



Application Monitoring

Robert A. Ballance, SNL

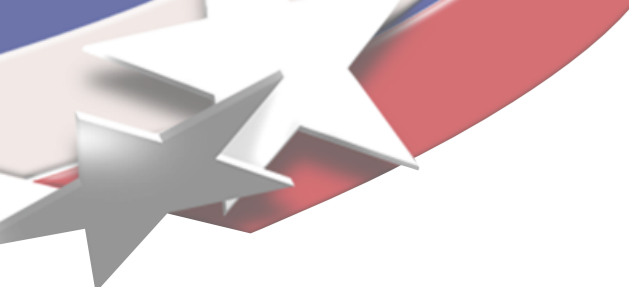
John T. Daly, LANL

Sarah Michalak, LANL

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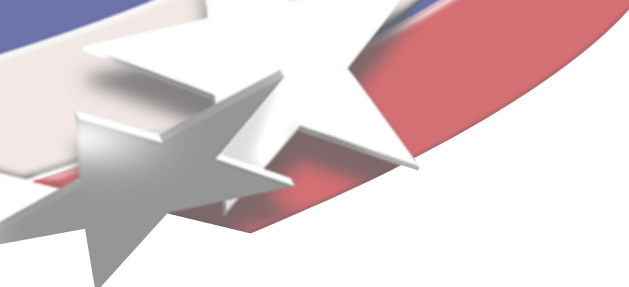


What is it?

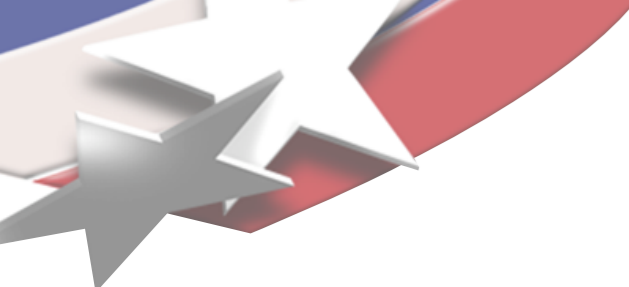
Application monitoring is the automated process of tracking the real progress of an application over time

- It is not platform monitoring**
- It is not queue monitoring**
- It is not utilization monitoring**

But it can be used to inform all of these processes!



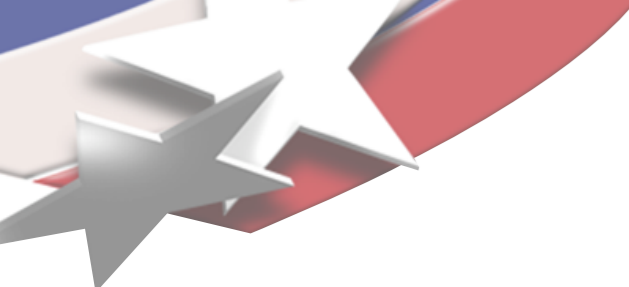
Application monitoring stems from a simple premise



What if

your jobs

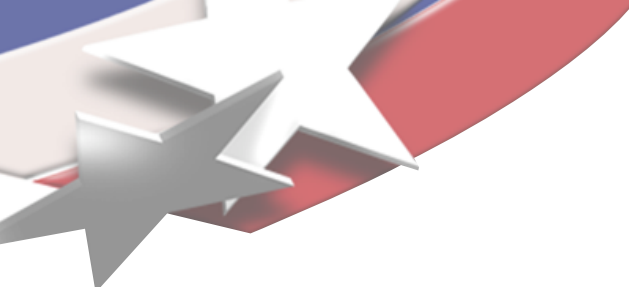
could talk?



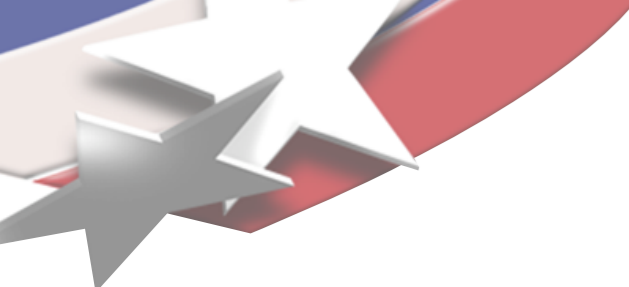
What if

you knew

how to listen?



```
> cd ../../over/^^H^^H^^H/back/somedir.d
> ls
> ls -l | less
#! wrong directory. Where did I ...?
> cd ../../back^^H^^H^^H/over/down/dir.2
> ls
> head -100 myrandomoutput.log | tail
```



What if

Ballance knew

how to listen?



