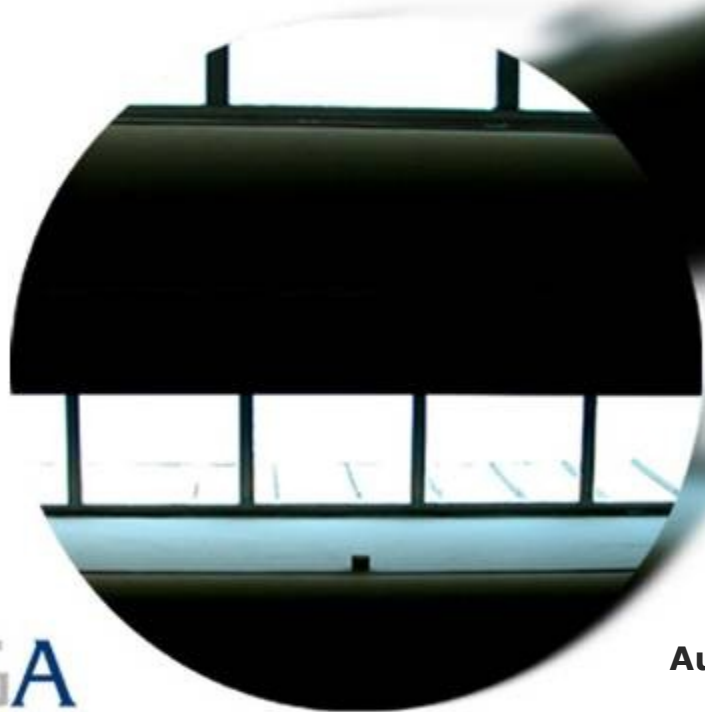


*G-Fluxo: A Workflow Grid portal ready for
Computational Chemistry*



CESGA

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CENTRO DE SUPERCOMPUTACIÓN DE GALICIA

ESTABLISHED IN 1993 IN SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA



CESGA



SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA



Index

- ▶ User interface and visualization
 - ▶ Inherent problems on Distributed Infrastructures
 - ▶ Portals
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 - ▶ DAG Workflow (condor supported)
- ▶ Meta Workflow (XPDL)



**User interface
and
visualization**

Inherent problems on Distributed Infrastructures

- ▶ Authentication
- ▶ Distributed Data
 - ▶ Data centralization is desirable
- ▶ Job management
 - ▶ Job submission to High Throughput Computing resources
 - ▶ Job monitoring (Visualization steering)

Portals

E-scientists' concerns:



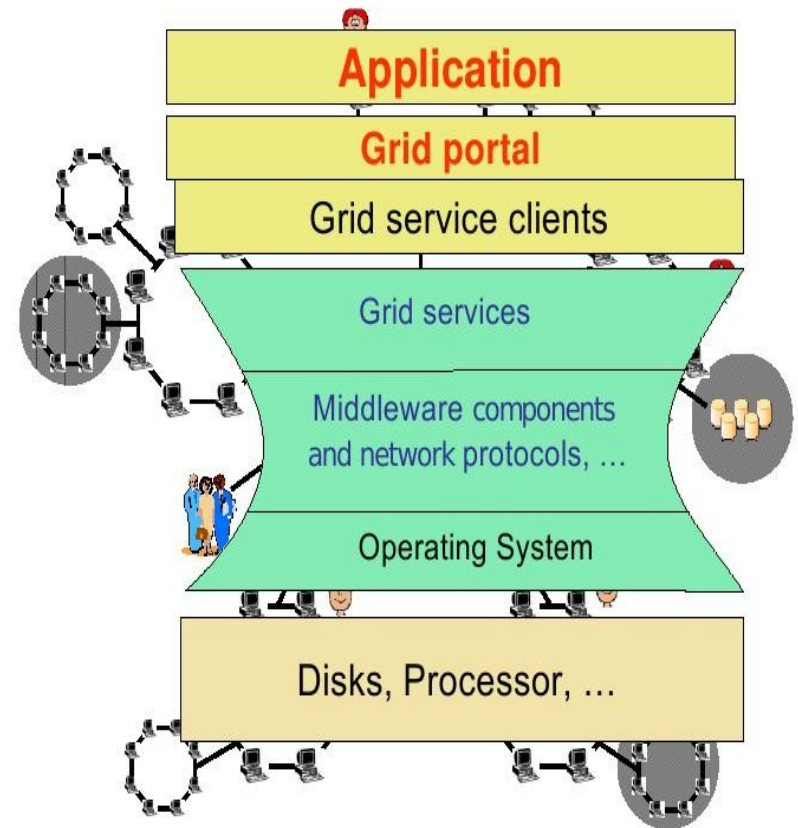
- ▶ How to concentrate on my own research if the tool I would like to use is in continuous change?
- ▶ How can I learn and understand the usage of the Grid?
- ▶ How can I develop Grid applications?
- ▶ How can I execute Grid applications?
- ▶ How to tackle performance issues?
- ▶ How to use several Grids at the same time?
- ▶ How to migrate my application from one Grid to another?
- ▶ How can I collaborate with fellow researchers?

