TeraGrid and High-end Computing: Lessons and Futures

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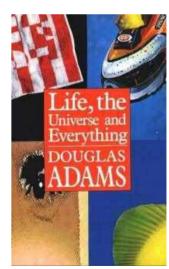




Outline

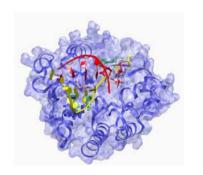
- The really big questions
 - life, the universe, and everything
 - why they matter and how we react
- TeraGrid and NCSA
 - status and directions
 - lessons and capabilities
 - applications and needs
- High-end futures
 - petascale system design
 - challenges and opportunities
 - international networks

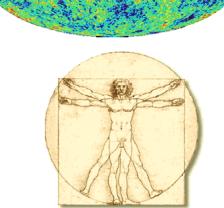




The Big Questions

- Life and nature
 - structures, processes and interactions
- Matter and universe
 - origins, structure, manipulation and futures
 - interactions, systems, and context
- Humanity
 - creativity, socialization and community
- Answering big questions requires
 - boldness to engage opportunities
 - expandable approaches
 - world-leading infrastructure
 - broad collaborations and interdisciplinary partnerships

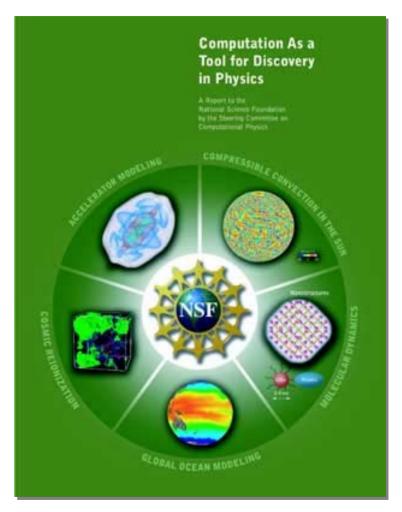




HPC Application Studies

Contributors

- Berger (NYU)
- Ceperley (UIUC)
- Koonin (Caltech)
- McCurdy (LBL)
- Mount (SLAC)
- Ostriker (Princeton)
- Reed (UIUC)
- Sugar (UCSB)
- Wilkins (Ohio State)
- Woodward (Minnesota)



http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2002/nsf02176/start.htm



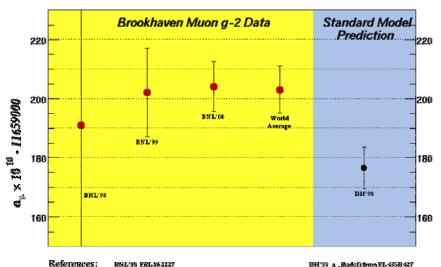
G-2 Data Analysis

Brookhaven g-2 experiment

- 60 scientists from 11 institutions
- standard model testing
 - muon anomalous magnetic moments
- large-scale cluster data analysis
 - Herzog et al (Illinois), 10X time decrease



The story is in the data ...



BNL'00 accepted for publication in PRL



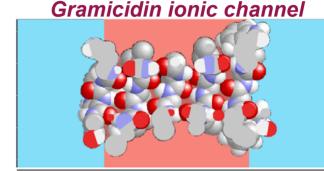
Evolutionary Biology

Phylogenetic tree display

- all known prokaryotic potassium channels
- all potassium channels from two animals
 - homo Sapiens and c. Elegans
- three classes of animal channels
 - voltage gated, ligand modulated and "other"

Observations

- Ligand modulated/voltage-gated prokaryotic
 - mingled with the animal channels
 - indicating origin in prokaryotics
- "other" class
 - no prokaryotes, indicating an origin in eukaryotes
- roots of two other channels (sodium and calcium)
 - arose in a region in the ligand-gated group



van der Stratten, Ravaioli, Aluru
 Na⁺







The Computing Continuum



- Each strikes a different balance
 - computation/communication coupling
- Implications for execution efficiency
- Applications for diverse needs
 - computing is only one part of the story!



