



HPC Cloud

Floris Sluiter  
SARA computing & networking services

**BiG**Grid

*the dutch e-science grid*

# About SARA, NCF and BiG Grid

- The foundation for **National Compute Facilities** is part of NWO, the Dutch Government Organization for Scientific Research
- The **BiG Grid** project is a collaboration between NCF, Nikhef and NBIC, and enables access to grid infrastructures for scientific research in the Netherlands.
- **SARA** is a national High Performance Computing and e-Science Support Center, in Amsterdam and the primary operational partner of BiG Grid



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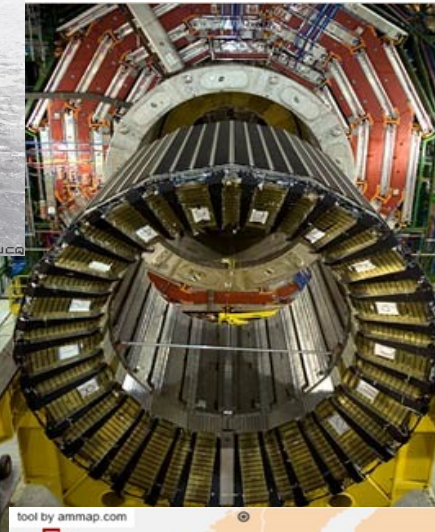
# SARA Project involvements



European Grid Infrastructure  
Towards a sustainable grid infrastructure



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# SARA

## Scientific Infrastructure and support

### High Performance Computing

Huygens, GPU cluster  
Lisa, Grid. Hadoop,  
HPC Cloud



### High Resolution Visualization

Tiled Panel Display  
Remote Visualization



### High Performance Networking

SURFnet 6  
AMSix  
Netherlight



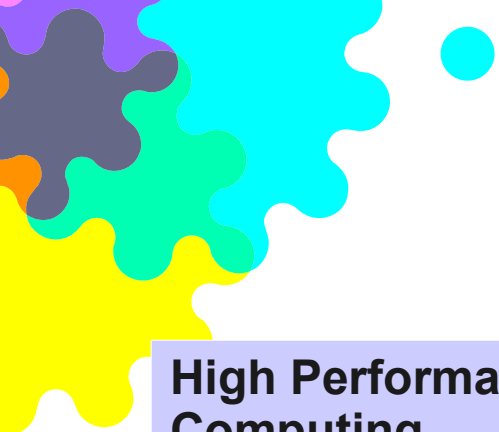
### Mass Storage

2\*10 Petabyte Tape archive  
4 Petabyte disk storage



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# Scientific Computing facilities SARA (Specs)

## Huygens National Super

Power6, 3328 cores in 105 nodes  
15.25 TB of memory,  
Infiniband 160 Gbit/s  
700 TB of disk space,  
60 TFlop/s



## GPU Cluster (part of LISA)

Tesla GPU 2000 cores in 8 nodes  
32 Gbyte memory (total for GPU)  
Infiniband 20Gbit/s  
2 Tbyte disk space  
7 Tflop/s



## LISA National Compute Cluster

Intel, 4480 cores in 512 nodes,  
12 TB of memory,  
Infiniband 20Gbit/s  
50Tbyte disk space  
20 TFlop/s



## HPC Cloud

?



## Grid Resources

Intel, 3000 Cores in 3000 nodes  
9 TB memory  
125 Mbit/s (1 Gbit/s burst) Ethernet  
4.5 PB of disk space, 4 PB tape  
60K specints



## Innovative Infrastructure

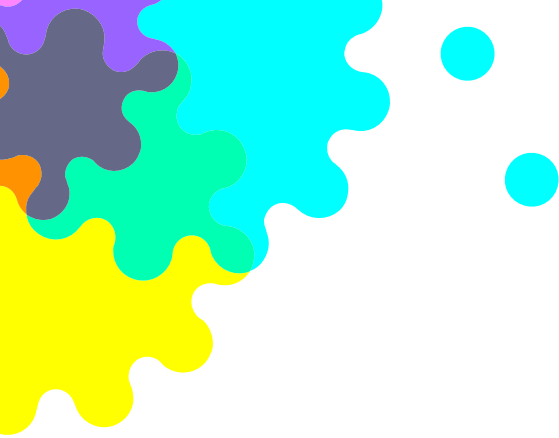
Hadoop  
CDMI  
Webdav, iRODS  
ClearSpeed



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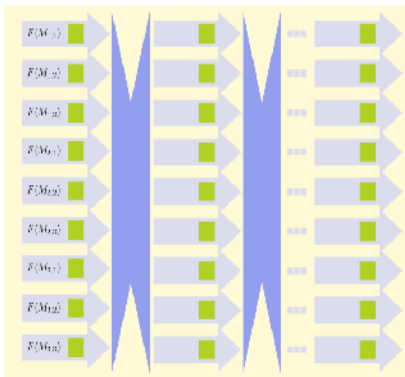
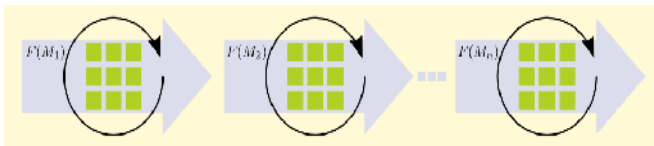




What is a HPC Cloud?

# High Performance Computing Application Parallelization

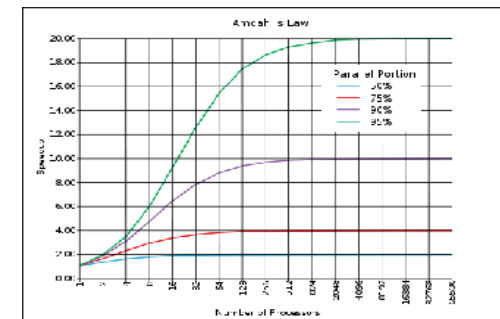
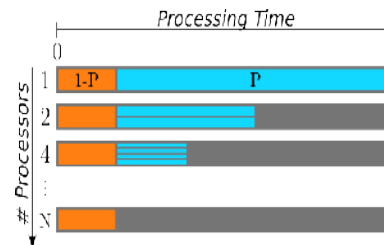
## Task & Data Parallelization



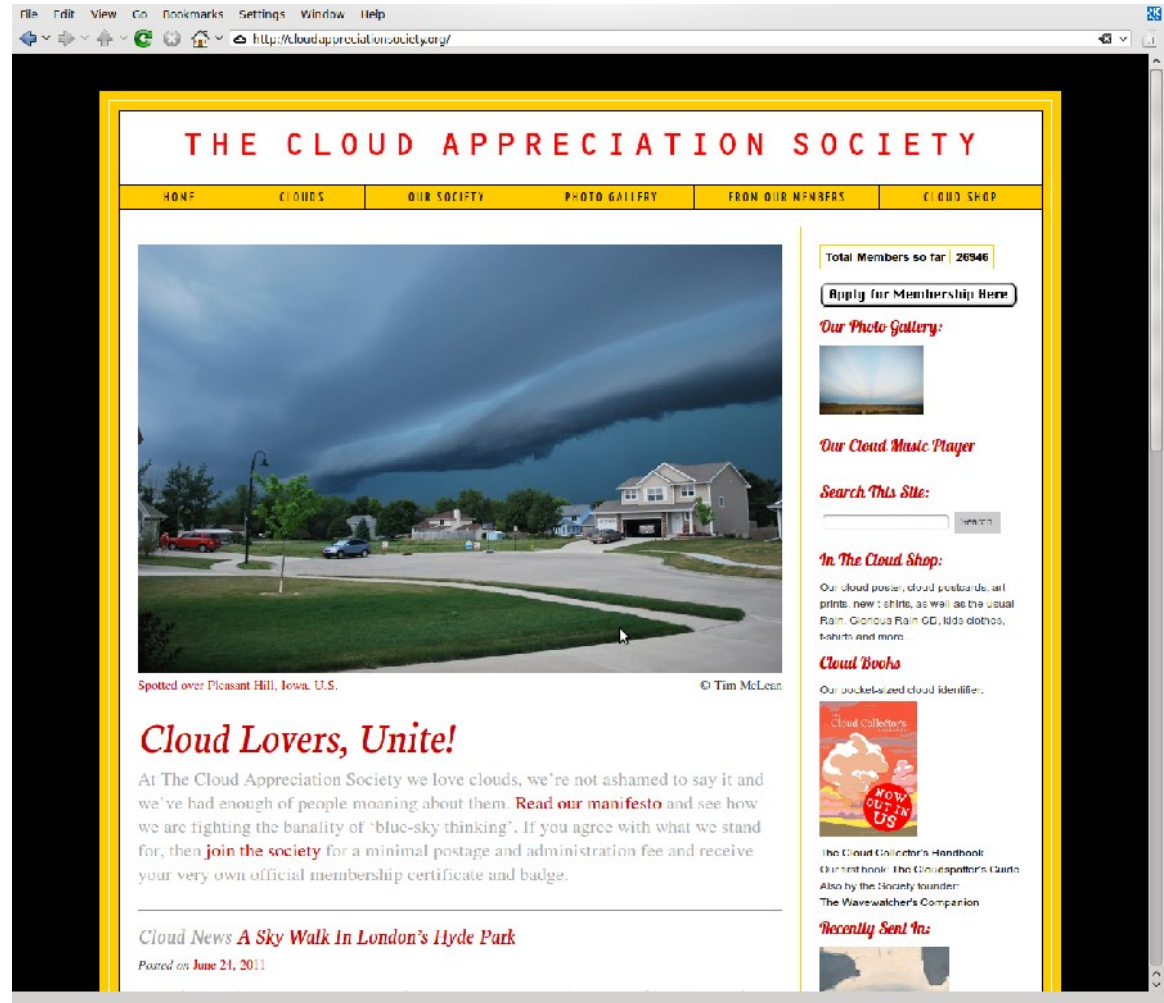
**Amdahl's Law:** The speedup of a program using multiple processors in parallel computing is limited by the sequential fraction of the program.

For example, if 95% of the program can be parallelized, the theoretical maximum speedup using parallel computing would be 20× as shown in the diagram, no matter how many processors are used.

$$\frac{1}{(1 - P) + \frac{P}{N}}$$



# What is a Cloud?







# What is Cloud Computing?

*"Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, ondemand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction." (NIST-SP800-146)*

## Service Models:

- Cloud Software as a Service (SaaS)
- Cloud Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Cloud Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

## BiGGrid:

Allow users to

- freely instantiate a personal environment
- leap from laptop (small scale) to HPC (large scale)



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# What is a Cloud?

[National Institute for Standards and Technology NIST]

[<http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/SNS/cloud-computing/cloud-def-v15.doc>]

- Resource Pooling,
  - ❑ Multiple concurrent users on a shared system
- Broad Network Access
  - ❑ Accesible from The Internet
- Measured Service
  - ❑ Pay per use
- Rapid Elasticity
  - ❑ Capabilities scaled up and down dynamically (pay-as-you-go)
- On-demand self-service
  - ❑ User is in full control



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# Is a Compute Centre a Cloud?

