

Integrating PRAGMA-ENT and Inter-Cloud Platform using Dynamic L2VLAN Service

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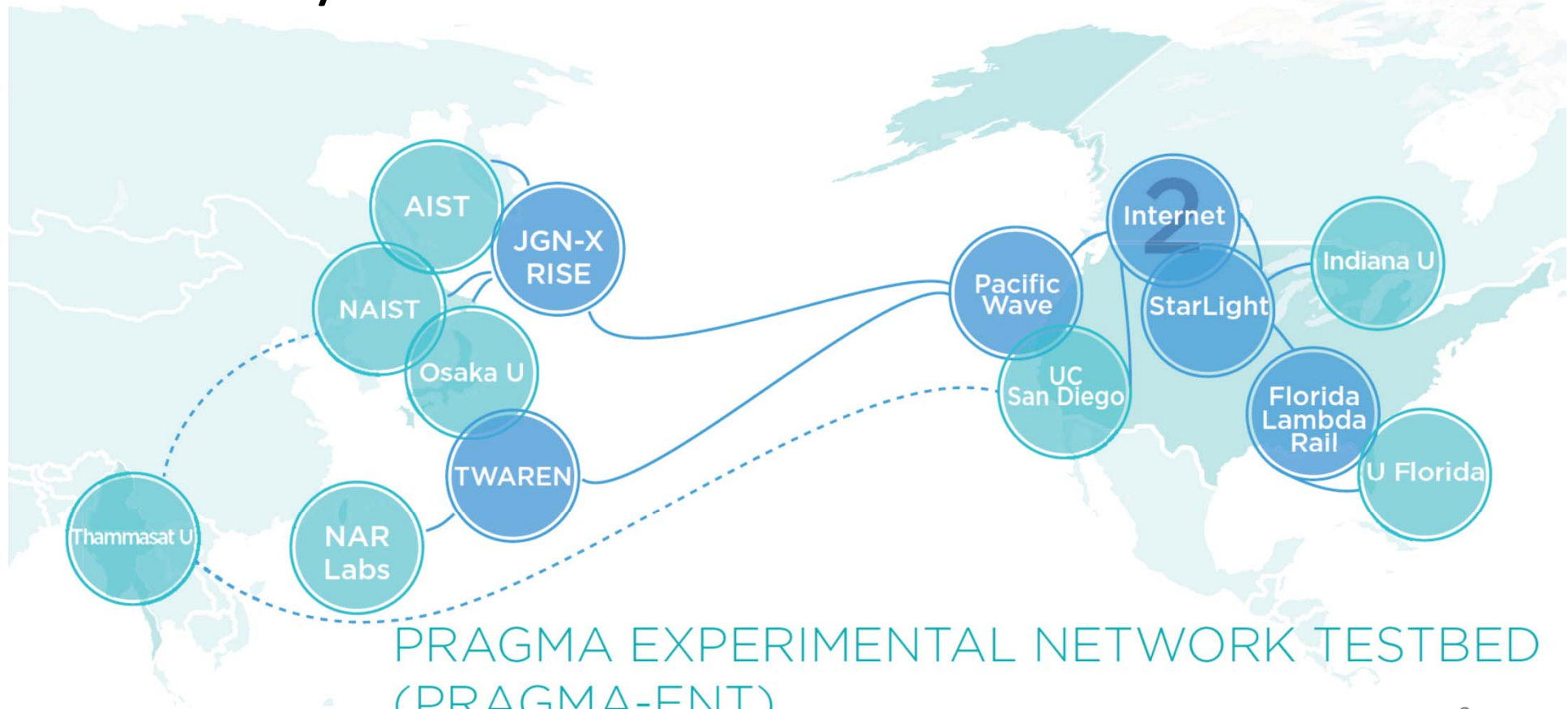
(Nara Institute of Science and Technology)

Atsuko Takefusa (National Institute of Informatics),
Yoshiyuki Kido, Yasuhiro Watashiba, Susumu Date (Osaka University)

PRAGMA-ENT

(Experimental Network Testbed)

- An **international SDN/OpenFlow testbed** for use by PRAGMA researchers and collaborators



A Resource for the PRAGMA Community

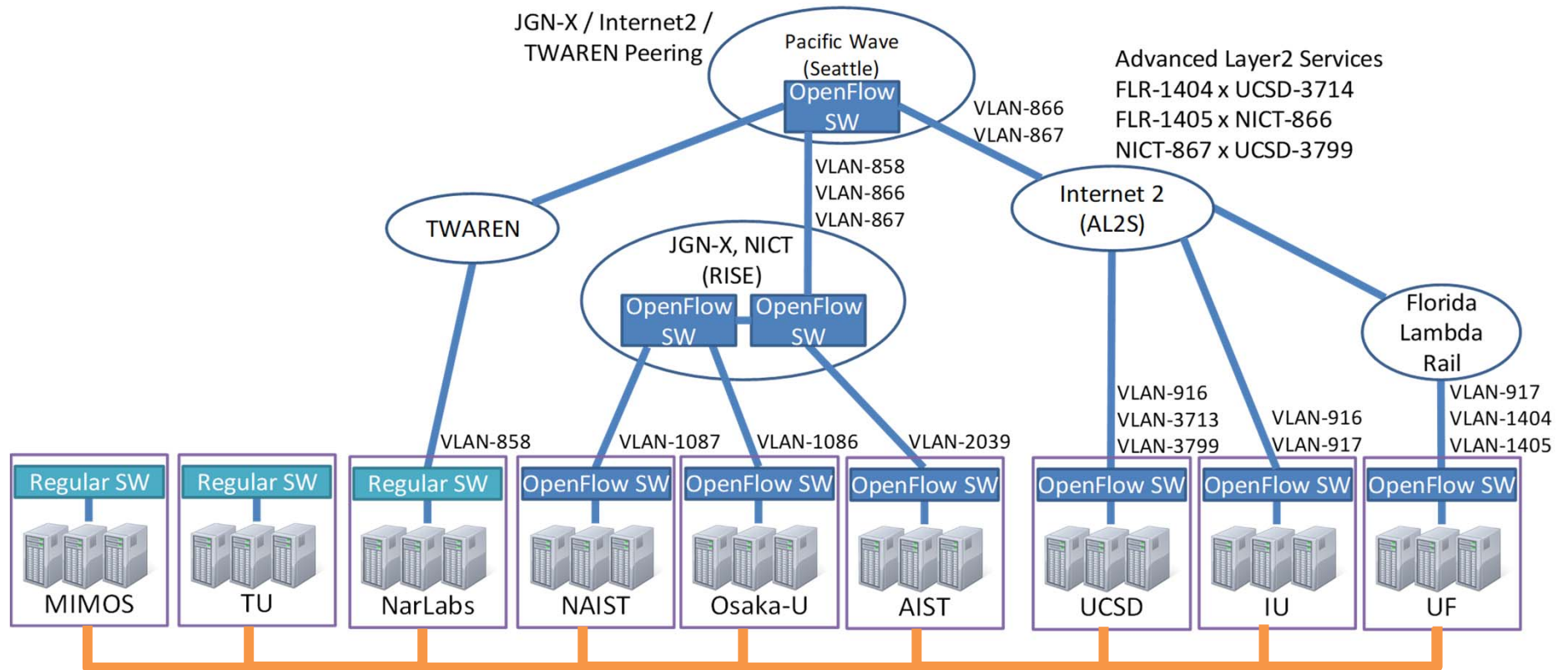
Goals of PRAGMA-ENT

- Build a breakable international SDN/OpenFlow testbed for use by researchers
 - By no means a production system
 - Complete freedom to access and configure network resources
- Provide access to SDN hardware/software to researchers
- Offer networking support for multi-cloud and user-defined trust envelopes

