

Cluster and Cloud Computing – Lecture 1 & 2

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MY DAD SAYS
THE CLOUD IS
THE ANSWER TO
EVERYTHING,
MISS.



TEST
1 CLOUD
2 CLOUD
3 CLOUD
4 CLOUD

*Director,
eResearch
University of
Melbourne*

*CEO Own Company
(real time
systems/telecoms)*

*PhD Distributed
Systems*

Multiple PhD/MSc
*supervised in this
area*

*MSc Software
Engineering*

Richard



*Technical Director,
Bioinformatics
Research Centre
University of Glasgow*

*Post-doc
GMD Fokus
Berlin*

*Distributed
Systems
Standards
creator*

*Chair in Applied
Computing Systems,
University of
Melbourne*

*BSc Theoretical
Physics*

Lecturer

*Technical Director
National e-
Science Centre,
University of
Glasgow*

MSc Statistics

Luca



*IT Consultant for the
World Bank, United
Nations, European
Union, Asian
Development Bank*

*Committer at the
Apache Software
Foundation*

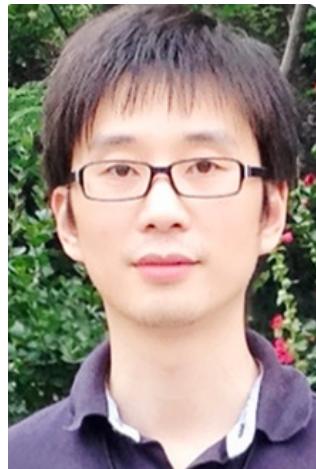
*GIS Software
Engineer, ESRI*

*Data Architect,
AURIN Project*

Yao Pan

University of
Melbourne
Doctor of
Philosophy (PhD)

*Cloud Computing
Container and
Orchestration tool
benchmarking*



devOps
(SWARM,
replicATS,
HATS)

Master of Science IT
UniMelb

COMP90024 graduate



Melbourne eResearch Group (2023)

(<http://eresearch.unimelb.edu.au>)



Funding (>Aus\$375m) from many funding sources (DARPA, IARPA, DSTG, EU, JDRF, HCT, NHMRC, ARC, Dept Innovation, Dept Environment, DELWP, VicHealth, Commercial, ...)

850+ Masters dissertations

Data and Security

Course Contents

- Lectures Week 1
 - Information Session & How we got here (Distributed Systems, Grid...)
 - Richard Sinnott
 - Workshop #1 (Q&A on the lectures)
 - Workshop #2/#3 (Demonstrating ADO – useful for assignment 2)
- Lectures Week 2
 - Domain Drivers – tour of some big data projects
 - Richard Sinnott
 - Workshop #1 (Q&A on the lectures)
 - Workshop #2/#3 demo on driving SUDO (needed for assignment 2)
- Lectures Week 3
 - Parallel Systems, Distributed Computing and HPC/HTC
 - Richard Sinnott
 - Workshop#1 (Q&A on the lectures)
 - **Workshop #2/#3 on Git (Yao Pan)**

First assignment handed out ~~mid-March~~...already!

(Warning SPARTAN & volume students!!! Team of two for assignment!!!)

Course Contents

- Lectures Week 4
 - HPC @ UniMelb and Practicalities of HPC/HTC
 - Lev Lafayette
 - Linux / HPC practicalities and welcome to Spartan!!!
 - Workshop#1 (Q&A on the lectures)
 - Workshop #2/#3 on using SPARTAN & using mpi4py
- Lectures Week 5
 - Cloud Computing – Programming Clouds: Getting to grips with the UniMelb Research Cloud!
 - Richard Sinnott & Yao Pan
 - Introduction to Cloud Computing
 - Getting to grips with OpenStack/UniMelb Research Cloud
 - Workshop#1 (Q&A on the lectures)
 - Workshop #2/#3 on Scripting the Cloud (Introduction to Ansible demonstration)

Course Contents...ctd

- Lectures Week 6

- ReST, Twitter (Needed for Assignment 2) & Docker
 - Richard Sinnott & Yao Pan & TBA
 - Web services and Representational State Transfer (ReST)
 - Examples of coding/demonstrating ReST and Twitter (TBA)
 - Introduction to Containers (Yao Pan)
 - Workshop#1 (Q&A on the lectures)
 - Workshop #2/#3 on Demonstration of Docker/Docker SWARM/Kubernetes (Yao Pan)

First assignment due early April

Second Programming Assignment handed out early April

Course Contents... ctd

- Lectures Week 7
 - Big Data and Related Technologies
 - Luca Morandini (Data Architect, AURIN)
 - Big Data V-challenges, CAP Theorem and noSQL technologies
 - Workshop#1 (Q&A on the lectures)
 - Workshop #2/#3 on CouchDB via Docker (Luca)
- Lectures Week 8
 - Cloud Underpinnings and Other Things
 - Richard Sinnott & Yao Pan & Luca Morandini
 - Virtualisation background (Rich)
 - Compare and Contrast AWS with NeCTAR (Yao Pan)
 - Workshop#1 (Q&A on the lectures)
 - Workshop #2/#3 on serverless architectures and demonstration of Fn (Luca)
- Lectures Week 9
 - Big Data Analytics
 - Luca Morandini
 - Big Data Technologies – Hadoop, HDFS, Spark, ...
 - Workshop#1 (Q&A on the lectures)
 - Workshop #2/#3 on Hadoop cluster on Cloud (Luca)

Course Contents... ctd

Second Programming Assignment due mid-May

- Lectures Week 10
 - You (+ pizzas for those on campus...)
 - ~8 teams randomly chosen to present their assignment II
 - Workshop #1/#2/#3 (12 more teams randomly chosen to present their assignment II)
 - 15 minutes each
- Lectures Week 11
 - Security and Clouds & demonstration of assignments
 - Richard Sinnott & You
 - 8 more teams randomly chosen to present their assignment II
 - 15minutes each
 - Workshop #1 (Q&A on the lectures)
- Lectures Week 12
 - Subject Review and Working Through Past Papers
 - Feedback and SES
 - Richard Sinnott

At the end of the course....

- You will...

- Understand more about the history of cluster and Cloud computing and the current state of the art
- Know more of the domain drivers that are shaping this area – especially the current flavour of the month “big data”
- Understand more on parallel systems, multi-core software development
- Be able to use HPC/HTC systems
- Be able to use Cloud resources
- Be able to develop applications running on the Cloud
- Learning about next generation data management systems
- Be savvy with web based systems development
- Work on a non-trivial software system development as part of a team (=how it nearly always works in the real world!)
- Learn more about the pulse of cities!
- Have software experiences that are in great demand
Many of my ex-students have jobs in this space (reference machine!!!)
- Have visited a data centre

(for those in Australia!)

General Questions on Course

- Covered yesterday in workshop

The Buzz

Top 10 Strategic Technology Trends for 2013

1. Mobile Devices Battles
2. Mobile Applications & HTML5
3. Personal Cloud
4. Internet of Things
5. Hybrid IT & Cloud Computing
6. Strategic Big Data
7. Actionable Analytics
8. Mainstream In-Memory Computing
9. Integrated Ecosystems
10. Enterprise App Stores



Gartner

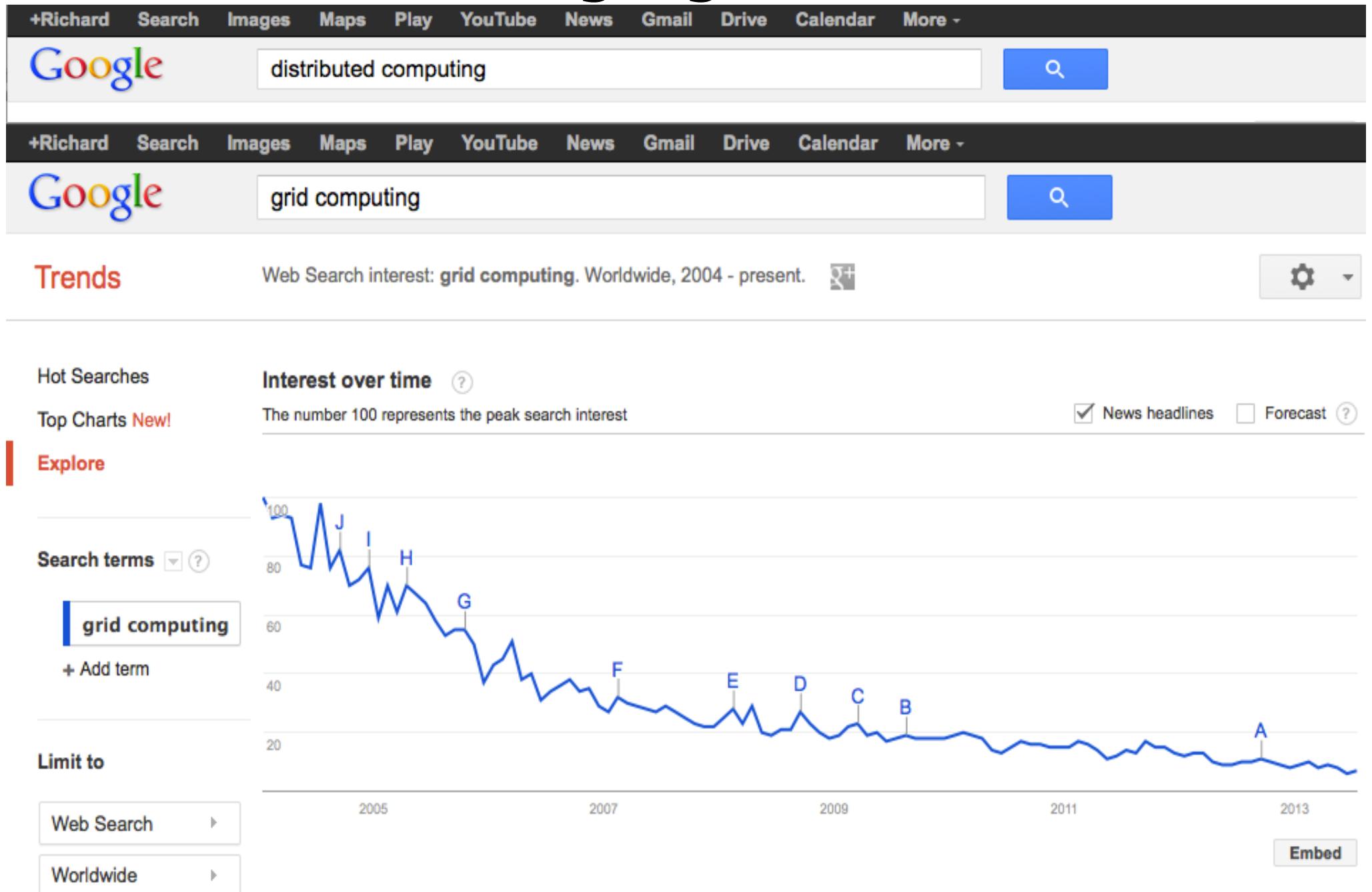
Big Data Drives Rapid Changes in Infrastructure and
\$232 Billion in IT Spending Through 2016

12 October 2012

Mark A. Beyer John-David Lovelock Dan Sommer Merv Adrian

Big data has become a major driver of IT spending. The benefits to organizations for adding big data to their information management and analytics infrastructure will force a more rapid cycle of replacing existing solutions.

