

Public Clouds for science: a new sustainable business model for distributed computing infrastructures

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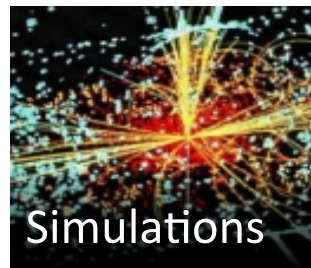
Microsoft
Research Connections

Outline

- The Challenge of the “long tail” of science
- Is there a sustainable financial model for scientific data?
- Large Data Centers powering commercial clouds
- Clouds vs Grids
- The heritage of VENUS-C
- VENUS-C Communities



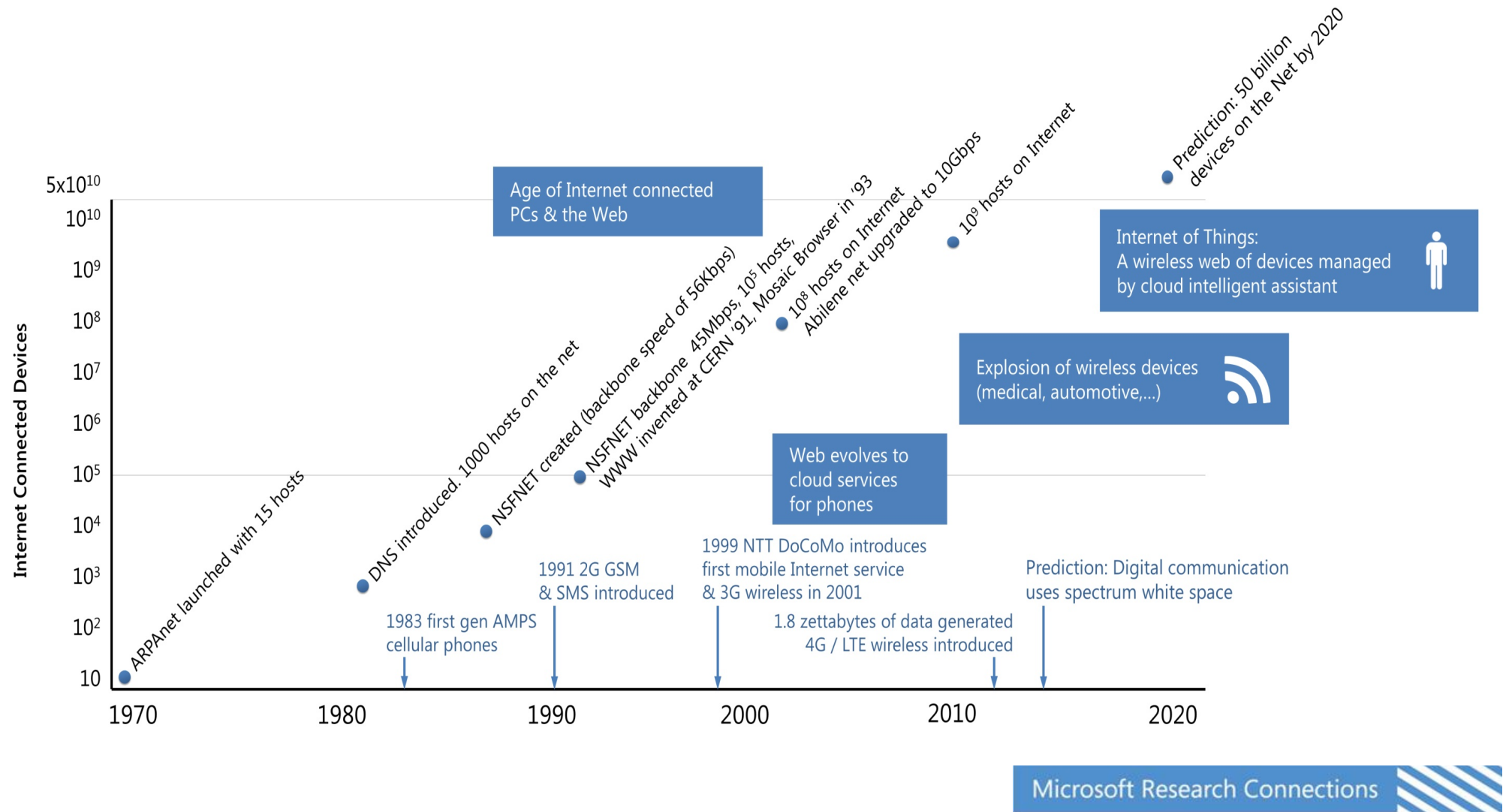
The data explosion is transforming science



