The Landscape of Academic Research Computing

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- About Me: Croatian American living in Geneva
- Time with P&G: 4 years
- Previous Roles: DS at a microfinance NGO, experimental particle physicist at CERN
- Passions/Interests/Hobbies: Traveling, running, yoga, skiing, reading, volunteering, drumming
- Favorite Things: My husband, kids, cats, & coffee

OSG Consortium

- Founded in 2005
  - DOSAR one of the founding mebers of OSG consortium

Horst Severini

Pat Skubic

Follow Along at:

https://osg-htc.org/dosar/ASP2024/ASP2024_Materials/

DOSAR: Distributed Organization for Scientific & Academic Research

Goals for this session

- Define Local, Clustered, High Throughput Computing (HTC), High Performance Computing (HPC), and Cloud Computing (XaaS)
- Shared, Allocated, and Purchased
- What is HTCondor? And why are we using it in this Summer School?

Overview of day

- Lectures alternating with exercises
  - Emphasis on lots of exercises
  - Hopefully overcome PowerPoint fatigue

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Some thoughts on the exercises

- It's okay to move ahead on exercises if you have time
- It's okay to take longer on them if you need to
- If you move along quickly, try the "On Your Own" sections and "Challenges"

Most important!

- Please ask questions!

  …during the lectures

  …during the exercises

  …during the breaks

  …during the meals

  …over dinner

  …via email after we depart

  If I don't know, we'll find the right person to answer your question.

The setup: You have a problem

- Your science computing is complex!
  - Monte Carlo, image analysis, genetic algorithm, simulation…
- It will take a year to get the results on your laptop, but the conference is in a month.
- What do you do?

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Option 1: Wait a year

Option 2: Local Clustered Computing

- Easy access to additional nodes
- Local support for porting to environment (maybe)
- Often a single type of resource
- Often running at capacity

Option 3: Use a "supercomputer" aka High Performance Computing (HPC)

- "Clearly, I need the best, fastest computer to help me out"
- Maybe you do…
  - Do you have a highly parallel program?
    - i.e. individual modules must communicate
  - Do you require the fastest network/disk/memory?
- Are you willing to:
  - Port your code to a special environment?
  - Request and wait for an allocation?

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Option 4: Use lots of commodity computers

- Instead of the fastest computer, lots of individual computers
- May not be fastest network/disk/memory, but you have a lot of them
- Job can be broken down into separate, independent pieces
  - If I give you more computers, you run more jobs
  - You care more about total quantity of results than instantaneous speed of computation
- This is **high-throughput computing**

Option 5: Buy (or Borrow) some computing from a Cloud Provider

- Unlimited resources (if you can afford them)
- Full administrative access to OS of the resources you ‘buy’
- Specialized VM images reducing effort in porting
- XaaS Business Model

These are All Valid Options

- Remember the problem you have one month to publish results for your conference
  - Option 1: You will miss your deadline
  - Option 2: You might miss your deadline – But if your lucky you'll make it (or if you know the admin)
  - Option 3: If you have parallelized code and can get an allocation you have a good chance
  - Option 4: If you can serialize your workflow you have a good chance
  - Option 5: You can meet your deadline for a price. Though some efforts are underway to enable academic clouds

Computing Infrastructures

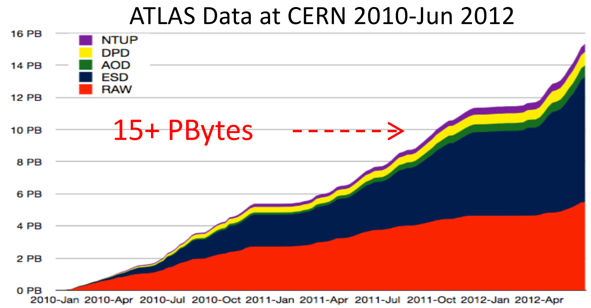
- Local Laptop/Desktop – Short jobs with small data
- Local Cluster – Larger jobs and larger data but subject to availability
- HPC – Prime performance with parallelized code
- HTC – Sustained computing over a long period for serialized
- Cloud – Need deeper permission on an OS and have deeper pockets

Why focus on high-throughput computing? (HTC)

- An approach to distributed computing that focuses on long-term throughput, not instantaneous computing power
  - We don't care about operations per second
  - We care about operations per year
- Implications:
  - Focus on reliability
  - Use all available resources
    - Any Linux based machine can participate

The Problem

- Detectors are complicated and large ➔ Need a large number of collaborators
  - They are scattered all over the world!
  - How do we get them communicate quickly and efficiently?
  - How do we leverage collaborators' capabilities?
  - How do we efficiently utilize all the computing resources?
- Data size is large >>10 PB per year for raw data only
  - Entire data set 15+PB on discovery
  - Where and how to store the large amount of data?
  - How do we allow collaborators scattered all over the world to access data in an efficient fashion?

