# M-grid system architecture, collaboration and grid use

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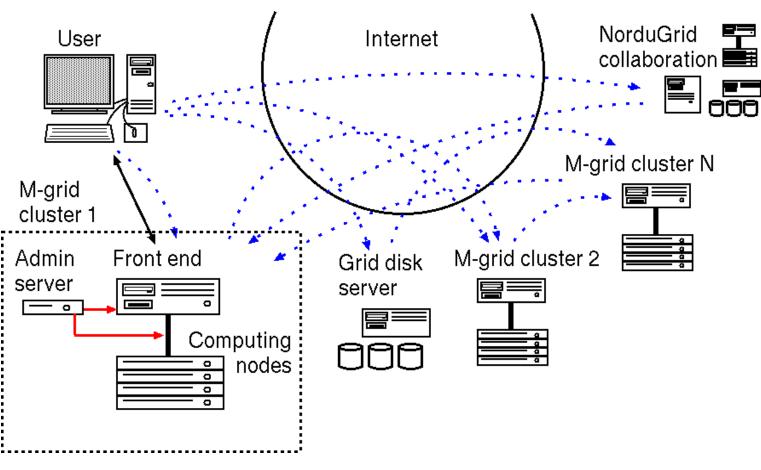
# The Material Sciences Grid (M-grid)

- Goal: Throughput computing capacity mainly for the needs of physics and chemistry researchers
- Joint project between seven Finnish universities, Helsinki Institute of Physics and CSC
  - Partners mainly laboratories and departments, not university IT centers
- Jointly funded by the Academy of Finland and the participating universities
  - Funding application Nov 2003, deployment Oct 2004
- First large initiative to put Grid middleware into production use in Finland
- Platform: Linux based PC clusters



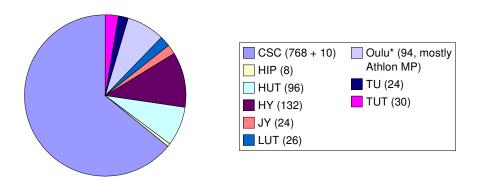


#### Grid environment



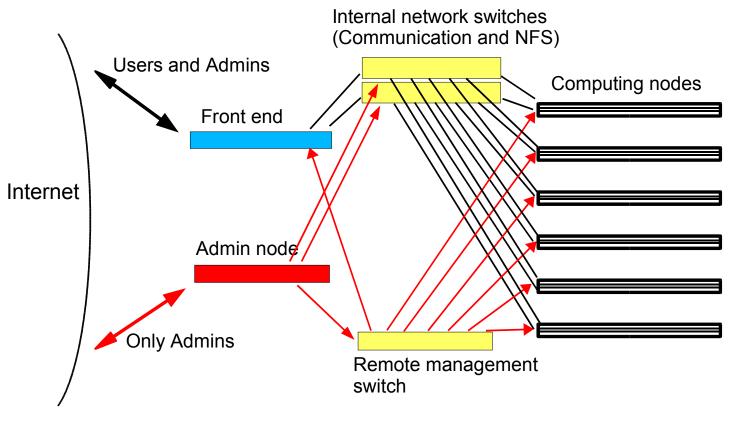
#### Hardware and CPU distribution

- Ten clusters of varying size
  - Dual AMD Opteron computing nodes (HP DL145): 1.8-2.2 GHz,
     2-8 GB RAM, 80-320 GB local disk
  - Front end (HP DL585): 1-2 TB shared disk
  - Network 2 x Gbit Ethernet + remote administration network
- Total 778 (CSC) + 434 (universities) CPUs in the computing nodes, theoretical total computing power 5 TFlop/s.





#### One M-grid cluster





# Operating system and Grid middleware

#### NPACI Rocks Cluster Distribution

- Cluster oriented Linux distribution, main developer San Diego Supercomputing Center, U.S.A.
- Based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux, but not a Red Hat product
- http://www.rocksclusters.org

#### N1 Grid Engine batch queue system

Local resource management in each cluster

#### NorduGrid ARC Grid middleware

- Enables shared use of the systems, the middleware selects a free resource automatically
- http://www.nordugrid.org







