

NICTサイエンスクラウド: 広域分散型クラウドの基本性能と有効性の検証



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<http://sc-web.nict.go.jp/>

ビッグデータ：なぜサイエンスでは難しい？

一般・民間・行政

- データ
 - バーバルデータ・分析結果・画像データ...
- 大規模データ
 - より幅広い情報(収集・分析・提供)
- データ処理
 - 機械学習・統計解析・パターンマッチング...
- サービス・アプリケーション
 - より便利なサービス(生活／行政・アミューズメント・医療・経済／ビジネス／金融...)
 - 便利なサービスは普及する

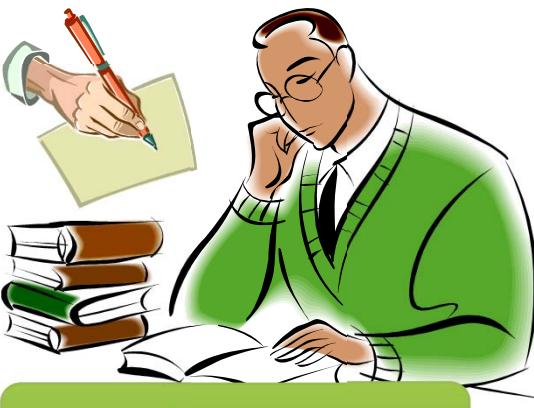
アカデミア・科学研究

- データ
 - 数値(バイナリ)データが多い
- 大規模データ
 - 実験結果・数値計算結果・公開科学データ・共同研究データ
- データ処理
 - テーマごとに特殊な目的(汎用性低い)
- サービス・アプリケーション
 - 新たな科学的発見が可能なアプリケーション(ビッグデータ処理による)
 - 研究成果が達成できる方法が普及する



Observation
Experiment

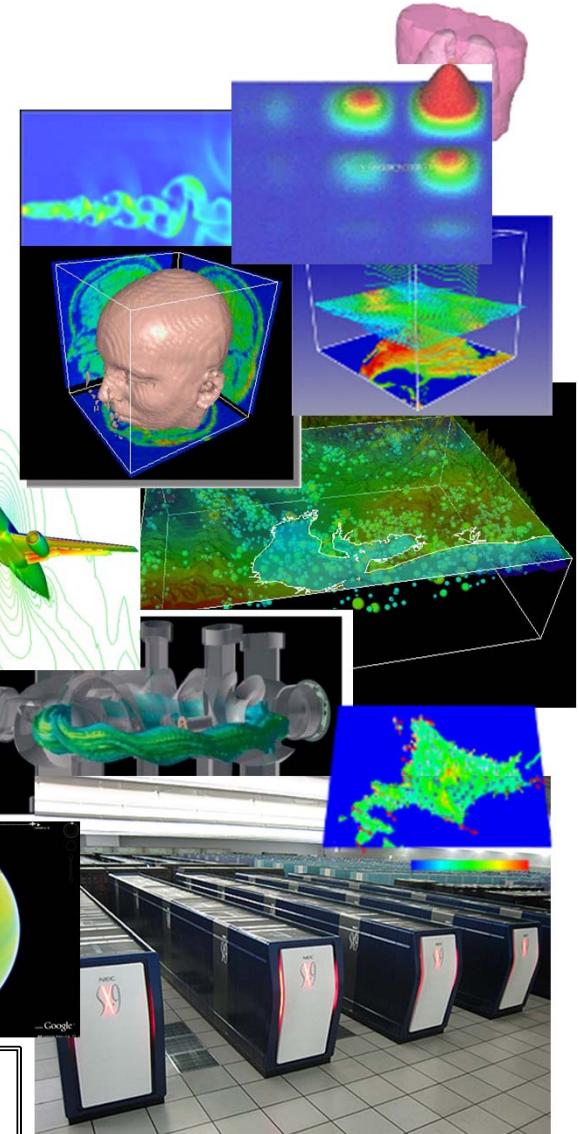
3



Theory

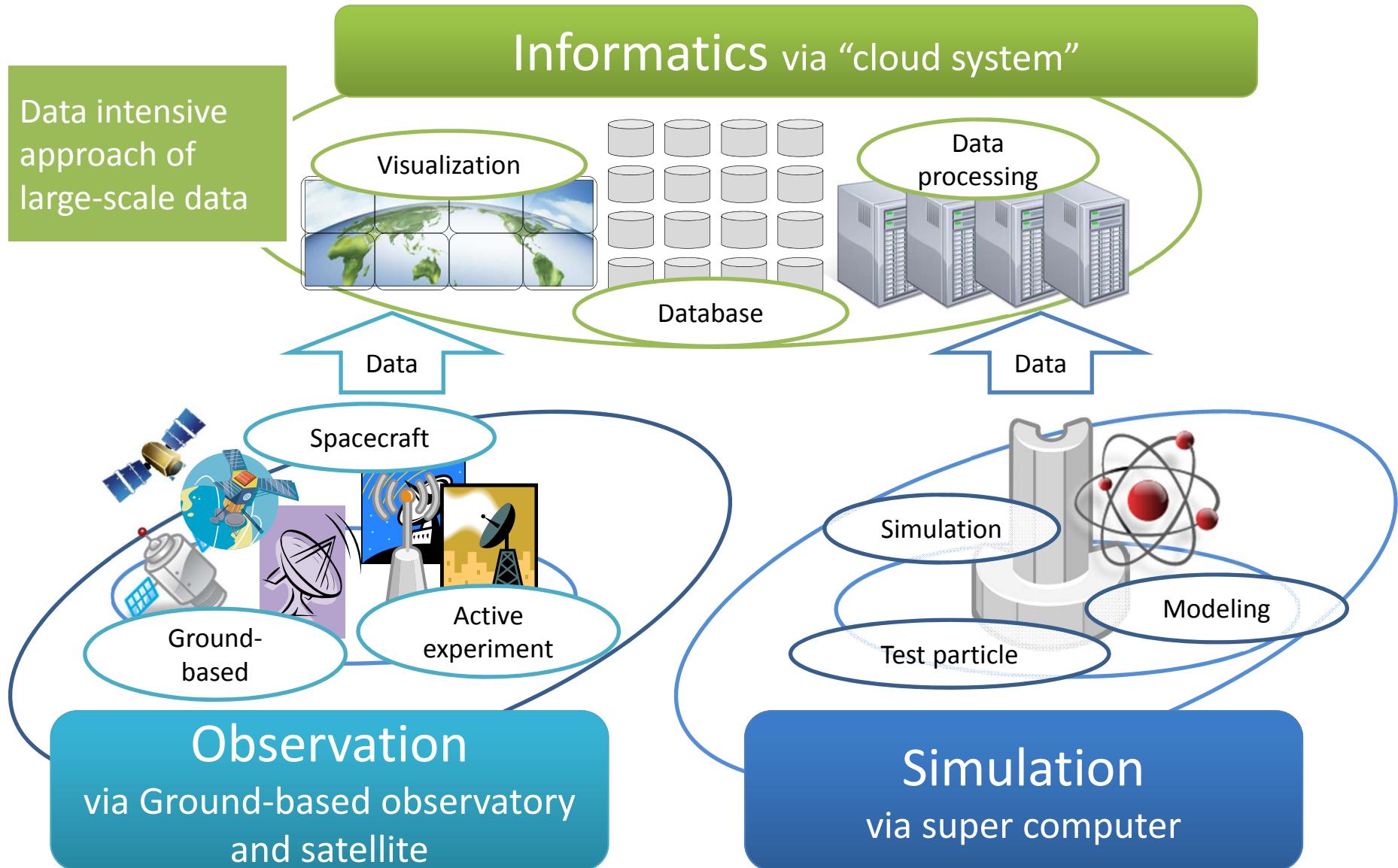


Major Three
Methodologies
For Science



Simulation

“Science Cloud”; A facility for the 4th methodology

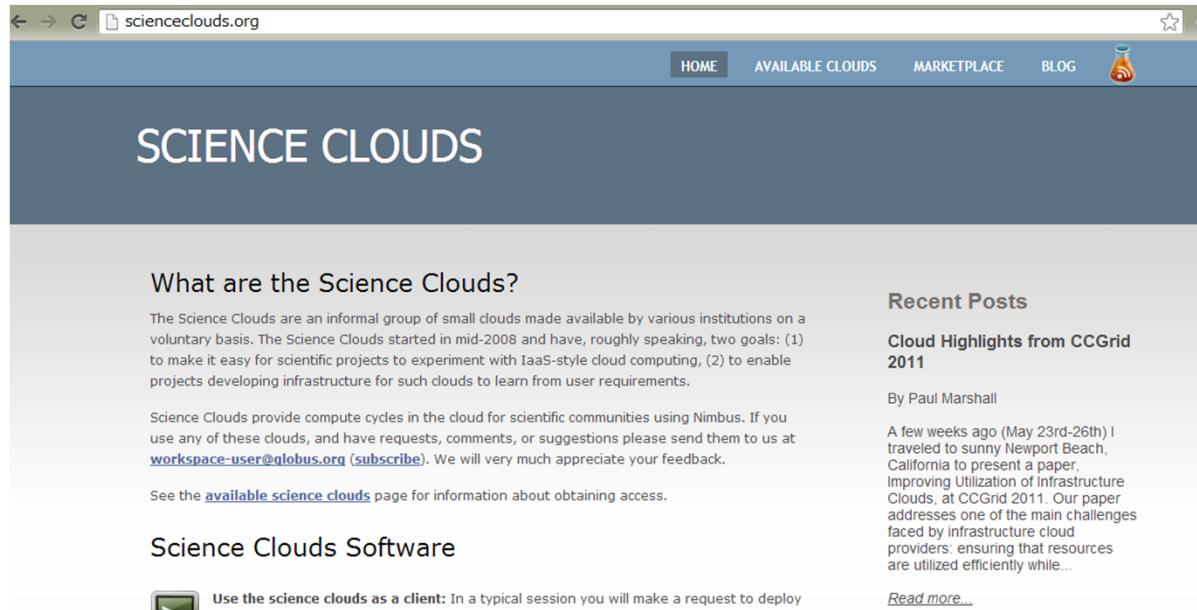


Science Clouds in USA/EU

Country/ Organization	Cloud Name/ Group Name	URL	Notes
CERN, CNR-IREA	HELIX NEBULA	http://helix-nebula.eu/	To create a multi-tenant Open Market Place for Science
INRIA Rennes (France)	Centre de recherché commn	http://www.inria.fr/centre/rennes	Scalable Storage for Sharing Application Data on Azure Clouds: TomusBlobs
	The Venus-C project	http://venusfeedback.codeplex.com/	
	SCIDP-ES	http://www.scidip-es.eu/	Long-term data preservation for Earth Science (Cloud?)
(Lavanya Ramakrishnan)	FRIEDA	http://frieda.lbl.gov/	Flexible Robust Intelligent Elastic Data Management in Cloud Environments
	The Open Science Data Cloud (OSDC)		A petabyte-scale science cloud managed and operated by the Open Cloud Consortium (OCC)
	“Science Clouds”	http://scienceclouds.org/	Science Clouds Blog

Science Cloud International Trend(1)

Illinois University <http://scienceclouds.org/>



- “Science Cloud” started around 2008.
- The major objectives are:
 - Development of Scientific Experiments via IaaS-type Cloud Environment
 - Development of Infrastructures Based on Users’ Requirements

Science Cloud International Trend (2)

First Science Cloud Workshop@Chicago (2010)

The screenshot shows the homepage of the ScienceCloud 2010 website. The header features the ScienceCloud logo with the text "ScienceCloud Chicago, USA June 21, 2010 2010" and the subtitle "1st Workshop on Scientific Cloud Computing". It also mentions co-location with "ACM HPDC 2010 (High Performance Distributed Computing)" in Chicago, Illinois, on June 21st, 2010. The left sidebar contains links for Home, Call for Papers (TXT, PDF), Program Committee, Workshop Program, Sponsors, Reception / Dinner, ScienceCloud2011, Scientific Programming Journal, SI, and ScienceCloud 2011. The main content area has sections for "ScienceCloud 2010 Workshop" and "News". The "News" section is a table with four rows. The first row (Nov 11th, 2010) links to the 2nd ACM Workshop on Scientific Cloud Computing (ScienceCloud) 2011. The second row (Sept 22nd, 2010) links to the 1st Workshop on Data Intensive Computing in the Clouds (DataCloud) 2011. The third row (Sept 22nd, 2010) links to the 2nd Workshop on Scientific Cloud Computing (ScienceCloud) 2011. The fourth row (Sept 22nd, 2010) links to the Scientific Programming Journal, Special Issue on Science-driven Cloud Computing. Below the news table, there is a summary of the workshop, a list of highlights, and a note about the start time ("Workshop starts at 8:45AM in room Superior I").

News	Date	Description
A summary of the workshop: - Excellent 12 presentations that can be found on the program page . - Best paper award winner: Seeking Supernovae in the Clouds: A Performance Study - Fantastic panel from 5 leading researchers, more info on the panel can be found here . - Attendance at the workshop throughout the day: 70~80+; we had some space issues in the first half of the day, as we might have had close to 100 attendees if we had more room in the morning keynote and sessions. - Excellent attendance at the reception/dinner with 85 people attending. - Due to the high interest in the topic, we are already planning next years workshop; please send any feedback on this years workshop and what you would like to see in next years event to Ioan Raicu at iraicu@eecs.northwestern.edu .	June 23rd, 2010	
Workshop starts at 8:45AM in room Superior I.	June 21st, 2010	
	June 21st, 2010	

Science Cloud International Trend (3)

The third Science Cloud Workshop@Chicago (2012)

The screenshot shows the homepage of the ScienceCloud 2012 website. The URL in the browser bar is ceng.usc.edu/~simmhan/ScienceCloud2012/. The page has a blue header with the title "ScienceCloud 2012" and subtitle "3rd Workshop on Scientific Cloud Computing". Below the title, it says "Co-located with ACM High Performance Distributed Computing (HPDC) »» Delft, The Nederlands »» June 18th, 2012". A navigation menu at the top includes links for HOME, CALL FOR PAPERS, ORGANIZATION, PROGRAM, IMPORTANT DATES, and SCIENCECLOUD 2011 | 2010. A note in the middle left states: "NOTE: There is an open call for articles for a special issue on "Cloud Computing for Data-driven Science and Engineering", in the **Concurrency and Computation: Practice and Experience Journal**. All topics for the Science Cloud workshop are relevant to this special issue. Articles are due August 15, 2012." A section titled "Call for Participation" follows, describing the workshop's tradition of being a premier forum for discussion and presentation on the use of Cloud-based technologies. It highlights a keynote talk by Paul Watson from Newcastle U. on "Cloud Computing for Social Inclusion". The technical program includes seven high-quality papers on various topics like scientific workloads, HPC applications, and Cloud platforms for gaming. A panel featuring Gabriel Antoniu (INRIA), Goetz Brasche (Microsoft), Shane Canon (LBL) and Geoffrey Fox (Indiana U.) will discuss "Science Cloud Experiences: Sunny, Cloudy or Rainy?". A "Workshop Overview" section is also present.

→ The fourth Science Cloud Workshop @NY/USA (2013)

Science Cloud International Trend (4)

Topics of Interest(The third Workshop)

- Scientific application cases studies on cloud infrastructure

- Performance evaluation of cloud environments and technologies

サイエンスクラウドは商用クラウド・民間クラウドと何が違うのか？

Fault tolerance and reliability in cloud systems

- Data-intensive workloads and tools on clouds

- Use of programming models such as Map-Reduce and its implementations

- Storage cloud architectures

- I/O and Data management in the cloud

- Workflow and resource management in the cloud

サイエンスクラウドをビッグデータ・データ指向型科学研究にどう活用するか？

- Use of cloud technologies (e.g., NoSQL databases etc) for scientific applications

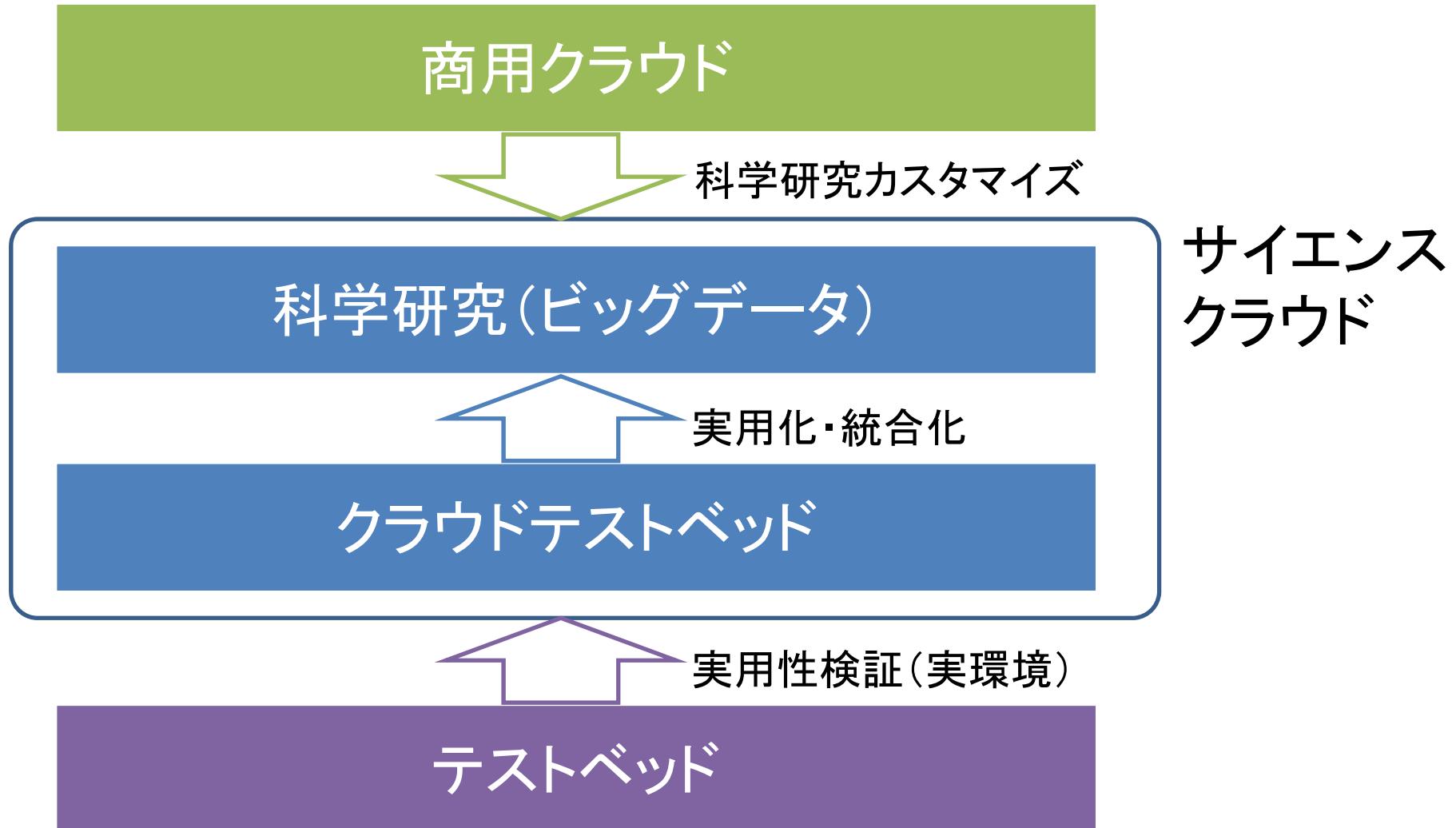
- Data management and processing applications on clouds

- Application of cloud concepts in HPC environments

- High performance parallel file systems and interconnects in virtual environments

