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# Cloud and Virtualization to Support Grid Infrastructures

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# Objectives

## *Cloud and Virtualization to Support Grid Infrastructures*

- **Introduce virtualization and cloud** from the perspective of the Grid computing community
- Show the **benefits of virtualization and cloud** for Grid computing
- Demonstrate how Grid, virtualization and cloud are complementary technologies that **will cooperate in future Grid computing infrastructures**
- Introduce the **RESERVOIR project**, European initiative in virtualization and cloud computing

# Barriers to Adoption of the Compute Grid Model

## *Cloud and Virtualization to Support Grid Infrastructures*

- **High degree of heterogeneity** (software & hardware)
- **High operational costs**
- **Difficult isolation and partitioning of resources**
- **Specific environment requirements for different VOs**
- **Variability of demand**



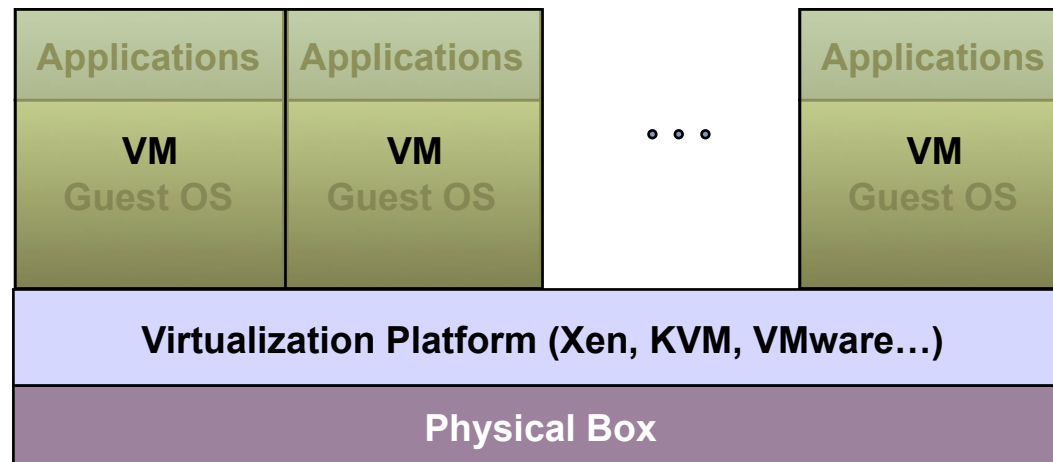
**Grids are difficult to mantain, operate and use**

# Virtualization Platform

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## Separation of Virtual Machine from Physical Infrastructure

- A VM is an isolated runtime environment (guest OS and applications)
- Multiple virtual systems (VMs) to run on a single physical system



## Benefits of Virtualization Platforms

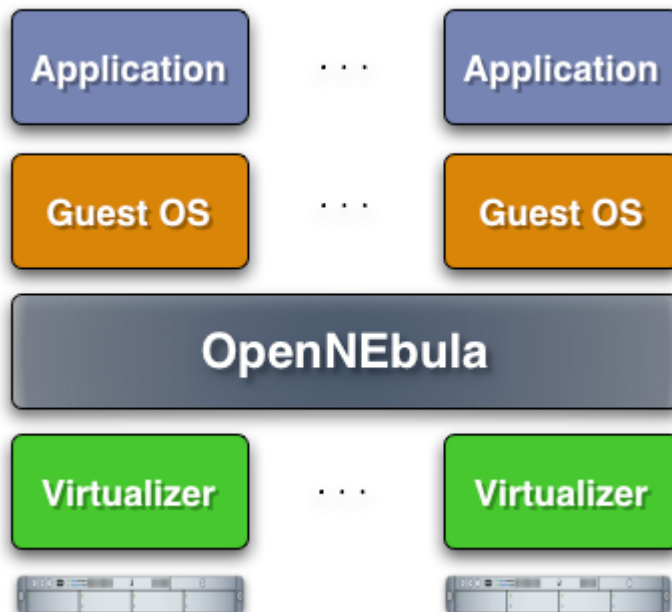
- Natural way to deal with the **heterogeneity** of the infrastructure
- Allow **partitioning and isolating** of physical resources
- Execution of **legacy applications**

# Distributed Management of VMs

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## Extending the Benefits of Virtualization to a Physical Cluster

- VM Managers creates a **distributed virtualization layer**
  - Extend the benefits of VM Monitors from one to multiple resources
  - Decouple the VM (service) from the physical location
- Transform a distributed physical infrastructure into a **flexible and elastic virtual infrastructure**



