Advancing Reliability, Availability and Serviceability for High-Performance Computing

Stephen L. Scott and Christian Engelmann

Computer Science and Mathematics Division

Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, USA

Talk Outline

- Computer science research at Oak Ridge National Laboratory: Who we are and what we do…
- Reliability, availability and serviceability deficiencies of today's scientific high-end computing systems.
- High availability solutions for scientific high-end computing systems.

Computer Science Research at Oak Ridge National Laboratory: Who we are and what we do…

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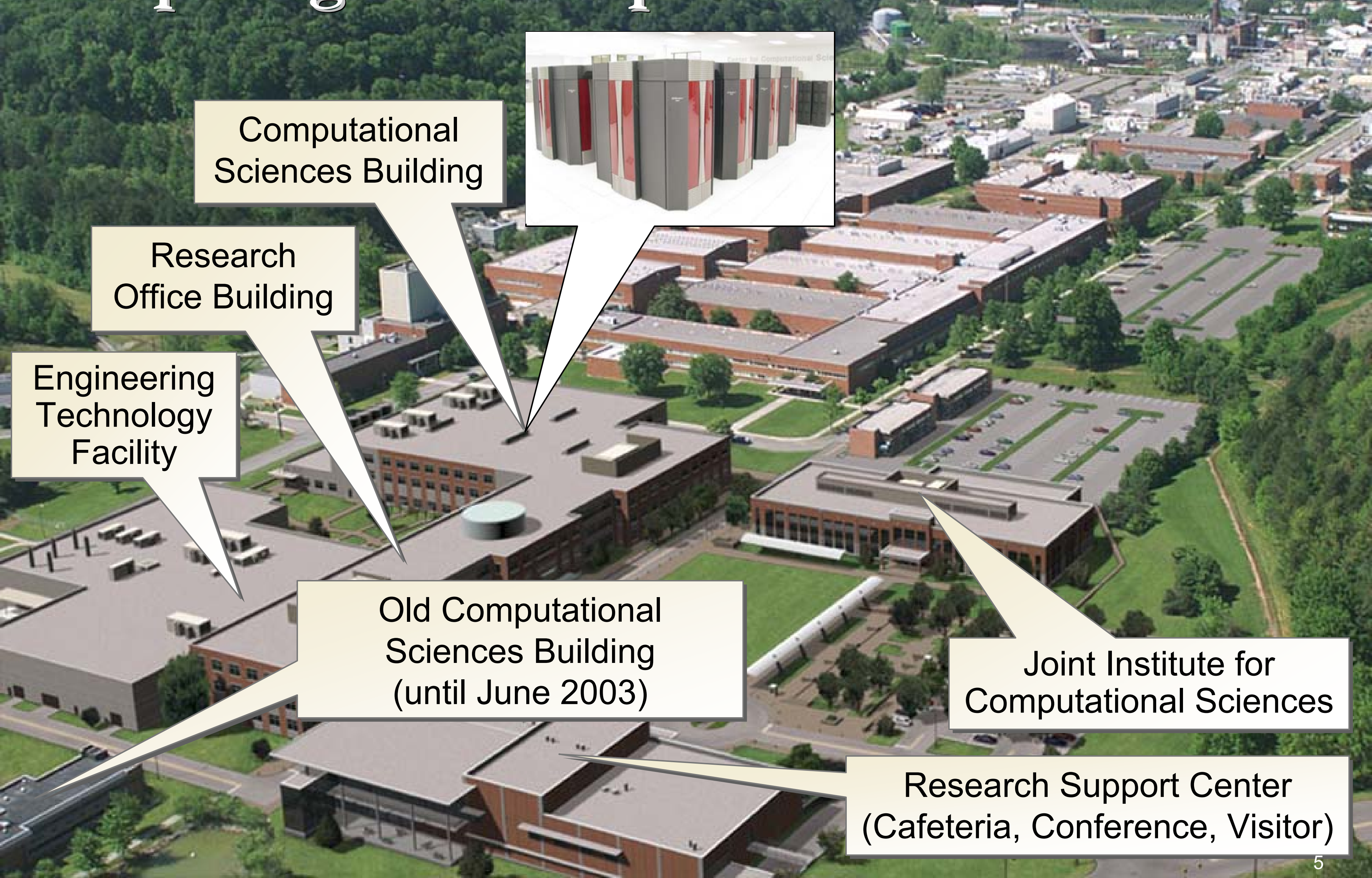
Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, USA

Largest Multipurpose Science Laboratory within the U.S. Department of Energy

- Privately managed for US DOE
- $1.06 billion budget
- 3,900 employees total
  - 1500 scientists and engineers
- 3,000 research guests annually
- 30,000 visitors each year
- Total land area 58mi^2 (150km^2)
- Nation's largest energy laboratory
- Nation's largest science facility:
  - The $1.4 billion Spallation Neutron Source
- Nation's largest concentration of open source materials research
- Nation's largest open scientific computing facility
- $300 million modernization in progress

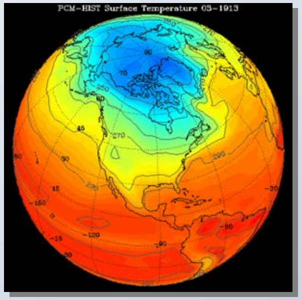
ORNL East Campus: Site of World Leading Computing and Computational Sciences



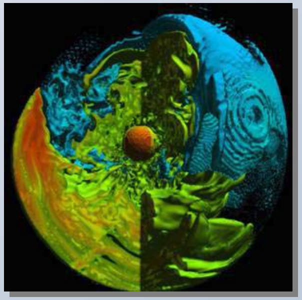
National Center for Computational Sciences

- 40,000 ft^2 (3700 m^2) computer center:
  - 36-in (~1m) raised floor, 18 ft (5.5 m) deck-to-deck
  - 12 MW of power with 4,800 t of redundant cooling
  - High-ceiling area for visualization lab:
    - 35 MPixel PowerWall, Access Grid, etc.
- 3 systems in the Top 500 List of Supercomputer Sites:
  - Jaguar: 10. Cray XT3, Cluster with 5212P,10TB ⇨ 25 TFLOPS.
  - Phoenix: 17. Cray X1E, Vector with 1024P, 4TB ⇨ 18 TFLOPS.
  - Cheetah: 283. IBM Power 4, Cluster with 864P, 1TB ⇨ 4.5 TFLOPS.
  - Ram: SGI Altix, SSI with 256P, 2TB ⇨ 1.4 TFLOPS.

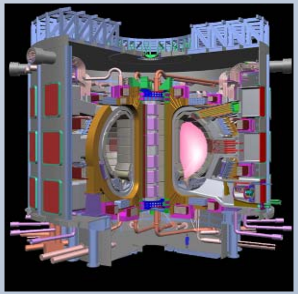
At Forefront in Scientific Computing and Simulation



- Leading partnership in developing the National Leadership Computing Facility
  - Leadership-class scientific computing capability
  - 100 TFLOPS in 2006
  - 250 TFLOPS in 2007
  - 1 PFLOP in 2009



- Attacking key computational challenges
  - Climate change
  - Nuclear astrophysics
  - Fusion energy
  - Materials sciences
  - Biology

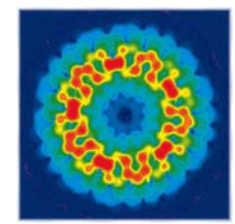


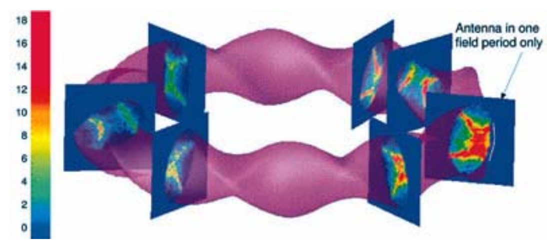
- Providing access to computational resources through high-speed networking (10Gbps)

Computer Science Research Groups

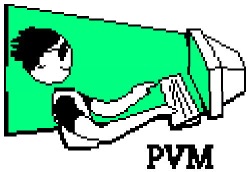
- Computer Science and Mathematics (CSM) Division.
  - Applied research focused on computational sciences, intelligent systems, and information technologies.

- CSM Research Groups:
  - Climate Dynamics
  - Complex Systems
  - Computational Chemical Sciences
  - Computational Materials Science
  - Future Technologies
  - Statistics and Data Science
  - Computational Mathematics
  - *Network and Cluster Computing (~23 researchers, ++)*



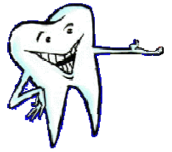


Network & Cluster Computing Projects



FT-MPI

- Parallel Virtual Machine (PVM).
- MPI Specification, FT-MPI and Open MPI.
- Common Component Architecture (CCA).
- Open Source Cluster Application Resources (OSCAR).
- Scalable cluster tools (C3).
- Scalable Systems Software (SSS).
- Fault-tolerant metacomputing (HARNESS).
- High availability for high-end computing (RAS/MOLAR).
- Super-scalable algorithms research.
- Parallel storage systems (Freeloader).



