



Workflows as an Operational Tool Scientific Computing using Data Science

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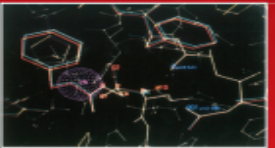
SDSC is 31 Years Young!

Providing Cyberinfrastructure for Research and Education

Established as a national
supercomputer resource center in 1985
by NSF

World leader in HPC, data-intensive
computing, and scientific data
management

Current strategic focus on “Big Data”
and “HPC Cloud” : versatile computing



In pioneering efforts in drug design, Paul Bash, et. al., using SDSC supercomputers, determine free energies of solvation for proteins and nucleic acids, and relative free energies for binding, published in *Science*.

1987

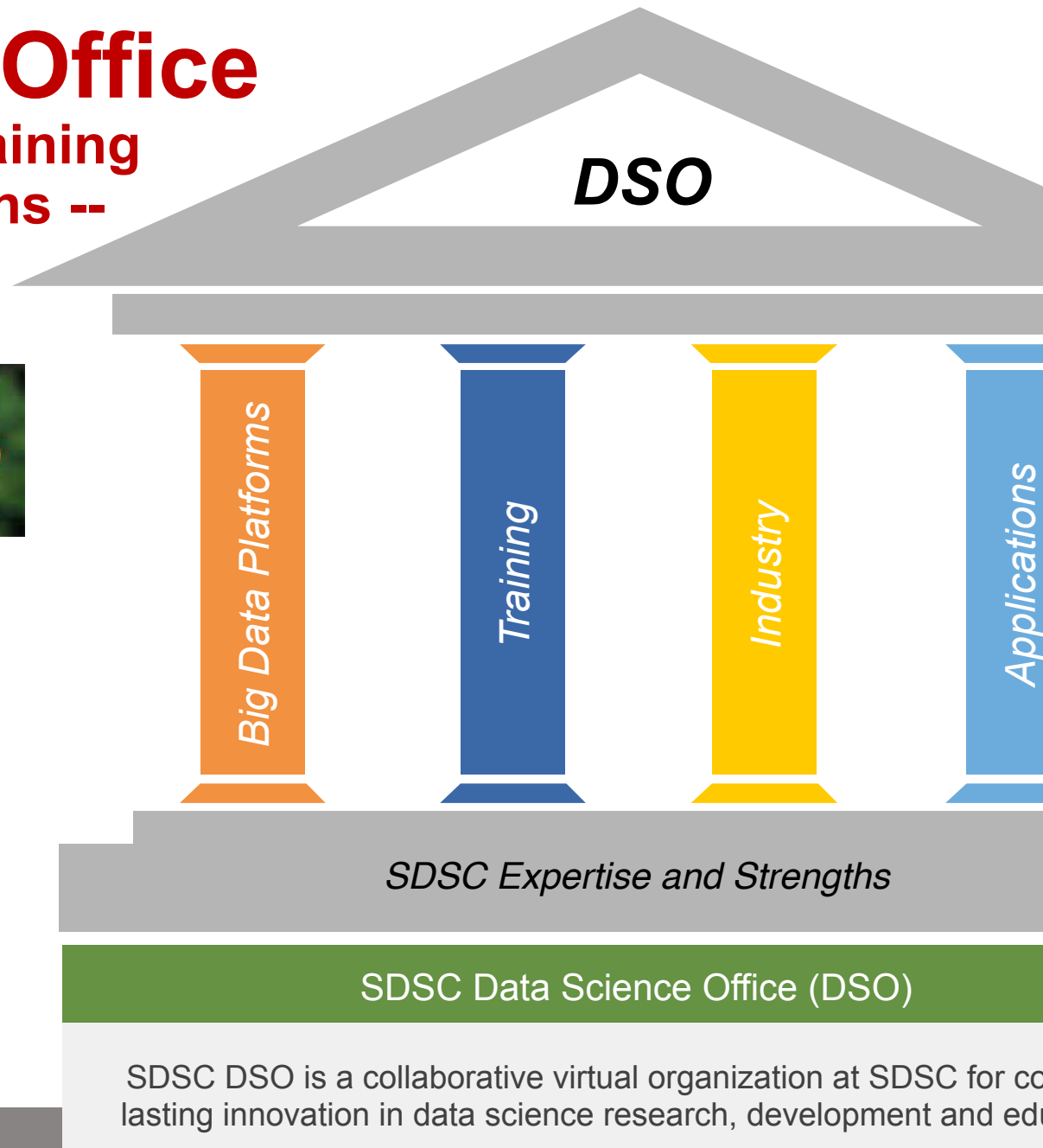
1991

With large-scale computer simulations on SDSC, researchers led by J. Andrew McCammon at UCSD show how one of the fastest enzymes in the world, acetylcholinesterase, works. Results are published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

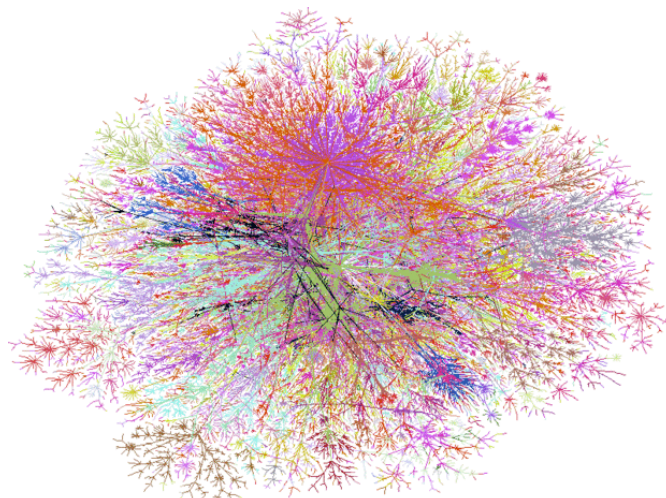
Two discoveries in drug design from 1987 and 1991

SDSC Data Science Office

-- Expertise, Systems and Training
for Data Science Applications --



Computing Today has Many Shapes and Sizes



COMPUTING AT
SCALE

BIG DATA

Requires:

- Data management
- Data-driven methods
- Scalable tools for dynamic coordination and stateful resource optimization
- Skilled interdisciplinary workforce

Enables dynamic data-driven applications

Computer-Aided Drug Discovery

Smart Cities

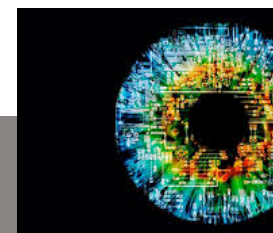
Disaster Resilience and Response

Manufacturing

Personalized Precision Medicine

Smart Grid and Energy Management

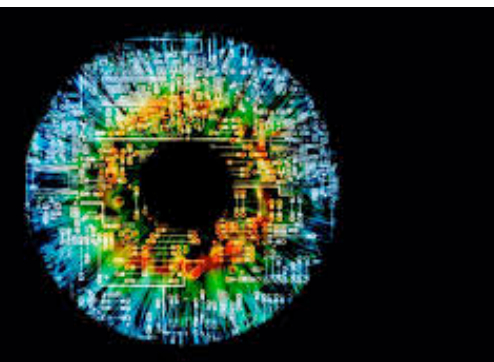
New era
data science



Needs and Trends

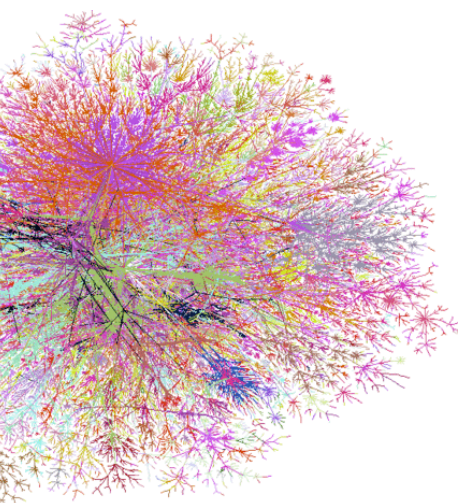
Scientific Computing under the Influence of Big Data and Cloud Systems

new era of data science!

