



# CERN Cloud Experience

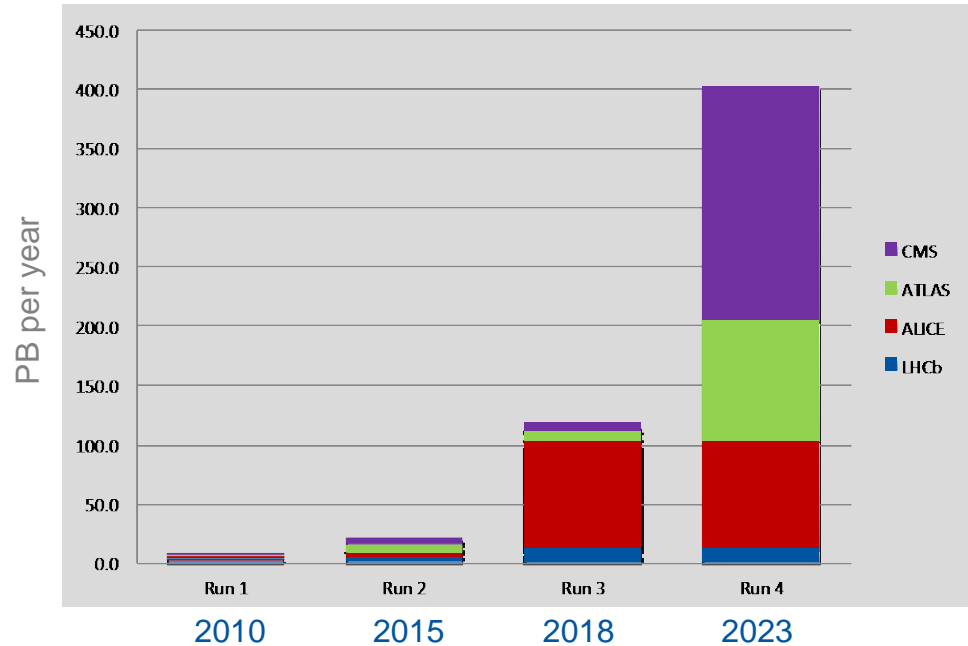
## PaNDaaS



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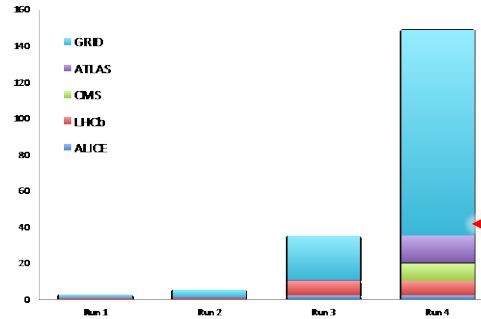
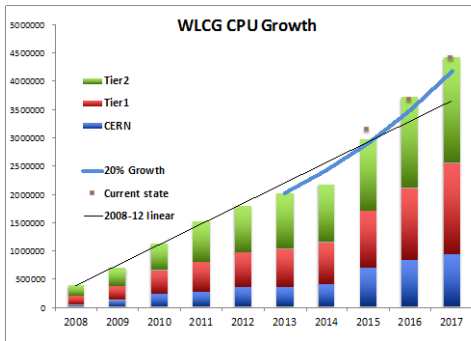
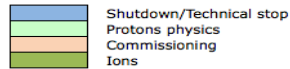
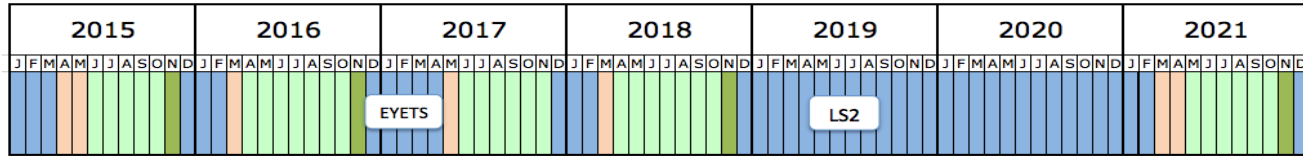
# LHC Data Growth

Expecting to record 400PB/year by 2023 with the High Luminosity LHC upgrade



# Where is x3 improvement ?

The outline LHC schedule out to 2035 presented by Frederick Bordry to the SPC and FC June 2015 can be found [here](#)



Compute: Growth > x50

← What we think is affordable unless we do something differently





**DANTE  
100 GbE**

**T-Systems  
100 GbE**

**Wigner RCP**

**CERN**

07/07/2016

PaNDaaS

5

# Good News, Bad News

- Additional data centre in Budapest now online
- Increasing use of facilities as data rates increase

But...

- Staff numbers are fixed, no more people
- Materials budget decreasing, no more money
- Legacy tools are high maintenance and brittle
- User expectations are for fast self-service

# Public Procurement Cycle

Step	Time (Days)	Elapsed (Days)
User expresses requirement		0
Market Survey prepared	15	15
Market Survey for possible vendors	30	45
Specifications prepared	15	60
Vendor responses	30	90
Test systems evaluated	30	120
Offers adjudicated	10	130
Finance committee	30	160
Hardware delivered	90	250
Burn in and acceptance	30 days typical with 380 worst case	280
<b>Total</b>		<b>280+ Days</b>

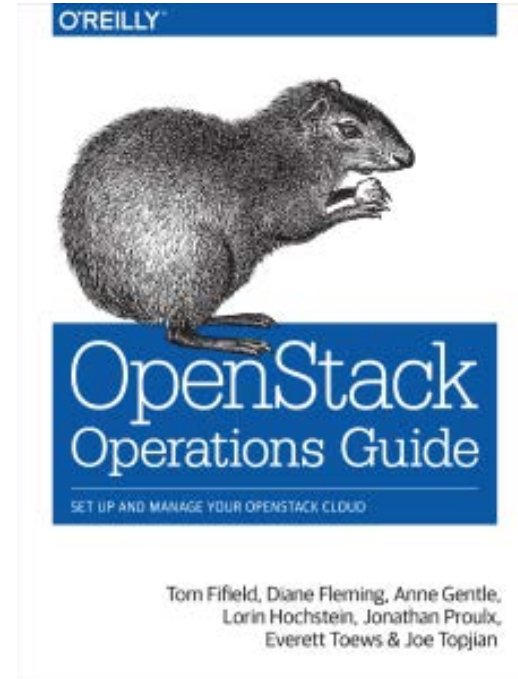
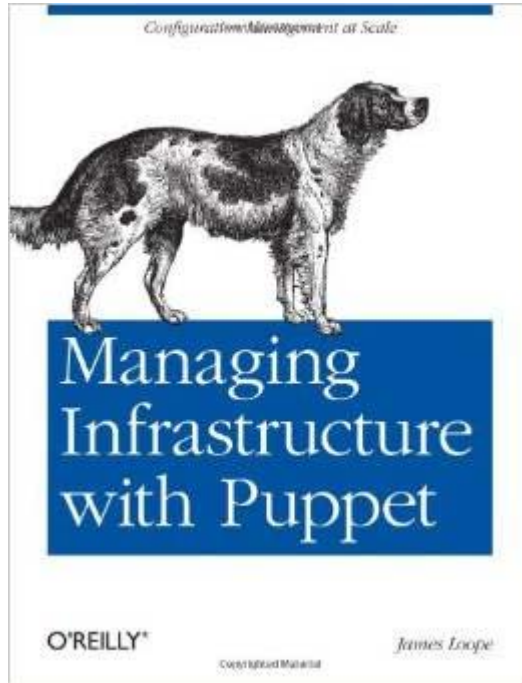
# Innovation Dilemma

- How can we avoid the sustainability trap ?
  - Define requirements
  - No solution available that meets those requirements
  - Develop our own new solution
  - Accumulate technical debt
- How can we learn from others and share ?
  - Find compatible open source communities
  - Contribute back where there is missing functionality
  - Stay mainstream

Are CERN computing needs really special ?

