

High Throughput Computing for Astronomers

Mats Rynge

Information Sciences Institute, University of Southern California

rynge@isi.edu



Outline

High Throughput Computing

Condor

DAGMan

Pegasus Workflow Management System

Periodogram Workflow / Open Science Grid

Galactic Plane Workflow / XSEDE

Cloud

Why High Throughput Computing?

For many experimental scientists, scientific progress and quality of research are strongly linked to computing **throughput**. In other words, they are less concerned about **instantaneous** computing power. Instead, what matters to them is the amount of computing they can harness over a month or a year --- they measure computing power in units of scenarios per **day**, wind patterns per **week**, instructions sets per **month**, or crystal configurations per **year**.

High Throughput Computing
is a
24-7-365
activity

FLOPY \neq (60*60*24*7*52)*FLOPS

HTC Toolbox

Condor

Matchmaking and scheduler for HTC workloads

DAGMan

Directed Acyclic Graph Manager – workloads with structure

Pegasus

Workflow Management System

Condor

Users submit their serial or parallel jobs to Condor, Condor places them into a queue, chooses when and where to run the jobs based upon a policy, carefully monitors their progress, and ultimately informs the user upon completion.

Job queuing mechanism

Scheduling policy

Priority scheme

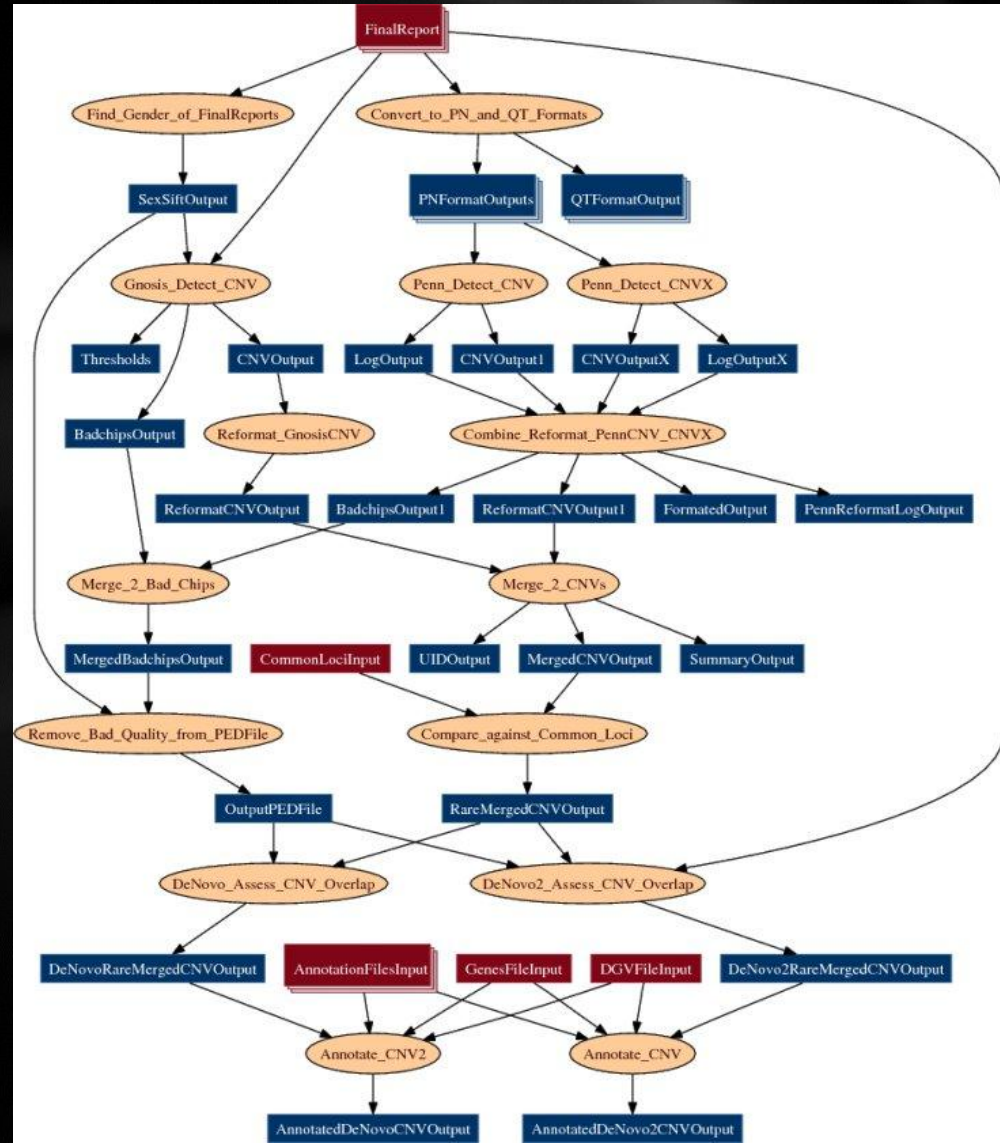
Resource monitoring

Resource management

DAGMan

Directed Acyclic
Graph Manager

Handles tasks with
dependencies



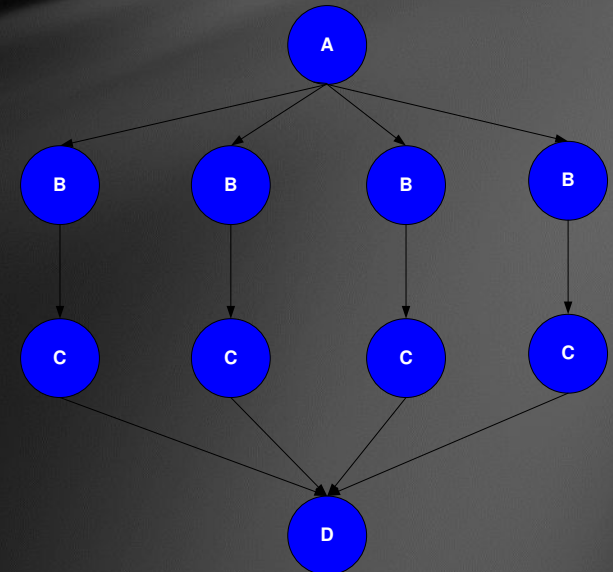
Pegasus Workflow Management System

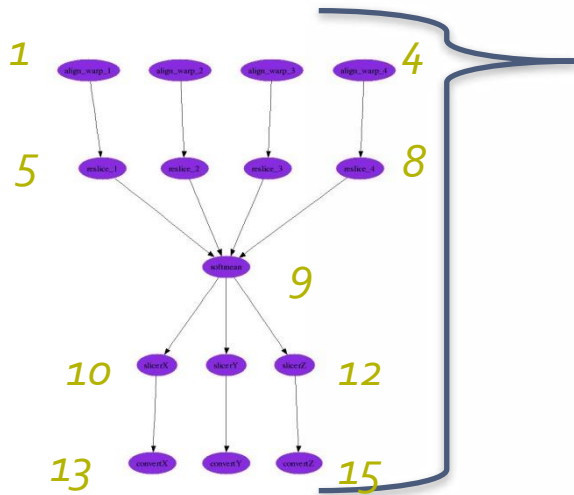
Abstract Workflows - Pegasus input workflow description

- Workflow “high-level language”
- Only identifies the computation, devoid of resource descriptions, devoid of data locations

Pegasus

- Workflow “compiler” (plan/map)
- Target is DAGMan DAGs and Condor submit files
- Transforms the workflow for performance and reliability
- Automatically locates physical locations for both workflow components and data
- Provides runtime provenance





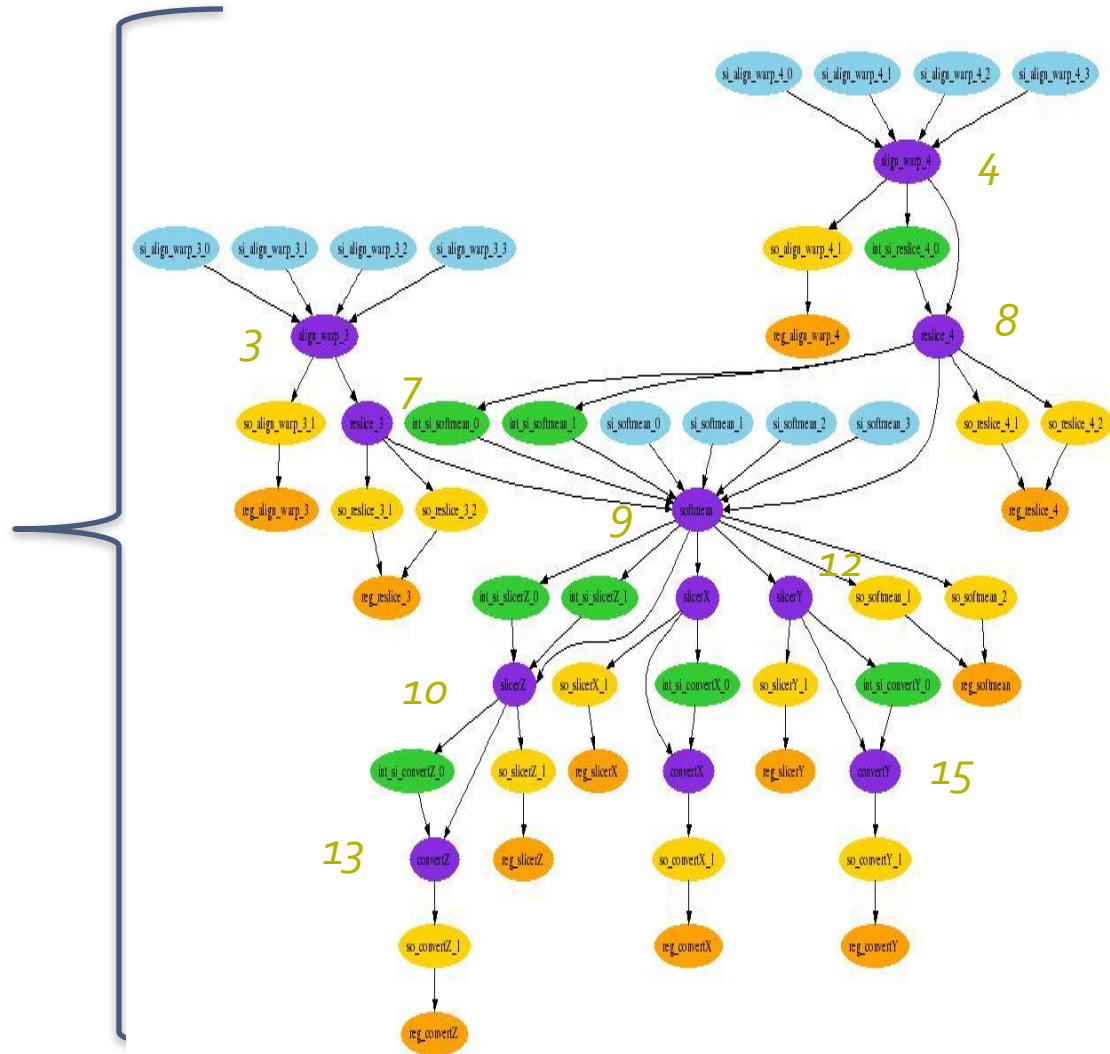
13 data stage-in nodes

11 compute nodes (4 reduced based on available intermediate data)

