



IRNC PIREN and Pacific Wave Updates

Americas' Research Platform WG
Calit2 UC San Diego
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PIREN: Pacific Islands R&E Network Plans and Opportunities



PIREN: Pacific Islands Research and Education Network

- Provide full domestic support for AARNET's current 2x100Gbps R&E circuits from Australia and New Zealand to the U.S., via Hawaii (including Mauna Kea)
- Continue to foster research and education (R&E) network capacity to interconnect Pacific Islands with each other and the global R&E network fabric by building on previous projects and relationships
- Opportunistically connect Mauna Kea and Haleakala, sites of major international astronomy observatories
- Collaborate and cooperate with IRNC measurement, NOC, Engagement, and Open Exchange awardees
Collaboration with IRNC awardees on SDX development



PIREN: Pacific Islands Research and Education Network

- AARNet: <https://www.aarnet.edu.au/>
- CENIC: <http://cenic.org>
- Pacific Wave: <http://pacificwave.net>
- REANNZ: <https://reannz.co.nz/>
- Pacific Northwest Gigapop – Seattle: <http://pnwgp.net>
- Global NOC – Indiana University: <https://globalnoc.iu.edu/>
- Network Startup Research Center: <http://nrsc.org>



PIREN: Pacific Islands Research and Education Network

- **American Samoa launch HoloCampus 3D learning platform**

(August 22, 2019) [American Samoa Community College](#) (ASCC) has switched on a ground-breaking digital platform that will stream 3D holograms of [University of Hawai'i](#) faculty members to deliver classes and engage with ASCC students in real-time. Running on Hawaiiki transpacific submarine cable, which directly connects American Samoa and Hawai'i. https://youtu.be/7_F3oqA3Ev8

- **AstroFlows - U.Hawai'i Institute for Astronomy (IfA)**

Supporting high-speed data movement, traffic measurement, and flow characterization from observatories on Maunakea, Haleakalā, and Mauna Loa to researchers on connecting through PIREN to US mainland, Asia, and beyond. <https://github.com/edubergeek/astroflows>

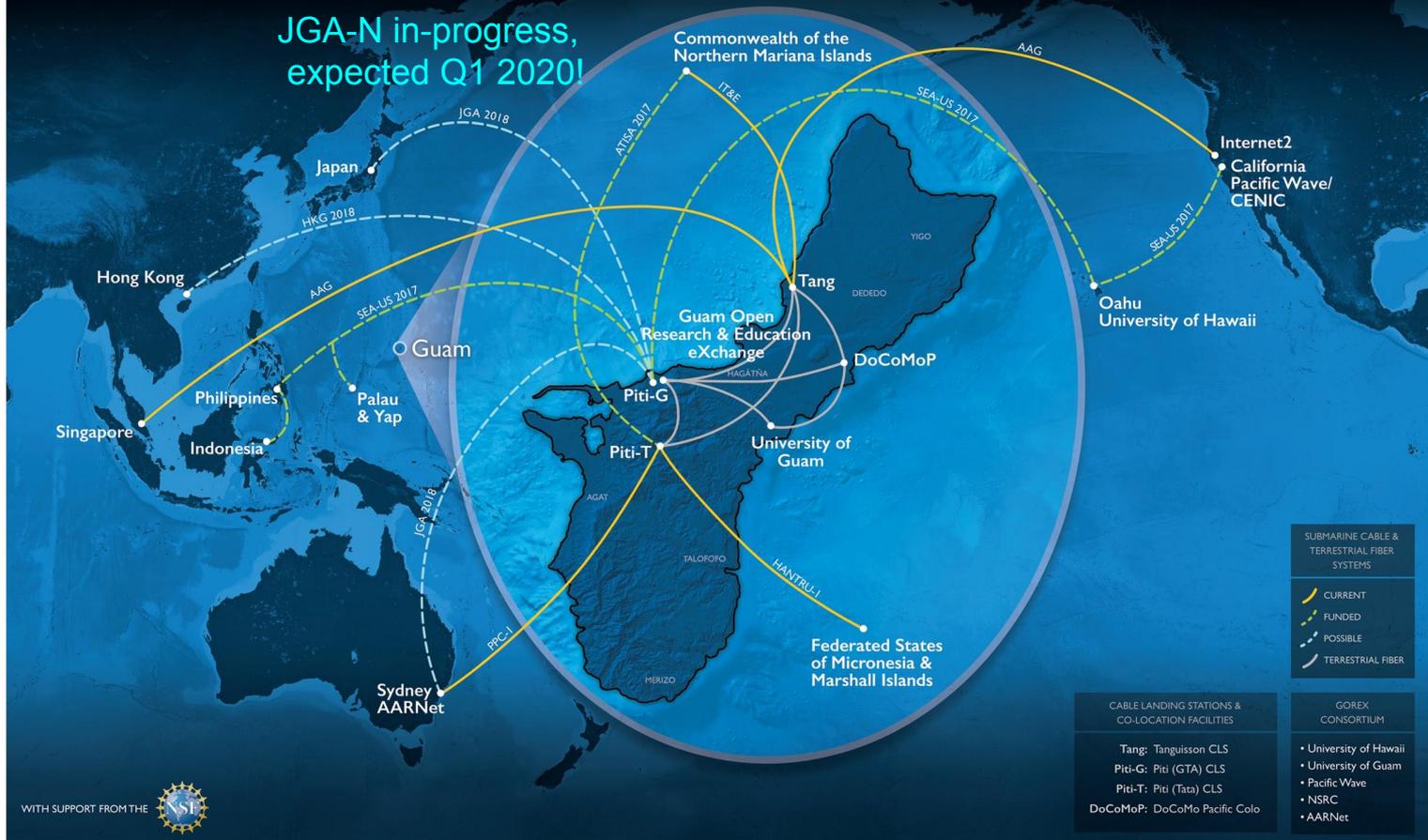
- **Japan-Guam-Australia North (JGA-N) expected Q1 2020**