A good Grid Portal must answer these concerns!!!

Portals

Typical functionalities of a Grid portal:

- ▶ User authentication
 - ▶ Web security (e.g. name&passwd)
 - ▶ grid security (proxies)
- ▶ Data management
 - ▶ Web protocols / grid protocols (e.g. HTTP)/(e.g. GridFTP)
- ▶ Job management
- ▶ Local resource/distributed resources
- ▶ Visualization
 - ▶ Application input/output/execution progress



Support for Emerging Technologies

Welcome to Open Cirrus™ the HP/Intel/Yahoo! Open Cloud Computing Research Testbed

Open Cirrus is an open cloud-computing research testbed designed to support research into the design, provisioning and management of services at a global multi-datacenter scale.

Open Cirrus is a collaboration of several organizations:



HP Labs



Intel Research



Yahoo! Research



University of Illinois at Urbana
Champaign



Karlsruhe Institute of Technology,
Germany



Infocomm Development Authority,
Singapore

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)

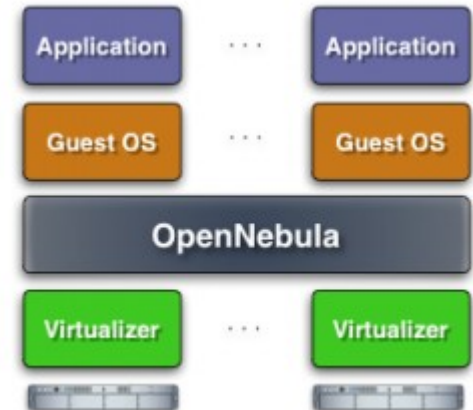
Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) is a web service that provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud. It is designed to make web-scale computing easier for developers.


Amazon EC2's simple web service interface allows you to obtain and configure capacity with minimal friction. It provides you with complete control of your computing resources and lets you run on Amazon's proven computing environment. Amazon EC2 reduces the time required to obtain and boot new server instances to minutes, allowing you to quickly scale capacity, both up and down, as your computing requirements change. Amazon EC2 changes the economics of computing by allowing you to pay only for capacity that you actually use. Amazon EC2 provides developers the tools to build failure resilient applications and isolate themselves from common failure scenarios.

