

Atlantic Wave-SDX 2.0

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AtlanticWave-SDX: A Distributed <u>Production</u> SDX, supporting research, enhancing operations, and interoperability testing at national and international scales. NSF Award# OAC-2029278

Development team: FIU, RENCI, USC-ISI, RNP, UFRGS

Goals:

- Core goal: Enhancing AtlanticWave-SDX with Autonomic Network Architecture concepts and designs
 - Self-management, resilient, scalable, and secure

Network-driven goals:

- Autonomic operation by leveraging network telemetry
- New network services (L3VPN and Cloud)
- Improving orchestration across OXPs to enhance end-to-end network services
- Ability to analyze INT data to create control loops for self-management and enable policy-driven configurations

User-driven goals:

- Enhance user experience via CILogon
- Enable integration with scientific workflows, including Pegasus and OSG
- Integrate with interdomain orchestrators: SENSE/AutoGOLE and FABRIC





Architecture and Stakeholders







SDX 2.0 System Architecture

- OXP: AmLight, SAX, ZAOXI
- Local Controllers: Kytos, OESS, SDX-Corsa
- Message Broker
- SDX Controller



SDX 2.0 Data Model Flow



Data information life cycle

- 1. Domain provisioning system send topology description and update model to its SDX-LC via the RestAPI calls
- 2. SDX-LCs publish the topology and update models to the Rabbit MQ, that will be received by the SDX-Controller. SDX-Controller subsequently assembles the inter-domain topology model.
- 3. User and Applications send connection requests to the SDX-Controller via the RestAPI call.
- 4. SDX-Controller conducts the optimal path or TE (Traffic engineering) computation, break Down the results to per-domain sub-requests And and publish the breakdowns to the MQ.
- 5. Each SDX-LC will receive its own breakdown sub-request from the MQ, form the customized per-domain request to the domain provisioning System, e.g., Kytos via Kytos RestAPI.
- 6. The provisioning results (Response model) will be sent back to the SDX-Controller, available for Queries and other configuration and monitoring actions.
- 7. Measurement information is published to the MQ via the BAPM modules, that will be received by the SDX-Controller.





OXP: AMPATH



- Distributed OXP with colocation in Miami, Boca Raton, Jacksonville and Atlanta (soon)
- Access ports from 10G and 100G
- Switching Fabric: L2VPNs using SDN controllers with user interfaces that enable users to provision their own circuits
- Routing Services: IPv4, IPv6, Multicast IPv4, and VRF services. Networks can peer with AMPATH using MP-BGP
 - Mutually Agreed Norms for Routing Security (MANRS) best practices, Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI)
- Compute and storage: One 100G DTN with NVMe cards available to the community
- Monitoring and Measurement services: Dedicated 10G perfSonar nodes at every site. In-band Network Telemetry (INT) enabled at every colocation site

