(September 13, 2019) RTI Connectivity (RTI) has announced that the installation on the Japan-Guam-Australia North (JGA-N) cable system between Minamiboso (Japan) and Piti (Guam) has begun. The system will have an initial design capacity of 24Tbps, which is expected to be expanded significantly by adopting a higher optical signal modulation format using the latest available NEC transponders. JGA-N is expected to be commercially available in Q1 2020.

JGA-N will interconnect at Guam with Japan-Guam-Australia South (JGA-S) system. The JGA-S will consist of a main trunk between Piti (Guam) and Sydney (Australia), which will have a total length of approximately 7,081km and consist of two fibre pairs with a design capacity of a minimum of 18Tbps per fibre pair. (source: <https://www.telegeography.com>)

GOREX: Guam Open Research & Education eXchange

JGA-N in-progress,
expected Q1 2020!



SUBMARINE CABLE & TERRESTRIAL FIBER SYSTEMS

- CURRENT
- FUNDED
- POSSIBLE
- TERRESTRIAL FIBER

CABLE LANDING STATIONS & CO-LOCATION FACILITIES

- Tang: Tanguisson CLS
- Piti-G: Piti (GTA) CLS
- Piti-T: Piti (Tata) CLS
- DoCoMoP: DoCoMo Pacific Colo

