



COLORADO SCHOOL OF
MINES

HPC Budgeting and Systems

How to get your HPC workload done?

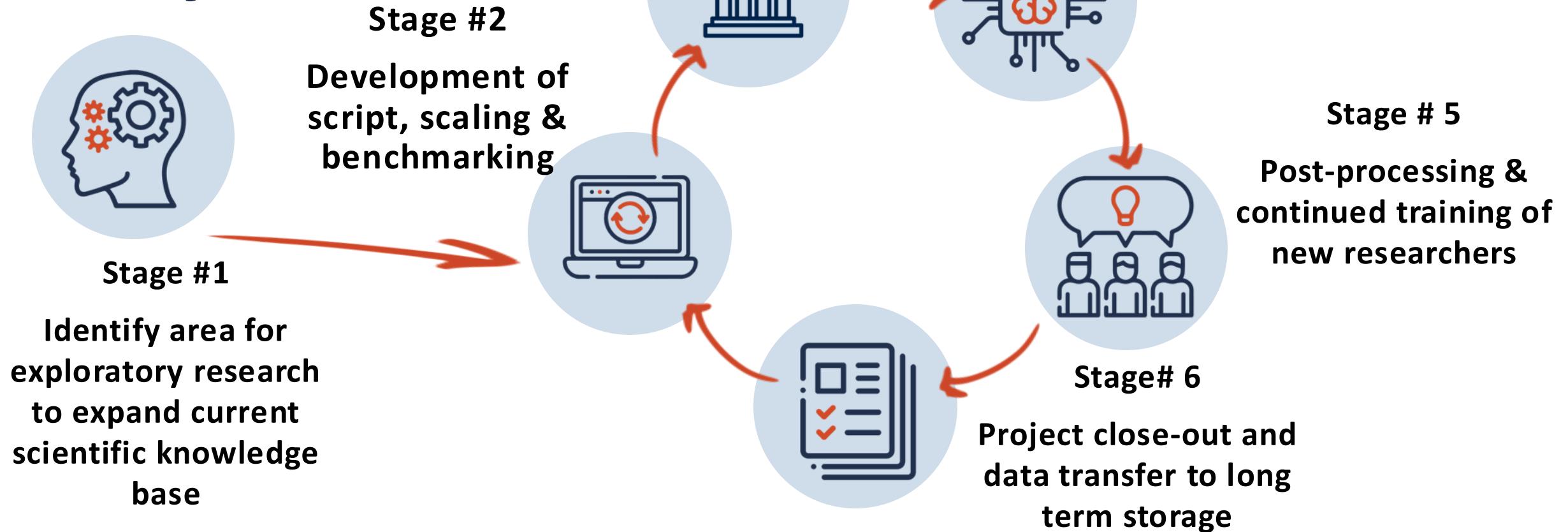
September 9, 2024



Learning Objectives

- Identify types HPC Workloads
- Explain Simulation Metrics used to benchmark HPC Workflows
- Perform benchmarking and identify efficient job allocation
- Determine allocation allotment to complete a HPC project
- Define the two HPC options from Mines and two off-campus resources

Life Cycle of Research Computing Projects



Research Computing (rc.mines.edu)

Type of High-Performance Computing Workloads

From Serial to Parallel and Beyond

September 5, 2024

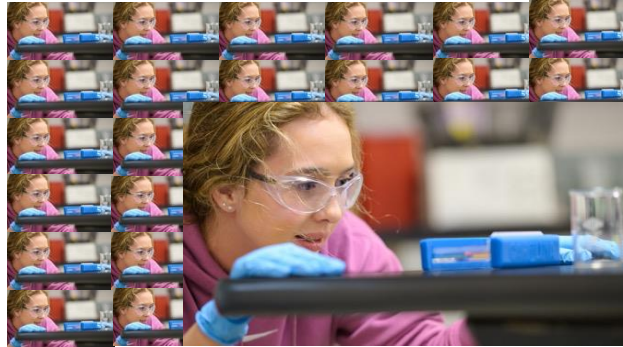
Computational Workloads and Workflows



Serial Workloads

A separate parameter solved on each core/processor

- One protein compared to a binding location
- One mesh-node optimized
- One scenario with a set of parameters
- Temporal/Transient Simulations

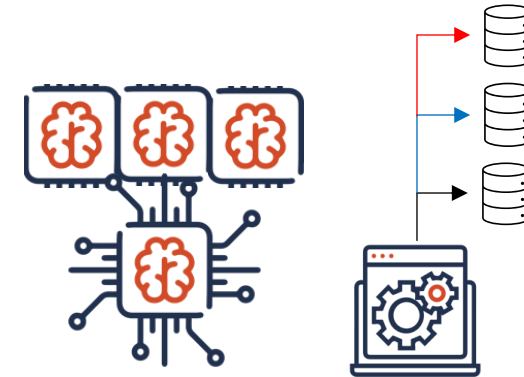


Parallel Workflows

Multi-node or Multi-threaded

Single or Multi GPU

Perfectly Parallelization of Serial Workflows

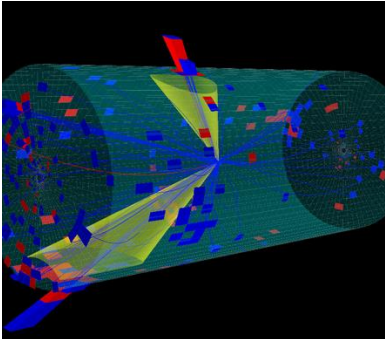


Disk or Memory Resource Requirements

High Memory per CPU

High Data Input/Output

Serial Workloads: One Scenario or Parameter



Monte Carlo Simulations

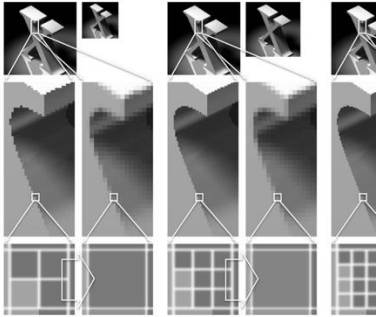
Argonne National Laboratory – Particle Collision Simulations

Soak Time	Pressure Level		
	H	I	J
D	A,B,C	A,B,C	A,B,C
E	A,B,C	A,B,C	A,B,C
F	A,B,C	A,B,C	A,B,C
G	A,B,C	A,B,C	A,B,C

A	Hard Maple
B	Black Walnut
C	Redwood
D	20 min.
E	40 min.
F	80 min.
G	120 min.
H	Atm. Pressure
I	100 psig
J	800 psig

