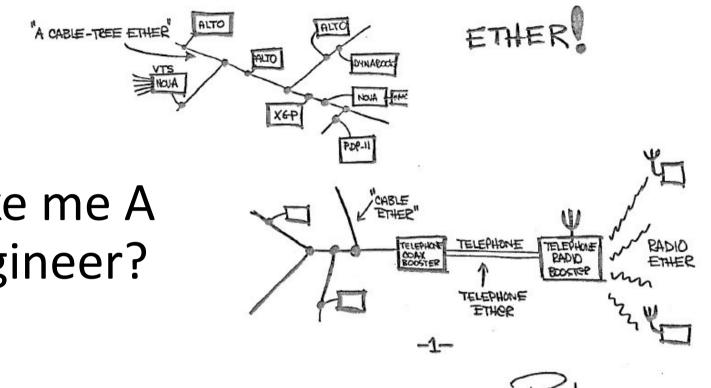
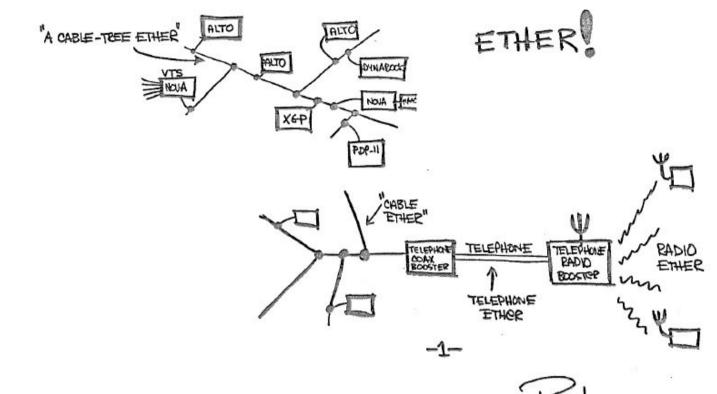
"The internet is fine – I'm on Facebook TikTok right now!"

A discussion on how networking in support of data intensive research is not at all the same as networking for general use.

https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1609793113

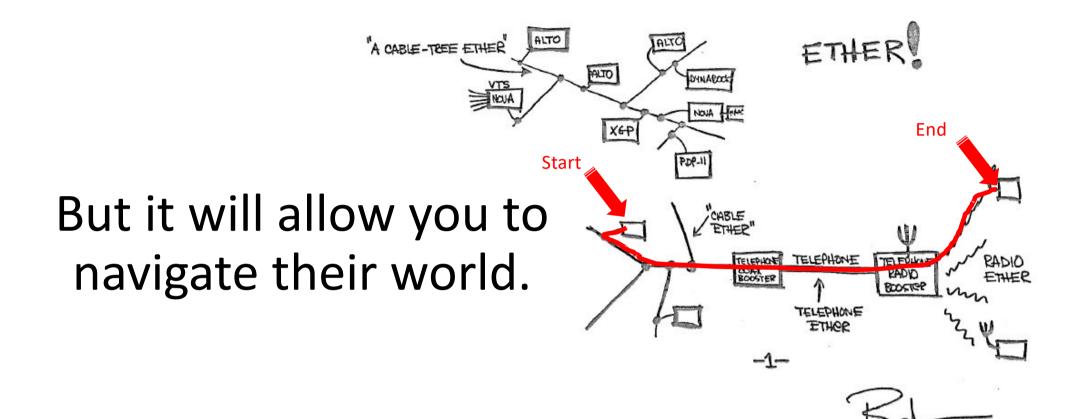


Will this make me A Network Engineer?



C

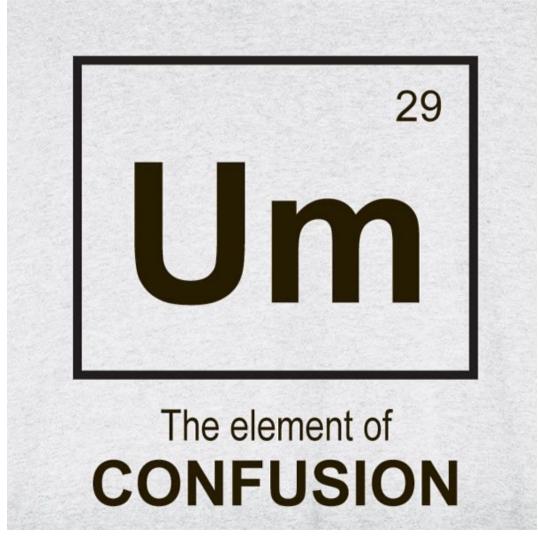
No.

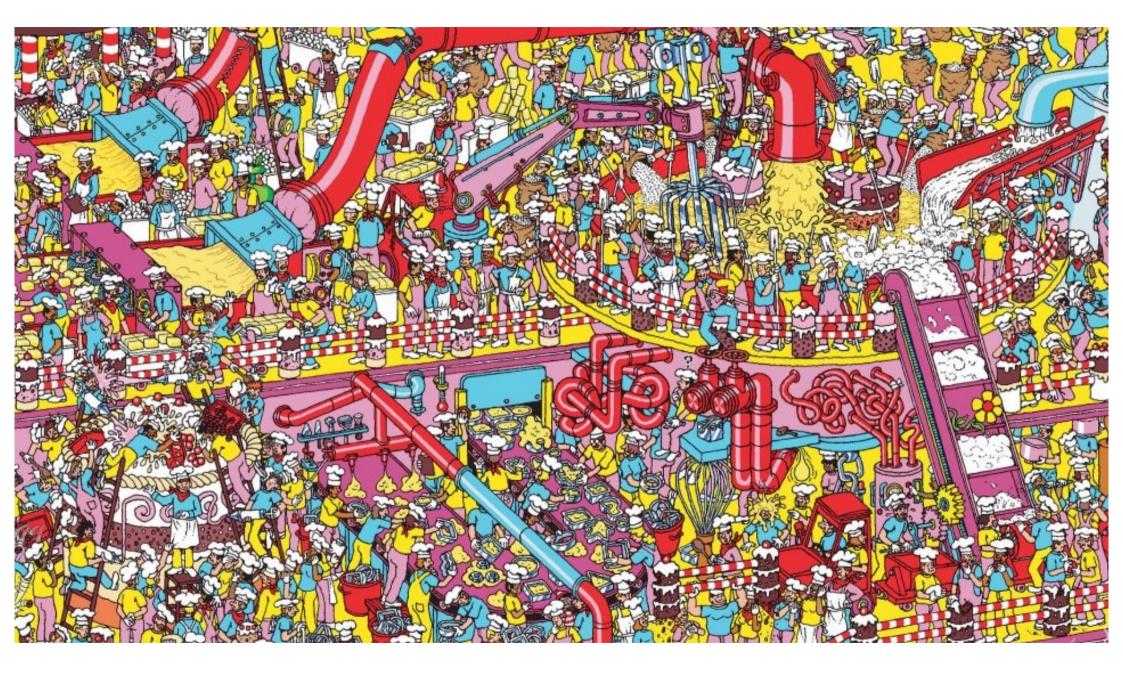


Maybe even understand them...



But why do I need to know this?





Tēnā koutou katoa, nau mai haere mai ki tenei hui!

Wallace Chase

Head of Department, ITS wallace.chase@otago.ac.nz



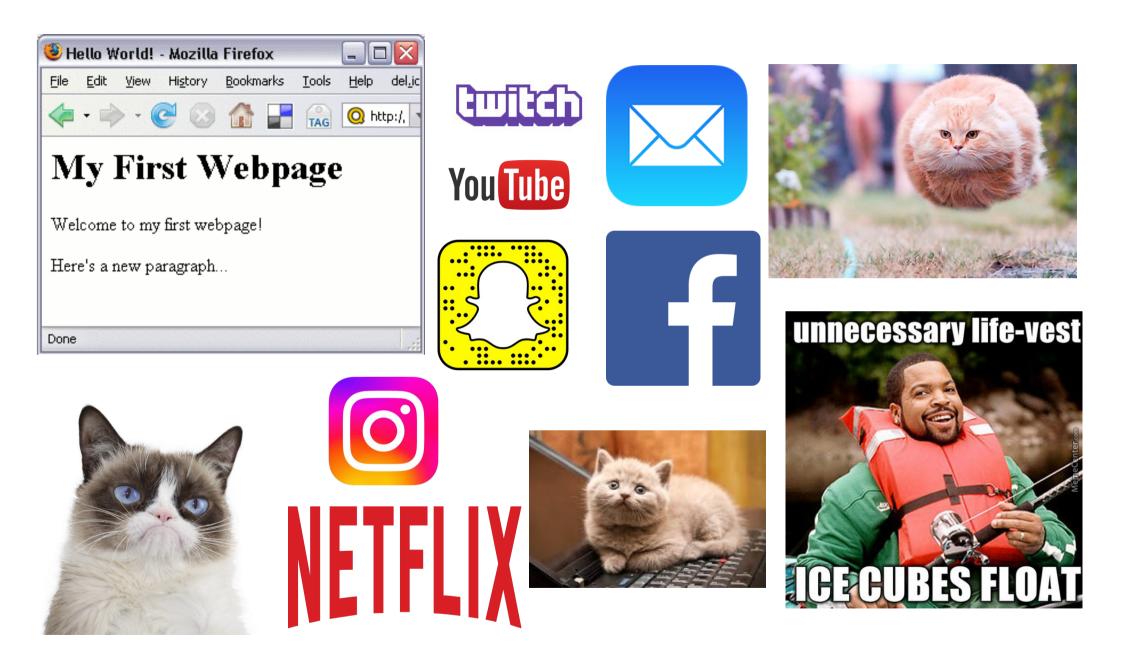


Aaron Murrihy

Technical Lead - Networks aaron.murrihy@reannz.co.nz REVVVZ

So, what is the difference in the data?



