

CAMPUS COMPUTE CO-OPERATIVE (CCC): A SERVICE ORIENTED CLOUD FEDERATION

Authors

Andrew Grimshaw (UVA)

Md Anindya Prodhan (UVA)

Alexander Thomas (UVA)

Craig Stewart (IU)

Richard Knepper (IU)

AGENDA

- Motivation
- What is CCC
- CCC system model
- Using the CCC
- Social, political and market aspects
- Related Work
- Final Remarks

MOTIVATION

- The need for cyberinfrastructure (CI) is now ubiquitous and not all needs are the same
- It is not feasible to buy everything that the researchers need
- One solution is sharing
 - Sharing often leads to the tragedy of the commons
 - Hence *trading*

WHY CCC ?

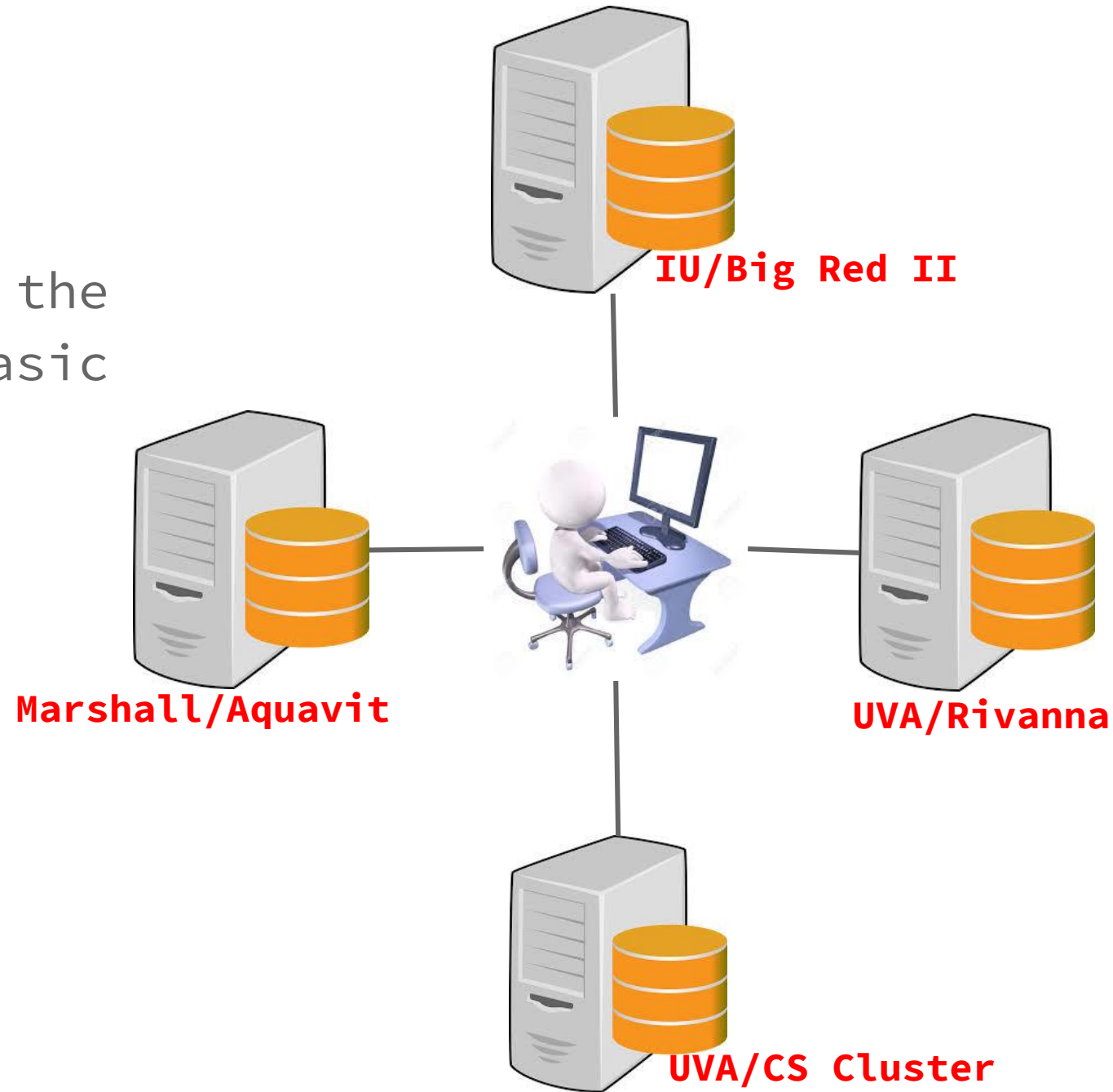
Use-cases

- urgent jobs
- Save money by being flexible
- Burst capacity
- Exchange of computational resources



WHAT IS CCC

- CCC is a pilot project in the US which combines three basic ideas into a production compute environment
 - Resource Market
 - Differentiated QoS
 - Resource Federation



WHAT DOES CCC PROVIDE

- Diversity of resources
- More resources are available to researchers *when they need them*
- Important jobs are scheduled immediately
- Projects with less funding still have access to resources
- Fair and transparent job priority
- Familiar and easy to use paradigm
- Cloud bursting capability
- Data sharing

CURRENT STATUS

- CCC is up and running
- IU and UVA are already on-board with some of their major computing resources
 - Big-Red II (IU)
 - Rivanna (UVA)
- Marshall University is also joining the co-operative soon.