- Research and best practices in Cloud security

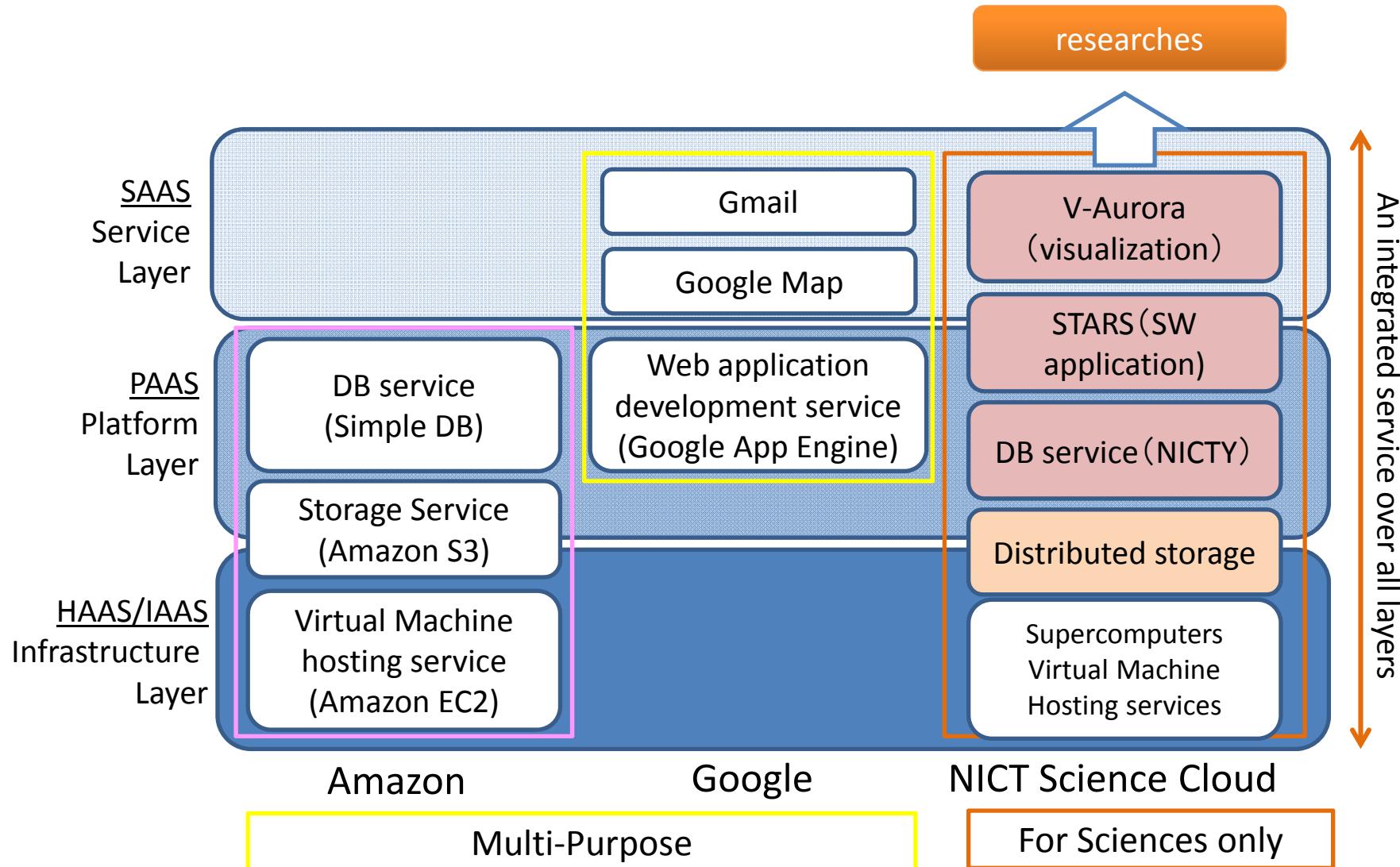
サイエンスクラウドの意味



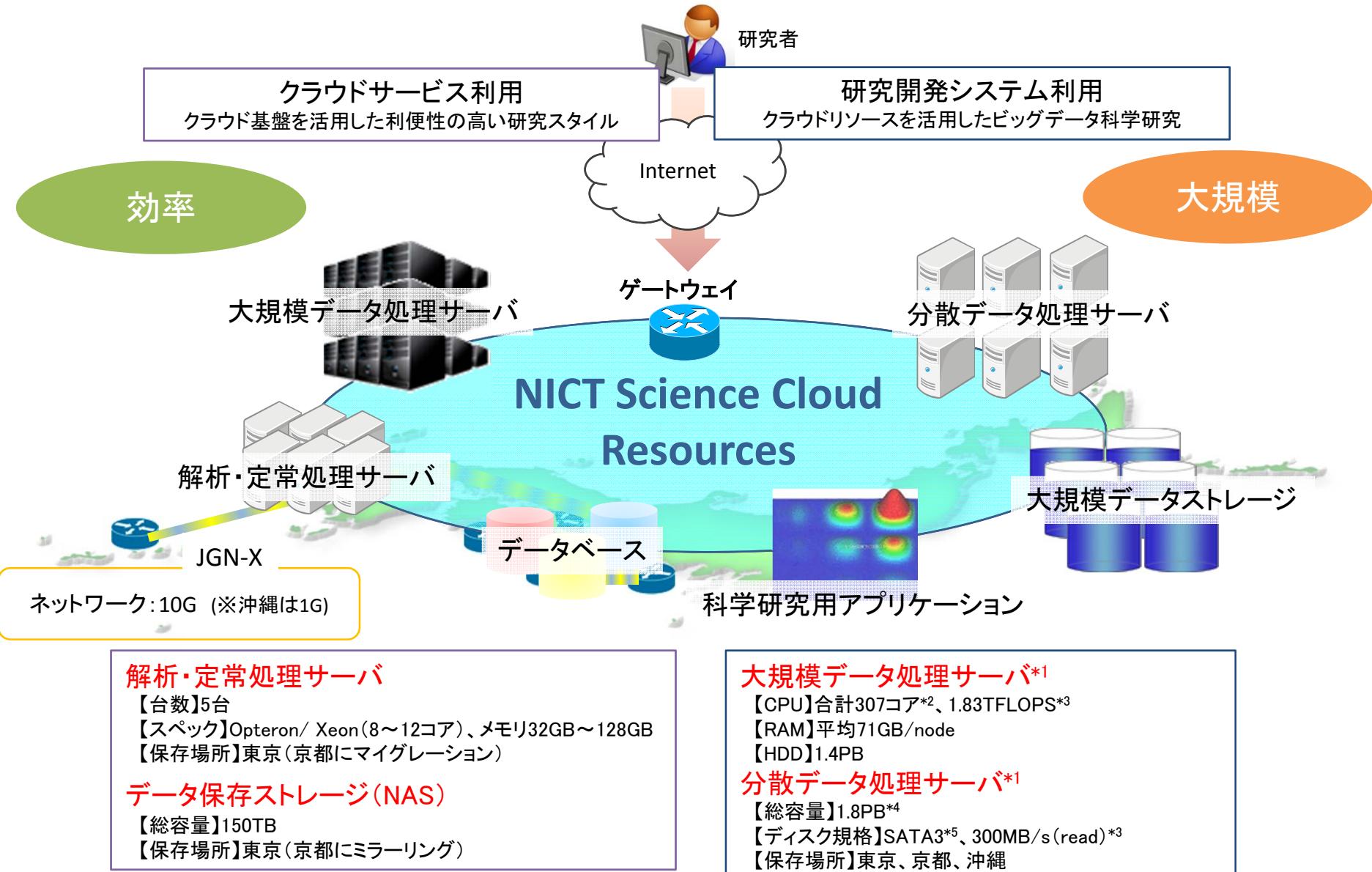
NICTサイエンスクラウドの特長

	民間クラウド	NICTサイエンスクラウド	独自研究環境
計算機環境	▲仮想化環境の提供が主体	◎科学研究に特化した様々な計算機環境	◎科学研究に特化した計算機環境
ストレージ環境	▲規模により課金(一般には数TB程度)	◎研究テーマに応じて配分(数100TBも可能)	○一般には100TB程度まで
運用	◎クラウド業者が運用	◎NICTサイエンスクラウドが運用	▲独自運用
セキュリティー対策	◎安心・安全な環境を提供	◎安心・安全な環境を提供(NICT規定に準ずる)	▲独自にセキュリティー対策
研究環境	▲さまざまな利用制約	○共同研究的利用	◎自由な環境を構築

NICT Science Cloud and commercial clouds

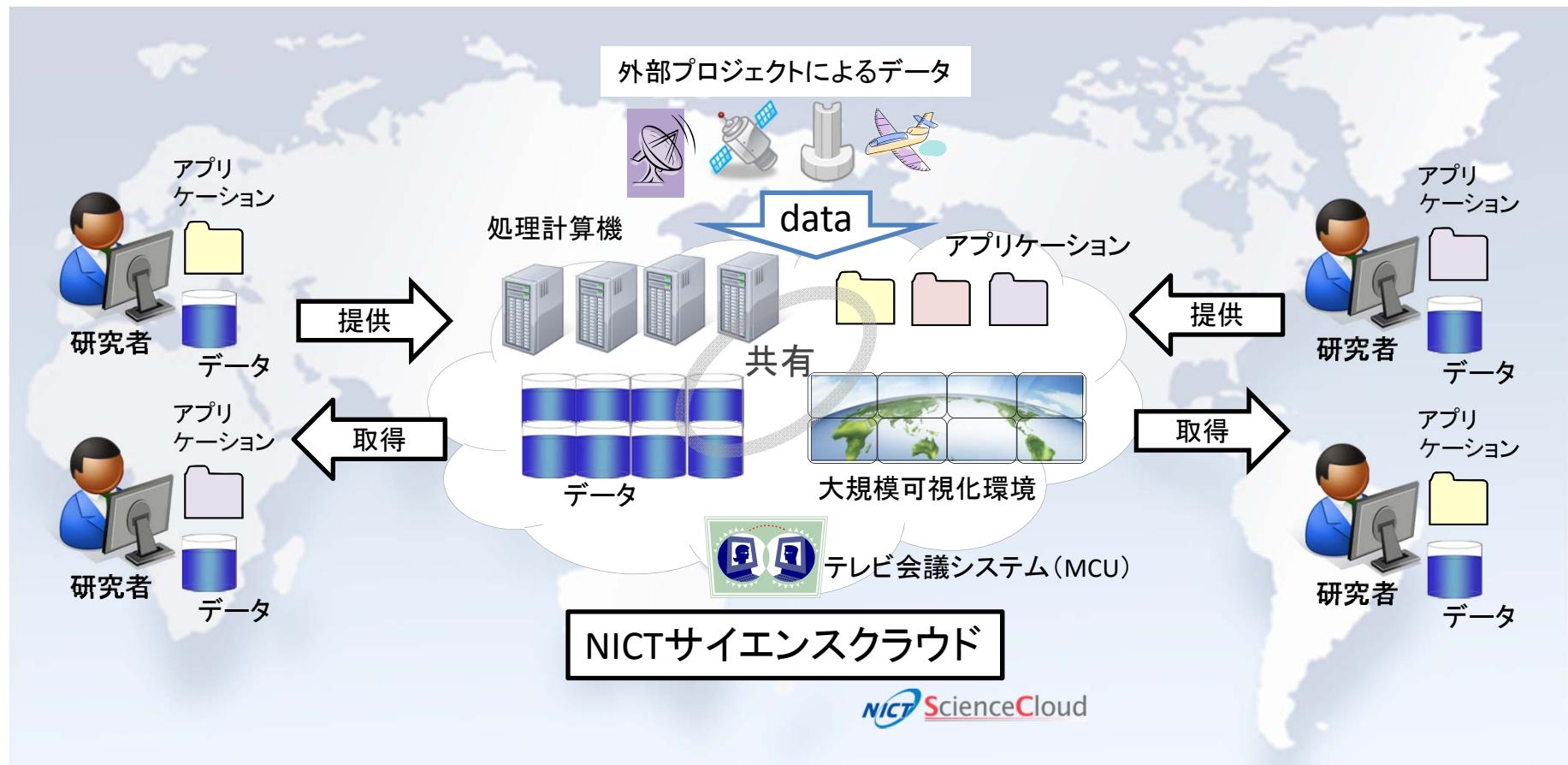


サイエンスクラウド利活用概要

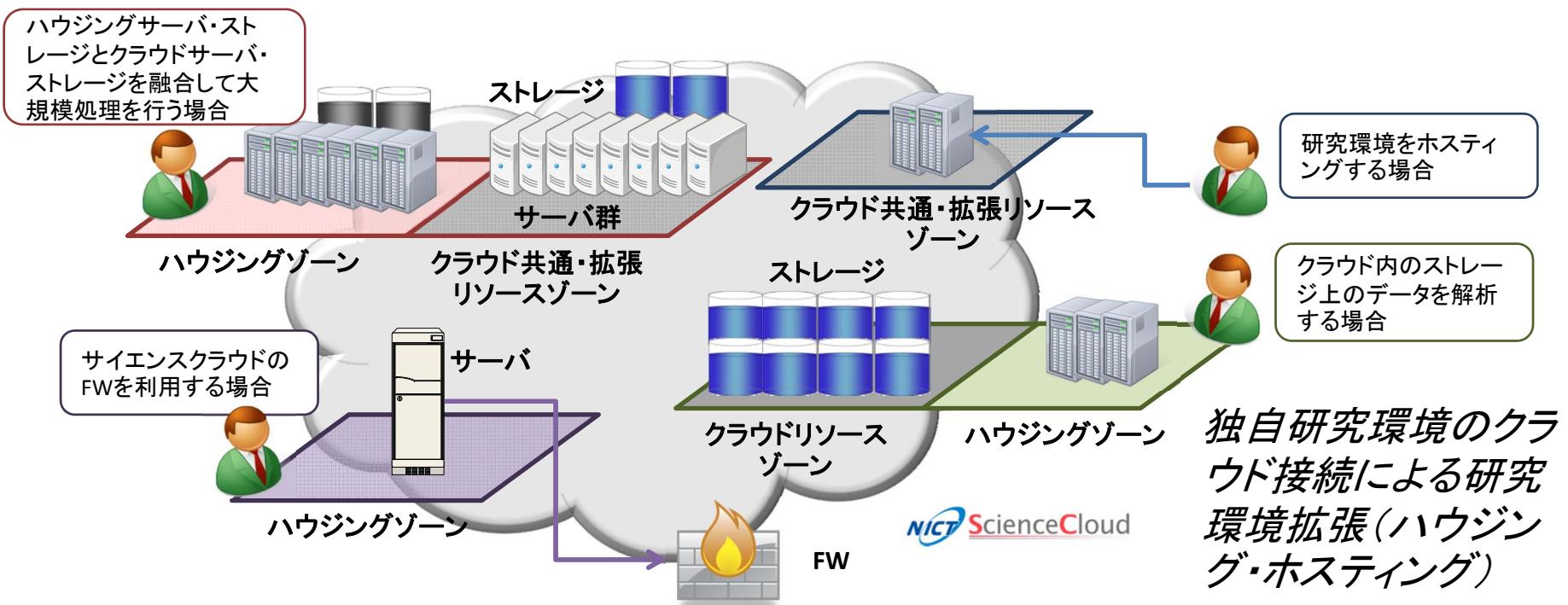
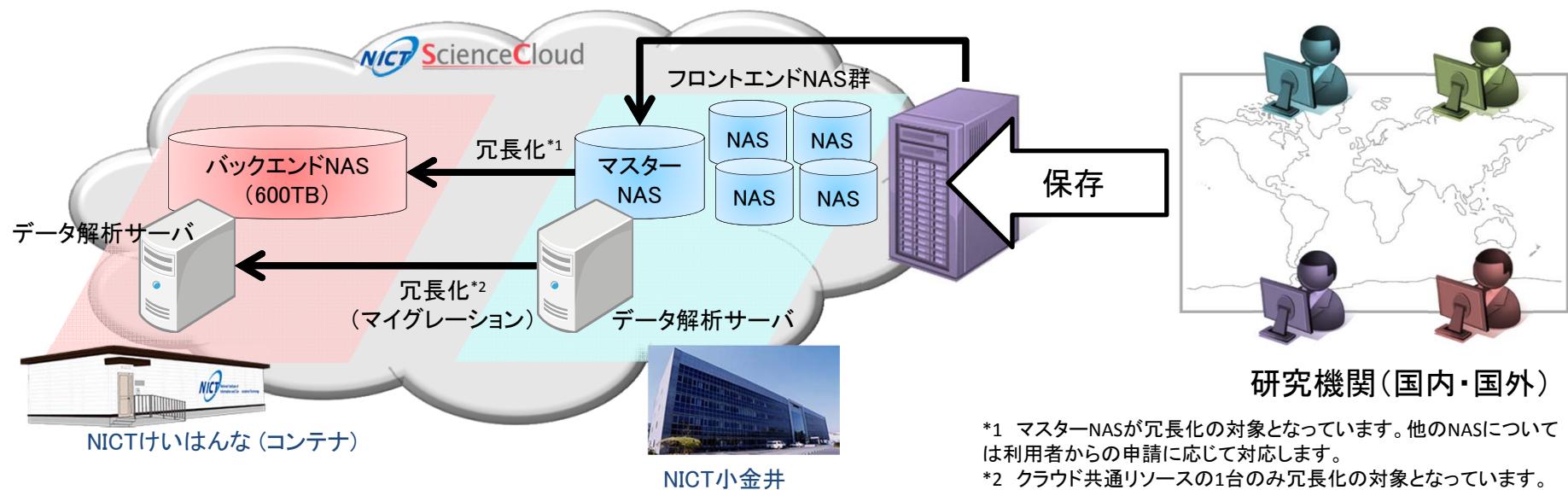


仮想ラボラトリーによる協調的研究開発

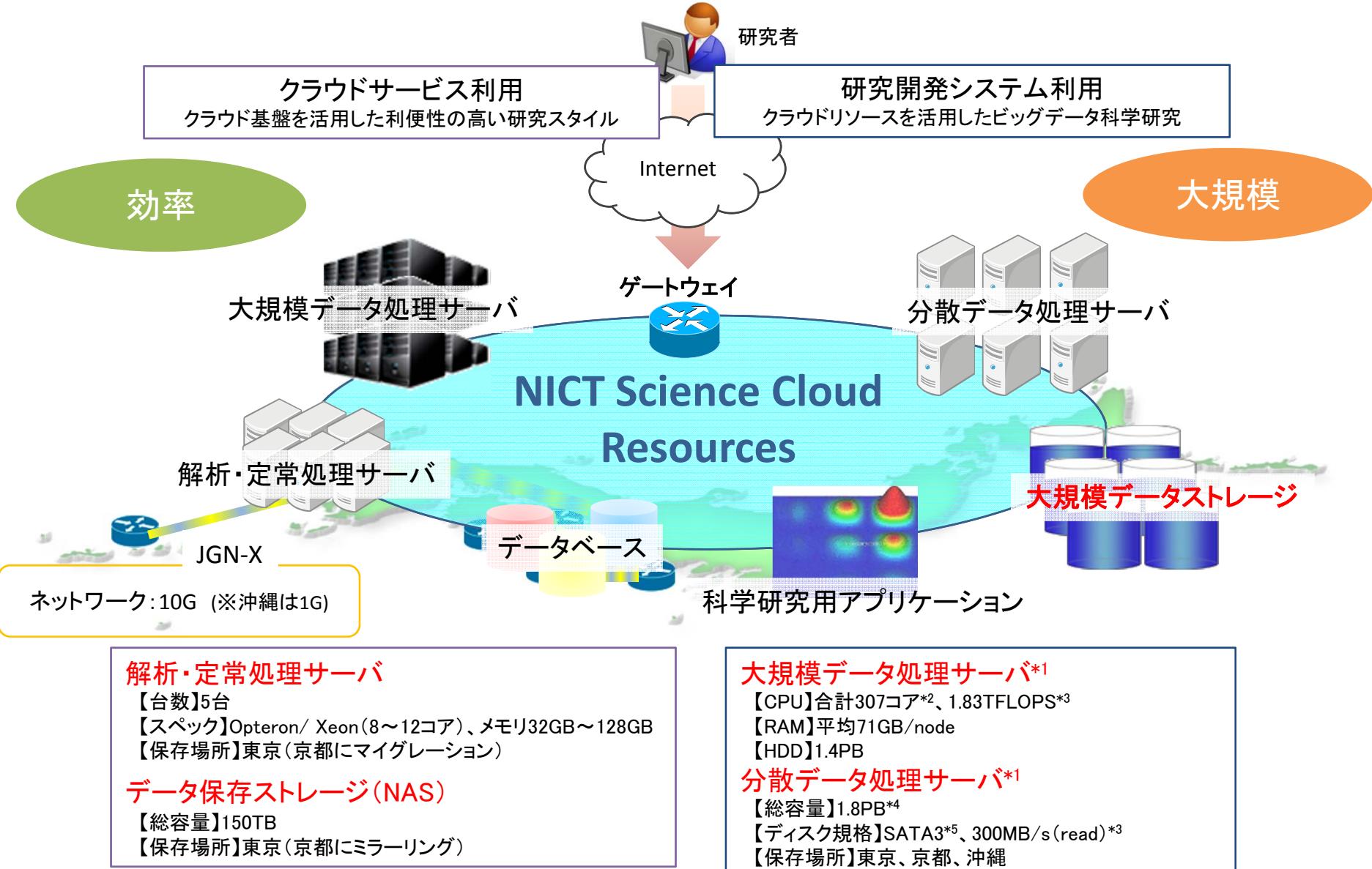
- NICTサイエンスクラウド上に、研究者個人や研究グループの協調的研究環境(バーチャルラボ)を構築し、目的に沿った研究を進めることができます。
- 国内外に分散した研究者が、計算機リソースやデータ、プログラムを提供・交換・共有・再利用・協調的解析する場合などに有効です。
- 共有するプログラム、データを研究者サイトにダウンロードして解析することもできます。