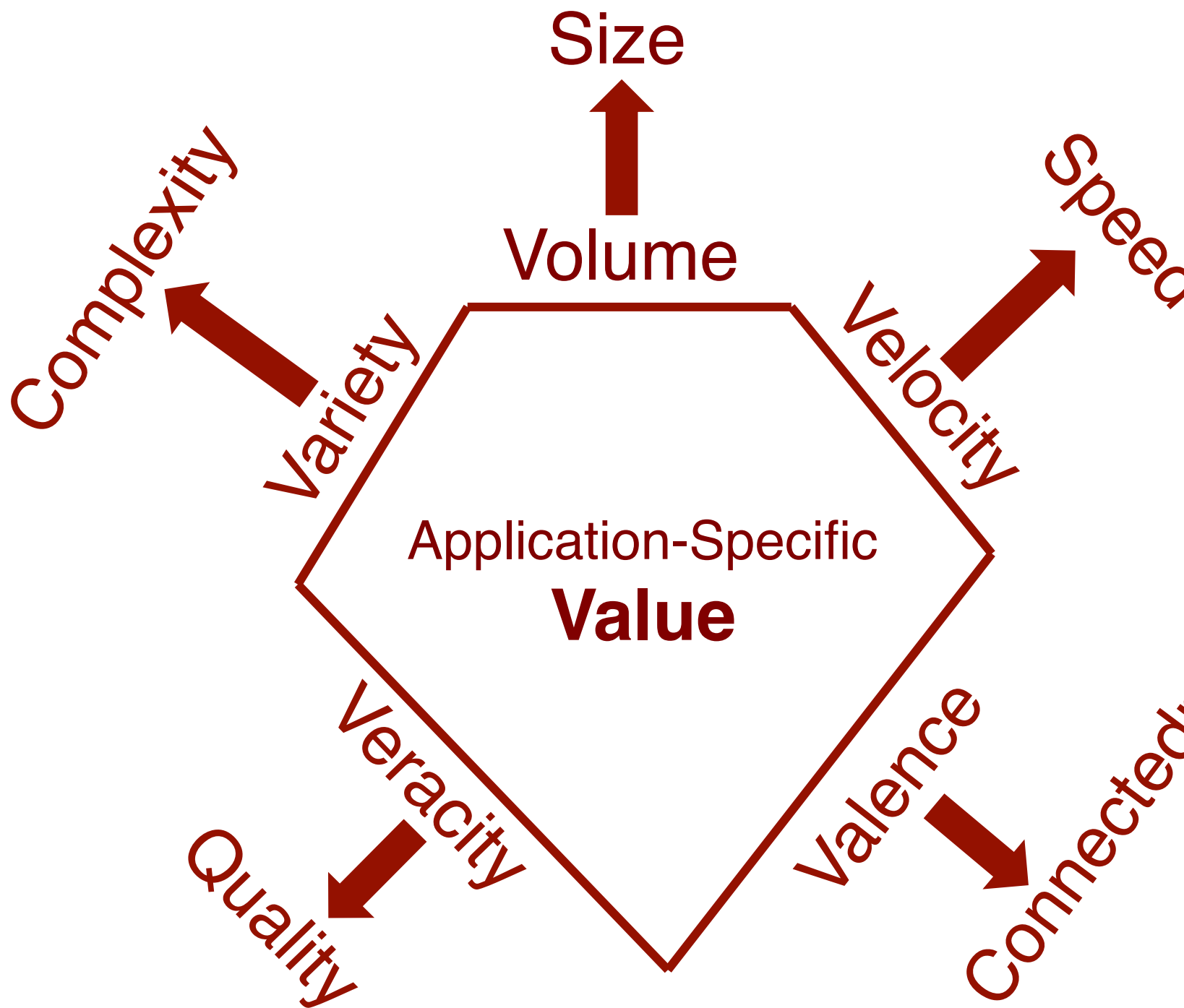


- More data-driven
- More dynamic
- More process-driven
- More collaborative
- More accountable
- More reproducible
- More interactive
- More heterogeneous

