


**From Grid to private Clouds, to inter-Clouds.  
An overview and some  
questions for future of cloud computing.**

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**I - Premise of Grid Computing...**

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Premise of Grid Computing...

## CASA project (1990-1995)

**Objective:** distribution of large computations on several supercomputers across a (high speed) Gigabit WAN

**Two research issues:**

- Impact of high speed WAN on HPC applications?
- What algorithms and implementations to achieve **speedup** across a high speed WAN?

**CASA GIGABIT NETWORK**

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Premise of Grid Computing...

## CASA project (1990-1995)


**Chemical computation:**

Vector computation




**Calcul 1**

Cray YMP



Parallel scalar computation

**Calcul 2**




Intel DELTA

**Hiding network time:**

- 3 stage pipeline
- Overlaped computations and communications

**Results:**

- Cray Y-MP + Intel DELTA vs Cray Y-MP: **speedup 3.4**
- Pipeline: **overlapping at 98%**



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Premise of Grid Computing...

## Synthetic Force project (1990-1998)

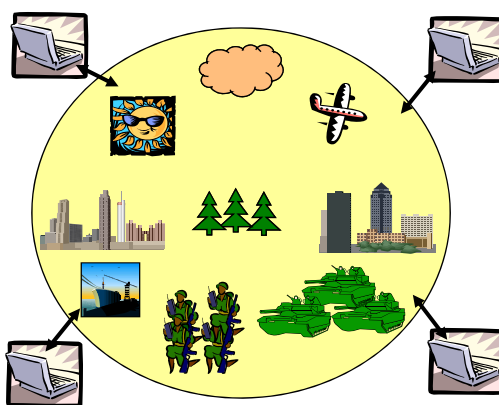
**Objective:** *Distributed Interactive Simulation of War.*  
Distributed Multi-Agent system.

Military training:

- Fine simulation of military operations.
- Many simultaneous users
- Interactive simulation

**Research issue: Size Up ( $\times 100$ )**

- $n \times 100000$  entities
- $n \times 10000$  vehicles



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Premise of Grid Computing...


## Synthetic Force project (1990-1998)

**Multi-Agent simulation:**

Application with many different computational parts  
Interactive application with many simultaneous users

Interconnection of standard and specific hardware

March 1998: simulation of **100000** entities  
→ **Size up achieved**



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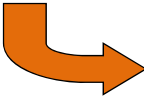
Premise of Grid Computing...

## Results of the experiments

Distributed computing across a WAN:  
Possible: achieves speedup  
Allows to use specific (adapted) resources (not locally available)

Interactive and distributed computing on heterogeneous resources:  
Possible: achieves size up  
Allows more realistic simulations, with more users.

**Main difficulties:** complex to develop and to deploy 

 **Need of a specific (and new) middleware**  
(grid middleware)

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## Grid Computing Emergence


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## Ian Foster's view

Ian Foster (Globus – 1<sup>st</sup> Grid middleware)



- An infrastructure to provide computing/storage/communication capabilities to users, when they need, where they need, and in a transparent way.
- To build « virtual organizations ».

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## Proof of concept (1995-2000)

**GUSTO:** *Globus Ubiquitous Supercomputing Testbed Organization*

- 125 sites, 23 countries
- A testbed for the first Grid middleware

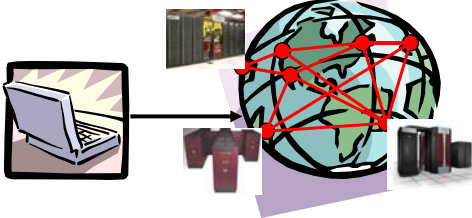


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## Different kinds of Grids



**Grid of (reliable) supercomputers:**

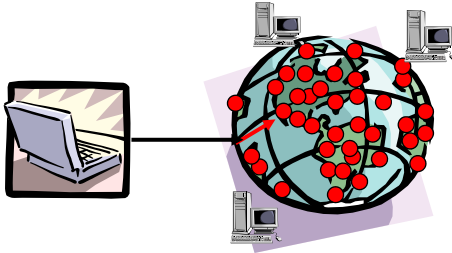
- for size up
- to access the right supercomputer (with the right architecture)

