



Enabling Contiguous Node Scheduling on the Cray XT3

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With acknowledgements to Deborah Weisser,
Jared Yanovich, Derek Simmel, Abhinav
Bhatele, and Adam Liwo



Overview

- Introduction to machine
- Previous work
- System changes to help improve application performance for
 - Topologically unaware codes
 - Topologically aware codes
- Conclusion

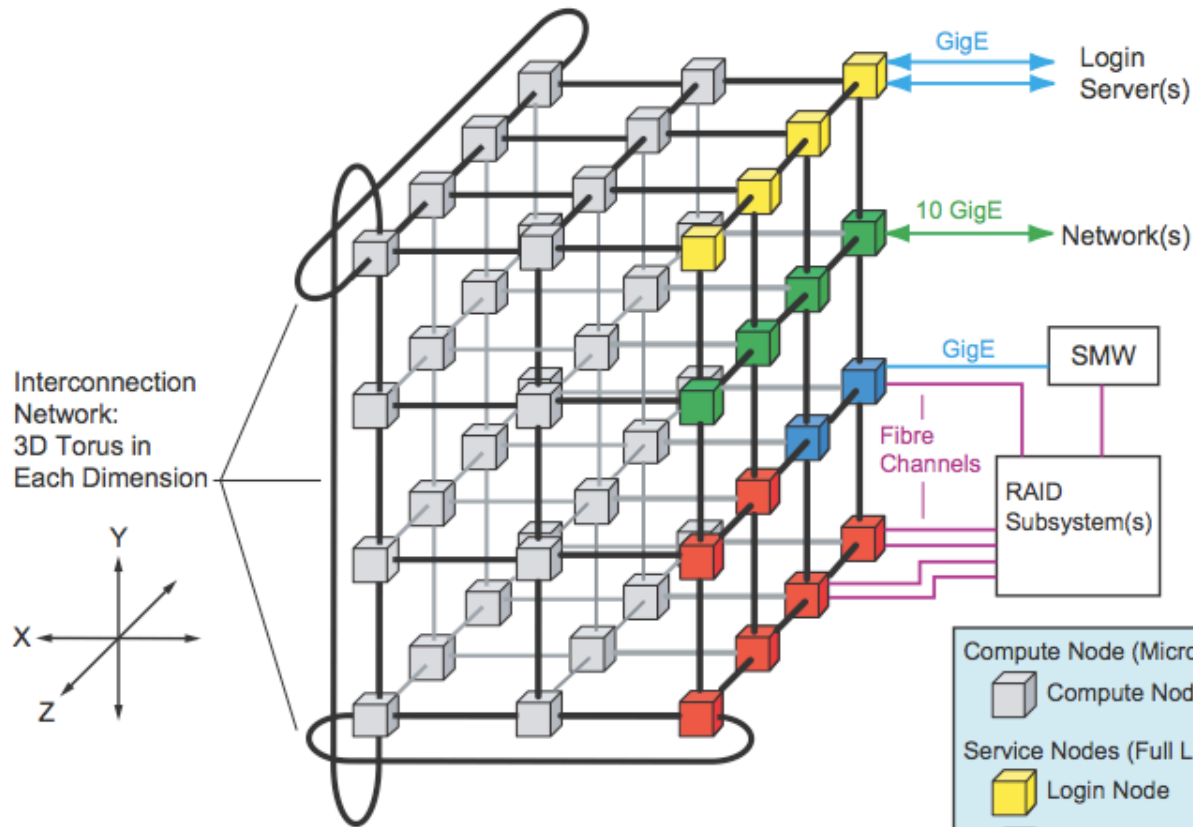


PSC'S Cray XT3





Cray XT3 Arch. Overview



SMW = System Mgmt Workstation

- Compute Node (Microkernel)
 - Compute Node
- Service Nodes (Full Linux OS)
 - Login Node
 - Network Node
 - I/O Node
 - Boot Node

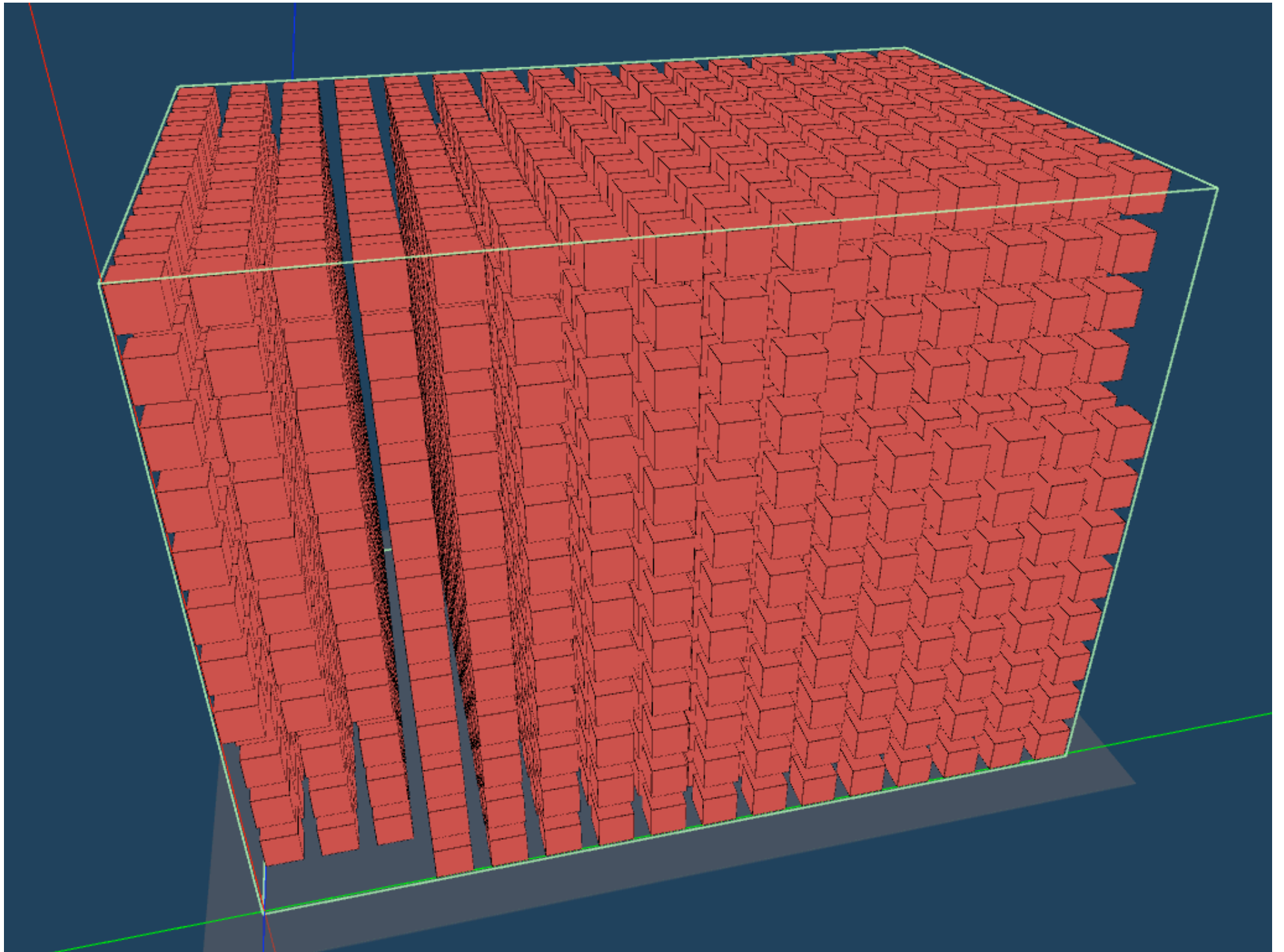
Full machine is 11x12x16

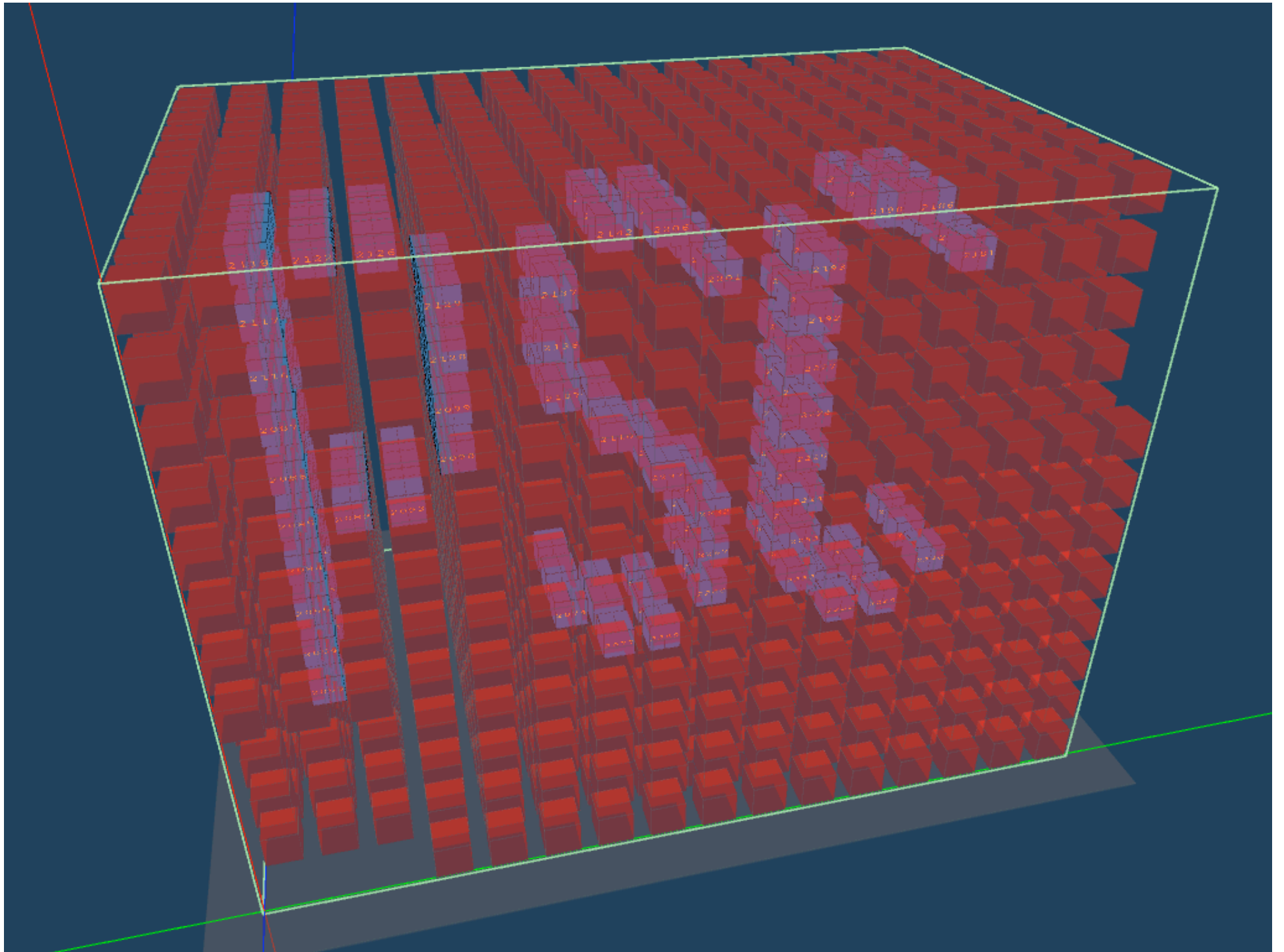
Illustration courtesy Cray, Inc.

