Piattaforme Abilitanti Distribuite
- PAD -

Distributed Enabling Platforms

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Today

Who?

- Nicola Tonellotto
  - Laurea degree in Computer Engineering
  - PhD in Information Engineering @ UNIPI (Italy)
  - PhD in Computer Engineering @ UNIDO (Germany)

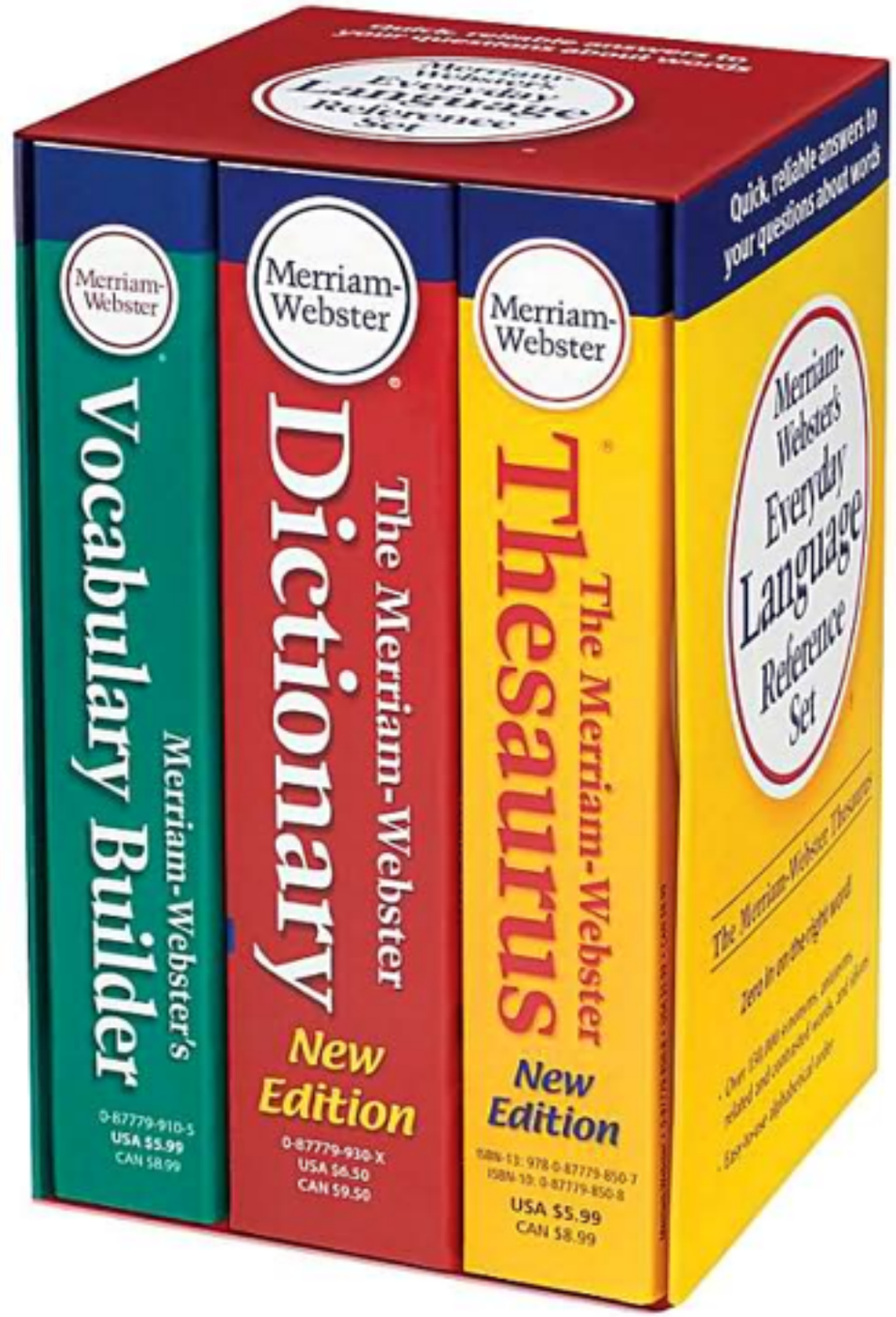
  - Researcher @ ISTI-CNR since 2002
    - Grid Computing
    - Scheduling
    - Information Retrieval

  - TA @ UNIPI since 2002
    - Parallel and Distributed Applications
    - Fundamentals of Computer Science
    - C/C++ Programming
    - Java Programming
    - Distributed Enabling Platforms

What?

What is the meaning of words?

- Distributed…
  - relating to a **computer network** in which at least some of the processing is done by the **individual computers** and **information is shared** by and often stored at the computers
- Enabling…
  - to make possible, practical, or easy
- Platforms…
  - the computer architecture and equipment used for a particular purpose



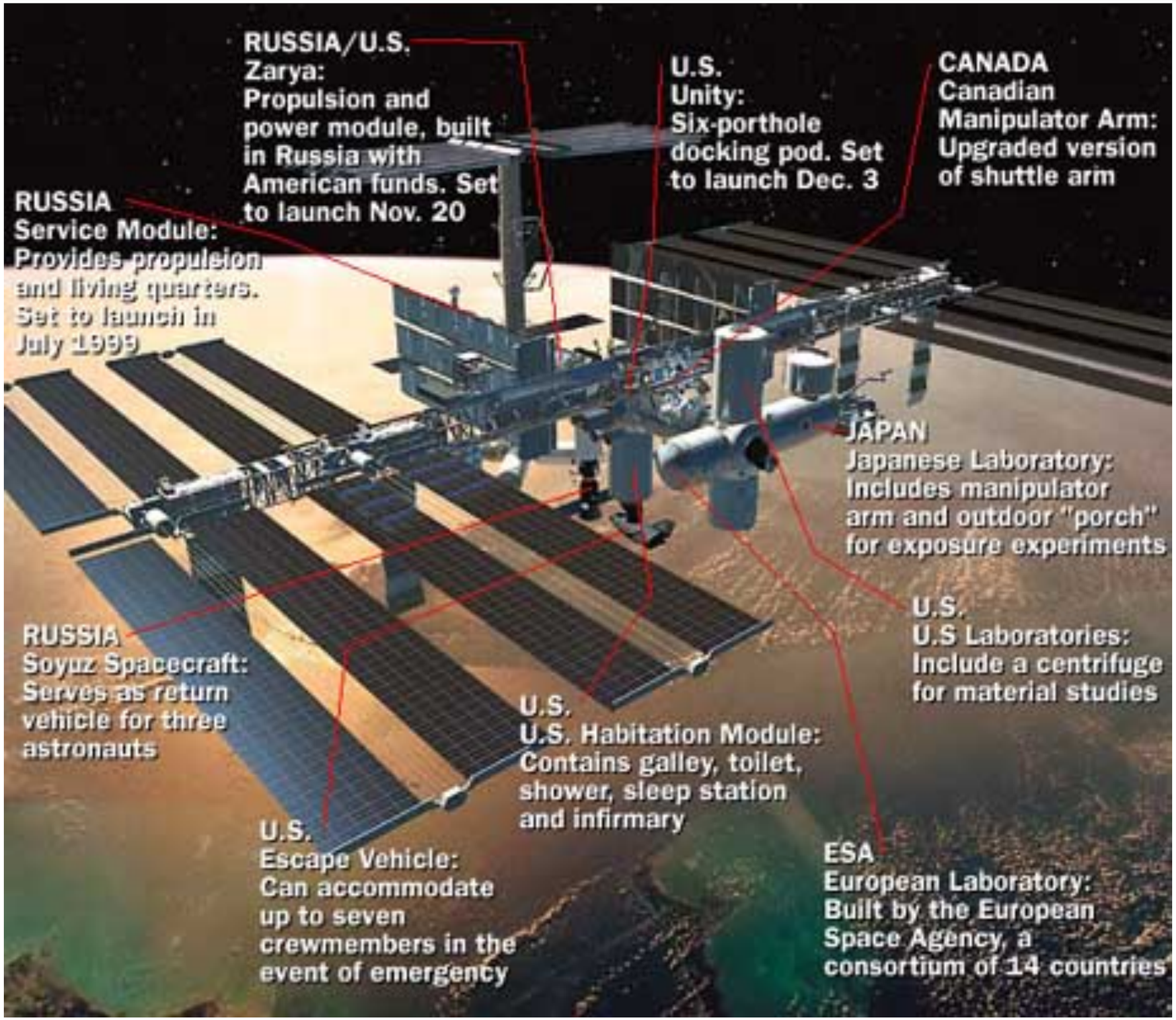
To do what?

