Enabling, facilitating and delivering quality training in the UK and Internationally



Training Outreach and Education

Production Grids

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Production Grids – most relevant examples

- 1. EGEE: Enabling Grids for e-Science
- 2. National Grid Service UK's grid infrastructure
- 3. DEISA: linking high performance supercomputers



EGEE-II

Initial EGEE project: April 2004-2006

• From April 2006, natural continuation of EGEE

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

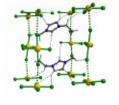
Expanded consortium

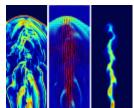
eGee

- Emphasis on providing an infrastructure
 - → increased support for applications
 - → interoperate with other infrastructures
 - → more involvement from Industry
- SA: service activities
 - establishing operations
- NA: network activities
 - supporting VOs
- JRA: "joint research activities"
 - e.g. hardening middleware





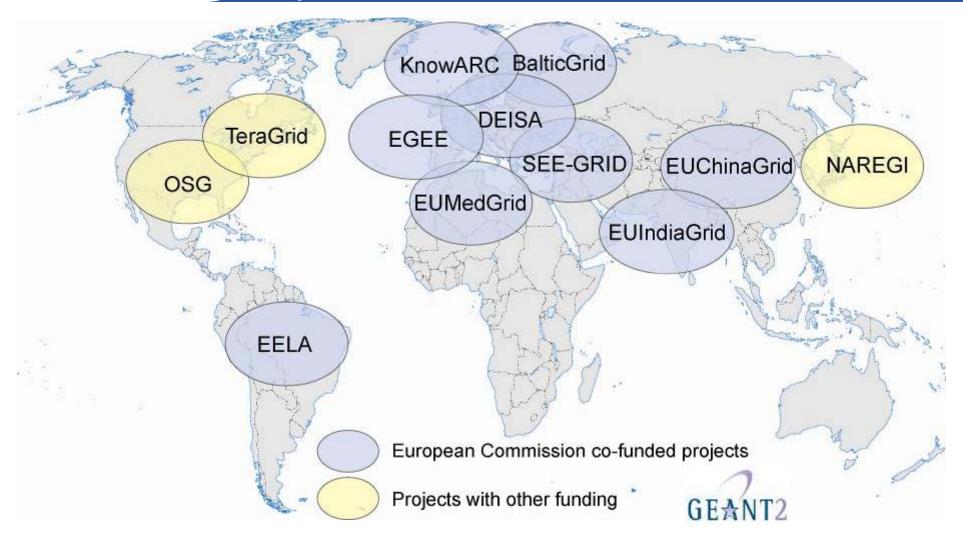






Collaborating e-Infrastructures

Colla Enabling Grids for E-science



Potential for linking ~80 countries by 2008

EGEE-II INFSO-RI-031688

CGCC Infrastructure, engineering, education

Name	Description
BalticGrid	EGEE extension to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania
EELA	EGEE extension to Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Argentina
EUChinaGRID	EGEE extension to China
EUMedGRID	EGEE extension to Malta, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey
ISSeG	Site security
elRGSP	Policies
ETICS	Repository, Testing
OMII-Europe	to provide key software components for building e-infrastructures;
BELIEF	Digital Library of Grid documentation, organisation of workshops, conferences
BIOINFOGRID	Biomedical
Health-e-Child	Biomedical – Integration of heterogeneous biomedical information for improved healthcare
ICEAGE	International Collaboration to Extend and Advance Grid Education



The EGEE Infrastructure

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

Test-beds & Services

Certification testbeds (SA3)

Pre-production service

Production service

Infrastructure:

- Physical test-beds & services
- Support organisations & procedures
- Policy groups

Support Structures

Operations Coordination Centre

Regional Operations Centres

Global Grid User Support

EGEE Network Operations Centre (SA2)

Operational Security Coordination Team

Security & Policy Groups

Joint Security Policy Group

EuGridPMA (& IGTF)

