#### Building the CyberScience Infrastructure Community in NAREGI

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Tokyo Inst. Technology
& NAREGI Project National Inst.
Informatics

May 7, 2007 OGF20 Campus & Community Grid Workshop Manchester, UK TSUBAME (Swallow)

### National Research Grid Infrastructure (NAREGI) 2003-2007 2010 --- A Core of Japanese CyberScience Infrastucture (CSI) ---

- <u>Petascale</u> Grid Infrastructure R&D for Future Deployment
  - > \$120 mil total over 8 years

NAREGI

- Now part of Japanese 10 petascale computing initiative
- Hosted by National Institute of Informatics (NII)
- PL: Ken Miura (NII), Co-PI: Kento Aida (new) (NII), S. Sekiguchi(AIST), S. Matsuoka(Titech), S. Shimojo(Osaka-U), M. Aoyagi (Kyushu-U)...
- Participation by multiple (>= 3) vendors, Fujitsu, NEC, Hitachi, NTT, etc.

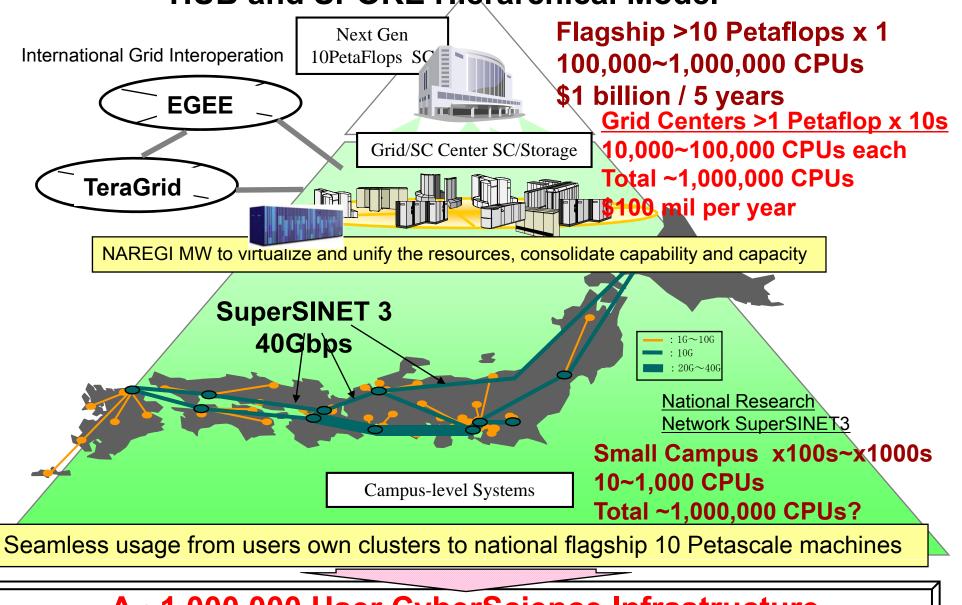
 Follow and contribute to GGF Standardization, esp. OGSA Focused (Other Nanotech (Biotech **NEC** "Grand Ósaka-U Grid Apps Grid Apps) Apps) Challenge" (BioGrid "NanoGrid" Other Grid Apps **Titech** IMS ~10TF RIKEN) Areas Inst. Grid and Network National Research **AIST** Grid Middleware R&D Management Grid R&D Grid Middleware **Fujitsu** Infrastr. U-Tokyo **SuperSINET** U-Kyushu \ Hitachi

