Communication Models for Resource Constrained Hierarchical Ethernet Networks

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Outline

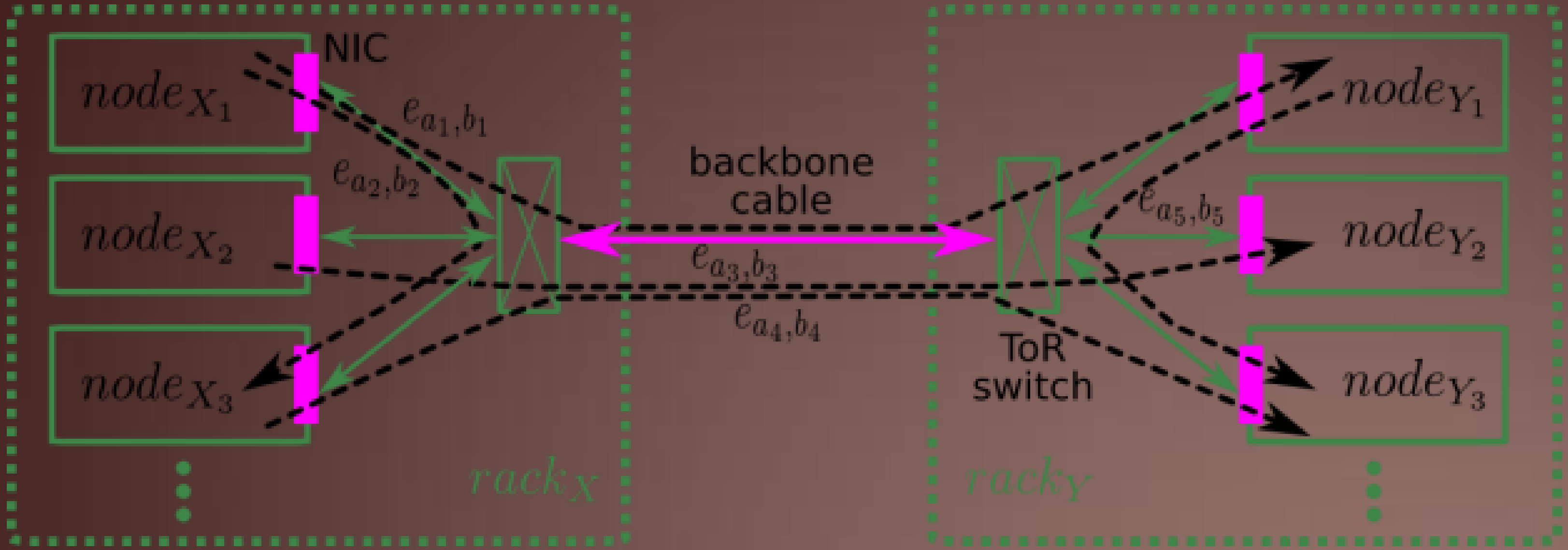
- Introduction
- Related work
- Network properties
- Communication model
- Experiments
- Conclusion

Introduction

- **Cost effective yet powerful computer cluster**
  - COTS computers: multi-core to many-core
  - Ethernet vs. custom interconnects
  - **Shared** resources: **network** and memory
  - Open-source software stack: Linux and OpenMPI

- **Concerns in cluster-based parallel computing**
  - Computers are tightly coupled
  - **Communication models** are non-trivial

Testbed Cluster



- Two star-configured racks connected via backbone
- Communication contention happens on different levels
  - Network interface cards (NICs)
  - Backbone cable
- Communication **times prediction** is hard yet important

Goals and Contributions

- To derive **network properties** on parameterized network topology from simultaneous point-to-point MPI operations
- Our work is the first effort to discover the **asymmetric** network property on TCP layer for concurrent bidirectional communications
- To propose **communication models** for concurrent communications in resource-constrained Ethernet clusters
- We show that the **communication time predictions** become significantly less accurate, if the asymmetric network property is excluded from the model

