



int.eu.grid

<http://www.interactive-grid.eu>



Introduction to gLite and GridSolve

Marcus Hardt
Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe

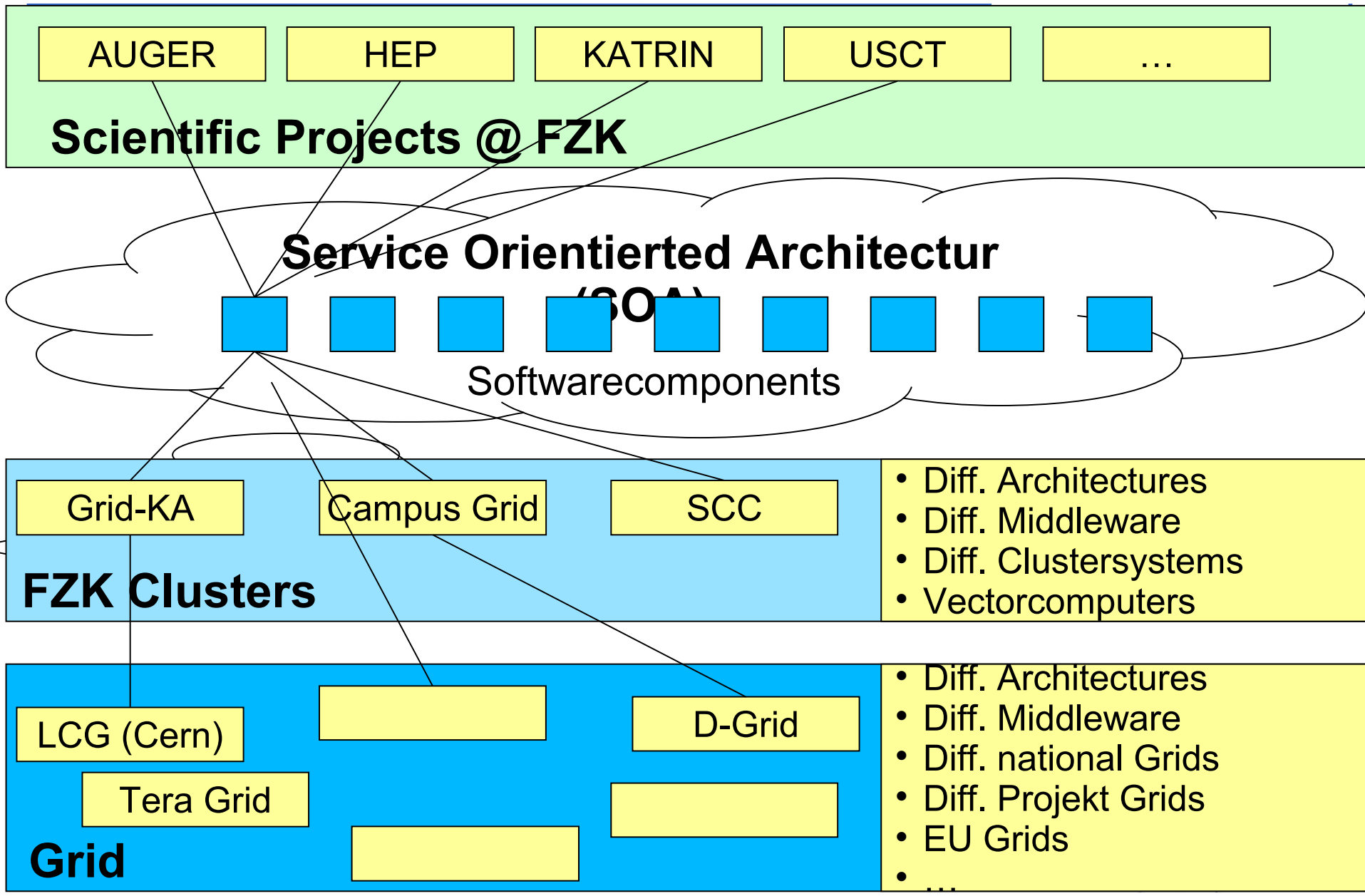
- ⊕ Different grid solutions:
 - EDG/gLite
 - Service Oriented Architectures
 - GridSolve
- ⊕ GridSolve in int.eu.grid
- ⊕ Demo of a solution
- ⊕ Scaling considerations

