

CINECA



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

Monitoring and anomaly detection in CINECA's supercomputing facility

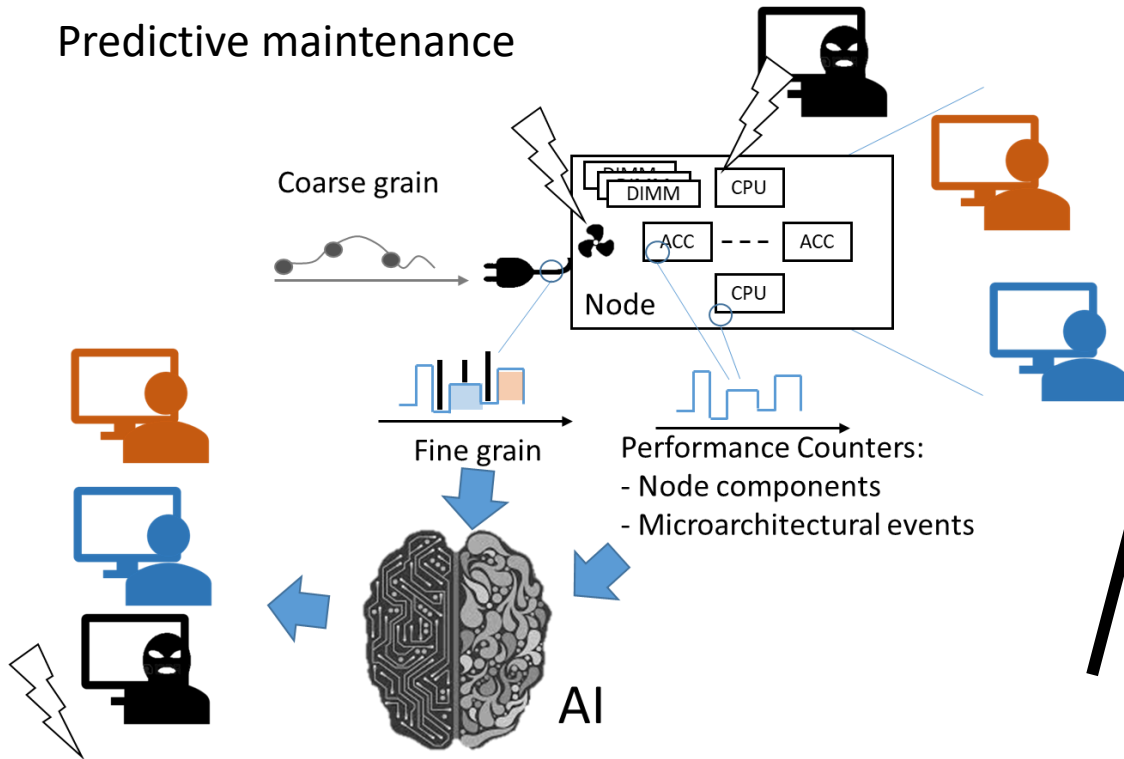
Daniele Cesarini

Cineca

Holistic Monitoring

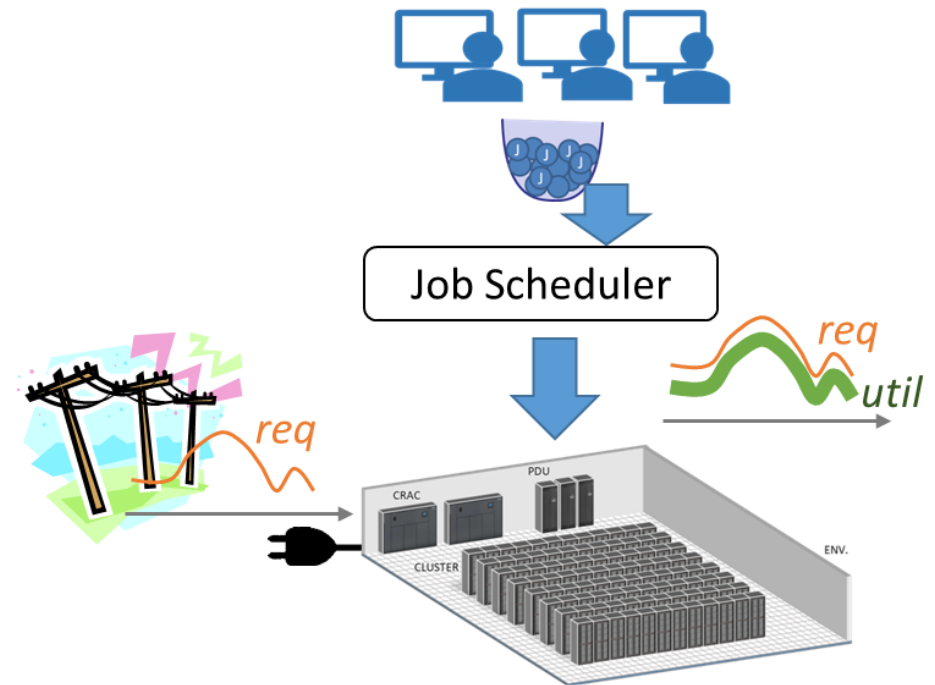
Fine Grain Power and Performance Measurements:

- Verify and classify node performance (In spec / out of spec behaviour, Miss configuration, Aging and wear out)
- Detect security hazards
- Predictive maintenance



System Power Capping

- New Installations, Grid SLA, Power Shortage, Natural Disasters
- Ensures operating power below a maximum power consumption level



A. Libri et al., "pAella: Edge AI-Based Real-Time Malware Detection in Data Centers", JIOT 2020
A. Borghesi et al, "A semisupervised autoencoder-based approach for anomaly detection in high performance computing systems", EAAI 2019

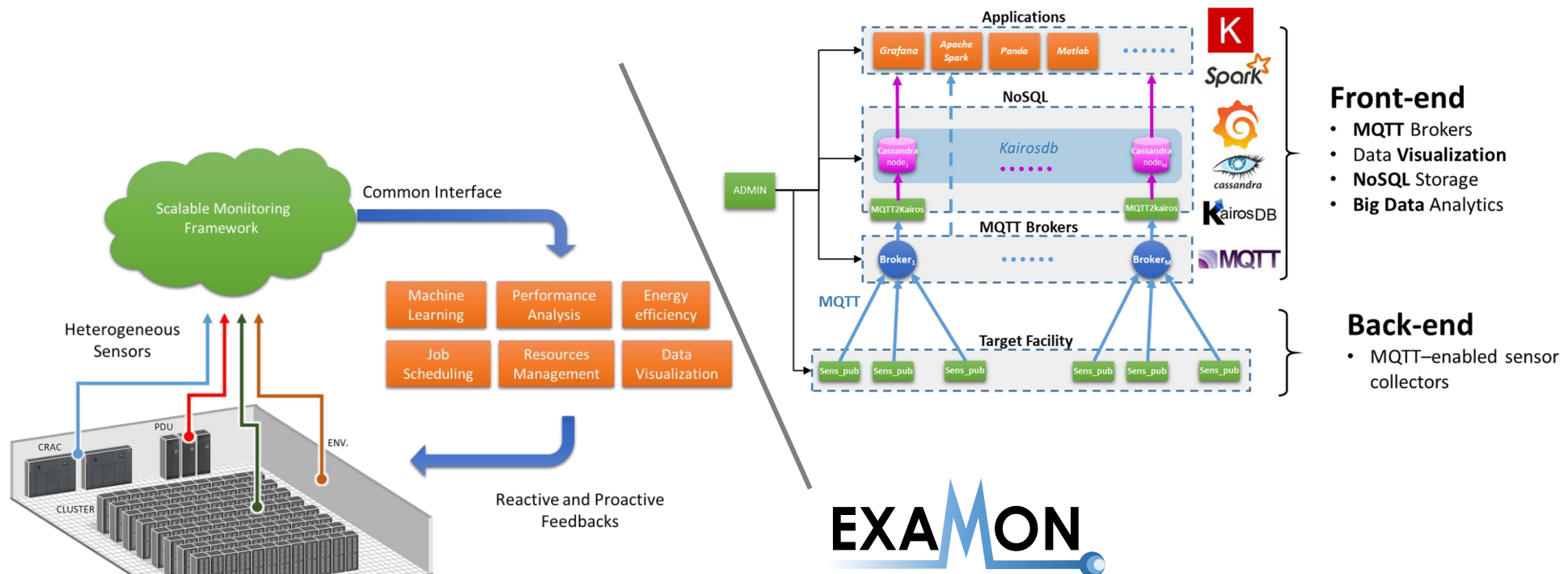


Continuous and holistic monitoring of Datacentres

A Datacentre (DC) is a large industrial plant

- ~10-20MWatts, >100M€ CAPEX, >1Msensors w. complex relationship
- Three organizations handles data: User support, System administrators, and facility manager.
- Goal: Holisticly optimize DC operations, detect and predict anomalies

