High Performance Computing Systems (CMSC714)



Lecture 16: Job Scheduling



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Announcements

- Assignment I grades are posted
- Schedule for project presentations online
- Most readings have been posted







Summary of last lecture

- OS daemons can lead to noise or jitter, which leads to performance variability
- Variability leads to practical issues and impacts software optimization cycle
- Can be mitigated by pinning processes and threads and leaving some cores free
- Can significantly impact performance of bulk synchronous programs
- Communication variability comes from other jobs sharing the same network











- HPC systems use job or batch scheduling
- Each user submits their parallel programs for execution to a "job" scheduler







| | #Nodes Requested | Time Requested |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| | 128 | 30 mins |
| 2 | 64 | 24 hours |
| 3 | 56 | 6 hours |
| 4 | 192 | 12 hours |
| 5 | • • • | ••• |
| 6 | | ••• |

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- The scheduler decides:
 - what job to schedule next (based on an algorithm: FCFS, priority-based,)
 - what resources (compute nodes) to allocate to the ready job





Job Queue



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 Compute nodes: dedicated to each Network, filesystem: shared by all j



Job Queue

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Two components of a scheduler

- Decide what job(s) to schedule next: scheduler





• Decide what nodes (and other resources) to allocate to them: resource manager



Scheduling policie

- First come first serve (FCFS)
- Priority-based
 - Depending on project name and remaining allocation
- Backfilling
 - Use idle nodes that are being reserved for the next large jobs

 - Conservative backfill: runs jobs as long as they don't delay **any** future job



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• Aggressive (EAZY) backfill: run jobs as long as they don't delay the first job (could lead to unbounded delays)

Resource management

- Most primitive: manage nodes
- Advanced management:
 - Node type aware (low vs. high memory, GPU nodes)
 - Network topology aware
 - Power aware







Quality of service metrics

Job Wait Time: time between a job's submission and start

Slowdown: incorporates running time of a job





 $T_{\text{wait}} = T_{\text{start}} - T_{\text{submit}}$

Slowdown = $\frac{T_{\text{wait}} + T_{\text{running}}}{T_{\text{running}}}$



Quality of service metrics

• System Utilization: fraction of nodes allocated to running jobs at a given time

 $utilization_t = \frac{N_t}{N}$

for a job trace (workload)





• Schedule Makespan: time between the first job's submission and last job's completion



Questions

Job Scheduling Under the Portable Batch System

- systems like slurm provide?
- Are BASL and Tcl still the main scheduling script languages? Or are there more modern alternatives?
- scheduling systems?
- What are the key shortcomings of PBS?





• This is a fairly old job scheduling system. What are some of the key features newer

How does the PBS system allow for more variable implementation than previous



Questions

- might one method be preferred?



A Comparative Study of Job Scheduling Strategies in Large-scale Parallel Comp. Systems

What is the difference between batch mode and online mode scheduling? When

• Can one dynamically choose a scheduling policy based on certain conditions? I.e. type of jobs being submitted, taking into consideration user priority during certain time windows, etc? How much overhead would a complicated system like this have?



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Questions?



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