

SE252:Lecture 8+9, Jan 30/Feb 3

IL01:Parallel and Distributed Systems Context

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ILO 1

- Parallel and Distributed Systems Context
 - *Classify* and *describe* the architecture and taxonomy of
 - » parallel and distributed computing,
 - » Shared and distributed memory, and
 - » data and task parallel computing.
 - *Explain* and *contrast* the role of Cloud computing within this space.



Lecture 8+9



Computer Organization

- Diverse forms of computing models
- Complex architectures, systems, interactions

- How can we take a step back and examine their properties?
 - *Why do we need to classify?*



Flynn's Taxonomy

- Categorization of processor architectures
 - “Macroscopic” view: Process + Data
 - Generalizable to models of computing
- Instruction Stream
 - Discrete stream of operations to perform
- Data Stream
 - Discrete datum on which to perform ops



Single Instruction, Single Data

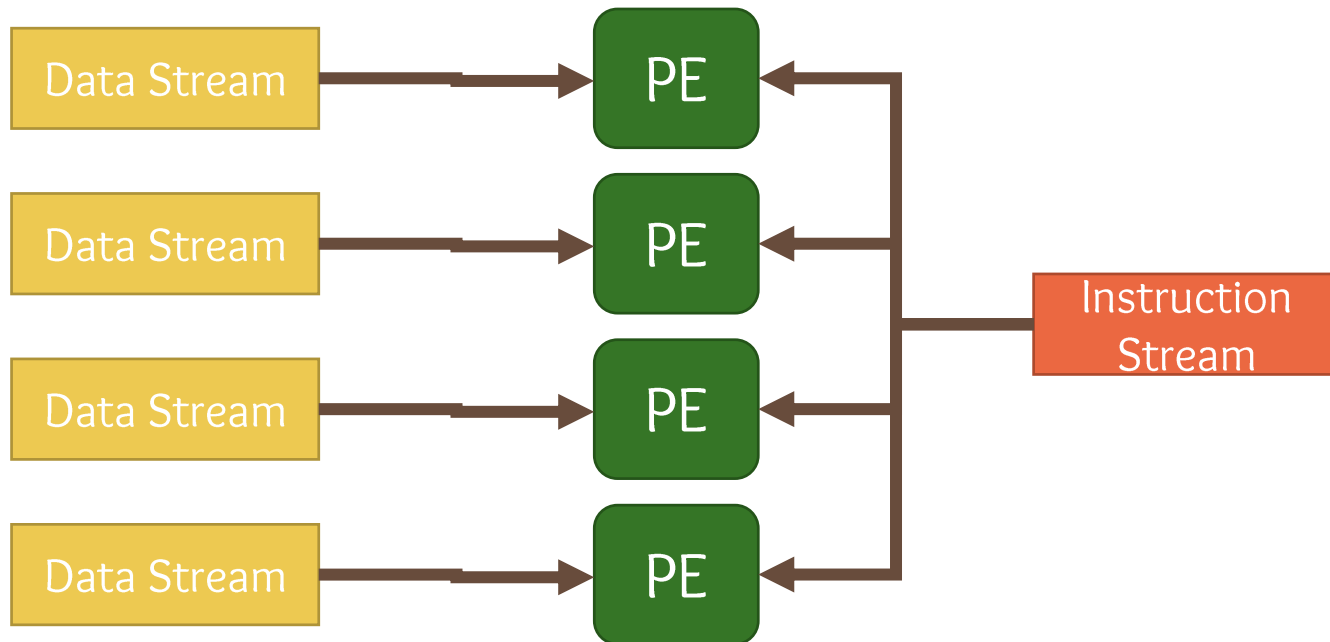
- Sequential, single processor machines
- No parallelism





Single Instruction, Multiple Data

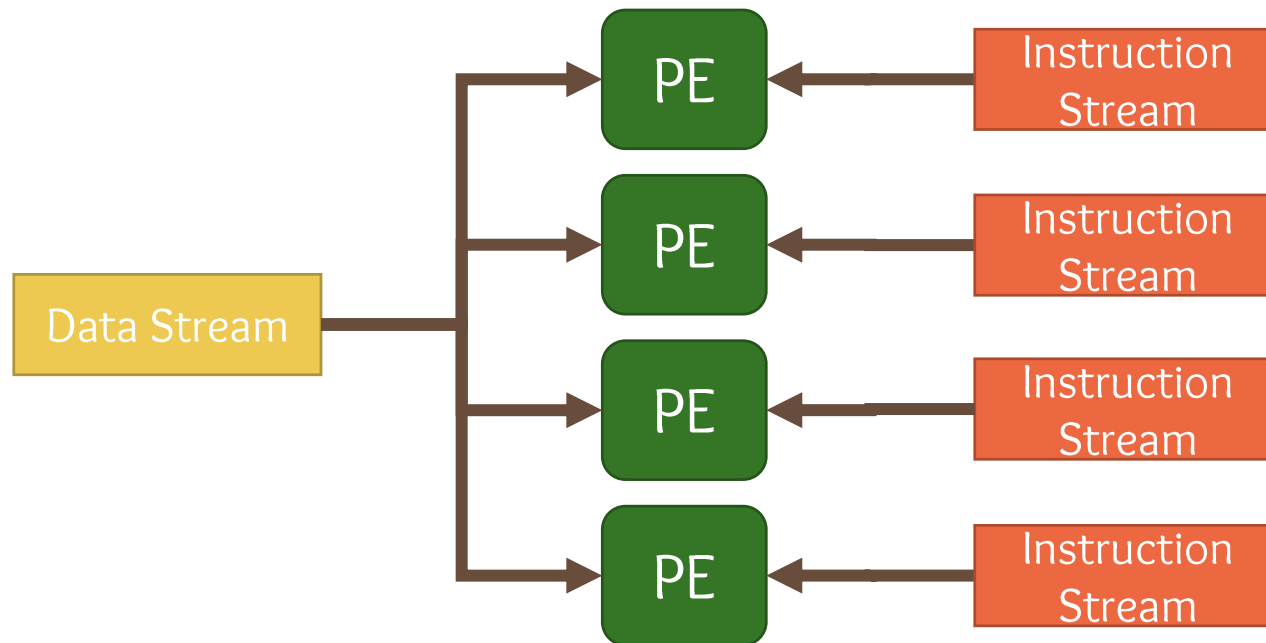
- Multiple processors, execute same instruction
- Different data streams
 - Data parallelism, large datasets
- *Think GPGPUs*





