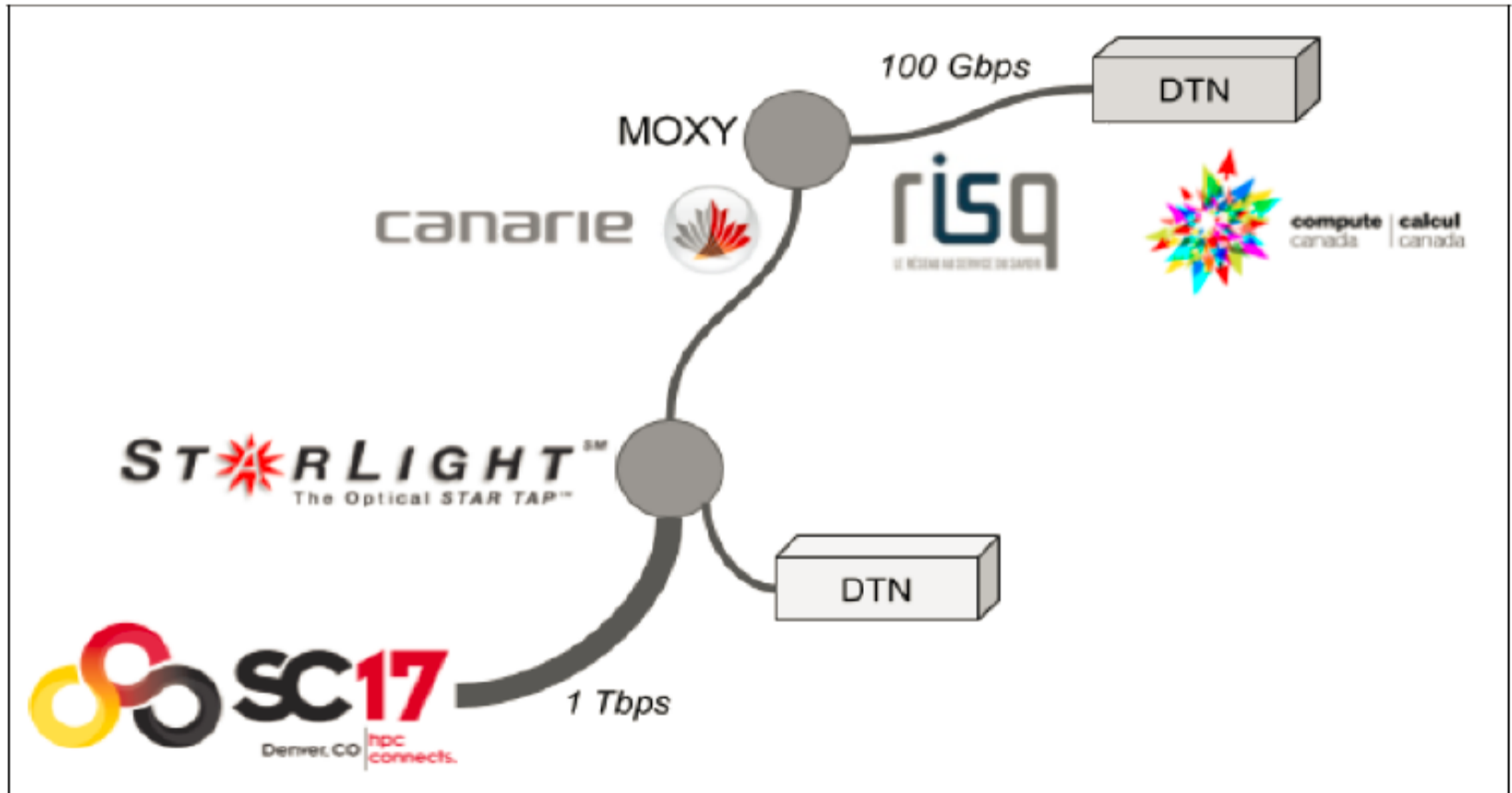
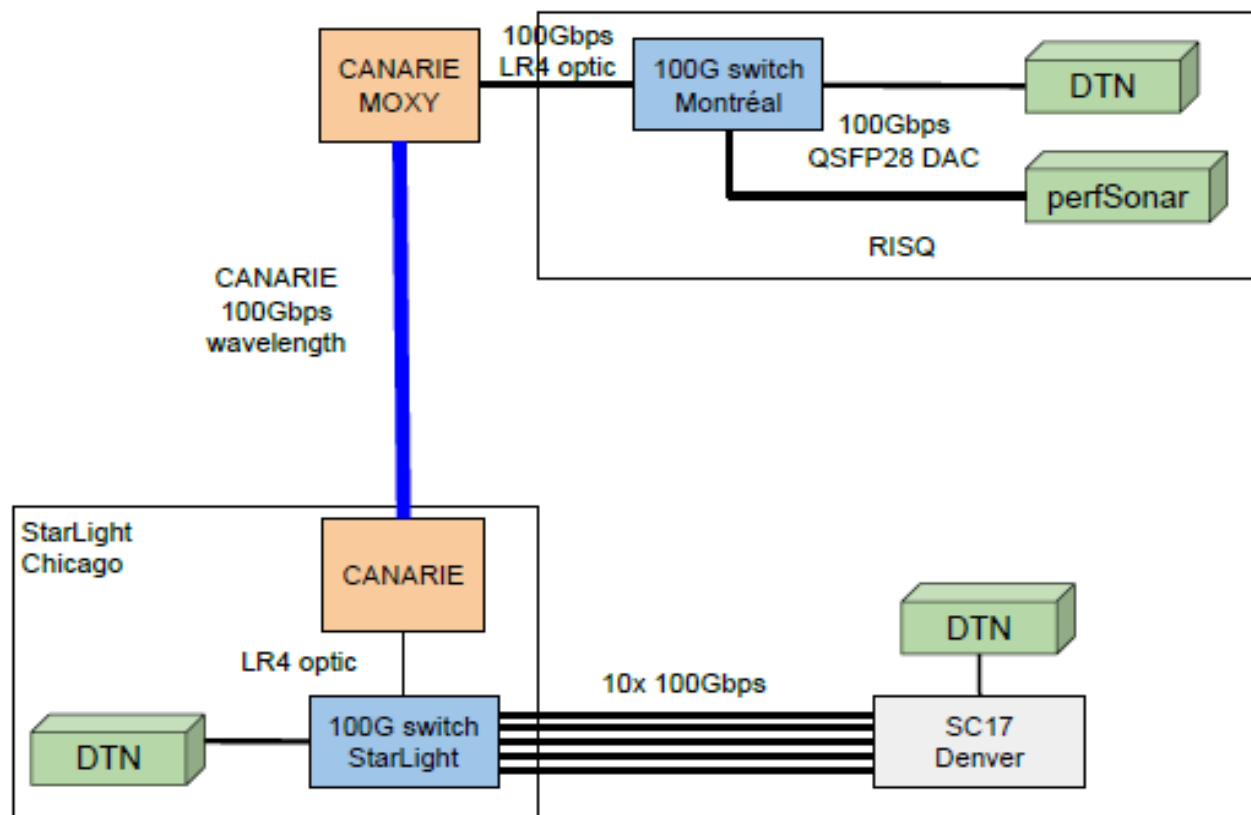