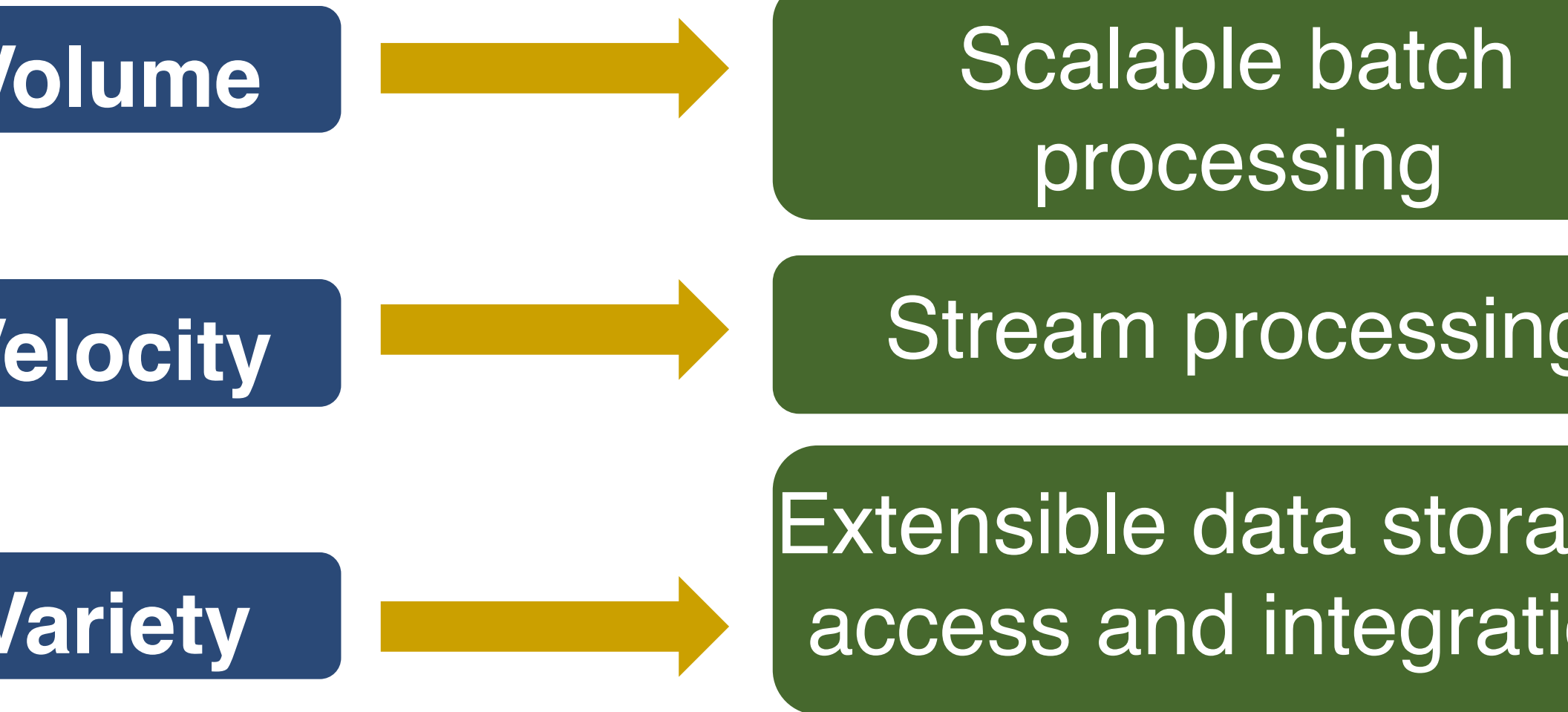




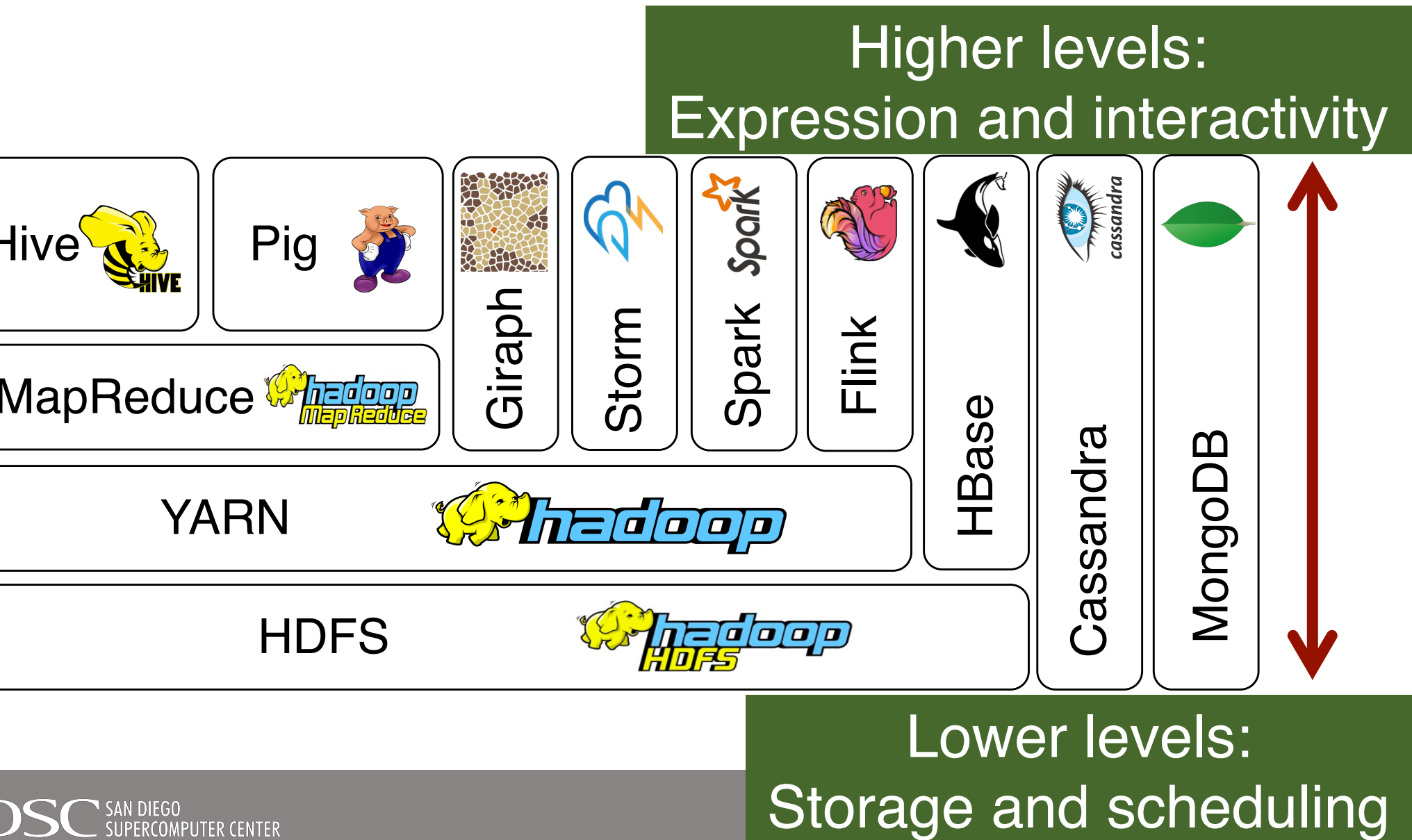
BIG DATA



Data Management and Processing in the Big Data Landscape has Unique Challenges!



These challenges come with new tools to tackle the



**How do we use
these new tools
and combine them
with existing
solutions in
scientific
computing and
data science?**

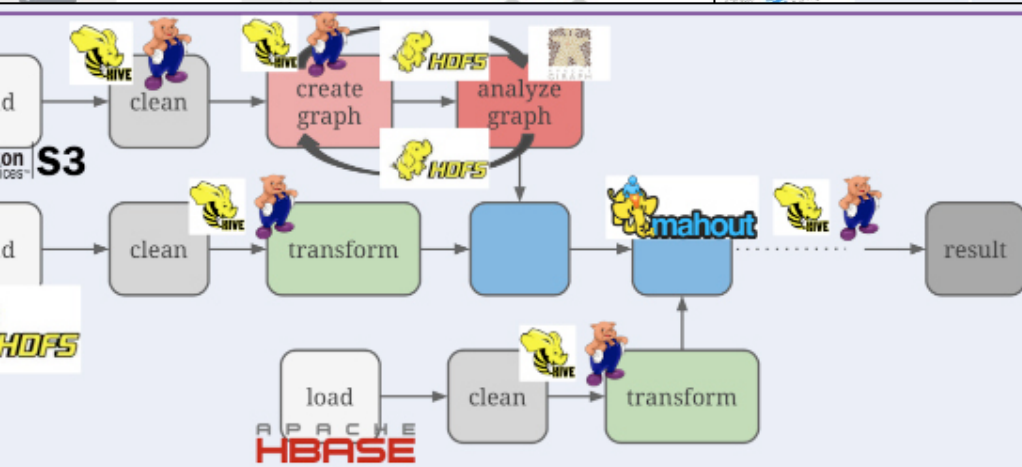
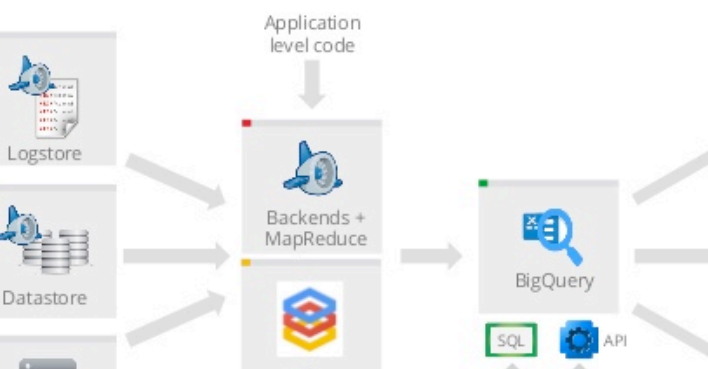
**COORDINATION AND
WORKFLOW MANAGEMENT**

**DATA INTEGRATION
AND PROCESSING**

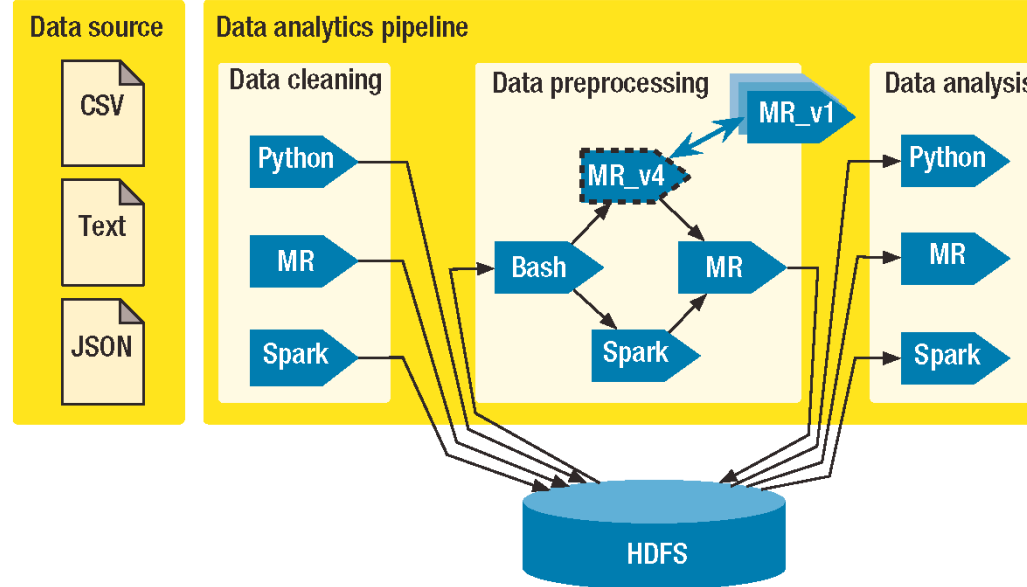
**DATA MANAGEMENT
AND STORAGE**

Sample Big Data Processing Pipeline

Data Processing Pipeline



The big data pipeline



Source: <https://www.computer.org/csdl/maqs/so/2016/02/mso2016020060.html>

Source: <http://www.mapr.com/blog/distributed-stream-and-graph-processing-apache-flink>

SUPERCOMPUTER CENTER

UC San Di

COORDINATION AND WORKFLOW MANAGEMENT



Apache
Zookeeper



<http://kepler-project.org>

Research Challenges

How to easily program a workflow using the Big Data Patterns?

How to parallelize legacy tools for Big Data?

Which pattern(s) to use under which Big Data engine to use, e.g., as Hadoop or Spark?

End-to-end performance prediction for Big Data applications/workflows (from input to output)

Knowledge based: Analyze performance using profiling techniques and dependency analysis

Data driven: Predict performance based on execution history (provenance) using machine learning techniques

On-demand resource provisioning and scheduling for Big Data applications (where and how to run)

Find the best resource allocation based on execution objectives and performance predictions