2003 NCSA System Status: 30+TF

- Three new major computational systems
 - 17.7 TF Dell Xeon replacement for 1 TF Pentium III cluster
 - 1474 Dell servers, dual Intel Xeon 3.06 GHz nodes
 - installation in progress now and scheduled for operation in late 2003
 - TeraGrid cluster with Itanium2/Madison nodes
 - 2 TF Itanium2 systems delivered, upgraded to 1.3 GHz Madison
 - production December 2003
 - additional 8 TF of Madison in fall 2003 (production April 2004)
 - IBM p690 32p SMP systems
 - operational in spring 2003
 - 2 TF, 12 systems, 384 1.3 GHz Power4 processors
 - 4 large memory systems with 256 GB of memory
- Two other production clusters
 - 1 TF Pentium III and 1 TF Itanium
- Condor resource pools
 - parameter studies and load sharing
- ~500 TB of spinning storage
 - Brocade SAN fabric with DataDirect, IBM and LSI storage arrays







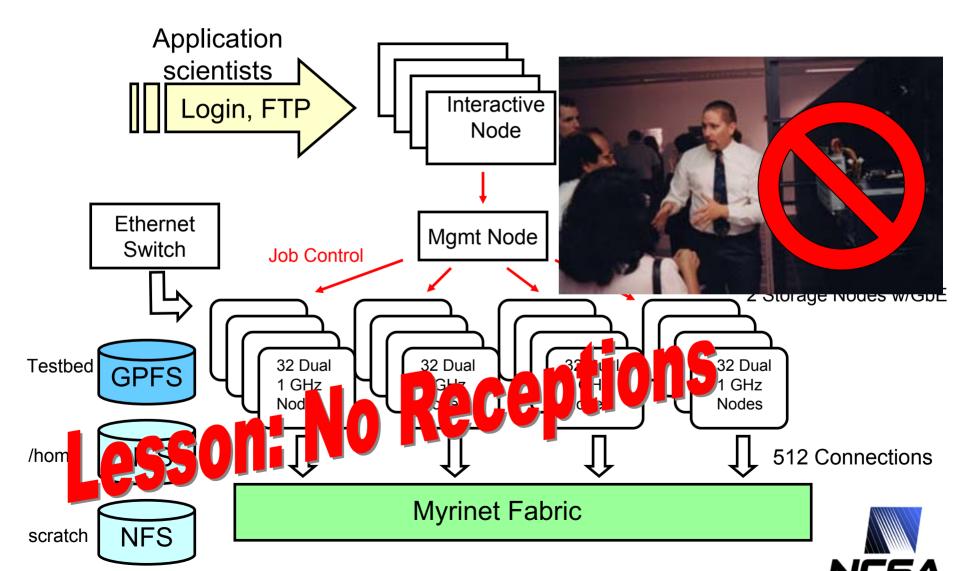




Dell PowerEdge 1750



1 TF IBM Pentium III Cluster



Cluster in a Box/OSCAR

Community code base with strong support

- -Bald Guy Software, Dell, IBM, Intel, Indiana
- -MSC.Software, NCSA, ORNL, Sherbrooke University, ...



-29,000 downloads during this period

Recent additions

- -HDF4/HDF5 I/O libraries
- -OSCAR database for cluster configuration
- -Itanium2 and Gelato consortium integration
- –NCSA cluster monitor package (Clumon)
- -NCSA VMI 2 messaging layer
 - Myrinet, gigabit Ethernet and Infiniband
- -PVFS added for parallel filesystem

•First Annual OSCAR Symposium

-May 11-14, 2003, Québec, CANADA

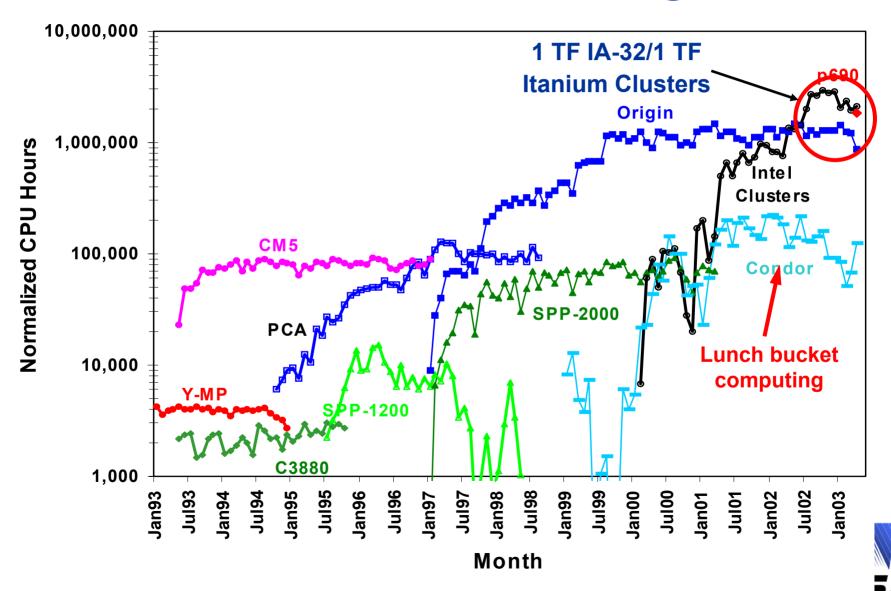




MSI Cluster Workshop May 6-7, 2002



NCSA Resource Usage



Tungsten: 17.7 TF Peak from Dell

- Dell Xeon cluster for highly scalable applications
 - successor to production 512 node/1024p Pentium III cluster
 - scalable configuration for administration and management
 - LSF, Red Hat 9, LSF, Lustre, Dell OpenManage ...
- Maximize increase in capability
 - 3.06 GHz, 512 KB (L2), dual Xeon nodes
 - · application interest in hyperthreading