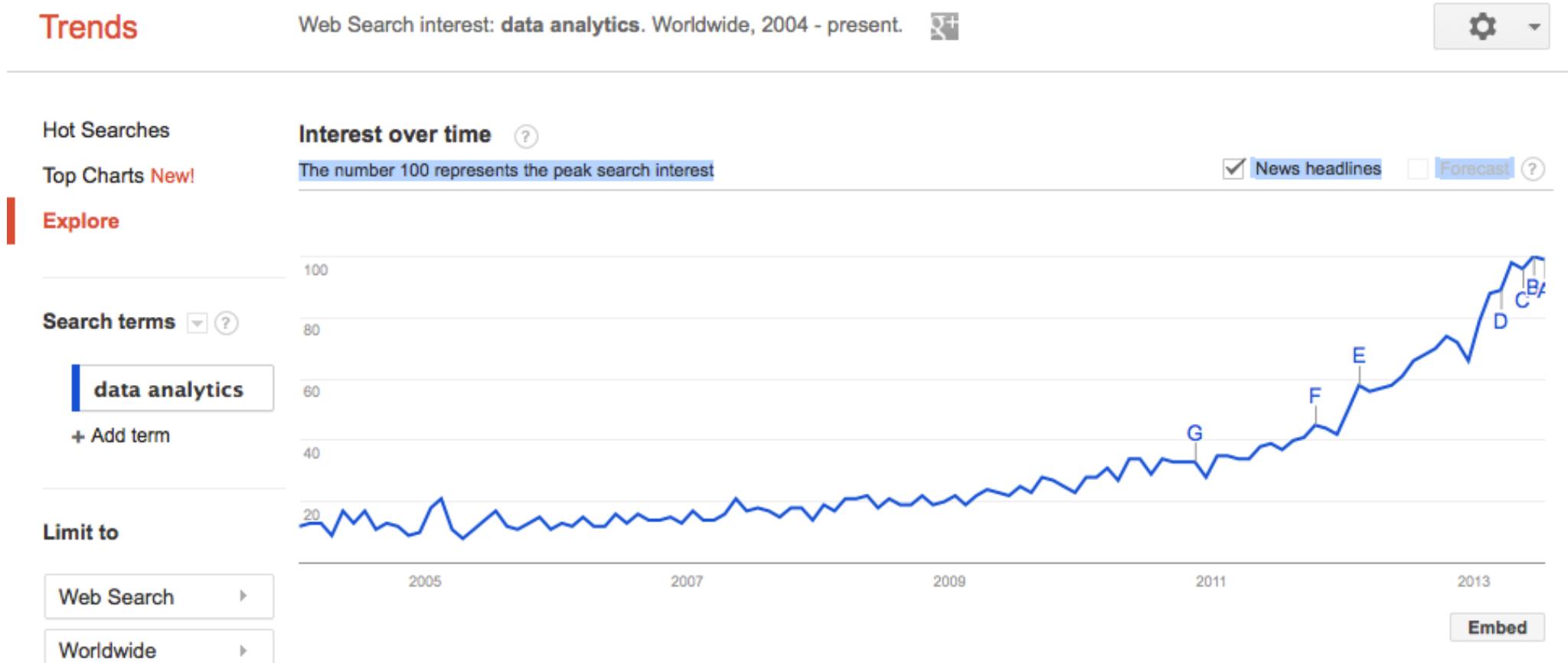
The not so long ago buzz...



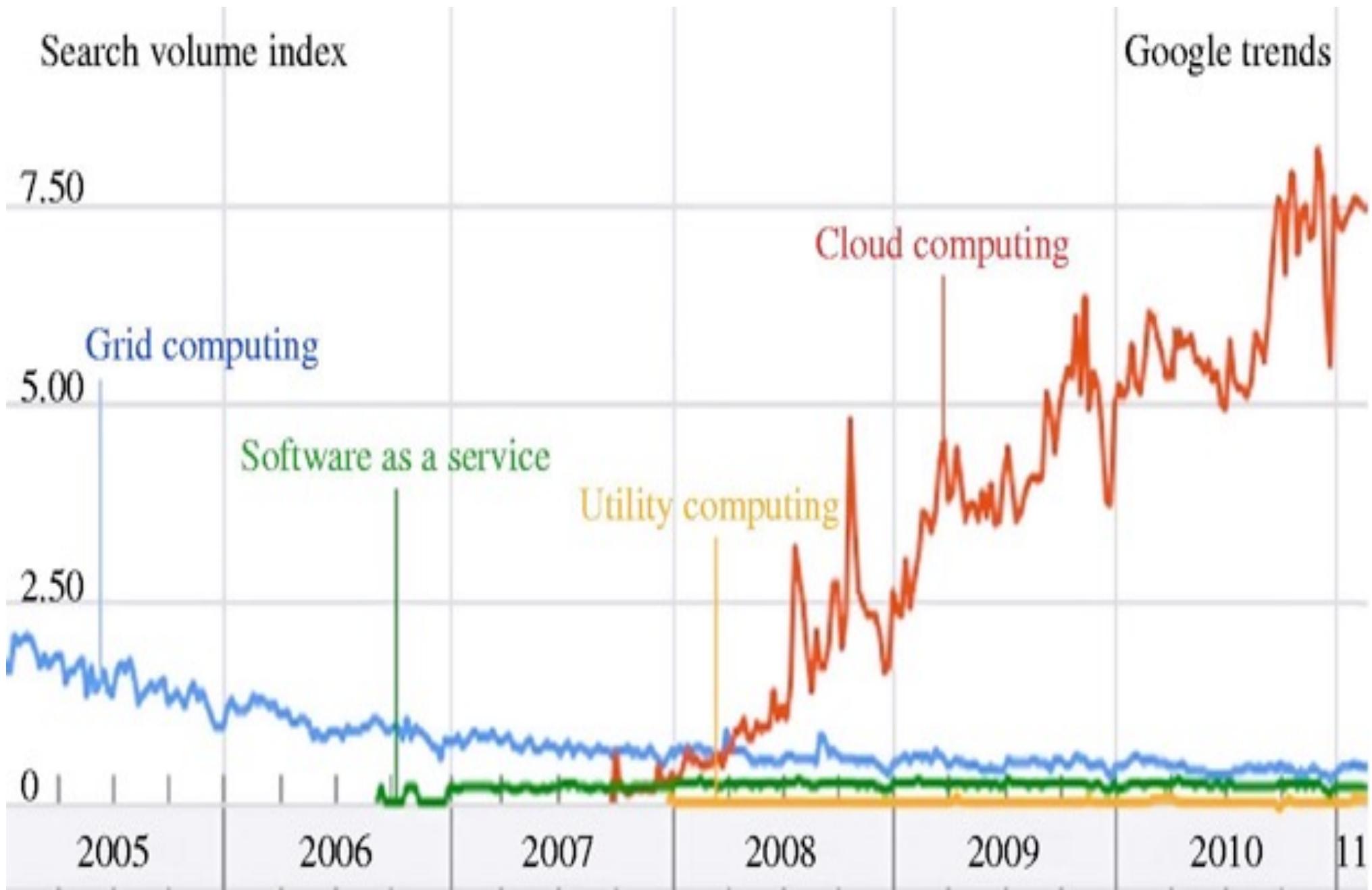
The latest buzz...

Three stacked Google search results:

