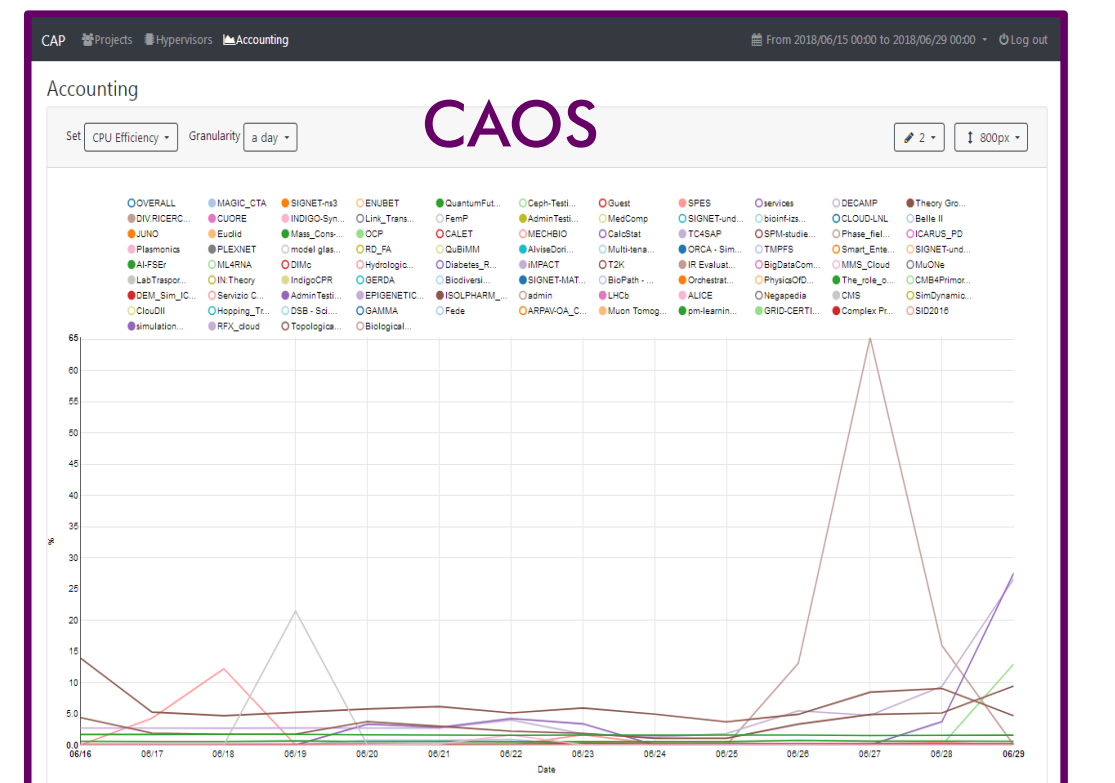
