



Exploring Software Defined Federated Infrastructures for Science

Manish Parashar

NSF Cloud and Autonomic Computing Center (CAC)

Rutgers Discovery Informatics Institute (RDI²)

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

<http://parashar.rutgers.edu/>



Outline

- Clouds, federated computing, software defined systems, and Science
- Initial explorations with dynamic federation using CometCloud
- Towards a software-defined federated infrastructure for science
- Summary / Conclusion

LOUDS, FEDERATED COMPUTING, SOFTWARE DEFINED SYSTEMS

The Lure of Clouds

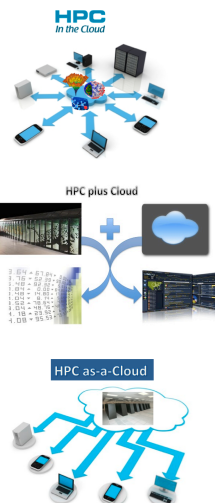
- Cloud services provide an attractive platform for supporting the computational and data needs of academic and business application workflows
- Cloud paradigm:
 - “Rent” resources as cloud services on-demand and pay for what you use
 - Potential for scaling-up, scaling-down and scaling-out, as well as for IT outsourcing and automation
- Landscape of heterogeneous cloud services spans private clouds, public clouds, data centers, etc.
 - Heterogeneous offering with different QoS, pricing models, availability, capabilities, and capacities
 - Hybrid cloud infrastructures could integrate private clouds, public clouds, and data centers
- Novel dynamic market-places where users can take advantage of different types of resources, quality of service (QoS), geographical locations, and pricing models
- Cloud federations extend as-a-service models to virtualized data-centers federations

Clouds as Enablers of Science

- Clouds are rapidly joining traditional CI as viable platforms for scientific exploration and discovery
- Possible usage modes:
 - Clouds can simplify the deployment of applications and the management of their execution, improve their efficiency, effectiveness and/or productivity, and provide more attractive cost/performance ratios
 - Cloud support the democratization
 - Cloud abstractions can support new classes of algorithms and enable new applications formulations
 - Application driven by the science, not available resources -- Cloud abstractions for science?
- Many challenges
 - Application types and capabilities that can be supported by clouds?
 - Can the addition of clouds enable scientific applications and usage modes that are not possible otherwise?
 - What abstractions and systems are essential to support these advanced applications on different hybrid platforms?

Cloud Usage Modes for Science

- **HPC in the Cloud** – outsource entire applications to current public and/or private Cloud platforms
- **HPC plus Cloud** – Clouds complement HPC/Grid resources with Cloud services to support science and engineering application workflows, for example, to support heterogeneous requirements, unexpected spikes in demand, etc.
- **HPC as a Cloud** – expose HPC/Grid resources using elastic on-demand Cloud abstractions



Federated Computing for Science (I/II)

- Scientific applications can have large and diverse compute and data requirements
- Federated computing is a viable model for effectively harnessing the power offered by distributed resources
 - Combine capacity, capabilities
- HPC Grid Computing - monolithic access to powerful resources shared by a virtual organization
 - Lacks the flexibility of aggregating resources on demand (without complex infrastructure reconfiguration)
- Volunteer Computing - harvests donated, idle cycles from numerous distributed workstations
 - Best suited for lightweight independent tasks, rather than for traditional parallel computations

Federated Computing for Science (II/II)

- Current/emerging science and engineering application workflow exhibit heterogeneous and dynamic workloads, and highly dynamic demands for resources
 - Various and dynamic QoS requirements
 - Throughput, budget, time
 - Unprecedented amounts of data
 - Large size, heterogeneous nature, geographic location
- Such workloads are hard to be efficiently supported on classic federation models
 - Rigid infrastructure with fixed set of resources
- Can we combine the best features of each model to support varying application requirements and resources' dynamicity?
 - Provisioning and federating an appropriate mix of resources on-the-fly is essential and non-trivial

Software Defined

- Software Defined Networks
 - An approach to building computer networks that separates and abstracts elements of these systems (Wikipedia)
 - E.g., separation of control and data plane
- Software Defined Systems
 - Based on software defined networking (SDN) concepts
 - Allow business users to describe expectations from their IT in a systematic way to support automation
 - Enable the infrastructure to understand application's needs through defined policies that control the configuration of compute, storage, and networking, and it optimizes application execution
 - Open virtualization, Policy driven optimization and elasticity – autonomic, Application awareness
- See also software defined data centers,