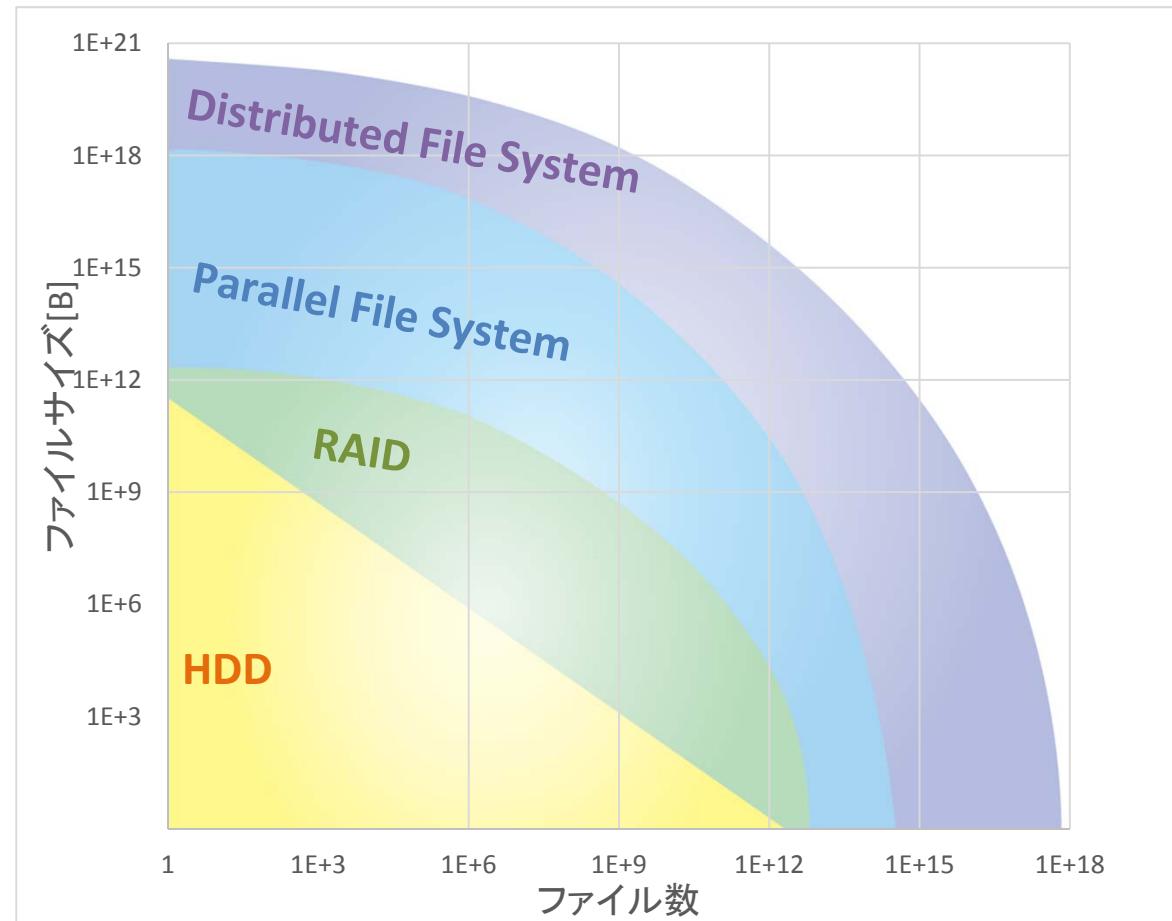
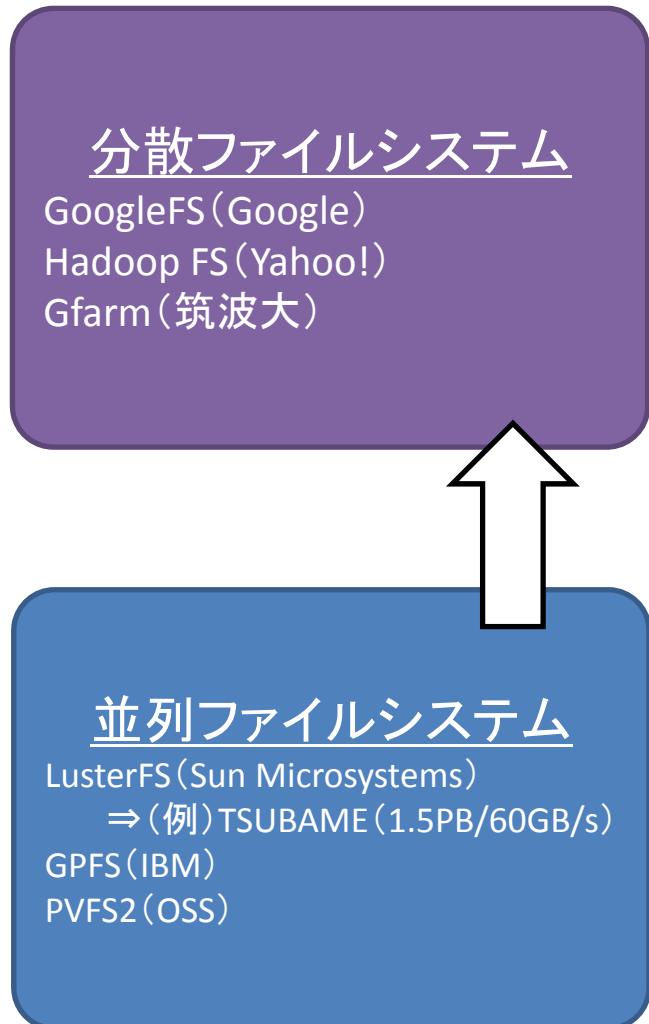
冗長化環境の利活用



サイエンスクラウド利活用概要

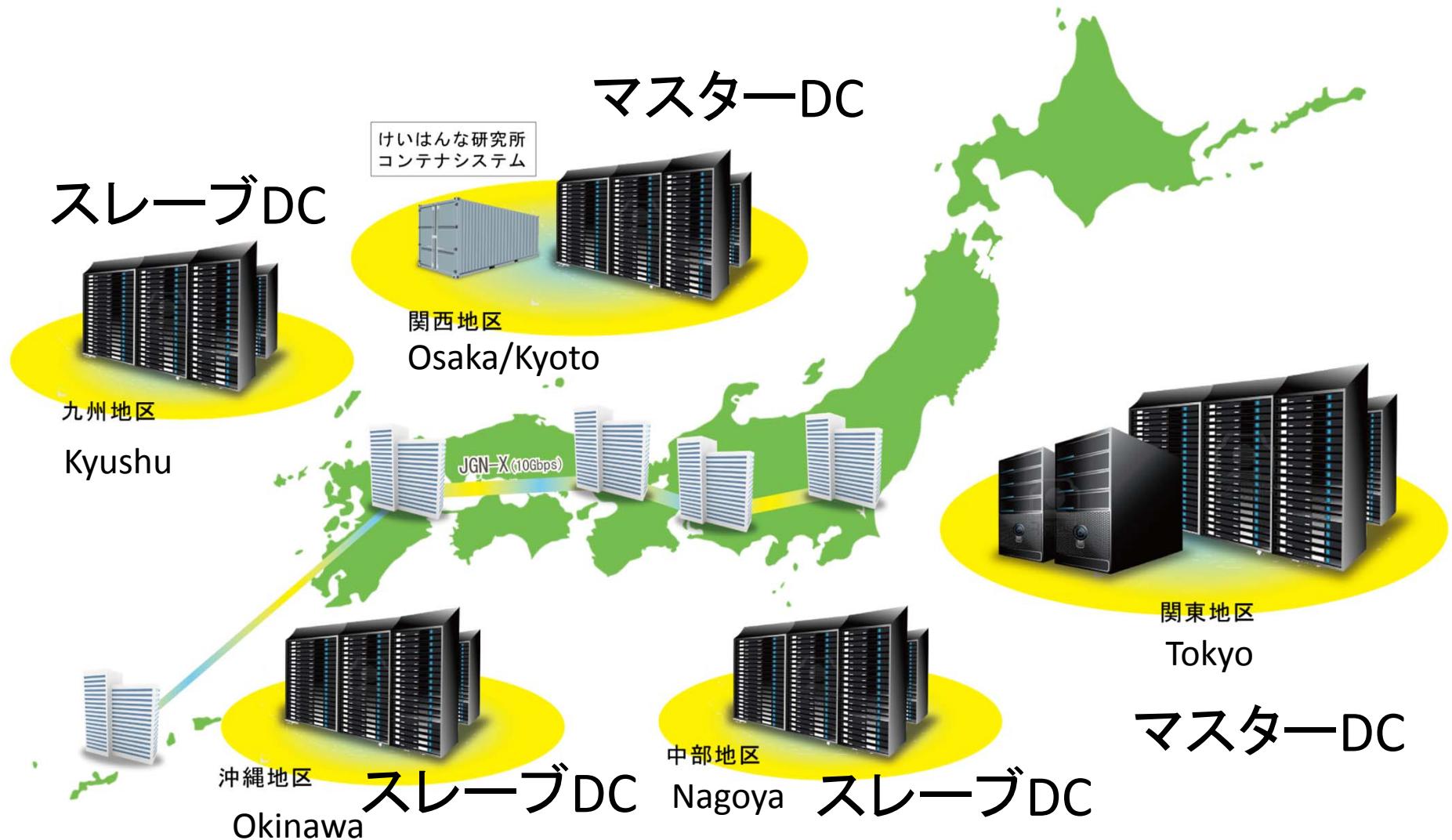


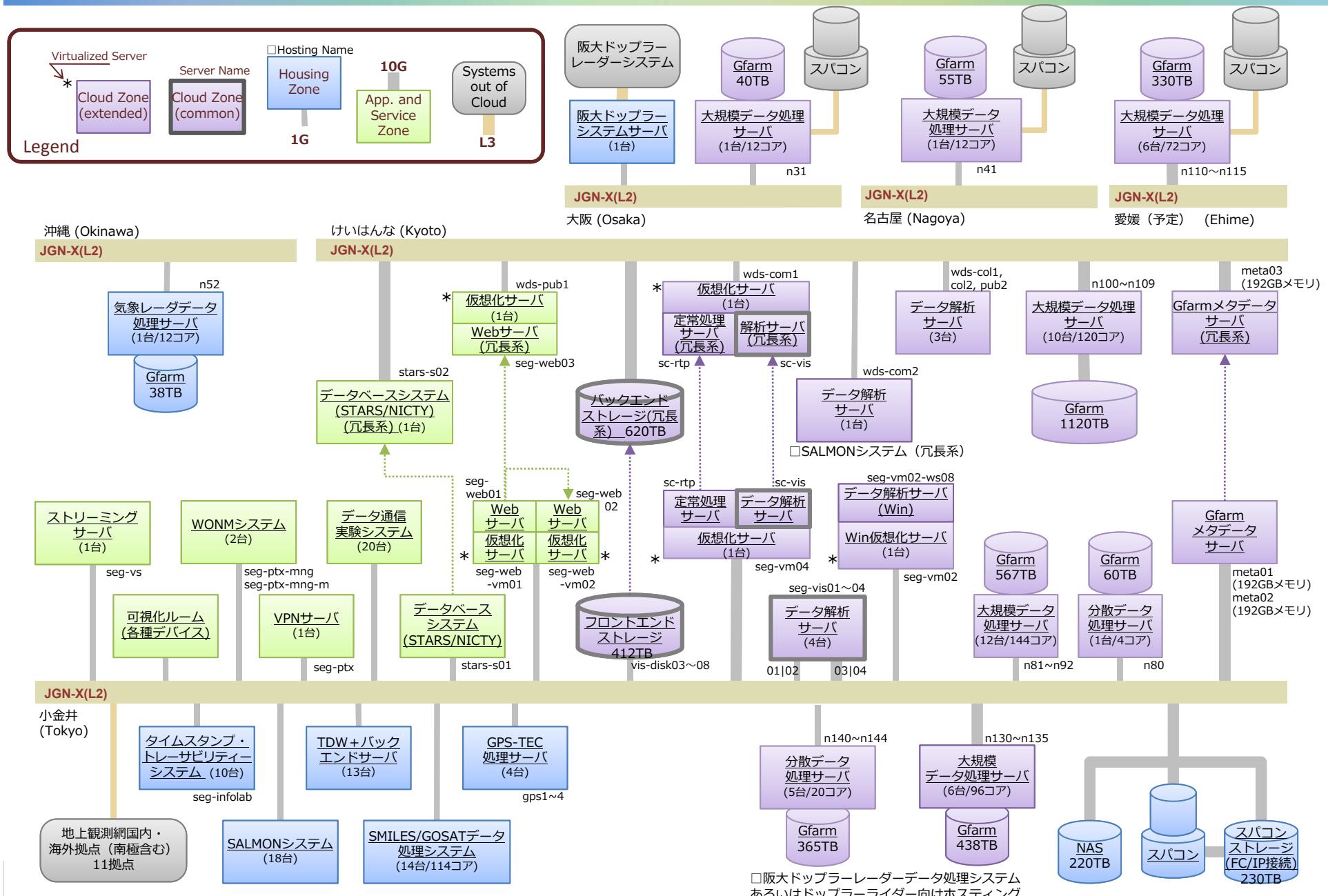
データ格納技術におけるファイルサイズとファイル数の関係



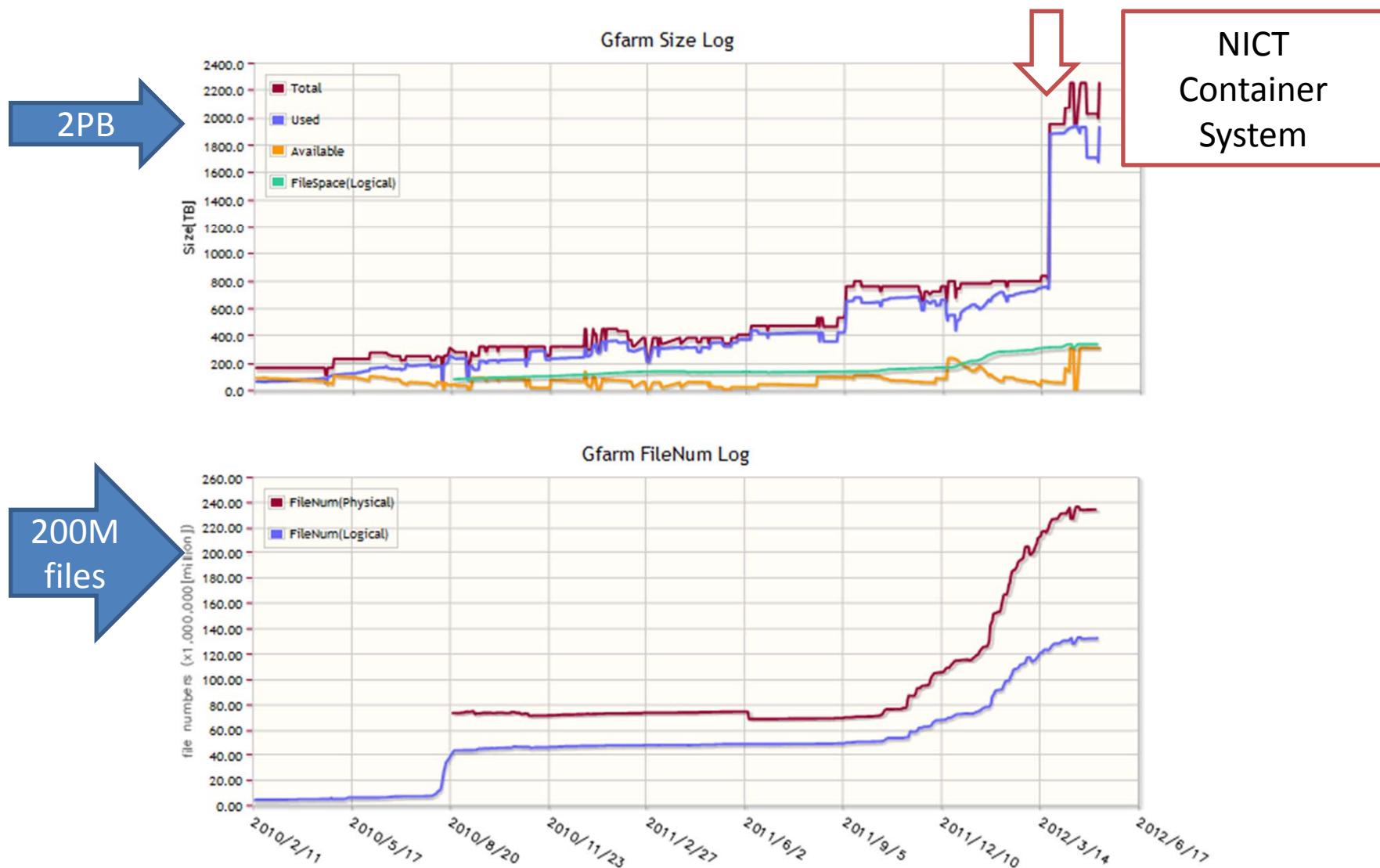
小西史一、情報処理、pp.845-852、2009-09-15から転載

NICT Science Cloud (Distributed System)





NICT Science Cloud Storage



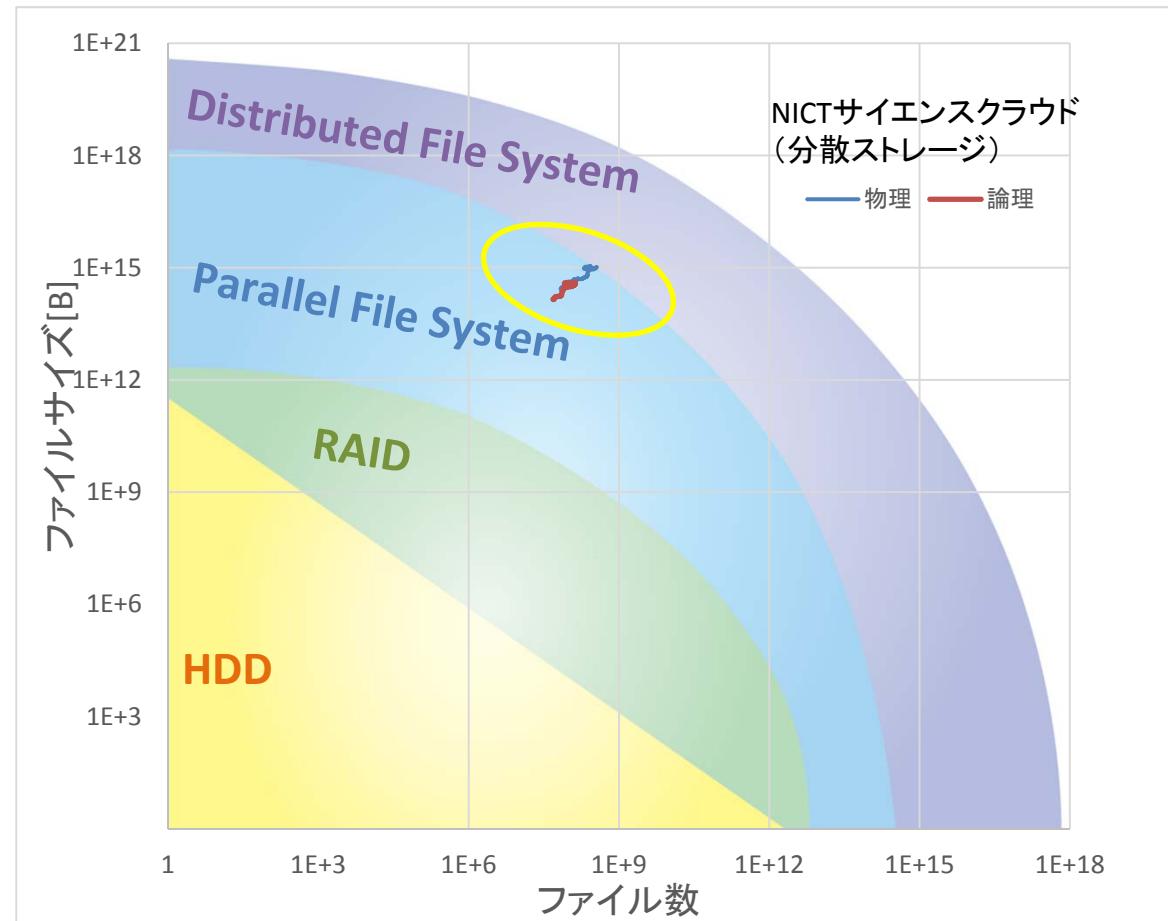
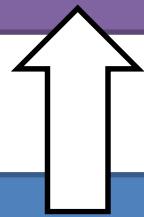
データ格納技術におけるファイルサイズとファイル数の関係

