

Today's CSTNET

Jun Li, Kai Nan, Ling Wang

jlee@cstnet.cn, nankai@cnic.cn, wangling@cstnet.cn

Computer Network Information Center
Chinese Academy of Sciences

Agenda

- Introduction to CNIC
- CSTNET Overview
- CNGI and CSTNET
- GLORIAD and HK IOEP (HKLight)
- Conclusions

Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)



Chinese American Networking Symposium 2004

A Glance at CAS

- Founded on Nov. 1, 1949 on former Academia Sinica and Beiping Academy
- Most comprehensive R&D center in China
- Conduct R&D related to almost all aspects of science and technology
- Now about 100 institutes, 1 univ., 2 colleges
- 12 branch academies in major cities
- Total staff: 51,000; 37,000 scientists & engineers
- Entitled to confer both Ph.D. and master degrees. Now a total of 30,000+ graduate students

Computer Network Information Center (CNIC)



Chinese American Networking Symposium 2004

CNIC at a glance

- an institute of CAS, founded in April 1995
- an IT supporting and research institution established with the development of China Internet
- joined in the Knowledge Innovation Program in January 2002
- 270+ staff, 140+ graduate students

Vision

- a supporting institution for building, operating and services of CAS' informatization (e-Science + ARP)
- a R&D base for next generation Internet technologies

Missions

- Operation and services for CSTNet
 - Information Services on Scientific Databases
 - Services on Supercomputing
 - Operation of CNNIC
 - Services for office automation
 - Research on network technology and applications (e.g. NGI, Grid)
-

Departments

- CSTNet Network Center
 - Scientific Database Center
 - Supercomputing Center
 - China Internet Information Center (CNNIC)
 - Management Information Service Center
 - Network Technology and Applications Research Laboratory (NTARL)
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CAS Infrastructure Update

Infrastructure	Item	By 2000	By 2004
Networking	core	1Gbps	2.5Gbps
	backbone	2Mbps	155Mbps
	International link	55Mbps	620Mbps
HPC	Peak TFLOPS	0.13	5.5
	Linpack TFLOPS	0.05	4.2
	Storage	2.1TB	180TB
Scientific Database	Member institutes	21	45
	Databases	180	388
	Data volume	725GB	13TB

CSTNET

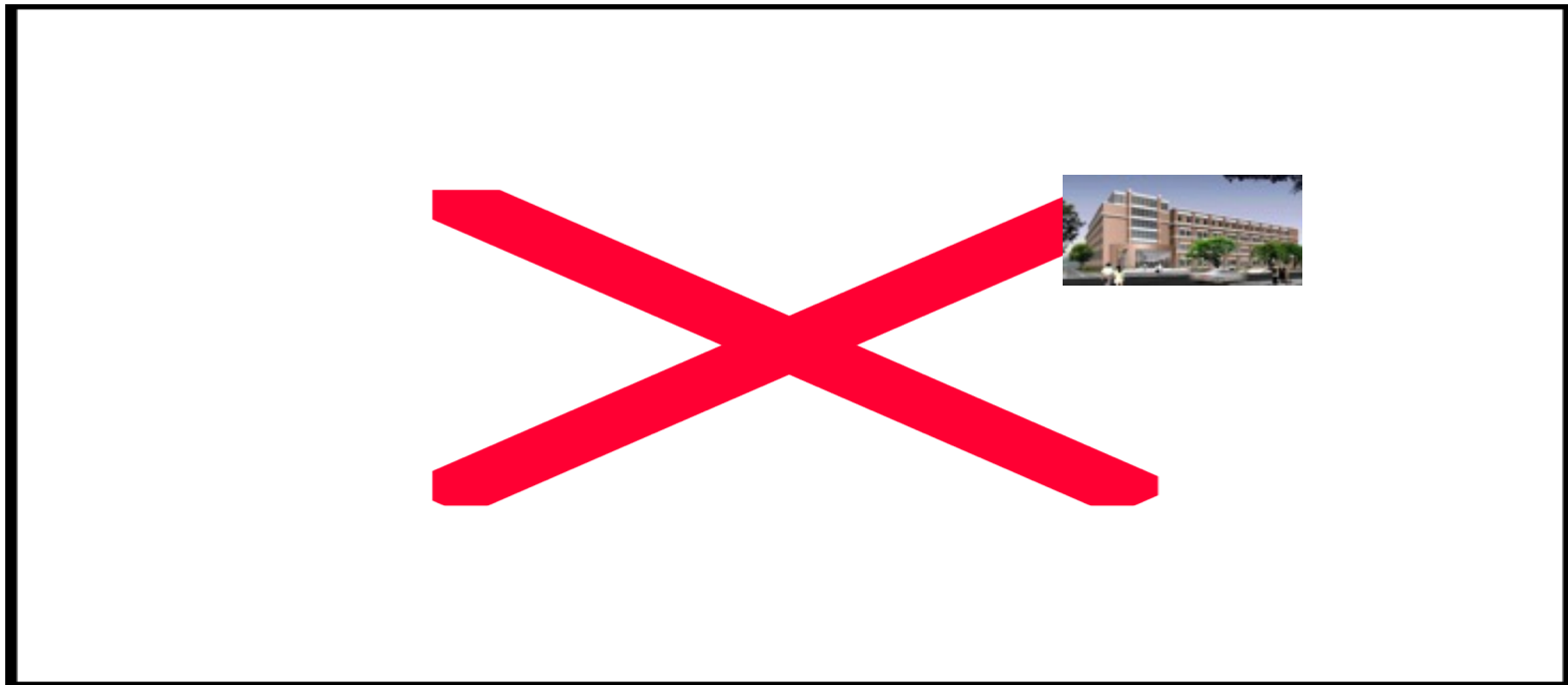
Introduction of CSTNET

- Base on the NCFC and the network of CAS
- Opened the first Internet link of China 1994
- One of the top large scale networks in China
- .cn top domain service
- Cover more than 20 provinces, 100 institutes, and 1,000,000 end users
- Large scale upgrade in 2001-2005
- Bandwidths
 - Backbone 2.5G
 - MAN link 1G
- CNGI
 - 7 nodes (work with China Netcom)