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## Different kinds of Grids



**Grid of available (and volatile) desktop PCs everywhere on Internet:**

- Ex: Seti@Home, LHC@Home, ...
- Highly dynamic Grids (resources appear and disappear ...)
- A generic middleware will be developed

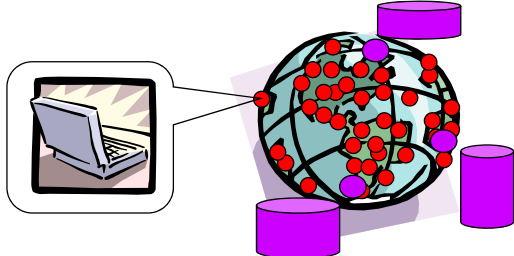


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## Different kinds of Grids



Management of CERN experiment results

↓

**Data GRID**

↓

**LCG**

Data storage + Computing rsrc

**Grids of DATA:**


- To share huge data.
- Repository can not be centralized... (too long access times)
  - file migration vs replication?
  - distributed vs centralized directory?
  - directory and repository coherence?

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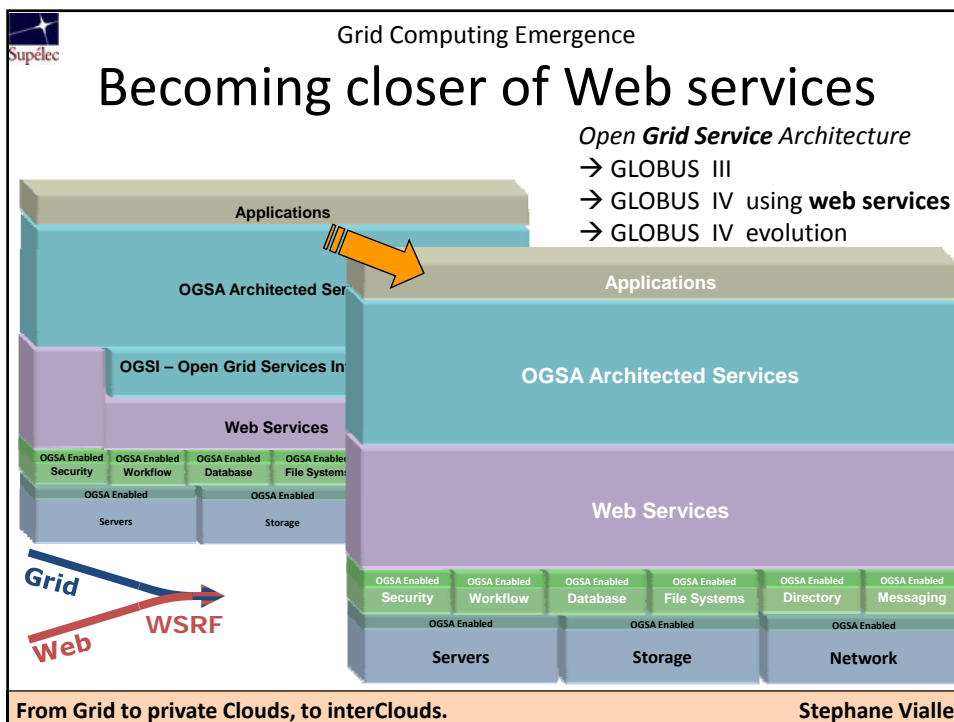
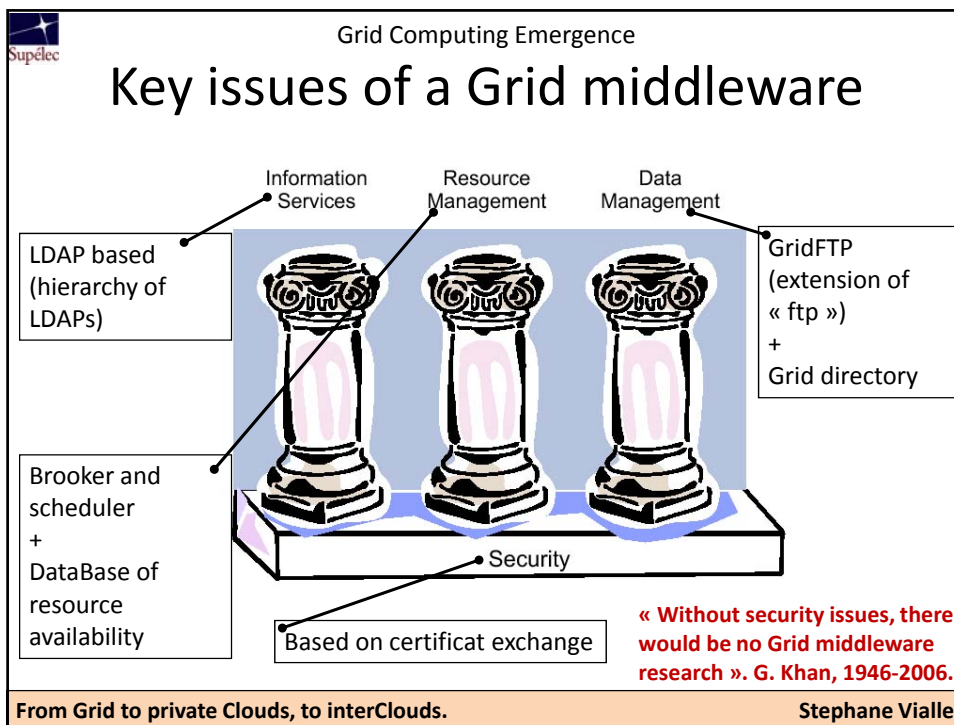
## Different kinds of Grids