Multiple Instruction, Single Data

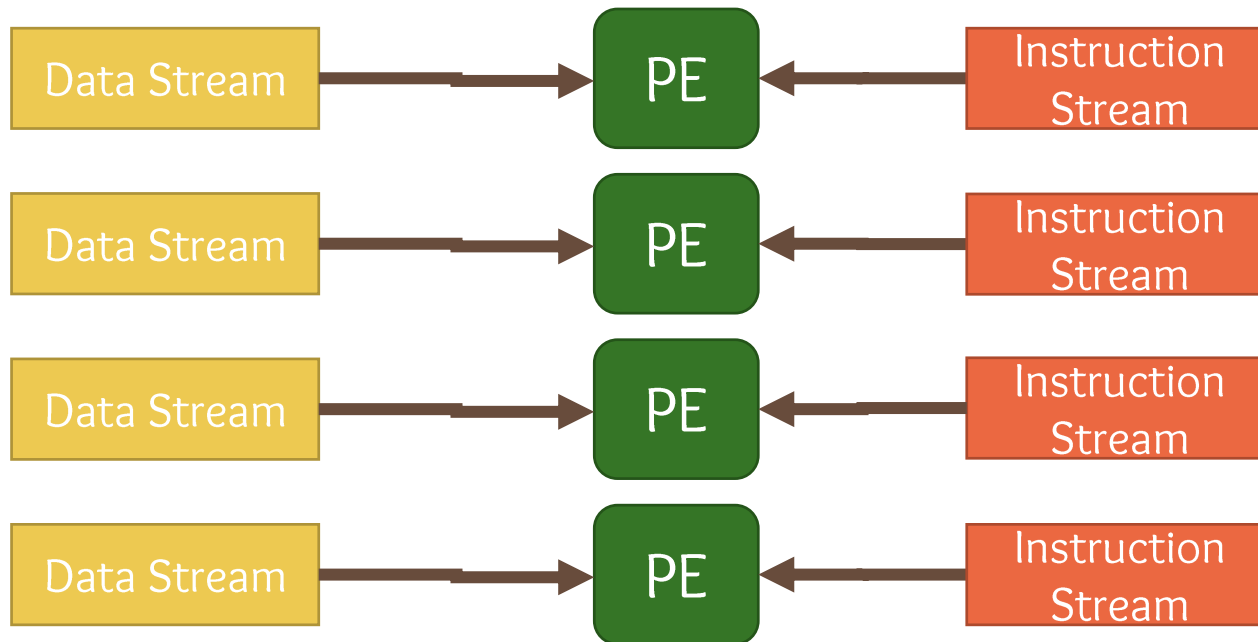
- Multiple processors operate on same data
 - Execute different instructions
- Rare. E.g. for redundancy





Multiple Instruction, Multiple Data

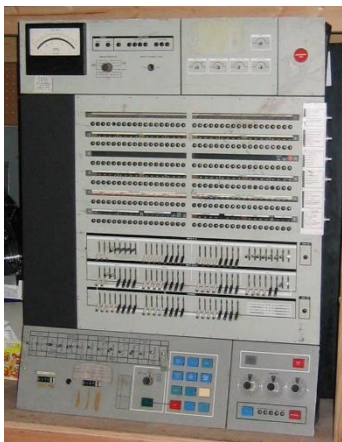
- Multiple processors
 - Operate on different data
 - Execute different instructions
- Multi-processor



