

# Research and Development of High-End Computer Networks at GSFC

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6/25/03  
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## Outline

- Motivation
- Challenge
- nuttcp Performance Testing Tool
- Evaluations in Large Bandwidth\*Delay Networks
  - » Examples of Pre-2000 Efforts
  - » Examples of Current Evaluations
- Conclusion

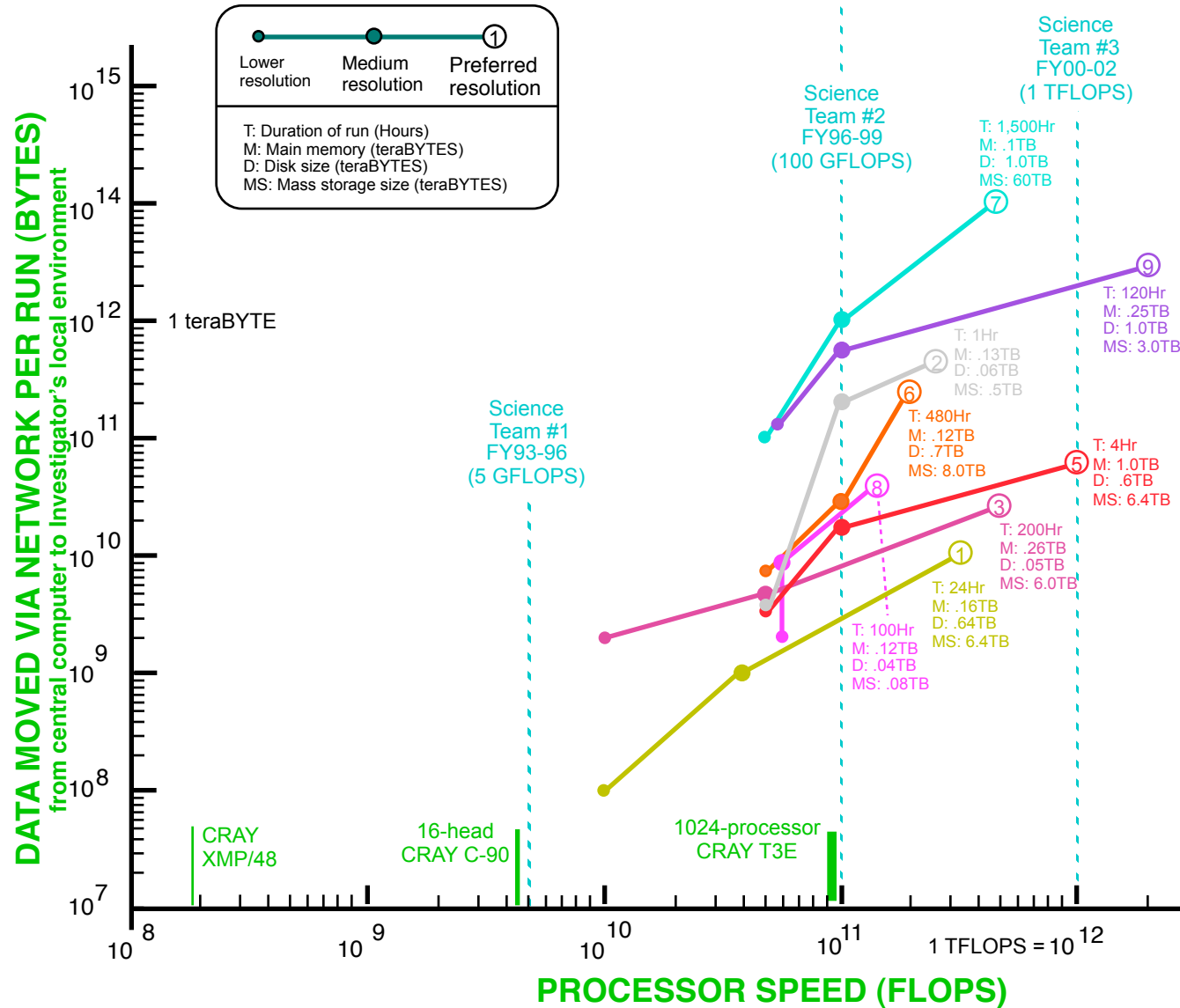
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## Motivation

- Availability of new high-bandwidth networking technologies, e.g.:
  - » 1-10 Gigabit Ethernet switches/routers
  - » Wave division multiplexing on dark fiber
- New (and old) types of bandwidth-demanding applications, e.g.:
  - » Streaming HDTV and other real-time data over IP networks
  - » Storage Area Networks over IP networks
  - » High end computing

# Long Haul Network vs CPU Requirements of ESS Grand Challenge Investigators (Science Team #2)



"Code"	Team
TERRA ①	Earth's core and mantle dynamics (Olson)
SAR ②	SAR interferometry and imaging (Curkendall)
UCLA Earth System Model ③	Atmosphere/Ocean Dynamics and tracers chemistry (Mechoso)
GEOS-2 DAS ④	Data Assimilation System (Lyster)
MGF ⑤	Rayleigh-Benard-Marangoni problems in microgravity (Carey)
FCT-MHD3D ⑥	Solar Activity & Heliospheric dynamics (Gardner)
MPS3D ⑦	Turbulent Convection & Dynamos in stars (Malagoli)
BATS-R-US ⑧	Multiscale Modeling of the Heliosphere (Gombosi)
2NS ⑨	Relativistic Astrophysics and Gravitational Wave Astronomy (Saylor)

