

Software Engineering for the Computational Grid

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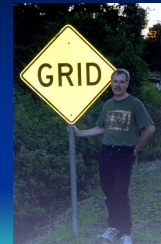


This talk

- What is the Grid?
- Software Engineering for the Grid
 - Software Lifecycle
- Applications Development
 - Parametric Execution
 - The Nimrod Family of tools
 - Porting legacy codes
 - GridLeS
- Test & Debug
 - Guard
- Deployment
 - GDeploy
- Execution
 - The Nimrod Portal (Australian Nimrod Testbed – ANT)
 - Active Sheets

What is the Grid?

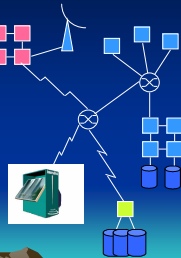
- Collection of high end resources
- Connected by high performance networks
- Scientific and other instruments
- Providing innovative distributed solutions



What does the Grid have to offer?

"Dependable, consistent, pervasive access to [high-end] resources"

- Dependable: Can provide performance and functionality guarantees
- Consistent: Uniform interfaces to a wide variety of resources
- Pervasive: Ability to "plug in" from anywhere

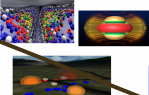


Source: www.globus.org

Fran Berman,
Director, SDSC, NPACI
CCGSC, Lyon, Sept 2002

How are we using the Grid?

To manage computation



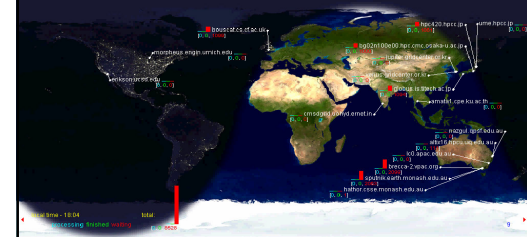
To manage data



To provide access to resources

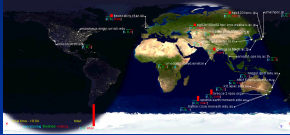
NPACI NATIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR ADVANCED COMPUTATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE
 SDSC SUPERCOMPUTER CENTER, UCSD

What is the Grid (for me) ?



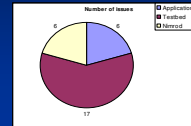
But, it aint easy!

- *Nimrod/G* to generate and distribute 50,000 instances *GAMESS*
- Ran on up to 30 super computers distributed over 10 countries.
- Spanned test beds
 - Pacific Rim Applications and Grid Middleware Assembly
 - Australian Grid Forum
 - *TeraGrid*.
- Computation ran for five days, but
 - Two research assistants worked day and night for two months before the conference to set up the infrastructure.
 - Computer scientists, not e-Scientists!



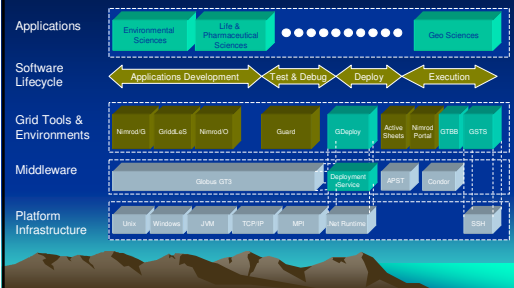
What were the issues?

- Application
 - Removing sequential assumptions
 - Building specific scripts
 - Deployment
- Testbed
 - Firewalls
 - Certificates
 - Versions of Globus
 - Installing Globus is not enough
 - "Bugs" in Globus



Software Layers and Lifecycle

Software Lifecycle



Applications Development



Applications Development on the Grid (circa 2004)

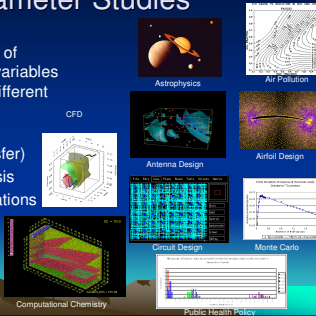
- New Applications
 - Code to middleware standards
 - Significant effort
 - Exciting new distributed application
- Legacy Applications
 - Were built before the Grid
 - They are fragile
 - File based IO
 - May be sequential
 - Leverage old codes to produce new virtual application

Reusing Legacy Components

- Parameter Sweeps (Nimrod)
 - Perform Robust Science and Engineering
 - Make distributed computing easy for this niche application
- Grid Workflows (GriddLeS)
 - Build large virtual applications across multiple organisation
 - Flexible IO model
 - File Copies
 - Pipelined computations