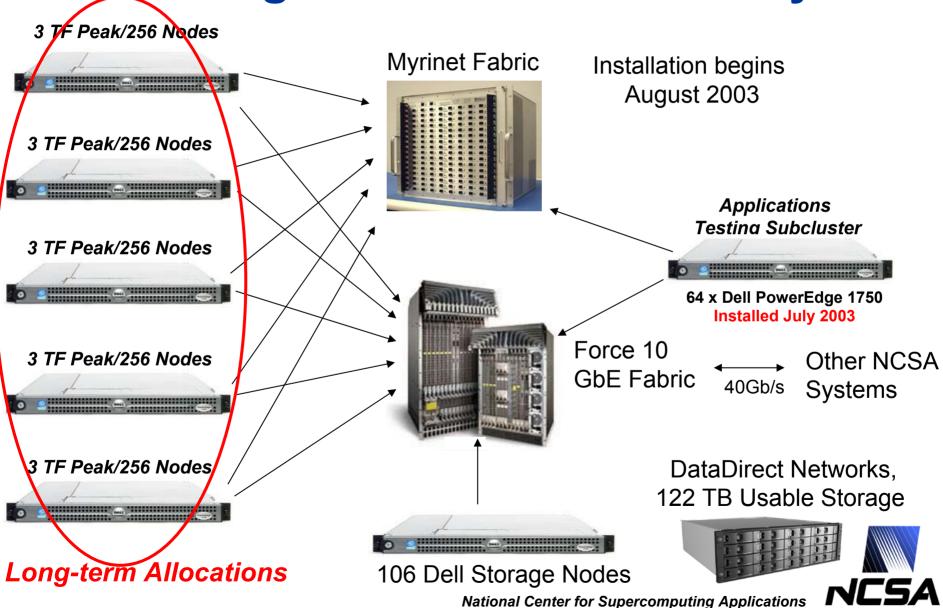


- 100-200 TB and 2GB/s per TF peak
- Scalable administration
 - 256 nodes/administration server
- Support for very large, long running applications
 - 256 node/3 TF administrative "subclusters"
 - run times of at least 1 week on 100s of nodes
 - significant numbers of nodes dedicated to projects

