

**New Paradigms: Clouds, Virtualization and Co.  
EGEE08, Istanbul, September 25, 2008**

# **An Introduction to Virtualization and Cloud Technologies to Support Grid Computing**

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## 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



## 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 maintain, operate and use**

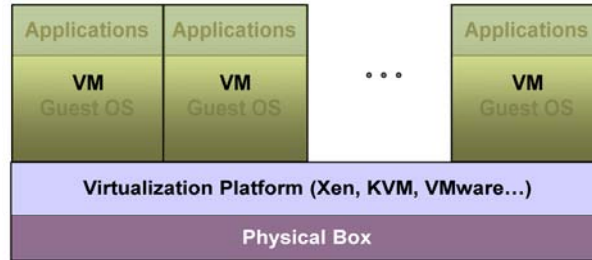


## Virtualization Platform

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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

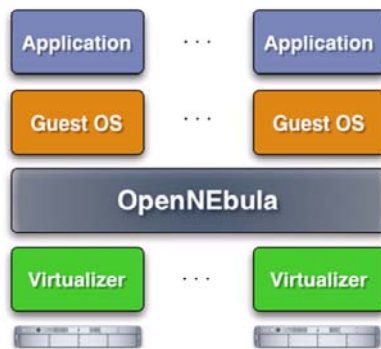
- Natural way to deal with the **heterogeneity** of the infrastructure
- Allow **partitioning and isolating** of physical resources
- Execution of **legacy applications**

## 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

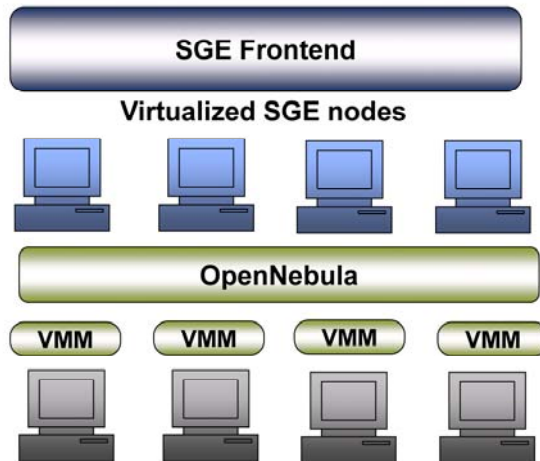


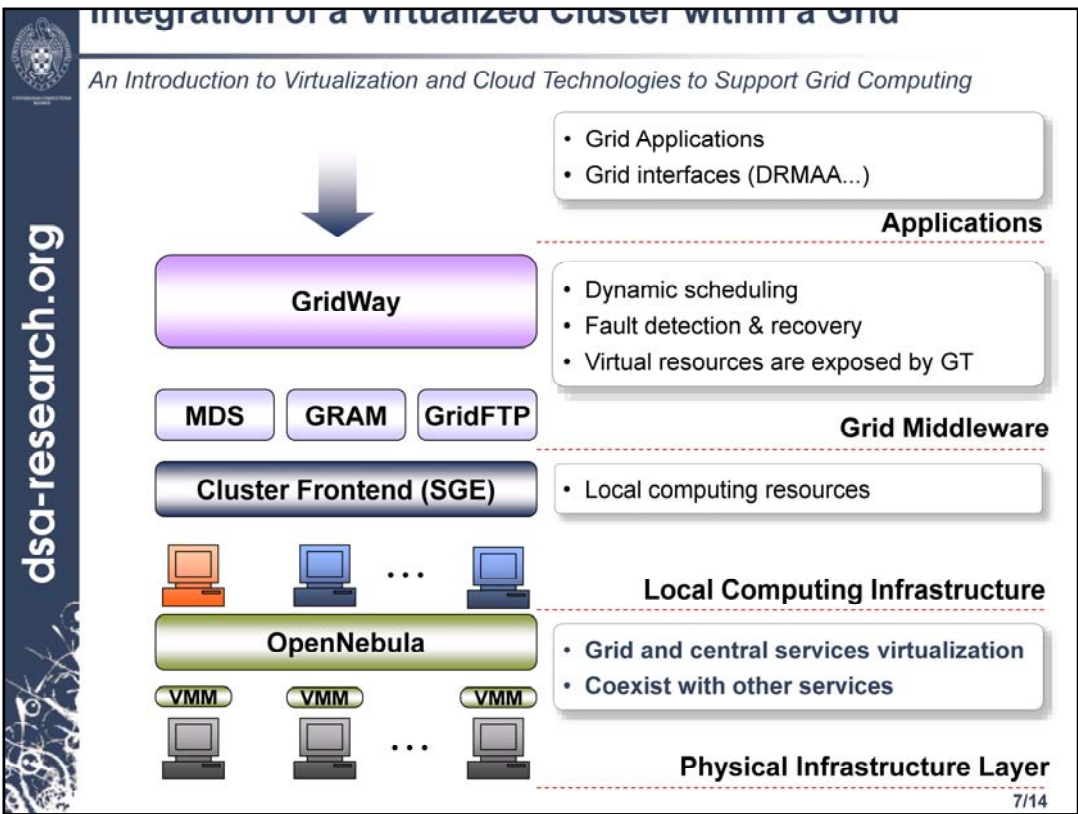
## Virtualization of a Computing Cluster

