

WWC-6

- **Disclaimer**
- **Chicken and Egg Problem Solved !**
- **Where are the Media Applications**
- **Runtime environments**
- **Ultimate Challenge for Computing**

Disclaimer

- ◆ **Projecting future anything is futile**
- ◆ **History is the only guide**
- ◆ **My views might not be those of Intel's**

Chicken and Egg Problem Solved !

**Future Needs
To
Future Workloads
To
Future Architectures**

Order has not always been right !!!

Managed Runtimes: Key Trends

- ◆ **Changes driven by need for faster, more complex development and rapid deployment**
 - “Plumbing” moving from application software to platform software
 - 📄 Multithreading, Dynamic memory management
 - 📄 Security, Reliability, Bounds check, Type checking
- ◆ **Increasingly decoupled software components in the enterprise**
 - Web Services, Transactional message queues, and distributed transactions usage is growing
- ◆ **Object oriented design / web services result in data being wrapped in increasing layers of abstraction**

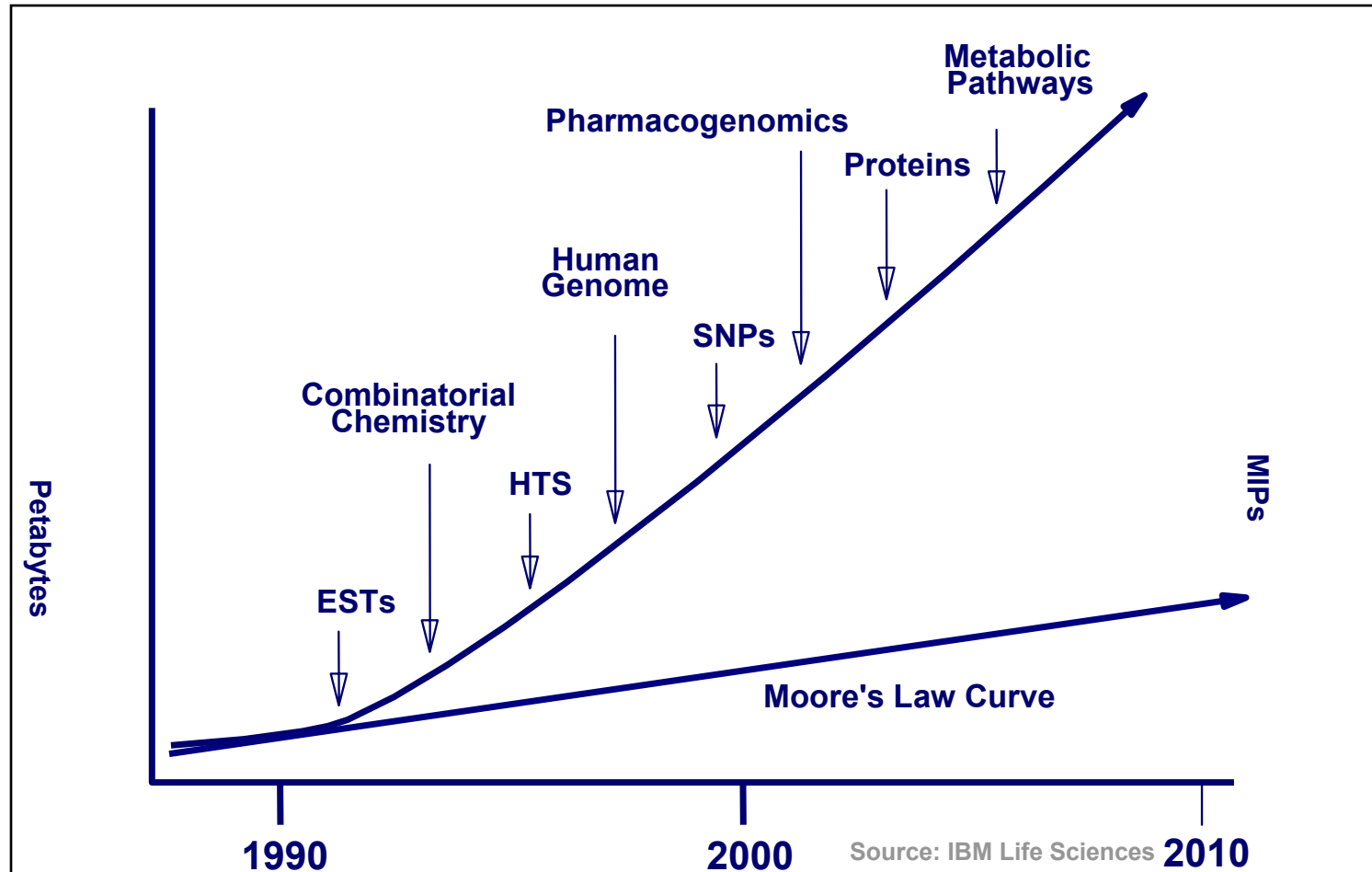
Media Applications

- ◆ **Voice recognition to Lip Reading**
- ◆ **Video Streams and Transcoding becomes common place**
 - Partial search to Full Search
 - From Batch Job to real time to better than Realtime

Implications of Java / .Net on System Design

- ◆ **More mips consumed in general**
 - Instruction path length is longer due to abstraction
