















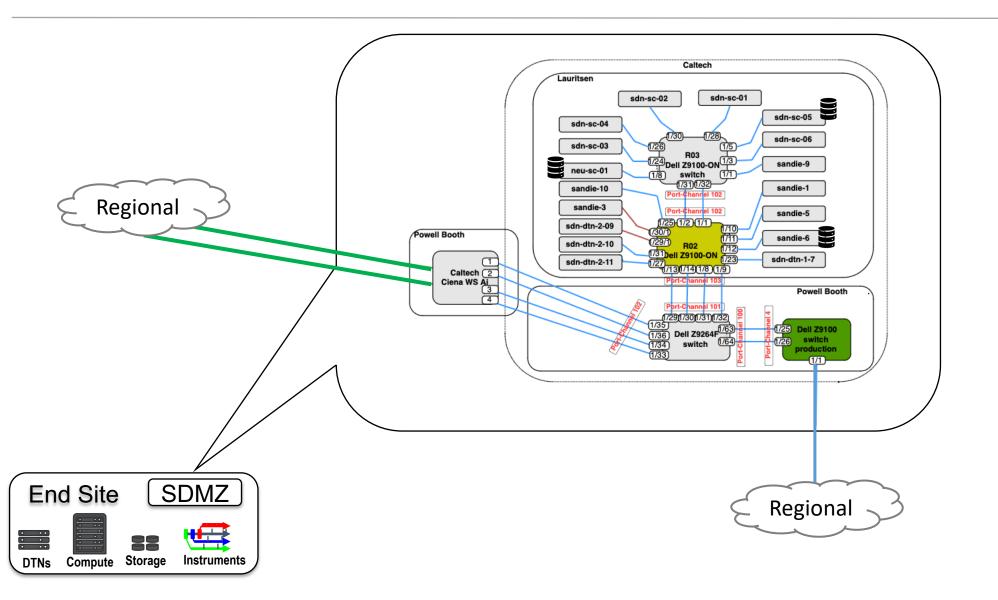


#### SENSE SDN for End-to-end Networked Science At the Exascale

Justas Balcas for SENSE Team 2023, July 12th

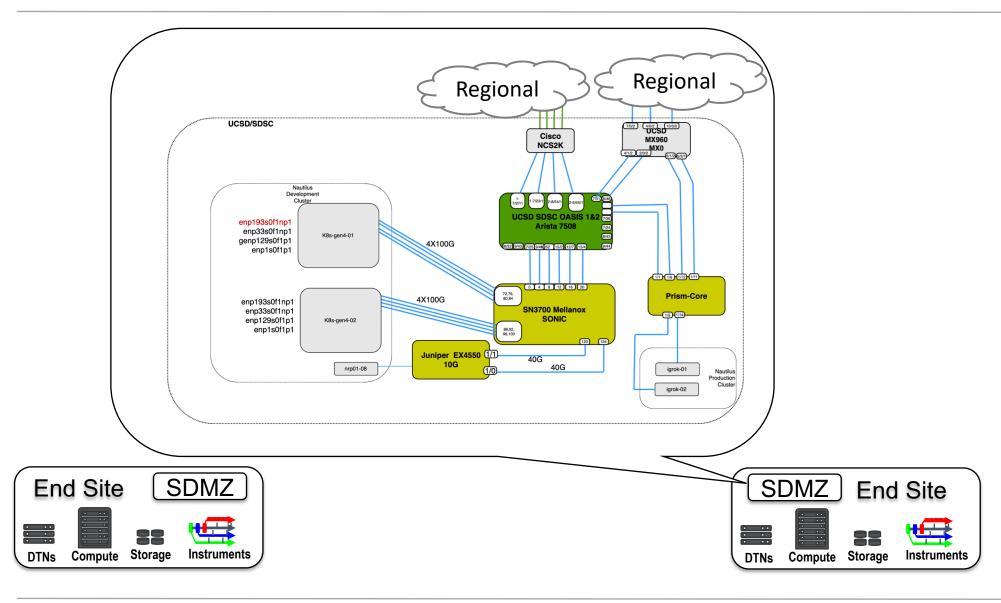
## Complexity of control





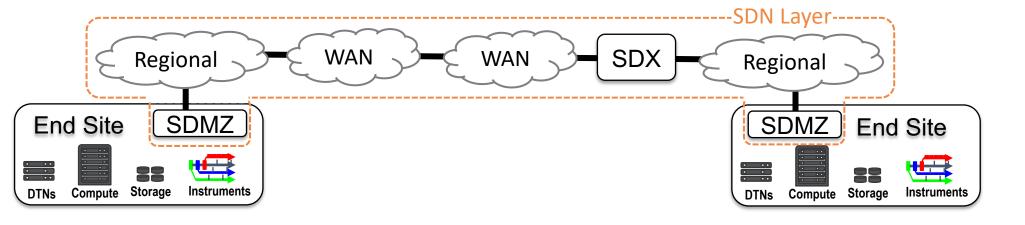
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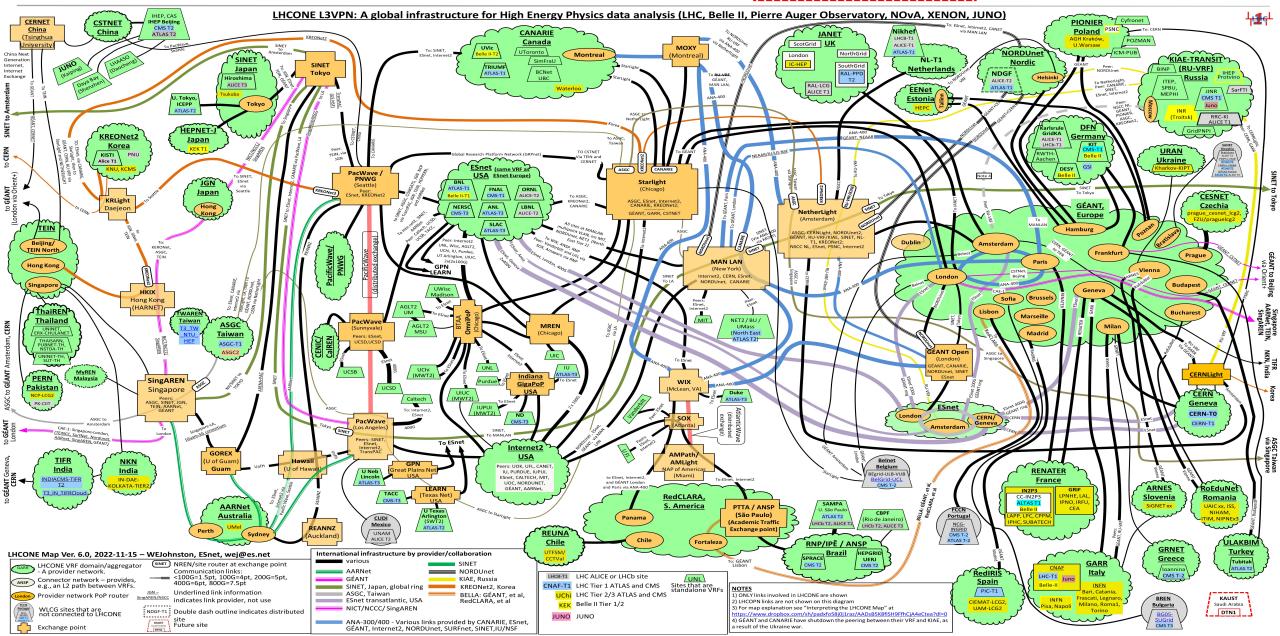
## Complexity of control