Related Work

No network contention

- Hockney model [PMPC 94]- point-to-point communication time for a message with size ***m*** is: ***a + m*b***, where ***a*** is latency and ***b*** inversed bandwidth
- Similar models: LogP [Culler 93] for small messages and LogGP [Hoefler 06]

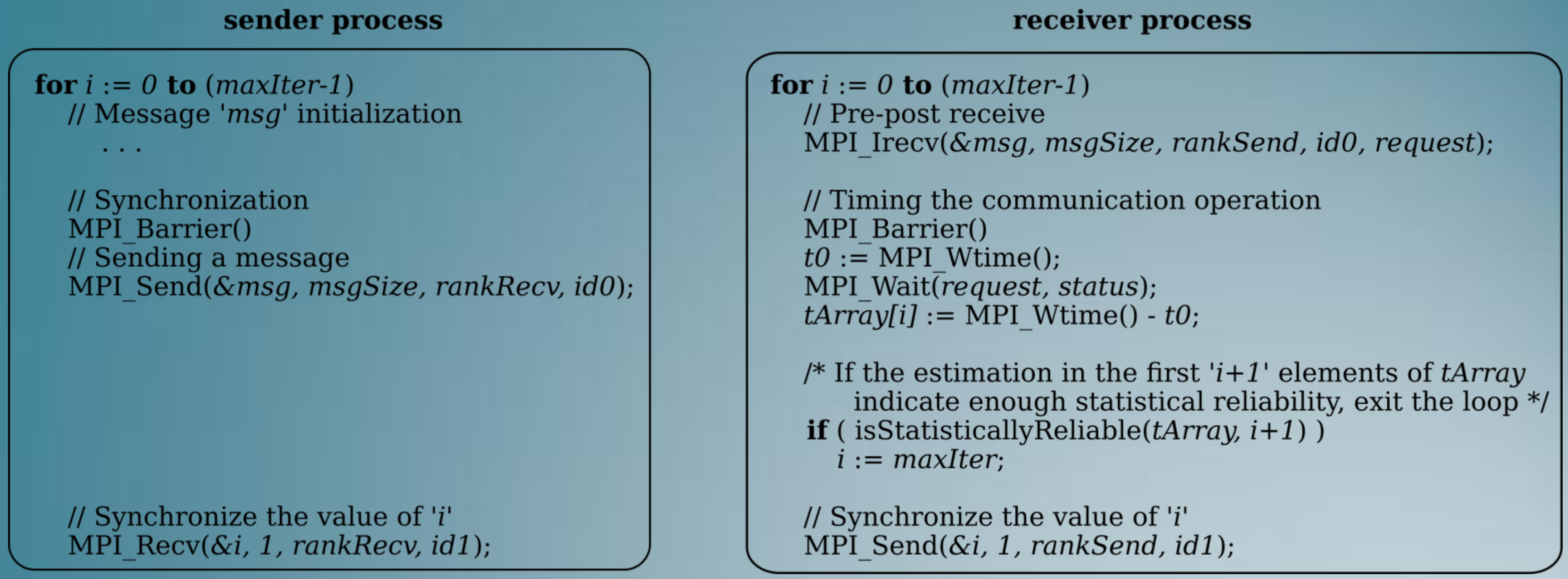
Network contention-aware

- A recent communication model [Martinasso 11] considers **NIC** level contention for InfiniBand clusters

Our proposed model for Ethernet clusters, with

- **NIC** and **backbone** levels contention-aware
- **Asymmetric** communication property - from benchmarking

