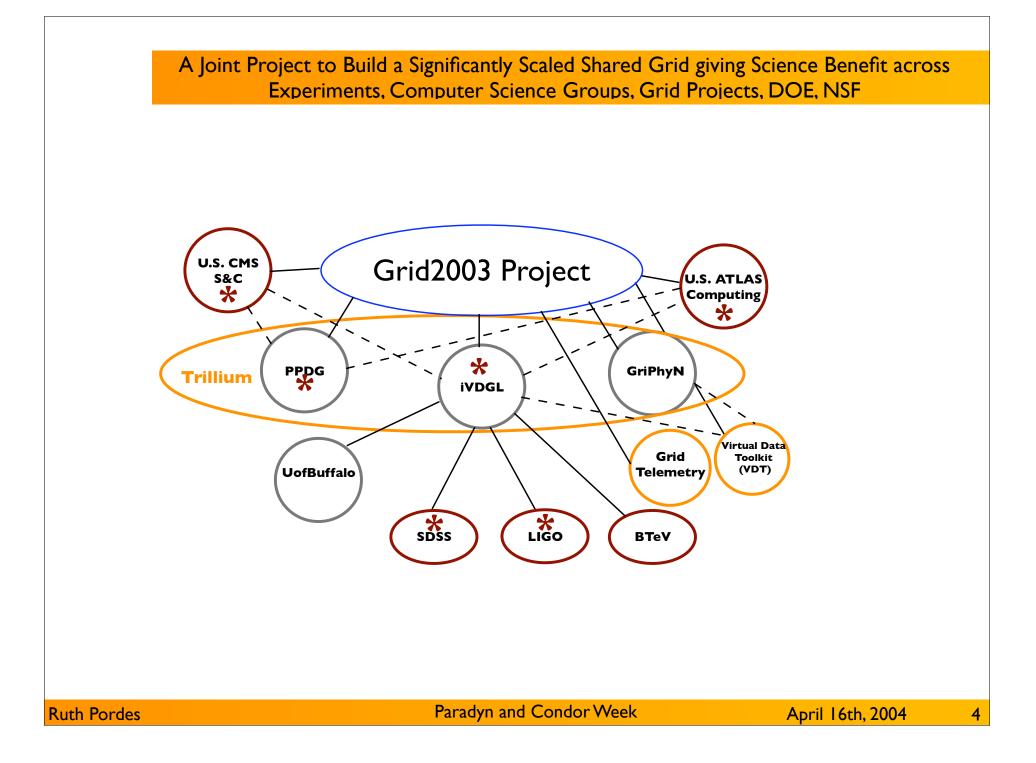




	Outline	
Theme:	End to End, Shared, Integrated and Running, Grid based Systems	
2003-mid2004:	Status: Grid2003, Grid3, Grid3+	
Roadmap:	"Our" Experiments, Physics Grid Projects, Open Science Grid	d
mid2004->2005:	Plans: Grid-Development, Grid-4, Open Science Grid-0,	
Subtext:	Partnerships in the U.S	
	Participation and collaboration with Europe	
	Partnership with Condor Project in many dimensions	
Ruth Pordes	Paradyn and Condor Week April 16th, 2004	4 2

Grid2003 - Project, Grid3 - Environment, Grid3+ - ad-hoc Continuation

www.ivdgl.org/grid2003



# Model and Method

# End to End Usable and Supportable Grid Systems => Applications + Grid Infrastructure + Sites

- Particle and Nuclear Physics, Astrophysics, Gravitational Science, Computer Science
- The Applications Drive System Requirements and Implementations including Capabilities, Performance, Scale, Schedule and Operations
- ~10 applications all use Globus, Condor-G, some DAGMan/Virtual Data/Pegasus

Challenge in the # autonomous sites and teams, sustainability and use; Increase chance of success by:

- Matching Requirements<->Deliverables;
- Minimizing impact on existing Sites and Applications;
- Planning for Heterogeneity, Multiplicity, Opportunity, Dynamism;
- Incremental milestones involving development, integration and deployment, operation.