[National Institute for Standards and Technology NIST]

[<http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/SNS/cloud-computing/cloud-def-v15.doc>]

- Resource Pooling,

- ☐ Multiple concurrent users on a shared system

Yes

- Broad Network Access

- ☐ Accesible from The Internet

Yes

- Measured Service

- ☐ Pay per use

Yes

- Rapid Elasticity

- ☐ Capabilities scaled up and down dynamically  
(pay-as-you-go) Within pre-allocation

Some

- On-demand self-service

- ☐ User is in full control

No control over OS and adding resources not trivial

NO

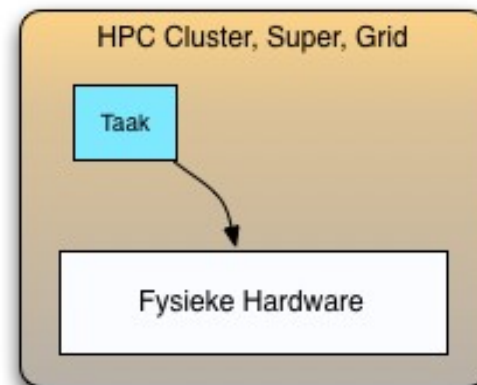
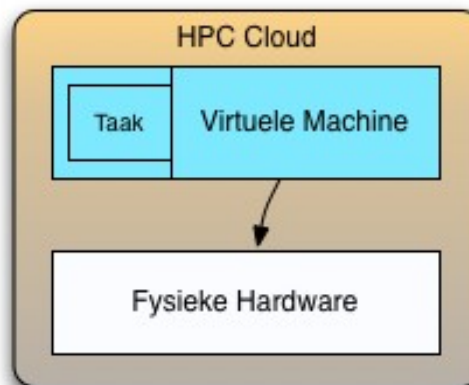
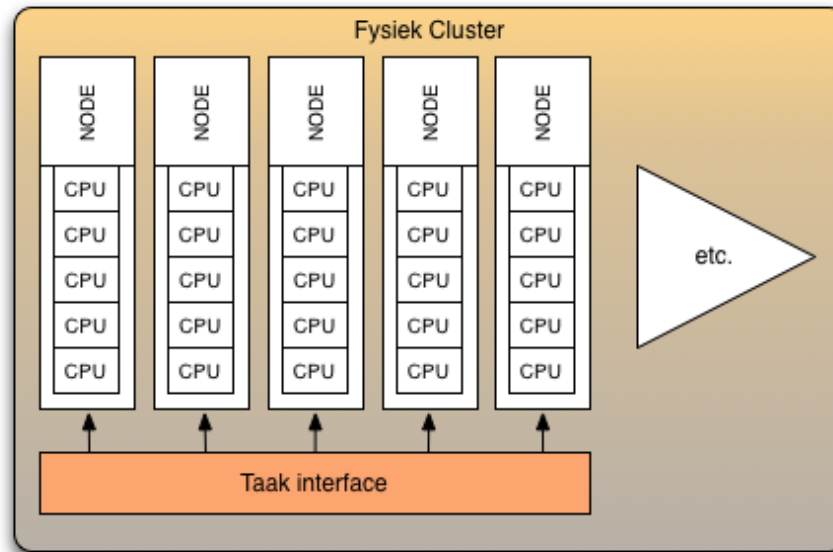


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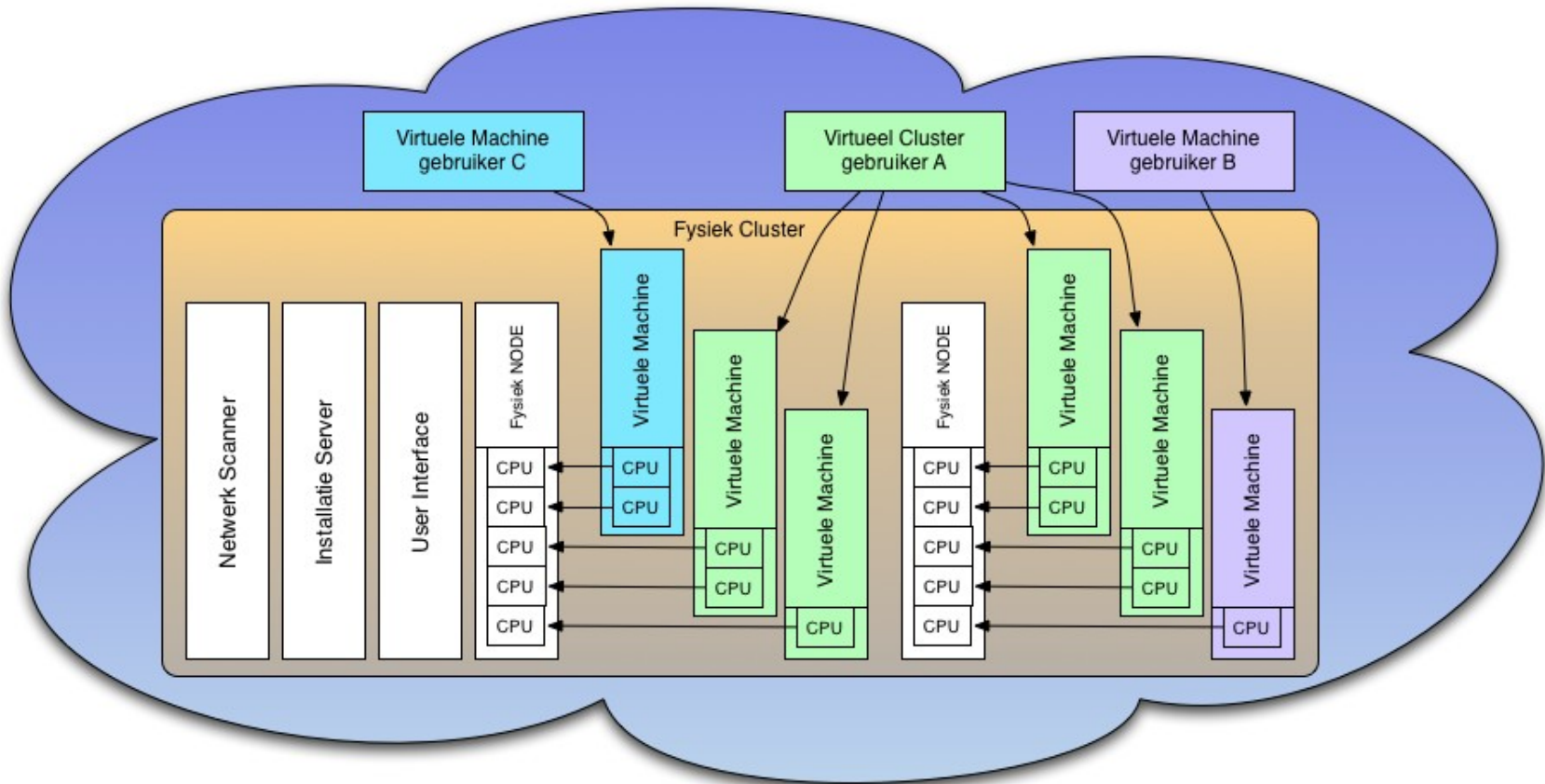
# HPC Cloud vs HPC Cluster

- A VM is a “job”



# Virtual Machines in a HPC Cloud

- Multi-tenancy





# (HPC) Cloud Why?



## World

- better utilization for infrastructure
- "Green IT" (power off under-utilization)
- easy management

## BiGGrid

- free OS & software environment
- locked software can be used
- rapid availability
- HPC cloud for academic world

Massive interest and multiple early adopters prove the need for an academic HPC Cloud environment.

- beta-cloud running "production



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# HPC Cloud Philosophy

***HPC Cloud Computing:***

***Self Service Dynamically Scalable Computing  
Facilities***

***Cloud computing is not about new technology, it is  
about new uses of technology***



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## ...At AMAZON?

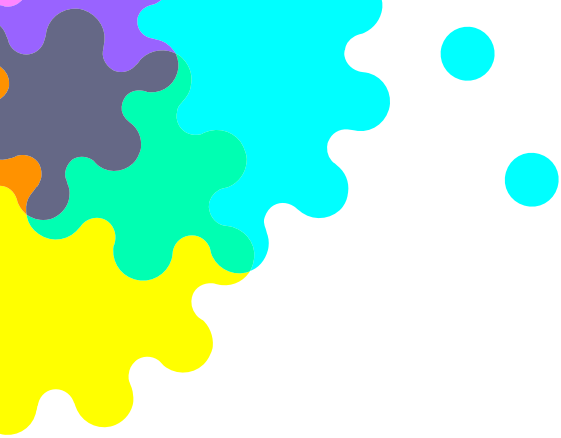
- Cheap?
  - Quadruple Extra Large = 8cores and 64Gb ram:  
\$2.00/h (or \$5300/y + \$0.68/h)
  - 1024 cores = \$2.242.560/y (or \$678k + \$760k = \$1.4M/y)
- Bandwidth = pay extra
- Storage = pay extra
- I/O guarantees?
- Support?
- Secure (no analysis/forensics)?
- **High Performance Computing??**



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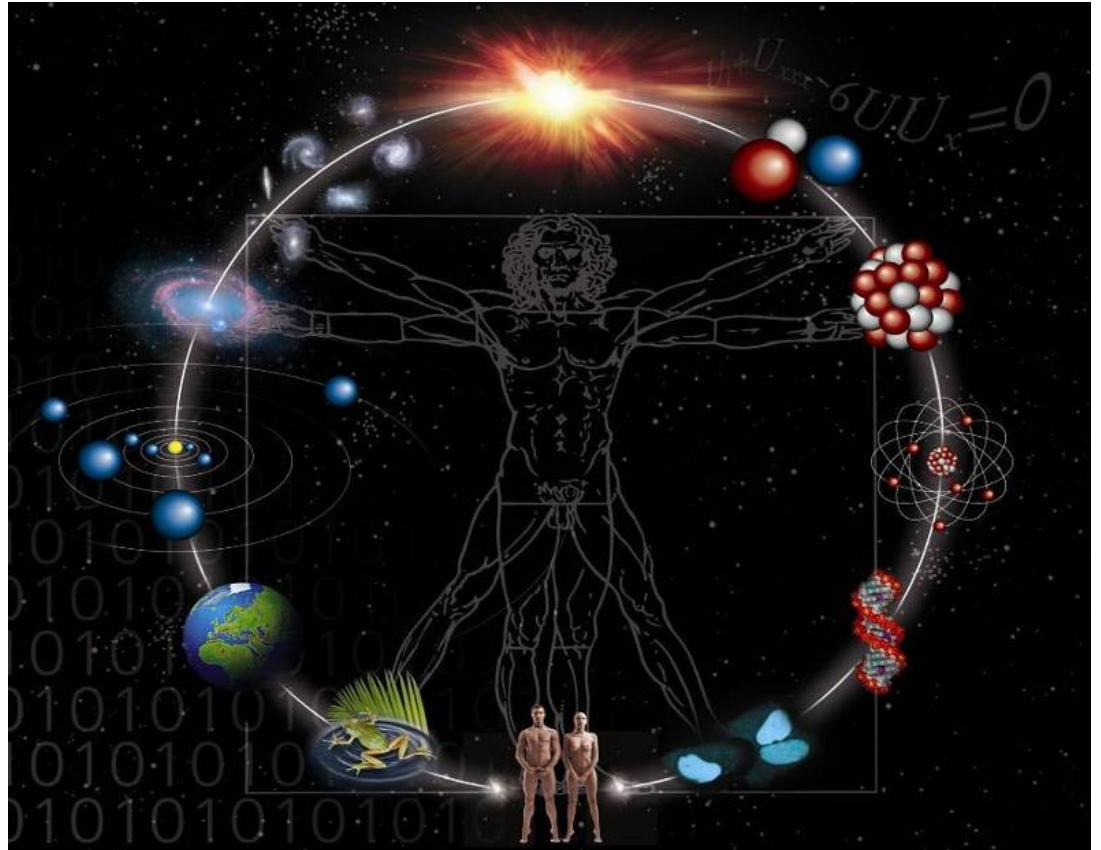
What is needed to create a successful HPC Cloud?



