

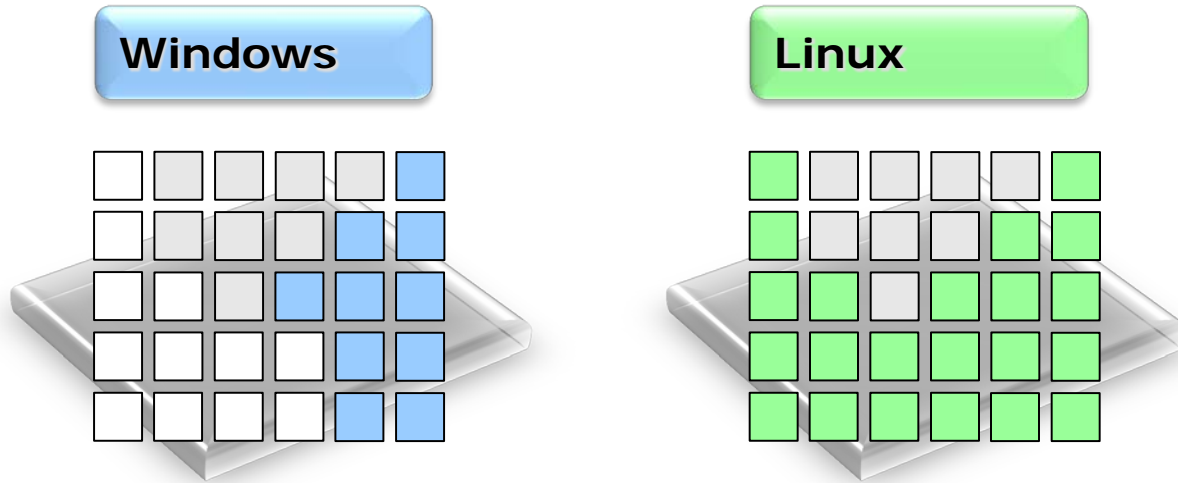
Dynamic Resource Provisioning for HPC in the Cloud

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Overview

- The case for dynamic provisioning
- xCAT architecture
- MOAB and xCAT
- Torque and xCAT
- Elastic resource management
- Conclusions