$a^n + b^n = c^n$, $n, a, b, c \in N$, $n > 2$
$\varphi(x) = \sum_{k \in Z} u(k)\sqrt{2}\varphi(2x-k)$
$\hat{\varphi}(\xi) = \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} m_0(\xi/2^j)$
$\langle \psi_{j,k} - \psi_{l,m} \rangle = \delta_{j,l} - \delta_{k,m}$
$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(\xi) e^{ix\xi} d\xi$
©Walt Disney Co.
Don Rosa

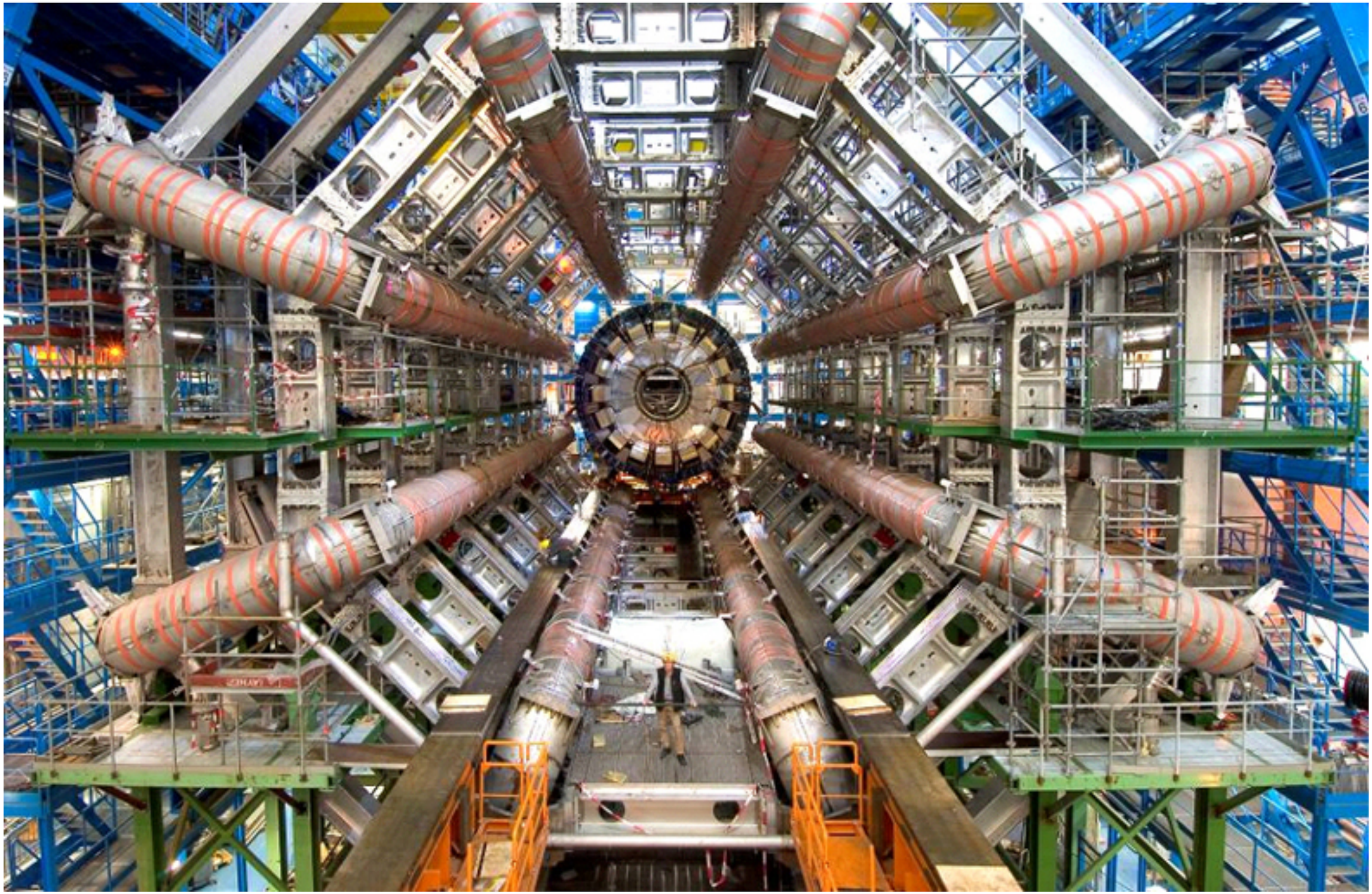
Solve large scale problems!

- In research
  - Frontier research in many different fields today requires world-wide collaborations
  - Online access to expensive scientific instrumentation
  - Scientists and engineers will be able to perform their work without regard to physical location
  - Simulations of world-scale mathematical models
  - Batch analysis of gazillion-bytes of experimental data
- In business
  - Crawling, indexing, searching the Web
  - Web 2.0 applications
  - Mining information
  - Highly interactive applications
  - Online analysis of gazillion-bytes of usage data