#### Super SINET3 (new!)

Dynamic L1/L2/L3 provisioning 40 Gbps Backbone

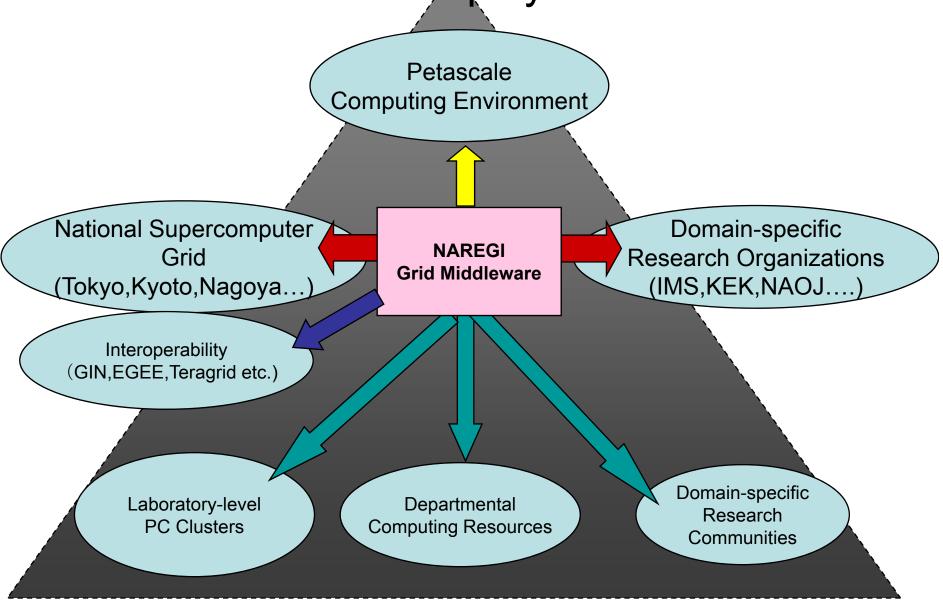


### CSI Tier-Model of Next Generation Grid/SC Infrastructure --- HUB and SPOKE Hierarchical Model ---

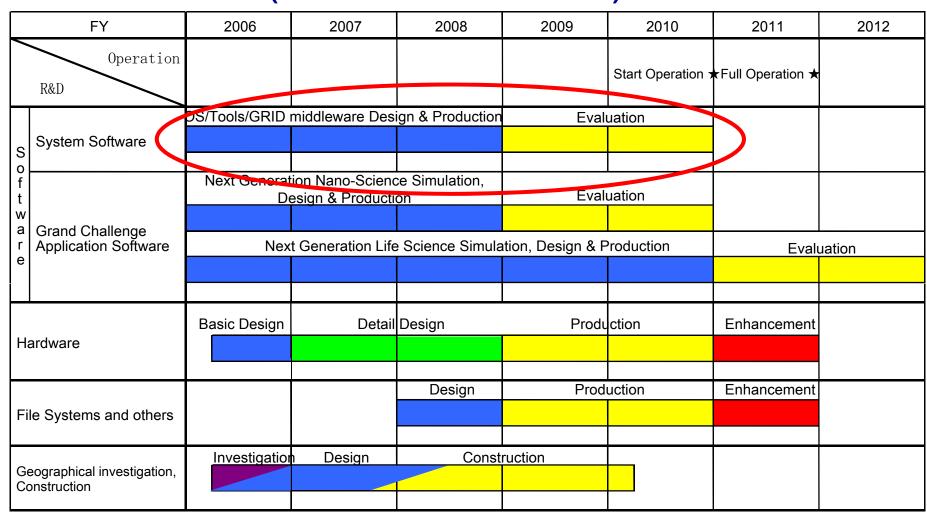


A ~1,000,000 User CyberScience Infrastructure

## CyberScience Infrastrucuture and NAREGI MW Deployment



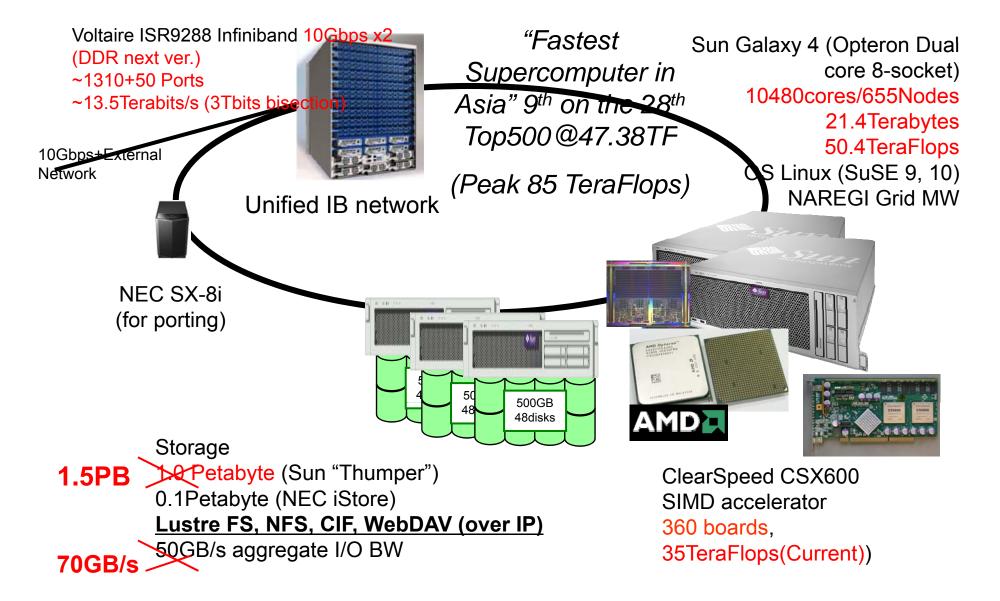
# Next Generation Supercomputer <u>Development Project</u> (Current Schedule)



Japan's 9 Major University Computer Centers (excl. Nat'l Labs) circa early 2008 → x86-based t conventional Hokkaido University Information Initiative Center HITACHI SR11000 >40Gbps SuperSINET3 5.6 Teraflops Interconnecting the Centers **University of Tsukuba** 2006 PACS-CS 14.5 TFlops NextGen x86 ~100 Teraflops **Kyoto University Tohoku University Academic Center for Computing Information Synergy Center** and Media Studies NEC SX-7 NextGen x86 ~100 Teraflops NFC TX7/AzusA **University of Tokyo Kyushu University Information Technology Center** Computing and NextGen x86 > 150 Teraflops **Communications Center** HITACHI SR11000 18 Teraflops 2007 x86+Sparc+Power ~50 TekaFlops? Others (in institutes) Fujitsu Primequest+ IBM Power5 p595 5 Teraflops **National Inst. of Informatics** NAREGI Testbed 4 Teraflops ·Other domain centers Tokyo Inst. Technology NEC/SUN TSUBAME ·~ 10 Petaflop **Osaka University** 85 Teraflops → xxx TFlops? CyberMedia Center NLP center by **Nagoya University** NEC SX-8R 22TFlops Information Technology Congr 2008 x86 Cluster ~35 Teraflops 2012 FUJITSU PrimePower2500 11 Teraflops

## The TSUBAME Production "Supercomputing Grid Cluster", Spring 2006 @ Tokyo Tech GSIC Center







### みんな。スパコン



### "Everybody's Supercomputer" as core of

Isolated Campus Grid and IT Consolidation

**Seamless integration of SCs with** end-user and Enterprise Env.

High-End

Gap

 Different usage env. from

•No HP sharing with client's PC

Special HW/SW, lack of ISV support

 Lack of common development env. (e.g. Visual Studio)

 Simple batch based, no interactive usage, good UI



Windows "Everybody's Supercomputer"

Seamless, Ubiquitous access and usage

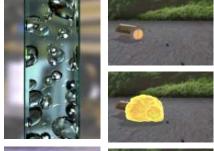
=>Breakthrough Science through Commoditization of Supercomputing and **Grid Technologies** 

assive Usage Env. Might as well use my Laptop

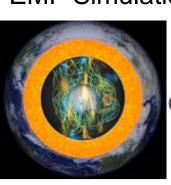
## みんなのスパコン

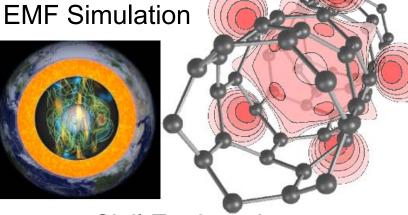
Grand Challenge Supercomputing @ Titech









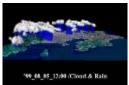


Weather Prediction

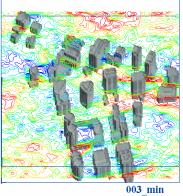








Civil Engineering **Environmental** 





**Bio-simulation** + Bioinformatics



### みんなのスパコン

**TSUBAME General Purpose DataCenter Hosting** 

#### As a core of IT Consolidation All University Members == Users

No more private servers & clusters in closets

> 10,000 users on campus
Various Application Portals for Edu and Research

- Campus-wide AAA Sytem (April 2006)
  - 50TB (for email), 9 Galaxy1 nodes
- Campus-wide Storage Service (NEST)
  - 10s GBs per everyone, Research Reposit
- CAI, On-line Courses (OCW)
- Administrative Hosting (VEST)





