Campus Network Best Practices: RENs Around the World

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Research and Education Networks

- Some Terminology
  - Research and Education = R&E
  - Research and Education Networks = REN
  - National REN = NREN
- Globally, the REN connectivity is very complex and very difficult to understand

REN Characteristics

- High bandwidth networks
  - 10G backbones with 40G and 100G coming
  - Research typically needs uncongested networks
    - Which means many RENs are lightly used with lots of unused capacity (we call it headroom)
- Low latency
  - Terrestrial fiber
- Open Networks with no filtering
  - Firewalls can make it hard for ad-hoc activities

Why a REN?

- **Enable research or services that could not be accomplished otherwise**
- Cost Savings (buyers club)
  - Aggregate demand from multiple parties
- Vision of building alliances
- Successful RENs find that there are unanticipated benefits

Why Are We Doing This?

- Our goal is to build networking capacity to support Research and Education
  - Remember: University = Research & Education
- Buying all service from Telephone Company is a losing game
- The pattern around the world is to build regional, national, and larger Research and Education Networks (RENs)

REN versus Campus Network

- The Campus Network is the foundation for all Research and Education activity
- Without a good campus network, the Research and Education Network can't work as well as it should
- The campus network is the foundation that the REN is built upon

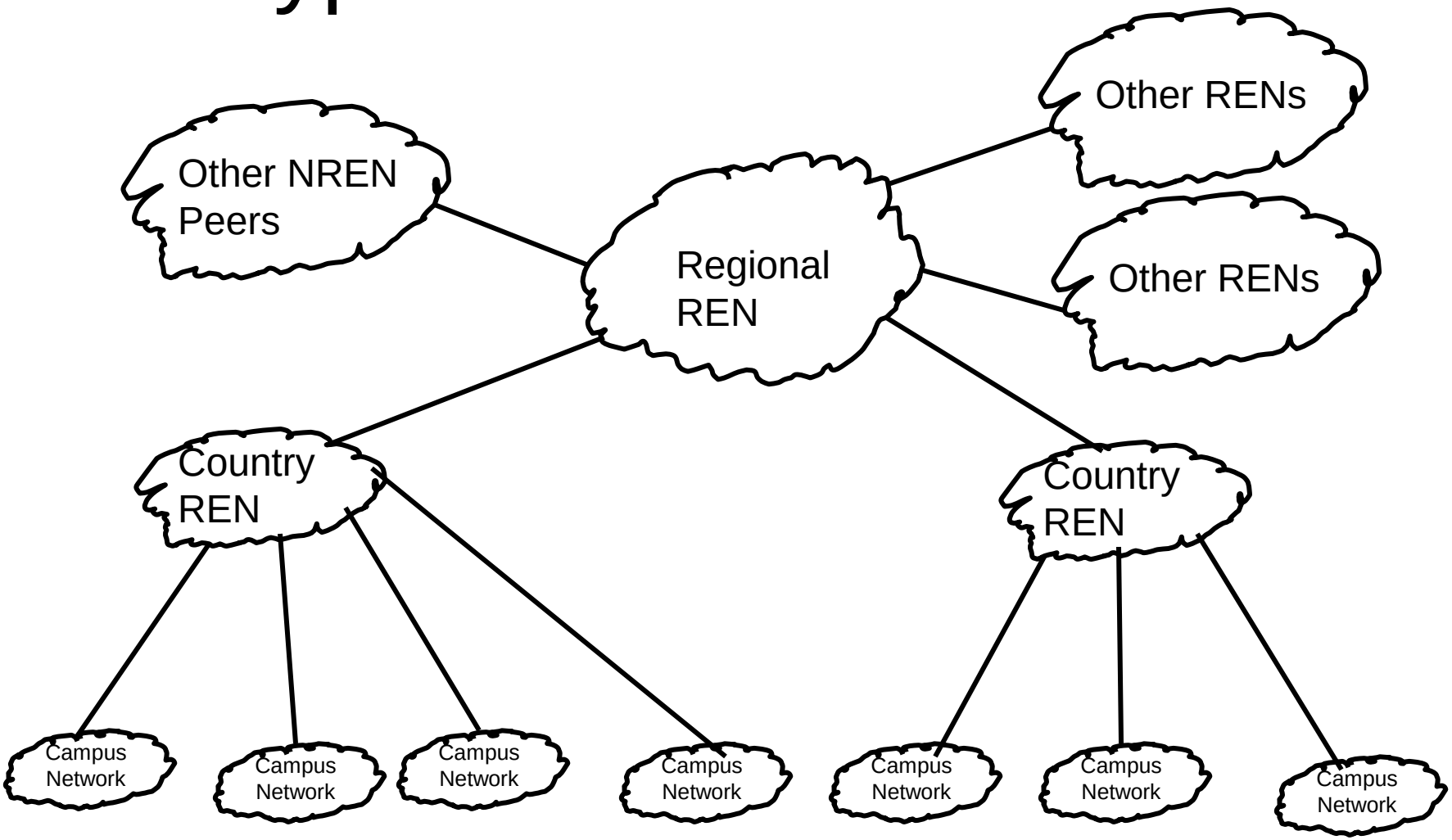
What are Our Goals?