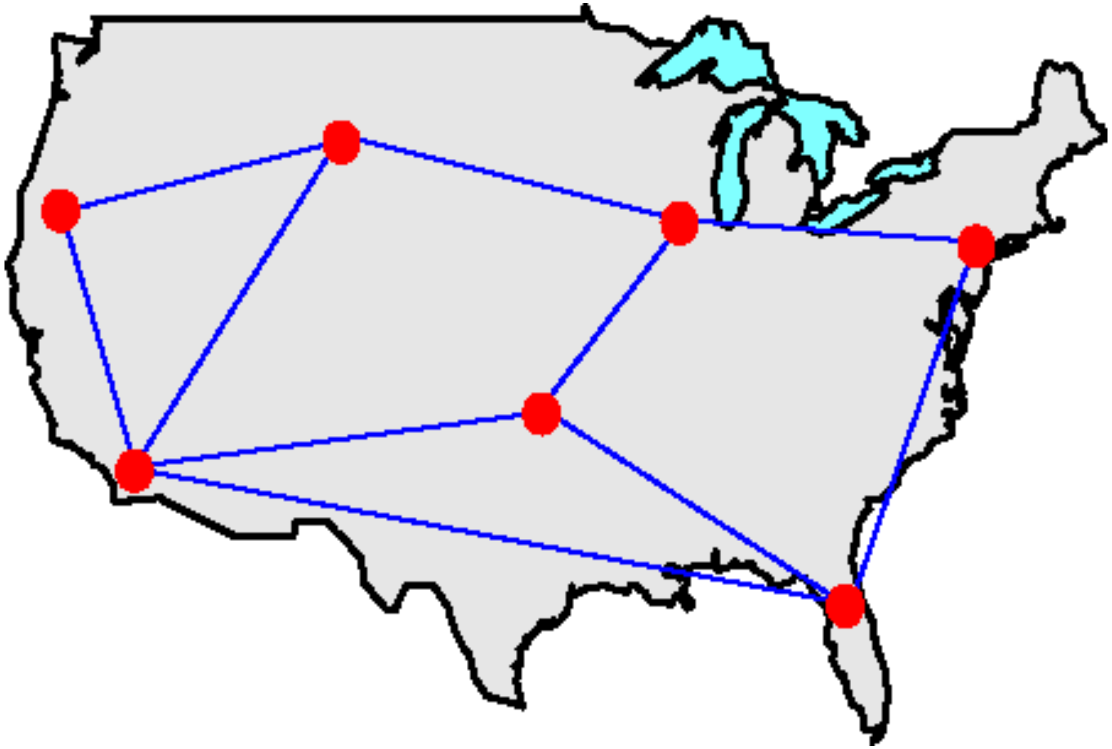


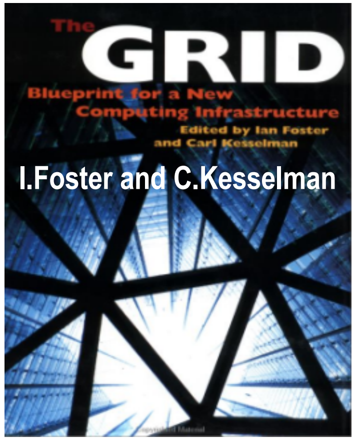
The Problem, cont'd

- How do we allow people's analysis jobs to access data and make progress rapidly and securely?
  - What is the most efficient way to get jobs' requirements matched with resources?
  - Should jobs go to data or data go to jobs?
  - What level of security should there be?
- How do we allow experiments to reconstruct data and generate the large amount of simulated events quickly?
  - How do we garner the necessary compute and storage resources effectively and efficiently?
  - What network capabilities do we need in the world?
- How do we get people to analyze at their desktops?

