

# The new GPU-based cluster @ReCaS-Bari



Gioacchino Vino, M. Antonacci, G. Donvito, D. Elia, A. Italiano

INFN Bari

Workshop sul Calcolo nell'I.N.F.N. / Paestum / 23-27 May 2022

# Why GPU?

#### Control Processing Unit (CPU):

- Designed to handle complex tasks
- Low-level parallelism (<100 cores)</li>

Control	ALU	ALU
	ALU	ALU
Cache		
DRAM		

#### Graphical Processing Unit (GPU):

- Massively parallel hardware architecture (> 5000 cores)
- High performance of floating point arithmetic

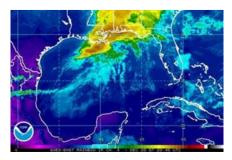
Make them suited for scientific workloads require a huge amount of floating point operations

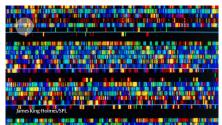


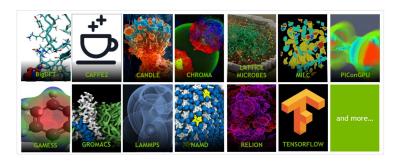
# Why GPU?

#### GPU main applications:

- Machine Learning (Deep Learning) algorithms
- Image processing applications
- Whole-genome sequencing
- Simulations of physical models
- Almost all problems that involve many floating point operations.







## What users want

- Access to overall ReCaS-Bari storage
- Use the whole GPU cluster computing power
- Use GPUs efficiently without acquire new knowledge
- Build GPU custom applications in few minutes
- Use GPUs without worry about managing to underlying hardware and software
- Use the same code for 1 CPU or for all GPUs in the cluster

# What we have: ReCaS GPU Cluster

#### **Hardware Facility**:

Nodes: 10

GPUs: 18 (V100 and A100 Nvidia GPU)

• Cores: 1755

RAM: 13.7 TB

Local Storage: 55 TB (SSD/HDD)

 Parallel File System: ReCaS storage based on IBM GPFS (3800TB)

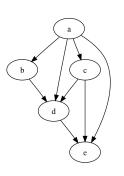
Bandwidth between nodes: 10 Gbps



- Ready-to-use services:
  - Interactive remote GPU-based IDE services:
    - Jupyter Notebook
      - "web service for interactive computing across all programming languages"
    - Rstudio
      - "An integrated development environment for R"
  - Job Scheduler:
    - Support to GPU-based workflows represented as Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAG)
- User-defined services





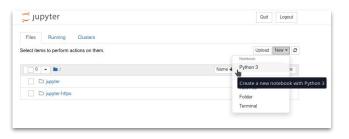


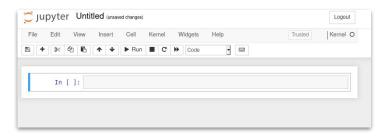
#### Jupyter Notebook remote IDE

- After authentication, users have access to their home directory in the ReCaS distributed storage (GPFS)
- Users can immediately create a new Python3 script

- The Jupyter IDE (Integrated Development Environment) will be available and users can already write code and execute it
- Python modules can be installed directly within the code



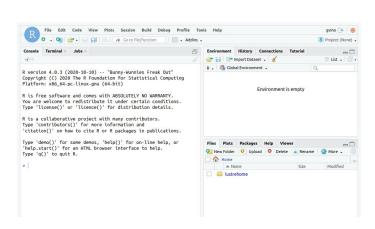




#### **RStudio remote IDE**

- After authentication, users have access to their home directory in the ReCaS distributed storage (GPFS)
- The Rstudio IDE (Integrated Development Environment) will be available and users can already write code and execute it
- R modules can be installed directly within the code



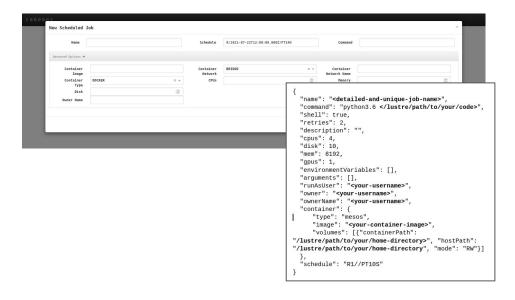


#### Job Scheduler (Chronos)

Provides an intuitive and simple User
 Interface (UI) where to check job status



- New jobs can be submitted using UI or via command line using a JSON file describing the job
- Manages heterogeneous requests:
  - 2 GPU / 4 CPU / 20 GB RAM
  - 100 CPU / 8GB RAM



