



# How to deploy containers on INFN-CLOUD

Corso base su *Docker* - September 12-14 2023  
Marica Antonacci (INFN BA)



# What is INFN-Cloud?

**INFN Cloud is an internal project which aims to**

- manage a (large) fraction of the INFN resources in a sustainable and optimized way;
- make different INFN communities able to access resources, regardless of the availability of local and dedicated hardware (including special hw like GPUs), of the availability of IT skilled people;
- focus on high-level added value services, not on “infrastructures”, to support:
  - Scientific Computing
  - Development and R&D, testing of new services
  - Training activities
  - Support to INFN data centers (for example for backups of services, etc )

**INFN Cloud is built on top of INFN experiences, know-how and solutions developed during several projects and initiatives.**

# The INFN Cloud architecture



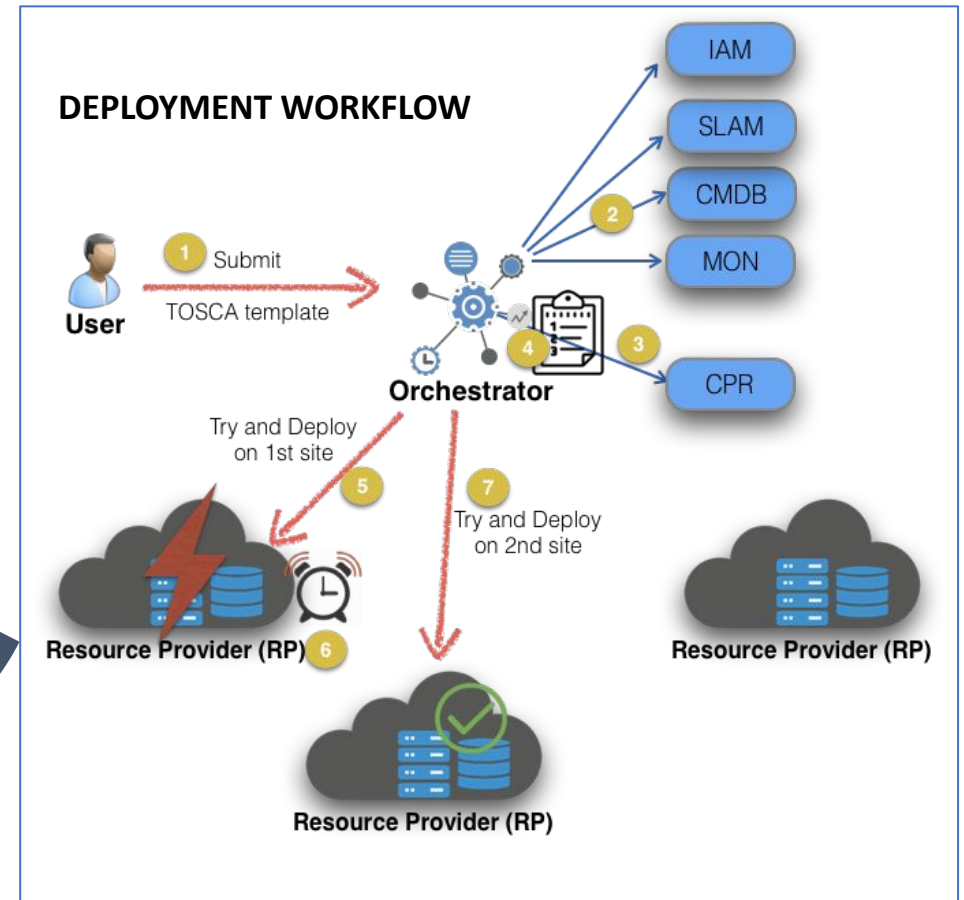
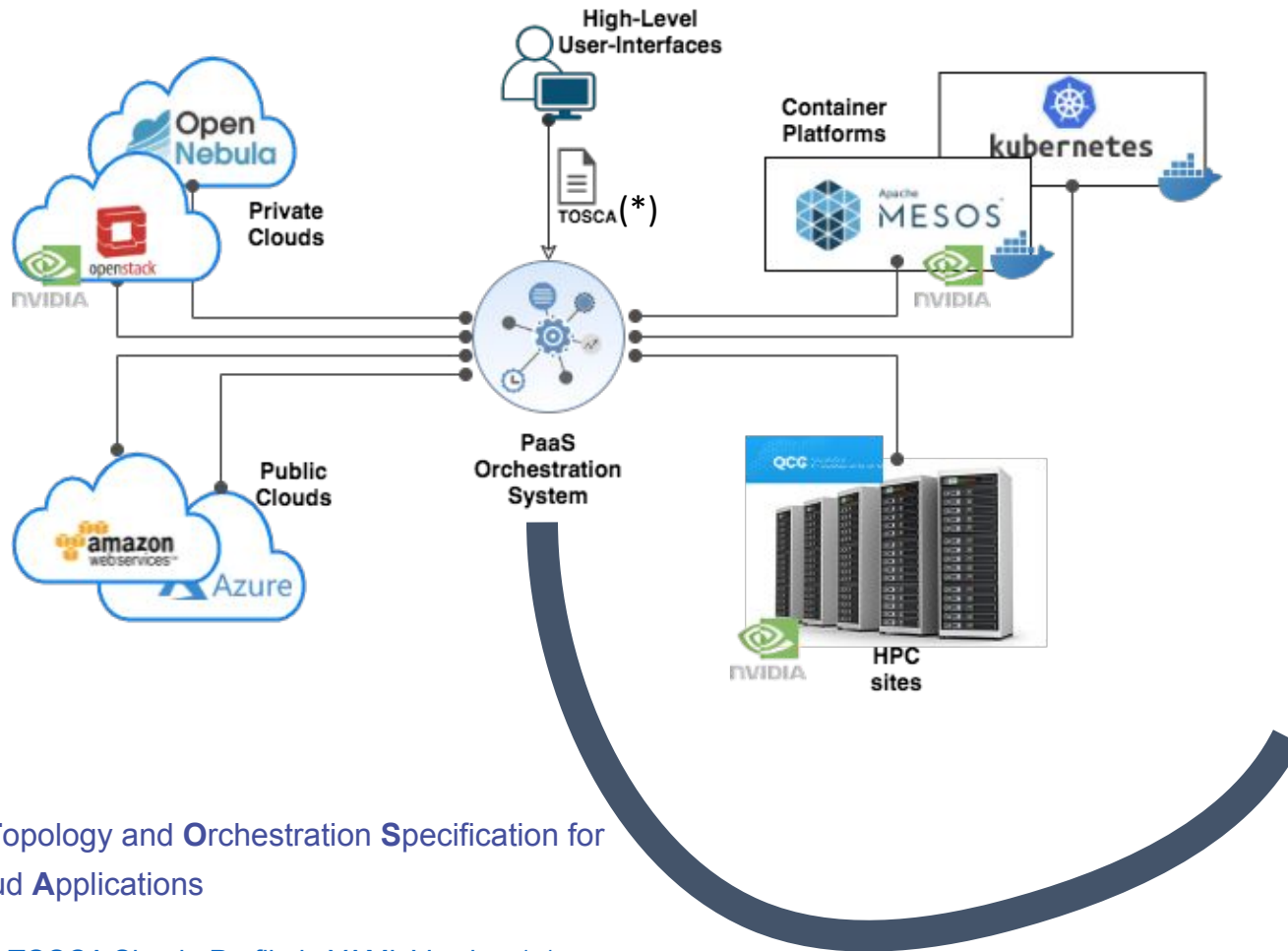
Architecturally INFN Cloud is a **federation** of existing infrastructures

- ❑ **the INFN Cloud backbone**, that consists of two tightly coupled federated sites: BARI and CNAF
- ❑ **a scalable set of satellite sites**, geographically distributed across Italy, and loosely coupled.
  - Currently Cloud@CNAF, CloudVeneto and ReCaS-Bari are federated with the backbone

## Key enabling factors for the federation:

- ❑ leverage the same authentication/authorization layer based on **INDIGO-IAM**
- ❑ agree on a consistent set of policies and **participation rules** (user management, SLA, security, etc.)
- ❑ transparent and dynamic orchestration of the resources across all the federated infrastructures through the **INDIGO PaaS Orchestrator**

# PaaS Orchestration System (from 10Km)



(\*) **Topology and Orchestration Specification for Cloud Applications**

Ref: [TOSCA Simple Profile in YAML Version 1.1](#)