### Benefits of VM Managers

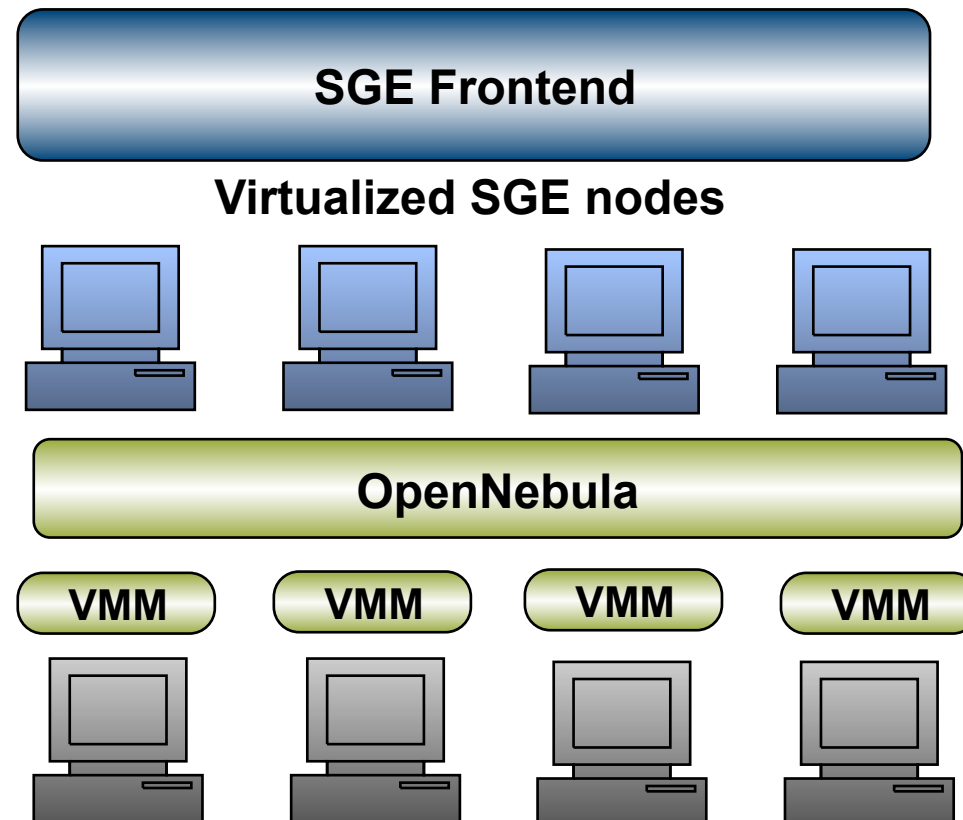
- Centralized management
- Balance of workload
- Server consolidation
- Dynamic resizing of the infrastructure
- Dynamic cluster partitioning
- Support for heterogeneous workloads
- On-demand provision of VMs

# Virtualization of a Computing Cluster

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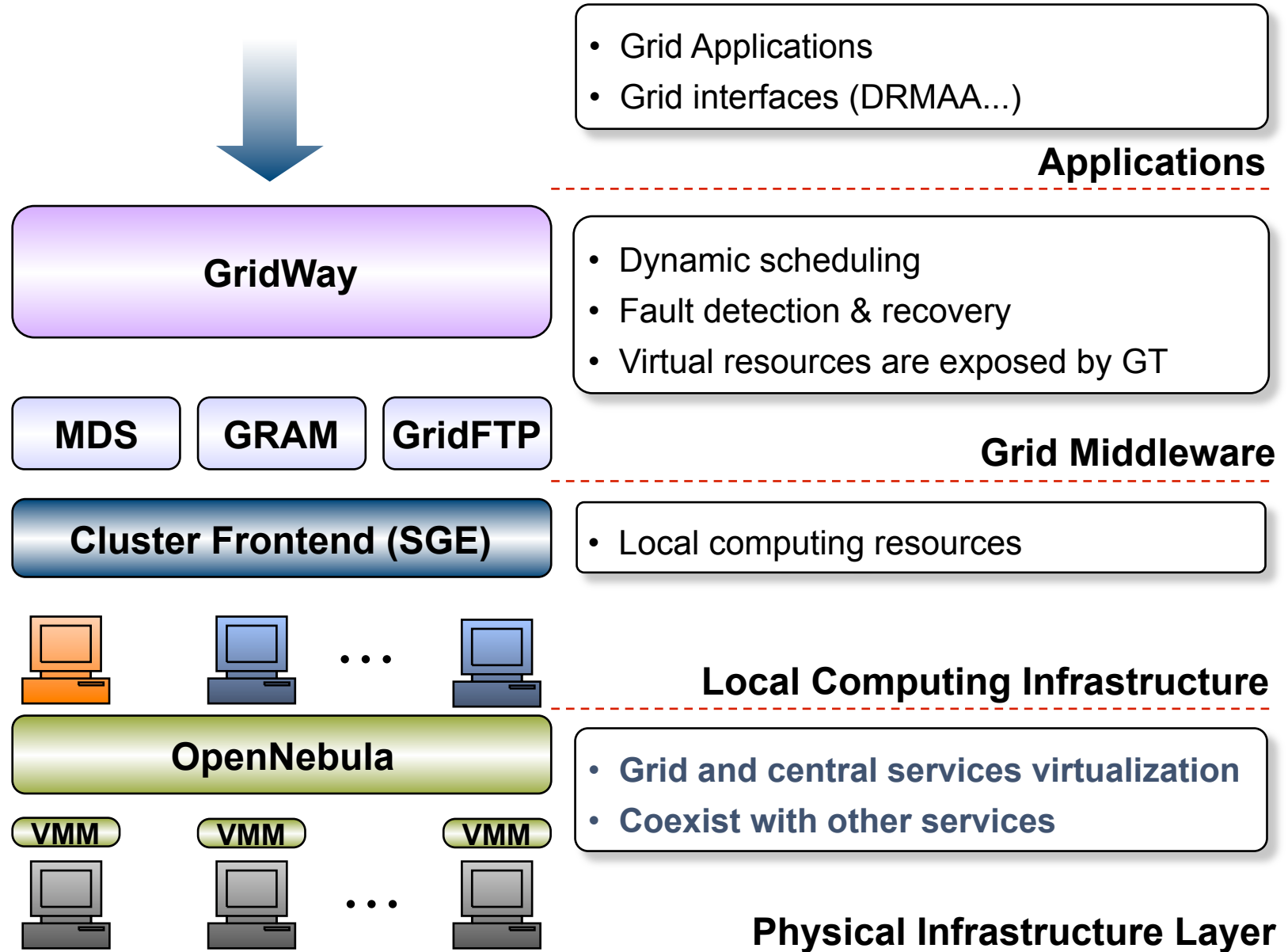
## Separation of Resource Provisioning from Job Management

