

Web and Grid Services from Pitt/CMU

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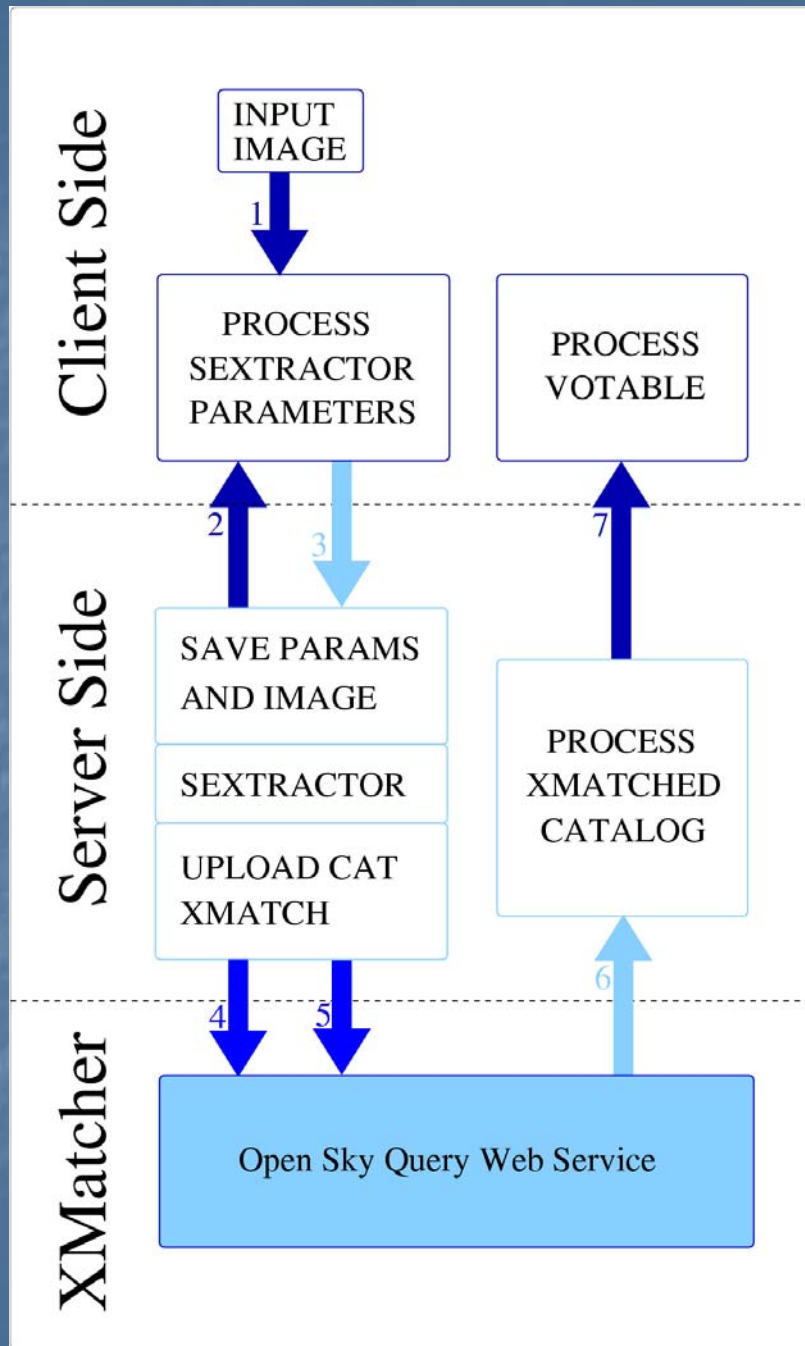
**Jeff Gardner, Alex Gray, Simon Krughoff,
Andrew Moore, Bob Nichol, Jeff Schneider**

Serial and Parallel Applications

- ITR collaboration: University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Mellon University.
- Astronomers, Computer Scientists and Statisticians
- Developing fast, usually tree-based, algorithms to reduce large volumes of data.
- Sample projects:
 - Source detection and cross match
 - Parallel Correlation Functions
 - Parallelized serial applications (through GridShell on the Teragrid)
 - Object classification (Morphologies and general classification)
 - Anomaly finding
 - Density estimation
 - Intersections in parameter space

WSExtractor: Source Detection

- Wrapping existing services as webservices
 - Accessible through client and webservices
- Prototype Sextractor (and interface to other services)
 - Communication through SOAP messages and attachments
 - Full configurable through webservice interface
 - Outputs VOTables
 - Dynamically cross matches with openskyquery.net
 - Returns cross matched VOTables
 - Plots through Aladin and VOPlot [WSext](#)





Welcome to the homepage of WSextractor

There are just six steps to getting your source catalog back.
If you are interested in testing out this service,
here is a test file that works.