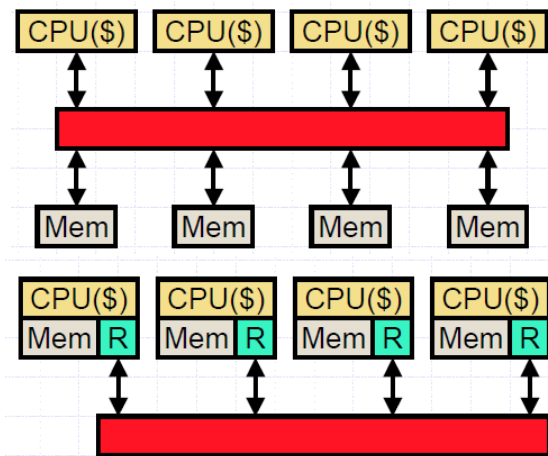


Shared vs Distributed Memory MIMD

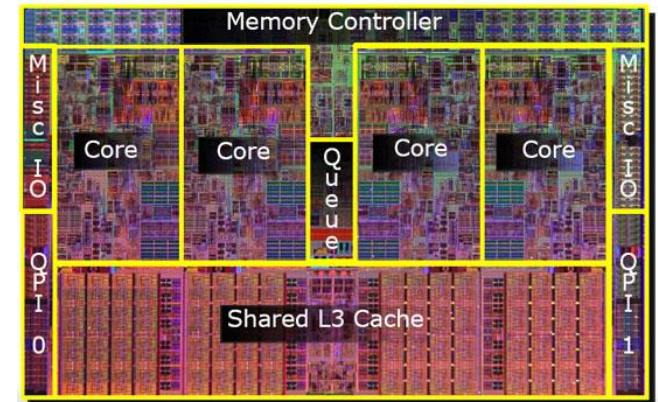
- Shared memory multi processors (SMP)
 - Collection of processors on same machine
 - Share memory through common bus
 - Thread level parallelism
 - Symmetric Multi-Processing
 - Non-uniform Memory Access (NUMA)



IBM System 360/Model 65, 2 processors
<http://www.cs.kent.edu/~rothstei/10051/history/IBM-360-65.htm>



© CIS 501 (Martin/Roth)



Intel Core i7

© www.legitreviews.com

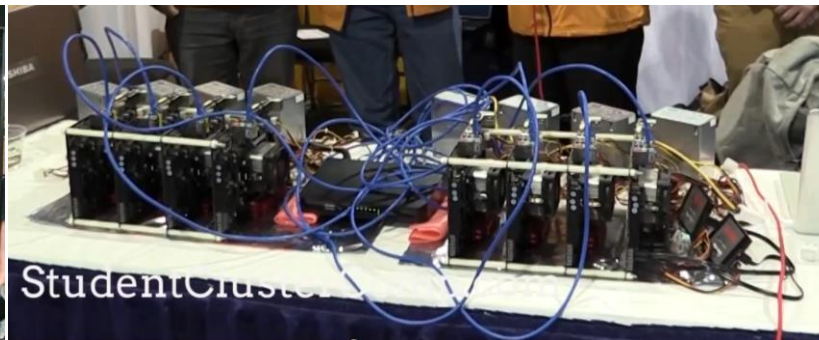


Shared vs Distributed Memory MIMD

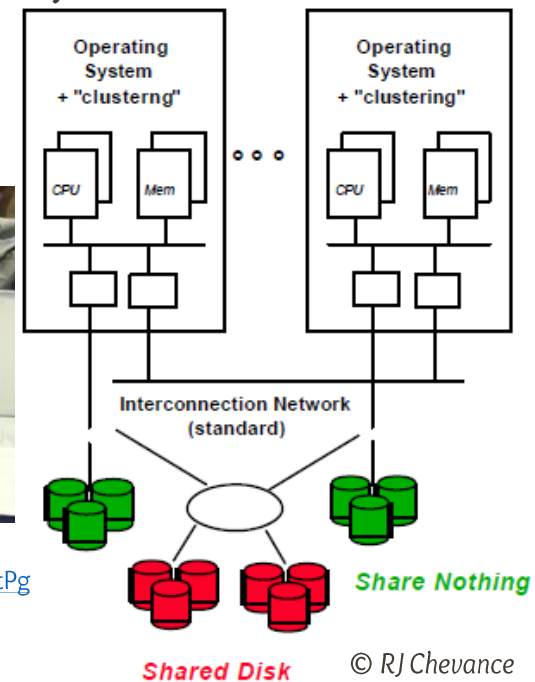
- Distributed memory multi processing
 - Processors on different machines
 - Shared resources through network
 - Process level parallelism
 - Massively Parallel Processing (MPP)
 - Cluster Computing



IBM iDataPlex/
MOES (Cluster)