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# Users of Scientific Computing

- High Energy Physics
- Atomic and molecular physics (DNA);
- Life sciences (cell biology);
- Human interaction (all human sciences from linguistics to even phobia studies)
- from the big bang;
- to astronomy;
- science of the solar system;
- earth (climate and geophysics);
- into life and biodiversity.



Slide courtesy of prof. F. Linde, Nikhef

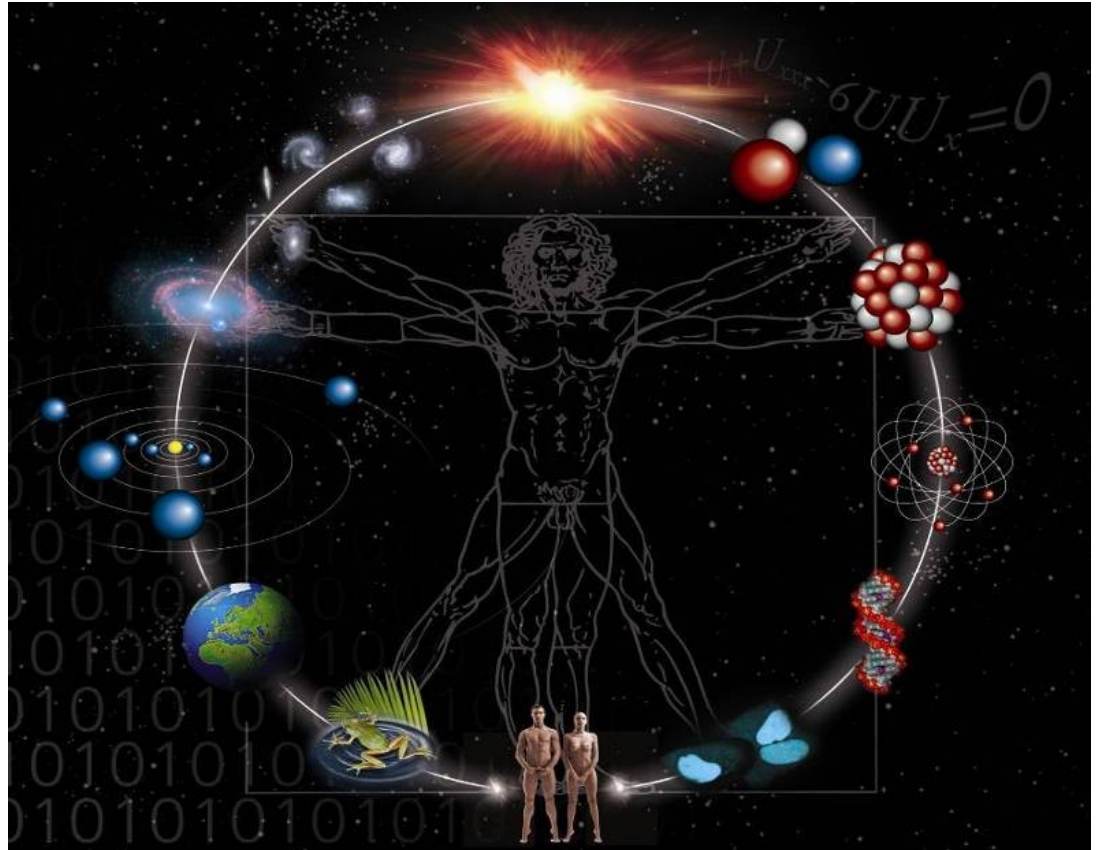
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# (current) Users of HPC Cloud Computing

- ~~High Energy Physics~~
- Atomic and molecular physics (DNA);
- Life sciences (cell biology);
- Human interaction (all human sciences from linguistics to even phobia studies)
- ~~from the big bang;~~
- ~~to astronomy;~~
- ~~science of the solar system;~~
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Slide courtesy of prof. F. Linde, Nikhef

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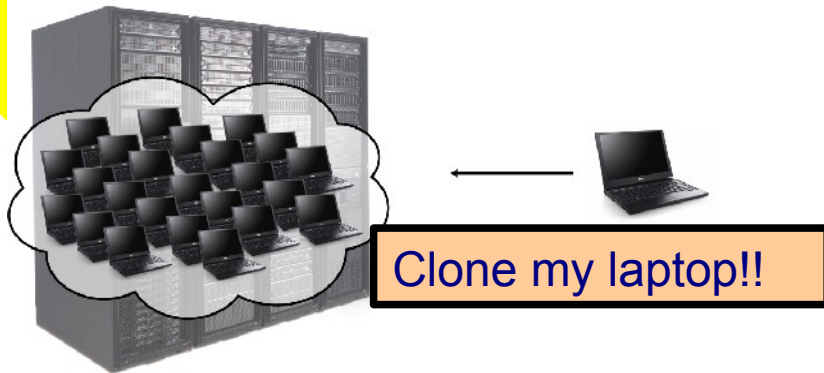
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# HPC (Cloud) Application types

Type	Examples	Requirements
Compute Intensive	Monte Carlo simulations and parameter optimizations, etc	CPU Cycles
Data intensive	Signal/Image processing in Astronomy, Remote Sensing, Medical Imaging, DNA matching, Pattern matching, etc	I/O to data (SAN File Servers)
Communication intensive	Particle Physics, MPI, etc	Fast interconnect network
Memory intensive	DNA assembly, etc	Large (Shared) RAM
Continuous services	Databases, webservers, webservices	Dynamically scalable

# HPC Cloud: Concepts



- HPC Hardware
- No overcommitting (reserved resources)
- Secured environment and network
- User is able to fully control their resource (VM start, stop, OS, applications, resource allocation)
- Develop together with users

Broom closet cluster

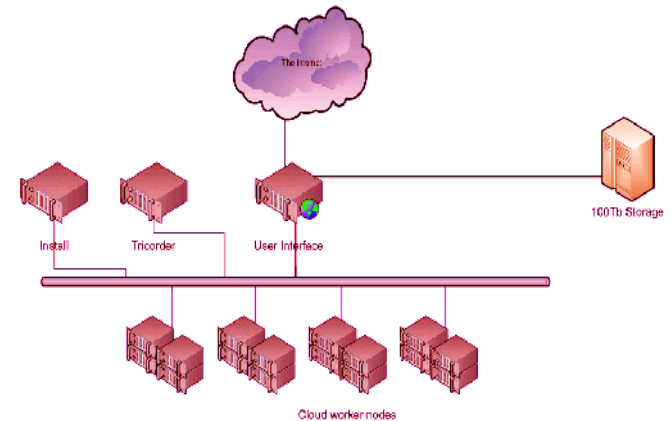


Images:  
- Software  
- Libraries  
- Batch system  
-



# The product: Virtual Private HPC Cluster

- We (plan to) offer:
  - Fully configurable **HPC** Cluster (a cluster from scratch)
  - Fast CPU
  - Large Memory (64GB/8 cores)
  - High Bandwidth (10Gbit/s)
  - Large and fast storage (400Tbyte)
- Users will be **root** inside their own cluster
- **Free** choice of OS, etc
- And/Or **use** existing VMs:  
Examples, Templates, Clones of Laptop, Downloaded VMs, etc
- **Public** IP possible (subject to security scan)



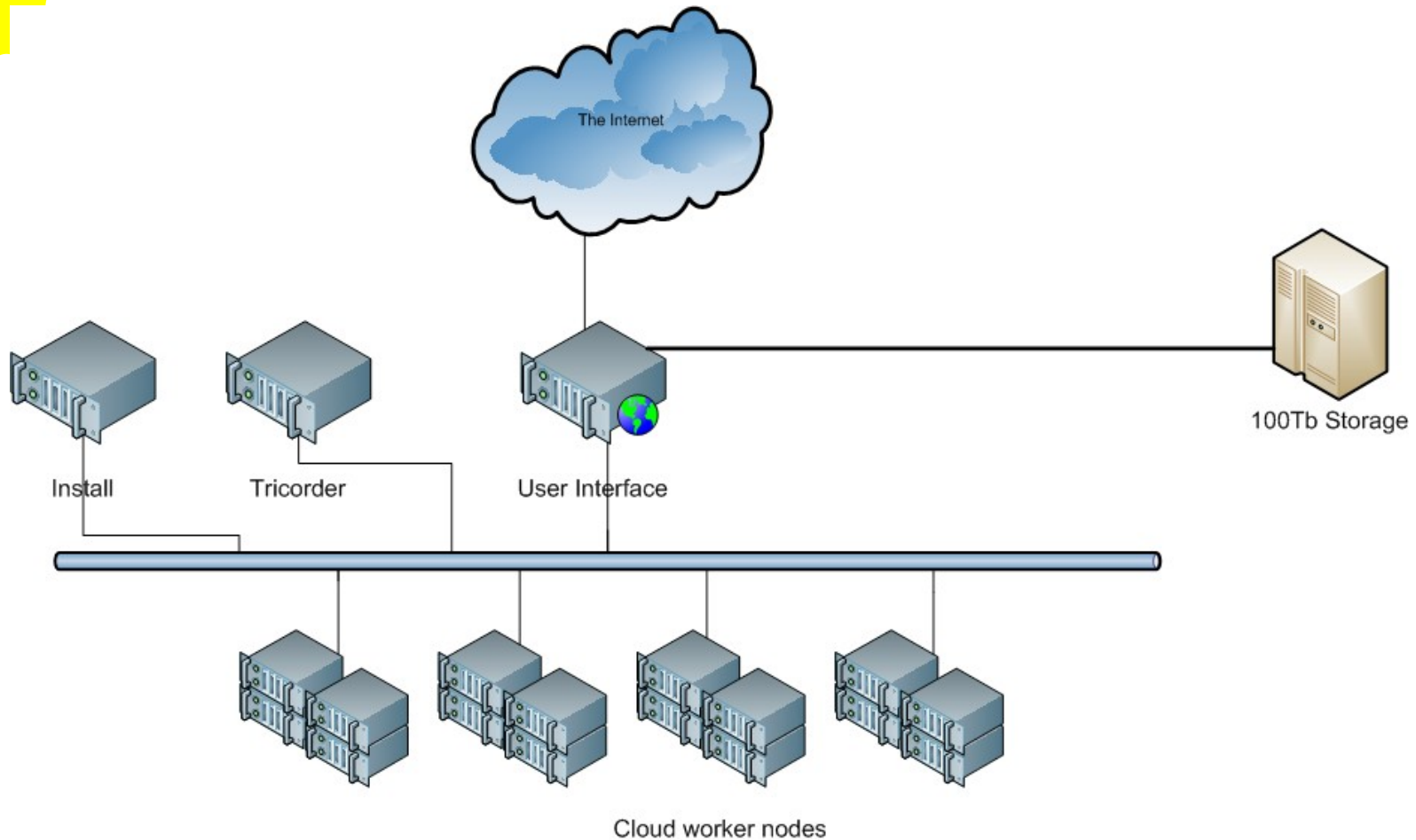
## Platform and tools:

- Redmine collaboration portal
- Custom GUI (Open Source)
- Open Nebula + custom add-ons
- CDMI storage interface