GOREX CONSORTIUM

- University of Hawaii
- University of Guam
- Pacific Wave
- NSRC
- AARNet



WITH SUPPORT FROM THE NSF



With support from the National Science Foundation

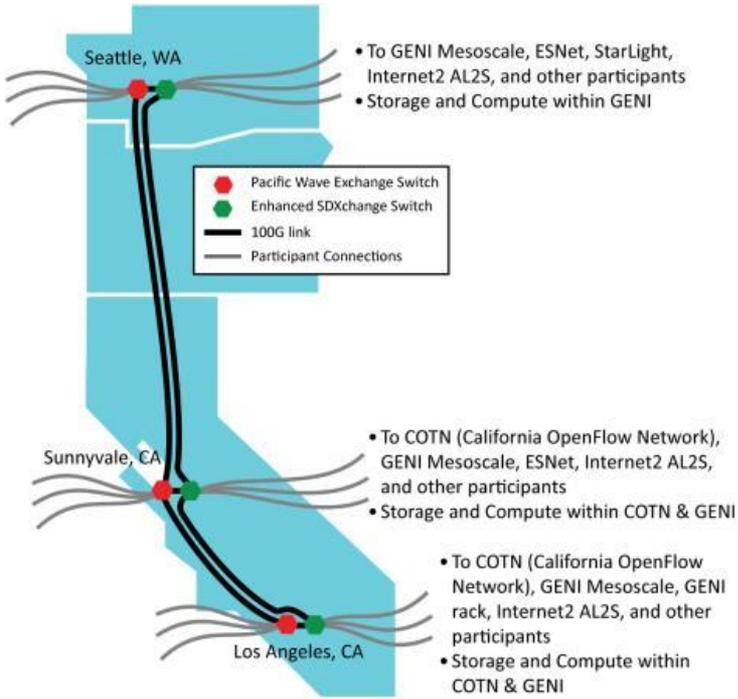
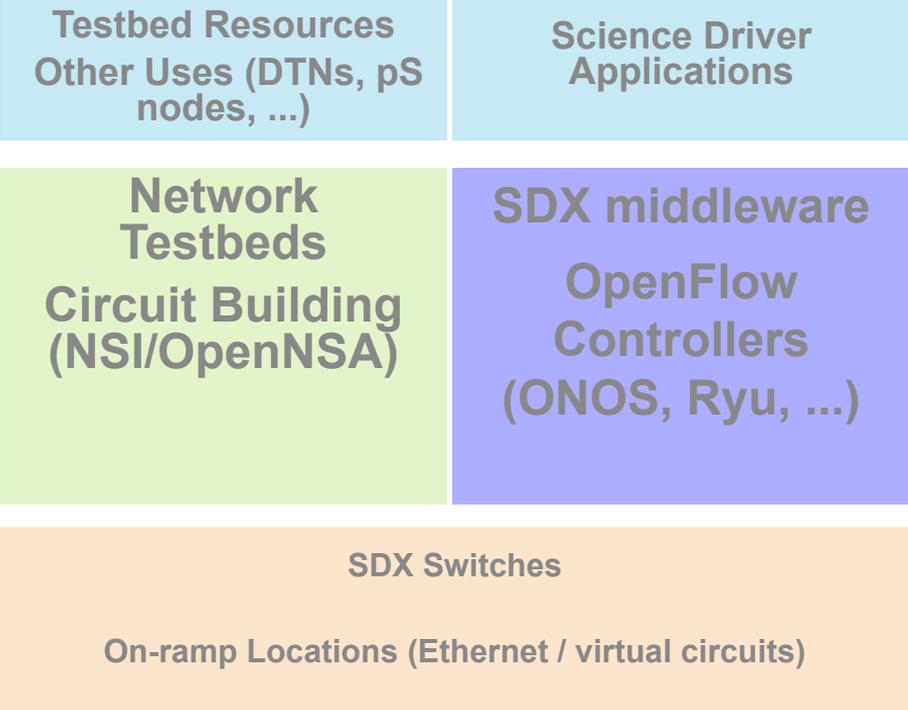
Pacific Wave: NSF IRNC RXP Award



Pacific Wave Expansion Supporting SDX & Experimentation
(ACI-1451050, September 2015)

- Continued enhancement, upgrade and evolution of Pacific Wave to support more 100G connections
- Additional 100G capacity between exchanges points along West Coast
- SDN/SDX testbed deployment on parallel infrastructure to enable experimentation while maintaining production use of the Pacific Wave exchange
- Instrumentation for measurement, monitoring, and analysis: including perfSONAR, measurement visualization with MaDDash
- Collaboration with IRNC awardees on SDX development

Pacific Wave SDX



Traditional Peerings between all Pacific Wave participants can remain on the Pacific Wave Exchange Switches.

SDX Services can be accessed via direct connection to Enhanced SDXchange Switches *OR* via connections to the Pacific Wave Exchange Switches.

Mixed connections can also take place between participants where one is connected to the Pacific Wave Exchange Switch and the other to an Enhanced SDXchange Switch.

