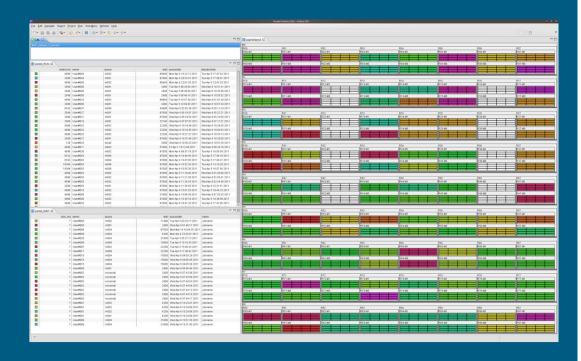




Scalable System Monitoring

with Eclipse Parallel Tools Platform

Wolfgang Frings Jülich Supercomputing Centre



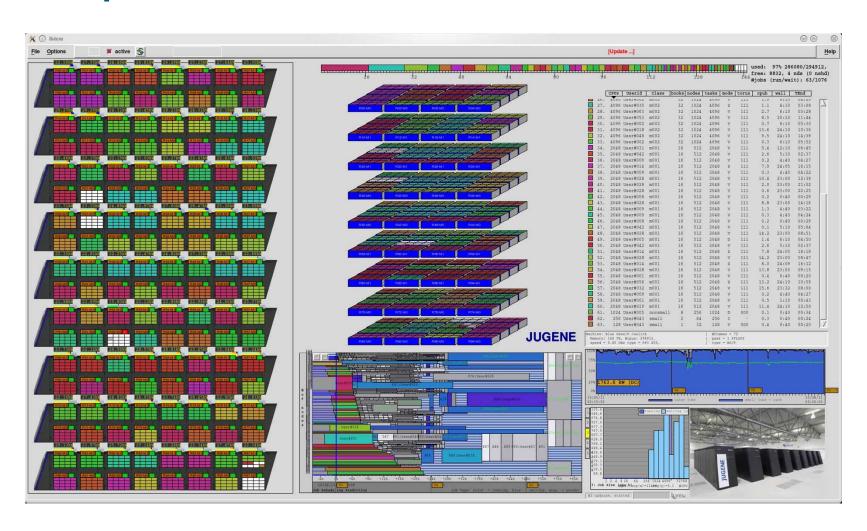


Why System Monitoring in an IDE?

- Eclipse/PTP: Development, execution and debugging of parallel programs on remote systems
- Information about remote system status:
 - Where is my job running?
 - What's going on remote system?
 - Why is my job not running?
- Monitoring parallel programs on remote system:
 - Eclipse/PTP version of Ilq / qstat
 - → LLview batch system monitoring tool
- LLview: graphical monitoring, mapping of jobs to system resources



Sample: Ilview client, JUGENE





LLview and Eclipse PTP

PTP: Eclipse Parallel Tools Platform

- Remote system monitoring
- New implementation using LML, LLview components and LML adapters



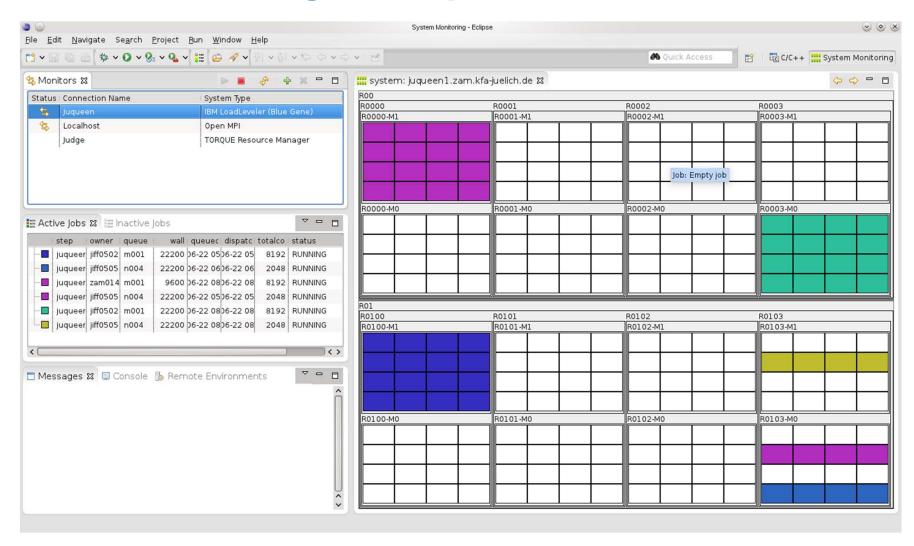
Project "A Scalable Development Environment for Peta-Scale Computing"

