



Utility Computing For Cynics

2009 Amazon NYC Start-Up Tour

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Topics for Today

Who we are:

Why we agreed to speak

Why we use AWS:

How we came to drink the Kool-aid

Pharma Example:

Protein Docking on AWS

BioTeam Inc.

- **Independent Consulting Shop:**
Vendor/technology agnostic
Distributed entity - no physical office
- **Staffed by:**
 - Scientists forced to learn
High Performance IT to conduct research
 - Many years of industry & academic experience
- **Our specialty:**
Bridging the gap between Science & IT

Setting The Stage

- **Burned by “OMG!! GRID Computing” Hype**

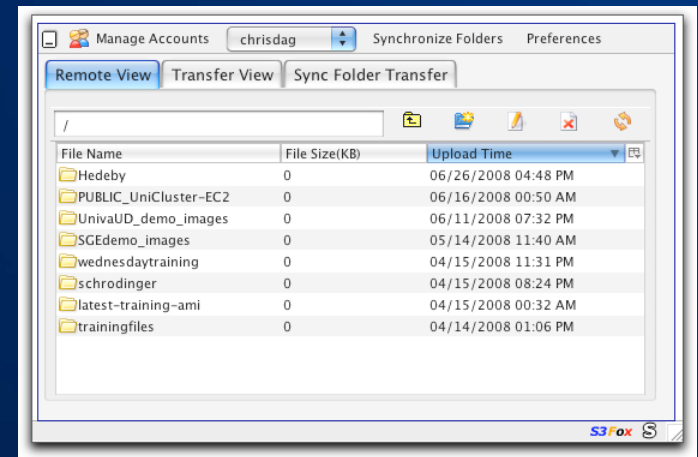
In 2009 will try hard never to use the word “*cloud*” in any serious technical conversation. Vocabulary matters.

- **Understand My Bias:**

- Speaking of “utility computing” as it resonates with *infrastructure* people
- My building blocks are servers or groups of systems, not software stacks, developer APIs or commercial products
- **Goal:** Replicate, duplicate, improve or relocate complex systems

Lets Be Honest

- Not rocket science
- Fast becoming accepted and mainstream
- Easy to understand the pros & cons



The screenshot shows the 'Your Instances' window. At the top, there are five icons: a blue circle with a white refresh symbol, a red circle with a white stop symbol, a red circle with a white power symbol, a blue circle with a white document symbol, and a green circle with a white checkmark symbol. Below the icons is a table with six columns: 'Reservatio...', 'Owner', 'Instance ID', 'AMI', 'State', and 'Public DNS'. The table lists four instances, all with the state 'running'.

Reservatio...	Owner	Instance ID	AMI	State	Public DNS
r-cff40aa6	6099714411...	i-b9a263d0	ami-1d709574	running	ec2-72-44-
r-cff40aa6	6099714411...	i-b8a263d1	ami-1d709574	running	ec2-67-202
r-cff40aa6	6099714411...	i-bba263d2	ami-1d709574	running	ec2-67-202
r-cff40aa6	6099714411...	i-baa263d3	ami-1d709574	running	ec2-72-44-

Tipping Point: Hype to Reality

- 2007: Individual staff experimentation all year
 - Including MPI applications (mpiblast)
- Q1 2008:
 - Realized that every single BioTeam consultant had *independently* used AWS to solve a customer facing problem
 - No mandate or central planning, it just happened organically

BioTeam AWS Use Today

- **Running Our Business**

Development, Prototyping & CDN

- Effective resource for tech-centric firms

- **Grid Training Practice**

- Self-organizing Grid Engine clusters in EC2
- Students get root on their own cluster

- **Proof Of Concept Projects**

- UnivaUD - UniCluster on EC2
- Sun - SDM 'spare pool' servers from EC2

- **Directed Efforts on AWS**

ISV software ports, Pharma clients, etc.