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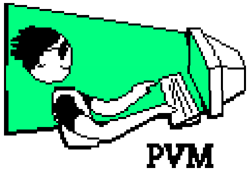

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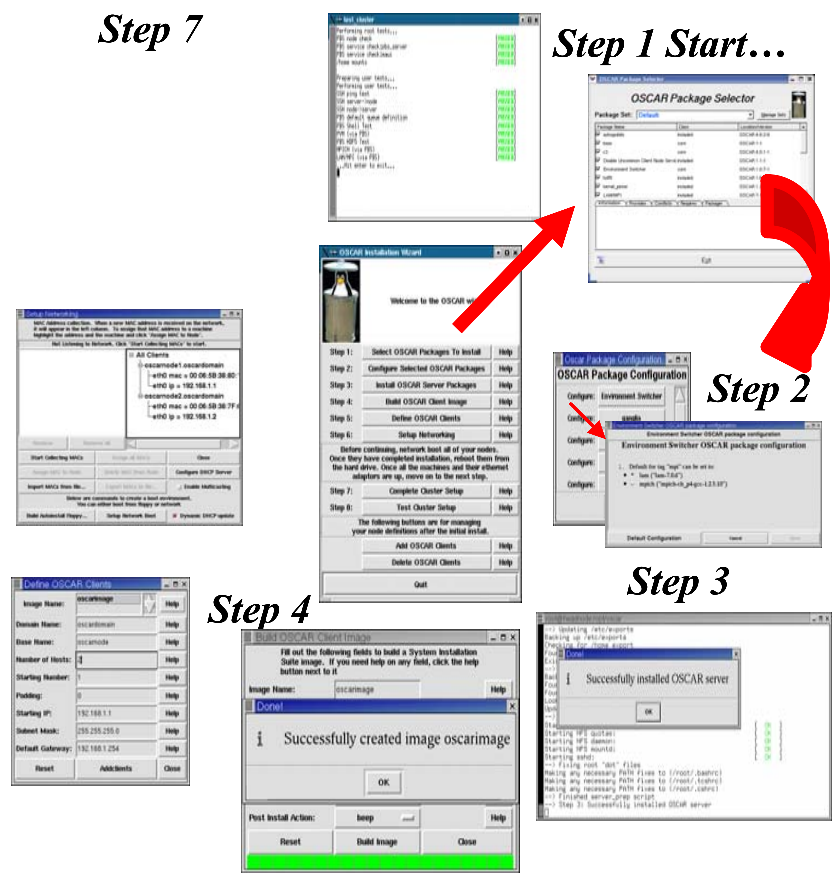
Open Source Cluster Application Resources

- OSCAR Framework (cluster installation configuration and management)
  - Remote installation facility
  - Small set of "core" components
  - Modular package & test facility
  - Package repositories
- Use "best known methods"
  - Leverage existing technology where possible
- Wizard based cluster software installation
  - Operating system
  - Cluster environment
    - Administration
    - Operation
- Automatically configures cluster components
- Increases consistency among cluster builds
- Reduces time to build / install a cluster
- Reduces need for expertise



OSCAR Components

- Administration/Configuration
  - SIS, C3, OPIUM, Kernel-Picker, NTPconfig cluster services (dhcp, nfs, ...)
  - Security: Pfilter, OpenSSH
- HPC Services/Tools
  - Parallel Libs: MPICH, LAM/MPI, PVM
  - Torque, Maui, OpenPBS
  - HDF5
  - Ganglia, Clumon, … [monitoring systems]
  - *Other 3rd party OSCAR Packages*
- Core Infrastructure/Management
  - System Installation Suite (SIS), Cluster Command & Control (C3), Env-Switcher
  - OSCAR DAtabase (ODA), OSCAR Package Downloader (OPD)

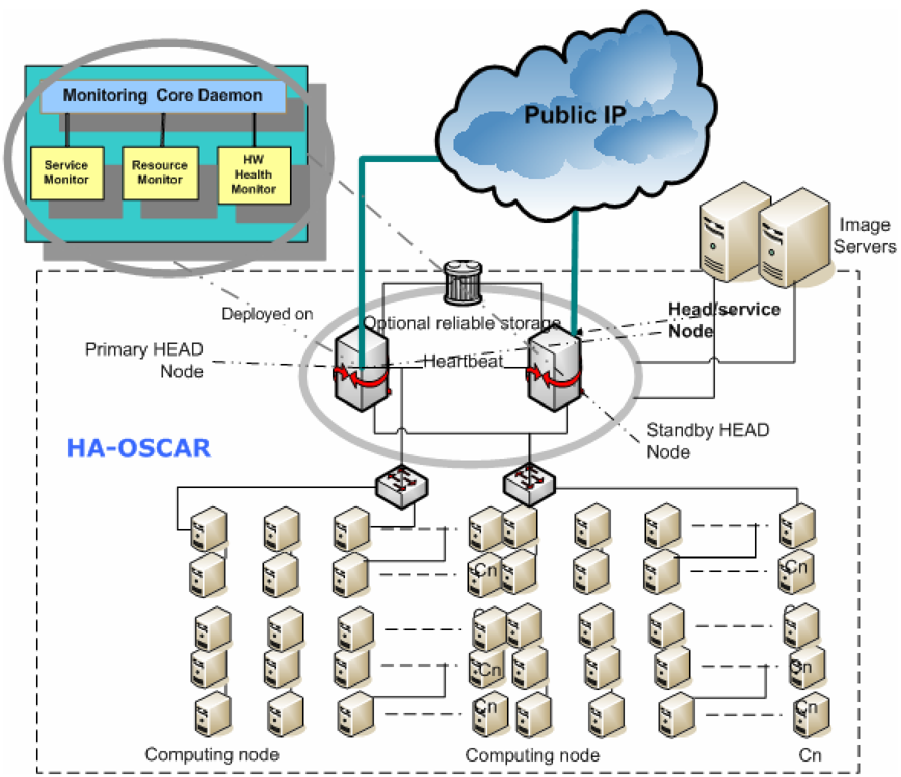
OSCAR Core Participants

- Intel
- Bald Guy Software
- Revolution Linux
- INRIA
- EDF
- Canada's Michael Smith Genome Sciences Center
- Indiana University
- Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- Louisiana Tech University
- NEC HPC Europe

SSI-OSCAR
Single System Image Open Source Application Resources

- Easy use thanks to SSI systems
  - SMP illusion
  - High Performance
  - Fault Tolerance
- Easy management thanks to OSCAR
  - Automatic cluster install / update

HA-OSCAR: RAS Management for Clusters



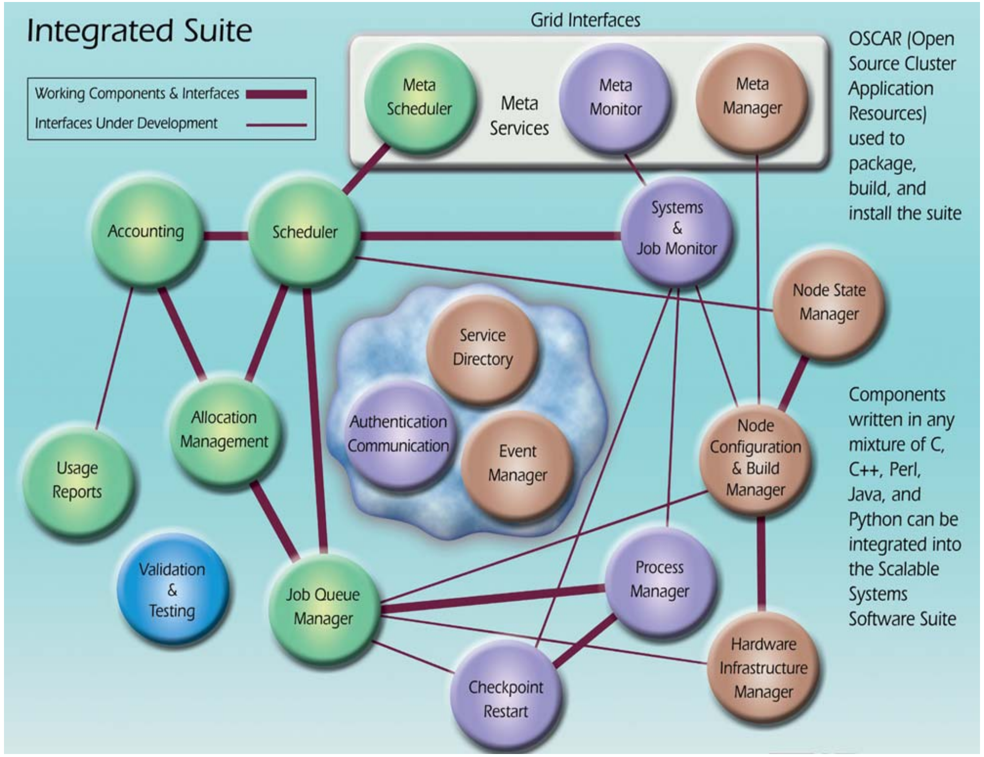
- The first open source HA Beowulf cluster release
- Self-configuration Multi-head Beowulf system
- HA and HPC clustering techniques to enable critical HPC infrastructure
- Active/Hot Standby
- Self-healing with 3-5 sec automatic failover time

LOUISIANA TECH UNIVERSITY

SSS-OSCAR: Scalable System Software

- Leverage OSCAR framework to package and distribute the Scalable System Software (SSS) suite, *SSS-OSCAR*.
- *SSS-OSCAR* – A release of OSCAR containing all SSS software in single downloadable bundle.