Find the best workflow and task configuration on the allocated resources

Using Big Data Patterns in Kepler Workflow

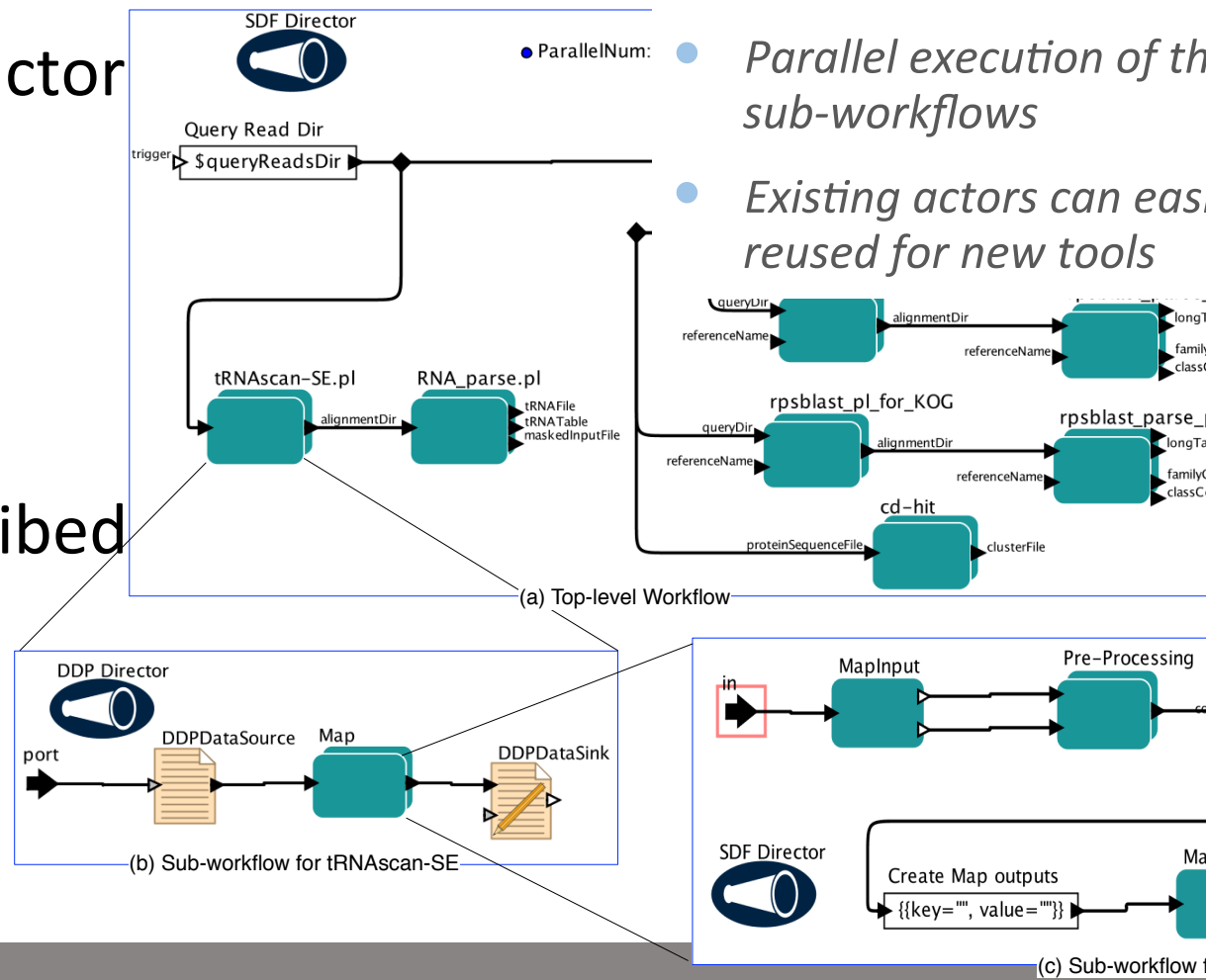
define a separate DDP
(Distributed Data-Parallel) task/actor
for each pattern

These DDP actors partition input
data and process each partition
separately

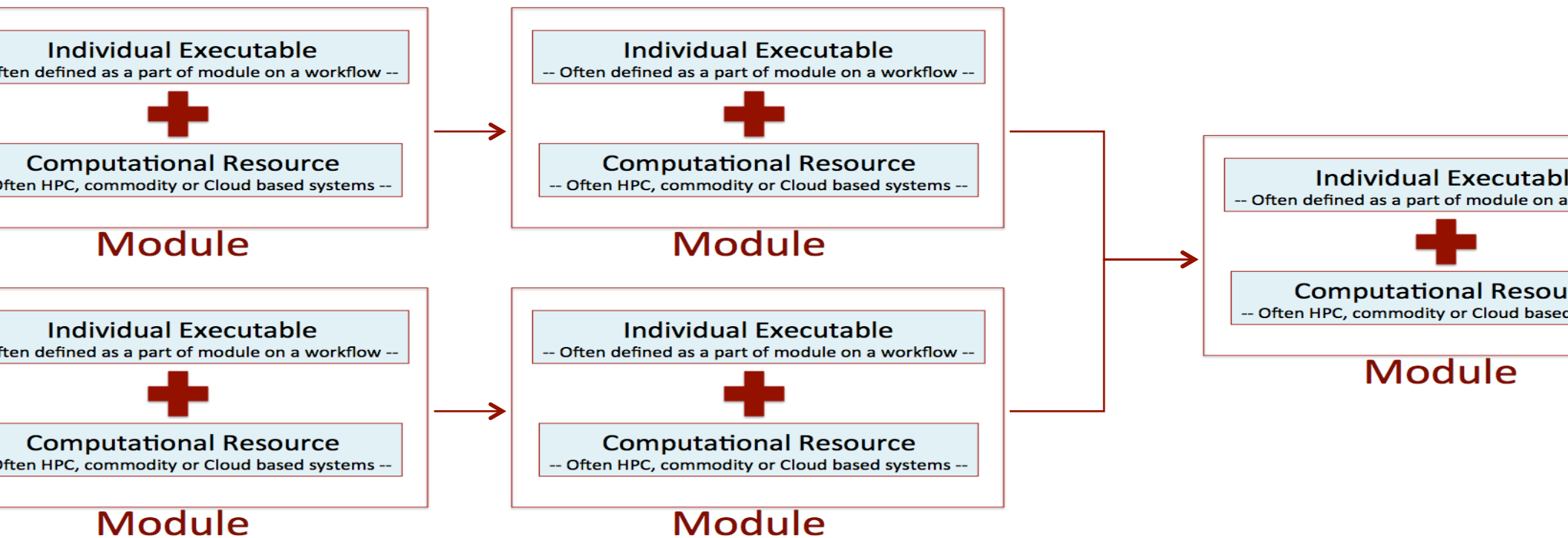
User-defined functions are described
as sub-workflows of DDP actors

DDP director: executes DDP
workflows on top of Big Data
engines

- Visual programming
- Parallel execution of the sub-workflows
- Existing actors can easily be reused for new tools

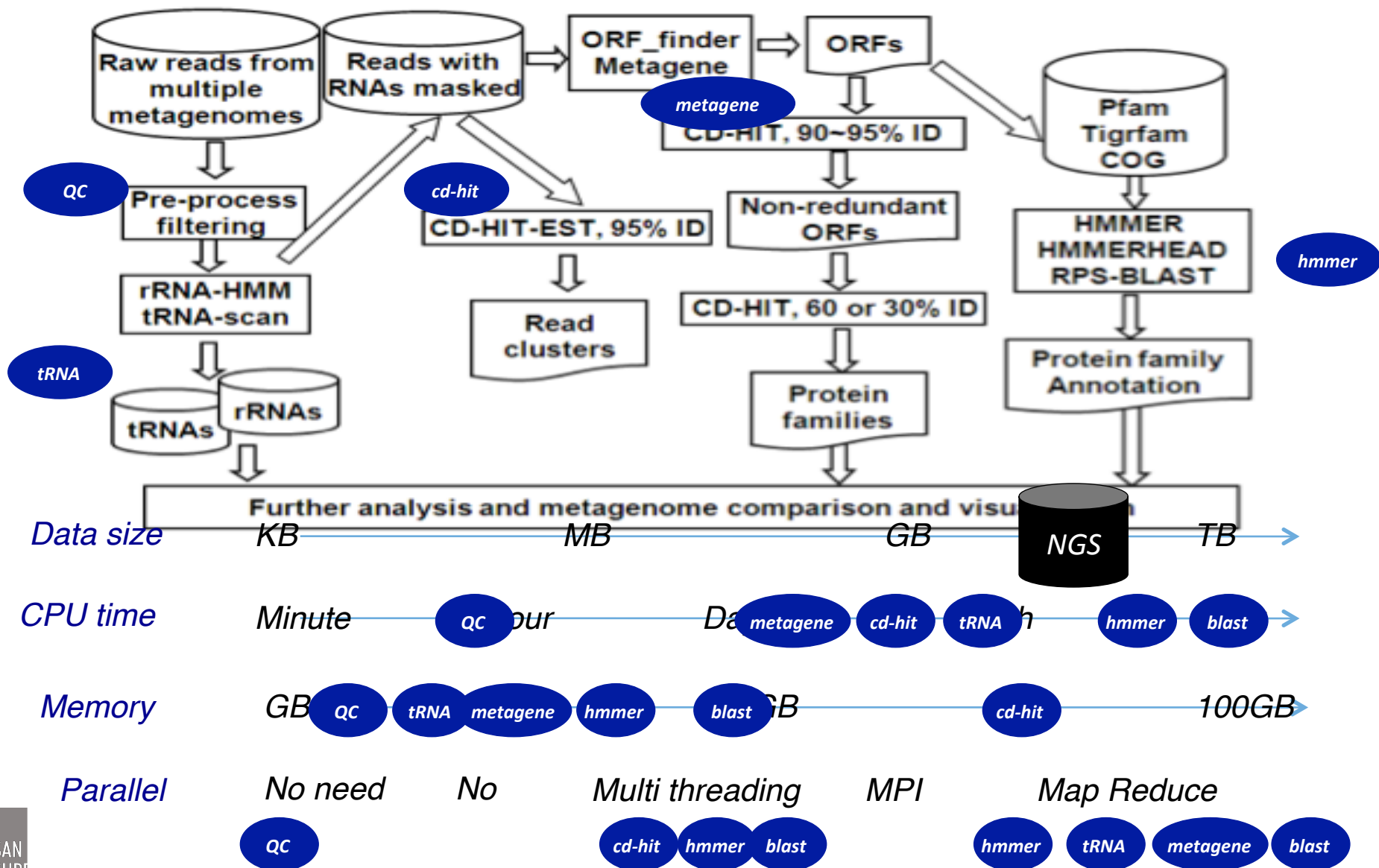


Workflow is a combination of modules running in places and interacting with each other via data or message passing via a connection.

