Measuring Machine Metrics and Performance

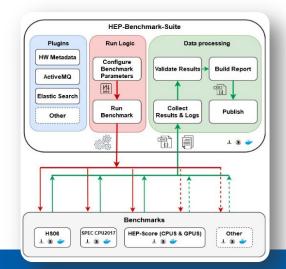
D. Giordano (CERN) on behalf of HEPiX Benchmarking WG

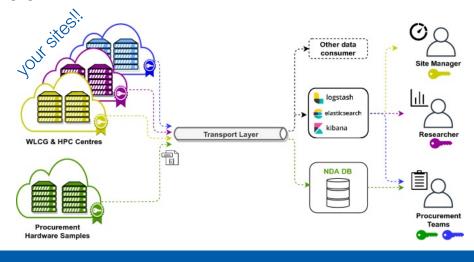
HEPiX Spring 2024 16/04/2024



Recap from previous talk

- HEP Benchmark Suite (link)
 - Orchestrator of multiple benchmark (HEPScore, HS06, SPEC CPU2017)
 - Central collection of benchmark results. Reports have a modular JSON structure
 - Details about the running workloads
 - Rich metadata information about the servers







Collect utilization metrics (I)

Suite expanded to collect timeseries utilization metrics alongside the running benchmark

- Flexible configuration approach
 - Command + regex
 - Sampling intervals

Example: Plugin Configuration

```
Suite configuration
plugins:
 CommandExecutor:
    metrics:
      cpu-frequency:
        command: cpupower frequency-info -f
        regex: 'current CPU frequency: (?P<value>\d+).*'
       unit: kHz
       interval_mins: 1
      power-consumption:
        command: >
          sudo ipmitool sensor get 'PS1 Power In'; sudo ipmitool sensor get
          'PS2 Power In'
        regex: 'Sensor Reading\s+:\s*(?P<value>\d+).*'
        unit: W
        interval mins: 1
      load:
        command: uptime
        regex: 'load average: (?P<value>\d+.\d+),'
        interval mins: 1
     used-memorv:
        command: free -m
        regex: 'Mem: *(\d+) *(?P<value>\d+).*'
```

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Collect utilization metrics (II)

Time Series report

- Individual measurements for deep analysis
- Aggregated statistics for prompt visualization

Retrieved timeseries from stored data Average frequency during benchmarking execution 500 2.8 450 2.6 400 5 2.4 250 .0.2 ≰ 200 1.8 15 04:20 15 04:30 15 04:40 15 04:50 Datetime

Plugins' Report

```
114 ▼
         "plugins": {
              "CommandExecutor": {
115 ▼
                  "hepscore": { }.
116 ⊳
305 ₹
                  "pre": {
                      "load": {
306 ₹
307
                          "start_time": "2023-09-03T11:19:08.772095Z",
308 ₹
                          "config": {
                               "command": "uptime",
309
                               "interval_mins": 1,
310
311
                               "aggregation": "sum",
                               "regex": "load average: (?P<value>\\d+.\\d+),",
312
                               "unit": ""
313
314
315
                          "values": [11.05,10.47,10.49,10.22,10.45,10.54],
316
                          "end time": "2023-09-03T11:24:08.774851Z".
317 ▼
                          "statistics": {
318
                               "min": 10.22.
319
                               "mean": 10.536,
                               "max": 11.05
320
321
322
                      "status": "success",
323
                      "used-memory": { }.
                      "used-swap-memory": { )
                  "post": { **}
```

15 05:00

15 05:10

HEPScore23 + Usage metrics Examples:

- Probe grid compute performance
- Power consumption and environmental impact



Probe grid compute performance

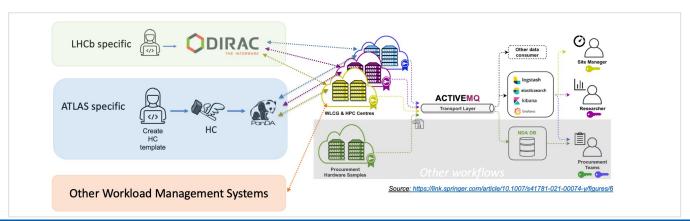
- Use HEPScore23 to probe the performance of WLCG job slots
 - Access workload images from cvmfs
- Use the HEP Benchmark suite to correlate performance with server utilization metrics
 - Load, memory usage, power consumption, etc
- Inject the probe as a normal job via the workload management system of the experiment (PanDA, Dirac, HammerCloud, etc)
- Work started last year in collaboration with ATLAS
 - Extendable to other VOs (already exercised with LHCb)
 - Status presented at the January GDB and at ACAT



