

NIH
State Government
NOAA
Non-US Govt
DOE
WMO

Argus Instrumentation of the GLORIAD R&E Network for Improved Measurement, Monitoring and Security

FloCon 2014

Charleston, South Carolina

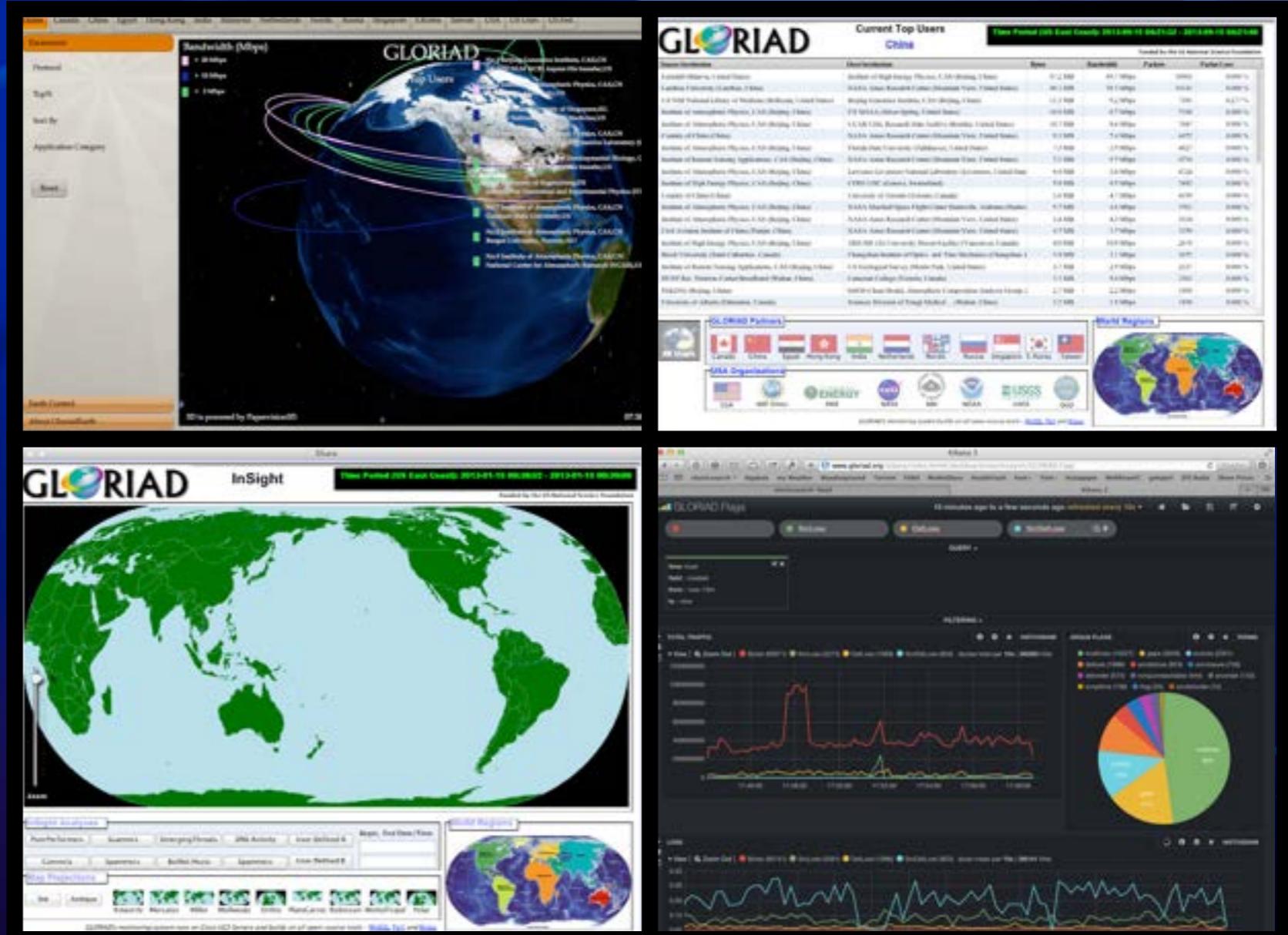
January 16, 2014

Greg Cole
US Principal Investigator
GLORIAD
gcole@gloriad.org

GLORIAD

Measurement and Monitoring System

or how do we get (meaningful/useful/actionable information) from ...



for sustaining and operating a global high-speed research & education network

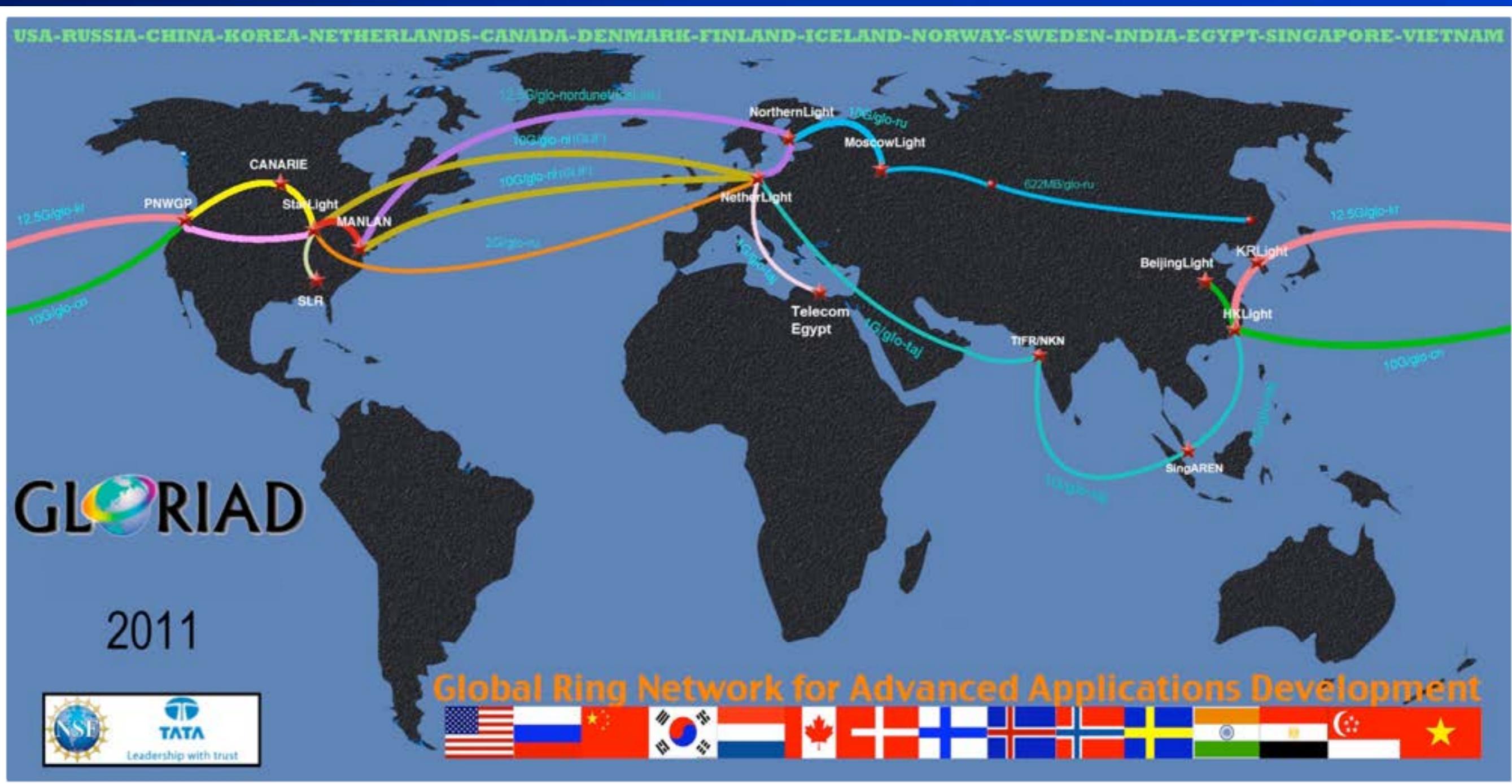
Presentation Objectives

- Not selling anything ..
- Not looking for money ..
- Looking to share and explore ideas ..
- Looking for partners to build and promote open networks for global science, education and medical collaboration ..
- Looking for best ideas for analyzing and visualizing tons of argus data

Schedule ...

- 5m: introduction and demonstrations
- 5m: GLORIAD
- 20m: Technical map

The GLORIAD Science & Education Network



- Partners: SURFnet, NORDUnet, CSTnet (China), e-ARENA (Russia), KISTI (Korea), CANARIE (Canada), SingaREN, ENSTInet (Egypt), Tata Inst / Fund Rsrch/Bangalore Science Community, NAv6 (Malaysia), NLR/Internet2/NLR/NASA/FedNets, CERN/LHC
- Sponsors: US NSF (\$18.5M 1998-2015), Tata (\$6M), USAID (\$3.5M 2011-2013) all Intl partners (~\$240M 1998-2015)
- History: 1994 US-Russia Friends and Partners; 1996 US-Russia Civic Networking; 1997 US-Russia MIRnet; 2004 GLORIAD; 2009 GLORIAD/Taj; 2011 GLORIAD/Africa; 2013 GLORIAD/Malaysia

Demo



User Tools for Analysis, Operational Support and Visualization

dvNOC

GloTOP

GLOEarth

Ticketing System

NOC Access



“Farm” of Perl/POE/IKC Daemons Near-Realtime Analytics and Local Storage of Data

“Top Users”

DNS Analysis

Bad Performers

Link Analytics

BCD Analysis

...

ICMP Analysis

Scan Analysis



32 core Cisco Blade Server (freeBSD) with 128G RAM, 5T RAID storage



Argus Data (from Argus Nodes to a Core Radium Collector)



...



Argus Nodes (for GLORIAD currently, Chicago and Seattle)

But First ..

Thank you



QoSient, LLC



Harika



Casey



Angel

FloCon2014

January 13-16, 2014 | Charleston, South Carolina

Global Ring Network for Advanced Applications Development (GLORIAD)



A cooperative R&E network ringing the northern hemisphere linking scientists, educators and students in Russia, USA, China, Korea, Netherlands, Canada, the Nordic countries, India, Egypt, Singapore – and others with specialized network services; co-funded, co-managed by all international partners



Collaborative International Program to Develop/Deploy advanced Cyberinfrastructure between partnering countries (and others) as effort to expand science, education and cultural cooperation and exchange

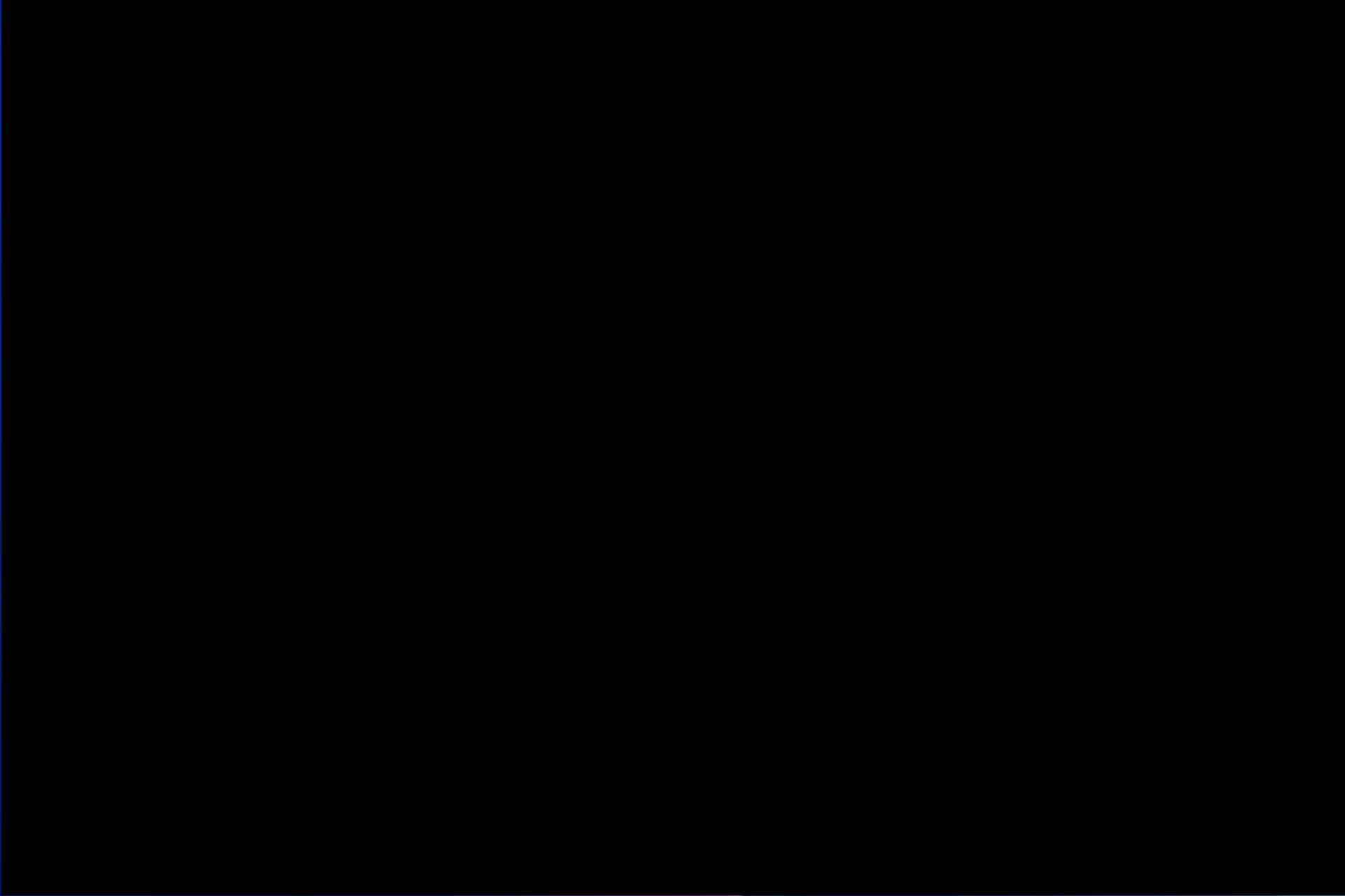


Follow-on to NSF-/Russian MinSci-Funded MIRnet and NaukaNet programs (Total NSF \$18.5M, 1998-2015; International: ~\$240M). Part of broader NSF Program called International Research Network Connections.



Started from a single email ..

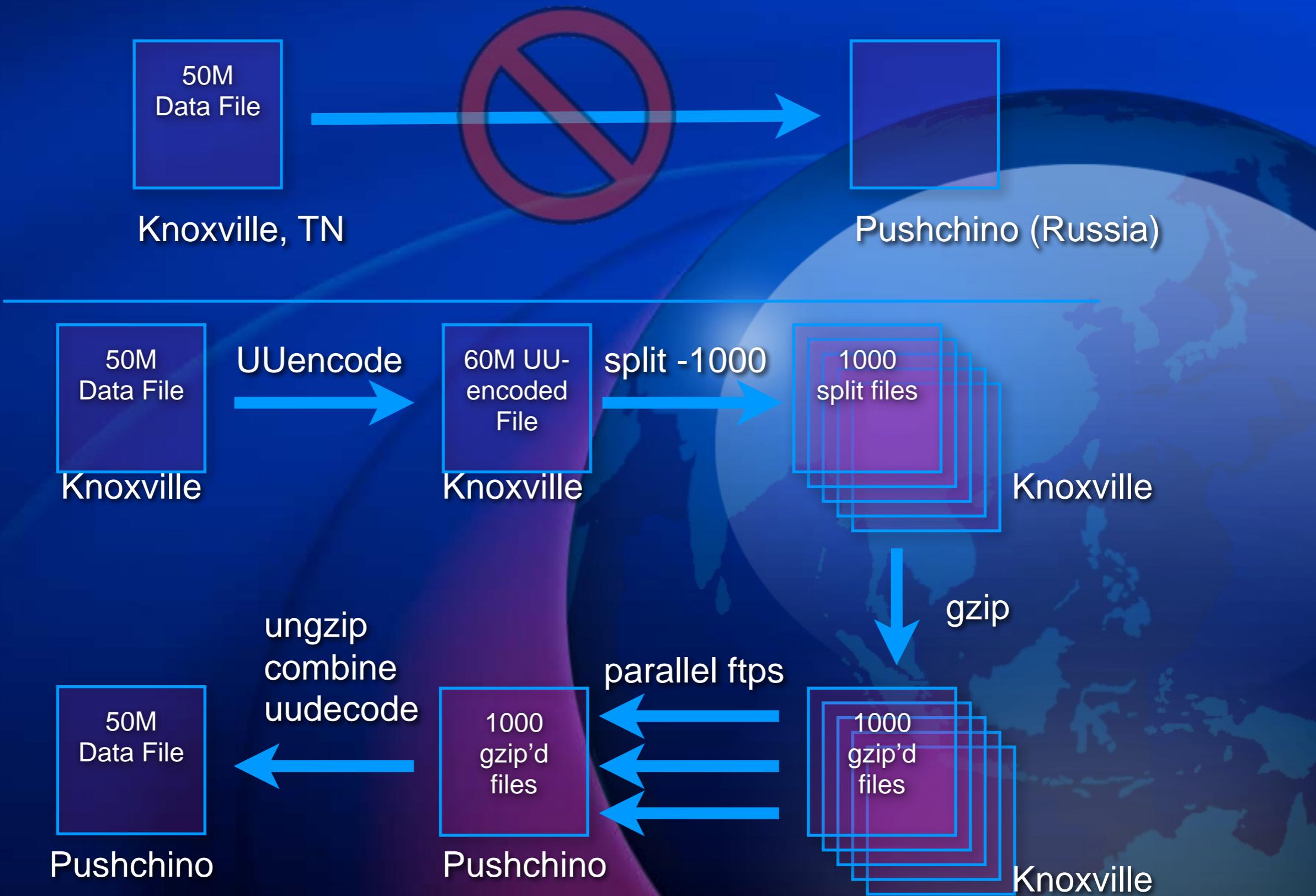
GLORIAD: The Movie



Produced by Korean partners at KISTI

Since production of this movie, GLORIAD has welcomed new partners in NORDUnet (Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden), Egypt, Singapore and India

Why High Speed Networking? (from 1996)



*(it worked! but it took all weekend .. every weekend ..
from Friday night until Monday morning.. 50 Megabyte file ..)*

Why High Speed Networking?

Share



Current Top Users
Russian Federation

Time Period (US East Coast): 2014-01-08 15:57:41 - 2014-01-08 15:57:50

Funded by the US National Science Foundation

Source Institution	Dest Institution	Bytes	Bandwidth	Packets	Packet Loss
TRIUMF (Tri University Meson Facility) (Vancouver, Canada)	Institute of High Energy Physics RAS (Protvino, Russian Federation)	428.1 MB	342.5 Mbps	288474	0.000 %
Institute of High Energy Physics RAS (Protvino, Russian Federation)	CERN LHC (Geneva, Switzerland)	68.5 MB	54.8 Mbps	46190	0.000 %
INFN (National Institute of Nuclear Physics) (Bologna, Italy)	Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP) (Moscow, Russia)	51.9 MB	41.5 Mbps	34201	0.000 %
Kurchatov Institute (Moscow, Russian Federation)	ESnet (Berkeley, United States)	34.0 MB	27.2 Mbps	22371	1.274 %
Institute for Nuclear Research, Scientific Center Troitsk, RAS (Moscow, Russia)	Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) (Leopoldshafen, Germany)	27.4 MB	21.9 Mbps	18098	0.000 %
National Laboratory for High Energy Physics (KEK) (Ibaraki, Japan)	Kurchatov Institute (Moscow, Russian Federation)	23.5 MB	18.8 Mbps	15467	0.000 %
Institute for Nuclear Research, Scientific Center Troitsk, RAS (Moscow, Russia)	CERN LHC (Geneva, Switzerland)	16.5 MB	13.2 Mbps	10896	0.000 %
NASA Ames Research Center (Mountain View, United States)	Institute of Atmospheric Physics RAS (Moscow, Russian Federation)	8.1 MB	6.5 Mbps	5347	0.243 %
Kurchatov Institute (Moscow, Russian Federation)	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (Livermore, United States)	6.8 MB	5.4 Mbps	4458	1.077 %
Kurchatov Institute (Moscow, Russian Federation)	National Laboratory for High Energy Physics (KEK) (Ibaraki, Japan)	5.4 MB	4.3 Mbps	3526	0.000 %
Institute for Nuclear Research, Scientific Center Troitsk, RAS (Moscow, Russia)	Academia Sinica Grid Computing (Taipei, Taiwan)	5.0 MB	4.0 Mbps	3295	0.000 %
Kurchatov Institute (Moscow, Russian Federation)	KISTI (Korea (South))	3.4 MB	2.7 Mbps	2256	0.709 %
Kurchatov Institute (Moscow, Russian Federation)	Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI) (Daejeon, South Korea)	3.1 MB	2.5 Mbps	2048	43.555 %
Space Research Institute (CPI company LAN) (Moscow, Russian Federation)	Country of Japan (Japan)	2.6 MB	2.1 Mbps	1791	0.000 %
Institute for Nuclear Research, Scientific Center Troitsk, RAS (Moscow, Russia)	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (Livermore, United States)	2.1 MB	1.7 Mbps	1363	2.788 %
Helmholtz Centre for Heavy Ion Research (GSI) (Darmstadt, Germany)	Institute for Nuclear Research, Scientific Center Troitsk, RAS (Moscow, Russia)	2.0 MB	1.6 Mbps	1394	0.000 %
Institute for Nuclear Research, Scientific Center Troitsk, RAS (Moscow, Russia)	TUBITAK - Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (Istanbul, Turkey)	1.9 MB	1.5 Mbps	1269	0.000 %
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) (Leopoldshafen, Germany)	Institute for Nuclear Research, Scientific Center Troitsk, RAS (Moscow, Russia)	1.6 MB	1.3 Mbps	1128	0.000 %
National Laboratory for High Energy Physics (KEK) (Ibaraki, Japan)	Institute for Nuclear Research, Scientific Center Troitsk, RAS (Moscow, Russia)	1.6 MB	1.3 Mbps	1050	0.000 %
Institute for Nuclear Research, Scientific Center Troitsk, RAS (Moscow, Russia)	Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI) (Daejeon, South Korea)	1.6 MB	1.3 Mbps	1036	3.764 %

All Users

GLORIAD Partners



Canada China Egypt Hong Kong India Netherlands Nordic Russia Singapore S. Korea Taiwan

World Regions



USA Organizations

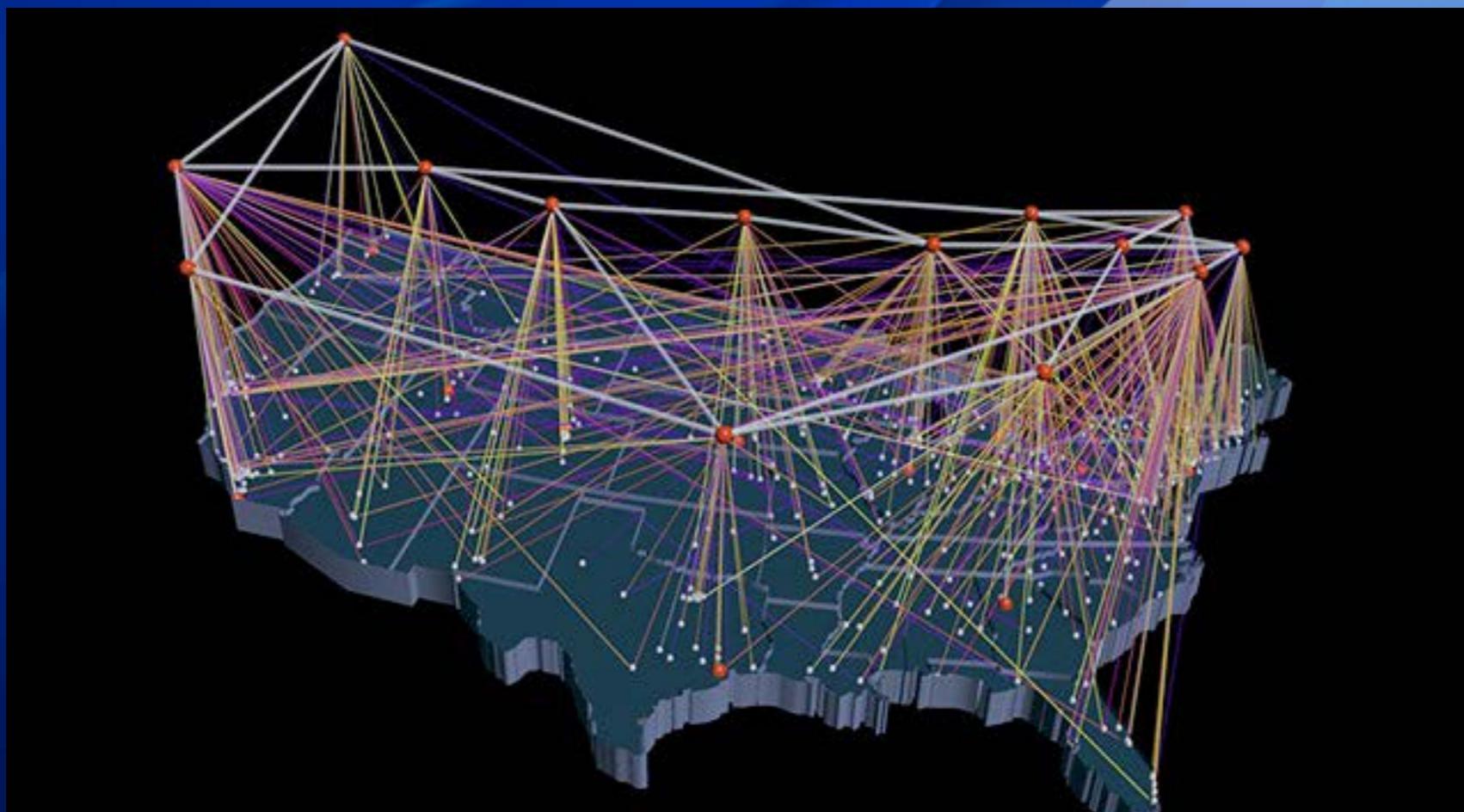


USA NSF (Univ) DOE NASA NIH NOAA USGS DoD

GLORIAD's monitoring system builds on all open-source tools - MySQL, Perl and Argus.

Research and Education Networking?

Early* NSF vision of R&E networking



*1992, by Donna Cox and Bob Patterson of NCSA

Advanced R&E networking today



1: Global Lambda Integrated Facility

Visualization by Robert Patterson, NCSA, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Data Compilation by Maxine D. Brown, University of Illinois at Chicago

Texture Retouch by Jeff Carpenter, NCSA

Earth Texture, visibleearth.nasa.gov

www.glif.is



*2008, by Maxine Brown, Bob Patterson, TransLight/StarLight, NCSA, GLIF
FROM: [HTTP://WWW.GLIF.IS/PUBLICATIONS/MAPS/GLIF_8-08_640X368.MOV](http://WWW.GLIF.IS/PUBLICATIONS/MAPS/GLIF_8-08_640X368.MOV)

The Internet's Undersea World

The internet's undersea world

The vast majority of the world's communications are not carried by satellites but an altogether older technology: cables under the earth's oceans. As a ship accidentally cuts Asia's net access, this map shows how we rely on collections of wires of less than 10cm diameter to link us all together.

Fibre-optic submarine cable systems

In-service
Planned
Damaged
Legend: various colors represent different providers and some are yet to be built

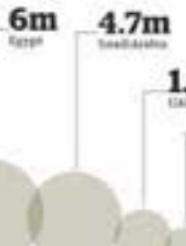


Internet users affected by the Alexandria accident

The main countries affected in Wednesday's event

60m

12m



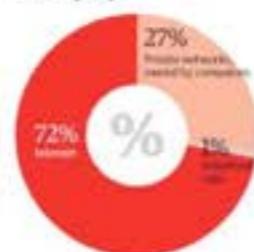
World cable capacity

Submarine cable operators light their cables with capacity on their systems to sell bandwidth to other carriers. Carriers buy extra capacity, mainly to hold in reserve. On the trans-Atlantic route 90% of the bandwidth is purchased, but only 20% is used.

Capacity in terabytes a second



What makes up "used capacity"?



The longest submarine cables

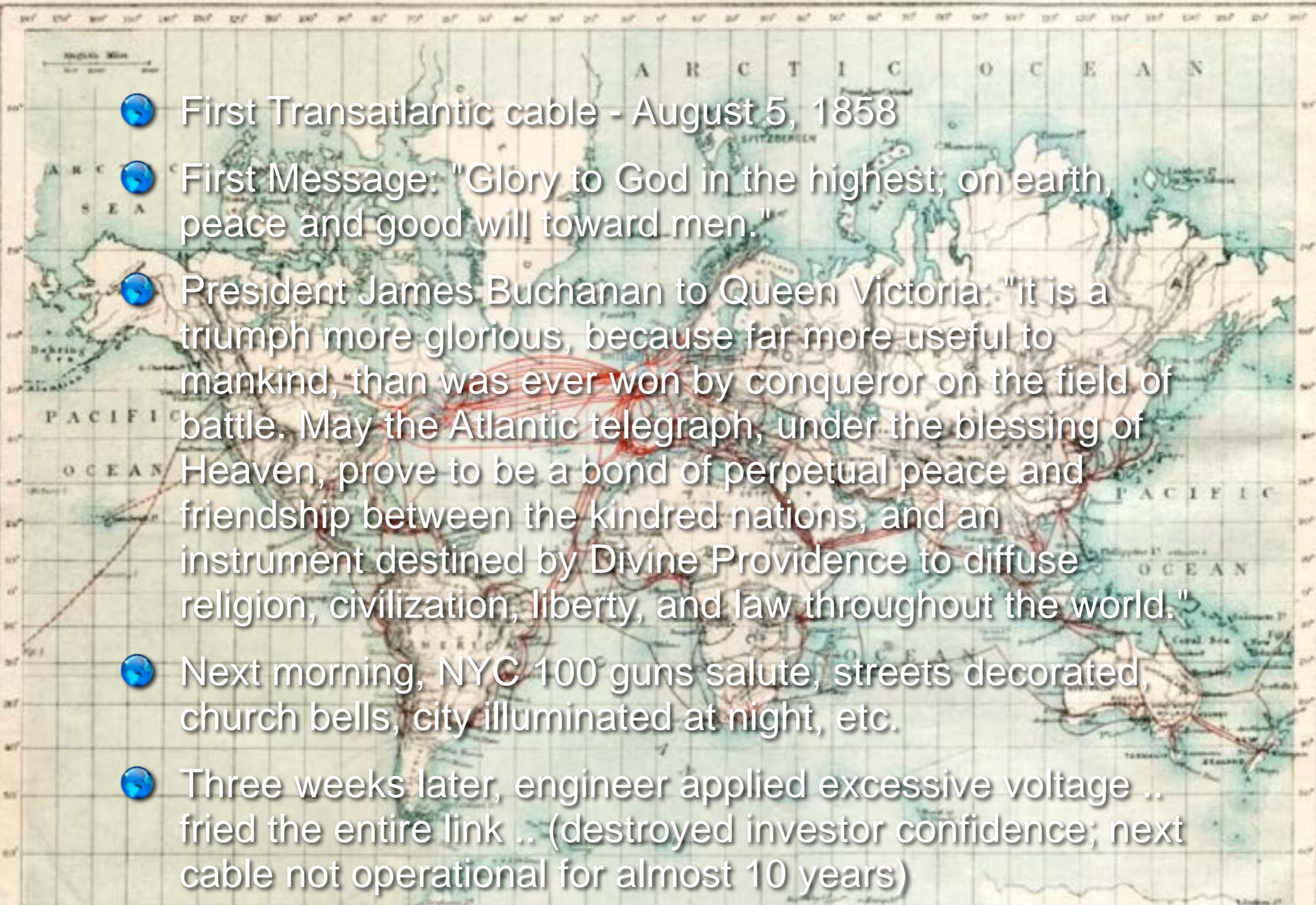
The Seabis-1 system from Northern Germany to Korea, South Korea connects 22 different countries with 35 landing points.

