



Enabling Grids for E-science

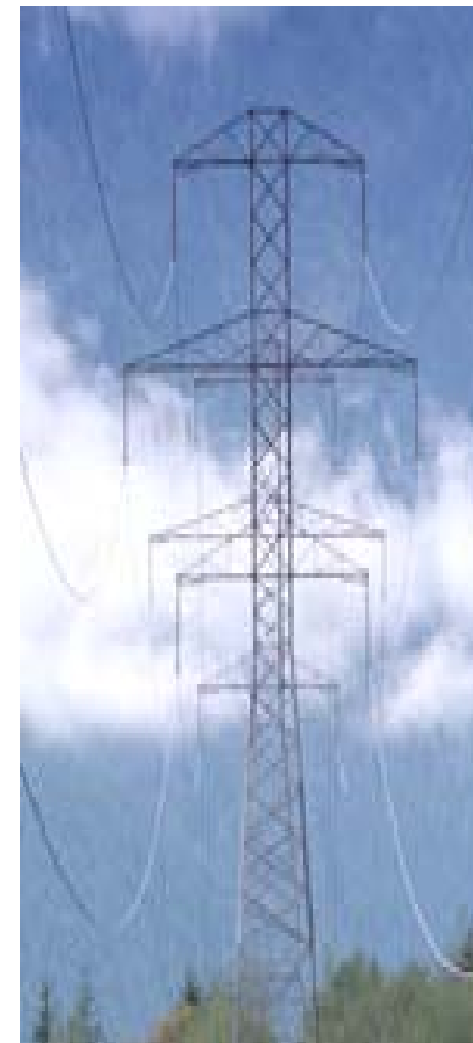
# Grid Computing: Running your Jobs around the World

**LABORATÓRIO DE INSTRUMENTAÇÃO EM FÍSICA  
EXPERIMENTAL DE PARTÍCULAS**

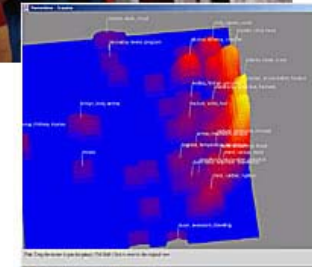
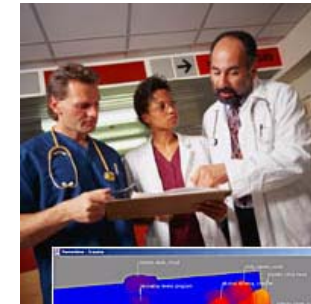


**L I P**

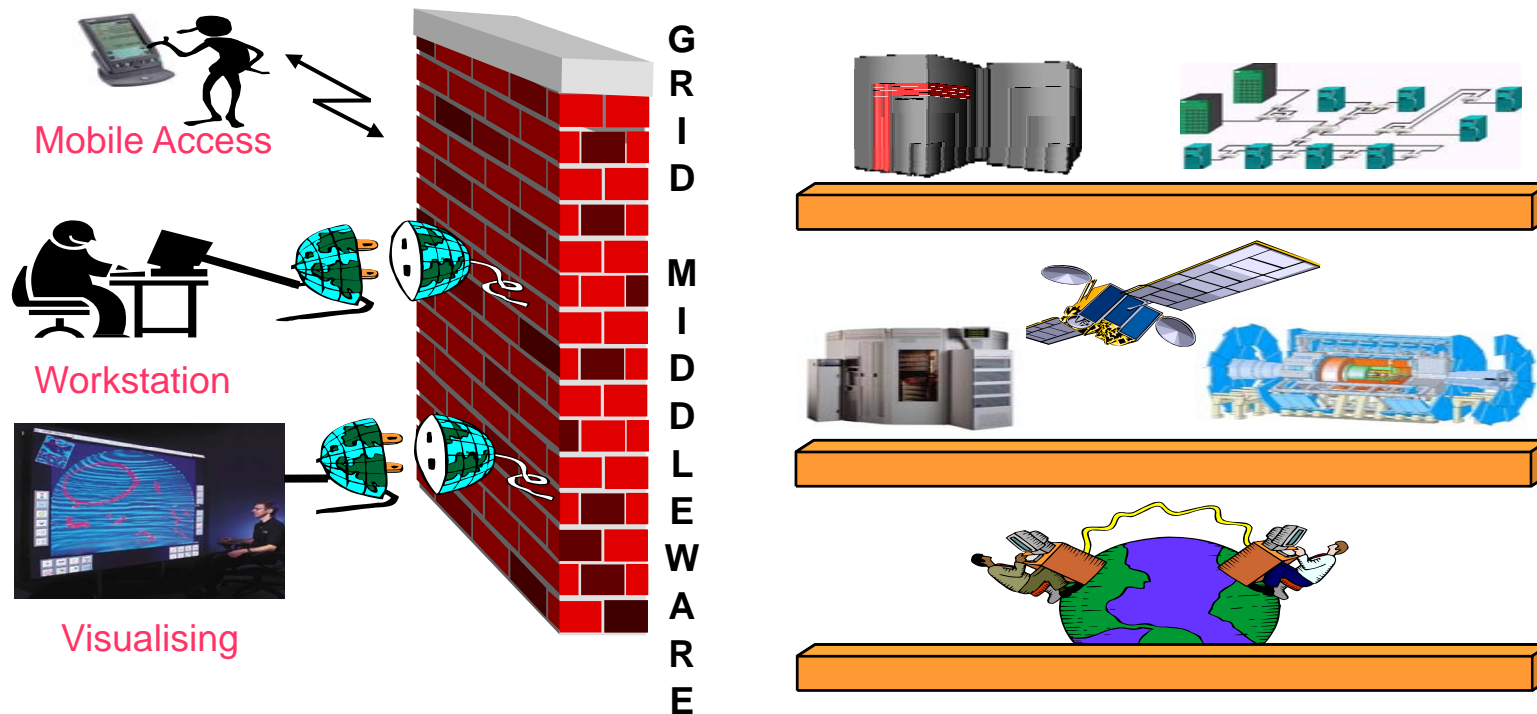
- **GRID** computing is a recent concept which takes distributing computing a step forward
- The name **GRID** is chosen by analogy with the **electric power grid**:
  - Transparent: plug-in to obtain computing power without worrying where it comes from
  - Permanent and available everywhere
- The **World Wide Web** provides seamless access to **information** that is stored in many millions of different geographical locations
- In contrast, the **GRID** is a new computing infrastructure which provides seamless access to **computing power** and **data storage** distributed all over the globe