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In job slots as in bare-metal nodes

- The benchmarking process is injected in the site job slot via standard job submission systems
 - Probe multi-core job slots (8/4/1 cores)
- Same data flow used to collect HS23 data from bare-metal nodes
 - AMQ → logstash → OpenSearch & HDFS (monitoring and analysis)
- Successfully implemented and deployed the pipeline for:
 - ATLAS: Automated submission via HammerCloud
 - LHCb: Manual submission to DIRAC





Data collected

ATLAS

data from: 07/07/23 - 08/04/24

- Automated job submission every 3 hours on each panda resource
 - 111 Panda Resources
 - 163 CPU Models
 - 29162 unique hosts
- Over 100k successful jobs
- Each job: 8 core slot
- Median of job's walltime: 83 minutes
 - HEPScore23 configuration with 1 repetition
 - 0.06% of total walltime_x_core

LHCb

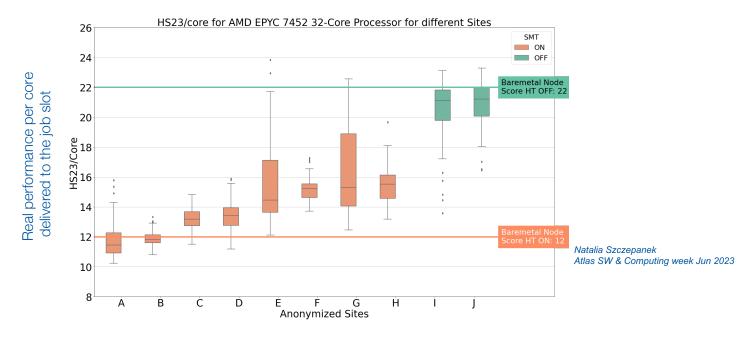
data from: 01/08/23 - 01/11/23

- Manual job submission
 - 48 Sites
 - 110 CPU Models
 - 1650 unique hosts
- · 2.1k jobs finished
- Each job: 1 or 4 core slot (most 1core)
- Median of job's walltime: 43minutes
 - · Ihcb-sim-run3-ma-bmk with 3 repetitions

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First evidence

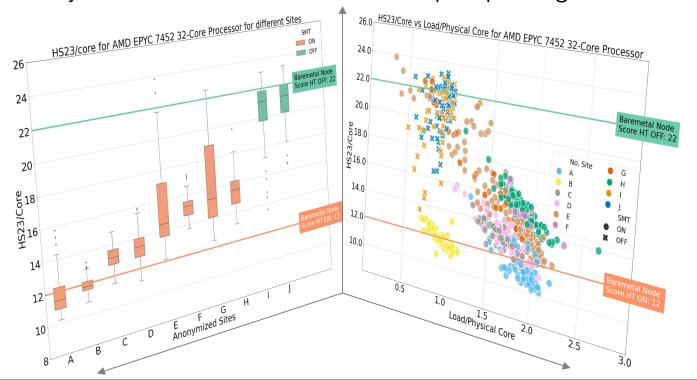
Servers with the same CPU model can perform very differently from grid site to grid site



Main cause can be explained considering the server status at the measurement time

Expanding the feature space

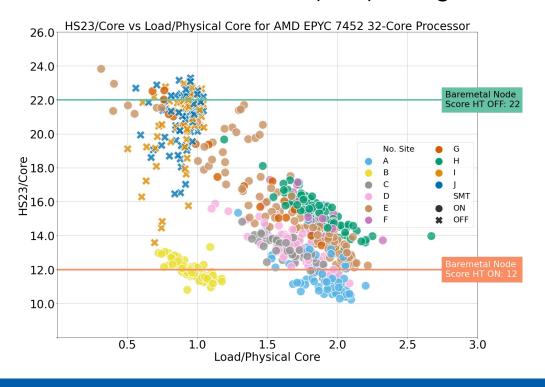
CPU load justifies the main trend and helps spotting anomalies





