

Handover of Control System Infrastructure

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ICS Division

Group leader Controls Infrastructure

www.europeanspallationsource.se

2018-04-08

- **Introduction**
 - Areas of responsibility
 - Introduce the group
- **Technical Network**
 - ESS Network
 - Technical Network
 - Network Installations and supporting tools
- **Containers & Virtualisation tools**
 - Why, What and How
 - Demo

Control System Infrastructure

Areas of responsibility 1/3



The group's responsibilities are to Design, Implement and Operate the IT Infrastructure needed to reliably run the Experimental Physics Industrial Control System (EPICS) eco-system.

The main activities can be grouped into the following work units:

- ***Main Control Room***
- ***Data Centre***
- ***Technical Network***
- ***Software Infrastructure***

Main Control Room - Human factors analysis and ergonomic design of the ESS Main Control Room. Control room equipment procurement and installation.

Data Centre

File and storage services for data produced by the machine for '*on-line*' and '*off-line*' analysis. Computer systems and backup and restore.

Technical Network

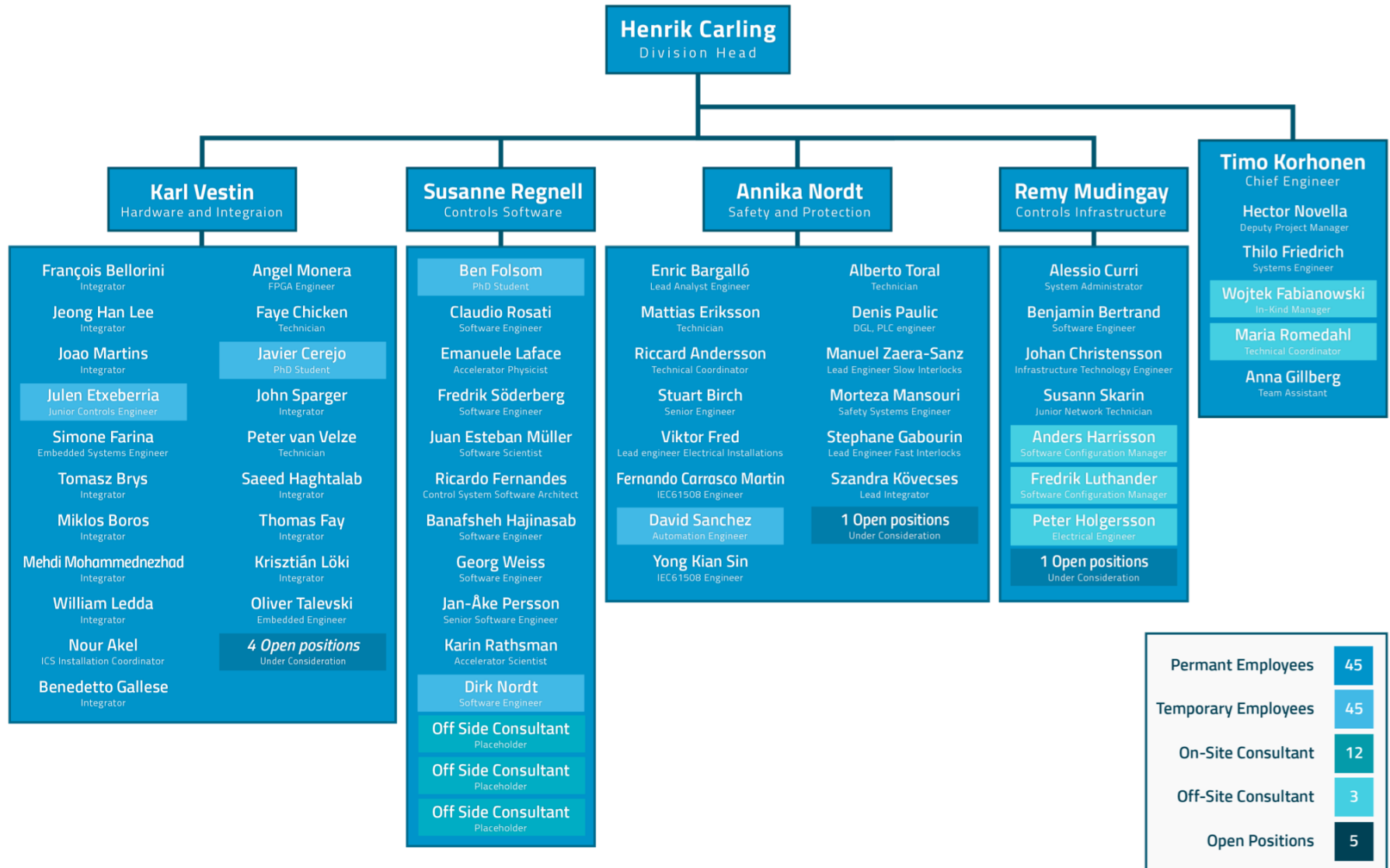
is a secure Network that interconnects private machine networks. Ethernet cabling, network equipment and monitoring tools and network services.

Software Infrastructure

Implements and manages the development life-cycle for software produced by ICS and other stakeholders. Configuration management and software deployment tools.