分散ファイルシステム

GoogleFS(Google)
Hadoop FS(Yahoo!)
Gfarm(筑波大)

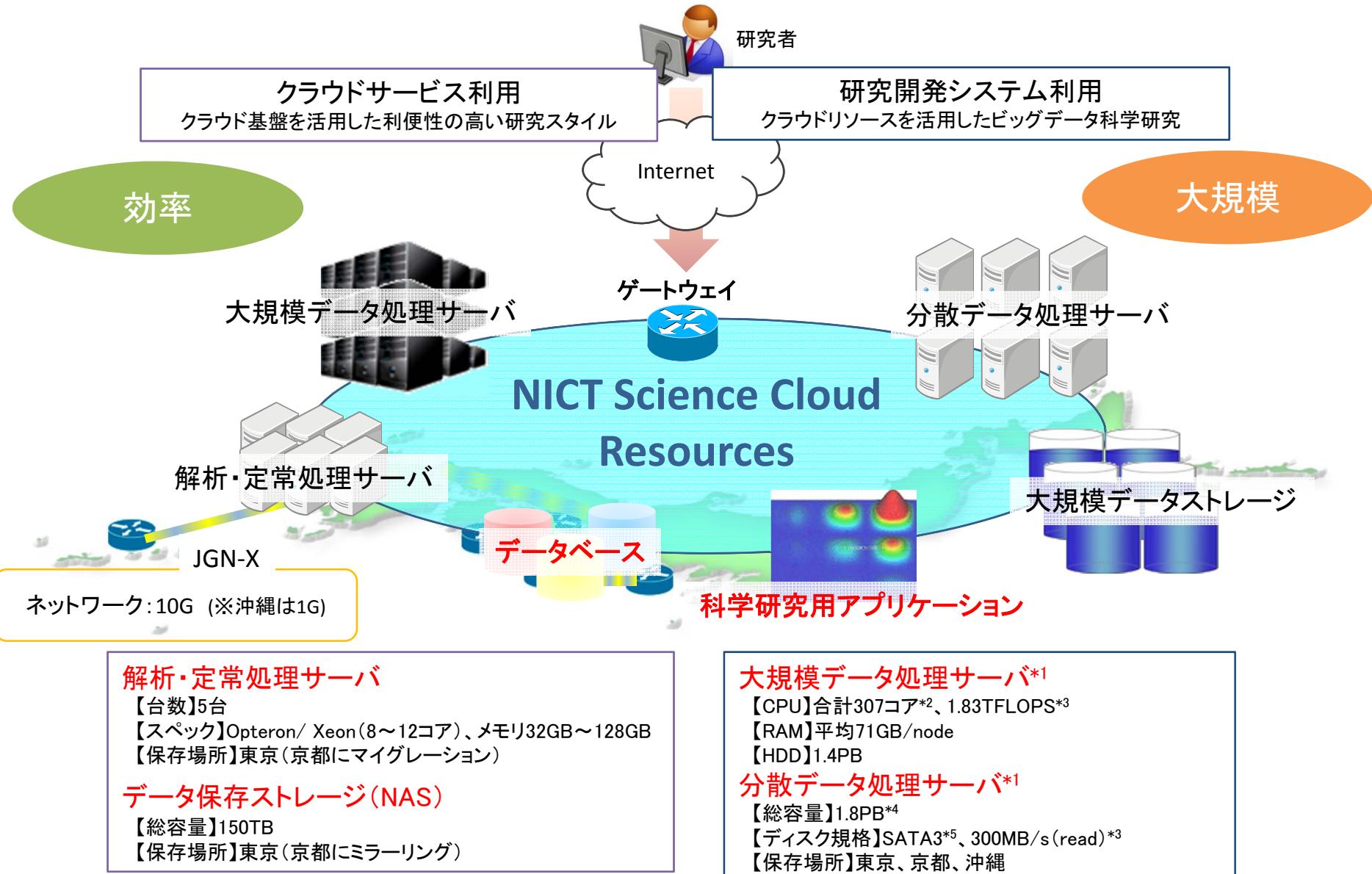
並列ファイルシステム

LusterFS(Sun Microsystems)
⇒(例)TSUBAME(1.5PB/60GB/s)
GPFS(IBM)
PVFS2(OSS)



小西史一、情報処理、pp.845-852、2009-09-15にデータを追加

サイエンスクラウド利活用概要



ECO system in Science Cloud

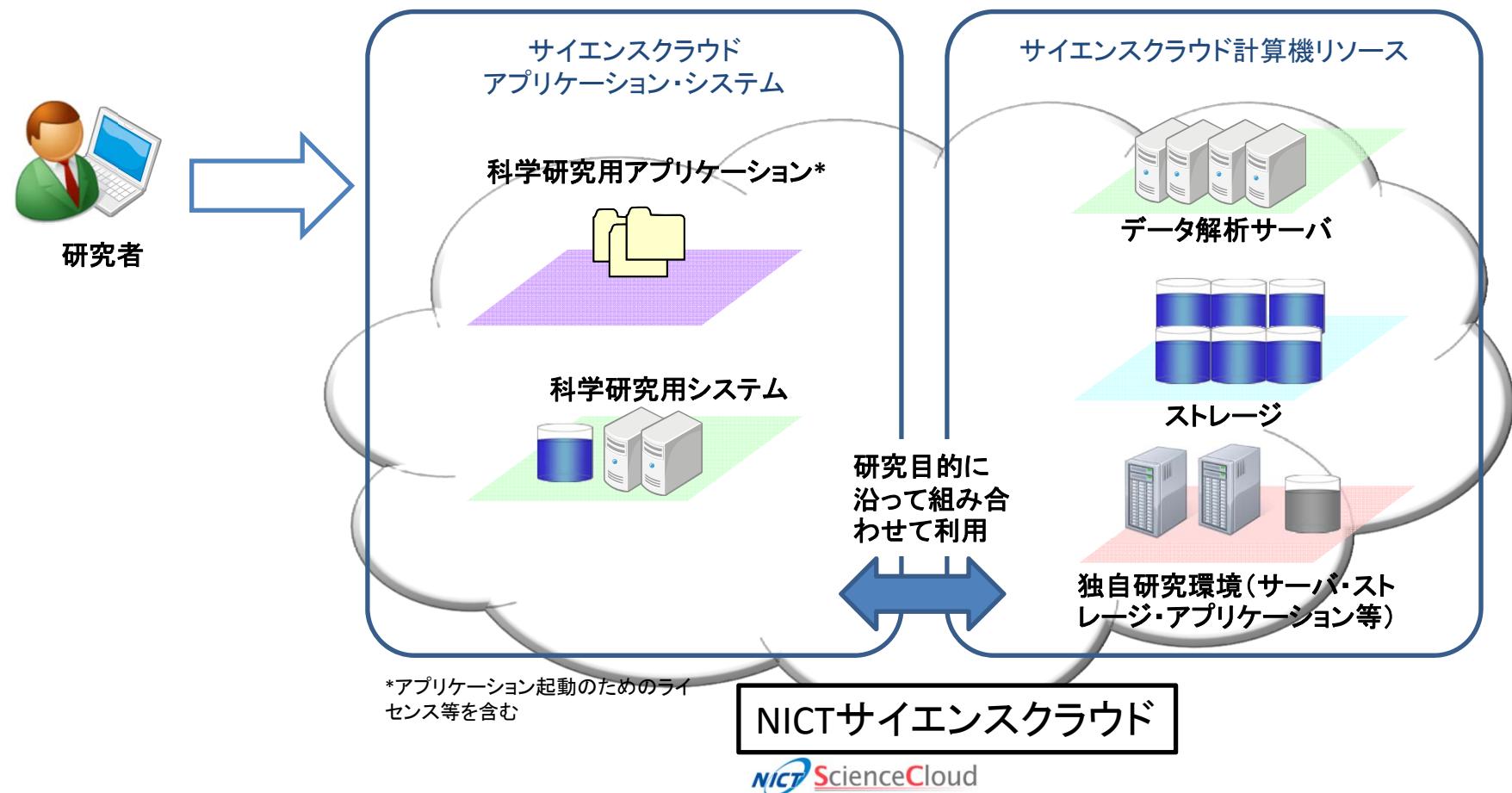
Cloud ecosystem is a term used to describe the complex system of interdependent components that work together to enable cloud services.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Science Clouds website. The header features the text "Science Clouds" next to a flask icon containing a cloud. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: Home, Blog, Clouds, Ecosystem, and Appliances. The main content area has two columns. The left column contains a "Blog" section with a brief description and a "Ecosystem" section with a red border around its title. The right column contains a "Clouds" section with a brief description and an "Appliances" section. At the bottom of the page, there is a statement: "There are many tools and services making cloud computing easier to use." followed by the URL "http://scienceclouds.org/".

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Helix Nebula website. It features a large logo with the text "HELIX NEBULA THE SCIENCECLOUD" and the URL "http://www.helix-nebula.eu/" below it.

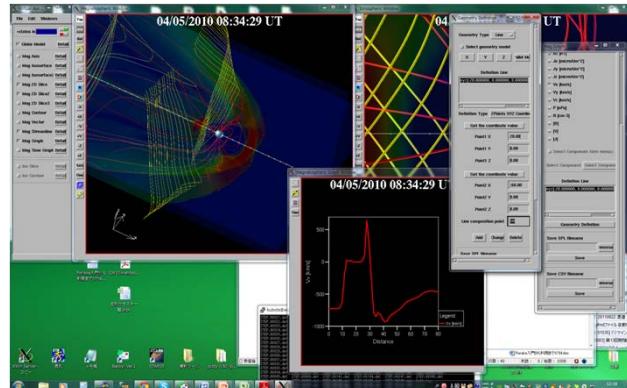
- NICT Science Cloud
 - ECO system in Cloud for Scientific Researches

Eco systems in the NICT Science Cloud

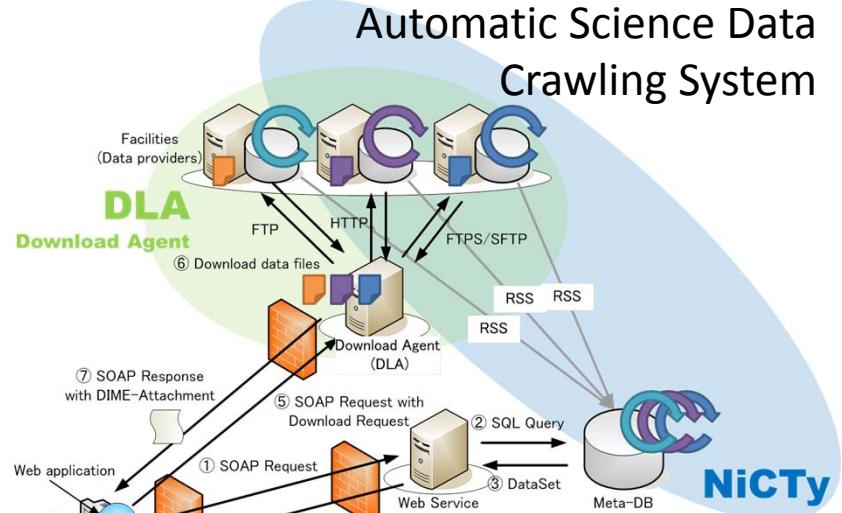


Eco systems in the NICT Science Cloud

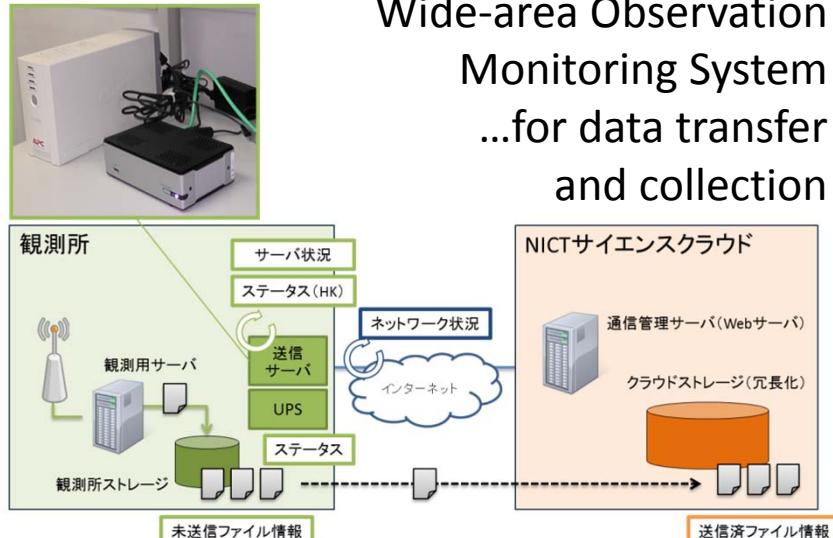
3D Visualization Tool



Automatic Science Data Crawling System



Wide-area Observation Monitoring System ...for data transfer and collection

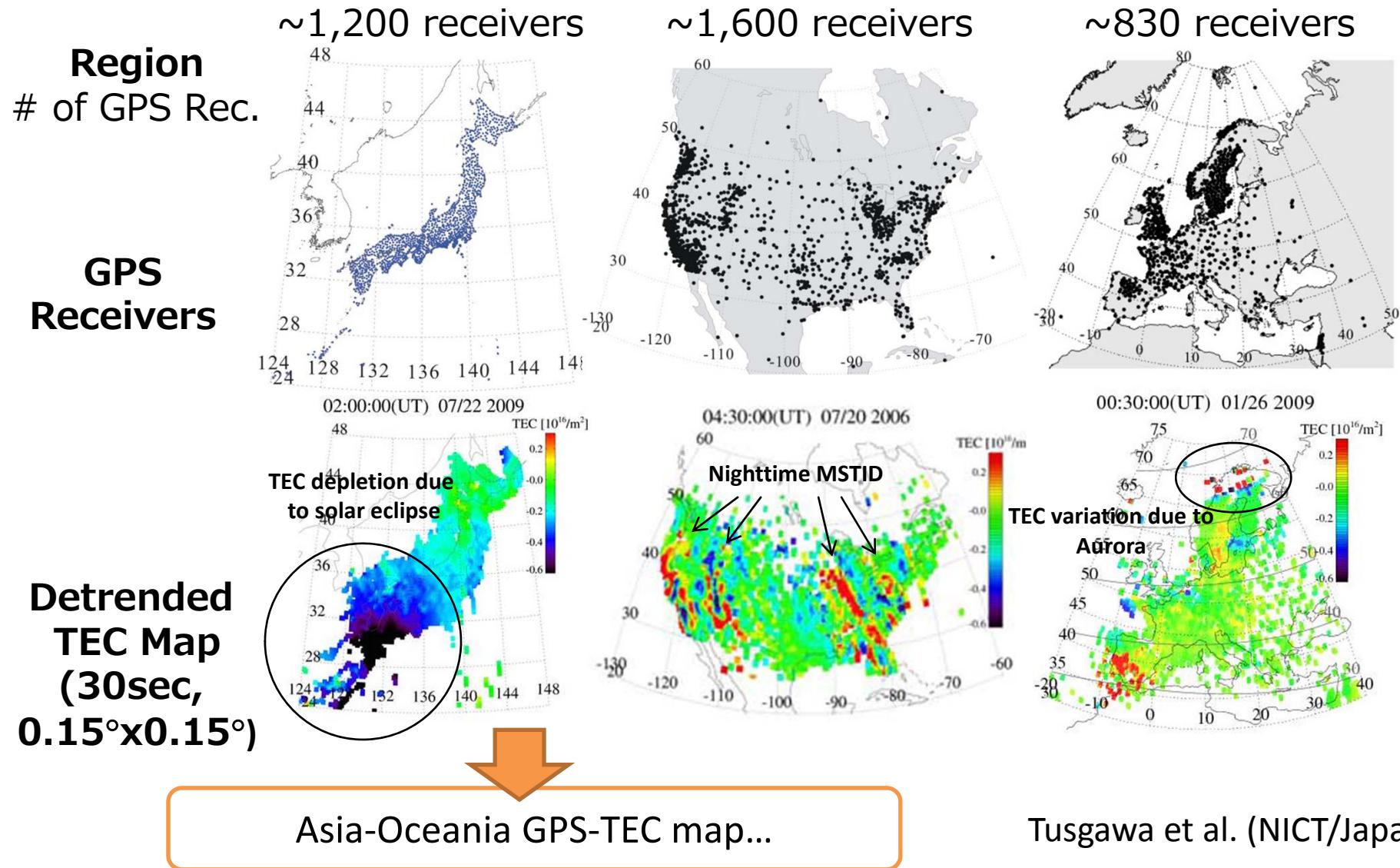


World Science Data Bank (Web Application)

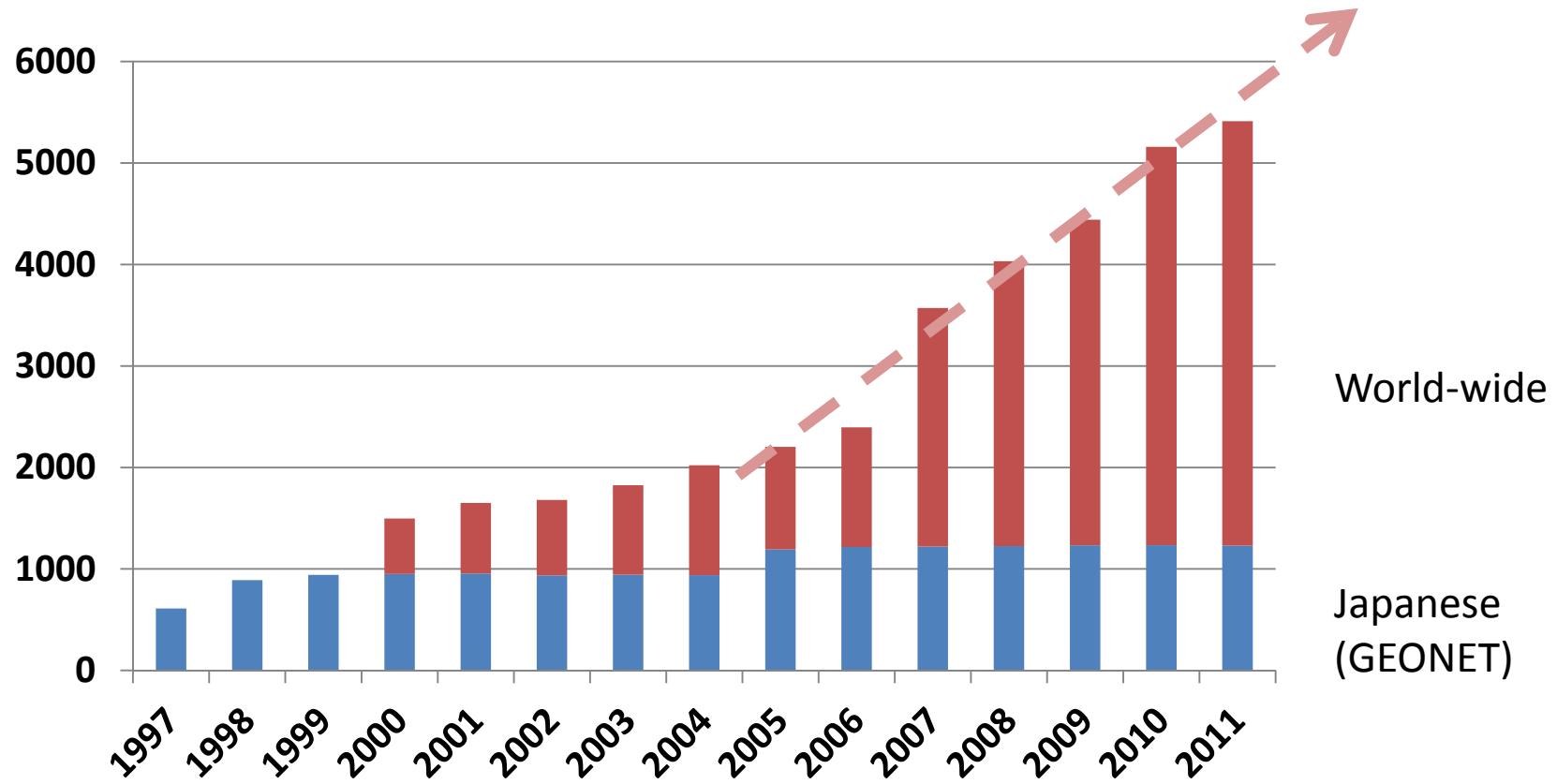


...for reliability
and traceability

Ionospheric Disturbance via High-Resolution GPS-TEC



Trend of the number of GSP receivers

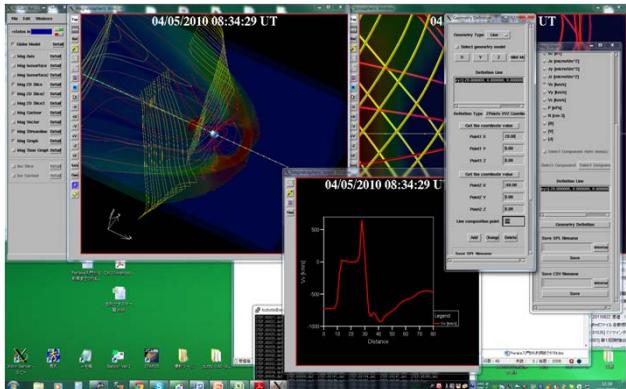


- The annual trend of the number of GSP receivers (world-wide since 2000 and domestic (Japan) since 1997) .

