

Επιμετρήσεις Επιδόσεων Υπολογιστικού Πλέγματος

«*Test-driving the Grid*»

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Πανεπιστήμιο Κύπρου



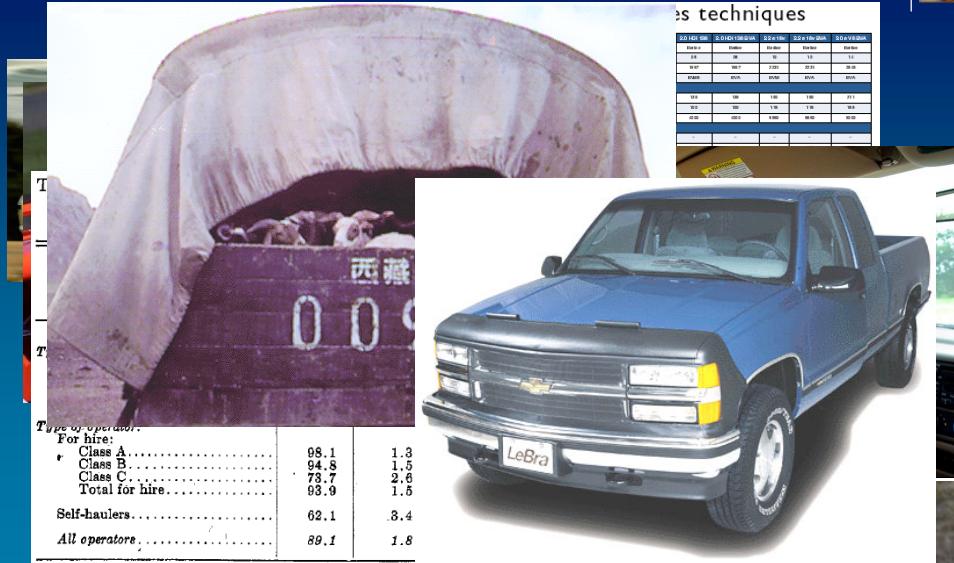
Acknowledgments



- In collaboration with:
 - George Tsouloupas, UCY
- With funding from:



Choosing an automobile



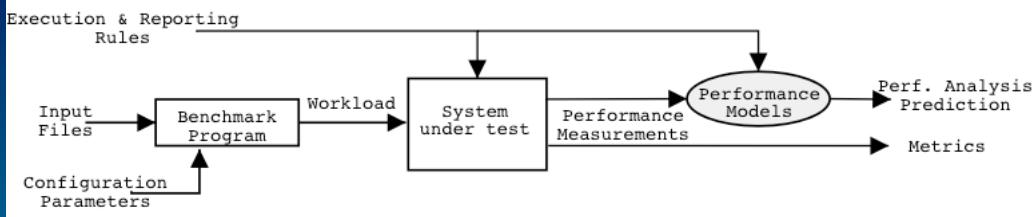
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Benchmarks: definition

- Standardized programs (or detailed specifications) designed or chosen to investigate **performance properties** of computer systems:
 - Characterize performance capacity and behavior.
 - Compare different systems in a **fair manner**.
 - Guide the optimization and assessment of **system designs** and implementation.
 - Help researchers establish **quantitative arguments** in systems research.
- Complete **applications, kernels, probes, or synthetic programs**. E.g:
 - Whetstone, SPEC, Parkbench, NAS, TPC-C, Linpack, SPLASH, MediaBench...

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Benchmarking process



- Conditions of execution and measurement:
 - Well-defined and publicly available.
- Benchmarks are required to be:
 - Portable, fair, relevant, easy to measure, easy to explain.

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Benchmarking: not a panacea



- Questions of fairness and relevance.
 - Relatively easy to optimize systems for selected benchmarks; what about real workloads?
- Questions of cost.
 - Esp. when benchmarking network-centric systems.
- Provide no direct insights about derived metrics.
 - The more complex a system is, the more difficult it becomes to combine individual measurements into a meaningful system evaluation.
- What about performance prediction based on benchmarking?
 - Benchmark results need to be interpreted in the context of models for hardware, architecture, available resources.

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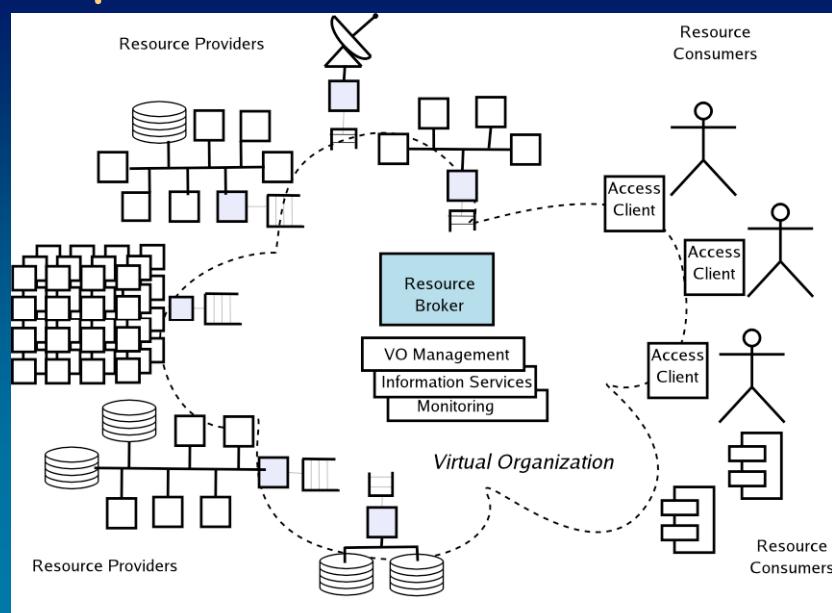
The Grid



- Middleware infrastructure that enables flexible, secure, coordinated resource sharing among dynamic collections of individuals and institutions (Foster, Kesselman, Tuecke).
- Enables communities ("Virtual Organizations") to share geographically distributed resources as they pursue common goals -- *assuming the absence of...*
 - Homogeneity
 - Central location
 - Central control
 - Existing trust relationships
- Enforces some level of resource virtualization.

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Grid operation



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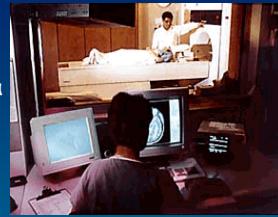
A Grid (interactive) Application



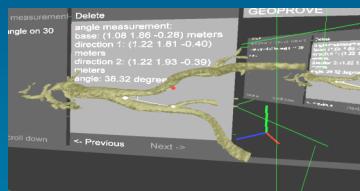
Surgical Planning

- **Problem:** vascular diseases
- **Solution:** placement of a bypass by a surgeon
- Planning for intervention is based on 3D images obtained from MRI or CT scans.
- The attainable improvement in blood flow should determine which possibility is the best for a particular patient.
- A 3D arterial model is built on the basis of the images, and presented to the surgeon in an immersive environment.

Source: Univ. of Amsterdam
CrossGrid project



Observation



Stenosis
(narrowing of an artery)

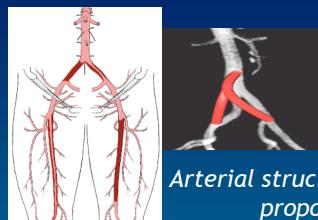
Viewing the arterial structure in an immersive 3D environment

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Surgical Planning



- **Goal:** Simulate vascular reconstruction
- **Method:**
 - Interactive Virtual Reality Environment to
 - View scanned data
 - Define proposed interventions
 - View simulation results
 - Advanced fluid code to simulate flows



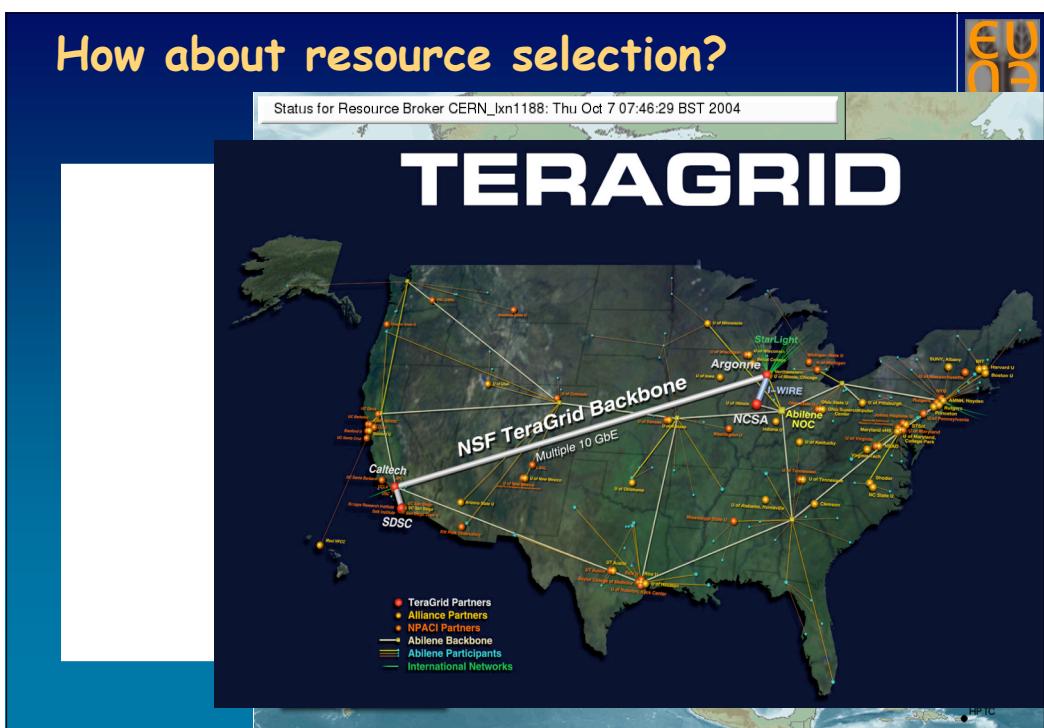
Arterial structures from scans with proposed bypasses



Simulated flows

- Need Grid in interactive mode (the surgeon should not wait long...)
 - Access distributed computational resources for flow simulation and visualization, so get a high performance environment at low cost
 - Distribute simulations for different bypass configurations

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Ask a Grid Information Service!

```

dn: GlueSubClusterUniqueID=cgce.ifca.org.es,
GlueClusterUniqueID=cgce.ifca.org.es,
...
dn: GlueCEUniqueID=cgce.ifca.org.es:2119/jobmanager-pbs-short,
Mds-Vo-name=ifcapro,mds-vo-name=local,o=grid
...
GlueChunkKey: GlueClusterUniqueID=cgce.ifca.org.es
GlueHostApplicationSoftwareRunTimeEnvironment: CG2_0_4
...
GlueCEUniqueID: cgce.ifca.org.es:2119/jobmanager-pbs-short
GlueCEInfoGatekeeperPort: 2119
GlueCEInfoHostName: cgce.ifca.org.es
GlueCEInfoLRMSType: pbs
GlueCEInfoLRMSVersion: OpenPBS_2.4
GlueCEInfoTotalCPUs: 20
GlueCEStateEstimatedResponseTime: 0
GlueCEStateFreeCPUs: 20
GlueCEStateRunningJobs: 0
GlueHostMainMemoryVirtualSize: 1144
...
GlueForeignKey: GlueClusterUniqueID=cgce.ifca.org.es

```

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Motivation and Focus

- How can we characterize the performance of Grid resources?
 - ⇒ Support more advanced criteria for choosing resources: performance, cost, functionality, reliability, robustness...
 - ⇒ Drive the design and configuration of Grid infrastructures.
 - ⇒ Open marketplaces based on performance negotiation.
 - ⇒ Developing models for performance prediction.
- *"We have no real idea how the Grid and Grid applications could be characterized from the point of view of performance" (APART Working Group on Automatic Performance Analysis, Rackeve Workshop, 11/2003)*

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GridBench

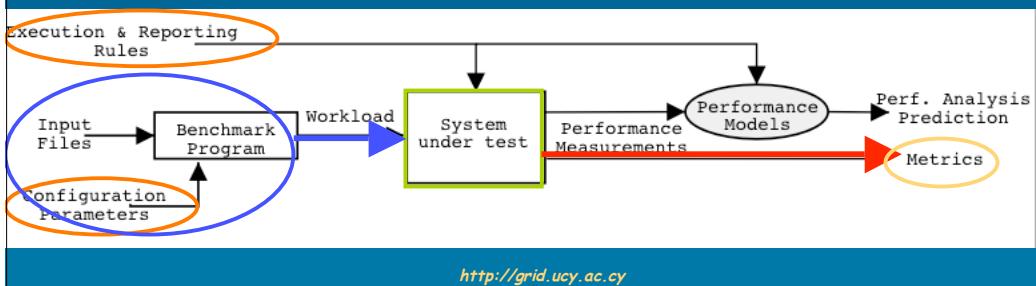
- The GridBench Framework:
 - A software tool (workbench) for characterizing the performance of Grids and Grid resources quantitatively, using benchmarks.
- GridBench Suite of Benchmarks:
 - A hierarchical suite of benchmarks deployed on a Grid testbed.
 - Geared towards high-performance and high-throughput computing needs.