Seabis-1	35,000 km
Satellite Cross	33,500 km
Global-4R	33,070 km
SEAG Level-Asia	28,000 km
South America-1	27,000 km

The world's cables in bandwidth

The first international telephone submarine cable system, TAT-1, connected North America to Europe in 1956 and had an initial capacity of 400,000 bytes per second. Since then, total trans-Atlantic cable capacity has soared to over 7 trillion bps.





GLORIAD History

- 1994 - Started “Friends & Partners” on-line community network
- 1995 - Started KORRnet and Russian Civic Networking Projects
- 1997 - Started MIRnet US-Russia high speed science network
- 2001 - Moved to NCSA, University of Illinois
- 2002 - Upgraded MIRnet to 45 Mbps
- 2003 - Upgraded MIRnet to 155 Mbps
- 2004 - Added China/CSTnet! Launched “Little-GLORIAD” as first R&E network ring around the world (US-Russia-China - 155 Mbps)
- 2004 - Moved project back to ORNL/UT (JICS) with new 5-year NSF Funding
- 2005 - Added Korea (10G!), Netherlands (Europe exchange), Canada (transit NA)
- 2006 - Added Nordic countries (re-established direct US-Nordic ties)
- 2009 - Started Taj project (Stimulus funds)
- 2010 - New 5 year NSF Funding
- 2011 - GLORIAD-Singapore Launched; New USAID Funding for GLORIAD in Africa
- 2011 - December - GLORIAD Egypt Launches
- 2012 - January - Hong Kong Workshop; June - GLORIAD India Launched
- 2012 - August - APAN - GLORIAD Agreement
- 2013 - October - Visits to Qatar and Malaysia

“Little GLORIAD” January 12, 2004

Beijing



Infrastructure Improvements: 2009 to 2012

Taj Project (\$2.2M US Stimulus Funds + \$11M intl match)

The collage includes the following elements:

- Top Left:** Three traffic graphs from March 2011: "StarLight Graph: 2011-03-06" (green line), "Russia Graph: 2011-03-06" (blue line), and "PacWave Graph: 2011-03-06" (green line). Each graph shows Inbound and Outbound traffic over four weeks.
- Top Right:** A world map showing a network connection between North America and Asia. It highlights the "MoscowLight" link (10G/glo-ru) and the "BeijingLight" link (12.5G/glo-kr).
- Middle Left:** A logo for "GLORIAD PROJECTED" with a globe icon.
- Middle Center:** A photograph of a video conference meeting where participants in Kansas and Cairo are communicating in real-time.
- Middle Right:** A close-up view of network equipment and cables.
- Bottom Left:** Logos for NSF and TATA, with the TATA tagline "Leadership with trust".
- Bottom Center:** A screenshot of a news article from ET NOW dated 011-03-06. The headline reads "so that .. young person in Kansas can communicate instantly with a young person in Cairo .." and the subtext says "June 4, 2009, Cairo, Egypt".
- Bottom Right:** A "Global Netwave" logo.

Key word in GLORI**A**D: Applications

The Driver: Science, Education and Medical Applications (Sample: US-Malaysia/Indonesia)

Building a molecular foundation for tropical mycorrhizal biology: Sporocarp surveys of ectomycorrhizal fungal diversity of Southeast Asian dipterocarp forests

Peay, Kabir CA
Stanford University
kpeay@stanford.edu
Systematics & Biodiversity Sci

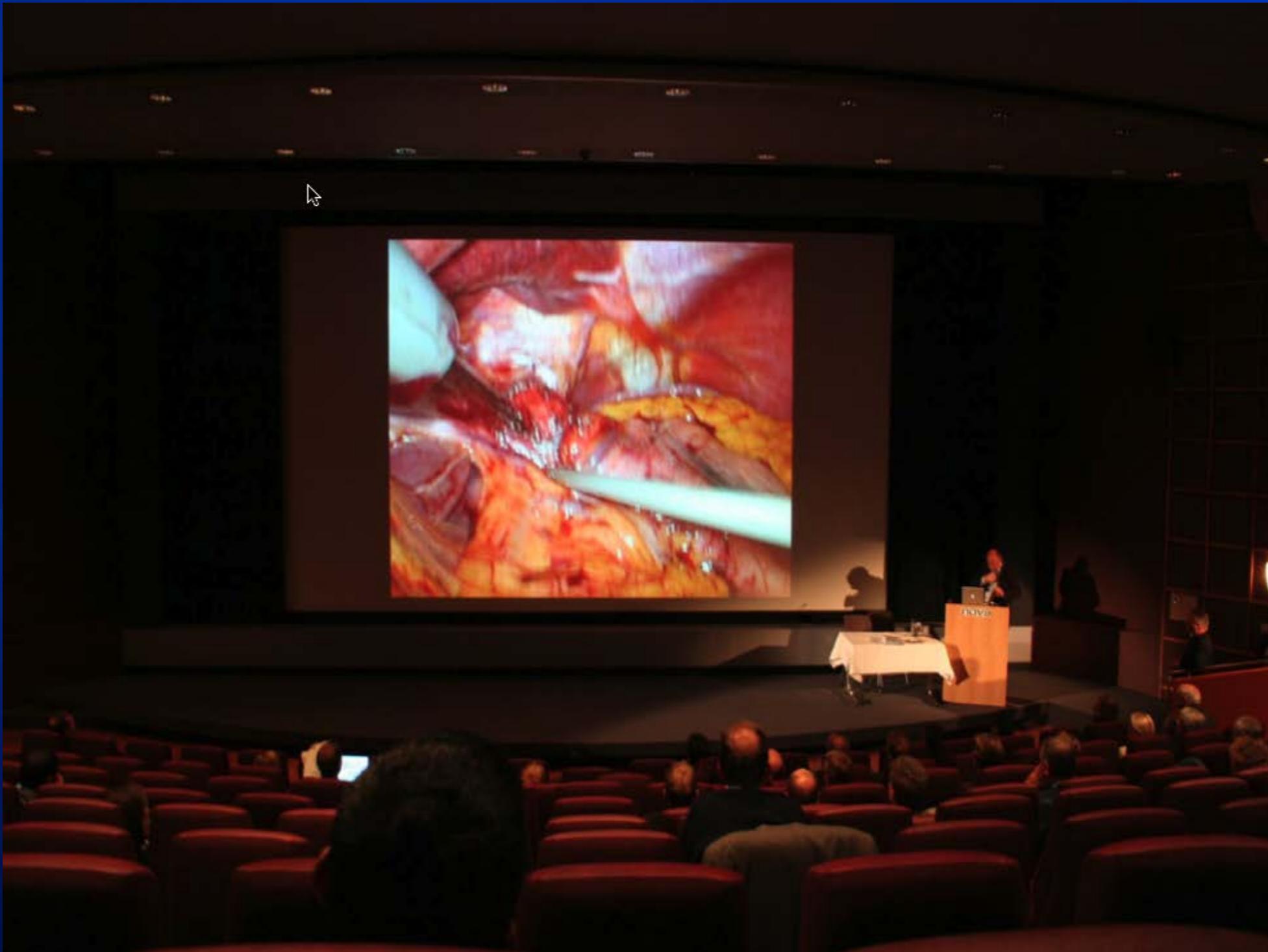


The Dipterocarpaceae is the most diverse and abundant tree family in the lowland tropical rain forests of Southeast Asia. There are more than 500 species and all depend on root-associated fungi called ectomycorrhizal (ECM) fungi to obtain soil nutrients. Ectomycorrhizal fungi have evolved intimate associations with particular groups of trees in forest communities across the world, but they are rare in most lowland tropical regions. However, the extent of ECM fungal diversity is unknown, thereby making tests of important evolutionary and ecological hypotheses difficult. While soil fungi predominantly exist in microscopic form, many fungi make macroscopic fruiting bodies during the sexual stage of their life cycle, enabling taxonomic identifications that can be coupled with molecular data. This project will make use of an existing collection of identified and curated fungi in Malaysia to begin building and DNA database for fungal diversity in dipterocarp forest. This effort will allow environmental samples of soils and roots to be linked to specific species of fungi. Also, fungal fruiting bodies from the dipterocarp forest will continue to be collected, identified, and sequenced at a greater intensity with efforts to identify host tree species of specific fungi. Broader impacts for this project include the teaching and training of local Malaysian assistants and students. We will also provide an intensive training workshop for foreign and Malaysian researchers in the collection and identification of fungal sporocarps in the field. Digital images of sporocarps will be publicly available online. Since dipterocarps are also highly prized for timber and have experienced some the highest deforestation rates in the world, this research will be useful for implementing strategies for forest conservation and regeneration.

Video-Conferencing



Bio/medical Apps



Korea-Nordic Live Surgical Procedure, 1 Gbps Video



8K Video Streaming (70 Gbps)



www.ubuntunet.net/sites/ubuntunet.net/files/smithb.pdf

Each antenna must transmit data from two polarisations, so the total data rate for each antenna is 200 Gb/s. Given that the entire structure will have 3000 antennas by the time Phase 2 is complete, suggests a total capacity requirement of 600 Tb/s.

Using recent forecast data, global internet traffic is predicted to reach 100 exabytes (10^{18}) per month by 2016. Assuming a CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate) of 25%, it is estimated that global internet traffic will be 750 Tb/s by 2020.

At

The implication is that, by the time Phase 2 of the Square Kilometre Array is completed and operational, it will be carrying the equivalent of 80% of the global internet traffic over the South African based antenna array alone.

Proposed SKA configuration in Southern Africa

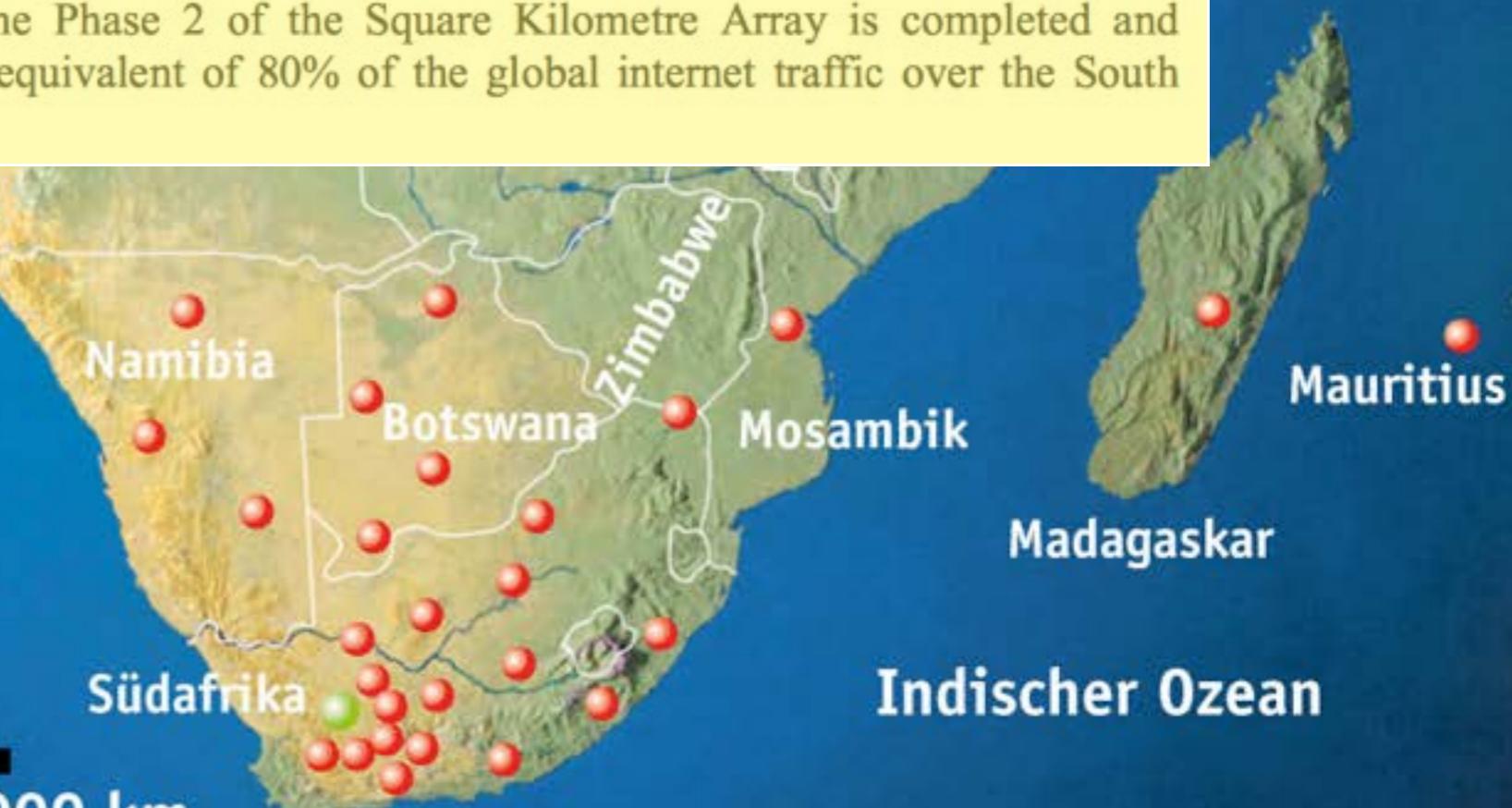
Credit: Bernard Fanaroff and TerraForma/SuW

0

1000

2000

3000 km

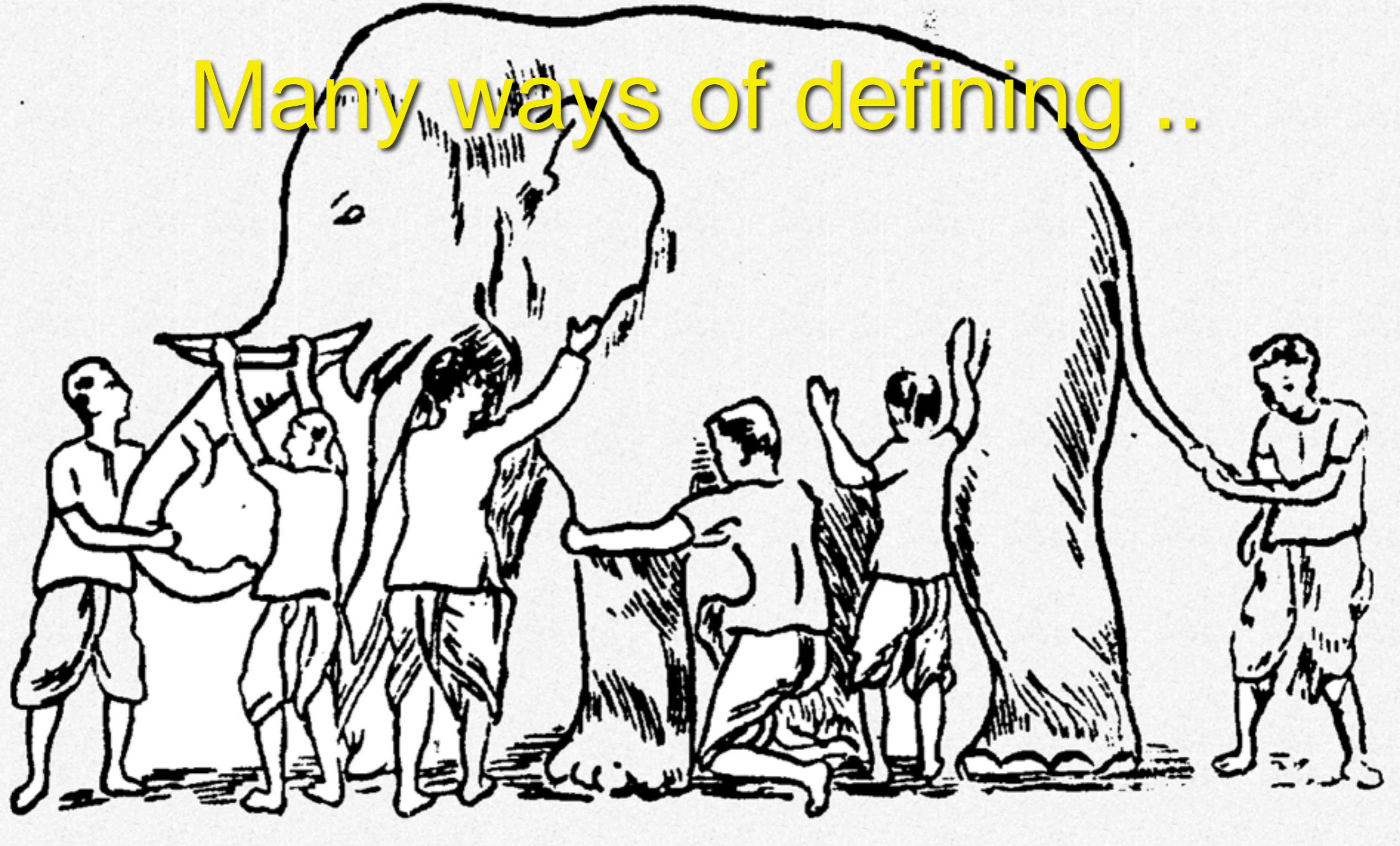


Benefits to Global Partners

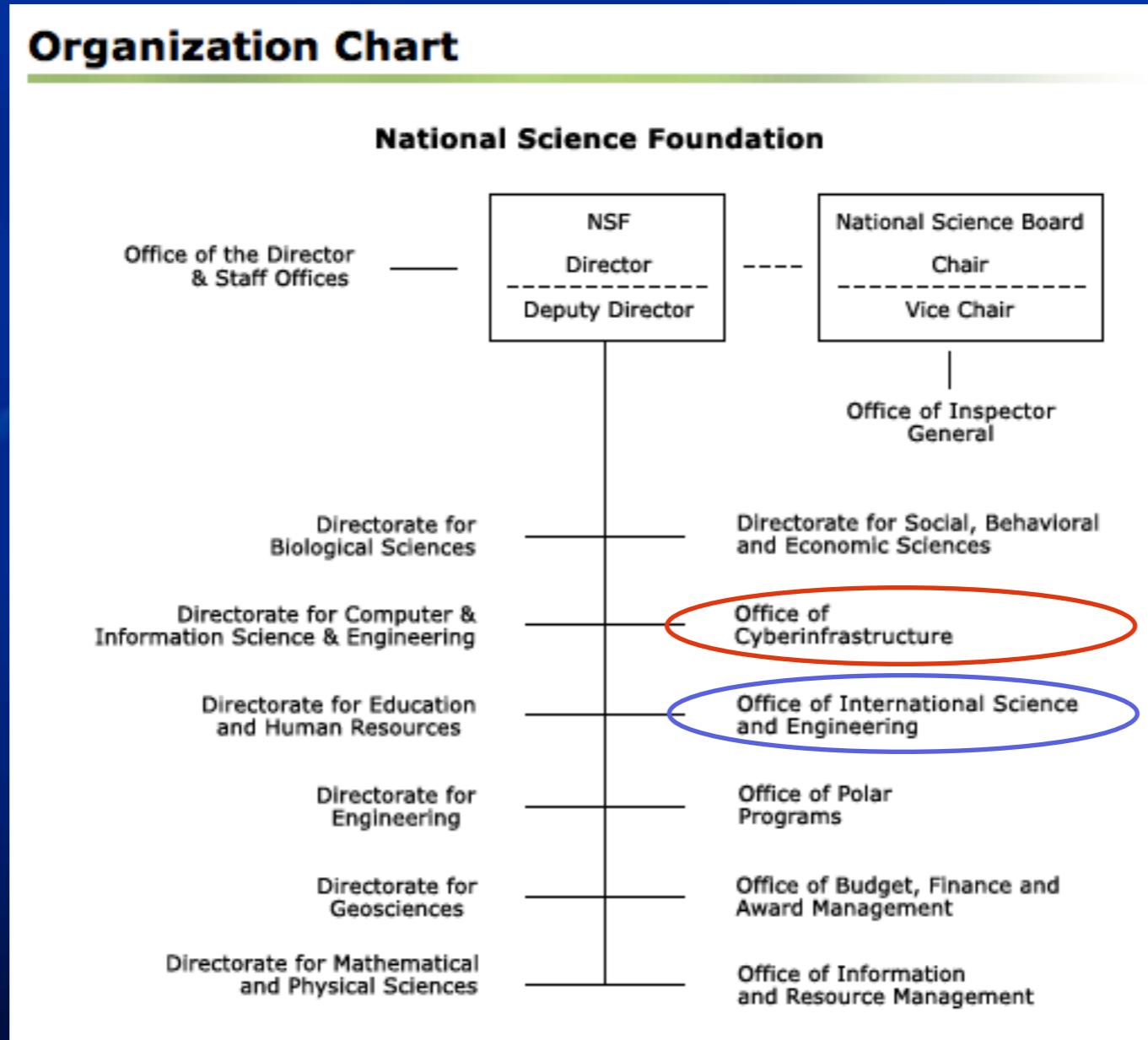
- Scientists, educators and students are able to:
 - participate in thousands of simultaneous video-conferences; engage in distance learning, remote seminars, etc.
 - exchange enormous (terabyte-size) data sets
 - share advanced cyberinfrastructure (supercomputers, etc.) in other parts of the world
 - utilize advanced visualization and immersive technologies (such as 3d caves, etc.)
 - utilize remote scientific instrumentation - telescopes, microscopes, seismic instruments, etc.
 - engage more easily and more regularly with peers throughout the world
 - build ever more capable internal cyberinfrastructure

GLORIAD?

Many ways of defining ..



in terms of Sponsorship ...

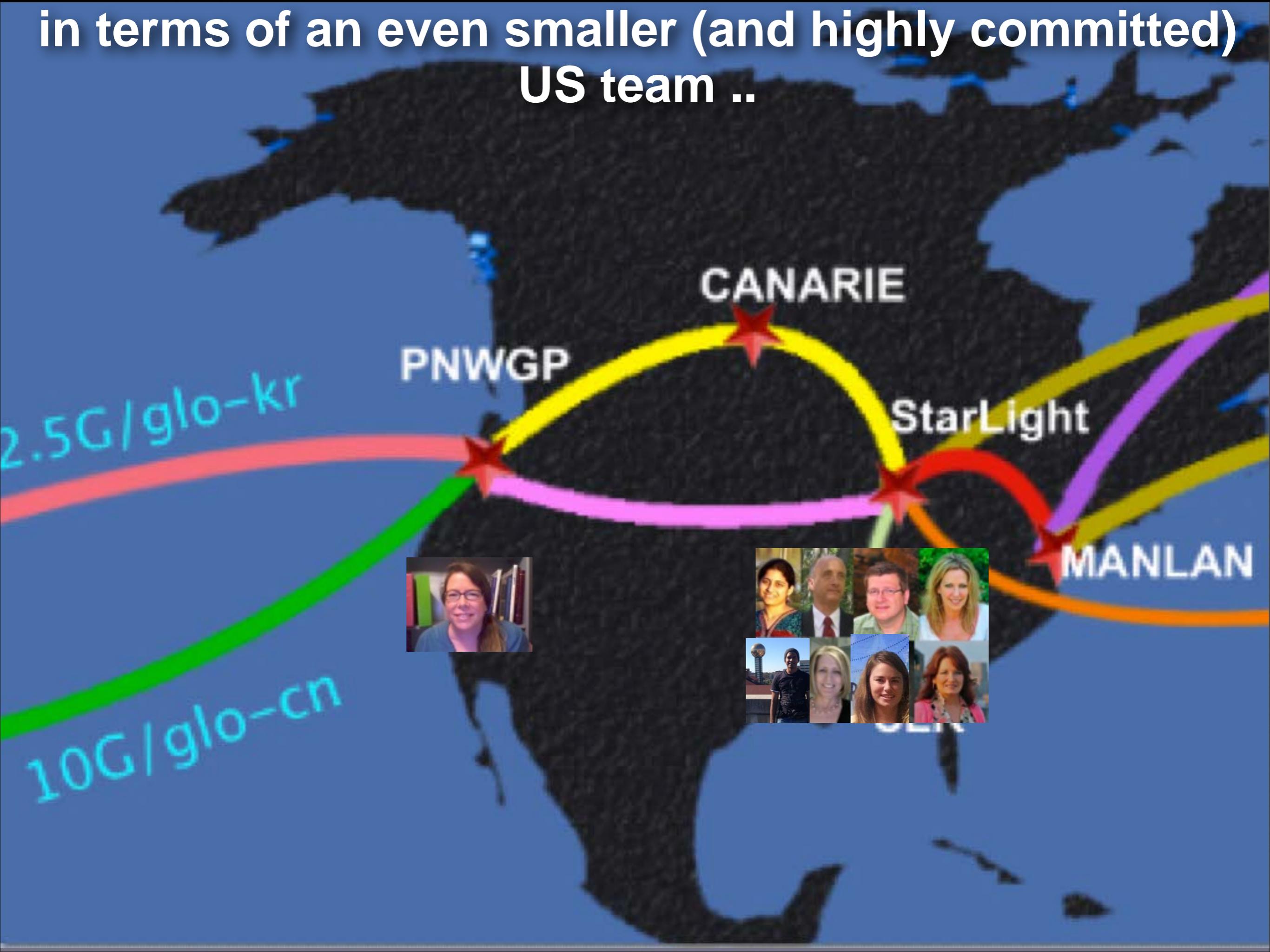


One of the NSF IRNC Projects (2010-2015)
Follow-on to NSF-Russian MinSci-Funded MIRnet and NaukaNet programs
(Total NSF \$18.5M, 1998-2015; International: ~\$240M)

in terms of a very small but committed community ..



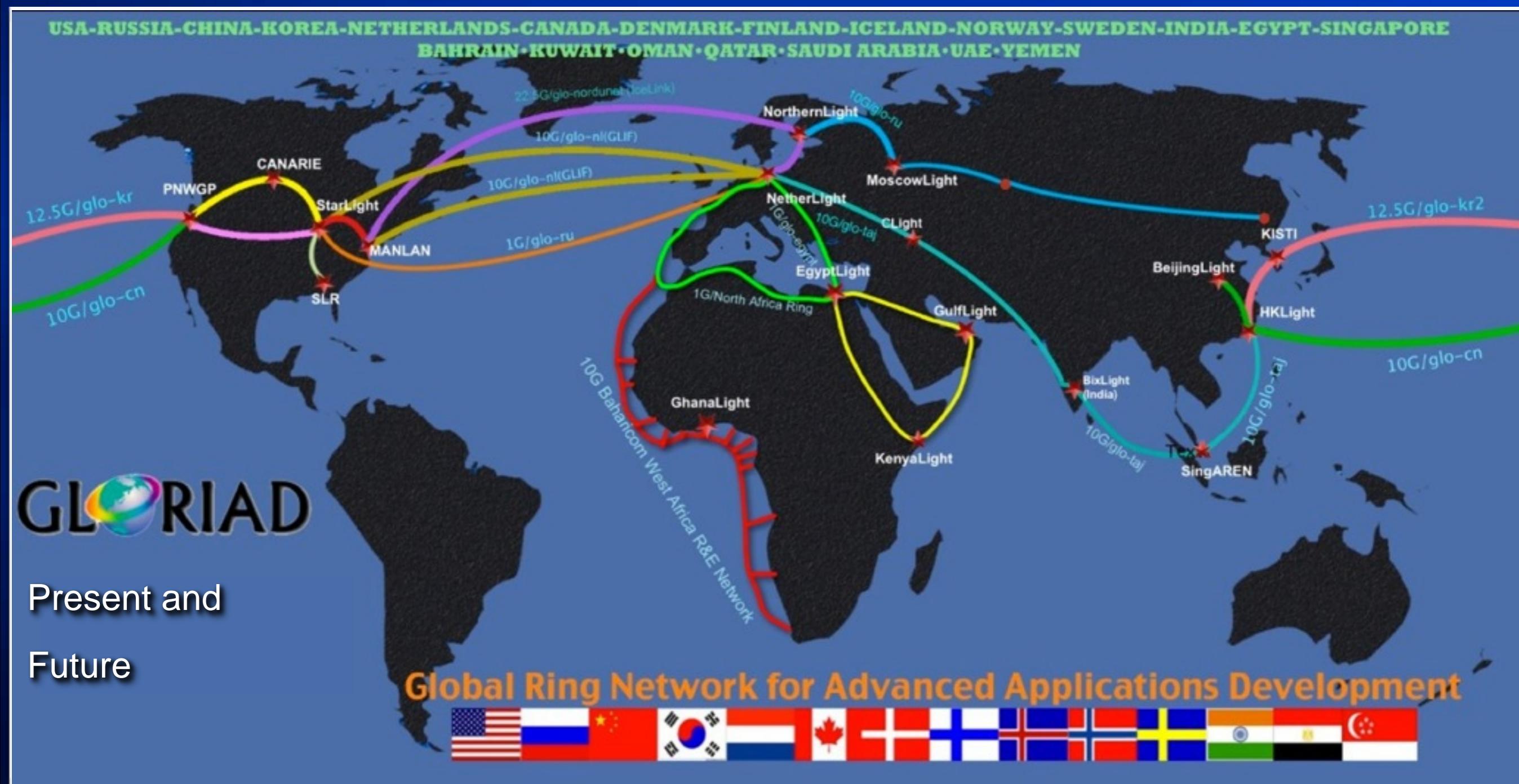
in terms of an even smaller (and highly committed)
US team ..



in terms of Technical Operations



in terms of the International Infrastructure (circuits) ..

