

**DUBNA**

# Simulation of job execution in distributed heterogeneous computing infrastructures

Igor Pelevanyuk, Daniel Campis

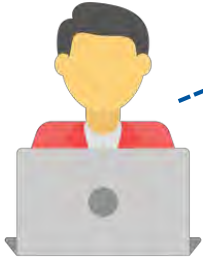
# What was done in JINR



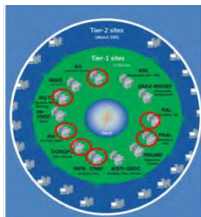
Tier-1    CICC/Tier-2    Clouds    Govorun    NICA Cluster    UNAM  
**Running    Running    Running    Running    Running    Running**

The computing resources of the JINR Multifunctional Information and Computing Complex, clouds in JINR Member-States, cluster from Mexico University were combined using the DIRAC Interware.

# Workload management



Submit thousand of jobs to DIRAC Job Queue



Tier-1



CICC/Tier-2



Clouds



Govorun

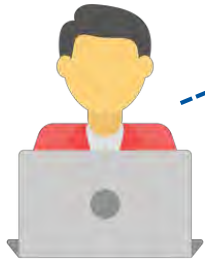


NICA Cluster

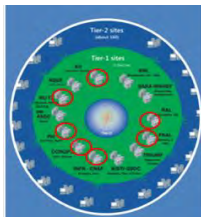
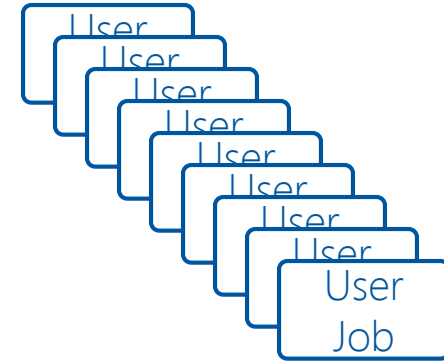


UNAM

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Tier-1



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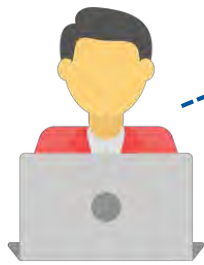