[Sign Up For Amazon EC2](#)

Ian Foster, Yong Zhao, Ioan Raicu, Shiyong Lu,
“Cloud Computing and Grid Computing
360-Degree Compared”,
arXiv:0901.0131v

OpenNebula.org





G-Fluxo proposal

P-Grade

- ▶ General purpose, workflow-oriented computational Grid portal. Supports the development and execution of workflow-based Grid applications – a tool for Grid orchestration
- ▶ Based on GridSphere-2
 - ▶ Easy to expand with new portlets (e.g. application-specific portlets)
 - ▶ Easy to tailor to end-user needs

Solves Grid interoperability problem at the workflow level



The screenshot shows the P-Grade Portal website. On the left is a vertical navigation menu with blue buttons for: Home, Benefits, Features and Releases, Try the Portal, Training, Portal installations, Client requirement, Install the portal, How to get access, Documents, Publications, Workflow repository, Developer Alliance, and User Forum. The main content area features the P-Grade logo (a stylized 'X' shape) and the text 'P-GRADE portal'. Below this is a 'News' section with a headline '16/Feb/2007 P-GRADE Portal 2.5 released' and a short paragraph. A section titled 'What is the P-GRADE Grid Portal?' follows, containing a detailed paragraph about the portal's capabilities and its role in providing a service-rich environment for grid workflows.

<http://www.lpds.sztaki.hu/pgportal>

P-Grade

Main features:

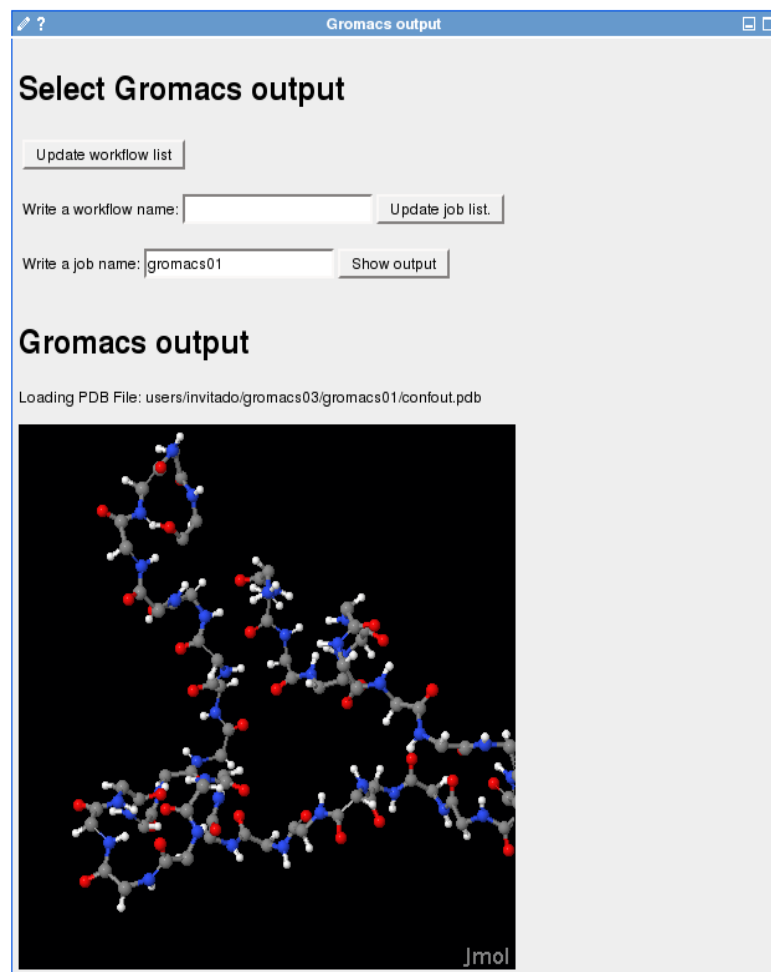
- ▶ **Interoperability** with Globus Toolkit 2, Globus Toolkit 4, LCG and gLite grid middlewares
- ▶ **Secured grid access mechanisms** using X.509 certificates and proxy credentials
- ▶ **Built-in graphical editor** to design and define **grid workflows and grid parameter studies**
- ▶ **Integrated workflow manager** that orchestrates the **fault tolerant execution** of grid applications
- ▶ **On-line workflow, job monitoring and visualization facilities**
- ▶ **Multi-grid access** mechanism to utilize multiple grid implementations simultaneously
- ▶ **MPI execution** in Globus and gLite grid environments
- ▶ **Graphical MDS and BDII grid information system browser**
- ▶ Support to include **local and remote storage files** into grid applications
- ▶ **User level storage quota** management to protect against server overloading
- ▶ **Workflow import-export-archive service**

P-Grade

Expanding its functionality:

- ▶ A graphical interface for specific applications:
 - ▶ A portlet to show the simulation output Gromacs based on Jmol. The user can see the job results in an interactive and 3D way.