# The INFN-Cloud services

**Virtual Machines (VM)** possibly with external volume for storing data.

## Docker containers

Pre-configured environment for **data analytics**

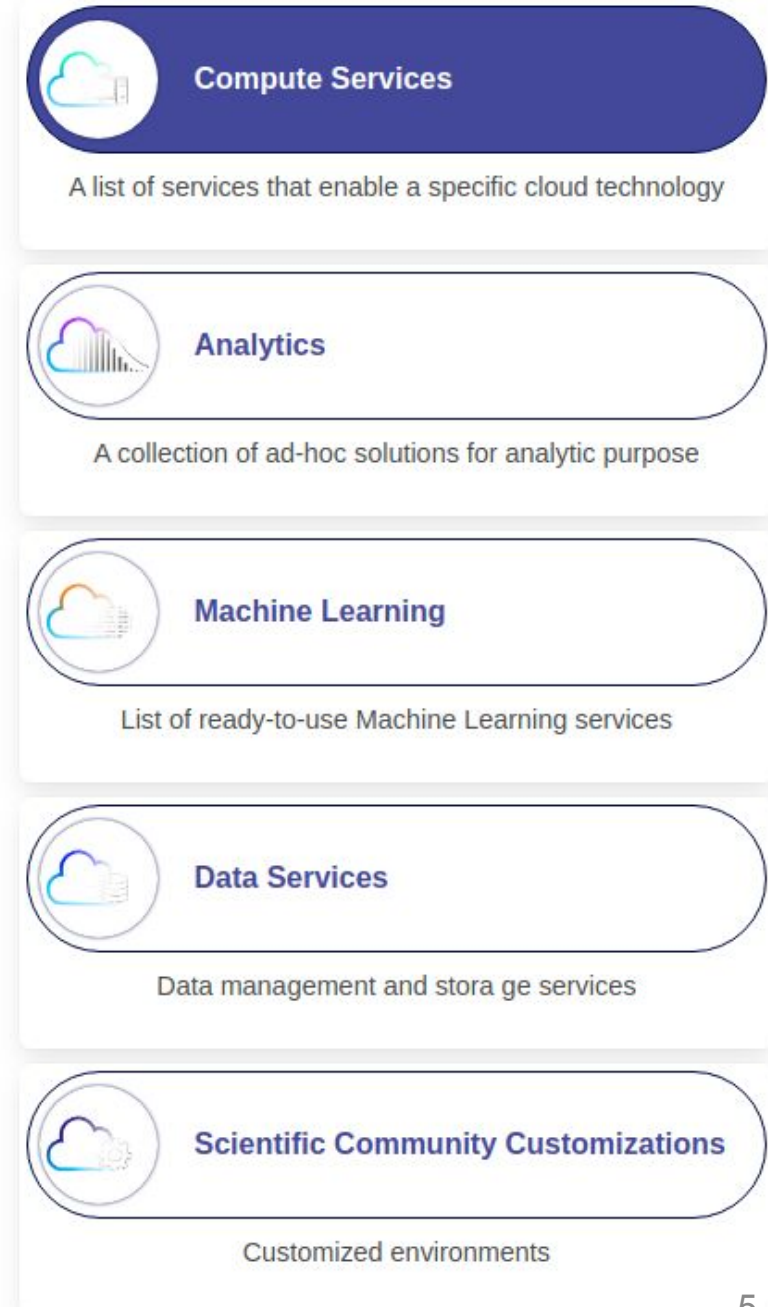
- Spark e/o Elasticsearch e Kibana, R, etc..

**Storage solutions:** Object storage/posix, possibly connected to high level application layers;

- Jupyter Notebooks with persistent storage (replicated)

**Dynamic Clusters** even designed and tuned taking into account the specific communities needs;

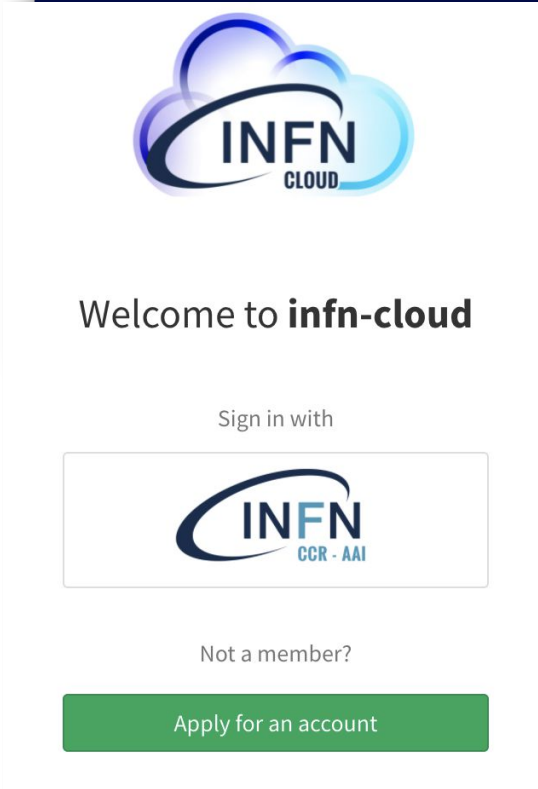
- HTCondor batch system; environment optimized for ML i.e. equipped with GPUs
- Container orchestrators such as K8s and Mesos



# The INFN Cloud Dashboard

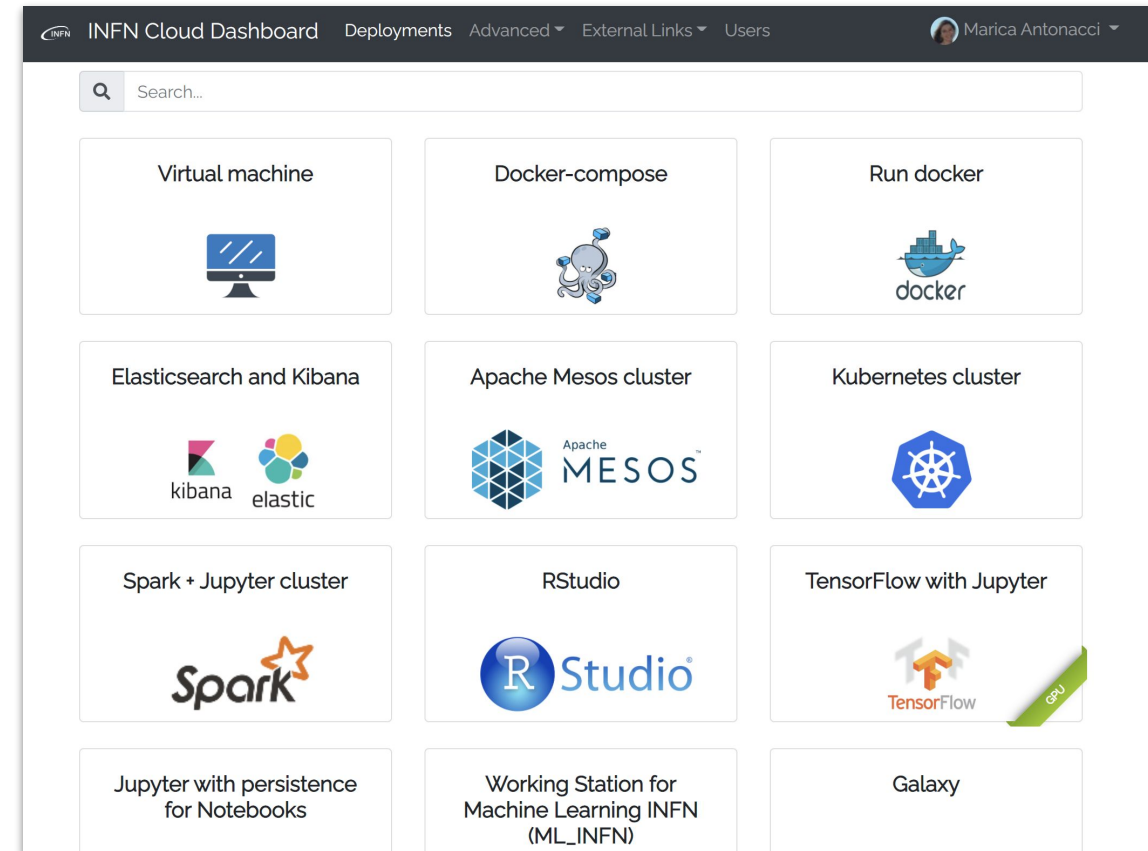


INDIGO IAM manages the authentication/authorization through the whole stack (from PaaS to IaaS)



Users are organized in different IAM groups.

Each group can access a specific set of services from the dashboard (personalized view) and is mapped onto a dedicated tenant on the federated clouds.



# The service catalogue

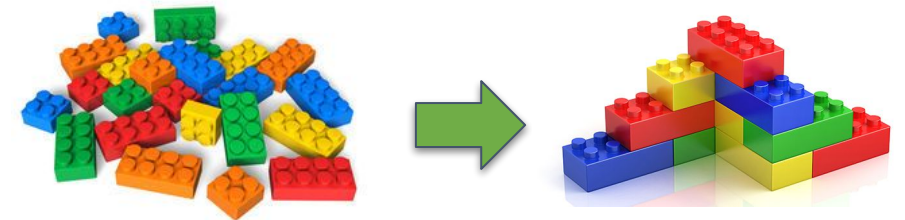
The catalogue is a graphical representation of the TOSCA templates repository that we have been developing extending the INDIGO-DC custom types

- Each card in the catalogue is associated to one or more templates
- We are following a **lego-like** approach, building on top of reusable components and exploiting the TOSCA service composition pattern

Main objectives:

**#1 - build added value services on top of IaaS and PaaS infrastructures**

**#2 - lower the entry barrier for non-skilled scientists**



# Available services



[harbor.cloud.infn.it](https://harbor.cloud.infn.it)

[minio.cloud.infn.it](https://minio.cloud.infn.it)



HARBOR



MINIO

[hub.cloud.infn.it](https://hub.cloud.infn.it)



Fully-Managed  
Services

Virtual machine



Docker-compose



Run docker



INDIGO IAM as a Service



Elasticsearch and Kibana



Kubernetes cluster



Spark + Jupyter cluster



HTCondor mini



HTCondor cluster



Jupyter with persistence for Notebooks



Jupyter + Matlab (with persistence for Notebooks)



Computational environment for Machine Learning INFN (ML\_INFN)