MPI Micro-benchmark



sender process

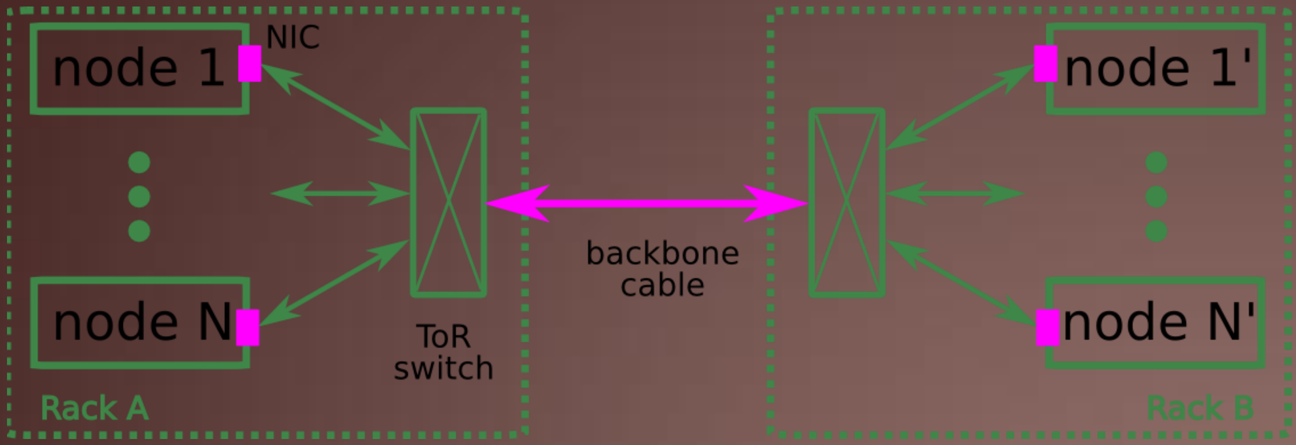
```
for i := 0 to (maxIter-1)
   // Message 'msg' initialization
      . . .

   // Synchronization
   MPI_Barrier()
   // Sending a message
   MPI_Send(&msg, msgSize, rankRecv, id0);







   // Synchronize the value of 'i'
   MPI_Recv(&i, 1, rankRecv, id1);
```

receiver process

```
for i := 0 to (maxIter-1)
   // Pre-post receive
   MPI_Irecv(&msg, msgSize, rankSend, id0, request);

   // Timing the communication operation
   MPI_Barrier()
   t0 := MPI_Wtime();
   MPI_Wait(request, status);
   tArray[i] := MPI_Wtime() - t0;

   /* If the estimation in the first 'i+1' elements of tArray
        indicate enough statistical reliability, exit the loop */
   if ( isStatisticallyReliable(tArray, i+1) )
      i := maxIter;

   // Synchronize the value of 'i'
   MPI_Send(&i, 1, rankSend, id1);
```

- Point-to-point MPI benchmarking
- A 95% confidence level of averaged timings
- Setup for any given number of simultaneous communications

Platform & Specification



- Up to 15 nodes (RHEL 5.5 x86-64) in each rack
  - Dual-socket six-core (Intel Xeon X5670 6C@2.93GHz)
  - 1Gb NIC tuned, ToR IBM BNT Rack Switch G8264 1-10Gb
- OpenMPI 1.5.4 as the MPI Implementation
- Large message sizes (10MB)in benchmarking

Network Property - Fairness

To set **unidirectional communication** for |E| number of point-to-point MPI operations in testbed

A. Intra-rack communication: sender on the same node

B. Inter-rack communication: sender on different nodes

We expect

- Bandwidth is **fairly distributed** over all links
- In experiment B,when |E| is bigger enough, the bandwidth of the backbone may **saturate**

Network Property – Fairness (contd.)

