romeoLAB, le portail web HPC : cas d'utilisation pour la pédagogie et les logiciels à la demande



Dr Arnaud RENARD - HPC CTO & Research Engineer Dr Jean-Matthieu ETANCELIN - HPC Research Engineer Pr Michael KRAJECKI - HPC Center Director

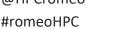




romeolab@univ-reims.fr

http://romeo.univ-reims.fr @HPCromeo



















University of Reims

Université de Reims Champagne-Ardenne (URCA)



Multidisciplinary university

- about 27 000 students
- 5 campus : Reims, Troyes, Charleville-Mézières, Chaumont et Châlons-en-Champagne
- a wide initial undergraduate studies program
- graduate studies and PhD program linked with research labs









ROMEO HPC Center for Grand-Est region

Its mission is to deliver, for both industrial and academic researchers :

- high performance computing resources,
- secured storage spaces,
- specific & scientific softwares,
- advanced user support in exploiting these ressources,
- in-depth **expertise** in different engineering fields: HPC, applied mathematics, physics, biophysics and chemistry, ...
- SPECIFIC MISSIONS

CLASSICAL MISSIONS

- promote and diffuse HPC and simulation to companies / SMB
- identify, experiment and master breakthrough technologies
 - which give new opportunities for our user
 - from technology-watching to production
 - for all research domains
- Teaching High Performance Computing to Researchers and Students



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GPU, DL, Quantum

ROMEO Principales machines de production

2013 / Bull	Année / Constructeur	2018 / Bull-ATOS	
2,5 M€	Investissement	6,5 M€	
2 080 cœurs 700 000 cœurs GPU (260 K20X)	CPU	3 220 cœurs (skylake @2,6 GHz) 1 000 000 cœurs GPU (280 P100)	
254,0 Tflops	Puissance	1,022 Pflops x 4	SOMEO DEVENTIONE AND A SAME AND A
70 KW	Energie	120 KW	
4 To	Mémoire	15 To	10
200 To (//)	Stockage	600 To (//)	🖉 autsegana
130	Serveurs	115	
40 Gb/s <i>IB</i>	Interconnexion	100 – 200 Gb/s BXI	
• GPU • romeoLAB • TOP500 #151 • GREEN500 #5 • GRAPH500 #105		 DLI & DL TOP500 #254 GREEN500 #20 HPCG #63 GRAPH500 #?? 	
	500		



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Motivation: romeoLAB must be *powerfull*

Necessity of computer science courses dedicated to parallel programming on heterogeneous architectures. (Students, Reserchers, European & French projects)

- HPC is more and more complex (different processors, memory, network, ...)
- Hardware specific phenomenon (bandwidth bottleneck, cache page issues, ...)
- We want to execute code on a real HPC facility.

Romeo works perfectly, got software already installed and supported.





As an example, we organized a 5 days event dedicated to GPU technologies in 2016

[Arnaud Renard, Jean-Matthieu Etancelin, Michaël Krajecki: romeoLAB: A High Performance Training Platform for HPC, GPU and DeepLearning. CARLA2017: 55-67]



Motivation: romeoLAB must be *powerfull*

But using HPC supercomputer is difficult :

- Ssh, Sftp (+installing clients),
- Password, login, account opening account process,
- Load module environment,
- Deal with Slurm,
- Xserver or VNC client for Graphical interface (profiler, debugger, viewers, ...),

Using those tools

- is time-consuming;
- is not pedagogic objectives of courses;
- are obstacles to the pedagogical process efficiency;







A web-based solution is the most easy-to-use solution.

