



From Clouds to blue sky research

Unconventional Grid Programming

Thierry Priol, INRIA

Joint work with Jean-Pierre Banâtre & Yann Radenac



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Clusters and Computational Grids for Scientific Computing

September 14 - 17, 2008 Highland Lake Inn Flat Rock, North Carolina, USA

CCGSC 2008

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<mark>oday</mark> Sep 17	AM Clouds / PM Sun	21° 12°	20%	21°C Protect Your Home from Water Damage
'hu Sep 18	Sunny	26° 13°	20%	26°C

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CCGSC 2008

Plan

- Why Unconventional Grid Programming ?
- Chemical Programming
 - Principle and examples
 - High Order Chemical Language (HOCL)
- Desktop Grid Programming with HOCL
 - Chemical Desktop Grid
 - Example of a Grid Chemical program and its execution
- Conclusion & Perspectives





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The New Hork Times April 1st, 2010

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The New York Times April 1st, 2010

EU Researchers in High-Energy Physics did not get the Nobel prize due to Censored by the EU authorities that prevented them to discover the Higgs Bozon despite billions of \in spent to build the Large Hadron Collider and ~100 M \in for the computing infrastructure



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Early warning from well-known computer scientists :

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Early warning from well-known computer scientists :

"You know that you are dealing with a distributed system when you are prevented from getting your work done because a node you never heard of has crashed."

Leslie Lamport





The New York Times April 1st, 2010

EU Researchers in High-Energy Physics did not get the Nobel prize due to **an Unreliable Grid Infrastructure** that prevented them to discover the Higgs Bozon despite billions of \in spent to build the Large Hadron Collider and ~100 M \in for the computing infrastructure



"You know that you are dealing with a distributed system when you are prevented from getting your work done because a node you never heard of has crashed." Leslie Lamport "Grid environments will require a rethinking of existing programming models and, most likely, new thinking about novel models more suitable for specific characteristics of grid applications and environments."

I. Foster & K. Kesselman

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Was just a nightmare or a foreboding ?

EGEE Grid infrastructure

- A 9-month study of the SEE-VO (Feb'06-Nov'06) showed that 52% of the jobs failed.
- Some people say it is now 5-10% some others mention 30% ?



Grid infrastructures = uncertainty & complexity

- Lack of a "real" global state: should we pay the cost of knowing everything ?
- Unprecedented level of complexity
- Hardware and software failures

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How to deal with such complexity and uncertainty ?

Adaptive and autonomic systems are the most promising approaches to cope with complexity and uncertainty

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Current approaches to design adaptive and autonomic systems

Frameworks for adaptive / autonomic systems

• Many many specialized frameworks depending on the targeted systems (realtime, parallel, distributed) or applications (multimedia, HPC, ...)

But what about a programming model?

- Not only for applications but for Grid middleware as well
- Are there any available that would have autonomic/adaptive behaviors ?

Unconventional Programming Paradigms

- Most of them are nature-inspired paradigms
 - Nature has proved to be successful to cope with scalability and faults
 - Scale: the *average* adult is made up of 100 trillion cells
 - Faults: 50,000,000 of the cells in my body will have died and been replaced with others, all while you have been reading this sentence ... and you did not notice this (hopefully...)
- Some examples
 - Amorphous (agent-based with local interaction)
 - Swarm (global behaviors emerging from local behaviors of swarm members)
 - Bio-inspired (genetic programming, evolutionary, neural, ...)
 - Chemical (analogy with chemical reactions)

Chemical Programming

- Initial work from Jean-Pierre Banâtre and Daniel Le Métayer (1986)
- Programming model using chemistry as a metaphor

Programming Objects	Chemistry
Data	Molecule
Multiset	Solution
Computation	Reaction

• Execution model using chemistry as a metaphor

Properties	Chemistry
Implicit parallelism Non determinism	Brownian motion

• Programming by a set of rewriting rules operating on a multiset

replace x,y by x if x div y

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instead of

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• Properties

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- Properties
 - Intuitive model

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- Properties
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- A well suited programming model when dealing with systems with unbounded "things"

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- Properties
 - Intuitive model
 - Non-determinism
 - Mutual exclusion & atomic capture
 - Proof of properties (termination)
 - Parallel execution is implicit
- A well suited programming model when dealing with systems with unbounded "things"
 - No explicit iteration requiring to know the number of "things"

Chemical Programming Principle

• Example: computing prime numbers less than 10

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13











Higher Order Chemical Language (HOCL)

- Higher-order extension of the Gamma language
 - Reaction rules are molecules like data elements
 - Reaction rules can replace reactions rules in an inert solution only
- Based on the γ-calculus
- A HOCL program is a chemical solution of molecules $\langle M_1\,,\,\ldots\,,\,M_n\rangle$
 - A molecule can be an atom
 - Atoms A_i may be:
 - Integers, strings, . . . any external object
 - Tuples A_1 : · · · : A_k
 - Sub-solutions
 - -One-shot rules: one P by M if C
 - -N-shot rules: replace P by M if C
 - Multiplicity: X², X[∞], X⁻¹

