



Modular Computing & QPUs

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- Strong general purpose cluster specialist for more than two decades
 - ParaStation research project: 1995 (Univ. of Karlsruhe)
 - ParTec founded as a spin-off in 1999
 - HPC full service provider since 2004
- Cooperation with Jülich Supercomputing Centre since 2004
 - ParaStation Consortium founded in 2005
- Pioneering and enabling Modular Supercomputing
 - Since 2010: DEEP Projects
 - ParaStation Modulo Software Suite
- Significant contributions in European research projects
 - Exascale-related: *-SEA Projects, EUPEX
 - Quantum- and AI-related: HPCQS, CoE RAISE



IDEEP-SEA <u>RED<u></u>∗SEA ≈IO-SEA</u>







- ParaStation Modulo Software Suite
 - Software for HPC Systems developed for >20 years
 - Pioneering the Modular Supercomputing Architecture (MSA) for >10 years
 - Extensively used in production environments
 - Platform for research projects
- ParTec Support: on-site (or remote) system operations
 - System setup and installation
 - System maintenance and administration
 - General 1st and 2nd level support
- Co-design and co-development
 - Transferring results from research projects into production
 - Enhancing production systems over their lifetime











- ParaStation ClusterTools
 - Tools for provisioning and management
- ParaStation HealthChecker & TicketSuite
 - Automated error detection & error handling
 - Ensuring integrity of the computing environment
 - Keeping track of issues
 - Powerful analysis tools
- ParaStation MPI & Process Management
 - Runtime environment specifically tuned to the largest distributed memory supercomputers



Maximize job throughput – Minimize administration effort

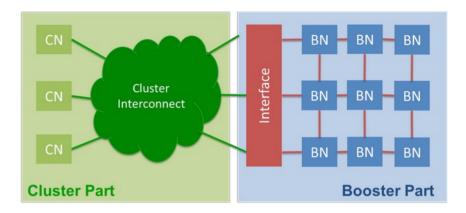


System-level Heterogeneity developed in



Accelerated Cluster

- Fixed, static ratio and assignment of accelerators to CPUs
- Static management of resources
- Accelerators do not act autonomously
- General-purpose Cluster interconnect
- Programming via local offload interfaces



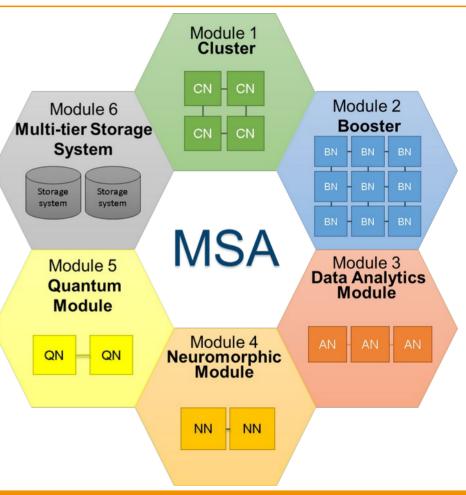
Cluster-Booster Architecture

- No fixed ratio or assignment between resources (multicore & manycore nodes)
- Dynamic management and association of resources
- High-throughput network in the Booster
- Programming via MPI and "global" tasking interfaces