- Network Design Goals
  - Reliability/Resiliency
  - Performance
  - Manageability
    - Must have this to find problems and viruses
  - Scalability
    - Need to be able to grow as needs grow
- Need this in the campus and the REN

REN Ecosystem

- A layered model
  - Global Connectivity
  - Regional RENs
  - National Research and Education Networks
  - All users are connected at the campus network level
    - No scientist is connected directly to a National Network. They are all connected to campus or enterprise networks

Typical REN Architecture



REN Topics

- A look at the Global and Regional REN environment
- A closer look at USA RENs
- How does this relate to South Asia
- NREN IP Transport Models
- Technical Requirements for campus networks and NRENs

Global REN Connections

- Connect Regional or National networks together
- Tend to be longer, more expensive circuits
- Not always well coordinated
- Routing policies often inconsistent
- Always are peering networks

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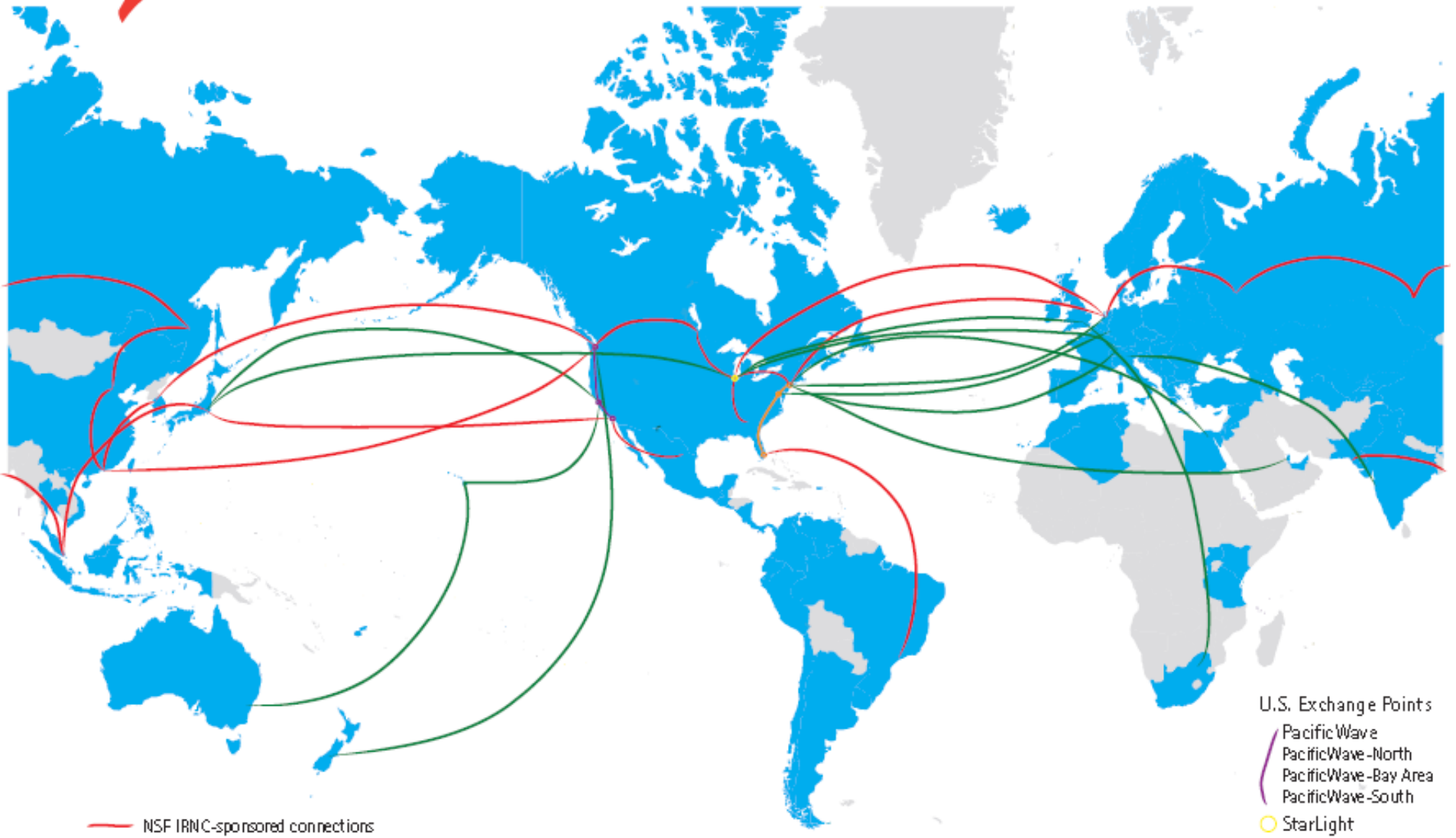
THE INTERNATIONAL REACH OF THE INTERNET2 NETWORK



