

UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM

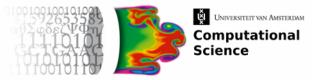
Computational Science

Why a Curriculum in eScience

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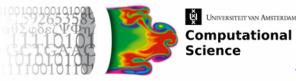




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Outline

- Introduction & background
 - From Science to e-Science
 - Grids / e-infrastructure / Clouds
- Motivations
 - What did we learn from VL-e (2004-2009)
- e-ScienceLand proposal





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What is e-Science?

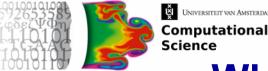
 "e-Science is about global collaboration in key areas of science, and the next generation of infrastructure that will enable it."

> John Taylor Director General of Research Councils Office of Science and Technology

- global collaboration
 - → Virtual Organization

next generation of infrastructure

→ e-Infrastructure







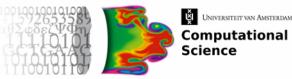
What is e-Infrastructure ?

 "Grid is a software infrastructure that enables flexible, secure, coordinated resource sharing among dynamic collections of individuals, institutions and resources"

Foster, Kesselman and Tuecke

→Resources: not only computers but also data storage resources and specialized facilities

• "Long term goal is to develop the middleware services that allow scientists to routinely build the infrastructure for their Virtual Organisations" Tony Hey Director of UK e-Science Core Programme



Application

ICT

Specific Part

Overhead



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From Science to e-Science

Scientific Application • **e-Science** *is building on achievements of* Grid and other supporting ICT...

➡ To stimulate scientific applications to adopt e-Science an infrastructure is needed!

- **e-Science** frameworks are providing basic services
- which will hide computing resources and boost the
- development of data and computationally intensive
- e-Science applications on a large scale distributed
- infrastructure...
 - ➡ Application scientist can increase his productivity, while focusing on his own science rather than on ICT problems



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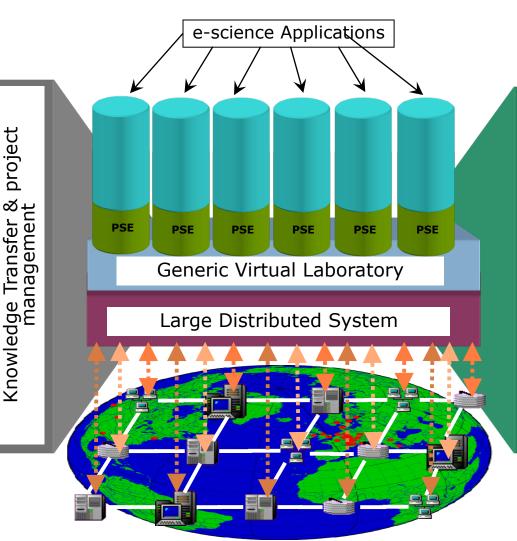
Mission and strategy

To achieve its mission the VL-e project has set itself the following aims:

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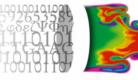
Science

- the following aims: • create scientific prototypes of application-specific e-Science environments,
- develop a methodology for re-usable ICT components,
- scaling up & validating in `real-life applications',
- build up and transfer knowledge on effectively realising applicationspecific e-Science environments.