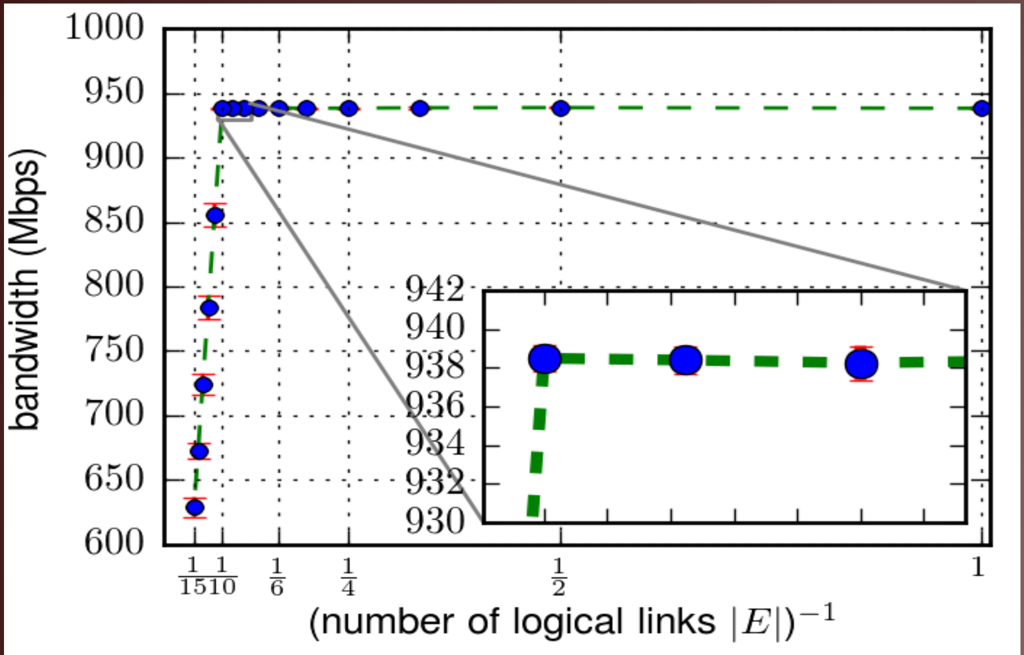


Fig. Average bandwidth of unidirectional logical links on a optical backbone

Verified properties for unidirectio communication

- **Fairness**
- Network **saturation**

Formal model:

$$\beta_{a,b} = \begin{cases} \beta \cdot |E|, \text{ if } \beta = \beta_O \text{ and } |E| > 10 \text{ or } \beta = \beta_E \\ \beta_E, \text{ if } \beta = \beta_O \text{ and } |E| \leqslant 10 \end{cases}$$

Network Property - Asymmetric

- To study bidirectional communication, we swap the mapping policy for some of the sender and receiver processes in the previous experiments

- We expect the previous properties hold, i.e. **fairness** and network **saturation**

- However, an **asymmetric property** appears, which has not yet been reported in the literature.

- Iperf has been used to verify the property, and we double-check in a different Ethernet cluster in HCL laboratory in UCD.

Network Property – Asymmetric (contd.)

