# Context-aware cloud computing for HEP applications

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# Context-aware systems in mobile communication



How can we use the information (context) of a user to their benefit?

Location
Direction
Time
Health
Social

# Context-aware systems in mobile communication



The information can meet on-demand request or be proactively sent to the user

Directions
Food and lodging
Financial
Commercial
Health

# **Entity**

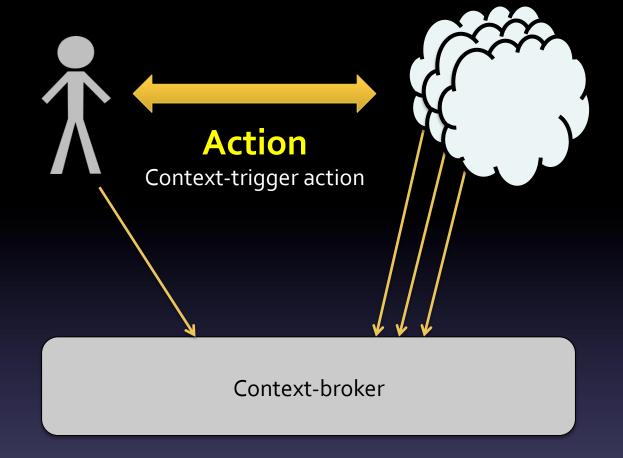
A person, place, or object that is relevant to their interaction

