

High Performance Computing

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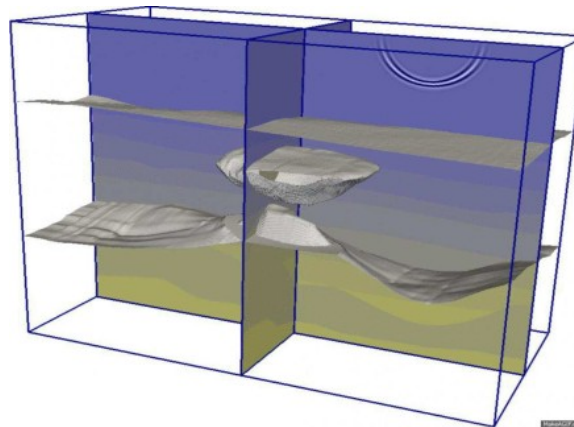


XIII Seminar on Software for
Nuclear Subnuclear and Applied
Physics – Alghero 5-10 June 2016

- CRS4 Center for Advanced Studies, Research and Development in Sardinia
- HPC systems: an introduction
- HPC infrastructure at CRS4: some numbers
- *Clustering* resources (scheduler, system software, application software, libraries, compilers)
- Management monitoring maintenance
- HPC research at CRS4

CRS4, Center for Advanced Studies, Research and Development in Sardinia, is an interdisciplinary research center that **promotes the study, development and application of innovative solutions** to issues in natural, industrial and social environments.

These developments and solutions are based on **Computational Science, Information Technology and High-Performance Computing**



Since 1991, year of foundation, CRS4 cooperates with academic, scientific and industrial entities, **participating in relevant national and international projects.**

The Center is located at the Science and Technology Park of Sardinia in Pula Cagliari - Italy

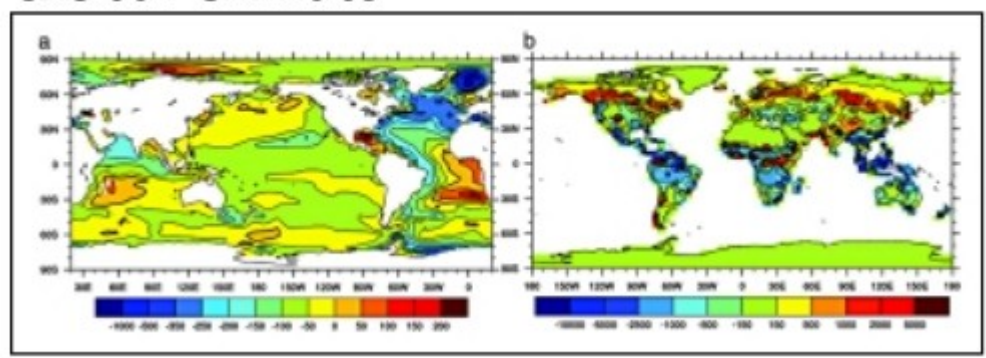


HPC systems: an introduction

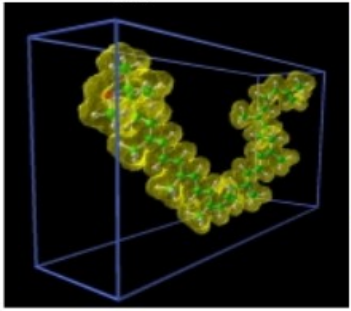
High Performance Computing (HPC) is the method by which scientists and engineers **solve** complex problems using apps that require high **bandwidth**, low **latency** networking and high **computing capabilities**.

Thanks to efficient numerical methods, HPC can solve extremely detailed mathematical and physical models within **reasonable timeframes**.

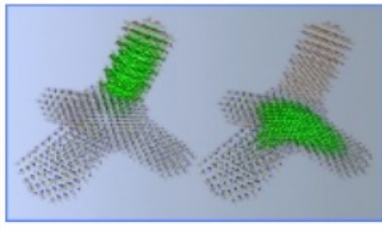
Global Climate



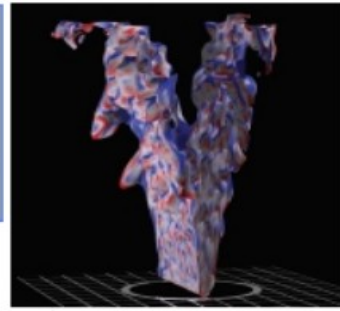
Biology



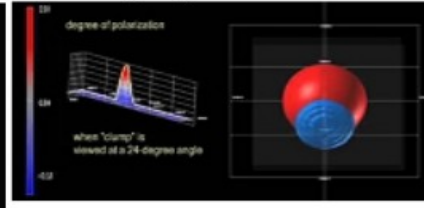
Nanoscience



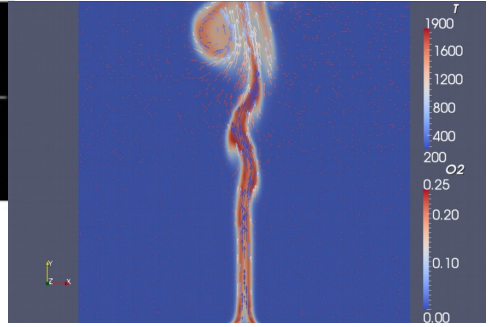
Combustion



Astrophysics



CFD



All CRS4 High Performance Computing resources are **Linux Computer Clusters**

A computer cluster is composed by single (quite simple) computers networked into a local fast area network with libraries and programs installed which allow processing to be shared among them

The result is an **high-performance parallel computing cluster** from “standard” computer hardware



Dictionary

- **Bandwith (data transfer rate)**

the amount of data that can be carried from a point to another in a given time. Usually expressed in bytes per second (B/sec) for memory systems (e.g. hard disk, RAM), or in bit per second (bps) for network communication

- **Network Latency**

time from the source sending a packet to the destination receiving it plus the on-way time from the destination back to the source

- **Compute Performance**

Expressed in FLOPS – FLoating point Opearations Per Second

Examples @ CRS4:

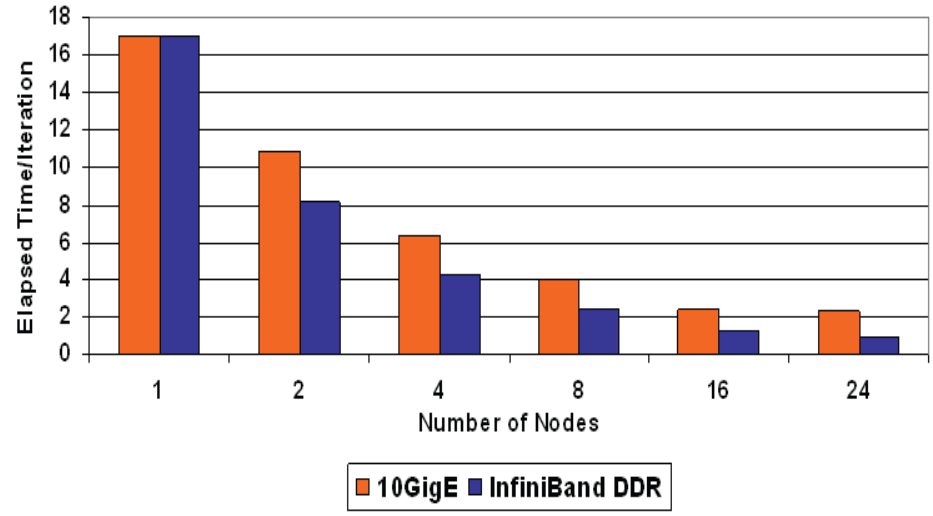
10 Gigabit Ethernet network

- Bandwidth: 10 Gigabps
- latency: 40 us

Infiniband FDR network

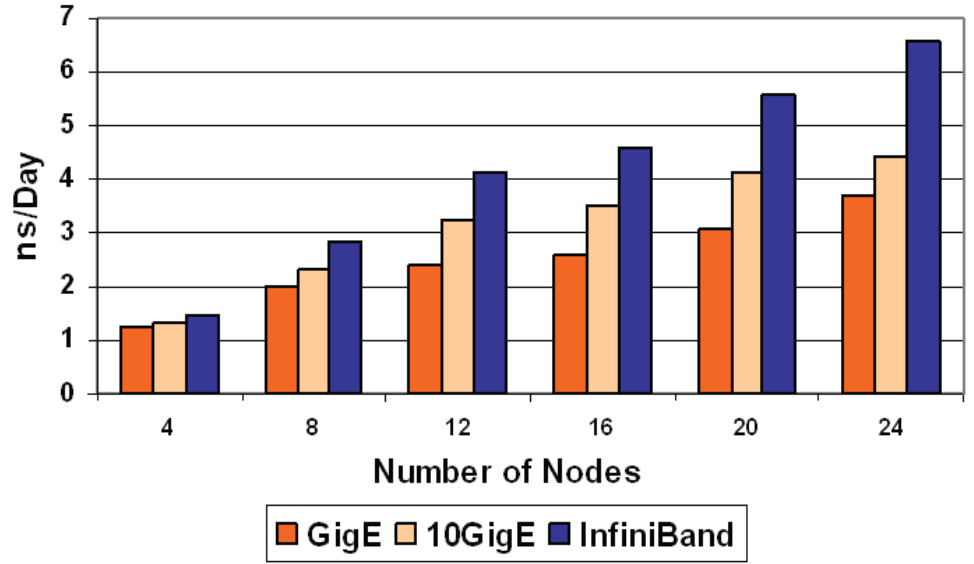
- Bandwidth: 56 Gigabps
- latency: 5-10 us

STAR-CCM+ Benchmark Results
(Auto Aerodynamics Test)



STAR-CCM+ is an entire engineering process for solving problems involving flow (of fluids or solids), heat transfer and stress.

NAMD
(ApoA1)

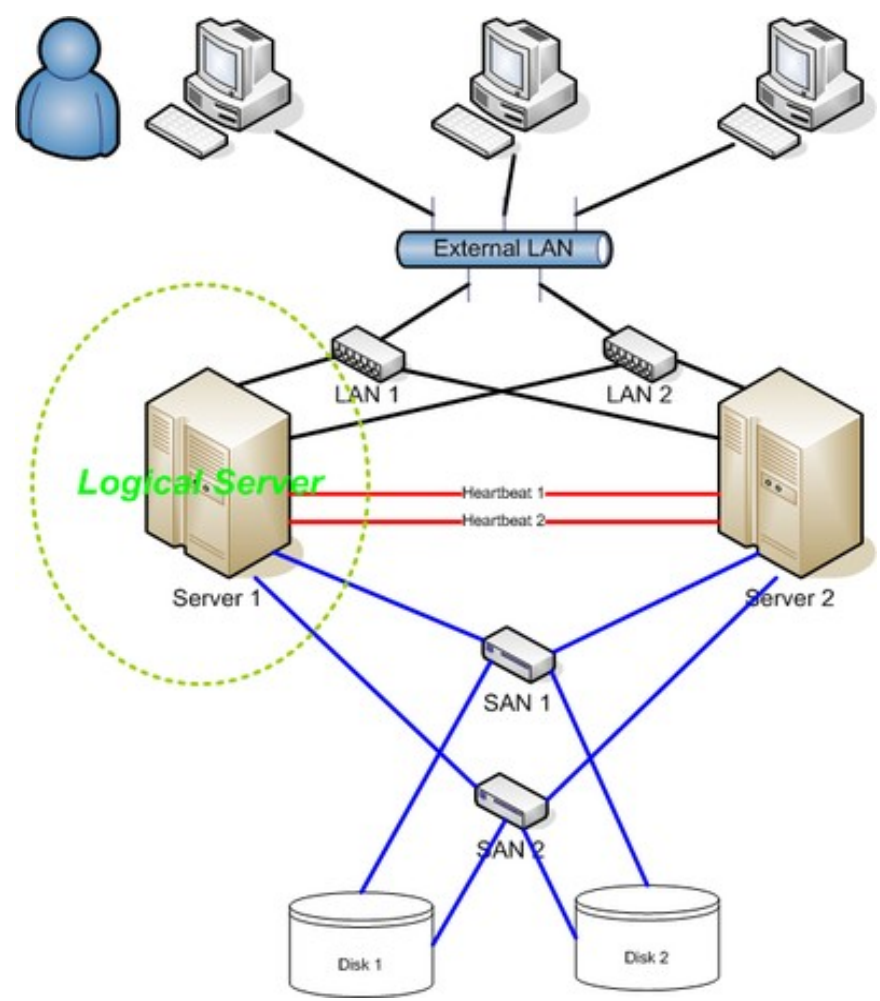


NAMD is a parallel molecular dynamics code designed for high-performance simulation of large biomolecular systems

High availability

A system or a service must be UP: running and in health

- Redundancy of all network links and switches. If primary link fails, the second becomes active
- Servers in configuration active/standby
- Backup device uses heartbeat mechanism to send a signal to the primary device
- If the primary device stops responding, then a failover occurs
- The system/service is fault tolerant



High availability

Keep my data safe!

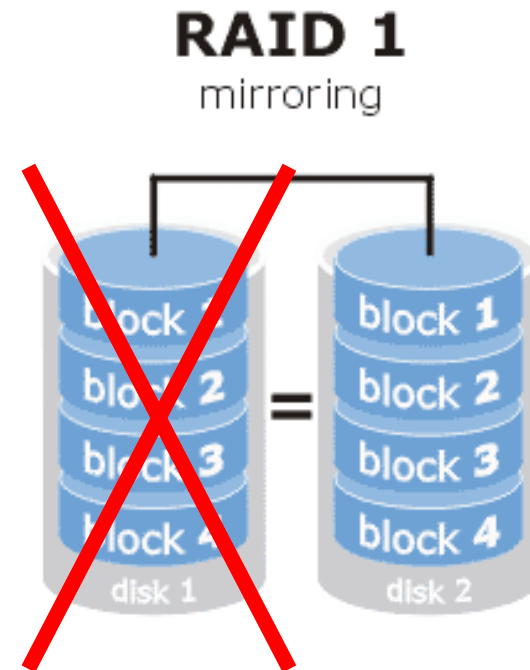
RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disk)

Is a fault tolerance solution for hard drives implemented in servers and storage system

RAID 1

consists of an exact copy (or mirror) of a set of data on two or more disks

Simplest RAID 1 system contains at least two disks



HPC infrastructure at CRS4: some numbers



- ~500 compute nodes
- Hybrid architectures (Nvidia GPUs, Intel Phi, AMD GPUs, FPGA)
- >200 10GBps Ethernet ports, >1200 1Gps Ethernet ports
- ~280 Infiniband port
- 1 Gbps primary internet connection, 10Gbps next year
- ~280 TeraFlops peak processing speed (CPU+GPU)
- 4.5 Petabyte storage system
- New acquisitions of node, storage and network devices in progress

HPC infrastructure at CRS4: some numbers

	Total memory	Core #	networking	Notes
--	--------------	--------	------------	-------

HP std Cluster

CPU	6.7 TB	3200	IB-DDR20Gbps+GbEth	34,5Tflops
-----	--------	------	--------------------	------------

Huawei std Cluster

CPU	4.4TB	656	IB-FDR56Gbps+GbEth	14.5Tflops
-----	-------	-----	--------------------	------------

HP in house std Cluster

CPU	4.4TB	656	IB-FDR56Gbps+GbEth	14.5Tflops
-----	-------	-----	--------------------	------------

Hybrid GPU Cluster

CPU Intel	640GB	160	IB-QDR40Gbps+GbEth	2.8Tflops
GPU nVidia K10	160GB	61440	IB-QDR40Gbps+GbEth	91Tflops
Intel Phi coprocessor	80GB	600	IB-QDR40Gbps+GbEth	20Tflops

Hybrid CPU Cluster

CPU Intel	1TB	96	Gb eth	2Tflops
GPU nVidia K40	96GB	23040	Gb eth	34Tflops

Hybrid ATI Cluster

CPU Intel	1.3TB	200	IB-FDR56Gbps+GbEth	3.7Tflops
GPU AMD FirePRO	160GB	28160	IB-FDR56Gbps+GbEth	50Tflops