Step 1: Specify the file you want to upload

Step 2: Select the catalog you would like to crossmatch with.

ROSAT	▲
GALEX	
DLS	
RC3	
SDSS	
SDSSDR2	▼

Step 3: Submit your file for processing



SExtractor Output Fields

Step 4: Select the output fields you would like in your catalog.

FLUXERR_AUTO
MAG_AUTO
MAGERR_AUTO
FLUX_BEST
FLUXERR_BEST
MAG_BEST
MAGERR_BEST
KRON_RADIUS

Output Fields from SDSSDR2

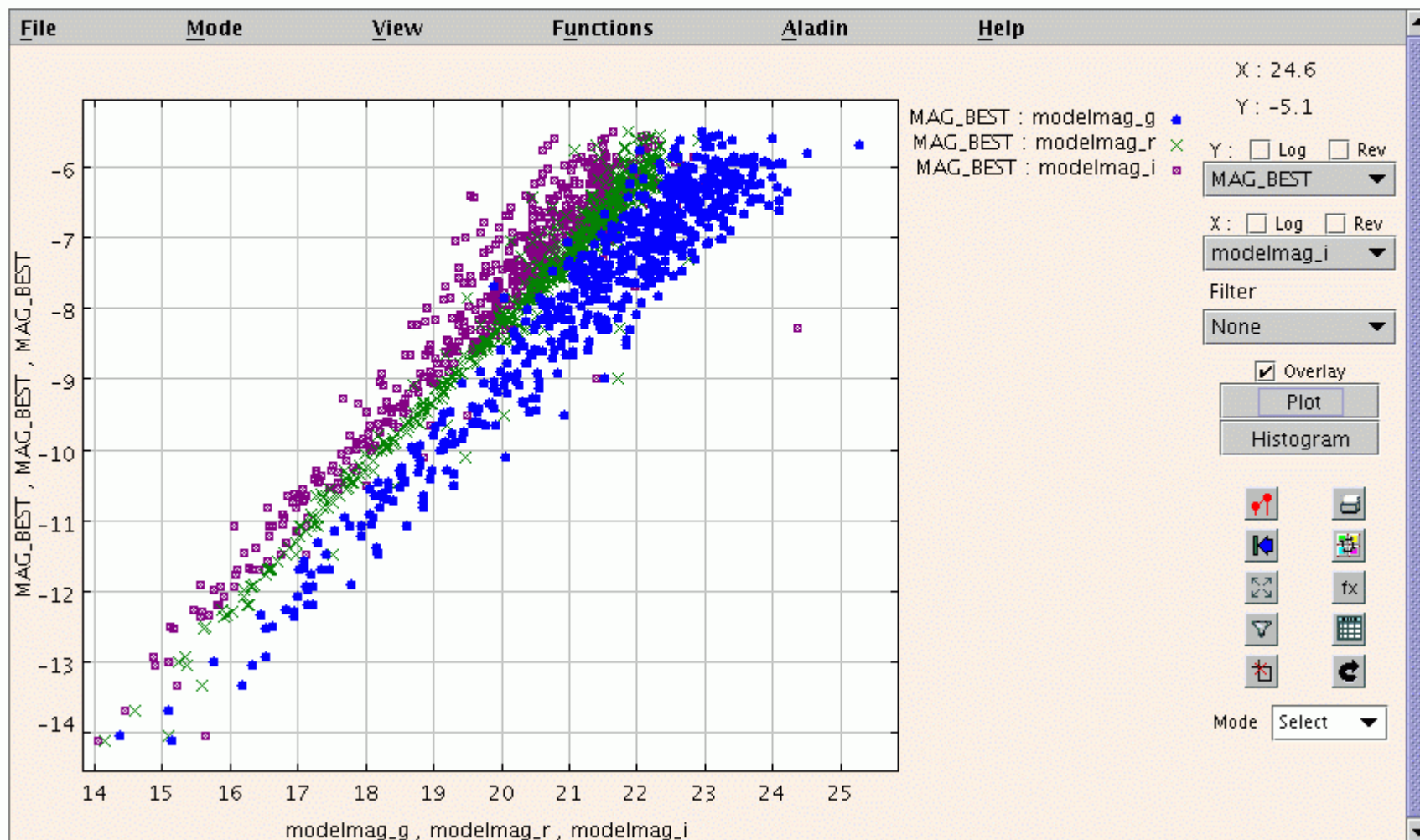
Step 5: Choose the columns you would like included in your CrossMatched catalog

