

# The XtreemOS JScheduler: Using Self-Scheduling

#### **Techniques in Large Computing Architectures**

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- The XtreemOS Project
- The scenario and its challenges
- The ISIS-Dispatcher
- Including the ISIS-Dispatcher in the XOS
- Evaluation
- Conclusions & Future Work





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# The project



- It has been already introduced ...
- It aims at investigating and proposing new services that should be added to current operating systems to build large Grid.
- In this paper we focus on:
  - the Application Execution Management (AEM) component of the XOS responsible of:
    - Job scheduling
    - Resource management.
  - Job Scheduling Strategies for this system
    - How we deal with job submissions in such large systems ?

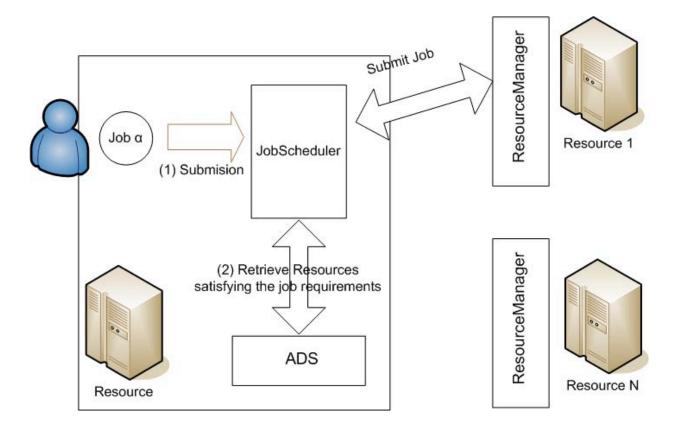




## The AEM Architecture



- ADS → Application Discovering System
- jScheduler → schedules one job, it receives a pre-selection of resources from the ADS
- Resource Manager  $\rightarrow$  manages the computational resource





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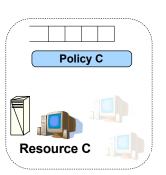
# The Architecture



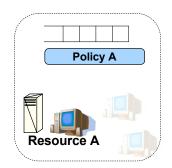
Policy B

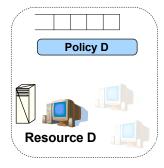
**Resource B** 

- N Independent centers
  - No centralized architectures
  - keep their scheduling policies
  - heterogeneous with different capabilities
  - Submission: Local Centers or Dispatcher
- The scheduling has to deal with
  - Large scale systems
  - Dynamic systems
  - Very Heterogeneous



