

*Early RINA prototyping  
and deployment in the  
IRATI project, and future  
research in the PRISTINE  
and IRINA projects*



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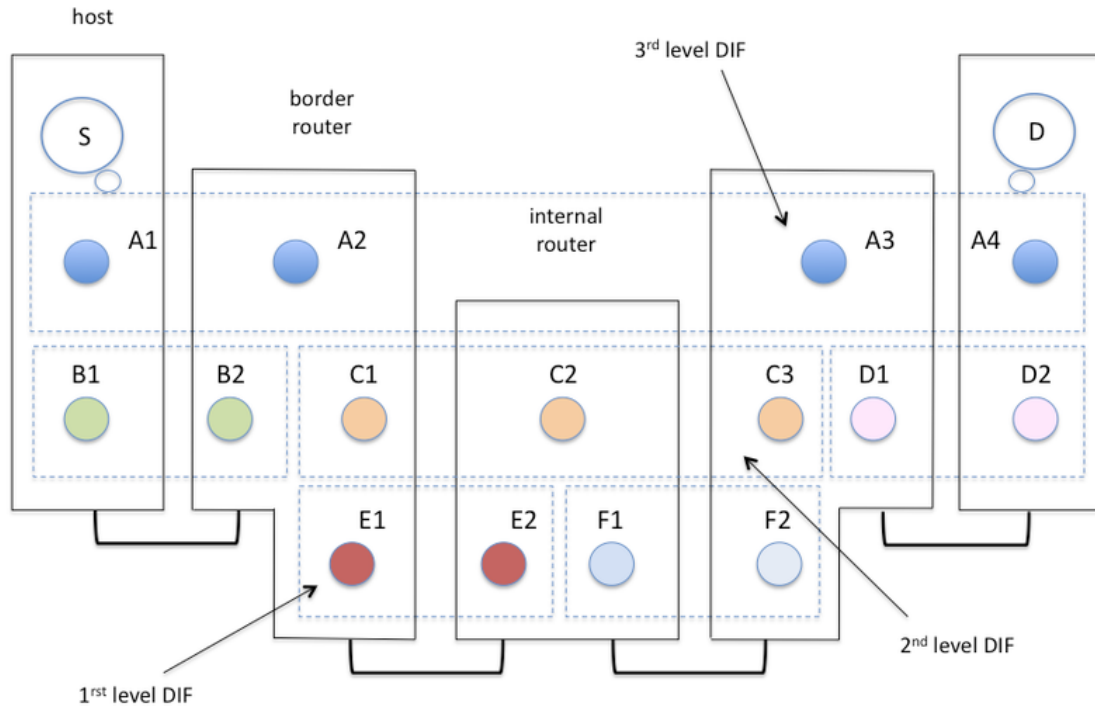
- **What is RINA**
- Why researching RINA
- Flow of research and development activities
- EC-funded RINA research
  - IRATI
  - PRISTINE (in negotiations)
  - IRINA (in negotiations)

**Innovative approach** to computer networking using inter-process communications (IPC), a set of **techniques for the exchange of data among multiple threads** in processes running on one or more **computers connected to a network.**

Ref. : J. Day: "Patterns in Network Architecture: A Return to Fundamentals, Prentice Hall, 2008.

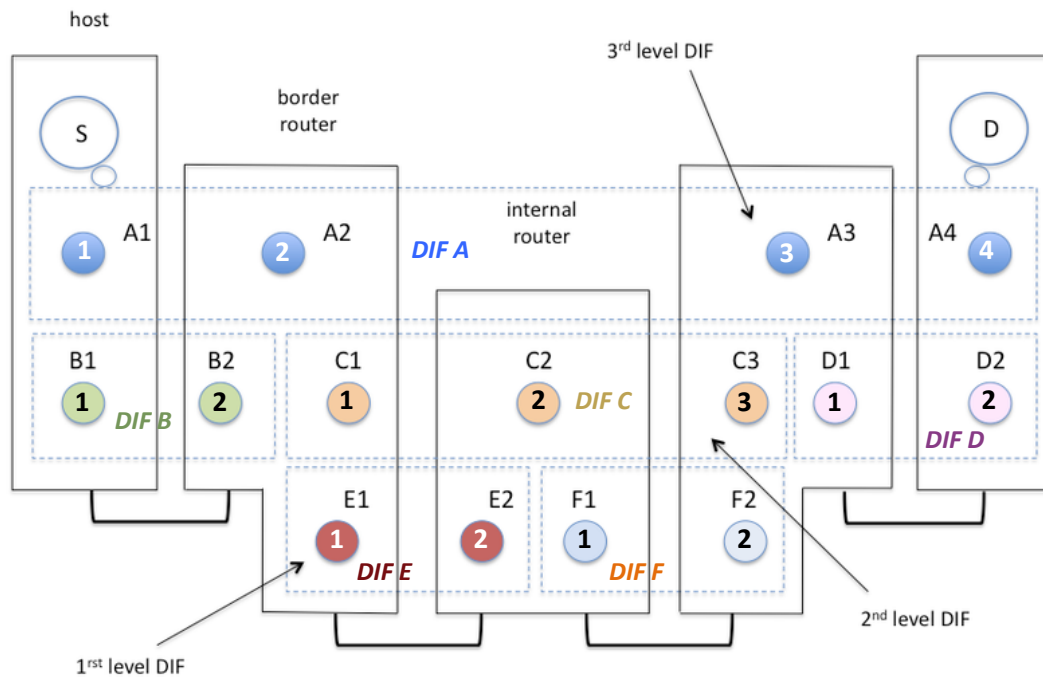
## **The RINA principle:**

Networking is not a layered set of different functions but rather a single layer (DIF) of distributed IPC's that repeats over different scopes.