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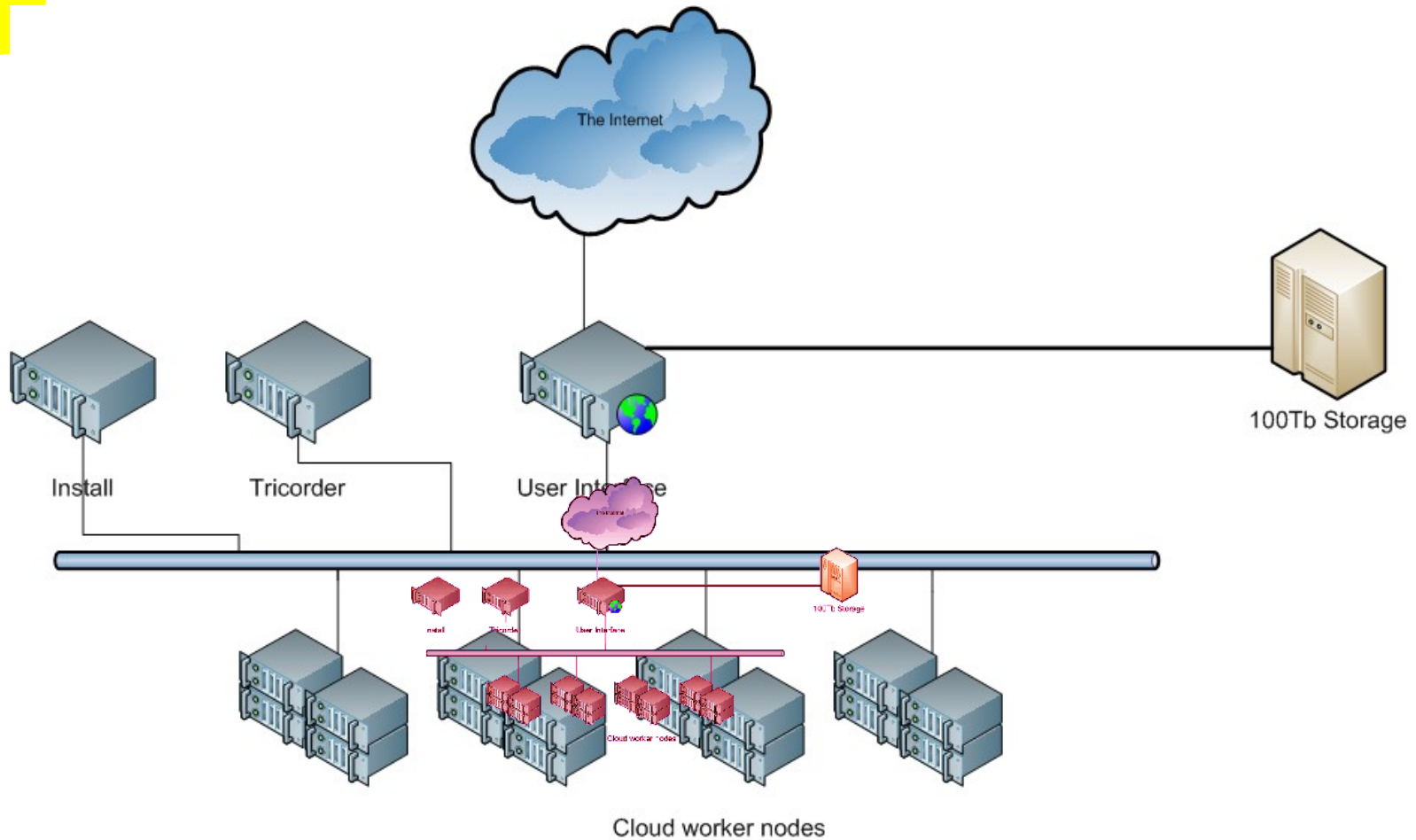
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# Physical architecture (testbed)