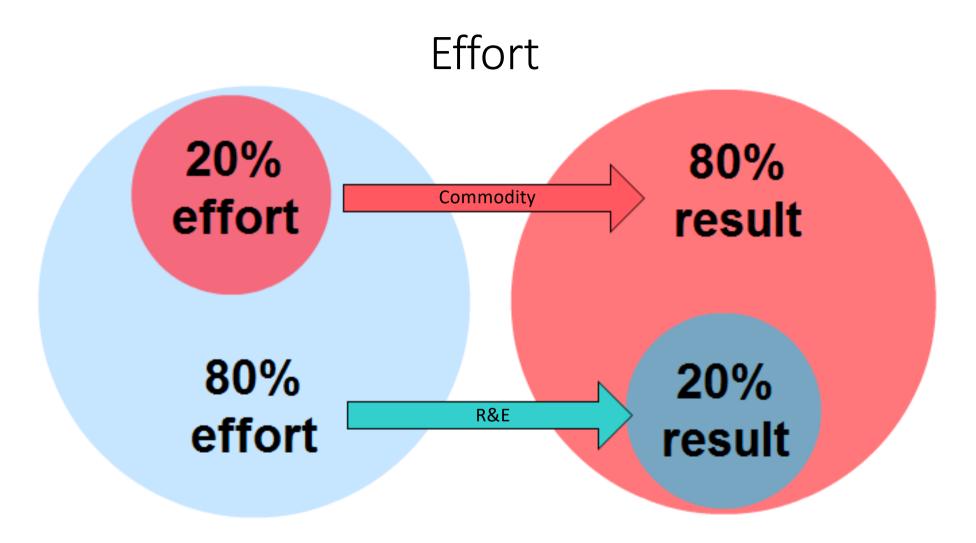


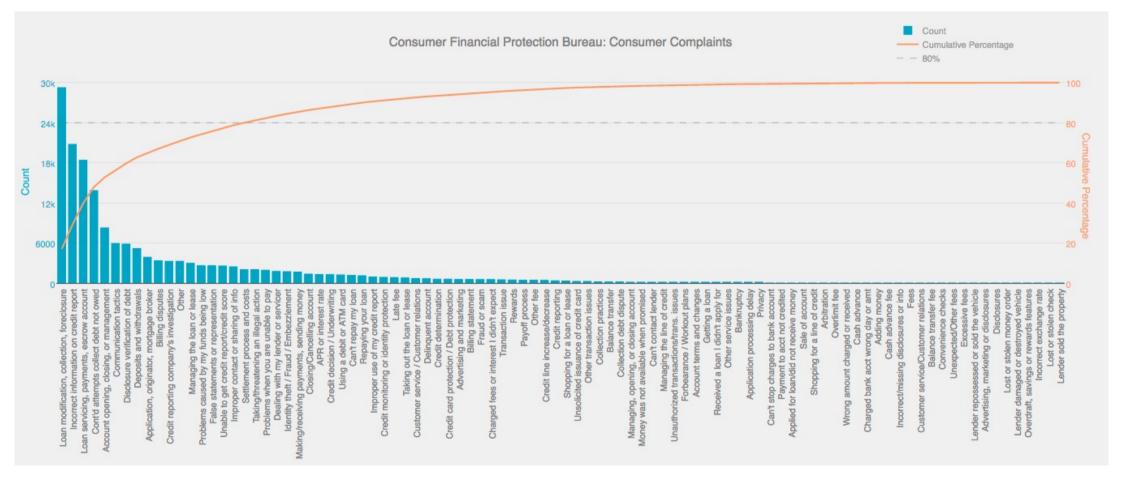
Commodity/commercial Networks



Research data

Research data





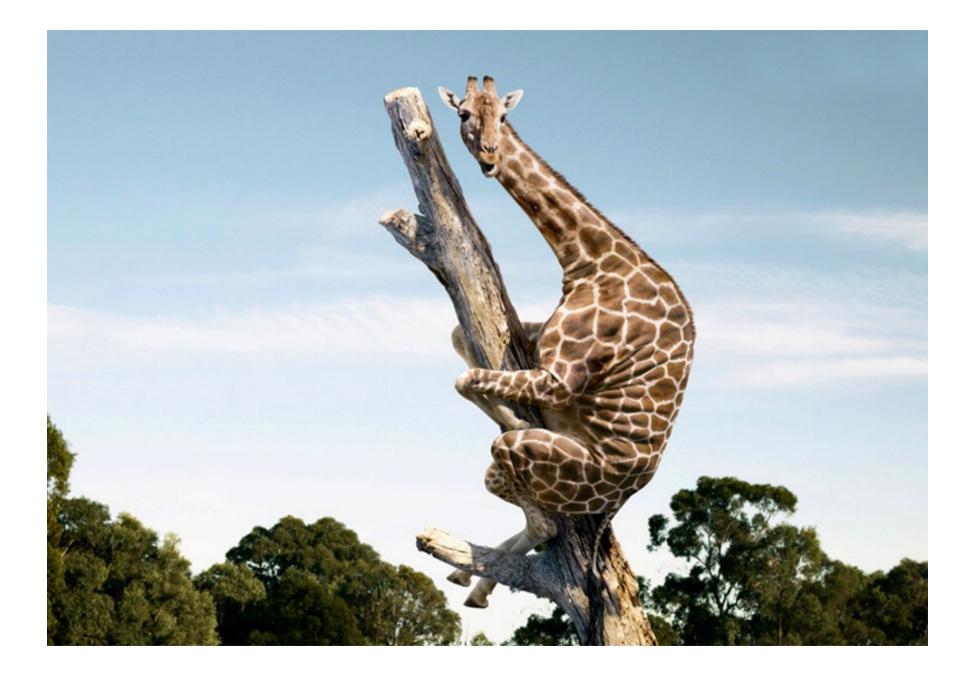




But they go about it in different ways...

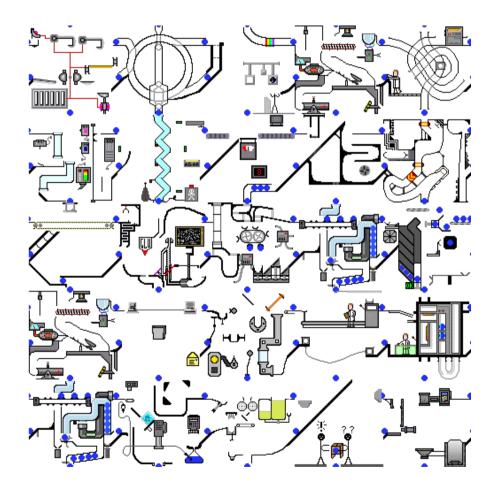
They both eat the leaves...



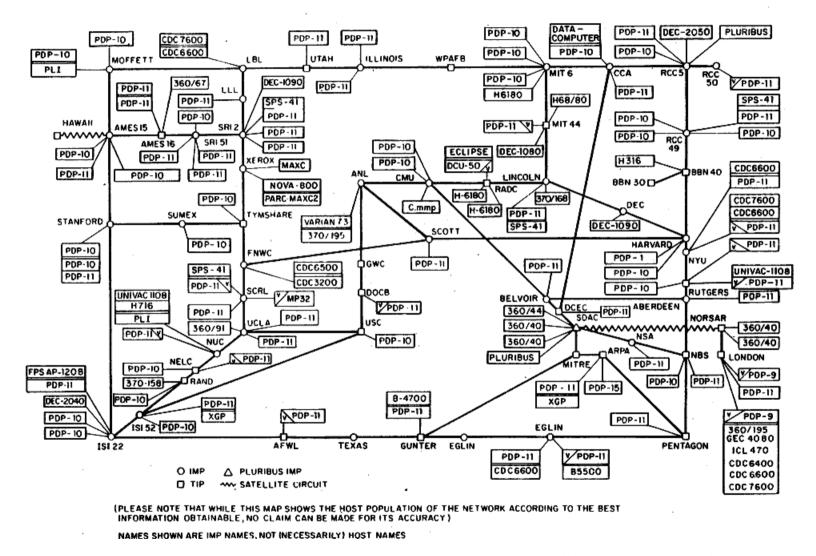




Now to the technical reasons...



ARPANET LOGICAL MAP, MARCH 1977



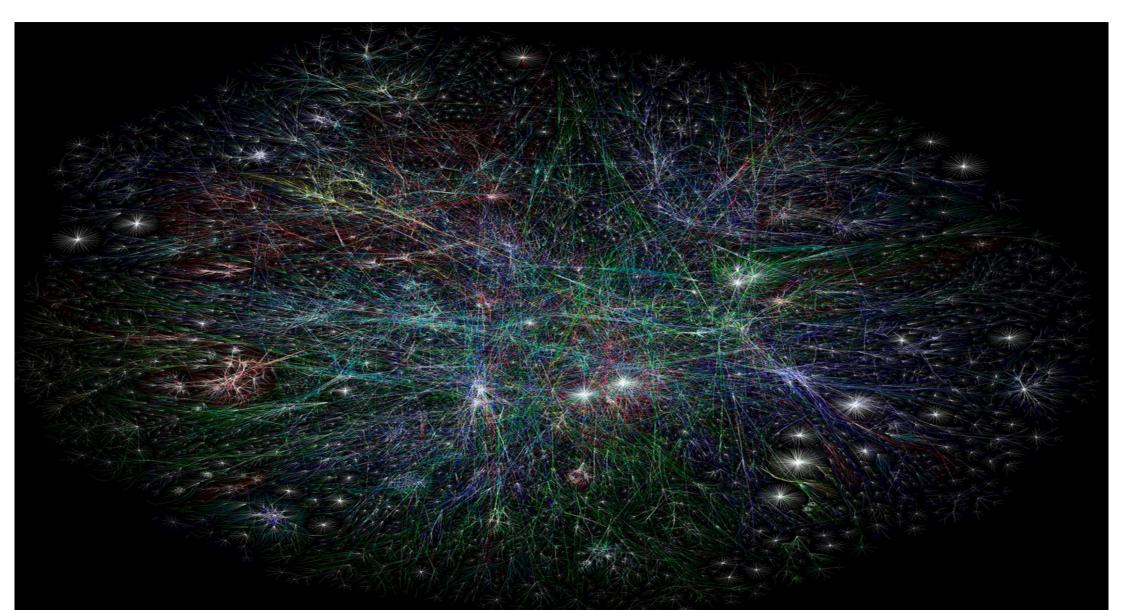
By ARPANET - The Computer History Museum ([1]), en:File:Arpnet-map-march-1977.png, Public Domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=9990864

The goal was to exploit new computer technologies to meet the needs of military command and control against nuclear threats, achieve survivable control of US nuclear forces, and improve military tactical and management decision making. Stephen J. Lukasik

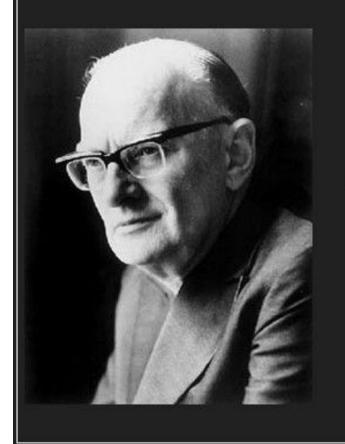


Lukasik, Stephen J. (2011). "Why the Arpanet Was Built". IEEE Annals of the History of Computing. 33 (3): 4–20. doi:10.1109/MAHC.2010.11

Autonomous systems, interconnecting using standardized protocols...



