Grid Computing on the NorduGrid Testbed: Tutorial



Balázs Kónya, Lund University Linux Clusters for Super Computing Linköping, 23-25 October 2002



outline

- → 15:15-16:00 Introduction to Gridcomputing
- 16:00-16:15 Installation coffee break
- 16:15-16:30 Logging into the Grid: dealing with certificates
- → 16:30-17:00 NorduGrid Testbed overview: architecture, Grid services
- → 17:00-17:50 Living on the NorduGrid
 - overview of a Grid session
 - what is on the Grid?: resource discovery (MDS)
 - the "Hello Grid" job



outline cont.

- the command line UI & Broker: ng commands
- formulating a Grid job request: the eXtended Resource Specification Language (XRSL)
 - exercises
- data access on the Grid: the notion of replicas
- → 17:50-18:00 Summary, Future Plans

for the impatient:) www.nordugrid.org/documents/ngclient-install.html



NorduGrid Tutorial

Introduction to Grid Computing



What is the Grid?

- Grid is a technology to share and seamlessly access resources of the world:
 - computing cycles
 - datasets,
 - software,
 - special instruments
- the Holy Grail of distributed computing
- Middleware: a bag of software which implements Grid Standards & protocols
- World Wide Web access to information

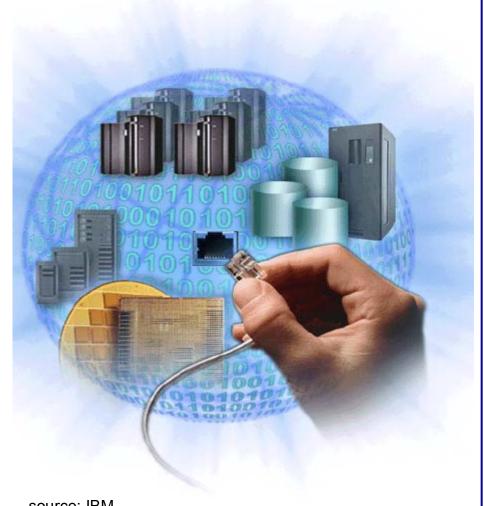


World Wide Grid access to computing capacity and ...



What is the Grid?

- The future infrastructure of computing and data management
- The Computational Power **Grid**
- a very ambitious attempt to create a new utility, next to the already existing water, heating, electricity, ...
- the present hype in IT



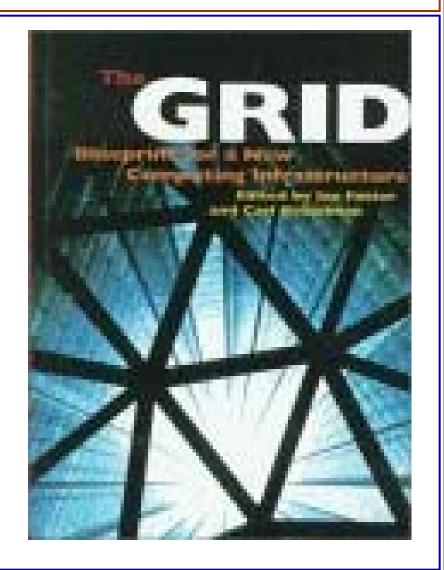
source: IBM



History

- Grand Scientific Challenges of the 80's
 - parallel computation
 - high performance & high throughput computing
- Early "Testbeds" in the USA connected supercomputing centers at the late 90's
- Ian Foster, Carl Kesselman, July, 1998:

Blueprint for a new Computing Infrastructure





History cont.

- The Computational Grid <-> Power Grid analogy was suggested
- The birth of the "ancient" middleware solutions
 - Globus, Legion, Condor, NWS, SRB, NetSolve, AppLes, Unicore
 - "demonstration quality Testbeds: Gusto" no real users
 - loose of interest in Grids
- 2000+: The Grid revives and gets "Global"
 - The High Energy Physics community picks up the nearly forgotten Grid idea
 - The appearance of the Global Grid Forum
 - de facto standard middleware: Globus
- the "Grid phenomena" or hype is started
 - Grid Projects are launched everywhere, governments & research agencies rush to support Grid project





History cont.

