

Energy-Aware Computing Systems

Energiebewusste Rechensysteme

VII. Cluster Systems

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EASY



Agenda

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Composition and Strategies

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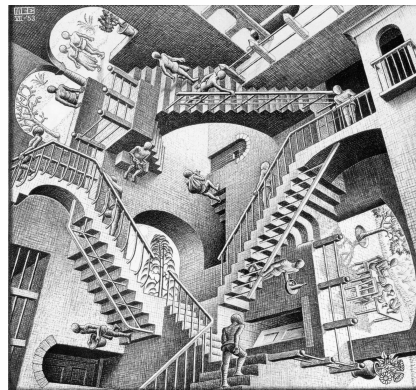
Summary

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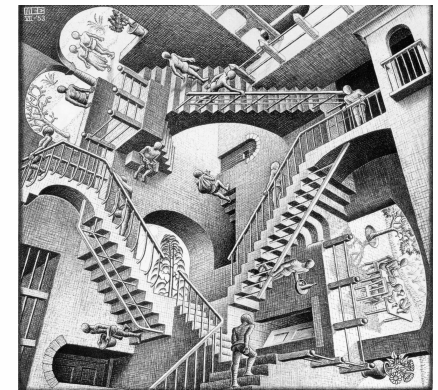
Preface: Changing the Perspective

- **small individual problems** that are processed to jointly provide a overall solution
 - deeply embedded systems, wireless sensor nodes in cyber-physical systems
 - **bottom up** approach: build (nested) control loops with self-contained solo systems
 - **heterogeneous tasks** across concerned systems



Preface: Changing the Perspective

- **large problems that** are split down to small problems, that contribute to a overall solution
 - clustered networked systems in a compound structure with manageable dynamicity
 - **top down** approach: divide and conquer; consider local and global energy demand
 - **homogeneous (sub-)tasks** across concerned systems



Abstract Concept: Cluster Systems

■ cluster systems

- a number of things of the same kind, growing or held together
- a bunch
- **swarm**
 - old English *swarm*
 - multitude, cluster
- cluster **composition**
 - **heterogeneous** nodes
 - **homogeneous** nodes
- cluster **linkage**
 - **wired** links
 - **wireless** links



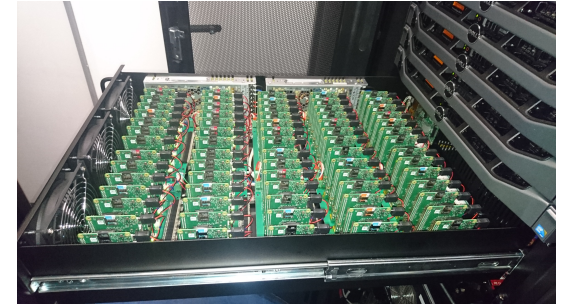
nationalgeographic.org/



Compound Structure

■ cluster systems

- energy-efficient cluster architecture with homogeneous **low-power nodes**
- cheap hardware...
...but sensitive to errors
- RPi cluster
 - 1 350 systems
 - 5 400 cores
 - < 4 kW (idle)
 - > 13 kW (active)
 - small area requirements



Compound Structure

■ cluster systems

- energy-efficient cluster architecture with homogeneous **high-performance nodes**
- powerful hardware...
...with complex wiring and administration
- mining cluster
 - energy-efficient special purpose hardware (e.g., GPUs)
 - yet, large clusters have an energy demand that exceeds the one of entire cities



Compound Structure

■ cluster systems

- energy-efficient cluster architecture with heterogeneous **low-power and high-performance nodes**
- heterogeneous hardware components...
...enable an appropriate mapping of software requirements to hardware offerings
- mixed cluster
 - address heterogeneity of software requirements
 - highly dynamic → power and energy proportionality