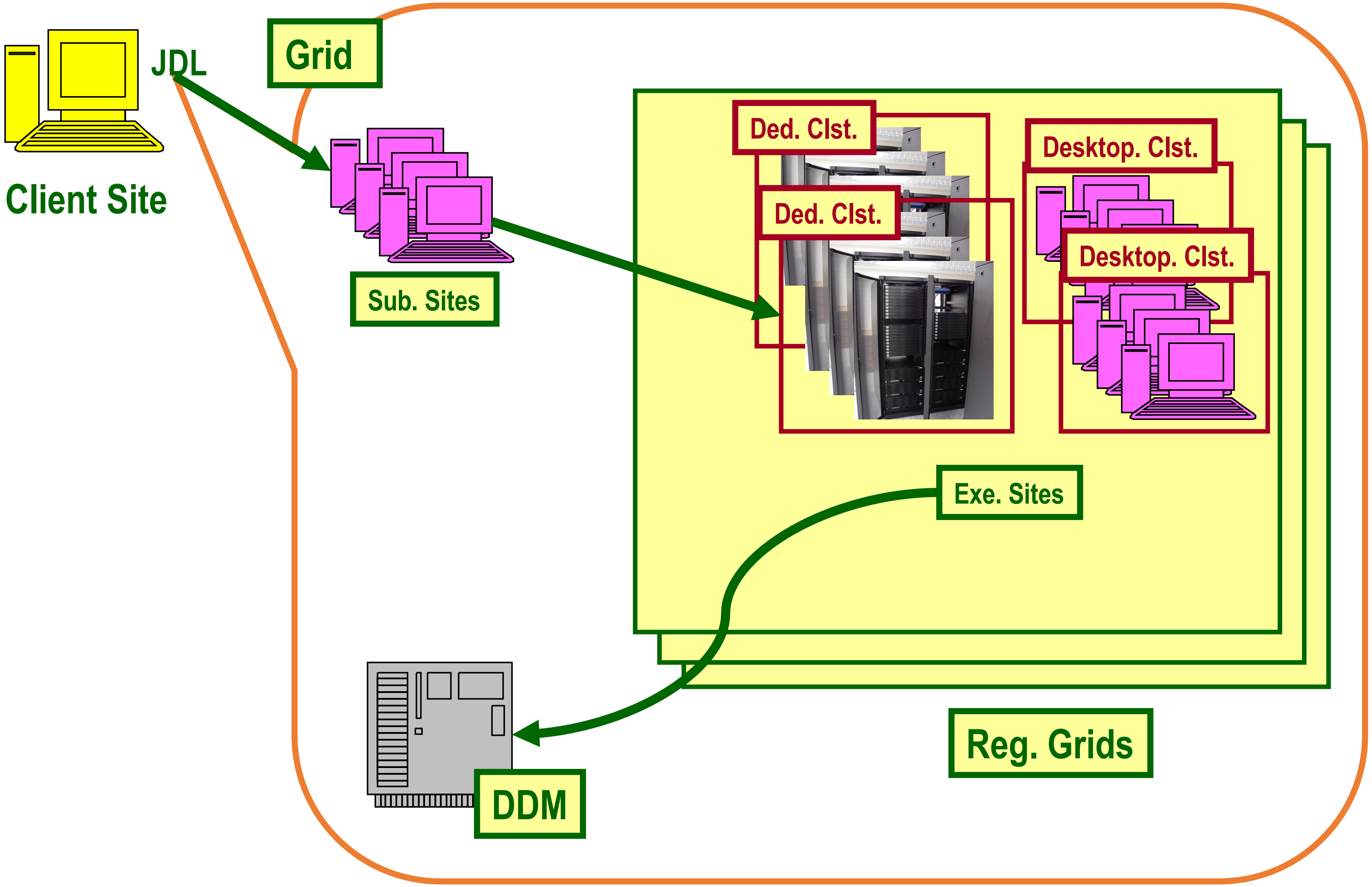
What is a Computing Grid?

- Grid, the definition: Geographically distributed computing resources configured for a coordinated use
- Physical resources & good network provide hardware capability
- The "Middleware" software ties them together

