Grid’5000 for high-quality reproducible research

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Grid’5000 for high-quality reproducible research

Lucas Nussbaum
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Validation in (Computer) Science

- Two classical approaches for validation:
  - **Formal**: equations, proofs, etc.
  - **Experimental**, on a scientific instrument

- Often a mix of both:
  - In Physics
  - In Computer Science
Validation in (Computer) Science

- Two classical approaches for validation:
  - Formal: equations, proofs, etc.
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- Often a mix of both:
  - In Physics
  - In Computer Science

- Very little formal validation in distributed systems research
  - Counter-examples:
    - Worst-case analysis of allocation/scheduling heuristics
    - Properties of algorithms (e.g. deadlock-free)
  - Our scientific objects are often intractable theoretically: too complex, dynamic, heterogeneous, large
(Poor) state of experimentation in CS

- 1994: survey of 400 papers\(^1\)
  - among published CS articles in ACM journals, 40%-50% of those that require an experimental validation had none

- 1998: survey of 612 papers\(^2\)
  - too many papers have no experimental validation at all
  - too many papers use an informal (assertion) form of validation

- 2009 update: situation is improving\(^3\)

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\(^3\) Marvin V. Zelkowitz. “An update to experimental models for validating computer technology”. In: J. Syst. Softw. 82.3 (Mar. 2009), pages 373–376.
(Poor) state of experimentation in CS (2)

- Most papers do not use even basic statistical tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tot. papers</th>
<th>With error bars</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>89</td>
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<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 2007: Survey of simulators used in P2P research
  - Most papers use an unspecified or custom simulator

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4 Study carried out by E. Jeannot.

State of experimentation in other sciences

- 2008: Study shows lower fertility for mice exposed to transgenic maize
  - AFSSA report\(^6\):
    - Several calculation errors have been identified
    - led to a false statistical analysis and interpretation

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State of experimentation in other sciences

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- 2011: CERN Neutrinos to Gran Sasso project: faster-than-light neutrinos
  - 2012: caused by timing system failure

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- 😞 Not everything is perfect

- 🌟 But some errors are properly identified

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Related to the Reproducible Research movement

- Mostly in computational sciences
- Explores tools and methods (provenance, executable papers, etc.)
- Different types of experimental reproducibility\(^7\):
  - *Replications that vary little or not at all with respect to the reference experiment*
    
    same method, environment, parameters $\rightarrow$ same result
  
  - *Replications that do vary but still follow the same method as the reference experiment*
    
    same method, but different \{env., params\} $\rightarrow$ same conclusion
  
  - *Replications that use different methods to verify the reference experiment results*
    
    different method $\rightarrow$ same conclusion

\(^7\) Omar S. Gómez et al. “Replications types in experimental disciplines”. In: *ESEM’10*. 2010.
Scientific Question

Protocol
(Design of Experiments)

Nature/System/...

Author

Published Article

Reader
Try to keep track of the whole chain
Try to keep track of the whole chain

- Grid’5000 mission: support high-quality, reproducible experiments on a distributed systems testbed
Two axes of work

- Improve trustworthiness
  - Testbed description
  - Experiment description
  - Control of XP conditions
  - Automate experiments
  - Monitoring & measurement

- Improve scope & scale
  - Handle large number of nodes
  - Automate experiments
  - Handle failures
  - Monitoring & measurement

Both goals raise similar challenges
Outline

1. Introduction
2. Description and verification of the environment
3. Reconfiguring the testbed to meet experimental needs
4. Monitoring experiments, extracting and analyzing data
5. Improving control and description of experiments
6. Conclusions
Description and verification of the environment

Typical needs:

- How can I find suitable resources for my experiment?
- How sure can I be that the actual resources will match their description?
- What was the hard drive on the nodes I used six months ago?
Description and verification of the environment

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Description and selection of resources

- Describing resources \(\Rightarrow\) understand results
  - Detailed description on the Grid'5000 wiki
  - Machine-parsable format (JSON)
  - Archived (State of testbed 6 months ago?)

```json
"processor": {
  "cache_l2": "0388609",
  "cache_li": null,
  "model": "Intel Xeon",
  "instruction_set": "",
  "other_description": "",
  "version": "X3440",
  "vendor": "Intel",
  "cache_l1i": null,
  "cache_l1d": null,
  "clock_speed": 253000000.0
},
"uid": "graphene-1",
"type": "node",
"architecture": {
  "platform_type": "x86_64",
  "smt_size": 4,
  "smp_size": 1
},
"main_memory": {
  "ram_size": 17179869184,
  "virtual_size": null
},
"storage_devices": [
  [
    "model": "Hitachi HDS72103",
    "size": 298023223876.953,
    "driver": "ahci",
    "interface": "SATA II",
    "rev": "JPF0",
    "device": "sda"
  ]
],
```
Description and selection of resources

- **Describing resources**  ➔ understand results
  - Detailed description on the Grid'5000 wiki
  - Machine-parsable format (JSON)
  - Archived *(State of testbed 6 months ago?)*

- **Selecting resources**
  - OAR database filled from JSON
    oarsub -p "wattmeter='YES' and gpu='YES'"
    oarsub -l "cluster='a'/nodes=1+cluster='b' and eth10g='Y'/nodes=2,walltime=2"
Verification of resources

- Inaccuracies in resources descriptions $\leadsto$ dramatic consequences:
  - Mislead researchers into making false assumptions
  - Generate wrong results $\leadsto$ retracted publications!

