

Certification Strategy and Contributions

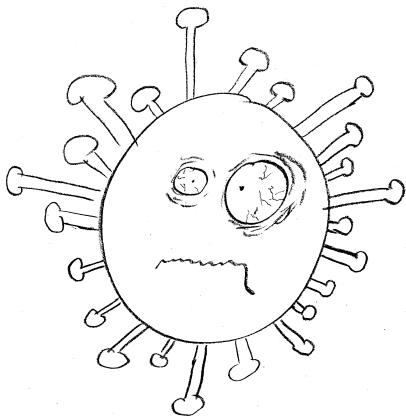
HPCCF Virtual Workshop

Christian Meesters (+ HPC Certification Forum)

HPC Group – Johannes Gutenberg-University of Mainz

2020-05-18

About Me



- I hope everyone is doing well.
- I hope we all be teaching *in personam*, soon-ish, again.

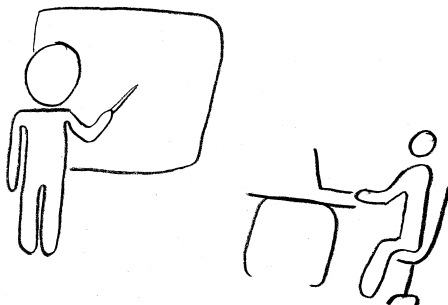
- PhD in Biophysics
- PostDoc in Genetic Epidemiology (Programming)
- detour in industry
- since 2014 Computational Scientist
- working with/at Tier II/III clusters ...
- ... as life science contact and lecturer

Outline



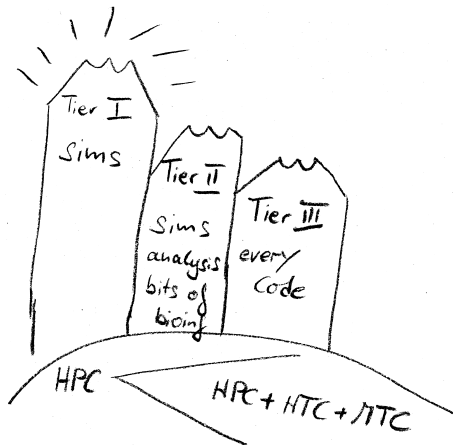
Two Types of Users

⚠ **Exaggeration Warning** ⚠



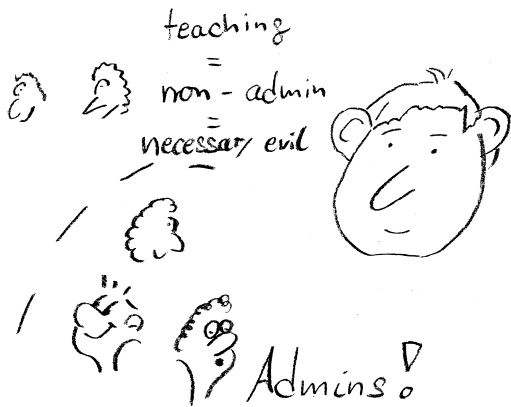
Range

⚠ Exaggeration Warning ⚠



How the Site Manager looks on HPC Education

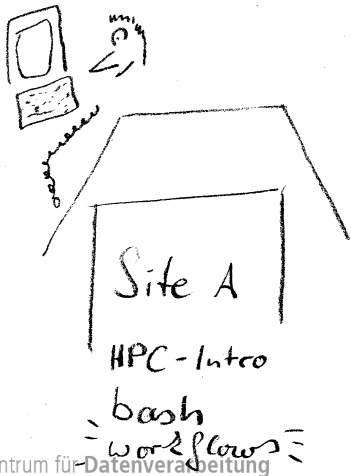
⚠ Exaggeration Warning ⚠



- ressources are always limited
- teaching ressources even more
- integration into HPCCF might offer more (still needed) courses

