

SESSION 3

Implications of National Knowledge Network (NKN) for Judiciary in India

The National Knowledge Network (NKN) is a state-of-the-art multi-gigabit pan-India network.¹ NKN is meant for providing unified high speed connectivity to all knowledge related institutions throughout India. The purpose of such a knowledge network goes to the very core of the country's quest for building quality institutions with requisite research facilities and creating a pool of highly trained professionals.

The Article “*Towards a Best Use of National Knowledge Network for the Knowledge Sharing*”² talks about the architecture of National Knowledge Network and the services it may render which are broadly Generic Services, Community Services and Special Services. It further talks about main applications of NKN which are Countrywide Virtual Classroom, Collaborative Research, Virtual Library, Sharing of Computing Resources, Grid Computing, Network Technology Test-bed, e-Governance and Cloud Computing. The paper further proposes employability of the Network Infrastructure and Application framework setup that an Institute could have for best utilization of NKN. The writers have also identified critical security issues and have also proposed a model which can be implemented by the Institutes for securing high speed networks.

¹ <http://www.nkn.in/>

² Pranav Kumar Singh, Ranjan Maity and Tania Sarkar. Article: Towards a Best Use of National Knowledge Network for the Knowledge Sharing. International Journal of Computer Applications 83(3):1-6, December 2013. Available at: <http://research.ijcaonline.org/volume83/number3/pxc3892563.pdf>

Towards a Best Use of National Knowledge Network for the Knowledge Sharing

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ABSTRACT

National Knowledge Network (NKN) is a project of Government of India, which will connect Educational Institutes, R&D institutions, Health service facilities, Agricultural institutions, Libraries of India and a future plan of collaboration with the International research organizations. This paper presents detail proposed Network Infrastructure and Application framework setup that an Institute need to have for the best use of NKN. It also describes the services and other features of the NKN. Critical security issues have been identified and a model is proposed which can be implemented by the Institutes for securing such high speed networks.

General Terms

National Knowledge Network, Knowledge Sharing, Proposed Solution

Keywords

NKN, Network Architecture, Security, Services, Application framework

1. INTRODUCTION

The main objectives of all the Institutes are to impart education in their offering courses, interdisciplinary courses, to conduct research in the relevant fields, and also to do further innovation and planning for advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge. ICT plays a very important role for the knowledge sharing and research activities. National Knowledge Network (NKN) [1] is a high speed network which aims to connect all the higher educational institutes, universities and research organizations so that they can work together, share the knowledge resources and can do the collaborative research work. NKN is bridging the gap between the various research organization & education Institutes and also facilitating advanced distance education in India. The National Informatics Centre (NIC) is the implementing unit of the NKN.

For the best use of NKN i.e. easy access of knowledge, better knowledge services and dissemination of knowledge, all the Institutes need to have their own scalable campus wide local area network, set of servers, network security components, and set of applications.

NKN network design and architecture, which is based on distributed networking approach is shown in fig1. NKN comprises 3 Layer of distribution: Core, distribution Layer in different states of the country and Edge Distribution connecting to various Institutes and research organizations. Detail of the architecture is given in section 2.1 of this paper.



Fig1. NKN Design and Architecture [2]

The paper is organised as follows. Section 2 reports the state of art of National Knowledge Network that includes its Infrastructure, Services, and Future Plan. Section 3 briefly describes Proposed Campus Network Architecture of the Institutes. Section 4 outlines the security measures needs to be taken by the Institutes. Section 5 describes proposed framework of Applications needs to be developed on top of NKN by the connected Institutes. Section 6 draws the main conclusions derived from this work.

2. NKN (National Knowledge Network)

The NKN is a state-of-the-art multi-gigabit pan-India network [1]. NKN provides a unified high speed and low latency network backbone for all connected institutions in the country. NKN has provided a platform for scientists, researchers and students from different backgrounds and diverse geographical location so that they can work together for advancing research & development in critical and emerging areas. NKN has already driven the research activities across the country. Most of the Institutes connected by NKN today are sharing their information and resources for innovation, invention and research work.

National Knowledge Commission [3] in its proposal to the Govt. of India has clearly stated that the main objective of NKN implementation is to build quality Institutions across the country by facilitating them with advance high speed, low latency network support. In future this network will connect districts, villages, gram panchayat, and primary education schools in remote area for their education, training and e-governance.

