

# Monitoring system basics, and adding support for a new batch system

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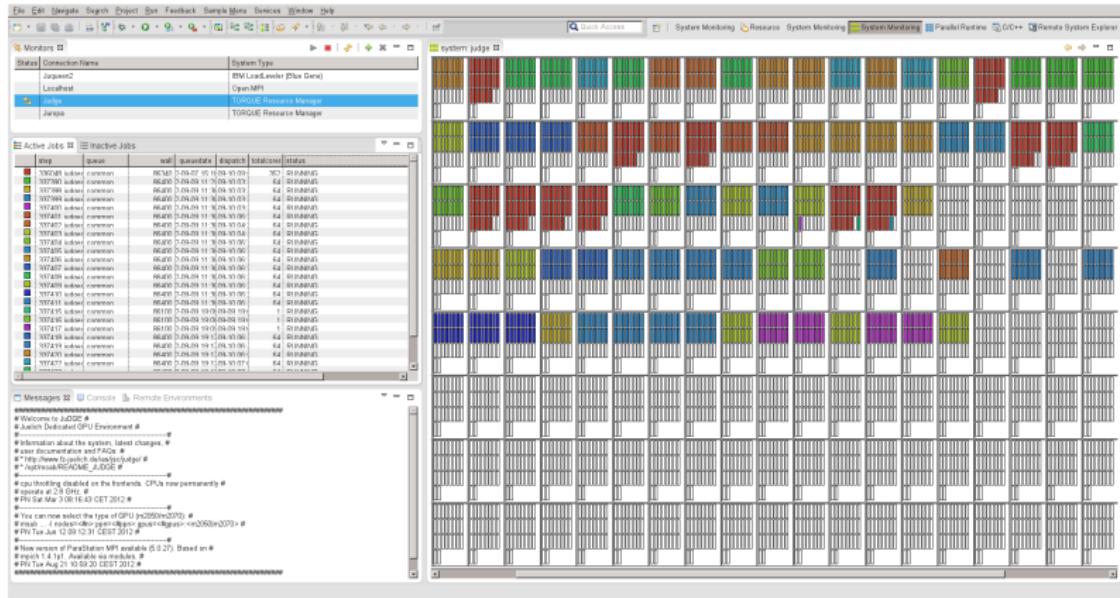
# Part I: PTP System Monitoring

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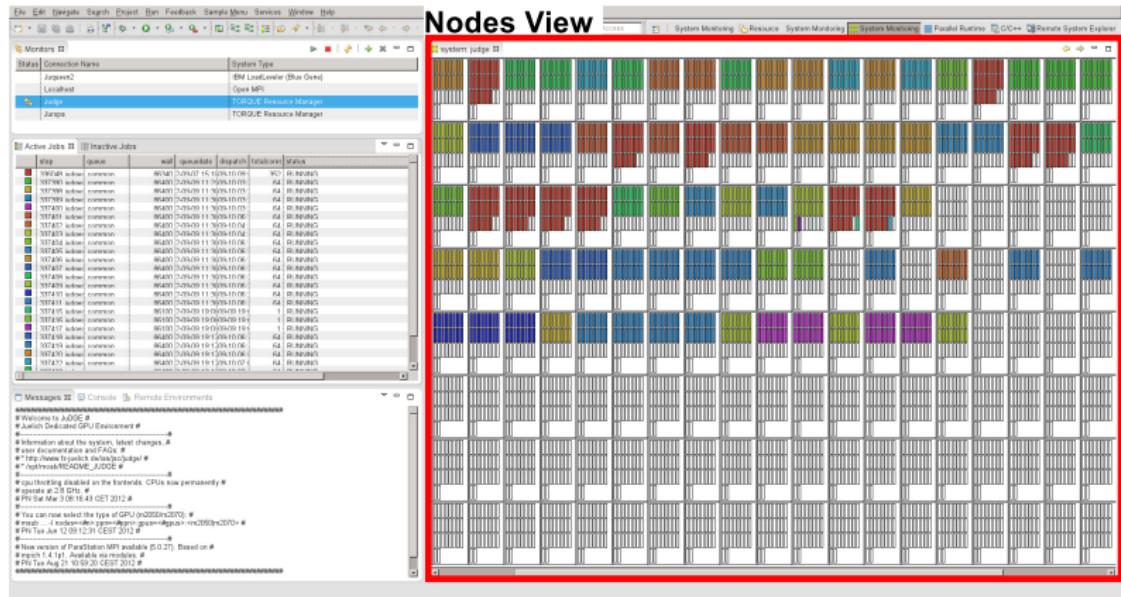
## PTP Monitoring Scope

- job and system monitoring of large-scale supercomputers
- monitoring of **multiple target systems** in one perspective
- support for many batch systems (Grid Engine, LoadLeveler, Open MPI, PBS, Slurm, Torque)
- overview of the system on a **single screen**
- based on monitoring application **LLview**

