The Structure of a Cluster Supercomputer

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What's on the agenda

Intro HPC Challenges.. Design, briefly

What is a

Supercomputer

Simulation

Performance

An example Paralasim New Technologies

But, Why?

Cluster Components

XSEDE



- Biggest public HPC Center in the State of New Mexico
- In 2000, UNM, in collaboration with IBM, built the first-ever Linux beowulf cluster in production
- Main research fields:
 - Nuclear
 - Materials science
 - Astrophysics
 - Genome sequencing





What is a Supercomputer

A computer with very high-levels computational capacities compared to general-purpose computers such as a personal desktop, laptop, cellphone.





Summit in its natural habitat - America's Fastest and Smartest HPC Cluster



But, Why?

To resolve tomorrow's problems, which can't be studied using today's infrastructure, by using computer simulations

Increase the research outcomes by an order of magnitude by manipulating excessive data points and machine learning

Cluster HPC helps bypassing the limitations of Moore's law

Solve expensive and dangerous problems in simulations

HPC Challenges..





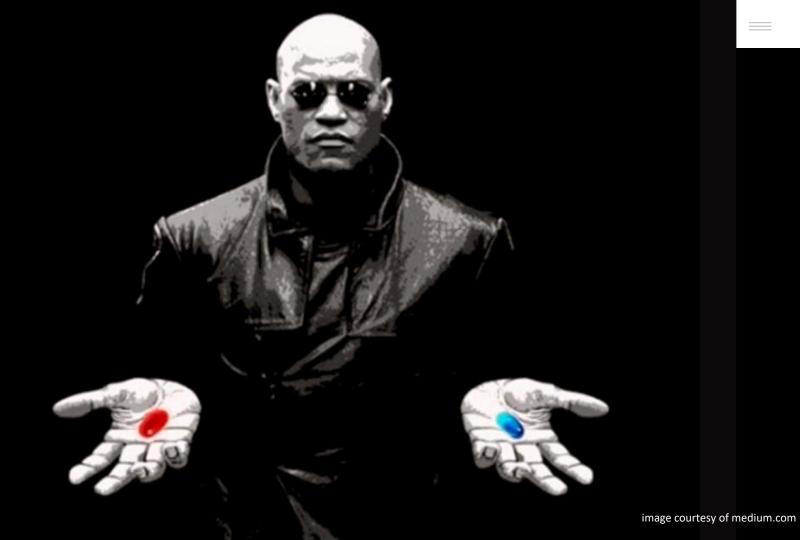


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Power, space, and cooling





Computer Simulation

A computer simulation is a program that attempts to reproduce an <u>abstract model</u> of a particular system in the <u>virtual space</u> before building it in <u>reality</u>.

Parallelism

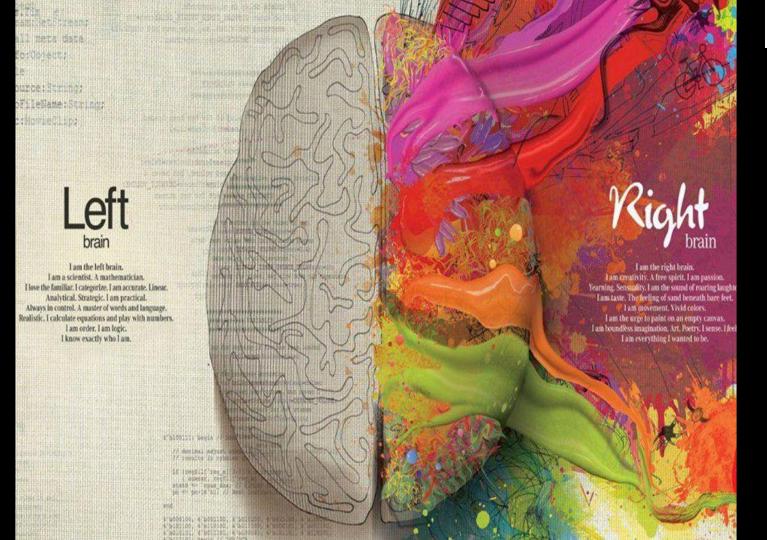
Performing computations in <u>parallel</u> by carrying out many calculations <u>simultaneously</u>. Utilizing thousands of general-purpose computers all working together to solve the same <u>problem</u> at the <u>same time</u>. This in fact is an excellent case for how <u>modern</u> supercomputers work.