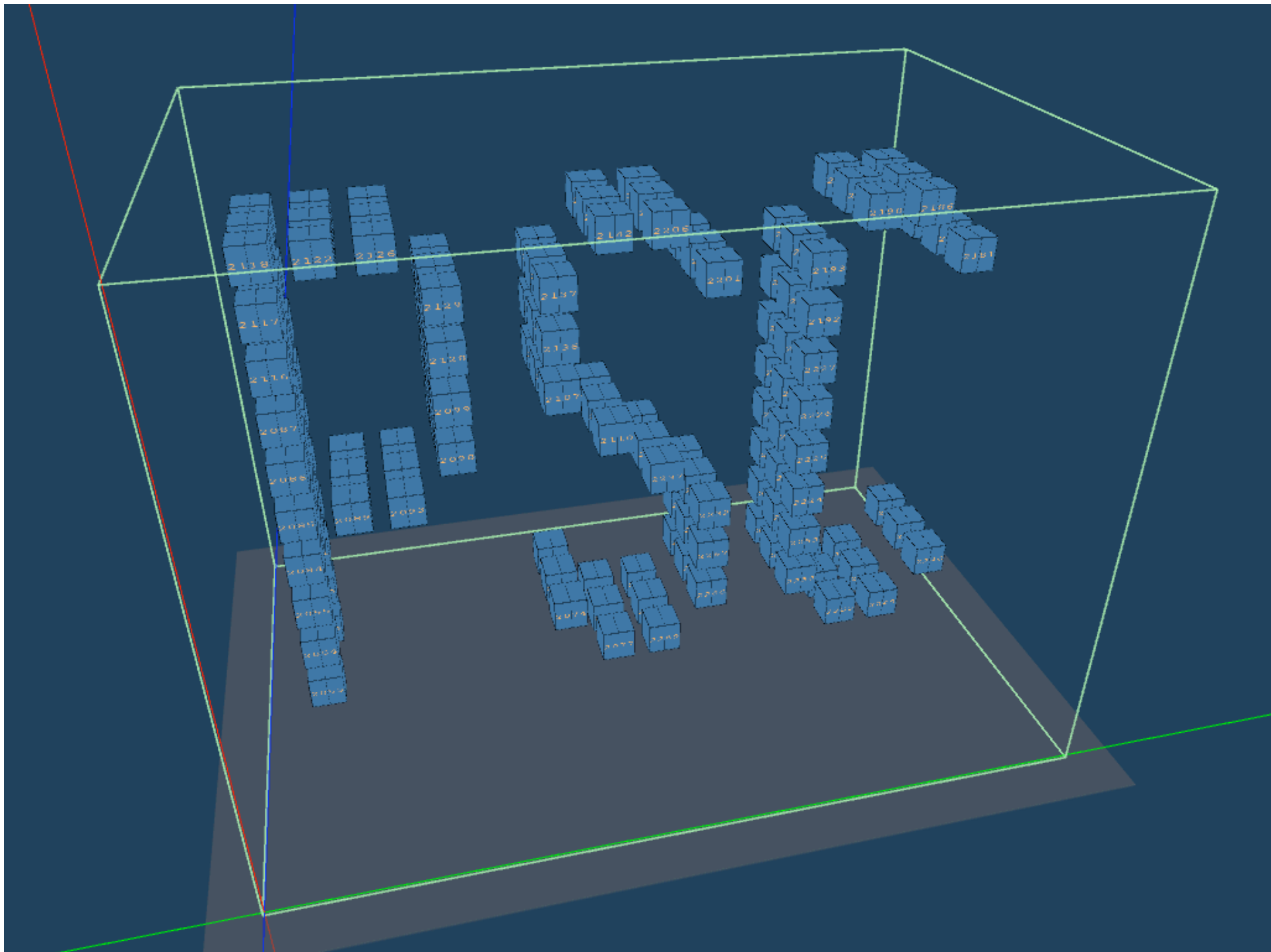


Previous Work

- 2005, *Batch Scheduling on the Cray XT3*
 - Batch system on harness system
- 2006, *XT3 Operational Enhancements*
 - Batch system with CPA
 - Graphical monitor









Optimizing Job Placement

- 2006, *Optimizing Job Placement on the XT3*, Weisser et al.
- Quantified effects of job layout on communication intensive codes:

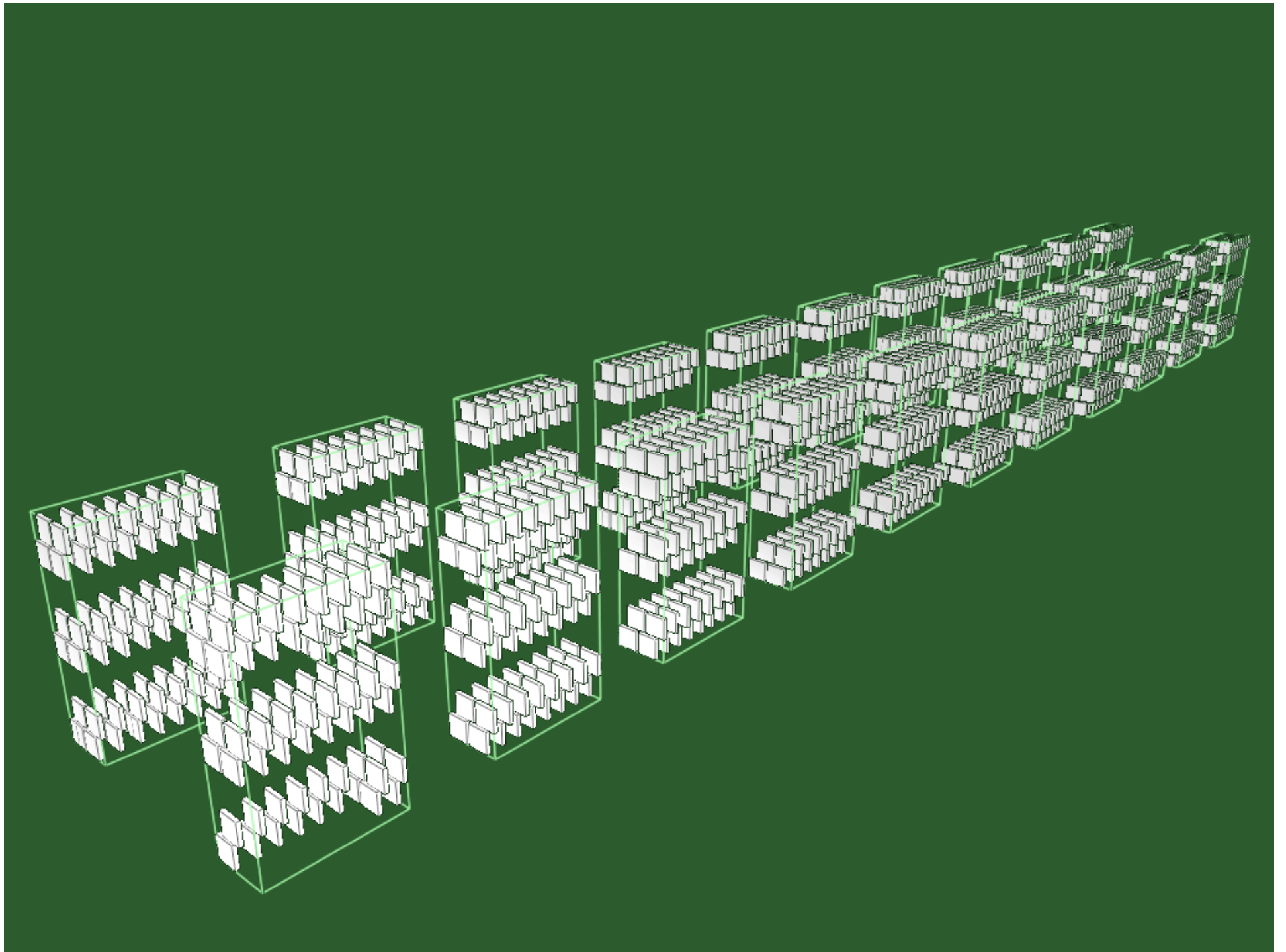
App	P	Placed: Default	Placed: Opt	Prod Ave	Prod Std Dev	Opt vs. Prod Ave
PTRANS	1024	129.3 gb/s	146.5 gb/s	131.2 gb/s	21.2 gb/s	11.7%
DNSmsp	512	316.5 s	296.0 s	310.5 s	9.2 s	4.7%
DNSmsp	192	198.0 s	163.0 s	181.7 s	23.5 s	10.3%
NAMD	512	161.4 s	150.1 s	167.1 s	13.1 s	9.8%
NAMD	32	252.7 s	228.3 s	252.0 s	12.2 s	9.4%



Outcome

- Jobs assigned in cubes or near-cubes will have lowest communication contention
 - Contiguous is good!
- Assign jobs to processors in directly connected cabinets
 - Assign down one row in X-major order
0 – 2 – 4 – 6 – 8 – 10 – 9 – 7 – 5 – 3 – 1 – 0 ...
 - Then down other row







