

# TOW2013

# e-Transfer Operations

MIT Haystack Observatory

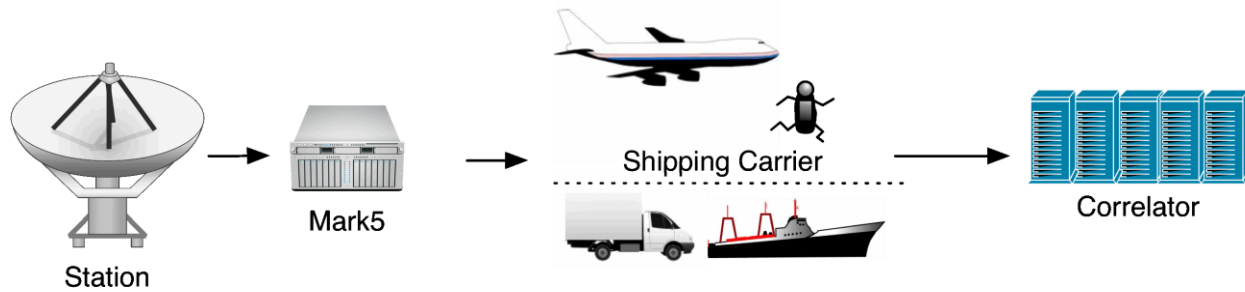
May 6<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> 2013

Jason SooHoo

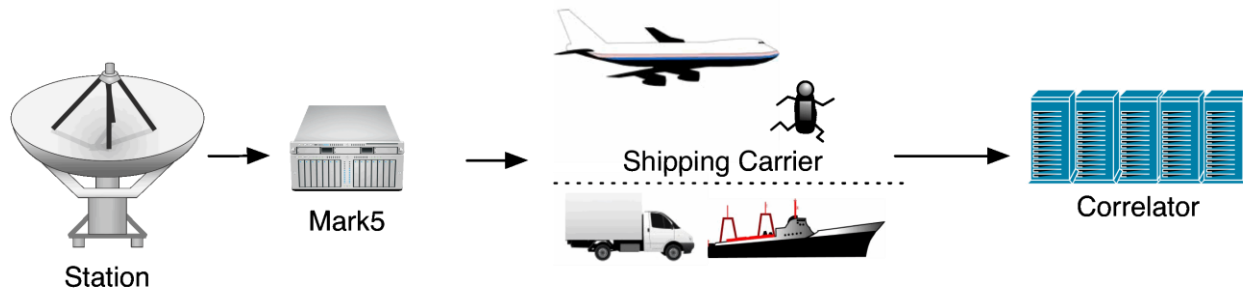
# Outline

- e-Transfer Overview
- Networking
- Hardware
- Software
- Operations
- Correlators
- Troubleshooting
- Demonstration
- Q&A

# e-Transfer Overview

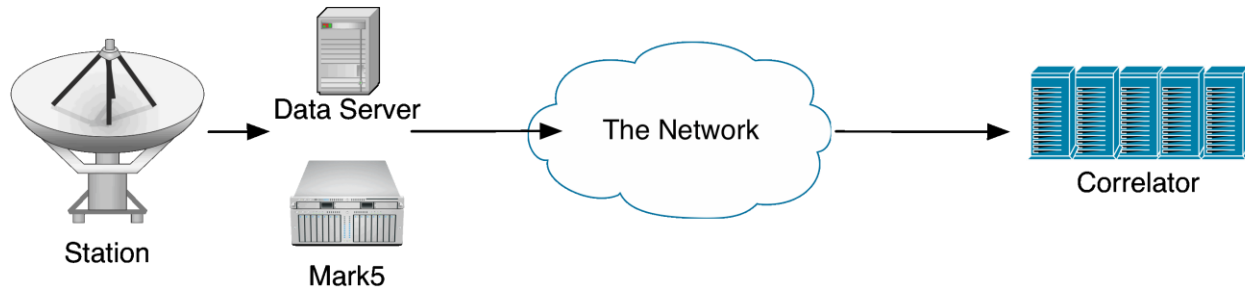


# e-Transfer Overview

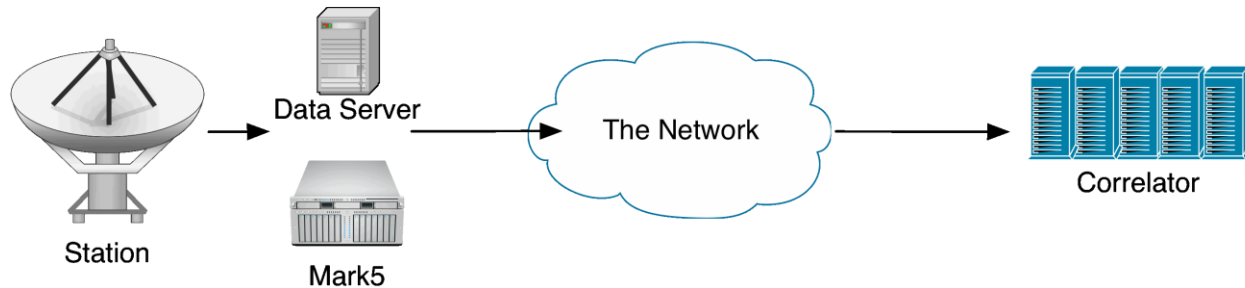


- Data recorded to Mark5 unit
- Modules are brought to shipping
- Shipments can take days/weeks to arrive
- Correlators process the modules

