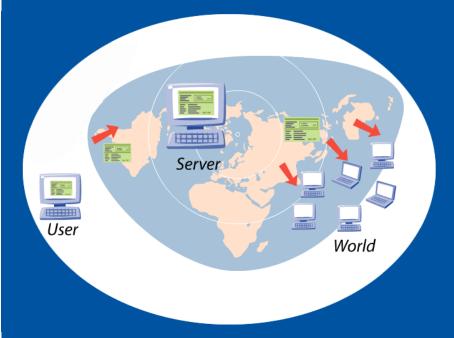
# From the Web





to the

Grid





### Why was the Web invented at CERN?

- Science depends on free access to information and exchange of ideas. CERN is the hub of a worldwide community of 6500 scientists in 80 countries.
- CERN has a long history of being at the forefront of scientific computing and networking (first lab on Internet outside the US).
- During the preparation of the previous large project LEP, the need to share documents in a global way became vital.

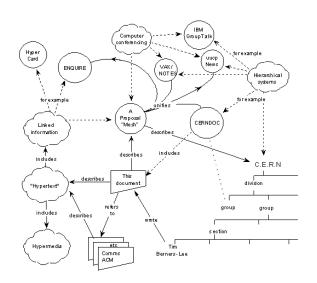


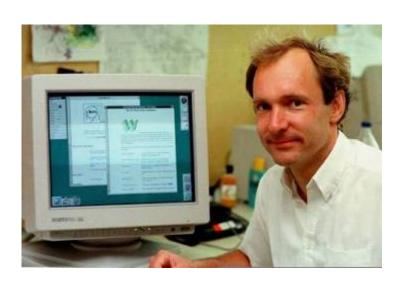




#### **How did the Web start?**

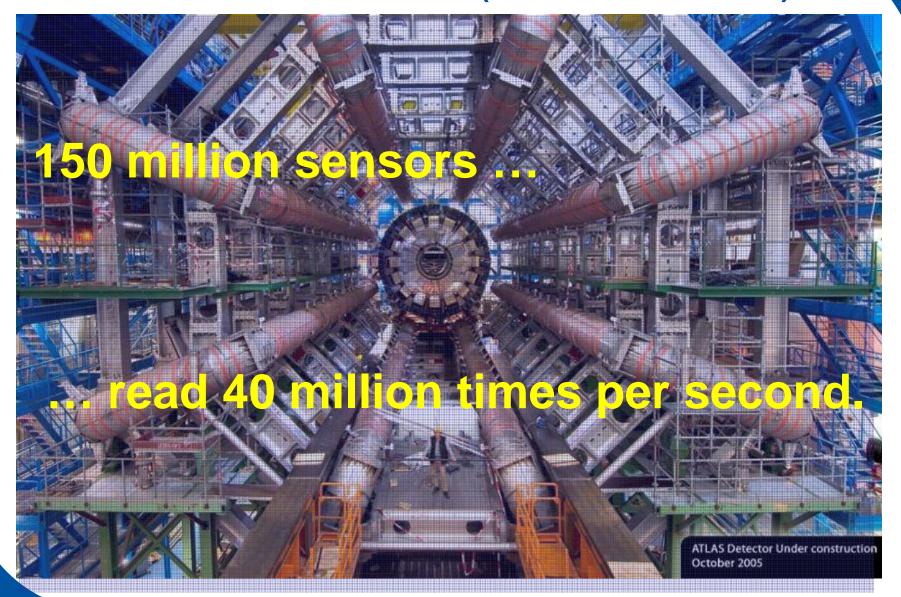
- 1989: Tim Berners-Lee circulates "Information Management: A proposal" to help with future Large Hadron Collider project.
- 1991: Early www system released to high energy physics via the CERN program library. First web servers located in European physics laboratories.
- 1993: First Mosaic browser; web reaches 500 servers and 1% of Internet traffic; CERN places **WWW in the public domain**.