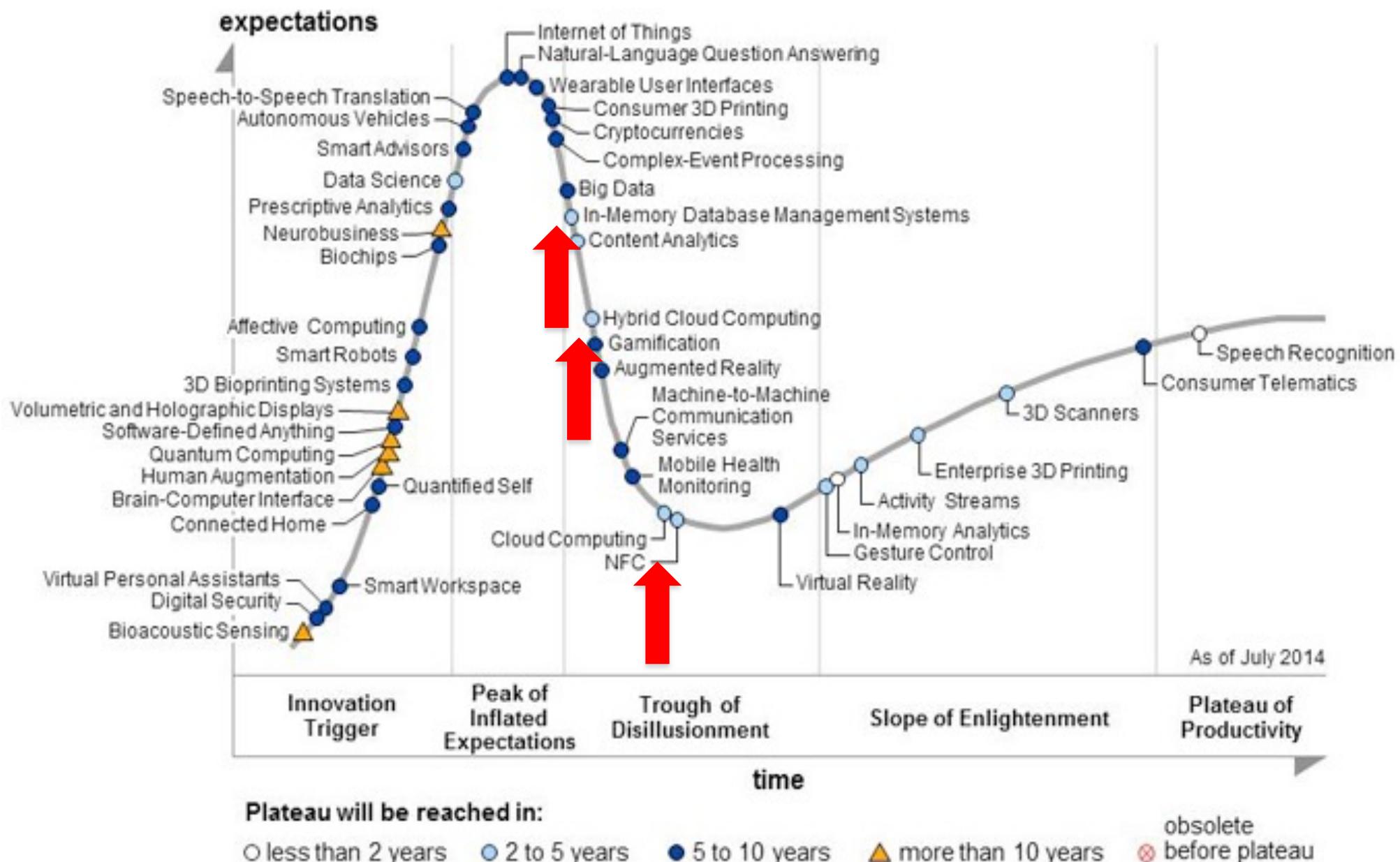
- Top: Search for "cloud computing".
- Middle: Search for "big data".
- Bottom: Search for "data analytics".



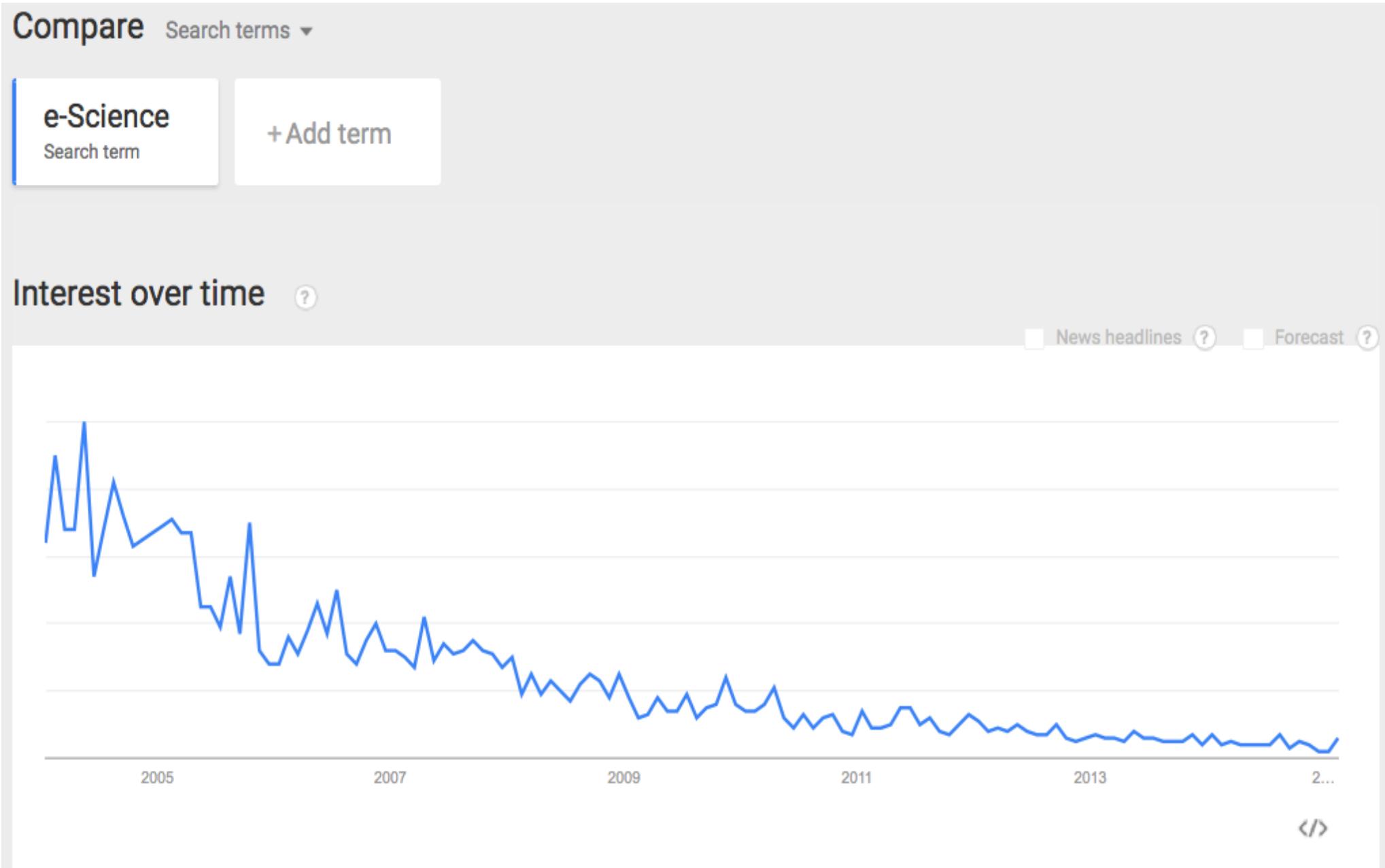
The cycles we go through...



The Hype Cycle... (Gartner 2015)



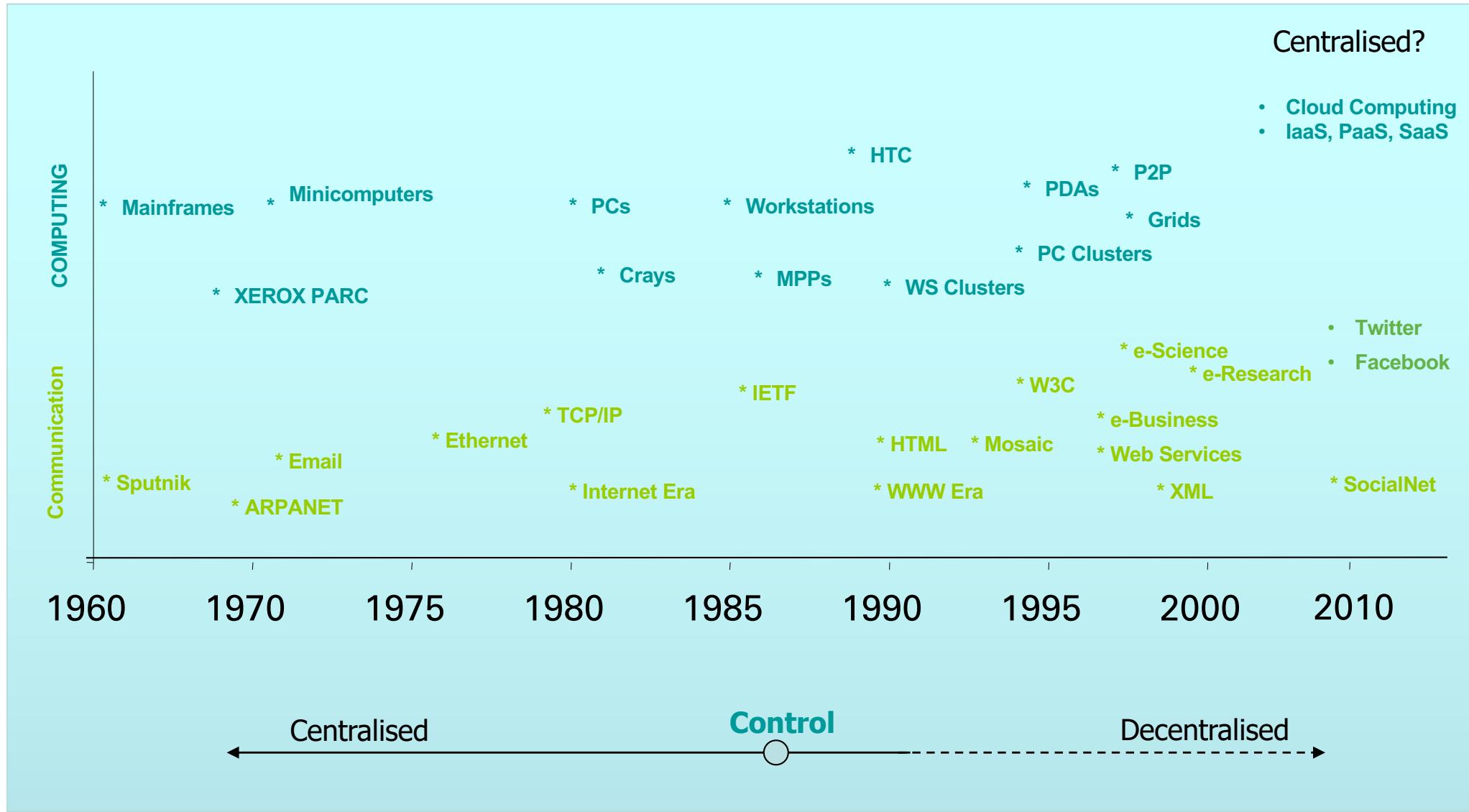
Not just IT trends...



Lessons...

- Don't be fooled by the hype
 - Marketing and business drivers
- The basic principles of software engineering persist
 - NeSC -> MeG experiences
 - Data processing,
 - Distributed systems,
 - Security ...
- Learning from experiences is key
 - But obviously working on/with the bleeding edge can do no harm (for grants or on CVs)

Computing and Communication Technologies (r)evolution: 1960-...!



Cloud Computing....