Huawei eolo Cluster

33 nodes

14,5Tflops

4,4TB RAM

20TB disks space

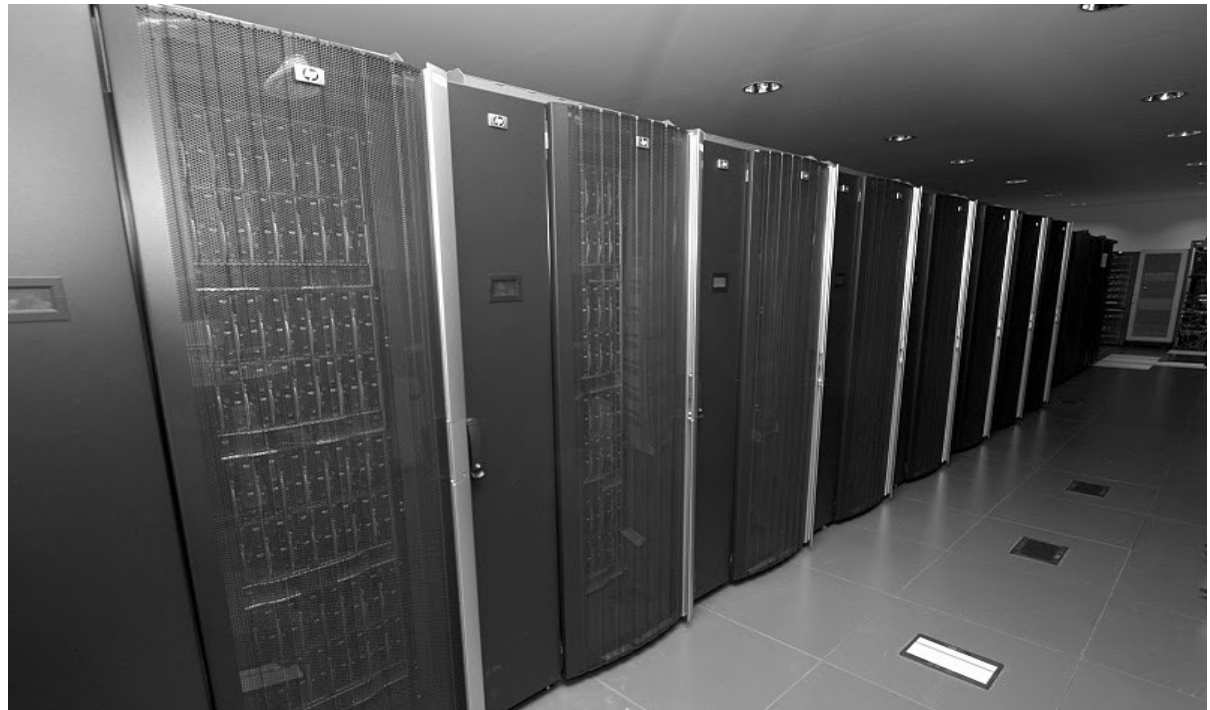
656 Intel Xeon E5-2680 v2 @ 2.80GHz cores

66 1Gbps ports

33 Infiniband FDR 56Gbps low latency ports

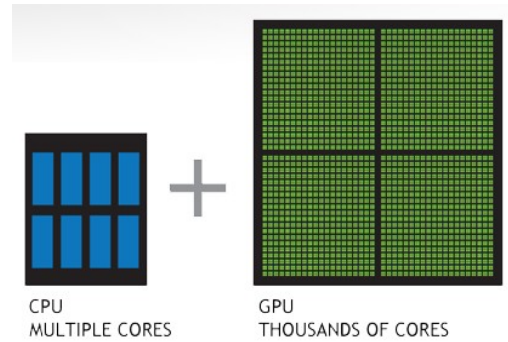
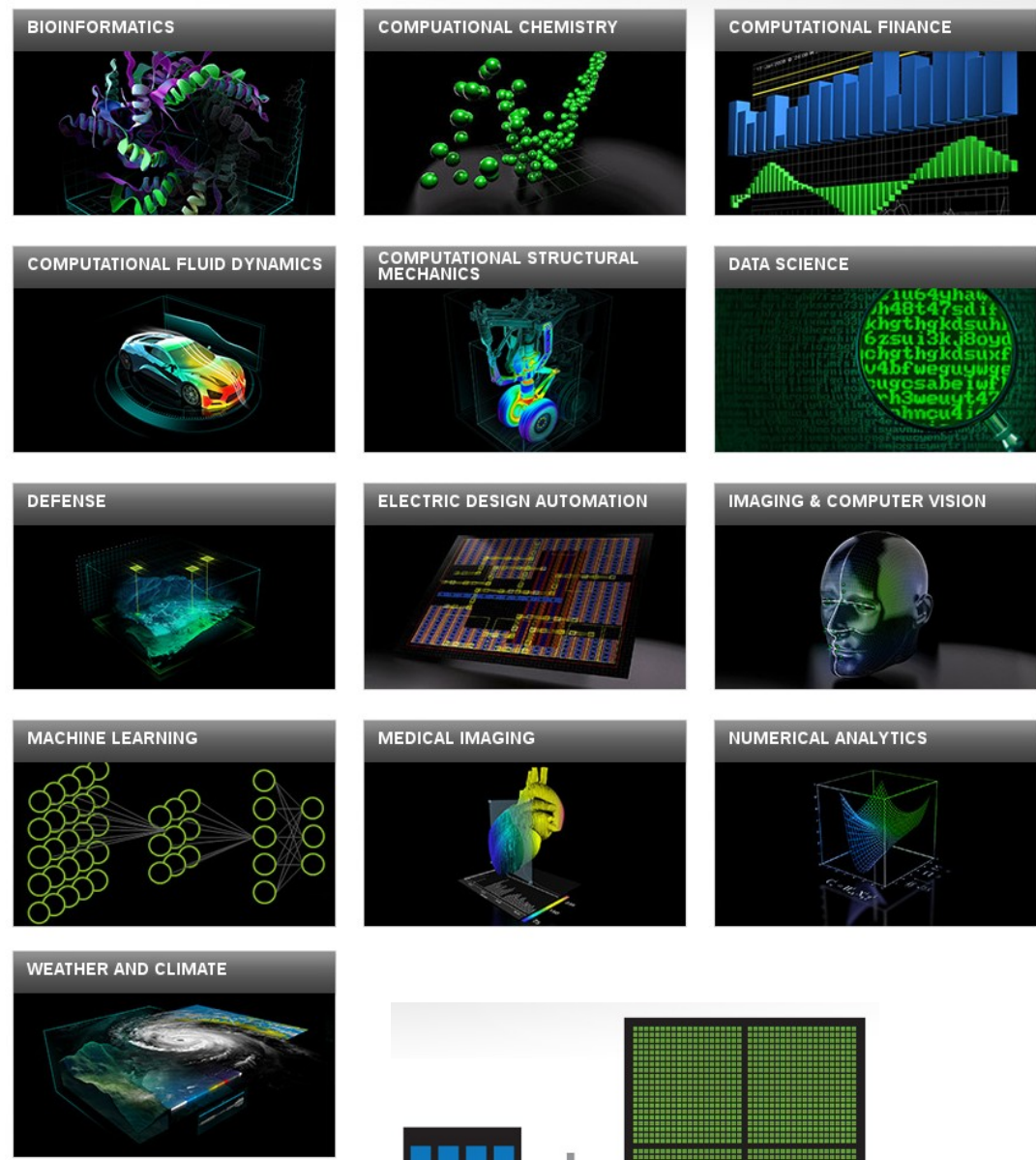
Redundant power supplies

Redundant network links to the data center resources



Hybride architectures

- Mix of CPU and GPU
- An efficient way to run parallel and serial code
- CPU: powerful cores designed to run serial processes. Traditional compilers
- GPU: thousand of small cores optimised for parallel tasks. CUDA, NVIDIA parallel computing platform
- MIC (Many Integrated Core): x86-compatible multiprocessor architecture that utilize existing parallelization software tools (OpenMP) and specialized version of Intel Compilers
- FPGA: Integrated Circuit designed to be configured by a customer or a designer after manufacturing – hence "field-programmable". Usually requires proprietary software and complex programming techniques

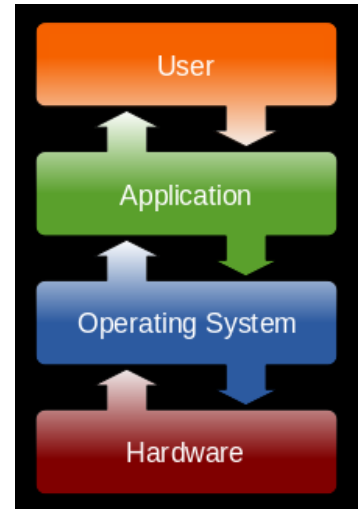


Clustering resources

Software @ CRS4

Compilers and programming tools:

- **Intel Compiler Suite (up to version 2016)**
- **PortlandGroup (PGI) compiler and debugger (up to version 14.9)**
- GNU compilers (up to 6.1)
- CUDA (up to 7.5)
- Java
- Valgring
- ACMLib
- MKLib



Libraries:

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| atlas3.10.0 | Fftw-3.3.2 | Igraph-0.6.5 | Picard-tools-1.123 | Blacs |
| Scalapack | Boot | GotoBlas | Gatk-2.1-8 | Libevent-2.0.22 |
| Glibc-2.14 | Libgtextutils-0.6.1 | sparsehash-2.0.2 | Boost | Glibc-2.17 |
| Libint-2.0.3 | srma-0.1.15 | Gmp-5.0.5 | Lzo-2.06 | SuiteSparse |
| magma | Yaml-0.1.5 | Mpc-0.9 | zlib-1.2.8 | Bzip2-1.0.6 |
| mpfr-3.1.1 | Clapack-3.1.1.1 | Mymedialite-3.10 | LessTiff | Libxc |
| Libxp | Metis | Parmetis | cgal | curl-7.31.0 |
| grib_api-1.8.0 | gsl-1.11 | ice-3.4.2 | | |

Manage your environment on HPC cluster

- Availability of **hundreds of different softwares**, libraries and tools (also different versions of the same package)
- The Environment Modules Package (Modules) provides an help to the dynamic modification of a user's environment via modulefiles:
 - Allows the system admins to install different software versions
 - Users are able to customize own environment by creating and loading their modulefiles
 - Dynamically modifies system variables (PATH, LD_LIBRARY_PATH) and/or application variables

Examples:

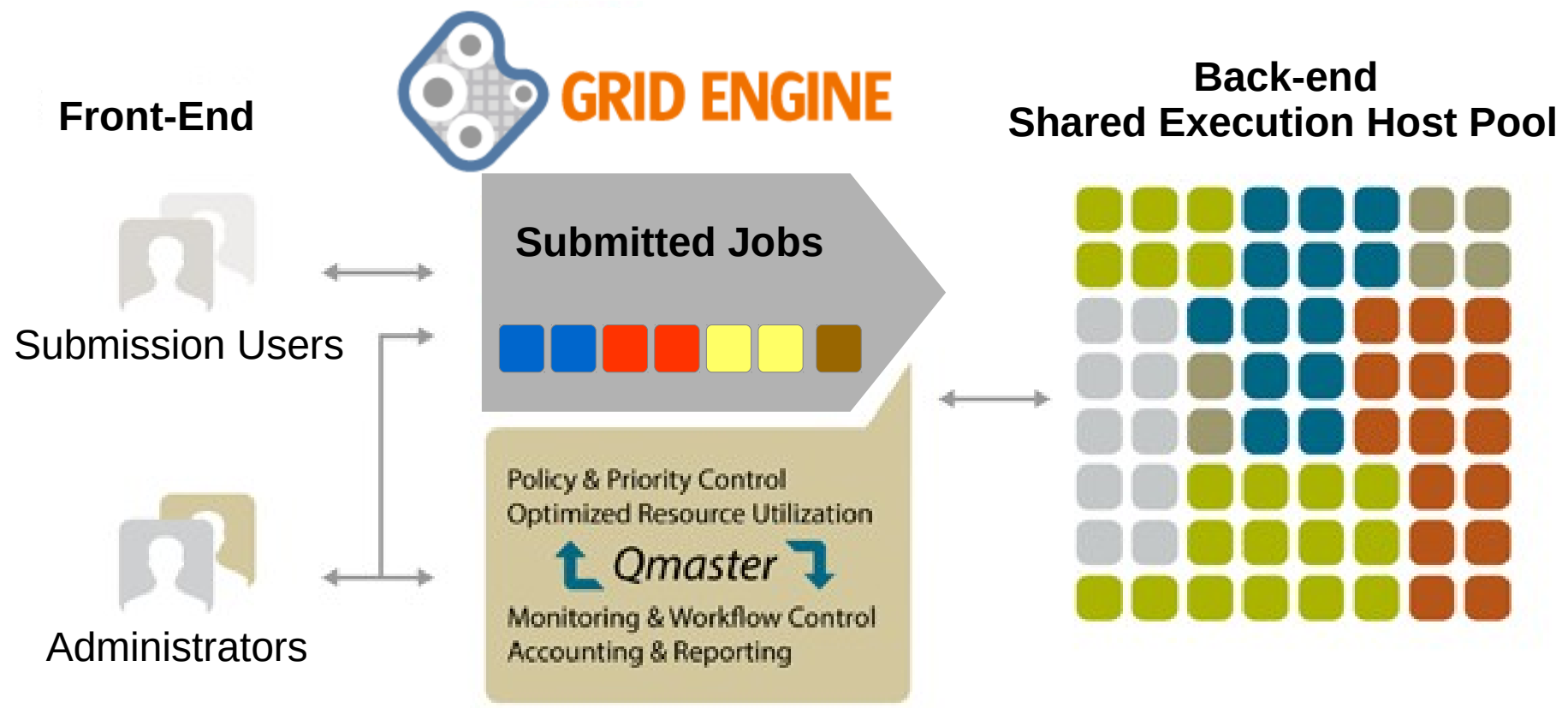
```
-bash-4.2$ module load GCC-5.2.0
```

```
-bash-4.2$ module list
Currently Loaded Modulefiles:
  1) GCC-5.2.0_CentOS7      3) perl-5.20.2_CentOS7    5) profilo_v3              7) galaxy_v3
  2) python-2.7.9_CentOS7  4) jdk1.8.0_40            6) samtools-1.3
```

```
-bash-4.2$ module display starccm11.02.009
-----
/Archive/Software/Modules/Modules/3.2.10/modulefiles/OS_TYPE/CentOS7/SOFTWARE/starccm11.02.009:
module-whatis      puts starccm11.02.009 in your PATH
prepend-path       PATH /Archive/Software/CentOS7/StarCD/STAR-CCM+11.02.009-R8/star/bin:/Archive/Software/CentOS7/StarCD/STAR-CCM+11.02.009-R8
:/Archive/Software/CentOS7/StarCD/STAR-View+11.02.009
prepend-path       CDLMD_LICENSE_FILE /Archive/Software/StarCD/license.dat
-----
```

Job Scheduler: GridEngine

Sharing and organizing a large number of computational resources for a large number of jobs requires a DRM (Distributed Resource Manager) software