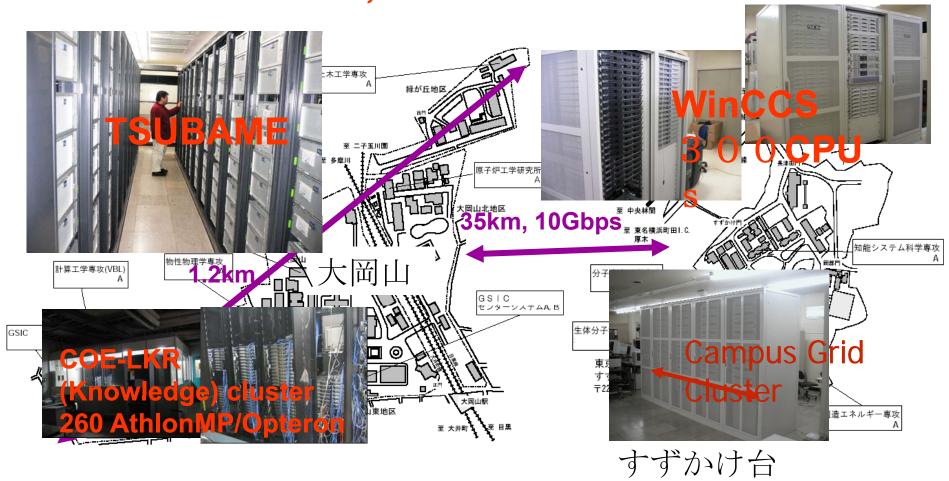






#### Titech Campus Grid 2006

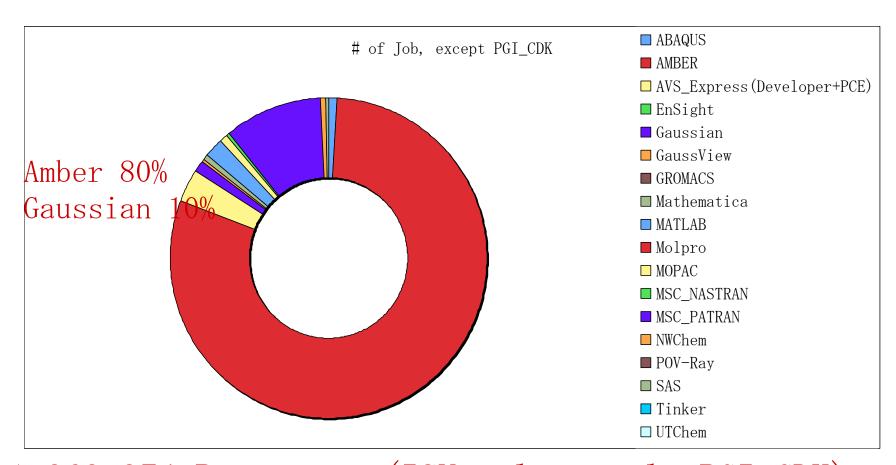
- An x86 "DataCenter" Grid -
- ~13,000 CPUs, 90 TFlops, ~26 TBytes Mem, ~1.1 PBytes HDD
- All Hosted at GSIC: No more private servers & clusters in closets, same as the modern Internet



### TSUBAME Application Profile

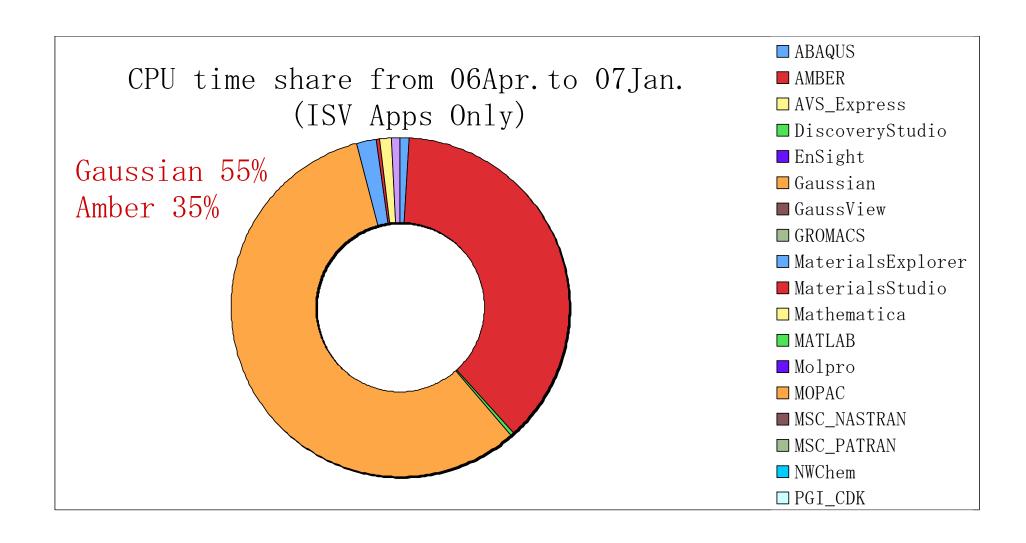
- Large scale codes, e.g. port from the Earth Simulator
  - Simple porting is easy
  - Tuned Vector code into cache-friendly "normal code" takes more time.
- Large-Scale (>1,000~10,000 instances)
   Parameter Survey, Ensemble, Optimization, ...
- · Lots of ISV Code---Gaussian, Amber, ...
- Storage-Intensive Codes --- Visualization
- => Often Limited by Memory, not CPUs
- Must Give users both EASE and COMPELLING REASON to use TSUBAME and the Grid Infrastructure thereof

