European Weather Cloud: A community cloud service tailored for Meteorology

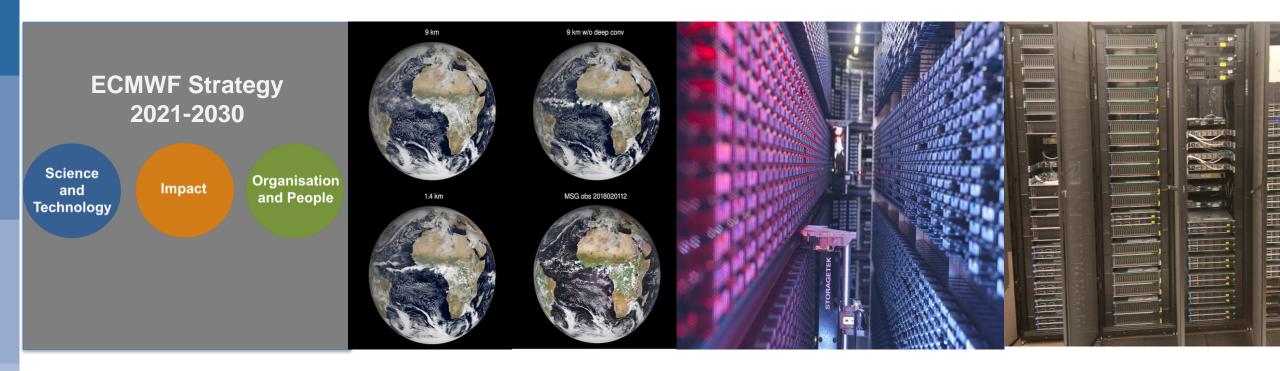
19th Workshop on high performance computing in meteorology September 20-24, 2021

Vasileios Baousis, Umberto Modigliani, Florian Pappenberger, Martin Palkovic, Stephan Siemen, Xavier Abellan, Charalampos Kominos

Vasileios A. Baousis (PhD)



What is the Vision?





The European Weather Cloud aims to become the cloud-based collaboration platform for meteorological application development & operations in Europe and contributes to the digital transformation of the European Meteorological Infrastructure

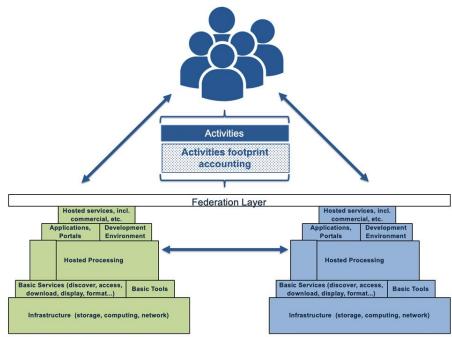
"a community cloud"



European Weather Cloud

www.europeanweather.cloud

- Three-year pilot project started in January 2019 -ECMWF and EUMETSAT
 - ➢ Basic goal is to bring the computation resources (Cloud) closer to our Big data (meteorological archive and satellite data)
- The project includes:
 - Building infrastructure
 - Organising and implementing use cases
 - Addressing challenges: technical, policy, governance
- ECMWF's Pilot infrastructure was built with open source software-Ceph and Openstack.



European Weather Cloud is a Community Cloud- EMI (E&E and MS)



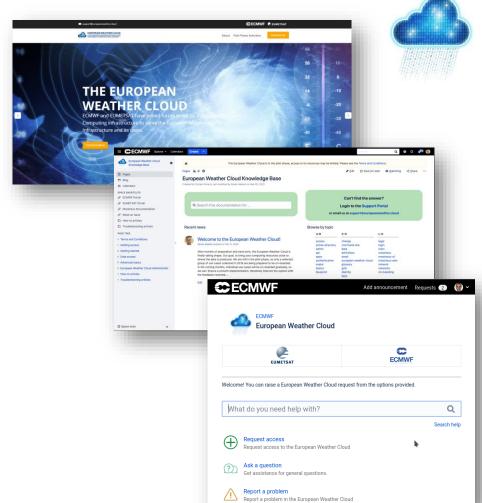
European Weather Cloud timeline

- Q1/2019- Pilot phase started
- Pilot infrastructures
 - Deployed 2019
 - User journeys validation February 2020.
 - ECMWF's Cloud and storage cluster's validation.
- User on-boarding started February 2020
- Q2/2020-Knowledge Base and Service Portal
- Q2/2020-Joint landing page and support portal in place
- 2022 Operational phase