- **SSS project developing standard interface for scalable tools**
  - Improve interoperability
  - Improve long-term usability & manageability
  - Reduce costs for supercomputing centers
- **Map out functional areas**
  - Schedulers, Job Mangers
  - System Monitors
  - Accounting & User management
  - Checkpoint/Restart
  - Build & Configuration systems
- **Standardize the system interfaces**
  - Open forum of universities, labs, industry
  - Define component interfaces in XML
  - Develop communication infrastructure



C3 Power Tools

- Command-line interface for cluster system administration and parallel user tools.
- Parallel execution `cexec`
  - Execute across a single cluster or multiple clusters at same time
- Scatter/gather operations `cpush/cget`
  - Distribute or fetch files for all node(s)/cluster(s)
- Used throughout OSCAR and as underlying mechanism for tools like OPIUM's *useradd* enhancements.

C3 Building Blocks

- System administration
  - cpushimage - “push” image across cluster
  - cshutdown - Remote shutdown to reboot or halt cluster
- User & system tools
  - cpush - push single file -to- directory
  - crm - delete single file -to- directory
  - cget - retrieve files from each node
  - ckill - kill a process on each node
  - cexec - execute arbitrary command on each node
    - cexecs – serial mode, useful for debugging
  - clist – list each cluster available and it’s type
  - cname – returns a node name from a given node position
  - cnum – returns a node position from a given node name

Reliability, Availability and Serviceability Deficiencies of Today's Scientific High-End Computing Systems

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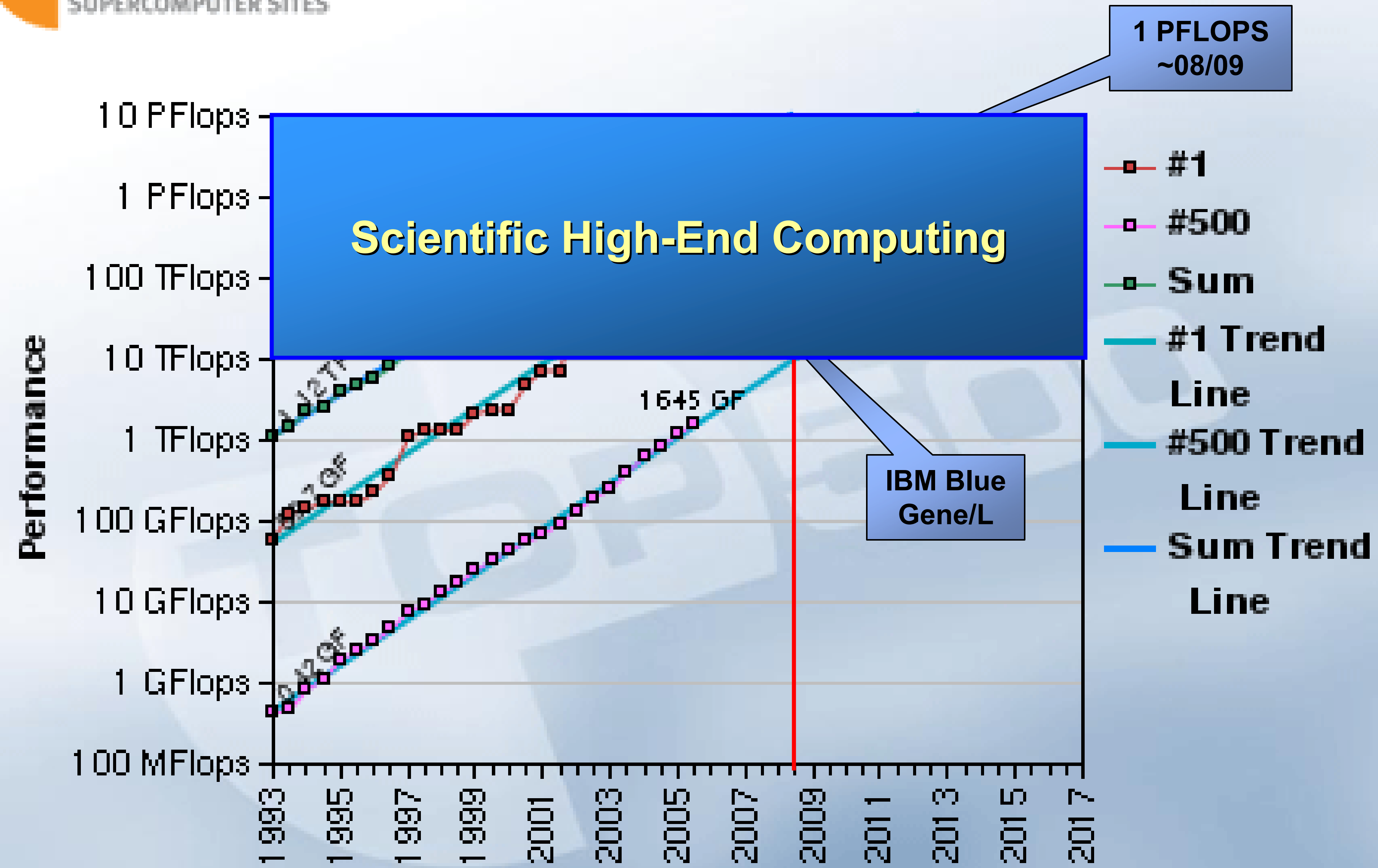
Scientific High-End Computing (HEC)

- Large-scale HPC systems.
  - Tens-to-hundreds of thousands of processors.
  - Current systems: IBM Blue Gene/L and Cray XT3
  - Next-generation systems: IBM Blue Gene/P and Cray XT4
- Computationally and data intensive applications.
  - 10 TFLOP – 1PFLOP with 10 TB – 1 PB of data.
  - Climate change, nuclear astrophysics, fusion energy, materials sciences, biology, nanotechnology, …
- Capability vs. capacity computing
  - Single jobs occupy large-scale high-performance computing systems for weeks and months at a time.

Projected Performance Development



Availability of Current Systems

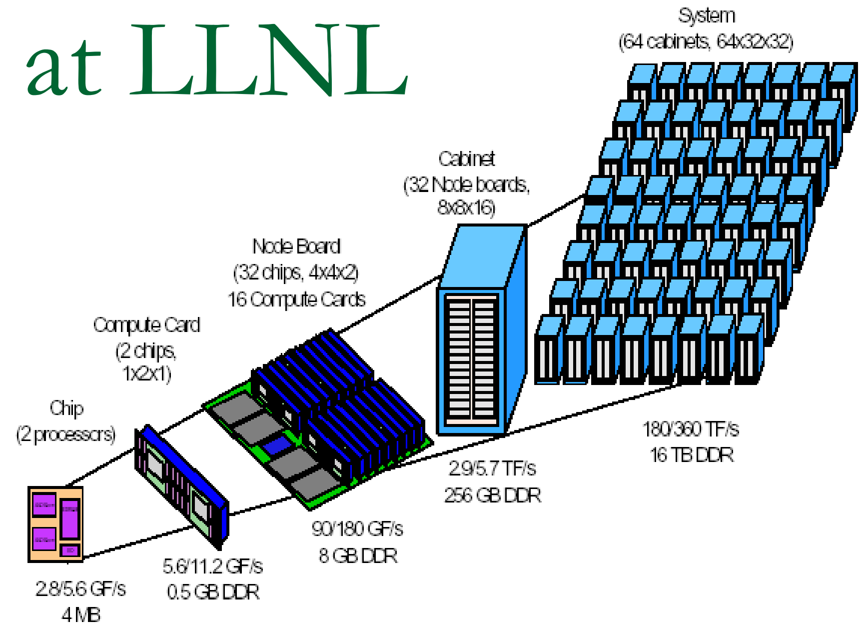
- Today's supercomputers typically need to reboot to recover from a single failure.
- Entire systems go down (regularly and unscheduled) for any maintenance or repair (MTBF = 40-50h).
- Compute nodes sit idle while their head node or one of their service nodes is down.
- Availability will get worse in the future as the MTBI decreases with growing system size.
- ➢ *Why do we accept such significant system outages due to failures, maintenance or repair?*

Availability Measured by the Nines

9's	Availability	Downtime/Year	Examples
1	90.0%	36 days, 12 hours	Personal Computers
2	99.0%	87 hours, 36 min	Entry Level Business
3	99.9%	8 hours, 45.6 min	ISPs, Mainstream Business
4	99.99%	52 min, 33.6 sec	Data Centers
5	99.999%	5 min, 15.4 sec	Banking, Medical
6	99.9999%	31.5 seconds	Military Defense

- Enterprise-class hardware + Stable Linux kernel = 5+
- Substandard hardware + Good high availability package = 2-3
- Today's supercomputers = 1-2
- My desktop = 1-2