## TSUBAME Job Statistics for ISV Apps (# Processes)



1,363,374 Processes (ISV only, excl. PGI\_CDK) Approx. 5000~10,000/day (via Sun GridEngine)

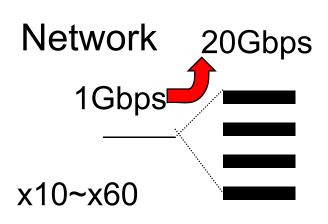
# TSUBAME Job Statistics for ISV Apps (# CPU Timeshare)

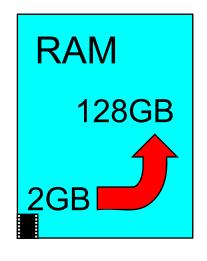


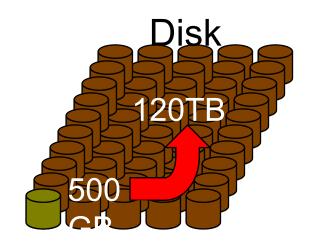
# Why Industries are interested in TSUBAME (and other SCs on Grid)?

- Standard Corporate x86 Cluster Env. vs. TSUBAME -

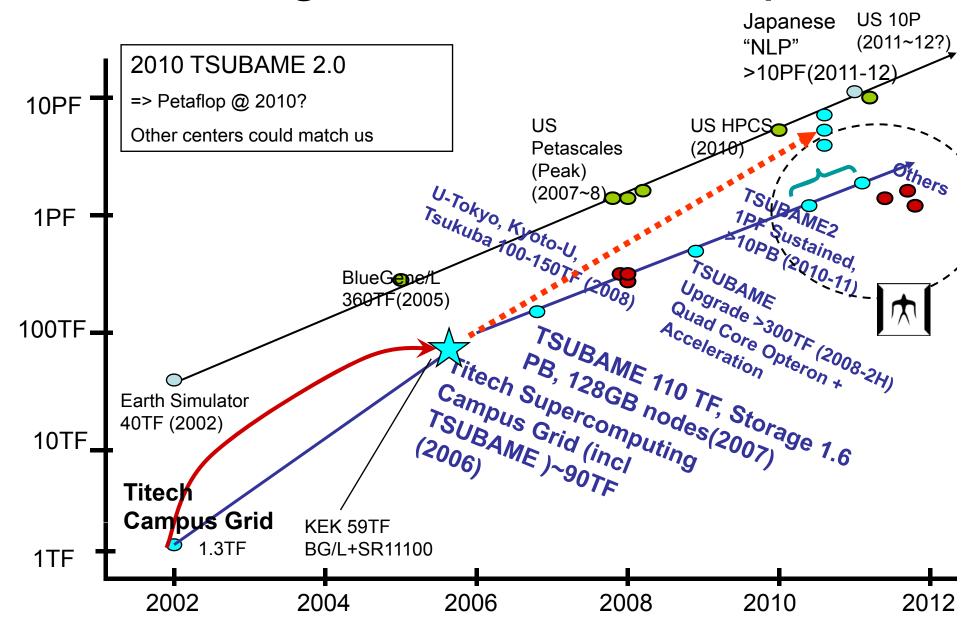
	CPU Core	Network	RAM	Disk(Cap, BW)
Std.	2~4 (node)	1Gbps	2~8GB	500GB, 50MB/s
	32~128 (job)	32Gbps	128GB	10TB(NAS), 100MB/s
TSUBA	16 (node)	20Gbps	32~128GB	120TB, 3GB/s
ME	1920 (job)	2.5Tbps	3840GB	120TB, 3GB/s







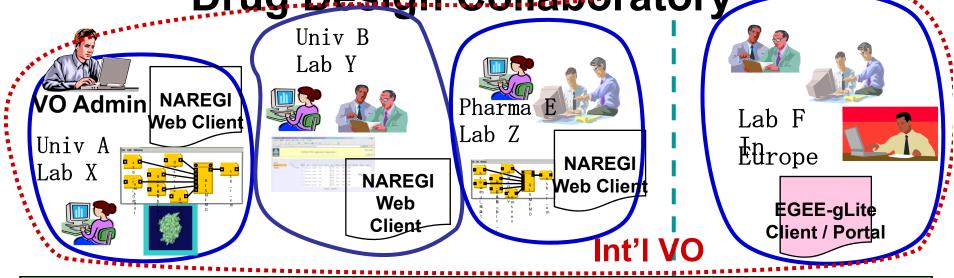
#### Scaling Towards Petaflops



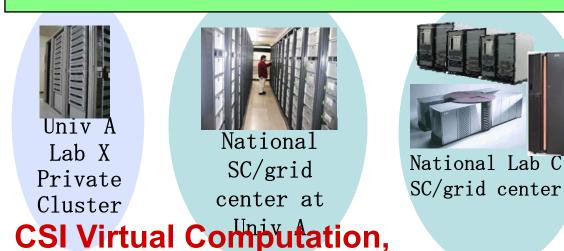
# VO Operations in the CyberScience Infrastructure (CSI)

- A individual-globally identifiable ID
  - Everyone MUST have a verifiable electrical ID
  - UPKI (University PKI) effort in CSI, Shibboleth, etc.
- VO's register with a designated grid centers, just as one would register domains
  - Most cases, Grid centersw would host VO services
- I.e., SC/grid centers are resource providers as well as service providers for generic & VO-specific VO services (Web Services, Web DB, Web Portal など)
  - Web 2 and beyond community hosting vision

CSI VO Vision Examle: "Int'l Computational Drug Design Collaboratory"