Job Scheduler: GridEngine

```
[root@mommoti01 ~]# qstat
job-ID  prior   name       user          state submit/start at   queue                          slots ja-task-ID
-----  -
1750496  0.60500 hbasebig   surfer        r      10/10/2012 10:26:36  hdfs@entu065.crs4.int          512
1762426  0.50500 flexcryst_ hofmann      r      10/11/2012 15:42:53  interactive@entu003.crs4.int    1
1763213  0.50500 QRL0GIN    julie        r      10/12/2012 12:40:39  interactive@entu003.crs4.int    1
1767998  0.50559 TD16.0 pha zara        r      10/14/2012 10:49:47  genoma.gwa@oghe017.crs4.int     4
1768342  0.50637 c20_lmMSAL zara        r      10/15/2012 00:49:32  genoma.gwa@oghe042.crs4.int     8
1768625  0.50500 QRL0GIN    julie        r      10/15/2012 13:02:38  interactive@entu002.crs4.int    1
1768628  0.50520 GA-codesa3 mdentoni     r      10/15/2012 13:34:17  doublew@entu029.crs4.int        1
1768735  0.50520 case4      karalit      r      10/15/2012 14:14:21  doublew@entu032.crs4.int        1
1770750  0.50500 GA-codesa3 mdentoni     r      10/15/2012 16:12:35  doublew@entu019.crs4.int        1
1770751  0.50500 GA-codesa3 mdentoni     r      10/15/2012 16:13:20  doublew@entu023.crs4.int        1
1770757  0.50500 GA-codesa3 mdentoni     r      10/15/2012 16:16:43  doublew@entu034.crs4.int        1
1770758  0.50500 GA-codesa3 mdentoni     r      10/15/2012 16:17:13  doublew@entu052.crs4.int        1
1770759  0.50500 GA-codesa3 mdentoni     r      10/15/2012 16:17:58  doublew@entu053.crs4.int        1
1770762  0.50500 GA-codesa3 mdentoni     r      10/15/2012 16:18:58  doublew@entu054.crs4.int        1
1770764  0.50500 GA-codesa3 mdentoni     r      10/15/2012 16:19:43  doublew@entu055.crs4.int        1
1771287  0.50500 chr1_XHG   maria        r      10/15/2012 17:41:21  genoma.gwa@oghe015.crs4.int     1
1771288  0.50500 chr2_XHG   maria        r      10/15/2012 17:41:21  genoma.gwa@oghe015.crs4.int     1
```

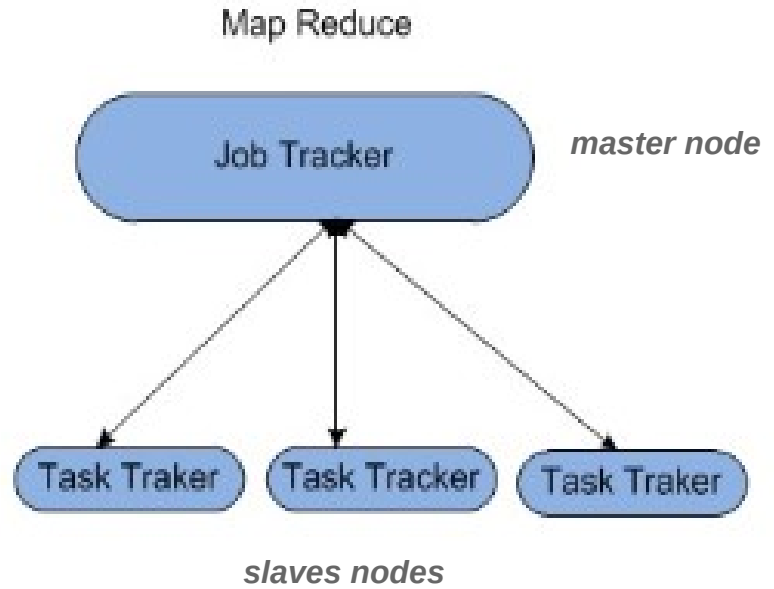
GridEngine is the **main way** to access CRS4's HPC clusters resources



framework



- Hadoop provides an effective and scalable way to process large quantities of data (big data)
- Hadoop has two goals:
 - scalable storage (HDFS)
 - scalable computation (MapReduce)
- Today Hadoop scale up to thousands of nodes

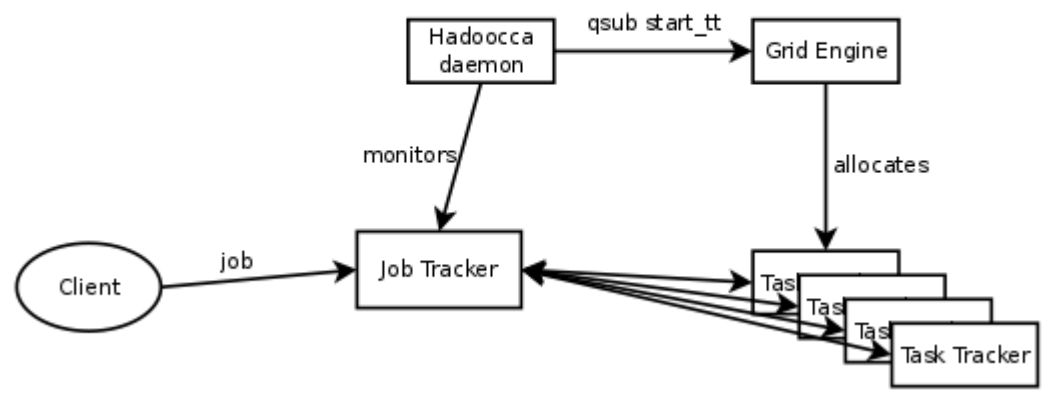


HADOOCCA



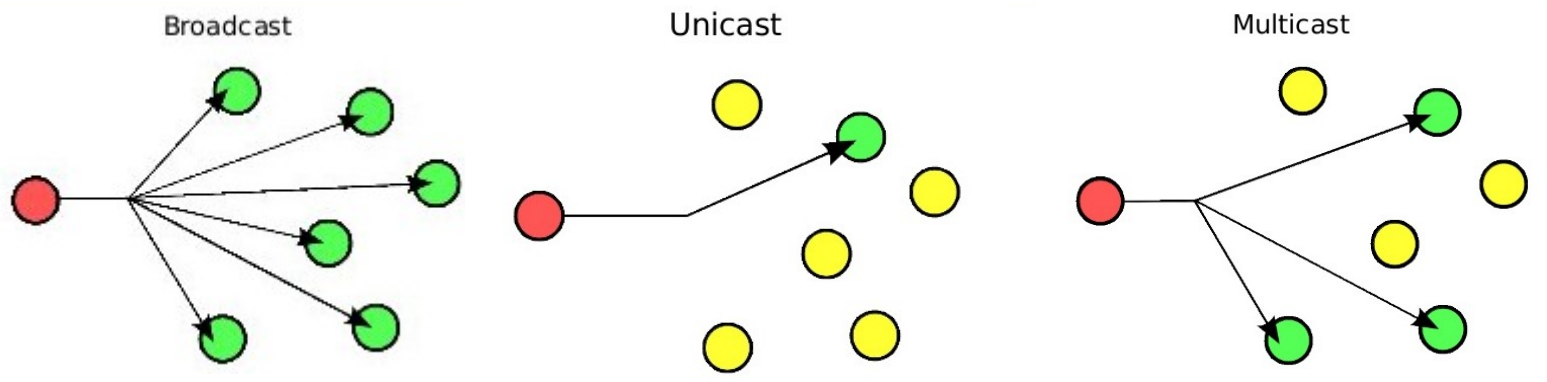
- Hadoop assumes it has **exclusive and long-term** use of its nodes
- It has its own job submission, queueing, and scheduling system
- But CRS4 HPC resources are accessed exclusively via GridEngine queue system

On-demand Hadoop node allocation

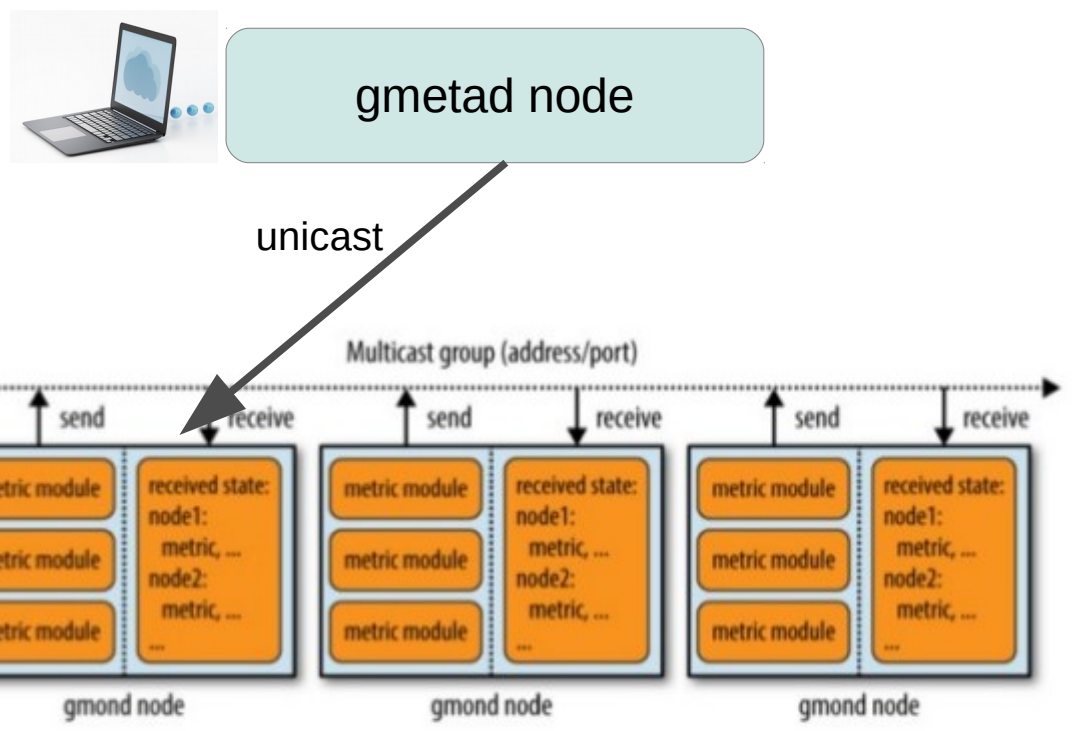


- HADOOCCA is a tool that controls and implements dynamic Hadoop MapReduce clusters creation by the use of GridEngine queue system

Management monitoring maintenance



- Scalable (>2000 nodes) distributed monitoring system
- Each node of the group runs gmond daemon and sends its state to a multicast address
- Every node receives and stores the status of each other node of the group
- Ganglia gmetad server acquires the status of the group by querying a random node.



Default multicast topology

Ganglia: Cluster_Pixinamanna Grid Report - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

Ganglia: Cluster_Pixina... x
Search

ganglia.crs4.int

Main Search Views Aggregate Graphs Compare Hosts Events Automatic Rotation Live Dashboard Mobile

Get Fresh Data

Cluster_Pixinamanna Grid Report at Wed, 11 May 2016 11:04:26 +0200

Last hour 2hr 4hr day week month year job or from to Go Clear

Sorted ascending descending by name by hosts up by hosts down

Cluster_Pixinamanna Grid > --Choose a Source v

Cluster_Pixinamanna Grid (18 sources) (tree view)

CPU's Total: **5008**
 Hosts up: **507**
 Hosts down: **12**

Current Load Avg (15, 5, 1m):
47%, 47%, 47%

Avg Utilization (last hour):
46%

Localtime:
 2016-05-11 11:04

Cluster_Pixinamanna Grid Load last hour

1-min	Now: 2.4k	Min: 2.2k	Avg: 2.3k	Max: 2.4k
Nodes	Now: 507.0	Min: 505.0	Avg: 507.0	Max: 507.0
CPUs	Now: 5.0k	Min: 5.0k	Avg: 5.0k	Max: 5.0k
Procs	Now: 2.4k	Min: 2.0k	Avg: 2.3k	Max: 2.4k

Cluster_Pixinamanna Grid Memory last hour

Use	Now: 2.0T	Min: 1.9T	Avg: 2.0T	Max: 2.1T
Share	Now: 0.0	Min: 0.0	Avg: 0.0	Max: 0.0
Cache	Now: 1.4T	Min: 1.4T	Avg: 1.5T	Max: 1.7T
Buffer	Now: 114.2G	Min: 111.2G	Avg: 113.2G	Max: 114.2G
Free	Now: 13.3T	Min: 13.0T	Avg: 13.1T	Max: 13.3T
Swap	Now: -nan	Min: -nan	Avg: -nan	Max: -nan
Total	Now: 16.8T	Min: 16.7T	Avg: 16.8T	Max: 16.8T

Cluster_Pixinamanna Grid CPU last hour

User	Now: 35.4%	Min: 32.1%	Avg: 35.0%	Max: 36.2%
Nice	Now: 0.0%	Min: 0.0%	Avg: 0.0%	Max: 0.0%
System	Now: 0.4%	Min: 0.4%	Avg: 0.4%	Max: 0.6%
Wait	Now: 0.2%	Min: 0.0%	Avg: 0.5%	Max: 1.6%
Steal	Now: 0.0%	Min: 0.0%	Avg: 0.0%	Max: 0.0%
Idle	Now: 64.0%	Min: 63.2%	Avg: 64.1%	Max: 66.8%

Cluster_Pixinamanna Grid Network last hour

In	Now: 69.6M	Min: 69.6M	Avg: 243.2M	Max: 837.1M
Out	Now: 199.5M	Min: 76.7M	Avg: 188.1M	Max: 441.3M

Mommoti (physical view)

Xymon - MonitorX

- monitoring tool for servers, custom applications and networks
e.g. :
 - network services: http, ftp, smtp and so on
 - local resources like disk utilisation, memory, cpu load, logfiles, processes
- The information is collected by a central server and presented in a set of simple, intuitive webpages frequently updated to reflect changes in the status of systems
- It also records the history of monitored item and generates reports and graphs
- Alerts for issues may be sent in form of e-mails or SMS-messages

red : Xymon - Status @ Wed May 11 12:56:52 2016 - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

red : Xymon - Status ... x

xymon.crs4.int Search

Views Reports Administration Help

Xymon Current Status Wed May 11 12:56:52 2016

SERVER CPULOAD IB MasterStat NFS SysBackup bbd clientlog conn cpu disk files http info inode ldap memory msgs ports procs trends xDRBDStat xymon