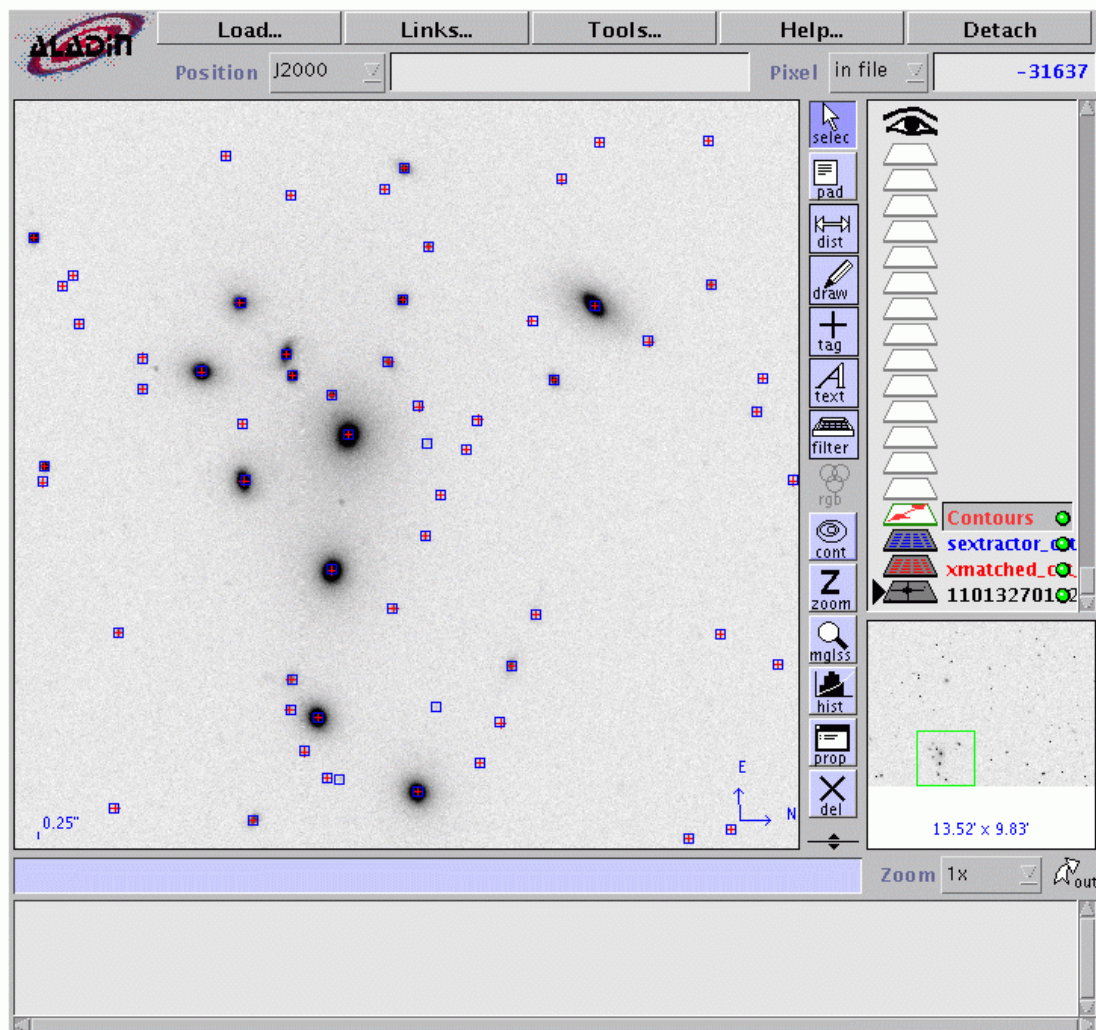
probPSF_i
probPSF_z
status
ra
dec
cx
cy
cz
offsetRa_u
offsetRa_g

Step 6: Go do it.



