Computing at CERN

Hello!

My name's Hannah

CERN Fellow in Computer Security, Brit/Irish, Scientific Computing Enthusiast!

hannah.short@cern.ch @hannah.short08





What will I talk about?

A brief history of Computing at CERN The IT department (a small selection!)

WLCG

Innovation

Collaborative tools

Born and bred at CERN

Computing at CERN

A brief history



Lost for Words? | Advanced search | Help

computing, *n*. **Pronunciation:** Brit. /kəmˈpjuːtɪŋ/ , U.S. /kəmˈpjudɪŋ/

1. The action or an instance of calculating or counting;
= computation *n*. 1a.

2. The action or practice of using computers, esp. as a professional or expert; the activity or operation of an electronic computer; (also) = computer science n.





An Early "Computer"

→Wim Klein

→Calculating the 73rd root of a 500 digit number took less than 3 minutes...

→Not the first CERN Computer! Two female computers were already working with mechanical calculators

<u>https://home.cern/cern-</u> people/updates/2012/12/remembering-wim-klein

1958, The Ferranti Mercury arrived





CERN COMPUTER NEWSLETTER

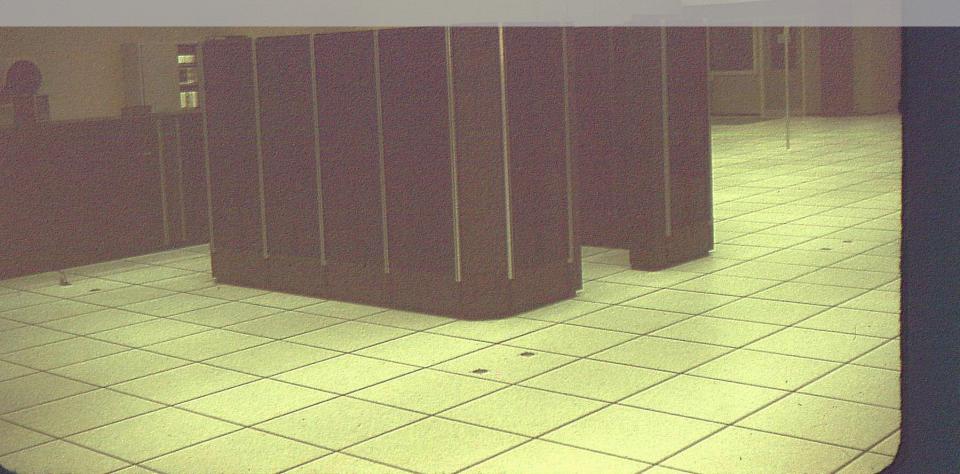
Number 1

15 February 1966

Introduction

As computing becomes a more and more widespread and complex activity in the laboratory, the need will increase for a means to have a wider general circulation of background information about different aspects of computing activities than is possible with the present system of Computer Notices. I therefore make no apology for introducing yet another circular which will find its way on to CERN desks. Rather I would express the hope that this newsletter will prove to be a useful source of general information on computer use and performance, programming developments and the requirements of different kinds of computer users, as well as on future plans for computers, programming and computer uses in the laboratory. The newsletter will be

1972, Super Computer Installed



1972, Super Computer Installed

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What is a super computer?

Tapes being sent up from B513 basement





2016, Today's Data Centre



Department Infrastructure



Storage

Databases

Compute & Monitoring

Communication Systems

Computing Facilities

Department Infrastructure



Storage

Compute & Monitoring

Communication Systems

Computing Facilities

Who are we?

