



# Monitoring and Measurement in the Next generation Networks

Experimental infrastructure of Onelab2

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## Why to build a new experimental facility?

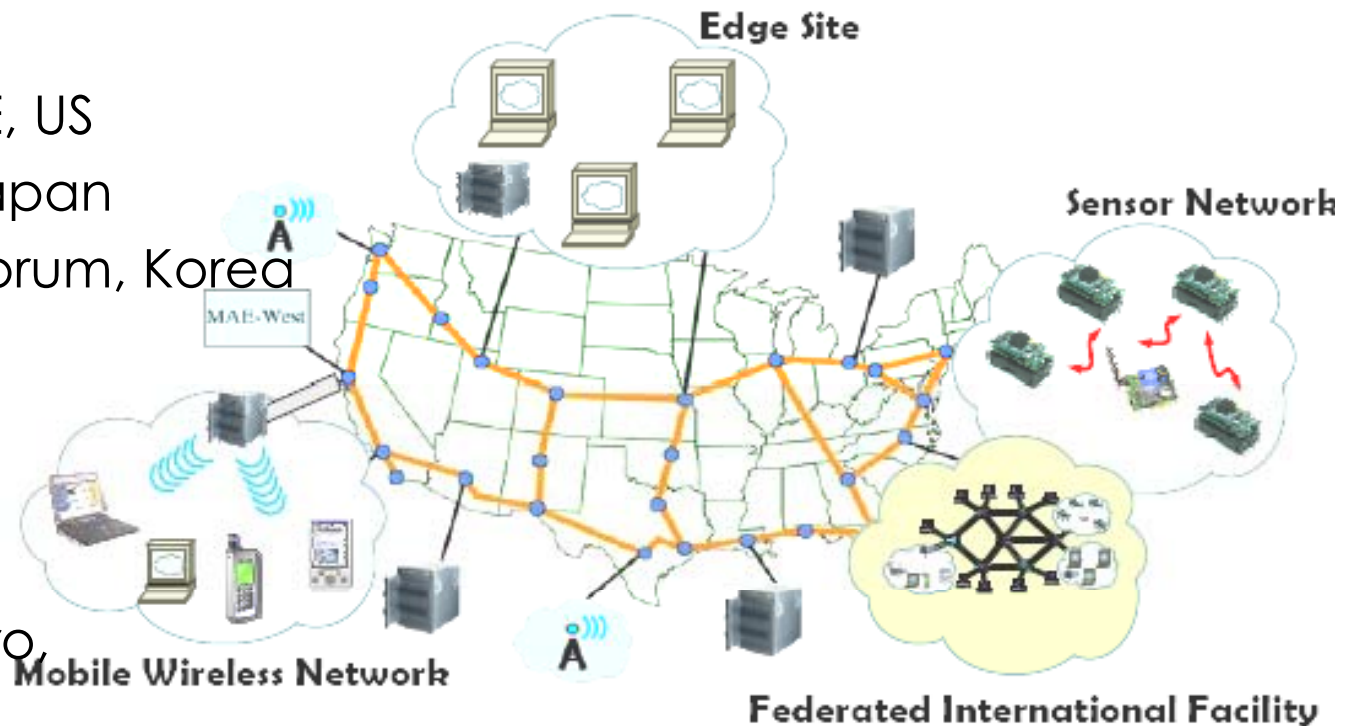
- in the Internet it is often not possible to measure traffic flows and other aspects of usage
- the Experimental Facility should provide a platform with a rich set of tools for measurement and monitoring
- the EF should offer full observability of the experiment and the related data
- researcher can obtain data not visible in real life, due to administrative, implementation and privacy concerns

# role of measurement

- models and analysis of measurement data plays a crucial role in the research on a Future Internet
- the design of new network architectures should be amenable to modeling and measurement in ways that today's Internet is not
- the research communities that are concerned with theory, analysis and modeling can benefit from the rich capture and logging of data from experiments
- privacy and rights of experimenters should be respected

GENI infrastructure

- GENI/FIND/NetSE, US
- AKARI Project, Japan
- Future Internet Forum, Korea
- ANR, France
- G-Lab Initiative, Germany
- SHOK, Fin
- Internet del Futuro, Spain
- EU Future Internet Research and Experimentation (FIRE)





- OneLab2: An Open Federated Laboratory Supporting Network
- OneLab2 EU Integrated Project 2008-2010
- 29 participants Europe wide
- Budget 7.5 M€
- Aims to federate several infrastructures
- Includes building (extending) and maintaining a monitoring and measurement infrastructure (based on the Etomic)
- Partners involved:
  - Université Pierre et Marie Curie
  - Universidad Autonoma de Madrid
  - Tel Aviv University
  - Eötvös Loránd University

- The **E**uropean **T**raffic **O**bservatory **M**easurement **I**nfrastru**C**ture (etomic) was created in 2004-05 within the **Evergrow** Integrated Project.
- Since 2005 it is also supported by the Hungarian Office for Research and Technology (1M€/year)
- Its goals:
  - to provide open access, public testbed for researchers experimenting the Internet
  - to serve as a Virtual Observatory active measurement data on the European part of the Internet
- Serves as a pillar of OneLab2

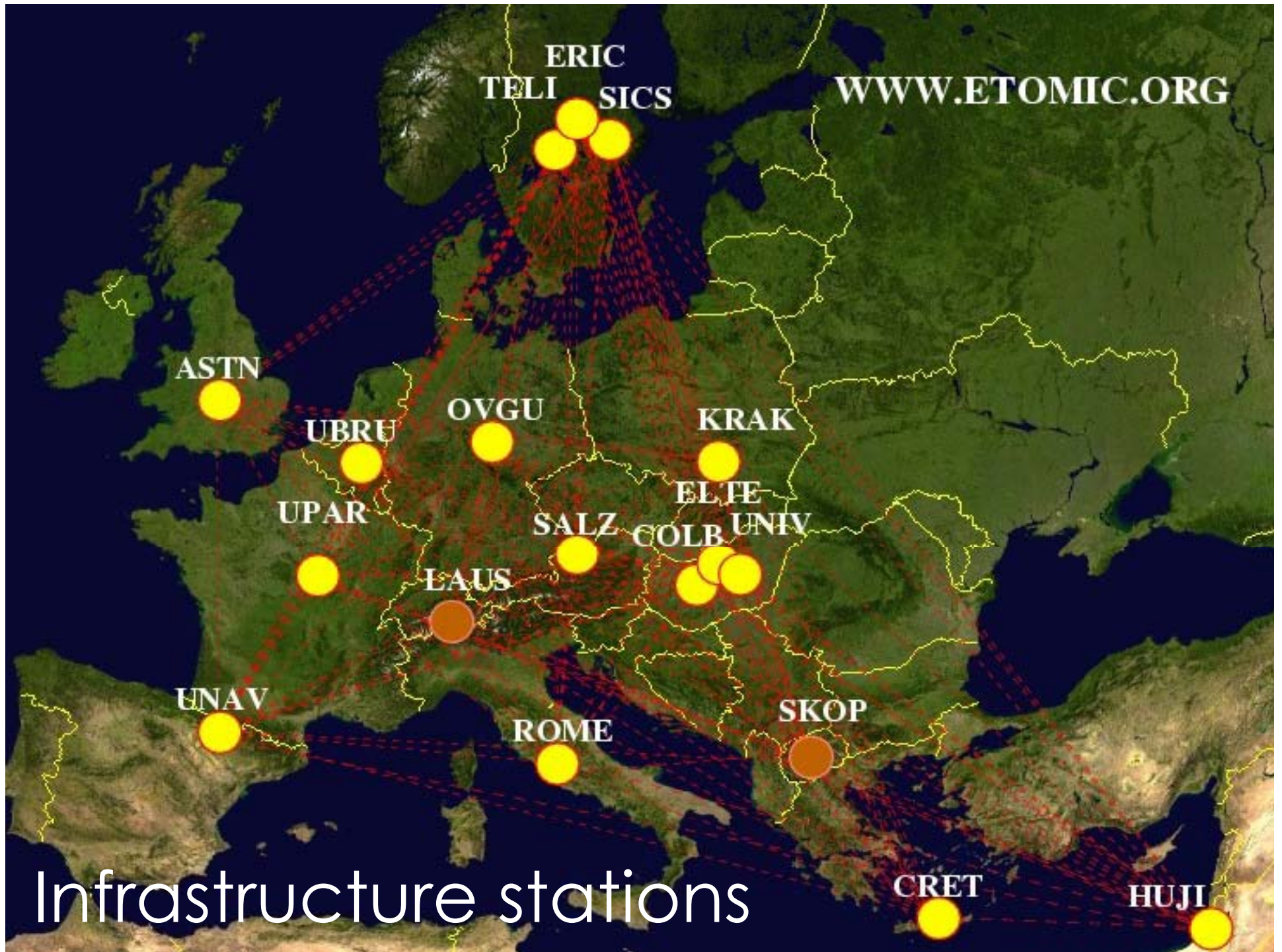




## Founders

- Built by the Center for Communication Network Data Analysis (CNDA) and the Eötvös Loránd University.
- Central management system by Navarra University, Spain
- The measurement stations are hosted by:
  - European Universities participated in the Evergrow project
  - EuroLab members
  - MoMe members
  - associate partners of CNDA