- ⊕ High Energy Physics community
- ⊕ Use cases
 - Data Production, Parameter sweeps
 - 10.000s of jobs, creating 100s of TB
 - Analysis on previously stored data
 - 10.000s of jobs, reading 10s of PB
- ⊕ Current Infrastructure
 - 177 Centers
 - 35.000 CPUs
 - 13 PB Storage
- ⊕ Interactive grid
 - Interactive extensions
 - MPI extensions
 - Inter-Job Communication across clusters
 - Resources for USCT

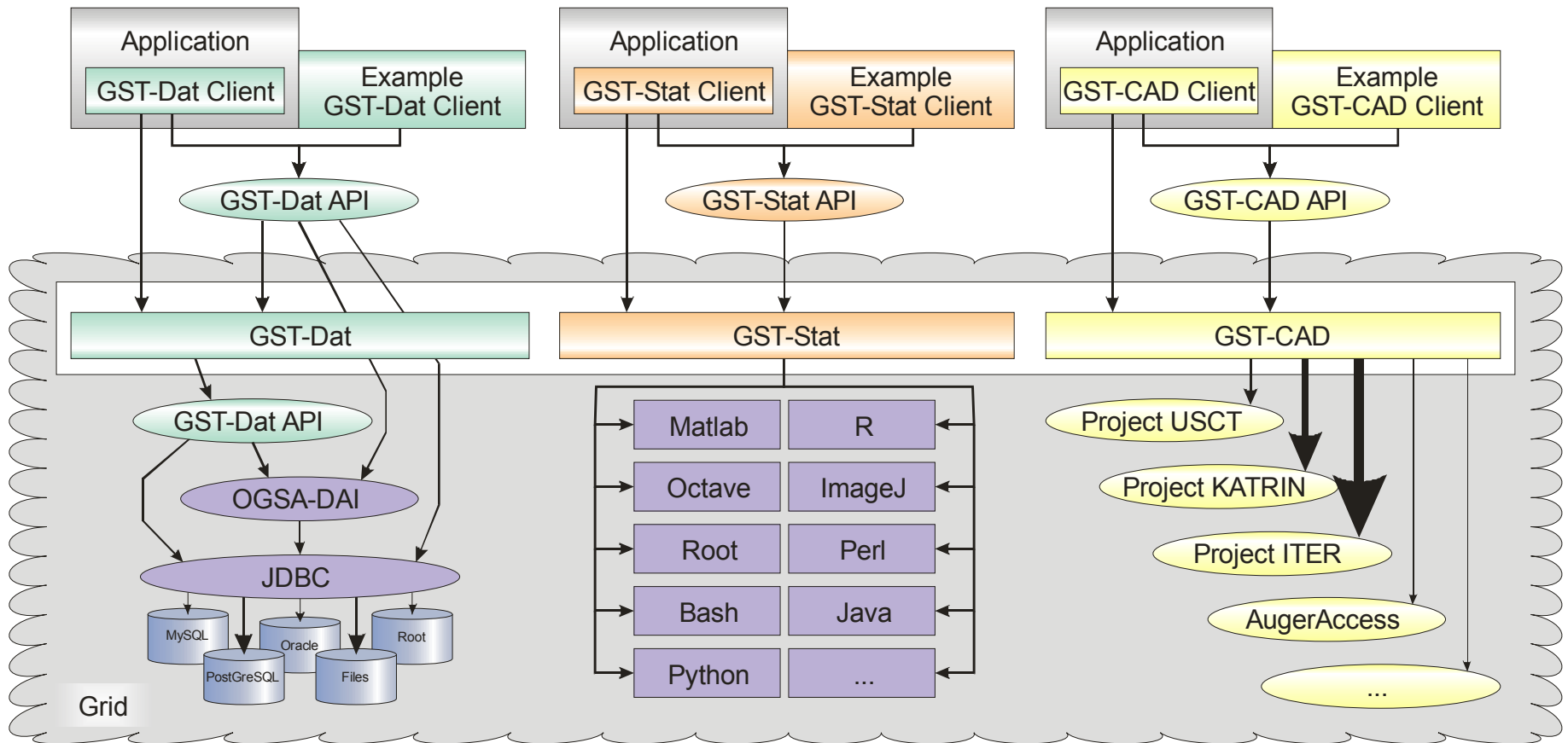
Current Infrastructure

- 12 Centers
- 303 CPUs
- 35 TB Disk

Different grid solutions: SOA



Grid Services Toolkit for Process Data Processing



- ⊕ Self Consistent:
 - Resource Management
 - Monitoring
 - Data management
- ⊕ Interface for C, Fortran, Java, Matlab, Mathamatica, ... for remote method invocation (RMI):