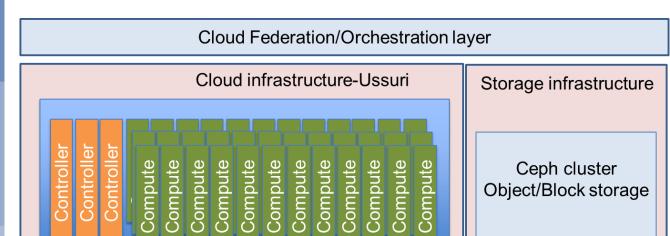


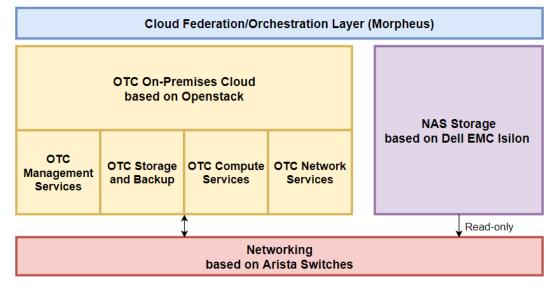
ECMWF's production workflow and European Weather Cloud 800M observations /day Data acquisition Pre-processing Forecast model run Service users **EWC-System users** Data dissemination Internet Leased lines Web Services **RMDCN** Product generation Cloud Archive infrastructure Public CSP Data Storage Handing system Backend **HPC** Frontend **European Weather Cloud Applications EUMETSAT**

European Weather Cloud Pilot infrastructure











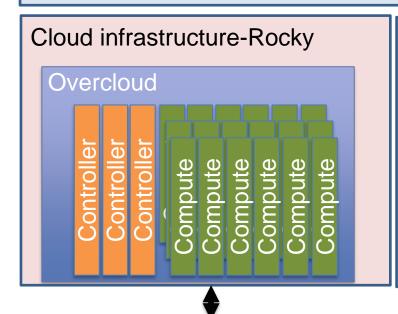
Overcloud

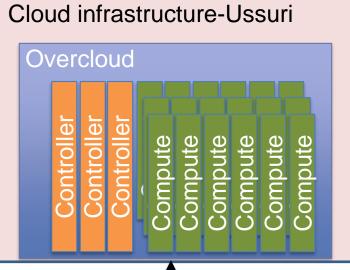




European Weather Cloud pilot infrastructure deployment @ ECMWF

Cloud Federation/Orchestration layer





Storage infrastructure

Ceph cluster
Object/Block storage

VM-Undercloud Rocky

VM-Undercloud Ussuri

Physical host

H/W

Systems : Cloud:12+31=43 /Ceph: 23

• Cores : ~3000

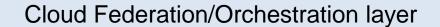
RAM : ~21TB

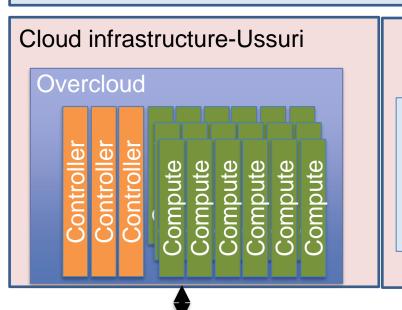
Storage: ~1PB (HDD+SSD)

GPUs: 2x5 NVIDIA Tesla V100



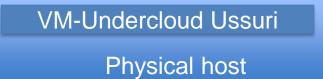
European Weather Cloud final pilot infrastructure @ ECMWF





Storage infrastructure

Ceph cluster
Object/Block storage



H/W

Systems : Cloud:43 /Ceph: 23

• Cores : ~3000

• RAM : ~21TB

Storage: ~1PB (HDD+SSD)

GPUs : 2x5 NVIDIA Tesla V100



European Weather Cloud pilot infrastructure @ECMWF

Openstack:

Systems: 43

Network: 2x25G NICsvCPUs: 43 *72 ~3000

RAM : 21TB

Ceph:

Systems : 18 with HDDs +5 SSDs

Networking: 2x25G NIC Public network, 2x25G NIC cluster network

RAM : 192G

Storage : 2 RAID1 SSD, 24 RAID0/1.8Gb/→Raw 0.9936PB (HDD+SSD)