- New virtualization layer **between the service and the infrastructure layers**
- **Seamless integration** with the existing middleware stacks.
- **Completely transparent** to the computing service and so end users



# Integration of a Virtualized Cluster within a Grid

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# Integration of a Virtualized Cluster within a Grid

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## Benefits of Virtualization for Existing Grid Infrastructures

- The **virtualization of the local infrastructure** provides:
  - Easy support for VO-specific worker nodes
  - Reduce *gridification* cycles
  - Dynamic balance of resources between VO's
  - Fault tolerance of key infrastructure components
  - Easier deployment and testing of new middleware distributions
  - Distribution of pre-configured components
  - Cheaper development nodes
  - Simplified training machines deployment
  - Performance partitioning between local and grid services



**Solve many of the obstacles for Grid adoption**



# Cloud as Provision of Virtualized Resources

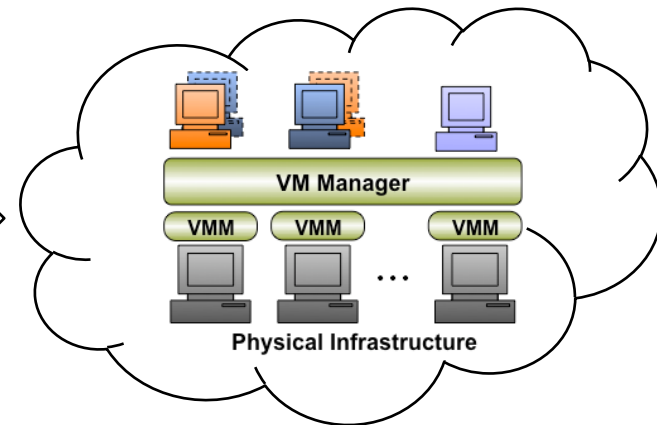
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## A Service to Provide Hardware on Demand (IaaS)

- Cloud systems provide **virtualized resources as a service**
- Provide **remote on-demand access to infrastructure** for the execution of virtual machines

### Simple Interfaces for VM Management

- Submission
- Control
- Monitoring



- Main components of a **Cloud architecture**:
  - Front-end: Remote interface (Eucalyptus, Globus Nimbus...)
  - Back-end: Local VM manager (OpenNebula)

## Infrastructure Cloud Services

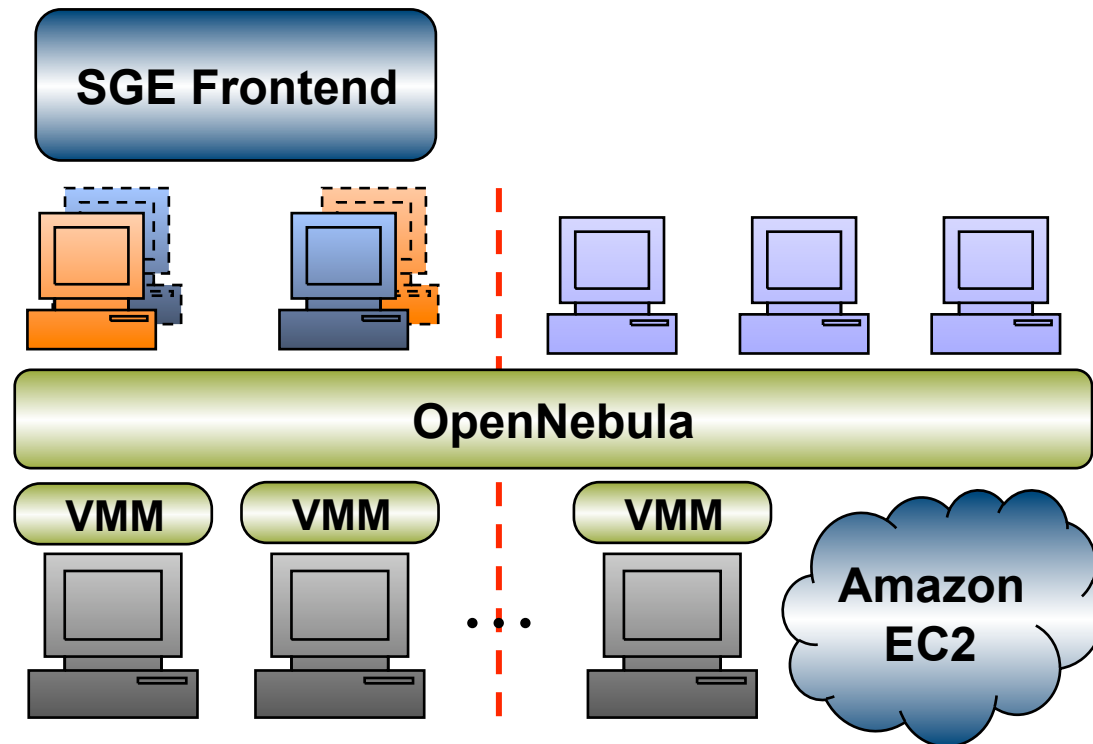
- **Commercial Cloud**: Amazon EC2, GoGrid, Flexiscale...
- **Scientific Cloud**: Nimbus (University of Chicago)

# Cloud for Scaling out Local Infrastructures

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## On-demand Access to Cloud Resources

- Supplement local resources with cloud resources to **satisfy peak or fluctuating demands**



# RESERVOIR Project

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## Who?