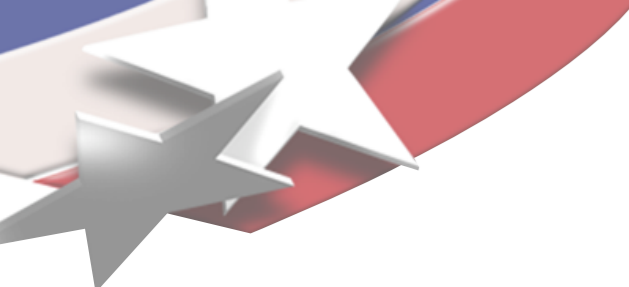
Telephone rings....

Hi John

Hi Bob

**Looks like your job has stalled
(again)**

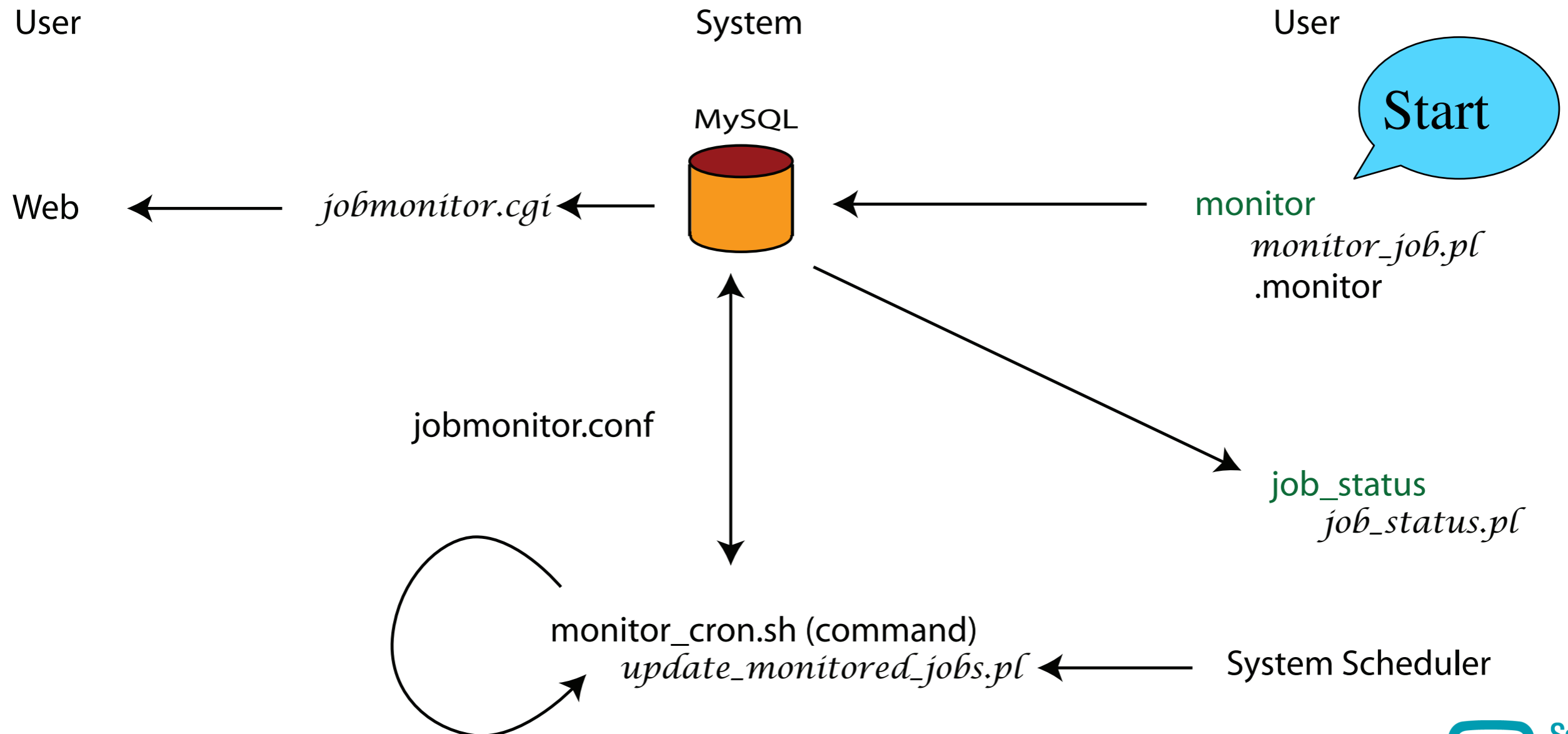
Thanks!