Risk Reduction with some expense in efficiency, overhead and overall goals

- Use existing single organization testbeds and pre-existing sites, support 4 batch systems.
- Incremental addition of sites, services, applications; Component & system tests & procedures.
- VDT releases & homogeneous grid middleware for core grid services + Pacman packaging / distribution + some Services responsibility of the Applications + Central Operations Center
- Minimal necessary metrics for success. New development restricted to necessary "glue" and "integration" components.
- All stakeholders participated in planning, execution and management.

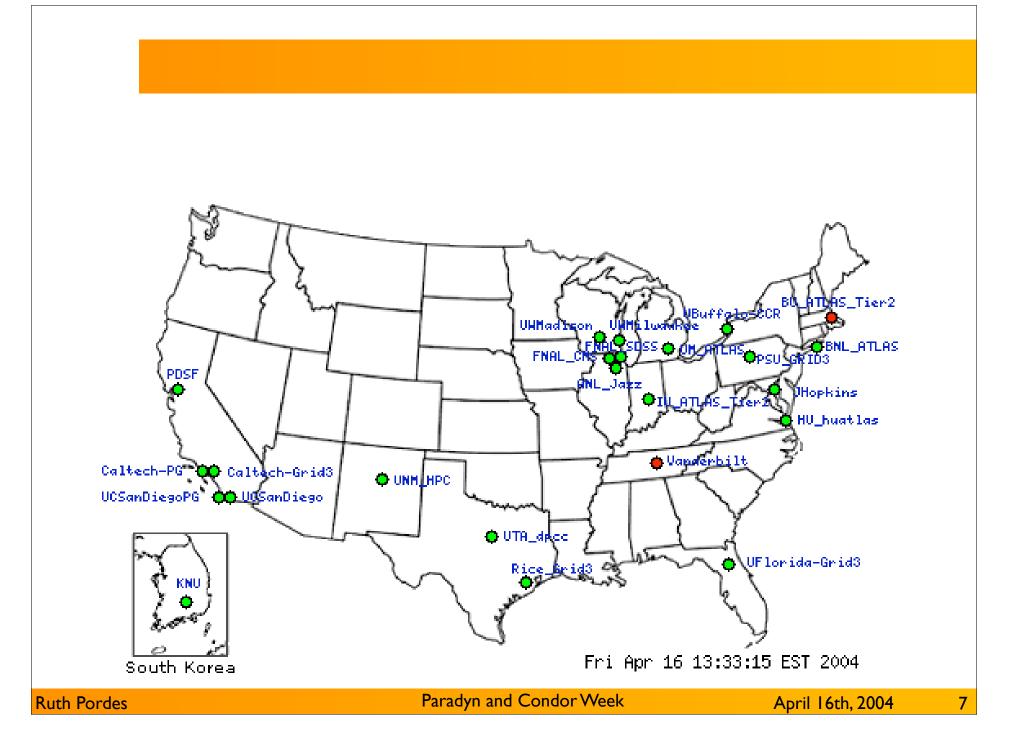
#### Who

#### 23 institutes

Argonne National Laboratory Jerry Gieraltowski, Scott Gose, Natalia Maltsev, Ed May, Alex Rodriguez, Dinanath Sulakhe **Boston University** Jim Shank. Saul Youssef **Brookhaven National Laboratory** David Adams, Rich Baker, Wensheng Deng, Jason Smith, Zhao Dantong Yu Caltech losif Legrand, Suresh Singh, Conrad Steenberg, Yang Xia Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory Anzar Afag, Eileen Berman, James Annis, Lothar Bauerdick, Michael Ernst, Ian Fisk, Lisa Giacchetti, Greg Graham, Anne Heavey, Joe Kaiser, Nickolai Kuropatkin, Ruth Pordes\*, Vijay Sekhri, John Weigand, Yujun Wu Thomas Hampton University Keith Baker. Lawrence Sorrillo Harvard University John Huth Indiana University Matt Allen, Leigh Grundhoefer, John Hicks, Fred Luehring, Steve Peck, Rob Quick, Stephen Simms Johns Hopkins University George Fekete, Jan vandenBerg Kyungpook National University / KISTI Kihyeon Cho, Kihwan Kwon, Dongchul Son, Hyoungwoo Park Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory Shane Canon, Jason Lee, Doug Olson, Iowa Sakrejda, Brian Tierney University at Buffalo Mark Green, Russ Miller