Cray XT3 Compute Cabinet

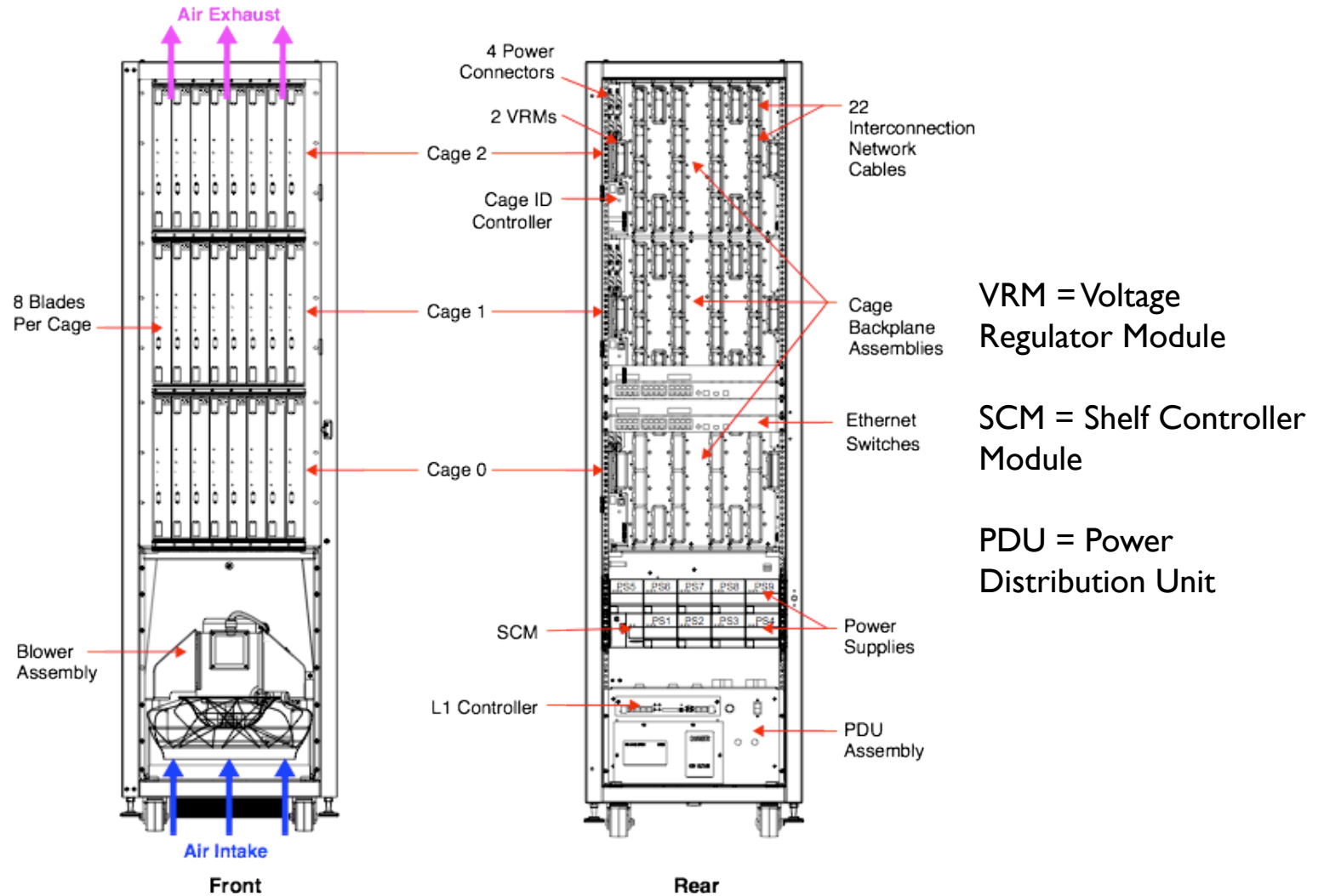
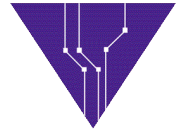
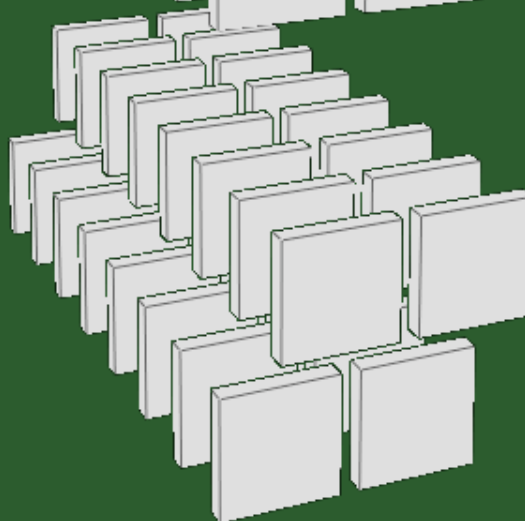
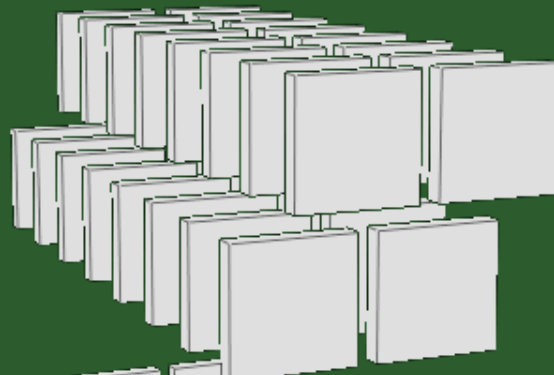
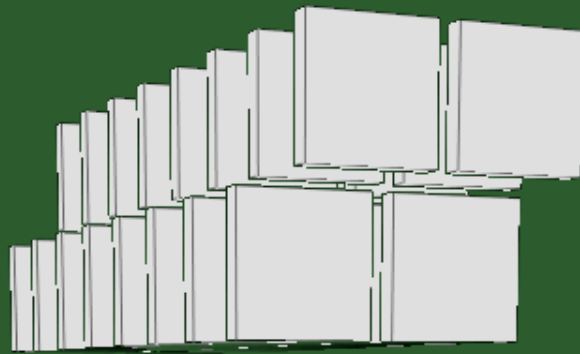
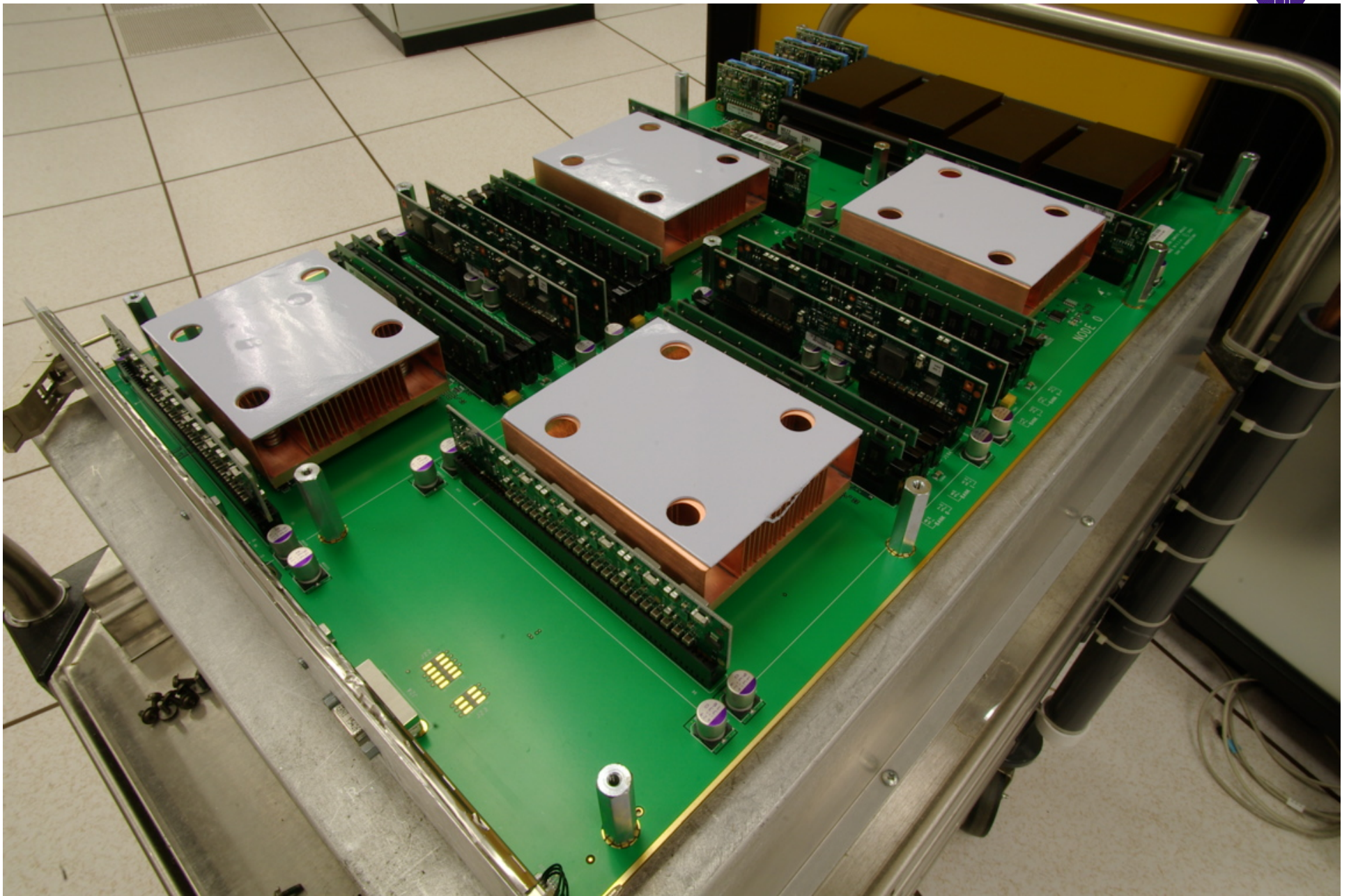
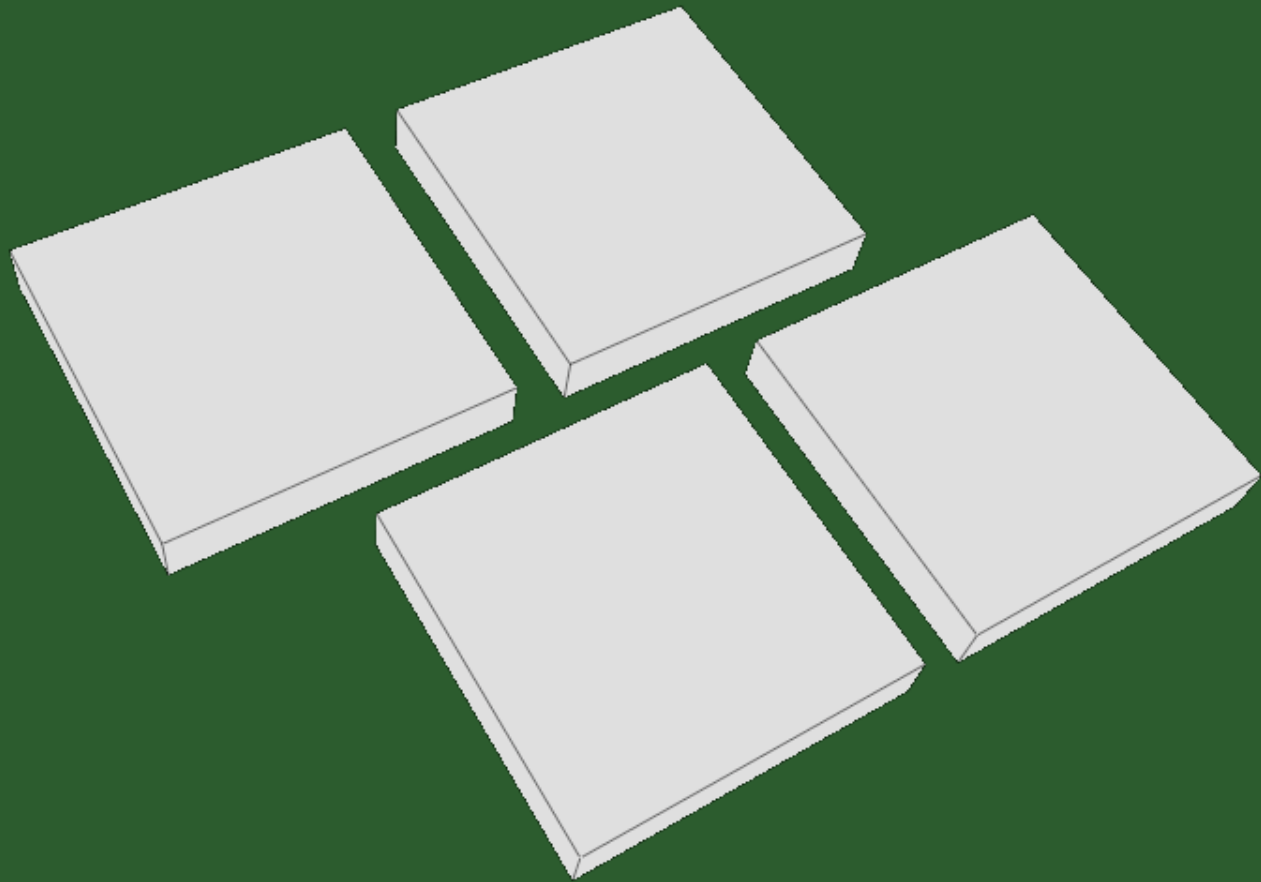
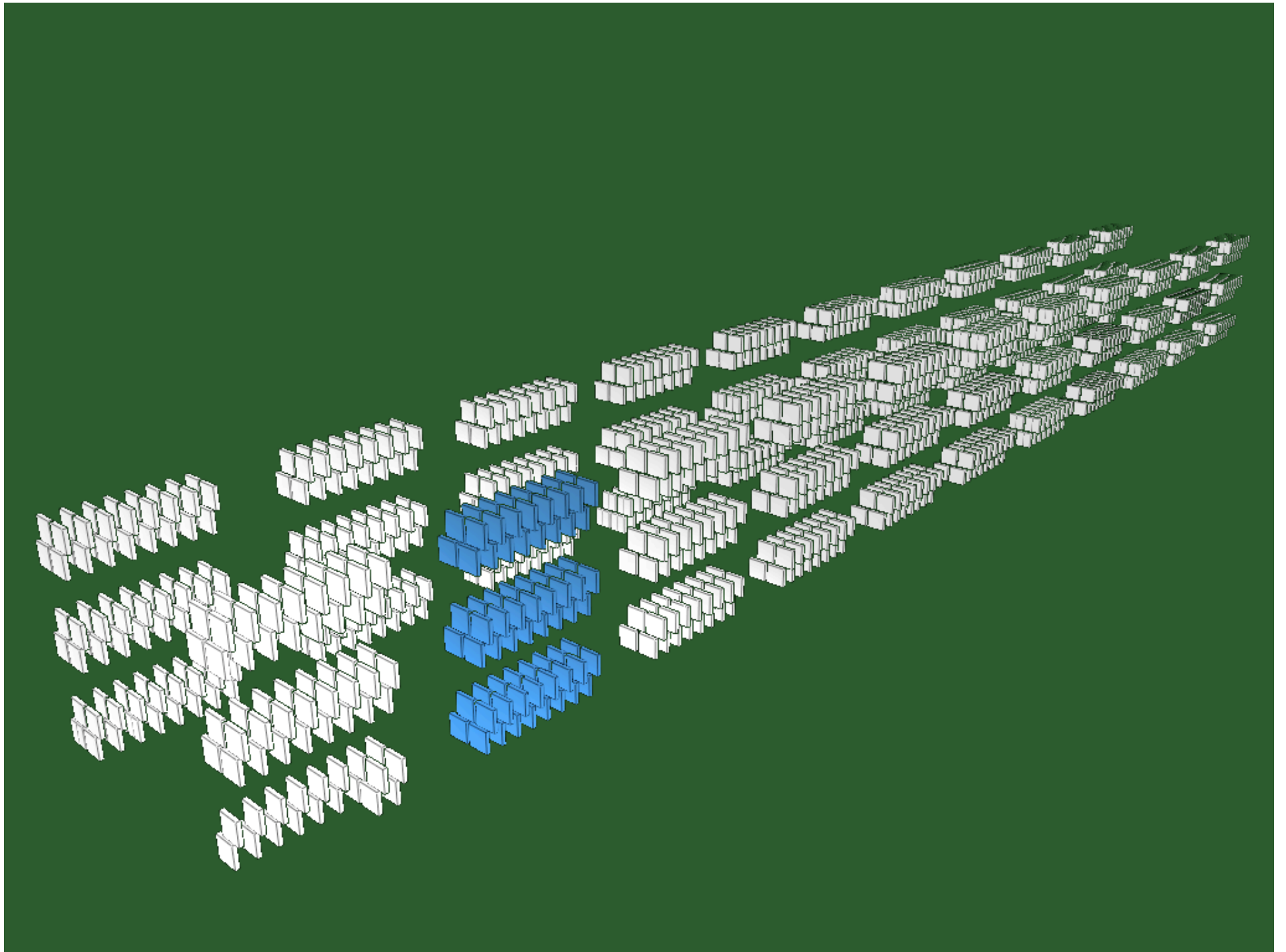