- Users already have a browser
- Lot of references / other experiences
- HTML5 allow almost everything
- Multi-device
- Poor internet connections



User management

- Simple registration process
- Disposable accounts
- Access to session with access code

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• Start and Stop labs thru SLURM jobs / reservation



Fonctionnalités :

- romeoLAB
 - Orienté HPC
 - Execution sur notre cluster de prod (2500 coeurs / 260 GPU), slurm (reservation)
 - Cours (session, via token, persistance) = n * exercice (Lab) = n * notebook
 - Contenus dans GIT
 - Interface Enseignant

🎓 UTP 2017 ((started)	
✓ valid session •	01/06/2017 16:51 → to 31/08/2017 16:51 • \textcircled{m} All labs datas wi	Il de deleted after this date.
and users of message pa Passing Interface is to pre	Ce Standard (MPI) is a specification for the developers assing libraries. Simply stated, the goal of the Message ovide a widely used standard for writing message istributed systems. The interface attempts to be:	▲ Introduction to CUDA . Introduction to CUDA C CUDA is a parallel computing platform and application programming interface (API) model created by Nvidia to generate kernels for his GPU. Plus dinformation Content of this course: Execution model (CUDA threads and blocks) Unified memory Shared memory Lab Off -
 Start lab Go to Lab Stop lab Init lab content Get lab info Get Log 	ab 2.2 : Multi GPU Programming with OpenACC and MPI C is r GPU communication with OpenACC IPI+OpenACC applications unication times	IntroductionOpenMP « Open Multi-Processing » API (Application Programming Interface) is an industrial standard for parallel programming in shared memory. The Programming model is based on pthreads.
Lab Off 👻	🌣 🕑 🗅 🛥 🙆	Lab Started 💊 👻

ROMEOLab features examples

Notebook developped by Jean-Matthieu Etancelin (ROMEO). The complete documentation can be found here : Documentation

1 Jupyter Notebook cells nvidia-sm .umeuou Linux romeo60 2.6.32-504.23.4.bl6.Bull.75.x86_64 #1 SMP Thu Jun 18 23:11:50 CEST 2015 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux Sat Aug 5 01:36:20 2017 NVIDIA-SMI 367.48 Driver Version: 367.48 Disp.A | Volatile Uncorr. EC GPU Name Persistence-M| Bus-Id Fan Temp Perf Pur:Usage/Cap| Memory-Usage | GPU-Util Compute M 0000:02:00.0 Off 0H1B / 6081H1B On | 0000:84:00.0 3 Embedding videos Here the ROMEO HPC Center voutube vide om IPython.display import IFrame ame('https://www.youtube.com/em ROMEO (version 2014) 5 Files edition The cell bellow shows a remote text file edito In [9]: editor('exercice1') Files helloworld c Debug exercice1 ave reload open Folder open in Browser Hex-Editor Settings syntax check arge, char **argv) { ibution (u=0, g=0.5

Motivation: romeoLAB must be *Pedagogic*

In romeoLAB, (like modern MOOC - Massive Open Online Course), development environments is completly integrated into pedagogical content.

We use Jupyter Notebook



The Jupyter Notebook is an open-source web application that allows you to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations and explanatory text. Uses include: data cleaning and transformation, numerical simulation, statistical modeling, machine learning and much more.

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Motivation: romeoLAB must be *Pedagogic*

On the same web-page :

- development environments
 - File browser & Editors (native & NodeMirror)
 - Compilation, command lines & modules loading (native)
 - Execution live (native)
 - Execution in batch for large runs (in-house Ipython-batch-execution-magics) : 24 students can each run a 32-nodes MPI runs with 32 nodes in total