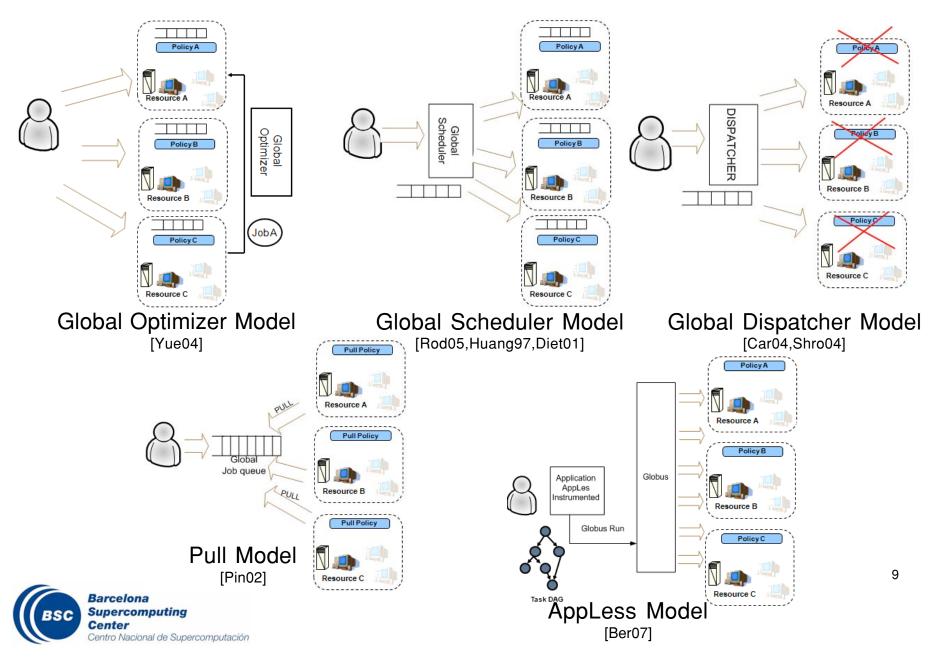














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## Our proposal



- The ISIS-Architecture
  - Optimize user metrics
  - One Dispatcher per job
  - Task Dispatching Policies
  - Local Scheduling information → New API between Dispatcher/HPC Centers
  - Use of Advanced Services (i.e: Runtime predictors)
- User metrics to optimize
  - Wait time
  - Slowdown
  - Etc.



# **Task Dispatching Policies**



#### Francesc Guim Bernat

- Random [mark99, harch00, aguilar97]
- Round-Robin [mark99, harch00, mark98]
- Shorts-Queue [schro00,harch99]
- Less Work Left [schro00,harch99]
- Less Submitted Jobs [schro00,harch99]

All based on the System Status Information

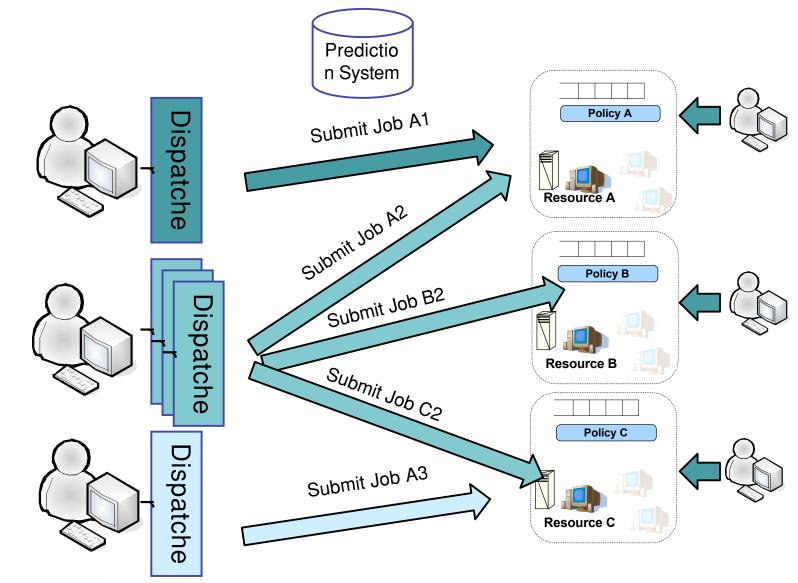


We propose to use Scheduling Information



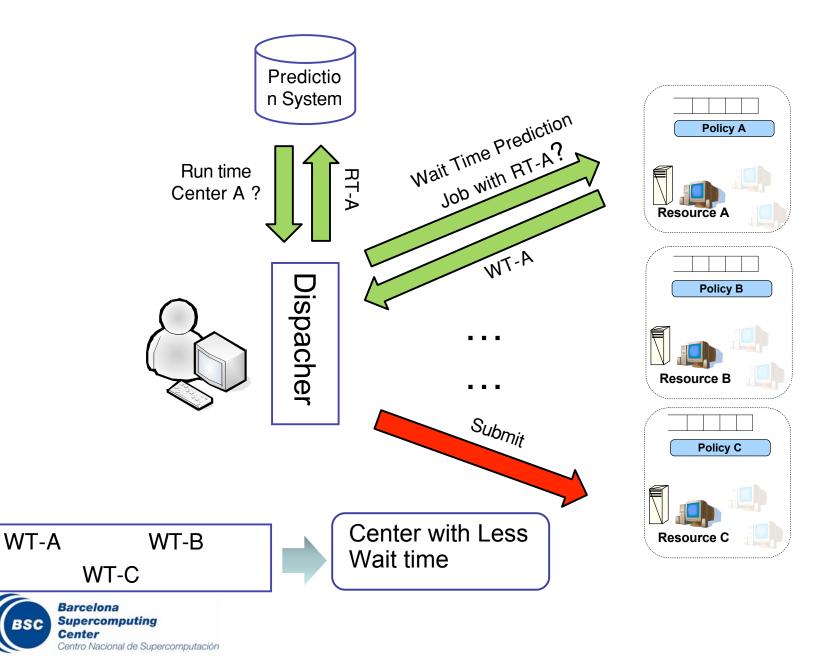
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# The ISIS Dispatcher techniques