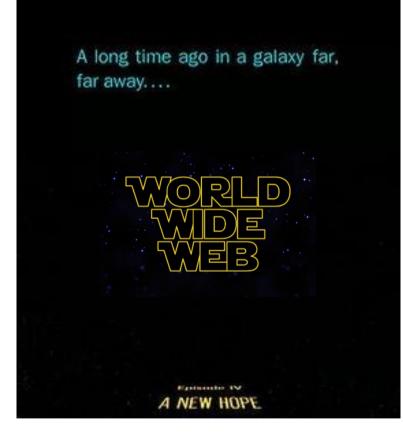
https://media.kasperskydaily.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/92/2015/11/06023824/internet-map-FB.jpg



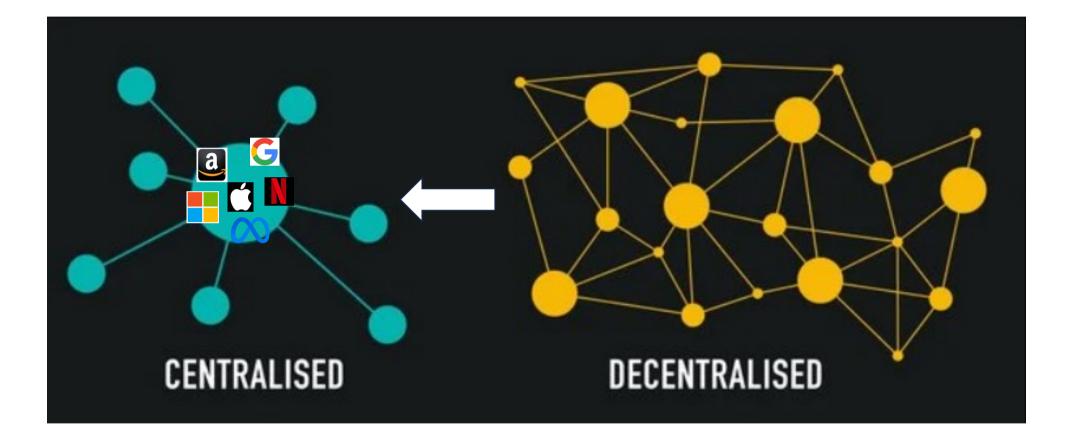
Clarke's Third Law: Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic.

(Arthur C. Clarke)

izquotes.com

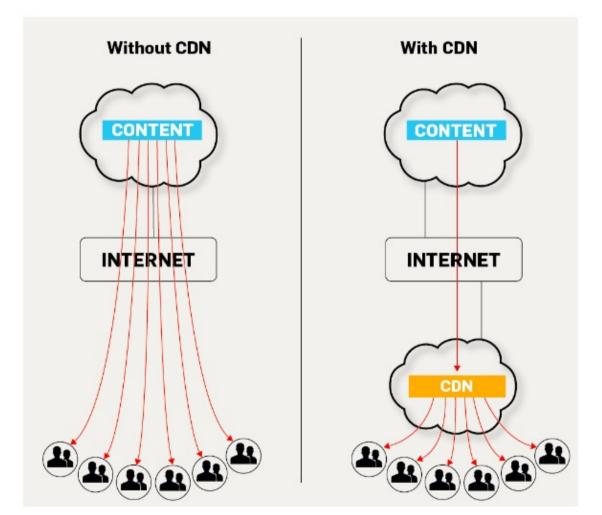


OG Internet was decentralised



Rise of the Content Delivery Network

- Content Delivery Networks vs eyeball networks
- Globally distributed network of web servers or Points of Presence (PoP) whose purpose is to provide faster content delivery.
- Content is replicated and stored throughout the CDN so the "eyeballs" can access data as geographically close as possible.



https://www.globaldots.com/resources/blog/content-delivery-network-explained/

R&E Infrastructure Remains (mostly) Decentralised

- Distributed scientific instrumentation
- Sovereignty and privacy of research data
- Specialised data storage and compute requirements
- Each research use case tends to have unique requirements
- But leverage commodity services where it makes sense

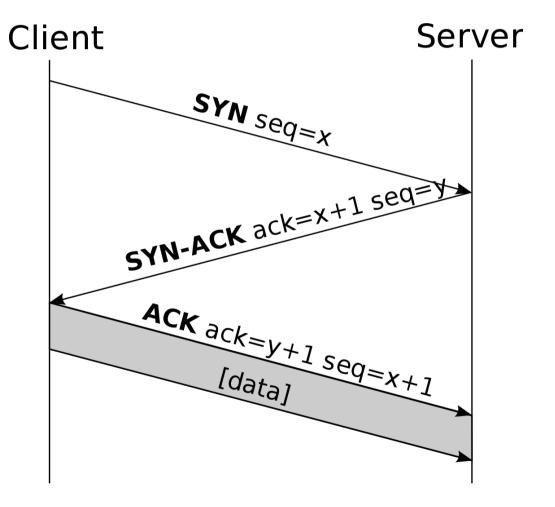


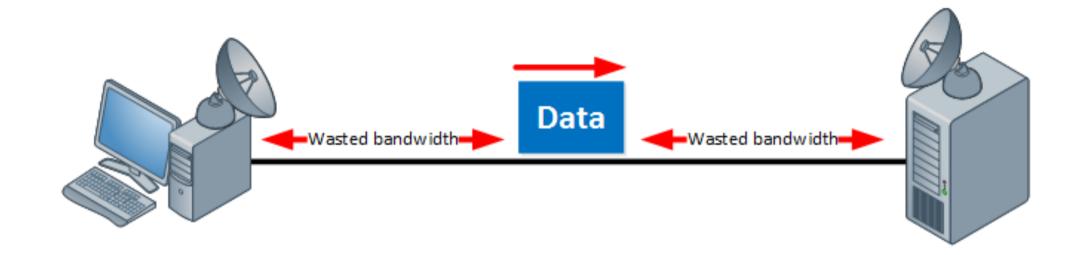
Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)

There are three major factors that affect TCP performance (there are others, but these are the Big Three):

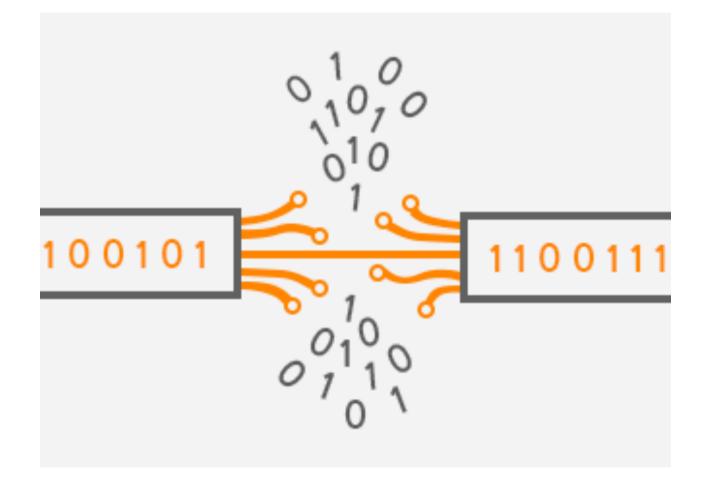
- Latency (or RTT Round Trip Time)
- Buffer/Window size.
- Packet loss

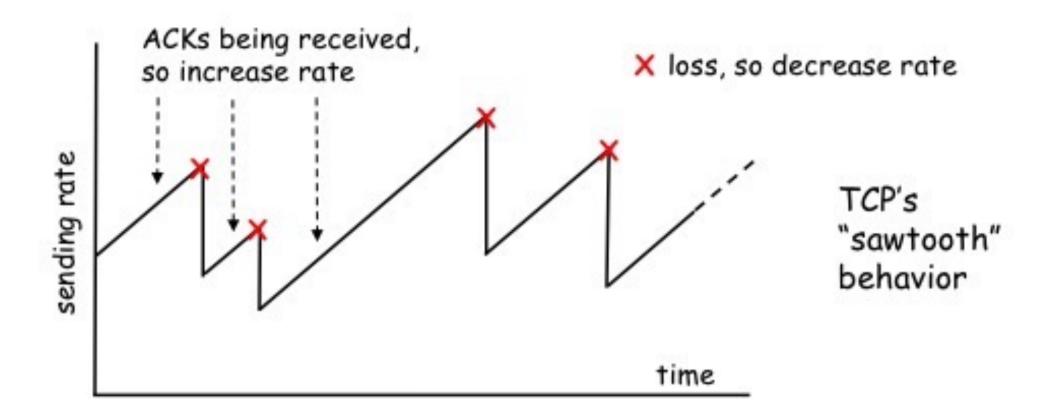
All three are interrelated.