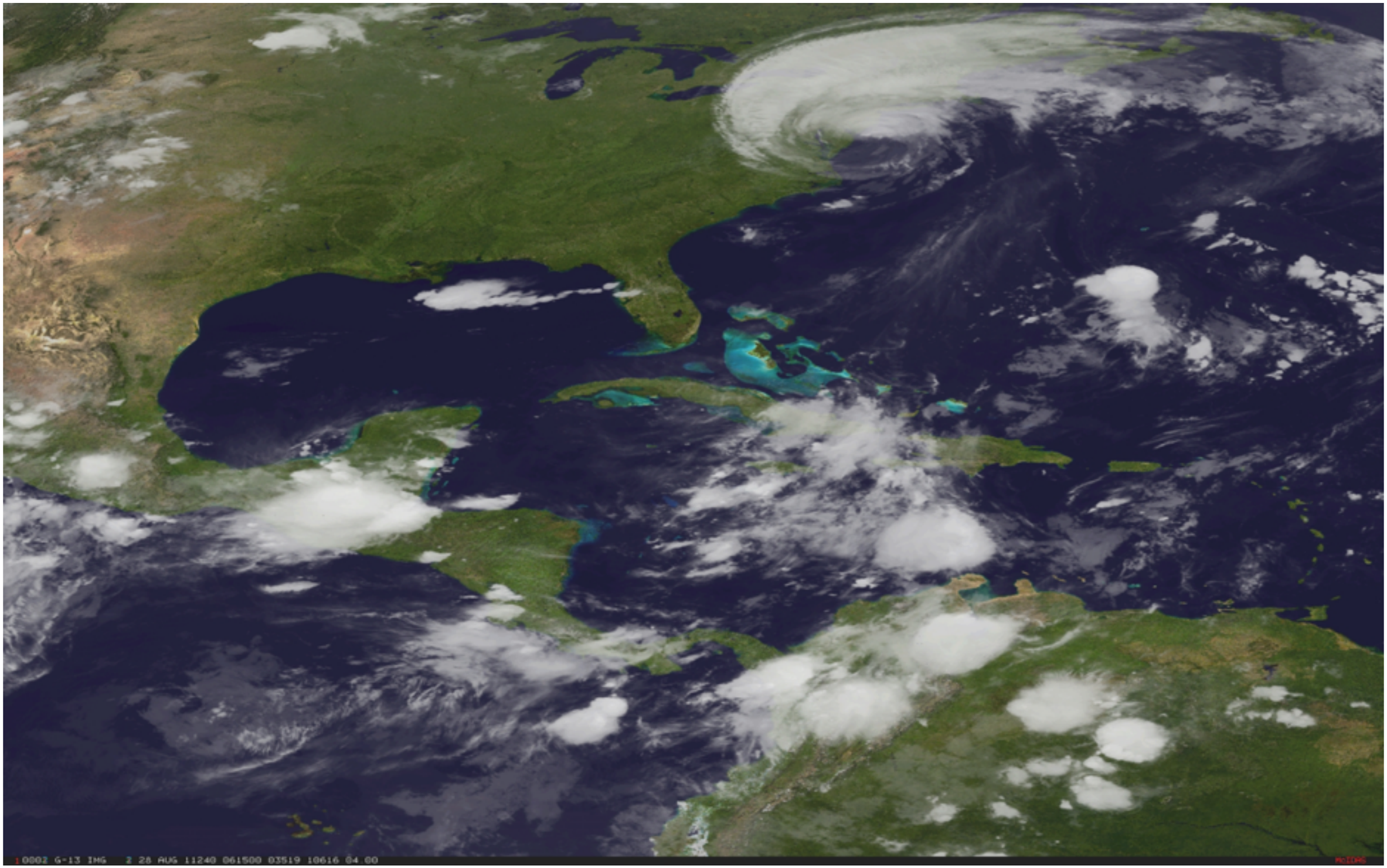
World-wide Collaborations



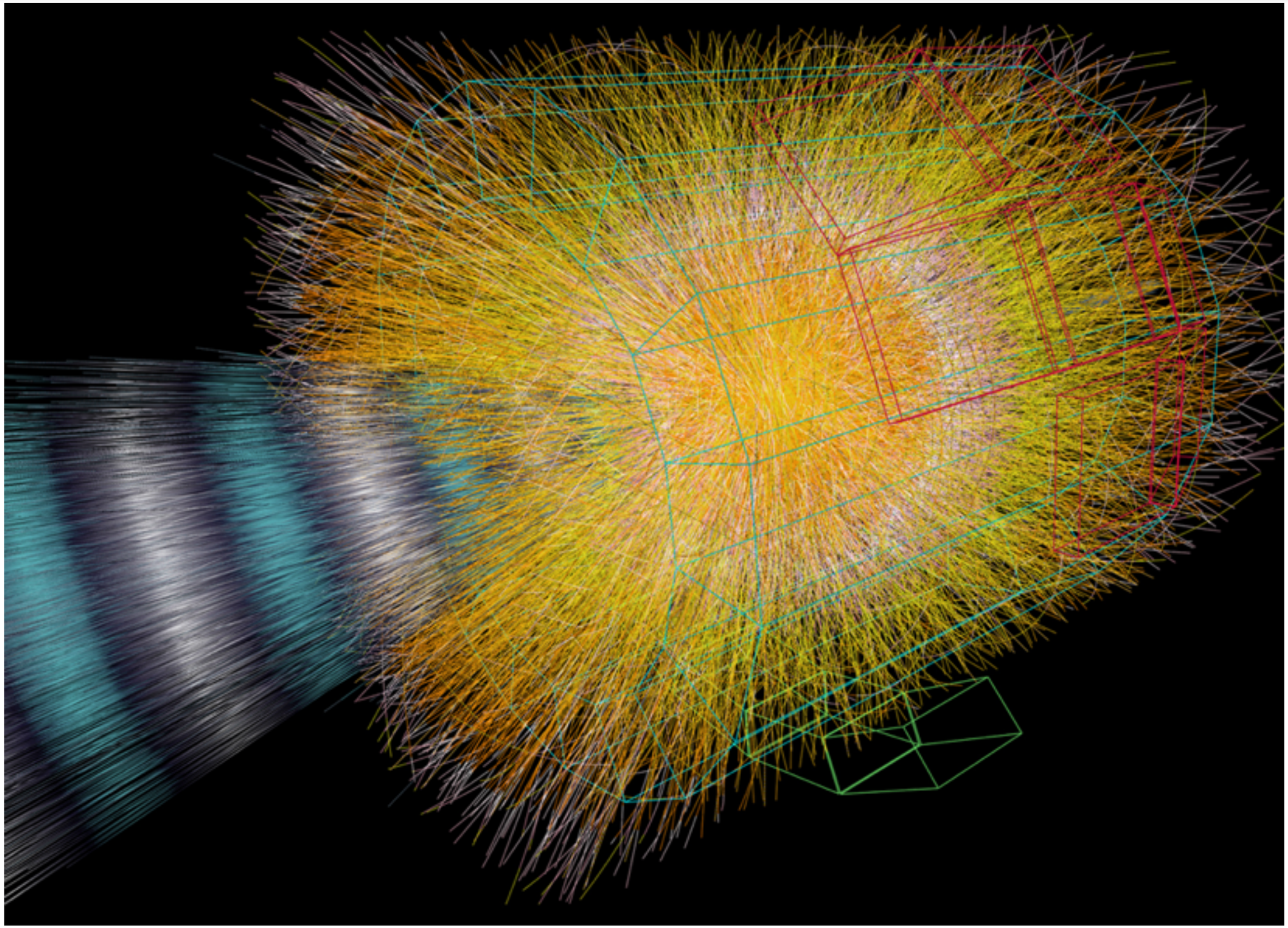
Expensive Scientific Instruments



World-scale Simulations



Batch analysis of huge data



Managing the Web

Google™

Web Images Groups News Froogle Local **more »**

Google Search | I'm Feeling Lucky

Advanced Search
Preferences
Language Tools

Advertising Programs - Business Solutions - About Google

©2005 Google - Searching 8,058,044,651 web pages

Web 2.0

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Online analysis of huge data