The Output should show up here





ALADIN

Load... Links... Tools... Help... Detach

Position J2000 Pixel in file -31637

0.25"

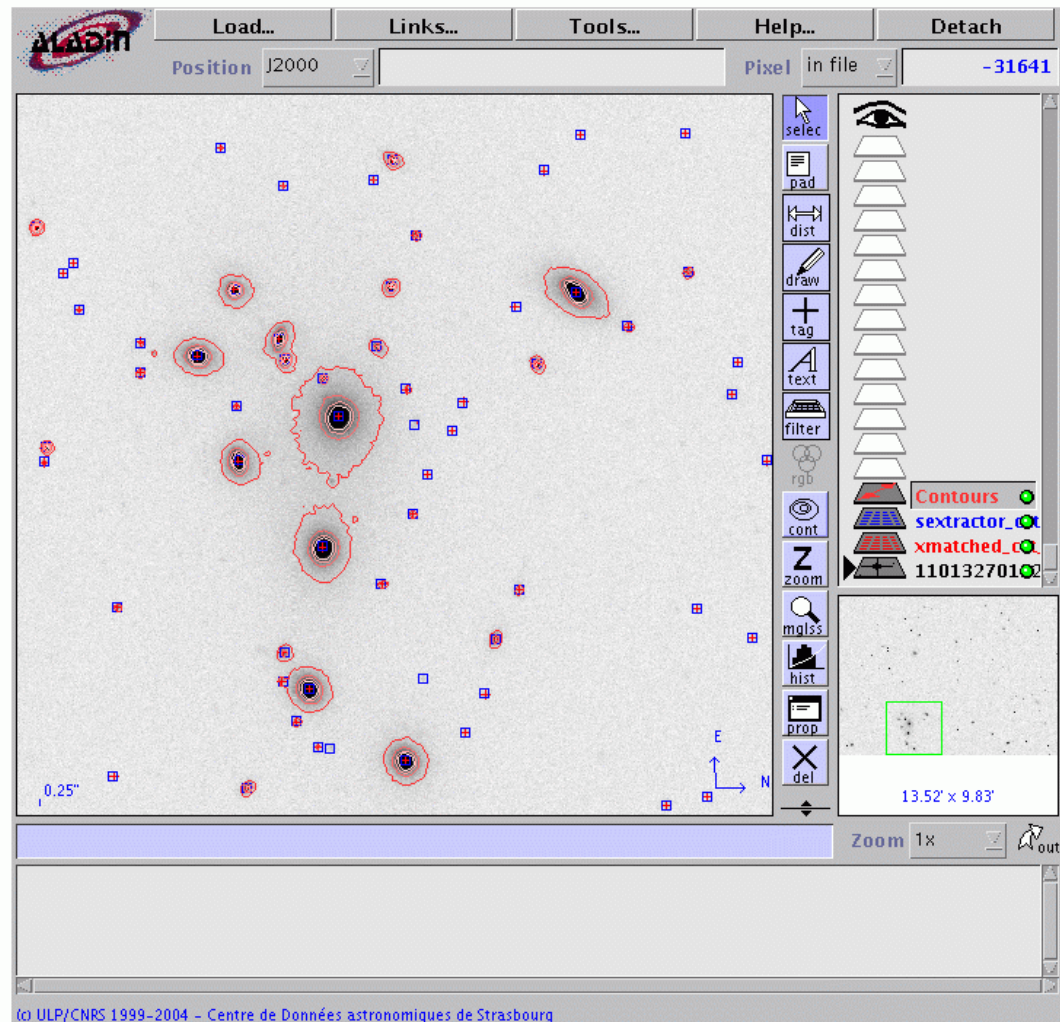
E N

select pad dist draw tag text filter rgb cont zoom mglss hist prop del

Contours sextractor xmatched 110132701

13.52 x 9.83

Zoom 1x



The screenshot shows the Aladin sky atlas software interface. At the top, there are menu buttons: **Load...**, **Links...**, **Tools...**, **Help...**, and **Detach**. Below the menus, the **Position** is set to **J2000** and the **Pixel** size is **in file** with a value of **-31641**. The main window displays a grayscale astronomical image with several bright sources. Some sources are marked with red circles and others with blue squares. A scale bar in the bottom left indicates **0.25"**. A coordinate system with **E** (East) and **N** (North) axes is shown in the bottom right. On the right side, there is a vertical toolbar with icons for **select**, **pad**, **dist**, **draw**, **tag**, **text**, **filter**, **rgb**, **cont**, **zoom**, **mlss**, **hist**, **prop**, and **del**. Below the toolbar is a list of layers: **Contours** (checked), **sextractor_** (checked), **xmatched_** (checked), and **110132701** (checked). At the bottom right, there is a zoom control set to **Zoom 1x** and a **out** button. A small inset window shows a zoomed-in view of a region with a green box, labeled **13.52' x 9.83'**. At the very bottom, a footer reads: **© ULP/CNRS 1999-2004 - Centre de Données astronomiques de Strasbourg**.