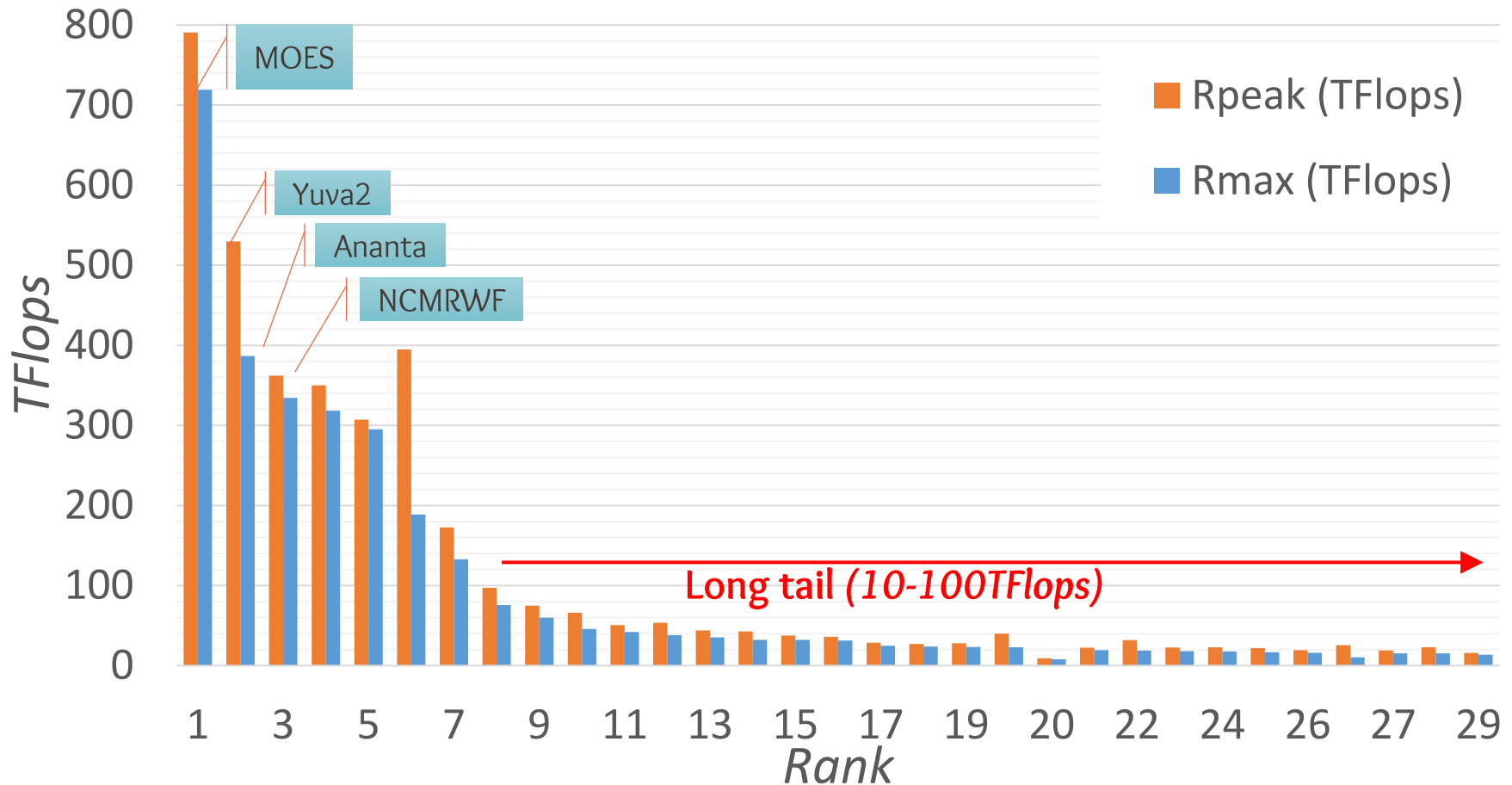
SC13 Student Cluster Competition, Bentley/NEU
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9wpjx8qMtPg>