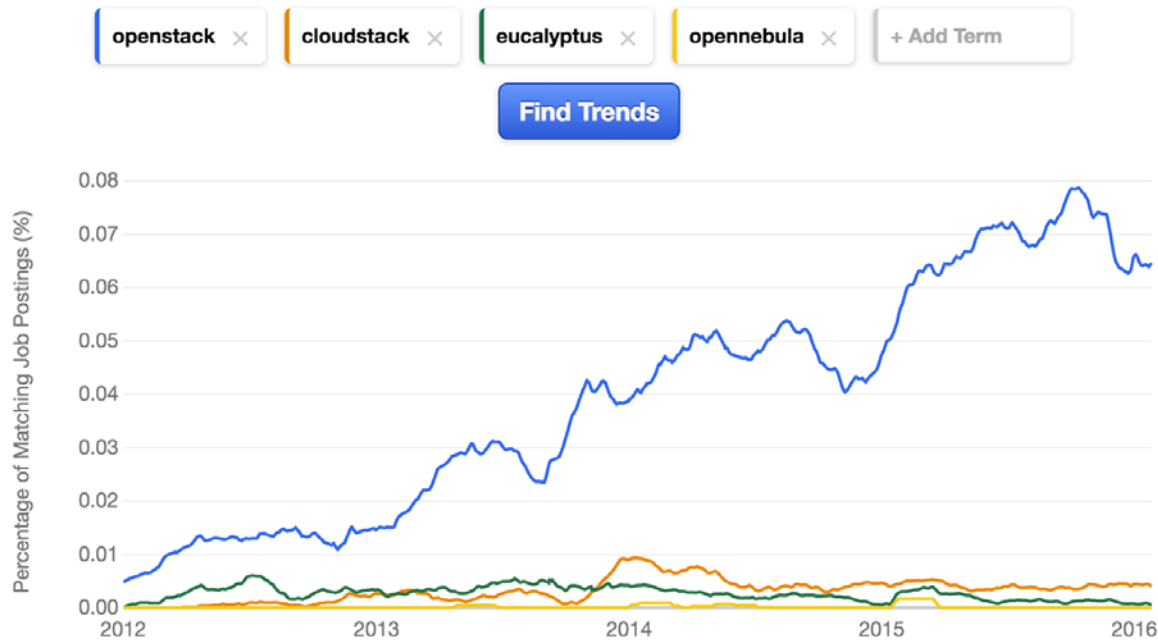


# O'Reilly Consideration



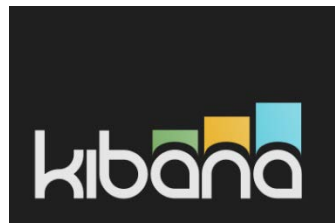
# Job Trends Consideration

## openstack, cloudstack, eucalyptus, opennebula Job Trends



Source: Indeed.com

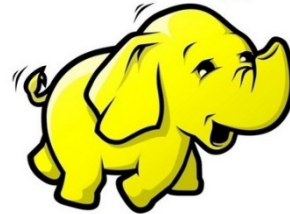
# CERN Tool Chain



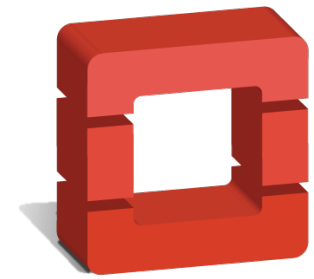
FOREMAN



*hadoop*



RUNDECK

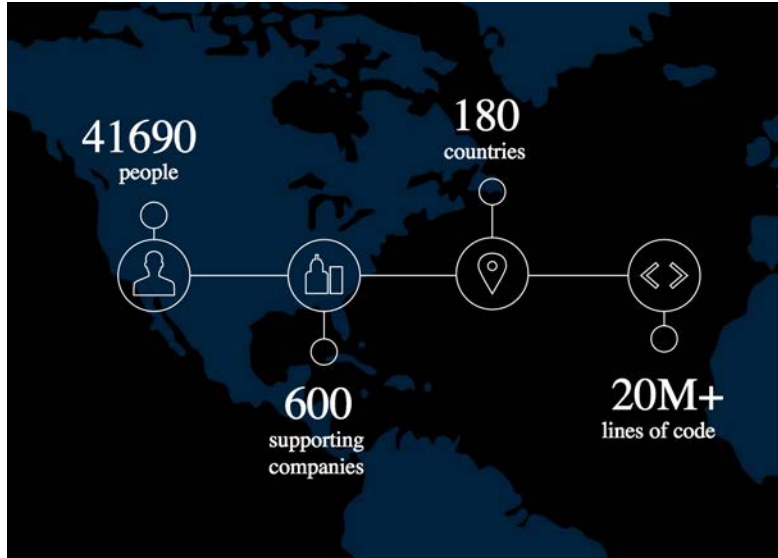


openstack™  
CLOUD SOFTWARE



Jenkins

# OpenStack Community



- 90 user groups worldwide

- One of the largest open source communities



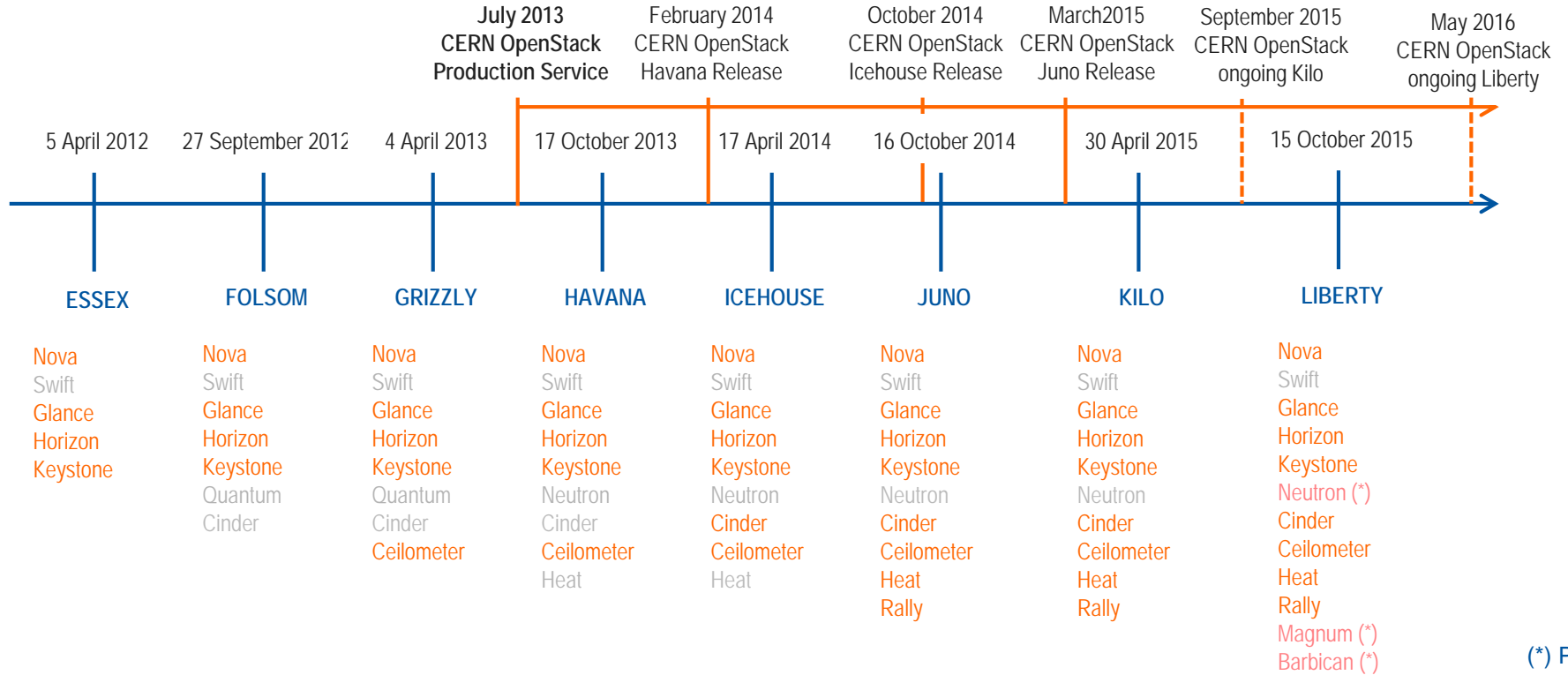