- Single institutions are no longer able to support the computing power and storage capacity needed for modern scientific research
- **Compute intensive sciences** which are presently driving the GRID development:
  - **Physics/Astronomy:** data from different kinds of research instruments
  - **Medical/Healthcare:** imaging, diagnosis and treatment
  - **Bioinformatics:** study of the human genome and proteome to understand genetic diseases
  - **Nanotechnology:** design of new materials from the molecular scale
  - **Engineering:** design optimization, simulation, failure analysis and remote Instrument access and control
  - **Natural Resources and the Environment:** weather forecasting, earth observation, modeling and prediction of complex systems: river floods and earthquake simulation



- The **transparent interaction between heterogeneous resources** (owned by geographically spread organizations), applications and users is only possible through...
  - the use of a specialized layer of software called **middleware**



- The **middleware** hides the infrastructure technical details and allows a **secure integration/sharing of resources**.
  - Internet protocols do not provide security mechanisms for resource sharing.

## ■ Distributed infrastructures already exist, but...

- they normally tend to be **local & specialized systems**:
  - Intended for a single purpose or user group
  - Restricted to a limit number of users
  - Do not allow coherent interactions with resources from other institutions

## ■ The GRID goes further and takes into account:

- **Different kinds of resources**:
  - Not always the same hardware, data, applications and admin. policies
- **Different kinds of interactions**:
  - User groups or applications want to interact with Grids in different ways
- **Access computing power / storage capacity across different administrative domains by an *unlimited* set of non-local users**
- **Dynamic nature**:
  - Resources added/removed/changed frequently
- **World wide dimension**

- Among the several projects in place, LIP is involved in:
  - **LHC Computing GRID (LCG)**
    - The biggest worldwide GRID infrastructure
    - Will be used in the data analysis produced by the LHC accelerator built at CERN, the european organization for nuclear research
  - **Enabling GRIDS for E-Science in Europe (EGEE)**
    - An European GRID project
    - The biggest worlwide GRID built for multi-disciplinary sciences





## ■ Grid services are divided in two different sets:

- **Local services:** deployed and maintained by each participating site
  - Computing Element (CE)
  - Storage Element (SE)
  - Monitoring Box (MonBox)
  - User Interface (UI)
  
- **Core services:** central services installed only in some Resource Centres (RC's) but used by all users to allow interaction with the global infrastructure
  - Resource Broker (RB)
  - Top-Berkeley-Database Information Index (BDII)
  - File Catalogues (FC)
  - Virtual Organization Membership Service (VOMS)
  - MyProxy server (PX server).

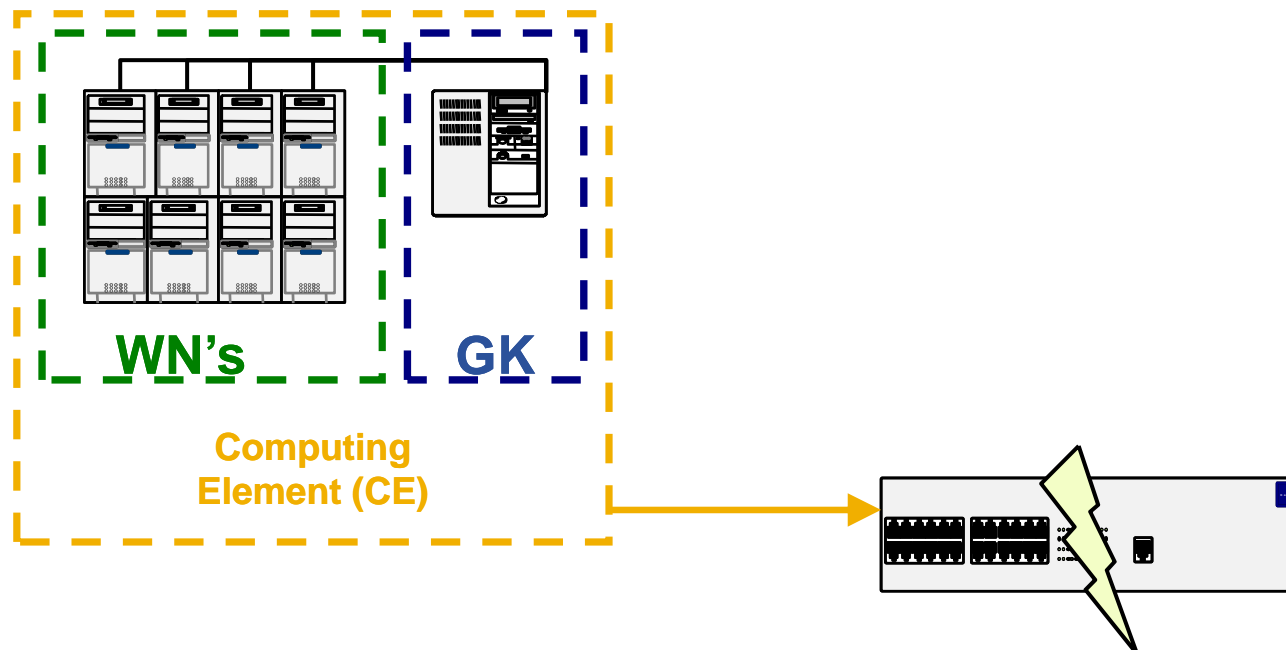
■ **Computing Element (CE)** is one of the key elements of the site.

○ **Gatekeeper service (GK)**

- Authentication and authorization;
- Interacts with the local batch system (PBS, LSF, Condor, SGE);
- Runs a local information system (GRIS) publishing information regarding local resources.

○ **Worker Nodes (WN)**

- Where jobs are really executed.





