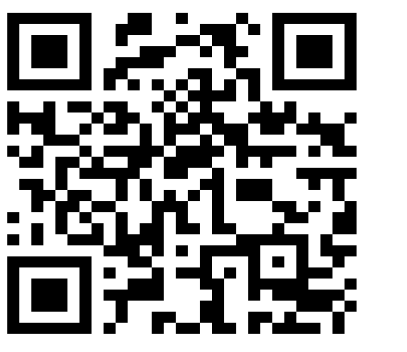
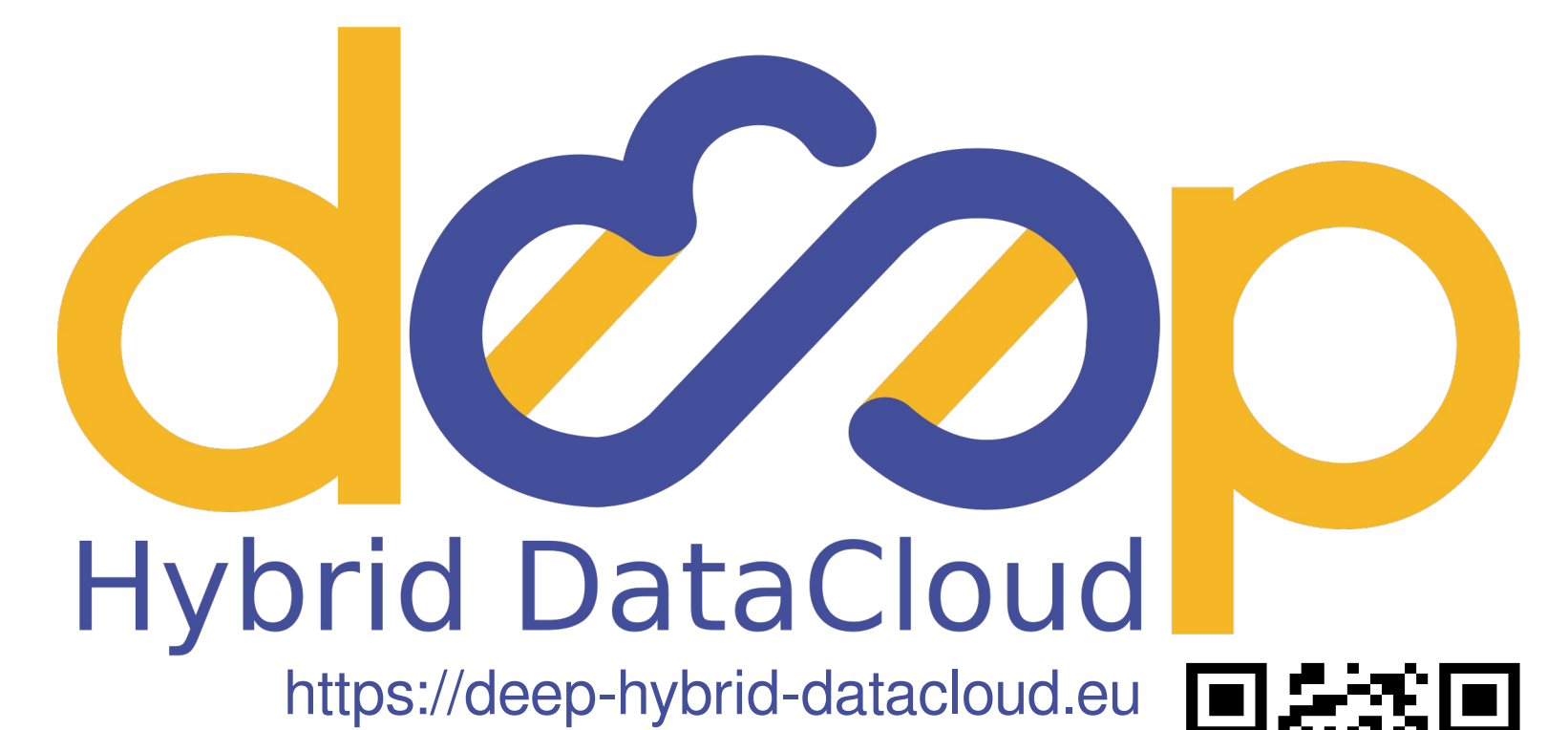


DEEP-HybridDataCloud

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Goal: prepare a new generation of e-Infrastructures that harness latest generation technologies, supporting deep learning and other intensive computing techniques to exploit very large data sources

Objective: promote the use of intensive computing services by different research communities and areas, and their support by the corresponding e-Infrastructure providers and open source projects

Keywords: Clouds and Distributed Computing, Containerized HPC, Deep Learning, Accelerators, HPC Workflows

Technologies to consider

Explore the applicability of **containers**



Either in **Bare-metal-like** (batch systems)
or in **Cloud middleware**



Key challenges

- Scalability for containerised HPC Applications
- Native support for GPU and Infiniband
- Enable containers for unprivileged users

Solution strategies

- Testbeds with GPU and Infiniband
- Expand computing capability to address multiple resource providers
- Use containers to fully utilise bare-metal resources in the Cloud
- Offer a DevOps approach for the development of applications
- Analysis and implementation of pilot applications