EXPLORING FEDERATED INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SCIENCE USING COMETCLOUD

RUTGERS

CometCloud

- Enable applications on dynamically federated, hybrid infrastructure exposed using Cloud abstractions
 - Services:** discovery, associative object store, messaging, coordination
 - Cloud-bursting:** dynamic application scale-out/up to address dynamic workloads, spikes in demand, and extreme requirements
 - Cloud-bridging:** on-the-fly integration of different resource classes (public & private clouds, data-centers and HPC Grids)
- High-level programming abstractions & autonomic mechanisms
 - Cross-layer Autonomics: Application layer; Service layer; Infrastructure layer
- Diverse applications
 - Business intelligence, financial analytics, oil reservoir simulations, medical informatics, document management, etc.

<http://cometcloud.org>

The diagram illustrates the CometCloud architecture. At the top is the **Application** layer, which includes **Master/Worker/BOT** (with sub-components: Scheduling, Monitoring, Task consistency, Workflow, MapReduce/Hadoop) and **Clustering/Anomaly Detection** (with sub-components: Discovery, Coordination, Publish/Subscribe, Event, Messaging). Below this is the **Self-organizing layer**, which includes **Replication**, **Load balancing**, **Content-based routing**, and **Content Security**. The bottom layer is the **Data center/Grid/Cloud**. A detailed view of the **Application** layer shows an **Autonomic manager** (with sub-components: Workflow manager, Autonomic scheduler, Runtime estimator) and an **Adaptivity Manager** (with sub-components: Monitor, Analysis, Adaptation). The **CometCloud Tuple space** is shown as a central hub connecting to **Grid Agent**, **Cloud Agent**, and **Cluster Agent**, which in turn connect to **HPC Grid**, **Cloud**, and **Cluster** resources. The entire system is labeled as **Federated (hybrid) computing infrastructure**.

RUTGERS

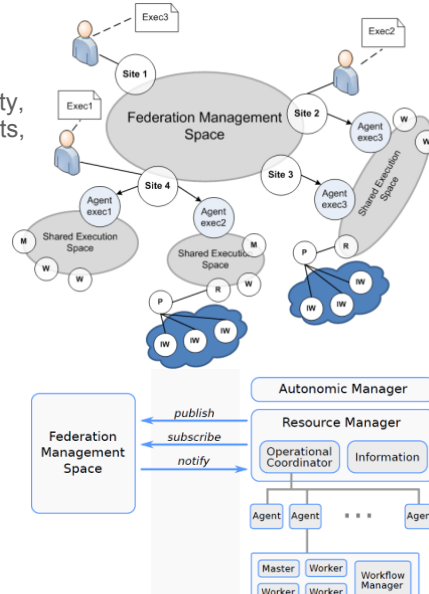
Autonomics in CometCloud

- Autonomic manager** manages workflows, benchmarks application and provision resources.
- Adaptivity manager** monitors application performance and adjusts resource provisioning.
- Resource agent** manages local cloud resources, accesses task tuples from CometCloud and gathers results from local workers so as to send them to the workflow (or application) manager.

This diagram provides a detailed view of the autonomic components. The **Application** layer is shown with an **Autonomic manager** (containing **App manager**, **Autonomic scheduler**, and **Runtime estimator**) and an **Adaptivity Manager** (containing **Monitor**, **Analysis**, and **Adaptation**). The **CometCloud** tuple space is shown as a central hub. Below it are the **Grid Agent**, **Cloud Agent**, and **Cluster Agent**, which connect to **HPC Grid**, **Cloud**, and **Cluster** resources. The diagram also shows **Application data** and **Objective** inputs to the Autonomic manager, and a **Resource view** output from the Resource agents.

