*dist*CooRM: Distributed Resource Management for Moldable Applications

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Context

HPC Resources are Complex

- Data centers feature multiple clusters
  (IN2P3 has 4 clusters)
- Supercomputers feature multiple types of nodes
  (BlueWaters Blueprint: some CPU-only, some CPU+GPU nodes)
- Share among multiple users $\rightarrow$ availability changes

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- Moldable
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How to launch such applications to minimize completion time?

Example: Computational ElectroMagnetics Application

- Ported a CEM application for a multi-cluster execution
- To ensure good performance:
  - need to employ a **custom resource selection algorithms**

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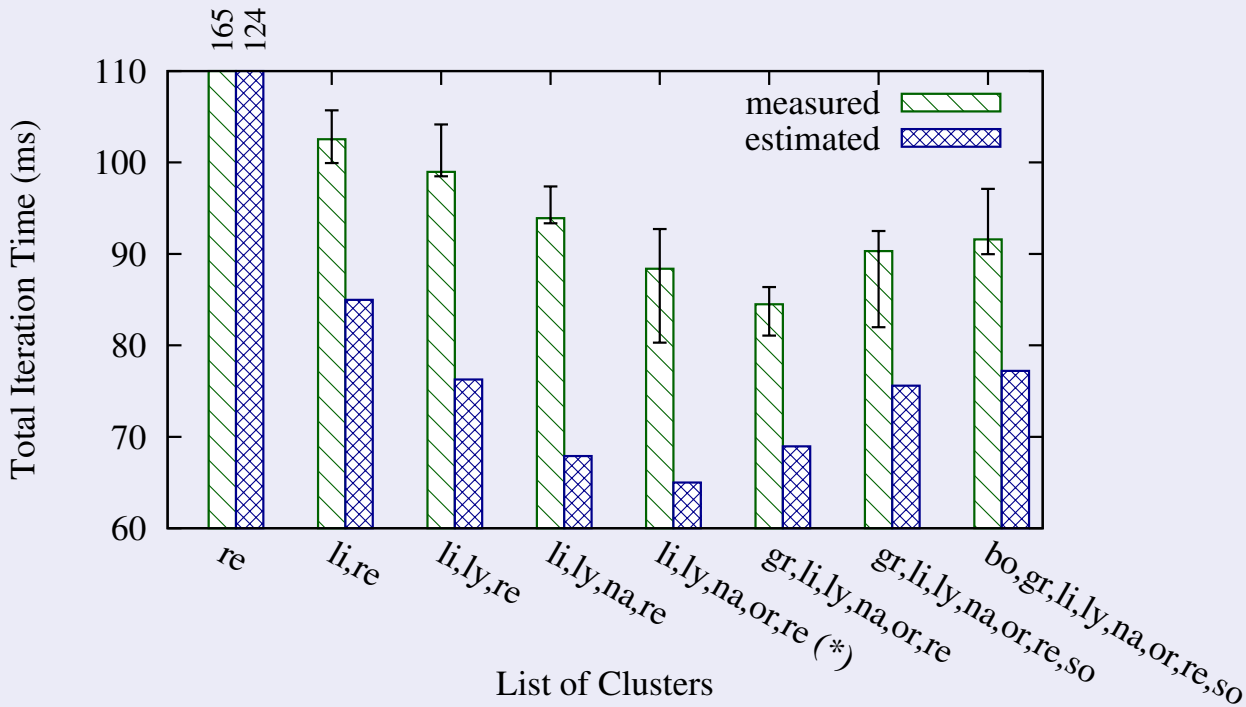

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  - Look at currently (or future) available resources
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  - Send resource request (job)

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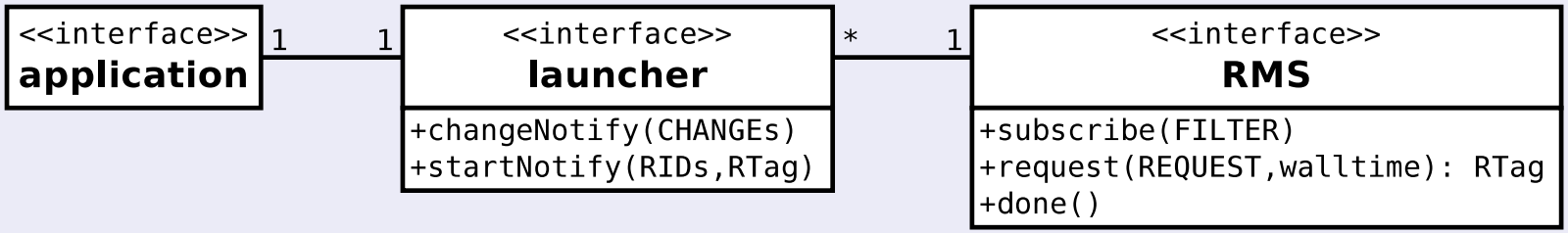
  - Send resource request (job)
  - Need to simulate RMS's scheduling algorithm
  - Cannot update resource request