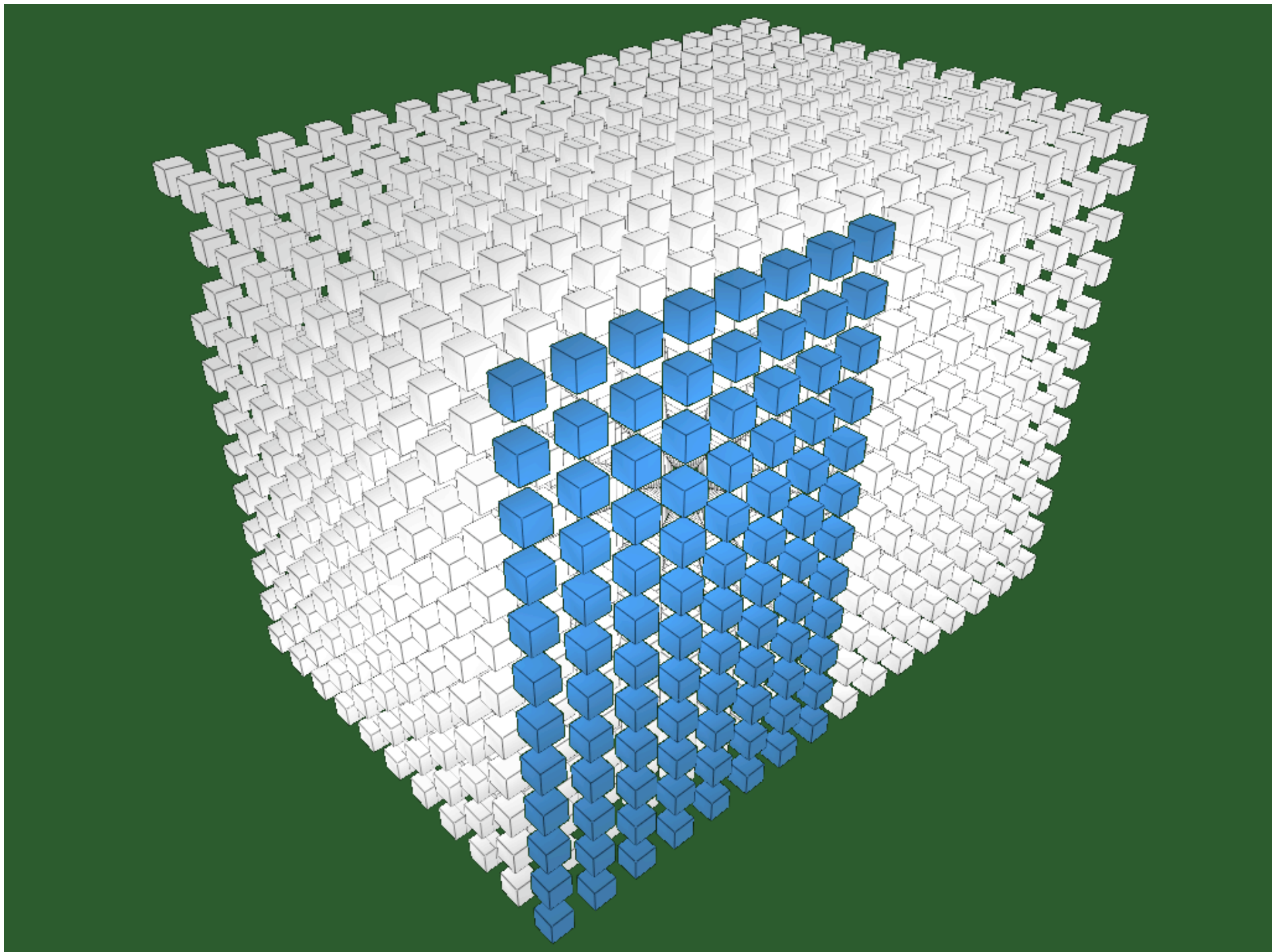
Illustration courtesy Cray, Inc.