 - Deeper stacks due to smaller functions (OO)
 - More type casting
- ◆ **Scheduling is complicated**
 - More branches due to OO (Object Oriented)
 - Branch prediction complicated by virtual calls
 - Load and call intensive, long call chains
- ◆ **Higher cache pressure**
 - Garbage Collection (GC)
 - More / deeper pointer chasing
 - Larger working set size
- ◆ **More self modifying code (JIT,GC)**

The Life Sciences Computing Challenge



The Life Sciences Community must innovate faster than Moore's law

Massive Parallelism, new algorithms, and new approaches for I/O must be developed.

Life Sciences Drives HPC: Processor Forecast Units

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	CAGR
Life Sciences	70,811	116,331	190,689	297,811	451,860	62%
Manufacturing Total	72,273	94,630	129,179	172,556	231,024	35.8%
University	88,263	112,650	148,809	193,536	250,875	32.3%
EDA	38,795	52,152	73,214	100,440	138,554	39.3%
Technical Mgmt.	25,619	35,890	52,499	74,815	107,275	45.2%
Govt Total	52,213	67,074	89,443	117,013	152,330	33.1%
Petroleum Total	27,025	37,463	54,146	76,846	109,336	43.9%
Digital Media/Content	9,271	12,845	18,612	26,418	37,671	43.8%
Technical Other	15,956	20,564	29,201	44,244	72,063	55.7%
Chemistry	22,617	26,133	30,556	33,445	34,043	14.3%
Software Engineering	8,493	10,744	14,127	18,047	23,075	30.3%
Finance Total	13,542	16,953	21,935	27,587	34,263	29.1%
Total	444,878	603,429	852,410	1,182,758	1,642,369	40.8%