Our data driven world…

- Science
  - Databases for astronomy, genomics, natural languages, seismic modeling, …
- Humanities
  - Scanned books, historic documents, …
- Commerce
  - Corporate sales, stock market transactions, census, airline traffic, …
- Entertainment
  - Hollywood movies, Internet images, MP3 music, …
- Medicine
  - Patient records, drugs composition, …

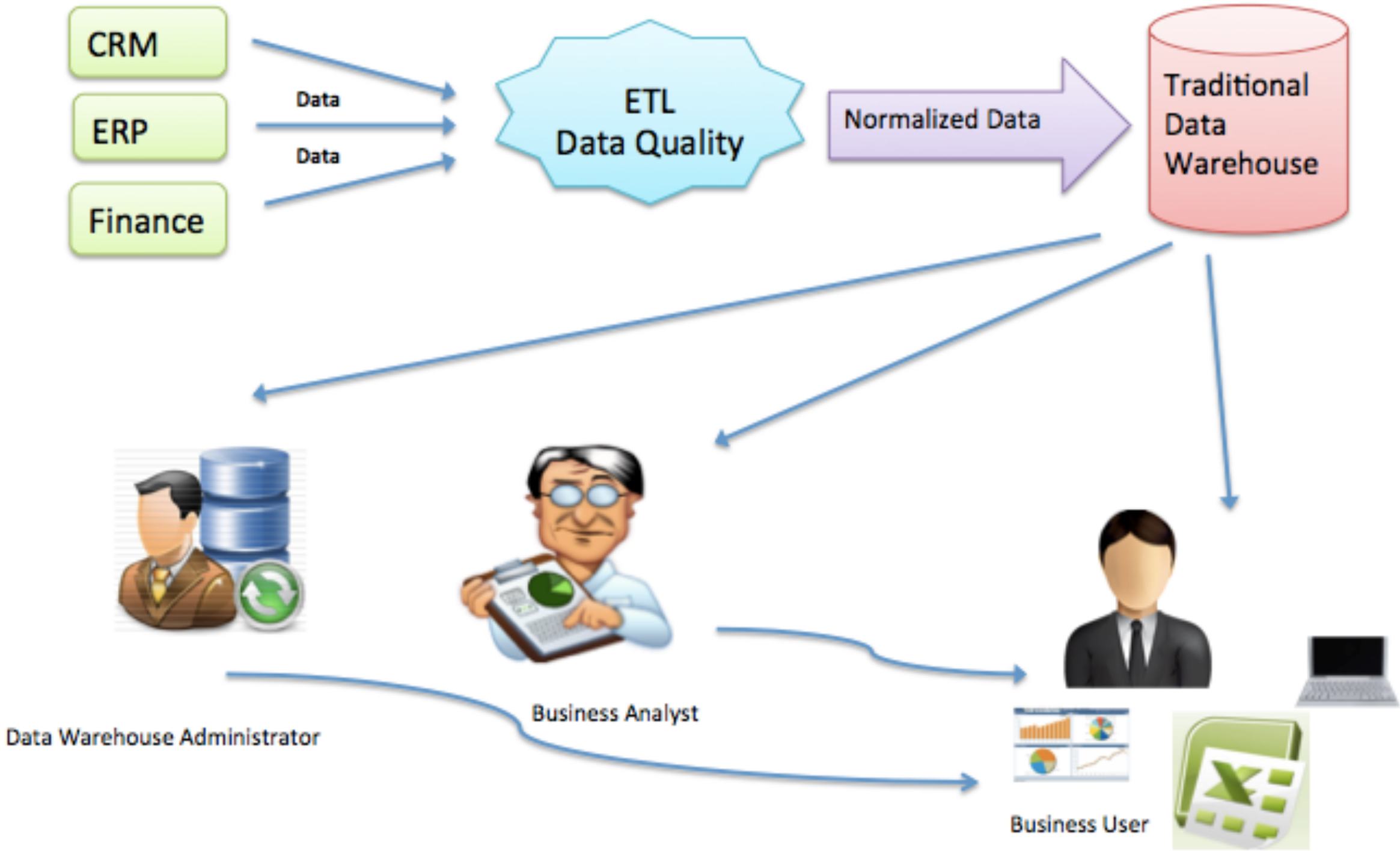
Big Enough?

- Large Hadron Collider:
  - 10 EB/year generated
  - 1 ZB/year forecasted
  - 103 scientists
  - 102 institutions
- Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (2016)
  - 15 TB/night
  - 6.8 PB/year
- Google (2010)
  - 24 PB/day processed (queries)
  - 8 EB/day processed (documents)
  - 0.1 sec query latency
- Facebook (2009)
  - 15 TB/day user data
- eBay (2009)
  - 50 TB/day user data
- Walmart
  - 6000 stores, 267 M items/day

Data everywhere!

taken from: http://now.sprint.com/nownetwork/

Traditional Data Processing & Analysis



taken from: http://wikibon.org/

Current Data Nature Sources...

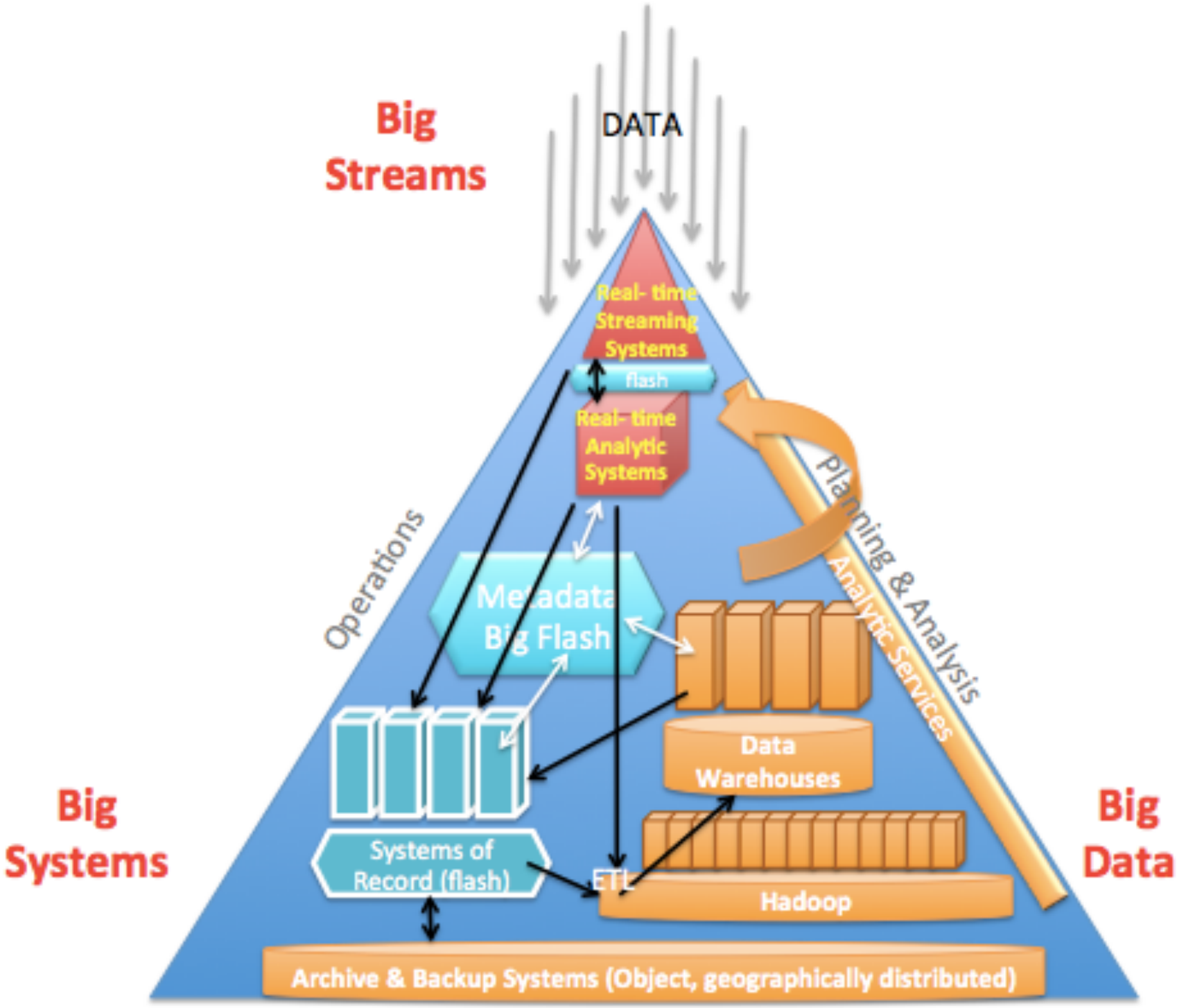
- Nature of data
  - Volume
  - Variety
  - Speed
- Sources of data
  - Social Networking and Media
  - Mobile Devices
  - Internet Transactions
  - Networked Devices and Sensors