StaffFellowTrainee

→~400 people in IT
→+ Many computing
experts in other
departments

https://cds.cern.ch/record/2265782/files/CER N-HR-STAFF-STAT-2016.pdf The role of the IT Department is to keep providing an excellent level of services while scaling up to the foreseen resource levels at an affordable cost

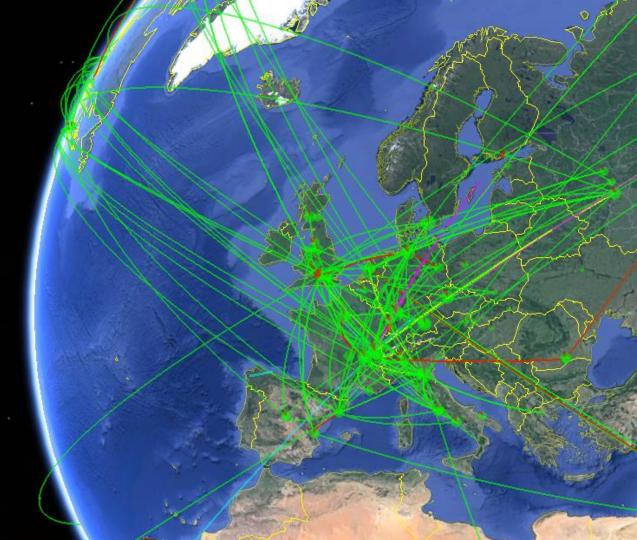




WLCG... back in early 2000s

We're building huge physics experiments but we can't store all the data coming from them! What can we do??

WLCG: The Worldwide LHC Computing Grid



Department Infrastructure

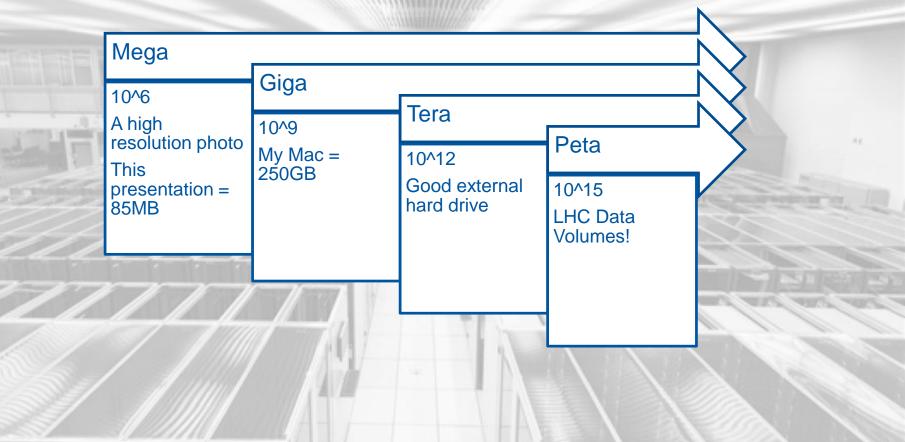


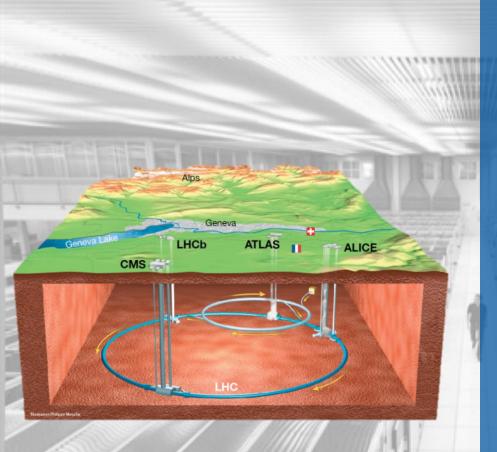
Compute & Monitoring

Communication Systems

Computing Facilities

Data Volumes

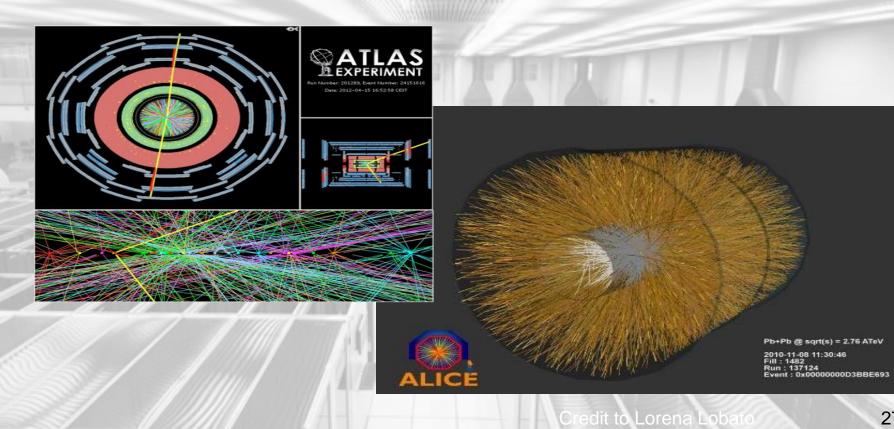




Where does the data come from?