Removing resource silos

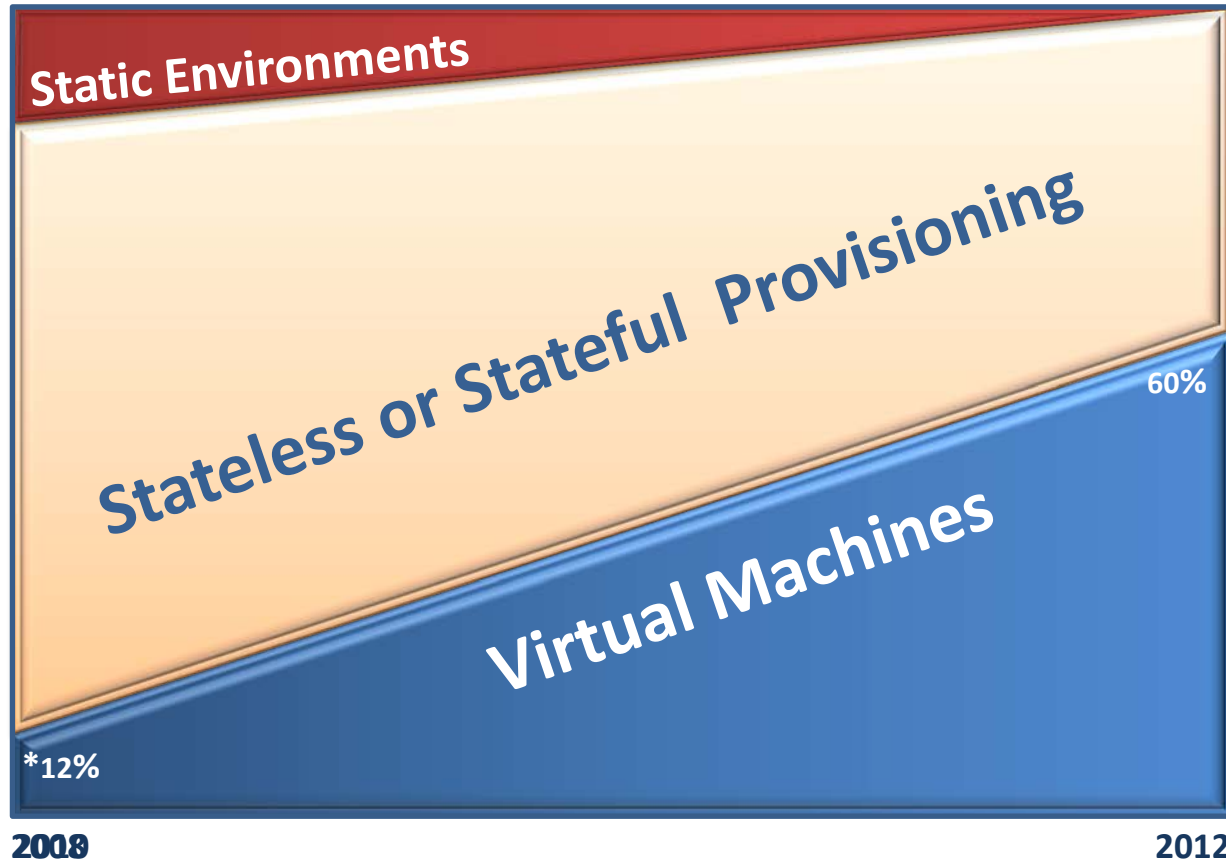


- Static resource provisioning leads to inefficient resource utilization and limits scalability

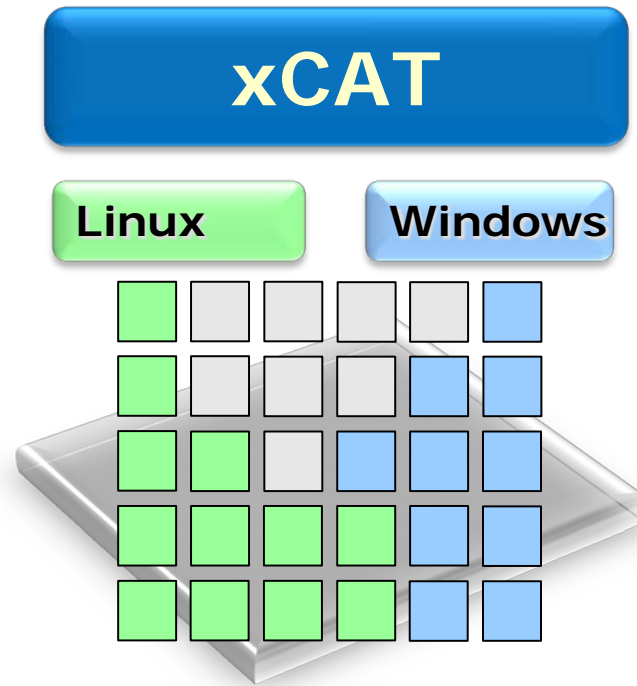
Dynamic Provisioning

- Make execution environment changeable using on-demand provisioning
 - Traditional: stateful or stateless
 - Virtual Machine provisioning
- Dynamic provisioning enables elasticity of resources
 - Remove resource silos
 - Reallocate resources based on workload and priorities