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## Challenges

- Network users still do not always get the throughput performance that they should get or need to get
- Common factors affecting throughput performance
  - » Bandwidth or message size limitations in intermediate links of the end-to-end network path
  - » Limitations of the hardware/software network interfaces of the end user client workstations or servers
- Appropriate evaluation environment
  - » Large-scale fielding of advanced networking technologies
  - » Effective measurement and analysis tools, plus expertise to use
  - » Real applications/users willing to risk network testbed availability

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## *nuttcp Throughput Performance Analysis Tool*

- Developed by GSFC's Bill Fink
- Determines raw TCP or UDP network layer throughput
  - » Transfers memory buffers from a source system across an interconnecting network to a destination system
  - » Transfers either a specified number of buffers or for a specified time interval, optionally with pacing or as multiple simultaneous streams
  - » Reports many statistics, including:
    - achieved network throughput in Mbps
    - user, system, and wall-clock time
    - transmitter and receiver CPU utilization
    - loss percentage (for UDP transfers)

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## *nuttcp Throughput Performance Analysis Tool* *(continued)*

- Recognized in SC2002 tutorial as the recommended "great successor" to tcp
- Already in extensive use in GSFC, DREN, Supernet, and MAX networks
- Example use:  

```
[user@transmit_host]# nuttcp -t -T10 -w512 -b receive_host  
1183.125 MB / 10.01 sec = 991.7452 Mbps 82 %TX 37 %RX
```
- <ftp://ftp.lcp.nrl.navy.mil/u/bill/beta/nuttcp/>

# ✈ GSFC <-> NRL OC-12 1 TB Challenge

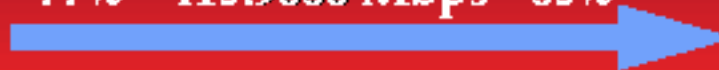
shasta-a.nasa.atd.net



Sun UltraSPARC-2/300  
Solaris 2.6 (128M)  
SunATM-622 (2.1)

Using nttcp to transfer 1 TB of data  
via Classical IP  
(-l8192, -r134217728, -w512)

(5 h 52 m 26 s)  
77% - 415.9686 Mbps - 85%



fizzie-a.lcp.nrl.navy.mil



Sun UltraSPARC-2/300  
Solaris 2.6 (128M)  
SunATM-622 (2.1)

For comparison purposes, at T1 speed,  
it would take more than 66 days  
to transfer 1 TB of data



OC-12c ATM  
MTU = 9180

Round Trip Time (RTT) ~ 1.4 ms  
Maximum OC-12c ATM TCP Performance ~ 540 Mbps  
Bandwidth\*Delay ~ 92 KB