# e-Transfer Overview

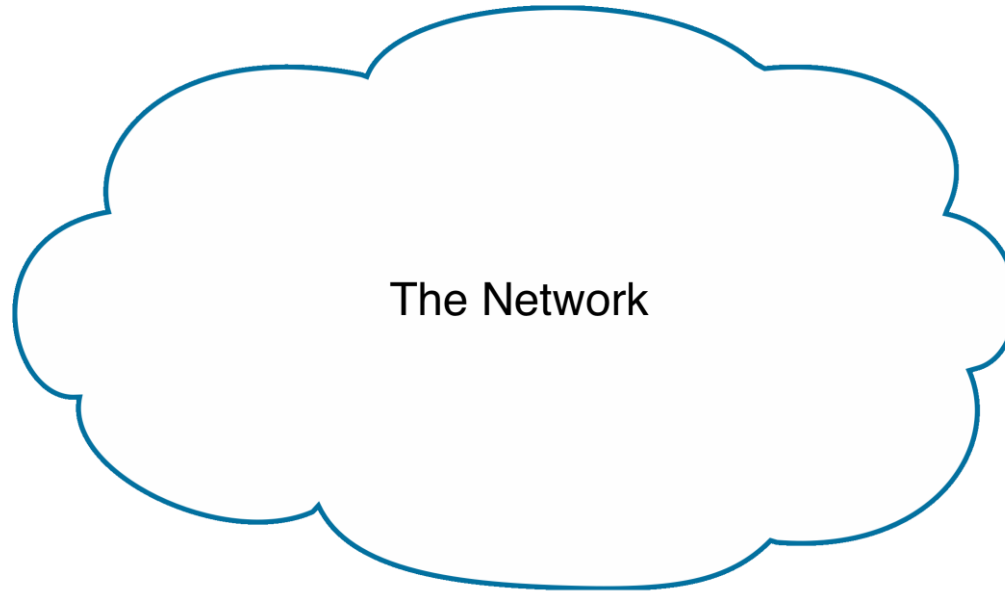


# e-Transfer Overview



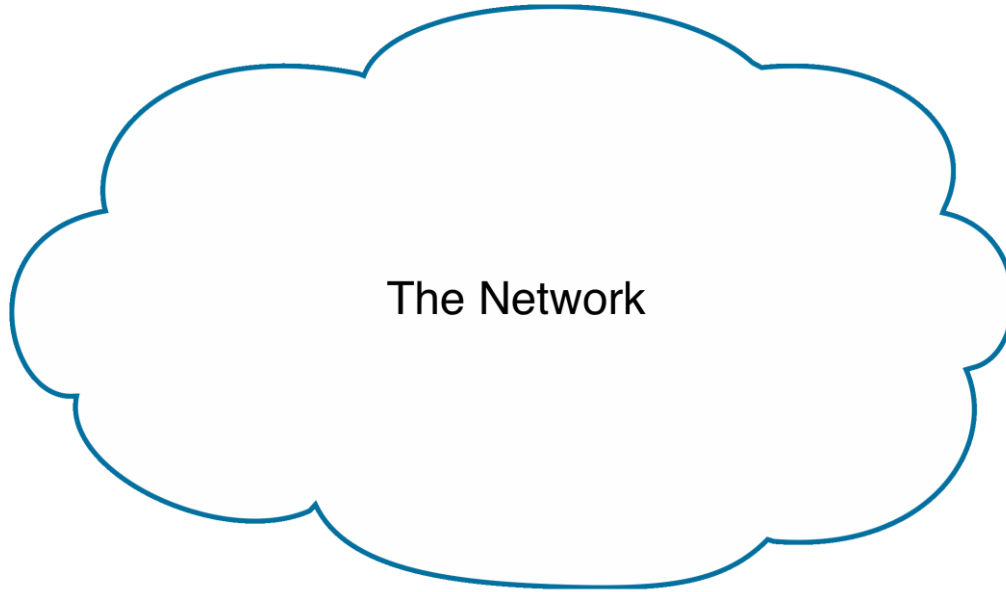
- Data recorded to Mark5 unit
- The Mark5 or Data server is prepared for transfers
- Transfer of data is initiated and sent to Correlator data servers
- Correlators process the files