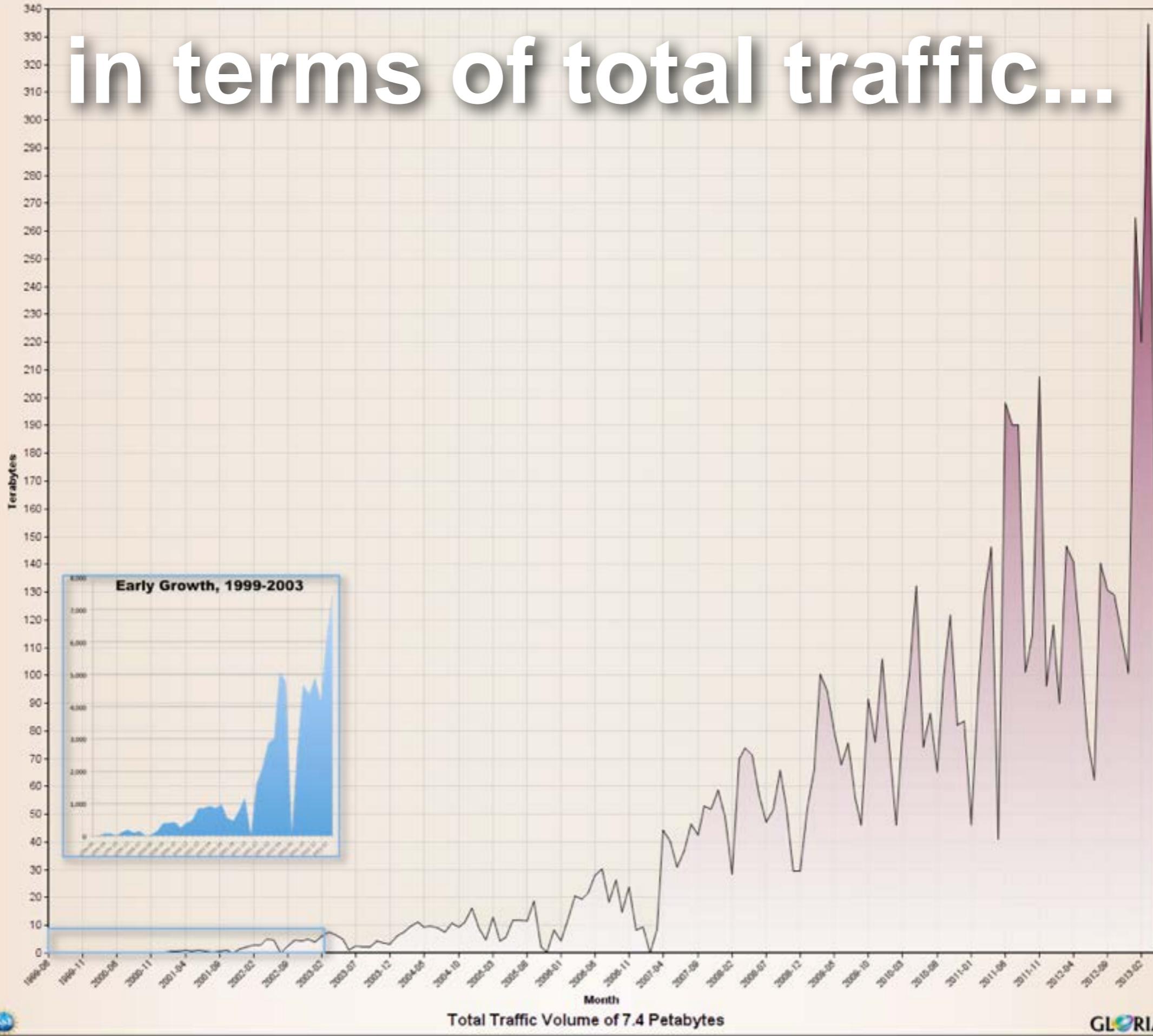


- Partners: SURFnet, NORDUnet, CSTnet (China), e-ARENA (Russia), KISTI (Korea), CANARIE (Canada), SingAREN, ENSTInet (Egypt), Tata Inst / Fund Rsrch/Bangalore Science Community, NLR/Internet2/NLR/NASA/FedNets, CERN/LHC

- Sponsors: US NSF (\$18.5M 1998-2015), Tata (\$6M), USAID (\$3.5M 2011-2013) all Intl partners (~\$240M 1998-2015)

- History: 1994 US-Russia Friends and Partners; 1996 US-Russia Civic Networking; 1997 US-Russia MIRnet; 2004 GLORIAD; 2009 GLORIAD/Taj; 2011 GLORIAD/Africa

in terms of total traffic...



in terms of the customers ...

Share



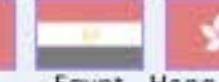
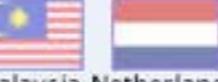
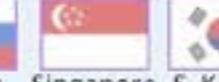
Current Top Users
United States

Time Period (US East Coast): 2013-10-29 21:06:24 - 2013-10-29 21:06:30

Funded by the US National Science Foundation

Source Institution	Dest Institution	Bytes	Bandwidth	Packets	Packet Loss
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna, Russian Federation)	Vanderbilt University (Nashville, United States)	263.7 MB	210.9 Mbps	173702	1.488 %
University of Nebraska Lincoln (Lincoln, United States)	Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna, Russian Federation)	160.7 MB	128.6 Mbps	105870	0.000 %
US Geological Survey (Menlo Park, United States)	Russian Space Science Internet (Moscow, Russian Federation)	146.0 MB	116.8 Mbps	96246	0.016 %
Purdue University (West Lafayette, United States)	Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS (Beijing, China)	130.9 MB	104.7 Mbps	91033	0.000 %
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna, Russian Federation)	UC San Diego (La Jolla, United States)	94.4 MB	75.5 Mbps	62201	0.730 %
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna, Russian Federation)	Purdue University (West Lafayette, United States)	88.3 MB	70.7 Mbps	58305	1.019 %
Fermilab (Batavia, United States)	Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS (Beijing, China)	83.1 MB	66.5 Mbps	55184	0.000 %
Vanderbilt University (Nashville, United States)	Kyungpook National University (Taegu, Korea (South))	79.8 MB	63.8 Mbps	52560	0.000 %
National University of Singapore (Singapore, Singapore)	US NIH National Library of Medicine (Bethesda, United States)	60.8 MB	48.6 Mbps	42273	0.000 %
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna, Russian Federation)	EP.NET LLC (Marina Del Rey, United States)	47.1 MB	37.7 Mbps	31042	0.870 %
Ministry of Education Computer Center Taiwan (MOEC) (Taiwan)	University of Virginia Charlottesville (Charlottesville, United States)	42.4 MB	33.9 Mbps	27912	0.000 %
CITY University of Hong Kong (Central District, Hong Kong)	UCAR CISL Research Data Archive (Boulder, United States)	34.3 MB	27.5 Mbps	22622	0.000 %
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna, Russian Federation)	California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, United States)	33.0 MB	26.4 Mbps	21724	0.980 %
Ministry of Education Computer Center Taiwan (MOEC) (Taiwan)	National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) (Boulder, United States)	28.0 MB	22.4 Mbps	18672	0.000 %
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna, Russian Federation)	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, United States)	24.2 MB	19.4 Mbps	16023	0.000 %
Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute (Seoul, Korea (South))	NASA Ocean Color Biology Processing Group (Greenbelt, United States)	22.2 MB	17.8 Mbps	14655	0.000 %
US NIH National Library of Medicine (Bethesda, United States)	Shanghai Institutes for Biological Sciences, CAS (Shanghai, China)	18.3 MB	14.6 Mbps	12151	4.461 %
Kurchatov Institute (Moscow, Russian Federation)	University of Nebraska Lincoln (Lincoln, United States)	14.5 MB	13.1 Mbps	9553	0.000 %
Institute of High Energy Physics RAS (Protvino, Russian Federation)	California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, United States)	11.0 MB	8.8 Mbps	7224	0.554 %
Kurchatov Institute (Moscow, Russian Federation)	Indiana University (Bloomington, United States)	8.4 MB	8.2 Mbps	5550	0.000 %

GLORIAD Partners

											
Canada	China	Egypt	Hong Kong	India	Malaysia	Netherlands	Nordic	Russia	Singapore	S. Korea	Taiwan

World Regions



All Users

USA Organizations

							
USA	NSF (Univ)	DOE	NASA	NIH	NOAA	USGS	DoD

GLORIAD's monitoring system builds on all open-source tools - MySQL, Perl and Argus

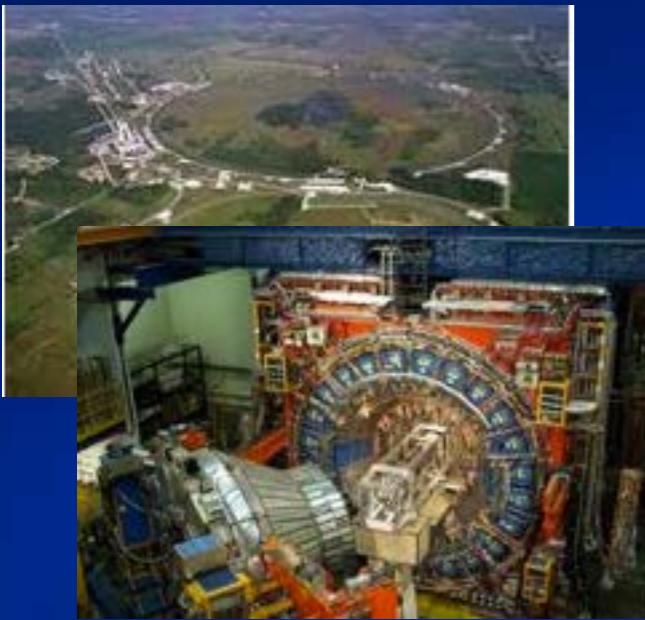
in terms of the numbers ...

- 14.8 million IP addresses routed across GLORIAD infrastructure since beginning
- 1.7 billion flow records (large flows) since beginning
- 300 million flow update records (argus) daily
- 6 Terabytes - 18 Terabytes per day

The background features a stylized globe of the Earth, focusing on the Eastern Hemisphere. The continents are visible in a light blue color, while the oceans are a darker shade of blue. A large, semi-transparent circular overlay with a gradient from dark purple at the bottom to bright blue at the top covers the central portion of the slide. The text is positioned within this circle.

in terms of the
science
applications

FermiLab (Chicago)



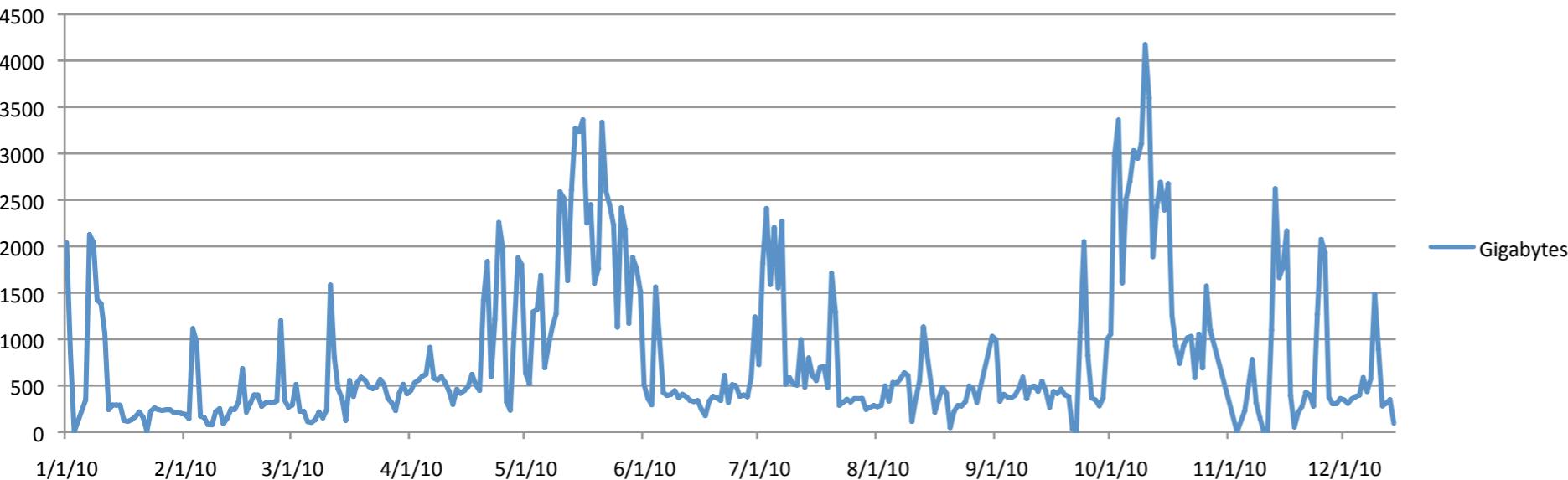
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory advances the understanding of the fundamental nature of matter and energy by providing leadership and resources for qualified researchers to conduct basic research at the frontiers of high energy physics and related disciplines.

#1 largest provider of data across GLORIAD (~270 Terabytes in 2010)

See: <http://www.fnal.gov/>

Host name
*.fnal.gov
Country
United States
Country Code
US
Region
Illinois
City
Batavia

Gigabytes Tranferred per Day



MODIS

Web

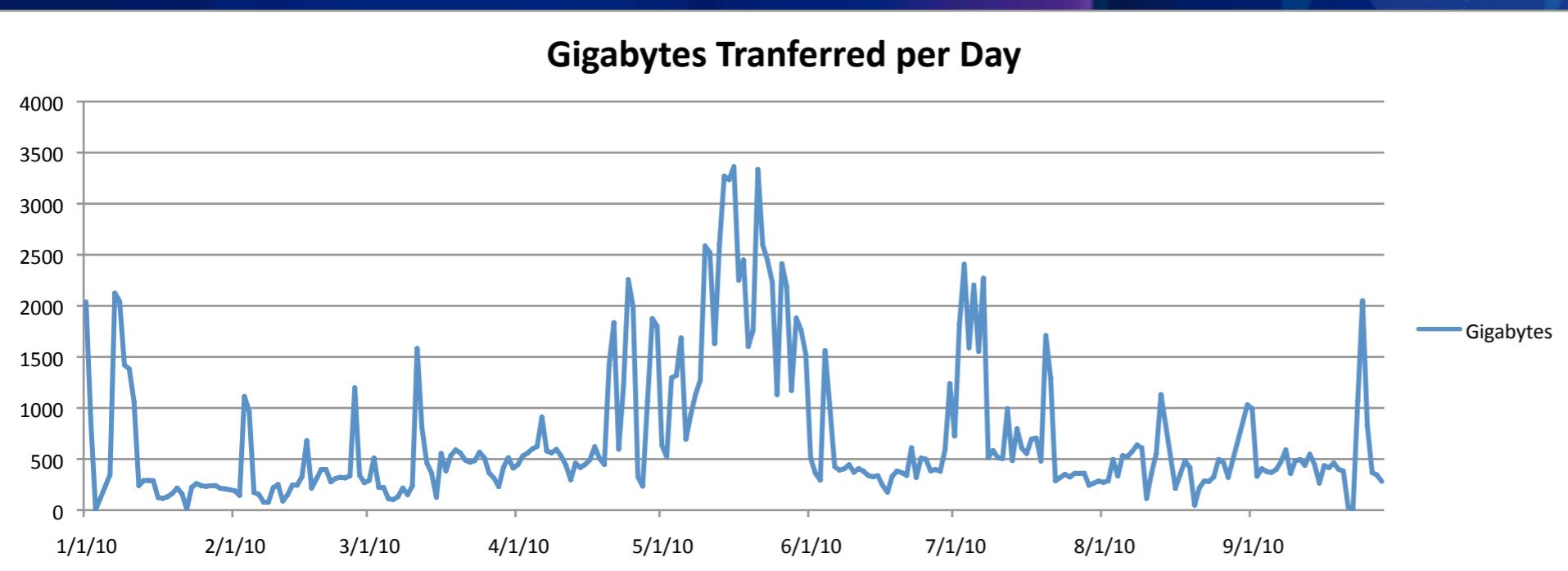
Host name e4ftl01.cr.usgs.gov
Country United States
Country Code US
Region South Dakota
City Sioux Falls

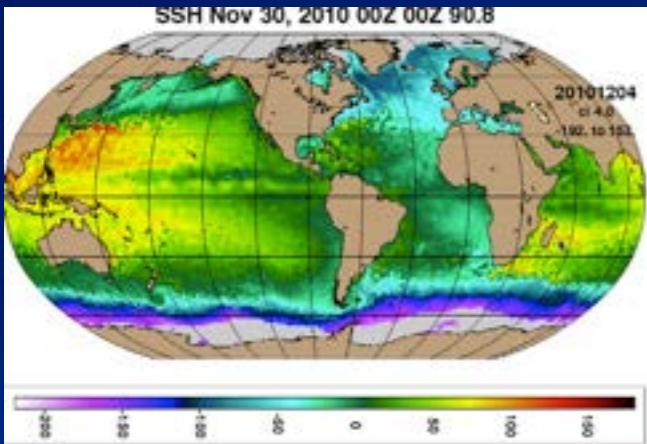
USGS MODIS Repository of Earth Satellite Imagery

MODIS (or Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer) is a key instrument aboard the Terra (EOS AM) and Aqua (EOS PM) satellites. Terra's orbit around the Earth is timed so that it passes from north to south across the equator in the morning, while Aqua passes south to north over the equator in the afternoon. Terra MODIS and Aqua MODIS are viewing the entire Earth's surface every 1 to 2 days, acquiring data in 36 spectral bands, or groups of wavelengths (see MODIS Technical Specifications). These data will improve our understanding of global dynamics and processes occurring on the land, in the oceans, and in the lower atmosphere. **MODIS is playing a vital role in the development of validated, global, interactive Earth system models able to predict global change accurately enough to assist policy makers in making sound decisions concerning the protection of our environment.**

#2 largest provider of data across GLORIAD (~75 Terabytes in 2010)

See: <http://modis.gsfc.nasa.gov/>





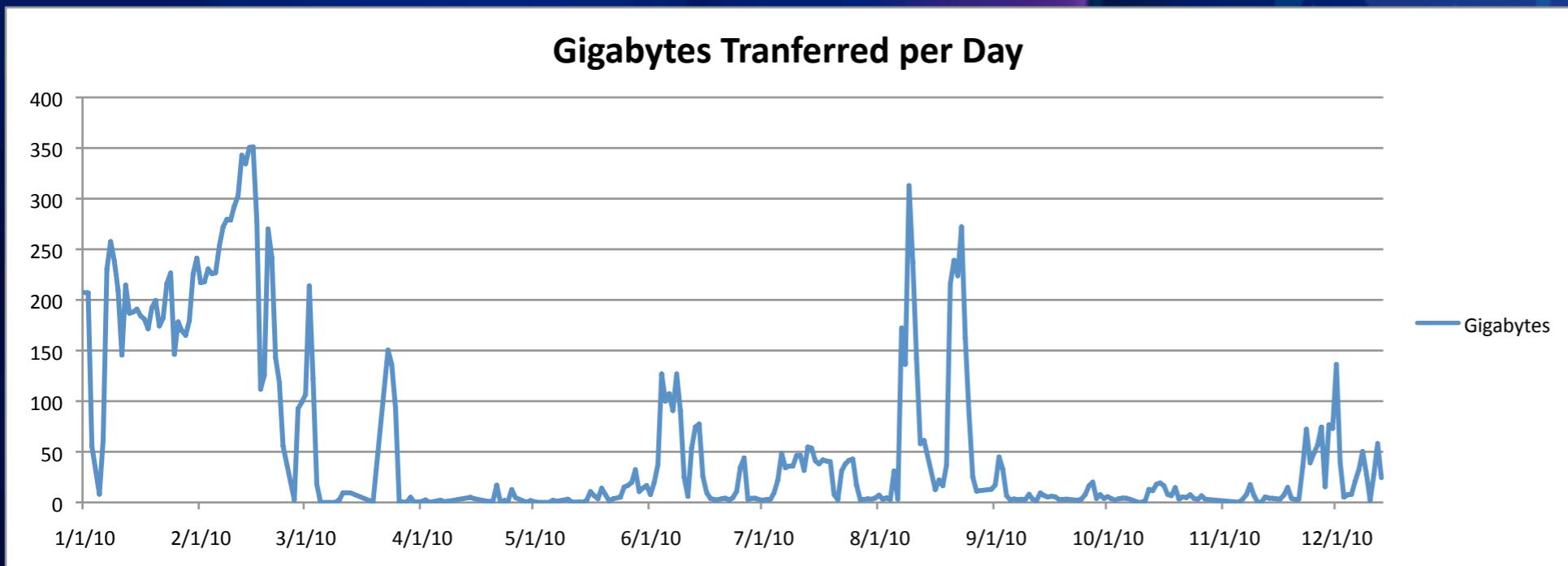
Hycom National Ocean Partnership Program

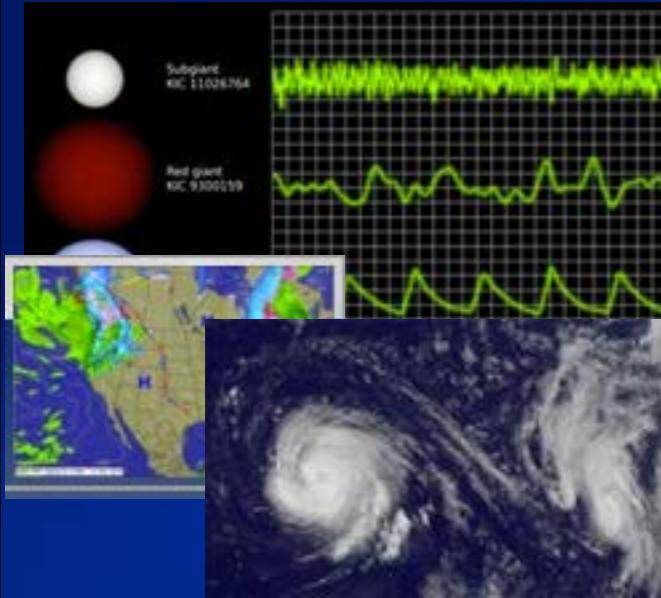
The HYCOM consortium is a multi-institutional effort sponsored by the National Ocean Partnership Program (NOPP), as part of the U. S. Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment (GODAE), to develop and evaluate a data-assimilative hybrid isopycnal-sigma-pressure (generalized) coordinate ocean model (called HYbrid Coordinate Ocean Model or HYCOM).

Host name tds.hycom.org
Country United States
Country Code US
Region Florida
City Tallahassee

#3 largest provider of data across GLORIAD (~21 Terabytes in 2010)

See: <http://www.hycom.org/>





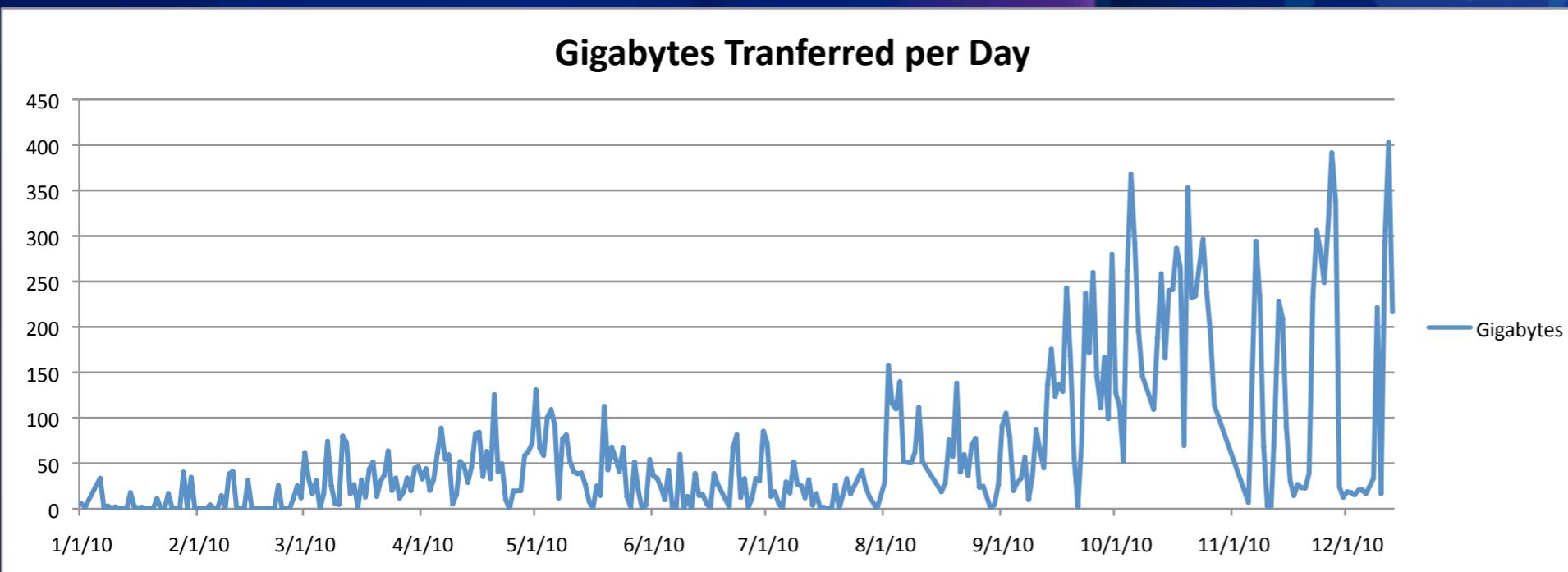
#4 largest provider of
data across
GLORIAD (~20
Terabytes in 2010)

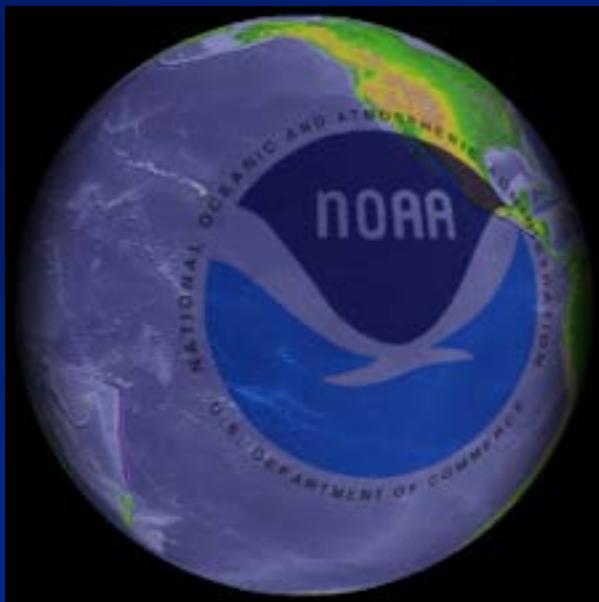
National Center for Atmospheric Research

The National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) is a federally funded research and development center devoted to service, research and education in the atmospheric and related sciences. NCAR's mission is to understand the behavior of the atmosphere and related physical, biological and social systems; to support, enhance and extend the capabilities of the university community and the broader scientific community – nationally and internationally; and to foster transfer of knowledge and technology for the betterment of life on Earth. The National Science Foundation is NCAR's primary sponsor, with significant additional support provided by other U.S. government agencies, other national governments and the private sector.

See: <http://www.ucar.edu/>

Host name
dsspub.ucar.edu
Country
United States
Country Code
US
Region
Colorado
City
Boulder





Climate Diagnostics Center (NOAA)

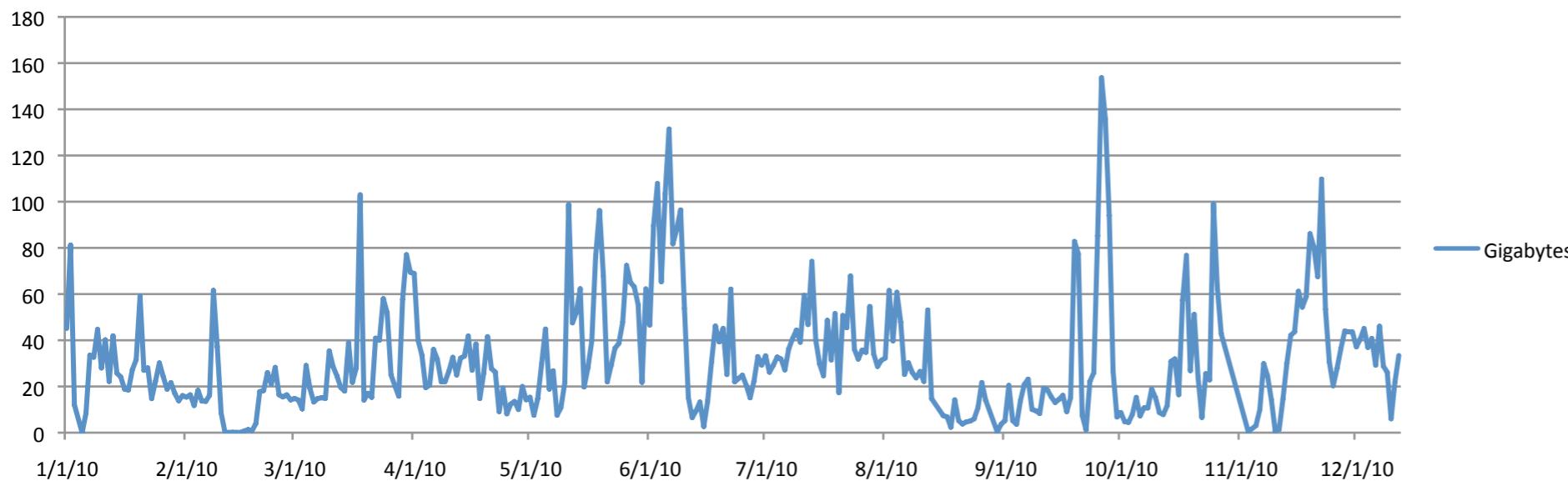
#8 largest provider of data across GLORIAD (~11 Terabytes in 2010)

The Climate Diagnostics Center (CDC) in Boulder, Colorado advances understanding and predictions of climate variability through a vigorous research program, emphasizing state-of-the-art diagnostic techniques, directed at identifying the causes and potential predictability of important climate phenomena. Examples of phenomena that are foci for CDC research include major droughts and floods, the El Niño - Southern Oscillation and its global impacts, and decadal to centennial climate variations. CDC also performs extensive intercomparisons of observational and climate model data, an activity which is essential to improving NOAA's climate models and forecasts. CDC is also a major participant in the Western Water Research Initiative.