- ...is a colloquial expression used to describe a variety of different types of computing concepts that involve a large number of computers that are connected through a real-time communication network (typically the Internet). *Cloud computing is a jargon term without a commonly accepted non-ambiguous scientific or technical definition.* In science, cloud computing is a synonym for distributed computing over a network and means the ability to run a program on many connected computers at the same time. The popularity of the term can be attributed to its use in marketing to sell hosted services in the sense of application service provisioning that run client server software on a remote location.

Cloud Computing....

- ...Proponents claim that cloud computing allows companies to avoid upfront infrastructure costs, and focus on projects that differentiate their businesses instead of on infrastructure. Proponents also claim that cloud computing allows enterprises to get their applications up and running faster, with improved manageability and less maintenance, and enables IT to more rapidly adjust resources to meet fluctuating and unpredictable business demand. Cloud providers typically use a "pay as you go" model. This can lead to unexpectedly high charges if administrators do not adapt to the cloud pricing model.

[Wikipedia 2016](#)

Cloud Characteristics

- Five essential characteristics:
 - *On-demand self-service*. A consumer can provision computing capabilities as needed without requiring human interaction with each service provider.
 - *Networked access*. Capabilities are available over the network and accessed through standard mechanisms that promote use by heterogeneous client platforms.
 - *Resource pooling*. The provider's computing resources are pooled to serve multiple consumers using a multi-tenant model potentially with different physical and virtual resources that can be dynamically assigned and reassigned according to consumer demand.
 - *Rapid elasticity*. Capabilities can be elastically provisioned and released, in some cases automatically, to scale rapidly upon demand.
 - *Measured service*. Cloud systems automatically control and optimize resource use by leveraging a metering capability at some level of abstraction appropriate to the type of service.
 - National Institute of Standards and Technology

Cloud Computing....

- Flavours

- Compute clouds

- Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 - Azure
 - ...

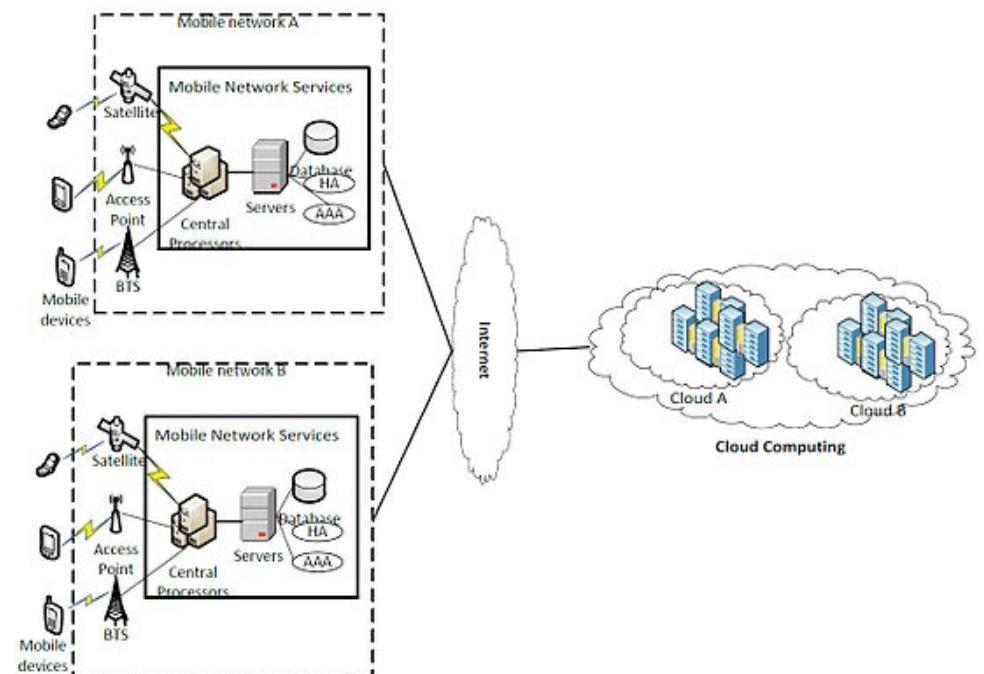
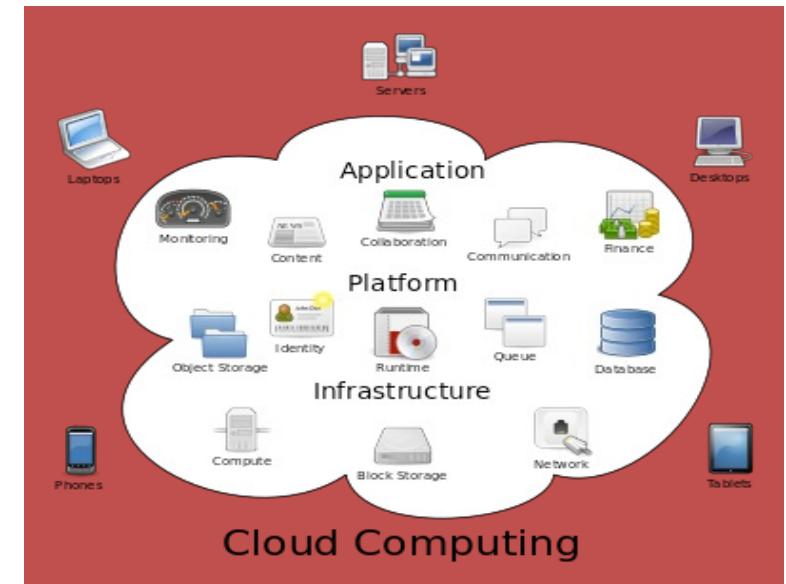
- Data clouds

- Amazon Simple Storage Service
 - Google docs
 - iCloud
 - Dropbox
 - ...

- Application clouds

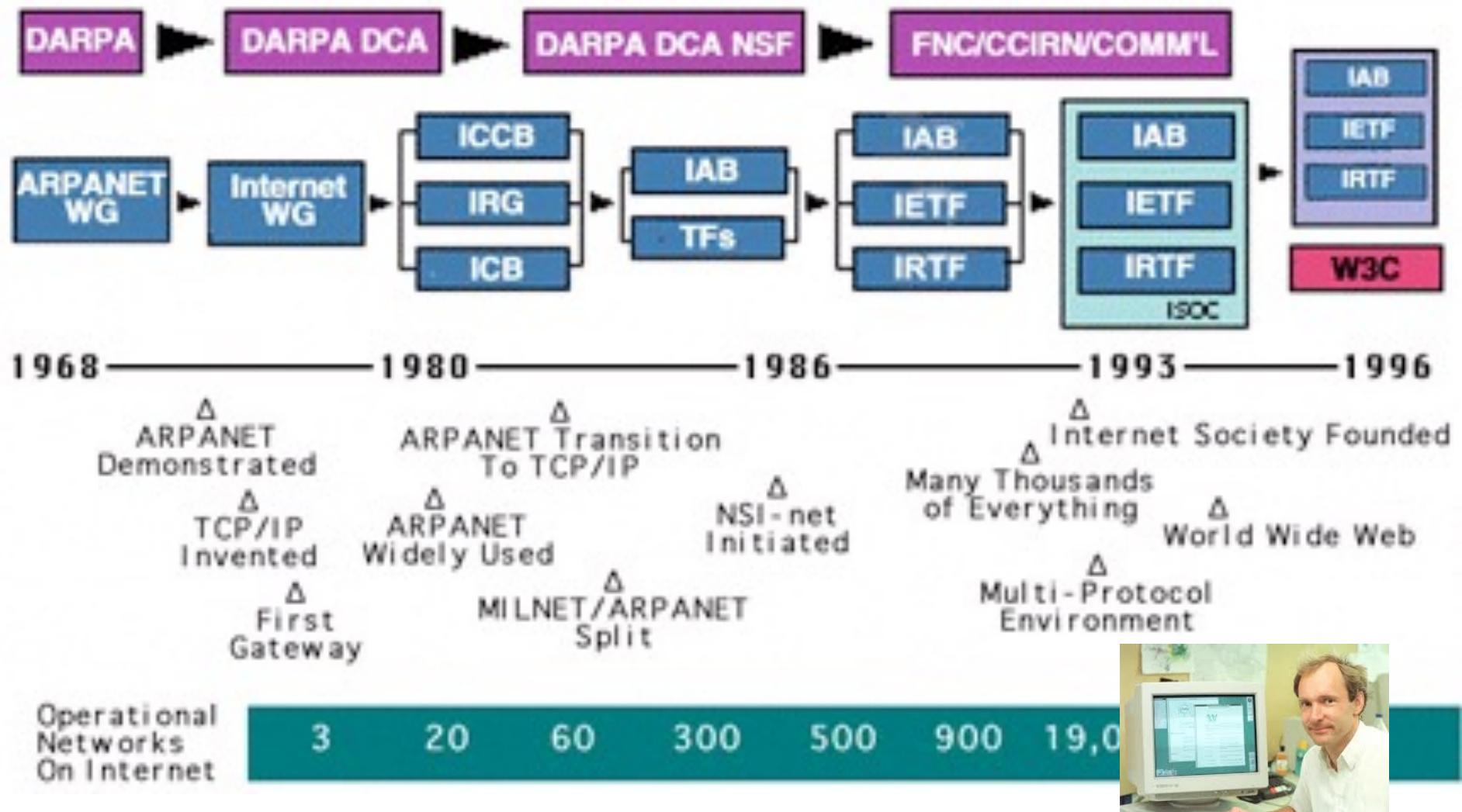
- App store
 - Virtual image factories
 - Community-specific

- Private, public, hybrid, mobile, health, ... clouds
 - Edge, Fog, IoT, ...