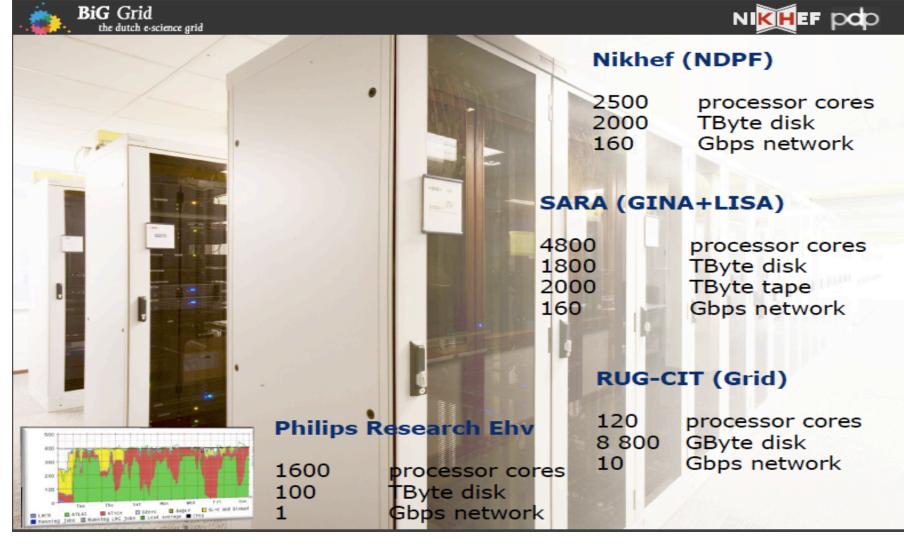
Science



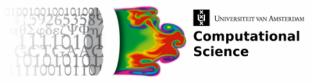




BigGrid Infrastructure



Jan just Keijser "Production Grid" Master course, UvA-MSc Grid computing, Amsterdam October 2010

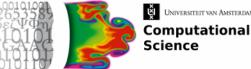






A quick summary

- Possibility to re-use across scientific domains
- Possibility to use a large computing and storage power
- Highly complex distributed infrastructure
- Multi-disciplinary working environments:
 - Scientists, Scientific programmers, application developers, middleware developers, system admins.





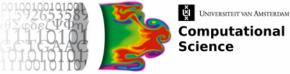


Quick summary of concepts exposed to e-Scientists

- Distributed computing
 Clusters, Grids, and Clouds
- Data management
 - Find the data location, stage in/out the data
 - Follow the data lifecycle (provenance)

 \rightarrow we are talking about GBs \rightarrow TBs

- Security
 - Authentication / Authorization / Accounting



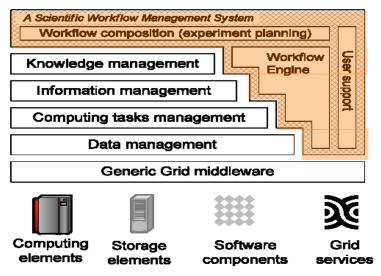




System-Level Science

"An approach to scientific investigations which, besides of analyses of individual phenomena, **integrates** different, **interdisciplinary sources** of knowledge about a **complex system**, to acquire understanding of the **system as a whole**."

Foster, I., Kesselman, C., Scaling system-level science: Scientific exploration and its implications. IEEE Computer 39 (11) 2006



"Improving Interoperability, Sustainability and Platform Convergence in Scientific and Scholarly Workflow" Report of the NSF/Mellon Workshop on Scientific and Scholarly Workflow. Oct 3-5, 2007, Baltimore, MD.

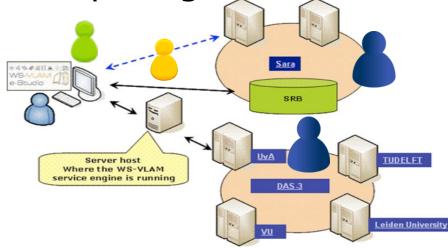


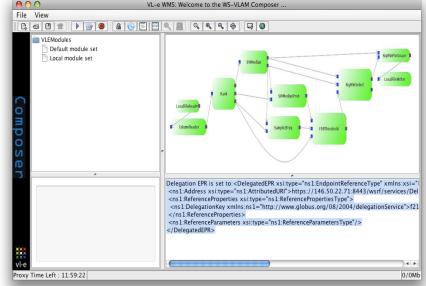




Workflow management system is

a computer program that manages the execution of a workflow on a set of computing resources.

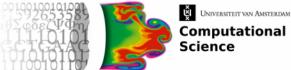




The user interface of the WS-VLAM a

workflow management system developed in the VL-e project to execute application workflow on geographically distributed computing resources

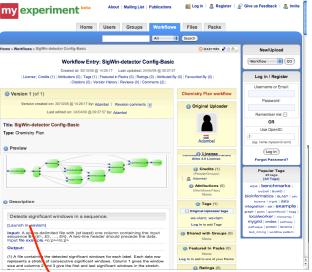
Deployed as service on DAS3, and BigGrid Clusters