NICA Cluster

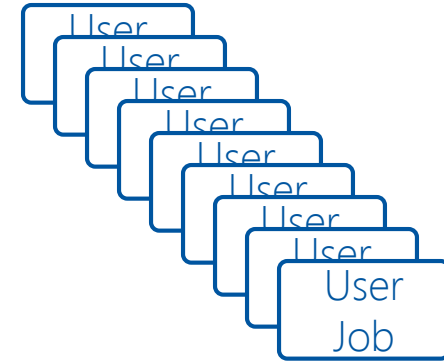


UNAM

# Workload management



Submit thousand of jobs to DIRAC Job Queue



Tier-1

CICC/Tier-2

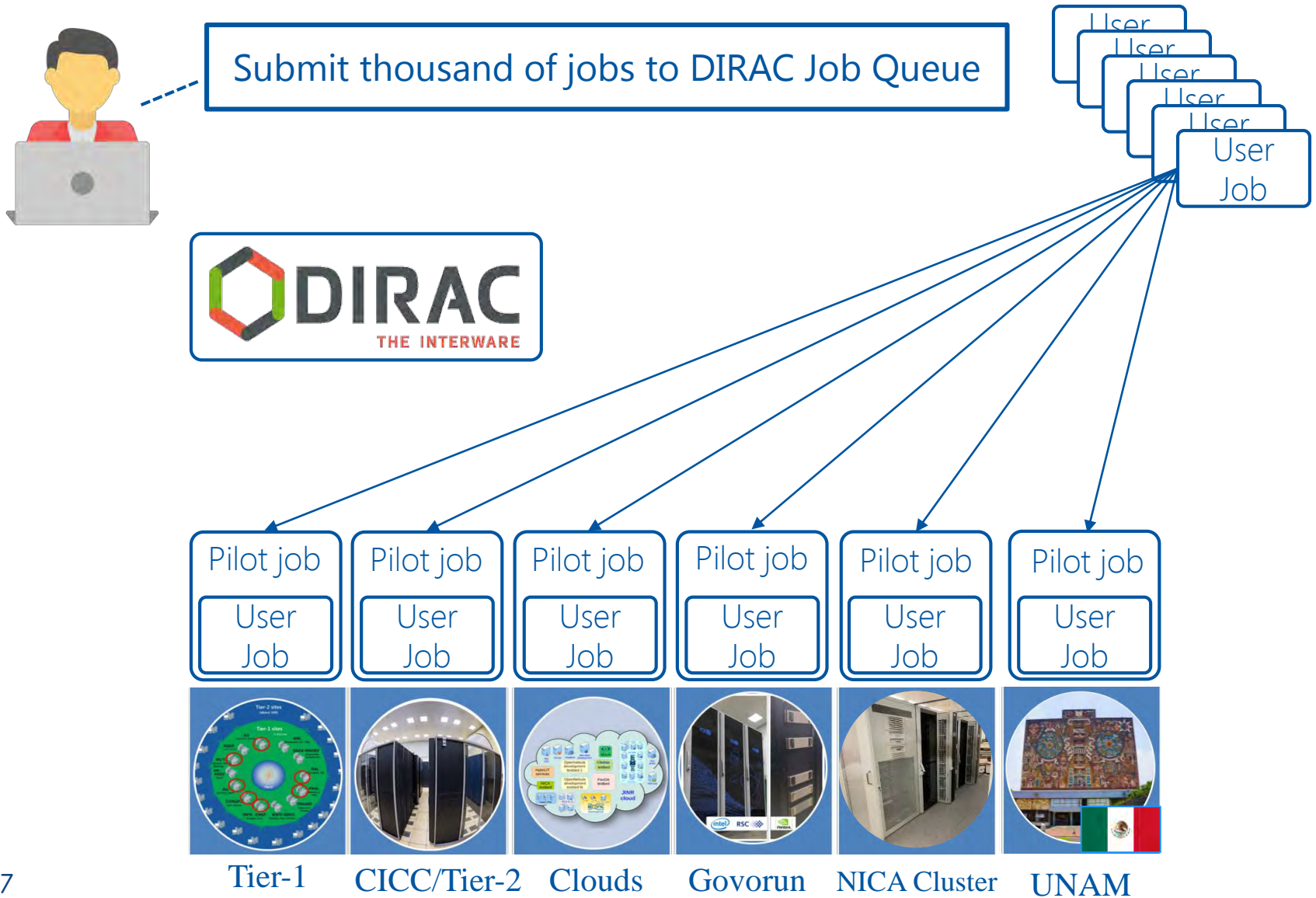
Clouds

Govorun

NICA Cluster

UNAM

# Workload management

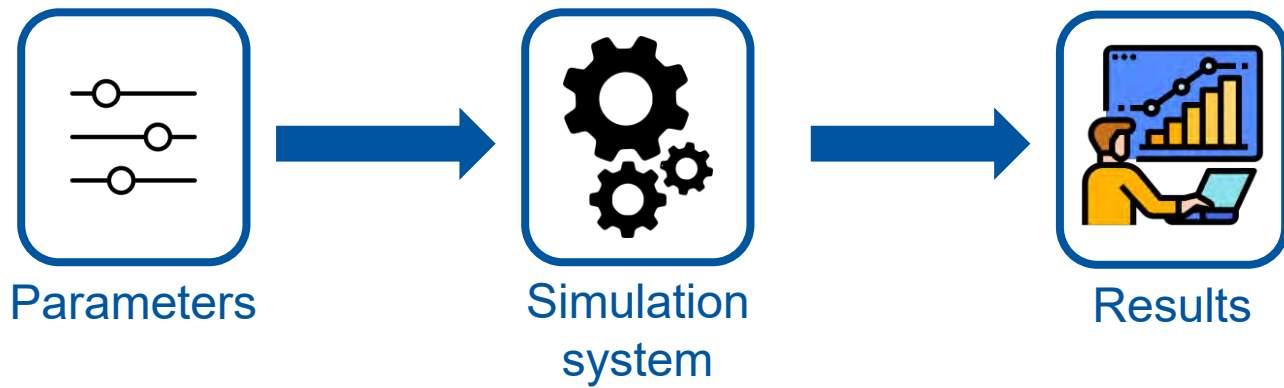


# Questions that we ask

- Are we efficient in our job execution?
  - We have no access to monitoring information on a remote computing resources
  - Even if we have monitoring, it may be spoiled by other jobs
- Can we utilize more computing resources if we would have them in our disposal?
  - It is not so difficult to submit jobs on another thousand of cores, but will network handle them efficiently?



# Simulation is a solution



# Parameters

## Infrastructure description

- Storage elements: network speed
- Computing elements: network speed, list of servers
- Servers: cpu cores amount, cpu core performance, RAM, network

## Workload description

- Jobs: amount, rate of incoming, list of tasks
- Tasks: computing or transfer tasks with cpu work or transfer amount correspondingly

# Where do we get them

## Infrastructure description

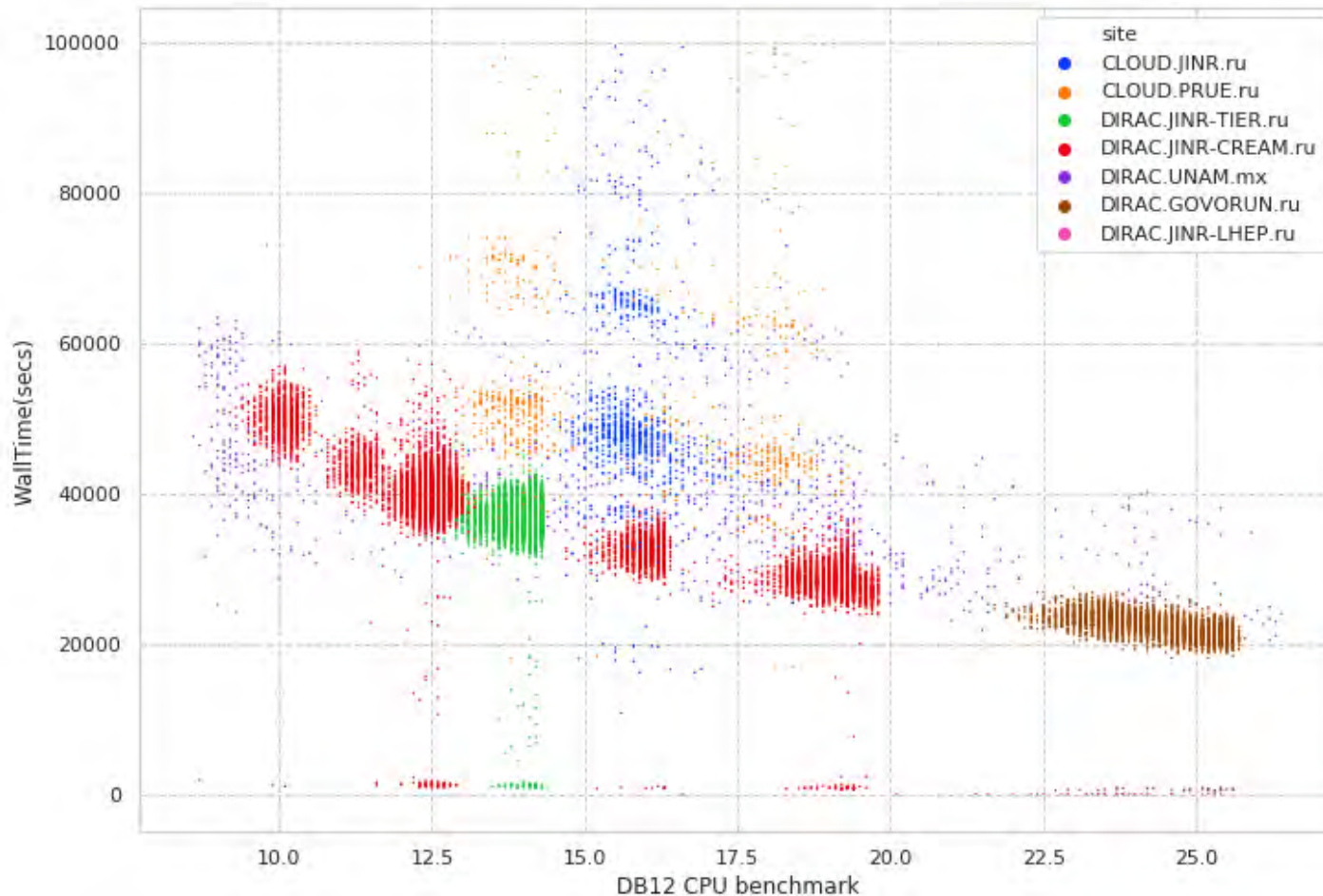
- Storage elements: network speed – **transfer experiments**
- Computing elements: network speed, list of servers - **transfer experiments + accounting**
- Servers: cpu cores amount, cpu core performance, RAM, network – **network configuration + accounting**

## Workload description

- Jobs: amount, rate of incoming, list of tasks
- Tasks: computing or transfer tasks with cpu work(in DB12 second) or transfer amount(in bytes) correspondingly