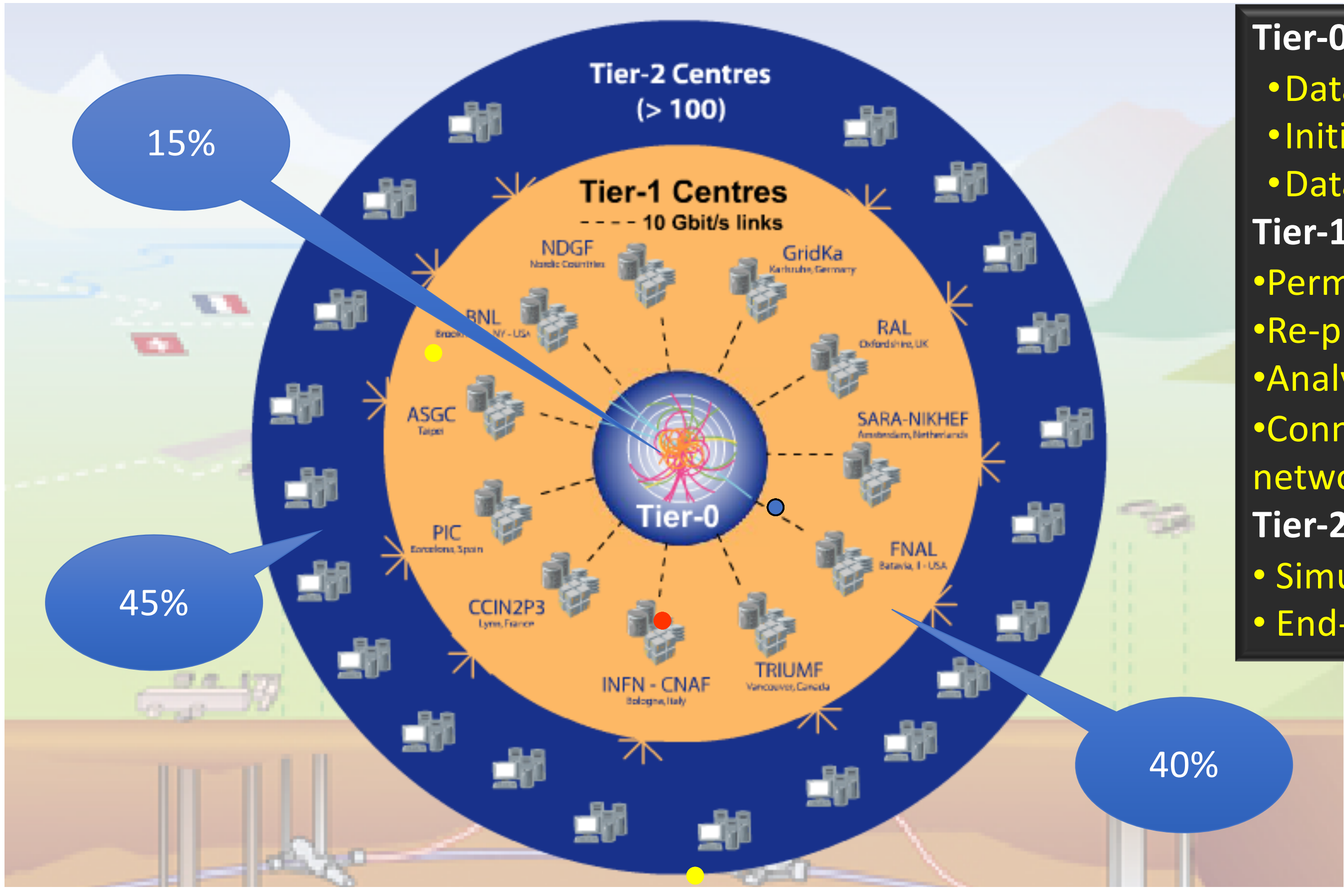




How does a computing Grid work?



Implemented ATLAS Grid Structure



Tier-0 (CERN): (15%)
- Data recording
- Initial data reconstruction
- Data distribution

Tier-1 (11 centres): (40%)
- Permanent storage
- Re-processing
- Analysis
- Connected by direct 10 Gb/s network links

Tier-2 (~200 centres): (45%)
- Simulation
- End-user analysis

How to look for rare particles?

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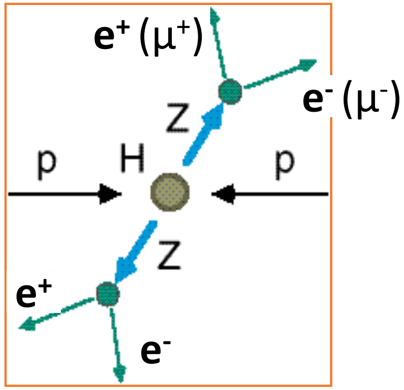
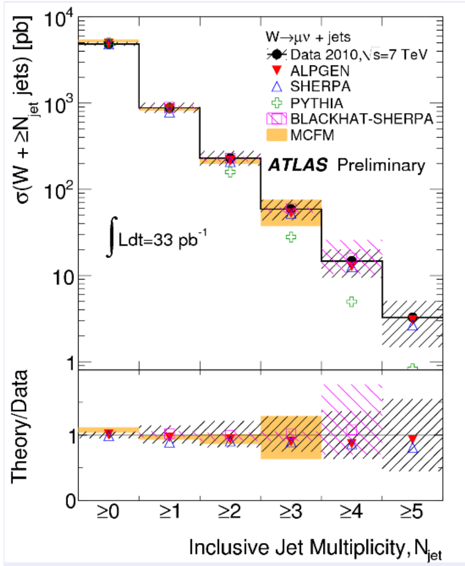
- Many of these rare particle are so heavy they decay into other lighter particles instantaneously
- When one searches for a new particle, one looks for the easiest way to get at them
- Of many signatures of the rare particle final states, some are much easier to find ➔e.g. for the Standard Model Higgs particle
    - H→ gg
    - H → ZZ* → 4e, 4μ, 2e2μ, 2e2v and 2μ2v
    - H→ WW*→2e2v and 2μ2v
    - And many more complicated signatures

How do we look for a rare particle?