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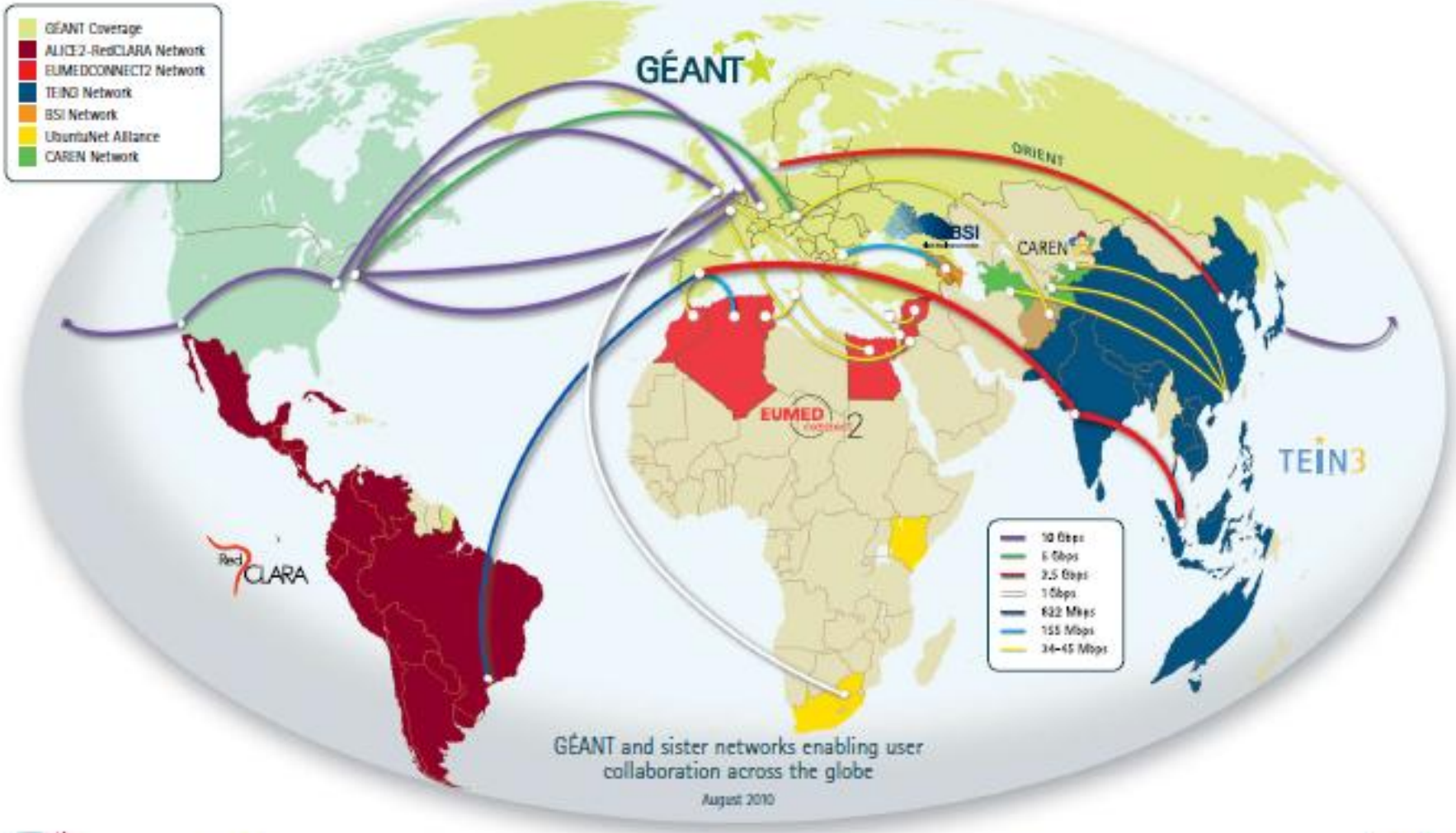
A listing of networks reachable via the Internet2 Network is found on the back of this page.