- 3-years project, started September 2009, DOE funded
- JSC contribution:
 - System and application monitoring
 - LLview components integration, part of Eclipse/PTP (since June 2011)





PTP Monitoring: Example JUQUEEN

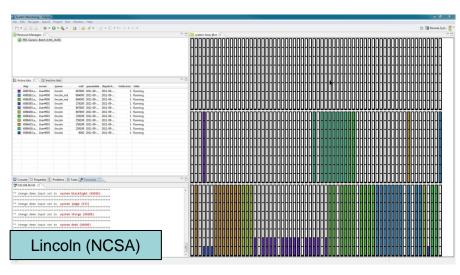


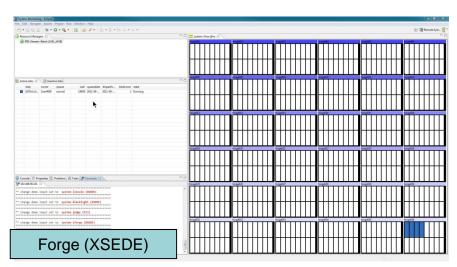


PTP Monitoring: Further Examples



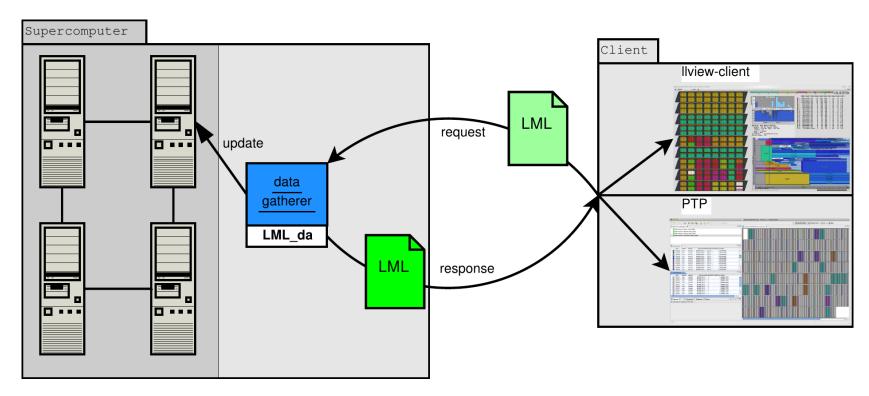






Monitoring System Dataflow



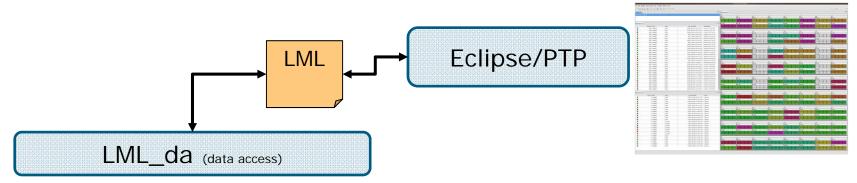


- LML_da
 - Implements distributed workflow for data acquisition and data processing
- LML-Request: describes data to visualize in client
 - Implements server-side filtering and support for level-of-details



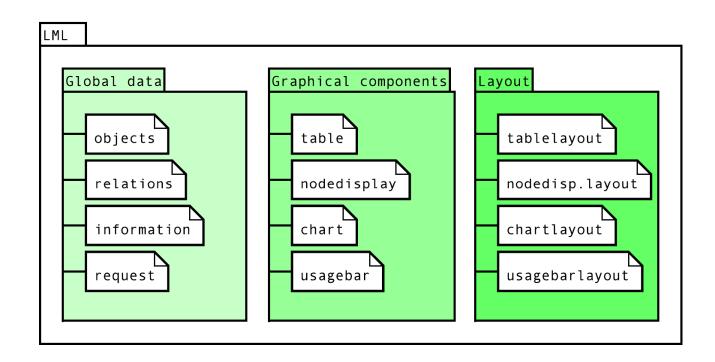
Large-scale system Markup Language

- LML: Markup language for description of supercomputer's status
- Interface between LML_da and visualization clients
- Describes all graphical components available in LLview (job-list, nodedisplay, charts ...)
- Logical an system independent description of current status, which can easily be converted into graphical output
- Implemented in XML, validation against XML-Schema