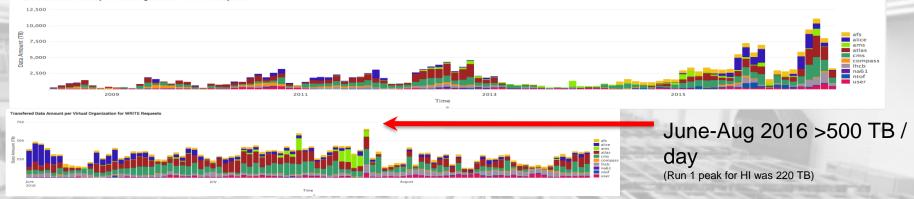
→Large Hadron Collider
→(Mostly) 4
Experiments, ATLAS,
ALICE, LHCb and CMS

1PB/Second!



2016 LHC Data

Transfered Data Amount per Virtual Organization for WRITE Requests





LHC data – Continue to break records: 10.7 PB recorded in July 2016

Breaking News!



Melissa Gaillard shared CERN Updates's post to the group: IT-Dep. 17 hrs · 🖾

CERN Updates shared a link to the group: CERN Updates.



CERN Data Centre passes the 200-petabyte milestone | CERN

Where do these data come from? Particles collide in the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) detectors approximately 1 billion times per second, generating about...

HOME.CERN



How much data are we talking? (2012)

→2012, 15 PB →2017 estimates 50 PB, equivalent to a 12km high stack of **DVDs** →CERN can only provide 20%-30% storage and CPU



Distributed Computing

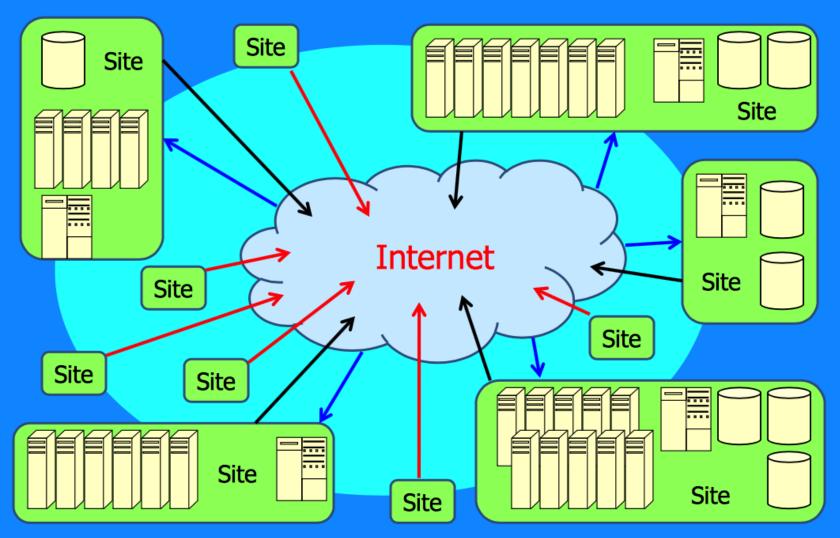
→Collection of independent computers
→Appear as a single system
→Benefits
✓ Continuous availability
✓ Scalability



What is a grid?