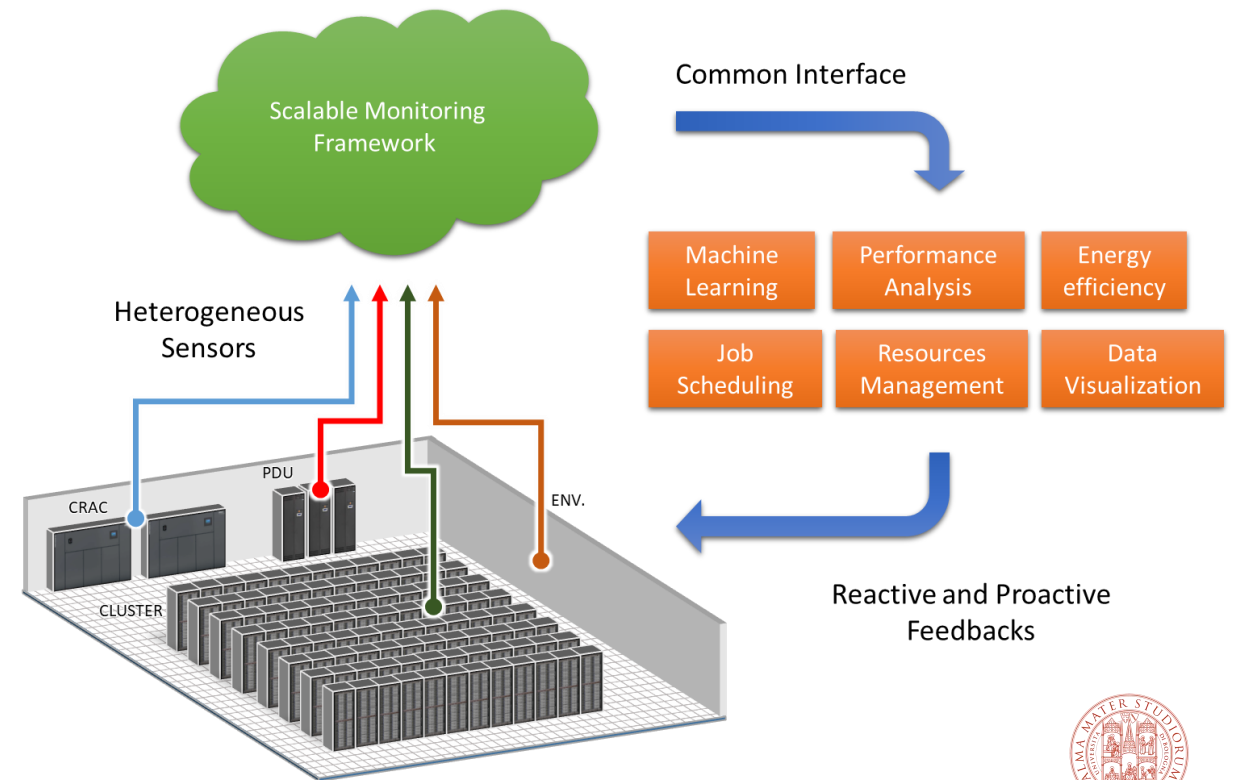
ExaMon: Framework for holistic monitoring of a large plant



ExaMon: Exascale Monitoring Framework

ExaMon (Exascale Monitoring) is a data collection and analysis platform oriented to the management of big data.

- Distinctive features:
 - distributed and horizontal scalability
 - heterogeneous data management
 - support both streaming and batch mode
 - SQL-like interface for data access
- Target usage:
 - resource monitoring and alerting
 - large-scale data analytics
 - machine learning and artificial intelligence based applications
- Examples:
 - real time anomaly detection
 - predictive maintenance
 - efficient resource and energy management
 - digital twins



ExaMon: Exascale Monitoring Framework

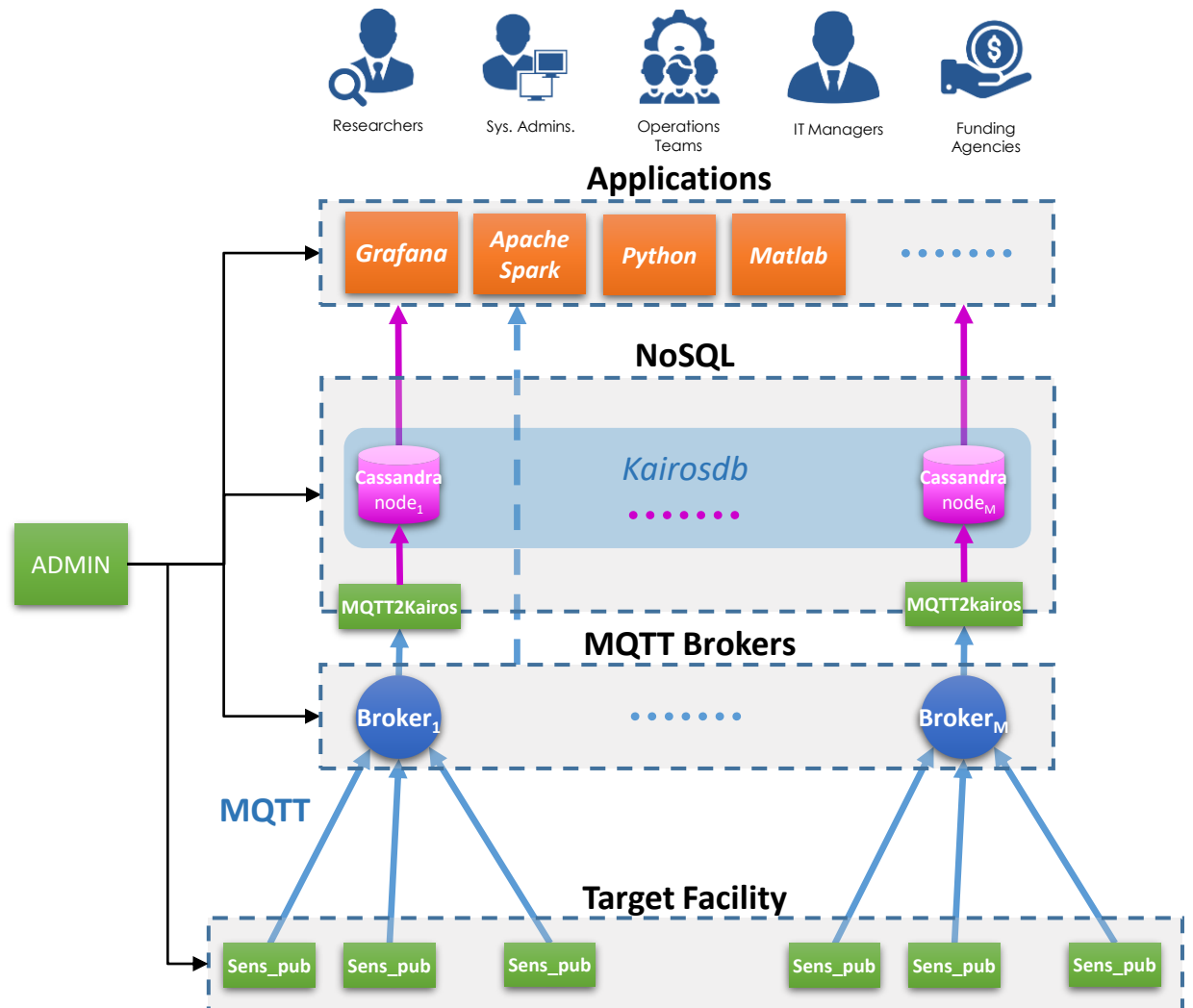
ExaMon was primarily developed at UNIBO, in collaboration with CINECA, for the collection and analysis of HPC node and facility data.