### Scheduling Based on the Wait time



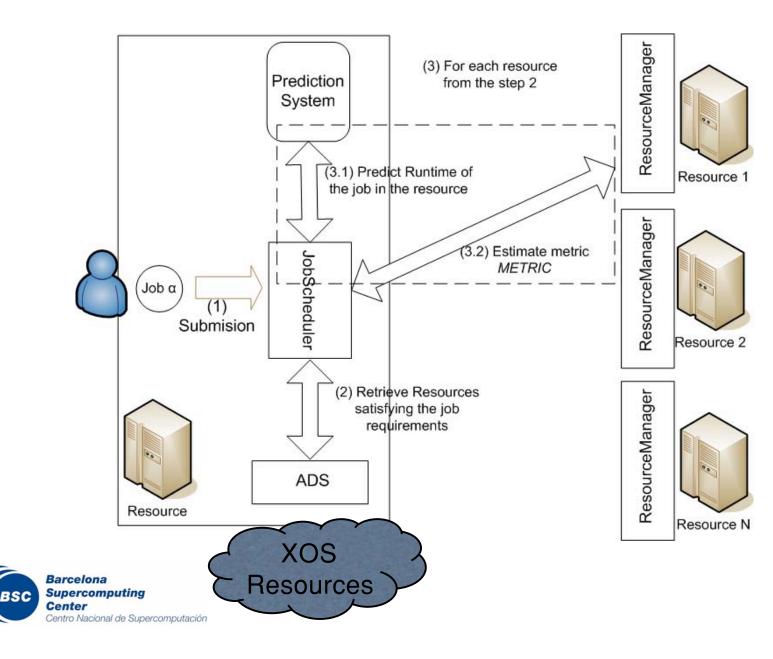


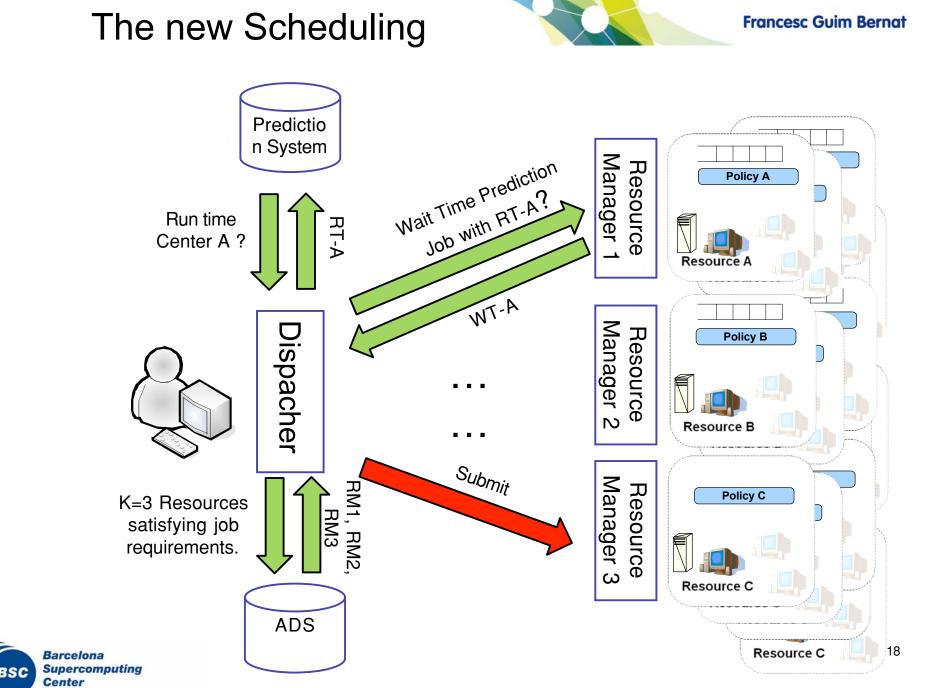
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#### The Xtreem OS Extension