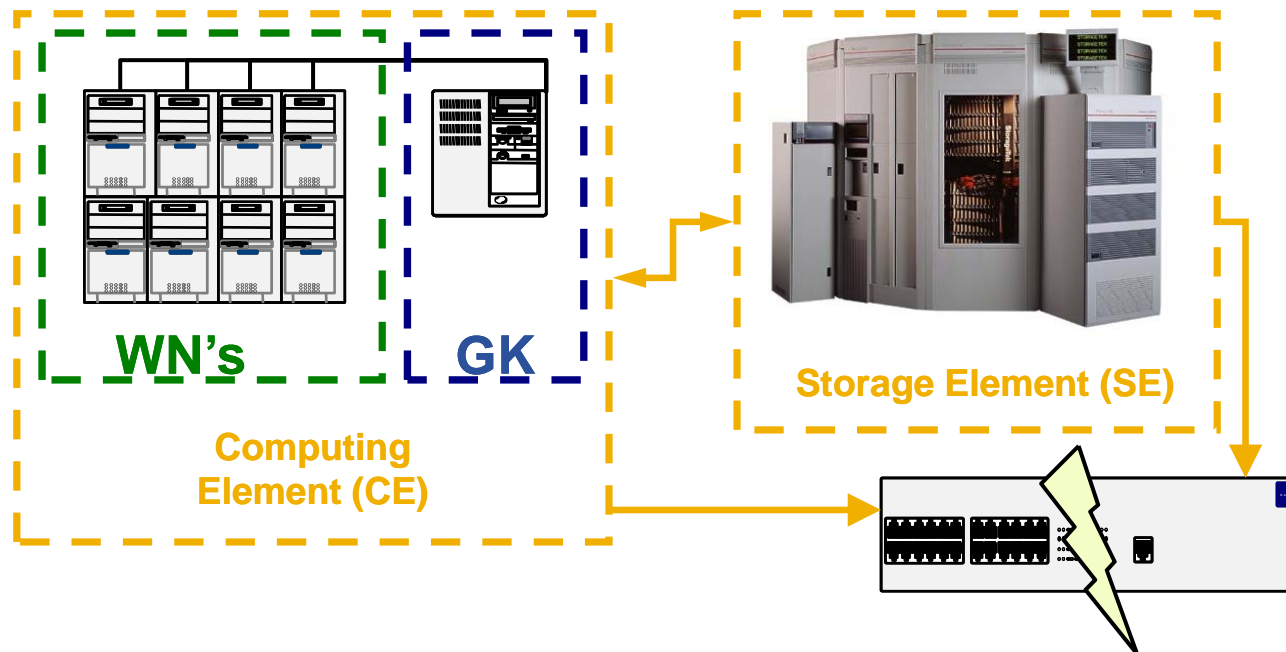
■ **The Storage Element (SE) is the other key service.**

○ **SRM - Storage Resource Management (DPM, dCache and CASTOR)**

- Provides an interface for the grid user to access the local storage system (disk pools, HSM with tape backend, etc...);
- Implements **gridFTP**, an extension of the ftp protocol adding GSI security.

○ **GFAL API protocol**

- Used on top of the SRM to provide POSIX-like access, enabling open/read/write operations in files currently stored in a site SE.