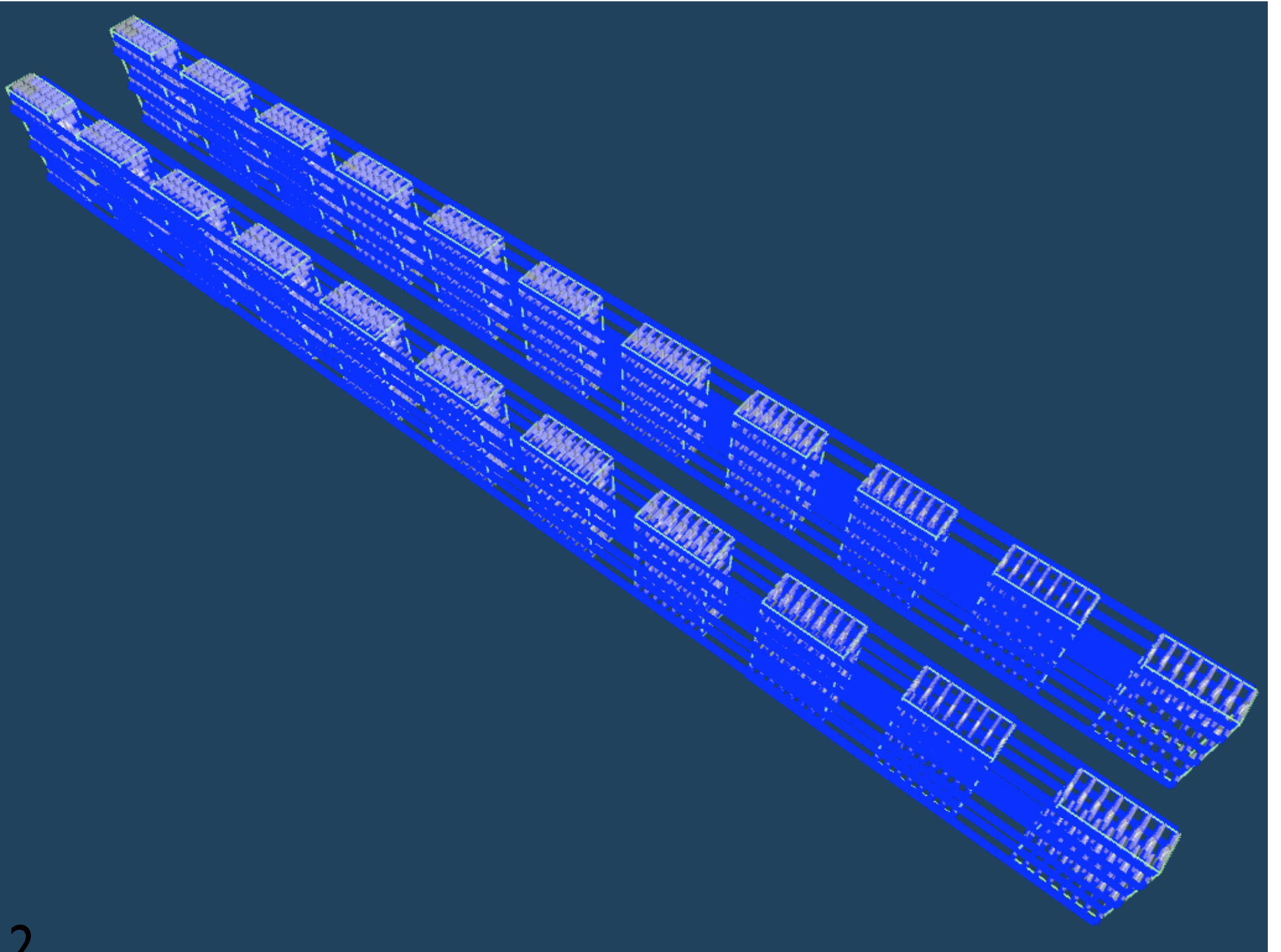






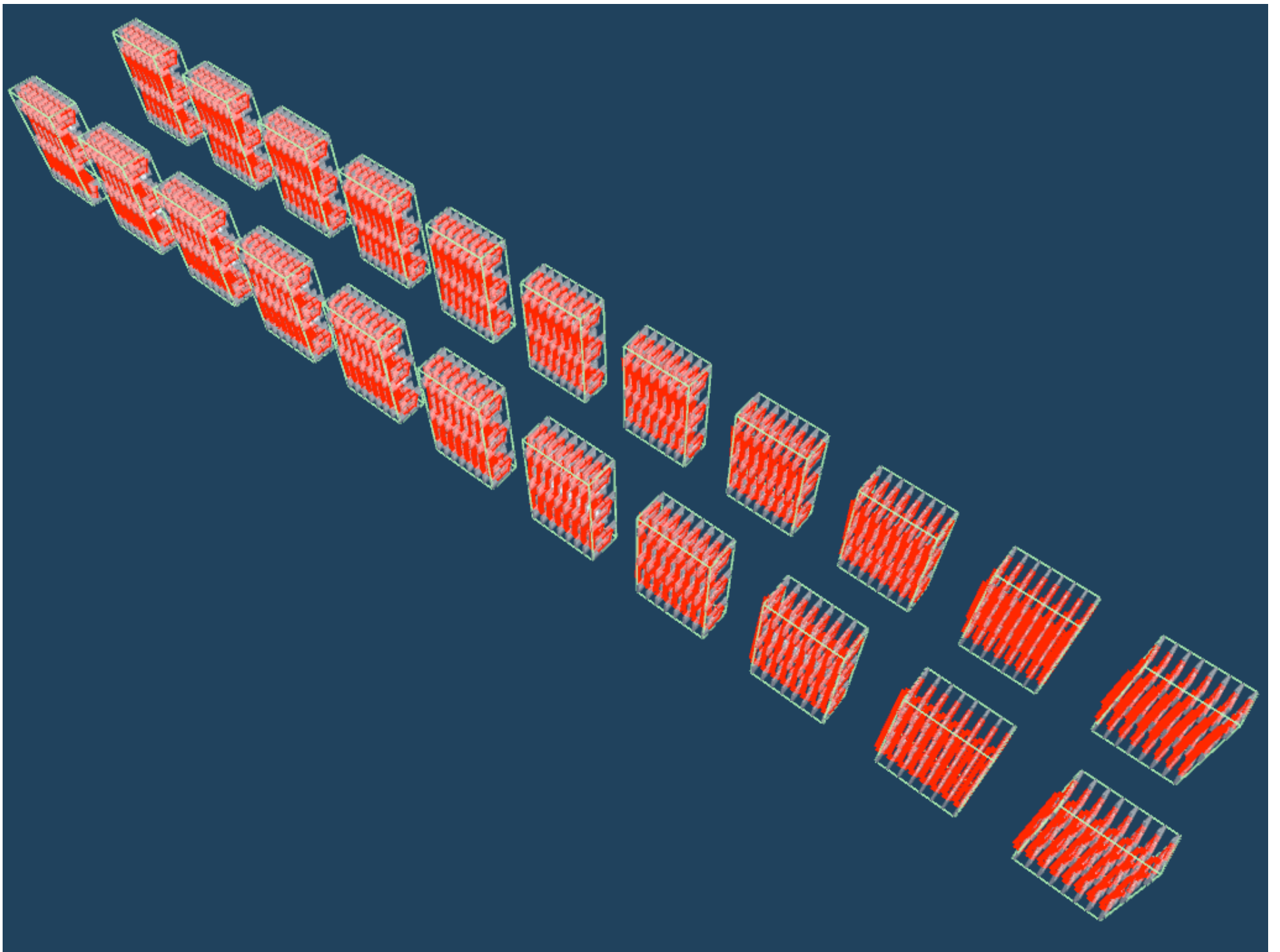


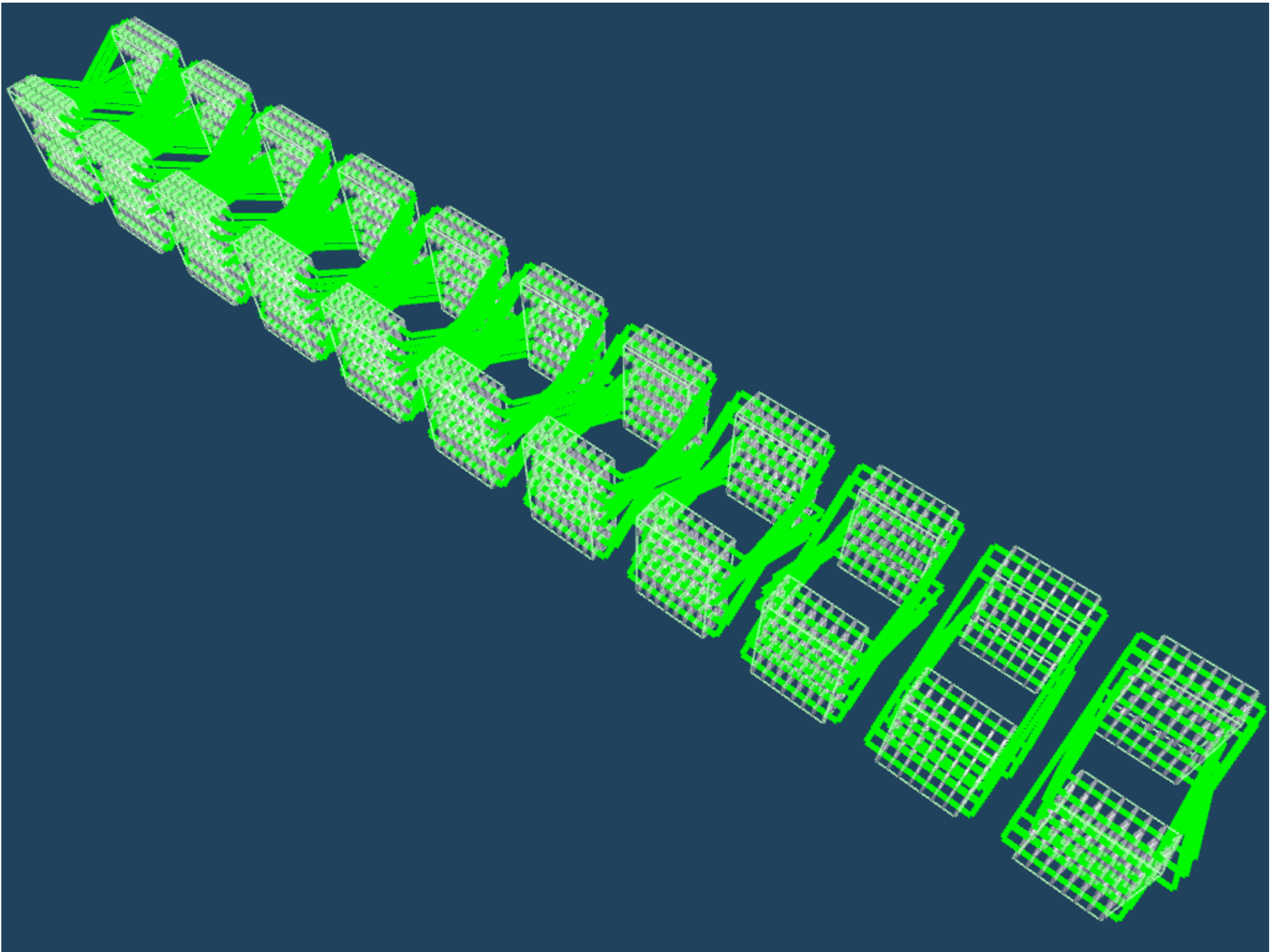


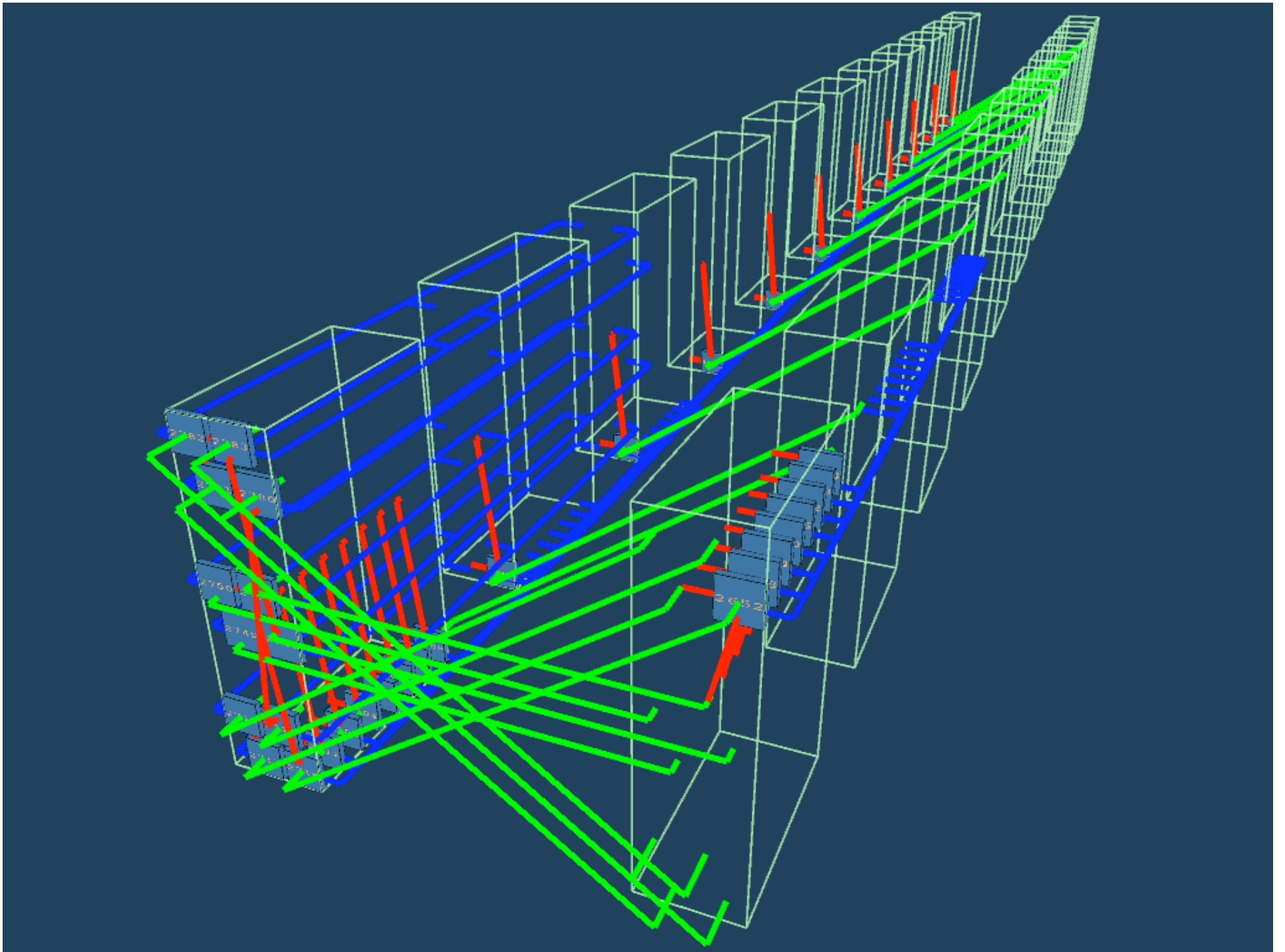


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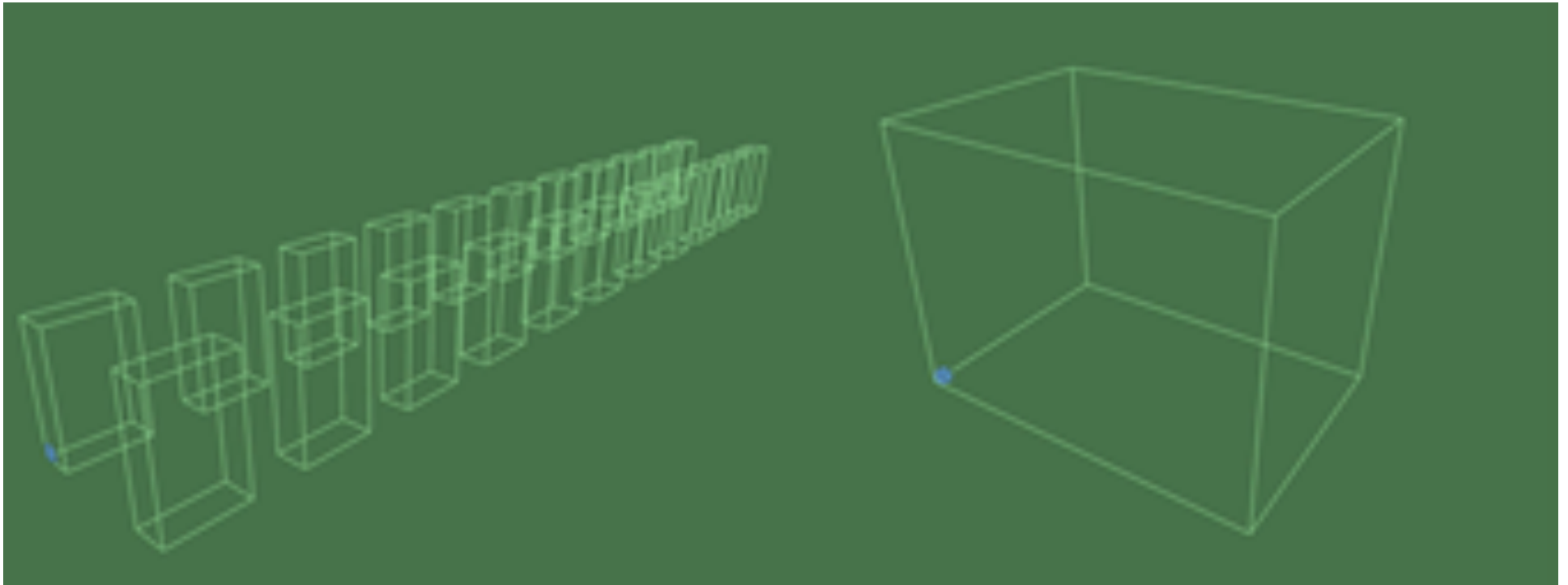


System changes to benefit all jobs

- Code scheduler to assign free nodes according to predefined “optimal” order
- Order free list according to an “optimal” order mask
 - Doesn’t slow down scheduler
 - Fragmentation
- Pass list to CPA via pbs_mom
 - CPA does not get to do node selection

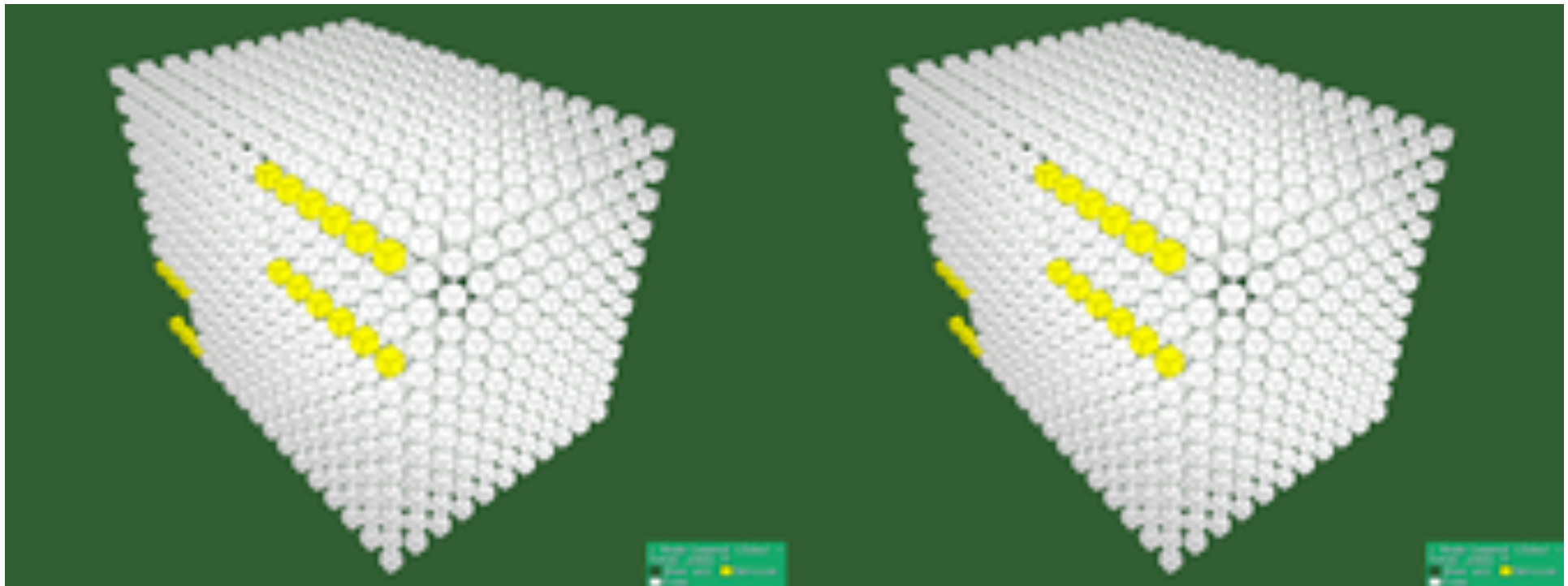
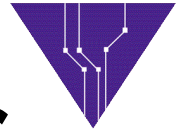


Optimal order mask



[See
http://staff.psc.edu/vizino/cug2008/opt_nid_list_mask.mov
for animation.]

Optimized vs. Numeric Order



[See http://staff.psc.edu/vizino/cug2008/cubic_vs_planar.mov
for animation.]

What if users know what they want?



- How do you give users a shape?
 - System issues
 - Batch system
 - Node ids
- How can they tell what they got?



OpenAtom

- *Improving parallel scaling performance using topology-aware task mapping on Cray XT3 and IBM Blue Gene/L, Bhatele, Bohm and Kale*
- Molecular Dynamics code
- Benchmarks used to measure OpenAtom
 - WATER_32M_70Ry
 - WATER_256M_70Ry



OpenAtom Results

- Performance of OpenAtom
- Using MD WATER benchmark
 - Single core per node
 - Times represent time per step in seconds

Processors	32M_70Ry Default	32M_70Ry Topology	% Speedup	256M_70Ry Default	256M_70Ry Topology	% Speedup
512	0.124	0.123	1	5.90	5.37	9
1024	0.095	0.078	18	4.08	3.24	20



OpenAtom Results

- Using WATER benchmark
 - Two cores per node
 - Times represent time per step in seconds

Processors	32M_70Ry Default	32M_70Ry Topology	% Speedup	256M_70Ry Default	256M_70Ry Default	% Speedup
256	0.226	0.196	13	-	-	-
512	0.179	0.161	11	7.50	6.58	12
1024	0.144	0.114	21	5.70	4.14	27
2048	0.135	0.095	29	3.94	2.43	38



OpenAtom

- Provide specific shapes:
 - $8 \times 8 \times 16 = 1024$, $8 \times 8 \times 8 = 512$, $8 \times 8 \times 4 = 256$,
 $8 \times 4 \times 4 = 128$
- Provide node id/dimension mapping



System issues – First Pass

- Provide 4 shape reservations and transition as needed
- Problems
 - Time consuming
 - Admin in the loop while running