- Happen frequently: maintenance, broken hardware (e.g. RAM)
Verification of resources

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- Our solution: g5k-checks
  - Runs at node boot (can also be run manually by users)
  - Retrieves current description of node in Reference API
  - Acquire information on node using OHAI, ethtool, etc.
  - Compare with Reference API
Verification of resources

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- Future work (maybe?)
  - Verification of performance, not just availability and configuration of hardware (hard drives, network, etc.)
  - Provide tools to capture the state of the testbed \(\mapsto\) archival with the rest of the experiment’s data
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Reconfiguring the testbed

- Typical needs:
  - How can I install $SOFTWARE on my nodes?
  - How can I add $PATCH to the kernel running on my nodes?
  - Can I run a custom MPI to test my fault tolerance work?
  - How can I experiment with that Cloud/Grid middleware?
Reconfiguring the testbed

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  - How can I install $SOFTWARE on my nodes?
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- Likely answer on any production facility: you can’t

- Or: use virtual machines ↦ experimental bias
Reconfiguring the testbed

- Operating System reconfiguration with **Kadeploy**:
  - Provides a *Hardware-as-a-Service* Cloud infrastructure
  - Enable users to deploy their own software stack & get *root* access
  - **Scalable, efficient, reliable and flexible:** 200 nodes deployed in ~5 minutes (120s with Kexec)

- Customize **networking** environment with KaVLAN
  - Deploy intrusive middlewares (Grid, Cloud)
  - Protect the testbed from experiments
  - Avoid network pollution
  - By reconfiguring VLANS ~ almost no overhead
  - Recent work: support several interfaces

**KADEPLOY**
Changing experimental conditions

- Reconfigure experimental conditions with Distem
  - Introduce heterogeneity in an homogeneous cluster
  - Emulate complex network topologies

CPU cores

CPU performance

Virtual node 4

http://distem.gforge.inria.fr/
What else can we enable users to change?

- BIOS settings
  - Power management settings
  - CPU features (Hyperthreading, Turbo mode, etc.)

- We need more crazy ideas:
  - Cooling system $\sim$ temperature in the machine room?
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Monitoring experiments

Goal: enable users to understand what happens during their experiment

Power consumption

Network backbone

CPU – memory – disk

Internal networks
Exporting and analyzing data

- Unified access to monitoring tools through the Grid’5000 API
- Automatically export data during/after an experiment
- Current work: high resolution monitoring for energy & network
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Improving control and description of experiments

- Legacy way of performing experiments: shell commands
  - 😞 time-consuming
  - 😞 error-prone
  - 😞 details tend to be forgotten over time

- Promising solution: automation of experiments
  - ➔ Executable description of experiments

- Support from the testbed: Grid’5000 RESTful API
  - (Resource selection, reservation, deployment)
Tools for automation of experiments

Several projects around Grid’5000 (but not specific to Grid’5000):

- **g5k-campaign** (G5K tech team)
- **Expo** (Cristian Ruiz)
- **Execo** (Mathieu Imbert)
- **XPFlow** (Tomasz Buchert)

Features:

- Facilitate scripting of experiments in high-level languages (Ruby, Python)
- Provide useful and efficient abstractions:
  - TestBed management
  - Local & remote execution of commands
  - Data management
- *Engines* for more complex processes
XPFlow

Experiment description and execution as a Business Process Workflow
Supports parallel execution of activities, error handling, snapshotting, built-in logging, etc.

engine.process :exp do |site, switch|
  s = run g5k.switch, site, switch
  ns = run g5k.nodes, s
  r = run g5k.reserve_nodes, nodes => ns, :time => '2h',
    :site => site, :type => :deploy
  master = (first_of ns)
  rest = (tail_of ns)
  run g5k.deploy,
    r, :env => 'squeeze-x64-nfs'
  checkpoint :deployed
  parallel :retry => true do
    forall rest do |slave|
      run :install_pkgs, slave
    end
  end
  sequence do
    run :install_pkgs, master
    run :build_netgaue, master
    run :dist_netgaue,
      master, rest
  end
  checkpoint :prepared
  output = run :netgaue, master, ns
  checkpoint :finished
  run :analysis, output, switch
end
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# A multi-tier challenge

## Experimental methodology:
- experiment design & planning (workflow);
- description of scenarios, of experimental conditions;
- definition of metrics;
- analysis and visualization of results.

## Orchestration of experiments:
- organize the execution of complex and large-scale experiments (workflow);
- run experiments unattended and efficiently;
- handles failures;
- compose experiments.

## Basic services:
_common tools required by most experiments_
- Interact w/ testbed
- Test resources before using them
- Manage the environment
- Manage data
- Instrument the application & the environment
- Control a large number of nodes
- Change experimental conditions
- Monitoring and data collection

## Experimental testbed (e.g Grid’5000, FutureGrid):
- reconfigurable hardware and network;
- isolation;
- some instrumentation and monitoring.
Conclusions

- Grid’5000: a testbed for high-quality, reproducible research on HPC, Clouds and Big Data

- With a unique combination of features
  - Description and verification of testbed
  - Reconfiguration (hardware, network)
  - Monitoring
  - Support for automation of experiments

- Paving the way to Open Science of HPC and Cloud – long term goals:
  - Fully automated execution of experiments
  - Automated tracking + archiving of experiments and associated data

*One could determine the age of a science by looking at the state of its measurement tools.*

Gaston Bachelard – *La formation de l’esprit scientifique*, 1938
Resources management:

- Resources Description, Selection, Reservation and Verification on a Large-scale Testbed. http://hal.inria.fr/hal-00965708

Kadeploy:

- Kadeploy3: Efficient and Scalable Operating System Provisioning for Clusters. http://hal.inria.fr/hal-00909111

KaVLAN, Virtualization, Clouds deployment:

- Adding Virtualization Capabilities to the Grid’5000 testbed. http://hal.inria.fr/hal-00946971
- Enabling Large-Scale Testing of IaaS Cloud Platforms on the Grid’5000 Testbed. http://hal.inria.fr/hal-00907888