Working Station for CYGNO experiment



Sync&Share aaS



Self-Managed  
Services

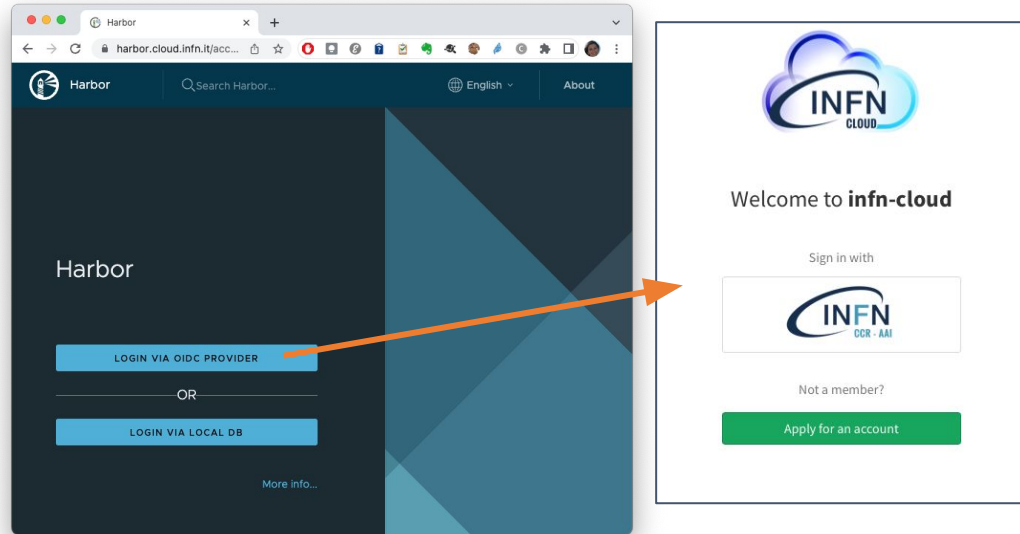




# Docker related services

How to manage and deploy containers on INFN Cloud

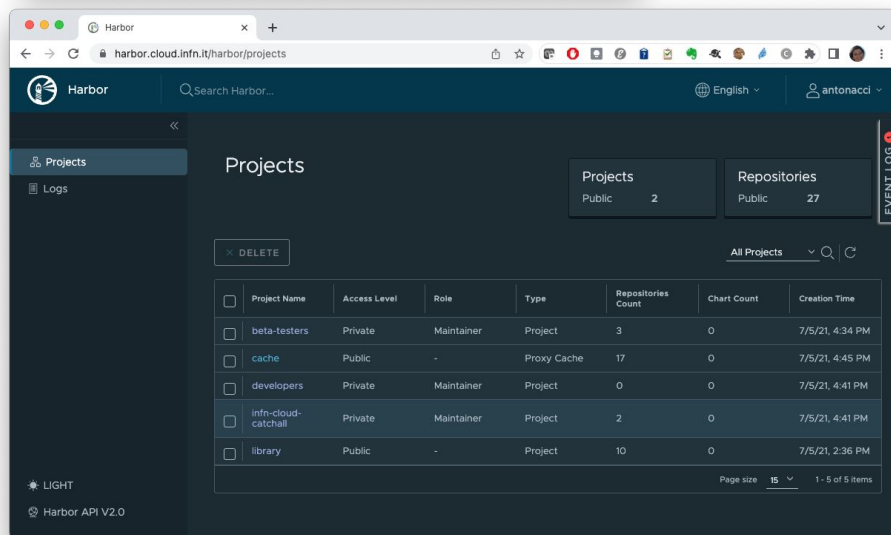
# Harbor: docker registry



Two types of projects supported:

- **Public:** any user can pull images from this project (this is a convenient way to share repositories);
- **Private:** only users who are members of the project can pull images.

**Proxy cache** configured: when a pull request comes to a proxy cache project, if the image is not cached, Harbor pulls the image from the target registry and serves the pull command as if it is a local image from the proxy cache project.



<https://harbor.cloud.infn.it>



# Docker run use-case

How to run a container on INFN Cloud

# Configure your dockerized service



The configuration form allows you to customize your deployment.

Run docker

Description: Run a docker container

Deployment description  
description

Configuration **Advanced**

num\_cpus  
1  
Number of virtual cpus for the VM

mem\_size  
2  
Amount of memory for the VM

docker\_appname  
nginx  
Name to be assigned to the container

docker\_image  
nginx  
Name of the image used to create the container

docker\_tag  
latest  
Tag of the image used to create the container

ports\_mapping  
  
List of ports to publish from the container to the host. Use docker CLI syntax: 8000, or 9000:8000, where 8000 is a container port, 9000 host port

docker\_command  
  
Command to execute when the container starts

service\_ports  
  
Ports to open on the VM to access the service(s)

environment\_variables  
  
Environment variables (key,value pairs)

### My deployments

Show  entries

Description ↑↓	Deployment identifier ↑↓	Status ↑↓	Creation time ↑↓	Deployed at ↑↓	Actions ↑↓
nginx	11ebcf73-a1a1-dc3d-a7b8-0242699101a7	CREATE_COMPLETE	2021-06-17 13:55:00	RECAS-BARI	<input type="button" value="Details"/>

### 11ebcf73-a1a1-dc3d-a7b8-0242699101a7

Description: nginx

node\_ip: 212.189.205.23

ssh\_account: antonacci

Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to [nginx.org](https://nginx.org). Commercial support is available at [nginx.com](https://nginx.com).

*Thank you for using nginx.*

# How to su guides.cloud.infn.it



The screenshot shows the left sidebar of the INFN Cloud website. At the top is the INFN Cloud logo and a search bar. Below is a 'TABLE OF CONTENTS' section with a list of articles. The article 'How To: Instantiate docker containers using docker run' is highlighted with a grey background. At the bottom, there are links for 'Read the Docs' and a version selector set to 'latest'.

Docs » How To: Instantiate docker containers using docker run [View page source](#)

## How To: Instantiate docker containers using docker run

How To: Deploy a MySQL Server application with Run docker

**Author:** Alessandro Costantini  
**Version:** 1  
**Copyright:** This document has been placed in the public domain.

### Contents

- How To: Instantiate docker containers using docker run
  - 1. Prerequisites
  - 2. How to deploy a MySQL Server with Run docker
    - Step 1 - Connecting and authenticating to the INFN-CLOUD dashboard
    - Step 2 - Select and Configure the Run docker deployment
    - Step 3 - Submitting the Run docker Deployment
    - Step 4 - Operate with the deployed MySQL-Server application

[https://guides.cloud.infn.it/docs/users-guides/en/latest/users\\_guides/howto8.html](https://guides.cloud.infn.it/docs/users-guides/en/latest/users_guides/howto8.html)

### 1. Prerequisites

The user has to be registered in the IAM system for INFN-CLOUD <https://iam.cloud.infn.it/login>. Only registered users can login into the INFN-CLOUD dashboard <https://my.cloud.infn.it/login>.

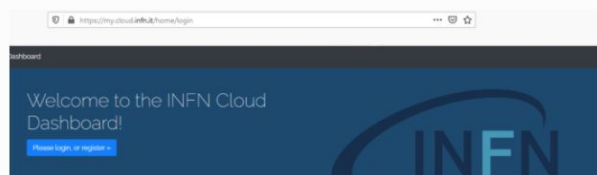
The access to the INFN-CLOUD dashboard enable the user to instantiate Docker Run.

### 2. How to deploy a MySQL Server with Run docker

Run docker is an implementation of Docker to run docker containers.

#### Step 1 - Connecting and authenticating to the INFN-CLOUD dashboard

Connecting to the INFN-CLOUD dashboard (<https://my.cloud.infn.it/>), the user can authenticate with the credentials used for the IAM account (<https://iam.cloud.infn.it/login>) in order to access the dashboard.



Docker-compose



# Docker-compose use-case

How to deploy a machine with docker compose pre-installed  
and eventually run a docker-compose file fetched from a given URL

# Configure your service

### Select

Configure docker storage on the VM root filesystem  
 Configure docker storage on an external volume attached to the VM

You can choose to

- Put the docker storage on a separate volume
- Configure the machine with only docker and docker-compose or provide a docker compose file URL to start your services

### Docker-compose

Description: Deploy a virtual machine with docker engine and docker-compose pre-installed. Optionally run a docker compose file fetched from the specified URL.

Deployment description

[General](#) [Services](#) [Advanced](#)

environment\_variables

Environment variables

docker\_compose\_file\_url




URL of the docker compose file to deploy

project\_name

Name of the project. This name will be used to create a folder under /opt to store the docker compose file

# Environment variables management

environment\_variables

Key	Value	
DB_USER	wp	
DB_ROOT_PASSWORD	1234qwer	
DB_USER_PASSWORD	3456erty	

Environment variables

- The special variable *HOST\_PUBLIC\_IP* is made available by the PaaS system and contains the public IP assigned to the VM
- This env variable can be used as a normal env variable inside the user docker compose file

## services:

.....