 \rightarrow "A grid gives selected user communities" uniform access to distributed resources with independent administrations" →Like a power grid, you don't need to know where the power comes from! \rightarrow Don't need to know where your computing is done \rightarrow Don't need to know where your data is stored

https://espace.cern.ch/cern-guides/Documents/WLCG-intro.pdf





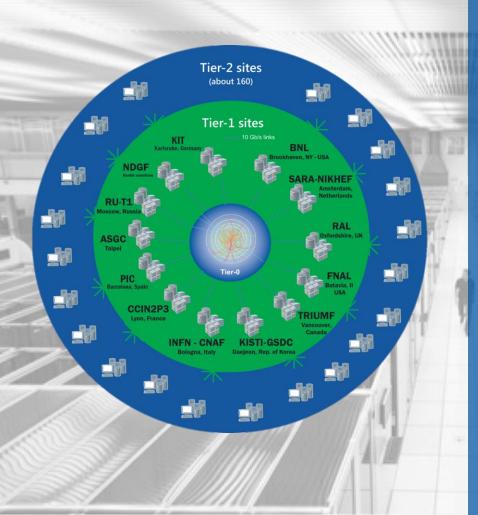
Isn't this like a cloud?



→On Demand
 →Dynamically
 provisioned &
 metered by e.g.
 Amazon, Microsoft
 Azure



→Fixed size
→Collaborative,
run by community



Where is the data stored?

→Tier 0 **CERN & Budapest** →Tier 1 13 large centres 24/7 Support →Tier 2 ~160 smaller universities and institutes →Tier 3 Individuals, accessing the grid

CERN Meyrin Data Centre



http://goo.gl/maps/K5SoG

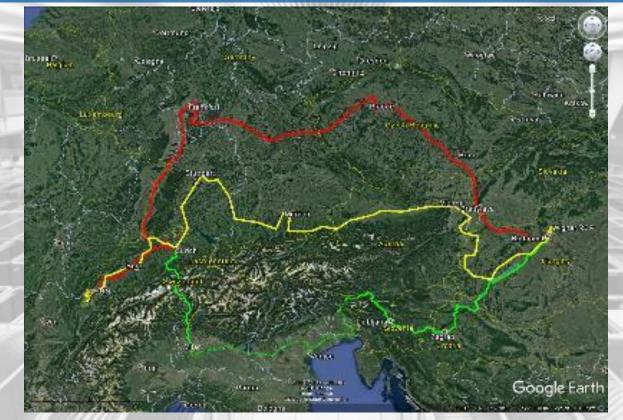
Wigner Data Centre, Budapest





Credit to Lorena Lobato

3 100GB/s Connections



Credit to Lorena Lobato



Credit: Garwin Liu, Brian Nisbet

ran



What has WLCG achieved?

→Unprecedented **speed and volume** of data processing

→Analysis of billions of collisions within weeks to find the Higgs signal (Nobel Prize 2013)

→Successful **collaboration** of diverse countries, organisations and people! 42 countries and 2 million jobs per day

Innovation

am



Collaborative tools

Physics is constantly pushing the boundaries of computing... how can we meet those needs?



Innovation

→We need to be at the edge of commercial and academic developments!
→Openlab = Commercial Innovation
→EC Project = Research & Education Community Innovation

The IT Department

Department Infrastructure



Communication Systems

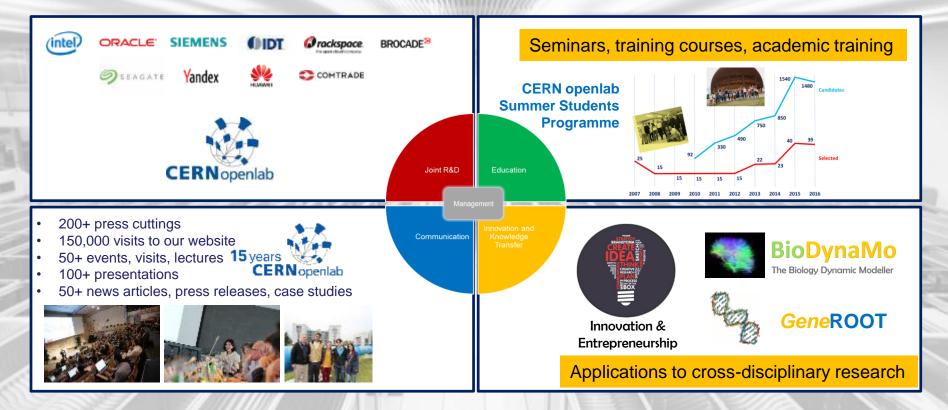
Computing Facilities



Openlab

→ "CERN openlab is a unique publicprivate partnership that accelerates the development of cutting-edge solutions for the worldwide LHC community and wider scientific research."
→Testing software and hardware
→Large student internship programme