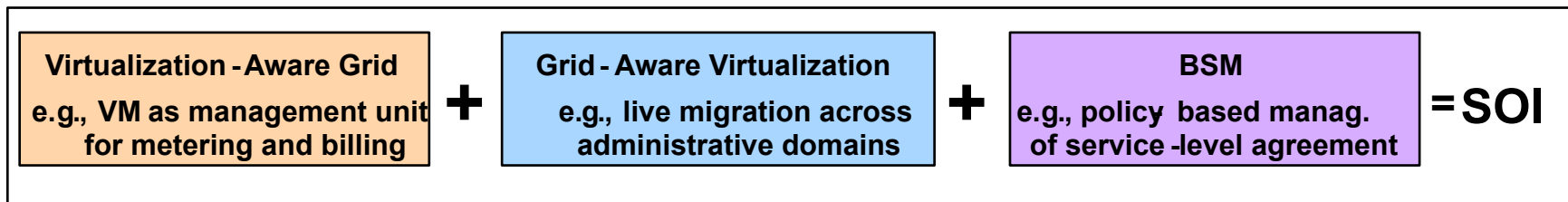
- IBM (coordinator), Sun, SAP, ED, TID, UCM, UNIME, UMEA, UCL, USI, CETIC, Thales and OGF-Europe
- 17-million and 3-year project partially funded by the European Commission (NESSI Strategic Project)

## What?

- The Next Generation Infrastructure for Service Delivery, where resources and services can be **transparently and dynamically managed, provisioned and relocated like utilities** – virtually “without borders”

## How?

- Integration of **virtualization technologies** with **grid computing** driven by new techniques for **business service management, driven by business use cases**





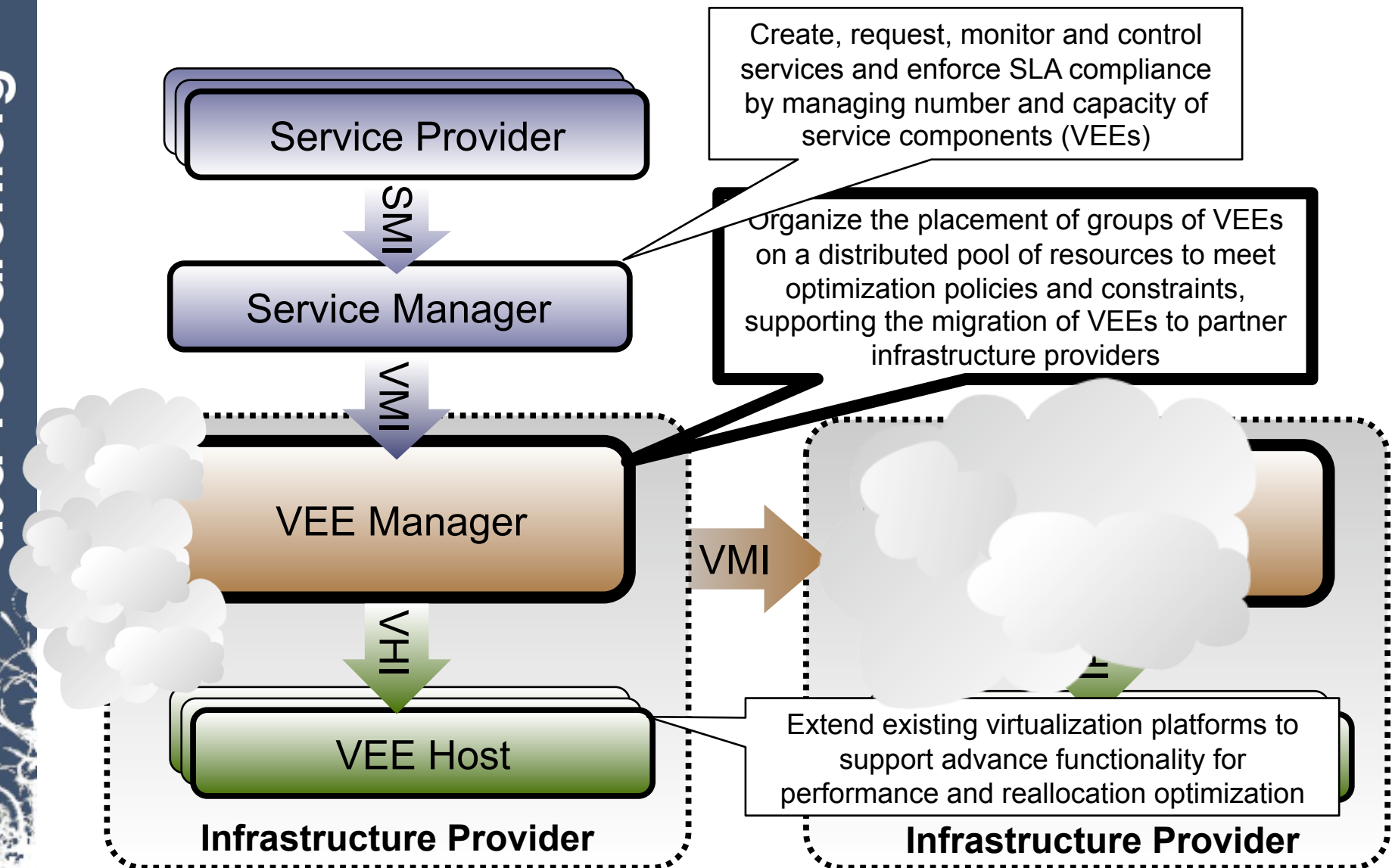
# RESERVOIR Project

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## The Architecture, main Components and Interfaces