Petabytes
Doubling & Doubling

- Every area of science is now engaged in data-intensive research
- Researchers need
 - Technology to publish and share data in the cloud
 - Data analytics tools to explore massive data collections
 - A sustainable economic model for scientific analysis, collaboration and data curation





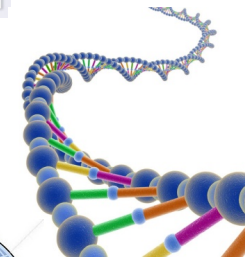


Where is the Big Data Now?



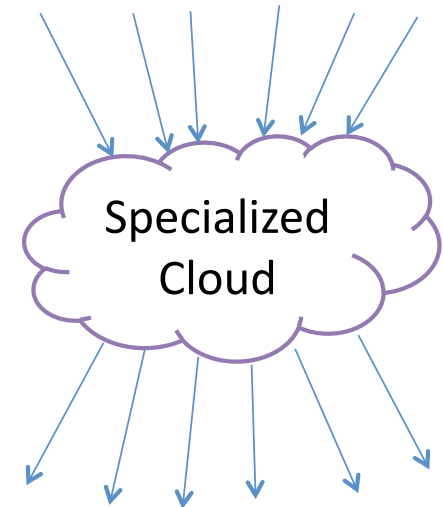
Big Data Collections (these are approximations, items from talks and rumors)

- Facebook
 - 140B photos @100K per = 14 PBytes
 - Growing at 70B photos/year. 30,000 servers
 - 25TB of log data per day
 - Social Graph 500M nodes.
- Ebay - 16PB (rumored)
- Human Genome
 - 1 individual = 30TB raw format from Illumina IG sequencer
 - Final form 1.5GB (or 20MB with a good reference genome)
 - Library of 1B people = 20PB
- Crawling the web (estimate)
 - 1T unique URLs @ 50K each = 50PB
- Email (estimate)
 - Hotmail: 350M users, Gmail 260M users = 600M users @1GB each = 600PB
 - (In 2006, the email traffic, excluding spam, accounted for 6 exabytes)
- **Nearly 70% of the digital universe will be generated by individuals by 2020**
 - **Cross 1 zettabyte by end 2012.**