GÉANT At the Heart of Global Research Networking



DANTE www.dante.net GÉANT www.geant.net

connect • communicate • collaborate

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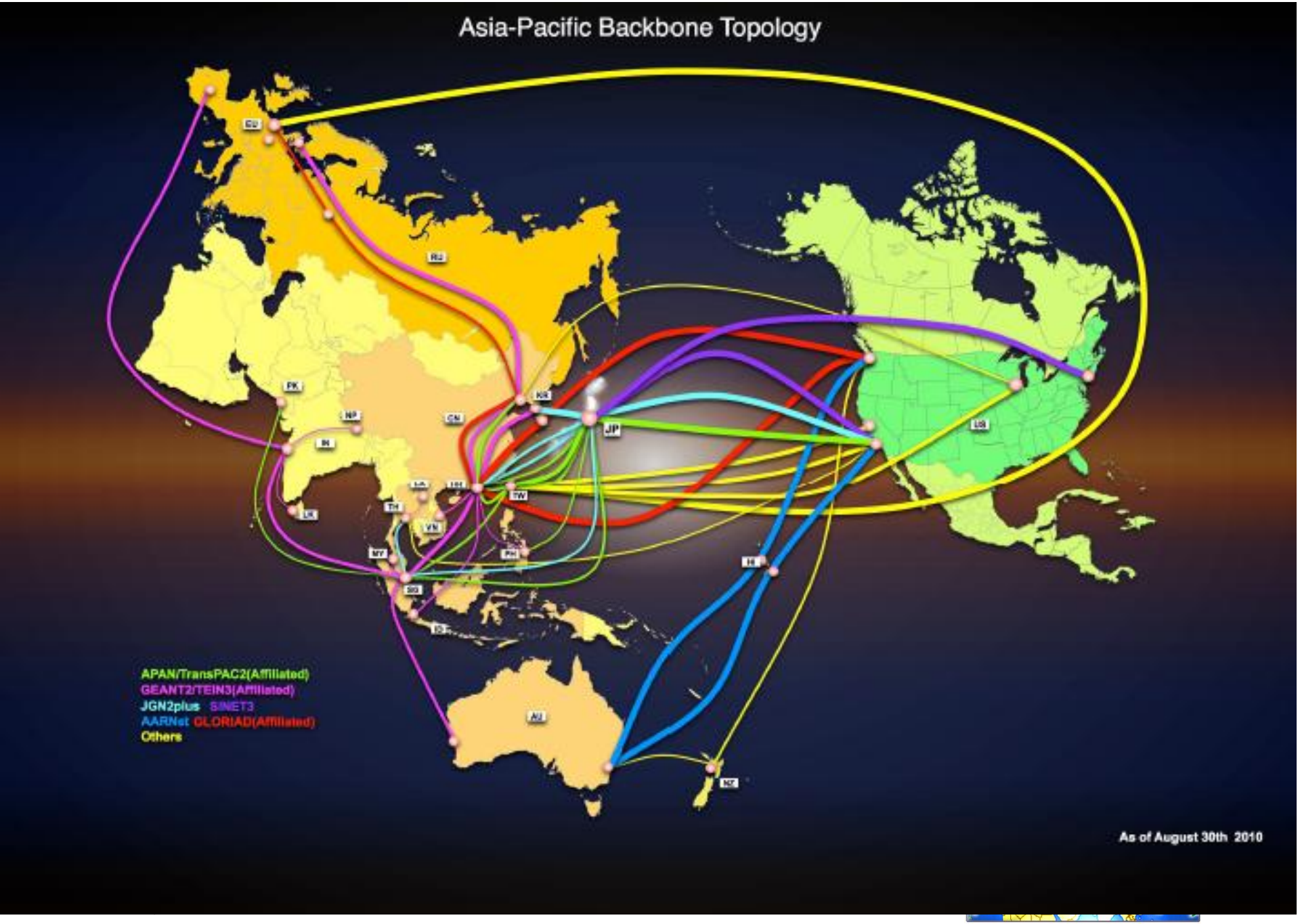
European Commission Information Society and Media


Asia-Pacific Backbone Topology
EU
RU
PK
NP
IN
CN
KR
JP
TW
TH
VN
MY
PH
SG
ID
AU
NZ
US
CA
MX
APAN/TransPAC2(Affiliated)
GEANT2/TEIN3(Affiliated)
JGN2plus SINET3
AARNet GLORIAD(Affiliated)
Others
As of August 30th 2010