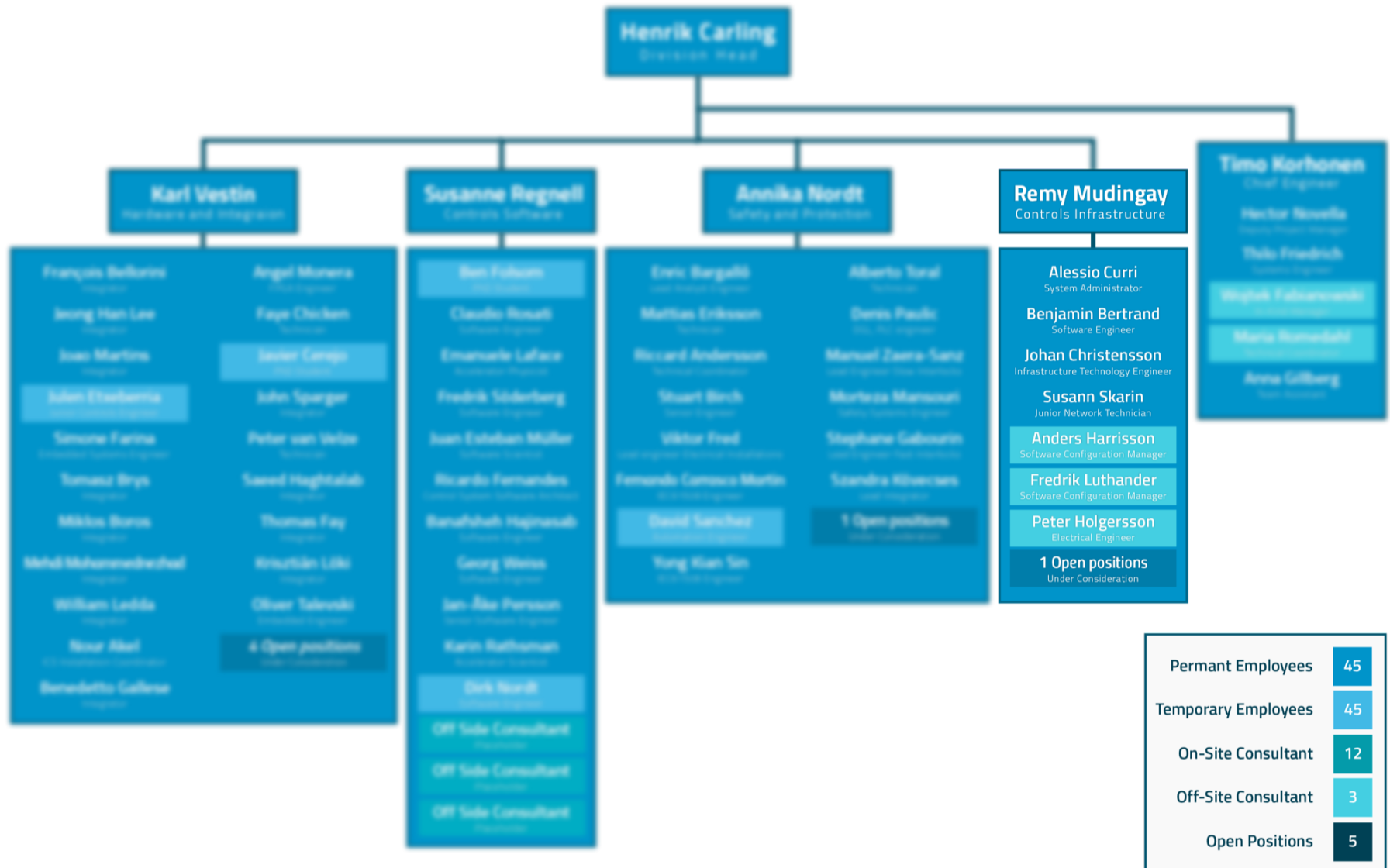
ICS Organization

2018-04



ICS Organization

2018-04



Group Structure

ESS Staff

Consultants

Control System Infrastructure Group

Group Leader - Remy Mudingay

Work Unit 14.07.01 Control Room

- Remy Mudingay
Coordinator

Work Unit 14.07.02 Data Centre

- Alessio Curri
System Administrator

- Linux
Administrator
Vacant

Work Unit 14.07.03 Control System Network

- Susann Skarin
Network technician
- Johan Christensson
Infrastructure engineer

- Peter Holgersson
Electrical engineer

Work Unit 14.07.05 Software Infrastructure

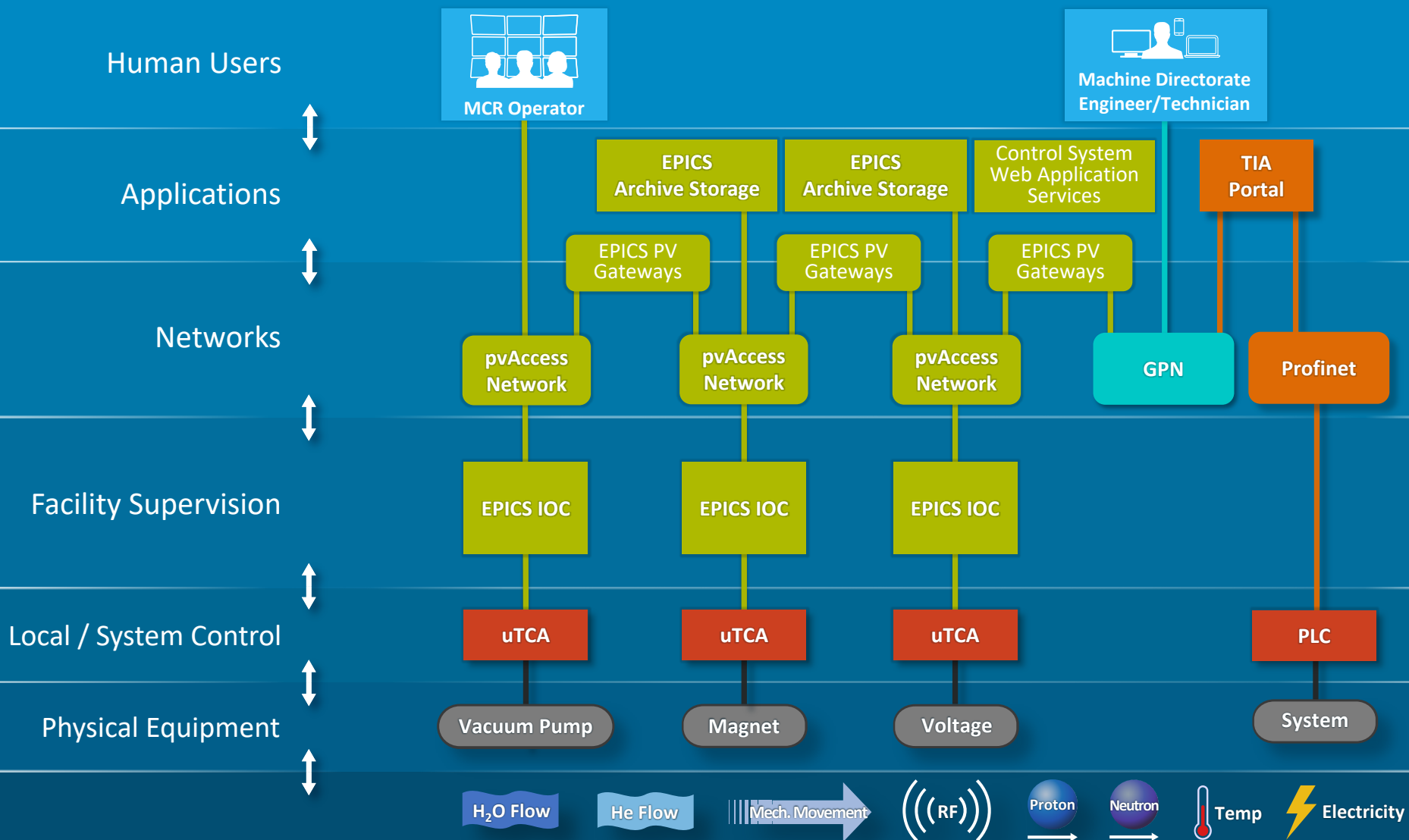
- Benjamin Bertrand
Software engineer

- Fredrik Luthander
Software Configuration Manager
- Anders Harrisson
Software Configuration Manager

