A Unified Approach for Modeling and Optimization of Energy, Makespan and Reliability for Scientific Workflows on Large-Scale Computing Infrastructures

Rafael Ferreira da Silva\(^1\), Thomas Fahringer\(^2\), Juan J. Durillo\(^2\), Ewa Deelman\(^1\)

Workshop on Modeling & Simulation of Systems and Applications
August 13-14, 2014, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

\(^1\)University of Southern California, Information Sciences Institute, Marina Del Rey, CA, USA
\(^2\)University of Innsbruck, Technikerstrasse 21a, Innsbruck, Austria
Introduction

• Scientific workflows are often used to manage large-scale computations on HPC and HTC platforms
  • Several studies have been conducted to optimize workflow scheduling
  • However, most existing optimization techniques are limited to single or two objectives

• Research in green computing often address cooling and energy usage reduction in large data-centers
  • There are few studies on how resources are used by applications

• Green computing in scientific workflows
  • Studies are limited to the measurement of energy usage according to resource utilization
  • The energy consumption model is simplistic (e.g., homogeneous execution nodes)
Research Goals

• Development of an energy consumption model to address real large-scale infrastructure conditions
  • e.g., heterogeneity, resource availability, external loads

  • Validation of the model in a fully instrumented platform able to measure the actual temperature and energy consumed by computing, networking, and storage systems

• Development of a multi-objective optimization approach to explore workflow execution tradeoffs
Application Model: Scientific Workflows

- Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)
  - Nodes denote tasks
  - Edges denote task dependencies

- Tasks
  - Command-line programs that read one or more input files and produce one or more output files
  - Compute-intensive or data-intensive

- Data dependencies
  - Result of output files from one program becoming input files for another program
System Model: Distributed Infrastructure

- Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
  - Data and task computations are stored/performed in the infrastructure

1: Application setup: provision of a set of parameters and input files uploading
2: Workflow task scheduling
3: Output data is stored on the storage server
4: Output data required by the user is downloaded from the storage server
Runtime and Reliability Models

• **At Workflow Level (Our Expertise)**
  - Collect and summarize performance metrics for workflow applications
  - *e.g.*, process I/O, *runtime*, *memory usage*, *CPU utilization*
  - Profile data is used to build distributions of workflow applications

• **At Infrastructure Level (Looking for a Partner)**
  - Collect temperature and energy consumption from execution nodes, storage servers, and network systems
  - Requires a fully instrumented platform
Research Dimensions

- **Goal**: Multi-objective optimization of energy consumption, makespan, and reliability for scientific workflows

- **Monitoring**
  - Workflow profile data has been collected as part of the DOE dV/dt project (ER26110)
  - Temperature and energy consumption monitoring requires access to a fully instrumented infrastructure
Research Dimensions

• **Multi-Objective Optimization**
  - The improvement of one optimization criteria may imply in the deterioration of another criteria
  - Development of heuristics to reduce the large-search space of workflow executions

• **Modeling (Dynamic Optimization)**
  - Models will be constantly updated based on the profiling data collected during the workflow execution

• **Workflow Execution**
  - Conducted with the Pegasus WMS (OCI SI2-SSI #1148515)
Discussions

• Major Contribution
  • Multi-objective optimization of energy consumption, makespan, and reliability for scientific workflows on large-scale computing infrastructures

• Gaps in Current Research
  • There is no energy-aware profiling of scientific workflow applications
  • Research is focused on the optimization of a single or two objectives
  • Strong assumptions are made (e.g., homogeneous environments)

• Synergistic Projects
  • dV/dT: Accelerating the Rate of Progress Towards Extreme Scale Collaborative Science (DOE ER26110)
  • Pegasus WMS (OCI SI2-SSI #1148515)
  • DOE Sustained Performance, Energy and Resilience (SUPER) project
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Thank you.

rafsilva@isi.edu

http://pegasus.isi.edu