# Networking



# Networking

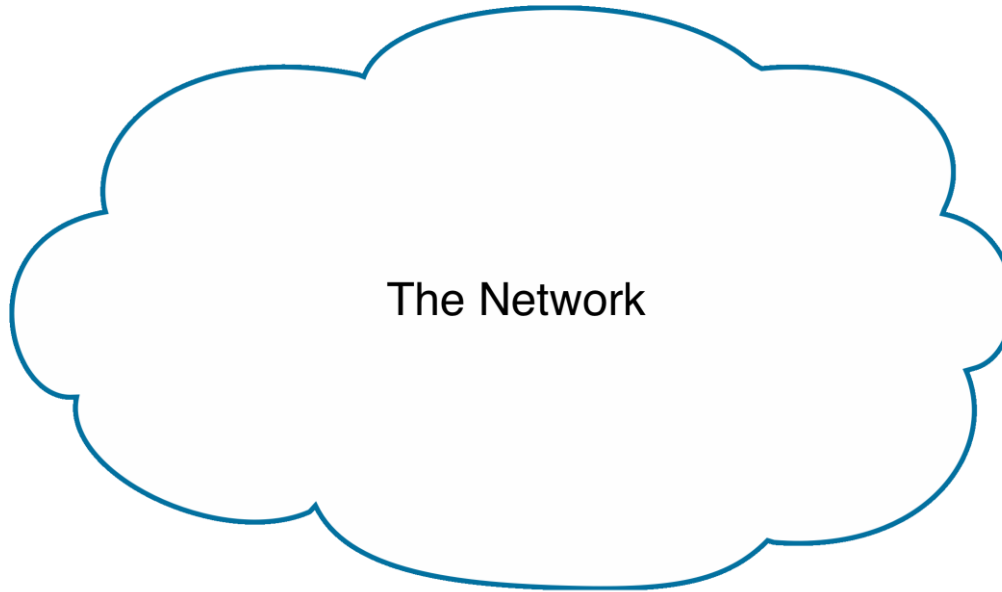
TCP vs UDP





# Networking

TCP vs UDP

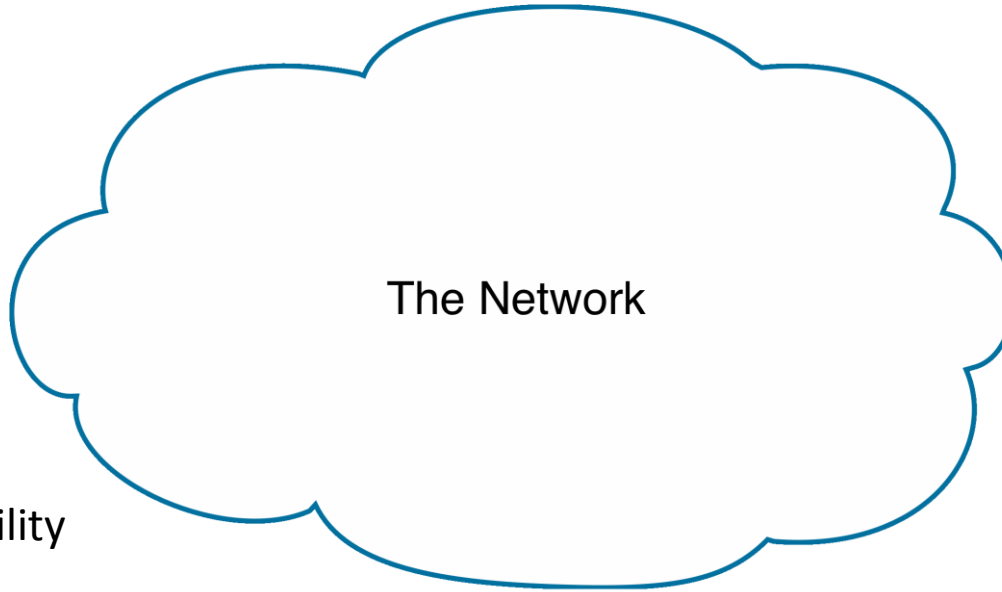


Network Layout

# Networking

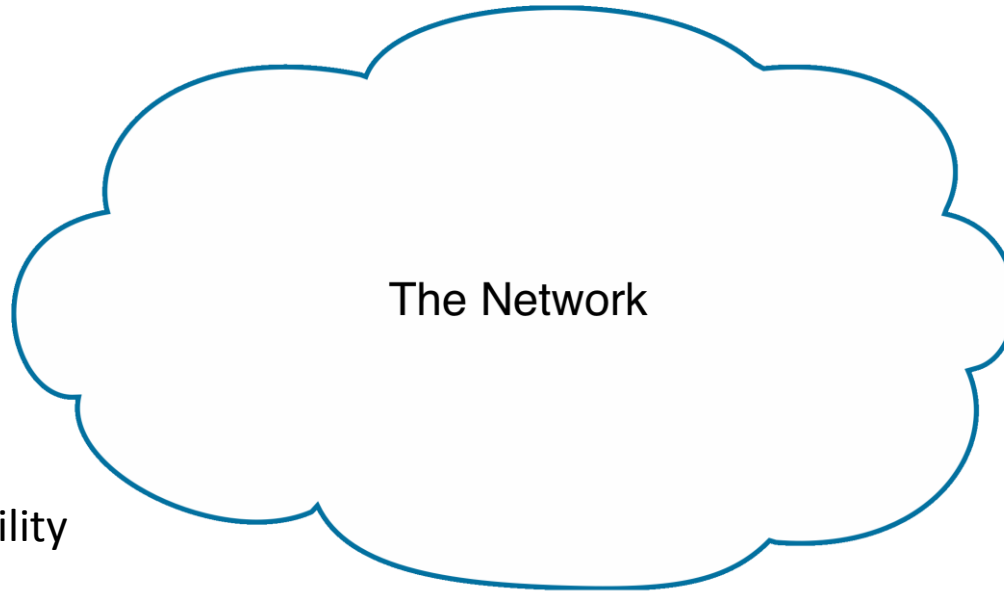
TCP vs UDP

Network Layout



Bandwidth Availability

# Networking



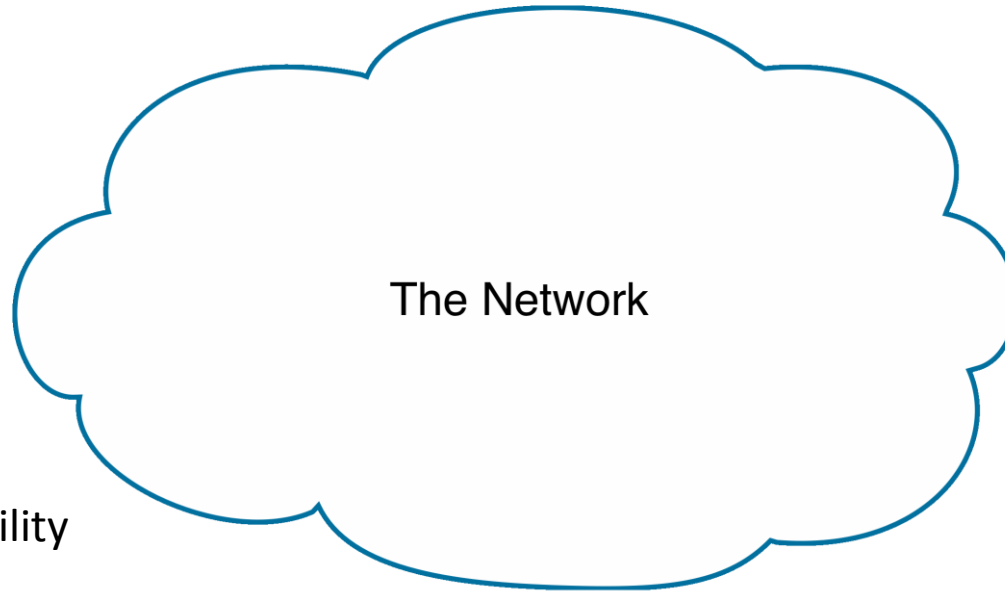
TCP vs UDP

Network Layout

Bandwidth Availability

Firewall and Security

# Networking



TCP vs UDP

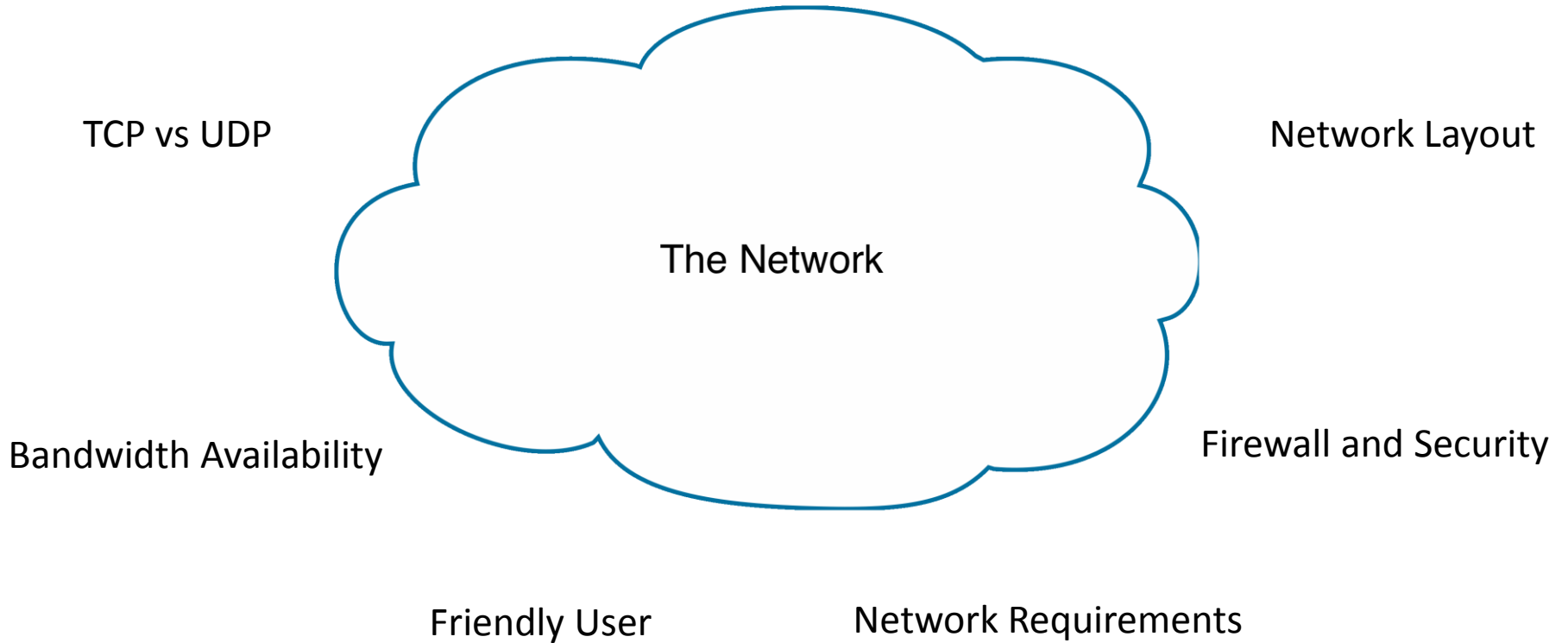
Network Layout

Bandwidth Availability

Firewall and Security

Friendly User

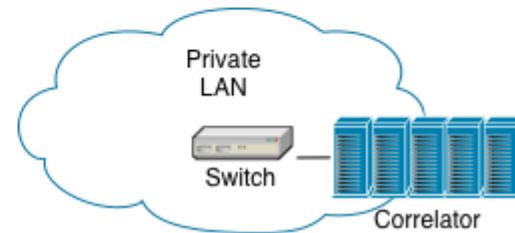