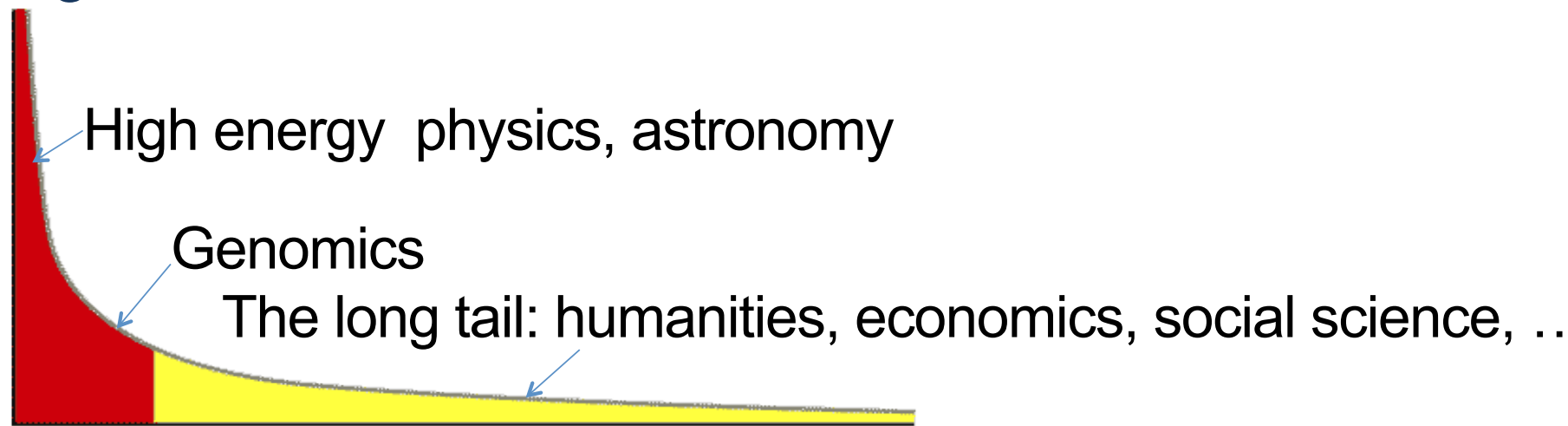


Data Streaming to/from major sources

- Twitter “fire hose”
 - $50\text{M tweets/day} * (140+64)\text{B/tw} = 10\text{GB/day} = 1\text{Mb/sec}$
- Google search (estimate)
 - 2.36 Mb/sec input queries. 100 Mb/sec out.
- LHC
 - $15\text{ PB/year} = 41\text{TB/day} = 1.712\text{ TB/hr} = 3.8\text{Gb/sec}$
- Email (non-spam)
 - Gmail 1B emails/day = 75TB/day = 7Gb/sec,
- SKA
 - Raw data = 960PB/day, Final processed data = 80Gb/sec
- Zynga
 - $1\text{PB/day} = 92\text{Gb/sec}$
- Facebook
 - 600K photos delivered per second @25K. = 120 Gb/sec



The Long Tail of Science



Collectively “long tail” science is generating a lot of data
Estimated at several PBs per year and growing fast

The EC and US NSF require all data produced by the publicly funded projects to be made openly accessible:

Universities are struggling with this new load

Data must be preserved

Data must be sharable, searchable, and analyzable

Microsoft Research Connections



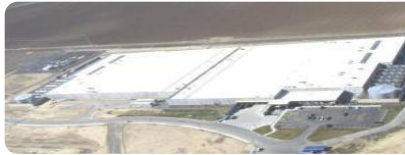
Data Centers and the Microsoft Cloud



The Microsoft Cloud is Built on Data Centers

~100 Globally Distributed Data Centers

Range in size from “edge” facilities to megascale (100K to 1M servers)



Quincy, WA



4 DCs

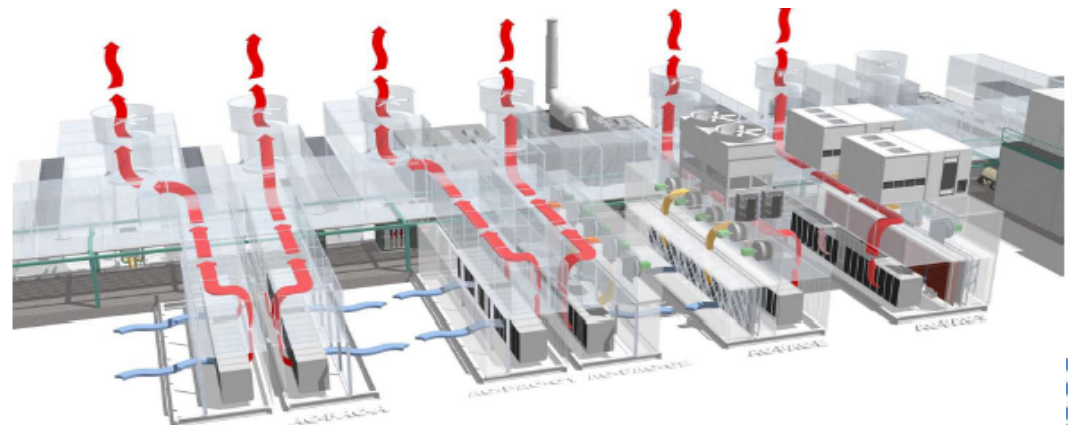
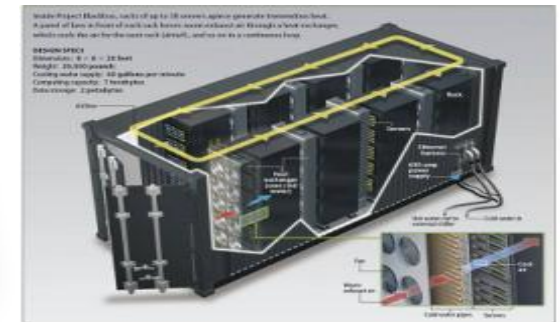