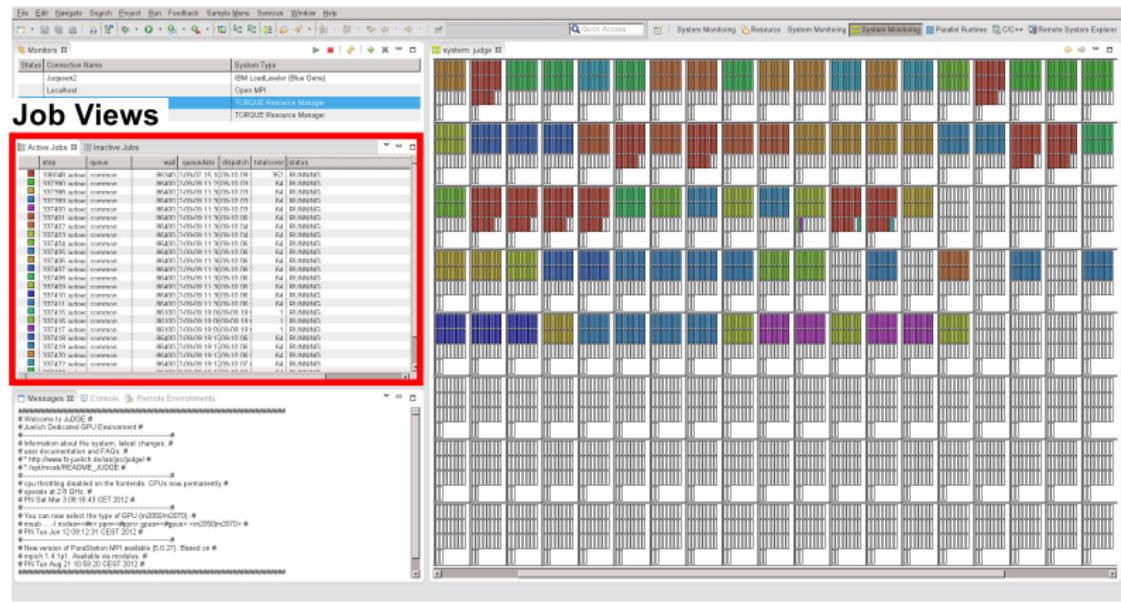
# PTP Monitoring Perspective



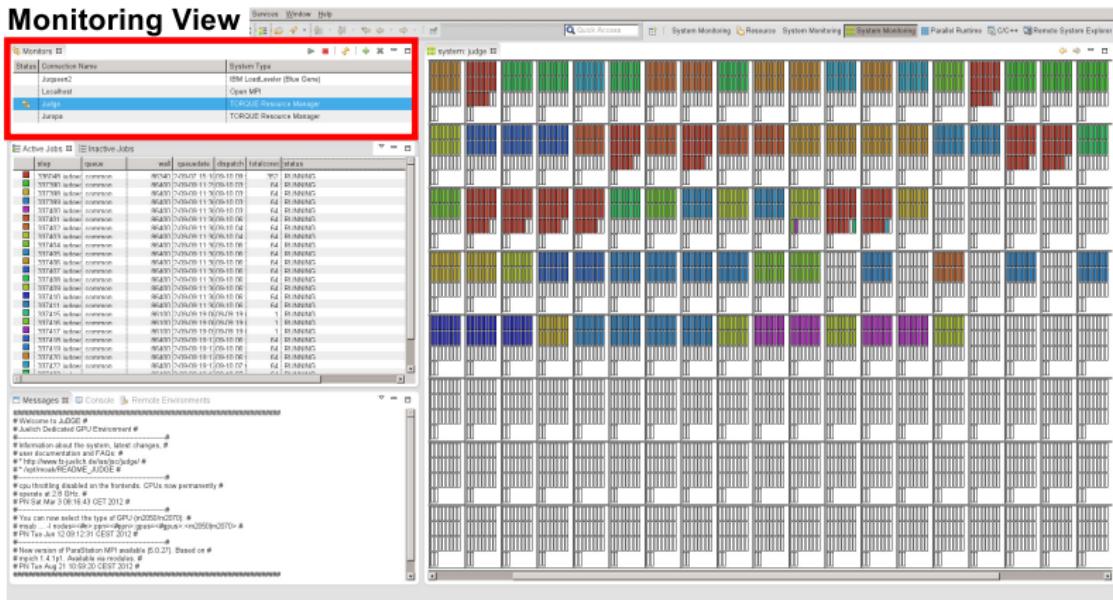
# PTP Monitoring Perspective



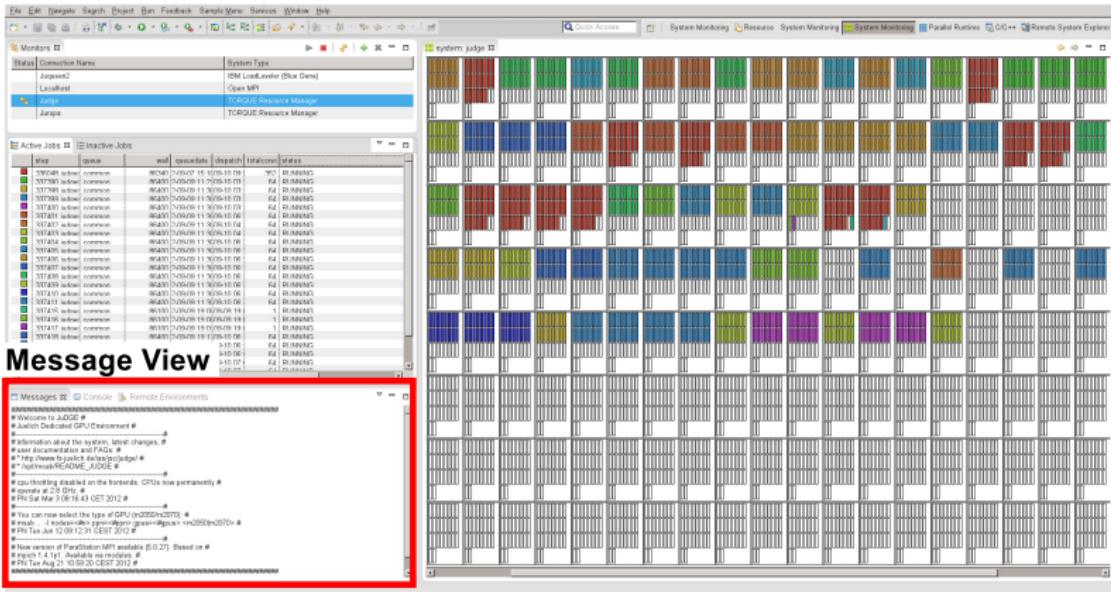
# PTP Monitoring Perspective



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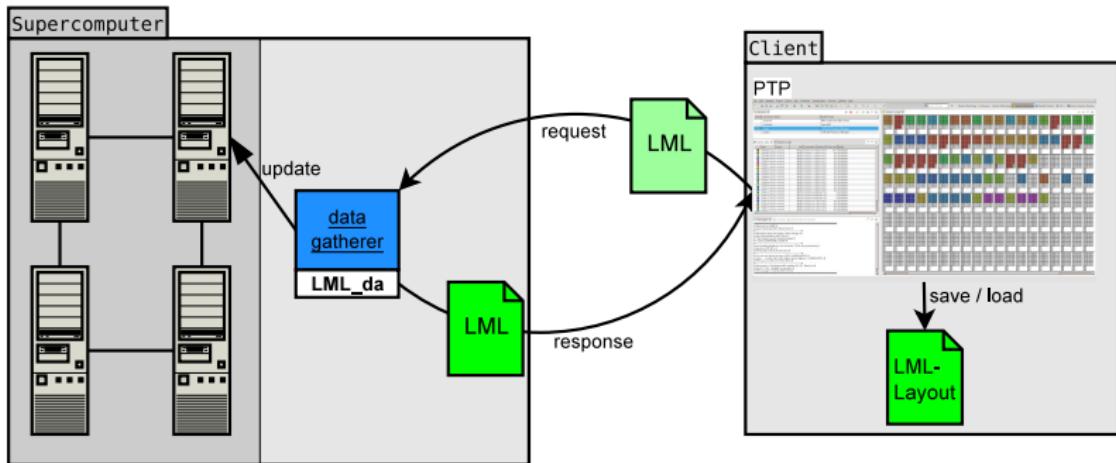
## Monitoring Views

- **Nodes View** renders target system architecture, maps jobs to compute resources
- **Active Jobs View** lists running jobs
- **Inactive Jobs View** lists queued jobs
- **Monitoring View** selects active target system, starts/stops monitoring
