

okeanos

Unveiling ~okeanos: A public cloud IaaS service coming from the depths of the GRNET's DataCenter facilities

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What is Okeanos?

- 'Okeanos' is the Greek word for 'ocean'

What is Okeanos?

- 'Okeanos' is the Greek word for 'ocean'

Oceans capture, store and deliver energy, oxygen and life around the planet.

Outline

- ◆ ~oceanos IaaS
- ◆ Compute
- ◆ Synnefo architecture
- ◆ Network
- ◆ Storage
- ◆ Infrastructure



Motivation

- ◆ Deliver IaaS to GRNET's customers
 - ➔ direct: IT depts of connected institutions
 - ➔ indirect: university students, researchers in academia
- ◆ Other IaaS efforts (Amazon, Rackspace, Nimbula, Nebula, GoGrid etc)
 - ➔ Amazon EC2 not an end-user service
 - ➔ Need to develop custom UI, AAI layers
 - ➔ Vendor lock-in
 - ➔ Unsuitable for IT depts
 - persistent, long-term servers, custom networking requirements
- Nimbula Director offers similar functionality
 - ➔ Gain know-how, build on own IaaS → new services

~oceanos IaaS



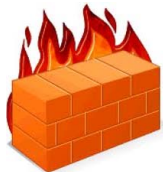
Compute



Network



Storage



firewall



simplicity



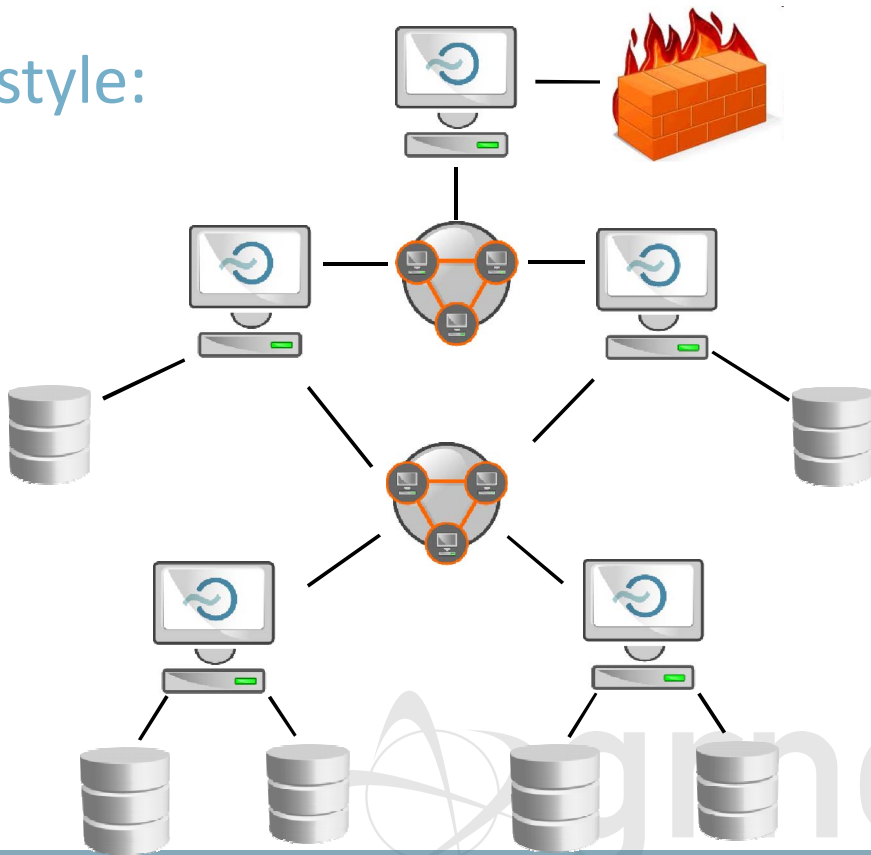


flexibility





Lego style:



~oceanos service:

- ◆ Goal: Production quality IaaS
 - working Alpha from July 2011/ 350 VMs / 200 alpha users
- ◆ A jigsaw puzzle of many pieces
- ◆ Synnefo sw
 - custom cloud management software to power ~oceanos
 - Google Ganeti backend

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IaaS – Compute (1)

◆ Virtual Machines

- ➔ powered by KVM
 - Linux and Windows guests, on Debian hosts
- ➔ Google Ganeti for VM cluster management
- ➔ accessible by the end-user over the Web or programmatically (OpenStack Compute v1.1)

IaaS – Compute (2)

◆ User has full control over own VMs

➔ Create

- Select # CPUs, RAM, System Disk
- OS selection from pre-defined Images
- popular Linux distros (Fedora, Debian, Ubuntu)
- Windows Server 2008 R2

➔ Start, Shutdown, Reboot, Destroy

➔ Remote Desktop

➔ Out-of-Band console over VNC for troubleshooting

Virtual Machine Actions



My_windows_Desktop

Virtual Machine Actions



My_windows_Desktop



Start



Reboot



Shutdown

Virtual Machine Actions



My_windows_Desktop



Start



Console



Reboot



Shutdown



Shutdown

IaaS – Compute (3)

- ◆ REST API for VM management
 - ➔ OpenStack Compute v1.1 compatible
 - ➔ 3rd party tools and client libraries
 - ➔ custom extensions for yet-unsupported functionality
 - ➔ Python & Django implementation
- ◆ Full-featured UI in JS/jQuery
 - ➔ UI is just another API client
 - ➔ All UI operations happen over the API

Why Google Ganeti?

- ◆ No need to reinvent the wheel
- ◆ Scalable, proven software infrastructure
 - ➔ Built with reliability and redundancy in mind
 - ➔ Combines open components (KVM, LVM, DRBD)
 - ➔ Well-maintained, readable code
- ◆ VM cluster management in production is serious business
 - ➔ reliable VM control, VM migrations, resource allocation
 - ➔ handling node downtime, software upgrades



Platform Design

user@home

admin@home

GRNET

datacenter

Virtual
Hardware



Platform Design

user@home

Web Client

CLI Client



Web Client 2

admin@home

GRNET

datacenter



synnefo Cloud Management Software

Google Ganeti

KVM

Debian

Virtual Hardware



Platform Design

user@home

Web Client

CLI Client



Web Client 2

admin@home

GRNET

datacenter



synnefo Cloud Management Software

Google Ganeti

KVM

Debian

Virtual Hardware



Platform Design

user@home

Web Client

CLI Client



Web Client 2

admin@home

GRNET

datacenter



synnefo Cloud Management Software

Google Ganeti

KVM

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synnefo Cloud Management Software

