# Beyond Hybrid Networking Cees de Laat

### **University of Amsterdam**



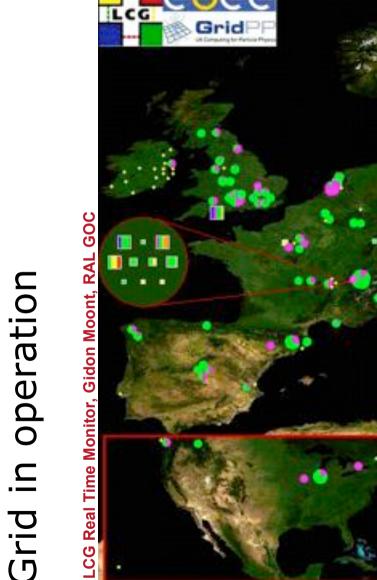
### Trends

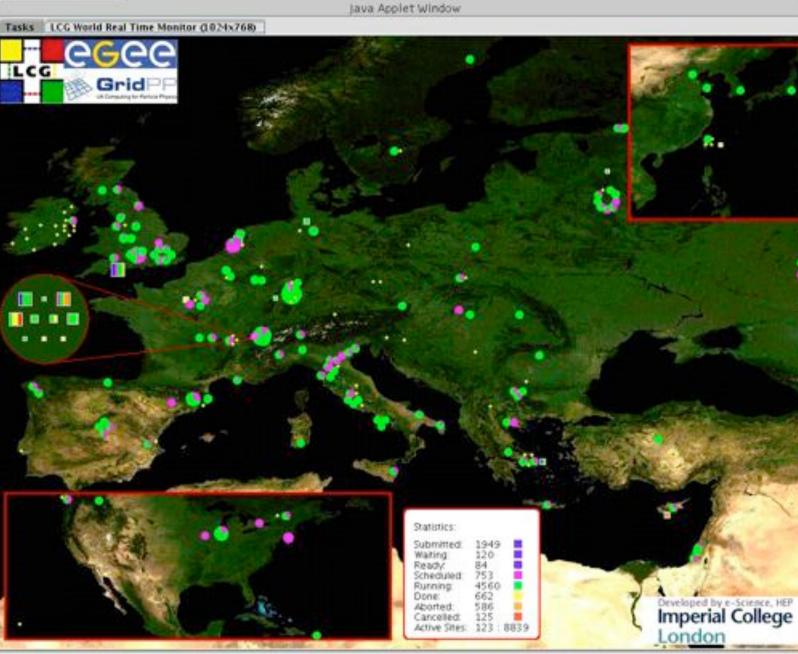
- We have made baby-steps on the path to optical networking
  - Still many mails and phone calls
- See several trends:
  - lambda's get fatter and cheaper
  - photonic technology cheap per bandwidth
  - 100 Gb trials ongoing
  - embedded computation capacity increasing
  - latency and high bandwidth congestion avoidance conflict
  - ethernet is enhanced with circuit properties (PBT)
  - applications need more and more predictable behaviour





Faculty of Science

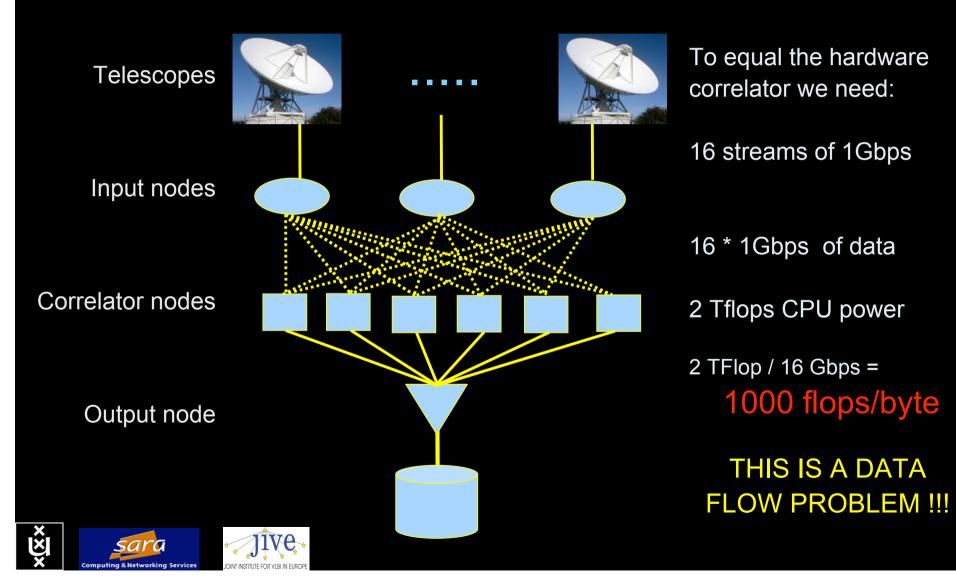




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### The SCARIe project

SCARIe: a research project to create a Software Correlator for e-VLBI. VLBI Correlation: signal processing technique to get high precision image from spatially distributed radio-telescope.