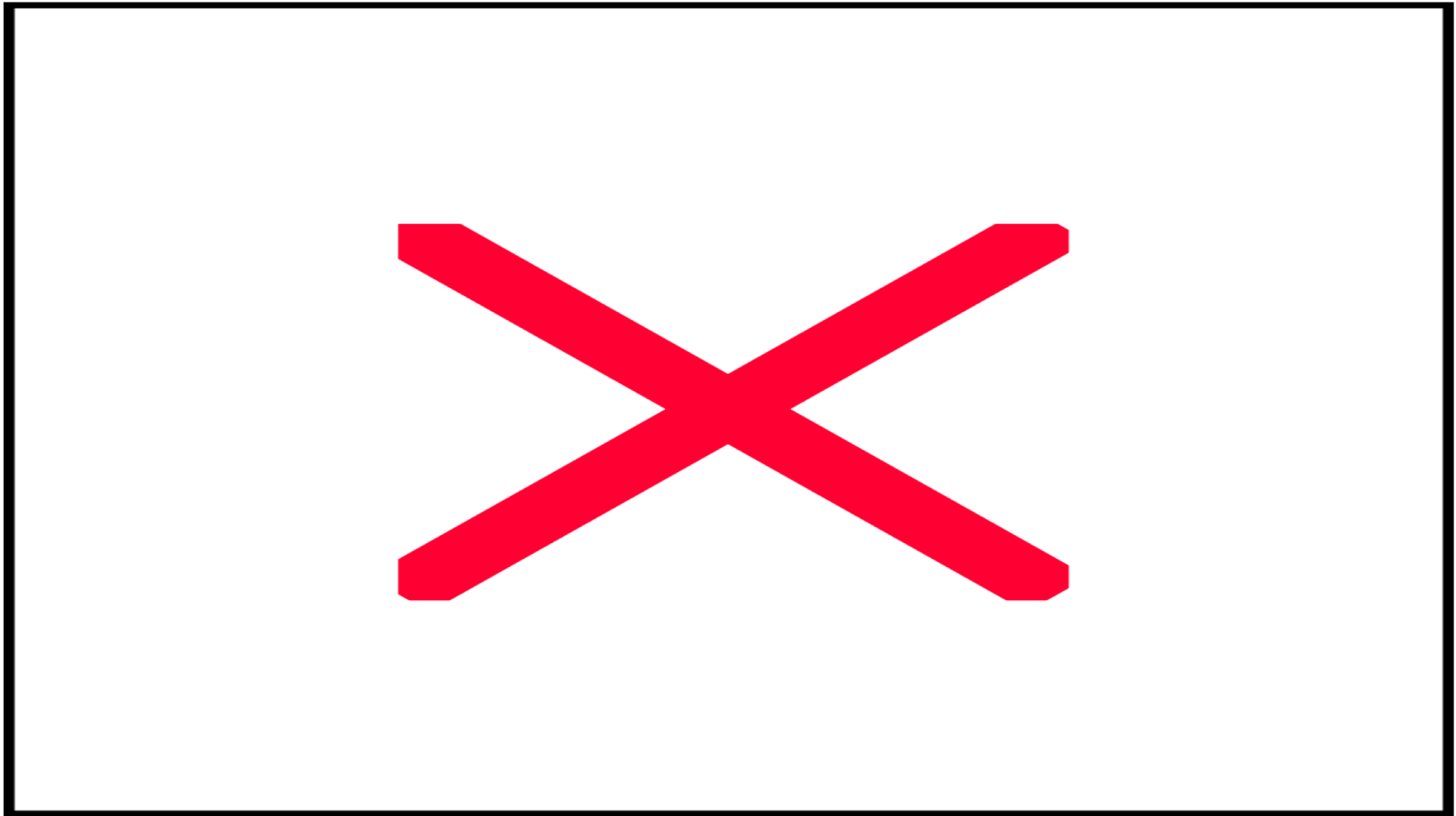
Introduction of CSTNET

- Efforts on:
 - Upgrading IT Infrastructure
 - Constructing Scientific Research Environment
 - Developing Key IT Technologies
 - Demonstrating Science Applications
- A better platform to support advanced science applications
- A good test bed for research on next generation Internet

Nodes of CSTNET



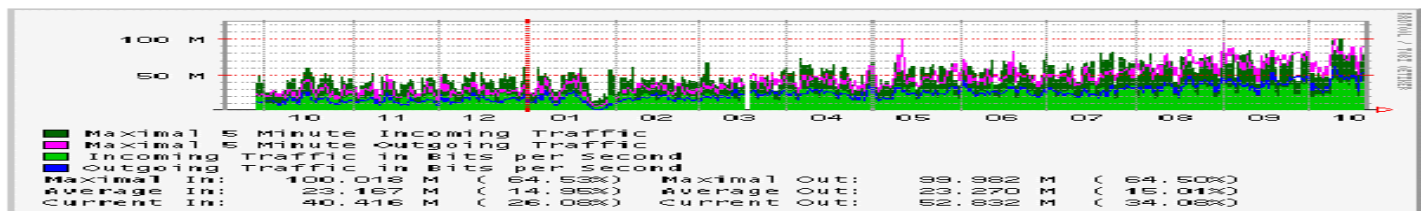
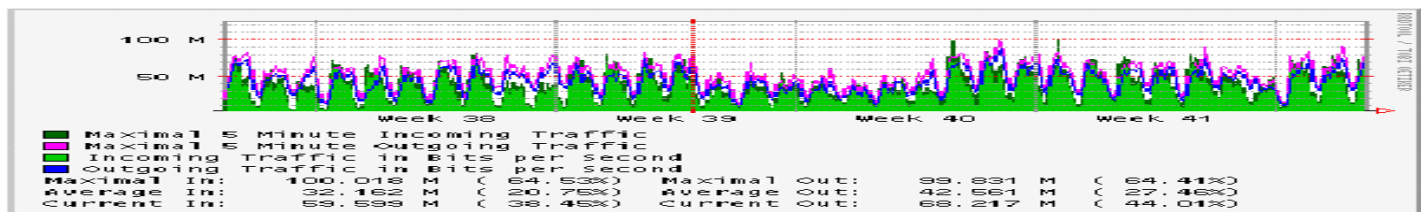
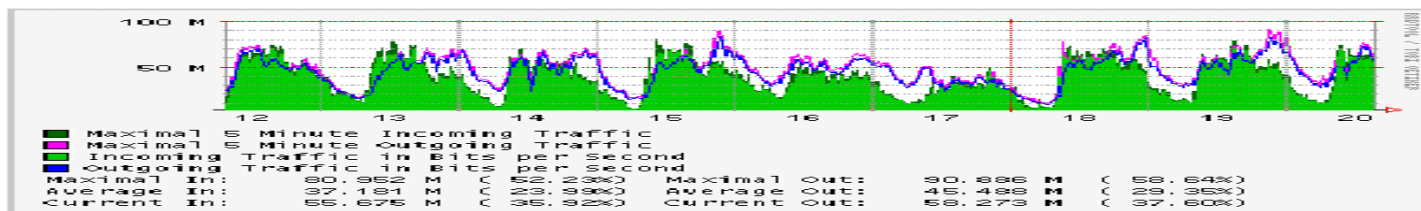
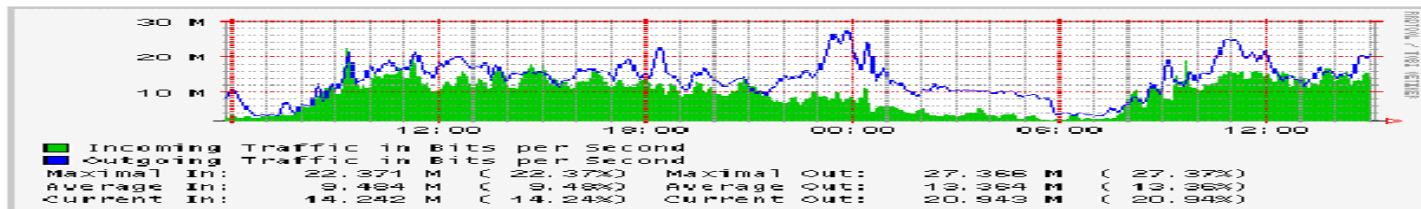
CSTNET Network Architecture