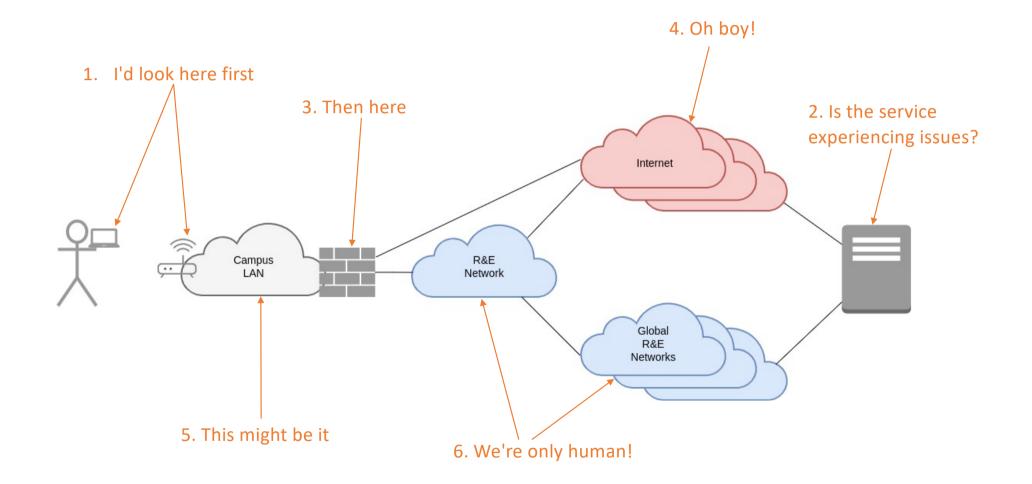


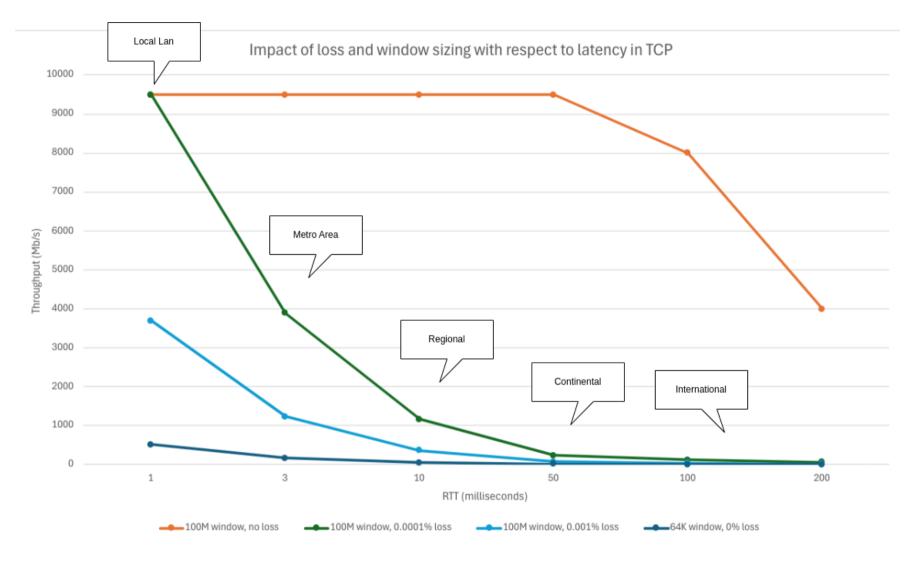
Bandwidth Delay Product





Where is loss likely to occur?





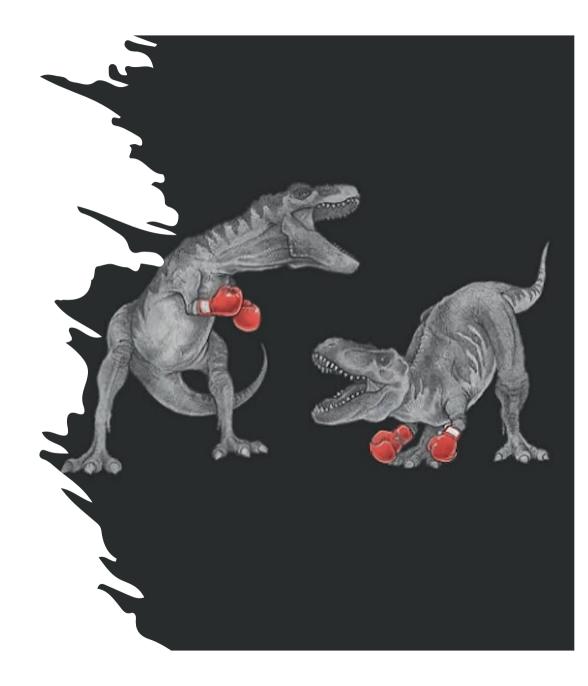
https://wintelguy.com/wanperf.pl

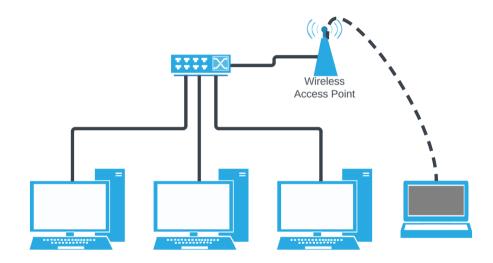
Maximizing network performance

Determine the limiting factor

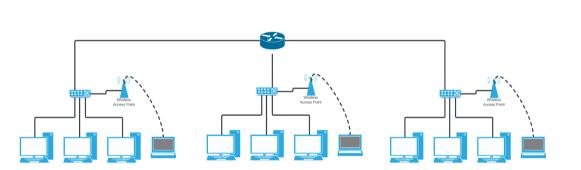
- Increase TCP window size
- Use multiple simultaneous TCP streams
- Avoid lossy network segments
- Change TCP congestion control algorithm (BBR), or
- Switch to UDP transfer
- Use jumboframes (9k MTU)



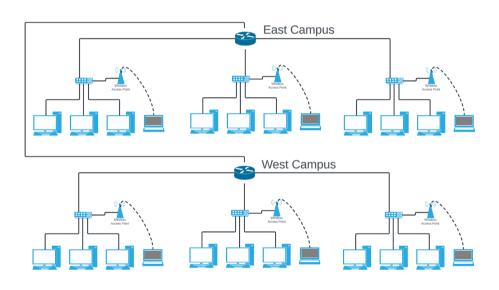




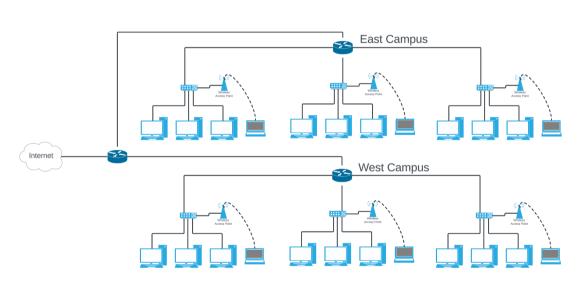
- LAN
 - Local Area Network
 - Shorter distances *
 - "internal" network *
 - Switching and routing *
 - You provide *



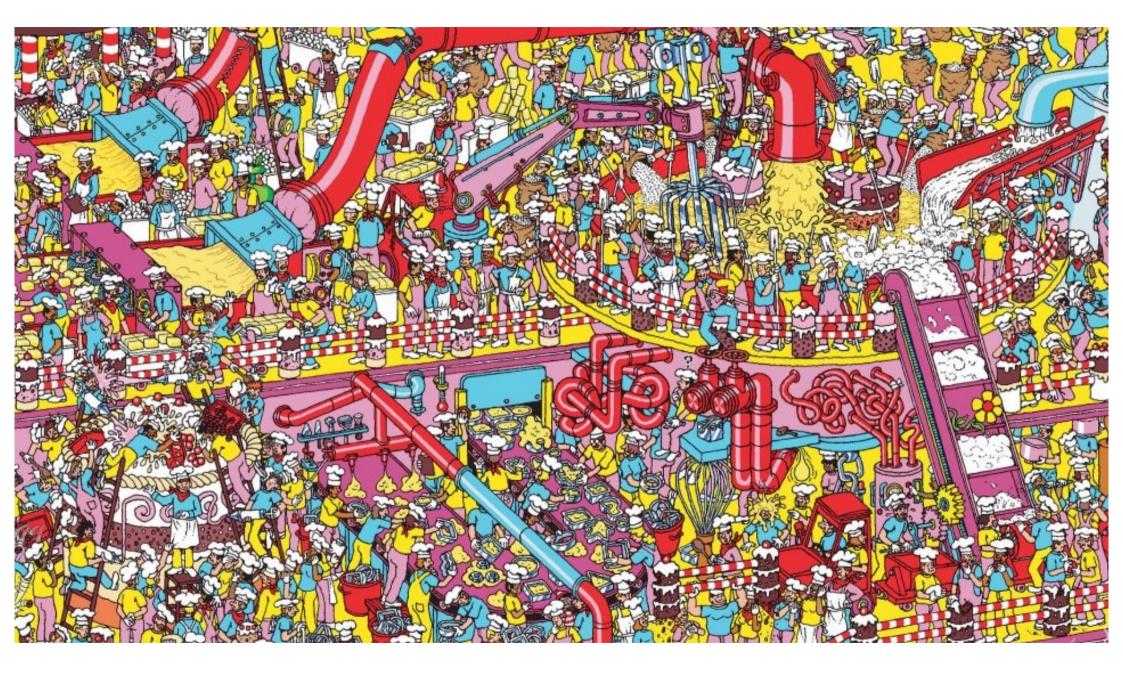
- LAN
 - Local Area Network
 - Shorter distances *
 - "internal" network *
 - Switching and routing *
 - You provide *



- MAN
 - Metropolitan Area Network
 - Connections that are between LAN and WAN
 - University campuses *



- WAN
 - Wide Area Network
 - Crosses longer distances *
 - Sometimes considered "outside" the network *
 - Mostly routing *
 - Someone else provides *





So, what happens when research traffic hits normal networks?