### app:

#### depends\_on:

- db

#### image: wordpress

#### container\_name: app

#### volumes:

- wp-content:/var/www/html/wp-content

#### environment:

- WORDPRESS\_DB\_HOST=db:3306
- WORDPRESS\_DB\_USER=\${DB\_USER}
- WORDPRESS\_DB\_PASSWORD=\${DB\_USER\_PASSWORD}
- VIRTUAL\_HOST=wp.\${HOST\_PUBLIC\_IP}.myip.cloud.infn.it

#### expose:

- 80



# Ports management

You can define the set of ports that must be automatically opened on the server in order to access your services

ports

Protocol	Port Range	Source	
TCP ▾	80	0.0.0.0/0	Remove
TCP ▾	443	0.0.0.0/0	Remove

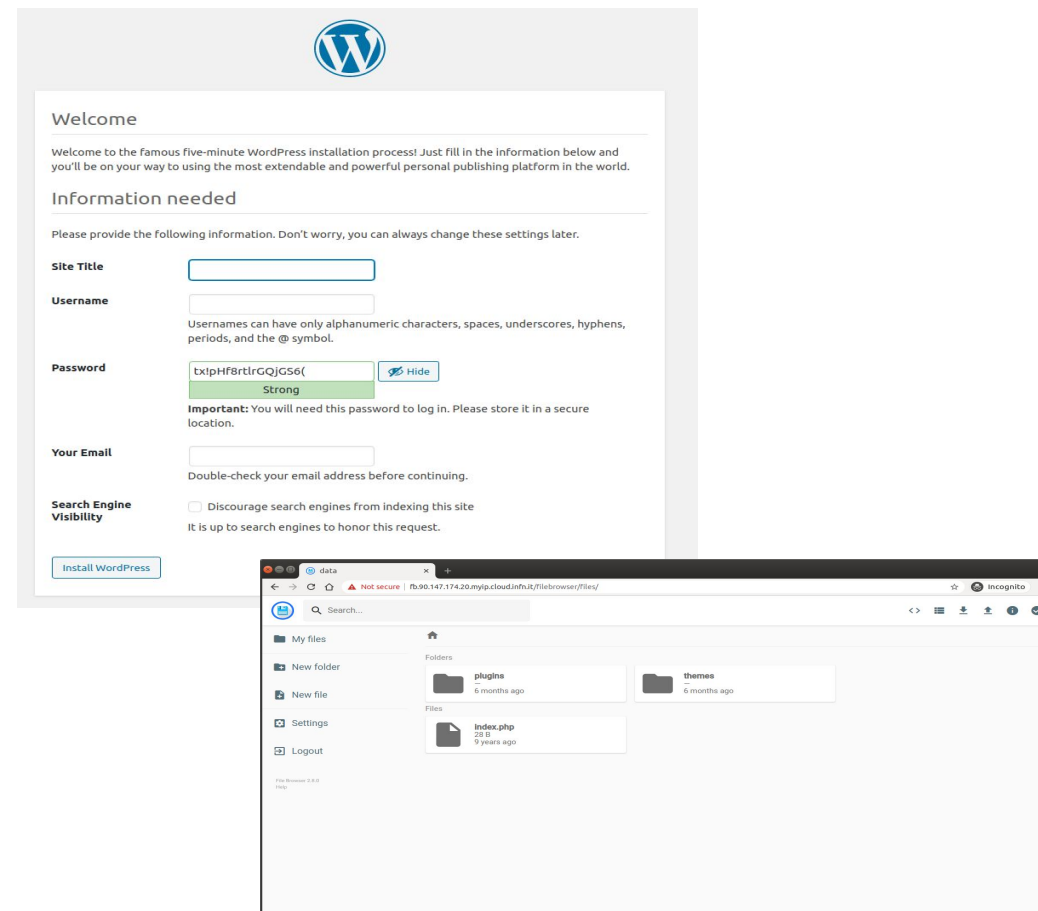
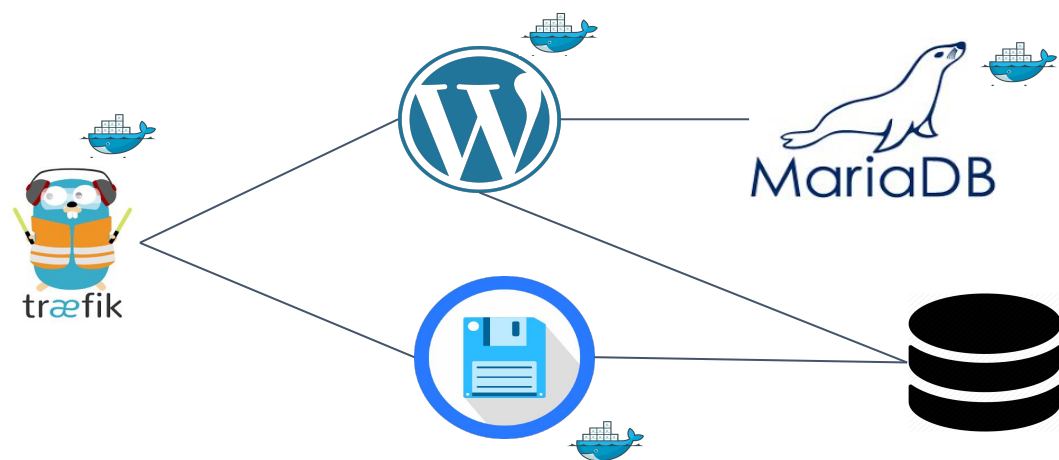
[Add rule](#)

Ports to open on the machine

# Docker compose example

<https://baltig.infn.it/inf-n-cloud/apps/-/blob/master/compose-example/docker-demo.yaml>

Author: Stefano Stalio (LNGS)



The screenshot shows the WordPress installation process. The top part is the 'Welcome' screen with the WordPress logo and the text: 'Welcome to the famous five-minute WordPress installation process! Just fill in the information below and you'll be on your way to using the most extendable and powerful personal publishing platform in the world.' Below this is the 'Information needed' section with fields for Site Title, Username, Password, Your Email, and Search Engine Visibility. The Password field shows a strong password: 'txlpHf8trGQjG5e('.

The bottom part of the screenshot shows a file manager view of the WordPress installation directory. It displays folders for 'plugins' and 'themes', and a file named 'index.php'.



# DNS @INFN Cloud

INFN Cloud provides a DNSaaS mechanism that associates a DNS name to each VM public IP

```
$ host wp.90.147.174.132.myip.cloud.infn.it  
wp.90.147.174.132.myip.cloud.infn.it has address  
90.147.174.132
```

This mechanism is based on xip.io (wildcard DNS) and is exploited for the automatic generation of ssl certificates (e.g. with letsencrypt)

services:

db:

image: mariadb

container\_name: db

volumes:

- db:/var/lib/mysql

environment:

- MYSQL\_ROOT\_PASSWORD=\${DB\_ROOT\_PASSWORD}

- MYSQL\_DATABASE=wordpress

- MYSQL\_USER=\${DB\_USER}

- MYSQL\_PASSWORD=\${DB\_USER\_PASSWORD}

expose:

- 3306

app:

depends\_on:

- db

image: wordpress

container\_name: app

volumes:

- wp-content:/var/www/html/wp-content

environment:

- WORDPRESS\_DB\_HOST=db:3306

- WORDPRESS\_DB\_USER=\${DB\_USER}

- WORDPRESS\_DB\_PASSWORD=\${DB\_USER\_PASSWORD}

- VIRTUAL\_HOST=wp.\${HOST\_PUBLIC\_IP}.myip.cloud.infn.it

expose:

- 80

# SSL Terminator & Load-balancer

- You can use Traefik as load balancer and SSL terminator.  
<https://traefik.io/traefik/>
- Traefik is able to renew letsencrypt certificates

```
services:
  load_balancer:
    image: traefik
    container_name: traefik
    volumes:
      - letsencrypt:/letsencrypt
      - /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock:ro
    ports:
      - "80:80"
      - "443:443"
    command:
      - "--api.insecure=true"
      - "--providers.docker=true"
      - "--providers.docker.exposedbydefault=false"
      - "--entrypoints.web.address=:80"
      - "--entrypoints.websecure.address=:443"
      - "--certificatesresolvers.myhttpchallenge.acme.httpchallenge=true"
      -
      --certificatesresolvers.myhttpchallenge.acme.httpchallenge.entrypoint=web"
      -
      --certificatesresolvers.myhttpchallenge.acme.email=${CONTACT_EMAIL}"
      -
      --certificatesresolvers.myhttpchallenge.acme.storage=/letsencrypt/acme.json"
```

# Traefik configuration

Traefik is automatically configured through the labels\* exposed by the containers

(\*) *“A label is a key=value pair that applies metadata to a container.”*

services:

app:

depends\_on:

- db

image: wordpress

container\_name: app

volumes:

- wp-content:/var/www/html/wp-content

environment:

- WORDPRESS\_DB\_HOST=db:3306

- WORDPRESS\_DB\_USER=\${DB\_USER}

- WORDPRESS\_DB\_PASSWORD=\${DB\_USER\_PASSWORD}

- VIRTUAL\_HOST=wp.\${HOST\_PUBLIC\_IP}.myip.cloud.infn.it

expose:

- 80

labels:

- "traefik.enable=true"

- "traefik.http.middlewares.app-redirect-ssl.redirectscheme.scheme=https"

- "traefik.http.routers.app-nossl.middlewares=app-redirect-ssl"

- 

"traefik.http.routers.app-nossl.rule=Host(`wp.\${HOST\_PUBLIC\_IP}.myip.cloud.infn.it`)"

- "traefik.http.routers.app-nossl.entrypoints=web"

- 

"traefik.http.routers.app.rule=Host(`wp.\${HOST\_PUBLIC\_IP}.myip.cloud.infn.it`)"

- "traefik.http.routers.app.entrypoints=websecure"

- "traefik.http.routers.app.tls.certresolver=myhttpchallenge"

- "traefik.http.routers.app.tls=true"

# How to su guides.cloud.infn.it



INFN Cloud

latest

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## How To: Instantiate docker containers using custom docker-compose files

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[https://guides.cloud.infn.it/docs/users-guides/en/latest/users\\_guides/howto7.html](https://guides.cloud.infn.it/docs/users-guides/en/latest/users_guides/howto7.html)

### Prerequisites

Make sure you are registered to the IAM system for INFN-CLOUD <https://iam.cloud.infn.it/login>. Only registered users can login into the INFN-CLOUD dashboard <https://paas.cloud.infn.it/login>.

