

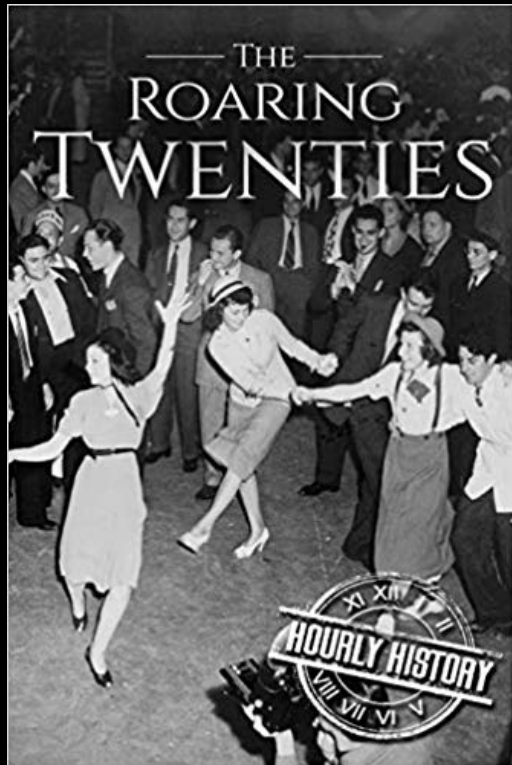
# ICT to support the transformation of Science in the Roaring Twenties

**Cees de Laat**

Systems and Networking Laboratory

University of Amsterdam

# ICT to support the transformation of Science in the Roaring Twenties



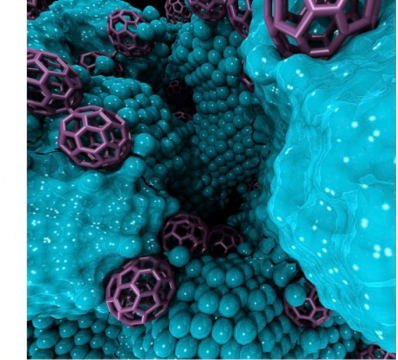
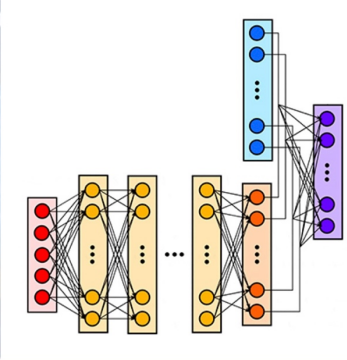
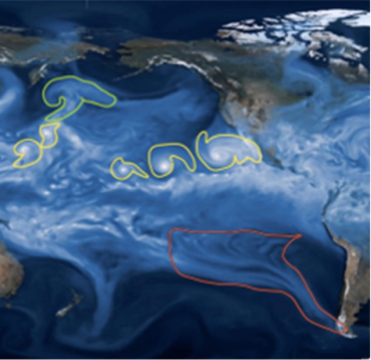
From Wikipedia: The Roaring Twenties refers to the decade of the 1920s in Western society and Western culture. It was a period of **economic prosperity** with a distinctive cultural edge in the United States and Western Europe, particularly in major cities such as Berlin, Chicago, London, Los Angeles, New York City, Paris, and Sydney. In France, the decade was known as the "**années folles**" ('crazy years'), emphasizing the era's **social, artistic and cultural dynamism**. Jazz blossomed, the flapper redefined the modern look for British and American women, and **Art Deco** peaked....

This period saw the large-scale development and use of automobiles, telephones, movies, radio, and electrical appliances being installed in the lives of thousands of Westerners. Aviation soon became a business. Nations saw **rapid industrial and economic growth, accelerated consumer demand**, and introduced significantly new changes in **lifestyle and culture**. The media focused on celebrities, especially sports heroes and movie stars, as cities rooted for their home teams and filled the new palatial cinemas and gigantic sports stadiums. In most major democratic states, women won the right to vote. The **right to vote** made a huge impact on society.

# AIM

- Observe how the art of Science is transforming with AI & ML.
- Understand how the ICT world looks like in 2030.
- Understand what hinders Science, Industry, Society to progress.
  
- An anecdote or two
  - 200M
  - DoI





# Scientific Machine Learning & Artificial Intelligence

Scientific progress will be driven by

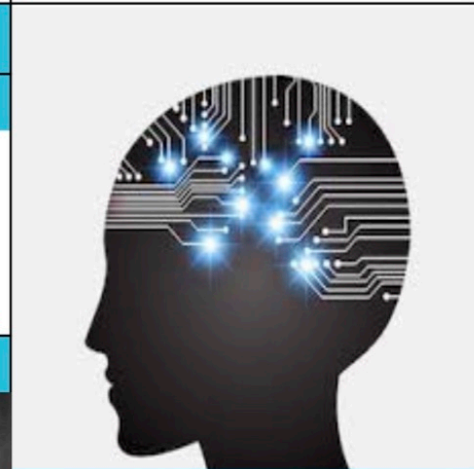
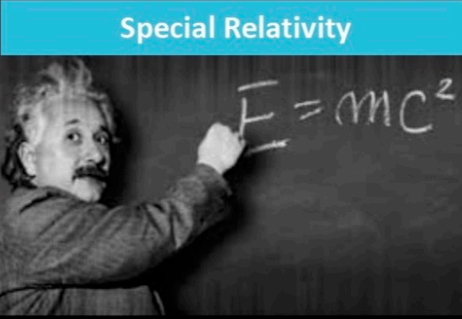
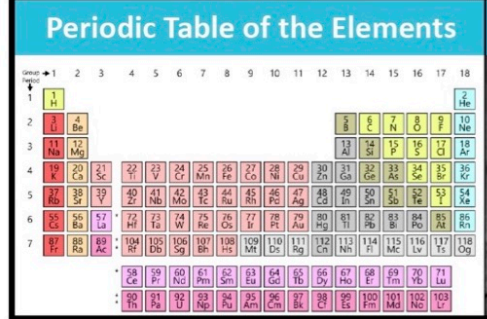
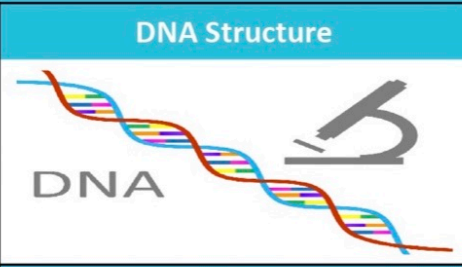
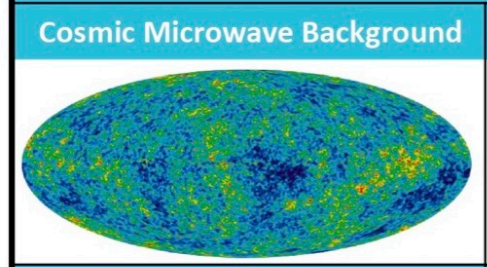
- Massive data: sensors, simulations, networks
- Predictive models and adaptive algorithms
- Heterogeneous high-performance computing