How Joe User looks on HPC

⚠ Exaggeration Warning ⚠



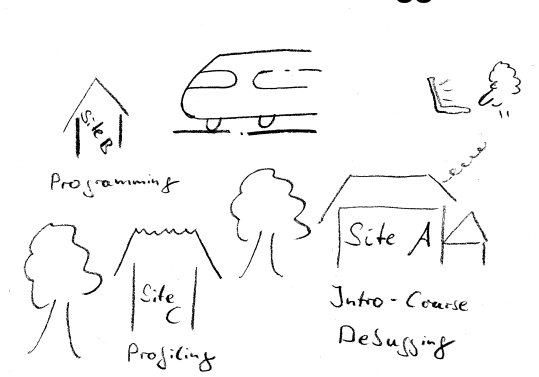
Most users

- ... use 3rd party applications ...
- ... will need (yet not always visit) an intro course ...
- ... perhaps a scripting course ...
- ... only *really* interested in workflows tailored for their need.

And will never leave their site for other HPC courses!

How Bruce Coder looks on HPC

⚠ Exaggeration Warning ⚠



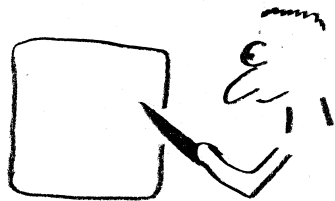
Only power users

- ... will select *their* topics ...
- ... will care to travel for computing topics ...
- ... will rarely need intro courses ...

HPCCF for Teachers – Anyway

Teachers, basically, get two benefits:

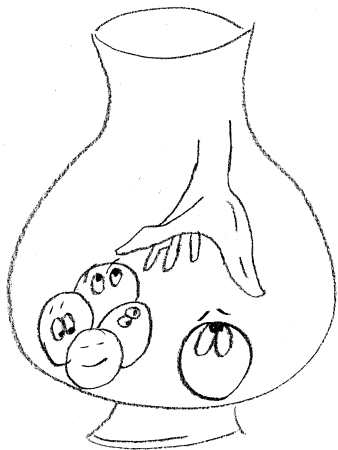
- 1 simpler / better content and course objective transparency
- 2 feedback from HPCCF with regard to course quality (“Did my students pass? How good?”)
- 3 Plus: We have learned, that users appreciate when a course content apparently is not conceived in isolation.



Strategy

When conceiving a Certification Strategy the different views are in our mind.

Selecting Questions



Questions are randomly chosen from a pool:

- the pool may itself be a bundle of sub-branches of the skill tree
- each question will have a number of right and wrong answers in case of multiple choice questions

↪ All examinations will be based on different sets of questions.

On Cheating

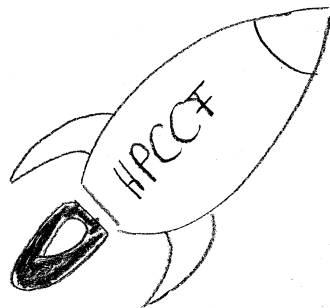
- 1 By confronting with random questions no perfect preparation can be accomplished.
- 2 There is a time-limit per question.
- 3 A registration prior to a test session is required.

No online system without ID checks and other measures is safe against cheating!
Yet, our measures will raise awareness.



Boosting Acceptance

Want to hire a scientist?
We intend to provide a (sub)set of question
for prospective employers. This way they
will have an idea of the background, if a
solicitant waves a HPCCF-certificate.



Disclaimer

Some examples are inspired by Greg Wilsons book

Teaching Tech Together (CRC Press, 2020)

Some ideas are based on own experience, some on other sources.

Purposes ...

Before diving into Question Design, note:

- a question can be asked with a certain aim
- different courses ask for different knowledge / skills
- ↪ questions need to be designed and chosen with care

Multiple Choice – When?

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) are popular when designing e-learning tests ...

? Question

| When are they most suitable?

Suppose you are teaching children and you give them this MCQ:

Exercise – Type: Testing Conceptions

| What is $37 + 15$?