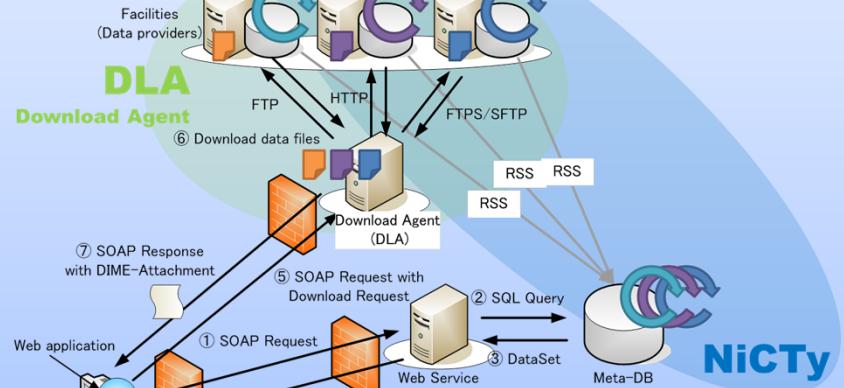
Tusgawa et al. (NICT/Japan)

Eco systems in the NICT Science Cloud

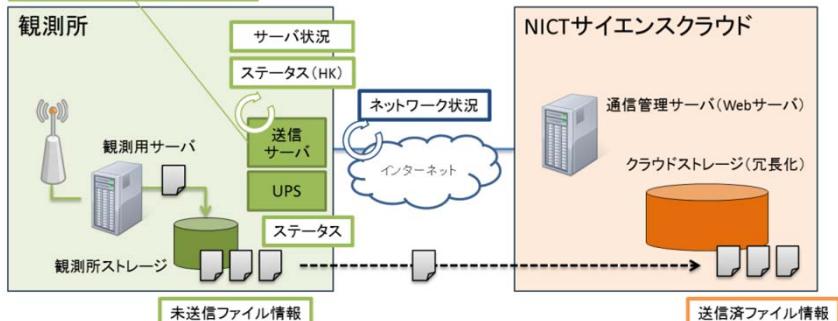
3D Visualization Tool



Automatic Science Data Crawling System



Wide-area Observation Monitoring System

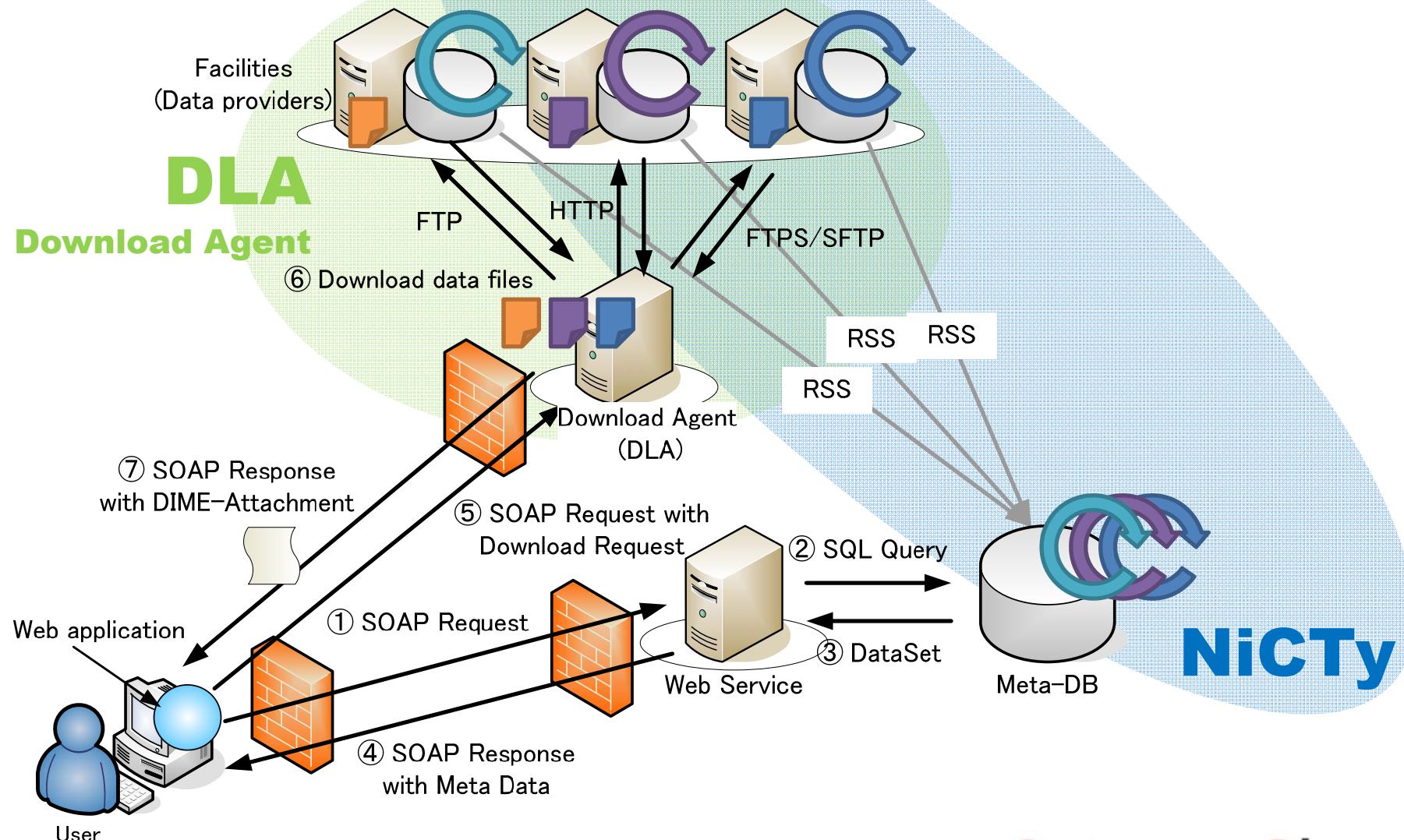


World Science Data Bank (Web Application)

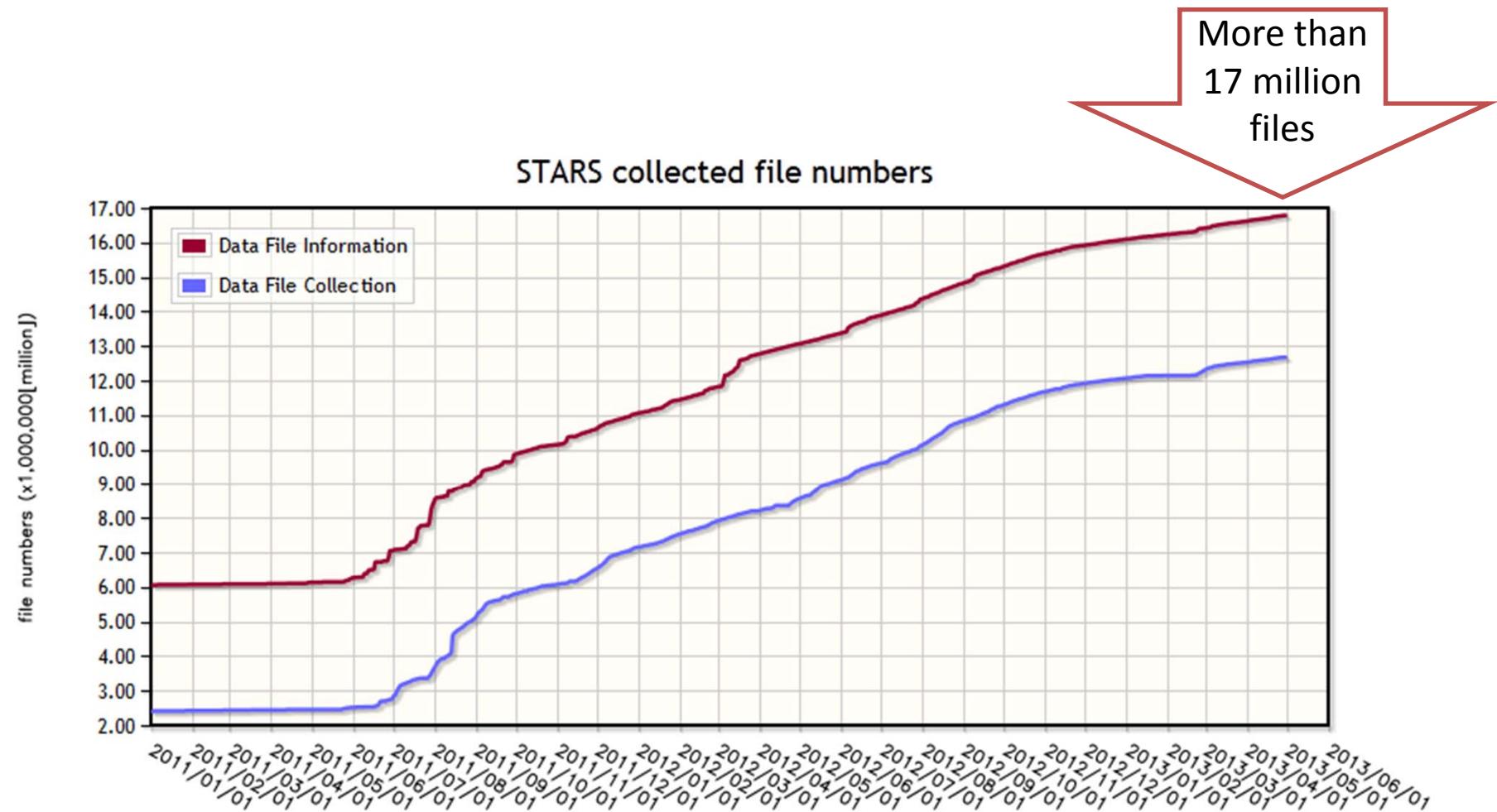


NiCTy DLA

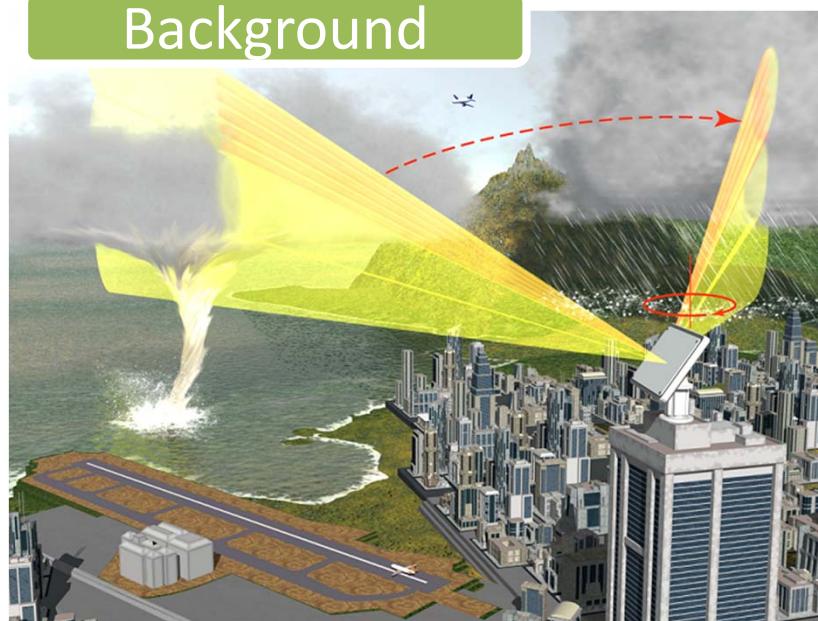
NICT Technology
Automatic Data Collection System
for Science Data



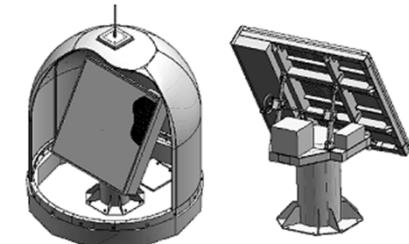
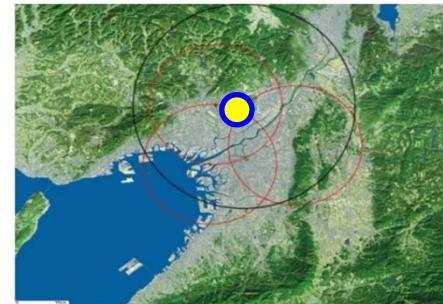
Automatic Data Collection



Background



An next generational phased-array radar with as high spatial resolution as 100m with temporal duration of 10 seconds can detect 3D profiles (structures) of localized rain and tornado/flurry



Outlooks of the 3D phased-array radar which enables high-speed scanning

Objectives

Meteorological radar so far = 2D

3D meteorological Radar

- Data generation rate: 200-500MB/30sec.
- Archived data: 200-500TB/year
- International data analysis team (collaborative works)
- 3D radar visualization within 1min. after observation.

Cloud Resource
App. and Service
Housing
*under development

3D observation
L0 to L1/L2
conversion

Phased-array
Radar

An Integrated System using NICT Science Cloud

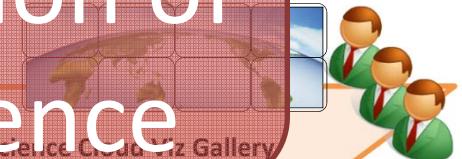
== Flexible ==

3D Phased-Array Data System (Sato, NICT)

Real-time BDS Gateway



Real-time 3D visualization
(within 1 min.)



Customization and Construction of
Original System for Your Science

NICT ScienceCloud

High-speed
data transfer
technique*

1GB/sec

30MB/sec

upto 50TB/year

JGN-X
(10Gb/s 1Gb/s)

Heterogeneous Many Core Servers

Heterogeneous
Parallel Data
Processing
Technology

Concurrent Data Processing

Automatic Data Backup

Cloud Storage

Special Applications, Tools and
Systems for Sciences

Data Processing

Server

== Economical ==

Commission of Basic Operations
and maintenance of Cloud

Virtual Laboratory
(international)

Automatic data collection
(crawling)

Internet

Virus Check

Large-scale storage (NAS)

WSDBank
Web app.