- **Message View** shows message of the day

## Part II: Architecture

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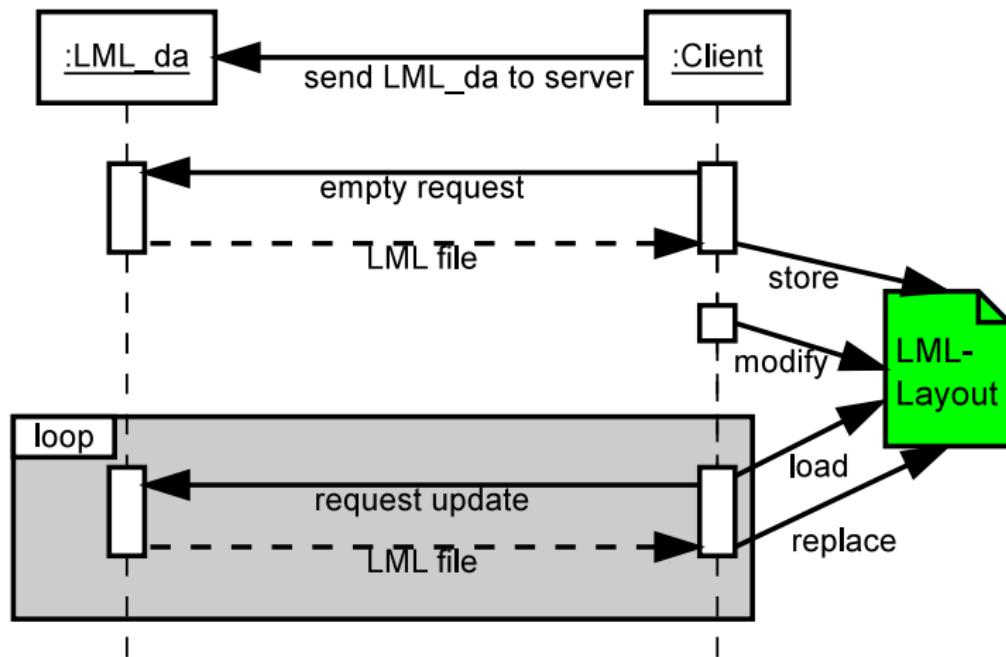
# Monitoring Architecture I



## Monitoring Architecture II

- **LML\_da** gathers status information, calls target system's remote commands, written in Perl
- **LML** is a data format for status information of supercomputers
- LML request: contains table filtering information, visible/hidden columns
- LML response: contains the request and status information
- client stores **current layout** request for successive Eclipse sessions