Centralized Solution: CooRM Architecture



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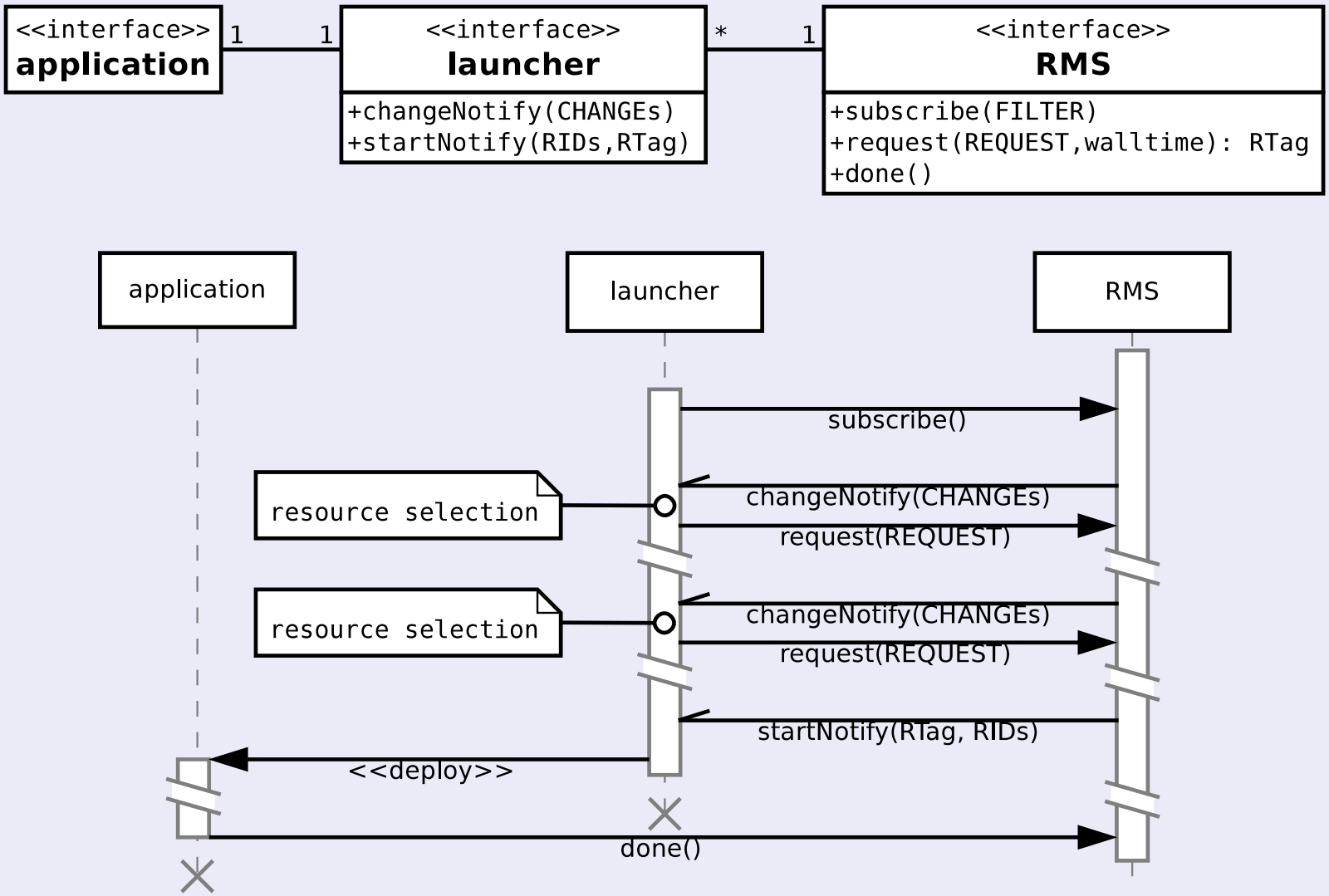

