

Satin



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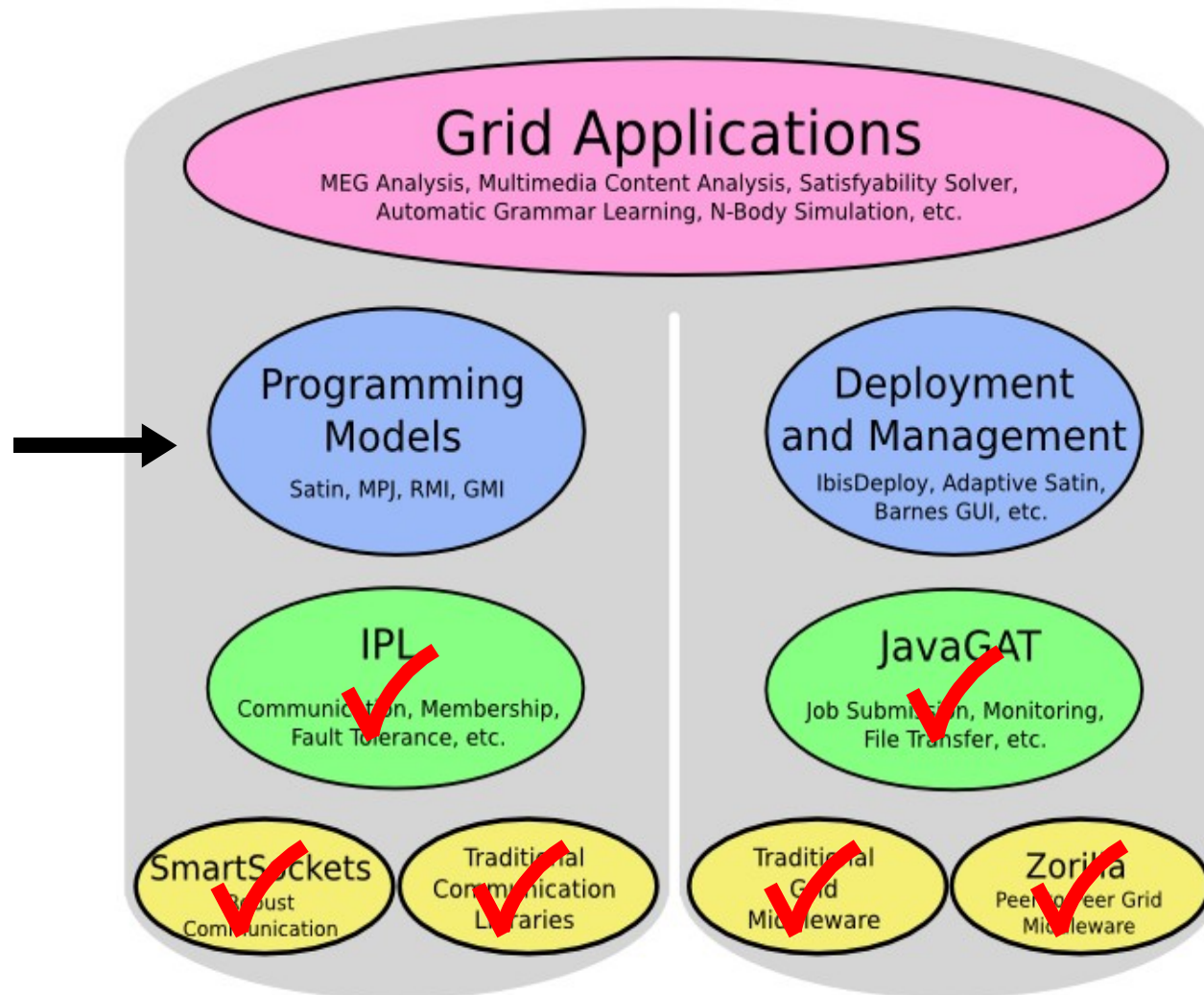
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Until now...

- We looked at how Ibis makes deployment user friendly:
 - JavaGAT provides an easy-to-use API for the various flavours of Grid middleware
 - Zorilla provides a configuration free alternative to existing Grid middleware
- We discussed:
 - Communication
 - IPL model
- Next Step:
 - High-level grid programming models



Overview



Distributed supercomputing

- Parallel processing on geographically distributed computing systems (grids)
- Our goals:
 - Don't use individual supercomputers / clusters, but combine multiple systems
 - Provide high-level programming support



Optimizing for the grid

- Grids usually are **hierarchical**
 - Collections of clusters, supercomputers
 - Fast local links, slow wide-area links
- Optimize algorithms to exploit hierarchy
 - Message combining + latency hiding on wide-area links
 - Collective operations for wide-area systems
 - Successful for many applications



Satin

master-worker

- Master-worker parallelism
 - Divide work into parts
 - Spawn job for each part
 - Solve parts in parallel
 - Combine results



Satin

divide-and-conquer

- Parallel Divide-and-conquer
 - Divide work into parts
 - Spawn job for each part
 - Solve parts in parallel
 - Combine results
 - **But now recursively!**
 - **sub-problems split the work up further and spawn their own sub-jobs**