## Communications Protocol



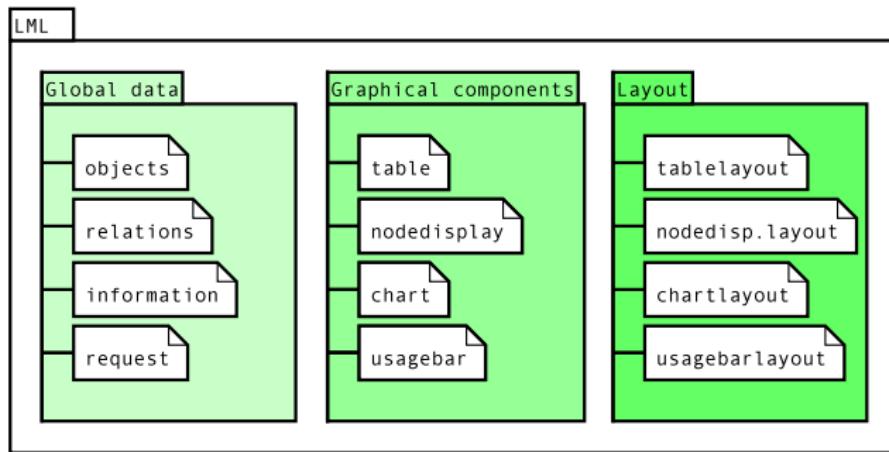
## Part III: Large-scale system Markup Language (LML)

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## Large-scale system Markup Language (LML)

- markup language for description of supercomputer's status
- **interface** between LML\_da and visualization clients
- describes all **graphical components** available in LLview  
(job-list, node display, charts ...)
- logical and system independent description  
of current status
- close to graphical representation  
→ thin visualization clients
- implemented in **XML**, validation against **XML-Schema**

## LML Structure



- **Global data:** intermediate data format, scheduling objects
- **Graphical components:**  
data for visualization components
- **Layout:** hints for visualization, node display hierarchy

## Example node display

### LML-description of a node display

```
<nodedisplay title="Cluster" id="1">

<scheme>
    <el1 tagname="Node" min="1" max="4">
        <el2 tagname="CPU" min="1" max="3"/>
    </el1>
</scheme>

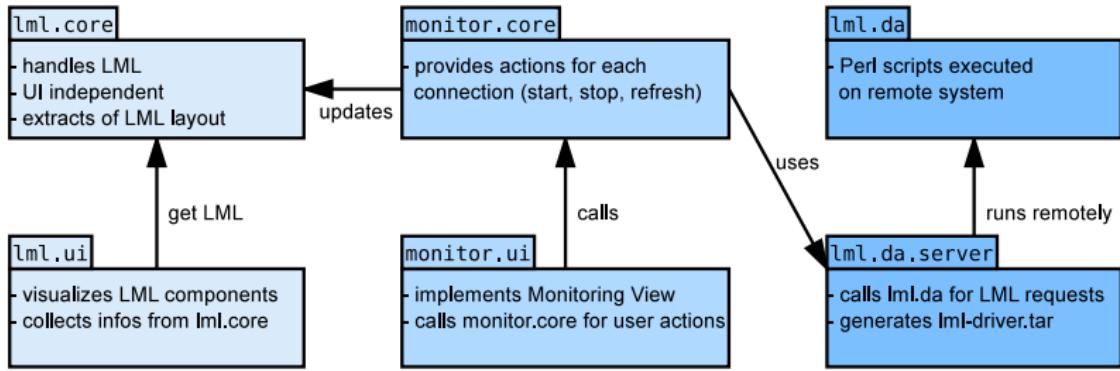
<data>
    <el1 min="1" max="2" oid="job1">
        <el2 min="3" oid="job2"/>
    </el1>
    <el1 min="3" max="4" oid="job2"/>
</data>

</nodedisplay>
```

## Part IV: Implementation

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# Plug-in Overview



## Plug-in Details I

### Iml.core

- uses **JAXB** to manage LML files
- provides **helper classes** for comfortable access on LML
- defines **events and listeners** for all UI actions

### Iml.ui

- implements a **ViewPart** for Nodes / Jobs and Info Views
- renders LML components, considers LML layout hints
- UI implementation:
  - Jobs View → JFace TreeViewer
  - Nodes View → nests Composites, PaintListener
  - Info View → SWT Text / Table