- Early 2015
 - Galileo 2015
 - Marconi (BWL, KNL) 2016
 - Marconi (SKL) 2017
 - D.A.V.I.D.E. 2017-2020
 - Marconi 100 2020
 - Galileo 100 2021
- Current deploy (2023): Marconi (SKL), Marconi100, Galileo100
 - Nodes: ~4830
 - DB size: ~34TB (on-line)
 - >1 Million unique sensors



ExaMon Architecture

ExaMon implements a horizontally scalable architecture using the latest open source technologies.

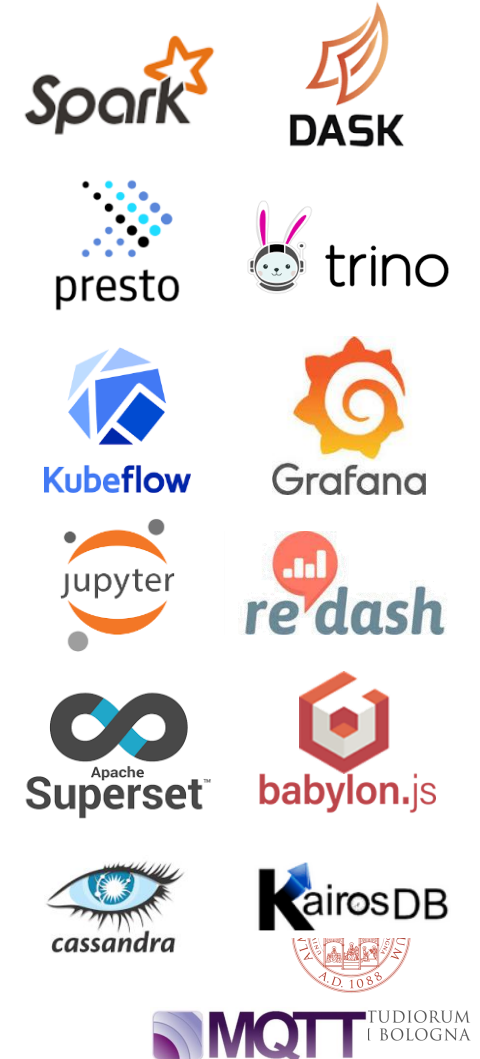


Front-end

- MQTT Brokers
- Data Visualization
- NoSQL Storage
- Big Data Analytics

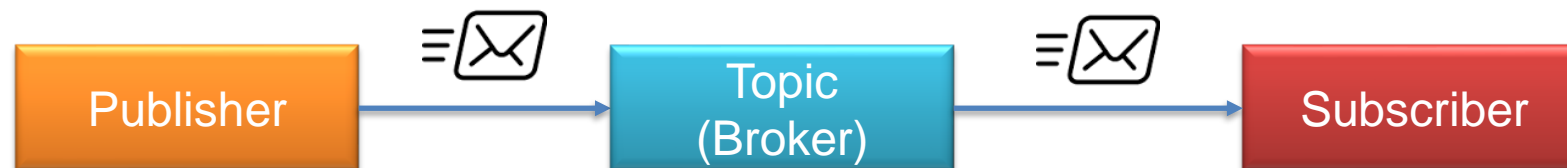
Back-end

- MQTT-enabled sensor collectors



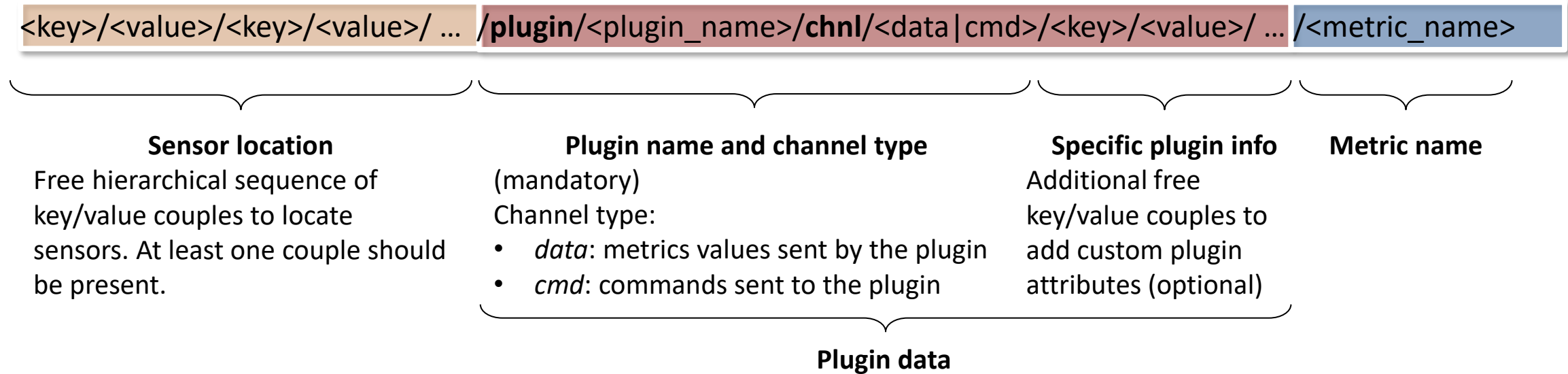
MQTT: MQ Telemetry Transport

- **Lightweight** message queueing and transport protocol
- Developed by IBM and Eurotech
- Well suited for **low resource demanding** scenarios like M2M, WSN and **IoT** applications
- Basic features:
 - **PubSub** model
 - Async communication protocol (**messages**)
 - **Low overhead** packet (2 bytes header)
 - **QoS** (3 levels)



Examon MQTT Formats -Topic

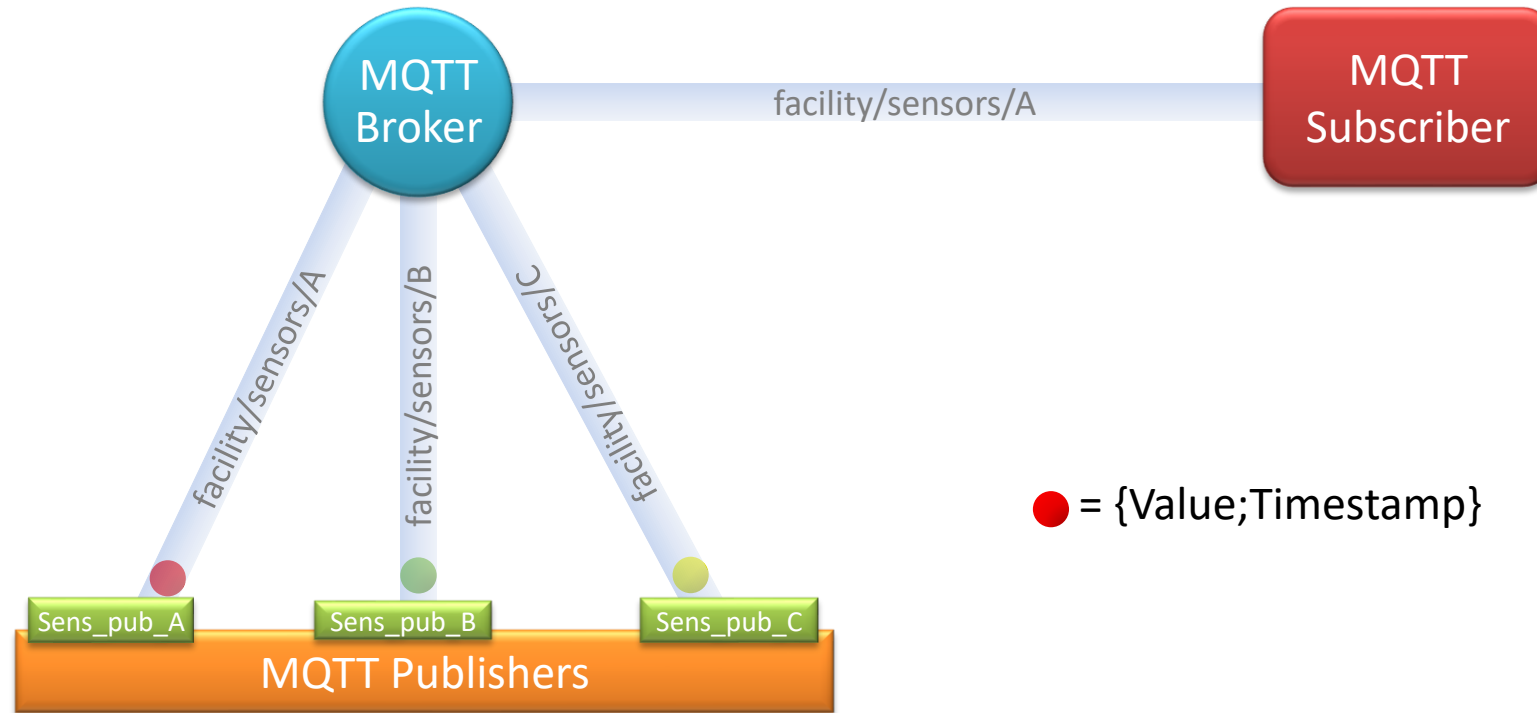
Topic format details:



Example:

```
TOPIC:
org/cineca/room/n/plugin/sensortag/chnl/data/sensorid/05/temp
PAYLOAD:
25;1488908453.000
```

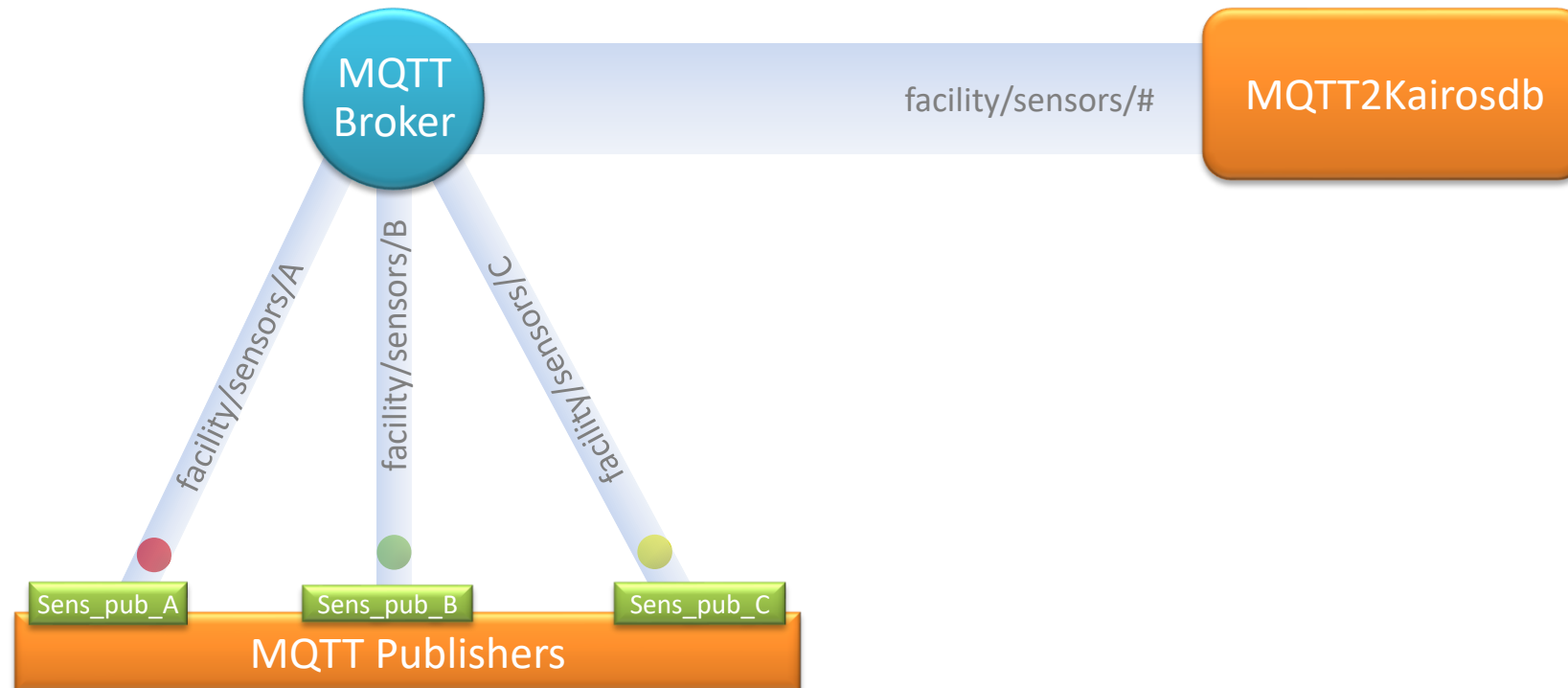

MQTT: Comm. Example



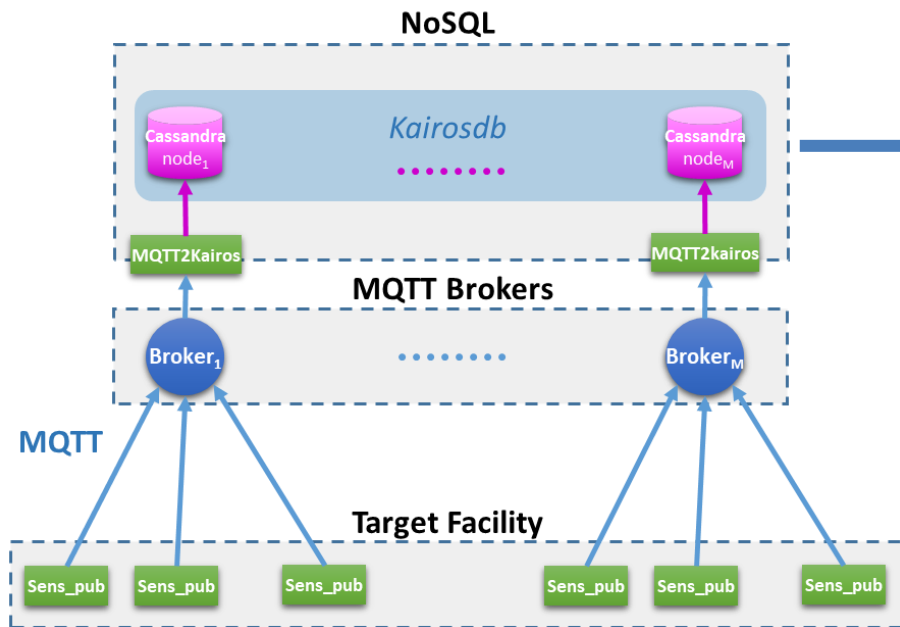
● = {Value;Timestamp}



NoSQL Storage: MQTT2Kairosdb



Examon Analytics: Batch



examon-client (REST)

Pandas dataframe

timestamp	node061_Avg_Power	node061_temp
2017-06-14 13:00:10.000	160.000000	27.0
2017-06-14 13:00:12.000	160.000000	28.0
2017-06-14 13:00:14.000	160.000000	29.0
2017-06-14 13:00:16.000	160.000000	29.0
2017-06-14 13:00:18.000	160.000000	28.0
2017-06-14 13:00:20.000	160.000000	29.0
2017-06-14 13:00:22.000	162.000000	28.0
2017-06-14 13:00:24.000	164.000000	28.0