# OpenStack Governance



- Board consisting of 8 platinum companies, 8 gold members and 8 elected members of the community
- Technical committee guiding development direction, elected by the contributors
- User committee covering working groups such as Telecom NFV, Large Deployments and Scientific Working group
- Influence is a do-ocracy – contribute or accept destination



# CERN OpenStack project

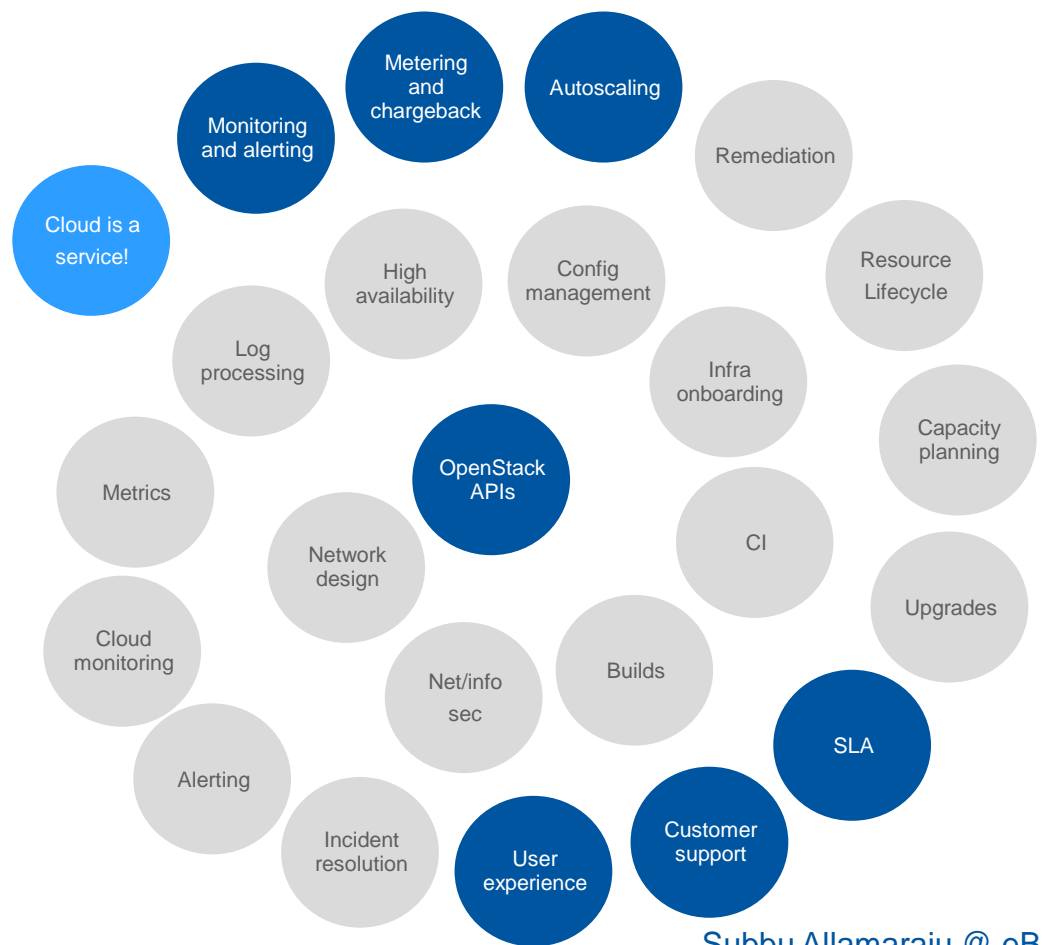


(\*) Pilot

# Upstream OpenStack on its own does not give you a cloud service

e.g.

- 200 people arrive and leave CERN / month
- Skill levels vary widely
- Matching user requirements with capabilities

