



# *Perspective on Campus Usage and Needs: TTU Experience with Grid Computing*

*GGF Production Grid Services  
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# ○ ● ● Introduction, History

## ● TTU has had a working campus grid now for over 4 years

- *Based on Avaki technology initially (now Sybase)*
- *Results from shared computations presented as far back as GGF8 (Kulish, Perez, Smith, etc.)*
- *Expanded now to include campus Data Grid*
- *Serves both shared lab and cycle-scavenging as well as cluster computer systems*
- *SAS grid added last year (see talk this conf.)*

# ● ● ● Characteristics of TechGrid (2002)

- Conceived as a local cross-campus system for all of TTU
- Both Linux and Windows resources included

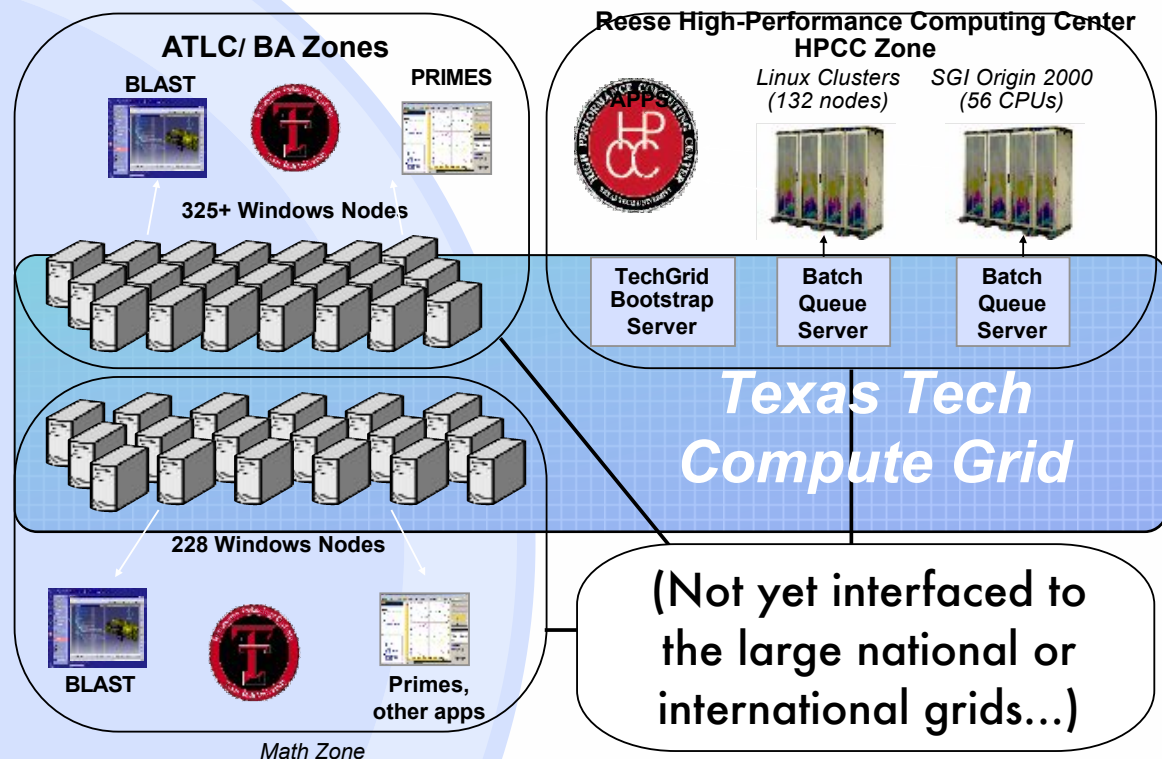
- Utilize spare cycles on 500 + CPUs across four sites, four administrative domains, firewalls.

- Variety of applications, including massively parallel apps.

- Capable of interfacing with a variety of queuing systems, including LSF (Platform), and PBS (via Rocks)

- Each Zone has different access control settings

- Each Zone has complete control over resources.



(Perez et al., Internet2-2005  
and Sybase 2005 conferences)

# ○ ● ● *SAS Grid*

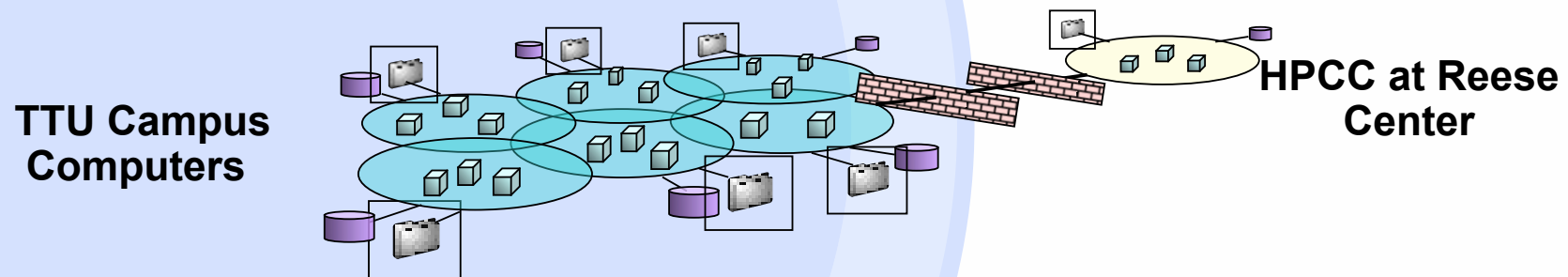
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- Added 2 years ago and expanded greatly this past year for Business Statistics computation.
- Primarily based on Windows resources, but available also for Linux.
- Operating in a cycle-scavenging mode on BA computers.
- Requires a license for each machine; essentially a private grid.
- We do have it interfaced to the campus data grid – see next slide