8 inter-site data transfers

14 data stage-out nodes to long-term storage

14 data registration nodes (data cataloging)

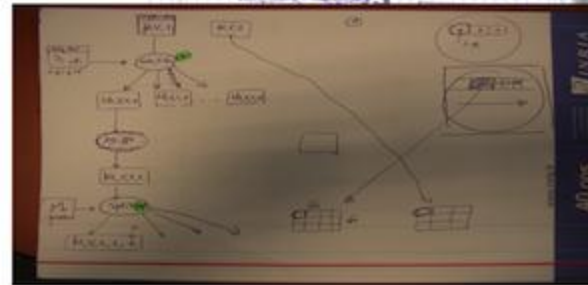


Handwritten notes on a whiteboard, likely related to a biology or chemistry experiment. The notes include:

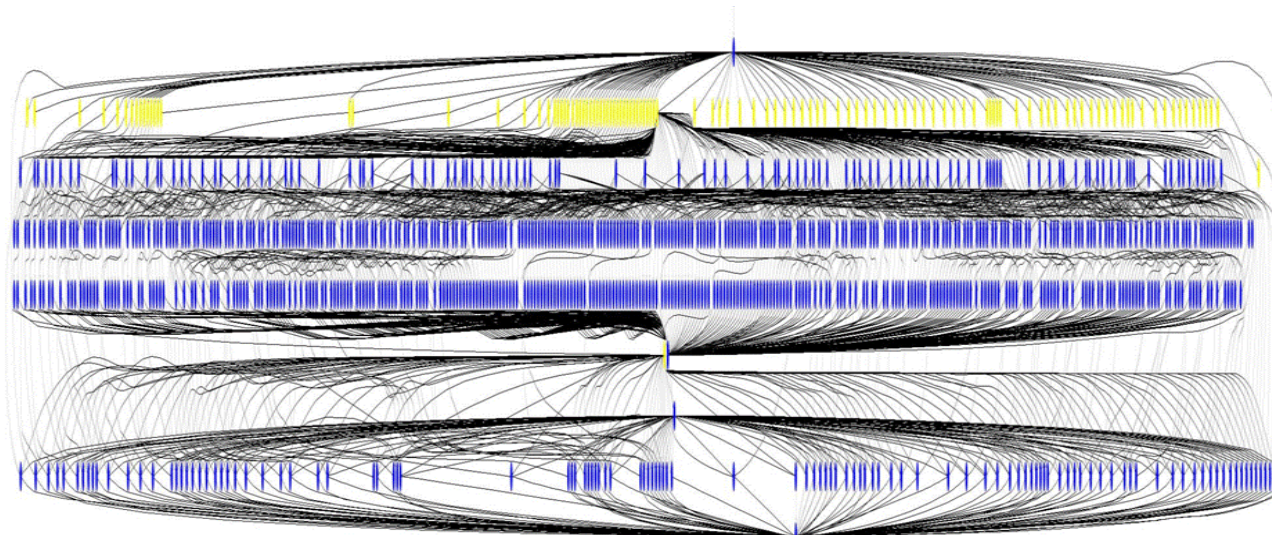
- Top left: "1000 base" and "1000" with a circled "1000".
- Top right: "1000" and "1000" with a circled "1000".
- Center: A diagram of a gel electrophoresis setup with four lanes. Lane 1 is labeled "1000 base" and "1000". Lane 2 is labeled "1000 base" and "1000". Lane 3 is labeled "1000 base" and "1000". Lane 4 is labeled "1000 base" and "1000".
- Bottom left: "1000 base" and "1000" with a circled "1000".
- Bottom right: "1000 base" and "1000" with a circled "1000".



A handwritten flowchart illustrating the seven layers of the OSI model, numbered 1 through 7. The layers are arranged in a vertical column, with arrows indicating the flow of data between them. The layers are: 1. Physical, 2. Data Link, 3. Network, 4. Transport, 5. Session, 6. Presentation, and 7. Application. The diagram shows the relationships between these layers, including the flow of data from the Physical layer up to the Application layer and back down.



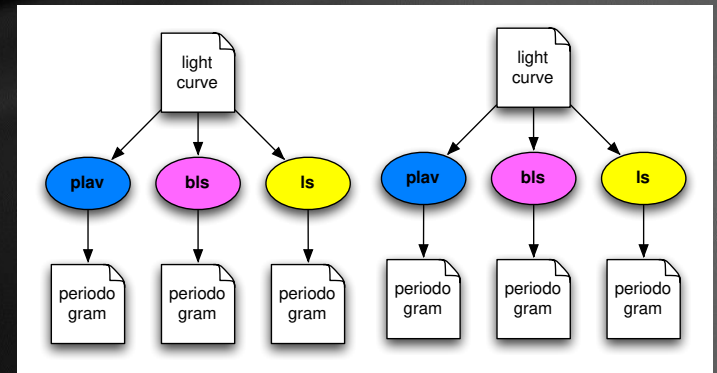
We can make it run....



