

Research Cyberinfrastructure Center

| Resources | Update | Utilization |

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What do we do? Infrastructure for Researchers

RCIC builds and maintains real infrastructure for

- ✓ High-performance and high-throughput computing
- ✓ Research data storage and analysis,
- ✓ Scientific software tool integration.

Computing and data infrastructure is operated in a *shared financial model* where campus researchers are given no-cost access to a baseline level of computing and highly-reliable storage.

Faculty can also purchase additional capacity and capability using grant or other funds.

RCIC Faculty Oversight

Executive Committee – Chair Filipp Furche, Professor, Dept. of Chemistry

- Help with strategic guidance and direction
- Approval chain for large purchases (> \$100K) and high-level policy
- Meet approximately quarterly

Advisory Committee

- About 30 researchers from disciplines across UCI
- Key feedback on what RCIC does right and wrong. They are not shy about expressing their views.

Formation of RCIC was the result of the **UCI Cyberinfrastructure Vision 2016**

Key Resources @ RCIC



HPC3

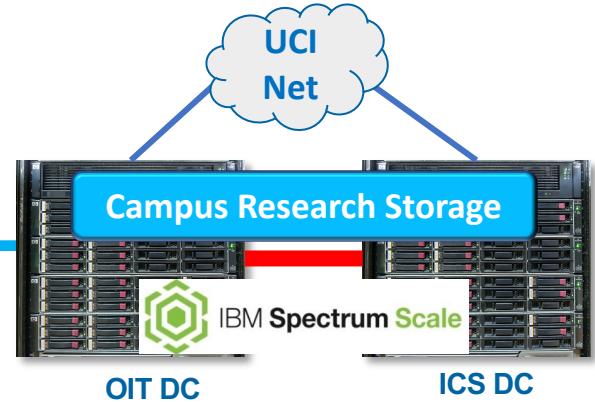
- ~6900 Cores/162 Hosts (expanding to ~8500/200)
- 52 Tesla V100 16Gb Nvidia GPUs
- EDR (100Gbps) Infiniband
- 10GbE Ethernet
- Minimum
 - 4GB memory/core
 - AVX2 instruction set (Epyc/Intel CPUs)



Six Parallel File Systems

DFS2, DFS3a, DFS3b, ...

- 3.9PB usable storage
- ~6GB/sec bandwidth/System
- Single Copy/No Snapshots



CRSP – Campus Research Storage Pool

- 1 PB usable storage
- Available anywhere on UCI Network
- Dual Copy of All Data
- Snapshots
- Highly available

High-level View of what things cost

No Cost Allocations

Role	HPC3 Core Hours	GPU Hours	Home Area Storage	DFS Storage	CRSP Storage
Faculty	200K hours/year ¹	By Request ~2K hours/year ¹	50GB	1TB in Pub	1 TB
Student	1000 hours	---	50GB	1 TB in Pub	---

Cloud-like Costs

	HPC3 Core Hours	GPU Hours	Home Area Storage	DFS Storage	CRSP Storage
Faculty	\$.01/core hour	\$0.32/GPU hour	Not expandable	\$100/TB/5 years	\$60/TB/year
AWS Equivalent	C5n.large \$.063	P3.2xlarge \$1.95	---	---	S3 ² Standard \$242/TB/year

¹ Exact amounts dependent on # requests/available hardware

² Comparison difficult - S3 has higher durability, CRSP has no networking fee.

HPC³ – High Performance Community Computing Cluster

- Short History – And Expansion
- Different Use Cases of HPC3
- How HPC3 is physically connected to UCI
- Queueing and Allocations
- Software Environment
 - What happens when you ask RCIC to install software
 - Organization
 - Insights to usage
- How has HPC3 been used since Jan 1, 2021

Short History of HPC3

Predecessor - HPC

- Catalyzed shared computing at UCI
 Hat-Tip to retired personnel: Joseph Farran , Harry Mangalam, Allen Schiano, Dana Roode, and Garr Updegraff
- Expanded primarily through faculty node purchases (condo computing)
- Reached end of life Dec 2020 – 10500 cores at its peak. Cores 1-9 years in age

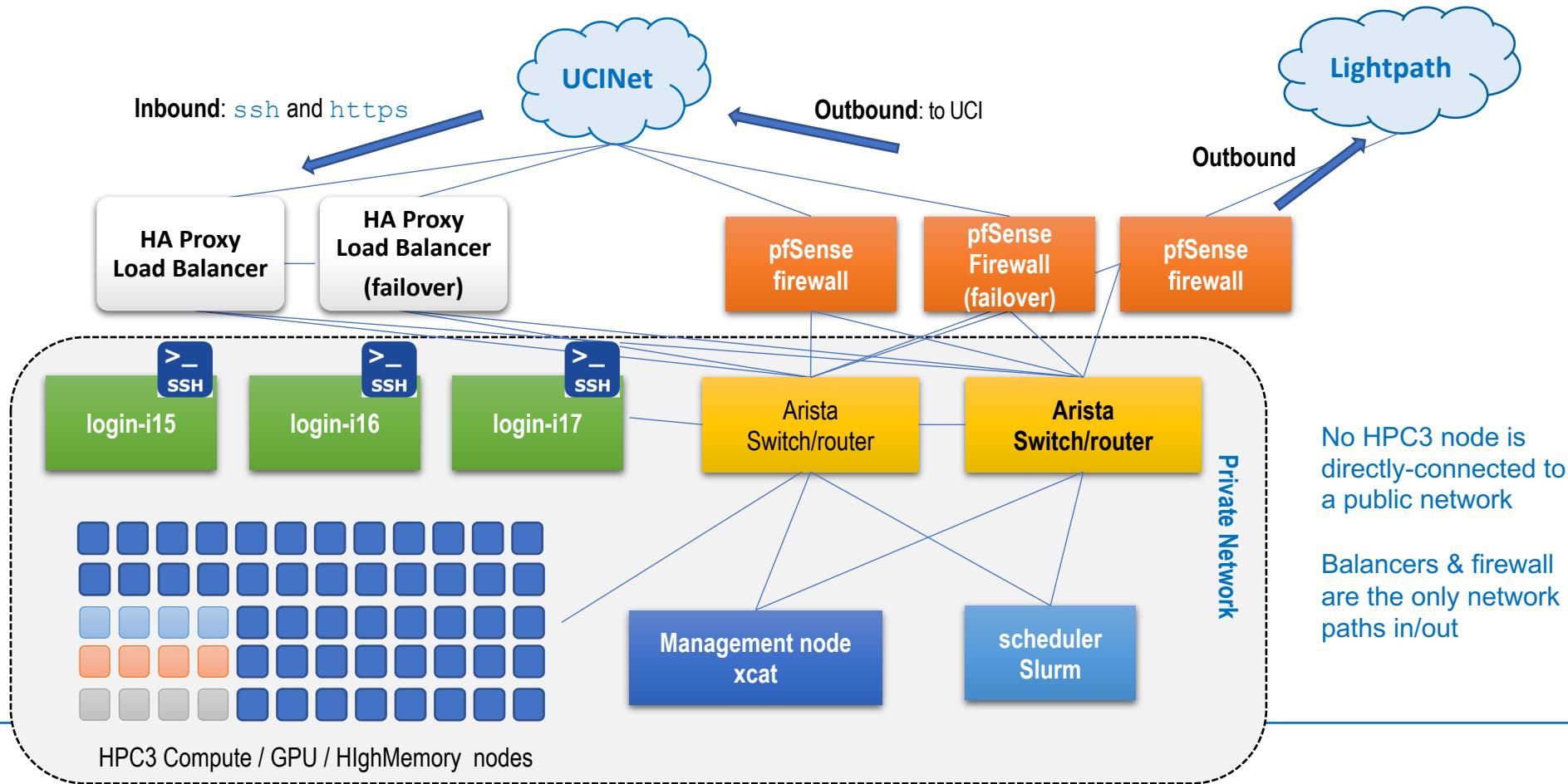
HPC3 catalyzed by NSF Major Research Instrumentation Grant

- PI: Chandramowlishwaran
- Co-PIs: Furche, Roode

Initially constructed from Grant, Faculty Purchase, and Significant UCI investment

- RFP (won by HPE) in Oct 2019. ~100 CPU and GPU nodes (4000 cores total).
- Most nodes arrived after March 2020 during shutdown
- Expanded through faculty/UCI purchase Oct/Dec 2020
- Expanded via compatible HPC nodes moved to HPC3 Jan 2021
- Expanded via UCI/Faculty purchase via April 2021 Competitive Bid (nodes arriving now)

Network Connectivity of HPC3



Different Ways People are Using HPC3

- I. Most common: command-line, batch queue, job submission
<ssh hpc3.rcic.uci.edu>

2. Teaching courses

Quarter:

Grad courses

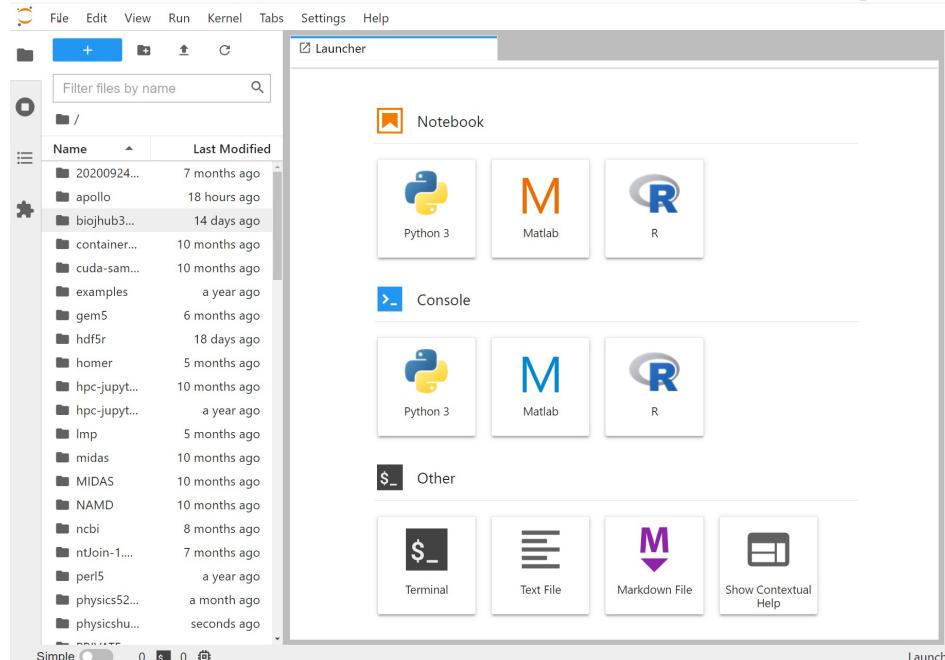
Lower division physics labs

Short-term:

UCI machine learning hackathon

3. Specialized Jupyter Labs

4. Via Singularity Containers



Two Types of Jobs

Q: Why is my job not running
and squeue output shows
AssocGrpCPUMinutesLimit ?

A: not enough balance in your
slurm account

Allocated (accounted)

Free

Slurm account must
have sufficient balance
to fund the job to
completion

Slurm account is not
debited

Job once started
cannot be pre-empted

Allocated jobs can pre-
empt running free jobs
at any time

Standard, *mem, gpu,
*debug partitions

free, free-gpu
partitions

Q: Is there checkpointing?

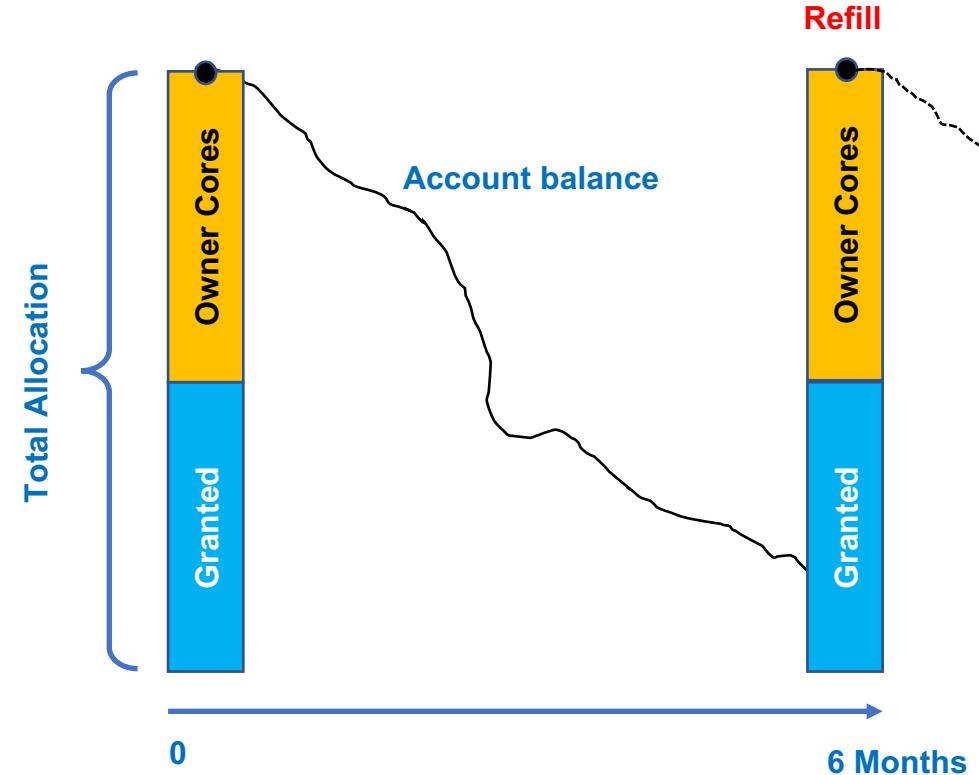
A: **NO checkpointing !**
not a viable technology

Allocated Jobs (standard, *mem, GPU queues)

- All allocated jobs use a common “currency” (SU)
- CPU cores cost 1 SU/Hour
 - There is no differentiation on memory used.
- GPUs cost 32 SUs/Hour
- What about owner hardware/queues?
 - Owner queues do NOT exist. Instead
 - Theoretical capacity of owner hardware is converted into SUs
 - $95\% * (\# \text{ cores}) * 8760 \text{ hours/year} - 40 \text{ core node} \sim 325K \text{ SUs/year}$
 - $95\% * (\# \text{ gpus}) * 32 * 8760 \text{ hours/year}$.
 - GPU SUs and CPU SUs are not “convertible”. → need a GPU account to charge runs on the GPU queue.

Automated Refill of Allocations for labs

- Account balances are reset every 6 months
- Each Lab is on their own cycle
- Allocations are for “the next 6 months”
- **SUs not utilized in the previous 6 months are lost**
- Purchased cycles can be spent over 18 months.



Policy on allocating UCI-paid cycles

Ideal – every cycle allocated is utilized

Allocation Tiers for CPU Cores (6 months horizon):

- 100K, 75K, 50K, 25K, 12.5K

Your next allocation is based on your previous 6 months of usage

- > 80% of current allocation utilized, go up one tier
- 50% - 80%. Remain in same tier
- 25% - 50%. Go down on tier
- < 25% go down two tiers

Limits

- **Philosophy**

Allow users to do what they need to do.

Generally, only place limits to address: stability, fairness, responsiveness

- **Example System-wide limits**

MaxArraySize = 100000

MaxJobCount = 50000

- **When we see a file system “under stress”**

1. Identify user/users
2. Contact them to find out “what their applications are doing”
3. Determine if

limits (like maxjobs or maximum cores) are needed to mitigate

or

can a restructuring of jobs address the issue

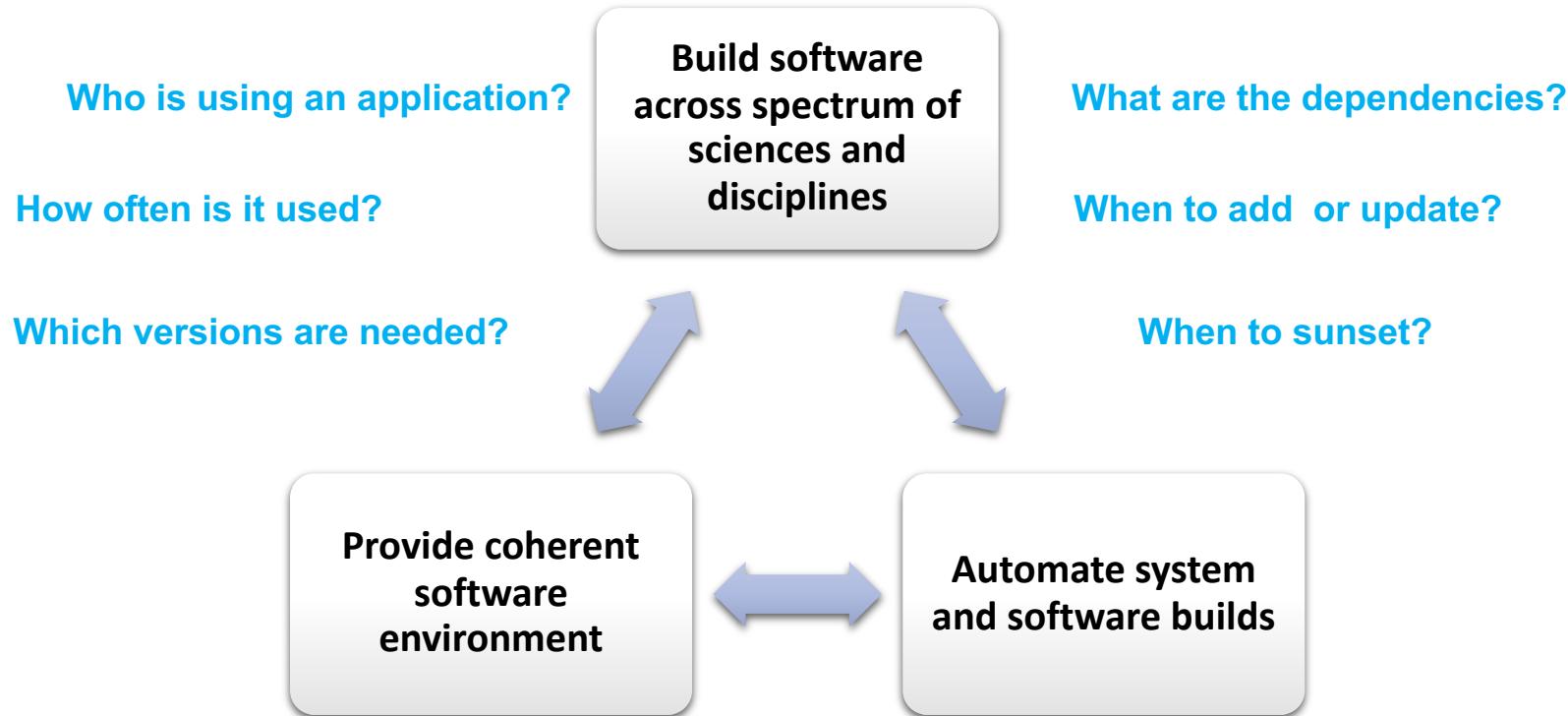
 **The most
vulnerable part
of any cluster is
storage**