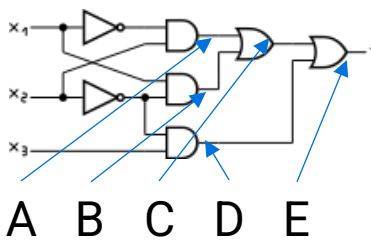
Parameter Sweeps

Design of Experiment problems – Single parameter change on fixed scenario



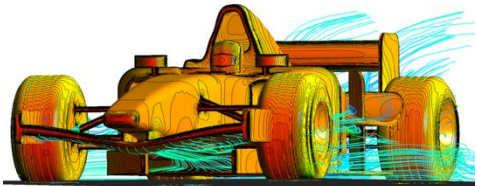
Pixel Rendering and Anti-Aliasing

Single pixel rendering reduction in image size



Circuit Value Problems

To solve E you must solve C and D...
 To Solve C you must solve A and B
 To solve D you must solve A, B, and C



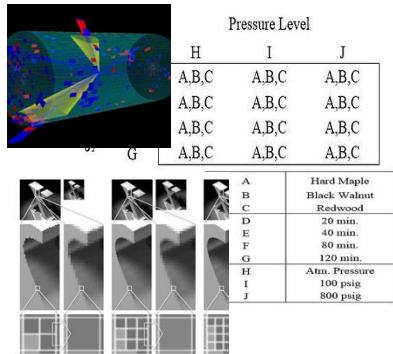
Large-Scale Iterative Simulations

Unsteady flow, transient, highly iterative simulations

Perfectly Parallel
 (Embarrassingly parallel)

Linear Solutions

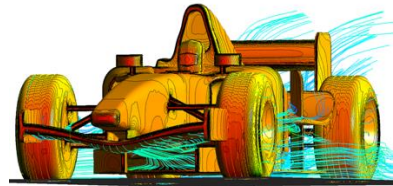
Parallel Workflows: Multiple Scenarios or Parameters



Multi- Monte Carlo, Parameter Sweeps, Pixel Rendering

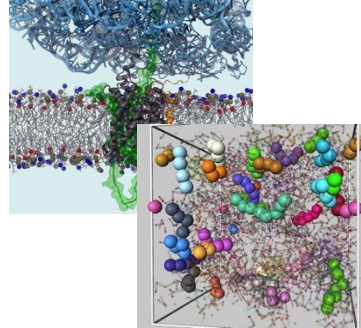
Using Multiple jobs
to execute the code

Scaling up has no
limit



Large-Scale Iterative Simulations

Fluid flow
simulations with
Ansys Fluent,
OpenFoam



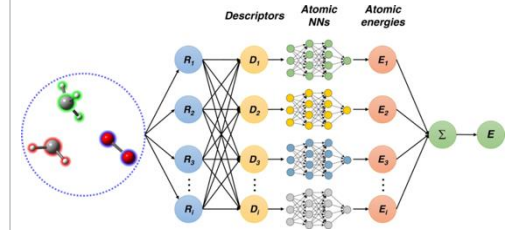
Molecular Dynamics

Proteins or Material
Science using
Gromacs, VASP,
LAMMPS



Geophysics Simulations

Earthquakes,
Inverse-wave
problem, etc



Machine Learning

Computer Vision,
Large-Language,
Neural Networks,
Training, Inference,
etc.

Perfectly Parallel
(Embarrassingly parallel)

Optimization Need to Problem Size

High Memory or Data I/O Workflows



High Memory usage to store large matrixes

Computing a large matrix for data reduction

Mesh optimization problems

Visualization of data sets

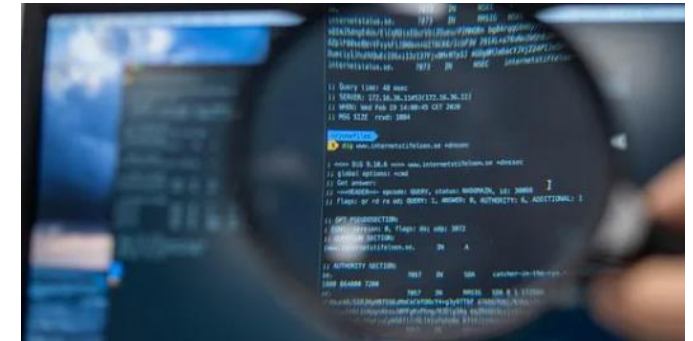


High Data Input and Output

Image processing of neural networks

Movie frame rendering

File server and database search



Code Development

Un-optimized coding leads to limited problem sizes that often must be simplified

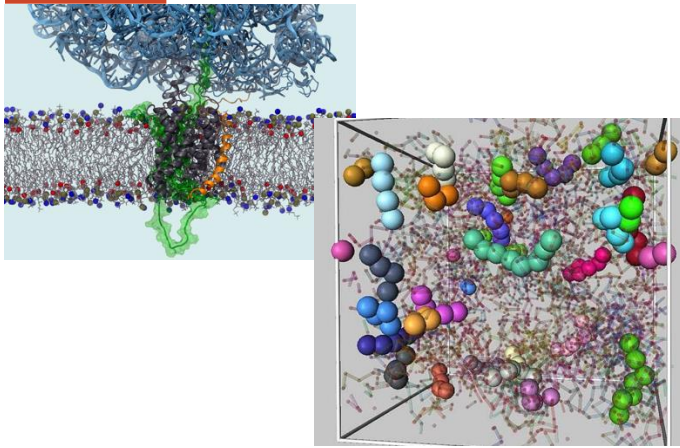
Research Computing (rc.mines.edu)

High-Performance Computing Simulation Metrics

Metrics are everywhere

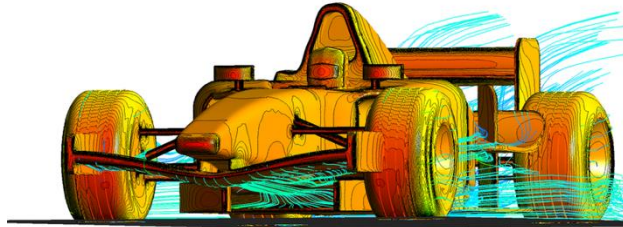
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Simulation Reporting Performance



Molecular Dynamics

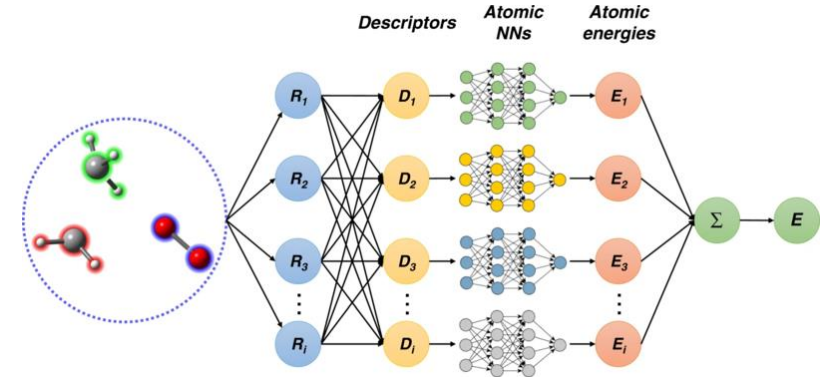
Nano-seconds of Simulated Time
Time in Actual Day