## Plug-in Details II

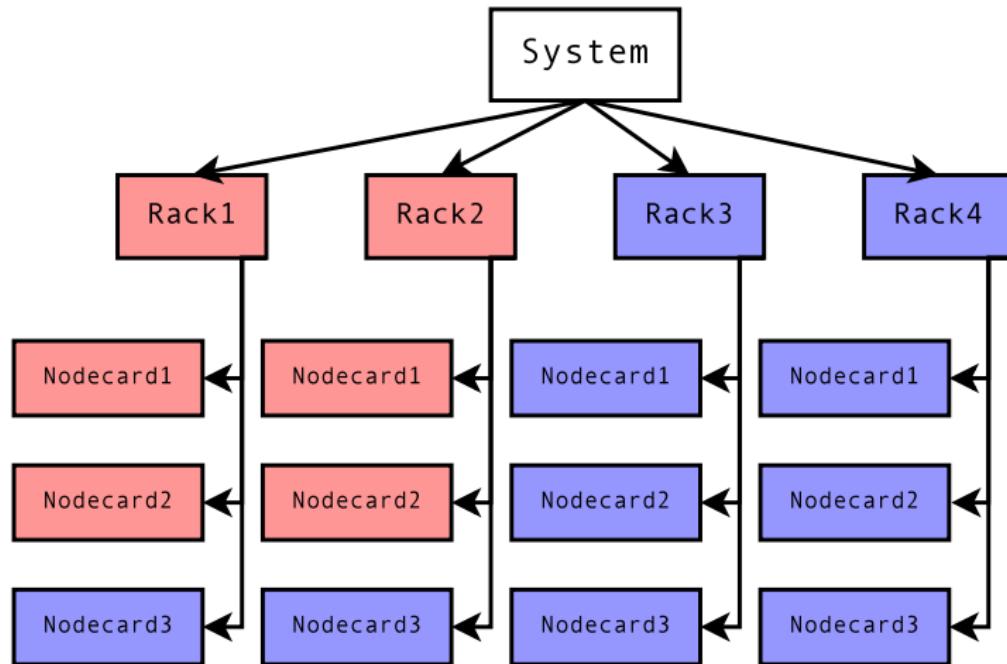
### lml.da

- set of Perl scripts → simple installation
- split into independent modules:
  - 1 **Driver** calls system specific commands to get status infos
  - 2 **Combiner** merges LML files generated by the Driver
  - 3 **AddColor** assigns unique color to each job
  - 4 **LML2LML** converts intermediate format to final LML
- fully configurable workflow
- only Driver scripts and workflow description are target system specific

## Part V: Scalability

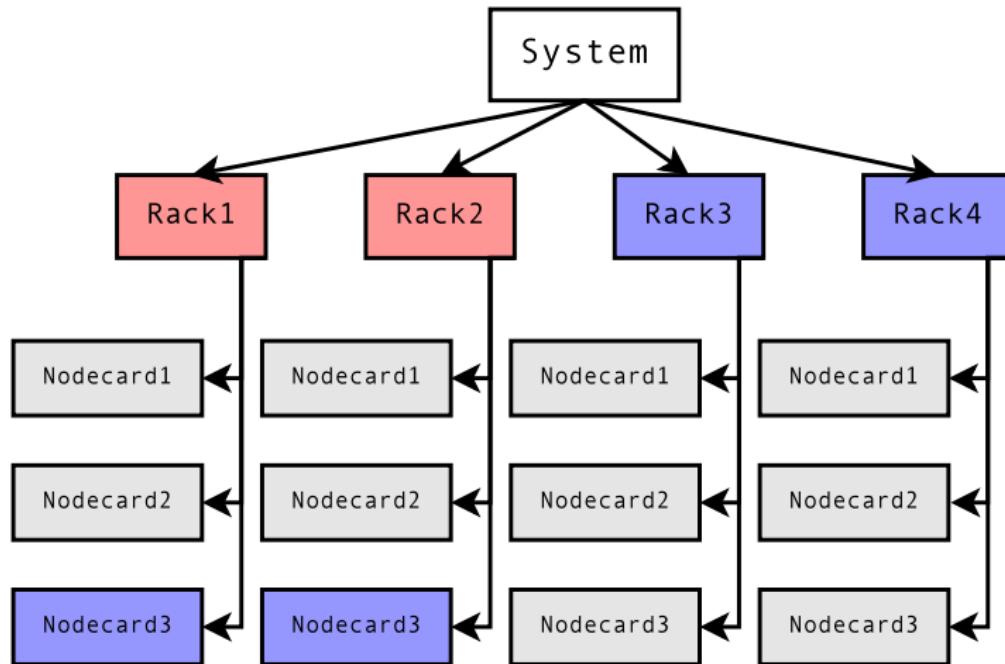
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## Node Display – Compression

