



Impact of flexibility on QoS and power consumption in a green datacenter

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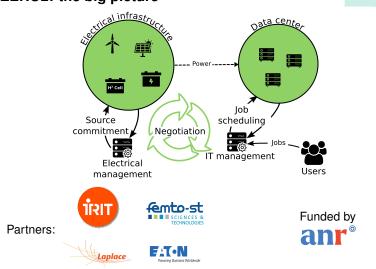




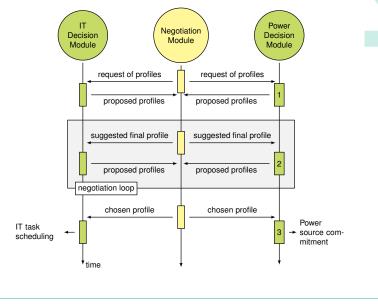




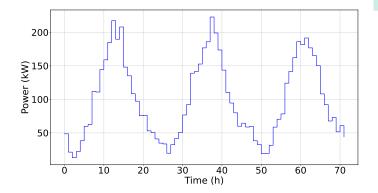








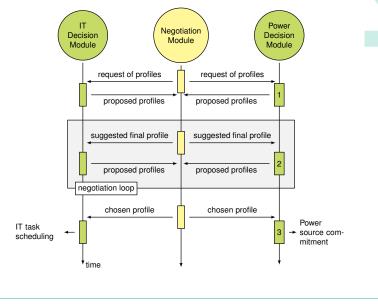






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Summary results

- BS algorithm to generate the initial power profile in a reasonable computation time.
- MILP and 3 non-trivial heuristics that computes the maximum processing power in the heterogeneous case.
- BPP (Balance Power-Performance) heuristic seems the most suitable to solve this problem in a reasonable time.

Articles

- Canon et al., "Assessing Power Needs to Run a Workload with Quality of Service on Green Datacenters", Euro-Par 2023
- Canon et al., "Évaluation de la consommation d'énergie nécessaire à l'exécution d'un workload dans un datacenter vert", COMPAS 2023



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Objectives

- Challenge the BS algorithm, the MILP and the heuristics with a real workload to assess them in a practical case.
- Analysis of the power required to process the workload.
- Comparison of heuristics in terms of total energy consumed, including energy to switch-on and switch-off the machines, by the machine configurations required to process the workload.
- Impact of deadlines and computing power on the QoS.





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Assumptions and settings

- Only Metacentrum¹ non-exotic nodes² are selected (partitions 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 18 and 19 are kept for a total of 305 machines).
 - 12 to 16 CPU cores.
 - 12 to 134 GB of memory.
 - No GPU.
- Period from July 30, 2013 to September 19, 2014, totalling 7406 hours. During this period, the set of selected partitions remains the same³.
- Load parts are derived from Metacentrum jobs.
 - Submit time: Same as for jobs.
 - Deadline: Sum of the wait time and the runtime of jobs.
 - Number of operations: Product of the number of cores allocated to the job, its runtime and a factor determining the number of Flops per core per second (9.72 GFlops).
- Target rate of operations processed: 1.

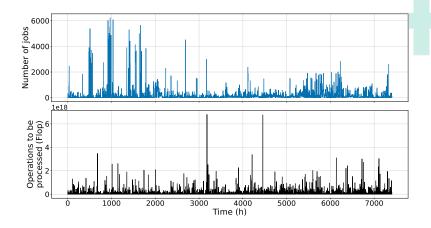
³ The Metacentrum 2 log.



¹Klusáček, Tóth, and Podolníková, "Real-life experience with major reconfiguration of job scheduling system".

² HPC and HTC tutorial.

Simulation data





Simulation data



Table: Machine types⁴ and their characteristics⁵

Machine	No.	No. of	Static	$\max(g_{max_i})$
name		states	power	(GFlops)
			(W)	
Taurus	113	13	93.0	220.80
Parasilo	112	12	94.1	614.40
Graoully	7	14	98.2	614.40
Grimoire	47	14	121.2	614.40
Grisou	26	14	90.5	614.40

⁴ Clusters Grid5000.