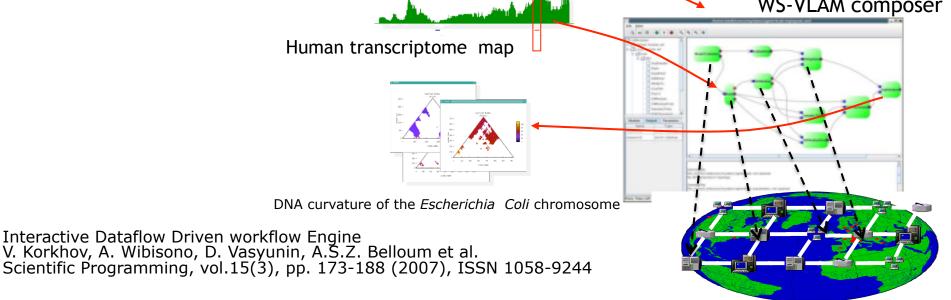


Sharing/Reuse of things

- Workflow can be made available to entire community
 - (using Web 2.0 approach)
- Repositories, Databanks,



WS-VLAM composer

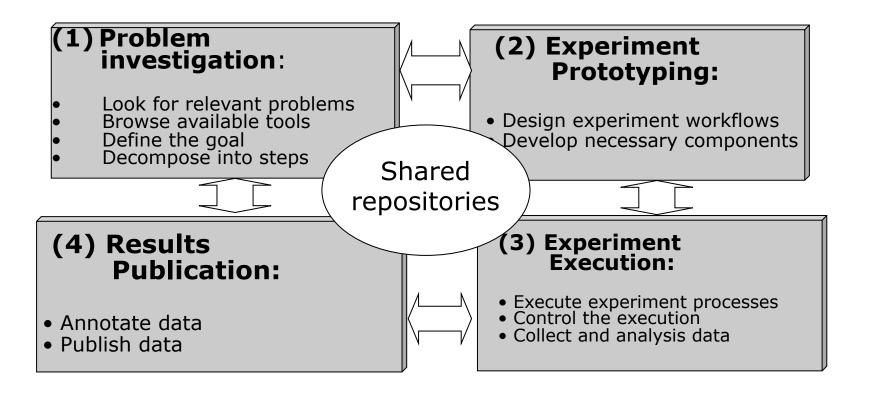








Complex Scientific experiments model



Collaborative e-Science experiments: from scientific workflow to knowledge sharing A.S.Z. Belloum, et al., JULY/AUGUST, IEEE Internet Computing, 2011



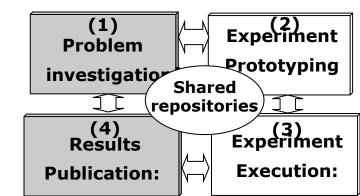
Science

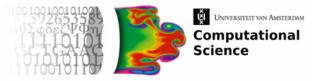




Quick summary of concepts exposed to e-Scientists

- Workflows
- Semantics
- Data management
- Social / Organizational
- And a bit of
 - Distributed computing
 - Security



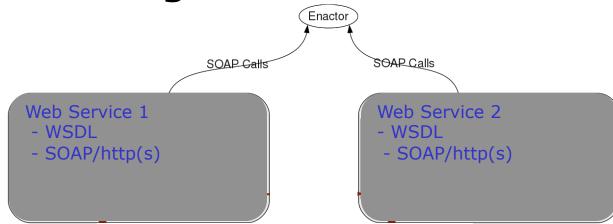






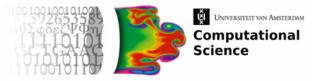
Usage of Web Services in e-science

- In service orchestration, all data is passed to the workflow engine before delivered to a consuming WS
- Data transfers are made through **SOAP**, which **is unfit for large data transfers**



Enabling web services to consume and produce

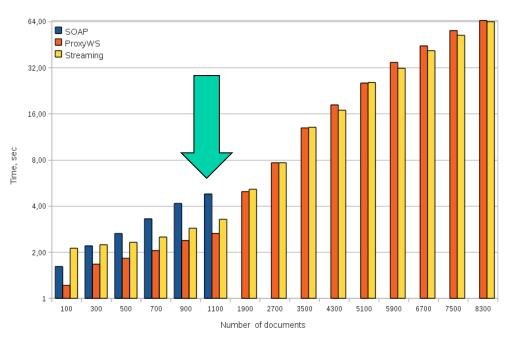
large distributed datasets Spiros Koulouzis, et al. JAN/FEB, IEEE Internet Computing, 2012