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# Conclusions

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## About the Coexistence of Grid, Virtualization and Clouds

- Virtualization, cloud, grid and cluster are **complementary technologies** and will coexist and cooperate at different levels of abstraction
- Virtualization and cloud **do NOT require any modification** within service layers from both the administrator and the end-user perspectives
- **Separation between service and infrastructure layers** will allow the application of the utility model to Grid/cluster/HPC computing



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!**  
**More info, downloads, mailing lists at**  
**[www.OpenNebula.org](http://www.OpenNebula.org)**

OpenNebula is partially funded by the “RESERVOIR– Resources and Services Virtualization without Barriers” project  
**EU grant agreement 215605**



[www.reservoir-fp7.eu/](http://www.reservoir-fp7.eu/)

### Acknowledgements

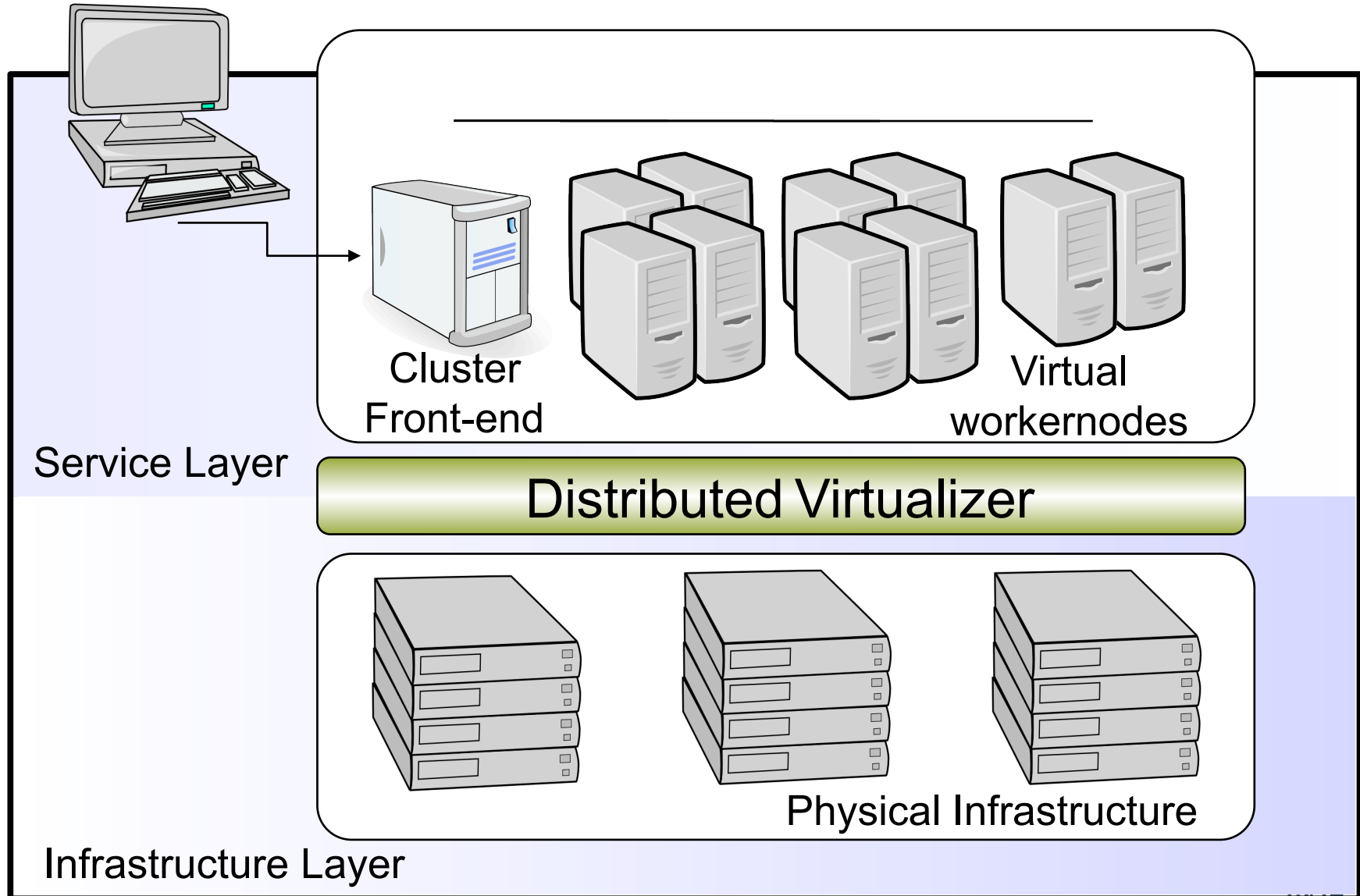
- Javier Fontan
- Tino Vazquez
- Rubén S. Montero
- Rafael Moreno