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Key challenges for benchmarking Grids



- Measuring a moving and fuzzy target
- Trusting our measurements
- Describing performance (metrics)
- Managing cost
- In search of relevance



Measuring a moving target

- Grid jobs run upon heterogeneous resources which are:
 - Assembled dynamically and subject to change.
 - Described inaccurately or inadequately by GIS.
 - Often not properly operable, due to configuration errors, operator faults etc.
- Hence:
 - We need to capture the real set of resources we try to characterize.
 - Functionality benchmarking is equally important.

Trusting measurements



- A benchmarking job submitted to the Grid will run upon resources for which:
 - Exclusivity is not guaranteed.
 - Often, a benchmark runs in co-location with other jobs.
- Hence:
 - We cannot trust all of our measurements.
 - Need to filter out polluted measurements.

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Describing performance (metrics)



- Performance capacity of Grid infrastructure is defined by:
 - The performance of a hierarchical collection of measurable entities (CPUs, computers, clusters, collections of clusters..)
- Thus:
 - Small sets of metrics not adequate for Grids.
 - Definition, organization, storage, and interpretation requires advanced, open data models, amenable to post-processing (statistical, data mining, AI).
- ...what about interpretation of metrics?

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Managing cost

- Grid benchmarking seeks to capture a **complete** and **valid** "performance snapshot" of a *Grid infrastructure*. But:
 - Not all resources are available and running properly at a given time.
 - Jobs are susceptible to partial failure and degraded performance.
 - Hence, the derivation of a **complete** snapshot requires:
 - Series of experiments, measurements, analyses.
 - Integration of metrics from multiple sites and runs.
 - Job submission to the *Grid* takes **effort**!
- ⇒ The cost of benchmarking increases substantially.

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In search of relevance

- Relevant benchmarks are the ones **producing realistic workloads**, i.e., workloads representative of:
 - The prevalent programming model.
 - "Killer" *Grid* applications.
- However, the field:
 - Is still not mature; a prevalent programming model has yet to arise.
 - Production-quality *Grid* infrastructures are just beginning to emerge; no clear clues about typical workloads and applications.

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Elements of GridBench



- A hierarchical model for the Grid architecture.
- A hierarchical suite of benchmarks characterizing the performance of abstract-model elements [HPC, HTC, MPI].
- A platform-independent language (GBDL) for specifying the configuration and for representing the conditions and results of benchmarking experiments.
- **GridBench**: a virtual workbench for administering Grid benchmarks, archiving, publishing and browsing results.

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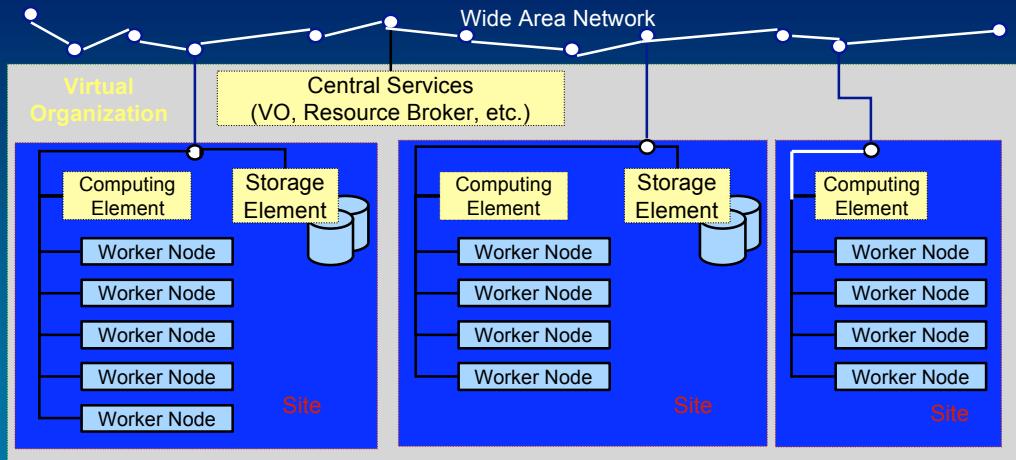
Outline



- A simple reference architecture for the Grid.
- The GridBench suite of benchmarks.
- GridBench description language.
- Filtering polluted measurements.
- The GridBench software.
- Using GridBench to characterize Grid sites.
- Conclusions and Future Work.

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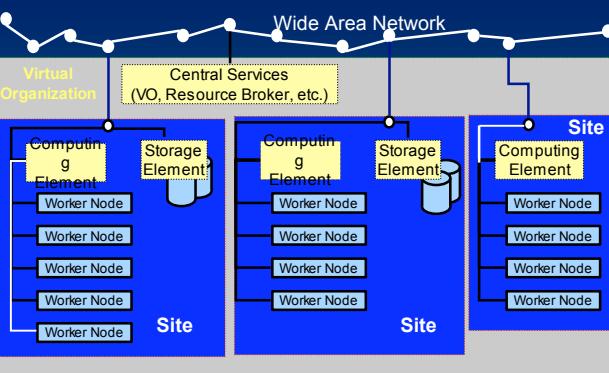
A simple reference architecture



- ✓ Inspired by the DataGrid/CrossGrid/LCG architecture (Globus 2-based)
- ✓ Represented by the GLUE Schema.
- ✓ Necessary for defining benchmarking-targets and interpreting metrics.

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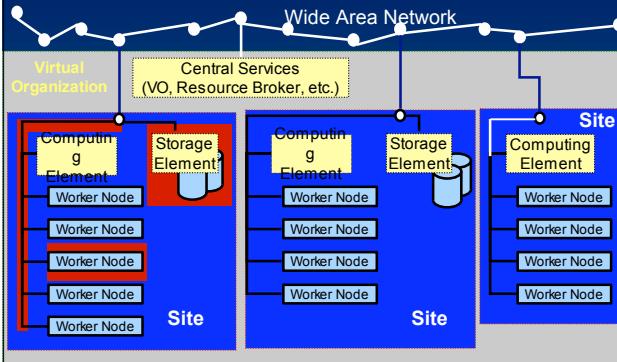
GridBench: a hierarchical approach



- Performance measurements at the different levels of the Grid architecture.

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A hierarchical approach

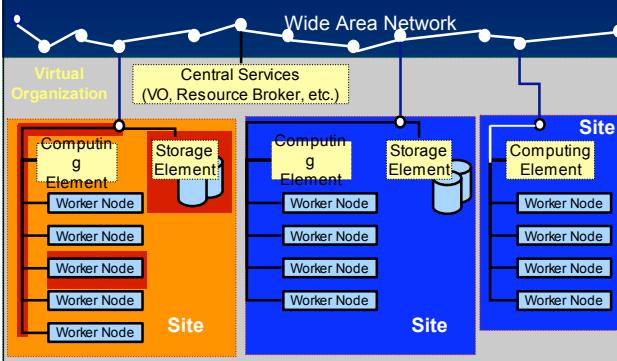


Individual Resources
(cluster nodes, mass storage)

- Performance measurements at the different levels of the Grid architecture.

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A hierarchical approach

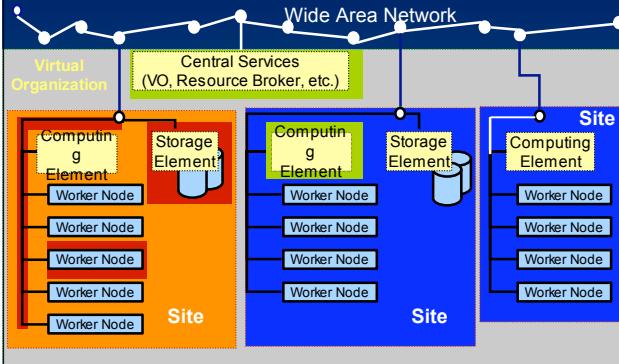


Individual Resources
(cluster nodes, mass storage)
Sites
(clusters, SMPs)

- Performance measurements at the different levels of the Grid architecture.

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A hierarchical approach



Individual Resources
(cluster nodes, mass storage)

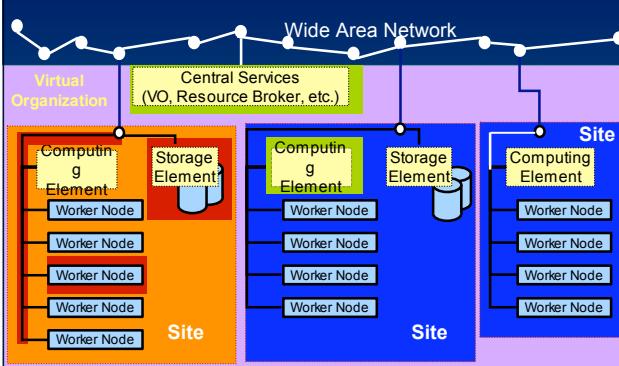
Sites
(clusters, SMPs)

Middleware
(middleware layer providing access
to shared resources)

- Performance measurements at the different levels of the Grid architecture.

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A hierarchical approach



Individual Resources
(cluster nodes, mass storage)

Sites
(clusters, SMPs)

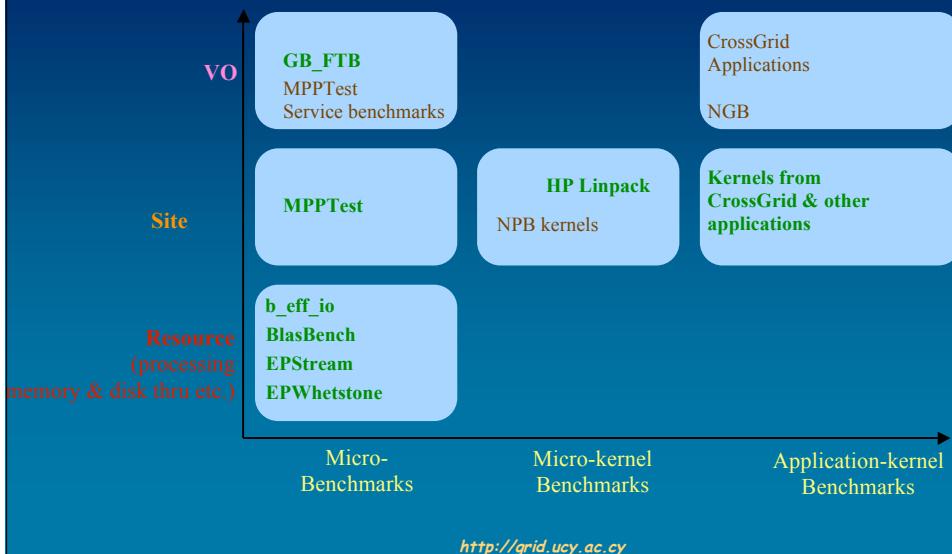
Middleware
(middleware layer providing access
to shared resources)

Virtual Organization
(multiple sites, VO)

- Performance measurements at the different levels of the Grid architecture.

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The GridBench suite of benchmarks



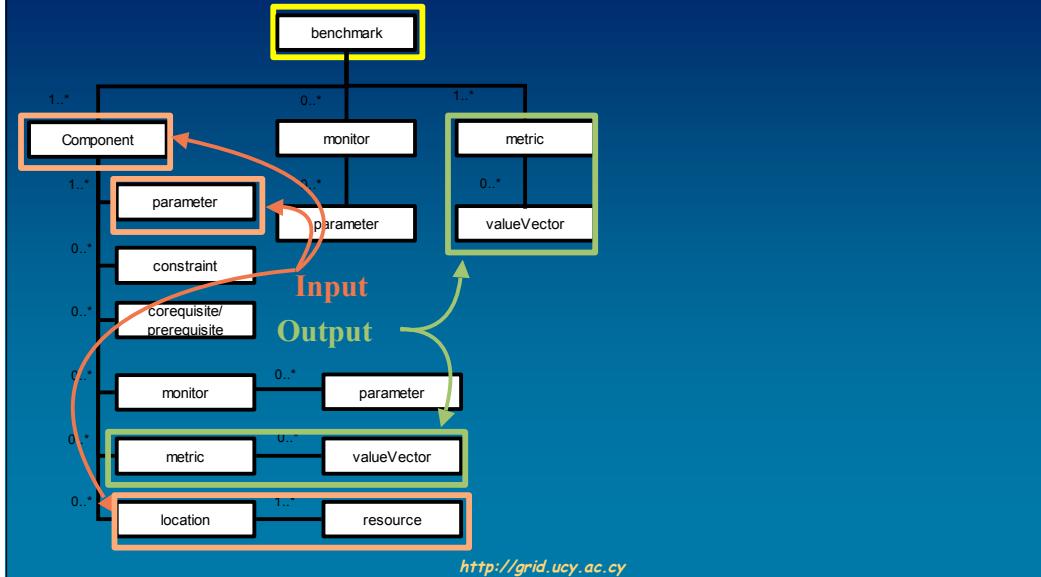
The GridBench Description Language



- An XML-schema specification representing **benchmarking metadata**.
- Allows easy transformation to different job description formats.
- Benchmark **definition co-exists** with benchmarking **configuration** and **results**.
- **GBDL elements** include metadata about benchmark **components**:
 - Parameters
 - Location
 - Co-requisites
 - Prerequisites
 - Constraints
 - Metrics
 - Metrics
 - Archive
 - Monitoring

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GBDL structure



Metrics representation



- Benchmark-level metrics vs. component-level metrics:
 - e.g. benchmark completion time vs. component completion time.