- **Example user-specific limit:**

Account	User	Partition	Share	MaxJobs	GrpTRES
uci_lab	panteater		1	300	cpu=800

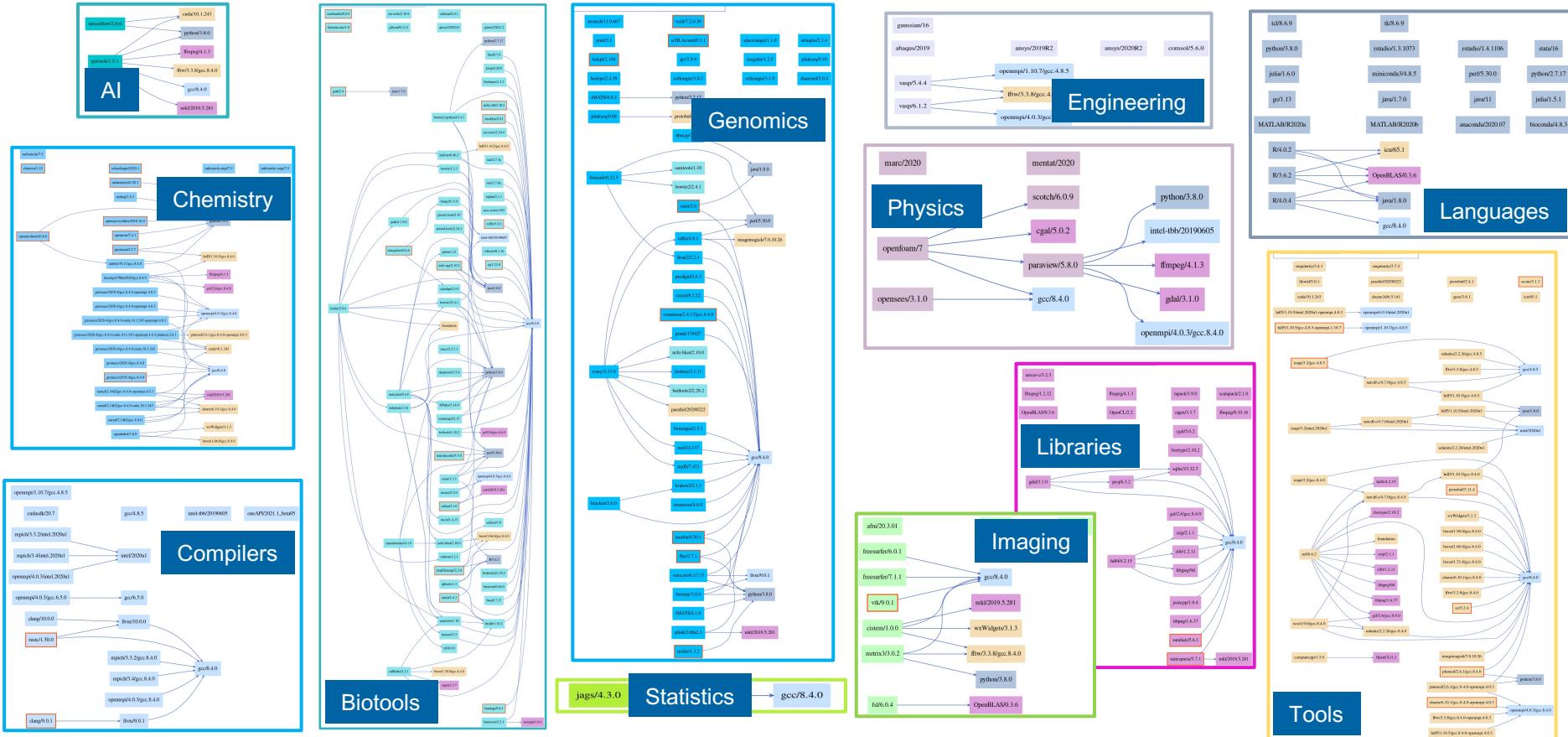
Software environment on HPC3

Software Applications

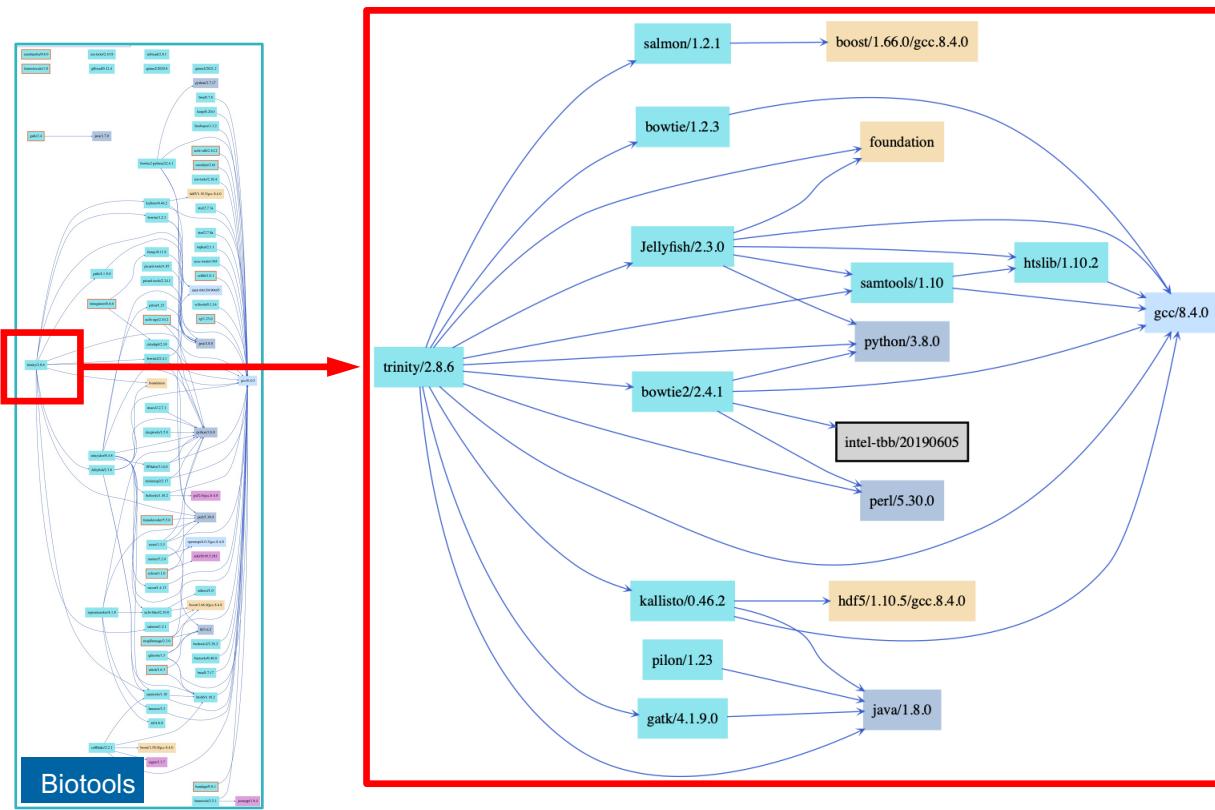


We package most applications in the OS-native format: **RPM**

Software Map



Software Map Detail



- Some apps have very deep dependencies
- Capture dependencies during the build
- Enable auto loading of dependencies
- User needs to load a single module:

module load trinity/2.8.6

Module Dependencies

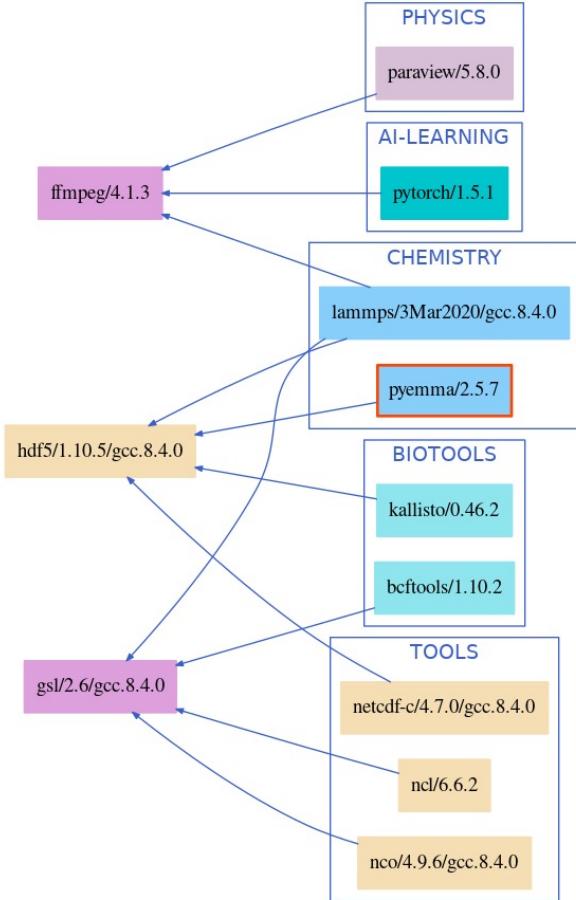
AI-LEARNING:	2
BIOTOOLS:	63
CHEMISTRY:	21
COMPILERS:	20
ENGINEERING:	7
GENOMICS:	40
IMAGING:	9
LANGUAGES:	22
LIBRARIES:	24
PHYSICS:	6
STATISTICS:	1
TOOLS:	42

