Next Generation Grid Enable Collaborative System





VRVS worldwide collaborative production service From VRVS to EVO Philippe Galvez California Institute of Technology

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- VRVS: Background Information
- VRVS Deployment;
- VRVS Usage and Statistics

From VRVS To EVO: An End-to-End Self Managed RTC Infrastructure







The "Virtual Room Videoconferencing System" (VRVS) has been developed since 1995 in order to provide a low cost, bandwidth- efficient, extensible means for videoconferencing and remote collaboration over networks within the High Energy and Nuclear Physics communities.

<u>May 2005</u>:

•16,200 Users Registered from 120 Countries, more than 1100 world wide meetings involving more than 4500 users (total 6000 hours) per month

 It is first Very Large Distributed System (using the Grid concept) deployed and used today in Production.



VRVS Project Timeline



- Version v0.4
 • <u>1995</u> Caltech/CMS group started the development of a full Web based user interface for videoconferencing.
 - In January 1997, pushed by strong demands from the LHC experiments, the Caltech/CMS group started a production prototype Web-based service named the Virtual Room Videoconferencing System (VRVS).
 - v2.0 <u>During 1998-2000</u> VRVS was widely recognized by the Research and Education Communities worldwide. It became a core technology for IP-based video & multimedia services in Internet2.
 - <u>July 2001</u> VRVS is first system to support multiple protocols (Mbone, H.323, MPEG) for collaboration over IP network.
 - <u>February 2003</u>, first re-architect of the VRVS System (97% Code redone) User Authentication, Database, AccessGrid Support, ... As of May 2005: 16200 users registered, 22000 meetings performed
 - <u>July 2005</u>, second re-architect of the VRVS System to become a Globally Distributed Self Managed End-to-End Real-time Infrastructure





- VRVS is a realtime distributed system which provides a scalable communication infrastructure for large collaboration dispersed all over the world.
- Different technologies and protocols are supported (and mixed) and allow users to connect their preferred videoconference.
- Supports Mbone, H.323, SIP, QuickTime, Access Grid, JMF and MPEG2.
- The system is composed of 1 main server and several reflectors (network servers) spread around the world.





- Unified Web User Interface to schedule and join/leave a meeting independently of the application.
- Multi-platform: Windows, Linux, MacOS and Unix.
- Easy to use: Everybody knows how to click on a web page today.
- Virtual Room Concept, Scheduling; Create a virtual space were people can exchange real-time information.
- Join or Leave a Collaborative session anytime. Do not need to know in advance how many participants and booked ports capacity. Just announce the meeting and people will join from anywhere.
- Full Documentation and Tutorial
- Self service: Don't need a technician or expert to organize and join a conference.



VRVS Reflectors Deployment World Wide









<u>16,200 different Users</u> Registered from <u>120 Countries</u>

USA	3685
Spain	1768
France	1222
Italy	1115

Switzerland, Germany, Brazil, UK, Slovakia, Taiwan, Chile, Greece, Argentina, Japan, Russia, Canada, etc...

Average of 1100 world wide meetings involving more than 4500 users (total 6000 hours) per month

1200 1000 800 600 400 200 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Scheduled Multipoint Videoconference Sessions

Workshops/ Conferences	Since 2004/01/01
Workshop	277
Lecture	33
Conference	265
Seminar	160
Tutorial	39





The VRVS team collaborates with Research and Education Networks and major Research Projects around the globe to provide the academic community with a unique and reliable real-time infrastructure supporting all protocols for advanced collaboration

VRVS National Research and Education Network (NREN) Communities and Project:

Internet2 (U.S), GEANT2/DANTE (Europe), RedIRIS (Spain), RNP (Brazil), REUNA (Chile), RENATER (France), SANET (Slovakia), INFN (Italy), FUNET (Finland), REACCIUN2 (Venezuela) and AMPATH (America), GLORIAD...

Others are in process.









What's Next ?







From VRVS To EVO: End-to-End Self Managed RTC Infrastructure



Developing/Deploying a Very Robust and Scalable Real-Time Collaborative (RTC) Infrastructure is a real problem that noone was able to fix yet !

Main critical RTC issues:

- Manageability
- Reliability
- Scalability
- Security
- Functionality / Usability

Rohustness

From VRVS To EVO: End-to-End Self Managed RTC Infrastructure



What's wrong ? Why can we not achieve total reliability/robustness when deploying a RTC Infrastructure ?