#### Virtualization of Resoruces and Services via NAREGI MW / Web Services

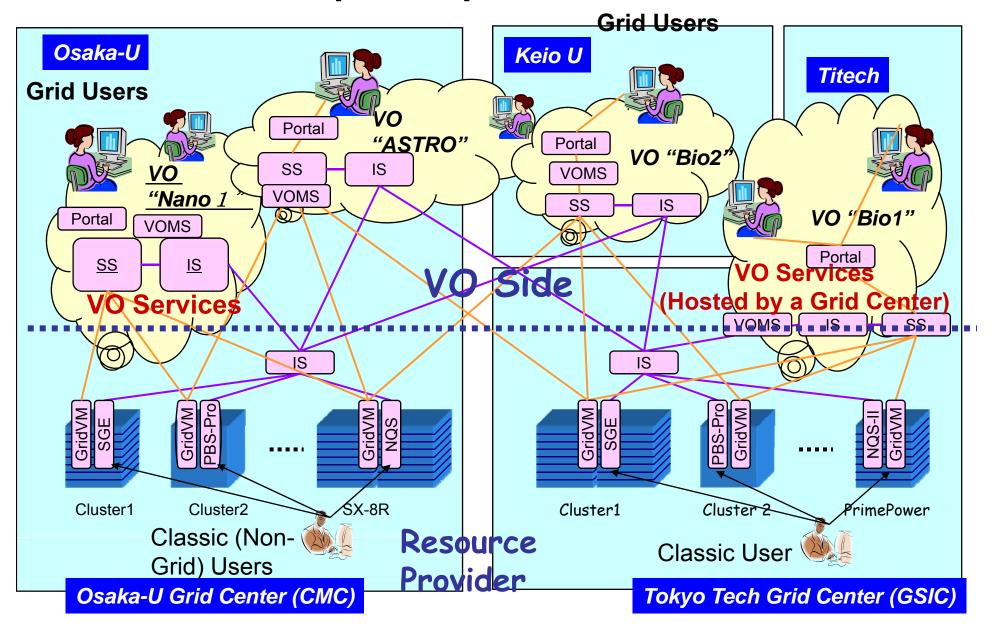


Resource providers



European Grid

#### NAREGI β2 Operational Model

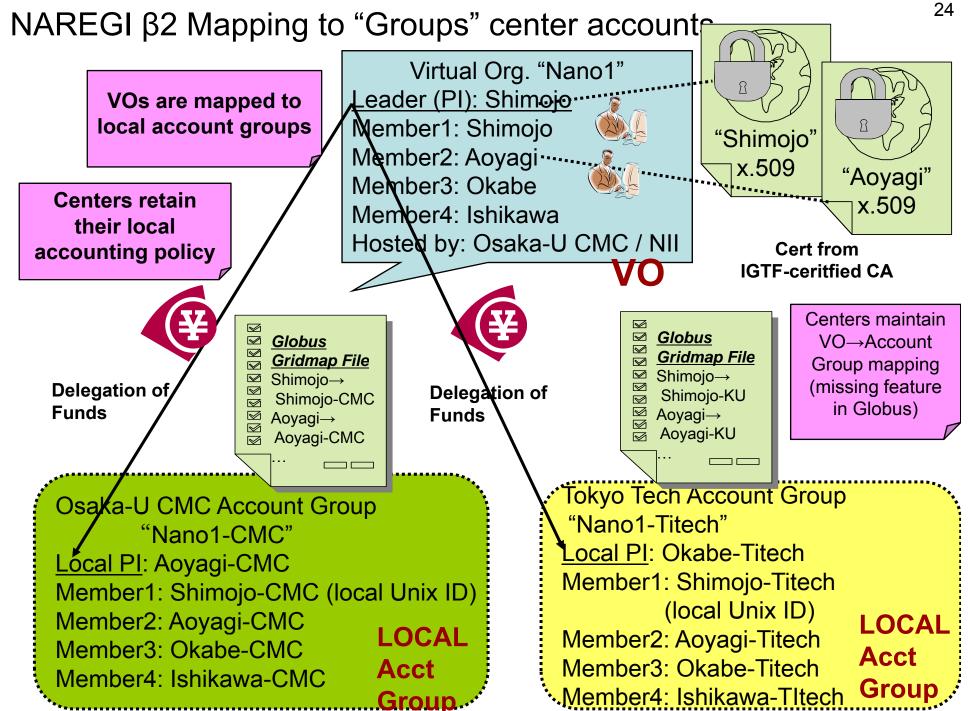


#### NAREGI β1 – Release May, 2006

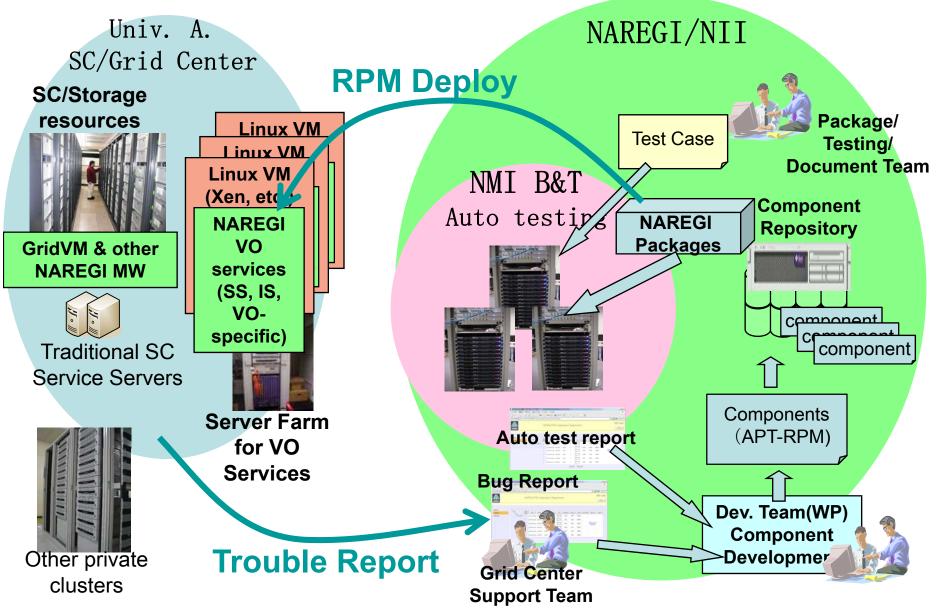
- Objective: Functional test for ver.1.0
- Platform Shift (Unicore=> Globus 4-WSRF)
  - Set of WSRF (Web Services Resource Framework) Components
- OGF OGSA-EMS based resource management
  - Reservation/Co-Allocation/Co-Scheduling framework
- VO management built on EGEE-VOMS
- OGF-ACS WS application deployment
- Data grid features based on grid filesystem (GFarm)
- NAREGI-WFML description of complex workflow
  - Including co-scheduled resources
- GridMPI/GridRPC and other programming frameworks
- MyProxy-based Security and ID management w/session management, IGTF "ready"
- Being test-deployed, currently release 1.0.2
- Many many patches / bug fixes applied ©