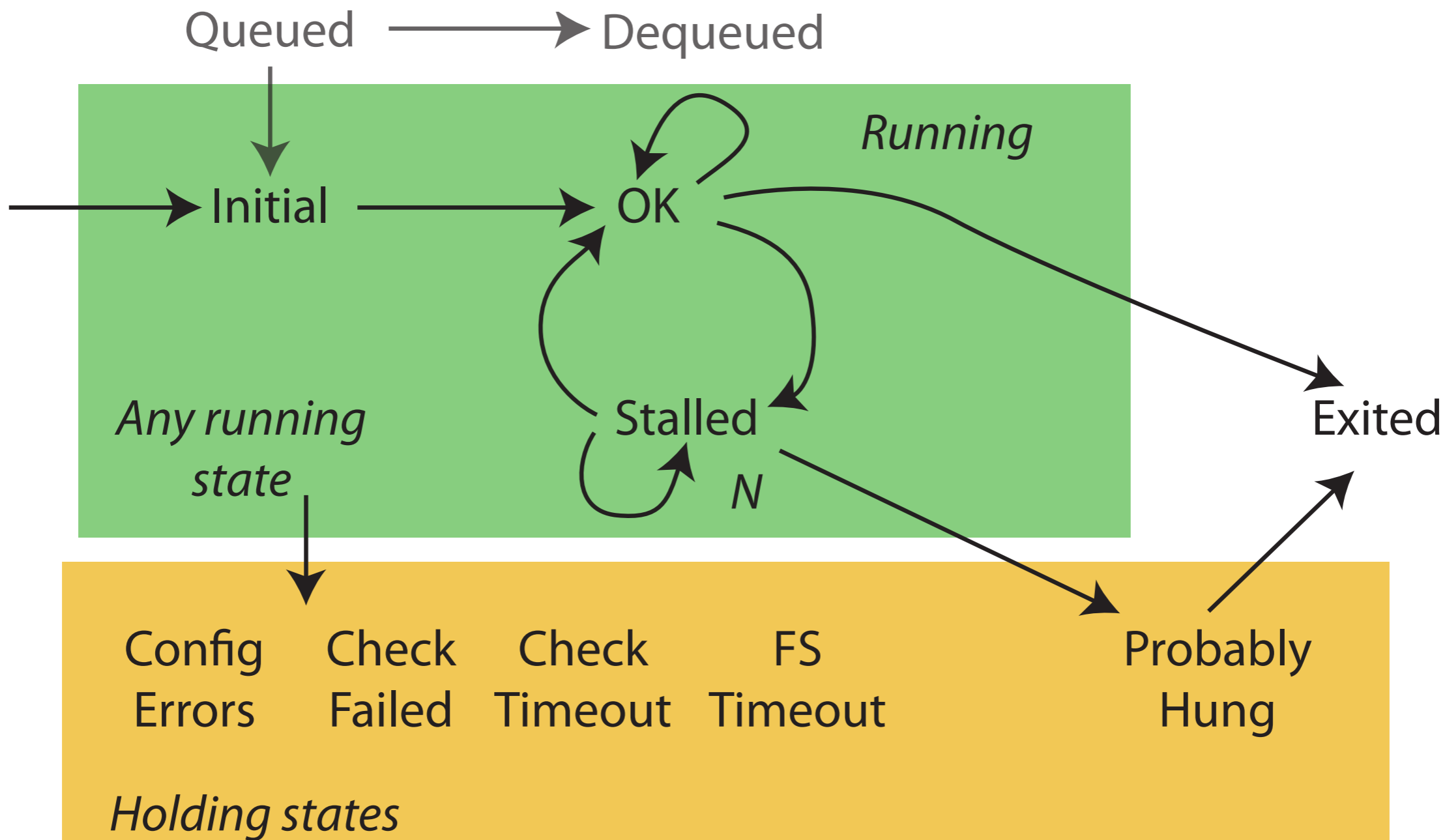
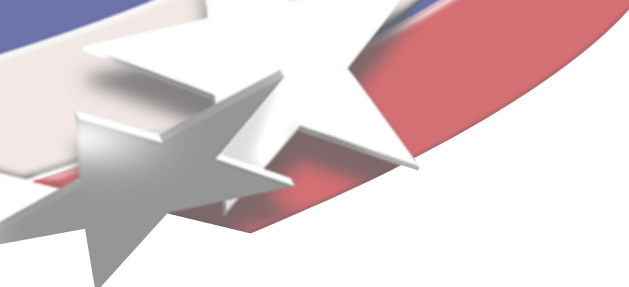