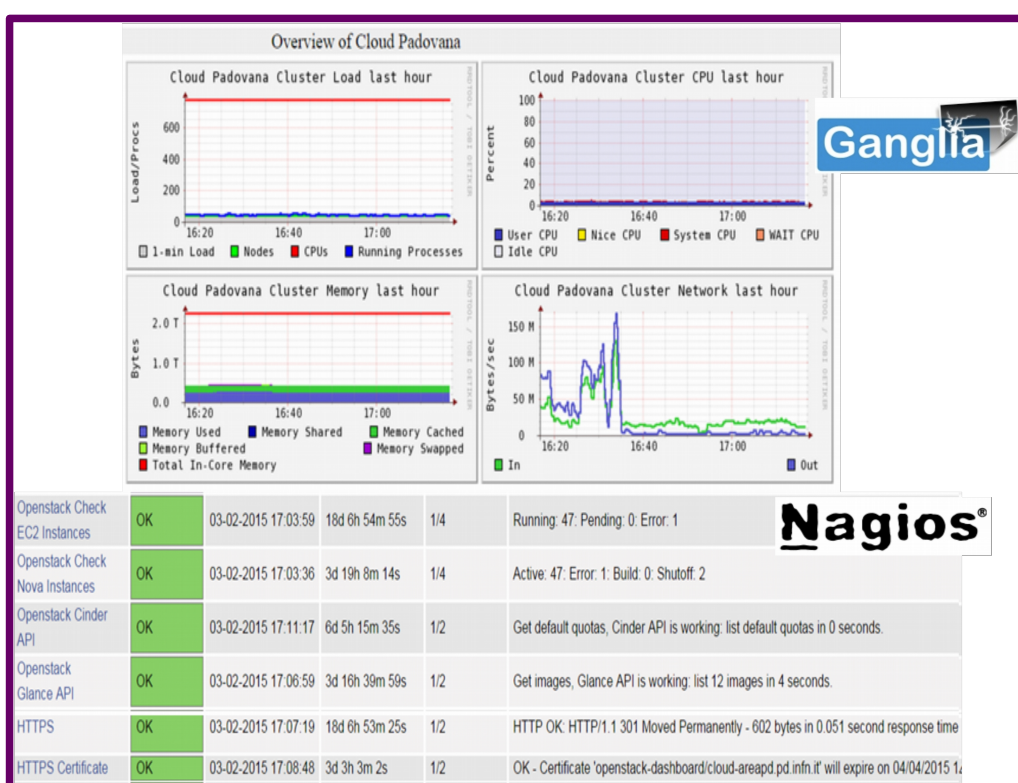
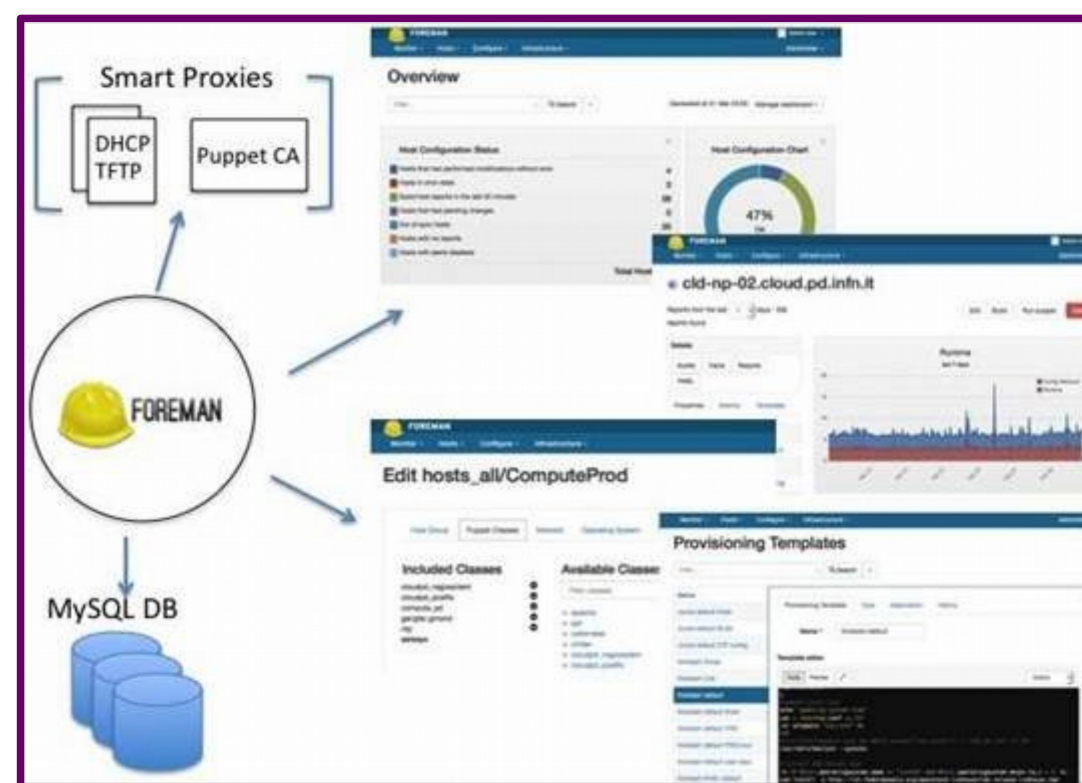
