

## Future Internet Resilience Summary of Networking Research at The University of Kansas ITTC

James P.G. Sterbenz

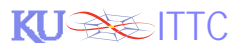
Department of Electrical Engineering & Computer Science  
Information Assurance, Communication & Network System Labs  
Information Technology & Telecommunications Research Center  
The University of Kansas



*jpgs@ittc.ku.edu*  
*<http://www.ittc.ku.edu/~jpgs>*  
*<http://wiki.ittc.ku.edu/resilinetz>*

10 June 2010

© 2010 James P.G. Sterbenz



© James P.G. Sterbenz

## ITTC Networking Research Major Themes

- Major related research themes
  - future Internet architecture and infrastructure
  - resilient and survivable networks
  - information assurance and security
  - disruptive and novel communication paradigms

10 June 2010

ResiliNets Overview

2

## ITTC Networking Research Collaborators and Funding

- Collaborators
  - regional: K-State, UMKC, UNL, ...
  - national: Rutgers, Penn State, CMU, ORNL, ...
  - international: U. Lancaster UK, ETH Zürich, TU-Munich, ...
- Funding
  - NSF FIND, GENI, ...
  - DoD DARPA, CTEIP, ...
  - EU FP6 SAC, FP7 FIRE
  - Industry: Sprint, ...

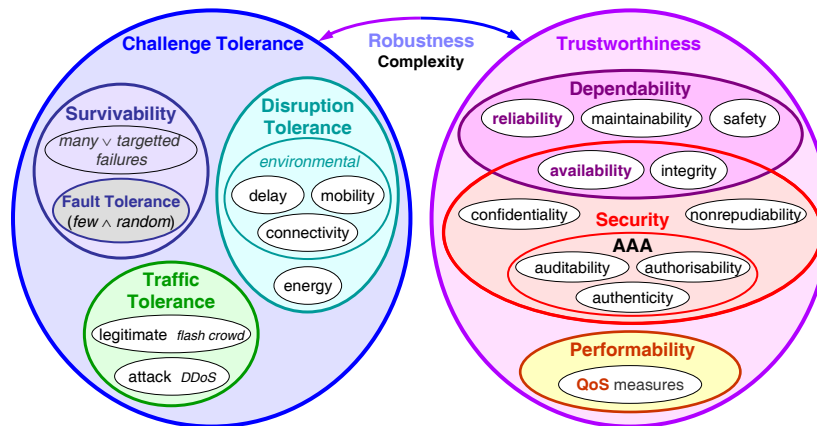
## Resilient Networks Motivation

- Increasing reliance on network infrastructure
  - ⇒ Increasingly severe consequences of disruption
  - ⇒ Increasing attractiveness as target from bad guys
- Internet is *critical infrastructure*
  - interdependent with other CI, e.g. power grid

## Resilient Networks Resilience Definition

- Resilience
  - provide and maintain acceptable service
  - in the face of faults and challenges to normal operation
- Challenges
  - faults
  - unintentional misconfiguration or operational mistakes
  - large scale disasters (natural and human-made)
  - malicious attacks from intelligent adversaries
  - environmental challenges (wireless, mobility, delay)
  - unusual but legitimate traffic
  - service failure at a lower level

## Resilience Scope Relationship to Other Disciplines



KU ITTC © James P.G. Sterbenz

## Resilience Architecture

### ResiliNets Strategy: $D^2R^2 + DR$

- Real time control loop:  $D^2R^2$ 
  - defend
    - passive
    - active
  - detect
  - remediate
  - recover
- Background loop: DR
  - diagnose
  - refine

[ComNet 2010]

10 June 2010 ResiliNets Overview 7

KU ITTC © James P.G. Sterbenz

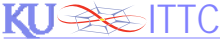
## Resilience Architecture

### ResiliNets Principles

prerequisites	tradeoffs	enablers	behaviour	Resilience
service requirements normal behaviour threat and challenge models metrics heterogeneity	resource tradeoffs complexity state management	self-protection connectivity redundancy diversity multilevel context awareness translucency	self-organising and autonomic adaptable evolvable	Resilience