System Issues – Second Pass

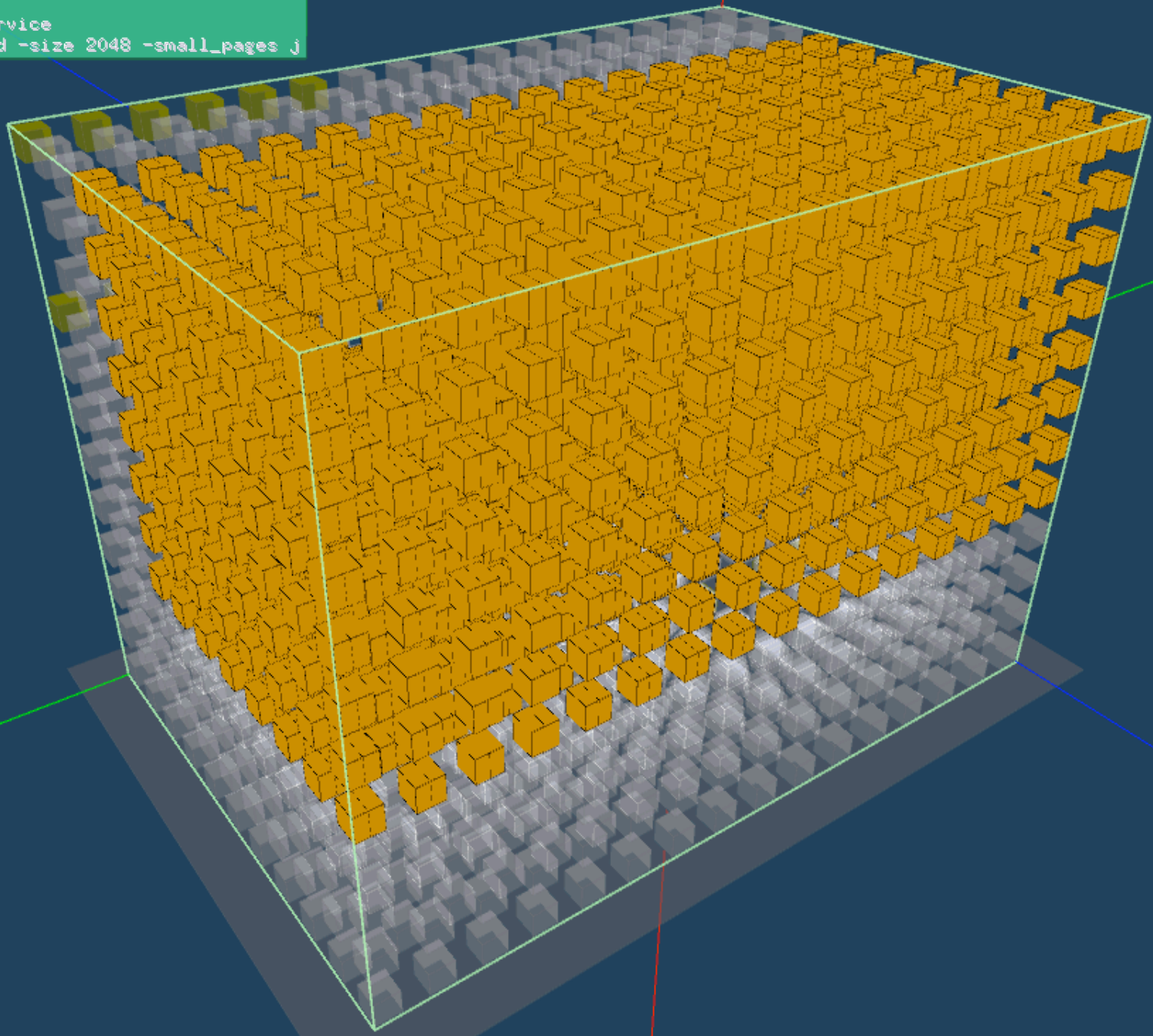
- Provide 1 shape reservation
 - $8 \times 8 \times 16 = 1024$
- Provide nid shape lists to yod
 - Developed script to get shape for reservation
 - From SDB
 - `yod -list `cat /usr/local/shapes/XxYxZ.rl` ...`



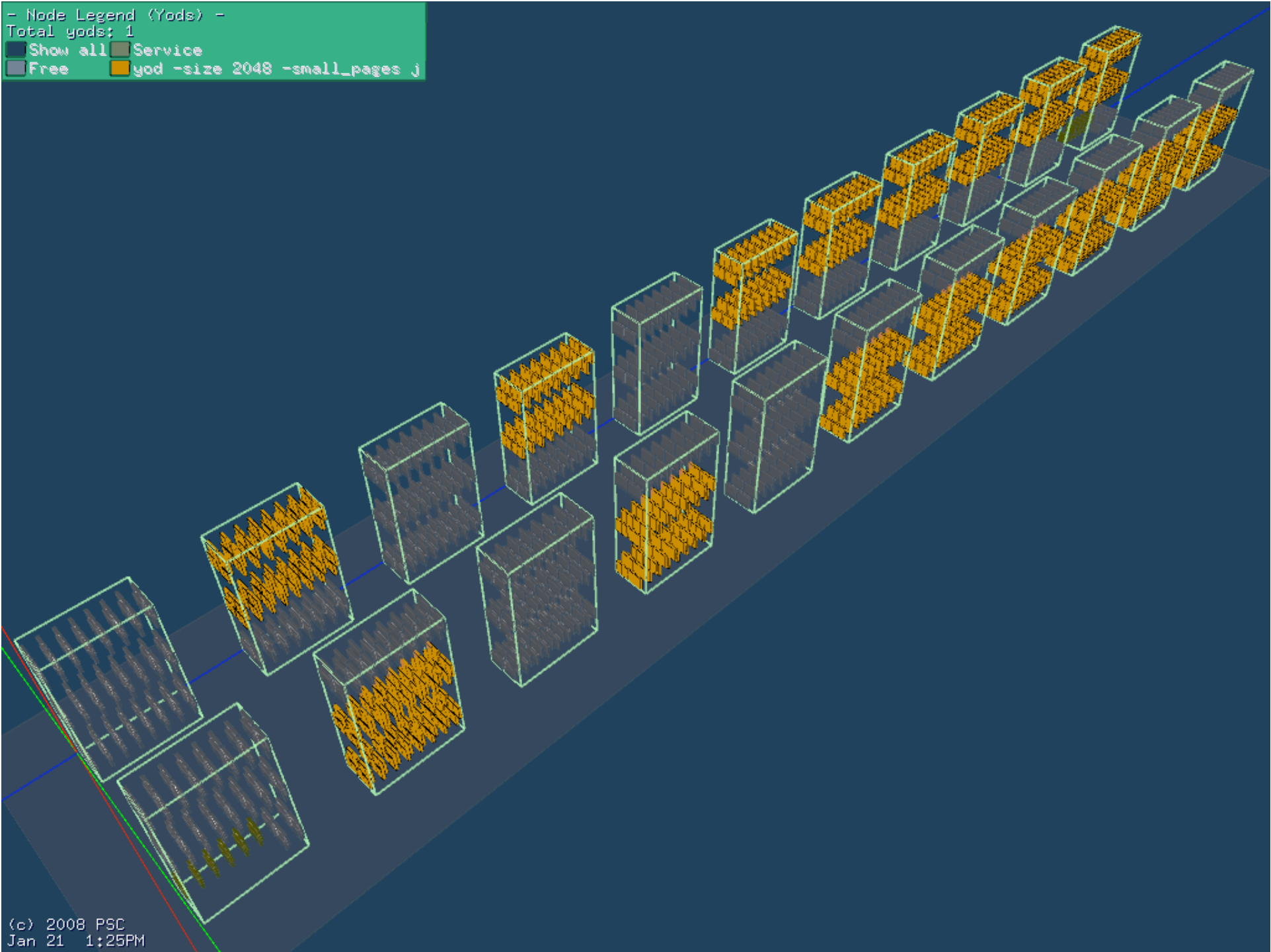
Roadblocks

- Topology information scarce on XT3
 - `int rca_get_meshcoord(uint16_t nid, rca_mesh_coord_t *xyz);`
- Nodes can be down so must pick around them or not run at all

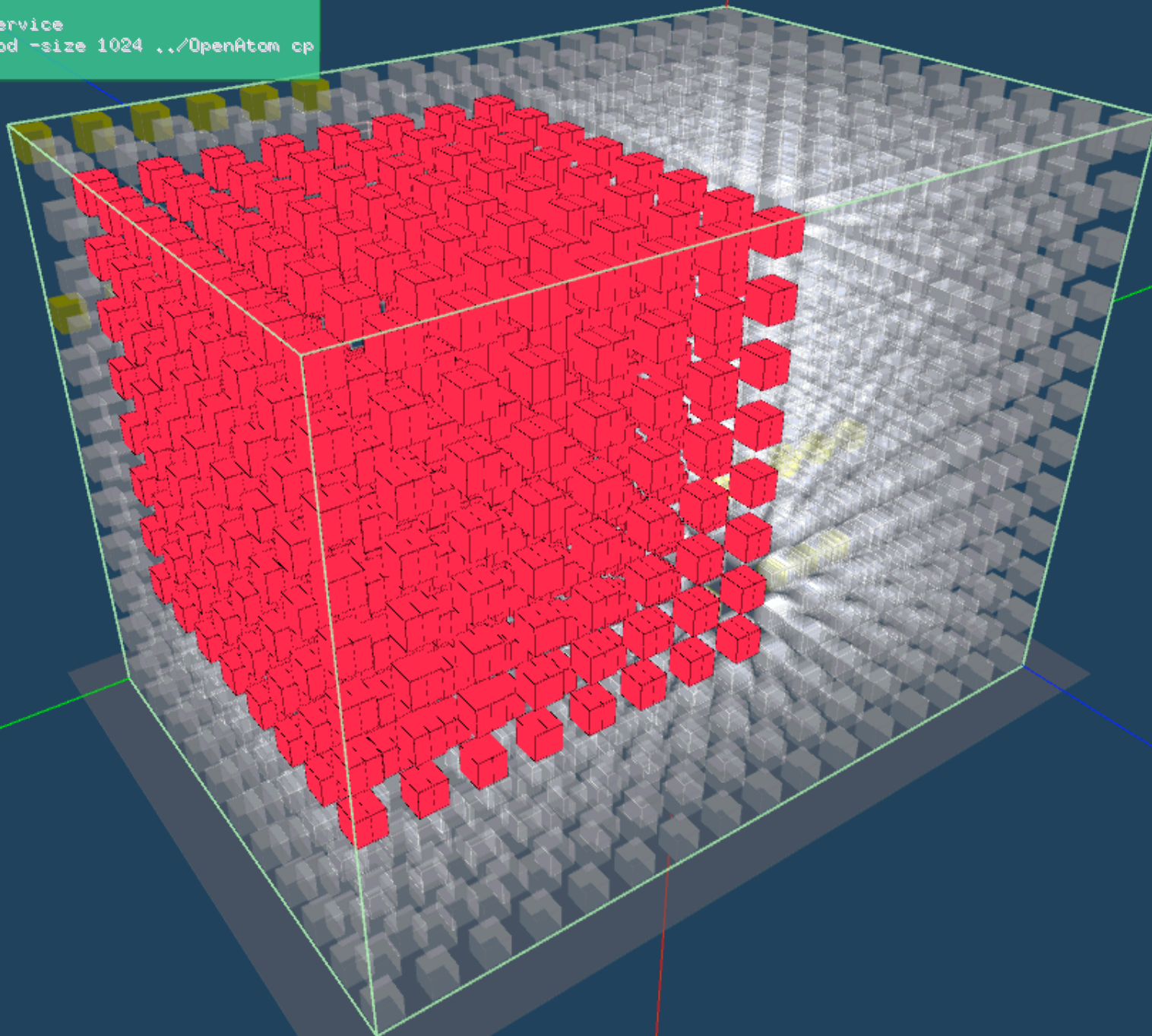
- Node Legend (Yods) -
Total yods: 1
■ Show all ■ Service
■ Free ■ yod -size 2048 -small_pages j