# What's under ReCaS GPU Cluster

#### **Apache Mesos:**

- Abstracts all cluster resources in a single virtual entity
- Multi-users
- High Availability
- Manages a lot number of nodes



#### Marathon:

- Runs long running services on top of Apache Mesos
- High Availability
- Load balancing

#### **Chronos:**

- Job scheduler for Apache Mesos
- Supports depending and periodic jobs





# What's under ReCaS GPU Cluster

#### **Docker container:**

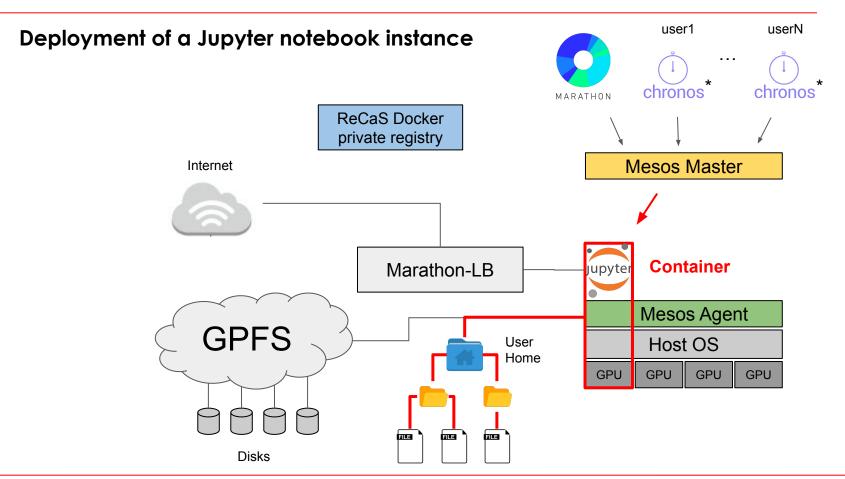
- Contains software, code, libraries and dependencies
- Isolates applications from the machine where it is executed
- Official images are available (Nvidia, TensorFlow, ...)



#### ReCaS GPU Cluster policies on Docker containers:

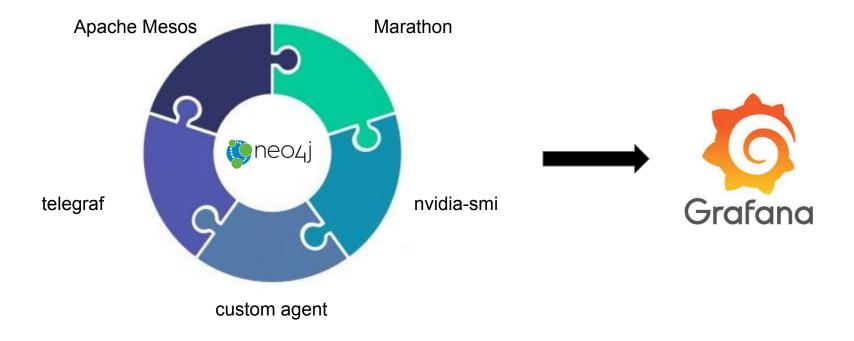
- Mandatory for security purpose
- Jupyter Notebook and RStudio containers have been developed in-house because the majority of the supported use cases needs them
- Not all users' containers can be developed in-house
- Users can build own Docker image for their specific use-case using a dedicated machine with GPU in ReCaS-Bari
- ReCaS GPU Cluster Docker Registry

# How ReCaS GPU Cluster works



# What's under ReCaS GPU Cluster

#### **Monitoring**



#### Use case: Multi-charm reconstruction with ML in ALICE 3

#### Motivation and challenges

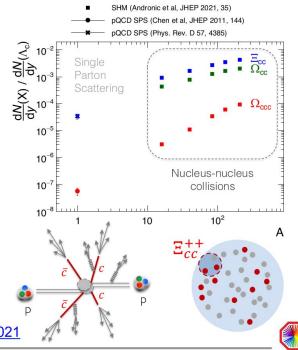
# ALT CE

#### **Working Team:**

- Domenico Elia
- Annalisa Mastroserio
- Domenico Colella
- Gioacchino Vino
- David Chinellato (CERN)

Multi-charm baryons: from low to high density QCD

- Charm production in general: almost exclusive to hard scatterings due to large mass (~1275 MeV/c²)
- Formation of  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$ ,  $\Omega_{cc}^{+}$ ,  $\Omega_{ccc}^{++}$ : extremely unlikely in single parton scattering (unlike e.g.  $J/\psi$ )
- Multi-parton interactions and multi-charm: multiple charm quarks combine into hadrons
- · In nuclear collisions:
  - High density of charm quarks leads to much larger multi-charm population
  - Described by SHM (gc) and coalescence
  - · Enormous dynamic effect!