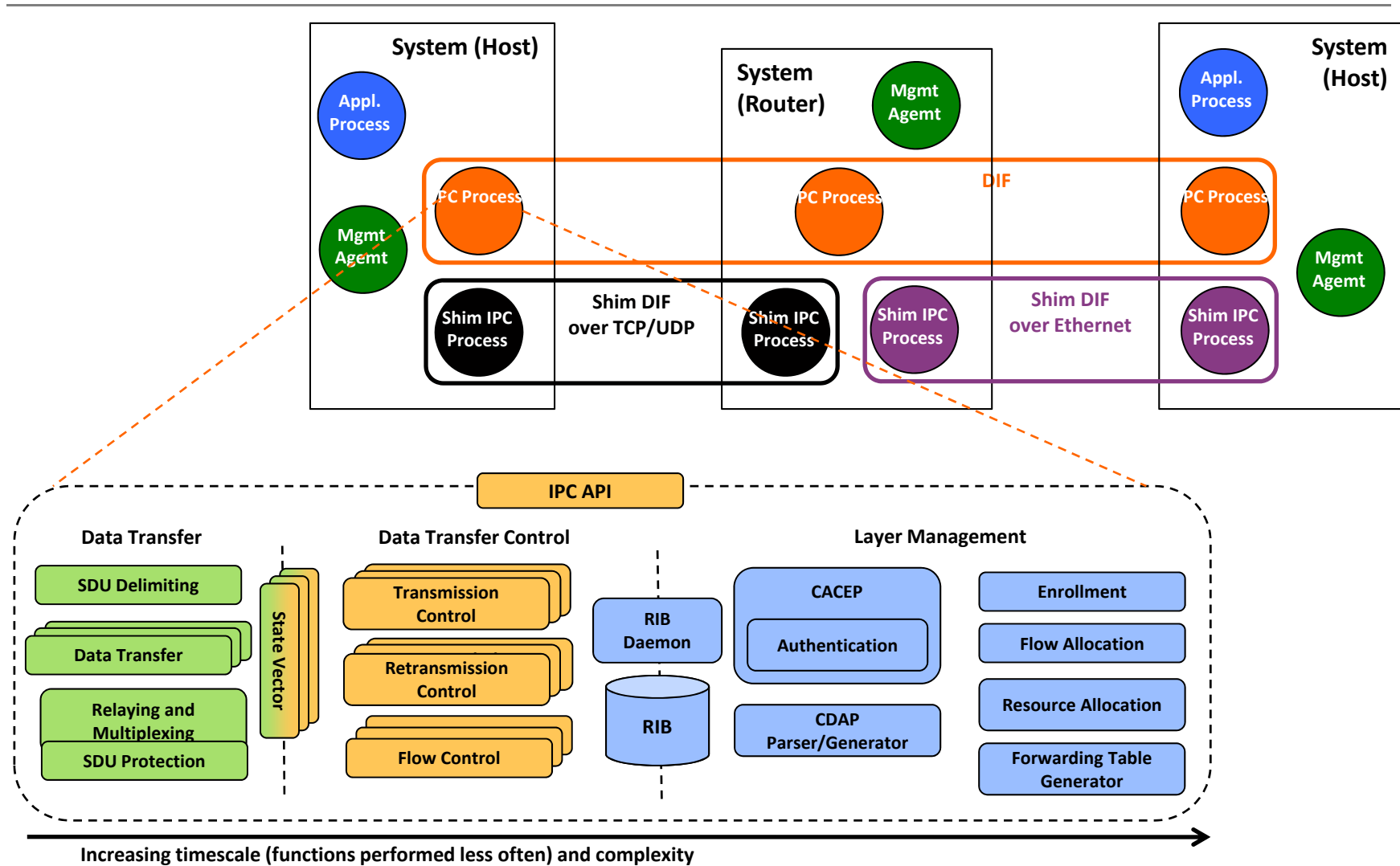
- A structure of recursive layers that provide IPC (**Inter Process Communication**) services to applications on top
- There's a **single type of layer** that **repeats** as many times as required by the network designer
- **Separation of mechanism from policy**

- **All layers have the same functions**, with different scope and range.
  - Not all instances of layers may need all functions, but don't need more.
- A **Layer** is a **Distributed Application that performs and manages IPC** (a Distributed IPC Facility –DIF-)
- This yields a theory and an **architecture** that **scales indefinitely**,
  - i.e. any bounds imposed are not a property of the architecture itself.



- All *application processes* (including IPC processes) *have a name that uniquely identifies them* within the application process namespace.
- In order to facilitate its operation within a DIF, *each IPC process within a DIF gets a synonym* that may be *structured to facilitate its use within the DIF* (i.e. an *address*).

- The scope of an address is the DIF, *addresses are not visible outside of the DIF*.
- The Flow Allocator function of the DIF finds the DIF IPC Process through which a destination Application process can be accessed.
- Because the *architecture is recursive, applications, nodes and PoAs are relative*
  - For a given DIF of rank N, the IPC Process is a node, the process at the layer N+1 is an application and the process at the layer N-1 is a Point of Attachment.