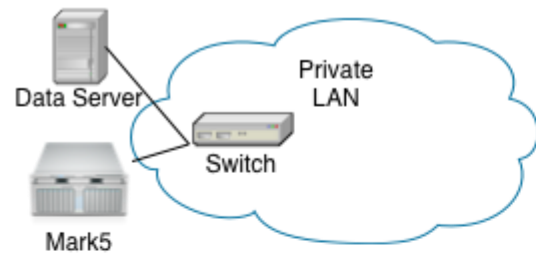
# Networking



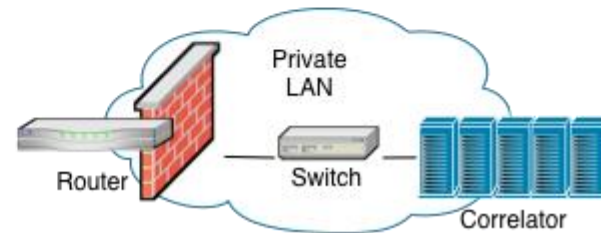
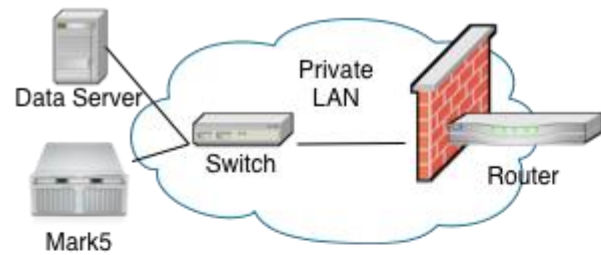
# Networking

TCP	UDP
Reliable transfer method	Fast transfer method
Connection-oriented	Connectionless
Packet order, sequencing	No ordering
Acknowledge	No acknowledgment
Error checking w/ recovery	Error checking w/o recovery
FTP, SSH, WWW	VoIP, SNMP, DNS

# Networking

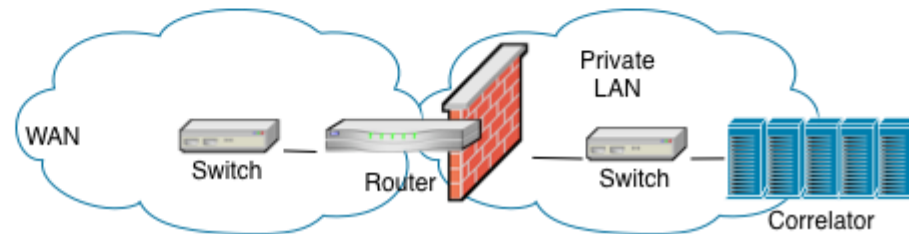
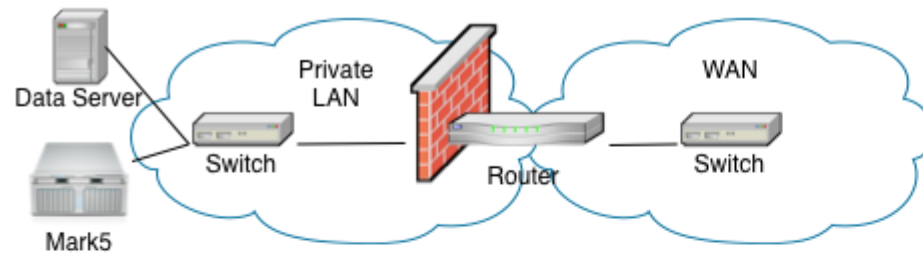


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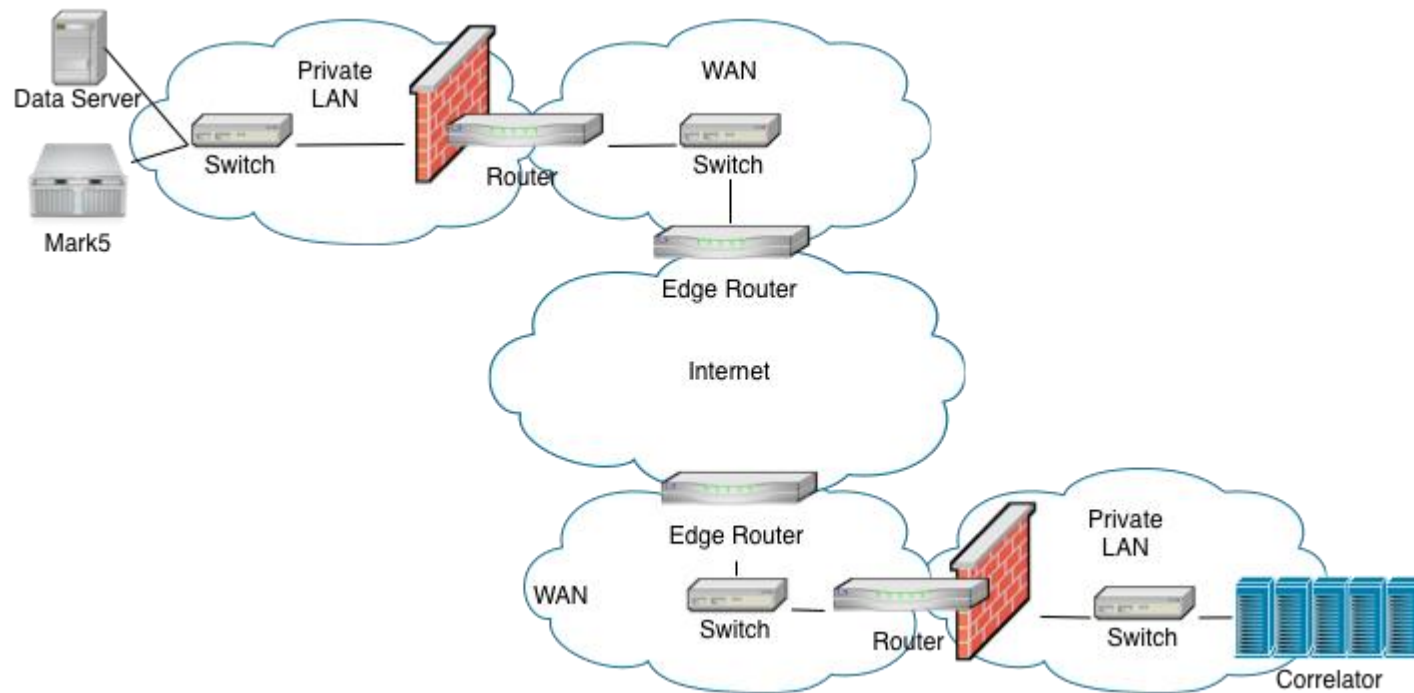




