

Complex real-life data sets in Grid simulations

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Introduction

- Both production or experimental scheduling algorithms have to be heavily tested
- Usually, through a simulation using synthetic or real-life workloads
- Reviewers often don't like "home-made" synthetic workloads
 - Workload fits to the proposed solution
- Popular real-life based workloads
 - Parallel Workloads Archive (PWA)
 - Grid Workloads Archive (GWA)

PWA and GWA workloads (1)

- Provide variety of different workloads
- Workload typically contains
 - Job_id
 - Submission time
 - Execution start time
 - Completion time
 - # of requested CPUs
 - Queue_id
 - ... and more (differs according to the used workload)

PWA and GWA workloads (2)

- But for proper simulation, information about machines are needed too
- Often tricky to get for both PWA and GWA workloads
- Example: original SHARCNET workload file

```
# Generated by get-clean-logs.py ($Revision: 0.1$) on 2007-05-31 13:15:35.343000
# -----
#
# System name:   SharcNet
# System info:   ?
# Sites: 10
# Processors:   6828
# CPU Info:     ?
# Memory:      ?
# Disk space:  ?
# Network:     ?
# Log source:  ?
#
# -----
# Format documentation: Grid Workload Format (http://gwa.ewi.tudelft.nl/)
```

PWA and GWA workloads (3)

- Some machine parameters may be recovered from different sources
- Example: SHARCNET website contains quite reasonable machine description
- Sadly, this is not the case for many workloads
- **Question:** If someone uses a GWA/PWA workload, what machine parameters does he or she use? Random? Identical? Intuitive? Benchmark-based? Is it discussed in his or hers paper?
- To reproduce someone's result, jobs' description is not enough

Other problems

- Changing state of the system, additional constraints
 - Maintenance (failures/upgrades)
 - Dedicated machines, background load
 - Additional jobs' requirements (required machine properties)
- Without such knowledge, resulting simulation may be very far from the original execution
- Example: NorduGrid workload in the GWA

...the grid/non-grid job ratio is around 20 percent, the majority of running jobs being local jobs. Locally submitted jobs **do not appear** in the NorduGrid traces present in the GWA...