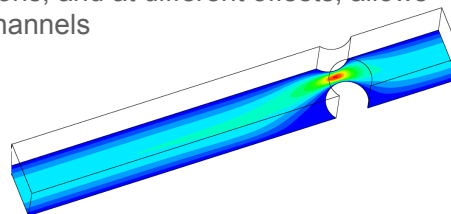
On-Demand Elastic Federation using CometCloud

- Autonomic cross-layer federation management
 - Resources specified based on availability, capabilities, cost/performance constraints, etc.
 - Dynamically assimilated (or removed)
 - Resources coordinate to:
 - Identify themselves / verify identity
 - Advertise their resources capabilities, availabilities, constraints
 - Discover available resources
- Federation coordinated using Comet spaces
- Autonomic resource provisioning, scheduling and runtime adaptations
- Business/social models for resource sharing



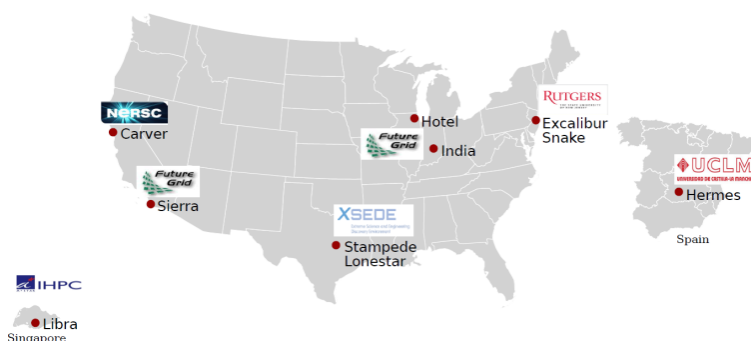
An Initial Experiment: Fluid Flow in Microchannel

- Controlling fluid streams at microscale is of great importance for biological processing, creating structured materials, etc.
- Placing pillars of different dimensions, and at different offsets, allows “sculpting” the fluid flow in microchannels
- Four parameters affect the flow:
 - Microchannel height
 - Pillar location
 - Pillar diameter
 - Reynolds number
- Each point in the parameter space represents simulation using the Navier-Stokes equation (MPI-based software)
- Highly heterogeneous and computational cost is hard to predict a priori
- Global view of the parameter space requires 12,400 simulations (three categories)