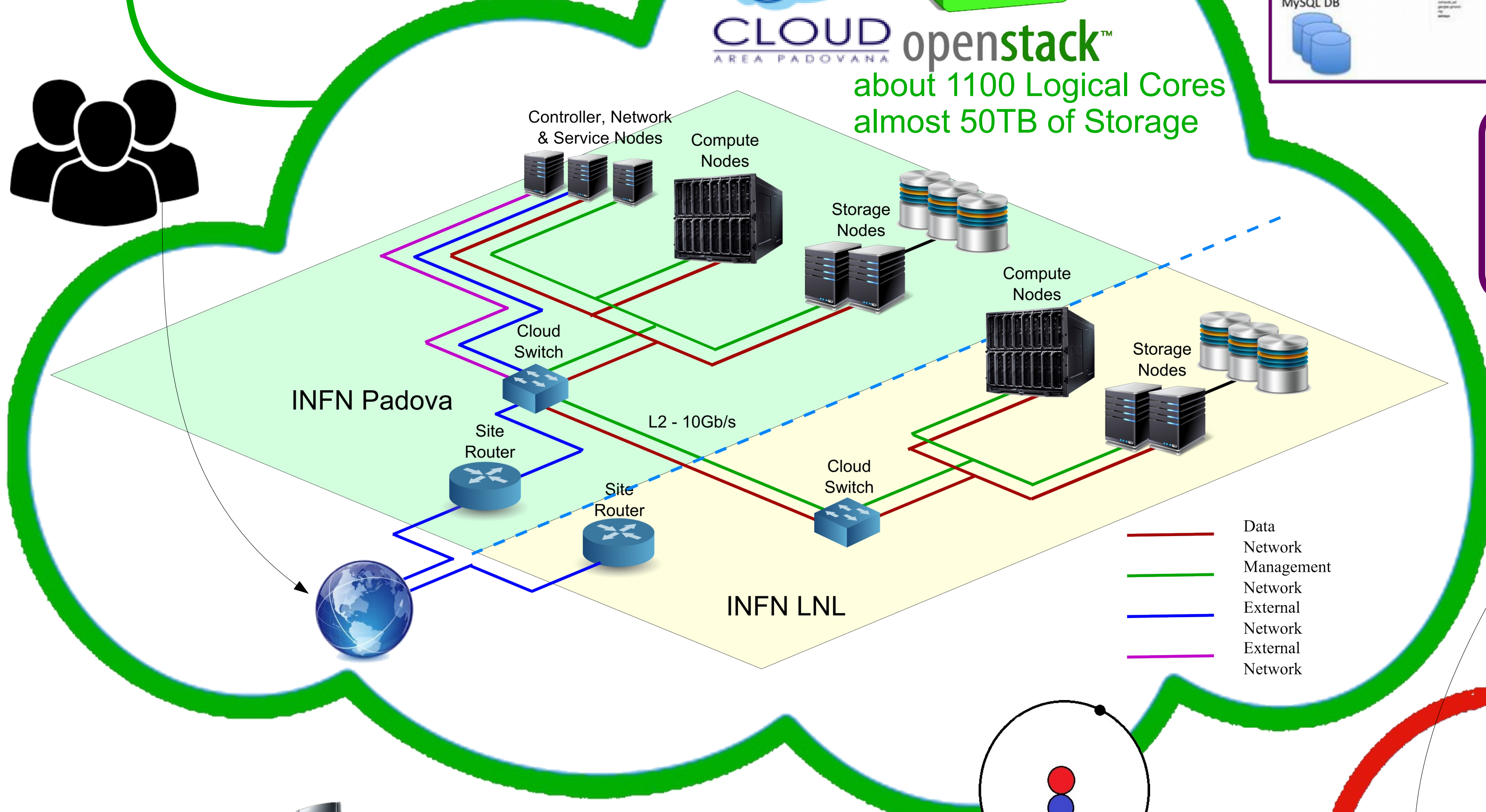