Indexing Name Entry Recognition

- SOAP failed to scale for more than 1100 documents.
- Proxying and streaming managed to cope with the data requirements of 8300 documents



Execution times for Search and NER (phase ii and iii)



Science



[Micro-Array Dept-UvA]

[Micro-Array Dept-UvA]

[UU/Leiden]

[TUE]

ГАМС 1

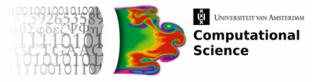
[CWI]



List of applications ported to an e-Infrastructure

- sigWin detector
- Affymetrix Permutation
- Omnimatch
- wave propagation
- Blast
- gut microbiota
- Smart Infrastructure [SNE-UVA]
- Dynamic network control [SNE-UVA]
- GridSFEA, [TU Munchen]

More applications www.science.uva.nl/~gvlam/wsvlam/Applications





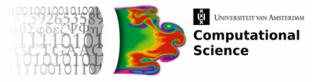


What did we learn from these use case

• Getting the scientists to get a simple application (Hello-world) working on e-Infrastructure is **not straightforward**

→ (Mathematician, Biomedical-medical engineering, system Admin, software engineer)

- → Step by Step Introduction was needed in all cases
- → Can be avoided if the Scientists have had an
 introductory course(s) to e-infrastructure

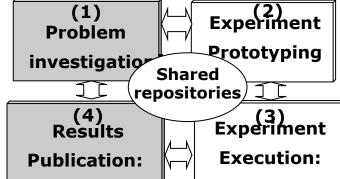


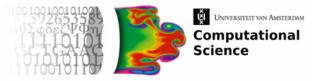




What did we learn from these use case

- Moving a working application from the Application developer desktop to the e-Infrastructure is **not straightforward**
 - → Sometimes part of the application need to be rewrite it (collaboration between middleware and application developer is needed)
 - → We can speed up this phase if the application developers have a global idea about how the infrastructure works









UvA experience "MSc Grid Computing"

- Is it a good experience Yes and No
 - → Yes: we have introduced courses which prepare students to face problems related to e-Infrastructure, it works well. Students who followed the course managed to find their way easily either in companies or PhD students when it come to the using e-Infrastructure
 - → No: Naming the entire program as Grid computing was too much, because the content is more generic (the name does not reflect the content), students were reluctant because of the Job market

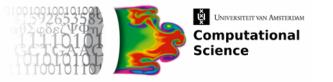






European Commission Plans INFRA-2012-3.3: Coordinating actions, ...

- Objective 1: Develop strategies that will remove obstacles facing researchers ... to enter the e-Science landscape.
- Objective 2: Build **trust** & **mutual understanding** between Research Infrastructures, e-Infrastructures and related authorities ...
- Objective 3: Deliver an e-Science curriculum for higher education that defines the teaching of databased science, grid and High Performance Computing usage as well as software application and tool development.

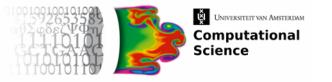






New curriculum ...

- Curriculum should identify current barriers (technical, social, organisational) with respect to a greater adoption of einfrastructure.
- Course components to be developed can be incorporated into current high educational programs





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New curriculum ...

- Algorithms, modelling and simulation software developed to solve research problems in the biological, physical and social sciences, in engineering, and in the humanities
- **Computer** and **information science** that develops and optimizes the advanced system hardware, software, networking, and data management components needed to solve computationally demanding problems
- **Computing infrastructure** that supports both the science and engineering problem-solving and the developmental computer and information science.



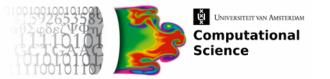


gSLM Service Delivery & Service Level Management in e-Infrastructures INFRA-2010-3.3: Coordination actions

- The gSLM project aims to help solve the e-Infrastructure delivery problem
- Bring together grid and ITSM experts and formulate new approaches to Service Level Management in grid
- Experts from both communities within the project

Science

- Grid operators, developers, policy and communication experts
- Academics and accredited experts in ITSM approaches to service level management



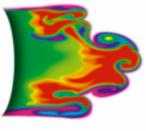




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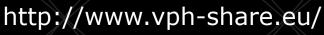




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http://www.science.nl/~gvlam/wsvlam/





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