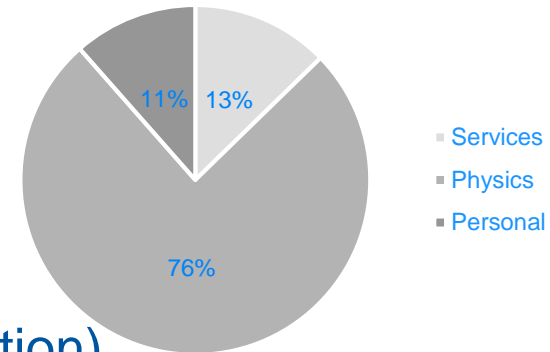


Subbu Allamaraju @ eBay

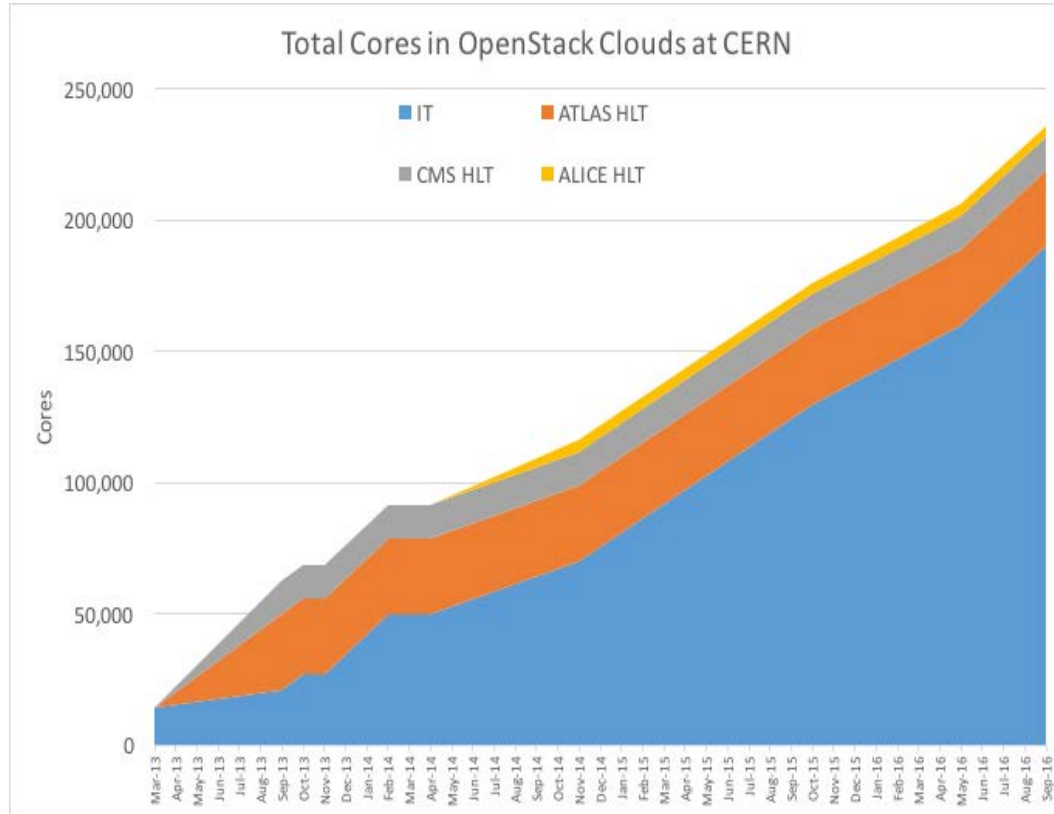
# Workloads

- CERN's cloud provides a centralised resource portal
  - Project structures define roles
  - Accounting showback
  - Resource lifecycle
- For
  - Compute (e.g. virtual batch processing)
  - Production services (physics and administration)
  - Personal machines for build/test/...

Cores by Function



# OpenStack@CERN Status



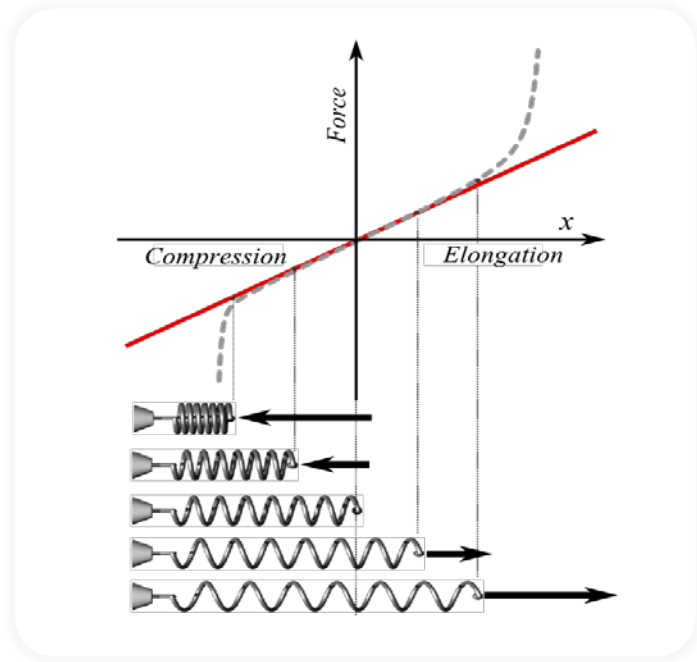
In production:

- 4 clouds
- >220K cores
- >9,000 hypervisors

~40,000 additional cores being installed in Q2 2016

90% of CERN's compute resources are now delivered on top of OpenStack

# Hooke's Law for Cultural Change



Under load, an organization can extend proportional to external force

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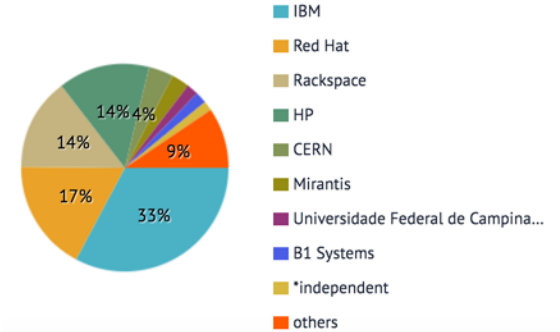
Too much stretching leads to permanent deformation



# Community Collaboration

- Open source collaboration sets model for in-house teams
- External recognition by the community is highly rewarding for contributors
- Reviews and being reviewed is a constant learning experience

