

Heterogeneous Cloud Computing for Research

Managing Cloud Services with ConPaaS

Guillaume Pierre

<http://www.conpaas.eu/>

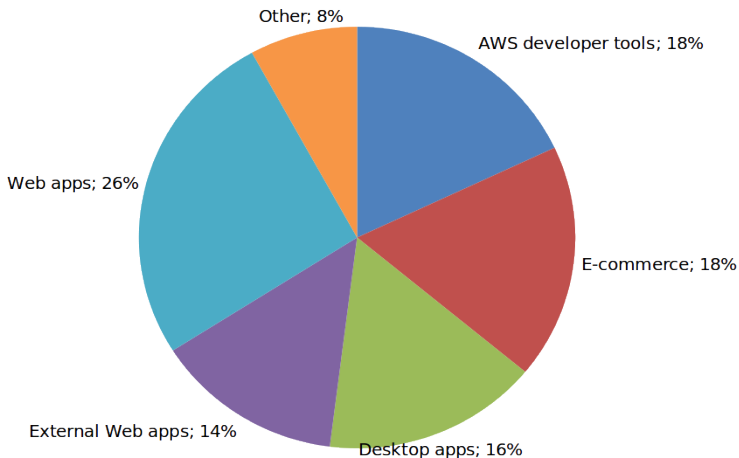


- 1 Introduction
- 2 ConPaaS usage
- 3 ConPaaS architecture
- 4 Conclusion

Typical Cloud Applications (according to AWS)

- Application Hosting
- Backup and Storage
- Content Delivery
- E-Commerce
- High Performance Computing
- Media Hosting
- On-Demand Workforce
- Search Engines
- Web Hosting

Applications running at Amazon Web Services



Sample: 50 applications from the
AWS Customer App Catalog.

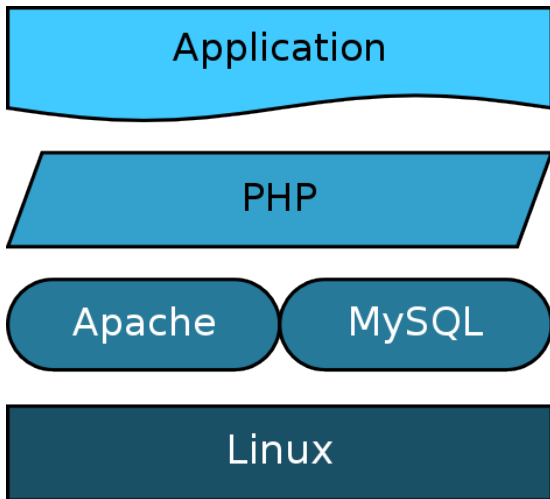
Many Cloud applications are alike

- Many cloud applications are alike
 - ▶ Web servers
 - ▶ Application servers
 - ▶ Database servers
 - ▶ High-performance frameworks (MapReduce, MPI, Workflows)
 - ▶ ... and every application has something *different*
- To be deployed on a wide variety of cloud resources

Cloud application developers often rebuild
the same types of frameworks again and again and again...

- 1 Choose a cloud provider
- 2 Start one virtual machine using a ready-made image
- 3 Install your software in the virtual machine
- 4 Snapshot the VM

What about a slightly more complex application?





Can the Cloud help support common types of applications?

- **Infrastructure-as-a-Service** provides basic computing resources
 - ▶ Absolute flexibility: you can build anything you want
 - ▶ But it can be very complex and time consuming
 - ★ Deployment
 - ★ Software upgrades
 - ★ Fault-tolerance
 - ★ Performance monitoring
 - ★ Resource provisioning
 - ★ Dynamic reconfiguration orchestration
 - ★ etc.
- **Platform-as-a-Service** provides high-level services
 - ▶ Each PaaS service targets a specific family of applications
 - ▶ Provide a simple deployment environment for applications
 - ▶ Provide high-level guarantees for applications using these services

- Google AppEngine
- Microsoft Azure
- Amazon Beanstalk
- RightScale
- OpenShift
- ConPaaS
- etc.

Different PaaS environments address
different types of applications

ConPaaS takes care of your applications

ConPaaS takes care of your applications



- **Broad range of functionalities**
 - ▶ Application servers, databases, high-performance computing, other
- **Fully integrated**
 - ▶ Applications can compose any set of services together
- **Easy to use but also very powerful**
 - ▶ Simple Web GUI + powerful command-line tool
 - ▶ Services are highly customizable
- **Cutting-edge SLA enforcement technologies**
 - ▶ Elasticity and resource provisioning techniques to guarantee performance at the lowest possible cost
- **Runs over Amazon EC2, OpenNebula, OpenStack and *HARNES*S, of course :-)**
- **Open-source**

<http://www.conpaas.eu>

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1 Introduction

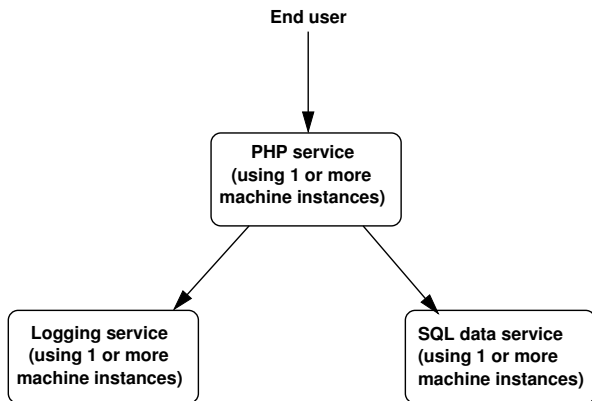
2 ConPaaS usage

3 ConPaaS architecture

4 Conclusion

A **ConPaaS application** is defined as a **composition of multiple service instances**