Satin

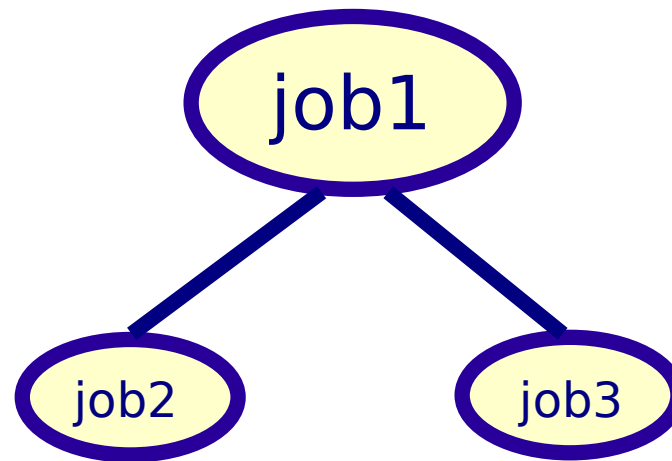
- Divide-and-conquer

job1



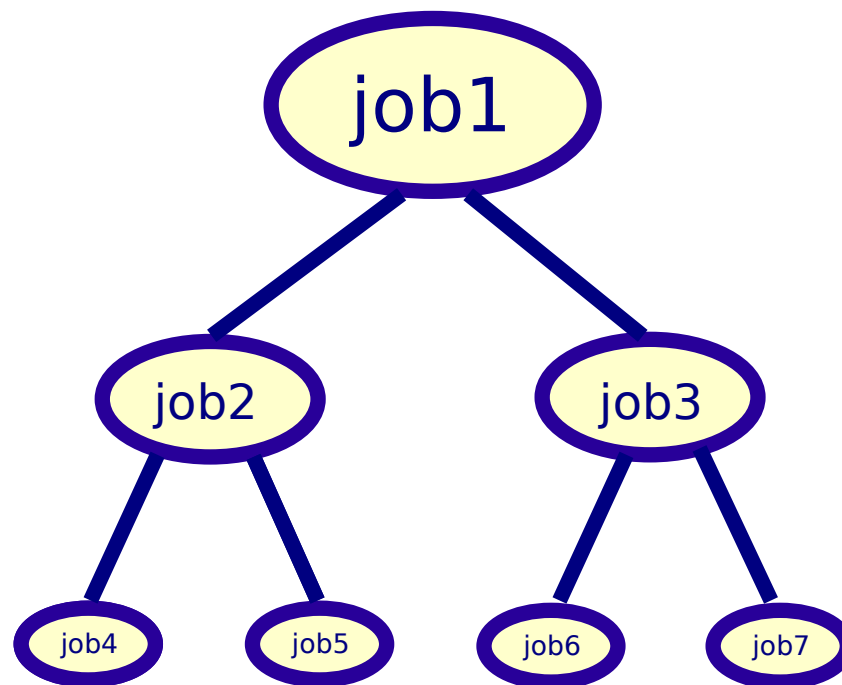
Satin

- Divide-and-conquer



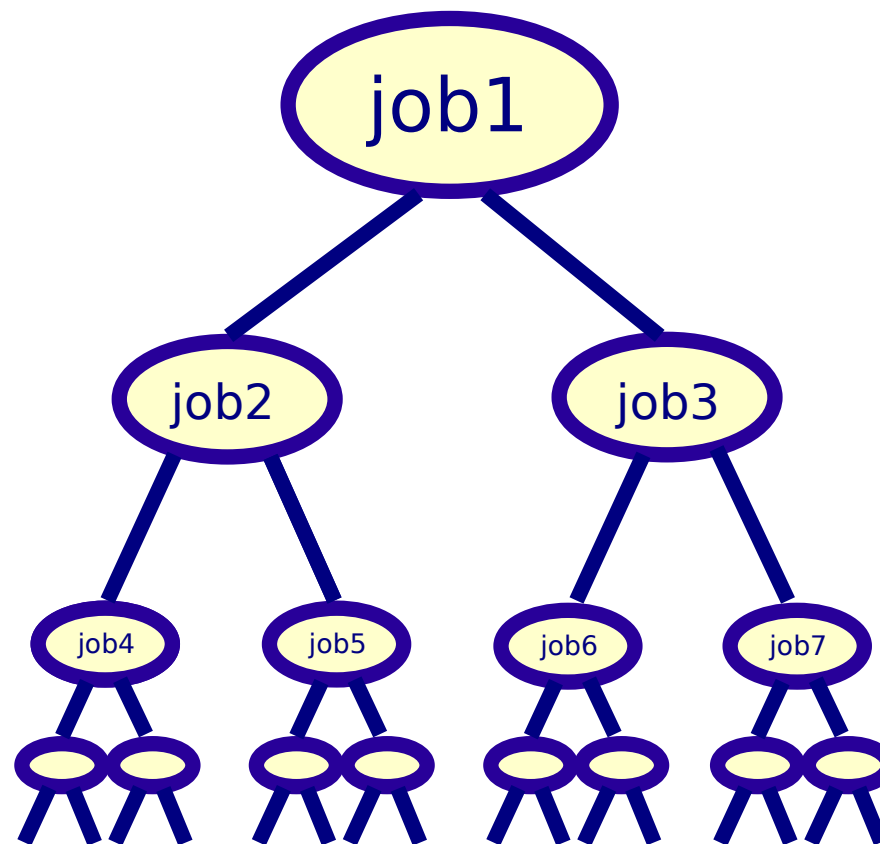
Satin

- Divide-and-conquer



Satin

- Divide-and-conquer

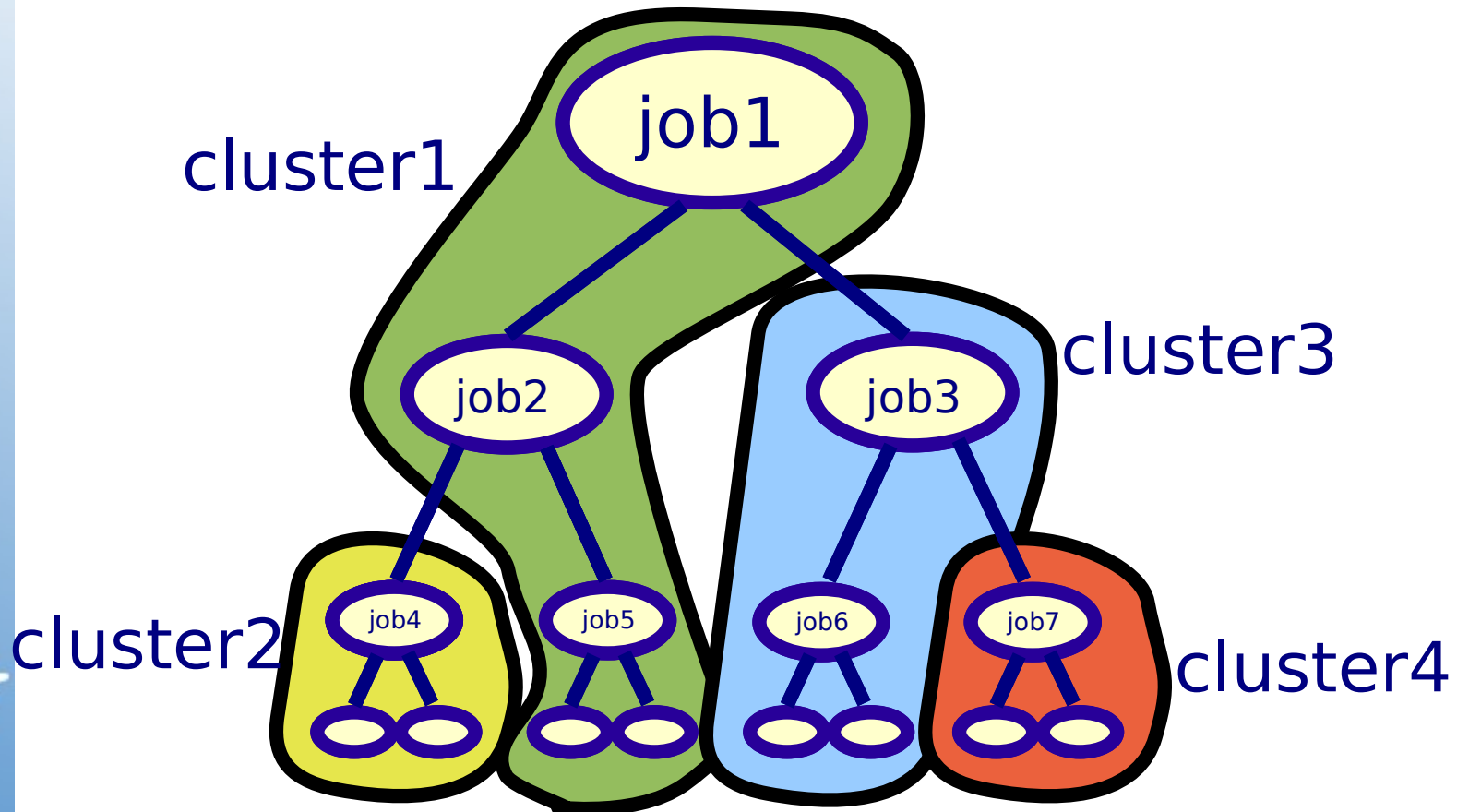


... millions of jobs ...



Satin - Hierarchical

- Fits hierarchical structure of Grids



Sequential Fibonacci

```
public long fib(int n) {  
    if (n < 2) return n;  
  
    long x = fib(n - 1);  
    long y = fib(n - 2);  
  
    return x + y;  
}
```



Parallel Fibonacci

```
interface FibInterface extends ibis.satin.Spawnable {  
    public long fib(int n);  
}
```

```
public long fib(int n) {  
    if (n < 2) return n;  
  
    long x = fib(n - 1);  
    long y = fib(n - 2);  
    sync();  
    return x + y;  
}
```



Parallel Fibonacci

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Mark methods as

Spawnable.

They can run in parallel.



Parallel Fibonacci

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public long fib(int n) {  
    if (n < 2) return n;
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```
    long x = fib(n - 1);
```