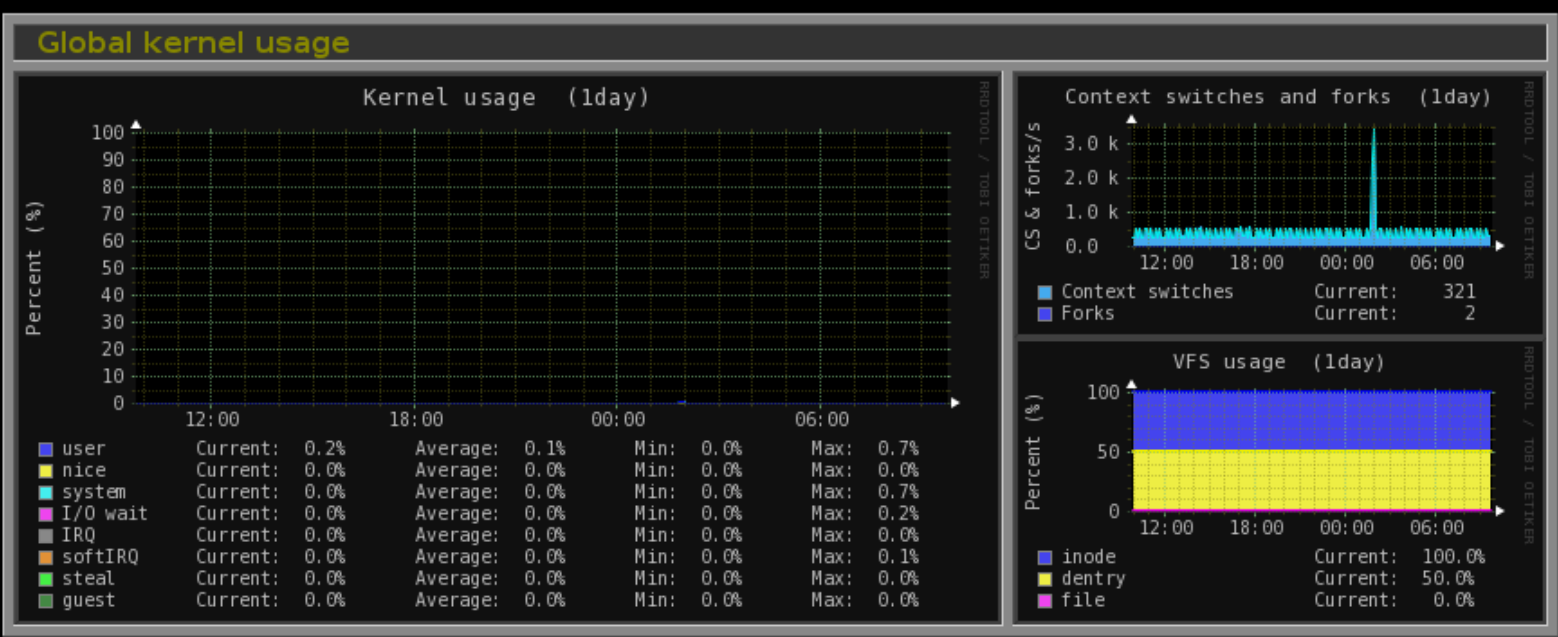
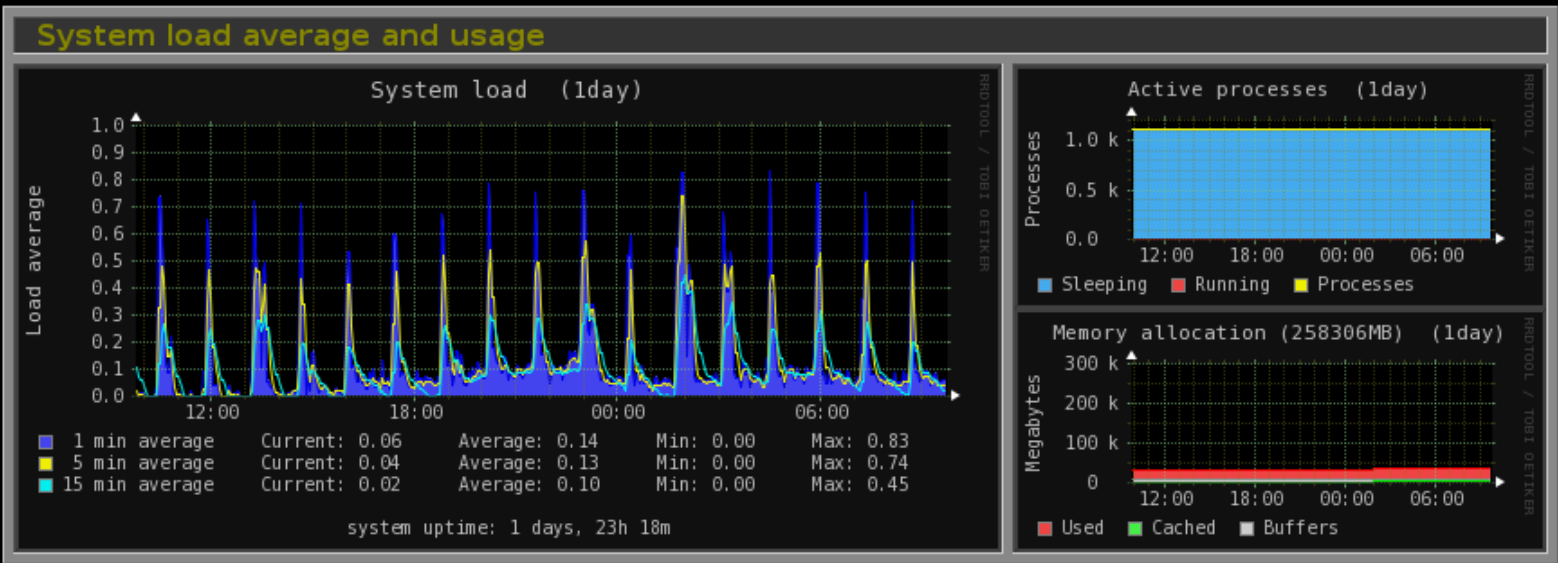
SERVER	CPULOAD	IB	MasterStat	NFS	SysBackup	bbd	clientlog	conn	cpu	disk	files	http	info	inode	ldap	memory	msgs	ports	procs	trends	xDRBDStat	xymon
losa01.crs4.int	❑	-	◆	-	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	☹	☹	❑	◆	◆	-	◆	◆	☹	◆	◆	◆	◆
losa02.crs4.int	❑	-	◆	-	◆	❑	-	◆	◆	☹	-	-	◆	-	-	-	-	-	◆	◆	◆	◆
antine01.crs4.int	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	◆	❑	❑	-	-	◆	-	-	-	❑	-	❑	◆	-	-
hpclap1.crs4.int	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	◆	◆	◆	-	-	◆	-	◆	-	◆	-	◆	◆	◆	-
hpclap2.crs4.int	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	☹	◆	◆	-	-	◆	-	☹	-	◆	-	◆	◆	◆	-
hpclap3.crs4.int	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	◆	◆	◆	-	-	◆	-	◆	-	◆	-	◆	◆	◆	-
hpclap-be.crs4.int	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✘	-	-	-	-	◆	-	◆	-	-	-	-	◆	-	-
mommoti08.crs4.int	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✘	☹	☹	-	-	◆	-	-	-	☹	-	☹	◆	-	-
eoloibman.crs4.int	-	◆	-	❑	-	-	-	◆	◆	◆	-	-	◆	-	-	-	◆	-	◆	◆	-	-

EOLO IB NFS conn cpu disk info msgs procs trends

EOLO	IB	NFS	conn	cpu	disk	info	msgs	procs	trends
eolo00.crs4.int	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
eolo01.crs4.int	◆	❑	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	✘	◆
eolo02.crs4.int	◆	❑	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	✘	◆
eolo03.crs4.int	◆	❑	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	✘	◆
eolo04.crs4.int	◆	❑	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	✘	◆
eolo05.crs4.int	◆	❑	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	✘	◆
eolo06.crs4.int	◆	❑	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	✘	◆
eolo07.crs4.int	◆	❑	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	✘	◆
eolo08.crs4.int	◆	❑	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	✘	◆
eolo09.crs4.int	◆	❑	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	✘	◆
eolo10.crs4.int	◆	❑	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	✘	◆
eolo11.crs4.int	◆	❑	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	✘	◆
eolo12.crs4.int	◆	❑	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	✘	◆

Host: losa02 **last day**

Wed Jun 1 09:42:54 CEST 2016





Mucca is a collection of useful system administrator tools and scripts developed by CRS4 HPC group.

All collected information is stored into a SQL DB.

Mucca provides an useful web interface showing the status of Clusters.

With a click of mouse We can select hosts, groups of hosts and entire racks.

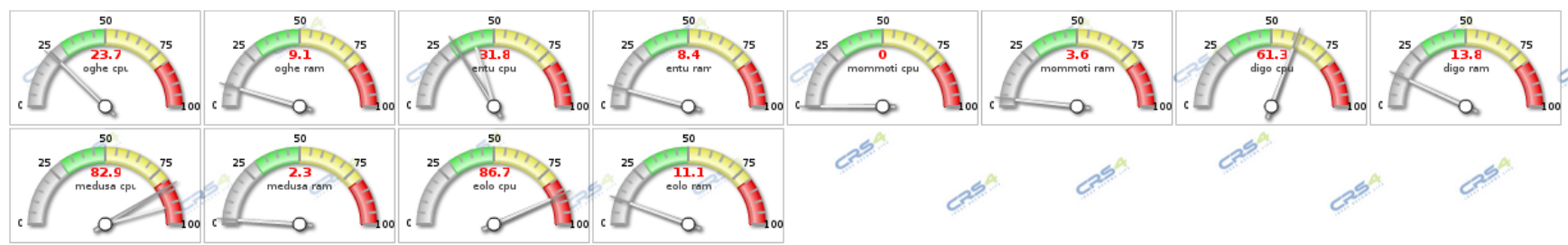
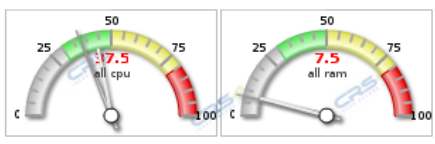
Topics:

- Power off/on (soft or cold power on/off)
- Reinstall hosts or restart hosts with an alternative OS
- Check the status in graphical or textual mode
- Plan a reboot disabling queues on active hosts
- Display hosts where user jobs are running
- Show the load values (RAM, CPU or both) for a single host
- Enable/disable scheduler queues
- Enable/disable “CRS4 Green” utility
- And much more!

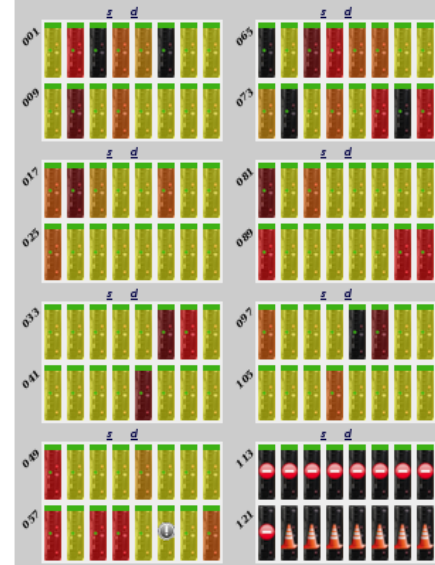
Info Cluster manage groups manage qls ext-daemons #powerOFF all #powerON all select all deselect all
 custom actions HP: Mod_Estate Mod_Inverno Mod_Frigo Apripotte PowerON PowerOFF Force PowerOFF

do on selected:

Sge Use User to show: CPU RAM Green Temp Power



oghe powerOFF all powerON all
 select all deselect all



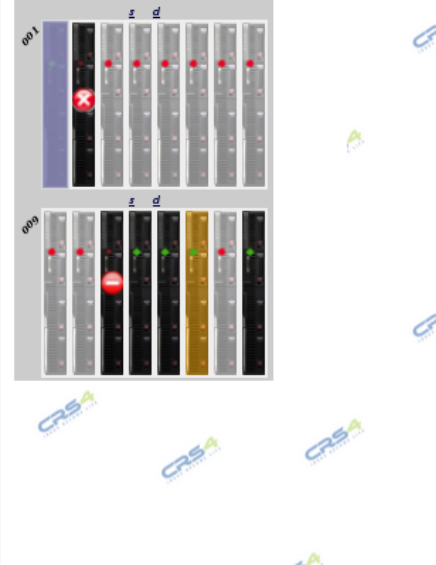
entu powerOFF all powerON all
 select all deselect all



mommoti powerOFF all powerON all
 select all deselect all



medusa00 powerOFF all powerON all
 select all deselect all



medusa powerOFF all powerON all
 select all deselect all



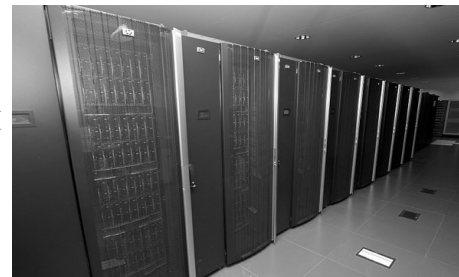
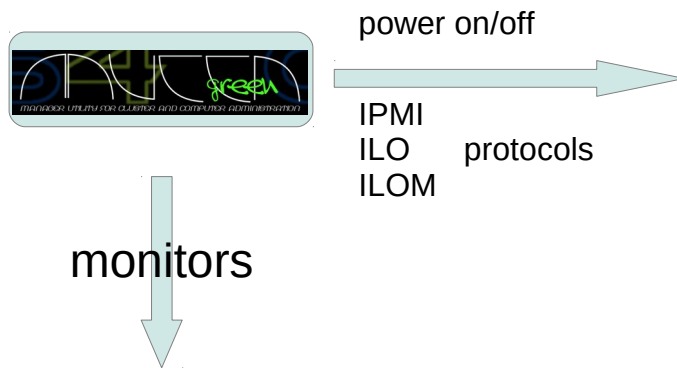
medusa powerOFF all powerON all
 select all deselect all





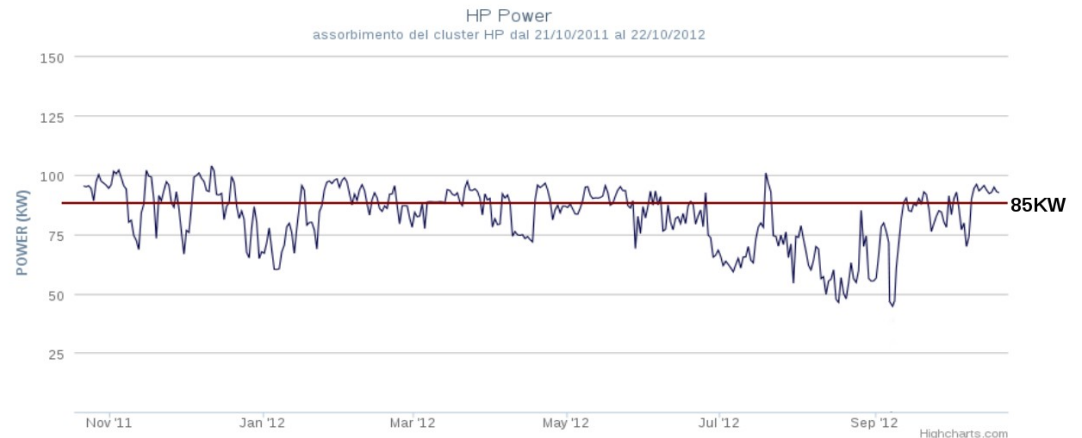
CRS4 MUCCA Green utility

- The goal is to reduce significantly the electricity consumption by turning off unused compute node
- The access to cluster resources is allowed exclusively through a centralised queue system
- Thus by monitoring the queue system, MUCCA GREEN interacts with Grid Engine deciding if turn on/off compute hosts



```

326577 4.02258 Artery_Aor ostefano r 05/20/2016 11:16:02 gpu0digo88.crs4.int 1
326578 4.02258 Artery_Cor ostefano r 05/20/2016 11:16:02 gpu0digo89.crs4.int 1
326579 4.02258 Artery_Tib ostefano r 05/20/2016 11:16:02 gpu0digo83.crs4.int 1
326621 5.41781 m2s3-npt8 akumar r 05/20/2016 11:46:17 eolo@eol17.crs4.int 160
994837 2.68623 sleep carlo qw 10/29/2015 11:51:35 1
994838 2.13868 test carlo qw 10/29/2015 11:52:37 1
326580 2.13882 Brain_Ante ostefano qw 05/20/2016 11:15:49 1
326581 2.04091 Brain_Caud ostefano qw 05/20/2016 11:15:49 1
326582 1.95988 Brain_Cere ostefano qw 05/20/2016 11:15:49 1
326583 1.89100 Brain_Cere ostefano qw 05/20/2016 11:15:49 1
    
```



close or Esc Key

entu001

nome: **entu001**
 mac: **00:22:64:9B:8E:D2**
 ip: **10.0.179.11**
 stato: **ON**
 so: **CentOS release 5.2 (Final)**
 kernel: **2.6.32.27**
 arc: **x86_64**
 cpu type: **Intel(R) Xeon(R) E5440 2.83GHz**
 lustrev: **1.8.4**
 gpfsv: **3.4.0**

ilo: <https://entu001-ilo>
 OA: <https://10.0.192.21>

all.q@entu001.crs4.int	BIP	0/0/1	0.01	linux-x64
all.test.q@entu001.crs4.int	BIP	0/0/1	0.01	linux-x64
bonnie.q@entu001.crs4.int	BIP	0/0/1	0.01	linux-x64
galaxy.web@entu001.crs4.int	BP	0/0/4	0.01	linux-x64
interactive@entu001.crs4.int	I	0/0/0	0.01	linux-x64
mmaintenance.vl@entu001.crs4.int	BP	0/0/8	0.01	linux-x64

rootfs
/dev/root
/dev
/proc
/sys
/proc/bus/usb
devpts

USER	%CPU	MEM	PID	PPID	RSS	SSZ	STARTED	ELAPSED	COMMAND
gcaddeo	0.0	0.0	30339	30339	2656	1048	Tue Mar 26 12:57:57 2013	8-20:01:25	sshd: gcaddeo@pts/4
gcaddeo	0.0	0.0	30400	30359	2708	780	Tue Mar 26 12:57:57 2013	8-20:01:25	_ -bash
enzo	0.0	0.0	29201	29151	2700	1044	Tue Mar 26 12:56:21 2013	8-20:02:01	sshd: enzo@pts/2
enzo	0.0	0.0	29202	29201	2700	796	Tue Mar 26 12:56:21 2013	8-20:02:01	_ -bash
xfs	0.0	0.0	11427	1	1260	1452	Mon Feb 11 14:09:05 2013	51-18:50:17	xfs -droppriv -daemon
gfotia	0.0	0.0	3868	1	1184	5456	Thu Mar 7 14:46:53 2013	27-18:12:29	python example.py

gruppi qis: allhosts entuoghe ge2011 entu entu1 entu1enc1

up: 51 days
 mem free: 14541
 cpu (%): 1.12
 ave: 0.01,
 temp: 13 °C
 power: 320 W
 last 04/04/13 09:59:22
 blast 04/04/13 09:58:21