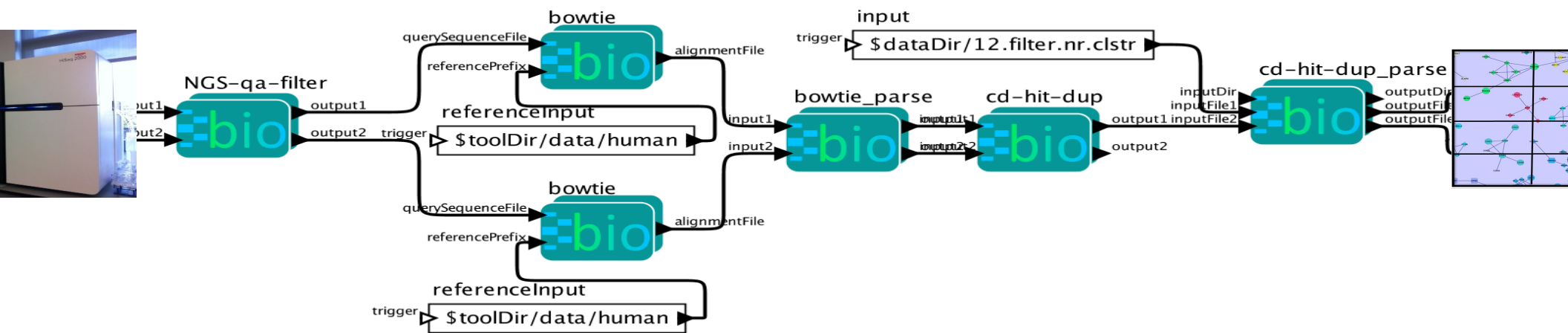


Workflow Performance == Composed Module Performance on an Infrastructure Instance

RAMMCAP



Optimization of Heterogeneous Resource Utilization using bioKeeper



Execution Platforms

Local Cluster Resources



Cloud Resources



National Resources



more traditional HPC and HTC workloads to the

*Dynamic data-driven coordination
& resource optimization*

Requires:



*Ability to explore and scale on
multiple platforms*

**Are workflows increasingly becoming the
dynamic operations research tool for science**

Challenge: Make workflows more aware of distributed system and application state!

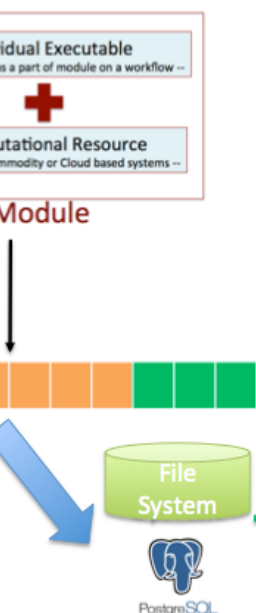
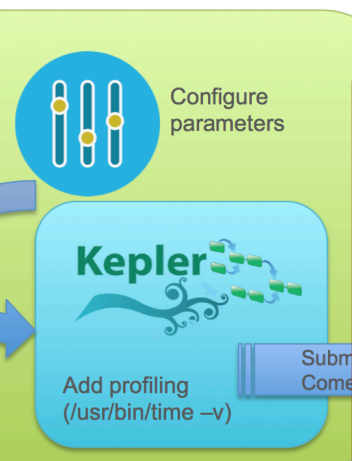
me steps to get there...

Analyze each task in a workflow as an individual module based on all past executions of that executable task.

Model workflow performance as an aggregate of predictions of individual tasks to form prediction for entire workflow.

Include system level analytics at the workflow level to make sure scheduling can use system level information to account in a dynamic data-driven way.

1. Profiling Framework



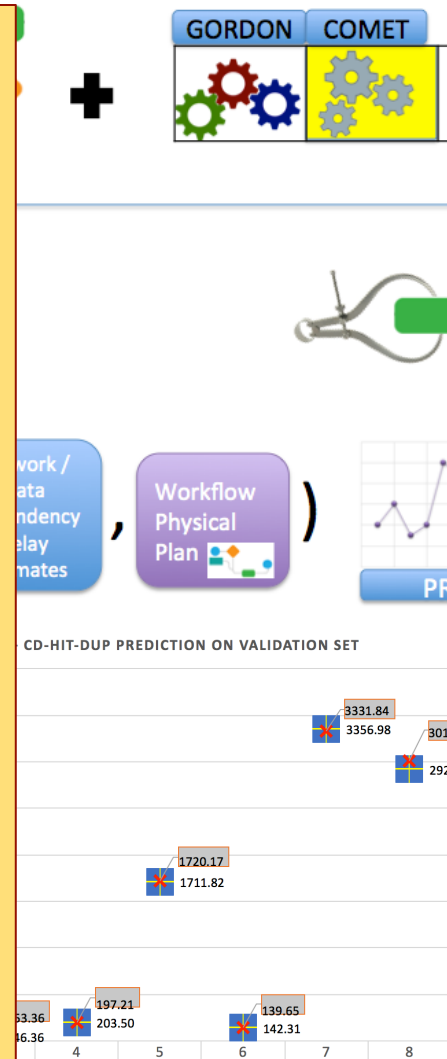
Feature Selection and Training

3. Module Performance Prediction Workflow Composition (f)

**Uses existing tools and
computing systems!**

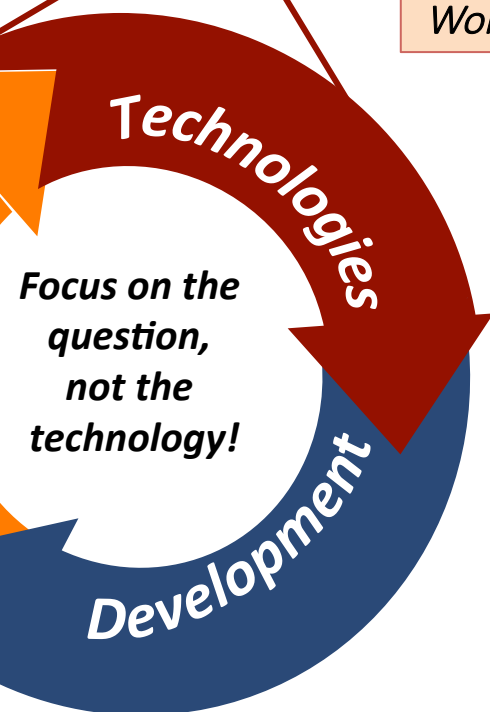
**Computing is just one part
of big data workflows...**

... new methods needed!

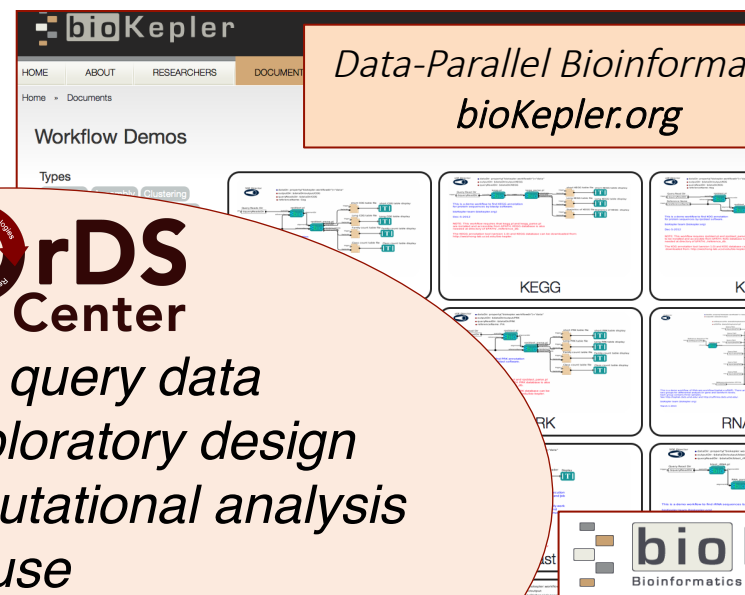
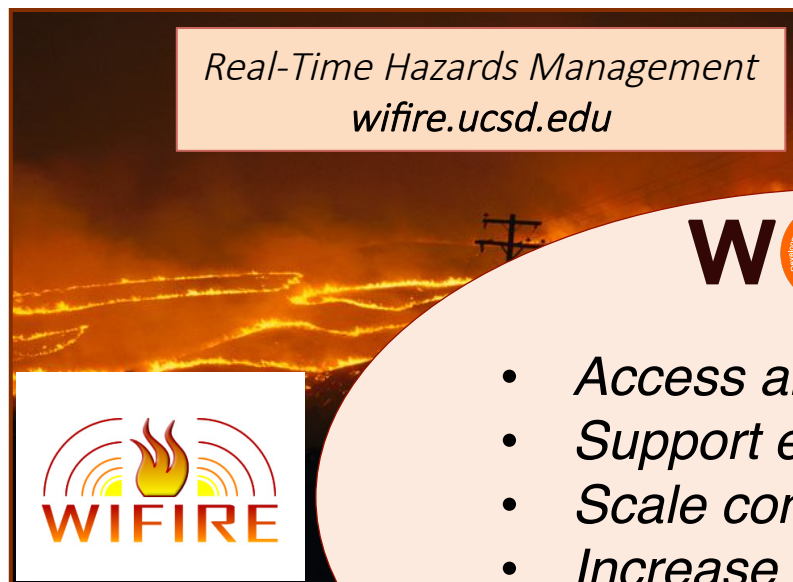