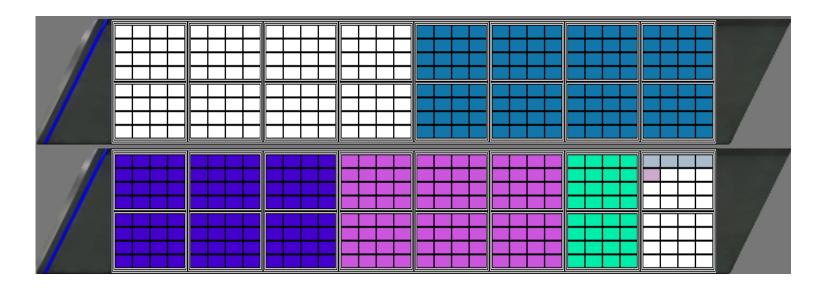
LML Structure



- Global data: intermediate data format, scheduling objects
- Graphical components: data for visualization components
- Layout: hints for visualization

Node Display

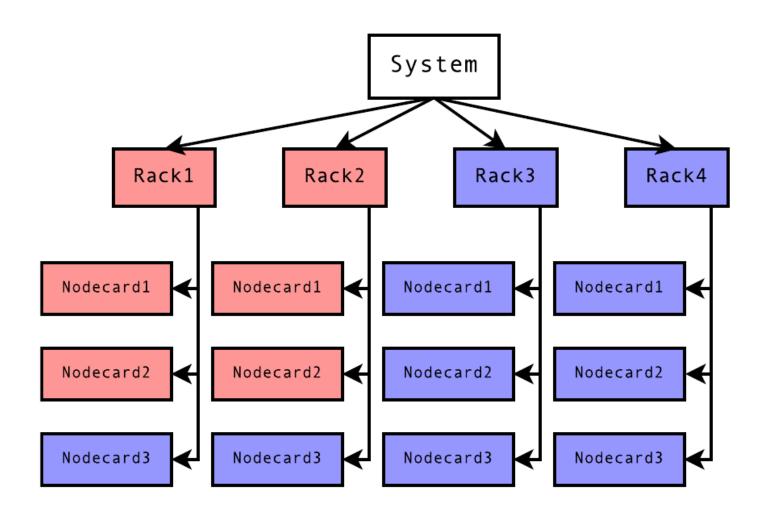




- Description of the supercomputer's architecture
- Maps jobs to compute resources (nodes, CPUs)
- Challenge: description of large systems
 - (e.g. JUQUEEN: 131072 CPUs)
- Targets: data compression, avoid redundancy

