Providing Grid Services based on Virtualization and Cloud Technologies

A. Simon, C. Fernandez, E. Freire, J. Lopez, S. Diaz (Grid Systems Technician, Galicia Supercomputing Centre)

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ESTABLISHED IN 1993 IN SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA (SPAIN)





OUTLINE

- INTRODUCTION
- CESGA GRID INFRASTRUCTURE
- BENCHMARKS
- TOWARDS CLOUD COMPUTING
- CONCLUSIONS























INTRODUCTION

Why virtualizing services?

Grid projects are in continuous development and expanding. Hardware resources are limited.

Manpower overhead.

How CESGA has solved these issues?

Implementing a totally virtualized grid infrastructure

- Middleware is based on gLite.
 Developing a new accounting procedure.
 Installing new monitoring tools and resource databases
- Cloud computing.













INTRODUCTION

Current projects supported at CESGA:

EGEE III int.eu.grid EELA II

- Spanish NGI (gLite/Globus 4)
- Ibergrid
- FORMIGA
- G-Fluxo
- e-IMRT
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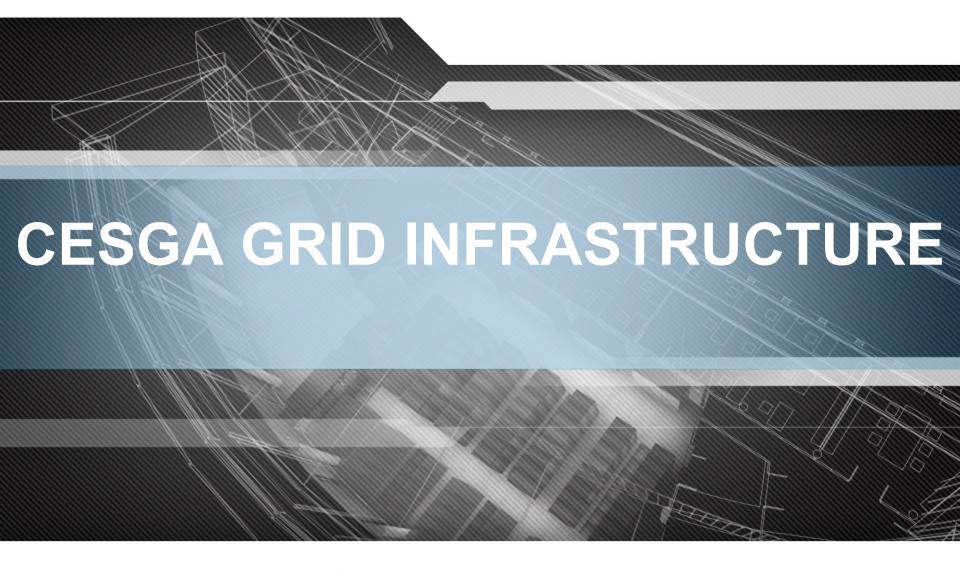






















- Migration was realised two years ago due to limited hardware support in Scientific Linux 3 (SL3)
- All grid services are running under a totally virtualized infrastructure

Servers are automated installed using kickstart and PXE.

All new grid services are configured and installed executing XEN

/ms.

- We can support new projects on demand.
- Better resource utilization.
- Power saving.
- Easy replication.
- Fault-tolerance: Xen combined with Logical Volume Manager (LVM)

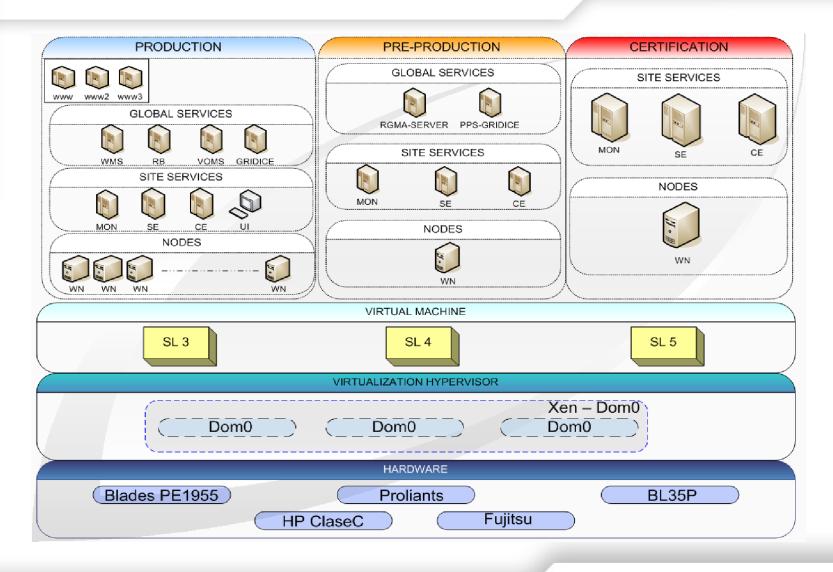






















Shared batch system

SGE batch system (supported into gLite by LIP, IC and CESGA).