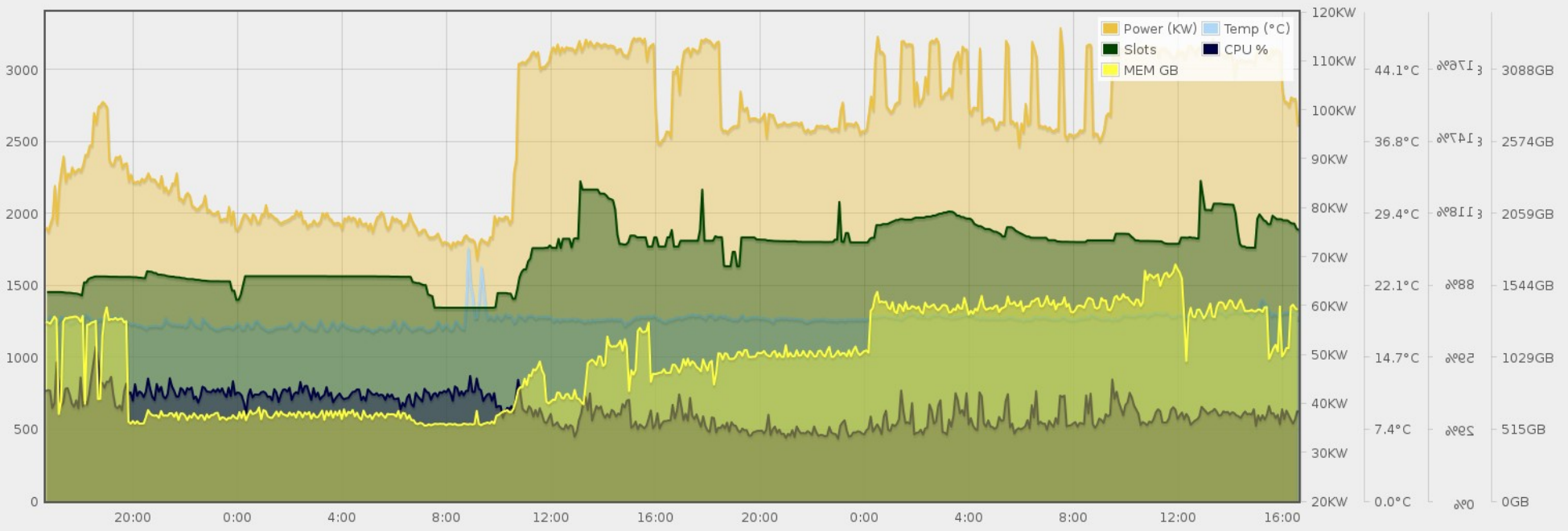
<< <- 0 -> >>

cpu	1.12%
mem	0.44%
ave	0.01

33

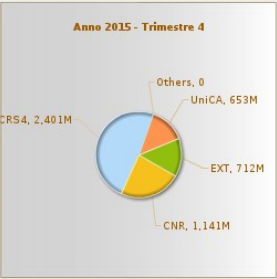
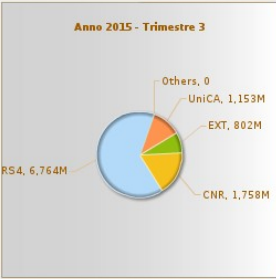
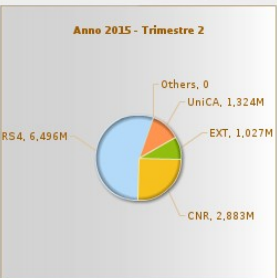
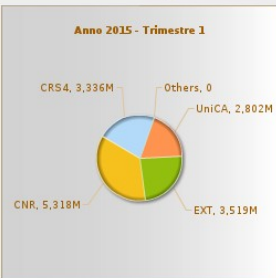
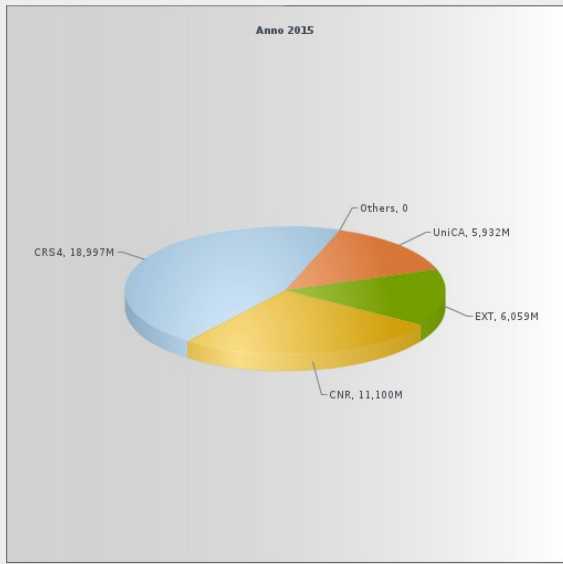
RealTime Cluster Load

Power, CPU, Mem, Temp and Slots





anno: | mucc: | trimestre: | anno: | Update User GRP |
 trimestre: | anno: | Update Trim. Stats



Usu Trimestrale Totale (Anno 2015)



Filtra Risultati:

mese:

anno:

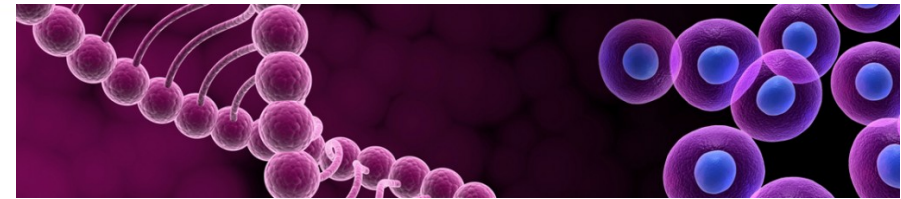
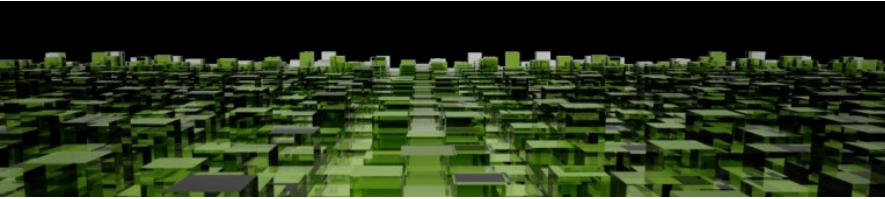
cluster:

gruppo:

utilizzo clusters mensile per gruppo

CLUSTER	TOT SLOTTOTALI richiesti	% TOT SLOT	TOT ALLOCtotale slot effettivamente allocati	% TOT ALLOC	TOT WC sec tempo di utilizzo sui core richiesti	TOT WC h	% TOT WC	TOT WC ALLOC sec tempo di utilizzo sui core effettivamente allocati	TOT WC ALLOC h	% TOT WC ALLOC
October 2015 <small>(2982000 sec.)</small>										
biohosts (112 core)	4624		4624		492955	136.93		492955	136.93	0.16%
BIOINFO (CRS4)	4419	95.57%	4419	95.57%	383282	106.47	77.75%	383282	106.47	77.75%
GWAS (CNR)	193	4.17%	193	4.17%	109427	30.4	22.2%	109427	30.4	22.2%
HPCN (CRS4)	12	0.26%	12	0.26%	246	0.07	0.05%	246	0.07	0.05%
TOT biohosts October 2015					492955	136.93		492955	136.93	
digo (160 core)	7212		12897		276676214	76854.5		277160279	76988.97	64.59%
BIOINFO (CRS4)	4589	63.63%	10169	78.85%	5708819	1585.78	2.06%	6166034	1712.79	2.22%
ENERGY (CRS4)	336	4.66%	336	2.61%	71200	19.78	0.03%	71200	19.78	0.03%
ENV (CRS4)	6	0.08%	51	0.4%	458177	127.27	0.17%	472907	131.36	0.17%
GWAS (CNR)	4	0.06%	64	0.5%	808	0.22	0%	12928	3.59	0%
HPCN (CRS4)	5	0.07%	5	0.04%	154138	42.82	0.06%	154138	42.82	0.06%
IOM (CNR)	2272	31.5%	2272	17.62%	270283072	75078.63	97.69%	270283072	75078.63	97.52%
TOT digo October 2015					276676214	76854.5		277160279	76988.97	
entu (2152 core)	60219		60248		1173396906	325943.59		1173401029	325944.73	20.33%
AGCT (CRS4)	1	0%	1	0%	16	0	0%	16	0	0%
BIOENG (CRS4)	1719	2.85%	1719	2.85%	63816863	17726.91	5.44%	63816863	17726.91	5.44%
BIOINFO (CRS4)	20240	33.61%	20240	33.59%	50371566	13992.1	4.29%	50371566	13992.1	4.29%
BIOMED (CRS4)	6080	10.1%	6080	10.09%	13167968	3657.77	1.12%	13167968	3657.77	1.12%
DC (CRS4)	18305	30.4%	18305	30.38%	60724999	16868.06	5.18%	60724999	16868.06	5.18%
ENERGY (CRS4)	1280	2.13%	1280	2.12%	2762240	767.29	0.24%	2762240	767.29	0.24%
ENV (CRS4)	539	0.9%	539	0.89%	136130850	37814.13	11.6%	136130850	37814.13	11.6%
FUEL (CRS4)	4	0.01%	4	0.01%	323401	89.83	0.03%	323401	89.83	0.03%

HPC research at CRS4

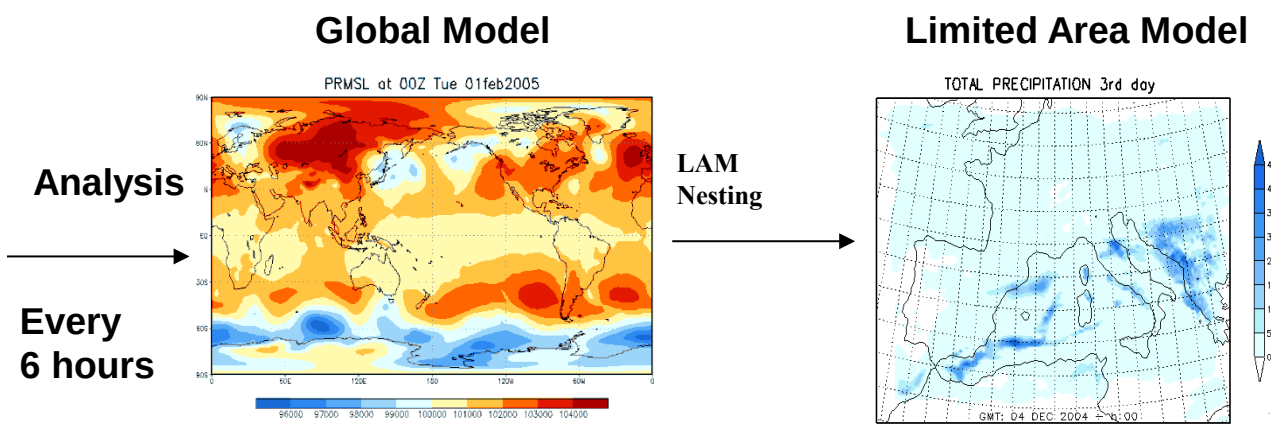
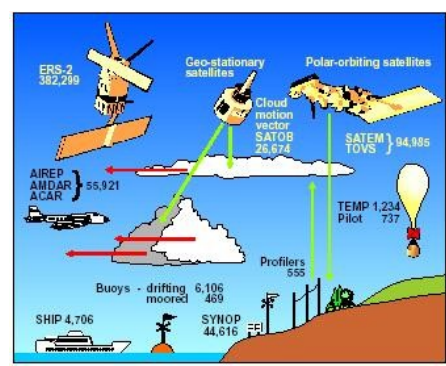


For each research:

- Computations were done using the CRS4 HPC facility
- System was tuned by HPCN group according to the needs of:
 - Number of cores
 - Amount of memory RAM
 - Storage space
 - Low/medium latency connection
 - OS and software to install
 - Custom software environment
 - License management
- Useful tools to monitor software/hardware performance

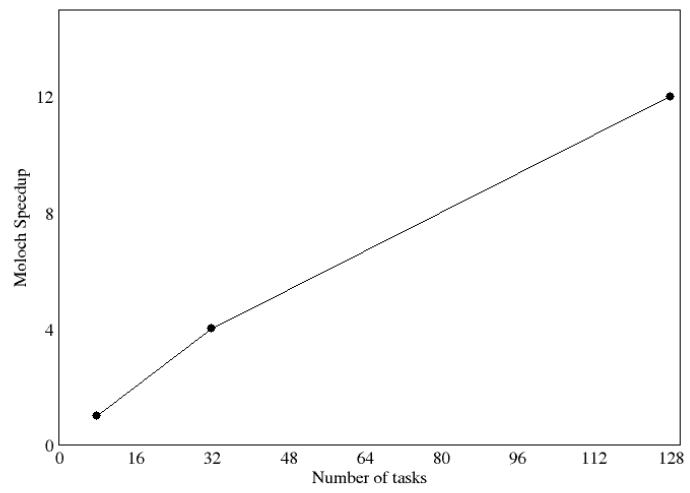


OPERATIVE CHAIN FOR NUMERICAL METEOROLOGICAL FORECAST

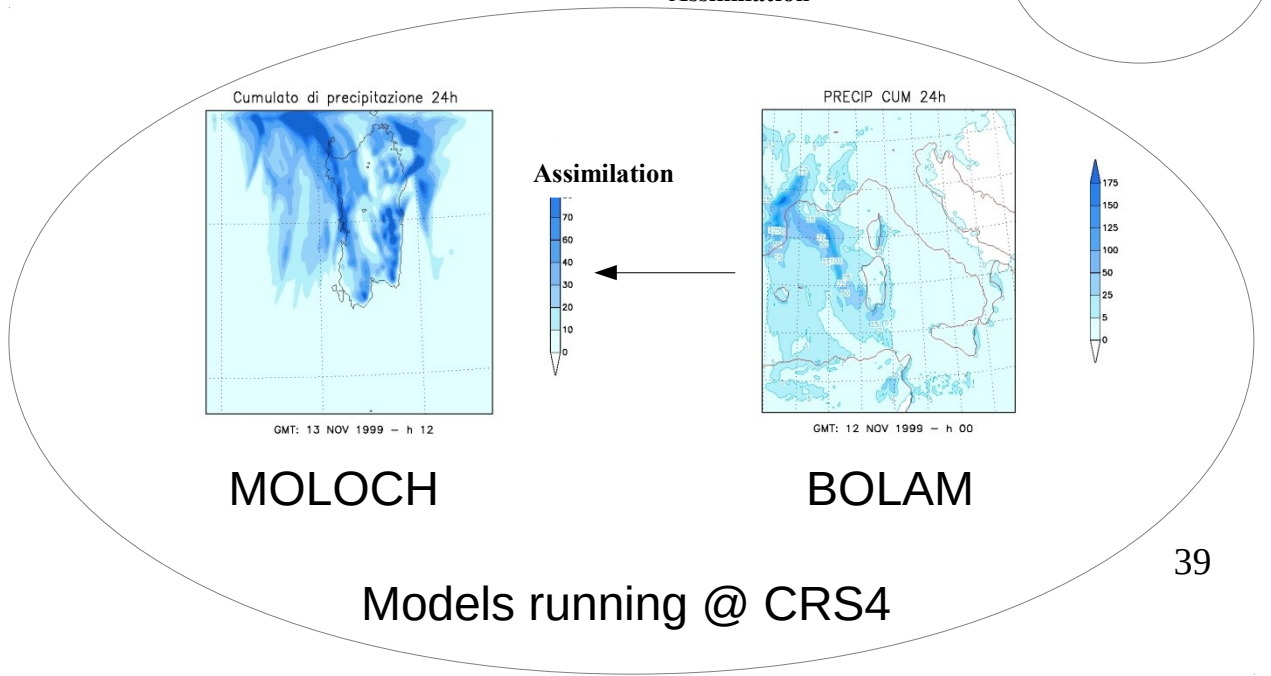


- MOLOCH on HPC Custer
- 8 core in 9 hours
- 128 cores in 45 min
- Excellent scaling!