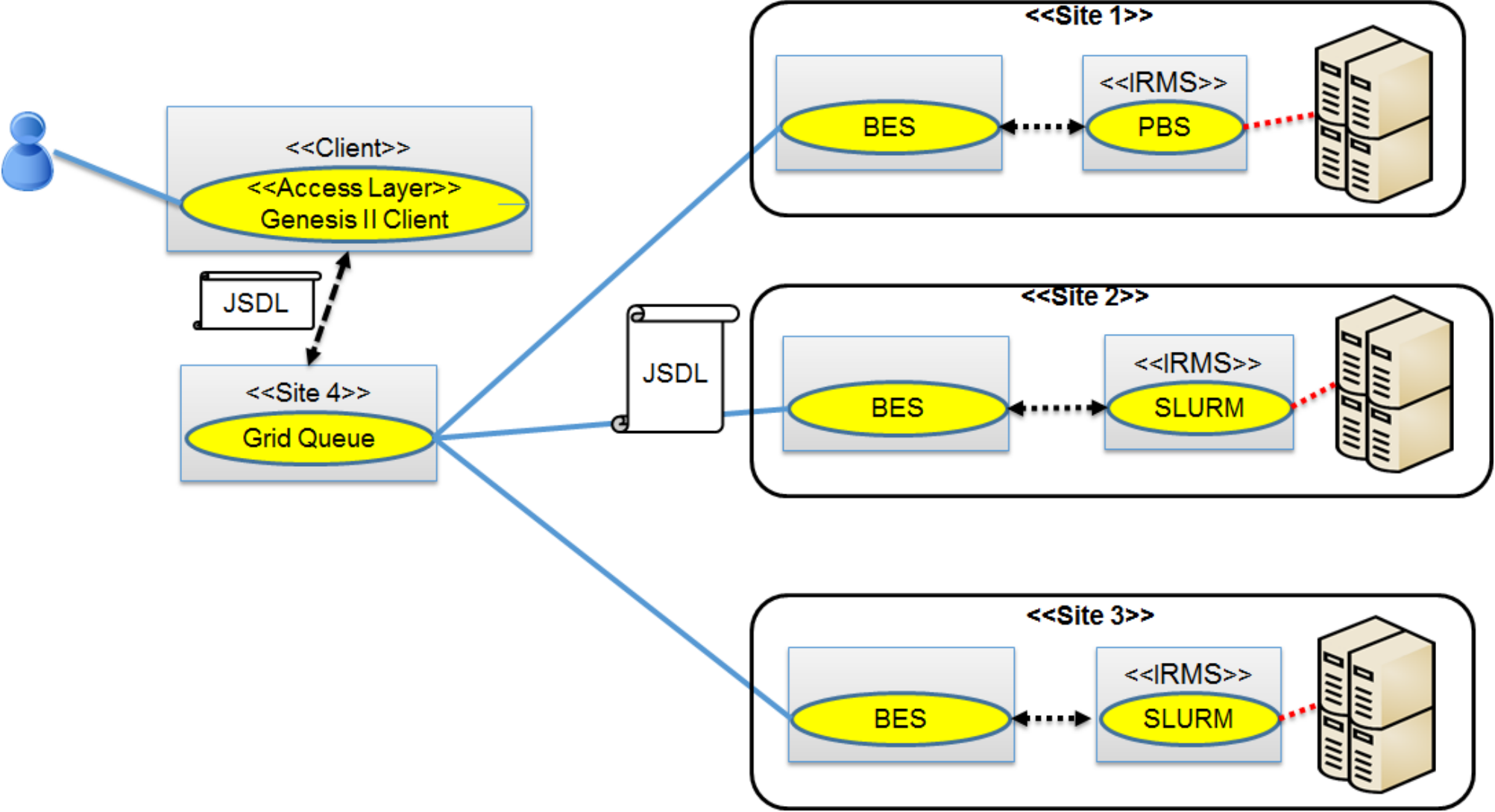


CCC SYSTEM MODEL

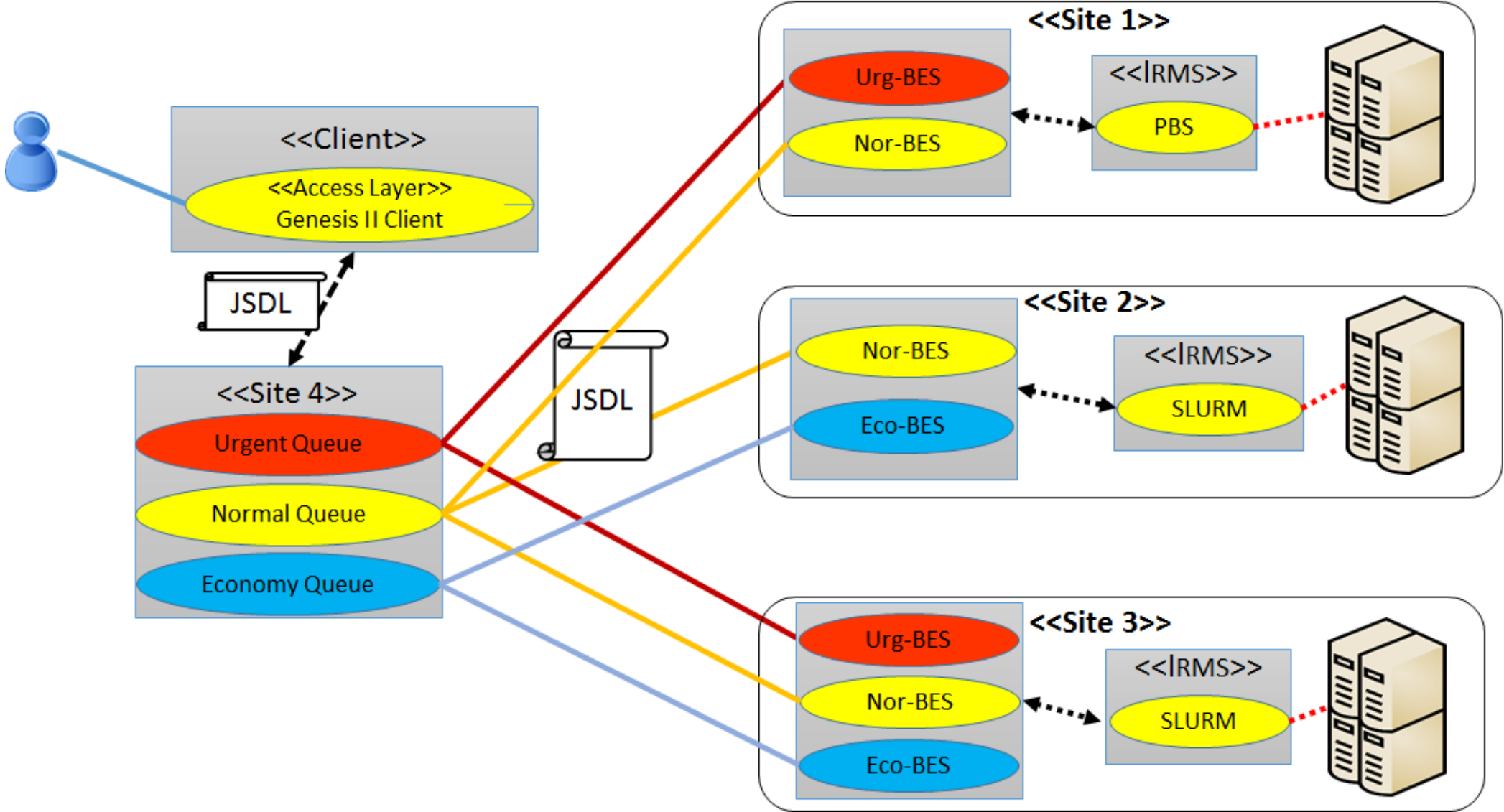
CCC SYSTEM MODEL

- Build on Genesis II and XSEDE EMS (Execution Management Services)
- Differentiated QoS
 - Run Immediately (high priority)
 - Long Uninterrupted Run (Medium Priority)
 - Best effort (Low Priority)
- Target Jobs
 - Long Sequential Jobs
 - High-Throughput Computing Jobs (HTC) / Parameter Sweep Jobs
 - Parallel / MPI Jobs
 - GPU Jobs
