

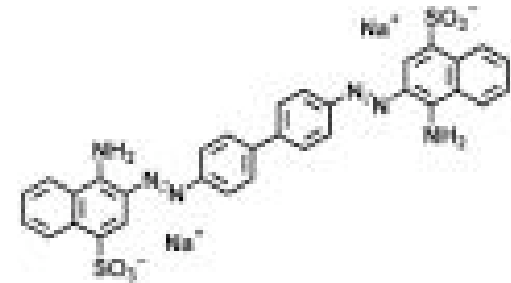
1. Distribution and Toxicity Examples
 2. Computational Infrastructures
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Congo Red

- Red dye



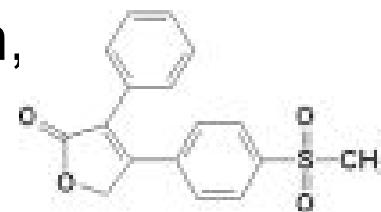
- Not used for cotton or paper dyeing anymore because toxic
- Known to bind to beta amyloid oligomers and fibrils in vitro, but besides being toxic, can't cross blood-brain barrier

“Vioxx is Here” No More

- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug for arthritis and pain

- Less gastrointestinal side effects than aspirin, ibuprofen, etc.

- Reason: Only inhibits only COX-2 and not COX-1



- Widely marketed and prescribed

- Sales of over \$2 billion per year

- Voluntarily withdrawn in 2004 due to increased risk of heart attack and stroke

- Allegations of scientific misconduct and much litigation ongoing. Estimated that Vioxx caused ~100 K heart attacks in 5 years.

- Increased cardiac risk may be due to metabolites formed when compound becomes ionized

- FDA advisory panel has recommended allowing resumption of sales saying benefit outweighs risk

Computational Infrastructures

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Themes

- Moore's Law
- Parallelism
- Clusters vs. supercomputers
- Special purpose vs. general purpose

Metrics

- Standard benchmarks are used to measure FLOPS (floating point operations per second)
 - Small differences can be misleading because people tune to benchmark, but fine for scale
- Power
- Cost per FLOP and power consumption per FLOP should also be considered
- Memory
- Networking
- Storage
- Flexibility (qualitative)

Parallelism

- Within processor
 - Cell processor
- Within computer
 - Multiprocessor, CPU with GPU
- Clusters/grids
 - Very widely adopted over past few years
- Global distributed computing

Processors

- Standard desktop computer CPUs (Pentium 4, AMD Athlon, etc.)
 - Few GFLOPS
 - Not increasing in speed as fast as before
 - SIMD helps (SSE, 3DNow, or AltiVec)
- GPUs
 - Couple hundred GFLOPS and speed growing faster than CPUs'
 - Small cache, stream programming
 - Floating point or less
- Cell processors just out
 - 300 GFLOPS (single precision)
 - One Power (PPE) plus 8 synergistic processing elements (SPEs)

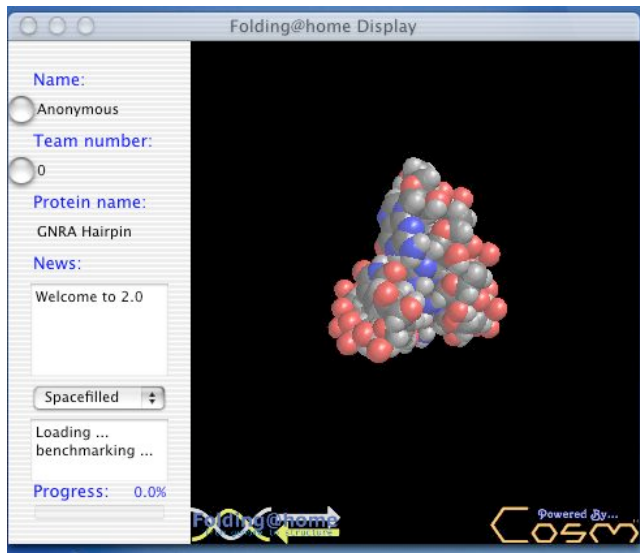
Grid or Cluster Computing

- Very widely adopted over past few years
- Network together a number of computers
- Can operate on a single task through MPI but ideal for trivially parallelizable job
- Sources of computers
 - Dedicated computer's cluster
 - Grid of desktops (Novartis has all its employees' computers on a grid)
 - Utility computing (pay to use)