Trend: Human-AI collaborations will transform the way science is done.

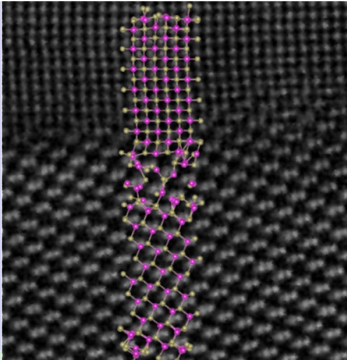
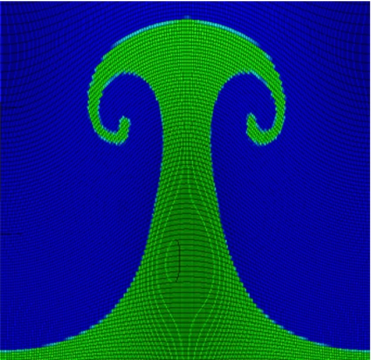
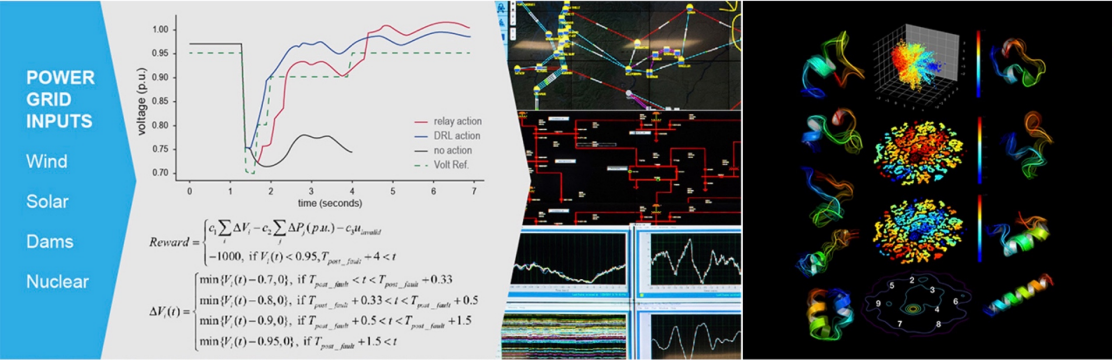
## BASIC RESEARCH NEEDS FOR Scientific Machine Learning

Core Technologies for Artificial Intelligence

### EXEMPLARS OF SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT



Human-AI insights enabled via scientific method, experimentation, & AI reinforcement learning.



Prepared for U.S. Department of Energy Advanced Scientific Computing Research



DOE Applied Mathematics Research Program  
Scientific Machine Learning Workshop (January 2018)

