# Current Efforts in Scheduling and Fault Tolerance

First EnergySFE Workshop Grenoble, September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016



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### Agenda

# Global Scheduling

problems + research + interests

# **Fault Tolerance**

problems + research + interests



# Global Scheduling

# **Global Scheduling Problems**

# load imbalance

poor initial mapping
load dynamicity
platform sharing
heterogeneous platforms
DVFS changes

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# Global Scheduling Problems

# communication slowdown

poor initial mapping
complex communication patterns
hierarchical machine topologies
platform sharing
heterogeneous platforms





# **Global Scheduling Problems**

# energy wastage

long computing times
low resource usage
excessive data movement
slow scheduling algorithms

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least migrations possible

What we want
balanced loads
optimized communications
fast scheduling algorithms





# Periodic load balancing principle of persistence



topology-aware load balancing energy-aware load balancing

topology-aware load balancing

**NucoLB** 

greedy algorithm + NUMA node latency

**HwTopoLB** 

refinement algorithm + latency & bw + convergence

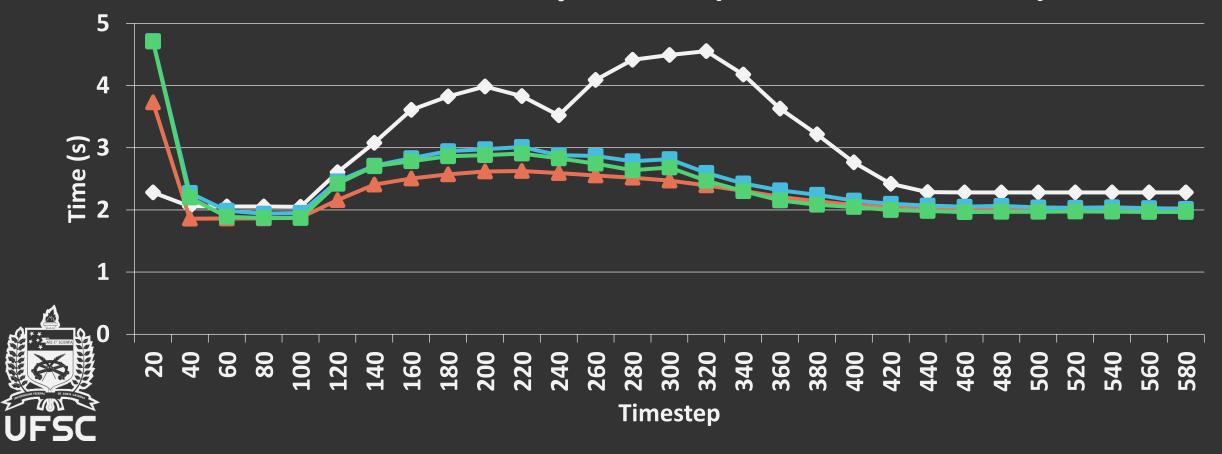
#### HierarchicalLB

LB at node level and at whole machine level



Application: Ondes3D

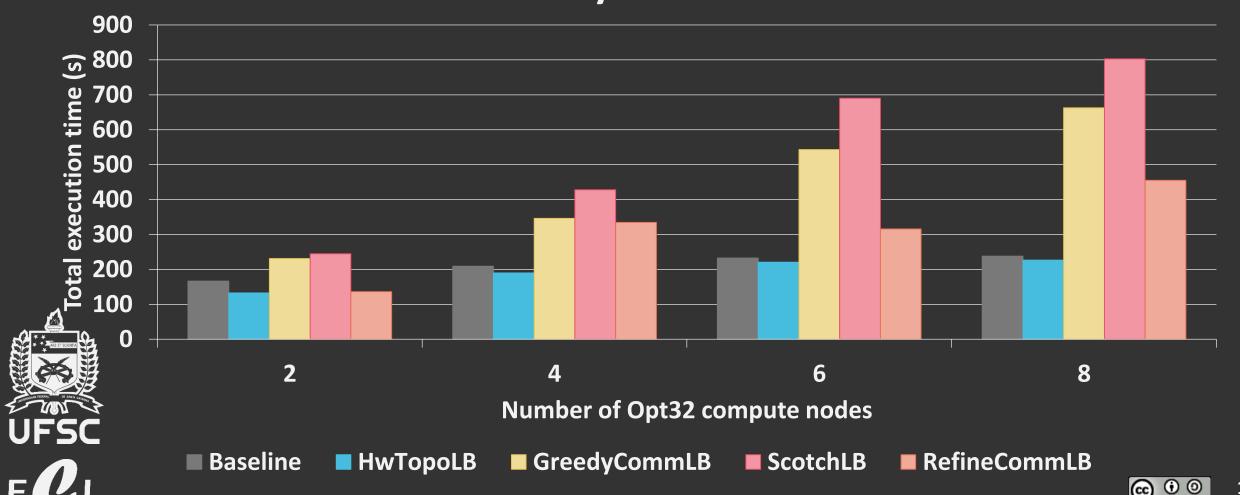
OD = overdecomposition (512 tasks/ 32 PUs)