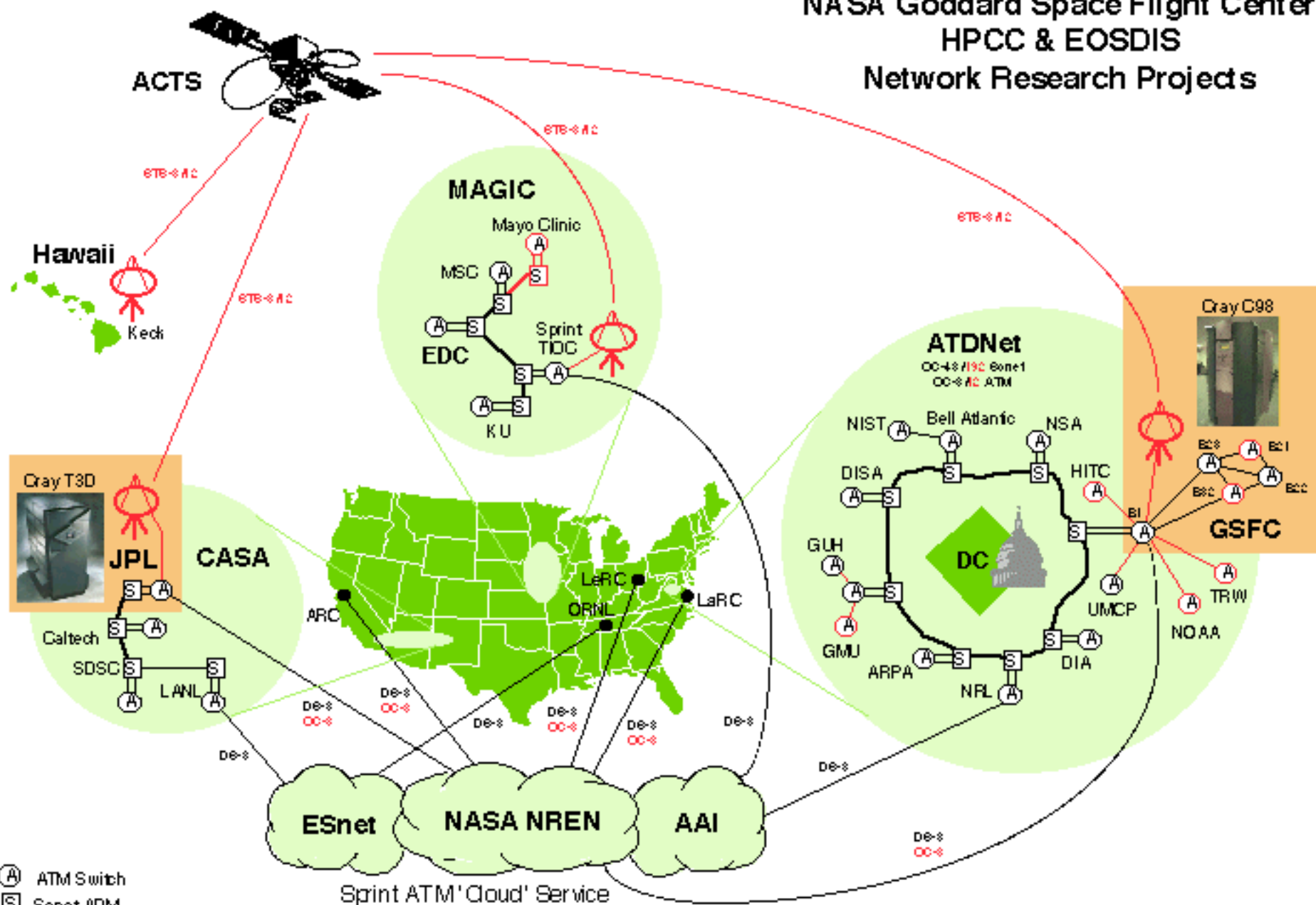
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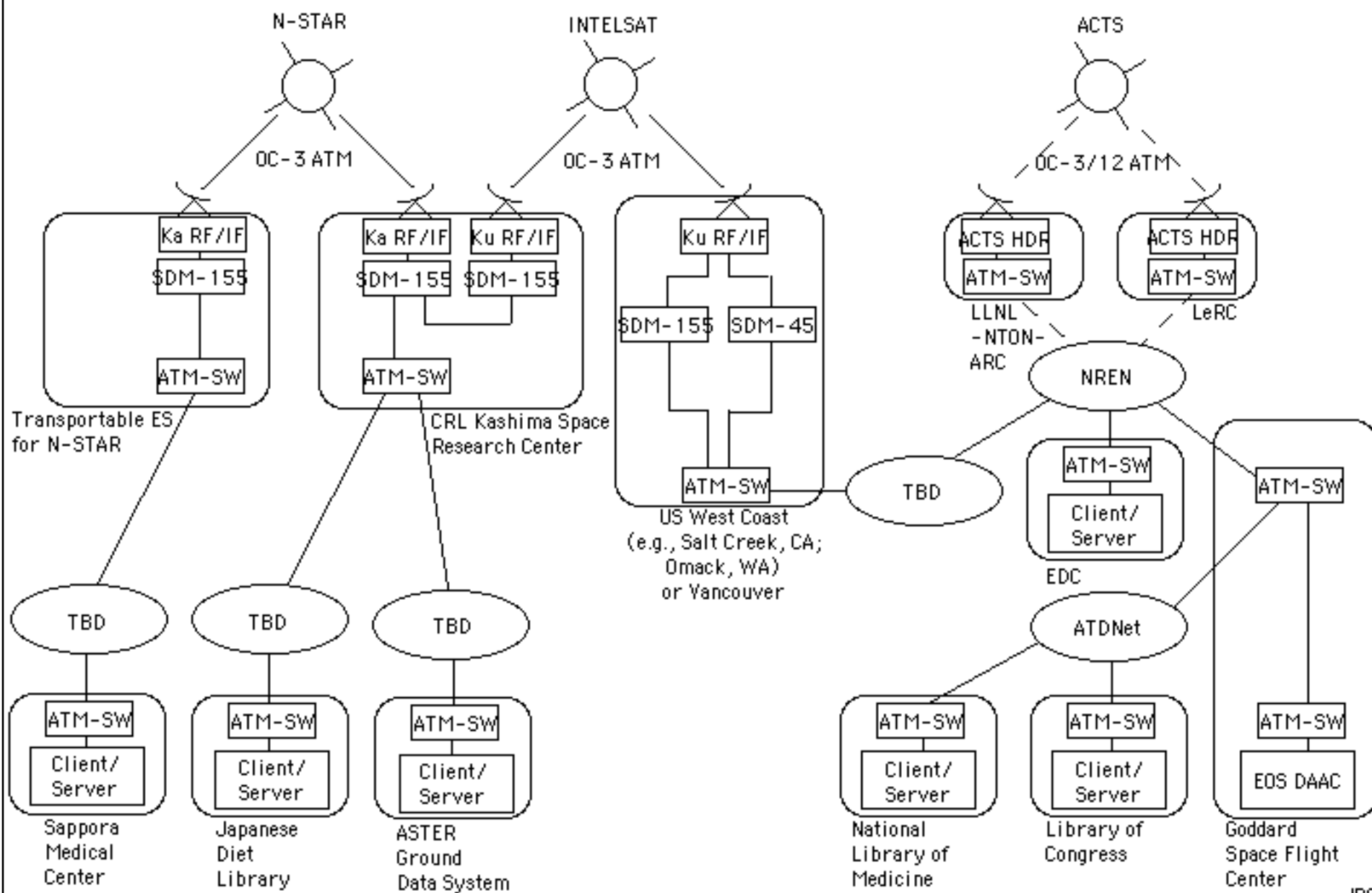
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# NASA Goddard Space Flight Center HPCC & EOSDIS Network Research Projects