The Changing Nature of Data

"traditional" data	BIG DATA
gigabytes to terabytes	PETABYTES TO EXABYTES
centralized	DISTRIBUTED
structured	SEMI-STRUCTURED AND UNSTRUCTURED
stable data model	FLAT SCHEMAS
known complex interrelationships	FEW COMPLEX INTERRELATIONSHIPS

taken from: http://wikibon.org/

Modern Data Architectures



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Modern Use Cases

- Recommendation Engine
- Sentiment Analysis
- Risk Modeling
- Fraud Detection
- Marketing Campaign Analysis
- Customer Churn Analysis
- Social Graph Analysis
- Customer Experience Analytics
- Network Monitoring
- Research And Development

Famous(?) predictions (I)

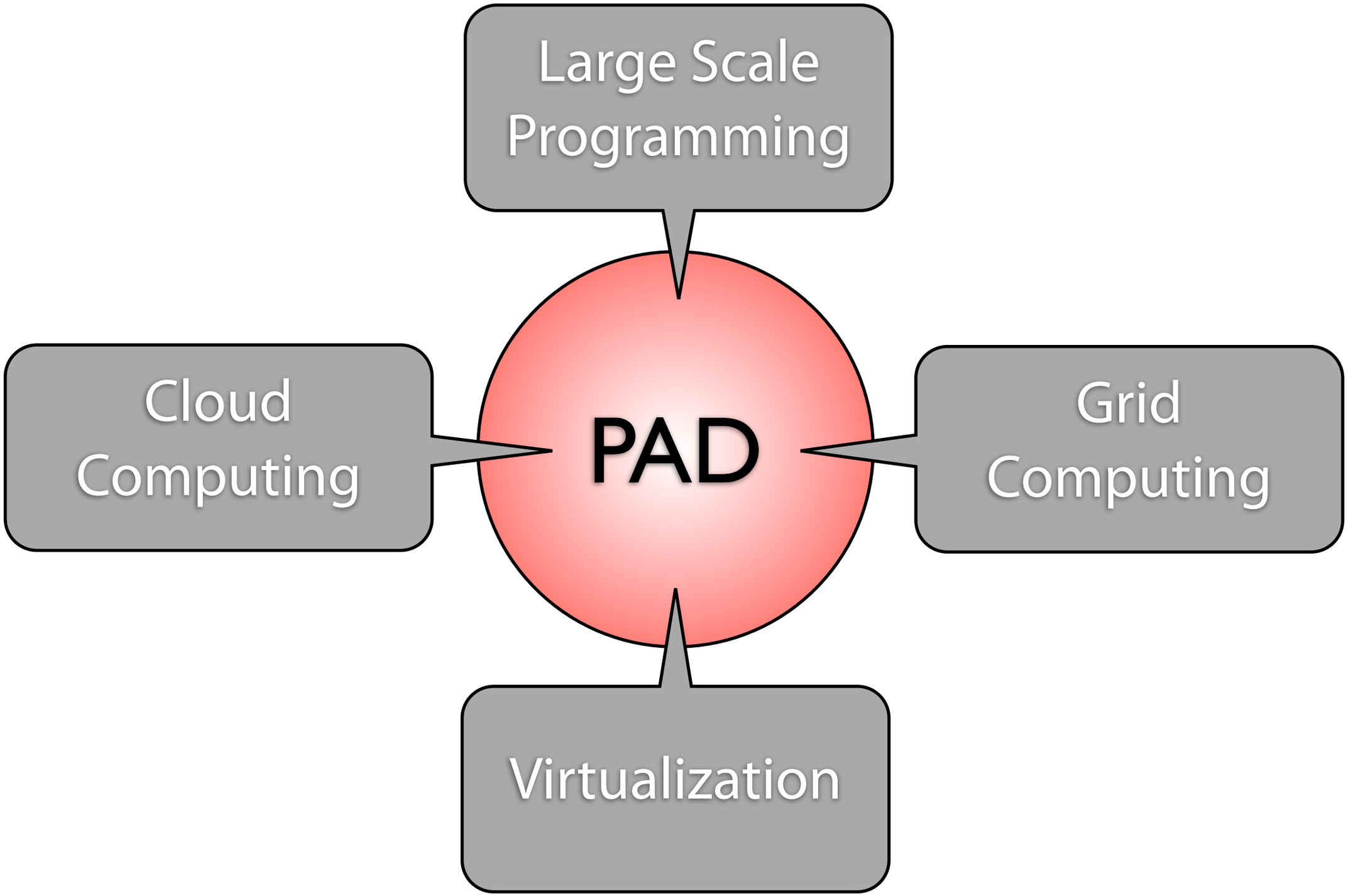
- "I think there is a world market for maybe five computers."
  - Thomas Watson, chairman of IBM, 1943

- "I have travelled the length and breadth of this country and talked with the best people, and I can assure you that data processing is a fad that won't last out the year."
  - The ed in charge of biz books for Prentice-Hall, 1957

- "There is no reason anyone would want a computer in their home."
  - Ken Olson, president, chairman and founder of DEC,1977

How?

(not so?) Hot Technologies



Famous(?) predictions (II)

1961

[...] computing may someday be organized as a public utility just as telephone system is a public utility [...] the computer utility could become the basis of a new and important industry [...]

John McCarthy (1927-2011)
Turing Award (1971)
Artificial Intelligence

1969

As of now, computer networks are still in their infancy, but as they group up and become sophisticated, we will probably see the spread of computer utilities which, like present electric and telephone utilities, will service individual homes and offices across the country.