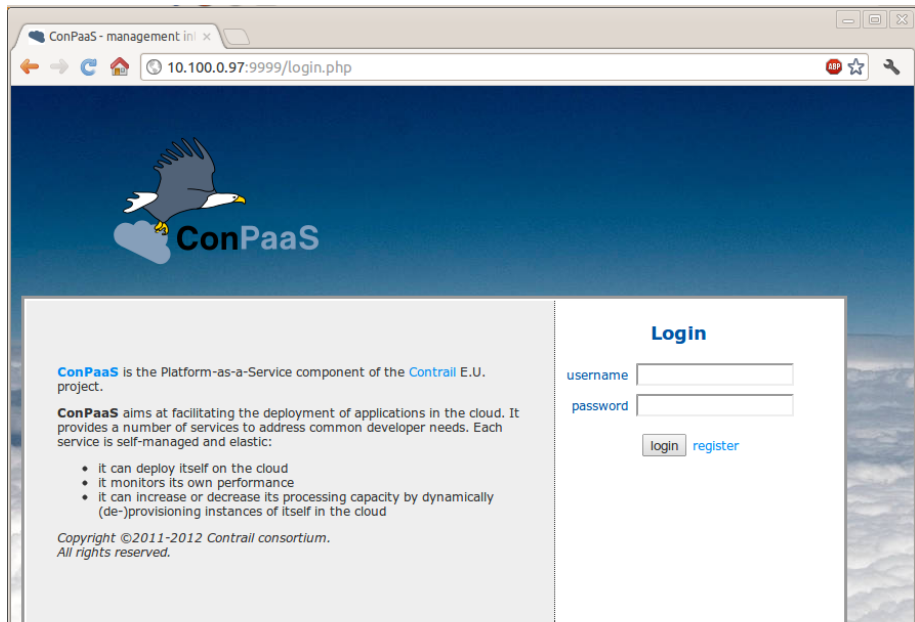
- For example: web hosting service + MySQL database + logging service (to store access logs)



- Web hosting (PHP, Java)
- Databases (MySQL, Scalarix)
- File system (XtreemFS)
- High-performance computations (MapReduce, TaskFarming)
- Functional testing (Selenium)

- Users access ConPaaS thanks to a **Web interface**
 - ▶ Login
 - ▶ Start new services (i.e., start a standard VM image with the service implementation)
 - ▶ Manage existing services (i.e., communicate with the service's manager to issue commands)
 - ▶ Stop services (i.e., stop all service instances except the service manager)
 - ▶ Terminate services (i.e., destroy a service completely)
- An extended set of functionalities is available through a **command-line interface**
 - ▶ All commands from the Web interface are available (except starting a new service)
 - ▶ Additional commands may be implemented for expert users
 - ▶ The command-line interface makes it easy to script service management


The ConPaaS Front-End



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "10.100.0.97:9999/login.php". The page features the ConPaaS logo, which includes a stylized eagle and the text "ConPaaS". The main content area is split into two columns. The left column contains introductory text and a bulleted list of features. The right column is titled "Login" and contains input fields for "username" and "password", along with "login" and "register" buttons.

ConPaaS - management in | x

10.100.0.97:9999/login.php



ConPaaS

ConPaaS is the Platform-as-a-Service component of the [Contrail E.U.](#) project.

ConPaaS aims at facilitating the deployment of applications in the cloud. It provides a number of services to address common developer needs. Each service is self-managed and elastic:

- it can deploy itself on the cloud
- it monitors its own performance
- it can increase or decrease its processing capacity by dynamically (de-)provisioning instances of itself in the cloud

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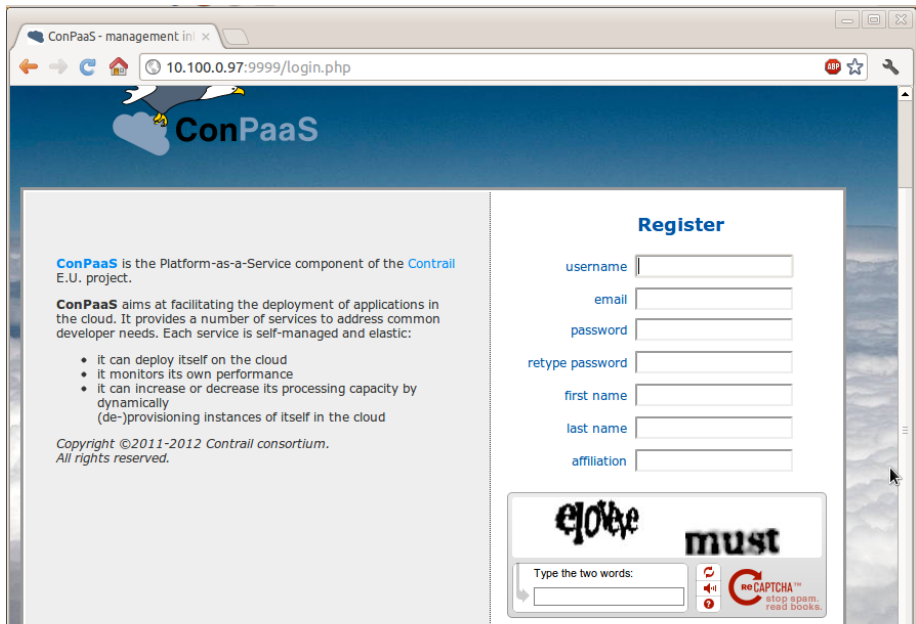
Login

username

password


[register](#)