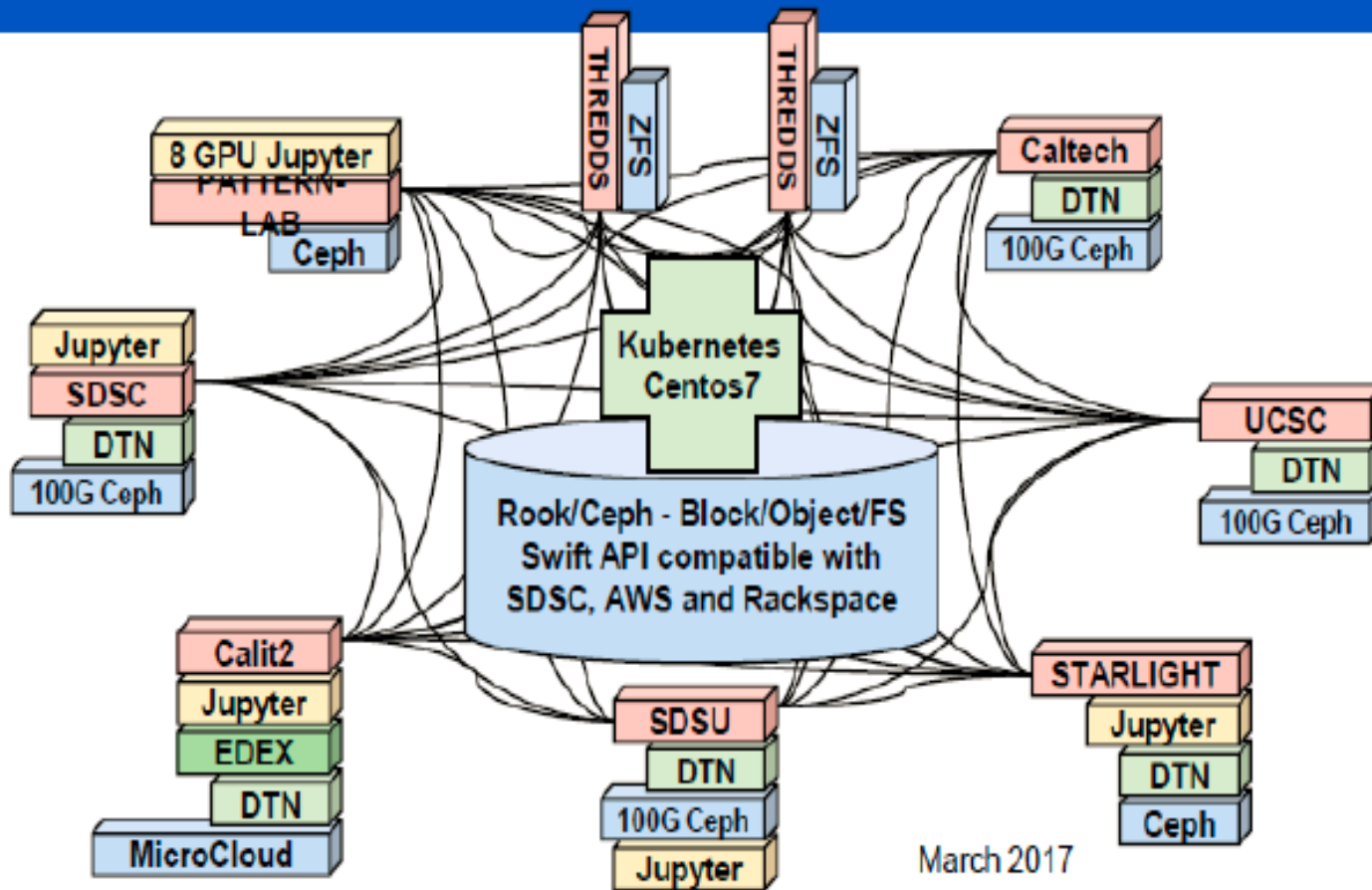