Issues

- VOTable and Java
- DataHandler type
 - Working with C and .NET
- Aladin as applet on server
 - Eliminates multiple transfers of images
- Concurrent Access – sessions with WS
- Value validation

Grid Services

- Harnessing parallel grid resources in the NVO data mining framework
- N-pt correlation functions for SDSS data:
 - 2-pt: hours
 - 3-pt: weeks
 - 4-pt: 100 years!
- With the NVO, computational requirements will be much more extreme.
- There will be many more problems for which throughput can be substantially enhanced by **parallel computers**.

The challenge of Parallelism

- **Parallel programs are hard to write!**
 - Parallel codes (especially massively parallel ones) are used by a limited number of "boutique enterprises" with the resources to develop them.
- **Scientific programming is a battle between run time and development time:**
 - ***Development time must be less than run time!***
 - Large development time means they must be reused again and again and again to make the development worth it (e.g. N-body hydrodynamic code).
- **Even the "boutiques" find it extraordinarily difficult to conduct new queries in parallel.**
 - For example, all of the U.Washington "N-Body Shop's" data analysis code is *still* serial.

A Scalable Parallel Analysis Framework

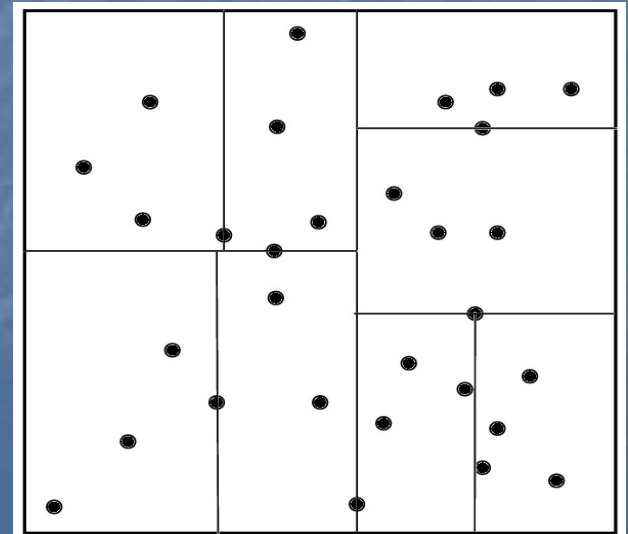
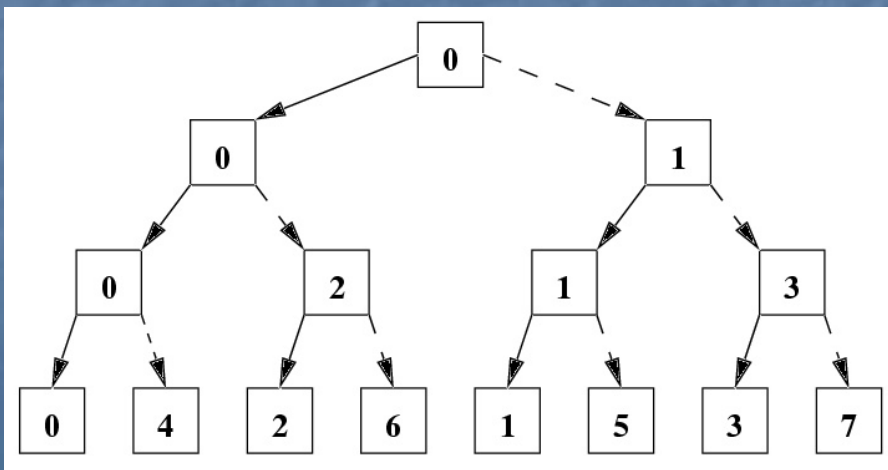
- Canned routines (e.g. "density calculator", "cluster finder", "2-pt correlation function") restrict inquiry space.
- Bring the power of a distributed TeraScale computing grid to NVO users. Provide **seamless scalability** from single processor machines to TeraFlop platforms **while not restricting inquiry space**.
- Toolkit:
 - Highly general
 - Highly flexible
 - Minimizes development time
 - Efficiently and scalably parallel
 - Optimized for common architectures (MPI, SHMEM, POSIX, etc)

Methodology

- Identify Critical Abstraction Sets and Critical Methods Sets from work done on serial algorithm research by existing ITR.
 - Efficiently parallelize these abstraction and methods sets
 - Distribute in the form of a parallel toolkit.
- Developing a fast serial algorithm is completely different than implementing that algorithm in parallel.