But how did he know that?

Register in your scheduler job script

```
module load jobmonitor  
monitor -o myjob.out --check=size
```





What can it check?

File size	increasing	decreasing
Access time	increasing	
Modification time	increasing	
GREP out number	increasing	decreasing
Still running?		
<i>Count files matching</i>	increasing	decreasing
<i>Count files on remote system</i>	increasing	decreasing



Where can you check?

- ✓ **Where can you check**

- ✓ **job_status (command line)**

- ✓ **Web**

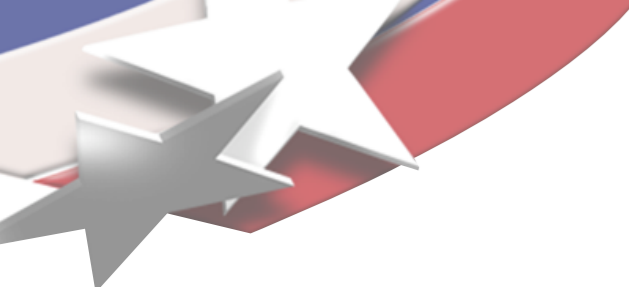
- ✓ **What can you see?**

- ✓ **You can see your jobs' status**

- ✓ **Your jobs' history, including the succession of comparison values**

- ✓ **Job description, state, etc.**

- ✓ **Administrators can view all jobs**



What if

your job

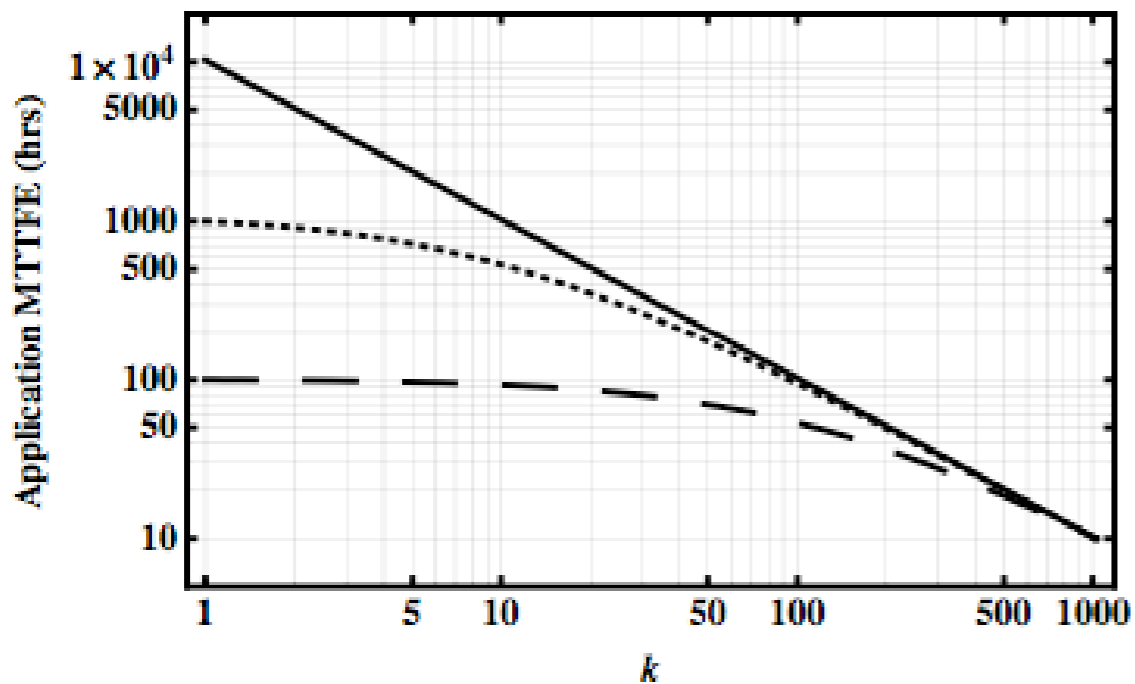
had meaningful things to say?