Parallelism

Multithreading vs Multiprocessing

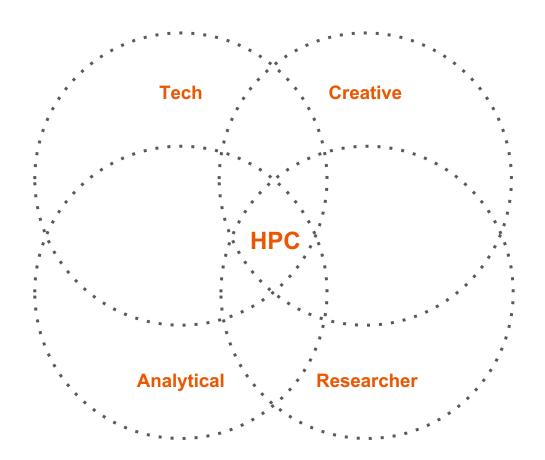
- Shared Memory Parallelism is concerned with threads
- Distributed Parallelism is concerned with processes.



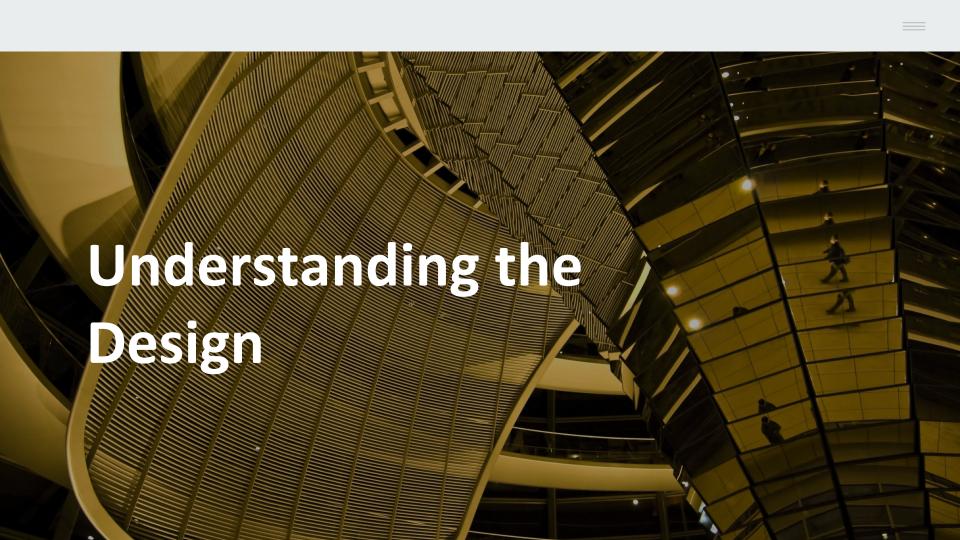




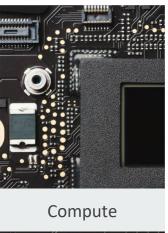
Point of View



Computational Science vs Computer Science

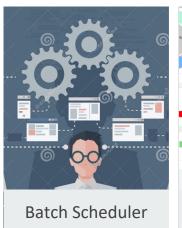


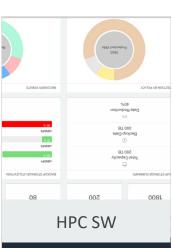
Cluster Components











Compute

- CPU
- GPU
- Memory
- Interconnects
- Diskful/Diskless



Network Interconnects

Main factors:

- Latency
- Bandwidth

Types

- InfiniBand
 - Low latency (~1.5 μsec)
 - Cluster interconnect (100G, 56G, 40G)
- Ethernet
 - High Latency (~12 μsec)
 - Data management (1G)
 - Communications (10G)



image courtesy of Mellanox Store website

Storage

Storage Usage

- Home directories
- Scratch space
- Project space

Storage Types

- Traditional file systems
- Parallel file systems



Resource Manager/ Scheduler

Resource Manager oversees the available resources of the cluster

Scheduler determines what runs where..