Workshop report:  
<https://www.osti.gov/biblio/1478744>





*"All for one, one for all!"*



<http://christianclipartreview.blogspot.com>

CI for AI & AI for CI

# TimeLine

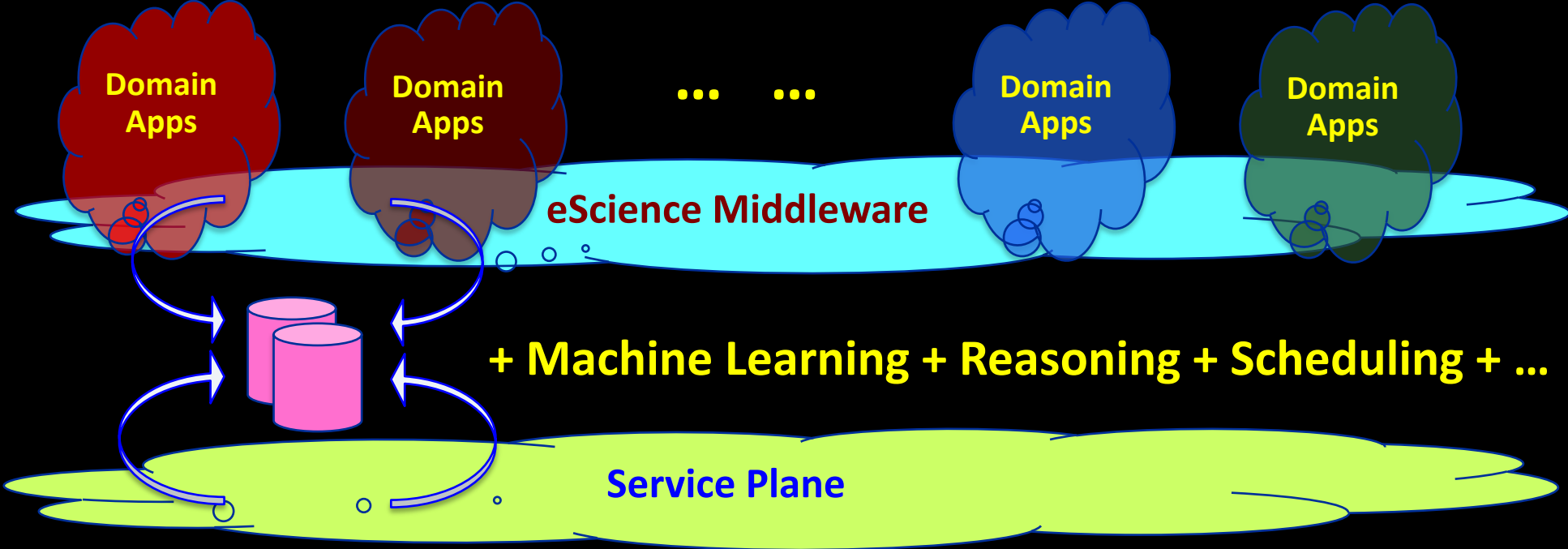
## Compute

ASM   Fortran   C   RPC   C++   MPI   GRID   Cloud   DATA   Apps IOT

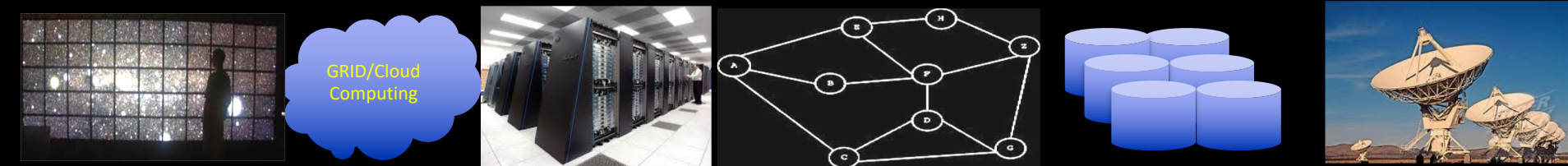
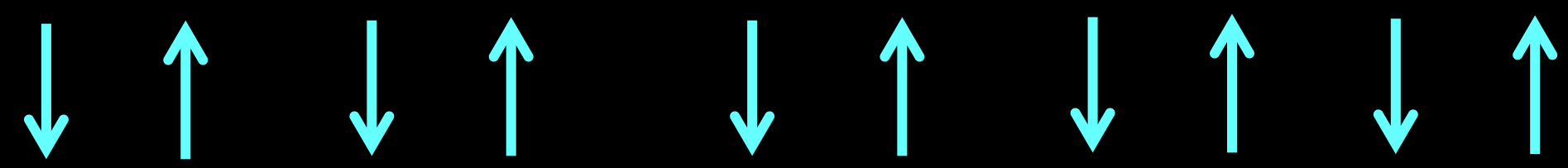
## Networks

Ethernet   IP   TCP   WWW   WIFI   OpenFlow & p4   SDN   NFV   NDN   SN & AI





- Chromium CGLX
- SAGE MTP
- OCCI JSDL
- GIR UR
- SNMP OpenFlow SDN / NSI
- PerfSonar ICMP
- Cassandra iRODS
- Hadoop Storm
- WSRF SensorML
- WebServ INSPIRE

