

SPECS:

Poster
40" x 5" TRIM
3 mil lam
1/8" black sintra

COLORS:

Print CMYK

QUANTITY:

1

STORM Scalable Tool for Resource Management

SPECS:


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STORM

Scalable Tool for Resource Management

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Goals

Scalable, lightweight and *fast* resource-management

- Allocation of processes to processors
- Global distribution of executable and data files
- Job launching
- Coordinated process scheduling

Increase the usability of a cluster:

- Increased system utilization
- Improved system responsiveness
- Checkpointing and fault-tolerance (work in progress)

Testbed for current and new scheduling algorithms.

Orders of magnitude faster than existing production systems and the best published results.

For more information:
"STORM: Lightning-Fast Resource Management"
In Proceedings of the IEEE/ACM SC2002 Conference
Baltimore, Maryland, November 16-22, 2002
<http://www.c3.lanl.gov/~fabrizio>

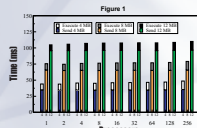
Talk:
Wednesday, November 20 at 4:30 p.m.

From Terabyte to Insight

Job Launching

STORM employs several innovative mechanisms to enable scalable and fast job-launching hardware collective communication to distribute program binaries and data files - 150 Gbytes mechanisms to broadcast the files directly from NC to disk without CPU intervention.

Figure 1 shows measured results for job launching on a 120-processor Application Specific Cluster at LANL (TOSCO test). Results are shown for three binary image sizes and are split into the time to send the binary to the server, the time to complete binaries, and the time to safely receive it and collect the termination message. Observe that time is nearly constant for the number of processors increases.



Resource Management

STORM implements several job scheduling algorithms, including batch scheduling with time slicing, explicit checkpointing and queue scheduling. Queue scheduling enables the system to run several parallel jobs concurrently by improved responsiveness. However, queue scheduling is currently not being used on production systems because the overhead of context switching on every parallel job can be prohibitive. STORM's global context switch is a fast, high performing, practical, memory intensive applications such as visualization and computational chemistry.

Figure 3 shows the effect of using different time-quantum values when running the context switch at a job concentration of 64 nodes (i.e., the real engineering level [MPL] is 2). We consider both a synthetic compute-based job and SHEEP2, an application based on production use at LANL. Context-switching overhead is negligible for time-quantum of 2ms or more. In fact, Figure 3 shows that STORM can perform a synchronous global context switch on 64 nodes as efficiently as Unix or Windows can perform a context switch on a single node.

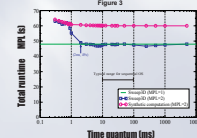


Table 1

Time-quantum	STORM (ms)	Unix (ms)	Windows (ms)
1	~100	~100	~100
2	~100	~100	~100
4	~100	~100	~100
8	~100	~100	~100
16	~100	~100	~100
32	~100	~100	~100
64	~100	~100	~100
128	~100	~100	~100
256	~100	~100	~100

How well does this compare to other systems? Table 1 shows the measured value of stable context switch quanta of STORM, Unix and Windows.

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CLIENT:

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PROJECT NAME:

Trade Show Booth

SHOW DATE:

November 18, 2002

LOCATION:

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DRAWING TITLE:

40" x 38" adolphy

SCALE:

10% of final

DATE:

11/07/02

REVISIONS:

0 of 1