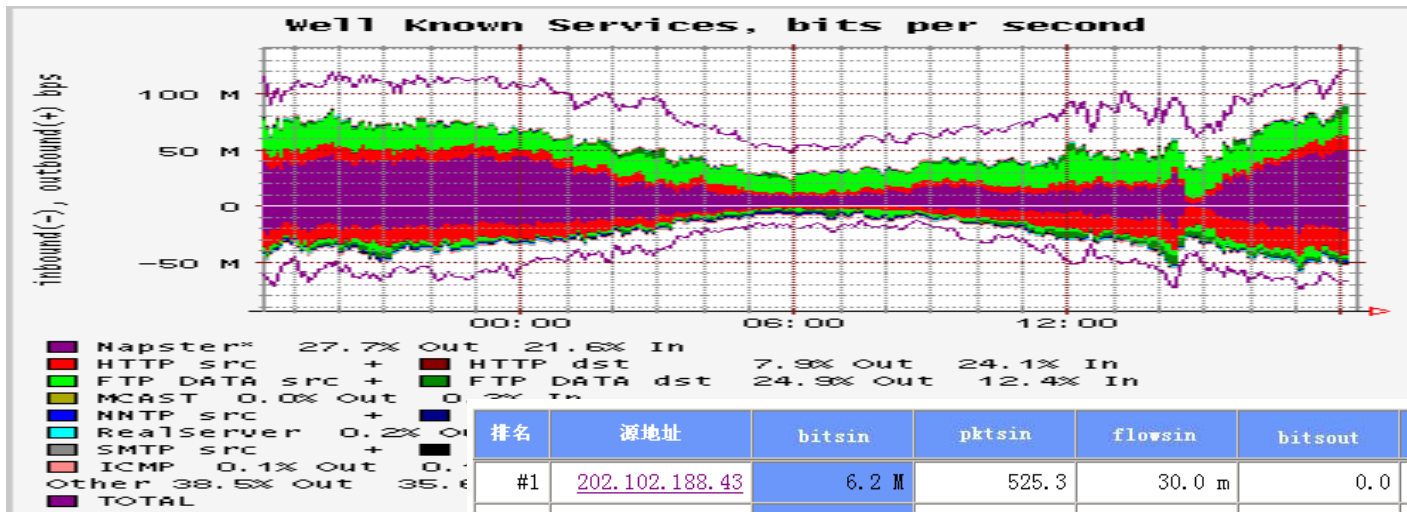
Applications

- Information Services on Scientific Databases
- Services on Supercomputing
- Services for Management
- Research on network technology and applications (e.g. NGI, Grid)
- Supporting advanced S&E applications

Our Network Management



Know Our Users



排名	源地址	bitsin	pktsin	flowsin	bitsout	pktsout	flowsout
#1	202.102.188.43	6.2 M	525.3	30.0 m	0.0	0.0	0.0
#2	61.156.38.49	5.5 M	485.5	3.3 m	0.0	0.0	0.0
#3	221.216.167.161	4.1 M	494.5	6.7 m	0.0	0.0	0.0
#4	222.134.241.84	3.3 M	292.9	33.3 m	0.0	0.0	0.0
#5	61.50.213.229	2.9 M	261.5	53.3 m	0.0	0.0	0.0
#6	221.6.7.117	2.8 M	254.2	463.3 m	0.0	0.0	0.0
#7	218.9.183.66	2.8 M	230.7	6.7 m	0.0	0.0	0.0
#8	218.56.227.44	2.2 M	212.0	3.3 m	0.0	0.0	0.0
#9	222.134.100.154	2.0 M	219.9	3.3 m	0.0	0.0	0.0
#10	211.154.222.56	2.0 M	231.8	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

统计样本的时间为: Thu Oct 14 11:35:00 2004

Network Security Work



中国科技网网络安全应急小组

中国科技网网络安全应急小组，简称 CSTCERT(China Science and Technology Network Computer Emergency Response Team)，是中国科技网的信息安全应急响应组织。CSTCERT在中国科学院计算机网络信息中心和相关主管部门的领导下，依托中国科技网，主要为中国科技网及用户单位提供网络安全快速响应和技术支持服务，并从事信息安全相关领域的研究和开发。

CSTCERT成立于2002年，在成立后的几年内，小组协调科技网有关人员和技术力量，对中国科技网的网络安全事件进行应急处理。小组在中国科技网的运行和安全保障中正发挥着越来越重要的作用。

What We Do Now



International Collaboration

- PRAGMA, 2002
- GLORIAD, Jan, 2004
 - NCSA(US), Kurchatov Institute(RU)
- KISTI 、 NICT...
- Internet2
- APAN
- ...

Applications in CNGI

- Video stream
 - Network Grid
 - Environment monitoring
 - Remote control, virtual lab
 - Mobile and wireless applications
 - Advanced manufacturing
 - Remote education, digital library
 - Medical care
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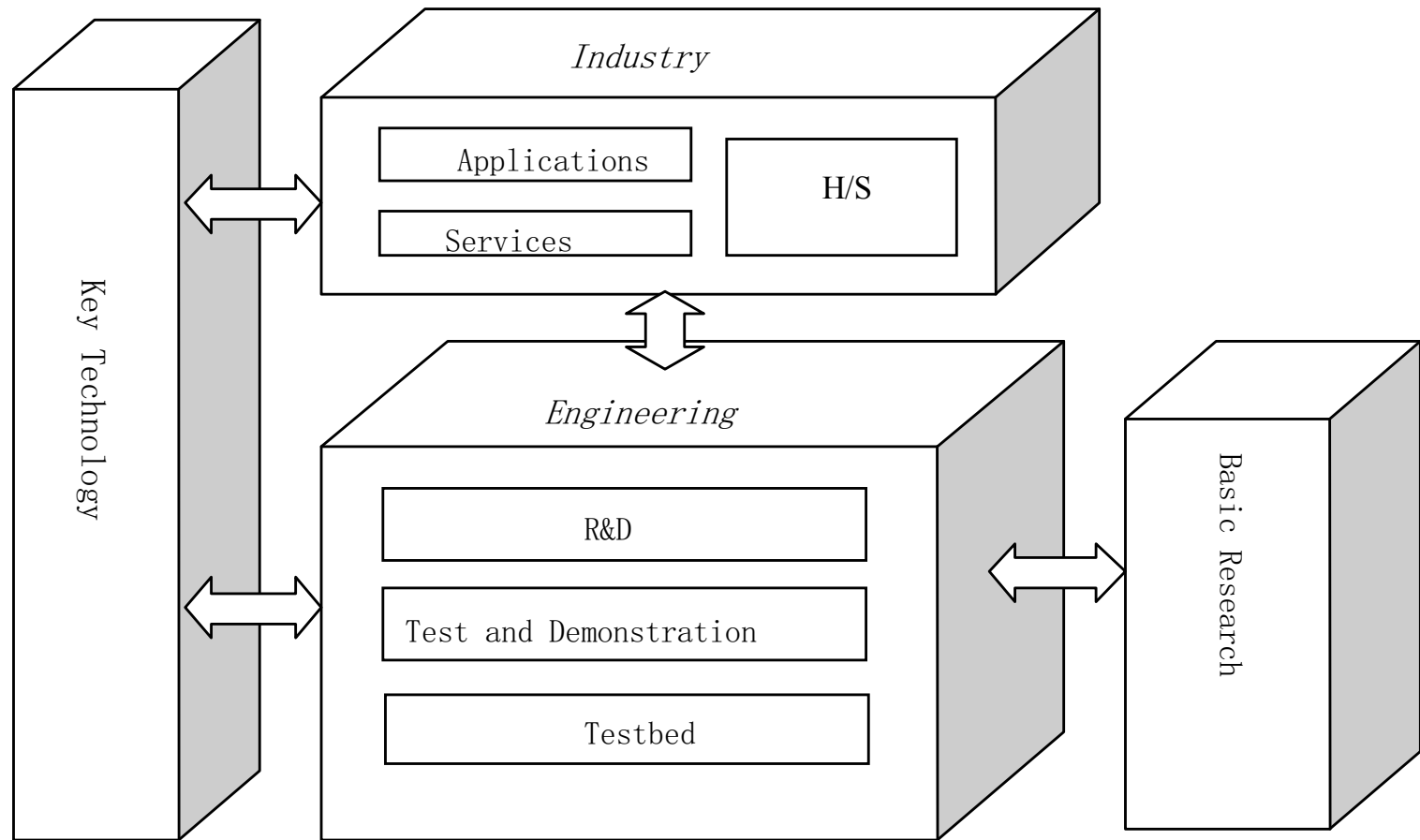
Key Issues to be addressed by CNGI

- Standard study
- Large scale routing (BGP implementation...)
- Large Scale multicast
- QoS
- Mobility
- Management (BOSS)
- Migration from IPv4 to IPv6
- Accounting and business model
- ...