University of California San Diego James Letts, Terrence Martin University of Chicago David Bury, Catalin Dumitrescu, Daniel Engh, Ian Foster, Robert Gardner\*, Marco Mambelli, Yuri Smirnov, Jens Voeckler, Mike Wilde, Yong Zhao, Xin University of Florida Paul Avery, Richard Cavanaugh, Bockjoo Kim, Craig Prescott, Jorge L. Rodriguez, Andrew Zahn University of Michigan Shawn McKee University of New Mexico Christopher T. Jordan, James E. Prewett, Timothy L. University of Oklahoma Horst Severini University of Southern California Ben Clifford, Ewa Deelman, Larry Flon, Carl Kesselman, Gaurang Mehta, Nosa Olomu, Karan Vahi University of Texas, Arlington Kaushik De, Patrick McGuigan, Mark Sosebee University of Wisconsin-Madison Dan Bradley, Peter Couvares, Alan De Smet, Carey Kireyev, Erik Paulson, Alain Roy University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Scott Koranda, Brian Moe Vanderbilt University Bobby Brown, Paul Sheldon \*Contact authors

~60 people working directly: 8 full time, 10 half time, 20 site admins \_ time



#### Status.... Met Metrics in Nov 2003 Continuous use with mainly Application Effort since Nov $\sim$ 6 months USMOP - Cumulative OSCAR Events Delivered By Day 14600 Metrics Summary Table 11680 Number of Events (x1000) Metric Grid2003 Target "SC2003" 8760 Number of CPUs 400 2762 (27 sites) Number of users > 10 102 (16) 5840 Number of Applications 10 >4 Number of site running concurrent applications 17 > 10 2920 Peak number of concurrent jobs 1000 1100 2003-Nov-26 Data Transfer per day > 2-3 TB 4.4 TB (11.12.03) 2003-Dec-03 2004-Feb-04 2003-Dec-10 2003-Dec-17 2003-Dec-24 2004-Feb-11 2004-Mar-03 2004-Mar-10 2004-Mar-31 2003-Dec-3 2004-Jan-07 2004-Jan-14 2004-Jan-2 2004-Jan-2( 2004-Feb-18 2004-Feb-2 2004-Mar-17 2004-Mar-24 2004-Apr-06 Jorge L. Rodriguez: The Grid2003 Project 🔀 💿 🏶 🌄 🥷 💯 Data 💥 27 DOSAR Workshop Louisiana Tech Date Total Grid2003 Resources Canonical USMOP Resources Tue Apr 6 23:06:11 2004 GMT

Infrastructure is stable

**Ruth Pordes** 

US CMS 50% increase in throughput through opportunistic computing

GADU and SnB biology applications added without impact or significant overhead

Job mix changes without impact

### Buts and Ands..

#### Need factor of ~5 in complexity:

Many Services missing or parochial Few & Expert Users Insufficient services to sustain system

#### Need increased scale for LHC alone:

~ 5 in 3-4 years for LHC startup ~10 in 8 years for LHC analysis

#### Not Production Quality - in many aspects Technology

Security Management Operation

#### Homogeneity - not the Model

Sites serve many grid as well as local communities Grid Infrastructure too prescriptive Applications across grids - international, logical

LHC Enable Science for <2000 scientists in <400 institutions through <30 countries - who have to agree as a single Collaboration in publishing discoveries and results.