The ConPaaS Front-End



ConPaaS - management in | x

10.100.0.97:9999/login.php



ConPaaS

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- it can deploy itself on the cloud
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Register

username

email


password

retype password

first name

last name

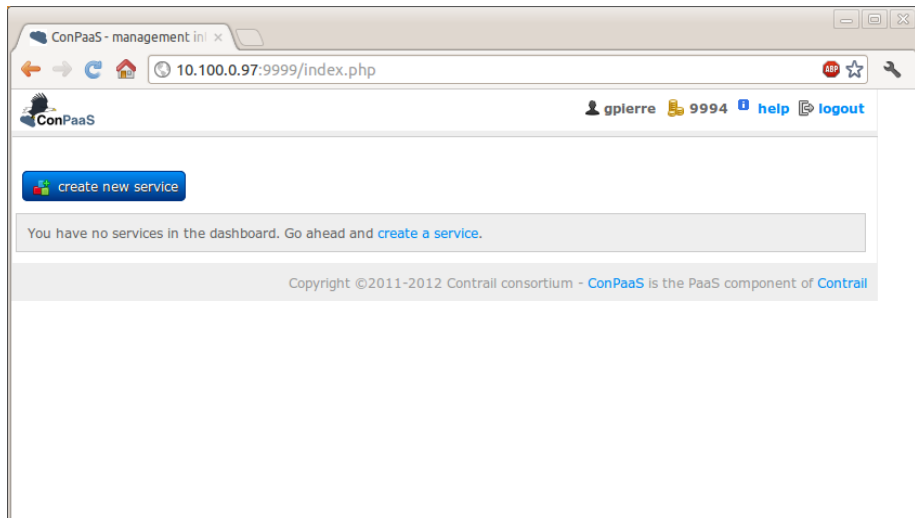
affiliation



Type the two words:

reCAPTCHA™
stop spam.
read books.

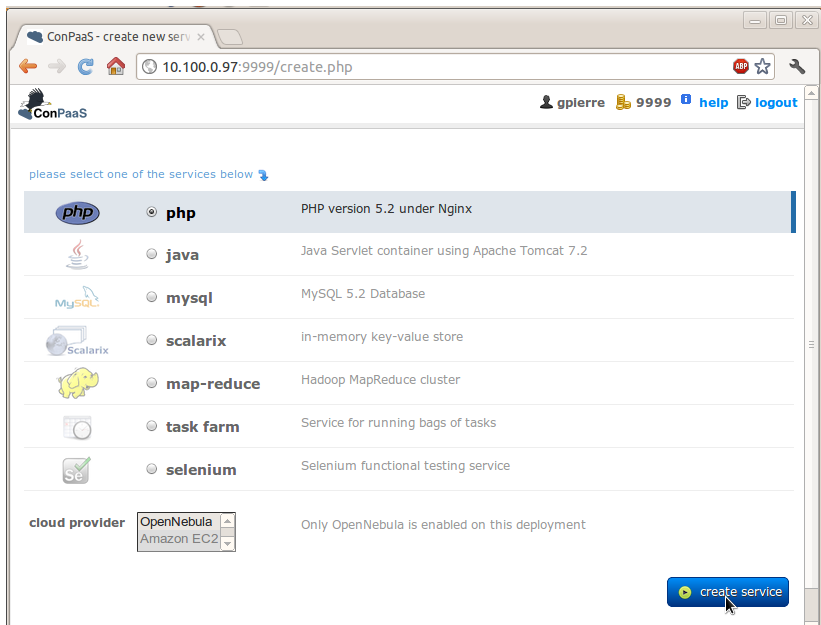
The ConPaaS Front-End



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following elements:

- Browser Tab:** ConPaaS - management inl x
- Address Bar:** 10.100.0.97:9999/index.php
- Page Header:** ConPaaS logo on the left; user 'gpierre', 9994, 'help', and 'logout' on the right.
- Main Content:** A blue button labeled 'create new service' and a message box stating 'You have no services in the dashboard. Go ahead and [create a service](#).'
- Footer:** Copyright ©2011-2012 Contrail consortium - [ConPaaS](#) is the PaaS component of [Contrail](#)

The ConPaaS Front-End



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `10.100.0.97:9999/create.php`. The page title is "ConPaaS - create new serv". The user is logged in as "gpierre" with ID "9999". There are links for "help" and "logout".

The main content area displays a list of services to choose from, with the instruction "please select one of the services below". The services are:

- php** (selected): PHP version 5.2 under Nginx
- java**: Java Servlet container using Apache Tomcat 7.2
- mysql**: MySQL 5.2 Database
- scalarix**: in-memory key-value store
- map-reduce**: Hadoop MapReduce cluster
- task farm**: Service for running bags of tasks
- selenium**: Selenium functional testing service

At the bottom, there is a "cloud provider" section with a dropdown menu showing "OpenNebula" and "Amazon EC2". A note states: "Only OpenNebula is enabled on this deployment".

A blue button labeled "create service" is located at the bottom right of the page.