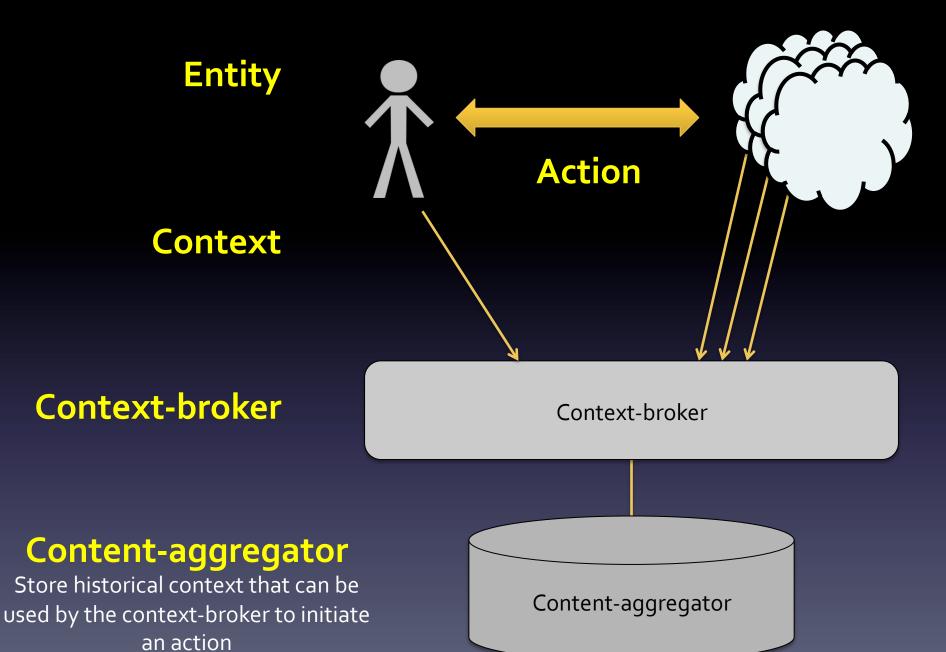
#### Context

Information used to characterize the situation of an entity

#### **Context-broker**

Combines real-time context





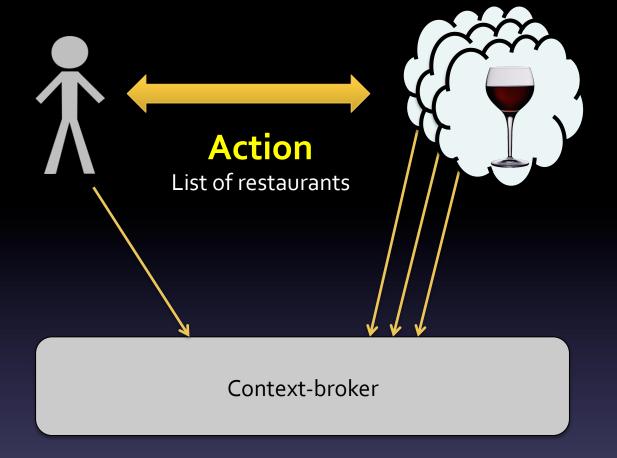
# Entity

ISGC Physicist

#### Context

Hungry Dinner time Central Taipei

**Context-broker** 



# **Entity**

ISGC Physicist

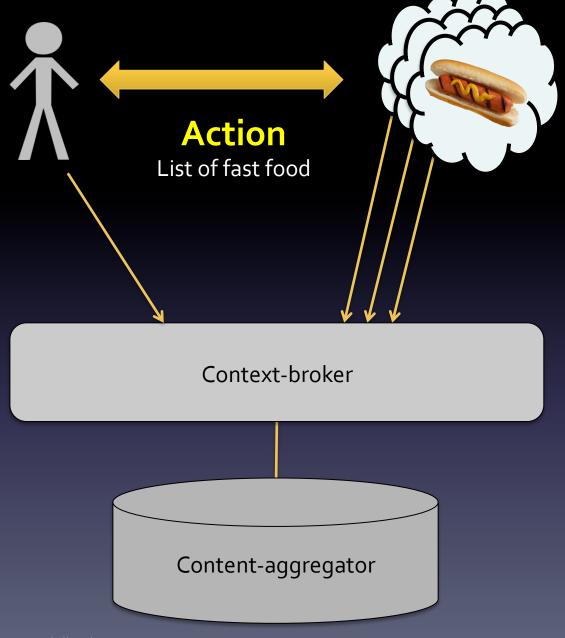
#### **Context**

Hungry Dinner time Central Taipei

**Context-broker** 

**Content-aggregator** 

Graduate student



# Context-aware cloud computing system

#### **Entities**

Workload systems
Clouds
VMs
VM-provisioner
Batch job scheduler

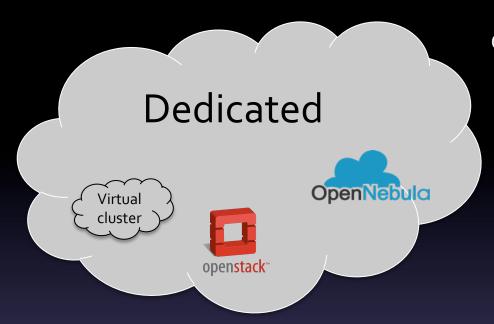




Can a context-aware design make it easier, more efficient to run HEP applications?

Utilize dynamic and opportunistic resources
Automatically self-configure clouds and virtual machines
Locate optimal software caches and data repositories
Fault-detection and error correction
Intelligent design and self-learning

# Cloud computing in HEP



Cloud computing in HEP is typically providing 5-20% of the processing of current projects

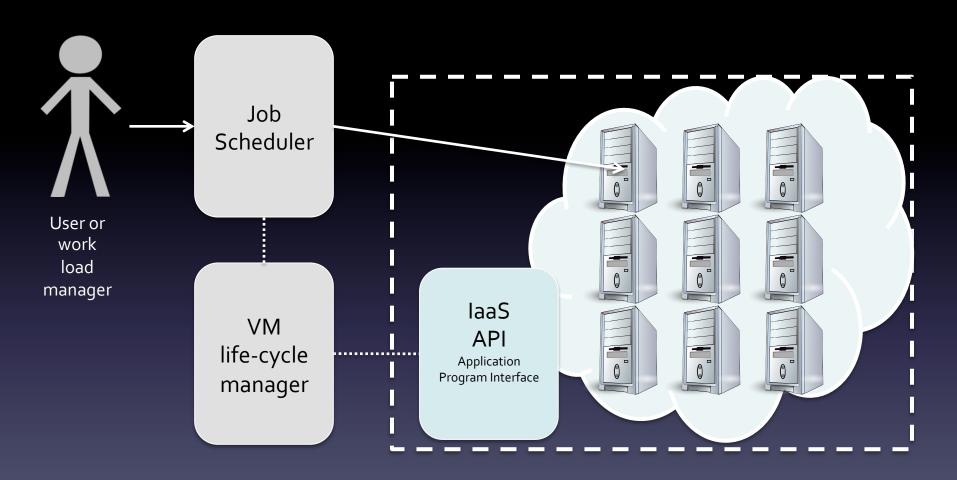
> "Dedicated" clouds (Owned by HEP)