ENT Members

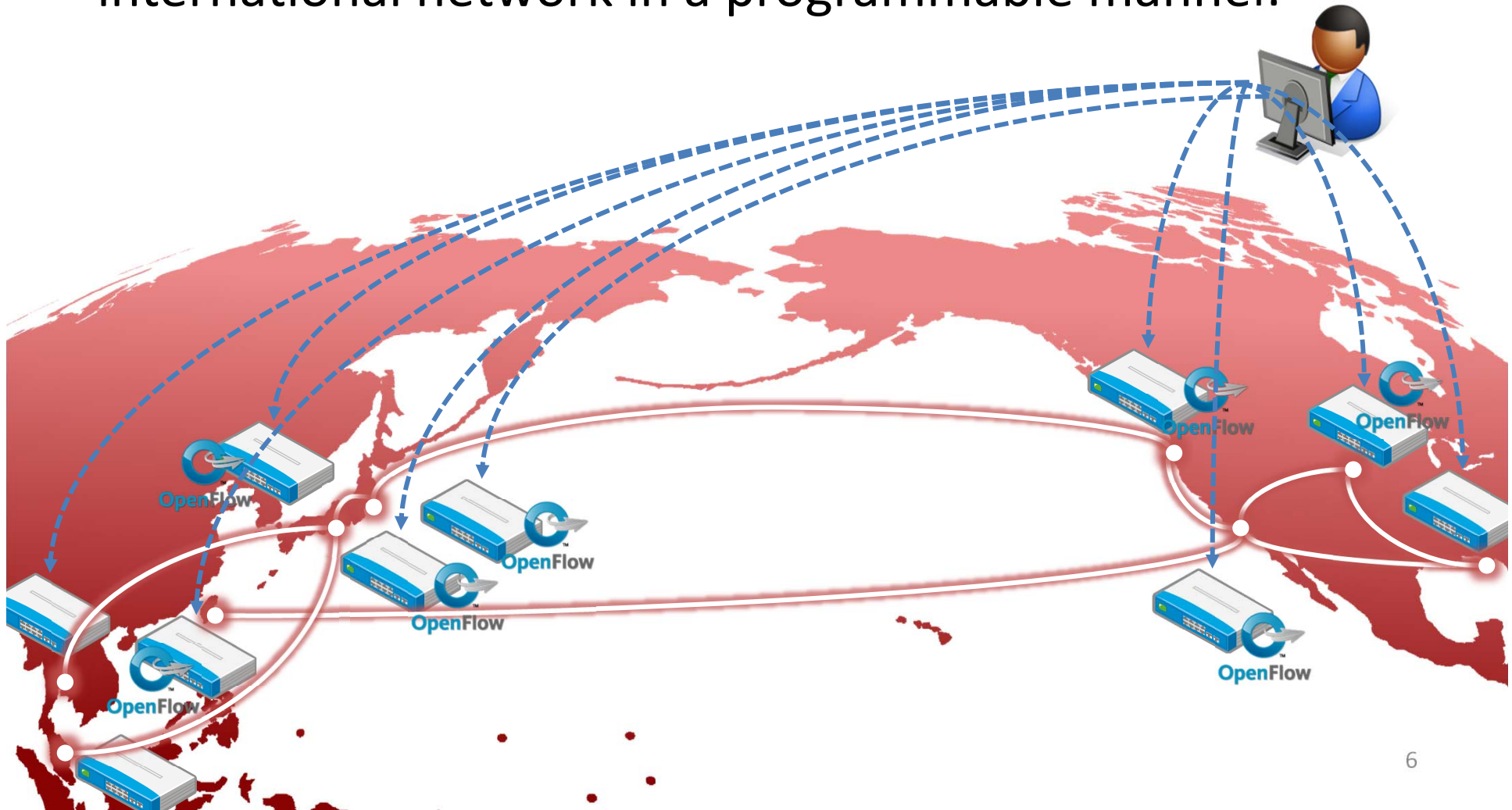
- **Nara Institute of Science and Tech**
 - Kohei Ichikawa
 - Pongsakorn U-chupala
 - Chawanat Nakasan
 - Che Huang
- **University of Florida**
 - Matthew Collins
 - Maurício Tsugawa
 - Renato Figueiredo
 - Kyuho Jeong
- **Osaka University**
 - Shinji Shimojo
 - Susumu Date
 - Yoshiyuki Kido
 - Yasuhiro Watashiba
- **University of California, San Diego**
 - Phil Papadopoulos
 - Nadya Williams
 - Shava Smallen
- **Advanced Industrial Science and Tech**
 - Yoshio Tanaka
 - Jason Haga
- **Indiana University**
 - Quan Zhou
 - Jim Williams
 - Jennifer Schopf
- **National Institute of Information and Communications Technology**
 - Jin Tanaka
 - Hiroaki Yamanaka
 - Eiji Kawai
- **National Institute of Informatics**
 - Atsuko Takefusa
- **National Center for High-performance Computing**
 - Fang-Pang Lin
 - Te-Lung Liu
 - Li-Chi Ku
- **Kasetsart University**
 - Putchong Uthayopas
- **Thammasat University**
 - Prapaporn Rattanathamrong
- **MIMOS**
 - Luke Jing Yuan

ENT Architecture: L2 Data Plane Backbone

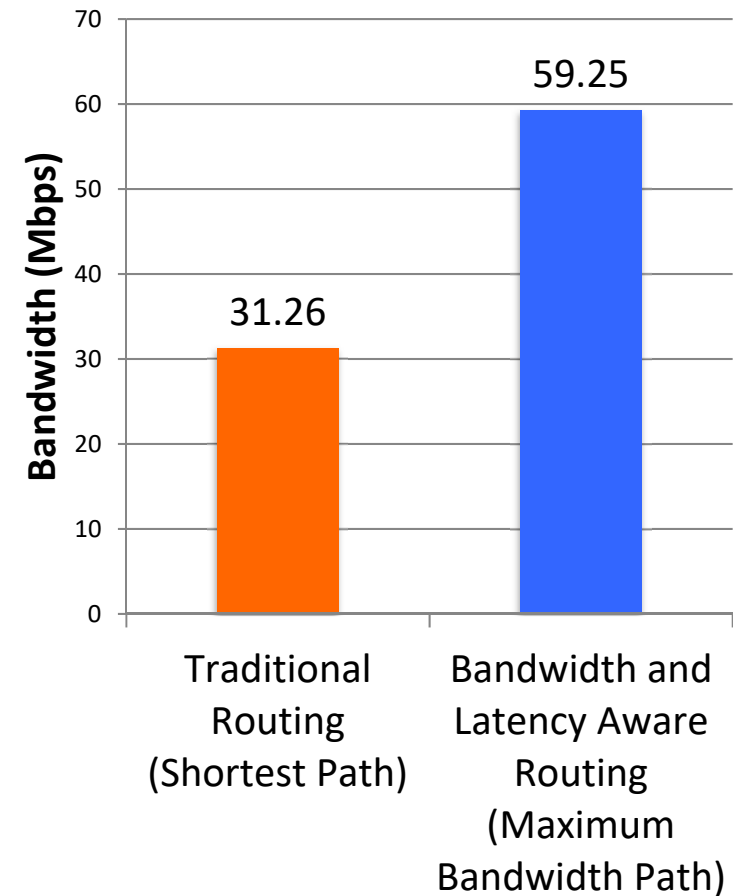
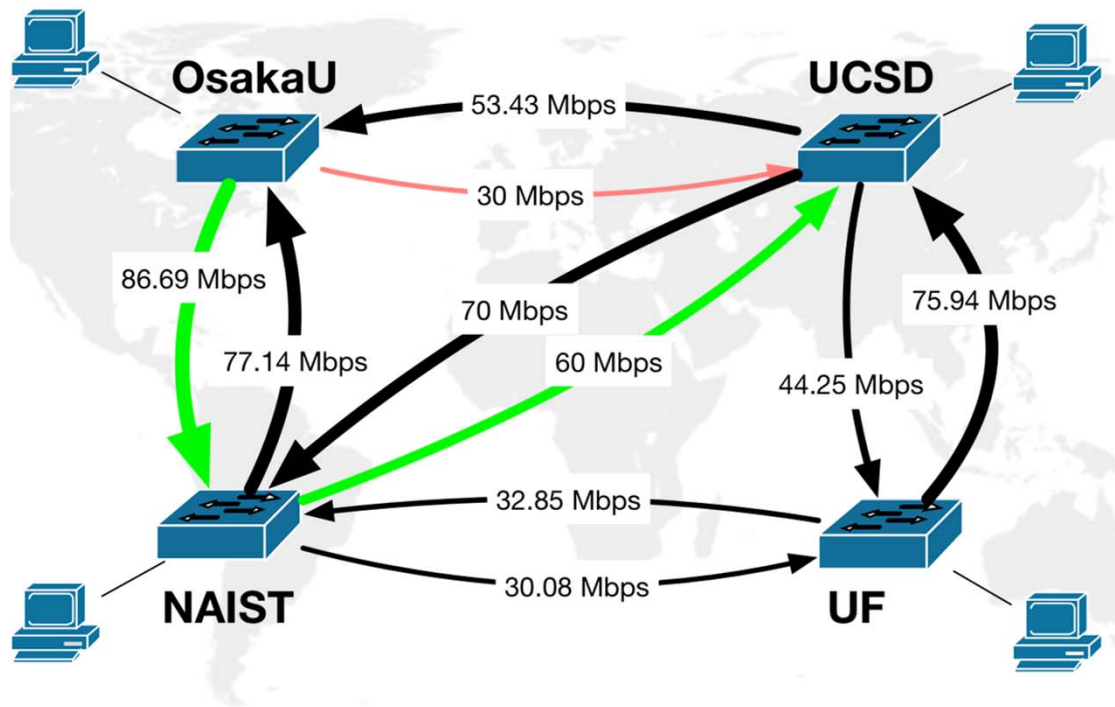