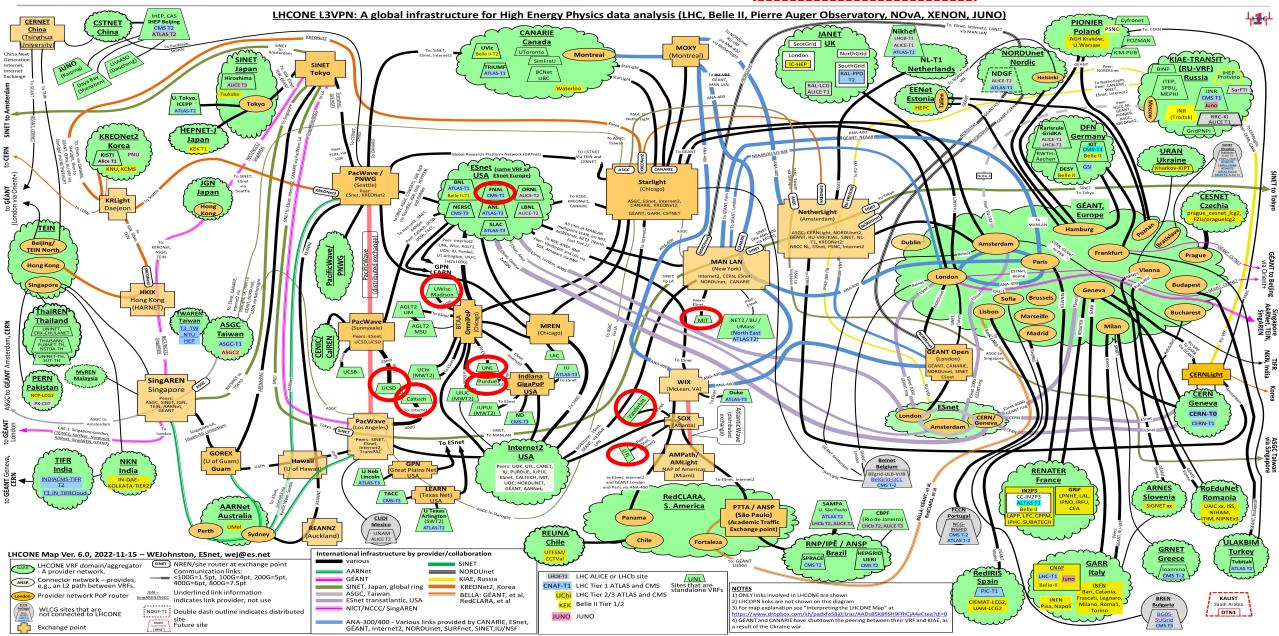
## LHCONE Network





## LHCONE Network

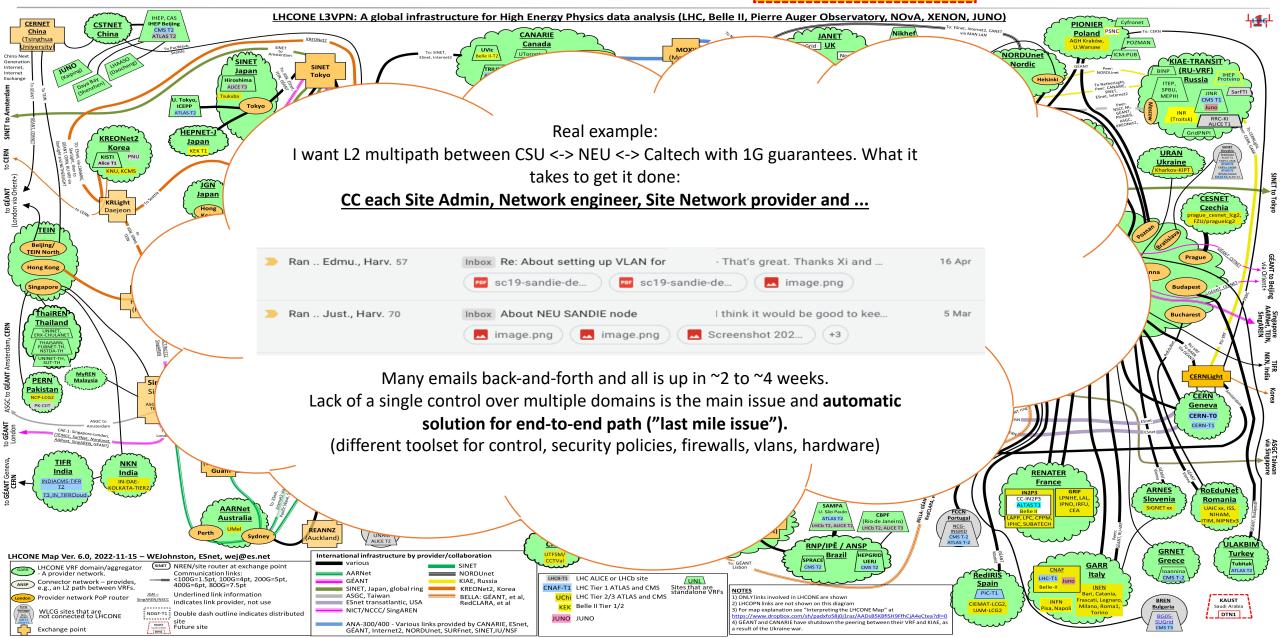




# LHCONE Network







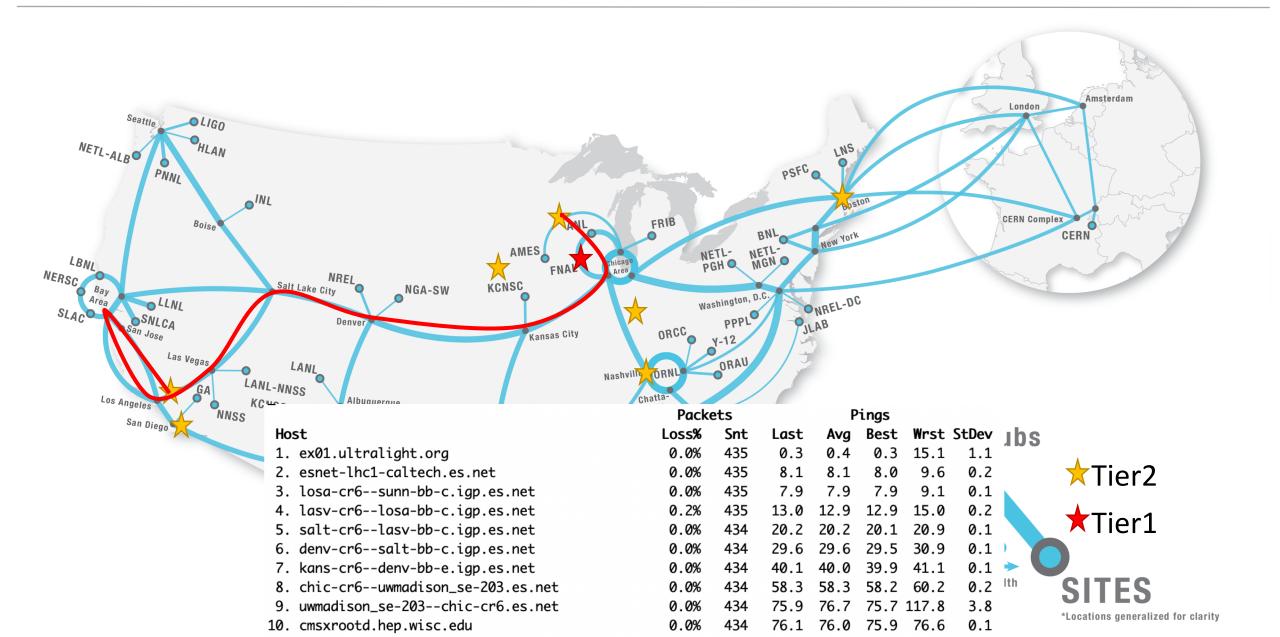
### ESnet Network Topo + US-CMS Sites





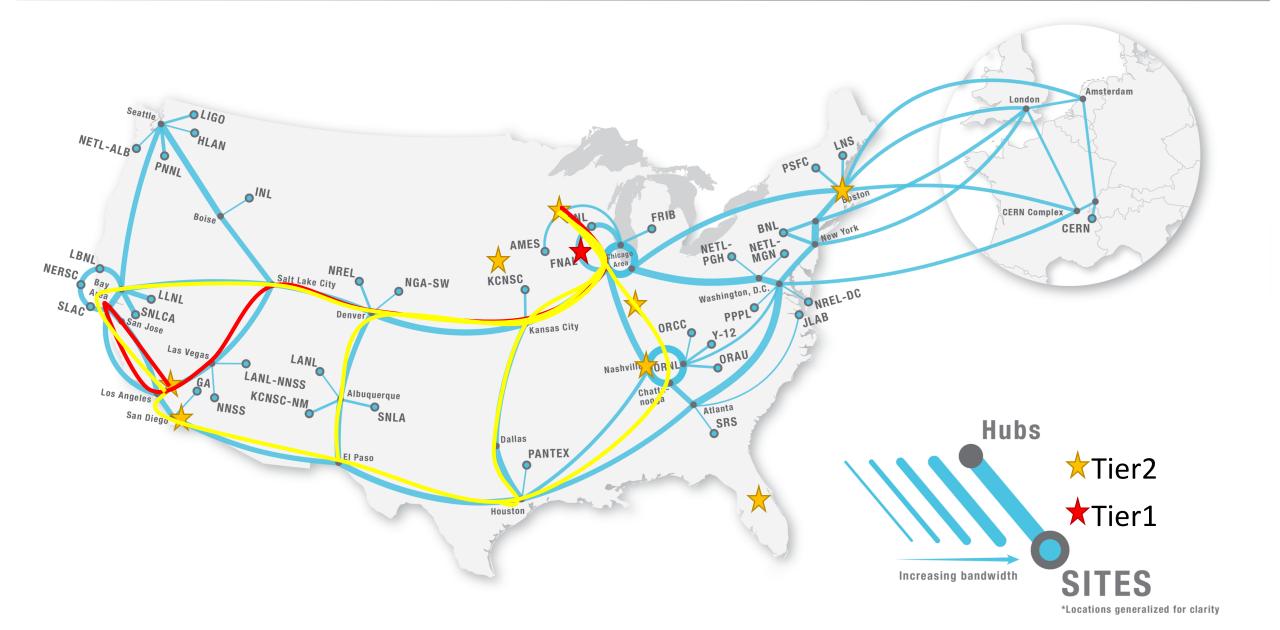
### ESnet Network Topo + US-CMS Sites



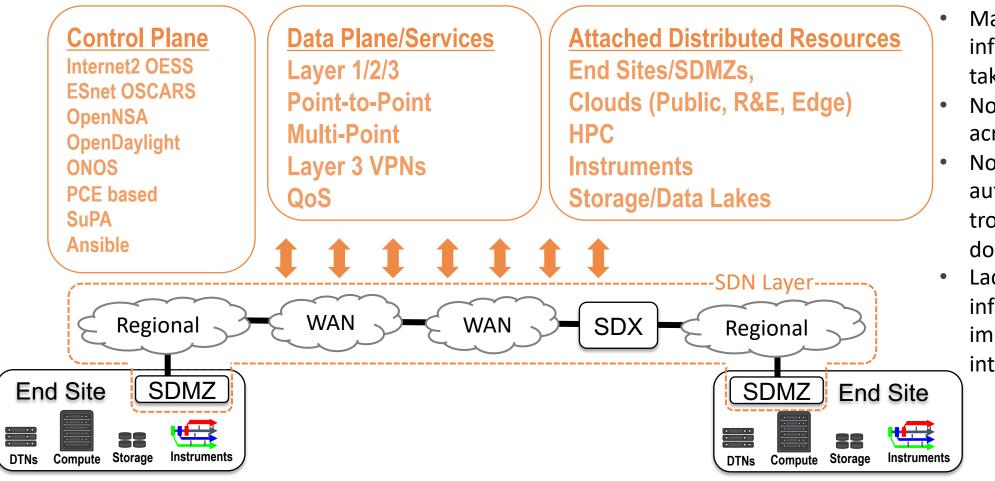


## ESnet Network Topo + US-CMS Sites







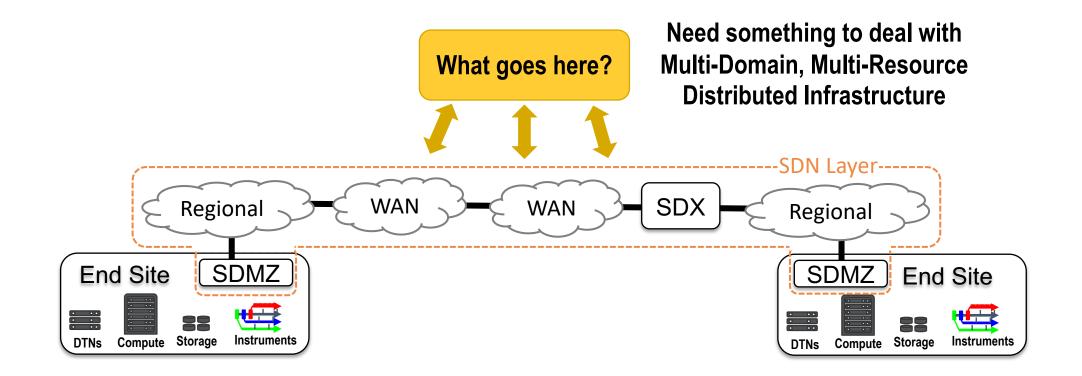


- Manual provisioning and infrastructure debugging takes time (a lot)
- No service consistency across domains
- No service visibility or automated

troubleshooting across domains

Lack of real-time information from domains impedes development of intelligent services







- Site Resource Manager (SiteRM)
- Network Resource Manager (N-RM)
  - Orchestrator (SENSE-O)

## SENSE Service - SiteRM



SiteRM Functions/Roles:

- Responsible for a specific set of Site, Network and Node Resources
- Generate real-time MRML Model
- Evaluate and respond to SENSE Orchestrator information and service requests (including negotiation)
- Provision Site resources in support of SENSE services (includes networking stack of end systems)
- QoS provided via Traffic Control (FireQoS/tc)
- Automatic dataflow initiation for path verification
- Real time monitoring of Network and Node Resources (Prometheus format)
- Debug actions (Ping, Traceroute, Throughput Test)

**Deployment Requirements:** 

- 1. Docker/Podman on each controlled end-host
  - NET\_ADMIN privileges
- 2. Run siterm-agent on each host in container
- 3. Access to network devices (SiteRM uses ansible)
- 4. VLAN and IPv4/IPv6 private range allocation
- 5. SNMP Data from all network devices
- 6. Node Exporter on all controlled end-hosts









