CANARIE

CUSTOMER EMPOWERED NETWORKS – FEW YEARS LATER THE USERS ARE FINALLY TAKING CONTROL OVER CA*net*!

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CUSTOMER EMPOWERED NETWORKS – FEW YEARS LATER

Agenda

- CA*net 4 design and lightpath concept
- User Controlled LightPath (UCLP) Directed Research Project
- UCLP deployment technical choices and challenges
- Users are finally taking control over C∧*net[†]!
- 1 minute live UCLP demo
- What is next? UCLP2!





CANARIE Inc.- Overview

- Federal leadership: Concept born in 1990 from Industry Canada discussions
- Founding: Incorporated in 1993 by industry and academia
- Funding: From Industry Canada: For networks and research applications from Canadian Heritage, HRDC, Health Canada
- Mission: To facilitate development and use of Canada's advanced communications infrastructure
- Primary stakeholders: Government Departments, universities, provincial research networks, broader research community, colleges, carriers, IT sector, SMEs, broader education sector, broader health sector, provinces

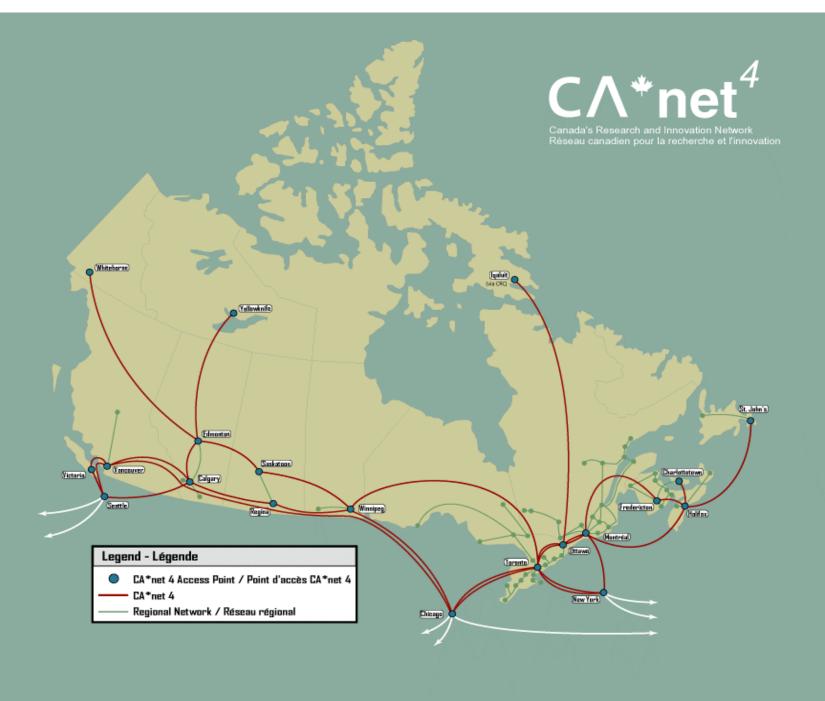




(primary) CA*net 4 objectives

- to implement a production level optical transit network to enable users to directly connect to each other by setting LightPaths (LP)
- > to develop software tools and reference models to allow users to provision and manage LPs themselves
- to build a national IP backbone that connects Canadian universities and research institutions and provides direct peering to world's major R&E networks







LightPath Definition

- > Any uni-directional point to point connection with effective guaranteed bandwidth
- > Examples of LightPaths:
 - Analog wavelength on a CWDM or DWDM system
 - –STS/VC4 channel on a SONET/SDH circuit
 - -ATM CBR circuit
 - -MPLS LSR with defined bandwidth or QoS
 - -Diff serv "gold" service on a packet based network
 - -Gigabit Ethernet VPN with dedicated bandwidth e.g. using 802.1p/q





LightPaths application

1. To build IP network

traditional routed IP networks

CA*net 4 IP network – Canadian R&E IP backbone

2. To support scientific projects/experiments

intensiveness and complexity of scientific data and global extent of the collaborations require dedicated end to end pipes

