

Floris Sluiter SARA computing & networking services

## BiG Grid

## About SARA, NCF and BiG Grid

- The foundation for National Compute Facilities is part of NWO, the Dutch Government Organization for Scientific Research
- The **BiG Grid** project is a collaboration between NCF, Nikhef and NBIC, and enables access to grid infrastructures for scientific research in the Netherlands.
- SARA is a national High Performance Computing and e-Science Support Center, in Amsterdam and the primary operational partner of BiG Grid











## SARA Project involvements



# SARA Scientific Infrastructure and support

High Performance Computing

Huygens, GPU cluster Lisa, Grid. Hadoop, HPC Cloud



High Resolution Visualization

Tiled Panel Display Remote Visualization



High Performance Networking

SURFnet 6 AMSix Netherlight



**Mass Storage** 

2\*10 Petabyte Tape archive 4 Petabyte disk storage



BiG Grid

## Scientific Computing facilities SARA (Specs)

#### **Huygens National Super**

Power6, 3328 cores in 105 nodes 15.25 TB of memory, Infiniband 160 Gbit/s 700 TB of disk space, 60 TFlop/s



## NCF

#### **GPU Cluster (part of LISA)**

Tesla GPU 2000 cores in 8 nodes 32 Gbyte memory (total for GPU) Infinband 20Gbit/s NCF 2 Tbyte disk space 7 Tflop/s

#### **LISA National Compute Cluster**

Intel, 4480 cores in 512 nodes, 12 TB of memory, Infiniband 20Gbit/s 50Tbyte disk space NCF 20 TFlop/s



#### **HPC Cloud**







#### **Grid Resources**

Intel, 3000 Cores in 3000 nodes 9 TB memory 125 Mbit/s (1 Gbit/s burst) Ethernet 4.5 PB of disk space, 4 PB tape 60K specints





#### **Innovative Infrastructure**

Hadoop CDML Webday, iRODS ClearSpeed

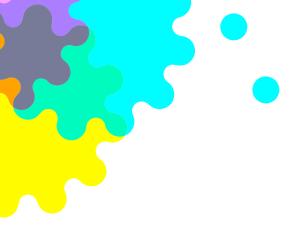










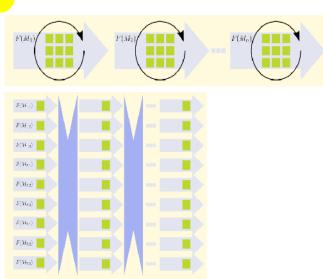


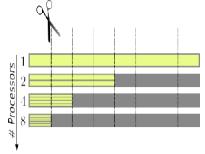
What is a HPC Cloud?



## High Performance Computing Application Parallelization

#### Task & Data Parallelization

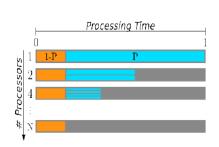


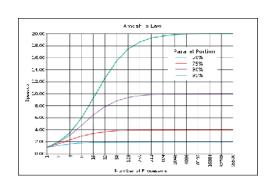


**Amdahl's Law:** The speedup of a program using multiple processors in parallel computing is limited by the sequential fraction of the program.

For example, if 95% of the program can be parallelized, the theoretical maximum speedup using parallel computing would be 20× as shown in the diagram, no matter how many processors are used.

$$\frac{1}{(1-P)+\frac{P}{N}}$$









#### What is a Cloud?





BiG Grid

## What is Cloud Computing?

"Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, ondemand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction." (NIST-SP800-146)

#### Service Models:

- Cloud Software as a Service (SaaS)
- Cloud Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Cloud Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

#### **BiGGrid:**

#### Allow users to

- freely instantiate a personal environment
- leap from laptop (small scale) to HPC (large scale)



#### What is a Cloud?

[National Institute for Standards and Technology NIST]
[http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/SNS/cloud-computing/cloud-def-v15.doc]

- Resource Pooling,
  - Multiple concurrent users on a shared system
- Broad Network Access
  - Accesible from The Internet
- Measured Service
  - Pay per use
- Rapid Elasticity
  - Capabilities scaled up and down dynamically (pay-as-you-go)
- On-demand self-service
  - User is in full control



## Is a Compute Centre a Cloud?

[National Institute for Standards and Technology NIST]
[http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/SNS/cloud-computing/cloud-def-v15.doc]

- Resource Pooling,
  - Multiple concurrent users on a shared system

Yes

- Broad Network Access
  - Accesible from The Internet

Yes

- Measured Service
  - Pay per use
- Rapid Elasticity
  - □ Capabilities scaled up and down dynamically (pay-as-you-go) Within pre-allocation
- On-demand self-service
  - User is in full control No control over OS and adding resources not trivial

Yes

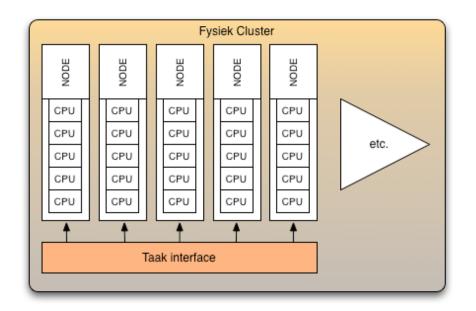
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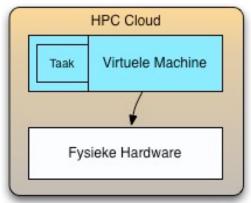
NO