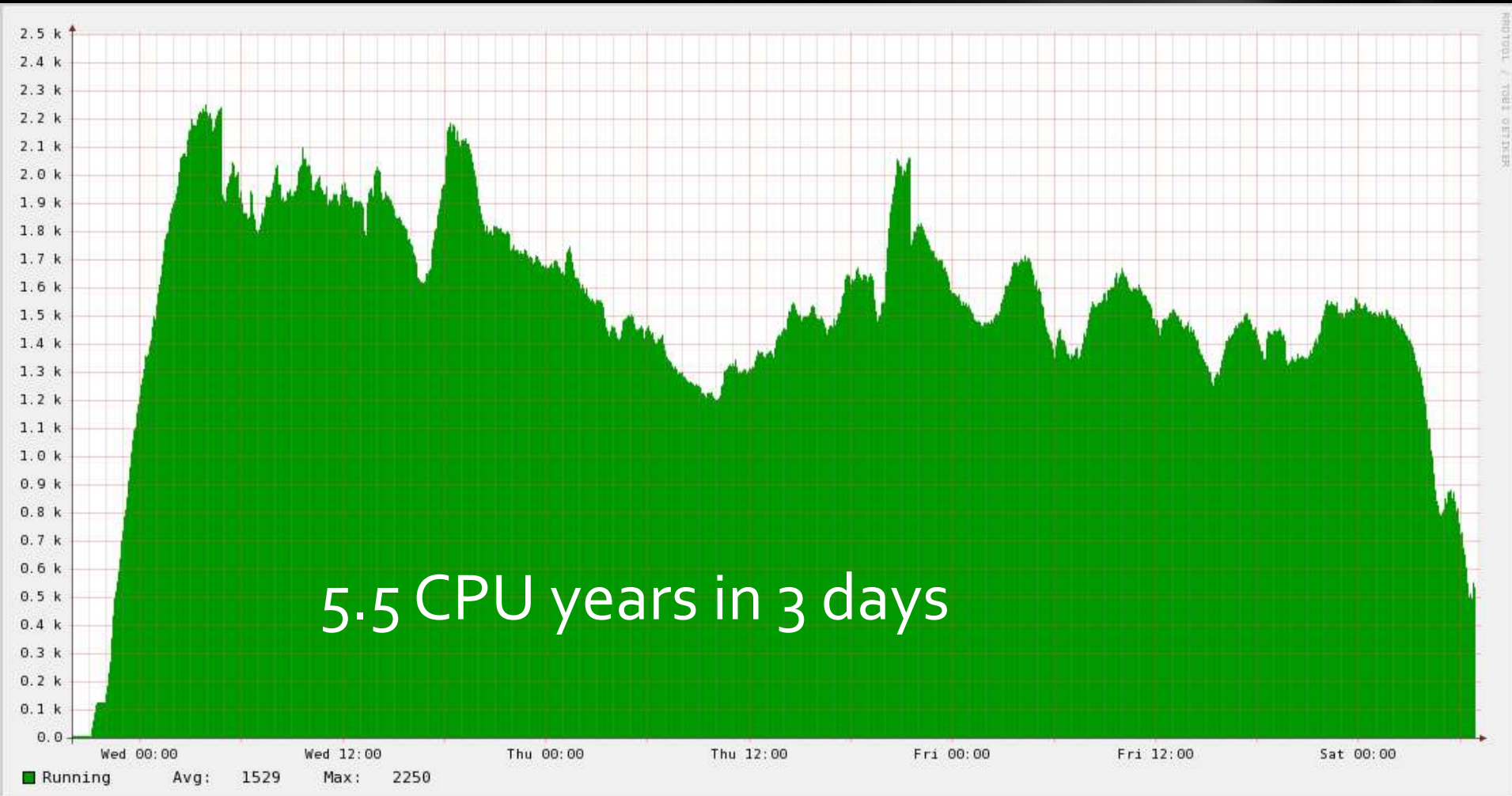
Periodogram Workflow

- 1.1 million total tasks
- 108 sub workflows
- Input: 323 GB
- Outputs: 2 TB
- 100,000 CPU hours
- Wall time based job clustering
 - Simple binning
 - Target: 1 hour

Scientific goal is to generate an atlas of periodicities of the public Kepler data. The atlas will be served through the NASA Star and Exoplanet Database (NStED), along with a catalog of the highest-probability periodicities culled from the atlas.



Periodogram Jobs Running on the Open Science Grid



The Open Science Grid

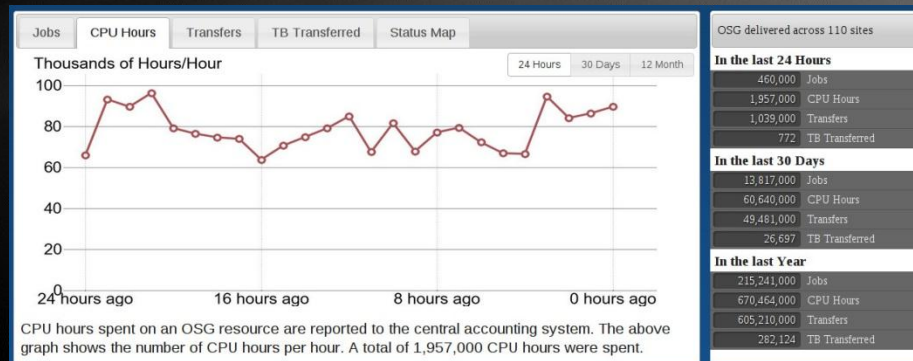
A **framework** for large scale distributed resource sharing
addressing the technology, policy, and social requirements of sharing

OSG is a **consortium** of software, service and resource providers and researchers, from universities, national laboratories and computing centers across the U.S., who together build and operate the OSG project. The project is funded by the NSF and DOE, and provides staff for managing various aspects of the OSG.