- ☐ a) 52 correct
- ☐ b) 42 child did not understand “carrying”
- ☐ c) 412 child treated every column separately
- ☐ d) 43 knows she has to carry 1, but to wrong column

Multiple Choice – When? (continued)

The Young-Child question rephrased for newbies to the SLURM batch system:

Exercise – Type: Testing Conceptions about SLURM

Think of a cluster with 20 core nodes. If a job is submitted with the following parameterisation, how many nodes are reserved?

```
#SBATCH -n 20
```

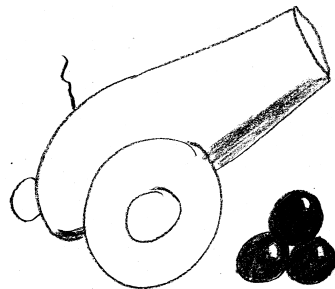
```
#SBATCH -c 2
```

- ☒ a) 2 correct
- ☐ b) 4 user did correctly multiply, but is not aware of the 20 cores
- ☐ c) 1 user did not multiply by `-c 2`
- ☐ d) unknown without N-flag user did not understand the concept

What is in the Arsenal?

MCQs aren't everything:

- 1 Freetext (if short and explicit)
- 2 Filling in blanks (for code; to be implemented)
- 3 Parson Problem (can be done as MCQ; shown in a minute)
- 4 Tracing (can be done as MCQ; in a minute)



Fill in Blanks

Filling Blanks is a (technical) variation on Freetext. It is more specific and the *blank screen of horror* issue is avoided, whilst the test might be testing “vocabulary”. An example:



Exercise – Type: Bash Operators

Which operator has to be filled in the place of '_' to print the statement in line 3?

```
1: number=4
2: if [ $(number _ 2) -eq 0 ]; then
3:     echo "$number is even"
4: fi
```



Hint

The answer is a single character.

Parsons Problems

Parsons Problems, too, avoid the *blank screen of horror* problem and also the vocabulary testing. Instead they allow the examinee to concentrate on the control flow.

Exercise – Type: Bash Loop & Math

Rearrange these lines to sum the values.

1: done

2: values=(1 2 3 4)

3: for v in \$values[@]; do

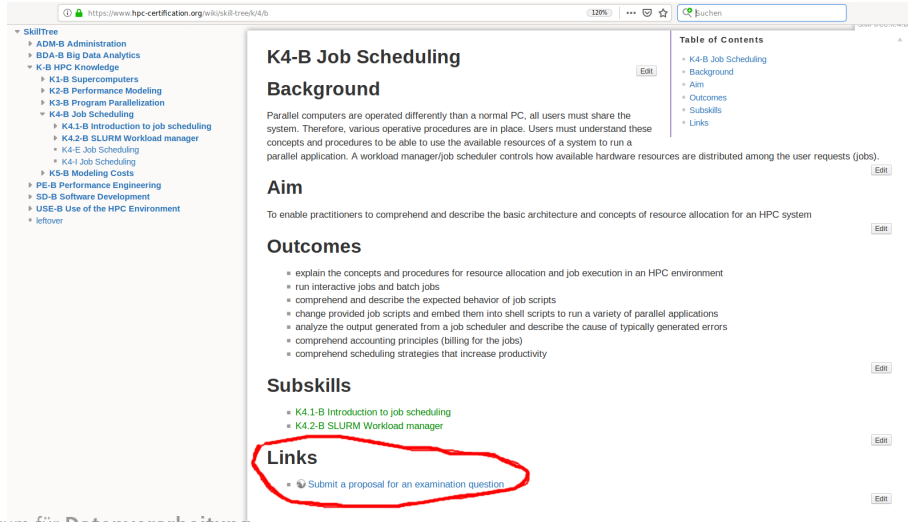
4: total=\$((total + v))

Real tasks can be longer and intricate - allowing test of control flow understanding.