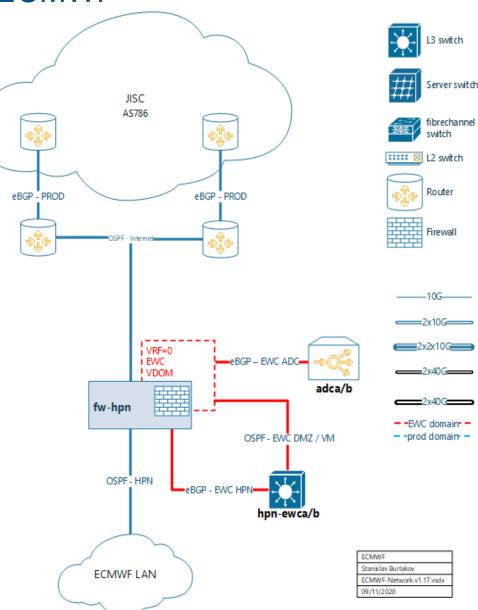
Networking

- L2 Network (spine-leaf with MLAG). Systems are connected to two ToR Arista switches for HA (balance-slb, layer2+3 hashing)
- Internet access through firewall (separate VO) for only specific ports (ssh, http(s), 6443)
- Access to the Openstack GUI and API (only to EUMETSAT) through our Load balancer (separate partition).
- Public bandwidth 20Gbps shared with all ECWMF systems

Cloud orchestrator

- morpheus.ecmwf.int VM running at our DMZ connecting users to the Openstack and Ceph.
- morpheus-dev.ecmwf.int → development





ECMWF component of the European Weather Cloud Overall architecture https://storage.ecmwf.europeanweather.cloud Public network (136.156.90.*/23) Load Private (e.g. 192.168.*.*/x) Balancer (F5) VM VM **EUMETSAT** 10.x.* **OpenStack** Data network (10.158.20.*) **ECPDS APIs** DHS HPC **Notifications** Rados-GW (S3) Rados-RBD (MARS) (FDB) librados (ecfs) (IFS) (pgen) Internal systems

EUROPEAN WEATHER CLOUD
CLOUD COMPUTING-BASED INFRASTRUCTURE, FOCUSED
ON THE NEEDS OF THE METEOROLOGICAL COMMUNITY

CEPH

DHS: Data Handling system,

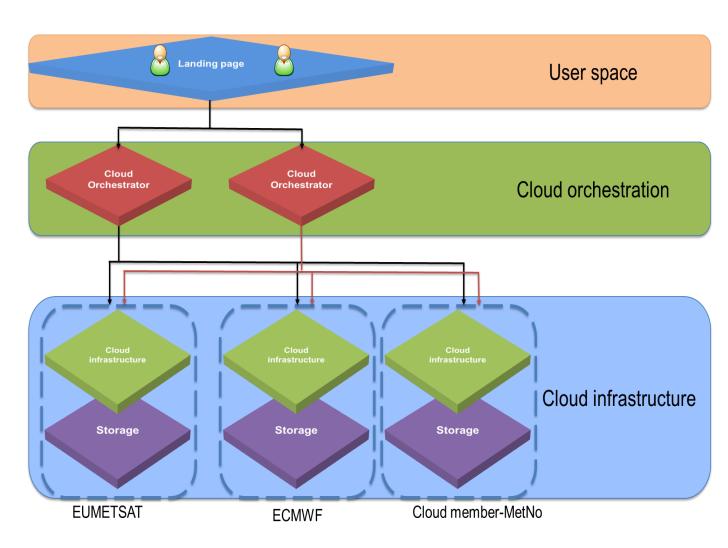
MARS: Meteorological ARchive System

ECPDS: ECMWF Product Dissemination System

Local area network

Exploring cloud federation with Member States

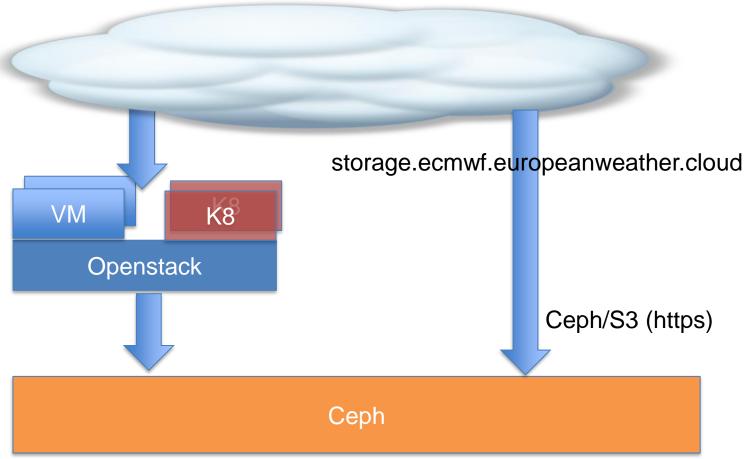
- Design of the European Weather Cloud allows for other partners to join
- Members of the federation can offer their own infrastructure which can be accessed from other federated systems
- Properly authorised European Weather Cloud users can then place computing tasks on the infrastructure
 - Per-user explicit consent and technical setup under partner control
- Technical tests and trials underway
- Setting up an organisational / legal framework via ECMWF/EUMETSAT formal processes