TFlop Distribution for Dec/2014

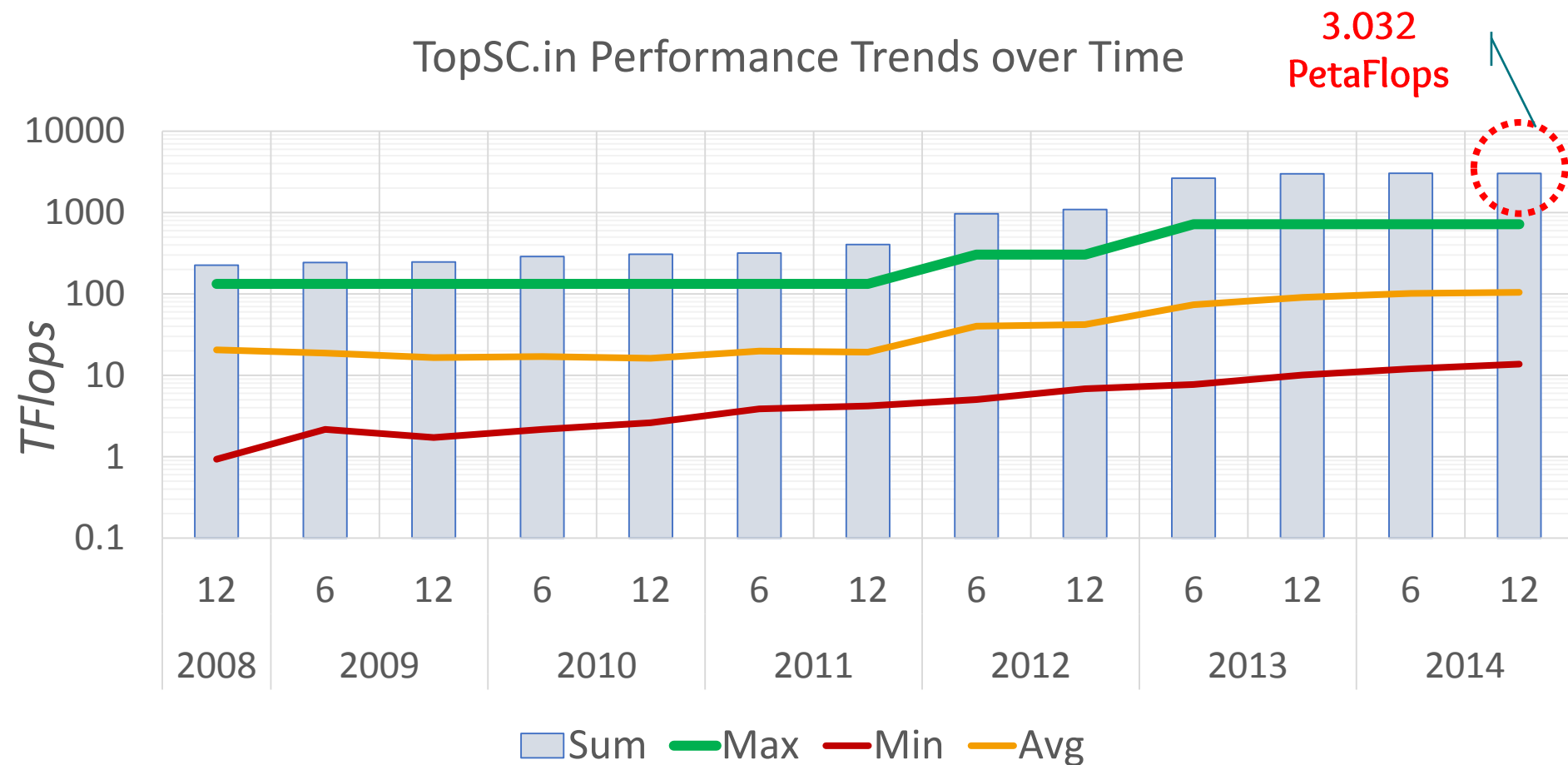
TopSC.in Dec, 2014





Cumulative Perf over Time

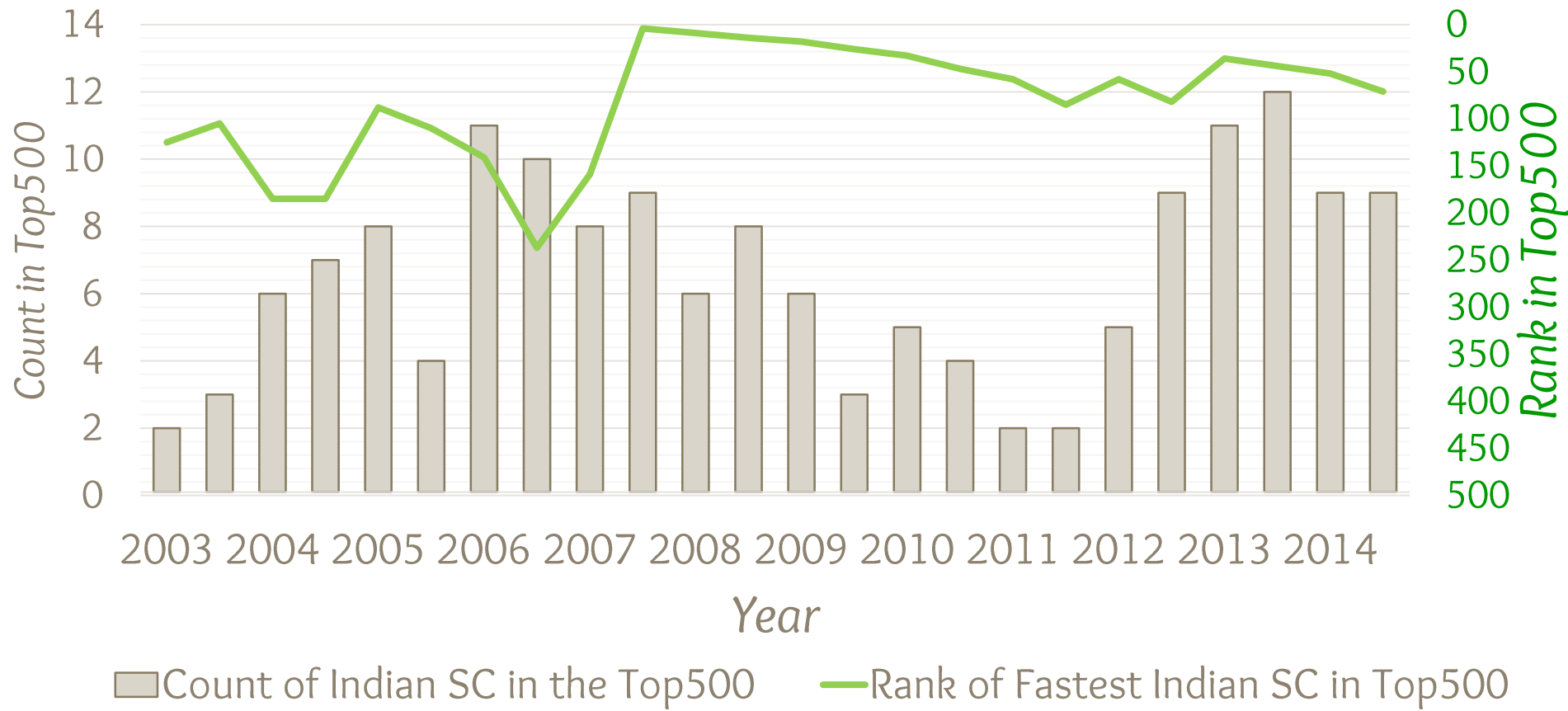
TopSC.in Performance Trends over Time





Performance in Top500

India's Share in Top500 List over Time





Computing Paradigms

- **Centralized computing**
 - Resources physically centralized at a location
 - Tightly coupled environment
 - May allow distributed access
- **Parallel computing**
 - SMP, MPP and clusters with high speed N/W
 - MPI, OpenMP. High Performance.
- **Distributed computing**
 - Distributed memory, N/W communication
- **Cloud computing**
 - Distributed computing in centralized/ distributed location(s)

Concurrent Computing



HPC, HTC, OLTP, Big Data

- **High Performance Computing**
 - Large # of processors for a few hours. Batch ops.