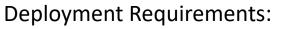


## SENSE Service – Network RM

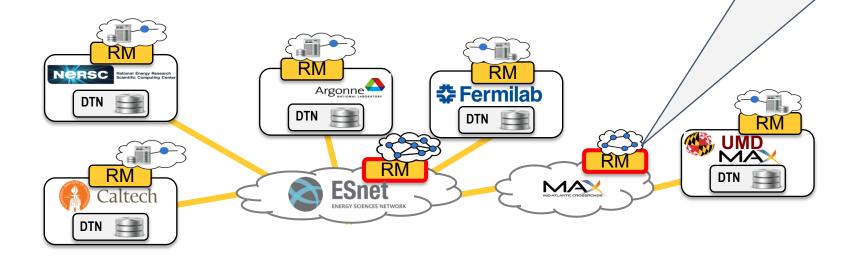


Network-RM Functions/Roles:

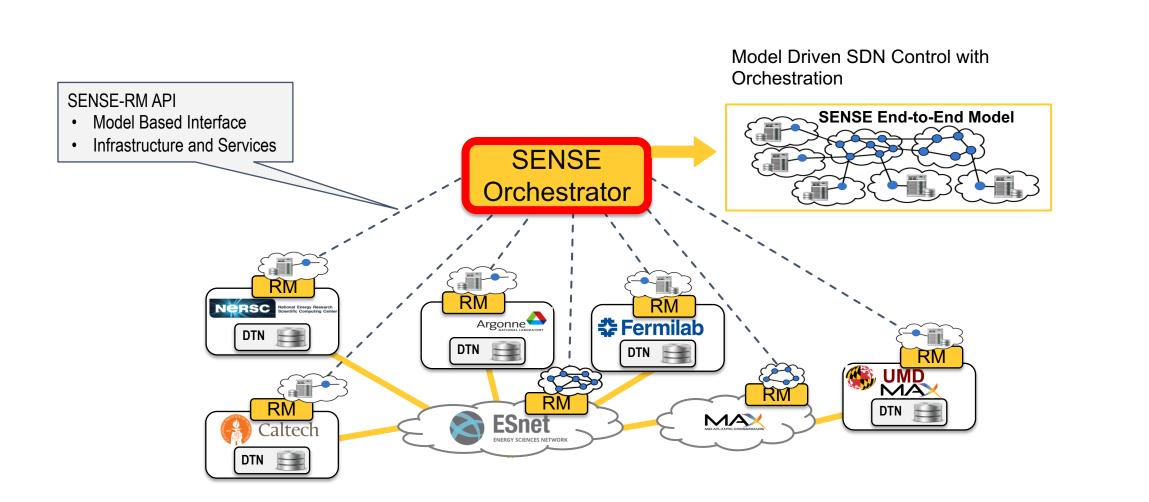
- Responsible for a specific set of Network
  Resources
- Generate real-time MRML Model
- Evaluate and respond to SENSE Orchestrator information and service requests (including negotiation)
- Provision network resources in support
  of SENSE services
- Provide status, monitoring, and debug functions



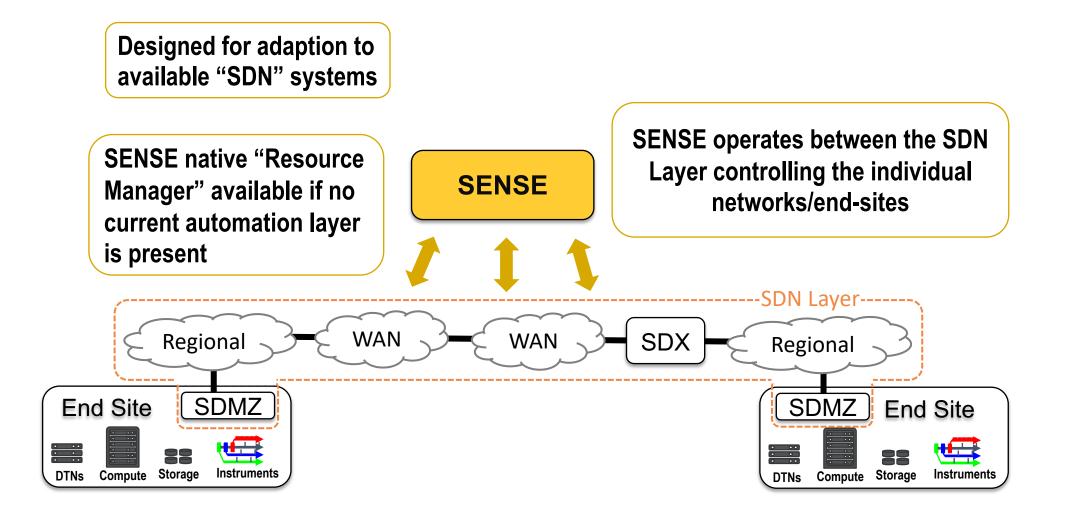
- 1. Docker/Podman/VM
- 2. Run any supported Network RM Stack (OSCARS, OpenNSA, SuPA, etc...)
- 3. Access to network devices
- 4. SNMP Data from all network devices (or other way export port statistics, like Stardust)