Why isn't system monitoring good enough?

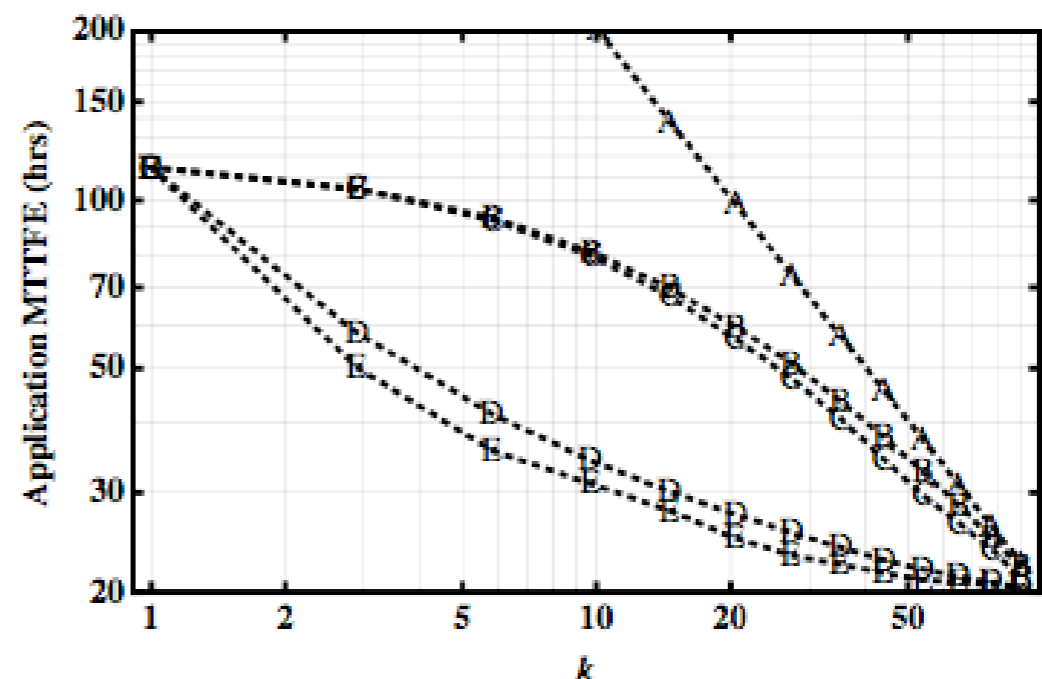
- **Preliminary investigations at Los Alamos indicate that as much as two-thirds of system unavailability to the application may be unaccounted for in system monitoring data because**
 - **System software interrupts (est. 50% of total interrupts) are frequently not tracked**
 - **Common-cause failures that may interrupt multiple applications are frequently counted as a single interrupt by system monitoring**
- **NEED: A method of monitoring reliability from the application's perspective**

Application MTTI is a better metric than system MTBF for quantifying the user's experience



- A -- Inverse Proportionality
- B -- First Order Approximation
- C -- Exact (Contiguous Nodes)
- D -- Exact (Random Nodes)
- E -- Exact (Worst Case Nodes)
- k -- number of processors

First order approximation of application mean time to fatal error demonstrates super-linear per processor reliability scaling