Programmable International Network Testbed

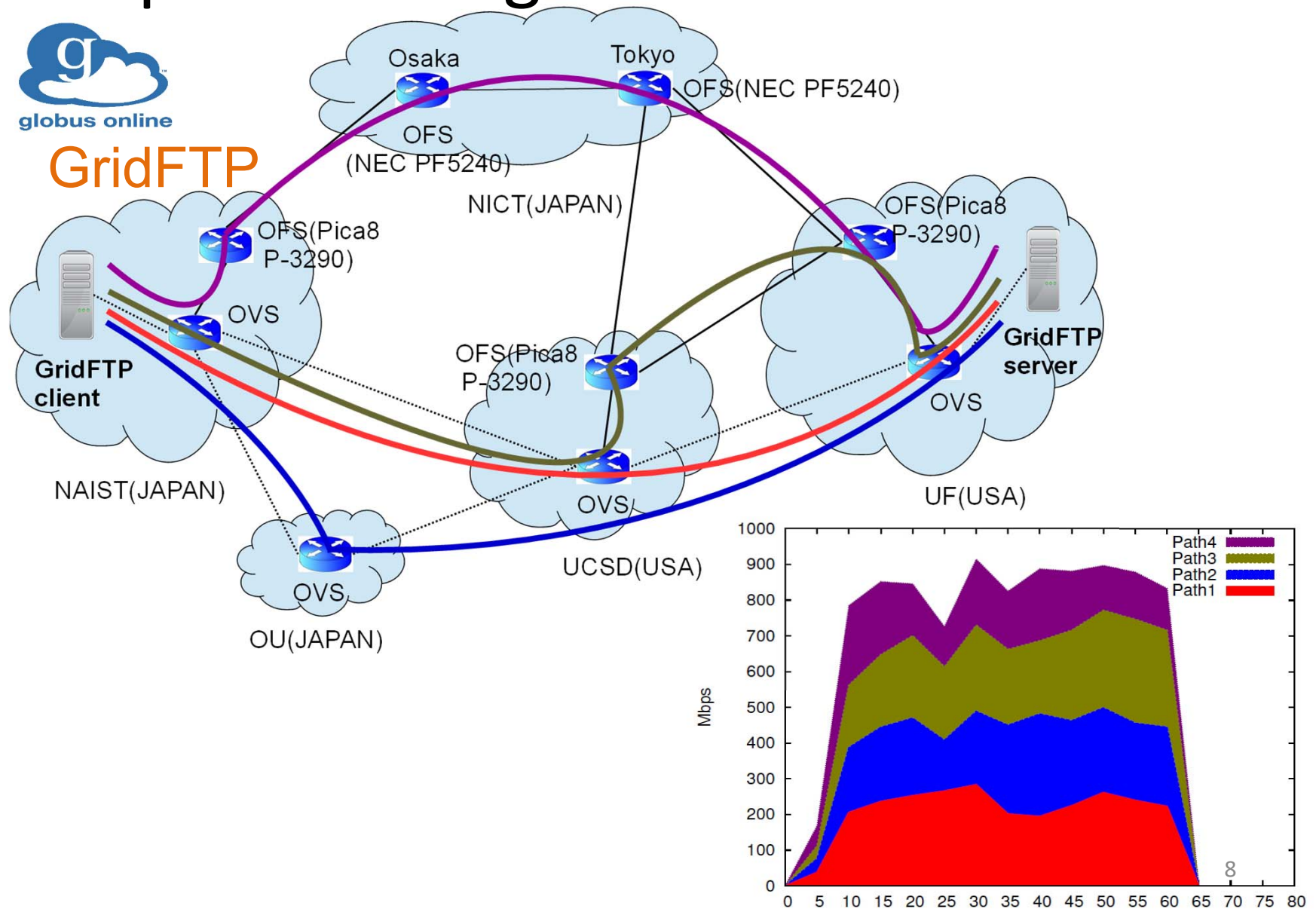
The researchers can freely control the entire international network in a programmable manner.



Application of ENT (1): Application-aware routing



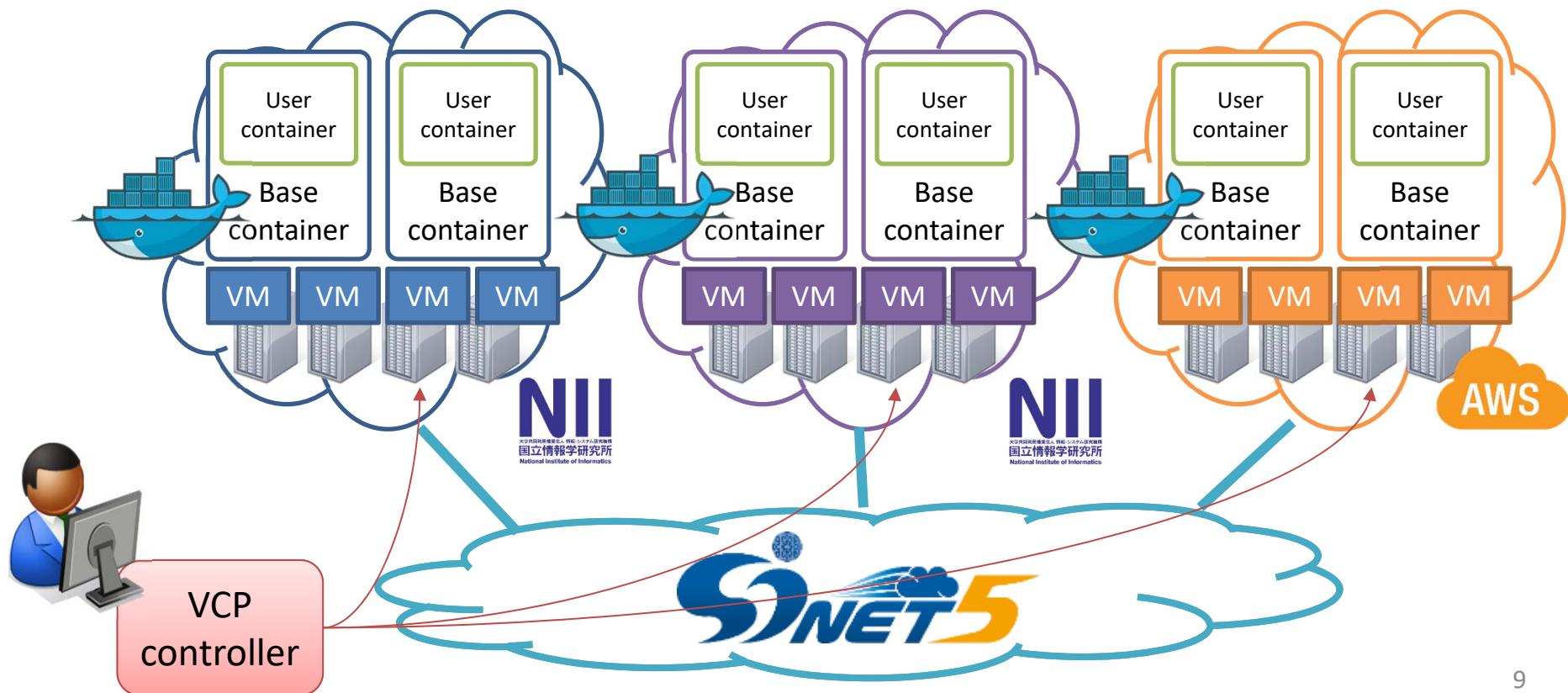
Application of ENT (2): Multipath routing



