

Datacenter Fabric Workshop Windows IB



Introduction to Windows 2003 Compute Cluster Edition

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- High Availability, Fail-over clustering
- Scaling out general business applications (ie Exchange, SQL, SAP, etc)







- HPC Market Definition & Trends
- Microsoft's Compute Cluster Solution
- CCE Key Features
 - Deployment
 - Job Scheduling
 - MPI & Networking
 - Development Tools
- Q&A





HPC Market Definition & Trends

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HPC Systems are Affecting Every Vertical...



- Leverage Volume Markets of Industry Standard Hardware and Software
- Rapid Procurement, Installation and Integration of systems
- Cluster Ready Applications Accelerating Market Growth
 - Engineering
 - Bioinformatics
 - Oil & Gas
 - Finance
 - Government







The convergence of affordable high performance hardware and commercial apps is making supercomputing personal

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System Cray Y-MP C916 Sun HPC10000 Shuttle @ NewEgg.com

System	Clay F-IVIP C910	Sull HFC 10000	
Architecture	16 x Vector	24 x 333MHz Ultra-	4 x 2.2GHz Athlon64
	4GB, Bus	SPARCII, 24GB, SBus	4GB, GigE
OS	UNICOS	Solaris 2.5.1	Windows Server 2003 SP1
GFlops	~10	~10	~10
Top500 #	1	500	N/A
Price	\$40,000,000	\$1,000,000 (40x drop)	< \$4,000 (250x drop)
Customers	Government Labs	Large Enterprises	Every Engineer & Scientist
Applications	Classified, Climate,	Manufacturing, Energy,	Bioinformatics, Materials
August 22, 200	Physics Research	Finance, Telecom	Sciences, Digital Media



Solution Requirements



Customers require:

- An integrated supported solution stack
- Simplified job submission, status and progress monitoring
- Maximum compute performance and scalability
- Simplified environment from desktops to HPC clusters

Administrators require:

- Better cluster monitoring and management for maximum resource utilization
- Flexible, extensible, policy-driven job scheduling and resource allocation
- Maximum node uptime
- Secure process startup and complete cleanup

Developers Require:

- Programming environment that enables maximum productivity
- Availability and optimized compilers (Fortran) and math libraries
- Parallel debugger, profiler, and visualization tools
- Parallel programming models (MPI)





Microsoft Compute Cluster Solution

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Key Scenarios



Departmental Cluster:

Conventional scenario

- IT owns large clusters due to complexity and allocates resources on per job basis
- Users submit batch jobs via scripts
- In-house and ISV apps, many based on MPI
- Very poor development tools

Personal/Workgroup Cluster:

Emerging scenario

- Clusters are pre-packaged OEM appliances, purchased and managed by end-users
- Desktop HPC applications transparently and interactively make use of cluster resources
- Desktop development tools integration

Manual. batch

execution

Interactive

Computation and

Visualization



Design Goals



- Designing for (Corporate/Engineering IT)
- Appliance-like setup experience
 - Clear, prescriptive setup guidance
 - Simple deployment of head node and compute nodes
 - Minimized complexity for corporate IT integration
 - Most operations are scriptable
- Leverage existing infrastructure
 - Use Active Directory for user, resource and access management
 - Secure execution, resource access, management
 - Allow customers to use existing deployment tools





Mission: Deliver the easiest to deploy and most cost effective solution for solving scaled-out business, engineering and scientific computational problems.





CCS Key Features



Integration with existing Windows and management infrastructure

 Integrates with AD, Windows security and existing systems management and deployment tools

Node Deployment and Administration

- Compute nodes automatically imaged and added to cluster
- Node Management through UI and command line
- To Do List to configure head node

Extensible job scheduler

- 3rd party extensibility at job submission and/or job assignment
- Examples: admission policies and license verification
- Submit jobs from command line, UI, or directly from applications
- Simple management, similar to print queue management

Secure MPI

- User credentials secured in job scheduler and compute nodes
- Standardized MPI stack
- Microsoft provided stack reduces application/MPI incompatibility issues



- Compute Nodes and Head Node are member servers in a domain in a corp Active Directory
- Public Network: Required for connectivity with existing corp network
- · Private Network: Required to separate cluster management and deployment traffic
- MPI Network: Optional high-speed interconnect network (IB, Gig-Ethernet with RDMA) to separate the MPI traffic





What Happens After I Press "Submit Job"?