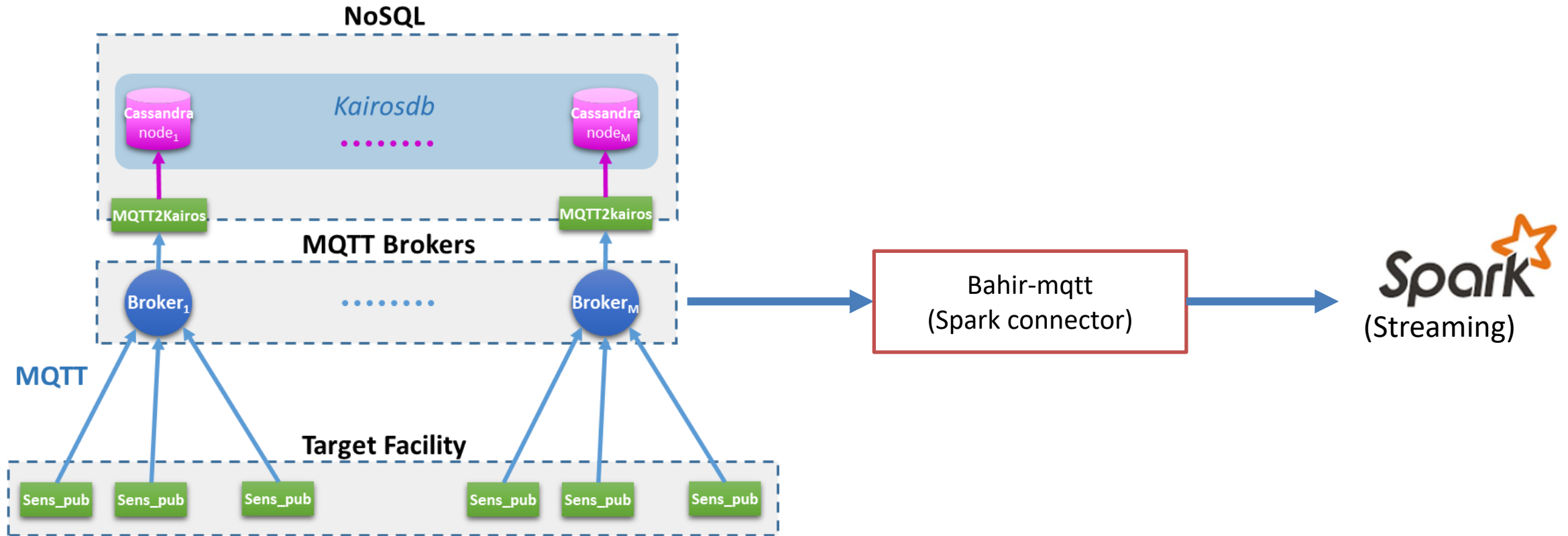
Spark (Batch)

PYTORCH

TensorFlow



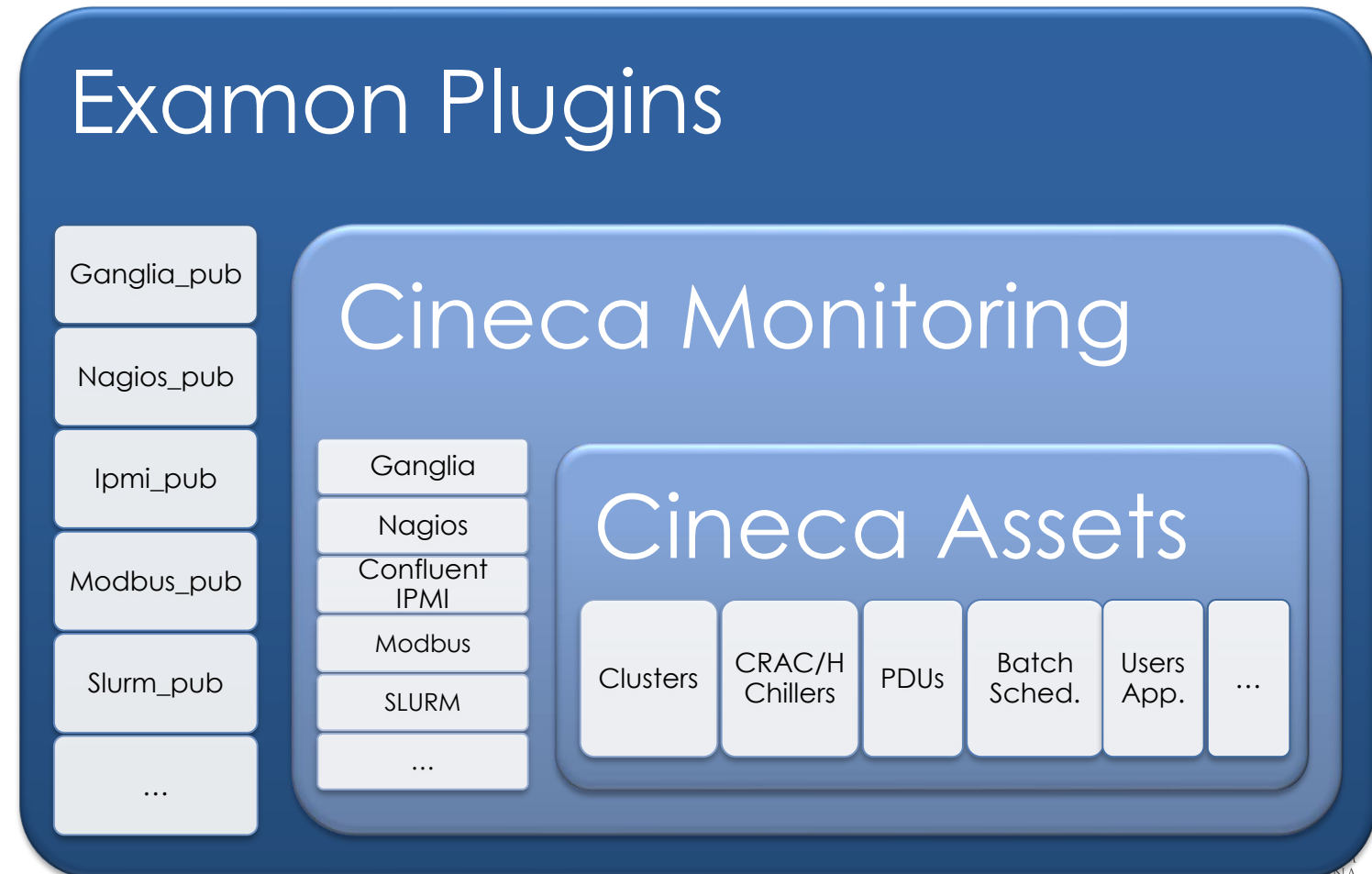
Examon Analytics: Streaming



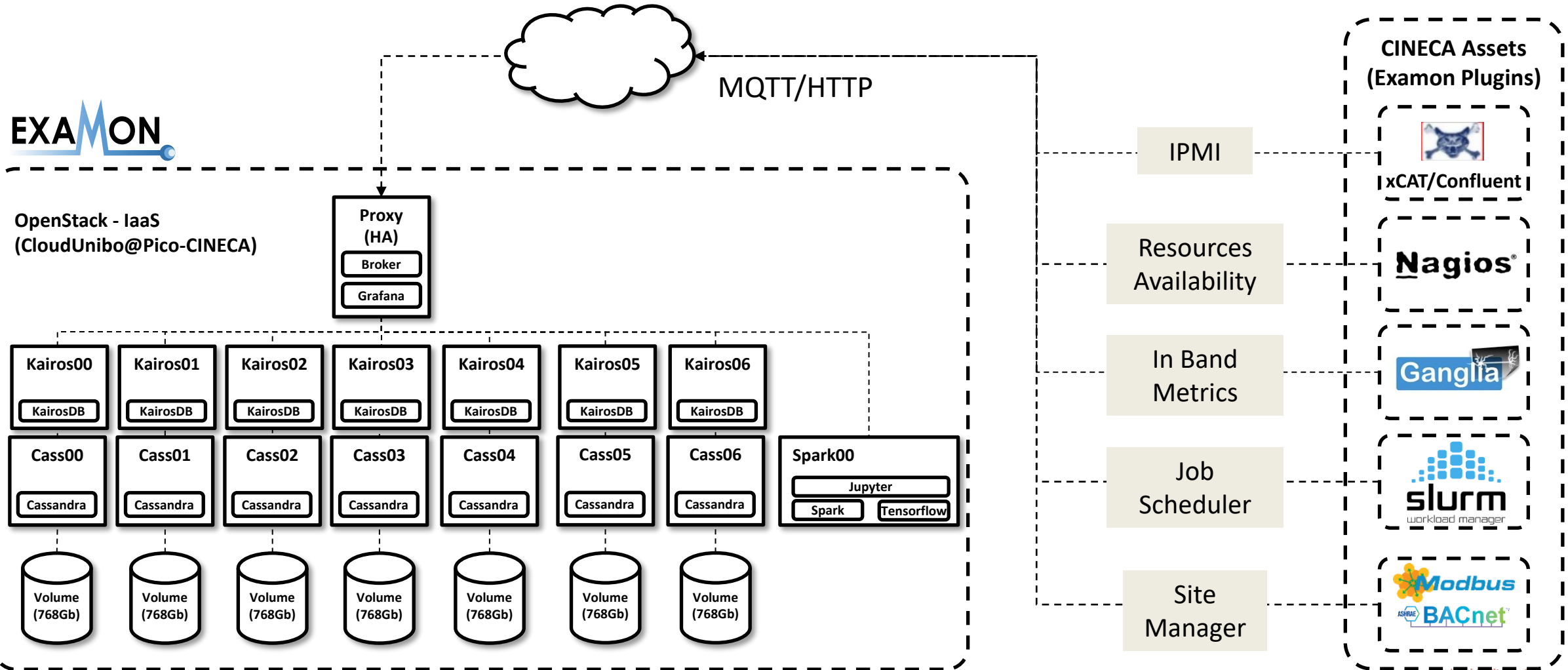
Data Sources

A simple and scalable data model enables ExaMon to collect a large variety of data from heterogeneous sources.