```
    long y = fib(n - 2);
```

```
    sync();
```

```
    return x + y;
```

```
}
```

Mark methods as

Spawnable.

They can run in parallel.

Wait until spawned
methods are done.



The Grid

- Satin explicitly targets the grid
- Different architectures --> Java
- Firewalls --> Ibis
- Slow networks (latency)
- Distributed memory
- Machines come and go
- Machines have different speeds
- Machines crash



Satin – Shared Objects

- Allow machines to share 'global data'
- Application controlled consistency (guard consistency)
- Allow different implementations
 - Special grid-aware multicast
 - Gossiping techniques
 - Point to point communication only



Satin – Load Balancing

- Satin distributes jobs across machines
- Need load-balancing
 - Jobs can have different sizes
 - Machines have different speeds
- Load-balancing is done **automatically**



Satin – Load Balancing

- Special load-balancing algorithms
 - Master-Worker (MW)
 - Multicore / single cluster (RS)
 - Multi-cluster / grid (CRS)
- See publications on the Ibis web site for more information



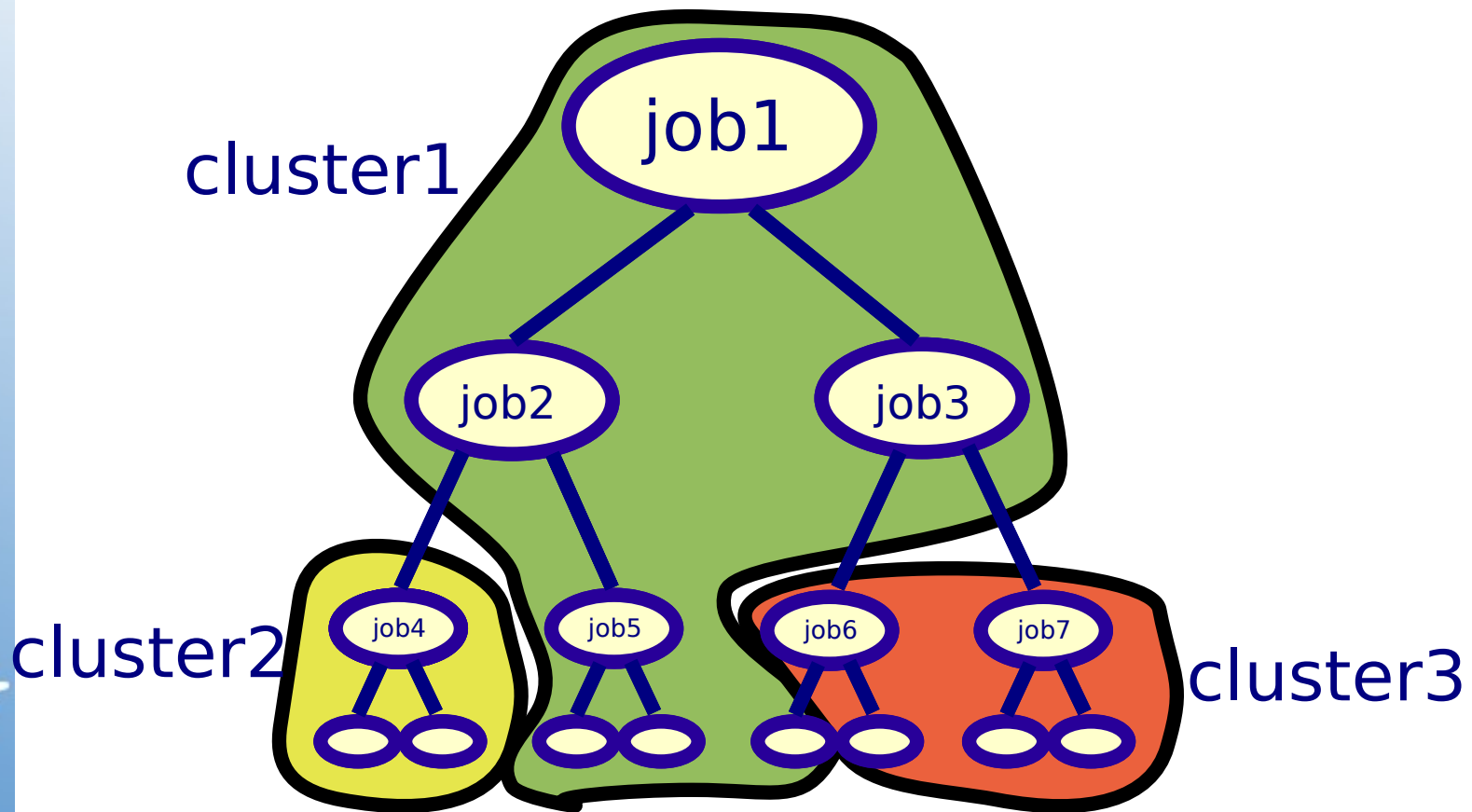
Satin – Malleability

- Add machines on the fly
 - User can add machines if computation is slow or if more resource become available
- Remove machines on the fly
 - Machines can leave gracefully
 - Reservations can end
- Transparent for application



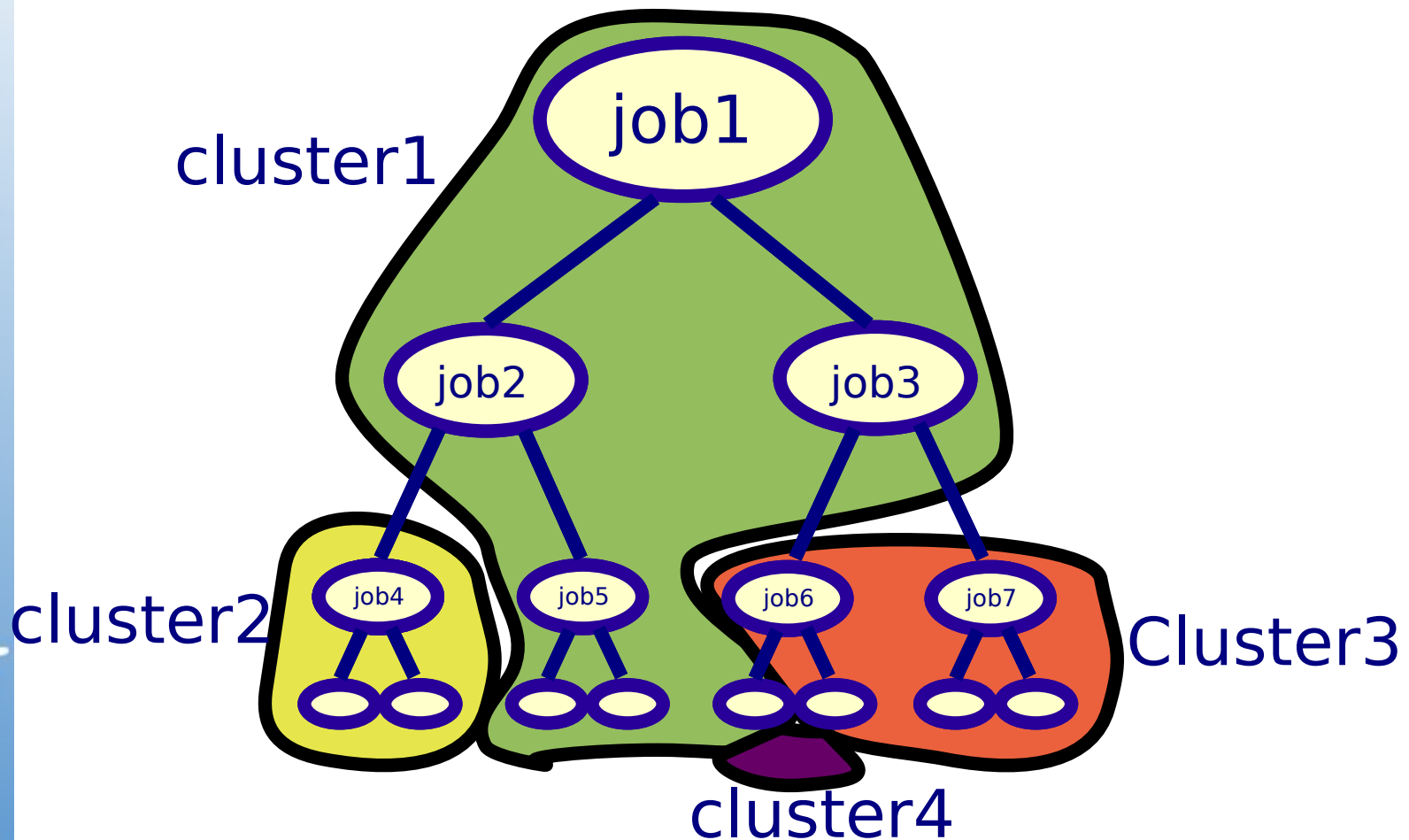
Satin – Malleability

- Transparently add machines



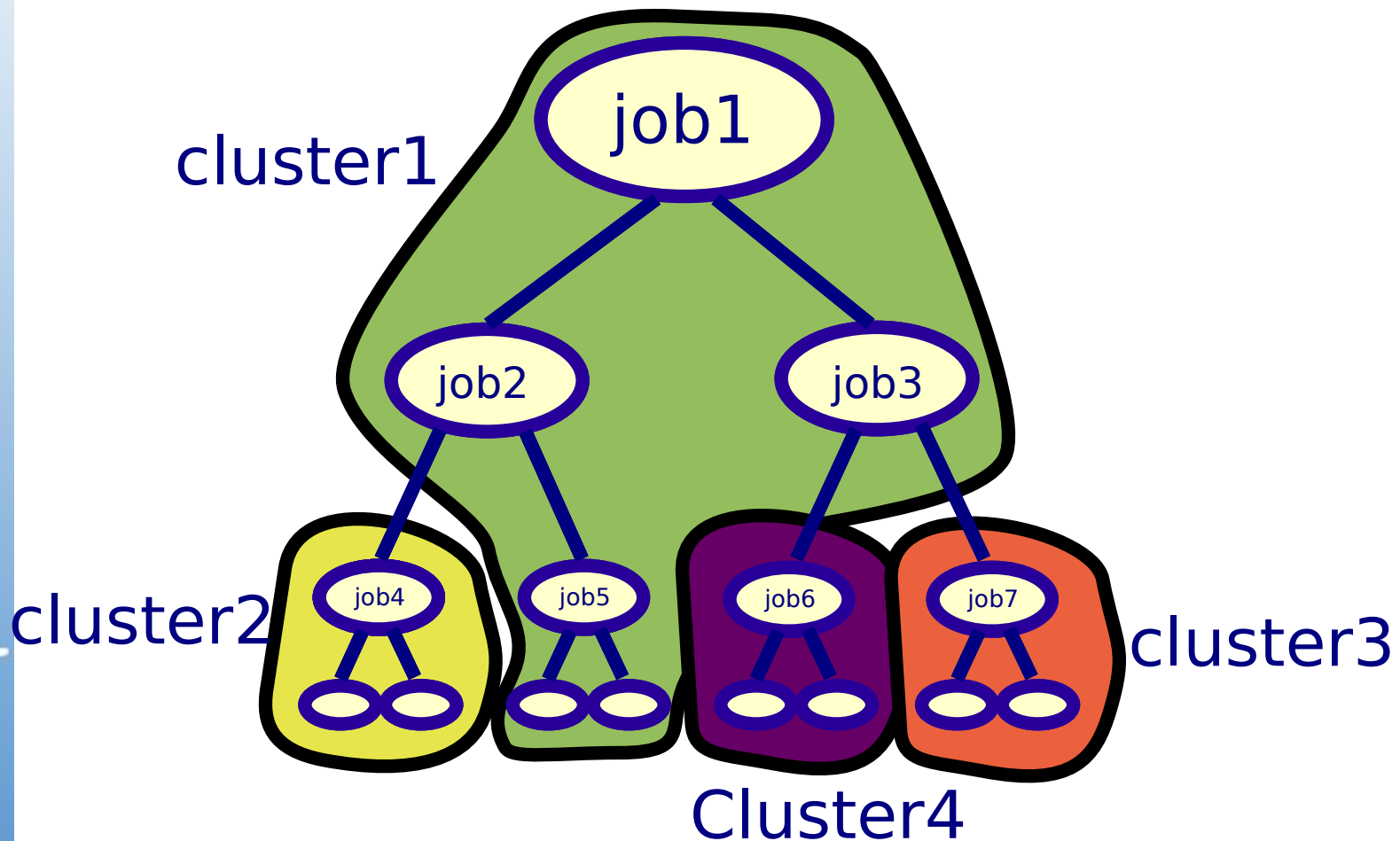
Satin – Malleability

- Transparently add machines



Satin – Malleability

- Transparently add machines



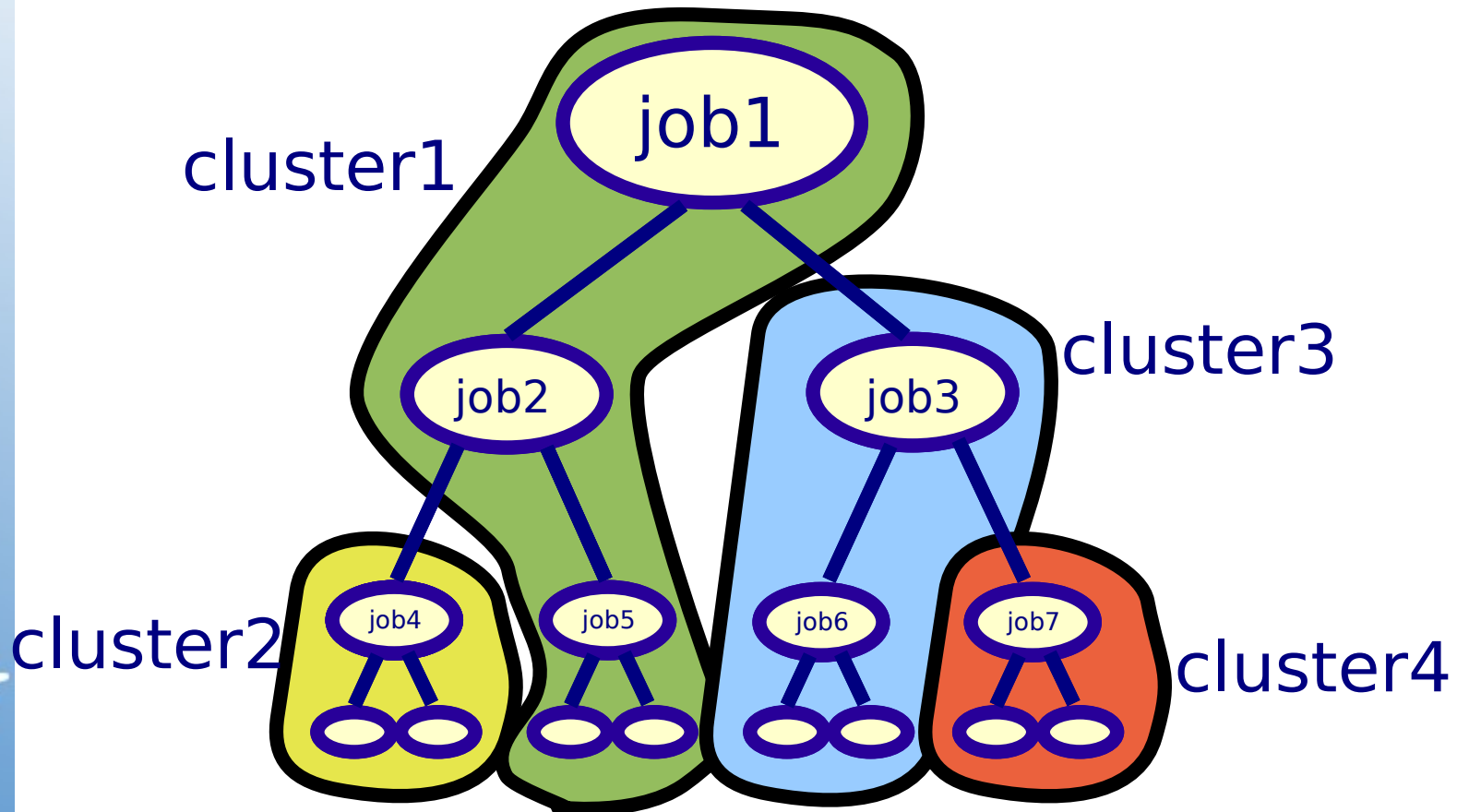
Satin – Fault Tolerance

- Machines can leave suddenly
 - Reservation can end without notification
 - Crashes
 - machines
 - network
 - software bugs
- Whole clusters can leave or crash
