# **DEEP-HybridDataCloud**

G. Donvito (INFN), J. Gomes (LIP), A. Juan Ferrer (Atos), V. Kozlov (KIT), A. López García (CSIC), L. Matyska (CESNET), N. Meyer (PSNC), G. Moltó (UPV), V. Tran (IISAS), W. zu Castell (HMGU)





**Goal**: prepare a new generation of e-Infrastructures that harness latest generation technologies, supporting deep learning and other intensive computing techniques to exploit very large data sources

**Objective:** promote the use of intensive computing services by different research communities and areas, and their support by the corresponding e-Infrastructure providers and open source projects

**Keywords**: Clouds and Distributed Computing, Containerized HPC, Deep Learning, Accelerators, HPC Workflows

## **Technologies to consider**

#### Explore the applicability of **containers**







. . .

LXC / LXD

### Either in **Bare-metal-like** (batch systems) or in **Cloud middleware**



#### Key challenges

- Scalability for containerised HPC Applications
- Native support for GPU and Infiniband
- Enable containers for unprivileged users

#### **Solution strategies**

- Testbeds with GPU and Infinband
- Expand computing capability to address multiple resource providers

#### **Biology**

 Deep learning for retinopathy detection automated classification and stage and progression of retinopathy based on large set of color fundus retinal photography images [1]

**Use-cases** 

 Plant Classification with Deep Learning automatically identify plant species from images using deep learning [2]

#### **Earth observation**

 Deep learning application for monitoring through satellite imagery demonstrate the potential of combining satellite imagery and machine learning techniques in a cloud infrastructure [3]

#### **Network Security**

Massive Online DataStreams (MODS)

address security issues, intrusion detection, and anomaly detection by processing the information collected at the data centre level and using machine learning / deep learning techniques [4]

#### **Physics**

- Post-processing of massive amounts of data use cloud-based computing facilities and services to facilitate the analysis of Lattice QCD configurations in the course of the corresponding simulation [5]
- Use containers to fully utilise bare-metal resources in the Cloud
- Offer a DevOps approach for the development of applications
- Analysis and implementation of pilot applications

## Roadmap

Final report after testing at large scale

Final release of High Level Hybrid Cloud solutions deployed Application-as-a-service implementation Second prototype of the Pilot testbed and integration with EOSC infrastructures, supporting all use-cases Functionalities and scalability of High Level Hybrid Cloud solutions demonstrated

**DEEP-as-a-Service solution** 

- Final implementation for supporting accelerators and HPC
- Use-cases are integrated in testbeds, DevOps approach operational
- First prototype of the Pilot testbed and integration with EOSC,

#### References

[1] Eulenberg, P. et al, Nature communications 8:463 (2017). [2] Heredia, I., Proc. of the Computing Frontiers Conference (2017), p.259 [3] Jean, N. et al, Science (2016), Vol. 353, Issue 6301, p.790 [4] Nguyen, G., Data & Knowledge Engineering (2018), in press [5] Campos, I., EPJ Web of Conferences (2018) 175, 09005

## Key figures

Runtime: 30 months, November 2017 - April 2020 Partners: 9 academic and 1 industrial partner from 7 countries





2020

2019

supporting some use-cases First implementation of the software platform High Level Hybrid Cloud solutions prototype completed Batch executions in the DEEP-as-a-Service solution

Technology assessment and initial selection of use-cases Initial design and implementation plan for software platform High Level Hybrid Cloud solutions general architecture defined DEEP-as-a-Service architecture and API description

Assessment of available technologies carried out



2018

Start

DEEP HybridDataCloud receives funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under agreement RIA 777435