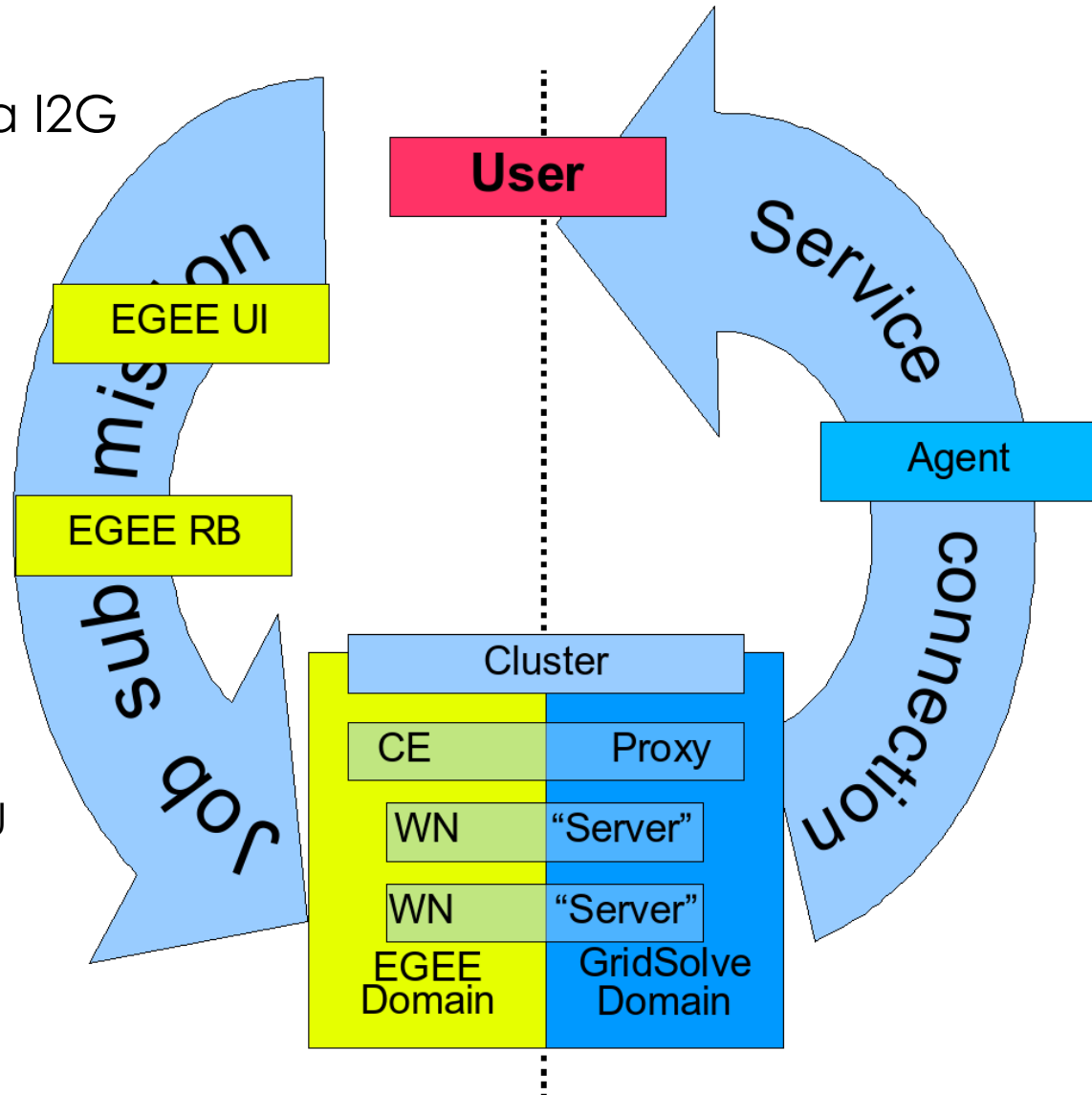
```
result = analysis (x, y);  
result = gs_call ('analysis', x, y);
```
- ⊕ “analysis” must be available in object code
 - => C, CPP, Fortran
 - => Not: Java
- ⊕ Asynchronous calls + “call farming” available