Note

The answer can be a free text, e. g.: “2 3 4 1”, which is easy to parse and check.

Contributions via the HPCCF-Wiki



https://www.hpc-certification.org/wiki/skill-tree/k4/b

120%

Suchen

SkillTree

- ADM-B Administration
- BDA-B Big Data Analytics
- K-B HPC Knowledge
 - K1-B Supercomputers
 - K2-B Performance Modeling
 - K3-B Program Parallelization
 - K4-B Job Scheduling
 - K4.1-B Introduction to job scheduling
 - K4.2-B SLURM Workload manager
 - K4-E Job Scheduling
 - K4-I Job Scheduling
 - K5-B Modeling Costs
 - PE-B Performance Engineering
 - SD-B Software Development
 - USE-B Use of the HPC Environment
 - leftover

K4-B Job Scheduling Background [Edit](#)

Parallel computers are operated differently than a normal PC, all users must share the system. Therefore, various operative procedures are in place. Users must understand these concepts and procedures to be able to use the available resources of a system to run a parallel application. A workload manager/job scheduler controls how available hardware resources are distributed among the user requests (jobs). [Edit](#)

Aim

To enable practitioners to comprehend and describe the basic architecture and concepts of resource allocation for an HPC system [Edit](#)

Outcomes

- explain the concepts and procedures for resource allocation and job execution in an HPC environment
- run interactive jobs and batch jobs
- comprehend and describe the expected behavior of job scripts
- change provided job scripts and embed them into shell scripts to run a variety of parallel applications
- analyze the output generated from a job scheduler and describe the cause of typically generated errors
- comprehend accounting principles (billing for the jobs)
- comprehend scheduling strategies that increase productivity

[Edit](#)

Subskills

- K4.1-B Introduction to job scheduling
- K4.2-B SLURM Workload manager


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Links

- [Submit a proposal for an examination question](#)

[Edit](#)

Contributions via the HPCCF-Wiki II

Each HPCCF wiki  page contains a link. It leads to a little form asking for:

- contact mail
- to select a learning objective from a pre-formatted list
- to supply the question you thought of
- and (in case of a multiple choice question) the possible answers.



Evaluation Process

Now, HPCCF-member evaluate the submitted question. If approved, it will be formatted and merged into the pool of questions for the chosen topic / skillset.

Certification: Assessment Prototype

- 1 User takes multiple-choice test online (any time!)
 - A combination of JavaScript and a web service
 - System selects number of questions randomly from a pool
 - By submitting questions the related usage-allowance is granted to HPCCF
 - In case of sufficient numbers the system draws from a pool of different possible answers (MCQ-case).
 - 2 Choices are submitted to the web server
 - 3 *Manual approval* of the result
 - 4 Automatic creation of certificate and returned by email
 - Permanent computer-verifiable proof is created about certification of skills
 - Return a text version with GPG signature
 - Return a link that can be verified on hpc-certification.org
 - 5 Privacy: minimize information stored on servers, keep some for statistics
- Includes some measure to prevent cheating and brute forcing (e.g., delay)

Certification: Certificate

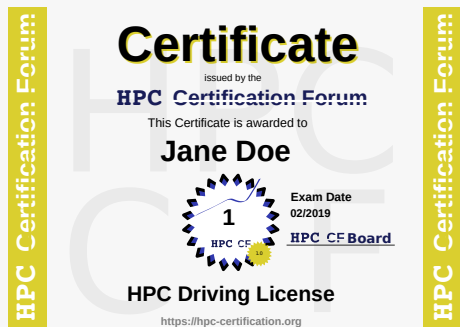
Text representation

```

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
Hash: SHA512
HPC Certification Forum Certificate
This text confirms that "Jane Doe" has
successfully obtained the certificate
"HPC driving license" (id: 1) at 02/2019.
Verification URL: https://hpc-certification.org/[...]
-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
[...]
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

```

Certificate



Thank You for Your Attention!