Most used modules since Jan 1, 2021

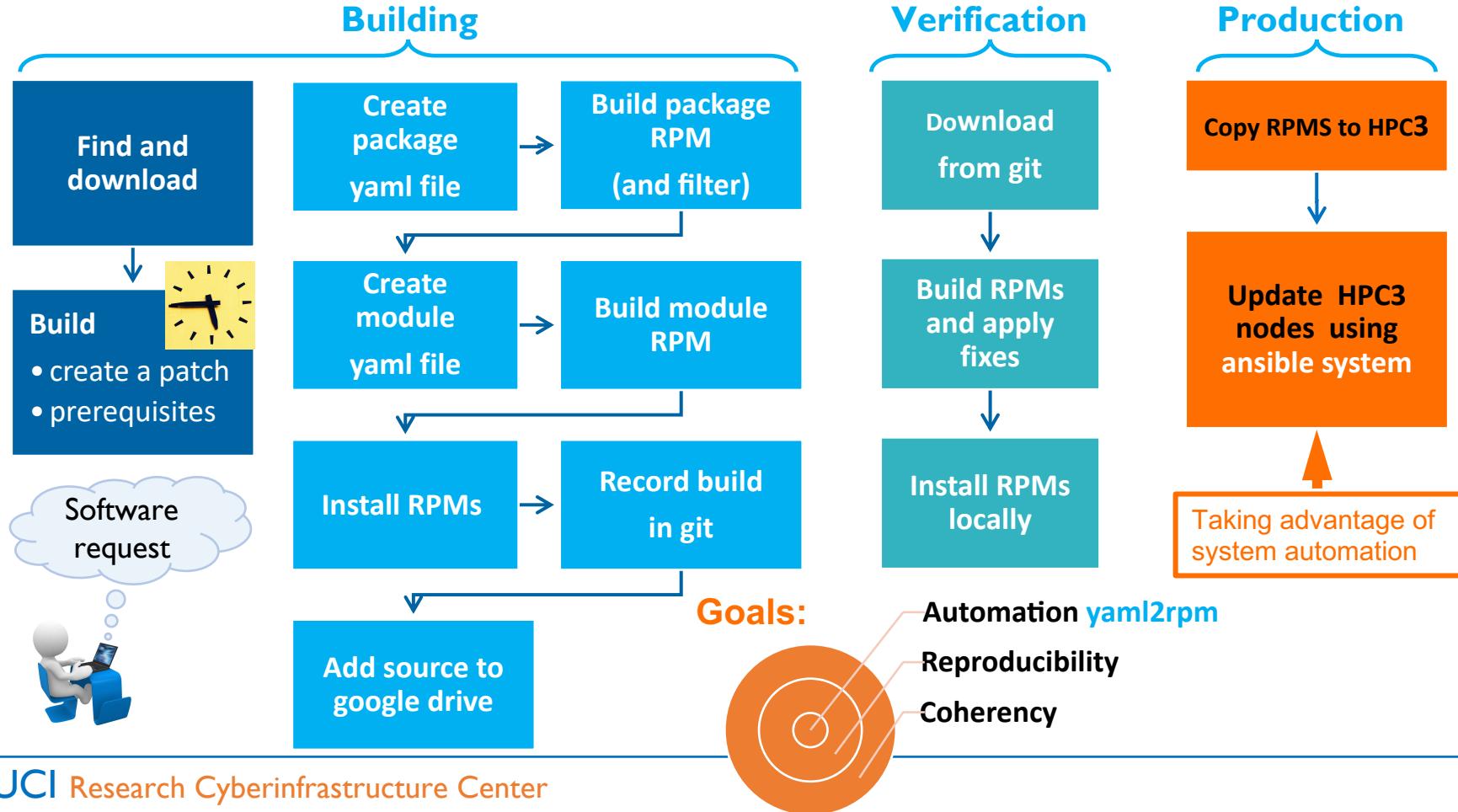
python/3.8.0 701,106
gcc/8.4.0 408,170

Updating a single package

Can affect many others, how?
Which ones ?



What we do to install software



Modules Usage (since Jan 1)

Modules:

261 built

39 unused

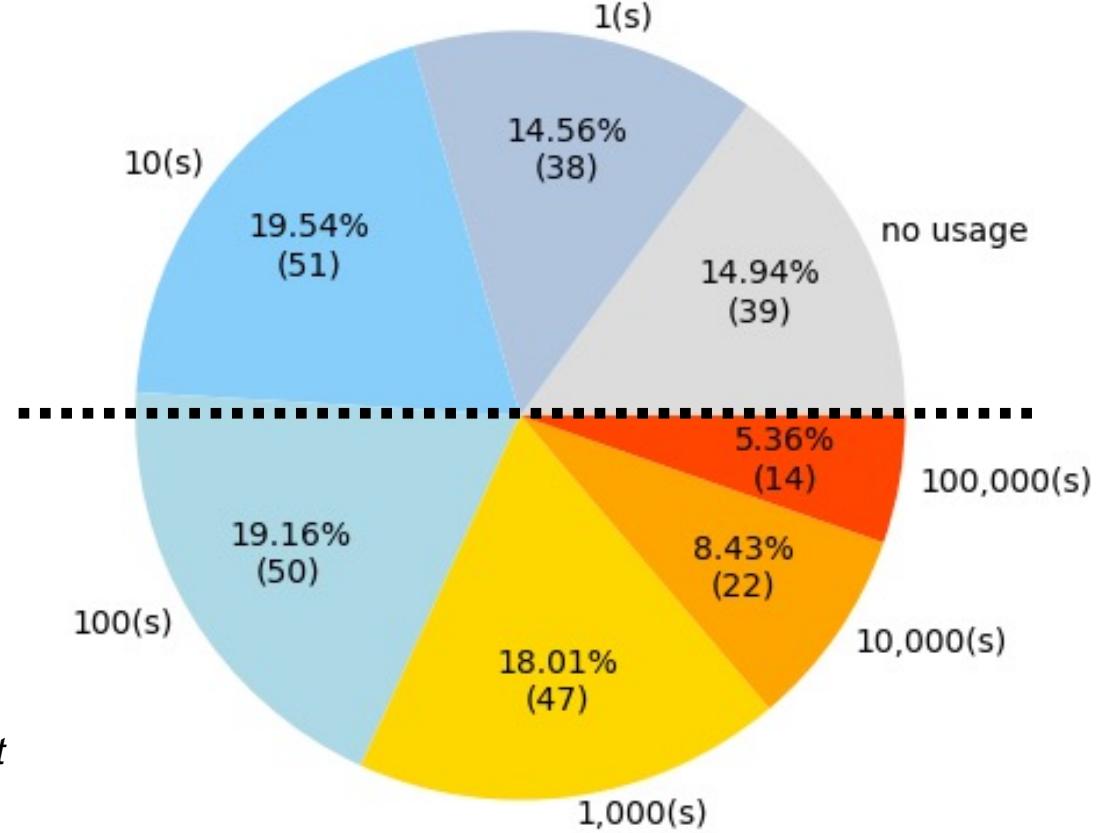
6 user-authored

RPMs:

~1700 built and installed

Summary of tracking:

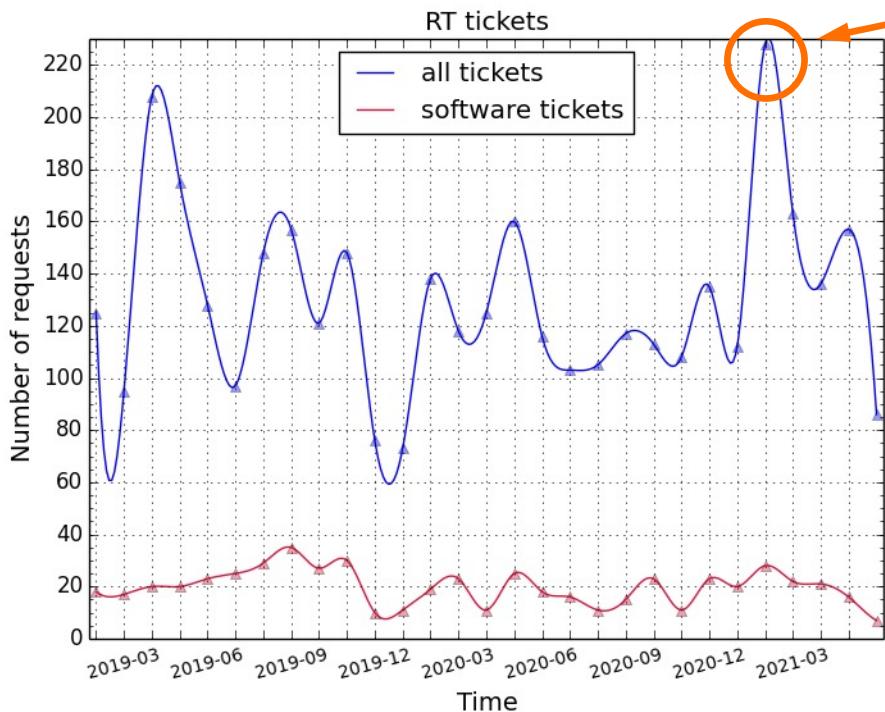
1. All software was requested
2. Fair fraction (~ 49%) is rarely or never (15%) used
3. Helps to answer the question
“When to install, update, or sunset the software”