Web3D?



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Gromacs output". The page content includes a section titled "Select Gromacs output" with an "Update workflow list" button. Below this, there are two input fields: "Write a workflow name:" and "Write a job name:" (containing "gromacs01"). There are also "Update job list." and "Show output" buttons. A second section titled "Gromacs output" displays the text "Loading PDB File: users/invitado/gromacs03/gromacs01/confout.pdb" above a 3D ball-and-stick molecular model of a protein structure. The model is rendered in a dark environment with a black background. The Jmol logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the 3D viewer.

26 de febrero de 2009

Local Computing Infrastructures

- ▶ What happens if a specific job requires HPC resources (a high demand of memory, low latency/high bandwidth network) or have a private license only available for an specific machine?
- ▶ A E-scientist have access to different computing resources:
 - ▶ A Personal Computer
 - ▶ A Computer Cluster (Lab or institution)
 - ▶ Grid resources
 - ▶ Supercomputing center



EGEE
Enabling Grids
for E-science



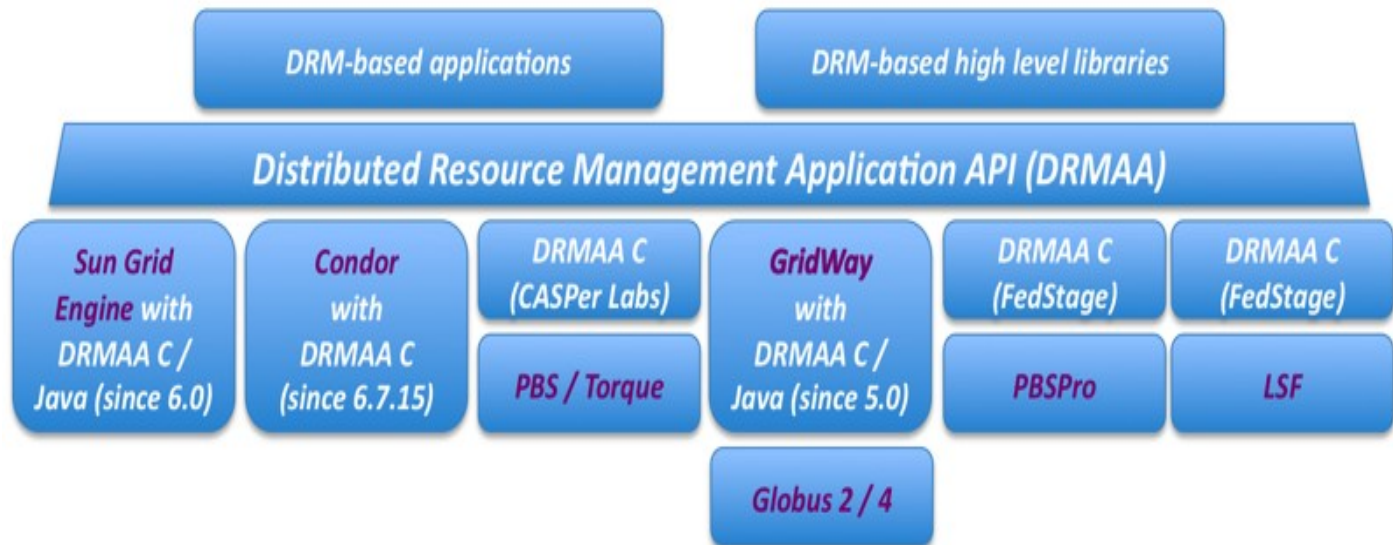
CompChem
Virtual
Organization



Local Computing Infrastructures

A modification in P-Grade have been done so it is possible to configure “grids” formed by just one local computational resource.

