



Portability and Interoperability across a Pan-European Virtualized Cloud-Edge Continuum

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IPCEI-CIS

Next-Generation European Platform for the Datacenter-Cloud-Edge Continuum

Initiative supported by the Spanish Ministry for Digital Transformation and Civil Service through the **ONEnextgen Project: Next-Generation European Platform for the Datacenter-Cloud-Edge Continuum** (UNICO IPCEI-2023-003) and co-funded by the European Union's NextGenerationEU instrument through the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF).





Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia





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What are we going to see today?

- **1.** Edge or Edge
- 2. IPCEI-CIS virt8ra initiative
- 3. IPCEI-CIS virt8ra testbed
- 4. Next steps
- **5.** Q&A





Edge or Edge

Edge Computing

Opening up **new opportunities** while **disrupting current business models**





Edge Computing Observatory

What is edge?



Home > Policies > Edge Observatory for the Digital Decade – Monitoring the Deployment of Edge Nodes

Edge Observatory for the Digital Decade – Monitoring the Deployment of Edge Nodes

The EU Edge Observatory monitors the evolution of the climate neutral and secure edge node landscape and ecosystem across the EU Member States, mapping the deployment of nodes, investigating the use cases of edge nodes, and assessing the development of the EU edge node market.

What is edge?

Edge nodes measured as the number of compute nodes providing latencies below 20 milliseconds, such as an individual server or other set of connected computing resources, operated as part of an edge computing infrastructure, typically residing within an edge data centre operating at the infrastructure edge, and therefore physically closer to its intended users than a cloud node in a centralised data centre, designed and operated:

- in an energy-efficient manner to minimize its carbon footprint and environmental impact, with a specific focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, to achieve a net-zero carbon impact
- at the edge of a network to provide secure access to data and services. It must provide both
 physical and cyber security to ensure uninterrupted operation and data safety.



Edge Observatory_Definition and Taxonomy.pdf

Edge Deployment Data report 1

https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/edge-observatory

European Edge Computing Observatory

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IPCEI Cloud – General overview

- In Enable Multi-Provider Cloud-Edge Continuum
- ✓ Strengthening of EU Digital Industry
- Development of European Open Source Technologies







IPCEI Cloud – Technological priorities

STATE OF THE ART

Cloud-Edge Hybrid Architectures

- Mostly based on **proprietary**, **complex** technologies, leading to **vendor lock-in**.
- Centralized cloud structures that assume highly homogeneous datacenters.

Multi-provider Interoperability and Portability

- Low adoption of standards, with abstraction layers based on containers with reduced security (i.e. K8s).
- Storage and network model **not well suited for the highly distributed** cloud-edge continuum.
- Partial use of automation techniques (e.g. IaC) for infrastructure provisioning automation.
- Lack of specific edge node architectures able to meet the needs of HPC and 5G/telco environments.

Multicloud Management and Orchestration

- Lack of **AI used to optimize and automate** cloud/edge infrastructure management.
- Centralized control planes that **do not allow the federation** of cloud and edge infrastructures.
- Limited support for **optimized orchestration**, **energy efficiency,** and enforcement of **security policies**.

Use Cases

- Deployed as **static solutions** on a **case-by-case basis,** lacking automation, interoperability and portability.
- Creating **silos in strategic sectors** based on different technological stacks and ad hoc implementations.
- Jeopardizes the consolidation of a cloud-edge continuum and an associated industry ecosystem.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Increasing number of edge providers in the market.
- Emergence of tens of thousands of geographically distributed edge nodes.
- Need for complete automation of cloud edge operations.
- New security threats and larger impact of vulnerabilities.
- > Preference for **energy-efficient** nodes.
- > Tendency to platform **heterogeneity**.
- Infrastructure dynamicity and volatile devices.
- Dependency on general-purpose, public networks.
- > Widely **distributed** environments.

IPCEI-CIS 8ra First Outcomes



virt8ra, the IPCEI-CIS software stack for virtualization

Using European Open Source Technologies to Build a Sovereign, Multi-Provider Edge Cloud for the EU



PRESS RELEASE

https://opennebula.io/innovation/virt8ra/

IPCEI-CIS WS2 virt8ra Cluster Participants

virt8ra: Cloud-Edge Management and Orchestration







The purpose of virt8ra cluster is to provide a space for the integration of the different virtualization components that participate in the cluster.



IPCEI Cloud – ONEnextgen



IPCEI-CIS 8ra Enablers

> Channels > Media > Live Events > Academy > Industry Awards

HOME > NEWS > STANDARDS & REGULATIONS

EU cloud companies required to facilitate provider switching by Data Act

EU Data Act goes into force on January 11, 2024

January 09, 2024 By: Georgia Butler 🔘 Have your say



The impending <u>EU Data Act</u> will require cloud providers in Europe to make it easier for customers to switch to competitors.

The act is currently set to go into force on January 11, 2024, and provisions of the act will begin to apply 20 months later meaning that businesses must be ready to comply by 12 September 2025.

In addition to impacting the cloud computing sector, new rules regarding GDPR, IoT data sharing, and smart contracts are included.

The Data Act will require public and private cloud computing service providers to remove "obstacles to effective switching" between their own and competing cloud services, including commercial, contractual, technical, or organizational hurdles.

This includes common deterrents such as egress fees, where cloud providers charge costs to users sending data from their cloud environments to another location.



- dimitrisvetsikas1969 / 15115 images

https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/factpages/data-act-explained

Cloud-Edge Testbed Architecture

A Distributed Testbed Aggregating 11 Providers in 7 Member States





IPCEI-CIS virt8ra Cloud-Edge Testbed



virt8ra : Cloud-Edge Management and Orchestration

The **virt8ra Cloud-Edge Testbed** have been developed to create a **scalable** environment for exploring cloud-edge computing scenarios.

It serves as a development, research and validation platform to demonstrate the application of innovative cloud-edge solutions in real-world use cases, providing a unified virtualization management and orchestration layer on top of bare-metal resources for the IPCEI-CIS/8ra distributed cloud-edge continuum.



Cloud-Edge Testbed Architecture https://youtu.be/PGpCeoqtHWg?feature=shared

virt8ra.cloud

Multi-Cloud Multi-Provider Infrastructure

ONEnextgen

virt8ra testbed Arch





Interoperability

https://youtu.be/PGpCeoqtHWg?feature=shared

virt8ra.cloud

Cloud-Edge Testbed Interoperability

Deploying the Same Workload in Different Locations





Cloud-Edge Testbed Interoperability

Deploying the Same Workload in Different Locations





Cloud-Edge Testbed Interoperability

Deploying the Same Workload in Different Locations







Portability https://youtu.be/PGpCeoqtHWg?feature=shared

virt8ra.cloud

Showcasing Portability

Migrating Workloads Across Providers





Showcasing Portability

Migrating Workloads Across Providers







Next Steps

virt8ra.cloud

virt8ra Testbed - Scope & Aim



• Applications

- Demonstrations featuring advanced cloud-edge applications.
- Test Descriptions
 - Performance tests to evaluate resource orchestration, scalability, and portability in multi-provider setups.
- Benchmarking Results
 - Metrics from the demo to highlight performance benchmarks.







https://careers.opennebula.io/jobs/internal/30e94424-04bf-48b9-8afc-0761559acd96

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Q & A

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