



aspera

an IBM® company



POLYTECH
NICE-SOPHIA

MOVING THE WORLD'S DATA AT MAXIMUM SPEED

Architecture Logicielle
évolution: un exemple avec Aspera
Francesco Triti, IBM
1 Fevrier 2019

Contexte et problème

Serveurs et architectures

Autres considérations

Evolutions

Q&A

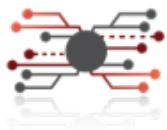
Partie 1 : Contexte et problème

- Dans les années 2000 l'industrie des medias (cinema, ...) se convertit au numérique
- La fabrication des films se fait numériquement : fichiers lourds
- Les fichiers voyagent dans le monde entier : rush, montage, doublage, teasers, etc..
- Les reseaux permettent le transport des fichiers, pourtant: ca bloque
- Deux ingénieurs: Michelle Munson et Serban Simu placent sur le problème et proposent une solution technique basique, le premier client achète.



Big Data Explosion

- 90% of data today is file-based or unstructured
- Mix of file sizes—but larger and larger files the norm with video growing the fastest



Diversity of IP Networks—Media, Bandwidth Rates, and Conditions

- Variable bandwidth rates (slow to super-fast)
- Bandwidth rates increasing—costs decreasing
- Network media remains diverse (terrestrial, satellite, wireless)
- Conditions vary—all networks prone to degradation over distance



Global Workflows—moving Big Data over WANs

- Teams are geographically dispersed
- Over distance, network conditions degrade
- Contemporary TCP acceleration solutions not designed for big data transfer and replication



Cloud Computing Grows Up

- More choices: IBM SoftLayer, AWS, Microsoft Azure, Google, OpenStack, HP Cloud
- No longer a niche – Netflix (transcoding), MTV (global video distribution), BGI (genomic sequencing)

Software technology company focused on innovation in new data transfer technologies

Based in Emeryville, California

Founded in 2004, now part of IBM

Creators of the patented FASP® protocol

- Innovative, highly efficient bulk data transport technology
- Ranked first in every WAN transfer throughput benchmark
- Unique and core to all Aspera's high-performance data transfer software
- Outperforms competing software and hardware WAN acceleration solutions



Patents: FASP® Bulk Data and Dynamic Bandwidth Control issued in USA and many other countries

Global 24x7 support with direct sales and sales engineering around the world

Markets Served

Media and Entertainment

Federal Government

Engineering & Manufacturing

Architecture & Design

Life Sciences & Pharmaceutical

Healthcare

Software & Gaming

Financial Services

Oil & Gas

Enterprise IT

Advertising & Publishing

Legal & eDiscovery

Telecommunications

Cloud Computing

Consumer Products & Retail

Service Providers

Creating next-generation transport technologies
that move the world's digital assets at maximum speed,
regardless of file size, transfer distance and network conditions.

Distance degrades conditions on all networks

- Latency (or Round Trip Times) increase
- Packet losses increase
- Fast networks just as prone to degradation

TCP performance degrades with distance

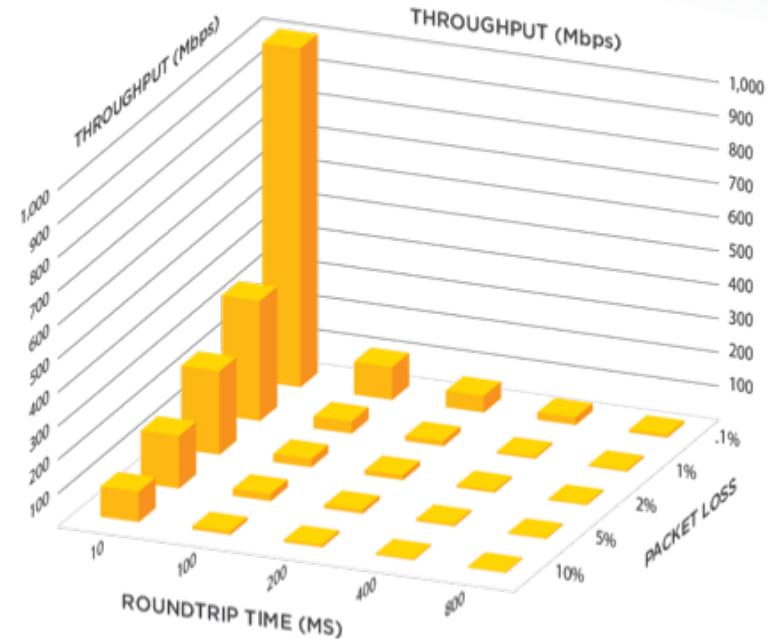
- Throughput bottleneck becomes more severe with increased latency and packet loss

TCP does not scale with bandwidth

- TCP designed for low bandwidth
- Adding more bandwidth does not improve throughput

Alternative Technologies

- TCP-based - Network latency and packet loss must be low
- UDP traffic blasters - Inefficient and waste bandwidth
- Modified TCP – Improves TCP performance but insufficient for fast networks
- Data caching - Inappropriate for many large file transfer workflows
- Data compression - Time consuming and impractical for certain file types
- CDNs & co-lo build outs - High overhead and expensive to scale



Maximum transfer speed

- Optimal end-to-end throughput efficiency
- Transfer performance scales with bandwidth independent of transfer distance and resilient to packet loss

Congestion Avoidance and Policy Control

- Automatic, full utilization of available bandwidth
- On-the-fly prioritization and bandwidth allocation

Uncompromising security and reliability

- Secure, user/endpoint authentication
- AES-128 cryptography in transit and at-rest

Scalable management, monitoring and control

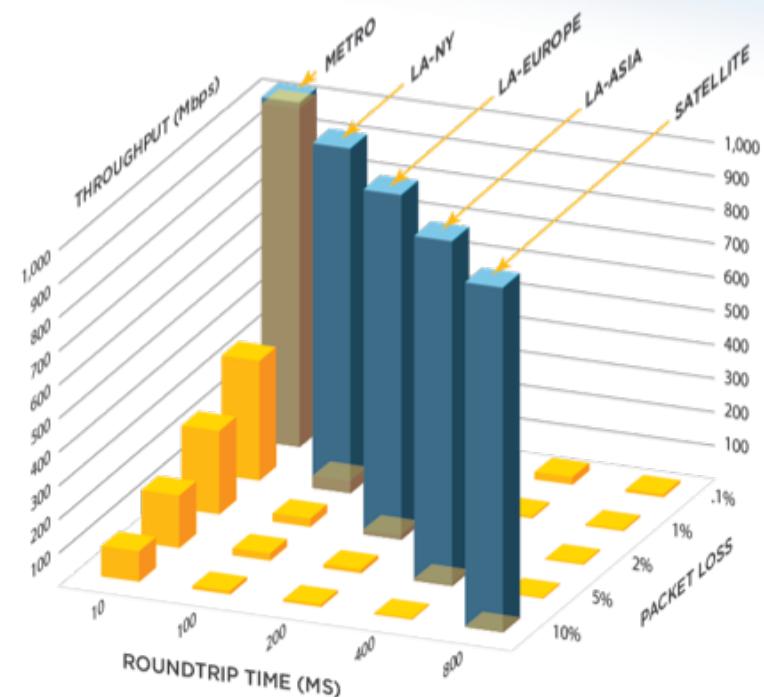
- Real-time progress, performance and bandwidth utilization
- Detailed transfer history, logging, and manifest

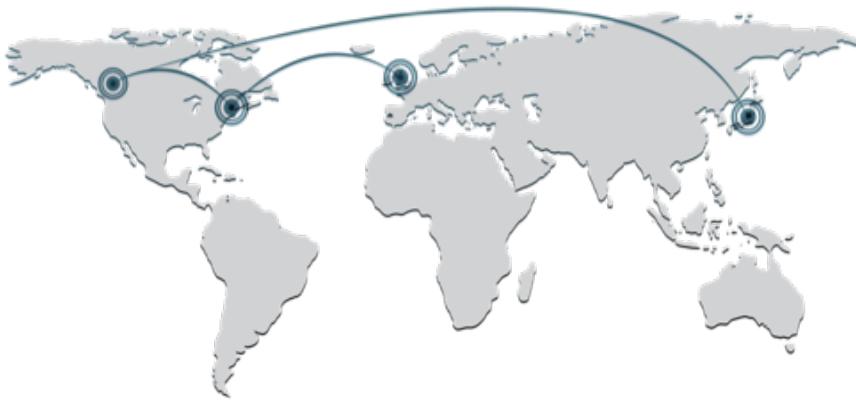
Low Overhead

- Less than 0.1% overhead on 30% packet loss
- High performance with large files or large sets of small files