- Prerequisites: to understand and define resilience
- Tradeoffs: recognise and organise complexity
- Enablers: architecture and mechanisms for resilience
- Behaviour: require significant complexity to operate

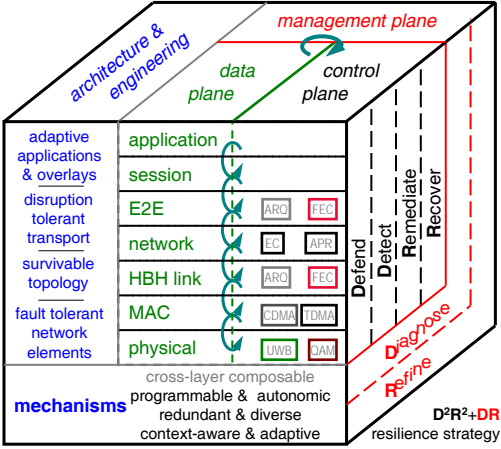
10 June 2010 ResiliNets Overview 8


© James P.G. Sterbenz

## Resilience Architecture

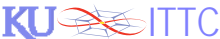
### Multilevel Resilience and Cross-Layering

- ResiliNets Cube
  - multilevel
    - protocol layers
    - planes
    - mechanisms
- D<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2</sup>+DR strategy
  - D<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2</sup> control plane
  - DR mgt. plane
- Cross-layering
  - knobs and dials are metrics
  - $\mathbb{K}, \mathbb{D} \subseteq \mathbb{NUP}$



The diagram illustrates the ResiliNets Cube, a 3D structure representing the architecture and engineering of resilience. It is divided into three main planes: the **data plane** (green), the **control plane** (blue), and the **management plane** (red). The data plane is further divided into layers: application, session, E2E, network, HBH link, MAC, and physical. Each layer contains specific protocols or mechanisms, such as ARQ, FEC, EC, APR, and CDMA/TDMA. The control plane includes mechanisms like Defend, Detect, Remediate, and Recover. The management plane includes Diagnose and Refine. The cube is supported by **mechanisms** that are cross-layer composable, programmable & autonomous, redundant & diverse, and context-aware & adaptive. The overall strategy is labeled as **D<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2</sup>+DR resilience strategy**.

10 June 2010
ResiliNets Overview
9


© James P.G. Sterbenz

## Resilience Quantification

### State Space: Operational Resilience

- Operational resilience
  - minimal degradation
  - in the face of challenges
- Resilience state
  - remains in normal operation

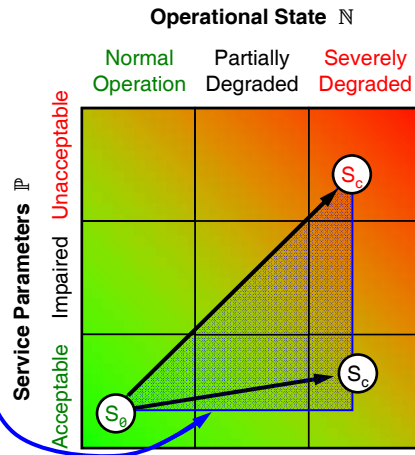
**Operational State  $\mathbb{N}$**

Normal Operation	Partially Degraded	Severely Degraded
<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">S<sub>0</sub></span>		

10 June 2010
ResiliNets Overview
10

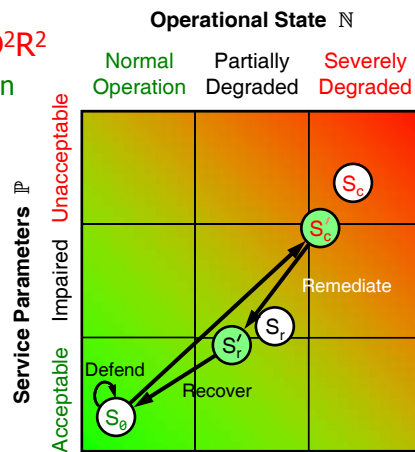
## Resilience Quantification State Space: Service Resilience