# Configuration of Networks for Trans-Pacific Digital Library Experiment



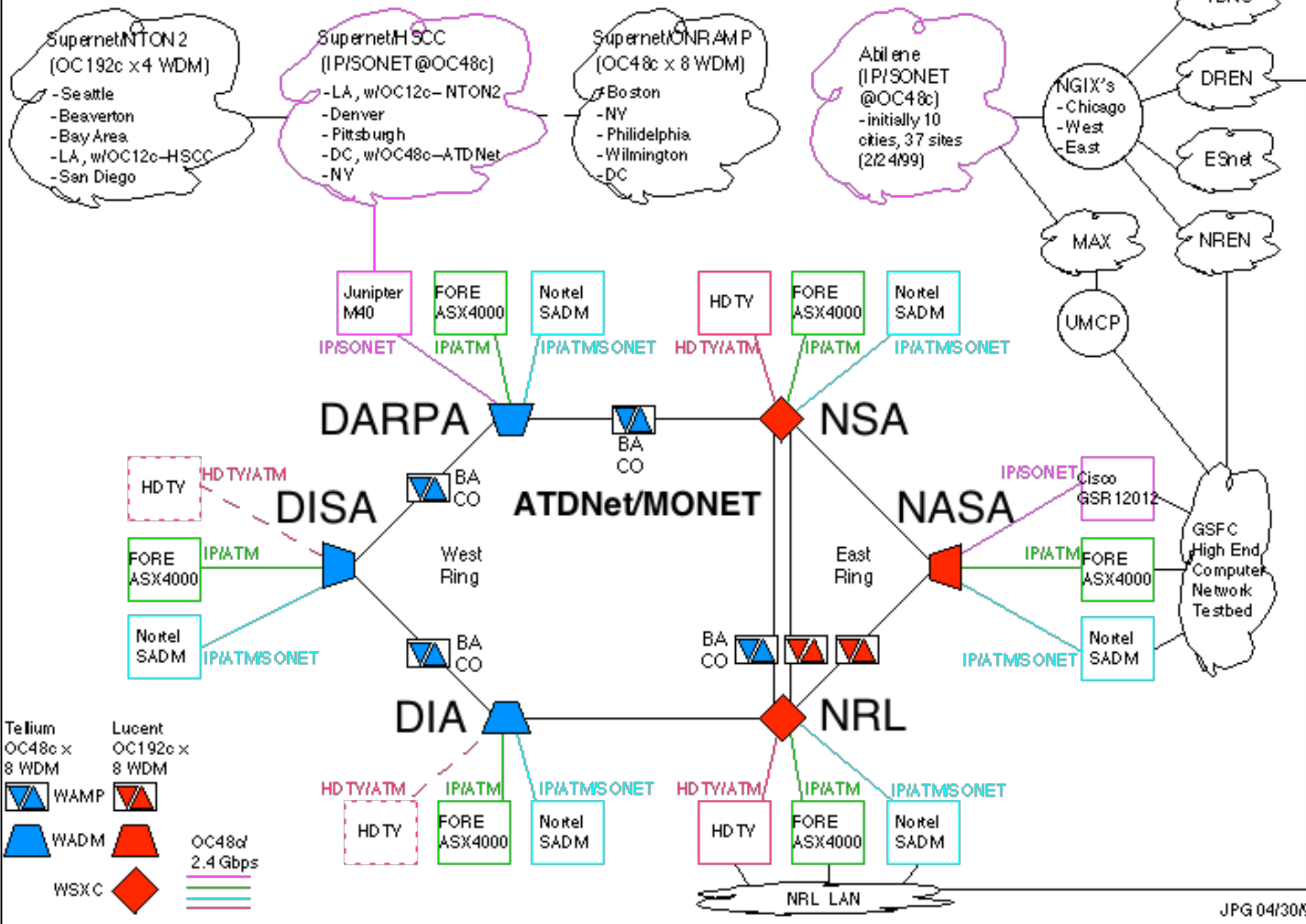
## GSFC Benchmark Test Script & Key Findings in TPD

- Written to check and save information on the characteristics of the link prior to each Visible Human Viewer test run
- Test Script Checks
  - » Roundtrip time (RTT) (using ping with small and large packet sizes)
  - » Router hops (traceroute with small and large packets in both directions)
  - » Transfer rates (ftp and nttcp of 7MB of data (size of largest image))