 - Weather simulation models
- **High Throughput Computing***
 - Large # of processors for a few months
 - High energy physics. Parameter sweeps.
- **Online Transaction Processing**
 - Web based biz transactions. Loosely coupled, millions per second.
- **Big Data Analytics**
 - Large scale data processing. I/O bound. Batch ops(?)
 - Web log processing, Data & pattern mining

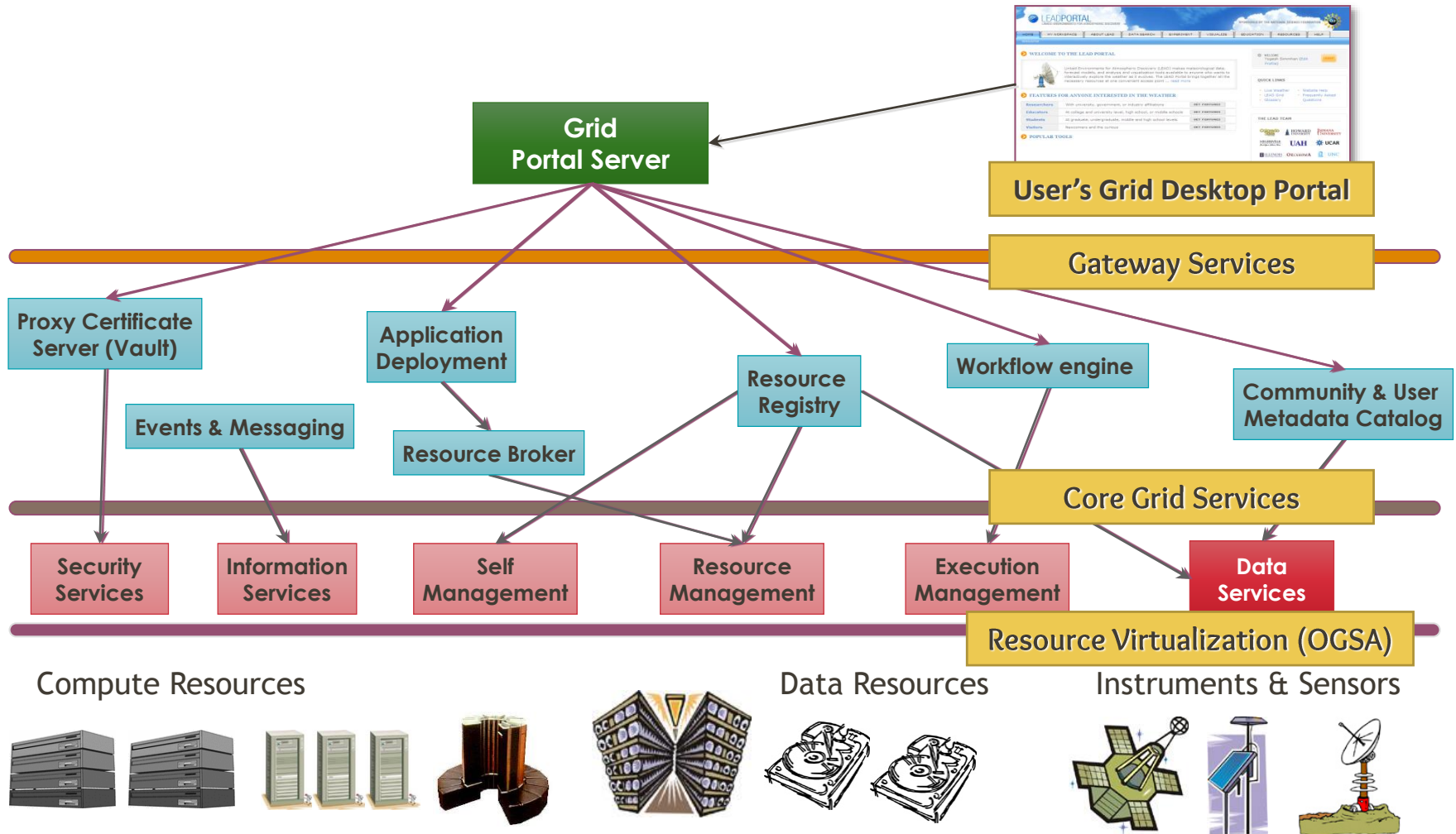


Distributed Computing Sys Models

- **Cluster Computing on LAN**
 - Beowulf Commodity/Ethernet), HPC/Infiniband
 - **Middleware** for coordination across machines
- **Grid Computing**
 - WAN **Virtual Orgs (VOs)** across diverse clusters
 - Seamless computing as a utility across orgs
 - Shared middleware for critical services: security, job submit. *E.g. Globus Toolkit*
 - “Virtualization” of physical layer



