



COMMON:
Coordinated Multi-layer Multi-domain Optical Network
Framework for Large-scale Science Applications

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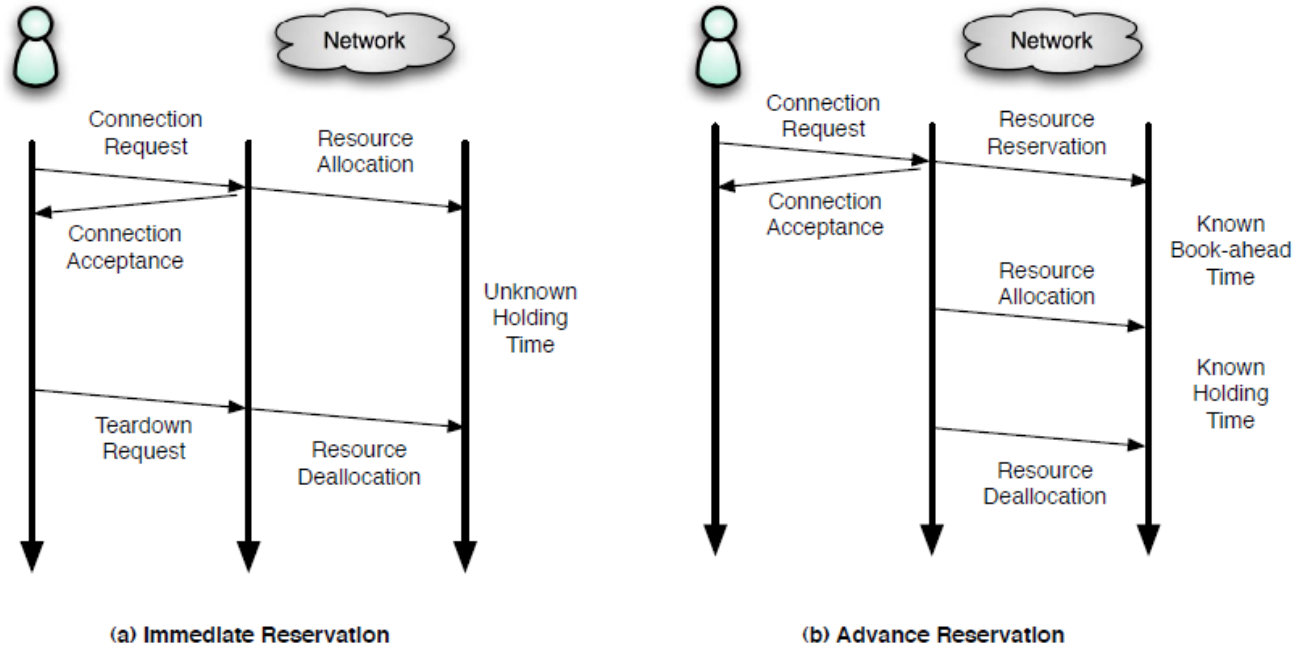
Outline

- Introduction
- Project Objectives
- Experiments and Implementation
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- Project Tasks



Introduction (i)

- To support large-scale science applications we need to provision network resources across multiple layers and multiple domains.
- The network needs to provision connections between clients efficiently.
 - Immediate reservation (IR): network provisioning “immediately” when the connection request arrives.
 - Advance reservation (AR): resources can be reserved at some point in the future.