Break

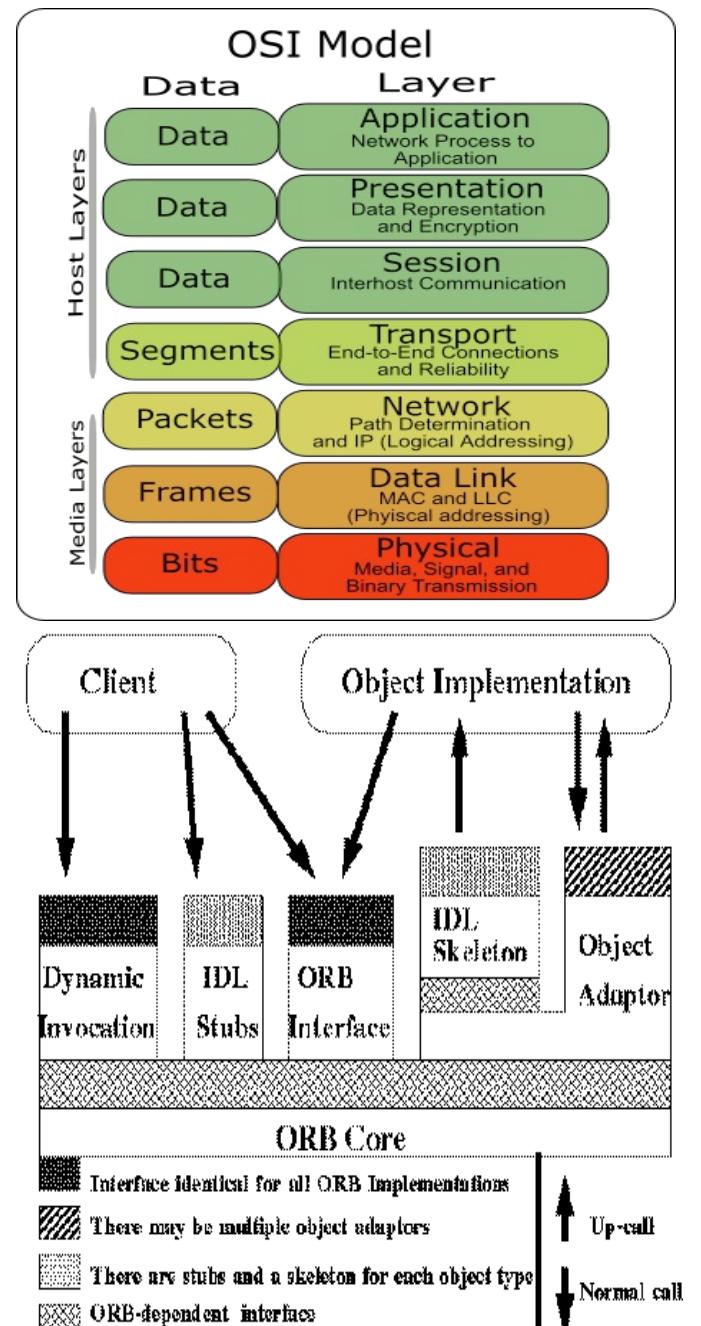
In the beginning....



- <http://www.internetsociety.org/internet/what-internet/history-internet/brief-history-internet>

Distributed Systems - A Very Brief History

- Once upon a time we had standards
 - With very detailed conformance, consistency and compliance demands
 - Services, protocols, inter-operability, ...
- Then we had more standards
 - Open distributed processing
 - With slightly less rigorous compliance demands
 - OMG Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA)
 - Distributed Computing Environment
 - Multiple technologies
 - Client server, remote procedure call, ...



Key distributed systems focus mid-90s

- Transparency and heterogeneity of computer-computer interactions
 - finding/discovering resources (trader!),
 - binding to resources in real time,
 - run time type checking,
 - invoking resources
 - dealing with heterogeneity of systems
 - applications and operating systems
 - focused on computer-computer interaction

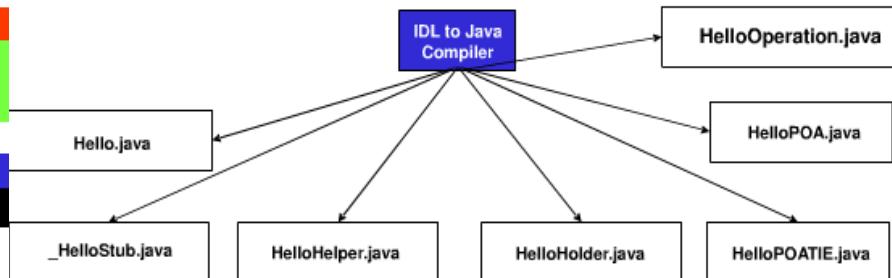
Client.java (Simplified)

```
public class Client {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String iorFile = "week1.ior";  
        try {  
            File file = new File(iorFile);  
  
            if (!file.exists()) {  
                System.err.println("Error: File " + iorFile + " does not exist!!");  
                System.exit(1);  
            }  
  
            ORB orb = ORB.init(args, null);  
  
            BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(file));  
            String string_ref = reader.readLine();  
            reader.close();  
            org.omg.CORBA.Object obj = orb.string_to_object(string_ref);  
  
            Hello server = HelloHelper.narrow(obj);  
            String response = server.getTime();  
            System.out.println(response);  
            ...  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Step of Defining IDL

1. Write the IDL as an interface to the object
2. Compiling Hello IDL

```
$ idl -ir -d generated hello.idl
```



Server.java (Simplified)

```
public class Server {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String iorFile = "week1.ior";  
        org.omg.CORBA.ORB orb = org.omg.CORBA.ORB.init(args, null);  
  
        // Get reference to the root POA  
        POA rootPoa =  
            POAManager.narrow(orb.resolve_initial_references("RootPOA"));  
        // Activate the POA Manager - else no requests will be processed!!  
        rootPoa.the_POAManager().activate();  
  
        HelloImpl servant = new HelloImpl();  
  
        // Create a CORBA reference for the servant  
        org.omg.CORBA.Object obj = rootPoa.servant_to_reference(servant);  
  
        PrintWriter writer = new PrintWriter(new FileWriter(iorFile));  
        writer.println(orb.object_to_string(obj));  
        writer.flush();  
        writer.close();  
  
        // OK, now just sit back and wait for the action...  
        orb.run();  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Challenges of earlier distributed (networked) system implementations

- Complexity of implementations
 - Middleware bloat and lock-in
 - Vision and challenges of reality
- Vendor specific solutions
 - AnsaWare
 - IBM Distributed SOM / Component Broker
 - Microsoft Network OLE
 - IONA Orbix
 - Visigenic Visibroker
 - BEA ObjectBroker
 - HP ORBPlus and Distributed SmallTalk
 - Expersoft PowerBroker
 - Other ORB's
 - Less mature standards
- Scale of the problem area
 - Telecoms, banking, ...
 - The growth (boom!) of the web

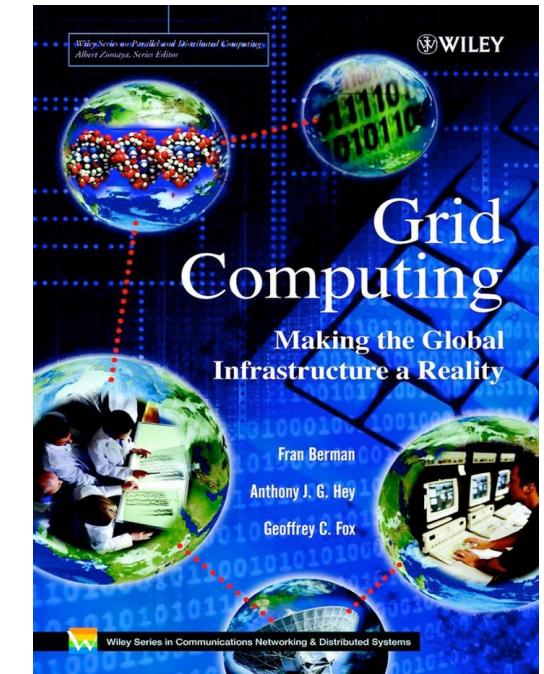
The diagram illustrates the evolution of CORBA services from version 1.0 to 3.0. It features a purple diamond logo on the left and a blue square logo on the right, both containing the word "CORBA". The main title "CORBA Evolution" is centered above a grid of service categories.

CORBA 1.0 Services	CORBA 2.0 Services	CORBA 3.0 Services
Basic ORB Persistence	IIOP Licensing	Messaging (MOM) Mobile Agents
IR, BOA	Federated IR Compound Documents	Portability (POA) CORBA/ DCOM
C Bindings	C++ Trader	Multiple Automatic Interfaces Persistence
Naming	Transactions Security	Business Objects IOP Firewall Sup.
Events	Concurrency Collections	Java Binds (Caffeine) Workflow Facility
Life-Cycle	Externalization Time	Object-by-Value Domain-level Frameworks



Distributed Systems History...ctd

- Enter the web era
 - My first ftp 1993 put/get files to/from Australia
 - Then the web pretty much exploded
- Peer-peer processing
 - File sharing ...
- Scaling of...
 - machines,
 - people,
 - domains of application
- Grid computing
 - From computer-computer focus
 - To organisation-organisation focus



e-Research and the Grid

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

Research will change the dynamic of the way science is undertaken.'

John Taylor

Director General of Research Councils
Office of Science and Technology



Grid is infrastructure used for e-Science

- Power Grid Metaphor: compute and data resources on demand
Major investment by UK Govt (£250m+) to realise this vision
 - Across ALL Research Councils (+ EU + industry + ...)
 - Cyber-infrastructure, European Grid Initiative, Superscience,

The Grid Metaphor



Overcoming heterogeneity...

Guide to International Plugs & Sockets



WWW.interpower.com
formerly Panel Components Corporation

P.O. Box 115, Oskaloosa, IA 52577 (USA)
Call: (641) 673-5000 Fax: (641) 673-5100
E-mail: info@interpower.com

Toll-free (U.S./Can./P.R./V.I.)
Call toll-free: (800) 662-2290
Fax toll-free: (800) 645-5360

Rev. 8-05

Continental European

For use in Germany, Austria, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, France/Belgium, and other countries utilizing the CEE 7 standard. (Note: Sweden requires use of socket with separate mounting bracket. France/Belgium require use of different socket types.) The CEE 7/7 is non-polarized.



For black (88010920) or brown (88010820) plug



For black (88010611) socket



For black (88010210) socket



For black (88010390) socket



For black (88010350) socket

Europoplugs

Interpower Europoplugs are wirable. Once shut, they cannot be reopened. For use in Germany, Austria, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, France/Belgium, and other countries utilizing the CEE 7 standard.