BaBar, Run II, STAR, rely today on remote processing to meet montecarlo and analysis with requirements ~20-50% and 5-7 years ahead of LHC.

Natural ongoing partnerships between producers and consumers of Services, between Computer Science and Application Science Communities, -> Methods that promote commonality and generality of solutions.

# Open Science Grid White Paper

The initial phase of the Open Science Grid is to federate the LHC physics applications' grid services and computing resources in the U.S. into a global grid system, engineered and managed to serve the needs of the LHC scientific program.

National laboratories and universities participating in the U.S. LHC software and computing efforts will form the initial sites with special roles for the U.S. LHC Tier-I centers at BNL and Fermilab. In the next phase, applications from other physics communities, specifically RunII experiments at Fermilab, RHIC experiments at BNL, and BaBar at SLAC, will move their resources and applications to the Open Science Grid. Other experiments and communities, like our PPDG and iVDGL partners, will join and further extend the Open Science Grid. In subsequent phases, other non-physics science applications will be included.

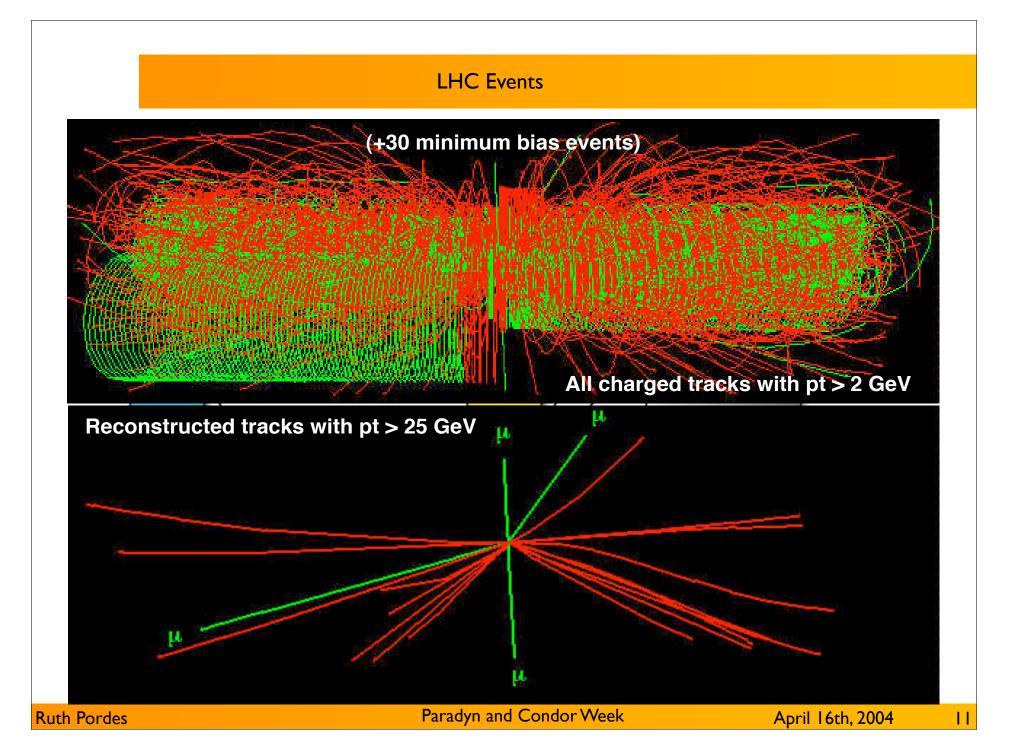
Each application will bring dedicated computing resources to be federated with the Open Science Grid. The construction of the Open Science Grid requires the following work elements: I. Management and technical oversight.