Microsoft Research Connections

The Microsoft Cloud

- Purpose-built data centers to host containers at large scale
 - Cost \$500 million, 100,000 square foot facility (10 football fields)
- 40 foot-long shipping containers can house as many as 2,500 servers each
 - Density of 10 times amount of compute in equivalent space in traditional data center
- Deliver an average PUE of 1.22
 - Power Usage Effectiveness benchmark from The Green Grid™ consortium on energy efficiency

Data Center Infrastructure



Cloud Properties

- **Designed to Provide Information and Computation to Many Users**
- Automatic Deployment and Management of Virtual Machine Instances
 - tens to thousands & dynamic scalability
- Dynamic Fault Recovery of Failed Resources
 - Cloud Services must run 24x7
- Automatic Data Replication
 - Geo-replication if needed
- Two levels of parallelism
 - Thousands of concurrent users
 - Thousands of servers for a single task

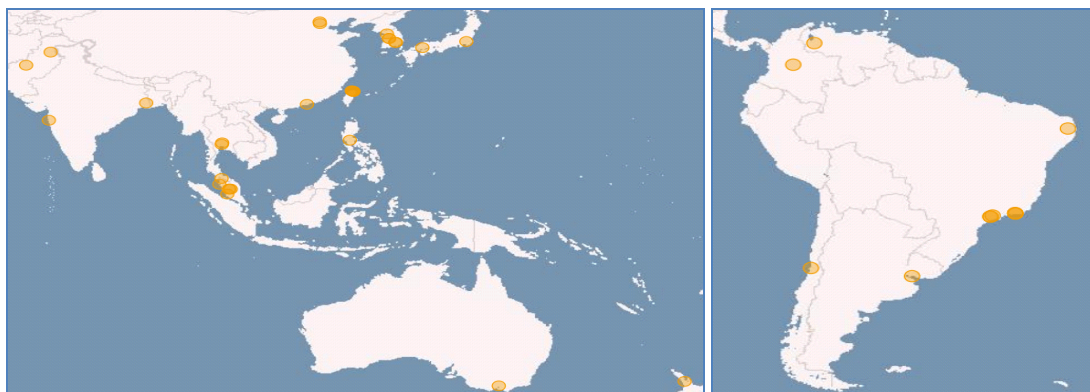


Grids vs Clouds

- Computing and data servers
 - EGEE (in 2010): **150 K** CPU cores in 300 sites in 50 countries around the world for 15,000 users (10,000 from LHC). The majority of users have now access via National Grid Initiatives (NGIs) with **EGI**
 - Cost so far for the EU: > 150 M € (excluding CAPEX)
 - MS Chicago Data Center = 50 containers = **100 K 8-core servers** – cost (estimated) > 500 M €
- Architecture
 - Grids: Heterogeneous systems in different administrative domains – limited scalability
 - Clouds: Homogeneous systems in single administrative domains – high scalability
- Cost models
 - GRIDS: contribute resources in kind to VOs
 - Clouds: pay per use with fine granularity



EMI Services Deployment



As of May 2012 the EMI services are deployed on all EGI sites

352 EGI sites

299 from 42 Euro/CERN

27 from Asia-Pacific

26 from Canada and LA

A cumulative total of **1095** service instances are deployed

Estimated base of around **20000** end users of which around **2000** are infrastructure operators