Computational Fluids Dynamics (CFD)

Iteration Simulation Time
Second Second

Jobs Completed
Day



Machine Learning

Epochs
Hour

Models
Day

Parameters to Determine

Nodes x Cores

Total number of Cores used for simulation

Total Jobs

Jobs needed to complete research project

Core Run Time (Cores * Hours)

Work done by each CPU (CPUh)

Storage of Input and Output

Data sets inputs (multi-use or single-use)

Cost / (Core-Hour)

Wendian = \$0.02/(Core-Hour)
AWS (apex.mines.edu) \$0.04 and up and GPUs even more \$96/hour

Storage during & after Simulation

S3-Bucket, Orebits, fast NVMe

Job Parametric Study

Number of Simulations to Assess Science Domain

GPU-hour (GPUh)

Increased costs for specialize resource
Wendian GPU V100 = 6 core-hour or \$0.12

Research Computing (rc.mines.edu)

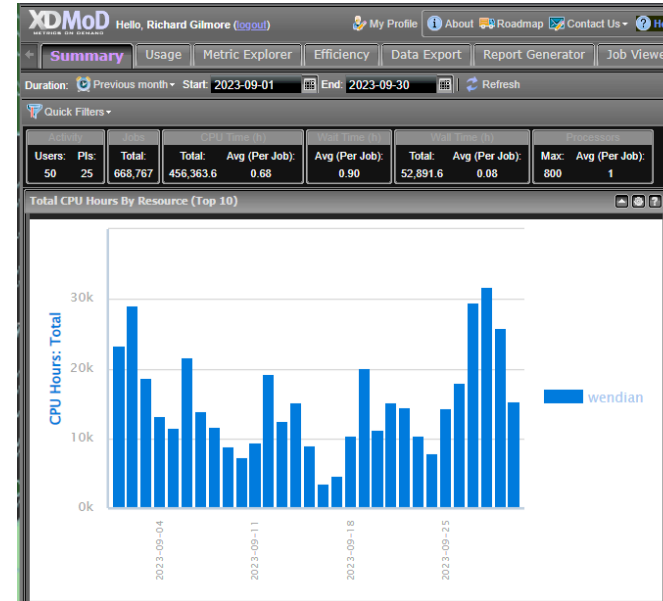
Benchmarking HPC and Efficient Jobs

How many cores is enough?

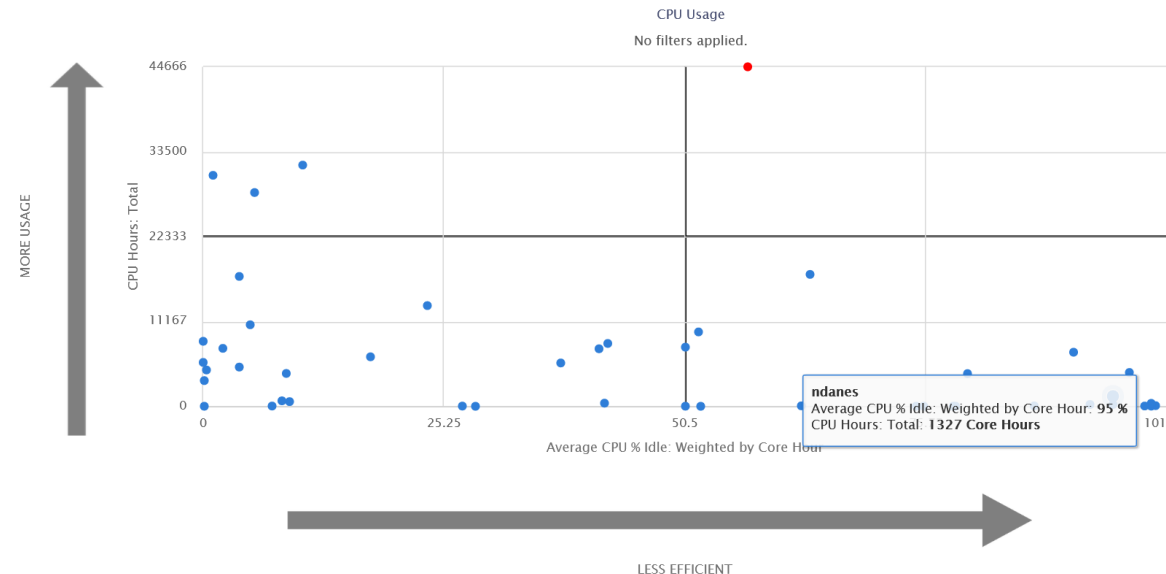
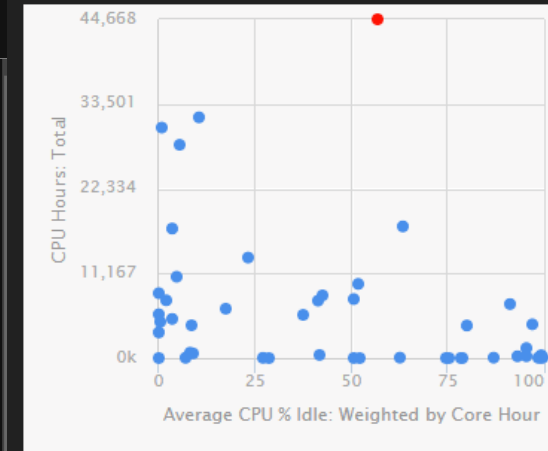
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- Management capabilities
 - Monitoring standard metrics: utilization
 - Metrics designed to identify underperforming systems hardware and software
 - Reporting job level performance data for every job running on the HPC
1. A tool to effectively and efficiently use an allocations and optimize HPC resources
 2. Ability to monitor, diagnose, and tune system performance and measure the performance of all applications running
 3. Easily obtain detailed analysis of application performance to aid in optimizing code performance
 4. A diagnostic tool to facilitate HPC planning and analysis
 5. Metrics to help measure scientific impact.
 6. Analyses of the operational characteristics of the HPC environment can be carried out at different levels of granularity
 - job, user, or on a system-wide basis.

xdmod.mines.edu



CPU Usage
How busy were the CPU cores?