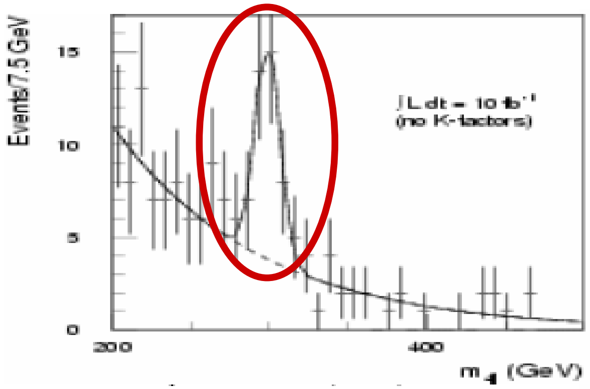
1. Identify Higgs candidate events



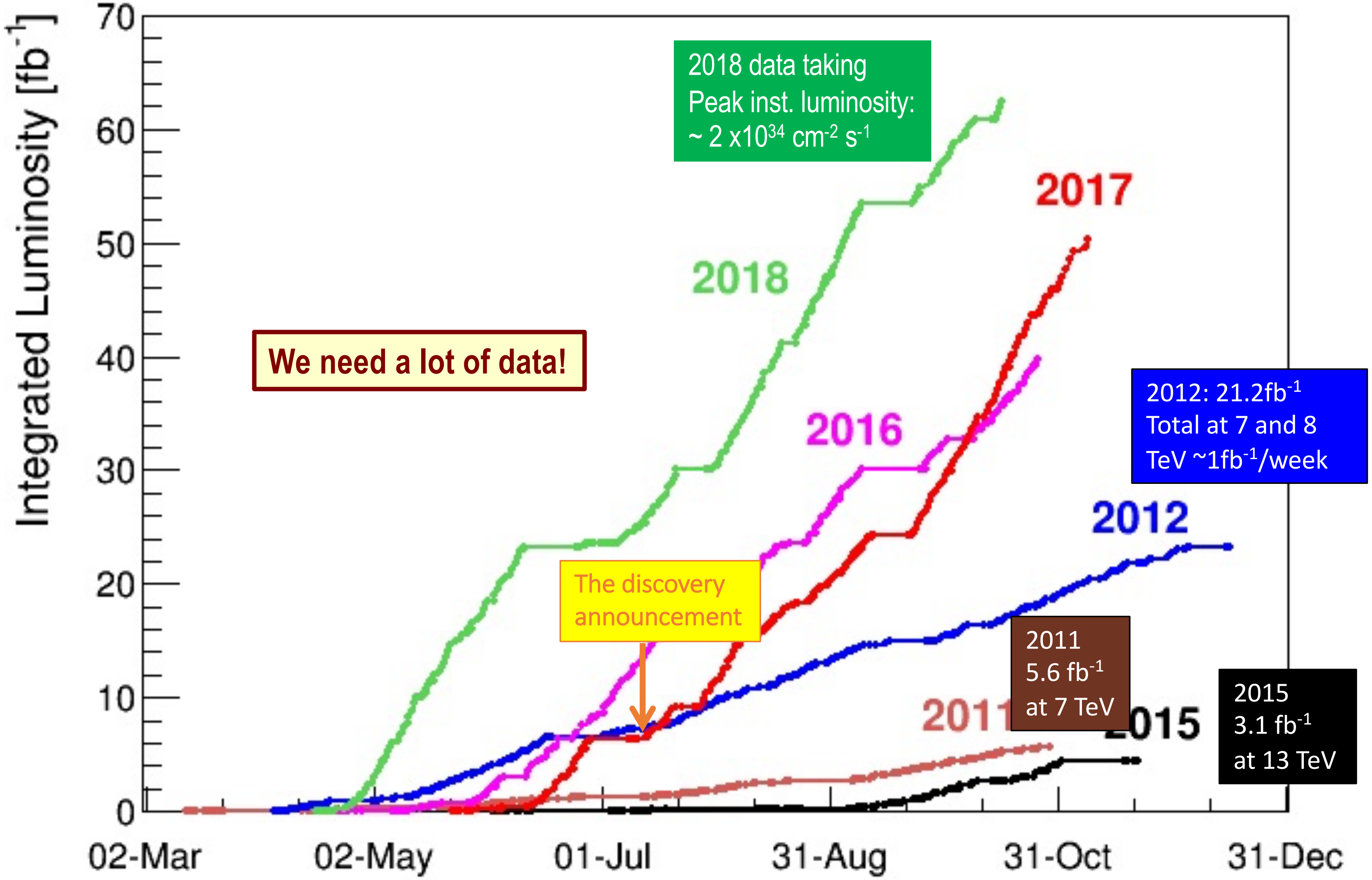
2. Understand backgrounds