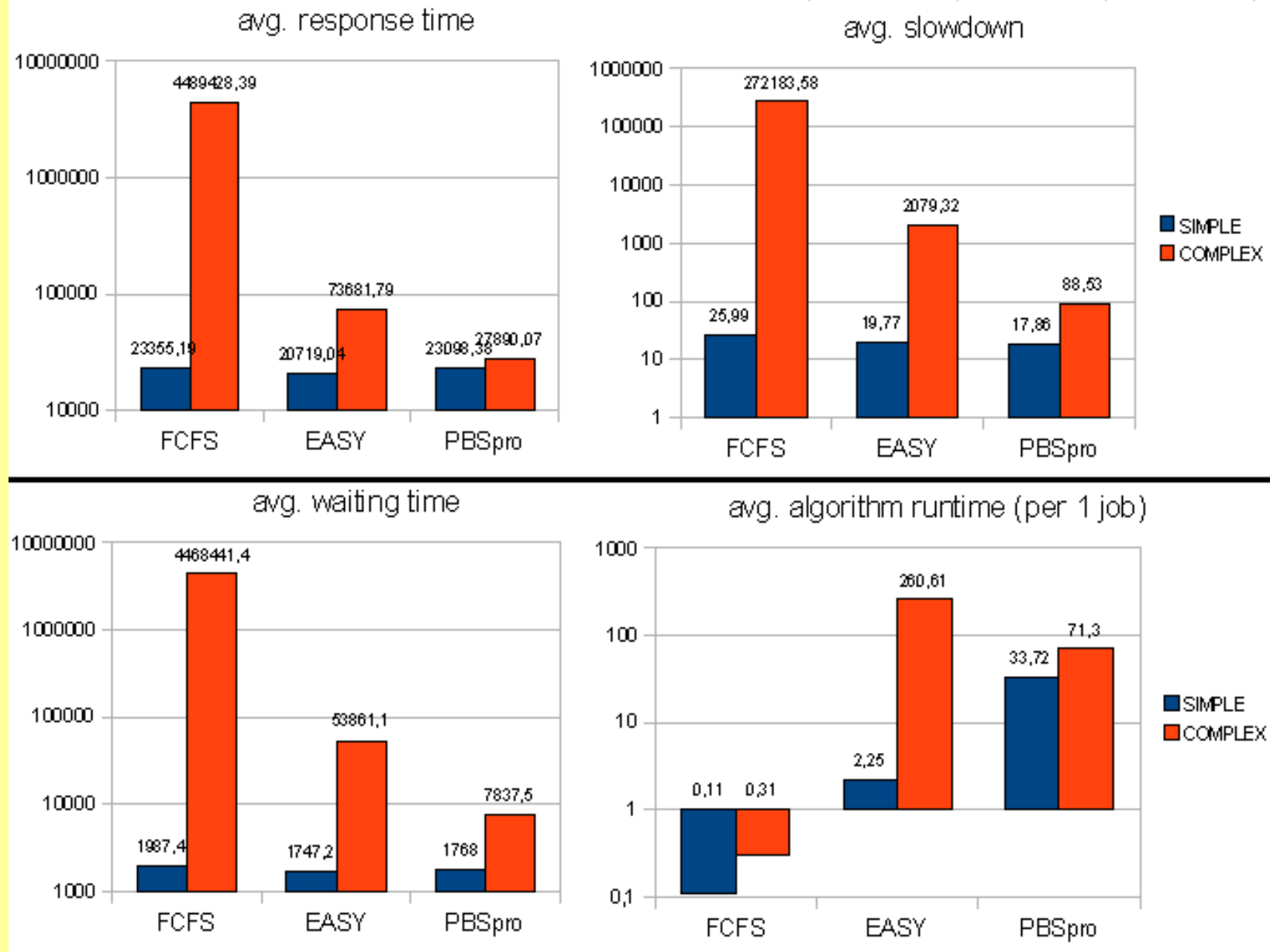
Complex workload from MetaCentrum

- MetaCentrum is the Czech national Grid infrastructure
- We were able to collect complex data set
 - 5 months of execution during January – May 2009
 - 103 656 jobs, 14 clusters (806 CPUs)
 - Job having different requirements concerning target machine
 - Machines having different parameters (job-to-machine suitability)
 - Queues + priorities + time limits
 - Descriptions of machines in maintenance (failures & upgrades)
 - Descriptions of dedicated and reserved machines
 - No ignored background load
 - Clusters' benchmark results included (SPEC CPU2006)

Evaluation through Alea Scheduling Simulator

- 3 simulated algorithms (FCFS, EASY Backfilling and PBSpro like algorithm). Two experimental setups:
 - **SIMPLE** (GWA/PWA like simulation)
 - No additional job requirements, only #CPUs is used
 - No maintenance, failures, dedicated machines
 - **COMPLEX**
 - Job requirements supported
 - Maintenance and dedicated machines simulated
- **Question:** Do the additional information and constraints influence solution and algorithms' behavior?
- **Answer:** Yes, dramatically...

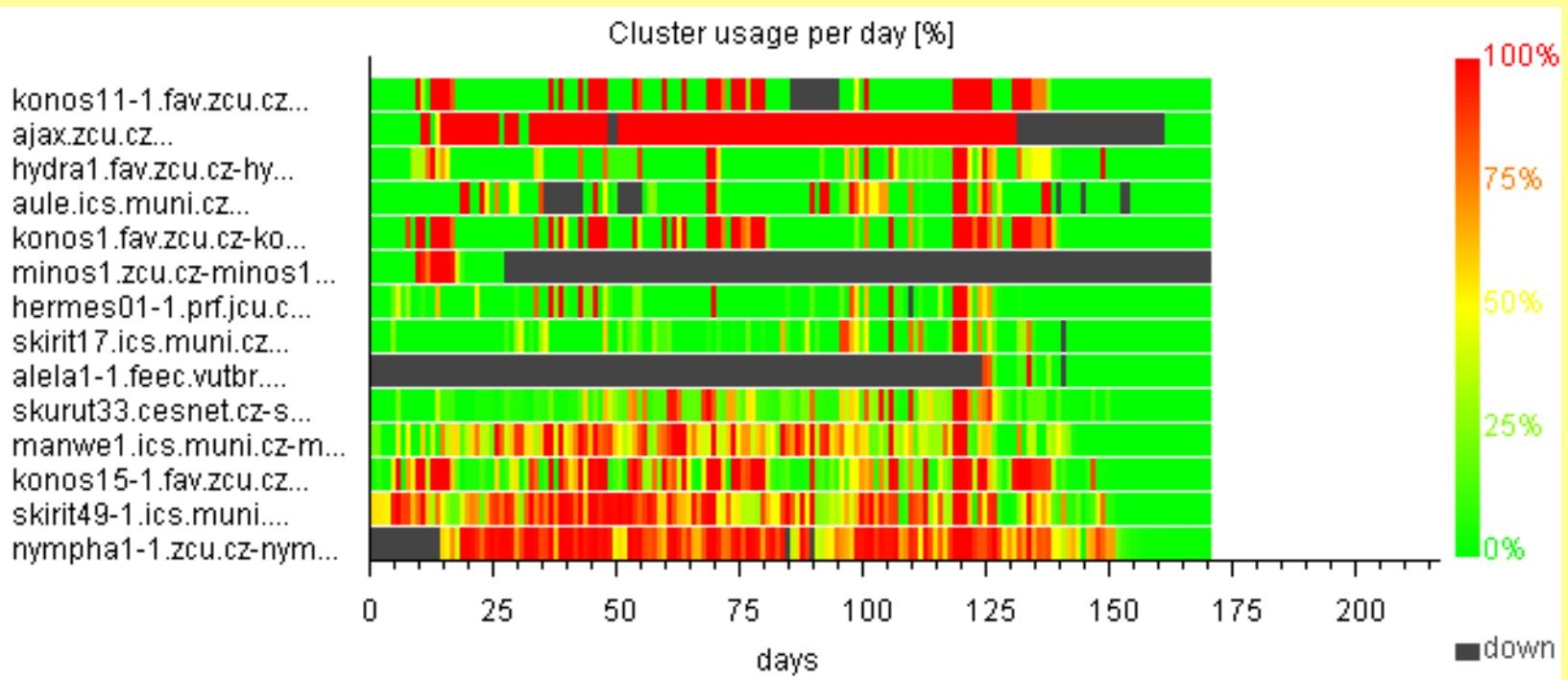
Evaluation – graphs



Conclusion & Future Work

- Complex and "rich" workload influenced algorithms' performance significantly
- Beside PWA/GWA, also complex workloads should be used to evaluate algorithms under harder conditions
- Based on the knowledge of the complex workload, we plan to add additional synthetically generated parameters to the PWA/GWA workloads and evaluate it experimentally w.r.t. the original PWA/GWA traces
- Our workload is freely available for further open research:
<http://www.fi.muni.cz/~xklusac/workload>

- **COMPLEX**



- **SIMPLE**