Figure 1: A high-level network map

Compute Canada/CANARIE/StarLight SC17 Demonstrations



Multi-Institution, Hyper-Converged ScienceDMZ

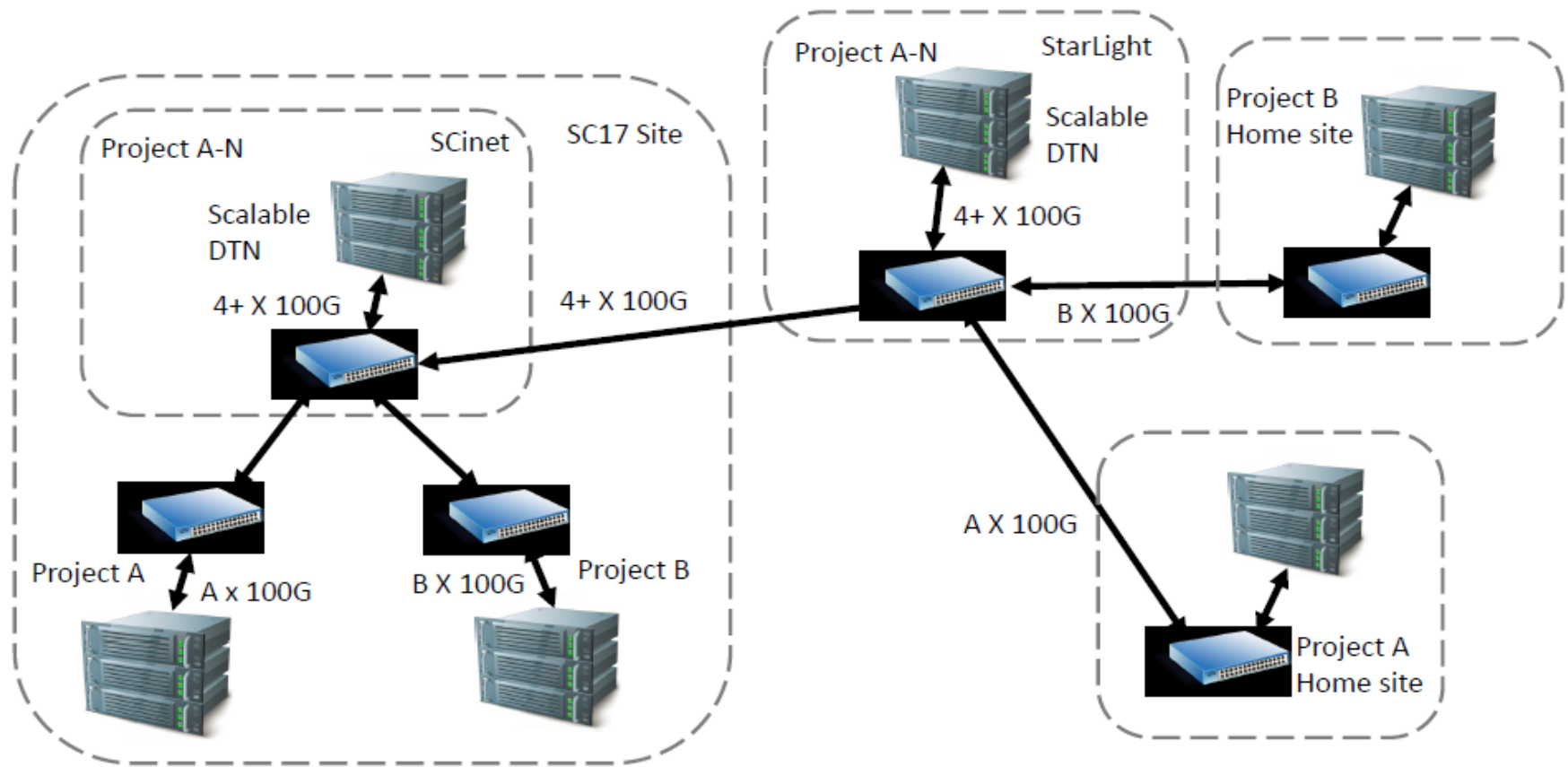


Source; John Graham UCSD

II.

