




Enabling Grids for E-scienceE

## Introduction to Grid computing and the Grid track

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## The Grid Track



- **Goals**
  - Get an overview of the goals and challenges of Grid Computing
  - Experience state-of-the-art Grid technologies from the users' point of view (i.e. the **physicist's view**)
  - Use state-of-the-art Grid technologies to write your own Grid services (i.e. the **computer scientist's view**)
- **Schedule**
  - Monday: Lectures (2h30) on the "**physicist's view**"
  - Tuesday: Exercises (2h) on the "**physicist's view**"
  - Wednesday: Lecture (50mn) on the "**Grid operations**"  
Lecture (50mn) on the "**computer scientist's view**"
  - Thursday: Lecture (1h) "**Grid optimization**"  
Exercises (1h) on the "**physicist's view**"  
Exercises (2h) on the "**computer scientist's view**"
  - Friday: Exercises (2h)  
wrap-up (1h)

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**EGEE** Enabling Grids for E-scienceE **Pre-requisites** CERN School of Computing

- **No Grid background knowledge required**
  - PKI security infrastructure (CA's, proxies) from previous week (Alberto Pace)
- **Basics of Unix/Linux is assumed**
  - Basic knowledge of:
    - Shell scripts, perl/python, C++, Java
- **Exercises will be in teams of 2 persons**
  - At least one team member should have basic knowledge of Unix, scripting and programming languages



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**EGEE** Enabling Grids for E-scienceE **What is the Grid?** CERN School of Computing

- The World Wide Web provides seamless access to **information** that is stored in many millions of different geographical locations
- In contrast, the Grid is a new computing infrastructure which provides seamless access to **computing power** and **data** distributed over the globe
- The name Grid is chosen by analogy with the **electric power grid**: plug-in to computing power without worrying where it comes from, like a toaster



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## The Grid Vision

Researchers perform their activities regardless geographical location, interact with colleagues, share and access data

The Grid: networked data processing centres and "middleware" software as the "glue" of resources.

**Access to a production quality Grid will change the way science and much else is done**

Scientific instruments and experiments provide huge amount of data

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## Virtualization & Sharing

- **Virtual Organizations**
  - People from different organizations but with common goals get together to solve their problems in a cooperative way – similar to a HEP experiment
- **Virtualized shared computing resources**
  - Members of VOs have access to computing resources outside their home institutions. Resource providers typically have a contract/MoU with the VO, not with the VO members
- **Virtualized shared data resources**
  - Similar to computing resources
- **Other resources may be shared and virtualized as well:**
  - Instruments, sensors, even people

**Virtualization of resources is needed to abstract from their heterogeneity**

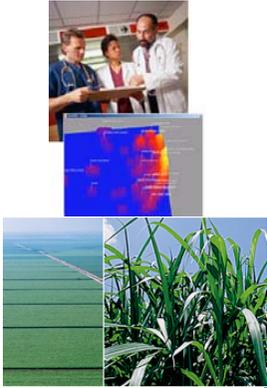
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## What is driving Grid development?

**Data and compute intensive sciences** are next generation applications that have extreme needs but are likely to become mainstream in the next 5 years

- **Physics/Astronomy:** data from different kinds of research instruments
- **Medical/Healthcare:** imaging, diagnosis and treatment
- **Bioinformatics:** study of the human genome and proteome to understand genetic diseases
- **Nanotechnology:** design of new materials from the molecular scale
- **Engineering:** design optimization, simulation, failure analysis and remote Instrument access and control
- **Natural Resources and the Environment:** weather forecasting, earth observation, modeling and prediction of complex systems: river floods and earthquake simulation



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## How does the grid work?

- The Grid relies on advanced software, called **middleware**, which ensures seamless communication between different computers and different parts of the world
- The Grid search engine not only finds the **data** the scientist needs, but also the data processing techniques and the **computing power** to carry them out
- It distributes the computing task to wherever in the world there is **available capacity**, and sends the result back to the scientist



