



Grid Computing "Beyond Enablement"

Next Step Capabilities
building on the basic grid infrastructure.

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Outline

- Who is Cluster Resources, Inc. (CRI)
- Grid Types
 - Local Area Grid (Campus Grid)
 - Wide Area Grid (Collaboration Grid)
- Next Step Grid Supporting Capabilities and Policies
 - Intelligent Data Staging
 - Co-Allocation & Multi-Sourcing
 - Sovereignty (Local vs. Central Management Policies)
 - Virtual Private Cluster and Virtual Private Grid
 - Service Monitoring and Management
- Usage Cases



Cluster Resources - Background

- Cluster Resources, Inc.TM is a leading provider of workload and resource management software and services for cluster, grid and utility-based computing environments.
- As the developers of the popular Maui Scheduler and the next generation Moab Workload ManagerTM, Moab Grid SchedulerTM, and other associated products, Cluster Resources has come to be recognized as a leader in innovation and return on investment.
- Providing grid and cluster middleware supporting the largest and most complex clusters and grids in the world, as well as small computing sites, Cluster Resources is able to apply best practices to most any industry and environment.
- With well over 1,500 clients worldwide, and drawing upon over a decade of industry experience, Cluster Resources delivers the software products and services that enable an organization to understand, control, and fully optimize their compute resources.
- Recognized Leaders in Technology, Openness, Service Expertise, and Affordability



Cluster Resources – Background cont.

- Industry Leading Schedulers
 - Most advanced
 - Functionality
 - Manageability and control
 - Scheduler and Policy Engine of choice
 - Selected by President's Information Technology Advisory Committee as Scheduler of choice (PITAC)
 - US Department of Energy, & Department of Defence
 - Global 1000 biotechnology, energy, manufacturing & computing companies
 - Managing the largest clusters in the world
 - · World's largest grid
 - World's largest data center
 - Department of Energy Scalable System Software Project
 - Founding contributor to Global Grid Forum
 - Utility-based computing focused
 - Openness: Supports the widest range of resource manager and platform environments
 - Ensures the customer is not locked into any particular environment, and allows collaboration with other parties without requiring similar environments



Solution Framework for Grid Computing

End Users: Submit jobs via web form Interface

Administrators: Sets policies and manages via Moab Cluster Manager





Globus

Moab Grid Scheduler

Moab Access Portal

Moab Cluster Manager

Moab Workload Manager

Resource Manager

enforcement and workload management, as well as interfaces with GridFTP for data staging and optionally Globus or other secure identity managers for secure management of access rights

Moab Grid Scheduler: Provides Grid-based policy

Moab Access Portal: Provides web-based job submission and management for end users, and passes requests to Moab Workload Manager

Moab Cluster Manager: Is a graphical tool that uses wizards and forms to improve ease of use and to unify Workload and Resource Manager functions

Moab Workload Manager: Enforces policies, monitors workload and controls submissions through resource manager

Resource Manager Submits Jobs to Compute Nodes

Used in: Wide Area Grids

Used in: Local Area Grids

&

Small to Large Clusters

OS and Communication



Compute Nodes



Local Area Grid (Campus Grid)

Characteristics

- Shared user space (user name and password structure)
- Shared data space (existing network communication)
- Typically geographically close
- Typically used within a fully or mostly trusted environment (e.g. department to department within a business, university or governmental organization)

Benefits of Local Area Grid vs. Independent Clusters

- Scale (larger single cluster image)
- Collaboration (shared resources, data and personnel)
- Reduce costs
 - Higher performance (better utilization due to reduced fragmentation)
 - Sharing of unique resources (applications, hardware attributes, storage, instruments)
 - Administrative (unification of management tools and infrastructure, reduced training)
 - Managerial control (unified reporting and accounting)
- End-User experience (unification of experience)



Local Area Grid (Campus/Enterprise) Multi-Resource Management Mode



Moab Cluster Manager

Moab Cluster Manager: Acts as the Interface, using wizards and forms to improve ease of use and to unify interface to Workload and Resource Managers



Web Server & Moab Access Portal: Accepts job requests and passes requests to Moab Cluster Manager

Single User Space







Moab Workload Manager

Moab Workload Manager: \ Enforces policies, monitors workload and controls submissions through resource manager

> Local Area Grid Head Node:

OS and Communication



Compute Nodes - Cluster 1

Resource/Queue Manager Resource/Queue Manager

OS and Communication

Space

Data

Unified



Compute Nodes - Cluster 2

Resource/Queue Manager

Cluster Head Node 2.