- Service resilience
  - acceptable service
  - given degraded operation
- Resilience state
  - remains in acceptable service
- Resilience
  - $\mathbb{R}$  = area under trajectory
  - for particular scenario
  - resilience  $\mathfrak{R}$  over all scenarios



## Resilience Quantification $D^2R^2 + DR$ Relationship to State Space

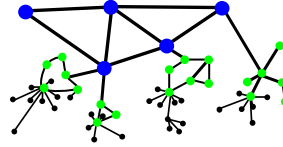
- Real time control loop:  $D^2R^2$ 
  - defend keeps toward origin
    - passive
    - active
  - detect when leaves
  - remediate pushes back
  - recover back to origin
- Background loop: DR
  - diagnose
  - refine tightens trajectory



## Resilience Evaluation

### Topology Generation: KU-LoCGen

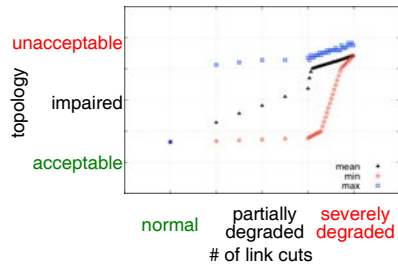
- Generation of realistic topologies
- Multilevel hierarchy
  - level 1: represents (tier 1) backbone
  - level 2: represents access networks around a backbone PoP
  - level 3: represents subscriber nodes
- Constrained generation
  - geographic node location (infrastructure or population)
  - constrained link location (based on existing fiber runs)
  - constrained cost (fixed + variable cost)
  - graph-theoretic constraints for resilient diversity



## Resilience Evaluation

### Evaluating Challenges in State Space

- Topology generation
  - use KU-LoCGen
- Challenge simulation
  - random failures
  - intelligent attacks
    - degree, betweenness, etc.
  - large scale disasters
    - hurricanes, blackouts
- Example
  - resilience of alternatives based on Sprint PoPs



KU ITTC © James P.G. Sterbenz

## Resilience Evaluation KU-CSM Challenge Simulation

```

    graph LR
      A[challenge specification .txt] --> D[simulation description .cc]
      B[node coordinates .txt] --> D
      C[adjacency matrix .txt] --> D
      D --> E[ns-3 simulator C++]
      E --> F[plotted trace]
  
```

- KU-CSM Challenge Simulation Module
  - challenge specification describes challenge scenario
  - network coordinates provide node geo-locations
  - adjacency matrix specifies link connectivity
  - input to conventional ns-3 simulation run
  - generates trace to plot results

10 June 2010 ResiliNets Overview 15

KU ITTC © James P.G. Sterbenz

## Resilience Evaluation KU-CSM Challenge Simulation

- Example: evolving area-based challenge example
  - circle moving from Orlando to NY
- Performability analysis: packet delivery ratio
  - PDR varies with # links nodes down

10 June 2010 ResiliNets Overview 16



## Enabling Future Internet Research GpENI Overview

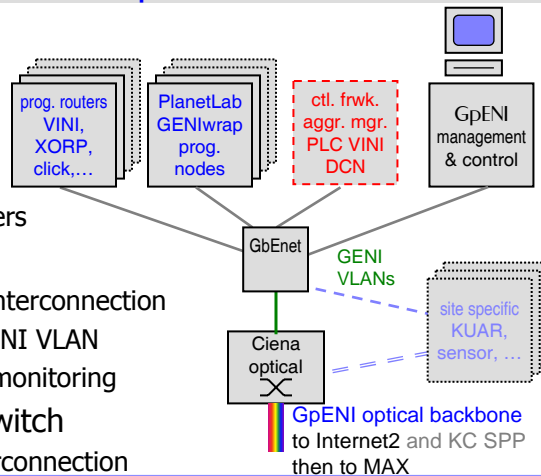
- Great Plains Environment for Network Innovation
  - part of NSF GENI program
  - affiliated with EU FP7 FIRE programme / ResumeNet project
- Programmable network infrastructure (L1–7)
  - Midwest US optical backbone
  - International testbed
- Conduct experiments in:
  - future Internet architectures
  - resilience and survivability
  - cross-evaluation with analytical- and simulation-based eval.