**Collaborative Grid: distributed virtual and enhanced reality**

- Real time issues, requires QoS ...
- Concert across Internet in 2003, with expensive devices  
Collaborative work on virtual objects in 2009, medium cost devices

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## Grid middleware for independent tasks

Client running: *embarrassingly parallel applications, or sequential tasks*

XtremWeb server

PC cluster (workers)

Internet

Desktop PCs (clients or workers)

Key issues:

- to deal with security of desktop workers
- support high volatility of desktop workers

Many similar industrial products

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## API and a Grid middleware for RPC

```
//GridRPC
...
grpc_call...
...
```

User application

User laptop

Brooker (« agent ») allocating resources

Computing servers (running « solvers »)

API: **GridRPC** + Specific Grid middleware (**NetSolve, Ninf, Diet**) + Distributed resources

Allows to implement more complex parallel applications:

- can call a parallel solver (run on one site)
- can overlap solver runs and/or communications (async. RPC)

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## API and Grid middleware for Active Objects

The diagram illustrates the evolution of active objects through three stages: **Sequential**, **Multithreaded**, and **Distributed**. In the **Sequential** stage, a single Java Virtual Machine (JVM) contains several passive objects (white circles) and one active object (black circle). In the **Multithreaded** stage, the same JVM contains multiple active objects. In the **Distributed** stage, the active objects are spread across multiple network hosts, each containing its own JVM. A legend defines the symbols: a black square for Network Host, a yellow square for Java Virtual Machine, a white circle for Passive Object, and a black circle for Active Object.

JAVA based

Support a large variety of parallel algorithms:

- Independent computations
- GRID RMI (object version of GRID RPC)
- Master-Workers
- Parallel algorithms with data circulation