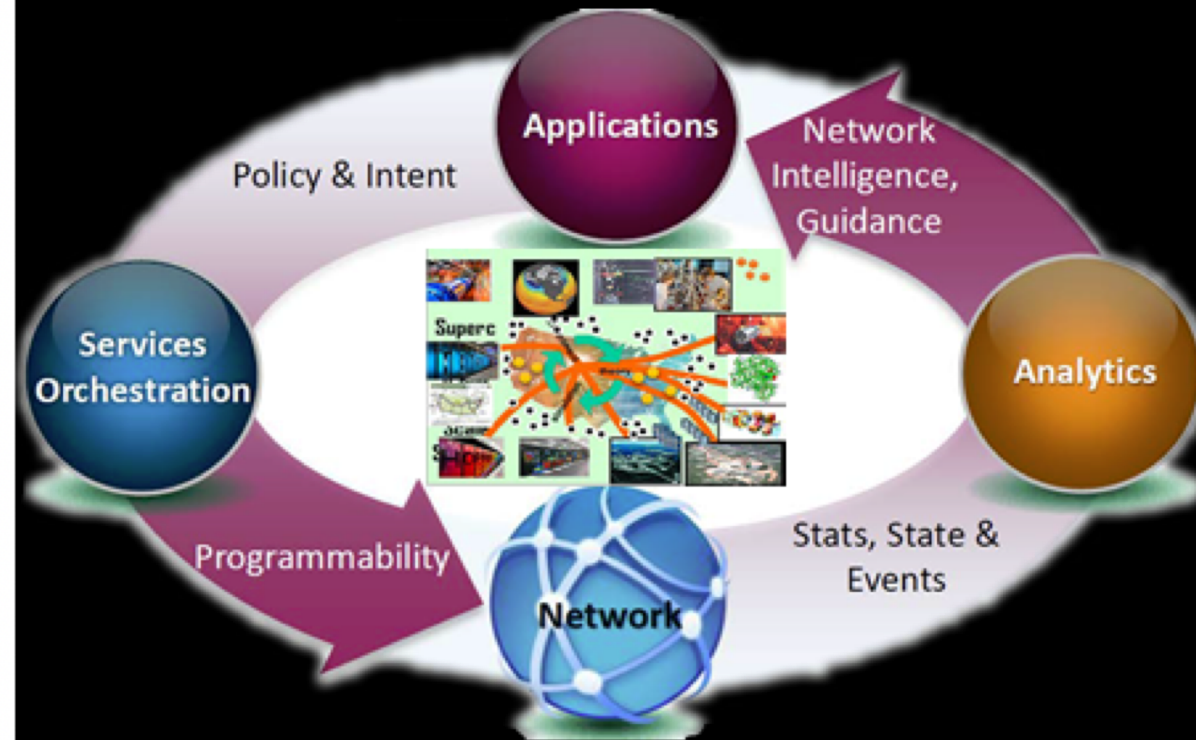
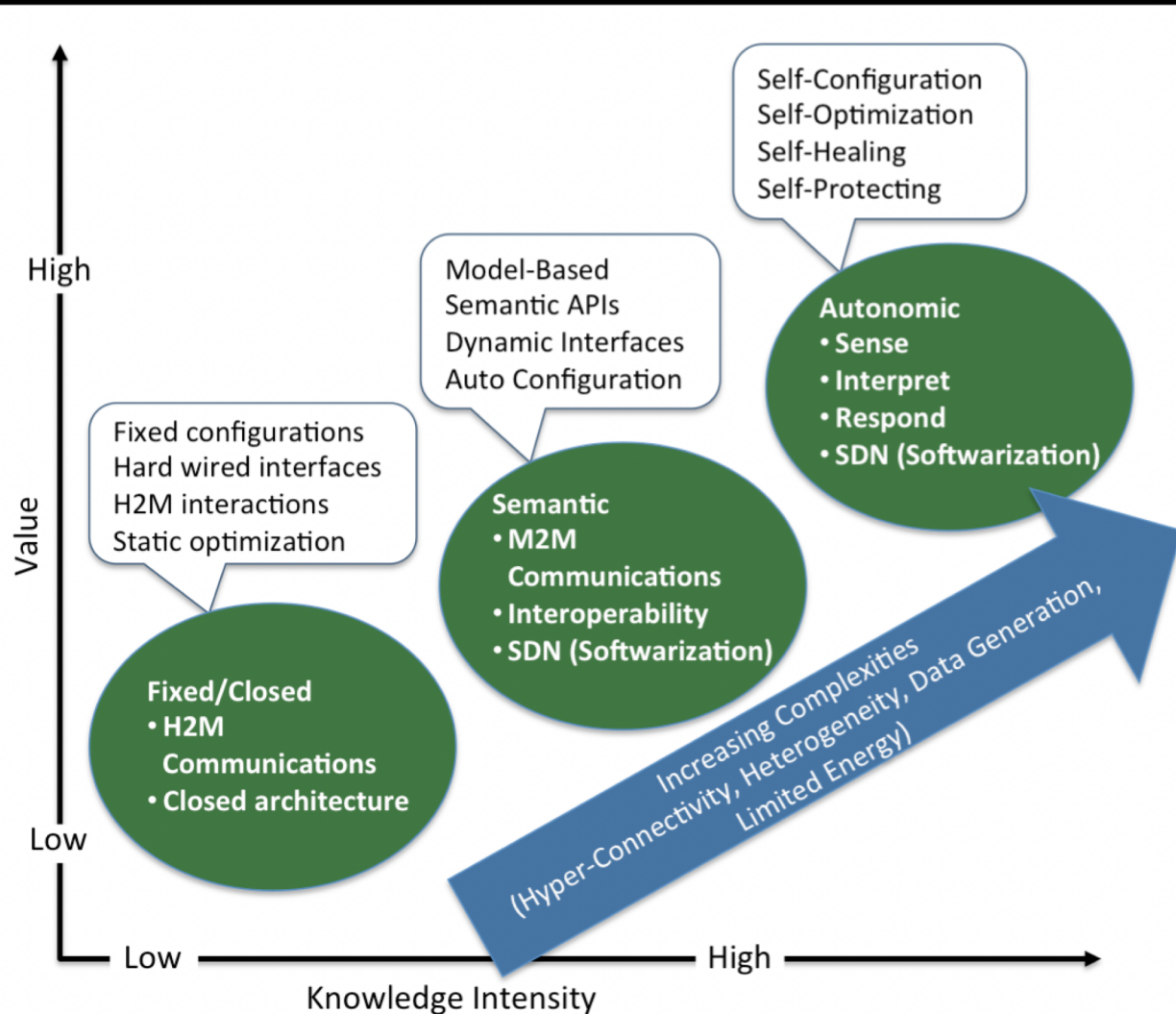