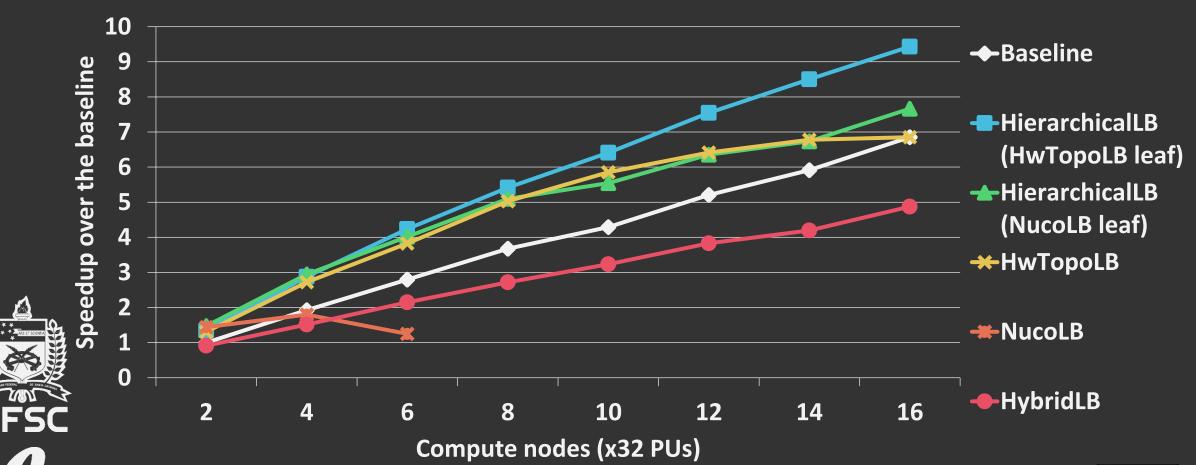
**Application: LeanMD** 

Weak scalability: Total execution time



Strong scalability: LeanMD

Speedup over the baseline on 2 CNs



energy-aware load balancing

LB + DVFS on underloaded resources

# Fine-Grained EnergyLB

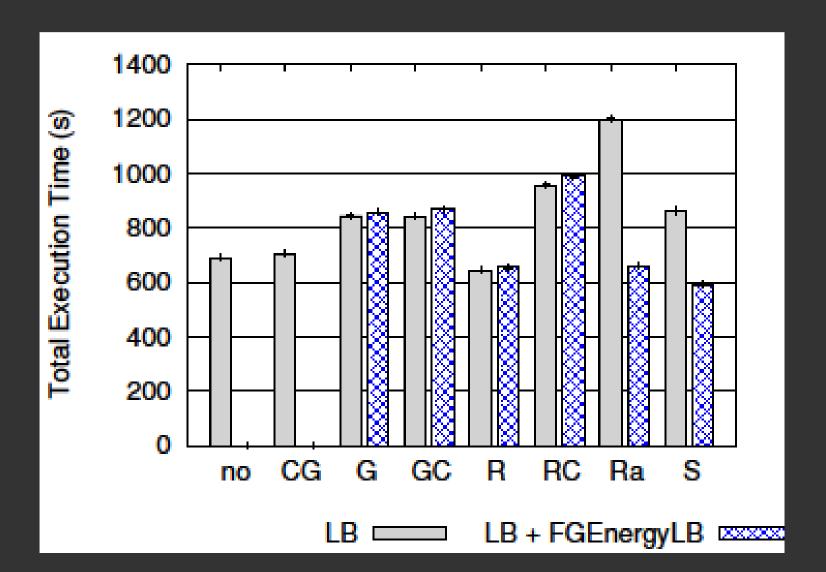
per core

# **Coarse-Grained EnergyLB**

per socket + hierarchical algorithm

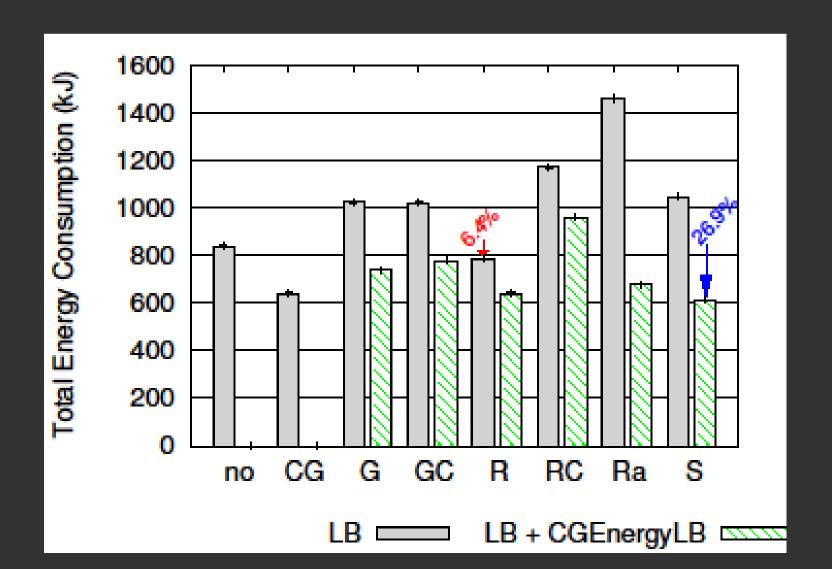


**Example: Lulesh + FG EnergyLB** 





**Example: Lulesh + FG EnergyLB** 







# Global Scheduling Interests

- + hierarchical algorithms [+ energy]
- + distributed algorithms [+ energy]
- + platforms for experiments [+ energy]
  - + applications



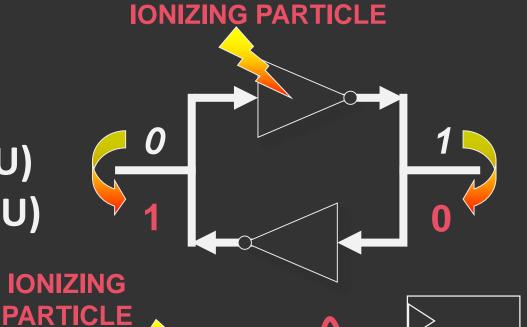
# Fault Tolerance

For more information, we can check with Paolo Rech :-)

#### **Fault Tolerance Problems**

**Soft Errors:** the device is not permanently damaged, but the particle may generate:

One or more bit-flips **Single Event Upset (SEU)** Multiple Bit Upset (MBU)