- Huge commercial interest: startup companies & the Big Names try to sell the Grid
 - → IBM wants to Grid-enable the company's entire product portfolio
 - commercial Grid software (IBM, Platform Computing, SUN)
 - commercial support, consulting, training
 - seriuos research projects (mainly biology) among the customers
- last Global Grid Forum meeting in Edinburgh July, 2002:
 - over 850 participants
 - Key speakers involved: IBM, Nec, Hewlet Packard, Microsoft, SUN
- Daily Grid magazines: www.thegridreport.com, www.gridtoday.com, www.gridcomputingplanet.com
 GRID The Grid Report the state of grid computing
- Everything is called Grid, the word "Grid" is inflated to a marketing term
- the divergence of Grid Toolkits and solutions



European projects

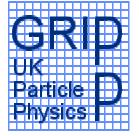








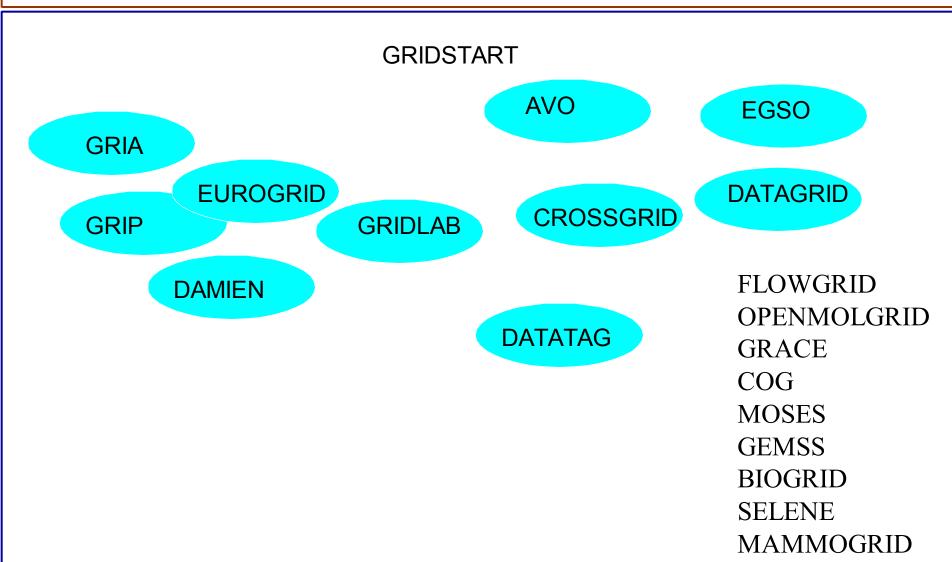








Current EU founded projects





EU FP6





USA projects







GrADS

DISCOM

SinRG

APGrid

IPG ...