**These values may be received either from specialist or from user job monitoring.**

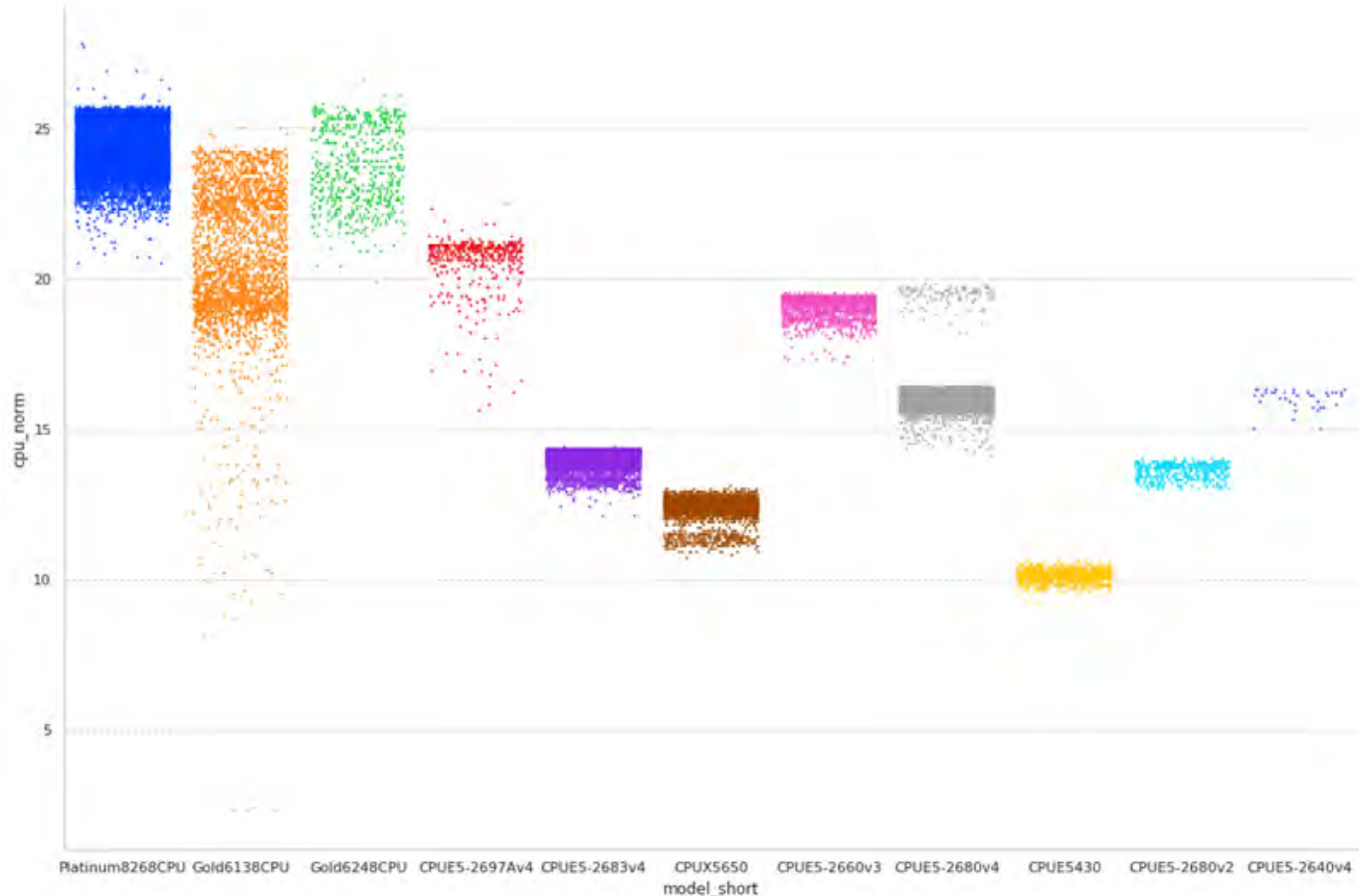
# Cluster configuration



Igor Pelevanyuk, "**Performance evaluation of computing resources with DIRAC interware**", AIP Conference Proceedings 2377, 040006 (2021)

<https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0064778>

# CPU performance



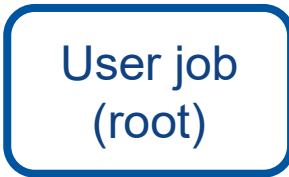
Igor Pelevanyuk, "**Performance evaluation of computing resources with DIRAC interware**", AIP Conference Proceedings 2377, 040006 (2021)  
<https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0064778>

# Parameters example

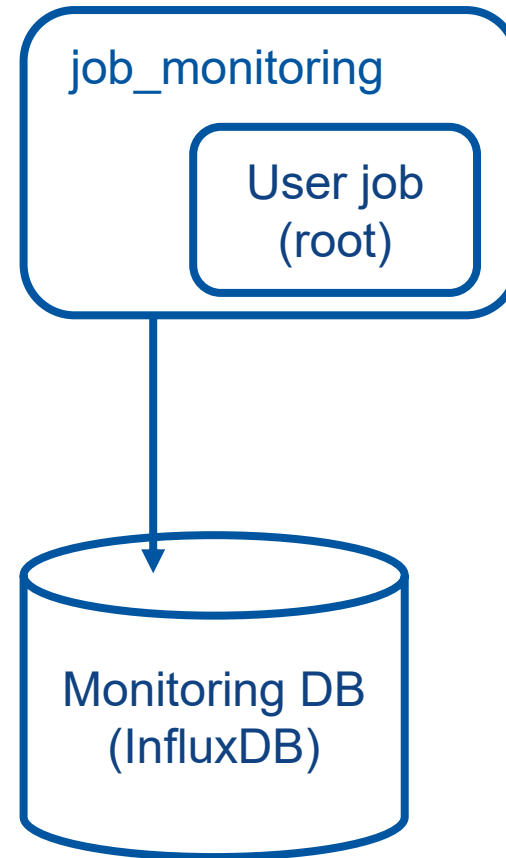
- If we have **20** computing worknodes, **40** cores available on each worknode.
- If **100 MB/s** maximum disk writing speed on each worknode.
- If new **40 GB** RAW file appears every **90** seconds. 105000 events in each RAW file.
- If each event processing time is 0.5 sec – one file processing will last for **14.5** hours.