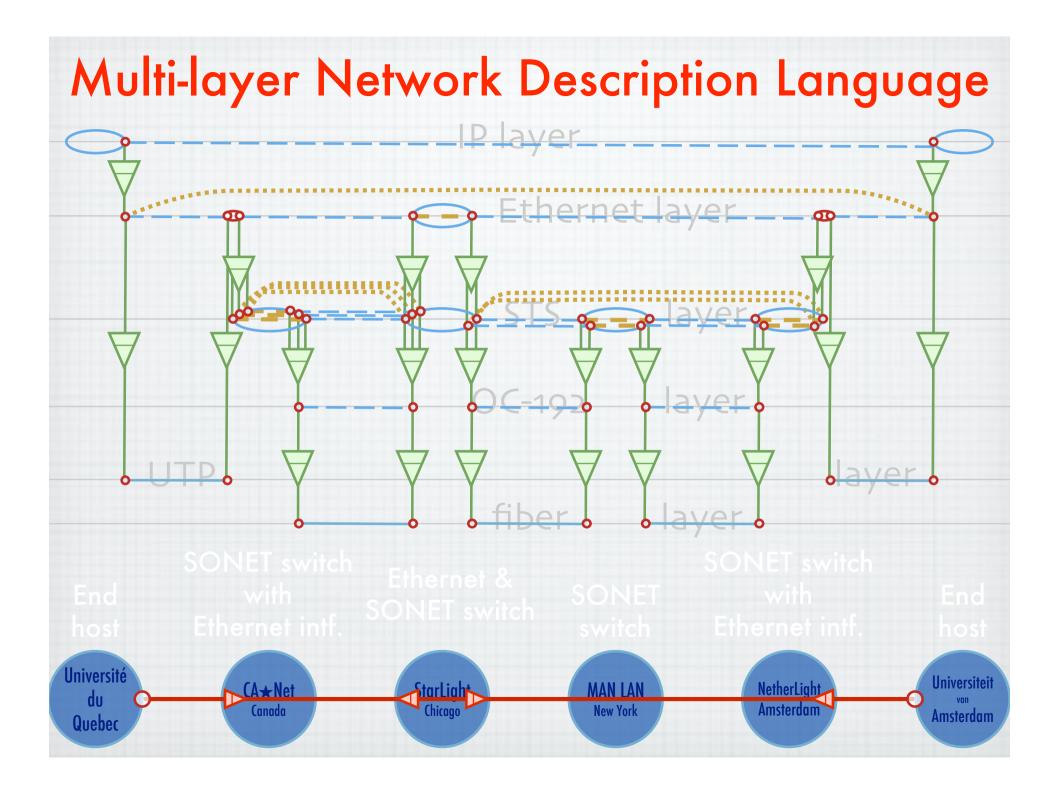
# CineGrid Format - Numbers - Bits

Format	X	Y	Rate	Color	Frame	Frame	Flow	Stream
				bits/pix	pix	MByte	MByt/s	Gbit/s
720p	1280	720	60	24	921600	2.8	170	1.3
HD								
1080p	1920	1080	30	24	2073600	6.2	190	1.5
HD								
2k	2048	1080	24	36	2211840	10	240	1.2
			48				480	2.4
SHD	3840	2160	30	24	8294400	25	750	6.0
4k	4096	2160	24	36	8847360	40	960	7.6

Note: this is excluding sound! Note: these are raw uncompressed data rates!







## TeraThinking

- What constitutes a Tb/s network?
- CALIT2 has 8000 Gigabit drops ?->? Terabit Lan?
- look at 80 core Intel processor
  - cut it in two, left and right communicate 8 TB/s
- think back to teraflop computing!
  - MPI makes it a teraflop machine
- massive parallel channels in hosts, NIC's
- TeraApps programming model supported by
  - TFlops –> MPI / Globus
  - TBytes -> OGSA/DAIS
  - TPixels –> SAGE
  - TSensors -> LOFAR, LHC, LOOKING, CineGrid, ...
  - Tbit/s -> ?