Technical Network

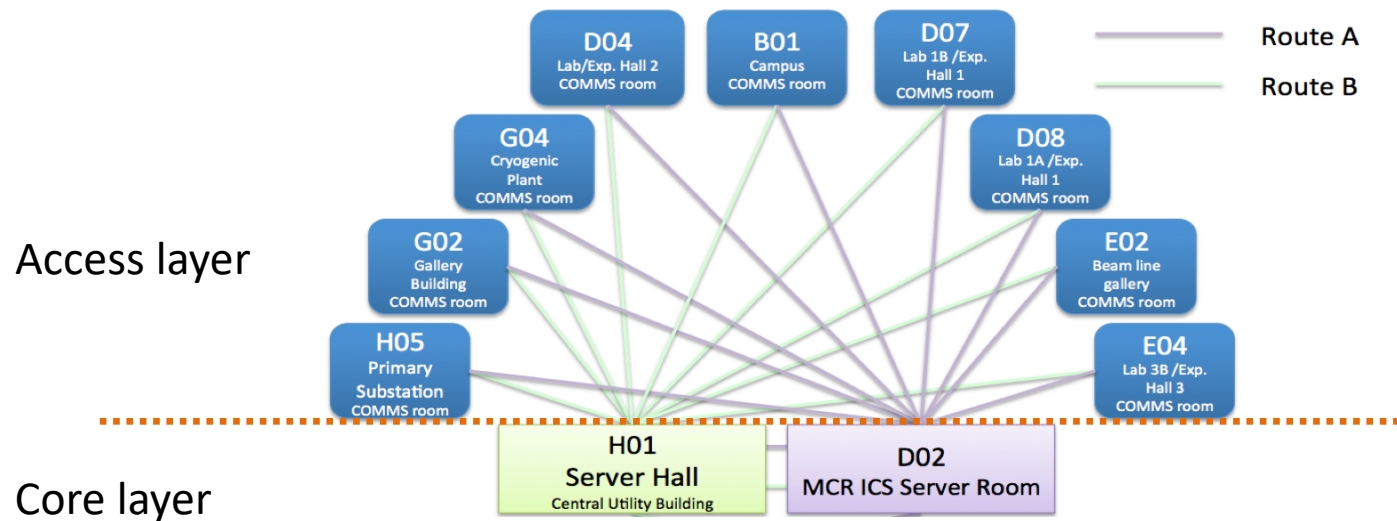
- **Technical Network**
 - Channel/PV access
 - PROFINET (non time-critical data ~ 10ms)
 - S7 protocol (Ethernet)
 - Private (non-routable networks)
 - Point-to-point networks (not included!)
 - Timing system (optical)
- **General Purpose Network**
 - Office network (wired and wireless)
 - Internet facing network
 - Remote access from the outside->in
- **Neutron Data Network**
 - Data acquisition from neutron instrument to data aggregator
 - High performance computing

Technical Network



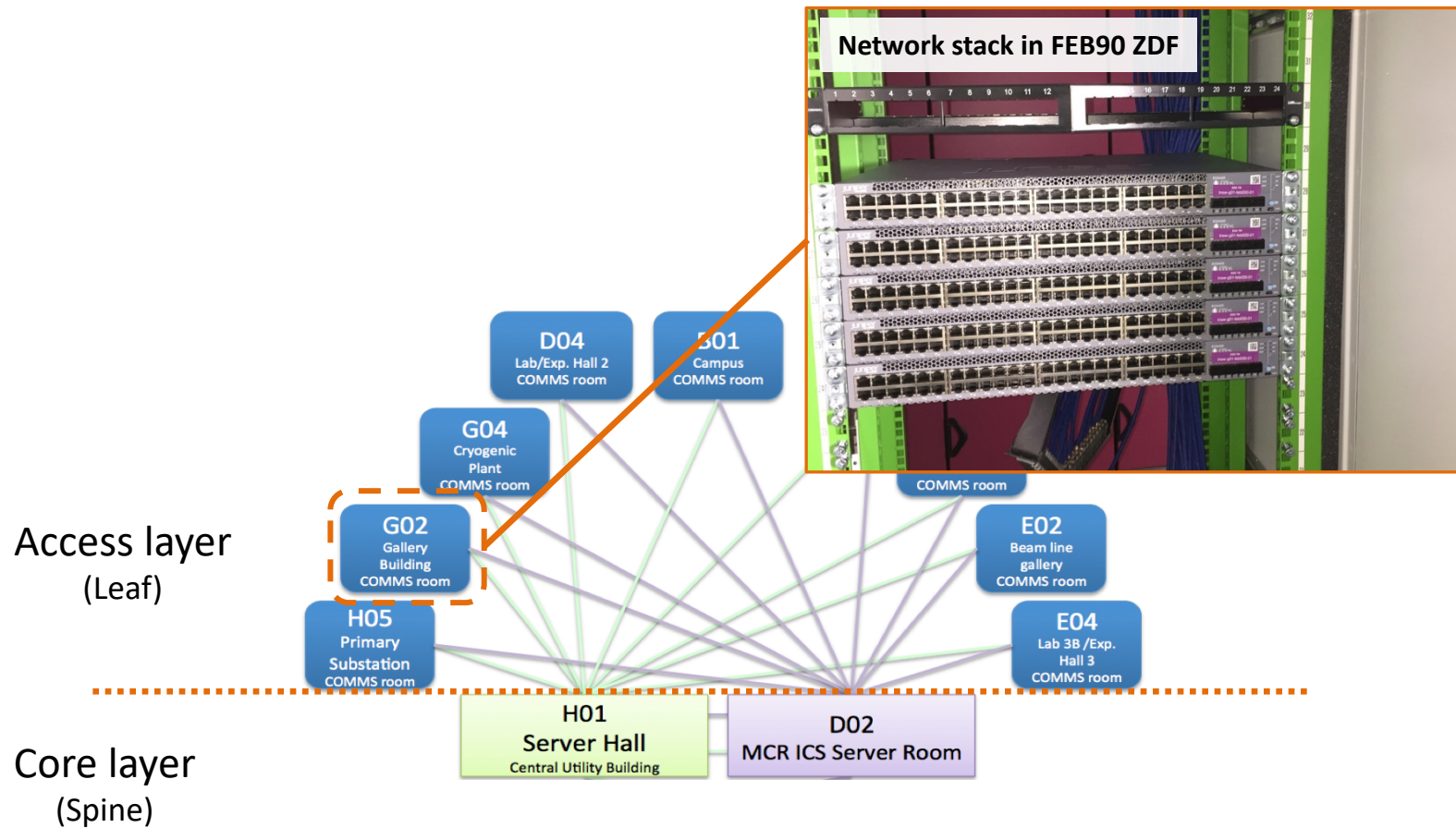
Network Topology

- The logical network topology:
- collapsed Core and access layer
- Two routes from the core to the access layer