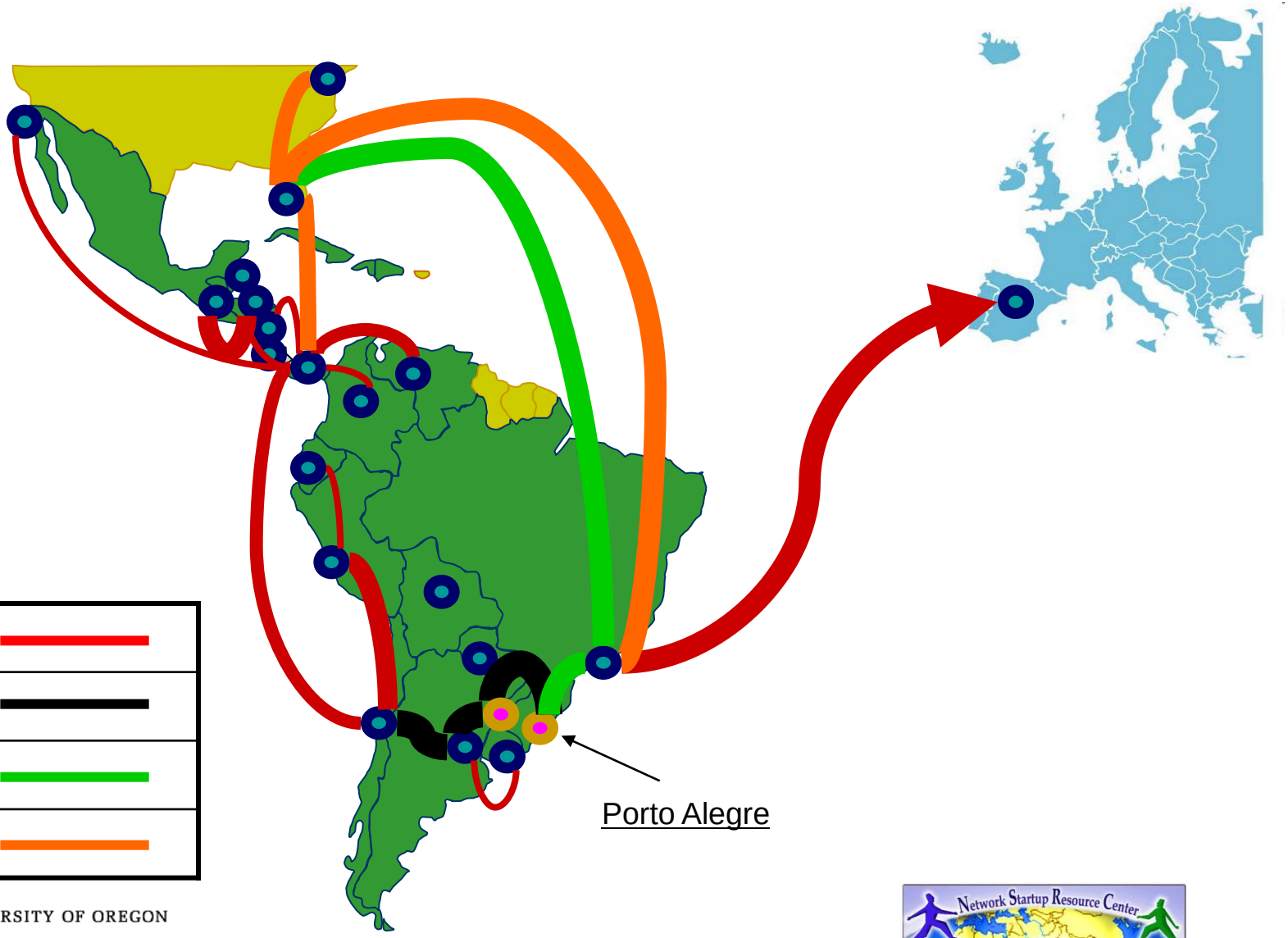
Regional REN Connections

- Connects RENs of individual countries within a geographic region
  - TEIN3 is a good example
- Some Regional RENs are also Global
  - APAN is a good example

Regional REN Connections

- Most regional networks have funding from European Union
  - EUMedConnect
  - TEIN/TEIN2/TEIN3
  - GEANT
  - ALICE/ALICE2 – RedCLARA
  - AfricaConnect/Ubuntunet