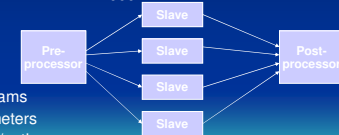
Parameter Studies

- Study the behaviour of some of the output variables against a range of different input scenarios.
- Computations are uncoupled (file transfer)
- Allows robust analysis
- More realistic simulations
- Very wide range of applications

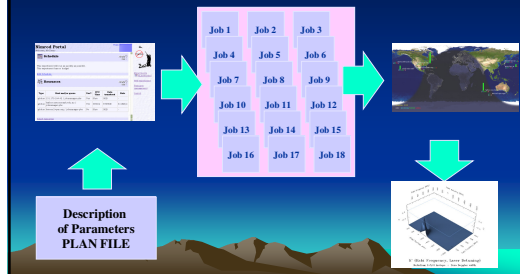


Nimrod ...

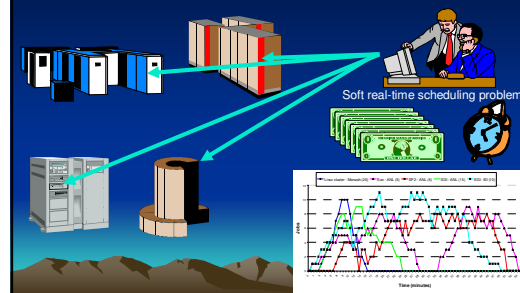
- Project History
 - Initial Cluster version 1994
 - Nimrod/G 1997
 - EnFuzion (Axceleon) 1997
 - Nimrod/O 1999
- Goals
 - Supports parametric execution
 - Execute programs
 - Varying parameters
 - Simple scatter/gather
 - Make parallel computing easy for parametric problems



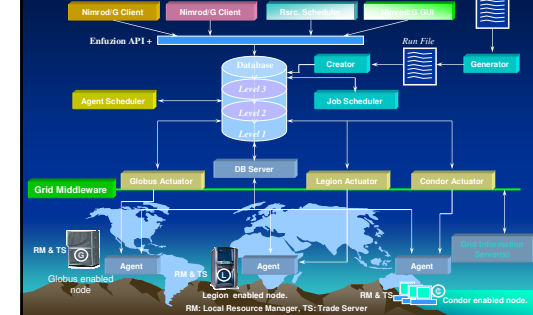
How does a user develop an application using Nimrod?



Scheduling and QoS



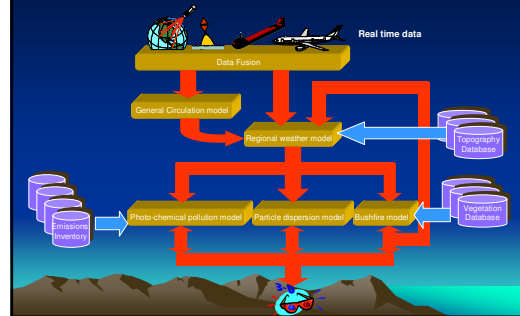
Nimrod/G 2.0 Architecture



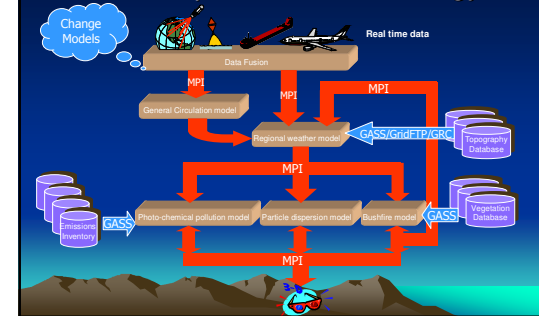
Grid Workflows

- Grid enable legacy software **without** modification
- Building virtual applications across virtual organizations
- Support pipelines in which computations are split across resources
 - Support both file copy and streamed IO
- Match computation to best resource
- Data may be distributed and replicated
- Overload file primitives to support

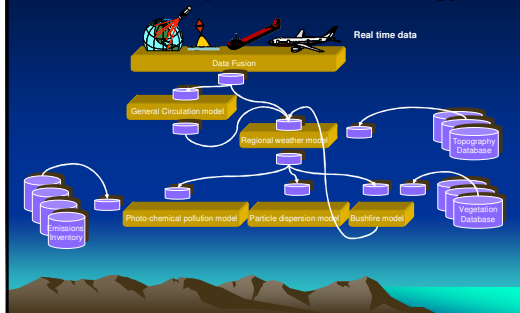
Grid Workflow - Atmospheric Sciences



One Implementation Strategy



Another implementation strategy

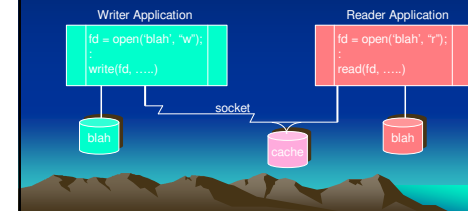


The problem is ...