P. Andreotto, F. Chiarello, F. Costa, A. Crescente, F. Fanzago, E. Konomi, M. Segatta, M. Sgaravatto, S. Traldi, M. Verlato, L. Zangrando (INFN-Padova)  
S. Fantinel (INFN-Legnaro)  
P. E. Mazzon (Department of Information Engineering), M. Menguzzato (Department of Physics and Astronomy), G. Sella (Department of Science Chemistry)



The CloudAreaPadovana is, since 2014, a scientific IaaS cloud, spread across two different sites: the INFN Padova Unit and the INFN Legnaro National Labs. The entire computing facility, owned by INFN, satisfies the computational and storage demands of more than 100 users different to about 30 research projects, mainly related to HEP and Nuclear Physics.



These two clouds shared only a limited set of ICT services and tools (mainly for configuration, monitoring and accounting), whereas their daily operations and maintenance were carried out separately by INFN and University personnel.

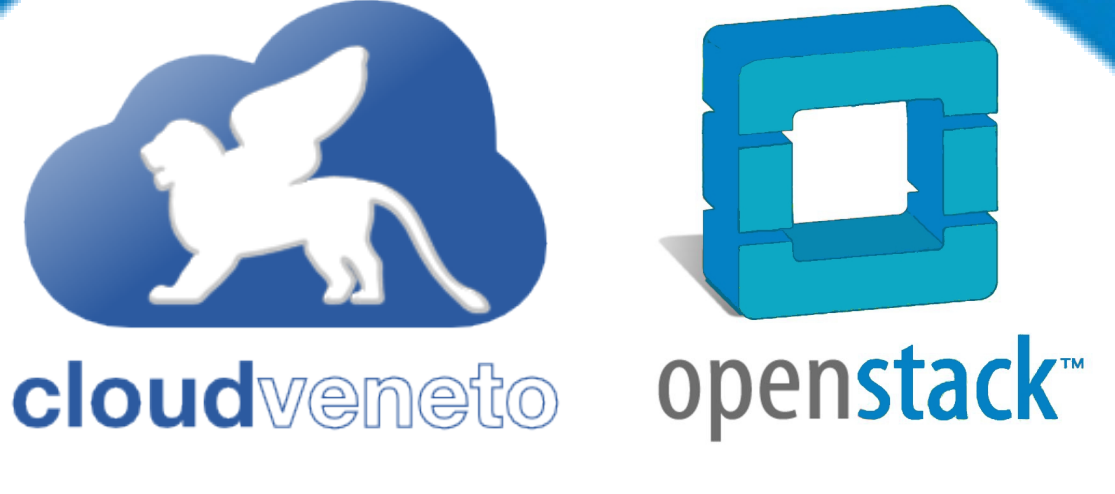
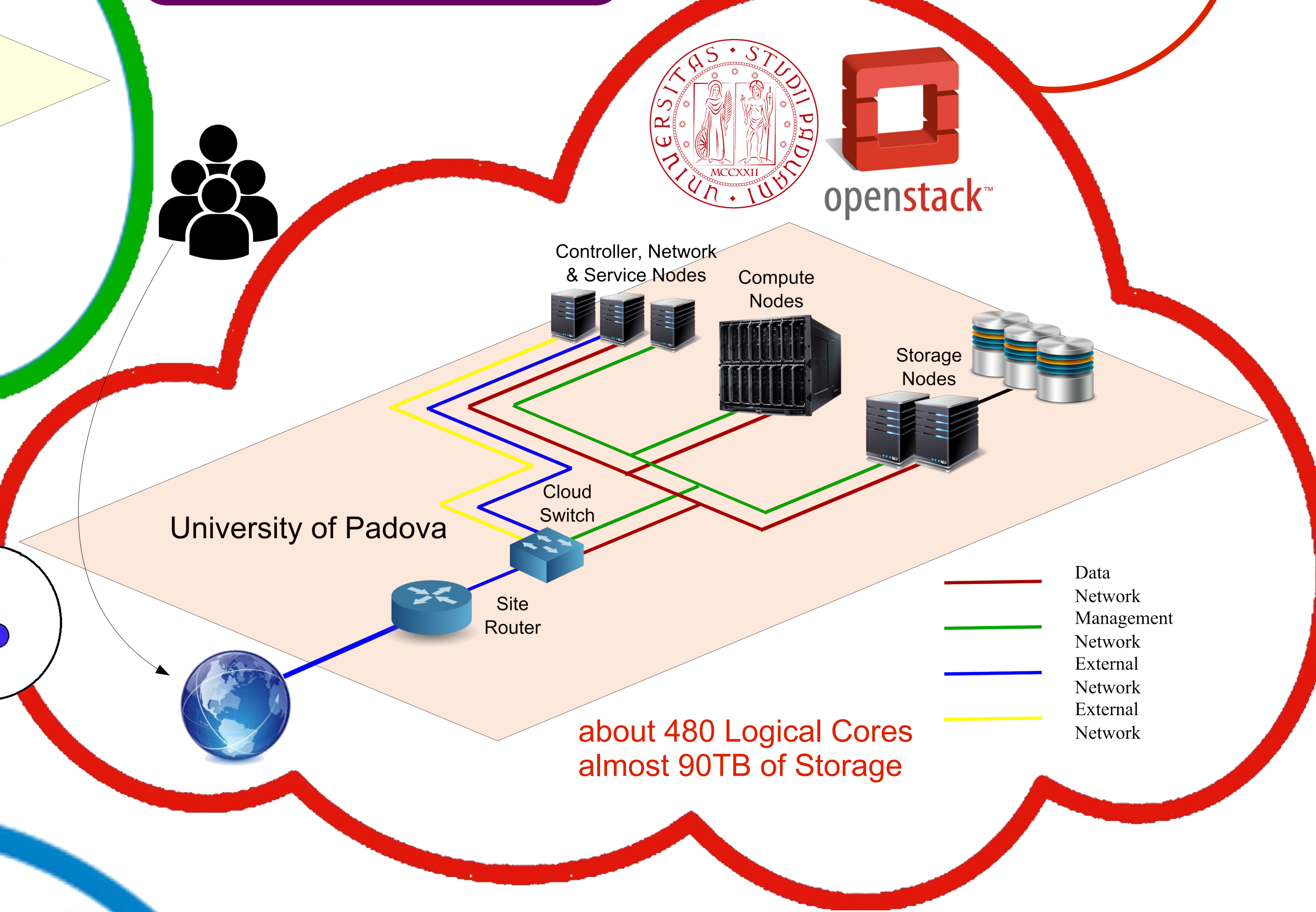
The Padova data centre also hosts and operates since 2015 an independent IaaS cloud managing network, storage and computing resources owned by 10 departments of the University of Padova, spanning a broader range of scientific and engineering disciplines.

**Before:**  
2 private clouds:  
- 2 Openstack controllers in HA Active/Passive with Pacemaker/Corosync  
- 3 hosts with Rabbitmq cluster  
- 3 host with Mysql-Percona cluster  
- 2 Openstack controllers in HA Active/Active with HA-Proxy and Keepalived  
- 3 hosts with Ha-Proxy and Keepalived  
- 3 hosts with Rabbitmq cluster  
- 3 host with Mysql-Percona cluster

At the end of 2017 we started the integration the two infrastructures to optimise the use of resources (both human and ICT) and to avoid needless duplication of services. This unique infrastructure is called **CloudVeneto**.