Pacific Wave: Platform and infrastructure-attached resources

Platform:

Existing -- Extreme (formerly Brocade) MLXe, both for production and SDX testbed

RFP / tender pending -- Juniper MX10008:

- Initially for Seattle, Sunnyvale, and Los Angeles
- Will explore 'node slicing' for collapsing production, testbed, ___? functions in same chassis

Resources:

(3) 100G-connected DTNs / K8s Storage Nodes

- Dual-socket – (2) E5-2667v4 8-cores @ 3.2GHz w/256GB DRAM
- 6.4TB raw on NVMe -- (2) Kingston (Liquid) 3.2TB NVMe PCIe 3.0 x8
- 80TB raw on SAS3 – (8) 10TB HGST off of an LSI 9300-8i HBA
- Mellanox ConnectX-5 – interconnect using QSFP28 passive copper DACs in Sunnyvale and Los Angeles, and QSFP28 LR4-lite (2km) optic in Seattle

(3) 100G-connected pS nodes -- moving to replace original (QLogic) NICs with Mellanox ConnectX-5

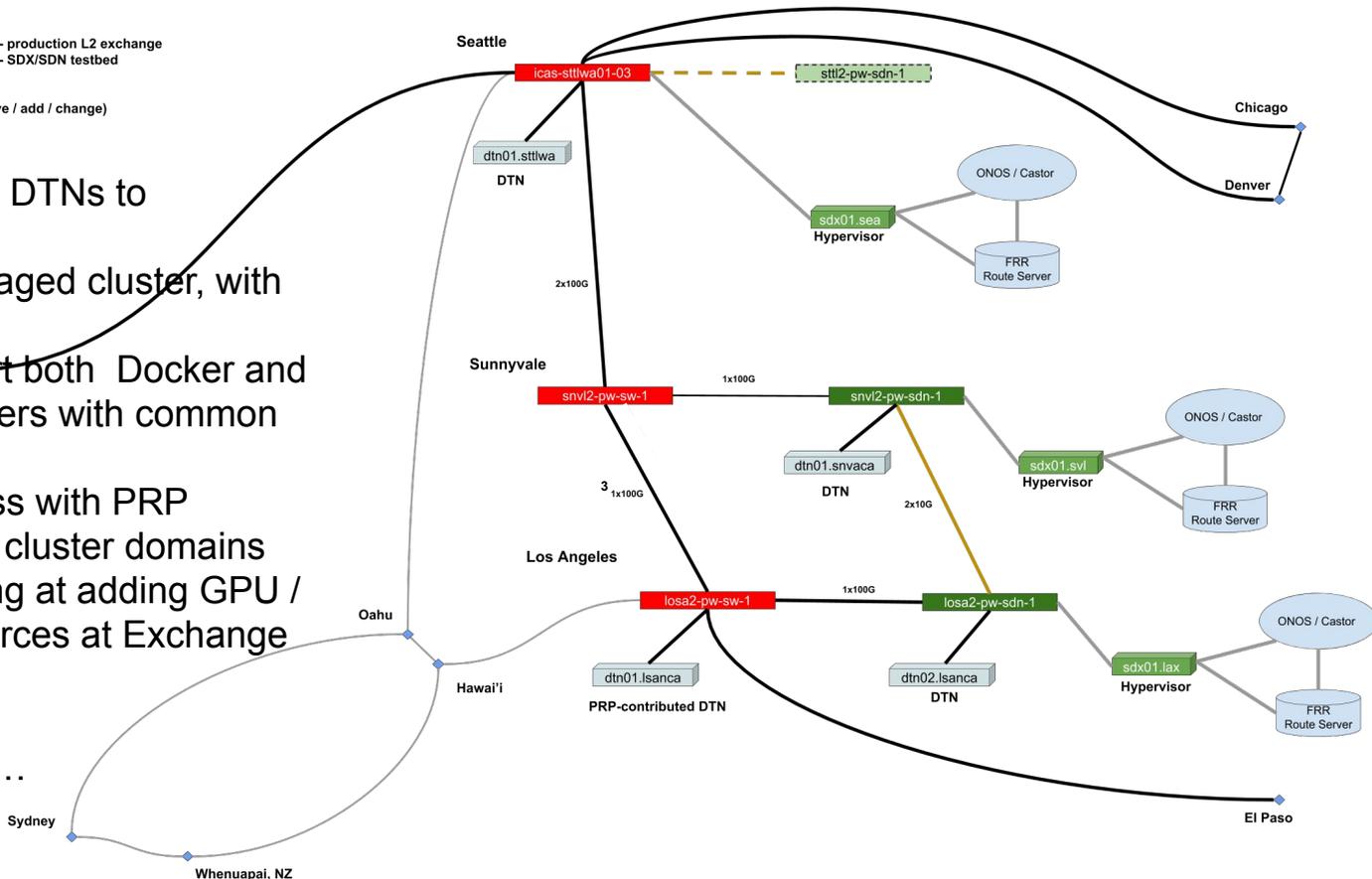
(3) 10G-connected pS nodes

(3) 10G-connected 'dynamic' pS / K8s master nodes

(3) 10G-connected x86 Hypervisor VM servers

Pacific Wave: SDX/SDN testbed control plane

- Pacific Wave - production L2 exchange
- Pacific Wave - SDX/SDN testbed
- 1x10G
- 1x100G
- - - Pending (move / add / change)