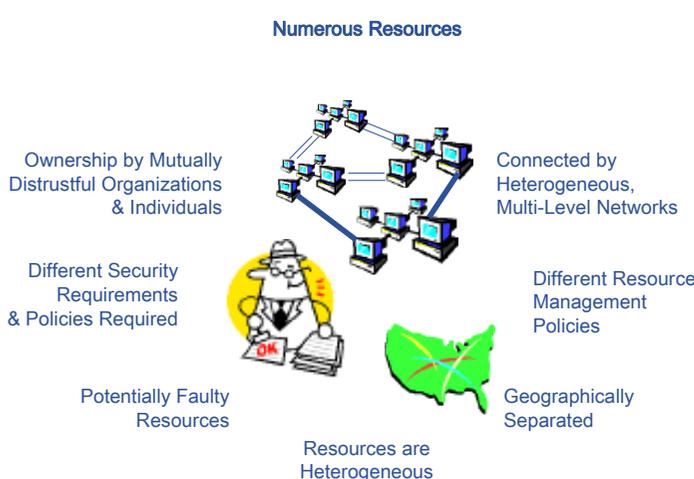
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**eGEE** Grids vs. Distributed Computing Enabling Grids for E-science 

- Distributed applications already exist, but they tend to be *specialized systems* intended for a single purpose or user group
- Grids go further and take into account:
  - Different kinds of *resources*
    - Not always the same hardware, data and applications
  - Different kinds of *interactions*
    - User groups or applications want to interact with Grids in different ways
  - *Dynamic* nature
    - Resources and users added/removed/changed frequently
- Grids are an evolution of distributed computing techniques

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**eGEE** What are the characteristics of a Grid system? Enabling Grids for E-science 



**Numerous Resources**

- Ownership by Mutually Distrustful Organizations & Individuals
- Connected by Heterogeneous, Multi-Level Networks
- Different Security Requirements & Policies Required
- Different Resource Management Policies
- Potentially Faulty Resources
- Resources are Heterogeneous
- Geographically Separated

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**Major Grid projects past and present**

**Many Grid development efforts — all over the world**

- Open Science Grid
- NASA Information Power Grid
- DOE Science Grid
- NSF National Virtual Observatory
- NSF GriPhyN
- DOE Particle Physics Data Grid
- NSF TeraGrid
- DOE ASCI Grid
- DOE Earth Science Grid
- DARPA CoABS Grid
- NEESGrid
- DOH BIRN
- NSF iVDGL
- Condor, Globus, VDT
- ...

- UK – OMII-UK, OGSA-DAI, GridPP, MyGrid
- Netherlands – DutchGrid,
- Germany – D-Grid, UNICORE
- France – eToile, aciGrid, Grid5000
- Italy – INFN Grid
- Ireland – GridIreland
- Switzerland - SwissGrid
- Hungary – DemoGrid, Grid proposal
- Norway, Sweden – NorduGrid
- Austria - AustrianGrid
- ...

- EGEE
- LCG
- DEISA
- OMII-Europe
- CoreGrid
- NextGrid
- Int.eu.grid
- Astrophysical Virtual Observatory
- GRIP
- GRIA
- GridLab
- EGSO
- ...

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**Standards are the key**

- The systems developed and deployed by the plethora of Grid projects need eventually converge
- Standardization efforts at multiple levels:

- **Basic Infrastructure:**
  - OASIS (<http://www.oasis-open.org/>)  
Web Services, XML, WSRF
- **Higher level services**
  - OGF (<http://www.ogf.org/>)  
Open Grid Service Architecture (OGSA)  
over 50 Research and Working groups organized in 8 areas



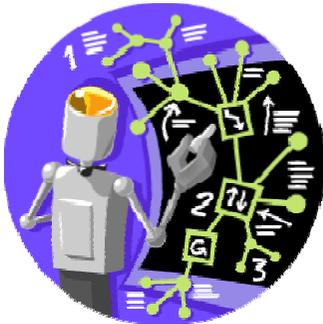

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## What do we expect?

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- **The Grid provides:**
  - Access to a world-wide virtual computing laboratory with almost infinite resources
  - Possibility to organize distributed scientific communities in Virtual Organizations (VOs)
  - Transparent access to distributed data and easy workload management
  - Easy to use application interfaces



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## Worldwide Grid Infrastructures