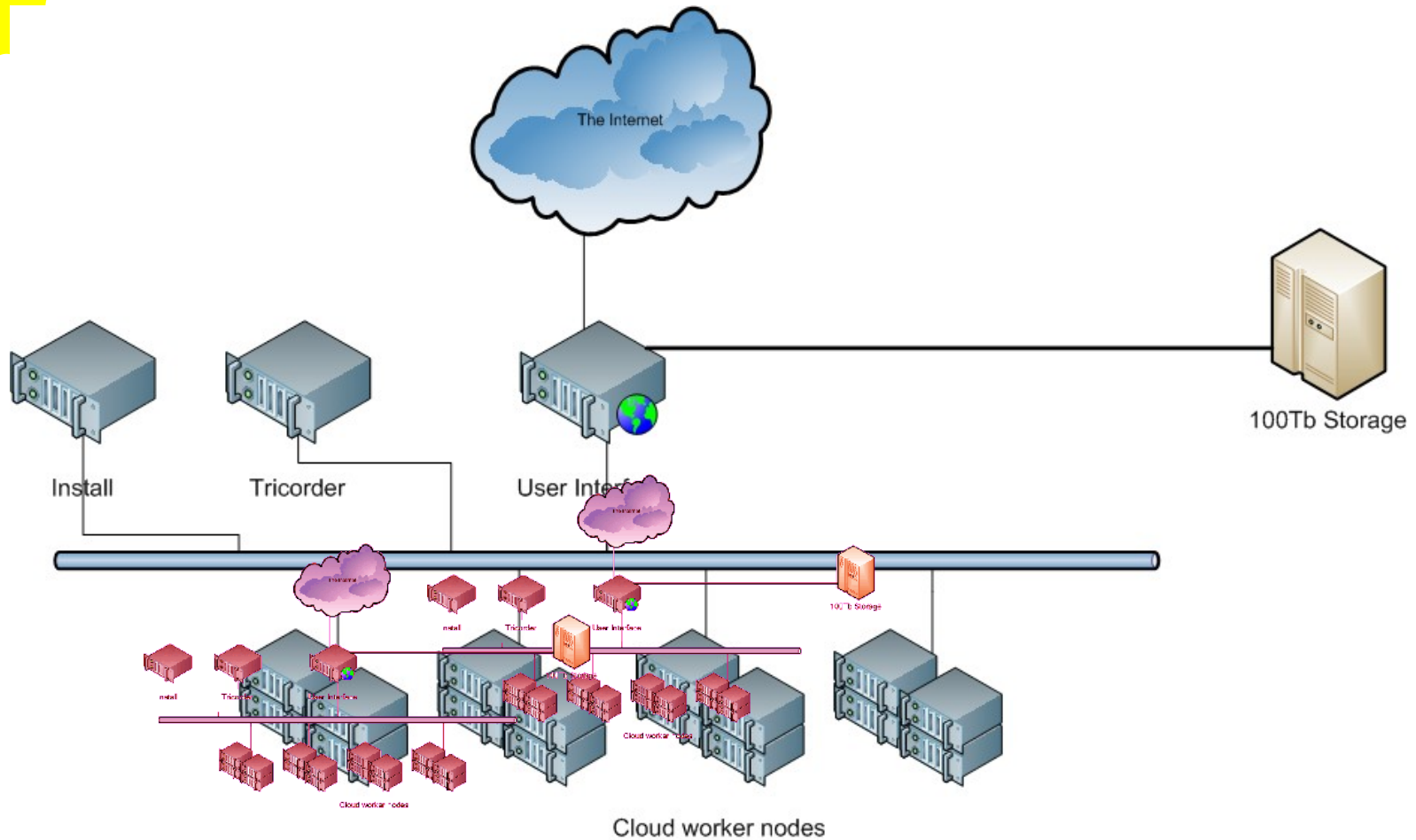


# Virtual architecture

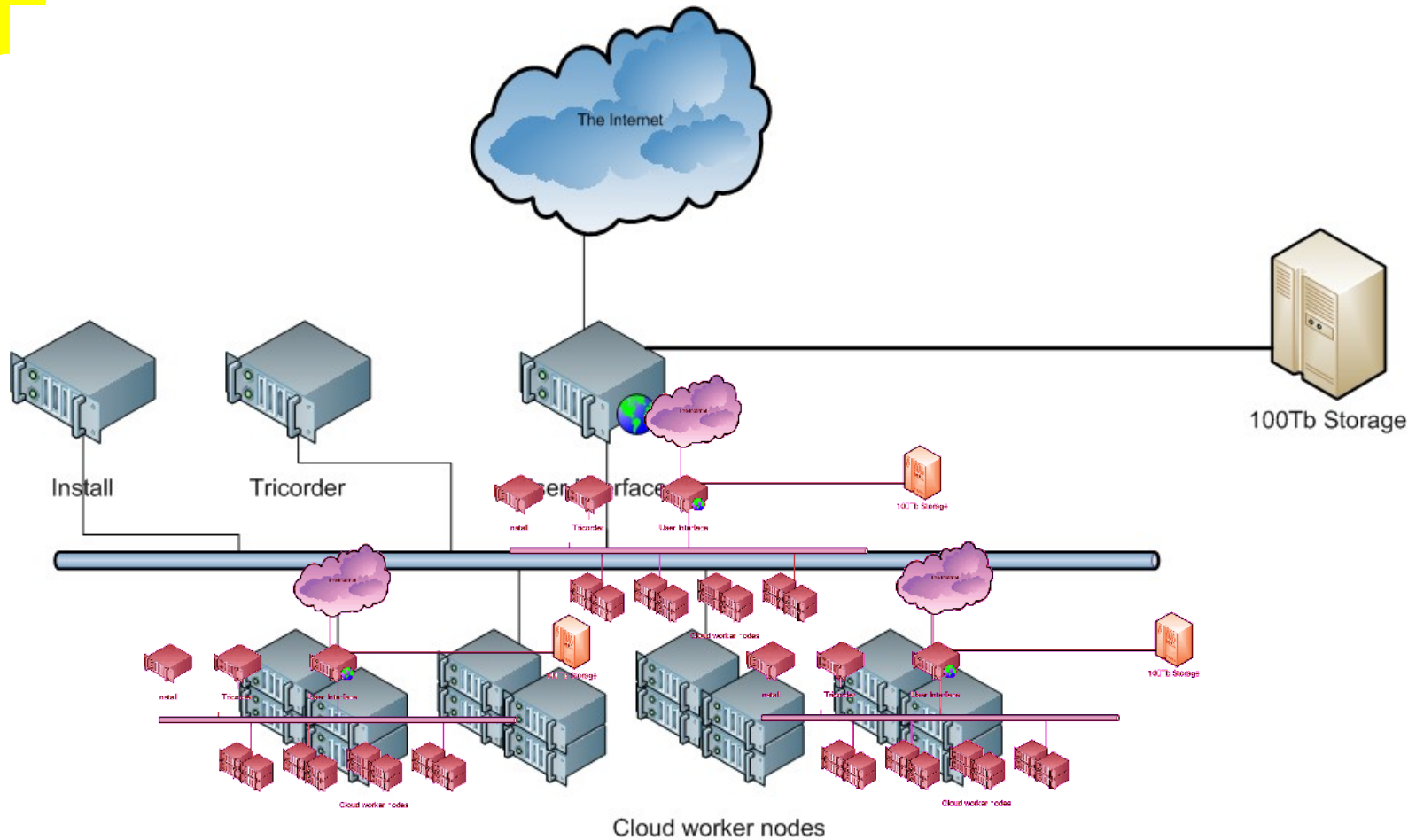


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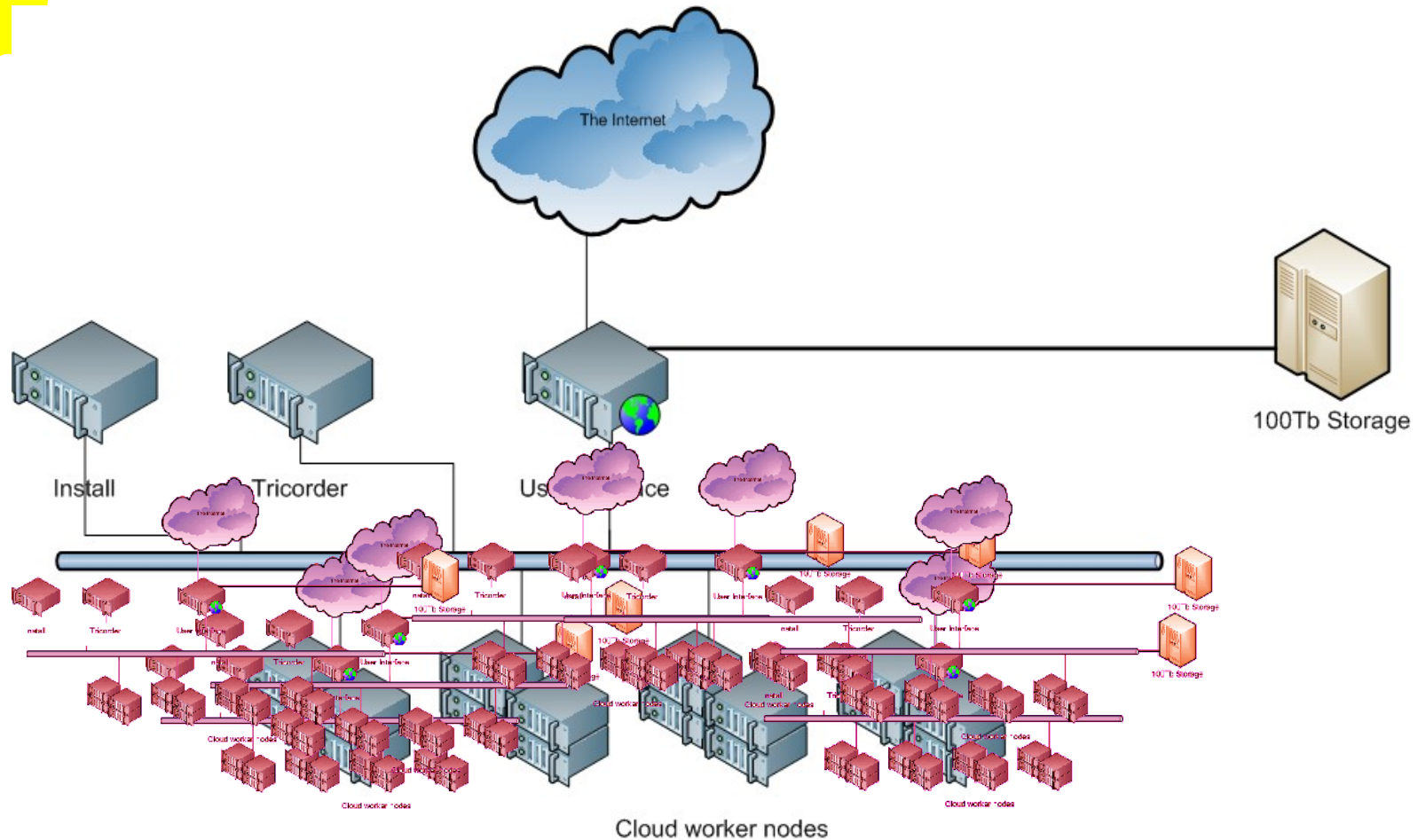
# Virtual architecture cont...



# Virtual architecture cont...

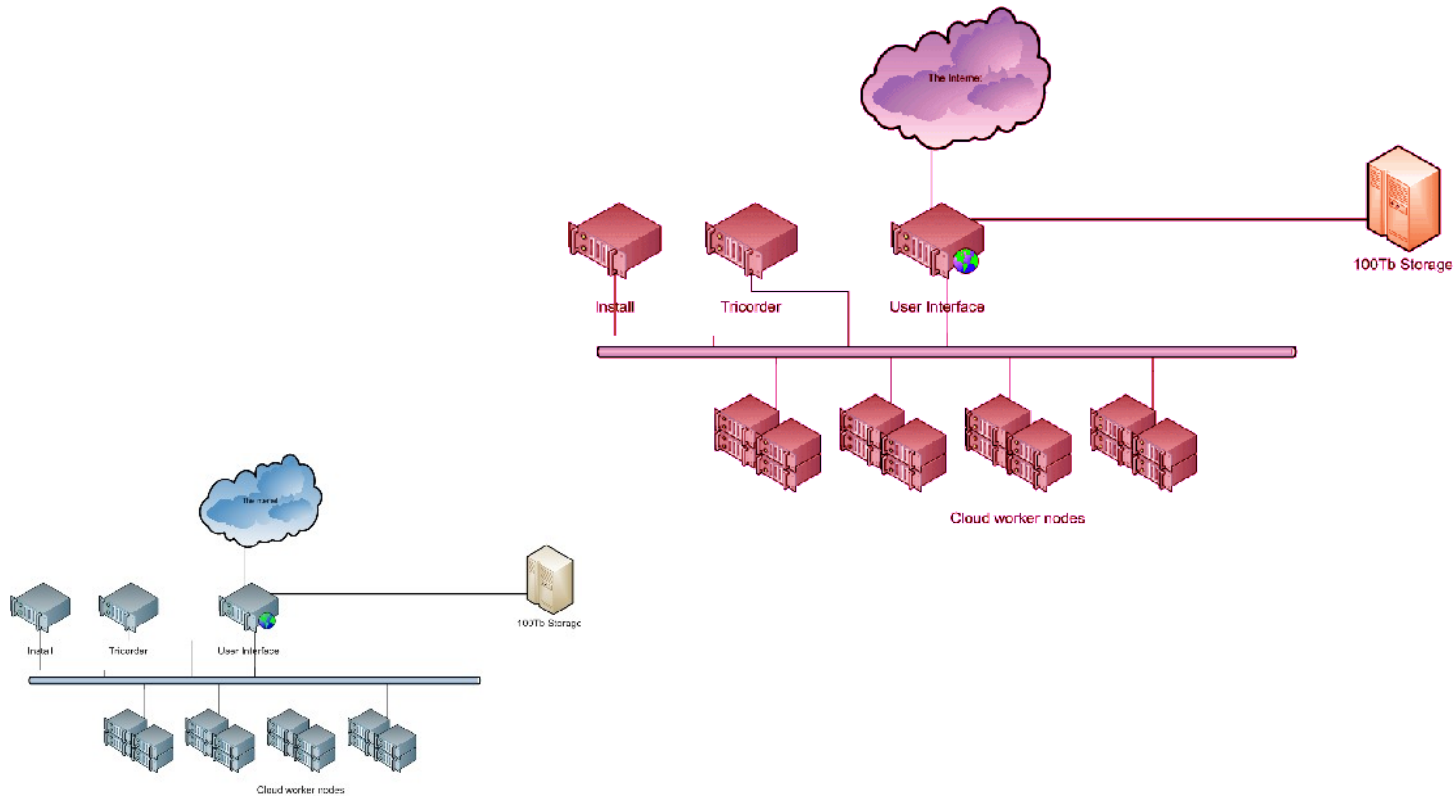


# Virtual architecture cont...



# Virtual architecture

## User view



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# HPC Cloud trust (1/2)

Security is of major importance

- cloud user confidence
- infrastructure provider confidence

Protect

- the outside from the cloud users
- the cloud users from the outside
- the cloud users from each other

Not possible to protect the cloud user from himself

- user has full access/control/responsibility  
ex. virus research must be possible



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# HPC Cloud trust (2/2)

- Firewall
  - fine-grained access rules (“closed port” policy)
  - non-standard ports open on request only and between limited network ranges
- Scanning of new virtual templates
  - catches initial problems, but once the VM is live...
- Port scanning
  - catches well-known problems
- State-full Package Inspection
  - random sample based



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# Project Development Goals

- Physical Architecture

- HPC Cloud needs High I/O capabilities
- Performance tuning: optimize hard- & software
- Scheduling

- Usability

- Interfaces
- Templates
- Documentation & Education
- Involve users in pre-production (!)

- Security

- Protect user against self, fellow users, the world and vice versa!
- Enable user to share private data and templates
- Self Service Interface
  - User specifies “normal network traffic”, ACLs & Firewall rules
- Monitoring, Monitoring, Monitoring!
  - No control over contents of VM
  - monitor its ports, network and communication patterns

## ROADMAP

- 1) SARA Innovation project in 2009,
- 2) Pre-production for BiGGrid in 2010
- 3) In 2011 (summer) Production Infrastructure
- 4) Development continues 2011/2012



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# A Team and a bit of Hard Labour



# User collaboration Portal

- Redmine (www.redmine.org)

The left screenshot shows a user's 'My page' in Redmine. It features a table of issues assigned to the user, a list of reported issues, and a 'Latest news' section. The right screenshot shows the 'Cloud Support' page, which includes a home message, a list of latest projects, and a 'Latest news' section. The 'Latest projects' section lists several projects with their dates and descriptions.

**Issues assigned to me (2)**

#	Project	Tracker	Subject
82	SARA Cloud Infrastructure	Support	provide documentation re "Clear my laptop" (Feedback)
100	SARA Cloud Infrastructure	Feature	Proper User Agreement (Feedback)

**Reported issues (60)**

#	Project
102	ManagementConsole
81	ManagementConsole
29	ManagementConsole
56	ManagementConsole
60	ManagementConsole
94	SARA Cloud Infrastructure
101	ManagementConsole
104	ManagementConsole
106	SARA Cloud Infrastructure

**Latest projects**

- **ENTRAIN Data distribution** (03/25/2011 03:29 pm)  
The ENTRAIN Data Distribution project is a pilot project which demonstrates the use of an OpenLDAP server for providing access to structured data sets. The data set was produced in the ENTRAIN project and consists of 15TB of simulation data.
- **ENTRAIN project** (03/25/2011 03:29 pm)  
The ENTRAIN project aims to provide the infrastructure for the execution of advanced boundary layer, for secondary, tertiary, and air quality models. It is of vital importance to correctly forecast the evolution of the boundary layer, which comes in time due to climate heating and wind shear....
- **CloudStorage development** (03/23/2011 03:05 pm)  
New Cloud Storage project to trace development efforts.
- **User interface** (03/16/2011 03:43 am)  
User interface project to trace development efforts.
- **Physlet** (03/01/2011 10:22 am)  
Physlet is the project during which the Physlet kind interaction model will be developed at KMI. It is a desktop environment, a client and server model in the cloud, this client virtual machine resembles the environment at KMI and will provide insight in the links and requirements of the client's computing environment....
- **User documentation** (02/10/2011 02:10 pm)