The ConPaaS Front-End

The screenshot displays a web browser window with the following elements:

- Browser Tab:** ConPaaS - management inl x
- Address Bar:** 10.100.0.97:9999/index.php
- Page Header:** ConPaaS logo on the left; user 'gpierre', balance '9998', and links for 'help' and 'logout' on the right.
- Main Content:**
 - A blue button labeled 'create new service'.
 - A card for a 'New Php Service' (indicated by a globe icon) created 'a few moments ago'. It shows '1' virtual instance with a server icon.
- Footer:** Copyright ©2011-2012 Contrail consortium - ConPaaS is the PaaS component of Contrail

The ConPaaS Front-End

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `10.100.0.97:9999/service.php?sid=6`. The page header includes the ConPaaS logo, a user profile for 'gpierre', a session ID '9998', and links for 'help' and 'logout'. A 'back to Dashboard' link is visible.

The main content area features a 'New Php Service' section with a 'php' logo. It includes 'start' and 'terminate' buttons and a 'manager log' link. Below this, it states '1 Instance running on OpenNebula' and displays a table with one instance:

Instance ID	Status	IP Address
Instance 15751	running	10.100.0.20

The 'Code management' section offers options to 'uploading archive' (selected) or 'checking out repository'. A 'Choose File' button is present, with a note 'No file chosen' and an example: 'example: .zip, .tar of your source tree'.

Under 'available code versions', a table shows the current version:

Version	Code File	Status	Action	Time
code-default	code-default.tar	active	download	a few moments ago

The 'Settings' section includes a 'Software Version' dropdown set to '5.3' and a 'Maximum script execution time' dropdown set to '30 seconds'.

The ConPaaS Front-End

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `10.100.0.97:9999/service.php?sid=6`. The page title is "ConPaaS - management". The user is logged in as "gpierre" with ID "9997". There are links for "help" and "logout".

The main content area shows a "New Php Service" deployment. It has a "php" logo and a "stop" button. The status is "running - started a few moments ago". There are links for "access application" and "manager log".

Below this, it says "2 Instances running on OpenNebula". There are two instance cards:

- Instance 15751**: running, IP `10.100.0.20`, with a "manager" button.
- Instance 15752**: running, IP `10.100.0.21`, with "proxy", "web", and "php" buttons.

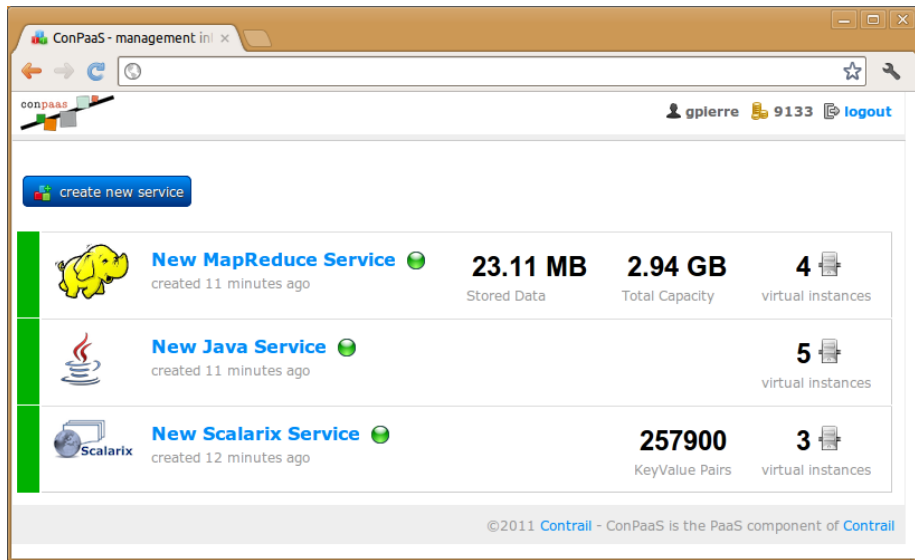
Below the instances, there is a section "add or remove instances to your deployment" with buttons for "proxy", "web", "php", and "submit".

There is a "Code management" section with a link "access application". It says "you may update the stage by" and has two options:




- uploading archive: "Choose File" button, "No file chosen", example: ".zip, .tar of your source tree"
- checking out repository

At the bottom, "available code versions" shows "code-default" as the active version, with links for "code-default.tar", "active", and "download", and a timestamp "a few moments ago".

The ConPaaS Front-End



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "ConPaaS - management in | x". The browser's address bar is empty. The page header includes the "conpaas" logo on the left and the user "gpierre" with a balance of "9133" and a "logout" button on the right. A blue button labeled "create new service" is positioned above a table of services. The table lists three services: "New MapReduce Service", "New Java Service", and "New Scalarix Service". Each service entry includes an icon, a status indicator (a green circle), and various metrics. At the bottom of the page, there is a copyright notice: "©2011 Contrail - ConPaaS is the PaaS component of Contrail".