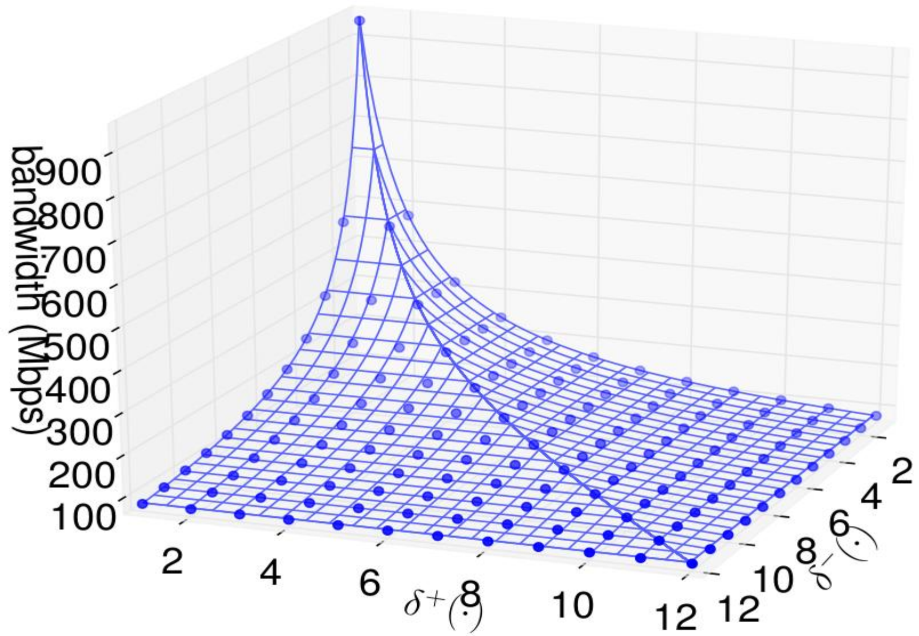


Fig. Average bandwidth for bidirectional logical links on a NIC

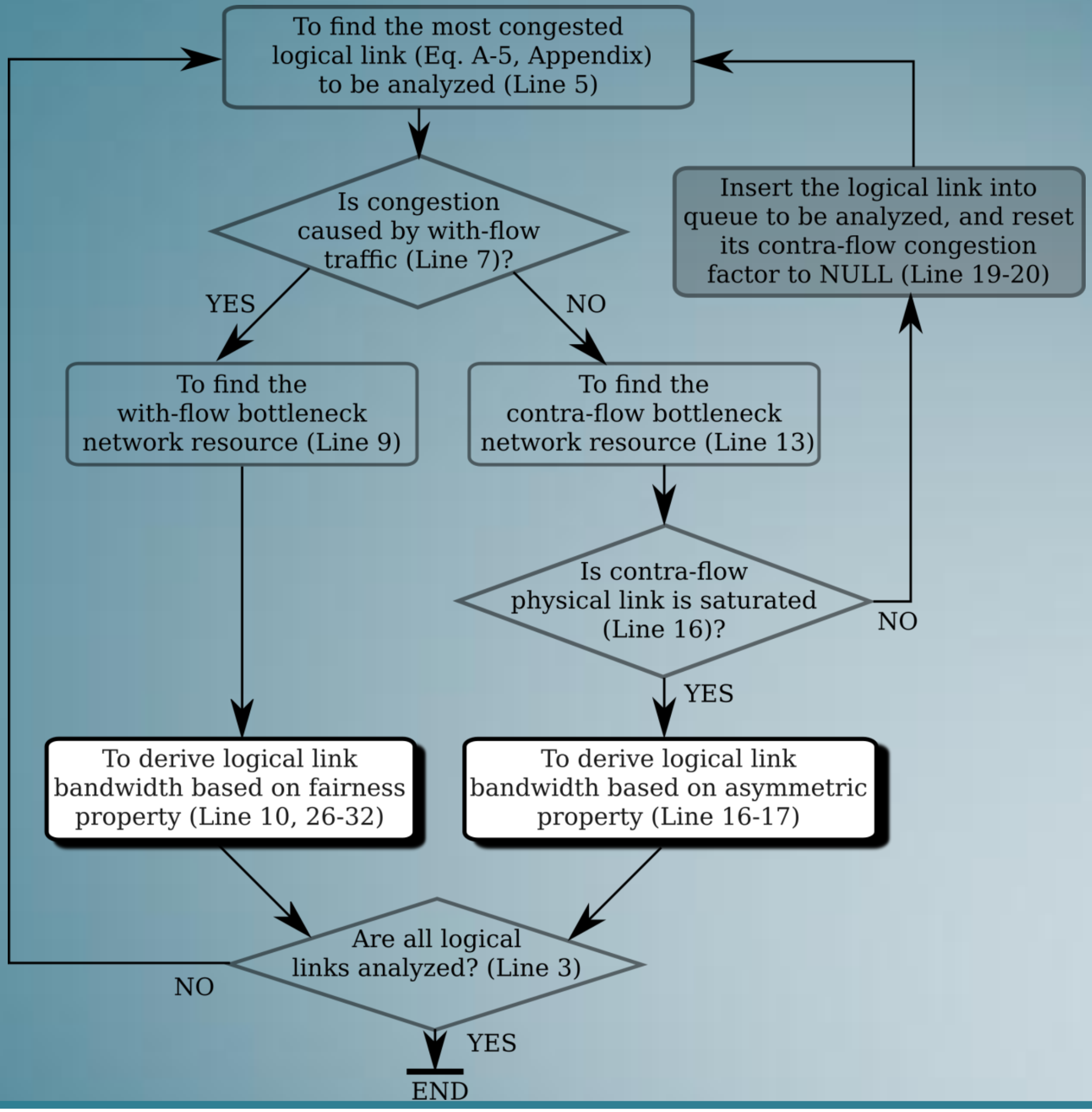
For instance, when δ + (·) = 2 and δ − (·) = 1, i.e. two incoming and one outgoing links