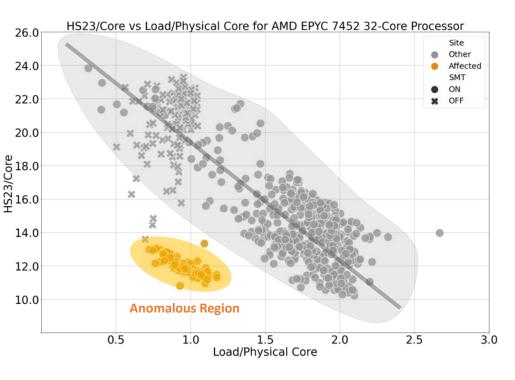
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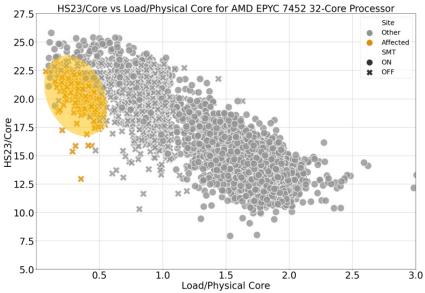




Fixing misconfiguration issues



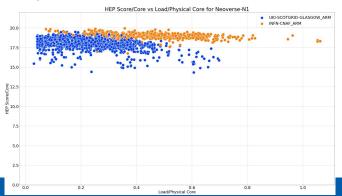
After configuration fix in the nodes (done by sysadmins), the performance of the affected site increased by 66%

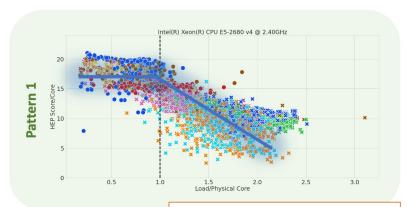


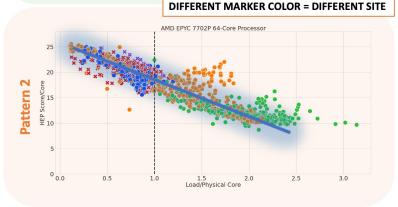
Build a data model

Enriched data give the opportunity to build better models

- Two main patterns on x86
 - Not strictly correlated to Intel Vs AMD
 - Pattern 1:consistent with the thread scan results
 - Pattern 2: additional performance boost.
 Still not clear the reason, effect of a second feature, or modernization of the CPU
- Different patter for ARM, no SMT

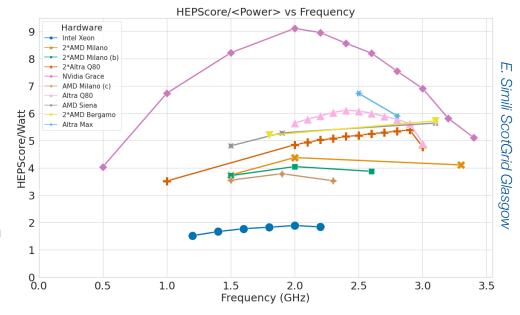






Another use case: Power Consumption Study

- Power measurement together with frequency and HEPScore
 - Requires access to the entire server to read power consumption
 - Not possible via grid job submission
- Preliminary findings
 - HEPScore/Watt Vs frequency shows different characteristic curves depending on the CPU model and architecture
- Work in progress: would benefit from other contributors



Summary

- HEP Benchmark Suite is a powerful tool not only for benchmarking the entire server
 - Enhanced to include server utilization metrics
 - Multiple opportunities for studies
 - Model HS23 vs (Load, other metrics) as a calibration tool
 - Anomaly detection: monitor site performance and fix misconfigurations
 - Performance/Watt (power consumption) and GPU utilization studies just started
 - Others