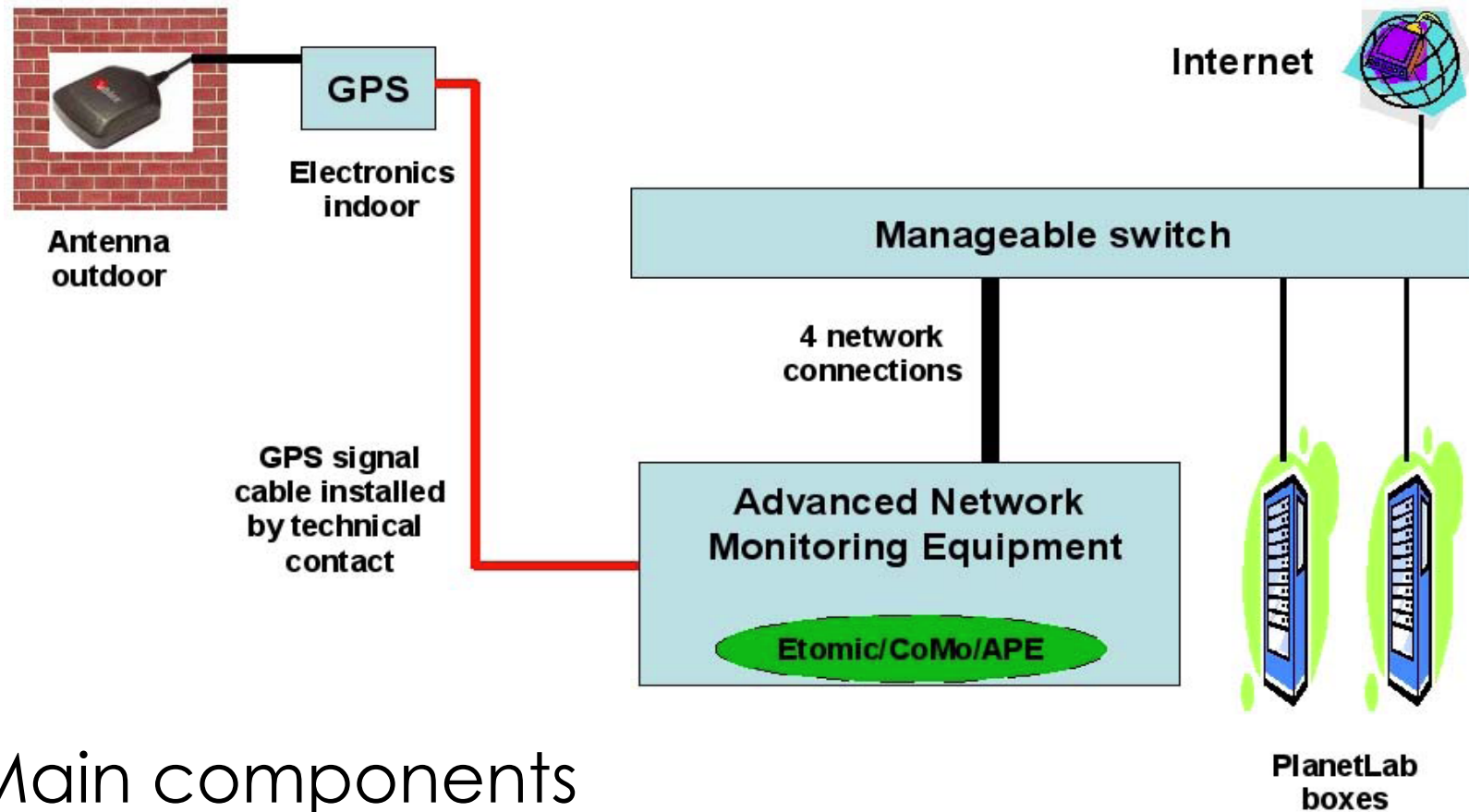
Infrastructure stations



## **GENI Component Reference Design**

**3 November 2006 (Version 0.76)**

As an example, the GENI edge server components can incorporate an *optional* network instrumentation element (e.g., Endace DAG 1GigE card). This type of hardware -- already in use by the ETOMIC subproject of the EU's EVERGROW Integrated project -- would let researchers carry out network measurements between geographically distributed sites with high temporal resolution (~10 nanoseconds) that is globally synchronized. It would provide GENI with a high resolution, spatially extended dynamic picture of fast changes in network traffic, thereby open up new kinds of network tomography.



## Main components

# ANME features

- Web interface available via [www.etomic.org](http://www.etomic.org)
  - Account application -> own measurement design
  - Free access to periodic measurement end-to-end data
- Measurement time slot reservation for registered users, unique slot (experiment are not affected by other users)
- Programming DAG and ARGOS cards via a user friendly API
- Controlling APE box
- Fully configurable active measurement scenarios
- Measurements are distributed automatically to the measurement stations
- Measurement data is stored in a VO fashion



Onelab – Advanced Network Monitoring Equipment (ANME)

# Hardware setup

# ANME hardware components

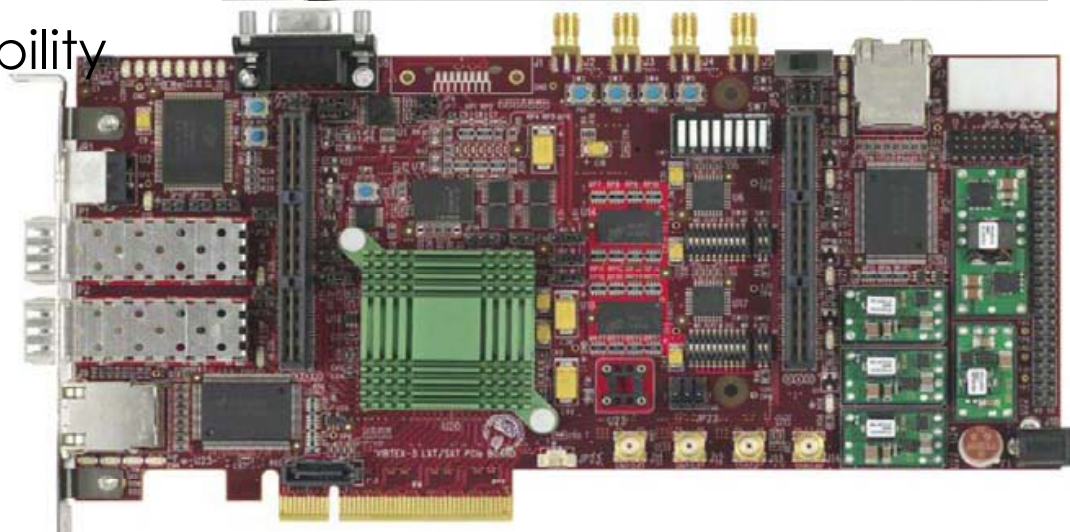
- Etomic
  - Precise active measurements with DAG 3.6GE and ARGOS FPGA
- CoMo
  - Monitoring the traffic of Planetlab nodes
- APE
  - lightweight measurement box
  - standalone
- GPS receiver to provide time synchronization



European Traffic Observatory Measurement Infrastructure

# Etomic/CoMo architecture

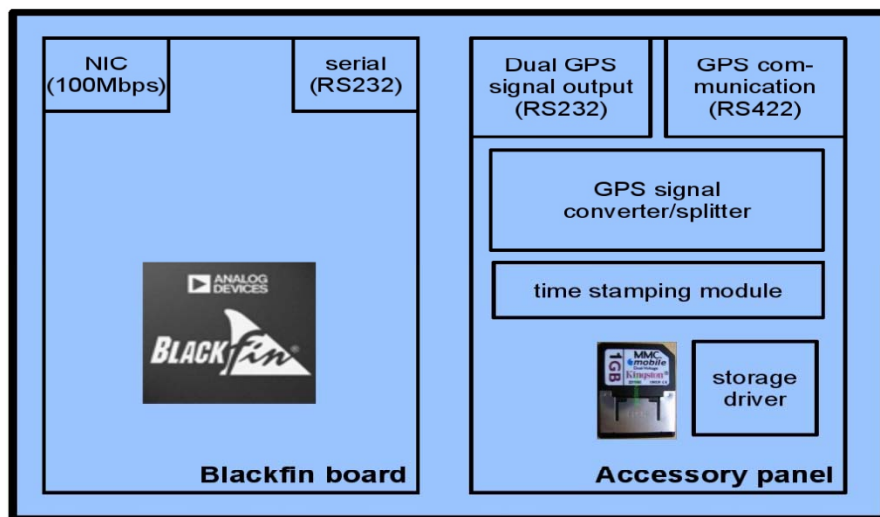
- Server PC architecture
- Linux OS
- Endace DAG 3.6 GE card  
or
- ARGOS FPGA measurement card
- with packet sending capability  
(packet offset ~60ns)
- own GPS antenna for  
time synchronization