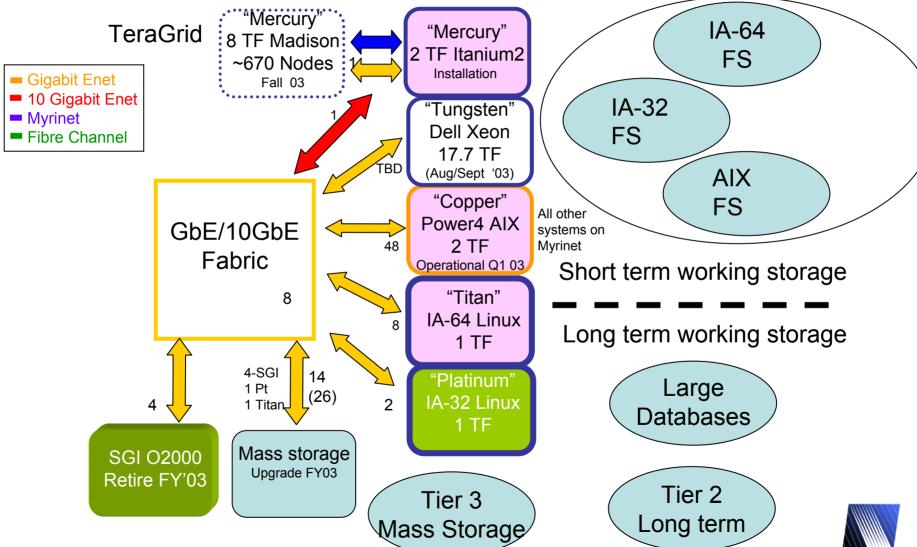




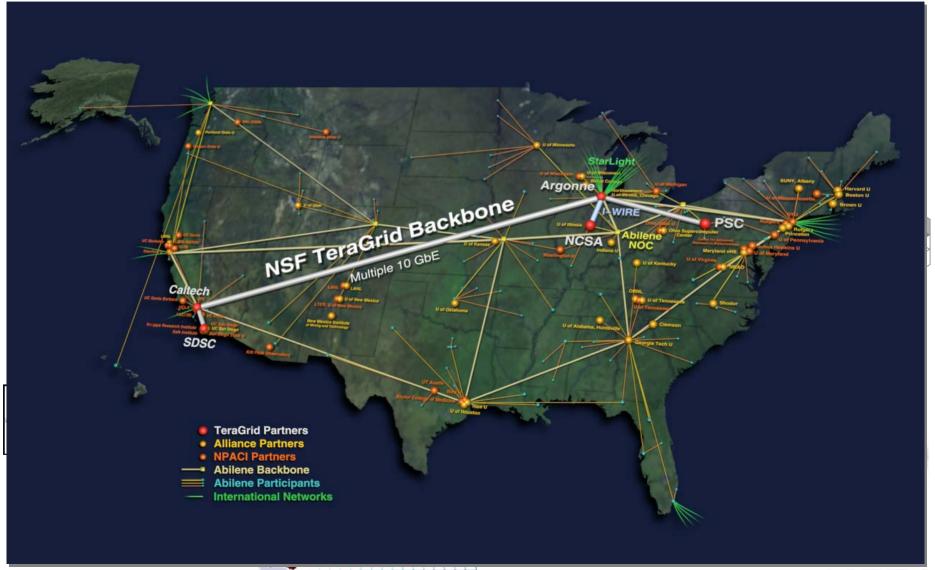
NCSA Tungsten: Xeon Scalable System



NCSA System Integration



Science and Engineering Grids



TeraGrid Objectives

Enable and empower new science

- "traditional" supercomputing made simpler
 - remote access to data and computers
- distributed data archive access/correlation
- remote rendering and visualization
- remote sensor and instrument coupling



Deploy a balanced, distributed system

- not a "distributed computer" but rather
- a distributed "system" using Grid technologies
 - computing and data management
 - visualization and scientific application analysis

Define an open and extensible infrastructure

- an "enabling cyberinfrastructure" for scientific research
- extensible beyond original sites with additional funding
 - NCSA, SDSC, ANL, Caltech, PSC, ...





TeraGrid Components and Partners

Intel/HP Itanium Processor Family[™] nodes

- intها.
- Itanium2/3 IA-64 processors for commodity leverage
- IBM Linux clusters
 - open source software and community
- Very high-speed network backbone
 - high bandwidth for rich interaction and tight coupling
- Large-scale storage systems
 - hundreds of terabytes of secondary storage
- Grid middleware
 - Globus, data management, ...
- Next-generation applications
 - breakthrough versions of today's applications
 - but also, reaching beyond "traditional" supercomputing





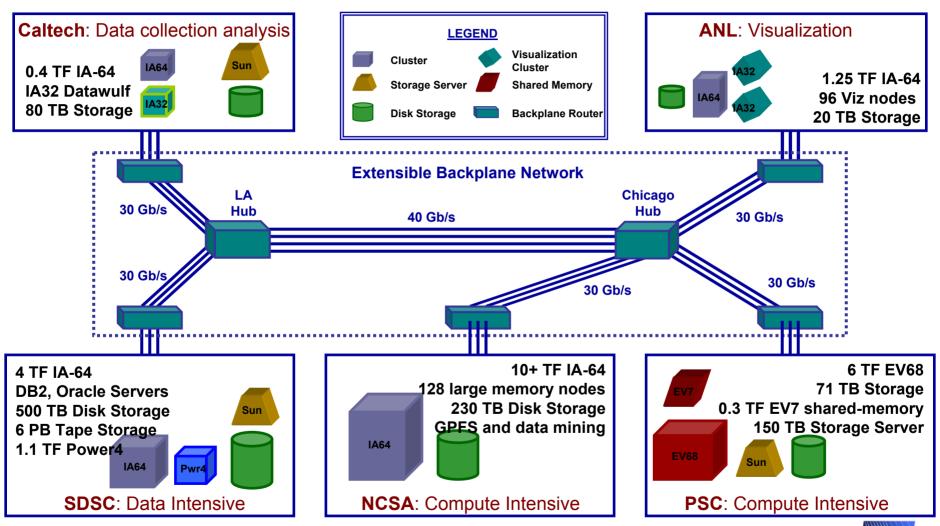








Extensible TeraGrid Facility (ETF)





NCSA TeraGrid: 10.6 TF IPF and 230 TB

Phase One (Dec '03 Production)