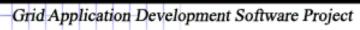




















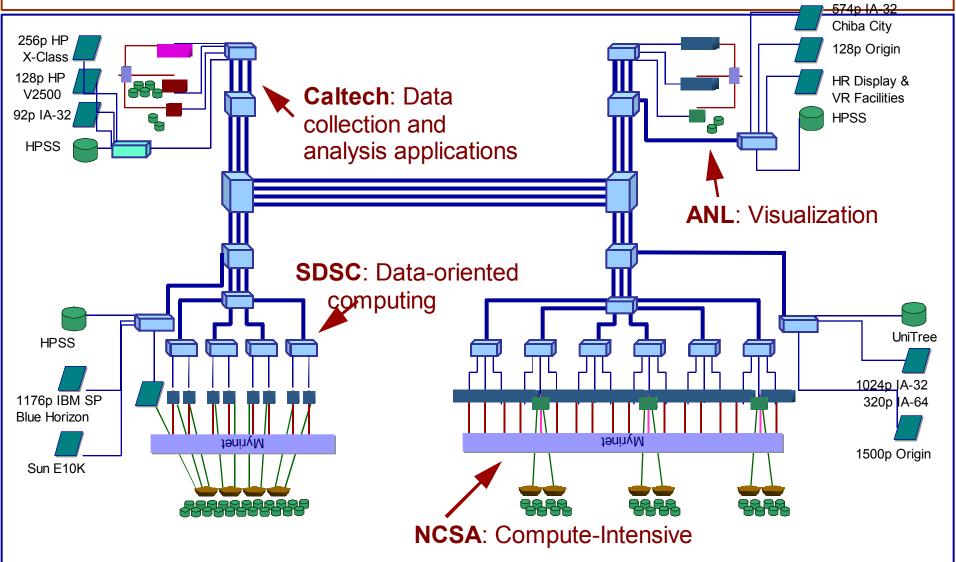
TeraGrid

- 53 million from the NSF
- 13.6 teraflops of Linux clusters
- 450 terabytes of data storage
- 4 sites
- 40 Gbits/sec (later 50-80) network connections
- Globus based Grid toolkits
- Visualisation environment





TeraGrid





Asia Pacific Projects



Japan: AIST GTRC

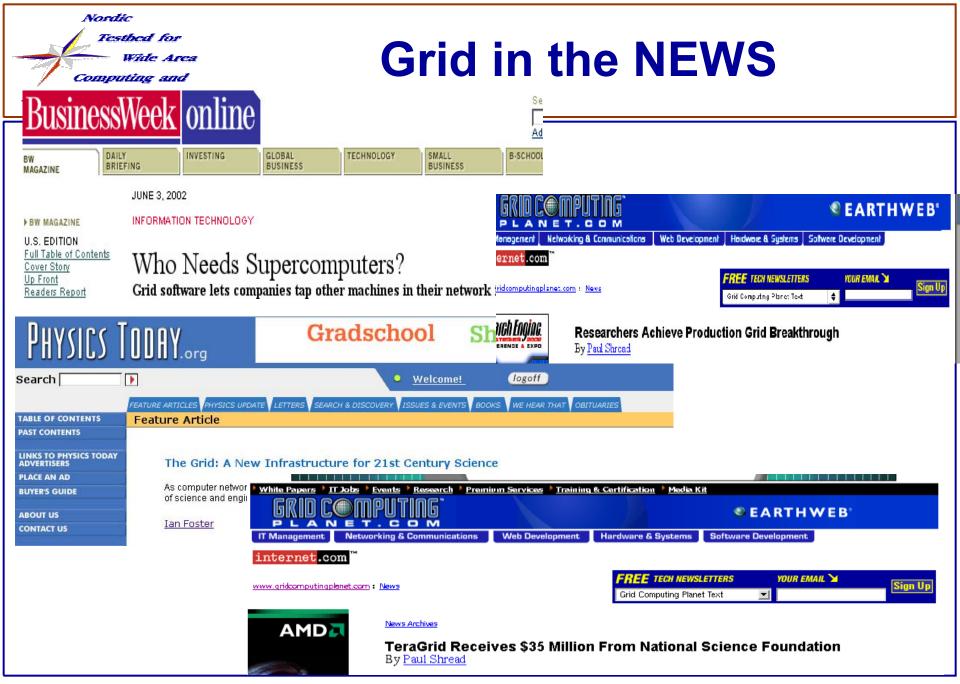
China: SDG

Korean Grid

Thailand:ThaiGrid

Australia: GRIDSLab







Exclusive Executive event on Grid Computing.

Grid in the NEWS





Vision...

Cohen Communication Group:

- Grid computing will be the driving force behind the 150% annual internet traffic expansion in 2005
- in contrast to the 60% predicted growth rate accounted mainly for video streaming and video file transfer forecasted by McKinsey - JP Morgan

IBM:

- Grid is the next utility in the line of the water, drainage, gas and electricity systems
- people will pay their "computing bills"



Oversold?