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# Why researching RINA (I)

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- **Architecture:**

- **Today:** 5 layers, layers “2.5”, **layer violations**, “overlays”, “virtual networks”, “middleboxes” (NATs, firewalls, application-layer gateways) **Getting complex!**
- **RINA:** Repeating structure, DIF (one type of layer, repeat as needed)

- **Naming, addressing and routing:**

- **Today:** No independent application names, no node names, just PoA names, routing on PoAs (multi-homing and mobility is hard to support)
- **RINA:** Complete naming & addressing, routing on the node; **support for multi-homing and mobility without special protocols.** No need for global address space.

- **Congestion control:**

- **Today:** Put in TCP, not in the best place it could be, since **it maximizes the delay and variance** of the control loop (makes the system chaotic: self-similar traffic)
- **RINA:** Each layer can perform **congestion control**, confining the effects of congestion to that layer. The delay and variance of control loops can be bound.





## Why researching RINA (II)

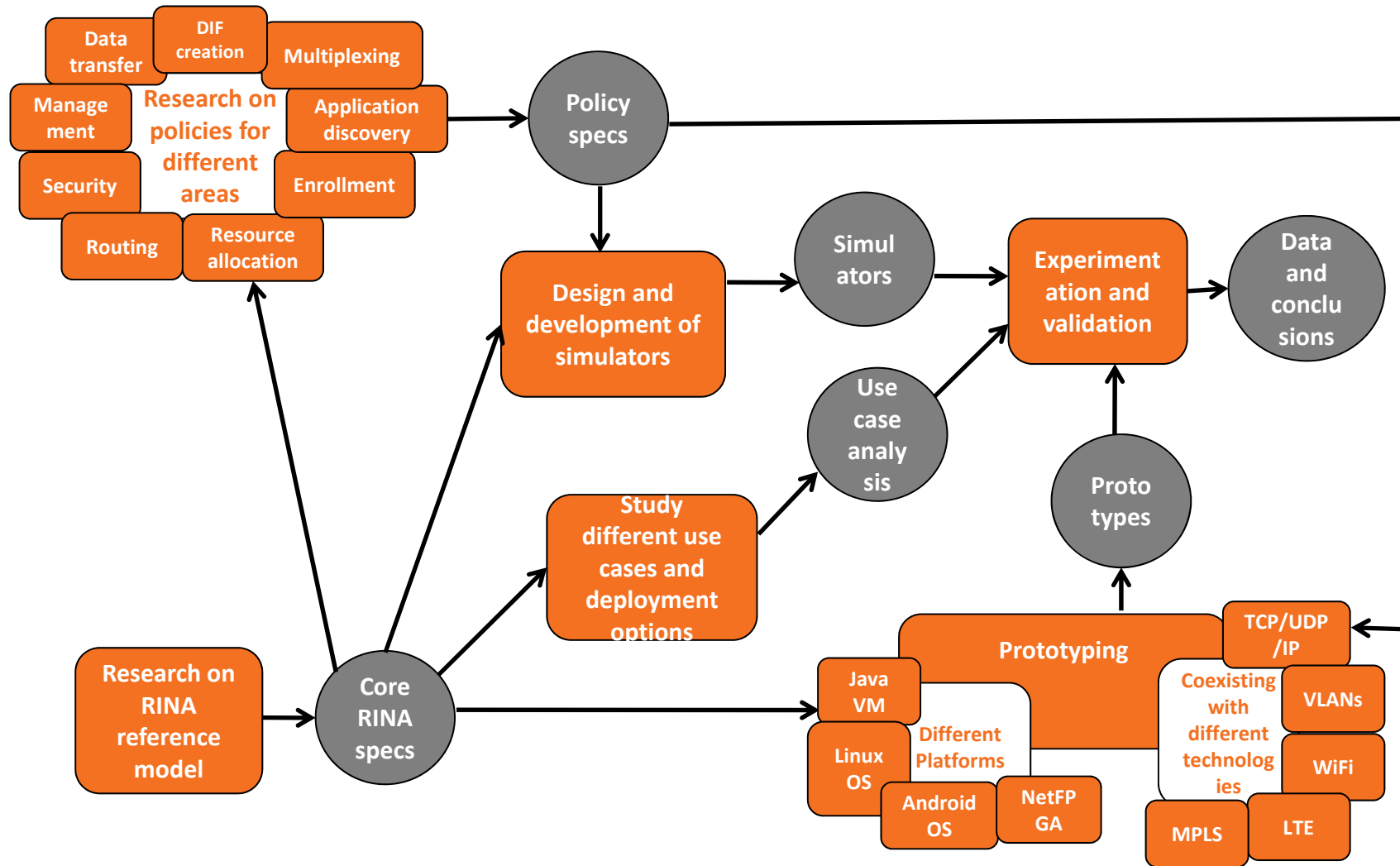
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- **Scalability:**
    - **Today:** Limited due to the **fixed number of layers** in the architecture
    - **RINA:** **Recursion provides** a divide and conquer approach, the way to **scalability**
  - **Security:**
    - **Today:** **No systematic approach** to security, secure each protocol or add boxes in between to improve security (firewalls).
    - **RINA:** **Strong design dictates where security functions go in the architecture** (encryption, authentication, access control). DIFs are securable containers.
  - **Quality of Service:**
    - **Today:** **Best effort** is the dogma, applications cannot express desired outcomes
    - **RINA:** **Each DIF is free to provide different QoS classes**, using different policies for resource allocation, routing and data transfer. Applications can request the desired characteristics for a flow (delay, loss, ordering, etc)
  - **Management:**
    - **Today:** **Complex**, reflecting the complexity in the architecture and the **high number of protocols**.
    - **RINA:** The **commonality** in the structure **simplifies management** by orders of magnitude
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# Flow of RINA R&D activities