- Resource Accounting

XSEDE EMS



CCC ARCHITECTURE



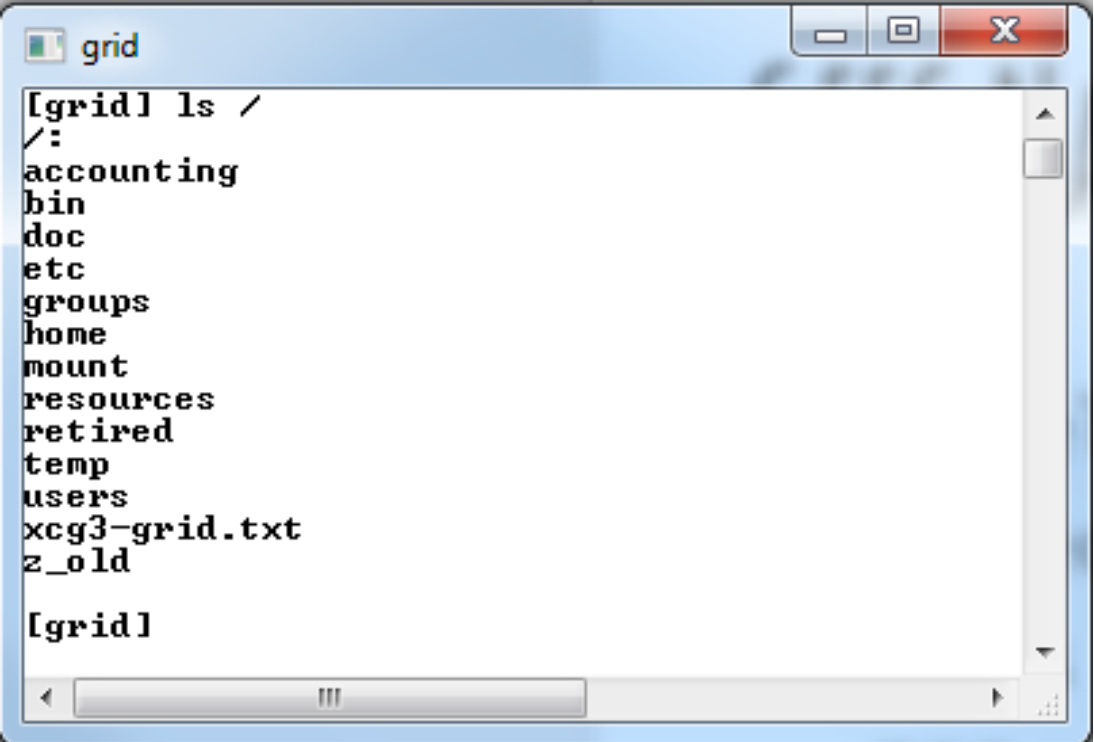
USING THE CCC

USING THE CCC

- Using CCC is very similar to what the researchers are used to with typical shared computational environment
 - There is a namespace (GFFS) similar to unix directory structure
- The steps for using CCC are as follows
 - Login to access the system
 - Use qsub to submit their job(s)
 - Use qstat to check the status of the job(s)