# Computing Cluster Virtualization

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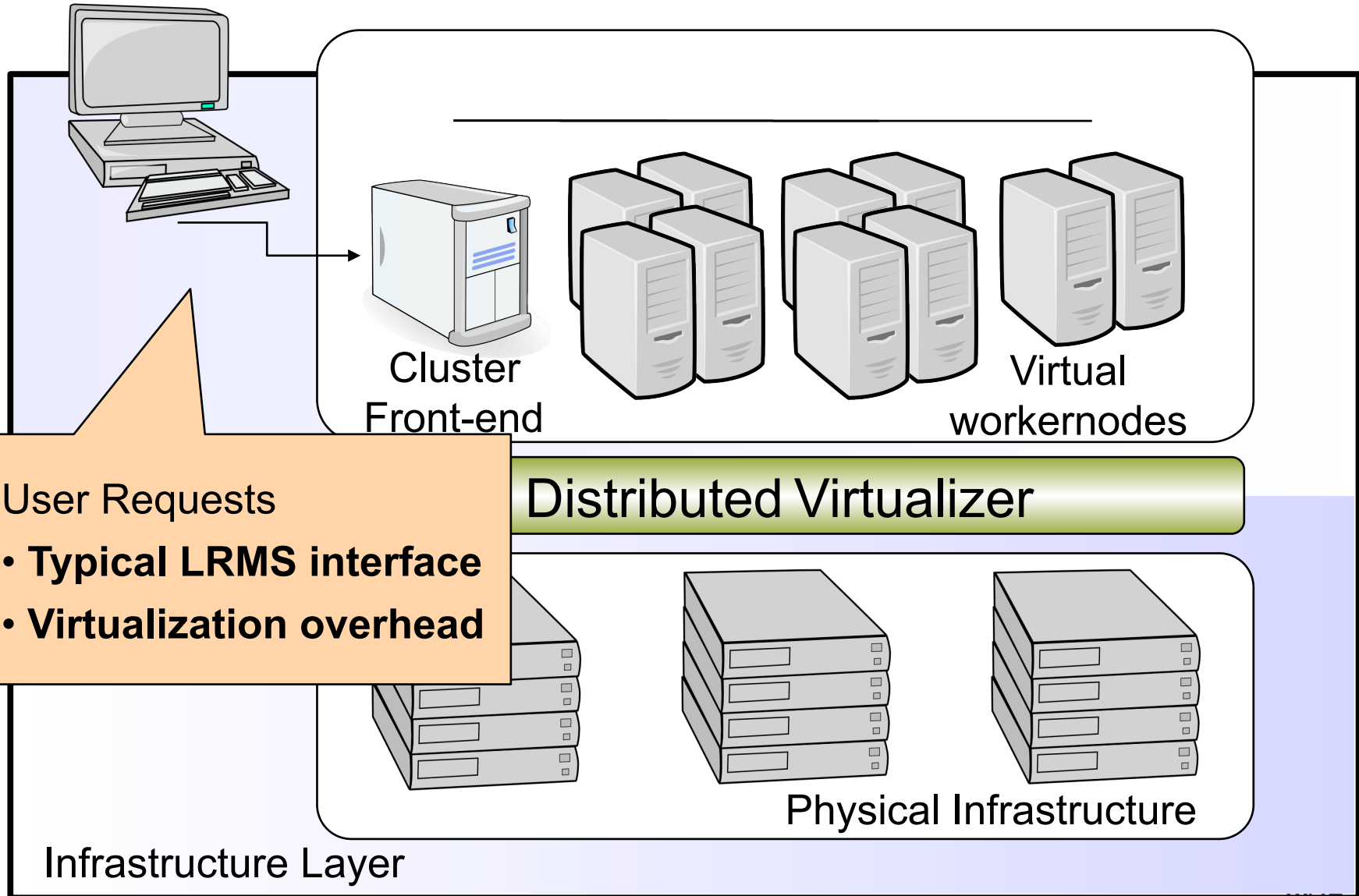
Cluster users