ATLAS project

3. To build discipline/application specific network

high end (grid) applications have sufficient traffic volume to require their own underlay networks

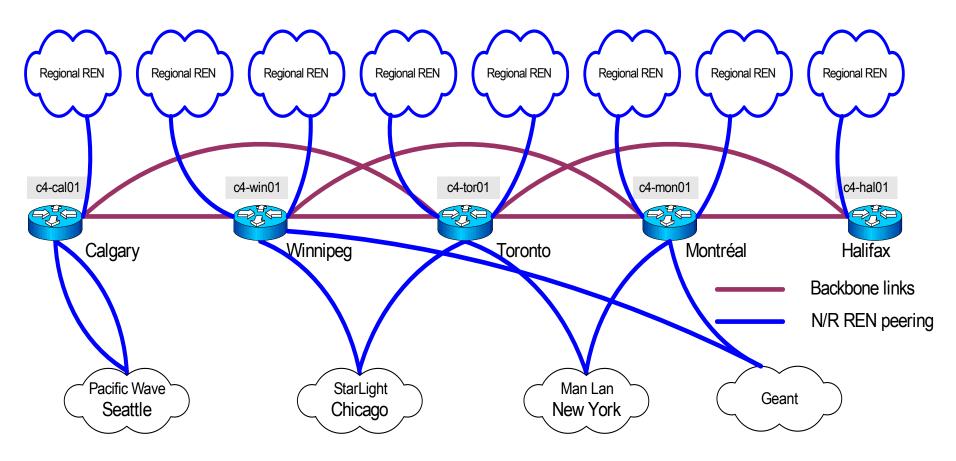
WestGRID

4. To extend condominium wavelength network or to (cost) share existing wavelength with others





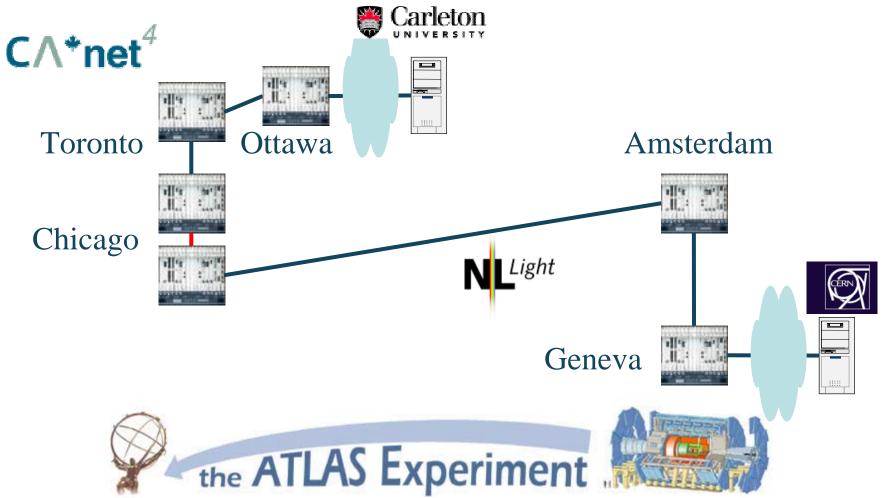
CA*net 4 IP network







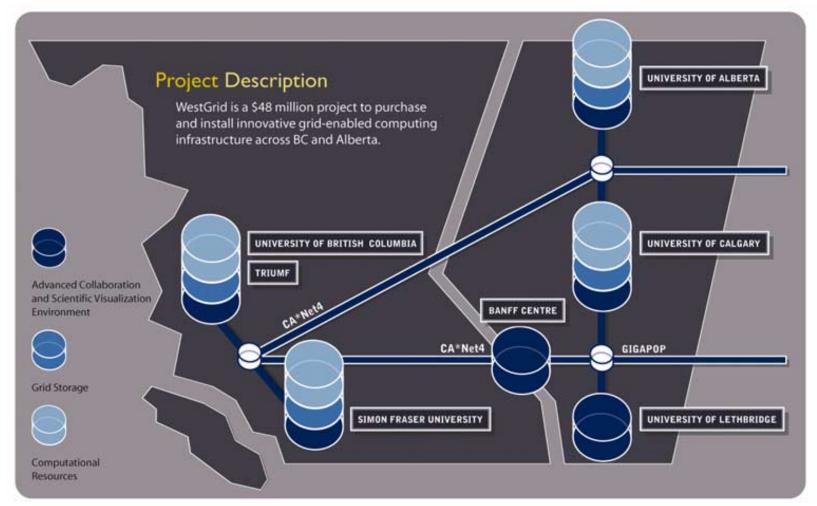
LP (1/10 GbE) for ATLAS project







WestGrid - 1 GbE lightpaths for distributed backplane







CA*net 4 Design

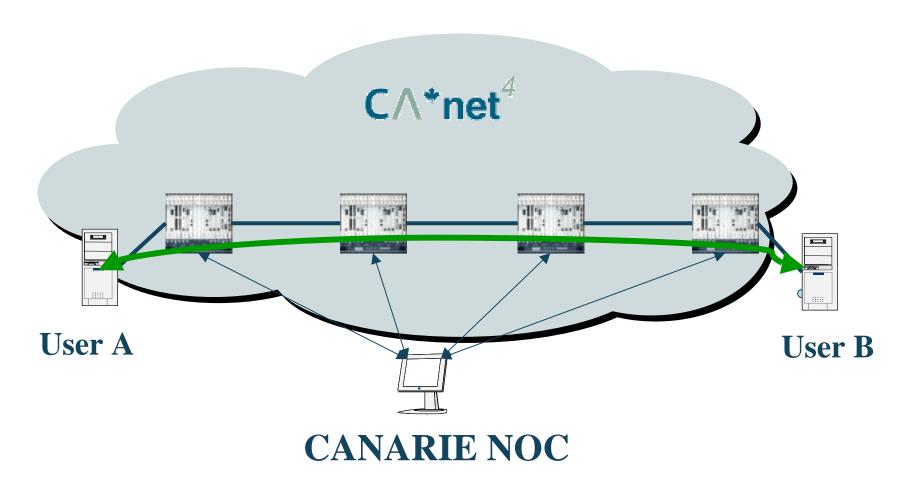
CA*net 4 is not a network! It's many parallel networks!

- It is an aggregation of point to point 10 Gbps wavelengths from a number of carriers
- > The wavelengths and switches are partitioned into lightpaths and (user controlled) switch partitions





(non UCLP) LP provisioning



C/N/RIE



UCLP Directed Research Project

To design, develop and deliver a technology for user control of LPs

- > The UCLP objectives are:
 - Customer owned and managed networks
 - To allow customer to create networks with resource heterogeneity
 LPs obtained from different service providers can be integrated as a seamless overlay network
 - To allow users to advertise portions or all of their LPs to other users when not in use
 - To allow provisioning and establishment of LPs across multiple independently managed domains
 - To allow each user in the common DWDM segment to manage their individual wavelength as part of their cloud
 - Create discipline specific re-configurable IP networks
 - User controlled traffic engineering





