



PROPER

Parallel Resource-Optimized Provisioning of End-to-End Requests

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Introduction



- "Big Data" application requirements necessitate evolution in data distribution paradigm.
 - Faster distribution of data to/from multiple storage centers.
 - Provide survivable backup paths for data transmission.
 - Split transfer of large data sets across multiple sites for quicker transmission .
- There is a discrepancy between availability and invocation of parallel technologies.
 - Data typically stored at multiple sites/repositories (Eg: Climate).
 - Networks can support guaranteed parallel transmissions via virtual circuits (OSCARS).
 - Applications/Schedulers do not currently take advantage of these parallelisms due to lack of storage and network resource awareness.

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PROPER Project Objectives

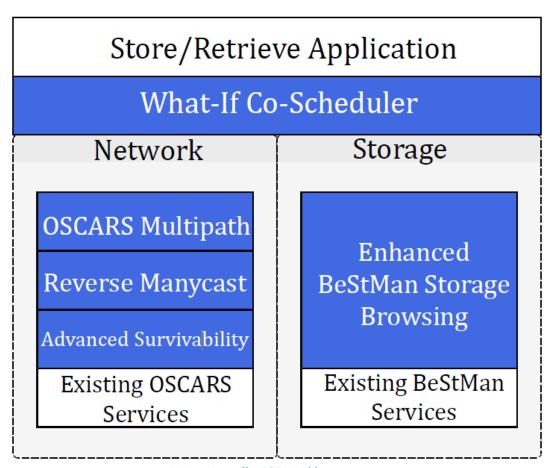


- We propose a co-scheduler that takes advantage of:
 - Flexibility: harness both time (advance reservation)
 and space (replicated data at multiple sites) domains.
 - Parallelism: incorporate parallel nature of storage and network resources into to the scheduler.
 - Survivability: protection of both network and storage resources.
 - Negotiation: co-scheduler will return a set of What-If scenarios that satisfy the user/application constraints.

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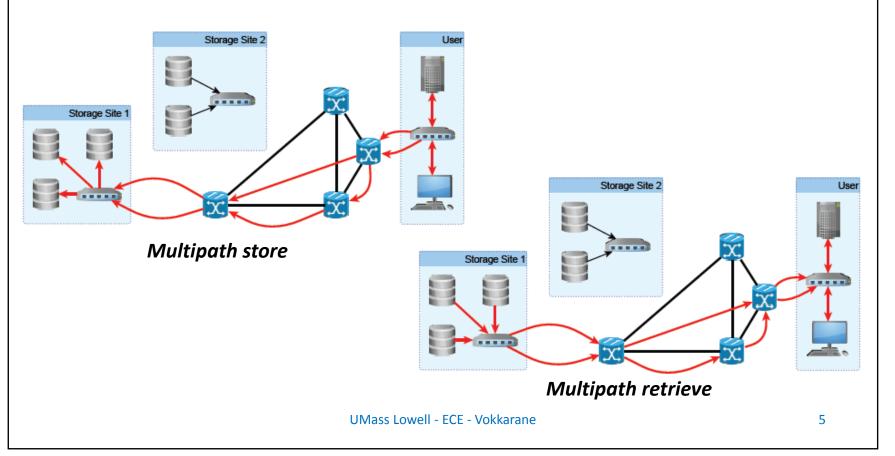
The proposed co-scheduler interfaces with the end-user application to identify areas of flexibility in both network and storage domains.





Task 1: Parallel transfers over multipath circuits.

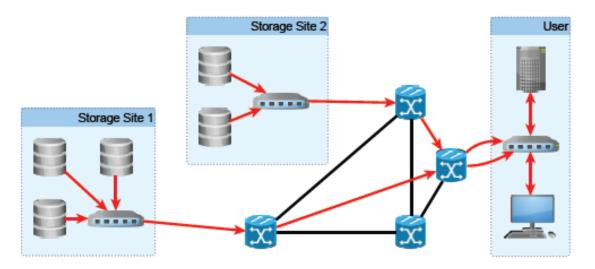
 Facilitate parallel transfer from a single sender to a single receiver.