Access to the INFN-CLOUD dashboard enables users to instantiate the "docker compose" deployment.

### How to deploy and access docker-compose

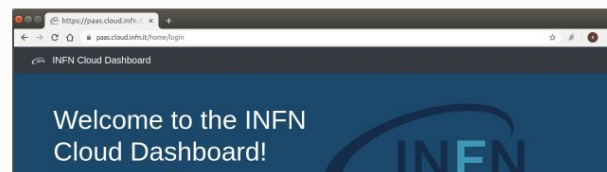
Docker-compose allows you to instantiate fully functional production level services by using a set of coordinated dockers.

The public IP Address of the VM hosting the docker containers is available to the docker-compose file as an environment variable: HOST\_PUBLIC\_IP

#### Step 1 - Connecting and authenticating to the INFN-CLOUD dashboard

Connect to the INFN-CLOUD dashboard (<https://paas.cloud.infn.it/>).

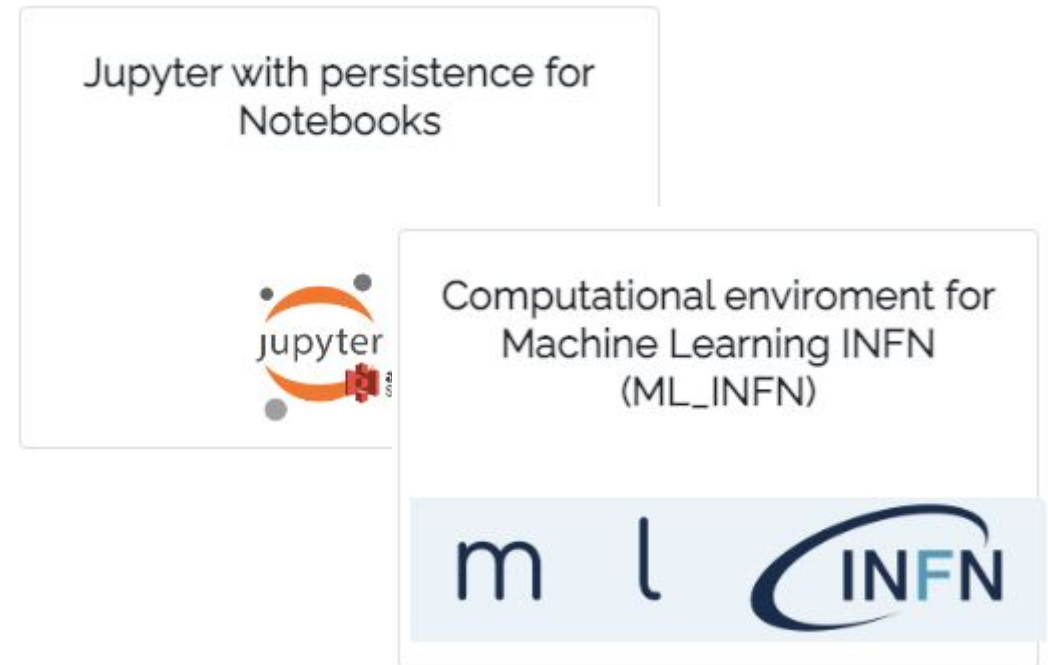
You can authenticate with the credentials used for the IAM account (<https://iam.cloud.infn.it/login>) in order to access the dashboard.



# Docker-based Advanced use-cases:

## Multi-users JupyterHub With Persistent storage With access to GPUs

....



# If you are authorized ... you can create your own machine!

Simple high-level configuration template to create your personal environment

- Either for single user and multi users (group activities)
- Authorization based on IAM groups
- Ask for CVMFS areas, GPUs, ...

Computational environment for Machine Learning INFN (ML\_INFN)

Description: Run a single VM with exposing both ssh access and multiuser JupyterHub interface, integrating the ML-INFN environment

Deployment description

description

General IAM integration Advanced

jupyter\_images

dodasts/mlinfm-base:v1 dodasts/mlinfm-conda-base:v2

Default image for jupyter server

cvmfs\_repos

cms.cern.ch sft.cern.ch atlas.cern.ch

CMFS repositories to mount

ports

Add rule

Ports to open on the VM

flavor

--Select--

16 VCPUS, 128 GB RAM, 512 GB DISK, 1 GPU

16 VCPUs, 128 GB RAM, 1 TB disk, 1 GPU

8 VCPUs, 64 GB RAM, 512 GB disk, 2 GPU

8 VCPUs, 64 GB RAM, 1 TB disk, 2 GPU

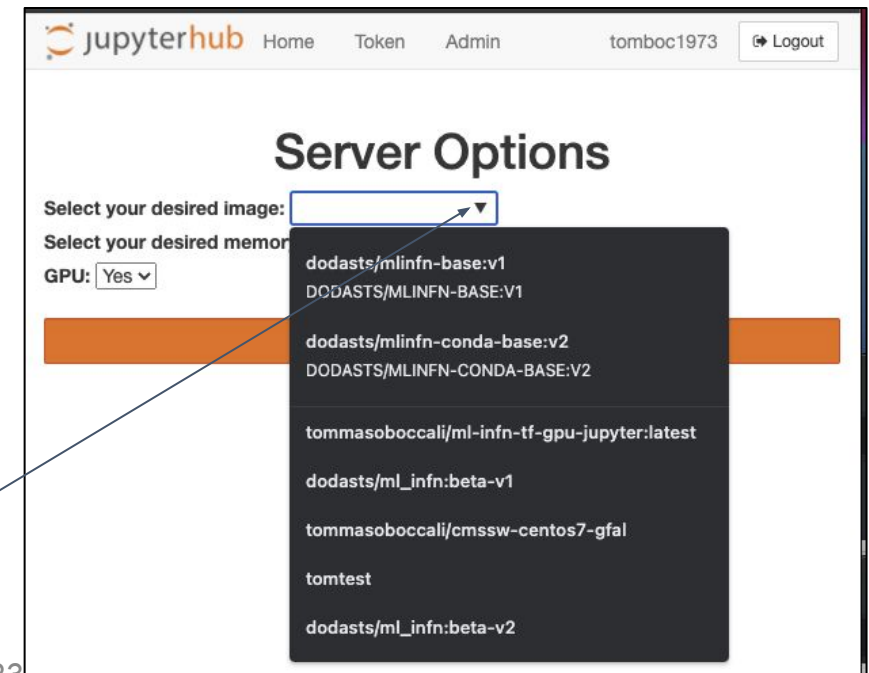
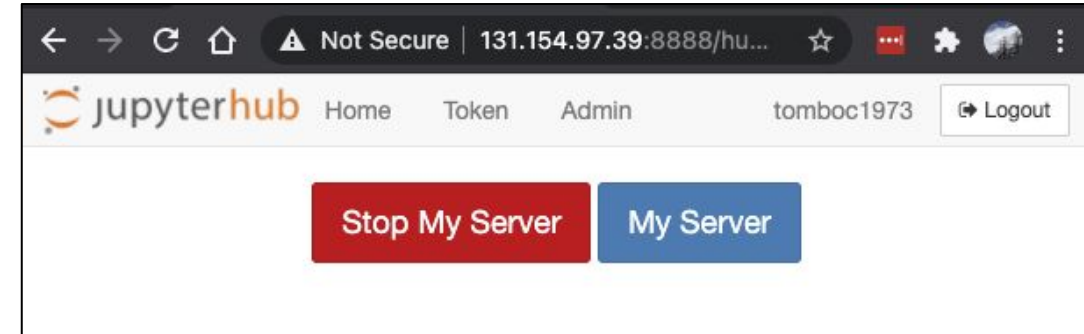
16 VCPUs, 128 GB RAM, 512 GB disk, 2 GPU

16 VCPUs, 128 GB RAM, 1 TB disk, 2 GPU



# What is inside the VM?

- A **jupyterhub** runs in the VM, and allows **authorized users** to create their running instance through a container (taken either locally, or directly from dockerhub)
- All these containers use the resources of the VM, which are then shared for the user group
- Containers are accessible both via Jupyter Notebooks and via terminal (for the moment via browser)
- The administrator (owner of the service) can access the VM both ssh and via browser