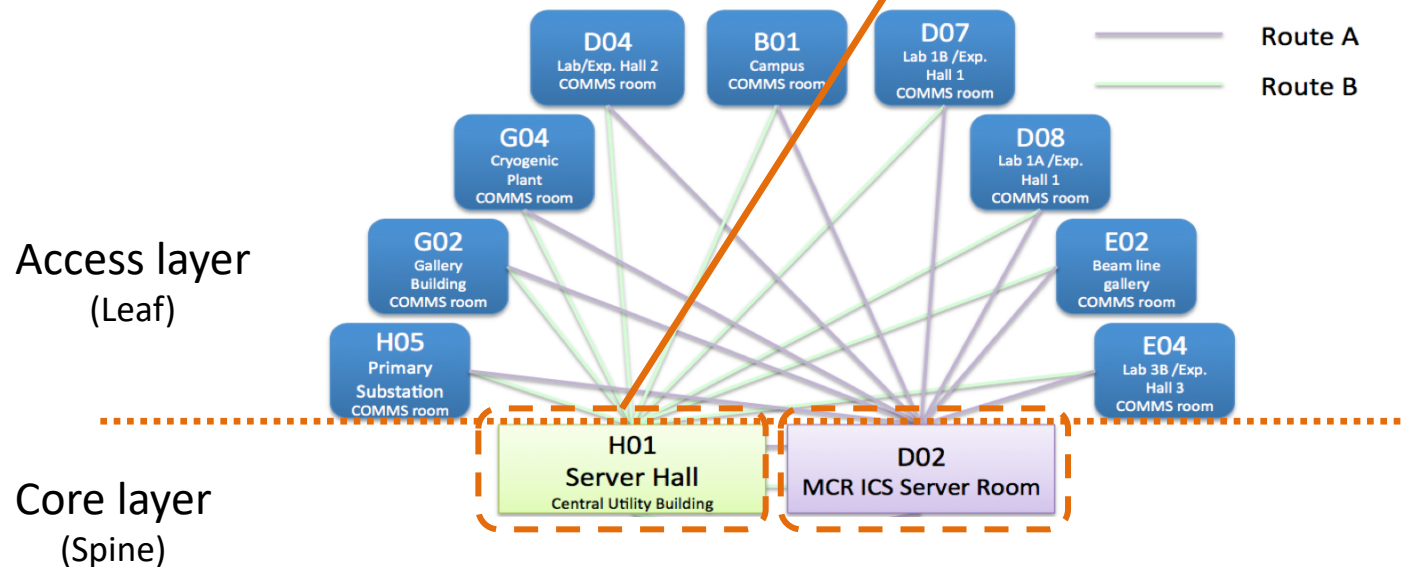
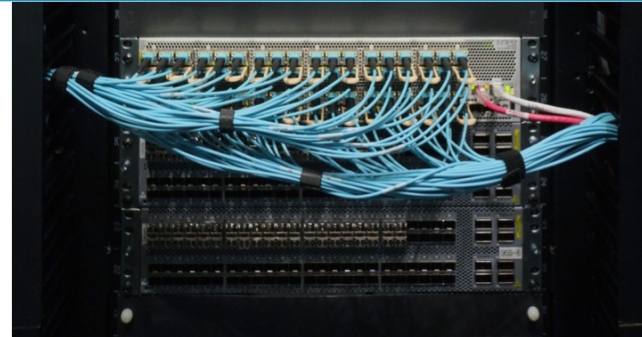
Network Topology

Example: access layer switch (stack)



Network Topology

Example: core layer switch



Technical Network Equipment

Configuration management

How do you manage these in a consistent manner?