Task 2: "Reverse Manycast" Data Retrieval (Many to One)

 Transfer multiple chunks of a single data set from multiple repositories to a single user/datacenter.



Reverse Manycast

 "Reverse Anycast": Transfer a single copy of replicated data from the best storage repository (any to one).

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protection path

(APP)



Task 3: Survivable Anycast

 Resiliency not only against network failure, but also destination node/datacenter failure.

Anycast Path Protection primary path Anycast Path Protection with Destination Relocation primary path primary path

Anycast

destination set

m

protection path with

relocation (APP+R)

d2

d2

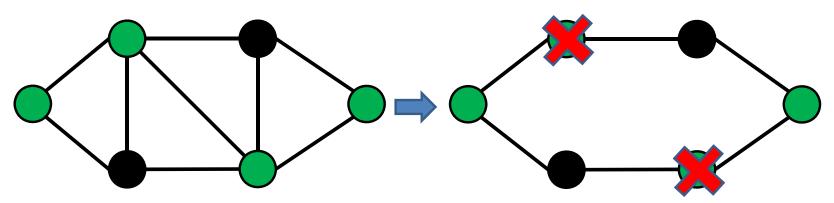
Anycast

destination set



Task 4: Survivable Manycast (1:M and M:1)

- Survivable solutions that protect against node failure.
- Preliminary work: Network biconnectivity.
 - A biconnected graph becomes disconnected if and only if, at least two nodes are removed.
 - Objective: Create biconnected subgraphs that include all resource nodes in a set.



Manycast Survivability using Network Biconnectivity
Simple example: Ring

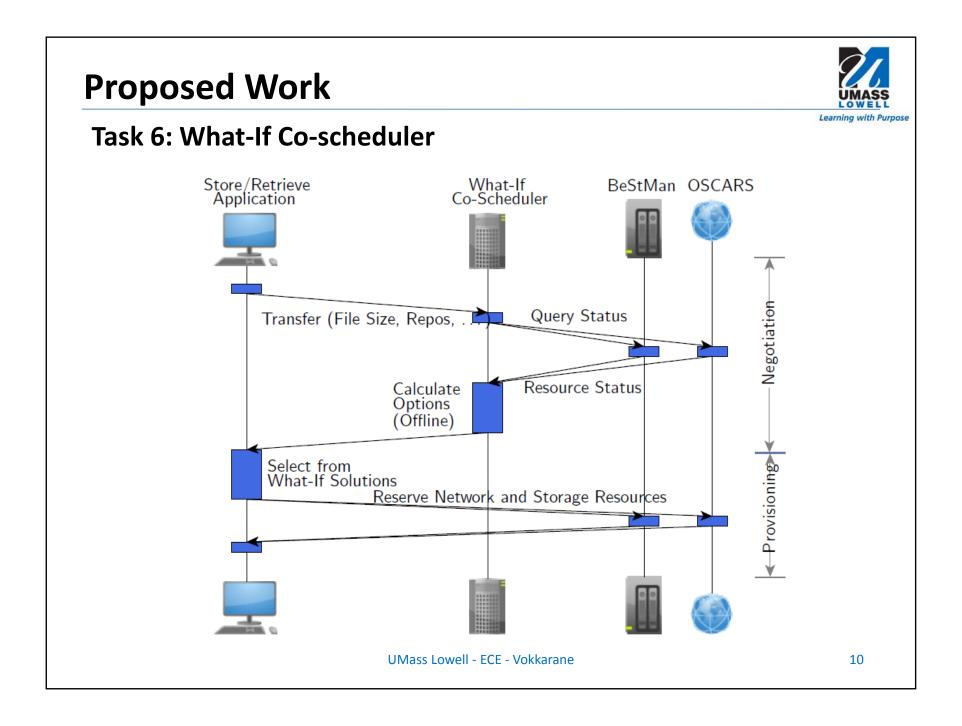
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Task 5: Berkeley Storage Manager (BeStMan) Tasks (with Alex Sim)

- 1. Extend the browsing capability of the BeStMan for its managed storage space.
- 2. Implement dynamic cataloging of file-system contents including database design and caching implementation.
- 3. Develop queuing algorithms for meta-data queries.