HPC & AWS: Whole new world

- **For cluster people some radical changes**
Years spent tuning systems for shared access
 - Utility model offers *dedicated* resources
 - EC2 not architected for *our* needs
 - Best practices & reference architectures will change
- **Current State: Transition Period**
 - Still hard to achieve seamless integration with local clusters & remote utility clouds
 - Most people are moving entire workflows into the cloud rather than linking grids
 - Some work being done on 'transfer queues'

Real World Example

Protein Engineering on Amazon AWS

Protein Engineering with AWS

- **Pfizer Biotherapeutics & Bioinnovation Center**

- **Giles Day, Pfizer**
- **Adam Kraut, BioTeam**

- **Problem:**

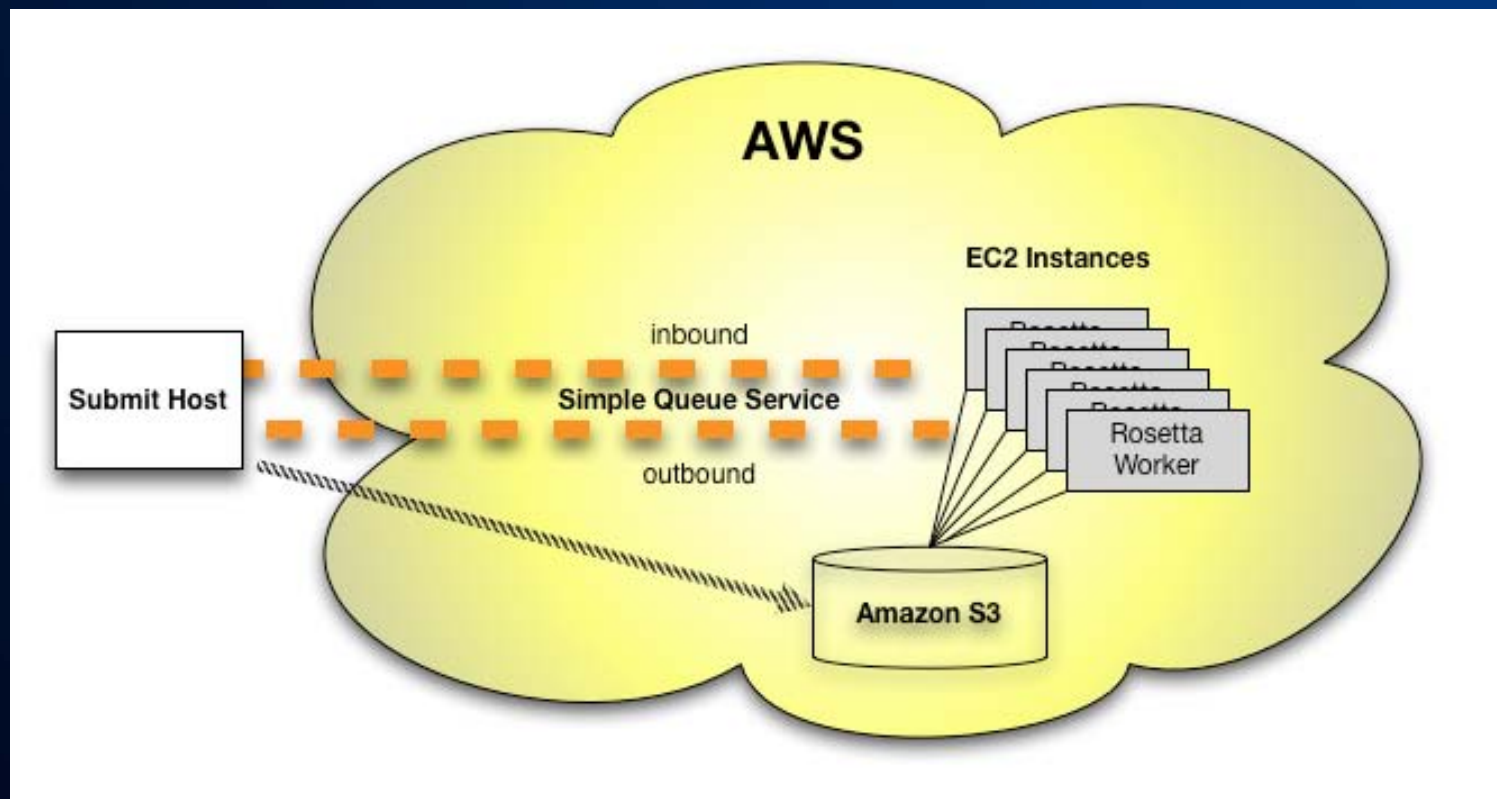
- Antibody models can be created in a few hours on a standard workstation
- Full-atom refinement of each model using Rosetta++ requires 1000 CPU hours
- 2-3 months required *per-model* on existing Pfizer research cluster
- Cluster subject to unpredictable loads