- Single-value metrics

```
<metric name="epwhetstone_IPS" type="value">
    <vector unit="MIPS">53</vector>
</metric>
```

- Multi-value metrics

```
<metric name="xfer-rate" type="list">
    <vector unit="bps">
        2039430,2083930,1909830,2184750, ...
    </vector>
    <vector unit="second" toffset="1055327287">
        0,10,20,30, ...
    </vector>
</metric>
```

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GBDL example

```
<benchmark date="031010121503" name="epwhetstone">
  <component id="A" name="epwhetstone" type="mpi">
    <location type="multi">
      <resource cpucount="2" name="apelatis.grid.uct.ac.cy"/>
      <resource cpucount="2" name="ce010.fzk.de"/>
    </location>
    <parameter name="execpath" type="attribute">/opt/cg/gb/bin</parameter>
    <parameter name="stage_executable" type="attribute">manual</parameter>
    <parameter name="executable" type="attribute">epwhet</parameter>
    <parameter name="nloops" type="value">50000</parameter>
    <metric name="completion" unit="s">28.23</metric>
    <metric name="whetstone_mips" type="value">
      <vector name="hostname">wn001.grid.uct.ac.cy
        wn001.grid.uct.ac.cy
        n16.fzk.de
        n15.fzk.de
      </vector>
      <vector name="mips">684.023 671.813 784.234 777.564 </vector>
    </metric>
  </component>  </benchmark>  http://grid.uct.ac.cy
```

Outline

- A simple reference architecture for the Grid.
- The GridBench suite of benchmarks.
- GridBench description language.
- **Filtering polluted measurements.**
- The GridBench software.
- Using GridBench to characterize Grid sites.
- Conclusions and Future Work.

Identifying polluted measurements

- Often a benchmark will run on a resource, in co-location with other jobs:
 - "Fellow passengers:" co-allocated by the Resource Broker.
 - "Free-riders:" unauthorized users, unknown to the VO.
 - "Runaways:" O/S processes, zombies, etc.
- These jobs may "pollute" our measurements and affect seriously the characterization accuracy.
- Their effect on metric accuracy can be:
 - Identified through monitoring.
 - Reduced through access control (for fellow passengers) and remote healing (for runaways).

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Filtering polluted measurements

- GridBench retrieves monitoring information from existing Grid monitoring services, for a time window encapsulating a benchmarking experiment.

- The specification of the monitoring service and the data to be retrieved from it, is included in the GBDL document describing a specific experiment.

```
<component name="data-transfer" ID="xfer01">...</component>
<monitor type="RGMA" source="ccwp71.in2p3.fr:3306"
  query="select * from NetworkTCPThroughput
    where NMIDSource='adc0003.cern.ch'
      and NMIDDestination='ccwp7.in2p3.fr'
    <parameter name="begin">comp-begin="xfer01"</parameter>
    <parameter name="end">comp-end="xfer01"</parameter>
  </monitor>
```

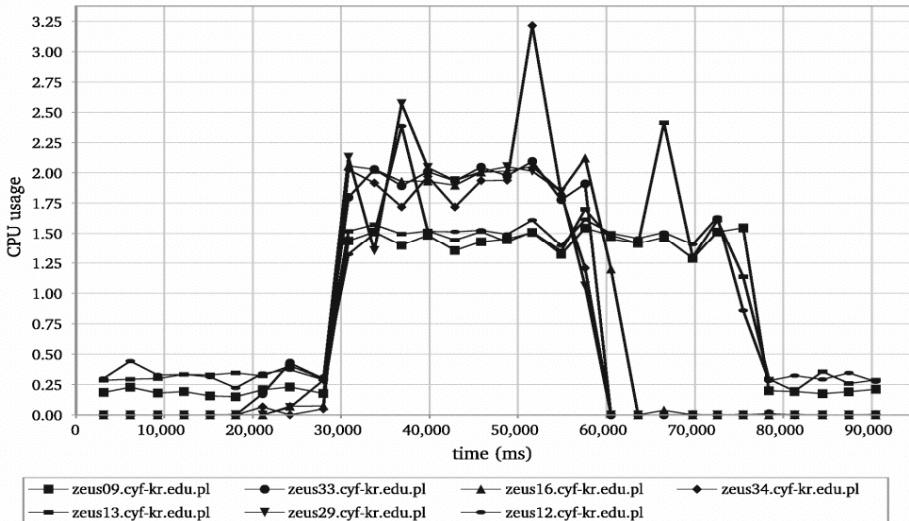
- Retrieval from monitoring services is conducted via monitoring-client plug-ins called by GridBench.

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Monitoring a benchmark

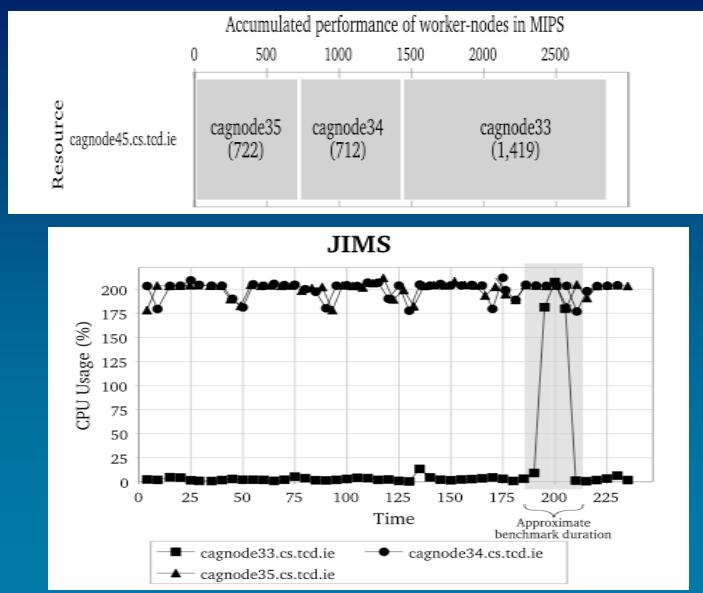


Monitoring: class=SystemInformation Ut 3000



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Filtering polluted measurements



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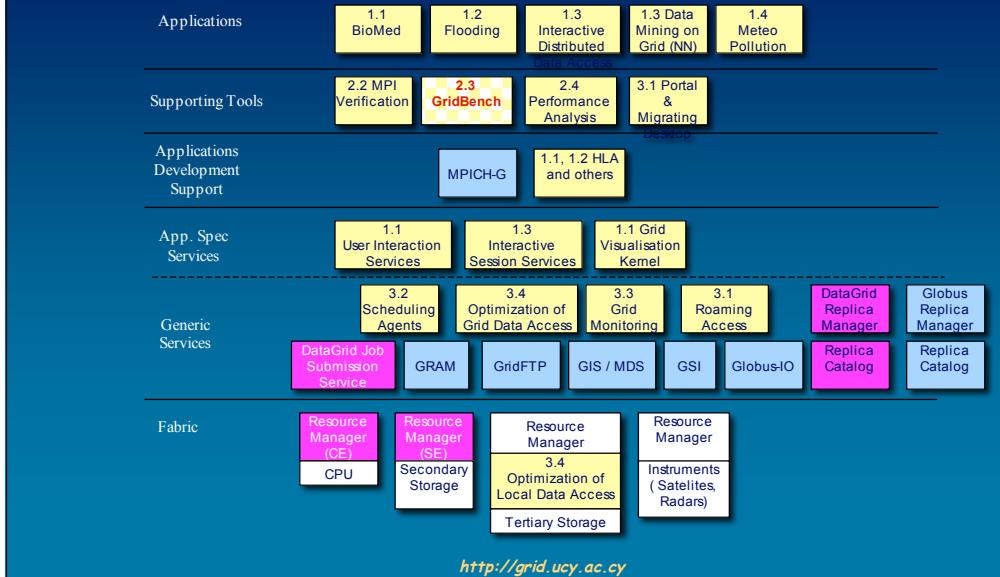
GridBench: requirements & functionality



- Supports:
 - Specification and execution benchmarks on a Grid.
 - Collection and archival of results.
- Archives together:
 - Benchmark specifications and measurements for publication and further analysis.
 - Monitoring information to help with result interpretation.
- Supports:
 - Retrieval and graphical representation of metrics.

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GridBench Context: CrossGrid architecture



GridBench front-end



- **GBDL Translator**
 - XML benchmark description (GBDL) to "job description language"
 - Supports JDL (EDG, Condor) and RSL (Globus).
- **Benchmark Definition UI**
 - GUI for defining and executing benchmarks.
- **Benchmark Browser**
 - GUI for browsing and analyzing results.
- **Information Provider**
 - Publishes results to Metacomputing Directory Service (MDS).

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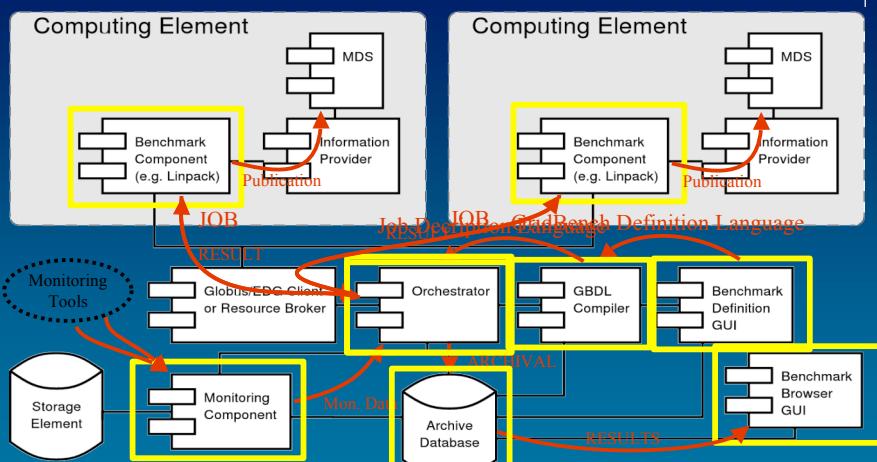
GridBench back-end



- **Orchestrator**
 - Manager of execution and result collection.
 - Web Service (it must submit the job and wait for the output).
 - Co-located with work-load management client of CrossGrid.
- **Archiver & Database**
 - Stores benchmark definition, results, and monitoring.
 - Web Service.
 - Requires network connectivity to the host running the apache database.
- **Benchmark Components**
 - Benchmark executable code.
- **Monitoring Component**
 - Collects information using e.g. R-GMA or OCM-G.

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GridBench at work



**GridBench Definition Language to JDL/RSL Translator
(Native XML translation), collection of results**

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Characterizing Grid sites

- To characterize a site (cluster) and its resources, we are focusing on a small set of metrics, describing:
 - CPUs performance: OPS, FLOPS, INTOPS
 - Cache performance: MB/s
 - Main Memory performance: MB/s
 - Local Interconnect: latency, bandwidth
 - I/O performance: effective I/O bandwidth
 - Maximum Available Memory: available for dynamic allocation
- We are also looking at functionality aspects:
 - Are local queuing systems operating properly?
 - Is MPI installed properly and fully operable?
 - Is SSH working properly?

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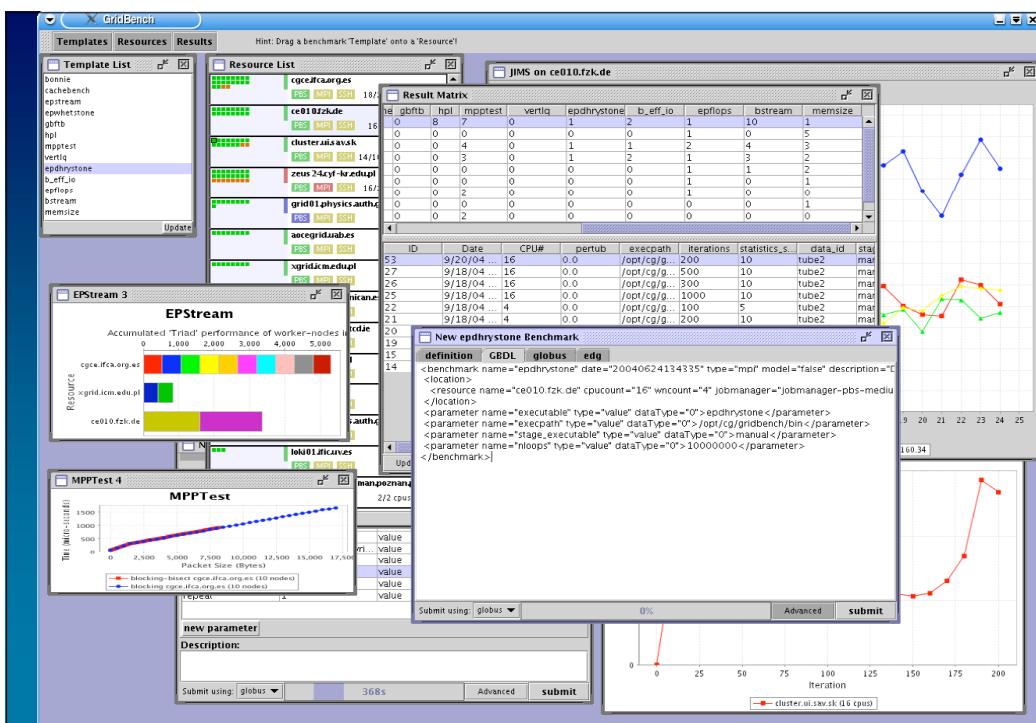
Metrics and Benchmarks