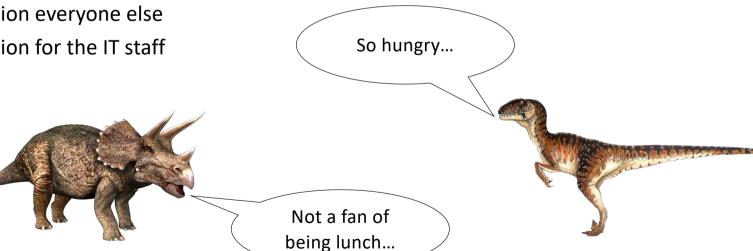




When Data Intensive Science Meets Commercial Commodity Networks

This can result in adverse consequences:

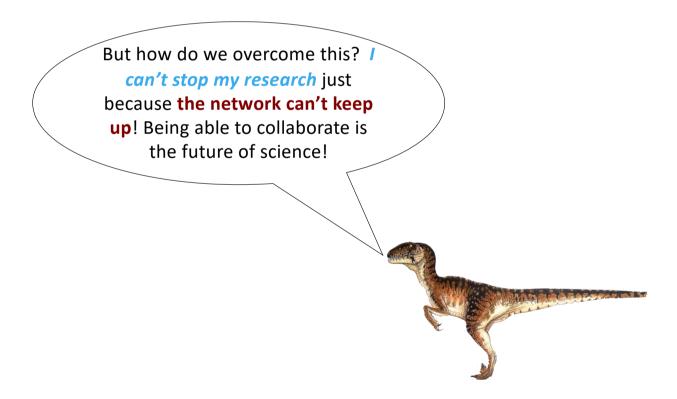
- Performance issues for the researcher
- Performance issues for everyone else
- Frustration for the researcher
- Frustration everyone else
- Frustration for the IT staff



When Data Intensive Science Meets Commercial Commodity Networks



When Data Intensive Science Meets Commercial Commodity Networks



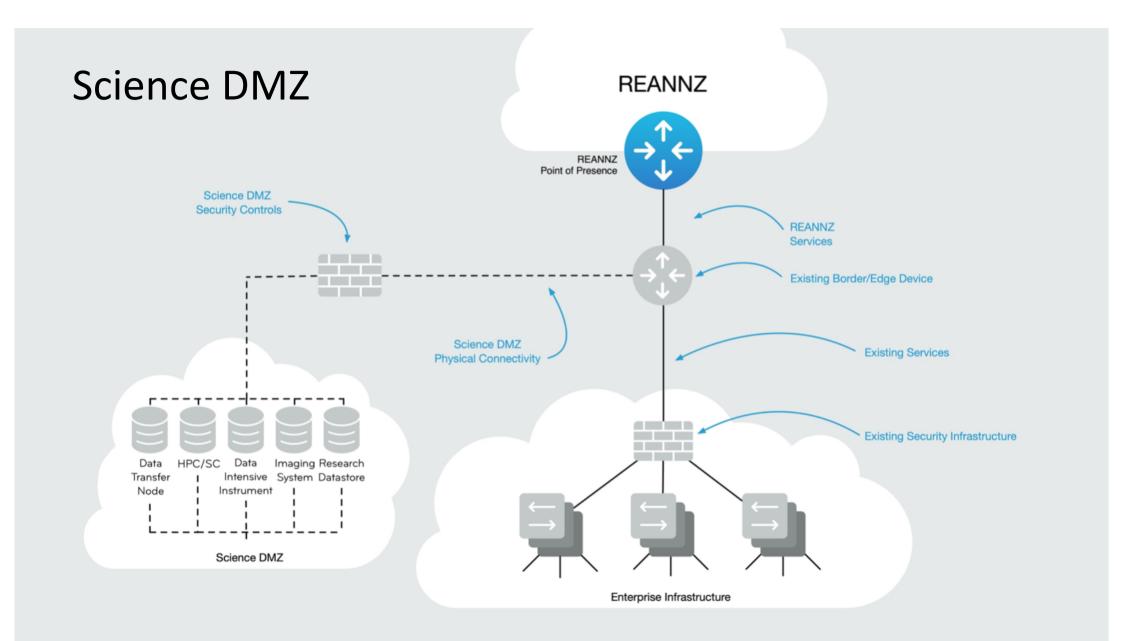
Specialty networks to the rescue!

- Both internally to your organization and externally
- Science DMZ is an example of a specialty network

Parts of the puzzle...

- Science DMZ
- DTN (Data Transfer Node)
- Storage
- Research and Education networks
 - NREN (National Research and Education Network)
 - RON (Regional Optical Network)
 - R&E Network (Research and Education Network)

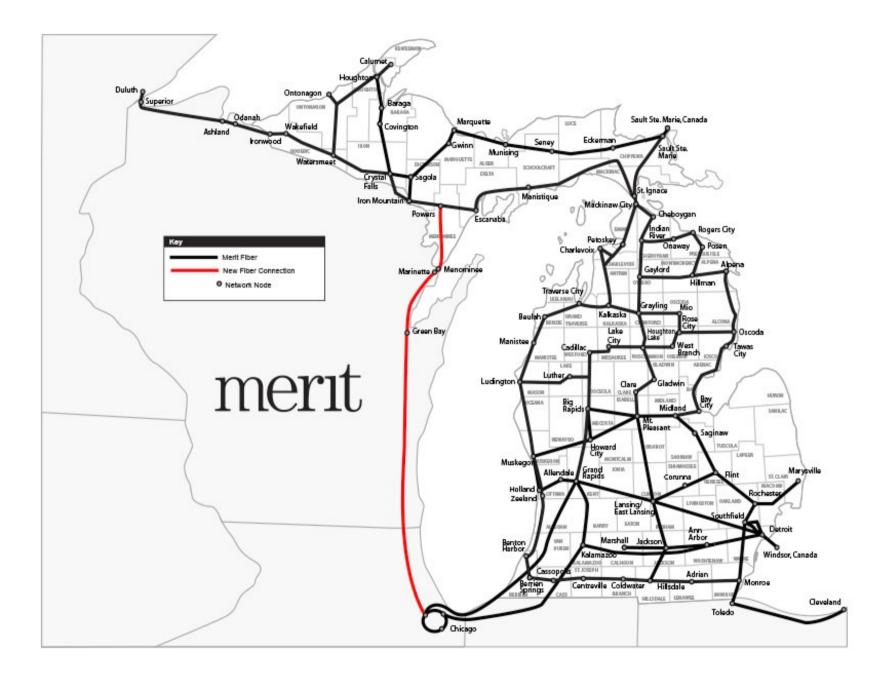




Relationships make the packets flow...







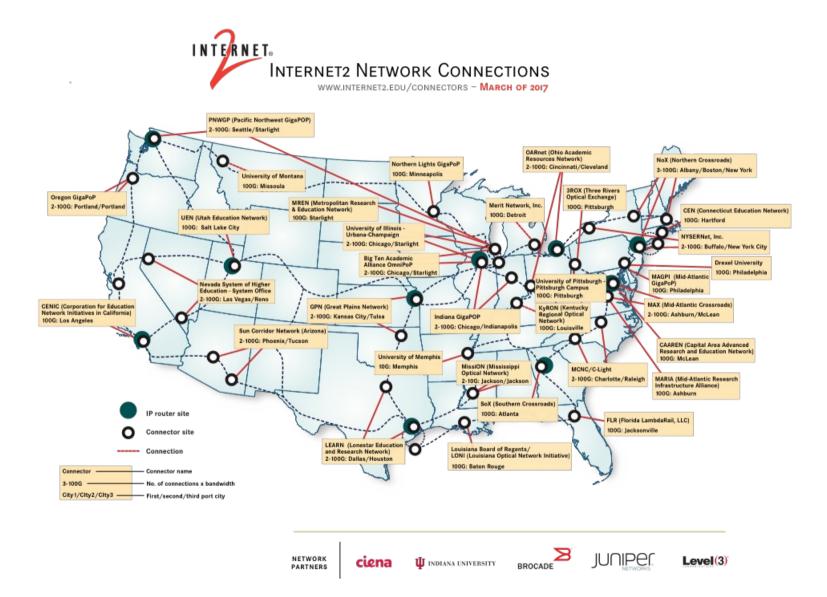
National Networks (US)

