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Bright Cluster Manager Using Slurm for Data Aware Scheduling in the Cloud

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Bright Computing

- Develops and supports Bright Cluster Manager for HPC systems, server farms, grids and clouds
- 2. Incorporated in USA and The Netherlands (Offices in San Jose and Amsterdam)

Architecture







Graphical User Interface (GUI)

- Offers administrator full cluster control
- Standalone desktop application
- Manages multiple clusters simultaneously
- Runs on Linux & Windows
- Built on top of Mozilla XUL engine

Cluster Management Shell (CMSH)

- All GUI functionality also available through Cluster Management Shell
- Interactive and scriptable in batch mode





Bright Cluster Manager – Elements







Check 'DeviceIsUp' is in state PASS on cnode004

Ready

09/Oct/2012 13:58:00

Bright 6.0 Demo Cluster

cnode004



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-	Time	~	Cluster	~	Source	~	Message	<u>~</u> E	ļ
0	09/Oct/2012 1	4:01:08	Bright 6.0 Demo Cluster		cnode001		Check 'DeviceIsUp' is in state PASS on cnode001	1	
0	09/Oct/2012 1	4:01:08	Bright 6.0 Demo Cluster		cnode003		Check 'DeviceIsUp' is in state PASS on cnode003		
0	09/Oct/2012 1	3:58:14	Bright 6.0 Demo Cluster		eu-west-1-director		Service named was restarted on eu-west-1-director		1
0	09/Oct/2012 1	3:58:13	Bright 6.0 Demo Cluster		demo		Service named was restarted on demo		1
0	09/Oct/2012 1	3:58:06	Bright 6.0 Demo Cluster		cnode002		Check 'DeviceIsUp' is in state PASS on cnode002		1
0	09/Oct/2012 1	3:58:00	Bright 6.0 Demo Cluster		cnode004		Check 'DeviceIsUp' is in state PASS on cnode004		1
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Head Nodes		769		slurm		martijn		cloudtransfers		PENDING		(Dependency)			
📾 demo		770		slurm		martijn		cloudtransfers		RUNNING		demo			
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Chassis		775		slurm		martijn		cloudtransfers		PENDING		(Dependency)			
Virtual SMP Nodes		776		slurm		martijn		cloudtransfers		PENDING		(Priority)			
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i cnode002		783		slurm		martijn		defq		PENDING		(Dependency)			
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eu-west-1-director		790		slurm		martijn		cloudtransfers		PENDING		(Dependency)			
GPU Units		791		slurm		martijn		cloudtransfers		PENDING		(Priority)			
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Node Groups		793		slurm		martijn		cloudtransfers		PENDING		(Dependency)			
eu-west-1-director-dependents		794		slurm		martijn		cloudtransfers		PENDING		(Priority)			
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Ready



- Slurm default choice for workload management system
- Slurm up and running at first boot
- Node & partition configuration
- Topology configuration
- HA configuration
- Workload management metrics
- Health checking
- Job monitoring and control
- Integrated in Cluster Management API

Workload Management



- O License
- ♥ Kernel Modules
- Hardware Info
- O Nodes
- Network Topology
- Additional Networks
- Networks
- Nameservers
- Network Interlaces
- Subnet Managers
- O Installation Source
- 🥥 Workload Management
- O Disk Layout
- O Time Configuration
- O Cluster Access
- Authentication
- O Console
- ⊖ Summary

A workload management system is highly recommended to run compute jobs. Please choose the workload management system that should be configured. To prevent a workload management system from being set up, select 'None'. The number of slots per node should ideally be equal to the number of CPU cores available on each node. On small clusters, the head node may also be used for compute jobs.

Workload management system	Slurm(v2.2,4)					
Number of slots/node	8					
Jse head node for compute jobs	🔘 Yes 💿 No					



The Simple Linux Utility for Resource Management (SLURM) is an open source, fault-tolerant, and highly scalable cluster management and job scheduling system for large and small Linux clusters. The slurm controller daemon will be configured to run on the head node and the slurm daemons will be configured to run on all the nodes. If the master node is required to run jobs, then the slurmd will also run on the head node. MySQL will be used to store job accounting information.