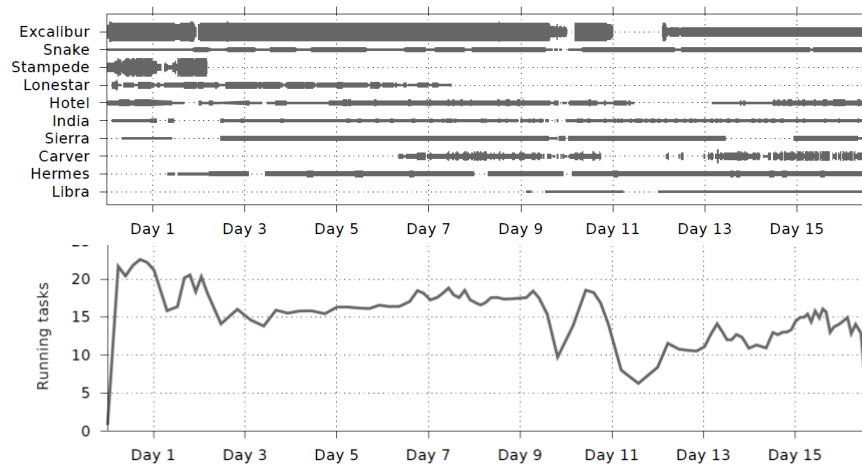


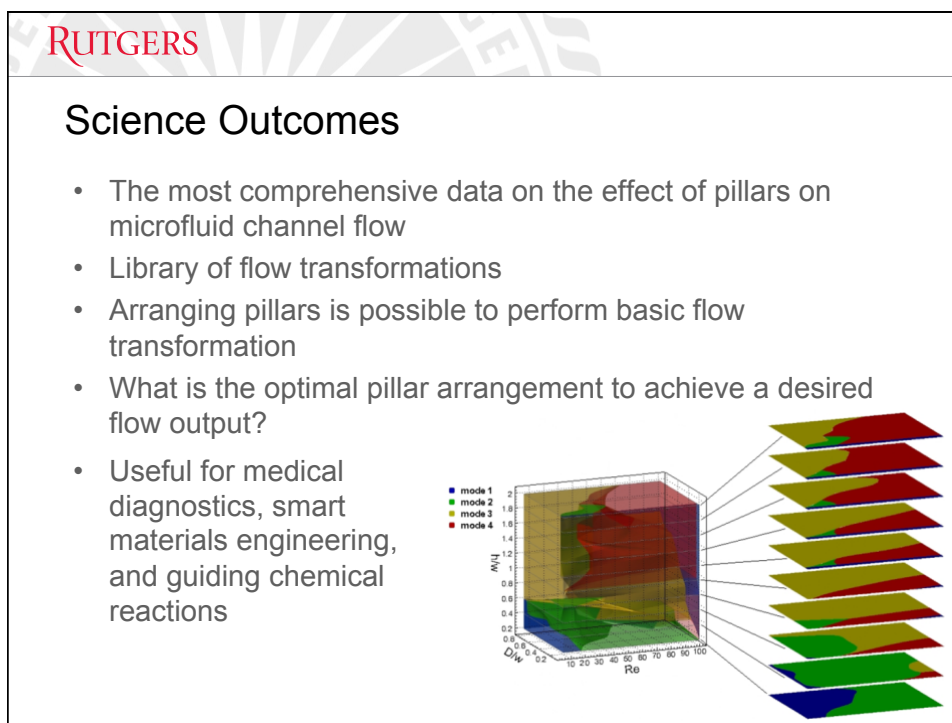
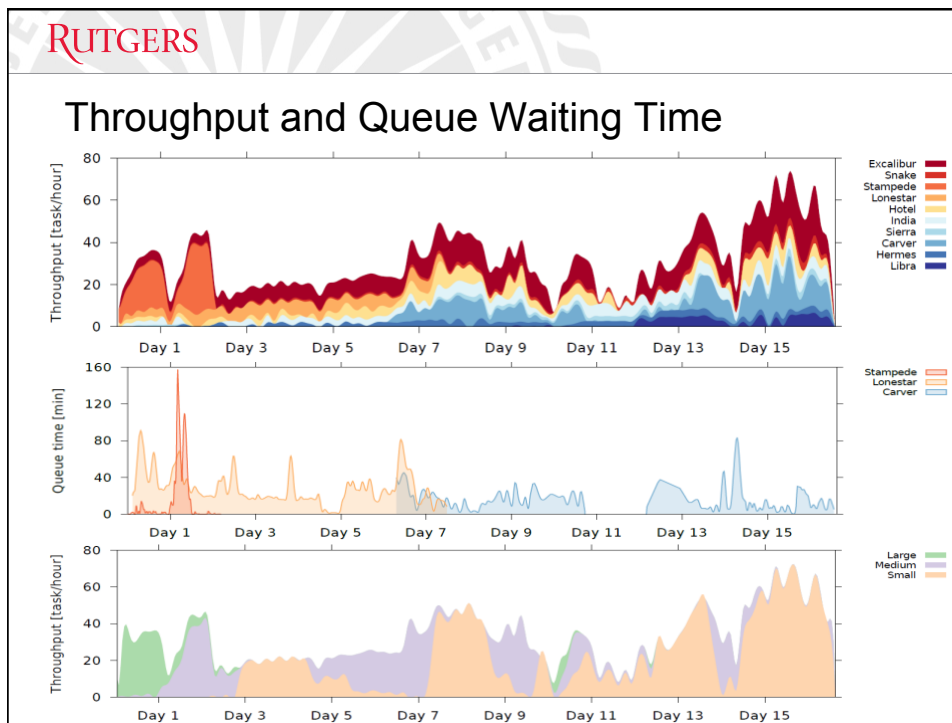
Experiment Summary

- 10 different HPC resources from 3 countries federated using CometCloud
- 16 days, 12 hours, 59 minutes and 28 seconds of continuous execution (in spite of failures, etc.)
- 12,845 tasks processed, 2,897,390 CPU-hours consumed, 400 GB of data generated



Experiment Summary (II)





RUTGERS

HPC as a Service (Winner SCALE'11)

