

CLOUD COMPUTING A TORINO

Stefano Bagnasco, Riccardo Brunetti, Stefano Lusso
(INFN-Torino), Sara Vallero (Università di Torino),
Dario Berzano (CERN)



- Ensure **interoperability**
- Favour **manageability** and **flexibility** over performance
- Provide a **production service** to applications

Keep it simple

Stay mainstream

Be user-oriented

- Don't use too many tools
- Develop as few pieces as possible
- Introduce features only when needed by applications
- Use few simple images plus contextualization

Keep it simple

**Stay
mainstream**

**Be user-
oriented**

Choose stable and widely used tools and components:

- OpenNebula cloud stack
 - Common interfaces: OCCI, EC2, OCA
- GlusterFS filesystem
- OpenWRT for network management

Keep it simple

Stay mainstream

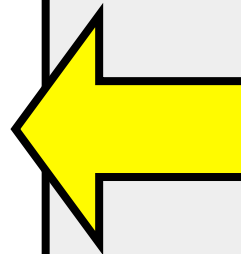
Be user-oriented

- Adopt an **agile development** cycle
- Give resources to users as soon as possible
- Add functionalities as they become needed

Keep it simple

Stay mainstream

Be user-oriented





VMs providing **critical services**:

- in- & out-bound connectivity
- public & private IP
- live migration
- no special I/O requirements



VMs providing **computing workforce**:

- example: Grid WNs
- private IP only
- high storage I/O performance

TWO CLUSTERS

- Server-class hardware
- Shared image repository
- Resiliency-optimized FS for shared system disks
- Currently 4 hosts



- Working-class hardware 😊
- Cached image repository
- Access to performance-optimized FS for data needs
- Currently 35 hosts



- Cloud management Toolkit: **OpenNebula**
 - OpenStack, now widely adopted in new projects, was too embrionic when we started
 - ...and arguably* OpenNebula is better suited at Data Center Nebulization
 - Currently using version 3.6, will migrate to 3.8/4.0 soon
 - Templates based on few very simple images plus full contextualization via scripts and puppet (looking into CloudInit)
- Backend storage: **GlusterFS**
 - Flexible enough to cater to different needs with a single tool
- VM network management: **OpenWRT**
 - OpenVSwitch was not integrated in OpenNebula when we started

* See e.g. blog.opennebula.org/?p=4042

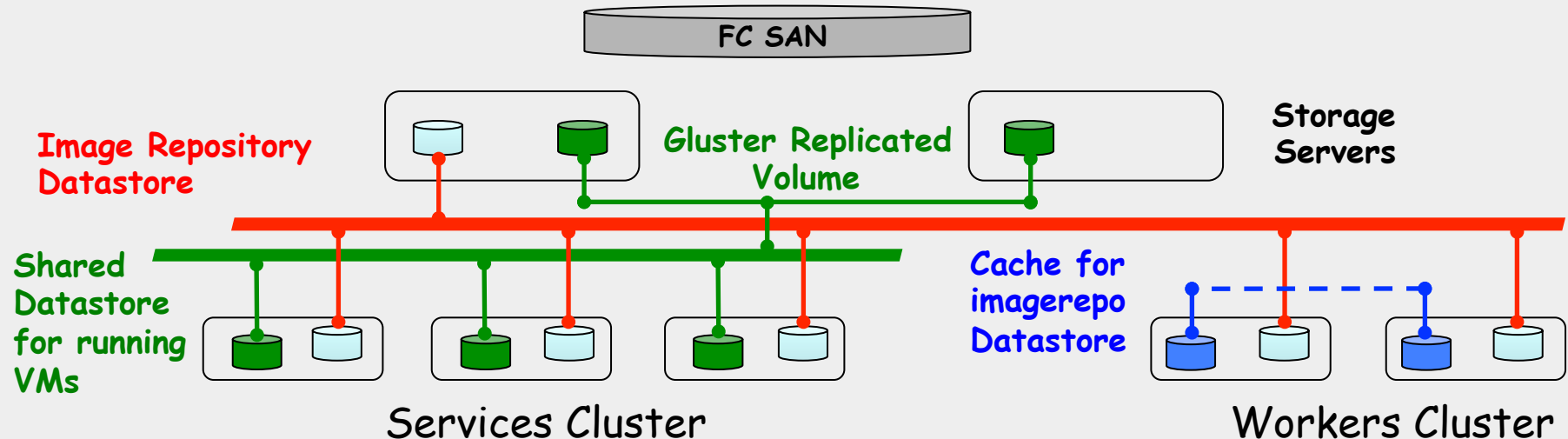
Our use cases:

- VM image repository:
 - one brick exported
- System datastore for service-class hosts:
 - replicated on two servers for redundancy.
 - Replica is synchronous, self-healing enabled.
 - Continuous r/w occurs
- Experiment data
 - pool of aggregated disks (currently ~50 TB).
 - Very high throughput towards many concurrent clients