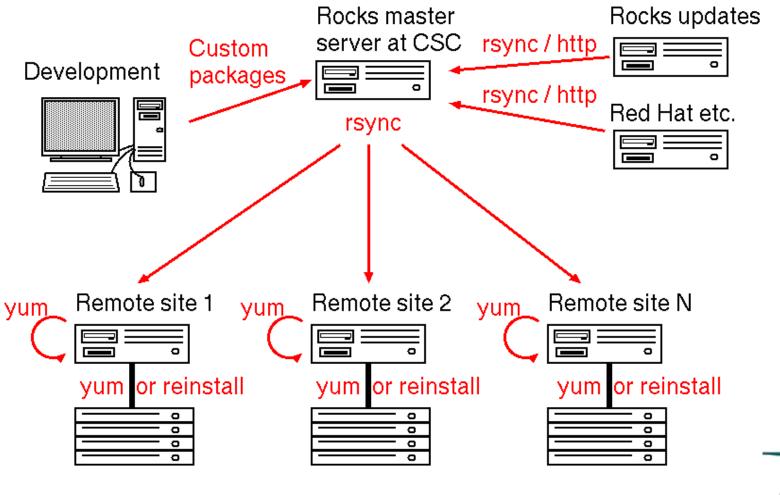


# System administration in M-grid

- Tasks divided between CSC and site administrators
- CSC administrators:
  - Maintain (remotely) the operating system, batch queue system,
     Grid middleware and certain libraries for all sites except Oulu
  - Separate small test cluster for testing new software releases
- Site administrators
  - Local applications and libraries, system monitoring, user support
- Regular meetings of administrators every two months, common mailing list

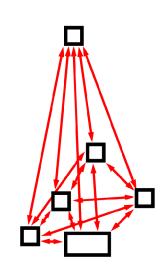


#### Installing updates



# Goals of Shared System Administration

- Centrally administered foundation while maintaining local control
  - A new paradigm -- traditionally in Finland academic HPC resources have been centralized at CSC
- Easier for universities than setting up their own cluster from scratch
  - However, needs a significant amount of work both from CSC and the local sysadmins
- Take advantage of the local sysadmin expertise
  - Site administrators know the software of their own group best => faster and better user support



36 pairs for collaboration!



# Positive experiences

- Site administrators have found CSC support valuable
  - On the other hand local control (root access) enables quick fixes and is important psychologically
- Site administrators have picked up tasks which benefit everyone — CSC has not done everything
- Collaboration has strengthened relationships between groups also in their research
- Systems are close to the user
  - Easier to talk to the own group sysadmin, less support requests to CSC
- Most site administrators are also users => direct usability feedback to CSC

