







The INFN Cloud platform: state of the art and services implementation

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INFN and its facilities

> INFN is the coordinating institution for nuclear, particle, theoretical, and astroparticle physics in Italy. It promotes, coordinates, and carries out scientific research as well as the **technological development** necessary for the activities in these sectors



- Institute for Theoretical Physics - Arcetri (FI INFN manages and supports the largest public computing infrastructure for scientific research spread throughout the country
- INFN was one of main promoters of the GRID project to address LHC computing needs. Since then INFN has been participating to WLCG that includes more than 170 sites around the world, loosely organized in a tiered model.
 - In Italy, there are the Tier-1 at CNAF, Bologna and 9 Tier-2 centers



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The INFN Cloud infrastructure



INFN decided to implement a **national Cloud computing infrastructure** for research

- as a **federation** of existing distributed infrastructures
- as an "user-centric" infrastructure which makes available to the final users a dynamic **set of services** tailored on specific use cases
- leveraging the outcomes of several national and European cloud projects where INFN actively participated, e.g. INDIGO DataCloud

INFN Cloud was officially made available to users in March 2021



- e.g. Notebook as a Service
- e.g. Virtual Machine, Docker compose
- e.g. Start & Stop, Hostname choice

Backbone

- ~ 2000 vCPU
- ~ 15 TB RAM
- ~ 10 PB Storage (RAW)
- ~ 6% SSD



Federated Clouds

- ~ 3100 vCPU
- ~ 15 TB RAM
- ~ 400 TB Storage net









The Infrastructure as Code paradigm

All PaaS services are defined using an Infrastructure as Code paradigm, based on a procedural paradigm that aims to reduce manual processes and increase flexibility and portability across environments, via a combination of:

- TOSCA (Topology and Orchestration Specification for Cloud Applications) templates, to model an application stack
- **Ansible** roles, to manage the automated configuration of virtual environments
- **Docker** containers, to encapsulate high-level application software and runtime
- **Helm** charts, to manage the deployment of an application in Kubernetes clusters

```
node_templates:
ml_install:
  type: tosca.nodes.DODAS.single-node-jupyterhub
  properties:
    contact_email: { get_input: contact_email }
    iam_url: { get_input: iam_url }
    iam_subject: { get_input: iam_subject }
    iam_groups: { get_input: iam_groups }
    iam_admin_groups: { get_input: iam_admin_groups }
    monitoring: { get_input: enable_monitoring }
    jupyter_hub_image: dodasts/snj-base-jhub:v1.1.1-snj
    jupyter_images: { get_input: jupyter_images }
    jupyterlab_collaborative: { get_input: jupyterlab_collaborative }
    jupyter_post_start_cmd: "/usr/local/share/dodasts/script/post_script.sh"
    jupyterlab_collaborative_image:
                                                                 artifacts:
     { get_input: jupyterlab_collaborative_image }
    dns_name: { concat: [get_attribute: [HOST, public_address, 0]
                                                                   ml role:
    cert_manager_type: { get_input: certificate_type }
                                                                      file: git+https://github.com/DODAS-TS/ansible-role-jupyterhub-env,v2.4.1
  requirements:
                                                                      type: tosca.artifacts.AnsibleGalaxy.role
    - host: vm_server
```

```
   name: prepare compose file

ansible.builtin.template:
  src: jupyter_hub-compose.j2
  dest: /usr/local/share/dodasts/jupyterhub/compose.yaml
vars:
  iam_client_id: "{{ iam_response.json.client_id }}"
  iam_client_secret: "{{ iam_response.json.client_secret }}"
when: cert_manager_type != "self-signed"
```



TOSCA

Ref: TOSCA Simple Profile in YAML Version 1.1

```
- name: Run Jupyter Hub
 ansible.builtin.shell:
   cmd: docker-compose up -d
   chdir: /usr/local/share/dodasts/jupyterhub
 when: (run_jupyter | bool)
```