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# The evaluation model



- Alvio Simulator
  - Event Driven Simulator
  - Models all the components of multi-sites systems
    - F. Guim, J. Corbalan JSSPP 07
    - F. Guim, I.Rodero Grid 08
  - Models the local resources (Local Resource Managers + Schedulers)
    - F. Guim, J. Corbalan, J. Labarta, PDCAT 2007
    - F. Guim, J. Corbalan. HPCS 08
- Workloads used
  - Cluster & Grid architectures
  - Standard Workload Format [Steve99]
  - Workload Archive [www.cs.huji.ac.il/~feit/parallel/workload/]



# In the model we have ..



- K independent centers:
  - Number of processors
  - Performance Factor
  - Job Scheduling Policy (FCFS, SBF-Backfilling, EASY-Backfilling, Shortest Job First and LXWF-Backfilling)
  - Resource Selection Policy (First Fit)
- The prediction system
  - Uses classification trees + discretization techniques
- We have modeled the ADS
  - Interface

ListOfRM resourcesMatching(JobRequirements, int k);

– The ADS returns K Resource Managers

SelectedRM~U[1..N]  $\rightarrow$  N number of centers



# The Workloads & Scenarios



- The NASA Ames iPSC/860 log.
- The Los Alamos National Lab (LANL-CM5) log.
- The San-Diego Supercomputer Center Paragon (SDSC-Par).
- The Cornell Theory Center (CTC) SP2 log.
- The Lawrence Livermore National Lab (LLNL).
- The Swedish Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) IBM SP2 log.
- The San Diego Supercomputer Center (SDSC-SP2) SP2 log.
- The LANL Origin 2000 Cluster (Nirvana) log.
- The OSC Linux Cluster log (OSC).
- The San Diego Supercomputer Center Blue Horizon log
- The HPC2N log.
- The DAS2 5-Cluster Grid Logs.
- The San Diego Supercomputer Center DataStar log
- The LPC Log.
- The LCG Grid log.
- The SHARCNET log .
- The LLNL Atlas log.
- The LLNL Thunder log.

Center	CPUs	Fact. Policy
NASA Ames	128	4 SJBF
LANL-CM5	1024	FCFS
SDSC Paragon	416	EASY
CTC IBM SP2	512	2 EASY
KTH	100	4 EASY
SDSC SP2	128	4 LXWF
Nirvana	2048	4 EASY
OSC	178	4 SJBF
SDSC-Blue	1024	2 FCFS
HPC2N	240	4 EASY
DAS-fs0	144	4 EASY
DAS-fs1	64	SJE
DAS-fs2	64	S SIBE
DAS-fs3	64	SIBE
DAS-fs4	64	S FCFS
SDSC-DS	184	\$
LPC	70 x 2	8 FCFS
LGC	100 x 250	S EASY
Sharnet	6 x 128 1 x 1068 1 x 1536 1 x 3072 1 x 384	5 SJF 5 SJF 5 SJF 5 SJF 5 SJF
Atlas	1152	S FCFS
Thunder	1024	8 EASY
CM5	1152	B FCFS