Logic





FF

#### **Fault Tolerance Problems**

# **Silent Data Corruption**

data caches

register files

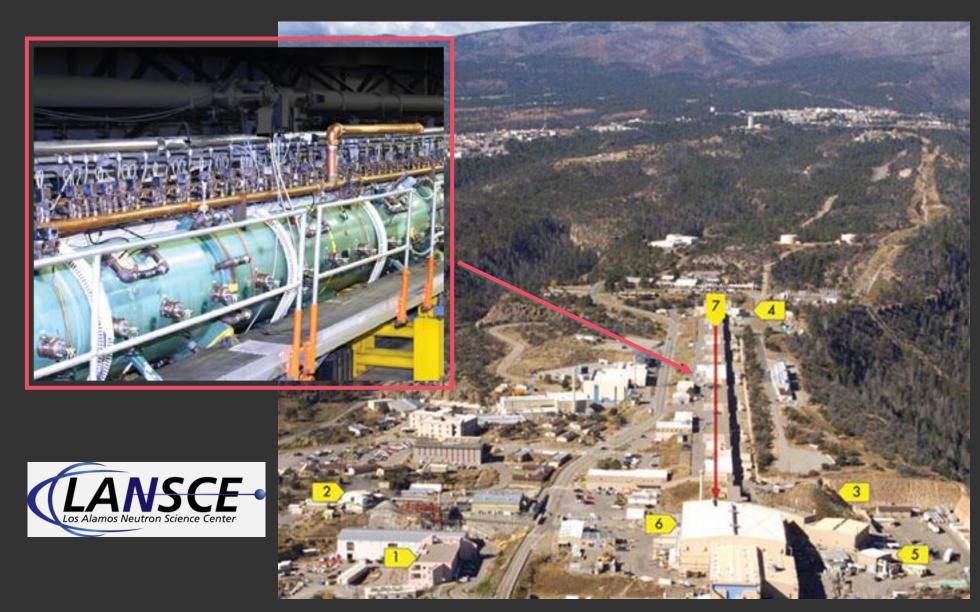
**ALU** 

scheduler

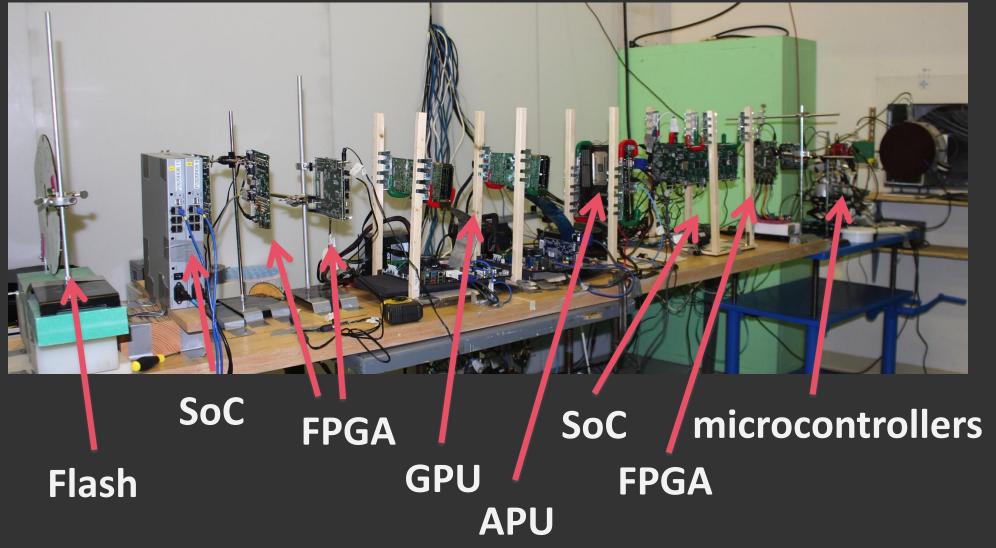
## Crash

instruction cache scheduler
PCIe bus

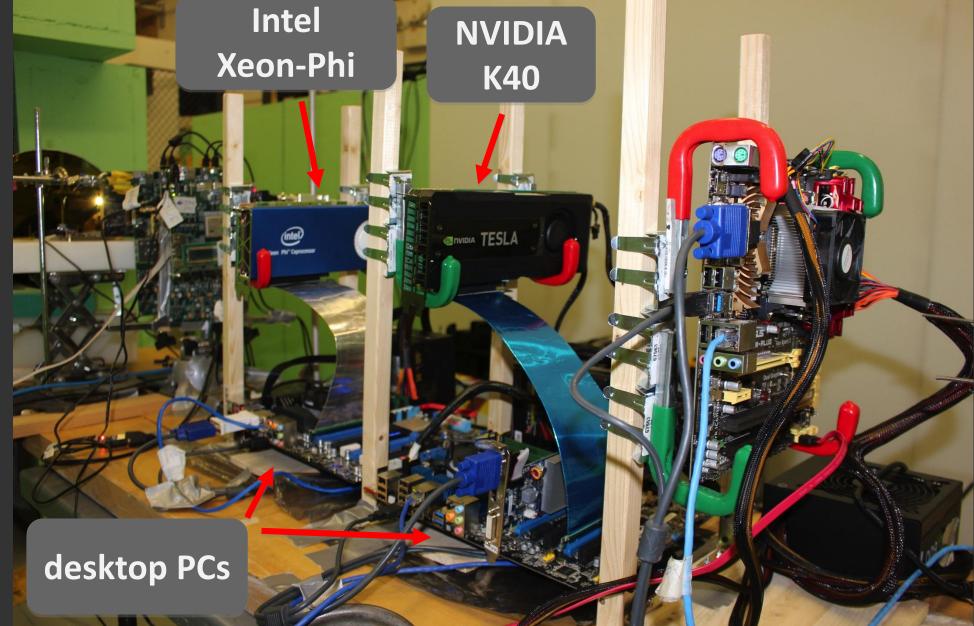






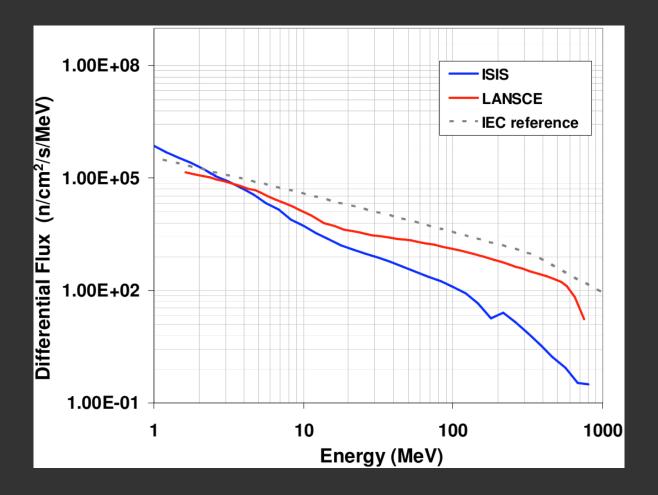