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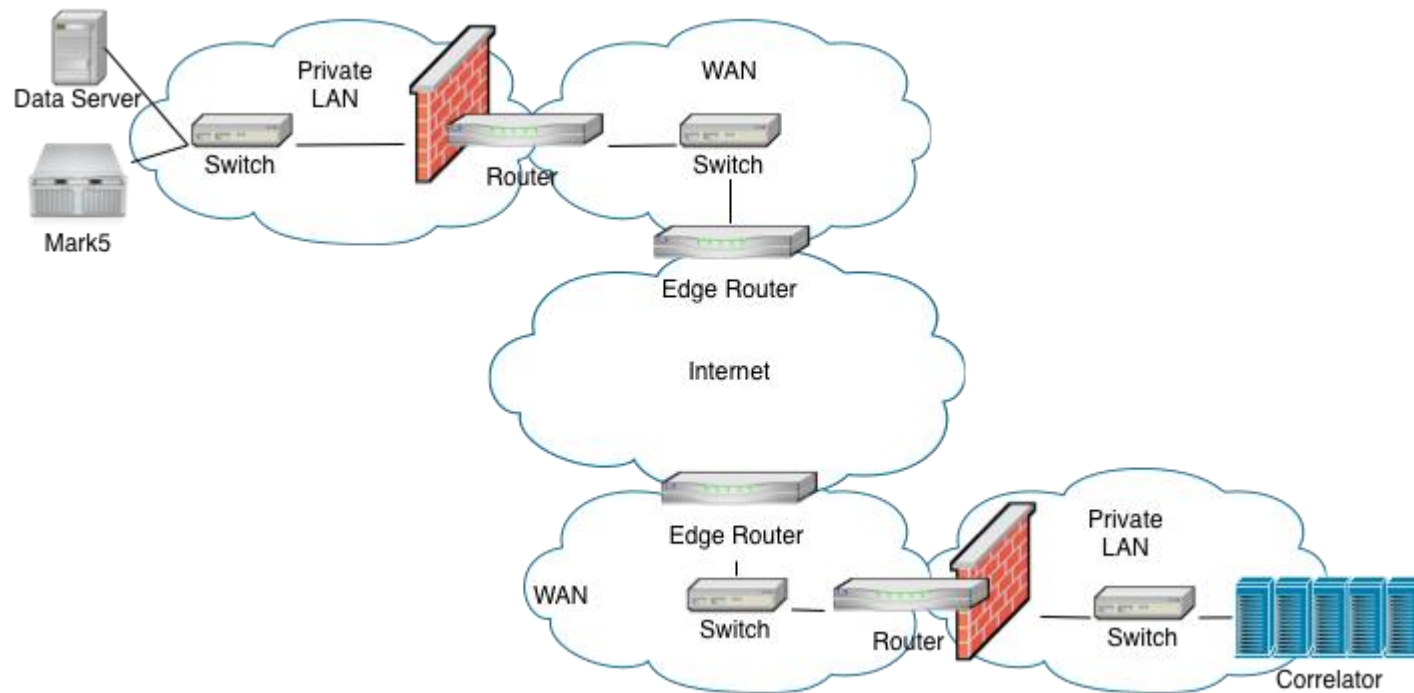
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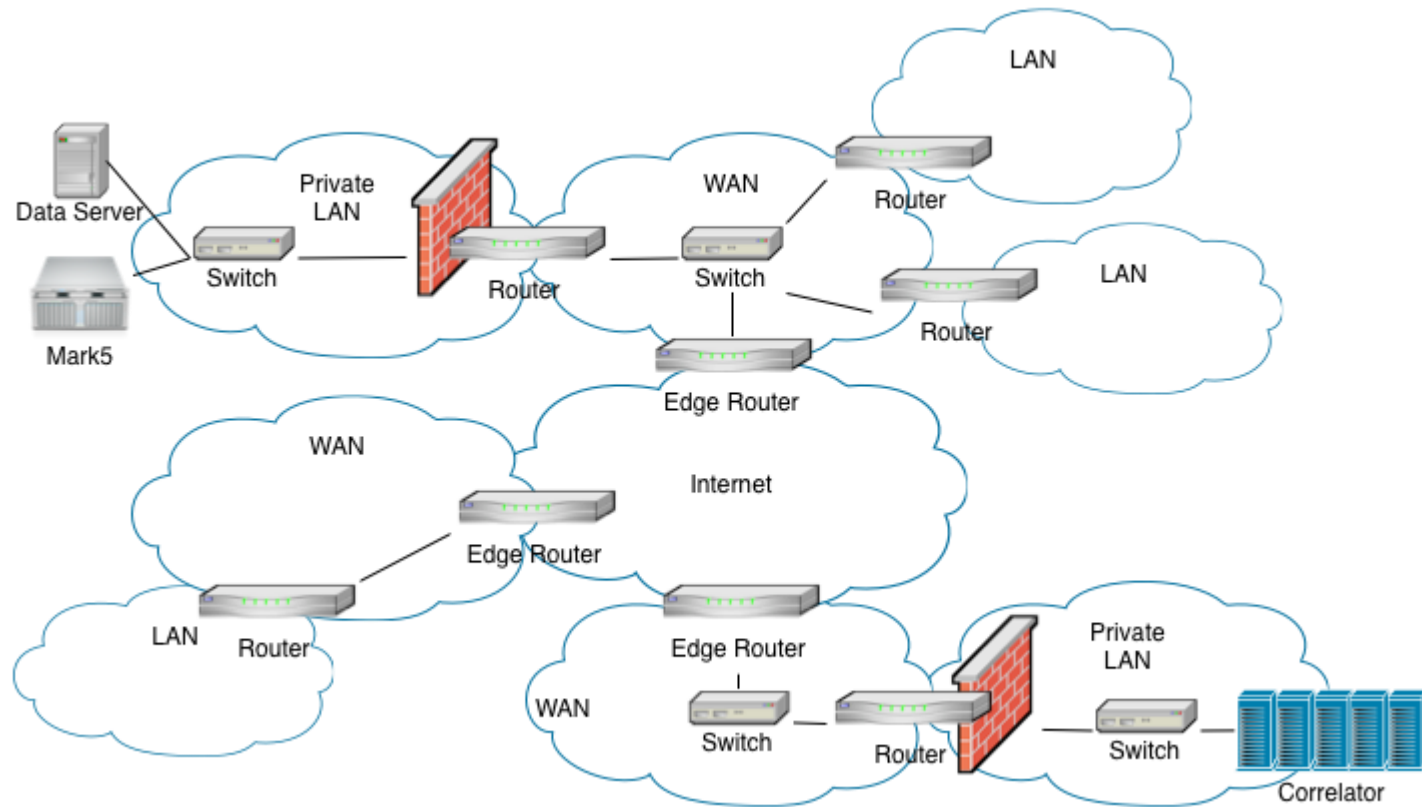
# Networking