# Computing Cluster Virtualization

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Cluster users

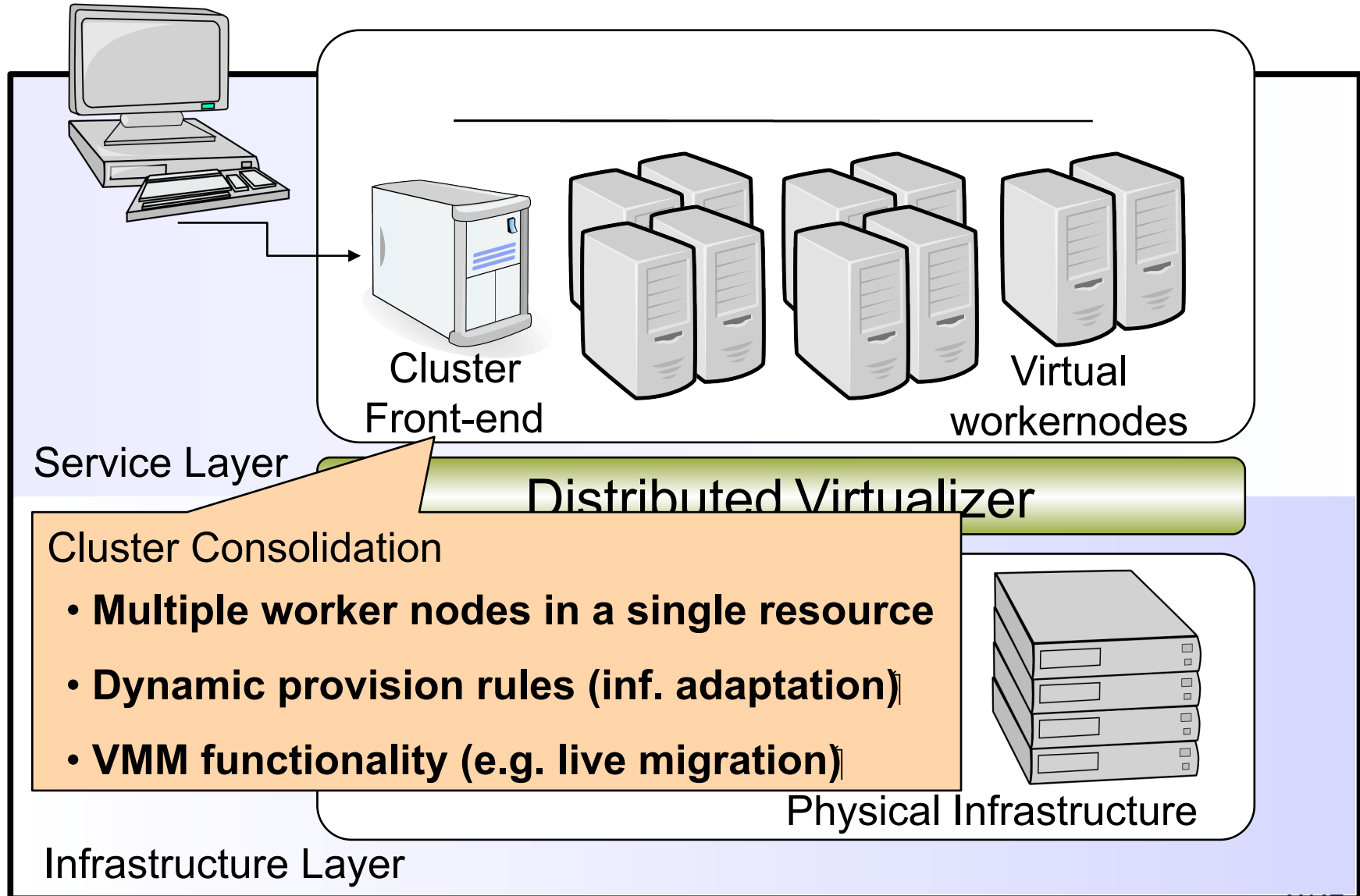




# Computing Cluster Virtualization

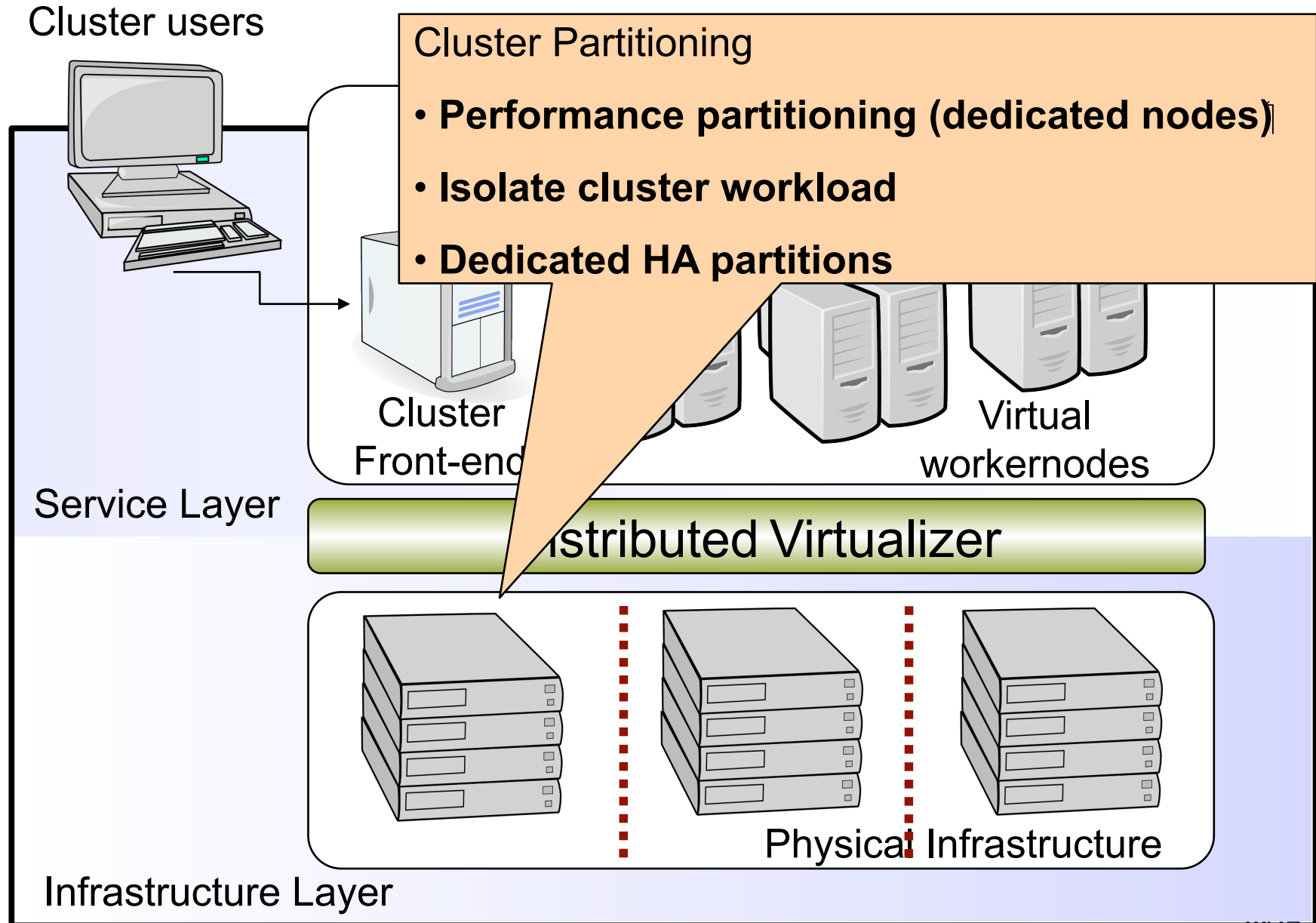
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Cluster users