Openlab R&D and Innovation





European Commission projects

OpenAIRE

On-going



Future





Challenges in EC Projects

Some of the many themes address: →On-Premise Vs. Public Clouds →Supporting the Long Tail of Science (LTOS) →Trust and collaboration



The HNSci Cloud public-private partnership



Open Science: Zenodo

→Infrastructure Runs on 30 VMs in CERN Cloud

→Impact

Biggest issuer of DOIs for SW in world Reference material for publications F1000, Wiley, eLife, PLoS, Elsevier, Nature, etc Recommended by EC and National programmes

→ Supports LTOS & large groups



What's next?





Collaborative Tools



Collaborative tools

There are ~15,000 people working at CERN... how can we all work together effectively and efficiently?

The IT Department

Department Infrastructure





Videoconference

→250 meeting rooms of all sizes on site 100 equipped for video conference Legacy + VidyoPanorama 16 equipped for VC + Webcast

→500 legacy endpoints worldwide Non centrally managed



CERN Vidyo Worldwide Service Topology

→8184 meetings/month
→941 simultaneous connections
→252 in one meeting
→50M minutes last year / 40k downloads







Recruitment



→Asynchronous video screening
→Cost savings in bringing people to interview
→Multi-lingual – recruit from over 20 countries



CERN's social media

975K € 309K 92K 040K 20K 12K

Impact

Most Effective International Organisations on Twitter AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETWEETS PER TWEET

130 Q @CERN

> European Organisation for Nuclear Research

@unicef United Nations

100

...

@un United Nations Children's Fund Organisation

82

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69 0000000

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@WWF



68

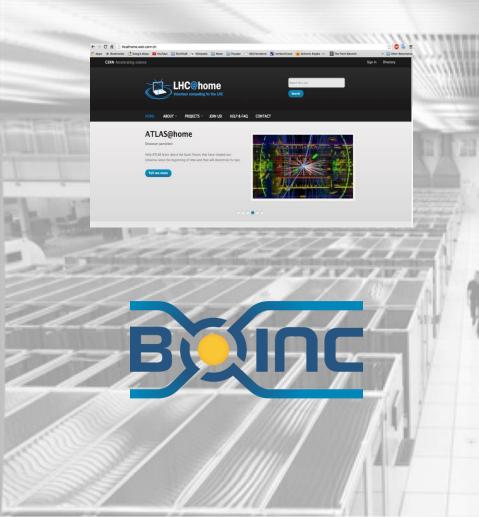
ARCTIC 30



World Wide Fund for Nature @greenpeace Greenpeace



Courtesy of Twiplomacy, November 2013



Volunteer Computing

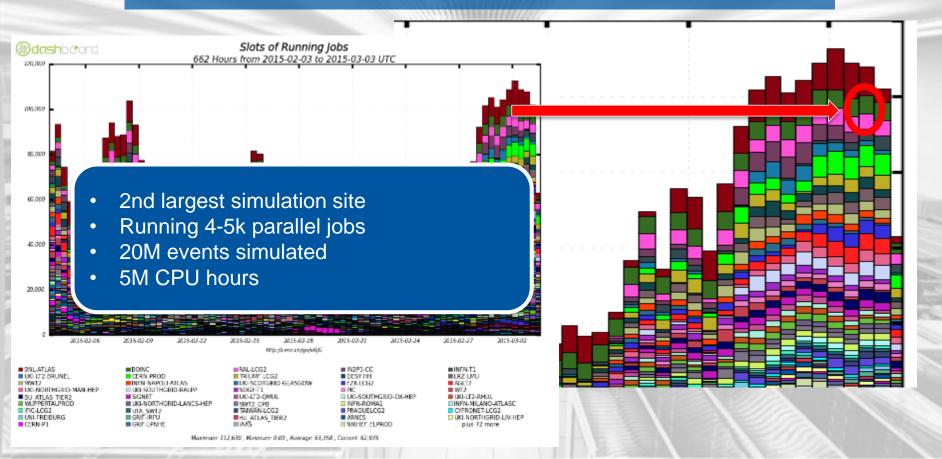
Scavenged resources →Volunteers (e.g. home PCs) →Institute desktops →Even mobile phones!