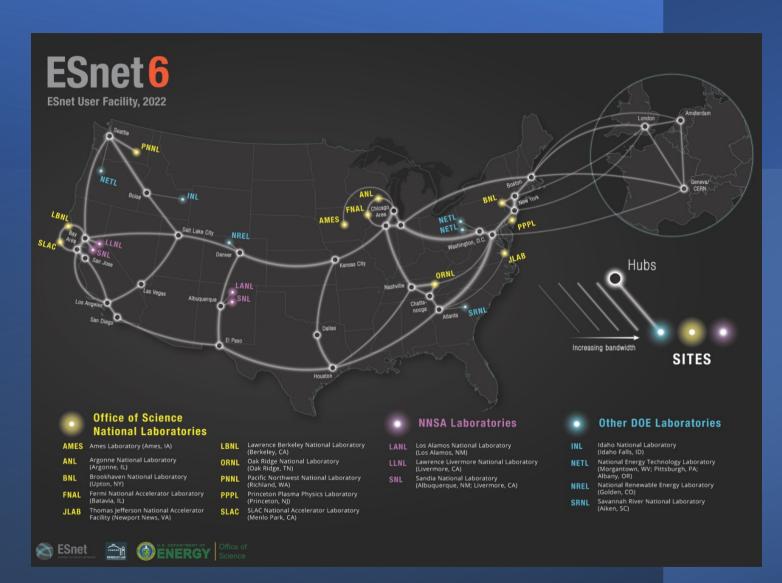
REANZ





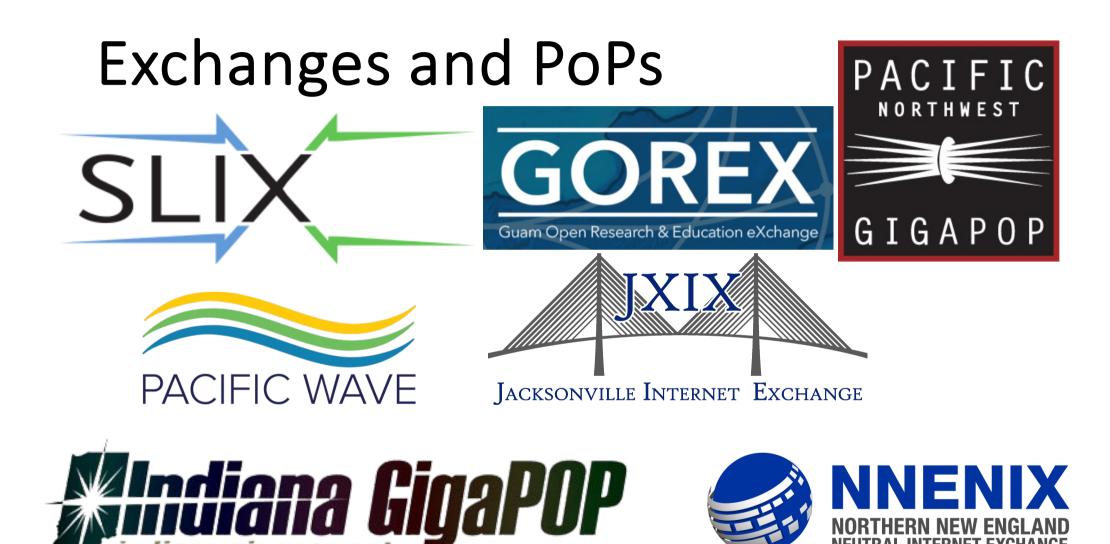
ESPECTICES NETWORK





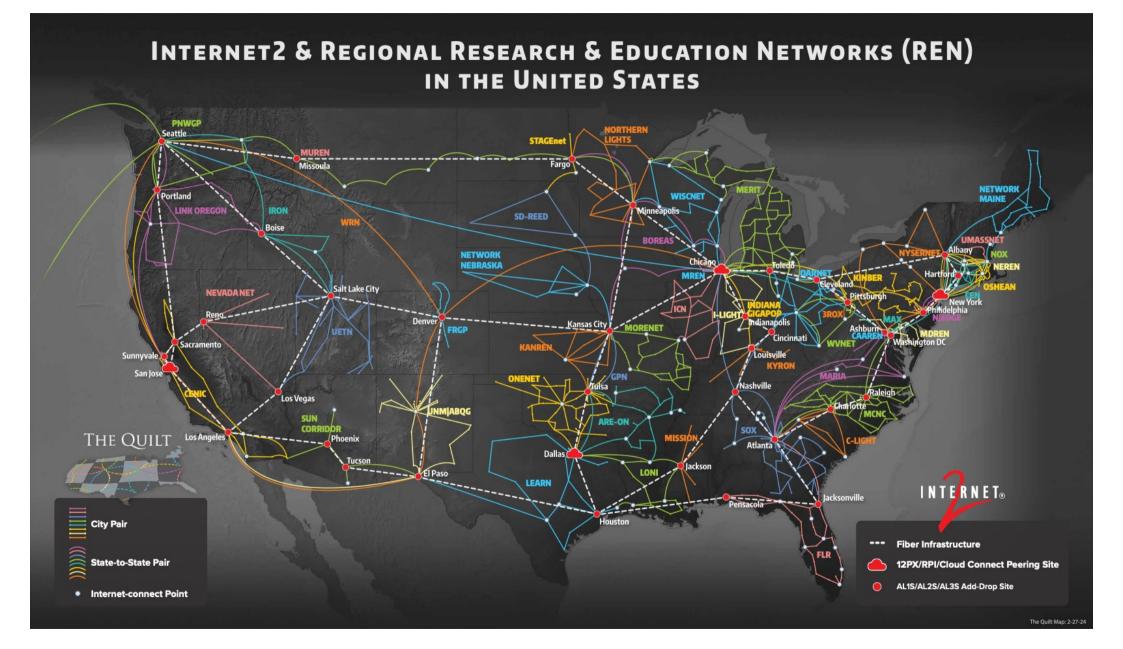


NOAA ENTERPRISE NETWORK

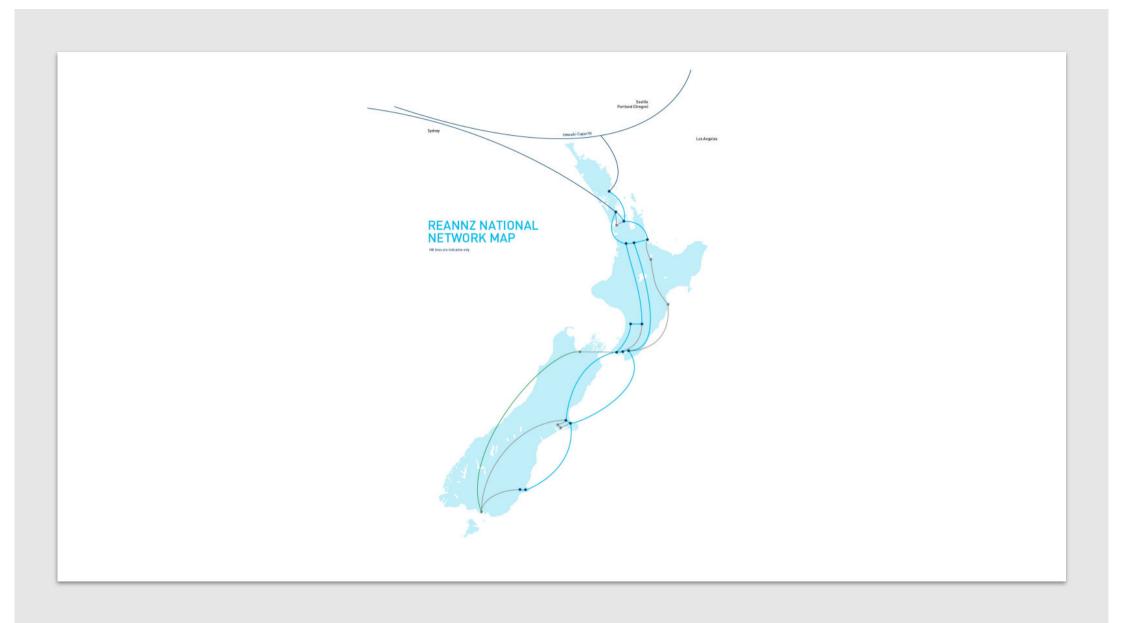


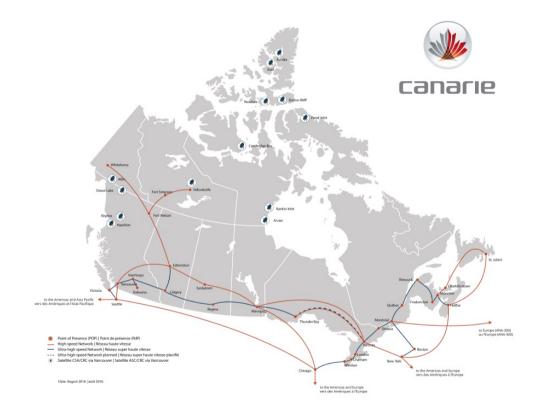
NEUTRAL INTERNET EXCHANGE

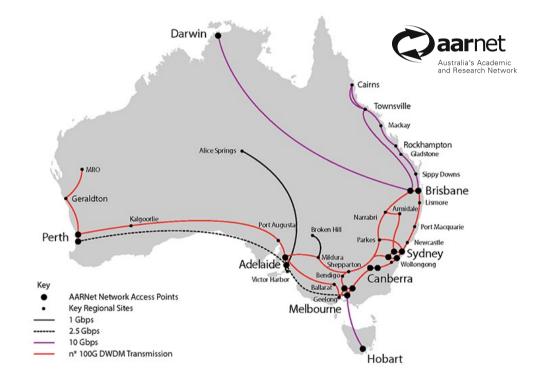
indiana.gigapop.net