- Glite middleware requires a Computer Element (CE) for each grid infrastructure.
- Shared Worker Nodes among the different grid projects supported at CESGA.
- The batch server is shared using one single SGE qmaster server and a shadow qmaster for fault tolerance purposes.
- SGE JobManager loads the correct environment for each project (lcgsge.conf)

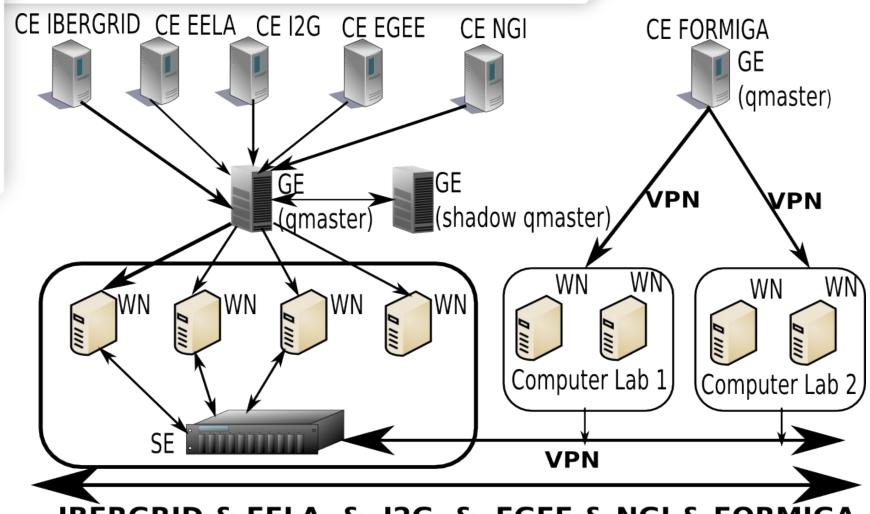












IBÈRGRID & EELA & 12G & EGEE & NGI & FORMIGA











Integrating computer labs resources

FORMIGA project has extended the gLite middleware to take advantage of idle resources at computer labs.

A final prototype is already working in several computer labs of the University of Santiago de Compostela and CESGA.

Virtual machines are executed under XEN or Vmware depending on the OS installed by the computer lab administrator.

- These VMs are used as WNs interconnected by a VPN network.
- Grid users are authenticated using their specific X.509 certificate signed by a CA.

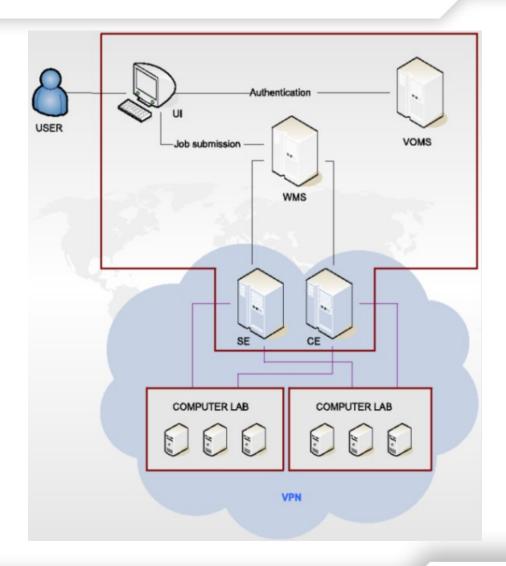


































CESGA benchmark configuration:

2 x Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5310 @ 1.60GHz QuadCore 4GB DDR2-667 RAM, 73.4GB HDD Gigabit ethernet: Broadcom 5708

- Dom0: Fedora Core 6 x86_64
- VM: Scientific Linux 4 i386
- Xen: Linux Kernel 2.6.18-1.2798.fc6xen











Synthetic Benchmarks

All the benchmarks were executed using the same parameters both in the virtual and real machines.

In the sequential write test the VM looses suffers a 15% performance degradation.

- In the random write test this degradation reaches 30%.
- CPU performance is quite similar between real and virtual machines.
- Network bandwidth loss up to 10%
- MPI latencies loss <u>up to 40%.</u>











Application Benchmarks

<u>Gaussian g03</u>: Computational chemistry simulation package running symmetry example (Test339).

- Gromacs 3.3.2: Molecular dynamics simulation package running DPPC phospholipid membrane benchmark.
- Analogous throughput between real and VMs when no intensive I/O operations are needed but...
- VMs are 294% slower than real machines running gromacs 16MPI benchmark.