GFFS NAMESPACE

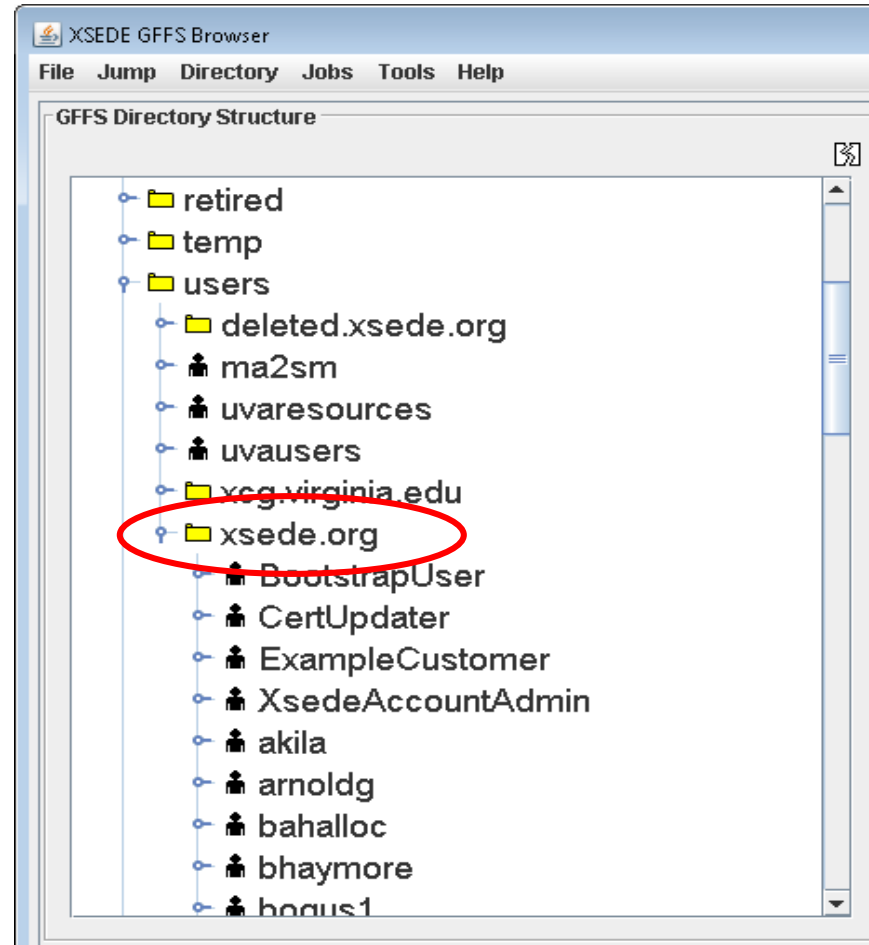
- Modeled on the Unix directory structure
- Maps file-names to resource EPRs
- Genesis II client supports access to GFFS namespace via-
 - command line interface
 - GUI
 - APIs
 - Mounting the GFFS namespace using FUSE



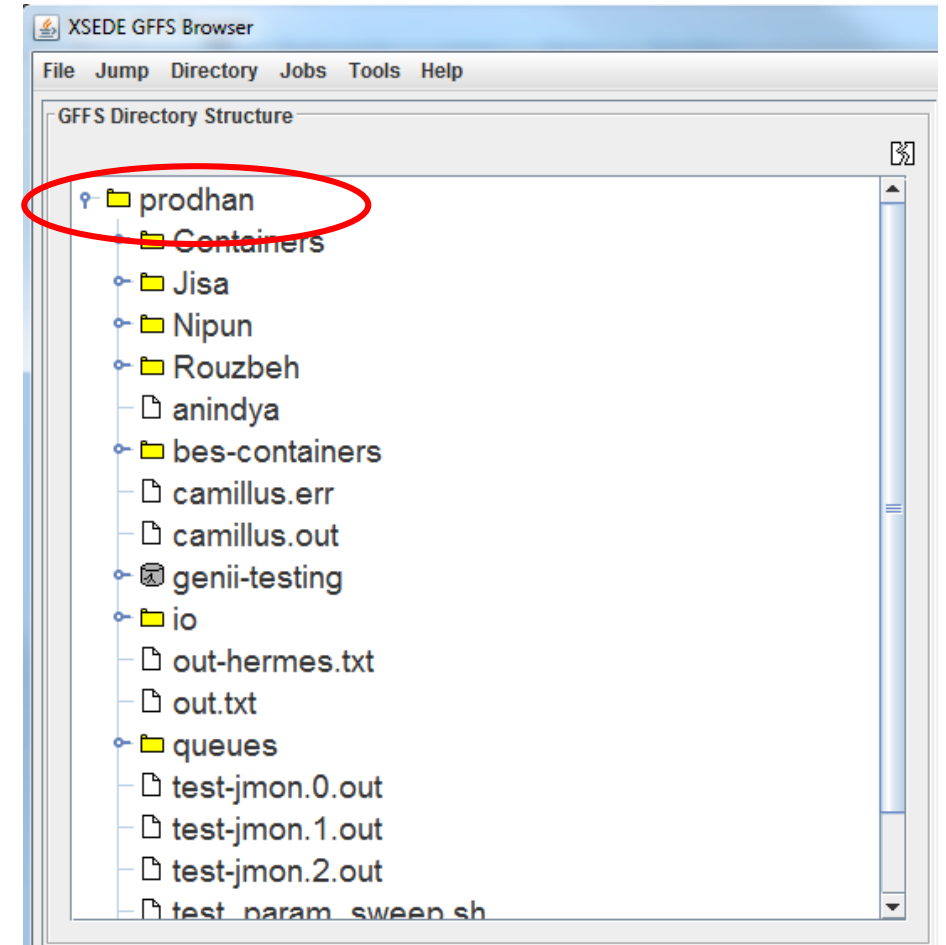
```
[grid] ls /
/:
accounting
bin
doc
etc
groups
home
mount
resources
retired
temp
users
xcg3-grid.txt
z_old

[grid]
```