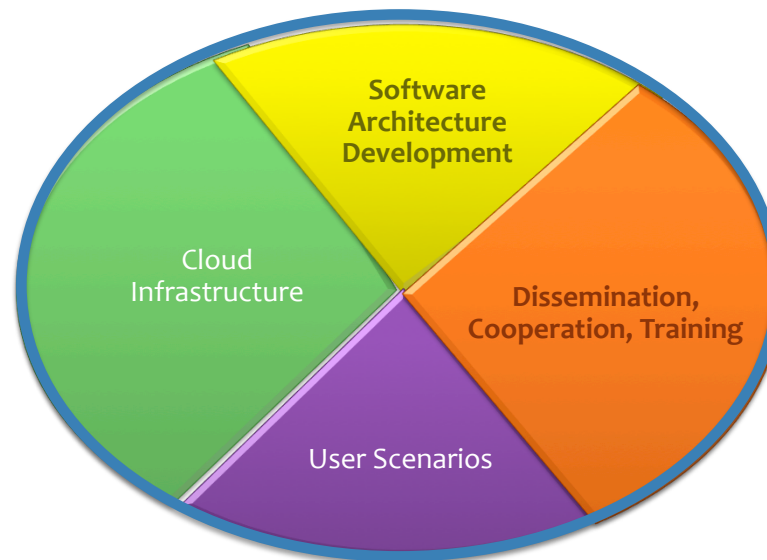
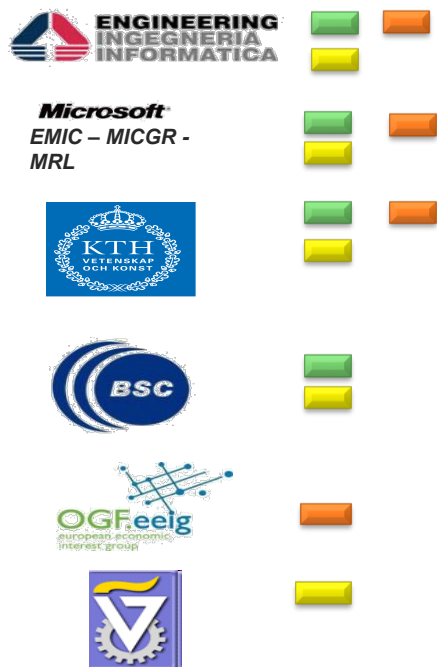
Courtesy of A. Di Meglio

The Heritage from VENUS-C



Industry contribution to the European Cloud Strategy

Building an industry-quality, highly scalable & flexible Cloud infrastructure



Coordinated by Engineering – Investment in infrastructure provision & software development.
Microsoft invests in Azure resources & manpower through Redmond & its European data centres