**cloud resource allocation**

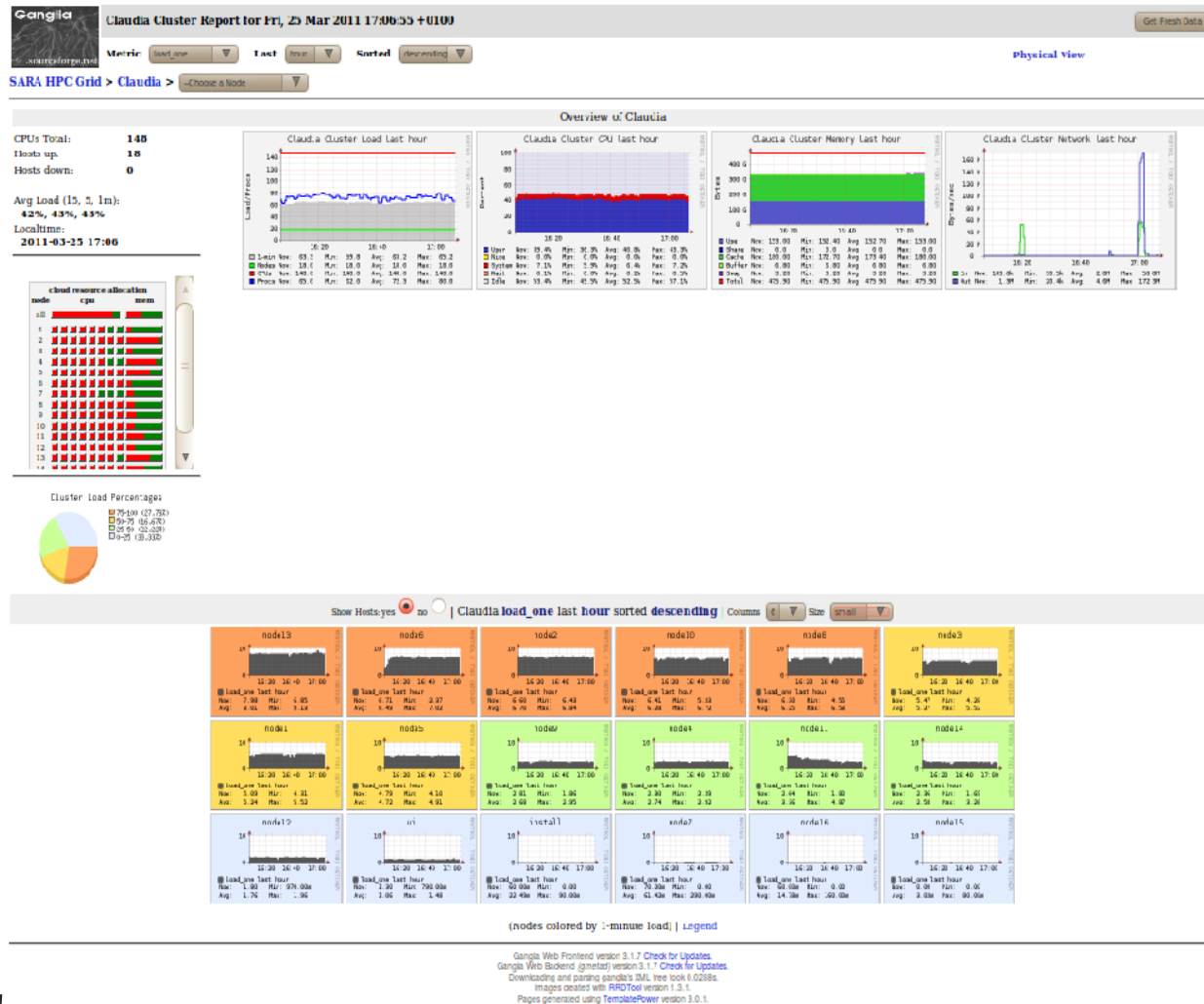
node	cpu	mem
all	100%	100%
1	100%	100%
2	100%	100%
3	100%	100%
4	100%	100%
5	100%	100%
6	100%	100%
7	100%	100%
8	100%	100%
9	100%	100%
10	100%	100%
11	100%	100%
12	100%	100%
13	100%	100%
14	100%	100%
15	100%	100%



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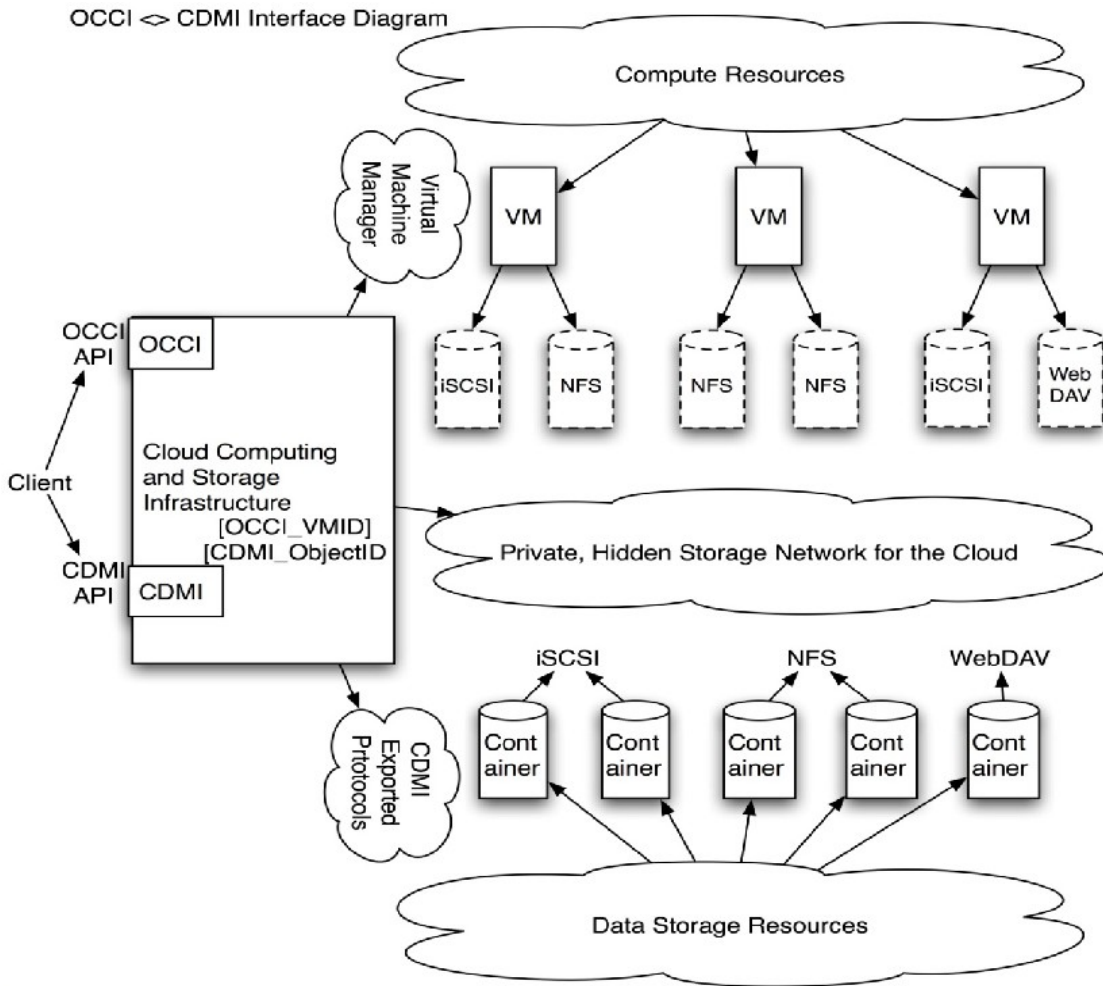
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# Monitoring workload





# Standards: OCCI + CDMI + OVF + CNMI = CMI





# Development plans/effort @ SARA

- Storage
  - CDMI server application
- Network
  - Dynamic provisioning
  - QoS
  - ACL/Firewall rules
  - Dynamic DNS
  - “CNMI”
  - Network benchmarking
- Compute
  - OCCI server with AAA?
- GUI
  - New & improved on OCCI/CDMI
- Security
  - Flow analysis
  - Dynamic ACL/Firewall





# Real world network virtualization tests with qemu/KVM

- 20 gbit/s DDR infiniband (IPoIB) is compared with 1 Gbps Ethernet and 10 Gbps Ethernet
- Virtual network bridged to physical (needed for user separation)
- "real-world" tests performed on non optimized system
- Results
  - 1GE: 0,92 Gbps (1 Gbs)
  - IpoIB: 2,44 Gbps(20Gbs)
  - 10GE: 2,40 Gbps (10Gbs)
- Bottleneck: virtio driver
- Likely Solution: SRIOV
  
- Full report on [www.cloud.sara.nl](http://www.cloud.sara.nl)

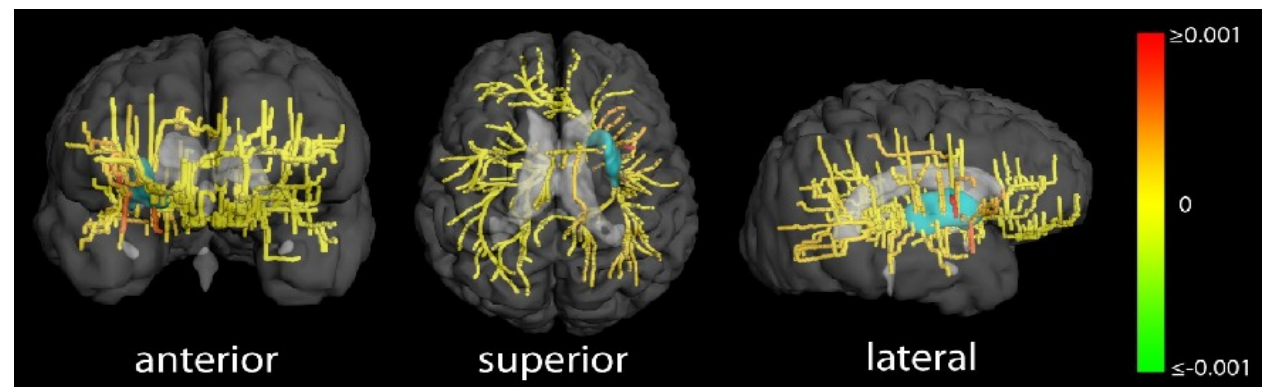
# User participation

## 30 involved in testing

nr.	Title	Core Hours	Storage	Objective	Group/institute
1	Cloud computing for sequence assembly	14 samples * 2 vms * 2-4 cores * 2 days = 5000	10-100GB / VM	Run a set of prepared vm's for different and specific sequence assembly tasks	Bacterial Genomics, CMBI Nijmegen
2	Cloud computing for a multi-method perspective study of construction of (cyber)space and place	2000 (+)	75-100GB	Analyse 20 million Flickr Geocoded data points	Uva, GPIO institute
3	Urban Flood Simulation	<b>Field</b>		<b># projects</b>	
4	A user friendly cloud-based inverse modelling environment	Bioinformatics		8	
5	Real life HPC cloud computing experiences for MicroArray analyses	Ecology		3	
6	Customized pipelines for the processing of MRI brain data	Geography		3	
7	Cloud computing for historical map collections: access and georeferencing	Computer science		5	
8	Parallellization of MT3DMS for modeling contaminant transport at large scale	Linguistics		4	
9	An imputation pipeline on Grid Gain	Other		7	
10	Regional Atmospheric Soaring Prediction				
11	Extraction of Social Signals from video	160	630GB	Video Feature extraction	TU Delft
12	sequencing data from mouse tumors	?	150-300GB	Run analysis pipeline to create mouse model for genome analysis	Chris Klijn, NKI

# Example Project 1

- Medical data MRI Image processing pipeline
  - ❑ Cluster with custom imaging software
  - ❑ Dynamic scaling up depending on the load
  - ❑ Added 1 VM with web service for user access, data upload and download