USERS AND HOME DIRECTORY

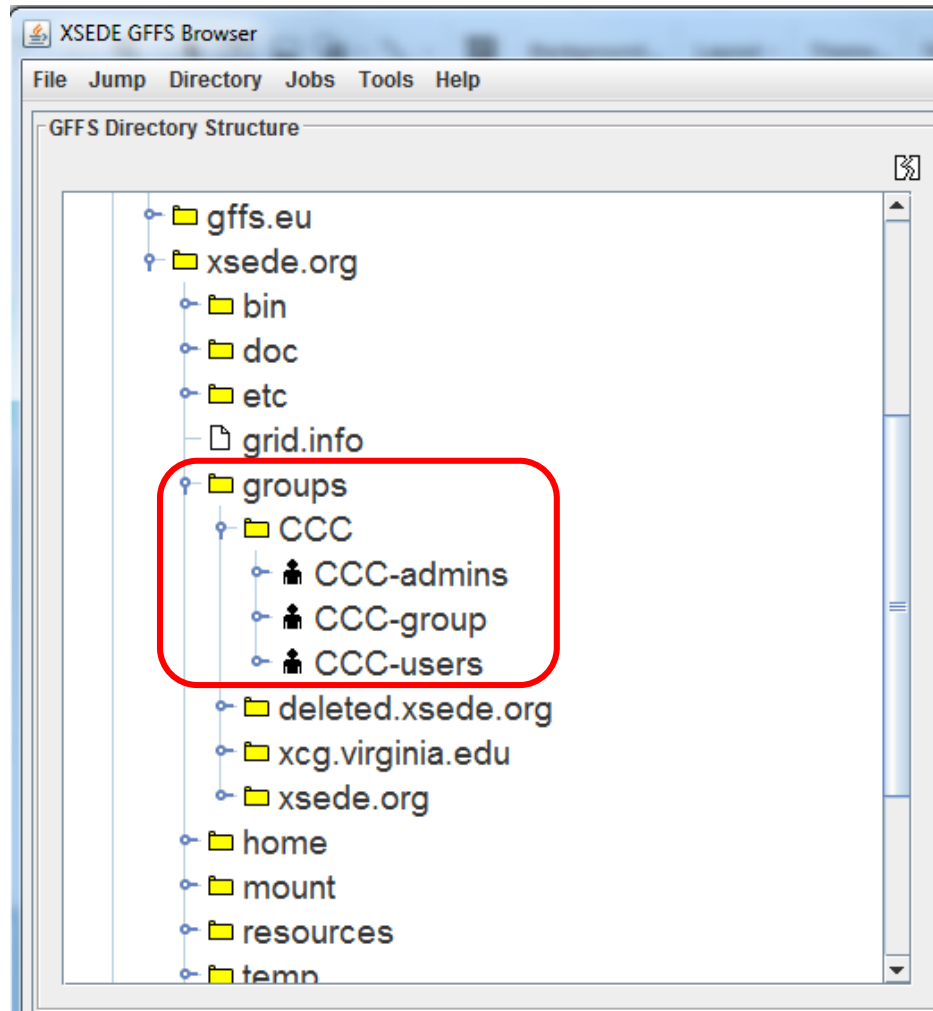


User directory for the xside user
(/users/xside.org)



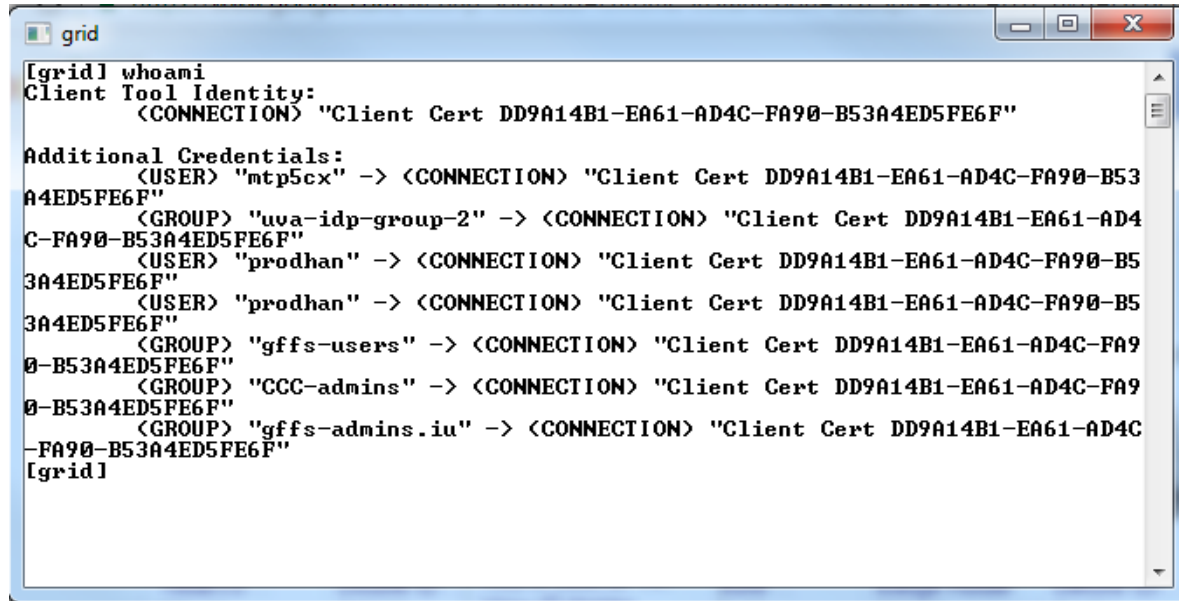
My home directory on the grid
(/home/xside.org/prodhan)