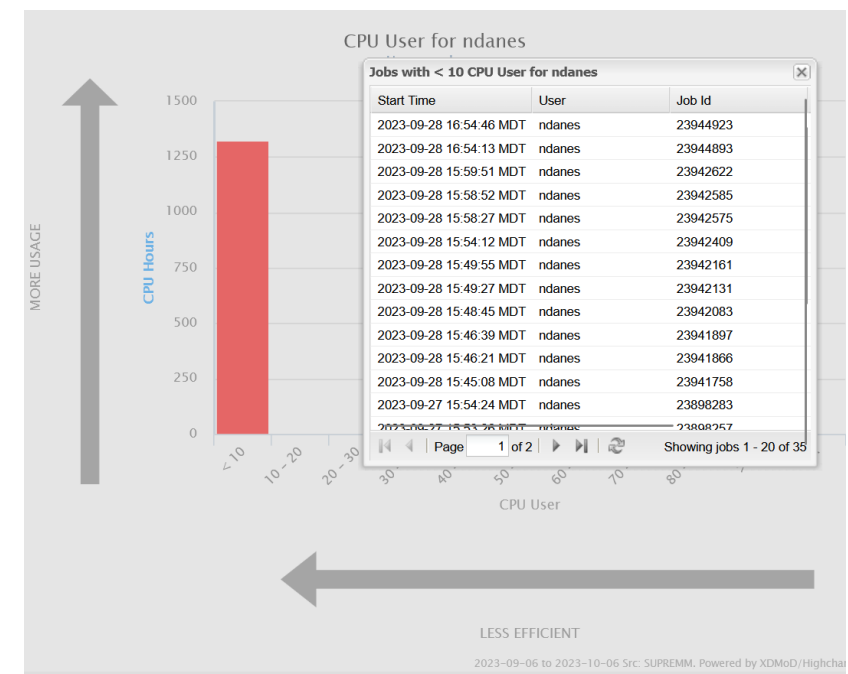
seff <job-id>

Seff SchedMD/SLURM



- Command Line Utility (after job completion)

```
[rgilmore@wendian001 ~]$ seff 23942161
Job ID: 23942161
Array Job ID: 23942161_0
Cluster: wendian
User/Group: ndanes/ndanes
State: FAILED (exit code 1)
Nodes: 1
Cores per node: 4
CPU Utilized: 00:00:01
CPU Efficiency: 25.00% of 00:00:04 core-walltime
Job Wall-clock time: 00:00:01
Memory Utilized: 1.52 MB
Memory Efficiency: 0.01% of 20.37 GB
```



wendian-23942161

CPU User: 0.096 Homogeneity: N/A CPU User Balance: 0.5 Memory Headroom: N/A

Metric Missing: Not Available On The Compute Nodes

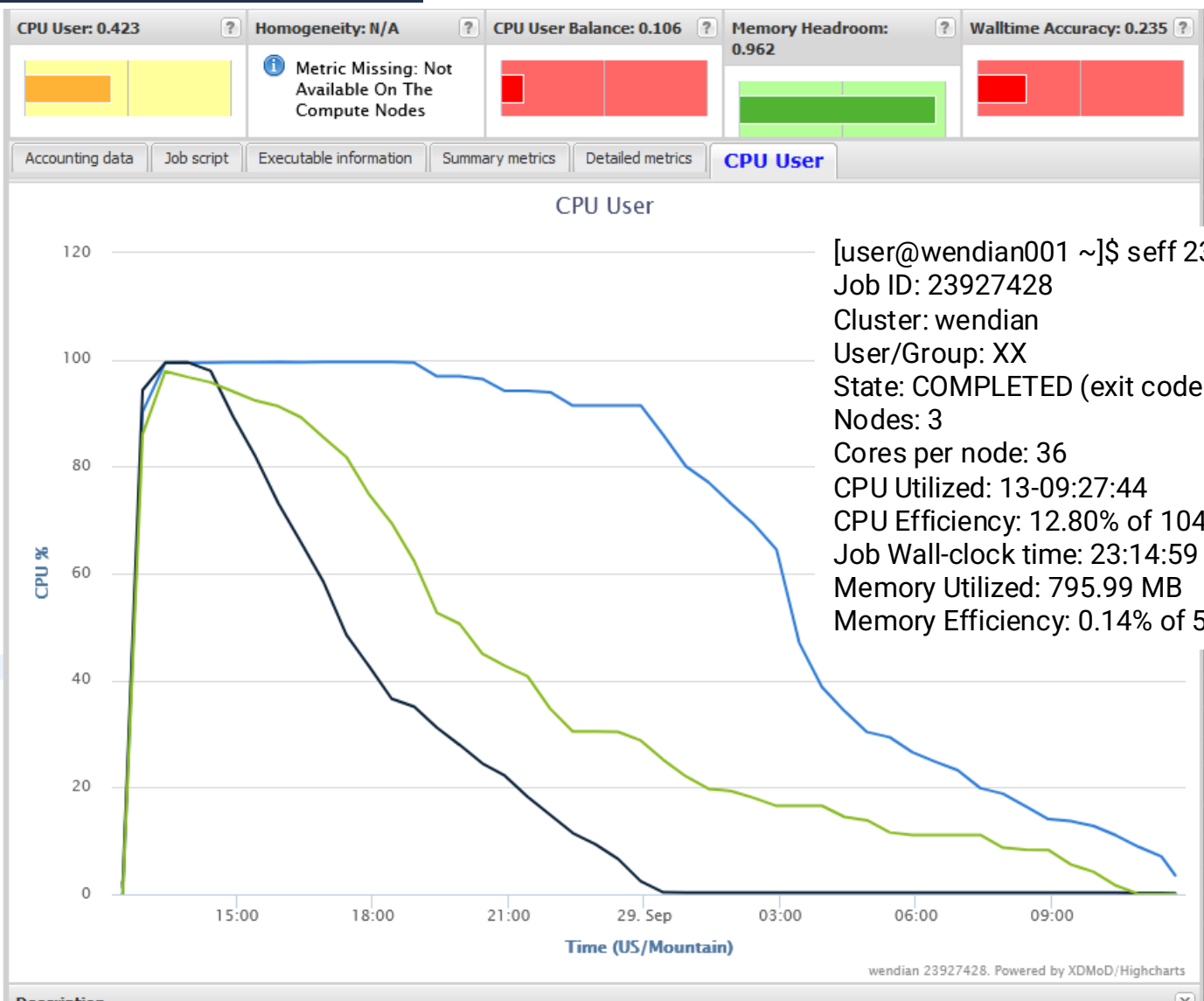
Accounting data **Job script** Executable information Summary metrics Detailed metrics

```
#!/bin/bash
#
#SBATCH --array=0-0
#SBATCH --cpus-per-task=4
#SBATCH --job-name=test_apply
#SBATCH --output=slurm_%a.out

CONTAINER_FILE=/sw/apps/singularity-images/r_project_4.3.1_rslurm.sif
srun aptainer run -B /usr/bin:/opt,$PWD:$HOME $CONTAINER_FILE Rscript my_rslurm.R
```

