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An Introduction to Virtualization and Cloud Technologies to Support Grid Computing

Ignacio M. Llorente

dsa-research.org

Distributed Systems Architecture Research Group Universidad Complutense de Madrid











Objectives

An Introduction to Virtualization and Cloud Technologies to Support Grid Computing

- Introduce virtualization and cloud from the perspective of the Grid 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

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Barriers for Adoption of the Compute Grid Model

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- High degree of heterogeneity (software & hardware)
- High operational costs
- Isolate and partition amount of resources contributed to the Grid
- Specific environment requirements for different VOs



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

Applications	Applications		Applications
VM Guest OS	VM Guest OS		VM Guest OS
Virtualization Platform (Xen, KVM, VMware)			
Physical Box			

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



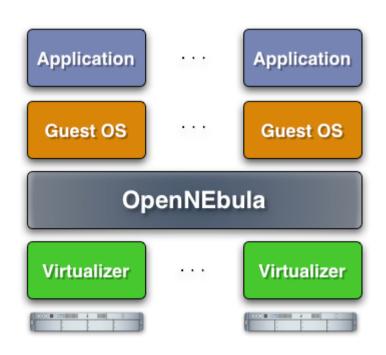


Distributed Management of VMs

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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

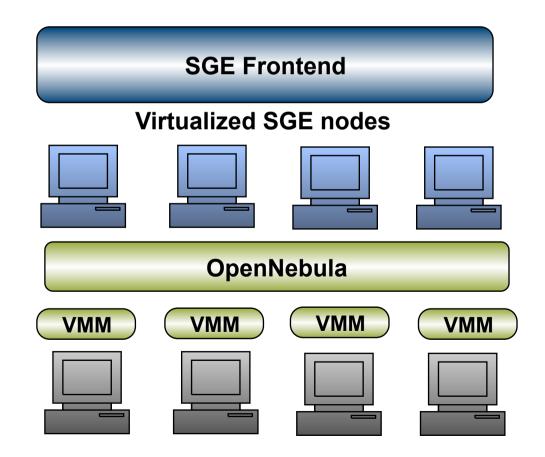


Virtualization of a Computing Cluster

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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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- Grid Applications
- Grid interfaces (DRMAA...)

Applications

GridWay

- · Dynamic scheduling
- Fault detection & recovery
- Virtual resources are exposed by GT

MDS

GRAM

GridFTP

Grid Middleware

Cluster Frontend (SGE)

Local computing resources









Grid and central services virtualization

OpenNebula













Physical Infrastructure Layer



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

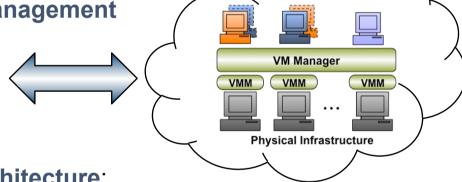
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A Service to Provide Hardware on Demand (laaS)

- 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)

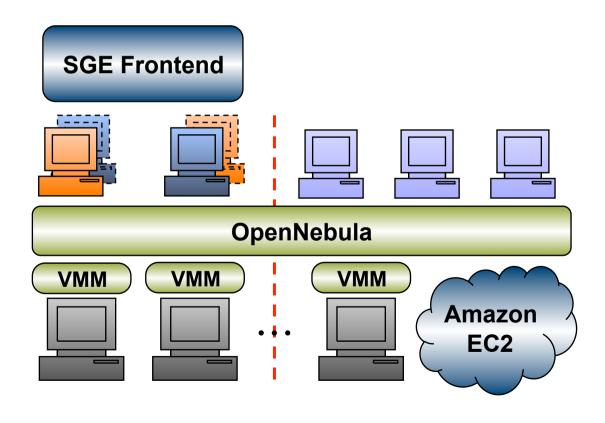


Cloud for Scaling out Local Infrastructures

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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

Virtualization - Aware Grid
e.g., VM as management unit
for metering and billing

Grid - Aware Virtualization
e.g., live migration across
administrative domains

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BSM
e.g., policy based manag.
of service -level agreement

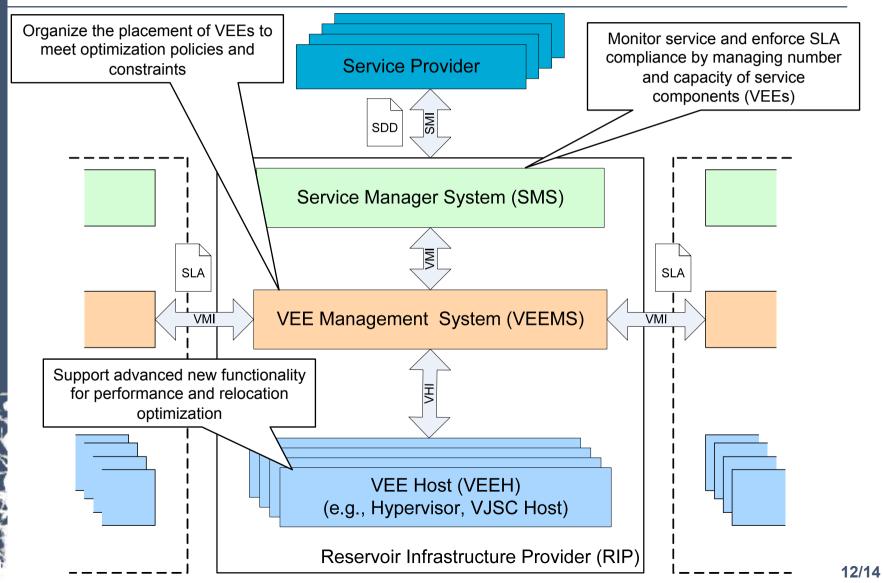


RESERVOIR Project

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The Architecture, main Components and Interfaces





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

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!! More info, downloads, mailing lists at www.OpenNebula.org

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www.reservoir-fp7.eu/

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Demo on Scaling-out Local Infrastructures