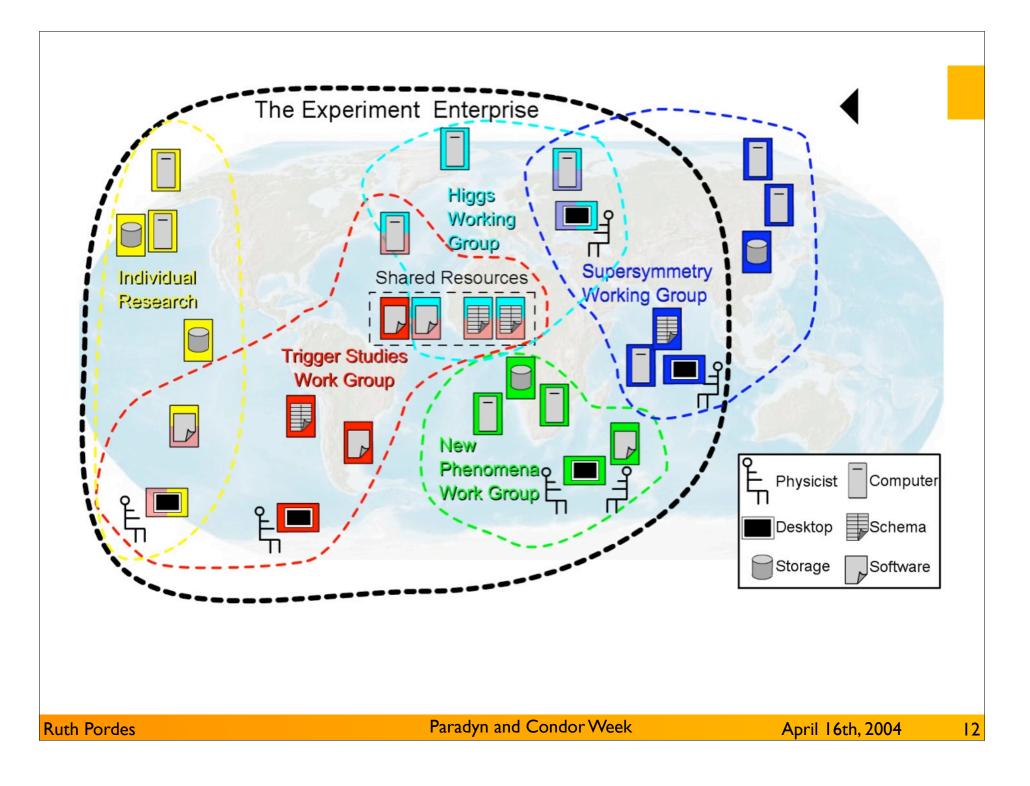
2. Engineering and quality assurance: to supply the architectural foundation and engineering for the entire system.

3. International coordination: to assure interoperability with non-U.S. grids (e.g.LHC Computing Grid).

4. Education and Outreach: to provide opportunities for students to witness and participate in building this emerging national grid infrastructure.

5. Application Integration: an iterative program of work to integrate each specific application's grid services and computing fabric.