Resulting in

- Transfers up to thousands of times faster than FTP with precise and predictable transfer times
- Extreme scalability (concurrency and throughput)





MOVING A 10GB FILE		Across US	US - Europe	US - Asia
Legacy Transport	100 Mbps	10-20 Hours	15-20 Hours	Impractical
	1 Gbps			
	10 Gbps			
Aspera FASP™	100 Mbps	14 Min	14 Min	14 Min
	1 Gbps	1.4 Min	1.4 Min	1.4 Min
	10 Gbps	8.4 Sec	8.4 Sec	8.4 Sec

- **Location Agnostic:** FASP transfer speeds don't degrade as transfer distances increase while FTP speeds do decrease
- **Predictable & Reliable:** Transfer times decrease linearly as bandwidth increases. FTP transfer times don't improve with bandwidth
- **Versatile:** Supports large files just as easily as and large sets of small files

2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 Today

Over 3k customers
world wide



Distribution and Collaboration

◆ Point-to-Point
Transfer clients

◆ Enterprise Server
Universal file transfer

◆ Connect Server
Web-based interface

◆ faspex™ Server
Person-to-person

◆ Shares
Web Sharing

◆ Drive
Desktop Integration

◆ Connect
Web-based plug-in

◆ Outlook Add-in
Email attachments

◆ Sync
High-performance sync

◆ Proxy
Secure DMZ

◆ Mobile Uploader
Mobile App

◆ faspex Mobile Client
Mobile App

◆ fasp™ - Next generation high-speed bulk data transport

◆ Aspera fasp™
Developer SDK

◆ Aspera Developer Network
Developer Subscription

◆ faspAir™
Mobile devices

◆ fasp3™ next generation