# APE lightweight measurement box

- low cost (300 €)
- standalone
- based on Blackfin programmable board





etomic Central Management System

# Infrastructure management

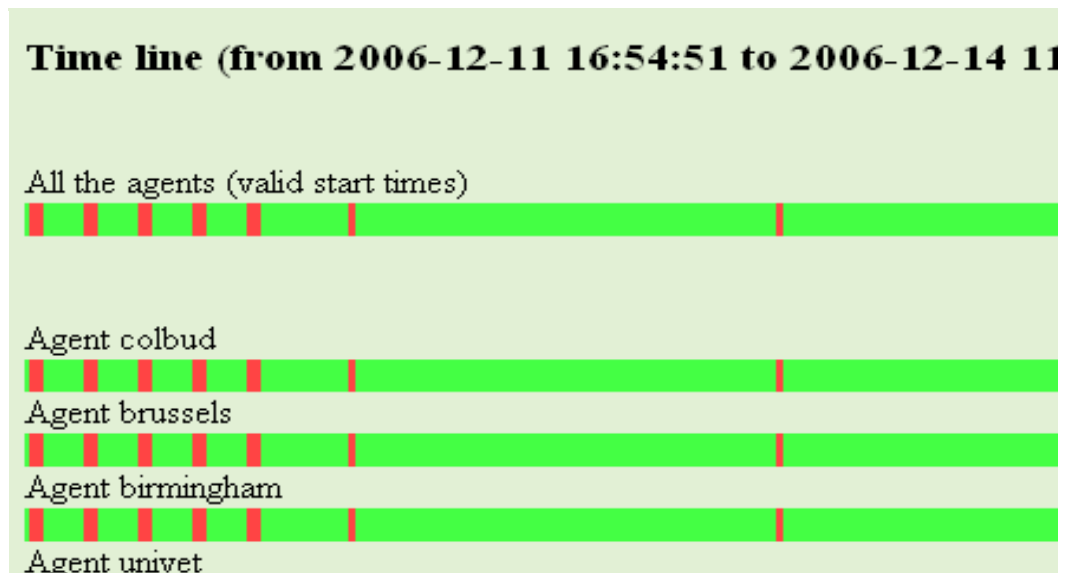
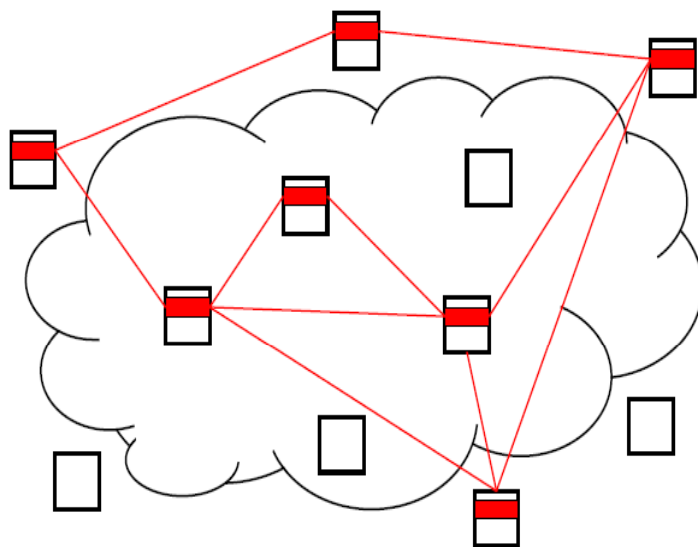
# Central Management System

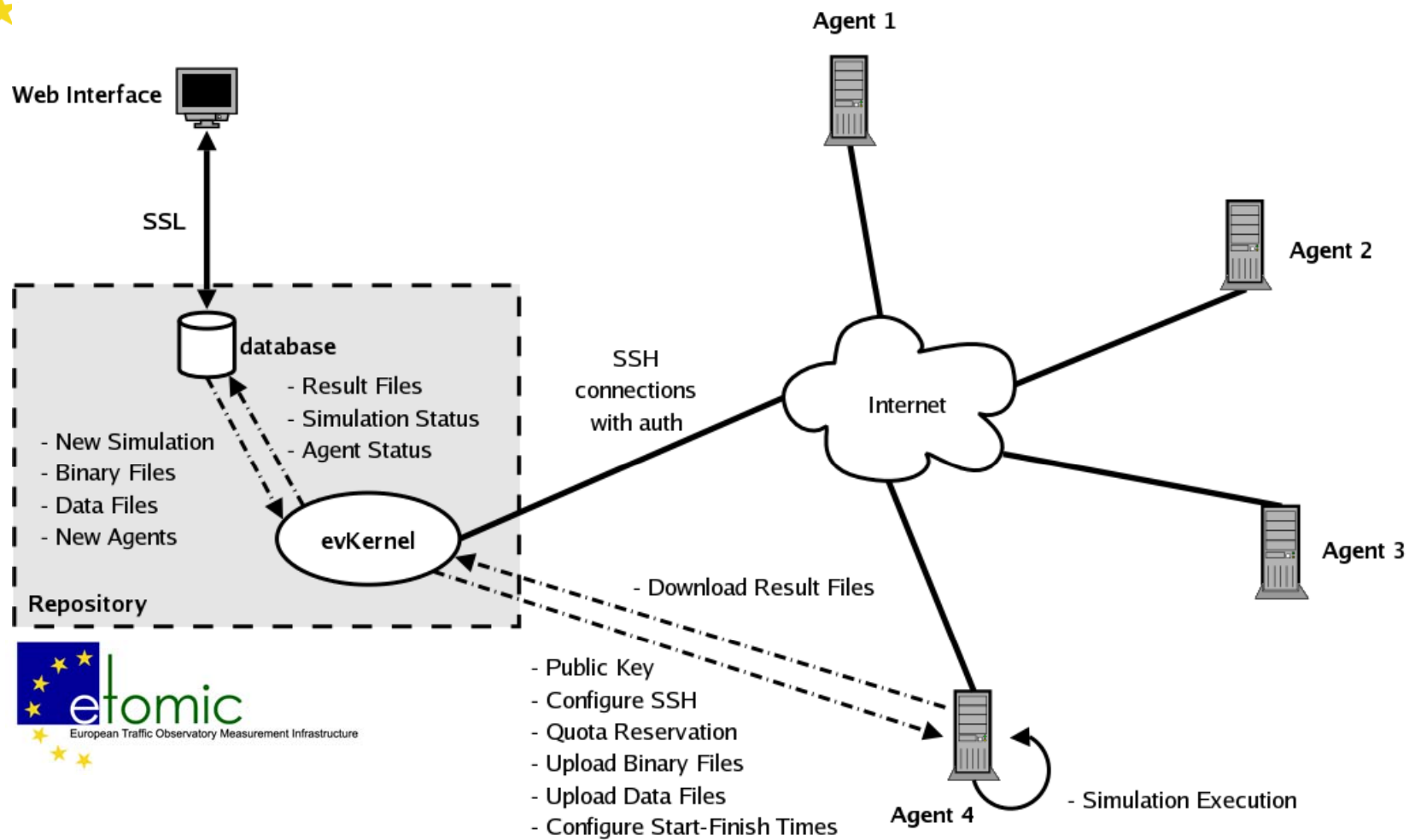
- Etomic CMS
- IBM blade server
- User management
- Node maintenance
- Experiment scheduling
- Storing experiment results (temporally)
- Web GUI



# Slices vs. unique timeslots no virtualization

- balancing sliceability and fidelity is one of the most fundamental challenges facing the EF
- virtualization allows many researchers to share a common set of resources
- while virtualization introduces too much unpredictability in timing measurements
- dedicated measurement hardware elements can be allocated to some slices. Measurement hardware should operate under temporal *partitioning principle*.