⁵Energy saving in large scale distributed platforms – Energumen.



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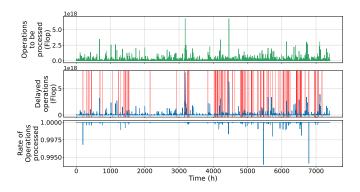
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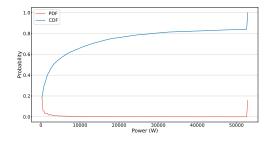
Operations Processed, Delayed, Killed



- Rate of operations killed: ~ 2.5 × 10⁻⁹.
- Rate of operations processed: > 0.99.
- QoS is met for more than 98% of time intervals.



Power demand

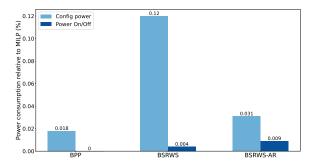


- power consumption is 0 for more than 18% of the time intervals.
- Power consumption is < 6% of the maximum power that can be requested by the machines for 50% of the time intervals.
- The maximum power required by the machines is reached for 16% of the time intervals.
- Metacentrum HPC workload is more sporadic than cloud workloads⁶.

⁶Di, Kondo, and Cirne, "Characterization and comparison of cloud versus grid workloads".



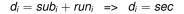
Heuristics power consumption

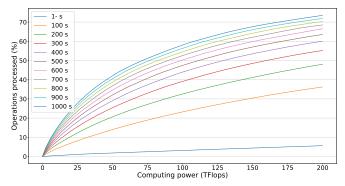


- > Total energy consumed with the BS algorithm using MILP: \sim 102 MWh.
- > $\sim 2MWh$ to switch-on and -off machines ($\sim 2\%$ of all energy consumed).
- BPP consumes the least excess power with ~ 0.02% (18 kW).



Flexibility







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Conclusion

- Present results consolidate the choice of the BPP heuristic⁷.
- Sporadic nature of the HPC workload was observed.
- Power consumed for switching-on/off machines: ~ 2% of total consumption.
- Minor variation in the workload flexibility results in a major variation in the computing power required.

Perspectives

- Implement and test the BS algorithm with the BPP heuristic in a real environment (DATAZERO2⁸ platform).
- Assess its resilience against uncertainty.

⁸Pierson et al., "DATAZERO: Datacenter With Zero Emission and Robust Management Using Renewable Energy".



⁷Canon et al., "Assessing Power Needs to Run a Workload with Quality of Service on Green Datacenters".

Thank you for your attention



Canon, L.-C. et al. "Assessing Power Needs to Run a Workload with Quality of Service on Green Datacenters". In: *European Conference on Parallel Processing*. Springer. 2023, pp. 229–242.

- ."Évaluation de la consommation d'énergie nécessaire à l'exécution d'un workload dans un datacenter vert". In: Conférence d'informatique en Parallélisme, Architecture et Système, COMPAS 2023. 2023.
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- Di, S., D. Kondo, and W. Cirne. "Characterization and comparison of cloud versus grid workloads". In: 2012 IEEE International Conference on Cluster Computing. IEEE. 2012, pp. 230–238.
 - *Energy saving in large scale distributed platforms Energumen.* https://anr.fr/Project-ANR-18-CE25-0008. [Online; accessed 20-November-2022]. 2018.
 - HPC and HTC tutorial.

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Klusáček, D., Š. Tóth, and G. Podolníková. "Real-life experience with major reconfiguration of job scheduling system". In: Job Scheduling Strategies for Parallel Processing: 19th and 20th International Workshops, JSSPP 2015, Hyderabad, India, May 26, 2015 and JSSPP 2016, Chicago, IL, USA, May 27, 2016, Revised Selected Papers 19. Springer. 2017, pp. 83–101.

Pierson, J.M. et al. "DATAZERO: Datacenter With Zero Emission and Robust Management Using Renewable Energy". In: IEEE Access 7 (2019). DOI: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2930368.

The Metacentrum 2 log. https://www.cs.huji.ac.il/labs/parallel/ workload/l_metacentrum2/index.html. Accessed: 2023-10-26.