Google Ganeti

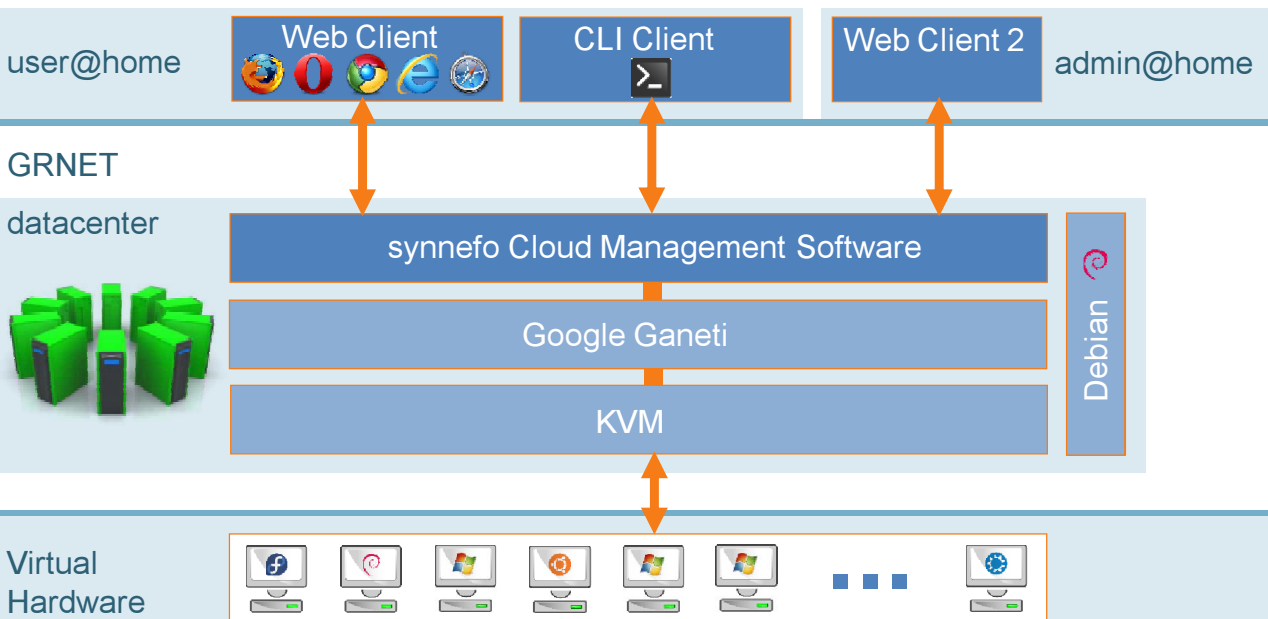
KVM

Debian

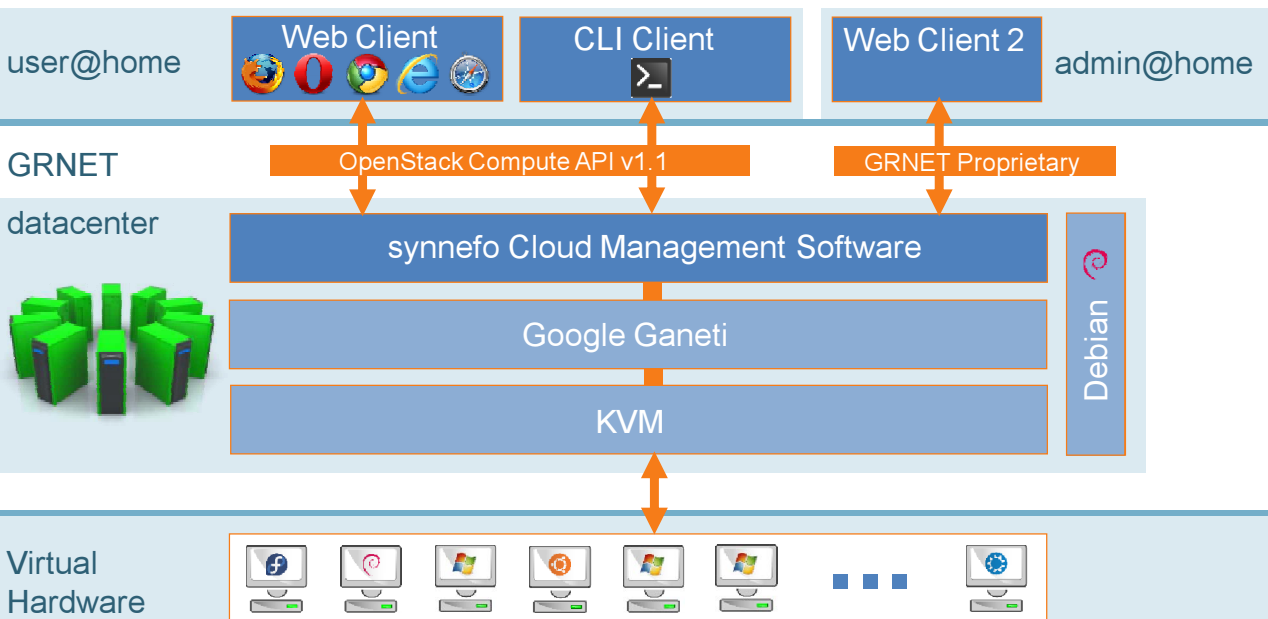
Virtual Hardware



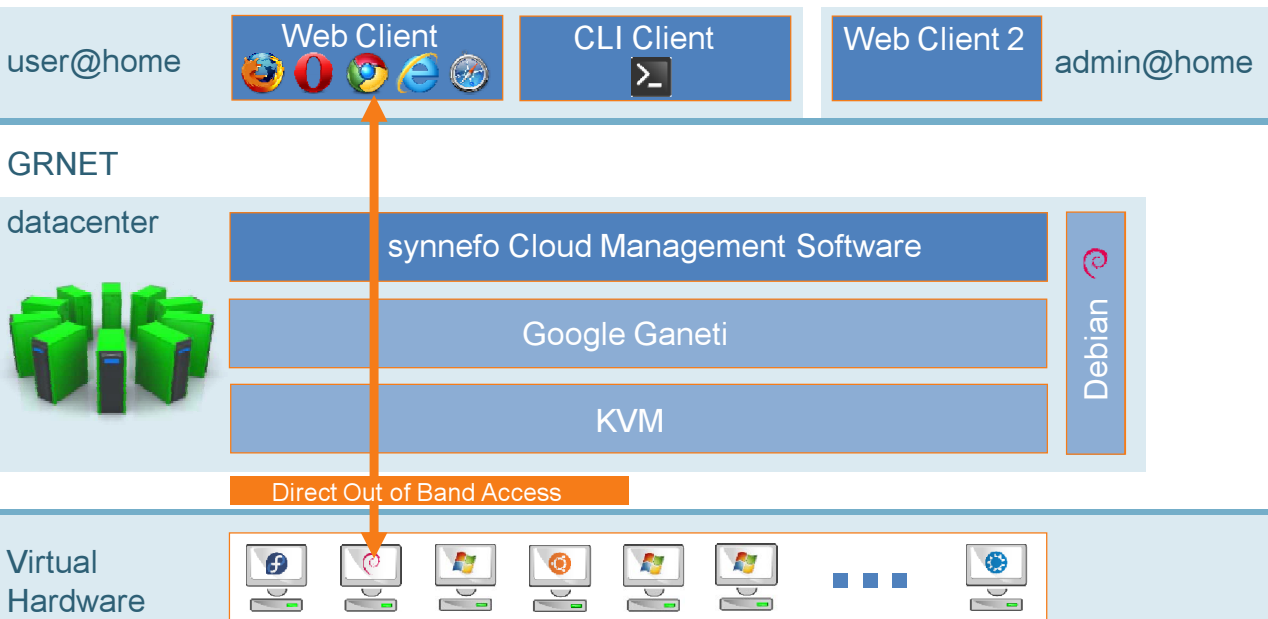
Platform Design



Platform Design



Platform Design



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- ◆ ~oceanos IaaS
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IaaS – Network - Functionality

- ◆ Dual IPv4/IPv6 connectivity for each VM
- ◆ Easy, platform-provided firewalling
 - ➔ Array of pre-configured firewall profiles
 - ➔ Or roll-your-own firewall inside VM
- ◆ Multiple private, virtual L2 networks
- ◆ Construct arbitrary network topologies
 - ➔ e.g., deploy VMs in multi-tier configurations
- ◆ Exported all the way to the API and the UI