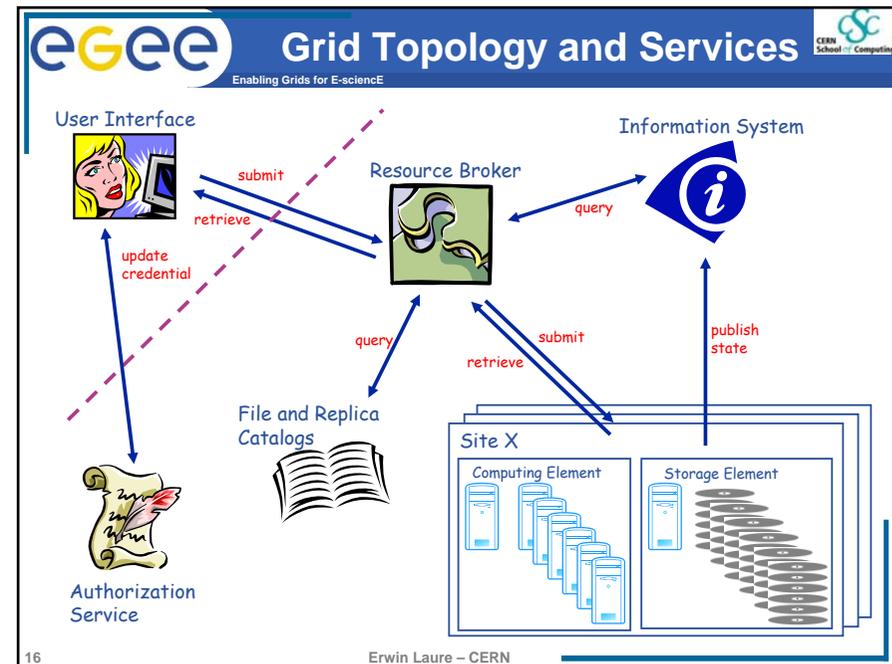
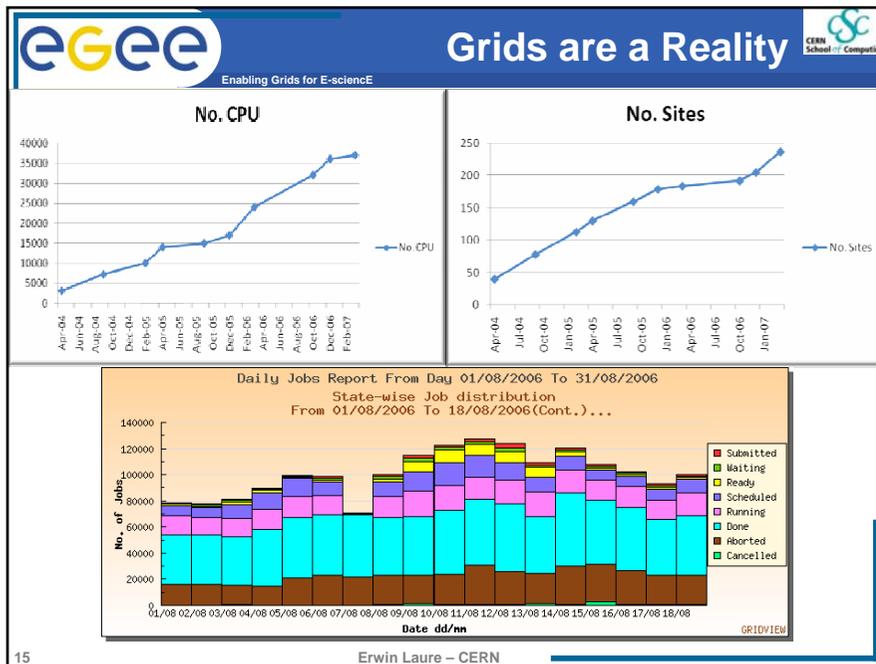
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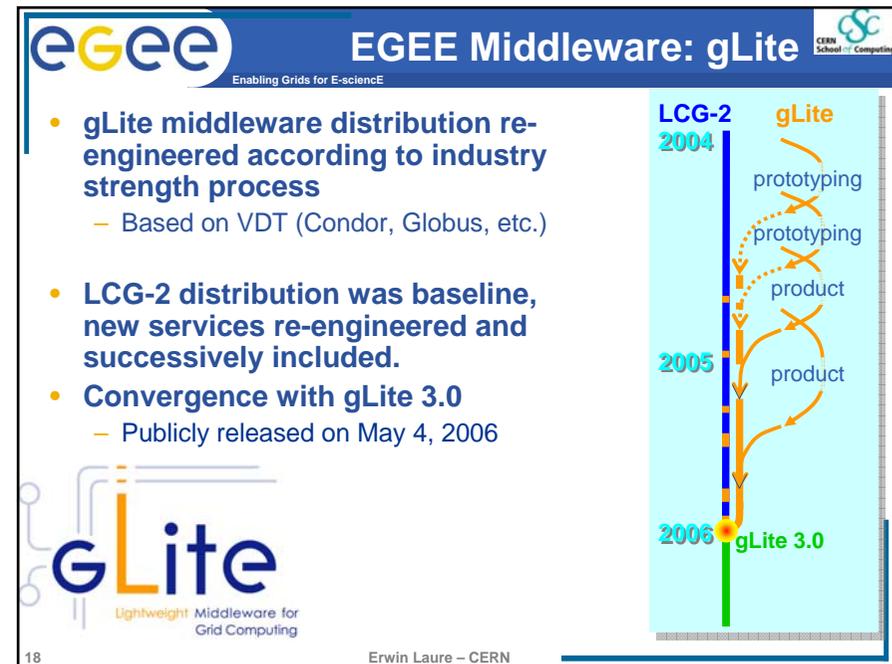
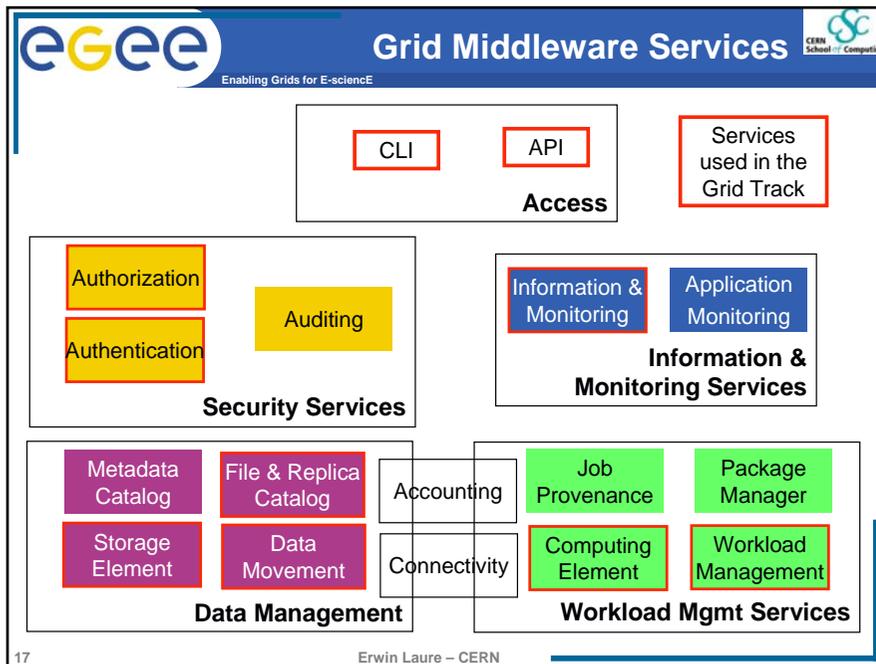