# User job monitoring

```
$ root macro.c(input)
```

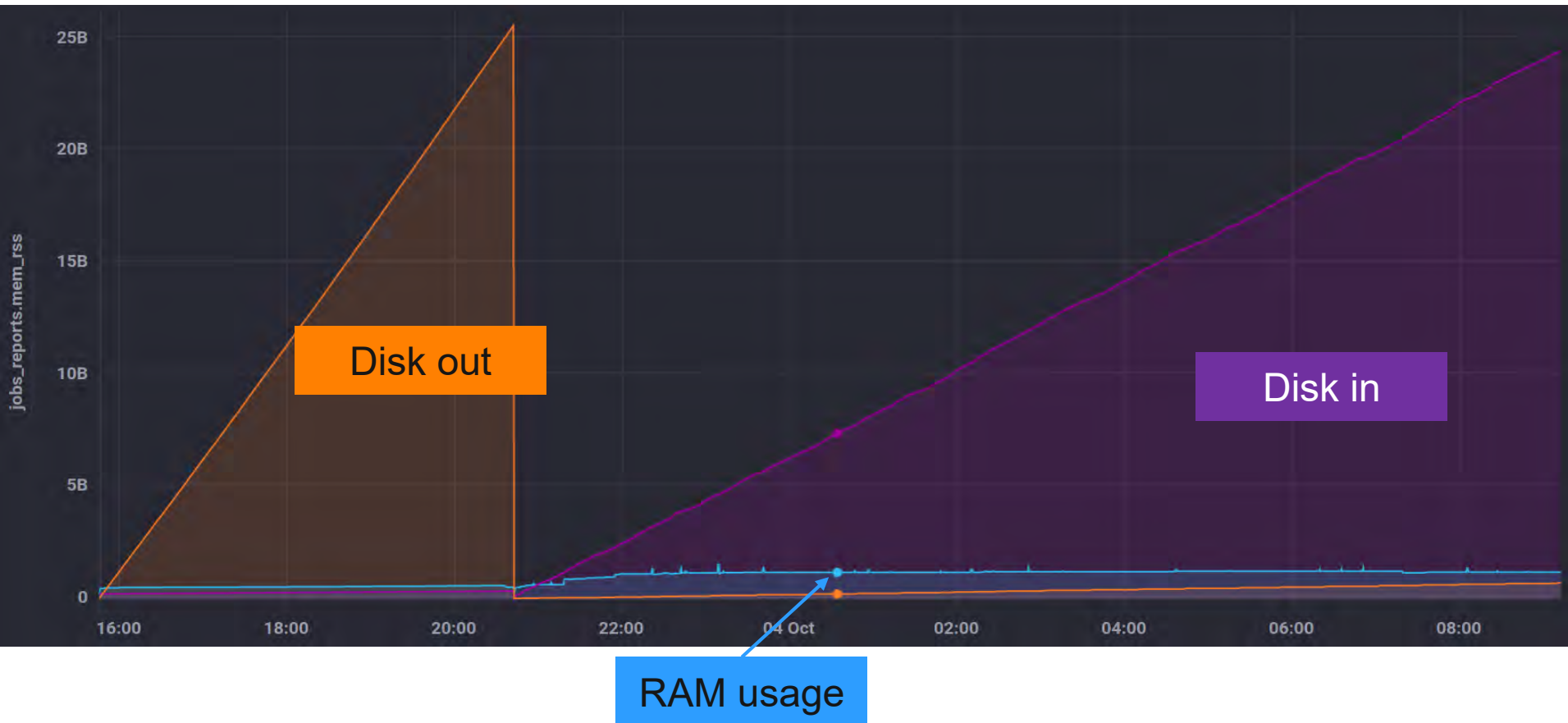


```
$ job_monitoring root macro.c(input)
```