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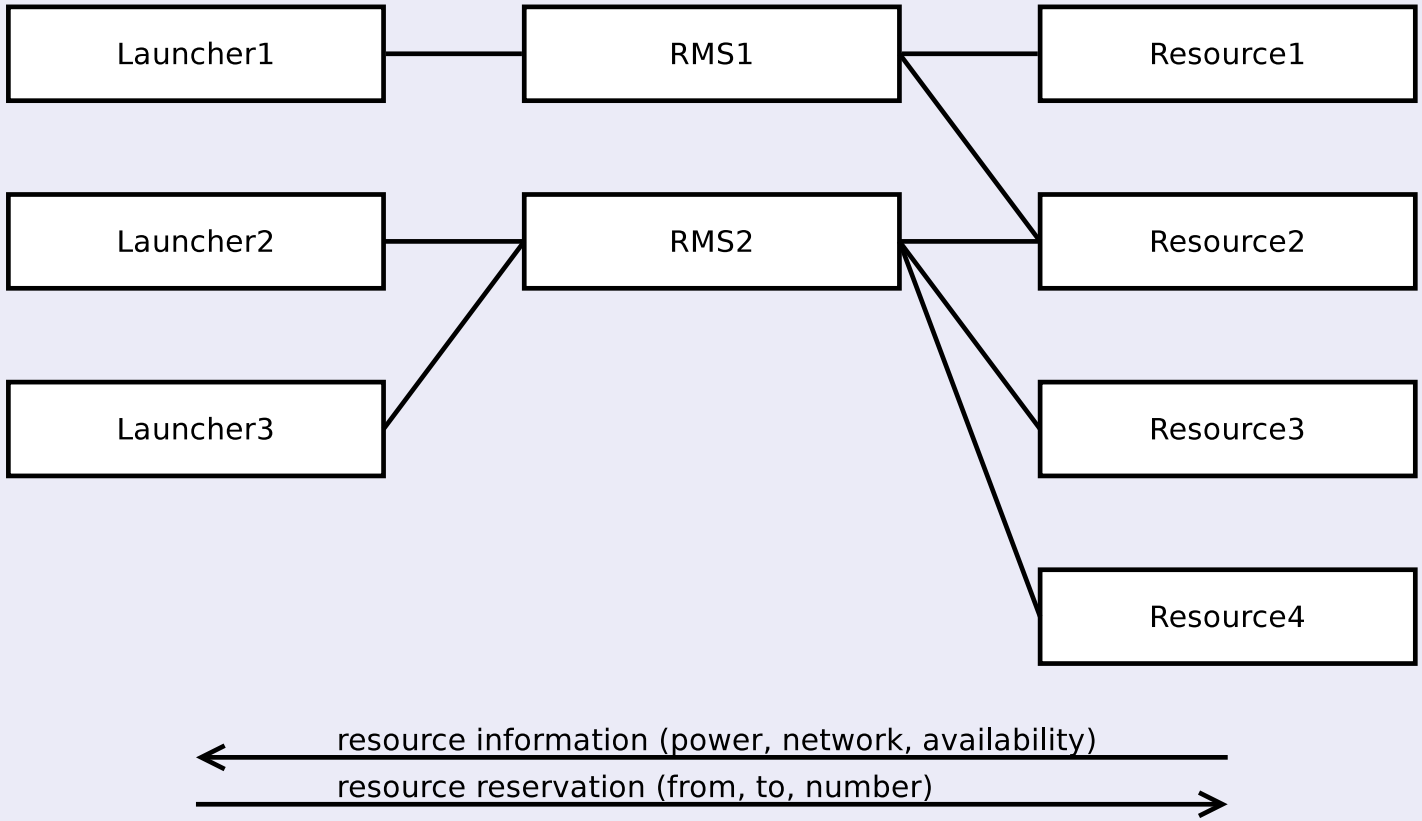
Challenge: Distributed Solution