Identity Component Contributors



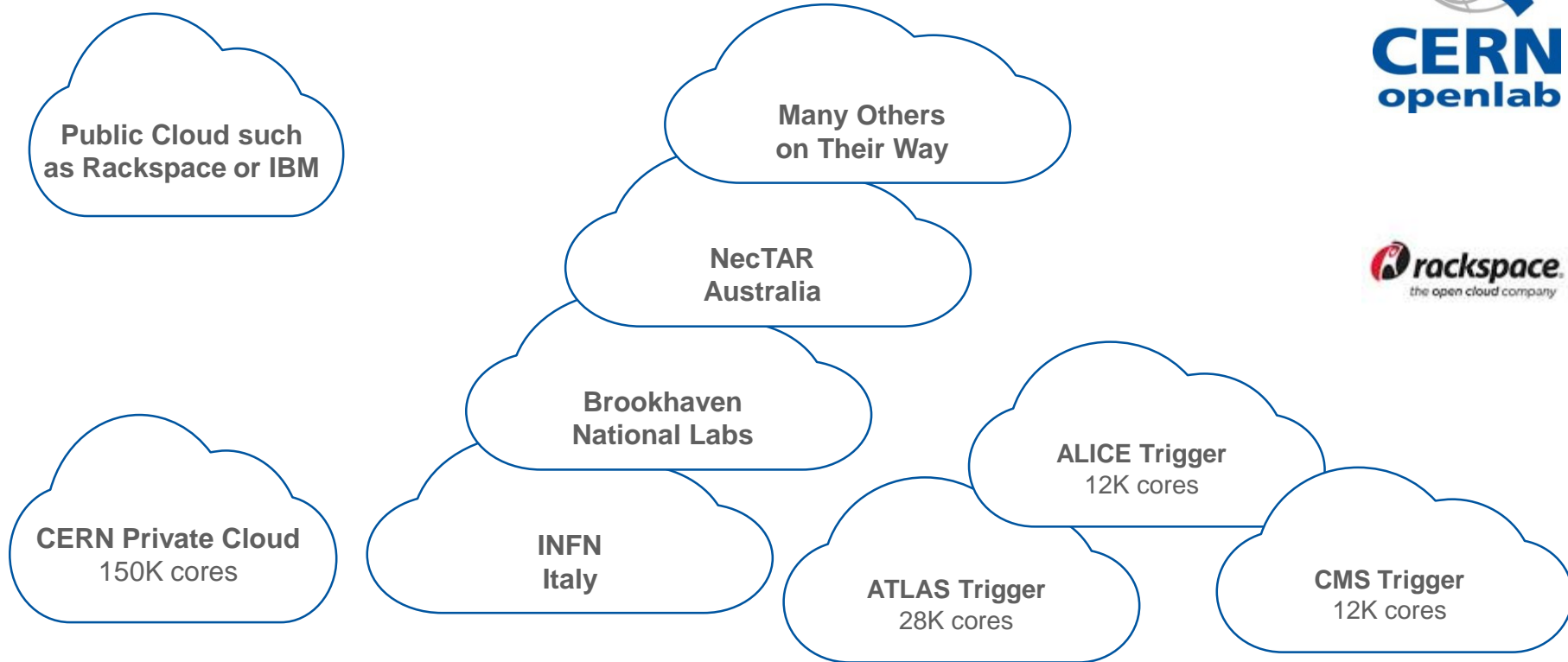
# Private Cloud Experiences

- Cloud model has allowed us to scale within fixed man power
  - Emulate legacy environment
  - Enable new ways of working
  - But difficult to avoid divergence / segmentation – saying 'no'
- Skills / Culture needed to be adapted
  - Working with open source communities helps
  - Staff are enthusiastic
- Collaborations with industry covers technical debt
  - Future maintenance and testing
  - External mentoring avoids special solutions
  - Enhance staff job opportunities

# Private Cloud Plans

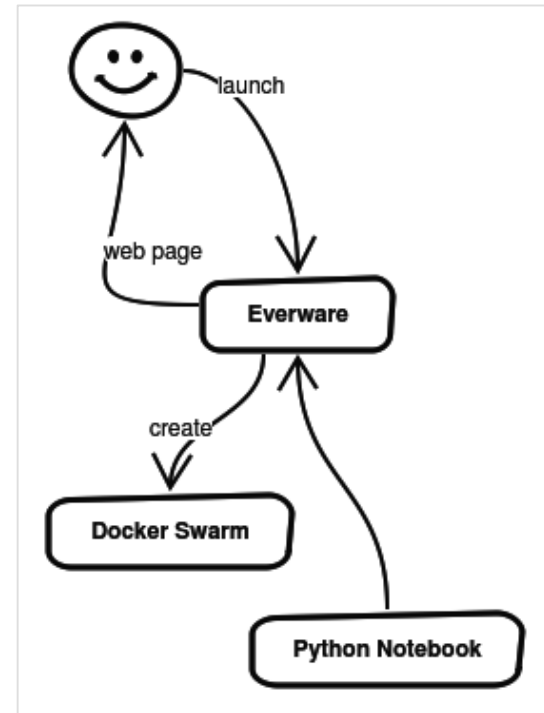
- Run the cloud
  - New releases every 6 months
  - Around 2,000 servers / year to renew
- Change the cloud
  - Containers (see later)
  - Bare metal management
  - Software Defined Networking
  - Fine grained accounting and quota
  - Resource partitioning for sensitive services

# Onwards the Federated Clouds



# Containers

- Potentially disrupting
  - Lightweight
  - Dynamic
- Use cases
  - Indigo Dataclouds (H2020 project)
  - Jupyter / Everware notebooks
  - Batch submission including software
  - Platform-as-a-Service such as OpenShift





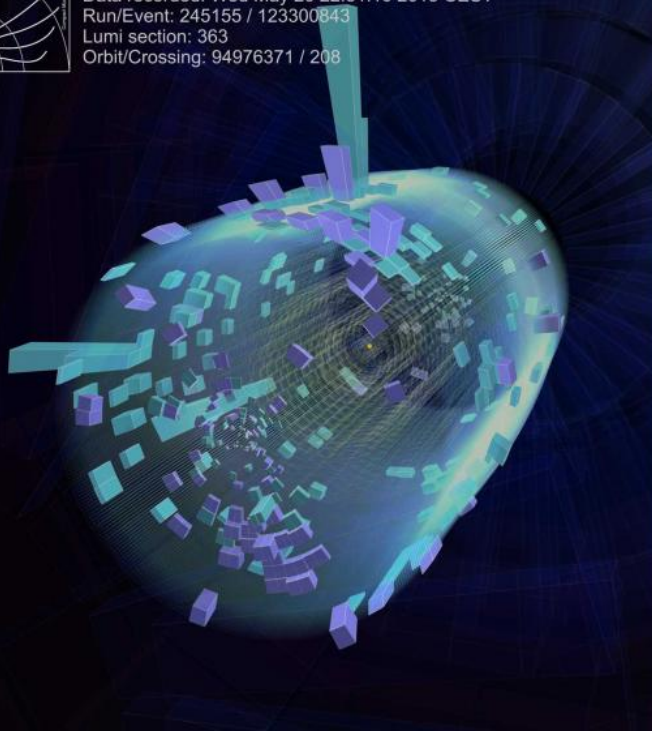
# Summary

- Private clouds provide a flexible base for resource allocation building on open source technologies
  - Moving users to on-premise clouds can aid evolution
- API driven infrastructure has allowed significant automation to reduce manual work
  - And share tools with the community
- Finding the sweet spot with fixed budget, staff and procurement rules remains difficult

# For Further Information



CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN  
Data recorded: Wed May 20 22:51:10 2015 CEST  
Run/Event: 245155 / 123300843  
Lumi section: 363  
Orbit/Crossing: 94976371 / 208



Technical details at <http://openstack-in-production.blogspot.fr>

Scientific Working Group at  
[https://wiki.openstack.org/wiki/Scientific\\_working\\_group](https://wiki.openstack.org/wiki/Scientific_working_group)

CERN Containers at \_\_\_\_\_  
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/506245/>

Other links at  
<http://clouddocs.web.cern.ch/clouddocs/additional/index.html>

CERN tools at <http://github.com/cernops>

# Some history of scale...

Date	Collaboration sizes	Data volume, archive technology
Late 1950's	2-3	Kilobits, notebooks
1960's	10-15	kB, punchcards
1970's	~35	MB, tape
1980's	~100	GB, tape, disk
1990's	~750	TB, tape, disk
2010's	~3000	PB, tape, disk