# User job monitoring

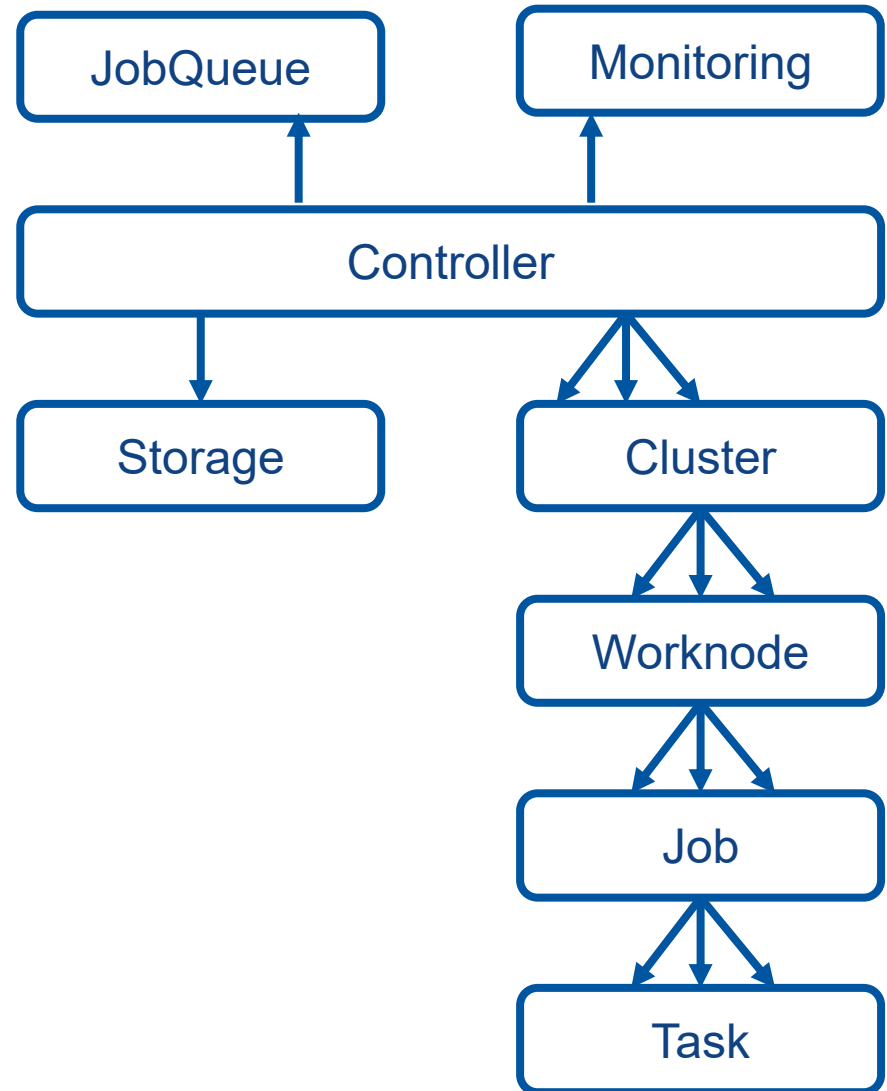
GenToDst job on Govorun



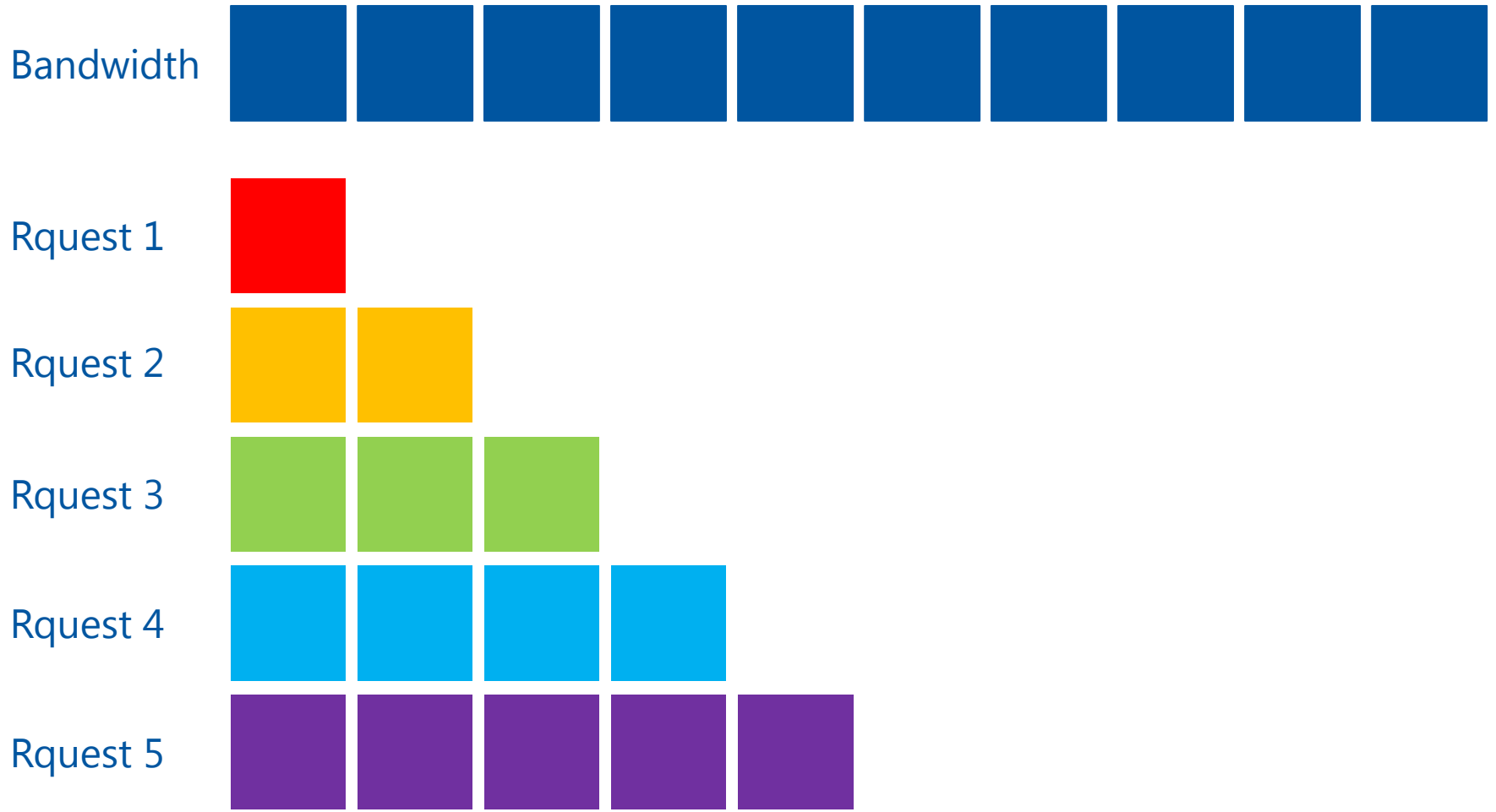


# Simulation system

- Written in python to predict CPU, RAM, network and disk load
- Uses data about performance of resources integrated in DIRAC
- It is used to check the behavior of DIRAC jobs in real infrastructure.
- Simulation is done every second, but period may be increased for speeding up simulation.
- InfluxDB is used for results storage and visualization



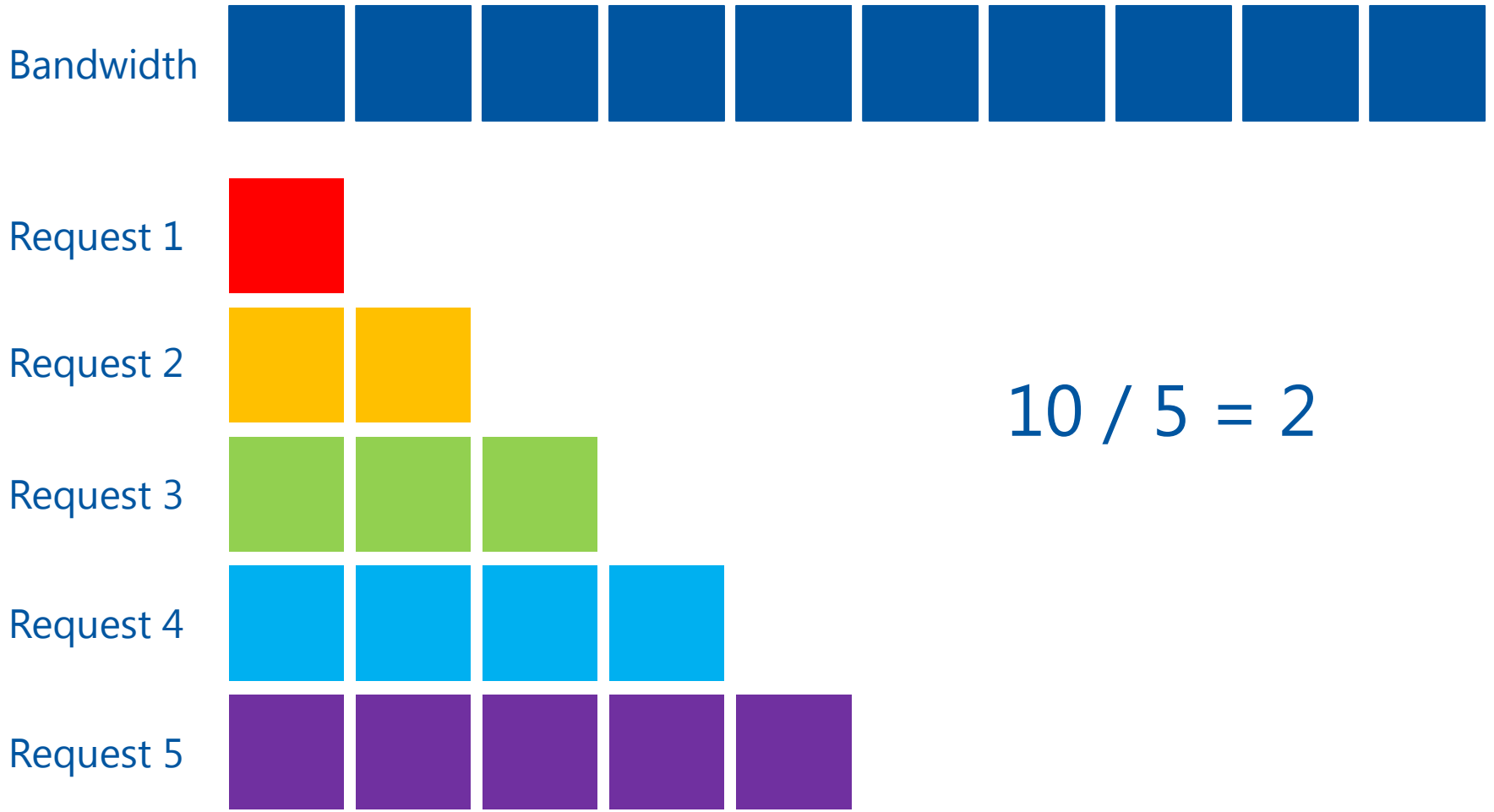
# Most important part transfer simulation