(feedback between activities not shown for clarity reasons)



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- What? Main goals
  - To **advance** the **state of the art of RINA** towards an **architecture reference model** and **specifications** that are **closer** to enable implementations deployable in **production scenarios**.
  - The **design and implementation** of a **RINA prototype on top of Ethernet** will enable the **experimentation** and **evaluation of RINA in comparison to TCP/IP**.

## Who? 4 partners

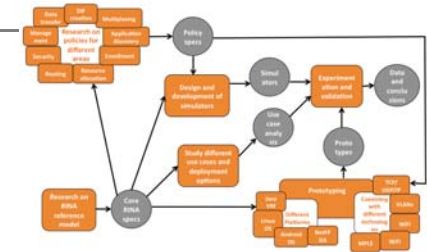


## 5 activities:

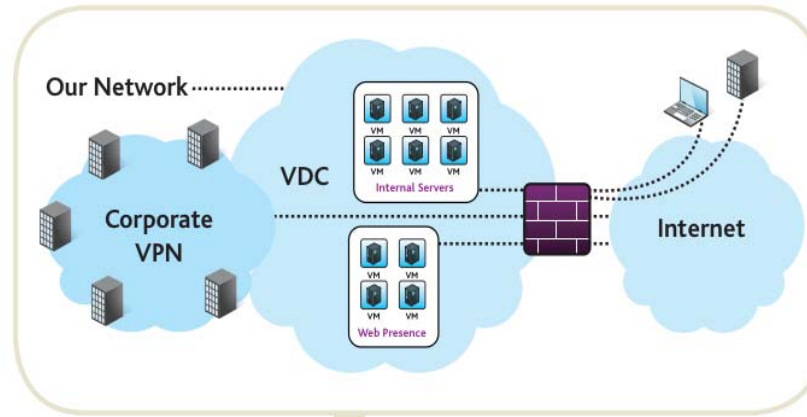
- WP1: Project management 
- WP2: Arch., Use cases and Req.
- WP3: SW Design and Implementation
- WP4: Deployment into OFELIA
- WP5: Dissemination, Standardisation and Exploitation

Budget	
Total Cost	1.126.660 €
EC Contribution	870.000 €
Duration	
	2 years
Start Date	
	1 <sup>st</sup> January 2013
External Advisory Board	
Juniper Networks, ATOS, Cisco Systems, Telecom Italia, BU	

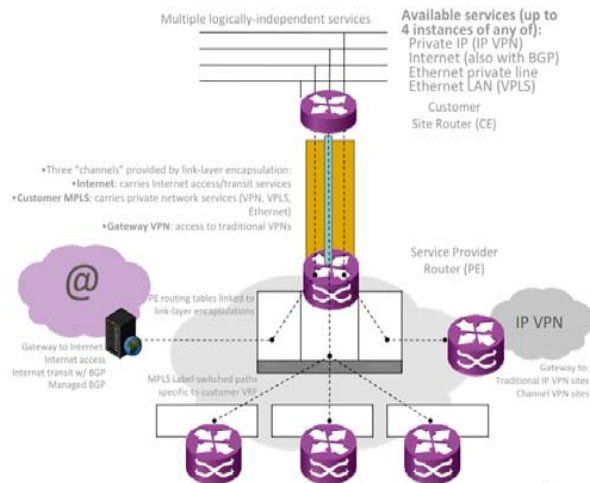
- **Reference model and core specifications**
  - Detect inconsistencies and errors
- **Research on policies for different areas**
  - **Routing** (link-state), Shim DIF over Ethernet VLANs (802.1q)
- **Use cases**
  - Corporate VPNs and cloud networking
- **Prototyping**
  - Initial implementation for **Linux OS** (user-space and kernel)
  - **Porting** of RINA implementation to **Juniper platforms**
- **Experimentation**
  - First experimental **analysis** of **RINA against TCP/IP** in similar conditions (focusing in LAN environments)



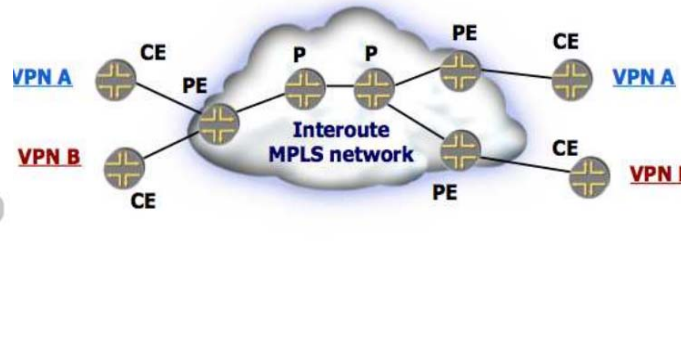
- RINA applied to a **hybrid cloud/network** provider
  - Mixed offering of connectivity (Ethernet VPN, MPLS IP VPN, Ethernet Private Line, Internet Access) + computing (Virtual Data Center)