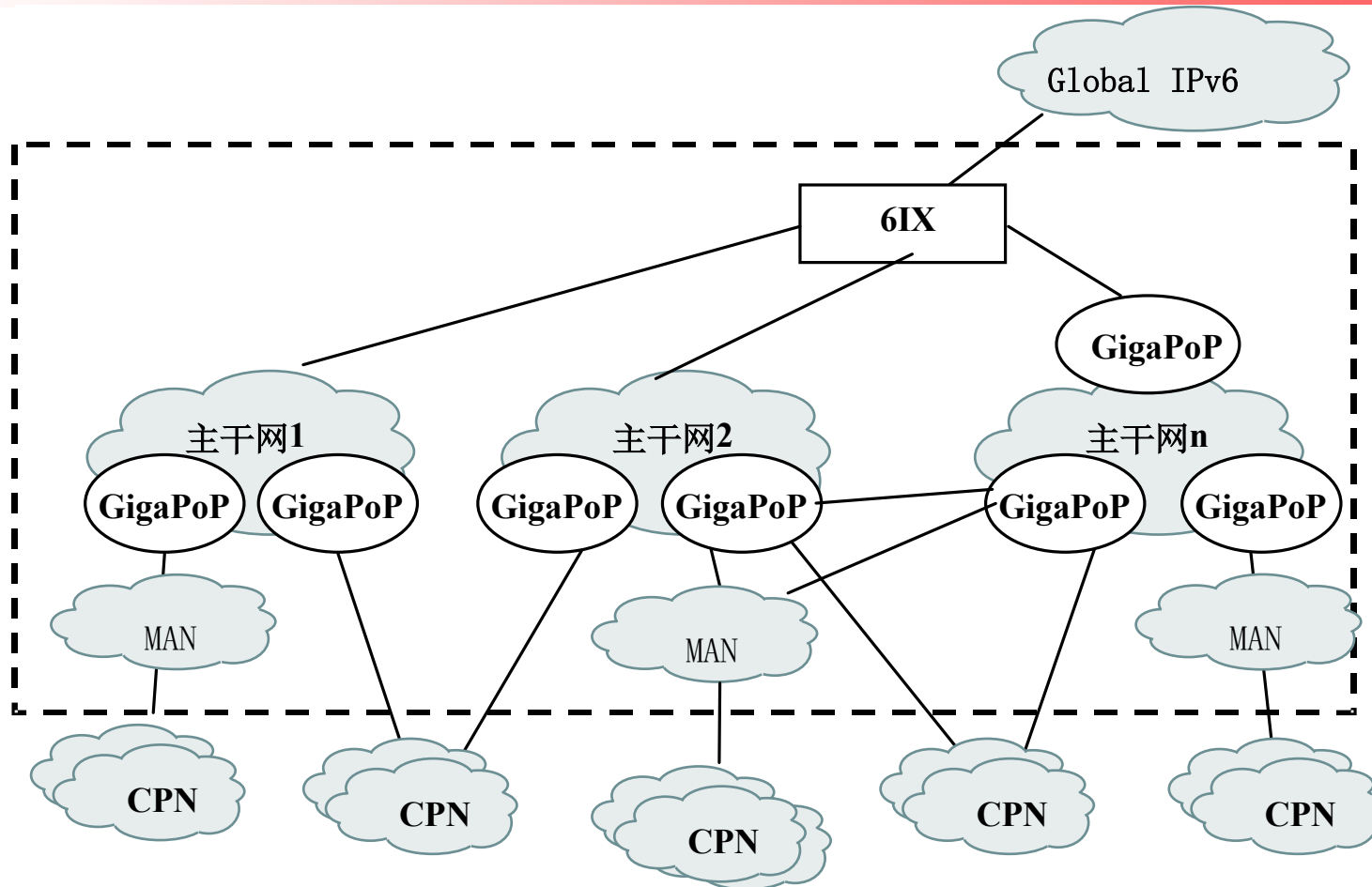
CNGI progress

- Phase one
 - From 2003 to end of 2005, setup the demo network
- Phase two
 - From 2006 to 2010, large scale deployment throughout China