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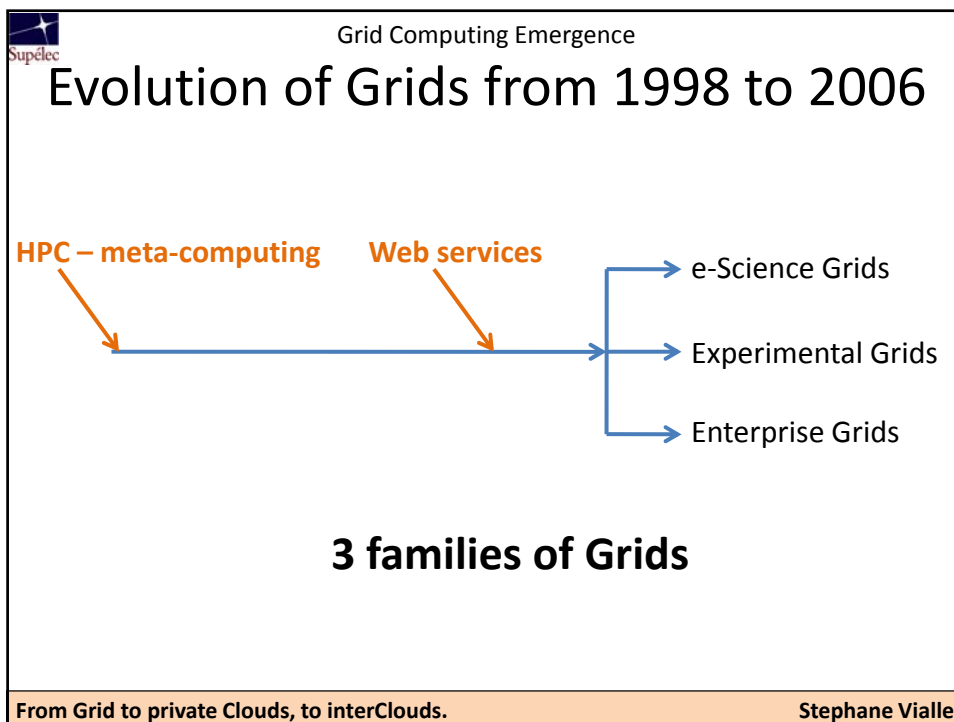
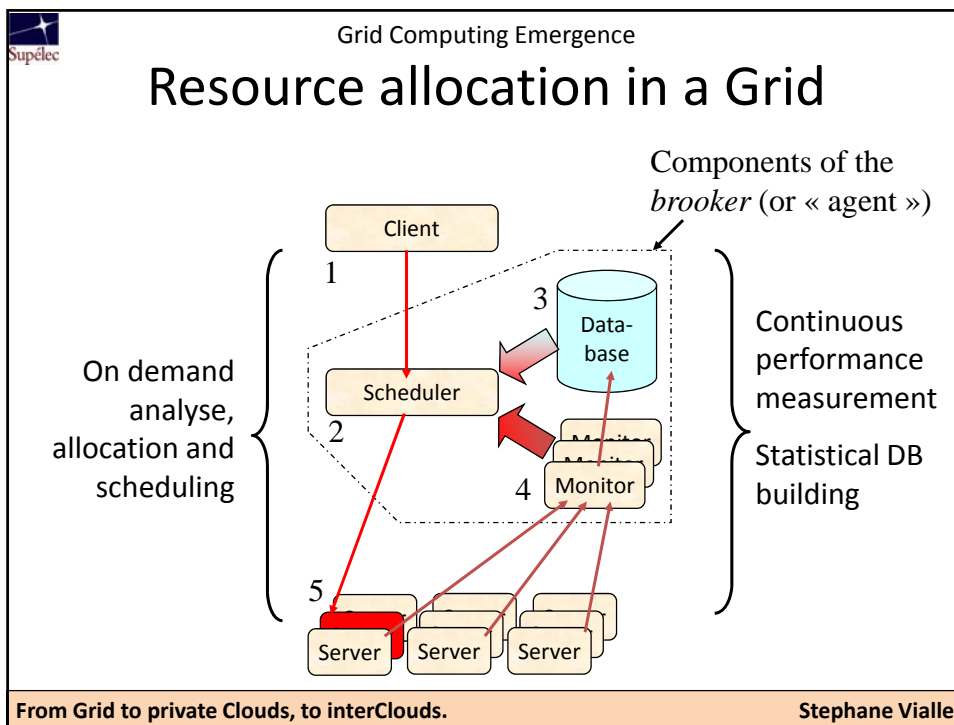
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## API and Grid middleware for a virtual shared memory