# @LANSCE 1.8x10<sup>6</sup> n/(cm<sup>2</sup> h) @NYC 13 n/(cm<sup>2</sup> h)



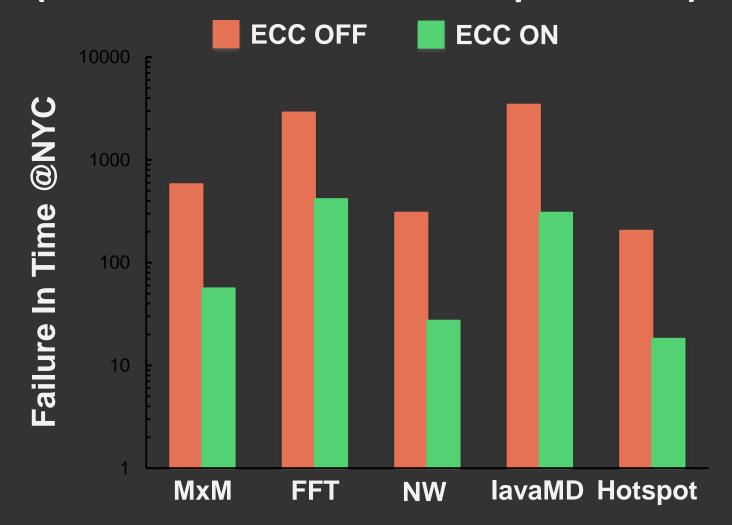


#### Parallel algorithms' reliability

SDC rates vary ~3 orders of magnitude (details on Oliveira et al. Trans. Comp. 2015)

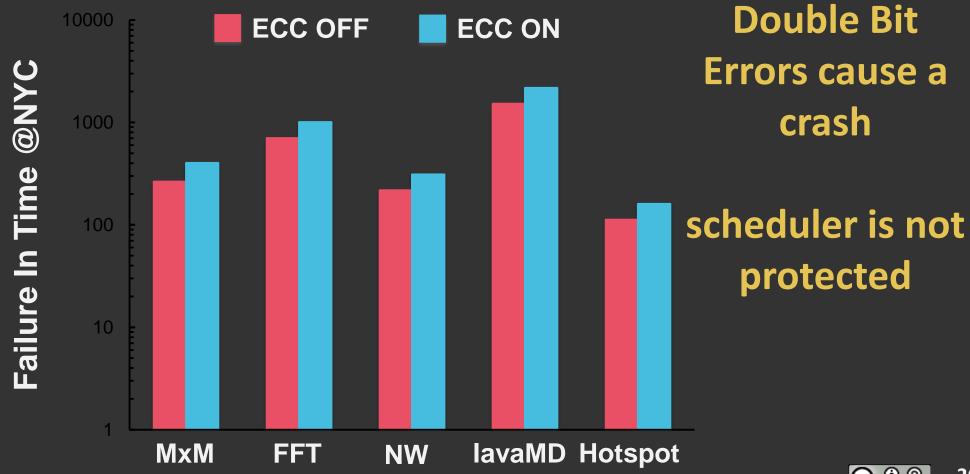


ECC reduces the SDC FIT of ~1 order of magnitude (there is almost no code dependence)