- The outgoing link should get 940Mbps bandwidth, according to a fair dynamic bandwidth allocation in full
- However, it gets **470Mbps**, the same as incoming links

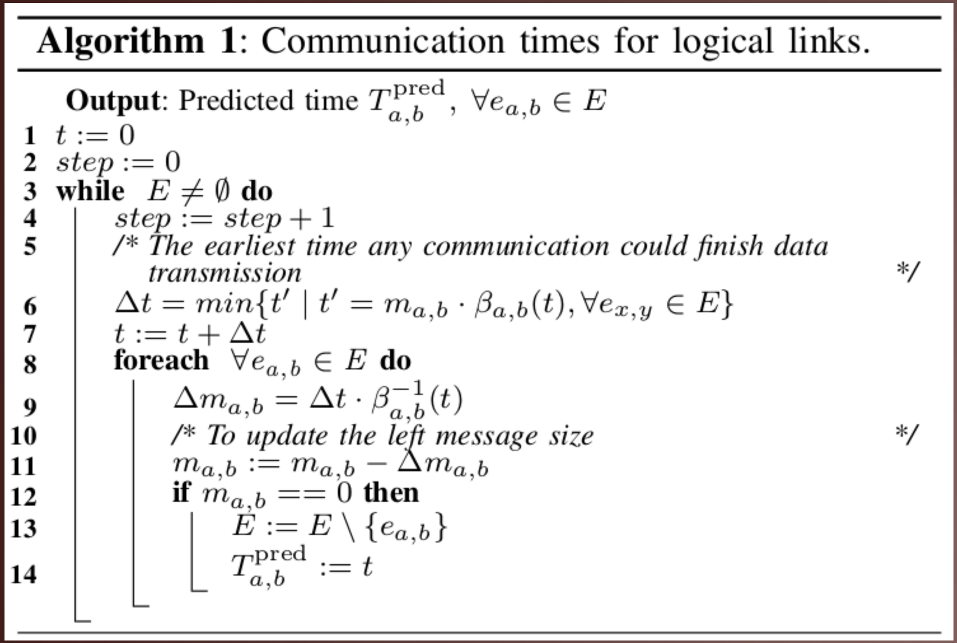
Formal model:

$$\beta_{a,b} = \begin{cases} \beta \cdot \delta_{max}(\cdot), \text{ if } \beta = \beta_O \text{ and } \delta_{max}(\cdot) > 10 \text{ or } \beta = \beta_E \\ \beta_E, \text{ if } \beta = \beta_O \text{ and } \delta_{max}(\cdot) \leqslant 10 \end{cases}$$

Communication Model


To find the most congested logical link (Eq. A-5, Appendix) to be analyzed (Line 5)
Is congestion caused by with-flow traffic (Line 7)?
YES
NO
To find the with-flow bottleneck network resource (Line 9)
To find the contra-flow bottleneck network resource (Line 13)
Insert the logical link into queue to be analyzed, and reset its contra-flow congestion factor to NULL (Line 19-20)
Is contra-flow physical link is saturated (Line 16)?
NO
YES
To derive logical link bandwidth based on fairness property (Line 10, 26-32)
To derive logical link bandwidth based on asymmetric property (Line 16-17)
Are all logical links analyzed? (Line 3)
NO
YES
END