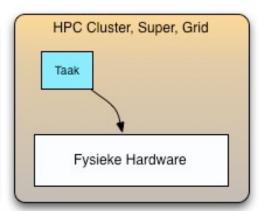


#### HPC Cloud vs HPC Cluster

A VM is a "job"



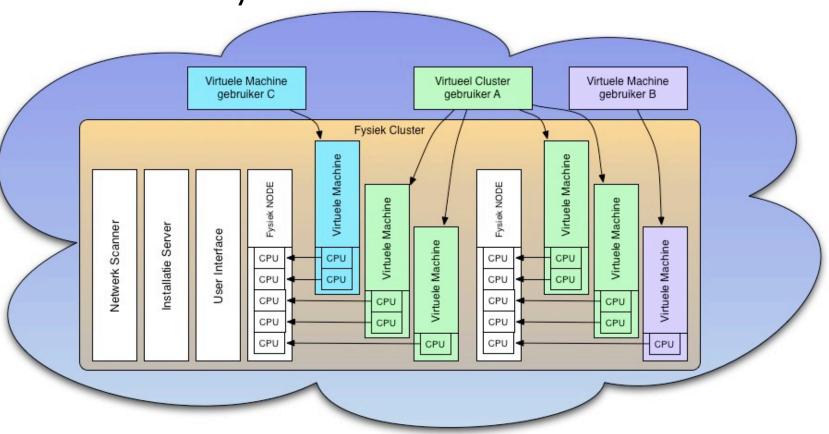






## Virtual Machines in a HPC Cloud

Multi-tenancy





## (HPC) Cloud Why?

#### World

- better utilization for infrastructure
- "Green IT" (power off under-utilization)
- easy management

#### **BiGGrid**

- free OS & software environment
- locked software can be used
- rapid availability
- HPC cloud for academic world

Massive interest and multiple early adopters prove the need for an academic HPC Cloud environment.

– beta-cloud running "production



## HPC Cloud Philosophy

#### HPC Cloud Computing:

Self Service Dynamically Scalable Computing Facilities

Cloud computing is not about new technology, it is

about new uses of technology





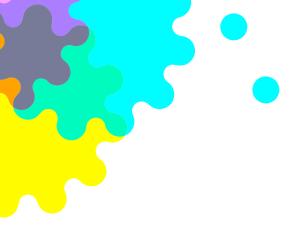


#### ...At AMAZON?

- Cheap?
  - Quadruple Extra Large = 8cores and 64Gb ram: \$2.00/h (or \$5300/y + \$0.68/h)
  - -1024 cores = \$2.242.560/y (or \$678k + \$760k = \$1.4M/y)
- Bandwidth = pay extra
- Storage = pay extra
- I/O guarantees?
- Support?
- Secure (no analysis/forensics)?
- High Performance Computing??





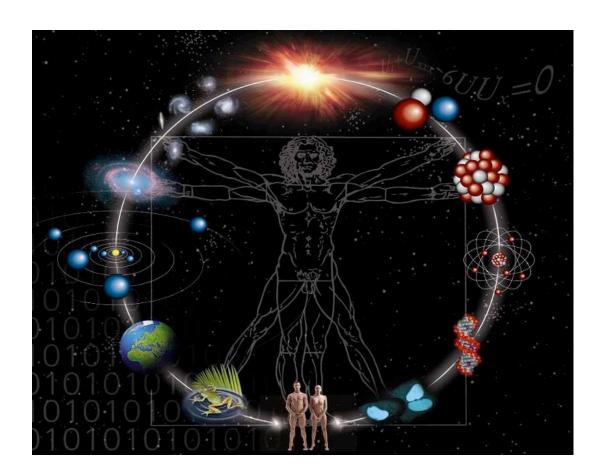


What is needed to create a successful HPC Cloud?



## Users of Scientific Computing

- High Energy Physics
- Atomic and molecular physics (DNA);
- Life sciences (cell biology);
- Human interaction (all human sciences from linguistics to even phobia studies)
- from the big bang;
- to astronomy;
- science of the solar system;
- earth (climate and geophysics);
- into life and biodiversity.

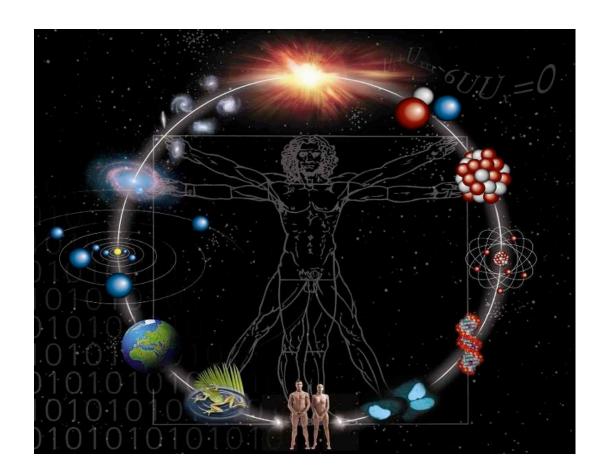






## (current) Users of HPC Cloud Computing

- High Energy Physics
- Atomic and molecular physics (DNA);
- Life sciences (cell biology);
- Human interaction (all human sciences from linguistics to even phobia studies)
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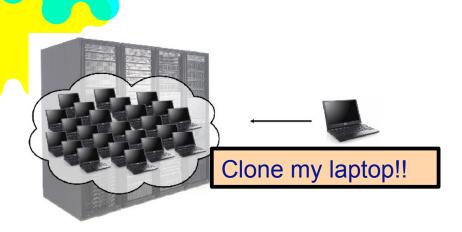