• Desktop access to run Graphical software

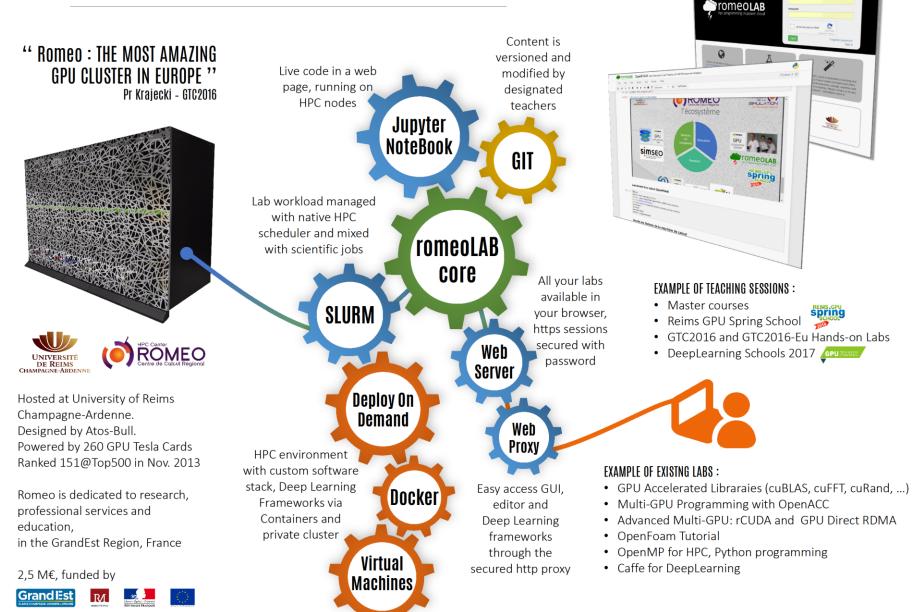
- Profilers, Debuggers, Graphical interfaces like Paraview (in-house integration with VNC + x11vnc + VirtualGL)
- Pedagogical content
 - Pdf, Video, content, images, iframed web pages ... (native or in-house)



romeoLAB : a High Performance Training Platform for HPC, GPU and DeepLearning

romeoLA8 res

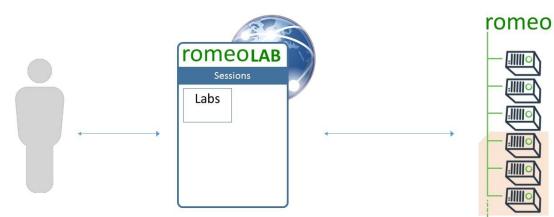
Dr Jean-Matthieu ETANCELIN - jean-matthieu.etancelin@univ-reims.fr Dr Arnaud RENARD - arnaud.renard@univ-reims.fr University of Reims Champagne-Ardenne - CReSTIC EA3804 - http://romeo.univ-reims.fr



romeoLAB Big Picture 1/3

The Jupyter NoteBook is running on the compute node (protected mode) All the management of *romeoLAB* is made on the web server (FrontEnd)

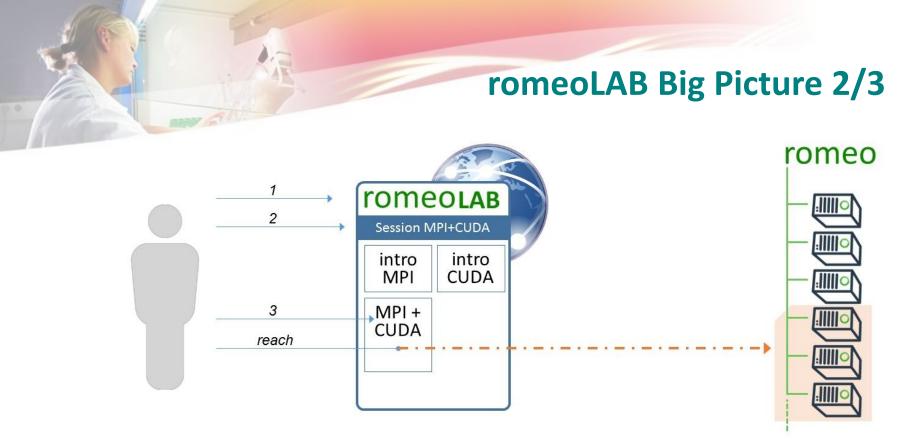
We need to develop our own server because existing one (like jupyterHub) do not correspond to our needs of customization, integration, evolutivity, dedicated to teaching ... Written in PHP + MVC + RedBean + MariaDb + ...



Users can reach and leave sessions, start and stop labs, ...

Teachers can create sessions or labs, update labs contents, and manage students.





User view of accessing an interactive content in *romeoLAB*:

- 1. The user creates an account, and log in to the platform
- 2. The user **reach an active Session (=classroom)** with the access code given by teacher (or provided by an activation link, provided by email, on a webpage or Paypal)
- 3. The user can **list available labs** and their description to finally start one lab and reach his IPython Notebook running on one compute node. He can watch videos and documents, fill table with performance results, edit, compile and also profile code via a remote desktop.