- Node data
 - IPMI (power, inlet air temp, ...)
 - OS (CPU, memory, load, ...)
 - Users activity (Batch scheduler)
 - Events (Nagios)
- Room data
 - Cooling (CRAC/H, chillers, pumps, ...)
 - Power (PDUs, electrical panels, ...)
- External environment
 - Temperature, humidity, pressure, ...



Examon@CINECA: Current Setup



Data Analytics and Visualization

ExaMon aims to deliver near real-time data visualization and analytics, as well as advanced batch processing utilizing cutting-edge technologies

- Visualization
 - Using **Grafana** enables dynamic and interactive dashboards, as well as real-time alerting and notifications
- Analytics + visualization
 - Takes advantage of **ANSI/SQL** capabilities and real-time dashboarding capabilities with **BI** tools like **Redash** and **Superset** to manage complex analytics and deliver dynamic insights in near real-time
- Big data analytics
 - Enables data processing using tools like **Jupyter Notebooks**, **Apache Spark**, **Dask** and others, providing a versatile and flexible platform for **historical** data analysis and exploration.
- CLI tools
 - Provides the flexibility to deliver the same results through customizable command line utilities (**CLI**) tools

The top screenshot shows a Grafana dashboard for 'Room F' with several panels: 'Data Center Infrastructure' (0.75), 'Power Usage Effective' (1.34), 'Total Power' (1.153 MW), 'Total Power IT' (859.6 kW), 'Total chiller (Total Power Chill)' (166.3 kW), and 'Total gpmpe (Total Power Pa...' (19.7 kW). Below these are panels for 'Total servizi (Total P...', 'Total cdz (Total Power CDZ)' (104.4 kW), 'Outdoor Temperature' (12.0°C), 'Outdoor Humidity' (68 %H), 'Stato' (OK), and 'Chiller COP' (2.61). There are also several time-series charts for 'Chiller Cooling Power - (W)', 'CDZ (cdz3) Cooling Power - (W)', 'CDZ (cdz1) Cooling Power - (W)', 'CDZ (cdz2) Cooling Power - (W)', and 'CDZ (cdz4) Cooling Power - (W)'. The middle screenshot shows a Superset dashboard for 'M100 PUE' with a box plot and a SQL query:

```
SELECT "Mean_Value" AS "Mean_Value", date_trunc("day", CAST("Day" AS TIMESTAMP)) AS "Day", AVG("Mean_Value") AS "AVG(Mean_Value)" FROM pue_data AS ("SELECT timestamp, value, DATE_TRUNC("hour", FROM_UNIXTIME(timestamp/1000)) as Hour, DATE_TRUNC("day", FROM_UNIXTIME(timestamp/1000)) as Day FROM pue WHERE device = 'pue' AND panel = 'generals' AND timestamp > (to_unixtime(now()) - INTERVAL '7' day) + 1000 AND timestamp < (to_unixtime(now()) + 1000) ) SELECT Day, Hour,
```

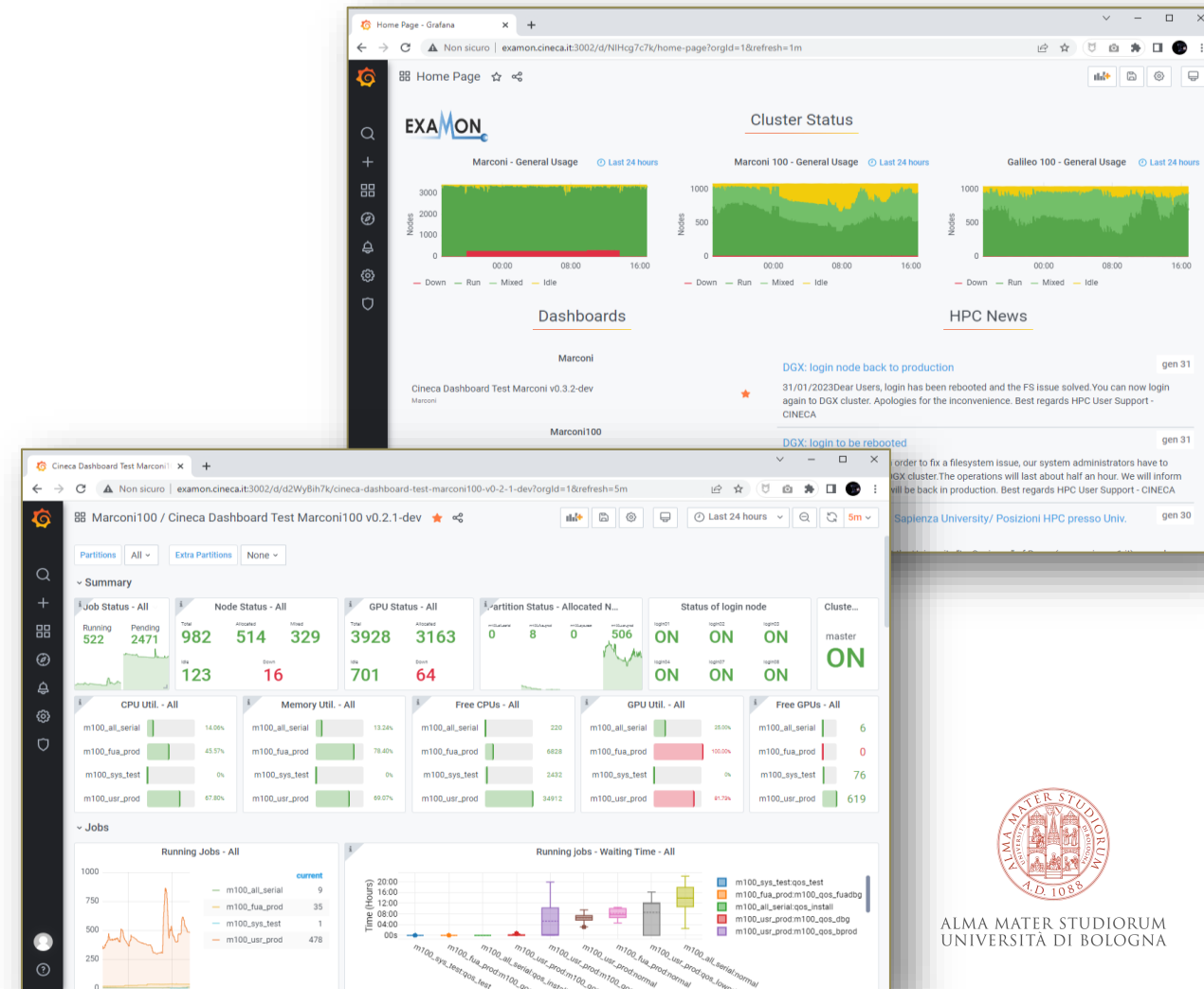
 The bottom screenshot shows a table with columns: 'AVG(Mean_Value)_max', 'AVG(Mean_Value)_min', and 'AVG(Mean_Value)'. The table contains several rows of data.