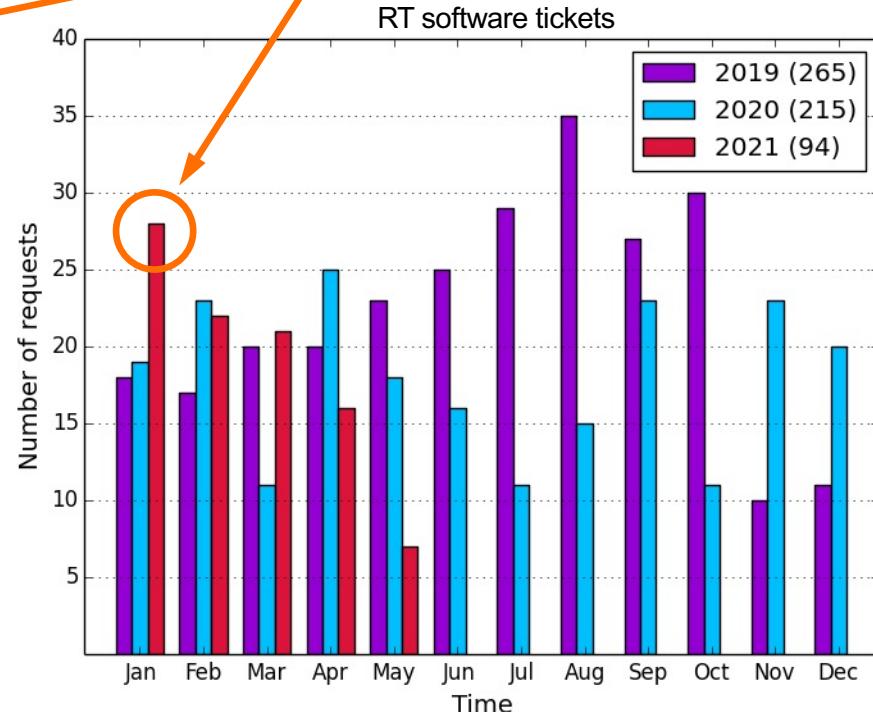
Request Tracker (RT) History

Start: 2019-01-01

End: 2021-05-31



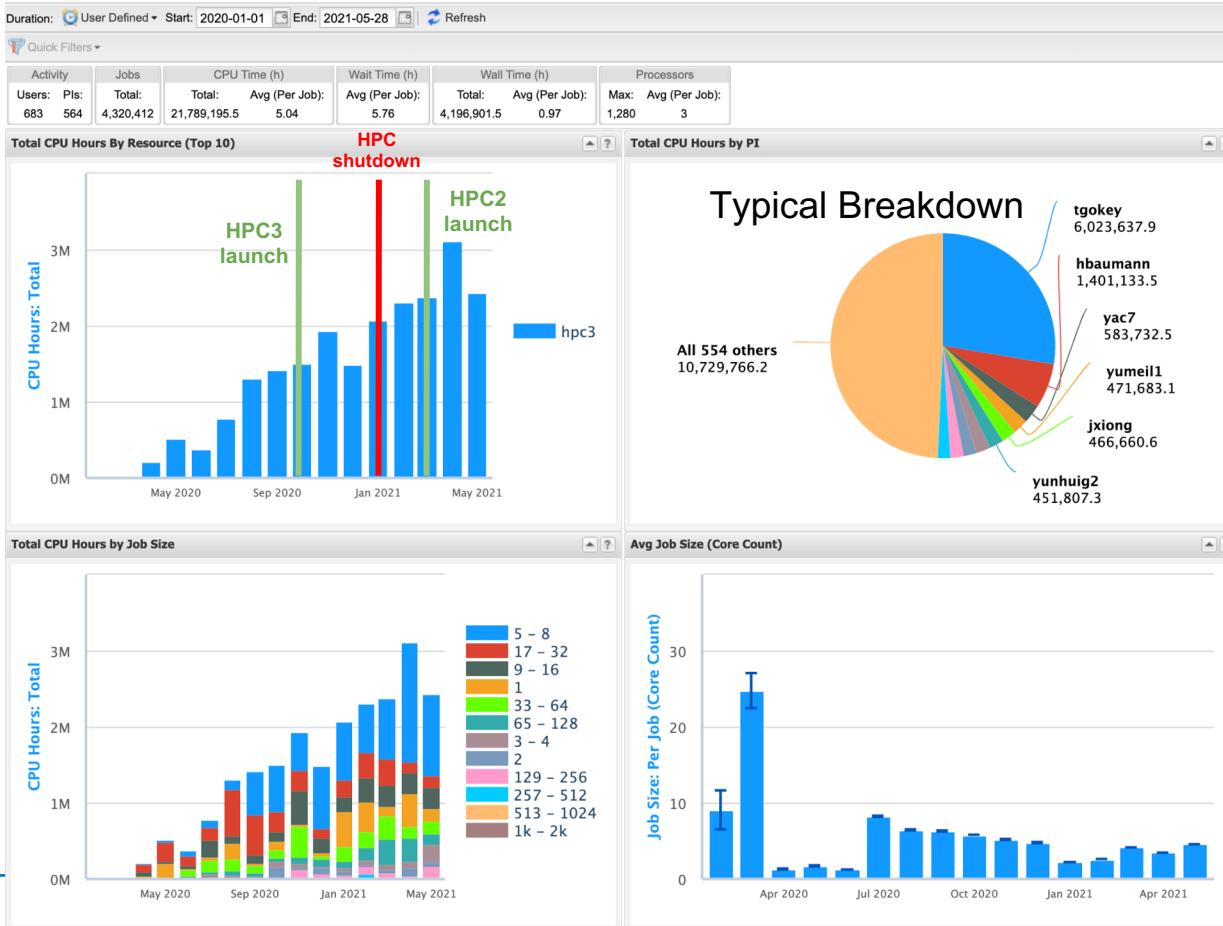
move to HPC3



Configuration automation (Ansible) + Applications → fewer issues (and usage has increased)

How has HPC3 been used since Jan 1, 2021

CPU Use Summary: Up Trend



2/1/2020 to 5/28/2021:

- ~ 500 active users
- ~ 1% [power] users

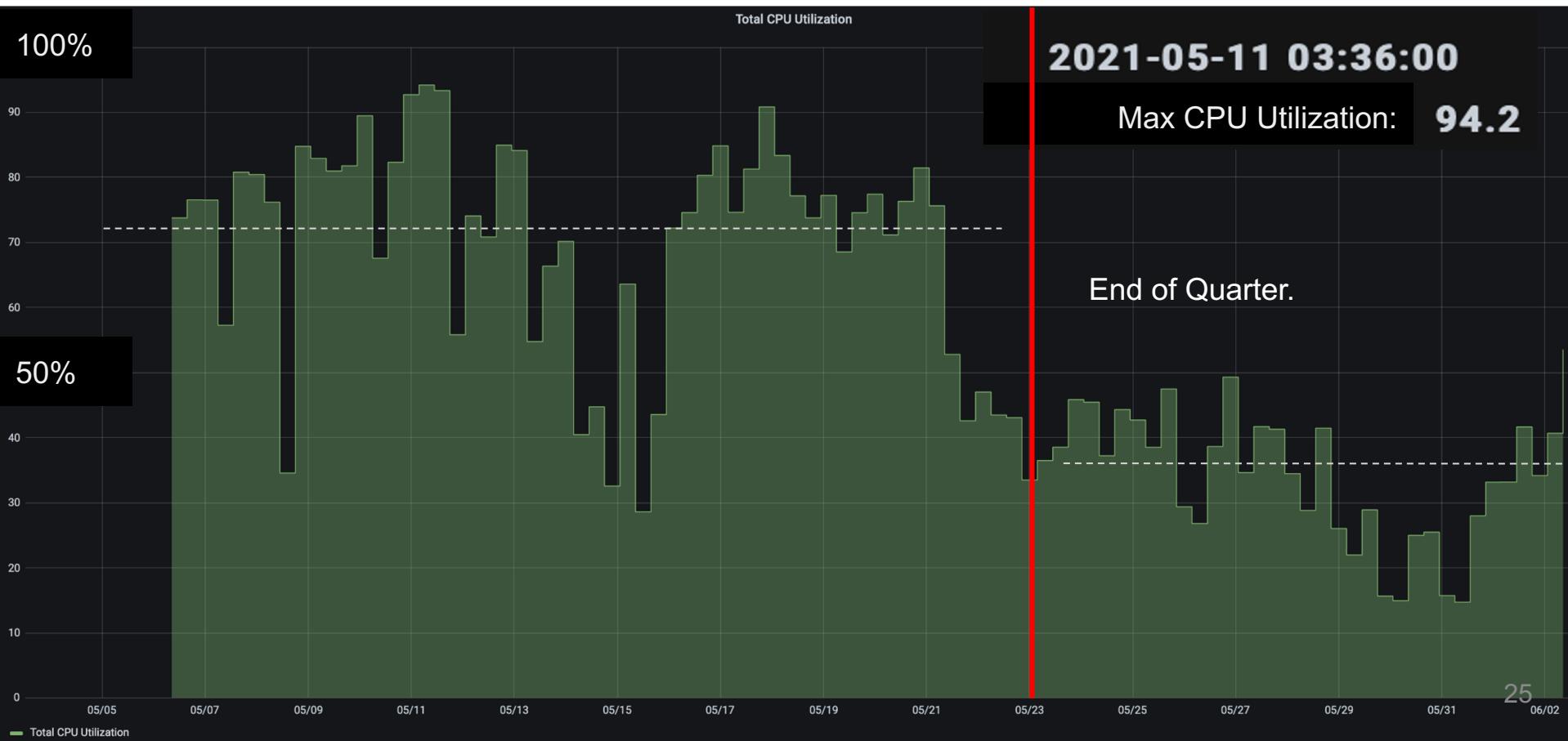
Total core count:

- ~ 4000 cores (2/2020)
- ~ 7000 cores (6/2021)
- ~ 9000 cores (9/2021)
- ! 16000 cores (1/2025)

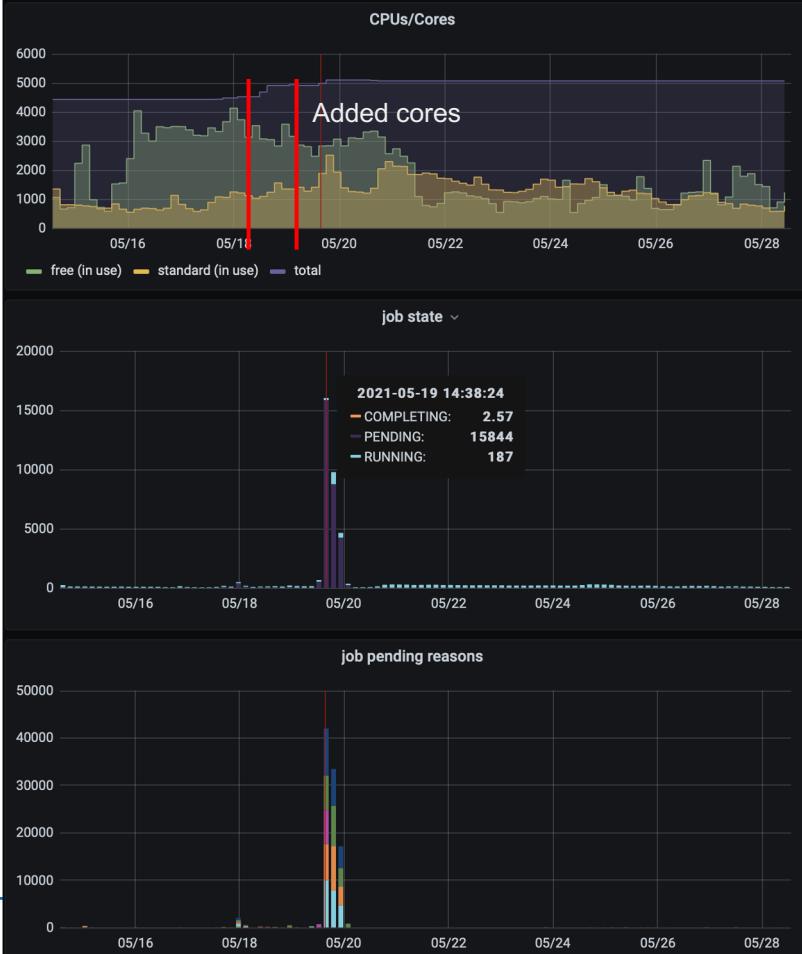
- ~ 22M CPU hours delivered
- ~ 5 cores per job on average
- 1280 cores largest jobs

70% average CPU utilization

HPC3 CPU Utilization



Standard Partition Jobs Summary



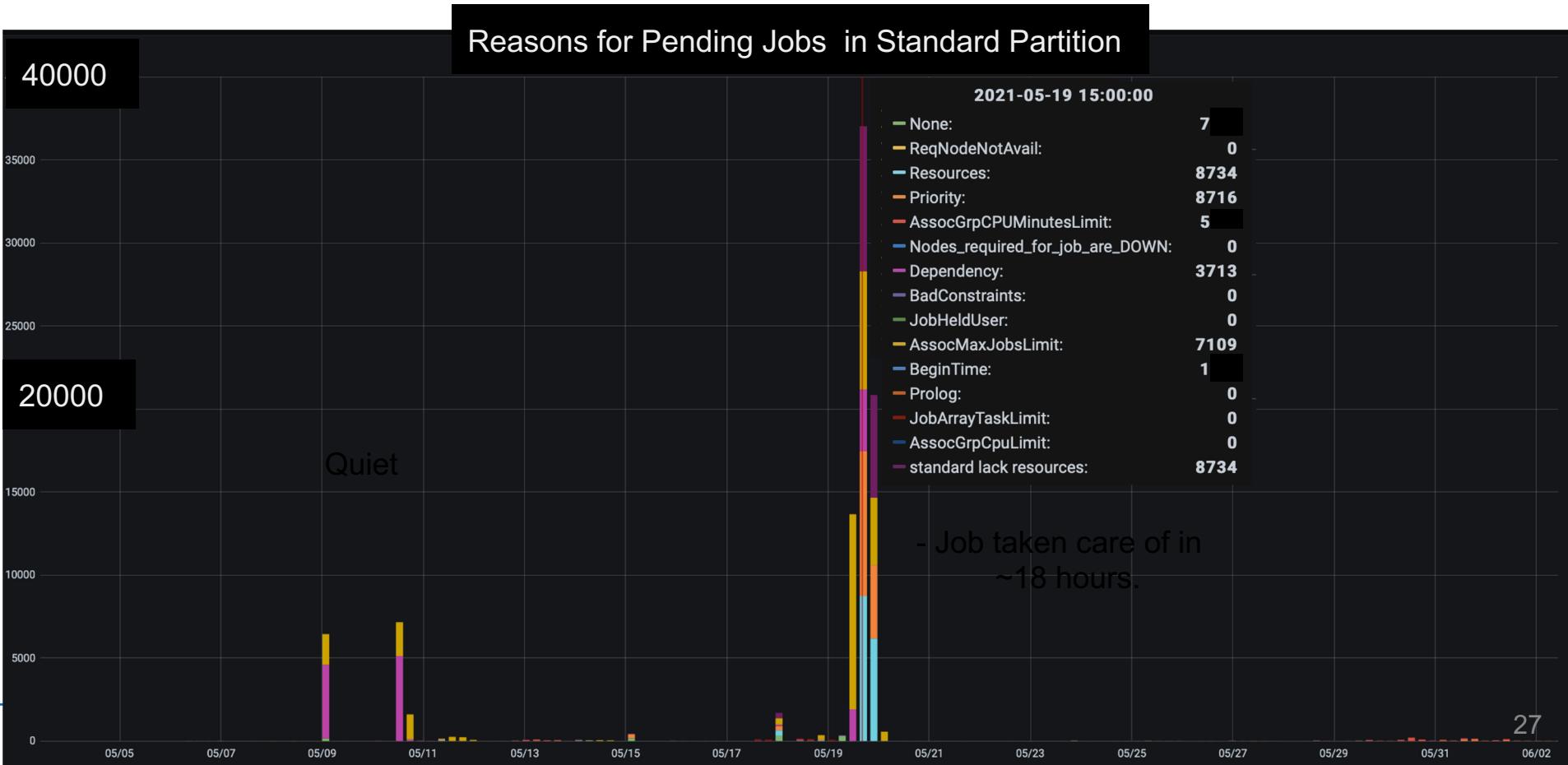
- Partition (queue) has ~5500 cores.
- Standard partition dominates by day
 - Free partition by night and weekend
- ~ 40% of jobs go through standard partition
 - Users not spending their allocations

Waiting for a job a Standard job to run is rare:

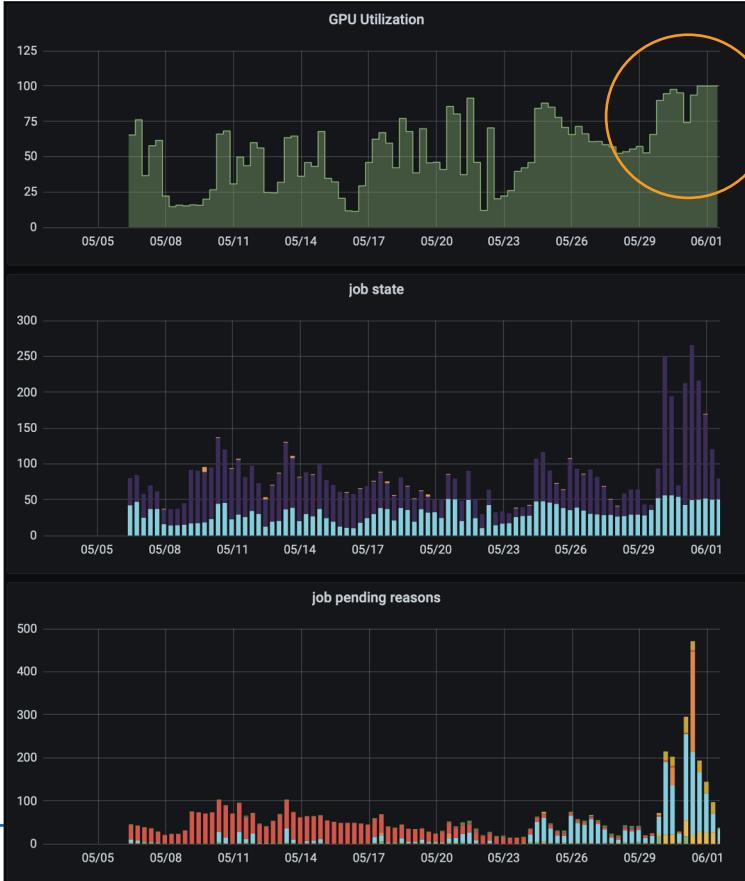
Example: Standard Pending Jobs on 5/19/21 ~ 14:35pm
~ 16,000 cores requested

Reason for pending job? See next slide...