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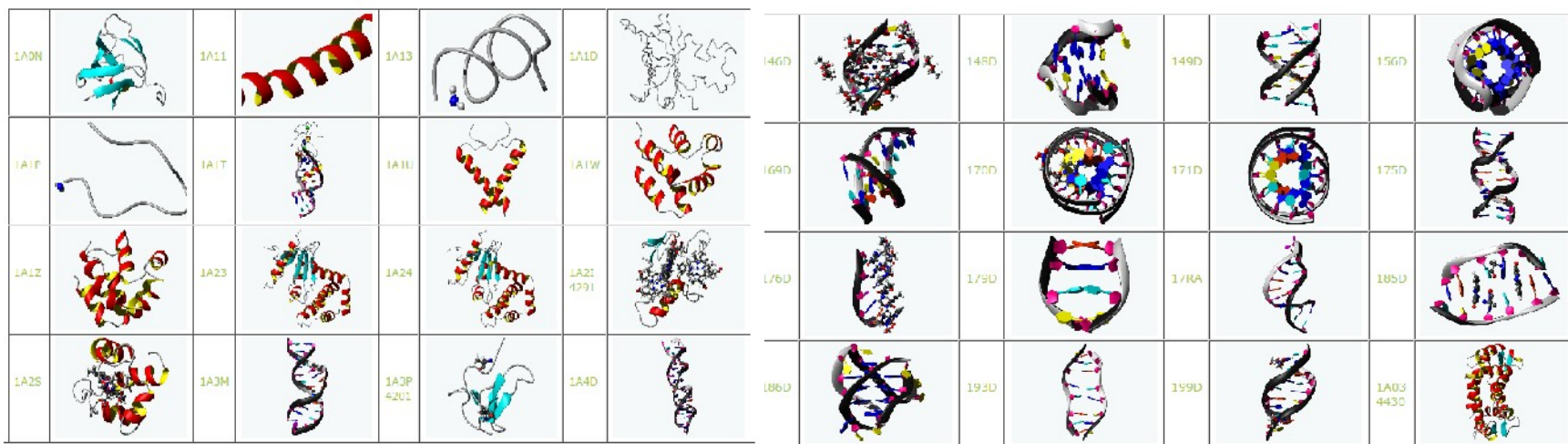
Pictures from H. Vrooman, Erasmus MC

# Example project 2

## NMR spectroscopy: Virtual Cing by J. Doreleijers

With NMR spectroscopy the 3D structure of biomolecules such as proteins and DNA are solved in solution. It thus provides a structural view of the chemical reactions that underly most diseases.

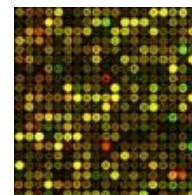
NMR structure determination needs a solid validation of the experimental data in relation to the resulting 3D coordinates because the process in many labs has not and often -can- not be automated fully. A virtual machine called VirtualCing (VC for short) interfaces to the best 24 NMR validation programs, together with CING's internal unique checks. VC was developed because installing the external programs on a traditional grid would take too long in development and would be cumbersome to maintain. We were able to validate all the 8,000+ structures currently available in the worldwide database Protein Data Bank (wwPDB) in just a week. The same strategy is applied to recalculate, improve and validate several thousand protein structures in a new project named NMR\_REDO.



# User Experience

(slides from Han Rauwerda, transcriptomics UVA)

**Microarray analysis:** *Calculation of F-values in a 36 \* 135 k transcriptomics study using of 5000 permutations on 16 cores. Over 10 week period **30.000** core-hours*  
*Data analysis using R (statistical analysis) with specialized plugin*



## **Ageing study** - conditional correlation

- dr. Martijs Jonker (MAD/IBU), prof. van Steeg (RIVM), prof. dr. v.d. Horst en prof.dr. Hoeymakers (EMC)
- 6 timepoints, 4 tissues, 3 replicates and 35 k measurements + pathological data
  - Question: find per-gene correlation with pathological data (staining)
  - Spearman Correlation conditional on chronological age (not normal)
  - p-values through 10k permutations (**4000 core hours** / tissue)

## **Co-expression network analysis**

- 6k \* 6k correlation matrix (conditional on chronological age)
- calculation of this matrix parallellized. (**5.000 core hours** / tissue)

Development during testing period (real life!)

## **Conclusions**

- Many ideas were tried (clusters with 32 - 64 cores)
- worked out of the box (including the standard cluster logic)
- no indication of large overhead
- Cloud cluster: like a real cluster
- Virtually no hick-ups of the system, no waiting times
- User: it is a very convenient system





## ● Usage statistics in beta phase

### Users liked it:

- ~90.000 core-hours used in first 10 weeks (~175.000 available)
- currently 500k core-hours
- 50% occupation *during beta testing*
- *Currently 80-90%*
- Science is being done!
- Some pioneers paved the way for the rest (“Google” launch approach)



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# Observations

- Usage: Scientific programmer prepares environment, Scientist uses
- Several “heterogenic clusters” Microsoft Instances combined with Linux
- Modest parallelism (maximum 64)
- User wishlist: Possibility to share a collection of custom made virtual machines with other users
- Added value: support by your trusted HPC centre.
- HPC Cloud on HPC hardware is necessary addition to a complete HPC eco-system





# Advantages of HPC Cloud

- Only small overhead from virtualization (5%)
  - easy/no porting of applications
  - Applications with different requirements can co-exist on the same physical host
  - Long running services (for example databases)
  - Tailored Computing
  - Service Cost shifts from manpower to infrastructure
  - Usage cost in HPC stays Pay per Use
  - Time to solution shortens for many users



# HPC Cloud, what is it good for?

- Interactive applications
- High Memory, Large data
- Same data, many different applications  
(Cloud reduces porting efforts!)
- Dynamic, fast changing and complicated applications
- Clusters with Multi Operating Systems
- Collaboration
- Flexible and Versatile
- System architecture is expandable and scalable

# BiG Grid HPC cloud in international media

The collage consists of three overlapping web browser screenshots. The top-left screenshot shows the NBIC (Netherlands Bioinformatics Centre) website. The headline reads "NBIC users test HPC Cloud" with a sub-headline "Following a successful pilot in 2009, the extended phase of the HPC Cloud". The top-right screenshot shows the IBM HPC In the Cloud website. The headline reads "SARA Opens Gate for HPC Cloud Researchers" with a sub-headline "Made possible by Open Nebula Cloud". The bottom screenshot shows the Cfengine website. The headline reads "Cfengine 3 Manages the Open Nebula Cloud at SARA" with a sub-headline "By Jelle Oude Jansma".

**Top Left: NBIC website**

nbic | netherlands bioinformatics centre

Home | About NBIC | News & Press | News | Contact

**NBIC users test HPC Cloud**

10 Jun 2010

Following a successful pilot in 2009, the extended phase of the HPC Cloud

**Top Right: IBM HPC In the Cloud website**

IBM Smart Business Cloud Computing

Reduce costs. Improve service delivery. Enable business innovation.

**HPC In the Cloud**

Dedicated to Covering Enterprise & Scientific Large Scale Cloud Computing

Welcome Guest. Subscribe | Sign In

**SARA Opens Gate for HPC Cloud Researchers**

May 10, 2010

Made possible by Open Nebula Cloud

**Bottom: Cfengine website**

Cfengine

**Cfengine 3 Manages the Open Nebula Cloud at SARA**

By Jelle Oude Jansma

DEL 01 June 2010

The Netherlands are well known for pushing the boundaries of IT to support scientific initiatives. The Dutch Supercomputing Centre SARA (Stichting Nederlands Rekencentrum) is one of the top 100 supercomputing sites in the world and has been an avid Cfengine user for many years. In keeping with this cutting edge profile, SARA has been turning to the latest developments in Cfengine to offer client services to Dutch researchers.

**Through a nebula, darkly**

In 2006, SARA conducted a small-scale pilot experiment with five groups of scientific users to explore the possibilities of cloud computing in an HPC environment. This was a project funded by the European Union (FP6) collaboration. After the initial phase, the experiment was judged a success and BiG Grid moved to enter in a new phase of self-service computing for the Dutch scientific community. Today, still experimental but much larger in scale, the SARA HPC cloud is being offered as a service to the Dutch scientific community.

BiG

the dutch e-science grid

## SNEAK PREVIEW

(What is an ideal system for an HPC Cloud)

# Calligo

*"I make clouds"*

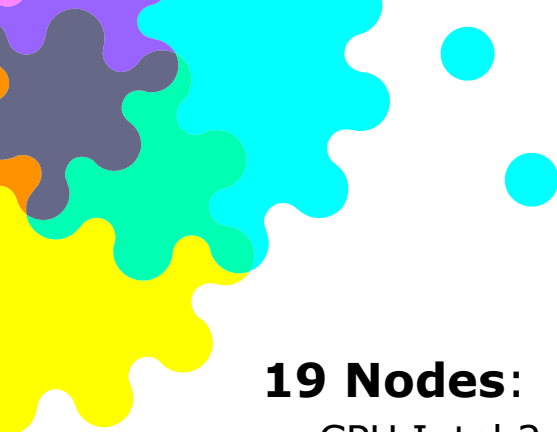
## 19 Nodes:

- \_ CPU Intel 2.13 GHz 32 cores (Xeon-E7 "Westmere-EX")
- \_ RAM 256 Gbyte
- \_ "Local disk" 10 Tbyte
- \_ Ethernet 4\*10GE