MULTIPURPOSE STORAGE: GLUSTERFS

Two storage servers with 10Gbps interface provide some of the LUNs through GlusterFS

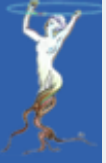
- All the virtual machines run on RAW or QCOW file images
- **Services System Datastore** is **shared** to allow live migration
- **Workers System Datastore** is **local** to the hypervisors to increase I/O capacity. Images repository is locally **cached** on each hypervisor to reduce startup time.
 - An ad-hoc script synchronizes the local copies using a custom “torrent-like” tool (scpWave + rsync) when new versions of the images are saved



THE VIRTUAL ANALYSIS FACILITY



VAF components: overview



- User interacts with:
 - **PoD** to request and book workers
 - **PROOF** to execute jobs
- Under the hood:
 - worker requests are scheduled by **HTCondor**
 - **CernVM** virtual machines are part of the **HTCondor** cluster

PROOF

PoD

HTCondor

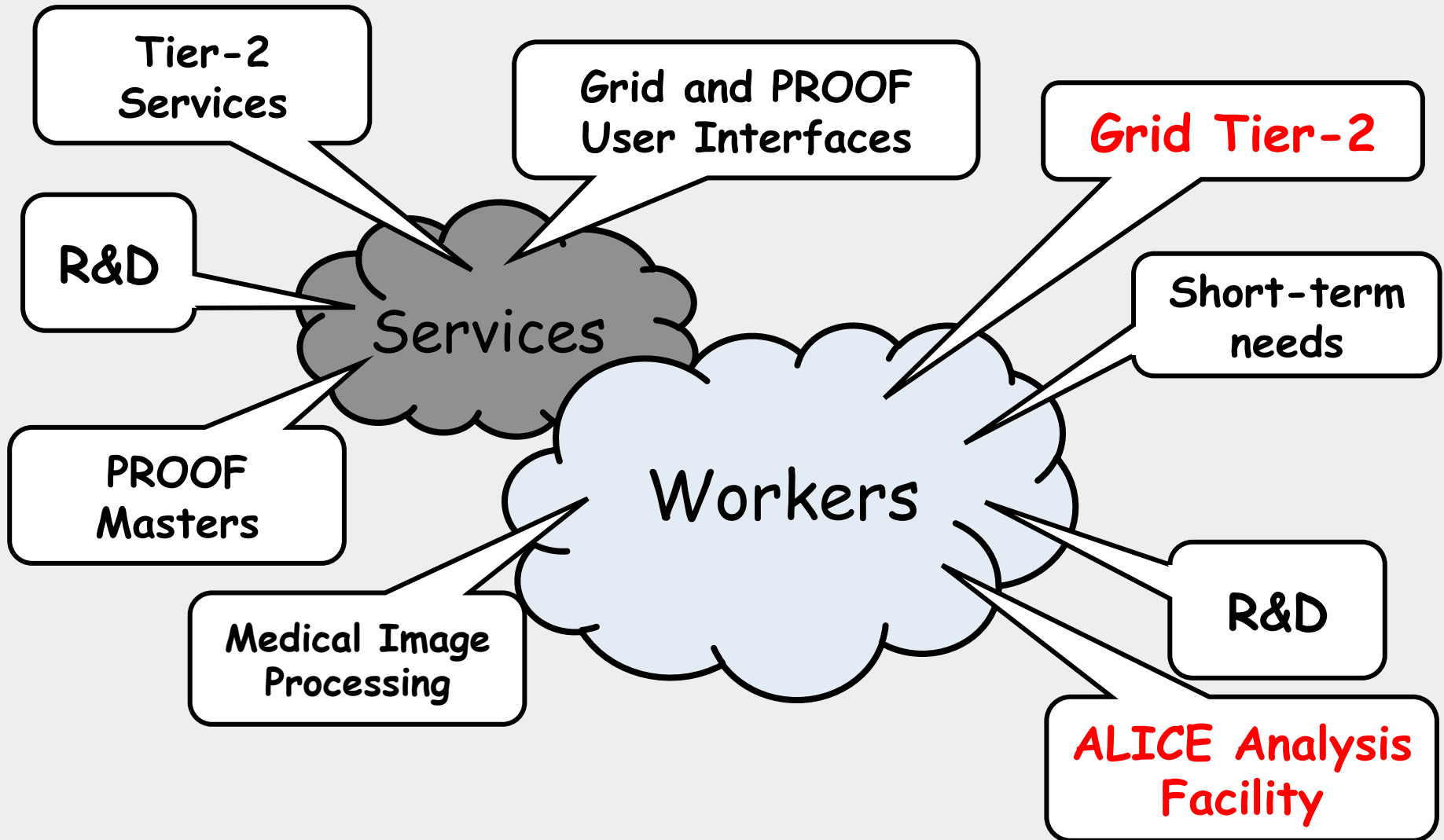
CernVM



Services stack

Dario.Berzano@cern.ch
<http://goo.gl/CFnMM>

STAKEHOLDERS



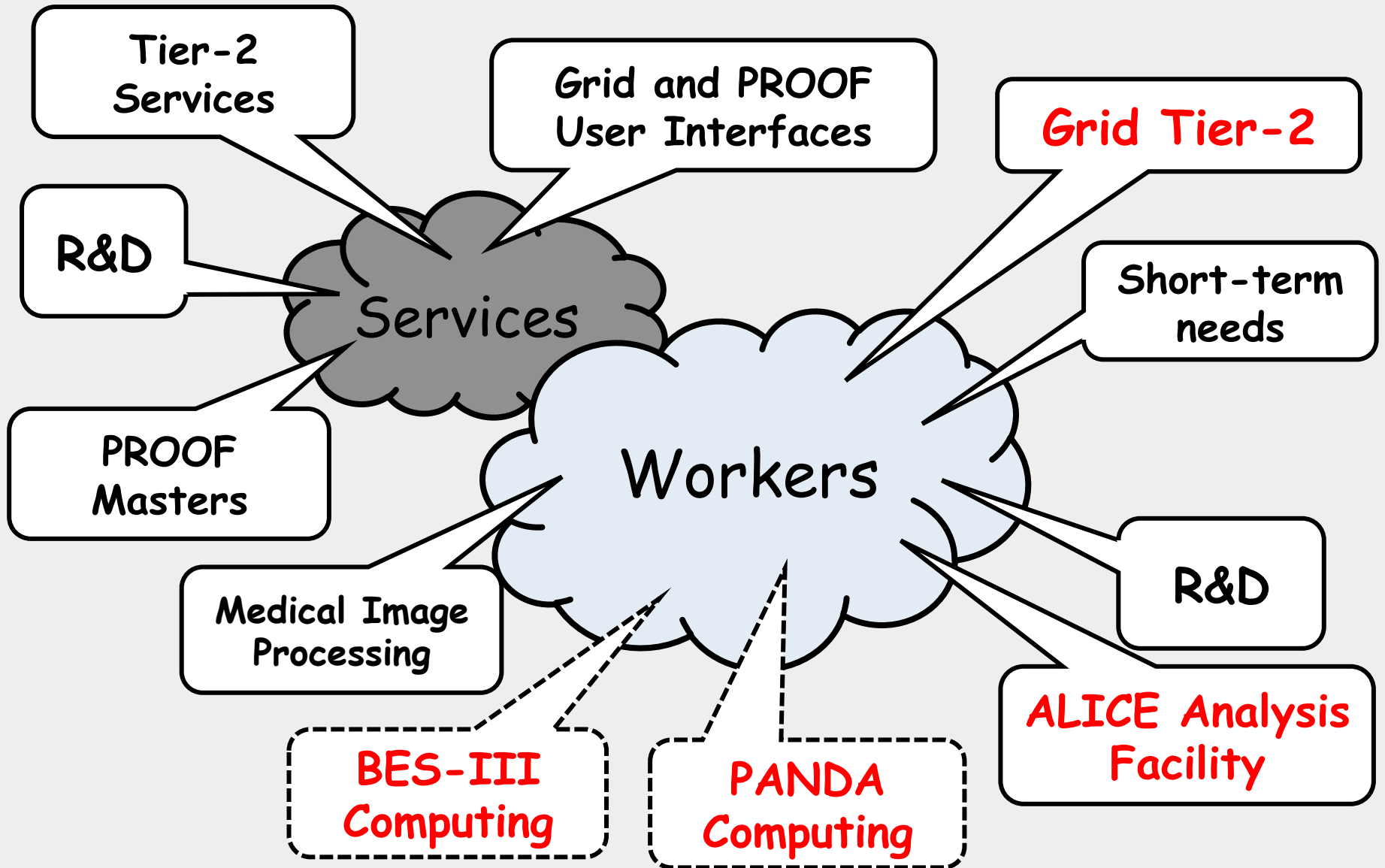


中国科学院高能物理研究所

Institute of High Energy Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences



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What is CernVM?

CernVM is a baseline Virtual Software Appliance for the participants of CERN LHC experiments. The Appliance represents complete, portable and easy to configure user environment for developing and running LHC data analysis locally and on the Grid, independently of Operating System software and hardware platform (Linux, Windows, MacOS).

The goal is to remove a need for the installation of the experiment software and to minimize the number of platforms (compiler-OS combinations) on which experiment software needs to be supported and tested.

CernVM Projects



FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

- Understand the opportunities given by the CernVM “ecosystem”
- Study the integration of the OpenNebula AuthN/AuthZ system in a VO context or using federated authentication mechanisms.
- Try using CloudInit to consolidate and simplify contextualization
- Integrate (at least the AAF) into some accounting system
- Explore the GlusterFS UFO Object Storage to provide a “DropBox-like” storage to users.
- Participate in upcoming projects aimed to develop a higher-level federated cloud infrastructure