Standard Jobs Wait Time: Minimal



GPUs Summary



~ 14 nodes = 56 GPUs (V100)

~ 170,000 total gpu hours

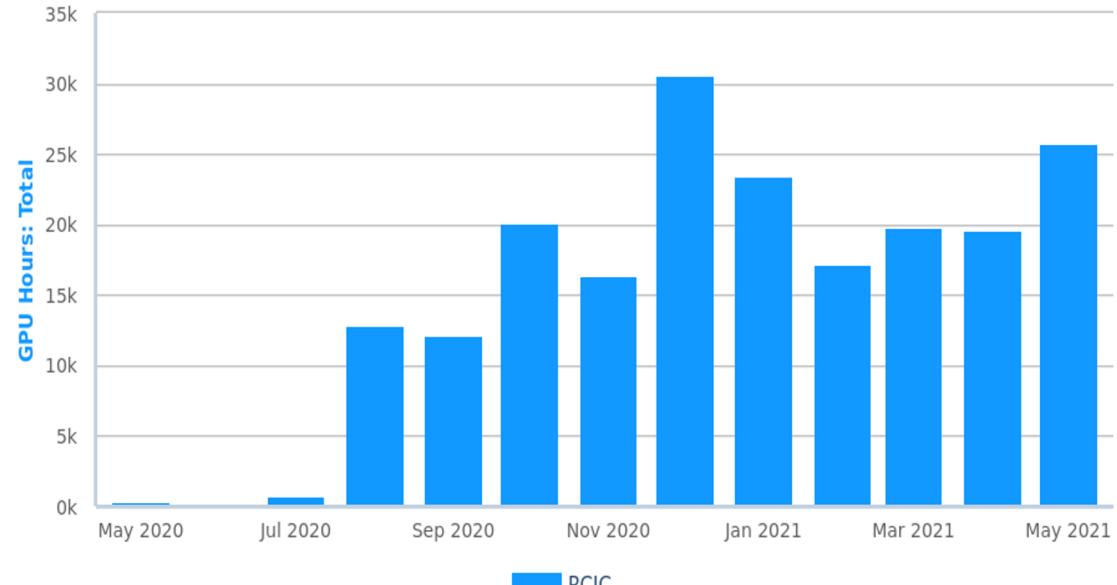
~20k/month

~ 65% avg gpu utilization

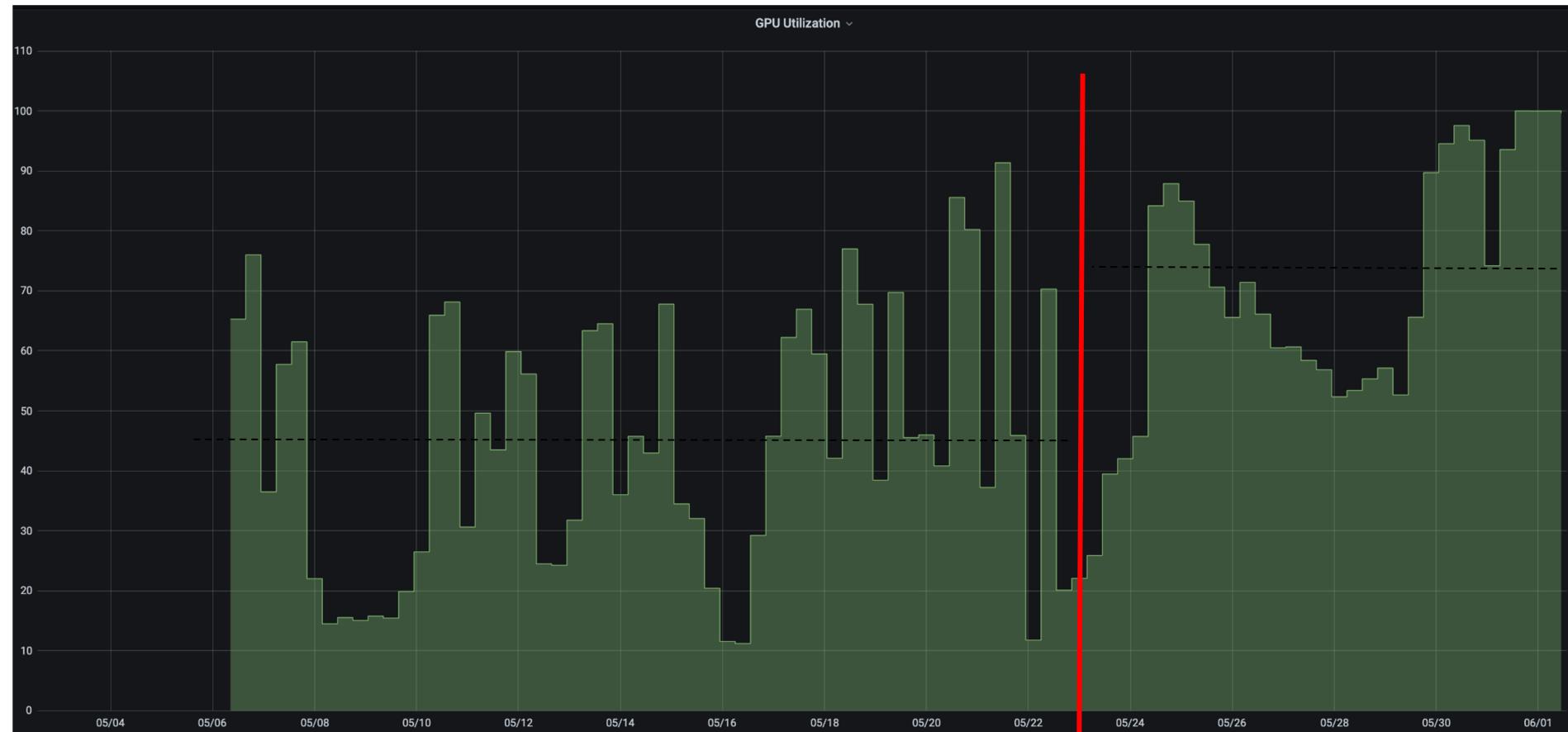
- Increasing as people learn how to use them
- There is a longer wait for GPUs than CPUs