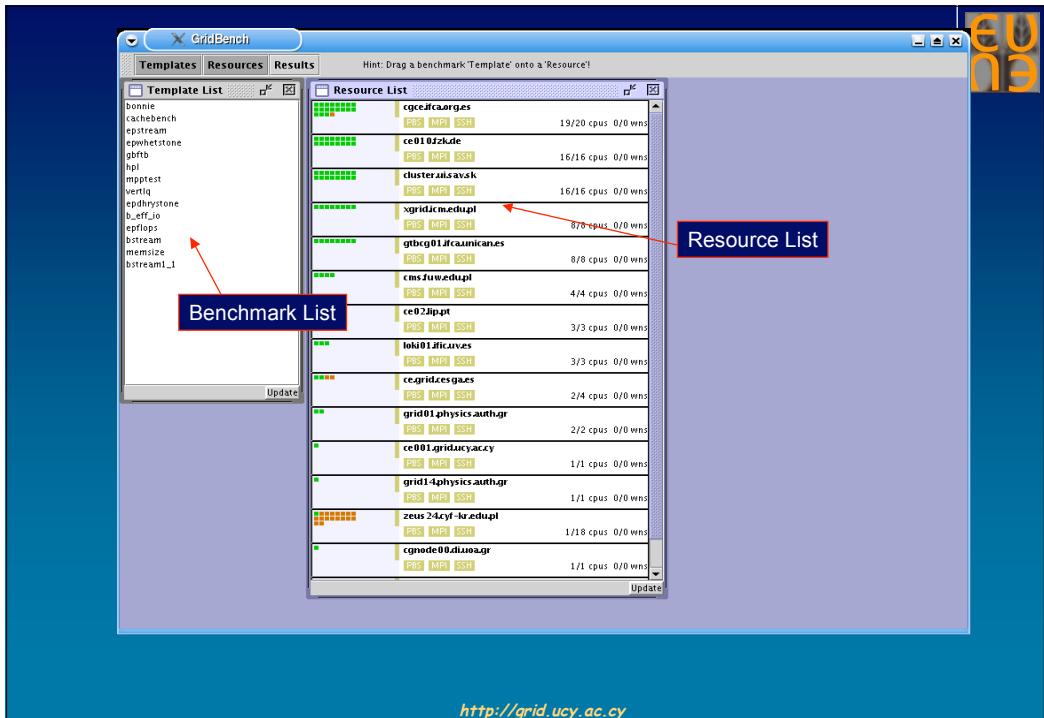


Factor	Metric	Delivered By
CPU	Operations per second (mixture of floating point and integer arithmetic)	EPWhetstone
CPU	Floating-Point operations per second	EPFlops
CPU	Integer operations per second	EPDhrystone
memory	sustainable memory bandwidth in MB/s (copy,add,multiply,triad)	EPStream
memory	Available physical memory in MB	EPMemsize
cache	memory bandwidth using different memory sizes in MB/s	CacheBench
Interconnect	latency, bandwidth and bisection bandwidth	MPPTest
I/O	Effective I/O bandwidth	b_eff.io

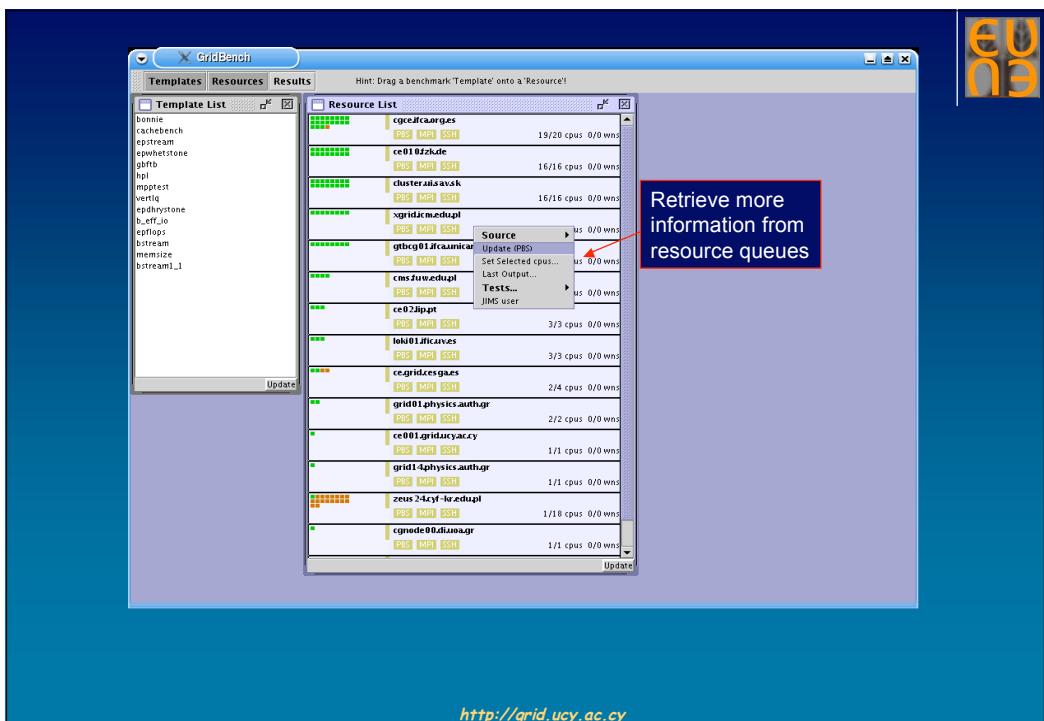
- We are using widely known micro-benchmarks to derive the required metrics.
- We run those mbenchs in parallel on all measured resources.

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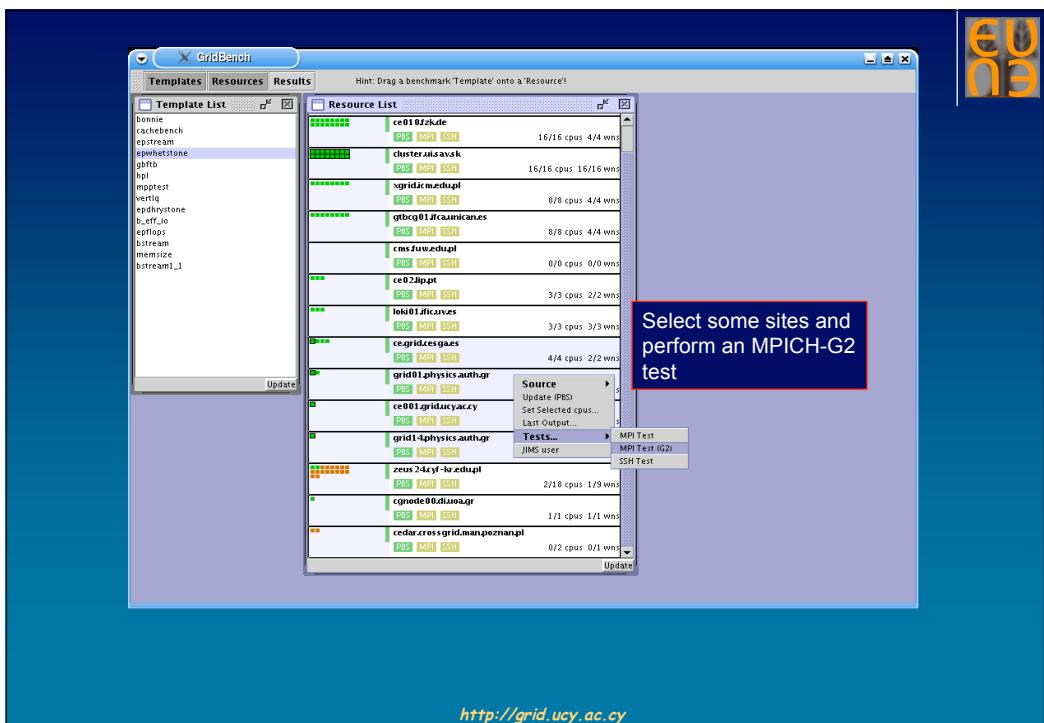
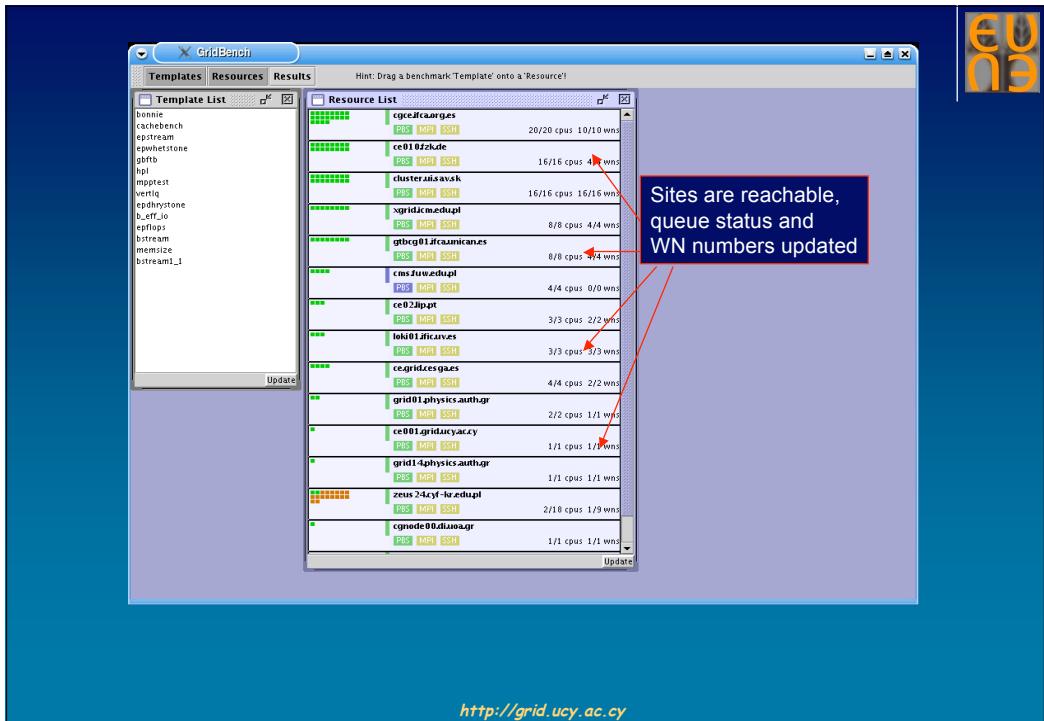


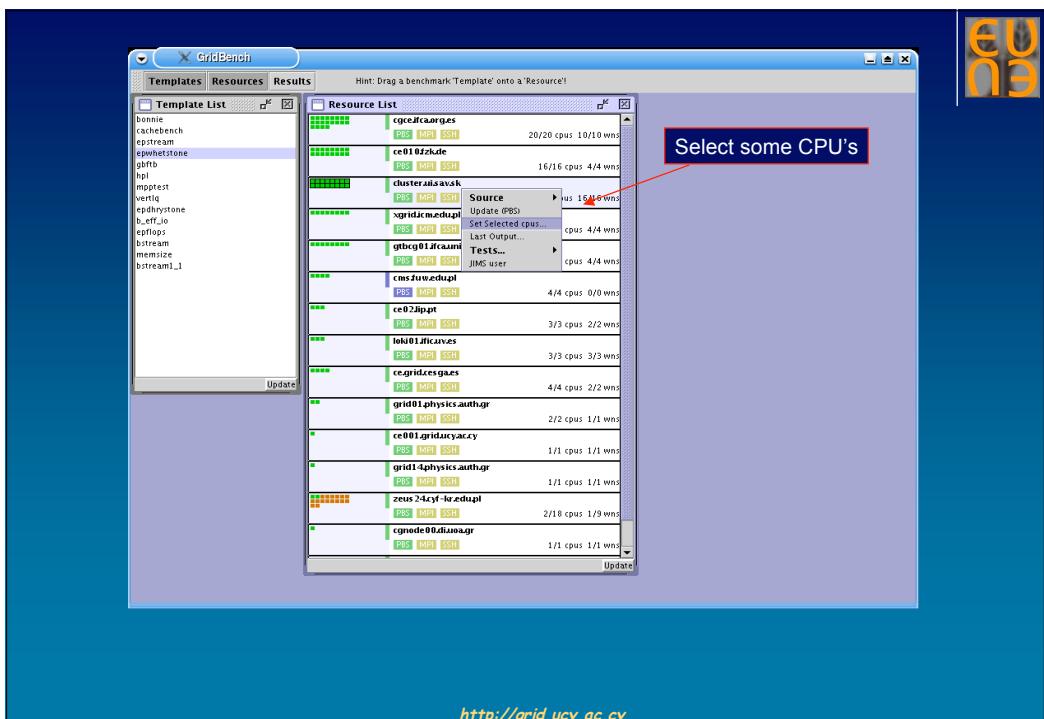
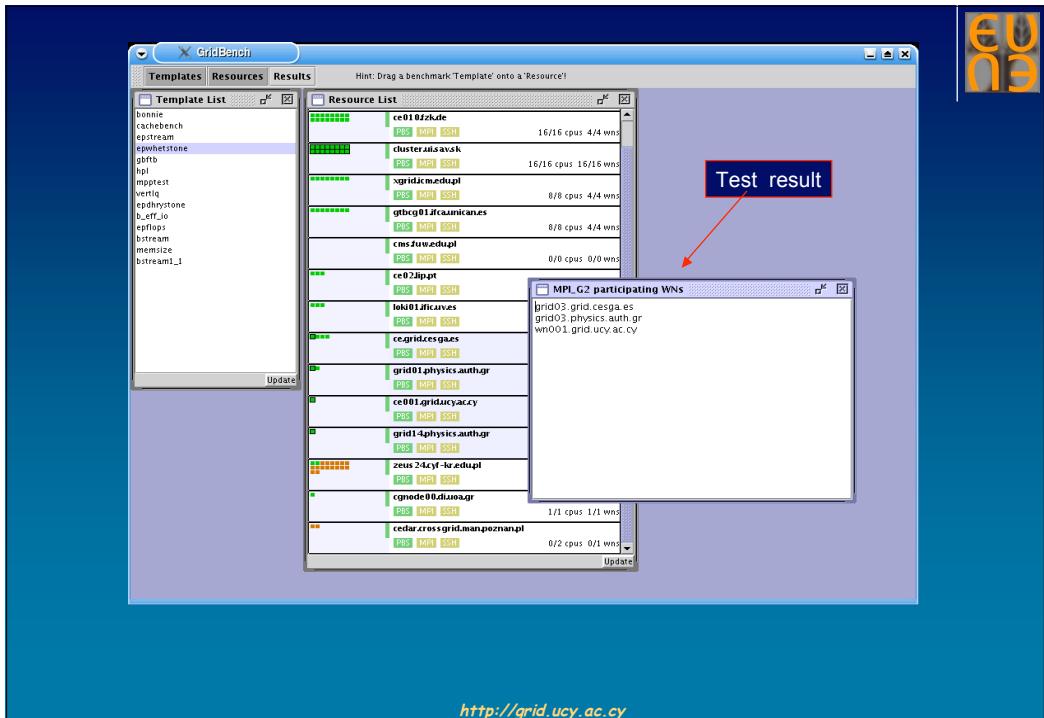