- GridSolve

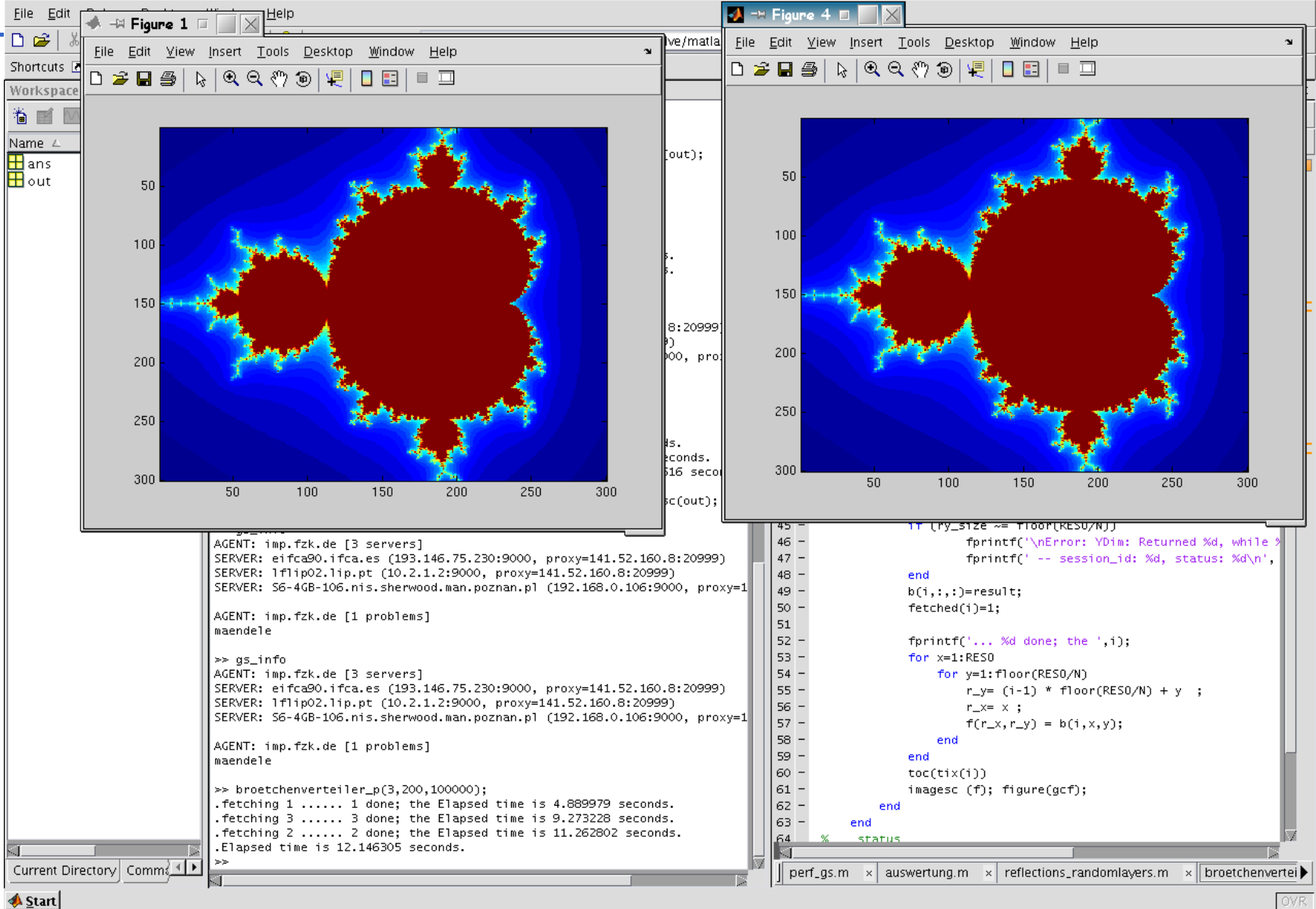
- Submission and start via I2G
 - 4-200 times
- Agent on outside host
- Connectivity provided by a proxy host
- Client in Matlab / C
 - Connects to agent
 - Connects (via proxy) to resources