Parallel Npt

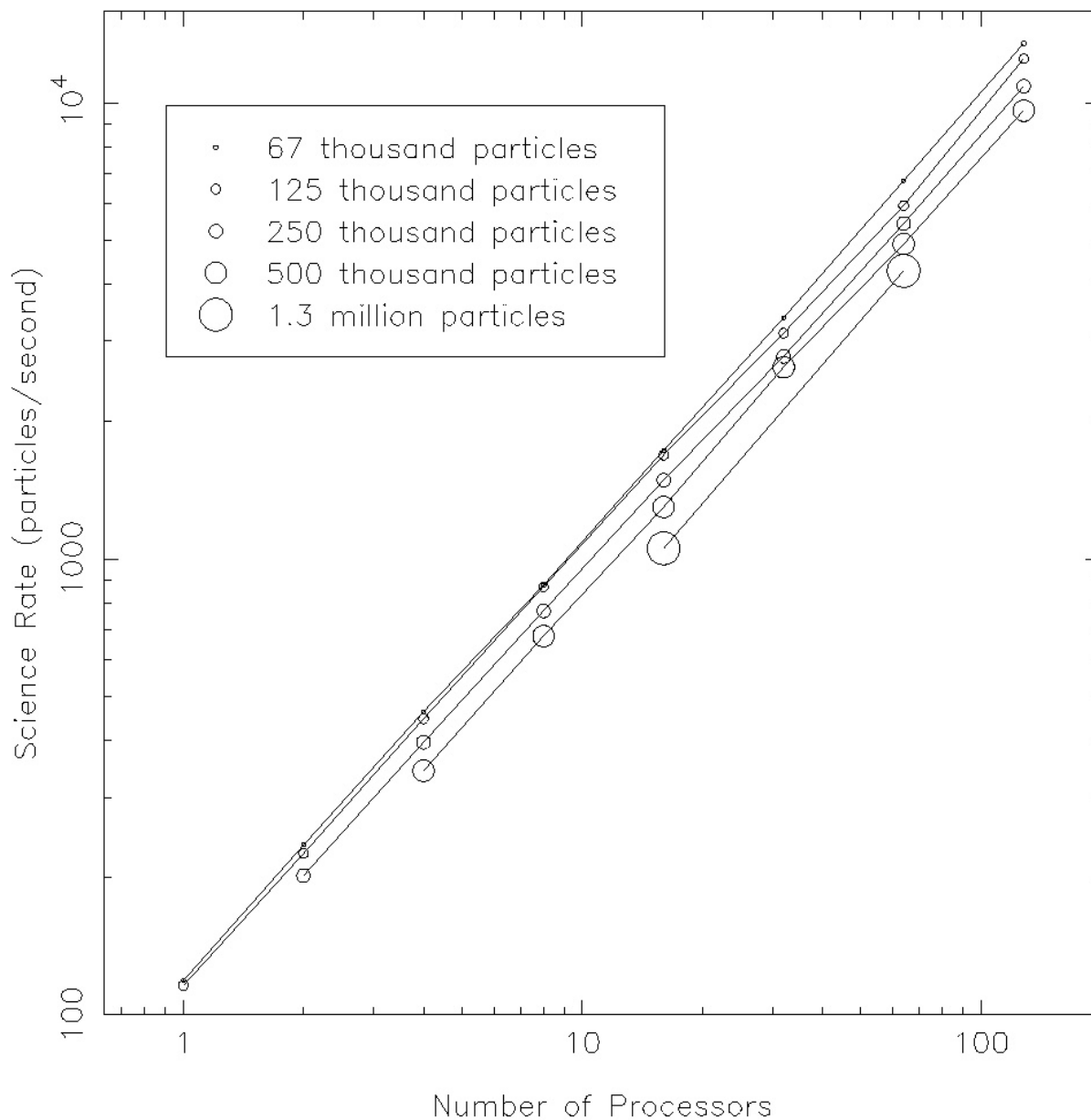
- Developing an efficient & scalable parallel 2-, 3-, 4-point correlation function code.
 - Development on *Terascale Computing System*
- Based on the parallel gravity code PKDGRAV:
 - Highly portable (MPI, POSIX Threads, SHMEM, & others)
 - Highly scalable