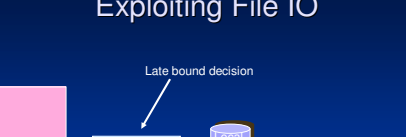
- Each of these implementation scenarios
 - Requires significant source level modification
 - Means architectural decisions need to be made early on and are locked in
 - Ignores existing "file" interface

What's wrong with file interfaces?

- Unix pipes are well established technique for software construction



Exploiting File IO



The diagram illustrates a File Multiplexing architecture. On the left, a pink box labeled "Legacy Application" contains the text "read() write() seek() close() open()". Arrows from this box point to a blue box labeled "FileMultiplexer" which contains a circled 'X' symbol. An arrow labeled "Late bound decision" points to the FileMultiplexer. From the FileMultiplexer, three paths emerge: one to a purple cylinder labeled "Local File", one to a yellow cylinder labeled "Remote File", and one to a purple cylinder labeled "Cache". The FileMultiplexer also has a direct path to a green box labeled "Remote Application Process".

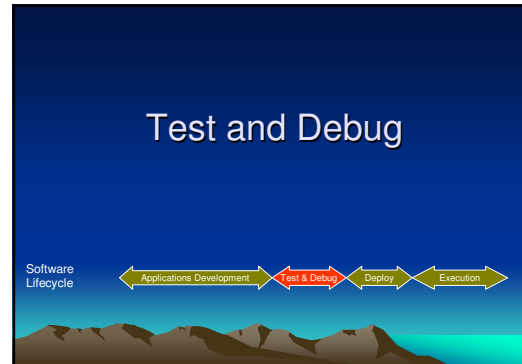
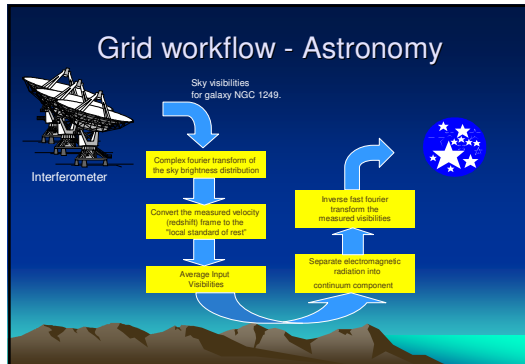
```
graph LR;
    LA[Legacy Application: read(), write(), seek(), close(), open()] --> FM[FileMultiplexer];
    FM -- "Late bound decision" --> LF[(Local File)];
    FM --> RF[(Remote File)];
    FM --> C[(Cache)];
    FM --> RAP[Remote Application Process];
```

Some examples

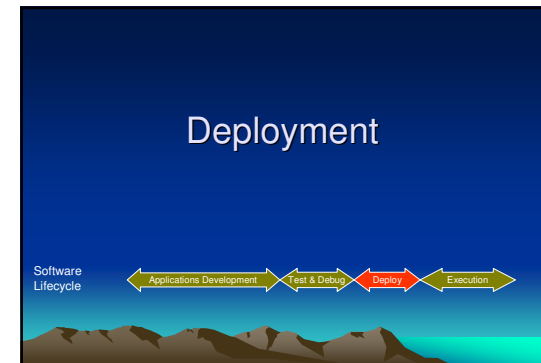
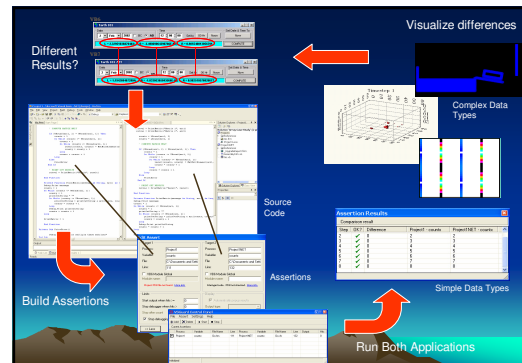
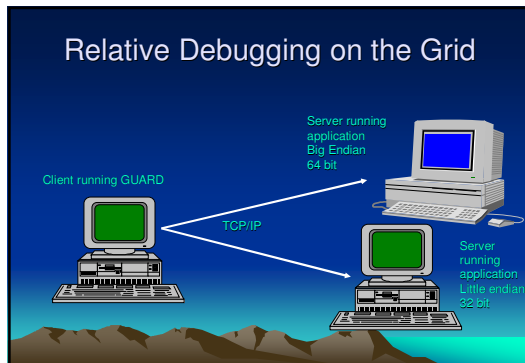
Grid Workflow - Durability pipeline