GpENI Layer	Programmability
experiment	Gush, Raven
7 application	PlanetLab
4 end-to-end	
3 router	Quagga, XORP, Click
topology	VINI
2 VLAN	DCN
1 lightpath	site-specific

[TridentCom 2010]

## Enabling Future Internet Research GpENI Midwest Optical Node Cluster

- GpENI cluster
  - 5–10 PCs
  - GpENI mgt.
  - L4: PlanetLab
  - L3: prog. routers
- GbE switch
  - arbitrary site interconnection
  - L2: GpENI/GENI VLAN
  - SNMP cluster monitoring
- Ciena optical switch
  - L1 GpENI interconnection



KU ITTC © James P.G. Sterbenz

## Enabling Future Internet Research GpENI Midwest Optical Backbone

- Physical topology
  - multiwavelength optical backbone
    - current or imminent deployment
  - 4 universities in 3 states
    - 1 switch/year with current funding

The diagram illustrates the physical topology of the GpENI Midwest Optical Backbone. It shows a multiwavelength optical backbone connecting four universities in three states: UNL-NE (North East), KSU-KS (Kansas State University), KU-KS (University of Kansas), and UMKC-MO (University of Missouri). The backbone is composed of fiber links, including dark fiber and 2λs and 4λs fibers. Key nodes include GpENI CoreDirectors (CCD), GpENI CoreDirectors (C42), and GpENI node clusters (Gp ENI). The diagram also shows connections to Internet2 POP KC MO and Qwest POP KC MO. A legend identifies the symbols used: CCD for GpENI Ciena CoreDirector, C42 for GpENI Ciena CN4200, and Gp ENI for GpENI node cluster.

10 June 2010 ResiliNets Overview 19

KU ITTC © James P.G. Stei

## Enabling Future Internet Research GpENI European Expansion

- European GpENI partners
  - 13 nations
  - 24 research institutions
  - ~120 nodes
  - m under discussion

The map shows the European GpENI expansion, highlighting 13 nations and 24 research institutions. Key locations marked include Lancaster, G-Lab, GEANT2, DANTE, SWITCH, UPC, ISCTE, and various universities like Tampere UT, Uppsala, KTH, Helsinki, Moscow, and Beijing. The map also shows connections to Asia via UNL, KSU, UMKC, and Internet2. A legend identifies the symbols used: SDSMT, DSU, USD, UNL, KU, UMKC, and Internet2.

10 June 2010 ResiliNets Overview 20

**KU ITTC** © James P.G. Sterbenz

## Enabling Future Internet Research GpENI Asian Expansion

- Asian GpENI partners
  - 3 nations
  - 5 research institutions
  - 25 nodes
  - more under discussion

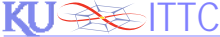
10 June 2010 ResiliNets Overview 21

**KU ITTC** © James P.G. Sterbenz

## ITTC Networking Research Selected Project Examples

- Weather disruption-tolerant networking (Sterbenz)
- Highly-dynamic airborne networking (Sterbenz)
- Information security and privacy (Luo)
- SDRs and cognitive networking (Minden, Evans)
- Sensor networking (Frost)

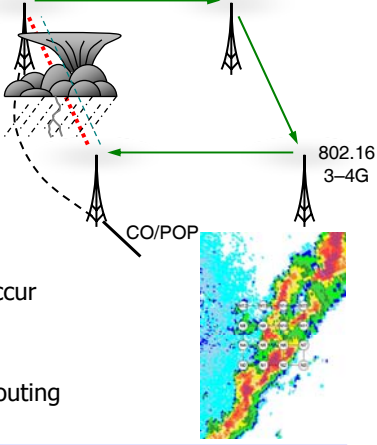
10 June 2010 ResiliNets Overview 22



© James P.G. Sterbenz

## WDTN Project Overview


- Mesh architecture
  - high degree of connectivity
  - alternate diverse paths
    - severely attenuated mm wave
    - alternate mm, lower-freq. RF
    - fiber bypass (competitor)
- Solution [INFOCOM 2009]
  - reroute *before* link failures they occur
  - P-WARP predictive routing
    - image radar to predict weather
  - XL-OSPF instantaneously reactive routing
    - cross-layered with BER estimation