GROUPS



- Users are grouped into different user-groups
- Each group has their own **permissions** and **capabilities**
- Admin groups are responsible for the **administration** of different resources

AUTHENTICATION-CREDENTIAL WALLET



```
[grid] whoami
Client Tool Identity:
  <CONNECTION> "Client Cert DD9A14B1-EA61-AD4C-FA90-B53A4ED5FE6F"

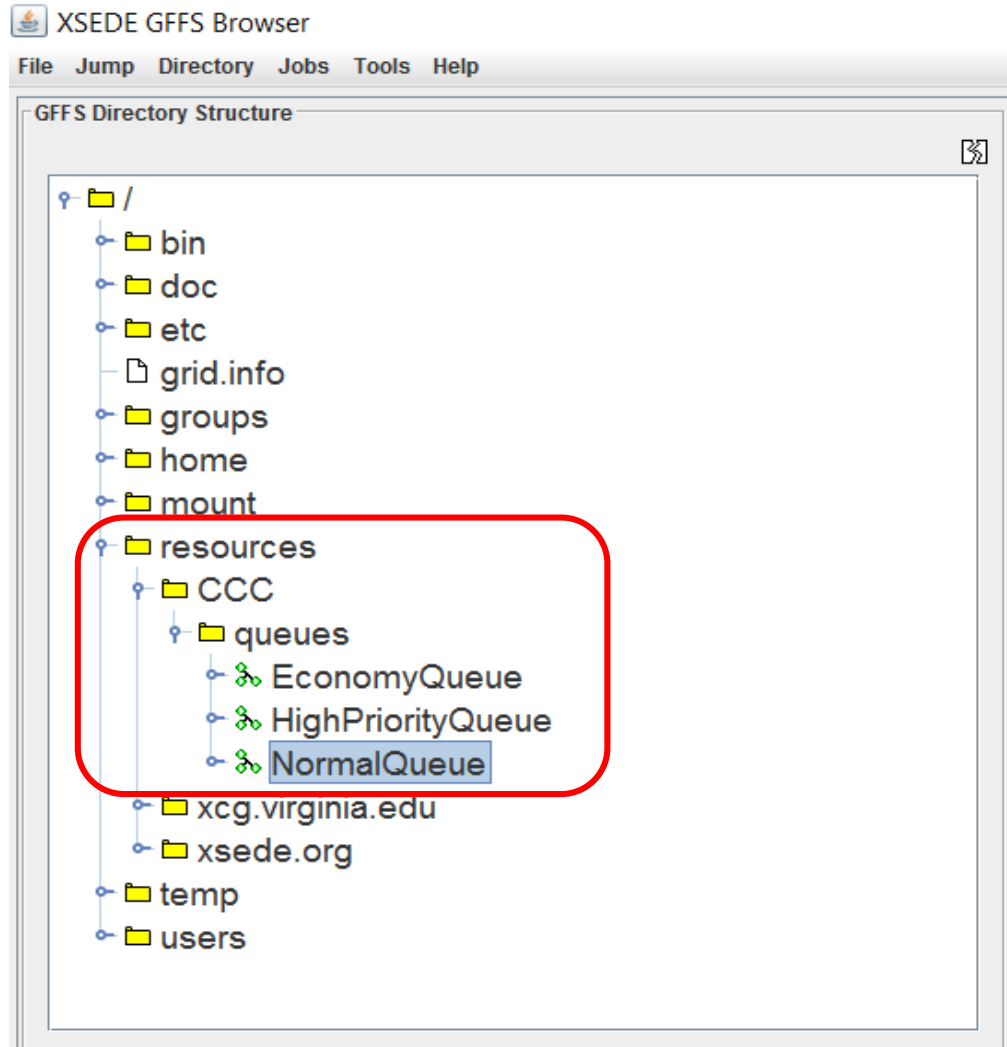
Additional Credentials:
  <USER> "mtp5cx" -> <CONNECTION> "Client Cert DD9A14B1-EA61-AD4C-FA90-B53A4ED5FE6F"
  <GROUP> "uva-idp-group-2" -> <CONNECTION> "Client Cert DD9A14B1-EA61-AD4C-FA90-B53A4ED5FE6F"
  <USER> "prodhan" -> <CONNECTION> "Client Cert DD9A14B1-EA61-AD4C-FA90-B53A4ED5FE6F"
  <USER> "prodhan" -> <CONNECTION> "Client Cert DD9A14B1-EA61-AD4C-FA90-B53A4ED5FE6F"
  <GROUP> "gffs-users" -> <CONNECTION> "Client Cert DD9A14B1-EA61-AD4C-FA90-B53A4ED5FE6F"
  <GROUP> "CCC-admins" -> <CONNECTION> "Client Cert DD9A14B1-EA61-AD4C-FA90-B53A4ED5FE6F"
  <GROUP> "gffs-admins.iu" -> <CONNECTION> "Client Cert DD9A14B1-EA61-AD4C-FA90-B53A4ED5FE6F"
[grid]
```

- User's credential are used to authenticate the user into the system.
- User's and User-groups create a credential wallet which can be used to run the jobs and pay for them.
- The system is build on standards

JSDL & JSDL++

- JSDL is the standard XML based language to describe jobs
- Defines–
 - Application Specification (e.g. LAMMPS)
 - Resource requirements (e.g. GPU, 32 cores, 8 nodes etc.)
 - Data staging specification (e.g. input and output files)
- JSDL++ is the non-standard extension of JSDL to allow multiple job descriptions in one jsdl file
 - Addresses the shortcomings of JSDL in a heterogeneous environment