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What question(s) does your research motivate you to now ask?



3 months in, we don't have a lot of insight

- How do users discover these new network services?
 - Is What-If module the best place to "hide" new services like
 anycast, manycast, multi-path, survivability?
- How do we implement this on a multi-domain network and storage?
 - ESnet now supporting NSI for multi-domain transfers.

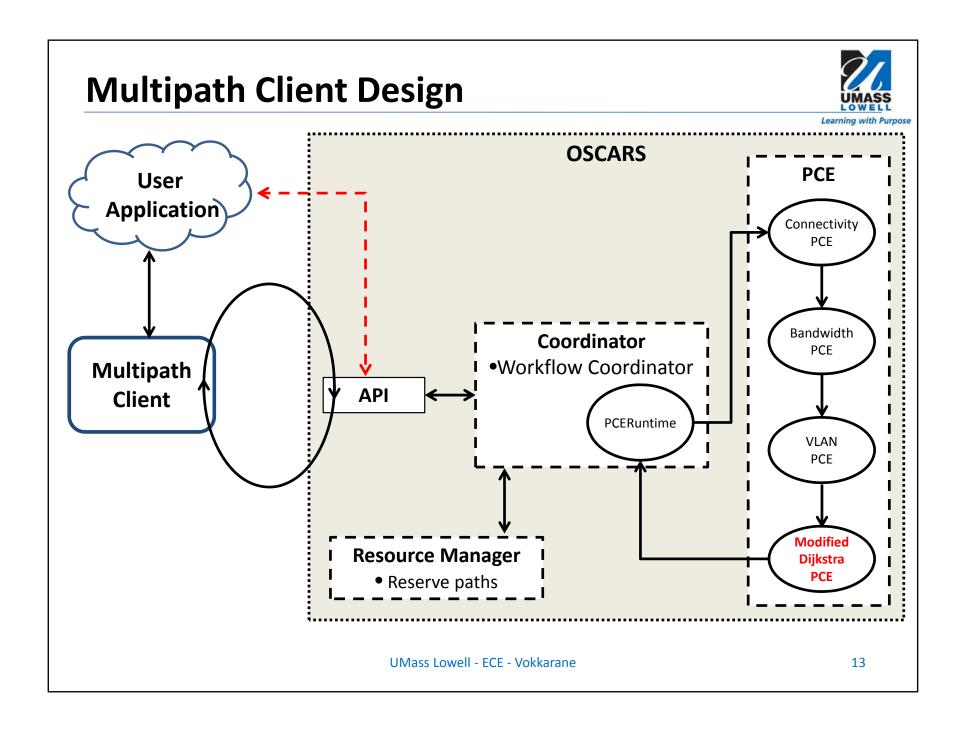
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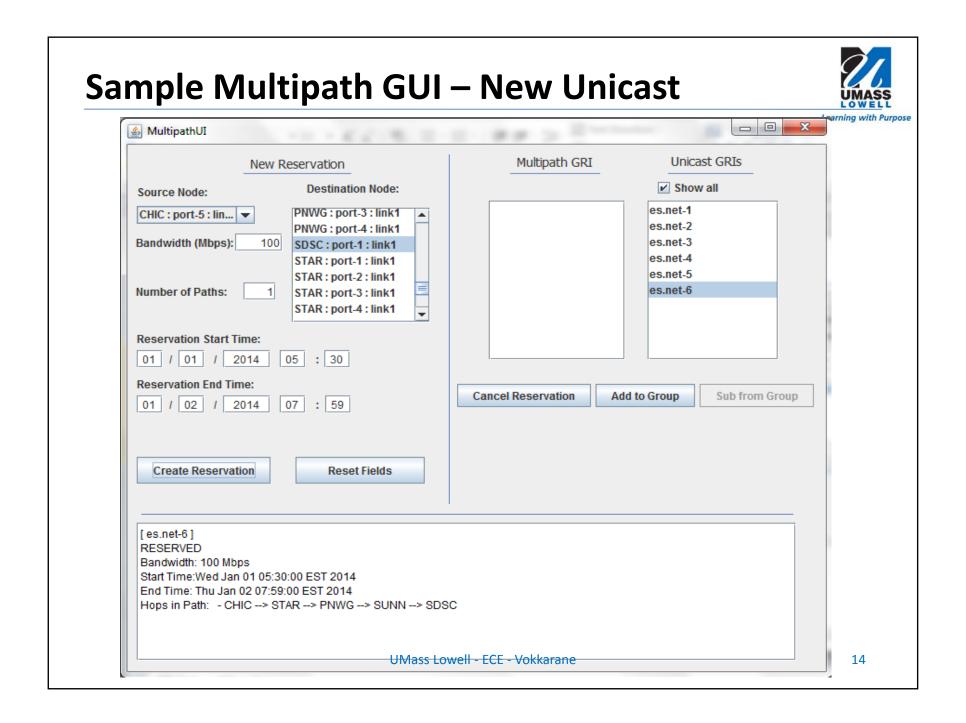