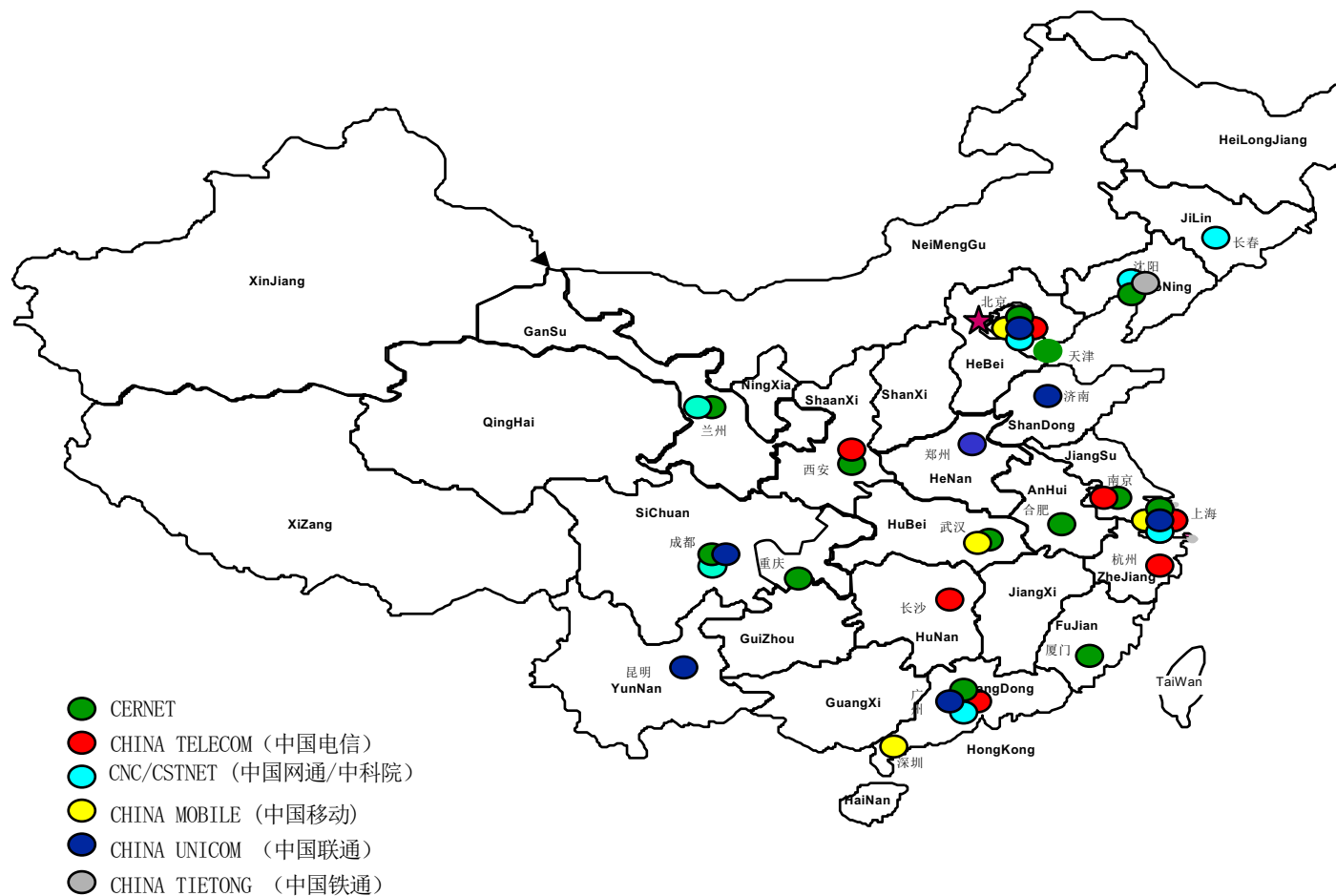
CNGI Structure



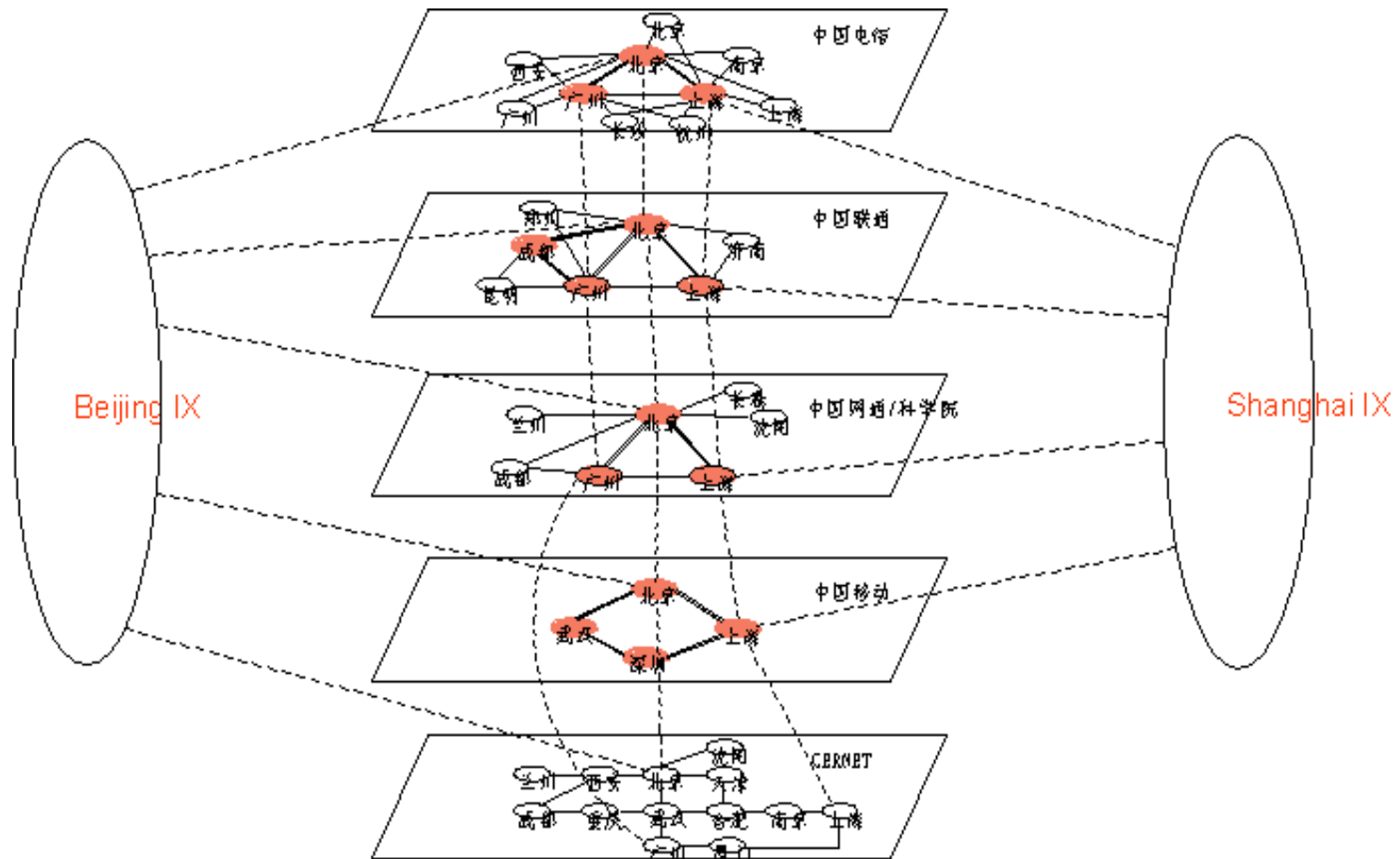
CNGI Backbone



CNGI GigaPoPs

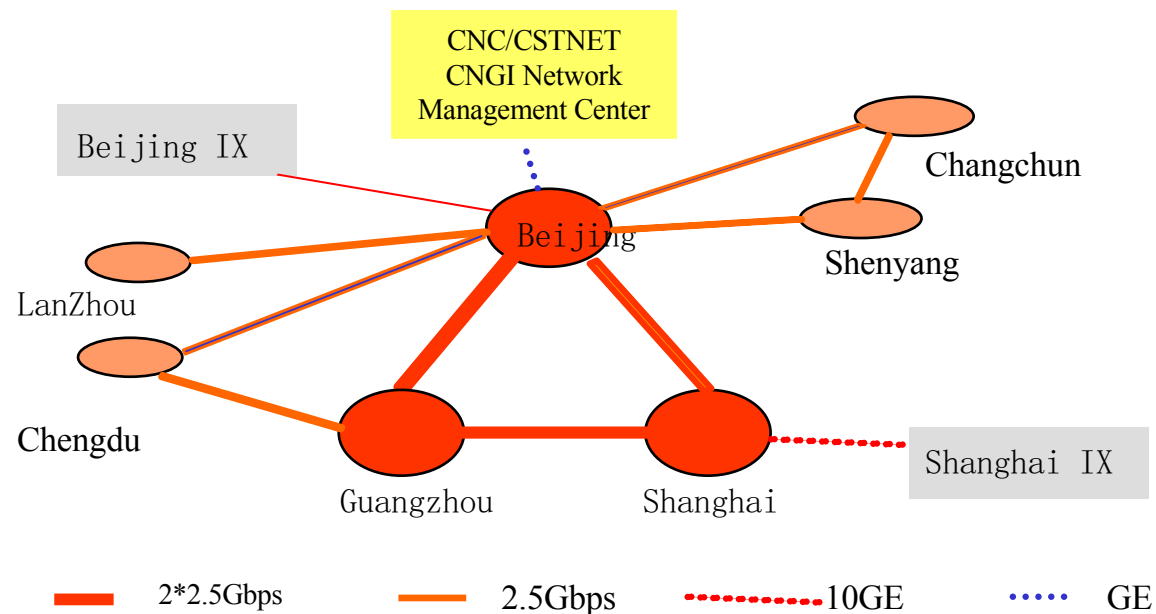


CNGI Interconnect among ISPs

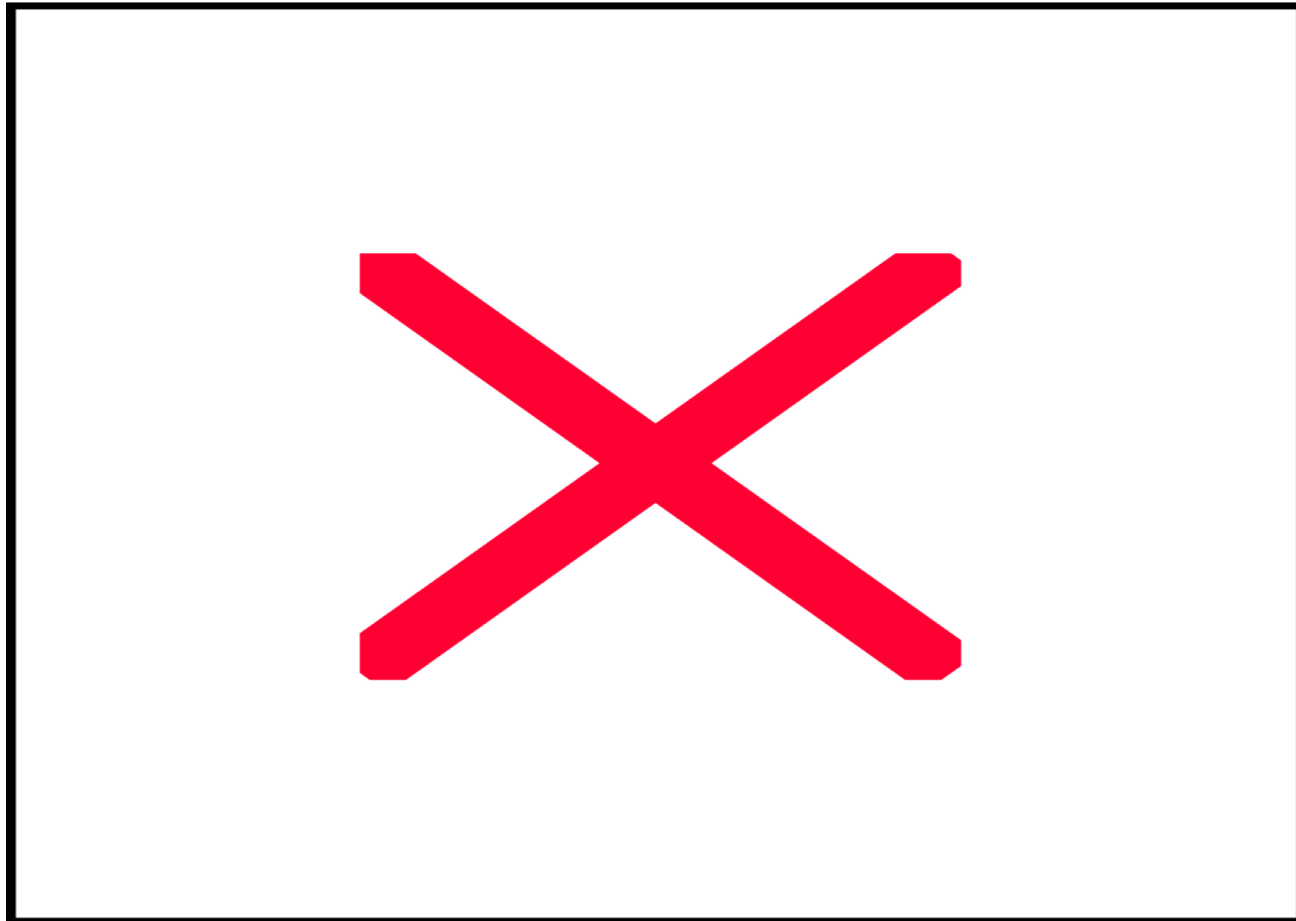