Provisioning Paradigm Shift



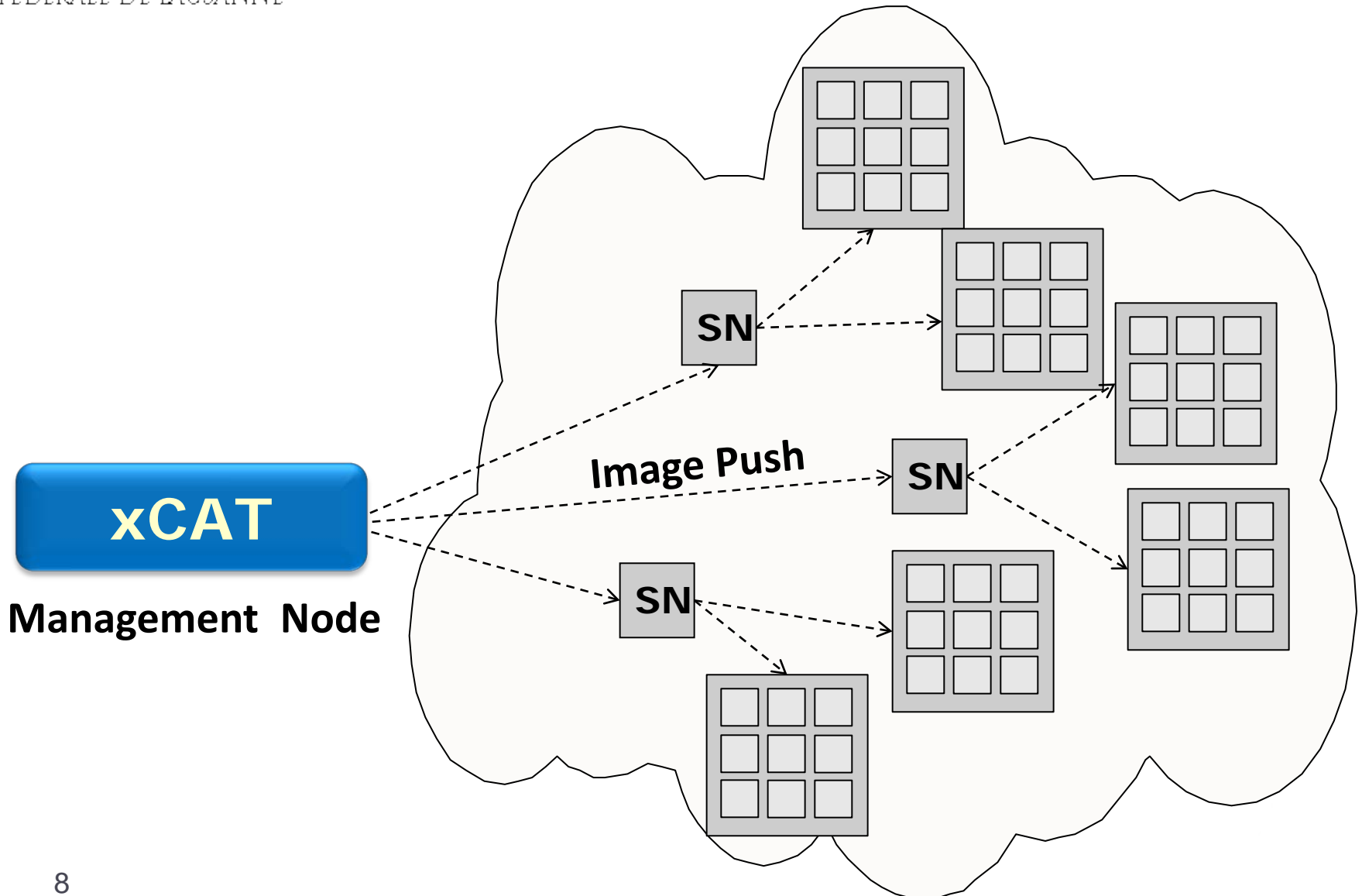
eXtreme Cluster/Cloud Administration Toolkit