- Bandwidth Availability
  - A few factors:
    - Users
    - Bottlenecks
    - Throttling

# Networking

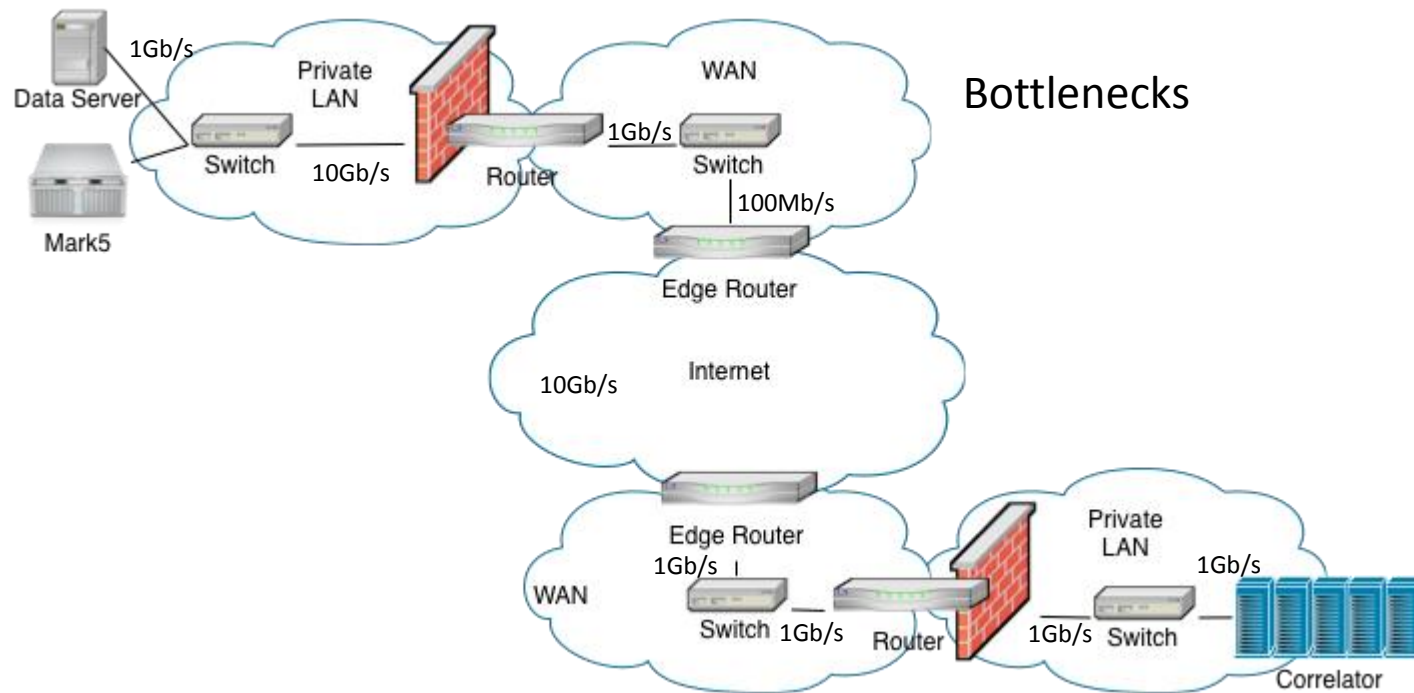


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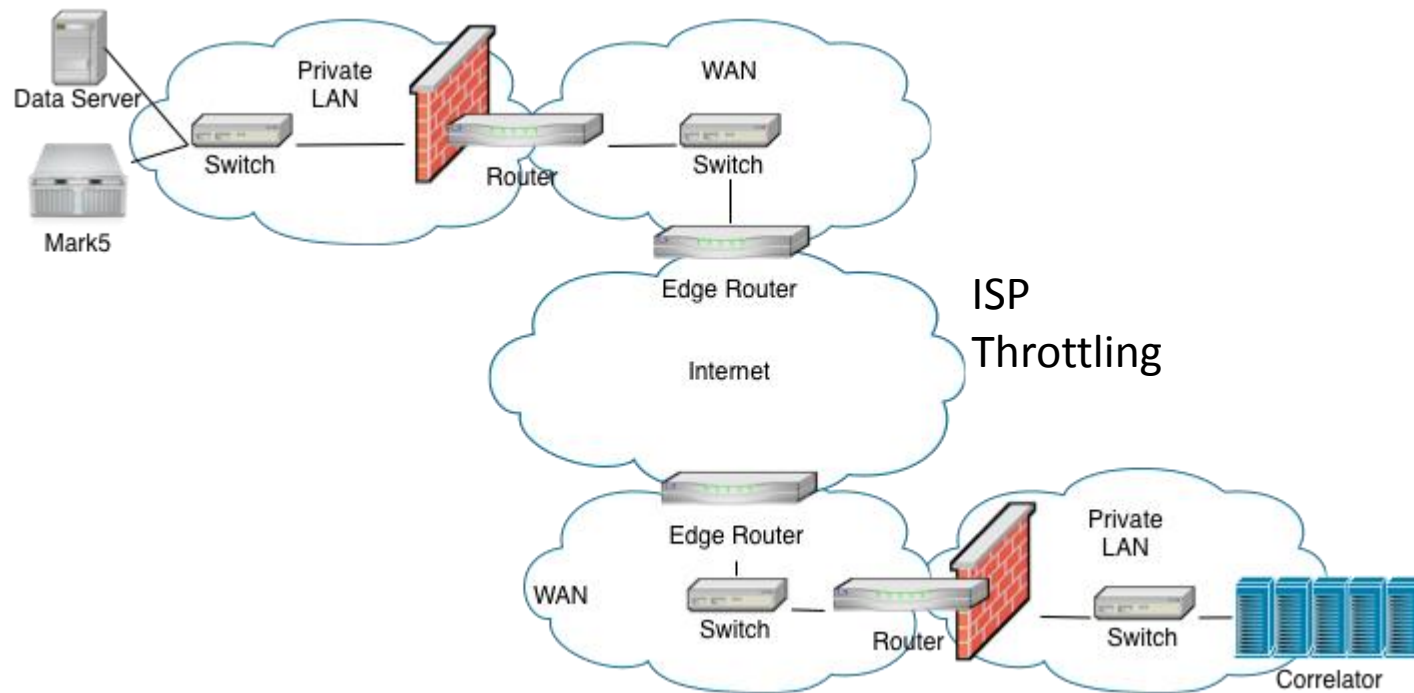