Implementing a SCinet DTN

SC17 SCinet Data Transfer Nodes(DTN) Topology



Source; Jim Chen, iCAIR

STARLIGHTSM

The OSiRIS Project: Collaborative Access to Data

CNSECCS Symposium – May 18, 2017



Open Storage Research Infrastructure

Project Outline

- rationale
- general goals

Project Components

- technical goals
- science users

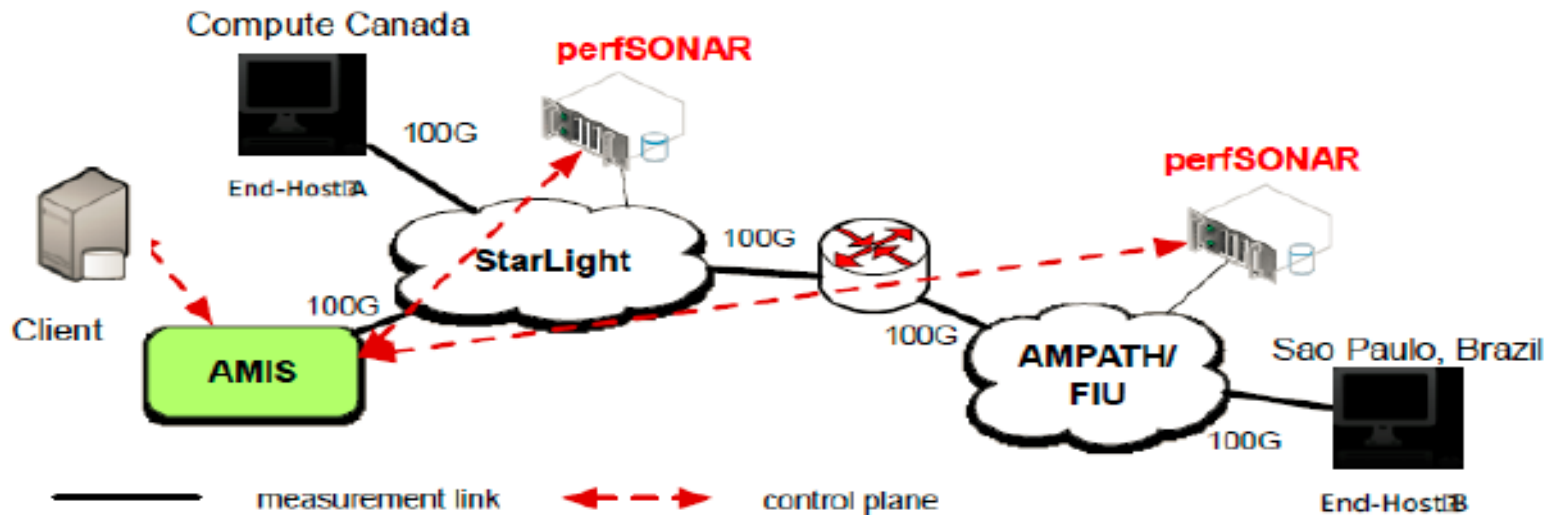
Future Plans

- current science domains
- science domain roadmap
- technical focus areas

Community Benefits

- technical contributions
- scientific advancement

Programmable Network Measurement of Data Intensive Flows on 100Gbps Networks



Demo1: Programmable Measurement with RESTful APIs

Demo2: Passive & Active Measurement (TCP window size)

Demo3: Passive & Active Measurement (TCP packet loss)

RNC AMIS Team: Yan Luo, PI, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Gabriel Ghinita, Co-PI, University of Massachusetts Boston; Cody Bumgardner, Co-PI, University of Kentucky; Michael McGarry, Co-PI, University of Texas El Paso. Contact: Yan_Luo@uml.edu

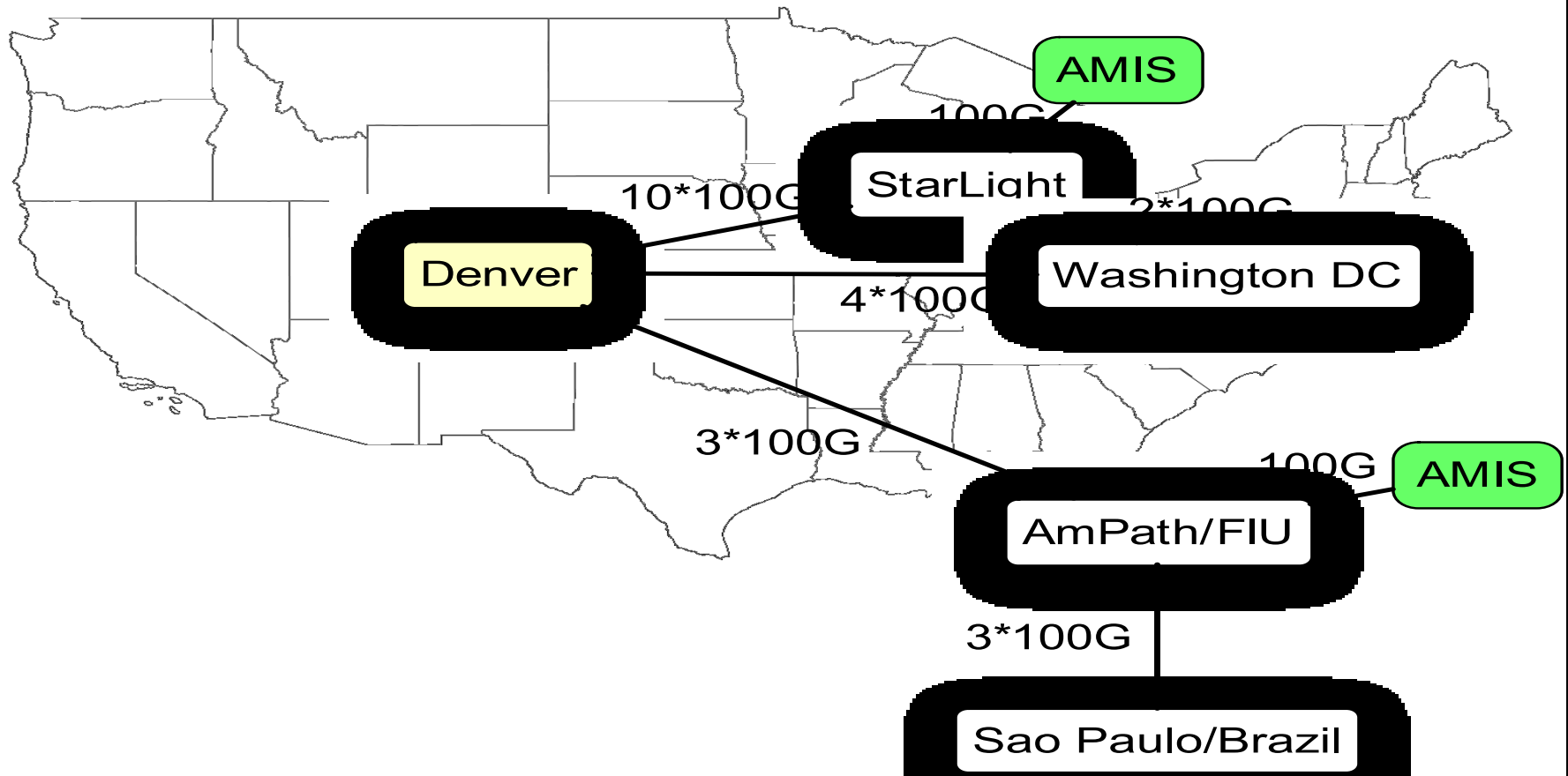
Collaborators: Jeo Mambretti, Jim Chen and Fei Yeh, StarLight/iCAIR/Northwestern University; Jeronimo Bezerra, AMPATH/Florida International University