RESOURCES

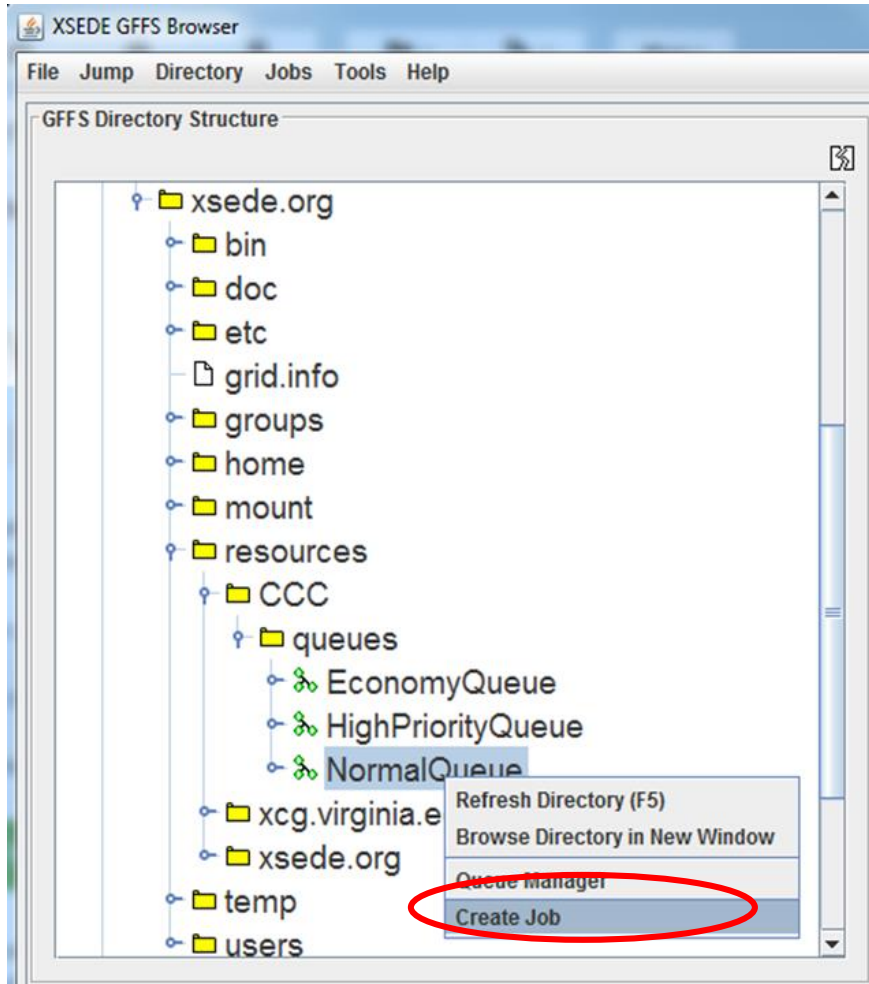


- Grid Queue(s) are mapped on the */resources/CCC/queues* location.
- User(s) can submit their job(s) on one of the three priority queues based on their requirement.
- To submit a job to the queue, with a job description file we just need to run the following command and `qstat` command can be used to monitor the job status

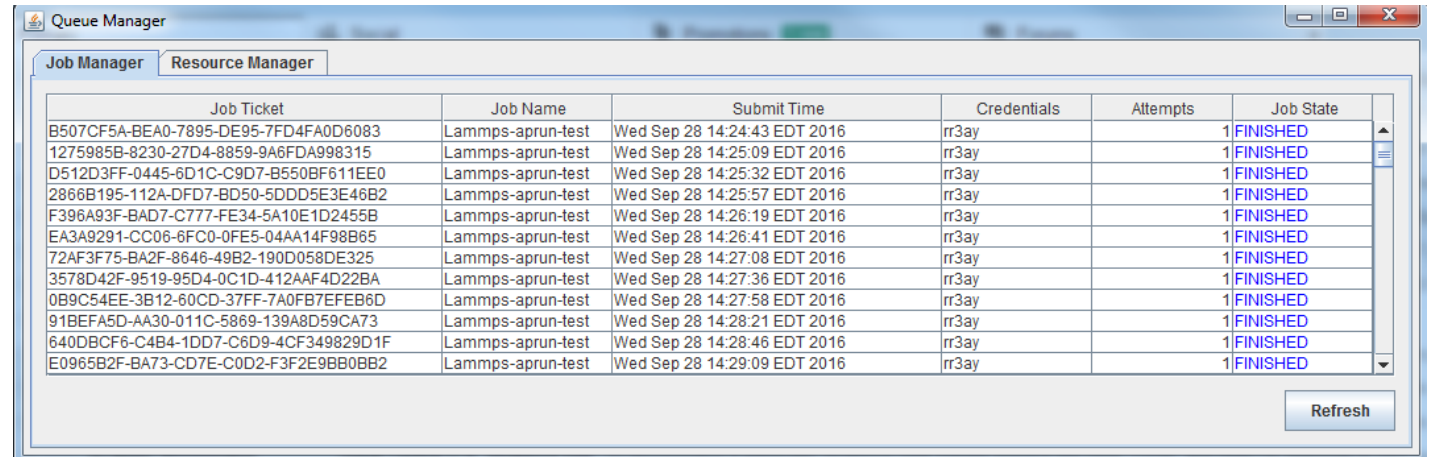
```
qsub /resources/CCC/queues/NormalQueue  
local://home/drake/job.jsdl
```

```
qstat /resources/CCC/queues/NormalQueue
```