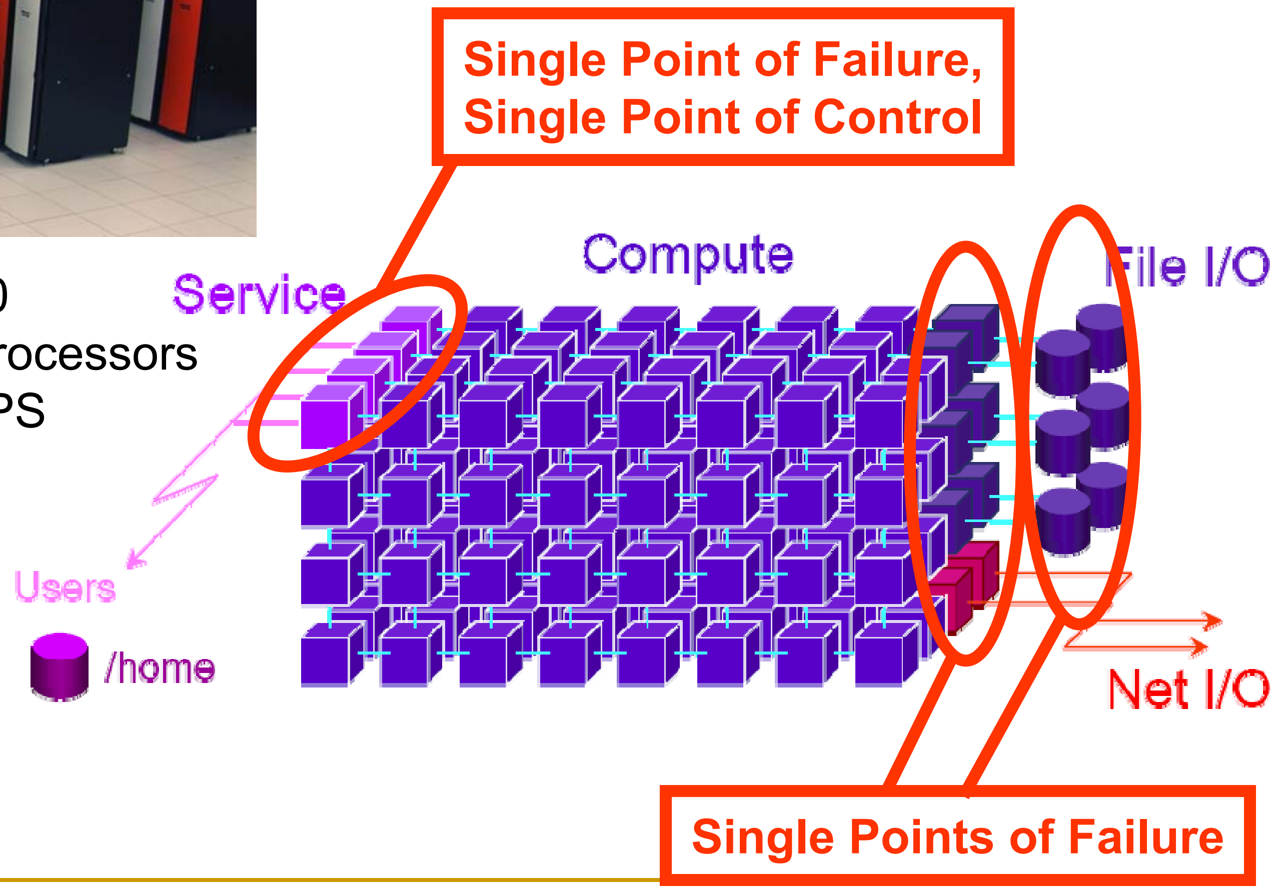
IBM Blue Gene/L at LLNL



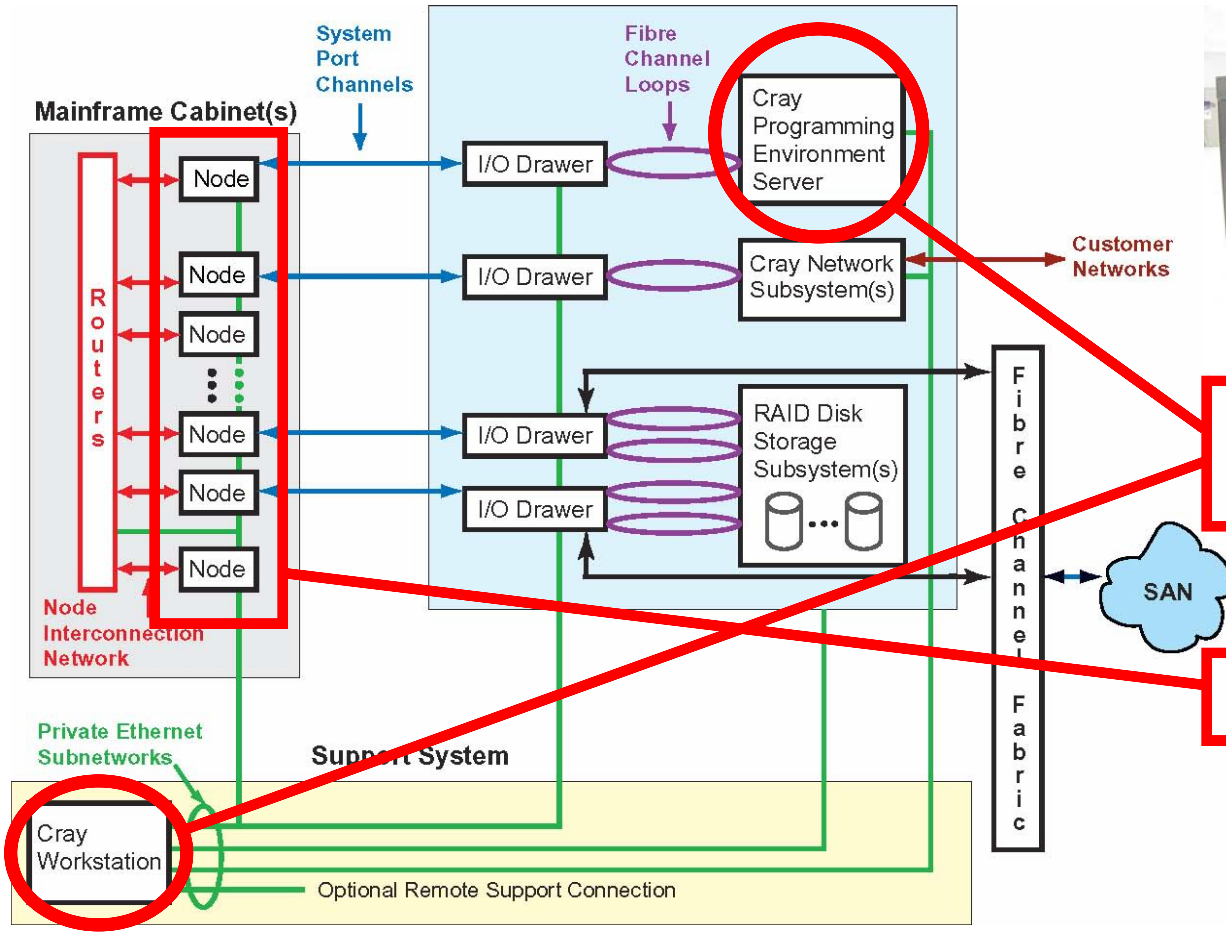
- #1 in Top 500.
- 367 TFLOPS.
- 131072 (700MHz) Power PC processors.
- 32 TB RAM.
- Partition (512 nodes) outage on single failure.
- MTBF = 40-50 hours.
- Weak I/O system prohibits checkpointing.

Clusters: Cray XT3 (Jaguar)

- Number 10 in Top 500
- 5212 AMD Opteron Processors
- 10TB RAM, 25 TFLOPS



Vector Machines: Cray X1 (Phoenix)