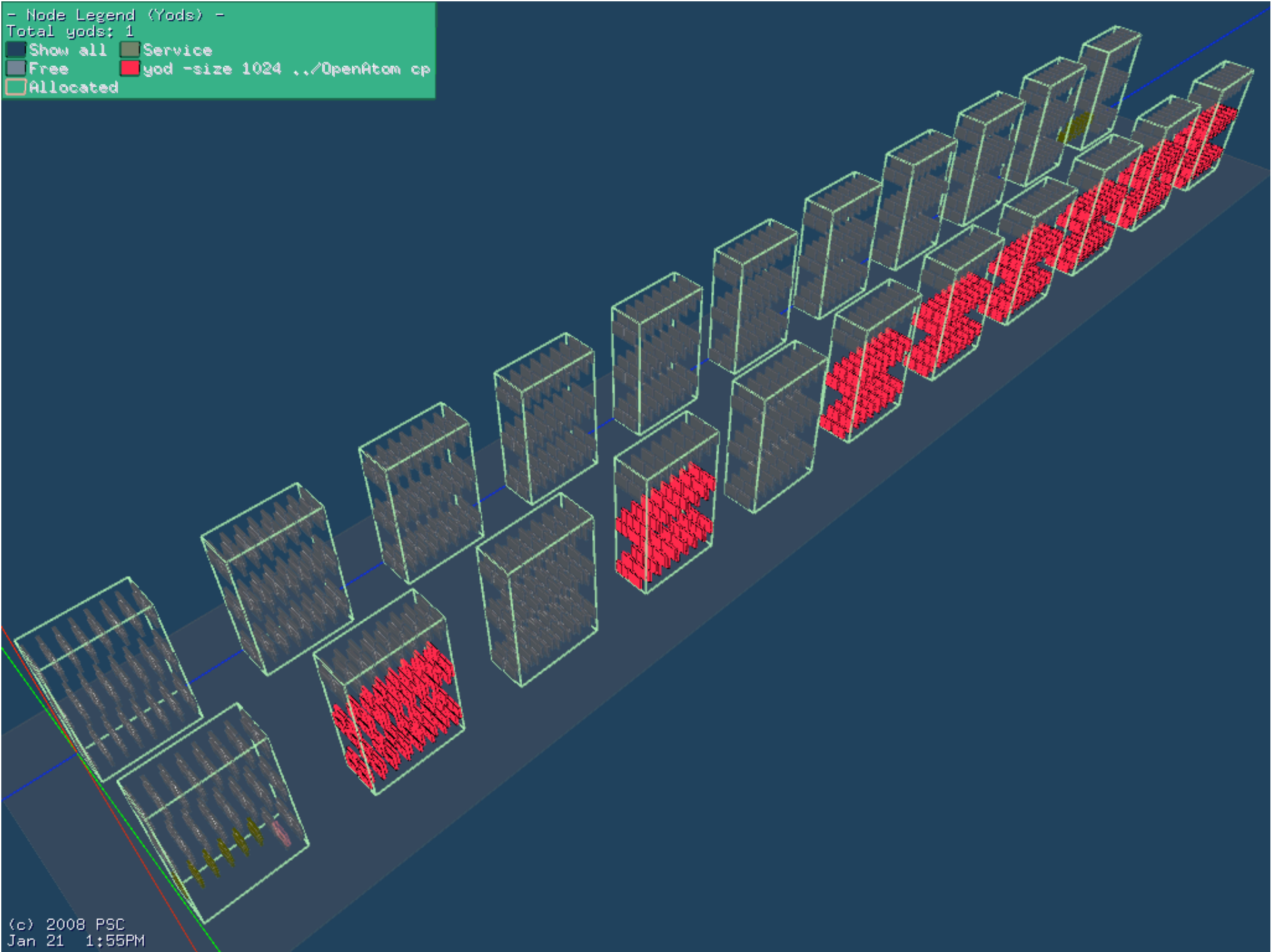
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Total gods: 1
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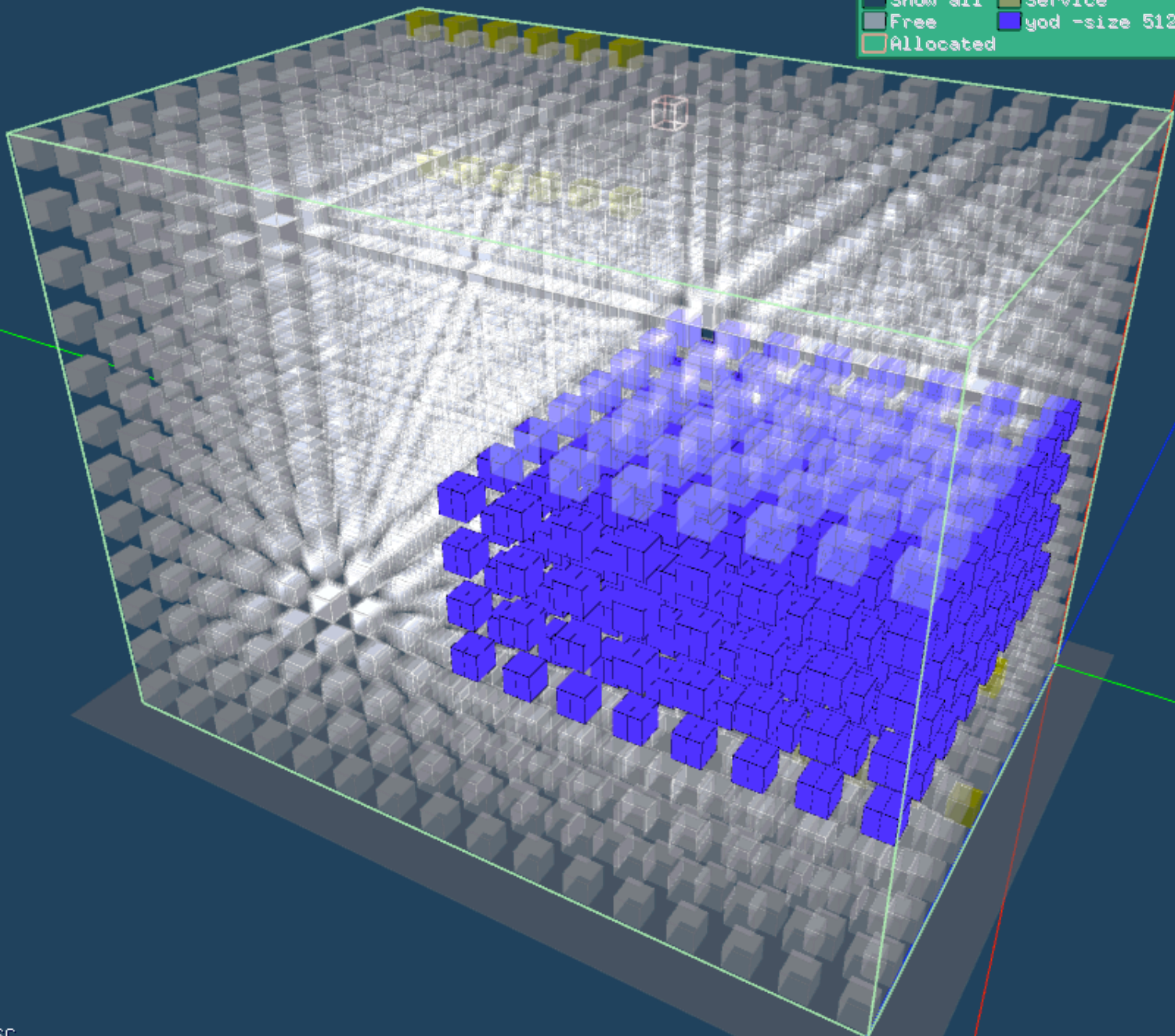
- Node Legend (Yods) -
Total yods: 1
■ Show all ■ Service
■ Free ■ god -size 1024 ../OpenAtom cp
■ Allocated



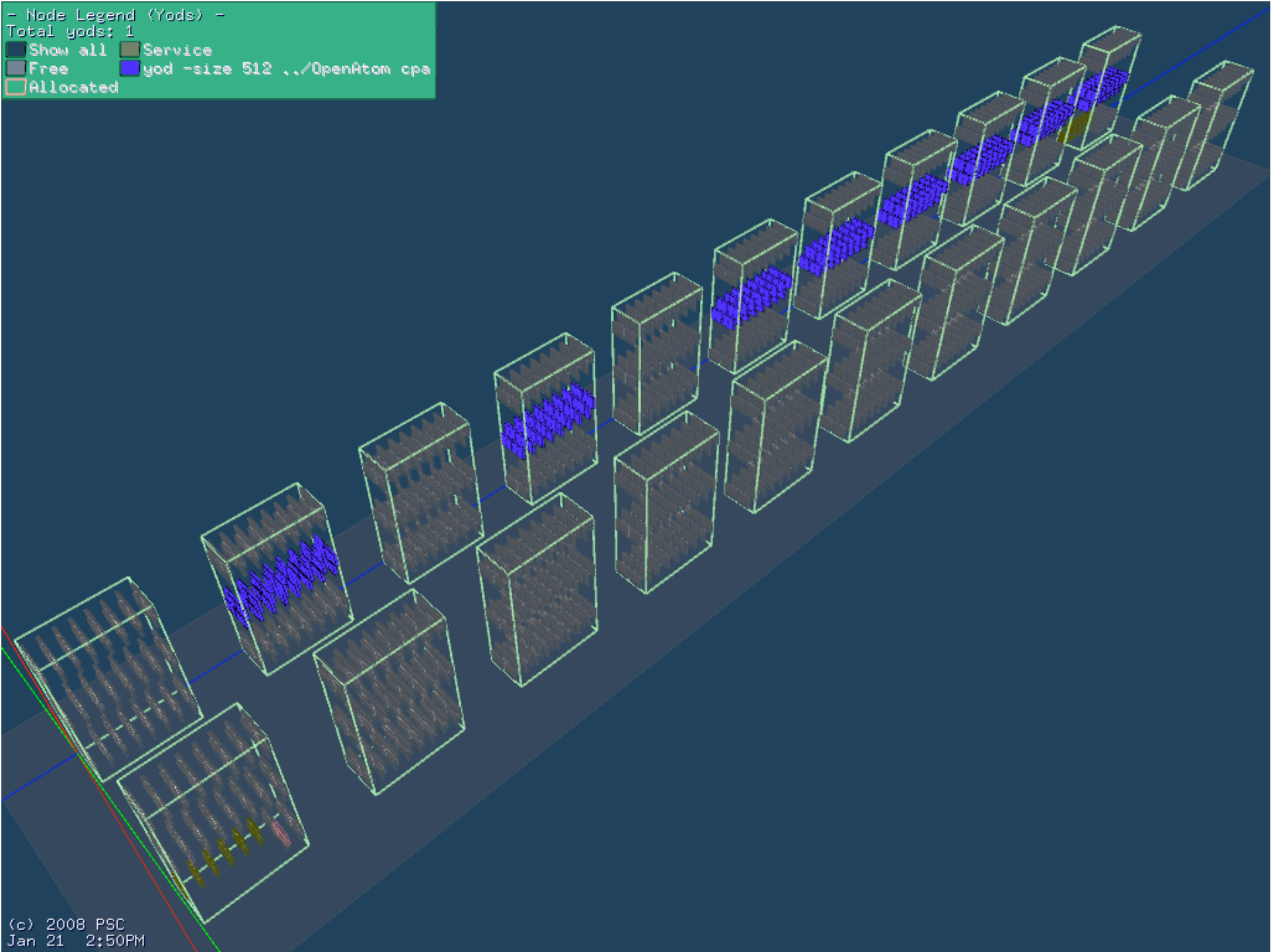
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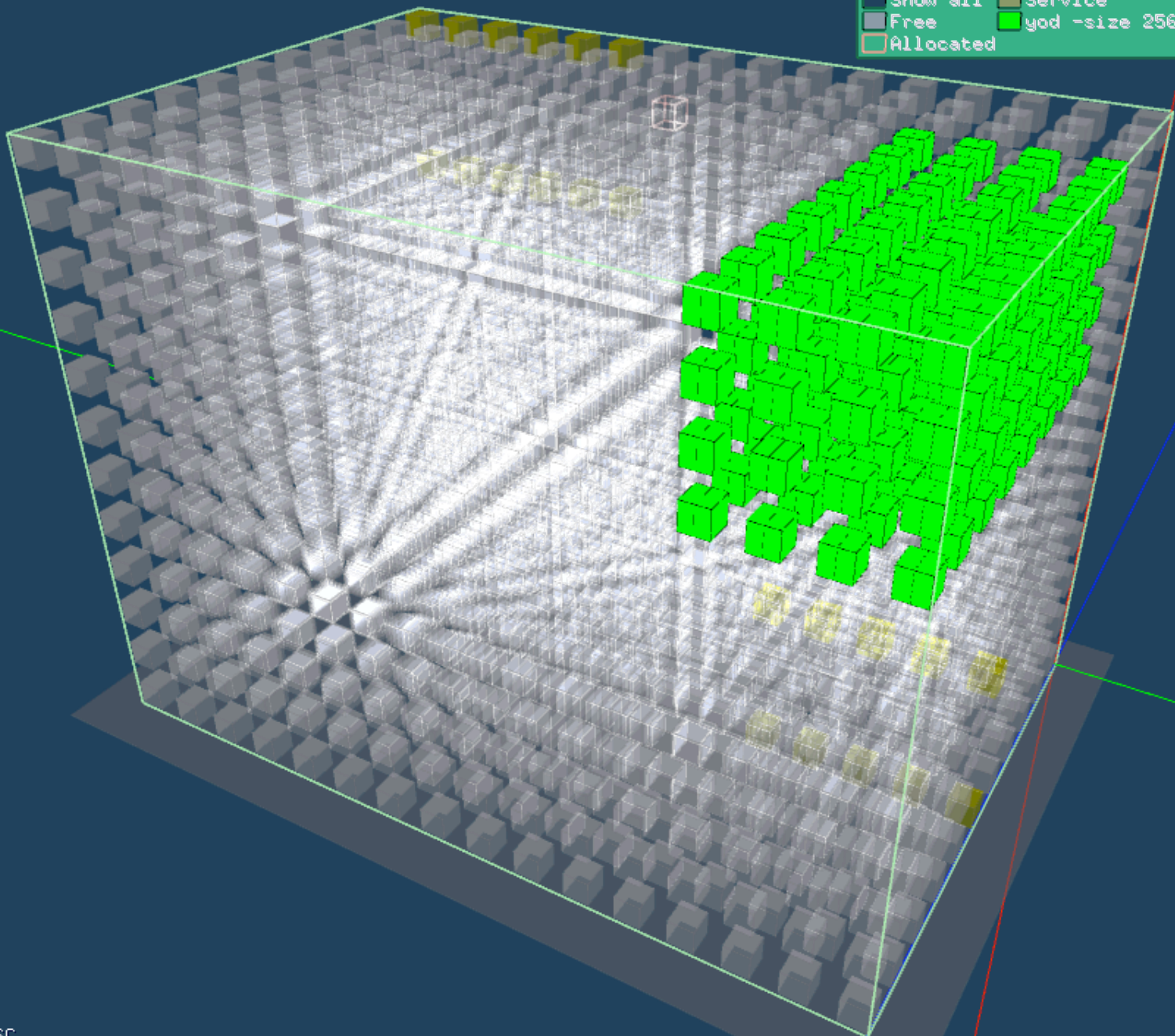
- Node Legend (Yods) -
Total yods: 1
Show all Service
Free yod -size 512 ../OpenAtom cpa
Allocated