Our Work In CNGI

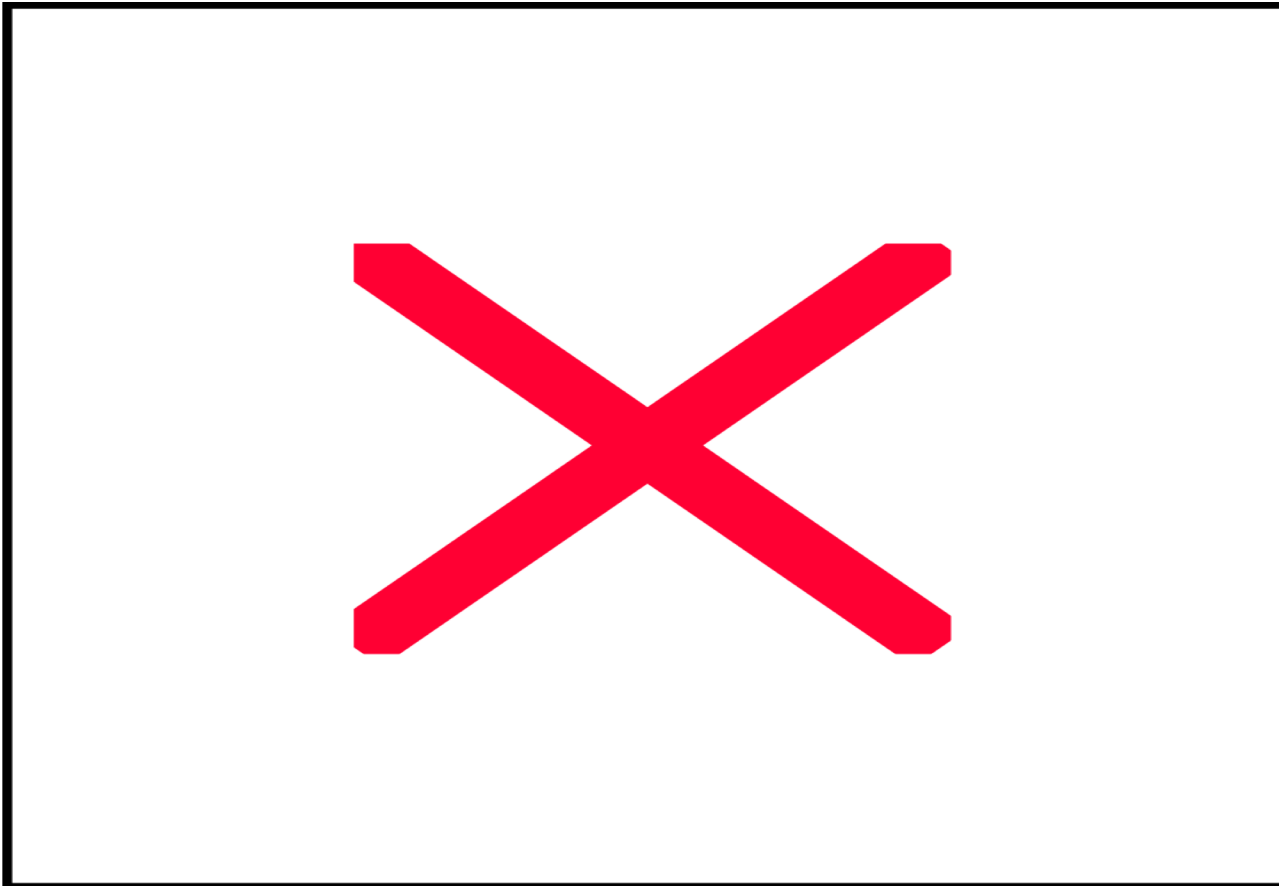
- CHINA/CSTNET in change of establish the GigaPoPs in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenyang, Changchun, Chengdu, Lianzhou and the network management center.