Cluster Head Node 1: Manages Submissions to Compute Nodes

Cluster Head Node etc.:

Resource/Queue Manager

OS and Communication



Compute Nodes - Cluster etc.

End Users: (In a Single User Space) Submit jobs via web form Interface



Wide Area Grid (Collaboration Grid)

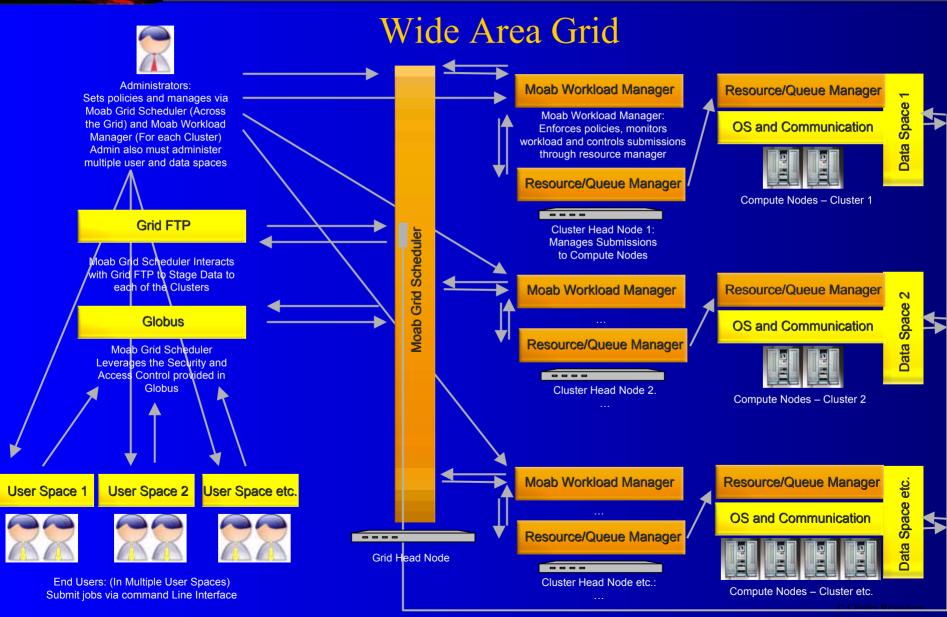
Characteristics

- Not based on cost savings other than access to unique resources.
- Disconnected user space (user name and password structure)
- Disconnected data space (no existing network communication)
- Either geographically separated or architecturally separated
- Typically used within a partially trusted <u>public</u> environment (e.g. academic, government or research)
- Have access to a specialized data link (e.g. Internet2 (US), AARNet (Australia), Super Janet (UK), EARN (Europe), IIJ (Japan), etc.)

Benefits

- Collaboration
 - Sharing of unique resources (applications, hardware attributes, storage, instruments)
 - Collaboration (project data, personnel, time reduction)
 - End-User experience (unification of submission and experience)







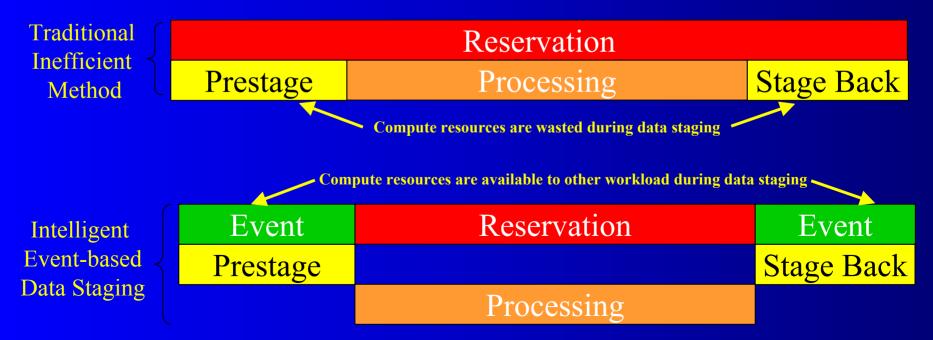
Once your grid can finally communicate...