- Example

- Fractal calculation
 - Resolution => Data
 - # Iterations => CPU
 - # Resources => Distribution



Demonstration



The screenshot displays a MATLAB environment with two figure windows and a command window. Both Figure 1 and Figure 4 show a fractal pattern, likely a Sierpinski triangle, rendered in a color gradient from blue to red. The axes for both figures range from 0 to 300. The command window shows the execution of a script named 'broetchenverteiler_p', which fetches data from three servers and processes it. The output includes the elapsed time for each server and the total elapsed time for the entire process.

```
AGENT: imp.fzk.de [3 servers]
SERVER: eifca90.ifca.es (193.146.75.230:9000, proxy=141.52.160.8:20999)
SERVER: 1flip02.lip.pt (10.2.1.2:9000, proxy=141.52.160.8:20999)
SERVER: S6-4GB-106.nis.sherwood.man.poznan.pl (192.168.0.106:9000, proxy=141.52.160.8:20999)

AGENT: imp.fzk.de [1 problems]
maendele

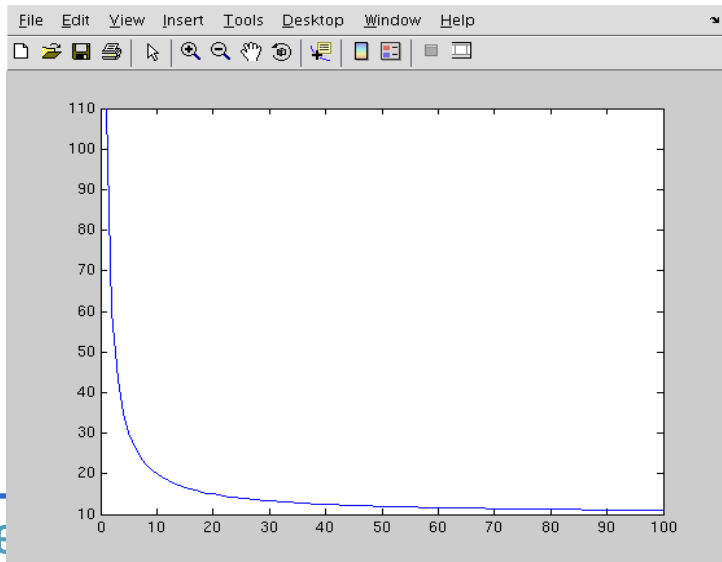
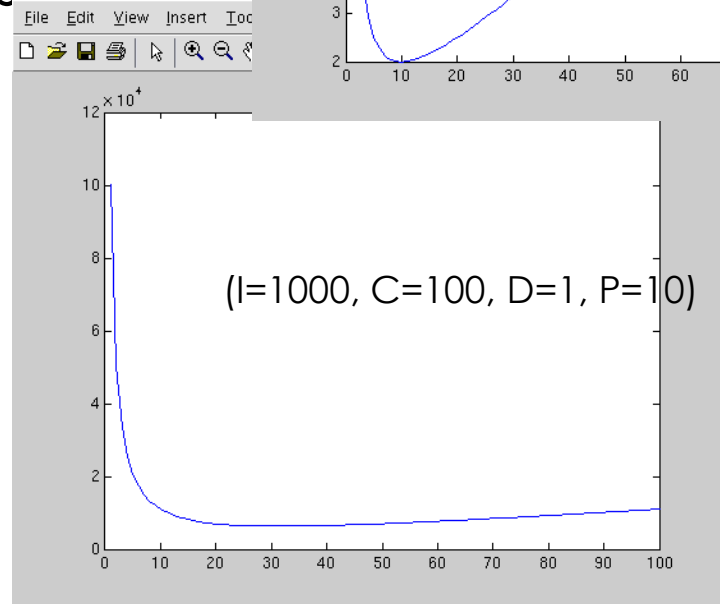
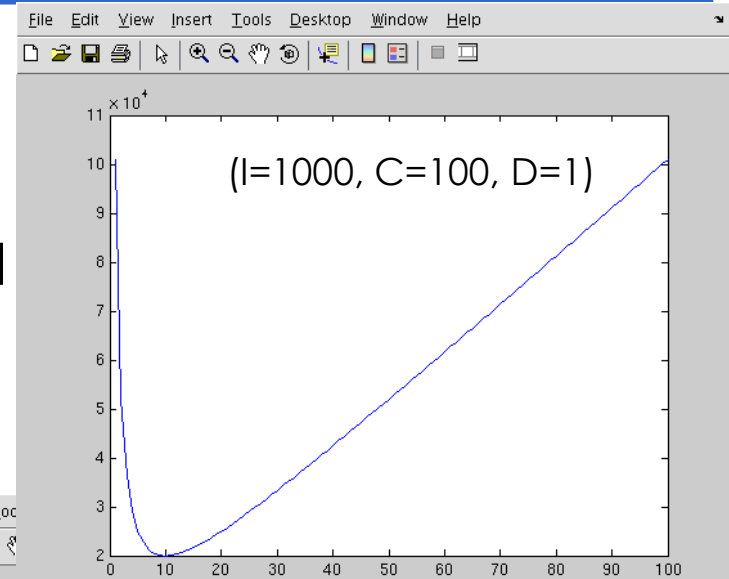
>> gs_info
AGENT: imp.fzk.de [3 servers]
SERVER: eifca90.ifca.es (193.146.75.230:9000, proxy=141.52.160.8:20999)
SERVER: 1flip02.lip.pt (10.2.1.2:9000, proxy=141.52.160.8:20999)
SERVER: S6-4GB-106.nis.sherwood.man.poznan.pl (192.168.0.106:9000, proxy=141.52.160.8:20999)

AGENT: imp.fzk.de [1 problems]
maendele

>> broetchenverteiler_p(3,200,100000);
.fetching 1 ..... 1 done; the Elapsed time is 4.889979 seconds.
.fetching 3 ..... 3 done; the Elapsed time is 9.273228 seconds.
.fetching 2 ..... 2 done; the Elapsed time is 11.262802 seconds.
.Elapsed time is 12.146305 seconds.
```