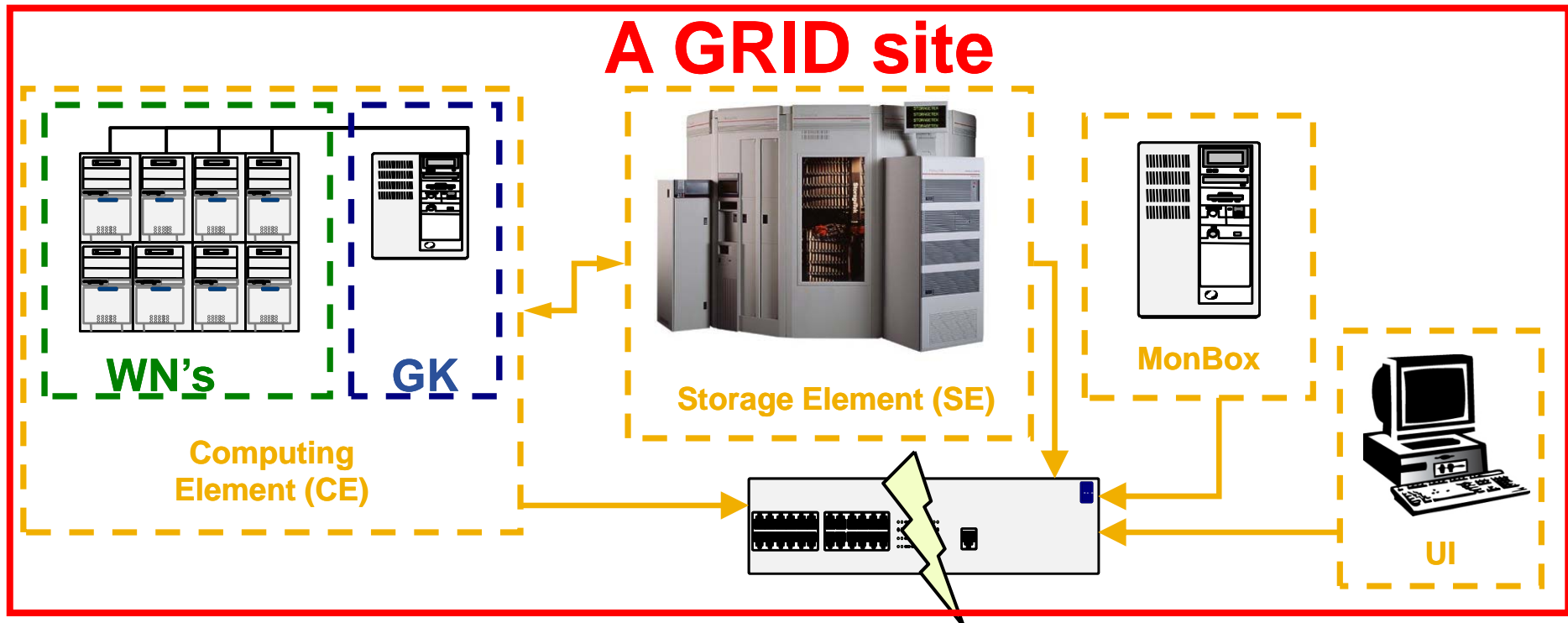


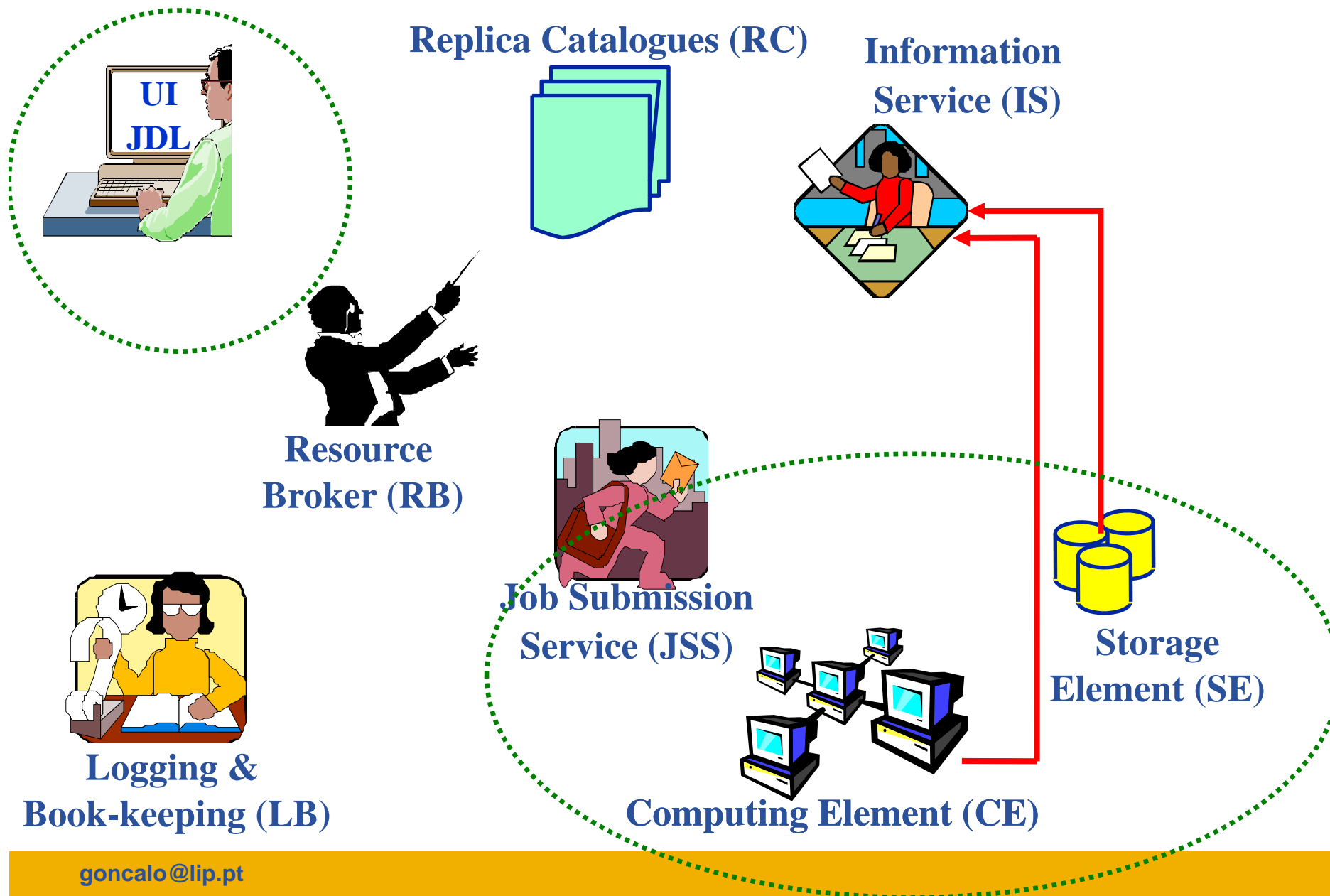
## ■ The Monitoring Box (MonBox) service

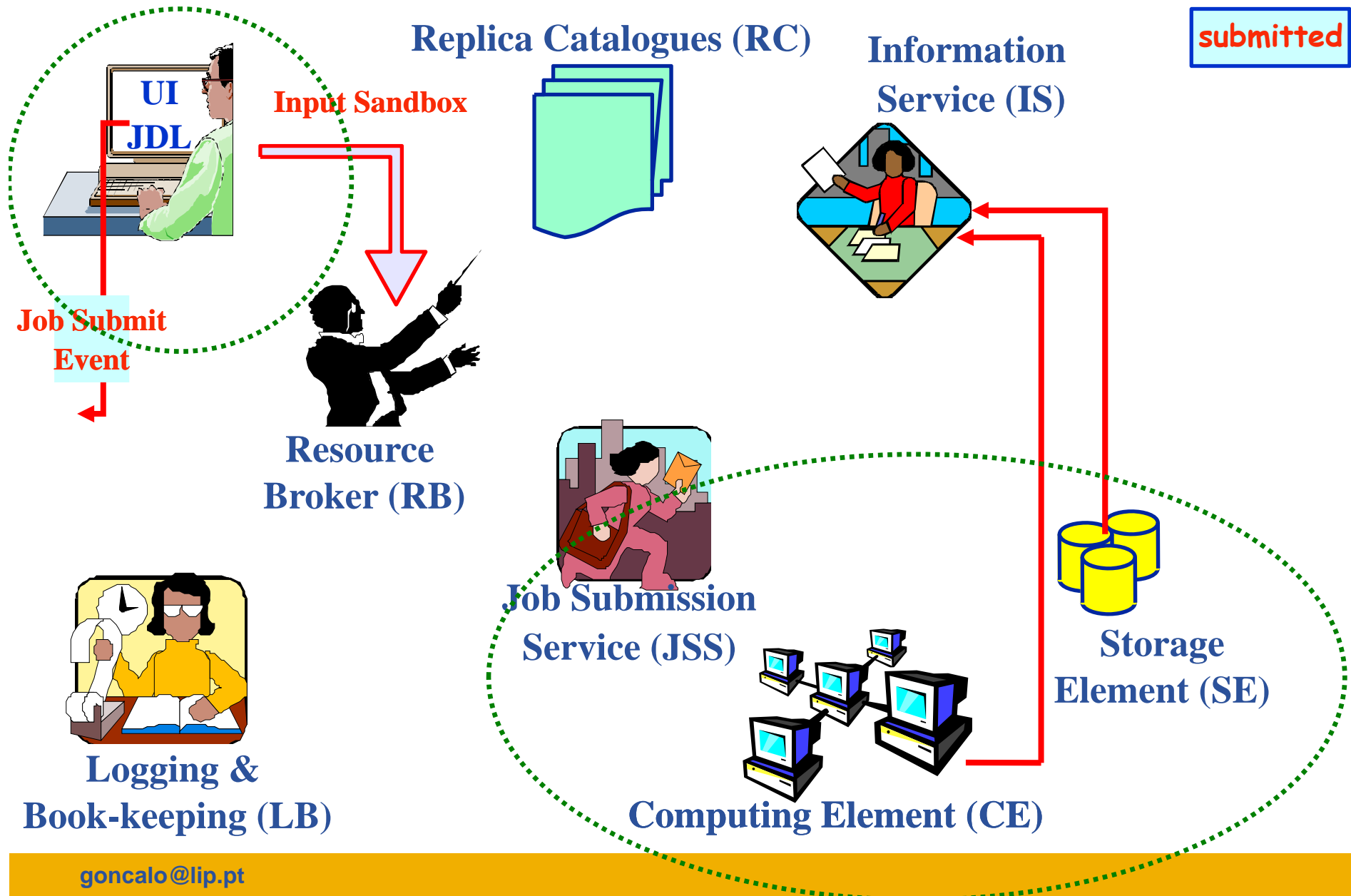
- Collects information given by sensors installed in the site machines.