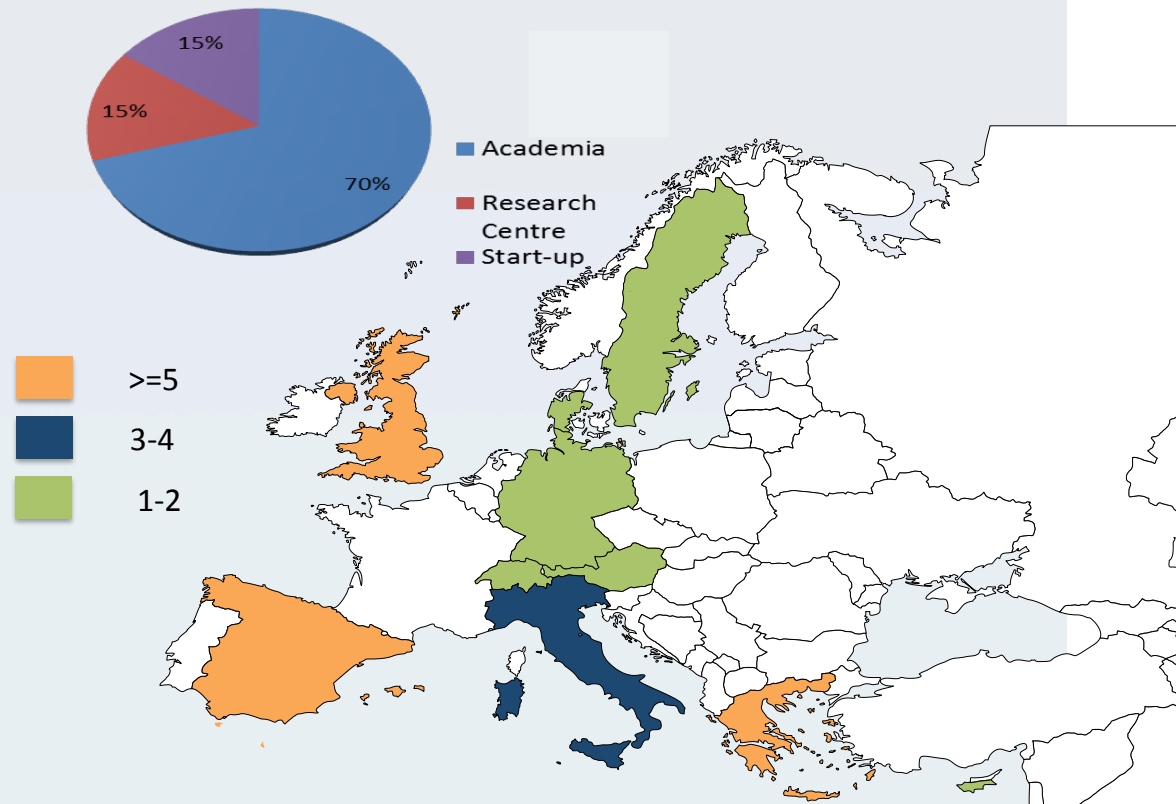
A user-centric Approach

Building a Cloud Infrastructure with user needs interwoven
Bringing about fundamental changes in scientific discovery & innovation