2.1 NKN Architecture

NKN network comprises 3 layer of distributed network Architecture as shown in figure2 [7]:

1. Core (multiple of 10 Gbps support)
2. Distribution(multiple of 2.5/10 Gbps)
3. Access (100 Mbps - 1 Gbps)

The backbone of the NKN network has connectivity to 7 fully meshed Supercore. The network is further distributed through 26 Core locations (distribution) partially meshed connectivity with Supercore locations. The distribution layer connects entire country to the core of the network using multiple links at speeds of 2.5/10 Gbps. The end users or connecting Institutions presently eight hundred twenty three are being connected upto a speed of 1 Gbps.

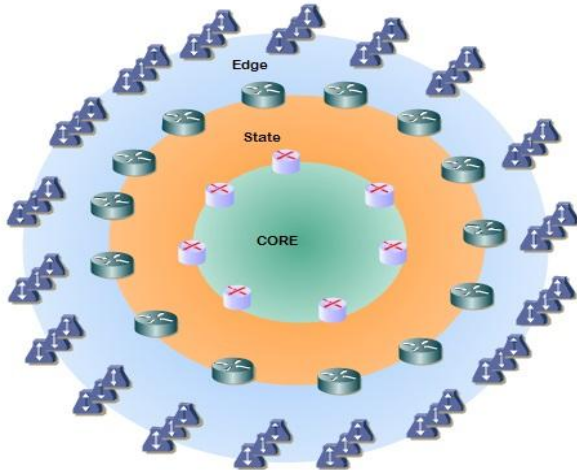


Fig2. Three Layer Routing Architecture of NKN [7]

2.2 Services & Applications

NKN provides three main services [5] and these services are Generic Services, Community Services and Special Services.

Main service under Generic service is Internet, in addition to this NKN also helps connecting nodes to provide mail, messaging, DNS, Video portals and streaming etc. Under Community services NKN provides storage, grid computing, collaboration, authentication and applications. Special services provided by NKN mainly include VPN services at different layer and its stitching services.

NKN has recently launched following product & services under generic services [6]: LDAP, PaaS, BitAmbulator, Open Source IP Registrar (OSIR), Bandwidth Monitoring Service, Mail & Messaging Service, Smart Class Service, DNS service.

2.2.1 Applications of NKN

Main applications of NKN are [7]: Countrywide Virtual Classroom, Collaborative Research, Virtual Library, Sharing of Computing Resources, Grid Computing, Network Technology Test-bed, e-Governance and Cloud Computing.

2.3 Future Plan

Future plan of NKN is to have presence in more than 500 districts of India with connectivity to over 1500 Institutions / Organisations / Laboratories under various categories throughout the country [8].

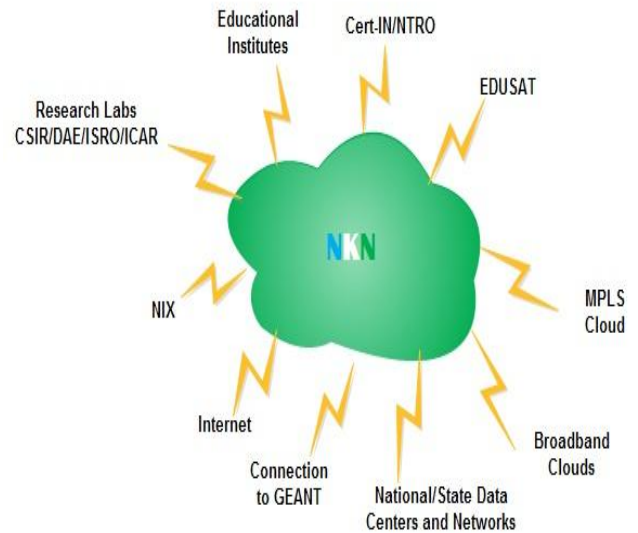


Fig3. NKN Connectivity Plan [8]

NKN provides national & international connectivity to its users for collaborative research work few of those are mentioned below [9 to 14]:

- i. BARC : Bhabha Atomic Research Centre India
- ii. GARUDA: National Grid Computing initiative by CDAC, India,
- iii. TEIN3(Trans Eurasia Information Network): The research and education network for Asia-Pacific, Linking Asia-Pacific to Europe and beyond
- iv. GLORIAD: Global Ring Network for Advanced Application Development
- v. EU-India Grid: Global networks connecting Scientific Research Communities around the world. Networks such as GÉANT (The Pan-European Education and Research Network), TEIN3 (The Trans-Eurasia Information Network) and the NKN (National Knowledge Network of India).
- vi. Connectivity to ESRF, Grenoble, France for Remote Physics Experiment

3. PROPOSED CAMPUS WIDE LAN ARCHITECTURE

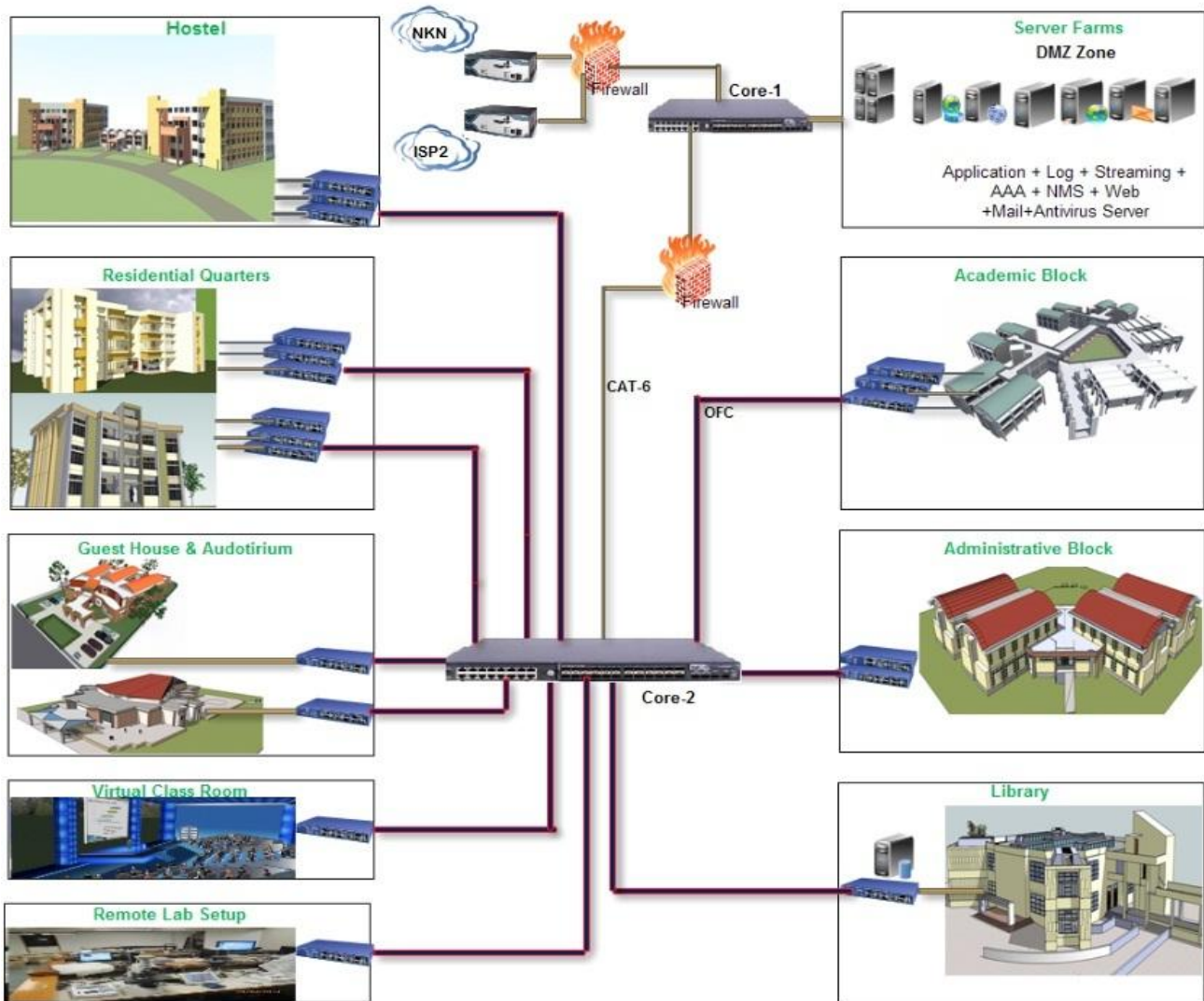


Fig4. Campus Wide LAN Architecture

Network Architecture is broadly categorized in four Zones

1. **Internet:** Internet is basically outside world or WAN connectivity (e.g. NKN and other ISPs)
2. **DMZ (Demilitarized Zone):** External Firewall, Here all the publicly accessible servers are placed within firewall policy of DMZ to make it highly secured zone
3. **Internal Firewall,** We have proposed additional firewall for securing the Local Servers from internal threats kept in Private LAN.
4. **LAN:-** Here all the departments are connected with the L2 Switches(Access) which in turn is connected to L3 Switch(Core) in VLAN. In this proposed architecture the detail specifications and configurations for the devices (Firewall + Servers + Switches L3 & L2) are not given but we suggest that the devices must be purchased , configured and installed with proper planning and study so that it can be easily migrated to any possible future changes in network technology, topology, protocols, standards and other

performance metrics. Firewall configuration must be done properly that includes Firewall Rules, NAT, Web filtering, Application filtering, Intrusion Prevention System, Gateway Anti-Virus and Anti-Spyware, Bandwidth Management, VPN, and Anti Spam etc.

As suggested by Prof. H. Krishnamurthy, Chief Research Scientist, IISc Bangalore in [8] that while designing a network & services we should always take care of five important metrics given as:-

1. Performance Scalability
2. Availability & fault tolerance
3. Robust & Maturity
4. Security & Access Control
5. Performance Standard & Interoperability.

4. PROPOSED APPLICATION FRAMEWORK



Fig5. Web based Application framework for NKN Services

User Privileges	Services	User Action & Characteristics
Teacher & Student	E-learning	This module will help the Institutes to participate and use e-learning platform developed by various institute and Universities such as their LMS on MOODLE . <i>Click event of E-learning will enable the users to see the list of Institutes offering e-learning courses and its availability for the use.</i> After successful login User can select choice and can use this service if it is allowed to that particular Institute from which the User belongs.