See: http://www.research.noaa.gov/climate/climate_cdc.html

Host name ftp.cdc.noaa.gov
Country United States
Country Code US
Region Colorado
City Boulder

Gigabytes Tranferred per Day



National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI)



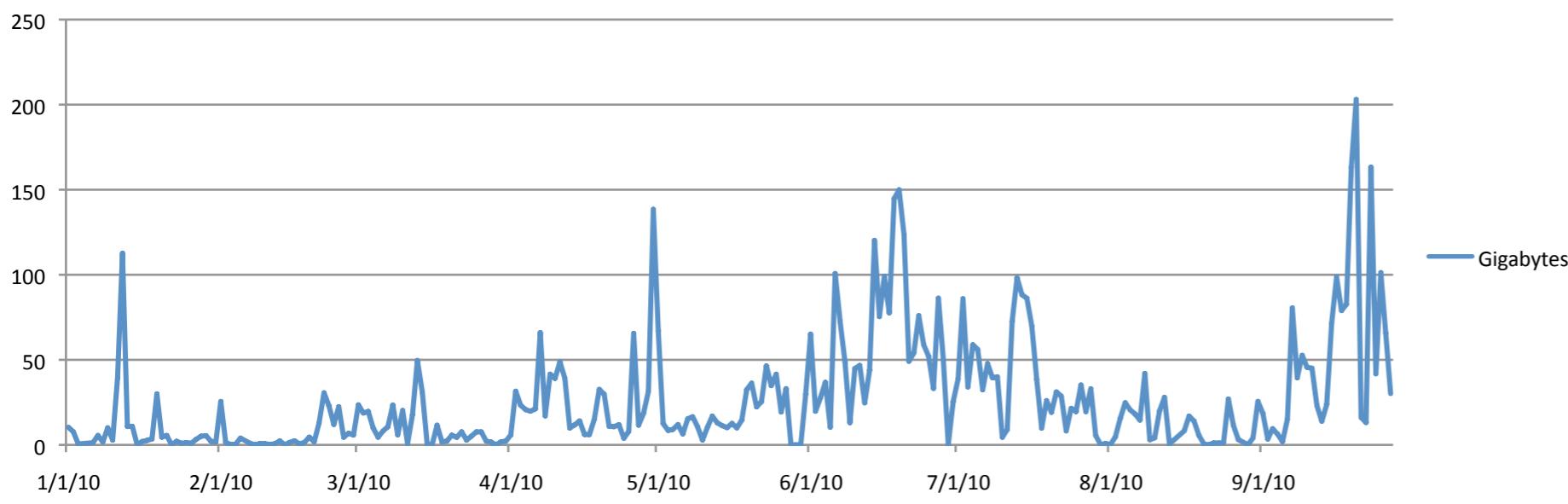
The National Center for Biotechnology Information advances science and health by providing access to biomedical and genomic information. Popular database resources include: [BLAST](#), [Bookshelf](#), [Gene](#), [Genome](#), [Nucleotide](#), [OMIM](#), [Protein](#), [PubChem](#), [PubMed](#), [PubMed Central](#), [SNP](#)

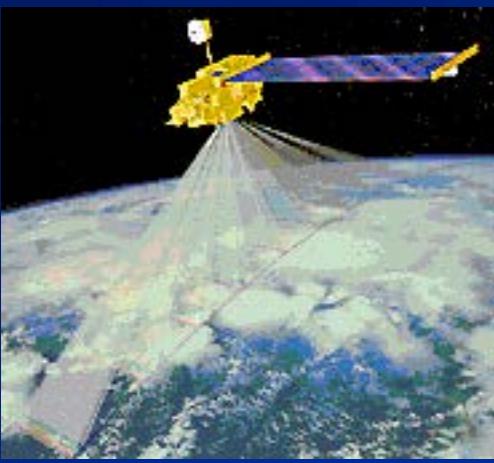
12th largest provider
of data across
GLORIAD (~9
Terabytes in 2010)

See: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

Host name
ftp.wip.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
Country
United States
Country Code
US
Region
Maryland
City
Bethesda

Gigabytes Tranferred per Day





23rd largest provider
of data across
GLORIAD (~5
Terabytes in 2010)

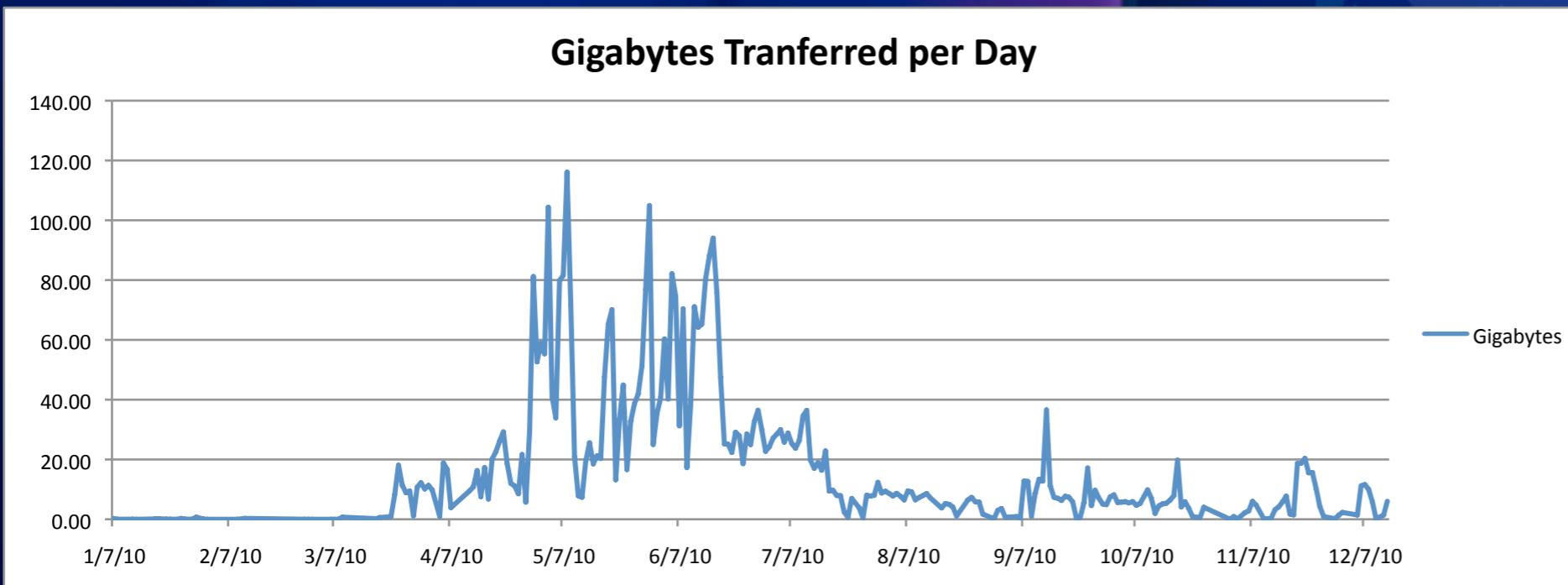
Atmospheric Science Data Center, NASA

Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer (MISR)

MISR provides new types of information for scientists studying Earth's climate, such as the regional and global distribution of different types of atmospheric particles and clouds on climate. The change in reflection at different view angles combined with stereoscopic techniques enables construction of 3-D models and estimation of the total amount of sunlight reflected by Earth's diverse environments.

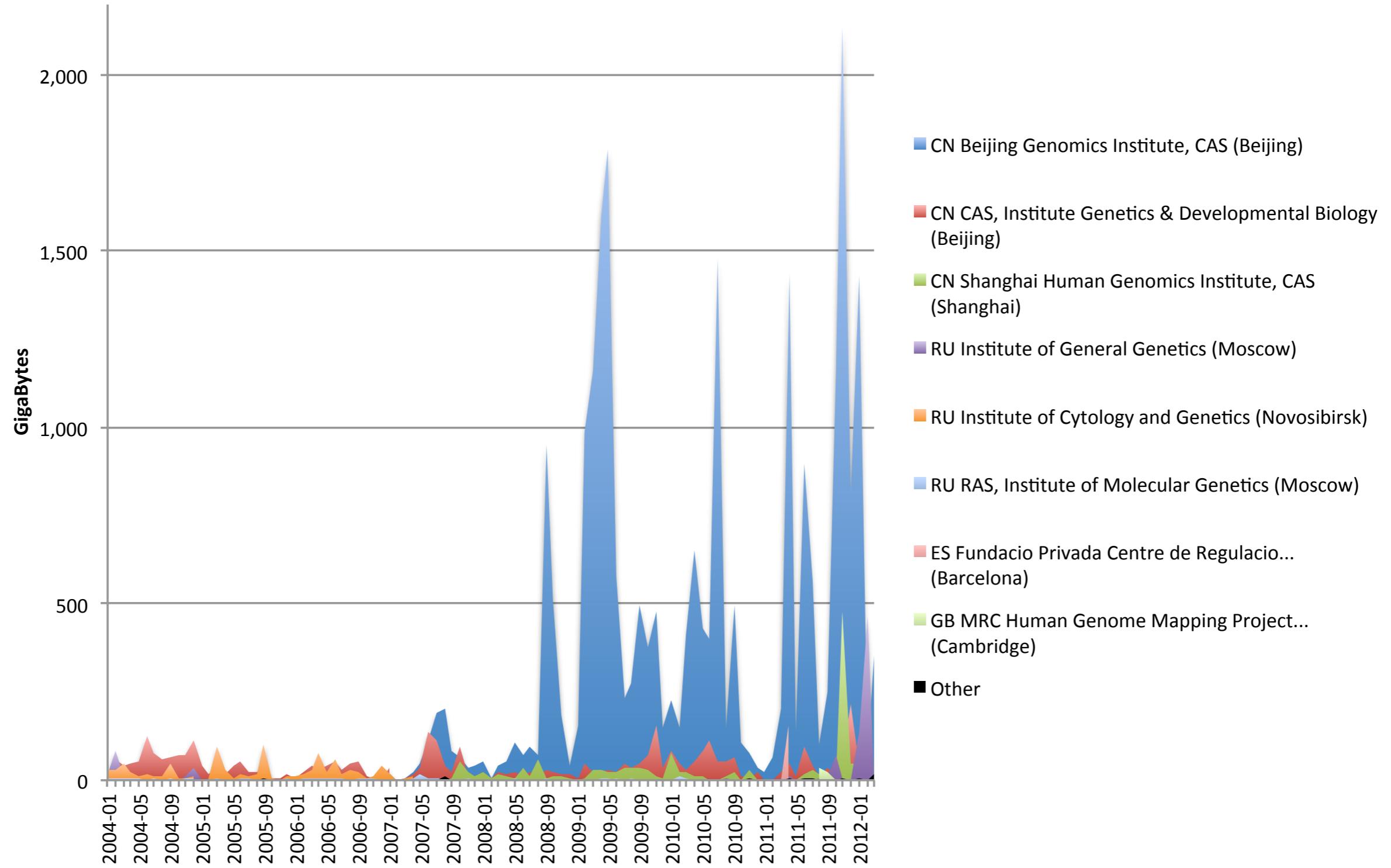
See: http://eosweb.larc.nasa.gov/GUIDE/campaign_documents/misr_ov2.html

Host name
l4ftl01.larc.nasa.gov
Country
United States
Country Code
US
Region
Virginia
City
Hampton

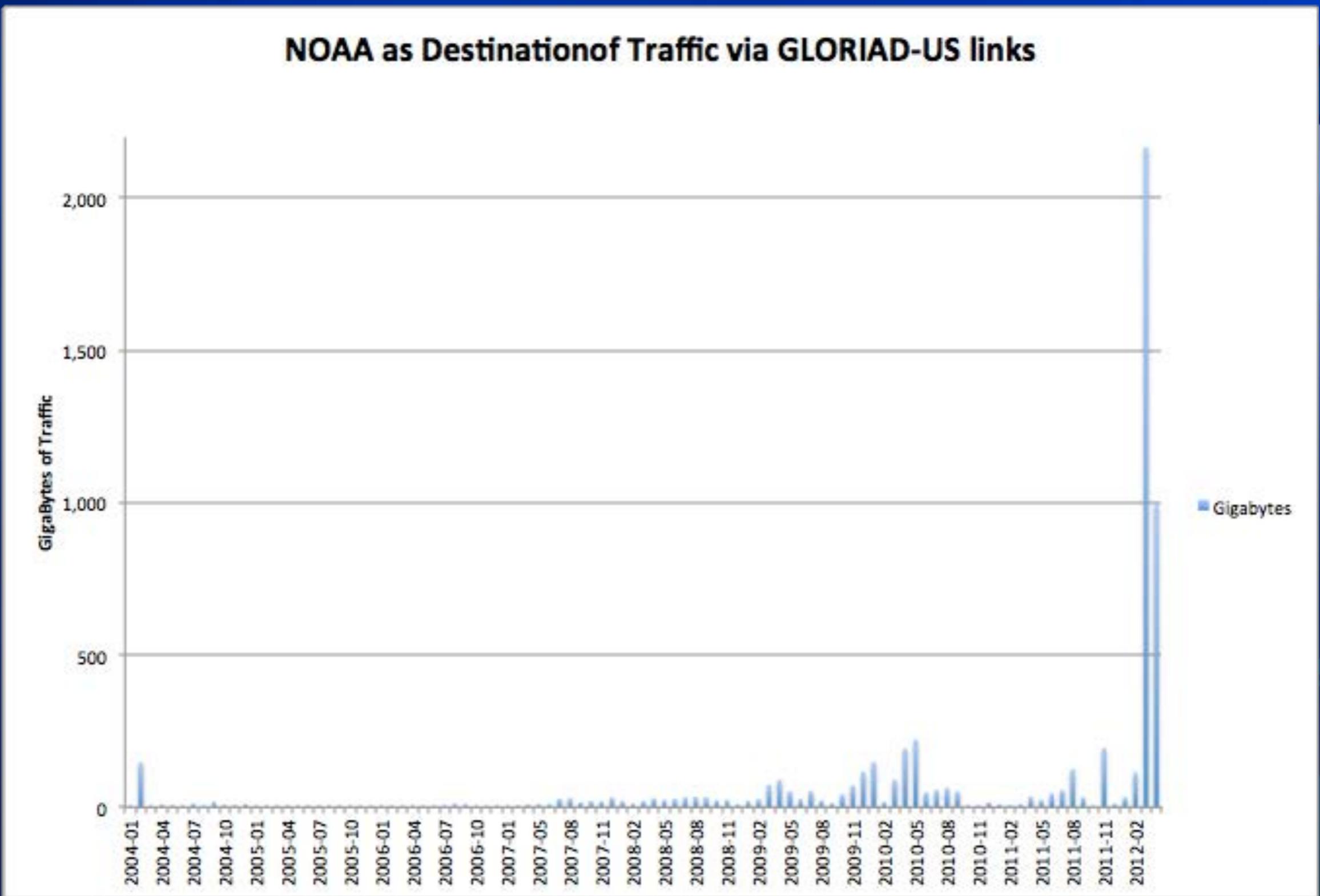


Genomics Data Transit: GLORIAD

Genomics Data Transit of GLORIAD Network



NOAA Use of GLORIAD



in terms of the science “success stories”

New Kind of Neutrino Transformation Discovered

http://www.scientificcomputing.com/news-DS-New-Kind-of-Neutrino-Transformat Reader Google

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Daya Bay Reactor Neutrino Experi... New Kind of Neutrino Transform...

Scientific Computing

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR SCIENCE

Popular Searches: lims, visualization, chemistry, statistics, hpc

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DATA SOLUTIONS

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Data Acquisition

Image Analysis

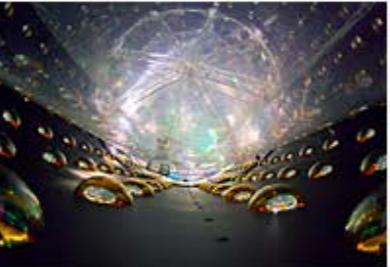
Instrument Control

Microscopes

Home > Data Solutions > New Kind of Neutrino Transformation Discovered

New Kind of Neutrino Transformation Discovered

Get the latest news in High Performance Computing, Informatics, Data Analysis Software and more - Sign up now!



Neutrinos, the wispy particles that flooded the universe in the earliest moments after the Big Bang, are continually produced in the hearts of stars and other nuclear reactions. Untouched by electromagnetism, they respond only to the weak nuclear force and even weaker gravity, passing mostly unhindered through everything from planets to people.

Years ago, scientists also discovered another hidden talent of neutrinos. Although they come in three basic "flavors" — electron, muon and tau — neutrinos and their corresponding antineutrinos can transform from one flavor to another while they are traveling close to the speed of light. How they do this has been a long-standing mystery.

But some new, and unprecedentedly precise, measurements from the multinational Daya Bay Neutrino Experiment are revealing how electron antineutrinos "oscillate" into different flavors as they travel. This new finding from Daya Bay opens a gateway to a new understanding of fundamental physics and may eventually solve the riddle of why there is far more ordinary matter than antimatter in the universe today.

The international collaboration of researchers is made possible by advanced networking and computing facilities. In the U.S., the Department of Energy's high-speed science network, ESnet, speeds data to the National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center (NERSC) where it is analyzed, stored and made available to researchers via the Web. Both facilities are located at the DOE's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley Lab).

Surprising results

Nuclear reactors of the China Guangdong Nuclear Power Group at Daya Bay and nearby Ling Ao produce millions of quadrillions of elusive electron antineutrinos every second. The six massive detectors buried in the mountains adjacent to the powerful reactors, make up the Daya Bay Experiment. Researchers in the collaboration count the number of electron antineutrinos detected in the halls nearest the Daya Bay and Ling Ao reactors and calculate how many would reach the detectors in the Far Hall if there were no oscillation. The number that apparently vanishes on the way (oscillating into other flavors, in fact) gives the value of theta one-three, written θ_{13} .

Shortly after experimental data is collected, it travels across the Pacific Ocean via the National Science Foundation's GLORIAD network, which connects to ESnet backbone in Seattle, WA. From Seattle, ESnet carries the data to the NERSC in Oakland. Once at NERSC the data is processed in real-time on the PDSF cluster, archived in the High

Most Viewed Content

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- Super Hornet Simulation a Joint Distributed Project
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- New Layer of Genetic Coding Found
- Supersonic Snowball in Hell: Comet flight through Sun's atmosphere
- New Institute to Help Scientists Improve Massive Data Set Research
- Amazon CEO to Raise Sunken Apollo 11 Engines
- Spectacular Meteor Displays: Jupiter Assists Halley's Comet
- Ancient Flying Reptile Found
- Cool Clouds of Carina

Note: it's not all about “big science”

- We expect to see more and more “big discoveries” come from “little science” players (i.e., “citizen science” (ex: open source drug discovery program in India), student collaborations, etc.) connected with solid infrastructure
- Young-people-led initiatives (with good access to infrastructure) have been quite transformative (www, mosaic, google, facebook, etc.)

(“aim at connecting the students; the scientists will be connected too”)

GLORIAD

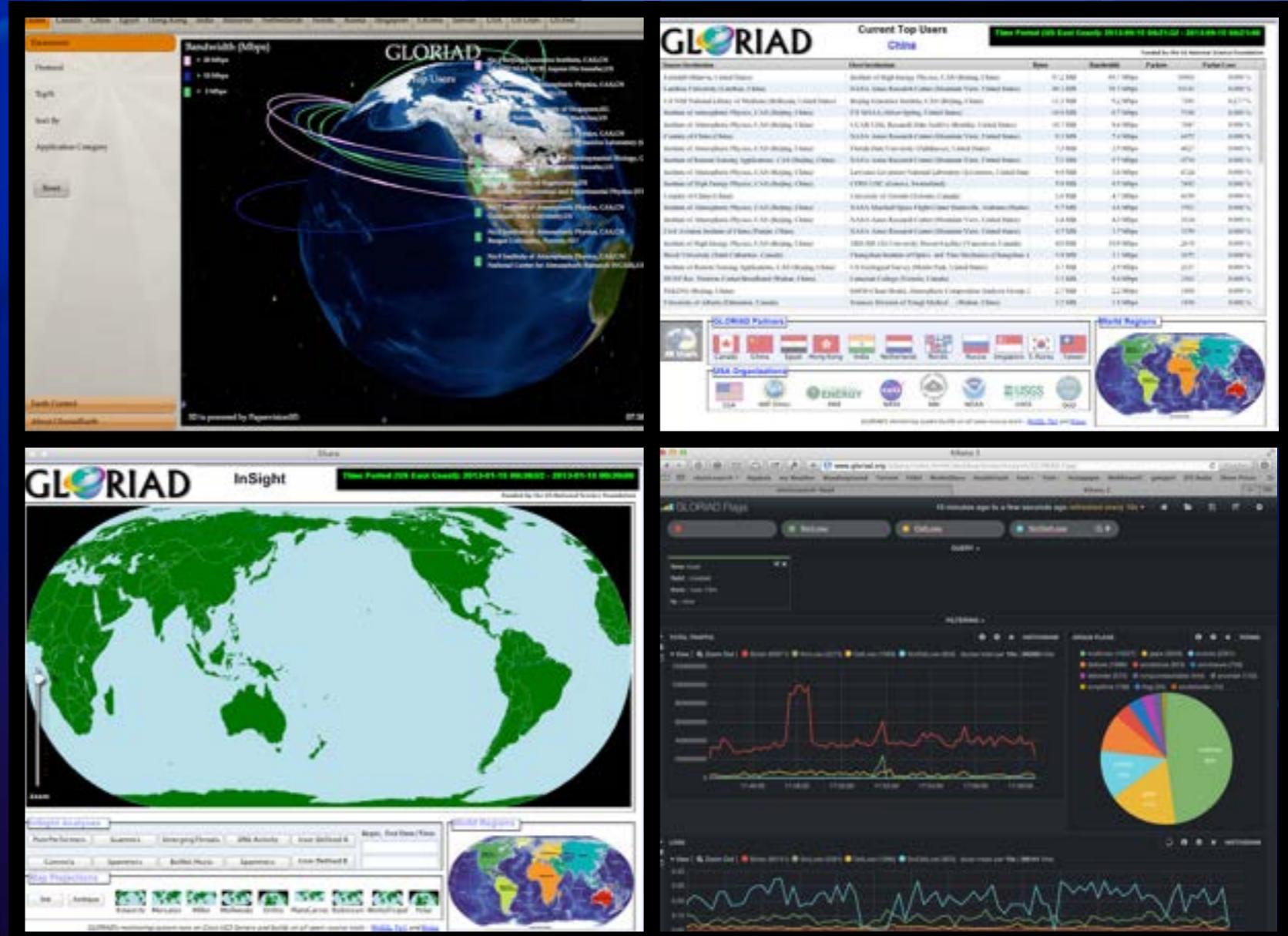
GLORIAD is a loose-knit trust community of individuals sharing core values about the value of open networking and committed to building and cooperatively managing leading-edge information and communications infrastructure connecting scientists, educators and students in a ground-level, bottom-up approach - to facilitate shared work on challenges common to all cultures in virtually all domains of science, education, health care and infrastructure. It is community-born, community-driven and community-led – always changing, ever evolving, chaotic, synergistic, center-less, tolerant, informal, but intensely purposeful – standing on the shoulders of and building on the good work of those who gave the world a common Internet infrastructure.

Think “ecosystem” instead of organization.

GLORIAD

Measurement and Monitoring System

or how do we get (meaningful information) from ...



for a global high-speed research & education network

Remainder of Presentation

During the past year, GLORIAD has been working on a new system for measuring and monitoring global network infrastructure focused less on "links" and more on addressing needs of individual users. To accomplish its goal of actively improving global infrastructure for individual customers, the new system is designed to:

(1) understand the network needs and requirements of a global customer base by actively studying utilization; (2) identify poor performance of individual applications by constantly (and in near-real-time) analyzing information on such per-flow metrics as load, packet loss, jitter and routing asymmetries; (3) mitigate poor performance of applications by identifying fabric weaknesses (4) build richly visual analysis applications such as GLORIAD-Earth and the new GloTOP to help make sense of the enormous volume of data.

To realize this new model of measurement and monitoring (focused less on links and more on individual customers), GLORIAD has recently moved from its old flow-based system (used since 1998 and storing approximately 1 million records per day) to a new, much more detailed system – collecting, storing and analyzing 200-400 million network utilization records per day – based on deployment of open-source Argus software (www.qosient.com/argus). The talk will focus on the benefits and the technical challenges of this new and actively evolving work.

GLORIAD Metrics

(“You can’t manage what you don’t measure”
instrumenting towards that goal (ia))



TECHNOLOGIES

- Argus (with netmap ring buffer)
- “Modern Perl” / POE (asynchronous non-blocking cooperative multi-tasking services; enterprise service bus) (could be C, Python, Ruby, etc.)
- Database (MySQL (MariaDB?), SQLite)
- RunRev LiveCode (Multiplatform, media-rich client development)
- ElasticSearch

TECHNOLOGIES

(CONTINUED)

- ZeroMQ (Powerful messaging library and framework)
- Serialization (JSON, MessagePack (, Protobufs?))
- Gearman (Job queue; workload distribution)
- Caching Strategies
 - MemCached (Redis?)
 - Perl CHI (works with MemCached and Redis) to give both local (in process) cache + external cacheing service

TECHNOLOGIES

(CONTINUED)

- Generic Mapping Tools for GEO/GIS
- Git (code organization, sharing, version control)
- Monit (managing, monitoring unix-system processes)

TECHNOLOGIES

(CONTINUED)

- Hardware
 - Cisco UCS Blade Servers (64 core hyper-threaded (32 real); ZFS file system (raidz, 800 MB / s throughput), Massive RAM (1.5 Terabytes), Xeon PHI CoProcessor)
 - Dell
 - Raspberry PI
 - Network Cards (Intel 10G, Myrinet 10G)

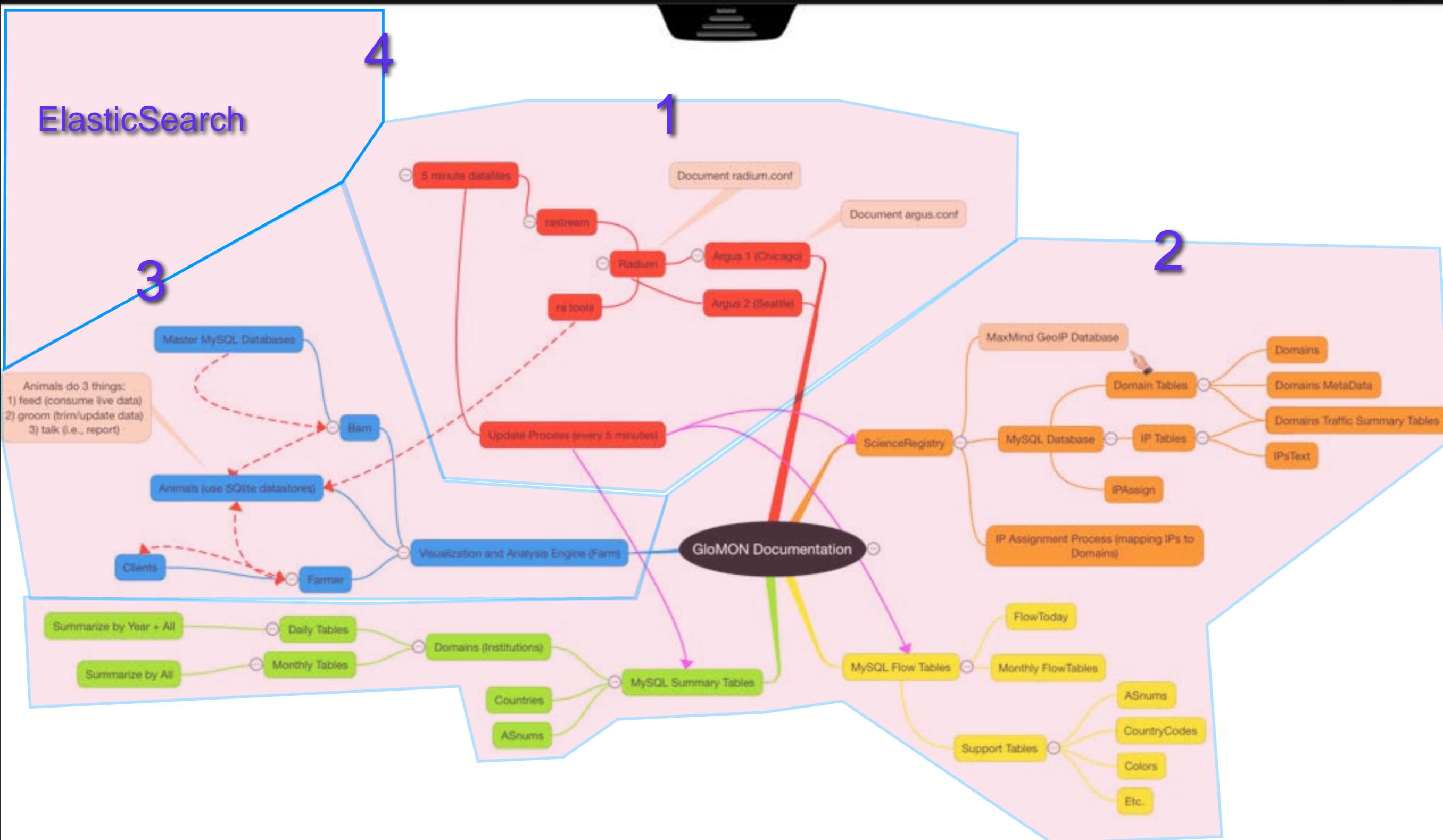
TECHNOLOGIES

(CONTINUED)

- Operating Systems
 - FreeBSD (openness, stability, security, dtrace, zfs)
 - Linux (retiring; only for Xeon PHI coprocessor)
 - MacOS Server (retiring)

COMPONENTS

1. Raw Data Collection (Argus)
2. Database Organization, Storage and Retrieval
 - 2.1.Global Science Registry
 - 2.2.MySQL Flow Tables
 - 2.3.MySQL Summary Tables
3. Visualization and Analysis “Farm”



1. RAW DATA COLLECTION

?

Argus

Flexible **open-source** software packet sensors to generate network flow records at line rate, for operations, performance and security.

Comprehensive, not statistical, bi-directional, with many flow models allowing you to track any network traffic, not just 5-tuple IP traffic.

Support for large scale collection, data processing, storage and archiving, sharing, visualization, with analytics, aggregation, geospatial, netspatial analysis.

Argus

(author: Carter Bullard)

ARGUS- Auditing Network Activity

www.qosient.com/argus/ Reader

iNetmon Sdn Bhd LiveCode-user Livecode-dev LiveCode Academy IPCam Cool Quotes ArgusArchive 2Plus2 IPView

A P A N 34th Meeting – Colombo ARGUS- Auditing Network Activity

A U D I T I N G N E T W O R K A C T I V I T Y

argus

Using Argus
Getting Argus
Argus Wiki
Development Documentation
Publications
Support
Links
News

Latest News

Mon Aug 13 16:43:54 EDT 2012 – argus-clients-3.0.7.1 - Netflow v9

The newest development version of argus-clients is on the server. The first new set of features that have been added is netflow v9 support. Now all experimental ra* clients can read netflow v1-9, and convert them to argus 3.0 records. This allows you to use argus's collection, processing, archiving and storage methods on any form of netflow data.

This support is experimental, so we do need testers. So please download [argus-clients-3.0.7.1](#) and give it a try. As always, if you do run into problems, please don't hesitate to send a note to the argus developers mailing list.

The current set of stable source code can be grabbed from these links:

[argus-3.0.6.1](#) [argus-clients-3.0.6.2](#)

The Argus Project was invited to participate in the NSF's "Security at the Cyberborder Workshop", held in March, to discuss International Research Network Connections and Cybersecurity. Very interesting discussions on some rather difficult security issues. [Here is the final report.](#)

Argus-3.0.6 is now being used to drive some really great network visualizations for [GLORIAD](#), the advanced science interent network that connects US, Russia, China, Korea, Canada, The Netherlands, India, Egypt, Singapore and Nordic scientists with Advanced Cyberinfrastructure. Checkout the various visualizations, including [GLORIAD Earth](#).

Welcome to Argus, the network Audit Record Generation and Utilization System. The Argus Project is focused on developing network activity audit strategies and prototype technology to support Network Operations, Performance and Security Management. If you look at packets to solve problems, or you need to know what is going on in your network, right now or way back then, you should find Argus a useful tool.