Migrating the bare-metal DTNs to containers:

- Will be a K8s-managed cluster, with HA master nodes
- Planning to support both Docker and Singularity containers with common K8s scheduler
- Will federate access with PRP Nautilus and other cluster domains
- Interested in looking at adding GPU / TPU / FPGA resources at Exchange Points
- SENSE DTN-RM
- Big Data Express ...
- ___?

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

Automated GOLE

- **AutoGOLE fabric delivers dynamic network services among GOLEs and participating networks**
 - GOLE - GLIF Open Lightpath Exchange
- **Based on NSI Connection Service v2.0**
 - Architectural standard developed by Open Grid Forum (OGF)
 - <https://www.ogf.org/documents/GFD.212.pdf>
 - Redundant Aggregator backbone with a leaf ultimate provider agent (uPA) per network (Hub and Spoke architecture)
 - 29 Network Service Agents (6 Aggregators, 23 uPA) advertising 30 networks
- **Using Document Distribution Service (DDS) for NSA discovery and document propagation between aggregators**
- **Introduction of monitoring, troubleshooting, and provisioning tools**
- **Dashboard, MEICAN, DDS Portal, etc**
- **Advanced capabilities**
 - Experimenting with new path finding and signaling algorithms
 - Additional network modeling for optimizations

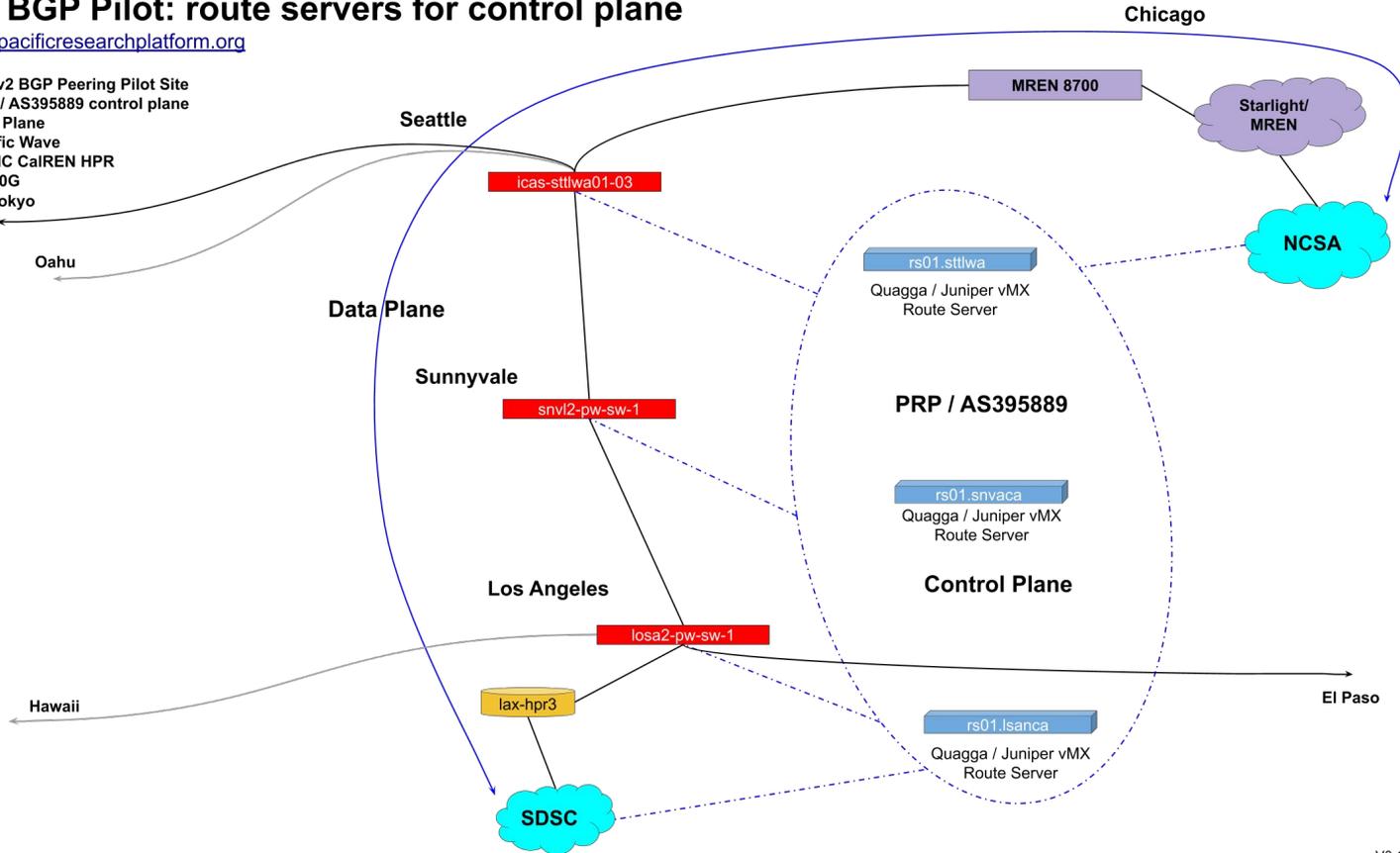
Pacific Wave Dynamic Circuit Services: AutoGOLE / NSI