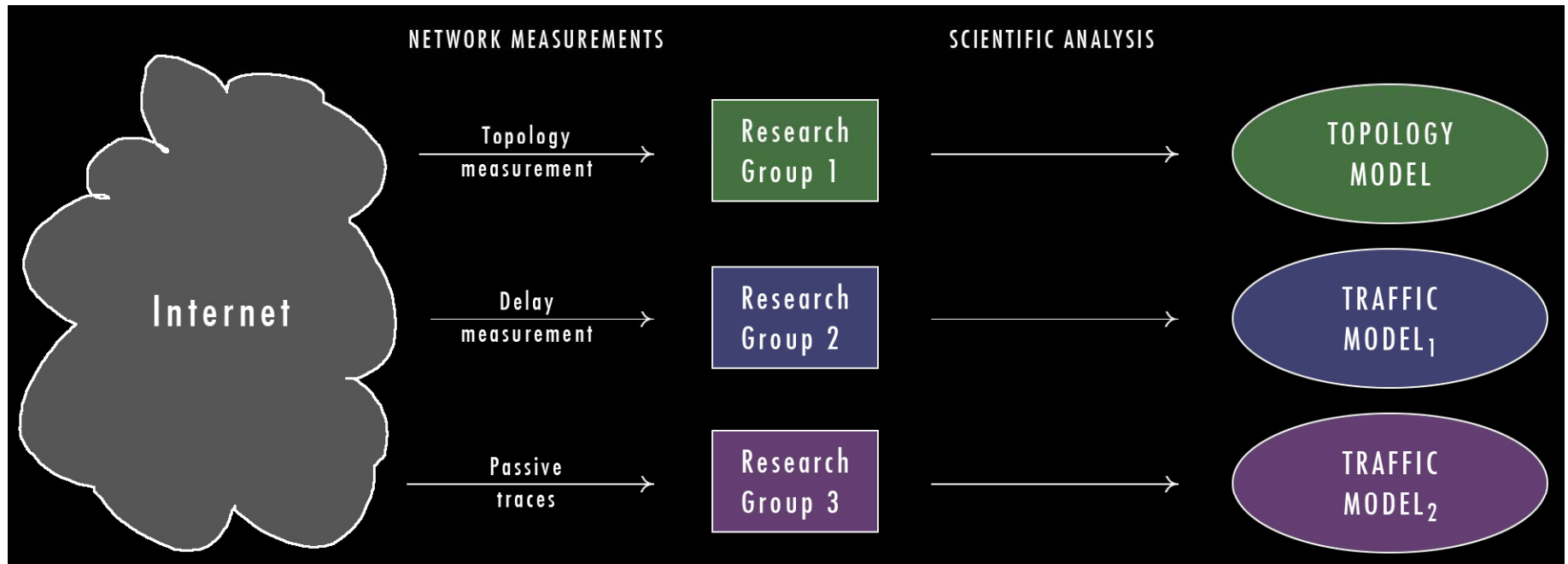
Store & share

# Data handling

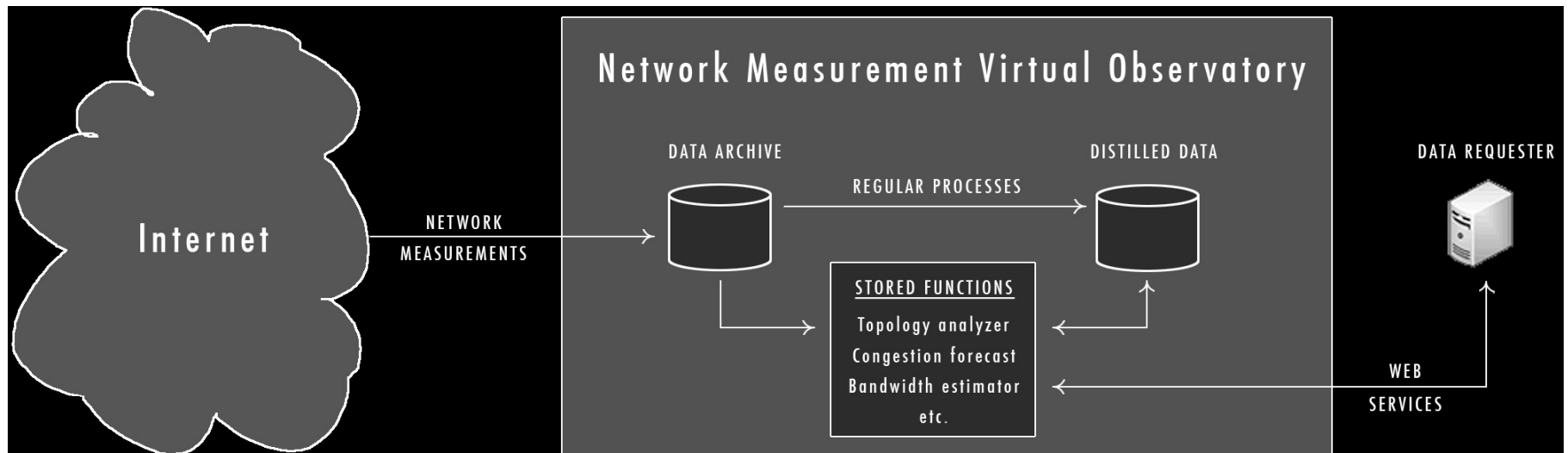




- Traditionally measurements are designed to collect only specific data, important from the point of view of the researcher's agenda



- The modern approach is to collect and store all measurable data and make it available for „virtual observation”. Virtual measurements can have set of goals different from the original





CasJobs - Windows Internet Explorer

http://amd1.colbud.hu/casjobs/submitjob.aspx?target=mydb&queue=1&sql=

Live Search

CasJobs

Home Help Tools Query History MyDB Import Groups Output Profile Queues Log

Context Table (optional) Task Name

EtomicMeasurementDB MyTable\_11 My Query

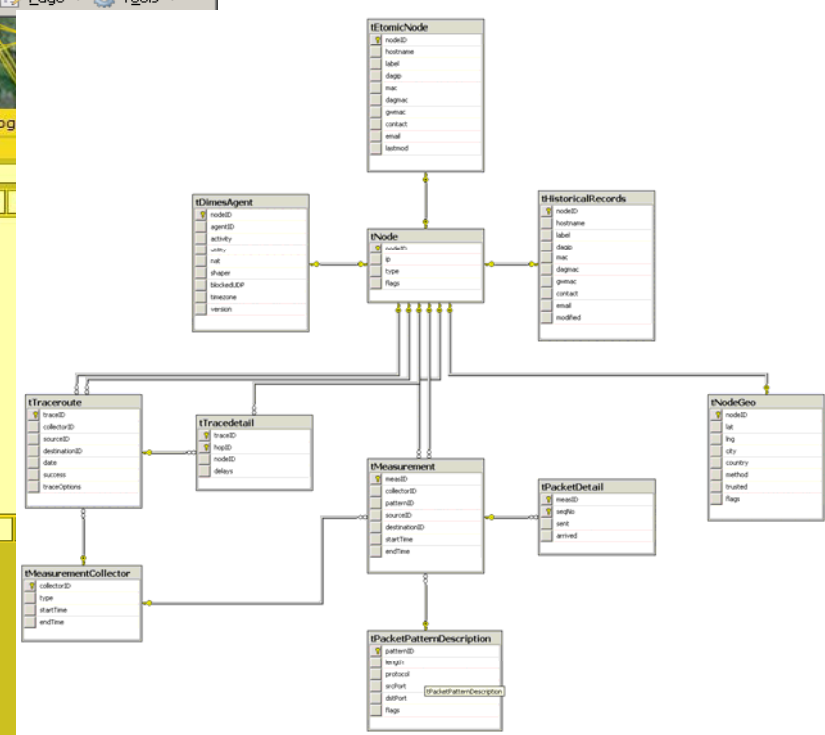
Samples Clear Line 1, Col 42 Query complete! Syntax Plan

```
SELECT top 100 * FROM rawpacketdata WHERE delay between 1000000 and 7000000
```