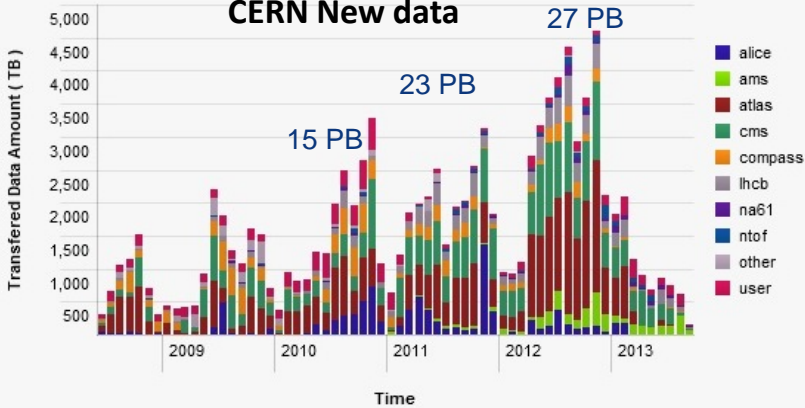
For comparison:

1990's: Total LEP data set  
~few TB

Would fit on 1 tape today

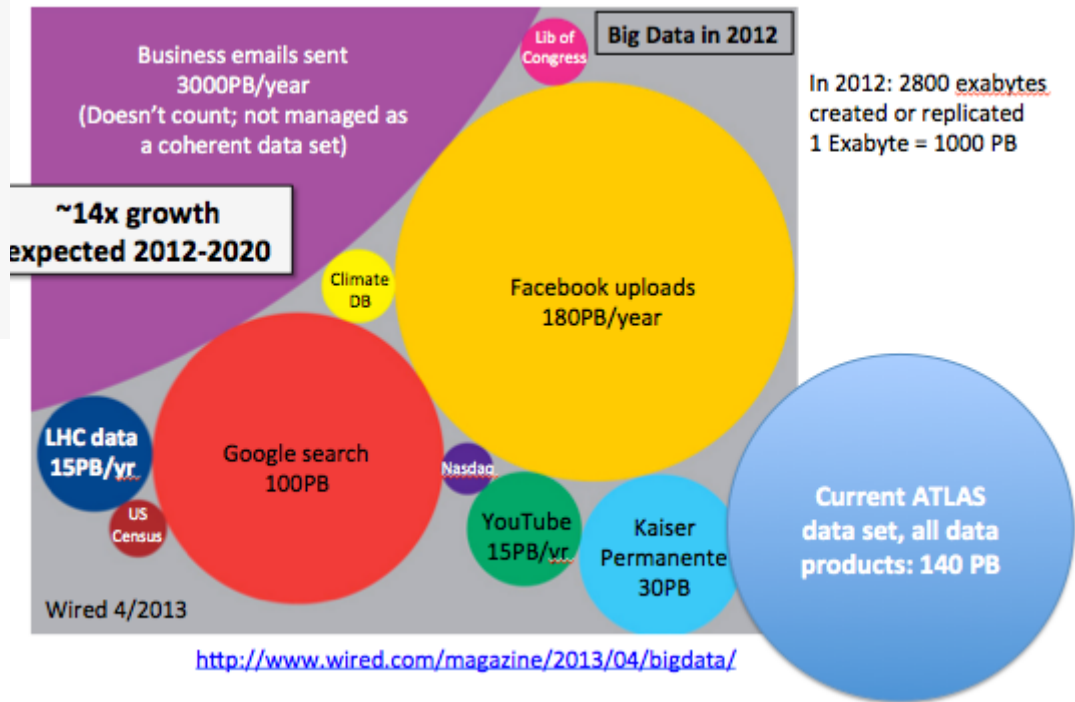
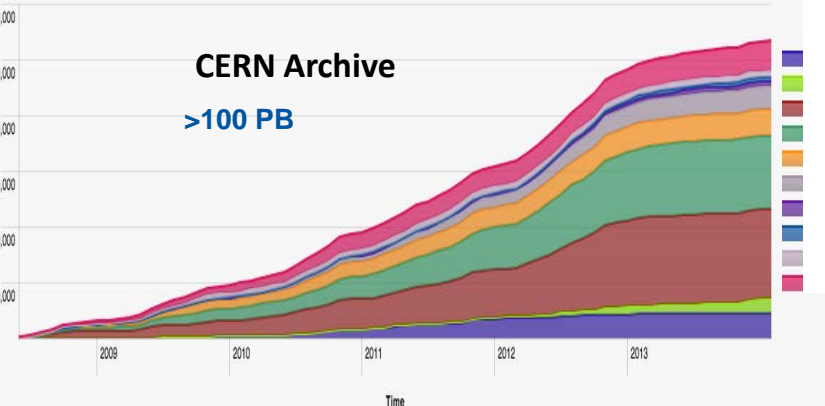
Today: 1 year of LHC data  
~27 PB

## CERN New data



## CERN Archive

>100 PB



# Functions

- Infrastructure as a Service
  - Virtual machines on demand
  - Volumes
  - Images
  - Orchestration
  - Identity and Authorisation
- User Interfaces
  - GUI – Novice users
  - CLI – Power users
  - API – Experiment frameworks

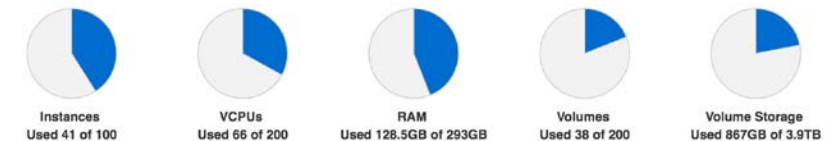
CERN Accelerating science Signed In as: timbell Sign out Directory

CERN Cloud Infrastructure Compute Network Orchestration Project Settings Submit a ticket Help

Overview Instances Volumes Images Access & Security

### Limit Summary

[Detailed view of Usage history](#)