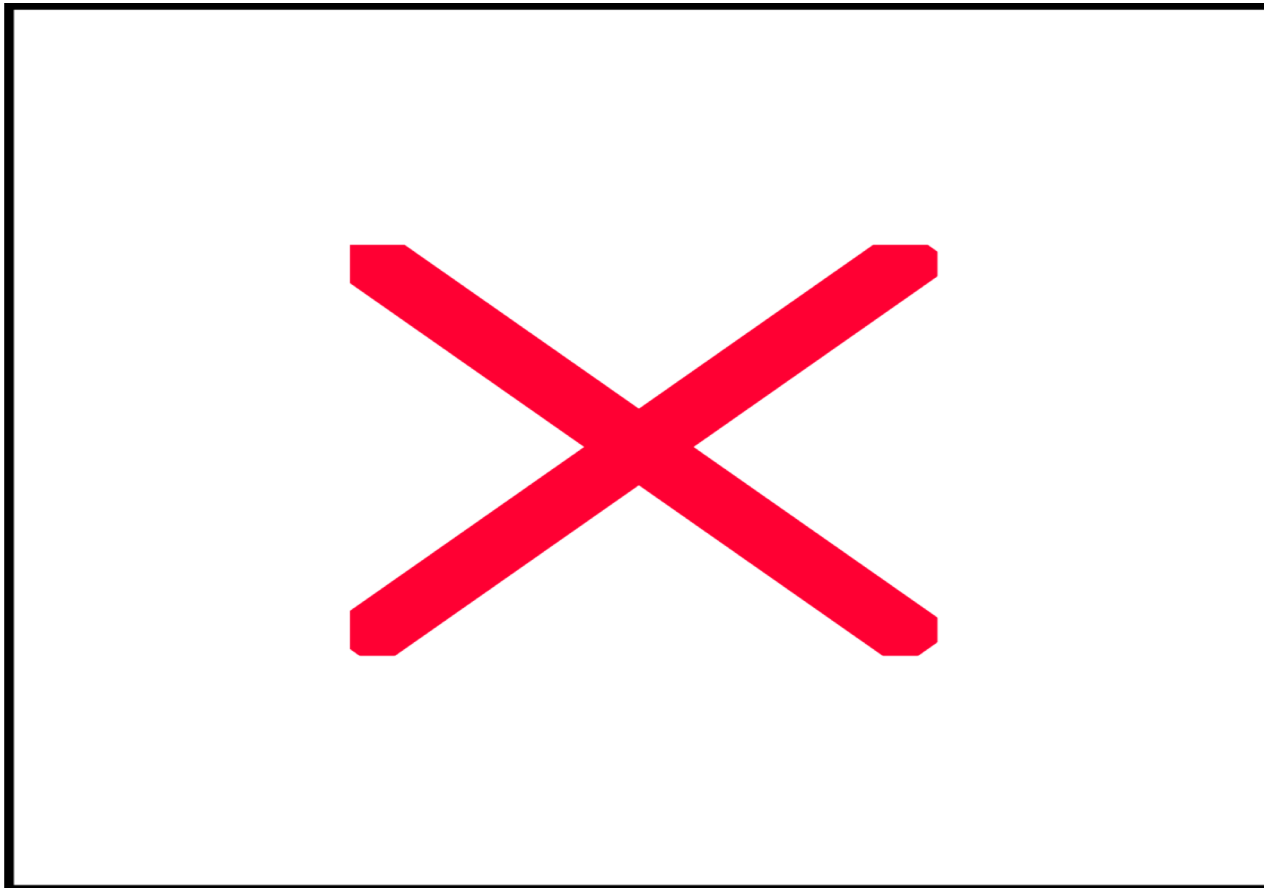
Our Network Management Center



Beijing GigaPoP



Shenyang GigaPoP



GLORIAD

- GLORIAD is the first global high-speed network around the north hemisphere.
- GLORIAD is driven directly by the requirements from scientists and science applications in China, US and Russia.
- GLORIAD will not only serve for scientists of the three countries, but also become a platform for scientists across the world.

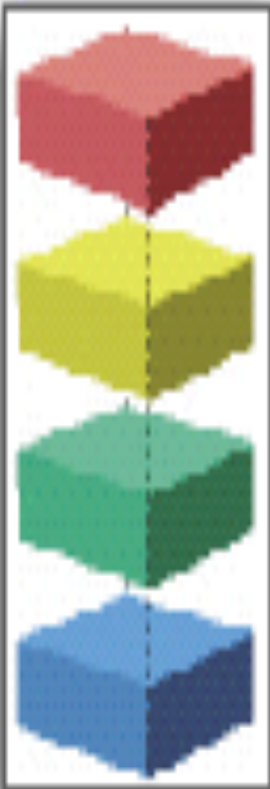
Introduction to GLORIAD

- Co-developed (and to-be-co-funded) by U.S., Russia, China
 - Expanded capacity for science and education collaboration (10 Gbps)
 - New “Global Ring” topology for reliability and new applications
 - Essential for supporting advanced S&E applications (particularly HEP, Astronomy, Atmospheric Sciences, Bioinformatics, optical network research, network security research)
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GLORIAD Background

- 1998, US-Russia NaukaNet
 - Supported by Russian MinSci and U.S NSF
 - Bandwidth 6 M → 45M → 155M (2003)
 - NaukaNet finished in Fall 2003
 - *Motive*
 - *Russia intends to extend S&E network to far east*
 - *Highest level interest in US for improving US-China S&E cooperation*
 - *Highest level interest in Russia for improving Russia-China cooperation*
 - *Good opportunity to develop general framework for tri-lateral cooperation around most advanced S&E network built to-date*
 - *Extend NaukaNet*
-

The 4 Layer GLORIAD Model



- **Application Communities**
Scientists, educators, public organizations, students
- **Collaboration Framework**
Middleware/grid tools, technologies tying together networks, computers and communities
- **Sculpted Network Platform **
Ethernet (layer 2) switching, IPv6 migration, Network monitoring and management (scheduling, allocation) tools
- **Lightwave/Lambda Network**
Lambda-based network; optical switching

GLORIAD Science Applications

- Focus
 - Sharing of Scientific Data
 - Sharing of Scientific Equipment
 - Cooperation on research projects
 - Improve research methods with digitalization, Informatization
- Most interesting areas
 - High Energy Physics
 - Astronomy
 - Bioscience
 - Geo Science
 - Environment
 - Atmosphere