distCooRM Architecture



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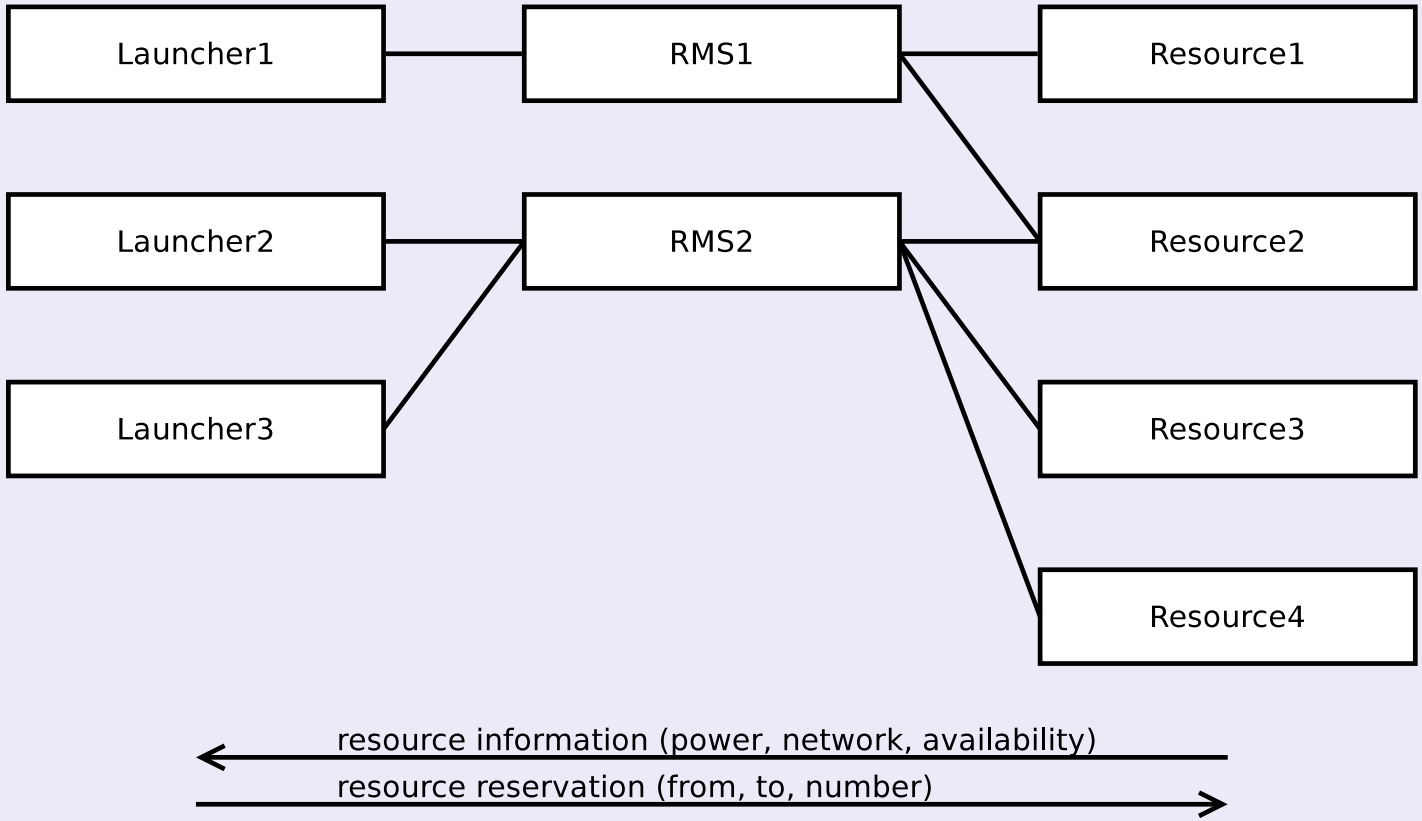