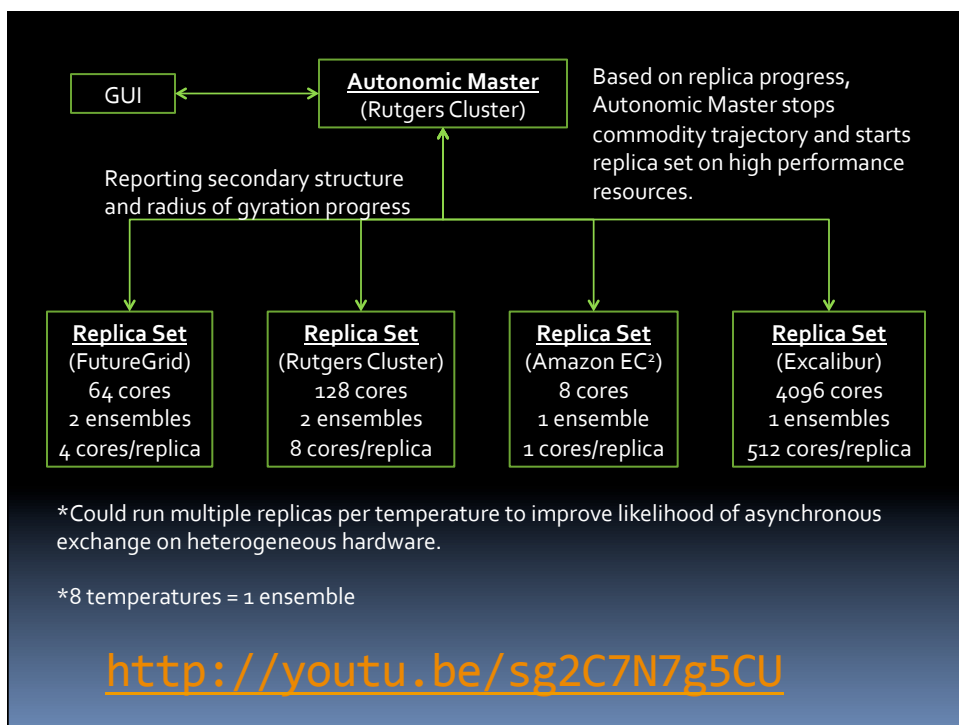
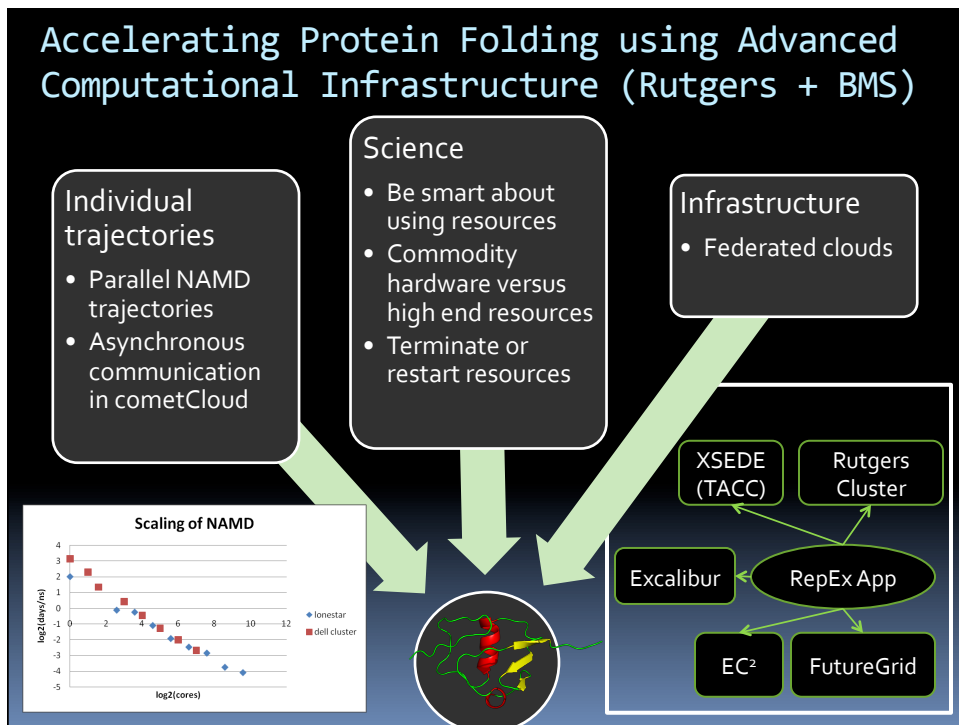
Demonstrated how the cloud abstraction can be effectively used to support ensemble geo-system management applications on a geographically distributed federation of supercomputing systems using a pervasive portal running on an iPad

<http://nscac.rutgers.edu/icode/scale>

RUTGERS

HPC as a Service (IEEE Computer 10/12)

- HPC as a Service using federation of IBM Blue Gene/P systems
- Elastically scale up to 22K processors