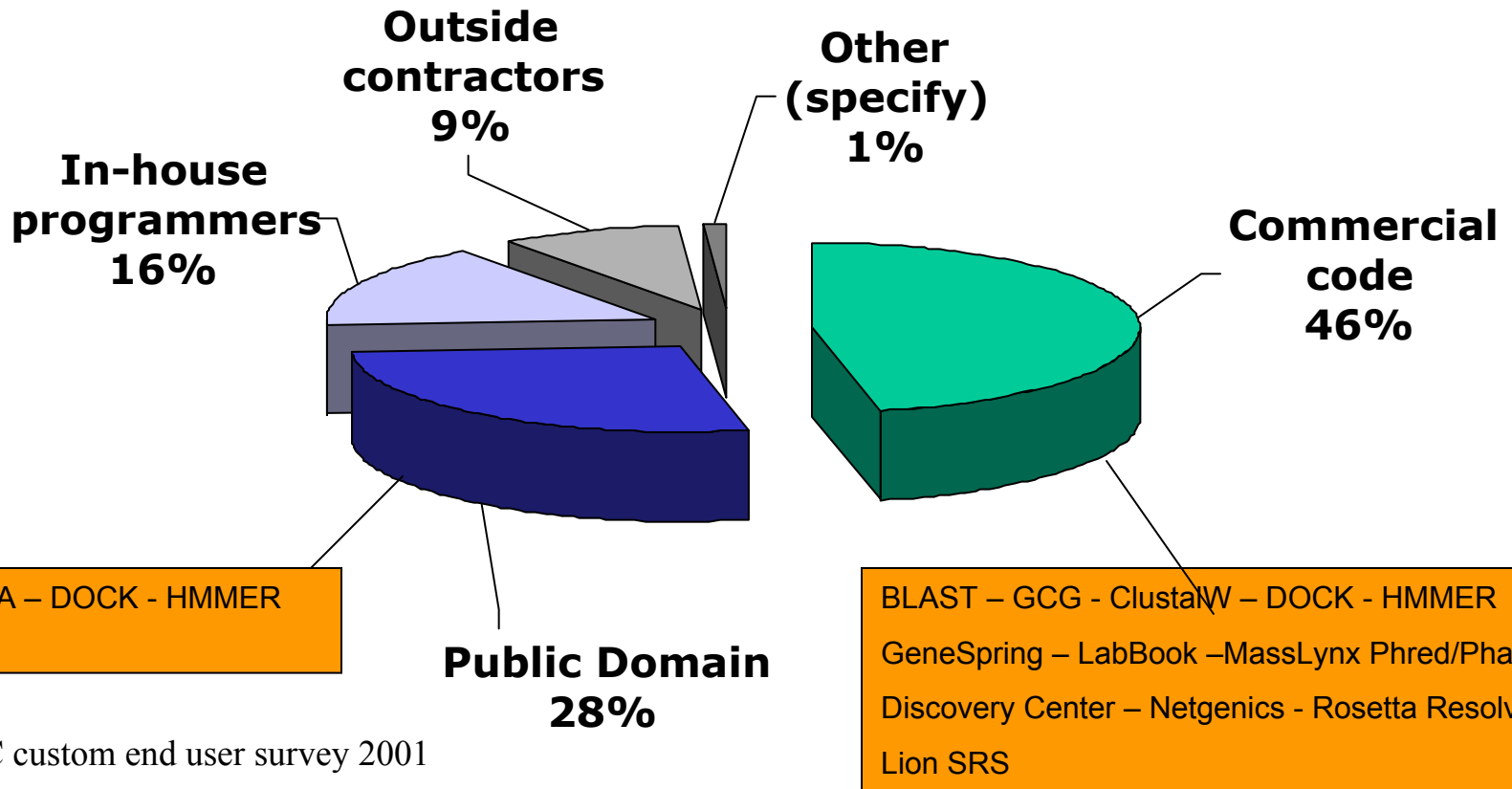
Source: IDC, 2001



Avi Kumar



Sources of Bio Applications



Source: IDC custom end user survey 2001

“Life Sci. companies” are software companies!

*the names BLAST, FASTA, DOCK, HMMER, GCG, ClustaW, GeneSpring, LabBook, MassLynx, Phred/Phrap, Netgenics, Rosetta resolver and Lion SRS are the property of their respective owners

Market segmentation in Life Sciences

◆ Market segments (according to Burrill & Co.)

- **Basic Science:** Research to build basic knowledge in biological sciences. (NIH/academic/National-lab research community).
- **BioTechnology:** Technology development to support life sciences.
- **Pharmaceuticals :** Drug R&D, clinical trials, marketing.
- **AgBio/biochemical :** Genetically Modified food, biochemicals from living systems.
- **Bio Defense :** Detection of bioweapons in the field in real time.
- **Equipment/suppliers**

◆ The near-term opportunities for Intel are in the most compute intensive segments:

- Basic Science
- BioTechnology
- Pharmaceuticals

Life Sciences Solution Focus Areas

SFA's

High Level Insights

	Massive Data Management	Bio-informatics	Bio-Simulation	Biomolecular Analysis Systems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective management of massive amounts of data spread between one or more data bases. • Multi-terabyte today, petabytes by 2010. • Technology is all over the map: from Oracle and DB2 to flat file systems. • Data Grids will play a major role. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding and correlating patterns in data to biological behavior (e.g. target discovery). • Working with patterns in sequences (DNA and Proteins) and other data. • Its more than the sequences – its machine learning and knowledge engineering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modeling biological systems on computers. • Physical modeling: spanning DNA to protein to metabolites to cell to organ to organism. • Long term goal: In-silico modeling of biological systems (e.g. drug design). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silicon manufacturing technology applied to devices/instruments for life science applications. • Microfluidics, single molecule detection – “lab on a chip”. • Includes Biochips – both DNA and Protein.