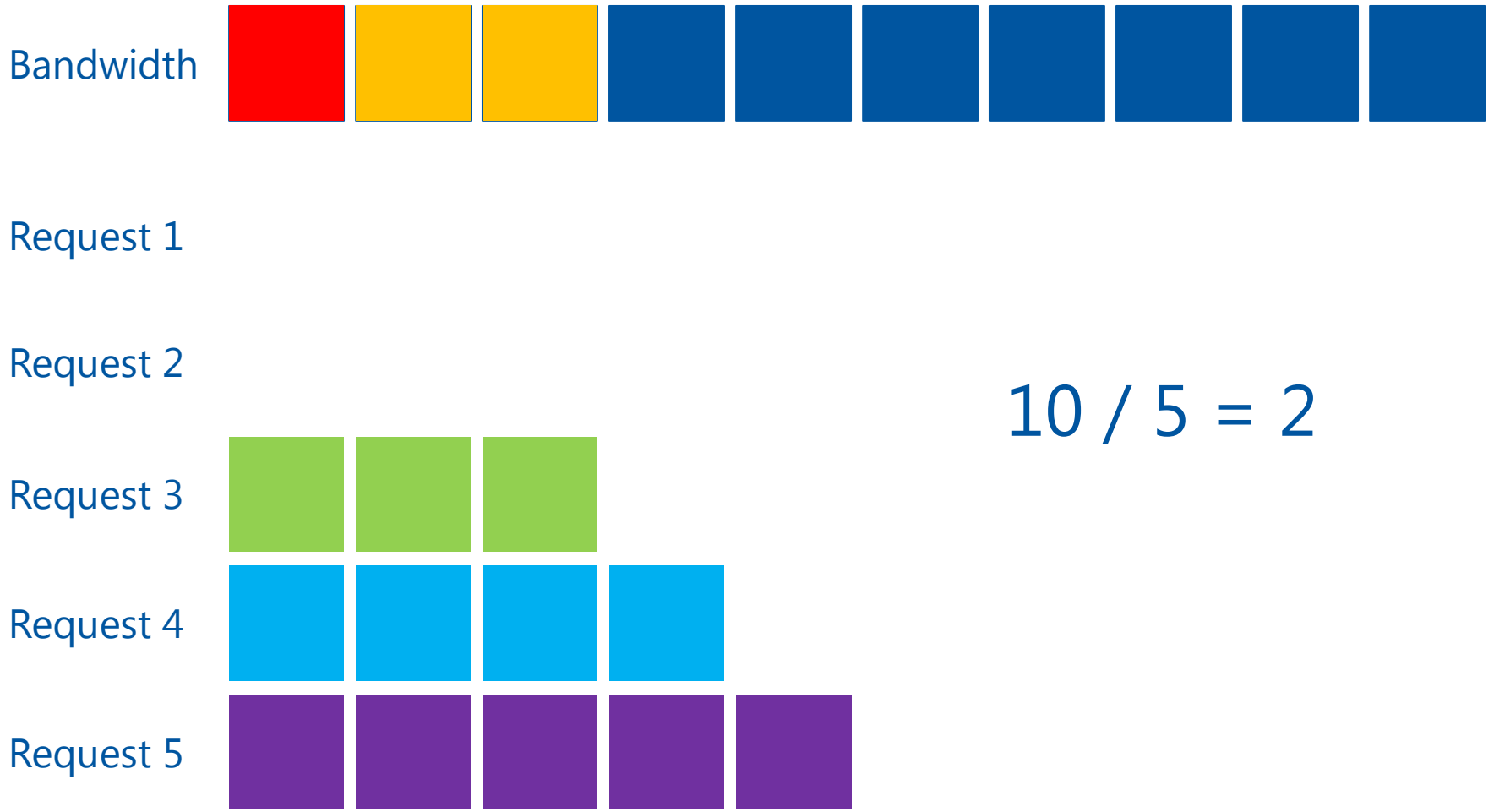
# Simple approach



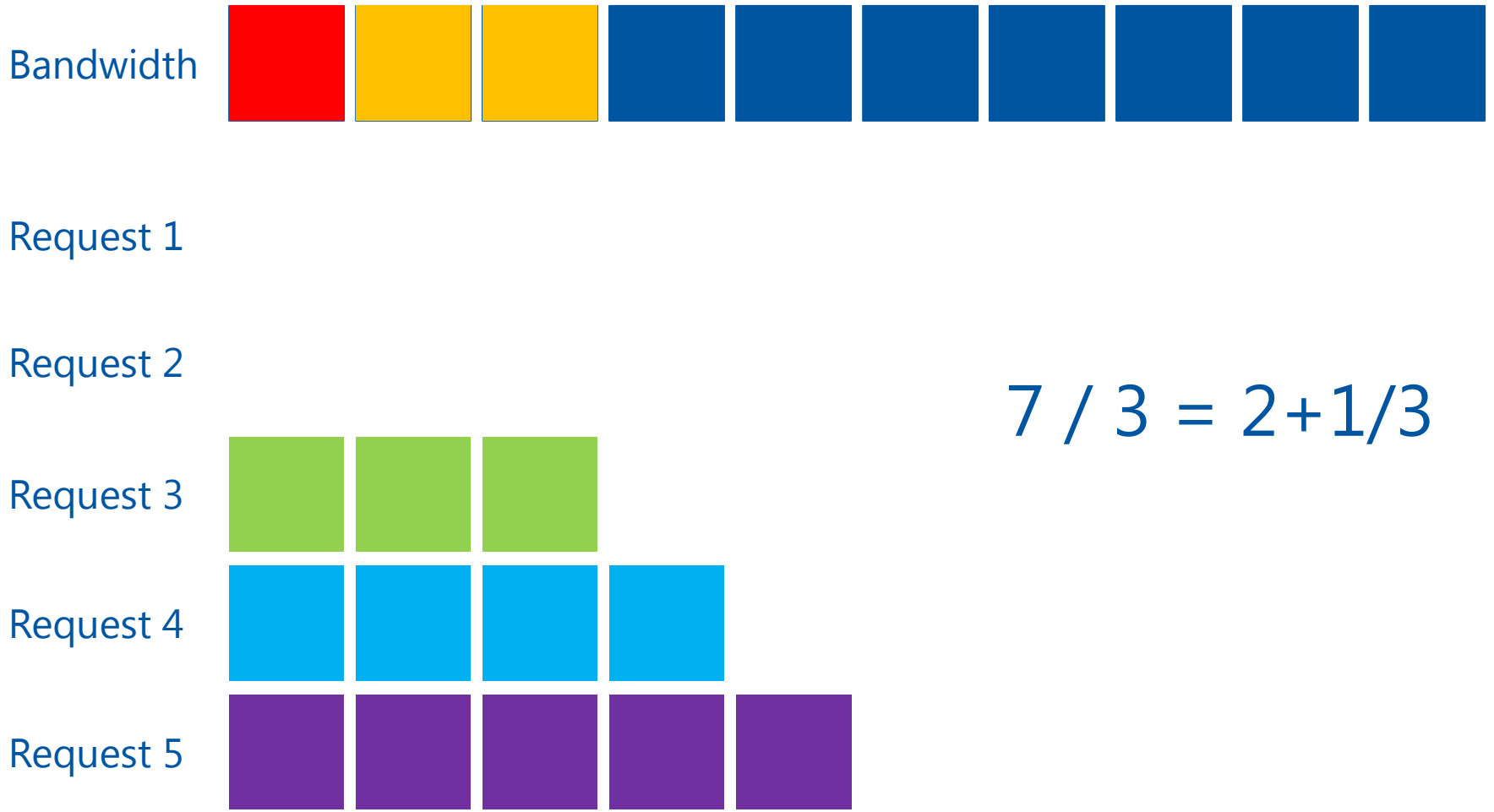
# Used approach



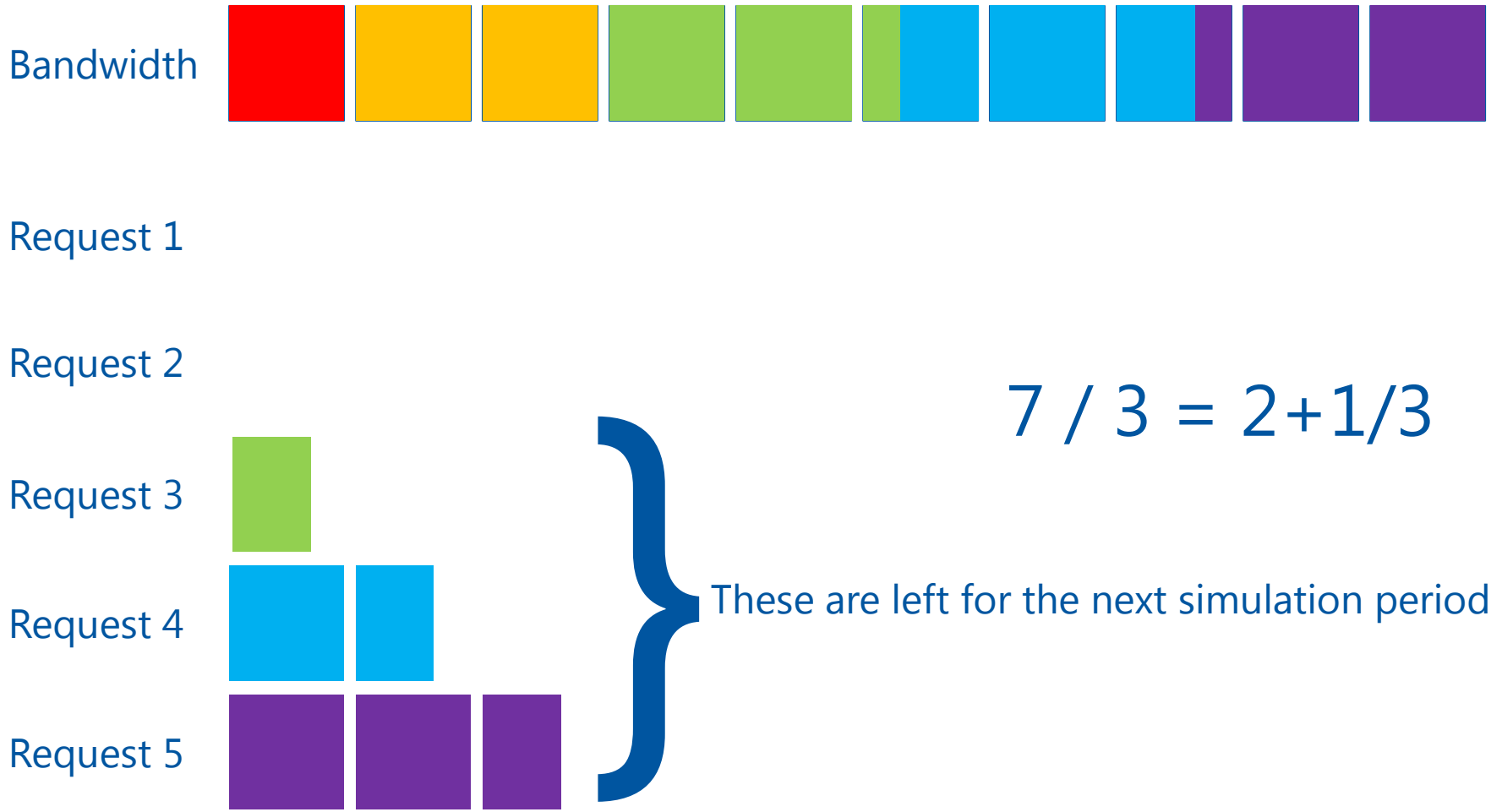
# Try to apply share



# Recalculate share



# Apply share



# Results -1

Jobs are submitted sequentially on each worknode until it is full



