

# Next computing challenges at CERN Cloud

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- Technical leader of the CERN Cloud Service
- Joined CERN in 2010 to work into virtualization
- Core Team that built the Cloud Service in 2012
- In the OpenInfra community since 2012





### Outline

- Introduction
- CERN Cloud
- Next Computing challenges
  - Approach
  - New Features:
    - GPU
    - SDN





### **European Organization for Nuclear Research**

- World largest particle physics laboratory
- Founded in 1954
- 23 member states



CMS



### **CERN Cloud Infrastructure**

- Infrastructure as a Service
- Production since July 2013
- CentOS 7 based (adding CentOS Stream 8 soon)
  - Based on RDO, x86\_64 architecture
- Geneva Computer centre (adding a new DC)
- Highly scalable architecture
  - 48 cells on 5 regions
- Currently running **Stein**\* release
  - Some services already in Xena release







~ Openstack services statistics

Users		Projects		Loadbalancers		Images		Volumes	Volumes si	File Shares	File Shares	Object Stor	Object Stor
3362		4589		332	332		+	7324	3.70 PB	5129	1.10 PB	4//	07.7 TB
Servers				Cores				RAM			Batch		
Physical 9052	Physical in use <mark>8833</mark>	Hypervisors 2013	Virtual 13452	Physical 485 K	Hyperv 58.3	visors V 3 K 8	Virtual 6.6 K	Physical 2.02 PB	Hypervisors 379 TB	Virtual 202 TB	Servers 5213	Cores 281453	RAM 1.07 PB

#### ~ Time series





### **CERN Cloud Infrastructure**





### **Huge computational challenge**

- Continuously increasing computing needs
  - Current model is not enough
- Experiments
  - Increase data throughput to the DC
  - Exponentially increase of CPU resources
  - Increasing usage of GPUs
    - $HW \rightarrow SW \rightarrow FPGAs \rightarrow GPUs$

• In a difficult context





### **Threefold approach**

- Increase RAW capacity
  - Current DC in Meyrin (3.5 MW)
  - New datacentre in Prevessin (4 12 MW)
- Boost flexibility
  - End user and operator perspective
- Enhance computing **performance** 
  - Inclusion of heterogeneous resources
    - GPUs, ARM, ... and any future architecture





### **New datacentre in Prevessin**

- Currently under construction, delivery by end of 2023
- Provide **extra capacity** for the upcoming LHC and HL-LHC runs
  - 3 floors with up to 4 MW per floor (**12MW**)

- Green field deployment
  - AvZs considered from the start
  - Dedicated OS control plane and Ceph Clusters
  - May change hypervisor disk layout
  - Introduce Software-Defined Networking



(Credit: + IMGS - Rocco Valantines)



### **Disaster Recovery**

- Additional datacentre will be used for **computing** and also IT **services** 
  - Focus on **critical** IT services for the organization

- Expose it as an **additional fully independent** region
  - Extra overhead to manage it

- Looking at **replication**, **multi-site** setups
  - Review building blocks available for users





### **Flexibility boost**

- Close the **gap** with upstream
  - Currently under a big cold migration campaign
  - OpenStack (Stein\* => Zed) + OS (el7 => el9)
  - Benefit of the **latest** features of the code
- Double down on **monitoring**, automation and probing
  - Handle 2 completely independent environments
- Remove the **boundaries** with network physical topology
  - Add Software Defined Networking



#### ... be closer to upstream



### Find the needle in the haystack

- Threshold based alarming on extreme cases
- Anomaly detection to find misbehaving nodes





### **Continuous probing the Cloud**

- Use Rally as automated probe system
- Focus on infrastructure wide issues

Rally: Number of failing tests







### **Software Defined Networking**

- Current networking model really tightened to the infrastructure
- Several technologies evaluated or under evaluation
  - OpenDaylight, OpenContrail/Tungsten Fabric, OVN
  - Currently offering LBaaS
- Fully fledged SDN deployment on new DC
  - Virtual Networks, Floating IPs, LBaaS ...
  - Provide maximum flexibility to end users

#### ... be closer to upstream



### **Enhance computing performance**

- Adding more computing resources (performance per watt per dollar)
- Need to consistently provision, monitor and configure them
  - May trigger changes in the whole stack
  - ARM recently added into the portfolio
    - Users can start rebuilding / validating their frameworks
  - Received batch of Nvidia A100 GPUs
    - Currently added into the GPU offering



### **Trying to efficiently provision and use GPUs**

- Many different use cases require access to GPUs with different utilization
  - deep learning, inference, analysis, simulations, GIS, mechanical, ...
- 4 different Nvidia models available (T4, V100, V100s and A100)
- Available as vGPU and pci-passthrough (currently looking at MIG)
- Really scarce resources, preparing a lease model
  - Missing quota handling, we **really** need your help here



### Conclusion

- Quite some challenges ahead of us
  - Catch up, scale up, provision more and also heterogeneous
- Building the foundation for the years to come
  - The path is already laid out, we just need to walk through it
- Joint effort with the community
  - Quotas for dedicated resources (flavors, custom resources)

... and this won't be possible without...



### **CERN Cloud and Linux teams**



### Thank you



More info:

https://computing-blog.web.cern.ch/

All our **open source** code is available on: <u>https://gitlab.cern.ch/cloud-infrastructure</u>

Thanks again to my colleagues



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### Largest machine on Earth: 27 Km



# Most powerful magnets: 8.3T

and in

### Highest vacuum: 10 times less than on the moon

## Coldest temperature: -271°C





### **Baremetal provisioning**





#### ... now we also manage ARM servers





# CERN