Grid Computing for Science





Distributed Computing Sys Models

■ Peer to Peer Computing

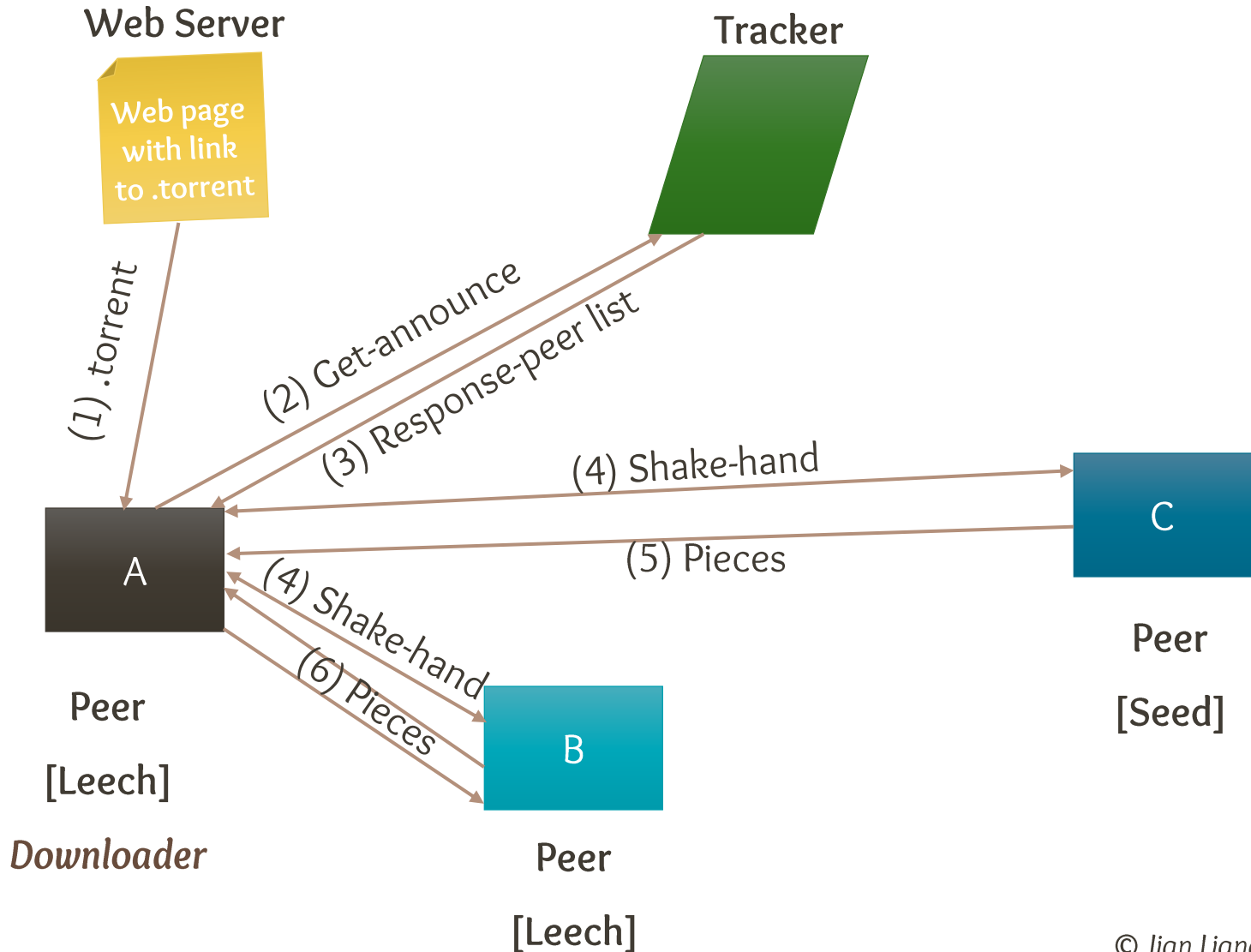
- Client-oriented computing. Overlay N/W.
- Autonomous, self-organizing, distributed control, heterogeneity.
- *E.g. Bit Torrent*

■ Cloud Computing

- Client-service SOA model. Cloud fabric.
- Utility computing: on-demand, elastic.



Torrent P2P Protocol





Internet of Things (IoT)

- Network connected devices
 - Sensors, smart phones, instruments
- Both Sensing & Control of systems
 - Observe, Orient, Decide, Act (OODA)
- “Smart” infrastructure (Cyber-Physical Systems)
 - Smart Power Grid/Transport/Water
 - Can we make the system efficient? Can they serve society better?
- Human-centric: Internet of Things & Humans
- Wide-area distributed computing!