Service Name	Status	Stored Data	Total Capacity	Virtual Instances
 New MapReduce Service	●	23.11 MB	2.94 GB	4
 New Java Service	●			5
 New Scalarix Service	●		257900	3

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Uploading new application versions

Code management

[access application](#) →

you may update the stage by

uploading archive

or by

checking out repository

No file chosen

example: `.zip`, `.tar` of your source tree

available code versions

code-default → [code-default.tar](#) • **active** • [download](#)

37 minutes ago

Uploading new application versions

Code management

[access application](#) →

you may update the stage by

- uploading archive
- or by
- checking out repository

```
ssh-rsa  
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAQEAuKW0FX66uSjoYnuvBN3sw2  
+U4Bk4sLOhWPPkp8tYMinCFJWI2cSzY+skJATGvcEU3hiJ5yp  
oLny0d0xl3YFytwGWhYM69aaakjRieaf1zpZVsJx+AMi5cqWY5  
aEAULuza4XJ/fSBxXxnPMw+BYxbwVgkpiPKztv4Rj4UJvIGm50
```

Paste your public key (the contents of `$HOME/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`)

You will then be able to checkout your repository as follows:

```
git clone git@ec2-50-112-54-83.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com:code
```

available code versions

code-default → code-default.tar • **active** • [download](#)

33 minutes ago

Uploading new application versions

Code management

[access application](#) →

you may update the stage by

uploading archive

or by

checking out repository

Choose File

No file chosen

example: .zip, .tar of your source tree

available code versions

a9efd63 a9efd63

a few moments ago

code-default → code-default.tar • active • download

44 minutes ago

Scaling a service

The screenshot shows the ConPaaS management interface in a browser window. The page title is "ConPaaS - management". The user is logged in as "gpierre" with ID "9997". The current service is "New Php Service", which is running and was started a few moments ago. There are 2 instances running on OpenNebula:

Instance ID	Status	IP Address
Instance 15751	running	10.100.0.20
Instance 15752	running	10.100.0.21

Below the instances, there are buttons to add or remove instances: "0 proxy", "+2 web", "0 php", and a "submit" button. A modal dialog titled "The page at 10.100.0.97:9999" is open, asking for the "no. of instances (e.g. +1, -2)". The input field contains "2", and the "OK" button is highlighted.

The interface also includes sections for "Code management" (uploading archive or checking out repository) and "Settings" (Software Version: 5.3, Maximum script execution time: 30 seconds, Memory limit: 128M).

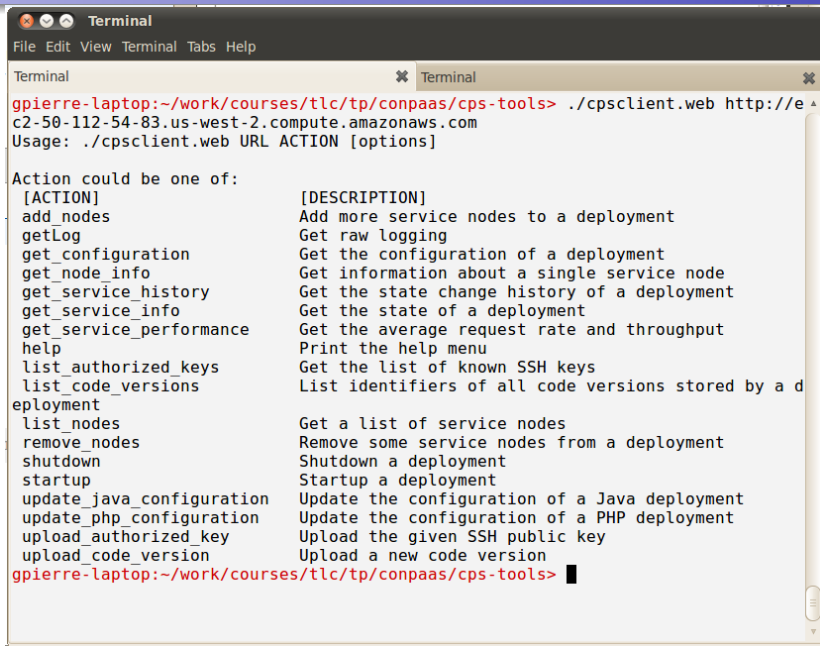
Scaling a service

The screenshot shows the ConPaaS management interface in a browser window. The URL is 10.100.0.97:9999/service.php?sid=6. The user is logged in as gplerre with ID 9994. The interface displays a deployment of a 'New Php Service' which is currently 'running' and was started a few moments ago. Below this, a table lists 5 instances running on OpenNebula:

Instance ID	Status	IP Address
Instance 15751	running	10.100.0.20
Instance 15752	running	10.100.0.21
Instance 15753	running	10.100.0.22
Instance 15754	running	10.100.0.23
Instance 15755	running	10.100.0.24

Below the table, there are buttons for 'proxy', 'web', and 'php', along with a 'submit' button. The 'web' button is highlighted. Under the 'Code management' section, there are options for 'uploading archive' and 'checking out repository'. The 'uploading archive' option is selected, and a 'Choose File' button is visible. The 'available code versions' section shows 'code-default' as the active version.