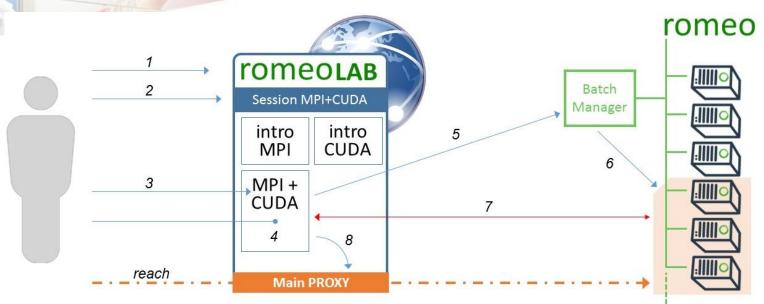
romeoLAB Big Picture 2/3

	1 Frome 2 Session MPI Image: Session MPI Session MPI Image: Session • model model Image: Valid session • model model	+CUDA
	▲ Mpi Beginner Introduction to MPI Message Passing Interface Standard (MPI) is a specification for the developers and users of message passing libraries. Simply stated, the goal of the Message Passing Interface is to provide a widely used standard for writing message passing programs over distributed systems. The interface attempts to be: • Practical • Dortable	 Introduction to CUDA . Introduction to CUDA C CUDA is a parallel computing platform and application programming interface (API) model created by Nvidia to generate kernels for his GPU. Plus dinformation Content of this course: Execution model (CUDA threads and blocks) Unified memory Shared memory Lab Off -
User 1. Th 2. Th pr 3. Th	► Start lab ● Go to Lab ■ Stop lab ■ Stop lab Ø Init lab content ● Get lab info ■ Get Log Lab Off •	IntroductionOpenMP « Open Multi-Processing » API (Application Programming Interface) is an industrial standard for parallel programming in shared memory. The Programming model is based on pthreads. (or Lab Started

IPython Notebook running on one compute node. He can watch videos and documents, fill table with performance results, edit, compile and also profile code via a remote desktop.



romeoLAB Big Picture 3/3

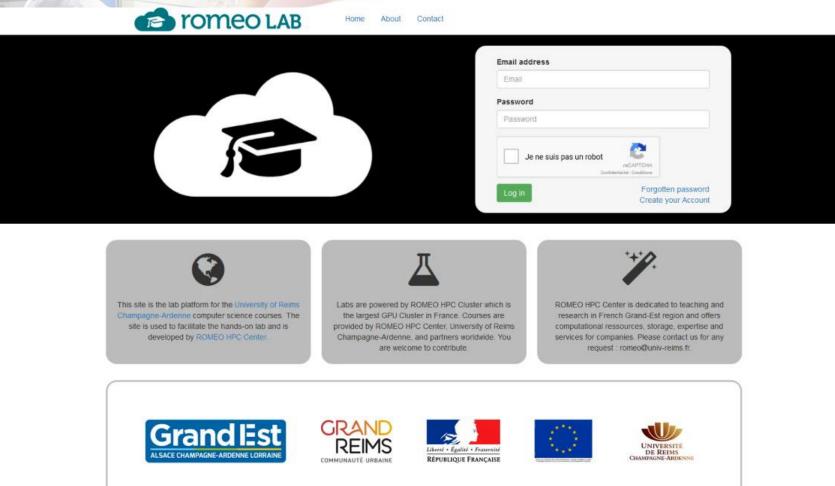


Internal behavior when a user starts a lab:

- 4. Server assign a **temporary cluster-user** to the user and dynamically load initial lab content (from the lab repository with GIT protocol).
- 5. It launches a job through the workload scheduler (and possibly via reserved dedicated resources).
- 6. This job setting up all resources parameters (available ports), starts all services (notebook, editors, VNC server, ...)
- 7. romeoLAB is waiting / probing the start of those services
- **8.** Proxy routes are setup (Main proxy) to provide direct access to these services (we use "Configurable HTTP Proxy", which is a NodeJs tool)