Grid Security Vulnerability Group

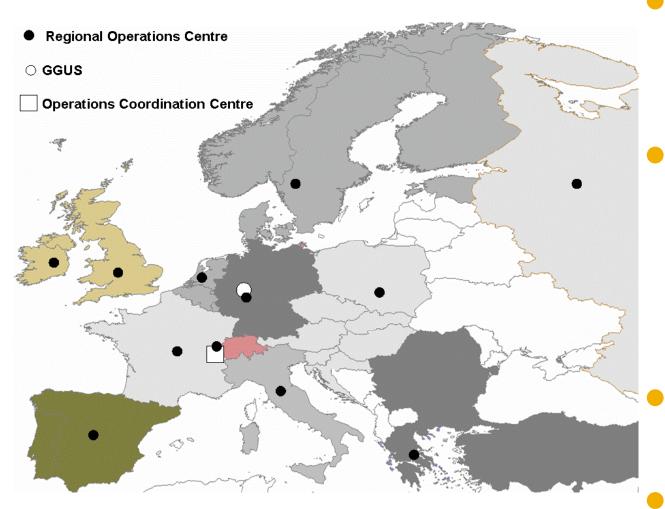
Operations Advisory Group (+NA4)

EGEE-II INFSO-RI-031688



Grid management: structure

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE



Operations Coordination Centre (OCC)

 management, oversight of all operational and support activities

Regional Operations Centres (ROC)

- providing the core of the support infrastructure, each supporting a number of resource centres within its region
- Grid Operator on Duty

Resource centres

- providing resources (computing, storage, network, etc.);
- Grid User Support (GGUS)

To join EGEE



- Begin by asking:
 - With whom do I share resources?
 - International collaboration?
 - To which VO would I belong?
 - Or do <u>we</u> need to create a new VO?

• Gain experience of EGEE and its gLite middleware

- GILDA infrastructure for new users
 - Individuals as well as new VOs
 - Best-efforts grid not production quality
- Also:
 - OMII-Europe Evaluation Infrastructures now available



- EGEE digital library: <u>http://egee.lib.ed.ac.uk/</u>
- EGEE <u>www.eu-egee.org</u>
- gLite <u>http://www.glite.org</u>
- UK-Ireland EGEE Federation: <u>http://www.eu-egee.org.uk/home.cfm</u>
- What's happening now?
 <u>http://gridportal.hep.ph.ic.ac.uk/rtm/</u>