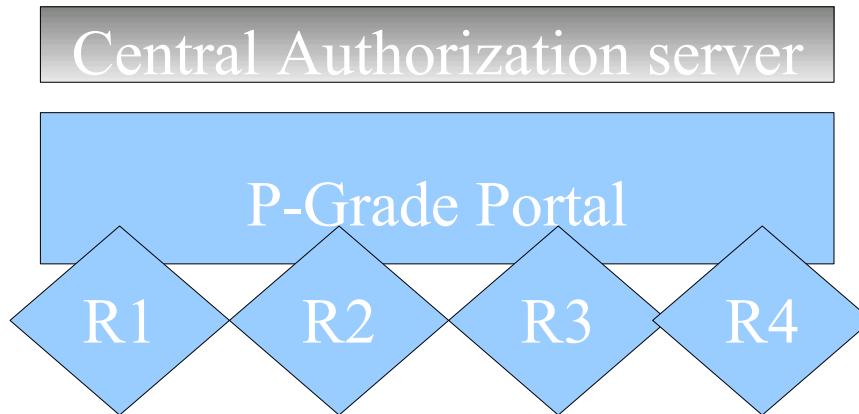
- ▶ The local resource must be:
 - ▶ Accessible by ssh
 - ▶ A DRMAA C supported scheduler must run on it



Local Computing Infrastructures: A centralized schema

It is possible to support a centralized authorization schema based on LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol)

- ▶ The local resource must:
 - ▶ Use an accounting policy based on LDAP
 - ▶ Export a local file system through NFS (The P-Grade portal must be able to mount it)
 - ▶ A DRMAA C supported scheduler must run on it



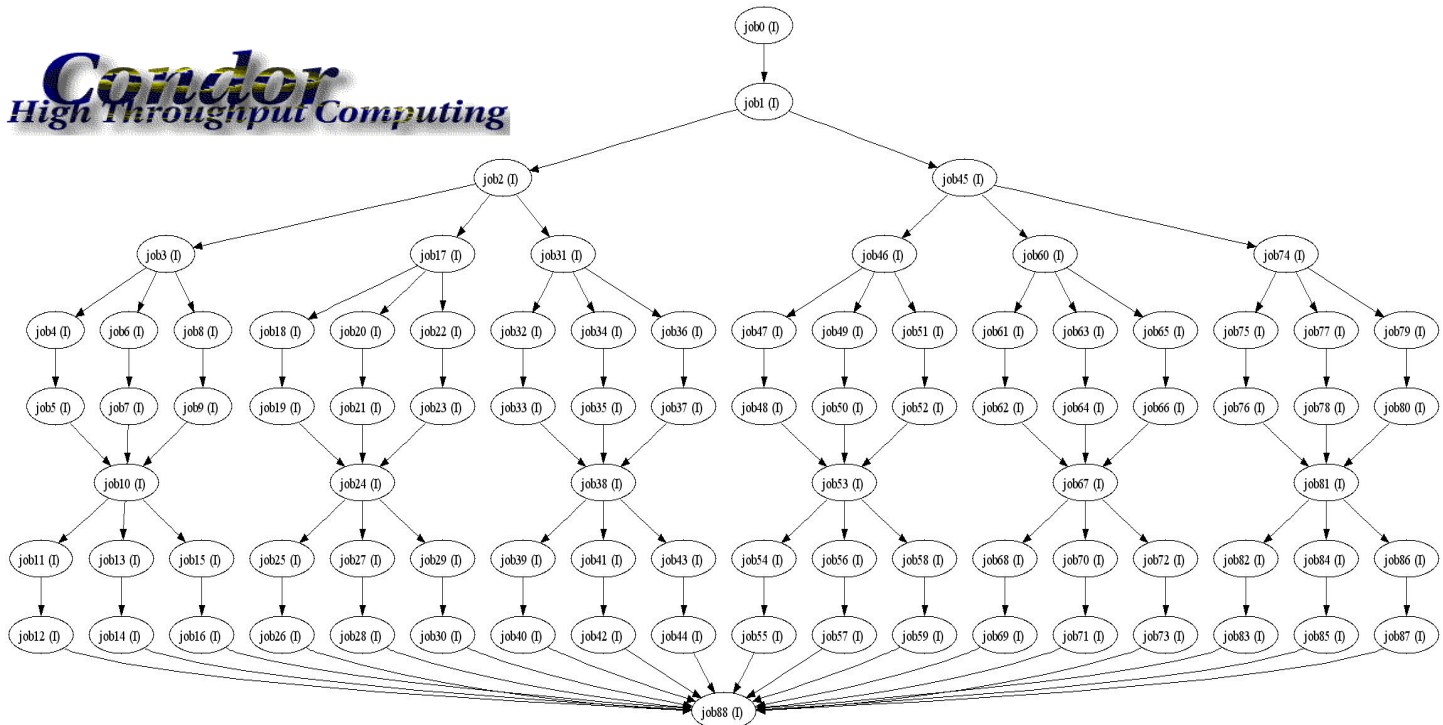
DAG Workflow (condor supported)