# DoE workshop on Smart Networks

Bring AI in control plane to harness complexity

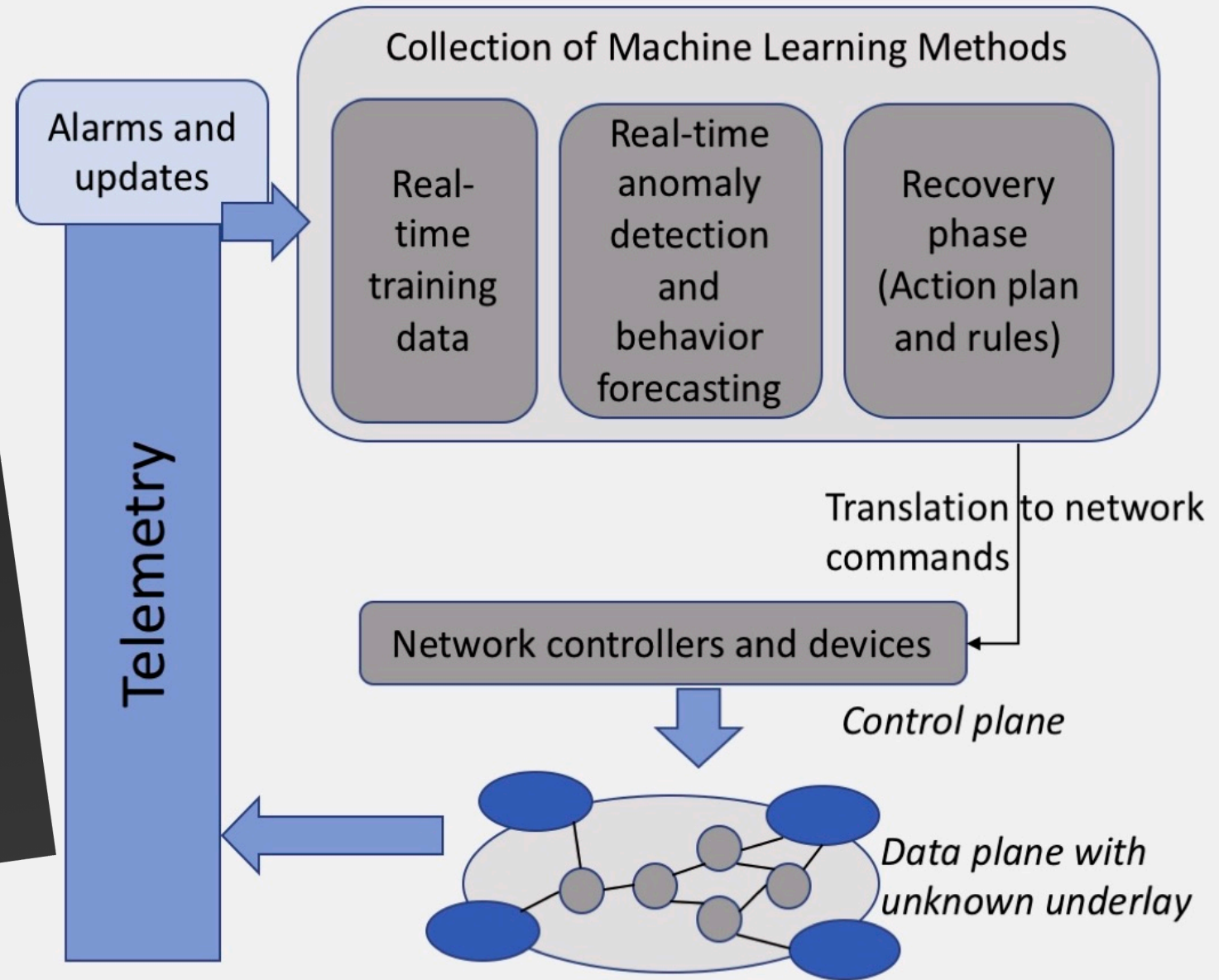
<https://www.ornl.gov/smarnhp2016/>



# Example 1: Optimizing Network Traffic with Machine Learning

Exascale and increasingly complex science applications are exponentially raising demands for network performance. Networks are the backbone to complex science workflows, ensuring data are delivered safely and reliably to important computations to happen. To optimize these workflows, networks must be able to adapt to changing conditions. However, networks are distributed and multi-owned, making it difficult to get learning data because of privacy rules. Networks are distributed and multi-owned, making it difficult to get learning data because of privacy rules.

**Difficult to get learning data because of privacy rules**  
**Networks are distributed and multi-owned**



# Rethinking NSF's Computational Ecosystem for 21st Century Science and Engineering

Workshop Website: <https://uiowa.edu/nsfcyberinfrastructure>

Workshop Report: <https://www.uiowa.edu/nsfcyberinfrastructure/report.pdf>

Initial debates about resource management and delivery options focused on **expert personnel as a critical component** of successful cyberinfrastructure delivery. Several examples such as Campus Champions (CC) or XSEDE's ECSS were described as critical to scientific advance by providing sufficient numbers to meet demand. Regionally tasked staff might help to alleviate this bottleneck. Benefits could include greater use of cloud or national resources if there was a local expert to help researchers with initial utilization. Along these lines, it was mentioned that the **NSF CC\* programs changed campus culture**, supporting local working expertise. A similar program to promote workforce development to incentivize local computational and data scientists could, for instance, result in the integration of otherwise isolated clusters on campuses with national resources. These **key personnel**, ranging from ECSS experts and developers to CCs, are often in careers that need professionalization.

