Dynamic Adaptability in Support of Extreme Scale











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Goals

Generalized resource management with Fixed parameters = Current Performance



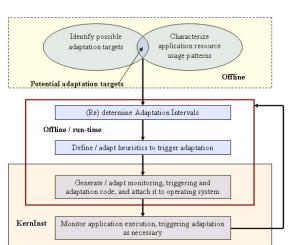
Challenges

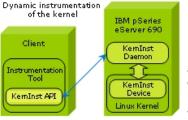
- What to Adapt?
- When to Adapt?
- How to Adapt?
- How to measure effects of adaptation?

Deliverables

- Mechanisms to dynamically sense, analyze, and adjust common performance metrics based on fluctuating workload situations and overall system conditions
- A general-purpose methodology for dynamic adaptation of commodity operating systems

Methodology





Dynamic monitoring and adaptation capabilities of UW-Madison's KernInst and Kperfmon

Example Adaptations

- Process scheduling parameters, algorithms (e.g., dynamic adaptation of scheduling policy of processes)
- I/O scheduling parameters, algorithms (e.g., dynamic adaptation of scheduler algorithms -- prototype in process)
- Memory management algorithms (e.g., dynamic adaptation of page management thresholds)

Implementation Platform



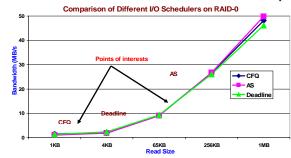
Dynamic Adaptation / Self-tuning will be demonstrated via Linux prototypes and experiments for HPC environments

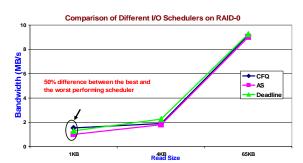


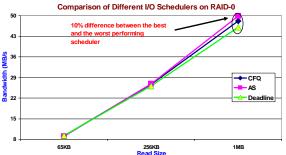
Linux Kernel

IBM p690 eServer (Hosted at UTEP)

Examples of Adaptation







- Different I/O scheduler algorithms already implemented in Linux 2.6 kernel
- Default scheduler is "AS" since it gives best performance in **most** cases
- But experimentation reveals cases where each scheduler shines -- No Silver Bullet in schedulers
- Hence appropriate dynamic scheduler selection necessary to ensure good performance