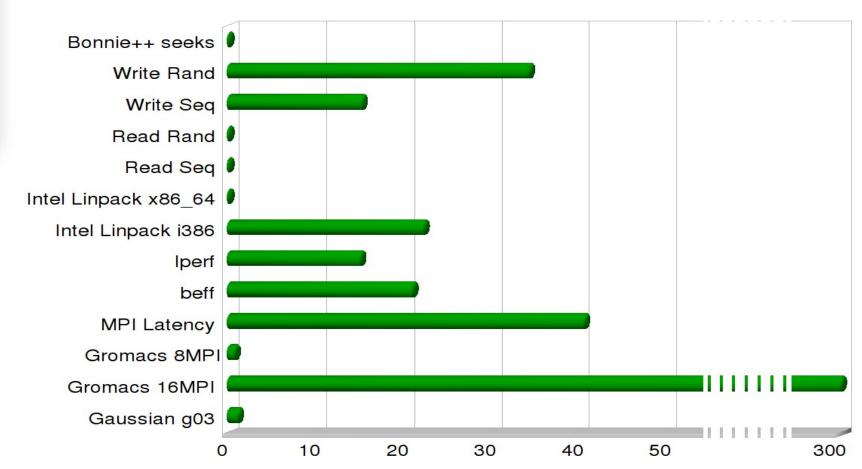








VM Performance Loss



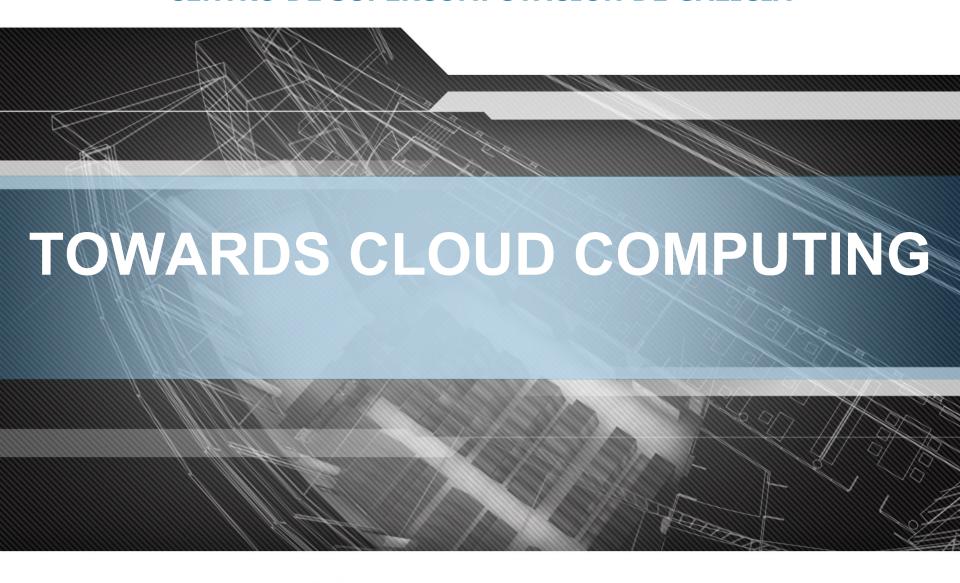






















TOWARDS CLOUD COMPUTING

• Why Cloud?

Most of the CESGA grid infrastructure is based on VMs. VMs "golden copies" are stored in a central repository.

- New grid services could be started in a short time.
- XEN resources (Number of CPUs, allocated memory) could be managed from a central cloud controller.











TOWARDS CLOUD COMPUTING

Eucalyptus

Compatible with Amazon's EC2 interface. Only uses open source solutions:

- Java Developer Kit (SDK) version 1.6 or above.
- Apache ant 1.6.5 or above.
- Curl development package.
- OpenSSL development package.
- XEN (version >= 3.0.x).
- Takes care of available resources.
- Uses different scheduling algorithms:
 - Greedy (first node that is found that can run the VM will be chosen).
 - Roundrobin (nodes are selected one after another until one is found that can run the VM).



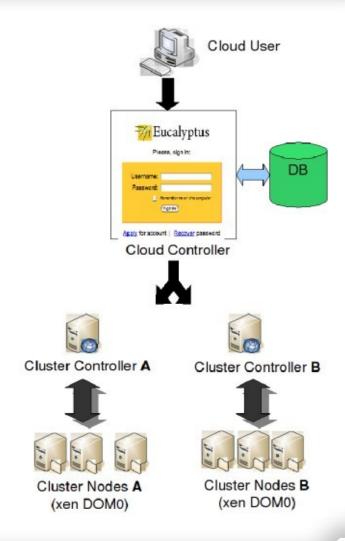








TOWARDS CLOUD COMPUTING

























CONCLUSIONS

Totally virtualized infrastructure

Reduce administration overhead

- Reduce hardware costs
- New services are installed in a short time.

CPU throughput is quite similar between VMs and Real machines.

- i386 binaries are executed 22% slower on x86_64 Dom0s.
- Very high network latency decreases MPI throughput, not recommended for intensive MPI jobs.

We can check available resources at a glance.

- Automated start/stop services on demand.
- We can make better use of available Dom0's.











THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION

ALVARO SIMON

asimon@cesga.es

www.cesga.es