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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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### 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

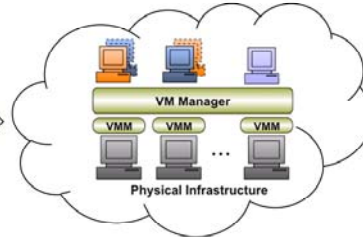
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### A Service to Provide Hardware on Demand (IaaS)

- 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)

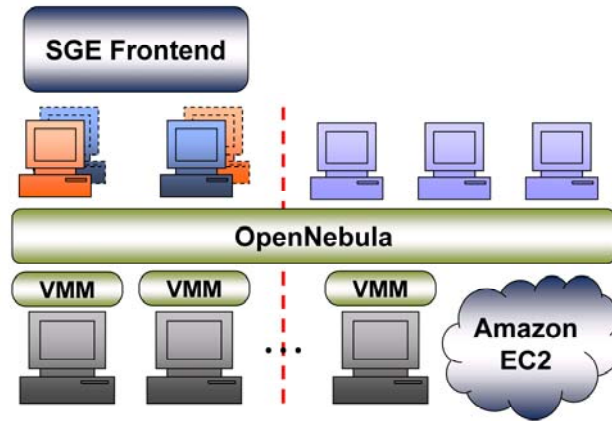


## Cloud for Scaling out Local Infrastructures

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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?

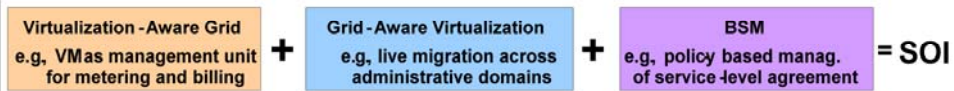
- IBM (coordinator), Sun, SAP, ED, TID, UCM, UNIME, UMEA, UCL, USI, CETIC, Thales and OGF-Europe
- 17-million and 3-year project partially funded by the European Commission (NESSI Strategic Project)

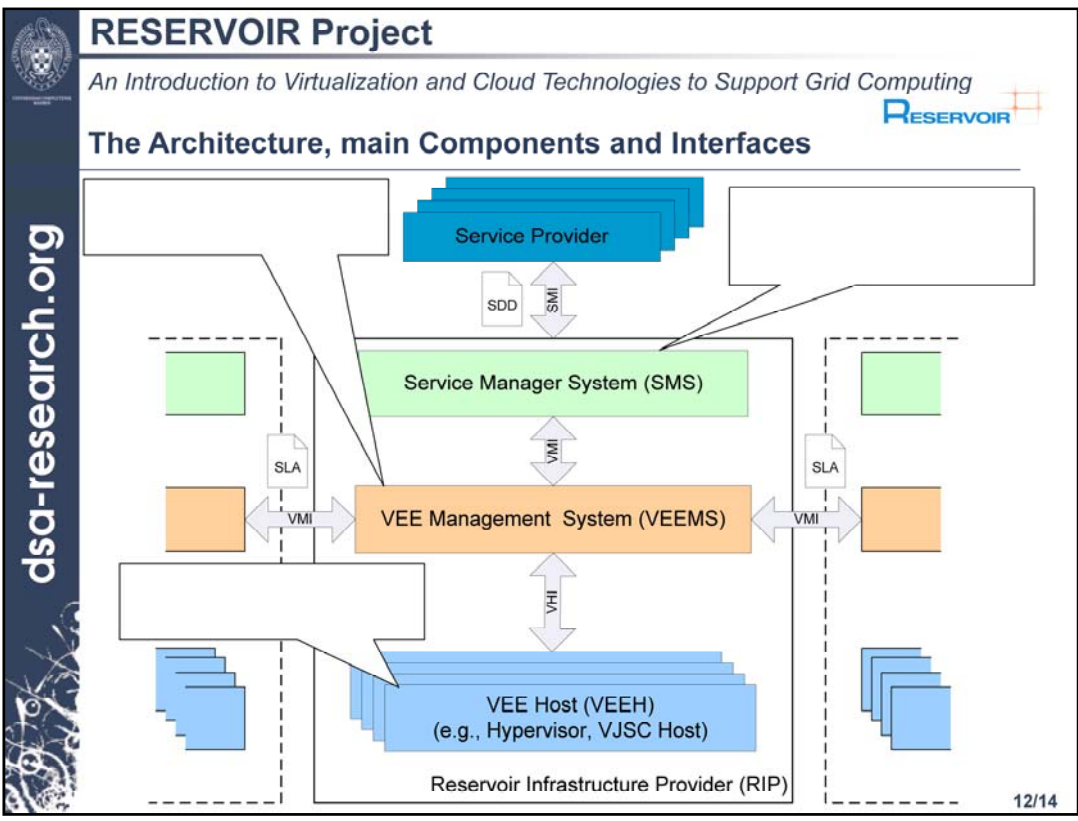
### What?

- 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**







## 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)

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

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