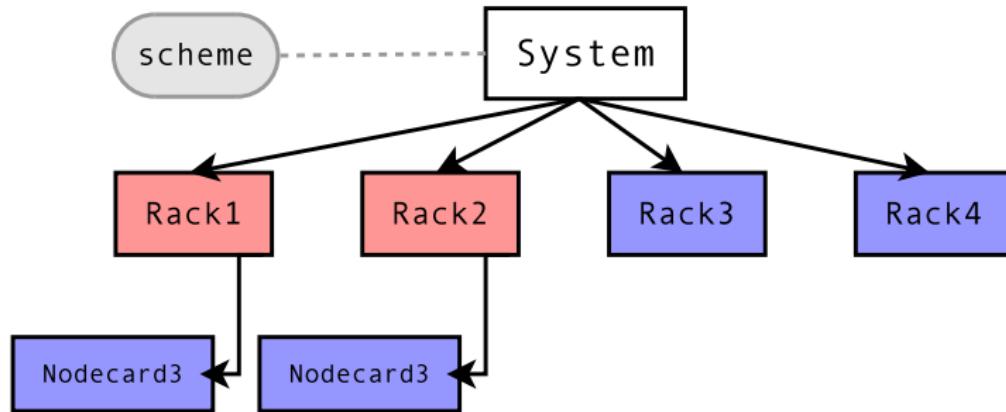


# Node Display – Compression

## Attribute Inheritance



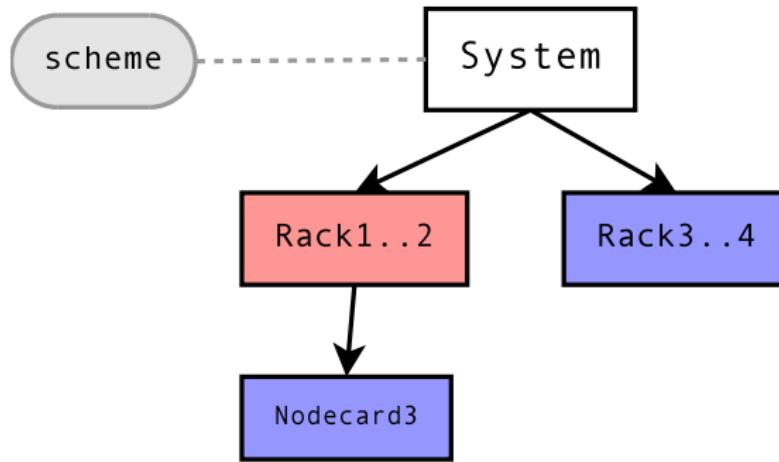
## Node Display – Compression



### Scheme

defines architecture of **empty system**

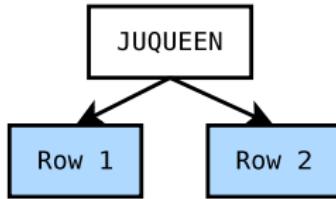
## Node Display – Compression Ranges



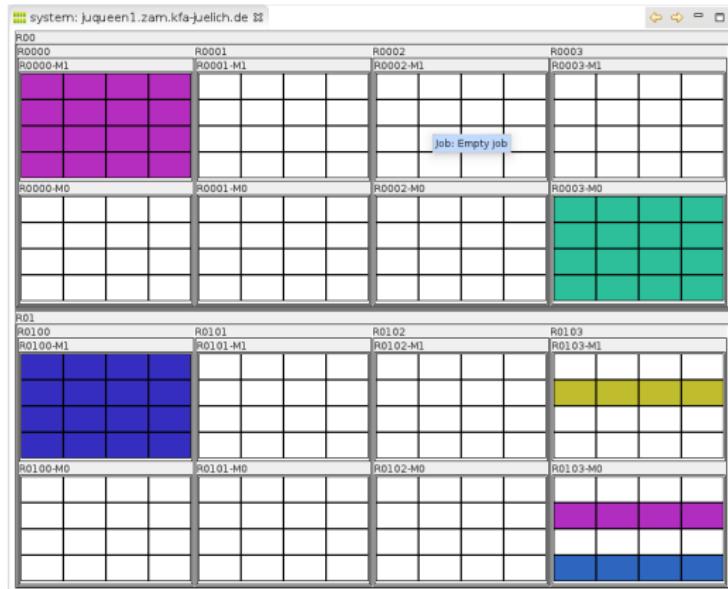
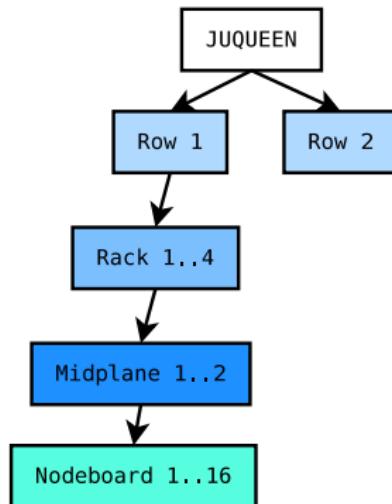
### Result

→ 3 objects instead of 16

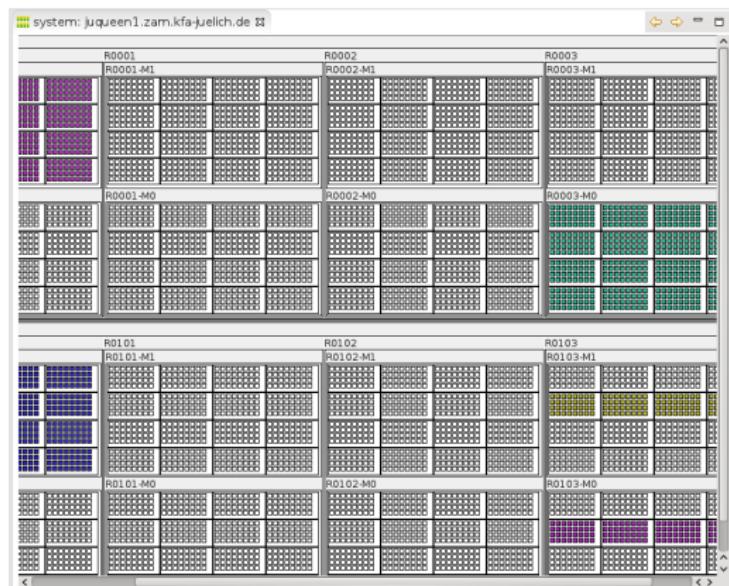
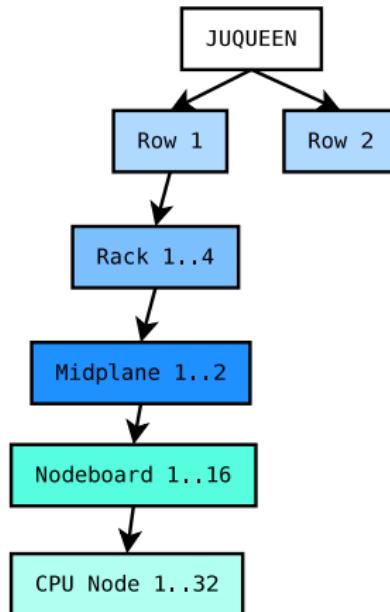
# Scalable Visualization – Row Level



# Scalable Visualization – Nodeboard Level

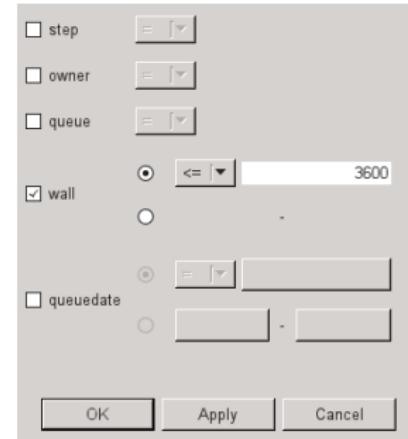


# Scalable Visualization – CPU Node Level



## Table Filtering

- scalability of job data display
- filtering by specification of attribute values / ranges
- **server- and client-side filtering**



## Part VI: Add new target system

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## LML\_da – Data Extraction

Which status data is required?