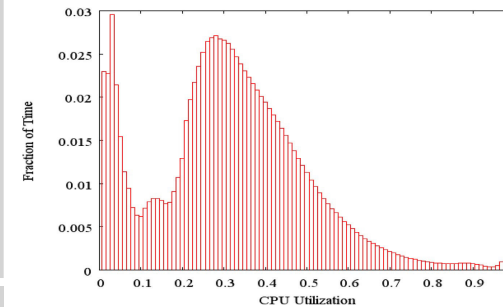
Provisioning and Load Control

- provisioning and load control at level of the **system software**
- **workload distribution** [4]
 - software characterization → (available) hardware components
 - node assignment strategies → avoid under- and overload
- **scheduling**
 - thermal-awareness [2] → cluster locality and deferred execution
 - exploit parallelism where possible
- **distributed run-time power management**
 - cluster power cap [5]
 - steer progress speed of distributed tasks



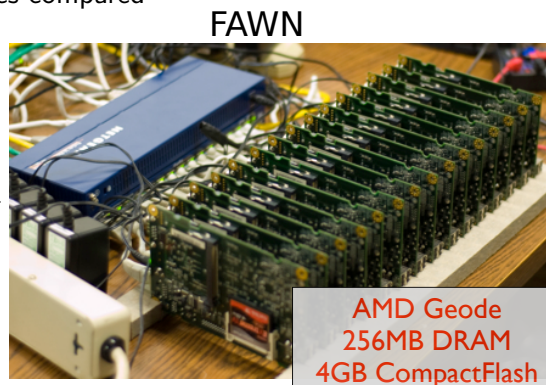
Energy Proportionality

- considerations on **warehouse-scale computers**
 - the datacenter as a computer
 - provisioning of hardware components → impact on cost efficiency
 - operation of hardware components → impact on cost efficiency, too
- **utilization/workload vs. power demand**
 - depending on the workload of systems, the power demand must scale
 - best case: no power when idle → reasoning between blocking and non-blocking energy management control methods



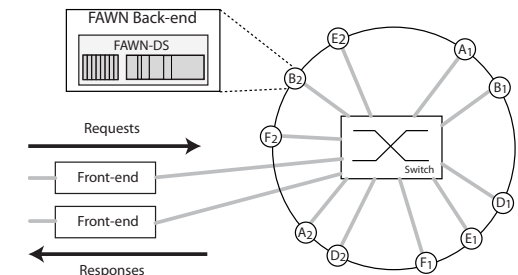
Energy-efficient Cluster Architecture

- David G. Andersen et al.: **fast array of wimpy nodes** (FAWN) [1]
 - cluster architecture that is composed of homogeneous low-power nodes („wimpy nodes”)
 - FAWN nodes and cluster have drastically different characteristics compared to server systems that employ so-called „beefy nodes”



Energy-efficient Cluster Architecture

- David G. Andersen et al.: **fast array of wimpy nodes** (FAWN) [1]
 - goal: efficient execution of I/O bound, computationally light workloads
 - multi-layered architecture: frontend node passes requests to responsible backend nodes → identified by hashes
 - joint **hardware/software architecture**
 - custom key-value store
 - low memory nodes
 - partitioning



Thermal Awareness and Control

■ Jeonghwan Choi et al.: thermal-aware task scheduling [2]

- goal: **hot spot mitigation** to reduce thermal stress
 - avoid performance loss as to overheating
 - reduce cooling efforts
- **core hopping** vs. task deferral
 - spatial hot spot mitigation
 - temporal mitigation of overheating

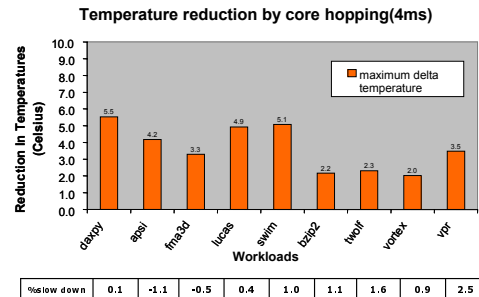
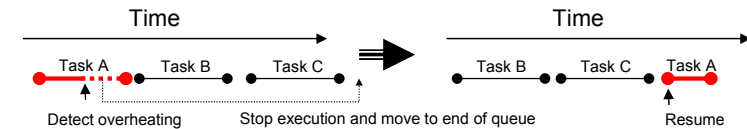