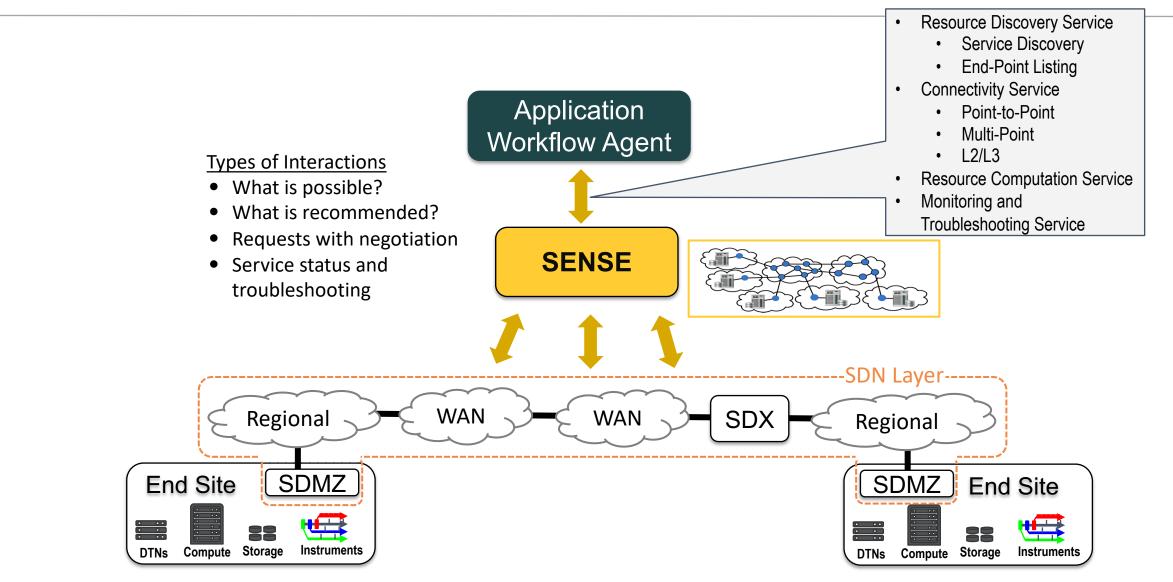
## SENSE Service – Orchestrator



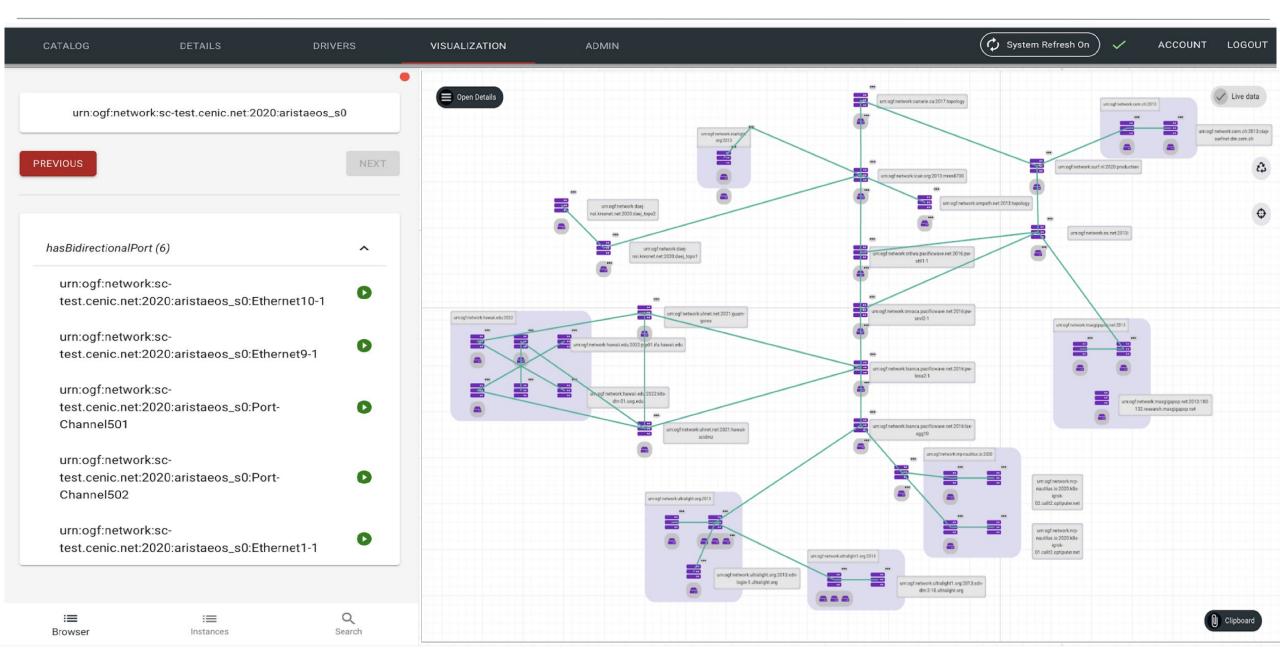




# SENSE – Filling in the gaps



## SENSE Model Based Resource Descriptions



## SENSE – Service Template

## Caltech

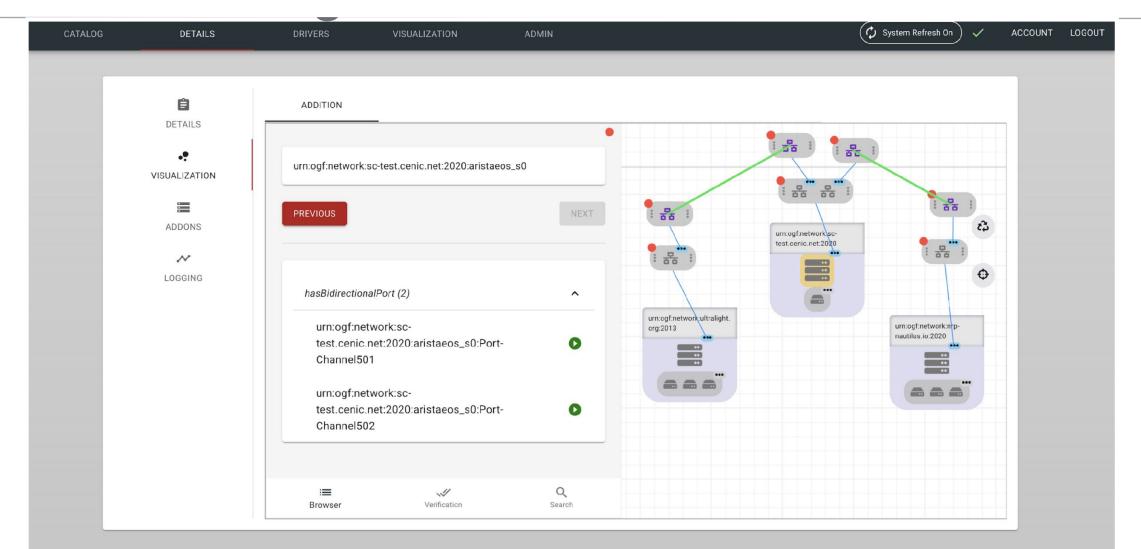
- Read only and optionally with user editable parameters
- Allows users to run with one time "ticket" or multiple time-use allocations

	Licenses
<b>tlehman - 3 slot(s</b> ) allocation	) given.
	+
	MAKE EDITABLE
Selected: DAT	A > CONNECTIONS > 0 > TERMINALS > 1 > VLAN_TAG
Validator (optional) 3987-3989	
Use a list of comma-se slashes (ex. ^uri:.*)	parated values, a numeric range, or a raw regex without

Service Template Example

* ? (	C
	object ► data ► connections ► 0 ► terminals ► 1 ► vlan_tag
DNC root s	chema {2}
▼ data {2]	}
type	: Multi-Path P2P VLAN
▼ conn	ections [1]
▼ 0	{4}
	/ bandwidth {2}
	<pre>qos_class : guaranteedCapped</pre>
	capacity: 1000
	v suggest_ip_range [1]
	▼ 0 {2}
	start : 10.251.86.10/24
	end : 10.251.86.20/24
	name: Connection 1
	r terminals [2]
	▼ 0 {3}
