

Towards an Open Heterogeneous Smart Cloud

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The Claridge – Brussels, Belgium | 10-11 May 2023

Concertation and Consultation on Computing Continuum: From Cloud to Edge to IoT

Open Heterogeneous Smart Cloud

Cloud-Edge Scenarios

- Pervasive Computing (IoT, Wearables, Edge)
- Big Data (Cloud and Analytics)
- Artificial Intelligence (Machine Learning applications)

Current Status

- Growth on data/users (sources, storage, transmission, consumers, clients)
- Scalability, reliability and adaptivity vs. Distributed and heterogeneous

Challenges

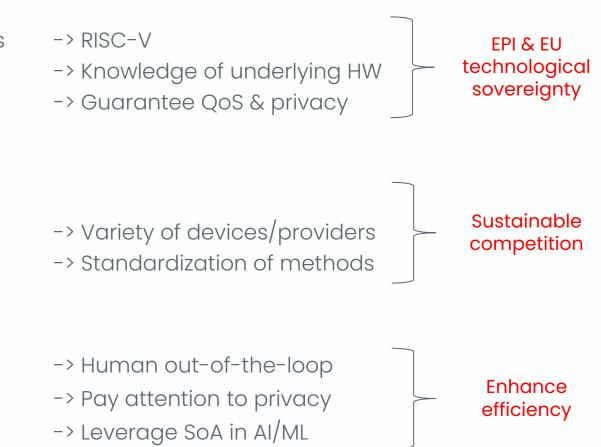
- Development & deployment at Cloud-Edge on trustworthy and open HW
- Management of hyper-distributed resources
- Migration of AI/Analytics near to data





Aspects to Target

- 1. Cloud-Edge into Open Architectures
 - Open access to underlying technologies
 - Transparent design
 - Transparent management
- 1. Heterogeneous Resources Integration
 - Impact on energy, availability and trust
 - Use of accelerators
 - No "one fits all" policy
- 1. Al in the Orchestration Cycle
 - Automation of management
 - Hyper-distribution
 - Federated infrastructures





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Full-stack Runtime Reconfiguration for Efficient Data Processing

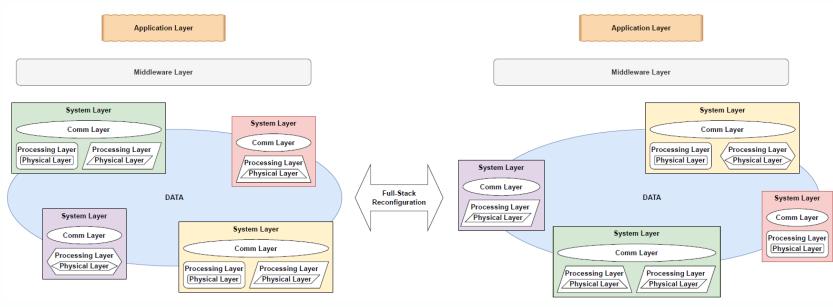
Jens Hagemeyer – Bielefeld University

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Motivation (Why Full-stack Runtime Reconfiguration?)

- Reconfigurability is a powerful tool as it allows to
 - adapt the architecture to the application
 - be applied from physical to application level
 - be a generic tool for optimizing data processing, communication, data movement, etc.
 - use existing research
 - adapt at run-time to changing requirements in application



Status (Run-time reconfigurion is already there)

Middleware layer

• Contextaware computing in ubiquitous/pervasive Computing

System layer

- Management level
- OS and deployment support

Communication layer

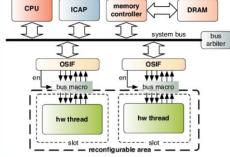
- Dataflow computing
- Data-centric computing

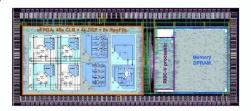
Processing layer:

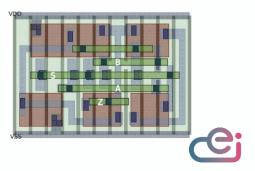
- FPGAs and Coarse Grain Architectures
- Reconfigurable Processors

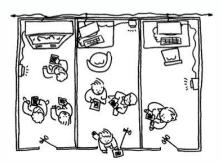
Physical layer:

- RFETs (devices that can be configured between an n-channel and p-channel behavior)
- Memristor-based LUT cells









Challenges (How to get Full-stack Runtime Reconfiguration?)