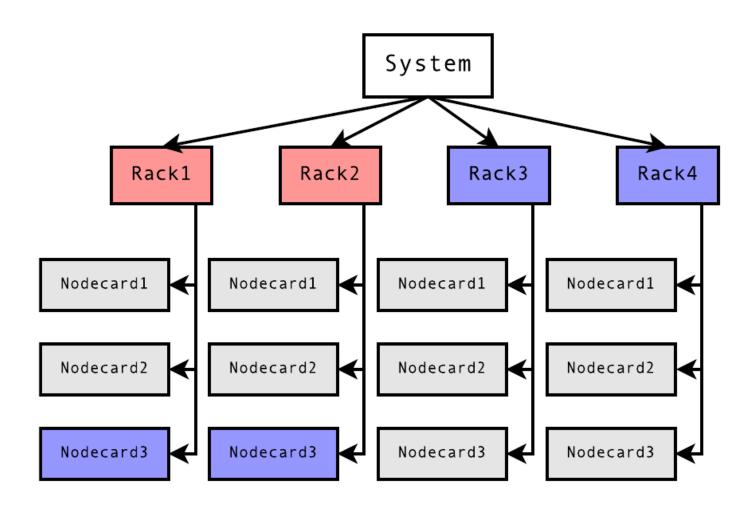
Node Display – Compression





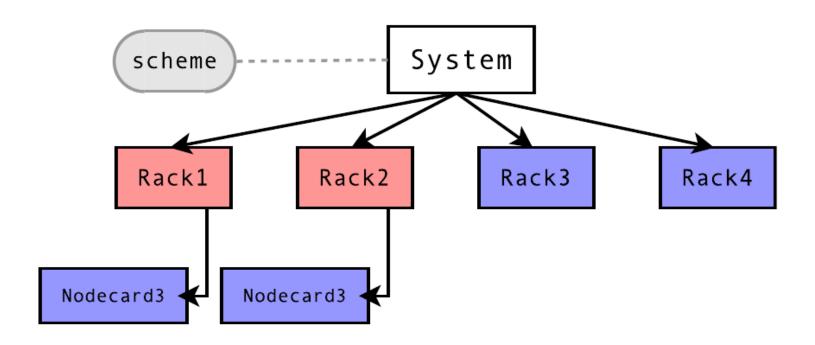


Node Display – Compression Attribute inheritance



Node Display – Compression

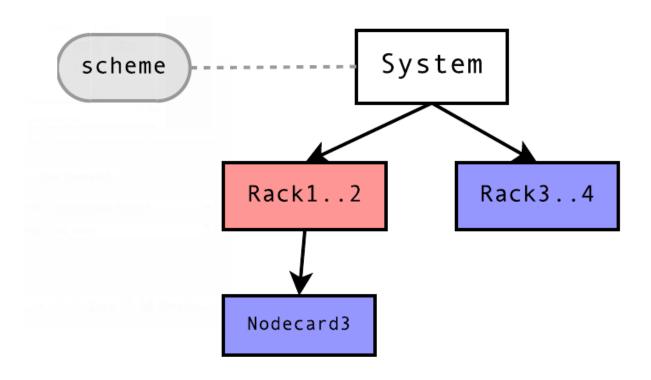




Scheme: defines architecture of empty system



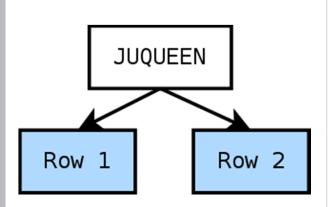
Node Display – Compression Ranges



→ 3 objects instead of 16

Scalable Visualization – Row level

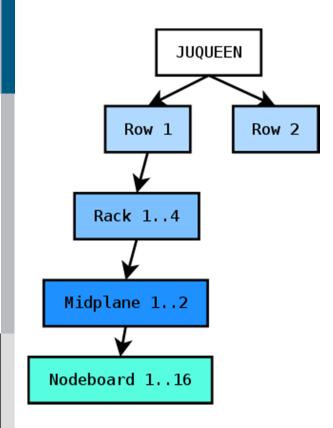


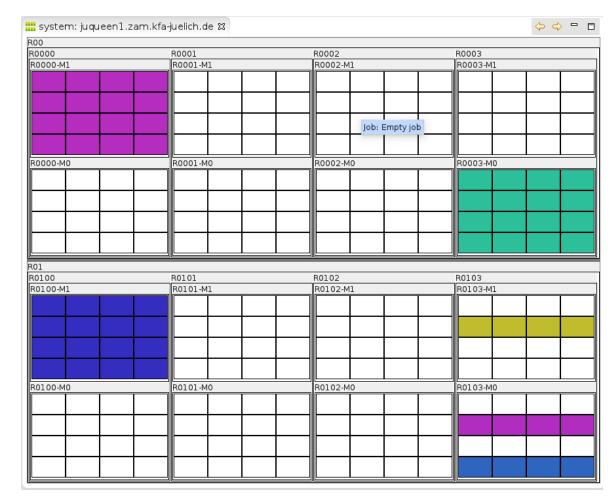




Scalable Visualization - Nodeboard level

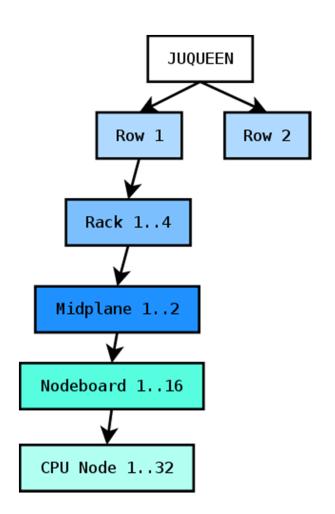












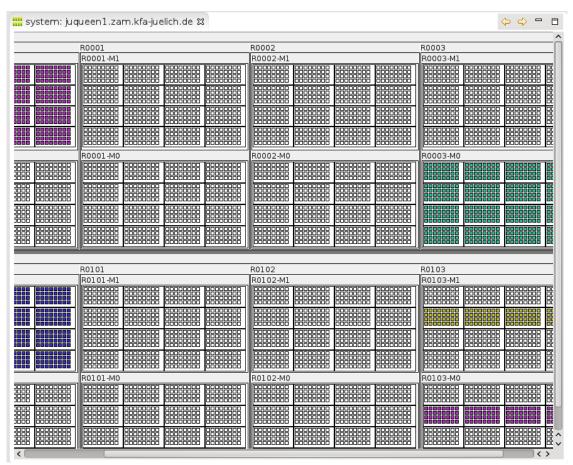
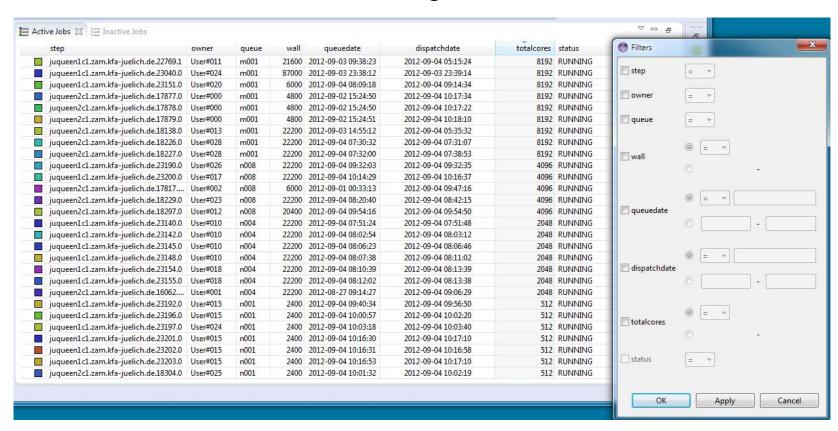




Table Filtering

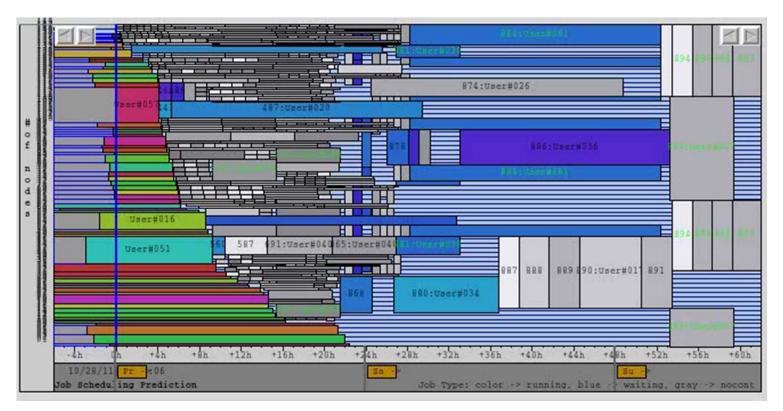
- Scalability of job data display
- Filtering by specification of attributes values/ranges
- Server- and client-side filtering



Predicition of system usage (JuFo)



- Online simulation for job schedulers on supercomputers (JuFo: Juelich Forecast)
- Independent module using intermediate LML as data interface
- Target system independent prediction of job start dates
- Visualisation: Gantt chart



JÜLICH FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM

Conclusion

- Eclipse PTP:
 - Integration tool to develop parallel codes on remote system
 - Code + Execution + Debugging
 - System monitoring to control program execution
- Scalability
 - Scalable data acquisition
 - Scalable data format
 - Scalable data presentation
- Flexibility and portability
 - System independent data format
 - Small system and scheduler related drivers
 - Eclipse/PTP integration



Questions?