Virtual Networks

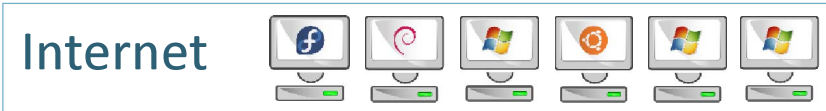


Internet



Private Network 1

Virtual Networks



Private Network 1



Virtual Networks



Internet



Private Network 1



Virtual Networks



Internet



Private Network 1



Virtual Networks



Internet



Private Network 1



Private Network 2

Virtual Networks



Internet



Private Network 1



Private Network 2



Private Network 3



Virtual Networks



Internet



Private Network 1



Private Network 2



Private Network 3



Outline

- ◆ ~oceanos IaaS
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- ◆ Infrastructure

IaaS – Storage (1)

◆ First-phase deployment

- ➔ Ability to customize VM contents based on predefined images of common OSs
- ➔ Redundant storage based on DRBD, VMs survive scheduled node downtime

◆ Soon:

- ➔ Reliable distributed storage over RADOS
- ➔ Combined with custom software for snapshotting, cloning to provide dynamic virtual storage volumes

IaaS – Storage (2)

- ◆ Multi-tier storage architecture
 - ➔ Dedicated Storage Nodes (SSD, SAS, and SATA storage)
 - ➔ OSDs for RADOS
- ◆ Custom storage layer
 - ➔ manages snapshots, creates clones over RADOS
 - ➔ OS Images held as snapshots
- ◆ VMs created as clones of snapshots

Interaction with other GRNET services

◆ GRNET AAI Federation

- ➔ Provides the user base for ~oceanos
- ➔ Once authenticated, the user retrieves a Synnefo-specific auth token for programmatic access

◆ Pithos File service

- ➔ Currently being overhauled
- ➔ Aim is to provide the Image service for ~oceanos
- ➔ Sharing a common storage backend



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- main Datacenter (40 racks)
 - green high-density architecture (Lambda Hellix)
 - PUE <1.8 / 1600KVA
 - In-row cooling
 - Fully virtualized
- ‘High’ Density (but not too dense...)
 - ~30.000 VMs (20 racks, 1500 VM/rack)
 - VMs with 1.5GB RAM
 - QoS in disk/core overcommitment
 - Block storage provisioning/elastic volumes per user
 - Persistent Storage
 - 100GB/user – 6K users already in Pithos storage (S3 like online storage service)



Design Specs for a Cloud Provider

Common denominator:

#VM instances (in various VM 'flavors')

Guaranteed ratios:

VMs/Core, RAM/Core, disks(spindle)/core

€/VM/h?

'Going Green' necessity

- ◆ Operation Costs (power) are huge!
- ◆ Space is always not enough – density against green

We need both **green** & **dense** infrastructure solutions...

while **'elegant'** ones in terms of services!

Design Considerations for Public Cloud Service Budgeting

- ◆ High density in terms of watts: Maximise Watt/rack?
- ◆ Power budget per rack (i.e. 16KW spec)
maximize # of Cores/1U, TB/1U, RAM/1U, disks/spindles/1U ?
or
find the perfect balance for your services (QoS driven)?

Plain PUE is everything?

- If you are a facility... maybe yes
- if you offer managed services ... not enough, need more

Conclusion:

Consider an 'efficiency' metric

- ◆ e.g. If VM is your service:
 - the '*moment of truth*' green spec is: #VMs/Watt.
 - It's a function of all previous!

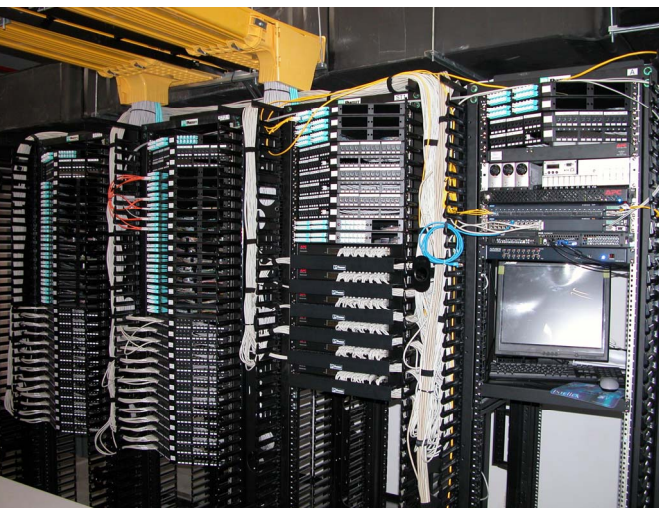
And of course (@ the end of the day): **€/VM !!**