#### NAREGI Beta 2 - v.1.0 Highlights

- Beta2-Production Release Candidate (3Q 2007)
- Lots of bug, performance & stability fixes
- Stable WS(RF) components and APIs (+ Globus 4.0.3)
- RPM and Dynamic, VM-based deployment
- VO and "Resource Provider" decoupling for multiple VO management by VOs and Centers
- Integration of NAREGI WF and Ninf-G GridRPC
- More BQ and systems support (+PBS Pro, LoadLeveler)
  - NEC SX-NQS, SGE, Fujitsu NQS II... (Condor?)
- Flexible Job submission and WF management
  - Non-grid jobs, non-reserved jobs, various WF tools
- Various Data Tools and Infrastructures (w/EGEE interop)
- EGEE-GIN Interoperation (new)
- Various Administration and Logging Tools
- Support from dedicated NAREGI/NII support team
- Large-scale deployments @ Osaka-U, Titech... (beta2)



#### NAREGI MW Lifecycle(β2 and v1)

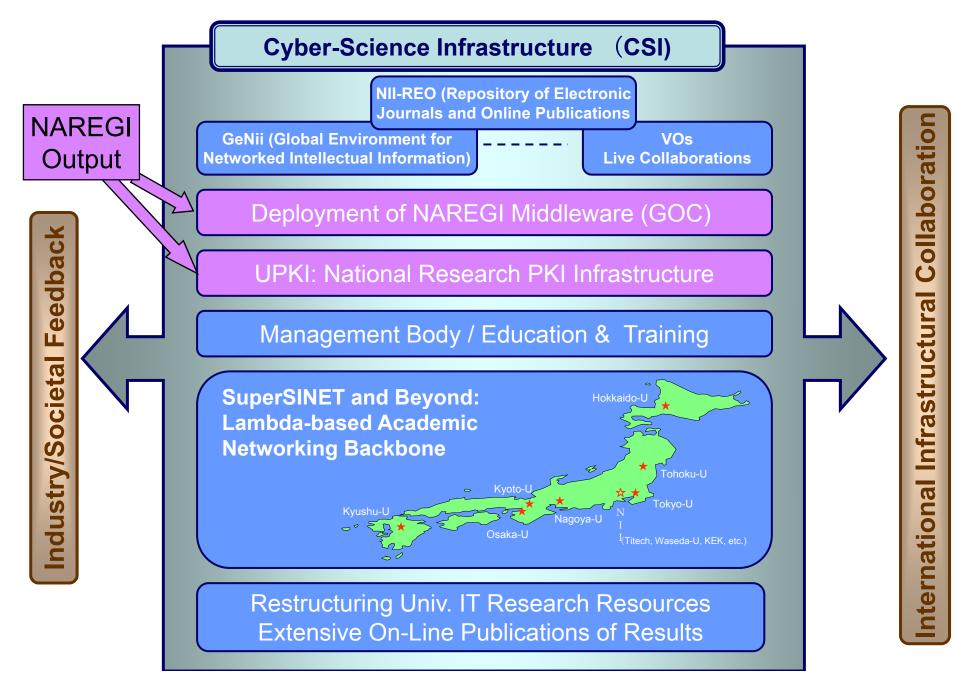


#### NAREGI EGEE Interoperation

- GLite NAREGI MW Interoperation component as standard in NAREGI beta2 distribution
- Results of GIN Interoperation Efforts