**92% linear speedup
on 512 PEs!**

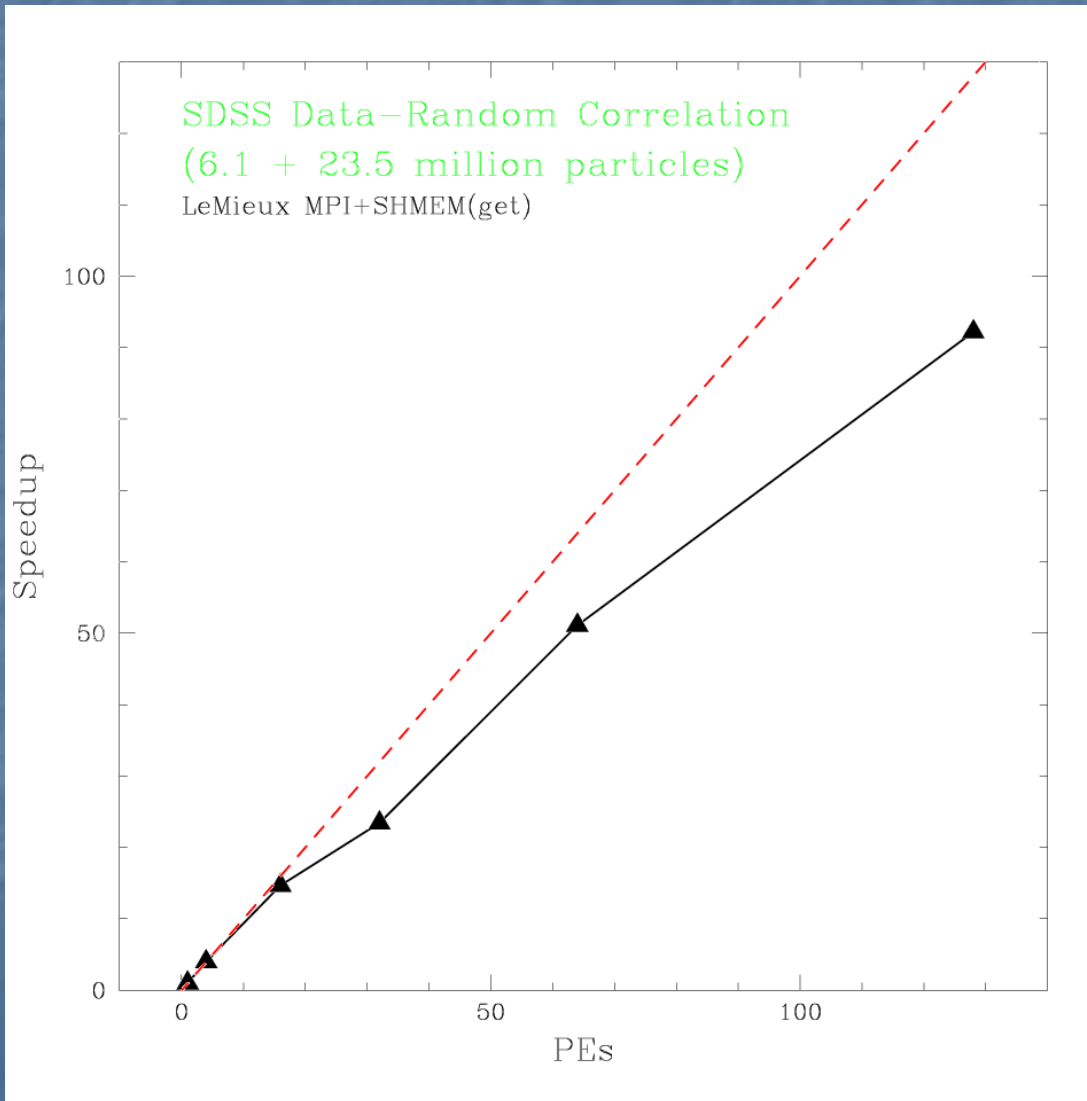
**By Amdahl's Law,
this means 0.017%
of the code is
actually serial.**