MOLOCH Speedup (entu cluster)

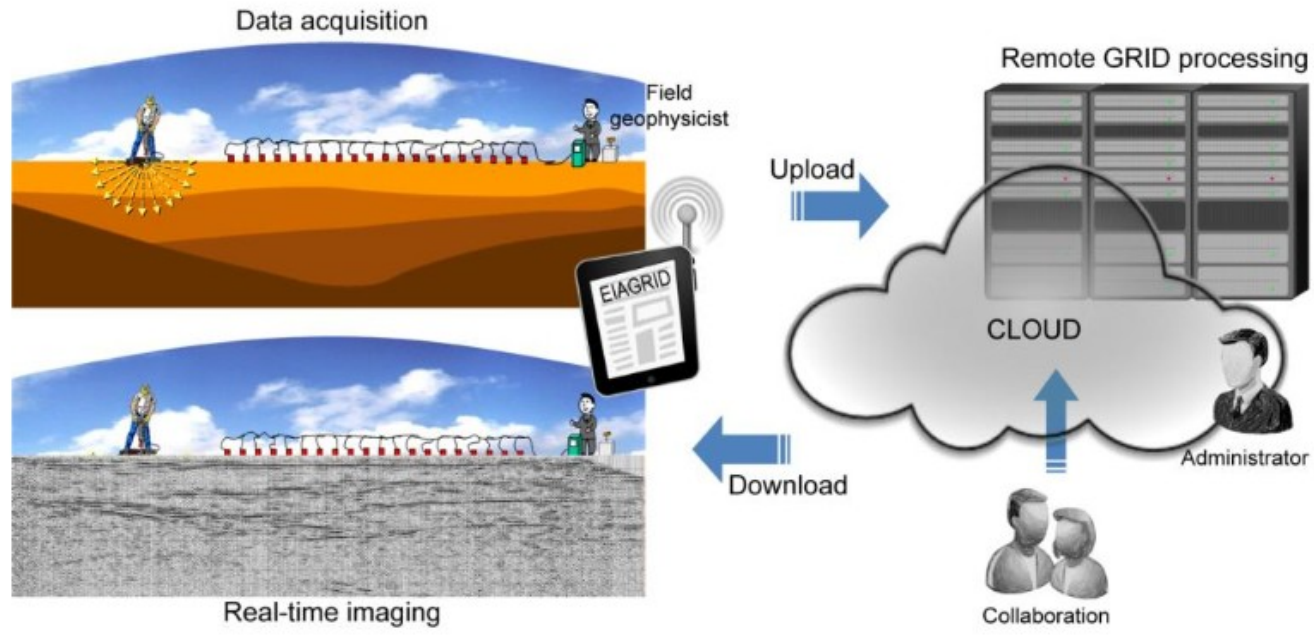


Local data
Assimilation



Models running @ CRS4

Computing portal for near surface imaging and remote collaboration in geoscience and archeology



Cluster Load

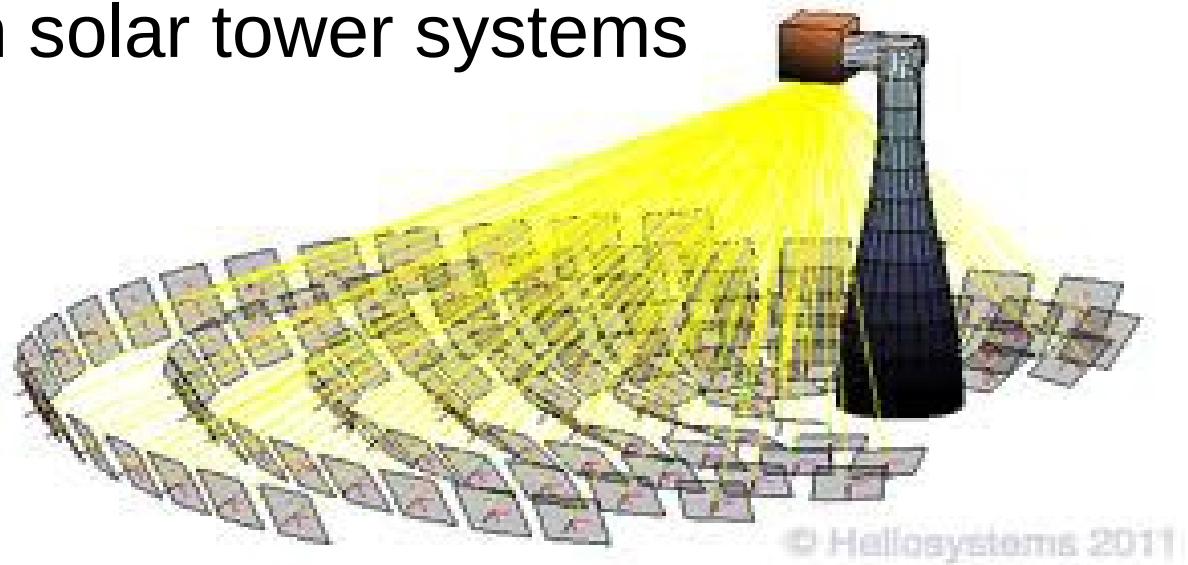
Refresh [Grid Icon] [List Icon] Search by hc

Sort by: Host Name

Host Name	Status	Jobs	CPU	Memory
erdos01	OK	5	32%	7.15GB/62.76GB
erdos02	OK	0	0%	1.71GB/62.76GB
erdos03	OK	12	34%	2.21GB/62.76GB
erdos04	OK	0	0%	1.36GB/62.76GB

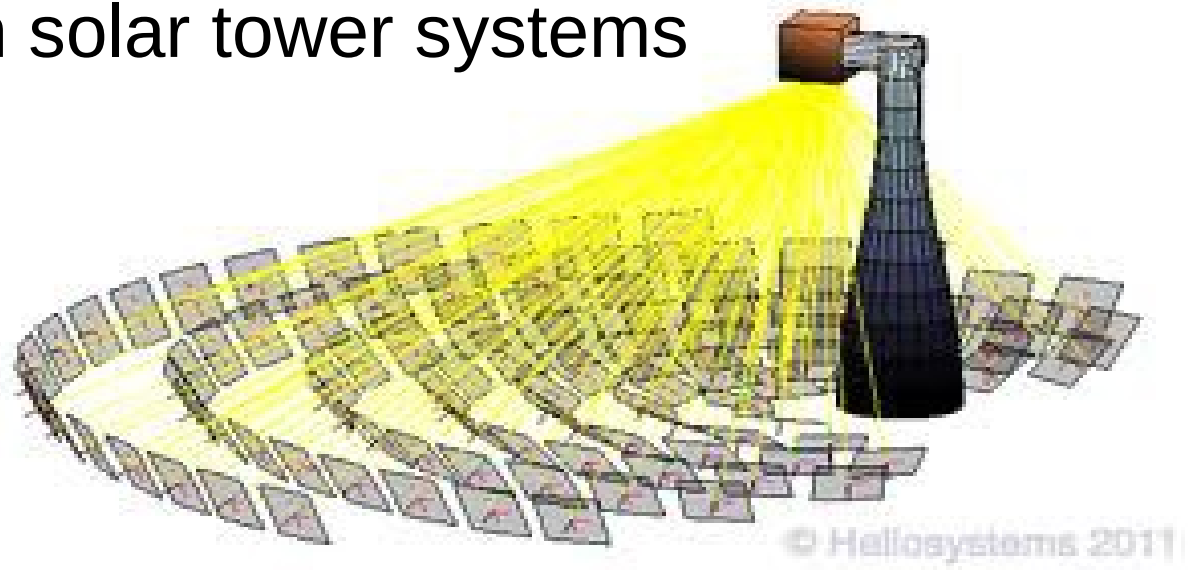
- The Portal allows location independent access to CRS4 HCP infrastructure
- Parallel computing on remote Cluster permits the immediately creation of high quality images
- Remote visualization is done via VNC or Remote Desktop

Solar field optimization in solar tower systems



- Three main components: ground heliostats, a tower, and a central receiver at the top of the tower
- The heliostats capture solar radiation from the sun and re-direct it to the central receiver
- Heliostat is moved following the sun in its daily movements
- The heliostats should be as close as possible to the tower, have a very high reflectivity (>95%), and interfere each other as less as possible
- In this way, maximum amount of solar radiation can reach the receiver, where it is converted into heat of a transfer fluid and then into electrical energy
- The optimization of system implies the calculation of the path of each solar ray from the sun to the receiver

Solar field optimization in solar tower systems



•Some numbers:

- N. of heliostats about 10000
 - N. of rays composing the solar radiation: about 50
 - N. of considered solar coordinates: 1000
 - Thus, the path of about 20×10^9 solar rays must be computed!
- The software CRS4-2 (CRS4 Research Software for Central Receiver Solar System Simulations), entirely developed in our laboratories, performs such simulations on a cluster machine.
 - Typically, CPU time is of order 2-3 weeks, using about 300 cluster cores



Molecular Dynamic (MD) @CRS4

Nanoscale Molecular Dynamics program

- Nanoscale simulation of Biological systems (Protein, DNA, Lipids, small molecules)

NIH CENTER FOR MACROMOLECULAR MODELING & BIOINFORMATICS | UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Type Keywords

THEORETICAL *and* COMPUTATIONAL
BIOPHYSICS GROUP

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Overview

Publications

Research

Software

- ▶ NAMD
- ▶ VMD
- ▶ GPU Computing
- ▶ BioCoRE
- ▶ MDFF
- ▶ Other

Outreach

Software Downloads

Download NAMD:

NAMD is a parallel, object-oriented molecular dynamics code designed for high-performance simulation of large biomolecular systems. Simulation preparation and analysis is integrated into the visualization package **VMD**. Visit the **NAMD website** for complete information and documentation.

Selecting an archive below will lead to a user registration and login page. Your download will continue after you have registered or logged in.

Version Nightly Build (2016-05-14) Platforms:

- **Linux-x86_64-multicore** (64-bit Intel/AMD single node)
- **Linux-x86_64-multicore-CUDA** (NVIDIA CUDA acceleration)
- **Source Code**

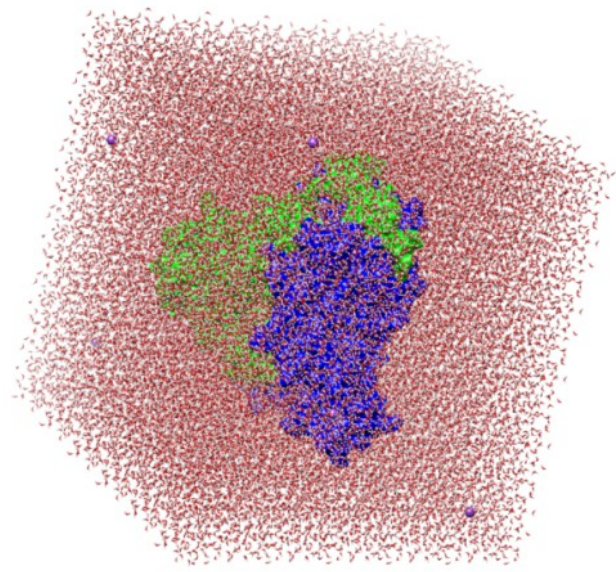
Version 2.11 (2015-12-22) Platforms:

NAMD
Scalable Molecular Dynamics

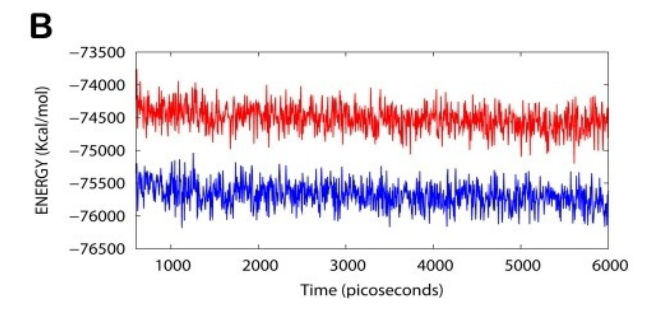
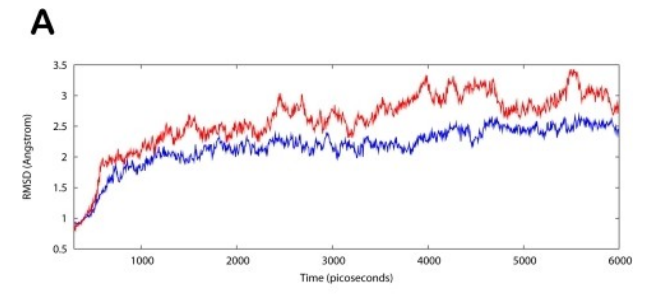
Molecular Dynamic (MD) @CRS4