Figure 1: Core hopping reduces on-chip temperatures with small performance impact

Thermal Awareness and Control

■ Jeonghwan Choi et al.: thermal-aware task scheduling [2]

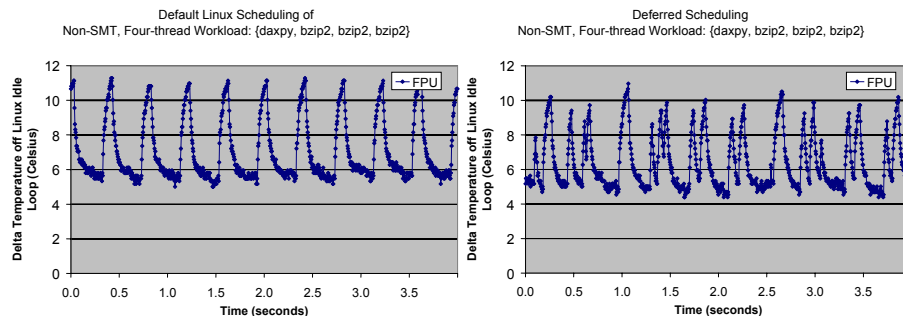
- task deferral
 - reschedule hot-running tasks to be last in run queue
 - cool down ahead of (resumed) execution



Thermal Awareness and Control

■ Jeonghwan Choi et al.: thermal-aware task scheduling [2]

- task deferral
 - reschedule hot-running tasks to be last in run queue
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Considerations and Caveats

- **cluster systems**
 - compound systems consisting large number of nodes
 - suitable mapping of **software requirements** to **hardware offerings**
- **energy demand** depends on **system software**
 - workload distribution and node assignment
 - scheduling
 - run-time controls (i.e. distributed powerful management)
- **power and energy proportionality**
 - as to varying workloads, power demand must scale
 - consider blocking and non-blocking energy management methods

- hands-on:
 - power proportionality of a system with an Intel Core i5-8259U CPU
 - quad-core processor with hyper-threading
 - CPU clock up to 3.80 GHz
 - 2.3 GHz (base)
 - 3.6 GHz (turbo, 4 cores)
 - 3.8 GHz (turbo, ≤ 2 cores)
 - 6 MByte Cache, 16 GByte Memory
- paper discussion
 - ▶ Andrew Krioukov et al.
NapSAC: Design and Implementation of a Power-Proportional Web Cluster
Proceedings of the Workshop on Green Networking (GreenNet'10), 2010.



- **cluster systems** consist of **homogeneous** or **heterogeneous** nodes that cooperatively work on a solution for a large problem (e.g., scientific computing, number crunching)
- consider **overall** energy demand at cluster and **local** energy demand at node level to improve **energy proportionality**
- reading list for Lecture 8:
 - ▶ Rolf Neugebauer and Derek McAuley
Energy is just another resource: Energy accounting and energy pricing in the Nemesis OS
Proceedings of the 8th Workshop on Hot Topics in Operating Systems (HotOS'01), 2001.



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FAWN: A Fast Array of Wimpy Nodes.
In: Proceedings of the 22nd ACM SIGOPS Symposium on Operating Systems Principles, 2009, S. 1–14
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- [3] HÖLZLE, U. ; BARROSO, L. A. :
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In: Computer 40 (2007), 12, S. 33–37
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Energy Aware Consolidation for Cloud Computing.
In: Proceedings of the 2008 Workshop on Power Aware Computing and Systems (HotPower'08), 2008



Reference List II

- [5] ZHANG, H. ; HOFFMANN, H. :
Performance & Energy Tradeoffs for Dependent Distributed Applications Under System-wide Power Caps.
In: Proceedings of the 47th International Conference on Parallel Processing (ICPP'18), 2018