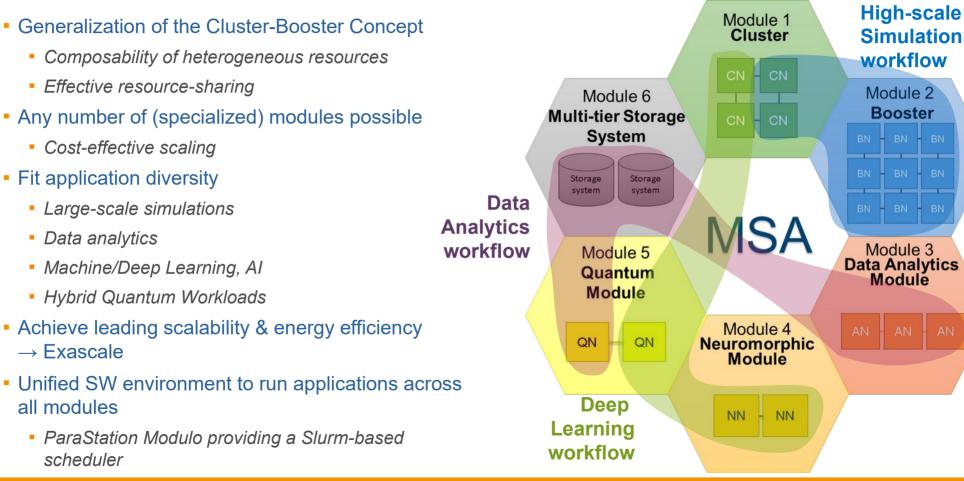
Modular Supercomputing Architecture

- Generalization of the Cluster-Booster Concept
 - Composability of heterogeneous resources
 - Effective resource-sharing
- Any number of (specialized) modules possible
 - Cost-effective scaling
- Fit application diversity
 - Large-scale simulations
 - Data analytics
 - Machine/Deep Learning, AI
 - Hybrid Quantum Workloads
- Achieve leading scalability & energy efficiency
 → Exascale
- Unified SW environment to run applications across all modules
 - ParaStation Modulo providing a Slurm-based Scheduler





Modular Supercomputing Architecture





JUWELS – A Modular Supercomputer



- 12 PFlop/s peak
- #23 on Top500 list (June 2018)
- 2575 nodes (Bull Sequana X1000)
- Intel Xeon Platinum 8168 / Gold 6148
- Mellanox EDR, ParaStation MPI

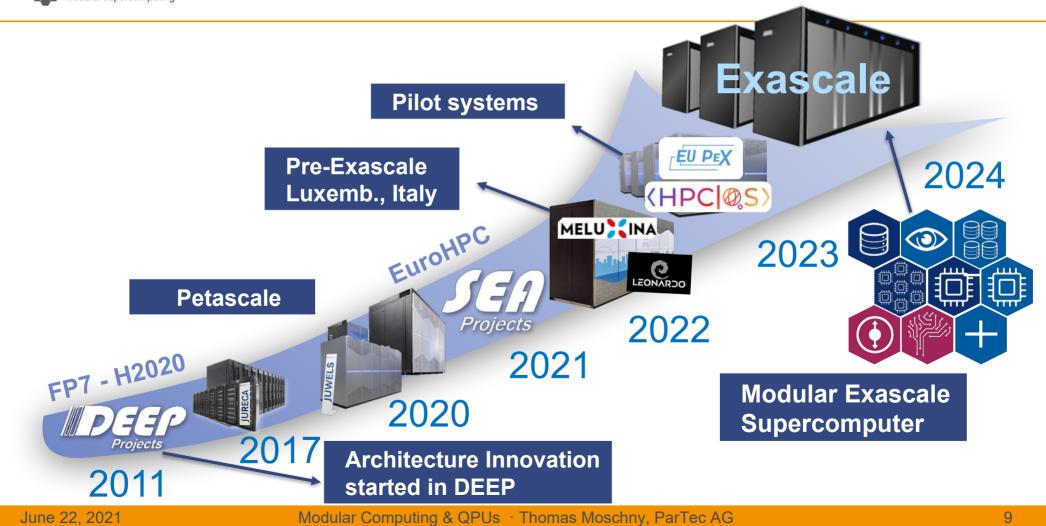


- GPU-accelerated module, 70 PFlop/s peak
- #7 on Top500, #3 on Green500 (Nov. 2020)
- 936 nodes (Bull Sequana XH2000)
- 4x NVIDIA A100 GPUs per node
- Quad-rail Mellanox HDR200, ParaStation MPI

Operated as one Modular System with ParaStation Modulo and Slurm

Modular Supercomputing to Exascale

ParTec





- Applying the MSA approach
 - Integrate the QPU as a new module type into the supercomputer
- Implementation aspects
 - Integration of the QPU and its front-end into the full management stack of the modular supercomputer, including user and SW management, storage access, provisioning, and more



- Integration in the scheduling and resource management on the system level
- Benefit: New usage models
 - Tightly coupled simulations: benefit from efficient data exchange
 - Workflows exhibiting one or more stages on the QPU and doing pre- and post-processing tasks on other modules
 - Unified environment (due to the tight integration: user and SW management, storage, ...)