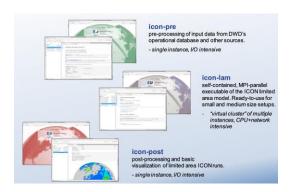
Data offering through EWC

- Storage service through storage.<ecmwf|eumetsat>.europeanweather.cloud
- ECWMF Ceph/S3 storage.ecmwf.europeanweather.cloud (https)

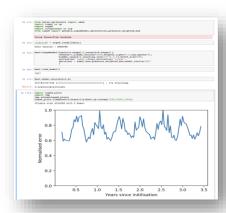




European Weather Cloud – Use case examples



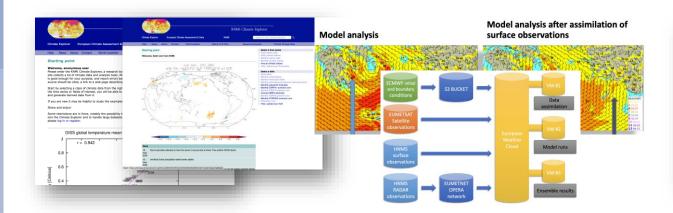
DWD/notebooks to train and develop the ICON model



Oxford University Jupyter notebook environments for ML on weather & climate data sets



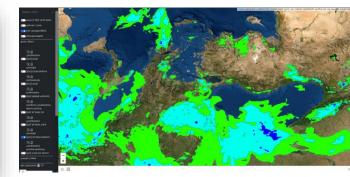
Forecast and climatology of cloud cover for Energy and Spatial sectors Météo-France **Hosted on both ECMWF and EUMETSAT**



KNMI Climate Explorer running on the European Weather Cloud

HNMS uses ECMWF forecast as boundary condition for model and assimilation trials

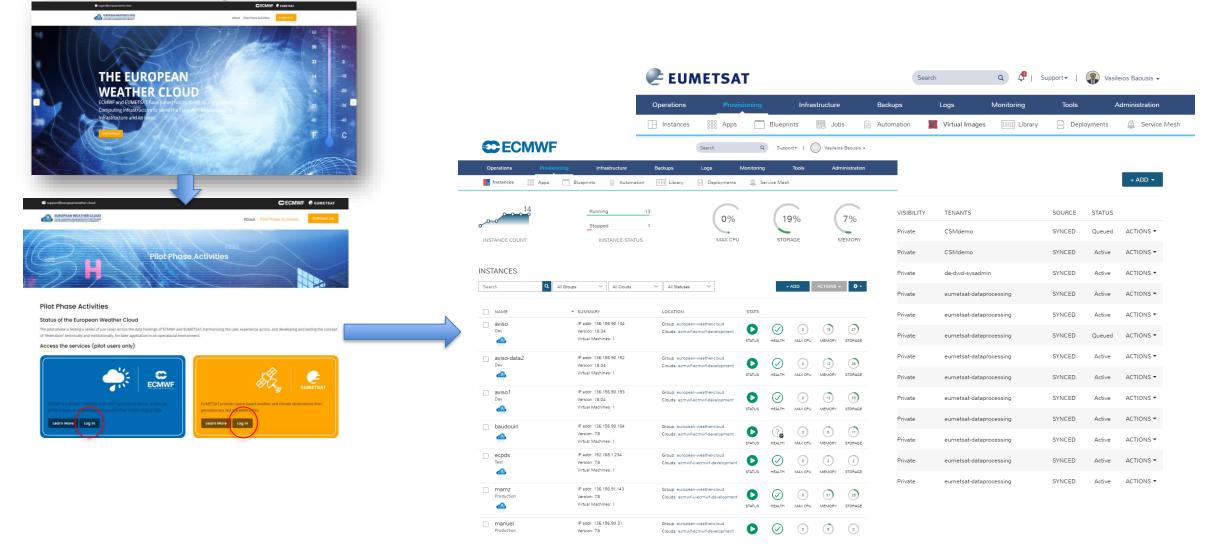
OGC web map services integrating maps in DWD's Geoportal



South-East European Multi-Hazard Early Warning Advisory System Common Interface Platform