10 June 2010

ResiliNets Overview

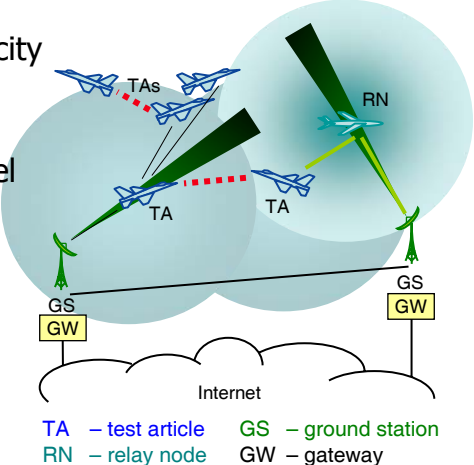
23



© James P.G. Sterbenz

## Airborne Networking Project Scenario

- Very high relative velocity
  - Mach 7  $\approx$  10 s contact
  - dynamic topology
- Communication channel
  - limited spectrum
  - asymmetric links
    - data down omni
    - C&C up directional
- Multihop
  - among TAs
  - through relay nodes



10 June 2010

ResiliNets Overview

24

KU ITTC © James P.G. Sterbenz

## Airborne Network Project Protocol Stack and Interoperability

- **AeroTP**: TCP-friendly transport
- **AeroNP**: IP-compatible forwarding
- **AeroRP**: routing

[MILCOM 2008]

---

10 June 2010 ResiliNets Overview 25

KU ITTC © James P.G. Sterbenz

## InfoSec and Privacy Projects [Bo Luo PI]

- **CAT**: A node-failure-resilient anonymous communication protocol through commutative path hopping [INFOCOM 2010]
  - protect the identity/privacy of communication participants
  - group-based path probing & commutative path hopping: resilient to relay node failures
- **Secure in-network operations for smart grids**
  - in-network operations: distribute operations (e.g. aggregation) into smart meters
  - Secure operations: perform operations without revealing the data, using applied crypto methods

---

10 June 2010 ResiliNets Overview 26

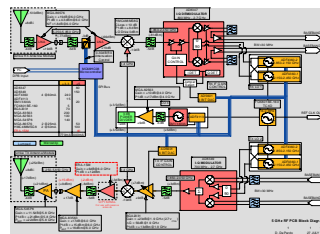
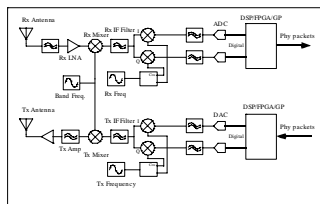
# SDR and Cognitive Radio Projects

## [Gary Minden and Joseph Evans PIs]

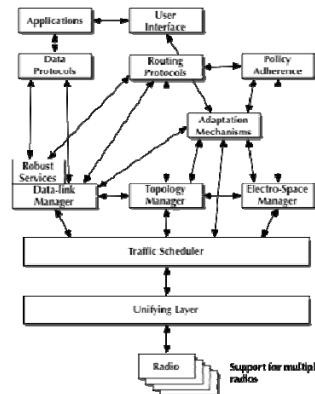
- KUAR: KU agile radio
  - experimental system: wireless networking & radio research
  - 5.8 GHz UNII band; independent 30MHz tx/rx signal paths,
  - signal processing is entirely in an FPGA and GPU
- Application
  - sharing radio frequency spectrum with multiple users
  - configure radio software for specific missions
  - adaptation to dynamic RF environment and other users
  - radio network control and resource management
- Cognitive networking
  - new dynamic routing algorithms exploiting SDR technologies

# SDR and Cognitive Radio Projects

## KUAR Diagrams



### Software Organisation



## Transportation Security SensorNet [Victor Frost PI]

- Objective and problem
  - KC SmartPort is encouraging development
  - transport systems require
    - visibility, accountability, efficiency, security
- Transportation security approach
  - sensing, communications, and information integration
  - integrate sensor information and real-time tracking with... trade data documents to correlate
  - expand the ORNL SensorNet technologies
    - to mobile rail network environment



End

Questions?