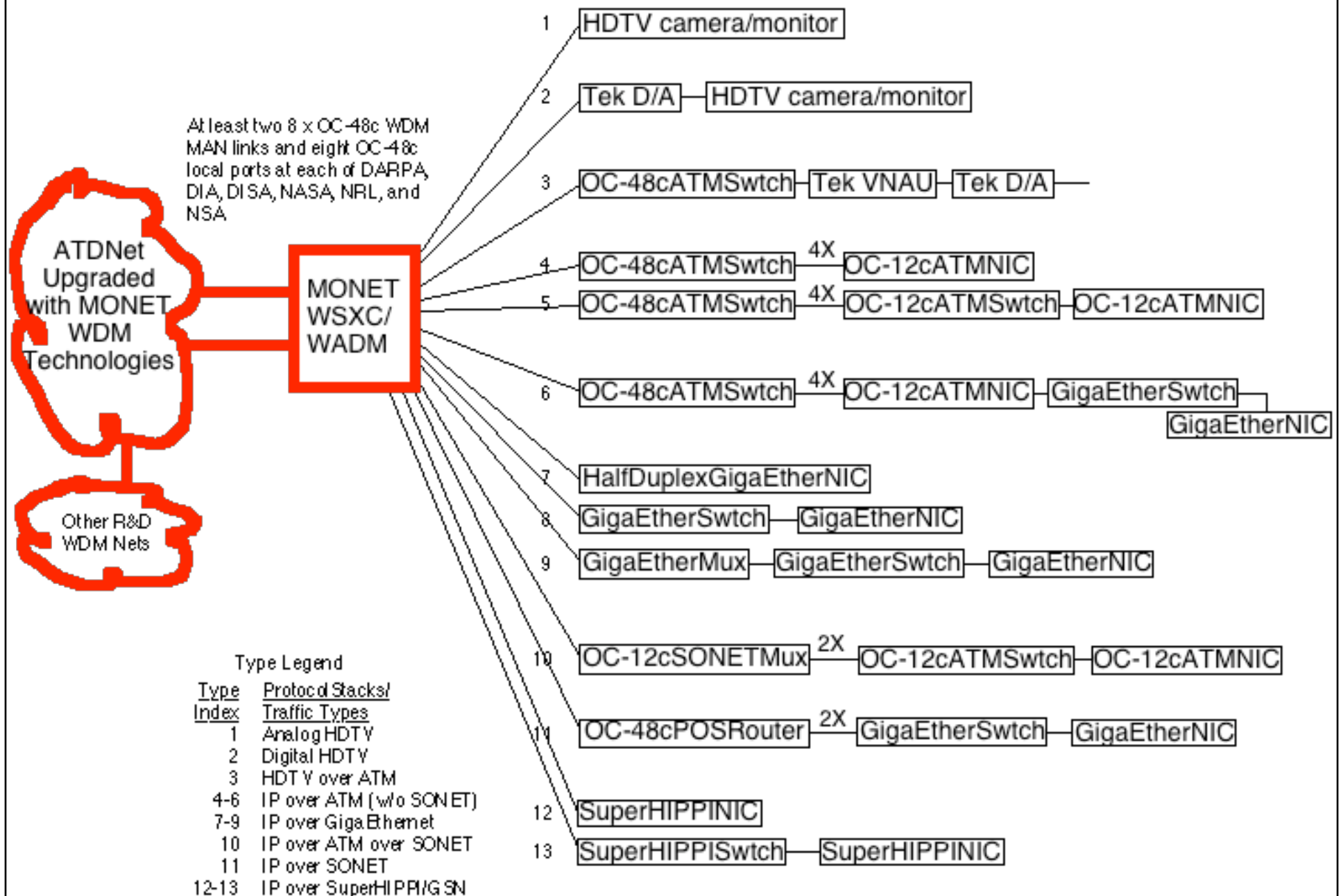
Path #	Path	Via	SkyX Proc	RTT (ms) 65B/1500B	#Hops -> <-	ftp (Mbps) 15KB/7MB	nttcp (Mbps) 7MB
1	SMU-GSFC	Intelsat	Yes	1124/1127	14/14	/15.2	11.9
2	SMU-NLM	Intelsat	Yes	1127/1130	16/16	10.9/15.2	11.9
3	SMU-NLM	Intelsat	No	1127/1130	16/16	.026/.224	0.225
4	SMU-GSFC	TransPAC	No	191/224	16/14	/.817	0.732

where Intelsat is the satellite path and TransPAC is the terrestrial path

# GSFC as part of NGI Supernets



# Different Protocol Stacks/Traffic Types in ATDNet/MONET



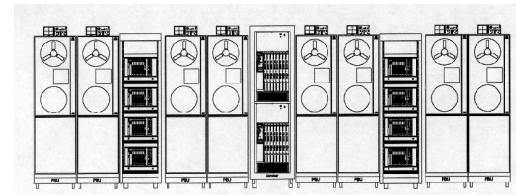
# Schematic of Gbps e-VLBI Demonstration Experiment



Westford

~1.5 km

Mark 4  
Correlator



Haystack Observatory

~650 km



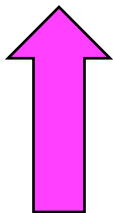
NASA/GSFC

**Glownet, Bossnet,  
MAX, NASA/HECN  
network segments**

# e-VLBI GGAO-Haystack Data Rates Sustained During a 16-Hour-Long Evaluation Test



Max In: 970.5 Mb/s (97.1%)    Average In: 210.8 Mb/s (21.1%)    Current In: 168.0 b/s (0.0%)  
Max Out: 978.1 Mb/s (97.8%)    Average Out: 263.6 Mb/s (26.4%)    Current Out: 216.0 b/s (0.0%)





# Ethernet Jumbo Frame versus Standard Frame: Effect on Data Access Performance

(Tests Performed by GSFC's Bill Fink, 10/30/02)

- Test configuration

- » Data Server: Maximum Throughput Sledgehammer SH 200 network attached storage
- » Data Client: 867 MHz Macintosh G4
- » Access Protocol: NFS v3.0
- » Interconnection Network: Extreme Network Summit 51 Gigabit Ethernet switch (includes jumbo frame capability)

- Performance (MegaBytes per second) with jumbo frames (MTU=9000, NFS rsize=8192, wsize=8192)

<-----Transmit----->			<----->		
Receive----->					
» Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max
» 38.1592	38.4785	38.8381	36.0036	44.9774	52.7600

- Performance (MegaBytes per second) with standard frames (MTU=1500, NFS rsize=1024, wsize=1024)

<-----Transmit----->			<----->		
Receive----->					
» Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max
» 4.6198	4.6387	4.6593	4.6263	4.6392	4.6456

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## Conclusion

- Inexpensive 1 and 10 Gbps GigE and WDM optical networking technologies can significantly enable Earth science applications
- But knowledgeable selection and use of those technologies can only be achieved through advanced network technology evaluations
- GSFC's HECN Project continues to be every successful at these advanced network technology evaluations