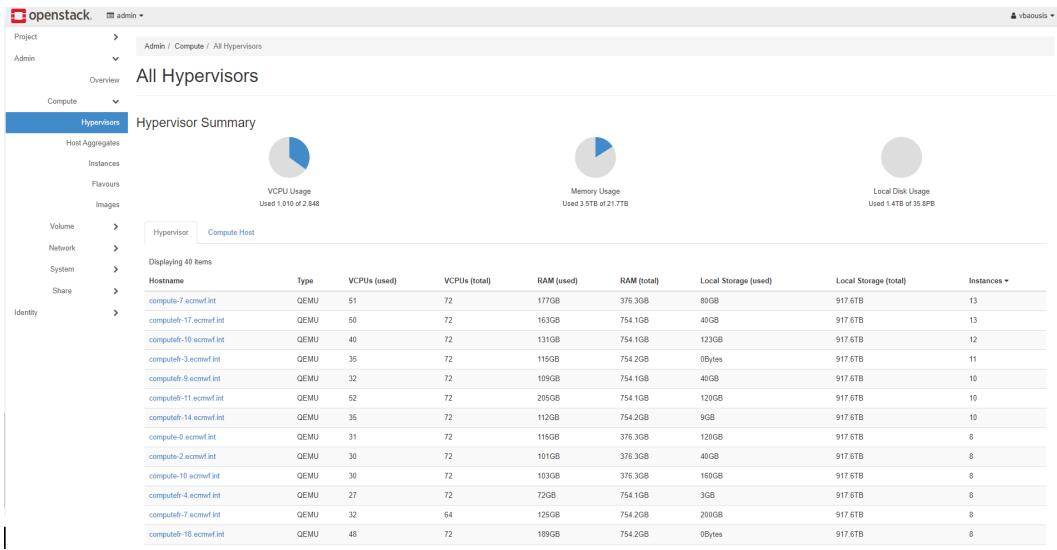


Cloud Management Orchestrator - Morpheus





ECMWF European Weather Cloud-Openstack









European Weather Cloud infrastructure - OpenStack

- First cluster deployment September 2019 –Rocky Openstack release
- A development openstack/ceph cluster similarly configured
- Configuration & Experience
 - ~1600VCPUs and 11TB RAM without any significant problem.
 - External Ceph cluster integration worked was straightforward ceph-config.yaml
 - Two external networks (public and private for fast access to our data archive-MARS)
 - Most of our VMs are attached to both external networks (no FIPS) and/or private tenant network=> Challenging VM routing without dynamic routing on the switches=> Workaround with dhcp hooks and configuring VM images routing
 - Some problems with the NIC bond interface configuration with our switches: LACP configuration?=> Single NIC deployment
 - Problems with LBaaS (https://bugs.launchpad.net/tripleo/+bug/1832866)
 - Octavia problems with certificates overridden on each deployment

Live Updating

- We moved for a Single NIC to a Multiple NIC deployment
- The whole first cluster was redeployed, and the network was re-configured with DVR(Distributed Virtual Routing) configuration.
- Good performance overall.
 - Verified by a 3rd party- February 2020

parameter_defaults:

DockerCephDaemonImage: ceph/daemon:tag-

stable-3.0-jewel-centos-7

CephClusterFSID: 'FSID'

CephClientKey: 'ClientKey'

CephExternalMonHost: 'IPS'

NovaEnableRbdBackend: true

CinderEnableRbdBackend: true

CinderBackupBackend: ceph

GlanceBackend: rbd

GnocchiBackend: rbd

NovaRbdPoolName: vms

CinderRbdPoolName: volumes

CinderBackupRbdPoolName: backups

GlanceRbdPoolName: images GnocchiRbdPoolName: metrics CephClientUserName: openstack

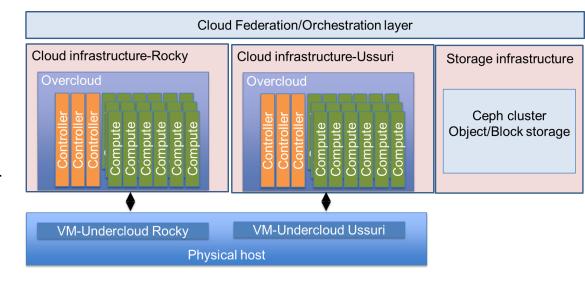
CinderEnableIscsiBackend: false

NeutronNetworkType: vxlan



European Weather Cloud OpenStack infrastructure

- More hardware added to OpenStack & Ceph clusters.
- Second cluster first build 30/5/2020 (Ussuri)
- Problems-changes-challenges
 - New build method based on Ansible rather than Mistral
 - Some hiccups (the user used to deploy the stack : stack / heatadmin
 - CentOS8 base OS both for the host systems and service containers.
 - We continued with OVS and not OVN (due to FIP problems).
 - Bugs reported, resolved, help received from the community
 - Octavia https://bugs.launchpad.net/tripleo/+bug/1881420
 - Ceph https://bugs.launchpad.net/tripleo/+bug/1880579
 - OVN DVR and FIP https://bugs.launchpad.net/networking-ovn/+bug/1828891
- Problems resolved June 2020.