Plug with Strain Relief
Part Number 88010801
Type CEE 7/7
Color Gray
Rating 16A/250VAC
Approvals

Screw-Mount Socket
Part Number 88010610
Type CEE 7
Color Ivory
Rating 16A/250VAC
Approvals

Panel-Mounting Socket
Part Number 88010500
Type CEE 7
Color White
Rating 16A/250VAC
Approvals

Duplex Socket
Part Number 88010200
Type CEE 7
Color Ivory
Rating 16A/250VAC
Approvals

Socket with Strain Relief
Part Number 88010400
Type CEE 7
Color Ivory
Rating 16A/250VAC
Approvals

Panel-Mount Socket
Part Number 88010300
Type CEE 7
Color Gray
Rating 16A/250VAC
Approvals

Australian

Plugs and in-line sockets are also acceptable for use in New Zealand according to the New Zealand Ministry of Energy. Interpower Corporation also offers hospital-grade and higher average re-wireable plugs and sockets. See www.interpower.com for more information.



Panel-Mounting Socket
Part Number 88010512
Type AS/NZS 3112
Color White
Rating 10A/250VAC
Approvals Department of Fair Trading

In-line Socket
Part Number 88010411
Type AS/NZS 3112
Color White
Rating 10A/250VAC
Approvals EANSW

Danish

Use a Danish plug on products to be sold in Denmark. Although the Continental European CEE 7-style plug fits into the Danish socket, the plug will not be grounded, presenting an extreme safety hazard. Medical and data versions also available. See www.interpower.com.



Plug
Part Number 88010741
Type Afsnit 107-2-D1
Color Gray
Rating 13A/250VAC
Approvals

Panel-Mounting Socket
Part Number 88010541
Type Afsnit 107-2-D1
Color White
Rating 13A/250VAC
Approvals

French/Belgian

France and Belgium use a variation of the CEE 7 socket which contains a male grounding pin and shuttering. The CEE 7/7 plug used throughout Continental Europe has a receptacle for this pin and can be used in France and Belgium. France and Belgium now require safety shuttering on all of their sockets.



Old British Standard (BS 546) used in India and parts of Southern Africa.



Israeli



Italian



United Kingdom/Ireland

Line and neutral contacts of socket are shuttered to minimize accidental entry of an object other than mating plug.



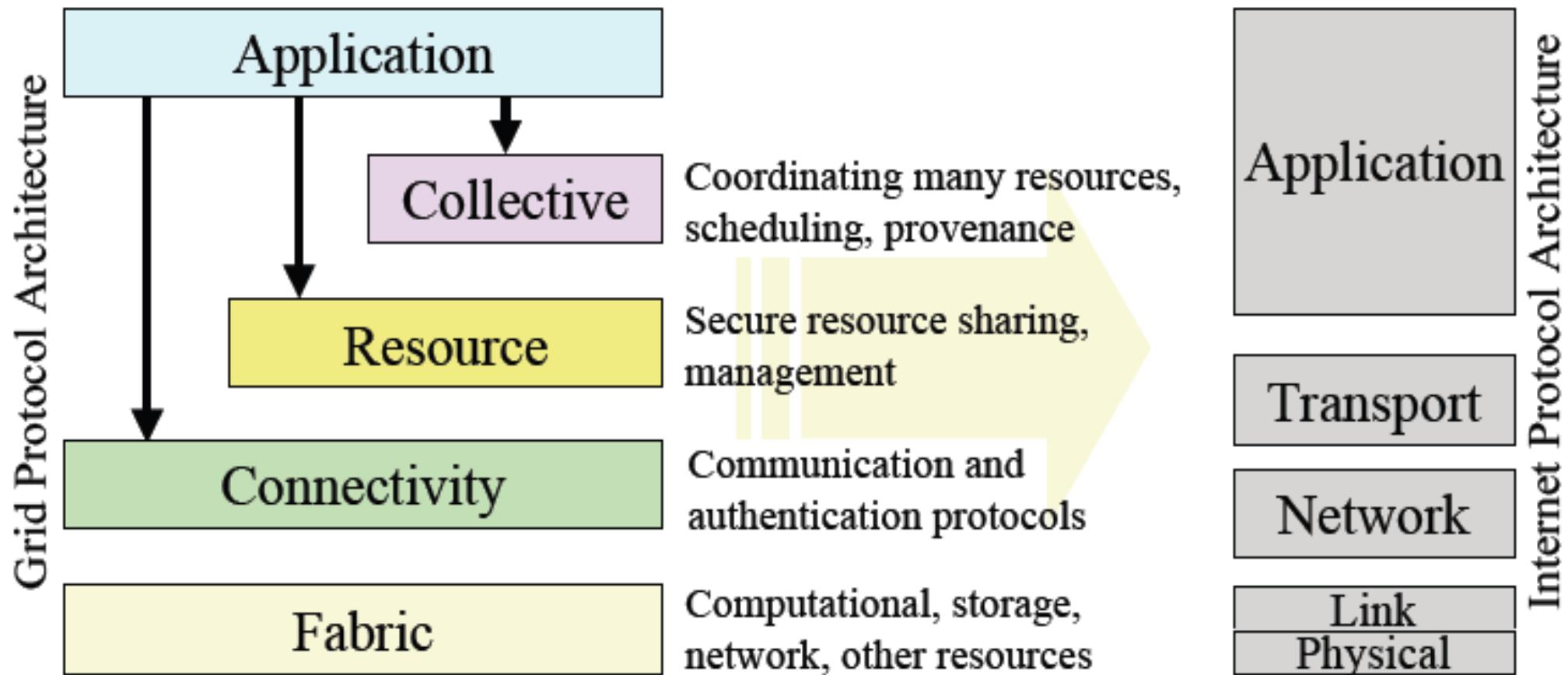
This is only a small sample of Interpower international rewirable plugs and sockets. North American plugs and sockets also available. For specifications of these and additional plugs and sockets, see our web site (www.interpower.com) or catalog. Call for a free copy of Interpower's *Export Designer's Reference & Catalog 10*.



Order direct from our warehouse in Oskaloosa, IA

- No minimum order requirement
- Same day shipment available for stock item orders received by 6:00 p.m. Central Time
- Most items available from stock
- Free evaluation samples
- Assembly services available
- Technical support available

Typical (Compute) Grid Architecture



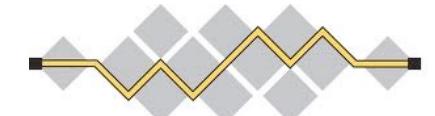
All sorted...?

Grid Standards

- Even increasing numbers and ever decreasing understanding and acceptance/adoption by implementers
 - Global Grid Forum
 - Open Grid Forum
 - OASIS
 - IETF
 - W3C
 - ...



The Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards



I E T F®



+ many more...

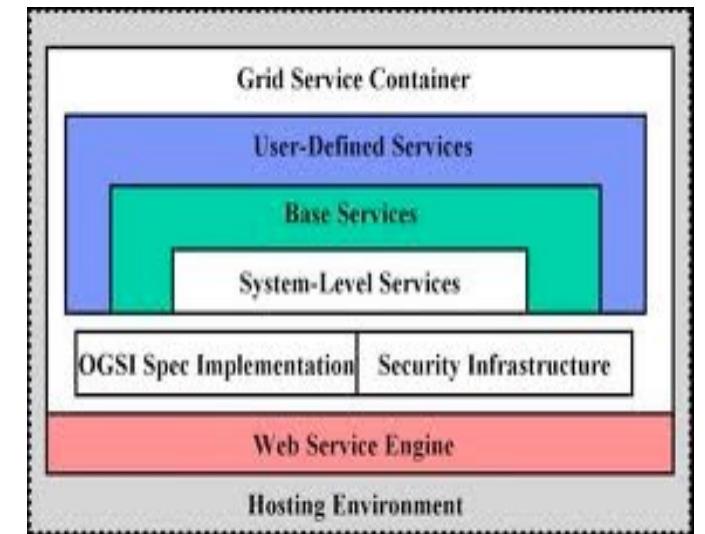
Grid Technologies... (~2002+)

- Globus Toolkit Project – www.globus.org
 - GT2 - Complex software system for large, scale distributed software systems development
 - Physiology of the Grid (Foster et al)
www.globus.org/alliance/publications/papers/ogsa.pdf
 - *The Open Grid Services Architecture*
 - The Anatomy of the Grid: Enabling Scalable Virtual Organizations (Foster et al)
<http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=1080667>
 - MANY MB of source code
 - Many software engineers worked in making this
 - and many more in making it work!!!



Grid Technologies... (~2004+)

- Move to service-based approach
 - The Open Grid Services Infrastructure (OGSI)
 - [www.globus.org/toolkit/draft-ggf-ogsi-gridservice-33 2003-06-27.pdf](http://www.globus.org/toolkit/draft-ggf-ogsi-gridservice-33_2003-06-27.pdf)
- GT3 – core technologies re-factored as “Grid Services”
 - stateful Web services
 - extension of Web services interfaces
 - asynchronous notification of state change
 - references to instances of services
 - collections of service instances
 - service state data augmenting constraints of XML Schema definition