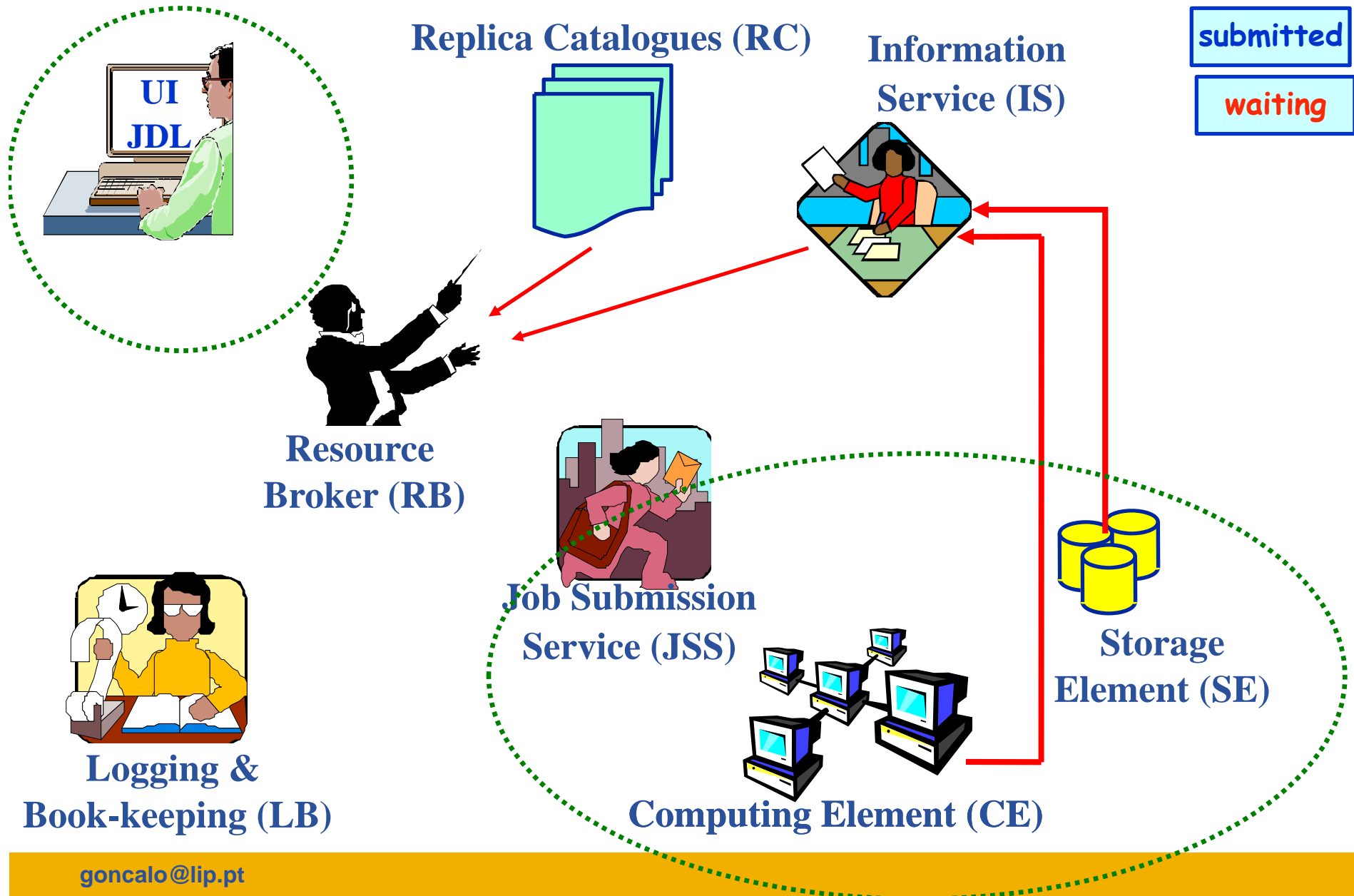
## ■ User Interfaces (UI)