Extension of ENT to Inter-Cloud Services of NII/SINET

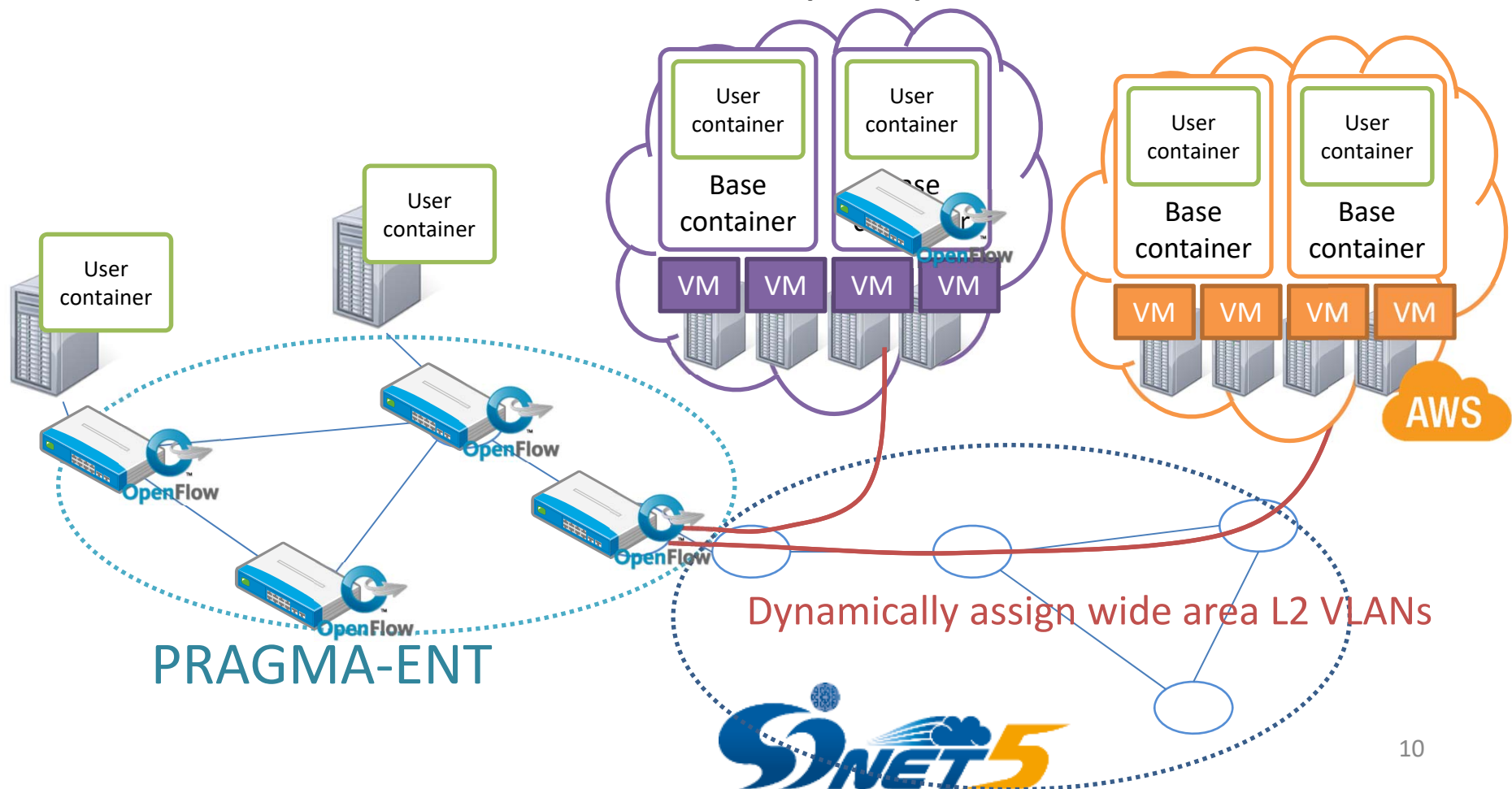
Virtual Cloud Provider (VCP) Service

– Container-based Inter-Cloud infrastructure



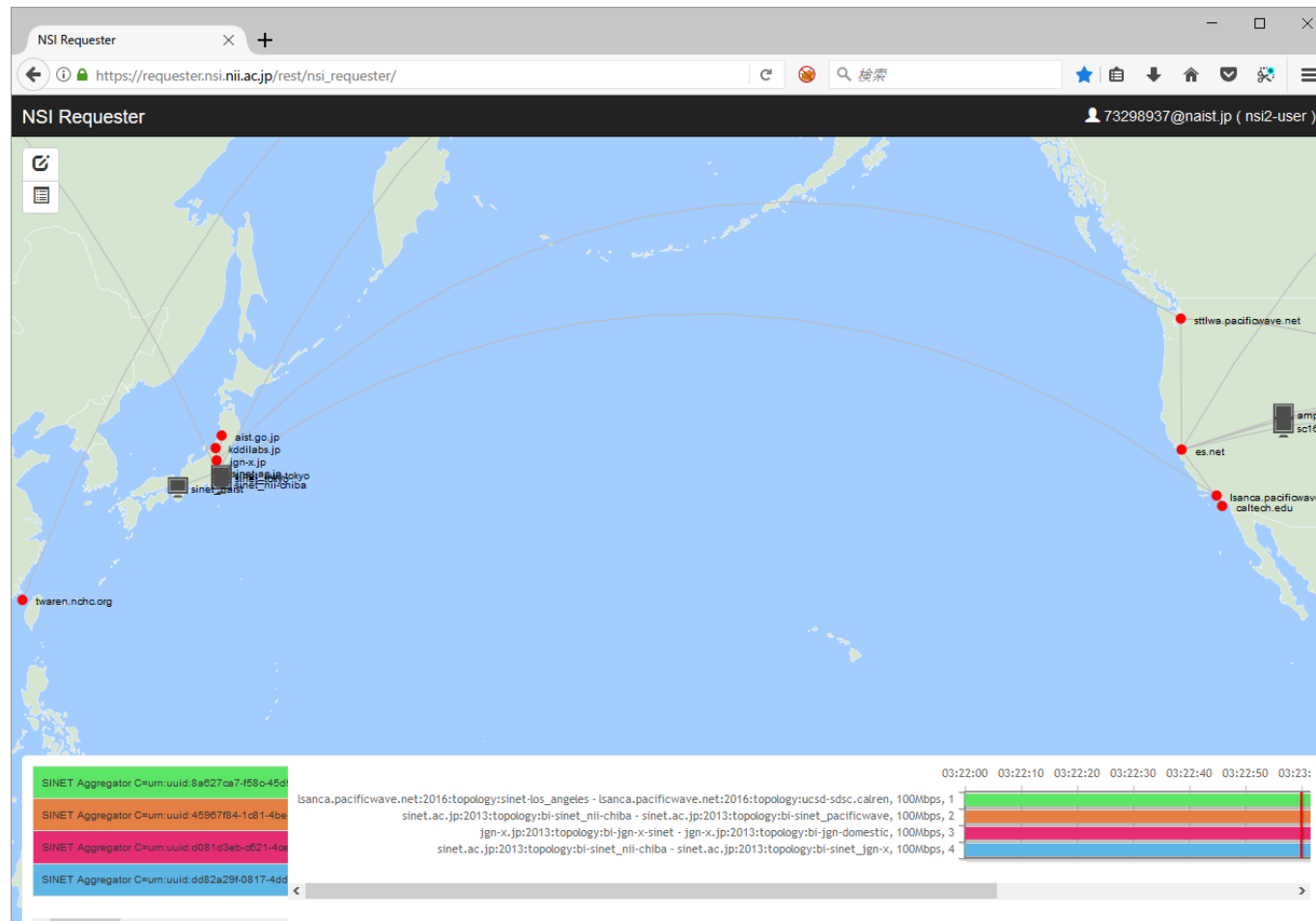
Extension of ENT to Inter-Cloud Services of NII/SINET

Interconnect between ENT and SINET with Network Service Interface (NSI)



