

Experiences with using UNICORE in Production Grid Infrastructures DEISA and D-Grid



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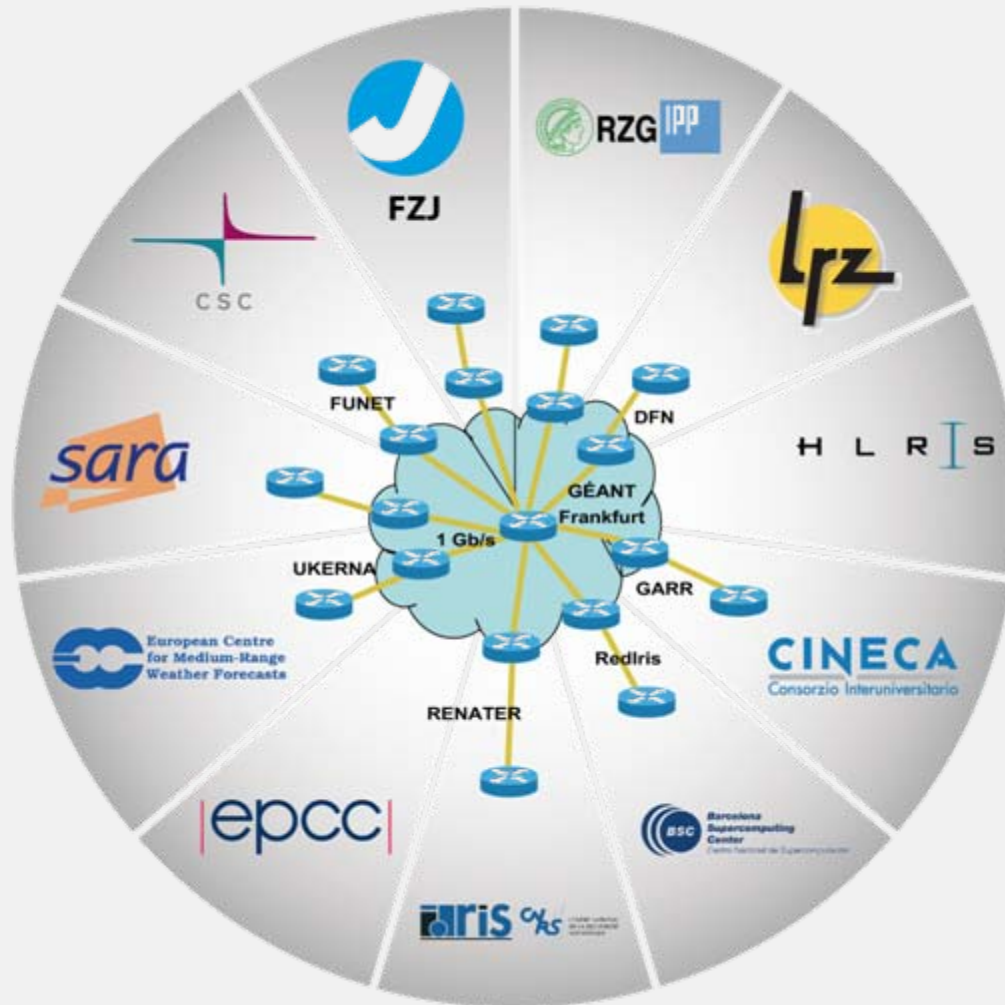
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DEISA – general aspects

- Consortium of leading national supercomputing centers in EU
- Deploy and operate an innovative, distributed, terascale **Grid-empowered infrastructure**
 - to enhance and reinforce High Performance Computing in Europe
 - to be used by scientists and industries in a coherent and comfortable way
 - with production quality being stable, secure, reliable, persistent, ...
→ “no-complains-from-users” services
- Deep integration of middleware and OS / batch system layer

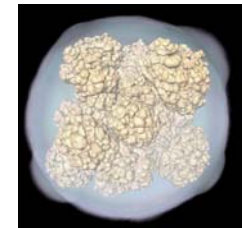
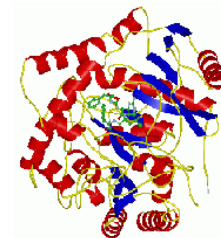
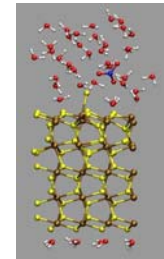
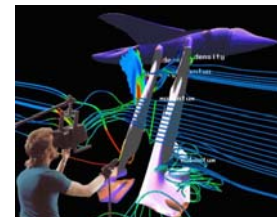
DEISA Partners