**After:**  
1 private cloud:  
- 2 controllers in HA Active/Active with HA-Proxy and Keepalived  
- 3 hosts with Ha-Proxy & Keepalived  
- 3 hosts with Rabbitmq  
- 3 host with Mysql/Percona cluster

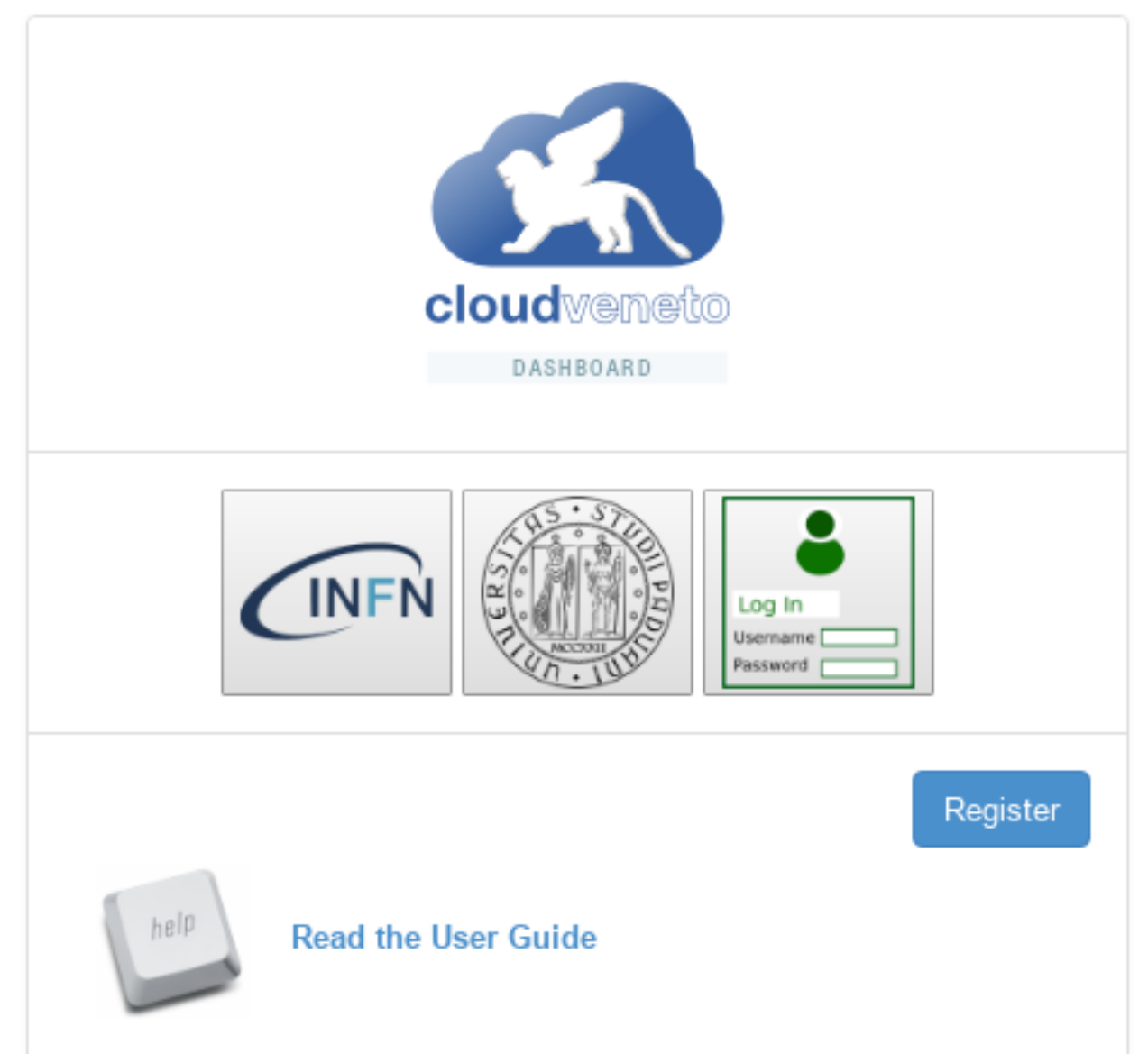
**Employees**  
The cloud administrators are the same number of the previous situation, but with less services to manage. (Just 2 Openstack Controllers/Network Nodes) No more different High Availability services.