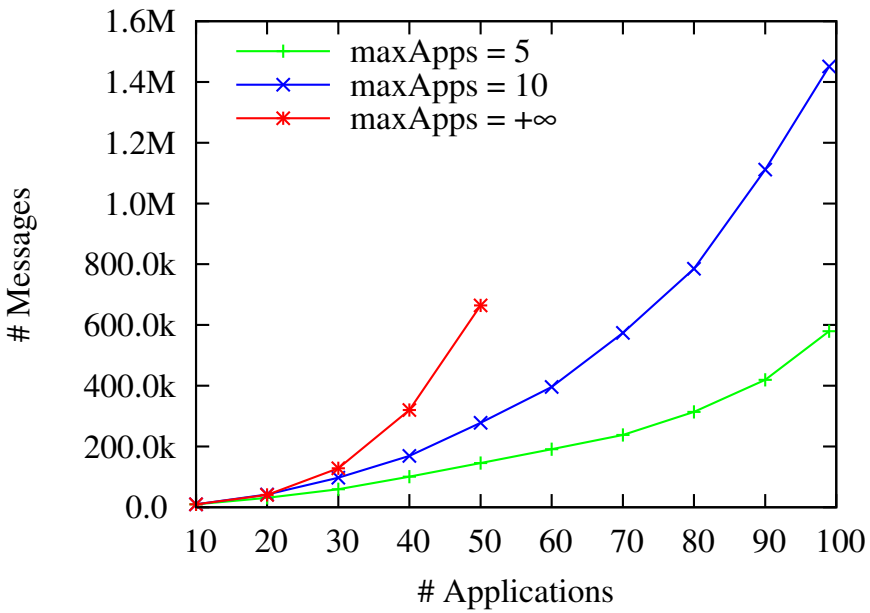
Data structures can be quite complex

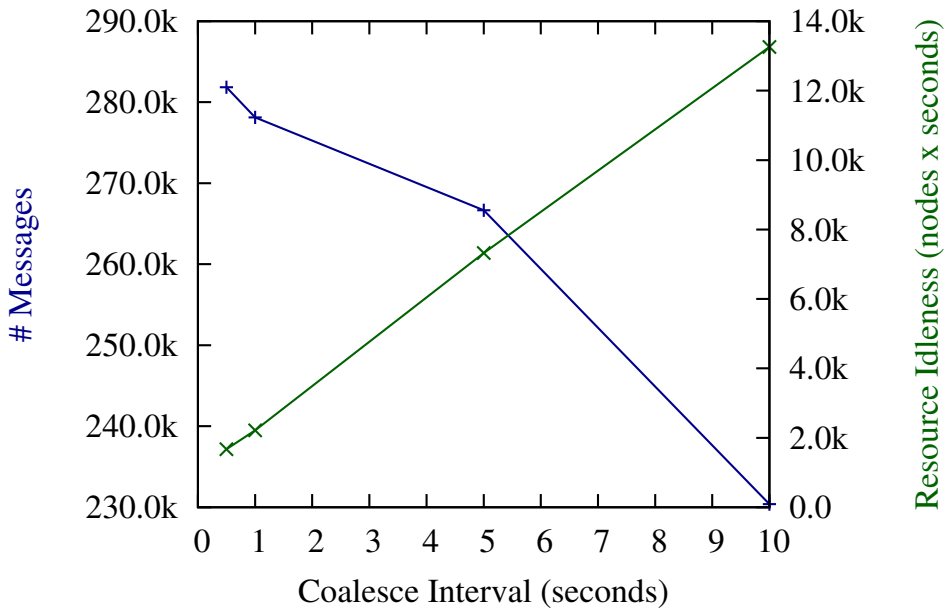
- basic types: int, float, string
- complex types: dictionary of list of pairs of float and int

Evaluation of distCooRM

- Need to check
  - That the system actually works
  - That it scales
  - That it behaves well
- Parameters to explore
  - Platform parameters: timeouts, limits
  - Number of resources
  - Number of applications
- Metrics to measure
  - Number of messages
  - Number of bytes
  - Utilisation of resources

Results


1.6M
1.4M
1.2M
1.0M
800.0k
600.0k
400.0k
200.0k
0.0
# Messages
maxApps = 5
maxApps = 10
maxApps = +∞
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
Applications


290.0k
280.0k
270.0k
260.0k
250.0k
240.0k
230.0k
Messages
14.0k
12.0k
10.0k
8.0k
6.0k
4.0k
2.0k
0.0
Resource Idleness (nodes x seconds)
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Coalesce Interval (seconds)

1. Research
   - Problem
   - Solution
   - Results

2. SimGrid
   - Background
   - Attempted Solutions
   - Encountered Problems
   - Workarounds

3. Conclusions and Opinions

Background

Requirements

- Reusable code: simulator and real implementation
- Event-driven, events are message arrived, timeouts
- RPC-like interaction between agents
- 1000 agents, **each agents talks to 1–1000 other agents**
- Simulator
  - Host model: sleep
  - Network model: Vivaldi latencies (messages are less than 100 bytes)
  - Allow measuring network traffic
- Real implementation
  - Efficient serialization (like CORBA)