A lot of people use the internet

# Networking



# Networking

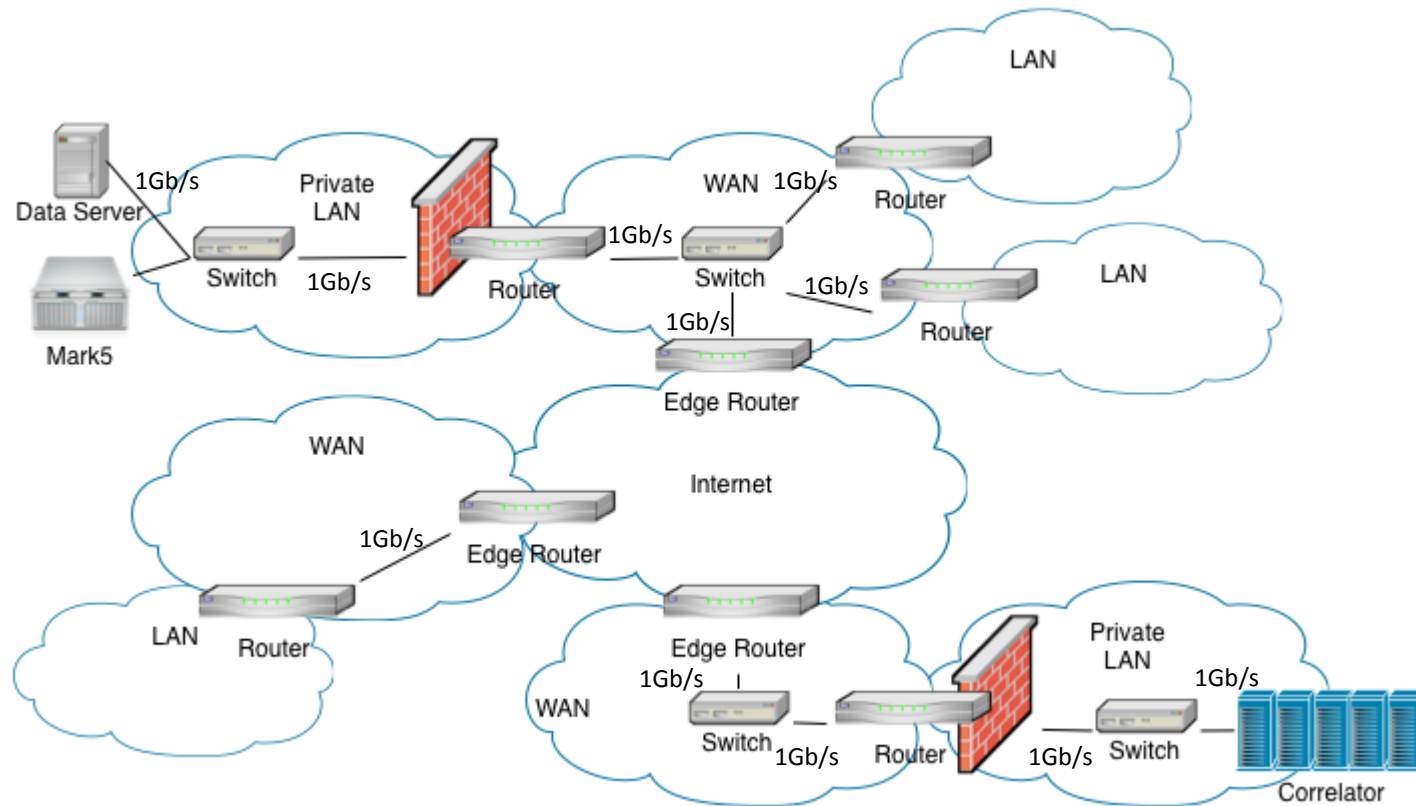


# Networking

- Firewalls and Security
  - Firewalls block and restrict network traffic in and out of different networks
  - Maintaining a specific access lists tightens security
- Friendly User
  - Networks are a resource
  - Other users may have needs of network and have to be considered