Protein structure 3d



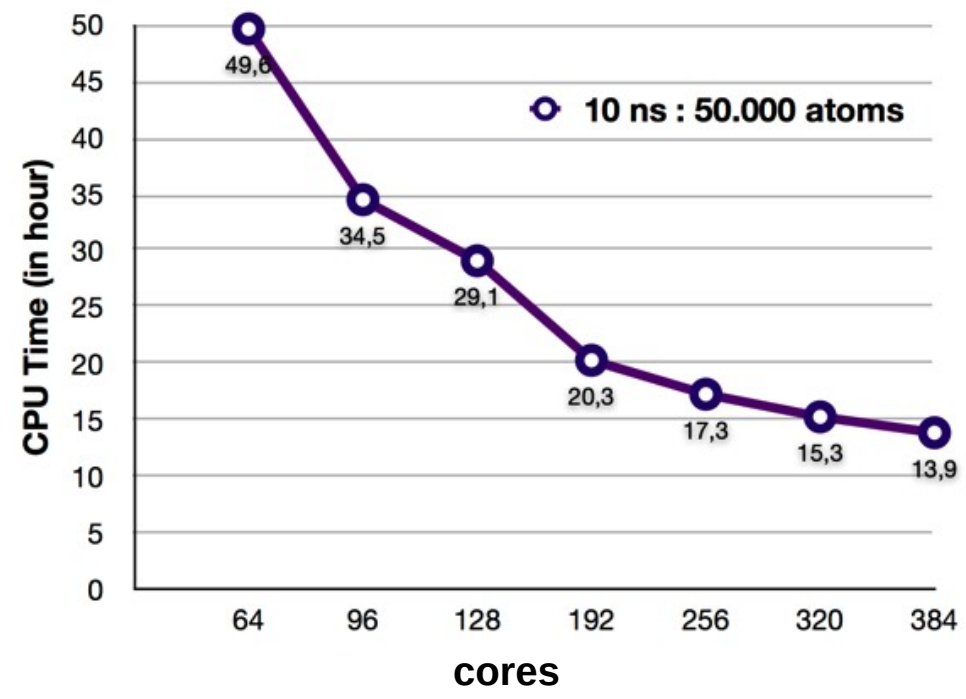
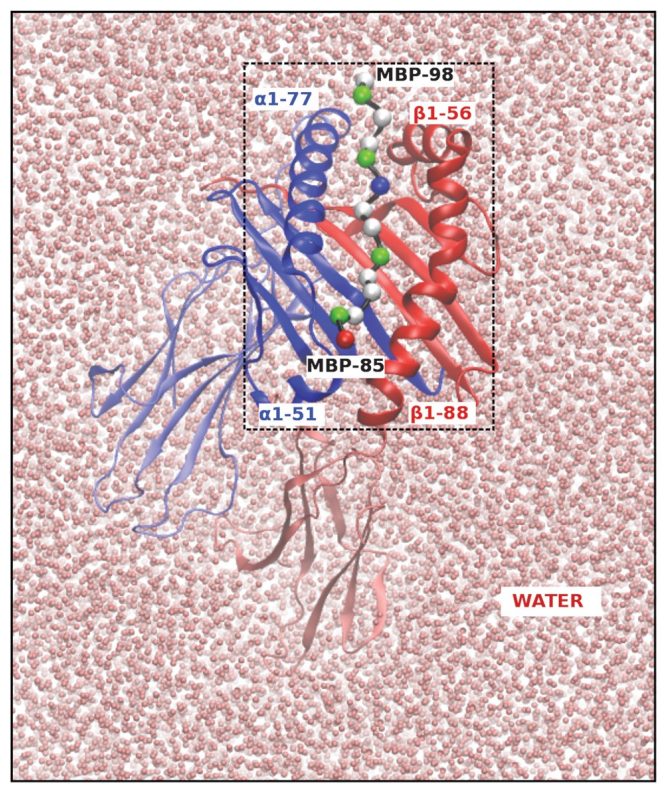
MD: Protein enclosed in a box of water and ions



Analysis

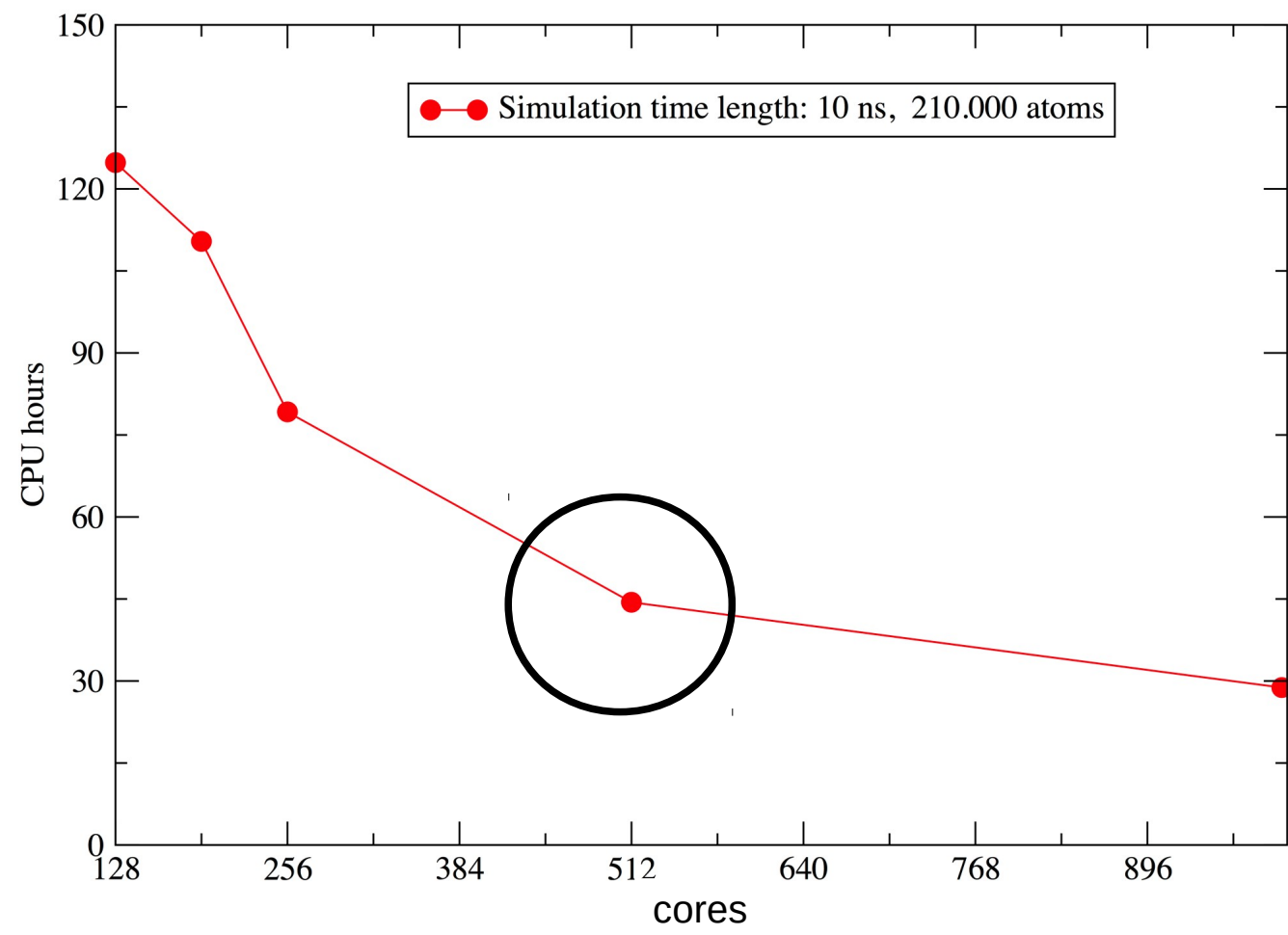
- Simulations have been done with NAMD on 128 nodes of HPC cluster
- A run produces about 50-100 ns: the duration of the simulation depends on the size of the system protein and box of water (a dynamic average of 100 ns lasts 8 days)

Study protein-peptide interactions relevant to Multiple Sclerosis Disease



NAMD Scalable Molecular Dynamics @CRS4

Excellent Scaling up to 512 cores, for large biological system



- Total no. of atoms: **210.000**
- Simulation time length: 10 ns

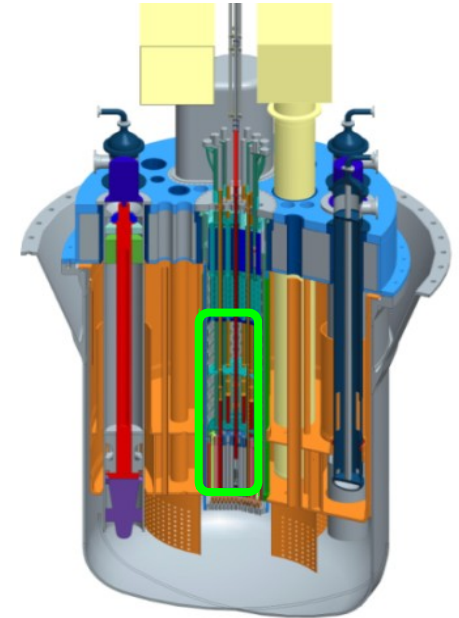
CFD Simulation of the Control Rod Emergency Insertion in the MYRRHA Nuclear Facility

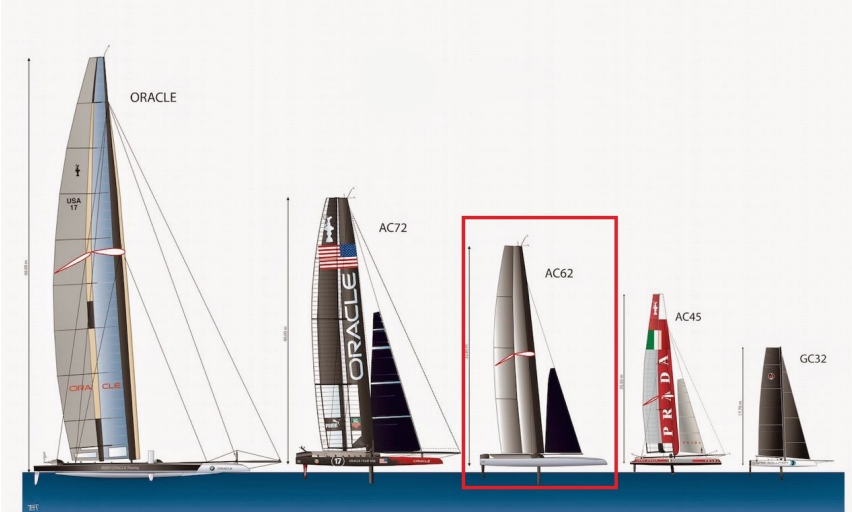
MYRRHA = **M**ulti-purpose **hY**brid **R**esearch **R**eactor for **H**igh-tech **A**pplications

- Normal operation: reactivity control function
- Emergency operation: safety function, insertion time < 1sec

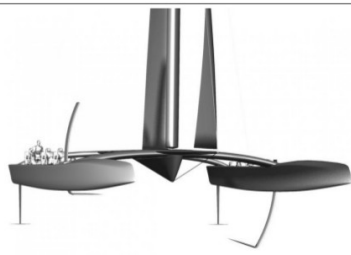
Computation @ CRS4:

- Average mesh is represented by 10 mln cells
- Mesh is generated in about 30 min using 8 Intel cores
- Use of STARCCM+11 and Infiniband FDR connection
- Control rod insertion: a physical time of 0.6 sec is simulated in 6 hours on 400 Intel cores





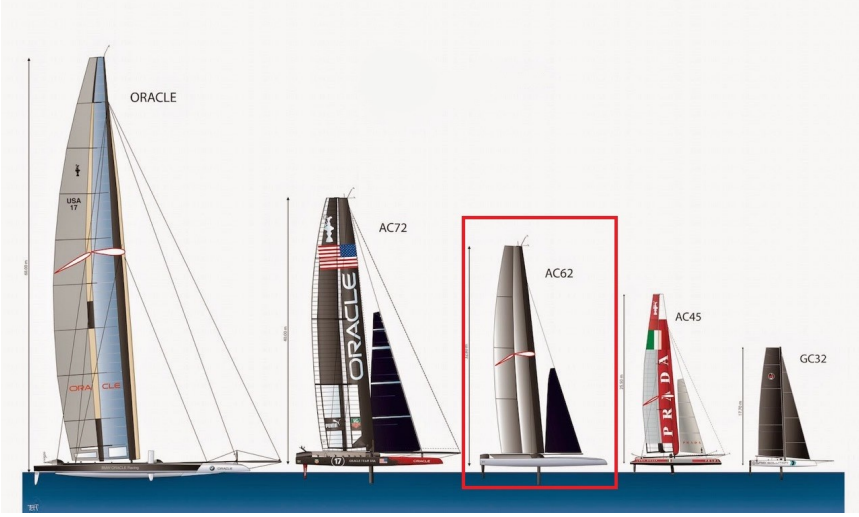
LUNA ROSSA



Hull length	19.0 m
Maximum beam	11.8 m
Wing height	29.9 m
Draft	3.0 m
Weight	4300 kg
Sail area:	
Wing	175 m ²
Jib	60 m ²
Estimated maximum speed:	
Windward	30 kn
Downwind	50 kn
Crew	8

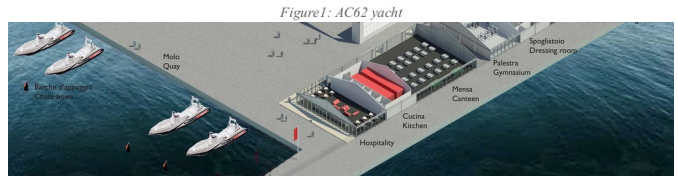


- CRS4 was official supplier of Luna Rossa Challenge for the preparation of the 35th America's Cup, providing HPC resources and technological support to the team
- Cagliari was chosen as the base of Team
- The computing resources were mainly used for the hydrodynamic and aerodynamic studies and development of the AC62 and AC45 yacht
- The development of the boats was done in the "virtual towing tank" and "virtual wind tunnel" through CFD (computational fluid dynamic) STARCCM+ v9.04.009 software
- Infiniband FDR connection was used