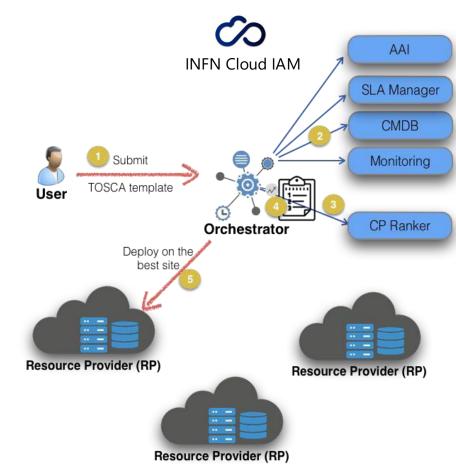


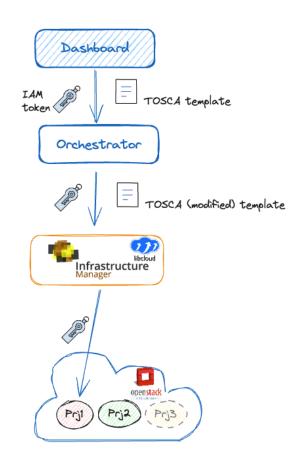


The INDIGO PaaS Orchestration system of INFN Cloud

The federative middleware of INFN Cloud is based on the INDIGO PaaS orchestration system, consisting of interconnected opensource microservices

- The **Orchestrator** receives high-level deployment requests in the form of TOSCA templates and coordinates the process of creating deployments
- Orchestrator interacts with through the provider services Infrastructure Manager for deploying complex and customized virtual infrastructures on the laaS platforms made available by the federated providers (currently based on OpenStack)











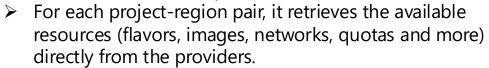


Introduction of the Federation Registry

Federation Registry Feeder



- Written in Python
- > Reads the configuration file of each provider
- Can use multiple IDP and through OIDC-agent retrieve the access token for the ops user

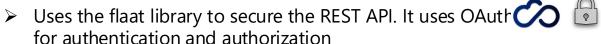


Update the Federation Registry

Federation Registry



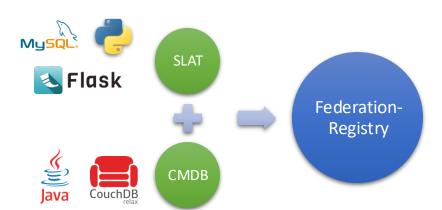
- Written in Python
- Uses FastAPI for API definition
 - Automatic API documentation



- Uses Neo4j as graph database
 - Efficient horizontal scaling to handle high-throughput and very large data sets







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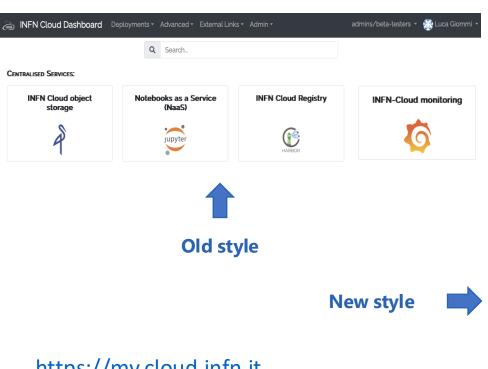








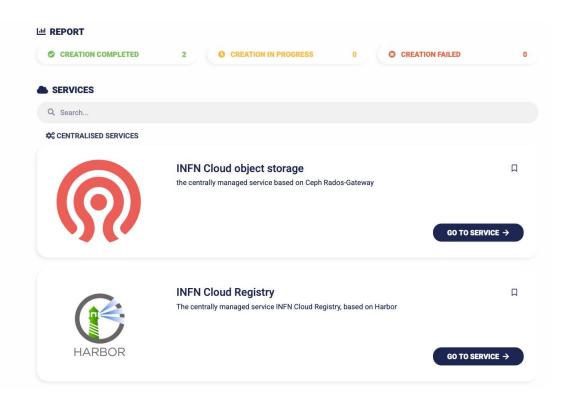
The PaaS Orchestrator Dashboard



https://my.cloud.infn.it

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Updates on the production services