268 2x FC

2.6 TF 1.3 GHz Itanium2 256 nodes (3 MB cache)

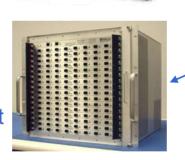
Force 10 GbE

Fabric

Phase Two (Apr '04 Production) 1.5 GHz Itanium2 nodes 667 nodes (6 MB cache) Intel Tiger2 (IBM)

2p 1 GHz 4 or 12 GB memory GB scratch

> Myrinet **Fabric**





2p 1.5 GHz Madison 4 GB memory 2x73 GB scratch



Brocade FC Fabric





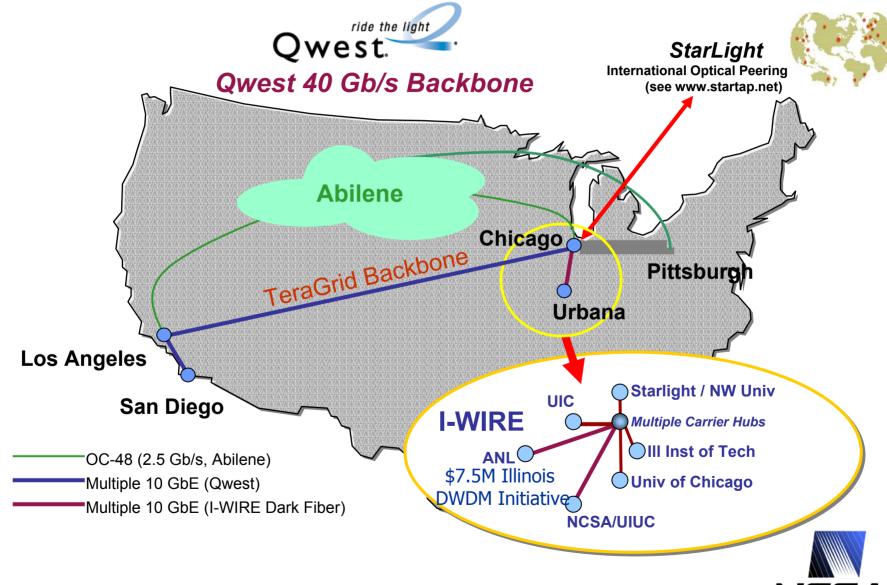
IBM FastT Storage 230 TB



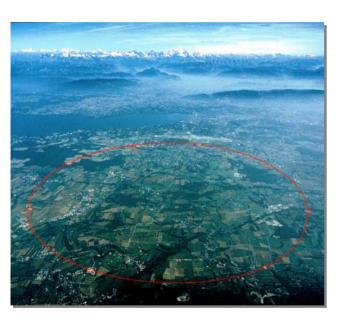
National Center for Supercomputing Applications

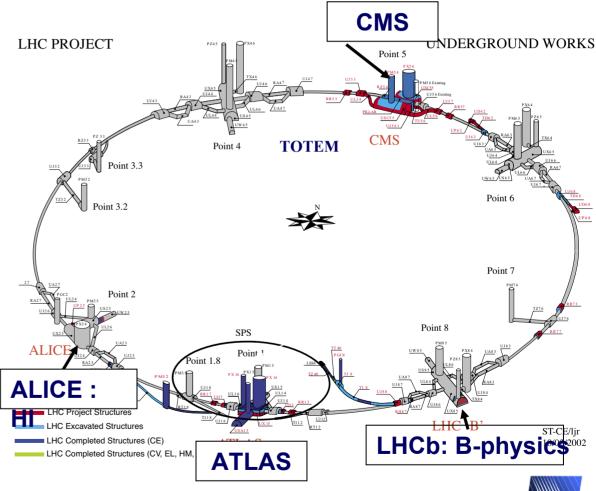
40 Gb/s TeraGrid Network

TeraGrid Network Backbone



Large Hadron Collider: 2007



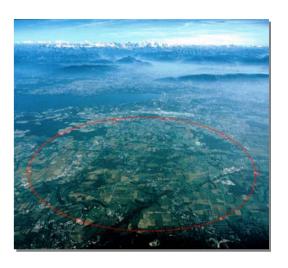


CMS Data Preparations

- Data and software testing challenge
 - test and validate analysis software
 - 100,000,000 events
- Testing approach
 - particle-detector interaction simulator (CMSIM)
 - energy deposition in the detector
 - ORCA (Object Reconstruction for CMS Analysis)
 - reconstruct QCD background sample
 - tracks and reconstructed particles, ready for analysis