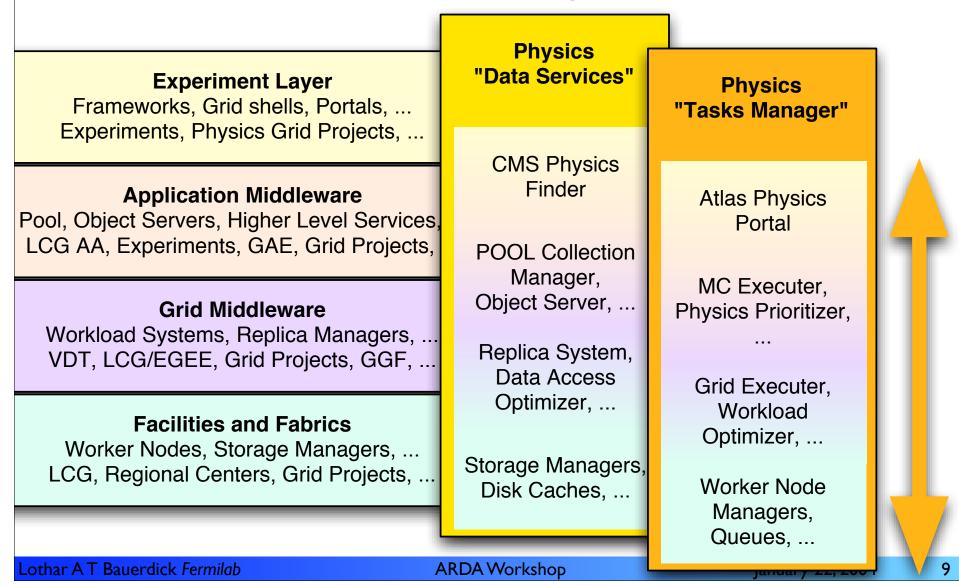


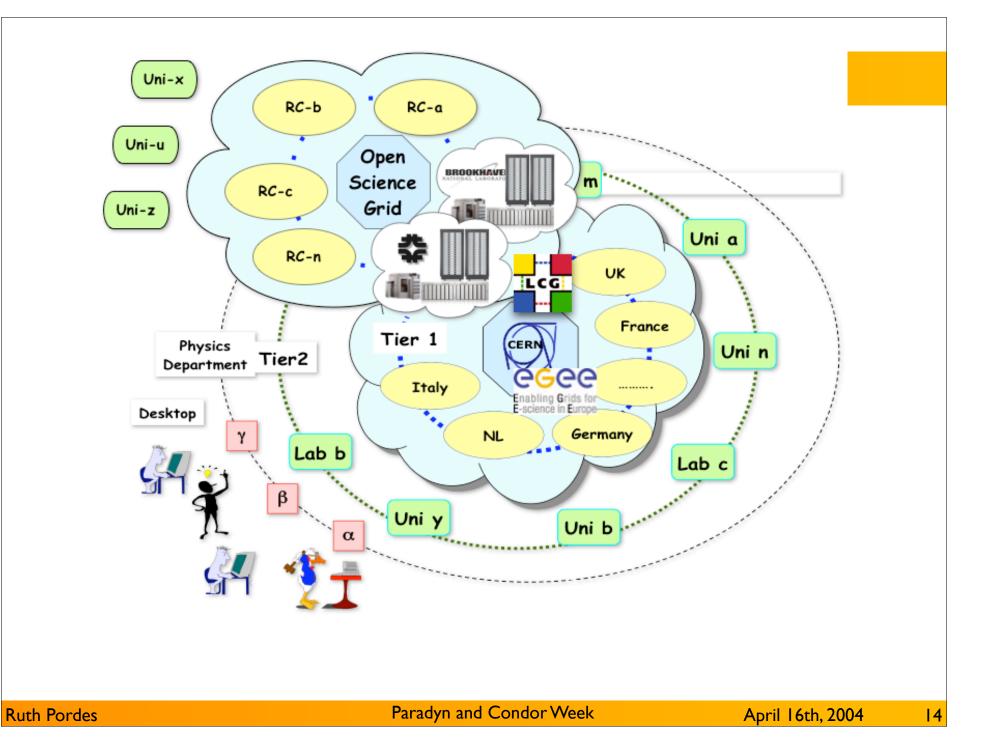


# **Physics** "Services"



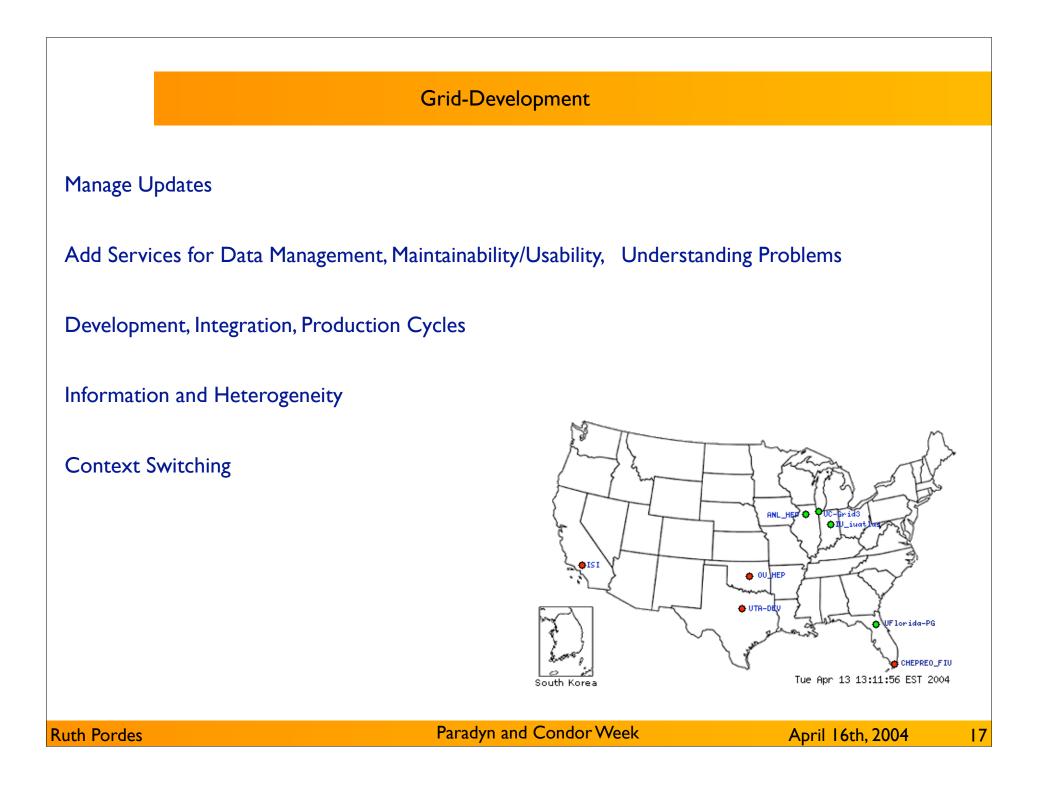
# **Experiment's "Services" go end-to-end!**







# Grid-Development, Grid-4, Open Science Grid-0



Grid-4 - Analysis Jobs

Persistency and Sharing of the Workspace

Dynamic resource requirements

Mix of "official" experiment software and private user code

Validations

Input datasets not necessarily known a-prior and Possibly very sparse data access pattern

Large number of people submitting jobs concurrently and in an uncoordinated fashion resulting into a chaotic workload