for any bulk data

◆ faspMC™
IP Multicast

Cloud

◆ Aspera on Demand
AWS

◆ Aspera on Demand
Auto-Scale Platform

◆ Aspera on Demand
Azure, Google, SoftLayer

Management and Automation

◆ Console
Centralized Management

◆ Orchestrator
Workflow Automation

◆ Cargo
Auto download

fasp™ Next Generation Core Transport

TRANSFER CLIENTS

Web, Desktop, Email, Mobile,
Embedded

WEB APPLICATIONS

Distribution, sharing,
collaboration and exchange

**MANAGEMENT &
AUTOMATION**

Transfer management,
monitoring and automation

SYNCHRONIZATION

Scalable, high-performance
synchronization and replication

TRANSFER SERVERS

Private On Premise



Public and Private Cloud

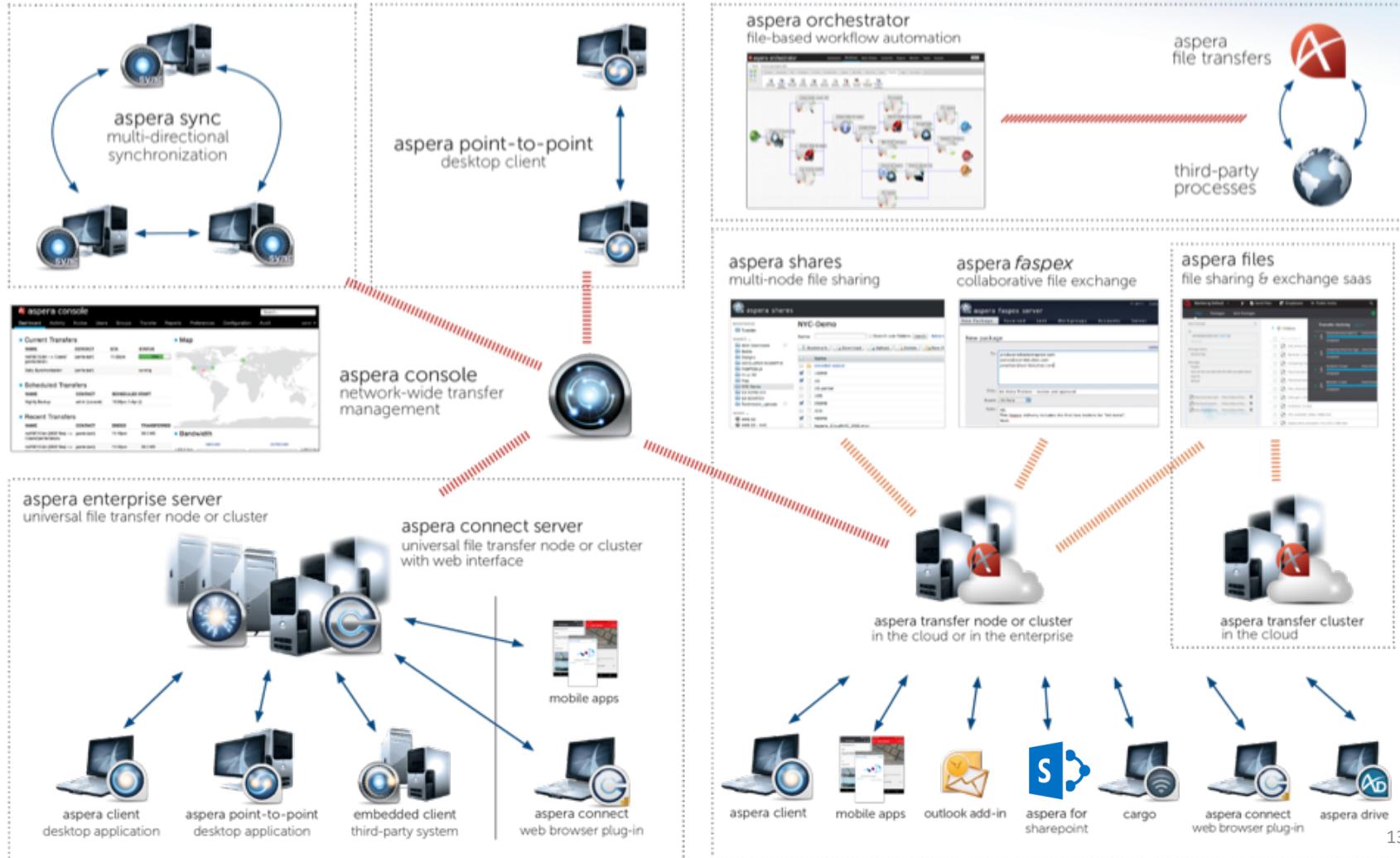


Hybrid

FASP® PATENTED HIGH-SPEED TRANSPORT

Any Data Size, Any Distance, Any Network Conditions

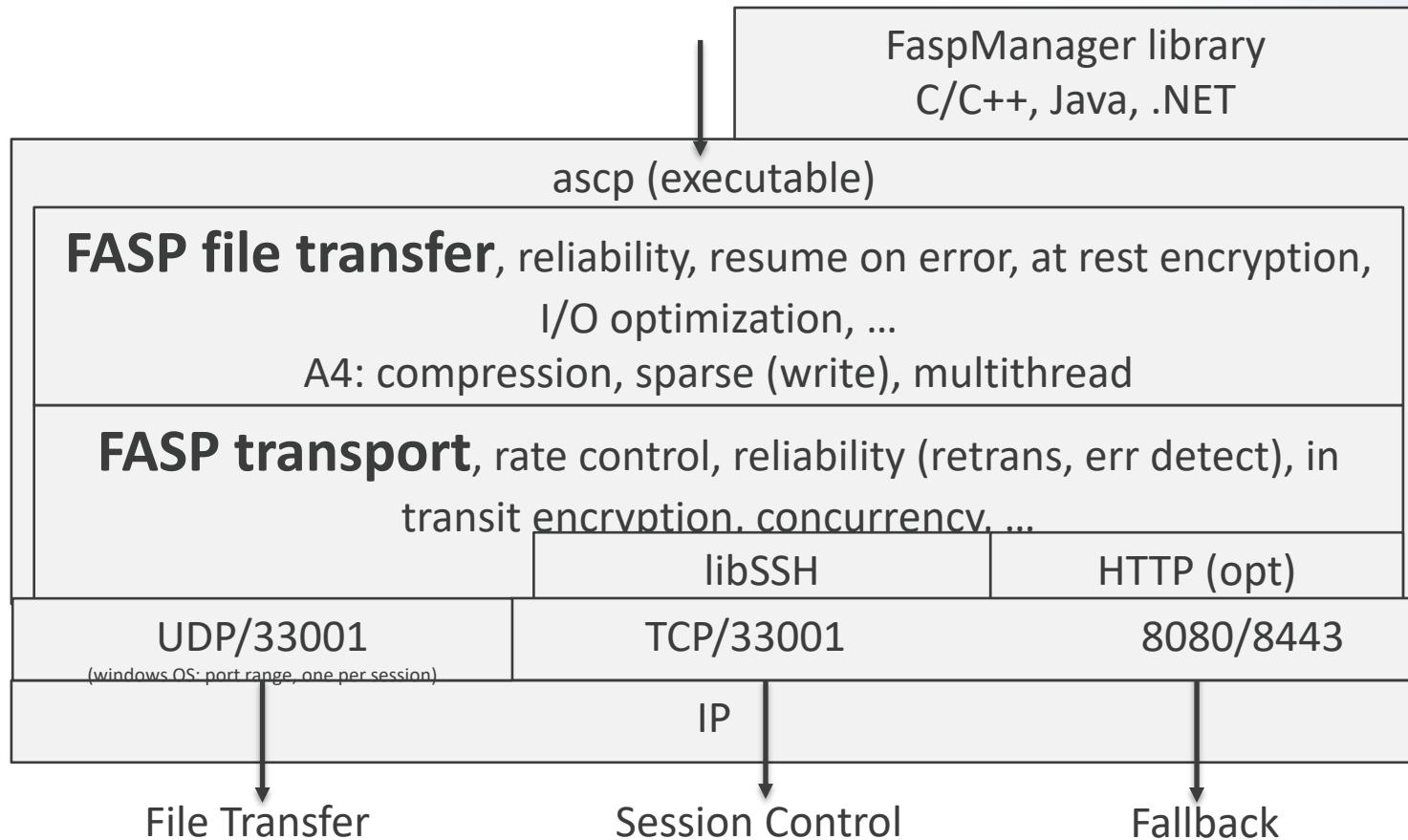
Any Infrastructure: Block, Object, On Premises, Cloud



Partie 2 : Produit cœur : serveur

FASP architecture

Command used by all products to transfer files



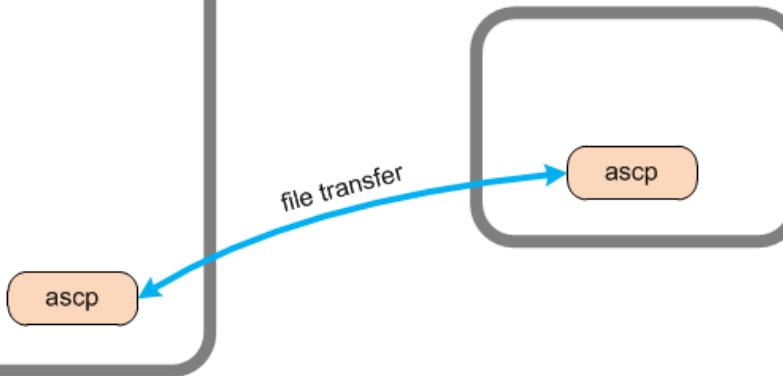
*all ports are configurable

EVOLUTION OF ASPERA SERVER SOFTWARE: ASCP

```
% ascp -p 33001 /tmp/xyz davidm@server:/home/marketing
```



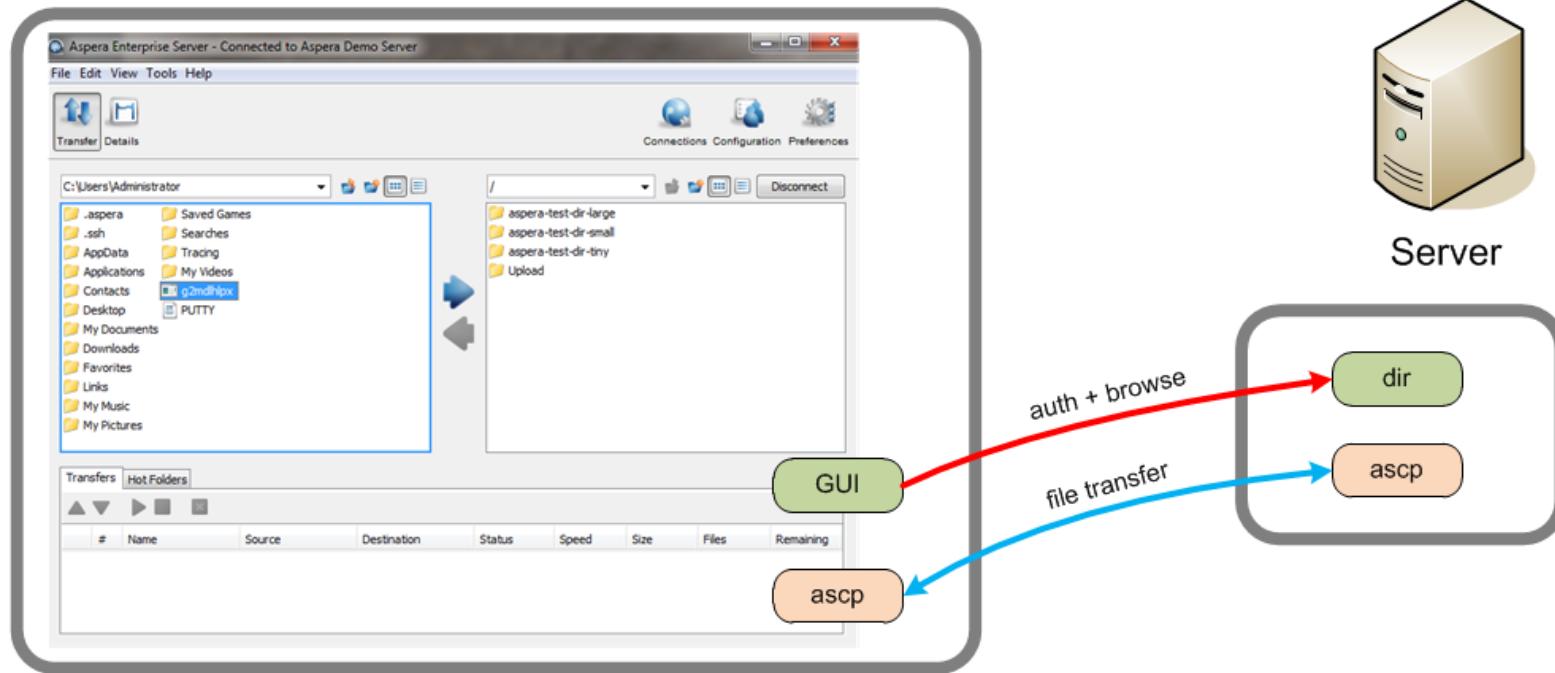
Server



Client

Key features:

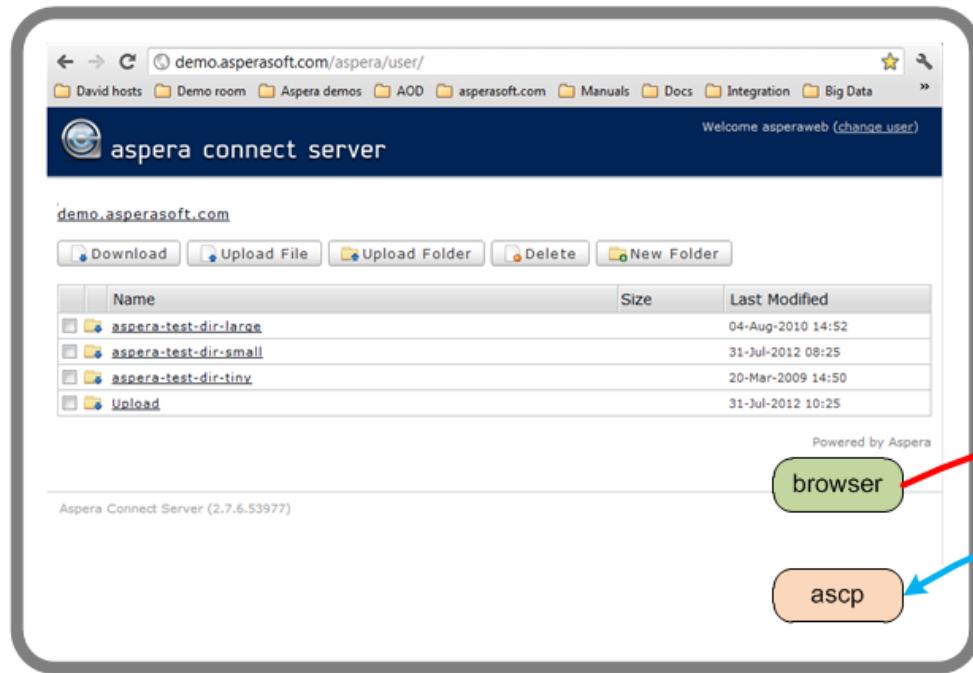
- Maximum transfer speed**
- Distance-neutral**
- Adaptive rate control**
- Secure, reliable, scalable**
- Resume from point of interruption**