3-a: Module Prediction: Single Predictor For Two Independent Software Tools

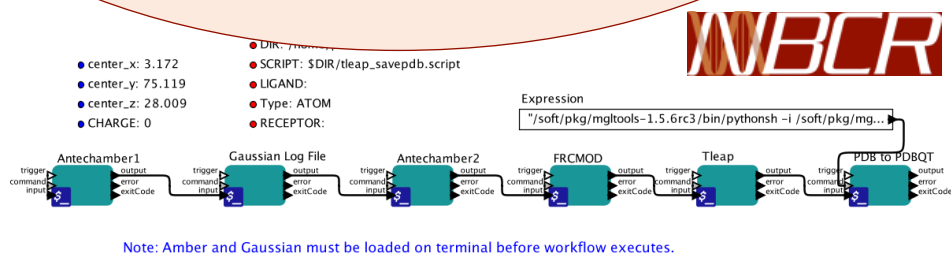
Workflows for Data Science Center of Excellence at SDSC



Goal: Methodology and tool development to build automated operational workflow-driven simulation architectures on big data and HPC platforms.

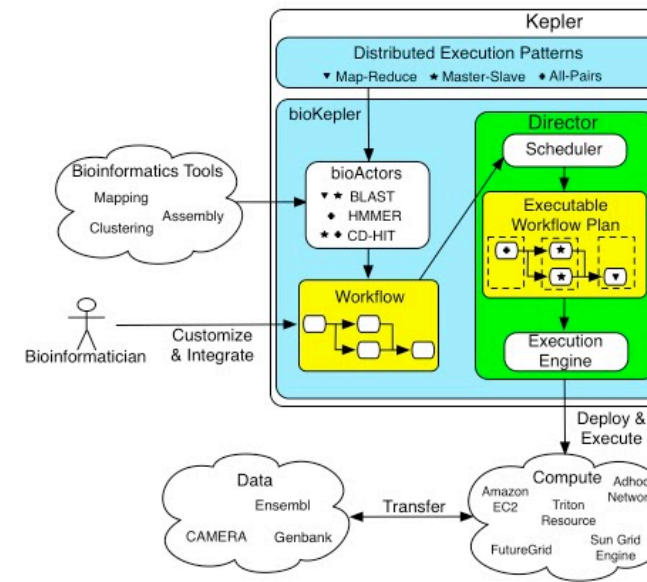
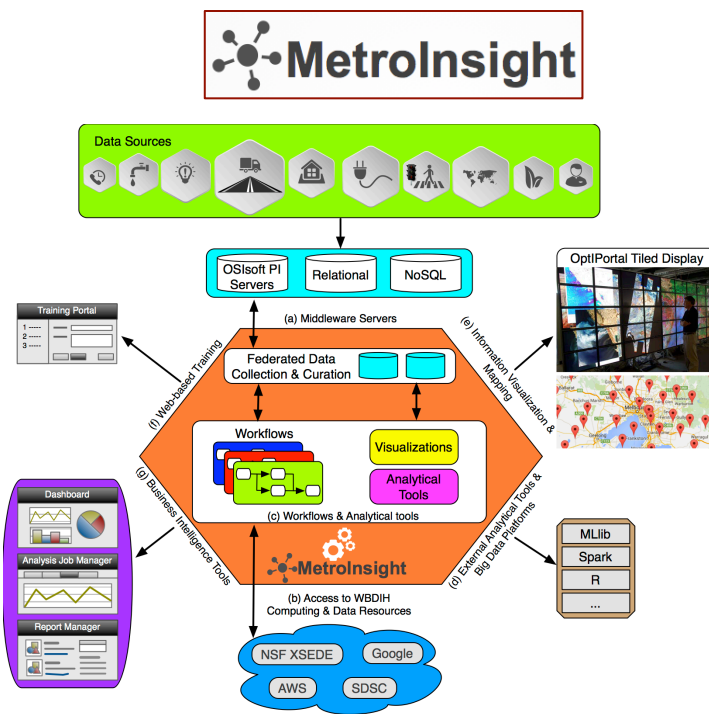
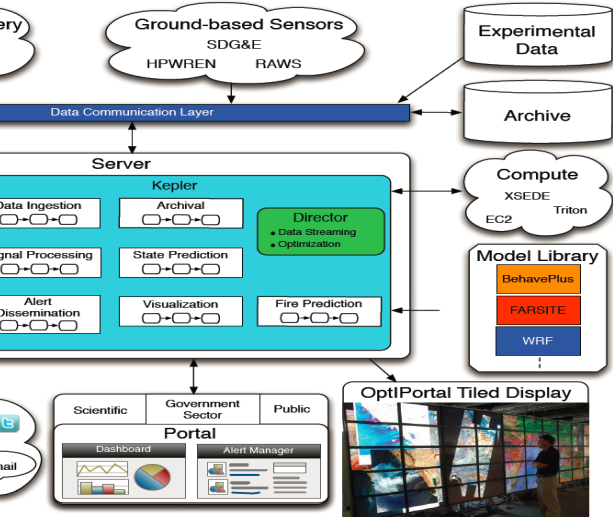


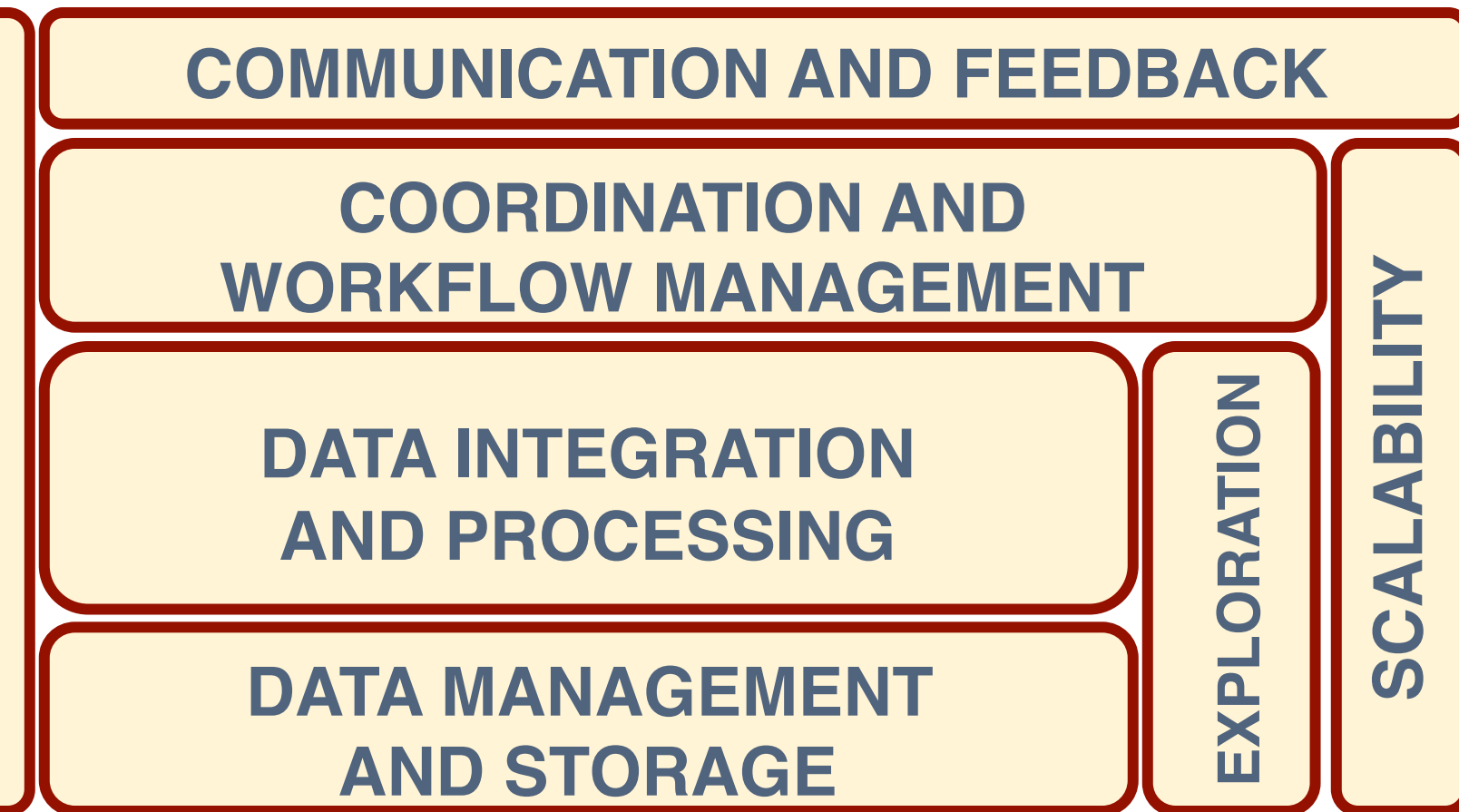
- Access and query data
- Support exploratory design
- Scale computational analysis
- Increase reuse
- Save time, energy and money
- Formalize and standardize