=> **Need more GPUs**

GPU Hours: Total

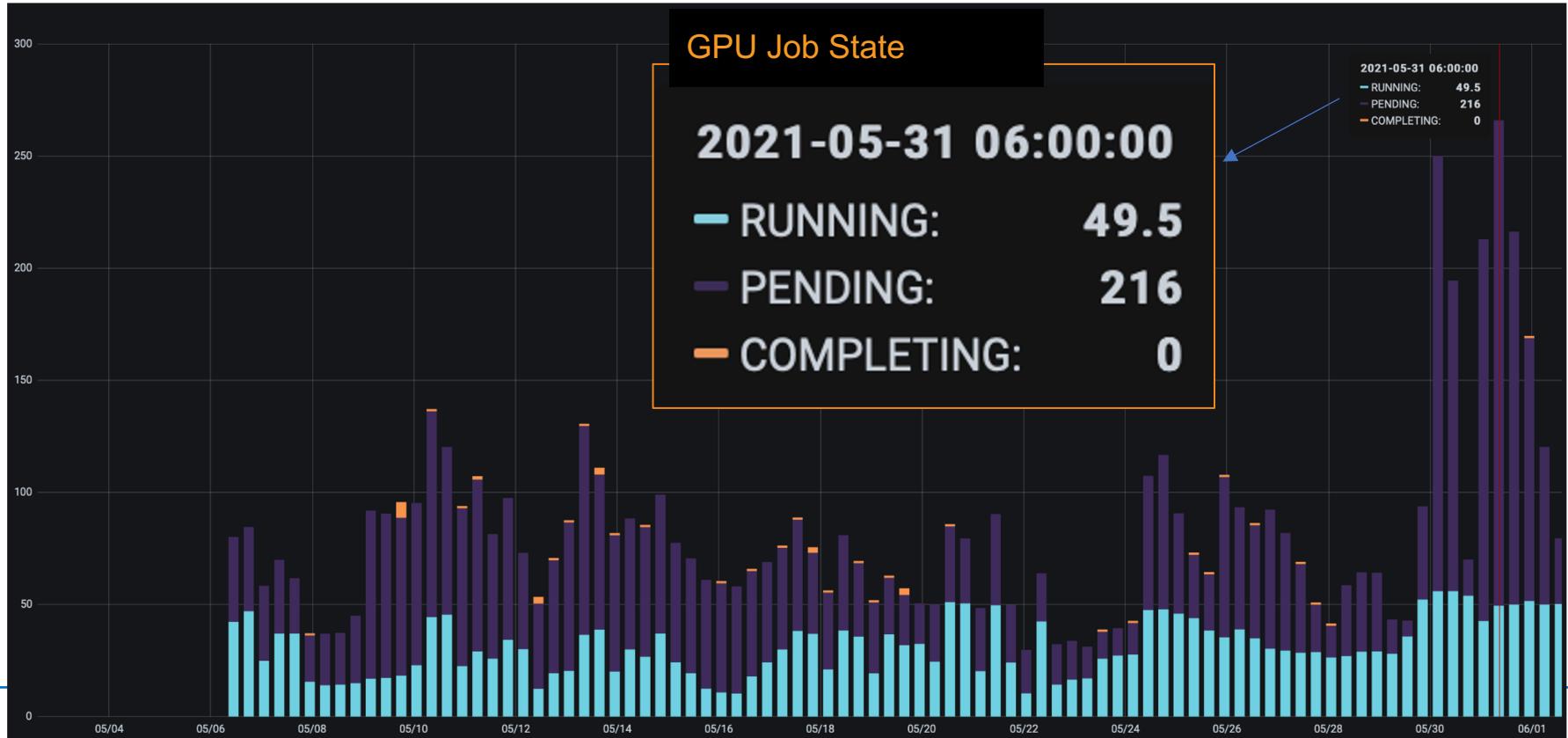


GPU Partition Utilization - Detail

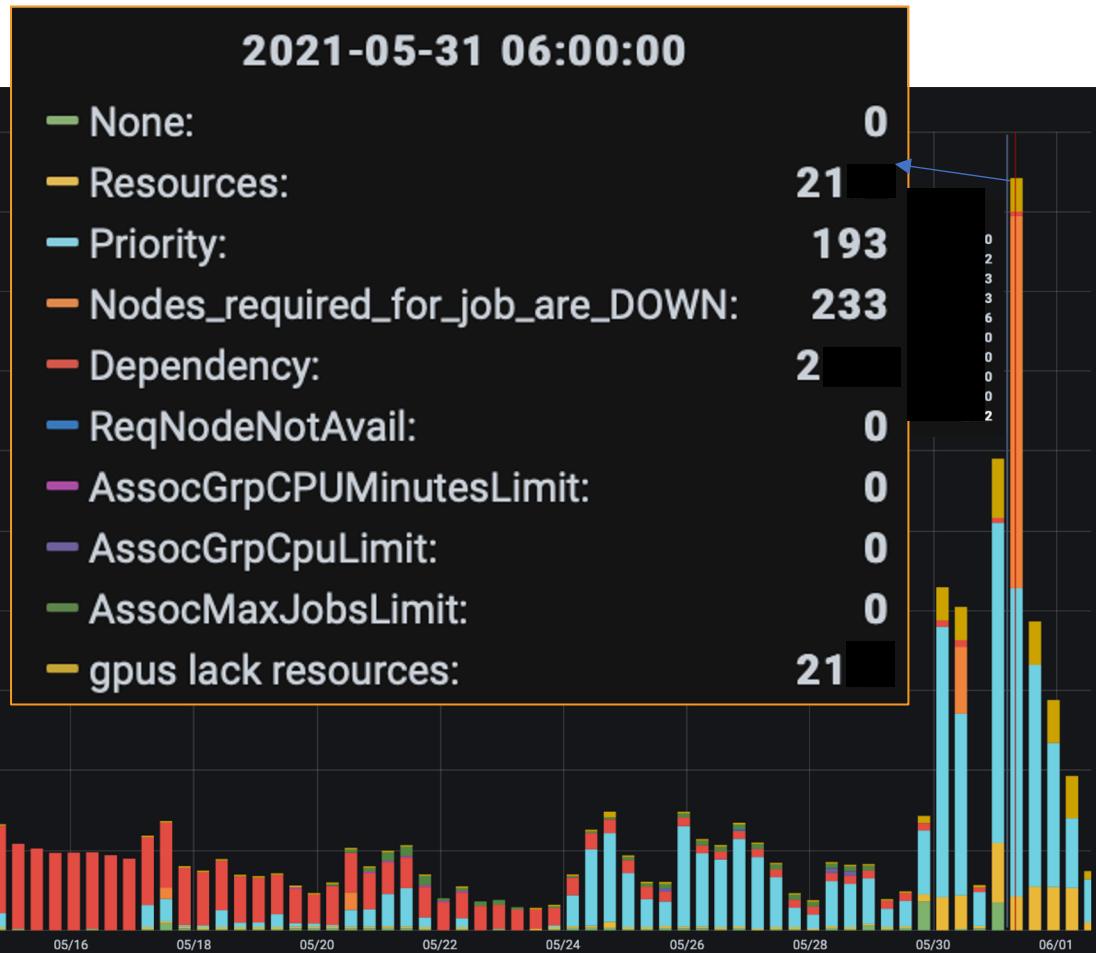


GPU Partition Job State

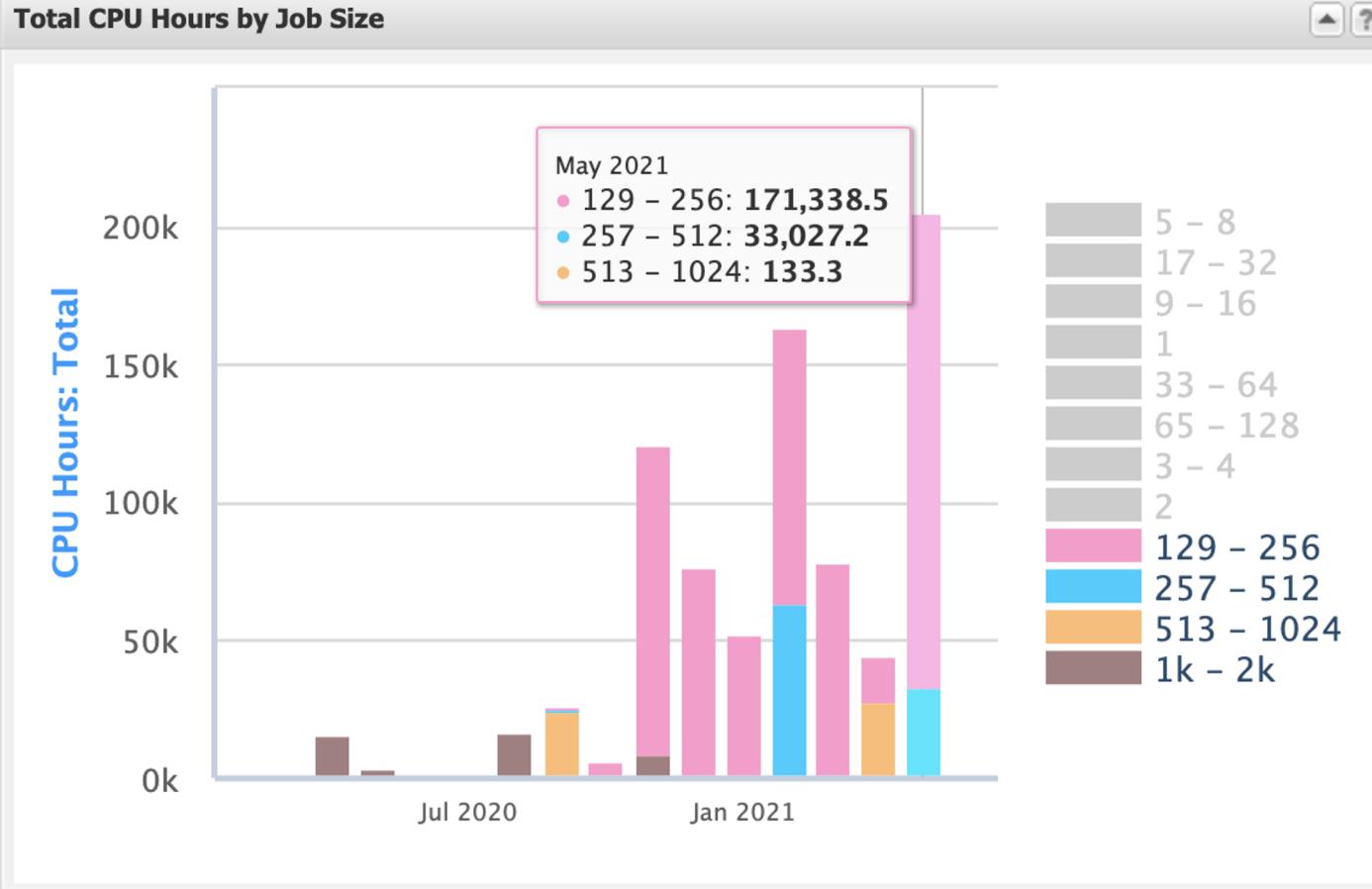
Different from Standard Partition: there are Always Pending Jobs



Reasons for Pending Jobs in GPU Partition



Large Multi-node Jobs: No special provisions needed to run



10³ range in core requests

- Avg. Job size: 5 cores
- Max Job size: 1280 cores

Large Jobs [129, 1280] cores

- Use ~3% of CPU time
- Reasonable wait time

Talking to RCIC and to Each Other

- **How do I ask for help/talk to RCIC?**
 - Send email to hpc-support@uci.edu
This automatically creates a help ticket
 - Read that fine website: <https://rcic.uci.edu>
- **What about talking to RCIC and the other users at UCI?**
 - Join the **new!** Google group
<https://groups.google.com/a/uci.edu/g/rcic-users>
 - Chat with us on Slack: <https://rcicos.slack.com/>



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the UCI Research Cyberinfrastructure Center website. The URL in the address bar is `rcic.uci.edu/slurm/html`. The page has a blue header with the UCI logo and the text "Research Cyberinfrastructure Center". A navigation menu includes Home, User Guides (which is the active tab), Physical Resources, News, Recharge Rates, and About. The main content area is titled "Table of Contents" and lists various sections of the Slurm User Guide, such as Overview, Quick Start, Software Environment, and HPC. A sidebar on the right provides information about Slurm usage at super computer centers, mentioning HPC3, CRISP Howtos, and a guide for equivalent commands. It also includes a "Ask for Help" section and a note about memory footprints.

Resources

- Github repositories for the software builds
<https://github.com/RCIC-UCI-Public>
- RCIC website <https://rcic.uci.edu>