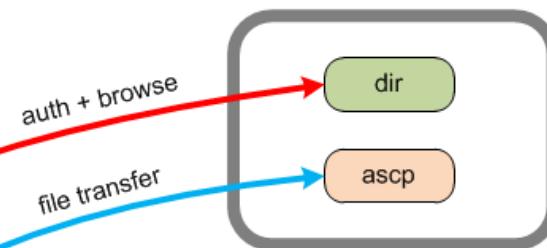
Client

Key features:

- Browse remote filesystem
- Graphical progress display
- Hot folders
- Configure server via GUI
- Client-side queueing



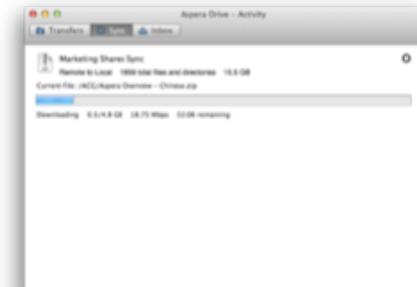
Server



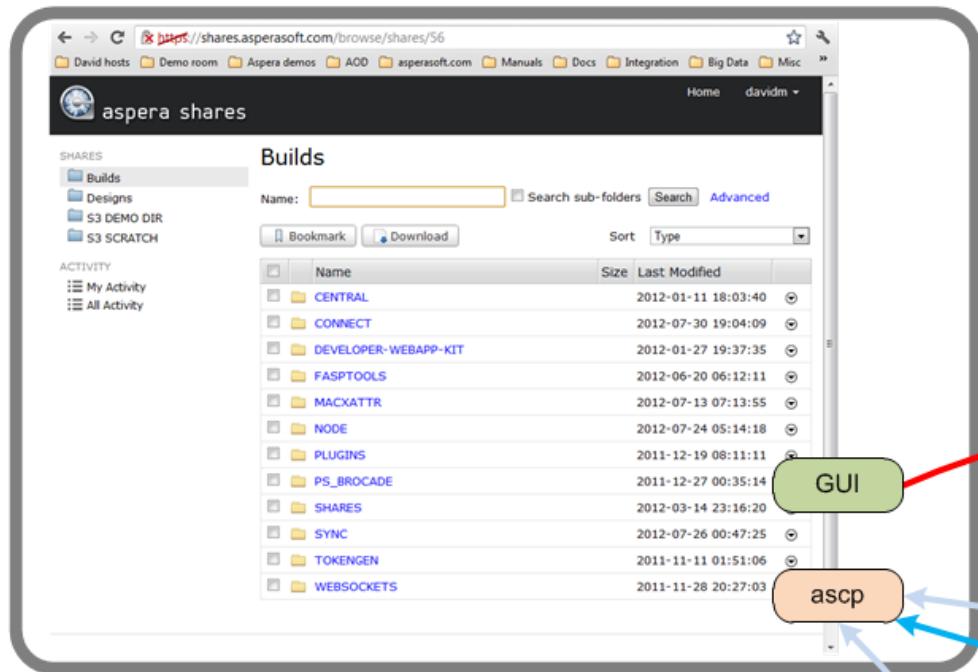
Client

Key features:

- Client s/w is a free browser plug-in
- Transfer decoupled from browsing
- Rich set of transfer APIs



EVOLUTION OF ASPERA SERVER SOFTWARE: SHARES



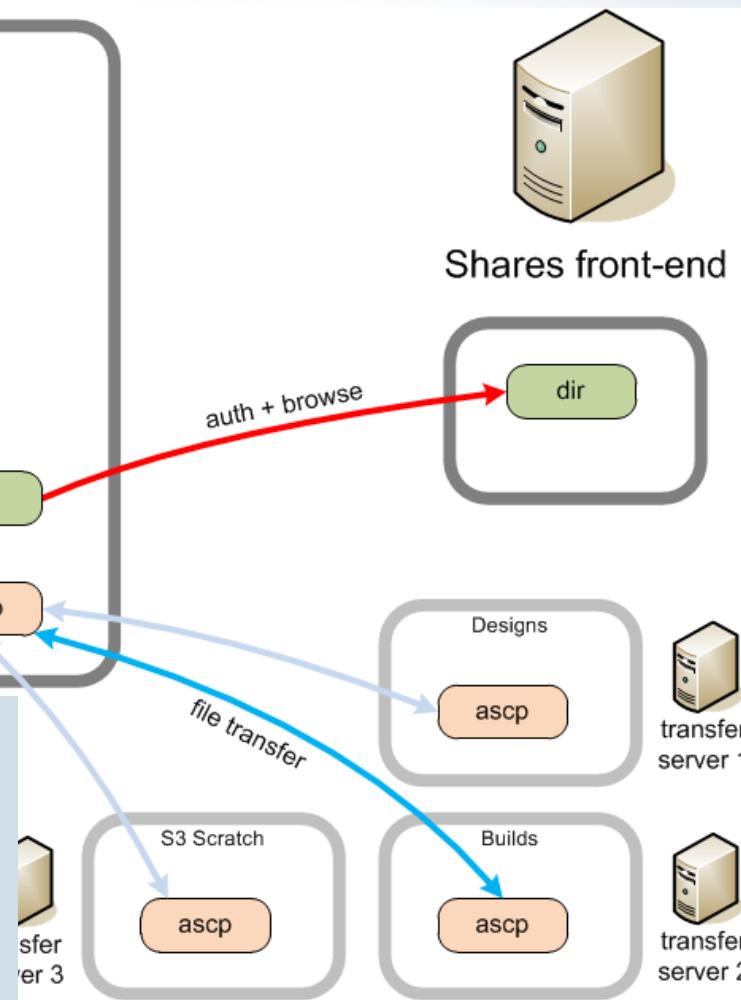
The screenshot shows the Aspera Shares web interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'SHARES' (Builds, Designs, S3 DEMO DIR, S3 SCRATCH), 'ACTIVITY' (My Activity, All Activity), and a search bar. The main area is titled 'Builds' and lists various shares with their creation dates:

Name	Size	Last Modified
CENTRAL		2012-01-11 18:03:40
CONNECT		2012-07-30 19:04:09
DEVELOPER-WEBAPP-KIT		2012-01-27 19:37:35
FASPTOOLS		2012-06-20 06:12:11
MACXATTR		2012-07-13 07:13:55
NODE		2012-07-24 05:14:18
PLUGINS		2011-12-19 08:11:11
PS_BROCADE		2011-12-27 00:35:14
SHARES		2012-03-14 23:16:20
SYNC		2012-07-26 00:47:25
TOKENGEN		2011-11-11 01:51:06
WEBSOCKETS		2011-11-28 20:27:03