The Argus sensor processes packets (either capture files or live packet data) and generates detailed status reports of the 'flows' that it detects in the packet stream. The flow reports that Argus generates capture much of the semantics of every flow, but with a great deal of data reduction, so you can store

Carnegie Mellon CERT GLORIAD SC Portland, OR 2009 Computing For A Changing World. 1st PLACE MySQL bivio NETWORKS endace MaxMind ArcSight OPENFABRICS ALLIANCE

ARGUS- Auditing Network Activity - Manuals

www.qosient.com/argus/manuals.shtml

Documentation - Manuals

Man page documentation for argus.

argus	generate flow records from packet data
argus.conf	argus system configuration file

Man page documentation for radium, the argus data collection and distribution system.

radium	argus data collection, analytics and distribution
radium.conf	radium system configuration file

Man page documentation for argus data clients.

ra	read, filter and print argus data
rarc	ra* program configuration file
rabins	process argus data into structured 'bins'
racluster	aggregate argus data
racluster.conf	racluster configuration file
raconvert	convert ascii flow data into argus record format
racount	tally objects in argus data stream
radump	decode user data buffers using tcpdump decoders
raevent	read argus generated events
rafILTERaddr	high performance argus data filtering
ragraph	time series graphing (rrd-tool based)
ragrep	regular expression matching from captured user data
rahisto	frequency distribution analysis for argus data metrics
ralabel	semantic enhancement / metadata tagging
ralabel.conf	ralabel configuration file
ranonymize	argus data anonymization
ranonymize.conf	ranonymize configuration file
rapath	print topology information derived from argus data
rapolicy	continuous access control policy verification
rasort	sort argus data
rasplit	split argus data into structured OS based files
rasql	read native argus data from mysql database tables
rasqlinsert	insert and read argus data from/to mysql data tables
rastream	argus data stream block processing
rastrip	argus data manipulation and compression

Argus Attributes

ra.1.pdf

RA(1) RA(1)

dintdistidl destination idle interpacket arrival time distribution
sjit source jitter (mSec).
sjitact source active jitter (mSec).
sjitidle source idle jitter (mSec).
djit destination jitter (mSec).
djitact destination active jitter (mSec).
djitidle destination idle jitter (mSec).
state transaction state
suser source user data buffer.
duser destination user data buffer.
swin source TCP window advertisement.
dwin destination TCP window advertisement.
svlan source VLAN identifier.
dvlan destination VLAN identifier.
svid source VLAN identifier.
dvld destination VLAN identifier.
svpri source VLAN priority.
dvpri destination VLAN priority.
srng start time for the filter timerange.
erng end time for the filter timerange.
stepb source TCP base sequence number
dtepb destination TCP base sequence number
teprrt TCP connection setup round-trip time, the sum of 'synack' and 'ackdat'.
synack TCP connection setup time, the time between the SYN and the SYN_ACK packets.
ackdat TCP connection setup time, the time between the SYN_ACK and the ACK packets.
tepopt The TCP connection options seen at initiation. The *opt* indicator consists of a fixed length field, that reports presence of any of the TCP options that argus tracks. The format is:

M	- Maximum Segment Size
w	- Window Scale
s	- Selective ACK OK
S	- Selective ACK
e	- TCP Echo
E	- TCP Echo Reply
T	- TCP Timestamp
c	- TCP CC
N	- TCP CC New
O	- TCP CC Echo
S	- Source Explicit Congestion Notification
D	- Destination Explicit Congestion Notification

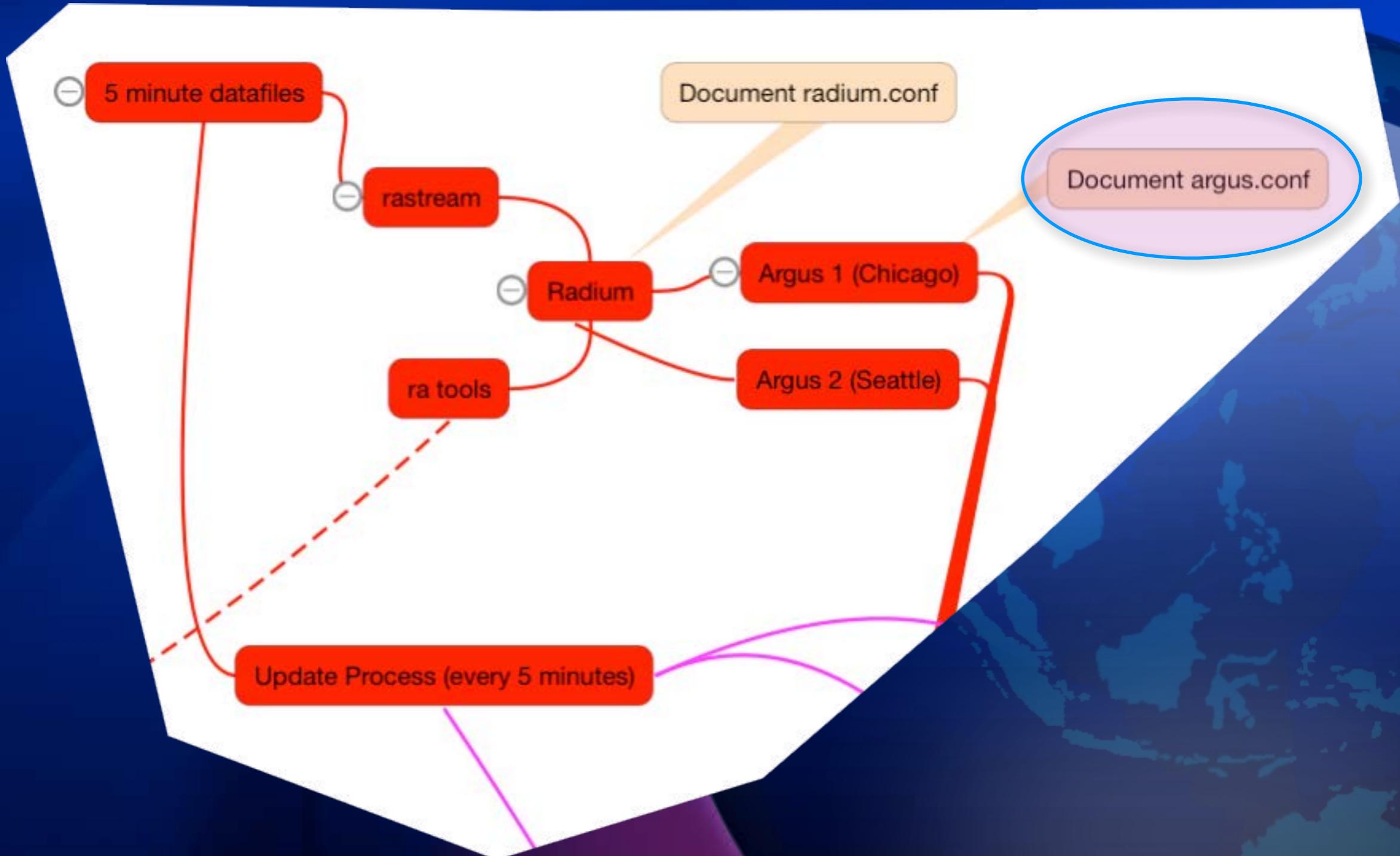
inode ICMP intermediate node.
offset record byte offset in file or stream.
spktsz histogram for the src packet size distribution
smaxsz maximum packet size for traffic transmitted by the src.
dpktsz histogram for the dst packet size distribution
dmaxsz maximum packet size for traffic transmitted by the dst.
sminsz minimum packet size for traffic transmitted by the src.
dminsz minimum packet size for traffic transmitted by the dst.

Examples are:
-s saddr print only the source address.
-s -bytes removes the bytes field from list.

Current GLORIAD-US Deployment of Argus



Current GLORIAD-US Deployment of Argus



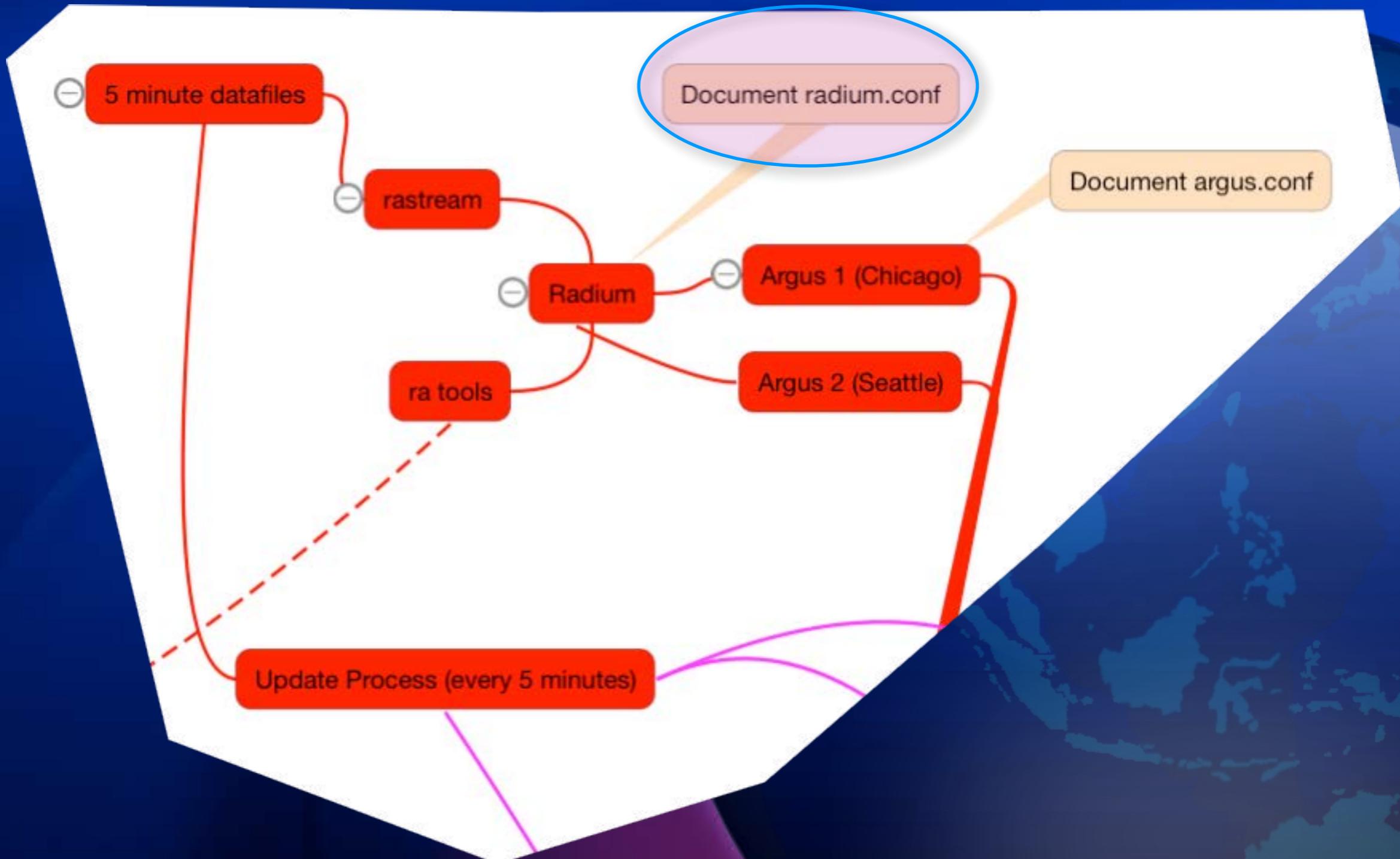
ARGUS DAEMON CONFIG FILE

1. argus.conf resides in /etc directory (by default)
2. directs argus to interface port(s), defines flow-key
(default: standard 5-tuple for tcp), other attributes

SELECTED ATTRIBUTES FROM /ETC/ARGUS.CONF

```
# Argus Software
# Copyright (c) 2000-2012 QoSient, LLC
# All rights reserved.
#
#Example argus.conf
#
# Argus will open this argus.conf if installed as /etc/argus.conf.
# It will also search for this file as argus.conf in directories
# specified in $ARGUSPATH, or $ARGUSHOME, $ARGUSHOME/lib,
# or $HOME, $HOME/lib, and parse it to set common configuration
# options. All values in this file can be overriden by command
# line options, or other files of this format that can be read in
# using the -F option.
#
# ARGUS_FLOW_TYPE="Bidirectional"
# ARGUS_FLOW_KEY="CLASSIC_5_TUPLE"
#
# ARGUS_DAEMON=yes
#
#ARGUS_MONITOR_ID=`hostname`      // IPv4 address returned
#ARGUS_MONITOR_ID=A.B.C.D // IPv4 address
#ARGUS_MONITOR_ID=2435           // Number
#ARGUS_MONITOR_ID="PW"           // String
#
# ARGUS_ACCESS_PORT=40000
#
#ARGUS_BIND_IP="::1,127.0.0.1"
#ARGUS_BIND_IP="127.0.0.1"
#ARGUS_BIND_IP="A.B.C.D"
#
#ARGUS_INTERFACE=any
#ARGUS_INTERFACE=ind:all
#ARGUS_INTERFACE=ind:en0/192.168.0.68,en2/192.168.2.1
#ARGUS_INTERFACE=ind:en0/"en0",en2/19234
#ARGUS_INTERFACE=en0
#ARGUS_INTERFACE=ix0
#
#ARGUS_FLOW_STATUS_INTERVAL=5
#ARGUS_MAR_STATUS_INTERVAL=300
#ARGUS_GENERATE_PACKET_SIZE=yes
#ARGUS_GENERATE_JITTER_DATA=yes
#ARGUS_GENERATE_MAC_DATA=yes
#ARGUS_GENERATE_APPBYTE_METRIC=yes
#ARGUS_GENERATE_TCP_PERF_METRIC=yes
#ARGUS_CAPTURE_DATA_LEN=16
#ARGUS_ENV="PCAP_MEMORY=500000"
```

Current GLORIAD-US Deployment of Argus



RADIUM DAEMON CONFIG FILE

1. Radium normally runs on another (not argus probe) machine
2. default location for radium.conf is in /etc

SELECTED ATTRIBUTES FROM /ETC/RADIUM.CONF

```
#  
# Radium Software  
# Copyright (c) 2000-2012 QoSient, LLC  
# All rights reserved.  
#  
# Radium will open this radium.conf if its installed as /etc/  
radium.conf.  
# It will also search for this file as radium.conf in directories  
# specified in $RADIUMPATH, or $RADIUMHOME, $RADIUMHOME/lib,  
# or $HOME, $HOME/lib, and parse it to set common configuration  
# options. All values in this file can be overriden by command  
# line options, or other files of this format that can be read in  
# using the -F option.
```

```
RADIUM_DAEMON=yes
```

```
#RADIUM_ARGUS_SERVER=amon:12345  
RADIUM_ARGUS_SERVER=argus://chicago.gloriad.org:40000  
RADIUM_ARGUS_SERVER=argus://seattle.gloriad.org:40000  
#RADIUM_ARGUS_SERVER=argus-tcp://thoth  
#RADIUM_ARGUS_SERVER=argus-udp://apophis:562  
#RADIUM_ARGUS_SERVER=cisco://192.168.0.4:9699  
#RADIUM_ARGUS_SERVER=bluemac-fbsd.gloriad.org
```



```
#RADIUM_CISCONETFLOW_PORT=9996  
  
#RADIUM_USER_AUTH="user/auth"  
#RADIUM_AUTH_PASS="password"  
  
RADIUM_ACCESS_PORT=561  
  
# RADIUM_OUTPUT_FILE=/var/log/radium/radium.out  
  
#  
# Data transformation/processing is done on the complete set  
# of input records, and all output from this radium node is  
# transformed. This makes cataloging and tracking the  
# transformational nodes a bit easier.  
#  
# This example enables data classification/labeling.  
# This function is enabled with a single radium configuration  
# keyword RADIUM_CLASSIFIER, and then a ralabel() configuration  
# file is provided.  
#  
# Commandline equivalent none
```

```
RADIUM_CLASSIFIER_FILE=/etc/ralabel.conf
```

SELECTED ATTRIBUTES FROM /ETC/RALABEL.CONF

```
# Argus Client Software
# Copyright (c) 2000-2012 QoSient, LLC
# All rights reserved.
#
# RaLabel Configuration
#
# Address Based Country Code Classification
#   Address based country code classification leverages the feature
#   where ra* clients can print country codes for the IP addresses
#   that are in a flow record. Country codes are generated from the ARIN
#   delegated address space files. Specify the location of your
#   DELEGATED_IP file here, or in your .rarc file (which is default).
#
# RALABEL_ARIN_COUNTRY_CODES=yes
# RA_DELEGATED_IP="/usr/local/argus/delegated-ipv4-latest"
#
# BIND Based Classification
#   BIND services provide address to name translations, and these
#   reverse lookup strategies can provide FQDN labels, or domain
#   labels that can be added to flow. The IP addresses that can be
#   'labeled' are the saddr, daddr, or inode. Keywords "yes" and "all"
#   are synonymous and result in labeling all three IP addresses.
#
#   Use this strategy to provide transient semantic enhancement based
#   on ip address values.
#
#RALABEL_BIND_NAME="all"
#
# Port Based Classification
#   Port based classifications involves simple assignment of a text
#   label to a specific port number. While IANA standard classifications
#   are supported through the Unix /etc/services file assignments,
#   and the basic "src_port" and "dst_port" ra* filter schemes,
#   this scheme is used to enhance/modify that labeling strategy.
#   The text associated with a port number is placed in the metadata
#   label field, and is searched using the regular expression searching
#   strategies that are available to label matching.
#
#RALABEL_IANA_PORT=yes
#RALABEL_IANA_PORT_FILE="/usr/local/argus/iana-port-numbers"
#
# Flow Filter Based Classification
#   Flow filter based classification uses the standard flow
#   filter strategies to provide a general purpose labeling scheme.
#   The concept is similar to racluster()'s fall through matching
#   scheme. Fall through the list of filters, if it matches, add the
#   label. If you want to continue through the list, once there is
#   a match, add a "cont" to the end of the matching rule.
#
#RALABEL_ARGUS_FLOW=yes
#RALABEL_ARGUS_FLOW_FILE="/usr/local/argus/ralabel.gloapp.conf"
#
# GeoIP Based Labeling
#   The labeling features can use the databases provided by MaxMind
#   using the GeoIP LGPL libraries. If your code was configured to use
#   these libraries, then enable the features here.
#
#   GeoIP provides a lot of support for geo-location, configure support
#   by enabling a feature and providing the appropriate binary data files.
#   ASN reporting is done from a separate set of data files, obtained from
#   MaxMind.com, and so enabling this feature is independent of the
#   traditional city data available.
#
#RALABEL_GEOIP ASN=yes
#RALABEL_GEOIP ASN FILE="/usr/local/share/GeoIP/GeoIPASN.dat"
#
#   Data for city relevant data is enabled through enabling and configuring
#   the city database support. The types of data available are:
#   country_code, country_code3, country_name, region, city,
#   postal_code,
#   latitude, longitude, metro_code, area_code and continent_code.
#   time_offset is also available.
#
#RALABEL_GEOIP CITY="saddr,daddr,inode:lat,lon"
#RALABEL_GEOIP CITY FILE="/usr/local/share/GeoIP/GeoIPCity.dat"
```

EXAMPLES OF LIVE LABELS

3. ssh

2013/11/05 21:15:08 EST											
StartTime	Flgs	Proto	SrcAddr	Sport	Dir	DstAddr	Dport	TotPkts	TotBytes	State	sCo dCo sAS dAS
21:14:50.320030	*	tcp	129.107.255.16.59316	-		202.122.36.3.34357		49714	75301252	CLO	CN US 7497 18515
21:14:50.086723	*	tcp	128.143.231.211.ssh	-		140.109.170.251.42206		19798	30006692	CLO	TW US 9264 225
21:14:50.371469	*	tcp	129.107.255.17.59315	-		202.122.36.3.47442		19328	29227072	CLO	CN US 7497 18515
21:14:50.009653	*	tcp	129.107.255.17.59821	-		202.122.36.3.39004		17727	26817746	CLO	CN US 7497 18515
21:14:50.159932	*	tcp	130.14.250.10.50407	-		137.132.19.118.54947		16531	23771578	CLO	SG US 7472 70
21:14:50.766046	M s	tcp	159.93.228.243.37684	->		169.228.130.225.53357		15790	19133604	CON	RU US 2875 7377
21:14:51.525183	M s	tcp	159.93.228.243.37682	->		169.228.130.225.53357		13431	17424622	CON	RU US 2875 7377
21:14:52.124732	*	tcp	128.117.29.212.http	-		140.109.172.163.45450		12767	19374514	CLO	TW US 9264 194
21:14:52.245710	M	tcp	128.55.46.90.57308	->		194.190.165.65.1094		12362	867116	CON	US RU 292 2643
21:14:51.514313	M	tcp	147.8.178.130.56177	->		194.199.21.150.http		12295	800794	CON	HK FR 4528 2200
21:14:50.336254	M s	tcp	159.93.228.247.43589	->		169.228.130.226.32835		12153	14282350	CON	RU US 2875 7377
21:14:54.113525	M	tcp	159.226.149.17.33874	->		130.14.250.12.50114		12144	966880	CON	CN US 7497 70
21:14:49.998830	M s	tcp	159.93.228.243.37683	->		169.228.130.225.53357		10830	11804892	CON	RU US 2875 7377
21:14:53.065429	*	tcp	128.142.37.35.43526	->		194.190.165.47.1094		10743	803122	CON	CH RU 513 2643
21:14:52.288472	M s	tcp	159.93.228.247.43590	->		169.228.130.226.32835		9845	14036262	CON	RU US 2875 7377
21:14:52.762579	* s	tcp	192.31.99.198.40000	<?>		160.36.208.213.61007		9726	5736668	CON	US US 20388 19957
21:14:51.960069	* d	tcp	160.36.208.213.61007	->		192.31.99.198.40000		9694	5746528	CON	US US 19957 20388
21:14:52.178440	M	tcp	124.16.129.9.53505	->		130.14.29.30.44933		9535	14471290	CON	CN US 7497 70
21:14:51.080279	M s	tcp	159.93.228.247.43588	->		169.228.130.226.32835		9466	11346256	CON	RU US 2875 7377
21:14:53.789316	M	tcp	147.8.178.130.56371	->		194.199.21.150.http		9396	631488	CON	HK FR 4528 2200
21:14:50.080722	*	tcp	130.14.250.12.50003	-		137.132.19.118.56634		9213	13248294	CLO	SG US 7472 70
21:14:51.159213	*	tcp	140.247.177.6.55616	->		194.190.165.172.1094		9114	651410	CON	US RU 1742 2643
21:14:50.858417	M	tcp	124.16.129.9.53504	->		130.14.29.30.43858		9067	13763034	CON	CN US 7497 70
21:14:54.427932	M s	tcp	159.93.228.243.37681	->		169.228.130.225.53357		8981	12940854	CON	RU US 2875 7377
21:14:50.613704	*	tcp	130.14.250.12.50060	-		137.132.19.118.45774		8075	11611850	CLO	SG US 7472 70
21:14:51.424252	M s	tcp	159.93.228.247.43587	->		169.228.130.226.32835		7788	10682412	CON	RU US 2875 7377
21:14:49.723572	*	tcp	159.226.149.17.33874	->		130.14.250.12.50114		7577	595726	CON	CN US 7497 70
21:14:52.312510	*	tcp	159.93.228.247.58442	->		200.136.80.172.24251		7572	11494296	CON	RU BR 2875 1251
21:14:49.710296	M s	tcp	159.93.228.247.43583	->		169.228.130.226.32835		7542	9913276	CON	RU US 2875 7377
21:14:50.127426	*	tcp	130.14.29.111.http	-		202.6.241.90.23017		7471	11340978	CLO	SG US 23767 70
21:14:49.954618	M s	tcp	159.93.228.244.38845	->		169.228.130.224.60467		7357	7701190	CON	RU US 2875 7377
21:14:52.143130	M s	tcp	159.93.228.247.43584	->		169.228.130.226.32835		7118	9342620	CON	RU US 2875 7377
21:14:49.989587	M s	tcp	159.93.228.244.38839	->		169.228.130.224.60467		7080	8643720	CON	RU US 2875 7377
21:14:51.068949	M s	tcp	159.93.228.247.43591	->		169.228.130.226.32835		7066	7664716	CON	RU US 2875 7377

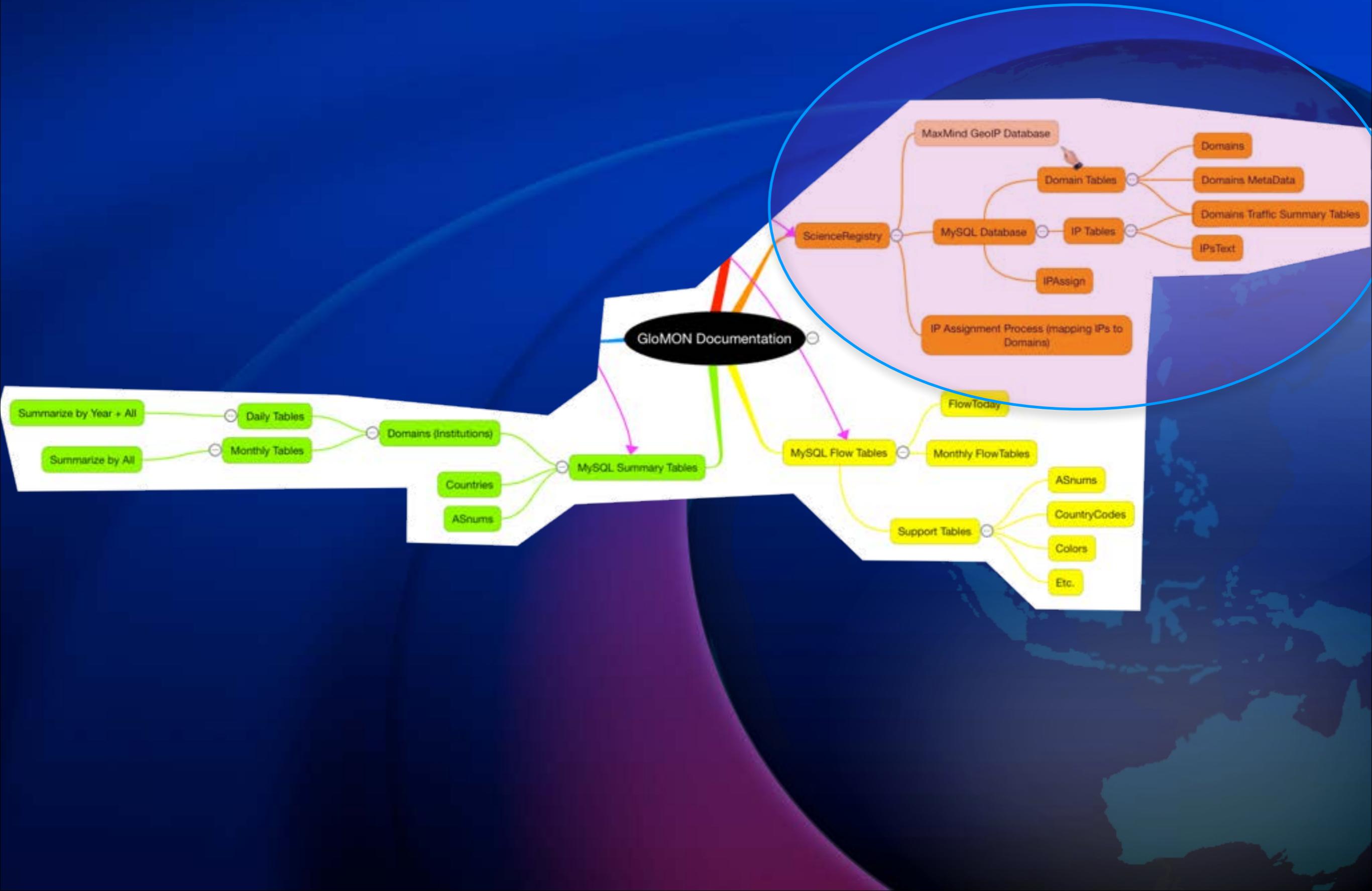
EXAMPLES OF OTHER LABELS

3. ssh											2013/11/05, 21:20:41 EST	Label
	StartTime	Flgs	Proto	SrcAddr	Sport	Dir	DstAddr	Dport	TotPkts	TotBytes	State	
□	21:20:00.915067	*	tcp	128.114.119.133.http	-	->	140.109.55.234.2350	59293	85169846	CLO		flow=app:11
	21:19:57.023159	*	tcp	128.143.231.211.ssh	-	->	140.109.170.251.42206	57673	87513662	CLO		flow=app:31
	21:19:59.811703	*	tcp	129.107.255.17.58183	?>	->	202.122.36.3.41515	54615	82647866	FIN		Flow=app:1002
	21:19:59.531160	M	udp	203.237.34.11.44647	<->	->	128.61.104.20.18481	32665	33433619	CON		flow=app:1004
	21:19:56.572028	*	tcp	129.107.255.17.58988	-	->	202.122.36.3.34314	29850	45133383	FIN		flow=app:1002
	21:20:00.791646	M d	tcp	202.127.22.51.57817	->	->	130.14.29.30.58762	27321	27415338	CON		flow=app:1002
	21:19:57.700763	M	tcp	128.55.46.90.36624	->	->	194.190.165.140.1094	26630	1865588	CON		flow=app:218
	21:19:57.706276	M	tcp	124.16.129.9.52579	->	->	130.14.29.30.60310	22326	33863956	CON		flow=app:1002
	21:19:58.239347	*	tcp	128.117.29.212.http	-	->	140.109.172.163.45450	21382	32449188	CLO		Flow=app:11
	21:19:59.162650	M	tcp	159.226.149.17.33874	->	->	130.14.250.12.50114	19789	1598258	CON		flow=app:1002
	21:19:56.712249	M	tcp	202.127.22.51.57817	->	->	130.14.29.30.58762	19182	1373348	CON		flow=app:1002
	21:19:59.006432	M	tcp	124.16.129.9.52587	->	->	130.14.29.30.25479	19062	28921826	CON		flow=app:1002
	21:19:59.129735	*	tcp	130.14.250.10.50156	-	->	137.132.19.118.36892	18020	25912760	CLO		flow=app:1002
	21:19:58.304419	* g	tcp	192.31.99.198.40000	<?>	->	160.36.208.213.61007	17654	10439504	CON		flow=app:1002
	21:19:57.076626	* r	tcp	160.36.208.213.61007	->	->	192.31.99.198.40000	17580	10411788	CON		flow=app:1002
	21:20:00.664363	*	tcp	128.142.37.35.33601	->	->	194.190.165.142.1095	17434	1233220	CON		flow=app:1002
	21:19:57.916497	M	tcp	124.16.129.9.53505	->	->	130.14.29.30.44933	16958	25729196	CON		flow=app:1002
	21:19:59.162843	*	tcp	130.14.250.13.50004	-	->	137.132.19.118.58346	16626	23908188	CLO		flow=app:1002
	21:19:59.501640	*	udp	203.237.34.11.44647	<->	->	128.61.104.20.18481	16180	16491872	CON		flow=app:1004
	21:19:57.007037	M s	tcp	124.16.129.9.52579	->	->	130.14.29.30.60310	15378	17041356	CON		flow=app:1002
	21:19:59.938138	*	tcp	130.14.250.10.50407	-	->	137.132.19.118.54947	14469	20806422	CLO		flow=app:1002
	21:19:57.730341	*	tcp	128.55.46.90.36624	->	->	194.190.165.140.1094	13306	932164	CON		flow=app:218
	21:20:00.986900	M s	tcp	124.16.129.9.52587	->	->	130.14.29.30.25479	12808	14149681	CON		flow=app:1002
	21:19:58.617566	M	tcp	147.8.178.130.56164	->	->	194.199.21.150.http	12679	828008	CON		Flow=app:11
	21:19:57.041706	*	tcp	130.14.29.111.http	-	->	202.6.241.90.23017	12389	18806502	CLO		flow=app:11
	21:19:57.783120	M	tcp	147.8.178.130.56240	->	->	194.199.21.150.http	12332	806150	CON		flow=app:11
	21:19:59.136900	M s	tcp	124.16.129.9.53505	->	->	130.14.29.30.44933	11855	12878300	CON		flow=app:1002
	21:20:00.981456	*	tcp	159.93.228.241.43394	->	->	18.12.6.93.40348	11721	17792478	CON		flow=app:1002
	21:19:58.703508	M	tcp	147.8.178.130.56342	->	->	194.199.21.150.http	11651	760040	CON		flow=app:11
	21:20:01.328839	*	tcp	159.93.228.241.43392	->	->	18.12.6.93.40348	11375	17267250	CON		flow=app:1002
	21:19:57.385239	M	tcp	147.8.178.130.56022	->	->	194.199.21.150.http	11175	737484	CON		flow=app:11

RoCoursesLoop() Processing.