# People matter!

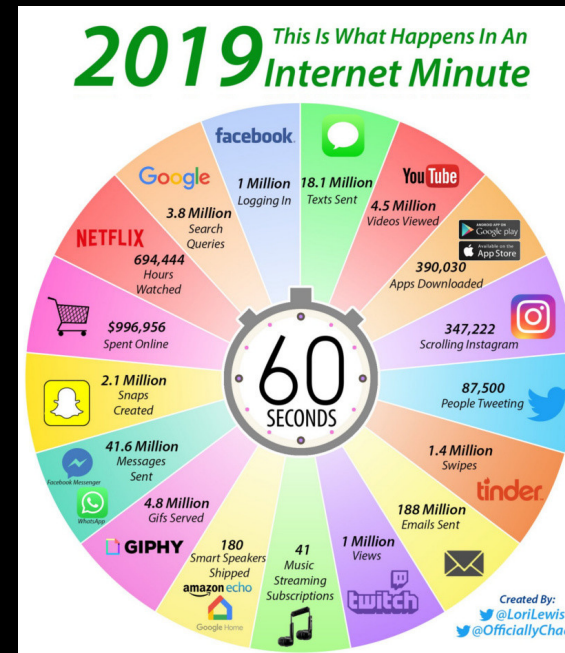


# Change in computing

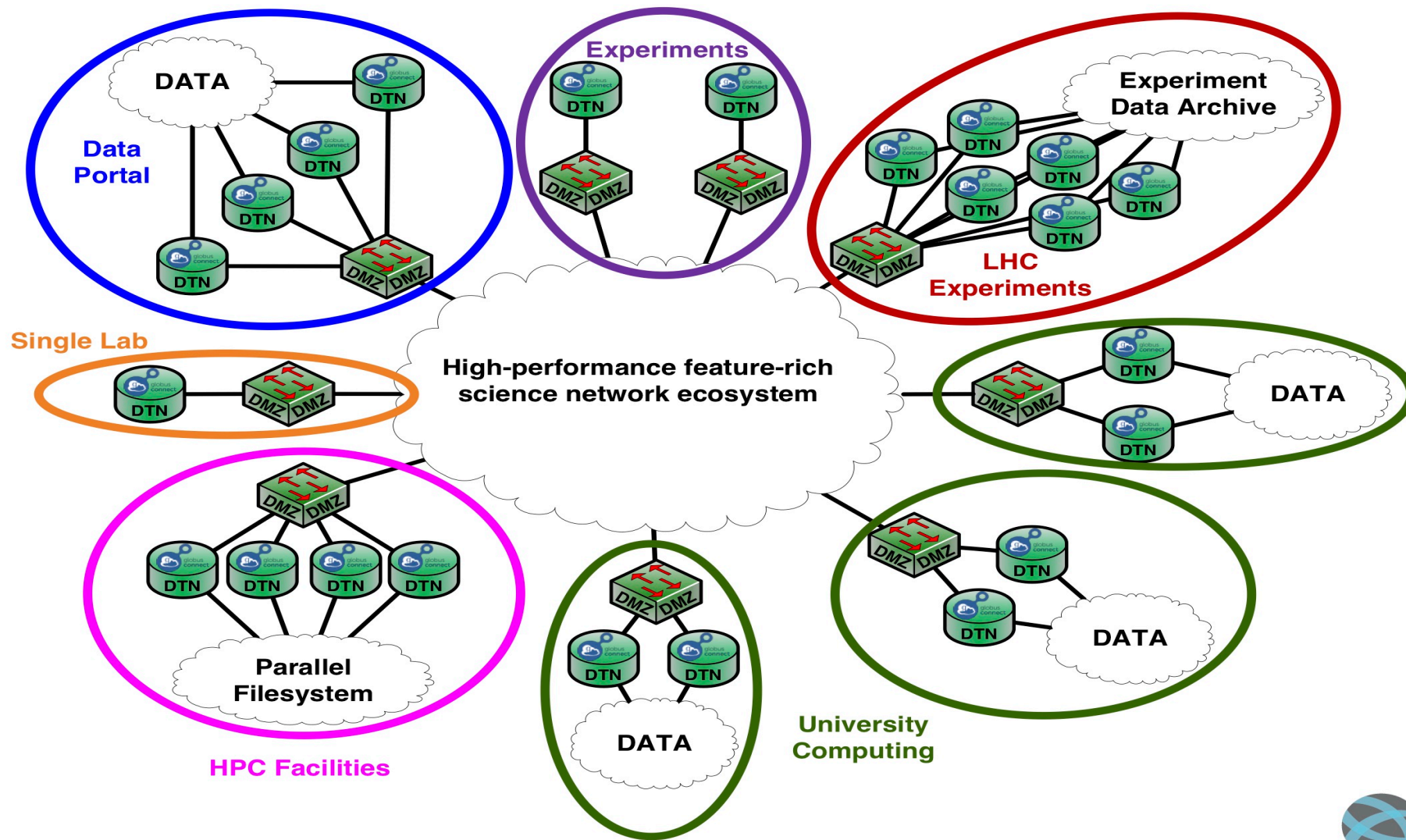
- Early days a few big Supercomputers
  - Mostly science domain
- Via grid to commercial cloud
  - AWS, Azure, Google Cloud, IBM, Salesforce
  - The big five: Apple, Alphabet, Microsoft, Facebook and Amazon
  - Computing has transformed into utility
- Data => Information is the key
- Streaming Data! →