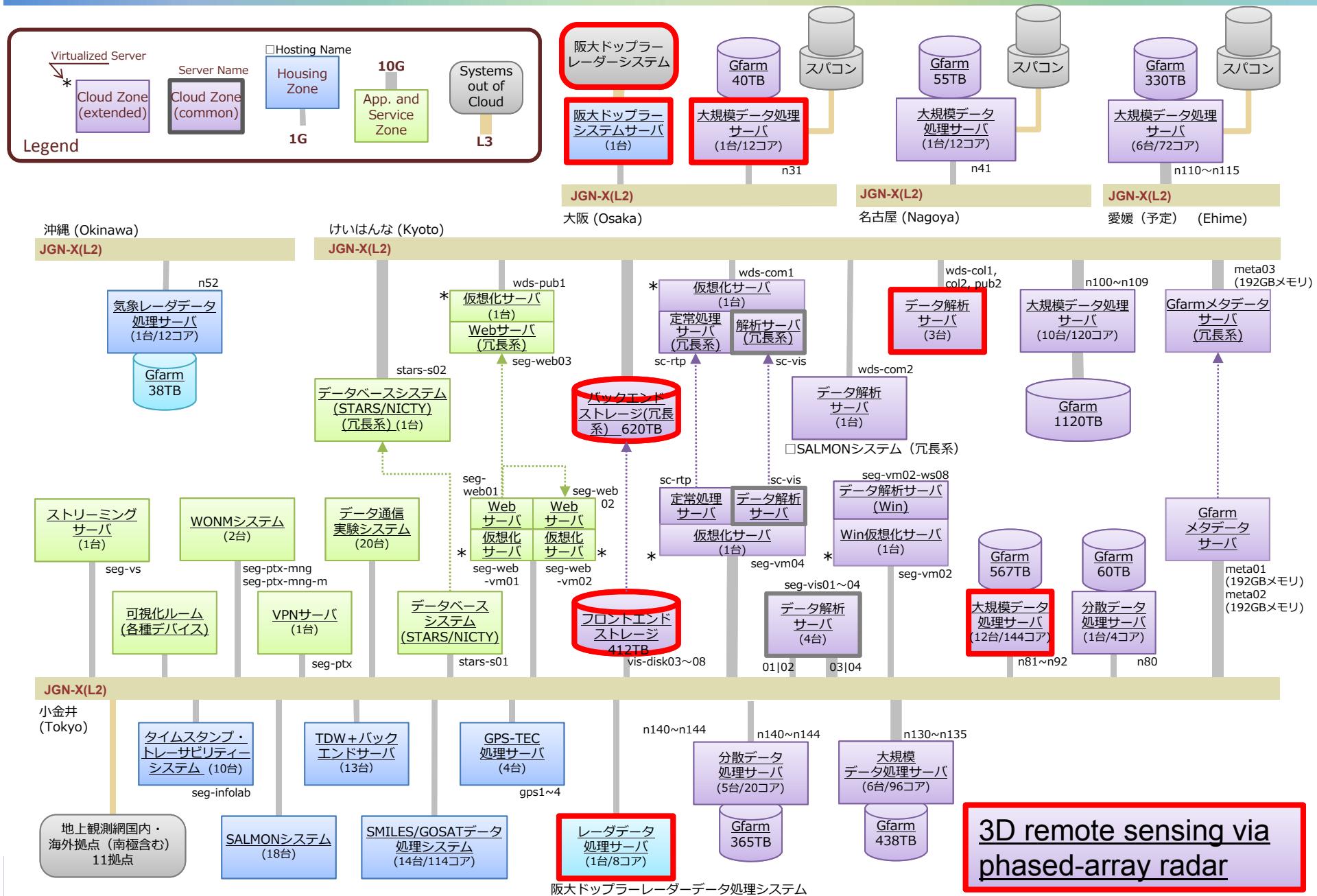
Wide-area distributed
storage

200 to 500 TB/year

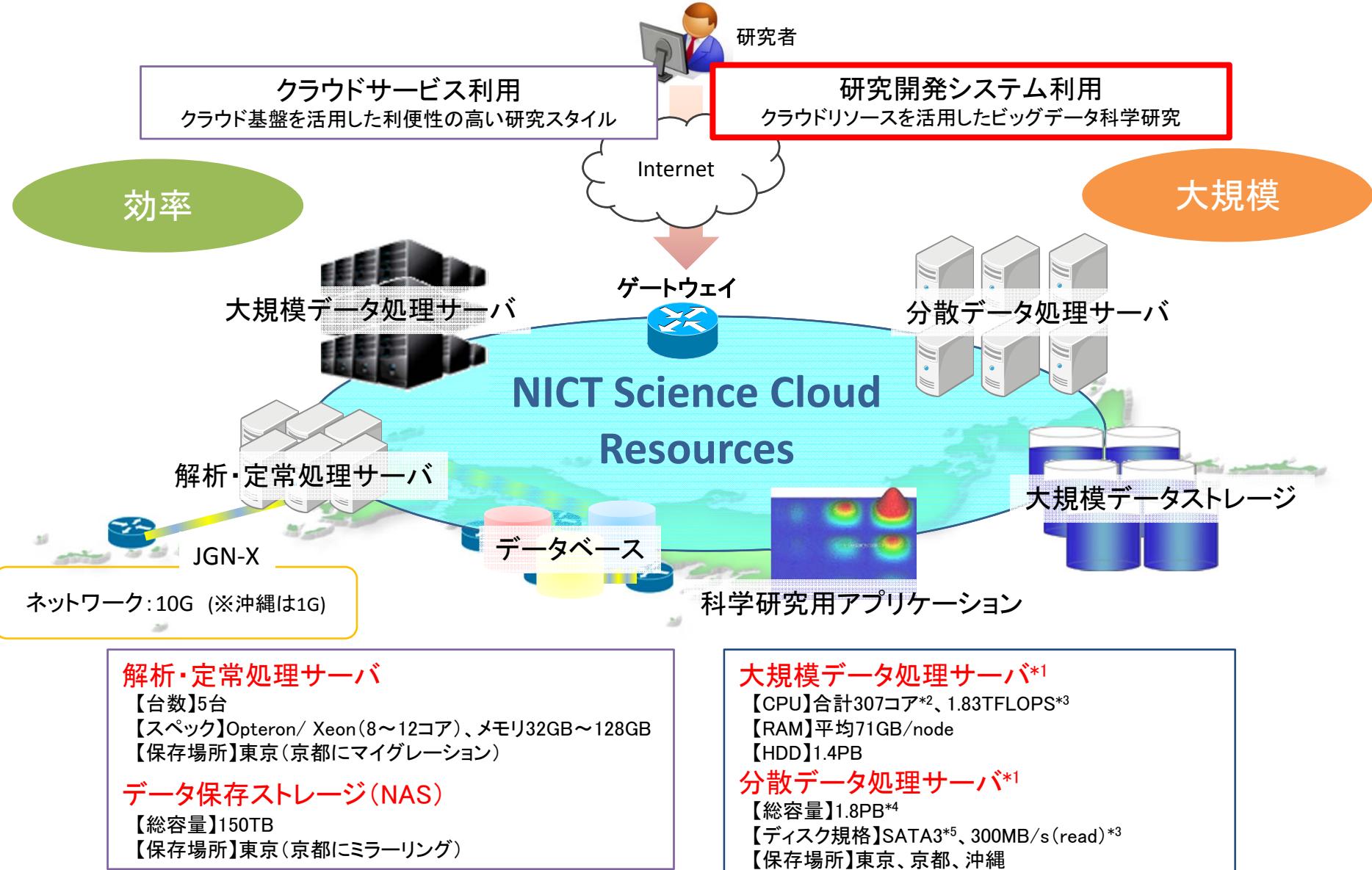
Wide-area data management*

Time Stamp technique*

Traceability*



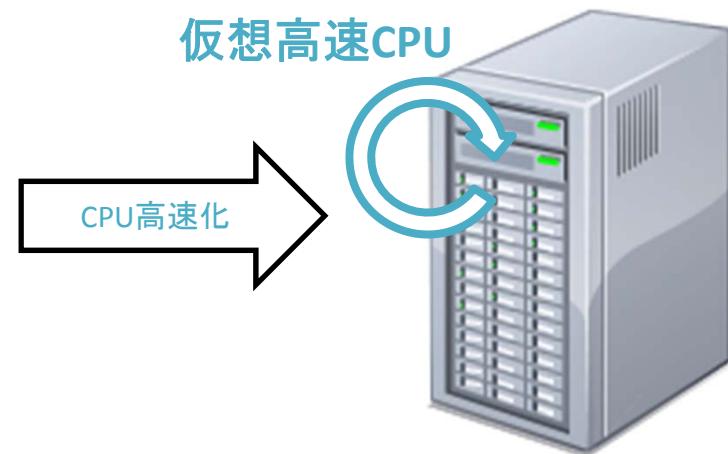
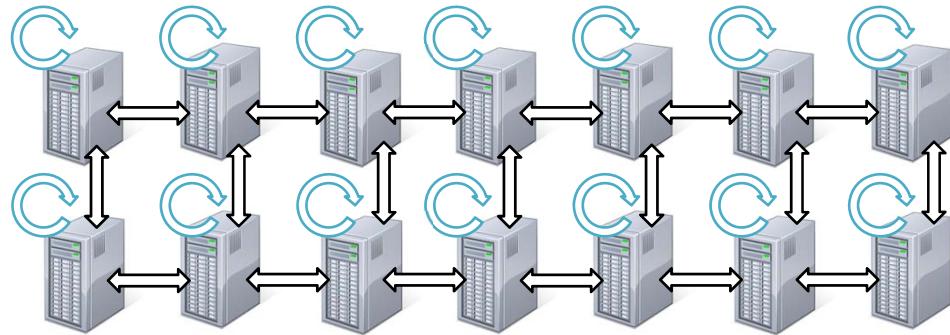
サイエンスクラウド利活用概要



HPCとMTC/DIC

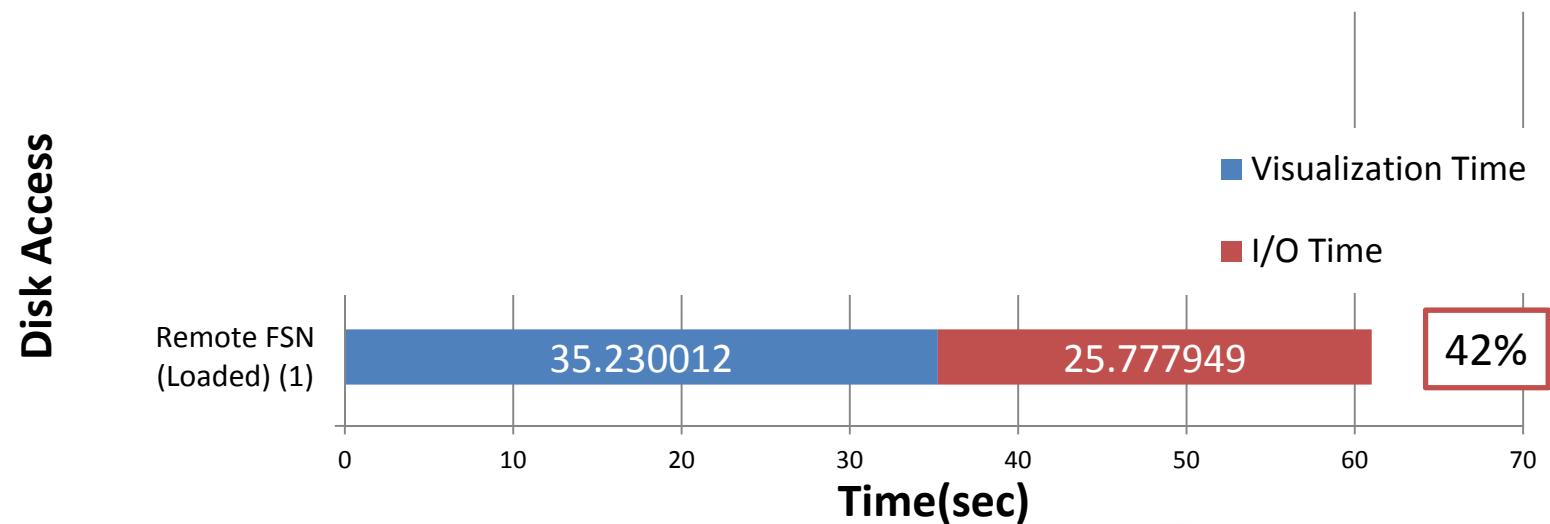
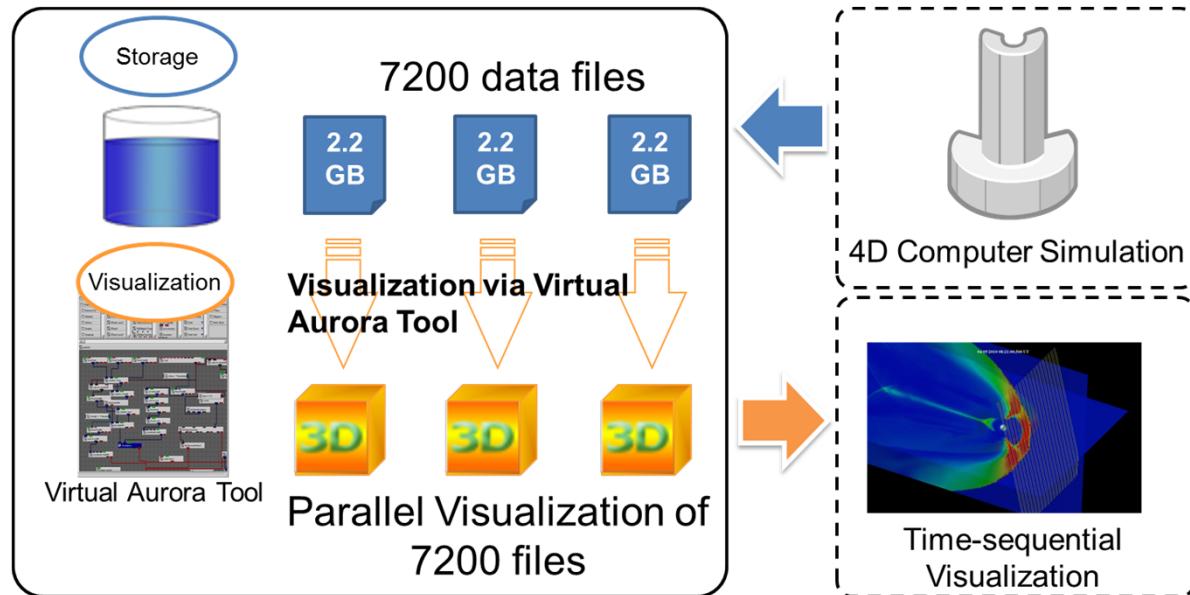
実現する仮想化コンピュータ

これまで:HPC

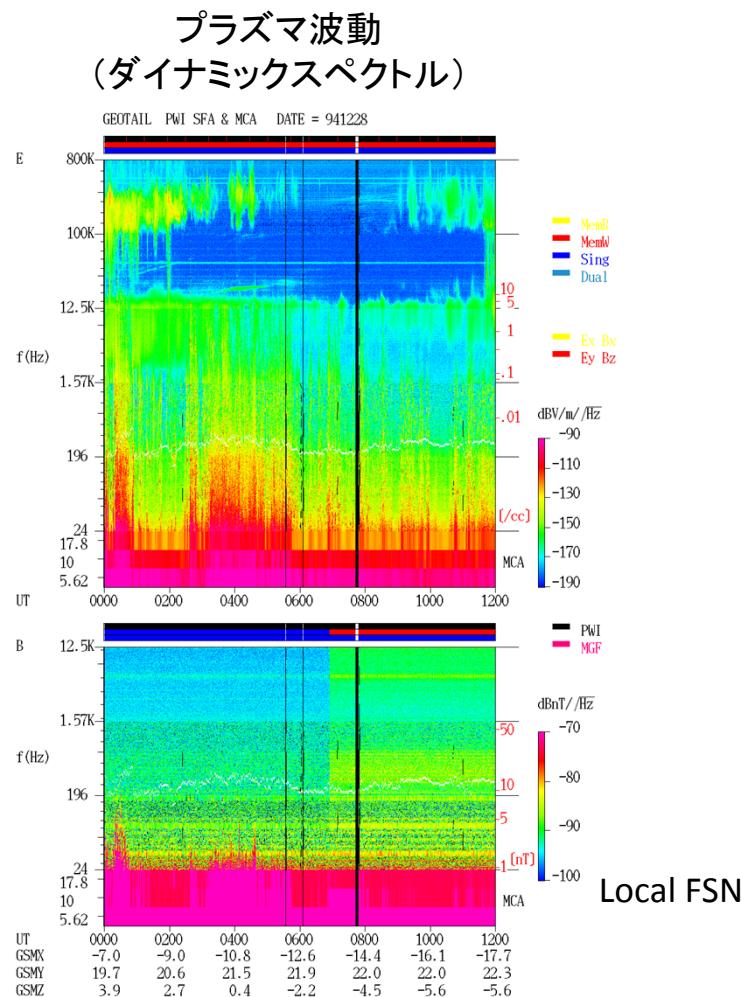


HPC: High Performance Computing

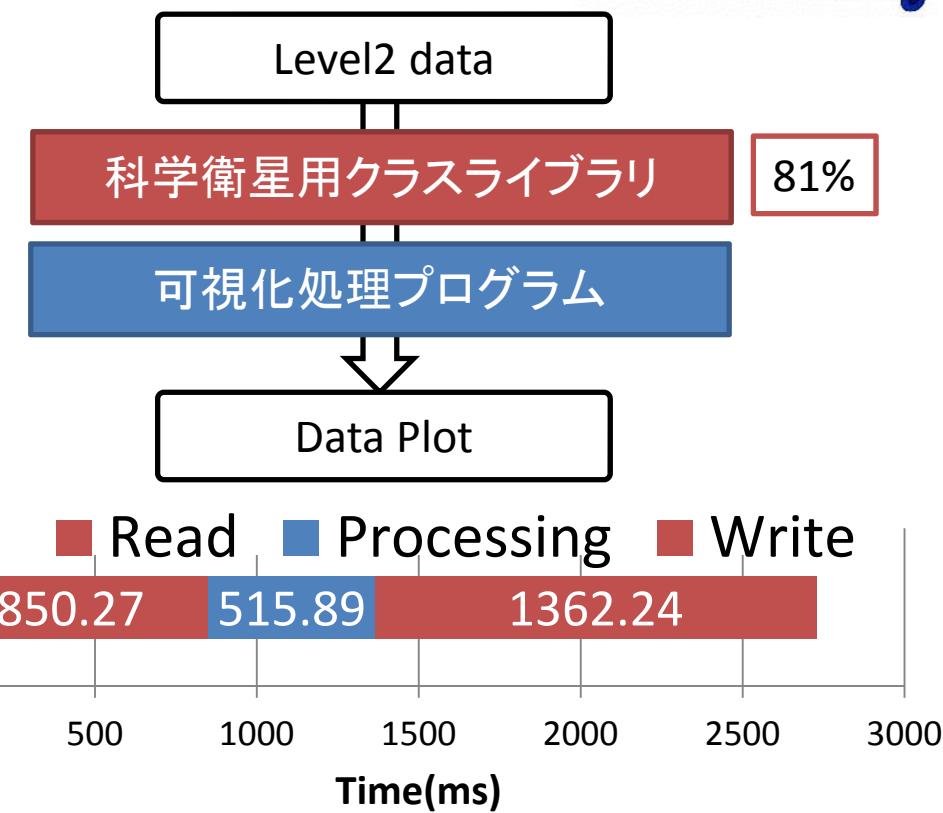
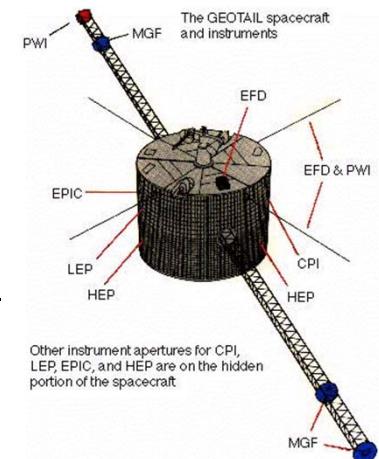
数値シミュレーションの例



科学衛星観測の例



GEOTAIL衛星
地球磁気圏観測衛星
1992年に打ち上げ(現在も運用中)



<http://www.rish.kyoto-u.ac.jp/gtlpwi/>

HPC, MTC, and DIC

High Performance Computing (HPC)

heavily focusing on compute-intensive applications

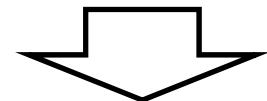
Many-Task Computing (MTC)

focusing on using many resources over short periods of time

Data Intensive Computing (DIC)

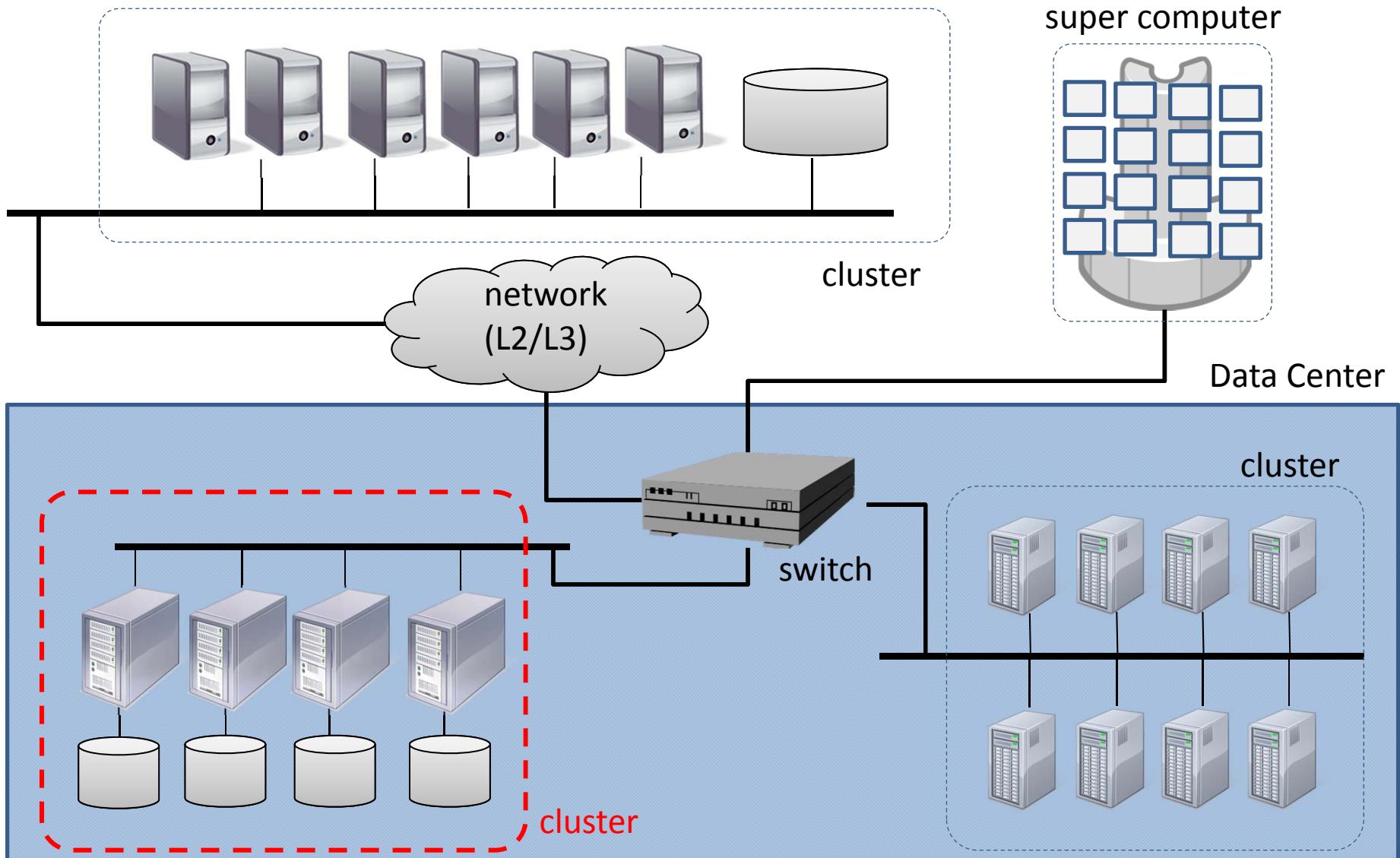
focusing on data distribution, data-parallel execution, and harnessing data locality by scheduling of computations close to the data

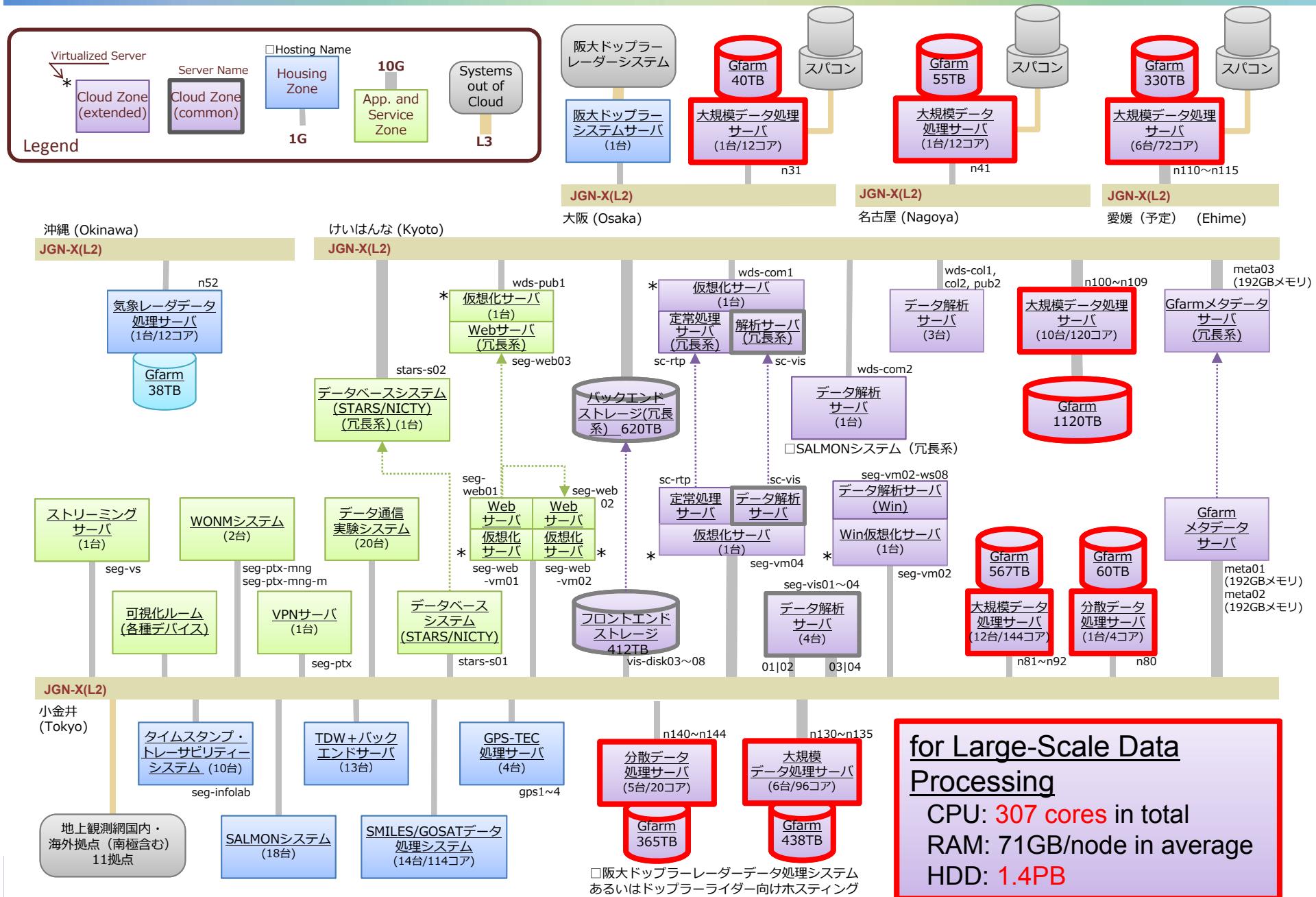
- Computing Oriented
- The third paradigm
 - Computational Science
- Infrastructure
 - Super Computer
- Parallelization
 - CPU



- Data Oriented
- The forth paradigm
 - Data-intensive Science
- Infrastructure
 - Science Cloud
- Parallelization
 - CPU, I/O, network...