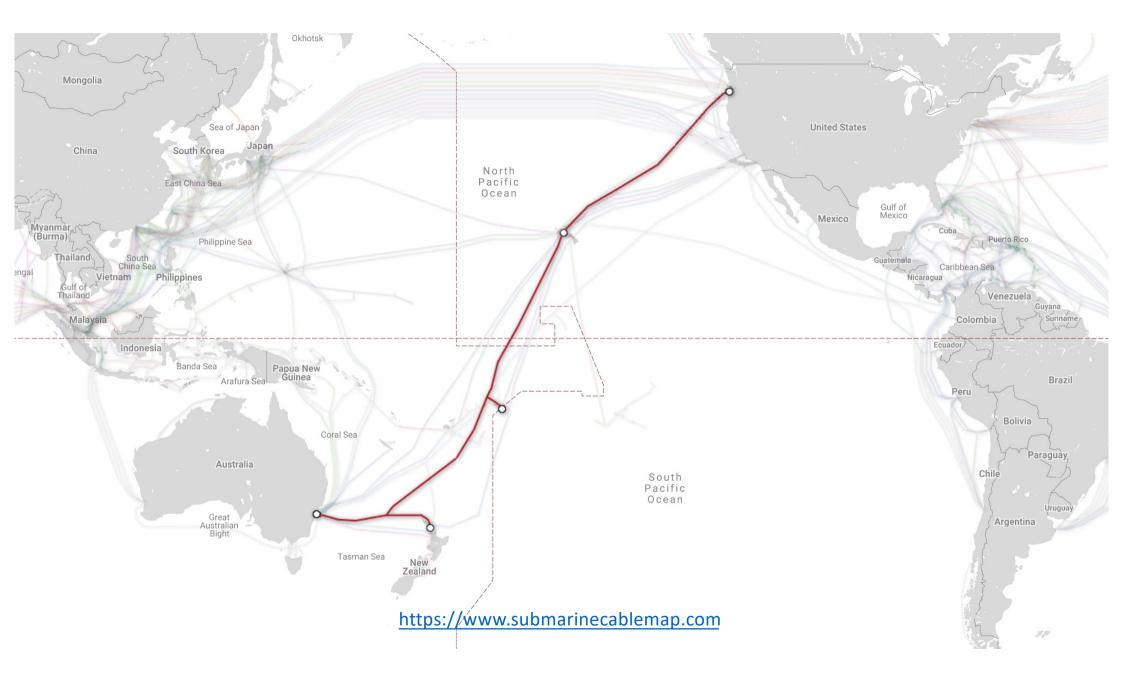






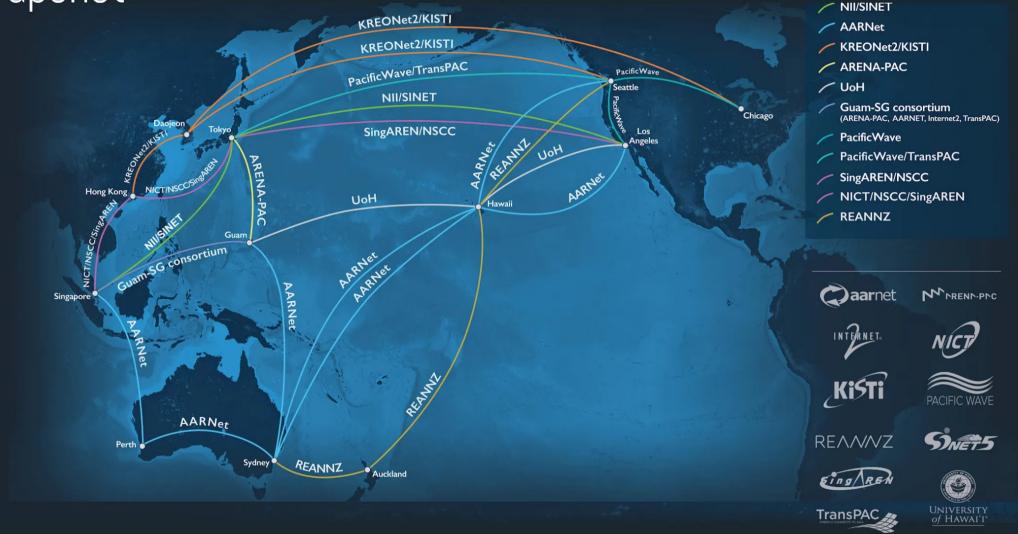


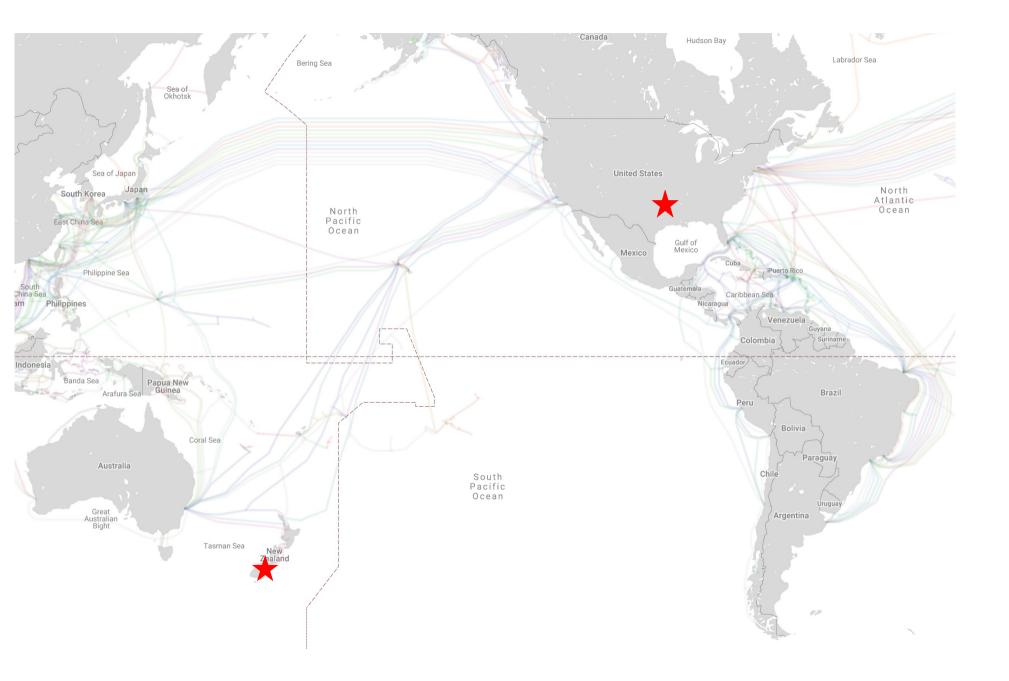


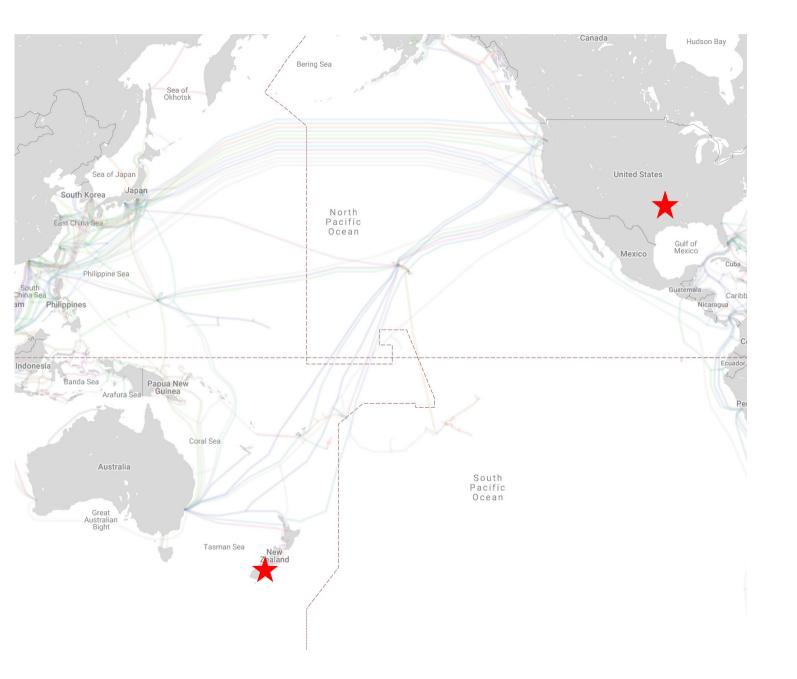




aponet asia pacific oceania Network (Aponet)













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Texas

Oklahoma Community Anchor Network (OCAN)