Unpredictable but significant resources →Target CPU bound simulations (not data intensive) →Over 50% of LHC compute is simulation!

Outreach benefits, LHC@Home

http://lhcathome.web.cern.ch

Volunteer Computing



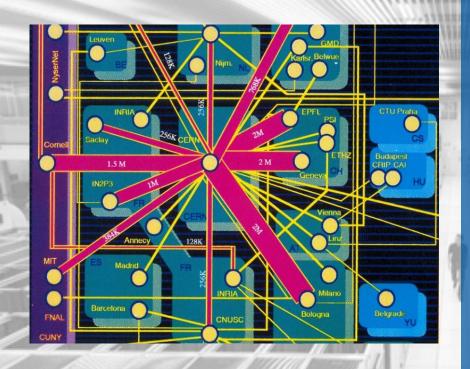
Born and bred at CERN

Technical Advances



CERN's influence in computing

→Several inventions directly from CERN
→Several evolved at CERN
→Direction of scientific computing strongly influenced and continues to be so!

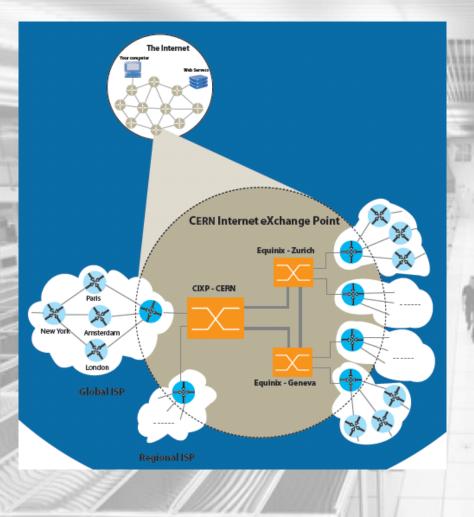


The Internet

→CERN was one of the early European adopters of the internet
→1991 80% of internet capacity in Europe!
→CERN contributed to standardization

<u>http://home.cern/cern-</u> people/opinion/2013/06/how-internet-

came-cern



The Internet

→HEP centres set up links to enable data sharing
→Data exchange across the iron curtain
→1988 first data connection between China and scientific world – IHEP to CERN



Touch Screens

 \rightarrow Whilst not strictly an invention of the IT Department... → Super Proton Synchrotron control system required complex controls → Developed capacitive touch screen →Based on open standards and moved into industry

http://cerncourier.com/cws/article/cern/42092



WWW

→Tim Berners Lee
found a solution to the
information sharing
backlog
→In 1993, software was
made public and quickly
changed our lives!

Vague but Exciling ...

CERN DD/OC

Information Management: A Proposal

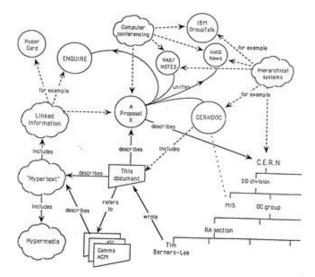
Tim Berners-Lee, CERN/DD March 1989

Information Management: A Proposal

Abstract

This proposal concerns the management of general information about accelerators and experiments at CERN. It discusses the problems of loss of information about complex evolving systems and derives a solution based on a distributed hypertext system.

Keywords: Hypertext, Computer conferencing, Document entricval, Information management, Project control



WWW

→"Vague but exciting"
 →Not hierarchical, or
 centrally controlled
 →Experts store locally,
 update independently
 →Community is distributed:
 remote access

Thanks!

Any questions?

You can find me at: @hannah.short08 hannah.short@cern.ch



CREDITS

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