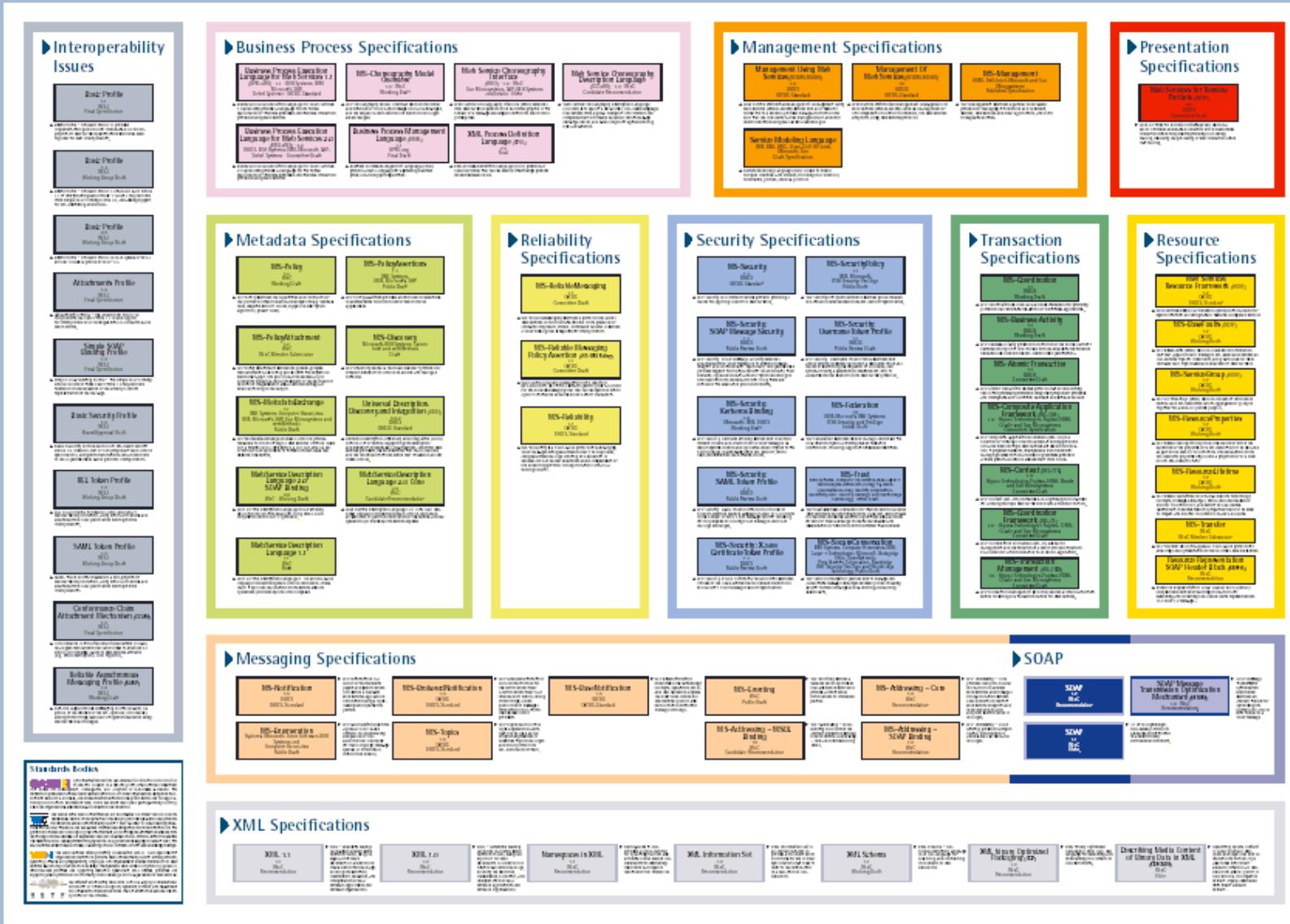
Grid Technologies... (~2009+)

- Complete reassessment of OGSI approach to be “purer” web services
 - Web service resource framework (WSRF)
 - GT4 implemented this
 - Many software engineers hardened their skill sets using this
(is one nice way of putting it!!!!)
The only way to make software secure, reliable, and fast is to make it small
AS Tanenbaum
- Also MANY other standards and efforts ...
 - Business and commercial drivers
 - Vendors shaping standards to their commercial advantage



Flux of Web Service Standards (simplified!!!)

Web Services Standards Overview



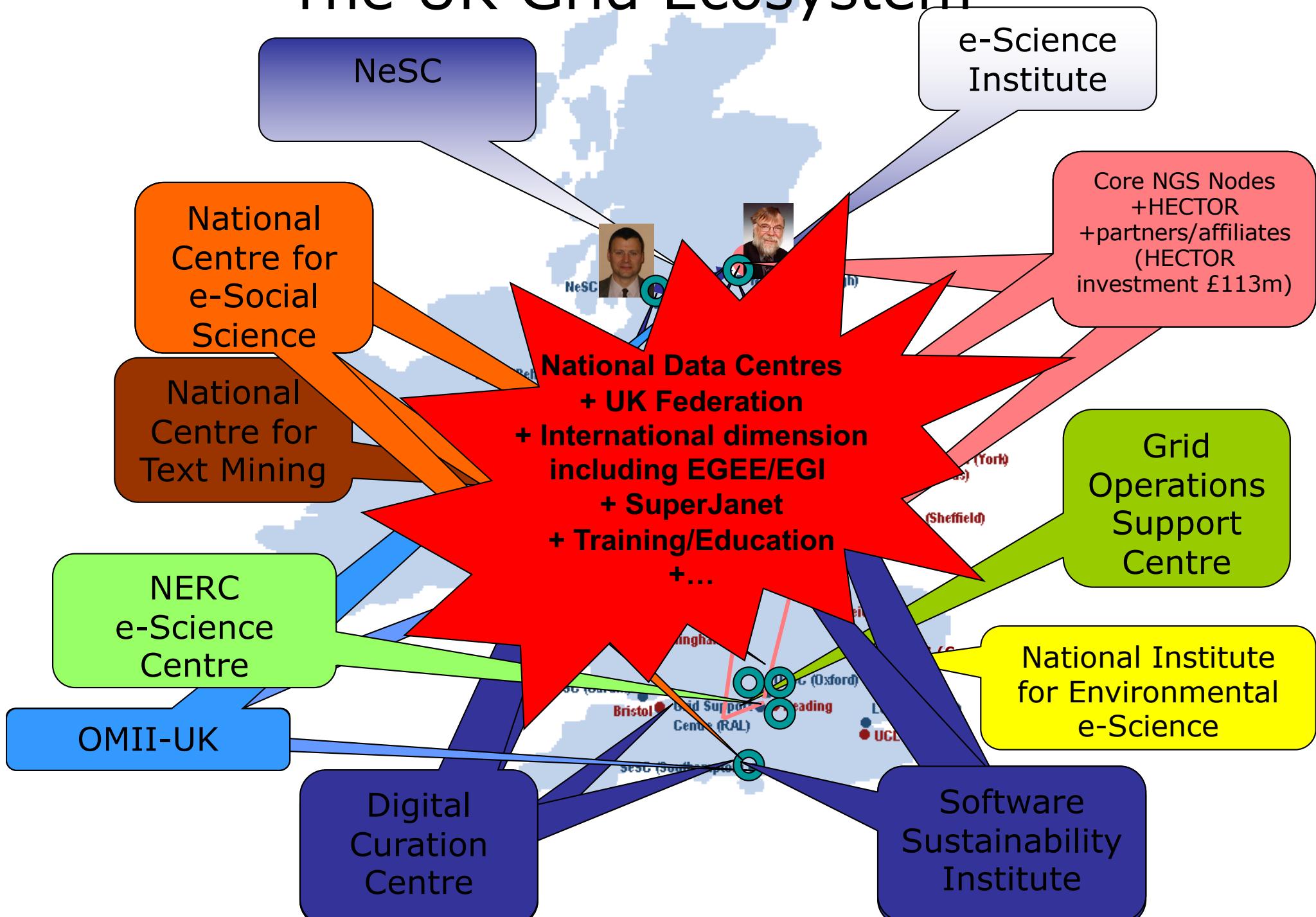
The nice thing about standards is that you have so many to choose from...

The development of robust Grid security infrastructures is very much dependent upon agreements on technologies and practices. Standardisation plays an extremely important role in this regard. With the move of the Grid community towards web services and service-oriented architectures, web service security standards and their associated implementations are crucial. Unfortunately it is the case that a multitude of specifications and proposals for web service standards have been promised and put forward, or merely promised. There are often cases of web service standards covering similar topics resulting in multiple competing specifications such as WS-Notifications and WS-Eventing; WS-ReliableMessaging and WS-Reliability; WS-Orchestration, WS-Co-ordination and WS-Choreography, along with the many varieties of workflow or business process languages that have been put forward to name but a few examples of the issues in the proliferation of web service standards. It is also the case that at the time of writing, many web services standards are only in working draft or draft status, often with no associated implementations or acknowledged conformance or interoperability definitions. Claiming conformance or compliance to a particular web service standard is thus often not possible (or meaningful!).

It is also apparent that although many standards use the common prefix “WS-”, this does not mean that there is an agreed WS-Architecture. This stems from a variety of reasons: vendor and commercial issues; political aspects and also the different bodies involved. For example the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) (www.ietf.org); the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) (www.w3.org); the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS) (www.oasis-open.org); and the Web Services Interoperability Organization (WS-I) (www.ws-i.org) are some of the most prominent bodies. The consequence of this profusion of standards and standards making bodies, and the lack of consensus on the core web service architecture, impacts directly upon development of Grid standards, architectures and associated implementations and middleware.

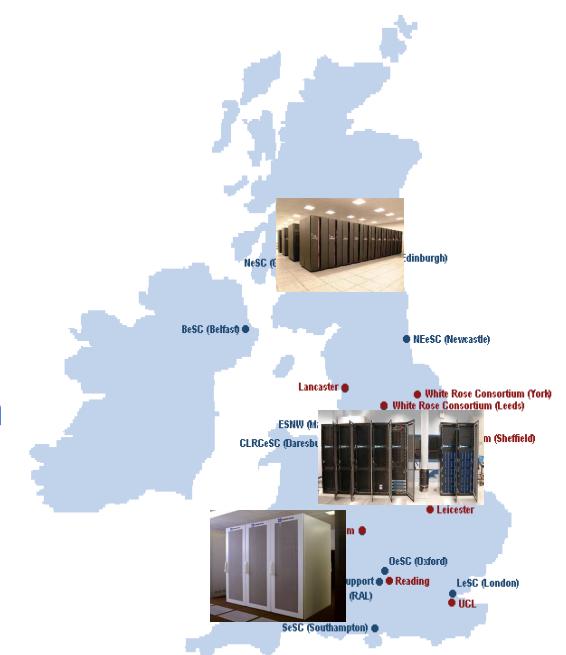
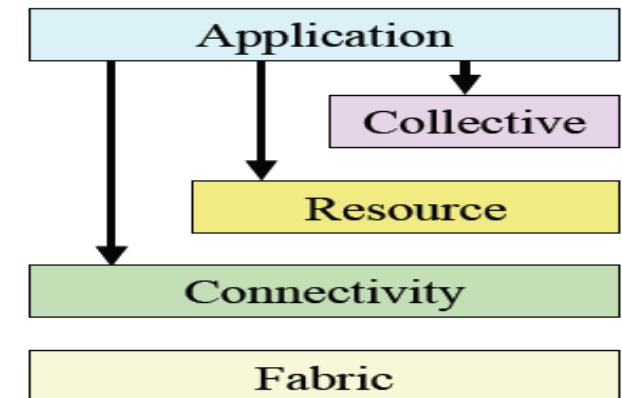
Me: Grid Security : Practices, Middleware and Outlook

The UK Grid Ecosystem



How hard can a compute Grid be...?