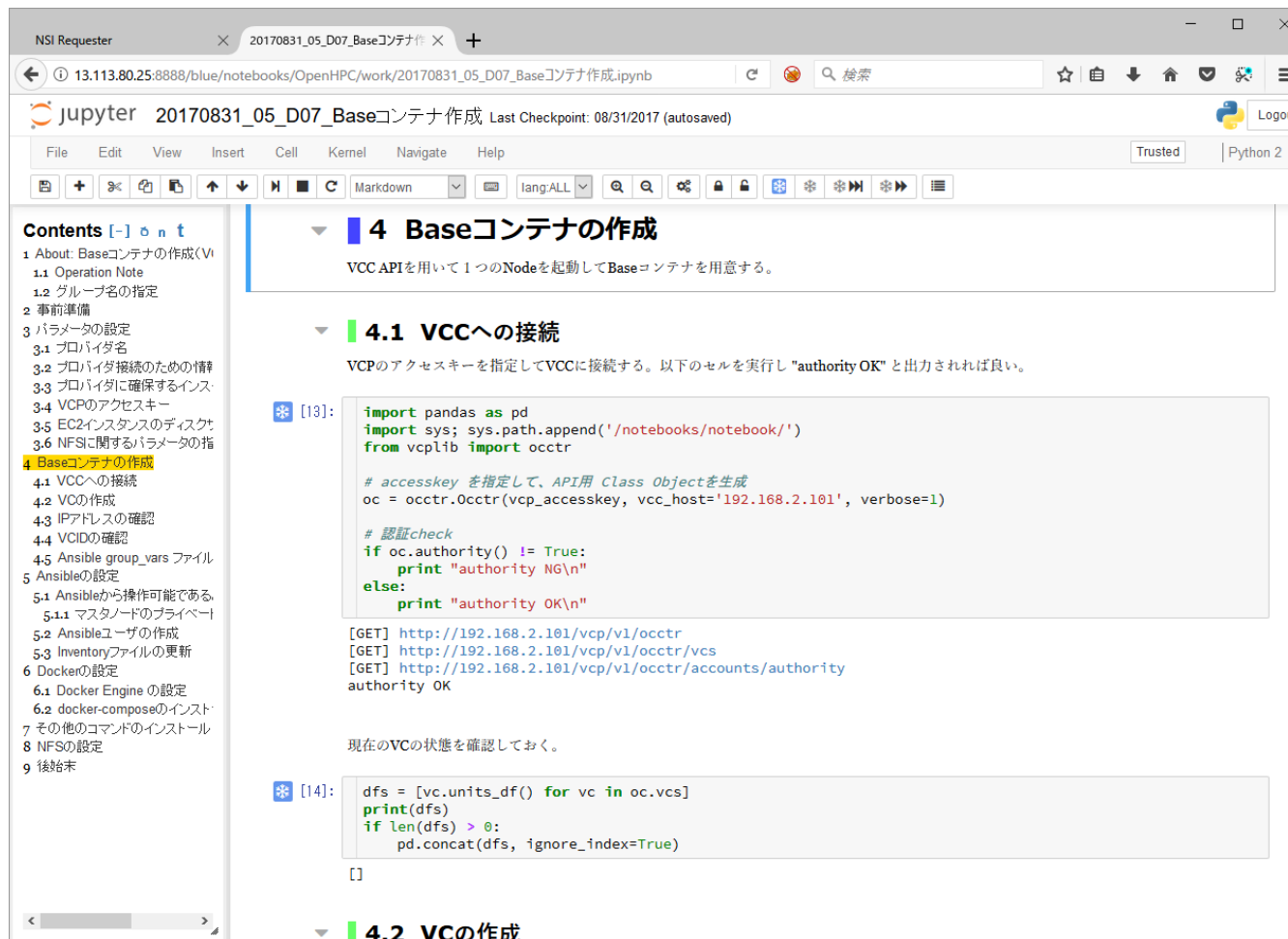
NSI (Network Service Interface)

NSI provides an interface to deploy L2 VLAN in a on-demand manner.



VCP (Virtual Cloud Provider)

VCP provides a Jupyter-based interface to instantiate containers in the inter-cloud platform



The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook titled "20170831_05_D07_Baseコンテナ作成" in a web browser. The notebook is in "Markdown" mode and shows a table of contents on the left with the following items:

- 1 About: Baseコンテナの作成(VI)
- 1.1 Operation Note
- 1.2 グループ名の指定
- 2 事前準備
- 3 パラメータの設定
 - 3.1 プロバイダ名
 - 3.2 プロバイダ接続のための情報
 - 3.3 プロバイダに確保するインスタンス
 - 3.4 VCPのアクセスキー
 - 3.5 EC2インスタンスのディスク
 - 3.6 NFSに使用するパラメータの指定
- 4 Baseコンテナの作成**
 - 4.1 VCCへの接続**
 - 4.2 VCの作成
 - 4.3 IPアドレスの確認
 - 4.4 VCIDの確認
 - 4.5 Ansible group_vars ファイル
- 5 Ansibleの設定
 - 5.1 Ansibleから操作可能である
 - 5.1.1 マスターノードのプライベート
 - 5.2 Ansibleユーザの作成
 - 5.3 Inventoryファイルの更新
- 6 Dockerの設定
 - 6.1 Docker Engine の設定
 - 6.2 docker-composeのインストール
- 7 その他のコマンドのインストール
- 8 NFSの設定
- 9 後始末

The main content area shows the "4 Baseコンテナの作成" section, which includes a sub-section "4.1 VCCへの接続". The text under "4.1 VCCへの接続" states: "VCPのアクセスキーを指定してVCCに接続する。以下のセルを実行し "authority OK" と出力されれば良い。"

The code cell [13] contains the following Python code:

```
import pandas as pd
import sys; sys.path.append('/notebooks/notebook/')
from vcplib import occtr

# accesskey を指定して、API用 Class Objectを生成
oc = occtr.Occtr(vcp_accesskey, vcc_host='192.168.2.101', verbose=1)

# 認証check
if oc.authority() != True:
    print "authority NG\n"
else:
    print "authority OK\n"
```

The output of the code cell shows three GET requests and their responses:

```
[GET] http://192.168.2.101/vcp/v1/occtr
[GET] http://192.168.2.101/vcp/v1/occtr/vcs
[GET] http://192.168.2.101/vcp/v1/occtr/accounts/authority
authority OK
```

Below the code cell, the text "現在のVCの状態を確認しておく。" is displayed. The next code cell [14] contains the following Python code:

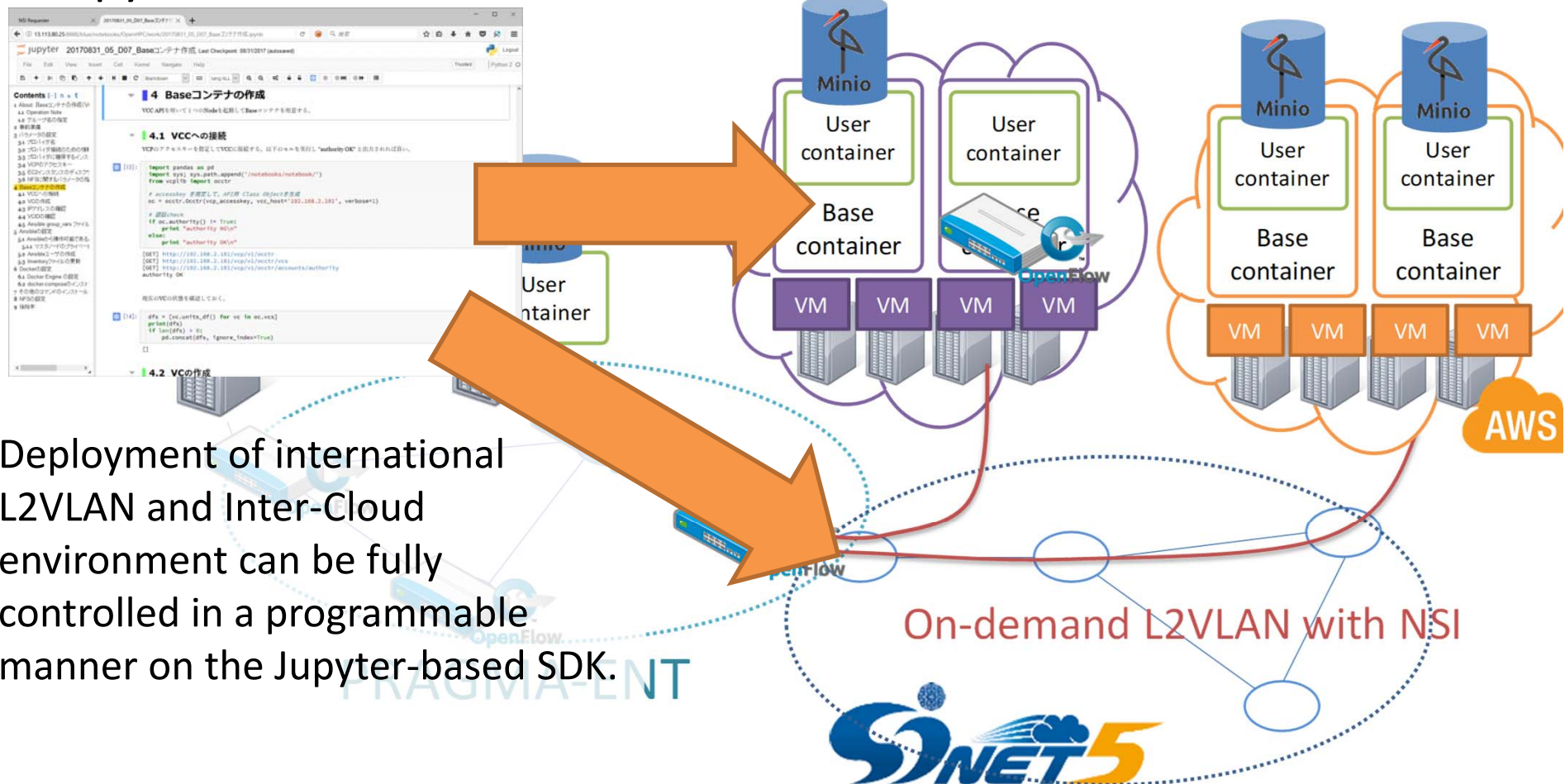
```
dfs = [vc.units_df() for vc in oc.vcs]
print(dfs)
if len(dfs) > 0:
    pd.concat(dfs, ignore_index=True)
```

The output of the code cell is an empty list: `[]`.

The bottom of the screenshot shows the start of the "4.2 VCの作成" section.