The diagram shows two cloud-like shapes representing **space**. Each space contains several **Objects**. Small figures with red eyes and black hats are shown interacting with the spaces. Arrows indicate actions: **write** (from a figure to an object in a space), **read** (from an object in a space to a figure), **take** (from an object in a space to a figure), and **read (waiting)** (from a figure to a space). The text explains that a virtual shared memory *space* is located on one machine and is R/W by any task from any machine.

Industrial products with distributed spaces (scalable spaces) exist :

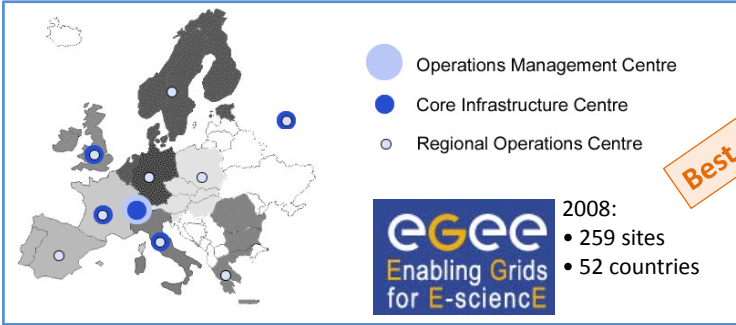
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## e-Science Grids



● Operations Management Centre  
 ● Core Infrastructure Centre  
 ○ Regional Operations Centre

**egEE**  
 Enabling Grids  
 for E-science

2008:  
 • 259 sites  
 • 52 countries

EGEE: European production Grid for scientific research »

Middleware: Globus-II → Globus-II ++ → gLITE      **Each participant brings resources, and can access all resources.**

2008: 150/200 Virtual Organizations  
 7500/14000 users  
**150000 jobs/day**

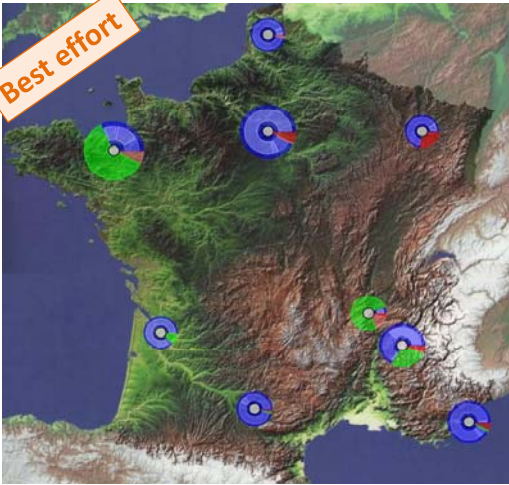
Grid engineers make compatible security policies of all sites

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## Experimental Grids



**Objective 1:** 5000 processors  
 → objective: 5000 cores  
 → achieved, and surpassed


**Objective 2:** a real multi-site Grid  
 → 15 clusters on 9 sites, +++  
 → Private RENATER network, 10Gbit/s

**Objective 3:** a Grid for computer science research  
 → NO production of applicative results

→ **On demand OS deployment !!**  
 « first cloud in the world » ☺

Grid'5000: French experimental Grid

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## Enterprise Grids

**Definition:**

One enterprise uses its PCs to run its independent & compute-intensive tasks.

The enterprise Grid is installed inside its secure network.


PCs of the Grid are not volatile:

- desktop PCs: PC of absent people,
- server farm: reliable and monitored.