Scaling considerations

- Every Iteration can be distributed perfectly
Update after every iteration:
 - $S = I * C / N + I * N * D$ ($I=1000, C=100, D=1$)
- Run P Iterations simultaneously:
 - $S = I * C / N + I * N * D / P$
- Direct solution, return ellipsis information:
 - $S = C / N + D$



- ⊕ CPU \Leftrightarrow Network \Leftrightarrow Data
 - Interconnected by Information Systems
 - Unified authentication + authorisation
 - Accounting
- ⊕ Added values
 - Know where resources are available
 - Resource Brokerage
 - => Send the job to where the data is
 - Data Management
 - When moving data, keep on “old” copy cached
 - Remember where which data is
 - => Replica Management

- ⊕ **Physik (CERN):**
 - 177 Zentren
 - 34.286 CPUs
 - 13065 TB Speicherplatz
- ⊕ **Google (2006):** 450.000 PCs in 3000 Centers worldwide
- ⊕ **Seti@home**
 - 415,516 Hosts
 - 26,884 Teams
 - 258 Countries
- ⊕ **Interactive European Grid (int.eu.grid):**
 - 11 Zentren
 - 190 CPUs
 - 29.6 TB Speicherplatz

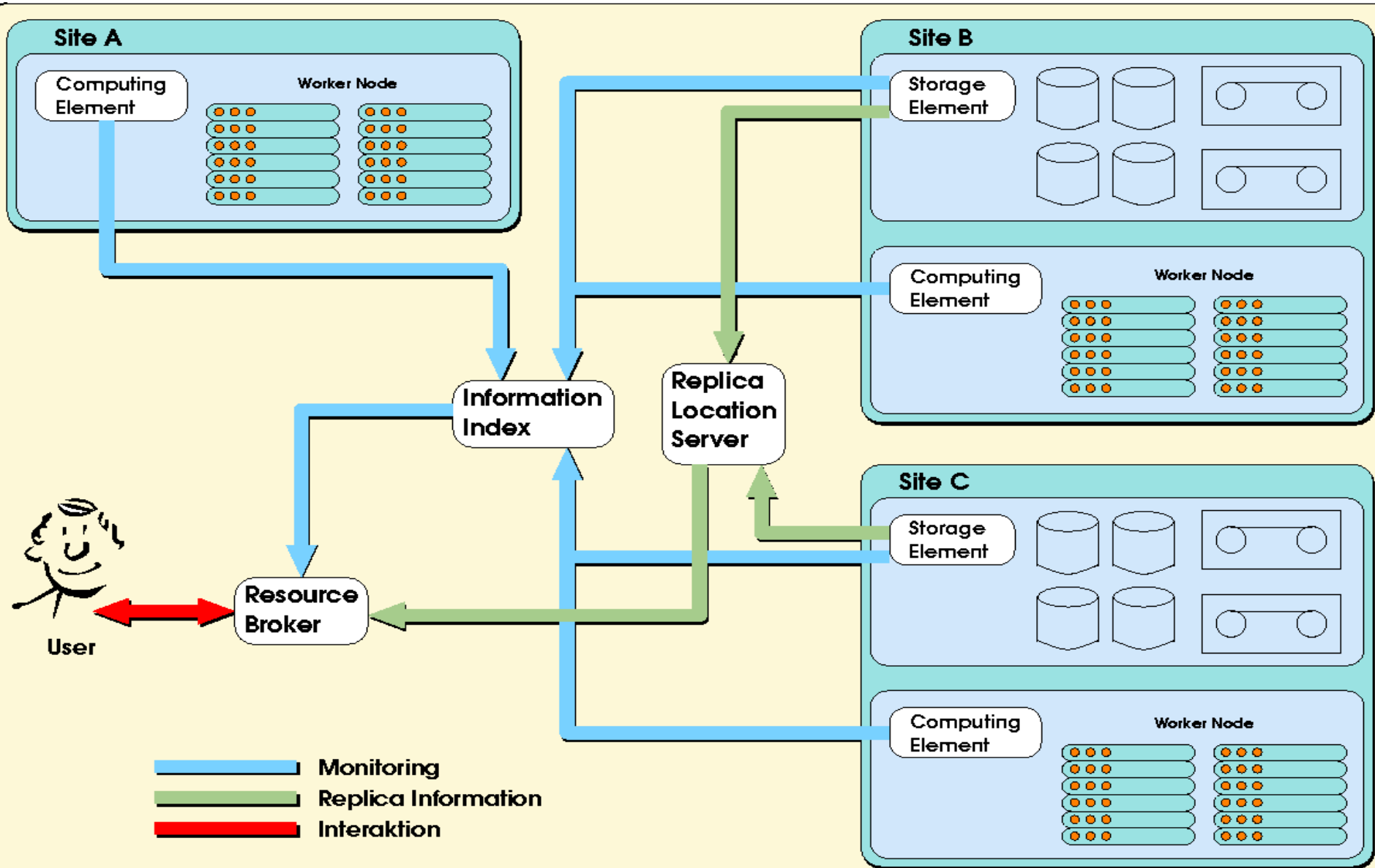
- ⊕ Focused on
 - Compatibility with EGEE
 - Interactivity on the grid
 - Easy access for the user (friendly user interface)
 - MPI on the grid

- ⊕ My approach:
 - Use **gridsolve** to connect grid to **matlab**
 - Matlab is a well known Problem solving Environment