Grid Workflow - Atmospheric Sciences

[illegible][illegible]



- ### Relative debugging
- What do you do when you move your application to another node of the Grid and it stops working?
 - By programmer
 - In the environment (DLL Hell)
 - Programmer must understand application intimately to be able to locate source of errors
 - Programmer can spend much time:
 - tracing program state to locate source of error
 - understanding how code changes may have resulted in errors
 - Relative debugging is about automating this process.
 - Hybrid Test and Debug methodology

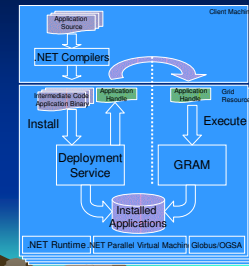


Deployment

- Globus provides functions for invocation
- Deployment is managed manually
- Deployment not easy
 - Target machines may have different instruction set architectures.
 - Different parallel architectures may be used, ranging from message passing to distributed shared memory.
 - Different operating systems or operating system versions might be used.
 - Different application libraries, or even different versions of the same library, may be installed.
 - Machine resources such as file systems and I/O systems may differ.

Deployment Service

- Hide the complexity in installing software on a remote resource.
- Use local knowledge about
 - the instruction set,
 - machine structure,
 - file system,
 - I/O system, and
 - installed libraries

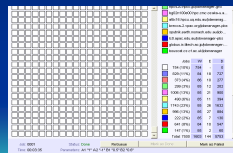


Execution

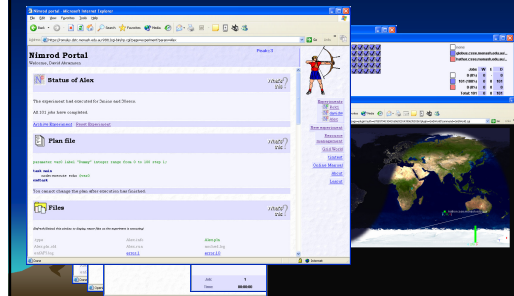


Nimrod Portal

- Provide Web interface for Nimrod/G
- Experiment creation
 - GUI and text versions of plan files
- Management of jobs
 - Stop, start & monitor
- Manage Resources
 - Certificates
 - Type of GRAM
- Schedule experiment
 - Set deadlines and budget



The Nimrod Portal

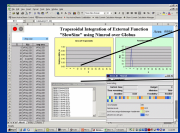


Other Interfaces

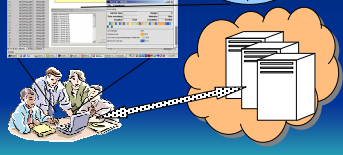
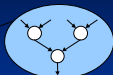
- Active Sheets
 - Spreadsheets as scripting tools
- Nimrod library
 - Web service interface
 - Callable from workflow engine
 - (Kepler, UCSD, Triana, UK eScience)
 - Callable from MatLab

Active Spreadsheets

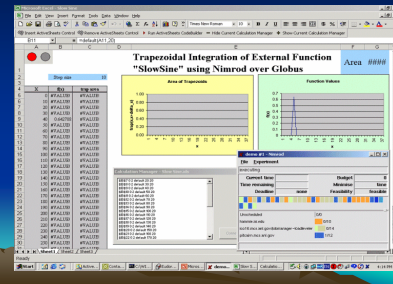
Script computation in spreadsheet



Dataflow graph



Active Sheets with Nimrod/G



Conclusions

- Applications Development
 - Both Nimrod and GriddLeS require no software modification
 - Integration with Grid done through wrapper
- Test and Debug
 - Relative Debugging powerful new technique
- Deployment
 - Developing a Parallel Grid Virtual Machine
- Execution
 - Web portals
 - Spreadsheets
 - Library interfaces

Acknowledgements (Monash Grid Research)

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 - CRC for Distributed Systems Technology
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 - APAC
 - Microsoft
 - Sun Microsystems
 - IBM
 - Hewlett Packard
 - Axceleon

Further Information

- Nimrod Family
 - www.csse.monash.edu.au/~davida/nimrod
- GriddLeS
 - www.csse.monash.edu.au/~davida/griddles
- Guard
 - www.csse.monash.edu.au/~davida/guard
- DSTC
 - www.dstc.edu.au
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