- **jobs**: owner, queue, dispatch date, state ...
- **nodes**: memory, cores, state, GPUs ...
- **system**: hostname, date, high messages ...

How is status data extracted?

- one Perl script per data type
- call batch system commands  
(e.g. *qstat* and *pbsnodes* for TORQUE)
- convert output into intermediate LML files

## LML\_da – add new target system

- 1 write scripts for extracting status information e.g.
  - `da_jobs_info_LML.pl` gathers jobs
  - `da_nodes_info_LML.pl` gathers nodes
  - `da_system_info_LML.pl` gets global system information
- 2 write functions for checking remote commands and for composing the workflow → `da_check_info_LML.pl`
- 3 put all scripts into a folder in `/ml.da/rms`,  
folder named after target system
- 4 add `/ml.monitor.ui.monitors` extension  
for the new system type

## Client – add new target system

- LML\_da generates **system independent** LML files
- client visualizes new target systems without any changes
- **but** a system specific LML layout can be configured
- currently this layout configuration is tricky

# LML Layout Configuration I

- the following procedure is only meant for **testing**
- **client side configuration** of LML layout is planned
- **long-term target:**  
configure entire layout via GUI, not via XML file
- the layout could be saved together with  
the target system configuration

## LML Layout Configuration II

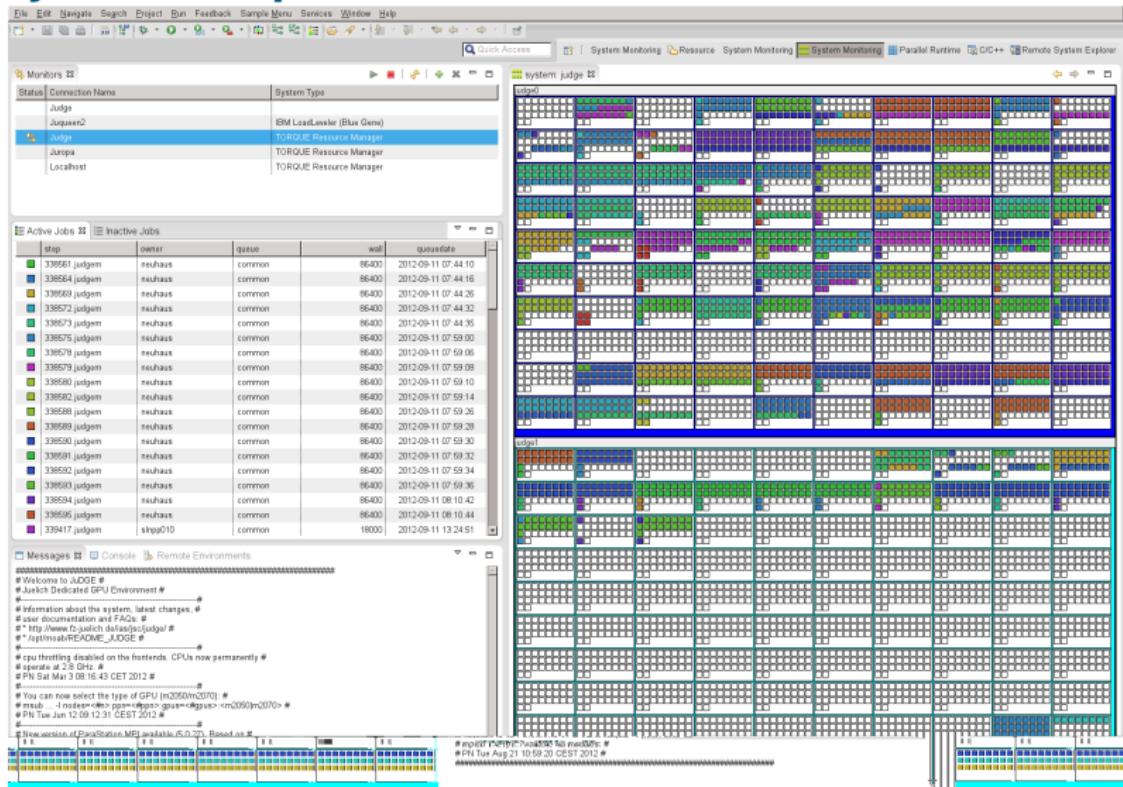
- 1 write your own LML layout file, or adjust an existing (examples in *lml.da* plug-in)
- 2 start the monitoring connection to the target system
- 3 log-in on the remote machine and switch to the *.eclipsesettings* folder in your home directory
- 4 create the file **.LML\_da\_options** with content  
**nocheckrequest=1**
- 5 replace **samples/layout\_default.xml** in *.eclipsesettings* with your own layout
- 6 refresh the monitoring perspective on your client