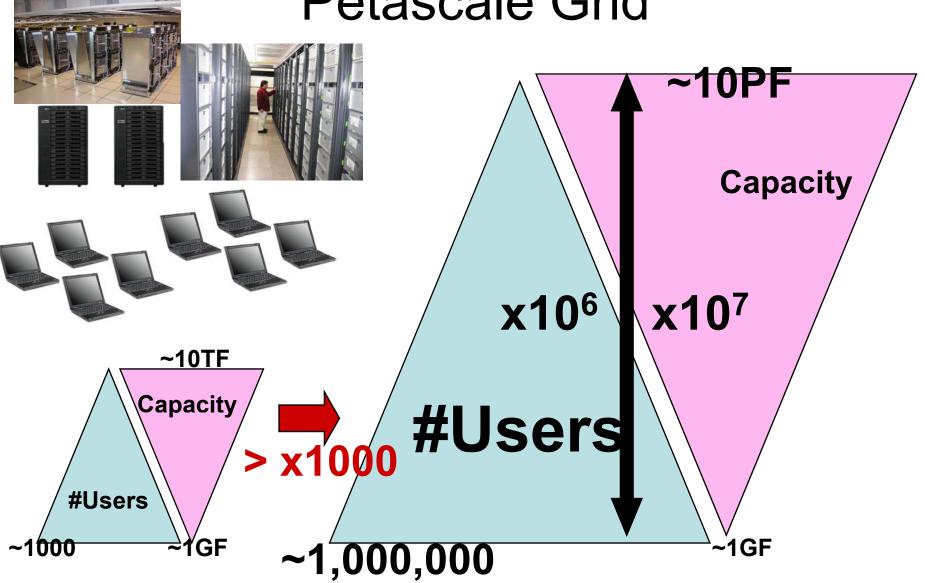


#### Japanese CyberScience Infrastructure Project





Upscaling the Resources to a Petascale Grid



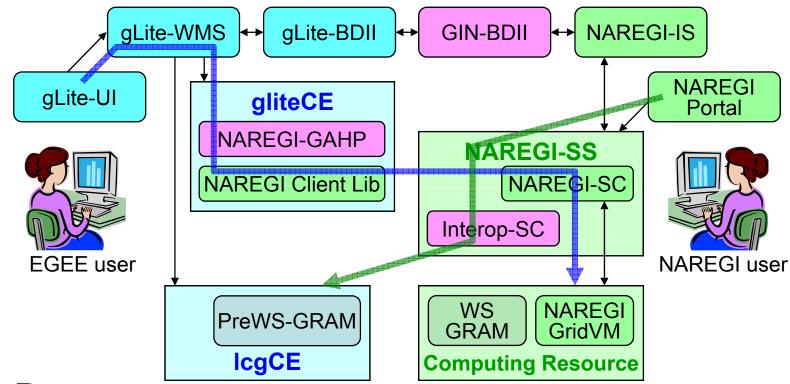
#### Backup Slides

#### GIN (Grid Interoperation Now)

- An activity of OGF for interoperation among production grids
- Major grid projects are participating
  - EGEE, NAREGI, UK National Grid Service, NorduGrid, OSG, PRAGMA, TeraGrid, ...
- Trying to identify islands of interoperation between production grids and grow those islands
- Areas
  - GIN-auth: Authorization and Identity Management
  - GIN-data: Data Management and Movement
  - GIN-jobs: Job Description and Submission
  - GIN-info: Information Services and Schema
  - GIN-ops: Operations Experience of Pilot Test Applications

## GIN-jobs: NAREGI-EGEE Architecture

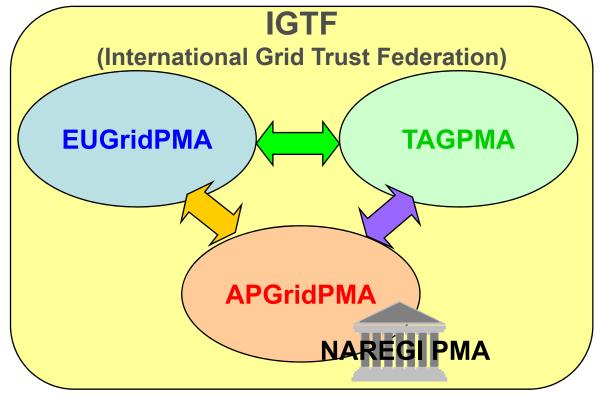
#### Architecture



- Demo
  - ➤ NAREGI → EGEE: using NAREGI Workflow
  - ➤ EGEE → NAREGI: using glite WMS commands

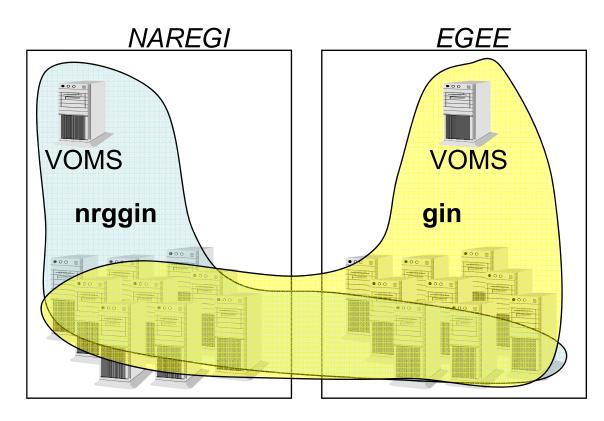
#### Authentication

- IGTF is framework of International Grid Trust Federation.
- IGTF consists of APGridPMA, EUGridPMA and TAGPMA.
- NAREGI CA joined the APGrid PMA.
- NAREGI CA has been approved as a production-level CA by APGridPMA.
- GSI compliant with x.509 proxy certificates for authentication.
- It has become available to use grid computing easily on the worldwide Internet by IGTF.



#### VO Management

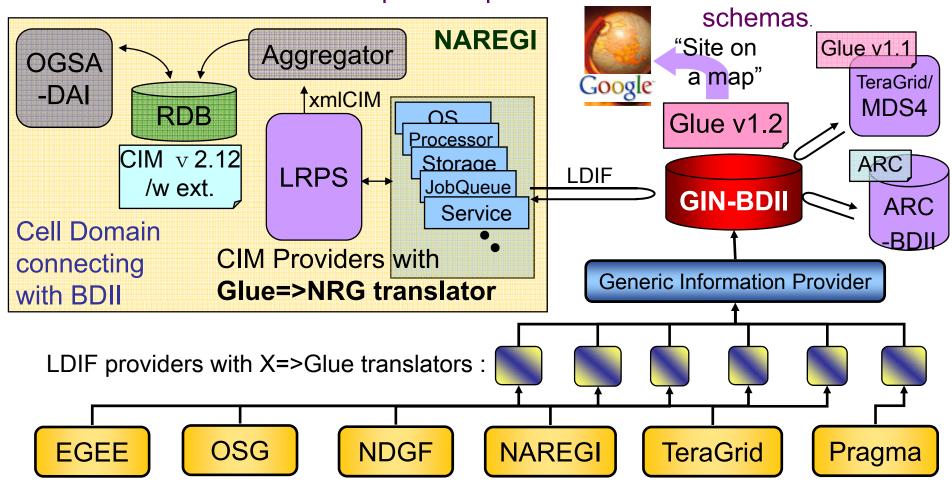
- The GIN VO is a VOMS service.
- NAREGI uses VOMS as VO management system.
- Transport of supported authorization attributes via VOMS extensions.
- VO names are expected to abide by the VO naming conventions described in GIN VO Naming in order to avoid name conflicts between grids.
- All members of GIN VO should observe AUP(Acceptable Use Policy).