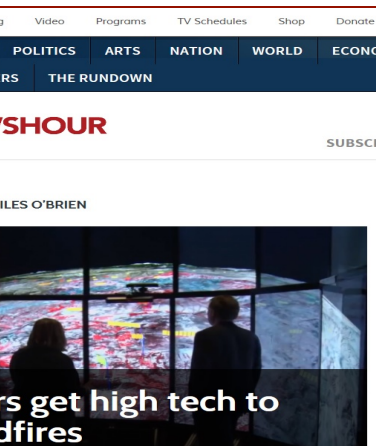


Scalable Automated Molecular Dynamics and Drug Discovery
nbcrc.ucsd.edu

Examples: Use of Workflows as an Application Integration Tool for “Big” Data and Computational Science







Towards an Integrated Cyberinfrastructure for Scalable Data-Driven Monitoring, Dynamic Prediction and Resilience of Wildfires



by Altintas¹, Jessica Block², Raymond de Callafon³, Daniel Crawl¹, Charles Cowart¹, Amarnath Gupta¹, Mai Ngu
Hans-Werner Braun¹, Jurgen Schulze², Michael Gollner⁴, Arnaud Trouve⁴ and Larry Smarr²

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This work was supported mainly by NSF-1331615 under CI, Information Technology Research and SEES Hazards programs, and in part by NSF-112661, NSF-1062565 and NSF- 0941692.

wifire.ucsd.edu

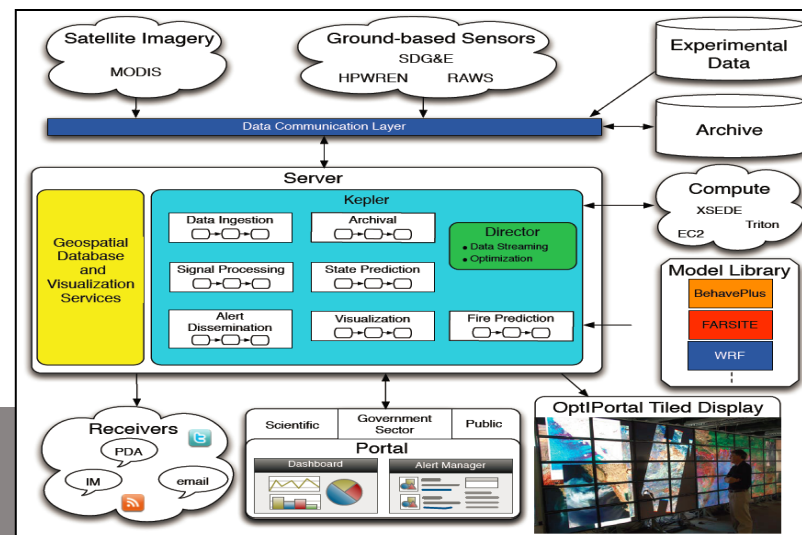
WIFIRE: A Scalable Data-Driven Monitoring, Dynamic Prediction and Resilience Cyberinfrastructure for Wildfire



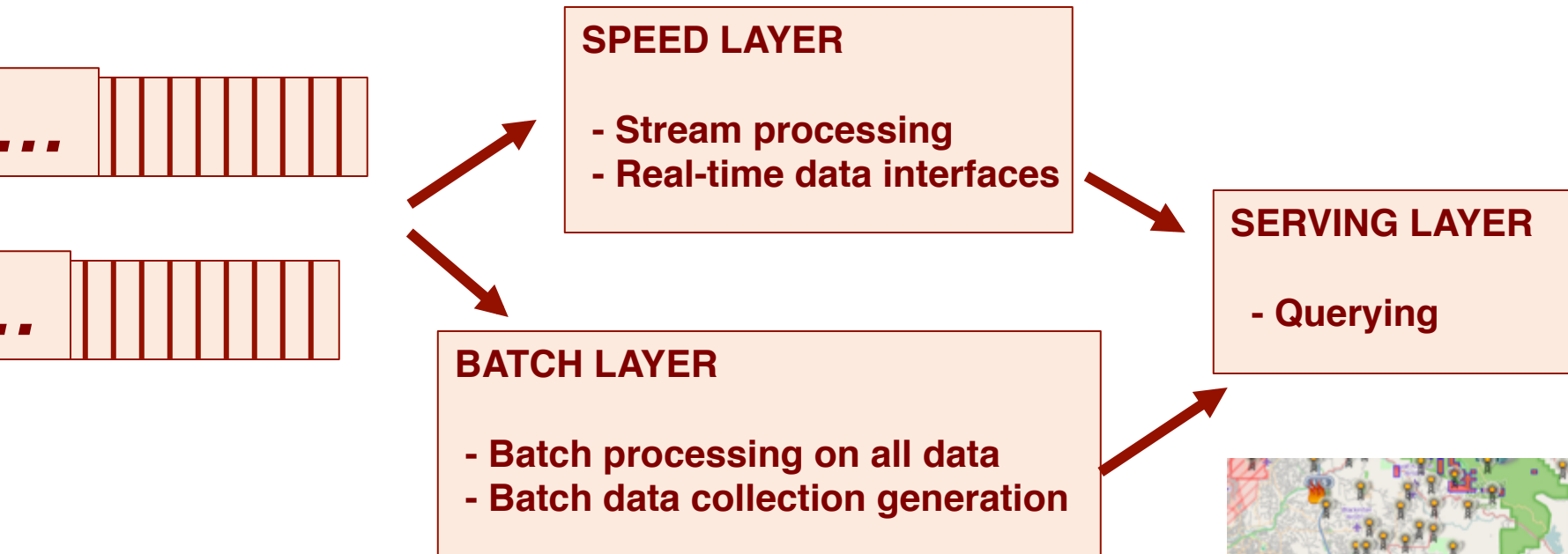
g Data



Monitoring
Visualization
Fire Modeling



Hybrid Data Processing Architecture



Data sources formally described

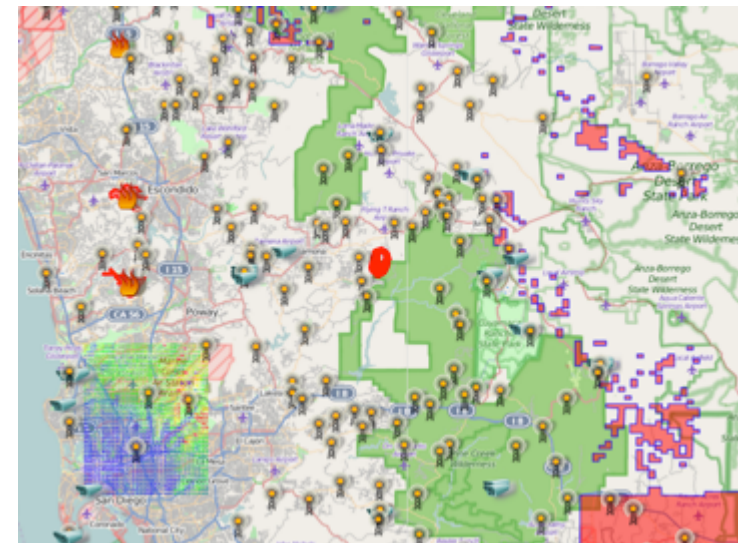
Data merged from multiple sources into a single, unified model