Production Grids - examples

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The National Grid Service

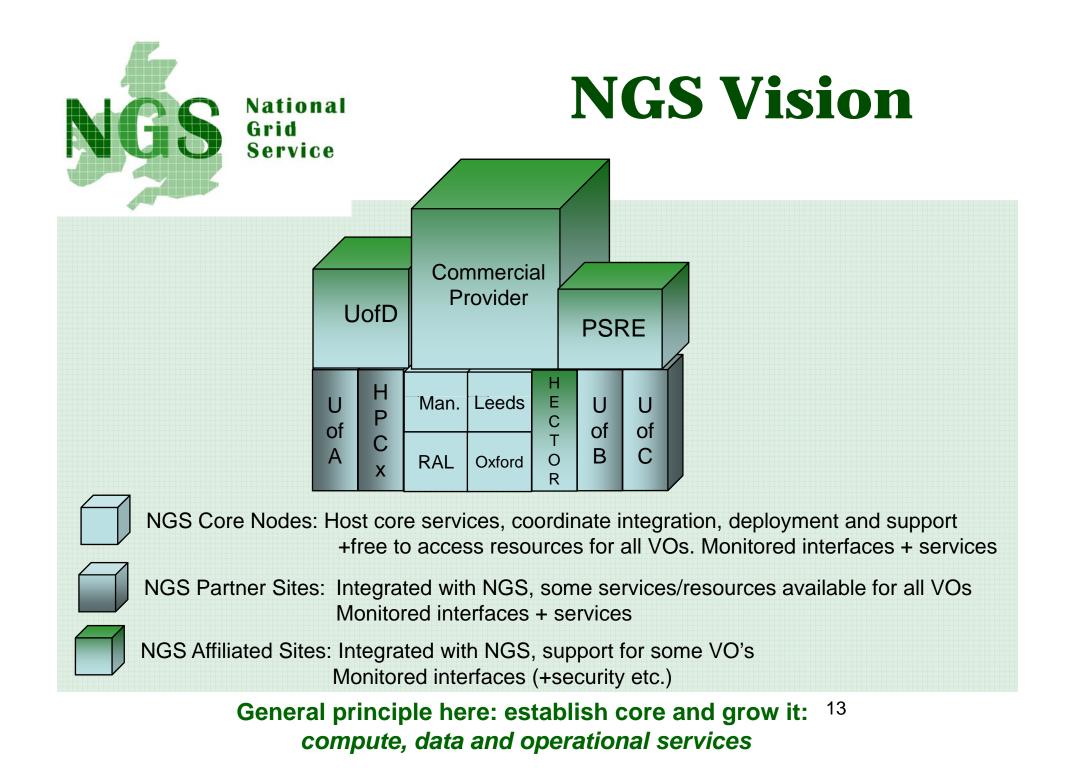


The National Grid Service

- The core UK grid, resulting from the UK's e-Science programme.
 - Grid: virtual computing across admin domains

• Production use of computational and data grid resources

- For projects and individuals
- Free at point of use to UK academics
- Note: Scalability demands universities/VOs contribute resources
- Supported by JISC: "core sites", operations, support
 - Entered 2nd phase of funding in October 2006: 2¹/₂ years
 - Longer terms plans being laid





