

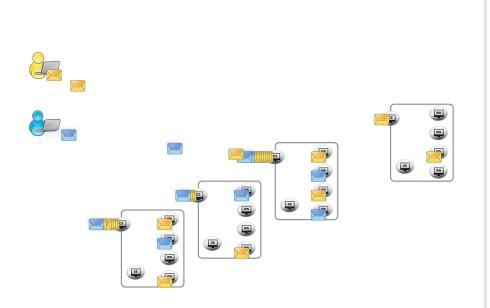




Outline

Grid Computing

- From Cluster to Grid Computing
- Motivation
- Beneficial attributes
- ☐ How Grid works
 - Building Blocks
- To use or not to use Grid
 - Best practices

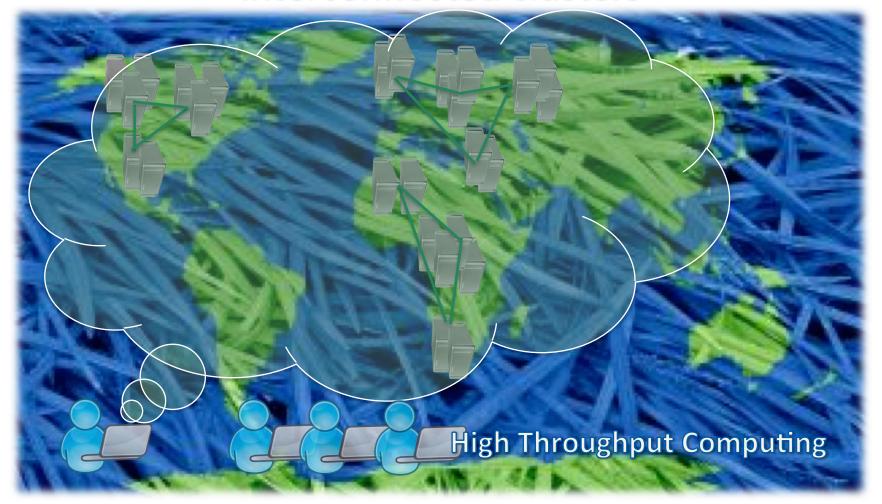






Grid is...

interconnected clusters







From Cluster to Grid Computing

http://mooc-inst.sara.cloudlet.sara.nl/mooc/grid.html





Cluster vs. Grid computing

Cluster

- One site
- Shared local storage with home account
- Username based authentication
- Relatively homogeneous hardware
- Direct job submission

□ Grid

- Multiple sites
- No shared storage
- Certificate based authentication
- Heterogeneous hardware
- Job submission through middleware







- □ Geographically disperse resources
- **□** Enormous Compute and Storage capacity
- □ Security and Authorization
- □ Collaboration among virtual communities
- □ Large Hadron Collider (LHC) experiments
 - 150 sites
 - 250000 CPU cores
 - 160 PB disk and 90 PB tape





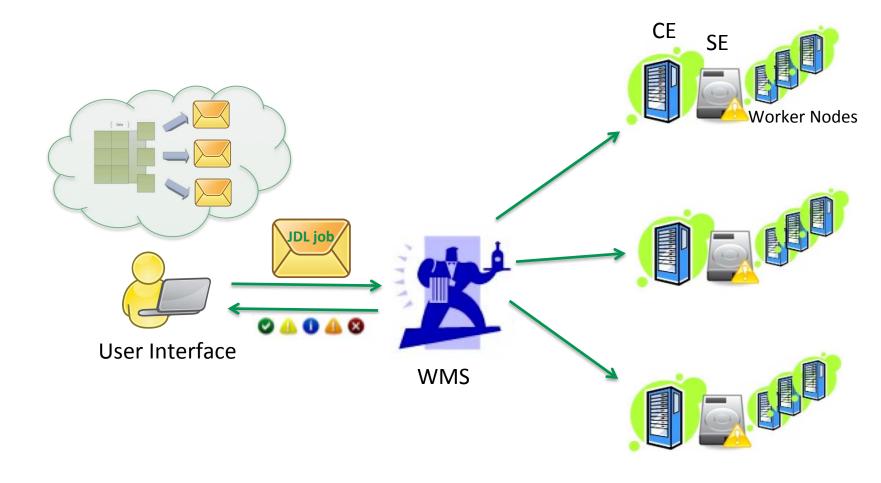
Beneficial attributes







Building Blocks







Animation- Grid WMS

http://mooc-inst.sara.cloudlet.sara.nl/mooc/wms.html





To use or not to use Grid

- □ Embarrissingly parallel problem
 - Easily partitionable in independent parallel tasks (jobs)
 - Simultaneous independent calculations
- Submitting hundreds, thousands jobs simultaneously.
 - Large scale computational problems
 - Large-scale data processing
 - Parallel processing
 - Scheduling and bookkeeping overhead
 - A single grid job is slow







Best practices

Users have to do a lot of things themselves...

- Prepare the application
 - What program? What data? Other requirements?
 - Don't rely on hard-coded paths. Program portably.
- Submit a bunch of jobs
 - Track status/Retrieve output
 - Deal with failures
- Error handling is not easy
 - Embed logging steps in your scripts for debugging
 - Use Pilot jobs
- Adapt your implementation design considering
 - memory, wallclock times, available scratch space
- Start small...scale up gradually; learn