## HPC (Cloud) Application types

Туре	Examples	Requirements
Compute Intensive	Monte Carlo simulations and parameter optimizations, etc	CPU Cycles
Data intensive	Signal/Image processing in Astronomy, Remote Sensing, Medical Imaging, DNA matching, Pattern matching, etc	I/O to data (SAN File Servers)
Communication intensive	Particle Physics, MPI, etc	Fast interconnect network
Memory intensive	DNA assembly, etc	Large (Shared) RAM
Continuous services	Databases, webservers, webservices	Dynamically scalable



## **HPC Cloud: Concepts**





 No overcommitting (reserved resources)

**HPC Hardware** 

- Secured environment and network
- User is able to fully control their resource (VM start, stop, OS, applications, resource allocation)
- Develop together with users





#### Images:

- Software
- Libraries
- Batch systeem



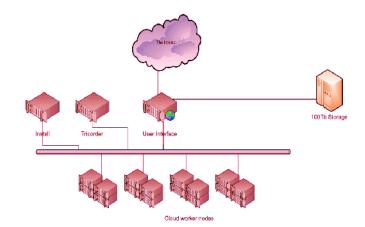


Laptop



## The product: Virtual Private HPC Cluster

- We (plan to) offer:
  - Fully configurable HPC Cluster (a cluster from scratch)
  - Fast CPU
  - Large Memory (64GB/8 cores)
  - High Bandwidth (10Gbit/s)
  - Large and fast storage (400Tbyte)
- Users will be **root** inside their own cluster
- Free choice of OS, etc
- And/Or use existing VMs: Examples, Templates, Clones of Laptop, Downloaded VMs, etc
- Public IP possible (subject to security scan)

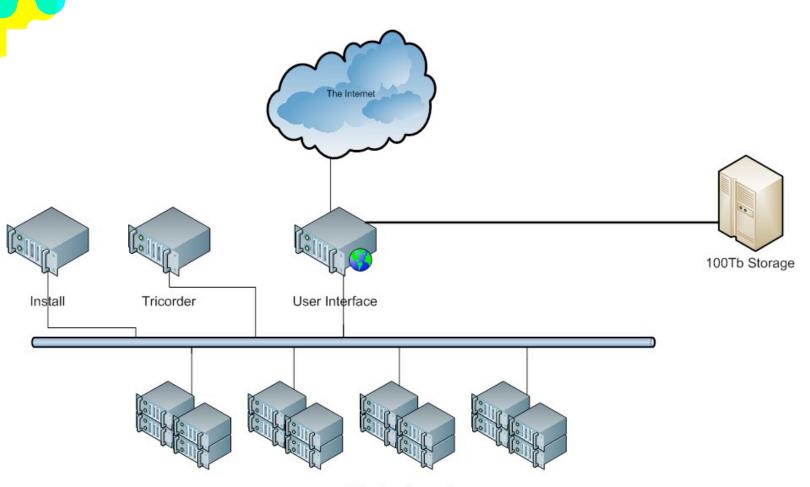


#### Platform and tools:

- · Redmine collaboration portal
- Custom GUI (Open Source)
- Open Nebula + custom add-ons
- CDMI storage interface



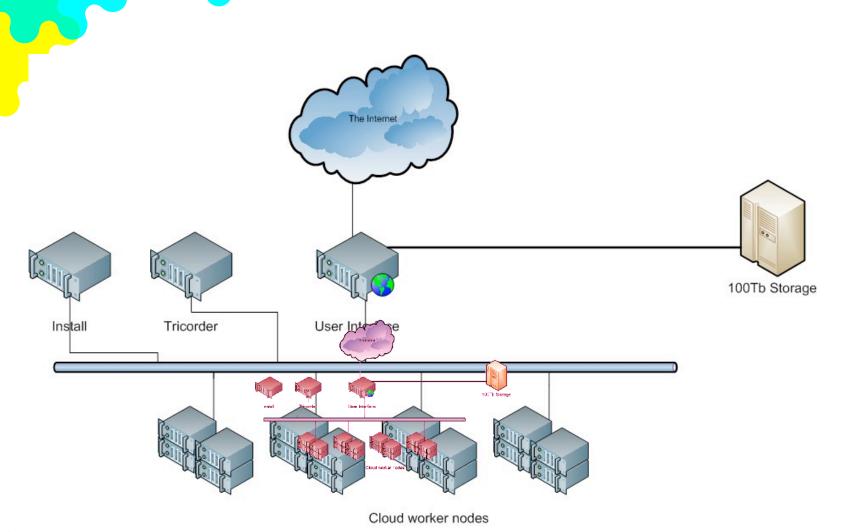
## Physical architecture (testbed)