- Transition from SLAT + CMDB + CIP to Federation Registry + Feeder v1.0.1
- Orchestrator v4.0.1
 - Integration with the Federation Registry
 - Dependencies moved to CNAF Nexus
- Orchestrator Dashboard v4.3.0
 - Integration with the Federation Registry
 - Fix for port management related to pre-configured rules
 - Reset of deployments in inconsistent states
 - Retry of failed deployments
 - Check on S3 bucket names
- **Tosca Templates v1.1.1**
 - Migration of PaaS services to Debian 12
 - Integration with the Federation Registry



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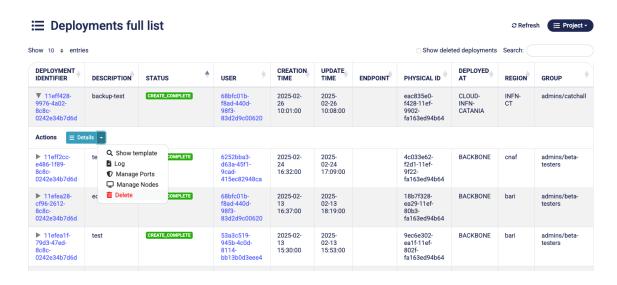


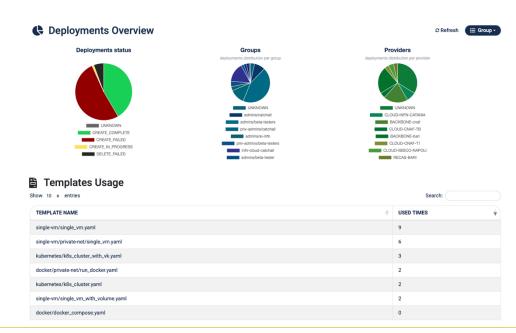




Updates and new features in testing phase

- > Admins can access other users' deployments, view logs, and delete them if needed
- Admins can view the full list of deployments of all users
- > Added Usage statistics section to see the deployments distribution by type, user group, and provider
- Lists of flavors/images that users can choose from are now retrieved from the providers, rather than being hardcoded
- > Info about deleted deployments remains saved in the Dashboard DB













Renovation of the S3 Web App for the Object Storage Service

- The object storage service of INFN Cloud is now based on **CEPH / Rados Gateway** (previously MinIO)
 - Uses Open Policy Agent (OPA) for fine-grained Authorization
 - Two zones (CNAF and Bari) with independent Ceph Storage Clusters
 - Three instances of RADOS Gateway run in high availability within each zone
- Developed a new version (v1.0.0) of the **Web App** used as a GUI for the Object Storage Service
 - Built on Next.js and React.js
 - OIDC protocol with IAM to generate Json Web Token (JWT)
 - Uses IAM Access Token to perform STS with RGW
 - S3 operations using AWS SDK library
 - New graphical UI to be consistent with other INFN web applications

scratch **Object Storage** (☐ Home) (☐ Upload File) (→ Refresh Page 4 of 8 Show 10

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https://s3webui.cloud.infn.it



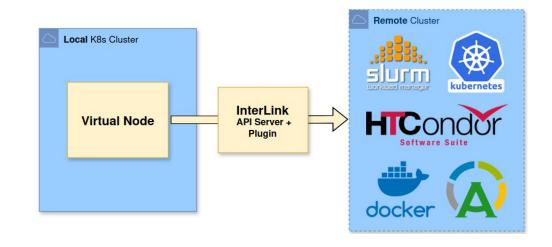






New PaaS service: Kubernetes cluster with an InterLink Virtual Node

- > It creates a Kubernetes Cluster that enables the transparent offloading of Kubernetes workloads to remote computation systems
- It uses the interLink plugin developed within the interTwin project
 - **interTwin**: project funded by the EU for the development of an open-source platform, called Digital Twin Engine (DTE), to handle "digital twins" of selected scientific communities
 - interLink: allows transparent offloading of resources to heterogeneous computing providers
- Workload offloading
 - specify requirements, e.g. the number of GPUs
 - resources may not be available on the local cluster
 - workload can be opportunistically offloaded to a remote cluster where resources are available
- InterLink main components
 - **Virtual Node**: translate requests for a Kubernetes POD execution into a remote call to the InterLink API server.
 - InterLink API Server: a pluggable REST server that talks to the remote cluster



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Thank you

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