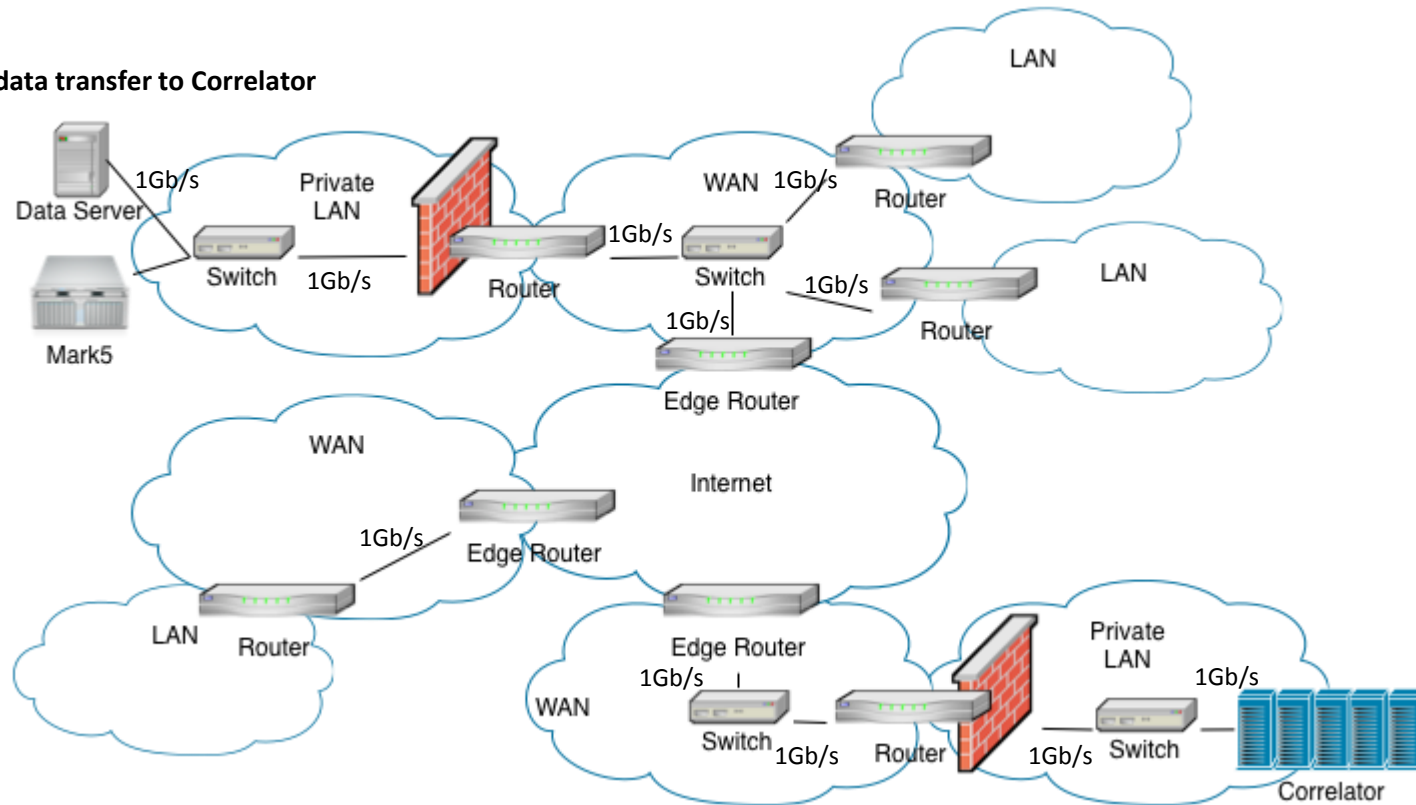


# Networking



# Networking

980Mb/s data transfer to Correlator



98% utilization by transfer leaving only 2% available bandwidth for others :(

# Network Requirements

- Reliable network connection

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- Recommend 100Mb/s or greater

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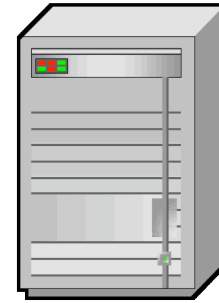
- Reliable network connection
- Recommend 100Mb/s or greater

<b>Network Speed</b>	<b>T2/OHIG Session ~700 GBytes</b>	<b>R1/R4/CRF Session ~1200GBytes</b>	<b>RDV/R&amp;D Session ~1500GBytes</b>
10Mb/s	560,000 secs ~155hrs	960,00 secs ~266hrs	1,200,000 secs ~333hrs
100Mb/s	~15.5hrs	~26.6hrs	~33hrs
1000Mb/s	~1.5hrs	~2.6hrs	~3.3hrs

# Hardware



Mark5



Data Server

# Hardware Requirements

- Mark5 unit w/ fusemk5
- File server w/ disk storage
- Considerations
  - Turn around time
  - Disk space/modules
  - Network availability

# Software

- Tsunami transfer software
  - TCP control layer
  - UDP data transfer
  - Developed at University of Indiana
  - Contributions and development now by Metsähovi Radio Observatory
  - <http://tsunami-udp.sourceforge.net/>



# Software

- Fusemk5
  - Read-only file system for Mark5 unit
  - Allows access to data from disk module via streamstor as userspace.
  - <http://fusemk5a.sourceforge.net/>

# Software Tools

- Iperf
  - <http://sourceforge.net/projects/iperf/>
- Nuttcp
  - <http://www.lcp.nrl.navy.mil/nuttcp/>
  - <http://www.wcisd.hpc.mil/nuttcp/Nuttcp-HOWTO.html>
- Traceroute
  - Linux distribution
- MRTG/SNMP
  - <http://oss.oetiker.ch/mrtg/>

# e-transfer Operations

- Prepare data for transfer
  - fusemk5 or data server

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- Prepare data for transfer
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- Verify enough disk space on Correlator destination

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- Prepare data for transfer
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- Verify enough disk space on Correlator destination
- Verify bandwidth availability

# e-transfer Operations

- Prepare data for transfer
  - fusemk5 or data server
- Verify enough disk space on Correlator destination
- Verify bandwidth availability
- Start tsunami server

# e-transfer Operations

- Prepare data for transfer
  - fusemk5 or data server
- Verify enough disk space on Correlator destination
- Verify bandwidth availability
- Start tsunami server
- Set up tsunami client

# e-transfer Operations

- Prepare data for transfer
  - fusemk5 or data server
- Verify enough disk space on Correlator destination
- Verify bandwidth availability
- Start tsunami server
- Set up tsunami client
- Update e-Transfer active transfers site
  - <http://www3.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de/cgi-bin/showtransfers.cgi>



# e-transfer Operations

- Prepare data for transfer
  - fusemk5 or data server
- Verify enough disk space on Correlator destination
- Verify bandwidth availability
- Start tsunami server
- Set up tsunami client
- Update e-Transfer active transfers site
  - <http://www3.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de/cgi-bin/showtransfers.cgi>
- Initiate transfers

# Correlator Hardware

- Bonn
  - 1Gb/s Network
  - 5 file servers, ~125TB disk space
- Haystack
  - 10Gb/s Haystack shared network
  - 2 file servers, ~48TB disk space
- USNO
  - 1Gb/s Network
  - 1 file server, ~54TB disk space

# Troubleshooting

- Network performance issues
  - Packet loss
  - Connectivity loss
- Fusemk5
  - Packet errors/loss
  - Read performance
- Data servers
  - RAID disk failure
  - Writing performance

# Demonstration

- Software tools
  - Basic network performance tests
  - Determining routes
- e-Transfer Operations
  - Mark5/fusemk5 transfer, Mark5 -> Haystack
  - Data server transfer, Bonn -> Haystack

Thank you

Demonstration & Questions