Examples:

Slurm, Torque, Moab...



HPC Software

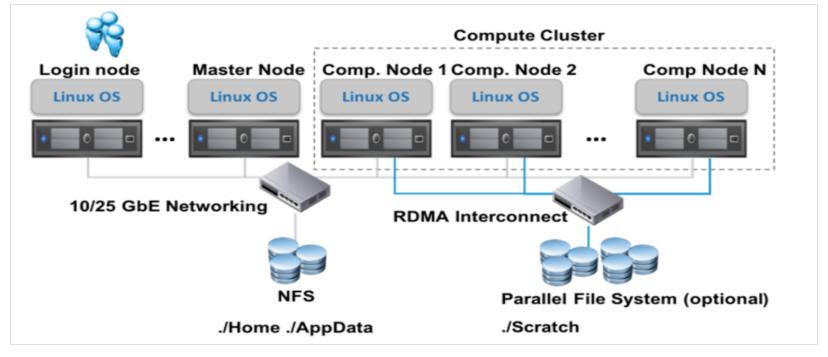
- General usage
- Field dependant



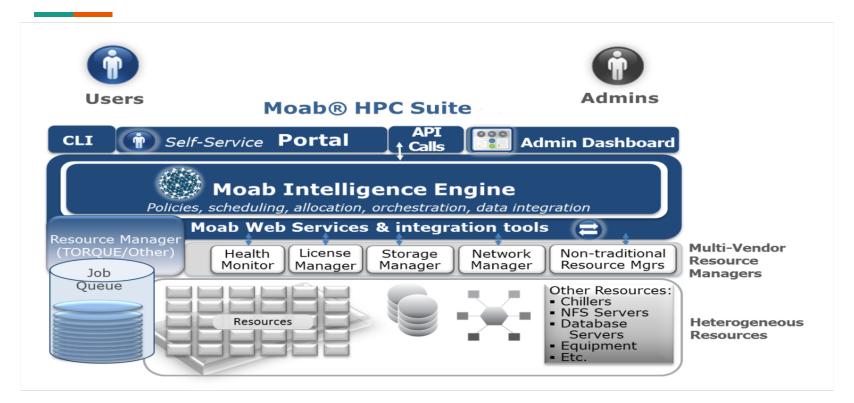
Other HPC Components

- Benchmarks
- Security and logs
- Monitoring utilities
- Backup systems
- Cooling systems
- Backup power
- Licensing

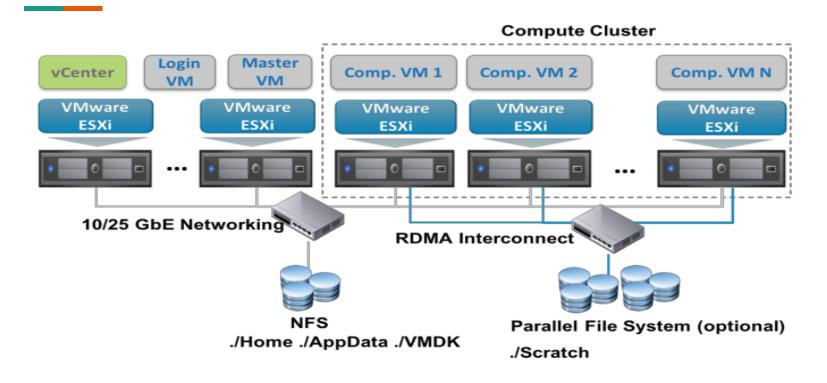
Traditional HPC Cluster



Moab HPC Cluster



Virtualized HPC Cluster



How long is a trillion seconds?