**Examples:**

- September 2006: BNB-Paribas used a 3000 server-PC Grid (with QoS)
- June 2007: PSA observed great success of its 300-desktop-PC Grid (low QoS)

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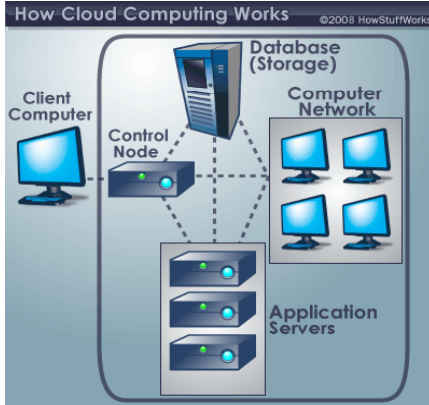
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## An industrial initiative (?)

**Business model:**

- A company provides computing resources
- Price is function of the consumed CPU time (parallelism is free)
- Data security inside the cloud
- Secure connection to join the cloud
- QoS is provided
- Virtualization on each node allows to support various applications from various customers



Personal point of view: the next step after Enterprise Grids.

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## An industrial initiative (?)

**Large data centers:**

- have global cooling and control of the machines
- allows to reduce management cost

**Mutualisation:**

- a customer requires machines only when he needs (on demand)
- allows to share resources between users (customers)

Ex : in March 2009, *Salesforce.com* managed data of 54 000 enterprises with only 1000 servers.

**Virtualization:**

- each application is run inside a virtual machine
- provides the environment required by the customer application
- allows to always use the most efficient available machines
- allows to use at 100% each machine (if machine are shared)

**Data centers, Virtualization and Mutualisation reduce the cost**

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## A basic classification

**Cloud of software (Software as a Service)**  
 Ready to run some identified applications  
 Ex: Supelec experimented a private cloud of Matlab  
 Google ?  
 Google mail ?

**Cloud of platform (Platform as a Service)**  
 Ready to provide a development environment on an available hardware resource.  
 Grid'5000 ?

**Cloud of hardware (Infrastructure as a Service)**  
 Ready to provide hardware resources .  
 The user/customer has to deploy an environment before to use these machines.  
 Amazon ?

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## First cloud assesment

« CLOUD » buzzword is a success!  
 Several major actors make money with « cloud technology »