Need for interactivity - importance of latency as well as throughput

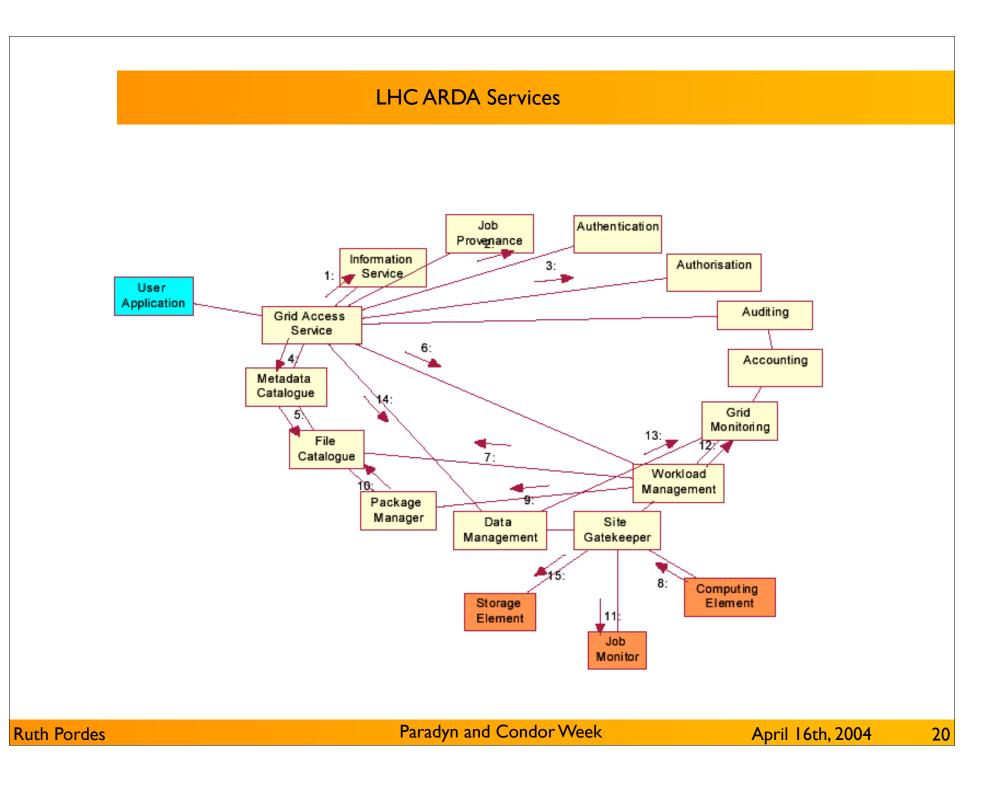
# Open Science Grid-0

Initial Phase of planning and demonstrations between U.S. LHC host labs (Tier-1s), EGEE/LCG extending to Tier-2s

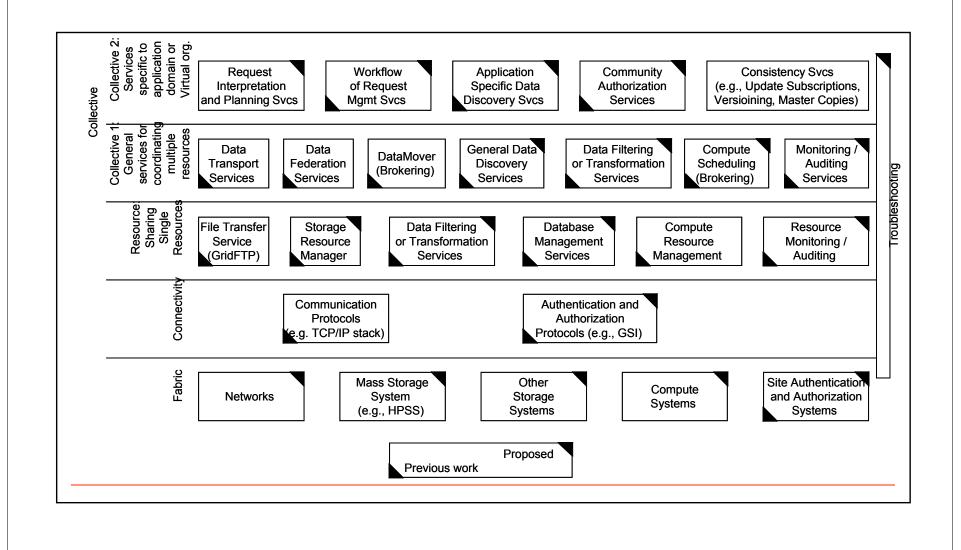
**Define Services** 

Issues of Production and Multi-VO use of Persistent, Durable, Volatile Storage

Try out what partnering means in practice.



### Service Layers (PPDG renewal proposal)



# Particle Physics Experiments in US

Absolutely need a sustained ubiquitous production infrastructure - just like the network.

See significant benefits from the growing partnerships with the Computer Science community.

See significant benefits from contributing to and collaborating with common grids with other sciences

Have successfully taken small simple steps for usable national shared application grids

Need  $\sim x5$  in scale and complexity for initial LHC and ongoing Run II+ data analysis

Plan annual and expanding deliverables to get to the needed scales and capabilities.

Specific reliance on Condor Project collaborations especially:

- Virtual Data Toolkit,
- Evolving and extending capabilities of Condor, Condor-G, DAGMan, ... to meet application needs,
- End-to-end problem solving.