12 x Top of rack switch: 12 x 40 GbE & 32 x 10GbE



2 x Core: 24 x 100GbE/72 x 40GbE/288 x 10Gb

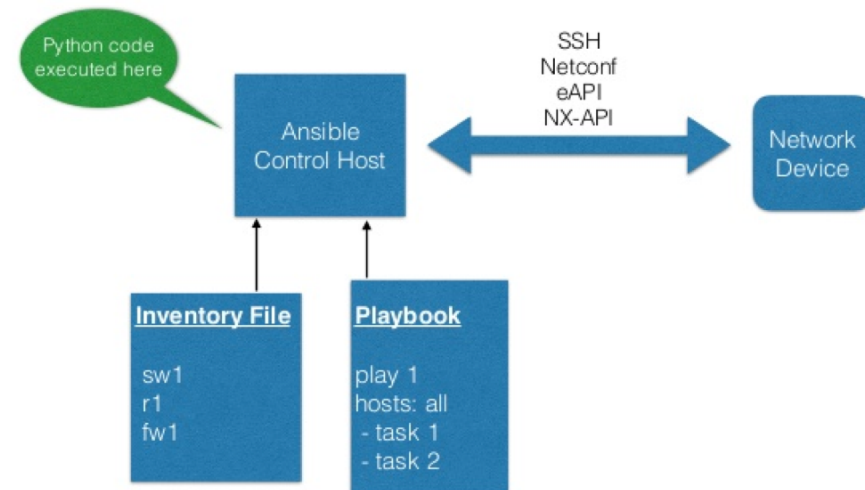


155 x Edge switch: 2 x 40GbE & 4 x 10GbE & 48

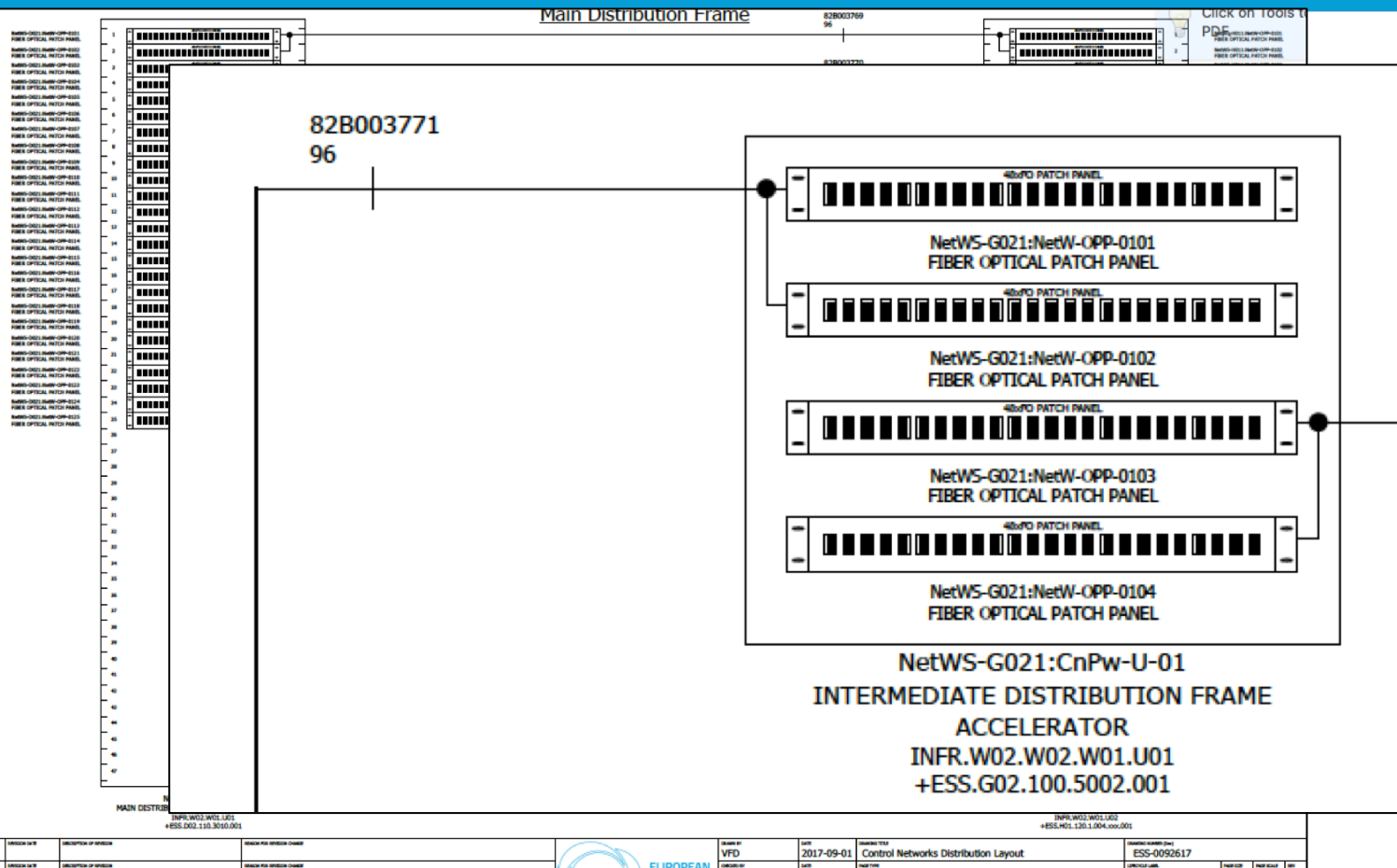
Configuration management

Automation using Ansible modules

- LAX
- NAPALM
- OpenConfig
- YANG

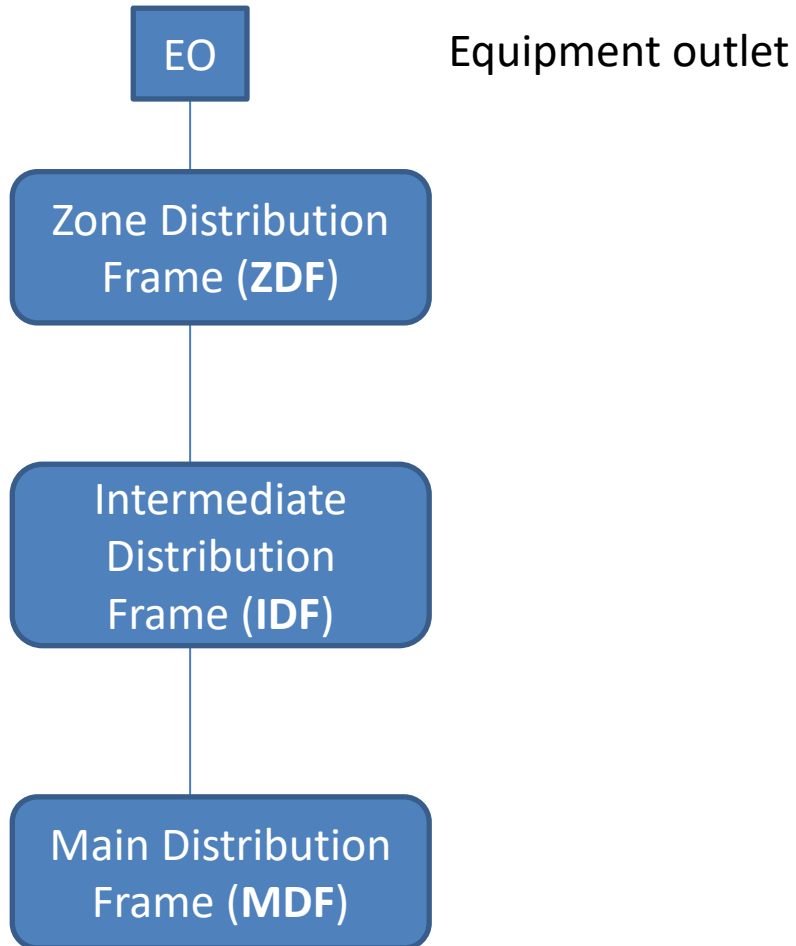


Network Design Drawings



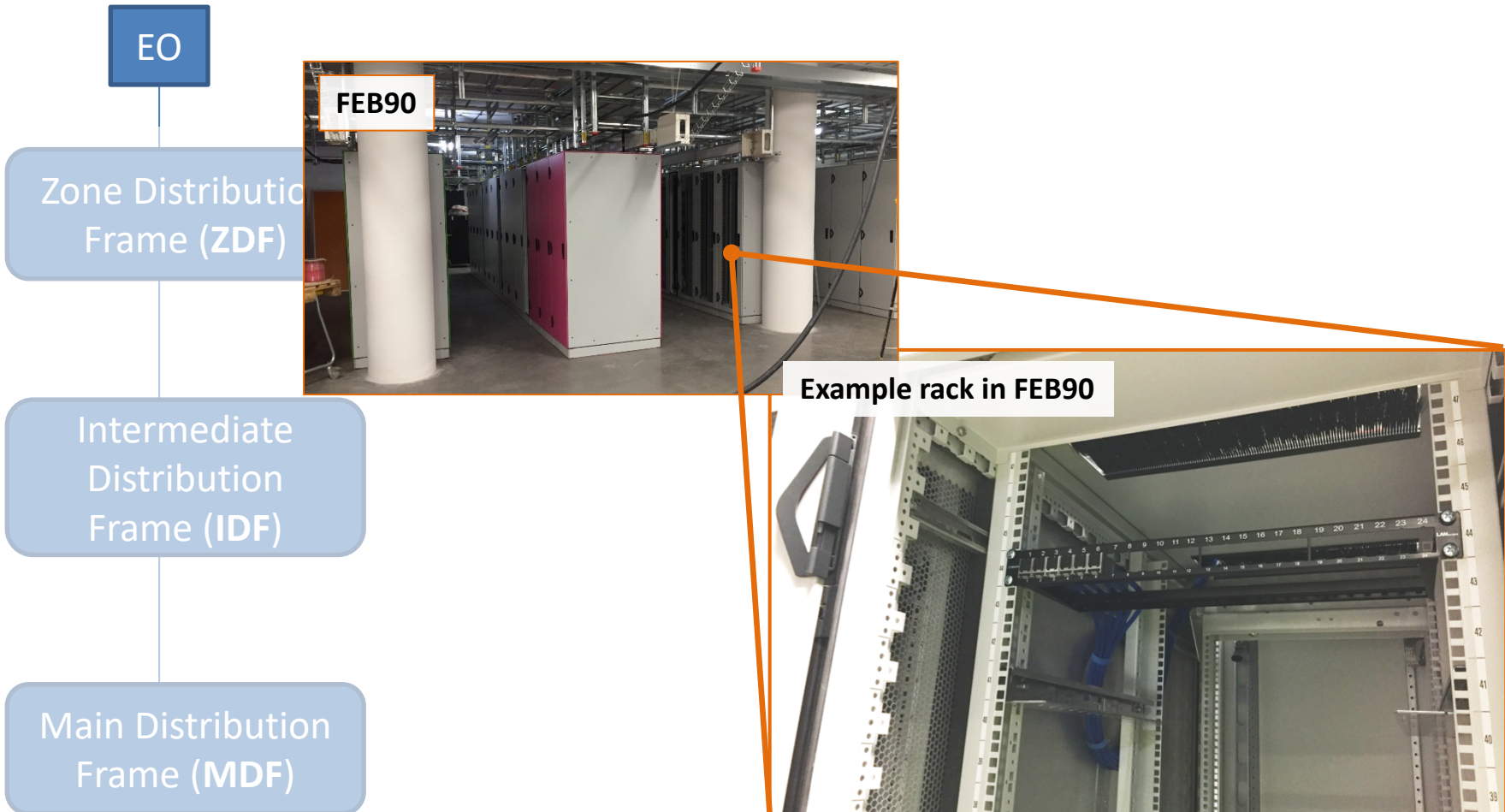
Physical Network Architecture

ISO/IEC 24764

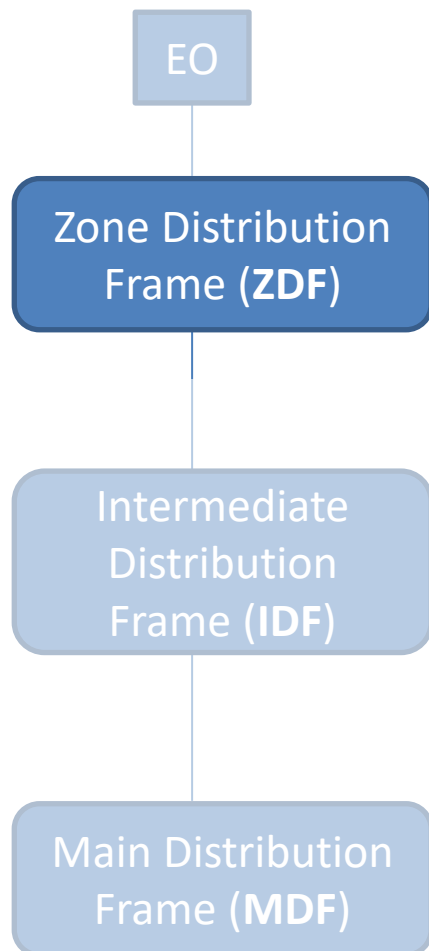


Physical Network Architecture

device/equipment outlet

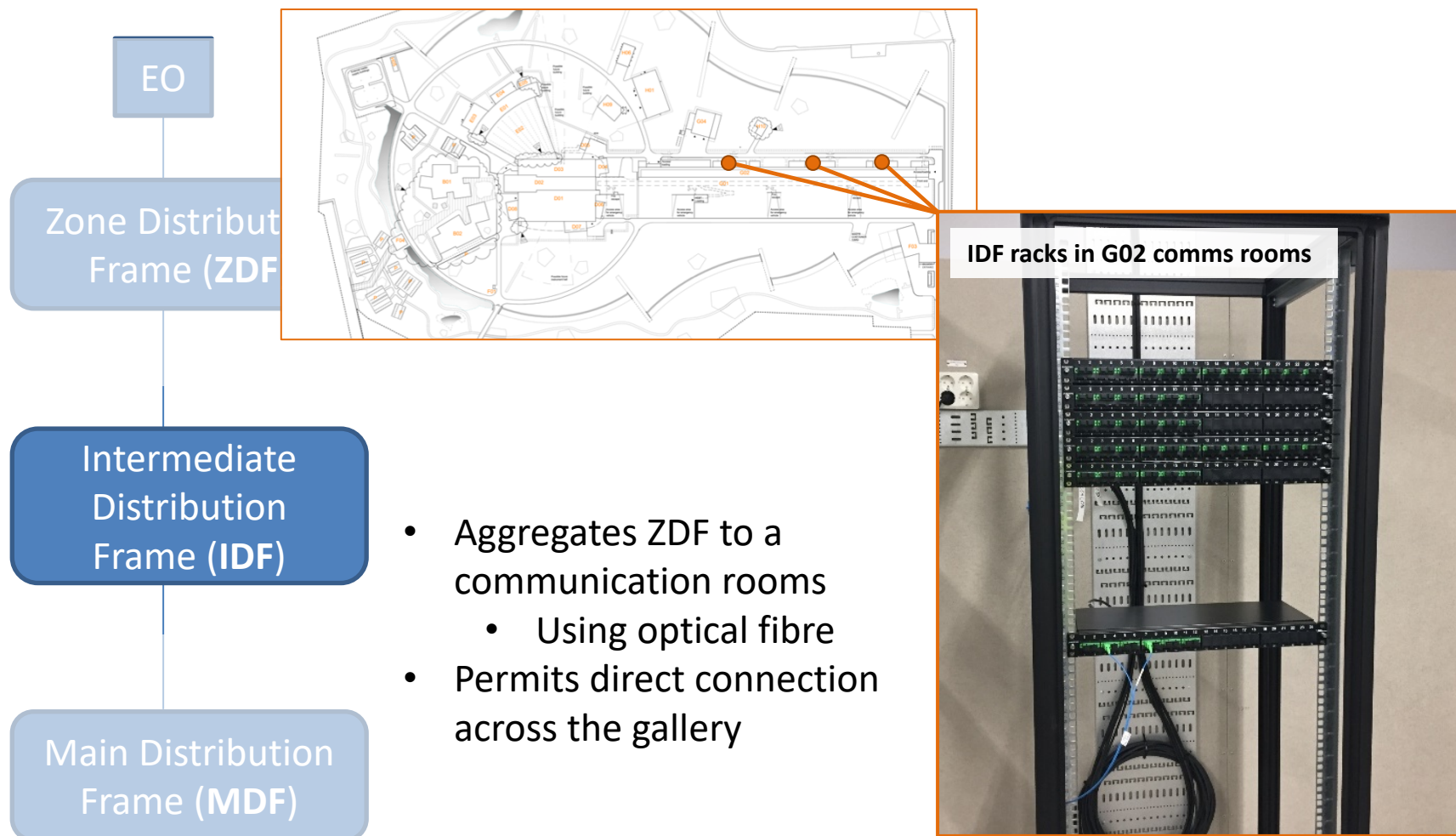


Physical Network Architecture

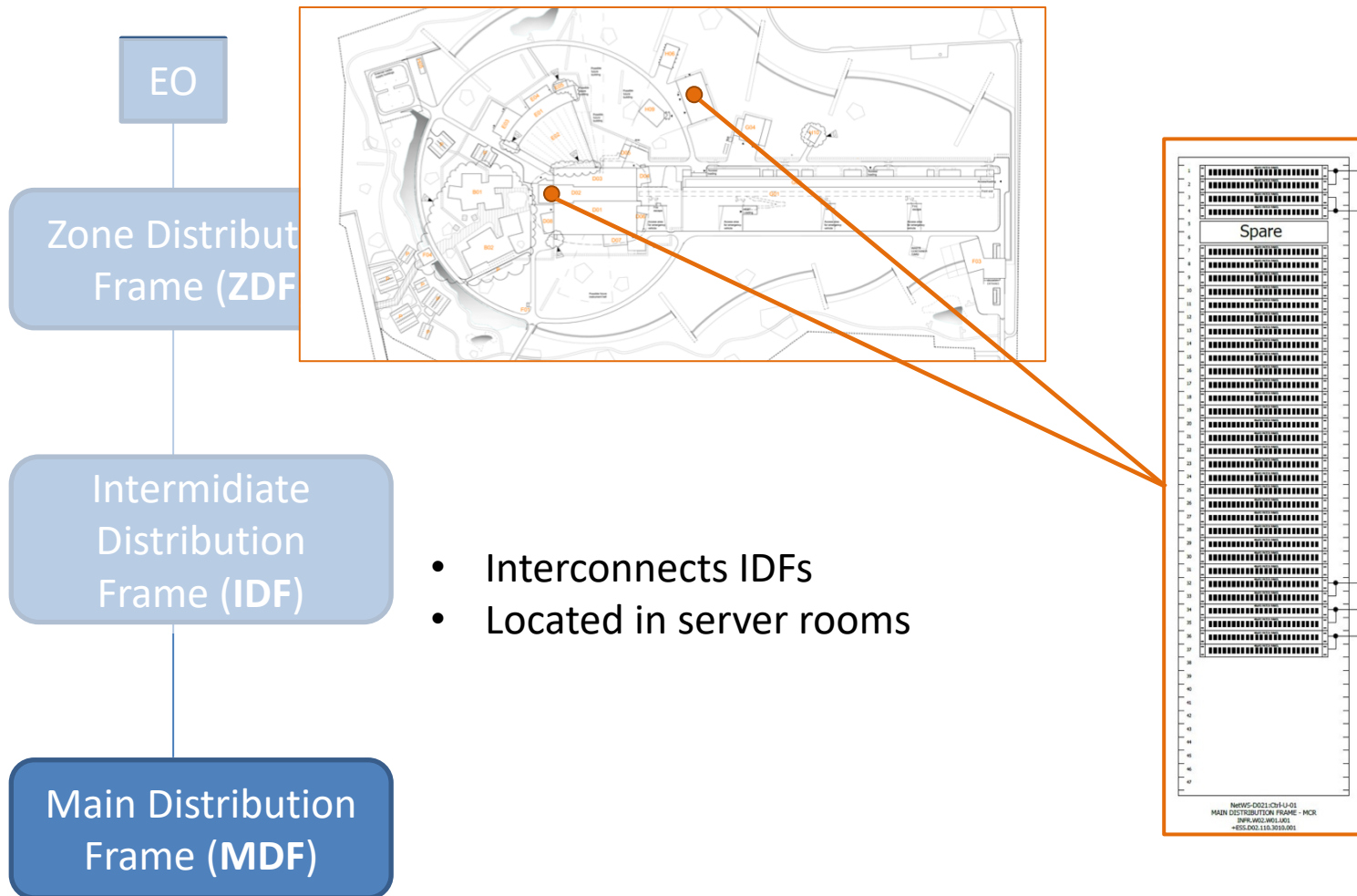


- Provides network outlets to devices
- Located in all racks that need network connectivity