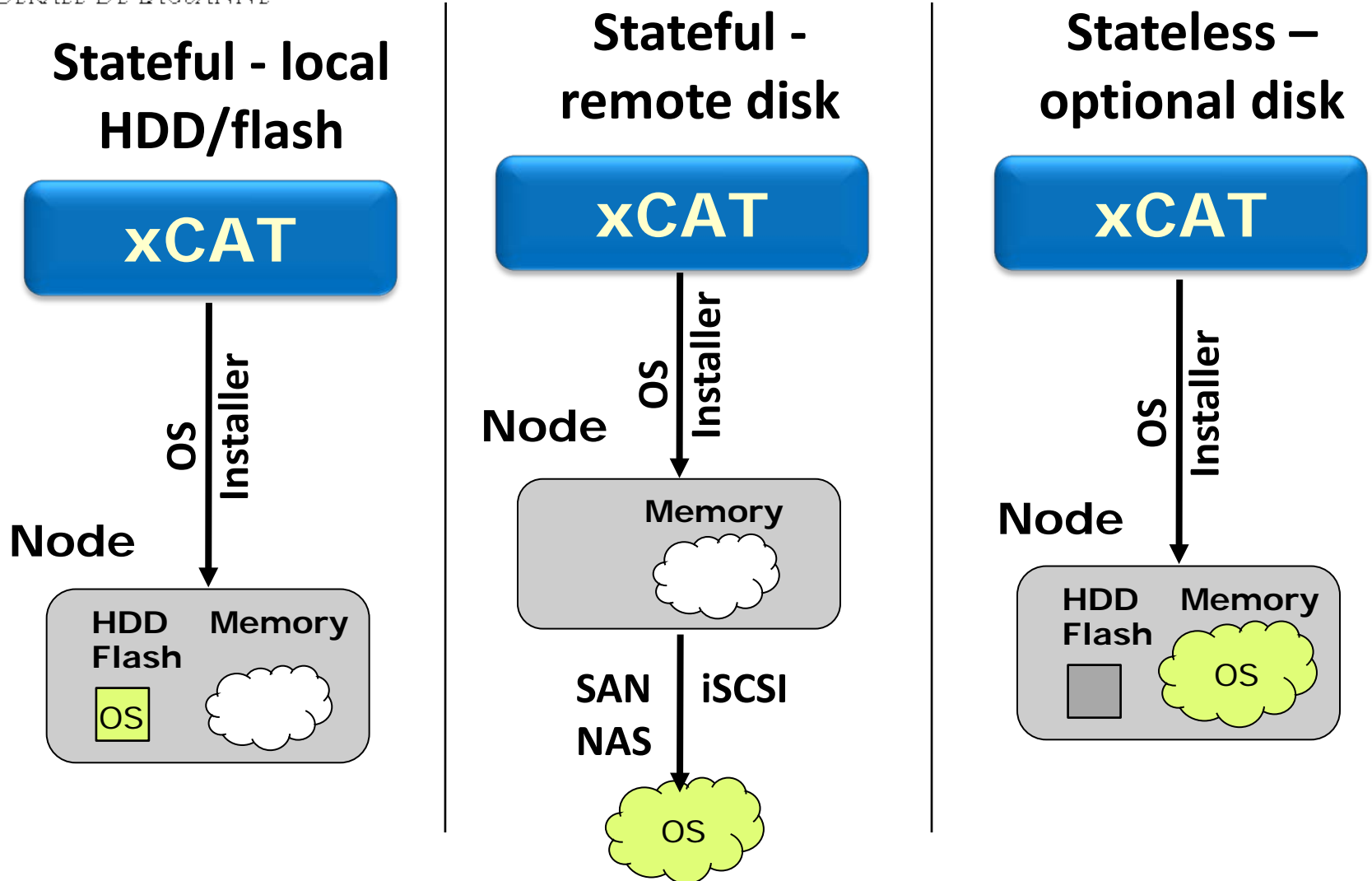
- Dynamic resource provisioning improves resource utilization and manageability

- Software provisioning
 - Traditional: stateful or stateless
 - Virtual Machine provisioning
- Hardware management
 - monitoring, alerts
- Implementation
 - Configuration database
 - Distributed service