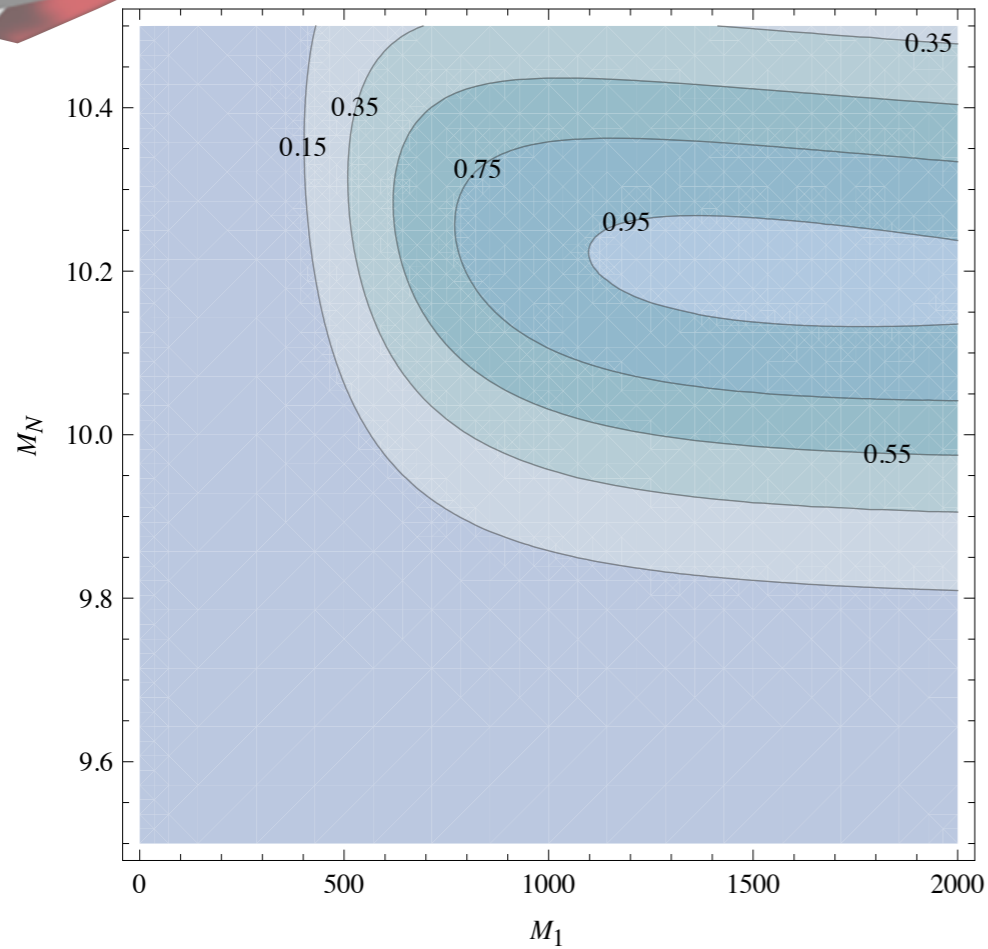
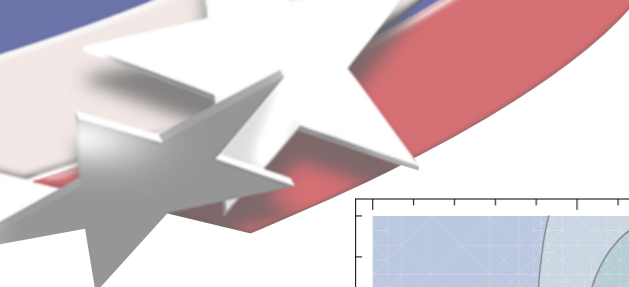




What application data is required?