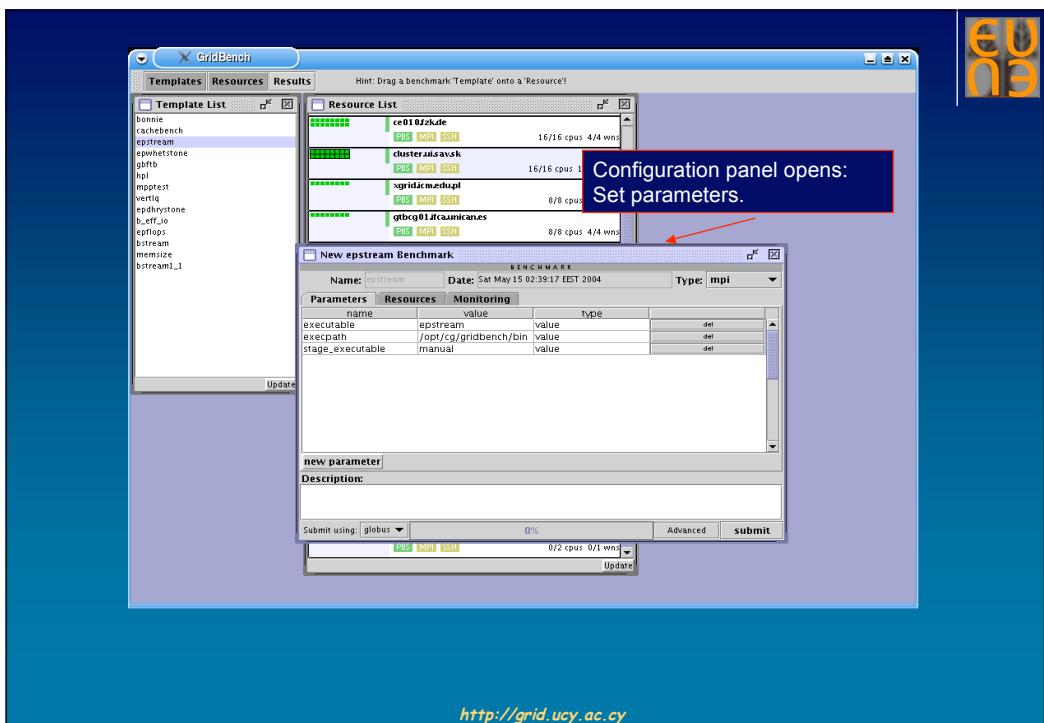
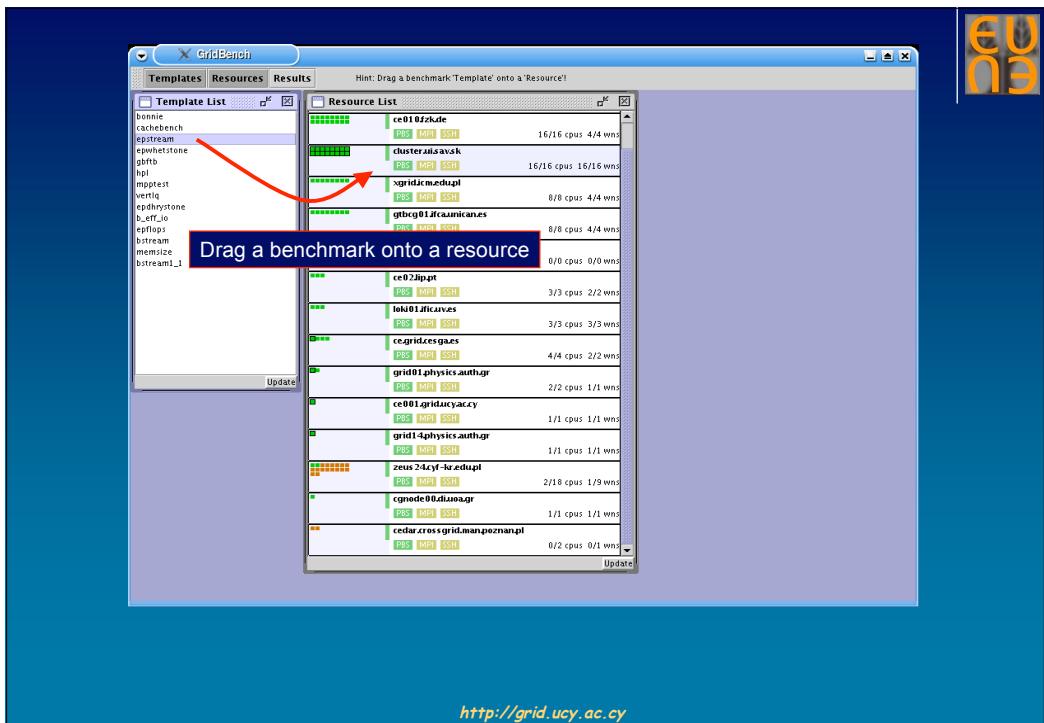
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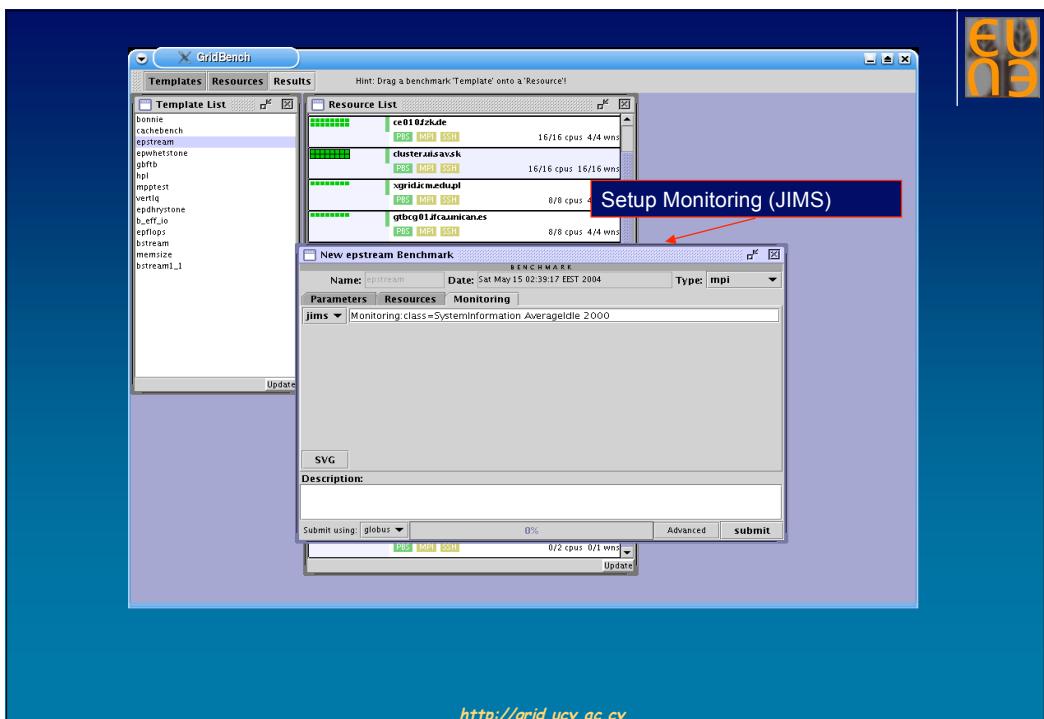
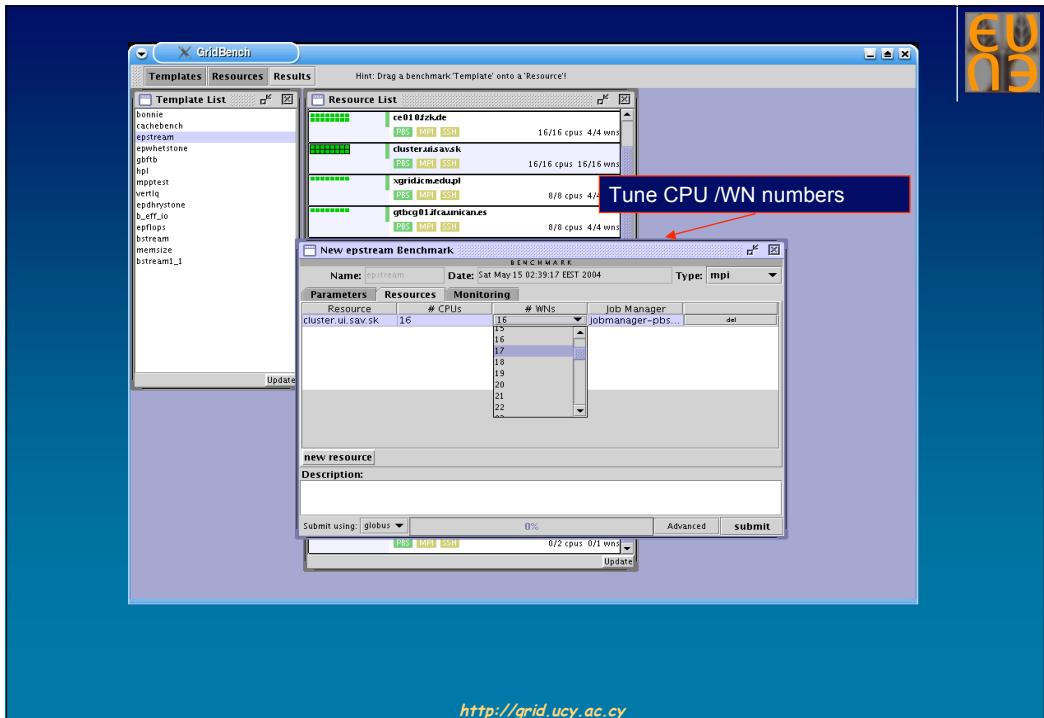