Cloud Bursting







Cloud does not work well for all HPC workloads

- Sensitive data/computations
- Problems getting huge amounts of data in/out
- Workload may depend on low latency / high bandwidth
- Workload may depend on non-standard compute resources
- Workload may depend on advanced shared storage (e.g. Lustre)

Not everyone will replace HPC cluster with EC2 account

- Allow local cluster to be extended with cloud resources to give best of both worlds
- Allow workload suitable for cloud to be off-loaded
- Allow traditional HPC users to try out and migrate to cloud

Cloud Bursting





🔅 Bright Cluster Manager

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RESOURCES	Cloud Nodes		Bright 6.0 Demo Cluster
 My Clusters Bright 6.0 Demo Cluster Switches Switch01 Networks amazon eu-west-1 externalnet globalnet internalnet netmap Power Distribution Units software Images default-image Node Categories cloud-director default Head Nodes default Areacks 1 switch01 Chassis Virtual SMP Nodes node002 Cloud Nodes cnode001 cnode003 cnode004 cnode005 cnode005 	Overview Tasks Cloud Accounts Amazon EC2 Provider: Amazon EC2 Username: matin.devries@brightcomputing.com Image: Comparison of the system of the	Defined instances: 9 Active instances: 0	
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Cloud Network Map





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Cloud Director



Cloud Director acts as a head node in the cloud

- Provides gateway between local and cloud nodes
- Provisions software image to cloud nodes
- Serves shared storage for cloud nodes
- Mirrors network services for the cloud nodes (e.g. LDAP, DNS)

Cloud node booting process

- Instances are created with 1GB EBS and nGB ephemeral/EBS disk
- Bright Node Installer AMI goes on EBS disk
- Node Installer continues with normal procedure to bring up node
- Software image gets provisioned onto second disk



Cloud nodes behave the same way as local nodes

- Same method of provisioning
- Same software image and user environment
- Same workload management set-up
- Same management interface that allows to control cluster
- Same monitoring & health checking

Everything can talk to everything

- Accomplished using VPN, routing, network mapping
- VPN set-up automated and does not require firewall set-up (requires just **outgoing** access on 1194/udp)
- Single global DNS namespace



- Nodes are created in the cloud:
 - Manually by administrator using CMGUI/CMSH
 - Automatically based on workload by cloud-resize utility
- Cloud-resize called periodically from crond
- Three inputs to cloud-resize:
 - Current workload
 - Current number of cloud nodes
 - Policy (Python module)
- When more cloud nodes are needed (as determined by policy), more nodes are created in the cloud based on configured node properties
- When more nodes come online (~2-5m), Slurm will schedule jobs onto nodes



- Typical setup: one workload management queue per region
- Jobs that may run in the cloud should be submitted to one of the cloud queues
- Alternatively, cloud nodes and regular nodes can be combined in same queue.
- Cloud nodes also have workload management *features* which can be used as job-constraints

• Example:

```
#!/bin/sh
#SBATCH -J TestJob
#SBATCH --ntasks=16
#SBATCH --constraint=us-east-1
```

- Workload management system will schedule jobs onto cloud nodes the same way as on local nodes
- Nodes NFS mount /home and /cm/shared:
 - Local nodes mount from head node
 - Cloud nodes mount from a cloud director



Problem:

- Jobs usually require input data and produce output data
- Input and/or output data may require significant transfer time
- Resources charged by the hour, so input/output data should be transferred while resources are not yet allocated
- Data moving mechanics should be hidden from users as much as possible

Solution:

- Bright introduces job submission utility *cmsub* which allows data dependencies of jobs to be made explicit in Slurm
- Useful for cloud, but can also be useful for e.g.
 - Fetching data from tape archive
 - Staging data to local compute nodes to overcome throughput limitations of parallel filesystem (needed for exascale)

Cloud Bursting



Data-Aware Scheduling to the Cloud





Example

#!/bin/sh

#SBATCH -J Data-Transfer-Test #SBATCH --ntasks=1

#CMSUB --input=/home/martijn/data-transfer-test/inputfile.txt
#CMSUB --regions=eu-west-1

Do the heavy work of reversing the lines
tac inputfile.txt >outputfile-\$SLURM_JOB_ID.txt

Schedule output file to be transferred back CM_SCHEDULE_TRANSFER(/home/martijn/data-transfertest/outputfile-\$SLURM_JOB_ID.txt)

echo Processed data on `hostname`



- User submits job to workload management system using cmsub
- The cmsub utility will:
 - Submit input data transfer job to Slurm
 - Submit compute job with dependency on input transfer job
 - Submit output data transfer job with dependency user job



- Data transfer jobs run on head node, so compute nodes need not be allocated while data is being transferred in/out of cloud
- Option to remove or keep data in the cloud after job completed
- Cmsub prevents multiple transfers of same data
- Partial data transfers are handled elegantly
- Users may also take responsibility for transferring data outside of cmsub





- Scheduling priorities of data transfers and compute jobs should be interdependent
- Order in which data should be transferred depends on:
 - Estimated transfer time (data size, target location)
 - Estimated job run time
 - Job priority
 - Resources requested by job
- Simple example:
 - Job 1: run time: 1h input data: 10GB (10h)
 - Job 2: run time: 10h input data: 1GB (1h)
 - Naïve scheduling: 10h + 1h + 10h = 21h
 - Optimal scheduling: 1h + 10h + 1h = 12h
- Making things worse: what about priority for output data?



Questions?

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