Scalable Clusters in Science Cloud

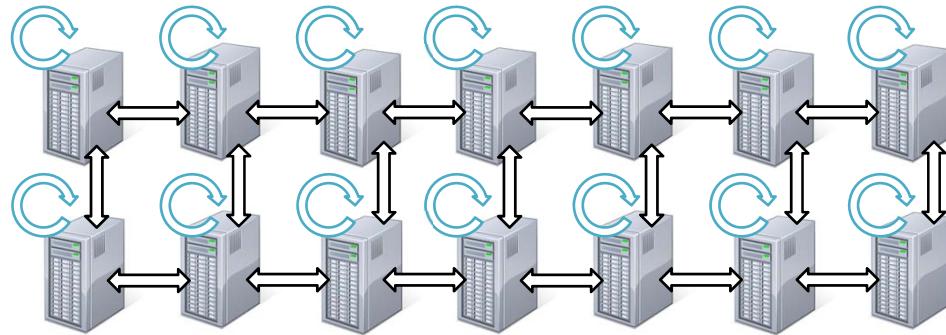




HPCとMTC/DIC

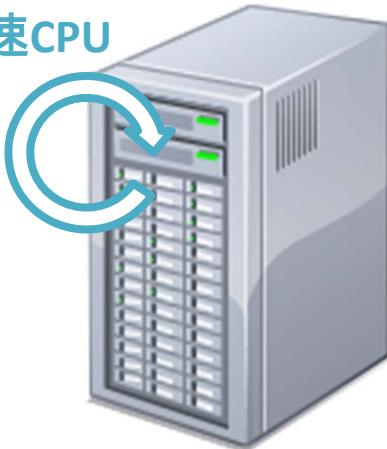
実現する仮想化コンピュータ

これまで:HPC

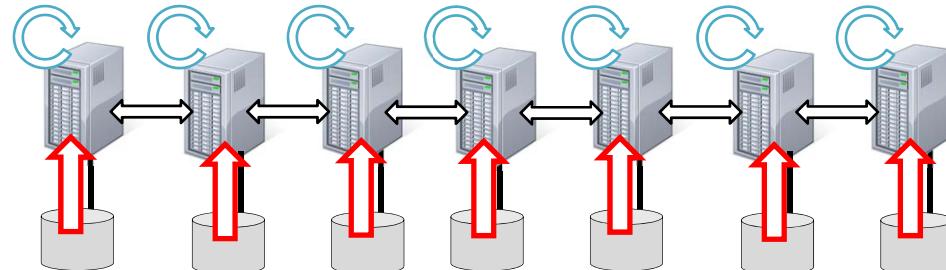


仮想高速CPU

CPU高速化



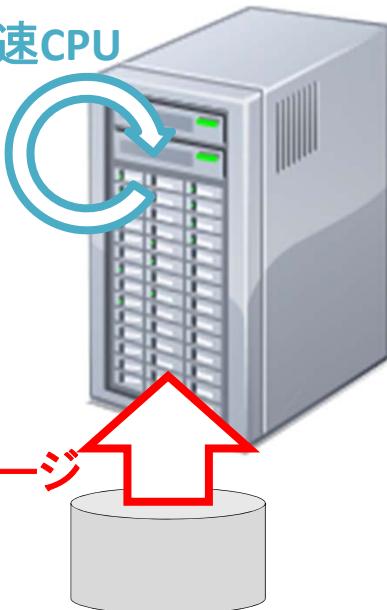
本研究:HPC+高速I/O=MTC(DIC)



仮想高速CPU

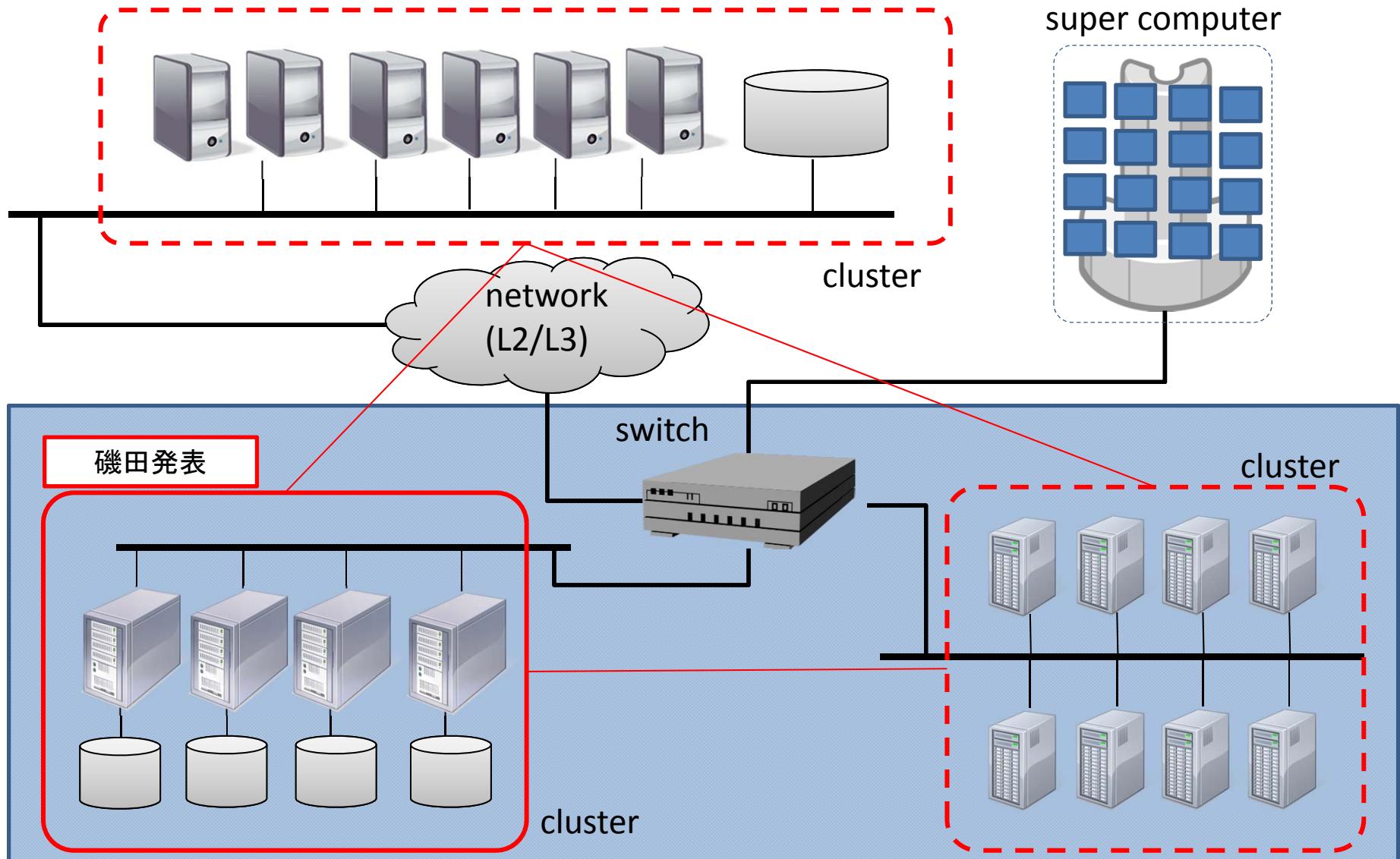
CPU高速化
I/O高速化

仮想高速ストレージ



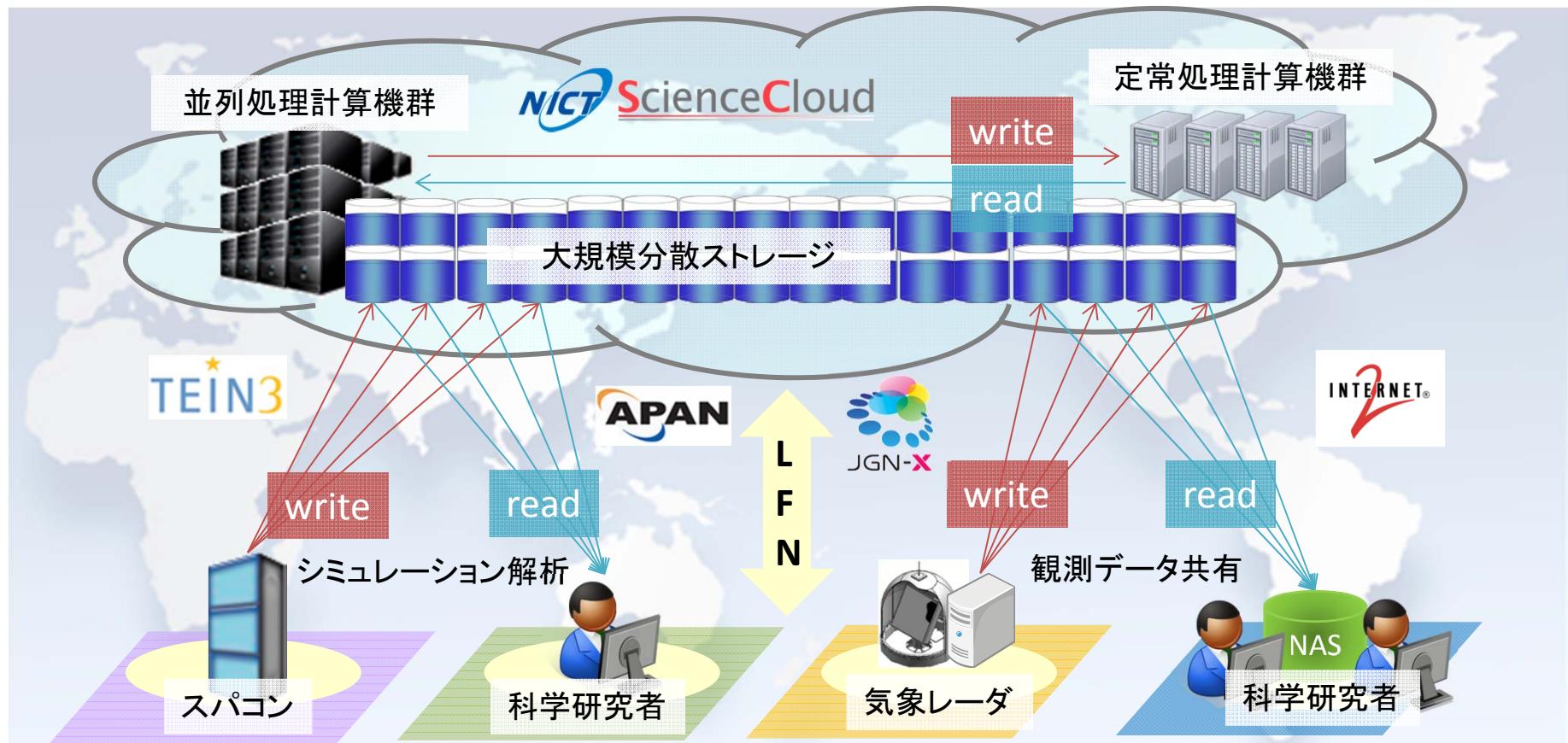
HPC: High Performance Computing MTC: Many-Task Computing

NEXT STEP: マルチクラスタ計算技術



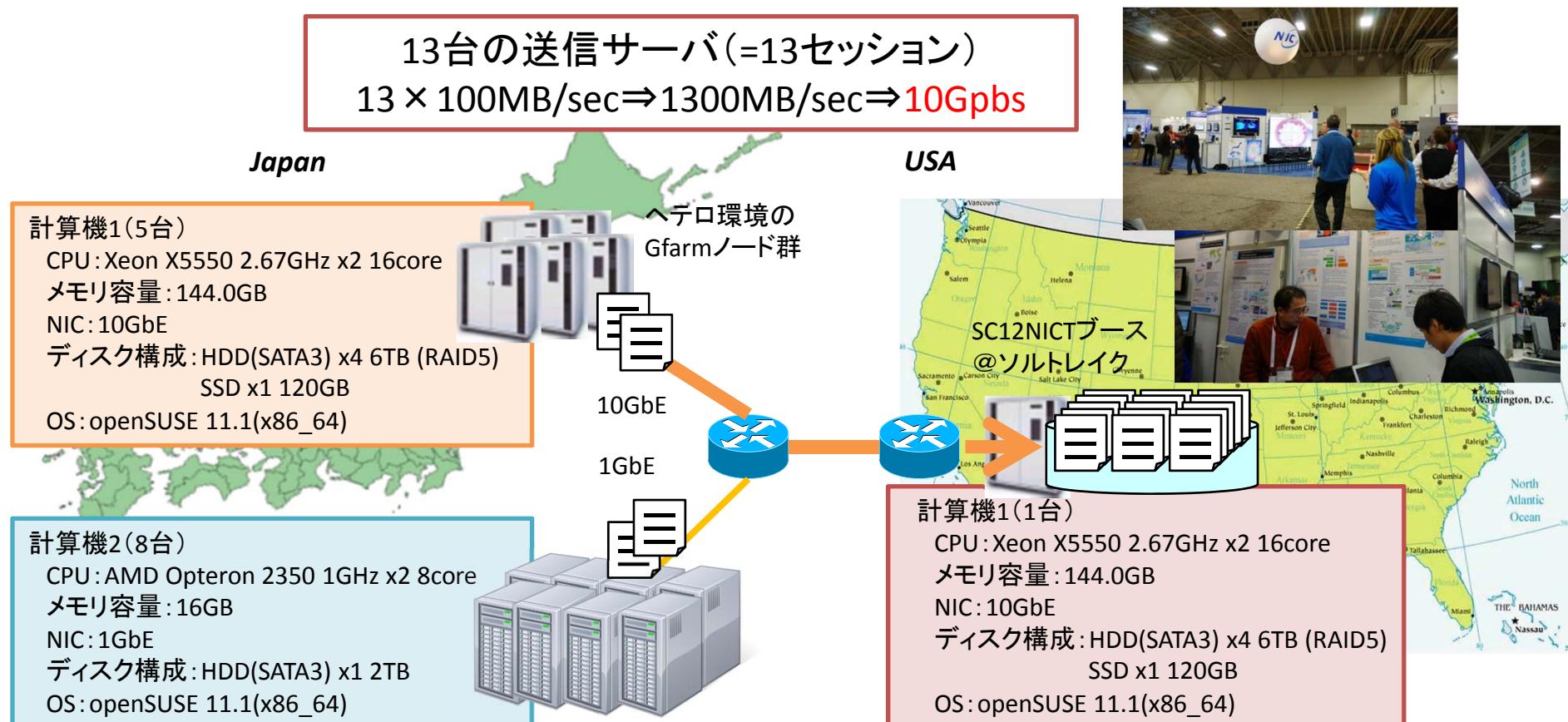
ビッグデータ解析のための基盤技術: 大規模データ伝送

- 課題: 長距離高帯域ネットワーク(LFN: Long Fat Network)のデータ移行
 - ✓ TCPはLFN上では高いスループットを維持したい
- 目的: LFN上で一対多のクライアント・サーバ型の高速データ移行(ダウンロード・アップロード)が可能なアプリケーションを実現



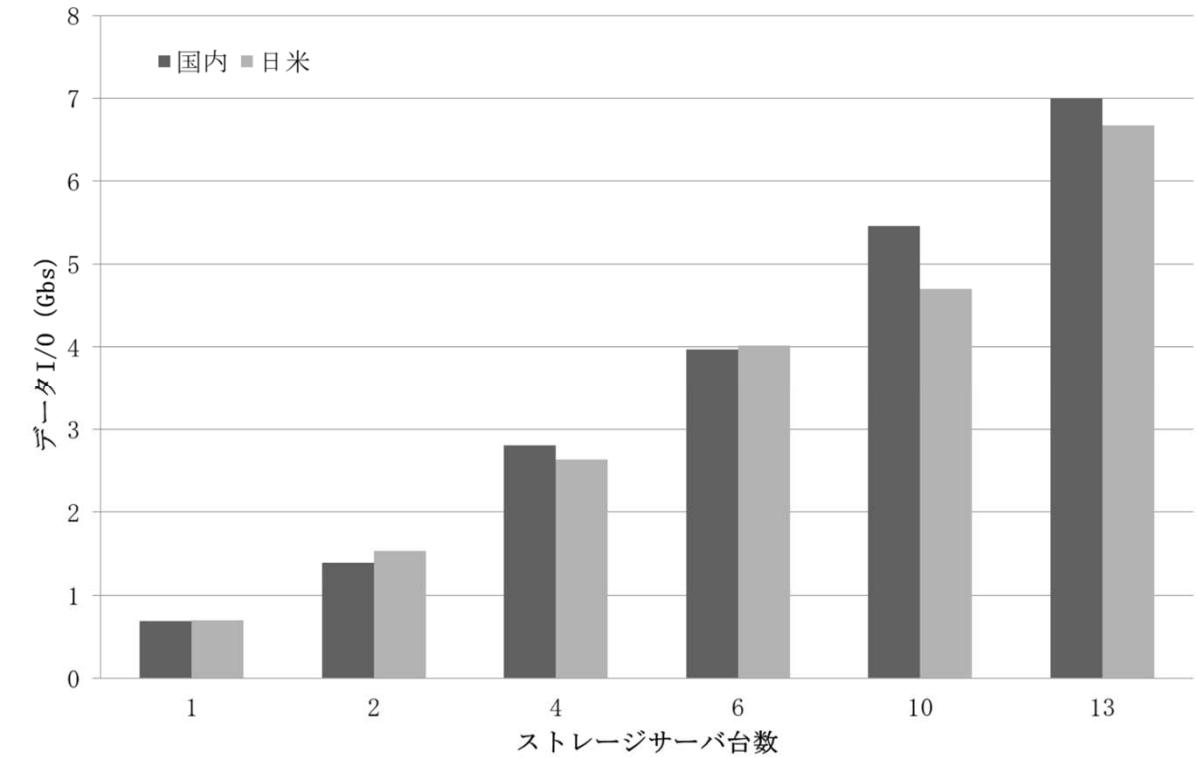
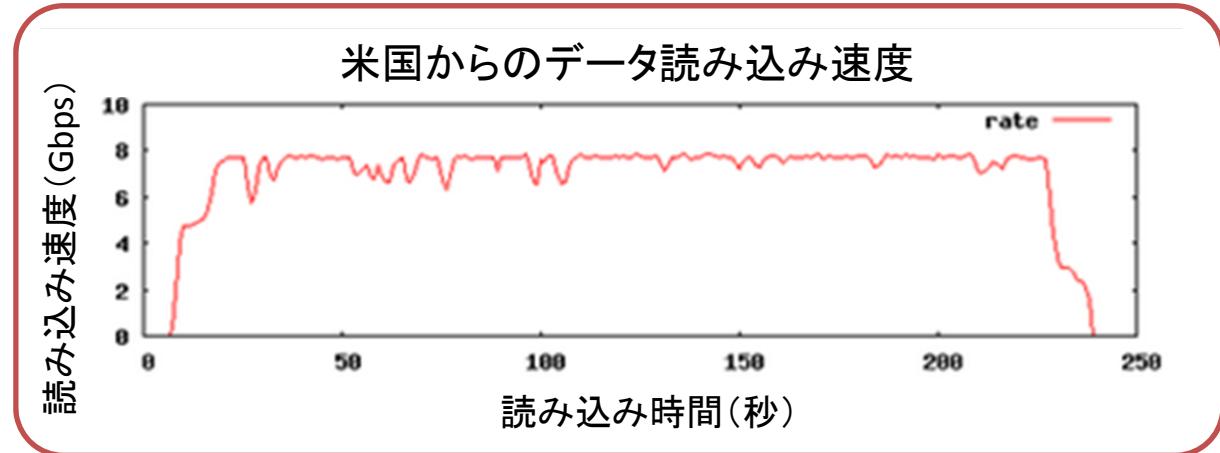
日米間並列ファイル転送実験(並列ファイルダウンロード)