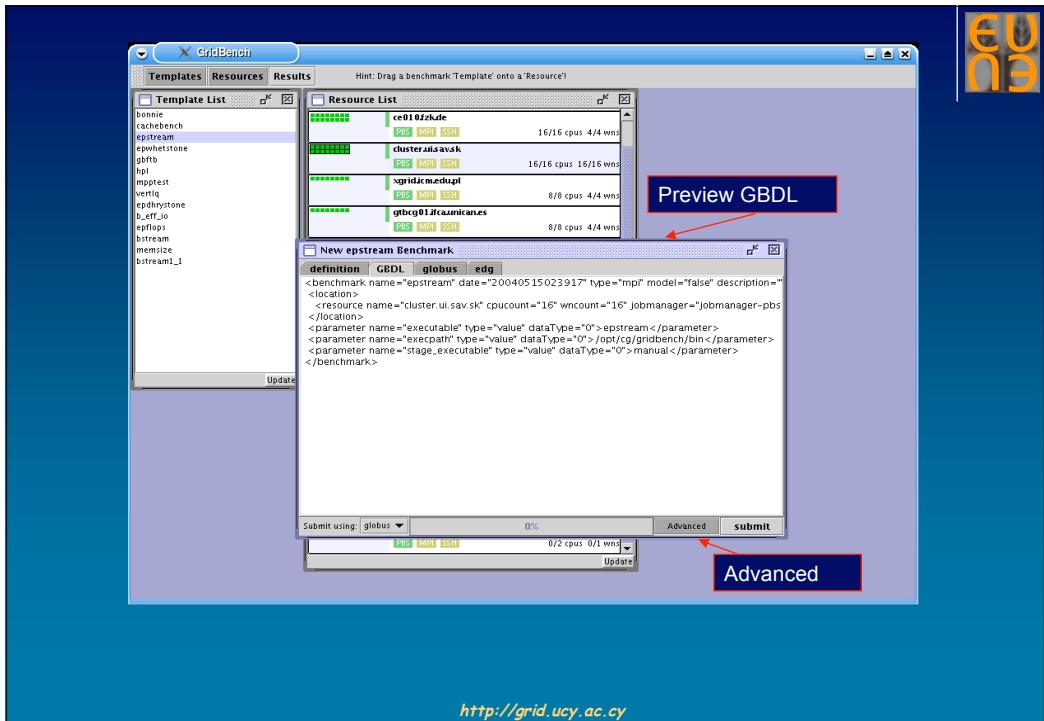
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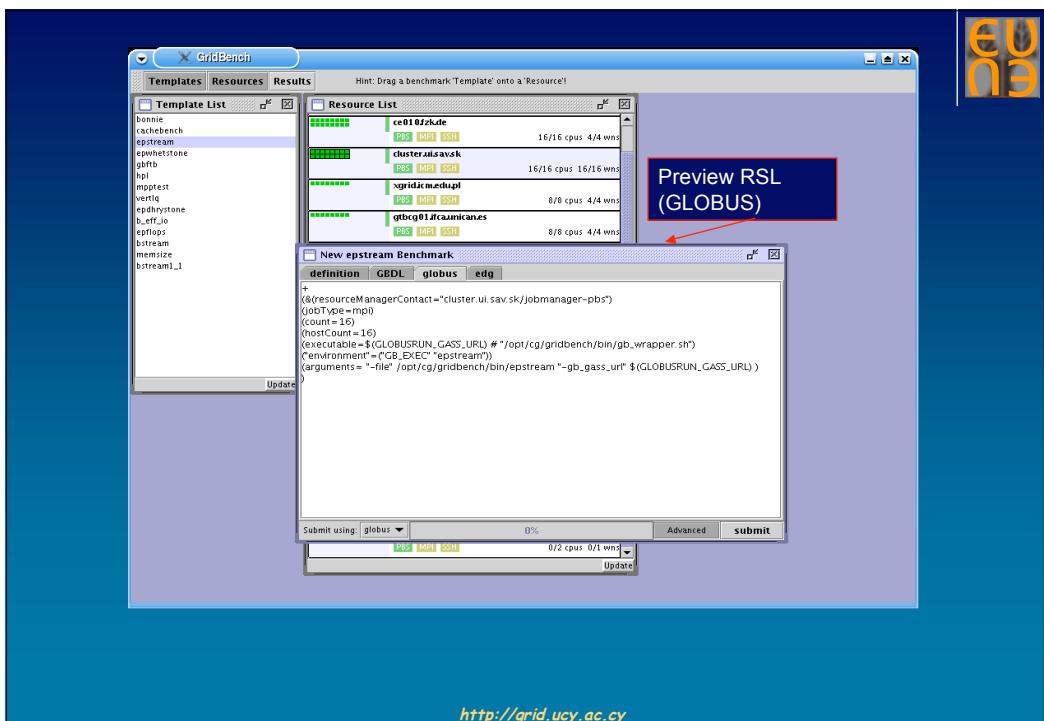




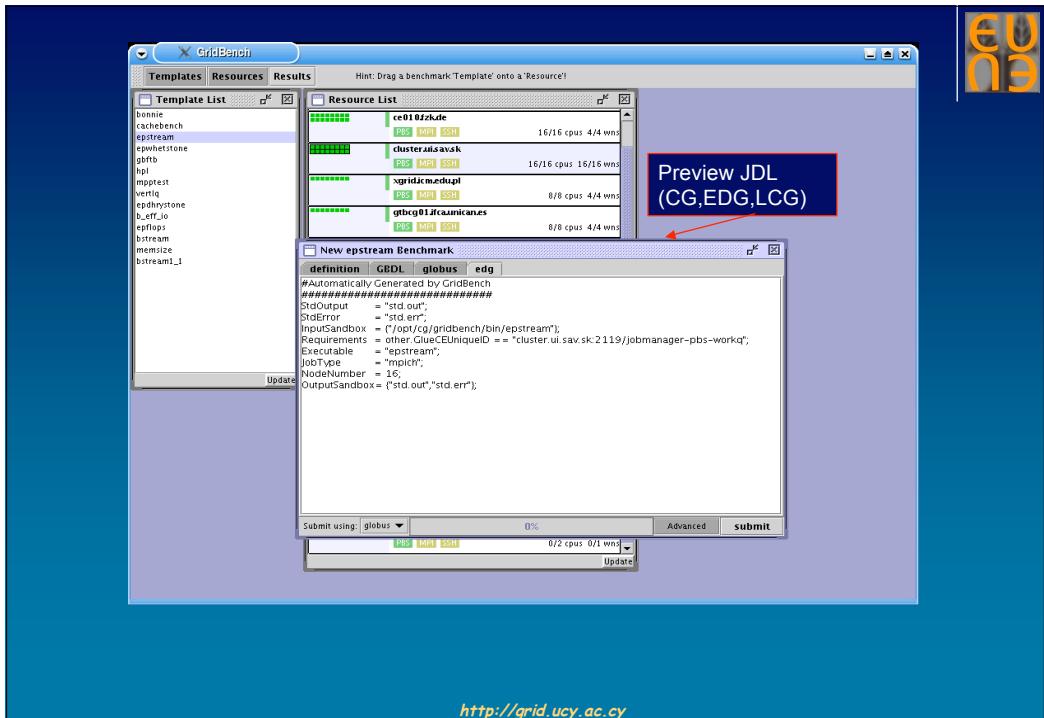




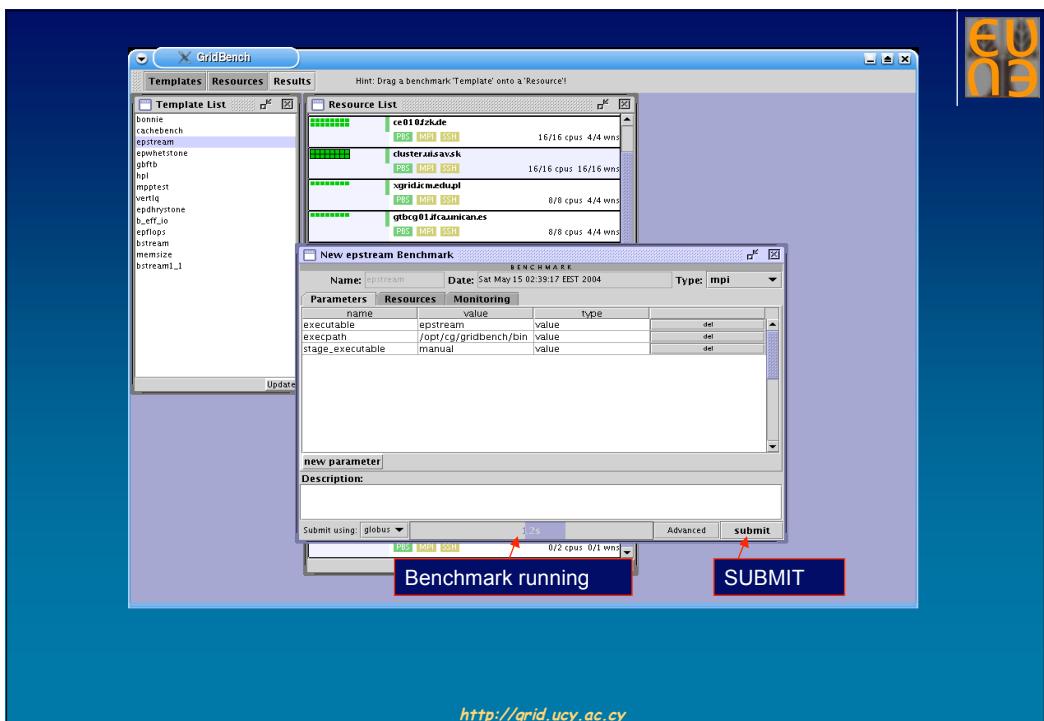
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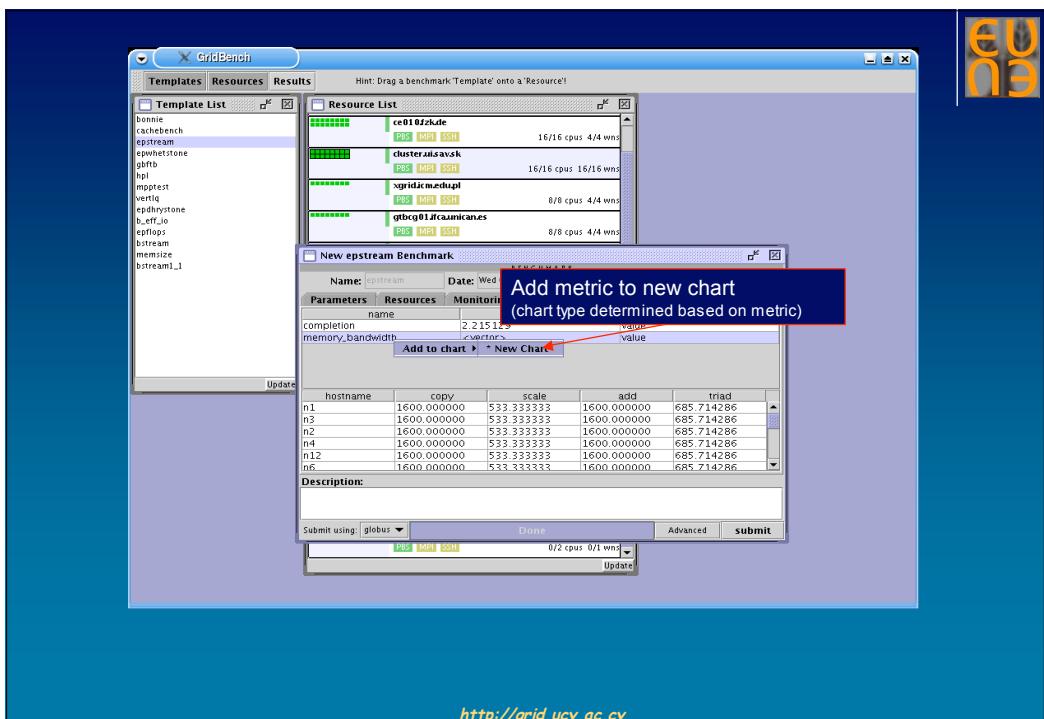
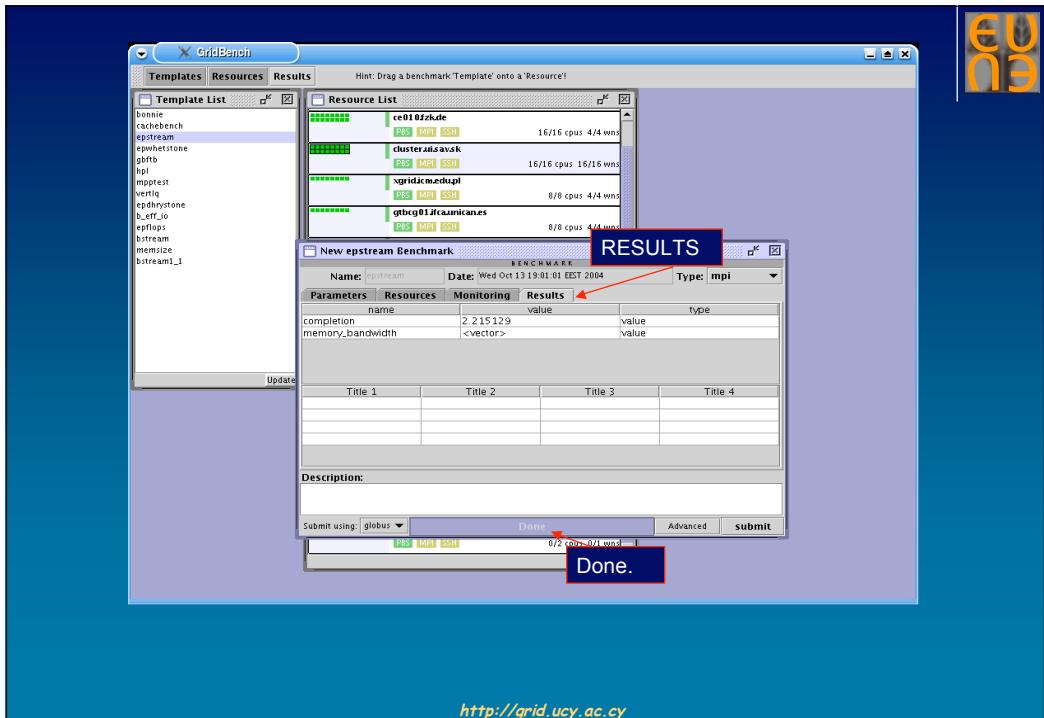
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The screenshot shows the GridBench application window. In the center, a dialog box titled "New epstream Benchmark" is open, showing parameters like "Name: epstream", "Date: Wed Oct 13 19:01:01 EST 2004", and "Type: mpi". Below it is a table of results for various hosts. To the right, a chart titled "EPStream" displays accumulated triad performance in MB/s for different resources.