- Develop full-stack run-time reconfiguration
 - Foster run-time reconfigurability on all architectural levels transistor to application
 - Employ co-design methodology for run-time reconfigurability
 - Include dependability aspects
 - Develop a "run-time reconfigurabilty aware" middleware and run-time aware, including abstraction layers and auto-reconfigurabilty features
 - Port and demonstrate on application level
- Resulting in

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- better hardware utilization
- better fit to changing application demands at runtime
- improved performance and efficiency
- improved sustainability and dependability







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Towards next generation digital infrastructures to contribute to a more resilient and sovereign European economy

Isabelle Chrisment – Inria

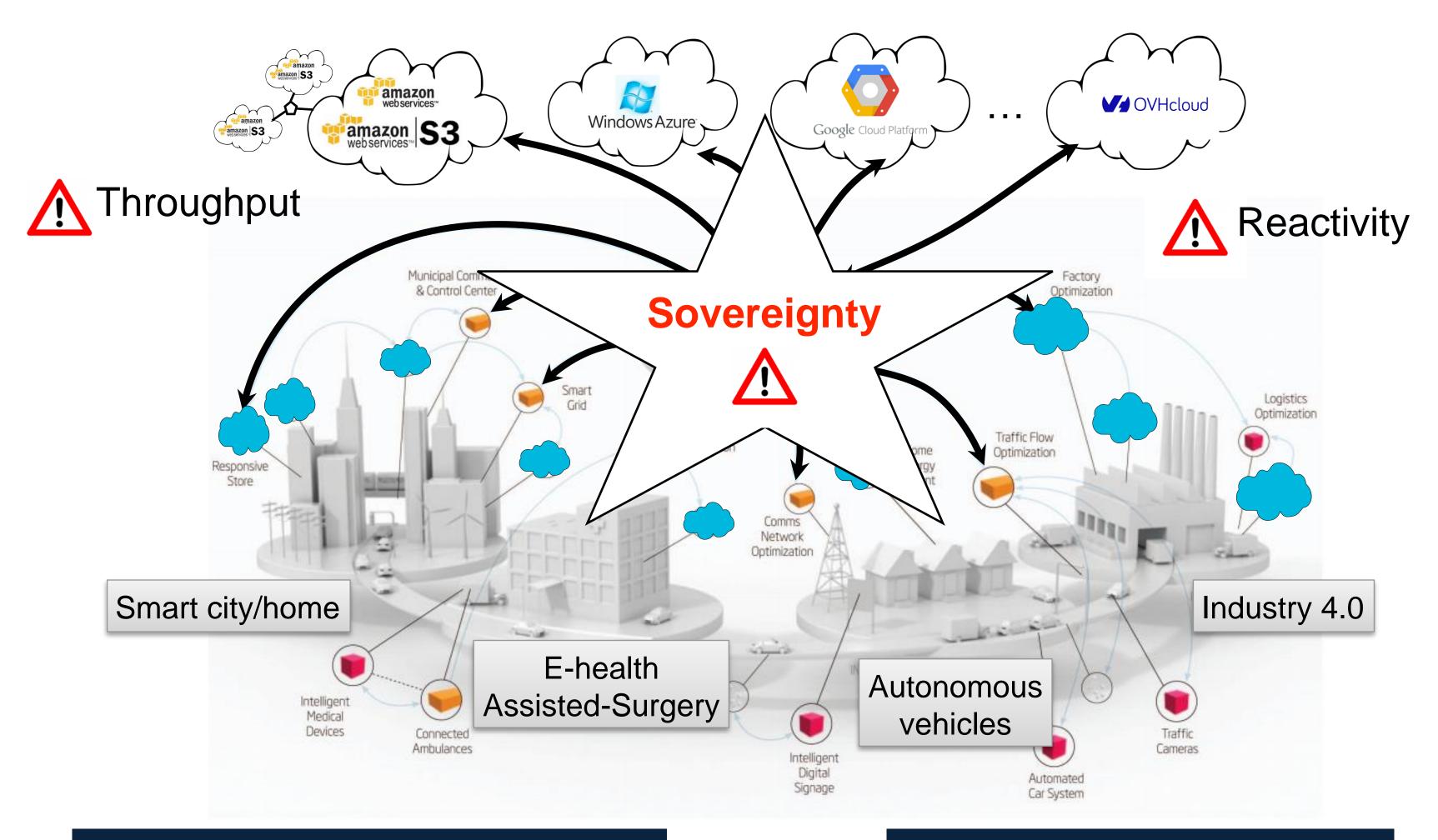
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DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE UBIQUITOUS AND CONSTANTLY EVOLVING



Operators: How to administrate?