The promise of the Grid has been not oversold but the difficulty of developing the necessary Grid infrastructure has been underestimated

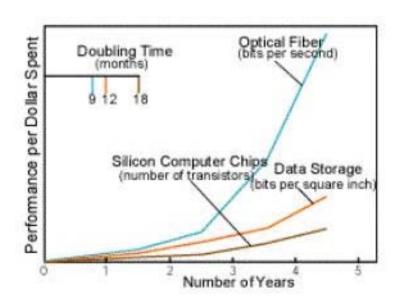
Ian Foster:

 People used to overestimate the short term impact of change but underestimate the longterm effect



what is behind?

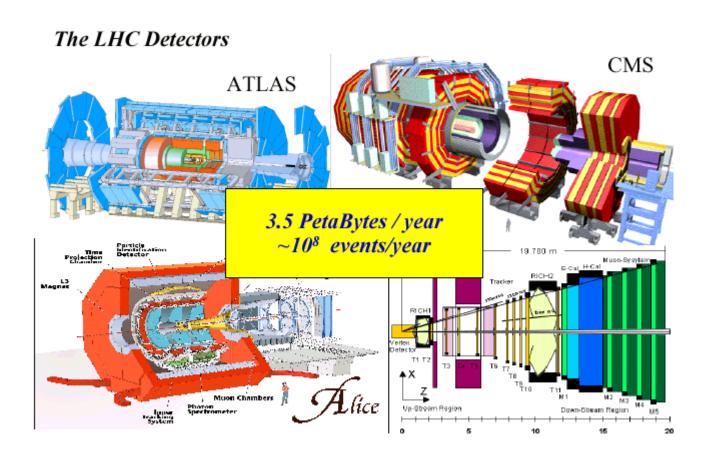
- Powerful PCs are everywhere
- Clusters are commodity
- Network & Storage & Computing exponentials:
 - Networking speed grows faster than computing power
 - Even data storage outperforms the CPUs



source: Scientific American, Jan 2001



The physicist's real challenge:





there are already ...

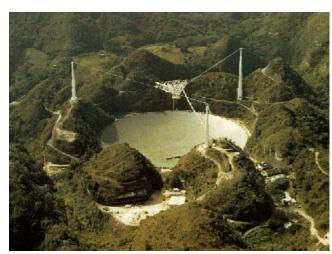
Walmart Inventory Control

- Satellite technology used to track every item
- Bar code information sent to remote data
- Inventory adjusted in real time to avoid shortages and predict demand
- Data management, prediction, real-time, wide-area synchronization

SETI@HOME

- 3.8M users in 226 countries
- 1200 CPU years/day
- 1.7 ZETAflop over last 3 years (10^21)
- 38 TF sustained performance
 (Japanese Earth Simulator is 40 TF peak)
- Highly heterogeneous: >77 different processor types







... distributed applications

Everquest

- 45 communal "world servers" (26 high-end PCs per server) supporting 430,000 players
- Real-time interaction, individualized database management, back channel communication between players

Napster, Gnutella, Kazaa, etc...

- file sharing
- ask the music industry :)

Google

- database, search engine
- more than 150 million searches per day, 2
 billion indexed pages, more than 10.000 linux servers









there should be a Grid ...

- Existing real world examples demonstrate that it is technically, commercially, and economically viable to deploy robust, large-scale distributed applications
- The Grid
 - will extend those distributed applications
 - should accelerate the progress of distributed applications
 - will use common interfaces
 - will be based upon well-defined protocols & standards
 - will offer scalable Grid services for applications



where we are now?

- lots of theoretical papers
 - The anatomy of the Grid:Enabling Scalable virtual organizations, I.Foster et.al.
 - The Physiology of the Grid: An Open Grid Services Architecture for Distributed System Integration, I.Foster, C.Kesselman, et. al.
 - The patology of the Grids, ???
- non-existing (very few) TestBeds:
 - they are incompatible,
 - Difficult to get access to them
 - very expensive to maintain
- non existing standards (GGF has not produced anything yet)
- "de facto standard" middleware is rather limited in functionality
- diverging solutions
- huge amount of (overlapping) projects
- we are living in the Grid hype era



not even (hardly) addressed:

- political issues
- heterogeneity
- Grid-based authorization
- Grid schedulling
- Program development environments
- Debugging, compiling, performance tuning
- Fault tolerance
- Modeling of dynamic, unpredictable environments
- Grid market economy (allocation, accounting, cost models)



Definition

- **→ lan Foster** (www.gridtoday.com/02/0722/100136.html):
 - coordinates resources that are not subject to a centralized control
 - using standard, open, general-purpose protocols and interfaces
 - delivers nontrivial qualities of service

Rajkumar Buyya:

A type of parallel and distributed system that enables the sharing, selection, & aggregation of resources distributed in administrative domains depending on their availability, capability, performance, cost, and users quality of service requirements.



Simple Model of the Grid







Data Management

Resource & Job Management

Information System

+ security



another model (basic elements)



Application Development Tools

source:Rajkumar Buyya

Resource Discovery



& Scheduling



The layers of the Grid:

Grid Applications

science, engineering, commercial apps, web portals

Grid Programming environment

languages, interfaces, libraries, compilers, griddifying tools

User level Middleware

resource management and scheduling services

Low level Middleware

job submission, storage access, info service, accounting

Security Infrastructure

single log-on, authentication, authorization, secure communication

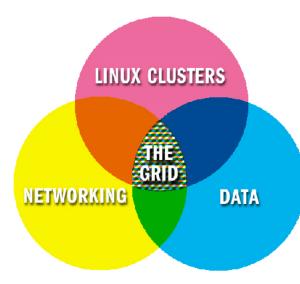
Grid Fabric

clusters, networks, batch systems, devices, databases



TeraGrid model of the Grid

- Linux Operating Environment
- Basic and Core Globus Services
 - GSI (Grid Security Infrastructure)
 - GSI-enabled SSH and GSIFTP
 - GRAM (Grid Resource Allocation & Management)
 - GridFTP
 - Information Service
 - Distributed accounting
 - MPICH-G2
 - Science Portals

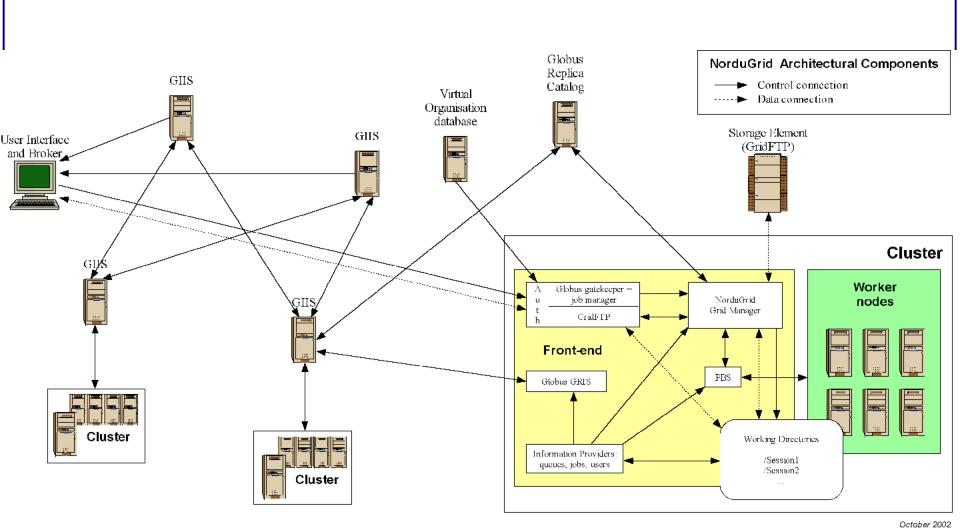


 Advanced and Data Services

- Replica Management Tools
- GRAM-2 (GRAM extensions)
- CAS (Community Authorization Service)
- Condor-G (as brokering "super scheduler")
- SDSC SRB (Storage Resource Broker)
- APST user middleware, etc.



