

## Homework 1

### Question 3

*Select a node on the Discovery Cluster and report the following information about that node:*

After running the secure shell command and once in the login command line of the Discovery cluster, we first run the command “`srunc --pty /bin/bash`” to access one node in the Discovery Cluster.

#### *a. The CPU model*

To access the CPU information of the node, we run the command “`lscpu`”, which returns the following information:

```
Architecture:          x86_64
CPU op-mode(s):        32-bit, 64-bit
Byte Order:             Little Endian
CPU(s):                 48
On-line CPU(s) list:    0-47
Thread(s) per core:     2
Core(s) per socket:     12
Socket(s):              2
NUMA node(s):          2
Vendor ID:              GenuineIntel
CPU family:             6
Model:                  63
Model name:             Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2690 v3 @ 2.60GHz
Stepping:               2
CPU MHz:                2999.902
CPU max MHz:            3500.0000
CPU min MHz:            1200.0000
BogoMIPS:               5200.27
Virtualization:         VT-x
L1d cache:              32K
L1i cache:              32K
L2 cache:               256K
L3 cache:               30720K
NUMA node0 CPU(s):      0-11,24-35
NUMA node1 CPU(s):      12-23,36-47
```

Figure 1: Node information

Where we can observe the CPU model: Intel® Xeon® CPU E5-2690 v3 @ 2.60GHz

#### *b. The cache memory hierarchy, including the size and associativity*

From Fig.1 we can also observe the cache memory hierarchy and size, consisting in 4 levels:

- L1d (32KB)
- L1i (32KB)
- L2 (256KB)
- L3 (30720KB)

If we run the command “`getconf -a | grep CACHE`” we obtain the following information:

LEVEL1_ICACHE_SIZE	32768
LEVEL1_ICACHE_ASSOC	8
LEVEL1_ICACHE_LINESIZE	64
LEVEL1_DCACHE_SIZE	32768
LEVEL1_DCACHE_ASSOC	8
LEVEL1_DCACHE_LINESIZE	64
LEVEL2_CACHE_SIZE	262144
LEVEL2_CACHE_ASSOC	8
LEVEL2_CACHE_LINESIZE	64
LEVEL3_CACHE_SIZE	31457280
LEVEL3_CACHE_ASSOC	20
LEVEL3_CACHE_LINESIZE	64
LEVEL4_CACHE_SIZE	0
LEVEL4_CACHE_ASSOC	0
LEVEL4_CACHE_LINESIZE	0

Figure 2: Cache information

From Fig. 2 we observe that cache memories L1i, L1d and L2 have 8-way associativity, whereas L3 have a 20-way associativity. A higher associativity of the cache would bring a higher probability of a cache hit at the expense of performance, since there are more addresses to check.

*c. The main memory size of this node.*

With the command “free –mega” we can determine the amount of memory dedicated to this node:

	total	used	free	shared	buff/cache	available
Mem:	128067	14330	103475	41	10261	113075
Swap:	19999	441	19558			

Figure 3: Main memory size of the node

From Fig. 3 we see that the allocated node has a total memory size of 128GB approximately.

*d. The version of Linux installed*

Using the command “cat /etc/os-release” we obtain the output displayed in Fig.4. From there, we observe that the Linux version is “CentOS Linux release 7.9.2009 (Core).”

```
NAME="CentOS Linux"
VERSION="7 (Core)"
ID="centos"
ID_LIKE="rhel fedora"
VERSION_ID="7"
PRETTY_NAME="CentOS Linux 7 (Core)"
ANSI_COLOR="0;31"
CPE_NAME="cpe:/o:centos:centos:7"
HOME_URL="https://www.centos.org/"
BUG_REPORT_URL="https://bugs.centos.org/"

CENTOS_MANTISBT_PROJECT="CentOS-7"
CENTOS_MANTISBT_PROJECT_VERSION="7"
REDHAT_SUPPORT_PRODUCT="centos"
REDHAT_SUPPORT_PRODUCT_VERSION="7"
```

Figure 4: Linux version