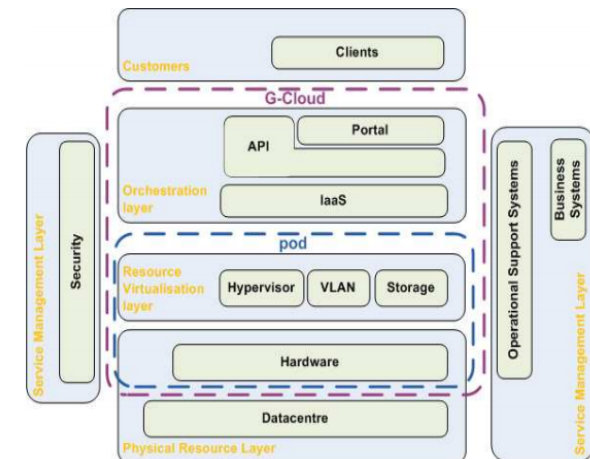
### Access Network

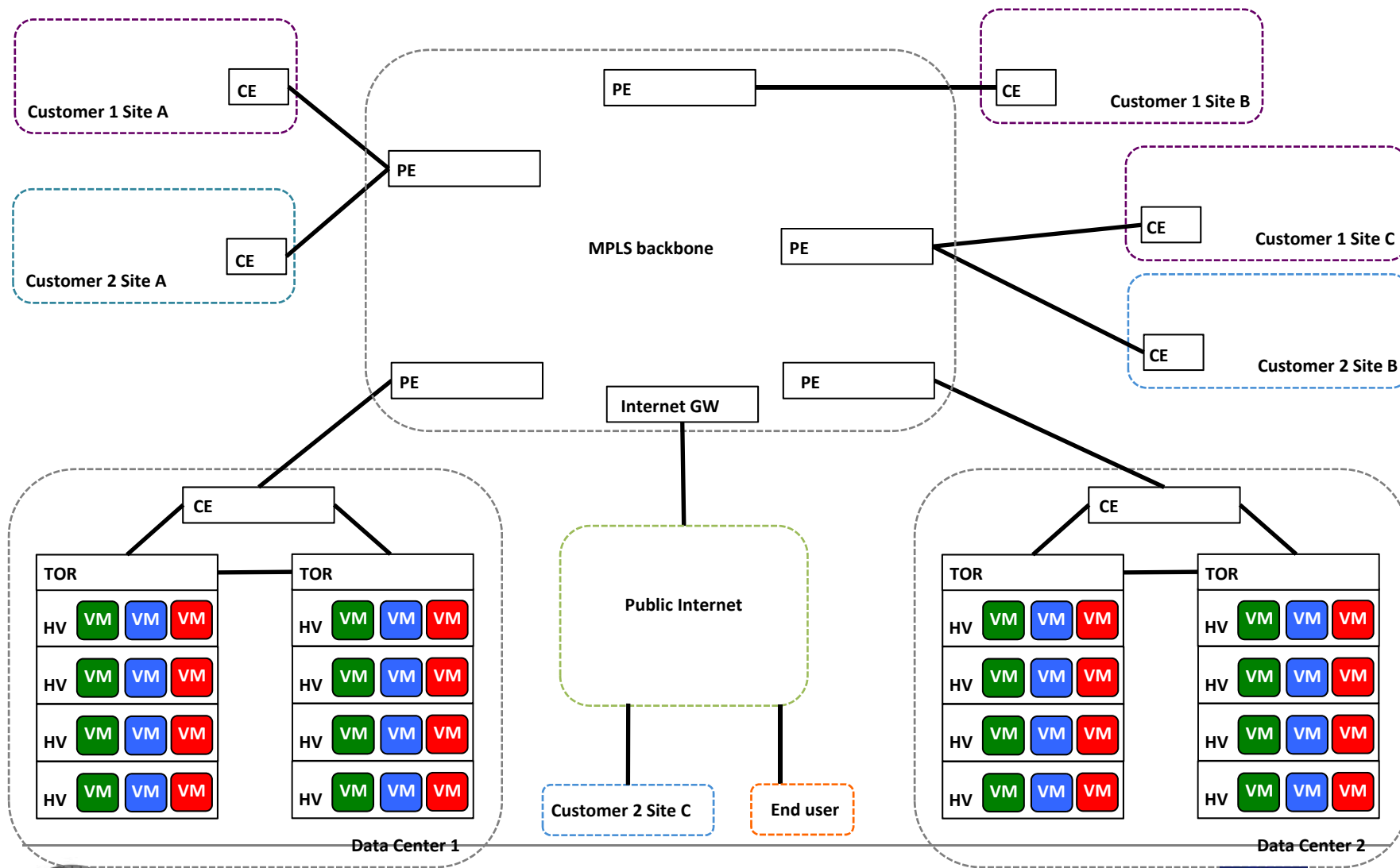


### Wide Area Network



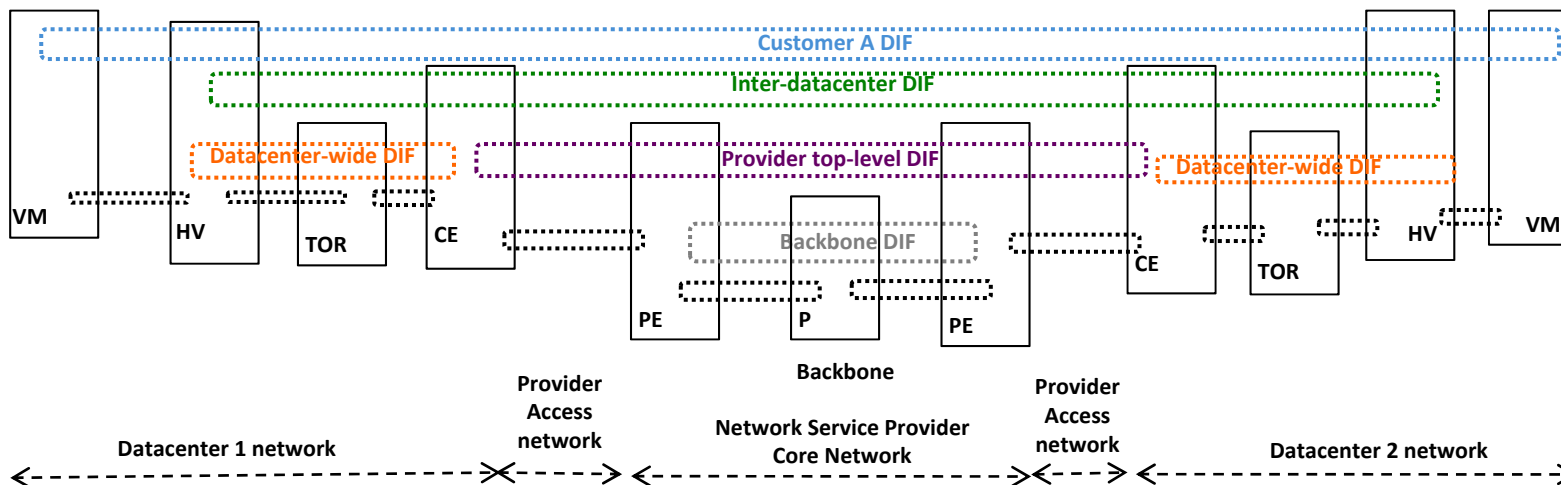
### Datacenter Design



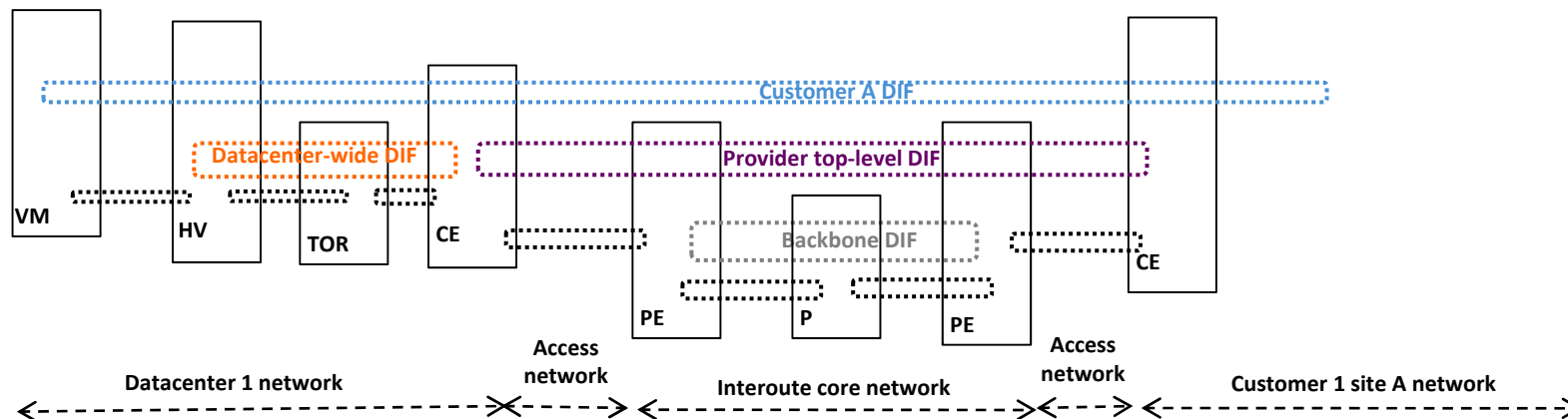




## Scenario 1: Inter-DC

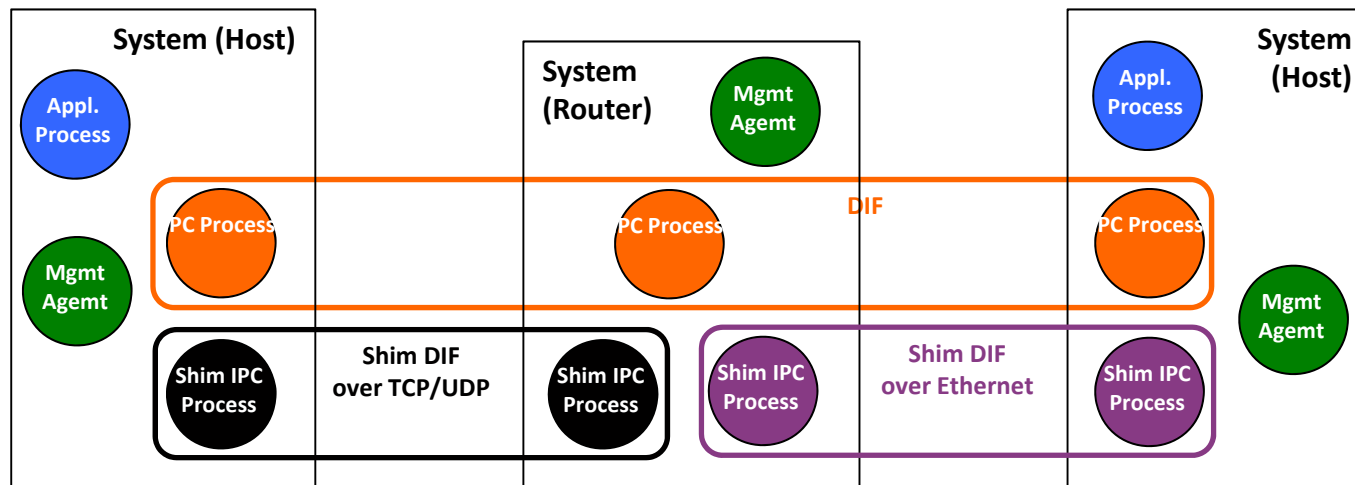


## Scenario 2: DC-Customer



- **New specifications** contributed to RINA during the first phase of the project
  - Shim DIF over Ethernet: Overlay RINA on top of IEEE 802.1q (VLANs)
  - Forwarding Table Generator based on Link-State routing technology (to compute the PDU Forwarding Table in medium-sized DIFs – 200 nodes approx)
- **More updates to specs** foreseen during the next phases
  - Enrollment specification adapted to unreliable flows
    - Required to operate over Ethernet (also over UDP)
  - Concrete policies for data transfer
    - Sliding window flow control, retransmissions, rate-based flow control
  - Adaptation of routing update frequency to better support mobility

- The task of a **shim DIF** is to put a small as possible **veneer over a legacy protocol** to **allow a RINA DIF** to use it unchanged.
  - Not a RINA-conformant application. We are not trying to make legacy protocols provide full support for RINA.
  - Anything more should be provided by the first full DIF.
- The **shim DIF** should **provide no more service or capability than the legacy protocol provides**.