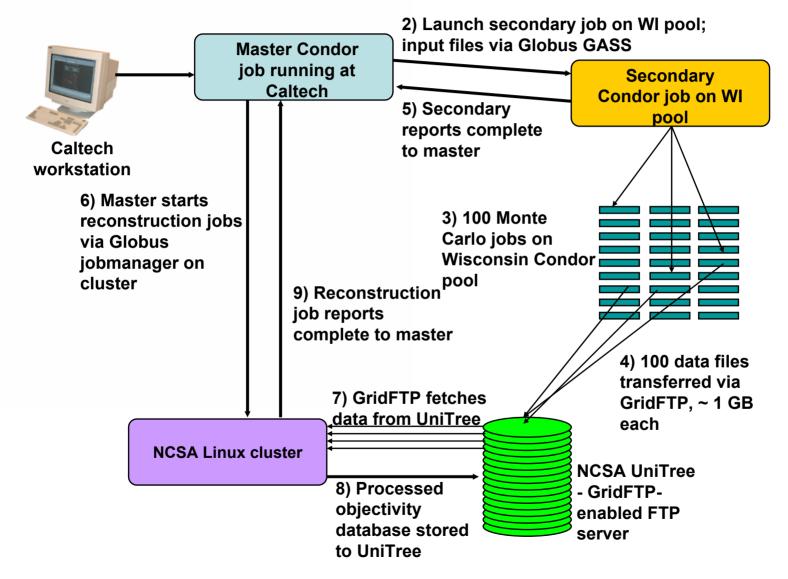


- 2,600,000 SUs on the TeraGrid
 - 400 processors through April 2005
- 1,000,000 SUs on IA-32 cluster
- 1 TB for production TeraGrid simulations
 - 400 GB for data collection on IA-32 cluster
- 2-5 MB/s throughput between NCSA and Caltech





GriPhyN: CMS Data Reconstruction





Building Something New

The TeraGrid **One Organization** Very Loose Collaboration (A Grid hosting environment) (merge institutions) (current situation) One sysadmin team Different MPIs One management Single development environment tea Hit-2 d software: IIIDO Single stack to learn ine ted mat us vers n? tralize Develop here, run there Cond G? htrol Run here, store there e.g. Google pment TERAGRID Unique environment Not a Grid, but with Applications are developed Not a Grid significant user for the Grid because the investment, Grid barriers are low and the applications can be return large developed

Source: TG Team

Grids and Capability Computing

- Not an "either/or" question
 - each addresses different needs
 - both are part of an integrated solution

Grid strengths

- coupling *necessarily* distributed resources
 - instruments, archives, and people
- eliminating time and space barriers
 - remote resource access and capacity computing
- Grids are not a cheap substitute for capability HPC
 - the latency/bandwidth continuum rules

Capability computing strengths

- supporting foundational computations
 - terascale and petascale "nation scale" problems
- engaging tightly coupled teams and computations





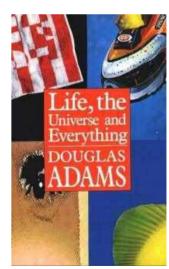




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 - petascale system design
 - challenges and opportunities
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High-end Computing Challenges

- Funding and long-term R&D
 - − ⊕ and ⊕
- Time to solution
 - too difficult to program and to optimize
 - better programming models/environments needed
- Often, efficiency declines with more processors
 - adversely affects time to solution and cost to solution
- Support overhead for system parallelism
 - management of large-scale concurrency
- Processor-memory latency and bandwidth
 - can be constraining for HEC applications
 - scatter-gather and global accesses
- I/O and data management
 - volume and transfer rates
- Power consumption, physical size and reliability





HPC Clusters

- ✓ Processors
 - √ x86, Itanium, Opteron, ...
- ✓ Memory systems
 - √ the jellybean market
 - memory bandwidth ⊗
- ✓ Storage devices
 - √ vibrant storage market
- Interconnects
 - ✓ Ethernet (10/100, GbE, 10GbE)
 - ✓ Infiniband (maybe)
 - Myrinet, Quadrics, SCI, …☺