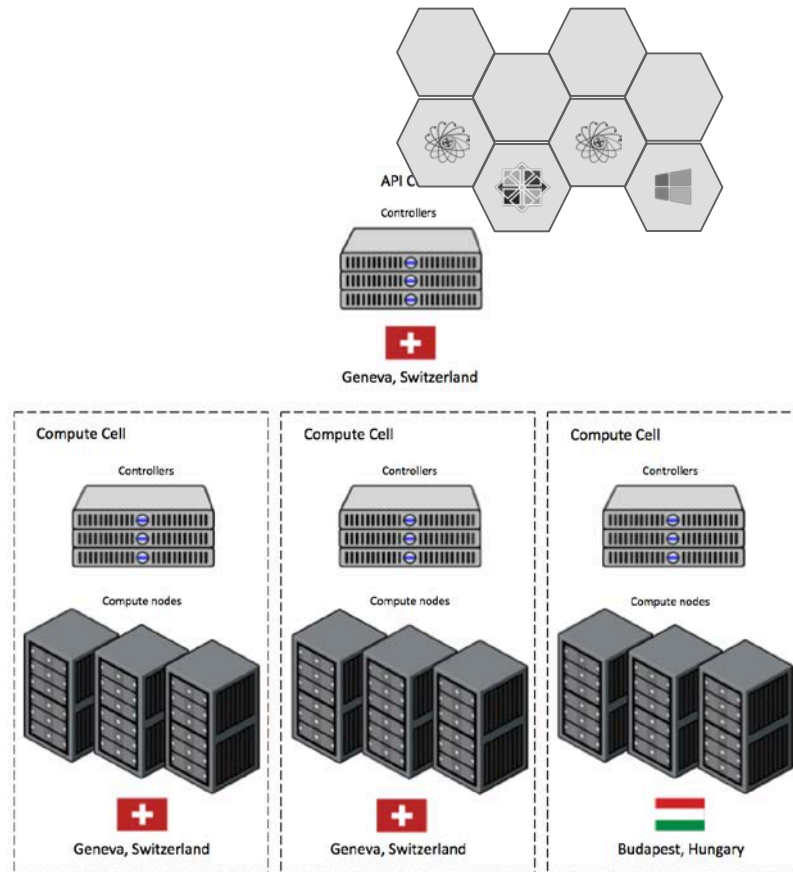
Resource	Used	Total
Instances	41	100
VCPUs	66	200
RAM	128.5GB	293GB
Volumes	38	200
Volume Storage	867GB	3.9TB

```
l-bash-4.1$ openstack server show mv-6hzvkk2p3u-1-x7m23732t3l4-kube-minion-3vl46vzrkpxe
```

Field	Value
05-DCF:diskConfig	MANUAL
05-EXT-AZ:availability_zone	nova
05-EXT-STG:power_state	1
05-EXT-STG:task_state	None
05-EXT-STG:vm_state	active
05-SRV-USG:launched_at	2016-04-06T15:53:08.000000
05-SRV-USG:terminated_at	None
accessIPv4	
accessIPv6	
addresses	CERN_NETWORK=137.138.6.125
config_drive	
created	2016-04-06T15:49:00Z
flavor	m1.small (2)
hostId	3ecc756ca2ffabde9e2dd04a14fc7e5ab05a182d768ae06989bfdc9f
id	d13bce14-04f9-4d55-9cdd-af69c2645f56
image	fedora-atomic-23 (f2cdb7d1-5f97-4950-ae7c-8b75f01a46c8)
key_name	cern-desktop
name	mv-6hzvkk2p3u-1-x7m23732t3l4-kube-minion-3vl46vzrkpxe
os-extended-volumes:volumes_attached	[[{'id': 'u'892ce5c6-aa87-4895-9894-8cd686a89e6f'}]]
progress	0
properties	
security_groups	[[{'name': 'u'default'}]]
status	ACTIVE
tenant_id	81a10d61-0561-489f-9c35-421310c0b7b6
updated	2016-04-06T15:53:08Z
user_id	mvelten

# Cells for scaling

- Small (~100s of servers) units
- Allows OpenStack to scale
- Distribute geographically
- Used by
  - Rackspace
  - Yahoo!
  - GoDaddy
  - NecTAR
  - Walmart



# Why Public Cloud?

- Flexibility?
  - Procurement time vs user needs
- Cost?
  - Building on larger providers economies of scale
- Skills?
  - Focus fixed staff on value added functions

# Public Cloud Approaches

- Compute is ephemeral
  - Technical change of supplier could be done in  $O(1 \text{ week})$
  - Can tolerate variable service levels
- Data is our key resource
  - Keep at least one copy at CERN
  - Cache locally in cloud if performance improves
- Networks are variable costs
  - How to manage the usage ?
  - How to optimise use of academic networking ?





### Strategic Plan

- ▶ Establish multi-tenant, multi-provider cloud infrastructure
- ▶ Identify and adopt policies for trust, security and privacy
- ▶ Create governance structure
- ▶ Define funding schemes



To support the computing capacity needs for the ATLAS experiment



Setting up a new service to simplify analysis of large genomes, for a deeper insight into evolution and biodiversity



To create an Earth Observation platform, focusing on earthquake and volcano research



To improve the speed and quality of research for finding surrogate biomarkers based on brain images

Additional Users:



Suppliers

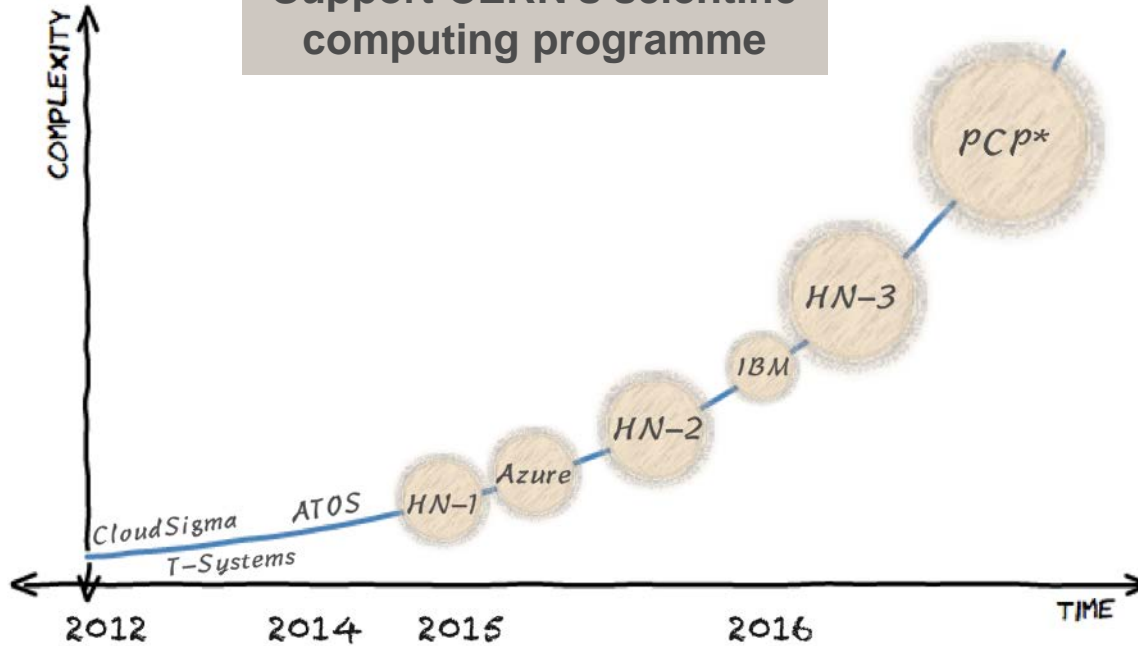


Adopters



# Past, ongoing & future commercial activities @ CERN

Support CERN's scientific computing programme



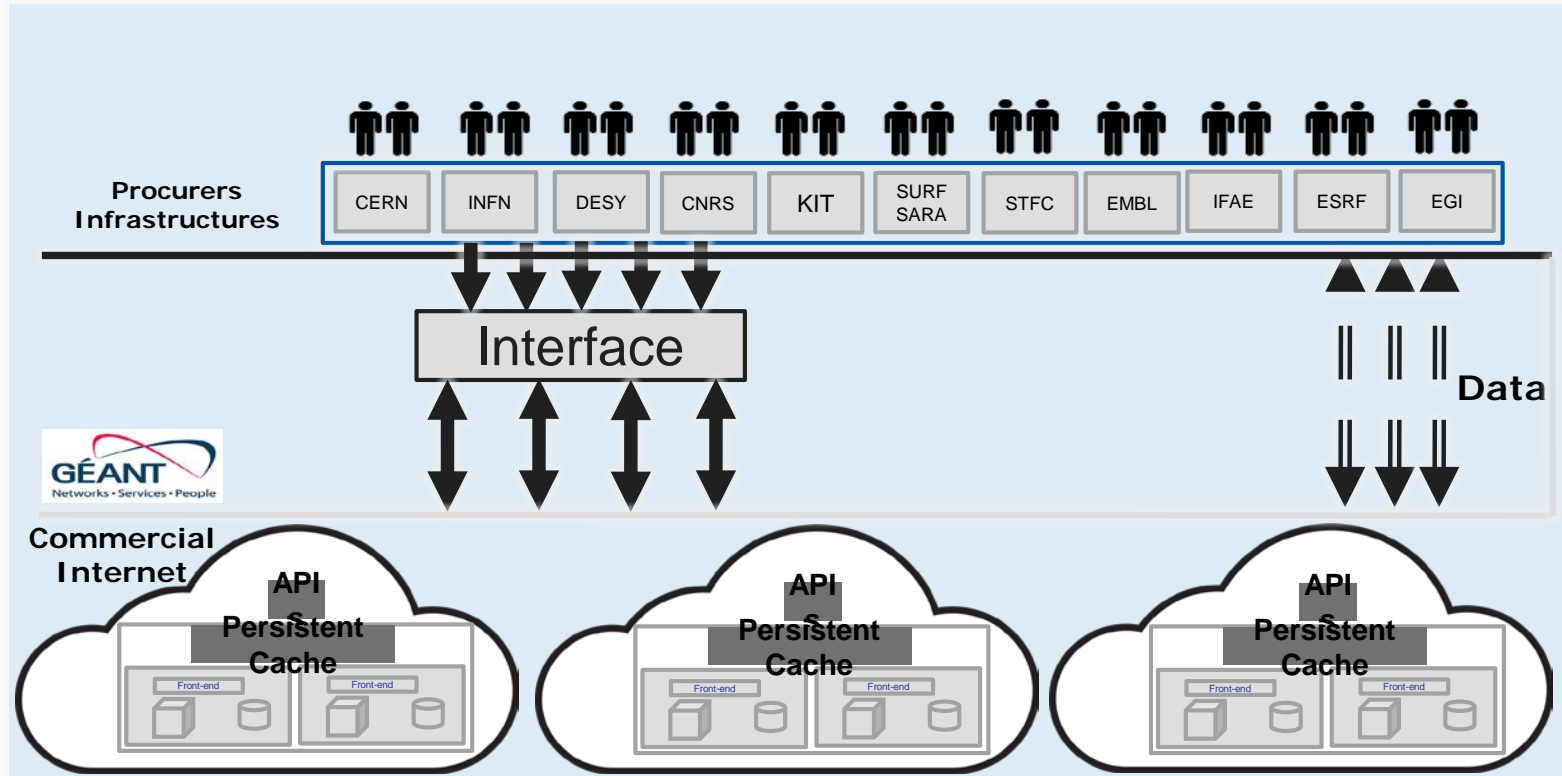
## HN - Helix Nebula

- Partnership between research organization and European commercial cloud providers

\* EC co-funded joint Pre-Commercial Procurement (PCP) project: <https://indico.cern.ch/event/319753>

\*\* Other work has been conducted outside CERN, such as the [Amazon Pilot project at BNL for ATLAS](#)

# HNSciCloud Architecture

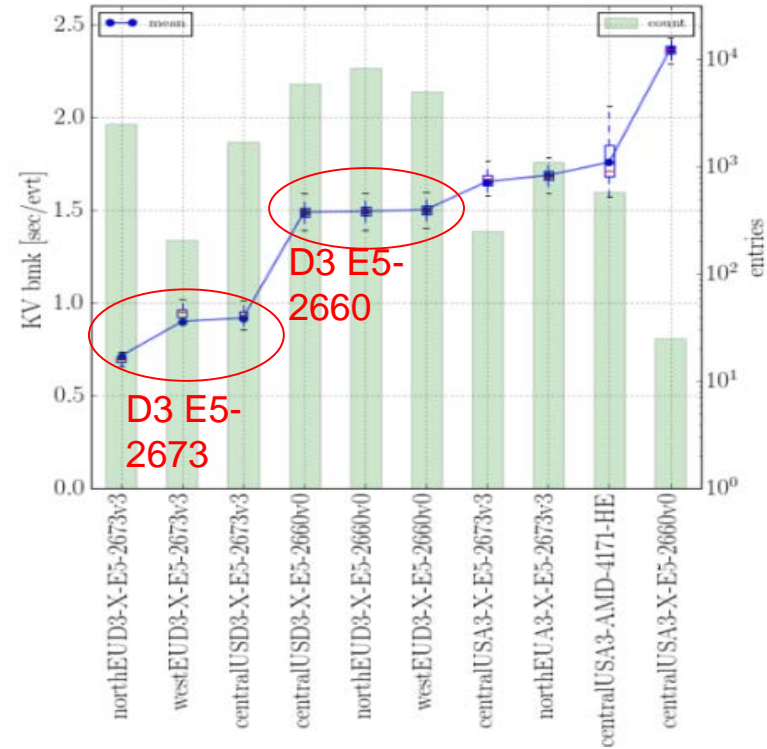


# Public Cloud Experiences

- Workloads
  - CPU intensive workloads successfully run
    - With some supplier issues
  - I/O intensive workloads now being tested
    - Network remains a concern for bandwidth and control
    - Some suppliers have no public IPv4 addresses!
- Cost management
  - Differences in bills and utilisation not easy to resolve
  - Comparison with on-premise needs clear identification of sunk costs
- Procurement
  - Technical offerings are not standardised so care needed on specifications
  - Hyperscale contracts and penalty clauses may not be compatible
  - Do we need more contract managers and less system administrators ?

# Benchmarking

- Procurement
  - How fast are your cores?
- Running
  - Have things got worse ?
- Accounting
  - What work was done ?



# Resource models



EXPENSIVE OR PREPAY? LIMITED CHOICE FROM AWS



- On Demand
  - Self-service
  - Elastic
- Reserved Instance
  - Commitment
  - Upfront payment?
  - **PREDICTABLE!**
- Spot Market
  - Bid
  - No guarantee
  - **CHEAP!**
- Bare-metal
  - Cost significant if commitment << warranty

# Expansion Options

- Options to improve Meyrin CC are limited
- Wigner contract will end in 2019
- What next ?
  - On-premise ?
  - Find a replacement centre like Wigner ?
  - Public cloud reserved instance procurements ?
  - Long term leasing of bare metal ?
  - Spot?
  - Combined procurement tests ongoing with HNSciCloud