- **Linux** has been the chosen target platform for IRATI, due to
  - It is **widely used** in different contexts
  - Open source OS with a great community and documentation
- However the implementation aims to be as reusable as possible in similar environments
  - other UNIX-based Operating Systems
- The **implementation** targets both the **user-space** and the **kernel-space**, since
  - Low performance penalties have to be achieved for highly-frequent tasks (such as reading and writing data) -> Some components must be placed in the kernel
  - There is the need to access device driver functionalities in order to be able to overlay RINA on top of Ethernet (or other networking technologies in the future) -> Some components must be placed in the kernel

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# i2cat<sup>9</sup> PRISTINE @ a Glance



- What? Main goals
  - To **design and develop an SDK for the IRATI RINA prototype, to unleash the programmability provided by RINA.**
  - To **use the SDK to design, implement and trial a set of a policies** to create **optimized DIFs** for each of the project **use cases: distributed cloud, datacenter networking and network service provider.**
  - To **design and implement** the first **RINA multi-layer management system.**

## Who? 15 partners



WIT-TSSG, i2CAT, TID, Ericsson, NXW, Thales, Nexedi, Atos, BISDN, Juniper, Telecom SudParis, U Brno, UiO, CREATE-NET, iMinds

## 7 activities:

- **WP1:** Project management
- **WP2:** Use cases, req. analysis and programmable reference architecture
- **WP3:** Programmable performance-enhancing functions and protocols
- **WP4:** Innovative security and reliability enablers
- **WP5:** Multi-layer management plane
- **WP6:** System-level integration, validation, trials and assessment
- **WP7:** Dissemination, standardisation and exploitation

Budget	
Total Cost	5.034.961 €
EC Contribution	3.337.000 €
Duration	
	2.5 years
Start Date	
	1 <sup>st</sup> January 2014
External Advisory Board	
Cisco Systems, Telecom Italia, Deutsche Telekom, Colt Telecom, BU, Interoute	



- **Distributed cloud**
  - Decentralized cloud technology; customer's applications run in datacenters but also in servers from offices and home users.
  - Infrastructure interconnected through multiple ISPs, overall connectivity provided through overlay on top -> *Use RINA to provide this overlay*
- **Datacentre networking**
  - Evaluate RINA as a technology that allows **more dynamicity and tighter integration with applications** (dynamic instantiation of application-optimized VPNs)
- **Network Service Provider**
  - **Investigate benefits of RINA for NSP**: better network design, simpler management, DIFs that support different levels of QoS with stronger flow isolation, better security, programmability, etc.