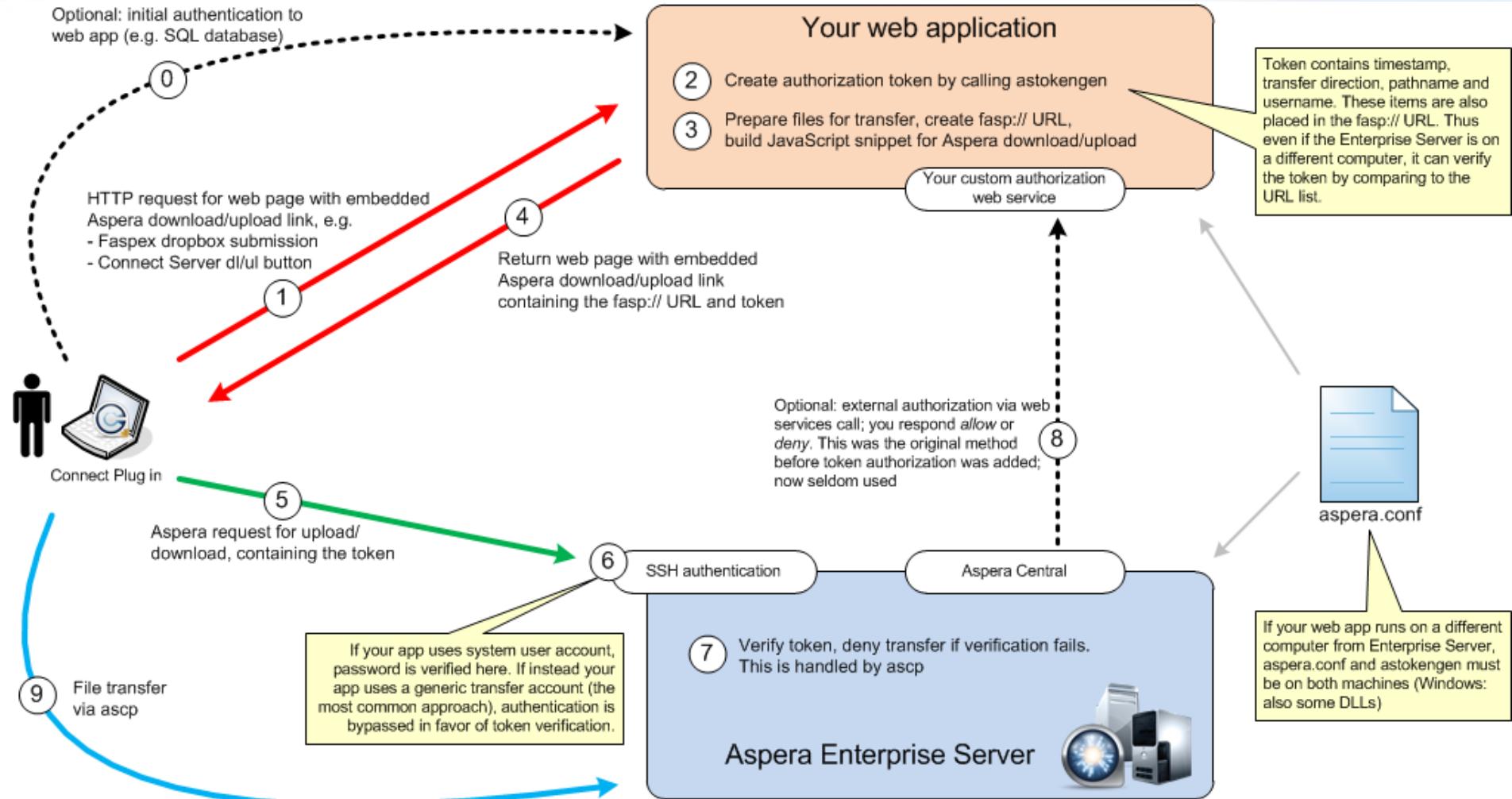


Key features:

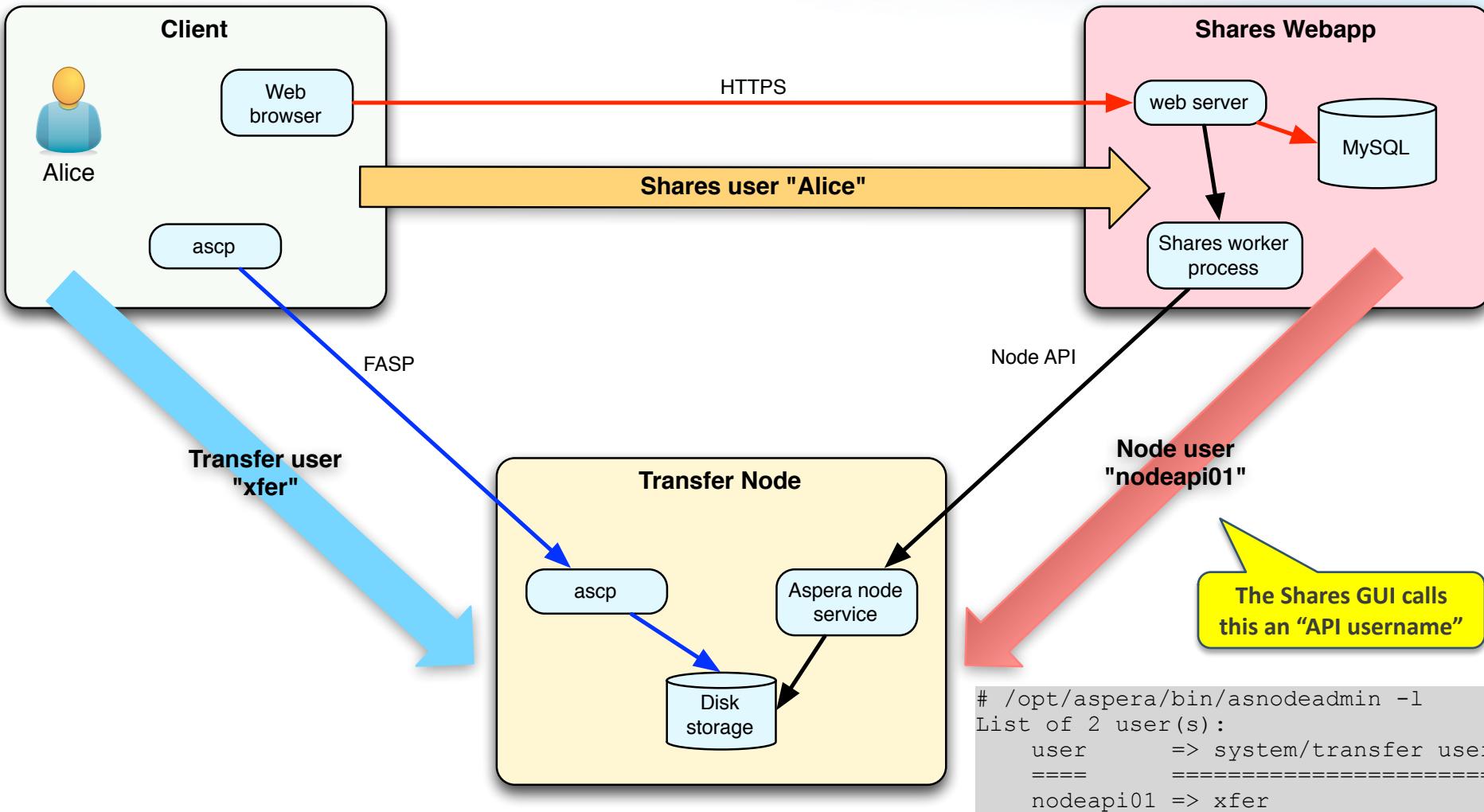
- Node API
- Multiple transfer servers
- Multiple docroots (shares) per user
- Multiple directory services
- Seamless cloud support (S3, Azure ...)
- Granular user permissions
- Application-layer user database



Optional: initial authentication to web app (e.g. SQL database)



THREE DIFFERENT KINDS OF USERS



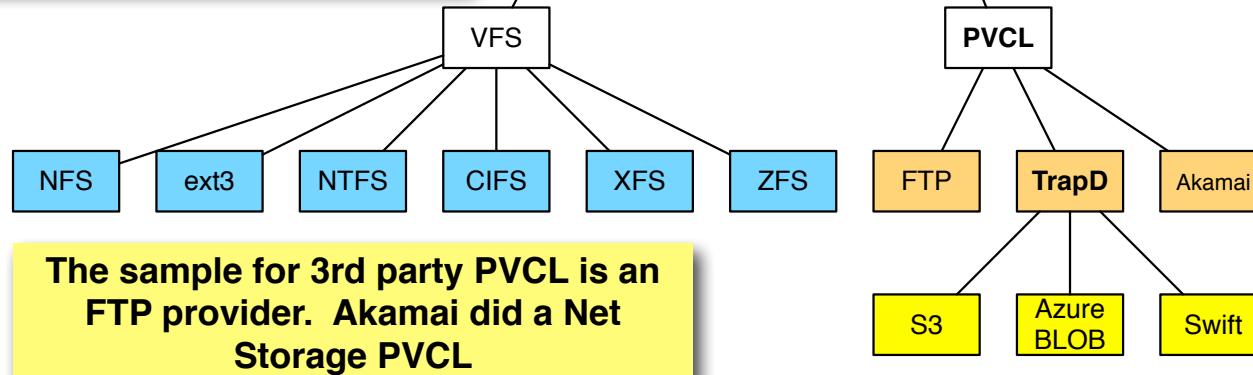
Partie 3 : cloud et Autres considerations

ACCESS TO CLOUD STORAGE (OBJECT STORE)

PVCL is an gateway to non-filesystem storage. ascp normally reads and writes with a filesystem via the VFS of the host OS. ascp can also call out to PVCL, if a docroot is configured to do so, to read and write with a provider that understands PVCL.