Use Case: Cineca Clusters Availability

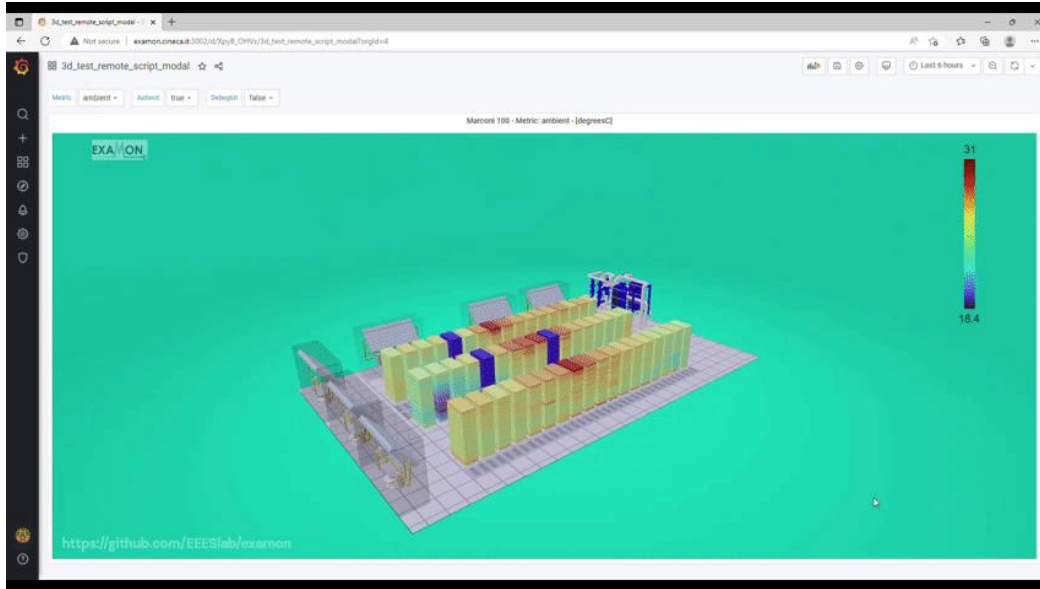
Working jointly with Cineca on a real use case, we created an example of how ExaMon can increase productivity and improve the service

- Goal
 - Creation of a real time dashboard for visualizing the state of the clusters useful for both users and operators
- Before
 - Cluster status and availability was previously managed through **cron jobs** and **administrative tools**, limiting access to operators only.
 - Reports for the users were generated on a **monthly** basis.
- Now
 - Ad hoc dashboards powered by ExaMon data give operators and users the same metrics as before plus several new ones with a **10-second refresh rate**.



Use Case: Cluster Digital Twin

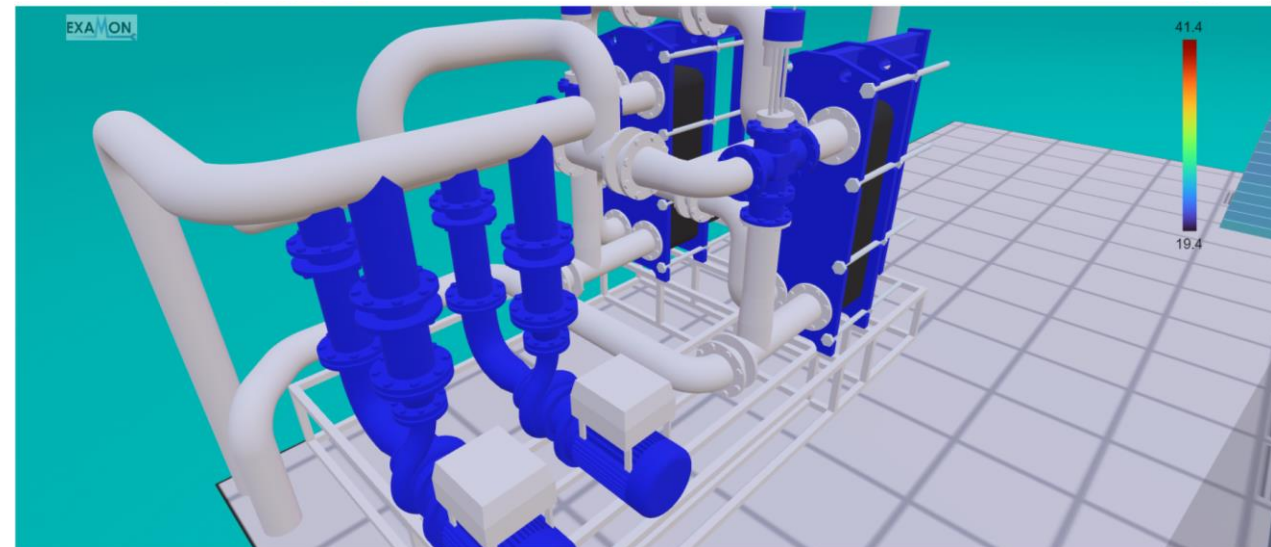
Using 3D visualization tool linked to the real time data provided by ExaMon can bring several benefits



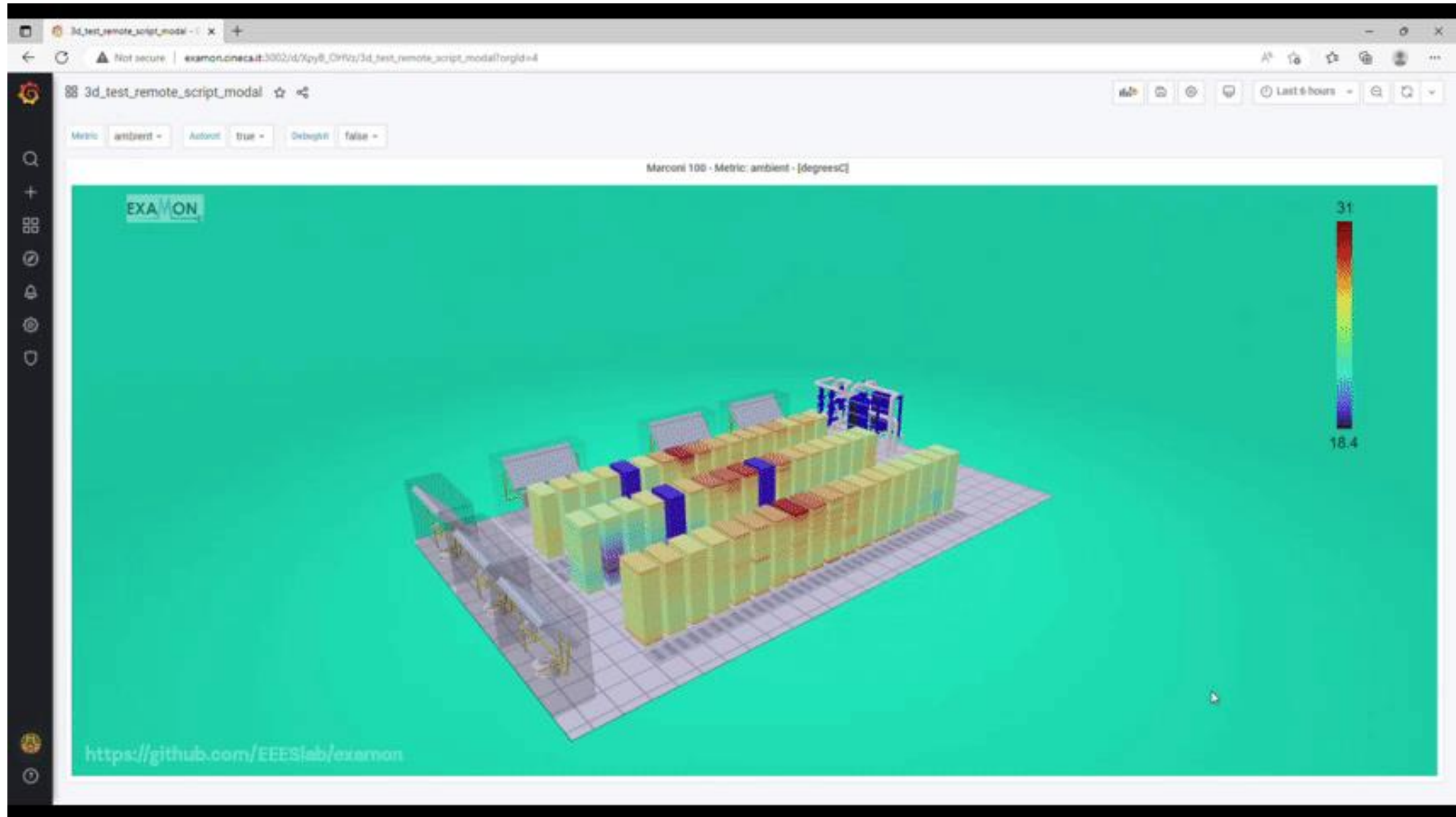
- Improved collaboration
 - Visualizing data and issues in a common and familiar visual representation enables better decision-making through improved communication and collaboration.