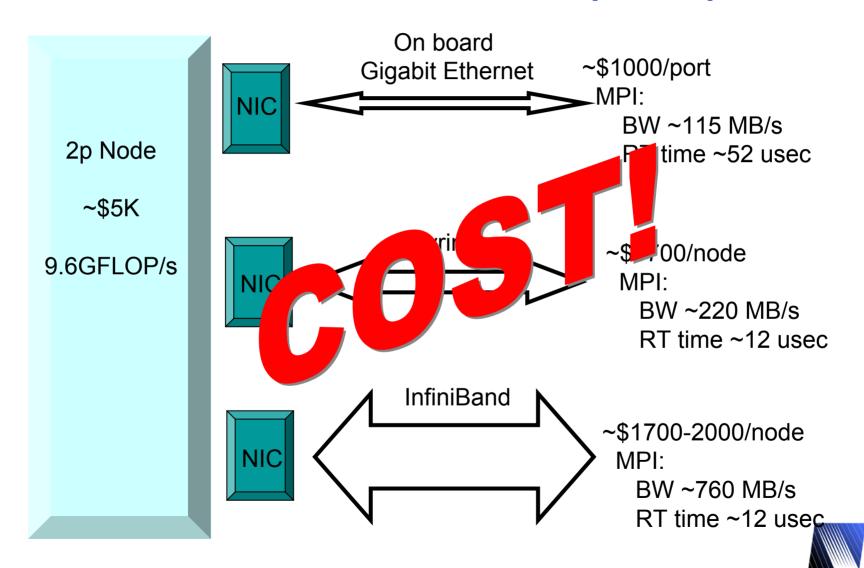








Node Interconnects (2003)



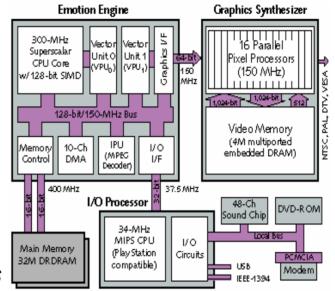
Computing On Toys

Sony PlayStation2 features

- 6.2 GF peak
- 70M polygons/second
- 10.5M transistors
- superscalar RISC core
- plus vector units, each:
 - 19 mul-adds & 1 divide
 - each 7 cycles
- \$199 retail
 - loss leader for game sales

70 unit cluster at NCSA

- Linux software and vector unit use
 - over 0.5 TF peak but difficult to program
- vector assembly code
 - linear algebra libraries (BLAS1, 2, 3)
 - adaptive version selection
- application porting atop vector code
 - MILC QCD (conjugate gradient dominated)
 - primary PACI cycle consumer

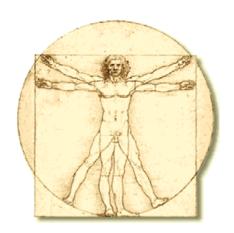






Trans-Petascale Vision

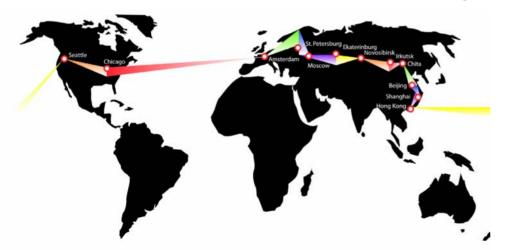
- Multiple petabyte data archives
 - 1-10 petabytes of secondary storage
 - tens to hundreds of petabytes of tertiary storage
- DWDM terabit wide area networks (WANs)
 - hundreds to thousands of lambdas.
 - each operating at >10 Gb/s
- Petascale computing systems
 - dense, low-power packaging
 - memory access optimized
- Responsive environments
 - ubiquitous, mobile information sharing
- Coupled by distributed Grid infrastructure

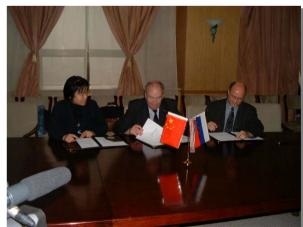




GLORIAD

- GLObal RIng Network for Advanced Applications Development
 - Russia-China-USA science and education Network
 - 10 Gb/s transglobal network led by NCSA
 - builds on NCSA-led USA-Russia NaukaNet project
- Funding (beginning in 2004, we hope)
 - cooperatively funded by USA, China and Russia.
 - USA commitment anticipated at \$2.5M annually
 - example applications
 - HEP, ITER, IVO, climate change, nanomaterials

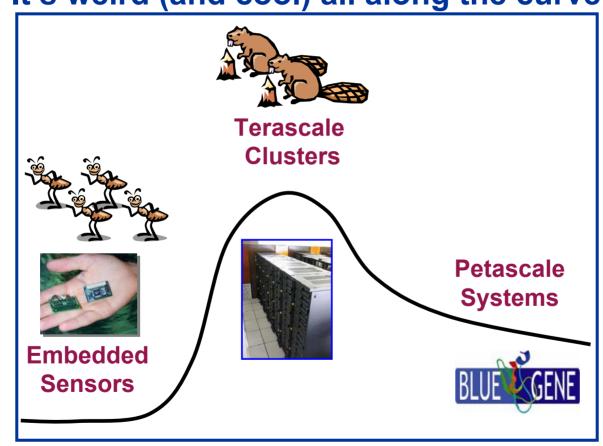






The Computing Continuum

It's weird (and cool) all along the curve!