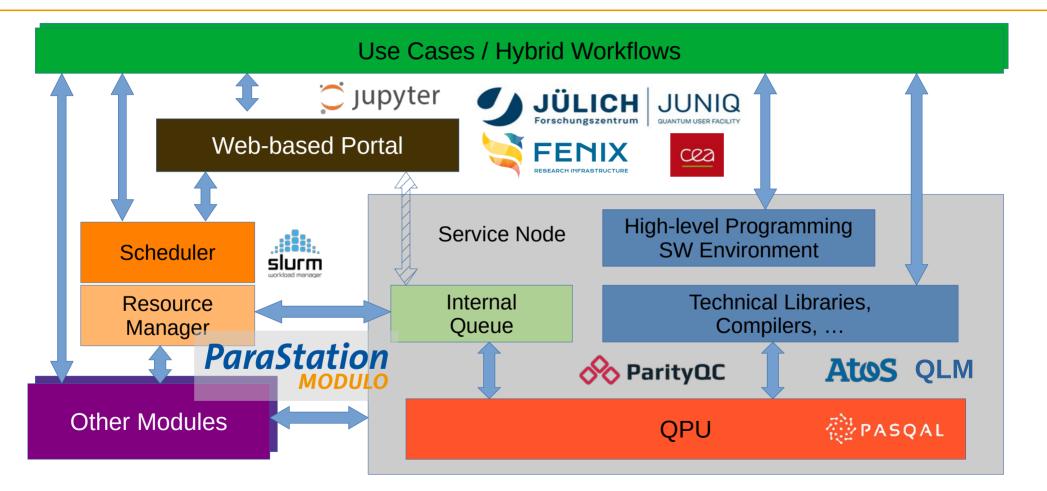


- The QPU is a scarce resource: it cannot be used concurrently by multiple users
 - Implement a pseudo-shared usage model, e.g., based on time slices
 - Enable communication between the internal queue of the QPU and the system-wide scheduler/resource manager via welldefined interfaces
- Provide "direct" access of the QPU via the web-based portal
 - Redirect portal requests through the global scheduler/resource manager
 - Pseudo-shared usage model as prerequisite
- Exact requirements/timings depend on the use case and are subject to research











Questions?

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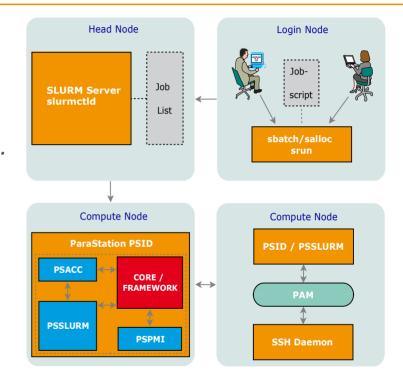


ParaStation Process Manager

- Scalable network of MPI process management daemons
 - Running on the computational nodes
 - Process startup and control, I/O forwarding, ...
 - Precise resource monitoring
 - Proper cleanup after jobs

• PSSLURM: Full integration for Slurm

- Plugins to the ParaStation Management daemons
- Replace node-local Slurm daemons (also reduces number of daemons)
- Enforces resource limits

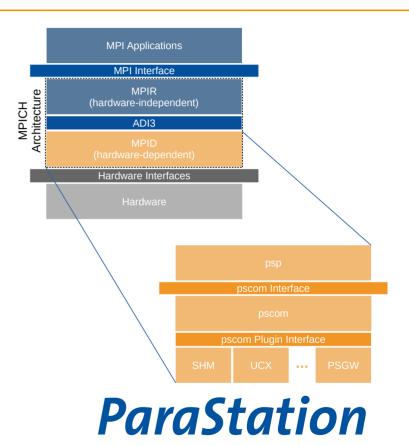


ParaStation



Based on MPICH 3.3.2 (MPI-3.1 compliant)

- Maintains MPICH ABI compatibility
- Supports MPICH tools (tracing, debugging, ...)
- MPICH layers beneath ADI3 are replaced by ParaStation PSP Device
- Powered by pscom low-level communication library: nonblocking p2p semantics
- Support for various transports and protocols via pscom plugins
 - Support for InfiniBand, Omni-Path, Extoll, ...
 - Applications may use multiple transports / plugins at the same time
 - Gateway capability via PSGW plugin to bridge transparently between different networks
 - CUDA awareness for all transports / CUDA optimization via GPUDirect for UCX, and Extoll
- Proven to scale up to ~3,500 nodes and ~140,000 processes per job



MP