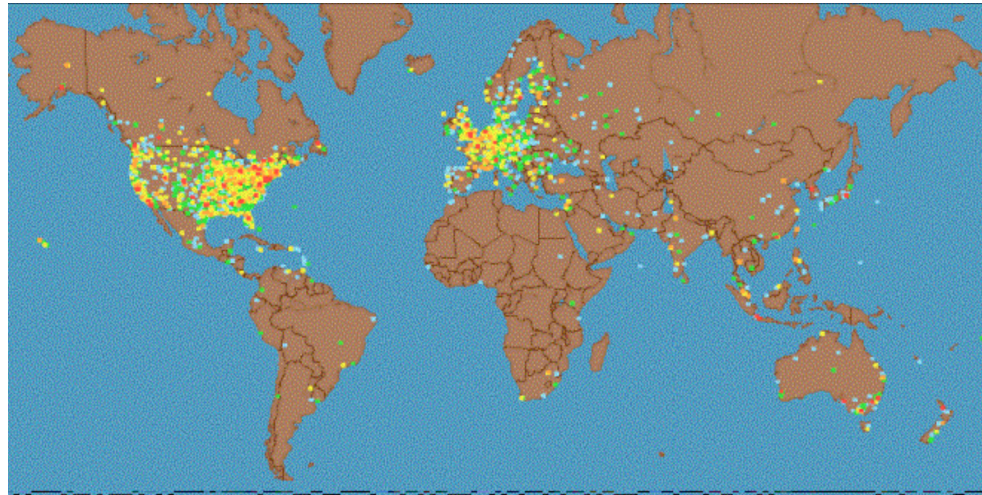
Global Distributed Computing

- Individuals around the world download software which runs calculations assigned by central servers
- Folding@Home
 - ~200,000 active clients for 200 TFLOPS
 - Achieved first unbiased M.D. simulation of a protein folding
- BOINC tries to make setting up (or running) a project easier

Folding@Home



Client program screenshot



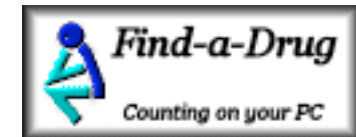
~200,000 active clients worldwide



Earth's city lights from space

Projects

(Outdated, from 2003)



CycleTraders



Supercomputers

- Nice if you can get one
- Strength: Communication between processors
- IBM Blue Gene
 - Starting configuration priced over \$1 M
 - BlueGene/L at Lawrence Livermore at top of Top 500 list right now
 - BlueGene/L - 280 TFLOPS
- Fujitsu BioServer
 - 1,920 low power (embedded) processors
 - Test system was used for Gromacs, CAChe, and MOPAC (typical computational chemistry programs)

“Top 500” List

Rank	Site	Computer	Processors	Year	R _{max}	R _{peak}
1	DOE/NNSA/LLNL United States	BlueGene/L - eServer Blue Gene Solution IBM	131072	2005	280600	367000
2	IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center United States	BGW - eServer Blue Gene Solution IBM	40960	2005	91290	114688
3	DOE/NNSA/LLNL United States	ASC Purple - eServer pSeries p5 575 1.9 GHz IBM	10240	2005	63390	77824
4	NASA/Ames Research Center/NAS United States	Columbia - SGI Altix 1.5 GHz, Voltaire Infiniband SGI	10160	2004	51870	60960
5	Sandia National Laboratories United States	Thunderbird - PowerEdge 1850, 3.6 GHz, Infiniband Dell	8000	2005	38270	64512
6	Sandia National Laboratories United States	Red Storm Cray XT3, 2.0 GHz Cray Inc.	10880	2005	36190	43520
7	The Earth Simulator Center Japan	Earth-Simulator NEC	5120	2002	35860	40960
8	Barcelona Supercomputer Center Spain	MareNostrum - JS20 Cluster, PPC 970, 2.2 GHz, Myrinet IBM	4800	2005	27910	42144
9	ASTRON/University Groningen Netherlands	Stella - eServer Blue Gene Solution IBM	12288	2005	27450	34406.4
10	Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	Jaguar - Cray XT3, 2.4 GHz Cray Inc.	5200	2005	20527	24960
11	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory United States	Thunder - Intel Itanium2 Tiger4 1.4GHz - Quadrics California Digital Corporation	4096	2004	19940	22938
12	Computational Biology Research Center, AIST Japan	Blue Protein - eServer Blue Gene Solution IBM	8192	2005	18200	22937.6

Nov. 2005 list,
from
www.top500.org

Cluster or Supercomputer

- Supercomputer needed for tightly coupled computation
 - But often this is not needed or can be circumvented
- Clusters are more flexible and can be upgraded more easily
- CPUs in clusters can be quite good today—supercomputers without advantage in processor speed

Special or General Purpose

- MDGRAPE an example of a specialized system for a problem domain
 - Also ASICs and certain supercomputers
- Specialized processors/computers may have immediate performance advantages
- General purpose gives more flexibility
- General will usually advance faster because many constituents for its development

Cost and Power

	\$/GFLOP	W/GFLOP
MDGRAPE-3	15	0.2
Pentium 4	400	14
BlueGene/L	140	6
Earth Simulator	8000	128

Readings

- Building and managing production bioclusters (Dagdikian)
- Protein Explorer: A Petaflops Special-Purpose Computer System for Molecular Dynamics Simulations (Taiji, et. al.)
- Introduction to the Cell multiprocessor (Kahle, et. al.)