Opportunistic Microsoft powered by openstack Google Compute Engine

"Opportunistic" clouds

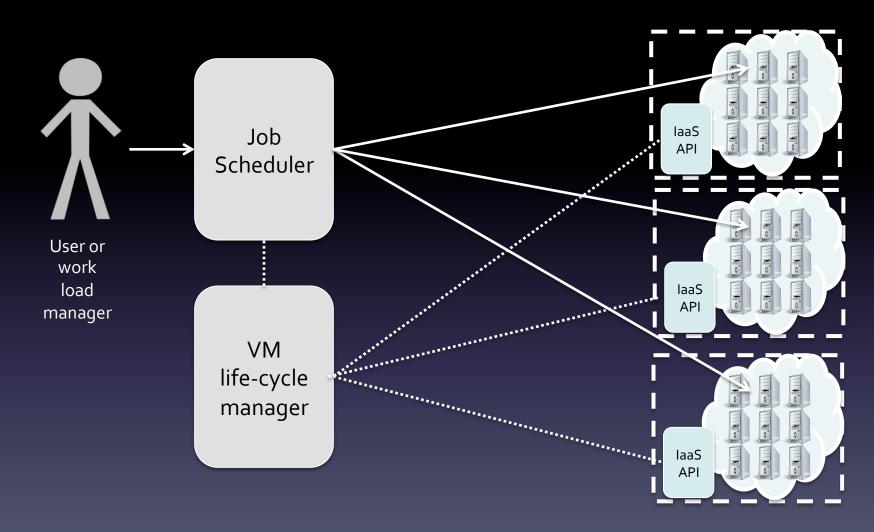
(private and commercial)

### HEP use of clouds for batch workloads



A "VM life-cycle manager" manages VMs based on the job queue Cloud has no application-specific requirements

# Multiple remote clouds

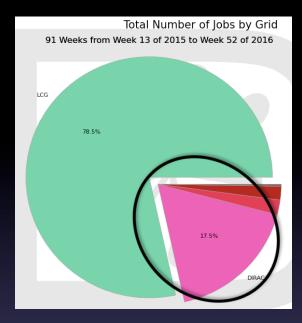


Workload manager has no knowledge of the resources

# Distributed batch cloud system



Dedicated and opportunistic resources (ATLAS and BelleII)



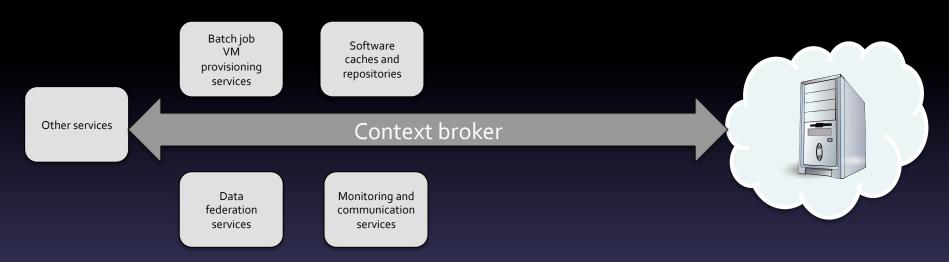
17% of BelleII computing in 2015 used clouds

#### Production use of clouds for 3-4 years with gradual increase in utilization

Technology is still young and rapidly evolving
Integrating new technologies into a production system is challenging

#### Evolution to a context-aware architecture

Goal is a system that is dynamic, automated, intelligent, error-correcting and able to exploit any cloud willing to provide resources



Context information system(s) keeping track of real-time information

State of clouds, services, squid-caches, data federations

Use the context information to configure, operate and monitor

Identify and monitor clouds – match jobs to resources

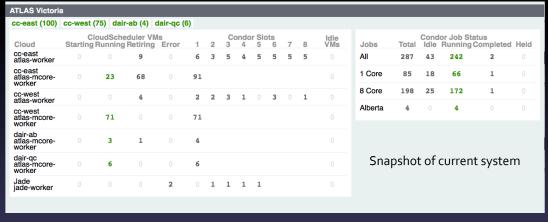
VMs self configure and monitor, locate the software and data