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Developers: How to program?



RESEARCH CHALLENGES

How to manage Compute/Network/Storage resources?

- High volatility, heterogeneity, constrained resources (embedded systems, CPS, ...),
- Multi tenant: computing continuum delivered by multiple operators.

How to design new storage systems for sharing data?

- Multiple failures at network and node level,
- Untrusted nodes and data protection.

How to address energy consumption and environmental impact?

- Tradeoff between energy consumption and resilience,
- Use of renewable energy / intermittent energy (impacting the resilience).

How to adapt security mechanisms?

- Specific security threats to cloud paradigms (SaaS, PaaS, IaaS),
- Security policies for more complex and dynamic environments (inconsistencies between tenants or administrators).

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURES@INRIA

EUROPE

- SLICES-RI (Research Infrastructure) in the 2021 ESFRI Roadmap
 - Scientific Large-scale Infrastructure for Computing/Communication Experimental Studies
 - SLICES-PP (Preparatory Phase): Inria coordinator

NATIONAL

- PEPR (Priority Research Programs and Equipments) CLOUD
 - 56 M€, Inria co-leader, 7 years starting in September 2023
- OTPAAS Delivering an edge software stack for the industry
 - 56 M€, Inria partner, October 2021 2024

INRIA Challenges (ambitious research projects)

- Inria-OVHCloud: End-to-end eco-design of a cloud to reduce its environmental impact
- Inria-Qarnot Computing: PUshing Low-carbon Services towards the Edge
- Inria-Hive: Large Scale Secure and Reliable Peer-to-Peer Cloud Storage



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Seamless X-by-Construction Methods towards scalable & reliable Cloud-Edge-IoT Computing

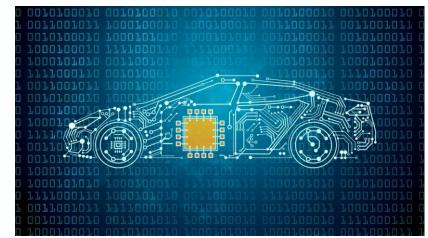
Jürgen Becker – Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)

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Motivation and status

- Benefits of a cloud-edge continuum: Energy efficiency, improved customer experience, intellectual property protection, central/decentral trade-offs ...
- However, integrating safety-critical nodes into such a continuum is a challenging (real-time) task:
 - Inherently dynamic behaviour of applications
 - Fast integration cycles + over-the-air updates
 - Extreme platform heterogeneity + adaptivity



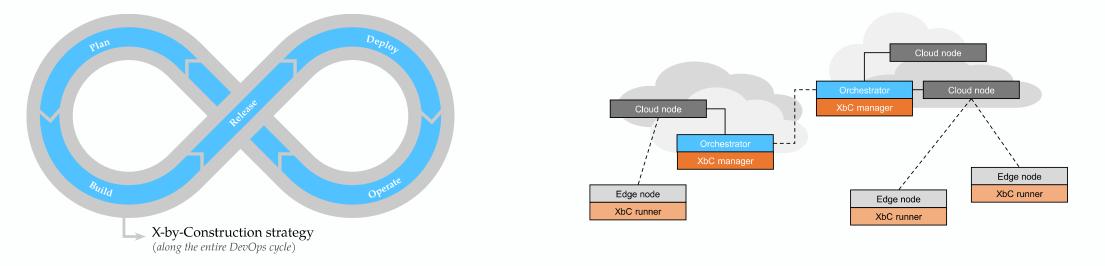
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- Future autonomous systems (e.g. in the automotive domain) depend on:
 - A scalable and <u>reliable</u> cloud continuum (esp. from a safety/real-time perspective)
 - First-class support for heterogeneous hardware platforms (incl. Al accelerators)
 - Automatizable on-demand *X-by-Construction* integration (incl. Validation & Deployment)



Research challenges

- How can a reliable federation of cloud ecosystems with support for heavily heterogeneous hardware platforms be realised?
- Promising solution: The novel X-by-Construction (XbC) paradigm
 - <u>Key idea</u>: Automatic generation of system implementations with guaranteed properties
 - Currently limited to the design phase \Rightarrow ill-suited for highly adaptive systems
 - XbC Applicability to dynamic systems is a crucial research question