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Development Environment

- C++
- sockets, MPI, CORBA

Attempted Solutions (1/2)

XBT

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GRAS

- ☺ Code once, use twice
- ☹ Difficult to use for complex structures ("IDL" parser is buggy)
- ☹ Cannot measure network traffic

Attempted Solutions (2/2)

MSG

- ☺ Easy to create processes
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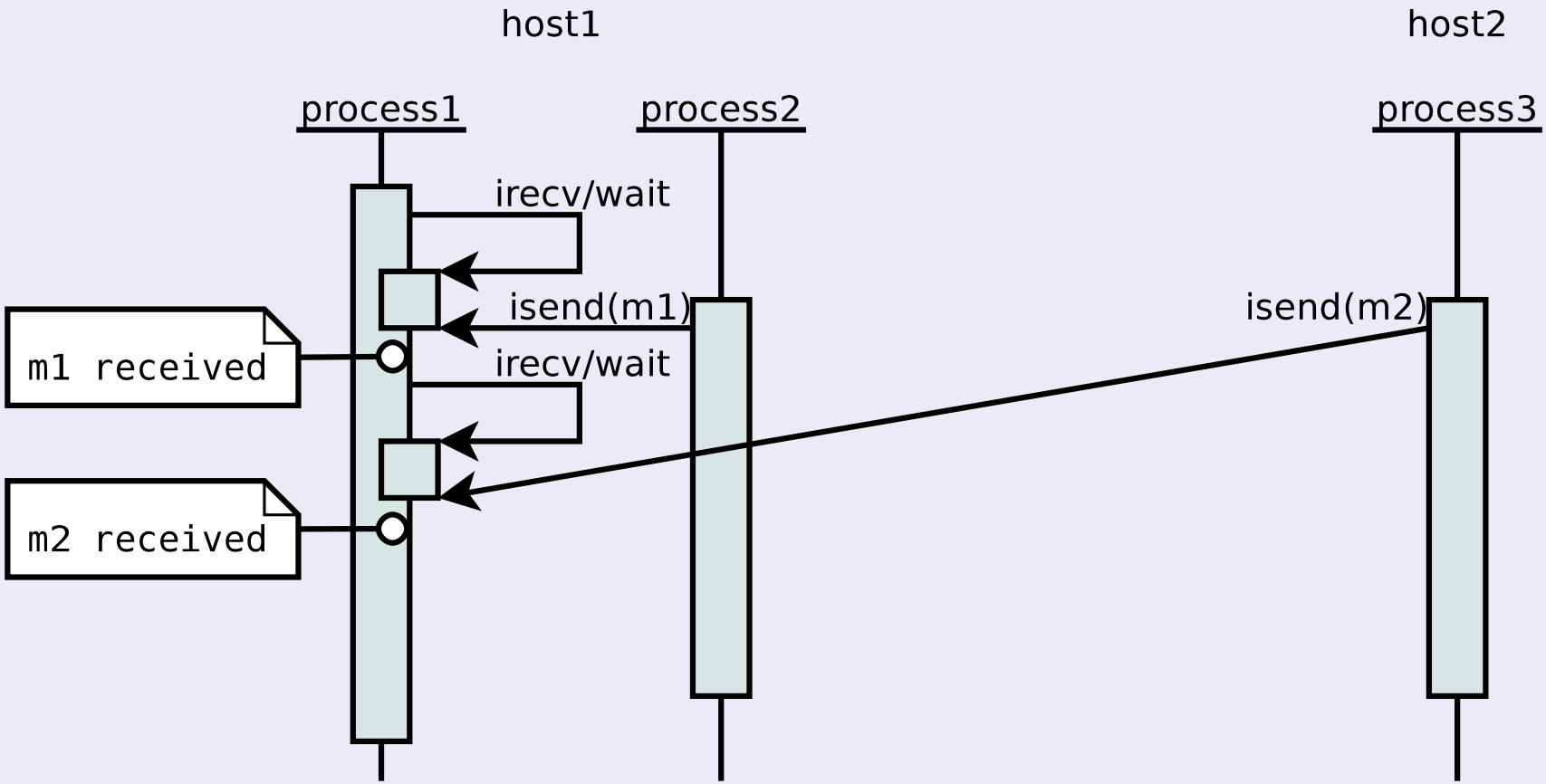
- ☹ Need to create separate network process which handles queue (due to `MSG_comm_wait`)
- ☹ Network "semantics" make it unusable