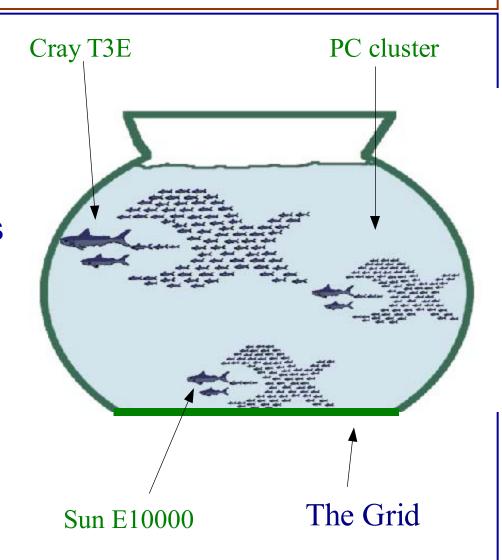
The NorduGrid Architecture





Grid & Supercomputers

- The present day
 Supercomputers are the
 PC clusters
- Grid will provide a uniform access to all the resources
- The Supercomputing centers will be the power plants of the Grid





clusters,P2P,Grid

Cluster:

- single administrative domain
- centralised resource management, full controll over resources
- suitable for strongly-coupled applications
- limited capacity

Grid:

- → a layers on top of clusters, bunch of services on top of clusters
- "borrows" resources from clusters, capacity will be able to be reserved
- multiple administrative domains

Peer-to-Peer

- millions of uncoordinated, unorganized desktops (screensavers)
- parallel application pools
- capacity varies and mostly unpredictable



Applications

- Applications are key to the success of Grid
- Application developers will only pick up the Grid IF:
 - Grid services will have a well-defined interface
 - Grid infrastructure some day be as natural part of the picture as the OS
- We are still very far from "throwing any application onto the Grid"
- Considerable porting effort in "Griddifications" of problems



targeted application areas

Genetics Computer Graphics

VLSI Design Bioinformatics

Data Mining

Network Simulation

Molecular Dynamics

BioInformatics

Fluid Dynamics

Astrophysics

Drug Design

Protein Structure

Meteorology

Earth Observation

Civil Engineering

Financial Risk Analysis



"best" applications for the Grid

Decoupled applications (minimal communication)

embarrassingly parallel apps, parameter sweeps

Staged/linked applications

- (complete part A then do part B)
- Includes remote instrument applications
 (get input from instrument at site A, compute/analyze data at site B)

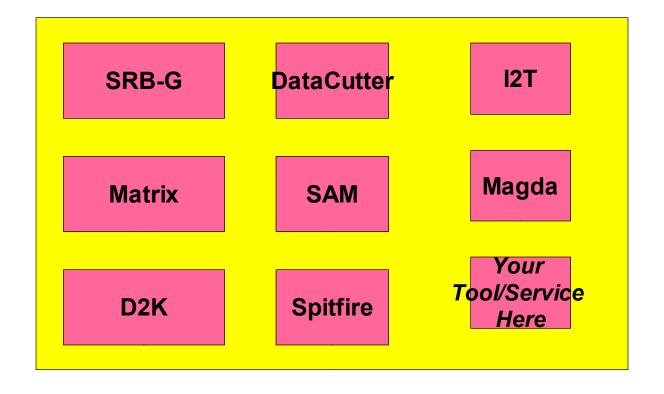
Access to resources (mainly data)

- get "something" from/do "something" at site A
- dataGrids
- data & controlled/shared acces to date is the critical issue of the future



"Data is the killer app"

there are many simillar but incompatible solutions:





Triennale exhibition palace, Milan

Alessandro Volta in Paris in 1801 inside French National Institute shows the battery while in the presence of Napoleon I



Fresco by N. Cianfanelli (1841)

(Zoological Section "La Specula" of National History Museum of Florence University)

source: Rajkumar Buyya







acknowledgement

while I was preparing for this introductory Grid talk I "borrowed" slides, ideas, pictures from general Grid-talks. I would like to thank all the authors of those talks. Especially to Rajkumar Buyya & Fran Berman*

*GGF5 Plenary Keynote: TeraGrid "State of the Grid 2002"