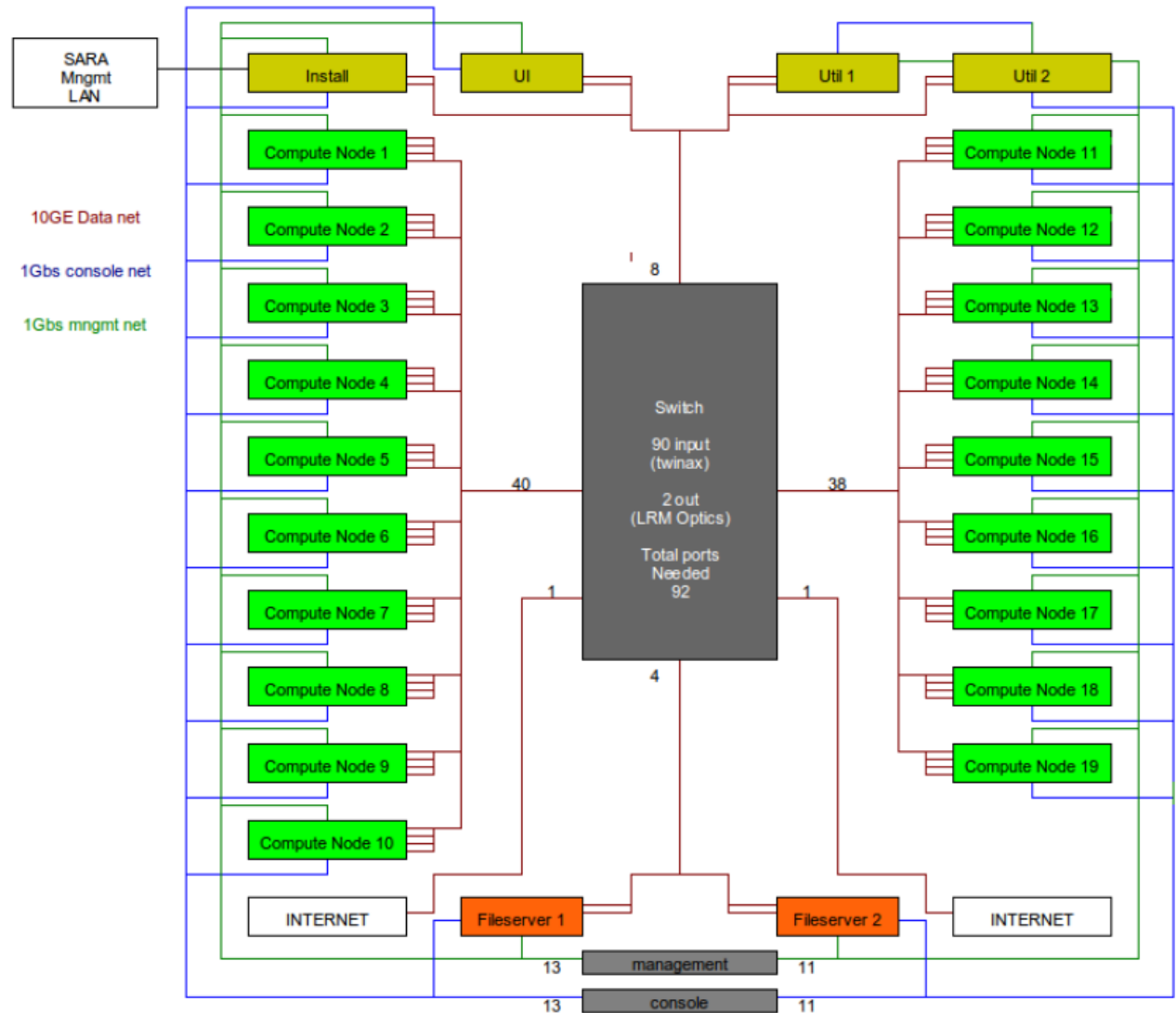


## Total System

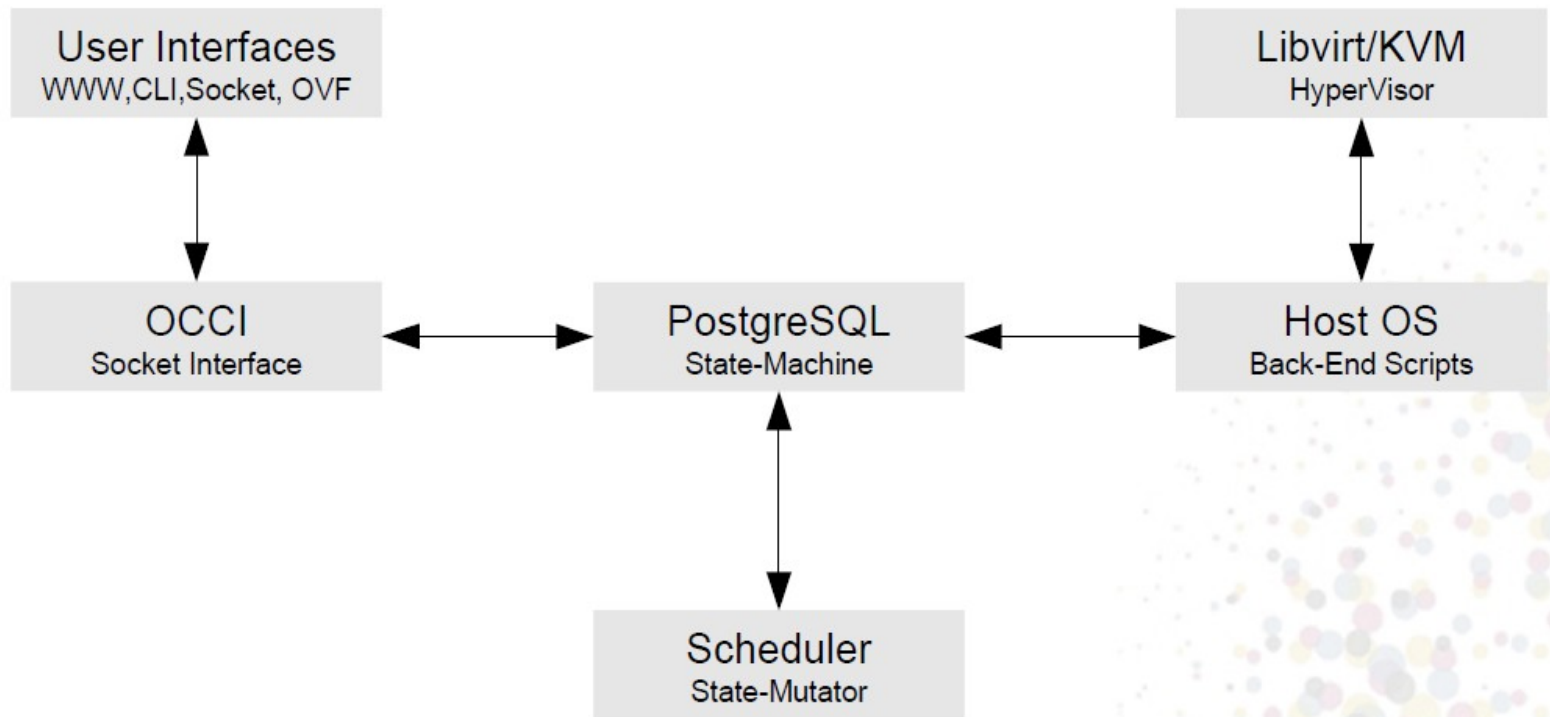
- \_ 608 cores
- \_ RAM 4,75TB
- \_ 96 ports 10GE, 1-hop, non-blocking interconnect
- \_ 400TB shared storage (ISCSI,NFS,CIFS,CDMI...)
- \_ 11.5K specints / 5TFlops



# Calligo, system architecture



# Calligo software architecture







# HPC Systems @ SARA

System	Node	Total
Huygens National Super	CPU Power6, 4.7Ghz, 32/64 cores RAM 128/256 GB "local disk" 8Tbyte Infiniband 8*20 Gbit/s	3456 cores in 105 nodes 15.25 TB of memory, 700 TB of disk space, 60 TFlop/s
LISA National Compute Cluster	CPU Intel 2.26Ghz 8/12 cores RAM 24 Gbyte Local disk 65Gbyte/200Gbyte Infiniband 20Gbit/s	4480 cores in 512 nodes, 12 TB of memory, Infiniband 20Gbit/s 50Tbyte disk space 20 TFlop/s
Grid	CPU Intel 2.2 Ghz 8 cores RAM 24 Gbyte Local disk 300Gbyte Ethernet 1 Gbit/s	3000 Cores in 3000 nodes 9 TB memory 125 Mbit/s (1 Gbit/s burst) Ethernet 4.5 PB of disk space, 4 PB tape 60K specints
Cloud	CPU Intel 2.13 GHz 32 cores (Xeon-E7 "Westmere-EX") RAM 256 Gbyte "Local disk" 10 Tbyte Ethernet 4*10GE	608 cores RAM 4,75TB 400TB shared storage (ISCSI,NFS,CIFS,CDMI...) 11.5K specints / 5TFlops  96 ports 10GE, 1-hop, non-blocking interconnect



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# Acknowledgements



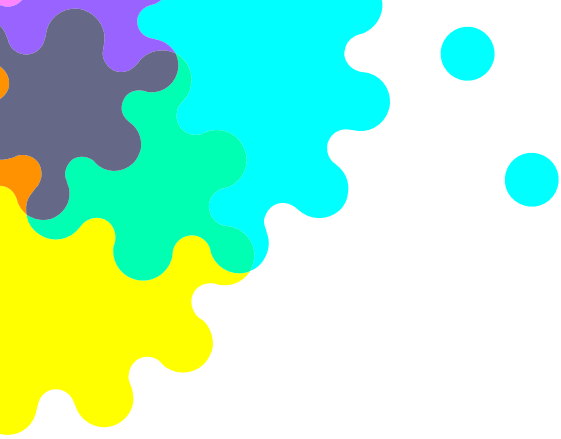
Our Sponsor: NL-BiGGrid

Our Brave & Entrepreneurial **Beta Users**

And the HPC Cloud team:

Jhon Masschelein, Tom Visser, Dennis Blommesteijn, Neil Mooney, Jeroen Nijhof, Alain van Hoof, Floris Sluiter et. al.

<http://www.cloud.sara.nl>



# Demo

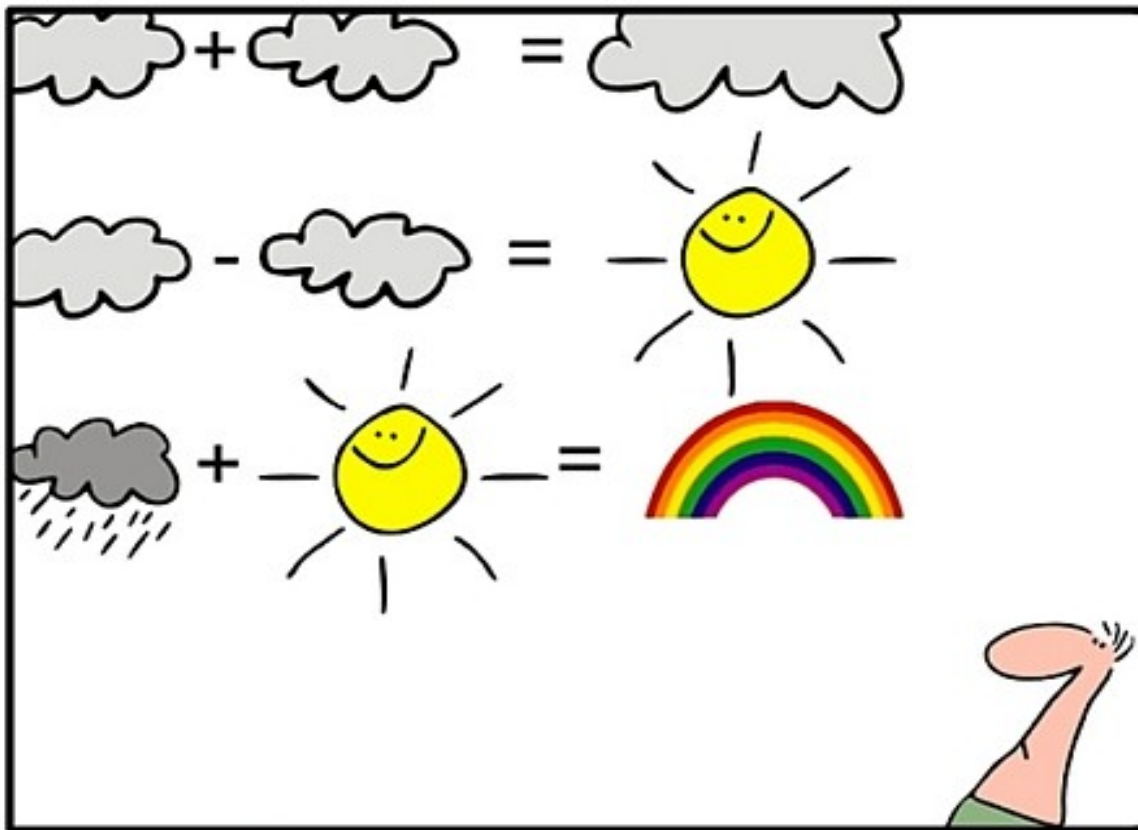


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# Thank you!

## Questions?



geek and poke



[www.cloud.sara.nl](http://www.cloud.sara.nl)

**SIMPLY EXPLAINED - PART 17:  
CLOUD COMPUTING**

**BiG Grid**  
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photo: <http://cloudappreciationsociety.org/>