T3D Science Rate (for $\theta=0.7$ Hexadecapole)



Parallel Npt performance

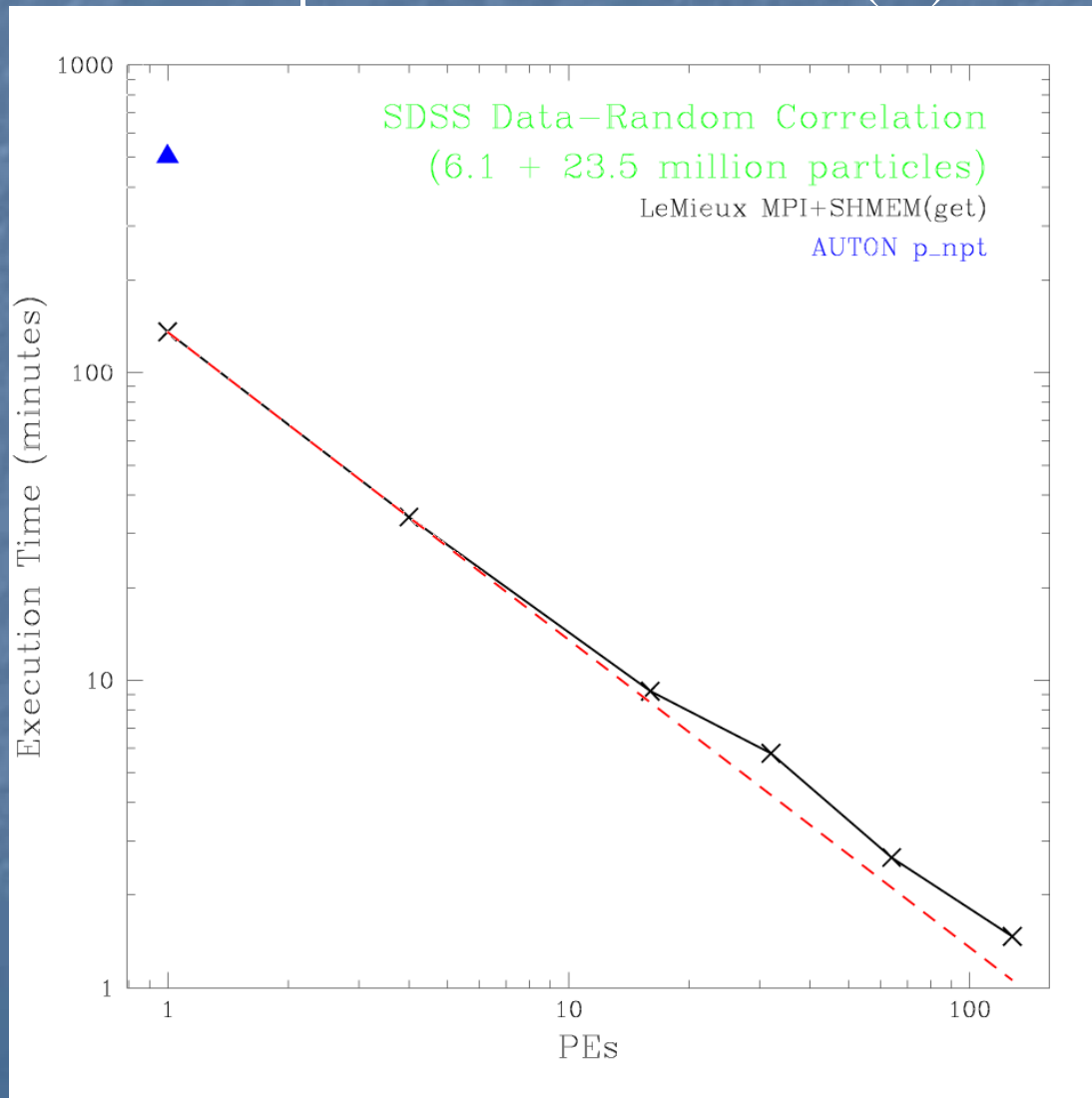
2-pt Correlation Function (2°)



**So far, only
74% speedup
on 128 PEs**

Parallel Npt Performance

2-pt Correlation Function (2°)



Issues and Future directions

- Problem is communication latencies
- N-body inter-node communication small (npt large)
- Minimize off processor communication
- Extend to npt (in progress)
- Adaptive learning for allocating resources and work load
- Interface with webservices

- Not another IRAF