DEISA Service Activities

- **SA1 – Network Operation and Support (FZJ)**
 - Deployment and operation of a gigabit per second network infrastructure for an European distributed supercomputing platform. Network operation and optimization during project activity
- **SA2 – Data Management with Global File Systems (RZG)**
 - Deployment and operation of global distributed file systems, as basic building blocks of the “inner” super-cluster, and as a way of implementing global data management in a heterogeneous Grid
- **SA3 – Resource Management (CINECA)**
 - Deployment and operation of global scheduling services for the European super-cluster as well as for its heterogeneous Grid extension
- **SA4 – Applications and User Support (IDRIS)**
 - Enabling the adoption by the scientific community of the distributed supercomputing infrastructure as an efficient instrument for the production of leading computational science
- **SA5 – Security (SARA)**
 - Providing administration, authorization, and authentication for a heterogeneous cluster of HPC systems with special emphasis on single sign-on

- the German Grid initiative
- builds up and operates a sustainable Grid infrastructure
- establishes methods of e-science in the German scientific community
- More than 100 partners
- Started in 2005 with a 100 Million Euro funding from the German ministry for Education and Research
- Initiative contains following projects
 - DGI - D-Grid Integration project
 - AstroGrid-D in astronomy
 - C3-Grid for climate research
 - HEP-Grid for high energy physics
 - InGrid for engineering research
 - MediGrid for medical research
 - TextGrid for humanities



Motivation: Why UNICORE ?

- Scientists have to use huge computational and storage resources



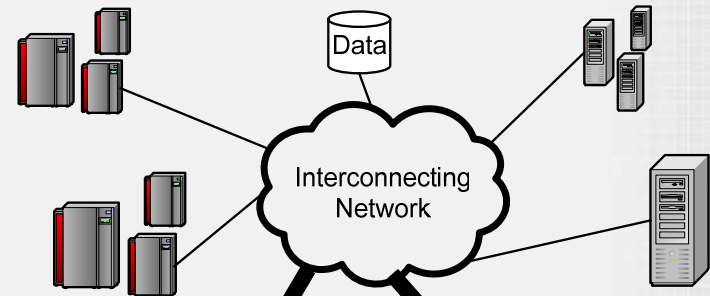
Motivation: Why UNICORE ?

- Supercomputers are managed by Resource Management Systems (RMSs) that handle the scheduling
- But: There are many RMSs available
- Many proprietary ways of job submission
 - IBM Loadleveler → `llsubmit...`
 - Torque Resource Manager → `qsub...`
- Different job description languages (# of nodes, memory requirements...)



Motivation: Why UNICORE ?

- Solution: Grid System UNICORE
- Define job workflows in abstract manner
- Immediate portability of job definitions for other systems with other architectures
- No 'learn overhead' if a new RMS is used