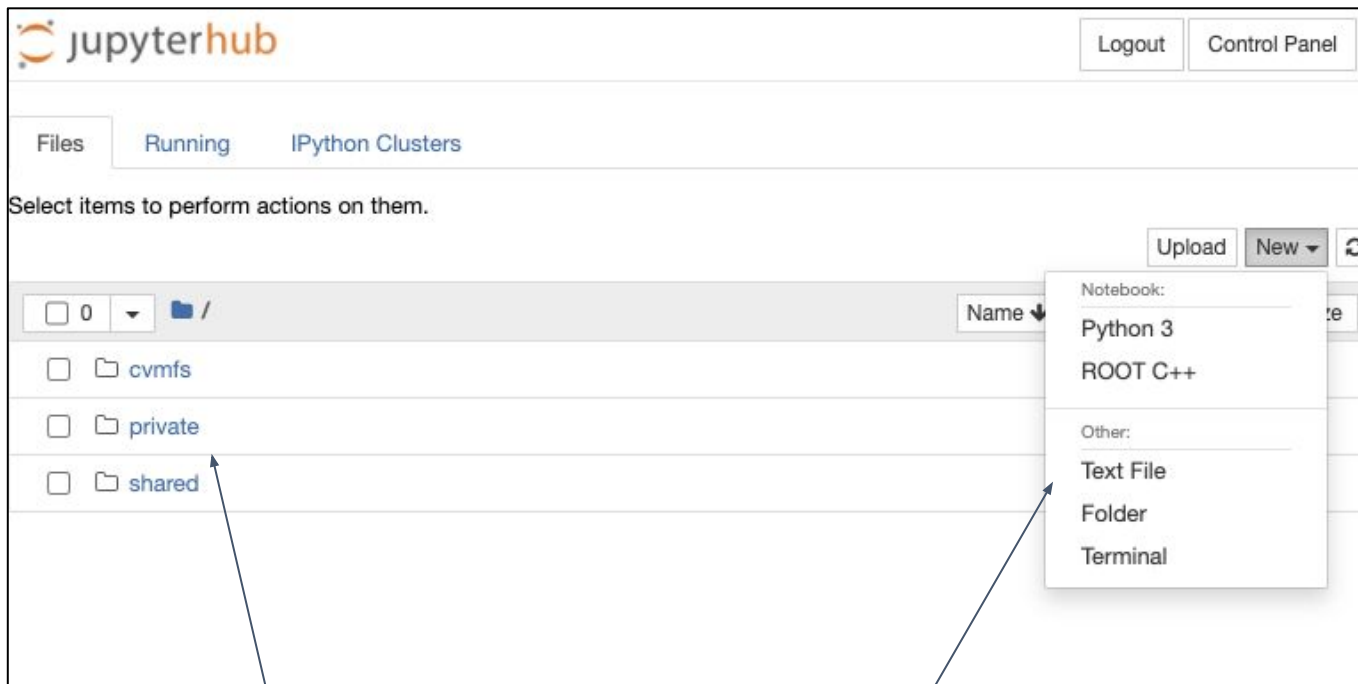
Here you can specify your image

# How it is made:



```
root@vnode-0:/home/spiga# docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                                COMMAND                                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS
5db9d94a74d4   dodasts/mlinfn-base:v5              "jupyterhub-singleus..."             7 seconds ago Up 5 seconds  8889/tcp
afca0e19e556   grafana/grafana:latest              "/run.sh -config /op..."             11 days ago   Up 11 days   0.0.0.0:3000->3000
6bead4f067ee   prom/prometheus:latest              "/bin/prometheus --c..."             11 days ago   Up 11 days   0.0.0.0:9090->9090
535a161758c6   prom/node-exporter:latest           "/bin/node_exporter"                  11 days ago   Up 11 days   9100/tcp
c273ae81940c   google/cadvisor:latest              "/usr/bin/cadvisor -..."             11 days ago   Up 11 days   8080/tcp
dc53b271c64d   jupyterhub_jupyterhub               "/usr/bin/python3 /u..."             11 days ago   Up 11 days   8000/tcp
9a120b5bc7cd   jupyterhub_collab_proxy              "python3 collab_prox..."             11 days ago   Up 11 days   0.0.0.0:8099->8099
18cc7311bf14   mircot/jupyterlab_collaborative:ml_base "jupyter lab --ip=0.0.0.0"             11 days ago   Up 11 days   0.0.0.0:8889->8889
e0f479af4a86   jupyterhub_backup_service           "cron -f"                              11 days ago   Up 11 days   0.0.0.0:8001->8001
db642fee83e3   jupyterhub/configurable-http-proxy  "/srv/configurable-h..."             11 days ago   Up 11 days   0.0.0.0:8001->8001
root@vnode-0:/home/spiga#
```

# Access as "User"



Areas "cvmfs" and "shared" are shared with all the users of the VM

Access granted via notebooks and via terminal

```
# bash

# WARNING: You are running this container as root, which can cause new files in
# mounted volumes to be created as the root user on your host machine.
# To avoid this, run the container by specifying your user's userid:
# $ docker run -u $(id -u):$(id -g) args...

root@bd8f6fe3da4c:/workarea# nvidia-smi
Sun Mar 21 15:58:10 2021

+-----+
| NVIDIA-SMI 460.32.03   | Driver Version: 460.32.03   | CUDA Version: 11.2   |
+-----+-----+
| GPU   Name           | Persistence-M | Bus-Id  Disp.A | Volatile Uncorr. ECC |
| Fan  Temp  Perf    Pwr:Usage/Cap |      Memory-Usage | GPU-Util  Compute M. |
|                               |              | MIG M. |
+-----+-----+
| 0   Tesla T4        |      On      | 00000000:00:05.0 Off |   0%      Default  |
| N/A  34C    P8     9W / 70W | 0MiB / 15109MiB |           N/A   |
+-----+-----+
| 1   Tesla T4        |      On      | 00000000:00:06.0 Off |   0%      Default  |
| N/A  35C    P8     9W / 70W | 0MiB / 15109MiB |           N/A   |
+-----+-----+

+-----+
| Processes: |
| GPU   GI   CI          PID   Type   Process name                      GPU Memory |
| ID   ID   ID             |                   |           Usage |
+-----+-----+
| No running processes found |
+-----+

root@bd8f6fe3da4c:/workarea#
```

Root access, 2 GPUs available

# Monitoring etc

- The administrator can manage containers
- All users can see detailed monitoring information

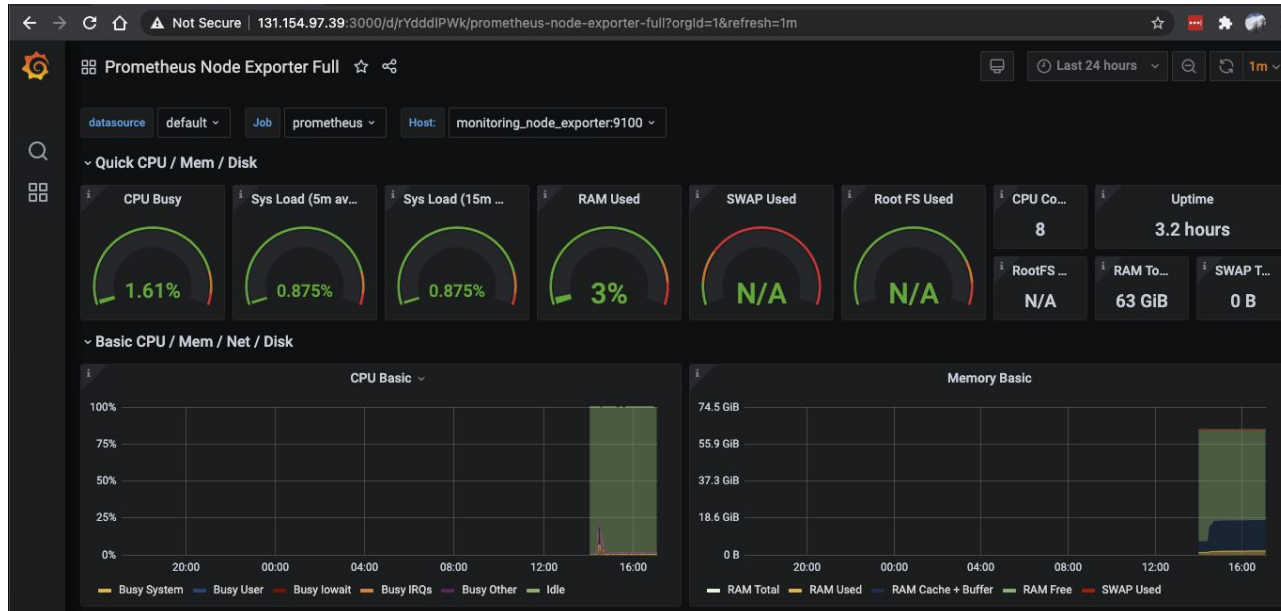


A screenshot of the JupyterHub administrator interface. The browser address bar shows '131.154.97.39:8888/hub/admin'. The page title is 'jupyterhub' with navigation links for 'Home', 'Token', and 'Admin'. The user 'tomboc1973' is logged in. The main content area shows a table of active users:

User	Admin	Last Activity	Running (3)
<input type="button" value="Add Users"/> <input type="button" value="Start All"/> <input type="button" value="Stop All"/> <input type="button" value="Shutdown Hub"/>			
cduma	admin	3 minutes ago	<input type="button" value="stop server"/> <input type="button" value="edit user"/> <input type="button" value="delete user"/>
spiga	admin	2 hours ago	<input type="button" value="stop server"/> <input type="button" value="edit user"/> <input type="button" value="delete user"/>
tomboc1973	admin	a few seconds ago	<input type="button" value="stop server"/> <input type="button" value="edit user"/>

Displaying users 1 - 3 of 3

JupyterHub 1.3.0 20210321125835



A screenshot of a configuration panel for 'General' settings. It lists several monitoring components:

- Docker and system monitoring
- NVIDIA DCGM Exporter Dashboard
- Prometheus Node Exporter Full  linux