# Research and Development of High-End Computer Networks at GSFC

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## Acknowledgments

- Jim Fischer (GSFC), ESTO/CT Project Manager
- Bill Fink (GSFC), developer of nuttcp and technical lead on most HECN advanced technology evaluations
- Rest of the present HECN Team: Herb Durbeck (GSFC), Kevin Kranacs (GSFC), Lee Foster (GSFC), Paul Lang (ADNET), Aruna Muppalla (ADNET), Wei-Li Liu (ADNET), and Chandu Rathod (ADNET)
- Former HECN Team members: Kalyan Kidambi, Marian Stagaescu, and Sanjiv Duggal (all then RITSS)
- Jeff Martz (CSC), wiring and network equipment installation super-expert

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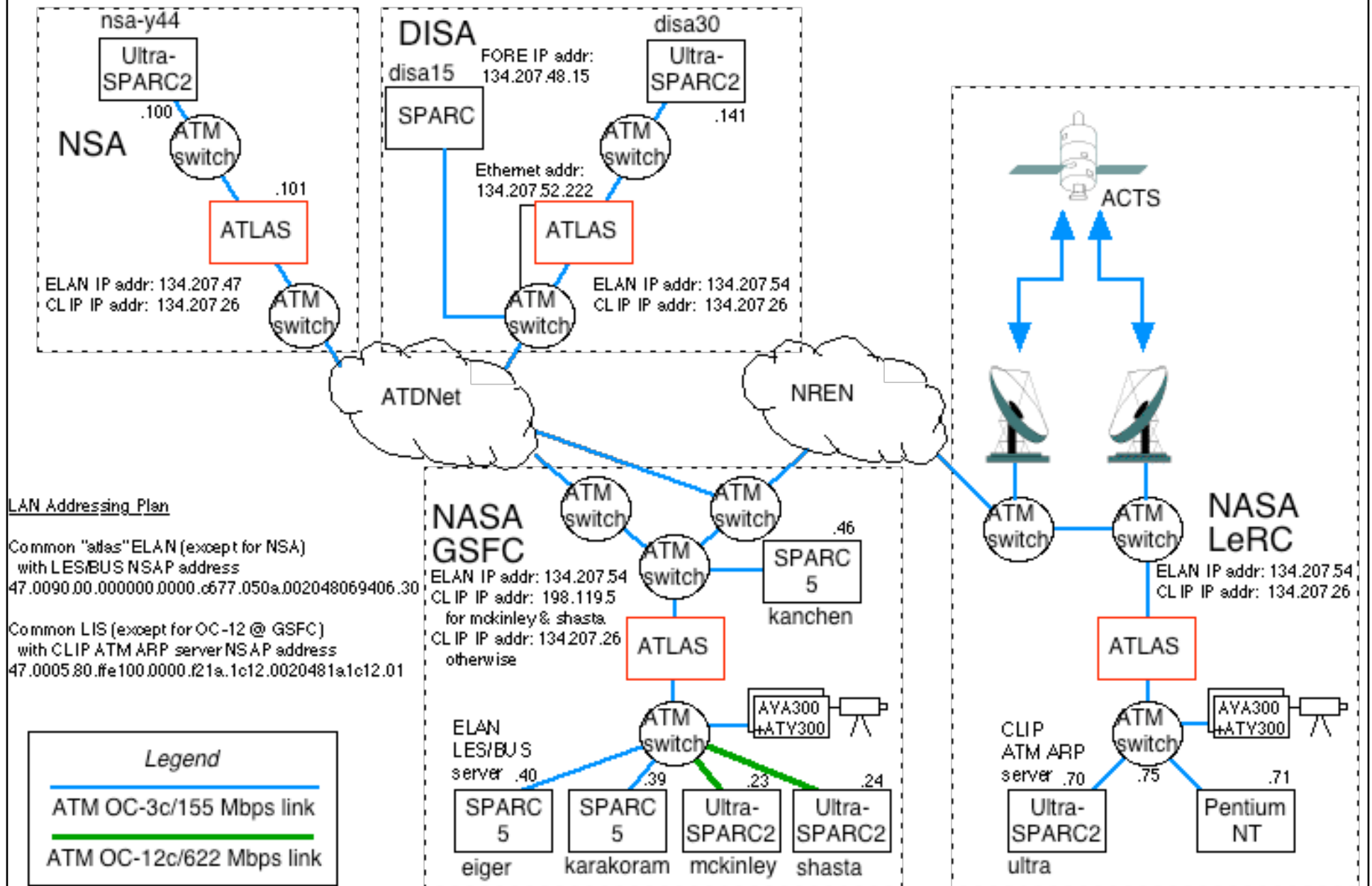
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## *Backup Charts*