# The Experiments



- Evaluation of the Local Centers (original scenarios)
- Evaluation of the XOS+ISIS Architecture
  - The ADS
    - Returning K Resource Managers Selected Randomly
  - One dispatcher per job
  - One prediction system
- The Task dispatching policies
  - Less-Waittime
    - Based on runtime prediction
  - Less-Slowdown
    - Based on runtime prediction + Waittime prediction



#### The Local Scenarios



Metric:	Wait time		Slowdown	
Center	Avg	95 <sub>th</sub>	Avg	95 <sub>th</sub>
CTC-SP2	5249	29586	7,76	39,01
LCG	434, 12	4320	4,3	23,32
DAS2-fs0	22,68	135		1,69
DAS2-fs1	5576	43414		21,18
DAS2-fs2	29594	99109	6,33	14,44
DAS2-fs3	4.52	100	1,03	3,23
DAS2-fs4	39083	192140	<u></u>	934,33
HPC2N	23980	87607	72.05	299,5
KTH-SP2	8864	54222	74,46	571,5
LANL-CM5	126565	308231	1364	4061
LPC	122	1323	tur Caro	3,42
Atlas	1993	14217	3,18	12,97
Thunder	18891	47758	138	366,8
BLUE	12383	27644	68.80	164,2
Par	12 453	12000	5-1 7-2	18,42
OSC	1233,32	25433	5,443	24,43
SDSC-SP2	116.12	1233	1,45	4,22
NASA	232,45	2133	110 110 110	10,43
Sharnet	649	4432	43.6	749
All	18198	29345	135.5	653

- Wait time
  - Minimum Avg. : 5 secs (DAS2-fs3)
  - Avg. Avg.: 18198 secs
  - Maximum Avg. : 126565 secs (LANL-CM5)
- Slowdown
  - Minimum Avg. : 1,03 (DAS2-fs3)
  - Avg. Avg.: 135
  - Maximum Avg.: 1364 (LANL-CM5)



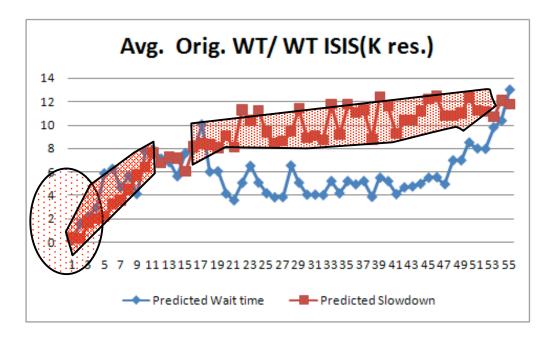
Avg. Orig. BSLD/ BSLD ISIS(K res.)

- Improvements from
  - Less-Waittime  $\rightarrow$  k=3
  - Less-Slowdown  $\rightarrow$  k=2
- Qualitative improvements
  - Less-Waittime  $\rightarrow$  k>13
  - Less-Slowdown → k>4
- The Less-Slowdown shows better results.
- A good trade-off between k and slowdown
  - k=5

## Wait time



- Improvements from •
  - Less-Waittime  $\rightarrow$  k=2
  - Less-Slowdown  $\rightarrow$  k=3
- Qualitative improvements
  - Less-Waittime  $\rightarrow$  k>5
  - Less-Slowdown  $\rightarrow$  k>9
- The Less-Slowdown shows better results from k>10
- The Less-Waittime shows better results from k<10</li>
- A good trade-off between k and slowdown
  - k=6





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**Conclusions and Future Work** 

- We have presented how the ISIS-Dispatcher can be used in XOS
  - Using prediction system
  - Using the ADS system
  - Providing good Slowdown and Wait time performance
- We have shown the impact of the ADS
  - In general, from K=3 we have good metrics values
  - In general, from k>10 we have a qualitative improvement
- Future work must include
  - Consideration of *on-fly* submissions
  - Consideration of reservations
  - Consideration of non centralized prediction techniques