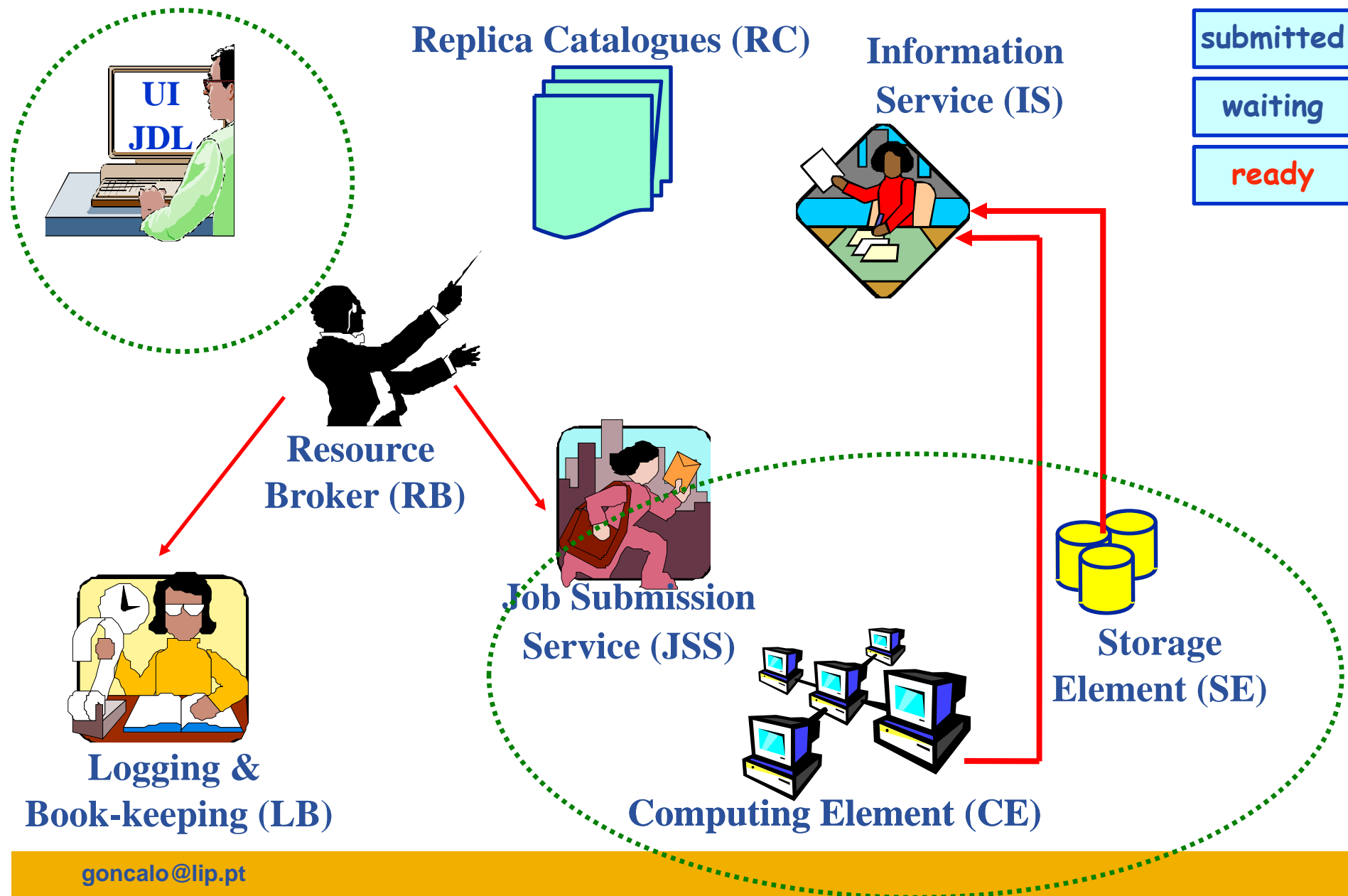
- Contain client middleware tools allowing the user to perform a large set of operations with grid resources (submission of jobs and storage and management of files).