### Need for discrete parallelism

- it takes a core to receive 1 or 10 Gbit/s in a computer
- it takes one or two cores to deal with 10 Gbit/s storage
- same for Gigapixels
- same for 100's of Gflops
- Capacity of every part in a system seems of same scale
- look at 80 core Intel processor
  - cut it in two, left and right communicate 8 TB/s
- massive parallel channels in hosts, NIC's
- Therefore we need to go massively parallel allocating complete parts for the problem at hand!



User Programmable Virtualized Networks allows the results of decades of computer science to handle the complexities of application specific networking.

application

ac

network

element

nc

ac

network

element

nc

- The network is virtualized as a collection of resources
- UPVNs enable network resources to be programmed as part of the application
- Mathematica, a powerful mathematical software system, can interact with real networks using UPVNs

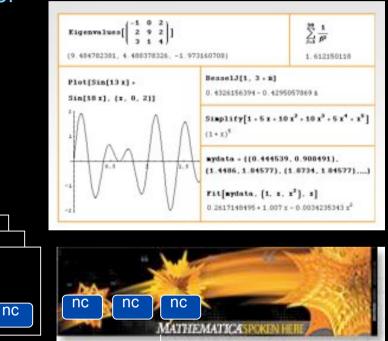
application

nc

ac

network

element



ac

network



# Mathematica enables advanced graph queries, visualizations and real-time network manipulations on UPVNs

Topology matters can be dealt with algorithmically Results can be persisted using a transaction service built in UPVN

#### Initialization and BFS discovery of NEs

Needs["WebServices`"] <<DiscreteMath`Combinatorica` <<DiscreteMath`GraphPlot` InitNetworkTopologyService["edge.ict.tno.nl"]

Available methods: {DiscoverNetworkElements,GetLinkBandwidth,GetAllIpLinks,Remote, NetworkTokenTransaction}

Global`upvnverbose = True; AbsoluteTiming[nes = BFSDiscover["139.63.145.94"];][[1]] AbsoluteTiming[result = BFSDiscoverLinks["139.63.145.94", nes];][[1]]

Getting neigbours of: 139.63.145.94 Internal links: {192.168.0.1, 139.63.145.94} (...) Getting neigbours of:192.168.2.3 Internal links: {192.168.2.3}

#### Transaction on shortest path with tokens

nodePath = ConvertIndicesToNodes[ ShortestPath[ g,

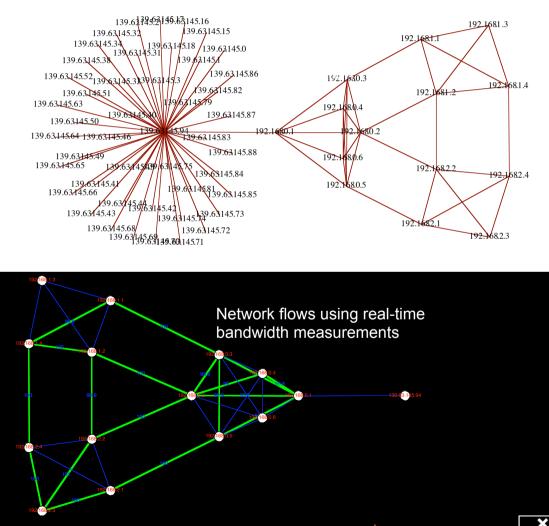
9, Node2Index[nids,"192.168.3.4"], Node2Index[nids,"139.63.77.49"]], nids];

Print["Path: ", nodePath]; If[NetworkTokenTransaction[nodePath, "green"]==True, Print["Committed"], Print["Transaction failed"]];

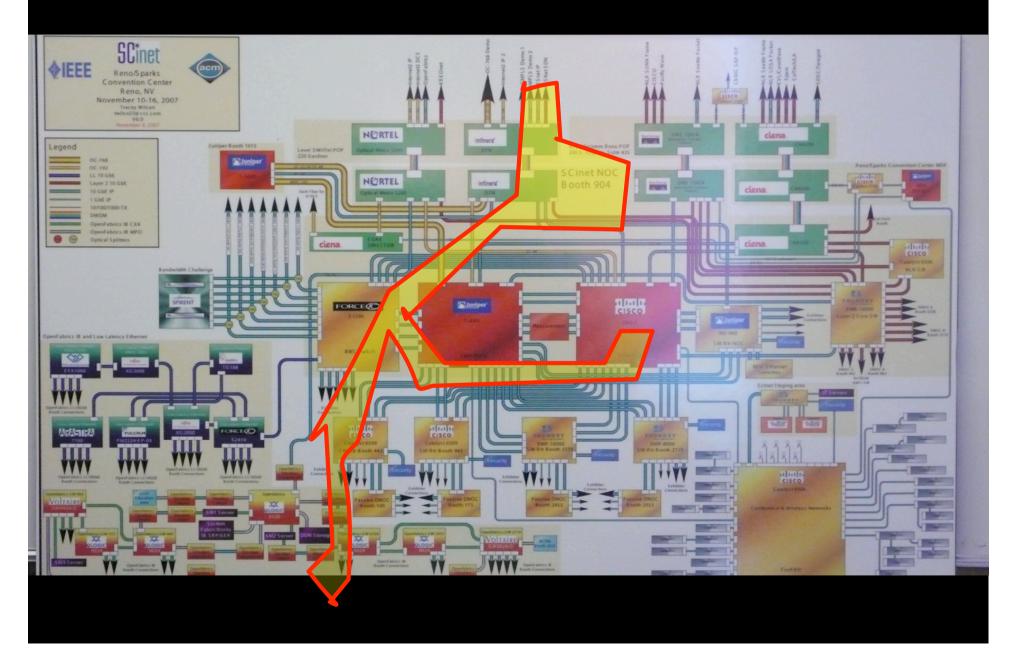
Path: {192.168.3.4,192.168.3.1,139.63.77.30,139.63.77.49}