Rscript - 3 nodes

- SUPREMM
 - efficiency-tab
 - wendian-18672498
 - Accounting data
 - Executable information
 - Summary metrics
 - Detailed metrics
 - Timeseries
 - Block Filesystem traffic
 - CPU User
 - c026
 - c027
 - c028
 - Total Node Memory
 - Node Memory RSS
 - Total CGroup Memory
 - wendian-23669812
 - wendian-23942161
 - wendian-23927428
 - Accounting data
 - Job script
 - Executable information
 - Summary metrics
 - Detailed metrics
 - Timeseries
 - Block Filesystem traffic
 - CPU User
 - c011
 - c012
 - c013
 - Total Node Memory
 - Node Memory RSS
 - Total CGroup Memory
 - wendian-24391023



```
[user@wendian001 ~]$ seff 23927428
Job ID: 23927428
Cluster: wendian
User/Group: XX
State: COMPLETED (exit code 0)
Nodes: 3
Cores per node: 36
CPU Utilized: 13-09:27:44
CPU Efficiency: 12.80% of 104-14:58:12 core-walltime
Job Wall-clock time: 23:14:59
Memory Utilized: 795.99 MB
Memory Efficiency: 0.14% of 550.02 GB
```

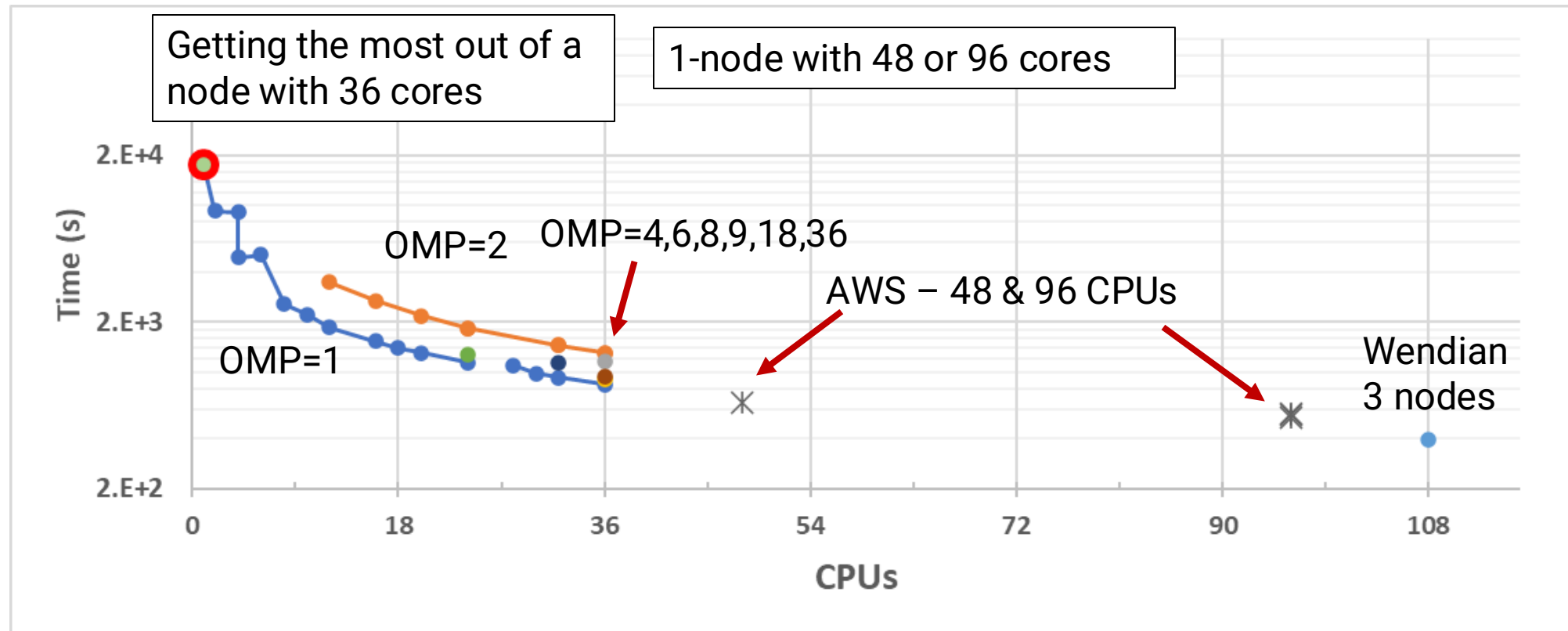
Research Computing (rc.mines.edu)

XDMoD lab of your GROMACS Jobs (day after completion)

What was the most efficient? What was the fastest?

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GROMACS Benchmarking



Where is the processing bottleneck?

Cyber-Infrastructure and Advanced Research Computing (CIARC.mines.edu)

The Cost of HPC

All the simulations that you need to get done

October 12, 2023

Equation for HPC Project Cost

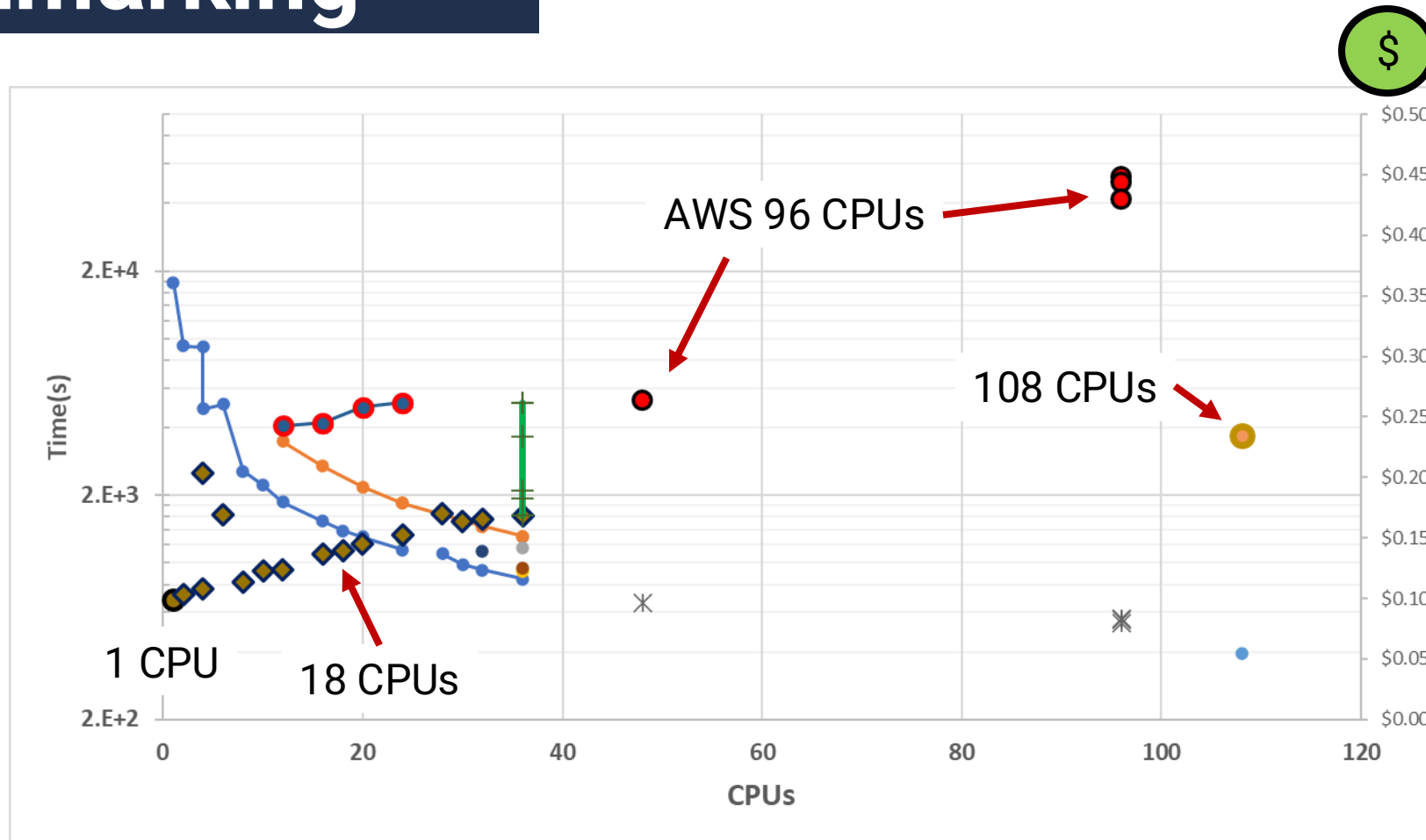
$$\left[\frac{\text{Nodes} \times \text{Cores}}{\text{Total Cores}} \right] \left[\text{Hours} \right] \left[\frac{\$}{\text{Core-Hour}} \right] \left[\text{Jobs} \right] =$$