Chart with selected metric

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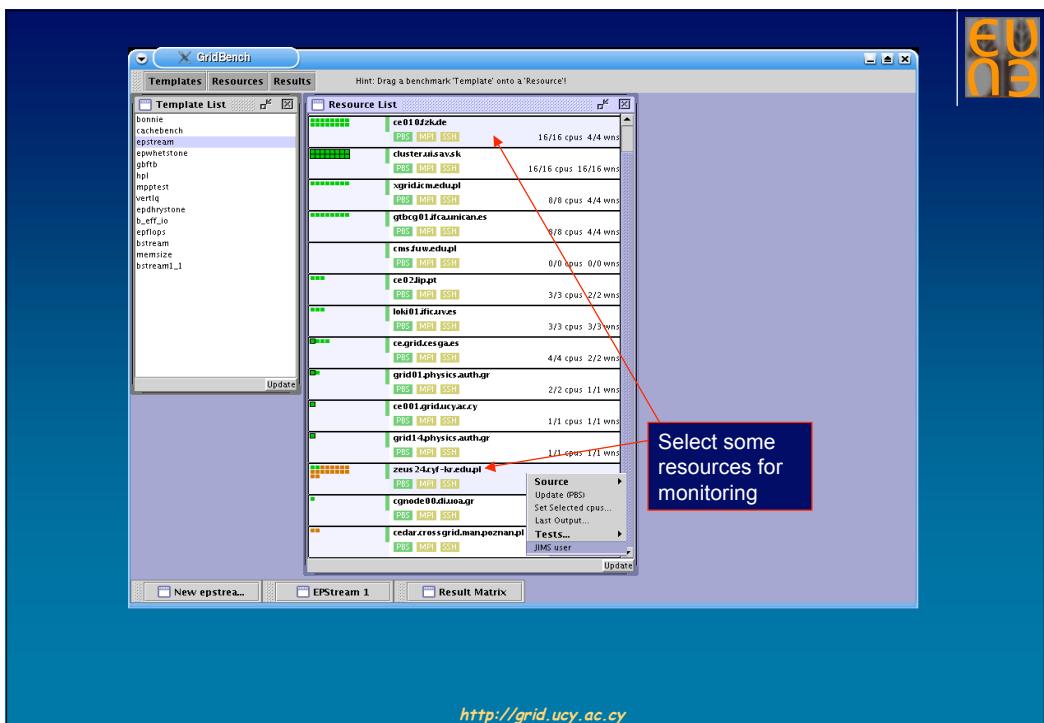
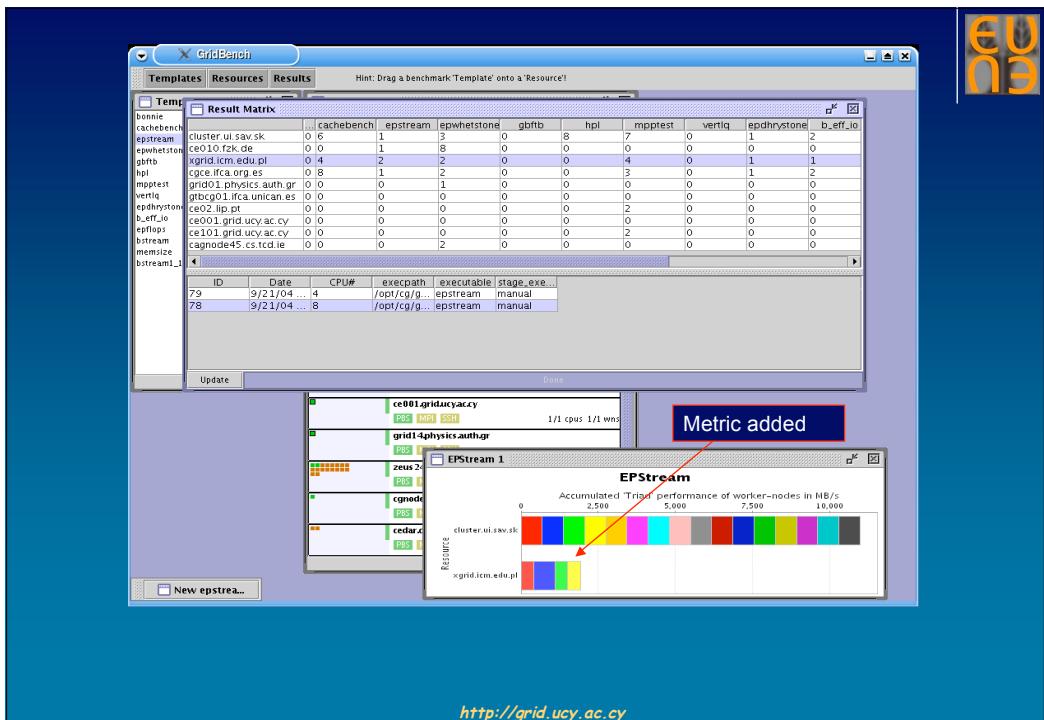
The screenshot shows the GridBench application window. A red arrow points to the "Results" tab in the top menu bar. Another red arrow points to a dropdown menu in the bottom left corner where "memory_bandwidth" is selected. A third red arrow points to the chart area, which is identical to the one in the previous screenshot.

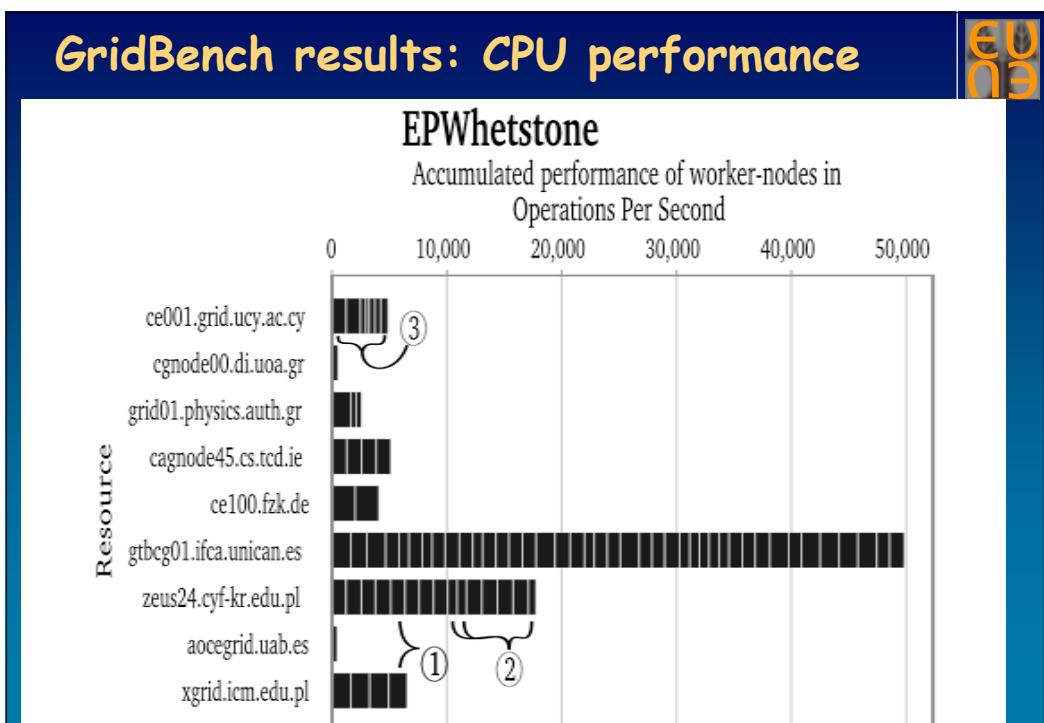
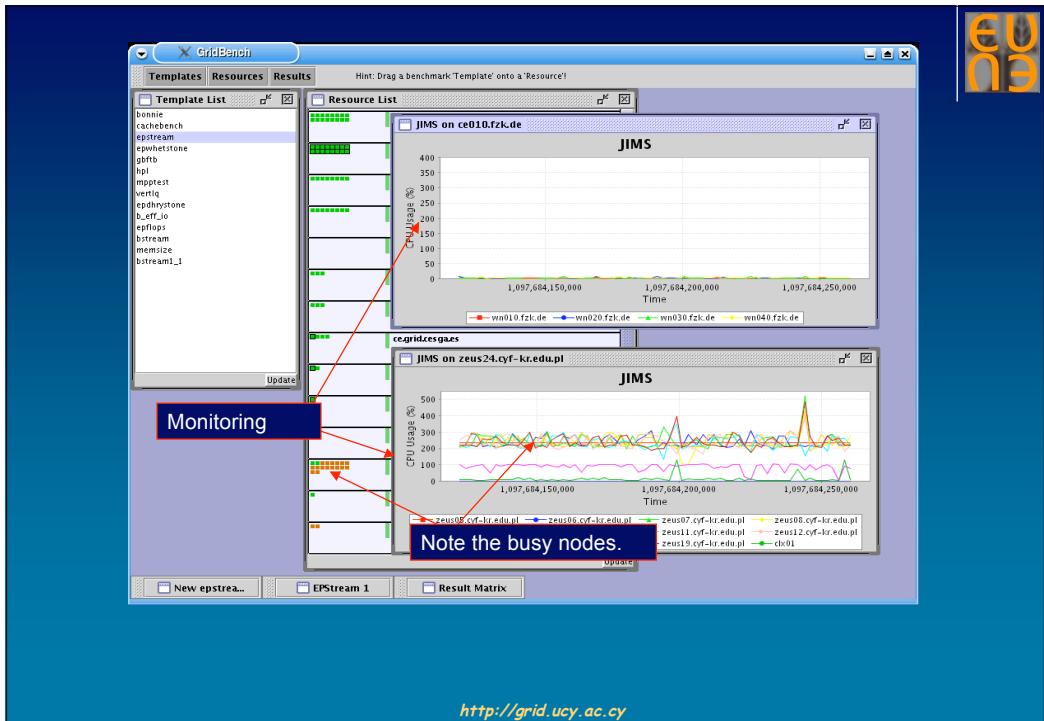
1. Browse database

2. Select resource and benchmark

3. Add metric to existing chart (below)

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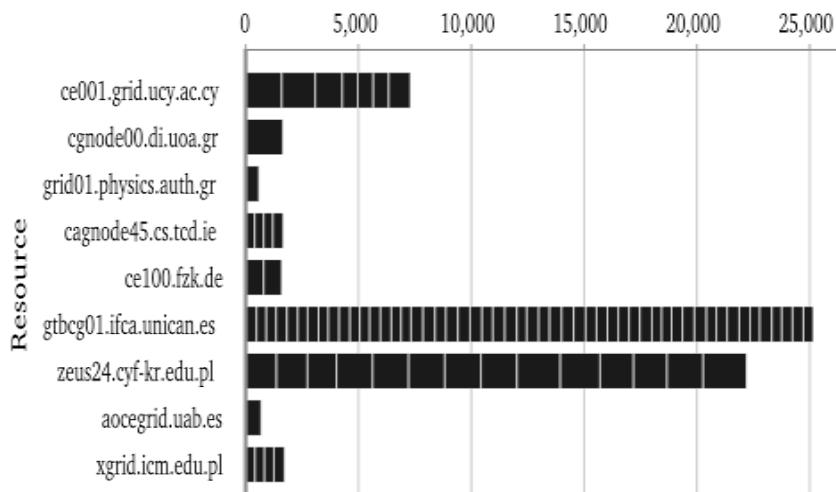


GridBench results: Memory performance



EPWStream

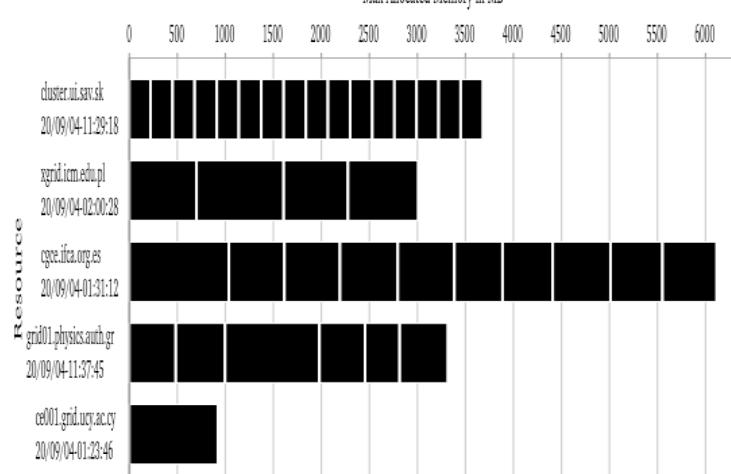
Accumulated performance of worker-nodes in MB/s