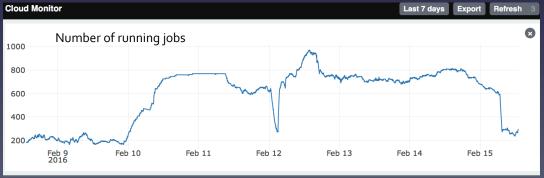
Recognize changes and errors – take corrective actions

#### Context-collection

We already collect data and logs on services, clouds, user job, VMs

Real-time (message passing) communication between some services





For example, monitoring page for one of the ATLAS cloud systems in Canada

```
#active clouds
#jobs (1c/8C)
#VMs
#job slots
```

#### VM provisioning laaS API Job laaS Scheduler **Entity** API IaaS API User job Job list Context Resource requirements availability VM provisioning service Context-broker CloudScheduler

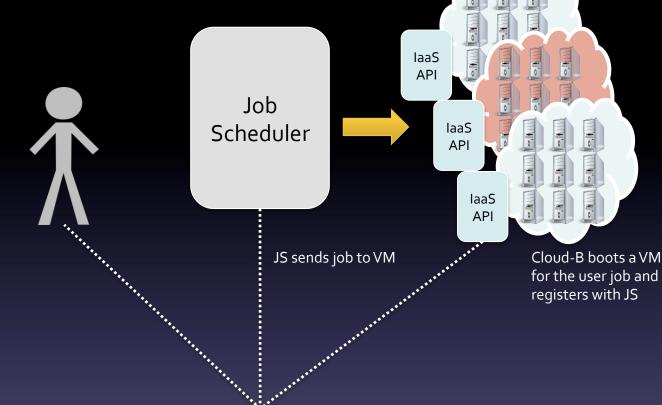
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# VM provisioning