USAGE: Previous events and Sessions

Name Attendees Duration			Courses
2017:			
JDEV2017	24	4 days	GPU programming
Groupe Calcul	38	3 days	Advanced Python for HPC
Profiler Days	17	3 days	Profiling tools for parallel codes
2016:	•		
Master Courses	40	4 months	GPU programming and HPC \checkmark
OpenFOAM School	20	3 days	OpenFOAM software
10th LoOPS day	60	2 days	C++ (HPX) vs Python (DSLs)
GTCEU2016	55	90 minutes	MPI and OpenACC
GPU Spring School	36	1 week	GPU programming
GTC2016	60	90 minutes	Advanced tools for hybrid cluster \blacktriangleleft

2017/2018 :

linux / Gaussian / Molden / OpenFOAM / industriels / VI-HPS / Abaqus



USAGE: Available content

romeoLAB is addressing a wide range of technologies and audience levels. As we encourage mutualization, this list is growing : Python[™]

Beginner:

- Introduction to : Python, OpenMP, MPI, CUDA, OpenACC, ...
- GPU accelerated applications : CUDA, OpenACC, Python, ...
- GPU accelerated libraries : cuBLAS, cuRand, cuFFT, ...

Intermediate

- OpenFOAM
- Gaussian / Molden
- OpenCL, CUDA Asynchronism

Advanced

- Profiling : TAU, MAQAO
- Advanced Python : Cython, Numba, Pythran
- **CUDA** Optimizations
- Multi-GPU with CUDA
- Multi-GPU with OpenACC and MPI
- Multi-GPU with rCUDA & GPU-Direct RDMA omeolab 20

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OpenCL







The Open Source CFD Toolbox











Conclusion

Powerfull : we want to execute code on a real HPC facility, because ours works perfectly and we've got all the software already installed and supported. Where're using a proxy for external users to access to compute nodes.

Easy : romeoLAB is a modern MOOC platform making it possible to run HPC in a simple web browser.

Ssh, ftp and job managers (Slurm) are not part of courses educational objectives nor prerequisites.

Pedagogic : on the same web page, student must find lessons (video, pdf, images, ...) and the edition / compilation / execution interfaces. Jupyter Notebook is our solution for strong interactivity.

Teacher can create his courses on the same platform and manage attendees to his courses,

Multi-Application : Compiling and executing code is not enough. We must run profilers, GUIs, and other scientific software.