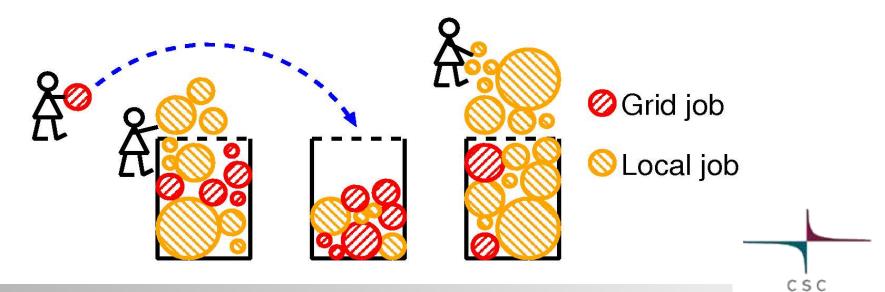


# Negative experiences

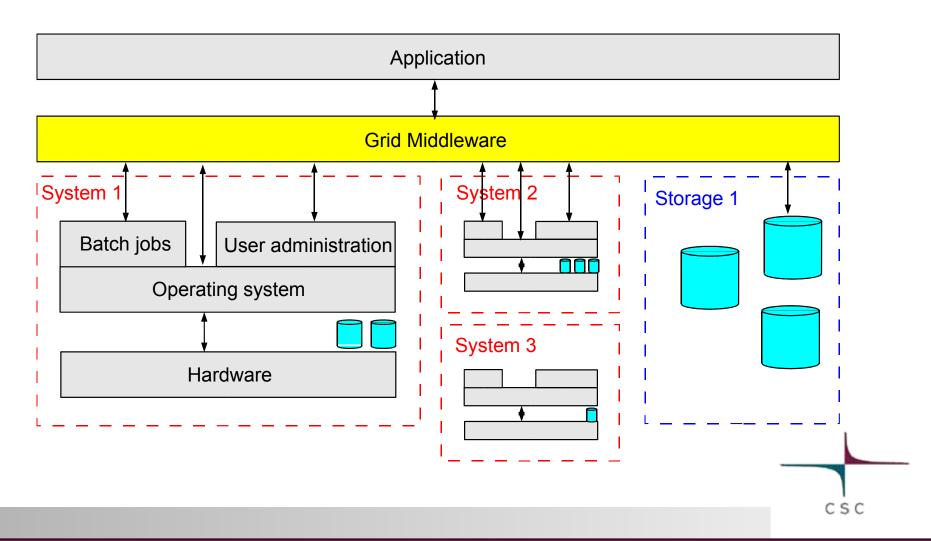
- Wiki based FAQ hasn't become popular, questions and answers are buried on the mailing list
  - The Wiki model can also be a success: e.g. Wikipedia
- Some users found support poor
  - Varying experiences: on some sites users are very happy
  - There were gaps in the user documentation mainly due to lack of human resources — documentation can be written in a distributed group but compiling it needs central coordination
- Communication with university IT centers not always optimal
  - IT centers not informed well enough CSC assumed too much that the local groups will discuss all necessary topics with them

# Grid use and resource sharing

- Policy: Jobs can be submitted both to the local queue and through the grid interface
  - Queue priority: local jobs 80%, grid jobs 20%
- Goal is to minimize waste of resources: empty nodes are always available for use (dynamical sharing)



# Role of grid middleware



#### Authentication and authorization

- Standard username/password (or ssh key) for local use
- Grid authentication based on personal X.509 certificates
  - Using NorduGrid Certificate Authority, CSC acting as a RA
  - Certificates stored as files in the home directories of the users
- Currently all M-grid users who request a certificate are authorized in all M-grid clusters
  - No direct logins via ssh, but ability to run arbitrary binaries in the grid jobs
  - Each group decides their policy of giving user accounts in their cluster
- Other user groups from NorduGrid are not currently authorized in any of the clusters, but may be in the future

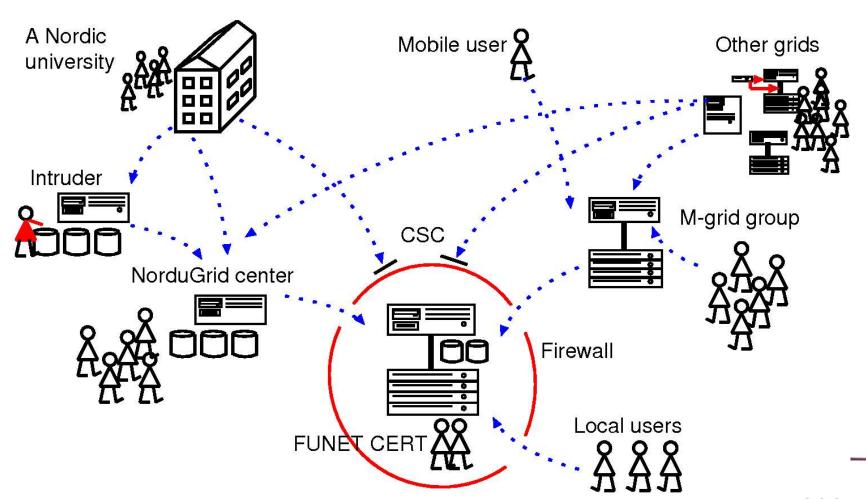


# Grid experiences

- Grid use started August 2005
  - Installation was delayed due to other tasks and a few technical problems
  - Environment still in development
- Grid environment must be better than the existing one, otherwise nobody will use it!
  - Long queue in the local cluster and empty resources on the Grid may be a good enough incentive
- Currently only a few Grid users, time will show how well the Grid environment will be adopted
- Collaboration model has been successful: Grid projects always have other aspects than just the technology



# Grid collaboration and security



#### More information

- M-gridin homepage: http://www.csc.fi/proj/mgrid/
- Rocks homepage: http://www.rocksclusters.org
- NorduGrid homepage: http://www.nordugrid.org
- Contact people:
  - Arto Teräs <arto.teras@csc.fi>
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- Thank you! Questions?