Leonard Kleinrock (1934)
Queueing Theory

The 5th Utility

Computing is being transformed to a model consisting of services that are commoditized and delivered in a manner similar to traditional utilities

Demand for more computing power

- There are three ways to improve performance:
  - Work smarter
  - Work harder
  - Get help

- In computing:
  - Using optimized algorithms and techniques
  - Using faster hardware
  - Using multiple computers

Cluster Computing

- A cluster is a type of parallel and distributed system, which consists of a collection of inter-connected stand-alone computers working together as a single integrated computing resource.

- Basic element is the node, a single or multiprocessor system with memory, I/O and OS
- Generally two or more nodes connected together
- In a single rack, or physically separated and connected via a LAN
- Appears as a single system to users and applications
- Specialized access, management and programming

Utility Computing History

1990

2010

Grid Computing

Solving large scale problems with parallel computing

Utility Computing

Offering computing resources as a metered service

Software as a Service

Network-based subscriptions to applications

Cloud Computing

Anytime anywhere access to resources delivered dynamically as a service

Grid Computing

- Problem:

  Scientific instruments and experiments provide huge amount of data

- Goal:

  Researchers perform their activities regardless geographical location, interact with colleagues, share and access data

- Solution:

  Networked data processing centers and ”middleware” software as the “glue” of resources.

Once upon a time...

Microcomputer

Minicomputer

Cluster

Mainframe

...up to the Grid

Why not just distributed?

- Distributed applications already exist!
  - But they tend to be specialised system
  - Single purpose
  - Single User Group

- Grids go further!
  - Different kinds of resources
  - Different kinds of interactions
  - Dynamic nature
  - Multiple institutions

Key Concept

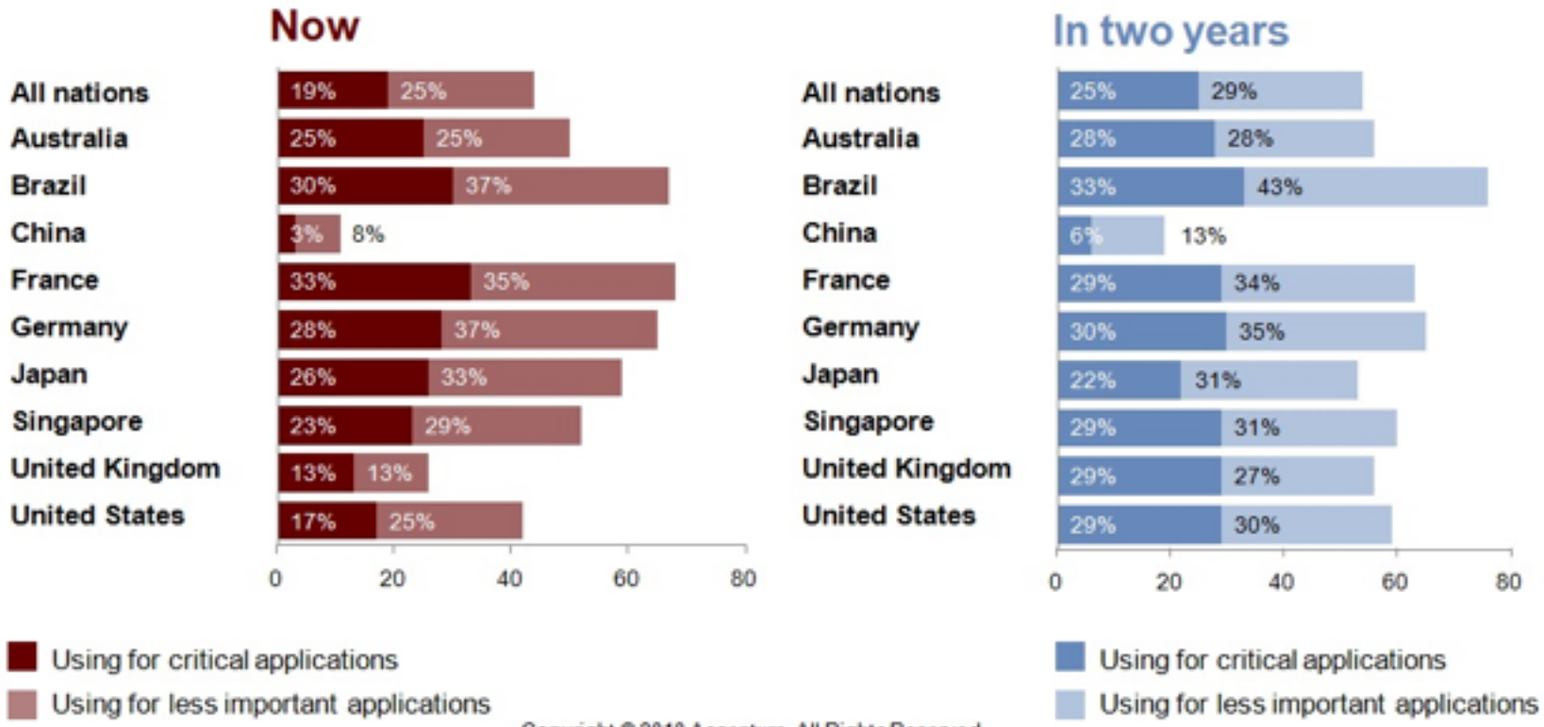
ability to negotiate resource-sharing arrangements among a set of participating parties (providers and consumers) and then to use the resulting resource pool for some purpose

Grids in action

- High Energy Physics
  - European Data Grid
  - LHC Computing Grid
- Earth Observation
  - ESA EO Grid
  - Global Earth Observation Grid
- Bioinformatics
  - Genome Grid
- Mathematics
  - Zetagrid
- Geology
  - Earthquake Engineering Simulation
- Astronomy
  - SETI@home

Cloud Computing

- "Cloud computing" is a very fuzzy term (to be kind)
- Depending on who you talk to:
  - a revolutionary idea that is rapidly changing the face of computing
  - an old idea whose time has come
  - just hype
  - evil
- In any case, it is changing economics behind computing in important ways



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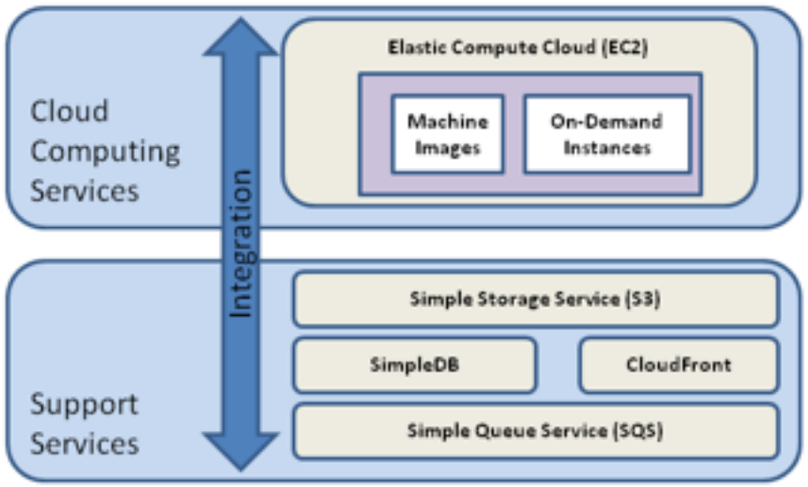
Source: Jeanne G. Harris and Allan E. Alter, "Cloudrise: Reward and Risks at the Dawn of Cloud Computing," Accenture Institute for High Performance, November 2010.