	vlan_tag : any
	assign_ip:true
	uri : urn:ogf:network:calit2.optiputer.net:2020:k8s- gen4-01.calit2.optiputer.net
	▼ 1 {3}
	vlan_tag: 3987
	assign_ip : true
	uri : urn:ogf:network:cern.ch:2013:cixp-surfnet-dtn.cern.ch
service	

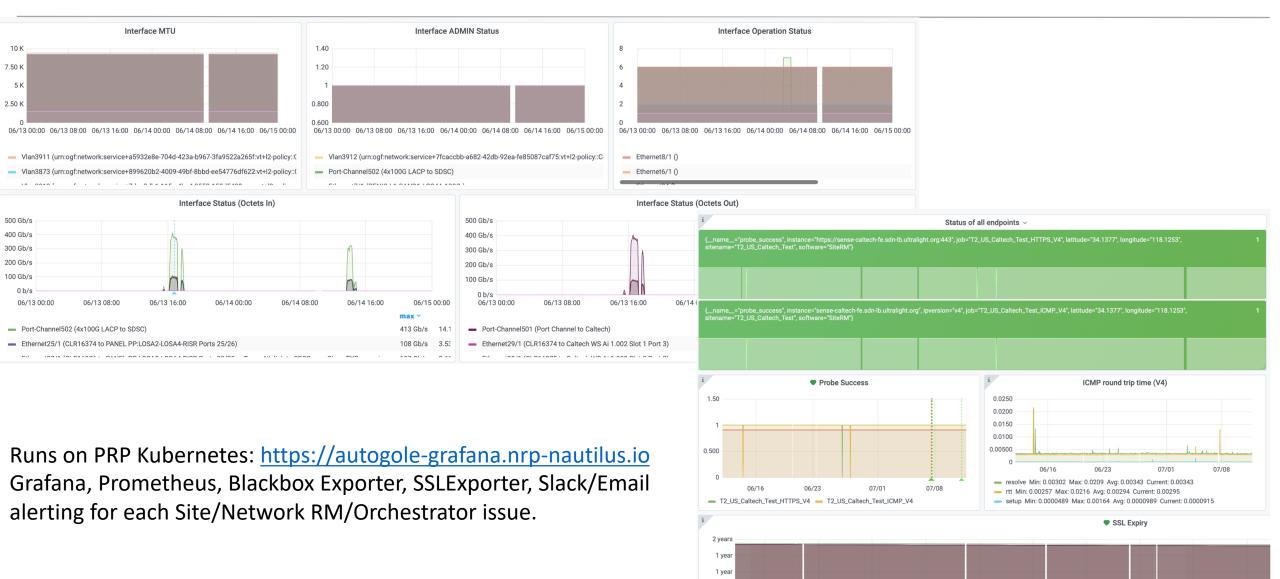
# Layer 3 Flow to WAN Engineered Traffic path





# End-to-End Real Time Monitoring





https://sense-caltech-fe.sdn-lb.ultralight.org:443

06/15

06/1

06/19

06/21

06/23

06/25

06/27

06/29

07/01

06/13

7 months

# SENSE Papers and Info



- Software-Defined Network for End-to-end Networked Science at the Exascale, Elsevier Future Generation Computer Systems, Vol 110, September 2020, Pages 181-201, <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.future.2020.04.018</u>
  - Accepted Manuscript: <u>https://arxiv.org/abs/2004.05953</u>
- SENSE Northbound API Program
  - https://app.swaggerhub.com/apis/xi-yang/SENSE-O-Intent-API
- SENSE Website
  - sense.es.net

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Software-Defined Network for End-to-end Networked Science at the Exascale