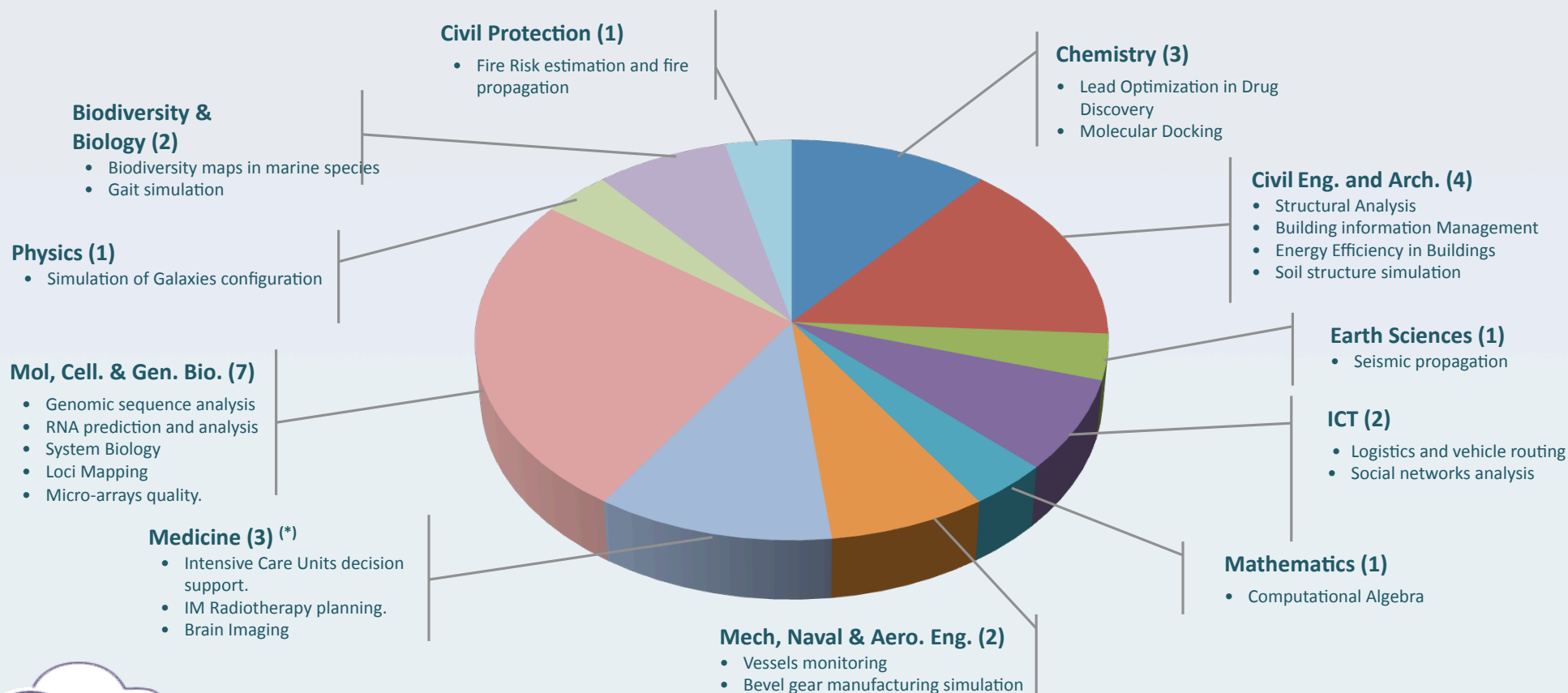


User Community in VENUS-C

- The VENUS-C project involved 7 scenarios, 15 pilots and 5 experiments, from 10 European countries
- 30% of them were not Universities



User Community



(*) Applications from Medicine use only anonymised data released for research in the Cloud.

VENUS-C Validation - by application developers -

Addressing review comment #6 – “Verify that VENUS-C eases the adaptation”.

- Performance
 - Based on **Speed-up** comparing with local resources
- Error management
 - **Clarity** of error **messages** and easy **availability** of **logs**
- Scalability
 - **Performance penalty** with the increased number of resources
- Completeness
 - Full **implementation** of the **requirements**
- Interoperability
 - **Flexibility** to switch between different platforms and support of **standards**
- Learning curve
 - **Easy to learn** how to adapt the applications
- Convenience
 - Qualitative evaluation of the **failure ratios**.
- Robustness



1-5 scale: 1-poor, 2- low, 3- medium, 4- good, 5- excellent.

Validation Scores

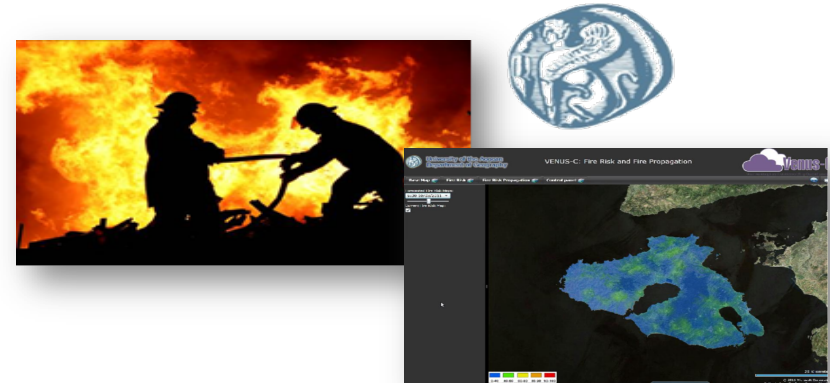
- Average **evaluation** was in the interval 4-5 in **81%** of the cases
- **Interop**, **Completeness** and **Learning Curve** got the highest scores

	GW	COMPSs	CDMI	Accounting	Avg
Performance	4.50	3.75	3.67	4.40	4.08
Error management	4.00	3.20	4.00	4.00	3.80
Scalability	4.40	4.67	2.00	4.33	3.85
Completeness	4.17	4.60	4.67	4.40	4.46
Interoperability	4.00	4.60	5.00	4.60	4.55
Learning curve	4.17	4.33	4.67	4.60	4.44
Convenience	4.33	4.17	4.00	4.25	4.19
Robustness	4.33	3.67	3.33	4.40	3.93
Average	4.24	4.12	3.92	4.37	4.14