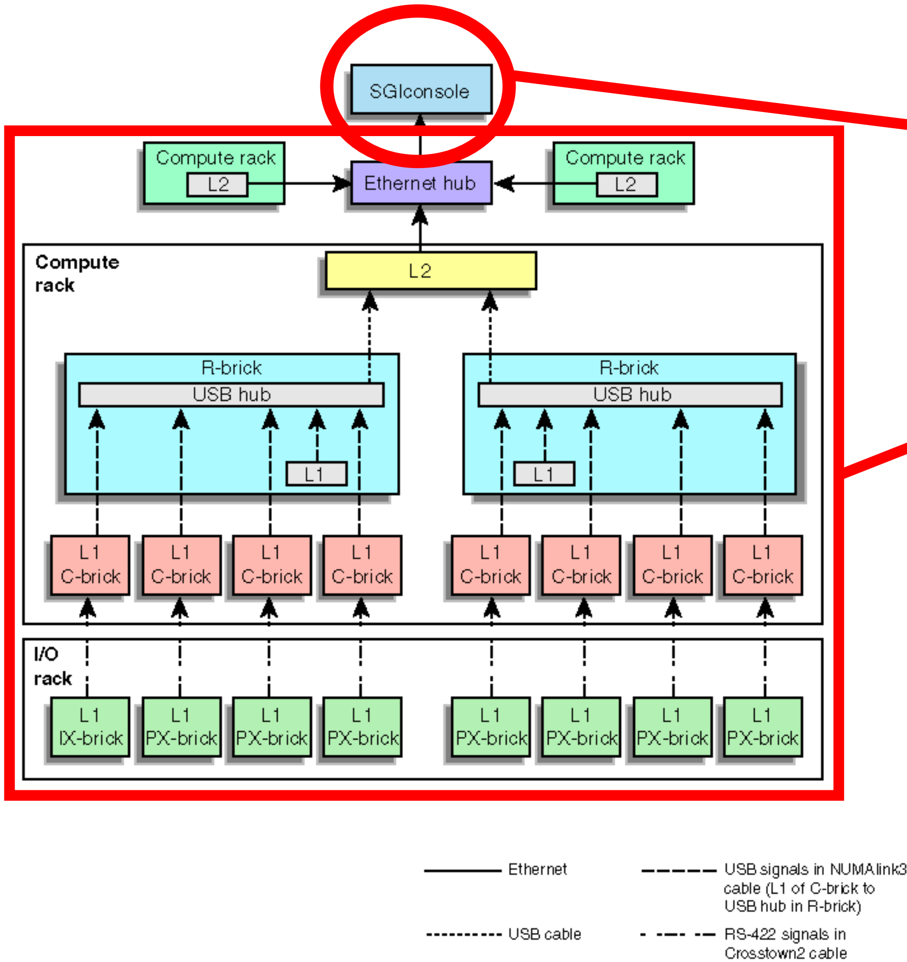
Single Points of Failure, Single Points of Control

Single Points of Failure

- Number 17 in Top 500
- 1024 Vector Processors
- 4TB RAM, 18 TFLOPS

SSI Clusters: SGI Altix (Ram)

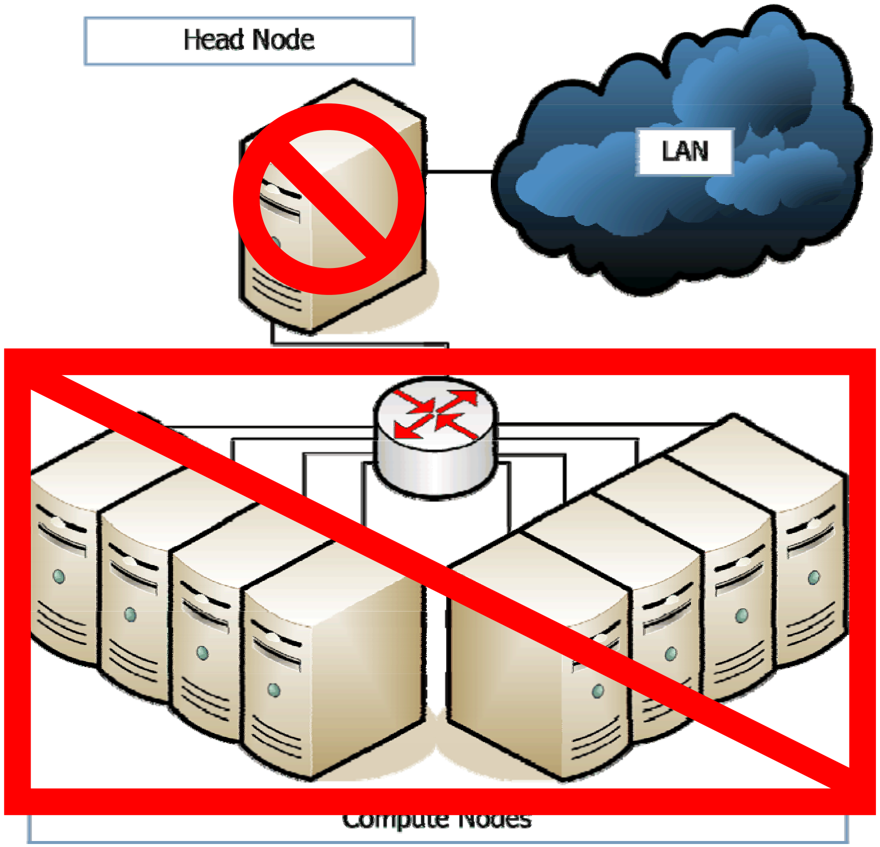
- 256 Itanium 2 Processors
- 2TB RAM, 1.4 TFLOPS



Single Point of Failure, Single Point of Control

Single Points of Failure

Single Head/Service Node Problem



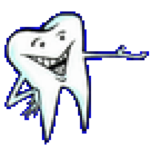
- Single point of failure.
- Compute nodes sit idle while head node is down.
- A = MTTF / (MTTR + MTTF)
- MTTF depends on head node hardware/software quality.
- MTTR depends on the time it takes to repair/replace node.
- MTTR = 0 ➔ A = 1.0 (100%) **continuous availability**.

High Availability though Redundancy

- High availability solutions are based on system component redundancy.
- If a component fails, the system is able to continue to operate using a redundant component.
- The level of availability depends on high availability model and replication strategy.
  - ➢ MTTR of a system can be significantly decreased.
  - ➢ Loss of state can be considerably reduced.
  - ➢ SPoF and SPoC can be completely eliminated.

MOLAR: Modular Linux and Adaptive Runtime Support for High-end Computing Operating and Runtime Systems

- Addresses the challenges for operating and runtime systems to run large applications efficiently on future ultra-scale high-end computers.
- MOLAR is a collaborative research effort:



OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
MANAGED BY UT-BATTELLE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

NC STATE UNIVERSITY

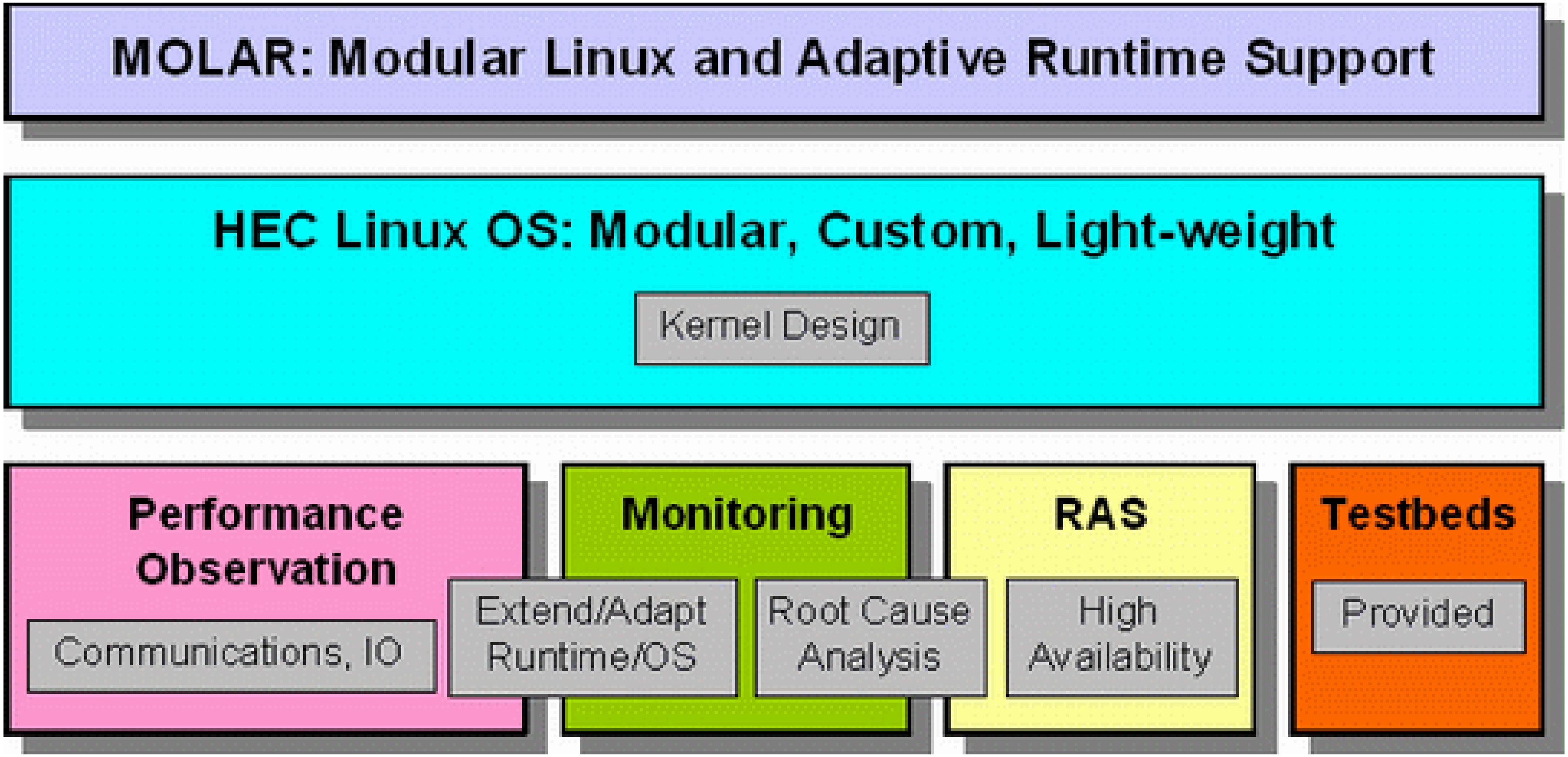
OHIO STATE

LOUISIANA TECH UNIVERSITY

The University of Reading

CRAY THE SUPERCOMPUTER COMPANY

MOLAR: HEC OS/R Research Map



Research and Development Goals

- Provide high-level RAS capabilities for current tera-scale and next-generation petascale HEC systems.
- Eliminate many of the numerous single-points of failure and control in today's HEC systems.
- *Development of techniques to enable HEC systems to run computational jobs 24x7.*
- *Development of proof-of-concept prototypes and production-type RAS solutions.*

High Availability Solutions for Scientific High-End Computing Systems

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Computer Science and Mathematics Division

Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, USA

High Availability Models

- Active/Standby:
  - For one active component at least one redundant inactive (standby) component.
  - Fail-over model with idle standby component(s).
  - Level of high-availability depends on replication strategy.
- Active/Active:
  - Multiple redundant active components.
  - No wasted system resources.
  - State change requests can be accepted and may be executed by every member of the component group.