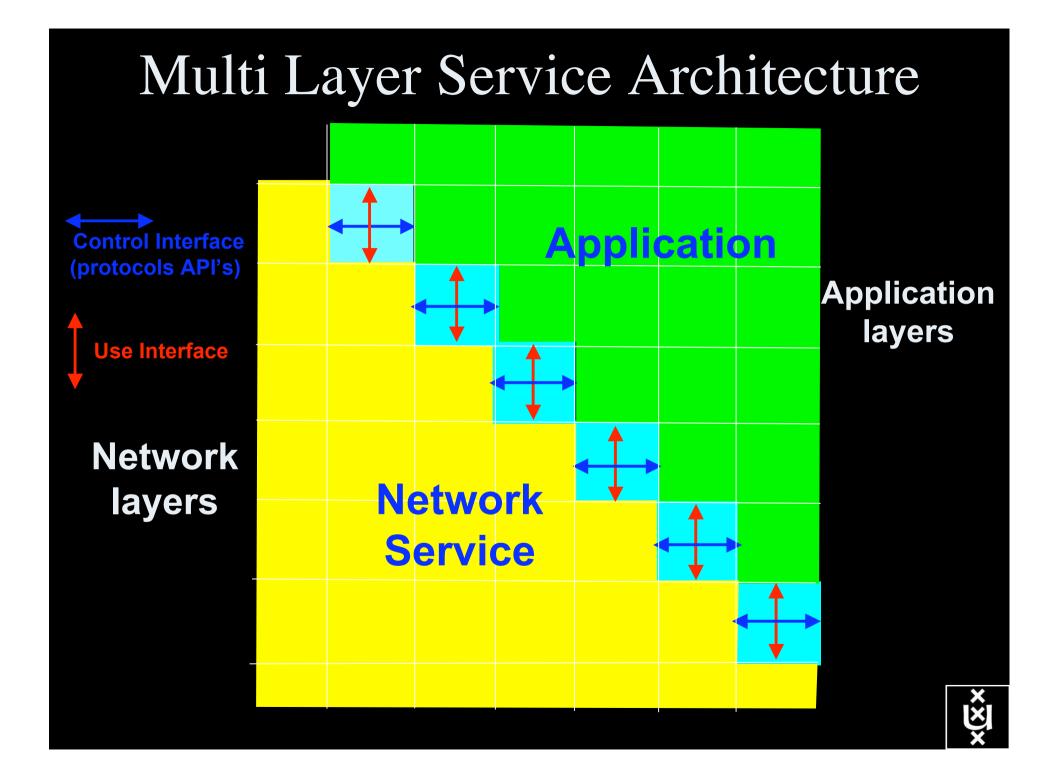
#### Committed

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.



# **Programmable Deterministic Service**





### Recommendations

- 1) The current draft fire report lacks vision, goals, does not define stakeholders, defines testbed but for what? Why?
- 2) Let research determine the testbed, not other way around! Allow only testbed if R&D, goals, vision is defined.
- 3) Look at the 10 year timescale in Internet development, underlying methods (paradigms) and technology.
- 4) 100 Gbit/s Tb/s nets, look at grooming!
- 5) Populate the infrastructure with programmable L1, L2 and L3 objects and the virtualization towards applications
- 6) take into account the new internet exchanges (GOLE's)
- 7) Security infrastructure <=> infrastructure security
- B) Do not demand too many different details in a proposal.
  Writing a proposal is now already a huge effort.



## **Questions** ?

### I did not talk about StarPlane