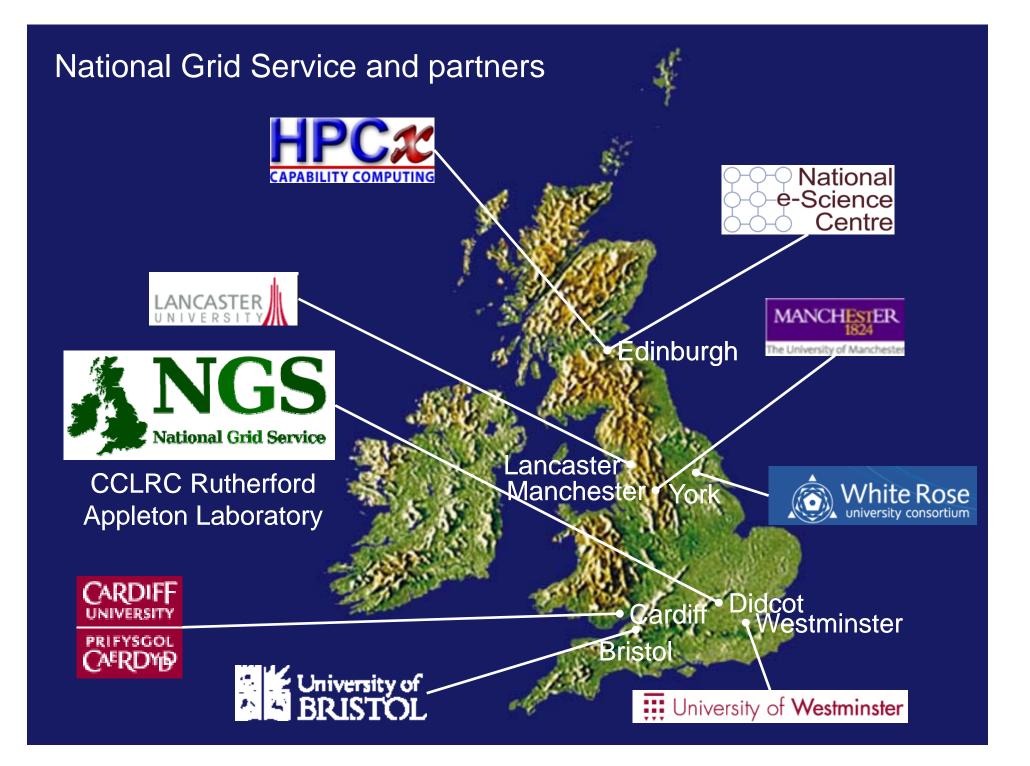
NGS Compute Facilities

- Leeds and Oxford (core compute nodes)
 - 64 dual CPU intel 3.06GHz (1MB cache). Each node: 2GB memory, 2x120GB disk, Redhat ES3.0. Gigabit Myrinet connection. 2TB data server.
- Manchester and Rutherford Appleton Laboratory (core data nodes)
 - 20 dual CPU (as above). 18TB SAN.
- Bristol
 - initially 20 2.3GHz Athlon processors in 10 dual CPU nodes.
- Cardiff
 - 1000 hrs/week on a SGI Origin system comprising 4 dual CPU Origin 300 servers with a Myrinet[™] interconnect.
- Lancaster
 - 8 Sun Blade 1000 execution nodes, each with dual UltraSPARC IIICu processors connected via a Dell 1750 head node. UPGRADE IN NEAR FUTURE!
- Westminster
 - 32 Sun V60 compute nodes
- HPCx

For more details: http://www.ngs.ac.uk/resources.html

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Note: heterogeneity of compute nodes





Two levels of membership (for resource providers):

- 1. Affiliates
 - run compatible stack, integrate support arrangements
 - adopt NGS security policies
 - all access to affiliate's resources is up to the affiliate
 - except allowing NGS to insert probes for monitoring purposes
- 2. Partners also
 - make "significant resources" available to NGS users
 - enforce NGS acceptable use policies
 - provide accounting information
 - define commitments through formal Service Level Descriptions
 - influence NGS direction through representation on NGS Technical Board



NGS software

• Computation services based on Globus Toolkit

- Use compute nodes for sequential or parallel jobs, from batch queues
- Can run multiple jobs concurrently

• Data services:

- Storage Resource Broker:
 - Primarily for file storage and access
 - Virtual filesystem with replicated files
- "OGSA-DAI": Data Access and Integration
 - Primarily for grid-enabling databases (files, relational, XML)
- NGS Oracle service
- Authorisation, Authentication
 - Built on GSI, VOMS details later



NGS Software - 2

- Middleware recently deployed
 - Portal v2
 - GridSAM alternative job submission and monitoring
- Developed by partners:
 - Application Hosting Environment: AHE
 - P-GRADE portal and GEMLCA
- Being deployed
 - VOMS support
 - WS-GRAM: GT4 job submission
 - Resource Broker
- Under development
 - Shibboleth integration



Gaining Access

Free (at point of use) access for UK academic researchers

- 1. Obtain digital X.509 certificate
 - from UK e-Science CA
- 2. Apply for access to the NGS

http://www.ngs.ac.uk Next induction course: 27-28 Sept, Edinburgh (This afternoon - brief introduction)





• NGS

- <u>http://www.ngs.ac.uk</u>
- To see what's happening: http://ganglia.ngs.rl.ac.uk/
- Wiki service: http://wiki.ngs.ac.uk
- Training events: http://www.nesc.ac.uk/training

• HPCx

– <u>http://www.hpcx.ac.uk</u>





- NGS is a production service
 - Therefore cannot include latest research prototypes!
 - Formalised commitments service level agreements
- Core sites provide computation and data services
- NGS is evolving
 - New sites and resources being added
 - Growing support for VOs (as well as individual users)
 - New software deployed recently
- Why join?
 - To access resources on the NGS
 - To collaborate across universities

- 1. EGEE: Enabling Grids for e-Science
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1 - DEISA objectives