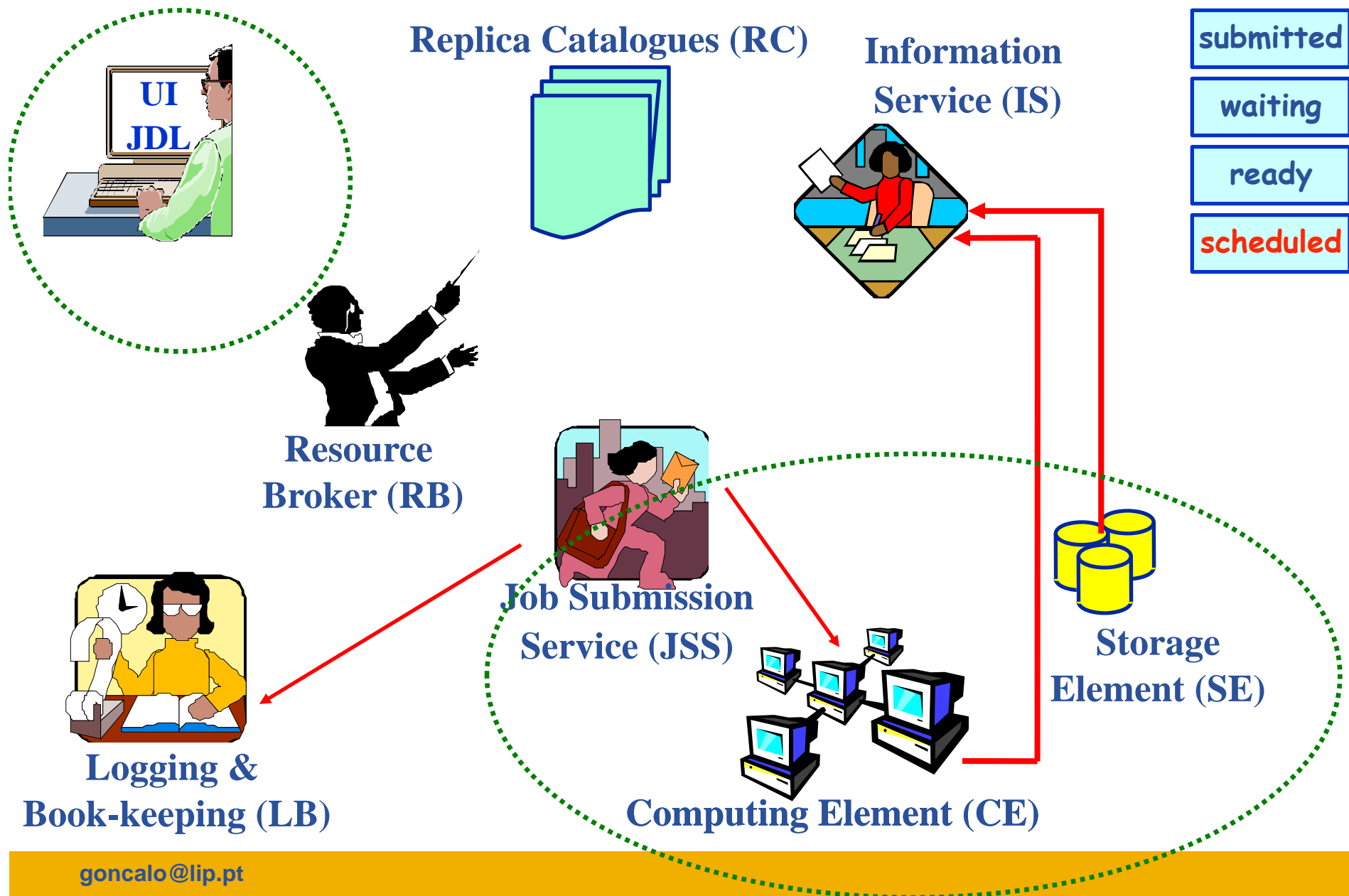




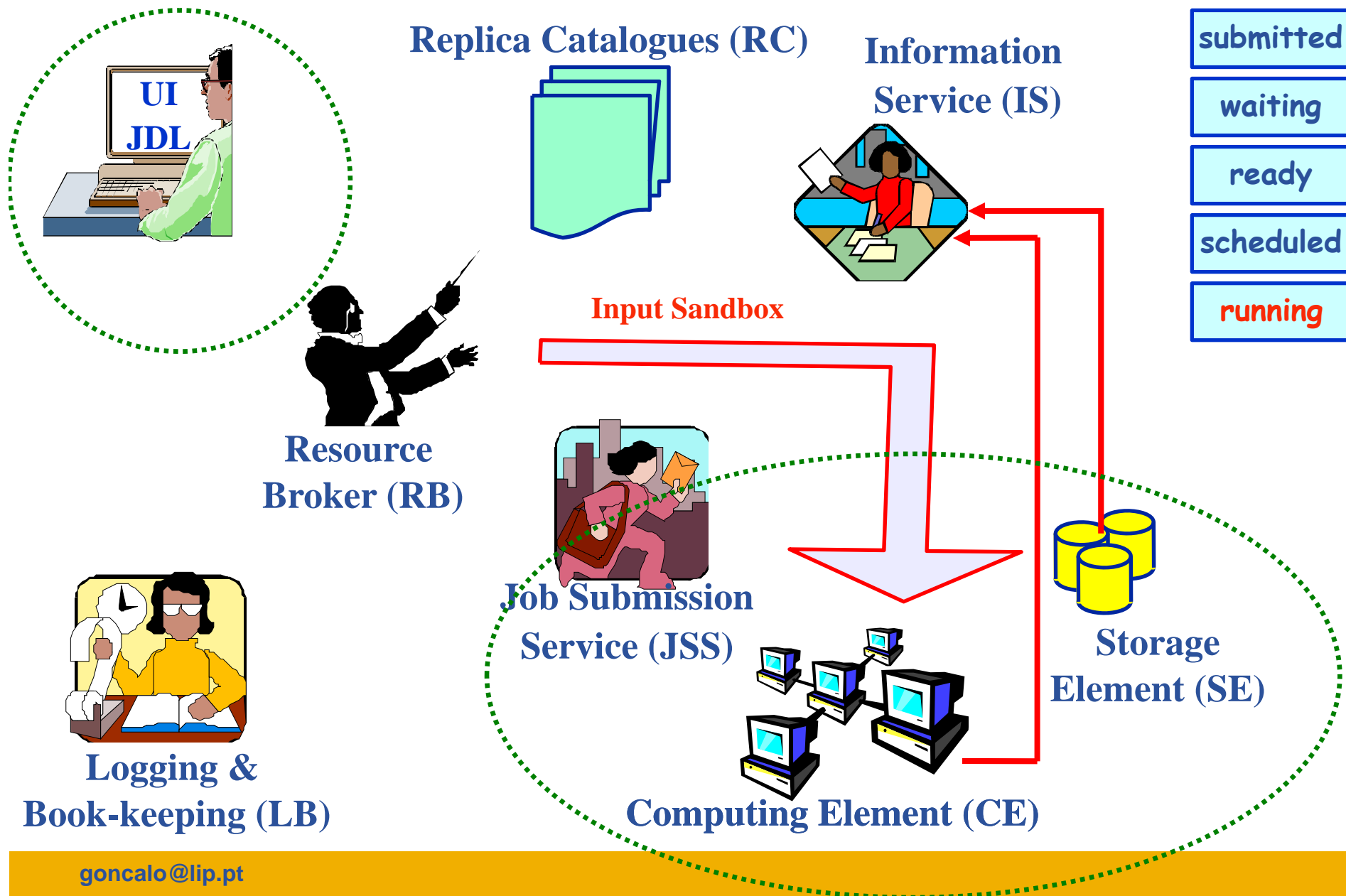


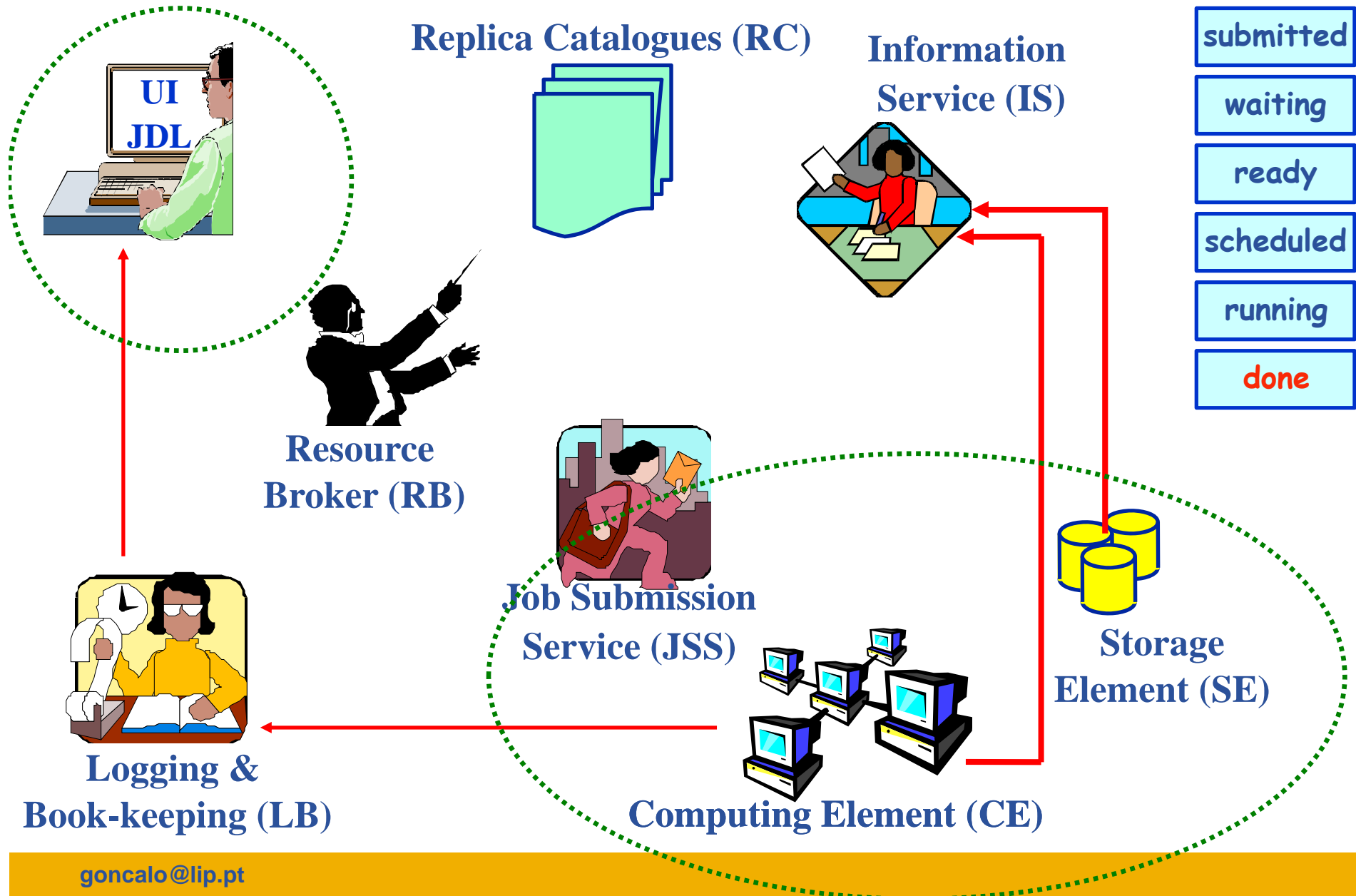


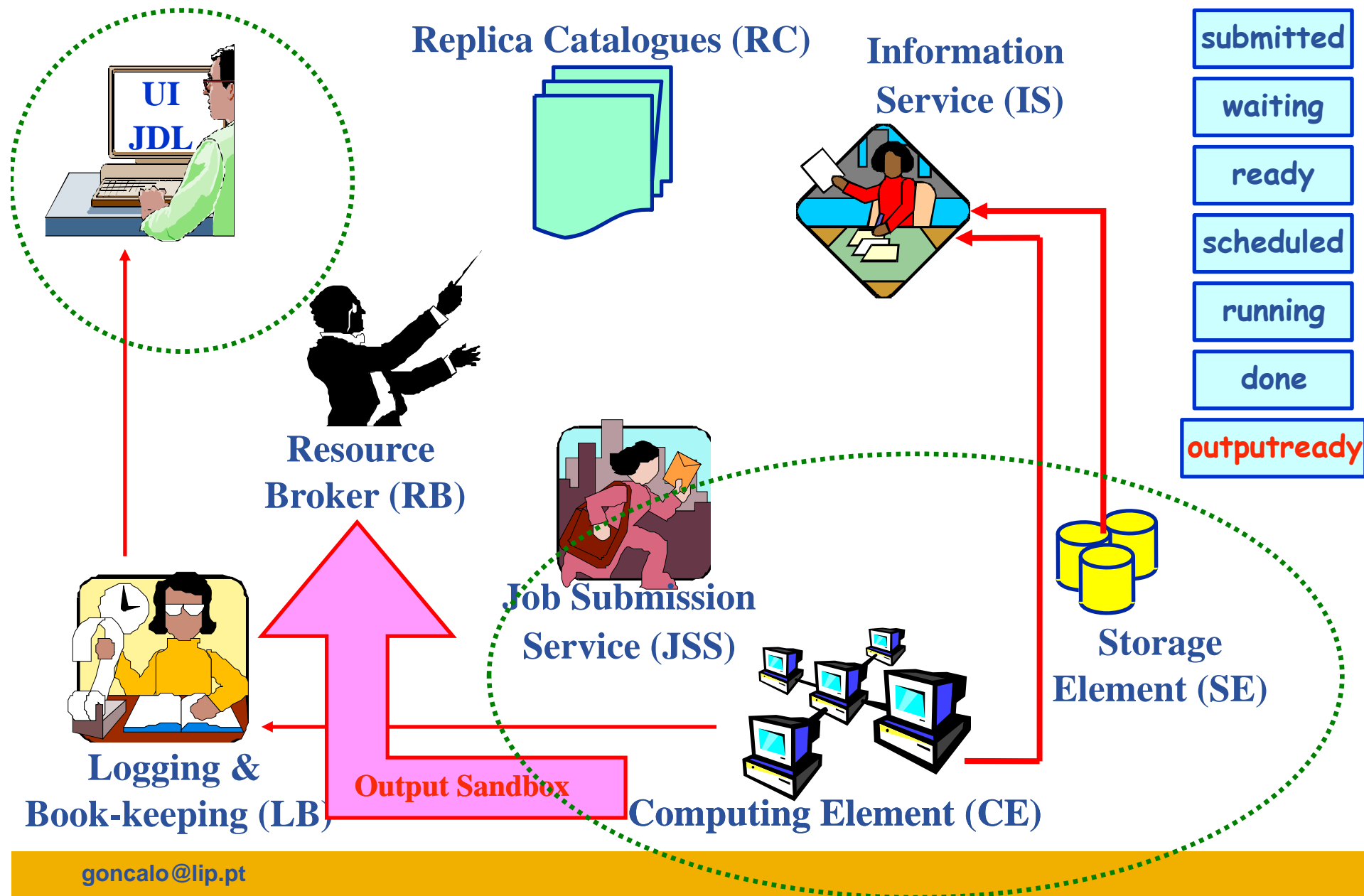












Example 1; Example 2

Replica Catalogues (RC)

Information Service (IS)

submitted

waiting

ready

scheduled

running

done

outputready

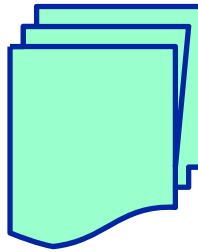
cleared



Output Sandbox



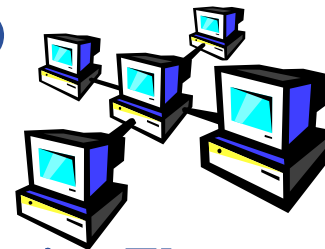
Resource Broker (RB)



Logging & Book-keeping (LB)



Job Submission Service (JSS)



Computing Element (CE)



Storage Element (SE)