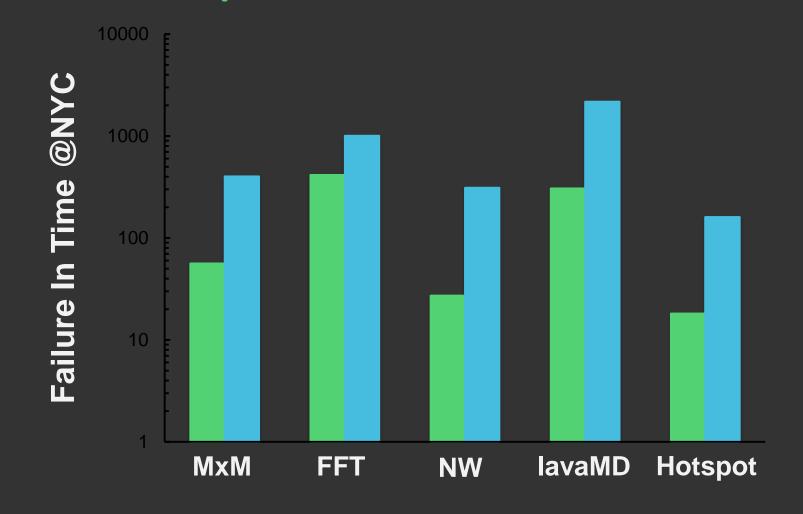


ECC increases the Crash FIT of about 50% (there is almost no code dependence)





When the ECC is ON Crashes are more likely to occur than SDCs (this is GOOD for HPC centers!)



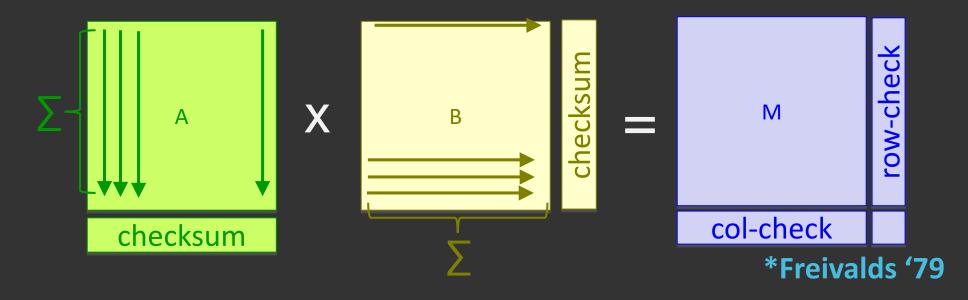




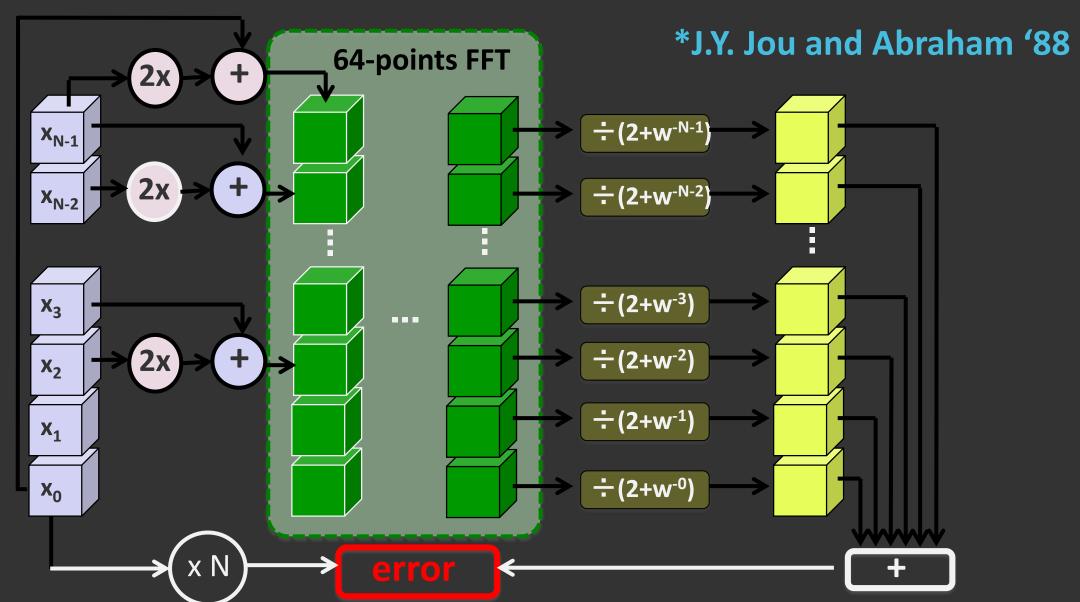
ABFT: technique designed specifically for an algorithm.