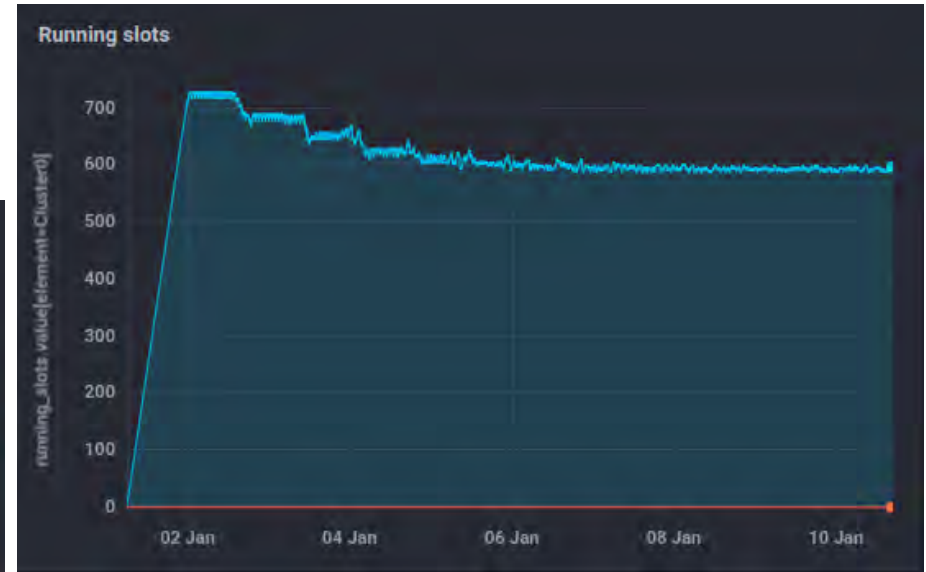
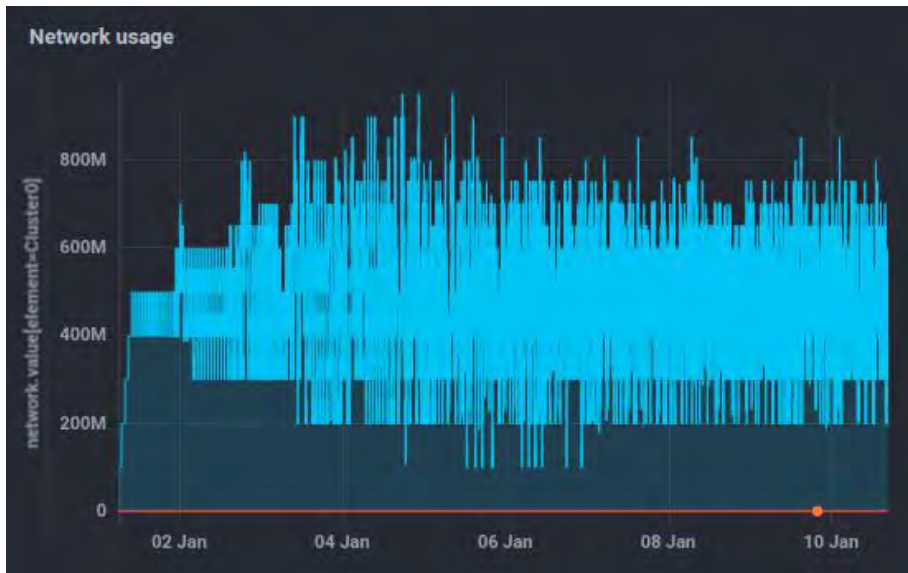
- Stable state of the system after ~19 hours
- Maximim amount of running jobs ~730 (91% of slots)
- Eventually ~592 slots required
- Initial CPU load of available resources ~ 80%.