Times Prediction



```
Algorithm 1: Communication times for logical links.
Output: Predicted time $T^{\mathrm{pred}}_{a,b}$, $\forall e_{a,b} \in E$
$t := 0$
$step := 0$
while $E \neq \emptyset$ do
    $step := step + 1$
    /* The earliest time any communication could finish data
       transmission */
    $\Delta t = min\{t' \mid t' = m_{a,b} \cdot \beta_{a,b}(t), \forall e_{x,y} \in E\}$
    $t := t + \Delta t$
    foreach $\forall e_{a,b} \in E$ do
        $\Delta m_{a,b} = \Delta t \cdot \beta^{-1}_{a,b}(t)$
        /* To update the left message size */
        $m_{a,b} := m_{a,b} - \Delta m_{a,b}$
        if $m_{a,b} == 0$ then
            $E := E \setminus \{e_{a,b}\}$
            $T^{\mathrm{pred}}_{a,b} := t$
```

Algorithm - to predict the time required for each communication operation

- The communication times depend on message sizes and the derived communication bandwidth of logical links, as in [Martinasso 11].

- the bandwidth of logical links may be redistributed dynamically.

- The predicted communication time Ta,b for each communication operation is calculated until all logical links are analyzed.

Experiments

- Cluster has been configured with 1 GbE for intra-rack and 10 GbE for inter-rack communication
- Each time the same number of nodes are configured in both racks, with a total nodes |N | up to 30

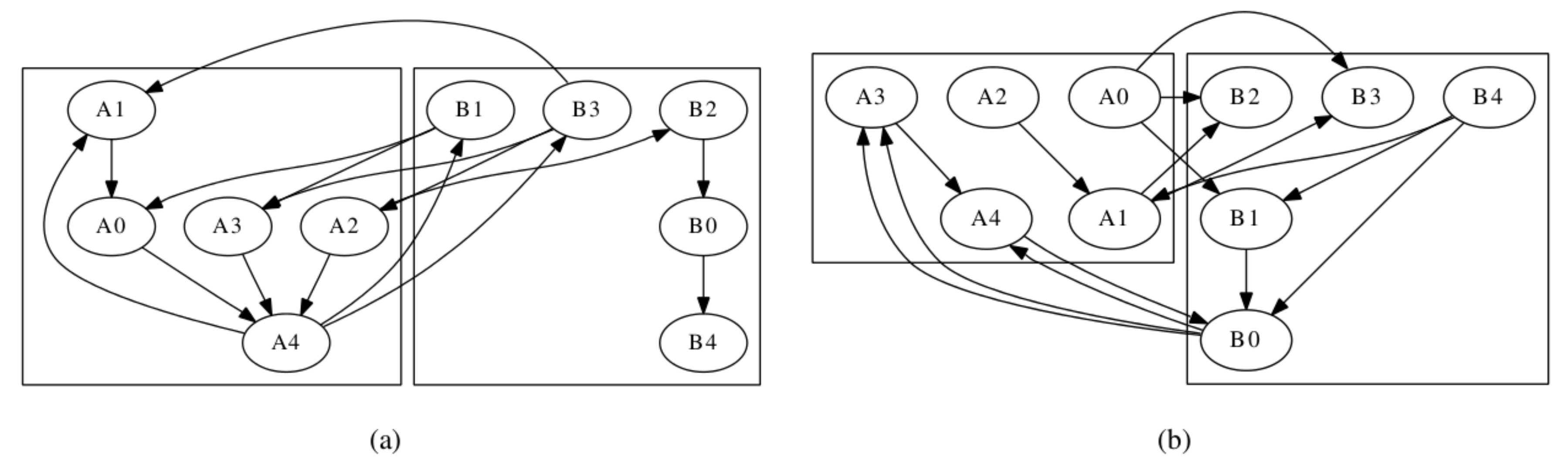
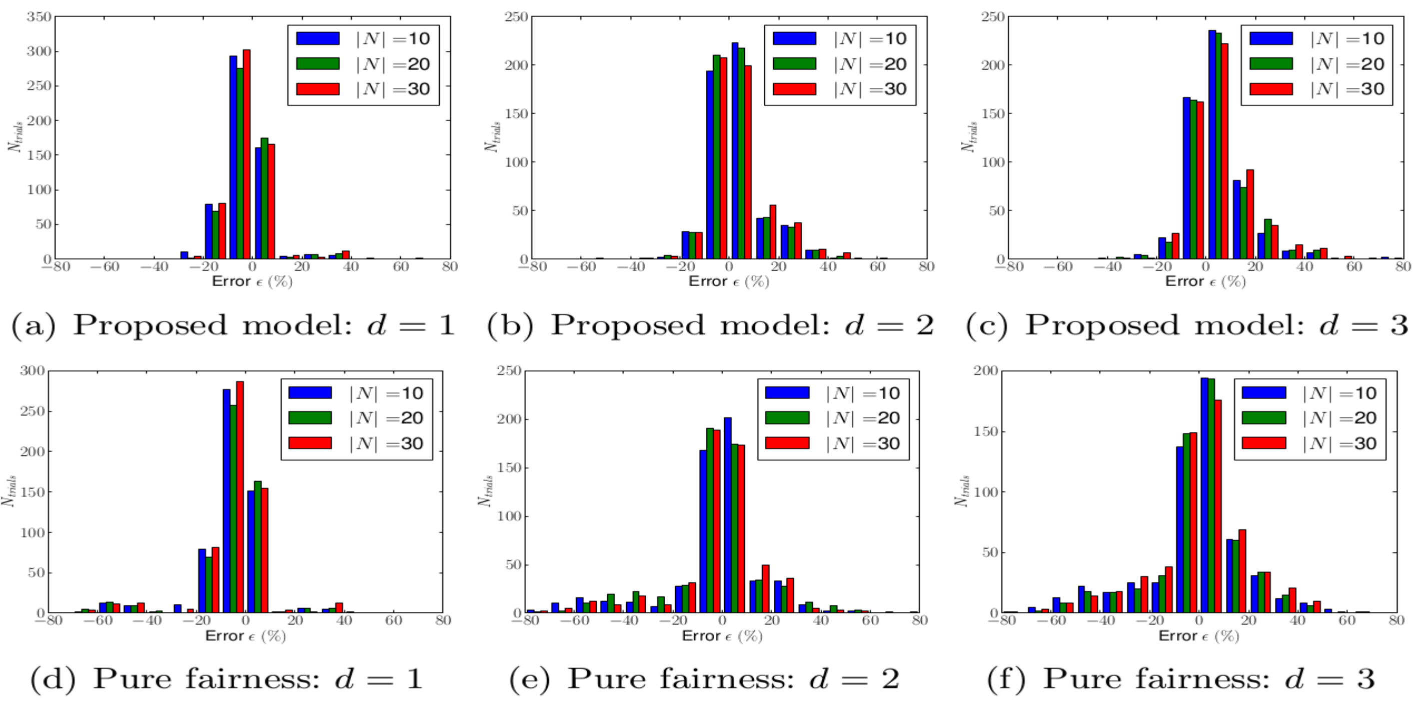