Optimize with benchmarks
& Design of Experiment

HPC Cluster
Specific

Learning,
Production,
Post-Processing

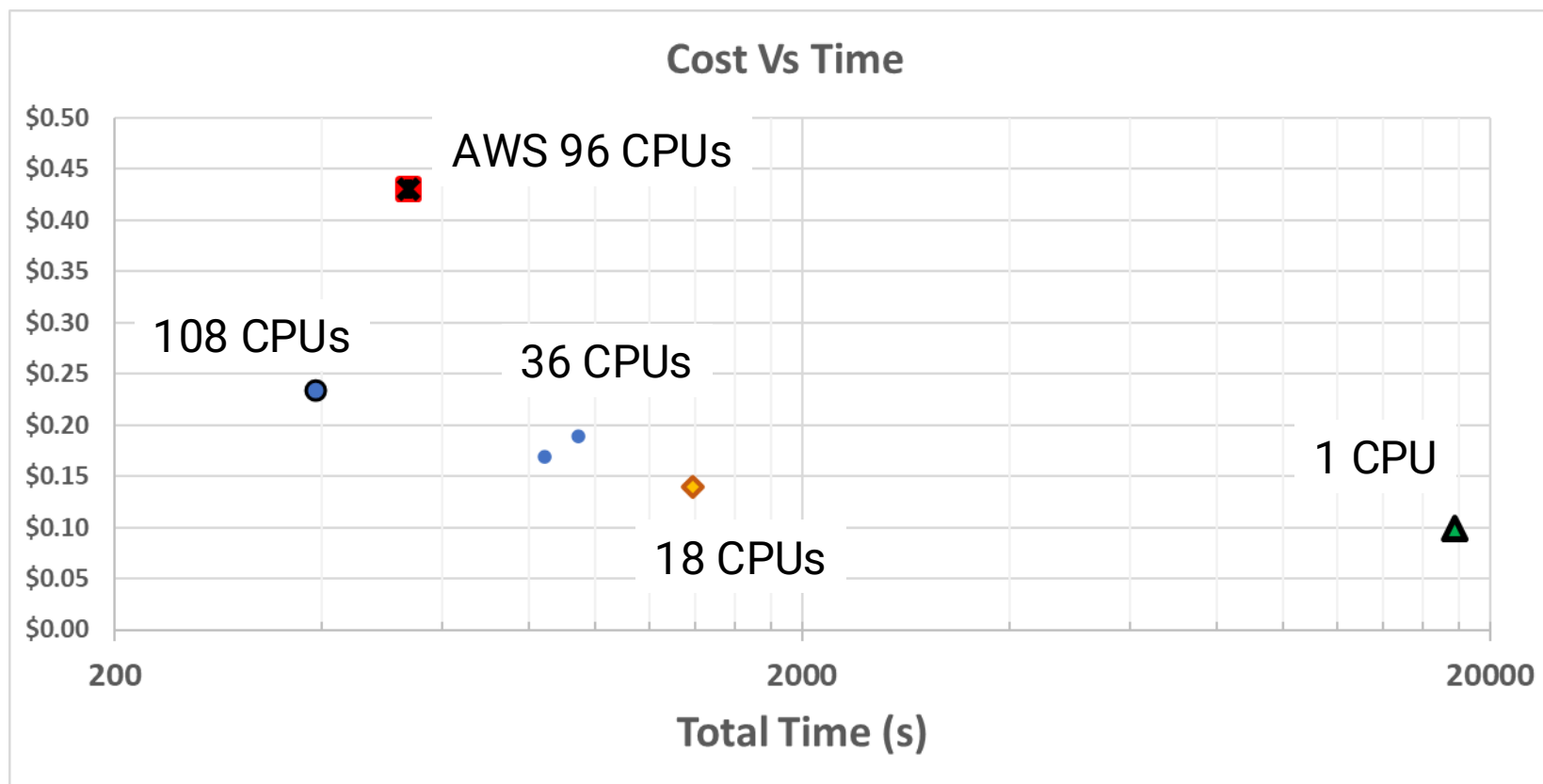
GROMACS Benchmarking



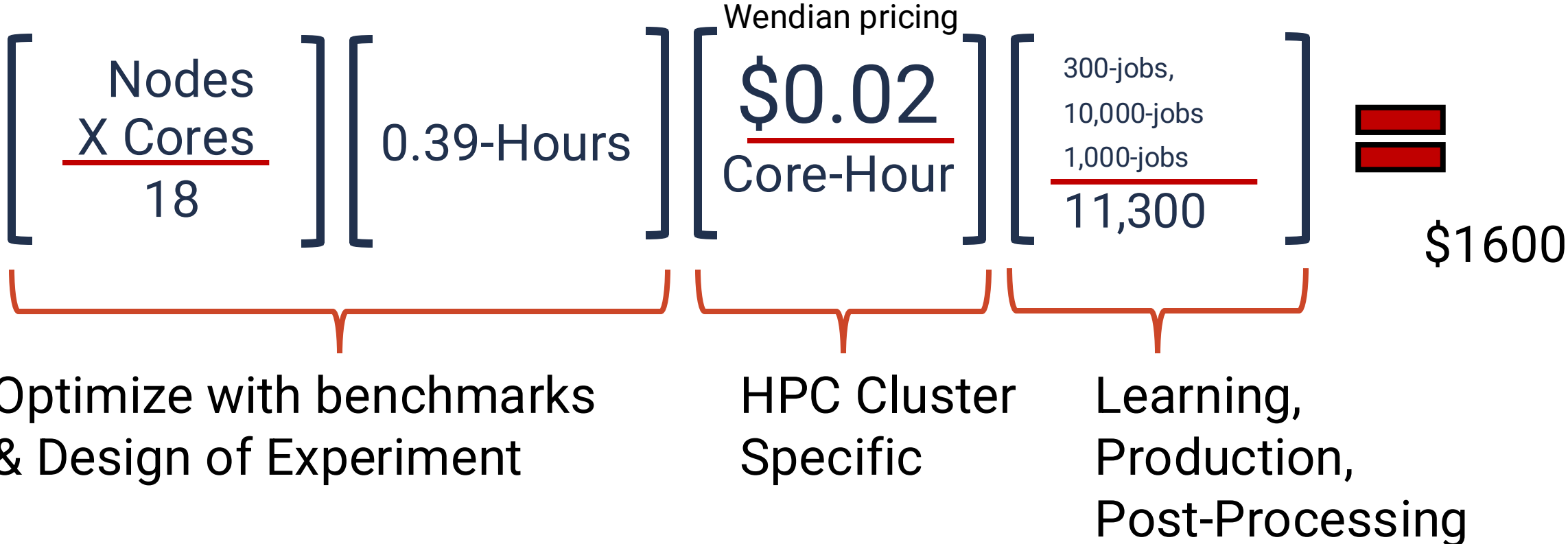
GROMACS Benchmarking

What is the simulation metric we need to optimize?