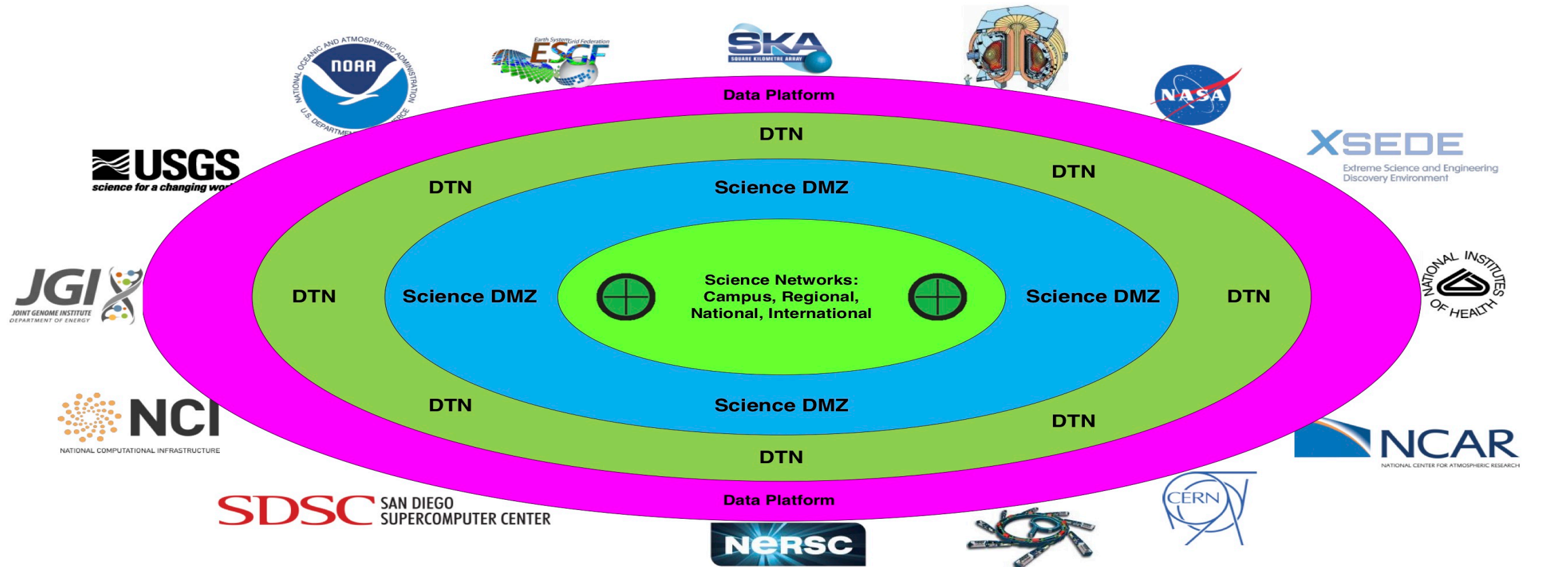
> 8 x



# Science DMZs for Science Applications



# Data Ecosystem – Concentric View







# Harvard Business Review



Harvard Business Review

ECONOMY

## Managing Our Hub Economy


by Marco Iansiti and Karim R. Lakhani

FROM THE SEPTEMBER–OCTOBER 2017 ISSUE

WHAT TO READ NEXT

The IT Transformation Health Care Needs

SUMMARY SAVE SHARE COMMENT 3 TEXT SIZE PRINT \$8.95 BUY COPIES



THOMAS M. SCHEER/EYEEM/GETTY IMAGES

### I. The Problem

The global economy is coalescing around a few digital superpowers. We see unmistakable evidence that a winner-take-all world is emerging in which a small number of “hub firms”—including Alibaba, Alphabet/Google, Amazon, Apple, Baidu, Facebook, Microsoft, and Tencent—occupy central positions. While creating real value for users, these companies are also capturing a disproportionate and expanding share of the value, and that’s shaping our collective economic future. The very same technologies that promised to democratize business are now threatening to make it more monopolistic.

Data value creation  
monopolies



Create an equal  
playing field

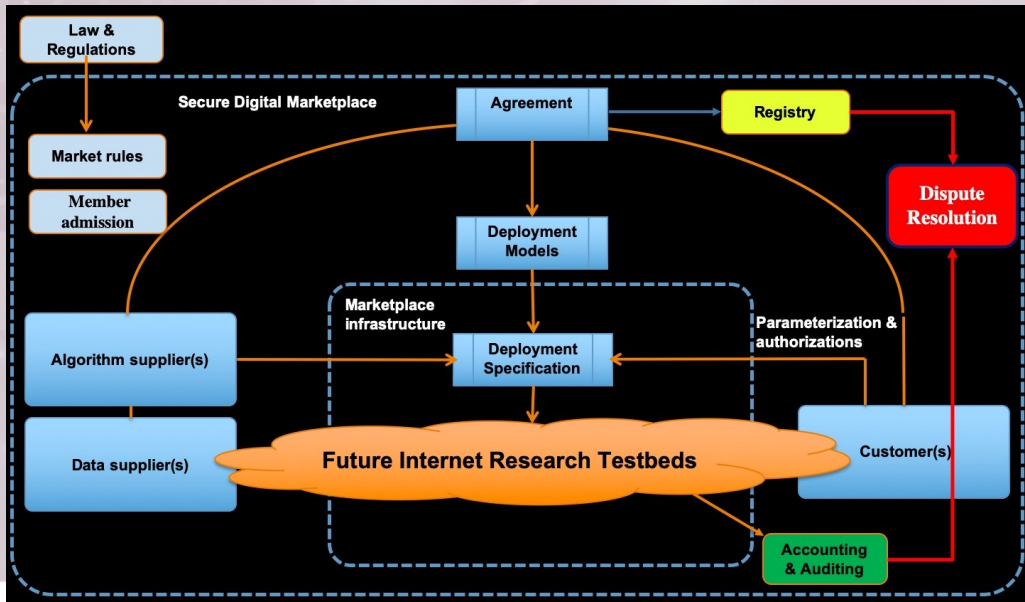
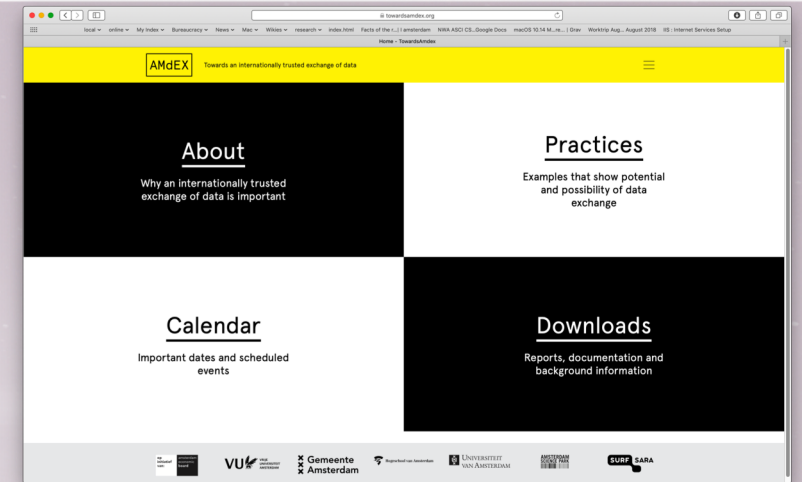


Sound Market  
principles

<https://hbr.org/2017/09/managing-our-hub-economy>

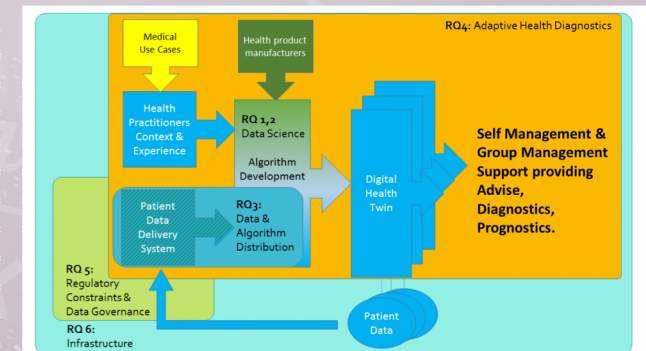
## AMdEX.eu

- Competing organisations, share data for common benefit
- Trust, Risk, data ownership & control
  - Industry: AF-KLM, Health, etc
  - Science: European Open Science Cloud
  - Society: Amsterdam Economic Board