- The others continue the computation and automatically recompute lost work



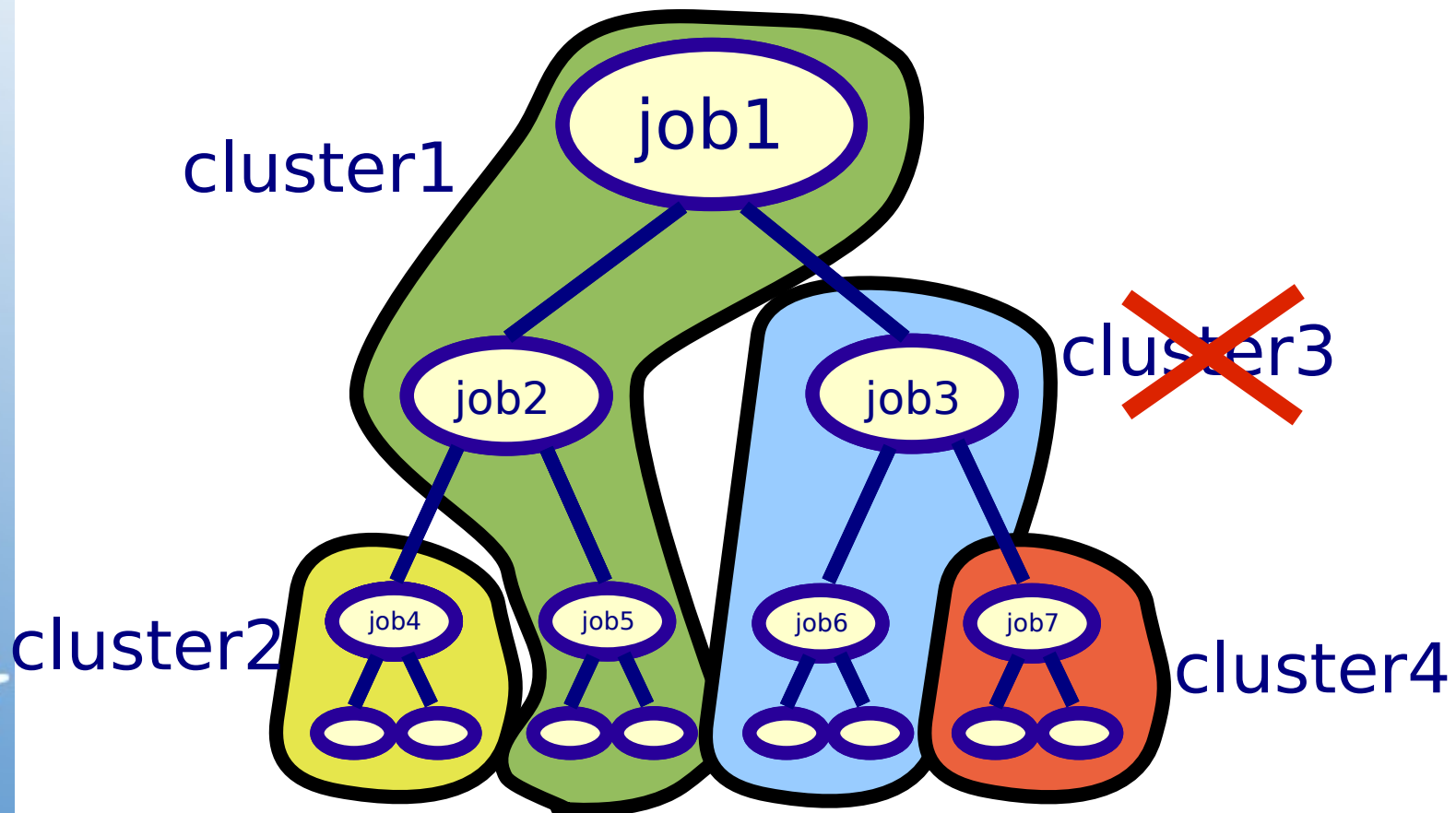
Satin – Fault Tolerance

- Transparent fault-tolerance



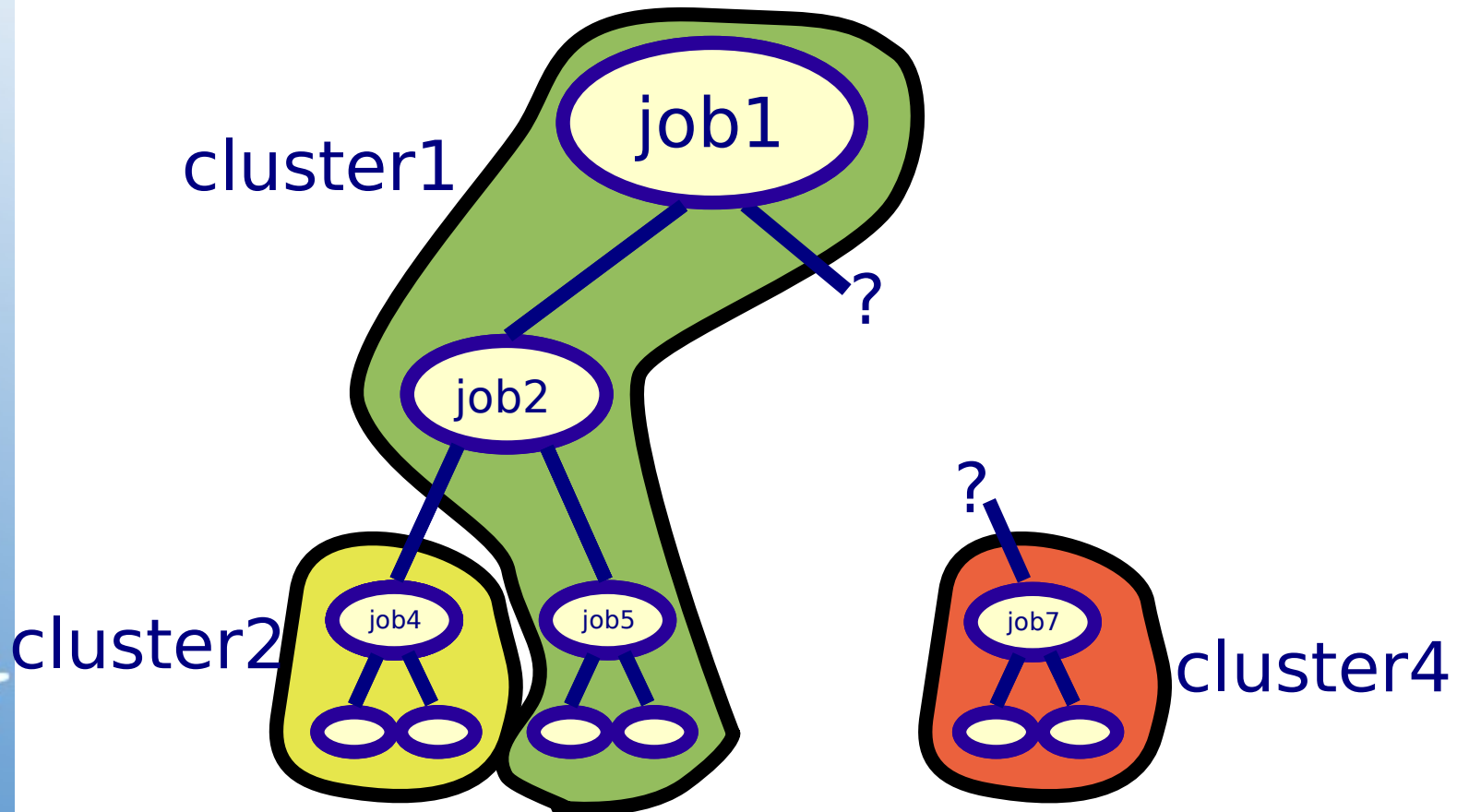
Satin – Fault Tolerance

- Transparent fault-tolerance



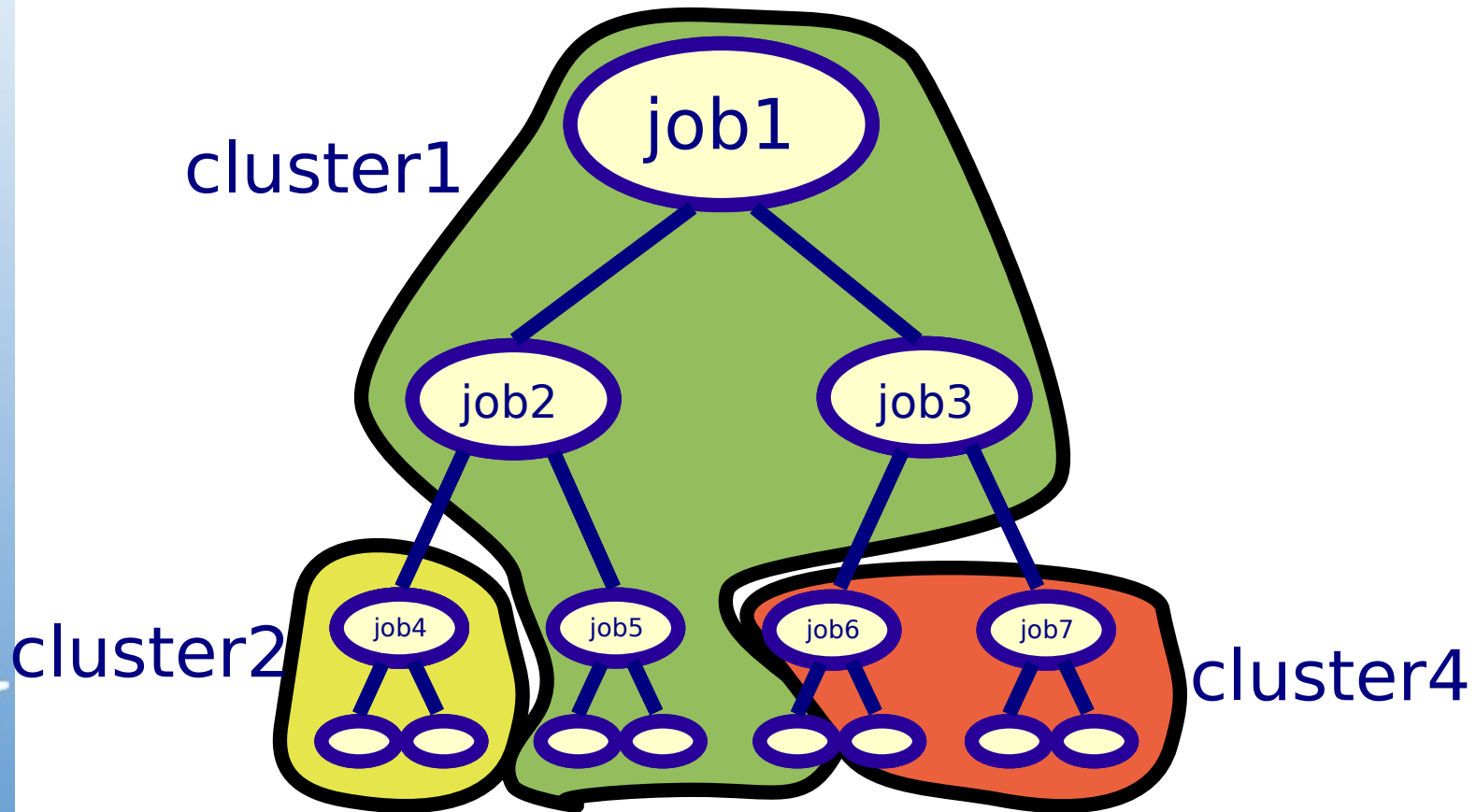
Satin – Fault Tolerance

- Transparent fault-tolerance



Satin – Fault Tolerance

- Transparent fault-tolerance



Satin – Migration

- Use malleability and fault tolerance
- Add new machines
- Remove old machines

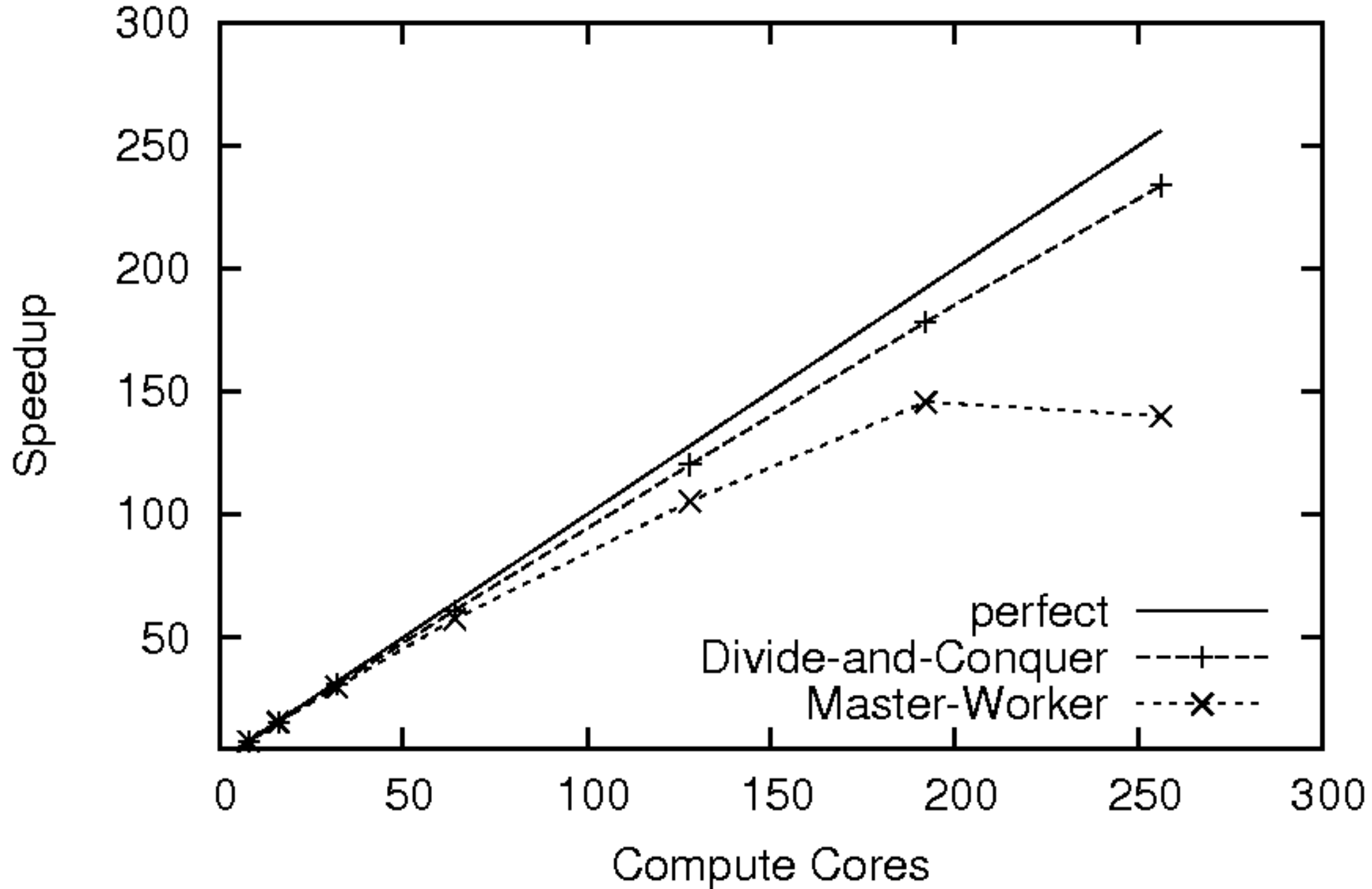


Satin – Adaptivity

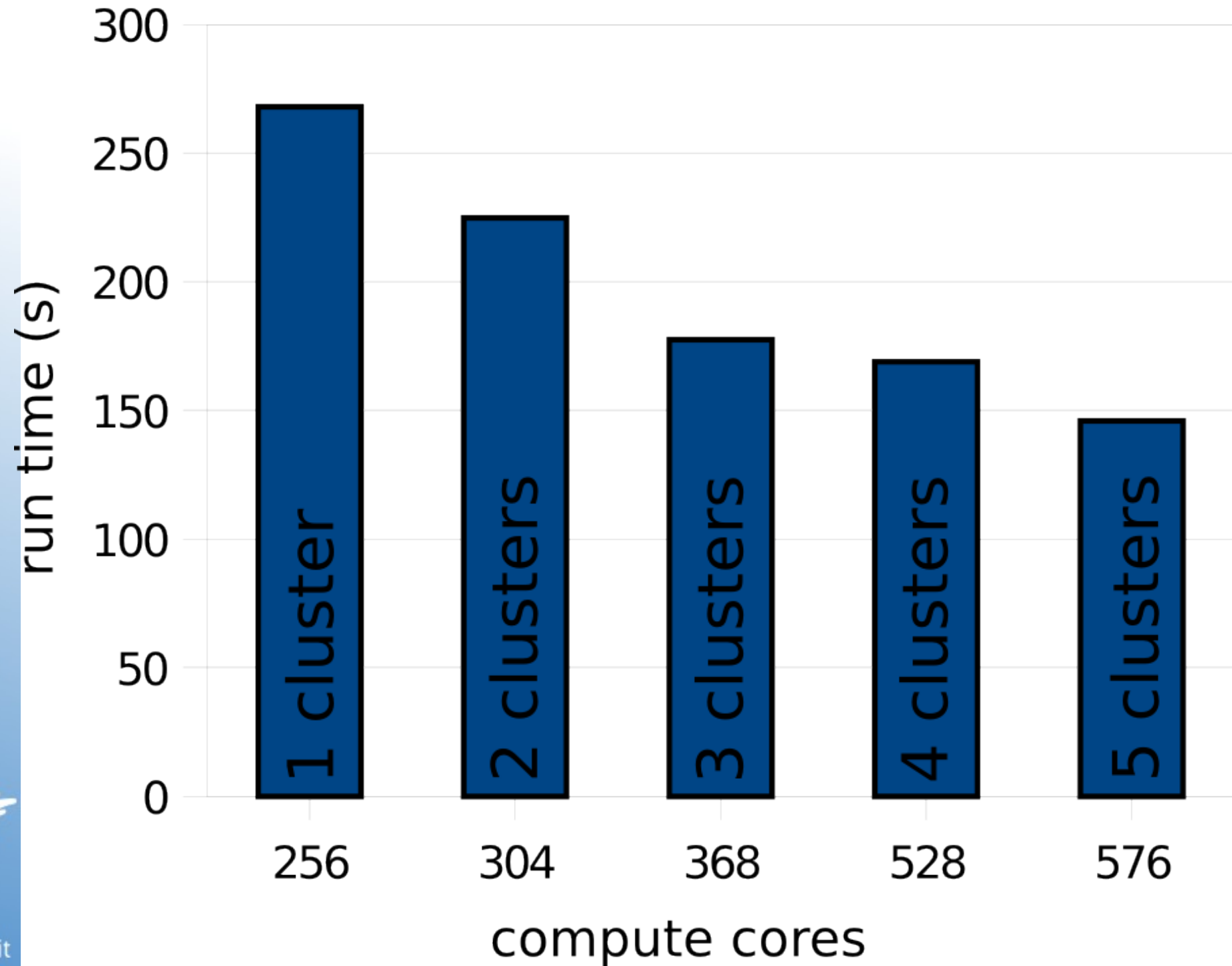
- **Automatically** adapt number of machines
- Depending on amount of parallelism in the application
 - Remove machines if application spawns few jobs
 - Add machines if application spawns many jobs, and machines are available
- If machines or networks become highly overloaded



Gene Sequencing