The ConPaaS command-line interface

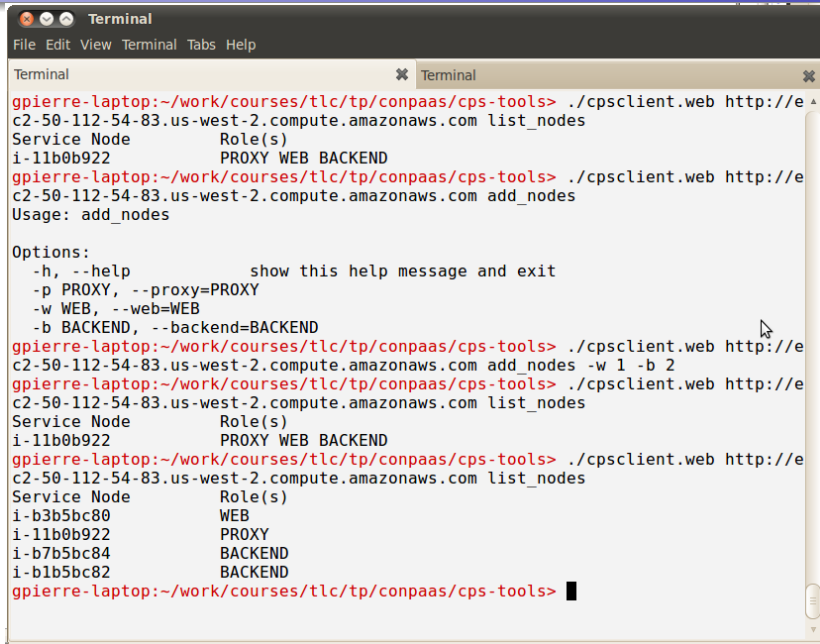


```
Terminal
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help

Terminal
gpierre-laptop:~/work/courses/tlc/tp/conpaas/cps-tools> ./cpsclient.web http://ec2-50-112-54-83.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com
Usage: ./cpsclient.web URL ACTION [options]

Action could be one of:
[ACTION]                [DESCRIPTION]
add_nodes                Add more service nodes to a deployment
get_log                  Get raw logging
get_configuration        Get the configuration of a deployment
get_node_info            Get information about a single service node
get_service_history      Get the state change history of a deployment
get_service_info         Get the state of a deployment
get_service_performance  Get the average request rate and throughput
help                     Print the help menu
list_authorized_keys     Get the list of known SSH keys
list_code_versions       List identifiers of all code versions stored by a deployment
list_nodes               Get a list of service nodes
remove_nodes             Remove some service nodes from a deployment
shutdown                 Shutdown a deployment
startup                  Startup a deployment
update_java_configuration Update the configuration of a Java deployment
update_php_configuration Update the configuration of a PHP deployment
upload_authorized_key    Upload the given SSH public key
upload_code_version      Upload a new code version
gpierre-laptop:~/work/courses/tlc/tp/conpaas/cps-tools> █
```

The ConPaaS command-line interface



```
Terminal
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help

Terminal
gpierrre-laptop:~/work/courses/tlc/tp/conpaas/cps-tools> ./cpsclient.web http://e
c2-50-112-54-83.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com list_nodes
Service Node          Role(s)
i-11b0b922            PROXY WEB BACKEND
gpierrre-laptop:~/work/courses/tlc/tp/conpaas/cps-tools> ./cpsclient.web http://e
c2-50-112-54-83.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com add_nodes
Usage: add_nodes

Options:
-h, --help                show this help message and exit
-p PROXY, --proxy=PROXY
-w WEB, --web=WEB
-b BACKEND, --backend=BACKEND
gpierrre-laptop:~/work/courses/tlc/tp/conpaas/cps-tools> ./cpsclient.web http://e
c2-50-112-54-83.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com add_nodes -w 1 -b 2
gpierrre-laptop:~/work/courses/tlc/tp/conpaas/cps-tools> ./cpsclient.web http://e
c2-50-112-54-83.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com list_nodes
Service Node          Role(s)
i-11b0b922            PROXY WEB BACKEND
gpierrre-laptop:~/work/courses/tlc/tp/conpaas/cps-tools> ./cpsclient.web http://e
c2-50-112-54-83.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com list_nodes
Service Node          Role(s)
i-b3b5bc80            WEB
i-11b0b922            PROXY
i-b7b5bc84            BACKEND
i-b1b5bc82            BACKEND
gpierrre-laptop:~/work/courses/tlc/tp/conpaas/cps-tools> █
```

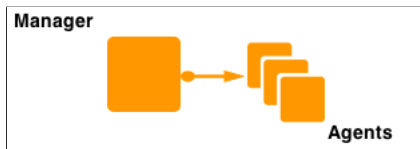

The ConPaaS command-line interface

```
2012-11-12 14:58:08,254 DEBUG ReservationTimer RTIMER Creating timer for ['manager']
2012-11-12 14:58:15,087 DEBUG conpaas.services.webservers.manager.internal STATE INIT:
2012-11-12 15:01:28,029 DEBUG conpaas.services.webservers.manager.internal STATE PROLOGUE: Starting up
2012-11-12 15:01:28,030 DEBUG conpaas.services.webservers.manager.internal do_startup: Going to request 1 new nodes
2012-11-12 15:01:35,481 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_create_nodes]: iteration 1: creating 1 nodes
2012-11-12 15:01:36,359 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_wait_for_nodes]: going to start polling
2012-11-12 15:01:36,359 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_wait_for_nodes]: waiting for 1 nodes
2012-11-12 15:01:46,375 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_wait_for_nodes]: refreshing 1 nodes
2012-11-12 15:02:07,639 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_wait_for_nodes]: waiting for 1 nodes
2012-11-12 15:02:38,659 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_wait_for_nodes]: waiting for 1 nodes
2012-11-12 15:03:09,682 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_wait_for_nodes]: waiting for 1 nodes
2012-11-12 15:03:19,704 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_wait_for_nodes]: waiting for 1 nodes
2012-11-12 15:03:29,740 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_wait_for_nodes]: All nodes are ready [ServiceNode(id=i-11b0b922, ip=50.112.12.4)
2012-11-12 15:03:29,741 DEBUG ReservationTimer RTIMER Creating timer for ['i-11b0b922']
2012-11-12 15:03:34,461 DEBUG conpaas.services.webservers.manager.internal STATE RUNNING:
2012-11-12 15:14:11,749 DEBUG conpaas.services.webservers.manager.internal STATE ADAPTING: Going to add proxy=0, web=1, backend=2
2012-11-12 15:14:19,158 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_create_nodes]: iteration 1: creating 3 nodes
2012-11-12 15:14:20,174 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_wait_for_nodes]: going to start polling
2012-11-12 15:14:20,175 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_wait_for_nodes]: waiting for 3 nodes
2012-11-12 15:14:30,194 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_wait_for_nodes]: refreshing 3 nodes
2012-11-12 15:15:33,467 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_wait_for_nodes]: waiting for 3 nodes
2012-11-12 15:15:43,491 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_wait_for_nodes]: waiting for 3 nodes
2012-11-12 15:15:53,527 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_wait_for_nodes]: waiting for 2 nodes
2012-11-12 15:16:03,575 DEBUG conpaas.core.controller [_wait_for_nodes]: All nodes are ready [ServiceNode(id=i-b3b5bc80, ip=50.112.78.2)
2012-11-12 15:16:03,575 DEBUG ReservationTimer RTIMER Creating timer for ['i-b3b5bc80', 'i-b1b5bc82', 'i-b7b5bc84']
```