So: **get the 'best' out of every watt consumed**

- ◆ Add to our budget envelope: Watt per service, may alter design specs

Service driven power/euros budgeting







Cloud Facilities (cont.)

- Disaster Recovery DC (@RFI stage)
 - Container based solution
 - Up to 1MW
 - Low PUE (<1.6)
 - Outdoor installation (close to hydroelectric plant facility)
 - Water cooling per rack / Freecooling

okeanos

See more on: <http://okeanos.grnet.gr>



machines



Create New +

Welcome to ~okeanos !

From this panel you will be able to manage your Virtual Machines (VMs). If you don't know what a VM is: [take the tour](#).



The panel is currently empty, because you don't have any VMs yet. Start by clicking the orange button on the top left. The wizard will guide you through the whole process.

For more information or help, click [here](#).

1 Image 2 Flavor 3 Name

Select an OS

system images custom images

-  **Ubuntu**
Ubuntu 11.04 2279 MB
-  **Kubuntu**
Kubuntu 11.04 2270 MB
-  **Fedora Desktop**
Fedora 15 Desktop Edition 2237 MB
-  **Windows**
Windows 2008 R2, Aero Desktop Experience 11000 MB

Cancel Next >

1 Image ✓

2 Flavor

3 Name

Select CPUs, RAM and Disk Size

small medium large custom

CPUs 2 cores

RAM 2048 MB

Size 80 GB

Your wallet: 10,000 Credits | This setup will cost you: C/hour

< Back

Next >

1 Image ✓

2 Flavor ✓

3 Name

Confirm your settings

Name:

Image: Windows

CPUs: 2 cores

RAM: 2048MB

System Disk: 80GB

Cost per Hour: 40 credits

Credits in Wallet: 10.000

[← Back](#)

[Create VM](#)

machines



Success ✓



Your new machine is now buidling... (this might take a few minutes)

Write down your password now: **1g8eCZ2z**

You will need this later to connect to your machine.
After closing this window you will NOT be able to retrieve it again.

machines



Create New +

**win1**

IP: undefined

Info

Building

machines



Create New +

**win1**

IP: 192.168.32.7

Info ▾

Running

**debian1**

IP: 192.168.32.9

Info ▾

Running



Reboot

Shutdown

Console

Destroy

Confirm



machines



Create New +

**win1**

IP: 192.168.32.7

Info

**debian1**

IP: 192.168.32.9

Info

Running



Reboot

Shutdown

Console

Destroy

Confirm



Running



Reboot

Shutdown

Console

Destroy

Confirm



Your actions will affect 2 machines

Cancel All

Confirm All

machines



Create New +

**win1**

IP: 192.168.32.7



info

Shutting down

**debian1**

IP: 192.168.32.9



info

Running



machines



Create New +

**debian1**

IP: 192.168.32.9

info

Running

**win1**

IP: 192.168.32.7

info

Stopped



machines



Create New +



Search:

<input type="checkbox"/>	OS	Name	Flavor	Status
<input type="checkbox"/>		win1	2 CPUs, 2048MB, 80GB	Running
<input type="checkbox"/>		debian1	1 CPU, 1024MB, 20GB	Running

Start
Reboot
Shutdown

Destroy

Show Details

Console
Connect

machines



Create New +



Running



Name:	win1
CPUs:	2
RAM (MB):	2048
System Disk (GB):	80
Image Name:	Windows
Image Size (GB):	11000
Public IPv4:	192.168.32.7
Public IPv6:	2001:db8::a800:ff:fe7c:3d80