Gene Sequence Alignment



Satin Applications

- VLSI routing
- Satisfiability solver
- Gene sequencing
- N-body simulations
- Natural language learning
- Game-tree search
- Raytracing
- Numerical functions
- ...



Conclusion

- Satin provides a powerful programming model
- Extremely easy to use
- Satin is optimized for grid applications
- Satin allows applications to transparently deal with grid issues
 - load balancing, malleability, migration, fault-tolerance, adaptivity, firewalls, heterogeneity



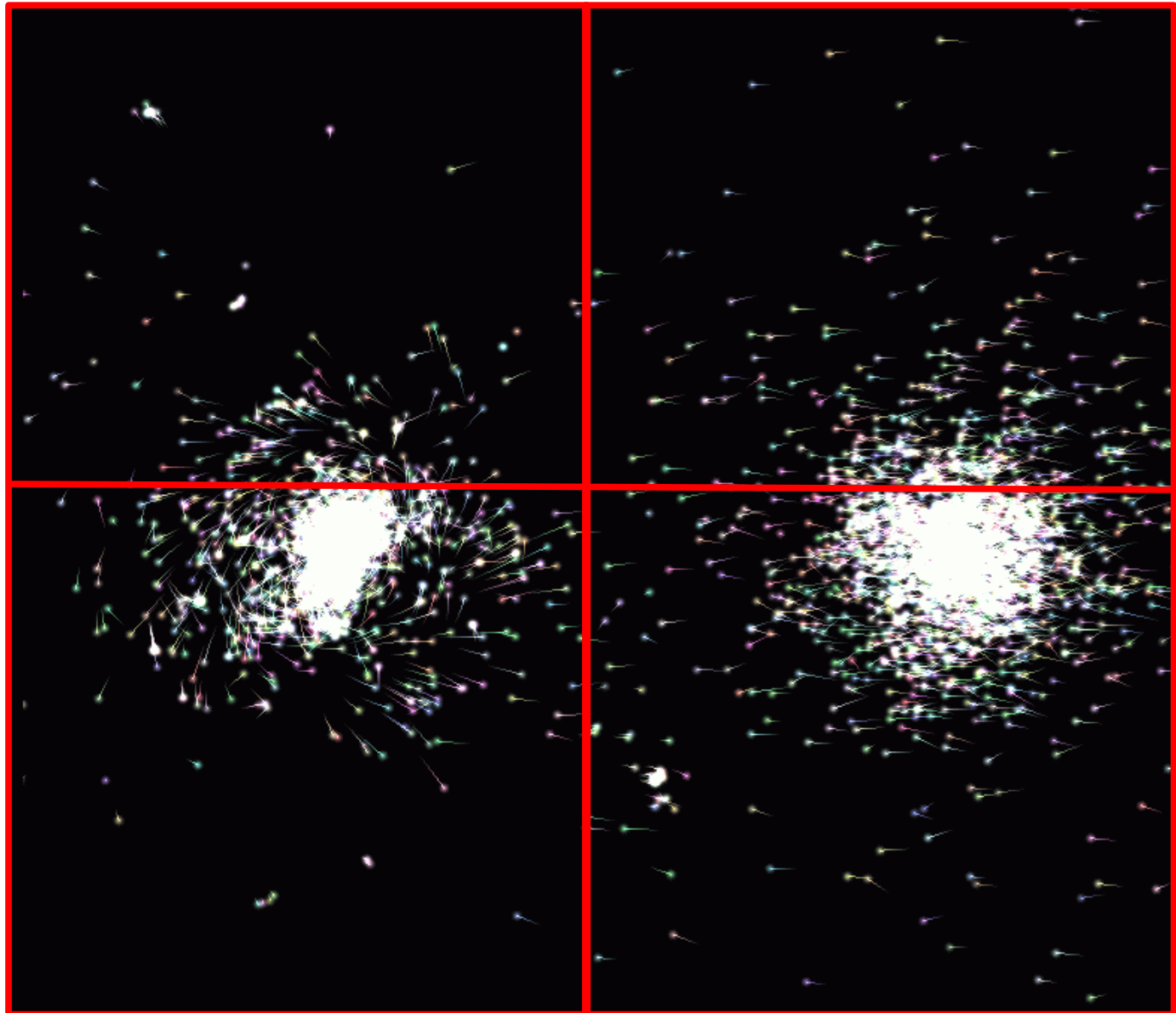
**Satin 2.1
release available**

Barnes-Hut N-body simulation

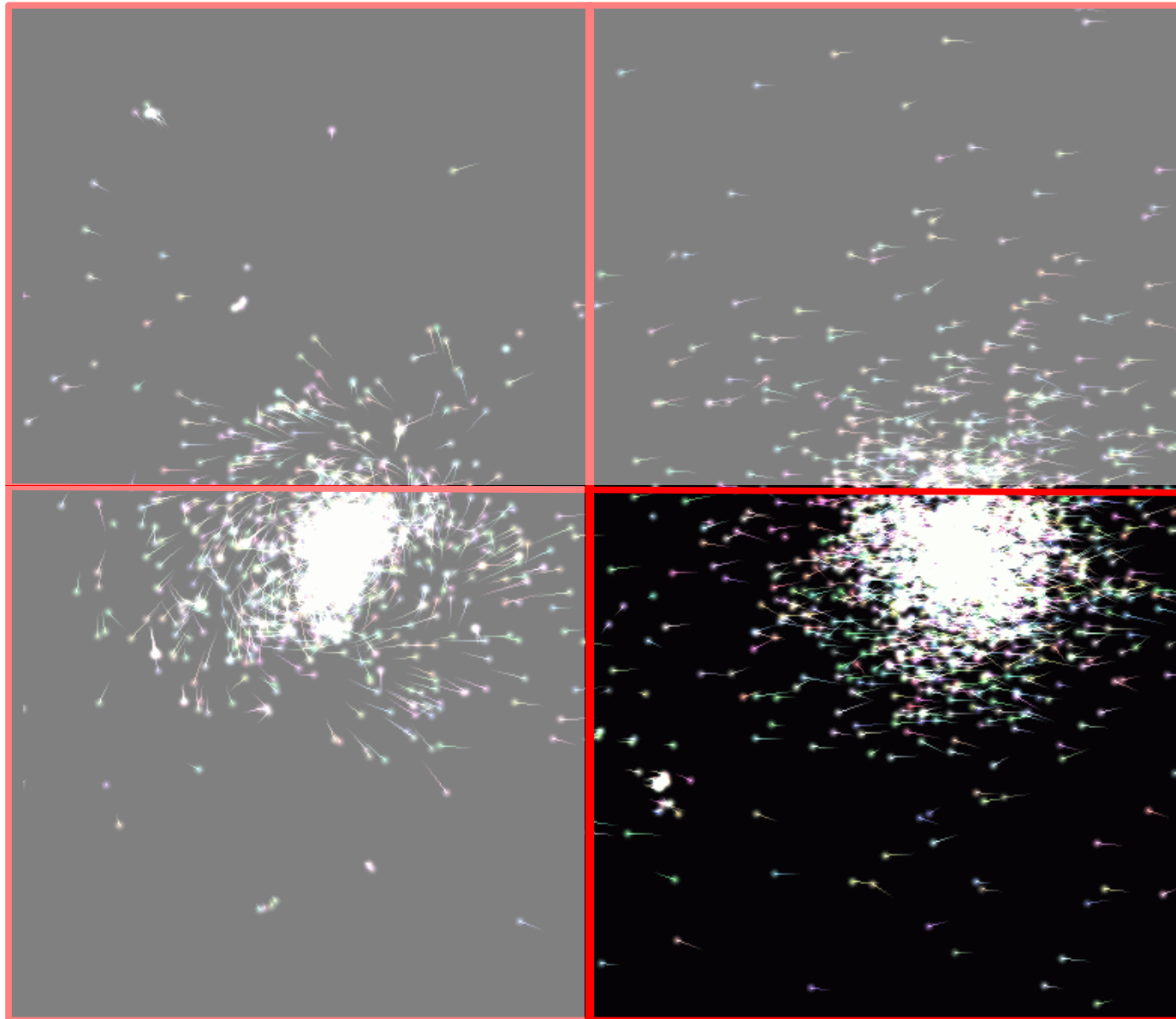
Bodies (stars) are organized in a tree



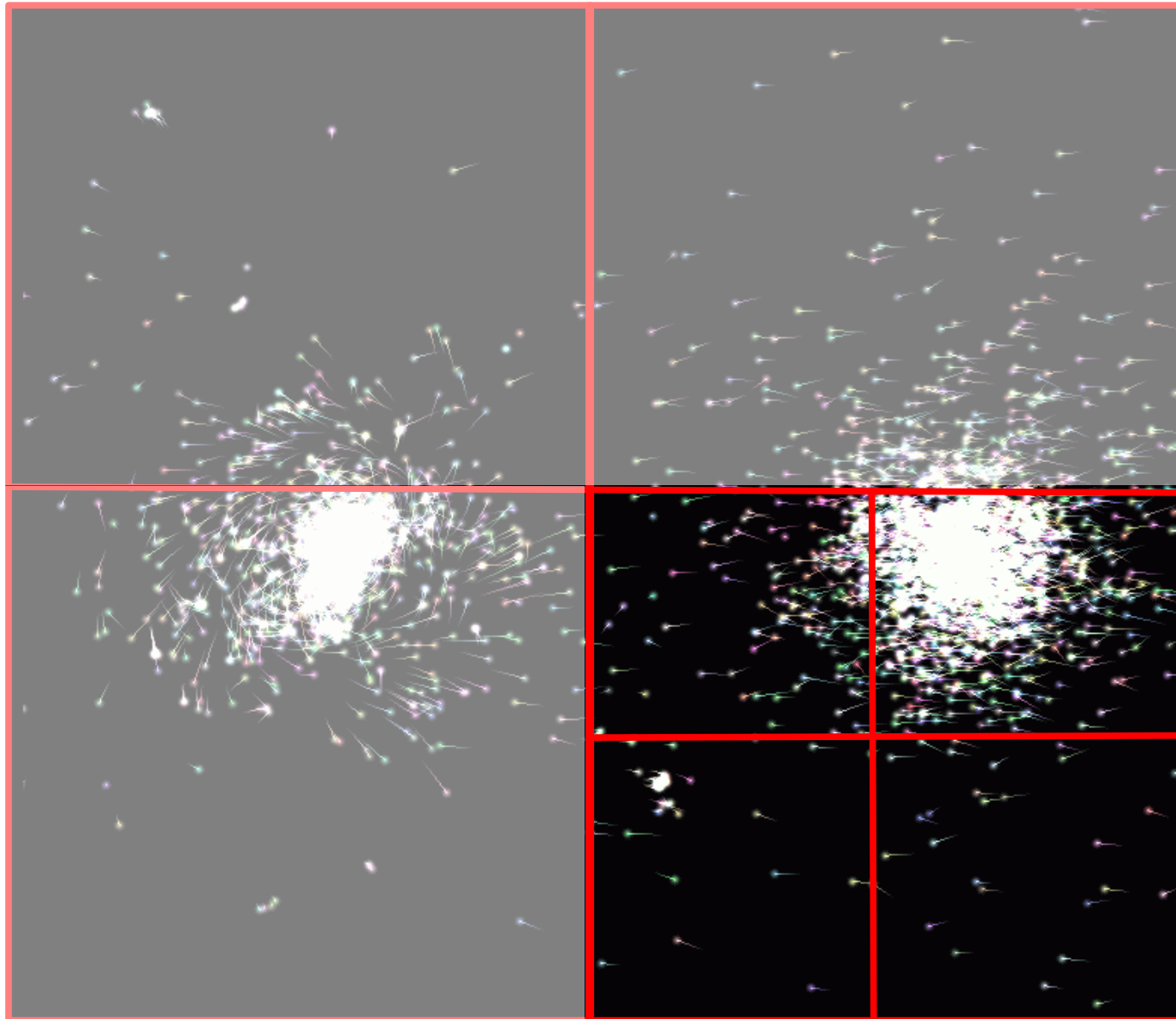
Barnes-Hut N-body simulation



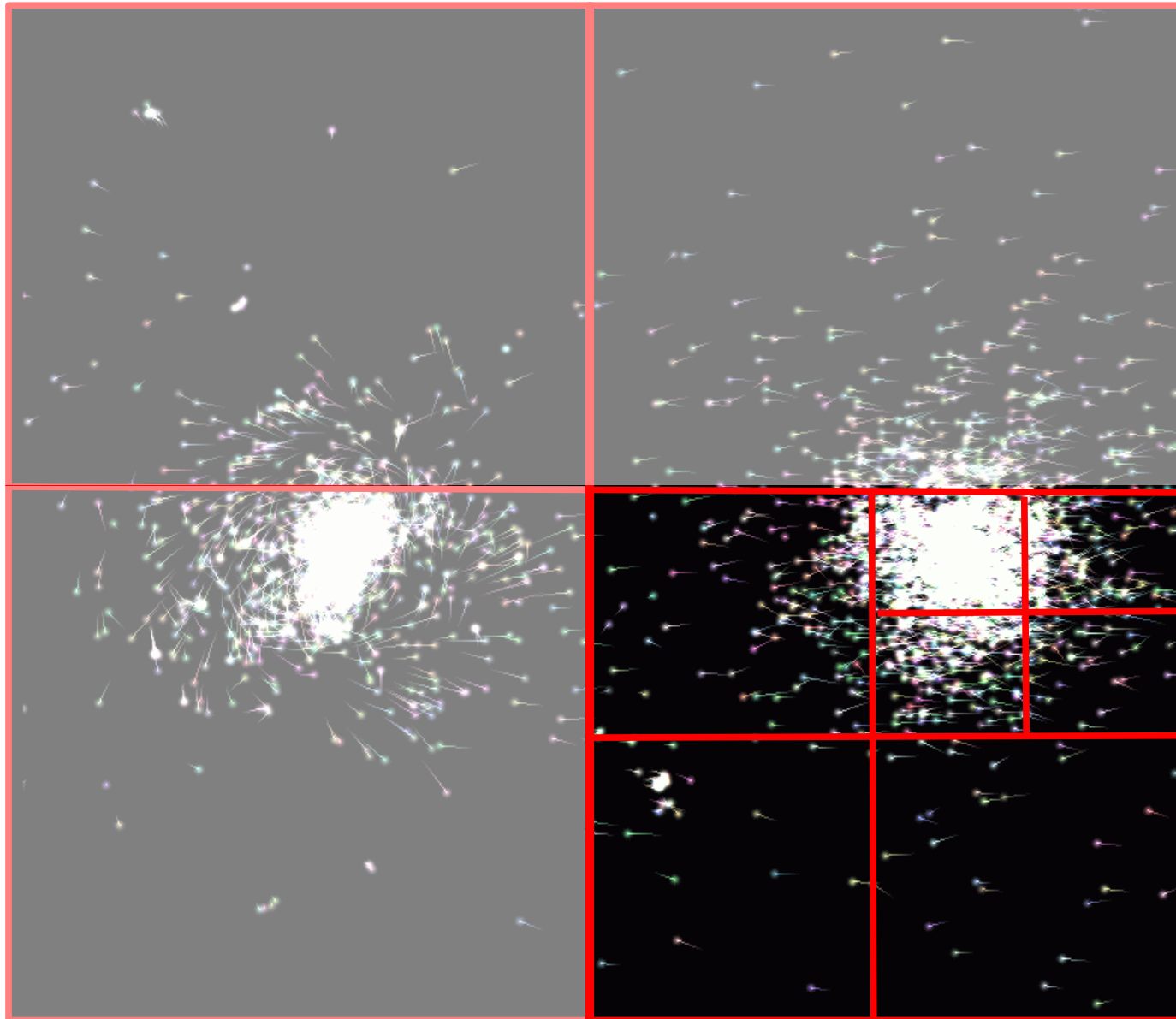
Barnes-Hut N-body simulation



Barnes-Hut N-body simulation



Barnes-Hut N-body simulation



Barnes-Hut Nbody code