...what "next step capabilities" are important to make the grid work effectively to accomplish its real goals?

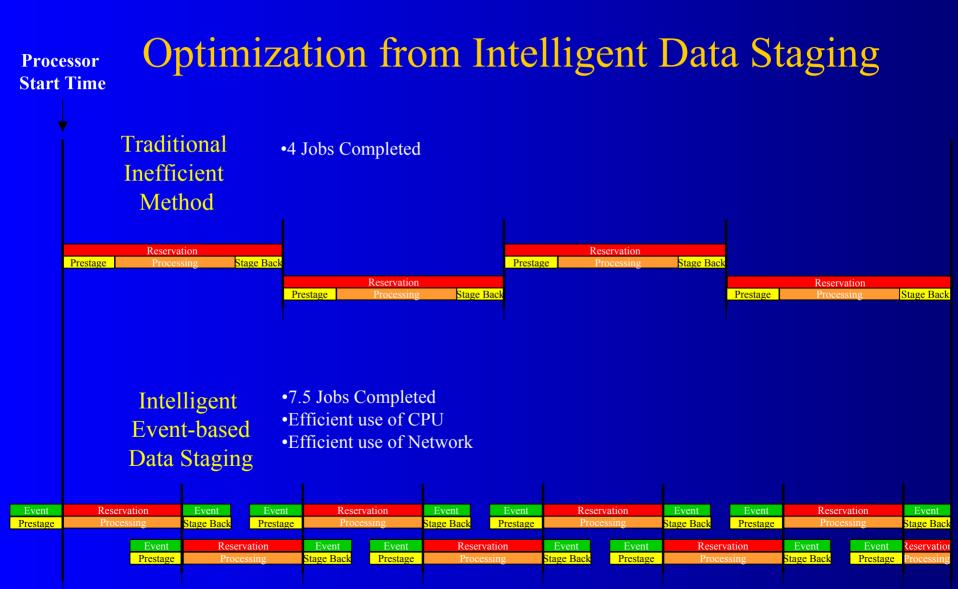


Intelligent Data Staging

- Automatically pre-stages input data and stages back output data with event policies
- Coordinate data stage time with compute resource allocation
- Use GASS, gridftp, and scp for data management
- Optionally reserve network resources to guarantee data staging and inter-process communication



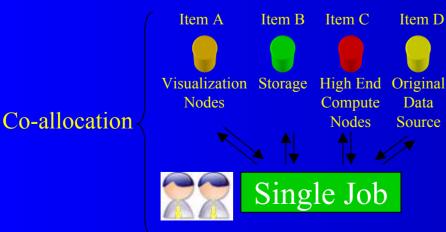




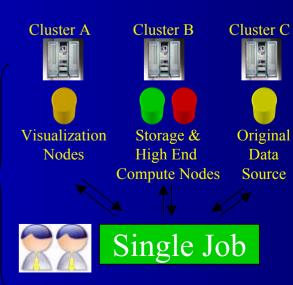


Co-Allocation and Multi-Sourcing

- Workload obtains resource, job, policy, & user information from multiple sources
 - Computational hardware, storage, software licenses, network (bandwidth), and other resources
- Uses and drives multiple services
 - Data managers, job staging services, resource monitors, identity managers, allocation managers and other services
- Similar resources from multiple clusters can be allocated to a job
- Distinct resource types from multiple clusters can be allocated to a job



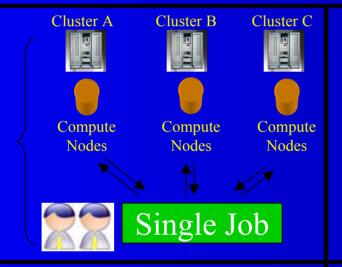
Multi-sourcing





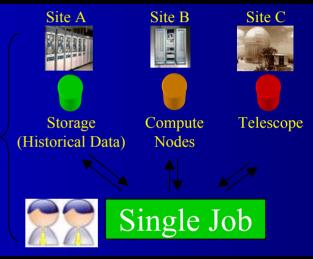
Co-Allocation and Multi-Sourcing Examples