PVCL defines an interface and different implementations can use this extend storage to understand object stores, other file transfer protocols, etc

TrapD is a PVCL implementation that provides most Object Store implementations, like S3

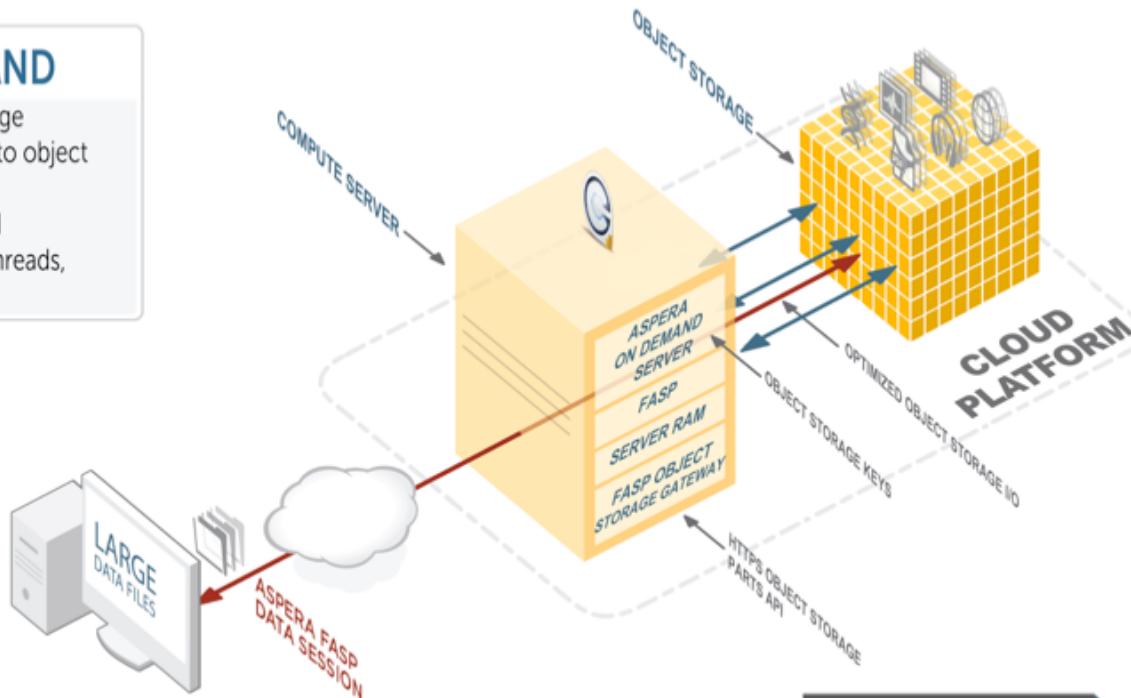


THE SOLUTION

ASPERA ON DEMAND

- Full client-side r/w of object storage
- Synchronous transfer from client to object storage (via Aspera On Demand)
- fasp™ transfer speeds end-to-end
- Real-time optimization of HTTP threads, chunk size, interfaced to fasp