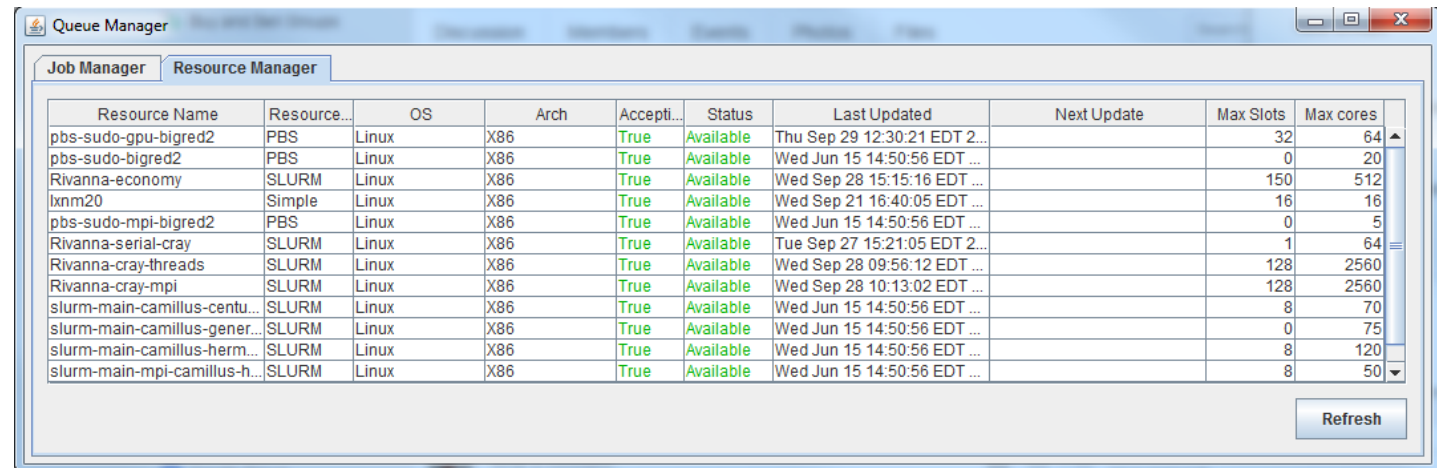
JOB SUBMISSION & MONITORING THROUGH GUI



Job submission through GUI



Monitoring a job through GUI



Monitoring resource status through GUI

FIRST APPLICATIONS

- Large Sequential Jobs
 - simulate the performance of a search engine
 - used by a group in Computer Science Department
- Single/Multi-node Parallel Jobs (Lammps)
 - molecular dynamics simulation
 - used by a group in Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering Department
 - cpu and gpu acceleration
- High-Throughput Computing
 - Astro-chemical Simulation
 - used by a group in Chemistry Department
- Big **Gromacs** run upcoming

SOCIAL, POLITICAL
AND MARKET ASPECTS

SOCIAL & POLITICAL ISSUES

- Traditionally researchers are accustomed to using the shared resources with no QoS or not fairly defined priority
- There is often no mechanism of allocating resources fairly
- And often sharing becomes very one sided
- Hence we need a resource market

RESOURCE PRICING AND MARKET MODEL

- Static pricing (Initially)
- Similar to Amazon's static pricing scheme
- **Standard base pricing** for a **standard resource type**
 - 2.1 GHz CPU with 4GB mem/core
 - Ethernet or GigE network connections
- Additional features with additional cost (e.g. Large memory, InfiniBand, GPU)
- Different cost for different QoS jobs
 - Different scaling factors based on QoS
- An initial distribution of allocations to get the market flowing

GOVERNANCE AND CLEARANCE

- What about the chronic debtors?
- Any obligatory exchange of real money will make it a non-starter to the potential adapters.
- MoU to be signed by each institute
 - Institute can opt-out any time
 - No way to force anyone to pay
 - Institutions will vouch for their users

RELATED WORK

RELATED WORK

- Open Science Grid (OSG)
- Grid Economy
- Cloud Computing
- Cloud Federation

OPEN SCIENCE GRID

- Developed primarily for high energy physics in the 90's
- Resources are contributed in an altruistic manner
- ***Issues***
 - No incentive for resource sharing
 - No QoS support in OSG
 - OSG is targeted for high throughput sequential job while CCC supports sequential, threaded or MPI jobs

GRID ECONOMY

- Plethora of work in **The Grid Economy**
- Spawn (WalDSPurger et al.), Nimrod (Abramson et al.), The Grid Economy (Buyya et al.), GridEcon (Altmann et al.), InterGrid (Buyya et al.)
- ***Issues***
 - Much of the existing work has been done in simulations
 - Synthesized data
 - Small grid test-beds
 - None of the existing production grids or clusters or supercomputing centers use these solutions
 - Not focused on on-Demand solutions

CLOUD COMPUTING AND FEDERATION

- “Infinite” resource on-Demand
- Amazon AWS the leader in cloud computing
- Cloud Federation: interconnecting the **cloud** computing environments of two or more service providers. i.e. Contrail (carlini et al.), Reservoir (rochwerger et al.)
- ***Issues:***
 - Designed for VMs
 - More expensive options
 - A resource consumer can't be a resource provider

FINAL REMARKS

SHOULD YOU JOIN CCC

- If you need access to diverse resources and quick turnaround during bursts then CCC can definitely help you.
- Anyone with a small cluster can join the collaborative as a provider.

HOW TO JOIN CCC

- To access resources within CCC–
 - You will just need the genesis II client to access the computational and data resources available in CCC
 - You would probably need an allocation on CCC too.
 - Identity (e.g. XSEDE id or CCC id through your institution)
- Signing an MOU
- To share your resources–
 - You will need a genesis II container installed on your server and allow CCC to submit jobs to the local queuing system
 - **No root required !!!**

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

- Future direction
 - Dynamic pricing model
 - Desktop VMs
 - Support starting VMs for users, not just for jobs
 - Expand to more Institutions
- We believe federations like CCC can go a long way to deal with the growing need of CI resources
 - However the success of CCC really depends on the participation of users and user institutes

QUESTIONS



Thank You All



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