Active/Warm-Standby

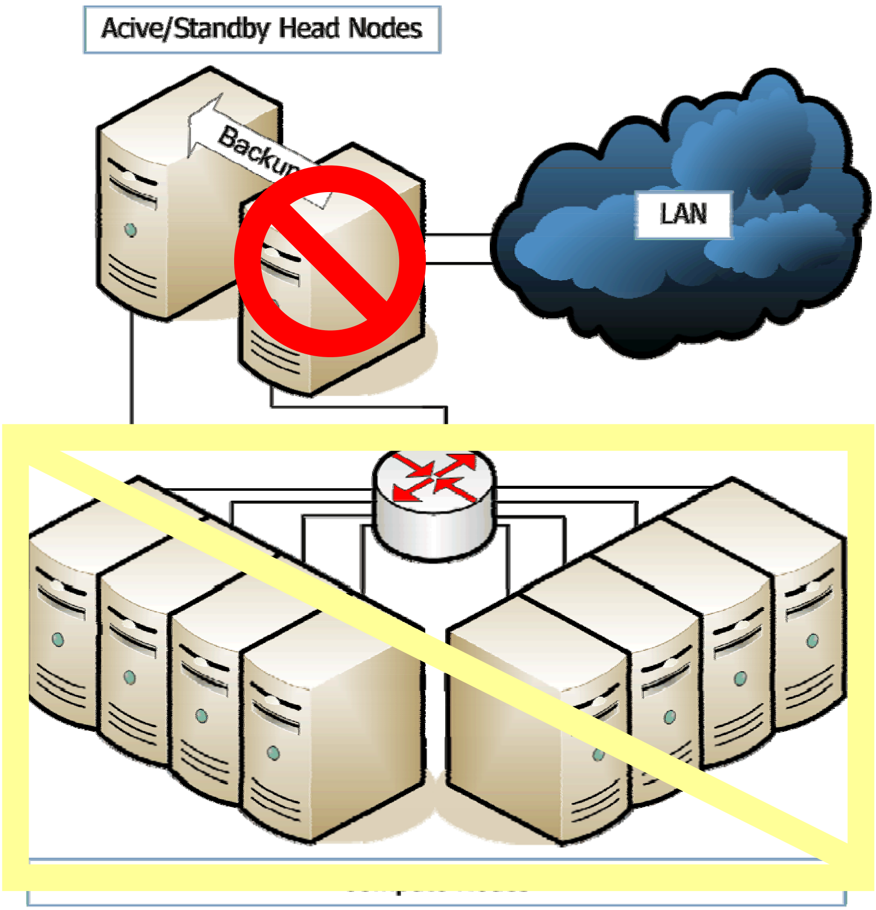
- Hardware and software redundancy.
- State is regularly replicated to the standby.
- Standby component automatically replaces the failed component and continues to operate based on the previously replicated state.
- Only those component state changes are lost that occurred between the last replication and the failure.
- Component state is copied using *passive replication*, i.e. in intervals or after a state change took place.

Active/Hot-Standby

- Hardware and software redundancy.
- State is replicated to the standby <u>during</u> change.
- Standby component automatically replaces the failed component and continues to operate based on the <u>current</u> state.
- Component state is copied using *active replication*, i.e. by commit protocols that ensure consistency.

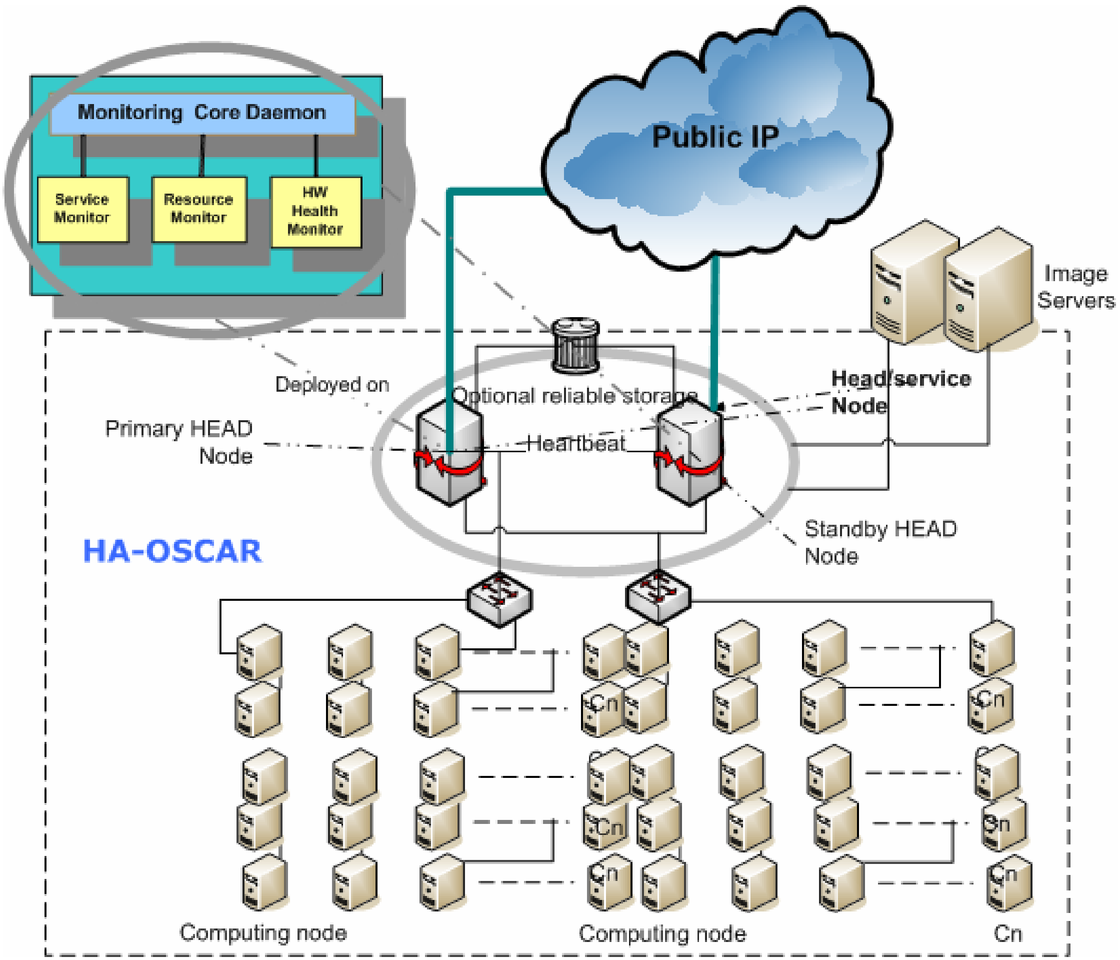
➢ Continuous availability without any interruption.