# Kubernetes cluster use-case

How to deploy a complete k8s cluster on INFN Cloud

# Configure your cluster



Kubernetes cluster

Description: Deploy a single master Kubernetes 1.23.8 cluster

Deployment description  
description

Configuration **Advanced**

admin\_token  
Enter your password    
password token for accessing k8s dashboard

number\_of\_nodes  
1  
number of K8s node VMs

ports  
  
Ports to open on the K8s master VM

master\_flavor  
--Select--  
Number of vCPUs and memory size of the k8s master VM

node\_flavor  
--Select--  
Number of vCPUs and memory size of each k8s node VM

The configuration form allows you to customize your cluster:

- Number of nodes
- Ports to be opened on the master node
- Flavor for the master and node servers

**Nodes with GPUs** can be spawned for specific projects (e.g. ML-INFN)

# Access your services

11ed2e89-cfc7-d325-9808-02424e495bee ← Back

Description: kubernetes

[Overview](#) [Input values](#) [Output values](#)

k8s\_node\_ip: ['172.30.143.162']

grafana\_endpoint: <https://grafana.90.147.102.94.myip.cloud.infn.it>

grafana\_username: admin

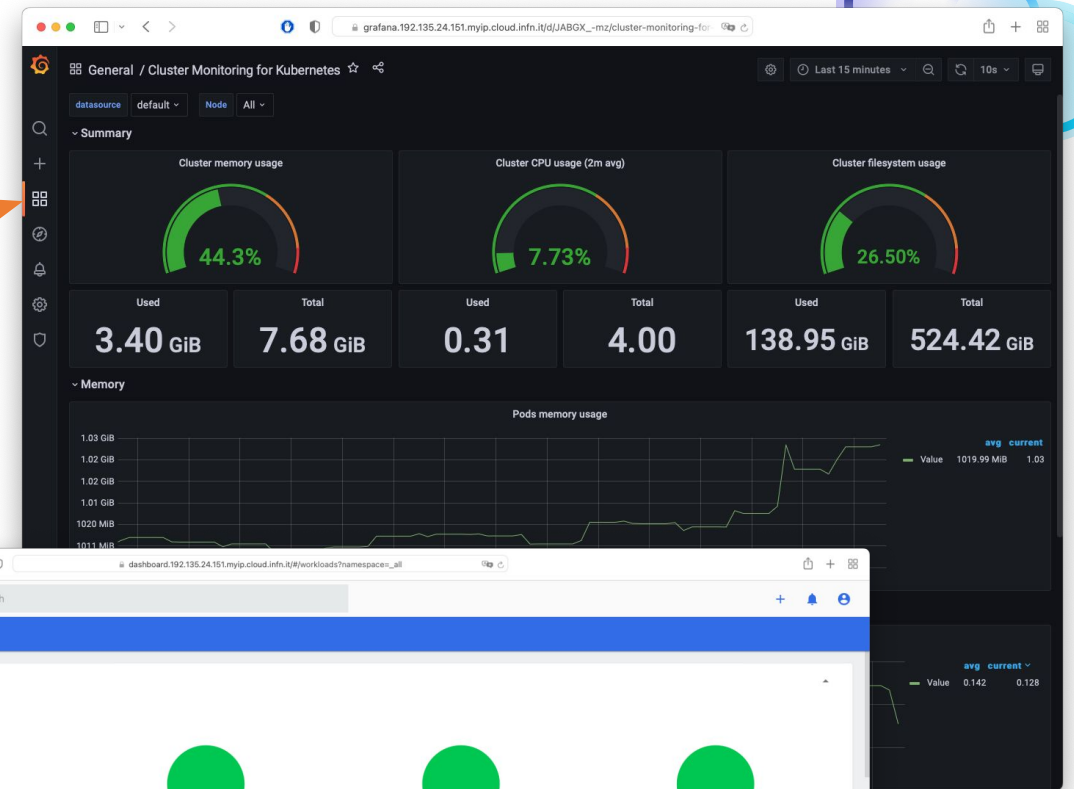
k8s\_master\_ip: 90.147.102.94

k8s\_endpoint: <https://dashboard.90.147.102.94.myip.cloud.infn.it>

ssh\_account: antonacci

kubeconfig:

[Download](#) [Copy to clipboard](#)



kubernetes

Workloads

Workload Status

- Daemon Sets: Running 3
- Deployments: Running 12
- Pods: Running 22
- Replica Sets: Running 12

Daemon Sets

Name	Namespace	Images	Labels	Pods	Created
prometheus-node-exporter	prometheus	quay.io/prometheus/node-exporter:v1.3.0	app: prometheus app.kubernetes.io/managed-by: Helm chart: prometheus-15.10.1	1 / 1	a month ago
kube-flannel-ds	kube-system	rancher/mirrored-flannelci-flannel-v0.18.1	app: flannel tier: node	2 / 2	a month ago
kube-proxy	kube-system	k8s.gcr.io/kube-proxy:v1.23.8	k8s-app: kube-proxy	2 / 2	a month ago

Deployments

Name	Namespace	Images	Labels	Pods	Created
grafana	grafana	grafana/grafana:8.5.3	app.kubernetes.io/instance: grafana app.kubernetes.io/managed-by: Helm app.kubernetes.io/name: grafana	1 / 1	a month ago

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- How To: Run JupyterHub on a single VM enabling Notebooks persistence (sys-admin nomination required)
- How To: Use the Notebooks as a Service solution
- How To: Request to open ports on deployed VMs
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- How To: Request the "nomination to be system administrator" (italian version)

Read the Docs v:latest

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## How To: Deploy a Kubernetes cluster (sys-admin nomination required)

### Table of Contents

- How To: Deploy a Kubernetes cluster (sys-admin nomination required)
  - Prerequisites
  - User responsibilities
  - Kubernetes cluster configuration
    - Basic configuration
    - Advanced configuration
  - Deployment result
    - Troubleshooting

### Prerequisites

The user has to be registered in the IAM system for INFN-Cloud <https://iam.cloud.infn.it/login>. Only registered users can login into the INFN-Cloud dashboard <https://my.cloud.infn.it/login>.

### User responsibilities

#### Important

The solution described in this guide consists on the deployment of a Kubernetes cluster on top of Virtual Machines instantiated on INFN-CLOUD infrastructure. The instantiation of a VM comes with the responsibility of **maintaining it and all the services it hosts**. In particular, be careful when updating the operating system packages, as they could incorrectly modify the current version of the cluster (v1.19) and cause it to malfunction.

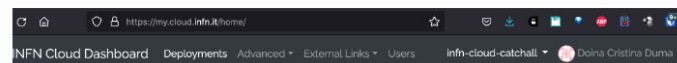
Please read the [INFN Cloud AUP](#) in order to understand the responsibilities you have in managing this service.

### Kubernetes cluster configuration

#### Note

If you belong to multiple projects, aka multiple IAM-groups, after login into the dashboard, from the upper right corner, select the one to be used for the deployment you intend to perform. Not all solutions are available for all projects. The resources used for the deployment will be accounted to the respective project, and impact on their available **quota**. See figure below.

[https://guides.cloud.infn.it/docs/users-guides/en/latest/users\\_guides/howto2.html](https://guides.cloud.infn.it/docs/users-guides/en/latest/users_guides/howto2.html)

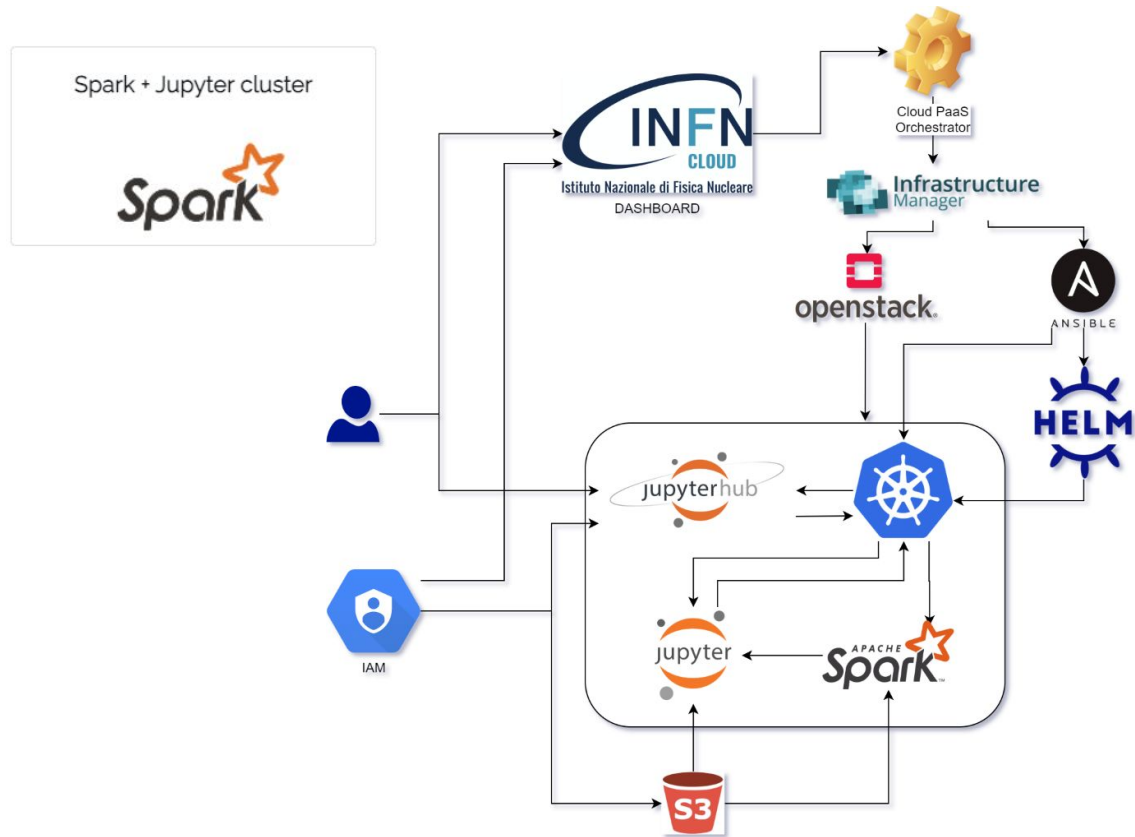




# Advanced k8s-based services



## Jupyter + Spark + K8s



The screenshot shows a Jupyter notebook interface with the following content:

- Header:** jupyterhub CCR-hands-on (autosaved) | Logout | Control Panel
- Menu:** File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help
- Code Cell:**

```
In [ ]: # Show the Spark Context
sc
```

This code estimates  $\pi$  by "throwing darts" at a circle. We pick random points in the unit square  $(0, 0)$  to  $(1,1)$  and see how many fall in the unit circle. The fraction should be  $\pi/4$ , so we use this to get our estimate

```
In [ ]: import sys
from random import random
from operator import add

NUM_SAMPLES = 10000000

def inside(p):
    x, y = random(), random()
    return x*x + y*y < 1

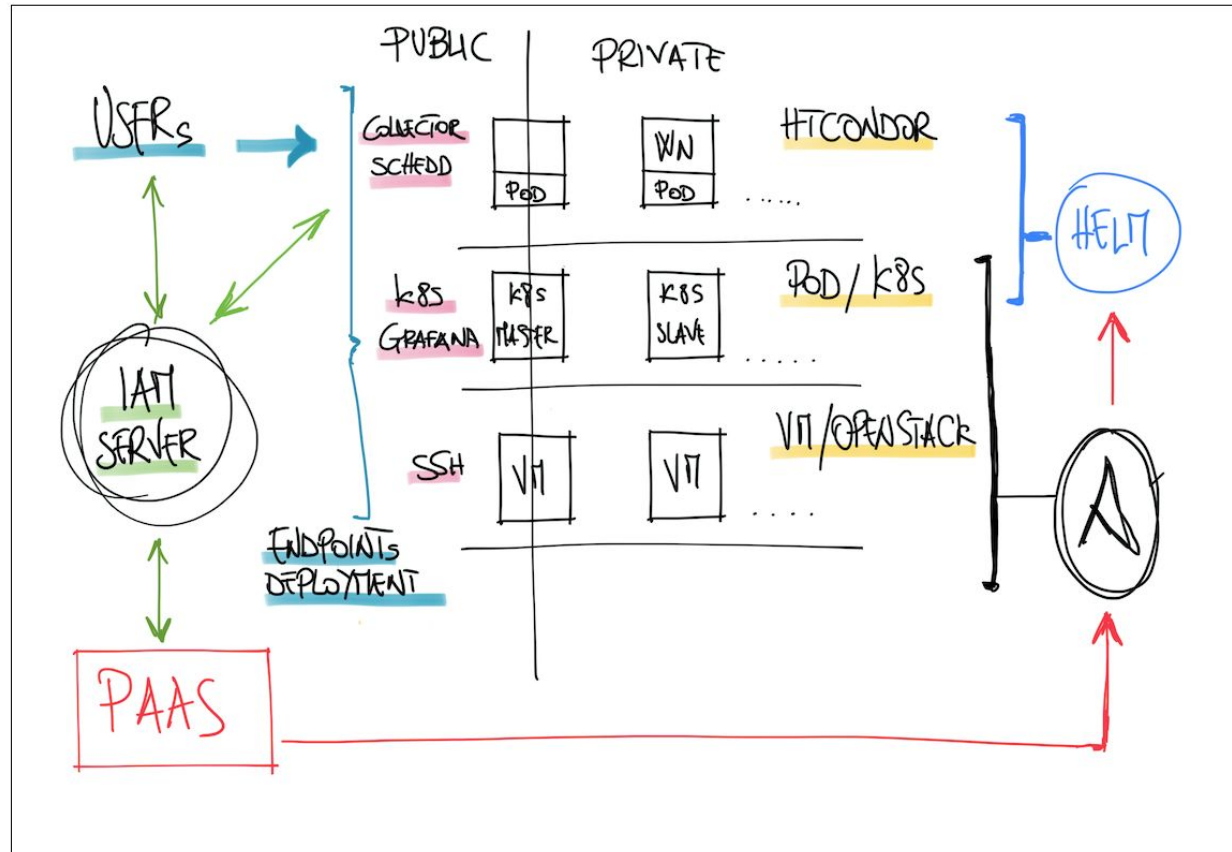
count = sc.parallelize(range(0, NUM_SAMPLES)) \
    .filter(inside).count()
print("Pi is roughly %f" % (4.0 * count / NUM_SAMPLES))
```

Figure 7: Jupyter notebook example.
- Dialog Box: Spark clusters connection**
  - You are going to connect to: local
  - You can configure the following options. Environment variables can be used via `{ENV_VAR_NAME}`.
  - Add a new option:
  - Bundled configurations: These options will be overwritten by non-bundled options if specified
  - Selected configuration:
    - spark.executor.instances
      - spark.executor.instances
      - 2
    - x
  - Connect** button

# Advanced k8s-based services (2)



## HTCondor + K8s



This deployment instantiate a k8s cluster which is then exploited to automatically deploy a working HTCondor cluster.

The HTCondor cluster deployment is composed by three main components, the CCB, the SCHEDD and the WN, each running on a dedicated POD.

# Conclusions



The goal of INFN Cloud is to provide end-users with compute and storage services by offering

- a **portfolio of technical solutions** already developed but extensible – continuously evolving following a **user driven development approach**
- technical support for the end user applications migration to a cloud-based environment
- **transparent** solutions hiding the resources allocation complexity in a **federation of distributed clouds**

The high-level services shown in this presentation are part of the current portfolio:

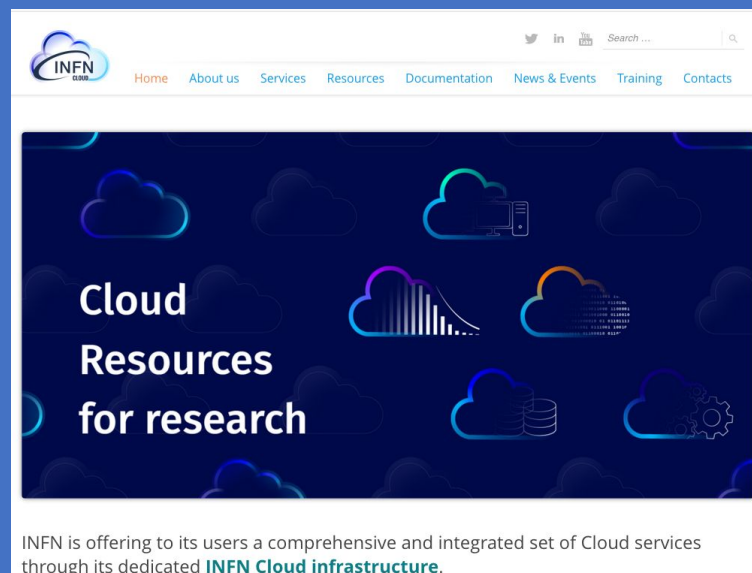
- They provide a simple way to run docker containers on cloud resources
- Further (more complex) services have been built starting from these building blocks

If you want to implement a new service or you need to customize an existing one, please contact us at: [cloud-support@infn.it](mailto:cloud-support@infn.it) and you will be redirected to the proper INFN Cloud support team



# References

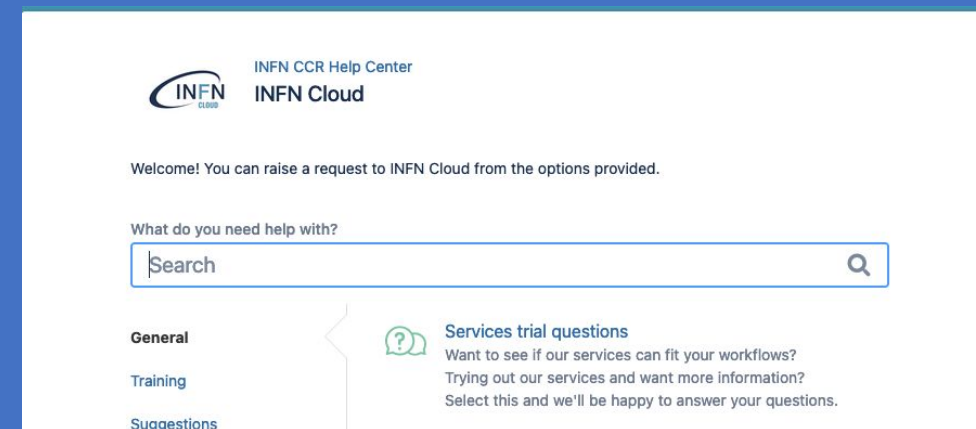
Web site:  
<https://www.cloud.infn.it>



Documentation :  
<https://guides.cloud.infn.it/docs/users-guides/en/latest/>



Support :  
<https://servicedesk.cloud.infn.it> or  [cloud-support@infn.it](mailto:cloud-support@infn.it)



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**Thank you**  
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