Northwestern University



PROGRAMMABLE PRIVACY-PRESERVING NETWORK MEASUREMENT FOR NETWORK USAGE ANALYSIS AND TROUBLESHOOTING



v3.0.0-master-0fbc6b9 2017/11/10 [Electron]

evl the

Open Image: mhsz_mtd_v18.dzi 12,600 x 11,250 pixels



Webview: appear.in - one click video conversations

Calculator Lock Log in Sign up

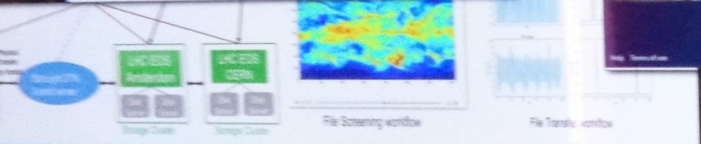
Invite to start a meeting

<https://appear.in/ed>

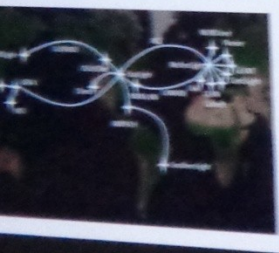
Copy link

Webcam Microphone Screen Share Chat Mute

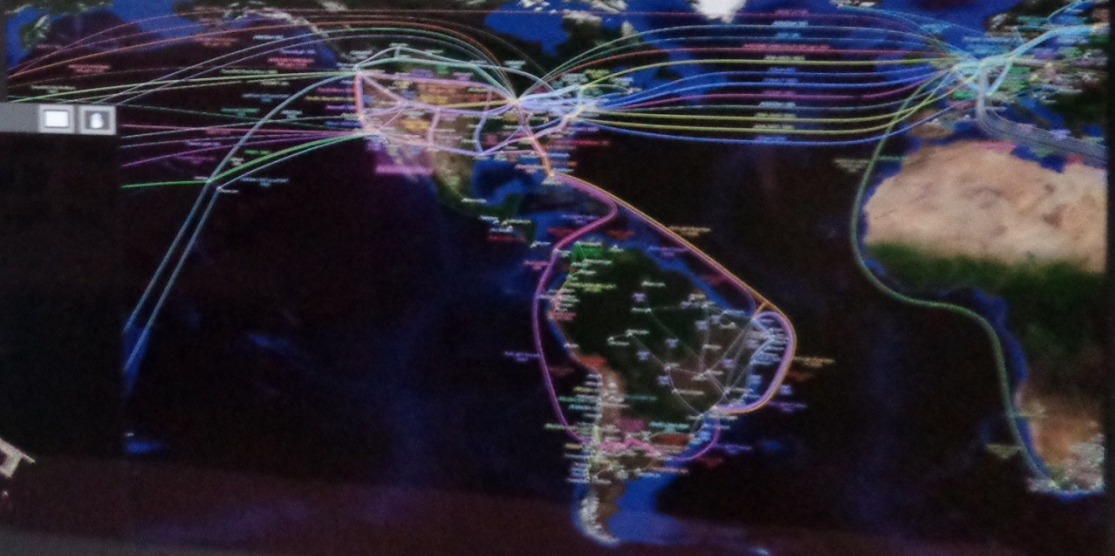
SAGE2@SC17



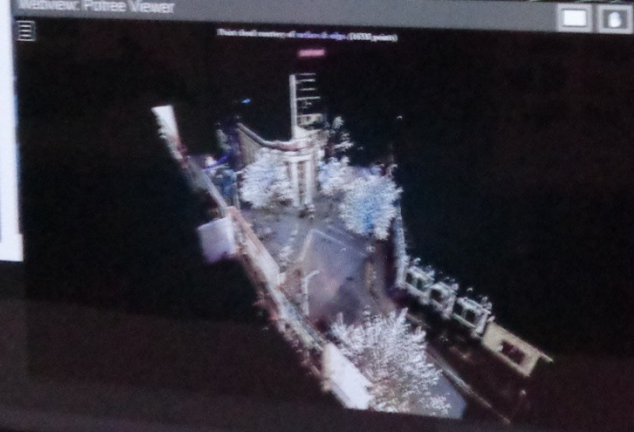
Automated GOLF Fabric

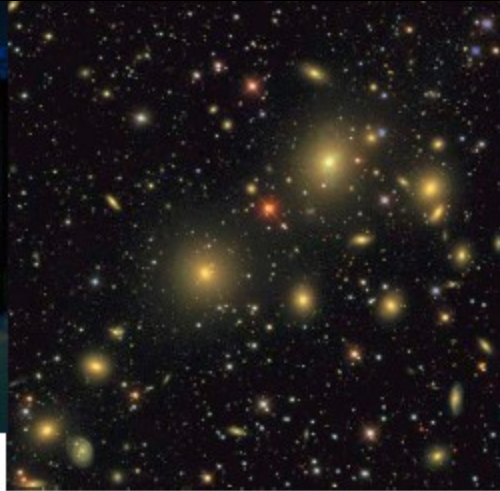