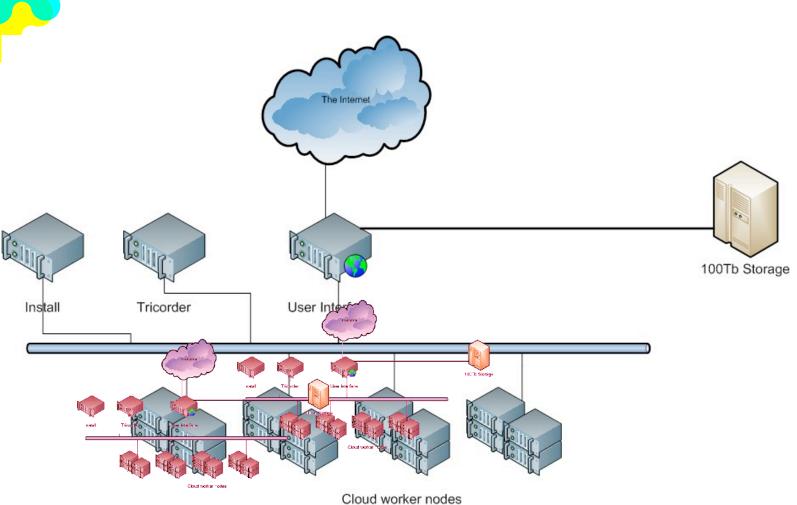


#### Virtual architecture



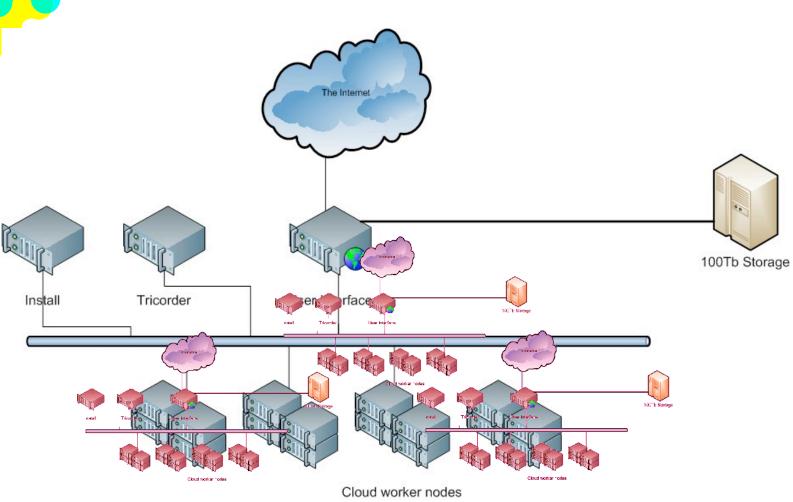


### Virtual architecture cont...



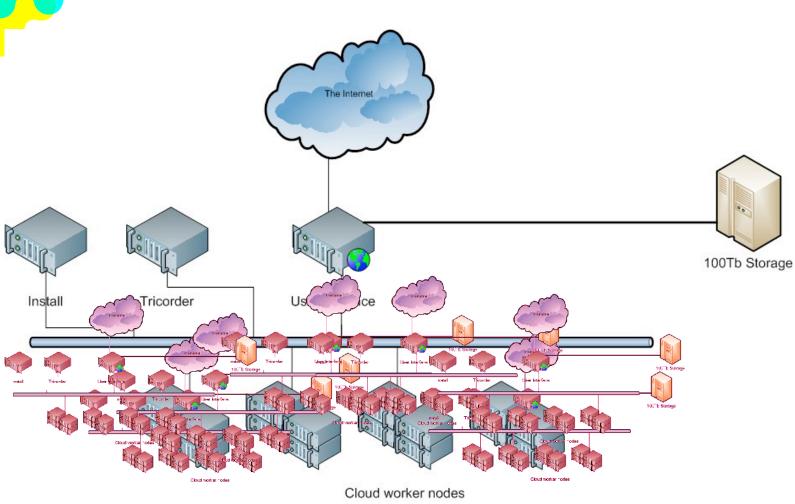


### Virtual architecture cont...



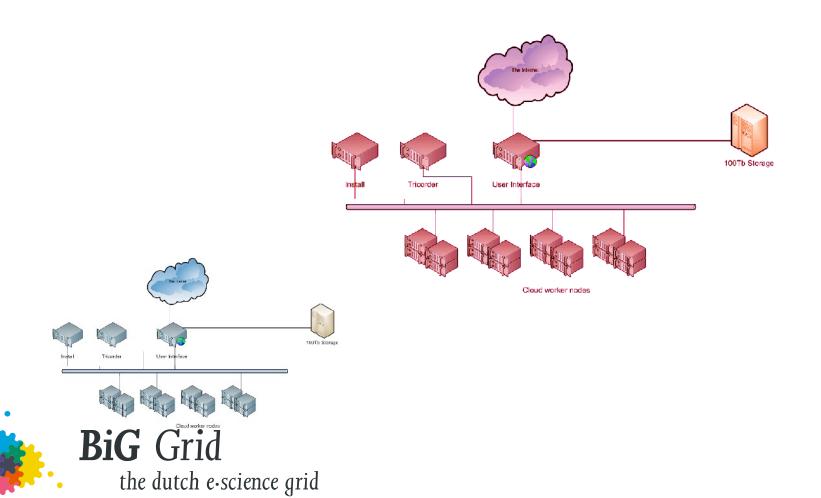


### Virtual architecture cont...





## Virtual architecture User view



## HPC Cloud trust (1/2)

#### Security is of major importance

- cloud user confidence
- infrastructure provider confidence

#### Protect

- the outside from the cloud users
- the cloud users from the outside
- the cloud users from each other

#### Not possible to protect the cloud user from himself

user has full access/control/responsibility
 ex. virus research must be possible



## HPC Cloud trust (2/2)

- Firewall
  - fine-grained access rules ("closed port" policy)
  - non-standard ports open on request only and between limited network ranges
- Scanning of new virtual templates
  - catches initial problems, but once the VM is live...
- Port scanning
  - catches well-known problems
- State-full Package Inspection
  - random sample based



## Project Development Goals

#### Physical Architecture

- HPC Cloud needs High I/O capabilities
- Performance tuning: optimize hard- & software
- Scheduling

#### Usability

- Interfaces
- Templates
- Documentation & Education
- Involve users in pre-production (!)