#### GIN-info: Architecture

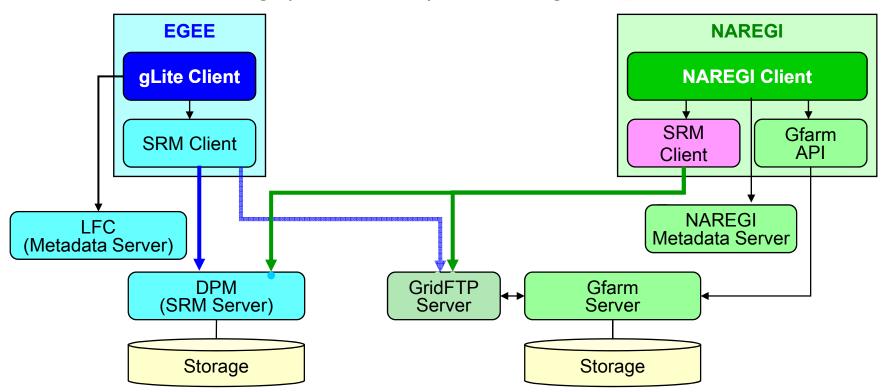
All of grid information can be retrieved by each of grid in its fashion WRT resource description schema, data format, query language, client API, ...

Each information service in grid acts as an information provider for the other and translator embedded in the provider performs conversion between different



#### GIN-data: Architecture

- NAREGI and EGEE gLite clients can access to both data resources (e.g., bi-directional file copy) using SRM interface.
- GridFTP is used as its underlying file transfer protocol.
- File catalog (metadata) exchange is planned.



#### NAREGI GIN Summary

- NAREGI developed EGEE-NAREGI island as an activity of GIN
  - Bilateral information exchange
  - Bilateral job submission
  - Bilateral file exchange
  - > Interoperable security properties
- Next steps
  - Improve interoperation interfaces and functions
    - WS-GRAM, BES, JSDL, ...
  - > Grow the island with other EGEE partners
  - KEK will use NAREGI-EGEE interoperation environment for their high energy physics calculations

#### CSI / NAREGI VO Communities

- ~= User Groups, unit of resource policies
- Various Vo Examples

**Full Blown Reseach SNS** 

- International Research Consortium
- A research area and SC user group thereof
- Members of (large) research grants
- Industry-Academia collaboration group
- User group of a particular application hosted by a center
- A research lab in a university
- Students of across-Institutional class Group based

SC Usage bu Individuals

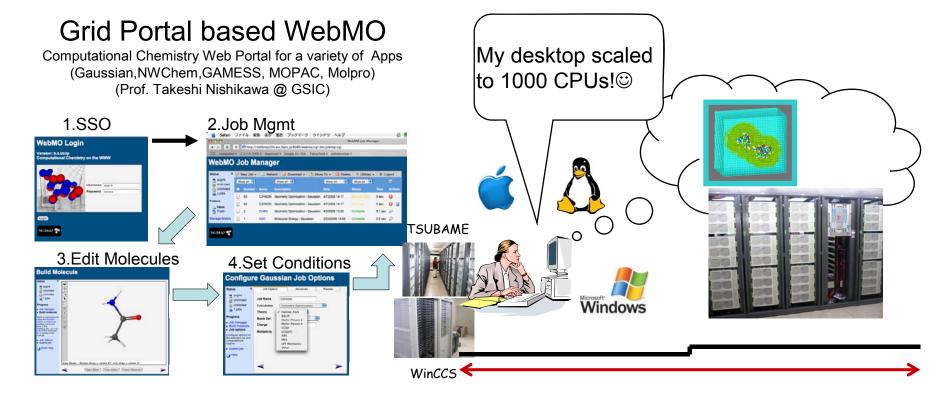
social networks



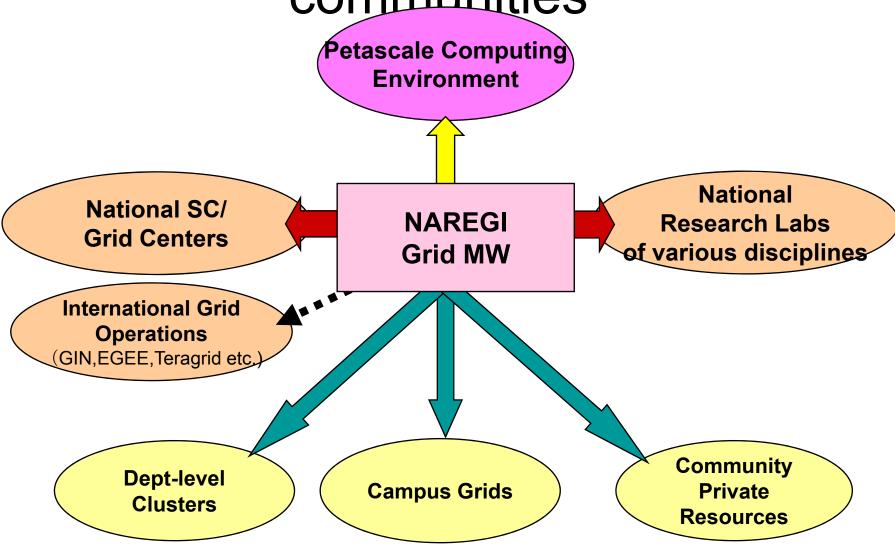
TITECH GRID

Over 10,000 users

- High-End education using supercomputers in undergrad labs
  - High end simulations to supplement "physical" lab courses
- Seamless integration of lab resources to SCs w/grid technologies
- Portal-based application usage



## NAREGI's outreach to all research communities



#### NAREGIβ2 and V.1.0

#### New Features

- EGEE gLite-LCG interoperation support
- Workflow support in GridRPC (& GridMPI)
- Non-reserved jobs and bulk job submissions
- Direct support of Globus WS-GRAM as side-interface
- Multiple VO support and sharing of resources
- Various batch queue support w/reservation emulation
  - PBS Pro (β1), LoadLeveler, NEC NQSII (β1), & Job Manipulator on SX and clusters, Sun GE(β2), Fujitsu NQS(v.1.0), Condor...
- Various management tools
- Private address support

#### Performance and stability

- Various fault tolerancy, e.g., support of failed workflows
- Much better scalability and performance due to feedback from beta 1, profiling, bug fixe, etc.
- Distributed Information Service management of system info everything from applications to system faults