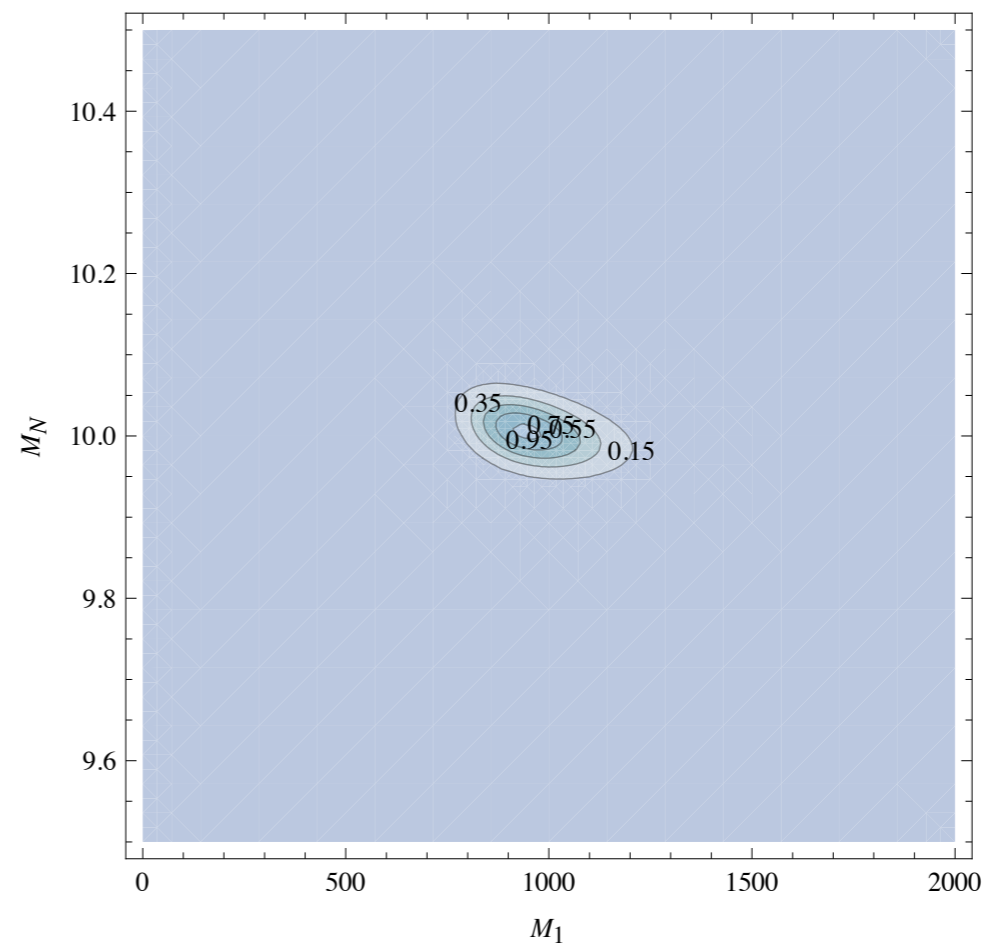
- k_j — # of nodes allocation to the application
- Δt_j — time that the application spent running
- m_j — # of interrupts that occurred during the run

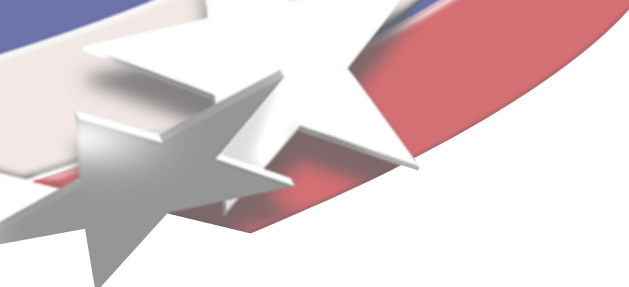
These should be measured for each job “j”



Data from application monitoring can be used to predict how effectively jobs of various sizes will run

The paper provides the mathematical and statistical basis





Utilization?

Performance?

Scaling?

What else can app monitoring data reveal?

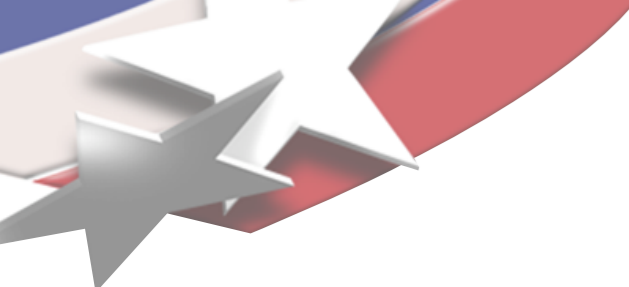
Availability?

Others...?



Questions only the job can answer

- **Is the job making progress?**
- **At what rate is it making progress?**
- **How frequently is it interrupted?**
- **What are the causes and symptoms of the interrupts?**
- **Should the system intervene (e.g., to kill or restart the job)?**
- **Should the system operators or user be notified?**
- **How much time and storage are spent preparing for restarts?**



- **Tri-Lab (LANL, LLNL, SNL) Application Monitoring Project**
- **Phase 1 is this year**
- **Tools, techniques, libraries, algorithms to enable a platform-independent app monitoring system**