Protein Engineering with AWS

- **1000 CPU Hour Antibody Refinement Problem**
 - Using [Rosetta++](#) (David Baker, UWash)
- **Huge Opportunity for Pfizer:**
 - Deliver antibody model refinement results in *one day* rather than 2-3 months
- **Ideal AWS Candidate:**
 - CPU bound
 - Low data I/O requirements
 - Free up cluster for I/O bound workloads

Protein Engineering with AWS

- Borrows heavily from RightScale & AWS published best practices
- Inbound/Outbound **SQS** queues
- Job specification in JSON format
- Data for each work unit in **S3** buckets
- Custom **EC2 AMI**
- Workers pull from **S3**, push back when finished
- Job provenance/metadata stored in **SimpleDB**
- Independent work units allow dynamic allocation of Worker instances



Looking Ahead

My \$.02

Utility Computing Pet Peeve

Security

Don't want to belittle security concerns:

- But whiff of hypocrisy is in the air ...
 - ◆ Is your staff *really* concerned or just protecting turf?
 - ◆ It is funny to see people demanding security measures that they don't practice internally across their own infrastructure

Utility Computing Pet Peeve

Security

My take:

- Amazon, Google & Microsoft probably have better internal operating controls than you do
- All of them are happy to talk as deeply as you like about all issues relating to security
- Do your own due diligence & don't let politics or IT empire issues cloud decision making

State of Amazon AWS

New features are being rolled out fast and furious

But ...

- EC2 nodes still poor on disk IO operations
- EBS service can use some enhancements
 - ◆ Many readers, one-writer on EBS volumes would be fantastic
- Poor support for latency-sensitive things and workflows that prefer tight network topologies

This matters because:

- Compute power is easy to acquire
- Life science tends to be IO bound
- Life science is currently being buried in data

Bulk Data Ingest/Export

- How do I load 1TB/day into AWS?
 - [AWS ImportExport Service](#) still “beta”,
 - No Export yet
 - Very excited about this though
- My field is looking for answers
 - Need “cheap and deep” store(s)
 - Currently buried by lab instruments that produce TB/day volumes
 - Next-Gen DNA Sequencing
 - 3D Ultrasound & other imaging
 - Confocal microscopy
 - Etc.

Bulk Data Ingest/Export

Big Scary Concern:

- BioTeam asked yesterday to help move 30TB from Amazon S3 onto physical media for client delivery
- We put a server 1 hop away from a major Boston internet backbone, started transfers ...
- Best S3 download speed so far:
30 MB/sec sustained, bursting to 50 MB/sec
Possibly not good enough for terabyte scale data...

■ My Fear:

- Amazon may be the only practical supplier of bulk import/export services
- Unless you are big enough to peer directly
- *Ever priced out GbE internet connectivity? Whoa ...*

If ingest problem can be solved ...

- I think there may be petabytes of life science data that would flock to utility storage services
 - Public and private data stores
 - Mass amount of grant funded study data
 - Archive store, HSM target and DR store
 - “Downloader Pays” model is compelling for people required to share large data sets

Terabyte Wet Lab Instrument



Cautionary Tale: 180TB kept on desk



The life science “data tsunami” is no joke

Next-Gen & Potential AWS use

What this would mean:

- Primary analysis onsite; data moved into remote utility storage service after passing QC tests
- Data would rarely (if ever) move back
- Need to reprocess or rerun?
 - ◆ Spin up “cloud” servers and re-analyze in situ
 - ◆ Terabyte data transit not required

Summary:

- Lifesci data; 1-way transit into the cloud
- Archive store or public/private repository
- Any re-study or reanalysis primarily done in situ
- Downside: replicating pipelines & workflows remotely
- Careful attention must be paid to costs

Cloud Sobriety

McKinsey presentation “[Clearing the Air on Cloud Computing](#)” is a must-read

- Tries to deflate the hype a bit
- James Hamilton has a nice reaction:
 - ♦ <http://perspectives.mvdirona.com/>

Both conclude:

- IT staff needs to understand “the cloud”
- Critical to quantify your own internal costs
- Do your own due diligence

End;

- Thanks!
- Comments/feedback:
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