Workflow support:

- ▶ P-Grade support DAG Workflows through the use of condor for job management.
- ▶ In this way quite complex workflows are supported



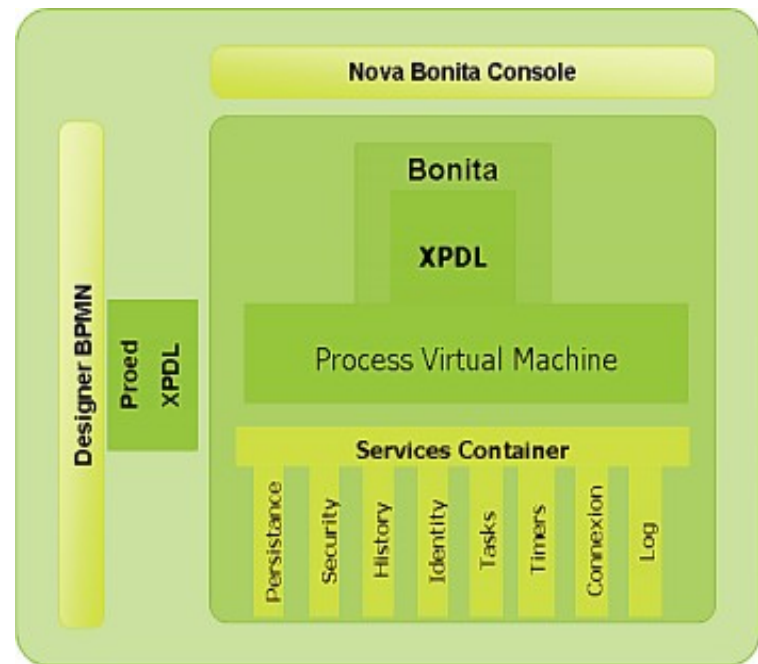
Condor
High Throughput Computing



DAGMan Job status at Thu May 24 19:21:55 2007

Meta Workflow (XPDL)

- ▶ In the future, P-Grade DAG Workflow submission will be linked with the Nova Bonita Console:
 - ▶ A workflow open source solution
 - ▶ Support for the standard XPDL process definition language



Meta Workflow (XPDL)