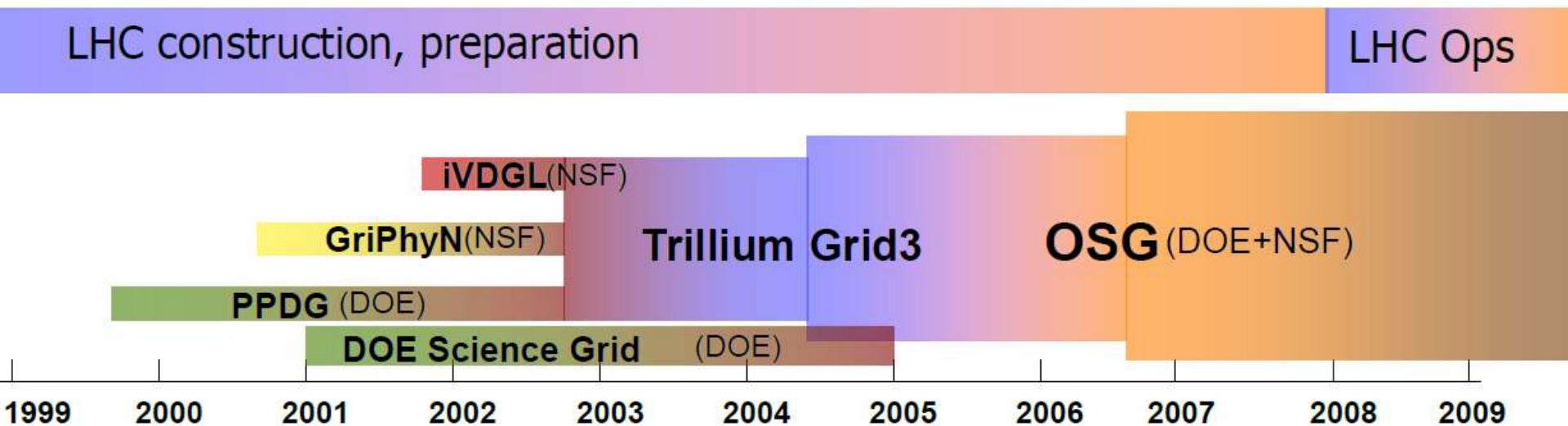


Brings petascale computing and storage resources into a uniform grid computing environment

Integrates computing and storage resources from over 100 sites in the U.S. and beyond



The Evolution of OSG



European Grid + Worldwide LHC Computing Grid



Campus, regional grids

Using OSG Today

Astrophysics
Biochemistry
Bioinformatics
Earthquake Engineering
Genetics
Gravitational-wave physics
Mathematics
Nanotechnology
Nuclear and particle physics
Text mining
And more...



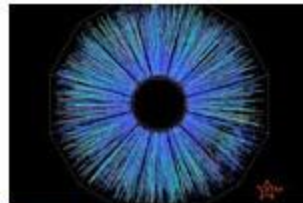
[ATLAS Detector](#)
Copyright CERN
[Permission Information](#)



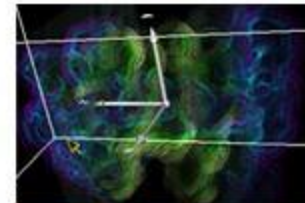
[SDSS Telescope](#)
Image Credit Fermilab
[Permission Information](#)



[CDMS photo](#)
Image Credit Fermilab
[Permission Information](#)



[STAR Collision](#)
Image Credit Brookhaven
National Laboratory/STAR
Collaboration
[Permission Information](#)



[BioMOCA Application in nanoHUB](#)
Image Credit Shawn Rice,
Purdue University
[Permission Information](#)



[CMS Detector](#)
Copyright CERN
[Permission Information](#)



[Auger photo](#)
Image Credit Pierre Auger
Observatory
[Permission Information](#)



[MiniBooNE photo](#)
Image Credit Fermilab
[Permission Information](#)

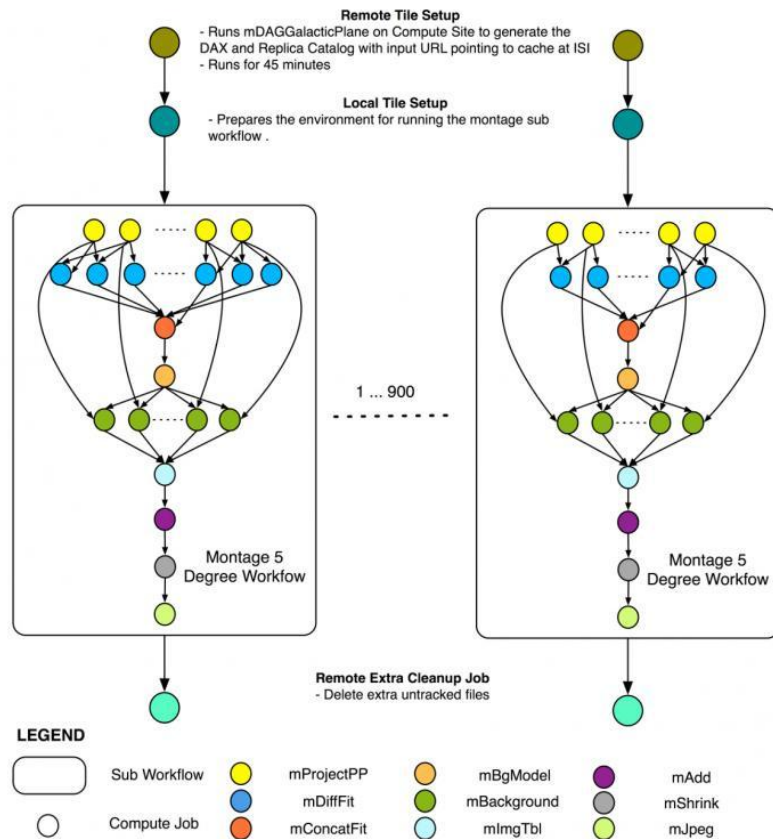


[DZero Detector](#)
Image Credit Fermilab
[Permission Information](#)