- Modular system that can be easily expanded

Physical Network Architecture



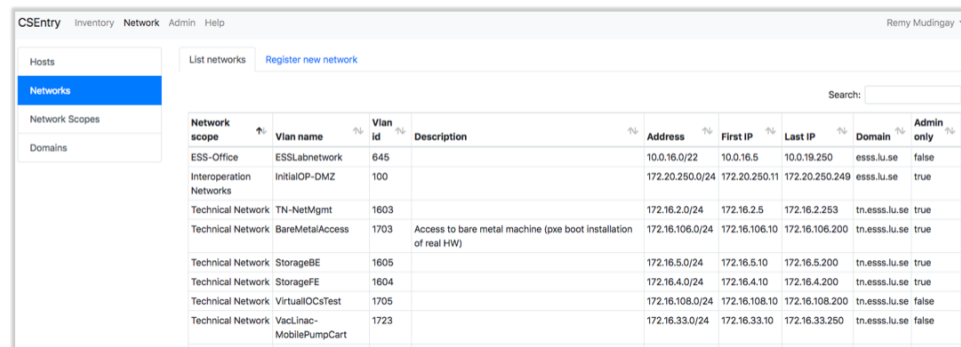
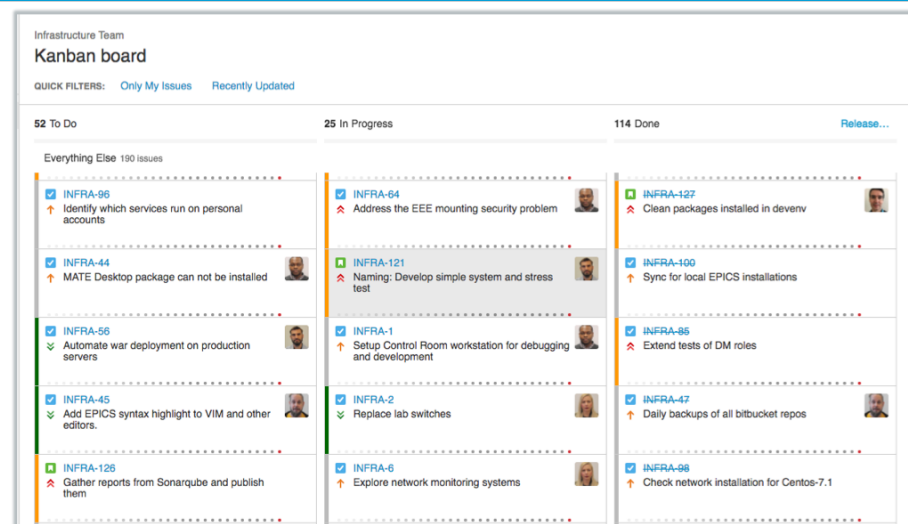
Physical Network Architecture



Network Installations and Supporting Tools

User requests

- JIRA
 - Description of issue or need
- CSEntry (control system entry)
 - Web application
 - Role-based access
 - Read-only
 - Read-write
 - Administrator
 - Inventory
 - Declarative network tool
 - Define networks (name, subnet, catalogue)
 - Define host (hostname, aliases, multiple ip addresses)



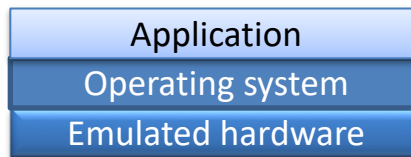
Network scope	Vlan name	Vlan id	Description	Address	First IP	Last IP	Domain	Admin only
ESS-Office	ESSLabnetwork	645		10.0.16.0/22	10.0.16.5	10.0.19.250	ess.lu.se	false
Interoperation Networks	InitialOP-DMZ	100		172.20.250.0/24	172.20.250.11	172.20.250.249	ess.lu.se	true
Technical Network	TN-NetMgmt	1603		172.16.2.0/24	172.16.2.5	172.16.2.253	tn.ess.lu.se	true
Technical Network	BareMetalAccess	1703	Access to bare metal machine (pxe boot installation of real HW)	172.16.108.0/24	172.16.106.10	172.16.106.200	tn.ess.lu.se	true
Technical Network	StorageBE	1605		172.16.5.0/24	172.16.5.10	172.16.5.200	tn.ess.lu.se	true
Technical Network	StorageFE	1604		172.16.4.0/24	172.16.4.10	172.16.4.200	tn.ess.lu.se	true
Technical Network	VirtualIOCTest	1705		172.16.108.0/24	172.16.108.10	172.16.108.200	tn.ess.lu.se	false
Technical Network	VacLinac-MobilePumpCart	1723		172.16.33.0/24	172.16.33.10	172.16.33.250	tn.ess.lu.se	false

Containers, Virtual Machines,
Oh my!