Teacher & Student	Digital Library	<i>Click event on digital Library will generate the list of Institutes connected to NKN and who's digital libraries are available including list of books, research papers, videos etc for various departments and subjects.</i> IITB in their e-foundry subjects has made available their digital library. http://efoundry.iitb.ac.in/Academy/index.jsp
Teacher & Nodal officer	Virtual Class Room	<i>Click event on Virtual Classes will generate the list of Institutes connected to NKN and whose Virtual Classes are available with their Schedules and other detail.</i> Only Teachers are allowed to start this service after authorization taken from the system or Nodal officer at their VC setup place. NIC has offered this service using NKN on http://virtualclassroom.nic.in/
Teacher & Student	Spoken Tutorials	<i>Click event on Spoken Tutorial will generate the list of Institutes connected to NKN and offering this Service i.e.</i> Institutes who provides spoken tutorial on various topics. spoken-tutorial.org is one of the services offered by IITB and is available for use.
Teacher & Student	Applications on cloud	<i>Click event on this Menu will generate the list of all the open source applications available on cloud for use of their choice.</i> Scilab [19] is one of the examples available on cloud.scilab.in for practice and use.

Teacher & Nodal officer	Remote Lab Access	Click event on this Menu will generate the list of the connected lab at different geographic location and its availability for its remote use. Remote laboratory will use NKN to remotely conduct real (as opposed to virtual) experiments, at the physical location of the operating technology; It will allow the scientist and researchers to utilize technology from a separate geographical location. Remote Physics Experiment at ESRF (Experimental Synchrotron Research Facility), Grenoble, France on NKN is one example.
Teacher & Student	NPTEL	Click event on this Menu will simply connect to NPTEL [15] on NKN that Provides E-learning through online Web and Video courses in Engineering, Science and humanities streams.
Teacher & Nodal officer	Virtual Lab Classes	Click event on this Menu will list the offered lab classes with their details. Students can watch and interact in live demonstration of the lab but they cannot control the lab equipments like remote lab. Use policy is same as of Virtual Class Room.
Teacher & Student	Feedback to Nodal officer	Using this button Teachers and students can submit their feedback to Nodal officer regarding services request, its usage or any other queries. Nodal officer can forward same to NIC, NKN and other concerned Institutes for request of services, integration and implementation.
Nodal officer	Notice & Event	Nodal officer can update any News, Notice & Event send to participating Institute on the Interface using this tool.
Nodal officer	Live Webcast	This tool will scroll the list of live webcasting currently running in various Institutions. Nodal officer can update the list receives from various NKN portals.
Nodal officer	Products & Services offered	This interface will give the details of products and services launched by various Institutes, NKN, Research organization and NIC. Nodal officer will give detail of this information on web application framework.