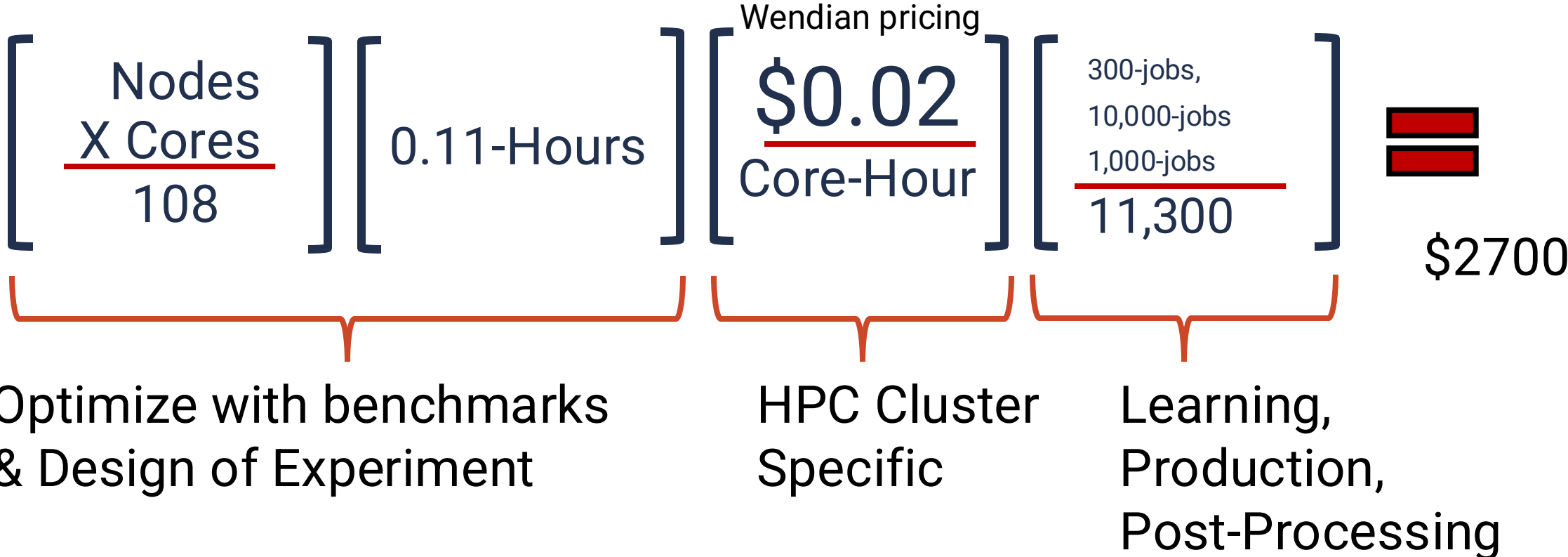
- Jobs/day
- Iteration/sec
- Nano-sec/day



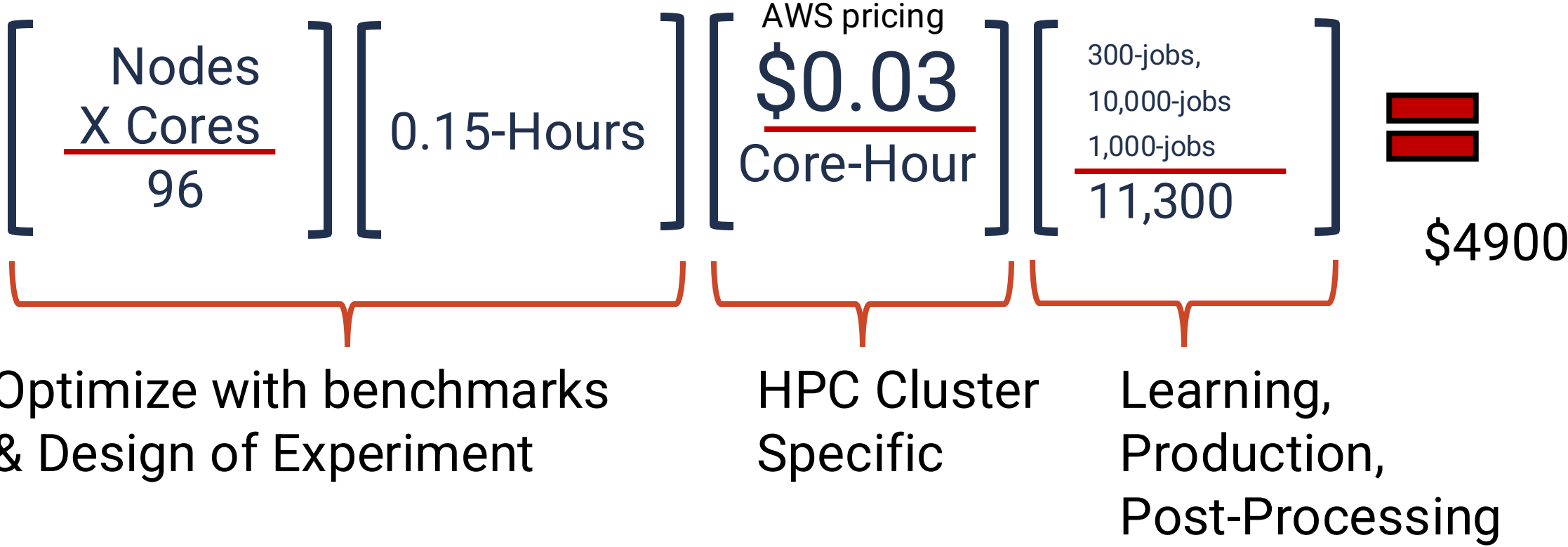
GROMACS Estimate Example



GROMACS Estimate Example



GROMACS Estimate Example



Life of a HPC Project (1-researcher)