xCAT architecture



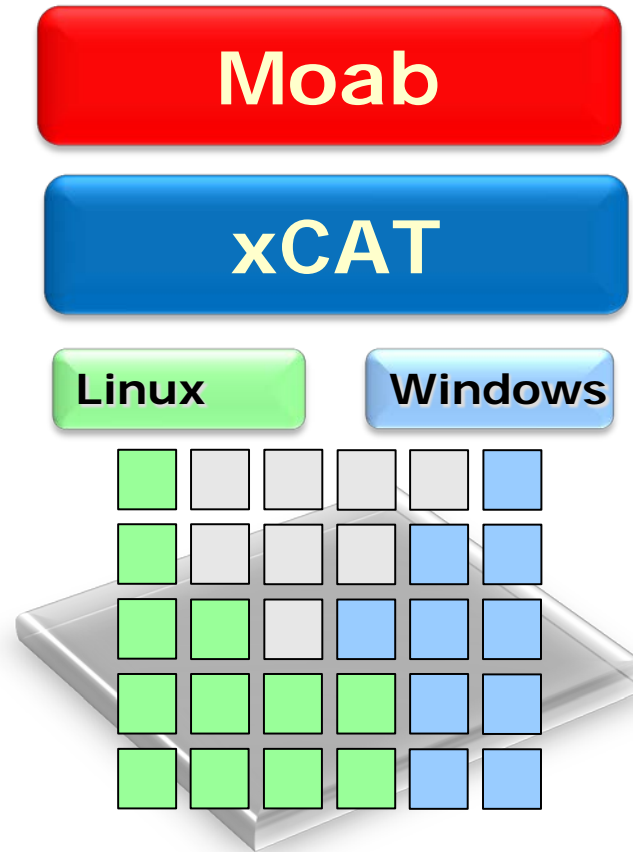
Provisioning methods



MOAB and xCAT

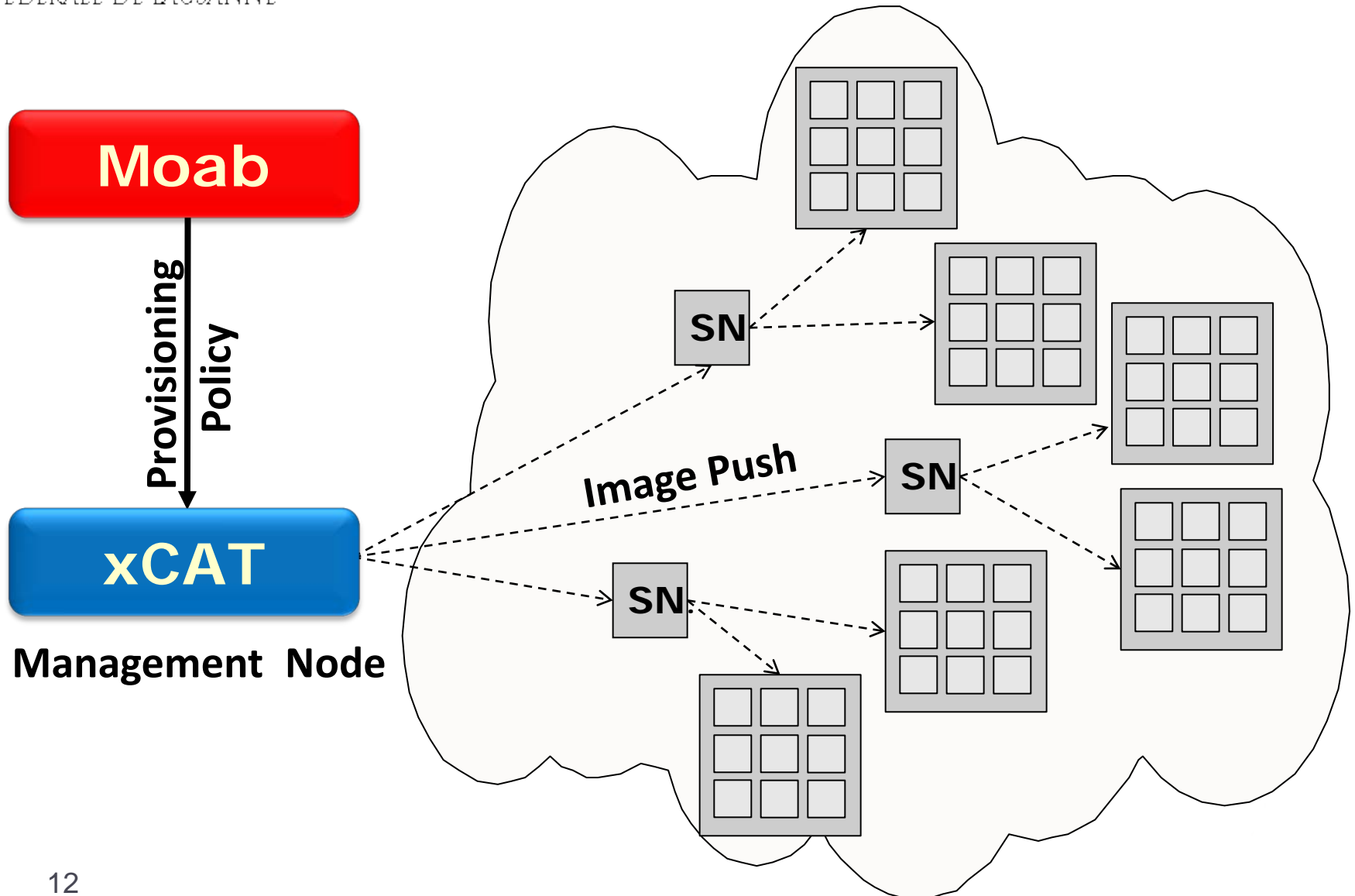
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MOAB and Dynamic resources