RedCLARA March 2011



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CLARA	
RNP	
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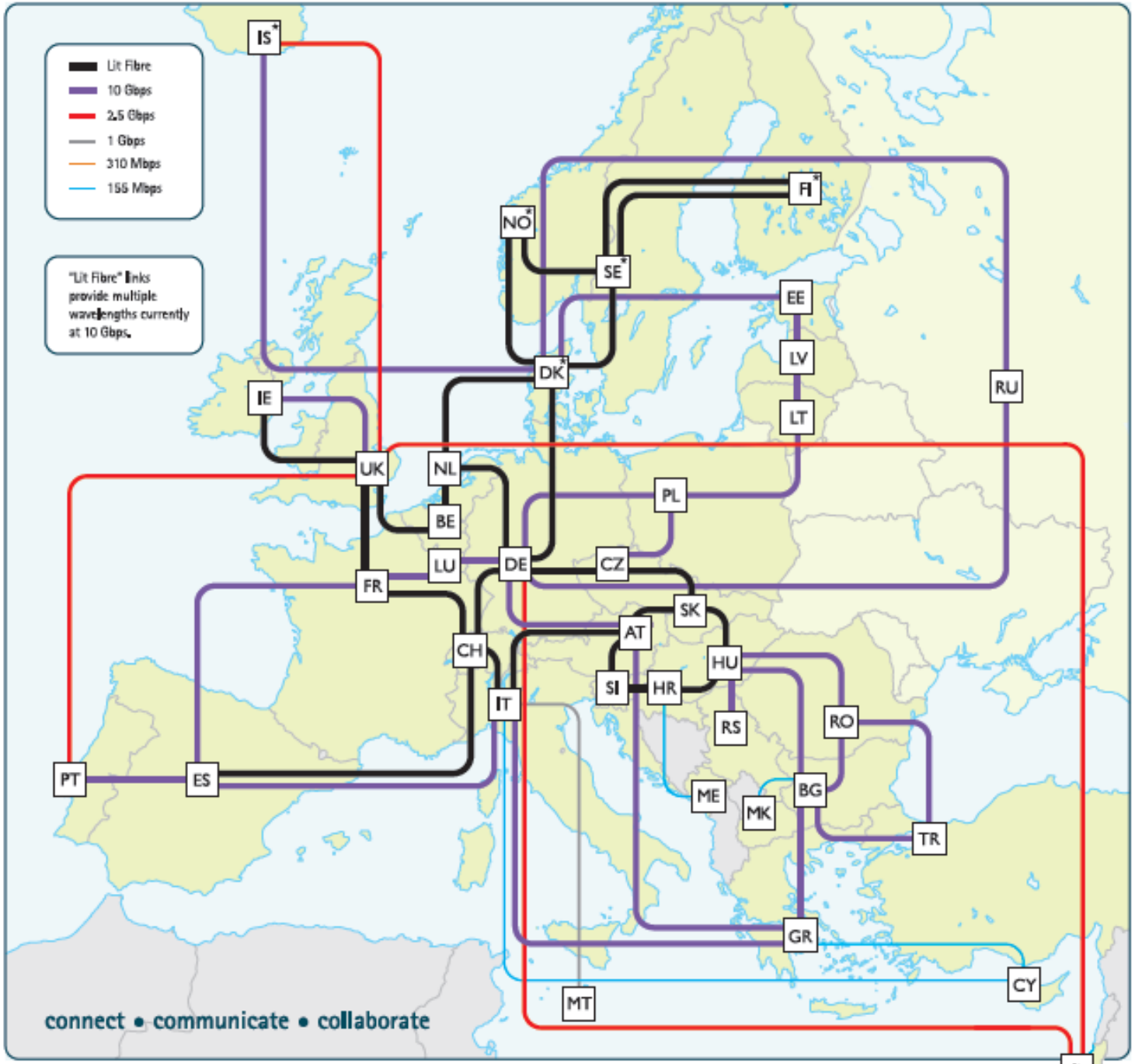
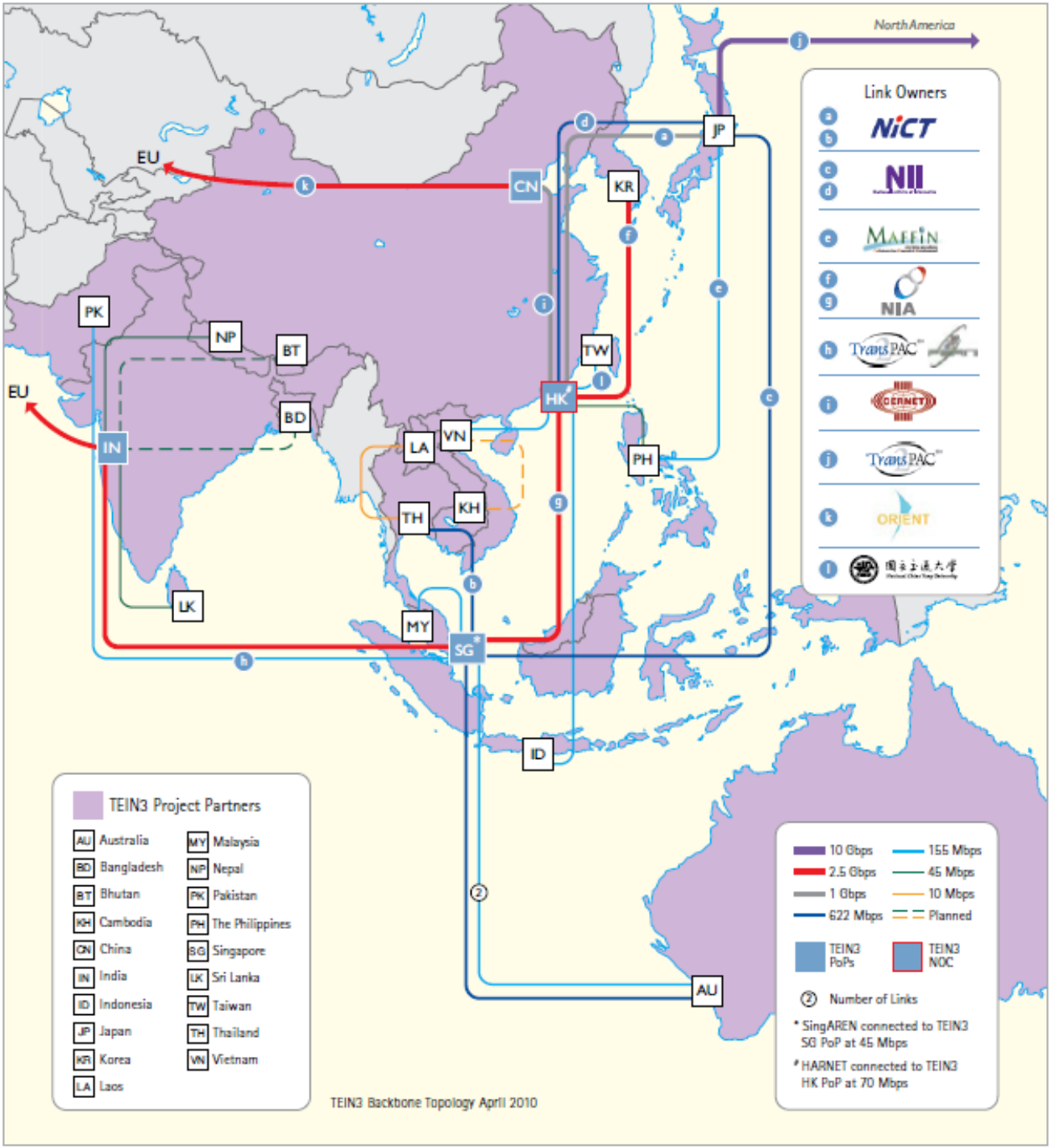
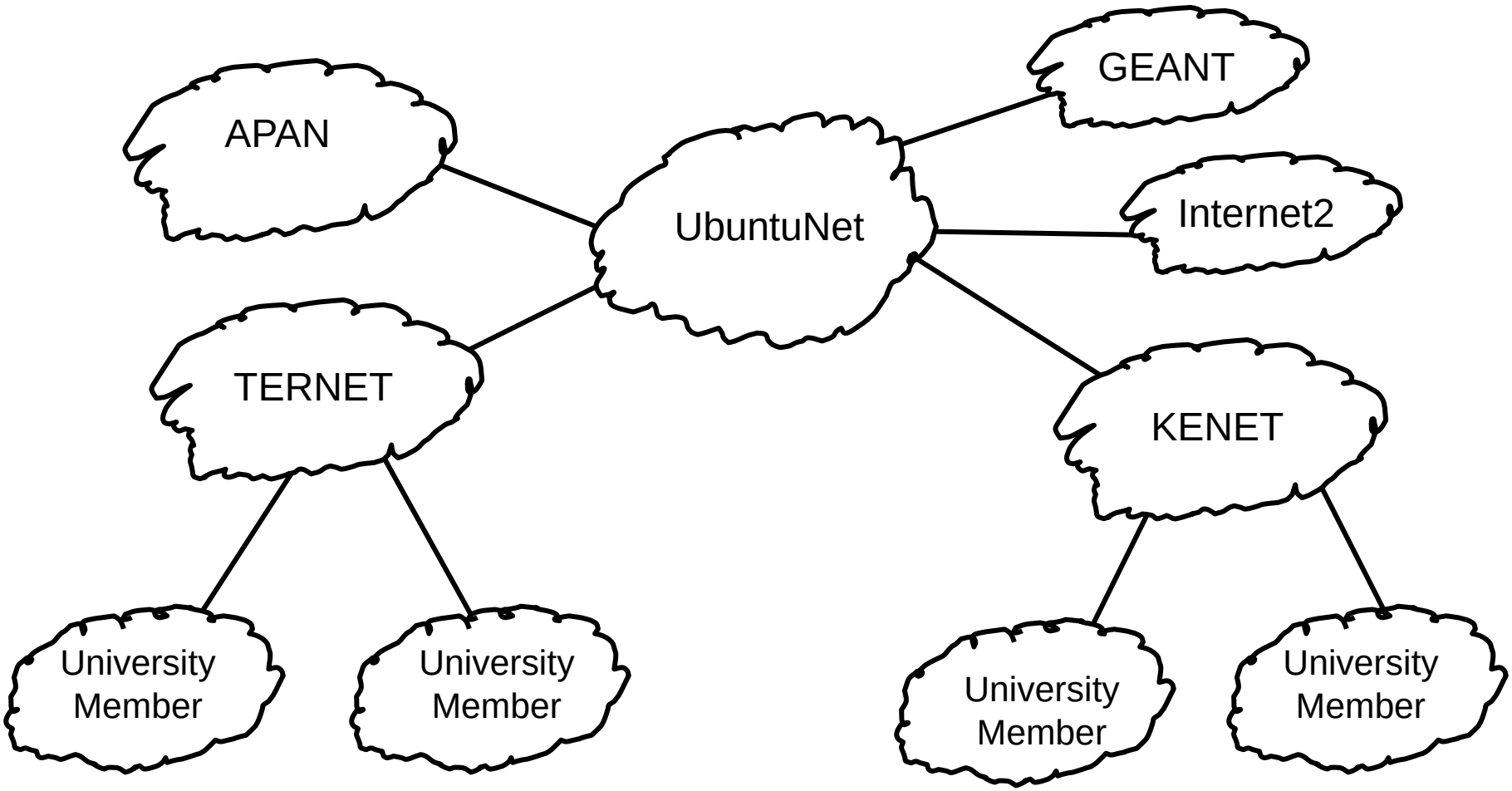