#### Security

- Protect user against self, fellow users, the world and vice versa!
- Enable user to share private data and templates
- Self Service Interface
  - User specifies "normal network traffic", ACLs & Firewall rules
- Monitoring, Monitoring, Monitoring!
  - No control over contents of VM
  - monitor its ports, network and communication patterns

#### **BiG** Grid

the dutch e-science grid

#### **ROADMAP**

- 1) SARA Innovation project in 2009,
- 2) Pre-production for BiGGrid in 2010
- 3) In 2011 (summer) Production Infrastructure
- 4) Development continues 2011/2012

## A Team and a bit of Hard Labour









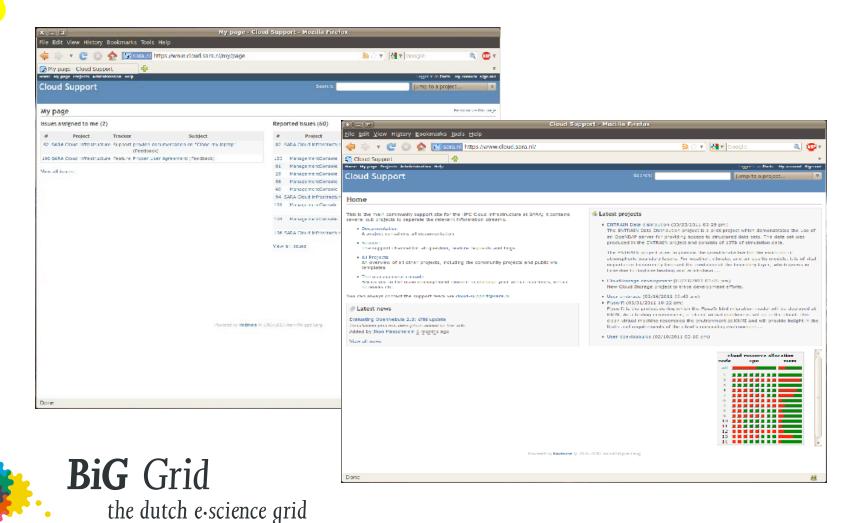




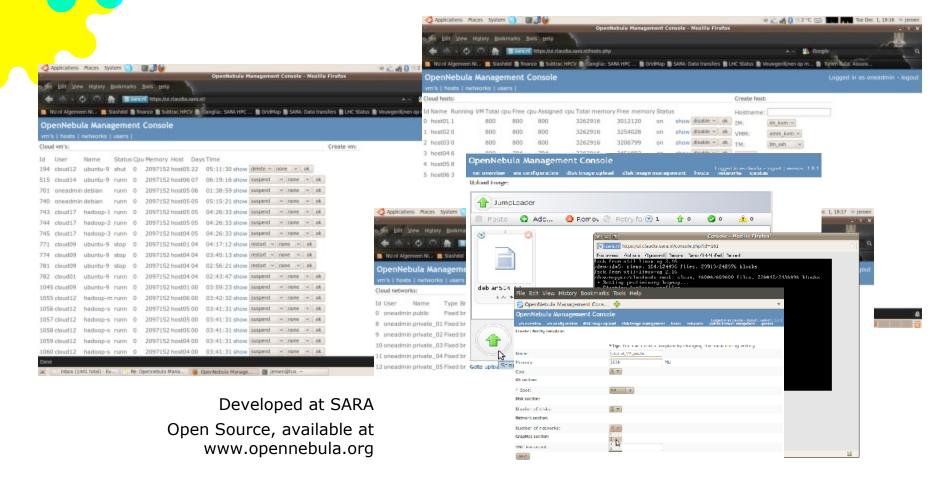


#### User collaboration Portal

Redmine (www.redmine.org)



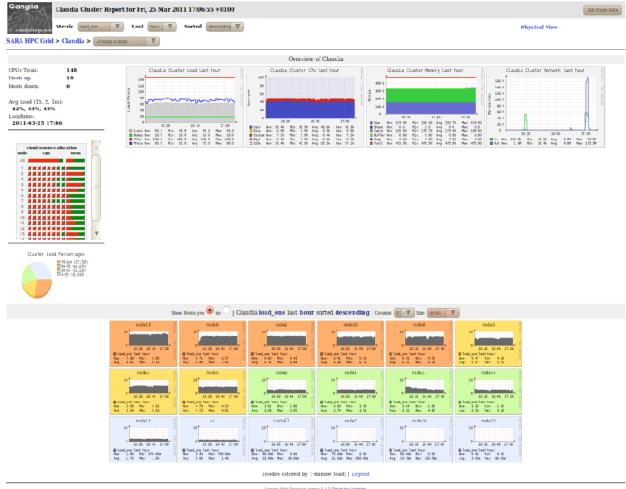
#### Self Service GUI





BiG Grid

## Monitoring workload



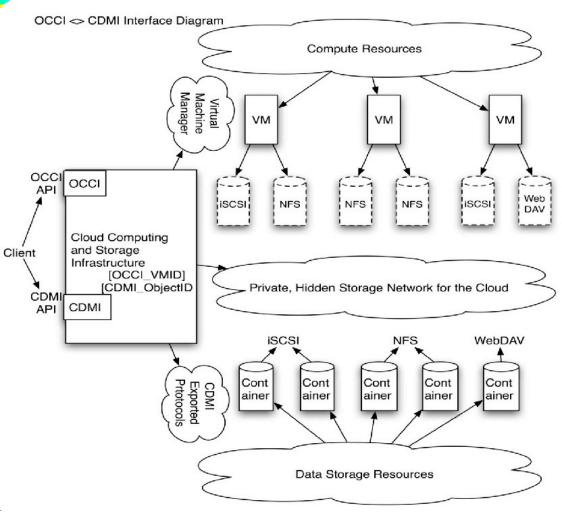


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#### Standards:

 $\bigcirc$ CCI + CDMI + OVF + CNMI =

CM]





# Development plans/effort @ SARA

- Storage
  - CDMI server application
- Network
  - Dynamic provisioning
  - QoS
  - ACL/Firewall rules
  - Dynamic DNS
  - "CNMI"
  - Network benchmarking
- Compute
  - OCCI server with AAA?