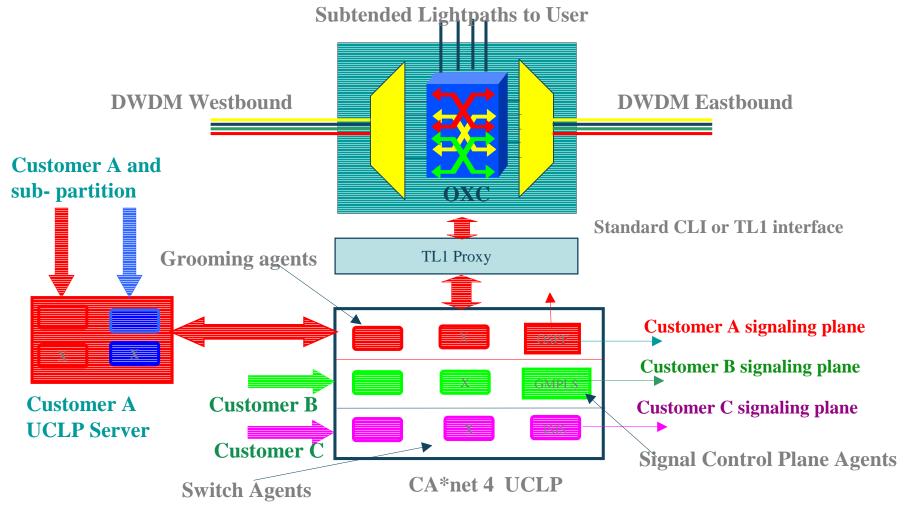
User Controlled LightPath

- User Controlled LightPaths is a configuration and provisioning tool built around web services
 - A proxy that sits in front of optical switches and SONET cross connects that allows control of a subset of the cross connects to be delegated to a third party
 - Third party can concatenate cross connects together from various networks to produce a wide are network that is under their control
 - Uses Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) and so network can be integrated with other web service applications





UCLP general operation







UCLP deployment

> Operation – three UCLP implementations!

- Do not talk to or collaborate with each other: assure peaceful coexistence!
- Resources partitioning, allocating, re-allocating

> Network management

- User owned ports and lightpaths
- Reserve NOC a full visibility and right to override user's action

> Security

- Prevent any form of DoS
 - A valid user has access to all available resources
 - Services do not authenticate each other
- Allow access to registered hosts only





TL1 proxy server

Sonet boxes talk TL1 (Transaction Language One)!

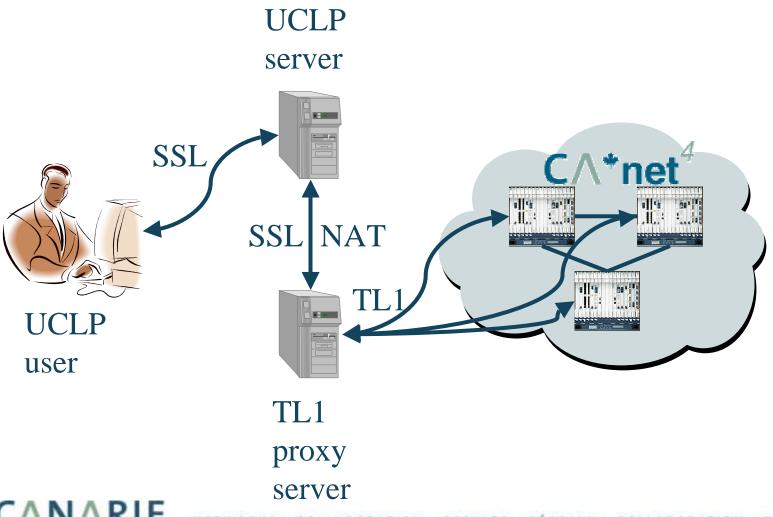
All-in-one (router, bastion host, AAA ...) rather than just a TL1 proxy server

- > Initially, conceived to preserve CA*net 4 operation by allowing access to UCLP allocated resources only
- > Crucial role in partitioning and security
 - UCLP resources allocation, separation and validation
 - Network Address Translation
 - Password translation
 - SSL protocol support
- > XML configuration file, sensitive data encrypted





TL1 proxy server







UCLP characteristics (as NMS)

- > decentralized, fully distributed and service-oriented
- > object oriented recursive architecture
- It is not a comprehensive NMS for optical network management
- It is not competing optical network protocol to GMPLS or ASON





User owns the network!

User have control over physical network resources

- Create x-connects in order to provision e2e circuits
- Swap and/or sub lease (part of) them to other users
- Create their own independent networks
- Implement their own routing, restoral and protection schemes
- Integrate resources with those from other networks

> User is responsible for

- e2e connectivity
- diverse paths for lightpaths/VPN
- link failure detection and re-routing