Building an OpenStack cloud explained: yaml file building the entire cloud

Most of the yaml files have a few modifications to match our network/ceph etc environments

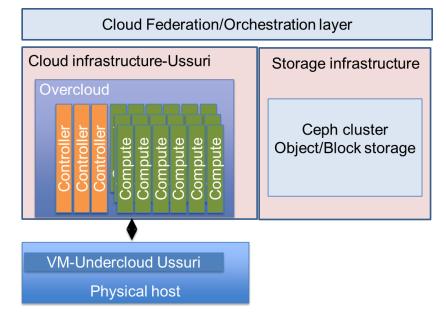
openstack overcloud deploy --templates \ -e /home/stack/containers-prepare-parameter.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/node-info.yaml \ -r /home/stack/templates/roles_data.yaml \ -n /home/stack/templates/network_data.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/environments/network-environment-OVS.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/environments/network-isolation.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/environments/ceph-ansible/ceph-ansible-external.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/ceph-config.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/environments/docker-ha.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/environments/ssl/enable-tls.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/environments/ssl/inject-trust-anchor-hiera.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/environments/ssl/inject-trust-anchor.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/environments/ssl/tls-endpoints-public-dns.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/environments/predictable-placement/custom-domain.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/cloudname.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/environments/manila-cephfsnative-config.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/environments/ceph-ansible/ceph-mds.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/manila-cephfsnative-config.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/environments/enable-legacy-telemetry.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/environments/neutron-ovs-dvr.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/environments/services/octavia.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/overcloud_dashboard_hardening.yaml \ -e /home/stack/templates/novafixes.yaml \ --timeout 1500



European Weather Cloud OpenStack infrastructure

Configuration of Nvidia GPUs. Problems

- Since we haven't implemented IPv6 to our Ussuri cluster when we installed and configured the GPUs drivers to a node, OVS was complaining
 - During boot time, OVS was trying to bind to IPv6 addresses=> resulting to considerable increased boot time.
 - A workaround was to explicitly remove IPv6 configuration to our all GPU nodes.
 - All installed as normal compute nodes and configured nova.conf with ansible playbooks.
 - Much easier to reconfigure the GPU profiles offered
 - GPU profiles assignment to VMs based on flavors

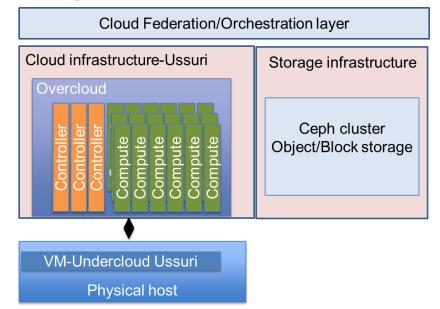


Hyp/sor	Model	Nova profile	VM/GPU /Model	VMs /host	Frame BufferSize	Max. Display Resolution
gpu01	GRID V100-16C	nvidia-301	1	2	16384	4096×21602
gpu02	GRID V100-8C	nvidia-300	2	4	8192	4096×21602
gpu03	GRID V100-8C	nvidia-300	2	4	8192	4096×21602
gpu04	GRID V100-4C	nvidia-299	4	8	4096	4096×21602
gpu05	GRID V100-4C	nvidia-299	4	8	4096	4096×21602