Plot Save As HTML Show Query

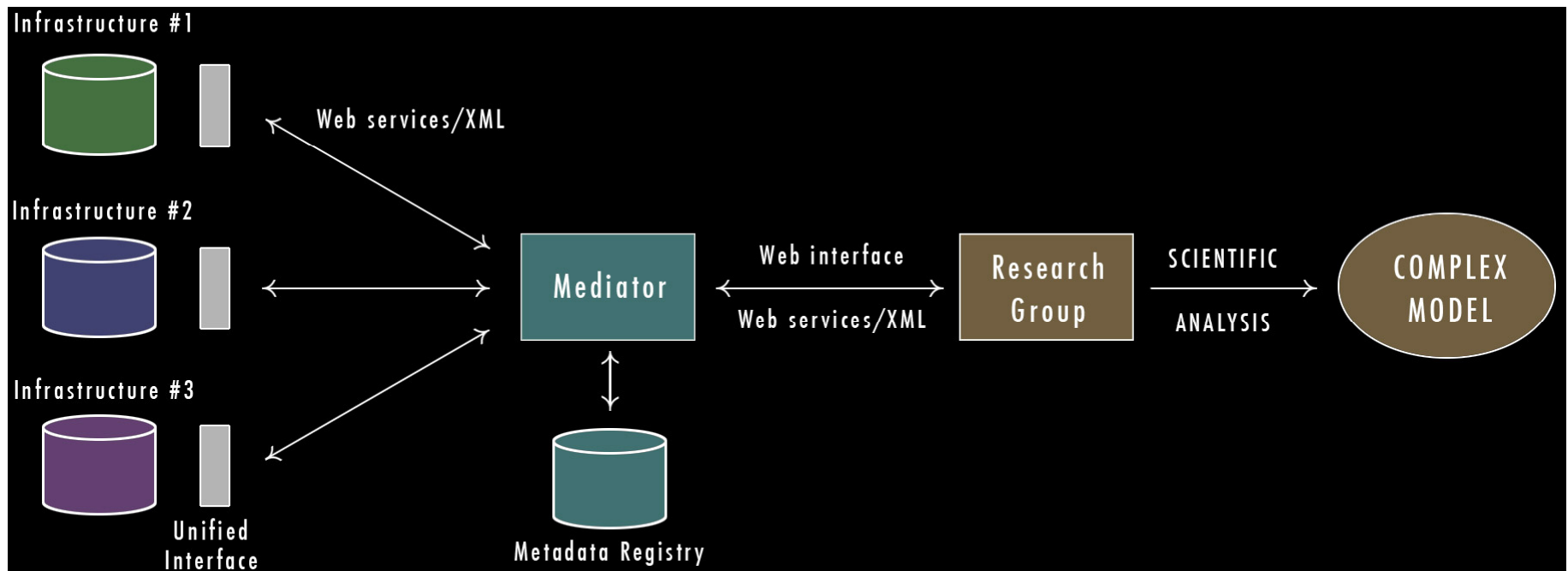
100 row(s)

measID	seqNo	sent	delay
5	10	1150459388136908770	18436670
5	24	1150459388182904304	18279314
5	38	1150459388224900306	18382251
5	52	1150459388266895533	18609464
5	66	1150459388308892012	64561784
5	80	1150459388350886345	24565936
5	94	1150459388395882190	18299877
5	108	1150459388437878609	18527031
5	122	1150459388479873419	18507123
5	136	1150459388522870362	18237412





- VO can be realized by collecting measurement data from different infrastructures. Data structures should be standardized → netXML





- store & share raw data
  - joint analysis of different types of measurement data
  - reanalysis (with new statistical methods)
  - reference data (historical comparison)
- share analysis tools
  - server side processing simplifies client applications
  - no need to transfer bulk data packages: online processing
- Standardization, network XML

Network Measurement Virtual Observatory (*nmVO*)



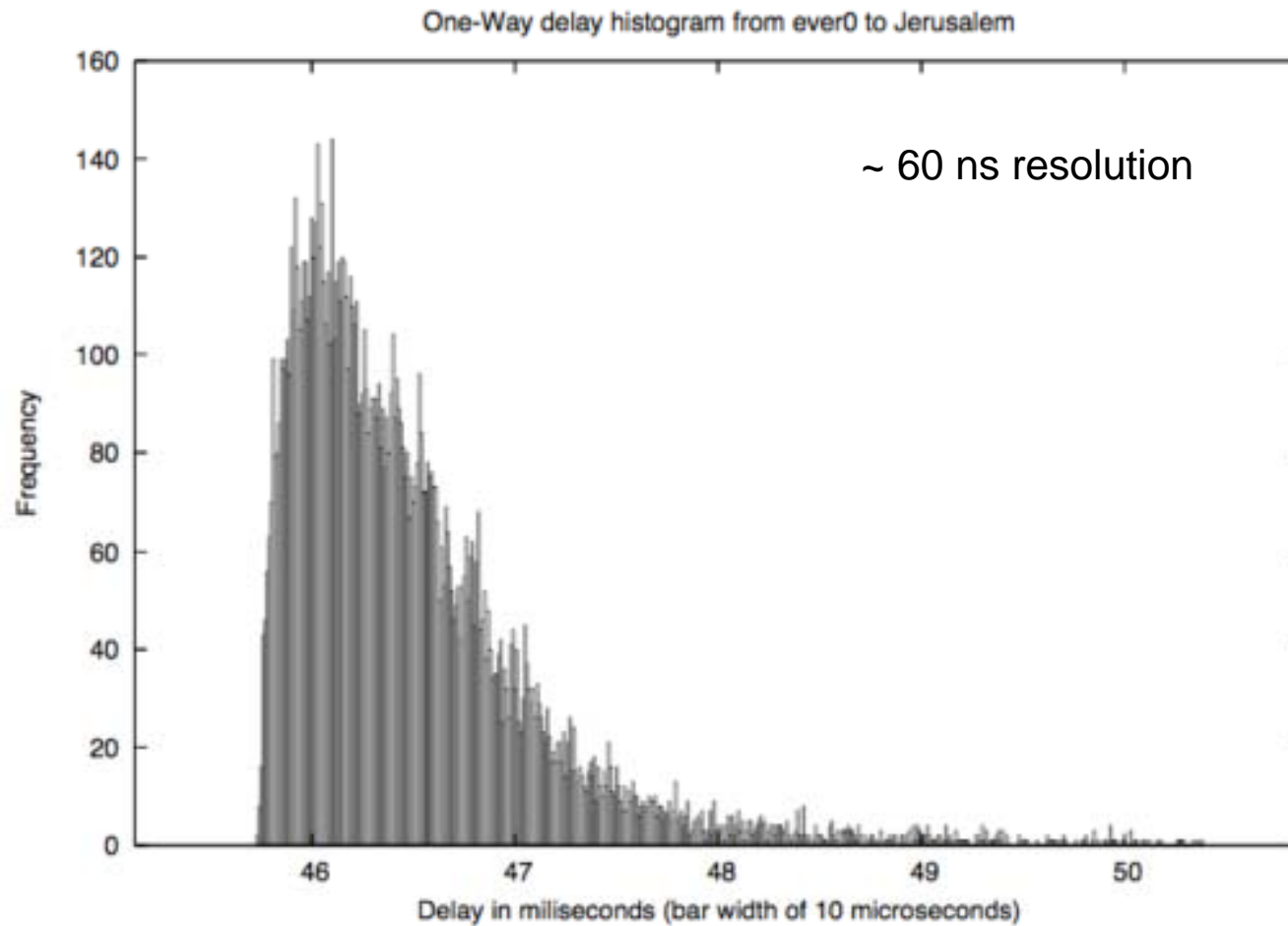


Some ongoing topics

# Experimental use cases



# One way delay

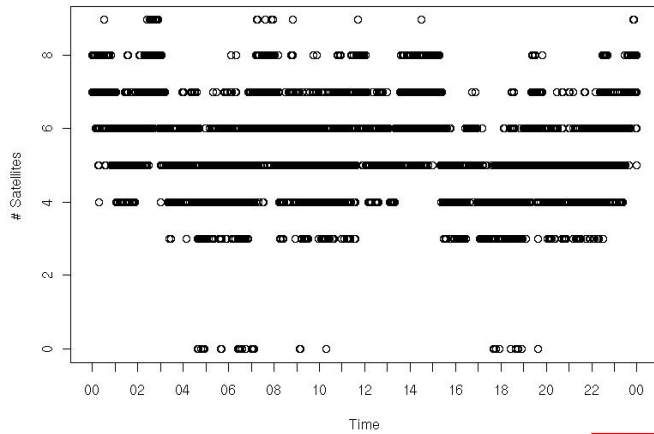




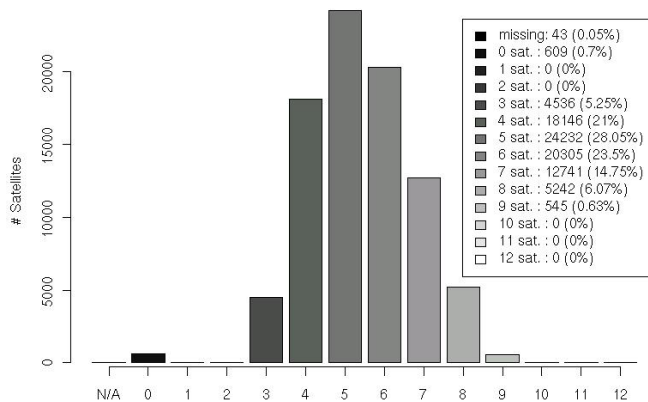
European Traffic Observatory Measurement Infrastructure