```
// Marker interface that defines updateBodies as a global method.
interface BodiesInterface extends satin.GlobalMethods {
    void updateBodies(BodyUpdates b, int iter);
}

// A shared object containing the tree of bodies.
class Bodies extends satin.SharedObject implements BodiesInterface {
    BodyTreeNode root;

    void updateBodies(BodyUpdates b, int iter) { // Global method.
        root.applyUpdates(b, iter); // Update bodies in our tree.
    }

    BodyTreeNode getRoot() { // Local method.
        return root;
    }
}

// Mark the computeForces method as a spawn operation.
interface BHSpawns extends satin.Spawnable {
    BodyUpdates computeForces(Subtree s, int iter, Bodies bodies);
}

class BarnesHut extends satin.SatinObject implements BHSpawns {
    boolean guard_computeForces(Subtree s, int iter, Bodies bodies) {
        return bodies.iter + 1 == iter;
    }

    // Spawnable method. The "bodies" parameter is a shared object.
    BodyUpdates computeForces(Subtree s, int iter, Bodies bodies) {
        if(s.hasNoChildren) {
            computeSequentially(s, iter, bodies.getRoot());
        } else { // Divide the work and spawn tasks (recursion step).
            for(int i=0; i<s.nrChildren; i++) {
                res[i] = computeForces(s.child[i], iter, bodies); // Spawn.
            }
            sync(); // Wait for the spawn operation to finish.

            return mergeSubresults(res); // Merge results and return.
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        BarnesHut bh = new BarnesHut();
        Bodies bodies = new Bodies(); // Create shared object.
        for (int iter = 0; iter < N; iter++) {
            results = bh.computeForces(root, iter, bodies); // Spawn.
            sync(); // Wait for the spawn operation to finish.
            bodies.update(results, iter); // Shared method invocation.
        }
    }
}
```



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    }
}
```

```
    res[i] = computeForces(strenza[i], iter, bodies); // Spawn.
}
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```
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ibis



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        root.updateBodies(b, iter); // Update bodies in our tree
    }
}
```

```
boolean guard_computeForces(Subtree s, int iter, Bodies bodies) {
    return iter == bodies.iter + 1;
}
```

```
}

class BarnesHut extends satin.SatinObject implements BHSpawns {
    boolean guard_computeForces(Subtree s, int iter, Bodies bodies) {
        return bodies.iter + 1 == iter;
    }

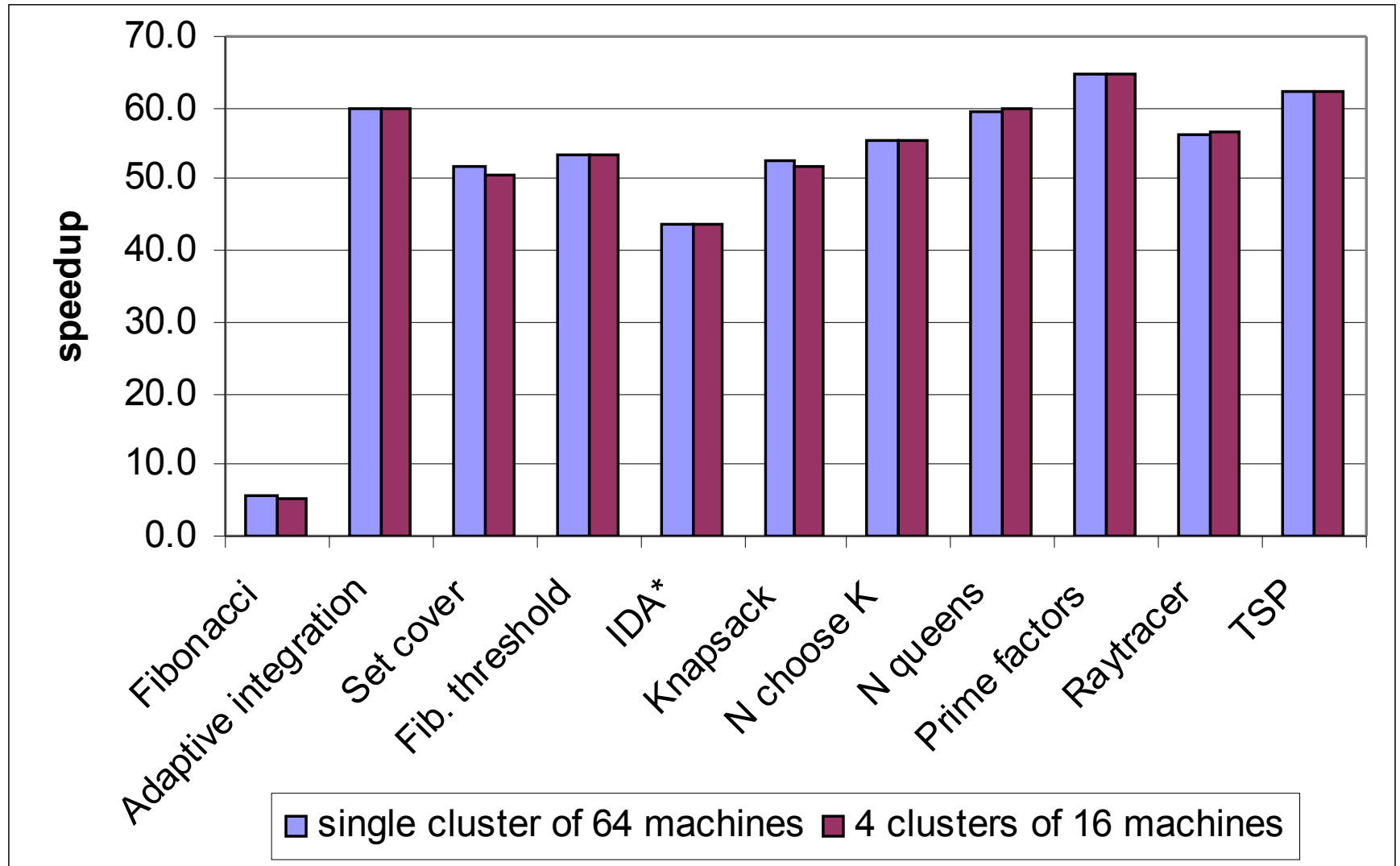
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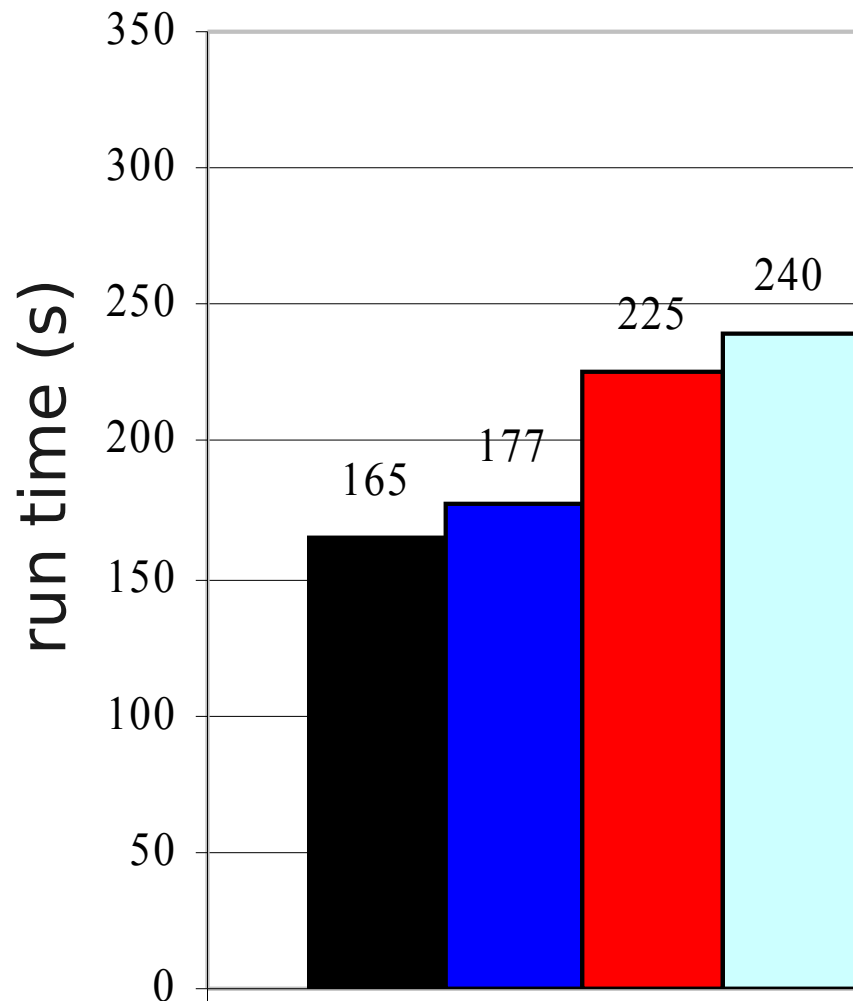
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        }
    }
}
```