Use-cases

Biology

- Deep learning for retinopathy detection
automated classification and stage and progression of retinopathy based on large set of color fundus retinal photography images [1]
- Plant Classification with Deep Learning
automatically identify plant species from images using deep learning [2]

Earth observation

- Deep learning application for monitoring through satellite imagery
demonstrate the potential of combining satellite imagery and machine learning techniques in a cloud infrastructure [3]

Network Security

- Massive Online DataStreams (MODS)
address security issues, intrusion detection, and anomaly detection by processing the information collected at the data centre level and using machine learning / deep learning techniques [4]

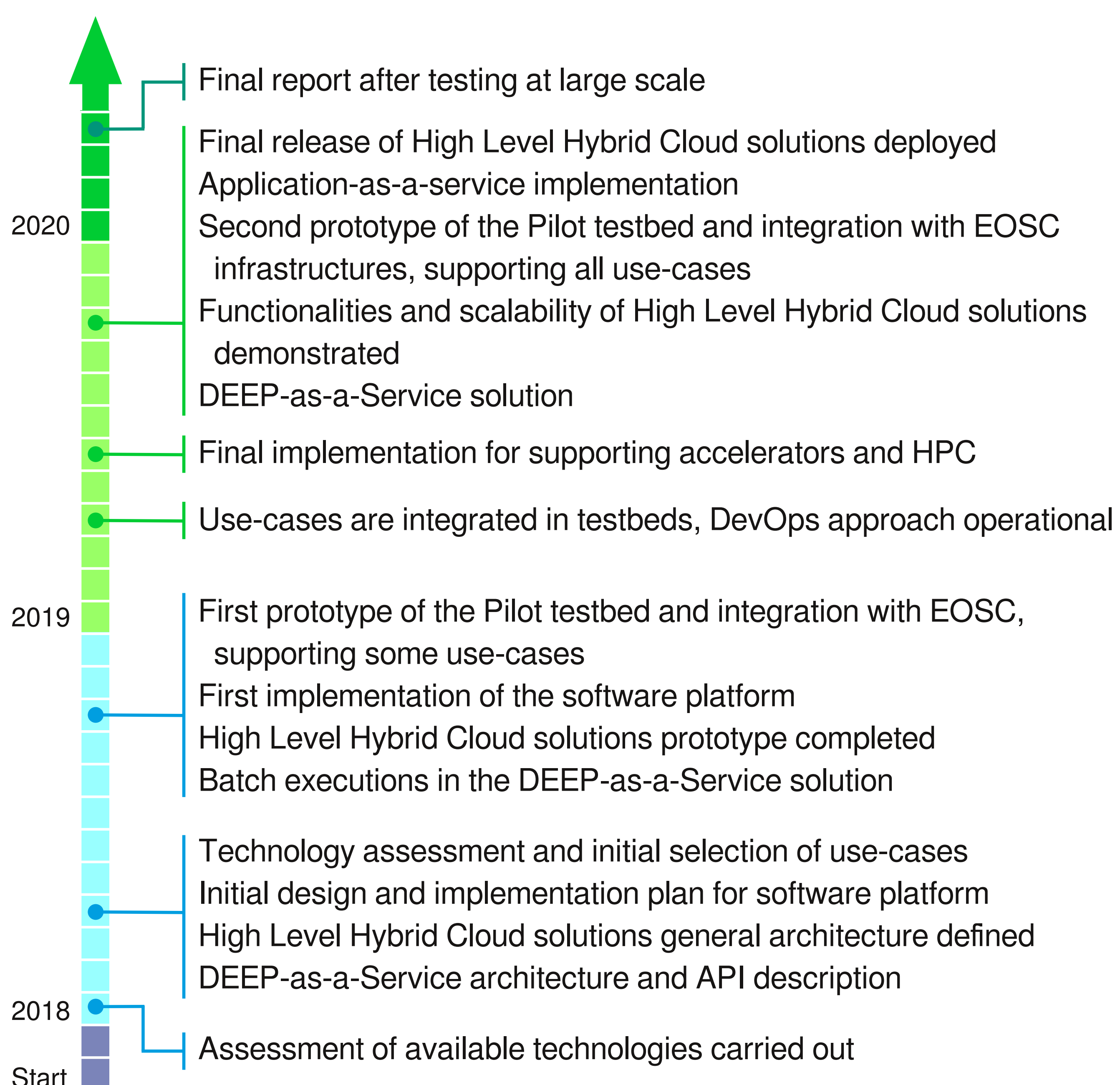
Physics

- Post-processing of massive amounts of data
use cloud-based computing facilities and services to facilitate the analysis of Lattice QCD configurations in the course of the corresponding simulation [5]

References

- [1] Eulenberg, P. et al, Nature communications 8:463 (2017).
- [2] Heredia, I., Proc. of the Computing Frontiers Conference (2017), p.259
- [3] Jean, N. et al, Science (2016), Vol. 353, Issue 6301, p.790
- [4] Nguyen, G., Data & Knowledge Engineering (2018), in press
- [5] Campos, I., EPJ Web of Conferences (2018) 175, 09005

Roadmap



Key figures

Runtime: 30 months, November 2017 - April 2020

Partners: 9 academic and 1 industrial partner from 7 countries