Distributed
 European
 Infrastructure for
 Supercomputing
 Applications

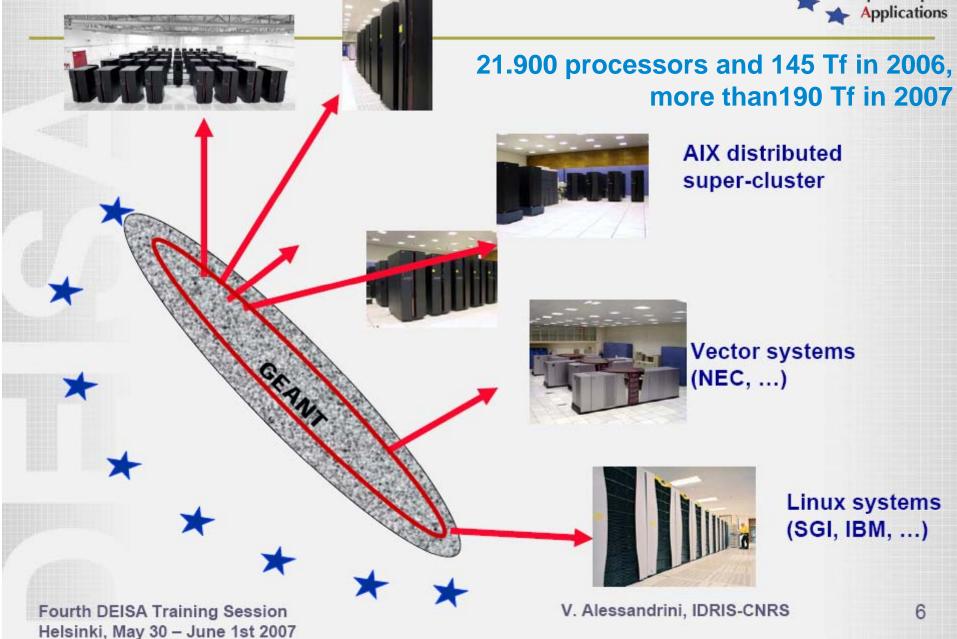
To enable Europe's terascale science by the integration of Europe's most powerful supercomputing systems.

- Enabling scientific discovery across a broad spectrum of science and technology is the only criterion for success
- DEISA is an European Supercomputing Service built on top of existing national services. This service is based on the deployment and operation of a persistent, production quality, distributed supercomputing environment with continental scope.
- The integration of national facilities and services, together with innovative operational models, is expected to add substantial value to existing infrastructures.
- Main focus is High Performance Computing (HPC).

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THE DEISA SUPERCOMPUTING GRID

Distributed European Infrastructure for Supercomputing Applications



3f - How is DEISA enhancing HPC services in Europe?

- Distributed European Infrastructure for Supercomputin Applications
- Running larger parallel applications in individual sites, by a cooperative reorganization of the global computational workload on the whole infrastructure, or by the operation of the job migration service inside the AIX super-cluster.
- Enabling workflow applications with UNICORE (complex applications that are pipelined over several computing platforms)
- Enabling coupled multiphysics Grid applications (when it makes sense)
- Providing a global data management service whose primordial objectives are:
 - Integrating distributed data with distributed computing platforms
 - Enabling efficient, high performance access to remote datasets (with Global File Systems and stripped GridFTP). We believe that this service is critical for the operation of (possible) future European petascale systems
 - Integrating hierarchical storage management and databases in the supercomputing Grid.
- Deploying portals as a way to hide complex environments to new users communities, and to interoperate with another existing grid infrastructures.

Summary

- EGEE: Enabling Grids for e-Science
 - cluster, VOs sharing their resources, international collaboration (+local federations)
- National Grid Service UK's grid infrastructure
 - core resources provided, individual as well as VOs supported, heterogeneity of resources,....
- DEISA: linking high performance supercomputers
 - towards extreme computing across supercomputers