Measurements from weather stations and cameras

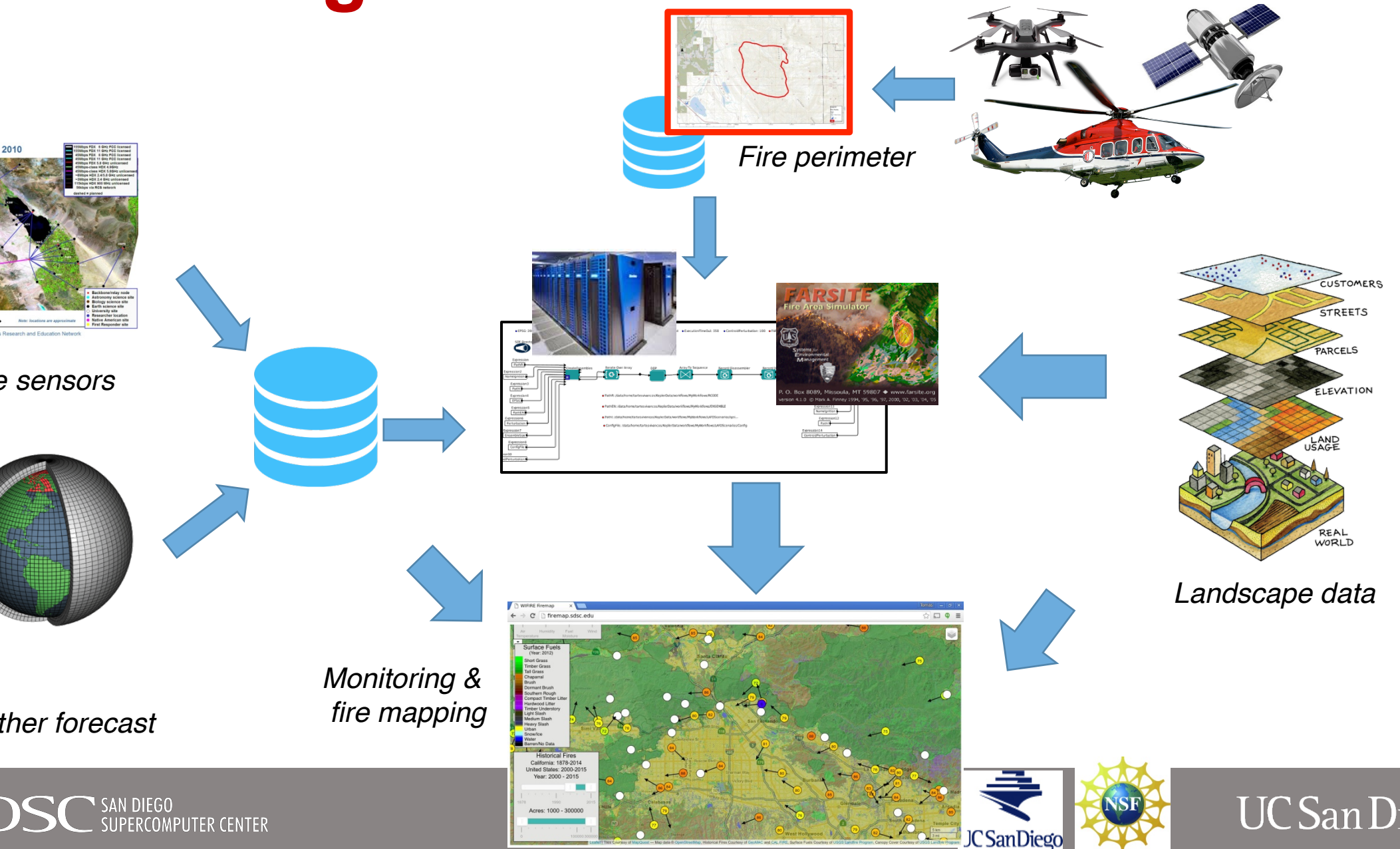
Fire perimeters, e.g., InciWeb, GeoMac, SANDAG

Model output, e.g., FARSITE, Firefly, etc.

Unified REST interface to access data multiple formats

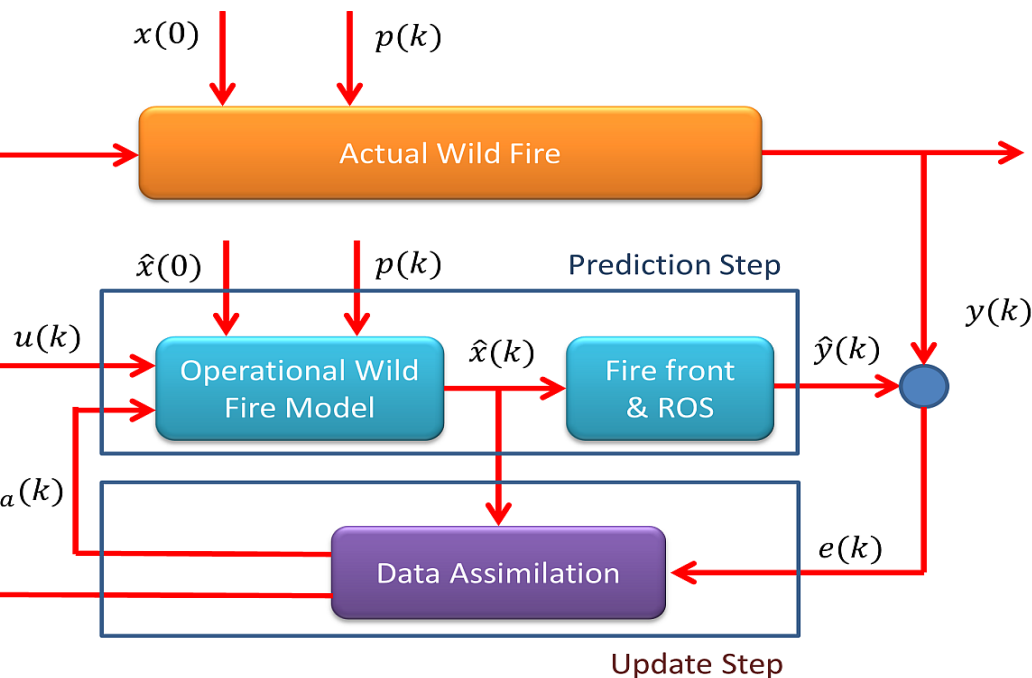


Modeling Workflows in WIFIRE



Closing the Loop using Big Data

-- Wildfire Behavior Modeling and Data Assimilation --



Conceptual Data Assimilation Workflow with Prediction and Update Steps using Sensor Data

- Computational costs for existing models too high for real-time analysis
- *a priori* \rightarrow *a posteriori*
 - Parameter estimation to make adjustments to the (input) parameters
 - State estimation to adjust the simulated fire front location with posteriori update/measurement and actual fire front location

Summary: Three questions about convergent workflow applications! (Out of many...)

Why exploratory
can in the loop
components:

How can we scale the
products of
exploratory steps in
production mode?

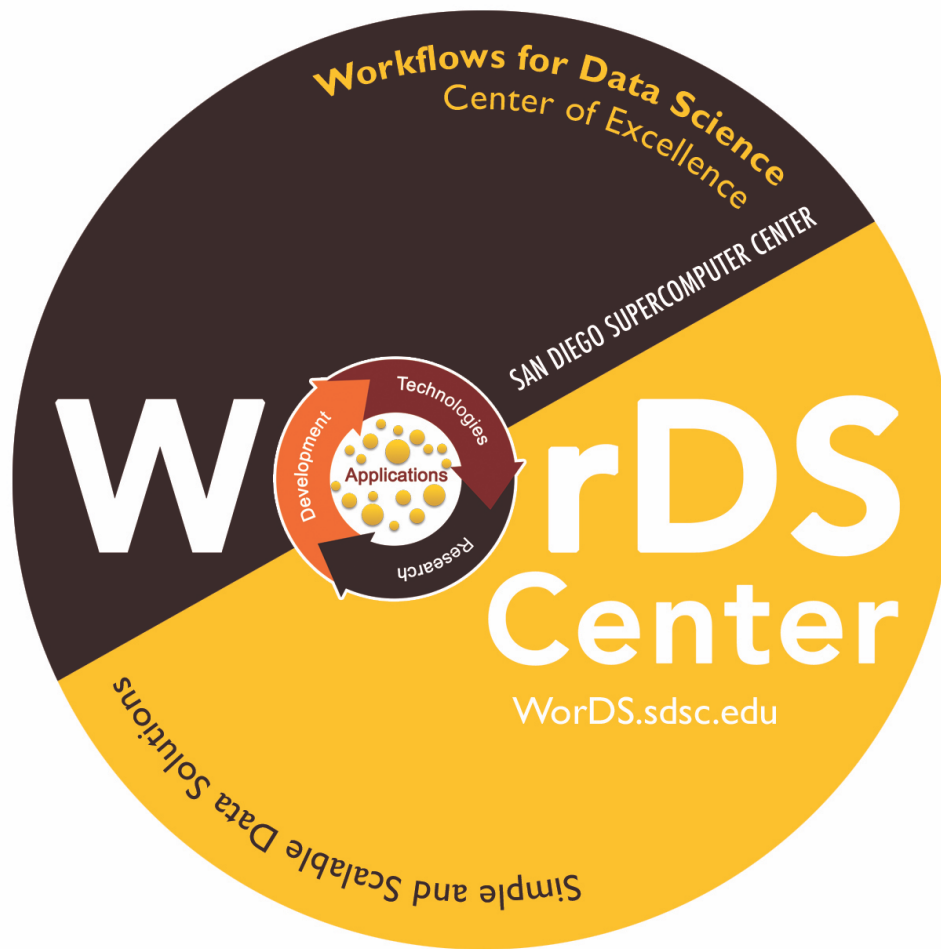
Needs to run different
parts of the workflow on
changing distributed
platforms:

Is workflow scheduling a
closed control loop
problem?

Accountability and
reporting needed
each step:

What does
provenance and
reproducibility mean
in dynamic
applications?

Questions?



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