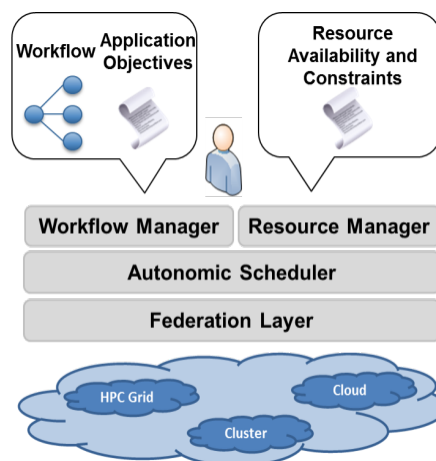


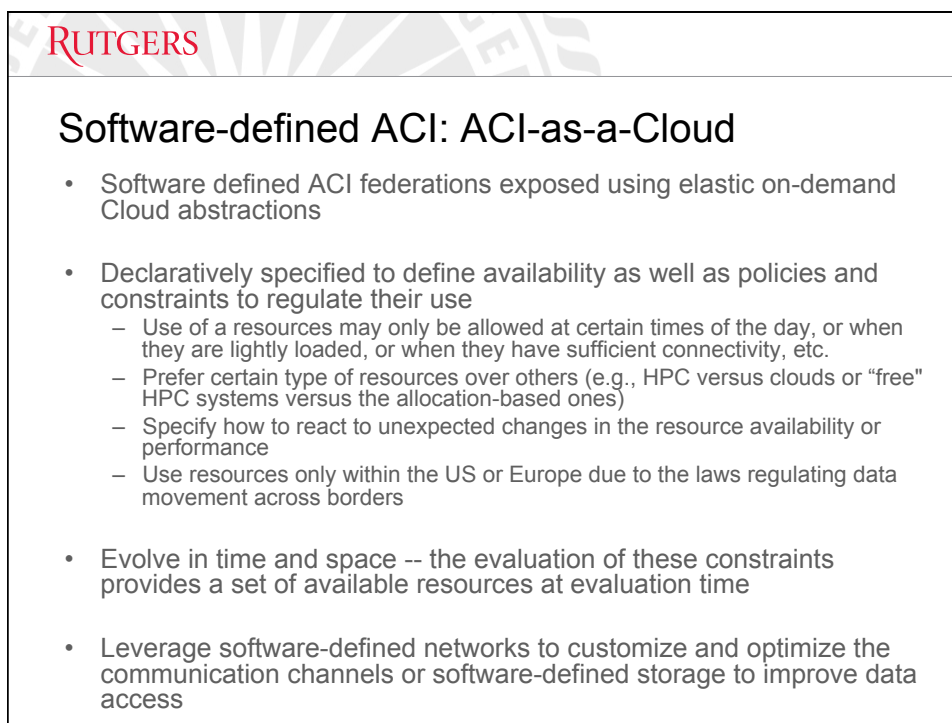
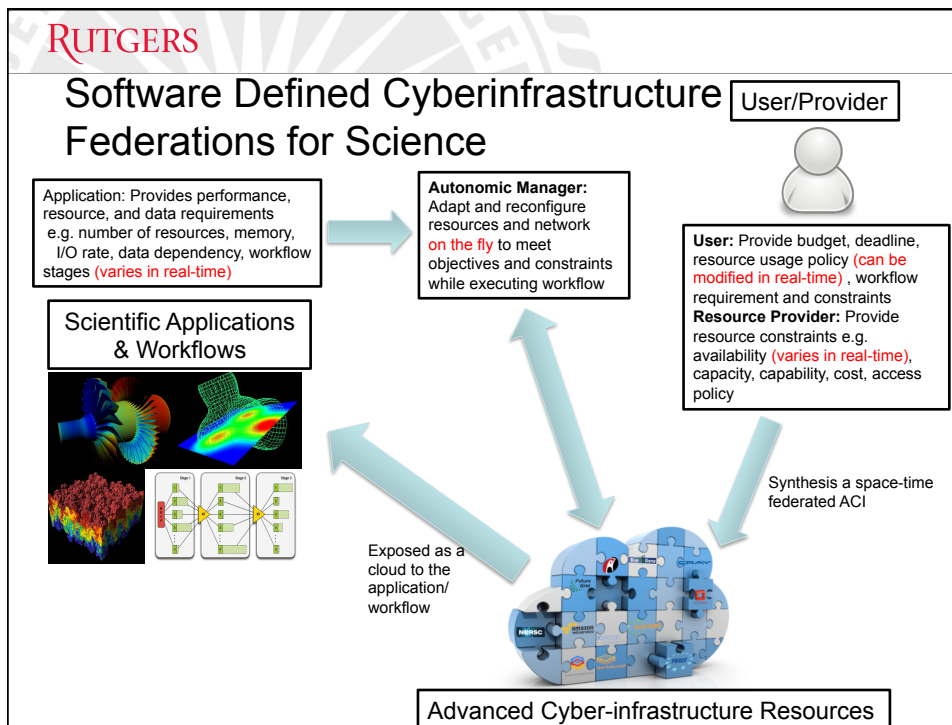
Other experiments