- Information Systems
 - What resources are available
 - Servers, CPUs, memory, storage, queues, OS, applications, databases, ...
- Monitoring and Discovery Systems
 - What is the status of those resources
 - Queues empty/very full
 - Machines running for a week
 - Hard to tell for some applications...?
- Job scheduling/resource brokering
 - Please run these {jobs}
 - Fastest, most secure/reliable, cheapest ...
 - Jobs need inter-process communication...?
 - » never get resources vs resource starvation
 - » Physics pilot jobs workaround
 - Virtual organisation support
 - I'm a chemist and want to run my simulation



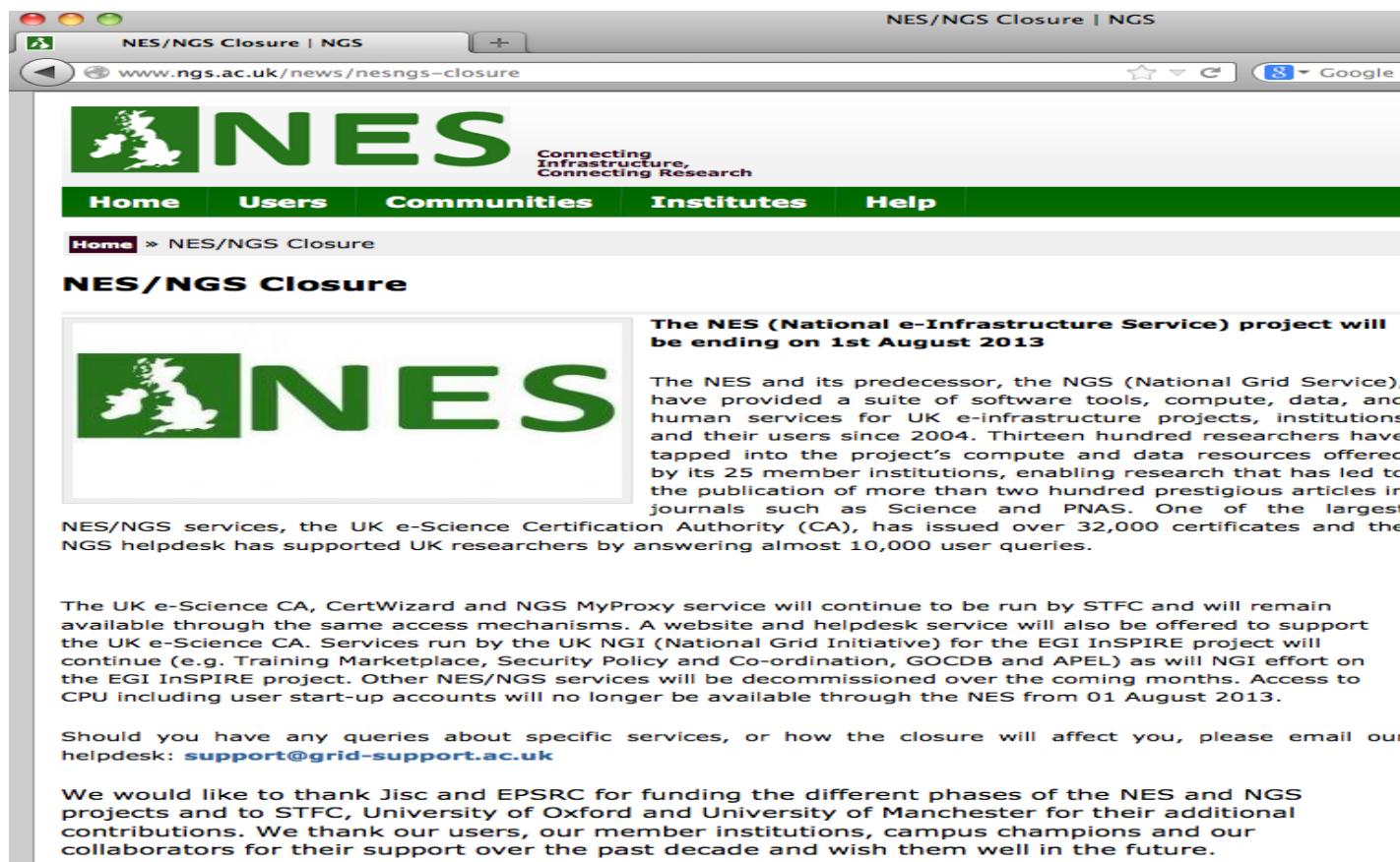
Fragility of it all...

- How I broke the UK e-Science Grid...

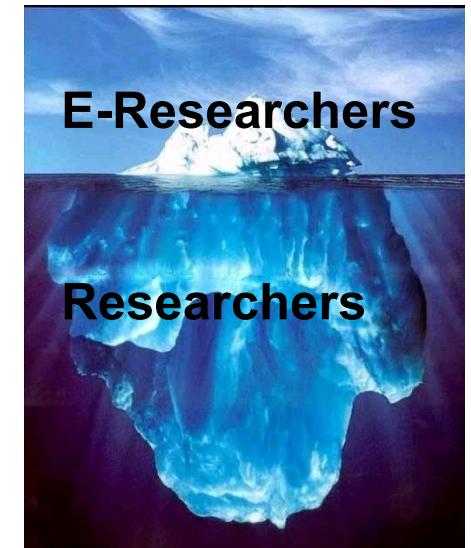


Other Challenges

- Security
 - Public Key Infrastructures
 - *\$> openssl pkcs12 -in cert.p12 -clcerts -nokeys -out usercert.pem!*
- ???? (more in later lectures)



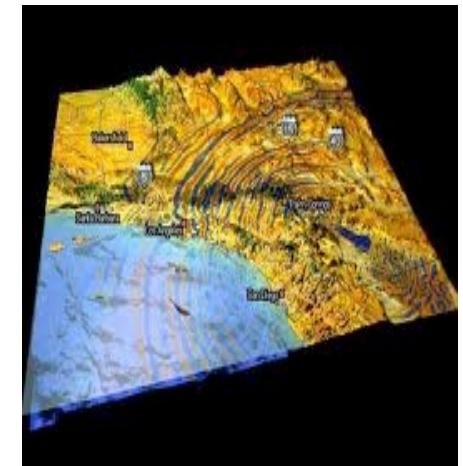
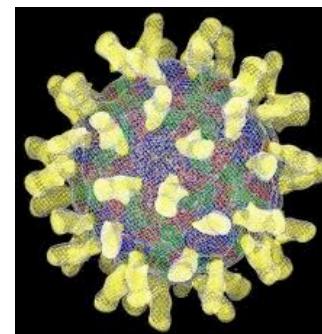
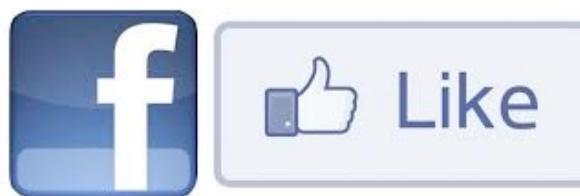
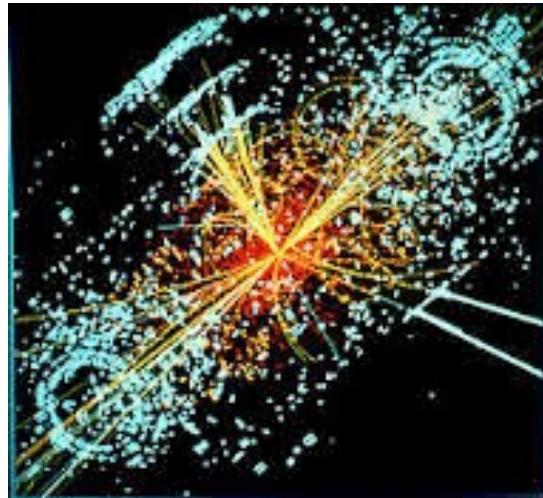
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title bar "NES/NGS Closure | NGS". The address bar contains "www.ngs.ac.uk/news/nesngs-closure". The main content area displays the NES logo (a green map of the UK with the letters "NES" overlaid) and the text "Connecting Infrastructure, Connecting Research". A navigation menu at the top includes "Home", "Users", "Communities", "Institutes", and "Help". Below the menu, a breadcrumb trail shows "Home > NES/NGS Closure". The main heading is "NES/NGS Closure". A prominent message states: "The NES (National e-Infrastructure Service) project will be ending on 1st August 2013". The text explains that the NES and its predecessor, the NGS (National Grid Service), have provided services since 2004 to 1300 researchers across 25 institutions, leading to over 32,000 publications. It also mentions the continuation of services by STFC and the UK e-Science CA, and the decommissioning of other services. A note at the bottom encourages users to email support@grid-support.ac.uk if they have any questions.



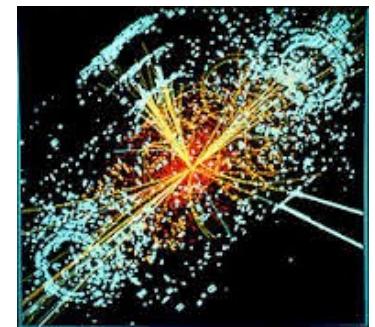
(NOT TO SCALE)

Doom and gloom...!?!?

- But...



High Energy Physics?



- Why did/does Grid work for them...?
- Size, scale and resourcing
 - GridPP
 - Enabling Grids for e-Science (EGEE)
 - European Grid Initiative
 - Huge numbers of admins making systems tick over
 - (=not searching for Higgs Boson)
 - Heterogeneity vs homogeneity
 - Specific versions of operating system
 - Scientific Linux v4, v5
 - Specific versions of middleware
 - Unilateral updates/deployments
 - » globus-*, gLite-wms-*
 - » edg-job-*, lcg-job-*, GANGA
 - Well-defined problem...



My philosophy since...

- Less focus on complex middleware stacks
 - FAR too much focus on technology issues
 - More on customer needs and making a difference
- And to inspire you (and make you think what you do with social media!!!)
 - A snapshot of what you will be doing with Twitter analytics!



Questions?