Active/Standby Head/Service Nodes



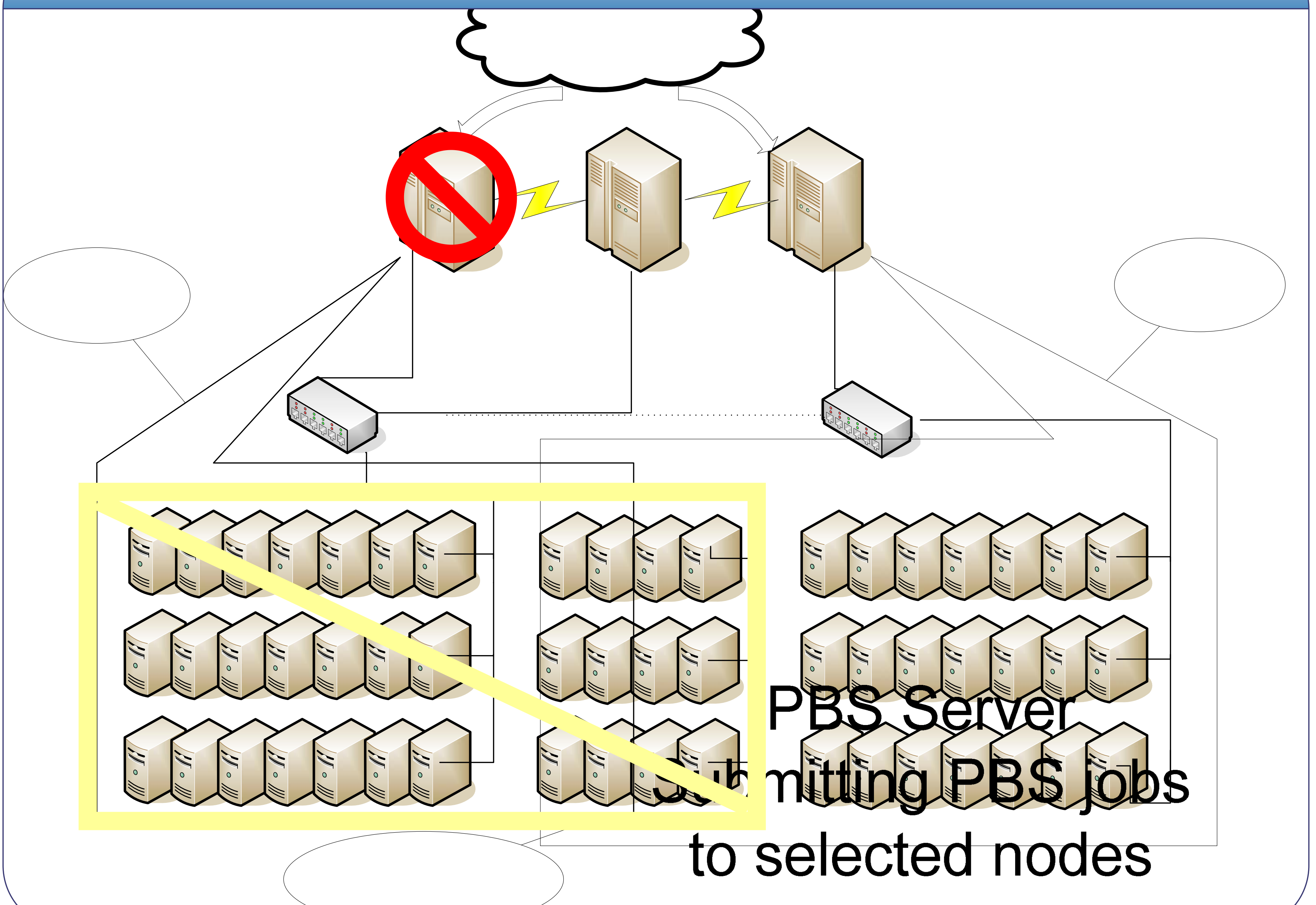
- Single active head node.
- Backup to shared storage.
- Simple checkpoint/restart.
- Fail-over to standby node.
- Idle standby head node.
- Rollback to backup.
- Service interruption for the time of the fail-over.
- Service interruption for the time of restore-over.

Active/Standby PBS with HA-OSCAR



Asymmetric Active/Active

- Hardware and software redundancy.
- However, no component state replication.
- Multiple uncoordinated redundant active system components that do not share state.
- In case of a failure, all other active system components continue to operate.
- Stateful components loose all of their state.
- Additional hot-standby components may offer continuous availability.

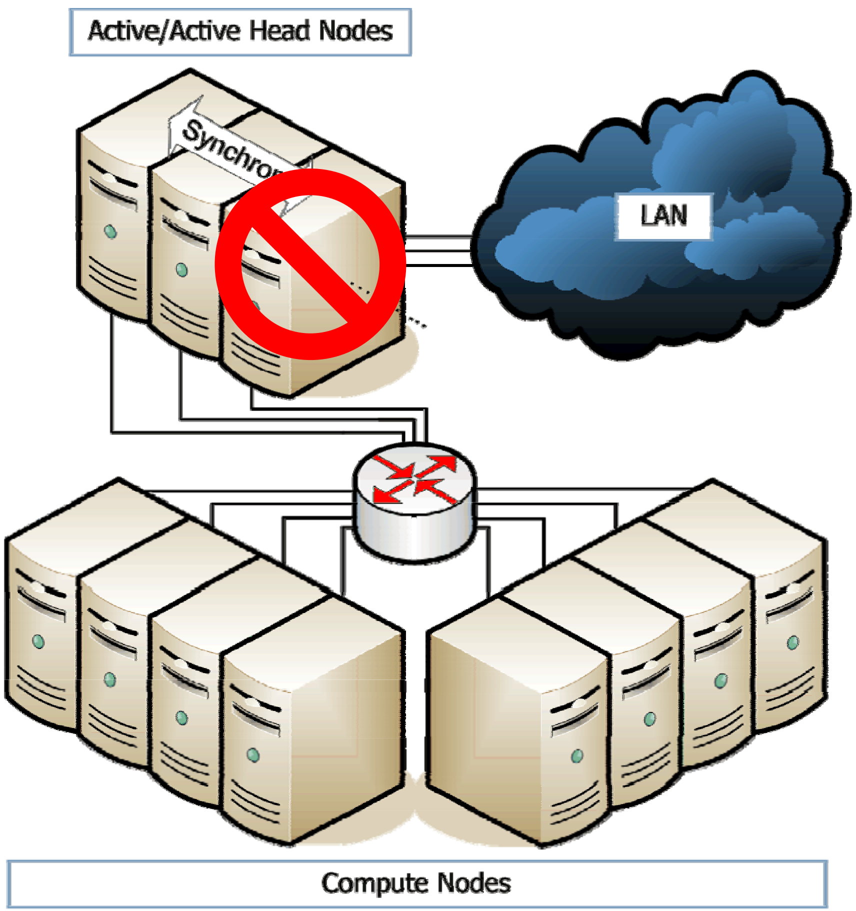


On fly selection of

Symmetric Active/Active

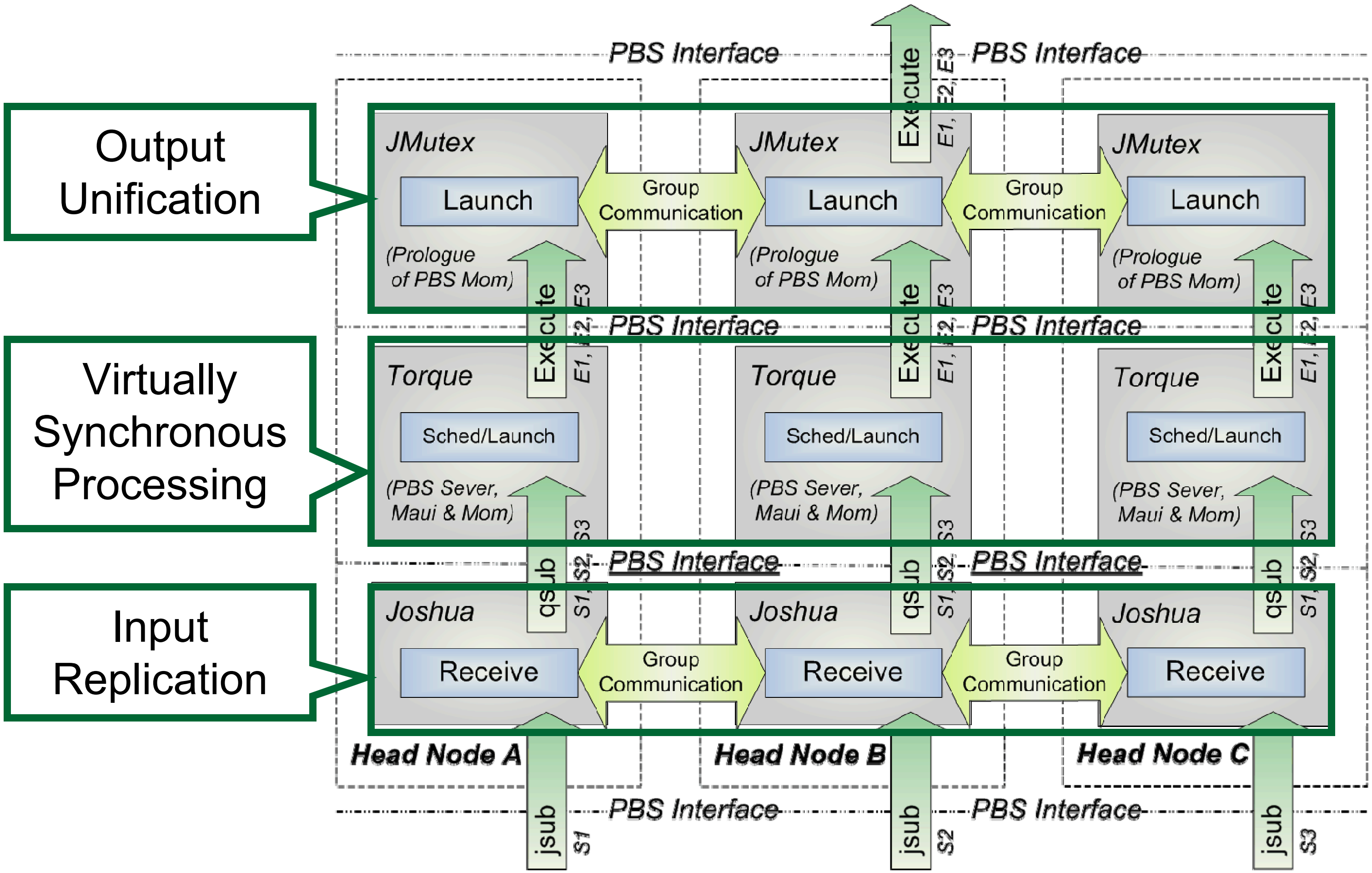
- Hardware and software redundancy.
- Component state is *actively replicated* within an active component group using advanced commit protocols (*distributed control*, *virtual synchrony)*.
- All other active system components continue to operate using the current state.
- Component state is shared in form of *global state.*
- Continuous availability without any interruption and without wasting resources.