# GPS visibility information

Satellites in use (GPGGA) in date 210405

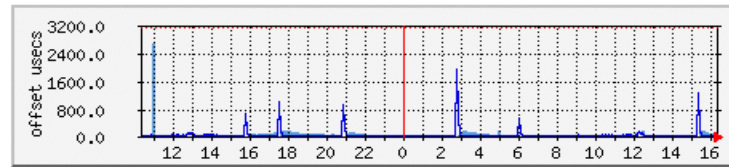


Histogram of satellites in use (GPGGA) in date 210405



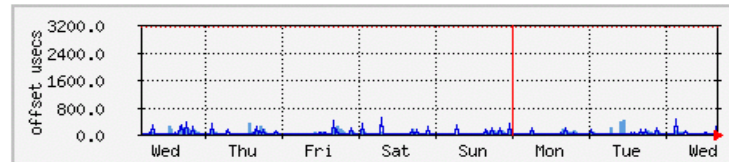
unavailability: 5188 (6%)

'Daily' Graph (5 Minute Average)



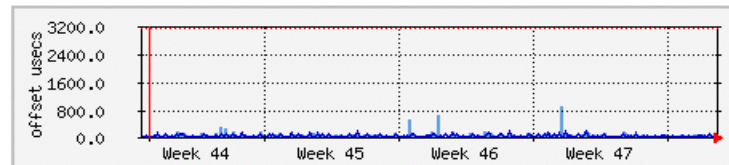
Max Positive Offset 2697.0 uses Average Positive Offset 51.0 uses Current Positive Offset 75.0 uses  
 Max Negative Offset 1935.0 uses Average Negative Offset 34.0 uses Current Negative Offset 0.0 uses

'Weekly' Graph (30 Minute Average)



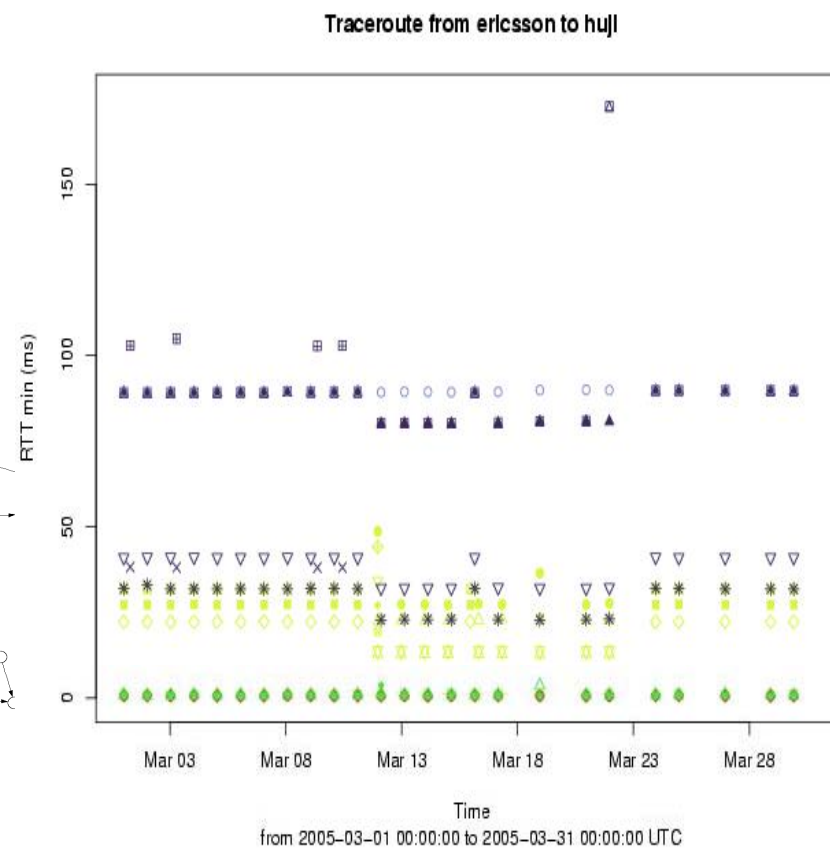
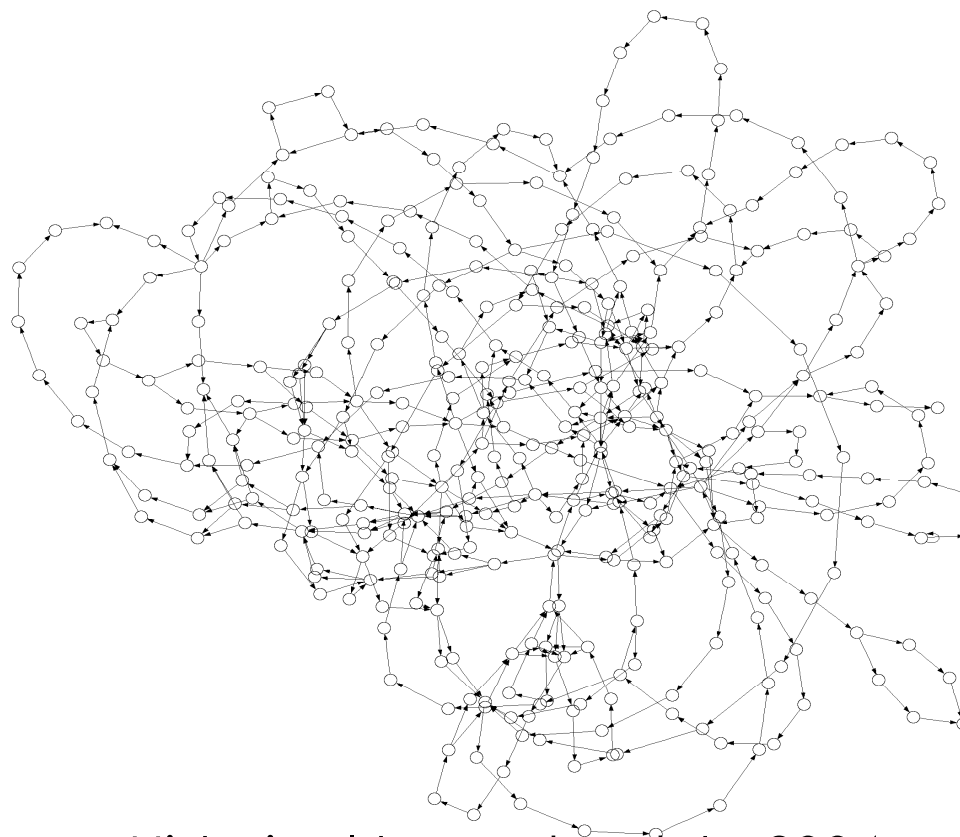
Max Positive Offset 449.0 uses Average Positive Offset 53.0 uses Current Positive Offset 154.0 uses  
 Max Negative Offset 507.0 uses Average Negative Offset 27.0 uses Current Negative Offset 0.0 uses

'Monthly' Graph (2 Hour Average)



Max Positive Offset 919.0 uses Average Positive Offset 66.0 uses Current Positive Offset 14.0 uses  
 Max Negative Offset 209.0 uses Average Negative Offset 33.0 uses Current Negative Offset 24.0 uses