Client Software



Road Map



Performance

EFFECTIVE THROUGHPUT

up to 1Gbps
(per server Extra Large Instance)
10TB per 24 hours

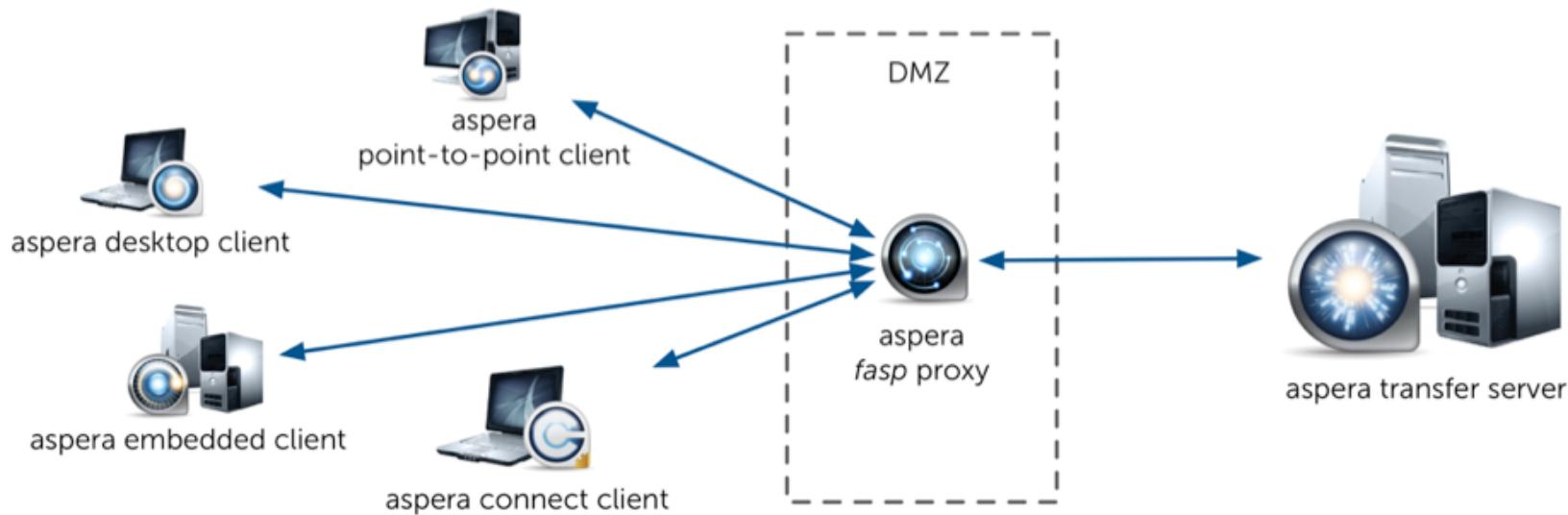


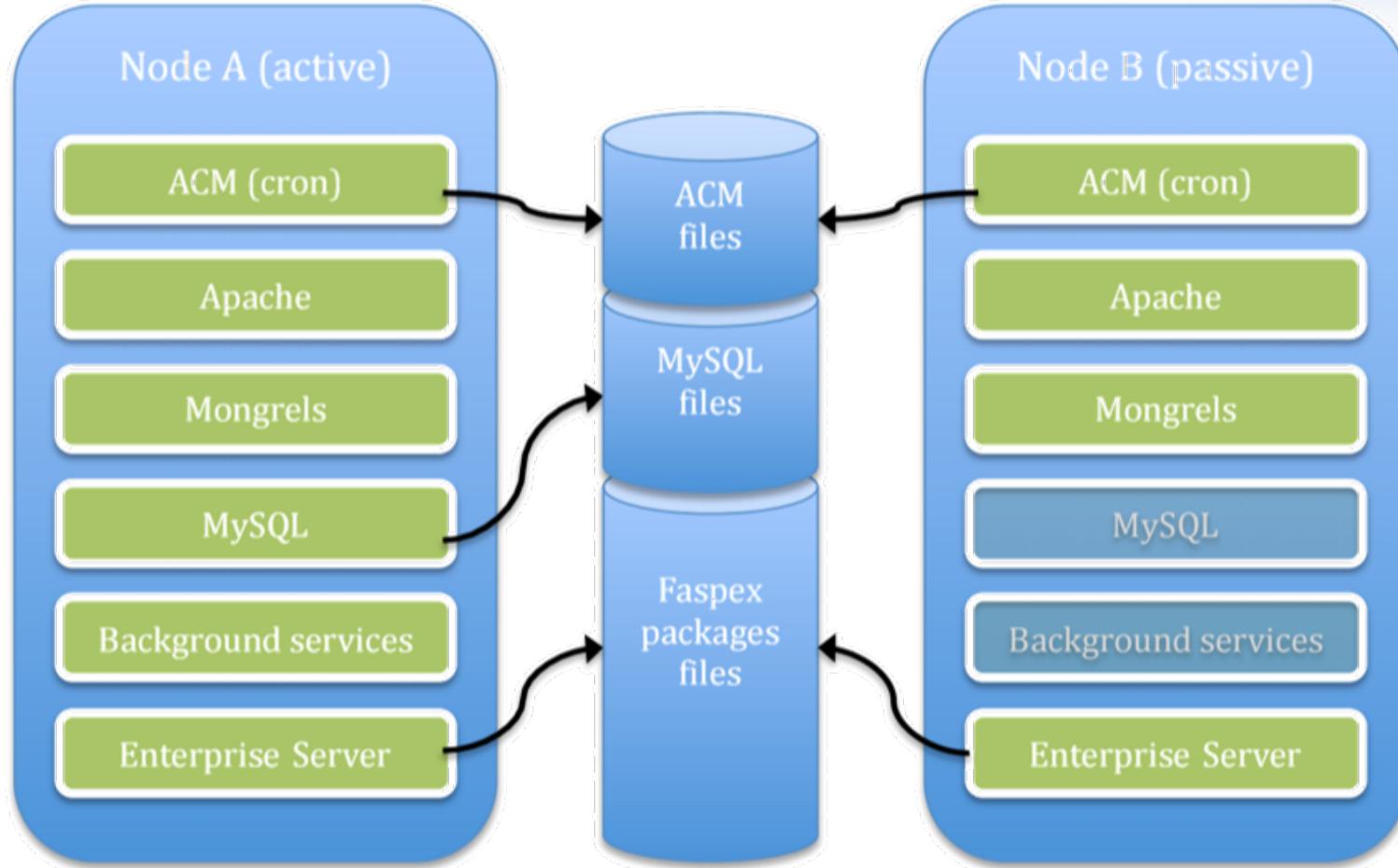
Microsoft Azure



Google Cloud Platform







ASPERA MOBILE APIs

**Android SDK (java)**

Aspera Android SDK provides a Java API to transfer files using FASP

**iPhone SDK (obj-c, swift)**

Aspera iPhone SDK with Objective C API to transfer files using FASP

**Connect API (JavaScript)**

JavaScript API exposed by Aspera Connect for integration of FASP based file transfers into web applications for a complete in-browser experience

ASPERA BROWSER APIs

**Shares API (REST)**

Full programmatic control over browsing Shares, transfer authorization, and upload / download.

**faspex™ Web API (REST)**

A set of services that enables users to create and receive digital deliveries via a Web interface, while taking advantage of FASP high-speed transfer technology.

**Console API (REST)**

Full programmatic management of transfer sessions including initiation, queuing, control and management through a REST API.

**Files API (RESTful)**

Full programmatic control through a RESTful API.

ASPERA APPLICATION APIs

**Aspera Node API (REST)**

A REST API that allows initiation, monitoring and controlling of FASP based file transfers. (also includes a SOAP based web service)

**FASP Manager (C/C++, java, .NET, python)**

A class library that allows initiations, monitoring and controlling of FASP based file transfers.

**Aspera FASPStream (C/C++, java)**

Enables the transfer of bytes as they are being created or captured and allows access to portions of a file in memory during the transfer process.

ASPERA TRANSFER APIs

Partie 4 : Axes d'évolution

Inclue les fonctionnalités de Shares et Faspex, transfert FASP

API first, interface moderne

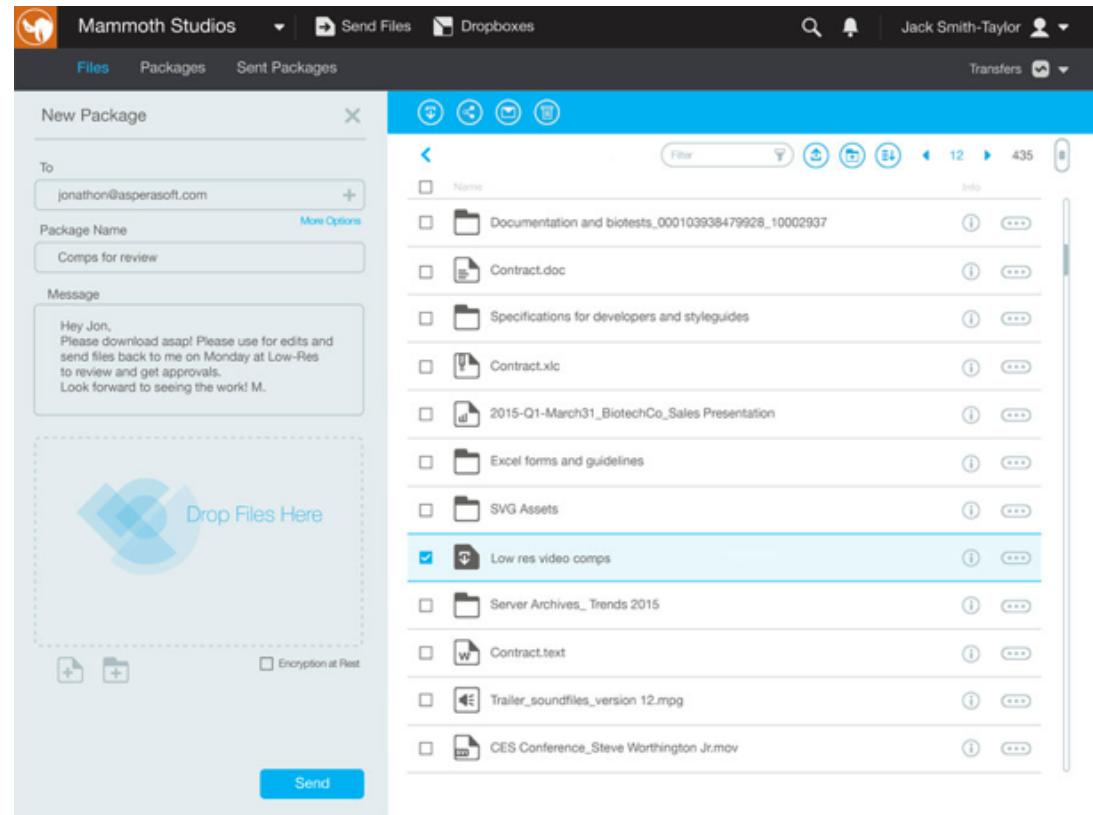
SAAS-> HA, autoscale

Any cloud

Multitenancy -> access key

(node API)

API compatible -> Drive



AUTO-PROVISIONING AND TERMINATING A NEW NODE

aspera transfer cluster manager Clusters Templates Aspera Tester ▾

Cluster: aws-ec2 ID: 0e065c79-42b7-4207-9e24-064fa5dba4b6 DNS: aws-ec2.demo.asperacloud.org

Transfer Nodes 

Node ID	Current Pool	Hostname	Utilization	State	Started	Updated	Active Session (In / Out)	Effective Mbps
1	HIGH USAGE	ec2-54-82-116-113.compute-1.amazonaws.com	10.65	RUNNING	2014/08/27 10:16:09	2014/08/27 10:27:01	1 / 0	106.47
4	IDLE	ec2-54-198-240-4.compute-1.amazonaws.com	0	RUNNING	2014/08/27 10:19:54	2014/08/27 10:26:59	0 / 0	0
5	STARTING	-	0	STARTING	2014/08/27 10:26:55	2014/08/27 10:26:55	- / -	-

Action ▾

Auto Scaling Policy ENABLED

ScaleDB  aspera transfer cluster manager Clusters Templates Aspera Tester ▾

Cluster: aws-ec2 ID: 0e065c79-42b7-4207-9e24-064fa5dba4b6 DNS: aws-ec2.demo.asperacloud.org