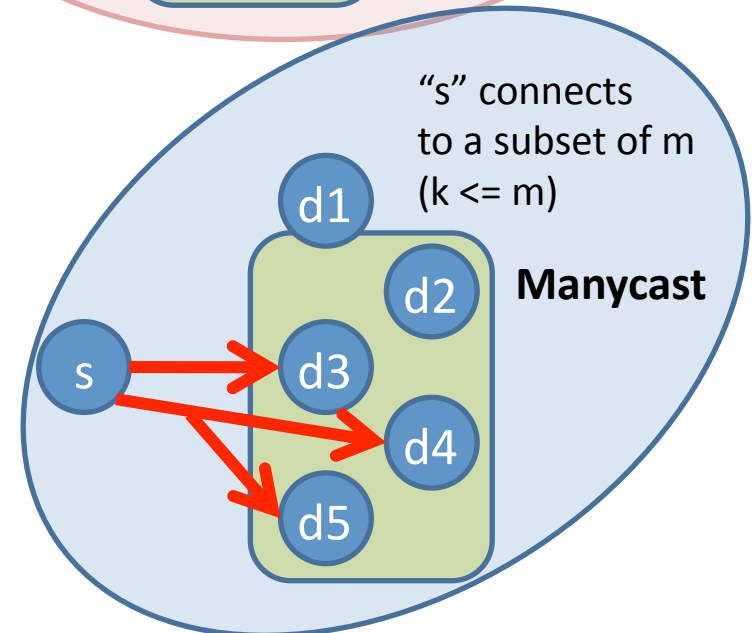
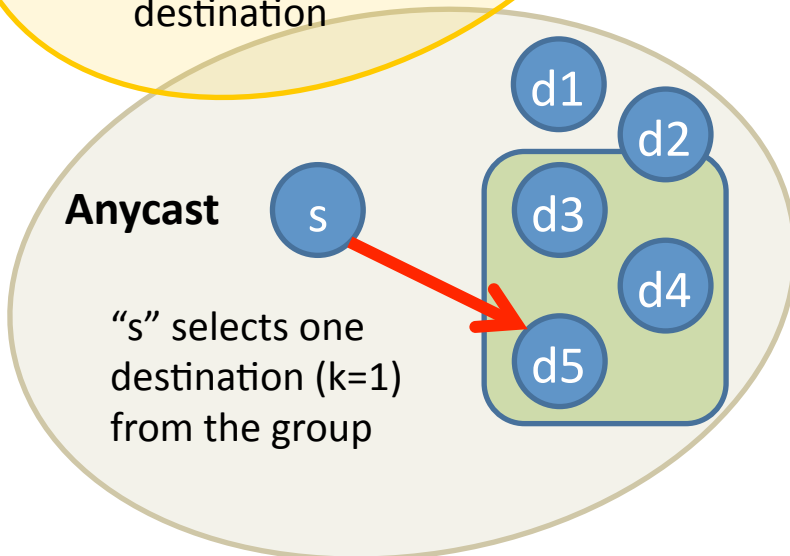
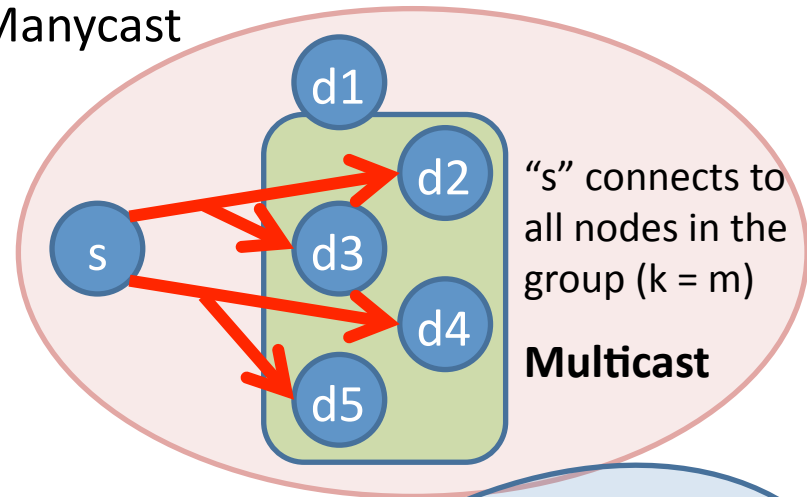
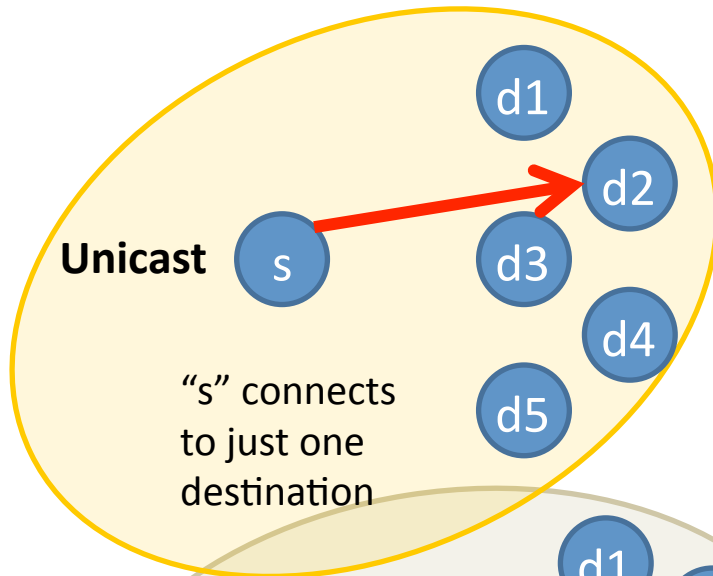
Introduction (ii)