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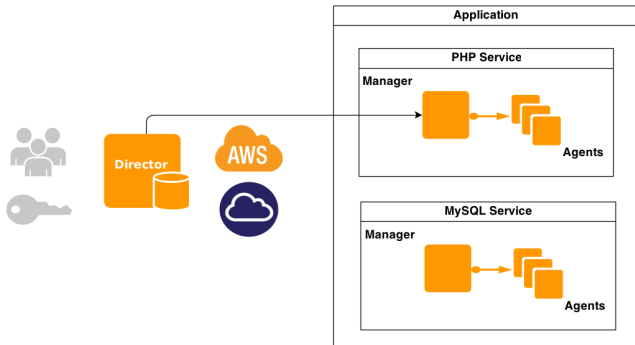
- 1 Introduction
- 2 ConPaaS usage
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- 4 Conclusion

- A **ConPaaS service** is composed of 1 Manager and n Agents
 - ▶ One Python class running in the **Manager VM**
 - ▶ One Python class running in the **Agent VM**

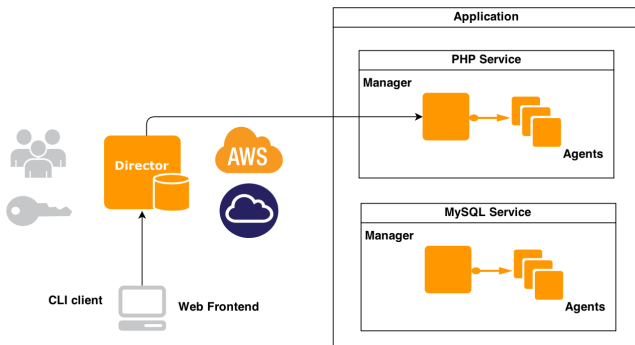


The ConPaaS Director

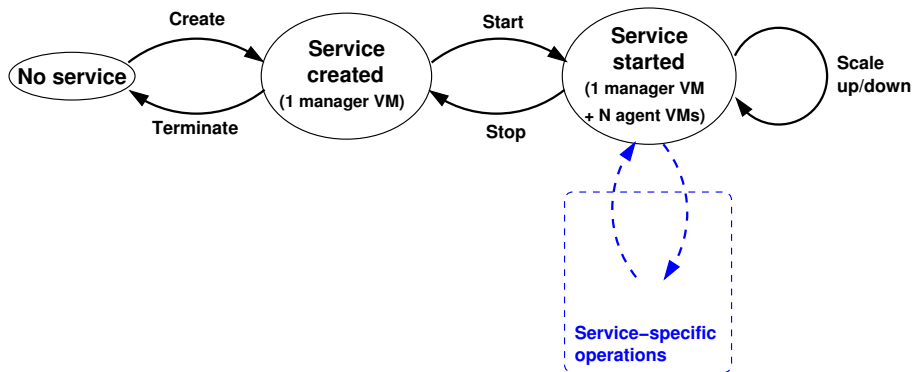
- The single entry point to the system
- Keeps tracks of users, credentials, services
- Handles the life-cycle of ConPaaS applications



- Clients make it easy to **send commands to the Director**
 - ▶ Command-line interface
 - ▶ Web-based GUI

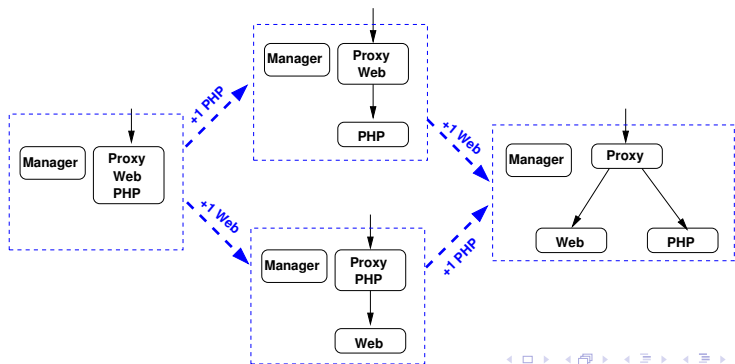


Lifecycle of a ConPaaS service



Example: the Web hosting service

- The service exists in two versions: PHP and Java
- Initially the service has 2 VMs
 - ▶ 1 VM running the manager
 - ▶ 1 VM running a load balancer, a web server and a PHP backend
- When adding VMs each VM becomes specialized (load balancer VMs, web server VMs, PHP backend VMs)