- Dynamic resource provisioning improves resource utilization and manageability

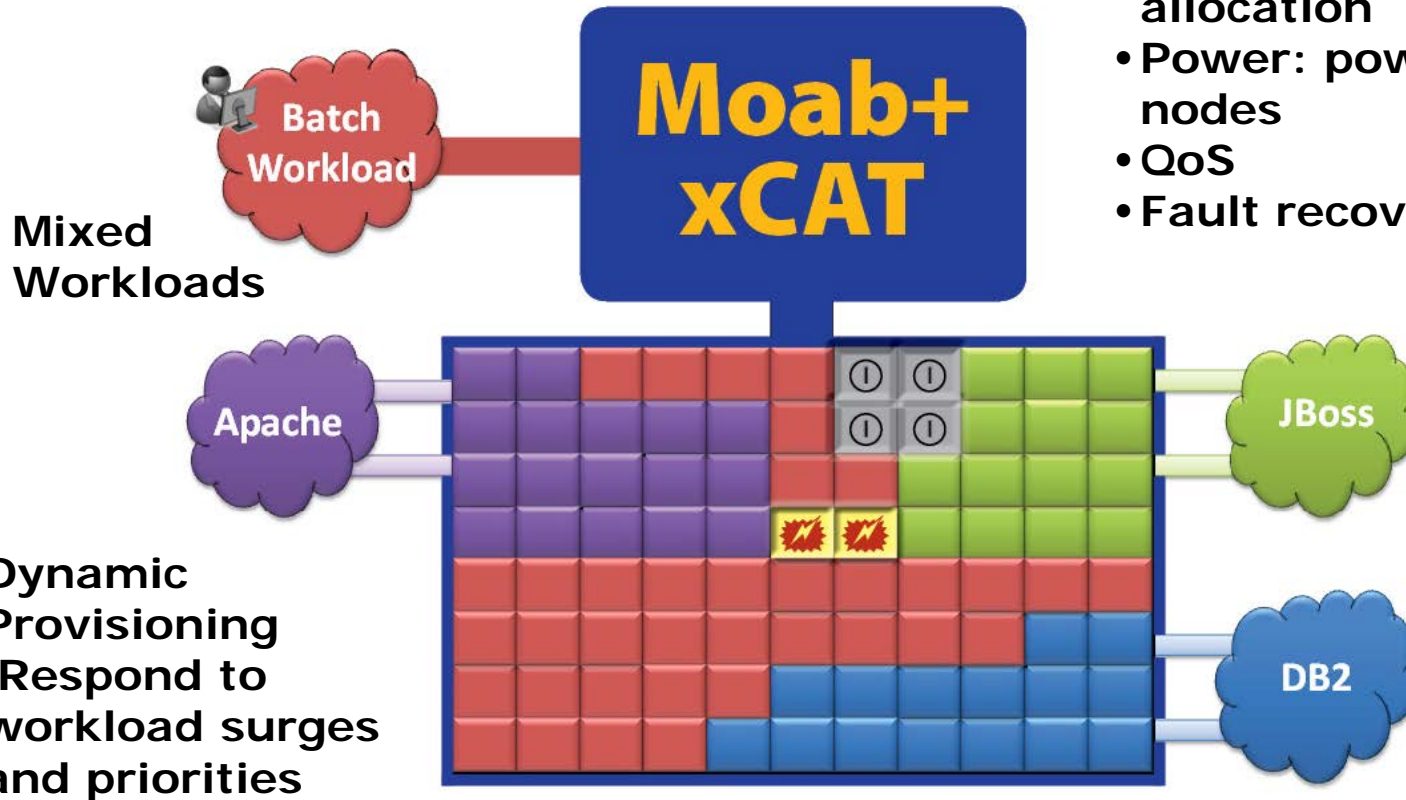
MOAB/xCAT architecture



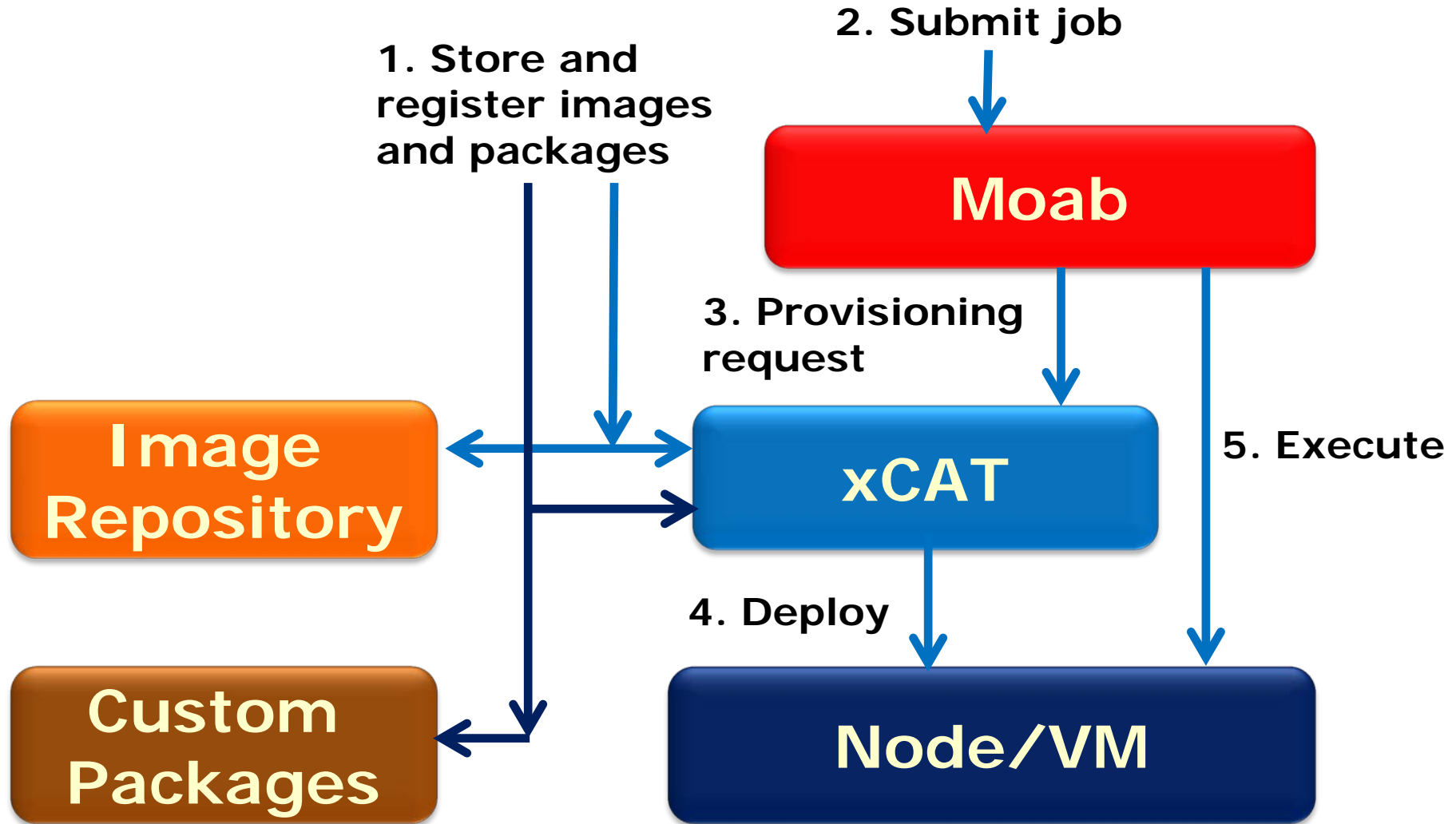
MOAB/xCAT functionality

Intelligent Management

- Provisioning
- Policy driven resource allocation
- Power: power off idle nodes
- QoS
- Fault recovery