## Usage (transmitter): `nuttcp -t [-options] host [ <in ]`

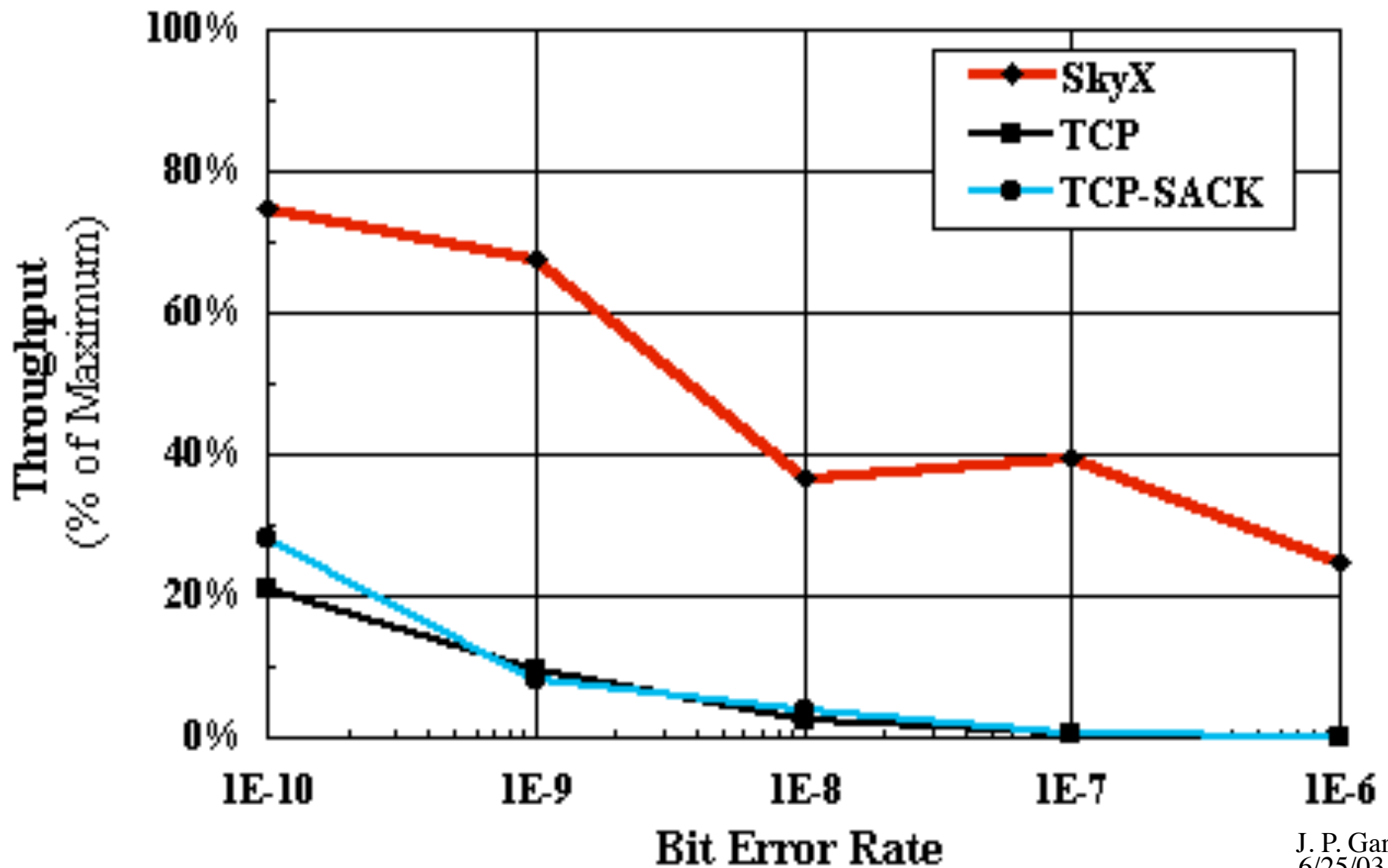
- l### length of network write buf (default 8192/udp, 65536/tcp)
- s don't source a pattern to network, use stdin
- n### number of source bufs written to network (default 2048)
- w### transmitter window size in KB
- ws### server receive window size in KB
- wb braindead Solaris 2.8 (sets both xmit and rcv windows)
- p### port number to send to (default 5001)
- P### port number for control connection (default 5000)
- u use UDP instead of TCP
- D don't buffer TCP writes (sets TCP\_NODELAY socket option)
- N### number of streams (starting at port number)
- R### transmit rate limit in Kbps (or (m|M)bps or (g|G)bps)
- T### transmit timeout interval in seconds (or (m|M)inutes)
- i### server interval reporting in seconds (or (m|M)inutes)
- lxxx identifier for nuttcp output (max of 40 characters)
- F flip option to reverse direction of data connection open
- xP### set nuttcp process priority (must be root)
- d set TCP SO\_DEBUG option on data socket
- v verbose output
- b brief output