Deep Zoom Image: GLIF2017_World_32k_9-21_wrap.dzi 98,304 x 16,384 pixels



Webview: Potree Viewer





Building the Open Storage Network

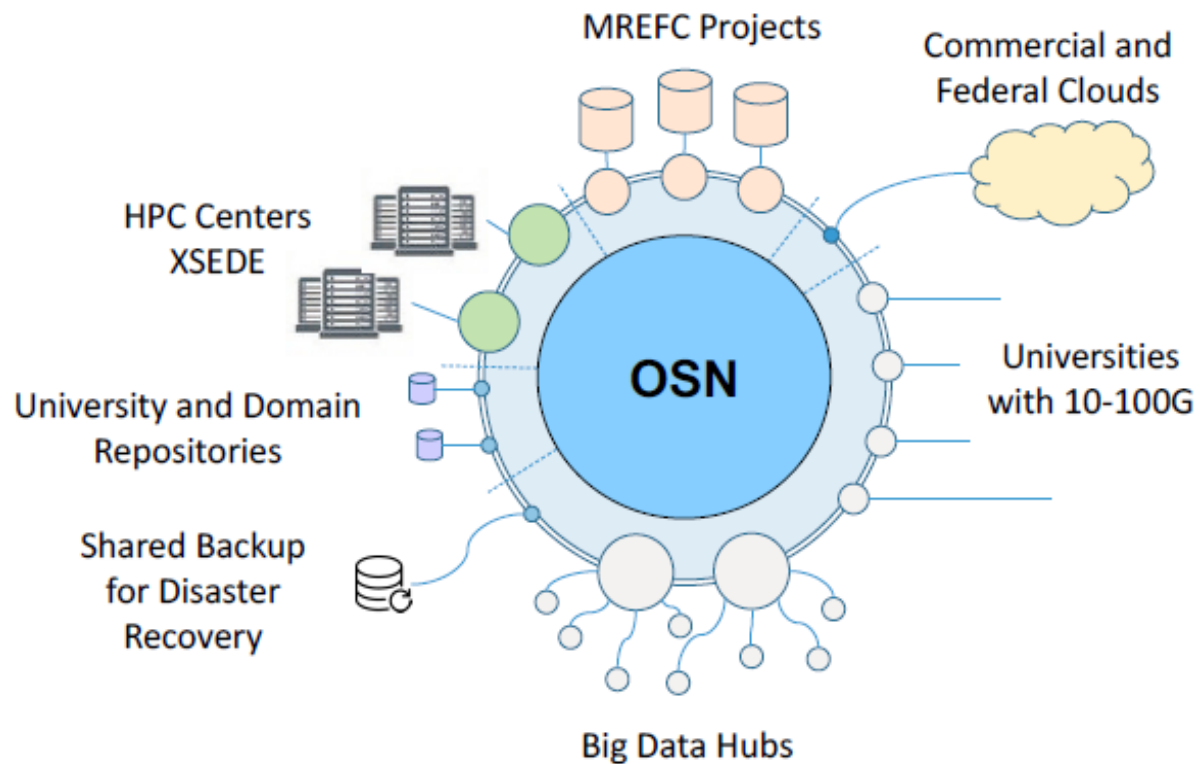
Alex Szalay
The Johns Hopkins University

Institute for Data Intensive Engineering and Science

idies

STARLIGHTSM

Connections





Nationwide 100 Gbps and Minimized Latency

- ◆ SINET5 will be a nationwide 100-Gbps backbone network using 100-Gigabit Ethernet technology and connect each pair of nodes with a minimized latency.

SINET4

- Star-like topology
- Resource-consuming secondary circuits

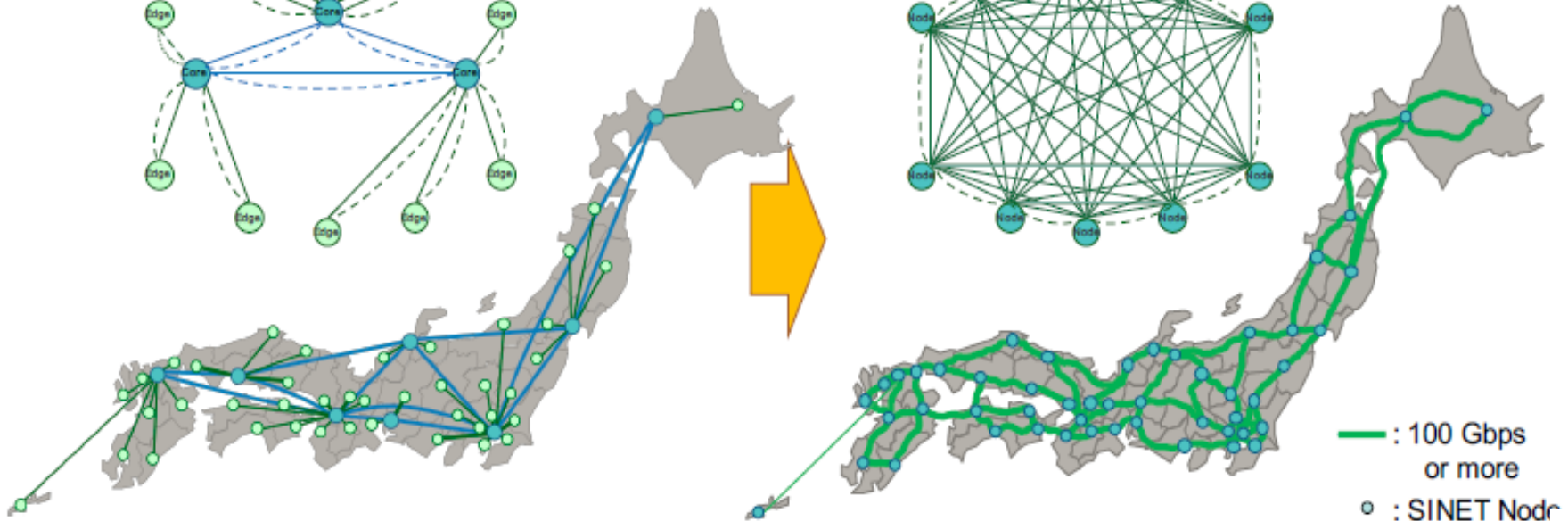
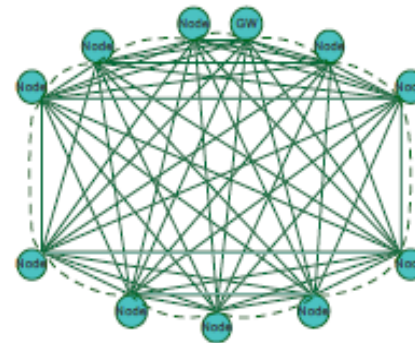
==== : Leased Line (Primary Circuit)
- - - - : Leased Line (Secondary Circuit)