5. PROPOSED IT SECURITY FRAMEWORK

The IT infrastructure comprising both Network and Automation Solution or set of applications which needs to be secured and there should be well designed security framework that will ensure the availability, integrity, and confidentiality of information infrastructure.

A very nice quote by Alan Cox suggest that **Poor Security can be worse than no security**

"There is a ton of evidence both in computing and outside of it which shows that poor security can be very much worse than no security at all. In particular stuff which makes users think they are secure but is worthless and very dangerous indeed."

Security threats External and Internal Risk which are identified for an IT infrastructure are given in table1.

Today many organizations including Institutes where security for Information Infrastructure is basically having a firewall and updating the antivirus software regularly, the security model of the IT needs to have strategic policies, security services, relevant technologies, best practices, guidelines, audit and other standards.

Table1. External Security threats and Internal Risks

External Threats	Internal Risks
1. Malware include:– Viruses, worm, Trojan horse	1. USB Flash Drives
2. Distributed denial-of-service (DDoS)	2. Laptops
3. Eavesdropping attacks	3. P2P
4. Collateral damage	4. Web Mail
5. Unauthorized access attacks	5. Wi-Fi
6. Unauthorized use of resources and information	6. Smart Phones
7. Spoofing	7. Collaboration Tools & Hosted Software
8. Application-specific hacks e.g. SQL injection	8. Social Networks
9. Phishing attacks	9. Unauthorized Software Updates

Four levels (Administrative level, workflow level, information level, and technical level) of security model are proposed and are shown below in the figure6 and related security services are given in table2.

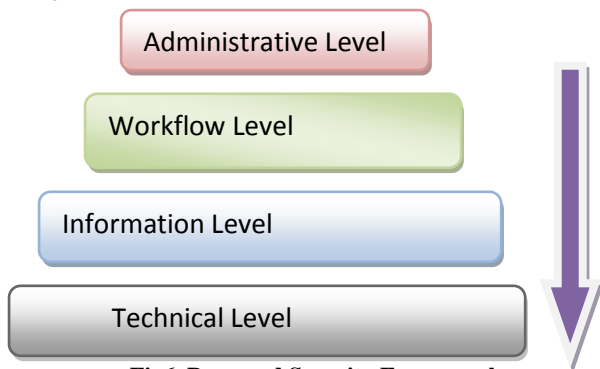


Fig6. Proposed Security Framework

Table2. Security Level & its related Services

Proposed Security Level	Related Security Services
Administrative Level	Administration, Identification of Problems, Proper Audit, Decision making under uncertainty, Disaster Management, IT-security strategies and formation of policies.
Workflow level	Work Flow Level must work towards Integration of standardized security framework, applications, protocols and technologies.
Information Level	This level must provide services like Authentication, Authorization, User Rights, Access Control, Back-Up & Recovery.
Technical Level	At the lowest layer following security [16] needs to be implemented. Physical Security: This limits physical access of areas and control rooms to authorized personnel. Network Security: - Firewalls with IPS/IDS, and other QoS policies. Computer Hardening: - Removal of unused applications protocols & services. Application Security:- Authentication & Authorization of Application usage. Device Hardening:- Migration and restrictive access

6. CONCLUSION

In this paper three frameworks are proposed for the best use of NKN services including Network, Application and Security. This paper is written with the objective to help the connected institutes at edge to deploy their Network who have not. Institutes who have their well designed network architecture for them there is need to work for implementation of Application and Security. All the stakeholders of NKN including Institutes, NIC, Research Organizations, and Universities have to work together for implementation and integration of NKN services and bringing to one user friendly

& interactive web interface for its better utilization as proposed in this paper.

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