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# IRINA @ a glance

- What? Main goals
  - To make a **study of RINA against the current networking state of the art** and the most relevant **clean-slate architectures** under research.
  - To perform a **use-case study** of how **RINA** could be better used in the **NREN scenario**, and **showcase a lab-trial** of the use case
  - To **involve the NREN and GEANT community** in the different steps of the project, in order to to get valuable feedback

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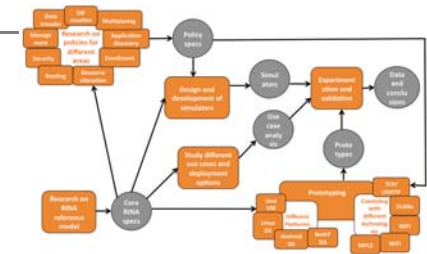
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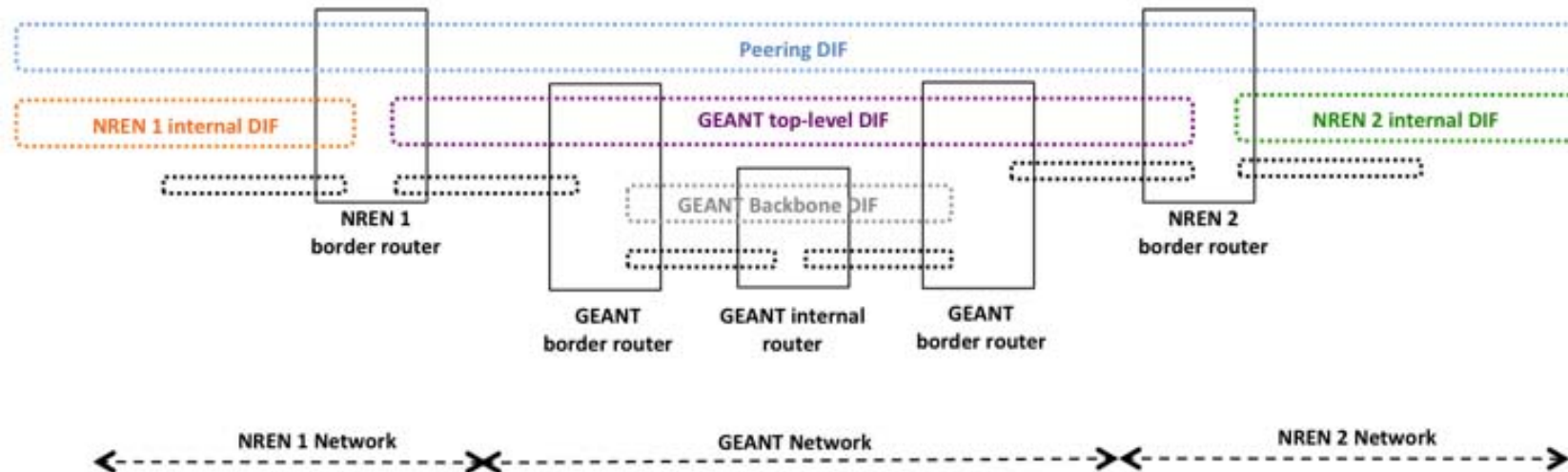
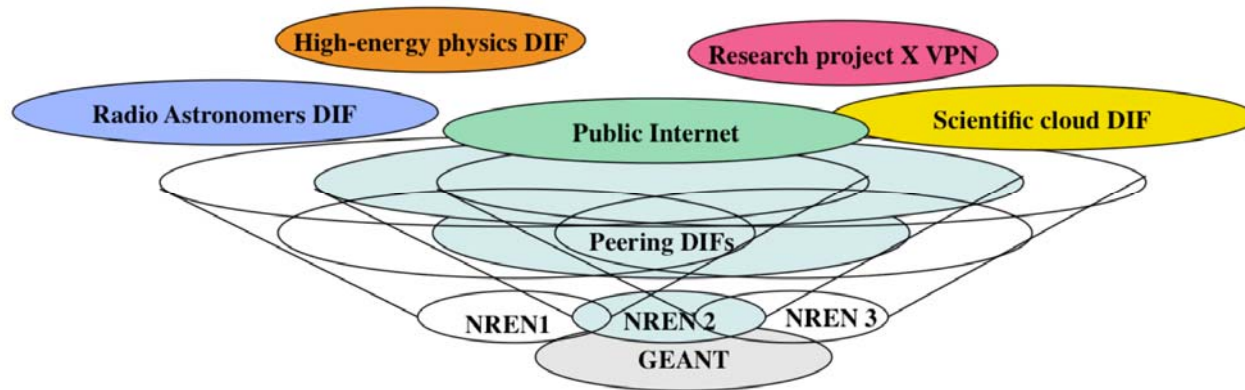
- **WP1:** Technical coordination and interaction with GEANT3+
- **WP2:** Comparative analysis of network architectures
- **WP3:** Use case study and lab trials
- **WP4:** Dissemination and workshop organization

Budget	
Total Cost	199.940 €
EC Contribution	149.955 €
Duration	
	18 months
Start Date	
	1 <sup>st</sup> November 2013

# i2cat<sup>9</sup> IRINA contributions to RINA roadmap

- **Reference model and core specifications**
  - Compare with other clean-slate architectures
- **Use cases**
  - Research network operators (NRENs and GEANT environment)
- **Prototyping**
  - Little adaptations to the IRATI prototype (Linux OS), to be able to trial the use case in the lab
- **Experimentation**
  - Focus on the requirements of NRENs





*Many Thanks !  
Moltes gràcies !*



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<http://www.i2cat.cat>  
<http://dana.i2cat.net>  
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