- Task Execution
 Scheduler orchestrates

 Node allocation to the tasks
 Timing, execution, and clean-up
 Error Recovery

 Re-try
 Routing "around" un-responsive nodes

 Within a security context

 Compute nodes authenticate as the user
 Secure client-scheduler-computeNode communication
- The "Other" Layers
 - Application: [your program here]
 - Message Passing Interface (MPI): API for messaging between compute nodes cooperating on a task
 - Networking: drivers that enable fast communication via WinSock Direct





Windows CCE Leverages Winsock Direct Architecture







Associated MS Products



- Visual Studio
 - Parallel Debugger
 - Automatic attach to MPI processes from IDE
 - Process level stepping
 - Process breakpoints
 - Process sensitive expression evaluation
 - OpenMP support
- Services For Unix (SFU)
 - Integrate Windows and UNIX/Linux environments
 - Migrate UNIX applications to Windows
 - Directory, File System and UNIX Subsystem
 - Tested and supported by Microsoft



To Learn More



To Learn More

- Microsoft HPC website:
 - http://www.microsoft.com/hpc/
- x64 Info:
 - <u>http://www.microsoft.com/windowsserversystem/64bit/</u> <u>default.mspx</u>









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Message Passing Interface



- What is it?
 - Minimalist Answer...
 - Software which is automatically installed on each compute node by Windows CCE's node management
 - It's plumbing...it has to be there for your HPC apps to run
 - MS MPI based on (and compatible with) an open-source, MPI reference implementation-Argonne National Lab's MPICH2
- Why did the MS team choose MPI?
 - MPI emerging as the dominant protocol for parallel compute messaging
- Do I have to use MS MPI if I use Windows CCP?
 - No, you can use any MPI stack you choose.
 - However, the security features MS HPC have added to MPICH may not be available in other MPI stacks.



MPI Description



- MPI is a standard <u>specification</u>, there are many <u>implementations</u> such as MPICH2, MS MPI, etc.
- MPI consists of 2 parts
 - For ISVs: Full-featured API of160+ functions (can do much work with ~10 functions!)
 - For Users: Command-line (mpiexec) or GUI tool to launch jobs
- Abstracts communication concepts so even I can create parallel programs! [But it's still not as simple as it must be for common usage]



MS MPI and MPICH2



- MS HPC goal is <u>maximum</u> compatibility with MPICH2 Reference Implementation
 - Full compatibility for ISV's using MPI API's.
- Exceptions made for with:
 - CCP Scheduler incompatibilities
 - CCP Security Goal incompatibilities
 - Windows-based Performance improvements that do not affect the API's
- Thus, differences concentrated in job launch/mgmt: MPIExec, MPI Daemon (SMPD)
 - pwdfile, delegate, impersonate, localroot, remove [uninstall smpd], sethosts, etc.





- Basic features to debug MPI applications
 - Automatic attach to MPI processes from IDE
 - Process level stepping
 - Process breakpoints
 - Process sensitive expression evaluation







- A specification for multithreaded programs
 - Helps hyperthreading
- Conformance to the OpenMP 2.0 standard
- Support for .NET and OpenMP together
 - Compiler generates MSIL for OpenMP code
- It consists of a set of simple #pragmas and runtime routines
 - #pragma omp parallel
- A common technique:
 - Start with sequential code and parallelize by adding #pragmas
- Most value, where?
 - Parallelizing large loops without loop-dependencies
 - Can do more, but that's the big win



Windows – UNIX Interoperability



- The Challenge
 - Enable user productivity via Windows for UNIX administrators and developers
- Approaches
 - Use UNIX Interoperability Tools
 - Compile and Configure UNIX Tools from Source Code
 - Assemble a Collection of Third-party Tools



Microsoft's Solution -Services for UNIX:



- Services for UNIX v. 3.5 provides the tools and environment that IT professionals and developers need to:
 - Integrate Windows and UNIX/Linux environments
 - Migrate UNIX applications to Windows
- Services for UNIX is one of the most comprehensive interoperability solutions:
 - Directory, File System and UNIX Subsystem
 - Tested and supported by Microsoft
- Services for UNIX uniquely enables IT pros to easily extend the value of their knowledge and training

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- Focused on two major customer "pain" areas
 - Seamless UNIX / Windows Interoperability
 - File & data sharing
 - NFS (Client, Server, Gateway)
 - UNIX / Windows cross-platform management
 - AD / NIS server directory services & interop
 - Bidirectional Password Sync, user name mapping
 - Remote exec tools, rlogin, xterm, telnet, UNIX scripting, Perl
 - UNIX to Windows Application Portability
 - UNIX Tools: C, C++, Fortran, scripts, build tools
 - Interix UNIX subsystem
- Leverage existing UNIX skills, methods and code

"Best System Integration" Award - LinuxWorld 2003

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