Global Computing Lab

HERMIT: Elastic, Resizable Allocations to Improve Resource Utilization

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Improving Resource Utilization

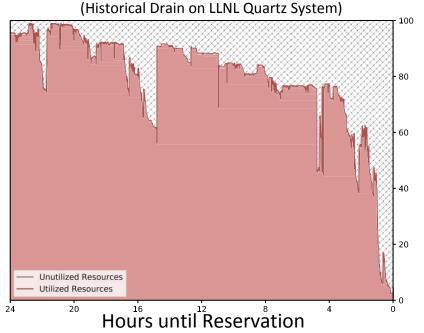
- Support and sponsorship: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- Mentors: Stephen Herbein (LLNL) and Michela Taufer (UTK)





Resource Drains and System Utilization

System Underutilization Prior to Drain Event

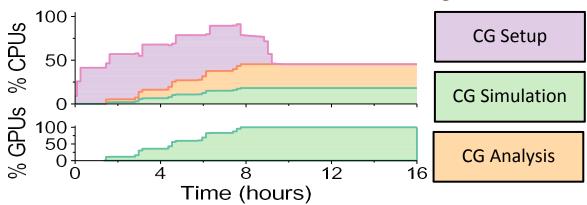


- Resource drain events are present in systems using common static schedulers
- Caused by:
 - Resource reservations
 - Shutdowns
 - Need to make room for a large job
- Examined four historical drain events on LLNL systems
- Utilization averages 75-85% for the 24 hours preceding the underlying event



Workflow Utilization During Reservations

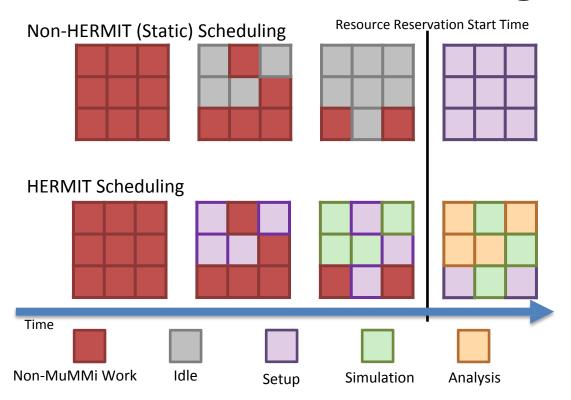
MuMMI Resource Utilization During Reservation



- Example workflow: National Cancer Institute PILOT2 Initiative's MuMMI
- Certain requirements, e.g. preprocessing steps, can result in initial underutilization and resource "ramp up"
- Can underutilization be leveraged to reduce this ramp-up behavior?



HERMIT vs. Static Scheduling

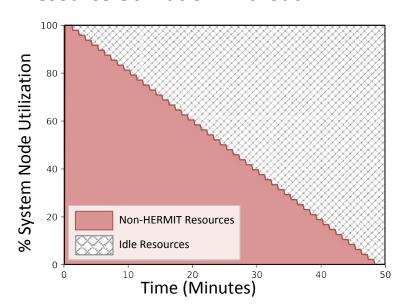


- Static schedulers allow resources to go idle prior to a drain event (in this case a resource reservation)
- Resources remain idle until after the drain event
- HERMIT reclaims
 resources, allowing them
 to be put to use prior to
 the drain event



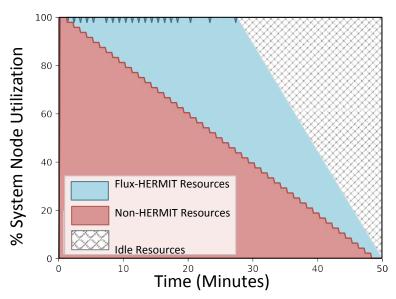
HERMIT Preliminary Results

Resource Utilization Without HERMIT



- Drain emulated on development cluster
- 48-node Xeon system

Resource Utilization Using HERMIT



 Static scheduling stopped on nodes in tiered fashion to induce drain, system utilization examined when using HERMIT



Observations and Future Work

 HERMIT shows promise for improving resource utilization preceding emulated drain events.

Future Work:

- Classify types of drains and system conditions
- Evaluate HERMIT's performance during these realistic drains
- Evaluate HERMIT's benefit to production workflows