- Data-Driven Workflows on Federated Clouds [Cloud'14]
- Federating Resources using Social Models [IC2E'14]
- Elastic Federations for Large-scale Scientific Workflows [MTAGS'13]
- HPC plus Cloud Federations [e-Science'10]
- [See cometcloud.org]
- Testbed using resource in US (RU, FutureGrid, XSEDE, IBM), UK (Cardiff), Amazon EC2
- Experiments successful.... but can the model be generalized?

Software Defined Cyberinfrastructure Federations for Science ?

- Combine cloud abstractions with ideas from software-defined environments
- Independent control over application and resources
- Living federation that autonomously adapting itself to:
 - Changes in the environment
 - Application requirements





Software-defined ACI: Platform as a Science

- Platform as a Service to decouple applications from the underlying ACI Cloud
- Key components
 1. An API for building new applications or application workflows
 2. Mechanisms for specifying and synthesizing a customized views of the ACI federation that satisfies users' preferences and resource constraints
 3. Scalable middleware services that expose resources using Cloud abstractions
 4. Elasticity exposed in a semantically meaningful way
 5. Autonomics management is critical
- CometCloud provides some of these; currently focusing on 2

Many technical issues

- **Deployability:** Must be easy to deploy by a regular user without special privileges
- **Standardization/Interoperability:** Interact with heterogeneous resources
- **Self-discovery:** Discovery mechanisms to provide a realistic view of the federation
- **Scalability and extended capacity:** Scale across geographically distributed resources
- **Elasticity:** Ability to scale up, down or out on-demand
- **Security, Authentication, Authorization, Accounting.....**
-

Some Related Efforts

- FED4FIRE (European Union FP7)
 - A common federation framework for developing, adapting or adopting tools that support experiment lifecycle management, monitoring and trustworthiness
- InterCloud (Univ. of Melbourne, Australia)
 - Utility-oriented federation of cloud computing environments for scaling of application services
- Business Oriented Cloud Federation (Univ. of South Hampton, UK)
 - Cloud federation model via computation migration for real time applications; targets real-time online interactive applications, online games
-

Summary

- Emerging CDS&E workflows have dynamic and non-trivial computational/data requirements
 - Necessitate dynamically federated platforms that integrate heterogeneous resources / services
 - Provisioning and federating an appropriate mix of resources on-the-fly is essential and non-trivial
- Software-defined Advanced Cyber-Infrastructure for Science
 - Software defined ACI federations exposed using elastic on-demand Cloud abstractions
 - Application access using established programming abstraction/platforms for science
 - Autonomic management is critical
- Many challenges at multiple layers
 - Application formulation, programming systems, middleware services, standardization & interoperability, autonomic engines, etc.

RUTGERS

The CometCloud Team



<p>Moustafa AbdelBaky PhD student, Dept. of Electrical & Computer Engr. Rutgers University Email: moustafa@cac.rutgers.edu</p>	<p>Mengsong Zou PhD Student, Dept. of Computer Science Rutgers University Email: mz228@cac.rutgers.edu</p>
<p>Javier Diaz-Montes, Ph.D. Assistant Research Professor, Dept. of Electrical & Computer Engr. Rutgers University Email: javidiaz@rdi2.rutgers.edu</p>	<p>Manish Parashar, Ph.D. Rutgers Discovery Informatics Institute (RDI²) Rutgers University Email: parashar@rutgers.edu</p>



And many collaborators....

CometCloud: <http://cometcloud.org>

36

RUTGERS

Thank You!

Manish Parashar, Ph.D.
Rutgers Discovery Informatics Institute (RDI²)
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

Email: parashar@rutgers.edu
WWW: <http://parashar.rutgers.edu/>
CometCloud: <http://cometcloud.org>

RUTGERS

Acknowledgments

RUTGERS

IOWA STATE
UNIVERSITY