**Action** 

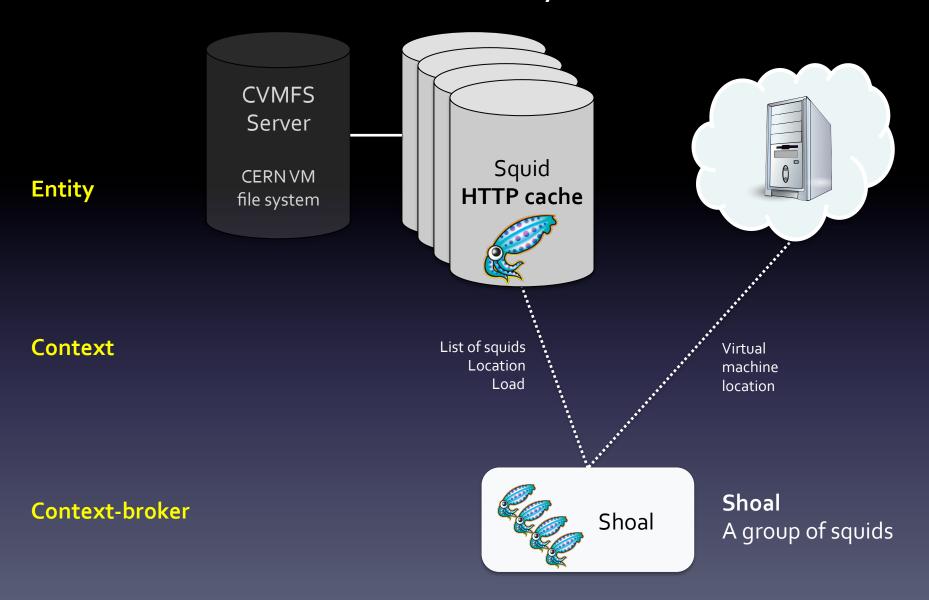
**Context-broker** 



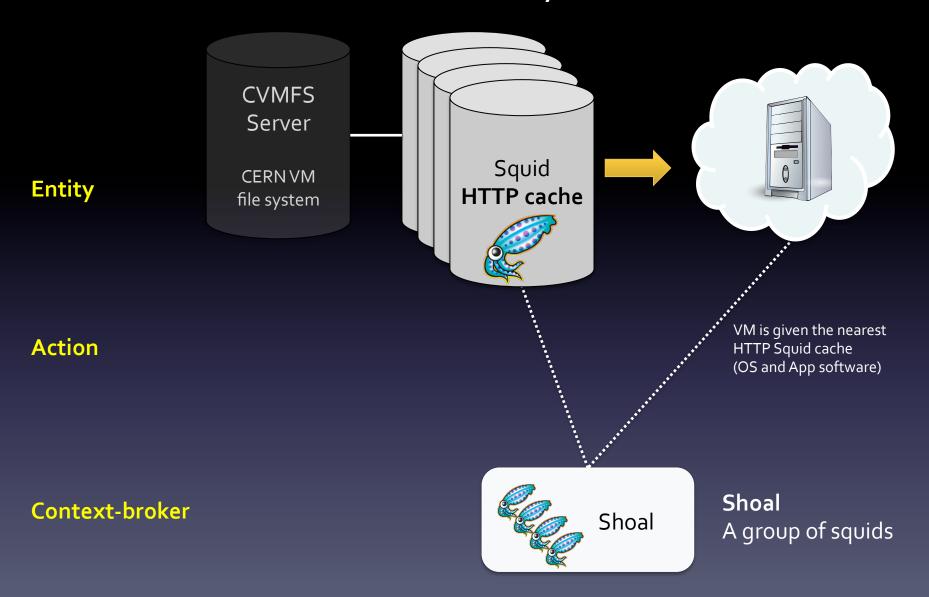
Finds the cloud that has idle resources and meets the user requirements

VM provisioning service CloudScheduler

# Software delivery service



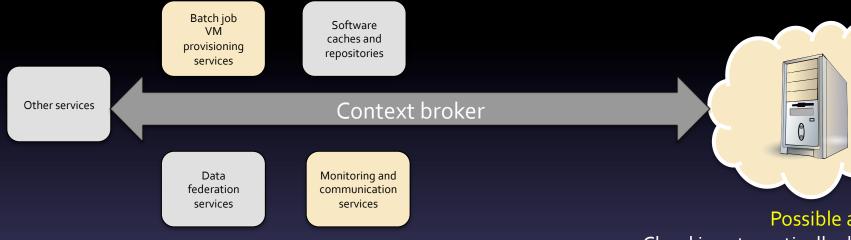
# Software delivery service



#### Real-time Cloud and VM status

We would like real-time monitoring information of the remote cloud and individual VM