Massively Scalable



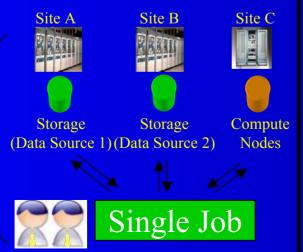
Collaborative
Research
(Share Resources)

e.g. Astro Physics



Collaborative Research (Share Data)

e.g. Genome Project

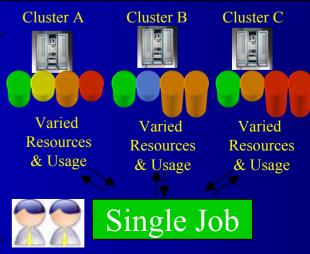


Cost Optimized
Computing

(Unify Departments)

Share licenses
Share capacity
Share instruments
Share costs

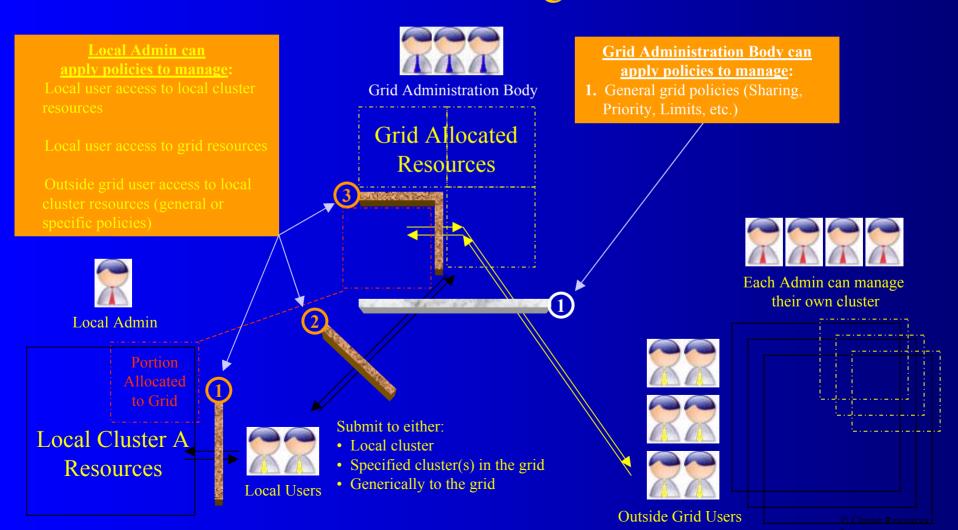
Unify administration
Unify experience



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Local vs. Central Management Policies





Example: Cluster and Grid Policies

Local Cluster

- Local user access to local cluster resources

 - Usage limit of 16 processors at a time for any particular user A department may have up to 30% of the nodes reserved at any one time
- Local user access to grid resources
 - A user may use up to 50,000 credits using grid resources
 - Jobs requiring access to a specific dataset (e.g. bio database) may not submit to the grid
- Outside grid user access to local cluster resources
 - Only 64 processors are made available to Grid jobs during business hours
 - Outside users may only submit jobs with durations of less than 8 hours
 - All outside jobs that run during 8 AM to 6 PM Monday through Friday must be preemptible

Grid

- No site may use more than 50% of the grid resources at any one time, without receiving a reduced priority (Grid Level Fairshare)
- Local users always have affinity for running on grid resources provided by their own site (Grid Level Resource Allocation Policies)
- Jobs with 10 gigabytes of data may only be submitted to sites A, B & C, and no job may be submitted which has data files larger than 100 gigabytes (Grid Level Resource Access Policies)
- For the next two weeks project A has guaranteed access to 2,000 processors spread across three clusters (Grid Level Reservations)

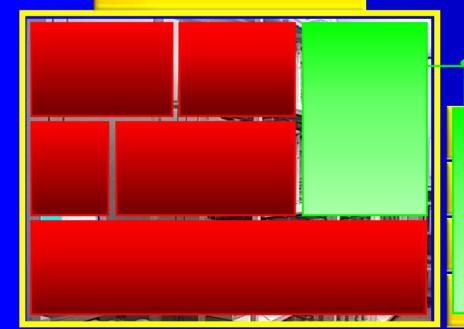


Virtual Private Cluster



Local Admin: Centrally manages all resources

Compute Resources





Sub Administrator:
Only sees and manages resources
partitioned to his/her group –
policies and queues can apply to
these virtual clusters



Users: Only see and access a virtual partition of resources

Virtual Cluster A:
Virtual Partition of all resources types
(fixed or floating)
and then allocated to a group



Software Licenses

Network Bandwidth

Etc.