- GUI
  - New & improved on OCCI/CDMI
- Security
  - Flow analysis
  - Dynamic ACL/Firewall



# Real world network virtualization tests with qemu/KVM

- 20 gbit/s DDR infiniband (IPoIB) is compared with 1 Gbps
   Ethernet and 10 Gbps Ethernet
- Virtual network bridged to physical (needed for user separation)
- "real-world" tests performed on non optimized system
- Results
  - 1GE: 0,92 Gbps (1 Gbs)
  - IpoIB: 2,44 Gbps(20Gbs)
  - 10GE: 2,40 Gbps (10Gbs)
- Bottleneck: virtio driver
- Likely Solution: SRIOV
- Full report on www.cloud.sara.nl



# User participation 30 involved in testing

nr.	Title	Core Hours	Storage	Objective	Group/instiute
1	Cloud computing for sequence assembly	14 samples * 2 vms * 2-4 cores * 2 days = 5000	10-100GB / VM	Run a set of prepared vm's for different and specific sequence assembly tasks	Bacterial Genomics, CMBI Nijmegen
2	Cloud computing for a multi- method perspective study of construction of (cyber)space and place	2000 (+)	75-100GB	Analyse 20 million Flickr Geocoded data points	Uva, GPIO institute
3	Urban Flood Simulation	Field		# projects	al Science
4	A user friendly cloud-based inverse modelling environment  Real life HPC cloud computing	Bioinformatic	s	8	o-ecology,
5	experiences for MicroArray analyses	Ecology		3	matics Unit,
6	Customized pipelines for the processing of MRI brain data				ng Group, mus MC
7	Cloud computing for historical map collections: access and georeferencing	Geography		3	raphy, UvA
8	Parallellization of MT3DMS for modeling contaminant transport at large scale	Computer science		5	
9	An imputation pipeline on Grid Gain	Linguistic	cs	4	formatics f groningen
10	Regional Atmospheric Soaring Prediction	Other		7	o-ecology,
11	Extraction of Social Signals from video	160	630GB	Video Feature extraction	Laboratory, TU Delft
12	sequencing data from mouse tumors	?	150-300GB	Run analysis pipeline to create mouse model for genome analysis	Chris Klijn, NKI

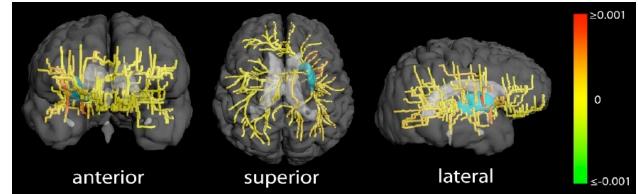


**BiG** Grid

## Example Project 1

- Medical data MRI Image processing pipeline
  - Cluster with custom imaging software
  - Dynamic scaling up depending on the load
  - Added 1 VM with web service for user access, data upload and download

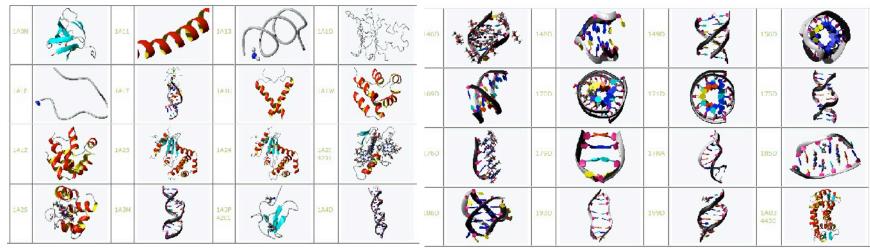




# NMR spectroscopy: Virtual Cing by J. Doreleijers

With NMR spectroscopy the 3D structure of biomolecules such as proteins and DNA are solved in solution. It thus provides a structural view of the chemical reactions that underly most diseases.

NMR structure determination needs a solid validation of the experimental data in relation to the resulting 3D coordinates because the process in many labs has not and often -can- not be automated fully. A virtual machine called VirtualCing (VC for short) interfaces to the best 24 NMR validation programs, together with CING's internal unique checks. VC was developed because installing the external programs on a traditional grid would take too long in development and would be cumbersome to maintain. We were able to validate all the 8,000+ structures currently available in the worldwide database Protein Data Bank (wwPDB) in just a week. The same strategy is applied to recalculate, improve and validate several thousand protein structures in a new project named NMR REDO.