- NSI-orchestrated circuit services available to participants traversing each of the Seattle, Sunnyvale, Los Angeles, and Tokyo GOLEs
- In our current implementation each Pacific Wave GOLE in the pilot operates as its own NSI domain, e.g. Los Angeles as `lsanca.pacificwave.net:2016`
- NSA -- OpenNSA, separate OpenNSA instances for each GOLE; each instance managing a single device; each instances configured for c-plane & d-plane peering with adjacent Pacific Wave GOLE
- C-plane peering (with NSI Aggregators) -- ESnet, NetherLight, StarLight, SINET
- D-plane peering -- ESnet, StarLight, SINET, JGN-X, Caltech, and with Calit2 - UCSD (pending)
- Provisioning -- we are participating in the pilot of RNP's MEICAN webUI
 - <https://wiki.rnp.br/display/secipo/AutoGOLE+MEICAN+Pilot>
- Participation -- contributors from engineering, operations, and some found cycles toward DevOps

PRPv2 BGP Pilot: route servers for control plane

<http://pacificresearchplatform.org>

-  PRPv2 BGP Peering Pilot Site
-  PRP / AS395889 control plane
-  Data Plane
-  Pacific Wave
-  CENIC CalREN HPR
-  1x100G



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V0.1.8
20170510

Routing Security and Trust models

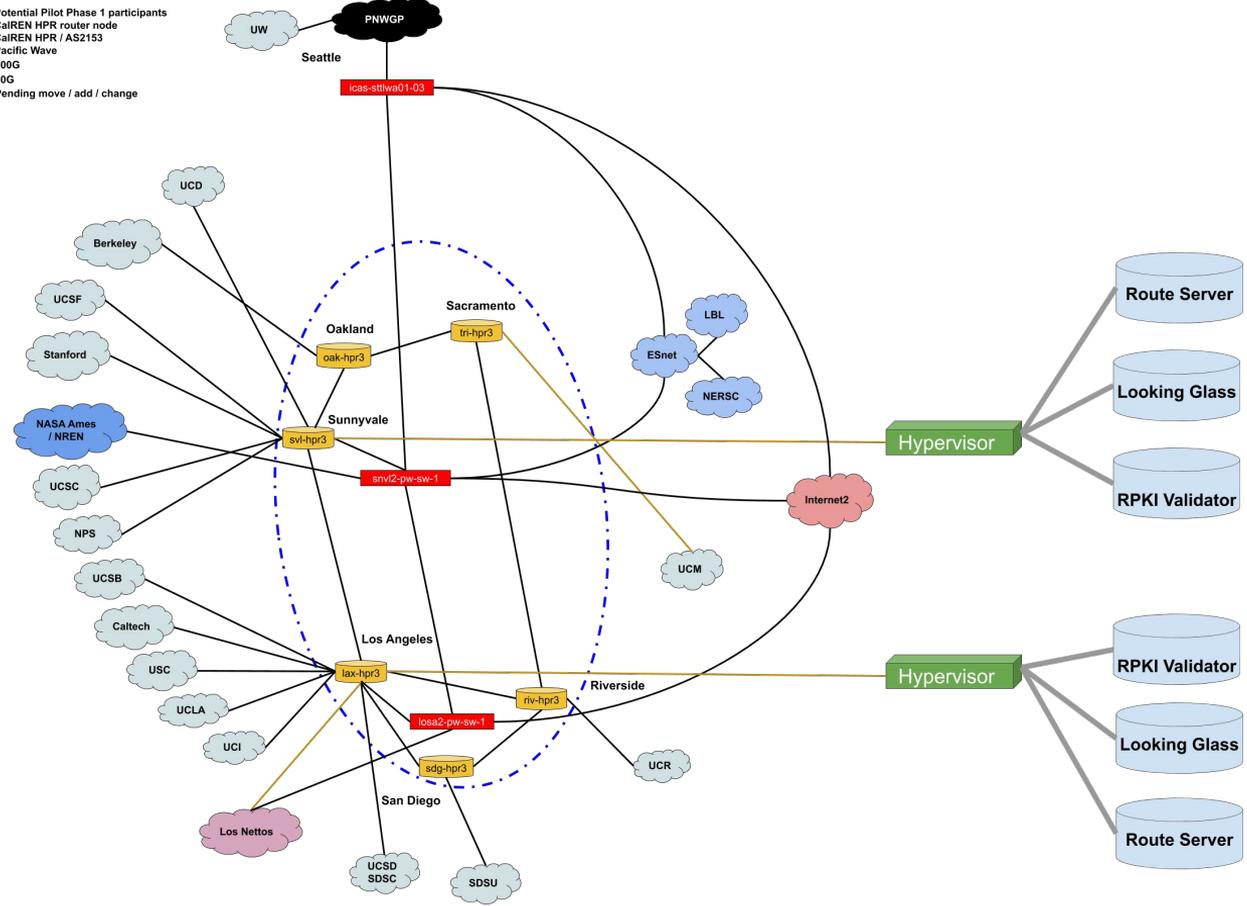
- Mutually Agreed Norms for Routing Security (MANRS) <https://www.manrs.org>
- A global initiative, supported by the Internet Society, toward reducing the most common threats to the routing ecosystem
- MANRS actions for Network Operators / Internet Service Providers (ISPs)