Figure 6. The communication patterns of two test instances, when $|N| = 10$ and $d = 3$.

Experimental Results



(a) Proposed model: $d = 1$ (b) Proposed model: $d = 2$ (c) Proposed model: $d = 3$

(d) Pure fairness: $d = 1$ (e) Pure fairness: $d = 2$ (f) Pure fairness: $d = 3$

- Fig. Histogram of times prediction errors.

- 9 experiments with a set of values for parameters |N| and d
- A total of 354 randomly generated communication patterns are tested
- The prediction error with pure fairness property: can be as worse as −80%, i.e. predicted times are **5 times lower than the measured** ones
- Our model is quite accurate: worst averaged 9.5%, and much better worse case (−50%, no more than 2 times difference)

Conclusion & Future Work

Conclusion:

- We derive an ‘asymmetric network property’ on TCP layer for concurrent bidirectional communications on Ethernet clusters
- We develop a communication model to characterize the communication times on resource constrained networks accordingly.
- We conduct statistically rigorous experiments to show that our model can be used to predict the communication times for simultaneous MPI operations effectively, only when asymmetric network property is considered.

Conclusion:

- As the future work, we plan to generalize our model for more complex network topologies.
- On the other hand, we would also like to investigate how the asymmetric network property can be tuned below TCP layer in Ethernet networks.

Thank you!

Questions?