Satin – Load Balancing



Satin – Fault Tolerance and Malleability Performance

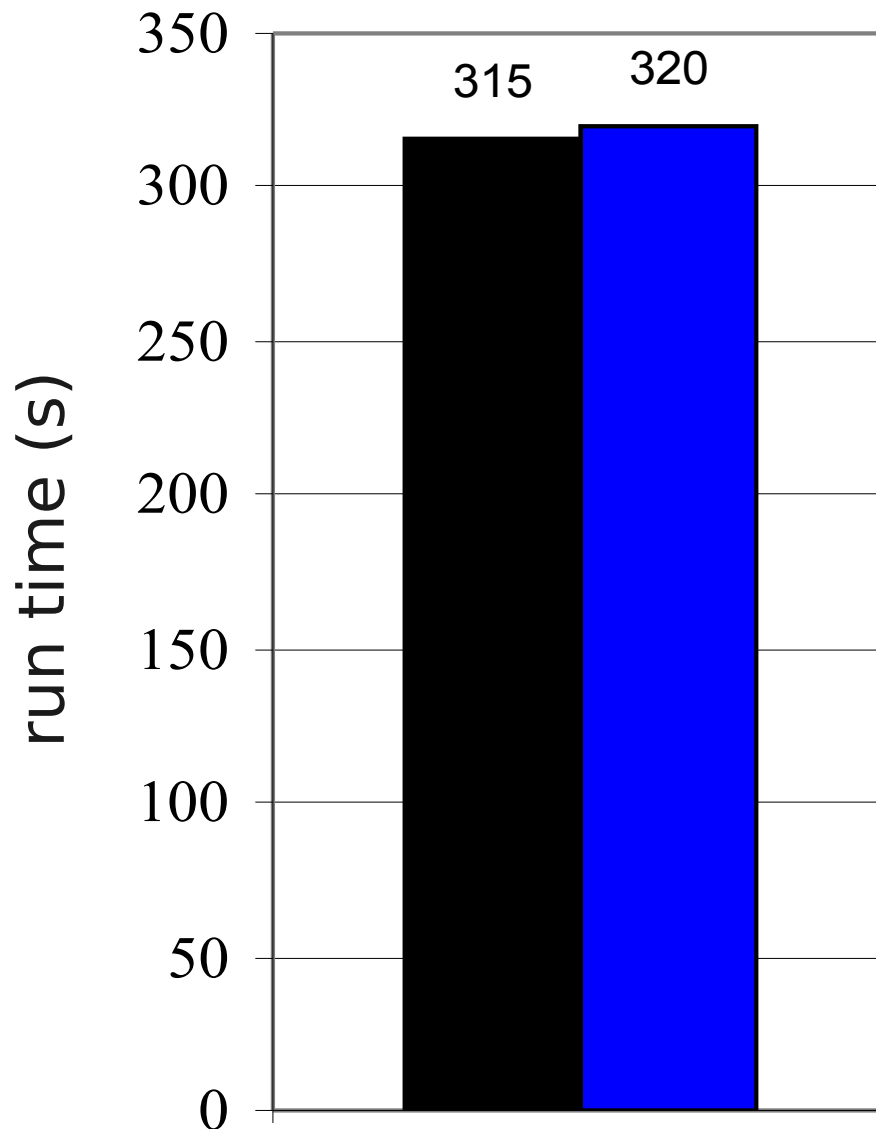


*16 cpus Amsterdam
16 cpus Leiden*

- 1.5 clusters (no crashes)
- 2 clusters, 1 removed (gracefully)
- 2 clusters, 1 crashed (with saving orphans)
- 1 cluster



Satin - Migration



*4 cpus Berlin
4 cpus Brno
8 cpus Leiden
(Leiden part
migrated to Delft)*

■ without migration

■ with migration



Satin – Load Balancing

- Automatic load-balancing
 - On a cluster: Random Stealing
 - Randomly select other node, and 'steal' the largest pending job it has available.
 - Proven optimal in homogeneous systems.
 - multiple clusters / grid: Cluster-aware RS.
 - Randomly select node in other cluster and send asynchronous steal request
 - Do RS in local cluster while waiting for reply.
 - Not proven optimal, but works well

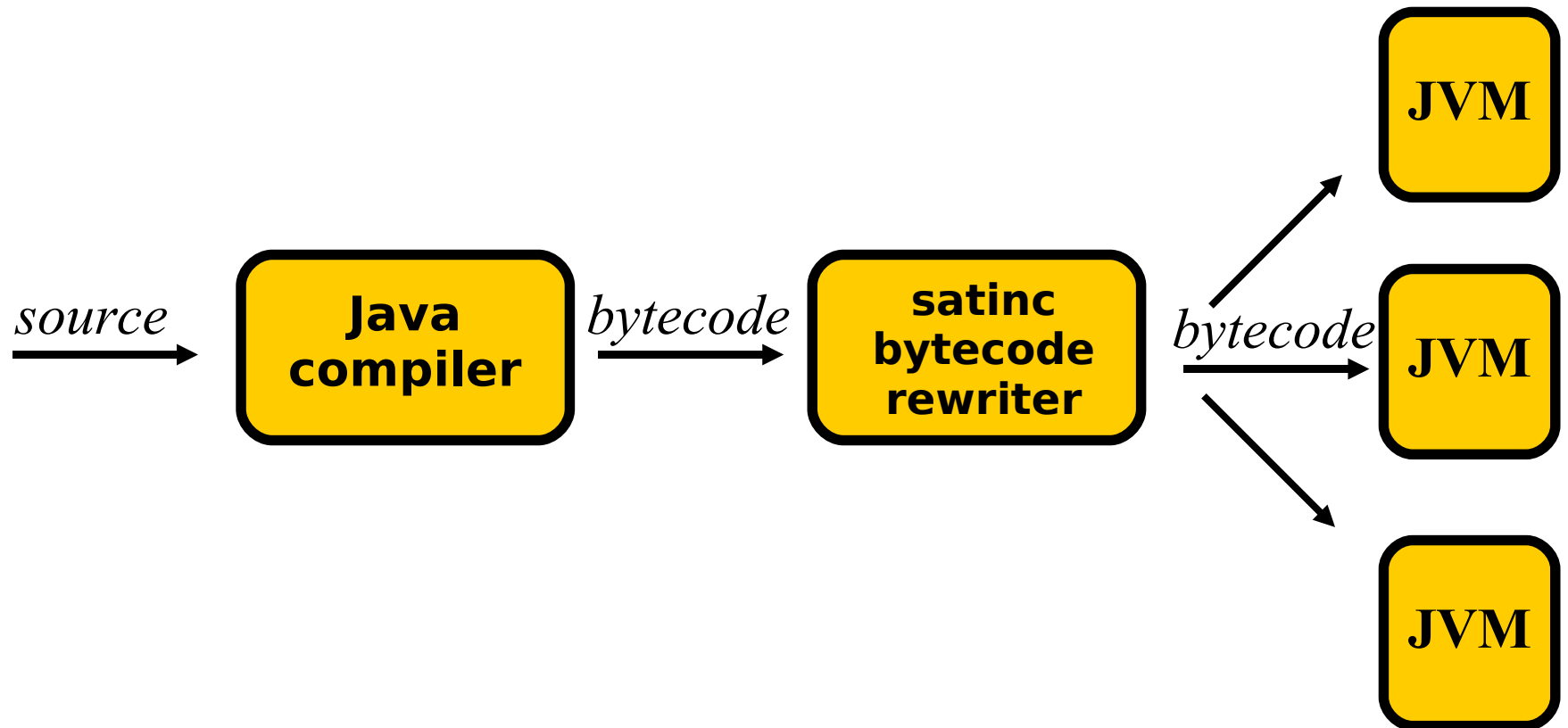


Spawning Jobs

- If a job is executed on a remote machine, the parameters are sent over the network (i.e. copied)
- If a job is executed locally, copying overhead should be avoided
 - 99% of all jobs run locally
- Parameter passing semantics
 - Cannot assume either call-by-value or call-by-reference
 - If a parameter is changed, copy it first



Compiling Satin Programs



Summary: grid-enabling Satin

- The programming model itself
 - divide-and-conquer is inherently hierarchical: maps well on the grid
- Grid-aware load-balancing algorithm
 - Overlap wide-area communication with useful work
- Special consistency model for shared objects
 - Application defines consistency model
 - Allow different implementations
 - Special grid-aware multicast (if needed at all)
- Malleability, fault tolerance, migration, adaptivity
- Communicate through firewalls (thanks to Ibis)
- Portable (thanks to Java)