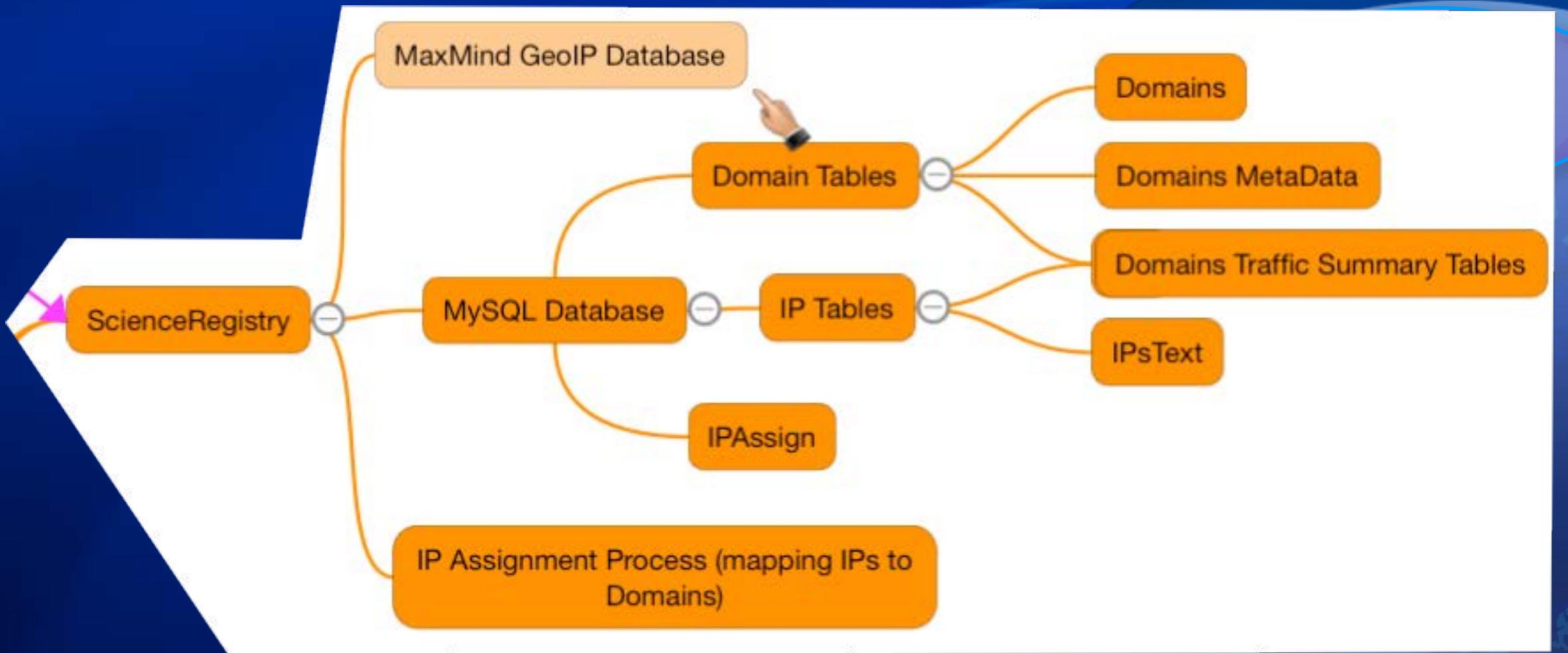
2. DATABASE ORGANIZATION, STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL

Database Organization, Storage and Retrieval



2.1 GLOBAL SCIENCE REGISTRY

Global Science Registry



GLOBAL SCIENCE REGISTRY DEFINED

1. information system describing all global science / education systems routed across GLORIAD (or any R&E networks)
2. process for mapping IP addresses (ranges of IPs or specific IPs) to science registry records

DATA
BASE

?

GLOBAL SCIENCE REGISTRY DATABASE

1. Simple MySQL Structure (primary table + metadata table + a few related tables)
2. Primary Application written in FileMaker Pro (using ODBC to connect to the back-end MySQL database)

1 14026 Total (Sorted) Records Show All New Record Delete Record Find Sort

Layout: ScienceRegistry View As: Preview Aa Edit Layout

Global Science Registry

a database of network-intensive facilities, resources and services

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

Name	Joint Institute for Nuclear Research
ID Number	56445
Country Record	No
World Region	Europe
Organization Type	Research Institute
Discipline	Nuclear Sciences
Gov Agency	AU Department of Defense
Source Traffic	AU Department of Environment
Destination Traffic	Non-Government
First Month	Unknown
Recent Month	US Agriculture
Country	US DOE
City	US Local Government
Region	US Military
Postal Code	US NASA
Latitude, Longitude	US NIH
GeoIP Organization	US NOAA
GeoIP ISP	US NSF
Traffic Sort (Source)	US Other Federal
Traffic Sort (Dest)	US State Government
	US USGS

for geo/mapping

Administrative
Agriculture
Arts / Humanities
Atmospheric Sciences
Biological Sciences
Business Studies
Communications
Computer Science
Cyberinfrastructure
Education
Energy Sciences
Engineering
Environmental Science
Genome Science
Geophysical Sciences
Health Sciences
Interdisciplinary
Law
Library Sciences
Mathematics
Military Science
 Nuclear Sciences
Ocean Science
Other
Physical Sciences-Chemical
Physical Sciences-Physics
Political Science
Public Policy
Science/Technology
Social / Behavioral / Economic Sciences
Space Science
University/General
Unknown

Russian Federation

Traffic Map Parent Domain

Dublin Core Identifier	Additional Qualifier
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Description	onal intergovernmental States and registered Russian Federation. states for investigations 18 Member States: blic, Georgia, Mongolia, Poland, u. Члены Совета народов
Title	ional intergovernmental States and registered Russian Federation. states for investigations 18 Member States: blic, Georgia, Mongolia, Poland, u. Члены Совета народов
Creator	ional intergovernmental States and registered Russian Federation. states for investigations 18 Member States: blic, Georgia, Mongolia, Poland, u. Члены Совета народов
Subject	ional intergovernmental States and registered Russian Federation. states for investigations 18 Member States: blic, Georgia, Mongolia, Poland, u. Члены Совета народов
Publisher	ional intergovernmental States and registered Russian Federation. states for investigations 18 Member States: blic, Georgia, Mongolia, Poland, u. Члены Совета народов
Contributor	ional intergovernmental States and registered Russian Federation. states for investigations 18 Member States: blic, Georgia, Mongolia, Poland, u. Члены Совета народов
Date	ional intergovernmental States and registered Russian Federation. states for investigations 18 Member States: blic, Georgia, Mongolia, Poland, u. Члены Совета народов
Type	ional intergovernmental States and registered Russian Federation. states for investigations 18 Member States: blic, Georgia, Mongolia, Poland, u. Члены Совета народов
Format	ional intergovernmental States and registered Russian Federation. states for investigations 18 Member States: blic, Georgia, Mongolia, Poland, u. Члены Совета народов
Identifier	ional intergovernmental States and registered Russian Federation. states for investigations 18 Member States: blic, Georgia, Mongolia, Poland, u. Члены Совета народов
Source	ional intergovernmental States and registered Russian Federation. states for investigations 18 Member States: blic, Georgia, Mongolia, Poland, u. Члены Совета народов
Language	ional intergovernmental States and registered Russian Federation. states for investigations 18 Member States: blic, Georgia, Mongolia, Poland, u. Члены Совета народов
Relation	ional intergovernmental States and registered Russian Federation. states for investigations 18 Member States: blic, Georgia, Mongolia, Poland, u. Члены Совета народов
Coverage	ional intergovernmental States and registered Russian Federation. states for investigations 18 Member States: blic, Georgia, Mongolia, Poland, u. Члены Совета народов
Rights	ional intergovernmental States and registered Russian Federation. states for investigations 18 Member States: blic, Georgia, Mongolia, Poland, u. Члены Совета народов
English	JRL
http://www.jinr.ru/sect	
http://jinr.ru/default.asp?language=eng	

1 14026 Total (Sorted)

Records Show All New Record Delete Record Find Sort

Layout: ScienceRegistry View As: Preview Aa Edit Layout

Global Science Registry
a database of network-intensive facilities, resources and services

Supported by the US National Science Foundation

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

Name: Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

ID Number: 56445

Country Record: No

World Region: Europe

Organization Type: Research Institute

Discipline: Nuclear Sciences

Gov Agency:

Source Traffic: 90,056,113,351,952

Destination Traffic: 582,111,954,351,952

First Month: 2001-08

Recent Month: 2013-08

Country: RU Russian Federation

City: Dubna

Region: 47

Postal Code:

Latitude, Longitude: 56.733299 | 37.166698

GeoIP Organization: Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

GeoIP ISP: Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

Traffic Sort (Source) Traffic Sort (Dest)

Russian Federation

Description Traffic Map Parent Domain

Destination Source

Last 3 Years Traffic from Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

Gigabytes

Month

Month	Traffic (Gigabytes)
2009-08	~1000
2010-08	~1000
2011-08	~1000
2012-08	~1000
2013-08	~38000

Data from
summary tables
re-computed
each evening

1 14026 Total (Sorted)

Records Show All New Record Delete Record Find Sort

Layout: ScienceRegistry View As: Preview Aa Edit Layout

Global Science Registry

a database of network-intensive facilities, resources and services

Supported by the US National Science Foundation

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

Name	Joint Institute for Nuclear Research
ID Number	56445
Country Record	No
World Region	Europe
Organization Type	Research Institute
Discipline	Nuclear Sciences
Gov Agency	
Source Traffic	90,056,113,608,895
Destination Traffic	582,111,954,351,952
First Month	2001-08
Recent Month	2013-08
Country	RU Russian Federation
City	Dubna
Region	47
Postal Code	
Latitude, Longitude	56.733299 37.166698
GeoIP Organization	Joint Institute for Nuclear Research
GeoIP ISP	Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

Traffic Sort (Source) Traffic Sort (Dest)

Russian Federation

Description Traffic Map Parent Domain

Destination Source

Last 3 Years Traffic to Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

Month	Source Traffic (GB)	Destination Traffic (GB)
2009-08	~2000	~15000
2010-08	~1500	~14000
2011-08	~1000	~17000
2012-08	~1500	~22000
2013-08	~2000	~45000

14026
Total (Sorted)

Records Show All New Record Delete Record Find Sort

Layout: ScienceRegistry View As: Preview Aa Edit Layout

Global Science Registry

a database of network-intensive facilities, resources and services

Supported by the US National Science Foundation

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

Name	Joint Institute for Nuclear Research
ID Number	56445
Country Record	No
World Region	Europe
Organization Type	Research Institute
Discipline	Nuclear Sciences
Gov Agency	
Source Traffic	90,056,113,608,895
Destination Traffic	582,111,954,351,952
First Month	2001-08
Recent Month	2013-08
Country	RU Russian Federation
City	Dubna
Region	47
Postal Code	
Latitude, Longitude	56.733299 37.166698
GeoIP Organization	Joint Institute for Nuclear Research
GeoIP ISP	Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

Traffic Sort (Source) Traffic Sort (Dest)

Russian Federation

Description Traffic Map Parent Domain

A map of the Russian Federation showing the location of Dubna. The city is marked with a red pin and labeled 'Dubna'. Other nearby cities shown include Tver, Yaroslavl, Nizhny Novgorod, and Moscow. The map also displays various rivers and roads. A legend at the top right shows options for 'Map', 'Sat', 'Ter', and 'Earth' views.

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DATA STRUCTURE OF DOMAINS-RELATED TABLES

```
mysql> describe pflow.domains;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
domainid	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
organization	char(140)	YES	MUL	NULL	
shortlabel	char(80)	YES	MUL	NULL	
isp	char(100)	YES		NULL	
city	char(50)	YES		NULL	
regioncode	char(2)	YES			
postalcode	char(6)	YES			
ccode	char(2)	YES	MUL	??	
latitude	decimal(9,6)	YES		NULL	
longitude	decimal(9,6)	YES		NULL	
createtime	timestamp	NO		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
modifytime	timestamp	NO	MUL	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	on update CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
cnt	int(11)	YES		0	
pdomainid	int(11)	YES		0	
rdomainid	int(11)	YES	MUL	NULL	
orgclass	tinyint(4)	NO		1	
worldclass	tinyint(4)	NO		1	
govid	smallint(6)	YES		NULL	
discipline	tinyint(4)	NO	MUL	1	
createdby	char(15)	YES		Perl	
modifiedby	char(15)	YES		Perl	
geoorg	char(140)	YES		NULL	
geocity	char(50)	YES		NULL	
geocode	char(2)	YES	MUL	NULL	
countryrec	enum('Yes','No')	NO		No	
sbytes	bigint(20)	YES		NULL	
dbytes	bigint(20)	YES		NULL	
minmonth	char(7)	YES		NULL	
maxmonth	char(7)	YES		NULL	

Dublin Core Metadata Table

```
ssh      ssh      3. ssh
mysql> describe pflow.domains_dcore;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type   | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+
| domainid | int(10) unsigned | NO   | MUL | NULL    |          |
| keyid    | int(10) unsigned | NO   | PRI | NULL    | auto_increment |
| language | char(2)        | YES  |     | NULL    |          |
| dublin   | enum('Title','Creator','Subject','Description','Publisher','Contributor','Date','Type','Format','Identifier','Source','Language','Relation','Coverage','Rights') | YES  |     | NULL    |          |
| qualifier | varchar(100)  | YES  |     | NULL    |          |
| descript  | text            | YES  | MUL | NULL    |          |
| createtime | timestamp      | YES  |     | 0000-00-00 00:00:00 |
| modifytime | timestamp      | YES  | MUL | NULL    | on update CURRENT_T |
| timestamp | timestamp      |      |      |          |
+-----+-----+-----+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> 
```

Dublin Core – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dublin_Core

Dublin Core – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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Dublin Core

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Dublin Core metadata terms** are a set of vocabulary terms which can be used to describe resources for the purposes of discovery. The terms can be used to describe a full range of web resources (video, images, web pages, etc.), physical resources such as books and objects like artworks.^[1] The full set of Dublin Core metadata terms can be found on the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI) website.^[2] The original set of 15 classic^[3] metadata terms, known as the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set^[4] are endorsed in the following standards documents:

- IETF RFC 5013^[5]

http://dublincore.org

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Background [edit]

"Dublin" refers to Dublin, Ohio, USA where the work originated during the 1995 invitational OCLC/NCSA Metadata Workshop,^[6] hosted by the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), a library consortium based in Dublin, and the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA). "Core" refers to the metadata terms as "broad and generic being usable for describing a wide range of resources".^[4] The semantics of Dublin Core were established and are maintained by an international, cross-disciplinary group of professionals from librarianship, computer science, text encoding, museums, and other related fields of scholarship and practice.

The **Dublin Core Metadata Initiative** (DCMI)^[9] provides an open forum for the development of interoperable online **metadata standards** for a broad range of purposes and of business models. DCMI's activities include consensus-driven working groups, global conferences and workshops, standards liaison, and educational efforts to promote widespread acceptance of metadata standards and practices. In 2008, DCMI

Supplementary Tables in pflow database

```
mysql> describe ccodes;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
code	char(2)	NO	PRI		
country	char(50)	NO	MUL		
worldclass	tinyint(4)				
color	char(6)				
modifytime	timestamp				

```
mysql> describe worldclass;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
worldid	tinyint(4)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
wclass	char(50)	YES	UNI	NULL	
mapto	char(50)	YES	MUL	NULL	

```
mysql> describe orgclass;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
orgid	tinyint(4)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
organization	char(50)	YES	UNI	NULL	
mapto	char(50)	YES	MUL	NULL	
modifytime	timestamp				

```
mysql> describe disciplines;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
discid	smallint(6)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
discipline	char(50)	YES	UNI	NULL	
master	char(50)	YES		NULL	
mapto	char(50)	YES	MUL	NULL	

```
mysql> describe govagencies;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
govid	smallint(5) unsigned	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
ccode	char(2)	YES	MUL	NULL	
agency	char(50)	YES		NULL	
mapto	char(50)	YES	MUL	NULL	
modifytime	timestamp	YES	MUL	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	on update CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

Traffic-related Supplementary Tables

```
mysql> describe domains_month_source;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
source	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
flowdate	char(7)	NO	MUL	NULL	
gigabytes	double(15,5)	YES		NULL	

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> describe domains_month_dest;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
dest	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
flowdate	char(7)	NO	MUL	NULL	
gigabytes	double(15,5)	YES		NULL	

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

DATA STRUCTURE OF IP ADDRESS-RELATED TABLES

Pflow.IPS Table

```
mysql> describe ips;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
keyid	int(10) unsigned	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
ip	varbinary(16)	NO	UNI	NULL	
ipa	varchar(39)	YES	MUL	NULL	
createtime	timestamp	NO	MUL	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
modifytime	timestamp	NO	MUL	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	on update CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
domainid	int(10) unsigned	NO	MUL	NULL	
asnum	int(10) unsigned	NO	MUL	NULL	
ccode	char(2)	NO			

Key into the
Domains table

Pflow.IPSText Table

```
mysql> describe ipstext;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
keyid	int(10) unsigned	NO	PRI	NULL	
ip	varbinary(16)	NO	UNI	NULL	
ipname	varchar(100)	YES	MUL	NULL	
createtime	timestamp	YES	MUL	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
modifytime	timestamp	YES	MUL	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	on update CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
locationid	int(11)	YES		NULL	
regioncode	char(2)	YES		NULL	
city	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
postalcode	char(6)	YES		NULL	
latitude	decimal(9,6)	YES		NULL	
longitude	decimal(9,6)	YES		NULL	
isp	varchar(100)	YES			
organization	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
ccode	char(2)	YES		NULL	
ipa	varchar(39)	YES	MUL	NULL	
domainid	int(10) unsigned	NO	MUL	0	
asnum	int(10) unsigned	NO			
sbytes	bigint(20) unsigned	YES			
dbytes	bigint(20) unsigned	YES			
minmonth	char(7)	YES			
maxmonth	char(7)	YES			
olddomainid	int(10) unsigned	NO			

Note: Can be

Key into the
ASNUMS table

Pflow.ASNUMS Table

```
mysql> describe asnums;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| asnum | int(10) | NO | PRI | 0 | |
| asname | char(80) | NO | | NULL | |
| ccode | char(2) | YES | MUL | NULL | |
| bytestoday_s | bigint(20) | YES | | 0 | |
| bytestoday_d | bigint(20) | YES | | 0 | |
| bytesyear_s | bigint(20) | YES | | 0 | |
| bytesyear_d | bigint(20) | YES | | 0 | |
| createdby | char(15) | YES | | Perl | |
| modifiedby | char(15) | YES | | Perl | |
| createtime | timestamp | NO | | CURRENT_TIMESTAMP | |
| modifytime | timestamp | YES | MUL | CURRENT_TIMESTAMP | on update CURRENT_TIMESTAMP |
| orgclass | enum('Unknown','Corporate','Academy of Science','Government','University','Other') | YES | | Unknown | |
| usgov | enum('DOE','NASA','USGS','NIH','MILITARY','NOAA','Agriculture','NSF','Other Federal','State Government','Local Government') | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Pflow.IPSDNS Table

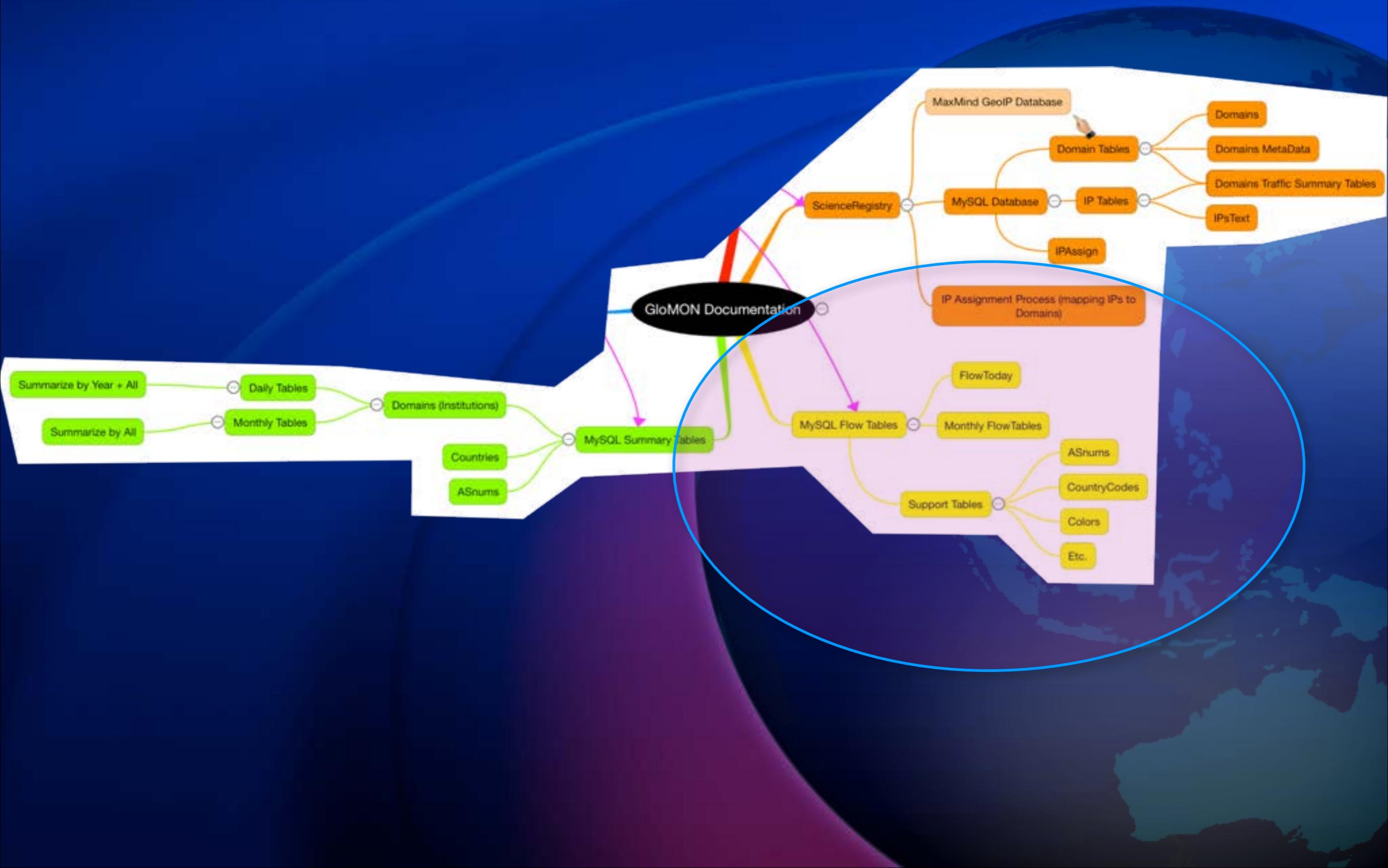
```
mysql> describe ipsdns;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
keyid	int(10) unsigned	NO	PRI	NULL	
ipa	varchar(39)	NO	UNI	NULL	
dns	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
createtime	timestamp	NO	MUL	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	
modifytime	timestamp	NO	MUL	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	on update CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Separate process updates DNS values for newly-encountered IP addresses.

Database Organization, Storage and Retrieval



Flow Tables

- Keep all flows > 100Kbytes in length (but keep separate disk archive of **all** argus data)
 - (~ 99% of traffic; 1% of flow records)
- Keep a trimmed past-24 hour table
- Monthly Tables since 1999-06
- MySQL MyISAM using Merge tables to give yearly and total (all) groupings
- Process every 5 minutes to load latest summarized argus data
- Re-engineered (and reloaded) all tables (repeatedly) after beginning work with argus

Structure of Flow Tables

4. ssh

```
mysql> describe flow_today;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
keyid	int(10) unsigned	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
ip_s	int(10) unsigned	NO	MUL	0	
ip_d	int(10) unsigned	NO	MUL	0	
protocol	tinyint(3) unsigned	NO		0	
port_s	smallint(5) unsigned	NO		0	
port_d	smallint(5) unsigned	NO		0	
createtime	datetime(6)	YES	MUL	NULL	
starttime	datetime(6)	YES	MUL	NULL	
endtime	datetime(6)	YES		NULL	
trans	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
bytes	bignat(20) unsigned	NO		0	
bytes_s	bignat(20) unsigned	NO		0	
bytes_d	bignat(20) unsigned	NO		0	
appbytes	bignat(20) unsigned	NO		0	
appbytes_s	bignat(20) unsigned	NO		0	
appbytes_d	bignat(20) unsigned	NO		0	
packets	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
packets_s	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
packets_d	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
retrans	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
retrans_s	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
retrans_d	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
jitter_s	float(9,4) unsigned	NO		0.0000	
jitter_d	float(9,4) unsigned	NO		0.0000	
tcprrt	float(9,6) unsigned	NO		0.000000	
ttl_s	tinyint(3) unsigned	YES		NULL	
ttl_d	tinyint(3) unsigned	YES		NULL	
win_s	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
win_d	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
hops_s	tinyint(3) unsigned	NO		0	
hops_d	tinyint(3) unsigned	NO		0	
smaxsz	smallint(3) unsigned	NO		0	
dmaxsz	smallint(3) unsigned	NO		0	
tcpflags	char(8)	YES			
tcpopt	set('M','w','s','S','e','E','T','c','N','0','1','2')	YES			
vlanid_s	smallint(5) unsigned	YES		0	
vlanid_d	smallint(5) unsigned	YES		0	
dom_s	int(10) unsigned	YES	MUL	NULL	
dom_d	int(10) unsigned	YES	MUL	NULL	
cc_s	char(2)	YES	MUL	NULL	
cc_d	char(2)	YES	MUL	NULL	
os_s	int(10) unsigned	YES		NULL	
os_d	int(10) unsigned	YES		NULL	
network_s	smallint(5) unsigned	NO		0	
network_d	smallint(6) unsigned	NO		0	
router	char(2)	YES			
appid	smallint(5) unsigned	YES		NULL	
os_prev	int(10) unsigned	YES		NULL	
os_next	int(10) unsigned	YES		NULL	
classid_s	int(11)	YES		0	
classid_d	int(11)	YES		NULL	
direction	enum(' ','!','o','?','<->','<-','->','< >','< ',' >','<>','<o','>o','<?>','<?','?>')	YES		NULL	
moc_s	smallint(5) unsigned	NO		0	
moc_d	smallint(5) unsigned	NO		0	

54 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Monthly/Annual Flow Tables

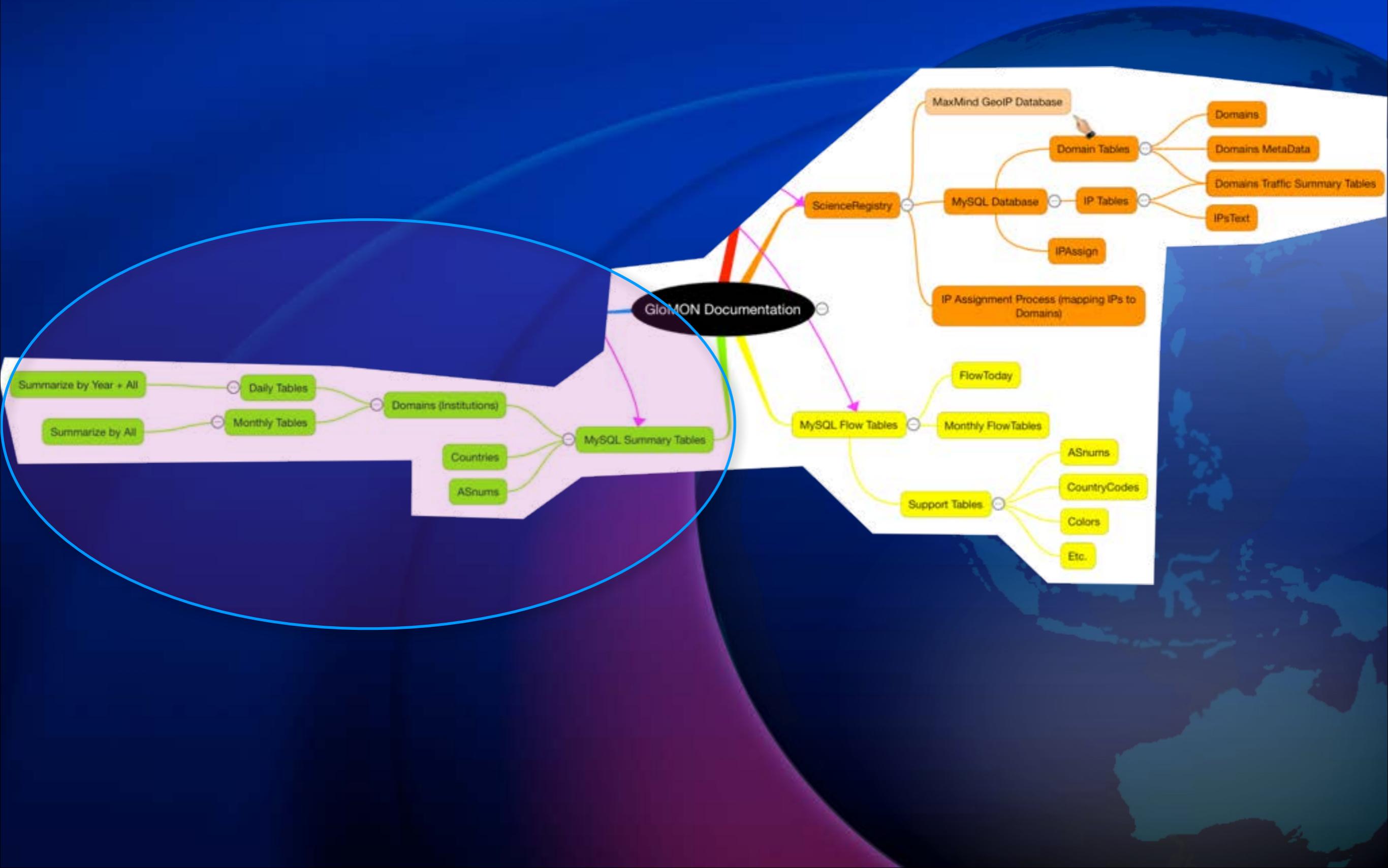
```
mysql> show tables like 'flow%';
+-----+
| Tables_in_pflow (flow%) |
+-----+
| flow1999
| flow199901
| flow199902
| flow199903
| flow199904
| flow199905
| flow199906
| flow199907
| flow199908
| flow199909
| flow199910
| flow199911
| flow199912
| flow2000
| flow200001
| flow200002
| flow200003
| flow200004
| flow200005
| flow200006
| flow200007
| flow200008
| flow200009
| flow200010
| flow200011
| flow200012
| flow2001
| flow200101
| flow200102
| flow200103
| flow200104
| flow200105
| flow200106
| flow200107
| flow200108
| flow200109
```

4. ssh

Monthly Flow Tables (MyISAM)
Today: ~1 million records/day = 30 million record tables

Annual Flow Table (Merge Table)

Database Organization, Storage and Retrieval



Summary Tables

- Necessary for querying database
- Computed/updated at time flow records are written (i.e., every 5 minutes)
- Have found 3 essential summary groupings - by country, by asnum and by domain (institution/facility)

Why?