European Cloud Processor

Roger Espasa, Founder & CEO





Problem: No European Cloud Processors

- ALL cloud architectures (X86 and ARM) are non-European
- ALL cloud processors are non-European
- Hence
 - Concerns on security and sovereignty
 - Innovation happening elsewhere
 - Economic opportunity loss
- Solution(s)
 - Adopt an open architecture (RISC-V) for the long term
 - Design a European processor for the cloud continuum



The R&D Challenges

- Research, definition and design of a high-frequency, very wide (12-wide) out-of-order core, with the following key attributes
 - At least 3 memory operations issued per cycle
 - Native hardware support for virtual machines through a hypervisor layer
 - Extensive protection of processor internal storage through ECC
 - Support for cryptographic instructions
 - Support for security enclaves, either through separate memory spaces or a similar technology
 - Cache coherent
 - Support for efficient synchronization across cores
 - Support for multithreading
 - New forms of energy efficiency, energy allocation and energy rationing
 - Resistant to side-channel attacks
- Research, definition and design of a high-performance "uncore" tailored for the cloud, capable of
 - Supporting 16 to 128 of the above defined core
 - Supporting large second level and last level caches
 - Advanced prefetching techniques
 - Novel resource partitioning algorithms to split the hardware resources to different virtual machines following an administrator-set policy
 - Memory encryption techniques
 - Advanced network-on-chip
 - Advanced reliability techniques, for all "uncore" components
 - Energy and power controller techniques to manage the cores and the "uncore"
 - Secure boot technologies, preferably open-source, for maximum public scrutiny
 - High bandwidth off-ide interfaces, specially to remote memory (such as CXL memory)







Thank you

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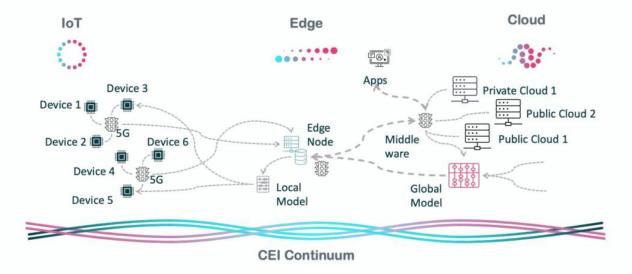
Expression of Interest on future visions and research directions 2025-27 in the area of Cloudto-Edge-to-IoT for European Data

Prof. Carlos E. Palau - UPV

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What we see in the current status



- There is a lack of coverage within the range of computing devices in the continuum. Non-Linux equipment, IoT-resource-constrained elements, FPGAs and others are often disregarded, thus the continuum does not stretch well to those kinds of devices.
- There is no proper open source, end-to-end service pipelines that abstract the complexity and heterogeneity of the underlying equipment.
- The management of the lowest layers of the continuum is not solved at all, with connectivity and interoperability issues even at the level of research actions.
- Privacy and security are not tackled homogeneously across the entire continuum, and all stages of applications' lifecycle and may require a holistic approach from different clusters (i.e. CL4 and CL3).
- The lack of formal structure of the continuum hinders potential of organization and standardization.



Research challenges and mid-term priorities

- Security, privacy and data spaces for the continuum.
- Advanced (frugal, explainable, trustworthy) Al mechanisms for improving continuum performance: robustness, autonomy, traceability, governance.
- Underlying **network automation**, IPabstraction and connectivity by service names (eBPF, kernel technologies...).
- Achievement of a true Al-based cognitive mesh with ambient intelligence.
- **Miniaturization** of workloads' containers and packages.
- Explainable offloading and orchestration, involving context-aware self-configuration of workloads (from day-0 to day-2).
- Business models for effective federation of resource sharing in multi-stakeholder scenarios.

The next calls in the programme must target long-term goals:

- European values: GDPR natively and lightweight DLT to govern all continuum transactions (sovereign continuum).
- Europe's own technology must stand out: Alternative CPU architectures completely embedded in the continuum, prominently RISC-V.
- True tactile deployments: Reconfiguration of the continuum in runtime in milliseconds time.
- Metaverse of the continuum, including VR simulation and IoTpowered ubiquitous data. Self-organizing networks with automatic formation, maintenance, and adaptation to ensure optimal data flow, load balancing, and resource allocation in complex, distributed computing environments







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