Gromacs

- Learning
 - 6-9 months
 - Big and small models
 - No optimization
 - Cost \$1000s/m
- Production
 - 12-18 months
 - Right sized models
 - Optimized
 - Cost \$1000s/m
- Post-processing (papers, etc.)
 - 6 months
 - Rebuild models
 - No optimization
 - Cost \$1000s/m

\$25-40k

Fluent

- Learning
 - 12 months
 - Big models
 - Cost \$1000s/m
- Production
 - 12 months
 - 1-2 models
 - Optimized
 - Cost \$1000s/m

- Post-processing (paper, etc)
 - 6 months
 - Rebuild models
 - Cost \$1000s/m
- Mesh independence
 - 3 months
 - 4-8 Really big models
 - Cost \$1000s/m

\$70k

Research Computing (rc.mines.edu)

HPC Resources available from many sources

Can you get free HPC jobs?

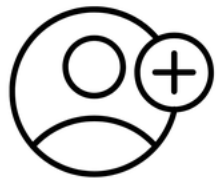
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HPC Systems Options for Researchers

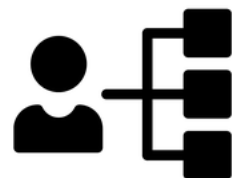
- FREE
 - ACCESS (access-ci.org)
 - RMACC ([Colorado.edu/rc/articles/rmaccsummit](https://colorado.edu/rc/articles/rmaccsummit))
- PAID
 - Mines HPC: Wendian (rc.mines.edu)
 - Cloud: AWS

Advanced Cyberinfrastructure Coordination Ecosystem: Services & Support (**ACCESS**)

- NSF funded Supercomputer hosted around the country
 - Georgia Tech, Indiana, Johns Hopkins, Open Science Grid, Pittsburgh, Purdue, San Diego, Texas A&M, etc.
- System connection available through Allocations Process (allocations.access-ci.org)
 - Authentication through CILOGIN



CREATE
ACCOUNT



SELECT
OPPORTUNITY



REQUEST
ALLOCATION

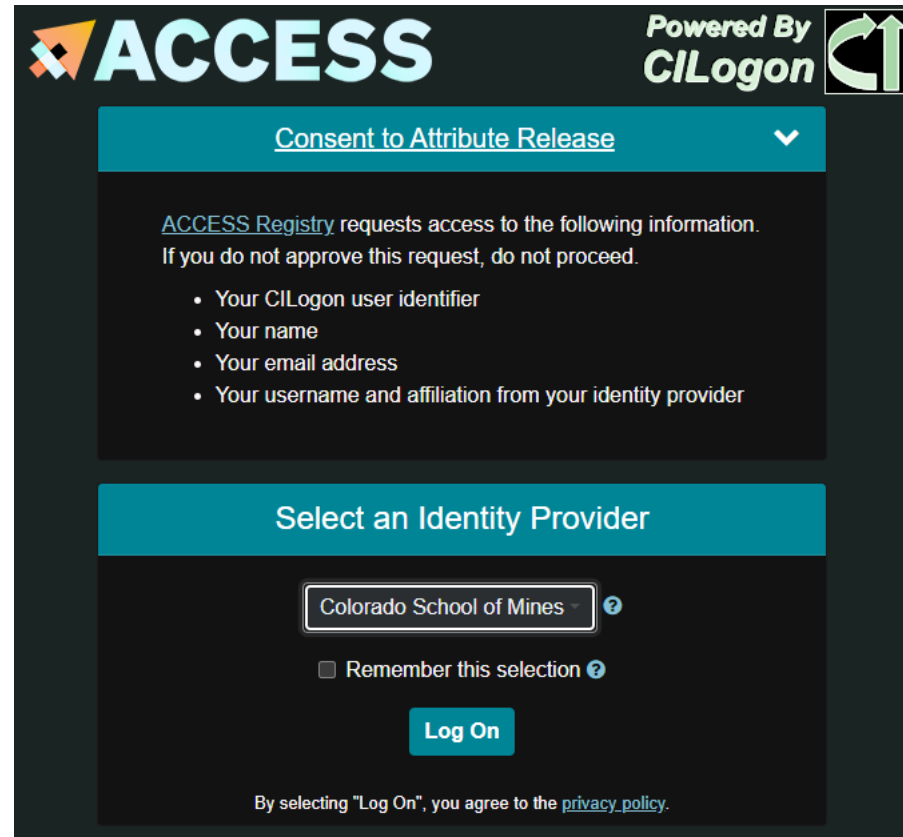


RECEIVE
CREDITS



EXCHANGE
CREDITS

Create an account through provided CILOGIN.ORG



ACCESS Powered By **CILogon**

Consent to Attribute Release

[ACCESS Registry](#) requests access to the following information.
If you do not approve this request, do not proceed.

- Your CILogon user identifier
- Your name
- Your email address
- Your username and affiliation from your identity provider

Select an Identity Provider

Colorado School of Mines ?

Remember this selection ?

Log On

By selecting "Log On", you agree to the [privacy policy](#).

ACCESS Allocation Options

Allocation Type	Credit Threshold
Explore ACCESS	400,000
Discover ACCESS	1,500,000
Accelerate ACCESS	3,000,000
Maximize ACCESS	Not awarded in credits

- Exchange for resource-specific allocations
 - Often unit is 1-to-1 for CPU/hours
 - Higher exchange ratio for GPU/hours and newer systems
 - All rates are set by institution providers

[Exchange Calculator](#)

- Examples: Johns Hopkins (GPU cluster) 1000:19, Johns Hopkins (CPU cluster) 1000:1000 Purdue (CPU) 1000:833, TACC (Knights Landing Phi nodes) 1000:56

ACCESS Support and Training

All Provided by the MATCH Research Support team

- Create a Ticket
- Documentation
 - User guides, resource provides information, Support Knowledge Base
- Community Slack Channel
- Computational Science and Support Network (CSSN) Travel Grants and Rewards

MATCHPlus for 3-6 month projects

MATCHPremier for 12-18 month projects