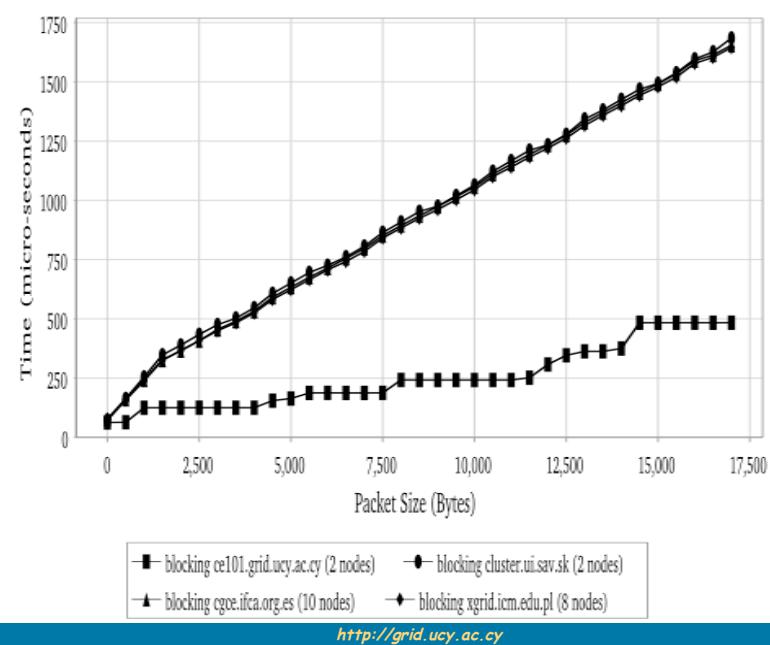
GridBench results: Available Memory



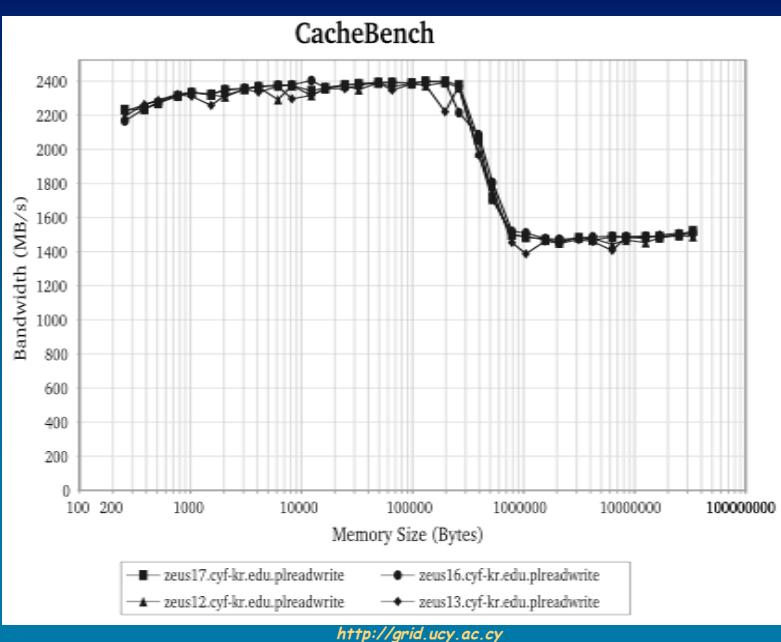
Max Allocated Memory in MB



GridBench results: Communication



GridBench results: cache



Resource Selection with GridBench



- Where should I run my fluid-flow code for Surgical Planning?



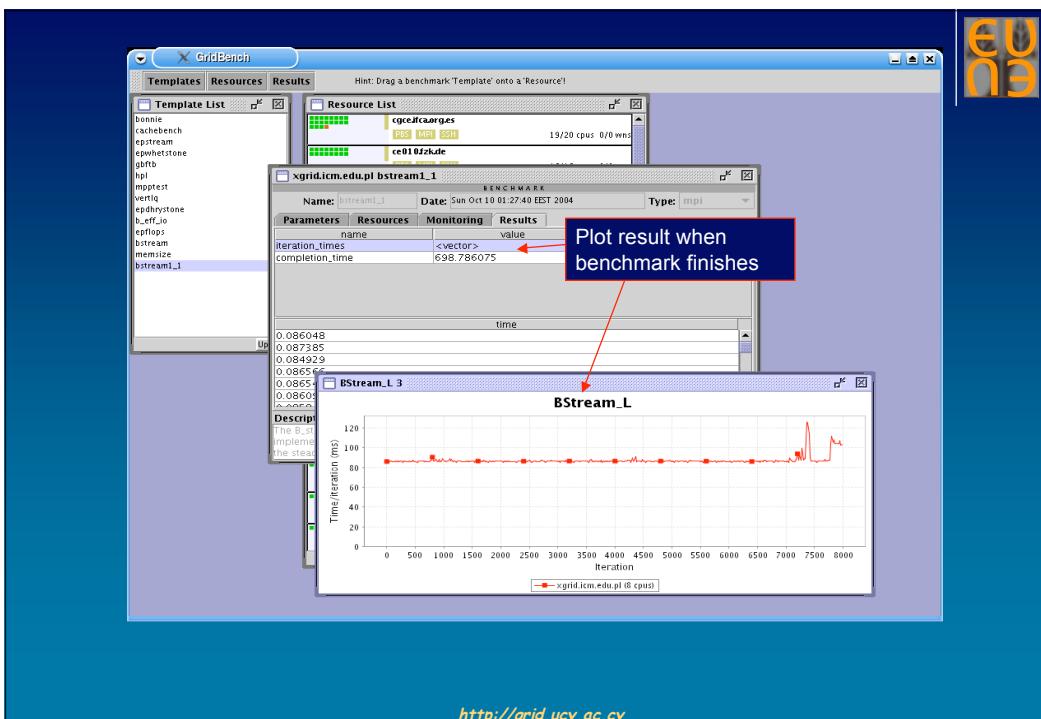
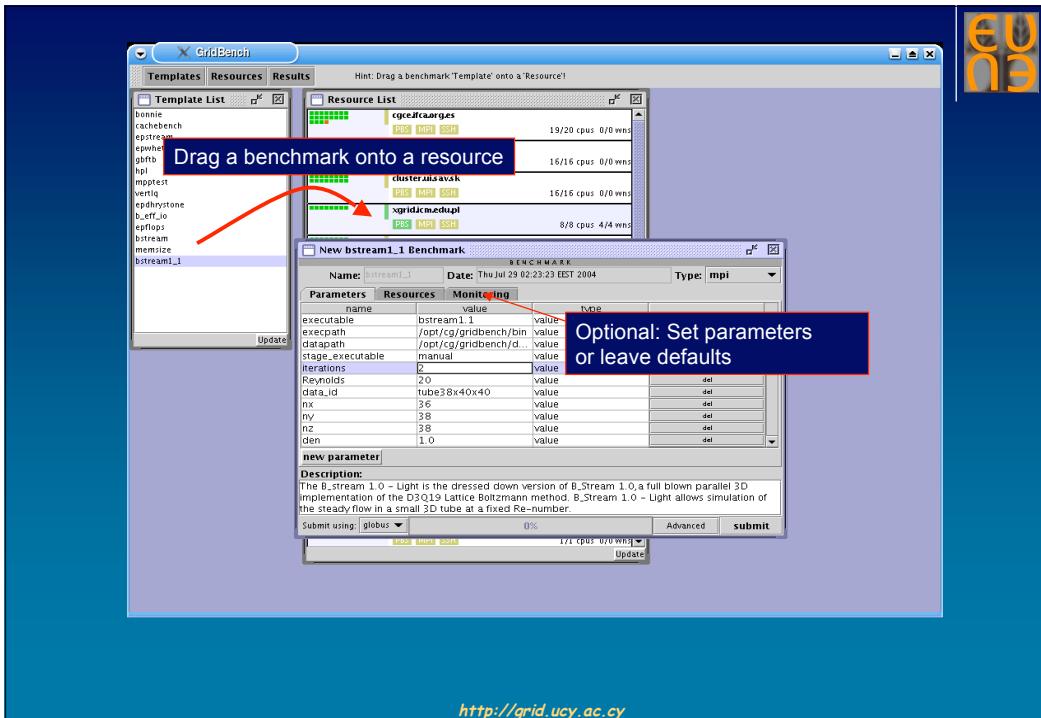
Simulated flows

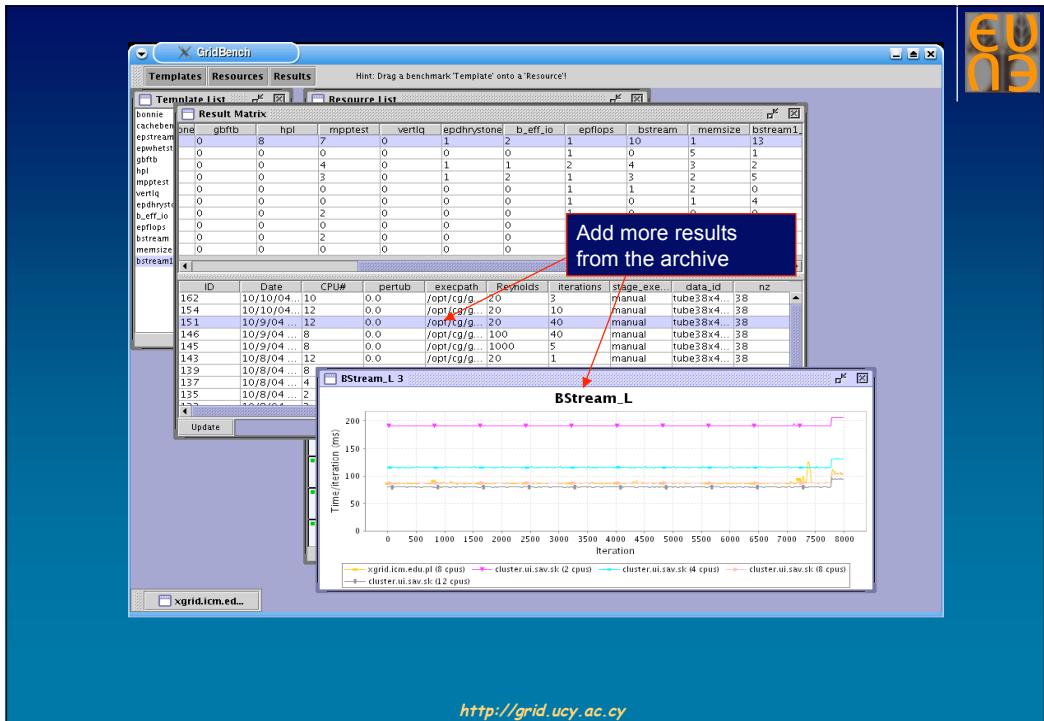
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Select some CPUs,
or leave the default
(default is 'all free CPUS')

The screenshot shows the GridBench application window. On the left is a 'Template List' pane containing various benchmark names like bonnie, cachebench, etc. In the center is a 'Resource List' pane showing several resources with their status (green), number of CPUs (e.g., 19/20), and memory usage (e.g., 0/0 wms). A right-click context menu is open over one of the resources, specifically 'gbpb01'. The menu options include 'Source', 'Update IPBSI', 'Set Selected cpus...', 'Last Output...', 'Tests...', and 'JMS user'. A red box highlights the 'Set Selected cpus...' option. A red arrow points from this highlighted text to the 'Set Selected cpus...' menu item.

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Conclusions

- Virtualization and resource heterogeneity turn Grid Benchmarking into a:
 - Challenging and expensive process.
 - Necessary undertaking for performance-based decisions.
- Isolated metrics are of little use. We need instead, structured sets of metrics:
 - Describing collectively the performance capacity of an abstract representation of a Grid infrastructure.
 - Amenable to statistical distillation, to derive higher-level, qualitative metrics.
 - Whose storage, organization, visualization, and interpretation raises several difficulties.
- Virtualization and the lack of central control, put the accuracy of benchmarking measurements to question. The combination of metrics with monitoring information is required to filter-out invalid measurements.

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Conclusions

- The size, the openness, and the complexity of the Grid, make it susceptible to a variety of frequent, partial failures. Thus:
 - Functionality benchmarking is equally important from an end-user's perspective.
 - Benchmarking a mechanism for driving automatic remote healing.
- The dynamic nature of Grid infrastructures necessitate a periodic "refreshment" of performance metrics. Thus:
 - Grid benchmarking can be established as an automated central Grid service running with special privileges.
 - Benchmarks can be used as a quick, "end-to-end" test of a Grid's "health."
 - Benchmarks can be used for the automatic auditing of resource providers by a VO administration: compliance to policies, reliability of information services, etc.

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Current and Future Work

- Extending GBDL and the GBDL translator to support:
 - The description of configuration-parameter selection constraints and guidelines.
 - The automatic selection of configuration parameters.
 - Interoperability with UNICORE middleware.
- Expanding the GridBench suite.
- Automating the process of metrics filtering and decision support.
- Using GridBench-metrics for resource selection and brokerage.
- Deriving higher-level metrics to express "quality features" of Grid infrastructures: Homogeneity, Trustworthiness of GIS, Health of the infrastructure, Reliability & Robustness.

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ΤΕΛΟΣ

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Questions?