# ○ ● ● *Includes a Data Grid*

## Sybase technology – claims:

- Provides access to a wide variety of data types cross hardware, operating systems, and system configurations
- Deploys on a domain by domain basis
- Expands and adapts to changing organizational needs by adding resources/services or interconnecting domains
- Provides for global sharing with local autonomy and control
- Continues to operate around point failures and provides automatic recovery
- Easy to deploy and maintain, highly reusable



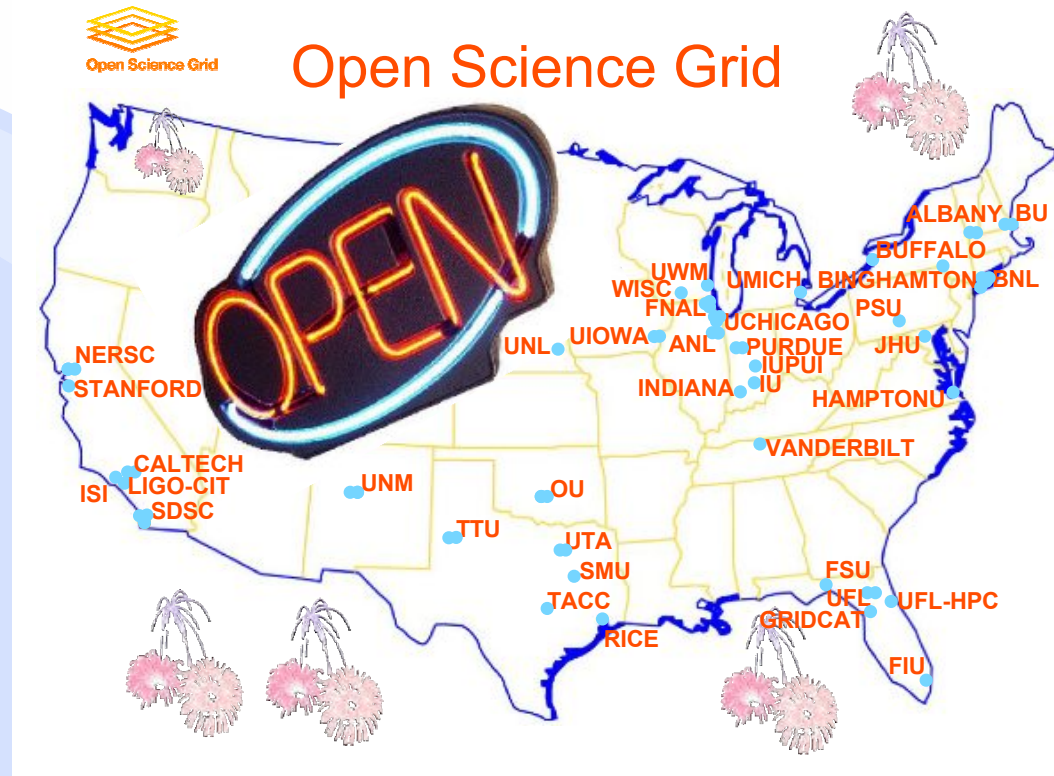
Our experience has been that this works within the cycle-scavenging grids, but we have not yet tried to extend it to the needs of our "data hungry" users.

# Recent Large Scale Grid Work

- TTU also recently joined and helped to launch the Open Science Grid; & participate extensively in it
  - *Different work than the previous campus grid, have not yet integrated these*
  - *More standards-based than some of our commercial grid deployments.*
  - *Designed to support some of our high-end, more data driven users*
  - *TTU participating in both Integration Test and Production grids for OSG*
- Helped to form and charter member of The Americas Grid Policy Management Authority (TAG PMA).
- Participating in regional development (SURAGrid), state-wide grid building (TIGRE, THEGrid), and some international collaboration (NCHC/Taiwan, Shanghai, etc.) on specific topics of mutual interest.

# Open Science Grid (2005)

- Standards-based.
- Open participation based on VOs.
- Interoperation activity with EGEE, TeraGrid.
- Oriented toward interconnection of large-scale clusters and resources (our interest).



We think this is part of the solution for our high energy physicists, computational chemists, astronomers and other researchers for whom a large-scale virtual organization can be identified.



## ○ ● ● High Performance Computing Across Texas (HiPCAT)

- Has been in operation for many years as a cooperative and collaborative organization for high performance computing centers throughout the state.
- Official projects started for special purposes:
  - *TIGRE - Texas Internet Grid for Research and Education - a cross-disciplinary, general purpose construction project to build a general grid*
  - *THEGrid - Texas High Energy Grid - complementary attempt to build a user community for HEP, nuclear physics, astrophysics and astronomy users*
  - *CDLT - Collaborative and Distance Learning Tools group*
- Partnering with cooperating LEARN project - Lone Star Education and Research Network
  - *Separately funded partner project to build high-speed fiber optic network between institutions.*



# ○ ● ● Some Observations

- Although we have been following what we think is a well-organized and carefully chosen path toward grid computing methods, a surprising diversity has developed.
- Have not covered here yet some very important considerations for authentication, authorization and interoperability that we think will play a major role in choosing our path to the future.
- Our users are just getting “good” at the grid => life promises to be very interesting in the near-term future as many more people join our efforts.

# ○ ● ● Some Conclusions

- Campus grids are diverse in user needs & must serve many masters.
  - *What works for one set of users may not work for another - adapt and verify.*
- While some expert communities are developing, not all users are there!
  - *Must develop methods on many fronts.*
  - *Training still essential; also simplify software.*
  - *Advancement and diversity must continue.*