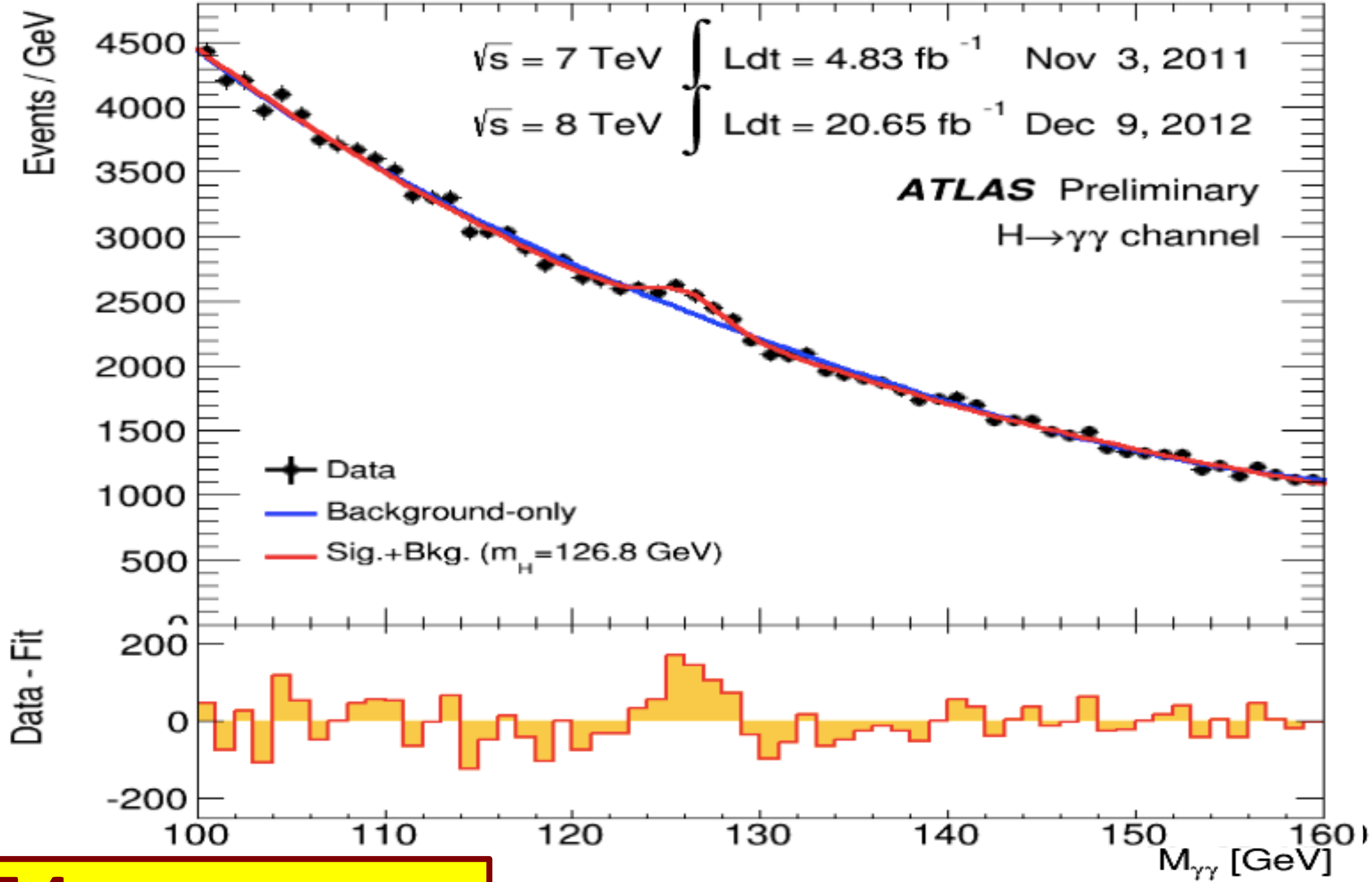
3. Look for a bump!



Amount of the LHC Data



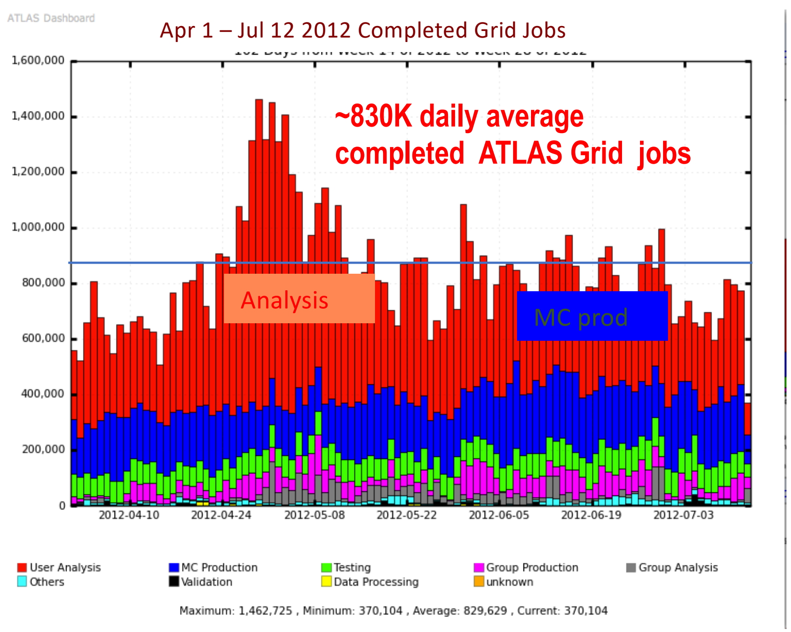
What did statistics do for Higgs→ $\gamma\gamma$?