SINET5

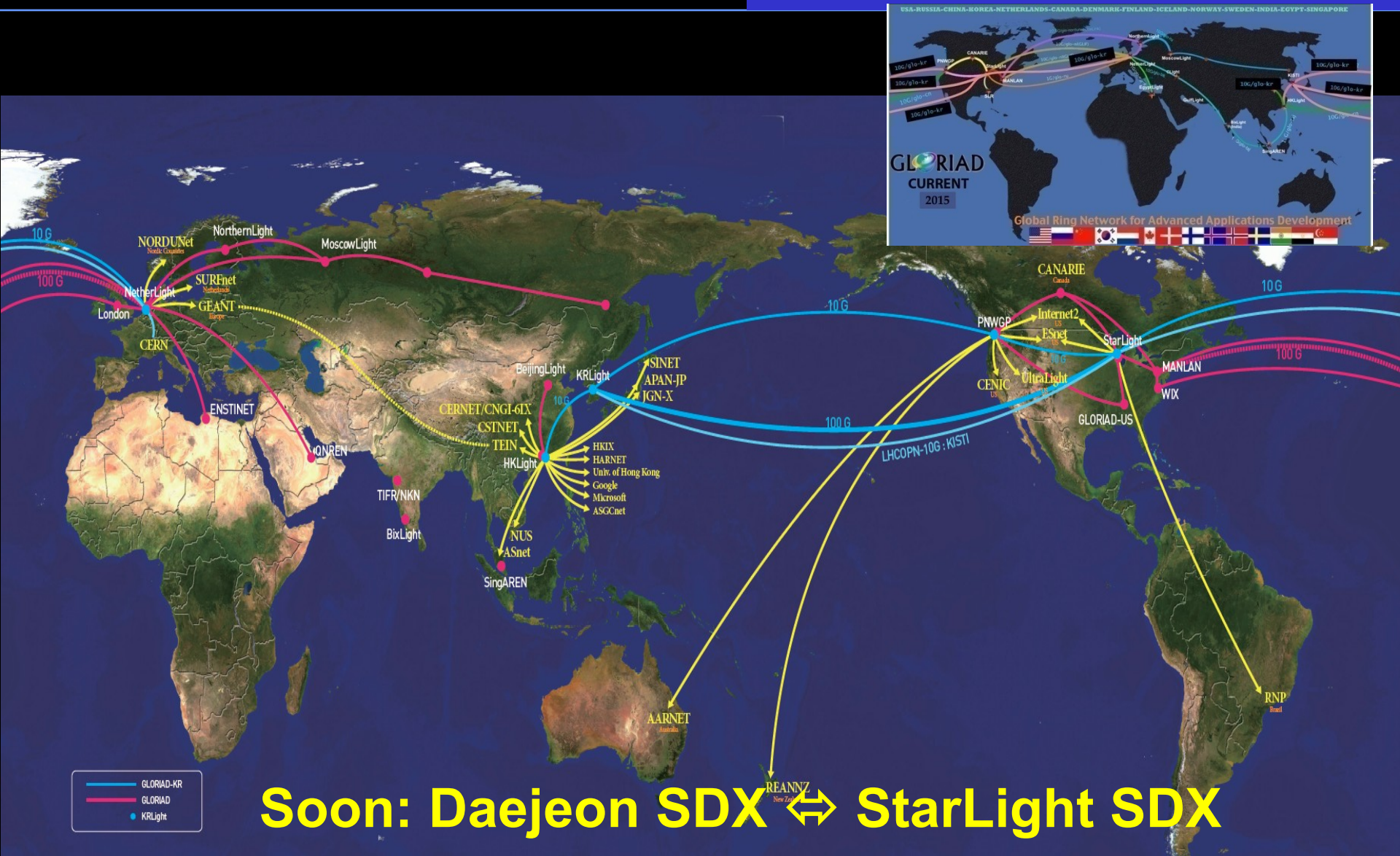
- Fully-meshed topology with redundancy
- Non-resource-consuming secondary paths

— : MPLS-TP Path (Primary)
- - - : MPLS-TP Path (Secondary)