- Advance reservation can improve the performance of the network by increasing the connection success rate and guaranteeing the availability of resources for the application.
 - Some extra parameters (start time, end time, and duration) are needed.
 - Open research problems to be addressed for AR:
 - Multi-layer multi-domain survivability,
 - Multi-layer multi-domain QoS, and
 - new communication paradigms, such as anycast.



Communication Services - Introduction (iii)

- Unicast vs Anycast and Multicast vs Multicast





What is Manycast?

- Point to multi-point communication paradigm
- Source communicates with any k destinations from a larger candidate set, D_c
- Defined as: (s, D_c, k) (e.g. $(1, \{3,5,6,7\}, 2)$)
- Multicast: $|D_c| = k$ (e.g. $(1, \{3,5\}, 2)$)
- Unicast: $|D_c| = k = 1$ (e.g. $(1, \{3\}, 1)$)
- Anycast: $k = 1$ (e.g. $(1, \{3,5,6,7\}, 1)$)



Project Objectives

- Implement a Coordinated Multi-layer Multi-domain Optical Network Framework for Large-scale Science Applications.
- This involves the definition of new algorithms and mechanisms for advance and immediate reservation of network resources.
- Specific problems to be addressed in COMMON:
 - Multi-layer multi-domain path survivability (Task 1 - T1).
 - Multi-layer multi-domain quality of service (T2).
 - Anycast (multicast-/manycast-overlay) request provisioning (T3).



T1: Multi-layer Multi-domain Path Survivability

- Survivability for immediate and advance reservation of dynamic connections.
- Issues to investigate:
 - Definition of parameters and design of basic IR/AR survivability schemes
 - Number of connection requests to re-route.
 - Time-shifted backup reservations.
 - Multi-layer survivability
 - IP layer vs Ethernet vs WDM/SONET
 - how higher layers (in OSCARS) can be mapped to lower-layer survivability mechanisms.
 - Multi-domain survivability
 - new topology abstractions with temporal information.



T1: Multi-layer Multi-domain path survivability

Summary of Tasks			
T1.1	Provisioning of multi-layer path survivability for IR requests.		
T1.2	Handling different failure scenarios for multi-layer multi-domain IR survivability.		
T1.3	Handling different failure scenarios for multi-layer multi-domain AR survivability.		
Deliverables			
<i>ID</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Start</i>	<i>End</i>
D1.1	Develop algorithms for coordinated multi-layer survivability and deployment on OSCARS	7/2011	10/2012
D1.2	Extend multi-layer and multi-domain survivability techniques and deployment on OSCARS	4/2012	9/2013



T2: Multi-layer Multi-domain QoS

- Ensure the QoS for different CoS defined in the multi-layer framework, especially for high priority traffic.
- Issues to be addressed:
 - Mapping of IP QoS (DHCP) and Ethernet VLAN priorities to circuit priorities
 - Multi-layer QoS → Guarantee the QoS metrics across multiple layers.
 - Multi-domain QoS → Ensure minimum level of service is guaranteed across different domains.