#### View of the ATLAS detector (under construction)





# Petabyte science

- Detectors read 40 million times per second
- After filtering, 100 collisions of interest per second
- > 1 Megabyte of data per collision recording rate > 1 Gigabyte/sec
- 10<sup>10</sup> collisions recorded each year stored data > 10 Petabytes/year

1 Megabyte (1MB) A digital photo

1 Gigabyte (1GB) = 1000MB 5GB = A DVD movie

1 Terabyte (1TB) = 1000GB World annual book production

1 Petabyte (1PB) = 1000TB Annual production of one LHC experiment

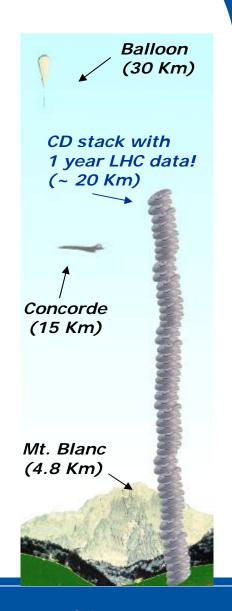
1 Exabyte (1EB) = 1000 PB 3EB = World annual information production



# **Data Storage for the LHC**

 LHC data correspond to about 20 million CDs each year!

Where will the experiments store all of these data?

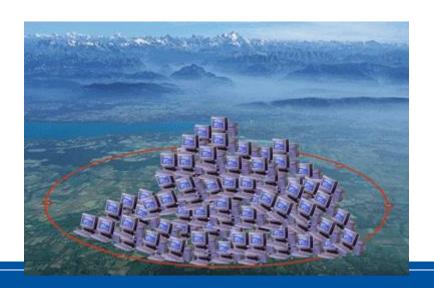




# **Data Processing for the LHC**

 LHC data analysis requires a computing power equivalent to ~ 100,000 of today's PC processors!

# Where will the experiments find such a computing power?





# **Computing at CERN**

- High-throughput computing based on reliable "commodity" technology
- 2000 dual processor PCs
- 3 Petabytes of data on disk and tapes

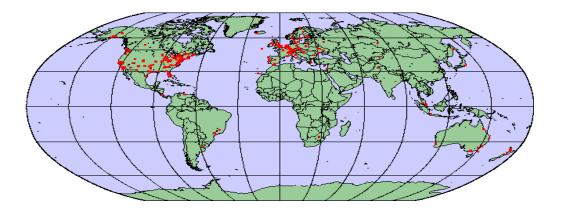
#### Nowhere near enough!





# **Computing for LHC**

- Problem: even with Computer Centre upgrade, CERN can provide only a fraction of the necessary resources.
- Solution: CERN has over 250 partner institutes in Europe, over 200 in rest of the world. Most have significant computing resources. Build a Grid that unites these computing resources.





### **Grid history**

- Name "Grid" chosen by analogy with electric power grid (Foster and Kesselman 1997)
- Vision: plug-in computer for processing power just like plugging in toaster for electricity.
- Concept has been around for decades (distributed computing, metacomputing)
- Key difference with the Grid is to realise the vision on a global scale.



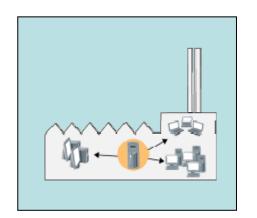


#### Different Grids for different needs

There is as yet no unified Grid, like there is a single web.

Rather there are many Grids for many applications:

- Enterprise Grids link together PCs within one company.
- Volunteer computing links together public computers.
- Scientific Grids link together major computing centres.
- Latest trend federates national Grids into global Grid infrastructure.
- High Energy Physics is a driving force for this.



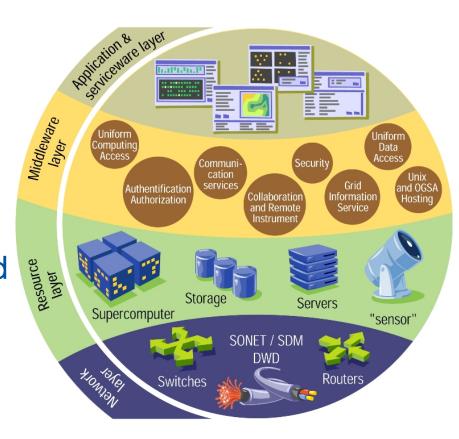






#### How does the Grid work?

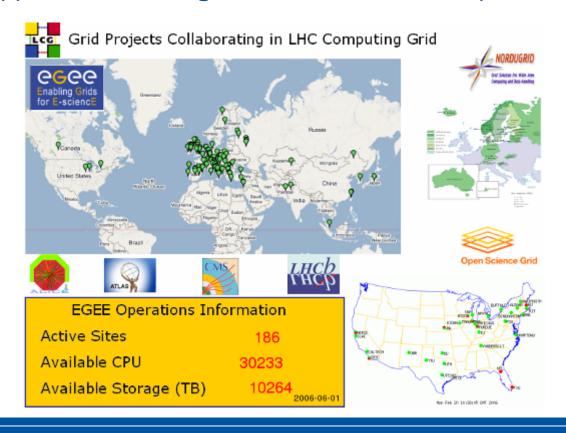
- It relies on advanced software, called middleware.
- Middleware automatically finds the data the scientist needs, and the computing power to analyse it.
- Middleware balances the load on different resources. It also handles security, accounting, monitoring and much more.