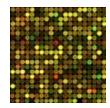




### User Experience

(slides from Han Rauwerda, transcriptomics UVA)

**Microarray analysis**: Calculation of F-values in a 36 \* 135 k transcriptomics study using of 5000 permutations on 16 cores. Over 10 week period **30.000** core-hours Data analysis using R (statistical analysis) with specialized plugin



#### Ageing study - conditional correlation

dr. Martijs Jonker (MAD/IBU), prof. van Steeg (RIVM), prof. dr. v.d. Horst en prof.dr. Hoeymakers (EMC)

- 6 timepoints, 4 tissues, 3 replicates and 35 k measurements + pathological data
- Question: find per-gene correlation with pathological data (staining)
- Spearman Correlation conditional on chronological age (not normal)
- p-values through 10k permutations (4000 core hours / tissue)

#### Co-expression network analysis

- 6k \* 6k correlation matrix (conditional on chronological age)
- calculation of this matrix parallellized. (**5.000 core hours** / tissue)

Development during testing period (real life!)

#### **Conclusions**

- Many ideas were tried (clusters with 32 64 cores)
- worked out of the box (including the standard cluster logic)
- · no indication of large overhead
- Cloud cluster: like a real cluster
- Virtually no hick-ups of the system, no waiting times
- User: it is a very convenient system



**BiG** Grid

## Usage statistics in beta phase

#### Users liked it:

- ~90.000 core-hours used in first 10 weeks (~175.000 available)
- currently 500k core-hours
- 50% occupation during beta testing
- Currently 80-90%
- Science is being done!
- Some pioneers paved the way for the rest ("Google" launch approach)

#### Observations

- Usage: Scientific programmer prepares environment,
   Scientist uses
- Several "heterogenic clusters" Microsoft Instances combined with Linux
- Modest parallelism (maximum 64)
- User wishlist: Possibility to share a collection of custom made virtual machines with other users
- Added value: support by your trusted HPC centre.
- HPC Cloud on HPC hardware is necessary addition to a complete HPC eco-system



### Advantages of HPC Cloud

- Only small overhead from virtualization (5%)
- easy/no porting of applications
- Applications with different requirements can coexist on the same physical host
- Long running services (for example databases)
- Tailored Computing
- Service Cost shifts from manpower to infrastructure
- Usage cost in HPC stays Pay per Use
- Time to solution shortens for many users

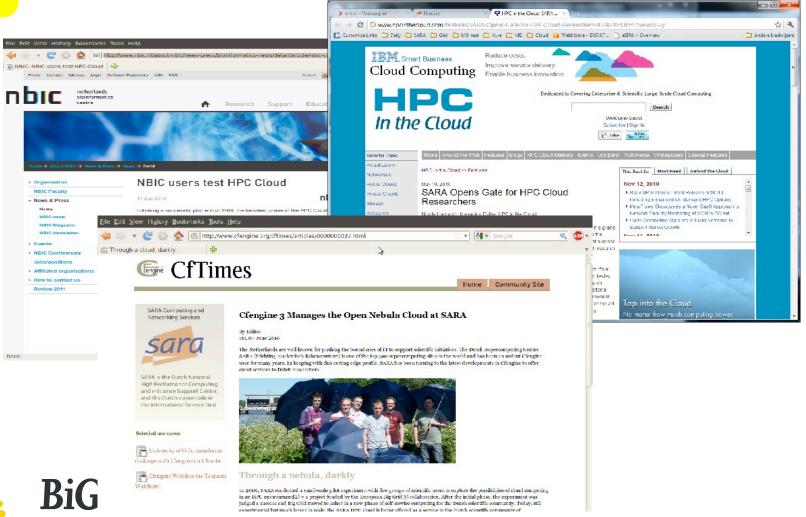


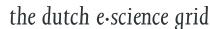
# HPC Cloud, what is it good for?

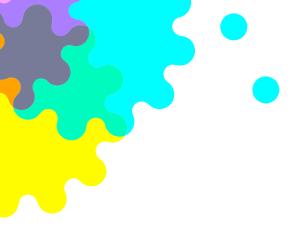
- Interactive applications
- High Memory, Large data
- Same data, many different applications (Cloud reduces porting efforts!)
- Dynamic, fast changing and complicated applications
- Clusters with Multi Operating Systems
- Collaboration
- Flexible and Versatile
- System architecture is expandable and scalable



# BiG Grid HPC cloud in international media







# SNEAK PREVIEW (What is an ideal system for an HPC Cloud)

# Calligo "I make clouds"

#### 19 Nodes:

- \_ CPU Intel 2.13 GHz 32 cores (Xeon-E7 "Westmere-EX")
- \_ RAM 256 Gbyte
- \_ "Local disk" 10 Tbyte
- \_ Ethernet 4\*10GE

#### **Total System**

- \_ 608 cores
- \_ RAM 4,75TB
- \_ 96 ports 10GE, 1-hop, nonblocking interconnect
- \_ 400TB shared storage (ISCSI,NFS,CIFS,CDMI...)
- \_ 11.5K specints / 5TFlops