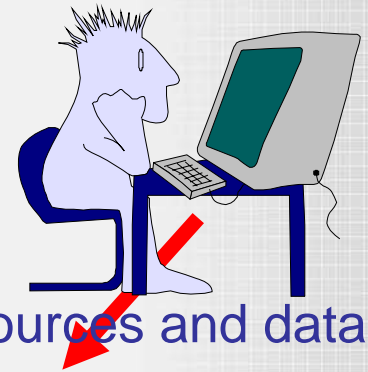


UNICORE

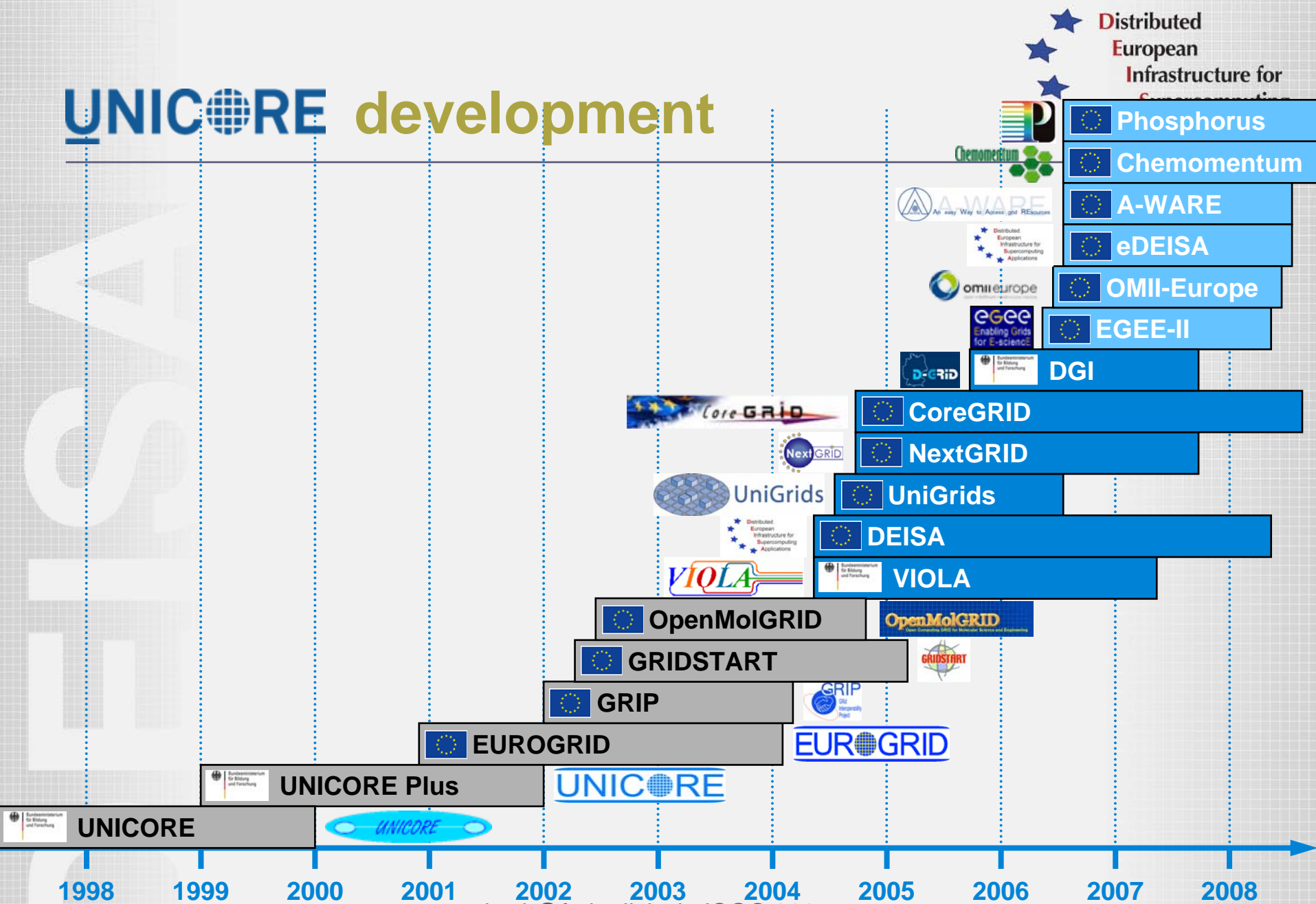


➔ Both DEISA and D-Grid are using UNICORE as Grid middleware

- UNiform Interface to COmputing Resources
- Started as a German funded Project in 1997
- Enhanced in many (European) projects
- Seamless and secure access to distributed resources and data via an intuitive GUI
- workflow engine for
 - complex multi-site multi-step workflows
 - job monitoring
- easy installation and configuration of client and server components