- State Network

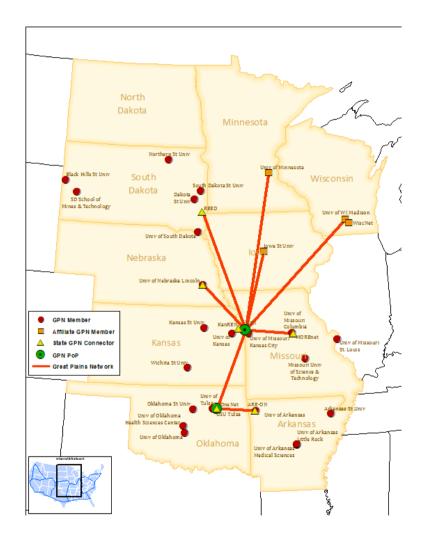
Beaver

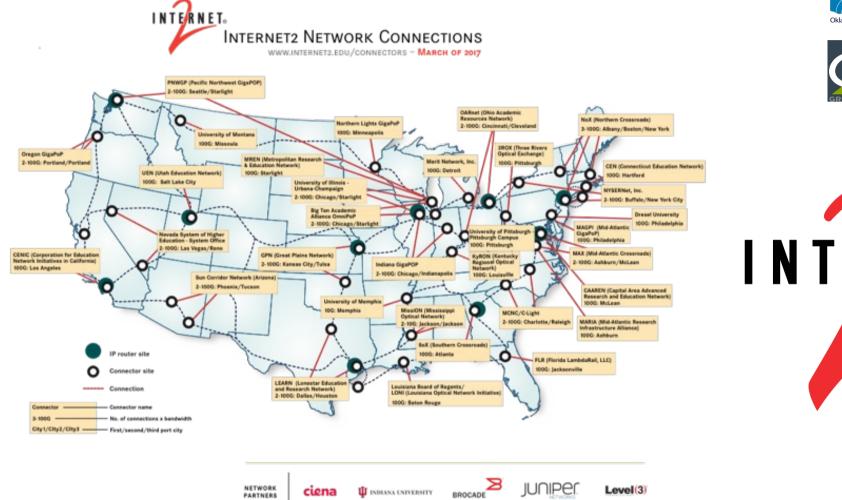
























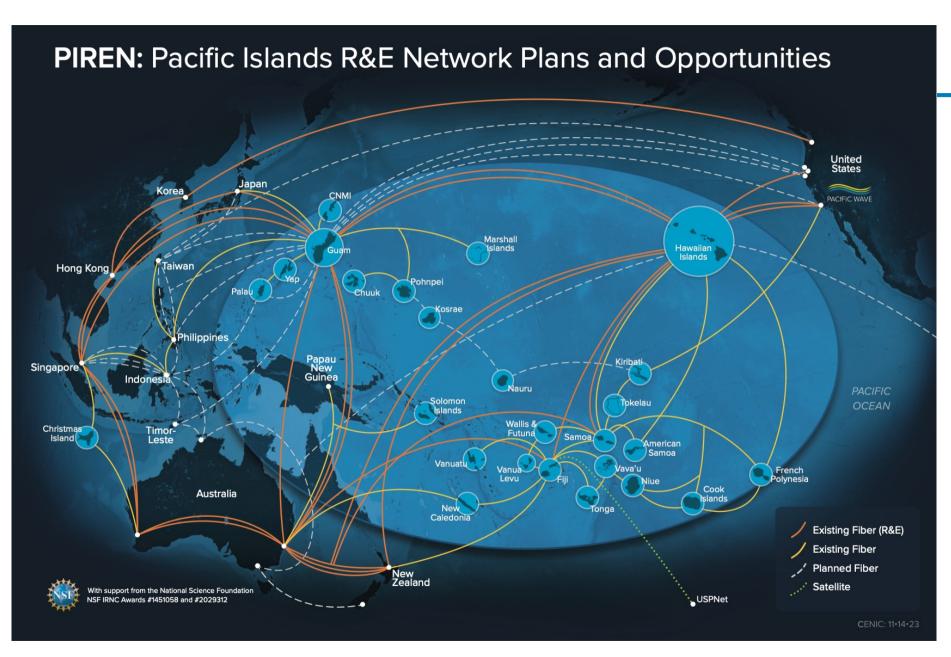
















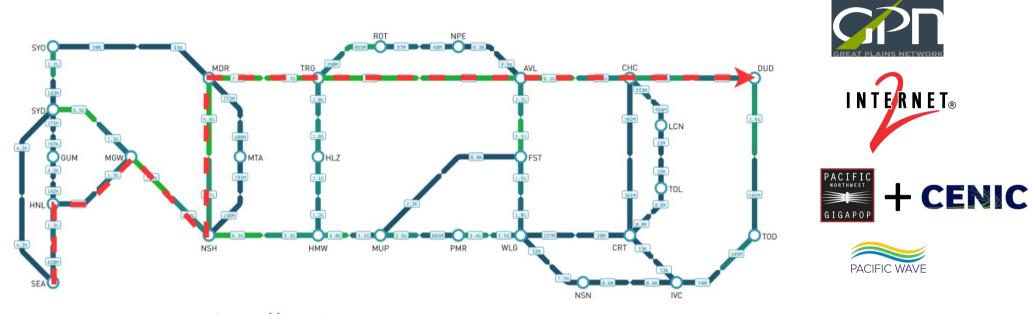






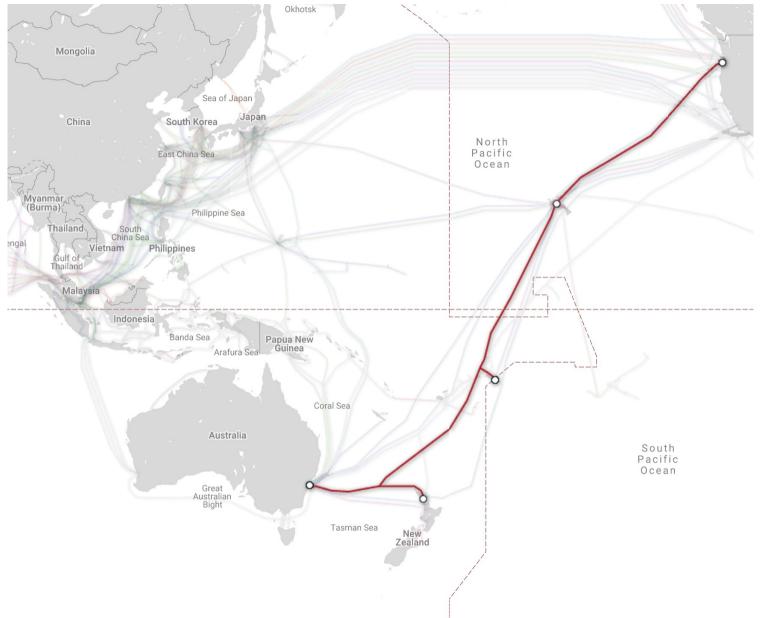






https://weathermap.reannz.co.nz

 $RE \land \land \lor Z$







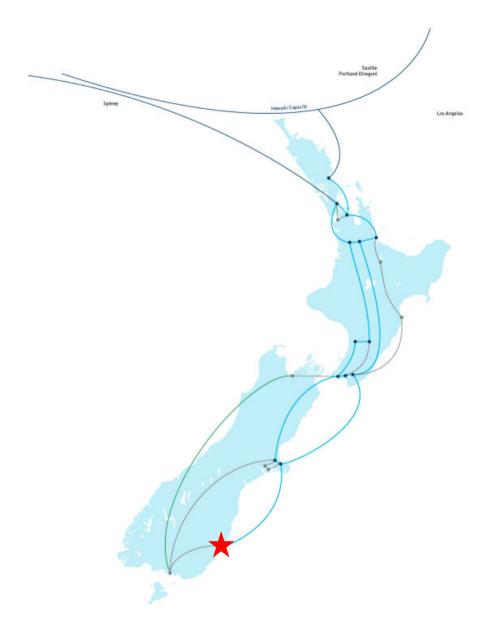








REVVVZ















 $RE \land \land \lor Z$













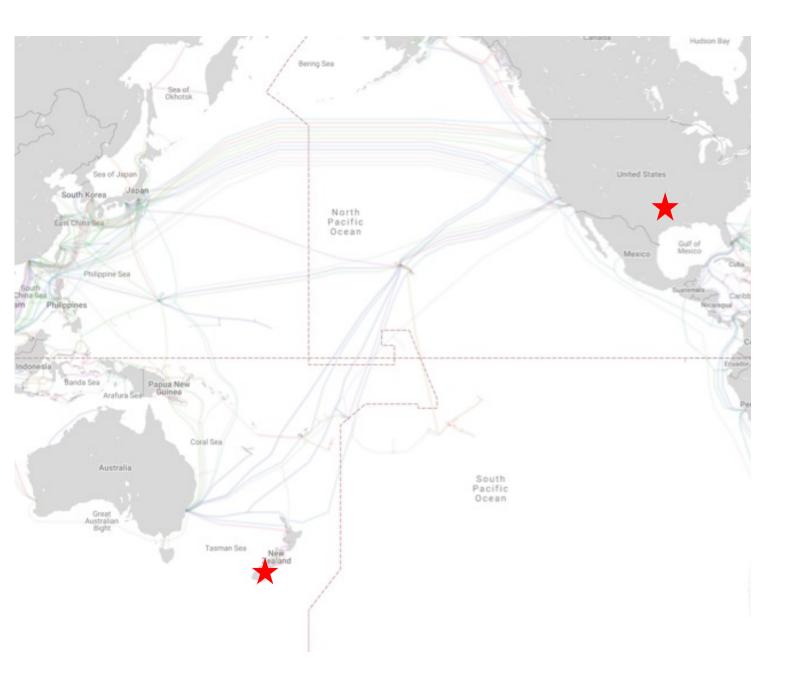


REANZ





Te Whare Wānanga o Otāgo NEW ZEALAND









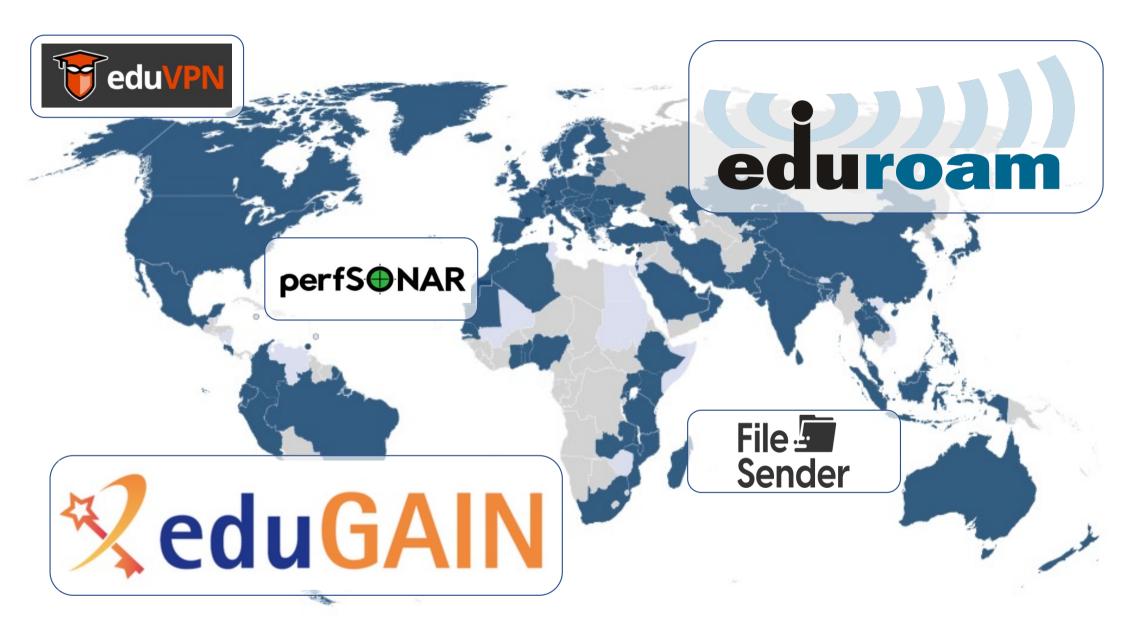












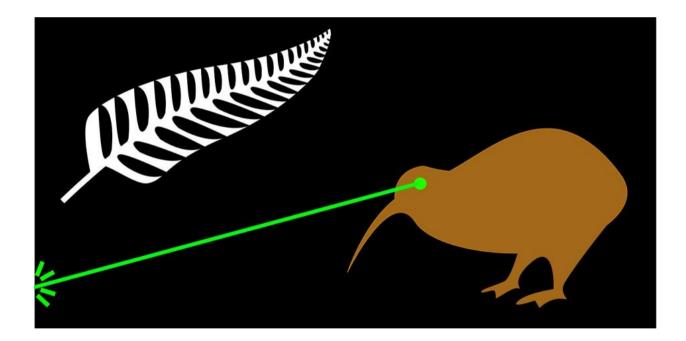
So... what does all this mean for me?

- The requirements of the data intensive researcher and the service profile of the traditional campus computer network (or commercial networks) do not always align!
- Networks interconnect to networks to networks to networks...
- Networks get exponentially complex the more connections you have
- NRENs are at the core of an international community supporting data intensive science!
- Research networks are there for YOUR transfers. If it's not working ask for help!

If your data must transit it - it's "your" network!

Our goal.





Wallace Chase

Head of Department, ITS

wallace.chase@otago.ac.nz

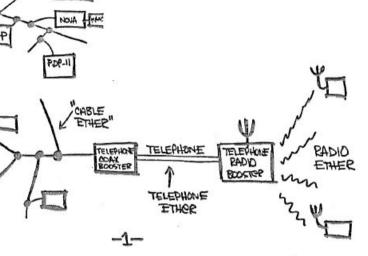
Aaron Murrihy

Technical Lead - Networks REANZ aaron.murrihy@reannz.co.nz

C TS z VISA PICA VINALECCI VINALECCI

ALTO

A CABLE-TREE ETHER



ETHER

Bot

XEROX