Galactic Plane Workflow

A multiwavelength infrared image atlas of the galactic plane, composed of images at 17 different wavelengths from 1 μm to 70 μm , processed so that they appear to have been measured with a single instrument observing all 17 wavelengths

Montage Galactic Plane Workflow



- 360° x 40° coverage
- 18 million input files
- 86 TB output dataset
- 17 workflows, each one with 900 sub workflows

Survey	Wavelengths (μm)
Spitzer Space Telescope	
GLIMPSE I, II and 3D	3.6, 4.5, 5.8, 8.0
MIPSGAL I, II	24, 70
All Sky Surveys	
2MASS	1.2, 1.6, 2.2
MSX	8.8, 12.1, 14.6, 21.3
WISE [†]	3.4, 4.6, 12, 22
[†] Galactic Plane data scheduled for release Spring 2012	

The Extreme Science and Engineering Discovery Environment (XSEDE)

- 9 supercomputers, 3 visualization systems, and 9 storage systems provided by 16 partner institutions
- XSEDE resources are allocated through a peer-reviewed process
- Open to any US open science researcher (or collaborators of US researchers) regardless of funding source
- XSEDE resources are provided at NO COST to the end user through NSF funding (~\$100M/year).

Clouds

Run your own custom virtual machines

But what is provided? What is missing?

Science Clouds

FutureGrid

Commercial Clouds

Amazon EC2, Google Compute, RackSpace

Linux/UNIX Usage	
Standard On-Demand Instances	
Small (Default)	\$0.080 per Hour
Medium	\$0.160 per Hour
Large	\$0.320 per Hour
Extra Large	\$0.640 per Hour
Micro On-Demand Instances	
Micro	\$0.020 per Hour
High-Memory On-Demand Instances	
Extra Large	\$0.450 per Hour
Double Extra Large	\$0.900 per Hour
Quadruple Extra Large	\$1.800 per Hour
High-CPU On-Demand Instances	
Medium	\$0.165 per Hour
Extra Large	\$0.660 per Hour
Cluster Compute Instances	
Quadruple Extra Large	\$1.300 per Hour
Eight Extra Large	\$2.400 per Hour
Cluster GPU Instances	
Quadruple Extra Large	\$2.100 per Hour
High-I/O On-Demand Instances	
Quadruple Extra Large	\$3.100 per Hour

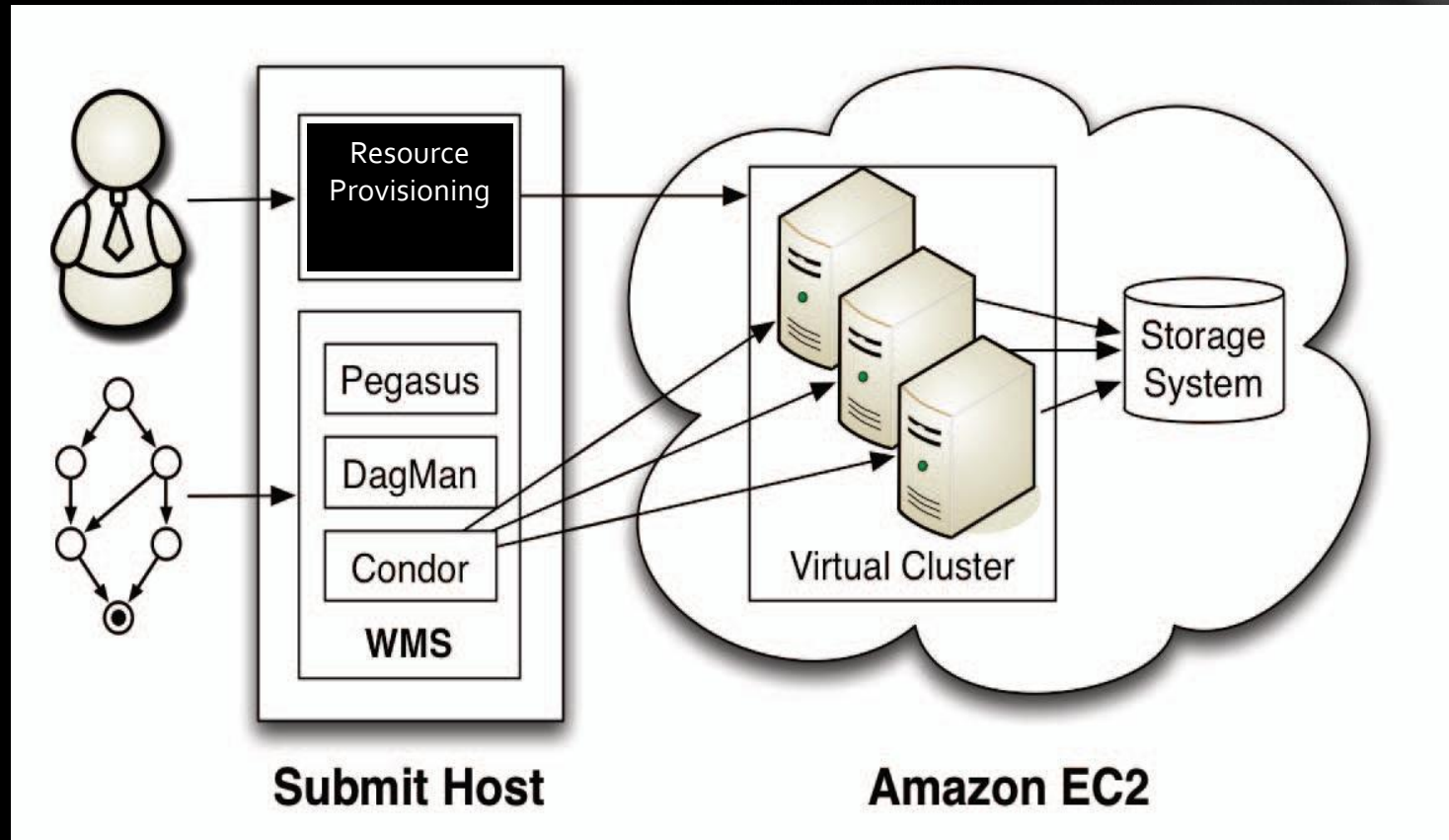
Data Transfer IN	
All data transfer in	\$0.000 per GB
Data Transfer OUT	
First 1 GB / month	\$0.000 per GB
Up to 10 TB / month	\$0.120 per GB
Next 40 TB / month	\$0.090 per GB
Next 100 TB / month	\$0.070 per GB
Next 350 TB / month	\$0.050 per GB