# Layout Example – Default

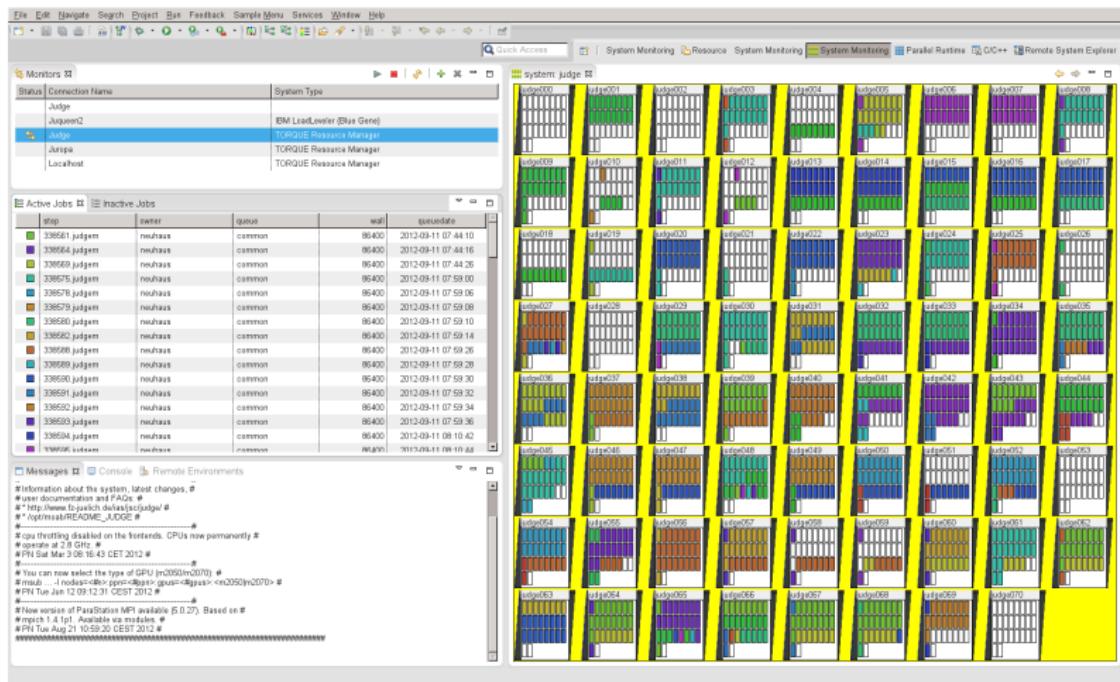
This screenshot shows the Jülich High Performance Computing (HPC) management interface. The main window displays a grid of nodes, each represented by a colored bar indicating its status. The interface includes several panes:

- Monitors** pane (top left): Shows a list of monitored systems: Judge, Juqueen2, Judge, Juropa, and Localhost. Juropa is selected.
- Active Jobs** pane (bottom left): A table showing active jobs across various nodes. The columns include step, owner, queue, wall, queuedate, dispatchid, totalcores, and status. Many entries show "neuhass" as the owner and "common" as the queue.
- Messages** pane (bottom left): Displays log messages from the system, including welcome messages for JÜLICH and GPU environments, information about the system and latest changes, and system statistics like CPU usage and network activity.
- System Monitoring** pane (right side): A large grid visualization showing resource utilization across multiple nodes. The grid is composed of colored bars representing different resource types or states.

# Layout Example – Custom I



# Layout Example – Custom II



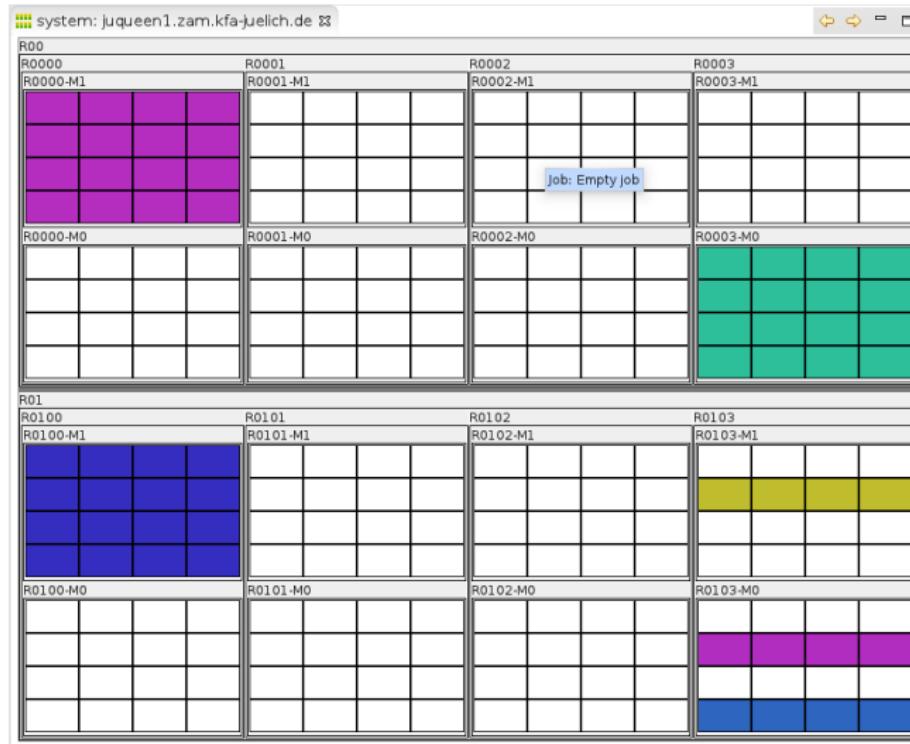
## Part VII: Conclusion

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# Conclusion

- 5 interacting views form the **monitoring perspective**
- **LML** as data interface between LML\_da and client
- LML is divided into global data,  
graphical components and layout
- composition of 6 Eclipse plug-ins  
(lml.core/ui, monitor.core/ui, lml.da/lml.da.server)
- **new target system:**  
write data extraction scripts + configure layout
- Scalability
  - scalable data **acquisition**
  - scalable data **format**
  - scalable **presentation**

# Questions?



# Contact

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- **LLview** → <http://www.fz-juelich.de/jsc/llview>