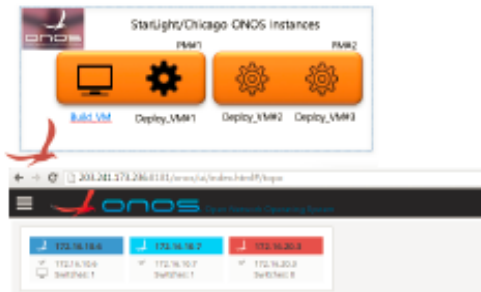
KREONet2 SD-WAN GLORIAD-KR

KISTI Daejeon ↔ 100 G ↔ StarLight



International KREONET-S Connections to StarLight: SD-WAN Federations

3-node ONOS Cluster at StarLight in USA (Experimental)



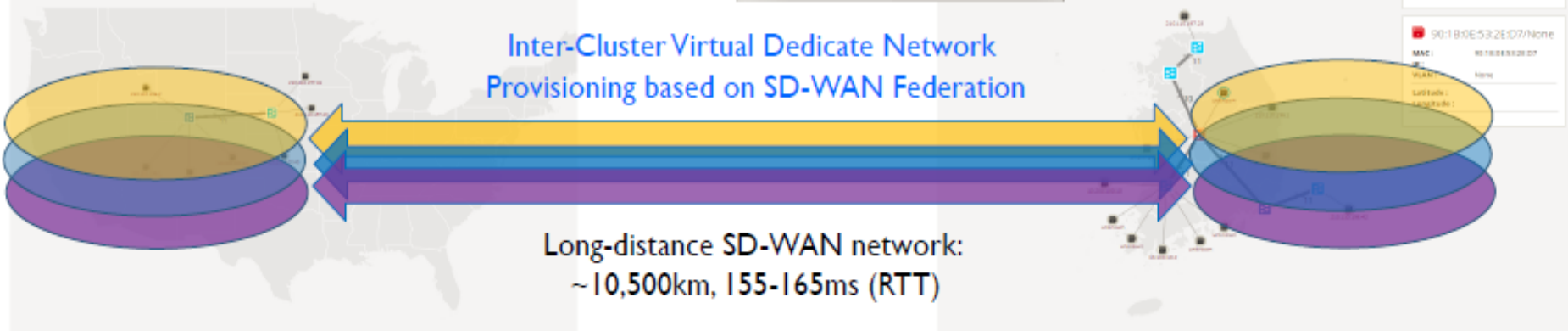
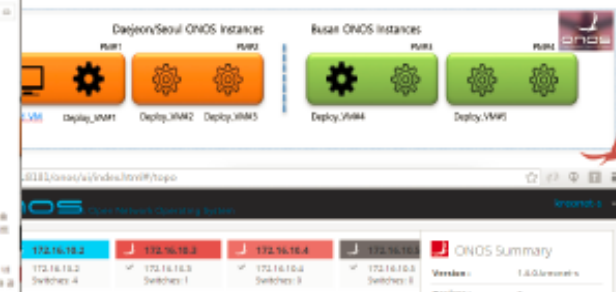
STARLIGHT
KREONET-S Implements An SD-WAN Connection From South Korea To The StarLight International/National Communications Exchange Facility Chicago: Ensignaling Novel Advn International Communications Ser

StarLight, South Korea, Chicago, IL - August 5, 2016

Today, KREONET-S, a first-of-its-kind international software-defined wide area network (SD-WAN) over 10G optical fiber was announced in South Korea and Chicago, Illinois. The KREONET-S initiative was established to demonstrate SD-WAN infrastructure, using Software defined networking (SDN) architecture and technologies, based on the dedicated 10G optical fiber launched between Daejeon and Chicago earlier this year. The first phase of this project has been targeted to software six regional and international centers, which are Daejeon, Seoul, Busan, Gwangju, Changwon in SoL, Chicago, specifically, the StarLight International/National Communications Exchange Facility. The first phase of this project will be completed in 2017, eventually providing the first production SD-WAN service users. KREONET-S will provide multiple advanced networking services including international science collaborations, by implementing more IT programmable networking capabilities, specialized provisioning for IoT flows, and flow isolation.

KREONET-S was established to implement a nationwide virtual network infrastructure (based on a SDN control platform/ONOS (Open Network Operating System) and programmable network components) that can be easily through Open APIs by individual KREONET users who would be their own research and education applications over a large-scale wide area network. KREONET-S has been designed to provide end-to-end SDN production services for advanced research and applications, especially those require time-to-research and time-to-collaboration. KREONET-S is built on an ONOS-enabled core platform, with specialized edge/access capabilities techniques for international network operators and federation options network elements on KREONET-S infrastructure, including domestic and international networks, can be provisioned by the ONOS control plane new SDN network operations, management, and services.

5-node ONOS Cluster in Daejeon, Korea (Production)



Summary

- **Data Intensive Science Can Benefit By Support From Enhanced Services/Techniques/Technologies Provided By A Global Research Platform, Including Services For High Performance WAN Data Transport**
- **One Approach Relys On L2 WAN Transport Channels**
- **Another Complementary Enabling Capability Uses DTNs Integrated With Specialized WAN Paths To Optimize E2E Data Flows**
- **These Core Components Can Be Supplemented By Enhancing Software Stacks, e.g., Jupyter, NSI, MEICAN, P4 Programs, BDE, AI/ML/DL, etc**
- **Today, All the Components Exist To Create An E2E Transport Service For Data Intensive Science**
- **It Is Possible To Create This Service and Place It Into Production**



www.startup.net/starlight

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