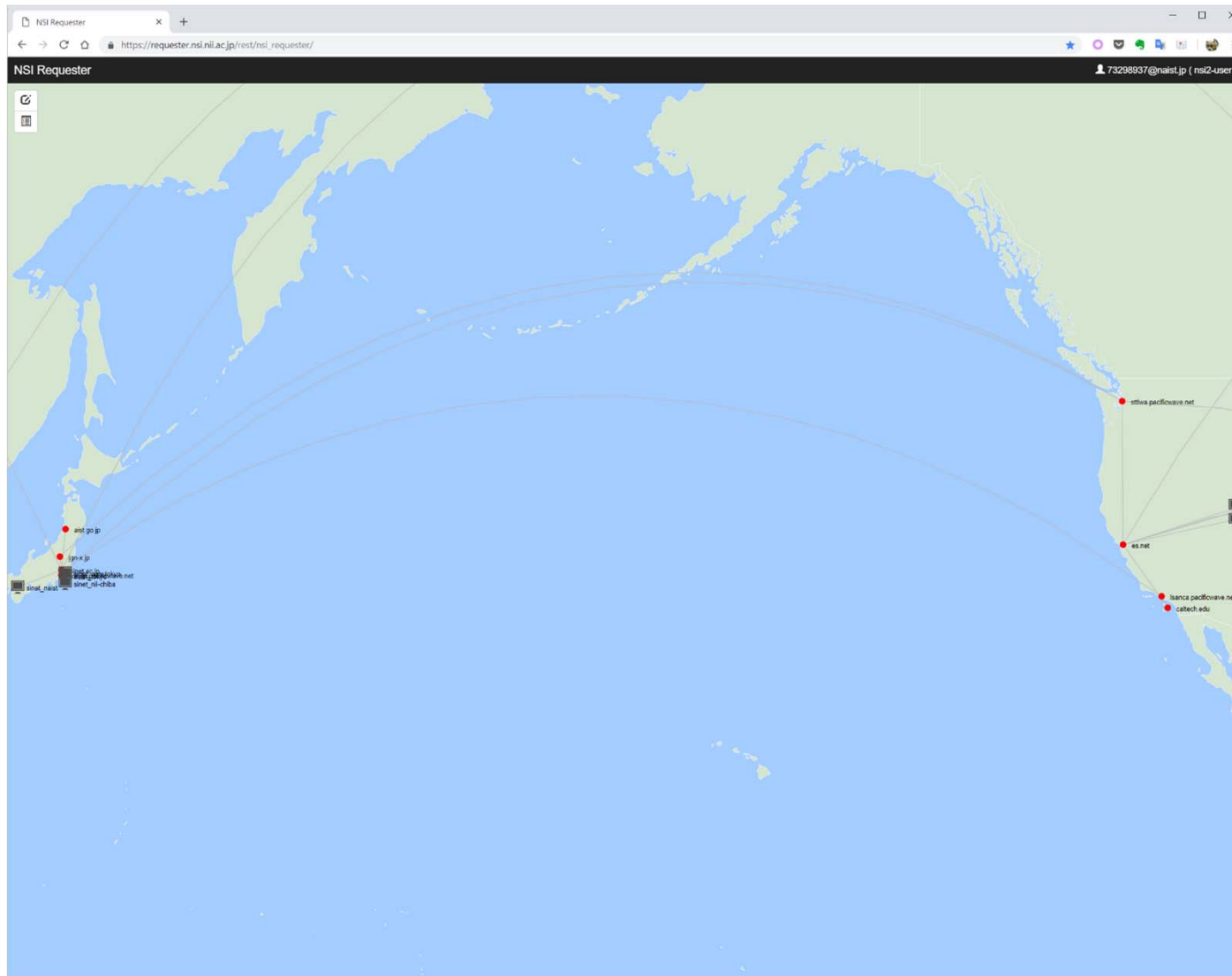
Demo: Inter-Cloud environment deployment using dynamic L2VLAN service

Jupyter-based SDK

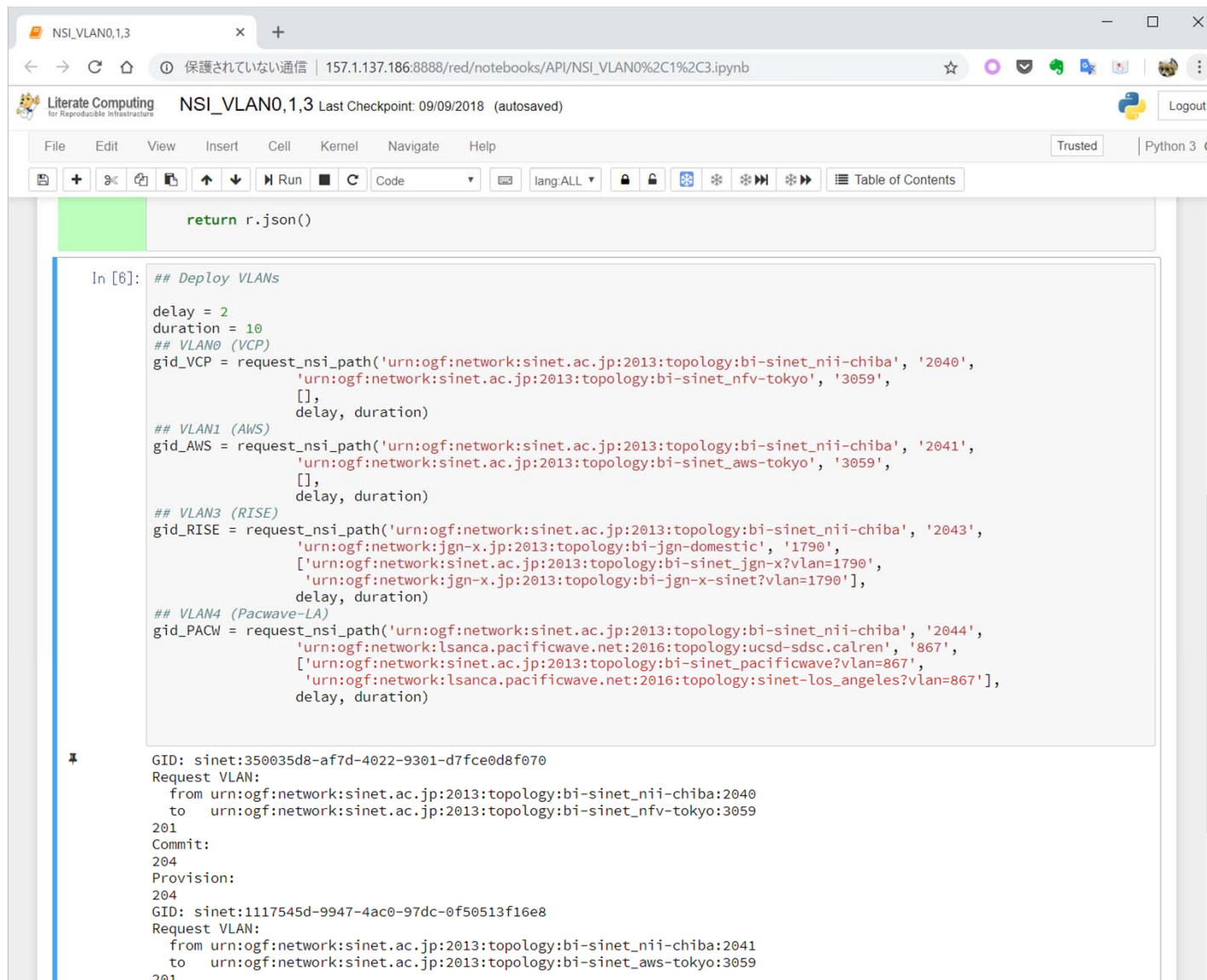


Demo

Demo:



Demo:



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "NSI_VLAN0,1,3" in a web browser. The notebook contains a Python script for deploying VLANs. The script defines a function `return r.json()` and then calls it with various parameters. The output of the script is displayed below the code cell.

```
return r.json()

In [6]: ## Deploy VLANs

delay = 2
duration = 10
## VLAN0 (VCP)
gid_VCP = request_nsi_path('urn:ogf:network:sinet.ac.jp:2013:topology:bi-sinet_nii-chiba', '2040',
                           'urn:ogf:network:sinet.ac.jp:2013:topology:bi-sinet_nfv-tokyo', '3059',
                           [],
                           delay, duration)

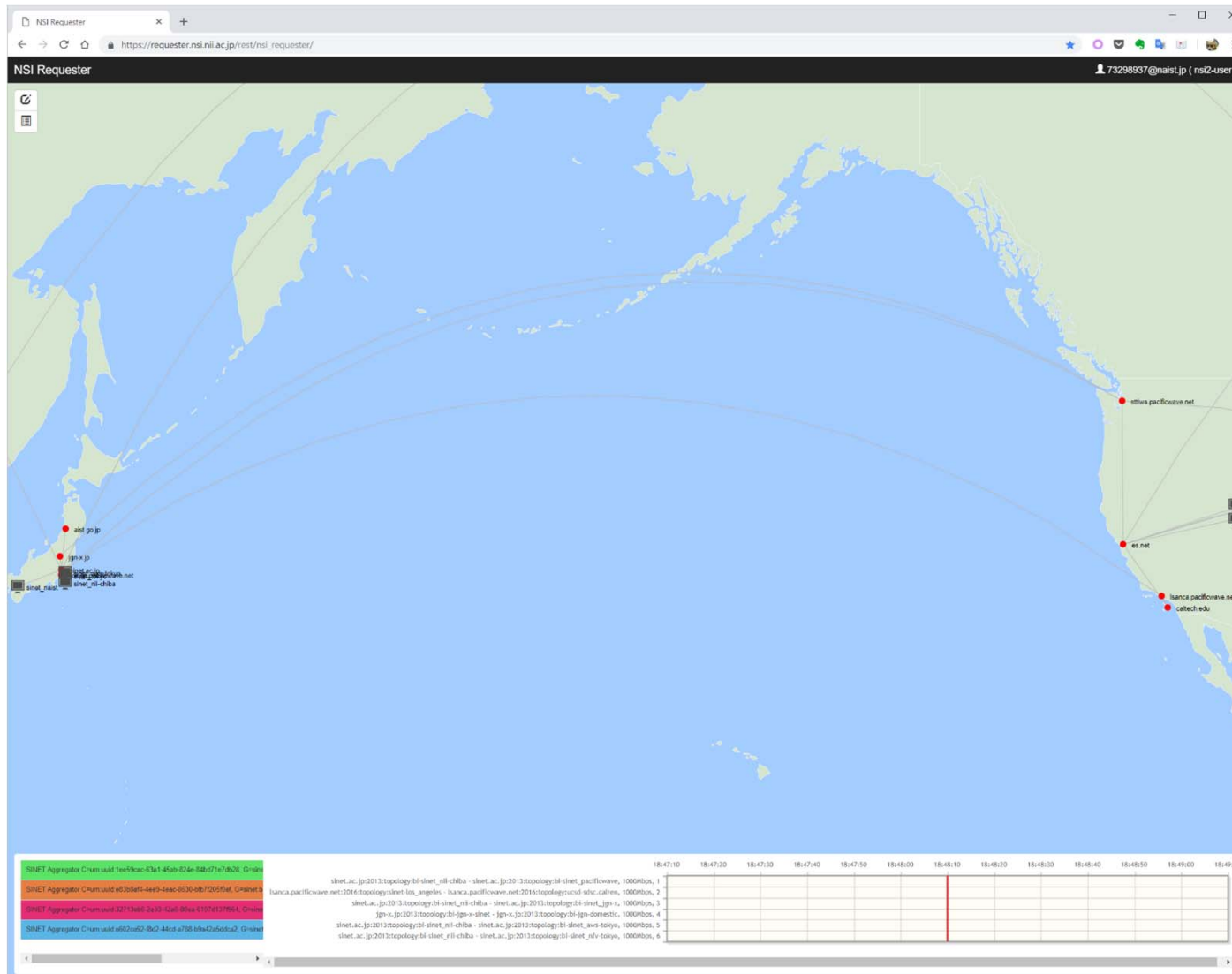
## VLAN1 (AWS)
gid_AWS = request_nsi_path('urn:ogf:network:sinet.ac.jp:2013:topology:bi-sinet_nii-chiba', '2041',
                           'urn:ogf:network:sinet.ac.jp:2013:topology:bi-sinet_aws-tokyo', '3059',
                           [],
                           delay, duration)

## VLAN3 (RISE)
gid_RISE = request_nsi_path('urn:ogf:network:sinet.ac.jp:2013:topology:bi-sinet_nii-chiba', '2043',
                            'urn:ogf:network:jgn-x.jp:2013:topology:bi-jgn-domestic', '1790',
                            ['urn:ogf:network:sinet.ac.jp:2013:topology:bi-sinet_jgn-x?vlan=1790',
                             'urn:ogf:network:jgn-x.jp:2013:topology:bi-jgn-x-sinet?vlan=1790'],
                            delay, duration)

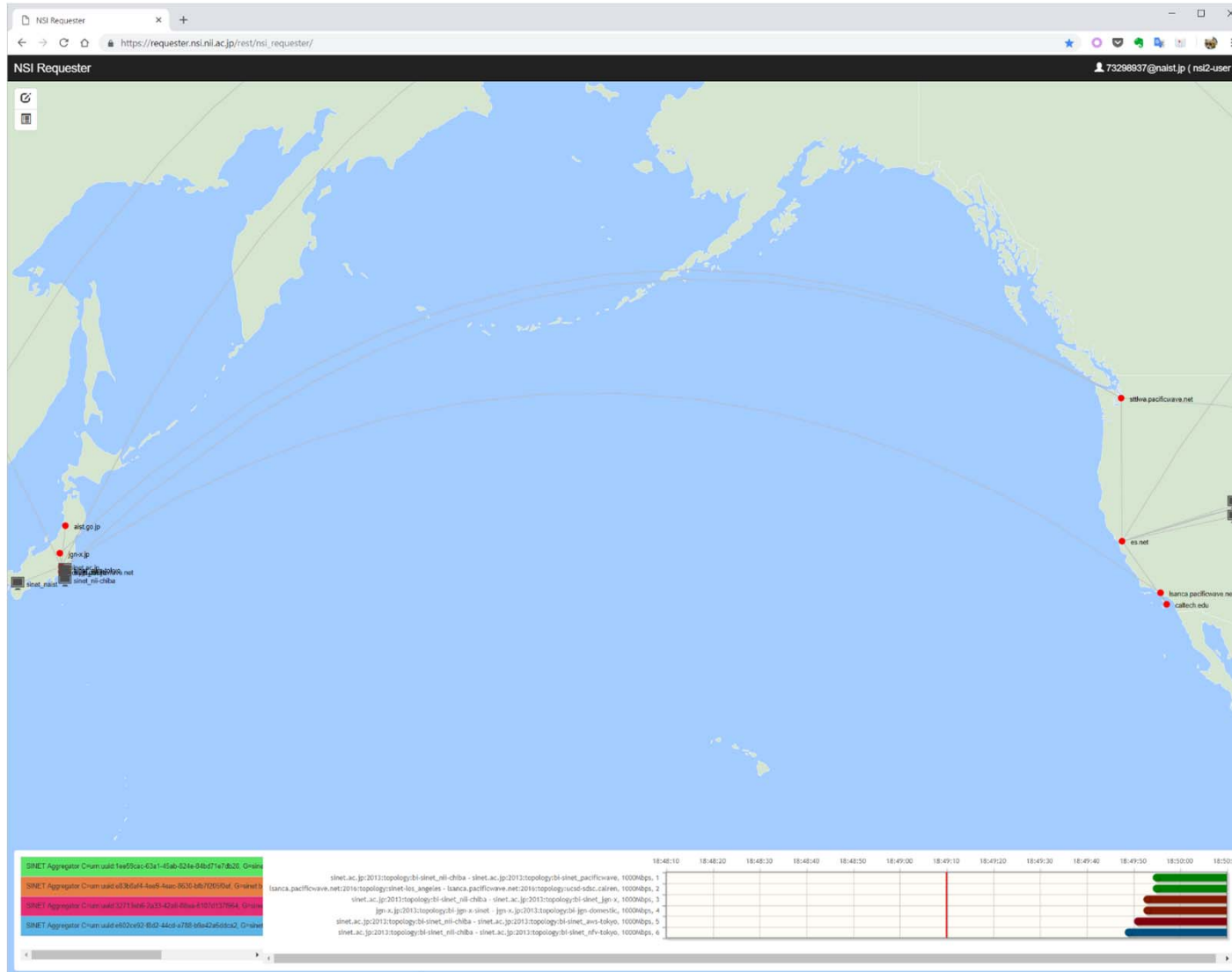
## VLAN4 (Pacwave-LA)
gid_PACW = request_nsi_path('urn:ogf:network:sinet.ac.jp:2013:topology:bi-sinet_nii-chiba', '2044',
                             'urn:ogf:network:lsanca.pacificwave.net:2016:topology:ucsd-sdsc.calren', '867',
                             ['urn:ogf:network:sinet.ac.jp:2013:topology:bi-sinet_pacificwave?vlan=867',
                              'urn:ogf:network:lsanca.pacificwave.net:2016:topology:sinet-los_angeles?vlan=867'],
                             delay, duration)

GID: sinet:350035d8-af7d-4022-9301-d7fced8f070
Request VLAN:
  from urn:ogf:network:sinet.ac.jp:2013:topology:bi-sinet_nii-chiba:2040
  to urn:ogf:network:sinet.ac.jp:2013:topology:bi-sinet_nfv-tokyo:3059
201
Commit:
204
Provision:
204
GID: sinet:1117545d-9947-4ac0-97dc-0f50513f16e8
Request VLAN:
  from urn:ogf:network:sinet.ac.jp:2013:topology:bi-sinet_nii-chiba:2041
  to urn:ogf:network:sinet.ac.jp:2013:topology:bi-sinet_aws-tokyo:3059
201
```