D. D. Chinellato, ALICE 3 workshop 18-19.10.2021

Multi-charm baryons in ALICE 3

2

#### Use case: Multi-charm reconstruction with ML in ALICE 3

# ML method and analysis chain

#### ML analysis chain (Gioacchino):

- fully developed from scratch
- ReCaS-Bari GPU-Cluster used:
  - ✓ nodes equipped with NVIDIA A100 or V100
  - ✓ cluster managed with Apache Mesos
  - services deployed with Mesos and Docker Containers

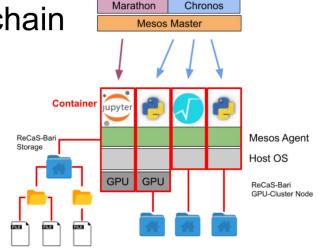
Each container has access to ReCaS-Bari Storage (3.8 PB)

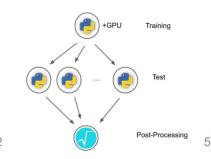
Remote IDE (Jupyter Notebook and Rstudio) with access to GPU are available with Marathon (Development phase)

Analysis can be submitted as a set of dependent tasks (Directed Acyclic Graph) with Chronos (Production phase)

Domenico Elia

ALICE 3 HF WG meeting / 19.1.2022





### Use case: Multi-charm reconstruction with ML in ALICE 3

#### Preliminary results:

- better than standard, especially at low  $p_{\tau}$
- up to a factor of 4-5x improvement for  $p_{\tau}$  < 2 GeV/c

#### Impact on future measurements:

- ML-based selection has potential to allow measurement of multi-charm down to 0  $p_{\rm T}$
- included in the ALICE 3 Letter of Intent recently published

#### Work ongoing:

• still room to improve ML-based selection performance, in particular exploiting  $p_{\rm T}$ -dedicated training

#### ALICE 3 LoI:

https://cds.cern.ch/record/2803563

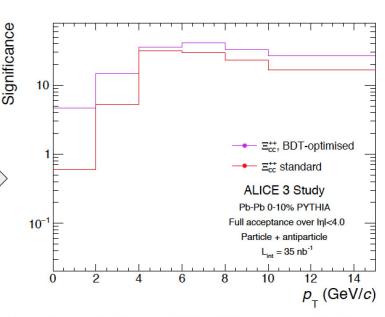


Figure 33:  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  significance in 0-10% central Pb-Pb collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{\rm NN}}$  = 5.52 TeV as a function of  $p_{\rm T}$  with a 2.0 T magnetic field using standard selections and using machine learning.

# Use case: CNR/IREA Napoli (work in progress)

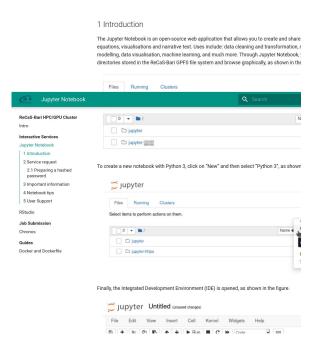
- Dedicated nodes in the cluster
- Multi-node HPC/GPU application
- Containers communicate each other to share partial results
- Marathon will be used to deploy containers
- Chronos will be used to submit jobs

## What we learned

- 28 users
- Applications:
  - Artificial Intelligence
  - Whole-genome sequencing
  - Image processing
- Average speed-up (vs CPUs) x10
- Most of users requested support in the building of their custom docker container images
- Most of users are not well trained to use parallel programming paradigm

# What we want: Improve user learning curve

- There is no enough to provide performance tools:
   users should use them ....
  - ...efficiently
- There is a gap between the goal and the knowledge of users
- Guides and video tutorials to support users at the beginning
- Provide support in docker container image building
- Provide support in writing efficient code



# What we want: Future Developments

- Kubernetes will replace Apache Mesos since it overcomes some known limitations
- Chronos will be replaced with a more complex workflow scheduler, like Apache Airflow
- Adding distributed computing tools to the service portfolio like Apache Spark and Dask
- Integrate the cluster with INFN-Cloud Paas
- Investigate the use of **Infiniband** to speed-up the internode connections











# THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

# **BACKUP**