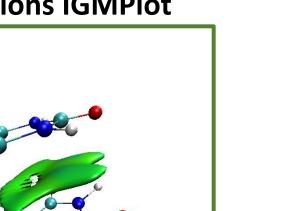
IGMPlot On-demand



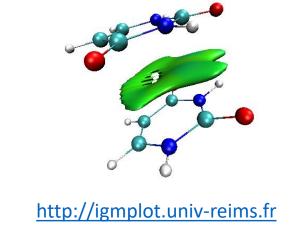
romeoLAB on-demand



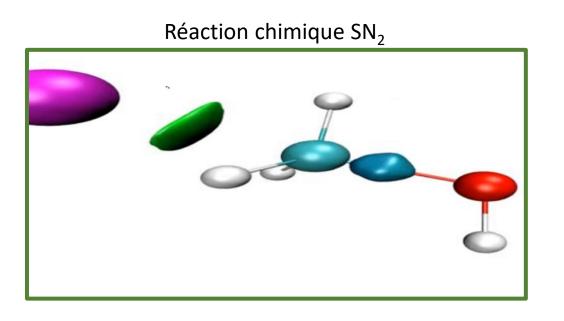
Applications IGMPlot

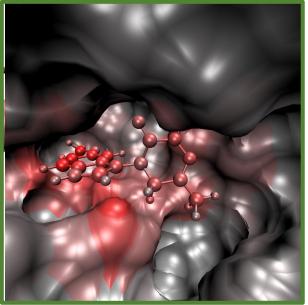






Interaction ligand-protéine







IGMPlot On-demand



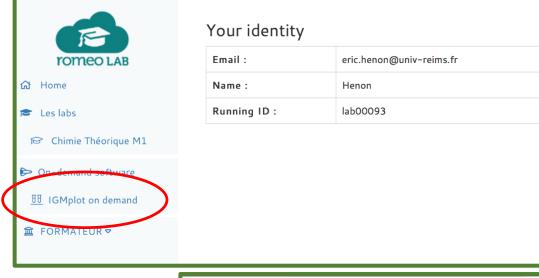


🞓 romeo LAB	Home About Contact	
	Email Email Password Password De ne suis pas un robot recAPTCHA Confidentialite - Conditions Log in Forgotten pass Create your Ad	
This site is the lab platform for the University of Reims Champagne-Ardenne computer science courses. The site is used to facilitate the hands-on lab and is developed by ROMEO HPC Center.	Labs are powered by ROMEO HPC Cluster which is the largest GPU Cluster in France. Courses are provided by ROMEO HPC Center, University of Reims Champagne-Ardenne, and partners worldwide. You are welcome to contribute. ROMEO HPC Center is dedicated to teat research in French Grand-Est region a computational ressources, storage, exp services for companies. Please contact request : romeo@univ-reims.fr	nd offers pertise and us for any

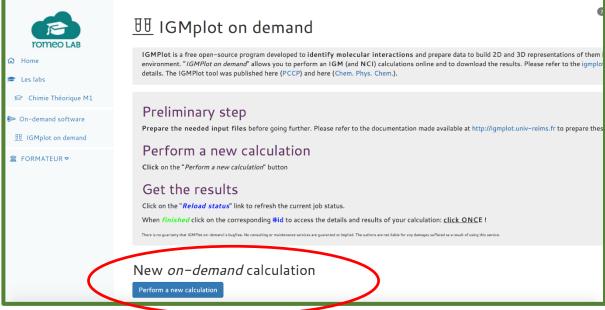














IGMPlot On-demand



DEMO

romeoLAB : actualités





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romeoLAB : access single nodes (DGX - QLM - ...)

Atos	HardWare_Specific_QFT Last Checkpoint: 03/22/2018 (unsaved changes)				
	File Edit View I		Trusted		
	B + % 2 B + 4				
		Part I: Compilation Step 1: Writing a quantum program			
		Example: Quantum Fourier transform $QFT(x\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{\pi}}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^{\pi}-1} \left(e^{\frac{2\pi}{2^{\pi}}}\right)^{-k} k\rangle$			
		<pre>In [3]: 1 # We first generate an AQASM file 2 from qst.lang.AQASM import * 3 from qst.lang.AQASM.qtbarith import QFT 4 nqbits = 5 5 prog = Program() 6 reg = prog.qalloc(nqbits) 7 prog.apply(QTT(nqbits), reg) 8 prog.export("qft.aqasm")</pre>			
		AQASM file:			
		<pre>In [4]: 1 %cat qft.aqasm BEGIN qubits 5 cbits 0 H q[0] CTRL(PR[1.5707662267948966]) q[1],q[0] CTRL(PR[0.7553961623974483]) q[2],q[0] CTRL(PR[0.7553961623974483]) q[2],q[0] CTRL(PR[0.7553961623974483]) q[2],q[0] CTRL(PR[1.5707962267948966]) q[2],q[1] CTRL(PR[1.5707962267948966]) q[2],q[1] CTRL(PR[1.5707962267948966]) q[3],q[2] CTRL(PR[1.5707962267948966]) q[3],q[2] CTRL(PR[1.5707962267948966]) q[3],q[2]</pre>			



Perspectives romeoLAB

- Maintenir
- Version distribuable
 - nouveau supercalculateur
 - partenaires / opensource
 - rename
- Sécurité
- OpenStack & Single machie





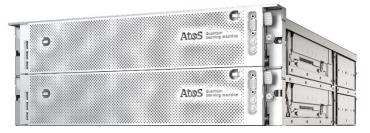


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Quantum computing

- Solve difficult problems
 - Classical bit VS Qubits



- QLM Group (partners on right)
 - Quantum simulator platform
 - Develop new algorithms (BD, AI, SC, Cyber security)
 - Designing computing architectures
 - Quantum safe cryptography algorithms