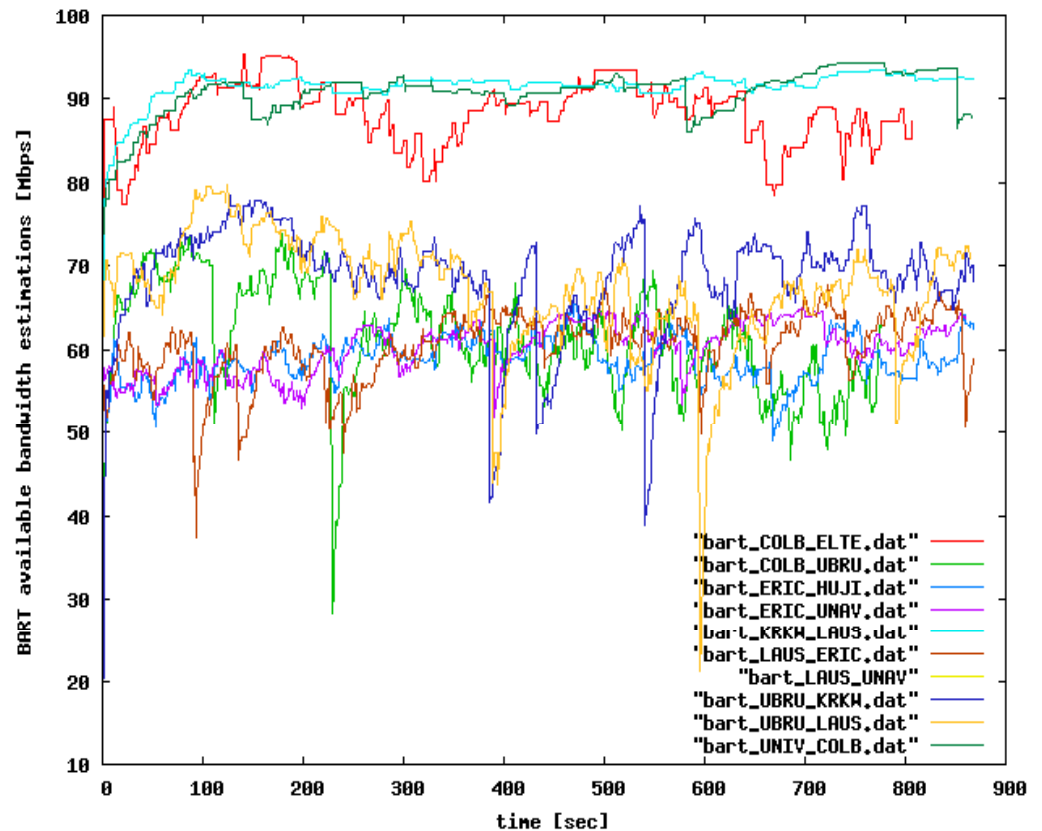
# Tracking topology changes



- Historical traces back to 2004

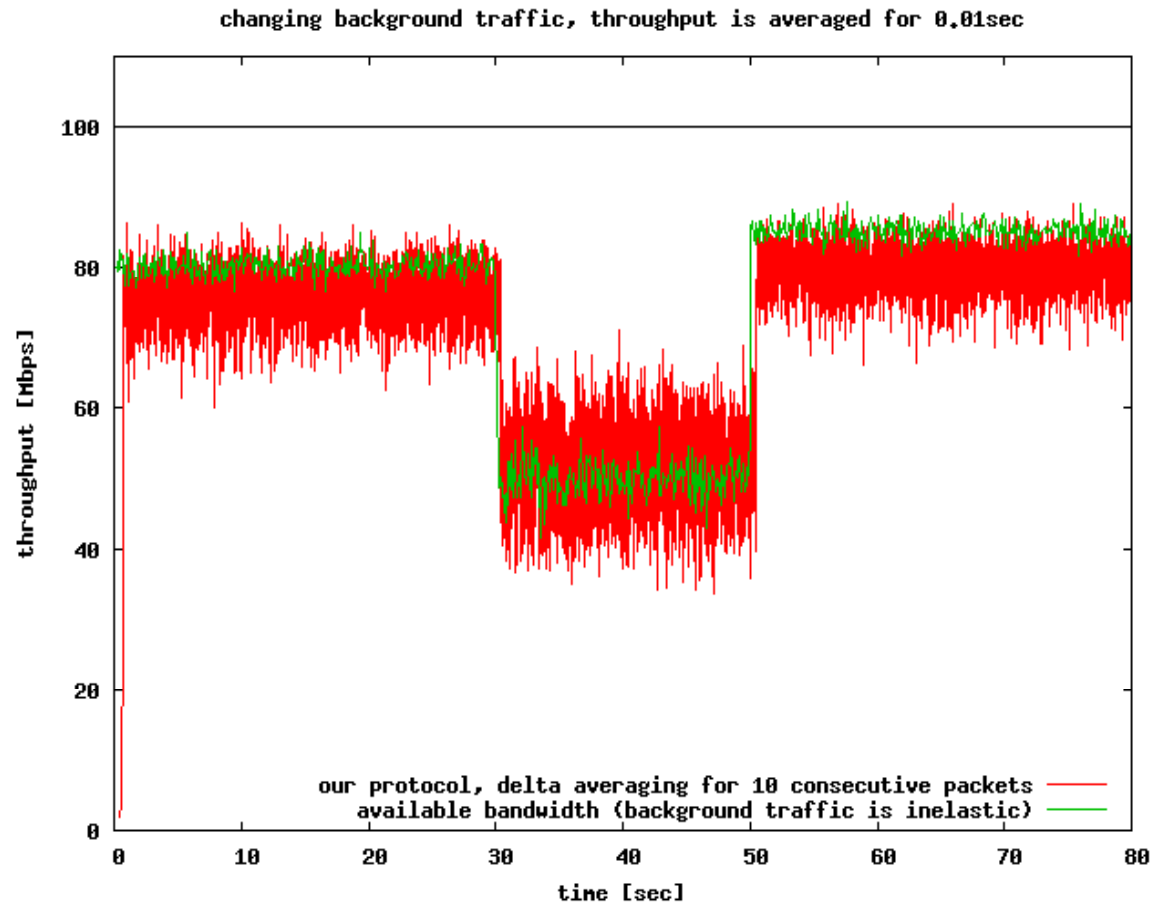
## Testing new available bandwidth meters

- Upload your available bandwidth meter via the web interface. Deploy it to the sites of your choice. Book measurement time and schedule your experiment.



# Transport protocol testing

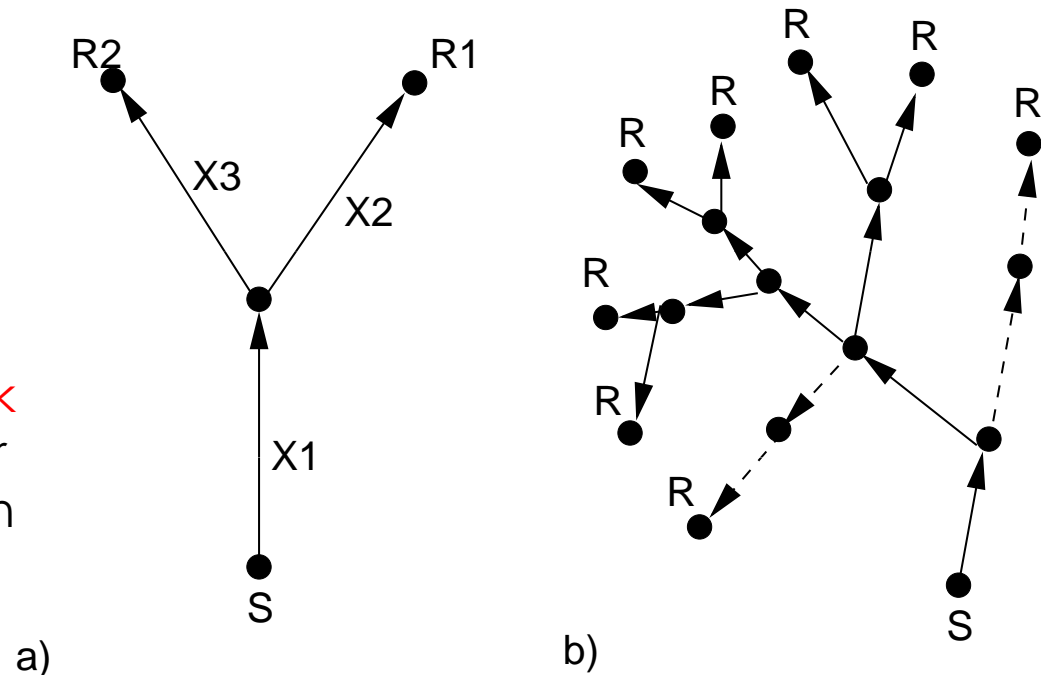
- Upload a new protocol version as an experiment and test it in real Internet + custom designed cross traffic



# Queuing delay tomography

**Goal:** to resolve delay statistics on **internal network segments** too, where we do not have monitoring stations

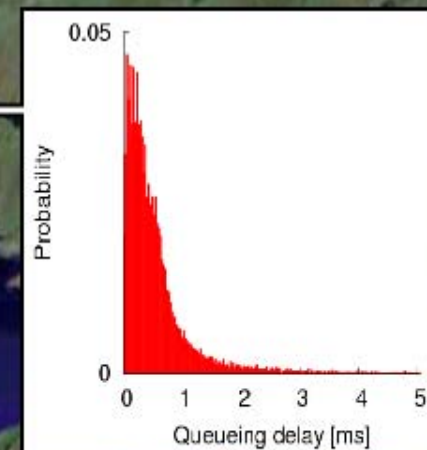
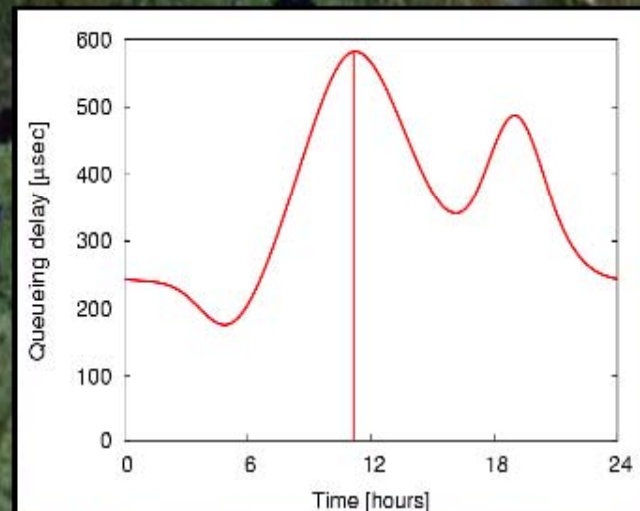
**Method:** we send **back-to-back packet pairs** and measure their end-to-end delay at arrival with very high precision