**GIN**

- APAC
- DEISA
- EGEE
- Naregi
- NDGF
- NGS
- OSG
- Pragma
- Teragrid

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## Guiding Principles

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**Service Oriented Architecture**

Interoperability

Portability

Modularity

Scalability

Web Services

Building on existing components in a lightweight manner

|        |     |        |
|--------|-----|--------|
| EDG    | LCG | Condor |
| Globus | SRM | ...    |

gLite  
Lightweight Middleware for Grid Computing

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## Building Grid Services

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- **Open Grid Service Architecture (OGSA)**
  - Extends web services to Grid services
  - Allows to build Grid services using a common infrastructure
- **First implementations appeared with Globus Toolkit version 3 (GT3) and 4 (GT4)**

**This will be the focus of Thursday and Friday**

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## Overview of Today

- **The “Physicist’s view” – Using the Grid**
  - Information services (20’ – Heinz Stockinger)
  - Workload management (50’ – Heinz Stockinger)
  - Data management (50’ – Erwin Laure)
- **Exercises follow tomorrow**

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## More Information

- **The EGEE Project**
  - <http://www.eu-egee.org>
- **The ICEAGE Project**
  - <http://www.iceage-eu.org>
- **The LCG Project**
  - <http://cern.ch/lcg>
- **The gLite middleware**
  - <http://www.glite.org>
- **The Condor Project**
  - <http://www.cs.wisc.edu/condor>
- **The Globus Project**
  - <http://www.globus.org>

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