Raw Flow Data

```
mysql> use pflow;
Database changed
mysql> select count(*) from flowall;
+-----+
| count(*) |
+-----+
| 1747235091 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.03 sec)
```

1.7
billion
records

Summary Flow Data

```
mysql> use sum_domains;
Database changed
mysql> select count(*) from ddall;
+-----+
| count(*) |
+-----+
| 115006884 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.03 sec)
```

115
million
records

```
mysql> use sum_asnums;
Database changed
mysql> select count(*) from ddall;
+-----+
| count(*) |
+-----+
| 40999154 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.03 sec)
```

41
million
records

```
mysql> use sum_countries;
Database changed
mysql> select count(*) from ddall;
+-----+
| count(*) |
+-----+
| 3120293 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.03 sec)
```

3
million
records

sum_domains, sum_asnums, sum_countries

Daily Summary Tables

dd2012
dd201201
dd201202
dd201203
dd201204
dd201205
dd201206
dd201207
dd201208
dd201209
dd201210
dd201211
dd201212
dd2013
dd201301
dd201302
dd201303
dd201304
dd201305
dd201306
dd201307
dd201308
dd201309
dd201310
dd201311
dd201312

Monthly Summary Tables

mm2012
mm201201
mm201202
mm201203
mm201204
mm201205
mm201206
mm201207
mm201208
mm201209
mm201210
mm201211
mm201212
mm2013
mm201301
mm201302
mm201303
mm201304
mm201305
mm201306
mm201307
mm201308
mm201309
mm201310
mm201311
mm201312

sum_countries

```
mysql> describe dd201401;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
flowdate	date	NO	MUL	NULL	
source	char(2)	NO	MUL	NULL	
dest	char(2)	NO	MUL	NULL	
protocol	tinyint(3) unsigned	NO	MUL	0	
appid	smallint(5) unsigned	YES	MUL	NULL	
bytes	bigint(20)	NO		NULL	
packets	bigint(20) unsigned	NO		0	
retrans	bigint(20) unsigned	NO		0	
appbytes	bigint(20) unsigned	NO		0	
flows	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
trans	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
world_s	tinyint(4)	YES	MUL	1	
world_d	tinyint(4)	YES	MUL	1	

```
13 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> describe mm201401;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
flowdate	char(7)	NO	MUL	NULL	
source	char(2)	NO	MUL	NULL	
dest	char(2)	NO	MUL	NULL	
protocol	tinyint(3) unsigned	NO	MUL	0	
appid	smallint(5) unsigned	YES	MUL	NULL	
bytes	bigint(20)	NO		NULL	
packets	bigint(20) unsigned	NO		0	
retrans	bigint(20) unsigned	NO		0	
appbytes	bigint(20) unsigned	NO		0	
flows	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
trans	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
world_s	tinyint(4)	YES	MUL	1	
world_d	tinyint(4)	YES	MUL	1	

```
13 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

sum_asnums

```
mysql> describe dd201401;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
flowdate	date	NO	MUL	NULL	
source	int(10)	NO	MUL	NULL	
dest	int(10)	NO	MUL	NULL	
protocol	tinyint(3) unsigned	NO	MUL	0	
appid	smallint(5) unsigned	YES	MUL	NULL	
bytes	bigint(20)	NO		NULL	
packets	bigint(20) unsigned	NO		0	
retrans	bigint(20) unsigned	NO		0	
appbytes	bigint(20) unsigned	NO		0	
flows	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
trans	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
cc_s	char(2)	YES	MUL	??	
cc_d	char(2)	YES	MUL	??	

13 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> describe mm201401;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
flowdate	char(7)	NO	MUL	NULL	
source	int(10)	NO	MUL	NULL	
dest	int(10)	NO	MUL	NULL	
protocol	tinyint(3) unsigned	NO	MUL	0	
appid	smallint(5) unsigned	YES	MUL	NULL	
bytes	bigint(20)	NO		NULL	
packets	bigint(20) unsigned	NO		0	
retrans	bigint(20) unsigned	NO		0	
appbytes	bigint(20) unsigned	NO		0	
flows	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
trans	int(10) unsigned	NO		0	
cc_s	char(2)	YES	MUL	??	
cc_d	char(2)	YES	MUL	??	

13 rows in set (0.00 sec)