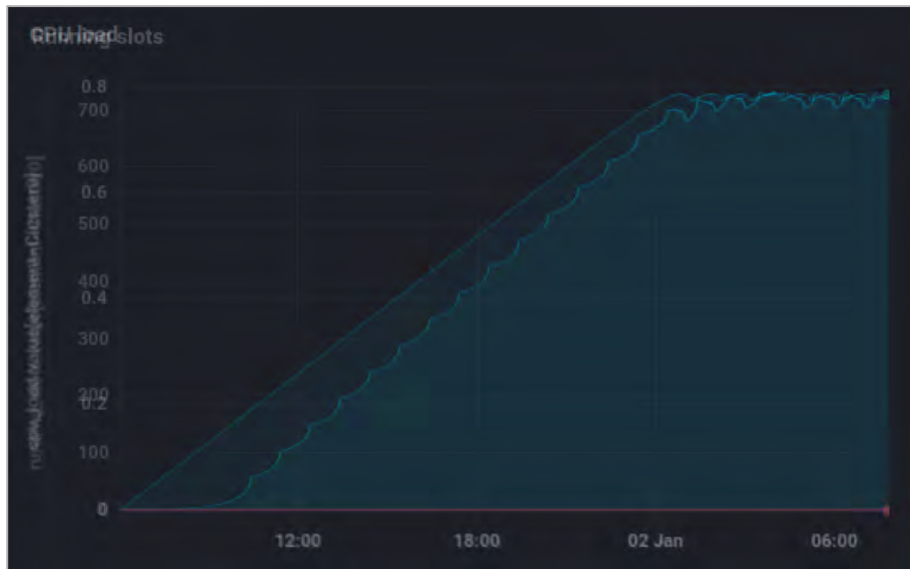
- Network usage not more than 700 MB/s
- Average usage between 400 and 500 MB/s



# Results - 1



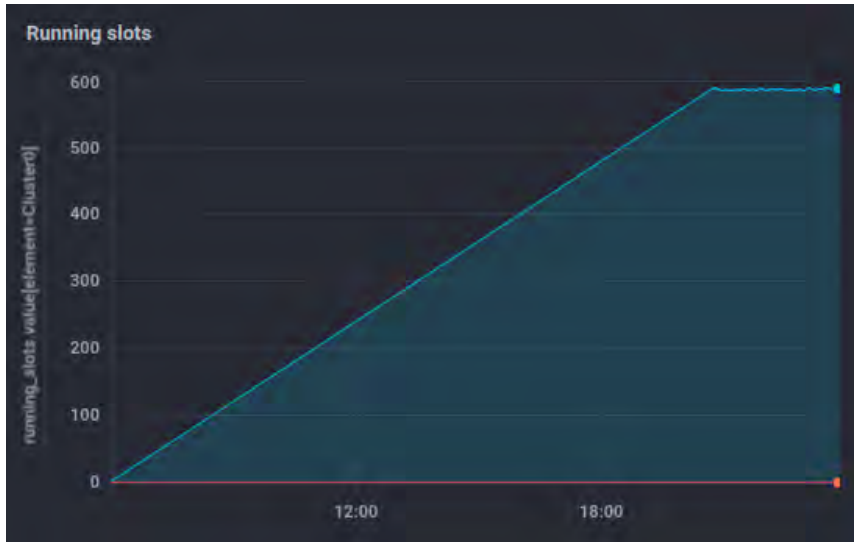
# Strange results



- These “waves” are on CPU load graph is definitely an issue.
- If we place Running slots graph on top of CPU load graph we see that in the beginning many slots occupied by jobs which struggle to download data.
- What if we will distribute jobs among worknodes randomly?

# Results -2

Jobs are submitted on a random worknode



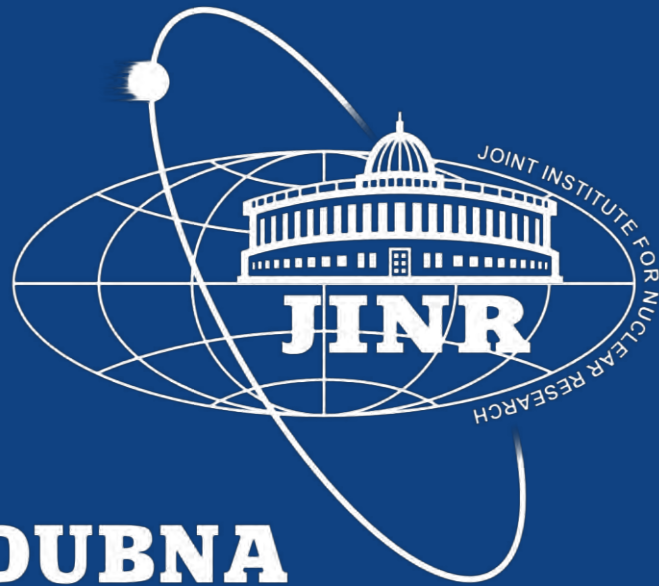
- No disaster happening
- Stable state of the system after ~15 hours
- Maximim amount of running jobs ~591 (74% of slots)
- Average CPU load of available Govorun resources ~ 73%.



- Network usage not more than 700 MB/s
- Average usage ~450MB/s

# Conclusion

- Simulation of job execution can give accurate predictions of a load
- Accuratenes of prediction highly depends on initial parameters
- With simulation it is possible to estimate network load which is the biggest limiting factor in real job execution
- Special use-case simulation was performed in order to validate simulation results. **Thank to Daria Pryakhina and the team from *Simulation results of BM@N computing infrastructure* talk**



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