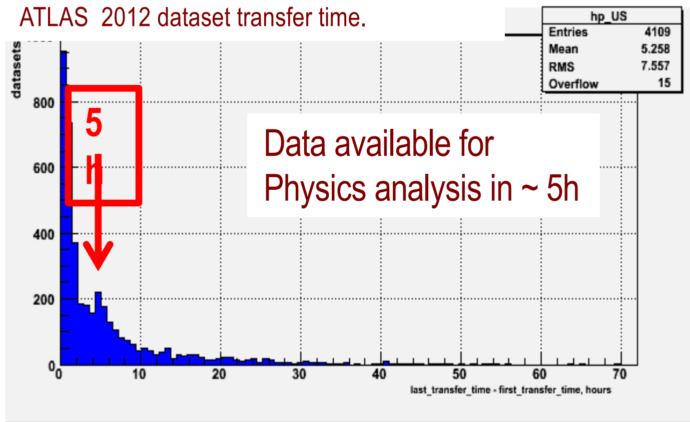


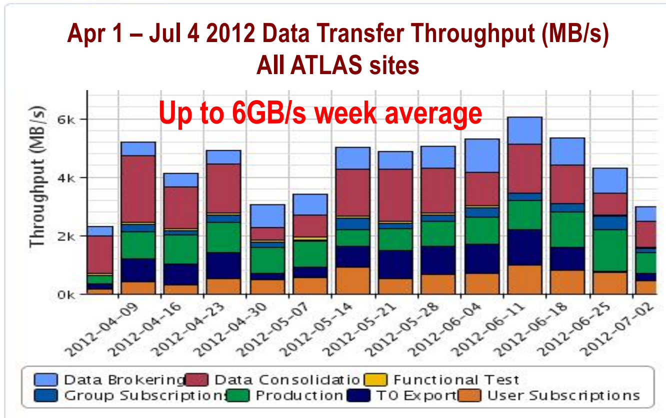
Excess of 7.4 σ at M_H=126.5GeV

Performance of the Grid for LHC

- ATLAS Distributed Computing on the Grid : 10 Tier-1s + CERN + ~70 Tier-2s +…(more than 80 Production sites)
- High volume, high throughput process through fast network!!







The commercial world picked up..

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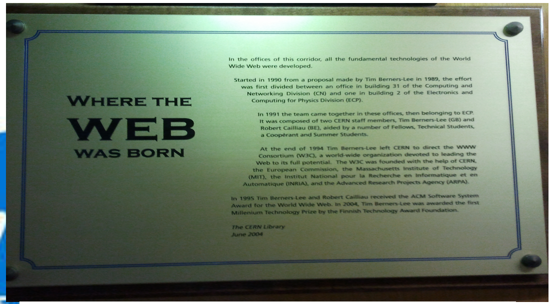
Early 90's



2004

1996

1998

2006

Many private entities fully utilized the internet communication we've developed to multi-trillion dollar venture!!

The concept of cloud and the HTC turned into a new area of study, the Data Science!!