Power/Node

Cost/System



Memory/Node

Building A Petaflop System

Technology trends

- dual-core processors
 - IBM Power4 and SUN UltraSPARC IV
 - quad-core is coming ...
- reduced power consumption (e.g, Intel Banias)
 - laptop and mobile market drivers
- increased I/O and memory interconnect integration
 - PCI Express, Infiniband, ...

Let's look forward five years to 2008

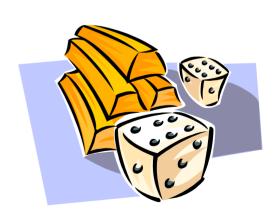
- 4-way or 8-way cores (4 or 8 processors/chip)
- ~10 GF cores (processors)
- 4-way nodes (4, 4-way cores/node)
- Infiniband-like interconnect



Building A Petaflop System

- With 10 GF/processors
 - 100K processors are required
 - 6200 nodes (4-way with 4 cores each)
- Power consumption
 - more than a portable generator
 - but, quite a bit less than a nuclear plant
- Software challenges
 - reliability and recovery
- Cost of a petaflop system, O(\$100M)
 - value of scientific breakthroughs ... priceless







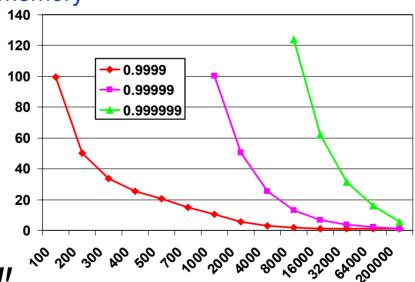
Very Large Scale Implications

- Single node failure during application execution
 - causes blockage of the overall simulation
 - data is lost and must be recovered/regenerated
 - key physics require neighbor exchanges
 - each spatial cell exists in one processor memory

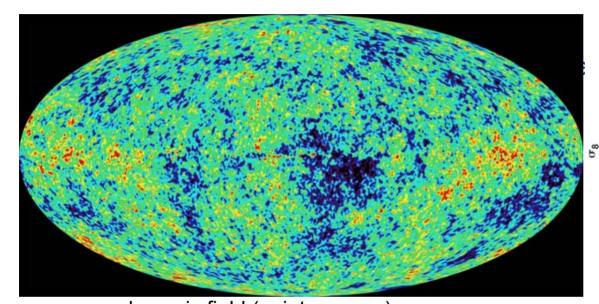


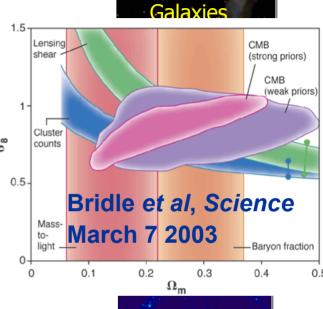
- sounds like a lot until you divide by 10⁵!
- It's time to take RAS seriously
 - systems do provide warnings
 - soft bit errors ECC memory recovery
 - disk read/write retries, packet loss
 - status and health provide guidance
 - node temperature/fan duty cycles
- We have to expect components to fail!
- Software and algorithmic responses
 - diagnostic-mediated checkpointing and algorithm-based fault tolerance
 - domain-specific fault tolerance and loosely synchronous algorithms



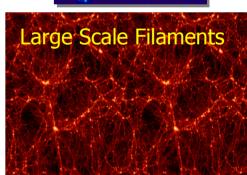


Physics Challenges





- dynamic field (quintessence)
- Possible missing mass candidates
 - baryonic
 - Massive Compact Halo ects
- Head and the Introductions
 Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP)
 - universe is $13,400 \pm 300$ million years old and flat

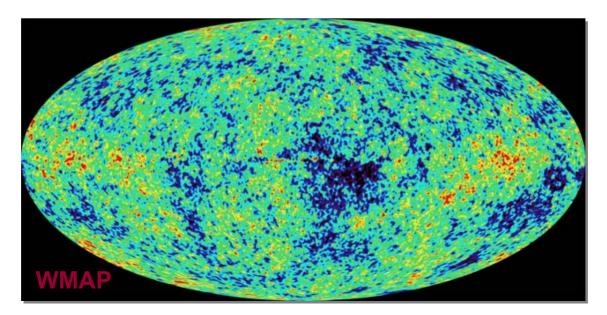




Ask The Big Questions

Our immediate neighborhood we know intimately. But with increasing distance our knowledge fades. ...The search will continue. The urge is older than history. It is not satisfied, and it will not be denied.

Edwin Hubble





National Center for Supercomputing Applications