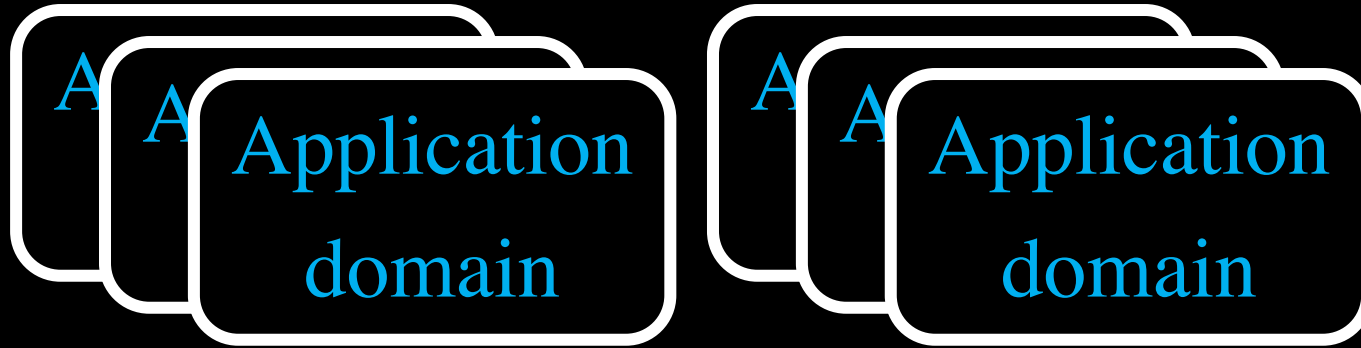


Aircraft Maintenance AF-KLM

Health: Enabling Personal Interventions







**AmDex**

Data objects & methods  
Data & Algorithms service

**FAIR / USE**

**AmsIX**

Routers - Internet – ISP's - Cloud  
IP packet service

**IP / BGP**

Layer 2 exchange service  
Ethernet frames

**ETH / ST**

# The Big Data Challenge

Doing Science

ICT to enable Science

Wisdom

AI

Knowledge to act

Analytics  
Decision Support

Information

Web/OWL

Data  
a.o. from ESFRI's

Docker, VM,  
XML, RDF, rSpec, SNMP



# The Big Data Challenge

Doing Science

ICT to enable Science

Wisdom

Scientists live here!

AI

Interdisciplinary Science App Store

Knowledge to act

Analytics library / Github / etc

Analytics Decision Support

MAGIC DATA CARPET

curation - description - trust - security - policy - integrity

Information

Web/OWL

Data

a.o. from ESFRI's

Docker, VM, XML, RDF, rSpec, SNMP





# The Big Data Challenge

Doing Science

ICT to enable Science

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DSC  
eScience

MAGIC DATA CARPET

curation - description - trust - security - policy - integrity

RDM/  
DANS

Information

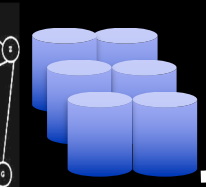
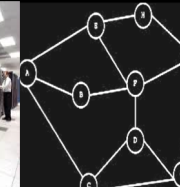
Web/OWL

Data

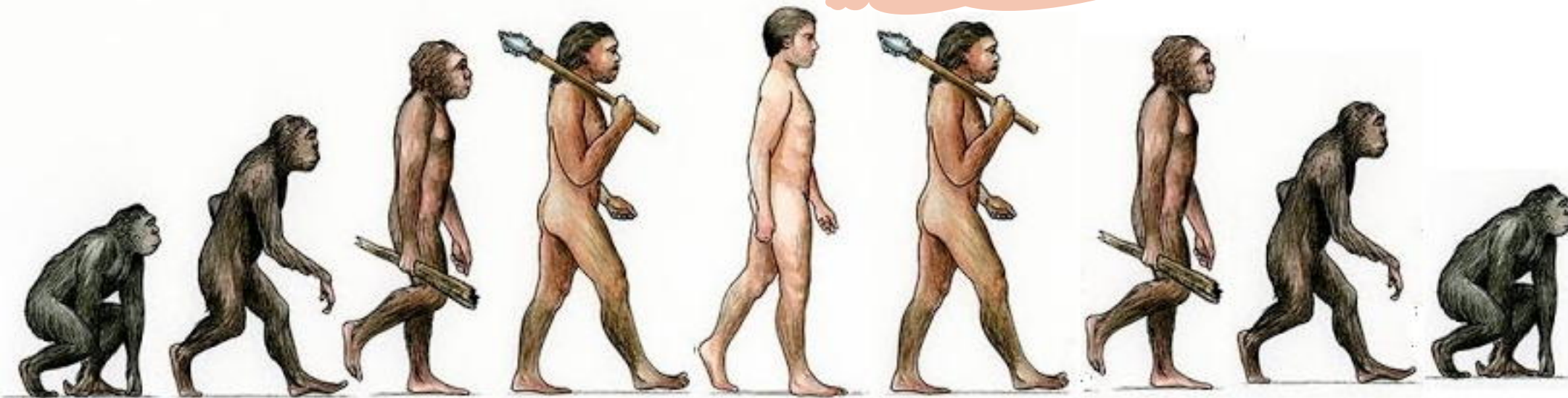
a.o. from ESFRI's

Docker, VM,  
XML, RDF, rSpec, SNMP

ICT/  
SURF



# AI forking off



NOW

# Conclusion, Q&A

Need for Network to Data level experimental Infrastructure.

Europe's own DTN infra, CC program, CI Ambitions

Data at scale.

P.S. I did not mention Quantum Compute & Networking; See:

- <https://www.ornl.gov/quantumnetworks2018/default.htm>
- [https://science.energy.gov/%7E/media/ascr/pdf/programdocuments/docs/2019/QNOS\\_Workshop\\_Final\\_Report.pdf](https://science.energy.gov/%7E/media/ascr/pdf/programdocuments/docs/2019/QNOS_Workshop_Final_Report.pdf)
- <https://delaat.net/qn>
- <https://delaat.net/>
  - <https://delaat.net/sarnet>
  - <https://delaat.net/dl4ld>
  - <https://delaat.net/eipi>



This trip is supported by SARNET, DL4LD and EPI projects.