SUMMARY OF PERIODOGRAM CALCULATIONS ON THE AMAZON EC2 CLOUD

		Result
Runtimes	Tasks	631,992
	Mean Task Runtime	6.34 sec
	Jobs	25,401
	Mean Job Runtime	2.62 min
	Total CPU Time	1,113 hr
	Total Wall Time	26.8 hr
Inputs	Input Files	210,664
	Mean Input Size	0.084 MB
	Total Input Size	17.3 GB
Outputs	Output Files	1,263,984
	Mean Output Size	0.124 MB
	Total Output Size	76.52 GB
Cost	Compute Cost	\$291.58
	Transfer Cost	\$11.48
	Total Cost	\$303.06

The application of cloud computing to astronomy: A study of cost and performance
Berriman et.al.

Cloud – what do I have to provide?



Cloud – Tutorial

This tutorial will take you through the steps of launching the Pegasus Tutorial VM on Amazon EC2 and running a simple workflow. This tutorial is intended for new users who want to get a quick overview of Pegasus concepts and usage. A preconfigured virtual machine is provided so that minimal software installation is required. The tutorial covers the process of starting the VM and of creating, planning, submitting, monitoring, debugging, and generating statistics for a simple workflow.

Oregon datacenter

Image: ami-8643ccb6

<http://pegasus.isi.edu/wms/docs/tutorial/>

Welcome

The AWS Management Console provides a graphical interface to Amazon Web Services. Learn more about how to use our services to meet your needs, or get started by selecting a service.

[Getting started guides](#)

[Reference architectures](#)

[Free Usage Tier](#)

Set Start Page

Console Home ▾



AWS Marketplace

Find & buy software, launch with 1-Click and pay by the hour.

Amazon Web Services

Compute & Networking

- EC2**
Virtual Servers in the Cloud
- Elastic MapReduce**
Managed Hadoop Framework
- Route 53**
Scalable Domain Name System
- VPC**
Isolated Cloud Resources

Storage & Content Delivery

- CloudFront**
Global Content Delivery Network
- S3**
Scalable Storage in the Cloud
- Storage Gateway**
Integrates on-premises IT environments with Cloud storage

Database

- DynamoDB**
Predictable and Scalable NoSQL Data Store
- ElastiCache**
In-Memory Cache
- RDS**
Managed Relational Database

Deployment & Management

- CloudFormation**
Templated AWS Resource Creation
- CloudWatch**
Resource & Application Monitoring
- Elastic Beanstalk**
AWS Application Container
- IAM**
Secure AWS Access Control

App Services

- CloudSearch**
Managed Search Service
- SES**
Email Sending Service
- SNS**
Push Notification Service
- SQS**
Message Queue Service
- SWF**
Workflow Service for Coordinating Application Components

Announcements

[Announcing High I/O Instances for Amazon EC2](#)

[CloudWatch Metrics for EC2 Status Checks](#)

[Easily DKIM-Sign Your Emails with Amazon SES](#)

[More...](#)

Service Health

[Edit](#)

Click [Edit](#) to add at least one service and at least one region to monitor.

[Service Health Dashboard](#)



Services ▾

Edit Shortcut ▾



EC2



IAM



S3



CloudWatch

Ewa Deelman ▾ Help ▾

Navigation

Region:



US West (Oregon) ▾

EC2 Dashboard

Events

▾ INSTANCES

Instances

Spot Requests

Reserved Instances

▾ IMAGES

AMIs

Bundle Tasks

▾ ELASTIC BLOCK STORE

Volumes

Snapshots

▾ NETWORK & SECURITY

Security Groups

Elastic IPs

Placement Groups

Load Balancers

Key Pairs

Network Interfaces

Amazon EC2 Console Dashboard

Getting Started ▾

To start using Amazon EC2 you will want to launch a virtual server, known as an Amazon EC2 instance.

[Launch Instance](#)

Note: Your instances will launch in the US West (Oregon) region.

Service Health ▾

Service Status

Current Status



Amazon EC2 (US West - Oregon)

Details

[Resolved] Internet Connectivity and Elevated API latencies.

[View complete service health details](#)

Availability Zone Status

My Resources ▾

You are using the following Amazon EC2 resources in the US West (Oregon) region:

Refresh



2 Running Instances



0 Elastic IPs



10 EBS Volumes



9 EBS Snapshots



4 Key Pairs



0 Load Balancers



Placement Groups

Not supported



5 Security Groups

Events ▾



US West (Oregon):

No events

Refresh

Related Links ▾

[Getting Started Guide](#)[Documentation](#)[All EC2 Resources](#)[Find software on AWS Marketplace](#)



Security groups determine whether a network port is open or blocked on your instances. You may use an existing security group, or we can help you create a new security group to allow access to your instances using the suggested ports below. Add additional ports now or update your security group anytime using the Security Groups page.