GenAI is Changing the Game Again

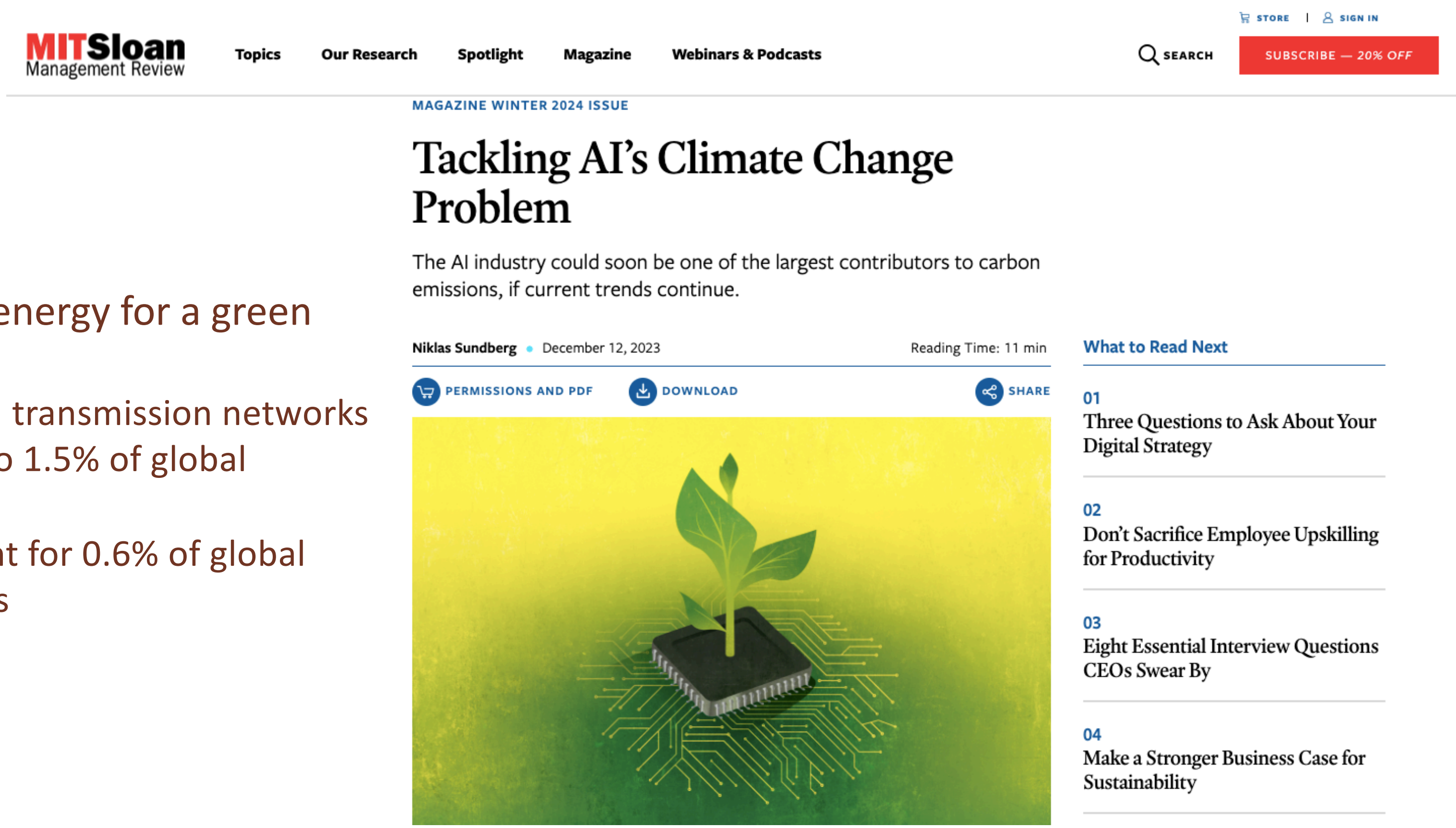
Compute power is driving innovation

- from GenAI to Quantum Computing

Climate Change and the Cloud

Need sustainable energy for a green computing future

- Data centers and transmission networks account for 1% to 1.5% of global electricity use
- They also account for 0.6% of global carbon emissions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MAGAZINE WINTER 2024 ISSUE

Tackling AI's Climate Change Problem

The AI industry could soon be one of the largest contributors to carbon emissions, if current trends continue.

Niklas Sundberg • December 12, 2023 Reading Time: 11 min

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What to Read Next

01 Three Questions to Ask About Your Digital Strategy

02 Don't Sacrifice Employee Upskilling for Productivity

03 Eight Essential Interview Questions CEOs Swear By

04 Make a Stronger Business Case for Sustainability

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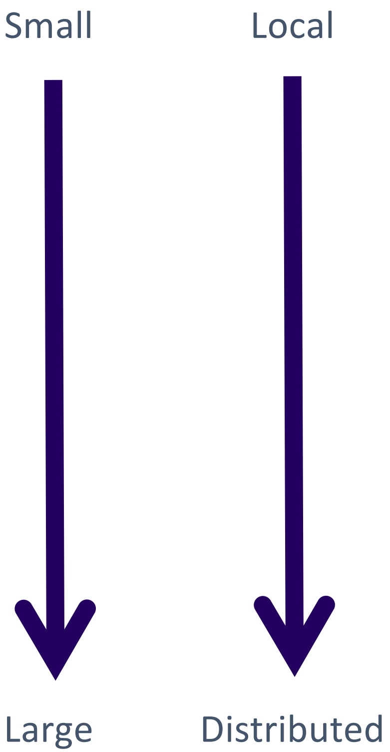
Why is HTC hard?

- The HTC system has to keep track of:
  - Individual tasks (a.k.a. jobs) & their inputs
  - Computers that are available
- The system has to recover from failures
  - There will be failures! Distributed computers means more chances for failures.
- You have to share computers
    - Sharing can be within an organization, or between orgs
    - So you have to worry about security
    - And you have to worry about policies on how you share
- If you use a lot of computers, you have to handle variety:
  - Different kinds of computers (arch, OS, speed, etc..)
  - Different kinds of storage (access methodology, size, speed, etc…)
  - Different networks interacting (network problems are hard to debug!)

Let's take one step at a time



- Can you run one job on one computer?
- Can you run one job on another computer?
- Can you run 10 jobs on a set of computers?
- Can you run a multiple job workflow?
- How do we put this all together?

This is the path we'll take

What does the user provide?

- A “headless job”
  - Not interactive/no GUI: how could you interact with 1000 simultaneous jobs?
- A set of input files
- A set of output files
- A set of parameters (command-line arguments)
- Requirements:
  - Ex: My job requires at least 2GB of RAM
  - Ex: My job requires Linux
- Control/Policy:
  - Ex: Send me email when the job is done
  - Ex: Job 2 is more important than Job 1
  - Ex: Kill my job if it runs for more than 6 hours

What does the system provide?

- Methods to:
  - Submit/Cancel job
  - Check on state of job
  - Check on state of available computers
- Processes to:
  - Reliably track set of submitted jobs
  - Reliably track set of available computers
  - Decide which job runs on which computer
  - Manage a single computer
  - Start up a single job

Quick UNIX Refresher Before We Start

- **$** #This symbolizes the prompt.
- ssh username@training.osgconnect.net
- nano, vi, emacs, cat >, etc.
- **which**, **rpm**, **ps**, mkdir, cd, **gcc**, ls
- A varitey of condor_* commands

Questions?

- Questions? Comments?
  - Feel free to ask us questions now or later:
  - Julia Gray julia.ann.gray@gmail.com
  - Horst Severini severini@ou.edu
  - Pat Skubic pskubic@ou.edu
  - Jaehoon Yu jaehoonyu1@gmail.com

Exercises start here:
https://osg-htc.org/dosar/ASP2024/ASP2024_Materials/
Presentations are also available from this URL