Session handling in the PHP service

- PHP has built-in support for **sessions**
 - ▶ Normally stored in **main memory** of the PHP server
- We must **share session state** between multiple PHP backends (otherwise users would logout at each request)
 - ▶ We use the Scalaris key-value store for that
 - ▶ One Scalaris server inside the manager VM
- Making use of the Scalaris session storage is totally transparent to the applications

What we want to avoid



Doodle®

We'll be back soon

Doodle is currently off-line because we are upgrading our systems in order to provide an even better service in the future. We apologize for any inconvenience this downtime may cause.

Is this your first visit to Doodle? We're sorry that your first experience with our service isn't more pleasant. For your convenience, [create a bookmark now](#) and check back later.

Wir sind bald zurück

Doodle ist gerade nicht verfügbar, weil wir unsere Systeme ausbauen, um in Zukunft einen noch besseren Dienst anbieten zu können. Wir danken für Ihr Verständnis.

Ist dies Ihr erster Besuch auf Doodle? Wir werden dafür sorgen, dass Ihre künftigen Besuche erfreulicher sind. [Setzen Sie jetzt ein Lesezeichen](#) und versuchen Sie es etwas später nochmal.

- When the user **scales the service up**:
 - 1 The front-end sends a request to the **service manager** to scale up
 - 2 The service manager creates a new VM with proper contextualization information, then starts polling
 - 3 The agent VM boots, then starts its manager process
 - 4 When the manager establishes a connection with the agent, it requests it to start one or more **roles**
 - 5 The manager uploads code/data as necessary
 - 6 The manager reconfigures other VMs as necessary
- When **scaling down**:
 - ▶ Same story in opposite order

- Building new ConPaaS services from scratch was HARD
 - ▶ Build a proper VM image with contextualization
 - ▶ Develop new **manager** and **agent** daemons
 - ▶ Implement a standardized protocol between the front-end and the agents
 - ▶ All communication goes over SSL with **custom security checks**
- Solution: the **service core**
 - ▶ All ConPaaS services use **a single VM image**
 - ▶ All ConPaaS services use **the same manager and agent daemons**
 - ▶ The service core implements **shared functionality** between all services
 - ★ Start/stop/contextualize virtual machines
 - ★ Secure communication primitives
 - ★ Performance monitoring mechanisms
 - ▶ Each service can **specialize** the service core
 - ★ Implement the service-specific parts

Structure of a service implementation

- Building a new ConPaaS service from the service core is now EASY:
 - ▶ (optional) Provide **shell scripts** to be executed when VMs start and stop
 - ▶ Write a **manager** and an **agent class** in Python
 - ▶ Extend one Python file to **register the new service**
 - ▶ Extend the **front-end** with one service-specific page in PHP
- Adding functionality to **all services** is **quite easy as well**
 - ▶ Secure internal communication
 - ▶ Support for new clouds
 - ▶ Performance monitoring

Our latest baby: the *Generic service*

- Package *any* application, provide 5 scripts:
 - ▶ **init.sh**: install the application
 - ▶ **run.sh**: start the application
 - ▶ **interrupt.sh**: stop the application
 - ▶ **cleanup.sh**: uninstall the application
 - ▶ **notify.sh**: handle the arrival/departure of another VM in this service

ConPaaS gpierrre 998823 help logout

← Dashboard
← This application

New generic service stop default manager log →

running · created in a few moments ago

parameters

run interrupt cleanup

2 instances running in iaas

Instance laasi-9f8b5637 manager	54.158.68.209
running	
master	
Instance laasi-9d825f35 running	54.163.173.87
Volume MyDisk 50MB +	
+ add volume	
init.sh	STOPPED
notify.sh	NEVER STARTED
run.sh	STOPPED
interrupt.sh	NEVER STARTED
cleanup.sh	NEVER STARTED
agent log →	
agent output →	
agent error →	

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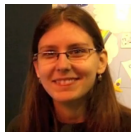
- 1 Introduction
- 2 ConPaaS usage
- 3 ConPaaS architecture
- 4 Conclusion**

- ConPaaS is a **platform-as-a-service environment**
 - ▶ Designed to **facilitate elastic application hosting** in the cloud
 - ▶ Designed to be easily extensible
- ConPaaS addresses **two major classes of applications**:
 - ▶ Web applications
 - ▶ Scientific applications
 - ▶ Combinations of both
- We will use the public ConPaaS installation for practical assignments:

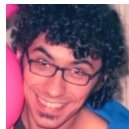
<https://online.conpaas.eu>



Ismail El Helw
(services,
managers, agents)



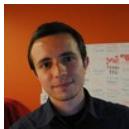
Adriana Szekeres
(security)



Emanuele Rocca
(director,
networking)



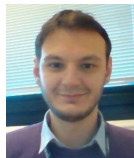
Francesco
Allertsen
(manifests)



Claudiu
Gheorghe
(web frontend)



Yann Radenac
(multi-cloud)



Genc Tato
(nutshell, app
managers)



Teodor Crivăț
(nutshell, disk
volumes)