European Weather Cloud infrastructure – Ceph Storage Cluster

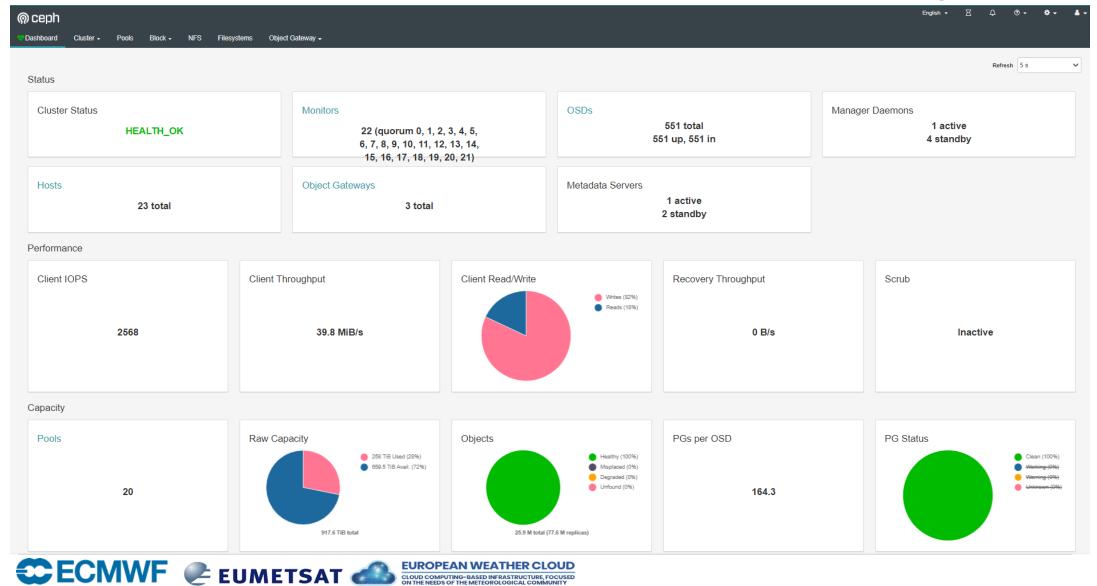
- Ceph is built and maintained separately to OpenStack.
- Based on CentOS7/Ceph Nautilus (14.2.22)
- Hardware :
 - Systems: 23XDell PowerEdge R740xd
 - Storage: 2 system SSDs(RAID1)+24 HDD or SSD (1.7TB)
 with two RAID controllers
 - Networking: 2x25Gbps cluster and 2x25Gbps public NICs
 - RAM: 192GB
 - Deployed with ceph-deploy and maintained with puppet
 - mon =22, mgr:5, rgw=3 (load balanced), osd=552
- Numa configuration based on the recommendations using numad service (link)
- First build was ~2 year ago, expanded to its current capacity 1 year ago.
- 3rd party validation with some minor suggestions for improvements
- Both our Openstack clusters use the same Ceph infrastructure (and the same rbd pools)
- Besides some usual HDD failures, Ceph performs well.