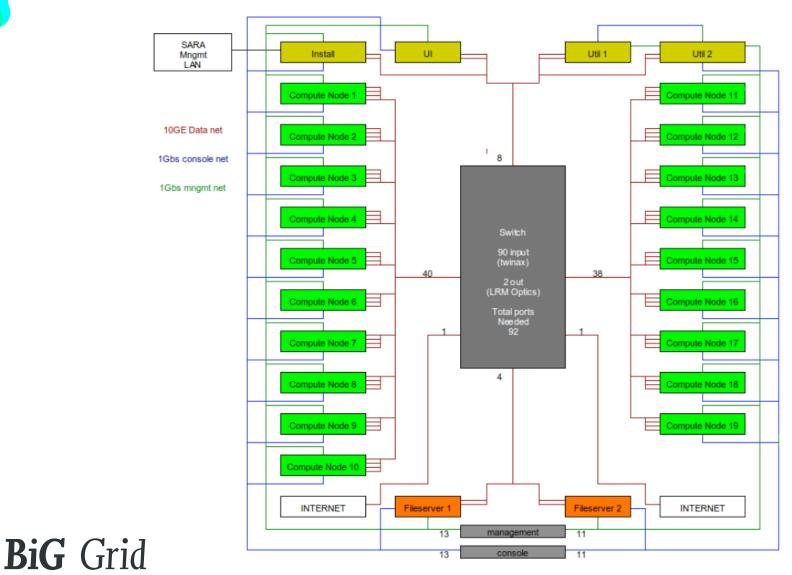






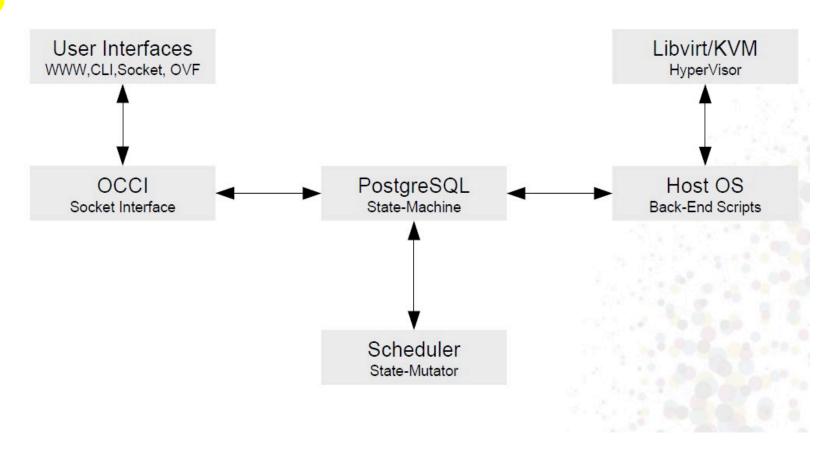
**BiG** Grid

# Calligo, system architecture





### Calligo software architecture

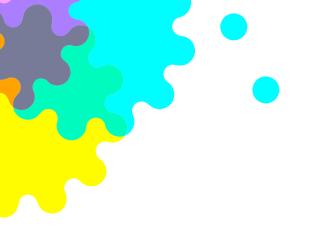




## HPC Systems @ SARA

System	Node	Total
Huygens National Super	CPU Power6, 4.7Ghz, 32/64 cores RAM 128/256 GB "local disk" 8Tbyte Infiniband 8*20 Gbit/s	3456 cores in 105 nodes 15.25 TB of memory, 700 TB of disk space, 60 TFlop/s
LISA National Compute Cluster	CPU Intel 2.26Ghz 8/12 cores RAM 24 Gbyte Local disk 65Gbyte/200Gbyte Infiniband 20Gbit/s	4480 cores in 512 nodes, 12 TB of memory, Infiniband 20Gbit/s 50Tbyte disk space 20 TFlop/s
Grid	CPU Intel 2.2 Ghz 8 cores RAM 24 Gbyte Local disk 300Gbyte Ethernet 1 Gbit/s	3000 Cores in 3000 nodes 9 TB memory 125 Mbit/s (1 Gbit/s burst) Ethernet 4.5 PB of disk space, 4 PB tape 60K specints
Cloud	CPU Intel 2.13 GHz 32 cores (Xeon-E7 "Westmere-EX") RAM 256 Gbyte "Local disk" 10 Tbyte Ethernet 4*10GE	608 cores RAM 4,75TB 400TB shared storage (ISCSI,NFS,CIFS,CDMI) 11.5K specints / 5TFlops  96 ports 10GE, 1-hop, non-blocking interconnect





## Acknowledgements



Our Sponsor: NL-BiGGrid

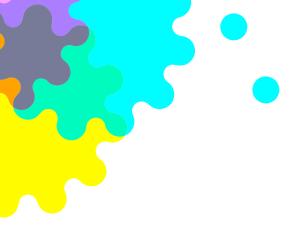
Our Brave & Entrepeneurial Beta Users

And the HPC Cloud team:

Jhon Masschelein, Tom Visser, Dennis Blommesteijn, Neil Mooney, Jeroen Nijhof, Alain van Hoof, Floris Sluiter et. al.

http://www.cloud.sara.nl

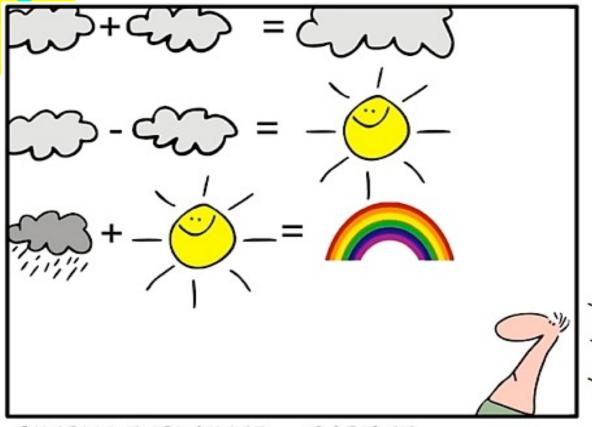




# Demo



## Thank you!



Questions?



www.cloud.sara.nl

SIMPLY EXPLAINED - PART 17: CLOUD COMPUTING



**BiG** Grid the dutch e-science grid

photo: http://cloudappreciationsociety.org/