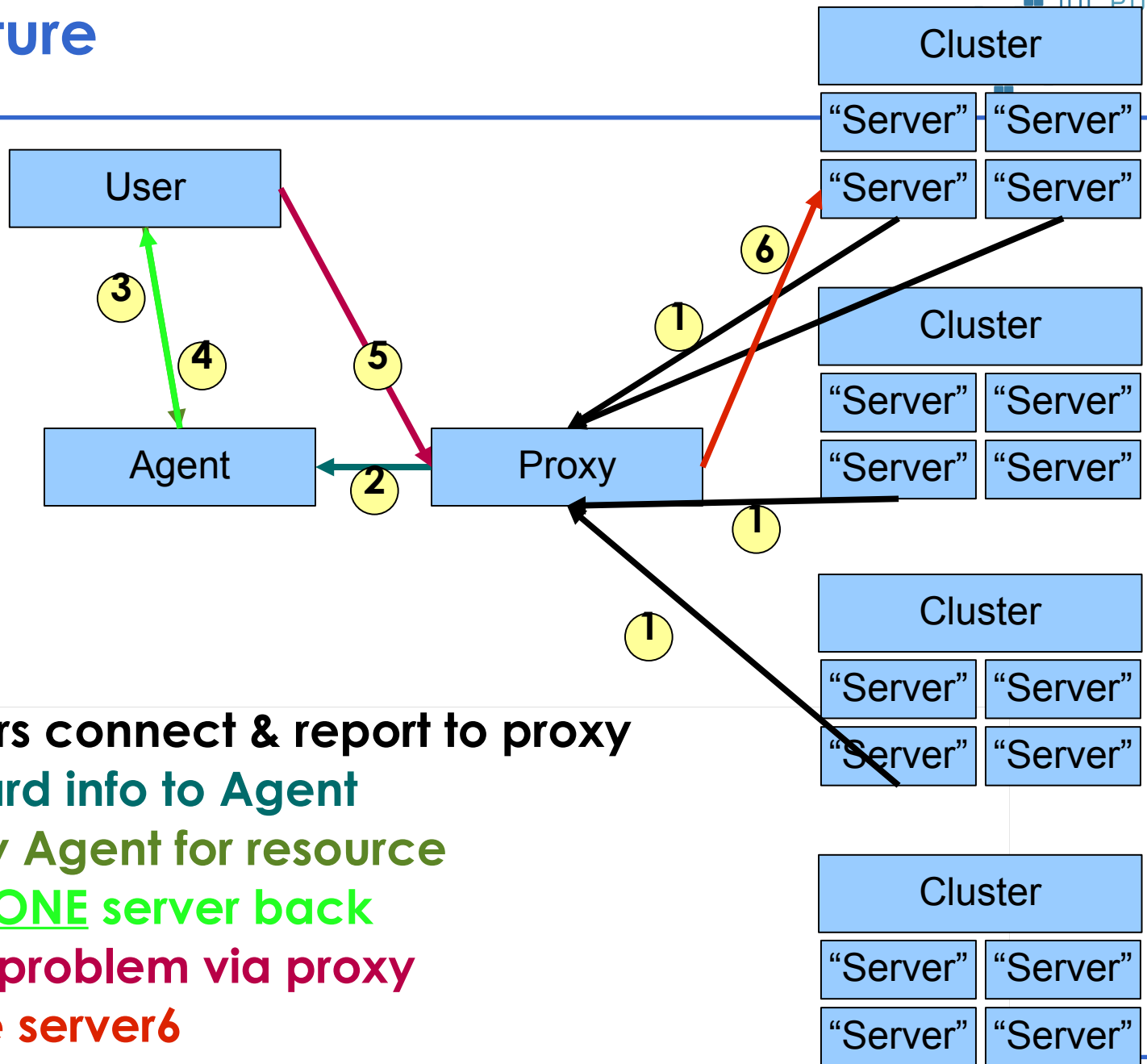
- ⊕ Globus-2 (old globus)
 - One of the first grid middlewares
 - Basic auth* and monitoring => Single sign on
- ⊕ EDG/gLite
 - Infrastructure
 - Advanced Tools:
 - AAA
 - Data Management (Replication)
 - Configuration
- ⊕ EGEE
 - = EDG/gLite
 - + Organisation

- ⊕ Interactive Grid (I2G)
 - = gLite
 - + MPI support
 - + Interactive extensions
- ⊕ Gew Globus-4
 - = Globus-2
 - + Webservices based

EDG-Based Grid



Architecture



- **1: Servers connect & report to proxy**
- **2: Forward info to Agent**
- **3: Query Agent for resource**
- **4: Give ONE server back**
- **5: Send problem via proxy**
- **6: To the server6**
- ...

- ⊕ Proxy + Agent
 - Dedicated host with public IP access
 - Currently non-EGEE machine
- ⊕ User:
 - My laptop with matlab installed
- ⊕ Servers:
 - edg-job-submit to WNs

- ⊕ Combining strengths:
 - EGEE: Resources
 - gridsolve: accessibility
 - Matlab: prototyping / development