Usually ABFT requires input coding, algorithm modification, and output decoding with error detection/correction



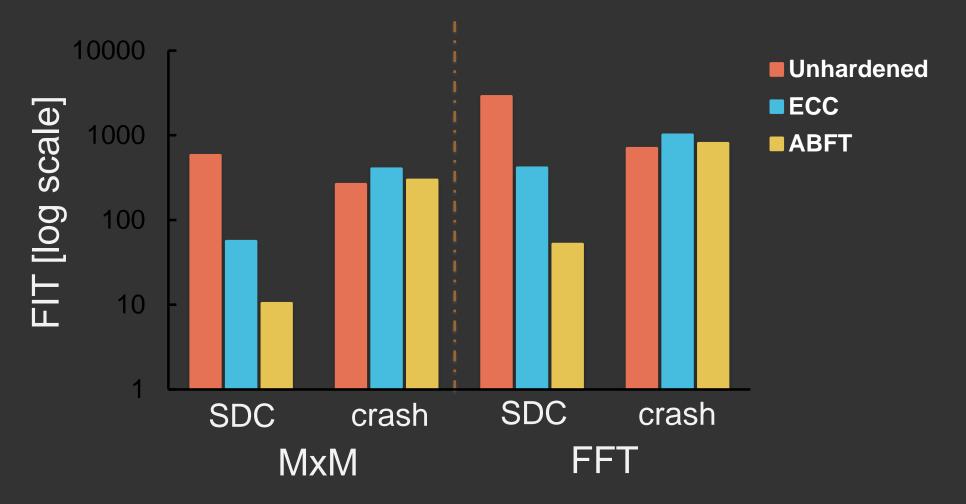


#### Fault Tolerance Research – ABFT for FFT





# ECC x ABFT



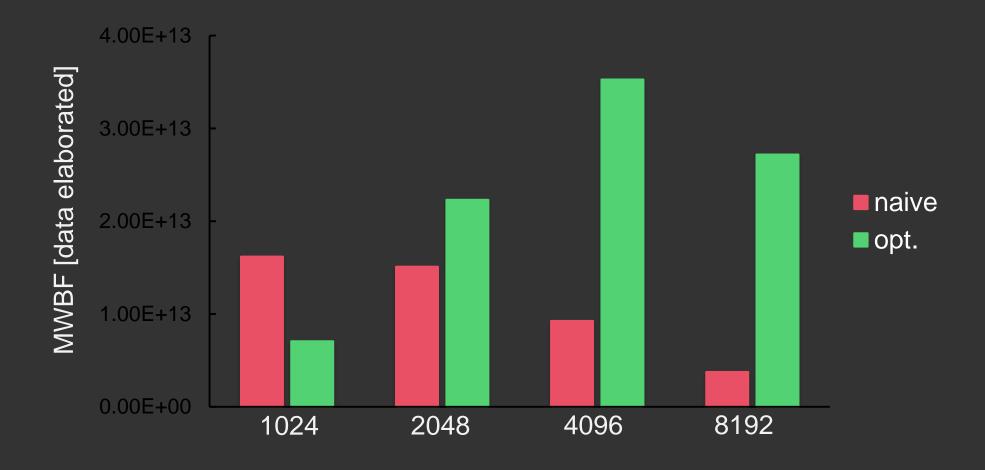


# **ECC x ABFT**





# Effects of optimizations: MxM





#### **Fault Tolerance Interests**

- + applications & kernels for CPU & GPU
  - + platforms for energy measurement
    - + experiments with radiation



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