Milestones of GLORIAD

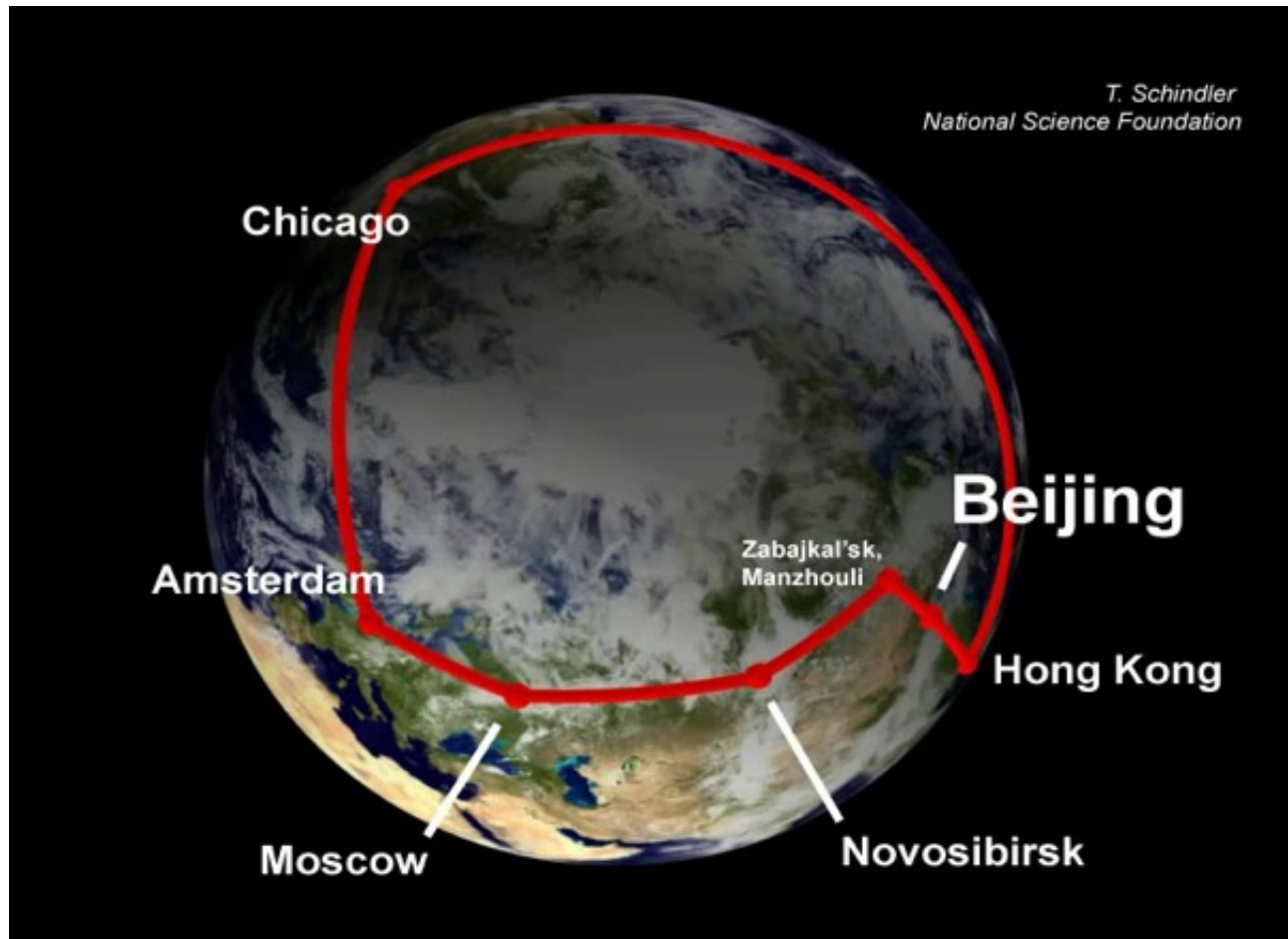
- 1993-2002.02: Both US and Russia partners of NaukaNet program, proposed that China, as a new strategic partner, join this program and aim to build a ring network for science and education around the north hemisphere.
 - 2002.07: NSF contacted with CAS.
 - 2002.10: CAS officially approved that CNIC, representing CAS, initiate this China-US-Russia Network program.
 - 2002.12: US & Russia delegates visited CNIC, CAS. MOU was signed by 3 countries' partners.
 - 2003.02-12: A couple of video conferences about GLORIAD.
 - 2003.11: CNIC delegates visited US. A contract with Tyco Telecommunication was signed.
 - 2004.01.12: China-US-Russia Network GLORIAD Grand Opening Ceremony in Beijing.
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GLORIAD Grand Opening Ceremony



GLORIAD Grand Opening Ceremony, CAS Headquarter Jan.12, 2004

Global Ring Network for Advanced Applications Development



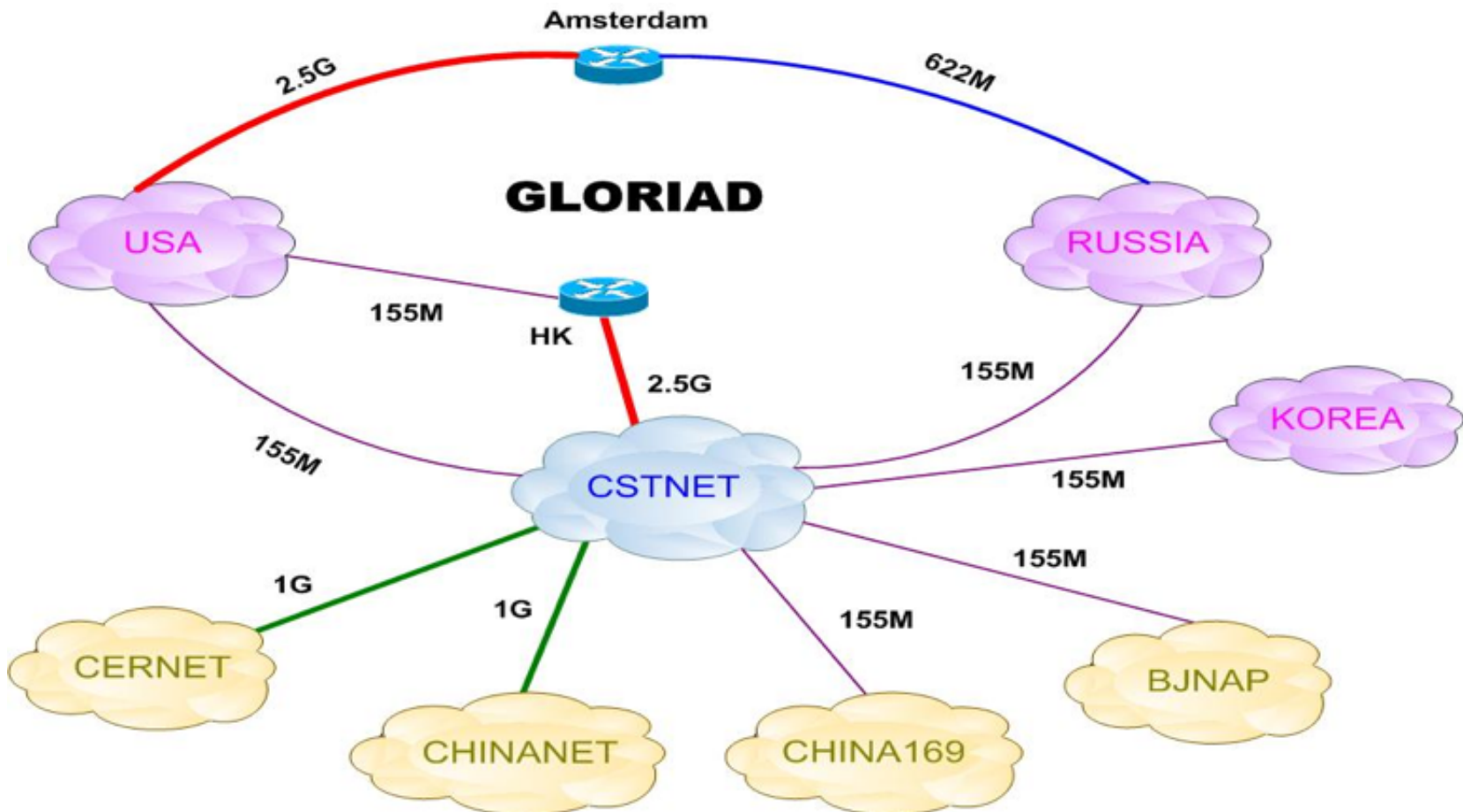
Hong Kong Internet Open Exchange Point

- Nov 23, 2004, the Beijing-Hong Kong section of the "China-US-Russia Global Ring Network for Advanced Applications Development (GLORIAD)" has been upgraded to 2.5G
- On the same day, the Chinese Academy of Sciences formally announced a plan to establish the next generation light wave "Hong Kong Internet Open Exchange Point-HK Light"
- HK Light is the first Open Exchange Point in Asia
- HK Light will serve as a venue where high-speed broadband Internet networks from Japan, South Korea and Taiwan Province of China will interconnect.

HK Light Press Conference



Current Status Of CSTNET Connections



The end

Thank you!