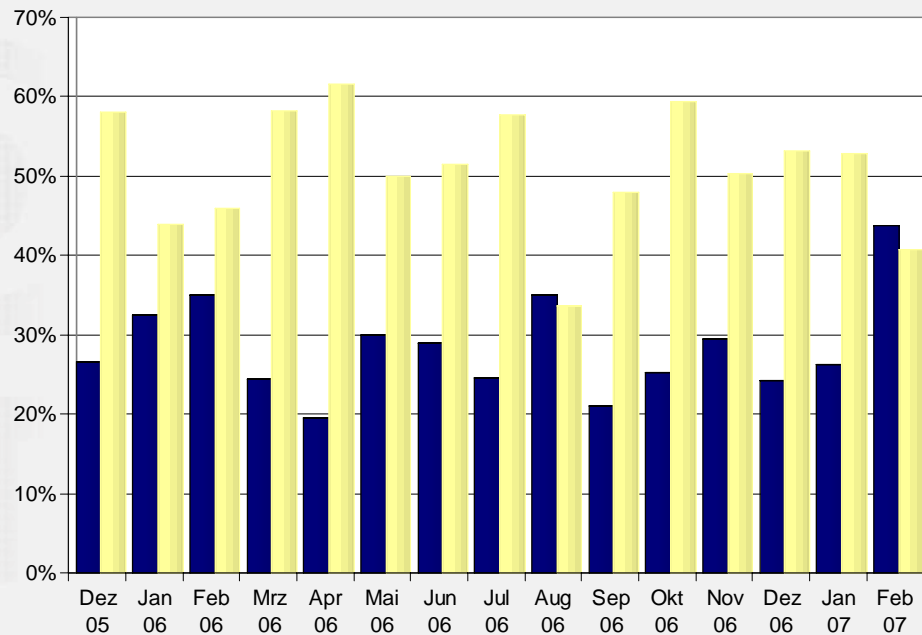


UNICORE development



UNICORE in production

- UNICORE production use on JUMP at Research Centre Juelich (IBM p690 eSeries Cluster (1312 CPUs, 8.9 TFlops))



■ UNICORE usage on JUMP
■ non UNICORE usage



- Almost 1/3 of all jobs are UNICORE jobs

Lessons Learned...

- Often “only” initial hurdles
 - adapting applications
 - managing certificates
- How easy is it to access the Grid Middleware?
 - Certificate handling
 - Automatic user management in DEISA in D-Grid
- Users have to be stimulated and encouraged to
 - use Grid technology for applications, computations, data transfer and access to resources
 - adapt/integrate their applications to/into Grids
 - once convinced they likely use it further on
- Operation of production environments is costly
 - certification authority, administrative tools, integration into site management, licenses, ...

More lessons learned

- Fulfillment of functional requirements is not enough
- Users want
 - help to overcome initial hurdles
 - 24/7 availability of the Grid infrastructure
 - Monitoring tool SIMON for DEISA and D-Grid UNICORE components
 - 24/7 availability of the Grid experts
 - support hotline, help desk, mailing lists, ...
 - long-term commitment for continuous development and support
 - workshops, hands-on training, ...
- Agreement on what the users want and what the developers implement is crucial
- Scientist sometimes don't like GUIs
 - DEISA developed DESHL as command line interface to UNICORE to address this

Conclusions

- Production Grids are possible
- But: users only use Grid middleware if
 - Deployment of new production software offers added value
 - Easy usage, increased effectiveness, decreased cost, ...
 - integration of legacy applications
- Success of the Grid Middleware depends on successful interaction with other components, working groups, colleagues...
 - Network, File System, underlying batch system, Applications, Security,...
- Functionality is important but also Support, Support, Support...
- Open Source distribution is the right way
 - Source for bug reports, requirements, ...
 - Higher visibility & community building

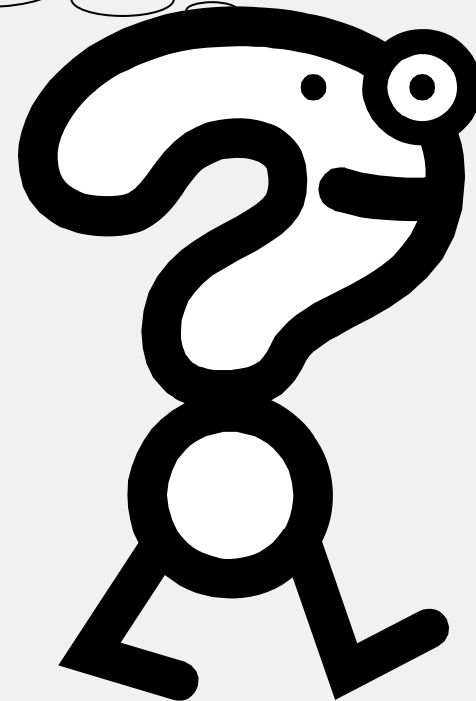
Getting UNICORE

- Download UNICORE at

UNICORE OPEN SOURCE

- <http://www.unicore.eu>

Questions?



Thanks...



Thanks...

To all partners who contributed
to the UNICORE development in
DEISA and D-Grid

R. Brey¹, L. Clementi², Th. Fieseler¹,
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Thank s . . .

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