 - Filtering -- Prevent propagation of incorrect routing information
 - IP source validation -- Prevent traffic with spoofed source IP addresses
 - Coordination -- Facilitate global operational communication and coordination between network operators
 - Global validation -- Facilitate validation of routing information on a global scale
- Resource Key Public Infrastructure (RPKI)
 - Certificates verify that a resource has been assigned to a specific entity
 - Route Origin Authorization (ROA) - a cryptographically-signed record that associate a BGP route announcement with the correct originating AS number

MANRS RPKI regional pilot

- Pilot will focus on facilitating MANRS adoption and validation of routing information by implementing Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI) on a regional scale among CENIC and Pacific Wave research universities.
- The pilot is a collaborative effort involving contributors from CENIC, NSRC, ESnet, ARIN, as well as from the CENIC research university community.
- Phase One will focus on participation from California-based research institutions. We will also seek participation from Pacific Wave collaborators outside of California, including the University of Washington and its regional network, the PNWGP (Pacific NorthWest GigaPop).
- Results will be part of a public discussion at the 2020 CENIC Annual Conference

CENIC MANRS RPKI Project Phase 1- v0.04

-  Potential Pilot Phase 1 participants
-  CalREN HPR router node
-  CalREN HPR / AS2153
-  Pacific Wave
-  100G
-  10G
-  Pending move / add / change