Containers and Virtual Machines

What are they

- A **virtual machine (VM)** is an emulation of a computer system (network, storage, memory, operating system, etc.)



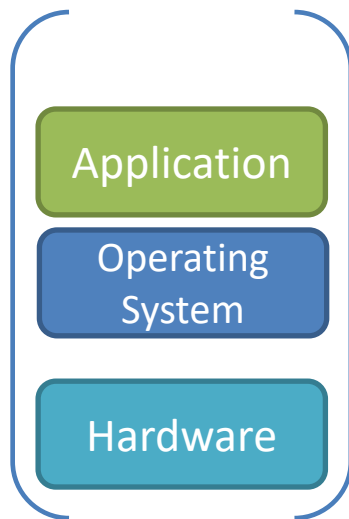
- A **container** is a an application environment (libraries, binaries) that has been isolated from other applications without the overhead of emulating a computing system.



Containers and Virtualisation

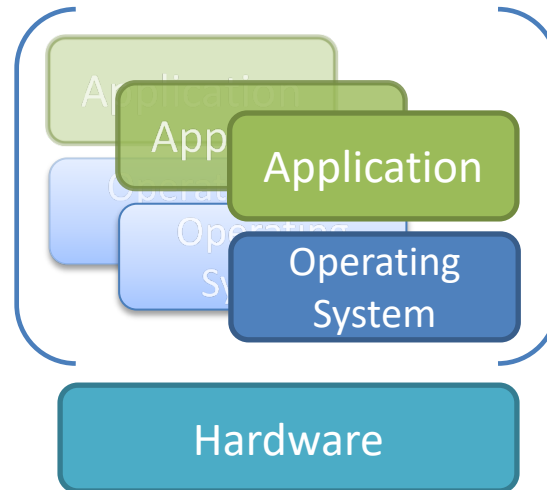
Comparison

Traditional



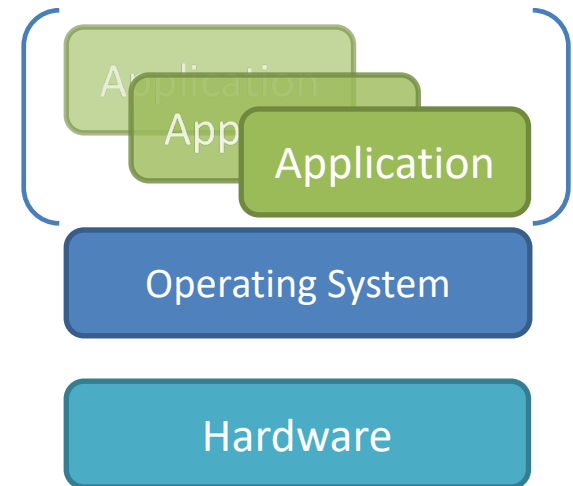
- Typically applications are deployed onto physical systems with a 1:1 relationship

Virtualisation



- Higher consolidation ratios and better utilisation
- Faster deployment
- Application benefit from virtual machine features (live migration & high availability)

Containers



- Even higher consolidation ratios and maximises on the utilisation of resources.
- Software deployments take seconds
- Application benefit from virtual machine features (live migration & high availability) + bare-metal performance

Containers and Virtualisation tools

Why use them?

- Objectives:
 - **Easy deployment** :
 - Facilitate the deployment of applications
 - Automate creation, change and updates
 - **Straight-forward workflow** should be intuitive and transparent to all authorised users
 - **Traceability and availability**
 - Using common and widely available open source tools that are actively maintained
 - Who did what, when.
 - Provide highly available systems that are redundant and failover (without user intervention)

Containers and Virtualisation tools

What applications have we containerised/virtualised?

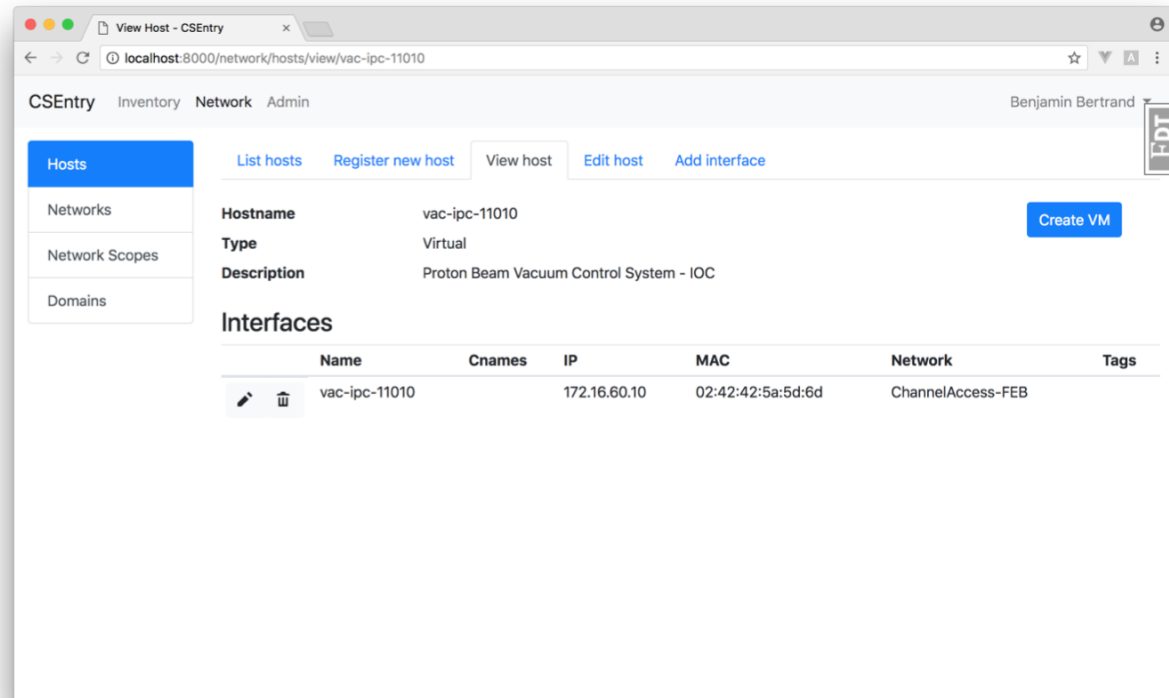
- Provides a stable, redundant environment where we can run our applications
 - **Deployed**
 - Archiver Appliances
 - Channel access gateways
 - Continuous Integration workflows
 - **Testing**
 - IOCFactory, CableDB, CSEntry, [...]
 - **Planned**
 - vLOCs (1000+)
 - Everything that does not require direct access to specialized hardware

Virtual machine creation

How is this achieved?

CSEntry (control system entry)

- Self service platform
 - Create a VM
 - Or a vIOC



Virtual machine creation

DEMO

- CSEntry
- Use case
 - CA gateway
 - Restart (speed)
 - Virtual IOC
 - Example IOC
 - ...

Thank You for Your Attention