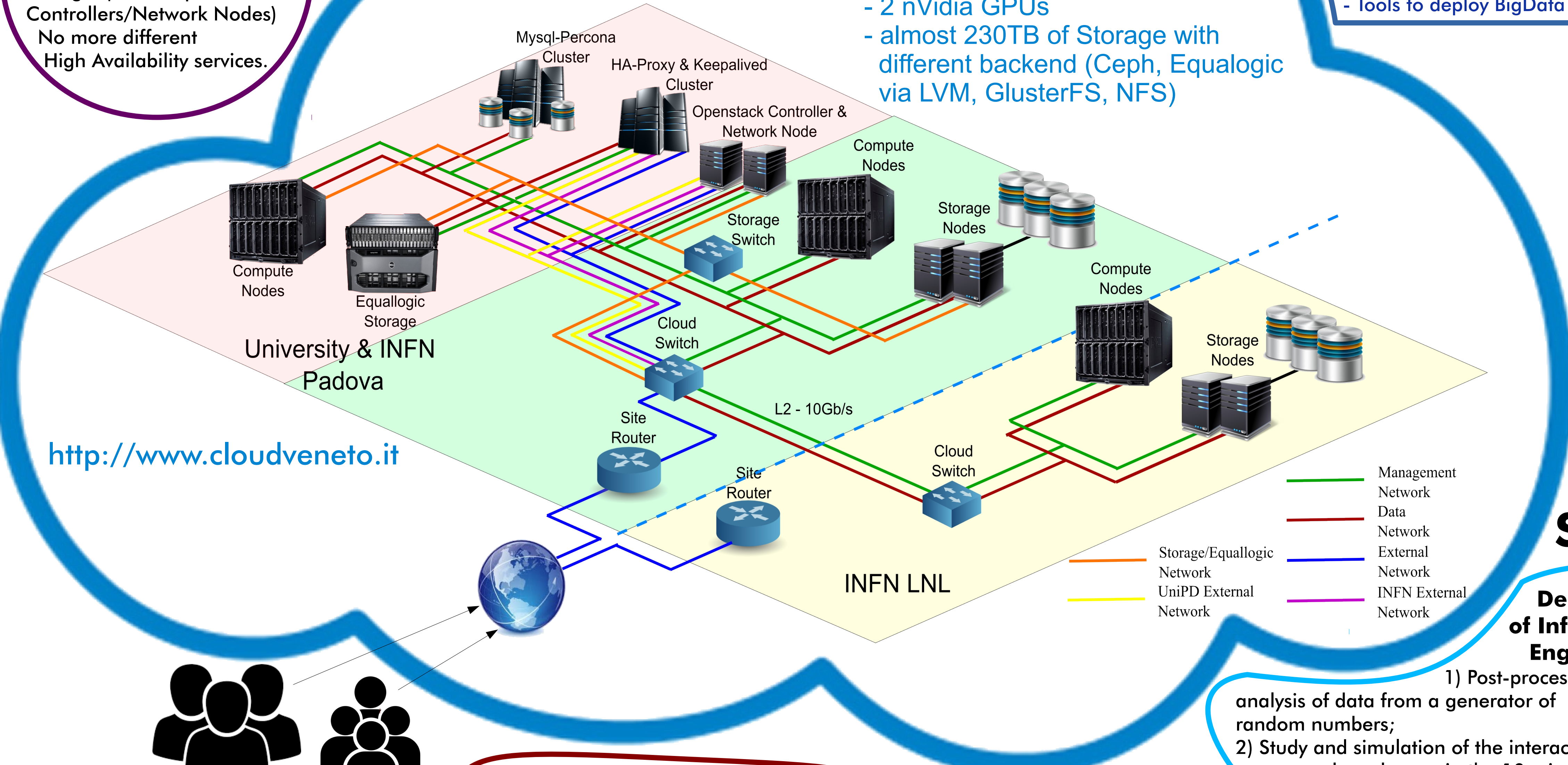
- 45 Compute Nodes with about 1800 Logical Cores  
- 2 nVidia GPUs  
- almost 230TB of Storage with different backend (Ceph, Equalogic via LVM, GlusterFS, NFS)