Computers store numbers in floating-point format, so they are called floating-point numbers.

A single instruction like addition or multiplication is called an operation,

HPC speed is measured in terms of floating-point operations per second or Flop/s (Flops)

Rmax - Maximal LINPACK performance achieved

Rpeak - Theoretical peak performance

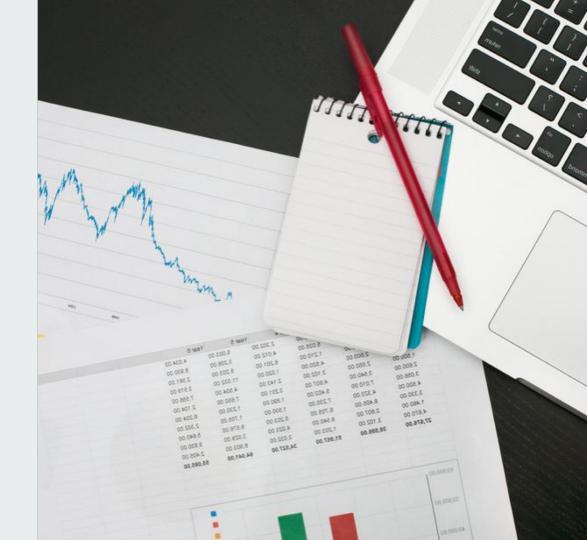
Ops per second	Scientific Notation	Metric Prefix	Unit
1 000	10 ³	Kilo	Kflops
1 000 000	10 ⁶	Mega	Mflops
1 000 000 000	10 ⁹	Giga	Gflops
1 000 000 000 000	10 ¹²	Tera	Tflops
1 000 000 000 000 000	10 ¹⁵	Peta	Pflops
1 000 000 000 000 000 000	10 ¹⁸	Exa	Eflops

Performance

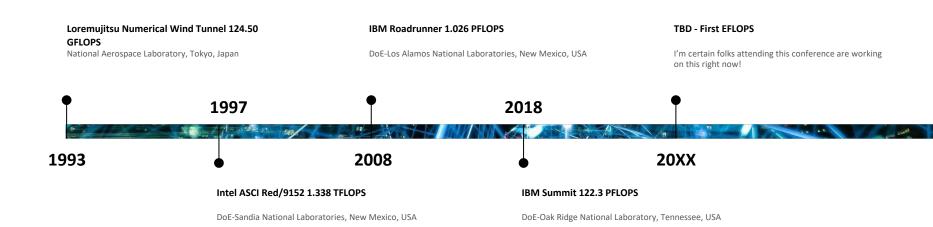
CPU clock frequency in GHz Clock speed in cycles per second (Hertz) # of floating-point operations per cycle

Example:

2.6 GHz processor
2.6 billion cycles per second
16 floating-point operations per cycle
16 x 2.6 billion = 41.6 Billion Flops
41.6 GFlops



Top 500 History - Peak Speed (Rmax)



HPC In The Cloud

Pros

- Cost
- Easy to build
- Cloud bursting
- Huge business investments

Cons

- Cost
- Compliance
- Vendor specific
- Harder to track on the institutional level



Quantum Computers

Transistors are already at the atom size,, what's next!

The use of quantum-mechanical phenomena such as superposition and entanglement to perform computations.

Qubits vs Binary bits

- 1 or 0 quantum state
- 1 and 0 superposition states

Using quantum algorithms to solve specific complex problems beyond the capabilities of a classical HPC





- 01 | Stampede2 | TACC
- 02 | Comet | SDSC
- 03 | Bridges | PSC
- 04 | Jetstream | Indian U
- 05 | Open Science Grid | OSG
- 06 | Ranch | UT Austin







Extreme Science and Engineering Discovery Environment

Thank You!

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