# Configuration for SPOCK Evaluation of STK/NSG ATLAS ATM Firewall



# SkyX and TCP Throughput vs. BER

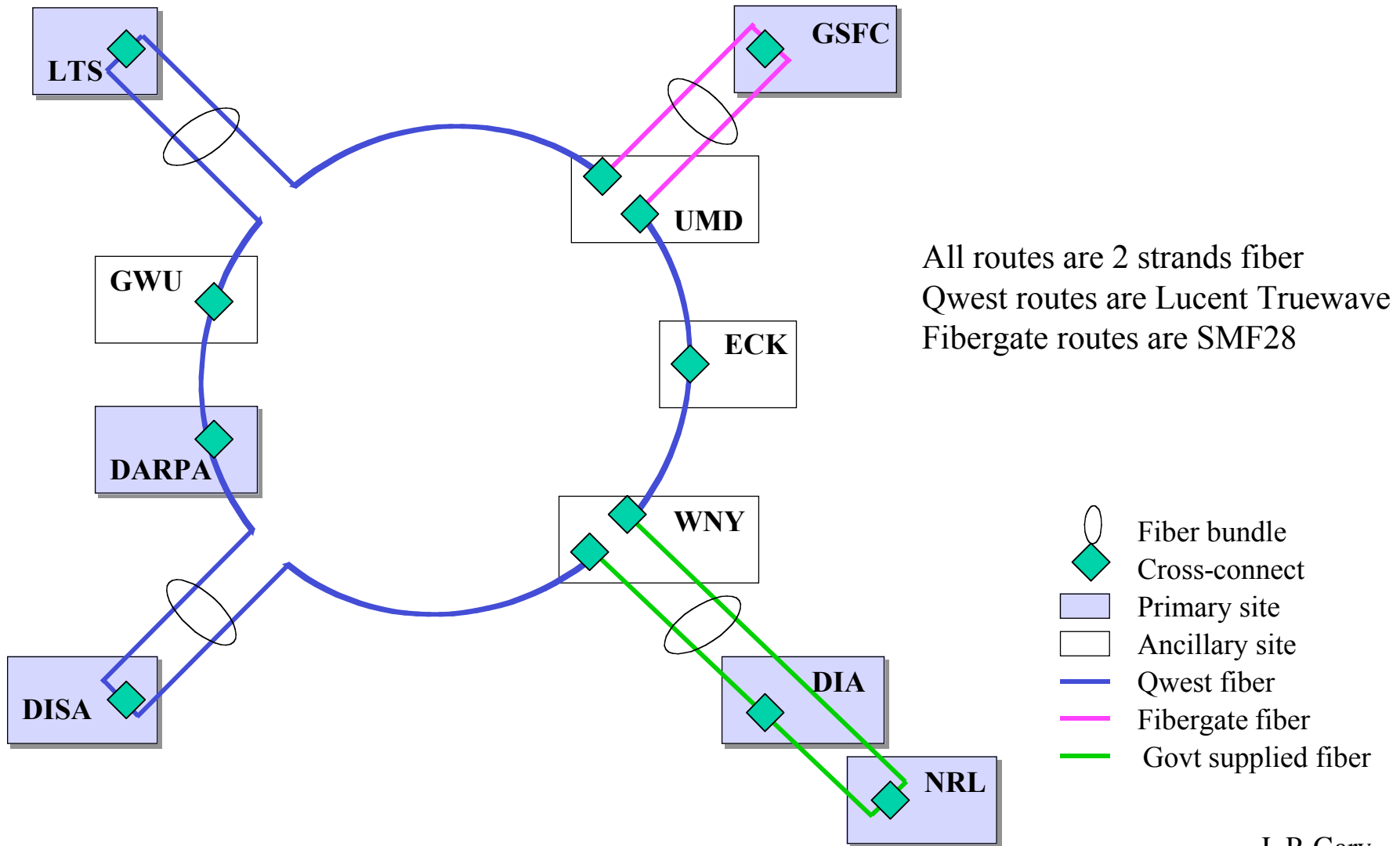
Satellite Conditions: RTT = 540 ms



# ATDnet(V2) Ring Topology

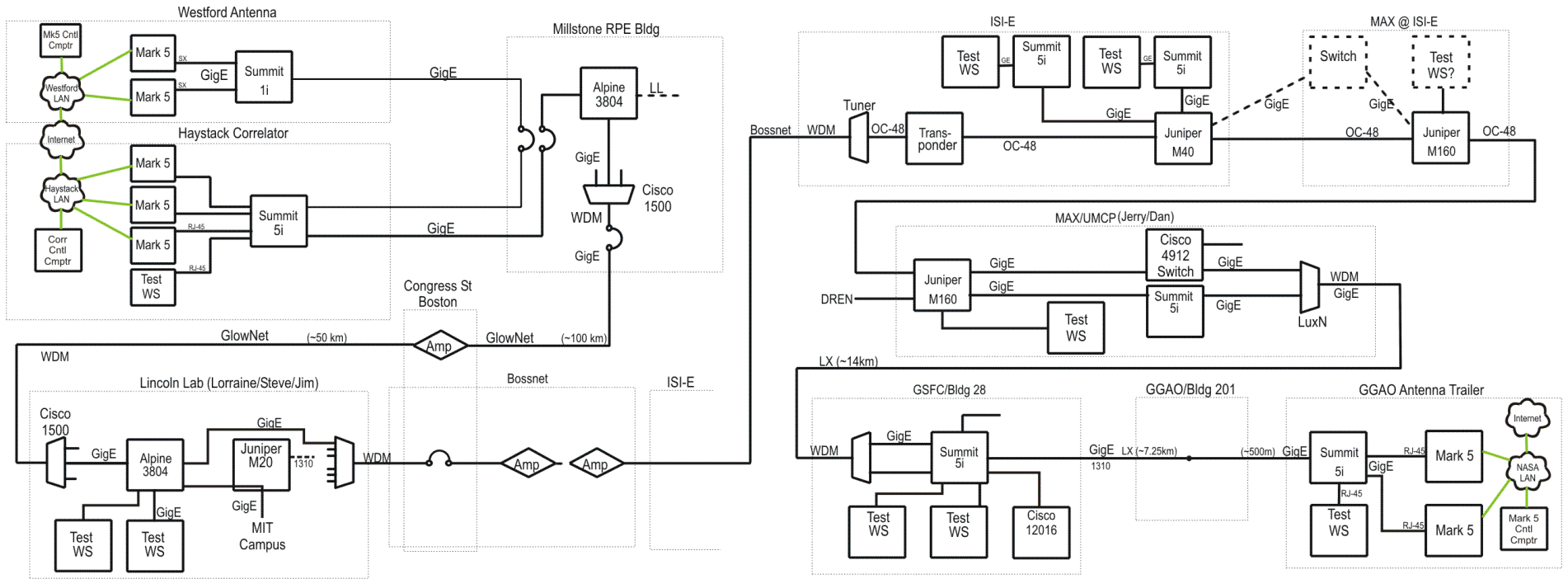


Basic configuration using Qwest to reach LTS





# Details of the e-VLBI Network Path



For more info see [ftp://web.haystack.edu/pub/e-vlbi/demo\\_report.pdf](ftp://web.haystack.edu/pub/e-vlbi/demo_report.pdf).

# GSFC SANoverIP iSCSI Eval Configuration