S-Active/Active Head/Service Nodes

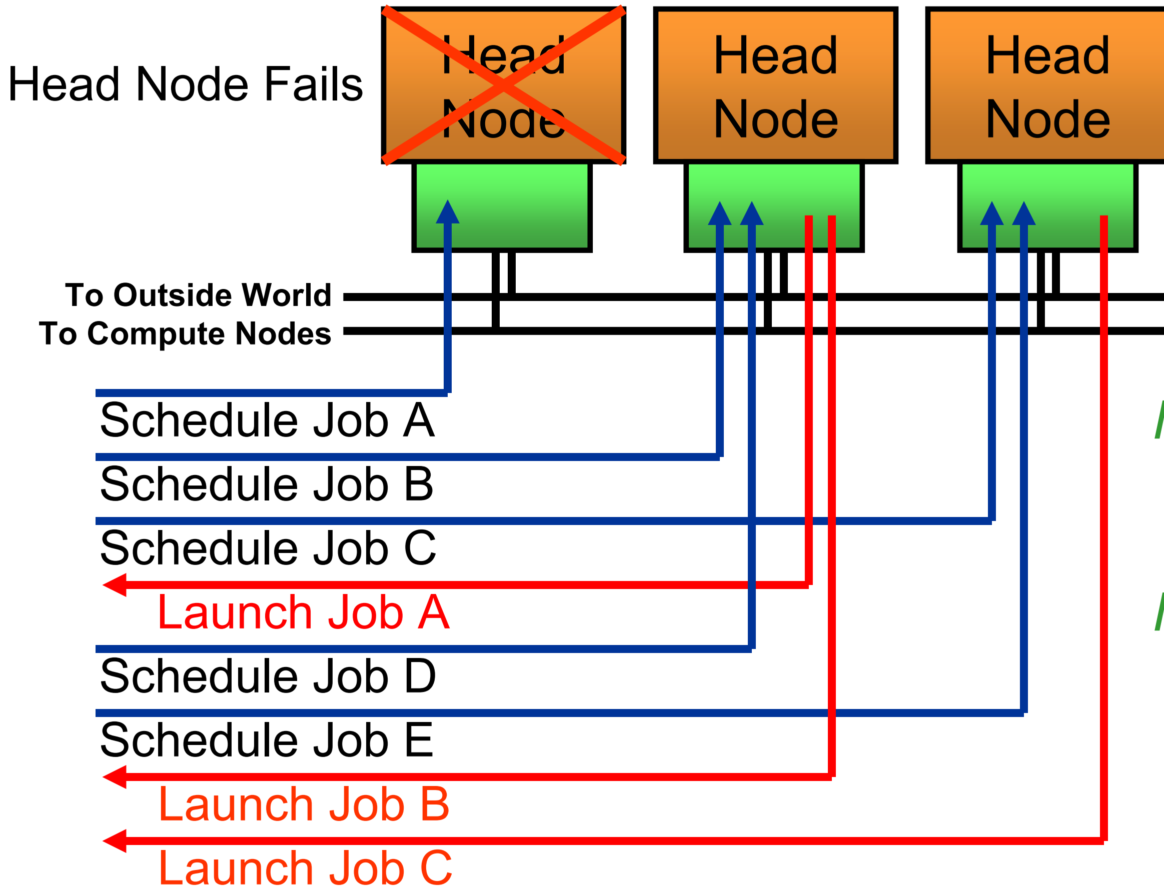


- Many active head nodes.
- Work load distribution.
- Symmetric replication between head nodes.
- Continuous service.
- Always up-to-date.
- No fail-over necessary.
- No restore-over necessary.
- Virtual synchrony model.
- Complex algorithms.

S-Active/Active Torque with JOSHUA



S-Active/Active Torque with JOSHUA



No Single Point of Failure

No Single Point of Control

Active/Active Redundancy for Nines

$$A_{component} = MTBF / (MTBF + MTTR)$$

$$A = 1 - (1 - A_{component})^n$$

$$T_{down} = 8760 * (1 - A)$$

No. HN	Availability	Downtime
1	98.580441640%	5d 4h 21m

Based on: MTBF 5000-hours, MTTR 72-hours

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1	98.580441640%	5d 4h 21m
2	99.979848540%	1h 45m

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3	99.999713938%	1m 30s

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3	99.999713938%	1m 30s
4	99.999995939%	1s
5	99.999999942%	18ms

Based on: MTBF 5000-hours, MTTR 72-hours

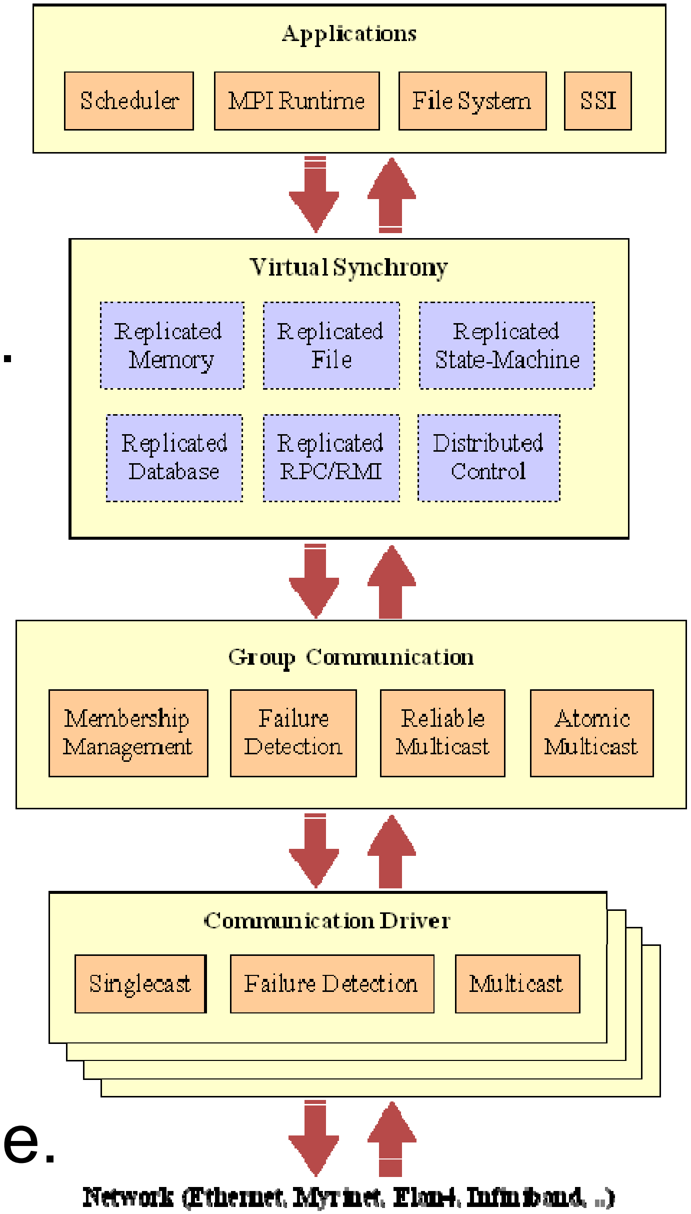
Generic High Availability Framework

- HA-OSCAR:
  - Heartbeat for monitoring and IP-failover.
  - PBS specific scripts for replication to standby.
- JOSHUA:
  - Transis for group communication.
  - TORQUE specific commands for input replication.
  - TORQUE specific scripts for output unification.

> *How can we provide active/stand-by and active/active high availability solutions for services in a **generic**, **modular** and **configurable** fashion?*

PANACEA Framework

- Pluggable component framework.
  - Communication drivers.
  - Group communication.
  - Virtual synchrony.
  - *Applications.*
- Interchangeable components.
- Adaptation to application needs, such as level of consistency.
- Adaptation to system properties, such as network and system scale.



PANACEA Prototype

- Unique, flexible, dynamic, C-based component framework: Adaptive Runtime Environment (ARTE).
- Dynamic component loading/unloading on demand.
- XML as interface description language (IDL).
- “Everything” is a component:
  - Communication driver modules.
  - Group communication layer modules.
  - Virtual synchrony layer modules.
- PANACEA = ARTE + RAS components

Further Information

- C3: www.csm.ornl.gov/torc/C3
- OSCAR: www.OpenClusterGroup.org
- HA-OSCAR: xcr.cenit.latech.edu/ha-oscar
- MOLAR: www.fastos.org/molar