Integrated also some other services (some are in-house developments) to complement the functionality provided by OpenStack:  
- Authentication through identity provided  
- Support for user and project registration  
- Support for account renewal  
- Management of accounting and monitoring data  
- Dynamic Batch Cluster As a Service  
- Tools to deploy BigData clusters

Two different virtual hosts to access the customized Openstack dashboard (one for INFN and other for University users):  
• <https://cloud-areapd.pd.infn.it/dashboard>  
• <https://cloudveneto.ict.unipd.it/dashboard>  
Supporting Single Sign On (SSO) and INFN AAI based on SAML v2.



Pointing to the same authorizing service: Keystone via tokens. Customized authorization system where group leaders are given full control for their projects..



<http://www.cloudveneto.it>

## Some use Cases:

**Department of Math**  
Containerization applied to the experimentation and evaluation of micro-services architectures, and to dynamic orchestration solutions

**ICEA Department of Civil Construction and Environmental Engineering**

- 1) Uses data assimilation techniques (DA), whose main purpose is to directly integrate information derived from experimental observations into hydrological models.
- 2) Run Finite Element simulations on cracking due to drying using the poromechanical and the phase-field formulation. Basically we use Ubuntu system and install the deal.II open source software.
- 3) Perform particle simulations of granular soils. In particular, it exploits the resources available to perform batch triaxial cyclic tests on virtual soil samples in order to model ratcheting phenomena

**Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences**  
Simulation of the recognition process between chemical compounds and target proteins

**Department of Biomedical Sciences**

- 1) Blast (sequence alignments) of plant genomes. Parallelizing the study sequence similarity in a database of plant protein sequences
- 2) The departments maintains a resource that provides structural annotations about flexible regions in protein sequences. CloudVeneto has been used to parallelize the annotation pipelines.
- 3) Validation of BOOGIE2, the software for the prediction of blood groups from genetic data, a platform for bootstrap analysis was prepared to generate 10,000 virtual patients on which to test the aforementioned code.

**Department of Information Engineering**

- 1) Post-processing and analysis of data from a generator of quantum random numbers;
- 2) Study and simulation of the interaction of high power laser beams in the 10 micron band with glass material to optimize the process of drilling glass vials for medical purposes.

**INFN SPES Experiment**  
The experiment is planning an accelerator machine and needs a lot of simulations to study its behavior by varying a large number of parameters. TraceWin client-server system:  
- remote servers are installed and managed elastically as a service on the Cloud, listening on a UDP port  
- a main local client sends asynchronous commands for N runs  
- at the end the client collects all the artefacts - total run time cut down to about 2 months

**Department of Physics and Astronomy**

- 1) Deploy of Mesos/Spark clusters with Hadoop file-system to optimize the data analysis of the high energy physics community as CMS, that has decided to probe the cutting edge methodologies and machine learning algorithms.

- 2) Systematic Monte Carlo simulations dedicated to the study of materials for applications in the field of photonics. The simulations aim to reproduce the charge transport in Lithium Niobate as the concentration of defects present in the material, of the temperature and other microscopic parameters vary.