- NICTサイエンスクラウド上の13台のファイルノード上に配置した125MBの512個のファイルを1台のクライアント計算機@米国から連続読み出し
 - ✓ 小金井(東京)・ソルトレイク(米国)のRTTは143ミリ秒
 - ✓ タイムスケジュールで実験ネットワークを占有利用

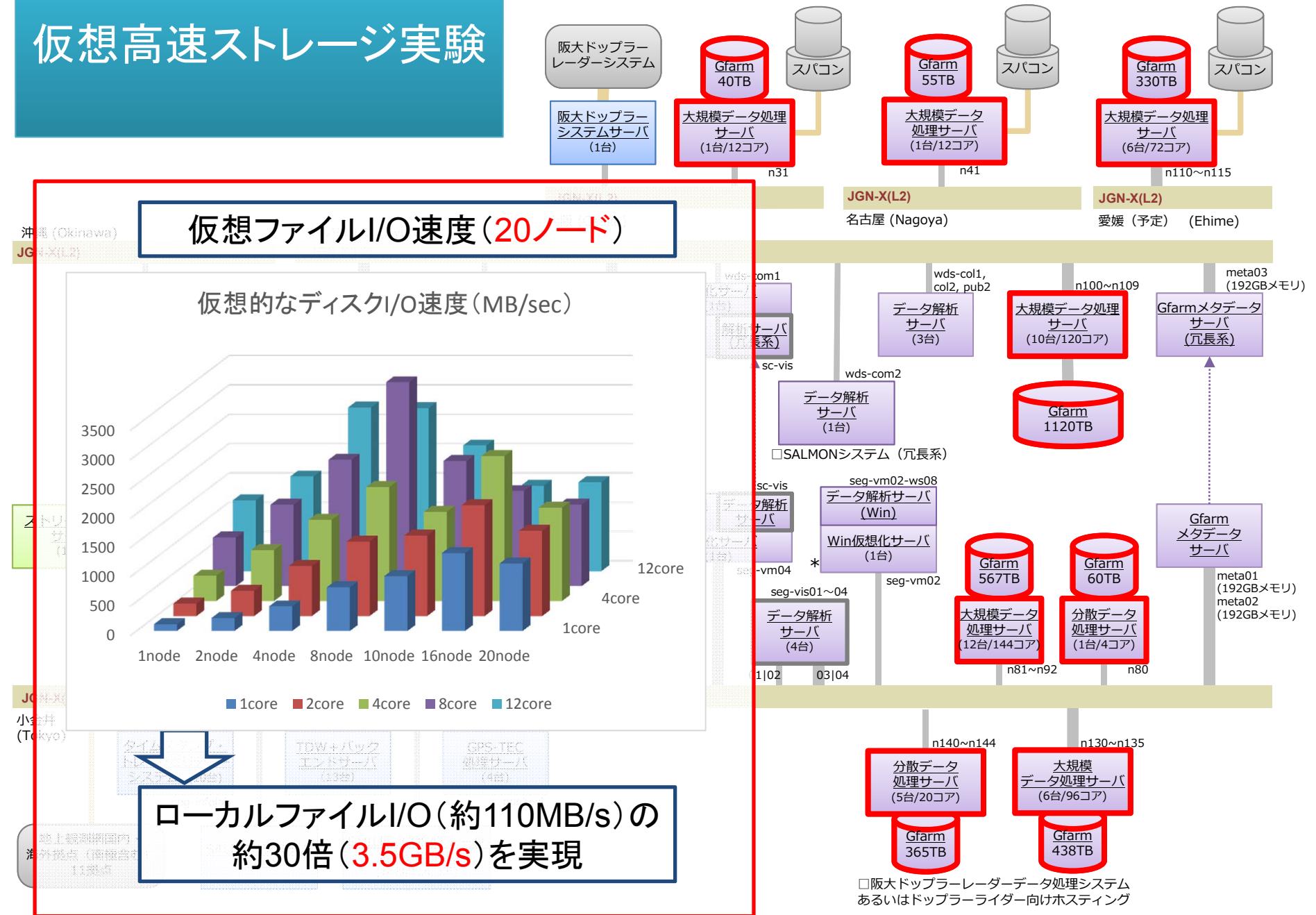


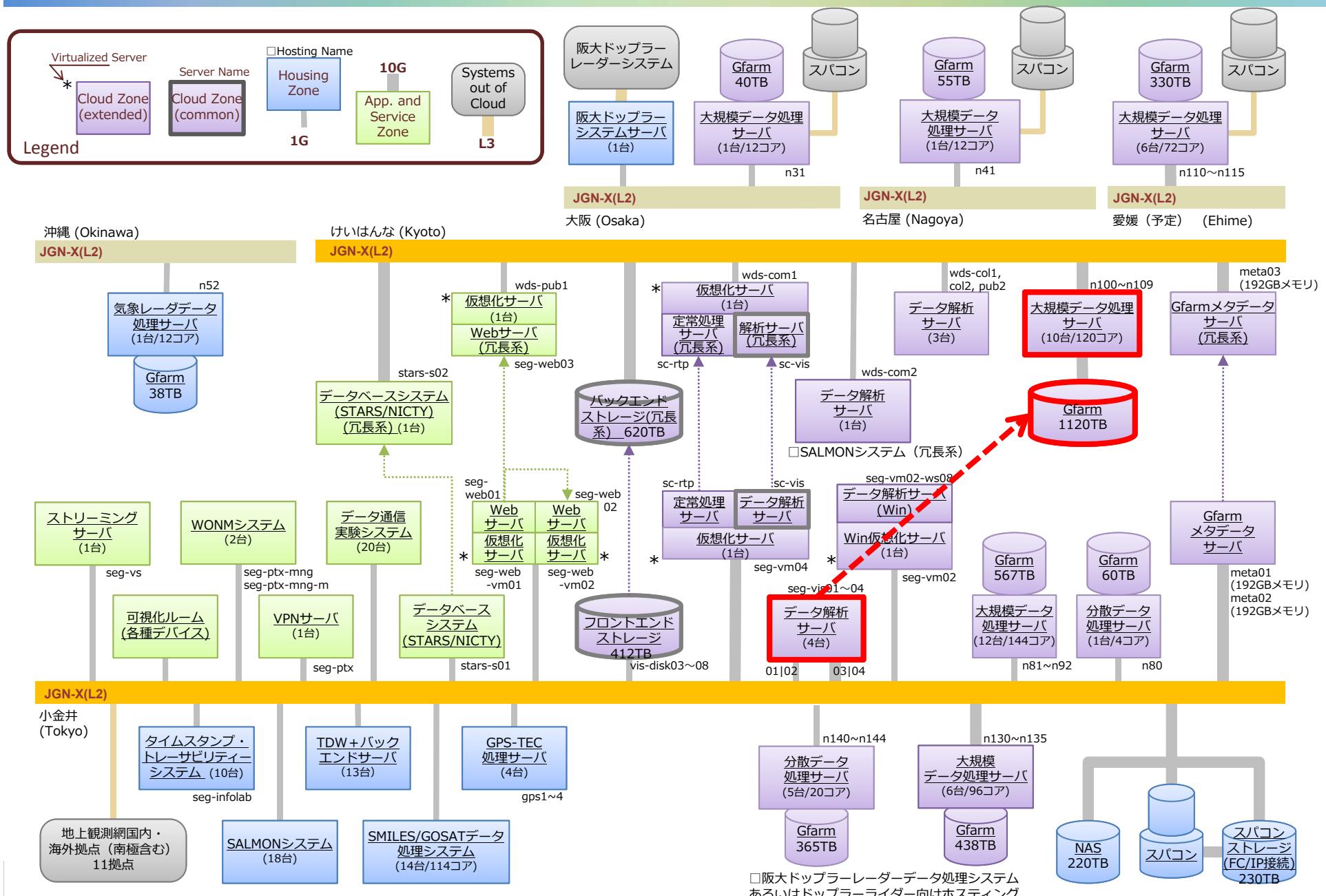
実験結果 データI/O(Read)

- 6.95Gbps (平均速度)
- 参考: 単体データI/O(Read)性能
 - SSD: 約1.76Gbps
 - HDD(SATA3・RAID5): 約3.78Gbps
- マルチプロセス・マルチスレッドによる並列ファイル転送を実施
 - 13セッションを4プロセスで並列転送
 - マルチスレッドで性能低下した場合の影響範囲を調整

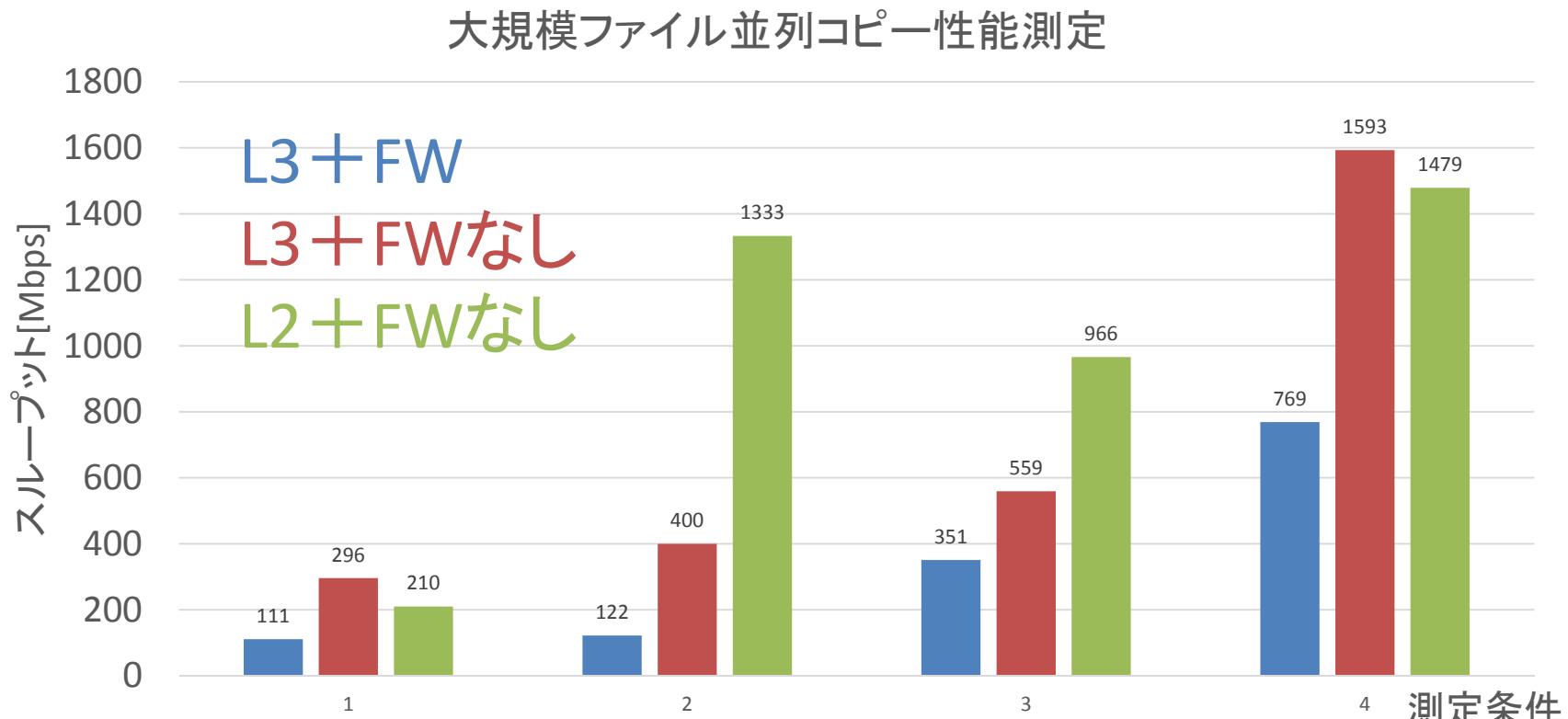


仮想高速ストレージ実験



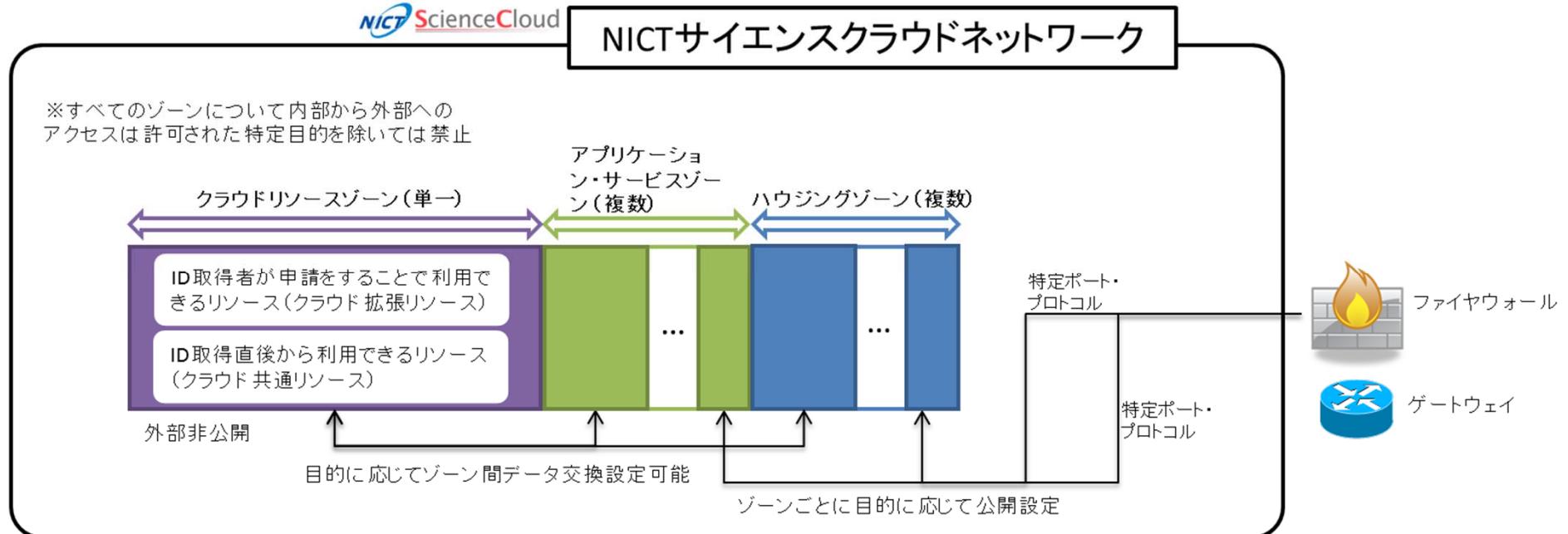


クラウド内・DC間データファイルコピー

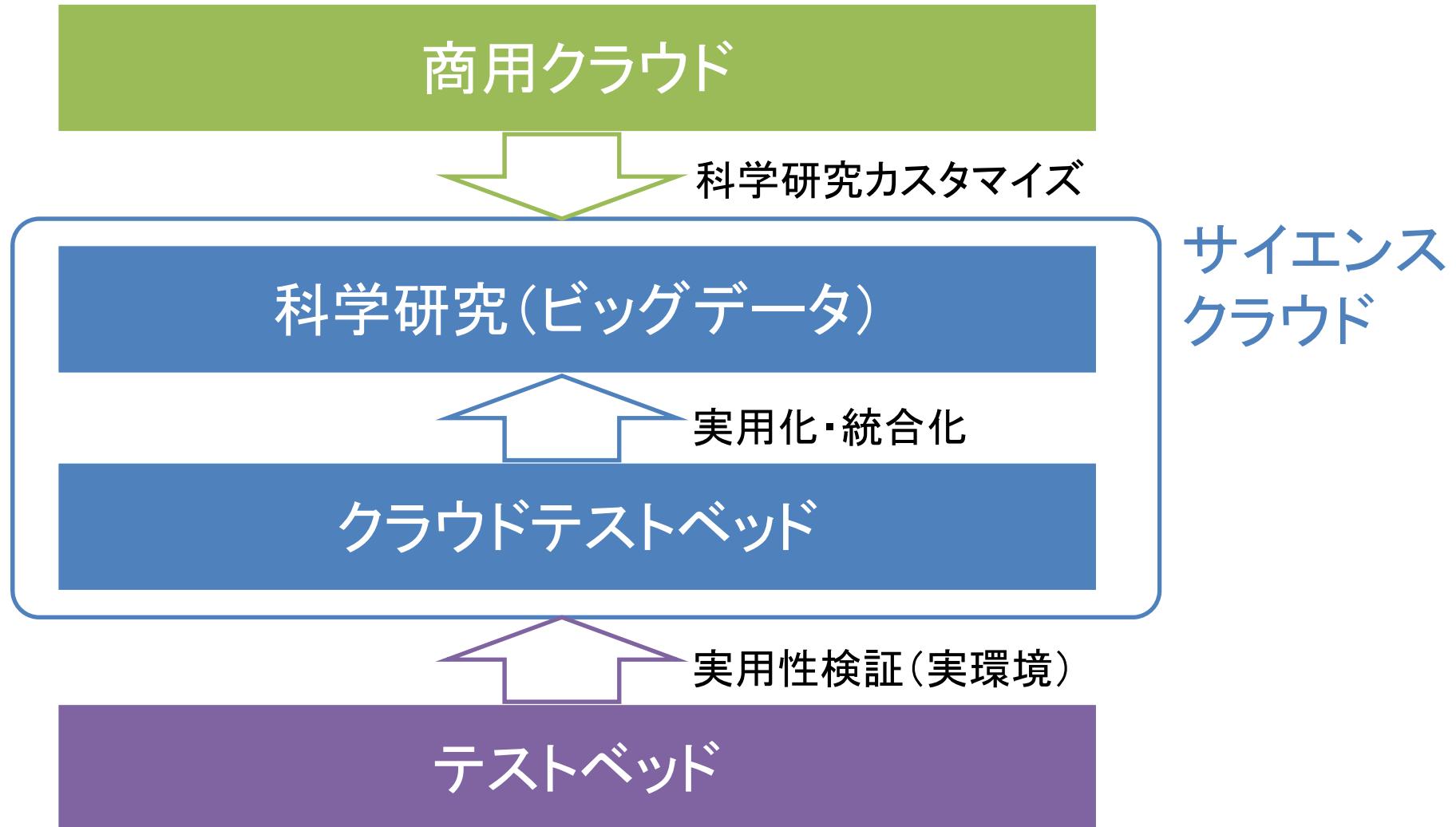


ファイルサイズ	1MB	1MB	100MB	100MB
並列数	10	100	10	100

NICTサイエンスクラウドネットワークセグメント



サイエンスクラウドの意味



まとめ

- データ指向型科学
 - 第4のパラダイム(研究基盤=サイエンスクラウド)
- NICTサイエンスクラウド(2010~)
 - 効率的で大規模な科学研究基盤
 - 民間クラウドとの違い
 - 科学研究環境(アプリケーション)の利活用
 - 科学研究用ビッグデータ処理の柔軟性

<http://sc-web.nict.go.jp/>

Thank you for your attention!

“Cloud makes nothing new.”

Prof. Hideo Miyahara
(ex-president of NICT)



“Cloud makes nothing new,
but makes it possible.”

Ken T. Murata



New President of NICT:
Prof. Masao Sakauchi