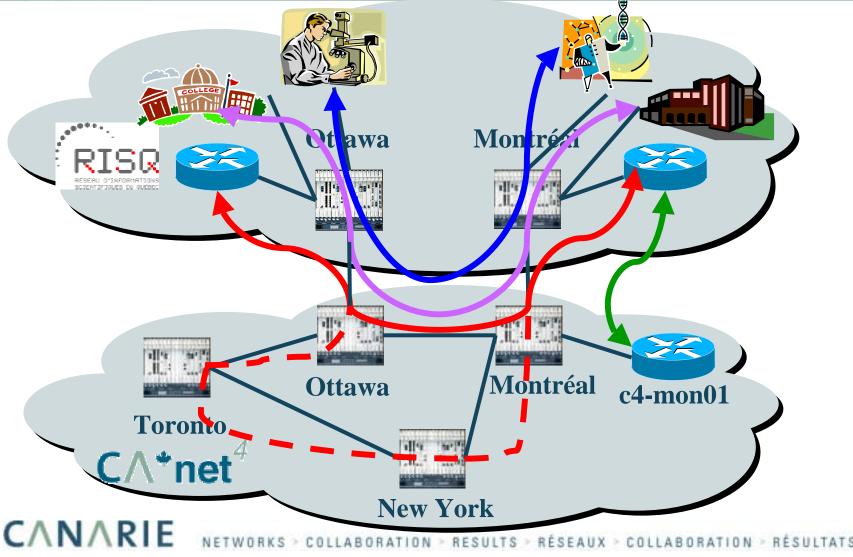
CANARIE NOC roles

- CANARIE NOC responsible for overall CA*net 4 health i.e. sonet infrastructure
- Continue to use vendor supplied NMS for most of the management tasks
- > Use UCLP to have a visibility of user provisioned LPs
- > Manage UCLP and TL1 proxy servers
- > Provide UCLP training and technical support



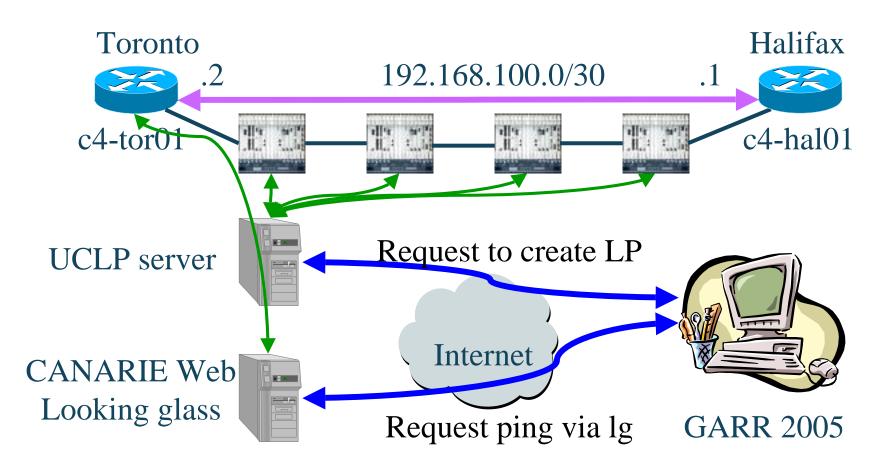


Integrating LP into regional R&E network (RISQ)





UCLP - 1 minute live demo!







What is next?

- > UCLP program version 2 (http://www.canarie.ca/funding/uclp/index.html)
 - To allow creation of Articulated Private Networks (APNs) where each cross connect device, or groups of devices, may be in separate management domains;
 - To expose lightpaths and lightpath creation tools as web services that can be incorporated into workflow tools and services (such as Keppler and BPEL);
 - To extend UCLP technology to LAN/Campus networks
- Evaluating deployment of ROADMs (Reconfigurable Optical Add/Drop Multiplexer) to further enable possibility of the customer owning and controlling the network.
 - With ROADMs all active optical network devices can be at the customer premises
 - If university or researcher needs a wavelength they can self provision by purchasing their own line driver card
 - With UCLP they have complete control of the wavelength in terms of routing, add/drop, termination, etc





Additional information

- > CANARIE web site http://www.canarie.ca/canet4/
- Need help with UCLP? Send e-mail to UCLP Project Manager Hervé Guy herve.guy@canarie.ca





Thank you!

> Questions?