© Cluster Resources



Virtual Private Grid (Q3 - 2005)

Similar to a Virtual Private Cluster, a Virtual Private Grid is a collection of cluster & grid resources presented in such a way that users only see and interact with those resources for which the user or organization has rights to.

Example:

- Users only see 50% of the available grid resources due to a grid policy which sets a maximum usage limit at 50%
 - This would help users from even trying to submit jobs that would violate grid policies (less frustration, more effective decision making)
- Users do not see resources that have not been allocated to the grid



Service Monitoring and Management

Service Levels

- Ownership centric
 - Owners can have instant access by preempting others
 - Owners can have the next available resource
 - Owners can have preferred priority levels
- Time dependency centric
 - Deadline Scheduling
 - High Priority, normal priority, low priority (a full spectrum of levels)
- Fairness centric
 - Percentage based Fairshare
 - Target (Quota) based Fairshare
- Cost centric
 - Resource value based access policies (protect high value resources)

Allocation Management

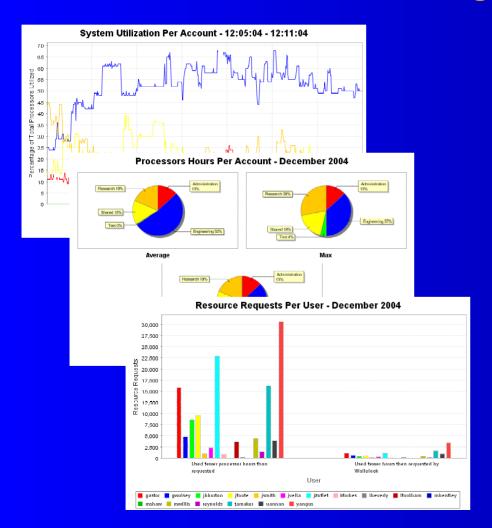
- Credit systems (Gold, QBank)
- CPU hour-based usage limits
- Other resource usage limits (e.g. data, network, license, etc.)

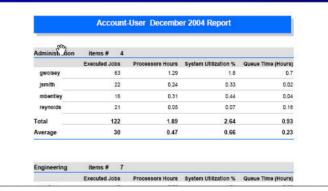
Reporting

• Global, cluster, site, project, user, etc.



Service Monitoring and Management





User Consum	ption Report							Tues	day Dece	nber 14 2004
Account	Administration]								
User	amadsen									
	Resource Type	ID	Start Time	Duration						
	Job	12993	16-11-2004	31 Seconds	Charge Type	(Consumed	*	Rate)	1=	Total
	2				Processor Hours	0.14		\$ 0.60		\$ 0.08
<i>₹</i> ?}	-	-16	7.							
User	Resource Type	ID	Start Time	Duration						
	Job	12993	16-11-2004	31 Seconds	Charge Type	(Consumed	*	Rate)	=	Total
	<u> </u>				Processor Hours	0.14		\$ 0.60		\$ 0.08
	Total Cost For	User								\$ 0.17
	Average Cost P	er User								\$ 0.08
	awok		Tr.	-1/						
	Resource Type	ID	Start Time	Duration						
	Job	13065	16-11-2004	31 Seconds	Charge Type Processor Hours	(Consumed 0.02	*	Rate) \$ 0.60		Total \$ 0.01
	-				Processor nours	0.02		\$ 0.00		\$ 0.01
	Total Cost For	User								\$ 0.01
	Average Cost P	er User								\$ 0.01
User	cjackson									
	-	10	7							
	Resource Type	ID	Start Time	Duration						1
	Job	13130	16-11-2004	31 Seconds	Charge Type	(Consumed	*	Rate)	-	Total
	<u>-</u>				Processor Hours	0.01		\$ 0.60		\$ 0.01
										Page



Usage Cases

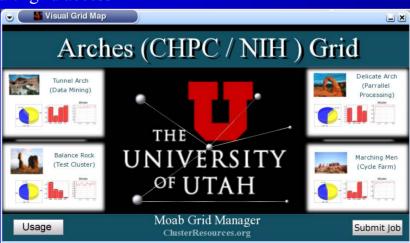
Real world applications.