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HOCL example : the high-order

The greatest prime number that is less than 10:

let sieve = replace x, y by x if x div y in

let max = replace x, y by x if $x \ge y$ in

 $\langle\langle sieve, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 \rangle$, **one** $\langle sieve = x, \omega \rangle$ by ω , max \rangle



HOCL example : the high-order

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Chemical Desktop Grid

- Grid viewed as a chemical solution
 - Resources = solutions/molecules
 - Coordination = chemical reactions
- Chemical program as
 - A specification of the application
 - Applications represented as a set of rules and data elements
 - Done by the application programmer
 - A specification of the coordination
 - Coordination represented a set of rules and data elements
 - Mapping of rules to solutions representing resources
 - Done by a Grid specialist

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let newRes = replace \omega by Grid.getNewRes(): \langle \rangle, \omega
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                         if Grid.willBeRemoved(r1) ^
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runSieve, split, findDistReactives,
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```

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Generate a pair of elements

(x:y) that satisfies the

condition x div y

```
let findLocalReactives = replace x, y by x:y if x div y in
let runSieve = replace r:\langle x:y, \omega \rangle by r:\langle x, \omega \rangle in
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element



Replace a pair by its first

```
let findLocalReactives = replace x, y by x:y if x div y in
let runSieve = replace r:\langle x:y, \omega \rangle by r:\langle x, \omega \rangle in
let split = replace r1:\langle x1:y1, x2:y2, \omega1, \omega2 \rangle, r2:\langle \rangle
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Split the computation when a new resource joins the Grid

```
let findLocalReactives = replace x, y by x:y if x div y in
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 $R2:\langle\rangle$, . . , $Rn:\langle\rangle$, runSieve, split, findDistReactives, newRes, remRes, migrate \rangle

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solutions



React with two elements that

belong to two distinct

```
let findLocalReactives = replace x, y by x:y if x div y in
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R2:(), . . . , Rn:(), runSieve, split, findDistReactives, newRes, remRes, migrate>

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resources



Adding and removing of

```
let findLocalReactives = replace x, y by x:y if x div y in
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40 ans

Clusters and Computational Grids for Scientific Computing - CCGSC 2008 September 14 - 17, 2008, Flat Rock, North Carolina, USA Migrate elements from one resource to another one

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runSieve, split, findDistReactives,
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40 ans

Clusters and Computational Grids for Scientific Computing - CCGSC 2008 September 14 - 17, 2008, Flat Rock, North Carolina, USA Initial solution

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A possible execution: local reactions within R1



A possible execution: local reactions within R1



A possible execution: Split between R1 & R2



A possible execution: Split between R1 & R2



A possible execution: Split between R1 & R2



A possible execution: R2 is inert



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R2:

R1:

2

findLocalReactive

4:8



Solution

3:6 5:10

remRes

split

migrate

newRes

findLocalReactives

7

A possible execution: R2 is inert



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R1:

2

findLocalReactive

4:8



Solution

3:6 5:10

remRes

findLocalReactives

7

split

migrate

newRes



A possible execution: R3 is added



24

A possible execution: R3 is added


A possible execution: Split is activated



A possible execution: Split is activated



A possible execution: Split is activated



A possible execution: R1 and R3 are inert



A possible execution: R1 and R3 are inert



A possible execution: R1,R2 & R3 inert



A possible execution: R1,R2 & R3 inert



A possible execution: R1,R2 & R3 inert



A possible execution: R2 inert, R1 & R3 active



30

Solution

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A possible execution: R2 inert, R1 & R3 active



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Solution



















Conclusion

- Chemical programming paradigm is well suited to design self-* systems
 - Implicit parallelism
 - Autonomic behavior
 - High-level abstraction
 - Self-modifying programs thanks to the high-order with a well defined semantics
- Several applications of the chemical programming paradigm
 - Workflow enactment (joint work with SZTAKI within CoreGRID)
 - Secure Grid systems using HOCL (joint work with STFC within CoreGRID)
 - Formal Semantics of GSML (joint work with ICT within EchoGRID)
 - Expressing Web Service coordination using HOCL (INRIA)
- Current state of the project
 - HOCL implementation is done (compiler/interpreter in Java)
 - Distributed implementation of the multiset is on-going

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Perspectives

- This research generates several issues (challenges ???)
 - Distributed implementation of the multiset
 - P2P architecture + Distributed Shared Memory + Fault tolerance
 - Performance ?
 - All molecules can potentially react with all others !
 - "Simplicity cost performance"
 - "On ne peut pas avoir le beurre et l'argent du beurre"
 - Add topology inside the multiset
 - Expressing distribution thanks to a generic framework (map-reduce)
 - Change dynamically the rule syntax (runtime aspects)





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