sum_domains

```
mysql> use sum_domains;
Database changed
mysql> describe dd201401;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type           | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| flowdate | date          | NO   | MUL | NULL    |       |
| source   | int(11)        | NO   | MUL | NULL    |       |
| dest     | int(11)        | NO   | MUL | NULL    |       |
| protocol | tinyint(3) unsigned | NO   | MUL | 0      |       |
| appid    | smallint(5) unsigned | YES  | MUL | NULL    |       |
| bytes    | bigint(20)      | NO   |       | NULL    |       |
| packets  | bigint(20) unsigned | NO   |       | 0       |       |
| retrans  | bigint(20) unsigned | NO   |       | 0       |       |
| appbytes | bigint(20) unsigned | NO   |       | 0       |       |
| flows    | int(10) unsigned | NO   |       | 0       |       |
| trans    | int(10) unsigned | NO   |       | 0       |       |
| cc_s     | char(2)         | NO   | MUL | NULL    |       |
| cc_d     | char(2)         | NO   | MUL | NULL    |       |
| org_s    | tinyint(4)       | YES  | MUL | 1      |       |
| org_d    | tinyint(4)       | YES  | MUL | 1      |       |
| gov_s    | tinyint(4)       | YES  |       | 1      |       |
| gov_d    | tinyint(4)       | YES  |       | 1      |       |
| disc_s   | smallint(6)      | YES  | MUL | 1      |       |
| disc_d   | smallint(6)      | YES  | MUL | 1      |       |
| world_s  | tinyint(4)       | YES  |       | 1      |       |
| world_d  | tinyint(4)       | YES  |       | 1      |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
21 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> use sum_domains;
Database changed
mysql> describe mm201401;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type           | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| flowdate | char(7)        | NO   | MUL | NULL    |       |
| source   | int(11)        | NO   | MUL | NULL    |       |
| dest     | int(11)        | NO   | MUL | NULL    |       |
| protocol | tinyint(3) unsigned | NO   | MUL | 0      |       |
| appid    | smallint(5) unsigned | YES  | MUL | NULL    |       |
| bytes    | bigint(20)      | NO   |       | NULL    |       |
| packets  | bigint(20) unsigned | NO   |       | 0       |       |
| retrans  | bigint(20) unsigned | NO   |       | 0       |       |
| appbytes | bigint(20) unsigned | NO   |       | 0       |       |
| flows    | int(10) unsigned | NO   |       | 0       |       |
| trans    | int(10) unsigned | NO   |       | 0       |       |
| cc_s     | char(2)         | NO   | MUL | NULL    |       |
| cc_d     | char(2)         | NO   | MUL | NULL    |       |
| org_s    | tinyint(4)       | YES  | MUL | 1      |       |
| org_d    | tinyint(4)       | YES  | MUL | 1      |       |
| gov_s    | tinyint(4)       | YES  |       | 1      |       |
| gov_d    | tinyint(4)       | YES  |       | 1      |       |
| disc_s   | smallint(6)      | YES  | MUL | 1      |       |
| disc_d   | smallint(6)      | YES  | MUL | 1      |       |
| world_s  | tinyint(4)       | YES  |       | 1      |       |
| world_d  | tinyint(4)       | YES  |       | 1      |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
21 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```



Technologies

- Argus as passive monitor (formerly packeteer and then nprobe) running on top of pf_ring (or freebsd's netmap or using endace cards)
- Mysql and SQLite as underlying database (exploring alternatives now) along with BerkeleyDB
- Perl/POE/IKC for back-end “cooperative multitasking” server
- RunRev’s LiveCode for front-end client development (we formerly used Flash) (someday this should be html5 apps (?))
- Generic Mapping Tools (GMT) for GIS, maps
- Gearman as job-queue server (for parallelizing certain tasks)
- Memcached as memory cache (speeding up certain data access and reducing load on mysql server)
- ChartDirector for graphics, LaTex for typesetting/report production
- Filemaker (via ODBC) for friendly database front-end to MySQL databases
- GitHub for source code development/distribution

Discussions

Technical
Deployment

Uses

Shared
Development
Opportunities

Future
Development

Technologies

ZeroMQ (+
msgpack)

MySQL and
Sqlite (and
FileMaker/ODBC
as front-end)

Cisco
provided
network gear

Flash and
PaperVision3d

Argus

RunRev
LiveCode

Generic
Mapping Tools
(GMT)

freeBSD,
macosx, linux

Perl / POE
(and farm
concept)

Cisco UCS
Blade Servers

MemCache
(Redis)

CPAN,
miniCPAN,
dZil

GitHub

ChartDirector

LaTex

Cisco/Intel Xeon
Phi Coprocessor

Former Metrics Data Sources



“Taj” Measurement/Monitoring Update

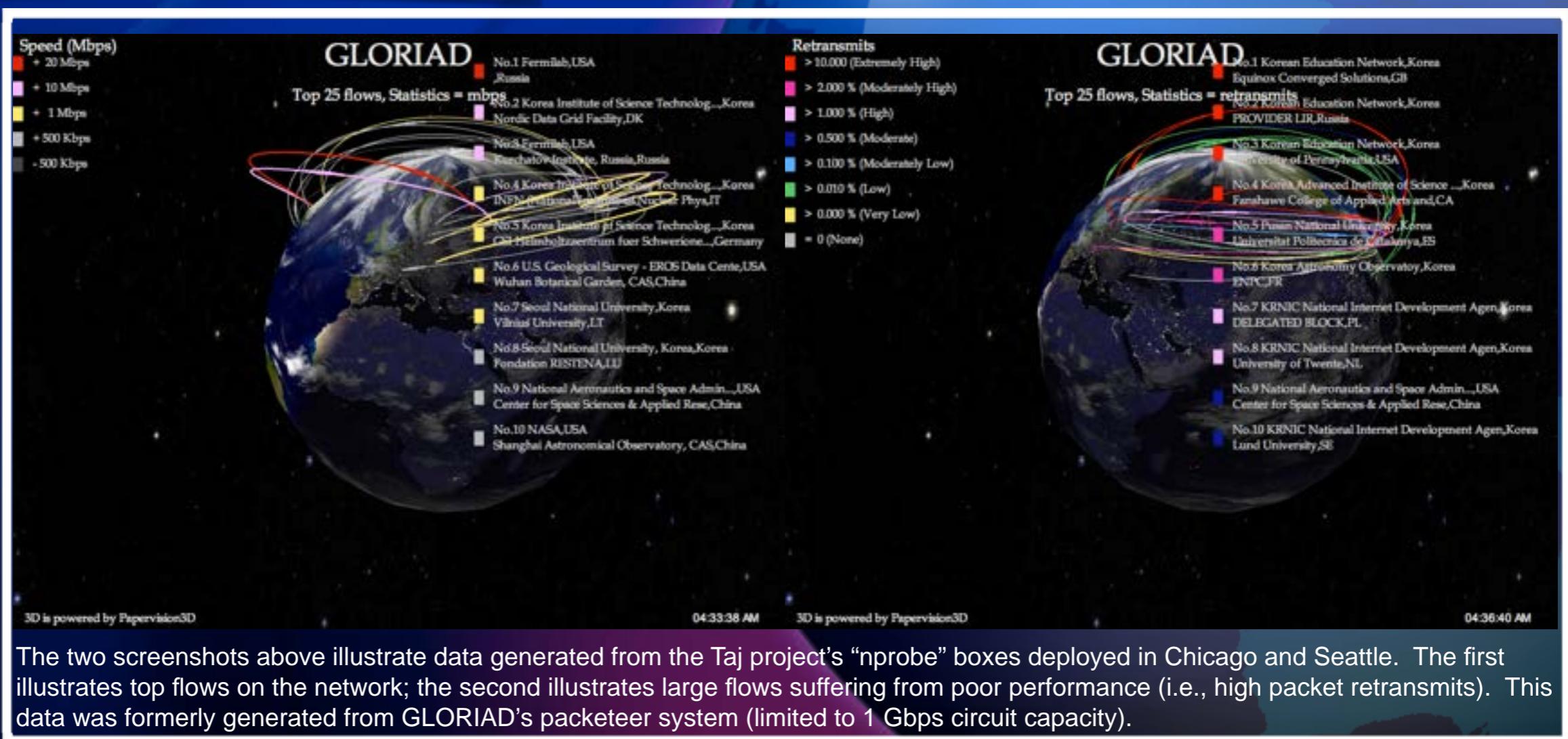


Picture of GLORIAD/Taj new “nprobe” network measurement device. Hardware: Dell PowerEdge R410 Server - 8 core intel processor, 10GE Intel Fiber Card (ixgbe driver). Network utilization and performance measurement box - at 10G line speed designed to improve and extend open source nprobe netflow emitter software, emit extended netflow records including detailed information of packet retransmissions. Software base: Luca Deri’s nprobe.

2012 Transition to Argus

<http://www.qosient.com/argus/>

We moved from linux/pf_ring to freeBSD/netmap

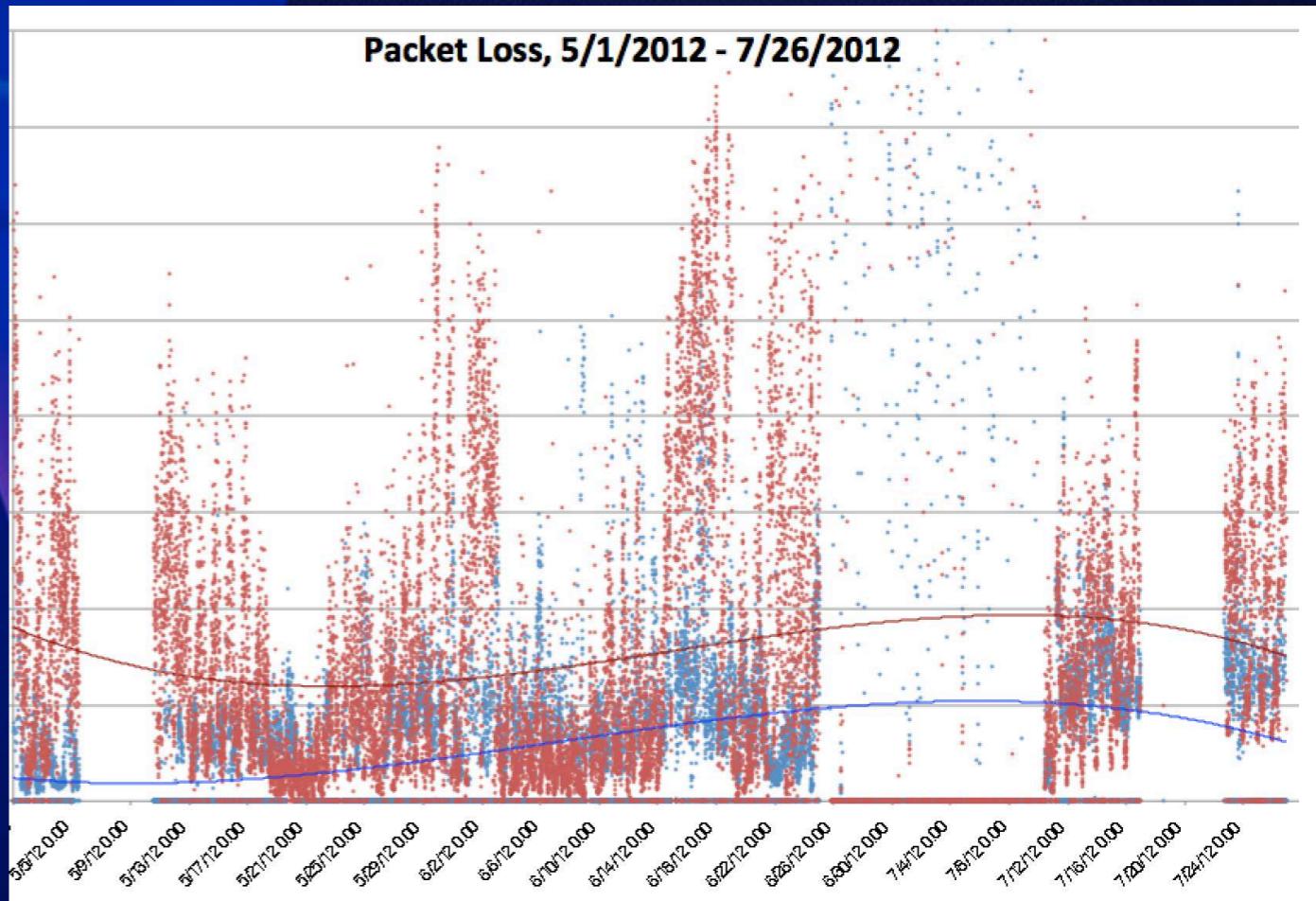


Near-future GLORIAD-US Deployment of Argus

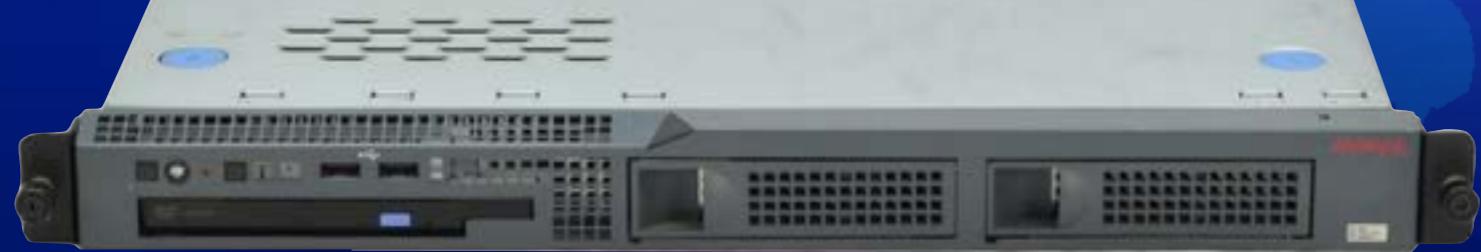


Why all this power?

- Preparing the data for this graph from 250G argus archive (which helped a large international R&E network systemically address a huge performance problem) took me 3 days with our current setup
- We want any of our partners to be able do this in 3 minutes (or less)
- We want “room” to better research the area of performance, operations and security analytics with our international partners

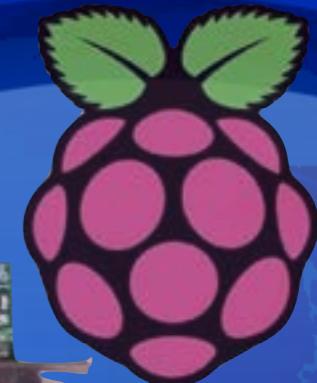


But we're still designing for lesser needs as well (targeting single 1G and 10G networks)



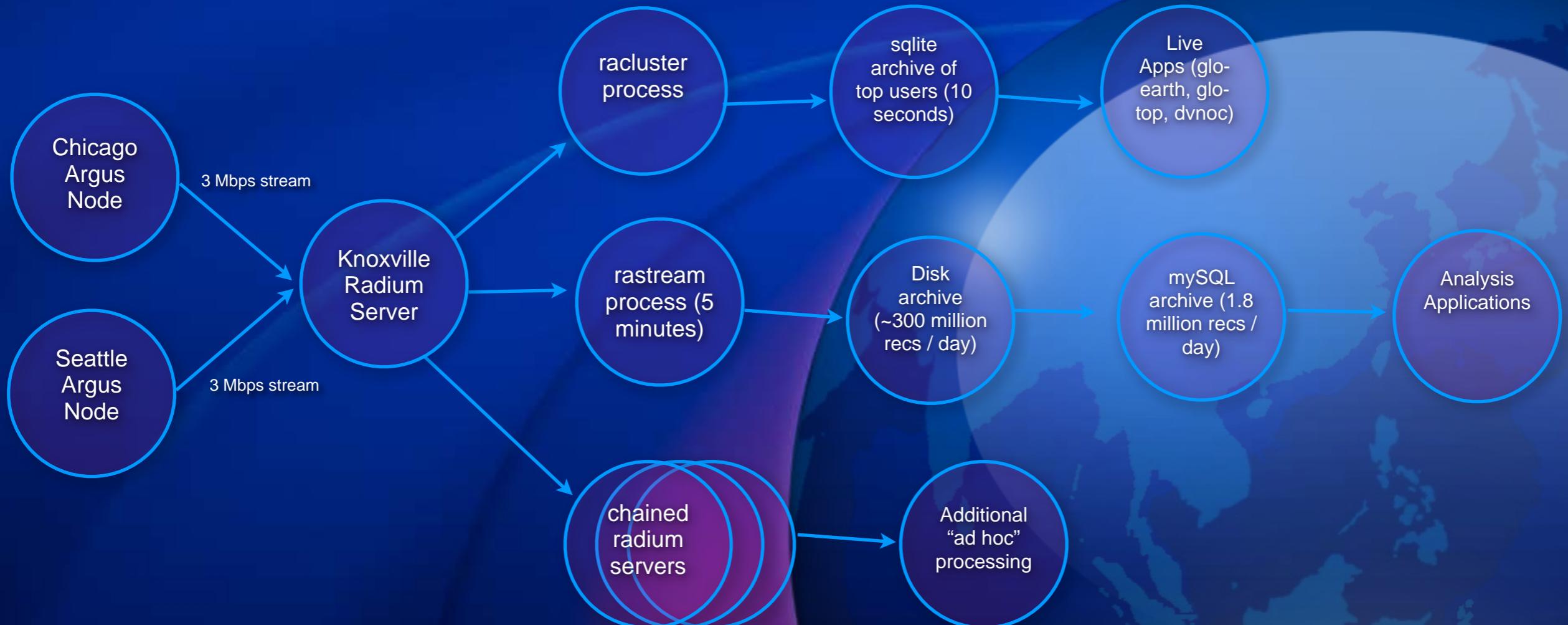
MacOSX

FreeBSD



Linux

Current Process

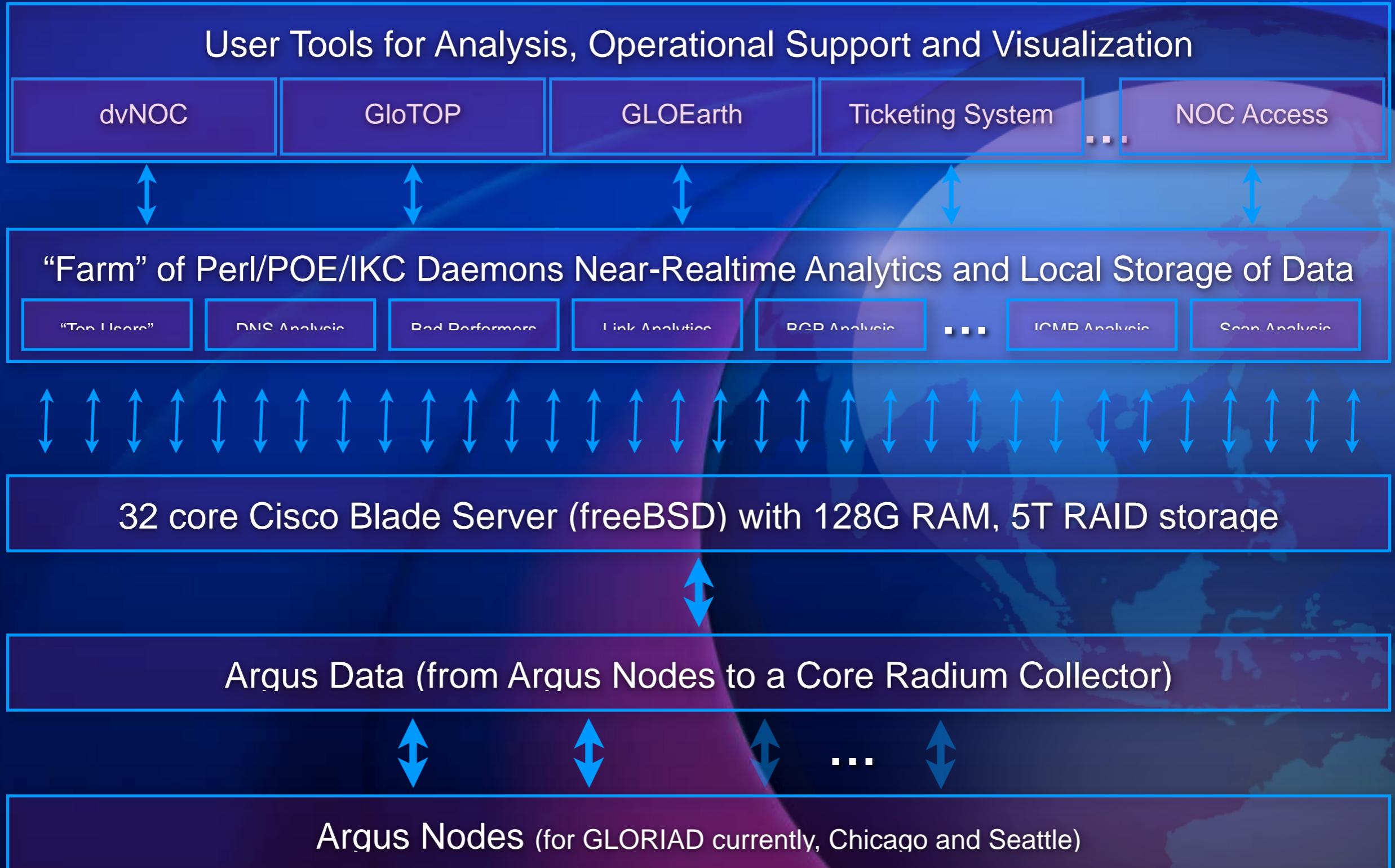


New Process



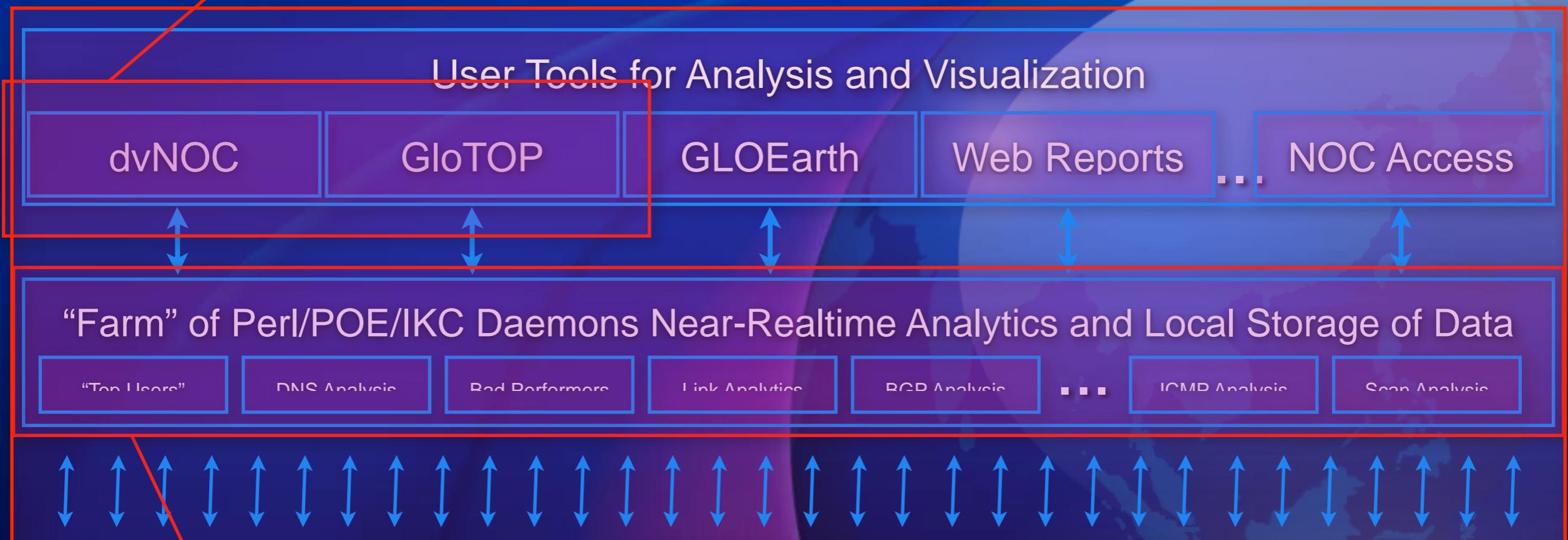
New Process

(Dec/2012-Jan/2013)



More detail ...

- Built with Runrev LiveCode
- Multi-platform (Mac, Windows, Linux, iOS, Android)
- Event-driven, graphic/media rich applications



- Perl POE event-loop, event-driven programming for “cooperative multi-tasking”
- IKC for inter-kernel communications between “animals”
- Daemonized (fast)
- Use MySQL (or any other) for long-term storage; SQLite for local (fast) in-memory database
- Each “animal” on the “farm” is autonomous and very specialized
- Most read from a single argus RABINS stream

All of the software, tools,
data specifications, etc. are being
“Github’d”

(right thing to do (argus, perl, mysql,
sqlite are all open)

and

we want people to help us ..)

GLORIAD github

The screenshot shows two views of the GitHub interface. The top view is a user profile for 'glogithub' with one repository listed: 'glorepo'. The bottom view is the detailed repository page for 'glorepo'.

User Profile View:

- Search bar: Search or type a command
- Navigation: Explore, Gist, Blog, Help
- Profile: glogithub
- Buttons: Contributions, Repositories, Public Activity, Edit Your Profile
- Filter: Filter glogithub's repositories...
- Repository: glorepo (Last updated 5 minutes ago)
- Repository Metrics: 0 stars, 0 forks

Repository View (glorepo):

- Search bar: Search or type a command
- Navigation: Explore, Gist, Blog, Help
- Profile: glogithub
- Repository: glorepo (PUBLIC)
- Actions: Pull Request, Watch, Star (0), Fork (0)
- Tabs: Code (selected), Network, Pull Requests (0), Issues (0), Wiki, Graphs, Settings
- Description: No description or homepage.
- Clone Options: Clone in Mac, ZIP, HTTP, SSH, Git Read-Only, URL: https://github.com/glogithub/glorepo.git, Read+Write access
- Branch: master
- Files: Files, Commits, Branches (1), Tags
- Commit List:
 - 3 commits by glogithub (authored 4 minutes ago)
 - GloTop.app (16 minutes ago) [glogithub]
 - farm (4 minutes ago) [glogithub]
 - .DS_Store (16 minutes ago) [glogithub]
- Message: We recommend adding a README to this repository. Visit [github/markup](#) for details on what formats we support.



ZeroMQ is huge part of our future

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Multithreading Magic - zeromq". The URL in the address bar is zeromq.org/whitepapers:multithreading-magic. The page content is as follows:

ØMQ

Multithreading Magic

[Table of Contents](#)

Abstract

In this article Pieter Hintjens and Martin Sustrik examine the difficulties of building concurrent (multithreaded) applications and what this means for enterprise computing. The authors argue that a lack of good tools for software designers means that neither chip vendors nor large businesses will be able to fully benefit from more than 16 cores per CPU, let alone 64 or more. They then examine an ideal solution, and explain how the ØMQ framework for concurrent software design is becoming this ideal solution. Finally they explain ØMQ's origins, and the team behind it.

Going multi-core

Until a few years ago, concurrent programming was synonymous with high-performance computing (HPC) and multithreading was what a word processor did to re-paginate a document while also letting you edit it. Multi-core CPUs were expensive and rare, and limited to higher-end servers. We achieved speed by getting more and more clock cycles out of single cores, which ran hotter and hotter.

Today, multi-core CPUs have become commodity items. While clock speeds are stable at around 2-3GHz, the number of cores per chip is doubling every 18-24 months. Moore's Law still applies. The spread of multi-core CPUs out from the data centre will continue so that netbooks and portable devices come with 2 or 4 cores and top-end server CPUs come with 64 cores. And this growth will continue, indefinitely.

Several factors drive this evolution. First, the need for CPU producers to compete. Whether or not we can use the power, we prefer to buy more capacity. Second, hitting the clock cycles ceiling, CPU designers have found multi-core to be the next way of scaling their architectures and offering more competitive products. Third, at the low end, the spread of multitasking operating systems like Android mean that those additional cores can immediately translate into performance. And lastly, at the high end, the high cost of a data centre slot for a blade computer (estimated by one investment bank at \$50,000 per year) pushes users to demand more cores per blade.

Main

- Home
- Download
- Build
- Guide
- Reference
- License
- Whitepapers
- Performance
- FAQ

ØMQ Community

- Mailing lists
- IRC chatroom
- Bug tracker
- Projects lab

Development

- Owners
- Source git
- Contributing
- Distributions
- Daily builds
- Coding style
- Writing a binding
- Protocols
- Architecture
- Release policies
- Trademark policy

[Join Wiki](#)

Written: 2010.04.23
Revised: 2012.02.7

If you found this page useful, please rate it up so others will find it.

rating: +2 + x

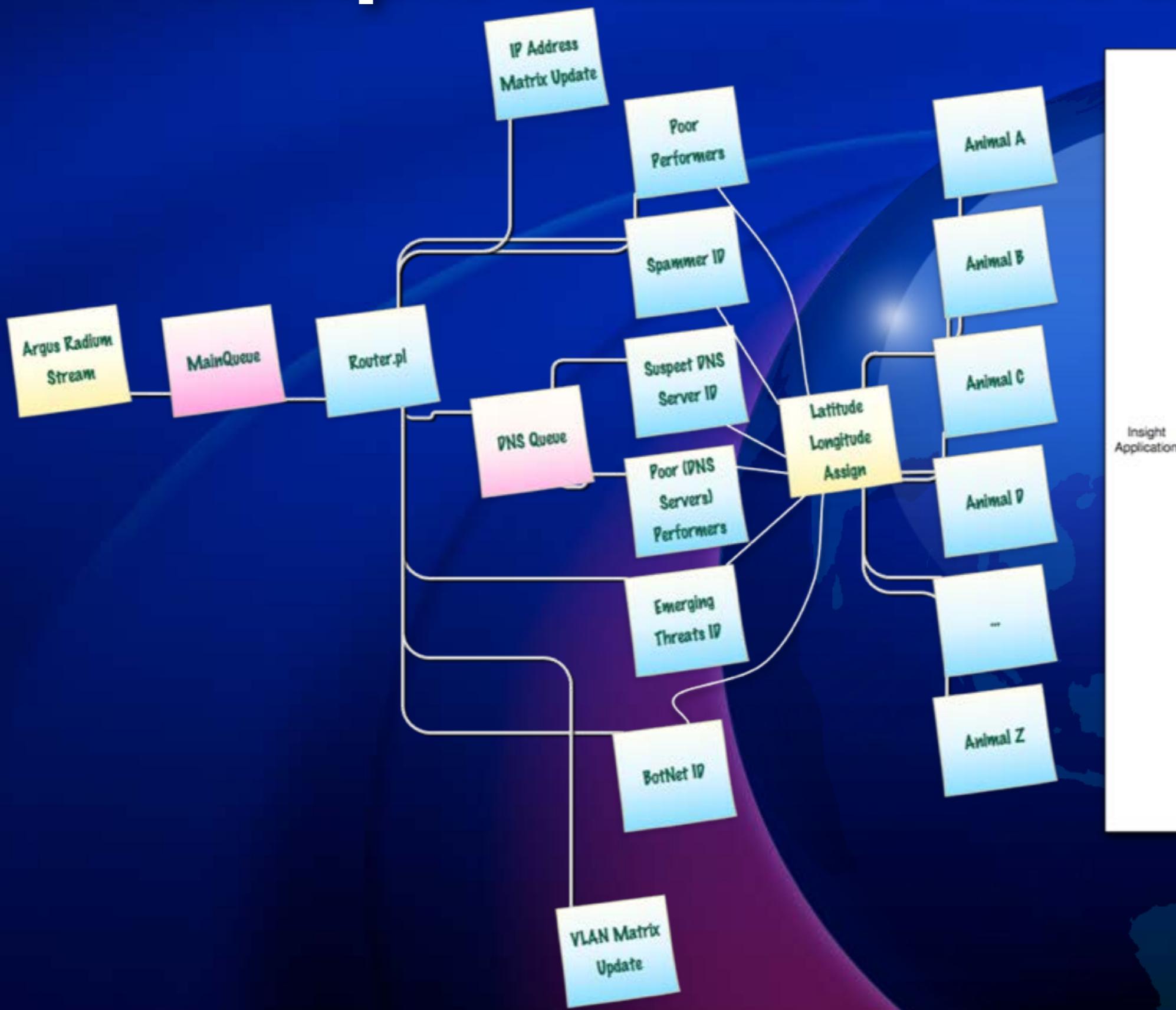
[Edit this page](#) | [Tags](#) | [Print](#)

See also

- ØMQ Termination
- ØMQ/3.0 pubsub
- Background to AMQP
- Broker vs. Brokerless
- High-speed message matching
- Internal Architecture of libzmq
- Market Analysis
- Measuring jitter
- Measuring messaging performance
- Messaging enabled network
- ØMQ Lightweight Messaging Kernel (v0.1)
- ØMQ Lightweight Messaging Kernel (v0.2)
- ØMQ Lightweight Messaging Kernel (v0.3)
- ØMQ Lightweight Messaging Kernel (v0.4)
- ØMQ Lightweight Messaging Kernel (v0.5)

<http://zeromq.org/whitepapers:multithreading-magic>

Simple Dataflow Model



“Operationalizing”
this Data

Home
Simple Search
Tickets
Tools
Approval

Found 13 tickets

[New ticket in](#)

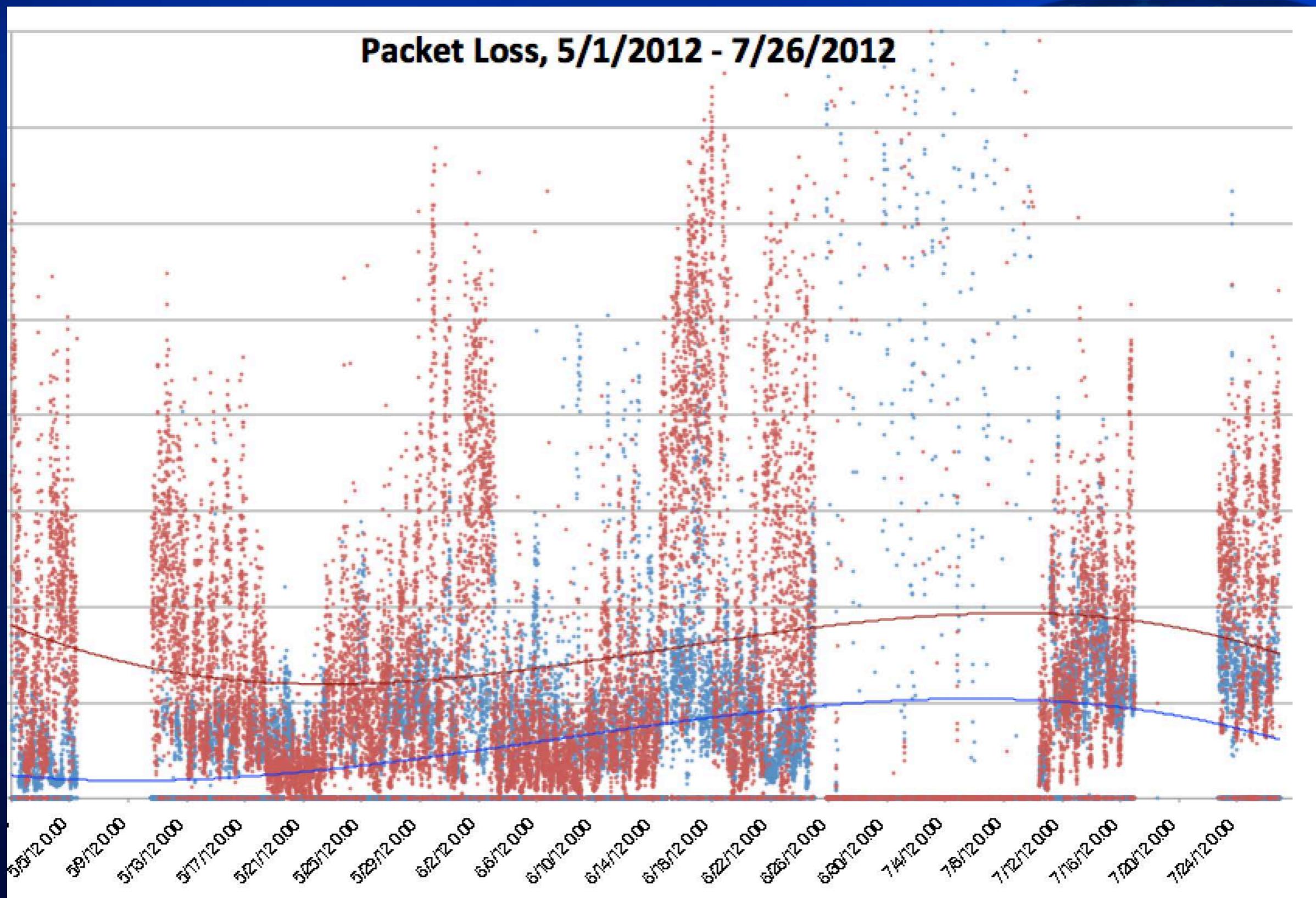
ChinaNetO

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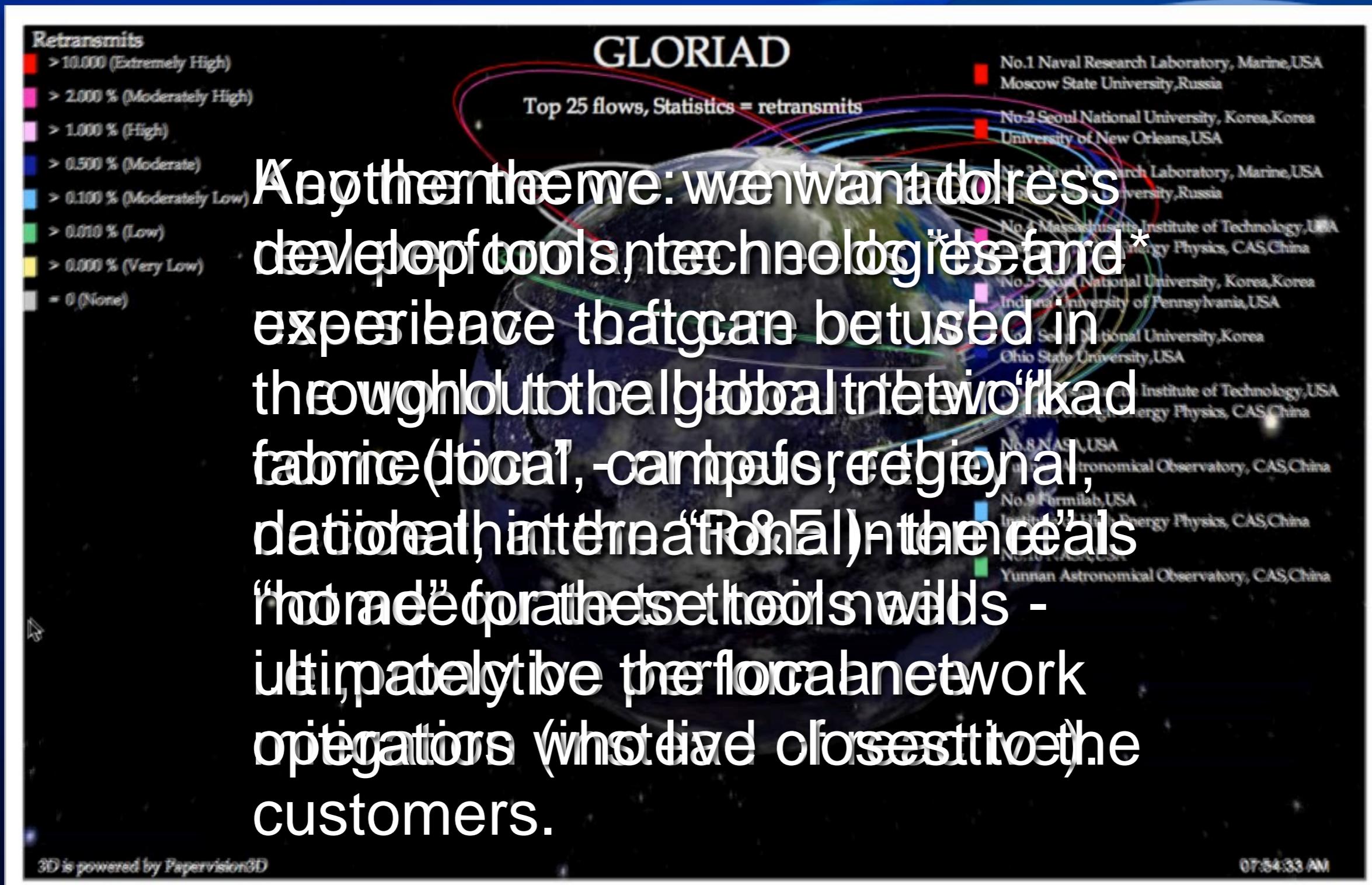
#	Subject Requestors	Status Created	Queue Told	Owner Last Updated	Priority Time Left
5	Dramatic Increase in Observed ASnums incoming from CSTnet network. root@rt.gloriad.org	new 30 hours ago	USNetOps	Nobody 30 hours ago	50 0
6	Retransmits 1.66 % on Internet2 -> CSTnet flow of 51,928,896 bytes root@rt.gloriad.org	new 30 hours ago	USNetOps	Nobody 30 hours ago	50 0
11	Dramatic Increase in Observed ASnums incoming from CSTnet network. root@rt.gloriad.org	new 29 hours ago	USNetOps	Nobody 29 hours ago	50 0
16	New AS Number: AS 15270 – not seen in at least 365 days root@rt.gloriad.org	new 29 hours ago	USNetOps	Nobody 29 hours ago	50 0
20	High Retransmits on Link CSTnet. Retransmit % is currently 1.53 % root@rt.gloriad.org	new 29 hours ago	USNetOps	Nobody 29 hours ago	50 0
25	CRITICAL: Likely Link Failure of KREOnet2 network. root@rt.gloriad.org	new 29 hours ago	USNetOps	Nobody 29 hours ago	50 0
28	High Retransmits on Link RBnet. Retransmit % is currently 0.95 % root@rt.gloriad.org	new 29 hours ago	USNetOps	Nobody 29 hours ago	50 0
32	High Retransmits on Link CSTnet. Retransmit % is currently 1.24 % root@rt.gloriad.org	new 27 hours ago	USNetOps	Nobody 27 hours ago	50 0
38	Retransmits 1.97 % on Internet2 -> CSTnet flow of 52,491,377 bytes root@rt.gloriad.org	new 17 hours ago	USNetOps	Nobody 17 hours ago	50 0
39	Retransmits 1.50 % on Internet2 -> CSTnet flow of 50,888,232 bytes root@rt.gloriad.org	new 14 hours ago	USNetOps	Nobody 14 hours ago	50 0
40	High Retransmits on Link RBnet. Retransmit % is currently 0.76 % root@rt.gloriad.org	new 14 hours ago	USNetOps	Nobody 14 hours ago	50 0
41	Retransmits 1.61 % on NLR -> CSTnet flow of 54,610,438 bytes root@rt.gloriad.org	new 13 hours ago	USNetOps	Nobody 13 hours ago	50 0
62	High Retransmits on Link CSTnet. Retransmit % is currently 0.75 % root@rt.gloriad.org	new 2 hours ago	USNetOps	Nobody 2 hours ago	50 0

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Poor-Performance Analysis



Performance Monitoring (in (near) real-time)



New GloTop Application



Current Top Users
United States

Time Period (US East Coast): 2012-08-24 21:50:10 - 2012-08-24 21:50:16

Funded by the US National Science Foundation

Source Institution	Dest Institution	Bytes	Bandwidth	Packets	Packet Loss
NCBI/US NLM (Bethesda, United States)	Shanghai Institute for Biological Scienc (Shanghai, China)	60.2 MB	96.3 Mbps	39845	0.0 %
The University of Hong Kong (Central District, Hong Kong)	University of California, Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz, United States)	9.4 MB	7.5 Mbps	12049	0.4 %
NCBI/US NLM (Bethesda, United States)	Agency for Sci, Tech Research (Singapore, Singapore)	7.2 MB	11.4 Mbps	4751	0.0 %
Oregon State System of Higher Education (Corvallis, United States)	National University of Singapore (Singapore, Singapore)	5.4 MB	8.6 Mbps	6232	24.4 %
Colorado State University (Fort Collins, United States)	Institute of Atmospheric Physics, CAS (Beijing, China)	5.2 MB	8.3 Mbps	3509	0.0 %
National Library of Medicine (Bethesda, United States)	National University of Singapore (Singapore, Singapore)	4.3 MB	3.4 Mbps	2867	0.0 %
Nanyang Technological University, Ce... (Singapore)	Rice University-Sesquinet (United States)	3.7 MB	3.0 Mbps	5001	0.0 %
Seoul National University (Seoul, Korea (South))	Georgia Institute of Technology (Atlanta, United States)	3.5 MB	2.8 Mbps	3793	0.0 %
National University of Singapore (Singapore, Singapore)	University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, United States)	3.5 MB	2.8 Mbps	3107	59.6 %
Microsoft Corporation (United States)	National University of Singapore (Singapore)	3.0 MB	24.4 Mbps	3316	0.2 %
The Pennsylvania State University (State College, United States)	Nanyang Technological University, Ce... (Singapore, Singapore)	3.0 MB	4.8 Mbps	3027	29.6 %
Vanderbilt University (Nashville, United States)	Korea Advanced Institute of Science ... (Daejeon, Korea (South))	2.8 MB	4.5 Mbps	3100	0.0 %
National University of Singapore (Singapore, Singapore)	Temple University (Philadelphia, United States)	1.7 MB	1.3 Mbps	3857	0.0 %
University of California, San Diego (La Jolla, United States)	China Science Technology Network (Shanghai, China)	1.7 MB	4.4 Mbps	1142	0.0 %
Internet Systems Consortium (Redwood City, United States)	Hubei Medical University (Wuhan, China)	1.5 MB	1.2 Mbps	757	0.0 %
National University of Singapore (Singapore, Singapore)	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (Livermore, United State	1.4 MB	1.1 Mbps	1811	27.5 %
Georgetown University (Washington, United States)	Nanyang Technological University (, Singapore)	1.4 MB	2.2 Mbps	1572	0.0 %
Nanyang Technological University, Ce... (Singapore, Singapore)	SD Supercomputer Center (San Diego, United States)	1.1 MB	905.6 Kbps	2189	14.8 %
National Oceanic Atmospheric Administr (Boulder, United States)	Institute of Atmospheric Physics, CAS (Beijing, China)	976.1 KB	1.6 Mbps	643	0.0 %
Internet Archive (San Francisco, United States)	The Noor Group (Cairo, Egypt)	962.3 KB	855.4 Kbps	639	0.0 %

All Users



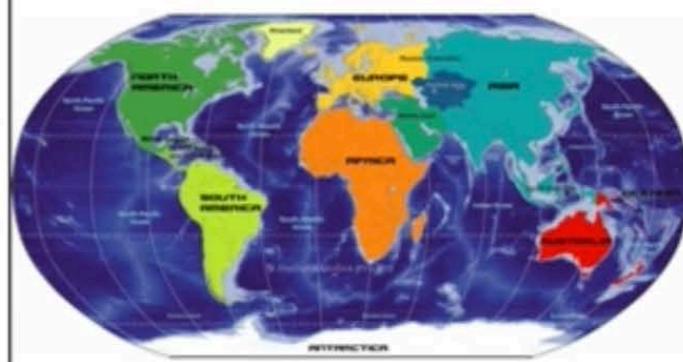
GLORIAD Partners



USA Organizations

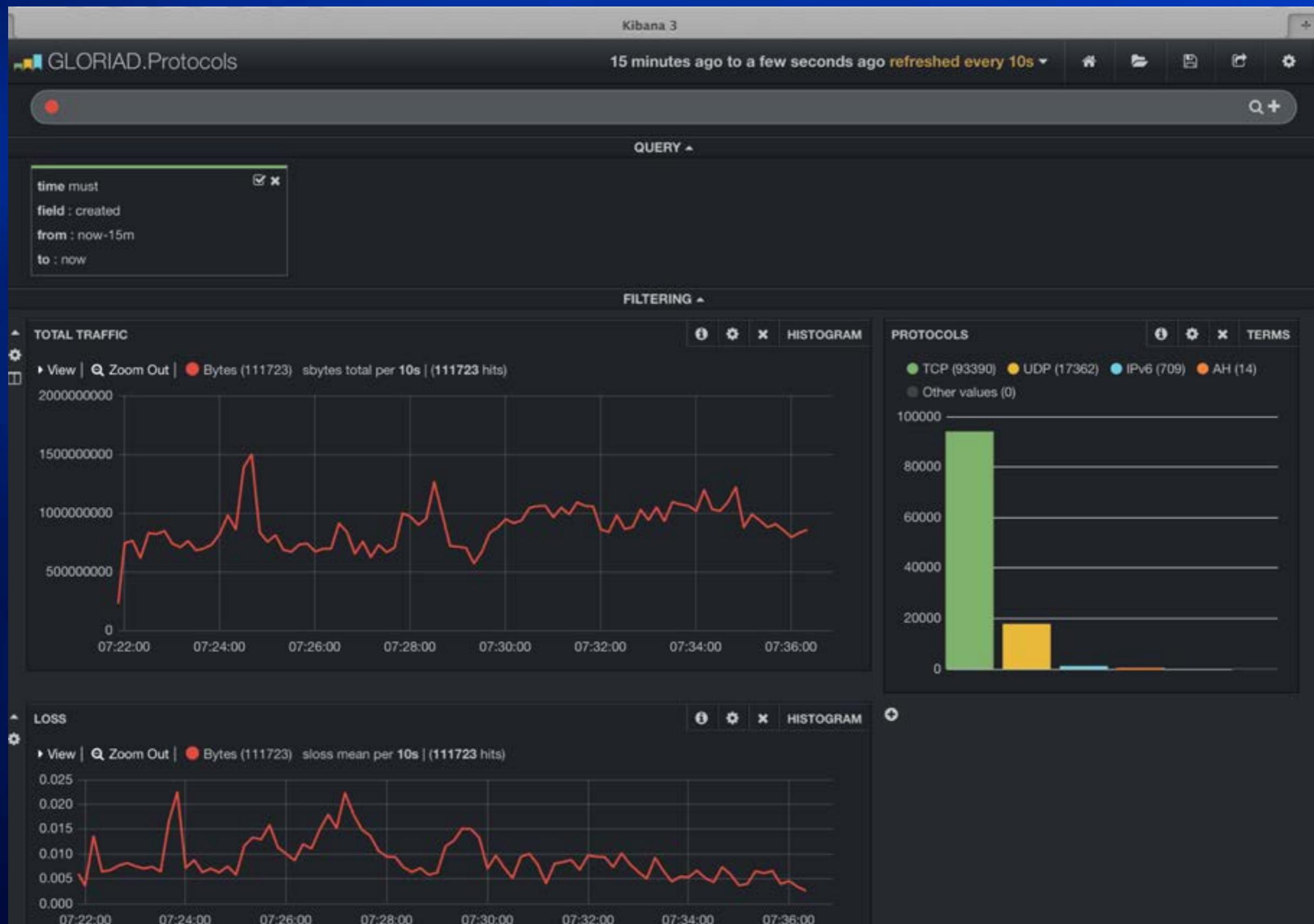


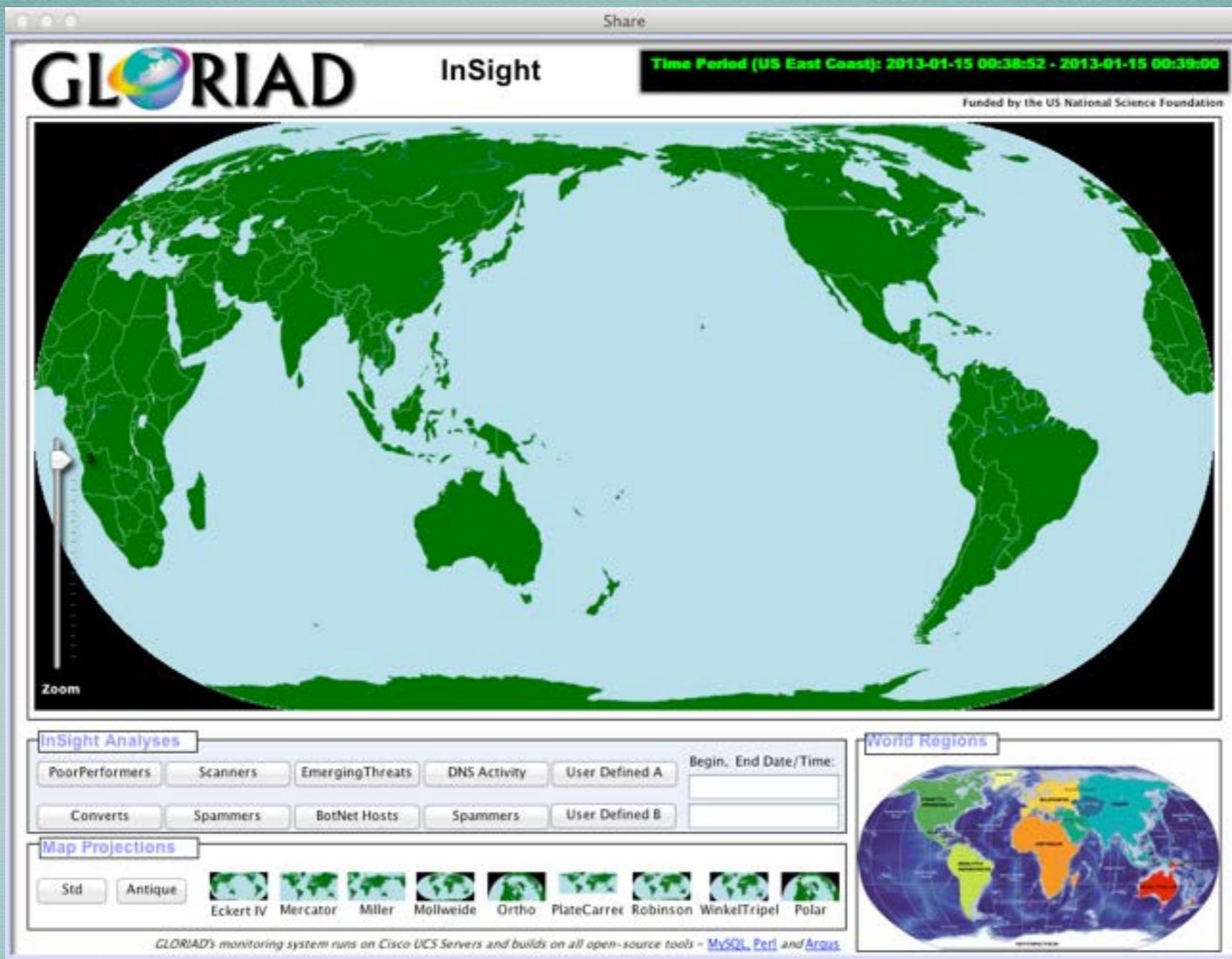
World Regions



GLORIAD's monitoring system builds on all open-source tools – [MySQL](#), [Perl](#) and [Argus](#)

New ElasticSearch Services





Better define WAN to LAN cybersecurity;
turn this into a global community effort

dvNOC System

- Joint effort by US, China, Korea, Nordic teams (and, now, new GLORIAD/Taj partners)
- Based on solid measurement infrastructure, information management and information sharing
- Fueled by the open-source Argus system of flow monitoring (5 second updates on all flows, 200-400 million flow-records/day; handles multi-G flow rates with room to spare)
- Focused on (1) understanding utilization, (2) improving performance systemically, (3) ensuring appropriate use, (4) distributing (decentralizing) operations and management of R&E networks

Summary

- Work builds on efforts since 1999
- Argus has offered us a huge number of advantages over our previous technologies (and we're still beginners with it)
- Data management problem is difficult but solvable
- We hope to encourage an open global, community effort to deploy common standards and tools addressing metrics for R&E network performance, operations and security

Final

- Wanted
 - Partners/ideas on sharing maintenance of a global geo/infrastructure database
 - Ideas for improvements
- Data Sharing
 - We share at domain (institution) level
 - Glad to talk about other needs/possibilities
(we have good R&E network utilization data back to 1999; full argus archive since July 2012)

Thank you

gcole@gloriad.org