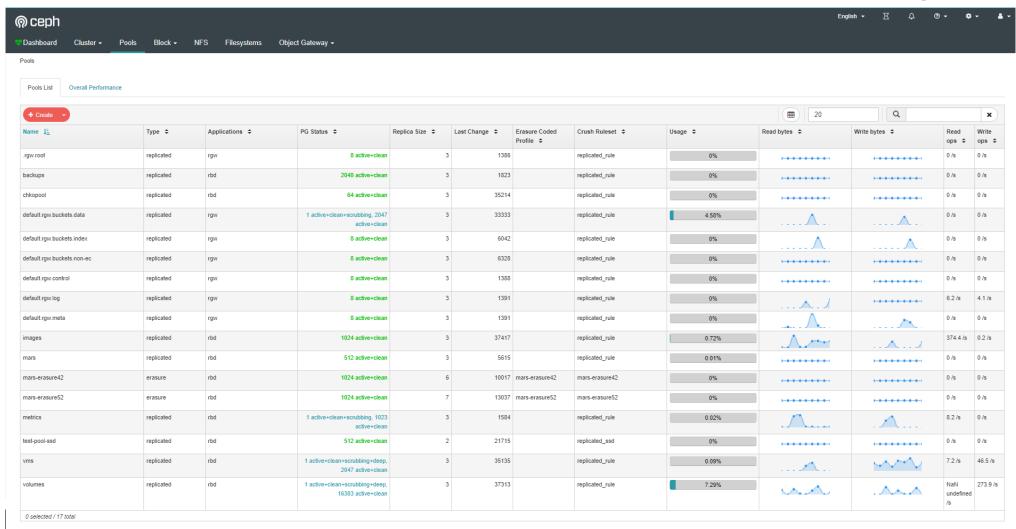


ECMWF component of the European Weather Cloud- Ceph storage cluster



CLOUD COMPUTING-BASED INFRASTRUCTURE, FOCUSED ON THE NEEDS OF THE METEOROLOGICAL COMMUNITY

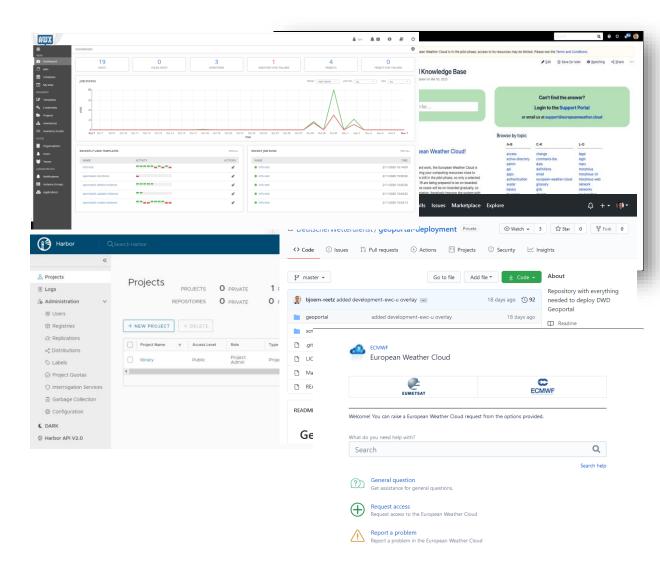
ECMWF component of the European Weather Cloud- Ceph storage cluster





European Weather Cloud: From IaaS to PaaS model

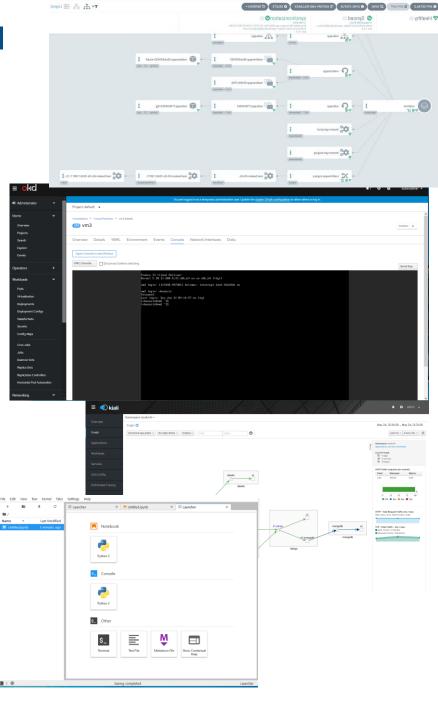
- User base diversity
- Mainly meteorological applications
 - & general-purpose platforms and applications
- Multi-tier applications
- Resource demanding workloads-Support ML/AI
- Fast access to data
- Containerization and orchestration
- Quick/easy creation/disposal of platforms (e.g. Jupyterlab supported with GPUs)
- User and application security, privacy and isolation (certificate creation etc)
- User accounting and reporting
- Data privacy





European Weather Cloud: From IaaS to PaaS model Kubernetes operators

- Operators take human operational knowledge and encode it into software that is more easily shared with consumers
- A method of packaging, deploying, and managing a Kubernetes application. Repeatable, health checks, easily updated, encapsulate knowledge. Using Ansible, Helm
- Operator SDK
- Examples
 - Opportunistic VMs with Kubevirt within K8 : https://kubevirt.io/
 - GitOps CI/CD tool for Kubernetes https://argoproj.github.io/argo-cd/
 - Serverless with knative
 - JupyterHub
 - SSO with Keycloack
 - Apache Kafka
 - Security and dynamic SSL certificates
 - Higher storage abstraction (with Ceph/Cinder)
 - Machine learning (ML) workflows creation
 - Kubernetes cluster federation









HPC and Cloud convergence (same examples)

- Fenix (BSC, CEA, CINECA, CSCS, JSC)
 - Computing Services: Interactive, Scalable and VM services
 - Data services : Active & (Federated) Archival Data Repositories, Data mover-location-transport services
 - Federation services : Authentication and Authorization Services (AAI), Fenix User and Resource management services (FURMS)

GENCI

- French Research Infrastructure for HPC (Access through Cloud)
- EGI Cloud federation
 - Multi-cloud laaS with SSO,VM image catalogue, discovery, accounting, monitoring, GUI dashboard, cloud compute, container compute, online storage training infrastructure, applications, notebooks
 - Data staging between HPC and Cloud
- Cambridge University CSD3 Supercomputer (CSD3 + Openstack): Essentially using ironic instead of xCAT for the Slurm cluster (running node converted to image and pushed to the other nodes)
 - Many more steps for the HPC and Cloud convergence.



The next steps

- Accounting & review of allocations
- Transition to Production infrastructure and conclude the governance framework of the European Weather Cloud.
- Provide building blocks for services building
 - Go beyond infrastructure (laaS → PaaS → SaaS)
 - Build a platform and share within the meteorological community
- Continue trials on federating with other clouds and systems
- Synergies with other projects and initiatives like Destination Earth (DestinE), European Open Science Cloud(EOSC), GAIA-X, participate/contribute to EU funded projects pertaining to the evolution of Cloud and Edge computing.





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