VENUS-C Success Stories

- Interactive computation of fire risk and fire propagation estimation
- Access to burst-scalable cloud compute and storage
- Web-based GIS based on Bing Map

[Wild Fire Demo](#)



collaboratorio
innovators in architecture



- Collaboratorio & its new start-up Green Prefab
- Collaborative platform for the design of ecofriendly & affordable buildings
- Selected by INTESA SAN PAOLO Start-up initiative; expanding to US

Real-estate
Investor



Designer



Engineer



Producer
of building
elements



Contractor

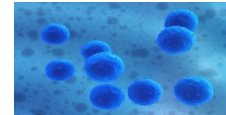


“We feel like pioneers in the right direction to the still untouched gold mine,” Furio Barzon

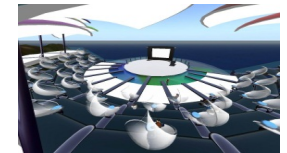
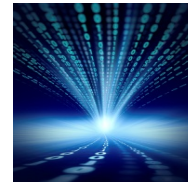
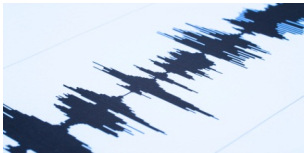


Extending VENUS-C with Pilots & Experiments

Engineering & Science



Architecture & Civil Engineering
Biology



NEW DISCIPLINES

Earth Sciences, Healthcare, Maths, Mechanical Engineering, Physics,
Social Media, Education

Start-ups



Computer resources can be scaled as required without committing to large capital purchases, which is critical to the success of our small business. **Molplex UK**



DFRC is part of the EU Flagship project PERSEUS on maritime security. Scaling our platform with VENUS-C will enable us to support future growth in terms of vessels monitored in real time & usability by operators.

Conclusions and Next Steps



An opportunity to create a new model for data-intensive science

- Cloud data services from commercial providers open the door for a new paradigm for research
- A Research Data Services cloud
 - Open and extensible
 - Easily accessed by simple desktop/web analysis applications
 - Encourages scientific collaboration
 - Allows scientific analysis of massive data collections without requiring each researcher to acquire a private supercomputer
- With an ecosystem that supports a **marketplace** of research tools and domain expertise
 - Providing an economic sustainability model for data preservation and use
 - Allowing researchers to outsource special tasks to expert service providers



The Data for Science Sustainability Challenge

- Can we create a sustainable *economic* model for the long tail of science?
 - The funding agencies will not **directly** support an exponentially growing data collection now will be able to continue to fund dedicated computing and data resources to each project they fund
- Our hypothesis
 - We can create an ecosystem that supports a **marketplace** of research tools and domain expertise
 - Allowing researchers to outsource special tasks to expert service providers
 - Funding will come from subscriptions from individual researchers, academic institutions and private sectors



European Cloud Computing Strategy

Three Pillars for Cloud

- *Legal frameworks*
- *Technical and commercial fundamental elements*
- *Development of the cloud market by supporting pilot projects of cloud deployments*



Vice-President Neelie Kroes, responsible for the Digital Agenda

Official opening of the Microsoft Cloud & Interoperability Center, March 2011



Neelie Kroes on international standardisation & open specifications

"I count here on the further support and commitment of Microsoft and all the other participants."

More science for \$\$\$

- Public funding agencies tend to allocate a non negligible part of their grants to provisioning of compute services:
 - Typical HPC users are well served by Super Computer Centres, Private Grids (HEP LHC) and dedicated computing solutions
 - Everybody else (the long tail of the computational scientific community) ends up buying local clusters and storing data results in Silos
- Faster to deploy than conventional HPC in emerging scientific and business communities
- Distributing, managing and curating data is better served by a virtual, scalable and elastic Cloud infrastructure
- Economy of scale, energy costs and environmental impact are better addressed by Cloud computing
- Virtualisation of computing infrastructures can support funding agencies in developing new funding models:
 - Moving from CAPEX to OPEX
- Leading to more science per tax payer €



**Credits: Dennis Gannon/MSR, Ignacio Blanquer/UPV,
Alberto Di Meglio/CERN**

Thanks you!