☐ Choose one or more of your existing Security Groups

☒ Create a new Security Group

Group Name


Group Description

Inbound Rules

Create a new rule:

Port range:
(e.g., 80 or 49152-65535)

Source:
(e.g., 192.168.2.0/24, sg-47ad482e, or 1234567890/default)

 Add Rule

TCP		
Port (Service)	Source	Action
22 (SSH)	0.0.0.0/0	Delete
5900	0.0.0.0/0	Delete

[< Back](#)

Continue 



Services ▾

Edit Shortcut ▾



EC2



IAM



S3



CloudWatch

Ewa Deelman ▾ Help ▾

Navigation

Region:

US West (Oregon) ▾

[EC2 Dashboard](#)[Events](#)

INSTANCES

Instances[Spot Requests](#)[Reserved Instances](#)

IMAGES

[AMIs](#)[Bundle Tasks](#)

ELASTIC BLOCK STORE

[Volumes](#)[Snapshots](#)

NETWORK & SECURITY

My Instances



Launch Instance

Instance Actions ▾

Show/Hide

Refresh

Help

Viewing: Running Instances ▾

All Instance Types ▾

Pegasus Tutorial

1 to 1 of 1 Instances

	Name	Instance	AMI ID	Root Device	Type	State	Status Checks
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pegasus Tutorial	i-e97cd0da	ami-8643ccb6	ebs	m1.large	running	Loading...

1 EC2 Instance selected.

EC2 Instance: Pegasus Tutorial (i-e97cd0da)ec2-50-112-45-59.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com

Description

Status Checks

Monitoring

Tags

AMI:

[Pegasus Tutorial \(ami-8643ccb6\)](#)

Zone:

us-west-2a

Type:

m1.large

Scheduled Events:

[No scheduled events](#)

VPC ID:

-

Source/Dest. Check:

Placement Group:

Alarm Status:

none

Security Groups:

Pegasus Tutorial. [view rules](#)

State:

running

Owner:

405596411149

Subnet ID:

-

Virtualization:

paravirtual

Reservation:

r-c514def6



Access documents, folders and network places



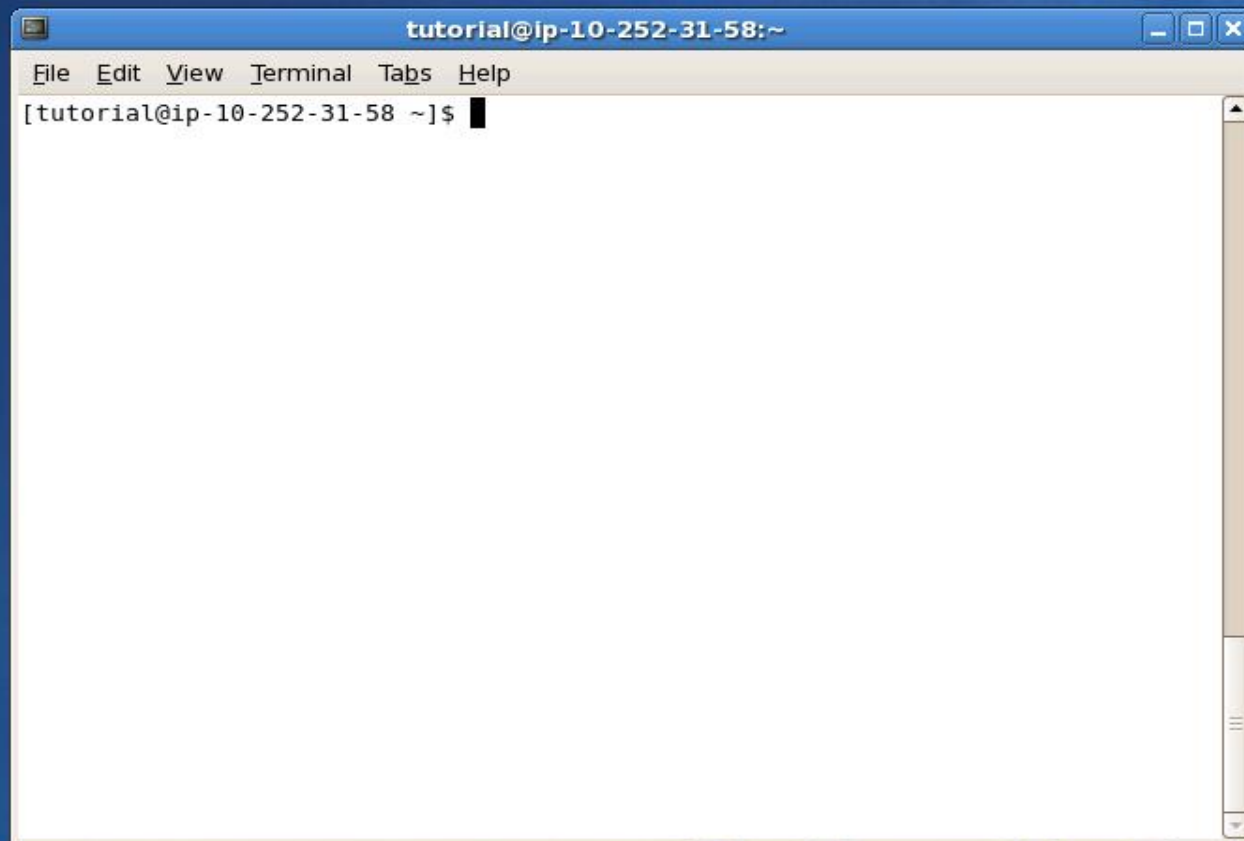
Computer



tutorial's Home



Trash



☐ [VNC config]



tutorial@ip-10-252-31-58:~



Thank you!

Pegasus: <http://pegasus.isi.edu>

pegasus-support@isi.edu