Avi Kumar

Collaborations today

SFA's

Massive Data
management

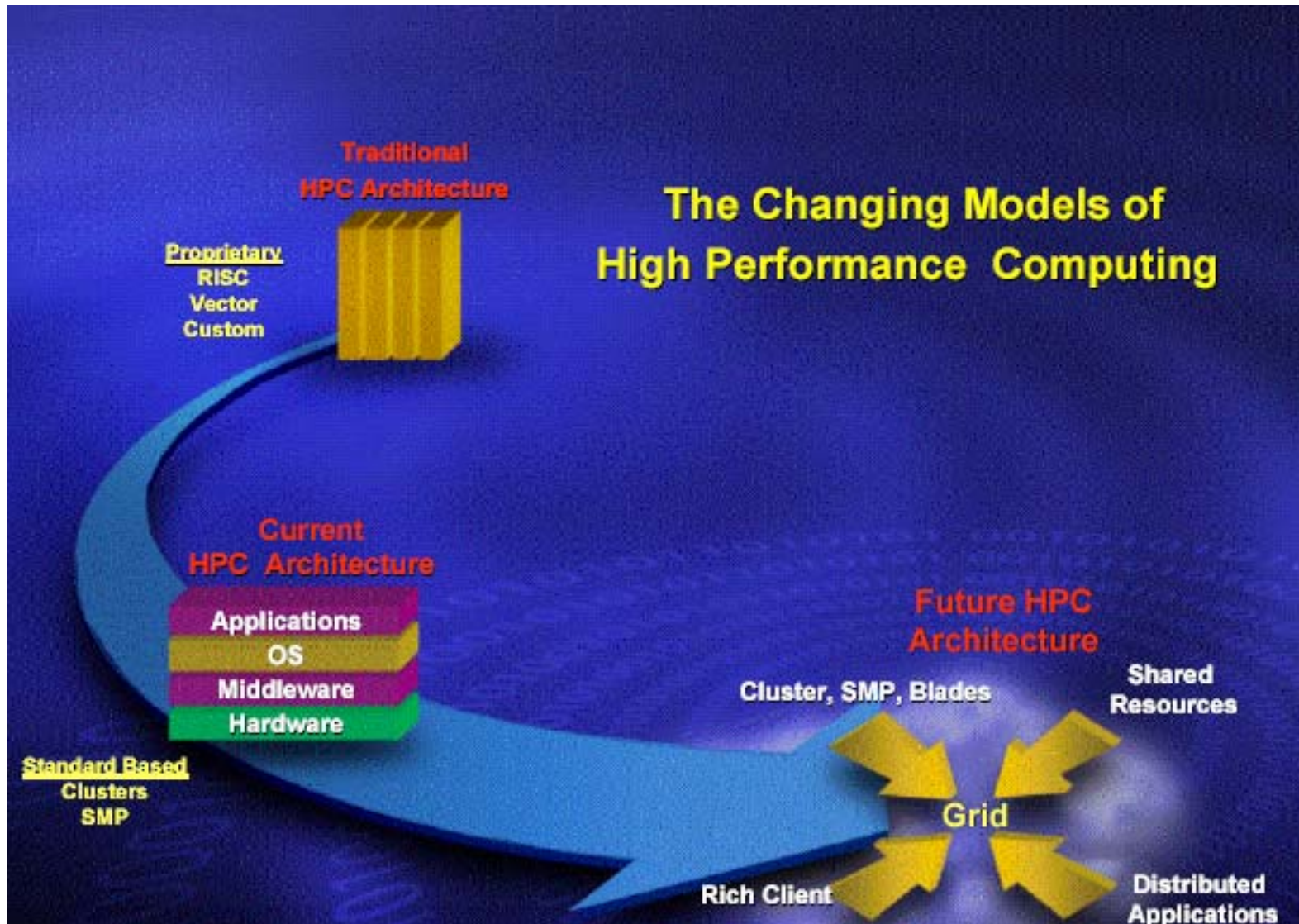
BioSimulation

BioInformatics

- ◆ HPC clusters and scalable file systems for Genomics.
 - **We've built an R&D cluster that will be used to explore different cluster file systems and different software stacks. Also studying large memory nodes to index and consolidate data.**
- ◆ Protein modeling
 - **Hypothesis: Itanium's floating point architecture maps well onto MD force calculations. This collaboration will test this hypothesis.**
- ◆ Bioinformatics software framework
 - **We will help build a common software framework to support complex bioinformatics collaborations across several institutions.**

Our lawyers won't let us name our collaborators yet. That will come soon.

Is Future HPC Computing Grid Computing ?



Timelines of different Computing Paradigms