**Key idea:** **delay correlation** on the common segment for the packets in a pair



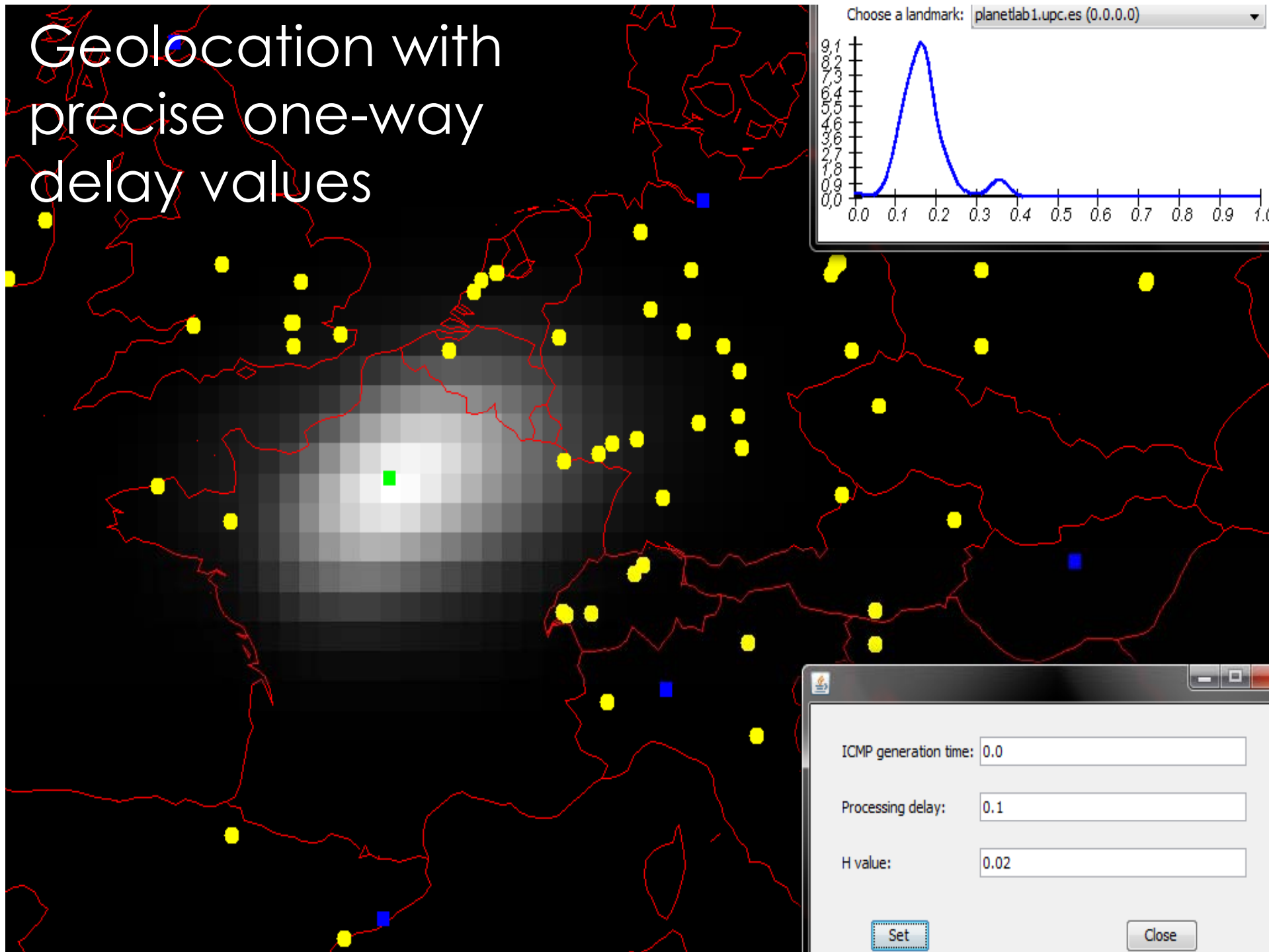
# Europe wide queuing delay tomography



11:08  
21 March 2006

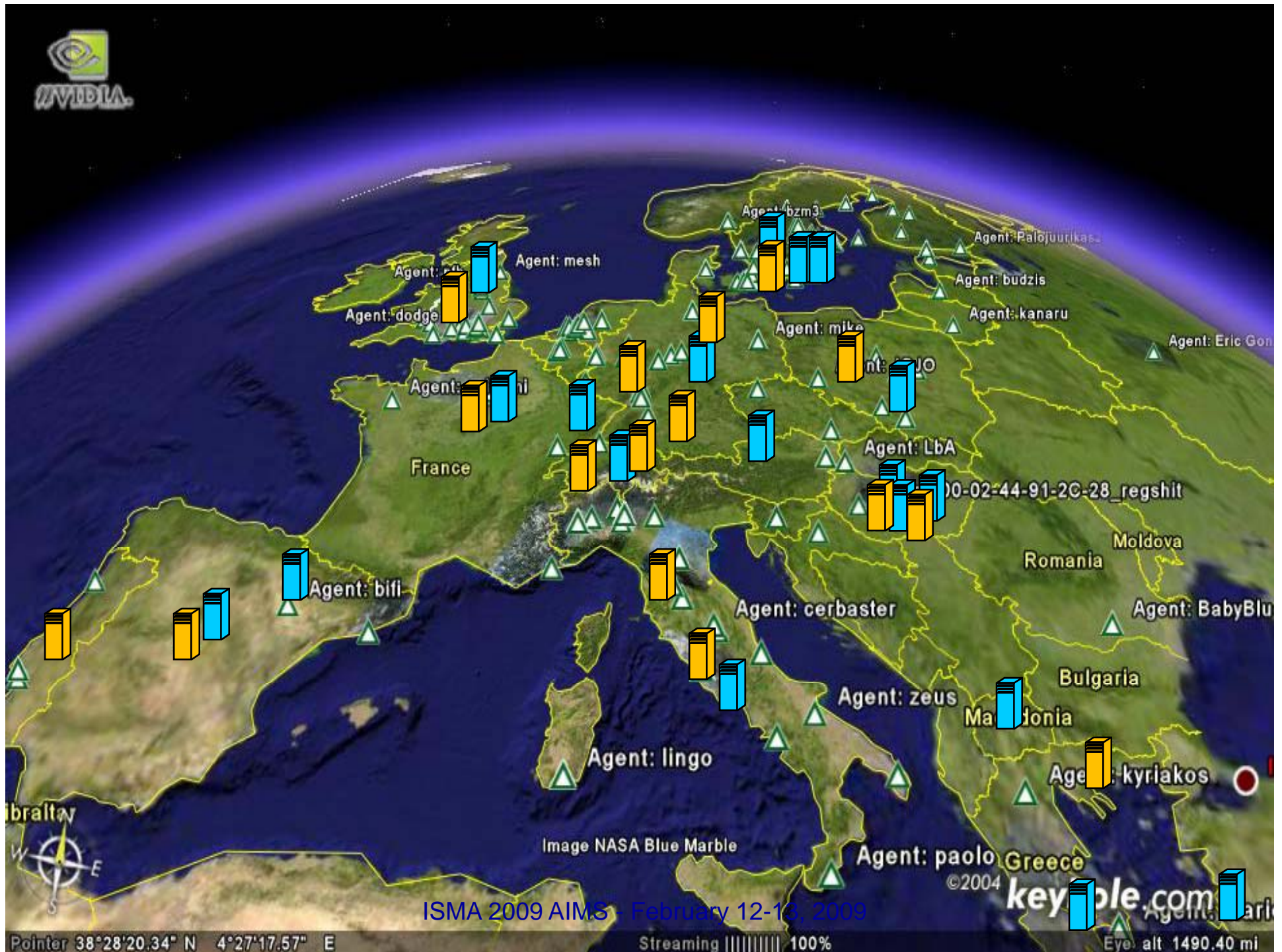


# Geolocation with precise one-way delay values



# Summary

- „old“ etomic is running
- „new“ etomic will be launched this summer
- Main features:
  - Precise active measurements
  - Unique time slot reservation
  - Easy to use GUI
- European deployment (planned):



ISMA 2009 AIMS - February 12-13, 2009

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Pointer 38°28'20.34" N 4°27'17.57" E

Streaming ||||| 100%

Eye alt 1490.40 mi



Thanks and register!

Visit: [www.etomic.org](http://www.etomic.org)

E-mail: [haga@etomic.org](mailto:haga@etomic.org)