- ▶ Why we are interested in XPDL:
 - ▶ Format standardized by the Workflow Management Coalition (WfMC) to **interchange Process definitions** between different workflow products, ie between different modeling tools and management suites.
 - ▶ BPEL and XPDL are entirely different yet complimentary standards. **BPEL is an "execution language"** designed to provide a definition of web services orchestration. It defines only the executable aspects of a process, when that process is dealing exclusively with web services and XML data. BPEL does not define the graphical diagram, human oriented processes, subprocess, and many other aspects of a modern business process

XPDL

Meta Workflow (XPDL)



- ▶ **Bonita Features:**
 - ▶ **Powerful BPM API** covering deployment, definition, runtime and history BPM data
 - ▶ Support for **XPDL 1.0 activities** : Join, Split, Activity
 - ▶ Support of main **XPDL 1.0 elements**: Datafield, DataType, Participant, Transition, RedefinableHeader, Transition Restriction, Package...
 - ▶ **Advanced entities/resources**: Hooks, mappers, performer assignments and activities multiinstantiators (via XPDL extended attributes)
 - ▶ **Subprocesses support**
 - ▶ Activities **multi-instantiation** support
 - ▶ **Iterations/cycles support**
 - ▶ **Task Management module** handling init, ready, executing, finished, dead, suspend and resume states

Meta Workflow (XPDL)



▶ **BPM Designer (ProEd):**

- ▶ Eclipse and Desktop versions
- ▶ "Easy BPM project" creation wizard available in Eclipse version
- ▶ Graphical support for advanced Nova Bonita entities: hooks, mappers, performers and instantiators
- ▶ "Smart" conditions editor: graphical definition of complex conditions based on multiple operators and variables types
- ▶ Automatic generation of start and end BPM steps

▶ **BPM Console**

- ▶ Web 2.0 console supporting both desktop and traditional portal layout modes
- ▶ Monitoring vs Worklist applications (portlets)
- ▶ Internal user repository handling access rights to applications
- ▶ Automatic generation of forms vs customized forms
- ▶ Console customization capabilities: on the fly page creation, add/remove applications and widgets, look and feel...
- ▶ Applications (portlets) and widgets support

Meta Workflow (XPDL)

Bonita

The Open Source Workflow project



BULL

► Scientific Simulation (XPDL definition)

► Roles

► Iterative

► Conditions

► Decision Taken Steps

► P-Grade Job (Complex task through a DAG Workflow)

The screenshot displays a workflow management interface. On the left, a window titled "Select Gromacs output" contains fields for "Write a workflow name" and "Upload job list", along with a "Show output" button. Below this is a "Gromacs output" section with a molecular structure visualization. On the right, a "Workflow Editor" window shows a DAG workflow with three jobs: "Job0 A_GEN", "Job1 SEQ", and "Job2 COLL". The jobs are connected by arrows indicating a sequential flow. The interface also includes a table of GROMACS configurations and a "Default visualization" section.

Name	Type	Information System	Port
gromk	LDGE	log-bdloc m ck	2178
emg_s_DUTL_DPCKZP	LDGE	log-bdloc m ck	2178
icomp_s_SGE		N/A	
igrom_s_DUTL_DPCKZP	LDGE	grom1-bdloc	2178
name	OSK		2178

Meta Workflow (XPDL)

- ▶ Still we need application communication:
 - ▶ Common data format: for example Q5COST
 - ▶ Wrappers
 - ▶ Conversion routines



Open Babel

Summarizing...

- ▶ G-Fluxo try to give answers to the computational needs a e-scientist could have:
 - ▶ Orchestration of the use of many different Computational infrastructures
 - ▶ Specific support for applications
 - ▶ Scientific Simulations Modelling:
 - ▶ Implementation of different methodologies
 - ▶ Reproduction

Acknowledgements

- ▶ P-Grade people (MTA-SZTAKI)
- ▶ Eduardo Gutierrez, Javier López Cacheiro (CESGA)
- ▶ Xunta de Galicia for the funding through the INCITE project 07SIN001CT
- ▶ COST D37 action



Thanks for your attention!! Questions??