#### Automated fault-recovery response



#### Common issues:

Periodically a cloud goes offline

Application job is stalled

VM is stalled – not responsive to the VM-provision service

VM is lost – not registered with the VM-provision service

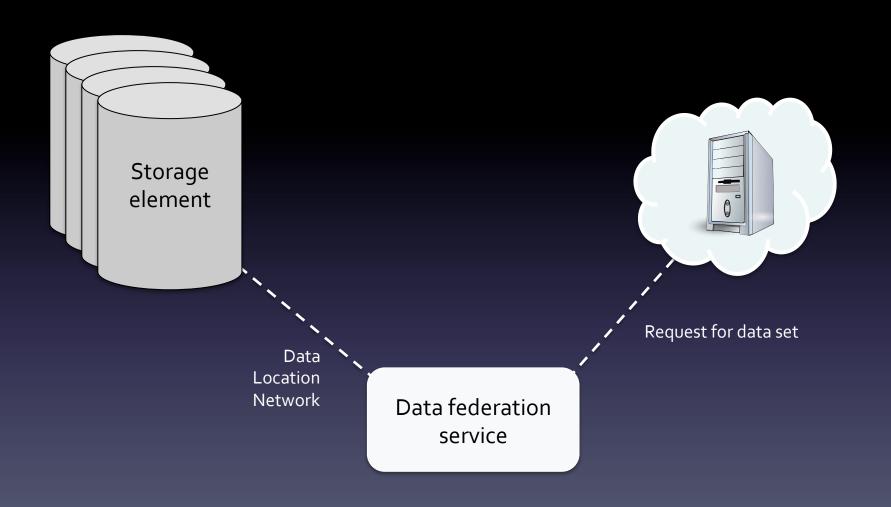
Local network issues in the cloud

VM evictions due to price fluctuations in commercial costs

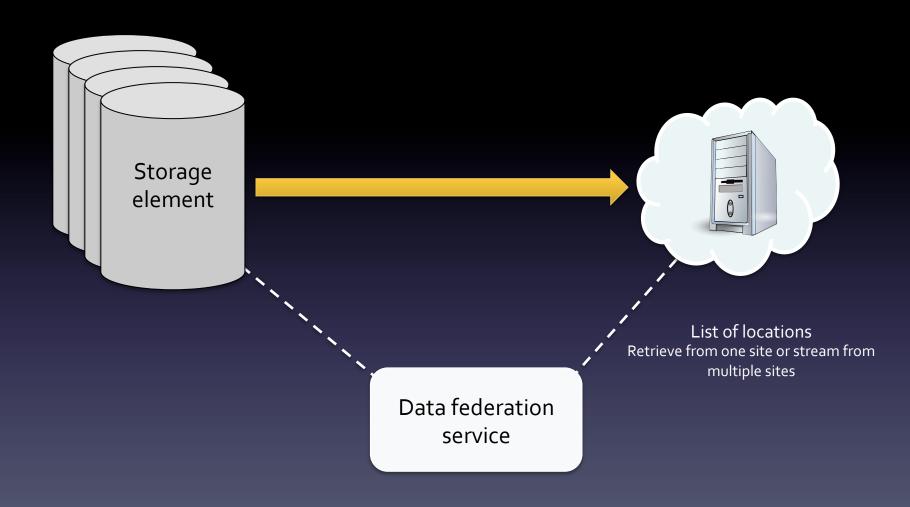
#### Possible actions:

Cloud is automatically disabled VM de-registered from HTCondor

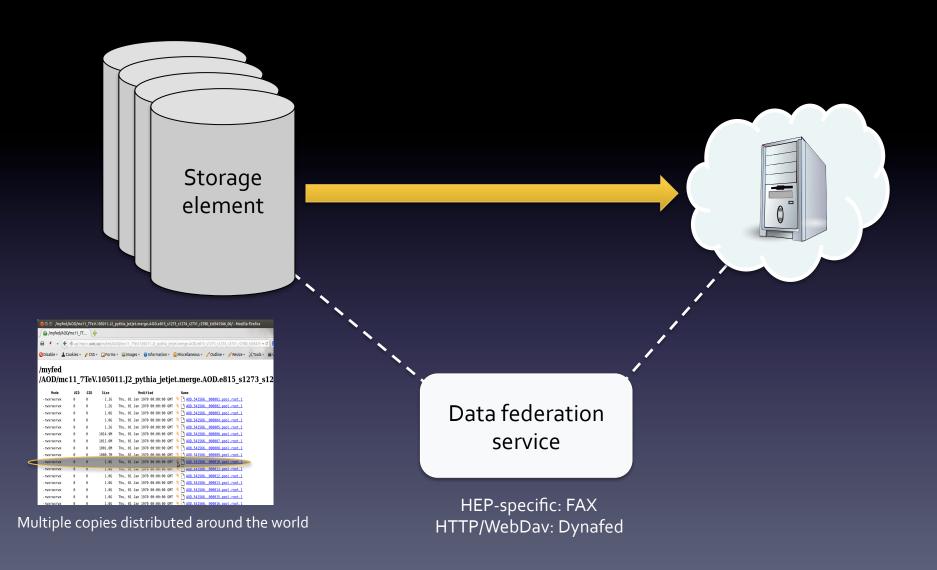
# Data federation service



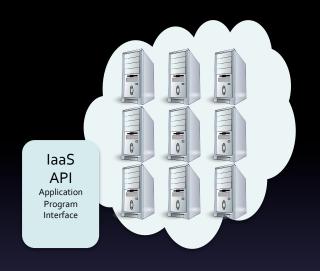
# Data federation service



#### Data federation service



# Other ideas – future plans



Typically cloud resources in OpenStack are assigned to projects using "tenants"

Efforts to share resources between tenants in an automated manner to fully utilize the resources (e.g. sharing of ATLAS and Bellell resources)

Connect cloud resources to the LHCONE network? (e.g. Software defined networks – SDN)

Commercial cloud links to research networks



# Summary



- Use of cloud computing in HEP is growing
  - Using dedicated and opportunistic resources to provide an increasing fraction of the needs of HEP experiments
- Context-aware cloud computing will enable us to scale our use of distributed resources that is required by HEP projects
  - Utilize technologies developed inside and outside HEP to simplify management, expand functionality and ease of use
- Valuable to other research communities