Smart Power Grids: Demand Response Optimization

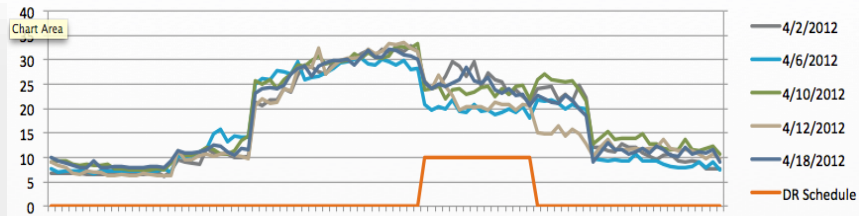
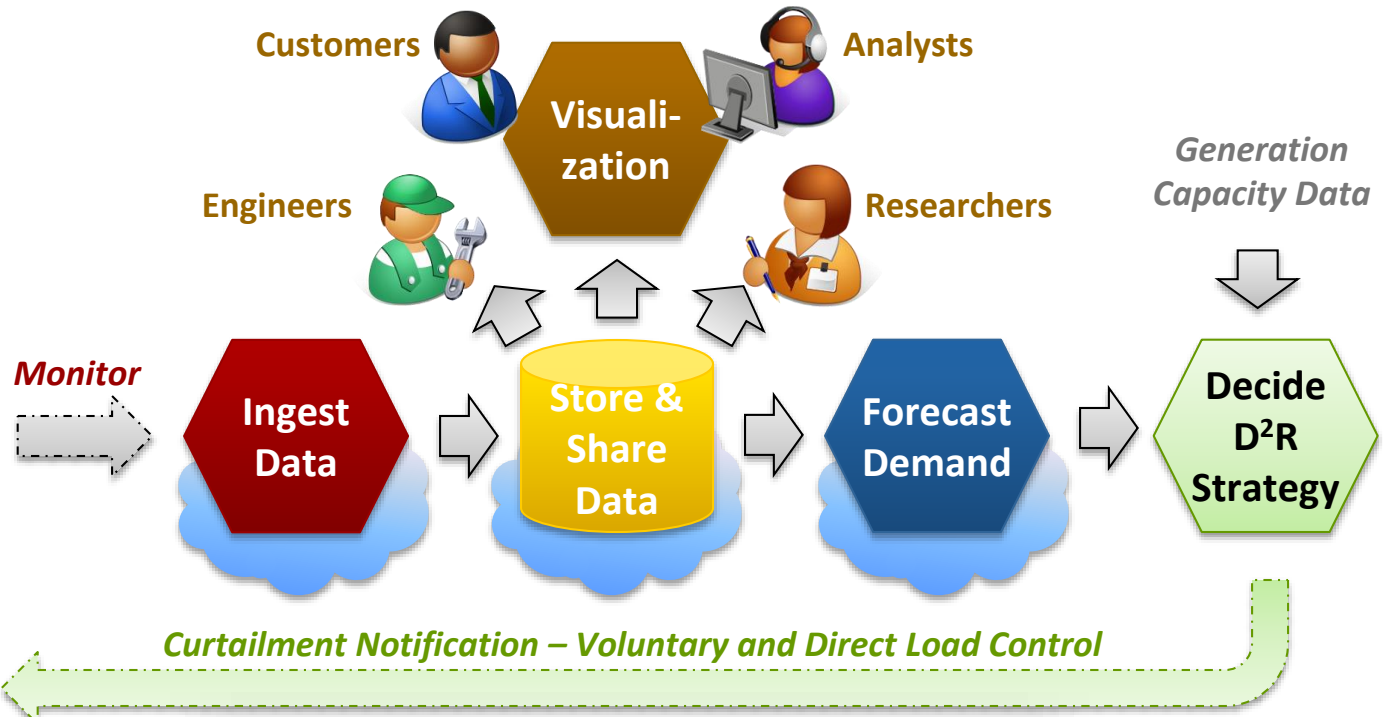
Reduce consumer demand for electricity during periods of peak usage to relieve stress on power grid

When → By How Much → How/Whom ... Predict, Adapt, Evolve

Environment, Events

Customers, Facilities

Equipment, Sensors





IoT: Edge+Cloud

- Distributed Processing
 - Use both edge devices (P2P) & central devices (Clouds)
- Leverage capabilities of mobile & edge platforms
- Reduce latency for decision making
- Ensure privacy of data
- *Challenge: How do we intelligently distribute the processing? How do we adapt to changing situations, reliability?*



5 min peer discussion

Map app types to sys models

HPC, HTC, OLTP, Big Data →

Cluster, Grid, P2P, Cloud



Utility vs Exclusive Computing

- Exclusive computing
 - Captive compute resources
 - Can own the h/w or lease it long term
 - » Reserved instances
- Utility computing
 - Computing as a “pay as you go” service
 - On-demand, on tap; multi-tenancy, multi-inst.
 - Grids recently pioneered it, but were complex
 - Public Clouds are a continuation
- *Is your “personal” computer obsolete?*



Reading Assignment

- Chapter 1 of text book

Assignments

- Homework A
 - Now available; due by class on *Fri Feb 6*
 - Project & team selection due on Feb 5.
- Research reading list
 - Available Feb 3. Review and select one by *Tue Feb 10*.