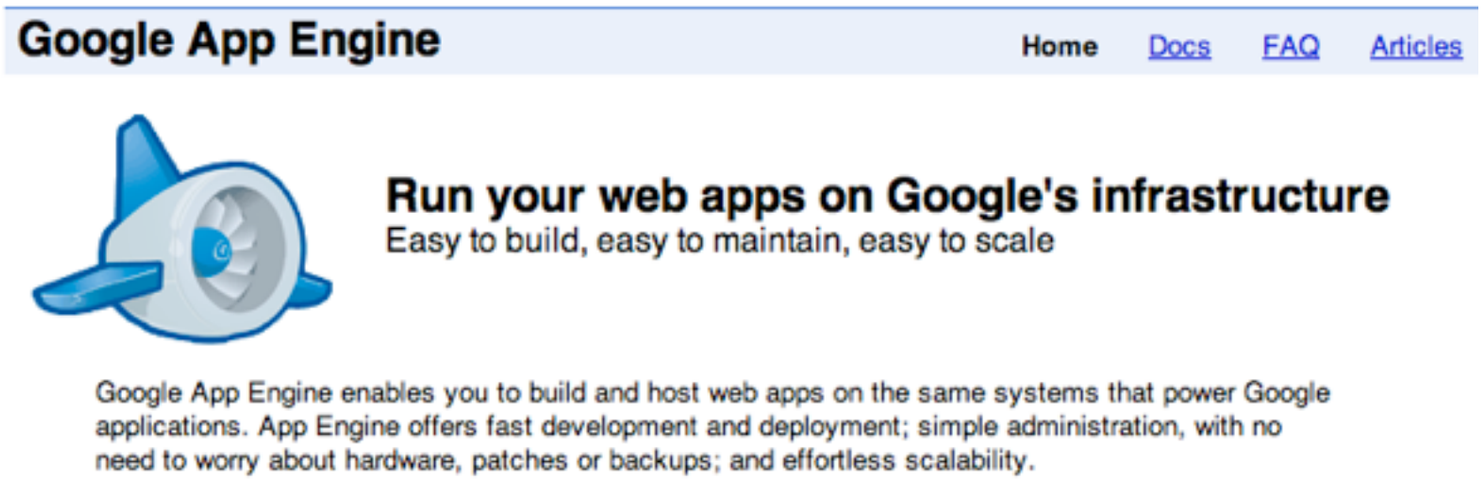
Everything as a Service



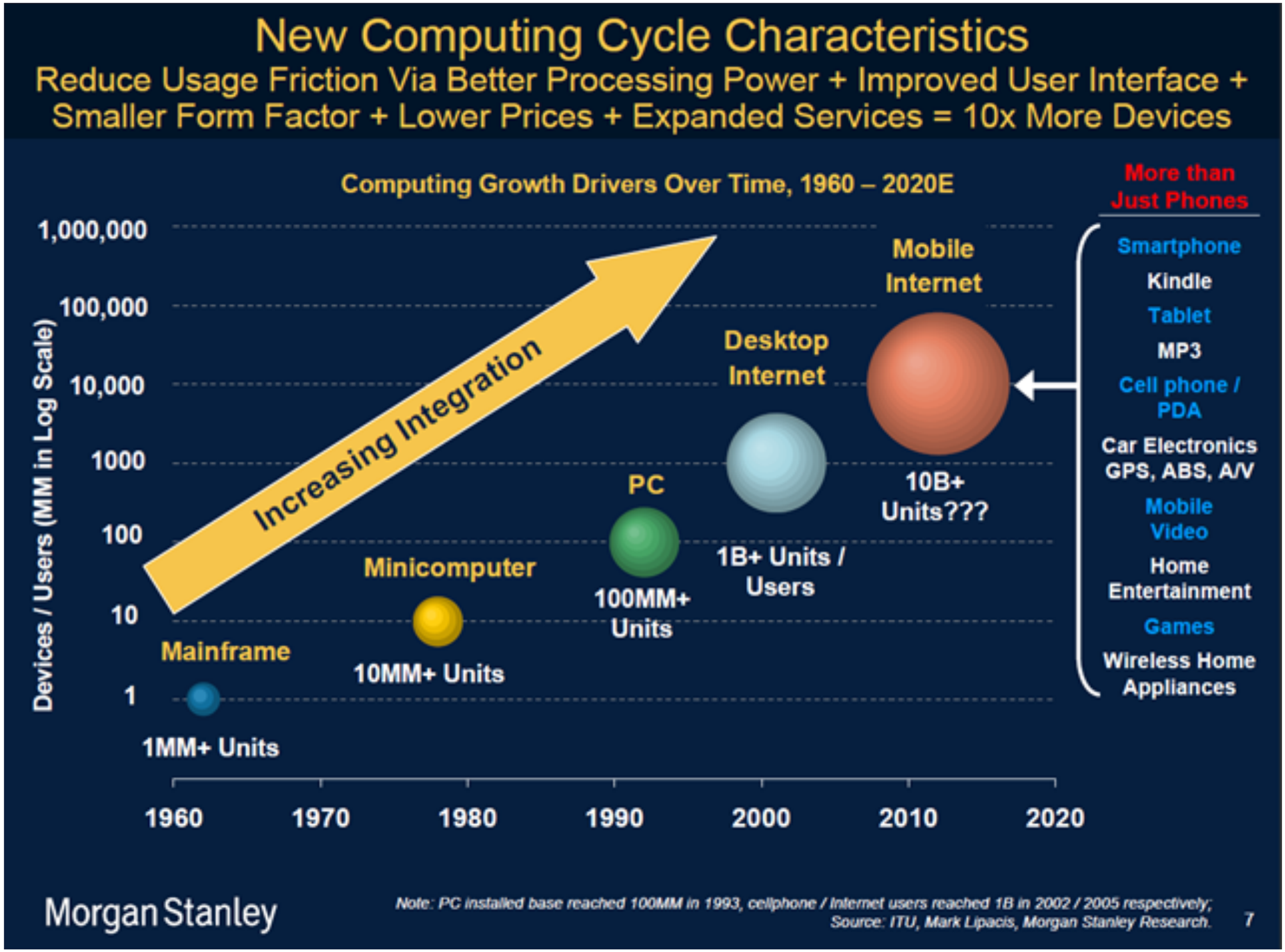
Infrastructure

Software

Platform

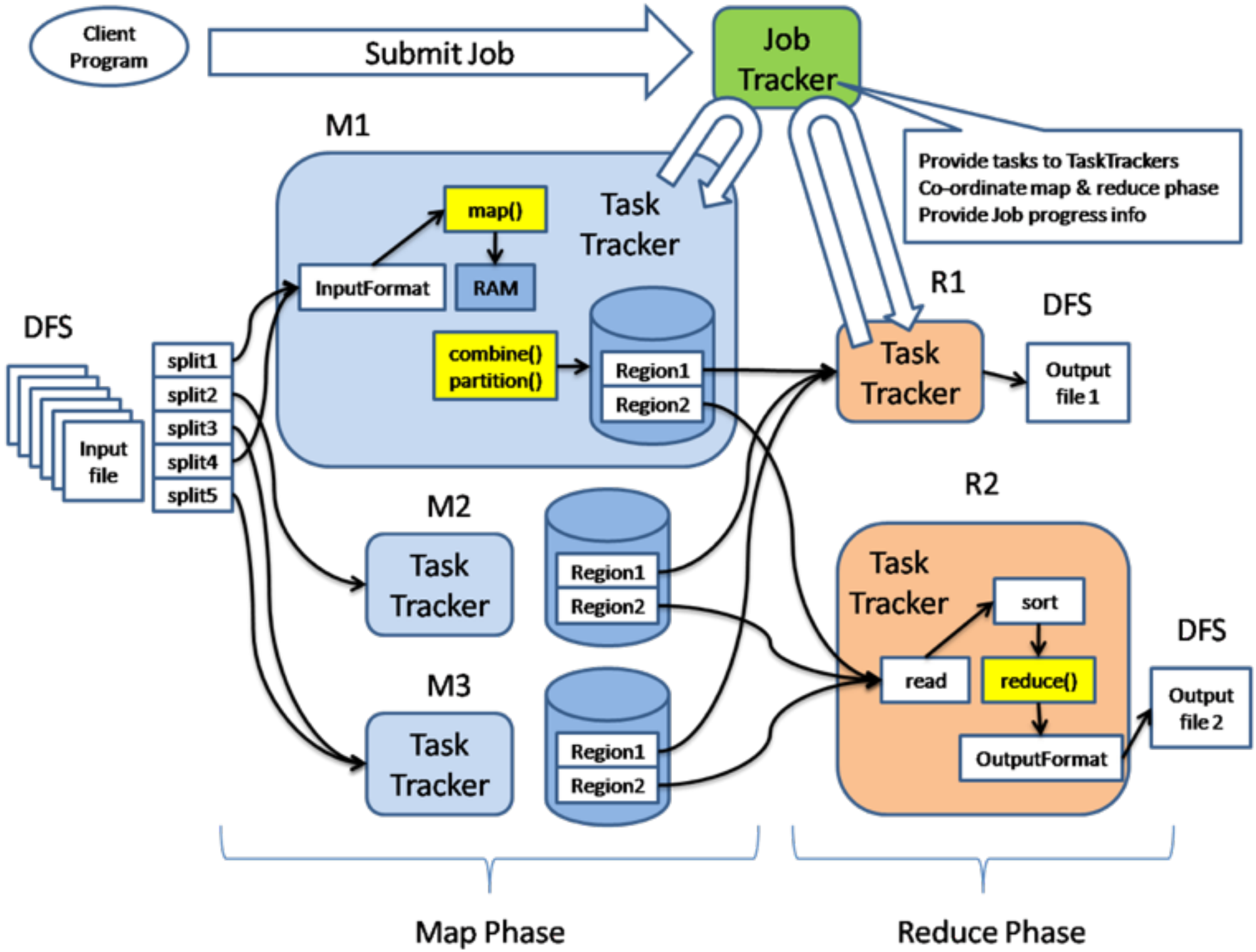


The World is going Mobile



HDFS	Google File System
Hadoop	Google MapReduce
HBase	Google BigTable

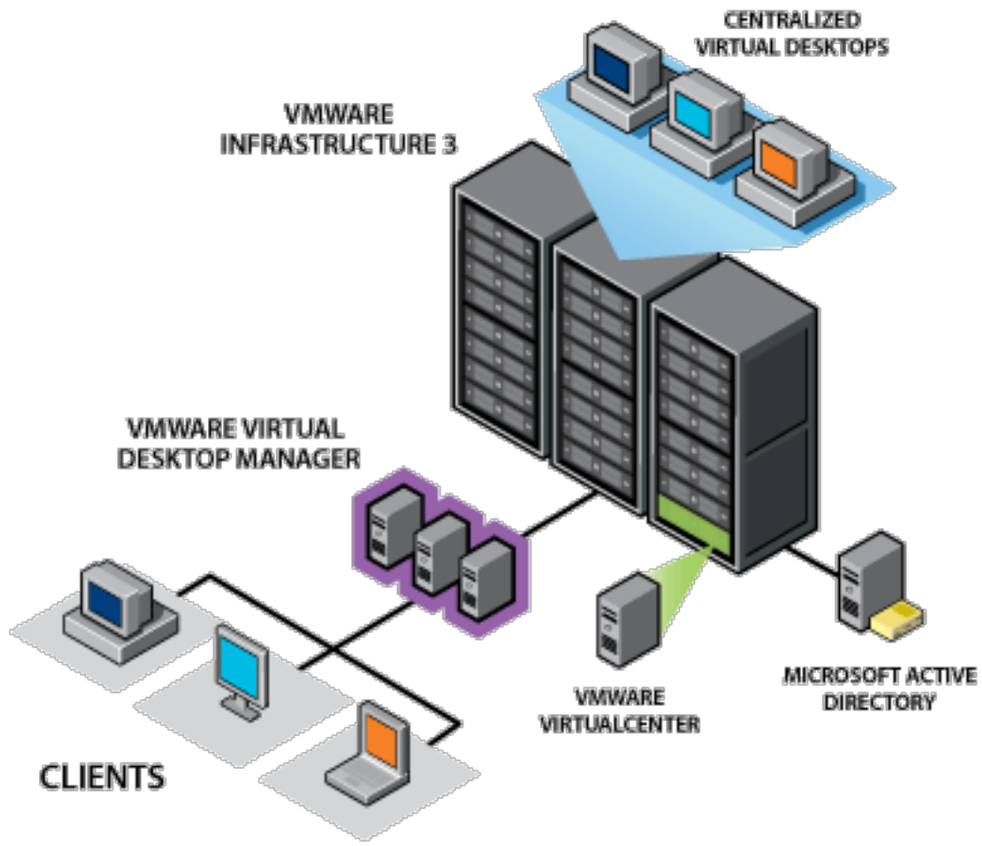
Map Reduce


Client Program
Submit Job
Job Tracker
M1
Task Tracker
map()
InputFormat
RAM
combine()
partition()
Region1
Region2
Provide tasks to TaskTrackers
Co-ordinate map & reduce phase
Provide Job progress info
R1
DFS
Task Tracker
Output file 1
DFS
split1
split2
split3
split4
split5
Input file
M2
Task Tracker
Region1
Region2
M3
Task Tracker
Region1
Region2
R2
Task Tracker
sort
read
reduce()
OutputFormat
DFS
Output file 2
Map Phase
Reduce Phase

Virtualization

vmware®

Xen™



QEMU
open source processor emulator

Where? & When?

Course Organization

- 48 hours: ~32 lessons, ~16 laboratory
- TAs (to be confirmed)
  - Alberto Gotta
  - Salvatore Trani
- Agreement on room and timetable
  - Currently: Mon 11-13 (room L1), Thu 11-13 (room C1)
  - Depending on availability
- Highly interactive lectures
- Laboratory
  - Java programming skills required
- Notes and references available online
  - Updated in real time on the course wiki
- Final examination: project + oral session
  - To be agreed with teacher