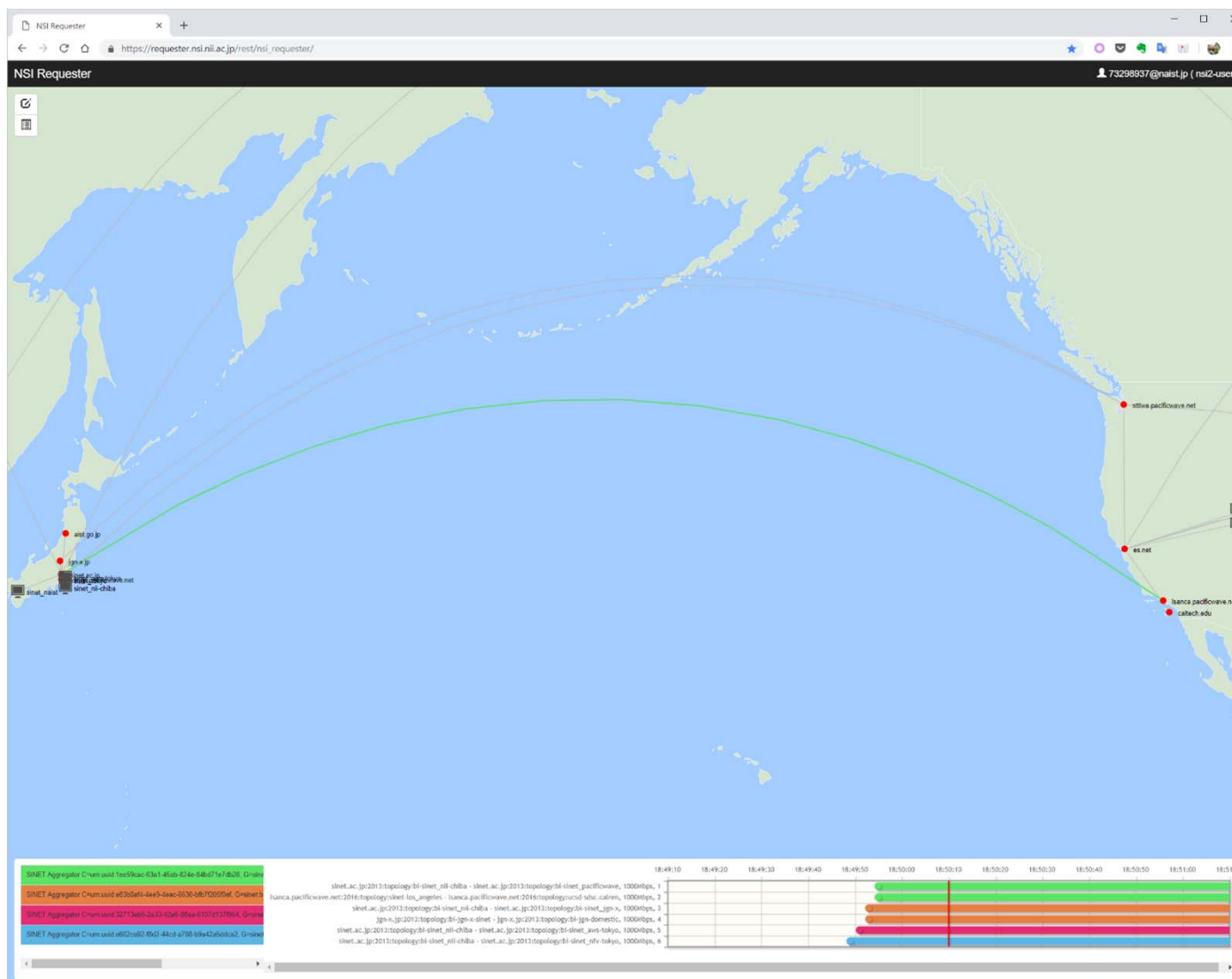
Demo:



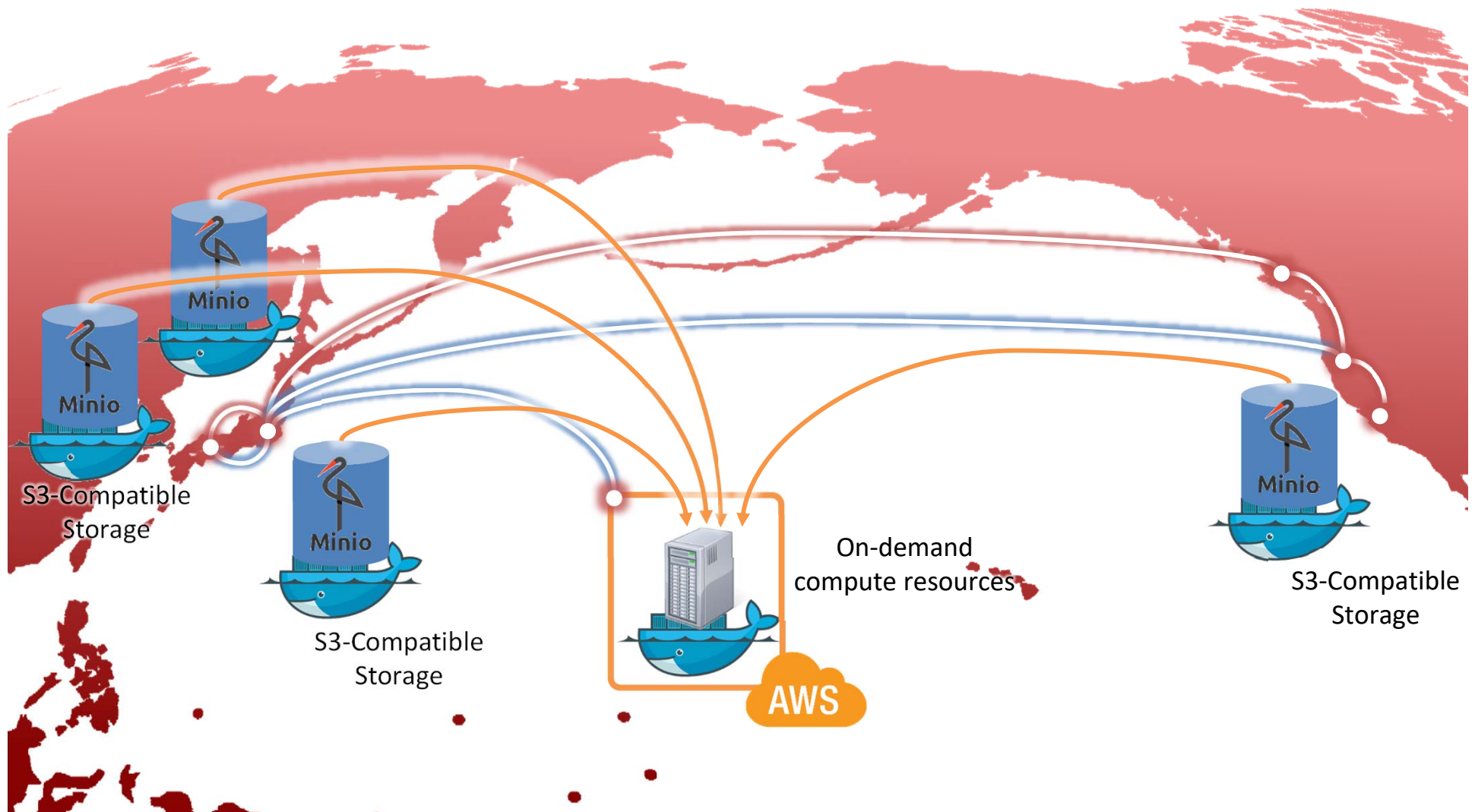
Demo:



Demo:



Use case: Distributed Storage Service Deployment



Conclusion & Future Plan

- We established a network testbed for use by different PRAGMA researchers and institutes
- The network testbed offers complete freedom for researchers to access network resources with SDN
- We are currently working on integrating ENT with the Inter-Cloud service (VCP) and dynamic NVLAN service (NSI) provided by NII
- Future Plan
 - Expanding network (Direct L2 and/or virtual overlay)
 - Multipath control for the integrated environment with ENT and VCP/NSI