T2: Multi-layer Multi-domain QoS

Summary of Tasks			
T2.1	Provisioning of multi-layer QoS to IR requests.		
T2.2	Provisioning of multi-layer QoS to AR requests.		
T2.3	Incorporation of QoS metrics into multi-layer multi-domain path setup.		
Deliverables			
<i>ID</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Start</i>	<i>End</i>
D2.1	Implementation of requests preemption on OSCARS to support multiple CoS.	10/2011	12/2012
D2.2	Implementation of multi-layer QoS on OSCARS.	10/2012	9/2013



T3: Anycast/Multicast/Manycast service

- There exist other communication paradigms that could be very beneficial for large-scale experimentation.
 - **Anycast**: communication from a source to a unique destination within a candidate destination set.
 - **Multicast**: communication from a source to all the destinations from the destination set.
 - **Manycast**: communication from a source to a group of destination from a larger candidate destination set.
- We aim to provide support for these communication paradigms in the IR/AR framework.
- We may have to support these as overlays over point-to-point unicast connections in OSCARS.

T3: Anycast/Multicast/Manycast service

Summary of Tasks			
T3.1	Anycast (multicast and manycast) IR algorithms.		
T3.2	Anycast (multicast and manycast) AR algorithms.		
T3.3	Provide multi-domain extensions for anycasting (multicast and manycast)		
Deliverables			
<i>ID</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Start</i>	<i>End</i>
D3.1	Deploy anycast (multicast and manycast) IR algorithms on OSCARS	10/2010	9/2011
D3.2	Deploy anycast (multicast and manycast) AR algorithms on OSCARS	1/2011	3/2012



Project Facts and Participants

- Project timeline:
 - October 2010 – August 2013
- Number of work packages and tasks:
 - 13 tasks in 3 different WPs.
- Number of deliverables:
 - 2 deliverables per WP.
- Number of researchers/students involved:
 - Principal Investigator (PI).
 - 1 Full-time Post-Doctoral Researcher.
 - 1 Full-time Visiting Scholar.
 - 2 Ph.D. students (from Spring/Fall 2011).
 - 3-4 Master's thesis students.



Project Timeline

ID	Deliverable Name	Start	Finish	2010	2011				2012				2013				
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
1	Deliverable 1.1	7/1/2011	10/1/2012														
2	Deliverable 1.2	4/2/2012	9/30/2013														
3	Deliverable 2.1	10/3/2011	12/28/2012														
4	Deliverable 2.2	10/1/2012	9/30/2013														
5	Deliverable 3.1	10/1/2010	9/30/2011														
6	Deliverable 3.2	1/3/2011	3/30/2012														



Research Group Background

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2. N. Charbonneau and V.M. Vokkarane, “**Routing and Wavelength Assignment of Static Multicast Demands over All-Optical Wavelength-Routed WDM Networks**,” *IEEE/OSA Journal of Optical Communications and Networking*, vol. 2, no. 7, pp. 427-440, Jul. 2010.
3. Balagangadhar G. Bathula, Rajesh R.C. Bikram, Vinod M. Vokkarane, and Srinivas Talabattula, “**Quality of Transmission Aware Multicasting Over Optical Burst-Switched (OBS) Networks**,” *IEEE/OSA Journal of Optical Communications and Networking (JOCN)*, vol. 2, no. 10, pp. 820–830, Oct. 2010.
4. N. Charbonneau and V.M. Vokkarane, “**Multicast Advance Reservation RWA Heuristics in Wavelength-Routed Networks**,” to appear, Proceedings, IEEE Globecom 2010, Optical Networks and Systems Symposium, Miami, FL, Dec. 2010.
5. J. Wang, V.M. Vokkarane, R. Jothi, X. Qi, B. Raghavachari, and J.P. Jue, “**Dual-homing protection in IP-over-WDM networks**,” *IEEE/OSA Journal of Lightwave Technology*, vol. 23, no. 10, pp. 3111-3124, 2005.
6. Q. Zhang, V.M. Vokkarane, J.P. Jue, and B. Chen, “**Absolute QoS differentiation in optical burst-switched networks**,” *IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications*, vol. 22, no. 9, pp. 1781-1795, 2004.