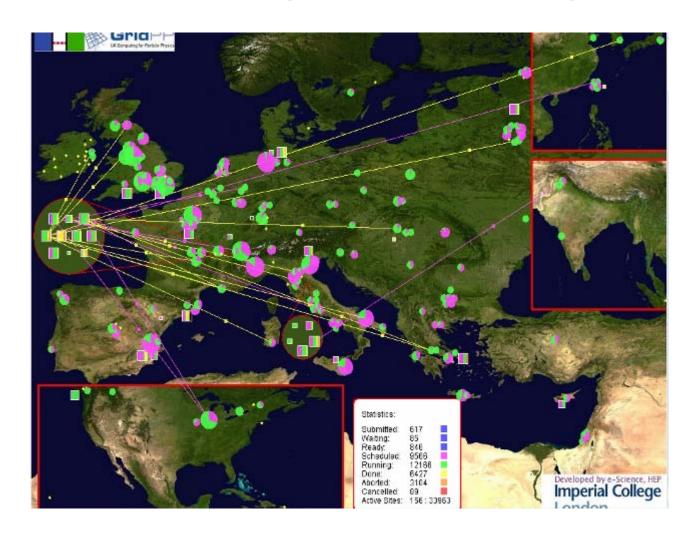
# LCG: LHC Computing Grid project

- The LHC Computing Grid project launched a service with 12 sites in 2003. Today 200 sites in 30 countries with 16,000 PCs
- LCG service based on three Grids: EGEE, NorduGrid, OSG
- LCG supports virtual organisations for LHC experiments





# **LHC Computing Grid is working now!**





# **EGEE:** Enabling Grids for E-sciencE



**EGEE:** a multi-science Grid infrastructure

#### 91 institutional partners

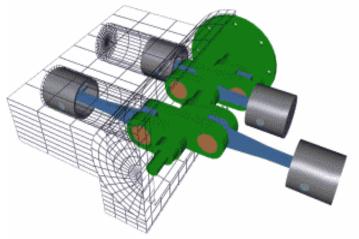
- > 180 sites, 40 countries
- > 24,000 processors
- ~ 5 PB storage

country	sites	country	sites	country	sites
Austria	2	India	2	Russia	12
Belgium	3	Ireland	15	Serbia	1
Bulgaria	4	Israel	3	Singapore	1
Canada	7	Italy	25	Slovakia	4
China	3	Japan	1	Slovenia	1
Croatia	1	Korea	1	Spain	13
Cyprus	1	Netherlands	3	Sweden	4
Czech Republic	2	Macedonia	1	Switzerland	1
Denmark	1	Pakistan	2	Taipei	4
France	8	Poland	5	Turkey	1
Germany	10	Portugal	1	UK	22
Greece	6	Puerto Rico	1	USA	4
Hungary	1	Romania	1	CERN	1

### Possible applications of EGEE

- Government: Help government agencies share data and forecasting resources (earthquakes, floods)
- Education: Help students access large computing resources for educational purposes (shrink digital divide)
- Business: Help small companies access large computing resources for drug design, materials simulation etc.



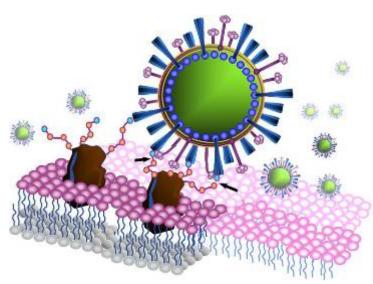






# **Example: EGEE Attacks Avian Flu**

- EGEE used to analyse 300,000 possible potential drug compounds against bird flu virus, H5N1.
- 2000 computers at 60 computer centres in Europe, Russia, Taiwan, Israel ran during four weeks in April - the equivalent of 100 years on a single computer.
- Potential drug compounds now being identified and ranked



Neuraminidase, one of the two major surface proteins of influenza viruses, facilitating the release of virions from infected cells. Image Courtesy Ying-Ta Wu, AcademiaSinica.