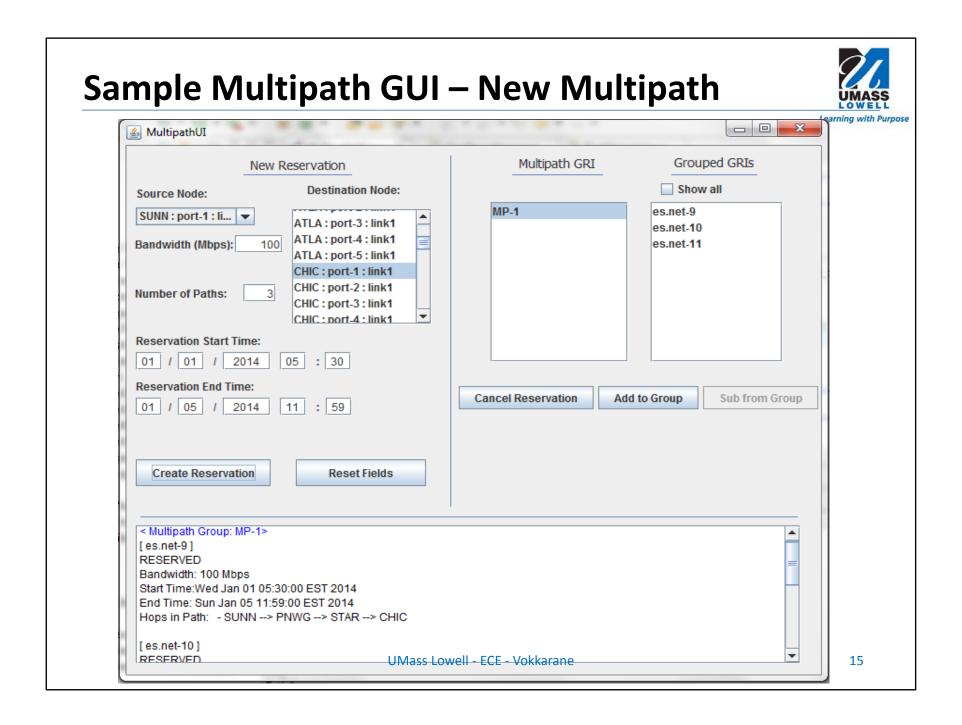
Multipath Client for OSCARS

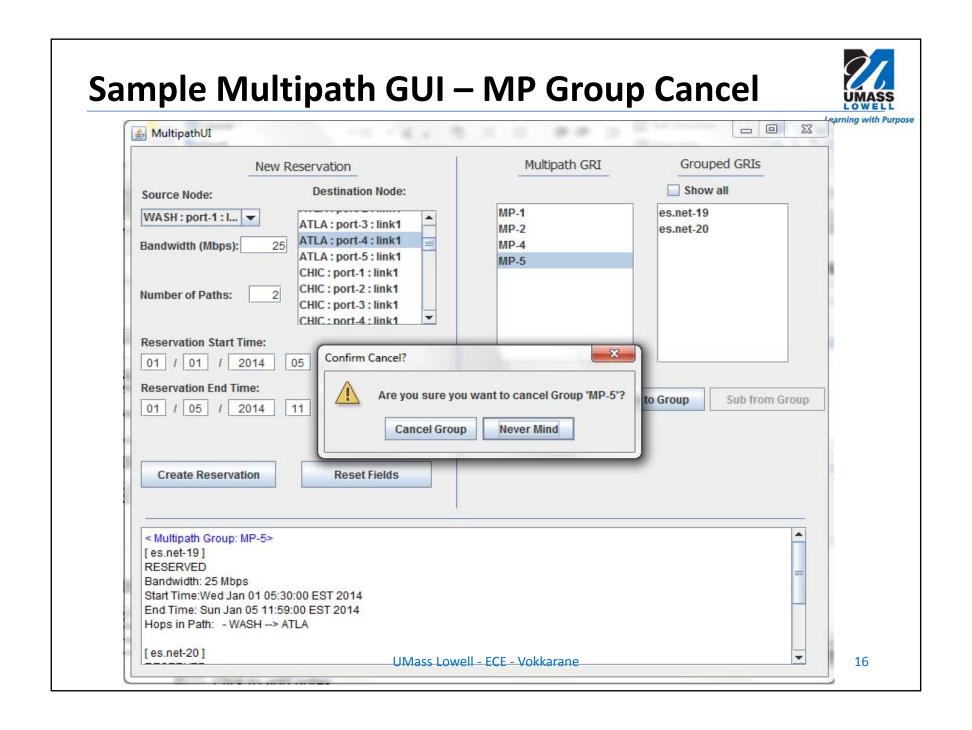
Demo

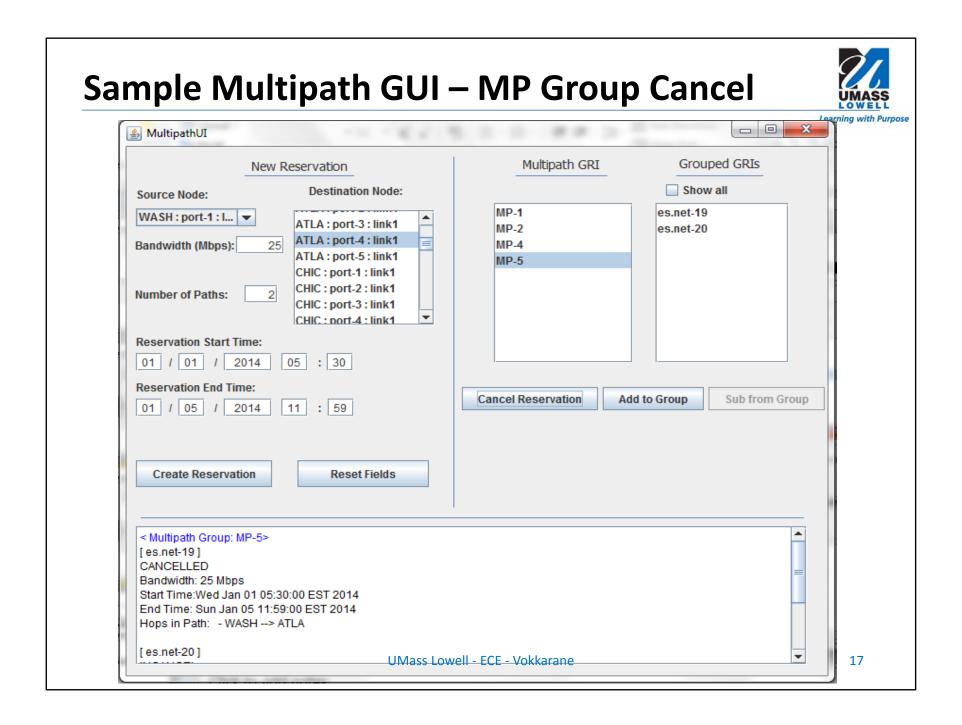
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Questions?

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