Center for High Performance Computing (CHPC)

- 7 Clusters (Local Area Grid Common Data and Admin Domain)
 - Specialty Clusters (Clusters optimized for specific job types)
 - Serial jobs, large data, fast interconnect
 - Shared Clusters (Multiple owners)
 - Federation/Condominium-style resources
- Using Moab Grid Scheduler
 - Integrate multiple clusters (single cluster image)
 - Cluster independence (failure isolation)
 - Resource optimization (utilization and responsiveness)
 - Enforce global allocation policies
 - Enabling multi-grid access





Ohio Supercomputing Center (OSC) & Cluster Ohio Project

- 12 Clusters moving to 22 (Wide Area Grid multiple data, user & admin domains)
 - Hardware specific clusters
 - Cray, Altix, Linux clusters, etc.
 - Geographically distributed clusters (multiple university owners)
- Using Moab Grid Scheduler
 - Integrate multiple clusters (resource access & collaboration)
 - Automated data staging
 - Common user interface (mask grid complexities)
 - Resource optimization (utilization and responsiveness)
 - Enforce global allocation policies
 - Enabling multi-grid access





Example Participating Grid Sites

- TeraGrid
 - NCSA, SDSC, and other leading edge US-based government and academic sites enabling cluster spanning and co-allocation centric jobs
- China Meteorological Association (CMA Chinese Weather Grid)
 - Clusters unified as a Local Area Grid for scaling purposes for 3,200 processor system
- University of Tromsa Computing Center (Norway Part of Nordagrid)
 - Multiple Scandinavian Universities joining resource for collaboration
- WestGrid (Canada)
 - 7 Member sites of Western Canada integrating geographically distributed and specialized resources
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA US Weather Grid)
 - 3 Principle sites merging resources for Weather Forecasting



Summary of Globus Integration

- Moab Grid Scheduler integrates with Globus
 - -2.2.x
 - -2.4.x
 - -3.x.x
- Data management
 - Input and output data staging with GASS and GridFTP services
- Job management
 - Job staging with GRAM/Gatekeeper services
- User management
 - Support of Globus user mapping files
- Security
 - X509-based client authentication



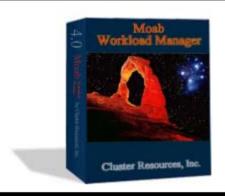




Appendix



Moab Workload ManagerTM



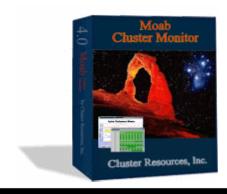
Moab: Our next Generation Product Family

- All Maui scheduling and policy management capabilities
- Supports additional resource types (licenses, filespaces, etc.)
- Event Policies (maintenance tasks, added automation)
- High availability fallback
- Local Area Grid support (campus/enterprise grids)



Moab Cluster ManagerTM & MonitorTM



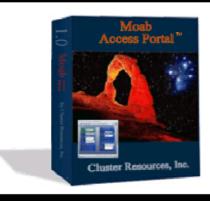


Moab Cluster Manager & Monitor:

- Save significant time in both learning and operating Moab
- Reduce user and admin errors with intelligent wizards & forms
- Diagnose and resolve issues in moments with visual interface
- Report on usage and QoS delivery with customizable reporting
- Use even policies to build automated processes



Moab Access PortalTM

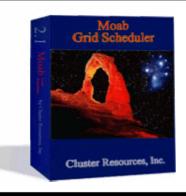


Moab Access Portal:

- Submit workloads/jobs from any location by use of a browser
- Scales to environments with thousands of users
- Reduces administrative work
- End-users are able to review and manage the status of their own current workloads/jobs



Moab Grid Scheduler (SILVER)

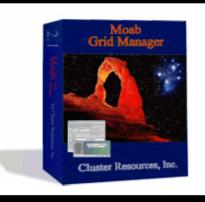


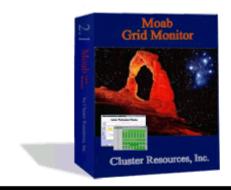
Moab Grid Scheduler:

- Optimize resources across multiple clusters (100+ Clusters)
- Ensure access policies match political/organizational rules
- Allow both global and local workload/usage policies
- Resolve grid usage issues with detailed accounting and diagnostic tools



Moab Grid Manager & Monitor





Moab Grid Manager & Monitor:

- Instant visual overview of resource sharing
- Automate reporting of grid usage
- Support allocation management for accounting purposes
- <u>Under development (beta)</u>



Moab Access Portal for GridsTM



Moab Access Portal for Grids:

- Submit workloads/jobs from any location by use of a browser
- Scales to environments with thousands of users
- Reduces administrative work
- Under development (alpha)

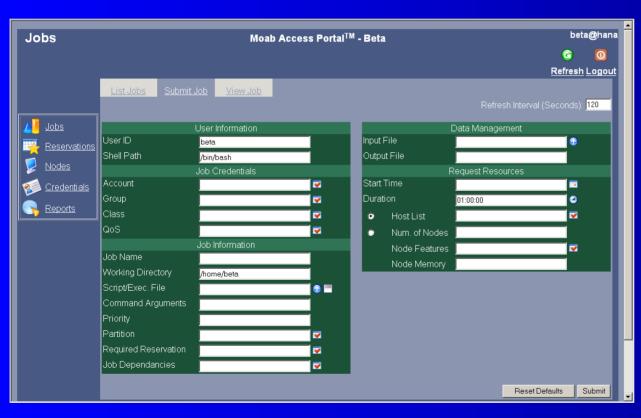


UTILITY - BASED COMPUTING





Simplified End-User Submission







Administer through an easy to use GUI





Moab Grid Scheduler (Silver):

What is it:

• An advanced reservation based job scheduler/policy manager that empowers organizations to optimize distributed workloads to be run across independent clusters.

Benefits:

- Optimize resources across multiple independent clusters (scales to more than 100 clusters)
- Access global resources from a single point with ease (from a few processors to multiteraflop supercomputers)
- Manage the global resource complexities of the unified system while maintaining local autonomy
- Resolve grid environment issues using detailed accounting of consumed resources and diagnostic tools
- Enforce global usage policies that manage consumption across departments or with outside organizations



Moab Grid Scheduler (Silver):

Where does it fit:

• Silver fits at the Grid layer above the local or cluster scheduler, in order to empower the access to and optimization of all clusters as a combined whole.

Supported Environment:

Requirements:	Supported Platforms:
 OpenPBS TORQUE Resource Manager PBSPro LoadLeveler LSF Limited Support Scalable System Software (SSS-RM) Under Development 	 Linux AIX OSF/Tru-64 Solaris HP-UX IRIX FreeBSD Other UNIX platforms



Silver – Security/Privacy

- Account mapping
 - Uses Globus map file
- Job staging
 - Uses Globus Gatekeeper
- Resource availability Query
 - Can only see aggregate resource availability
 - Cannot see nodes
 - Cannot see policies
- Job Management
 - Can only see jobs/reservations it owns
 - Can only manage jobs/reservations it owns



Silver – Fault Tolerance

- Supports object messages
- Reports low level failures via diagnostic commands
 - provides low level failure message originating in globus, moab, torque, or data manager
- Evaluates grid wide resource availability and reports low level reason for blockage



- sjobctl (Manage Jobs)
 - Query global and cluster level job state, history, and statistics
 - Diagnose job failures and resource availability
 - Modify job attributes and constraints
 - Cancel hold and force execute job



- sresctl (Manage Resources)
 - Modify Resource State
 - List grid jobs and reservations currently utilizing resource
 - View Resource Statistics and History
 - Diagnose Resource Failures



- srsvctl (Manage Reservations)
 - Create Single and Multi-Cluster Grid Reservations
 - List Grid Reservations
 - Remove Grid Reservations



- suserctl (Manage Users)
 - Query statistics and current usage for grid users
 - Manage resource access and policies for grid users
 - Diagnose user issues



- sgridctl (Manage Grid)
 - Query statistics and current usage for grid
 - Set global grid policies and configuration
 - Diagnose grid issues



- squery (Query Grid)
 - Query resource availability subject to specific constraints



- sqsub (Submit Grid Jobs)
 - Submit Jobs to the Grid



Grid Level Scheduling Polices

- Management of grid workload prioritization
- Grid level fairshare support
- Per user grid throttling policies



Examples

- sqsub –l nodes=1@osc,walltime=1:00:00
- srsvctl –c 4:sp2+2@anl –s Feb10 –d 24:00:00
- sjobctl –v 234.gridmaster.edu
- sqsub –1 nodes=1600,tpc=200