Tags ▾

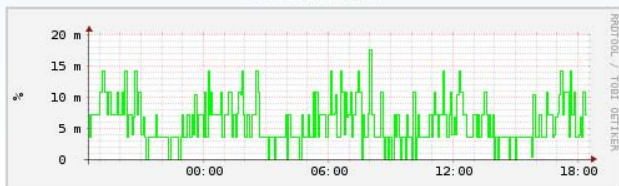
[Reboot](#)
[Shutdown](#)
[Console](#)
[Destroy](#)

[previous](#)
[next](#)

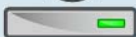
win1

debian1

CPU Utilization



Network Utilization



Running

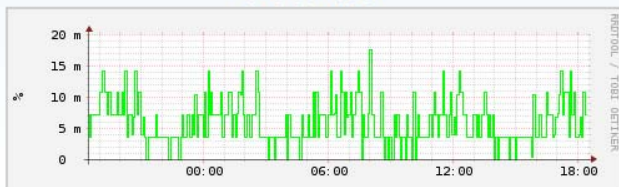


Image Name: Windows
Image Size (GB): 11000
Public IPv4: 192.168.32.7
Public IPv6: 2001:db8::a800:ff:fe7c:3d80
Tags ▾

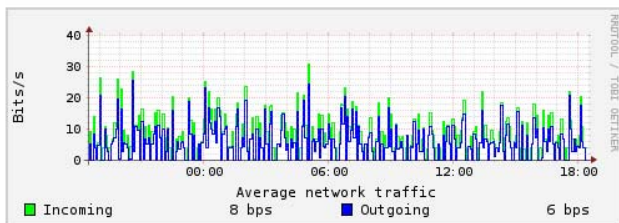
win1

debian1

CPU Utilization



Network Utilization



machines



Create New +

**win1**

IP: 192.168.32.7

Running



info ^

CPUs: 2
RAM: 2048 (MB)
System Disk: 80 (GB)Image: Windows
Image Size: 11000
(GB)CPU
 CPU: 0.0%Net
 TX/RX: 0.00/0.00 Mbps[Full report](#)Tags: OS
(1)[Manage Tags](#)**debian1**


IP: 192.168.32.9

Running



info v

Manage Tags

Create, edit and delete Tags for machine:  win1

Role	Webserver	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OS	windows		

Close

Create New

networks



Create New +



Internet

machines (2) ▾

Public Network



networks



Create New +



Internet

Public Network



machines (2)



win1

IPv4: 192.168.32.7

IPv6: 2001:db8::a800:ff:fe7c:3d80



Firewall (Off)



debian1

IPv4: 192.168.32.9

IPv6: 2001:db8::a800:ff:fe81:cd6a



Firewall (Off)

networks



Create New +



Internet

Public Network



machines (2)



win1

IPv4: 192.168.32.7

IPv6: 2001:db8::a800:ff:fe7c:3d80



Firewall (Off)

- Unprotected mode (Firewall off)
- Fully protected mode (Firewall on)
- Basically protected mode (Firewall on)

Apply



debian1

IPv4: 192.168.32.9

IPv6: 2001:db8::a800:ff:fe81:cd6a



Firewall (Off)

network

Create New



Name your network

Name: (* Required field)

networks



Create New +



Internet

machines (2)

Public Network



private-net1

machines (0)

Private Network



Add machine



Select machines to add to: private-net1

-  win1
-  debian1

Cancel

Add

networks



Create New +



Internet

machines (2)

Public Network



private-net1

Private network



machines (2)



win1



Connect to manage private IPs



debian1



Connect to manage private IPs



For the network changes to take effect you need to reboot all affected machines:

Reboot All

debian1

Reboot

win1

Reboot

machines



Create New +

**win1**

IP: 192.168.32.7



info

Rebooting

**debian1**

IP: 192.168.32.9



info

Rebooting