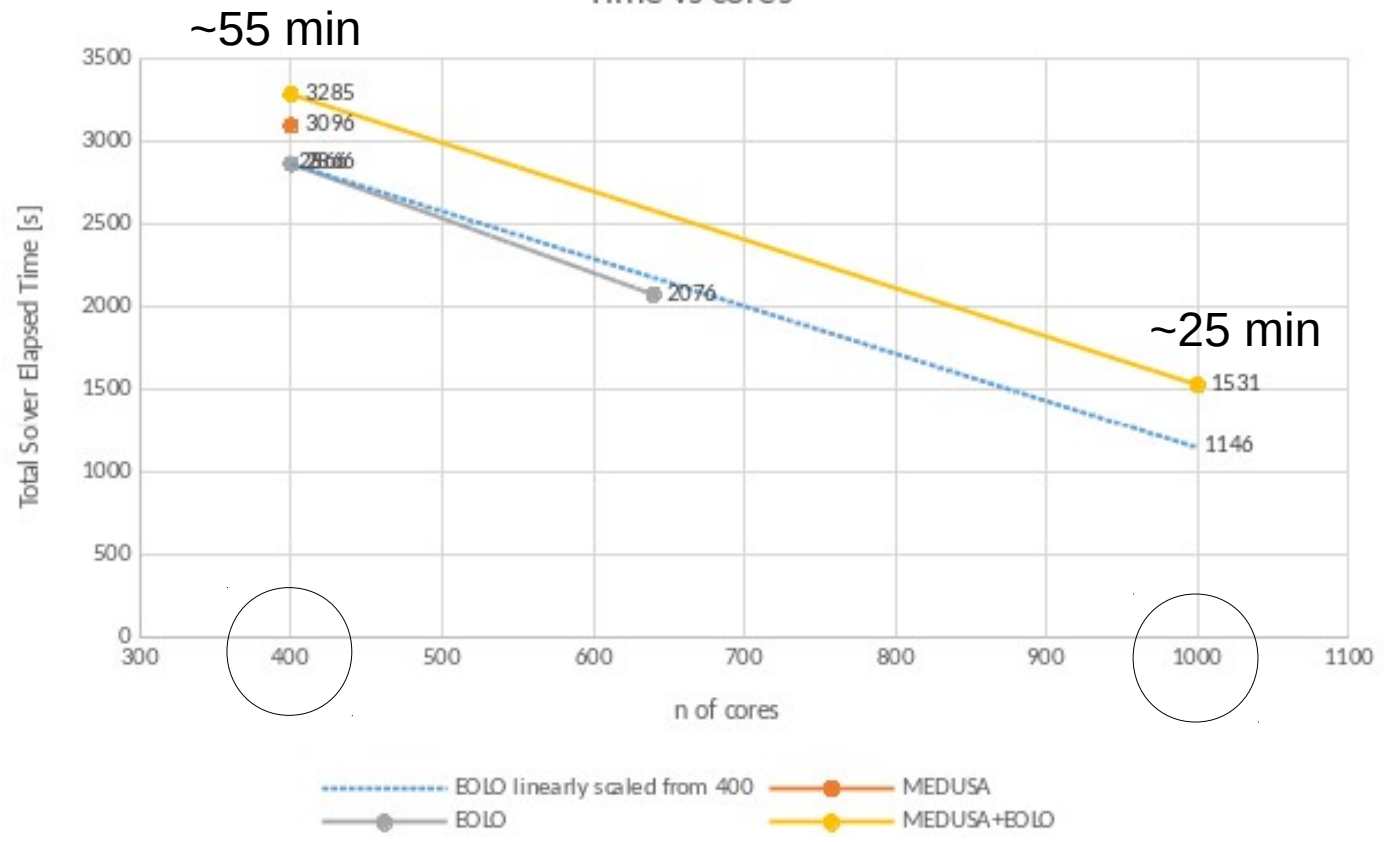


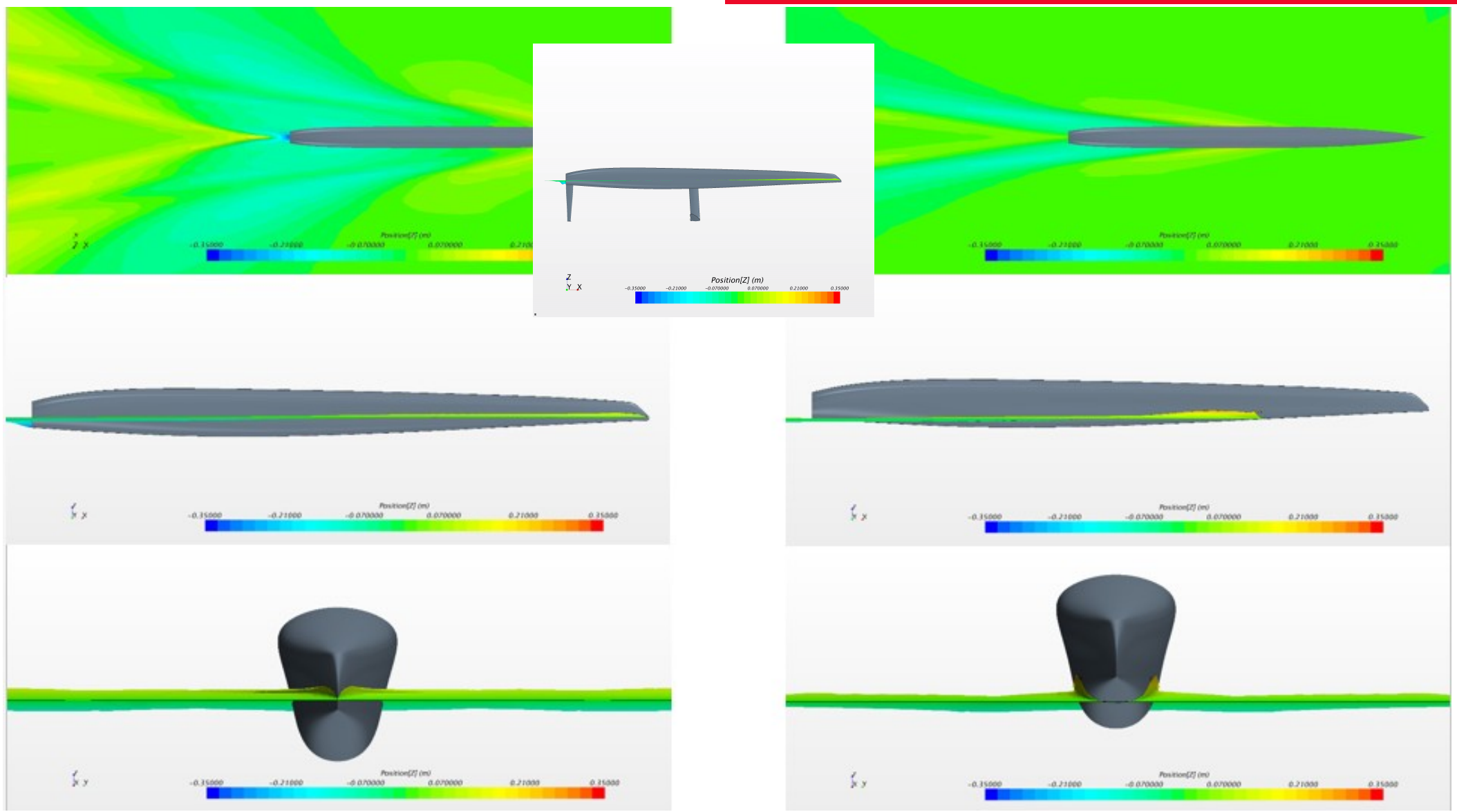
LUNA ROSSA

Hull length	19.0 m
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Weight	4300 kg
Sail area:	
Wing	175 m ²
Jib	60 m ²
Estimated maximum speed:	
Windward	30 kn
Downwind	50 kn
Crew	8



Time vs cores





SAILING YACHT PHYSICS / COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS

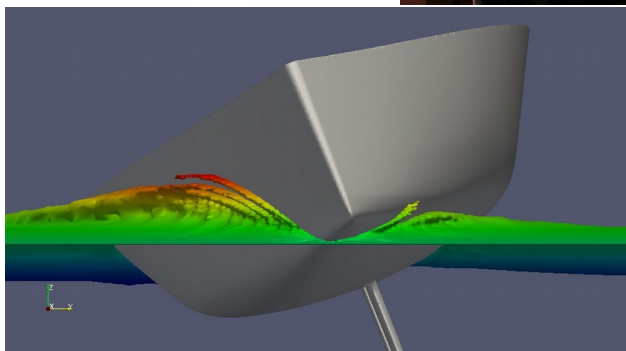
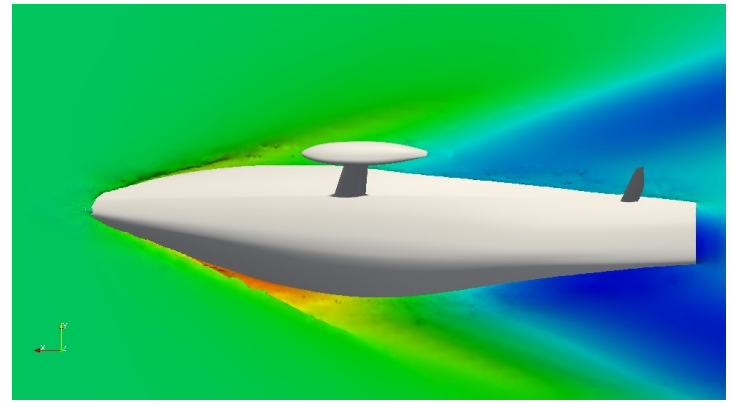
- Hydrodynamic and aerodynamic resistance computations on racing yacht hulls, appendages and sails

Cluster In house – Colocation service

32 nodes HP sl380s gen8+1 node dl380p gen8
14,5 Tflops
4,4 TB RAM
20 TB disks
656 Intel Xeon E5-2680 v2 @ 2.80GHz cores
66 1Gbps ports
33 Infiniband FDR 56Gbps low latency ports
Redundant power supplies
Redundant link network to the data center resources

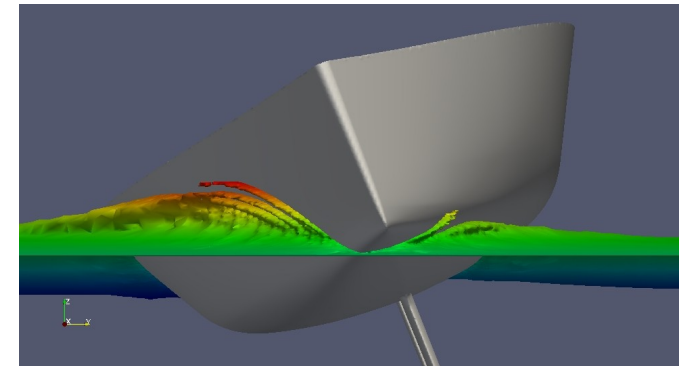
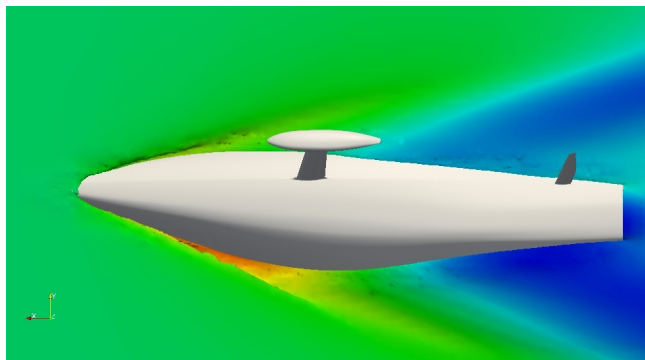


 **Hewlett Packard Enterprise**



SAILING YACHT PHYSICS / COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS

- OpenFoam CFD software and a custom solver based on OPF libraries are used
- Meshes may be composed by 3.000.000 up to 50,60 million of hexahedral elements
- Depending on the number of elements 100, 200 or 600 cores are needed
- Simulation runs takes from 18 to 28 hours
- Computation without Infiniband (low latency connection) is 3 times slower
- Aerodynamic simulations use 60mln of elements and 600 cores taking around 24hours
- Hydrodynamic simulations use 3-6 mln of elements and 100 cores in 18-24 hours
- Postprocessing is done using Paraview and custom software



CRS4 Next Generation Sequencing Lab

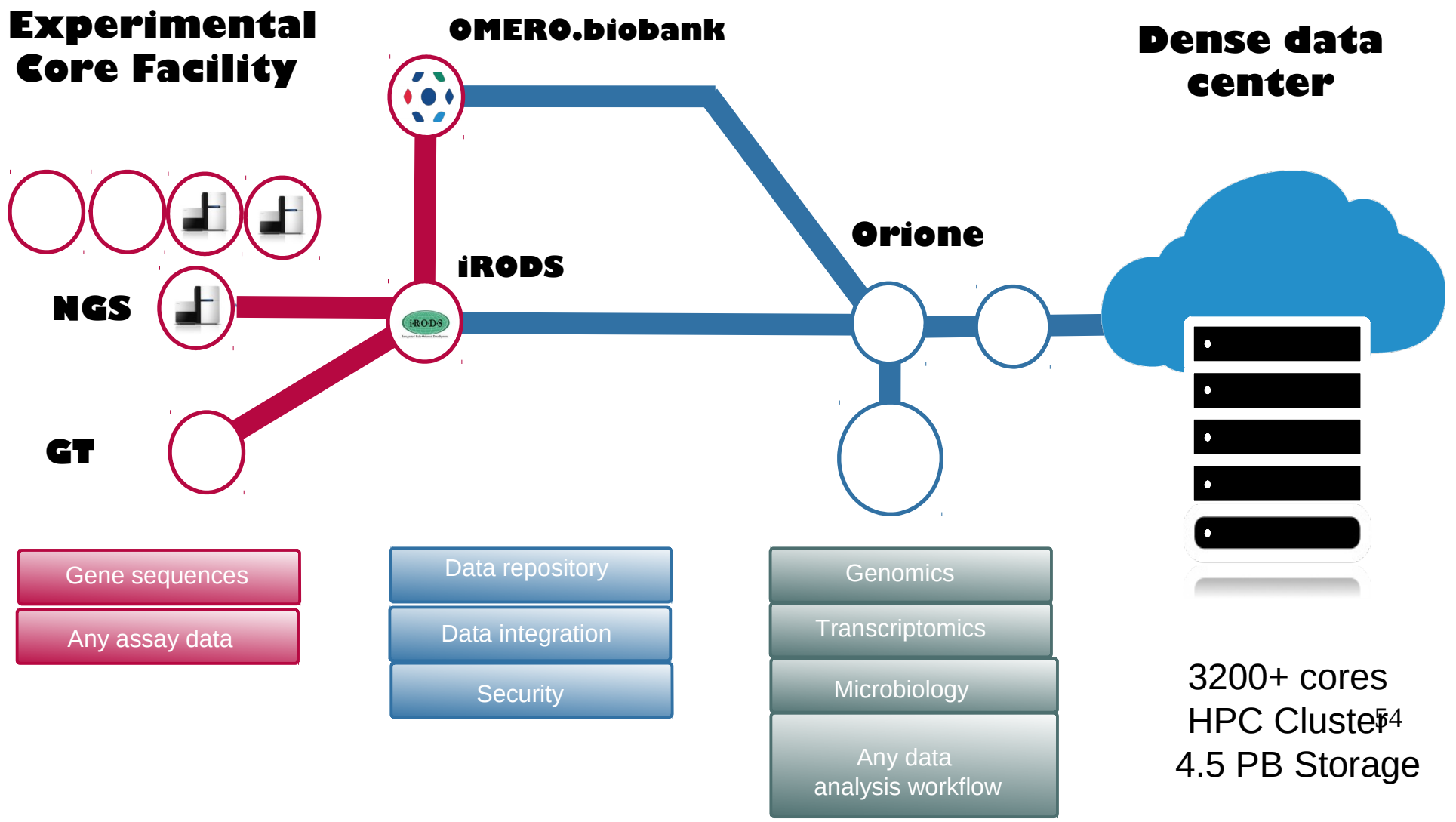


- Currently the **largest** sequencing center in Italy
- The infrastructure, fully automated, unique in Italy and among the few in Europe, enables CRS4 to perform large scale sequencing projects, from the biological sample to complete analysis
- Equipment:
 - 2 Illumina HiSeq2000
 - 1 Illumina HiSeq2500
 - 1 Illumina HiSeq3000
 - 1 Illumina MiSeq
- Capacity: about 10 Tbases/month
- NGS applications: Whole DNAseq, exome seq, RNAseq, ChIP-Seq
- Includes also 2 Affymetrix Genechip 3000 for microarray gene expression and genotyping



CRS4 Next Generation Sequencing Lab

The sequencing platform is directly interconnected to CRS4 HPC resources, equipped with over 3000 cores and a 4.5PB storage system



@ CRS4 Next Generation Sequencing Lab

Determine the genetic basis of human pathologies and qualitative traits

DATA PRE-PROCESSING ANALYSIS

Sequencing of the DNA (3,000 Sardinians) and the RNA (2,000 samples) of individuals using the Next-Generation Sequencing machines of the CRS4 facility

- Clinical info:
- Type 1 Diabetes Database (2,500 cases and relative controls)
 - Multiple Sclerosis Database (3,500 cases and relative controls)
 - ProgeNIA database (7000 samples)



Genome-wide association study (GWAS)

Correlation of DNA, RNA clinical information and diseases to determine genetic basis of human features and pathologies



Genomics and Evolution

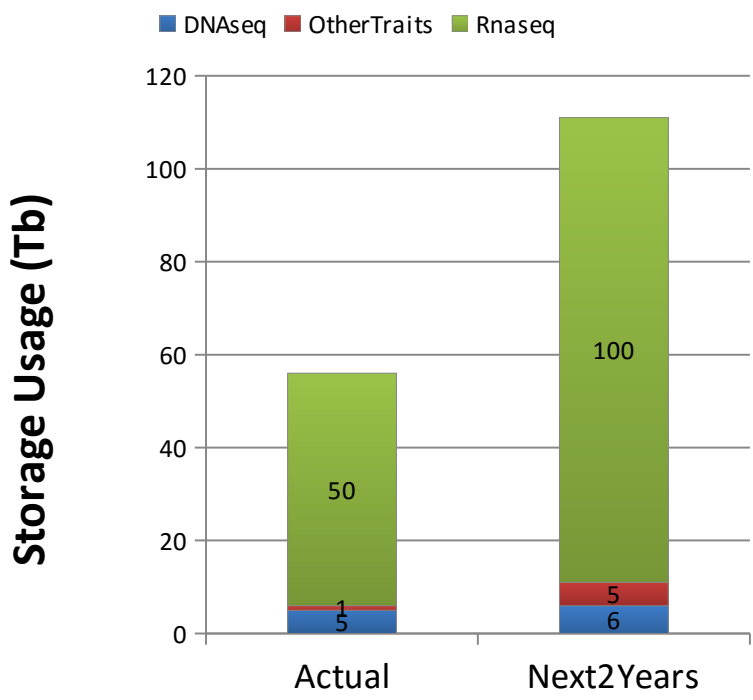


Genetics and Diseases



Genetics and Phenotypes

CLUSTER USAGE



Requirement for a single analysis:

Most common computation burdens

- 25 CPU days
- 173 CPU days

Most common RAM burdens

- 2 Gb/job
- 8 Gb/job

Seldom RAM burdens

- 30 Gb/job
- 64 Gb/job

**For more information about
research projects people**

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visit

<http://www.crs4.it>