# LHC@home: volunteer computing

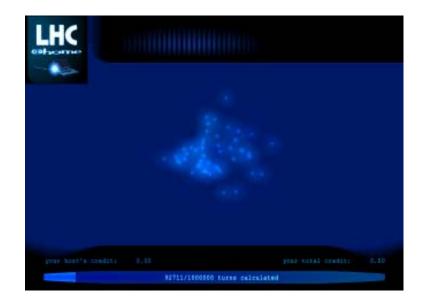
- Volunteer computing project based on BOINC platform (used by SETI@home)
- Calculates stability of LHC proton orbits
- Resources (PCs, laptops) donated by volunteers around the world
  - more than 30 000 users, over 1500
    CPU years of processing
  - Note: SETI@home dowloaded on more than 5m machines!
- Objectives: extra CPU power and raising public awareness of CERN and the LHC.
- Started as an outreach project
- UK is now a key partner (GridPP w. Queen Mary and Imperial College)





# The @home community

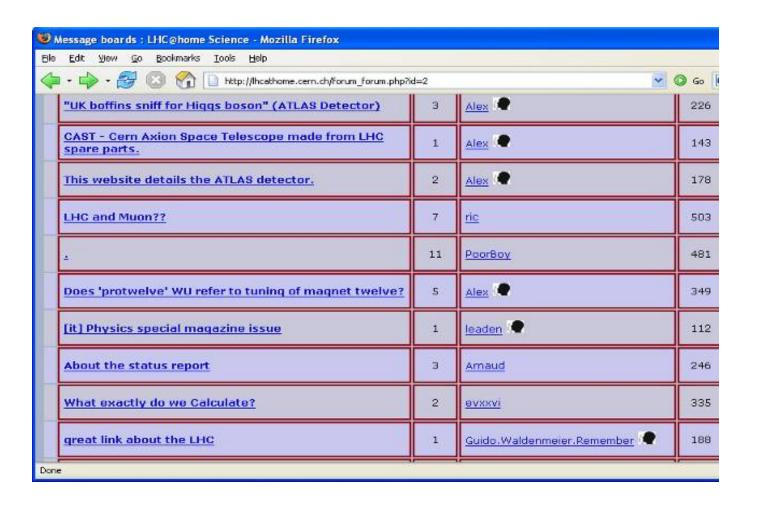
- Competition between individuals and teams for "credit".
- Websites and regular updates on status of project by scientists.
- Forums for users to discuss the science behind the project.
- The volunteers show great interest in CERN and the LHC.
- Supply each other with scientific information.



LHC@home screensaver



#### Example of one of the discussion forums on LHC@home





#### Volunteer computing for participative science

SETI@home

FightAids@home

Einstein@home

Rosetta@home

Climateprediction.net

Compute against Cancer

Evolution@home

Folding@home

QMC@home

GIMPS

ChessBrain

...and many more!

Extraterrestrial radio signal search

AIDS drugs design

Gravitational wave search

Protein shapes for disease cure

Climate modelling

Study effects of chemotherapy

Genetic causes of extinction

Protein folding for disease cure

Quantum simulation of molecules

Search for large prime numbers

Distributed chess supercomputer

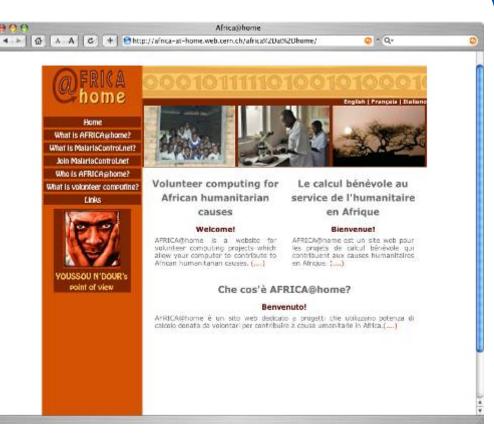
 Helen McGlone will explain how to join a project and create a team tomorrow in the workshop on Grids.



## Africa@home: dealing with the digital divide

- 3 month student project
- 500 PCs joined in 2 days
- >100 CPU-years in 2 months
- Demoed at WSIS Tunis
- Went public in July







### **Conclusions and Speculations**

- Scientific Grids are already working!
- But the Grid today is where the Web was 10 years ago
- The Grid is not (yet) generally accessible
- But '@home' projects let people anywhere participate in real science.
- The Grid is helping to globalise science
- This may help to narrow the digital divide
- There is a lot of hype about the Grid
- Nano, Grid, e-Science are just words…
- ...but words can make young people dream!



#### For more information about the Grid...



Thank you!