Planned Backbone Topology by the end of 2010. GÉANT is operated by DANTE on behalf of Europe's NRENs.


North America
Link Owners
NiCT
NII
MAFFIN
NIA
TransPAC
CERNET
TransPAC
ORIENT
EU
EU
CN
JP
KR
TW
HK
PK
NP
BT
BD
IN
LA
VN
TH
KH
PH
LK
MY
SG
ID
AU
TEIN3 Project Partners
AU Australia
BD Bangladesh
BT Bhutan
KH Cambodia
CN China
IN India
ID Indonesia
JP Japan
KR Korea
LA Laos
MY Malaysia
NP Nepal
PK Pakistan
PH The Philippines
SG Singapore
LK Sri Lanka
TW Taiwan
TH Thailand
VN Vietnam
10 Gbps
2.5 Gbps
1 Gbps
622 Mbps
155 Mbps
45 Mbps
10 Mbps
Planned
TEIN3 PoPs
TEIN3 NOC
② Number of Links
* SingAREN connected to TEIN3 SG PoP at 45 Mbps
# HARNET connected to TEIN3 HK PoP at 70 Mbps
TEIN3 Backbone Topology April 2010

The Africa Picture



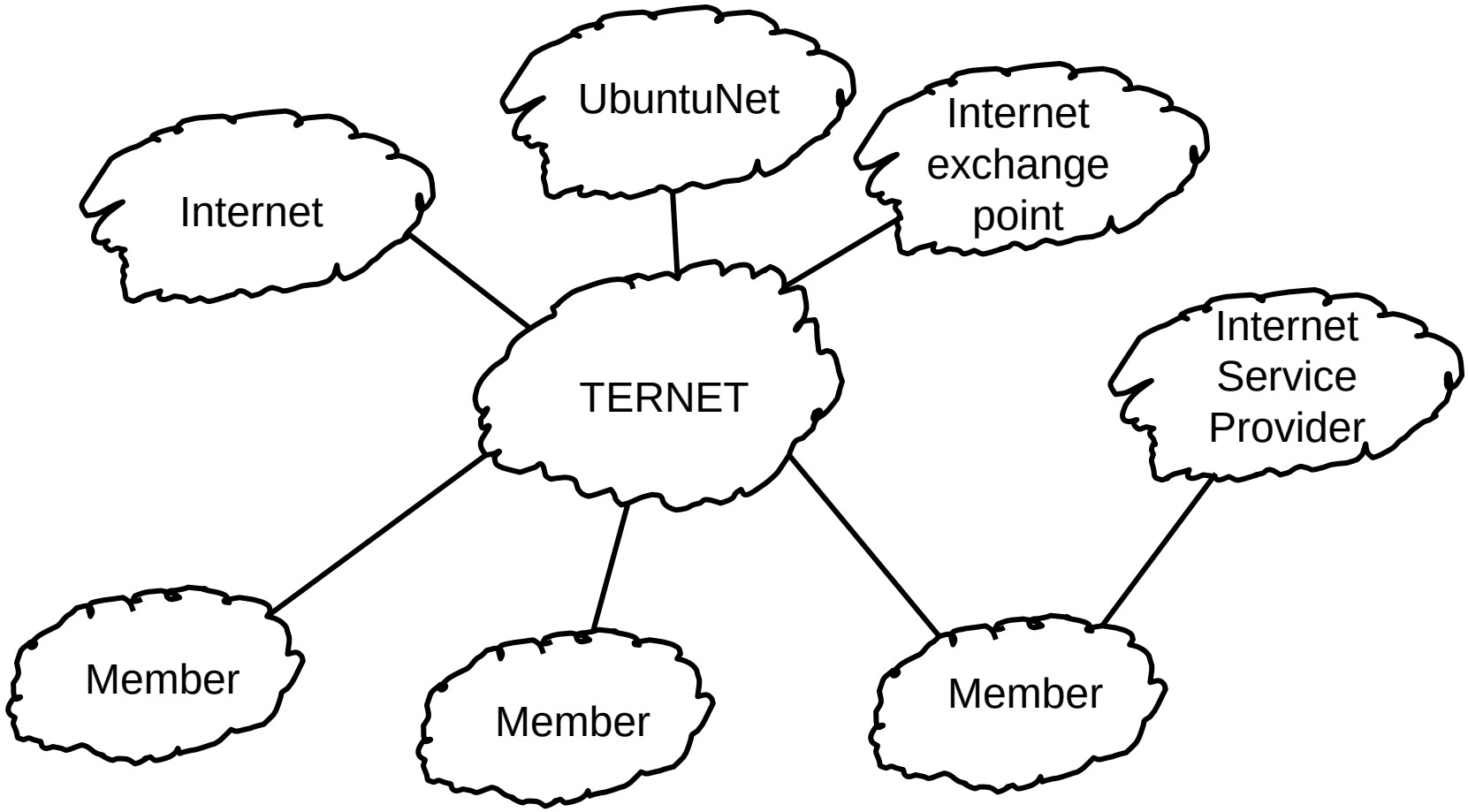
NREN IP Network

- Two basic models:
  - Peering network
    - Exchange traffic between members
    - Provide international connections (GEANT, etc)
    - Can peer with a local commercial exchange (Google, local ISPs, etc)
  - REN provides all Internet connectivity
    - REN is the ISP
    - In this case, REN also provides peering network

Requirements of Members

- REN is Peering Network
  - Each member still has their own ISP
  - Each member must have ASN and run BGP
  - Or they have to do NAT tricks
- REN provides all Internet connectivity
  - TERNET does this
  - Simplest for campus members
  - No ASN or BGP required at campus level

What about Multi Homing?



Making Multi Homing Work

- To make it work right, Multi-homed campus must:
  - Have Provider Independent Address space
  - Have their own ASN
  - Run BGP and speak to both TERNET and their ISP
- That is hard. Isn't there something easier?

Multi Homing without BGP

- If you don't do BGP, then you have to pick one of the two approaches:
  1. Split your campus network in two parts: one part connected to their Internet Service Provider and the other part connected to the NREN
  2. Use NAT tricks. This only works in the "outbound" direction and doesn't let a campus provide services (databases, video conferencing, etc).

Questions/Discussion?