Transfer Nodes 

Node ID	Current Pool	Hostname	Utilization	State	Started	Updated	Active Session (In / Out)	Effective Mbps
1	IDLE	ec2-54-82-116-113.compute-1.amazonaws.com	0	RUNNING	2014/08/27 10:16:09	2014/08/27 10:31:01	0 / 0	0
4	IDLE	ec2-54-198-240-4.compute-1.amazonaws.com	0	RUNNING	2014/08/27 10:19:54	2014/08/27 10:31:04	0 / 0	0
5	TERMINATING	ec2-23-20-168-106.compute-1.amazonaws.com	0	TERMINATING	2014/08/27 10:26:55	2014/08/27 10:31:00	0 / 0	0

Action ▾

Auto Scaling Policy ENABLED

Logs 

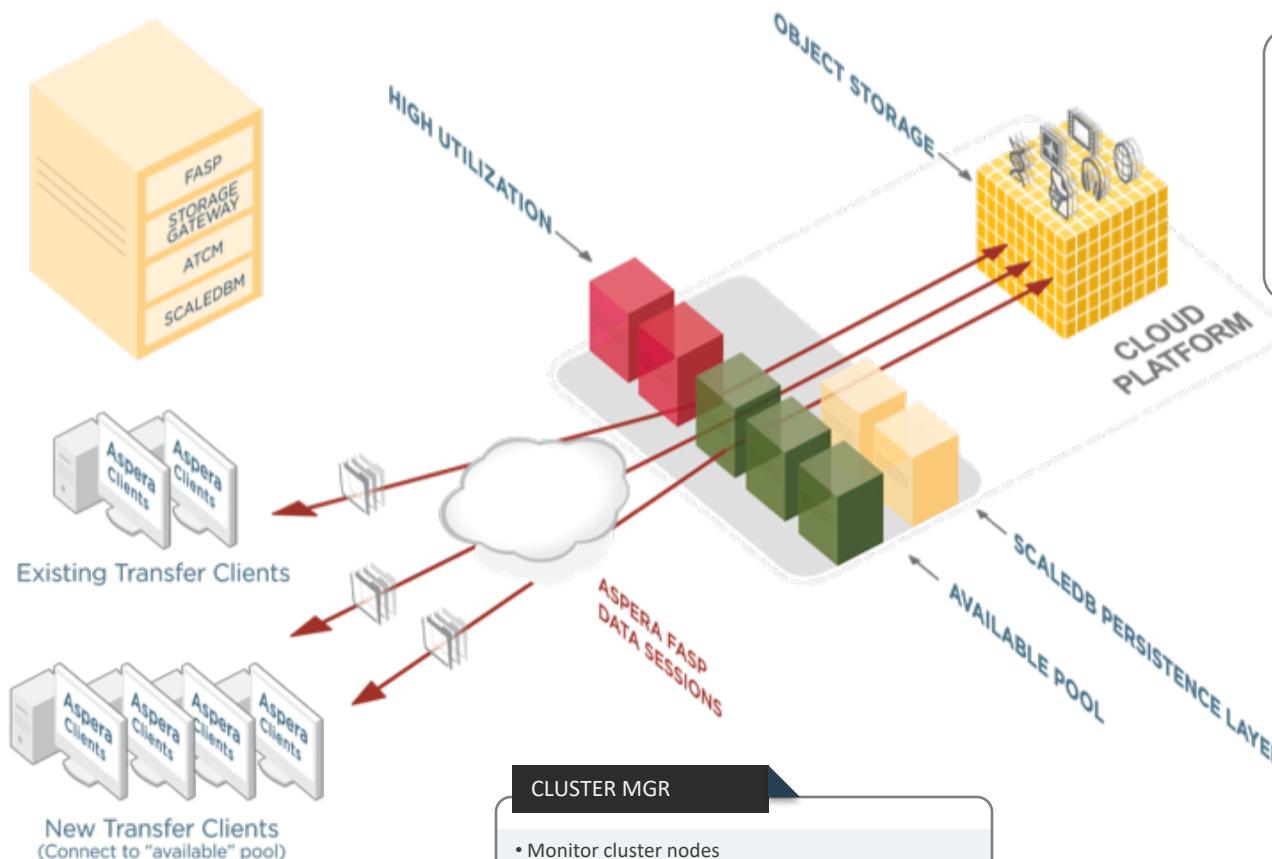
Logs 

Automatically scales up

- Provisions a third node after the transfer capacity demands cause the first node's utilization to cross the policy's high usage threshold

Automatically scales down

- If transfer capacity demands on the first node fall below the Auto Scaling policy's high usage threshold, the Cluster Manager automatically de-provisions the third node since the other two are deemed available.



KEY COMPONENTS

- Cluster Manager for Auto-scale and Scaled DB
- Console Management UI + Reporting API
- Enhanced Client for Shares Authorizations
- Unified Access to Files/Directories (Browser, GUI, Command Line, SDK)

AUTO SCALING

- Min/max number of t/s
- Utilization low/high watermark
- Min number of t/s in “available” pool
- Min number of idle t/s in “available” pool

CLUSTER MGR

- Monitor cluster nodes
- Determine eligibility for transfer scale up / down
- Create / remove db with replicas
- Add / remove node

Une nouvelle implementation du protocole

Les meta donnees sur UDP (probleme des petits fichiers)

Parallelisation des I/O -> meilleure utilisation du multicore

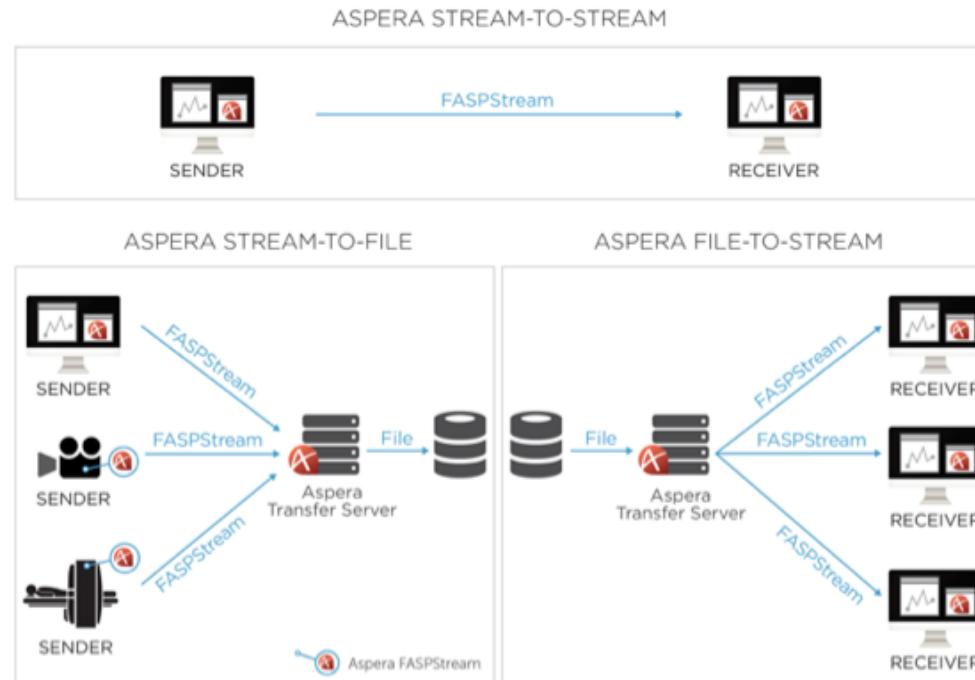
Un meilleur contrôleur de vitesse

Compression

Support des sparse files

Question : compatibilité ascendante ?

Extraction de la partie transport, permet de transporter un flux de données sans perte et à vitesse maxi.



Conclusion

Un problème simple à la base: le transfert de fichiers volumineux de point à point

Une solution simple pour le problème initial

Des contraintes externes nécessitant la mise en place d'une architecture complexe:

- Cloud, multitenancy, hybride
- Evolution des technologies (web, cloud, vitesse des réseaux, API first)
- Complexité des réseaux
- Nécessité d'innovation
- Contraintes industrielles (validation, test, développement)
- Diversité des applications (grand nombre de petits fichiers)

L'architecture peut évoluer et être améliorée au fil de l'évolution des contraintes

Q&A