**Cloud was initially less ambitious than Grid, but aimed to be easier to deploy, to manage and to use**

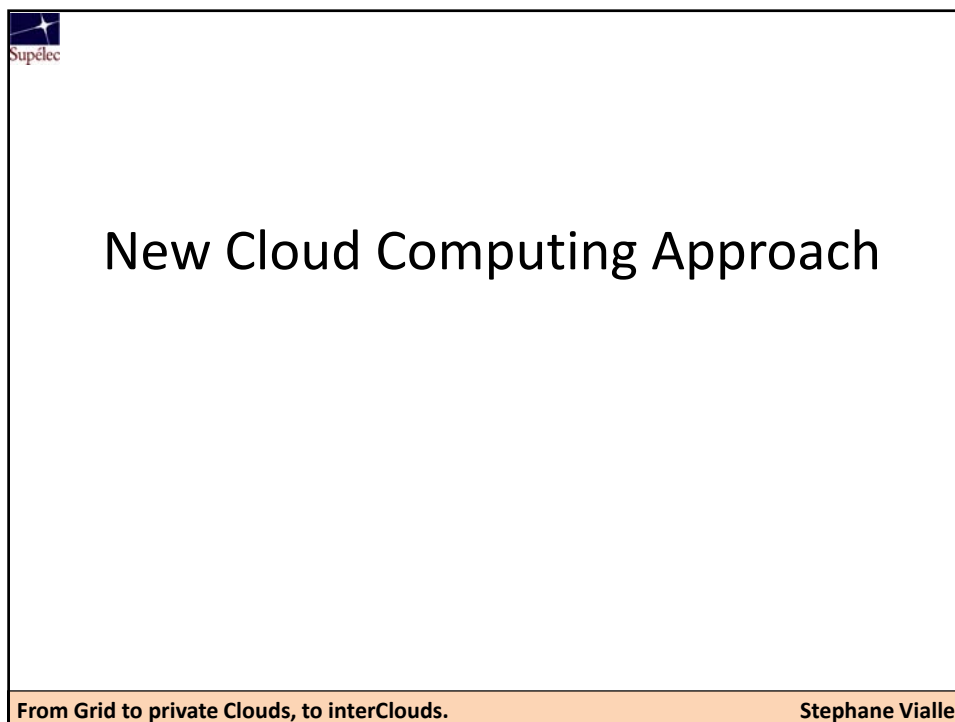
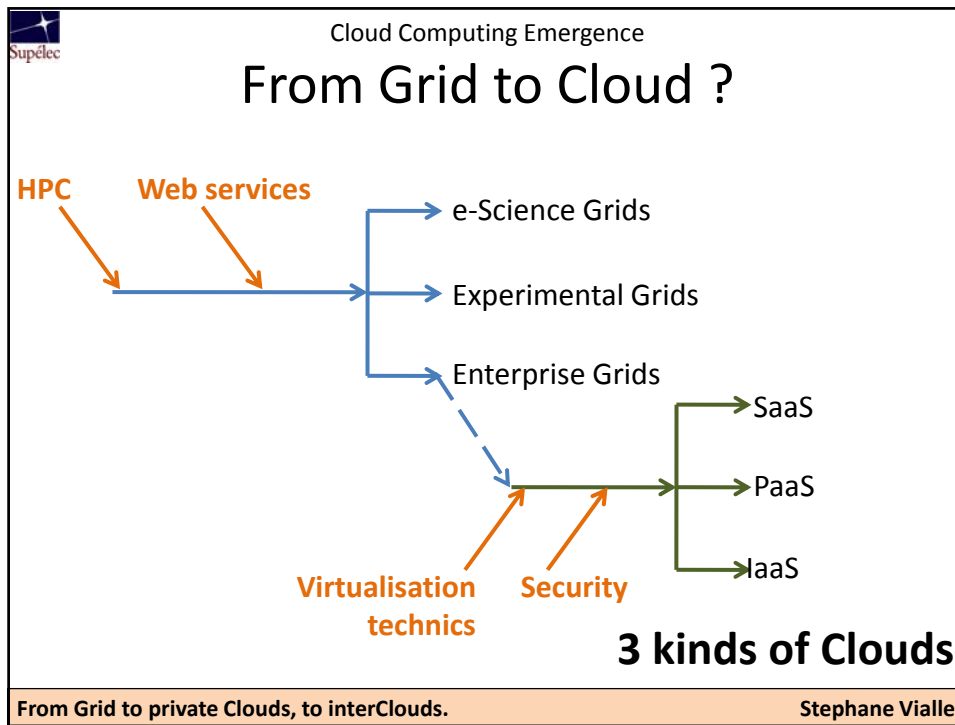
From a customer point of view :

- using extra resources on demand is a nice idea
- how can I be sure to get these extra resources when I need ?  
 → limit of the « mutualisation » and QoS
- how can I be sure my data are in a secure system ?  
 → limit of virtualization, remote security and transfer security

**Private cloud can be an interesting compromise**

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New Cloud Computing Approach

## New approach in cloud computing

**New cloud researches:**

- Multi-site Clouds
- Inter-Clouds (interconnecting clouds of different institutions)

... looks like a Grid ?

Grid middleware technology is now introduced has the  
« Grid infrastructure for Cloud » (HPCS 2011)

50% news about « cloud » claim this new approach is promising

50% news about « cloud » say « WARNING »!

- it will (technically) fail!
- there is no business model!
- there is no need for these new clouds!

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New Cloud Computing Approach

## What do we need?

**2008 – 2010:** Europe has started some FP7 projects about « cloud »

- development of new Cloud middleware
- some of these projects are now calling for experiments  
→ currently no real evaluation

**September 2011:** Europe opened a new call about « cloud »

- to not develop new middleware
- to develop « cloud applications » :
  - ✓ with a business model
  - ✓ at European scale

**Missing real large cloud applications?**

**A European cloud infrastructure has a sense?**

**Multi-sites, multi-institution clouds have a sense?**

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# Future ?

**I don't know!** 😊

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**Questions ?**

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