#### Inder Monga<sup>a</sup>, Chin Guok<sup>a</sup>, John MacAuley<sup>a</sup>, Alex Sim<sup>a</sup>, Harvey Newman<sup>b</sup>, Justas Balcas<sup>b</sup>, Phil DeMar<sup>c</sup>, Linda Winkler<sup>d</sup>, Tom Lehman<sup>e</sup>, Xi Yang<sup>f,\*</sup>

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#### ARTICLE INFO ABSTRACT

Arricle history: Received I March 2019 Received In revised form 26 February 2020 Accepted 8 April 2020 Available online 13 April 2020 Keywords: Intent based networking End-to-end orchestration Intelligent network services Distributed infrastructure Resource modeling Software defined networking Real-time Interactive

Domain science applications and workflow processes are currently forced to view the network as an opaque infrastructure into which they inject data and hope that it emerges at the destination with an acceptable Quality of Experience. There is little ability for applications to interact with the network to exchange information, negotiate performance parameters, discover expected performance metrics, or receive status/troubleshooting information in real time. The work presented here is motivated by a vision for a new smart network and smart application ecosystem that will provide a more deterministic and interactive environment for domain science workflows. The Software-Defined Network for End-to-end Networked Science at Exascale (SENSE) system includes a model-based architecture, implementation, and deployment which enables automated end-to-end network service instantiation across administrative domains. An intent based interface allows applications to express their high-level service requirements, an intelligent orchestrator and resource control systems allow for custom tailoring of scalability and real-time responsiveness based on individual application and infrastructure operator requirements. This allows the science applications to manage the network as a first-class schedulable resource as is the current practice for instruments, compute, and storage systems. Deployment and experiments on production networks and testbeds have validated SENSE functions and performance. Emulation based testing verified the scalability needed to support research and education infrastructures. Key contributions of this work include an architecture definition, reference implementation, and deployment. This provides the basis for further innovation of smart network services to accelerate scientific discovery in the era of big data, cloud computing, machine learning and artificial intelligence.

Published by Elsevier B.V.

Check for updates

#### 1. Introduction

Networked systems are evolving at a rapid pace toward programmatic control, driven in large part by the application of software to networking concepts and technologies, and evolution of the network as a critical subsystem in global scale systems. This is of interest to major science collaborations that incorporate large scale distributed computing and storage subsystems.

\* Corresponding author.

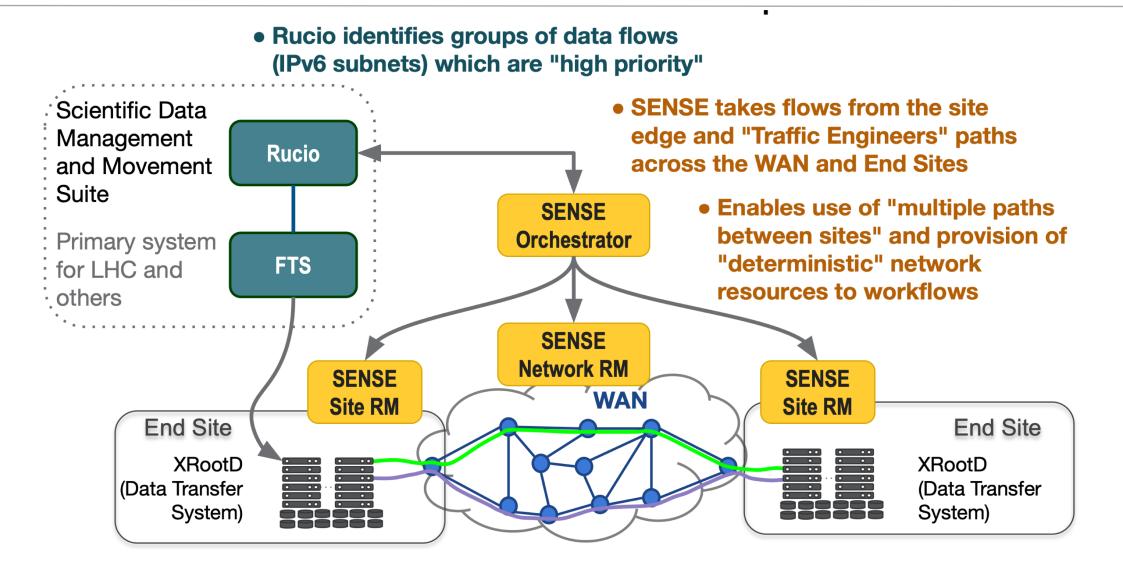
E-mail addresses: imonga@esnet (L. Monga), chin@esnet (C. Guok), macauley@esnet (J. MacAuley), asim@ibi.gov (A. Sim), newman@hep.calitechediu (H. Newman), jolaca@calitechediu (J. Balcas), demar@hal.gov (P. DeMar), winkler@mcs.anl.gov (L. Winkler), demar@hal.gov (P. DeMar), winkler@hal.gov (L. Winkler), demar@hal.gov (L. Balca), demar@hal.gov

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.future.2020.04.018 0167-739X/Published by Elsevier B.V. This software-network innovation cycle is important as it includes a vision and promise for improved automated control, configuration, and operation of such systems, in contrast to the labor-intensive network deployments of today. However, even the most optimistic projections of software adoption and deployment do not put networks on a path that would make them behave as a truly smart or intelligent system from the application or user perspective, nor one capable of interfacing effectively with facilities supporting highly automated data analysis workflows at sites distributed around the world.

Today, domain science applications and workflow processes are forced to view the network as an opaque infrastructure into which they inject data and hope that it emerges at the destination with an acceptable Quality of Experience. There is little ability for

#### **Spoiler alert!**







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