



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

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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)



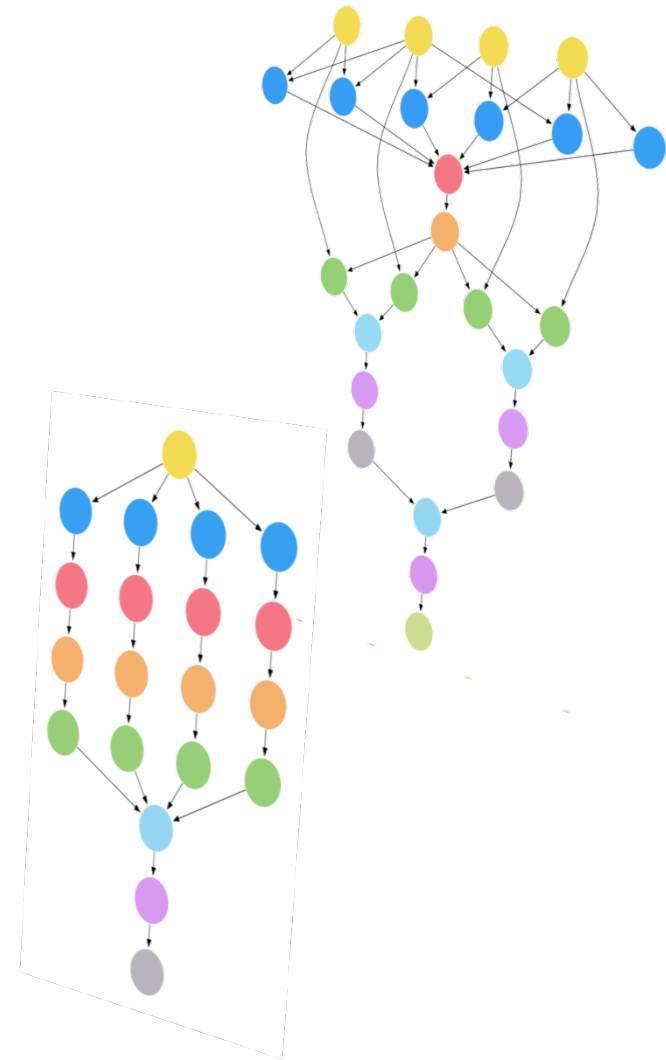
Research Goals

- 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



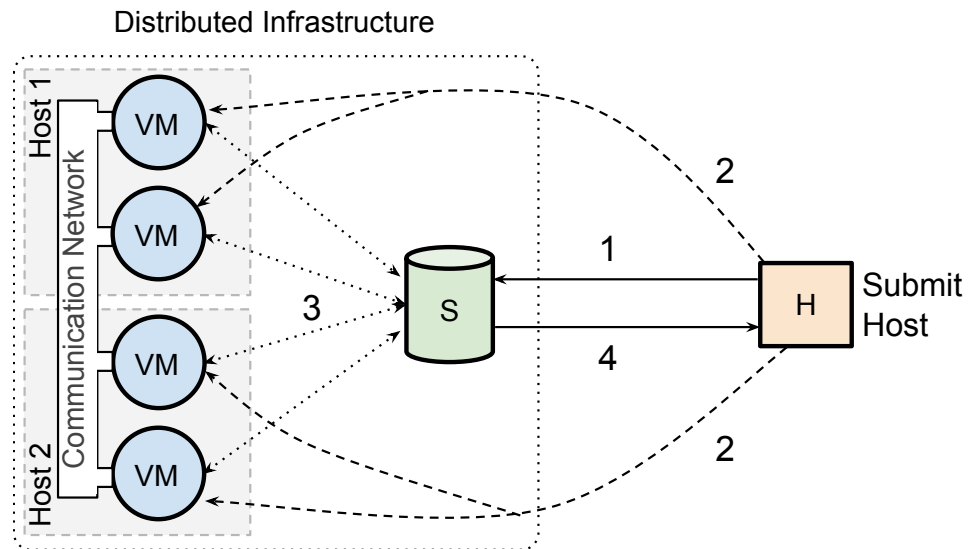
Application Model: Scientific Workflows

- 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



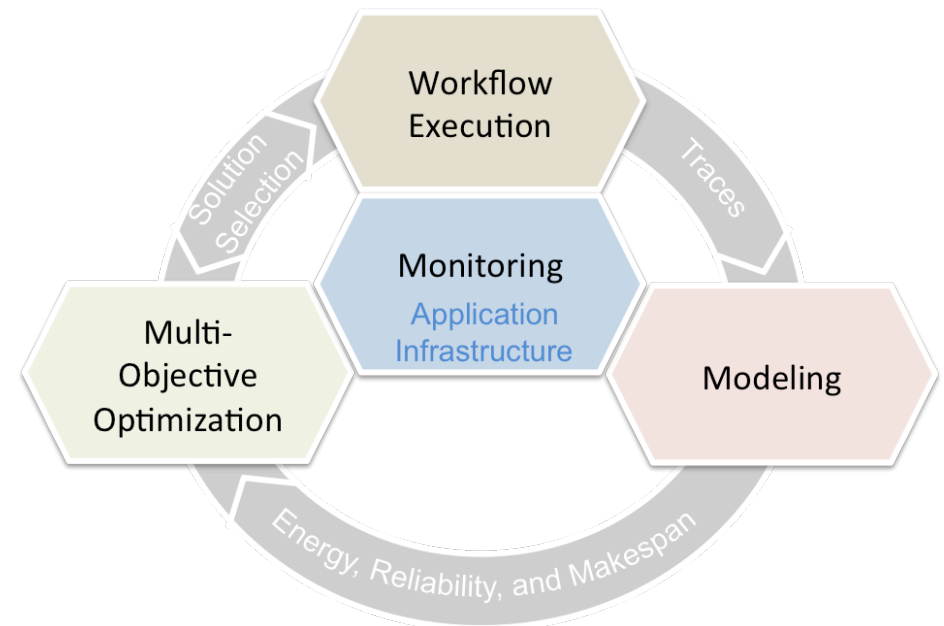
Runtime and Reliability Models

- 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



Multi-objective optimization process



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

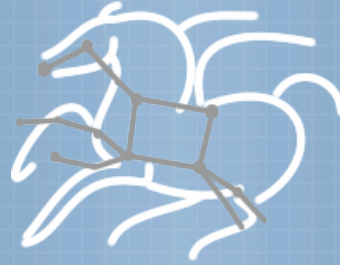
- Gaps in Current Research

- 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.

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