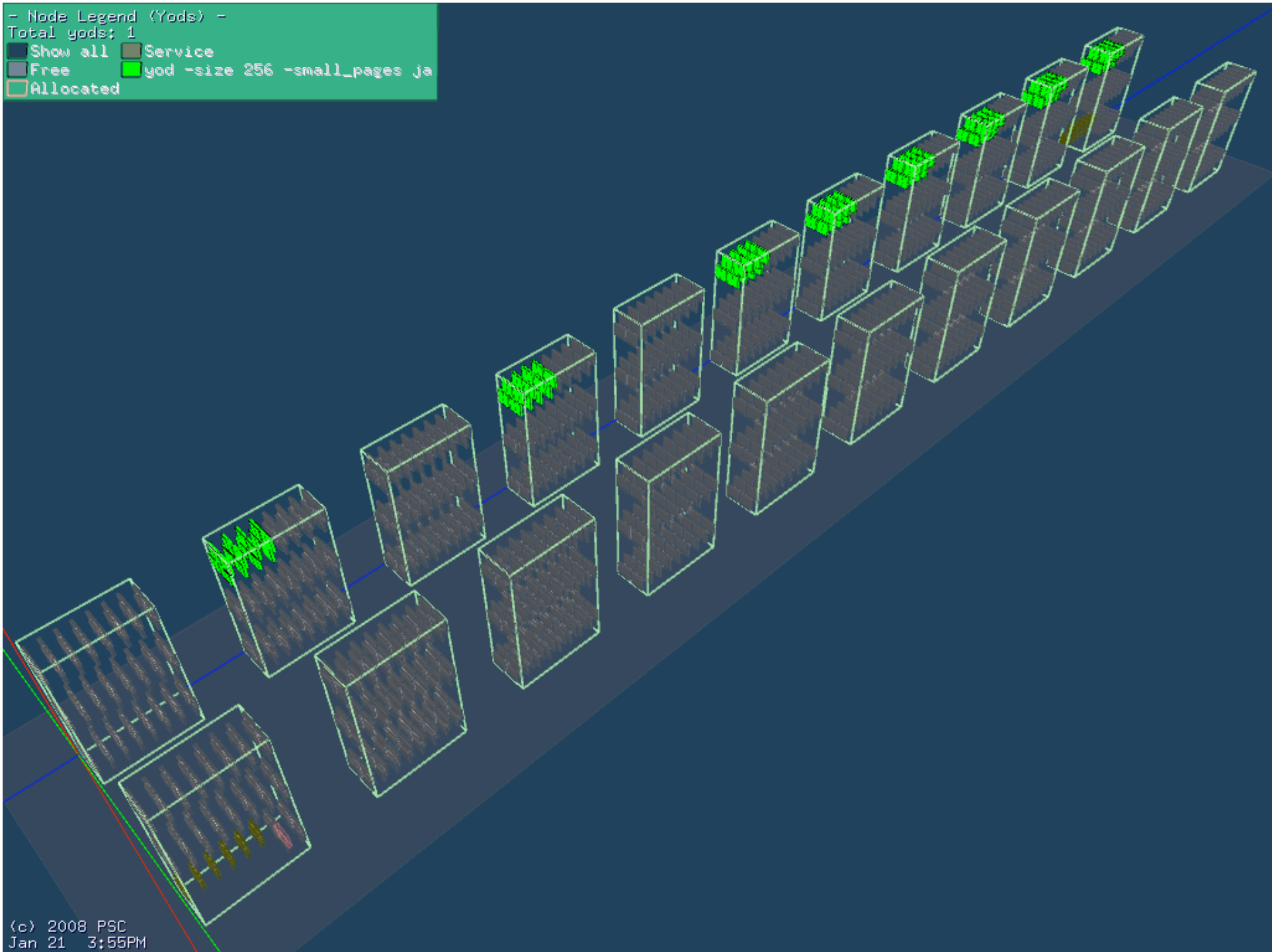
- Node Legend (Yods) -
Total yods: 1
■ Show all ■ Service
■ Free ■ yod -size 512 ../OpenAtom cpa
■ Allocated



- Node Legend (Yods) -
Total yods: 1
Show all Service
Free yod -size 256 -small_pages ja
Allocated



- Node Legend (Yods) -
Total yods: 1
■ Show all ■ Service
■ Free ■ yod -size 256 -small_pages ja
■ Allocated





OpenAtom Conclusions

- 20% speedup for single core
- 38% speedup for dual core
- “...difficulties in obtaining topology information on XT3...”
- “...project that topology-aware mapping should yield improvements proportional to torus size on larger XT3 or XT4 installations.”



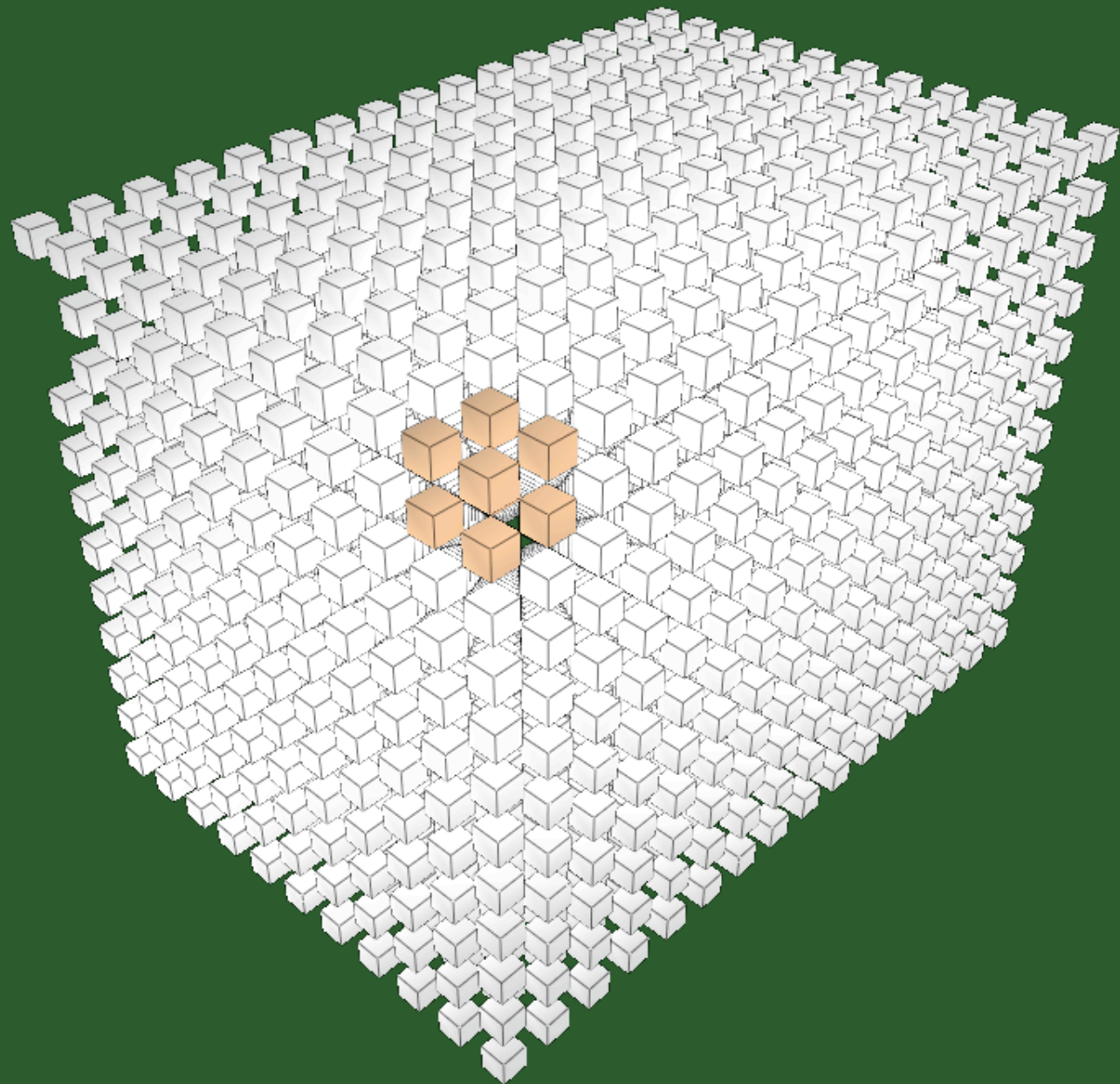
Another Topo-aware Case

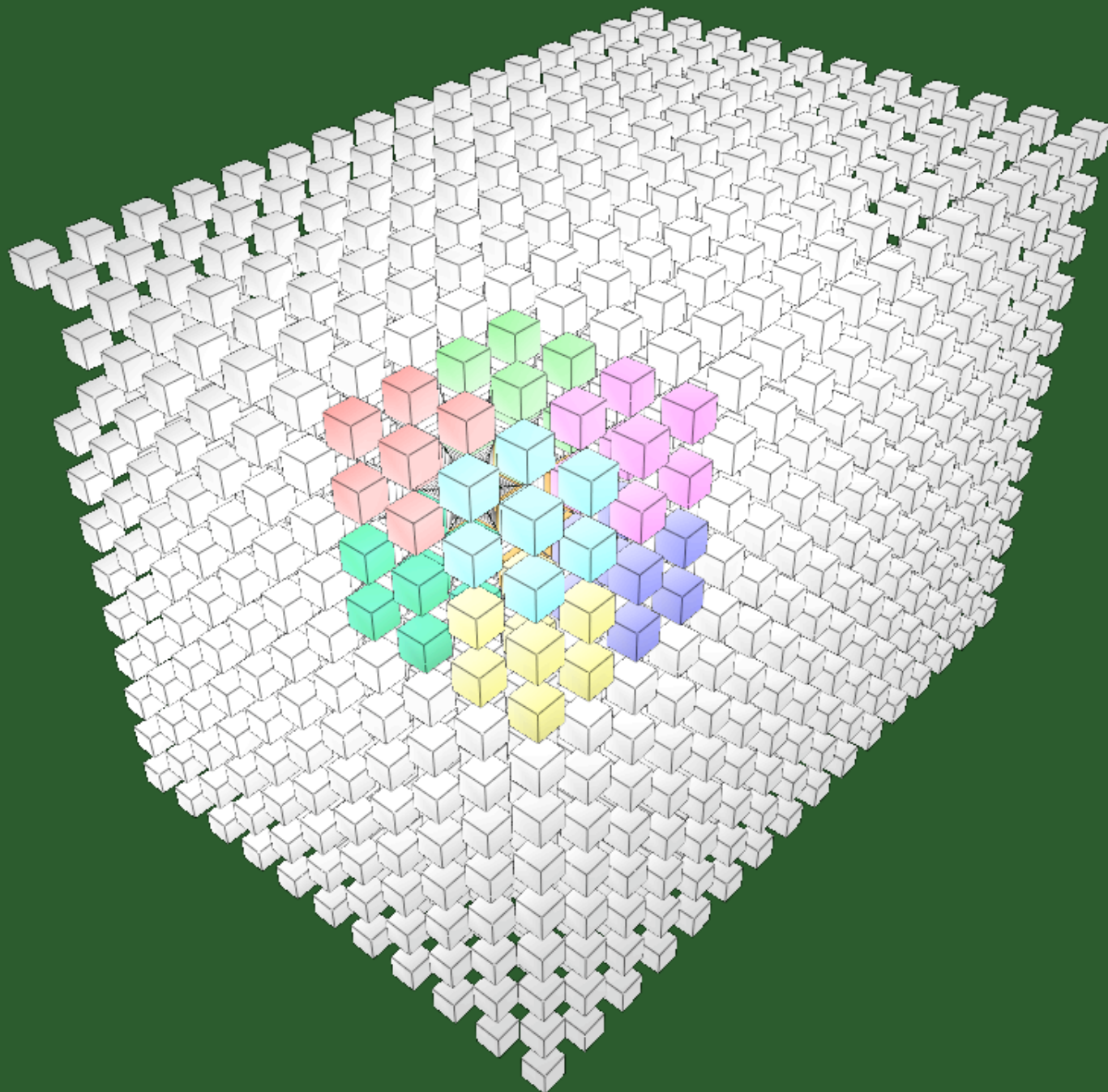
- Adam Liwo, Czarek Czaplewski, Stan Oldziej, and Harold Scheraga
- Molecular dynamics force field simulator for predicting the structure and properties of proteins
- No reference to cite yet



Molecular Dynamics Code

- Goal is to speed up simulations by running many in parallel
- Need to decompose code
 - Coarse-grain level
 - Infrequent communications
 - Fine-grain level
 - Frequent communications
 - Small number of cores







Future Work

- Gather more statistics on nid ordering benefit
- Deal with fragmentation issues
- Work into production model
 - Allow users to specify shape reservations
 - Figure out how to make topology information more accessible
- Test under Compute Node Linux



Conclusion

- Contiguous placement can influence code performance
- System changes have provided benefit to both regular and special needs jobs
- Cray provided way to get topology information would help our users