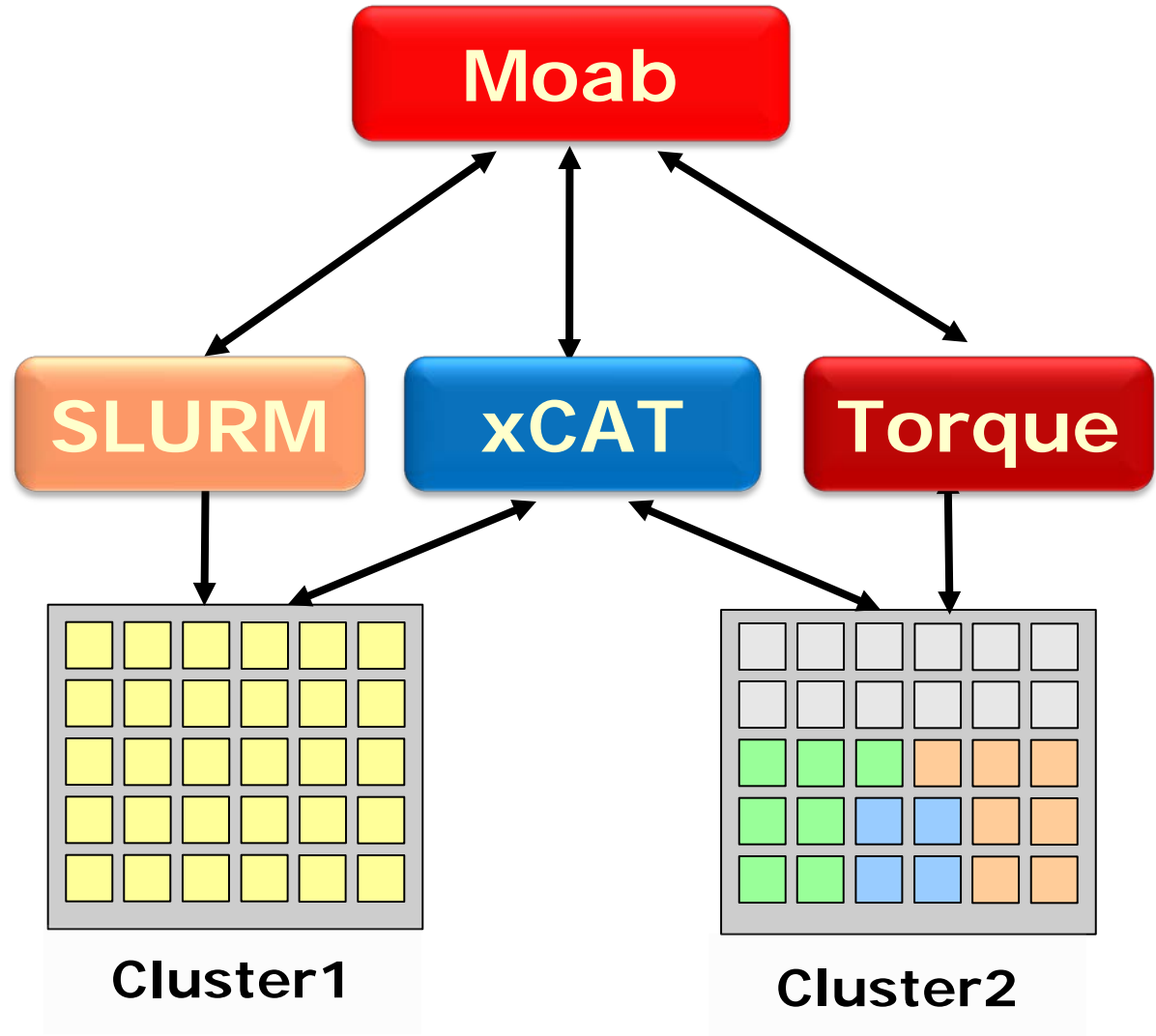
Provisioning Sequence



Managing multiple clusters

- Shared Memory
- Visualization
- High Memory
- Low Memory

Jobs are orchestrated based on which Node Types are best suited and what is available.



Torque and xCAT

- The xCAT web site refers to my IBM article
 - xCAT site [page](#)
 - IBM developerWorks [article](#)
- The article describes diskless provisioning
 - PXE (pre-boot execution environment) network booting
 - xCAT using a management network and the Intelligent Platforms Management Interface (IPMI) to control the nodes

Elastic Applications

- Elastic applications adapt to variable work amount and resource capacity
 - Iterations that require more work use more processes
- Two types of elastic applications
 - Malleable: changes in job size are initiated by the system
 - Evolving: changes in job size are initiated by the application
- Workflows are evolving applications

Elastic Applications (2)

- Malleable applications
 - the cloud infrastructure dynamically changes the resources allocated to a job
 - enables auto-scaling based on performance monitoring
 - eliminates preemption of lower priority jobs
- Evolving applications
 - request different amounts of resources over their lifetime
 - the cloud grants the requests

Conclusions

- An automated dynamic provisioning system includes:
 - provisioning service
 - image and package repositories
 - workload and resource management service
- An HPC cloud supports
 - rigid (traditional) HPC applications
 - elastic applications such as an workflow execution engine