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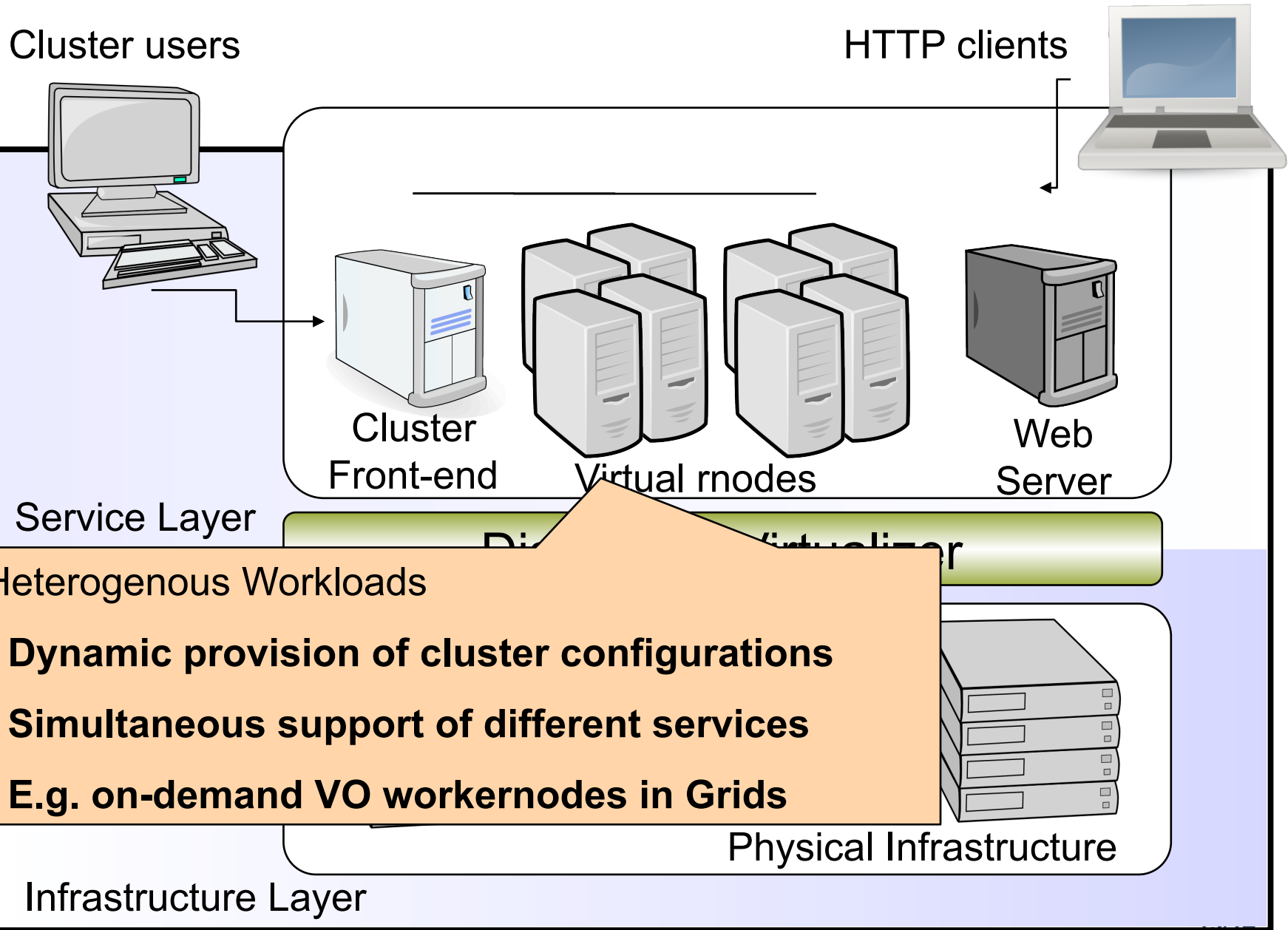




# Computing Cluster Virtualization

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Heterogenous Workloads

- **Dynamic provision of cluster configurations**
- **Simultaneous support of different services**
- **E.g. on-demand VO workernodes in Grids**

Physical Infrastructure

Infrastructure Layer

Service Layer

Cluster Front-end

Virtual nodes

Web Server

Cluster users

HTTP clients

# Computing Cluster Virtualization

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