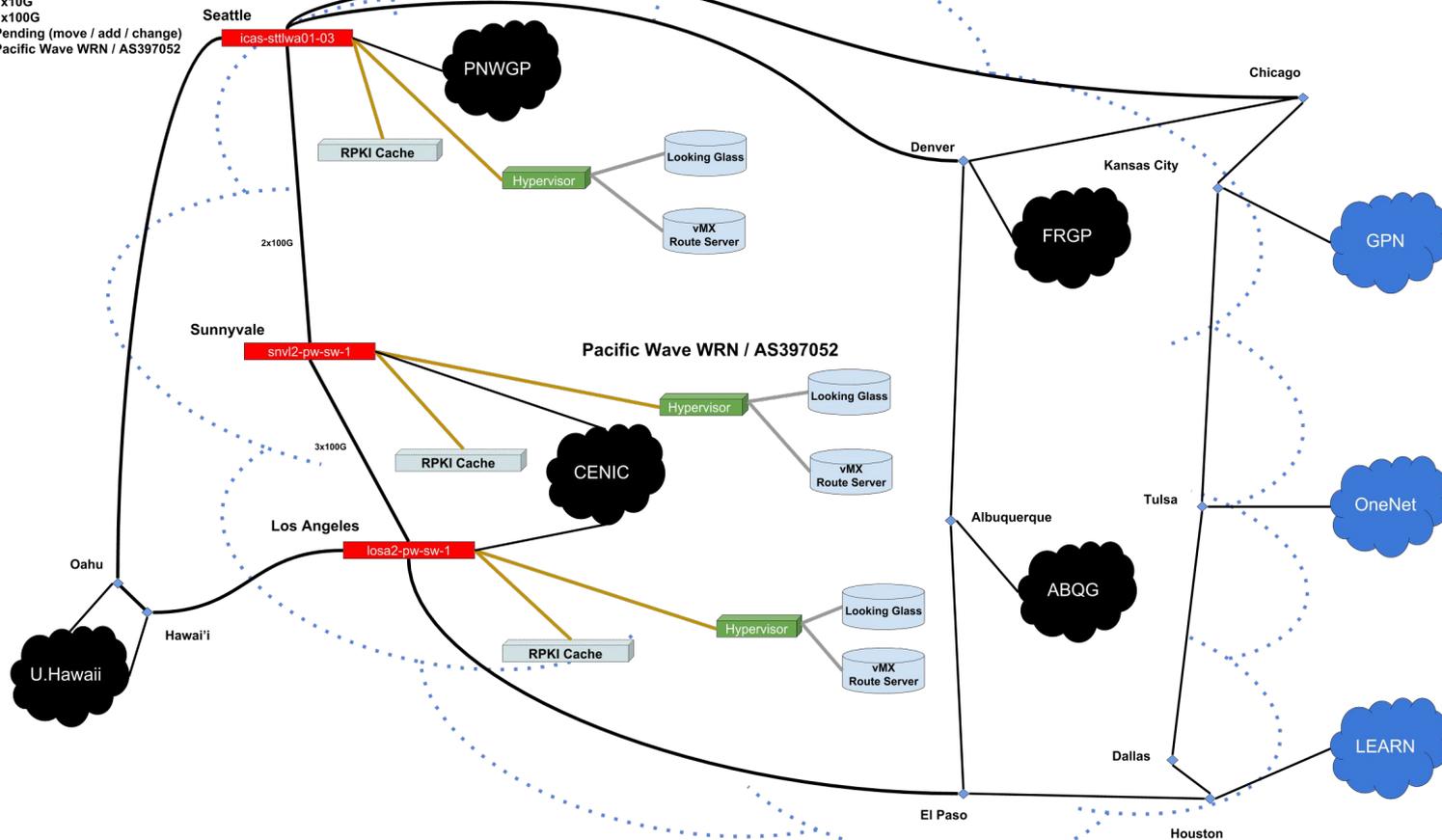
RPKI Validator instances synchronize their local ROA database with the (RIRs) trust anchors

Route Servers interact with RPKI Validators, using ROA validation status as a hook for determining BGP policy. Route Servers facilitate BGP policy for routing platforms which do not support for RPKI, and provide routing telemetry and other data to the Looking Glass instances

Looking Glass instances provide monitoring and debugging tools to network operators and participants

Pacific Wave - Western Region Network: GXP Route-Servers with RPKI pilot

- Pacific Wave - production L2 exchange
- 1x10G
- 1x100G
- - - Pending (move / add / change)
- ⋯ Pacific Wave WRN / AS397052



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Questions?

Thanks!