> The Real-Time Collaborative environment is a living environment, constantly changing, evolving. In addition devices/domains/nodes are managing by several independent technical and administrative entities





By creating a "living" RTC Infrastructure capable to react/adapt to the change of the environment in real-time transparently to the end-user



Building a Scalable RTC Infrastructure



- Multicast Network: It is not any more a global solution
 - After more than 10 years of development/deployment, It reaches its maximum level of reliability/robustness
 - It is just a transport mechanism
 - No QoS
 - No awareness of the Application level
 - No data processing as required by the some application (mixing audio, select video streams,)
 - Extremely difficult to troubleshot because it crosses several administrative domains

Today's solution:

Building an Overlay Network by deploying intelligent Software Agents communicating using Unicast connections and capable of using Multicast transport when it makes more sense







Intelligent Software Agent to create an Overlay Network

Some functionalities:

- Dynamic registration to high level directory services
- Automatic re-activation of components and services
- Automatic and secure code update
- Continuous monitoring of network quality (packet loss, jitter, latency) between its peers and its possible peers
- Automatic rerouting to obtain the best performance/quality
- Encryption between reflectors and between reflector and VRVS clients
- Automatic Alarm notifications when monitored parameters (system or network) go beyond a preset threshold
- Dynamically provides services (video, audio, data,..) that matches the current resources/capabilities to the end users/applications
- Provides access to real-time and historical data

Koala Software Agent Functionality



Intelligent Software Agent running in the End-System

Some functionalities:

- New Java-based VRVS client that will perform Dynamic Registration to high level directory services – (Multi-OS support)
- Automatic detection of the system parameters (CPU, Memory,..) hardware components (Audio card, video card, ...), services capabilities (video, audio, ...), network environment and capabilities (wireless environment, DSL, available bandwidth, ...)
- Dynamically gets services (video, audio, data,..) that matches the current resources/capabilities to end users/applications
- Continuous monitoring of network quality (packet loss, jitter) latency) and Automatic rerouting of packets
- Automatic Alarm notifications when monitored parameters (system or network) go beyond a preset threshold.

Building a Core RTC Infrastructure











End-to-End RTC Self Managed Infrastructure



Video and Audio Client improvements

- improvements done on decoder side have influence mainly on compatibility with H.323 hardware devices
 - RTP part was changed to avoid artifacts in decoded video from some H.323 clients and to fix bad positions of macroblocks in video stream from MCUs and Polycom VSX
 - bug which causes skipping of the last macroblock in RTP packet was fixed (avoids artifacts in decoded video)



Polycom VSX7000 - before



Polycom VSX7000 - now

EVO Team



• compare to H.261, there are two significant differences:

Resolution of video signal

- standardized picture formats: sub-QCIF (128x96), QCIF (176x144), CIF (352x288), 4CIF (704x576), 16CIF (1408x1152)
- custom picture formats: resolution up to 2048 x 1152

Level of compression and quality

- Arithmetic Coding instead of VLC significantly fewer bits produced
- Unrestricted Motion Vector Mode larger vectors and vectors can point outside the picture
- Advanced Prediction Mode 4 8x8 vectors instead of one 16x16 vector - results in less blocking artifacts
- PB-frames mode two pictures encoded as one unit
- enhanced error resilience capabilities
- half pixel precision used for motion compensation + many others





EVO Team

and the second second



Demonstration: Let's break the System!





Thank you

www.VRVS.org

Contact@VRVS.org

Support@VRVS.org

Additional Slides







MonALISA					
File Discovery Groups Security Help 6 reflectors, 72 nodes, 730 params					
Fight	Farms	Clusters	Parameters		
Groups 3D Map GMap	 □ ♣ vrvssec ○ ☐ CERN ○ ☐ Chicago ○ ☐ Atlanta △ ☐ CALTECH △ ☐ Panda.187 △ ☐ Panda.189 	 Reflector Internet MonaLisa Peers Users Adamczyk Zhao Dracula Meetings Team Meeting 	Active Active Jobs Audio CPU_idle CPU_nice CPU_sys CPU_usr CollectedValuesRate CurrentParamNo Free Memory		
TabPan			🚵 History Plot 👔 Realtime Plot		
			Nodes Summary 🥎 Cluster Summary 🥎		
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Multi-view	Farm statistics				