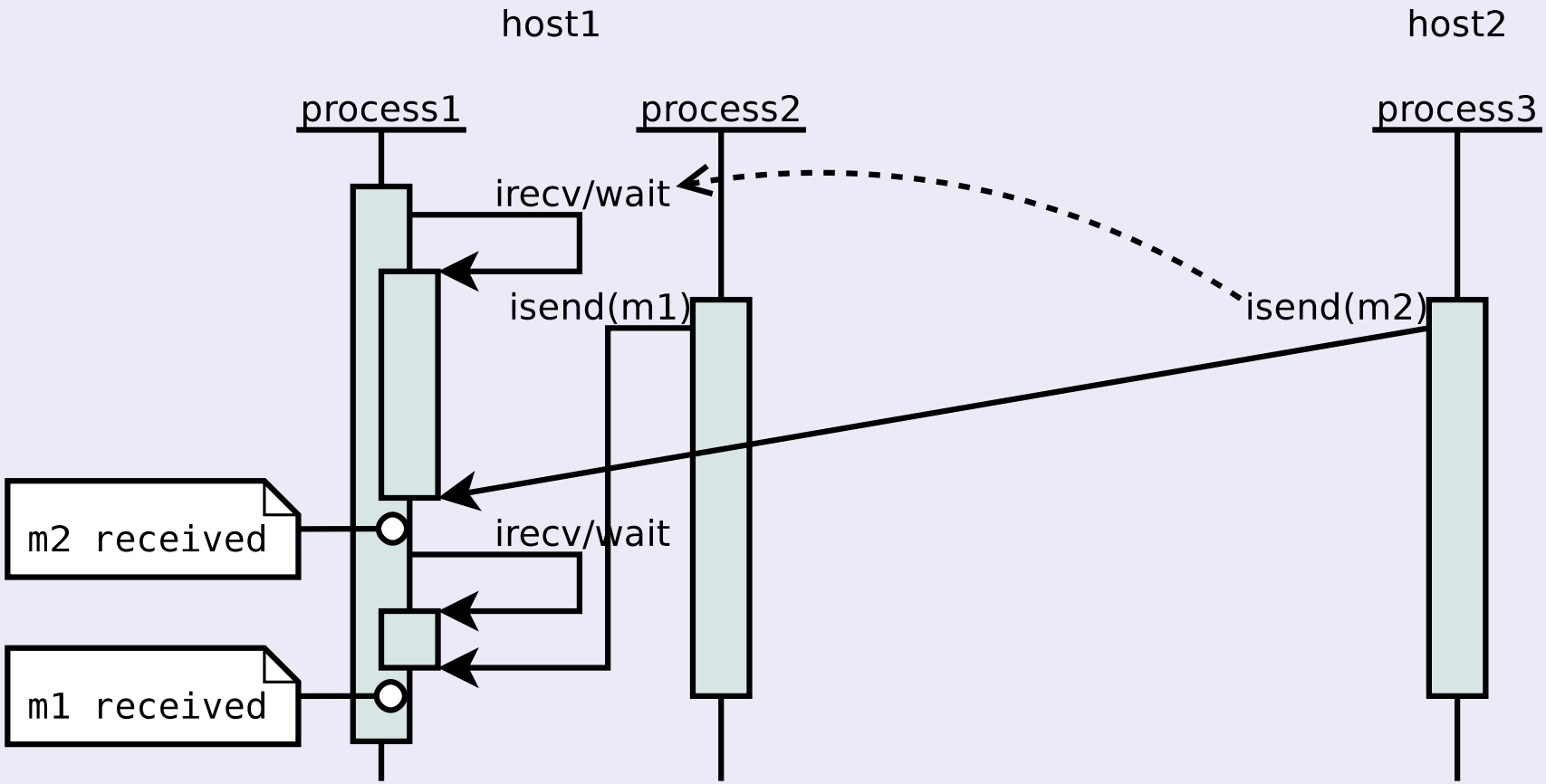
MSG Communication Semantics

Expected



MSG Communication Semantics

Actual



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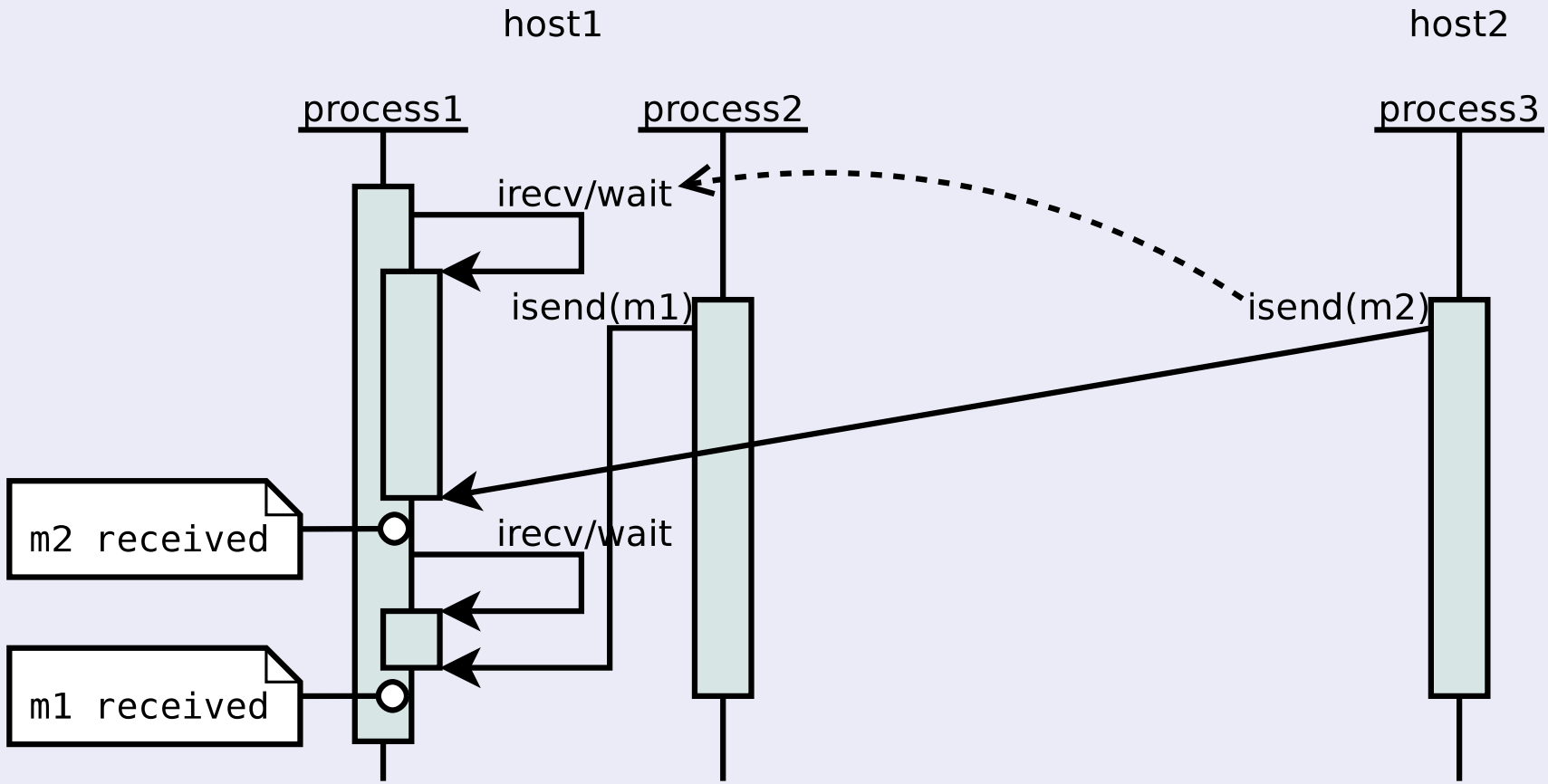

- Gives incorrect transmission times

Workarounds

Post multiple `irecvs`

- 1000 agents $\times$ 1000 possible sources $=$ 1,000,000 `irecvs`
- Simulation significantly slowed down

Own Implementations

- Custom `irecv`/`isend`
- Uses `xbt_mutex_t`, `xbt_cond_t` and global variables
- Hackish, but works ☺

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Opinions

- Do not force user to use XBT
- Intuitive communication abstractions:
  datagram (UDP-like), stream (TCP-like), remote call (CORBA-like)