- Visualization and Analysis

- Helps identify and understand events and behaviors in relation to the location of objects.
- Enables **XR** (VR/AR/MR) applications



Examon Demo

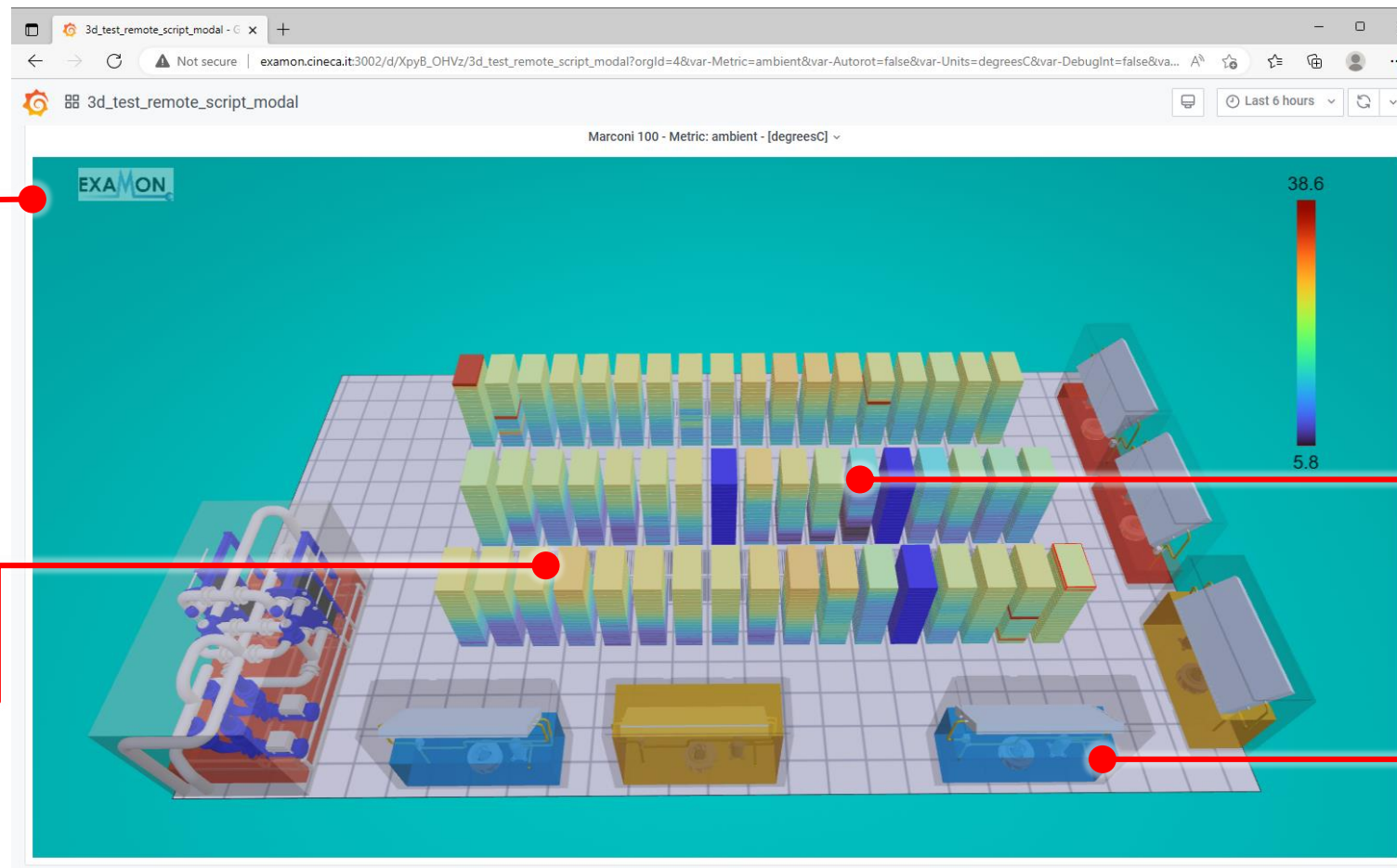


Use Case: Cluster Digital Twin

PoC#1: Data center room power and thermal analysis

The overall view of the **heat generation and dissipation process** allows for a qualitative and immediate evaluation of the current cooling strategy.

Node **power** consumption and **inlet temperatures** can be mapped and aggregated by node or by rack (average, total, max, ...).



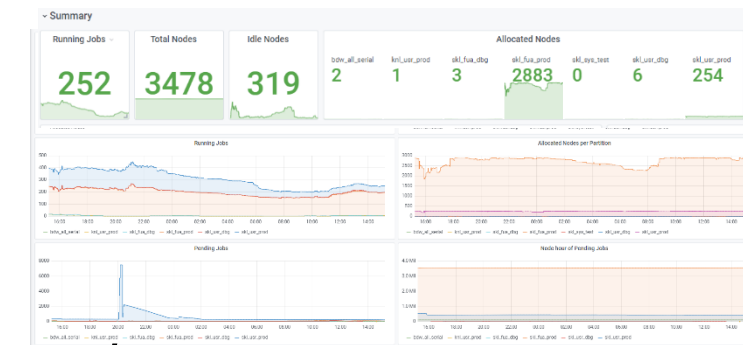
Hot spots, thermal imbalances, and cooling efficiency can be quickly investigated to improve the overall system.

3D **widgets** can display complex metrics such as CRAC and chiller **cooling load** (bar height) and **efficiency** (color).

EXAMON + AI: Anomaly detection in a datacenter

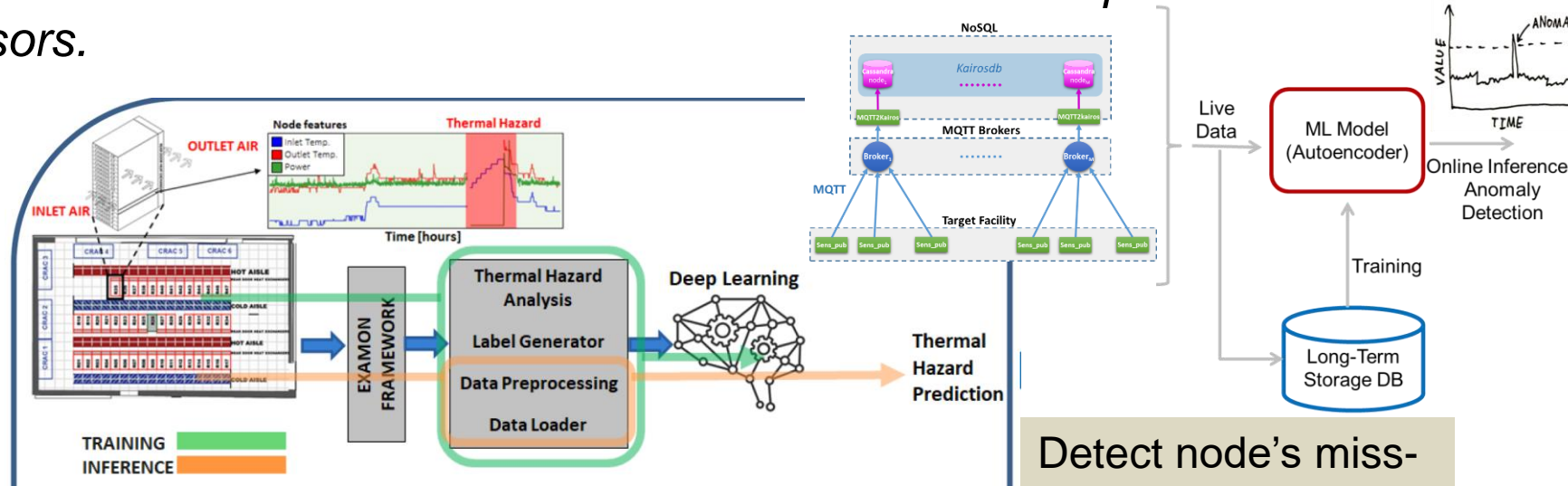
ExaMon@2021:

- Deployed on CINECA Datacentre since 2015
- Monitoring Operation, Facility, ICT and Users:
>1M sensors, DB: 7TB online, 12GBs/Day, 21KSa/s
- Flexible dashboard for User Support, Admin and Facility managers



ExaMon + AI → Anomaly Detection & Anticipation!

Idea: use DL to extract normal behaviour and relationship from the monitored sensors.



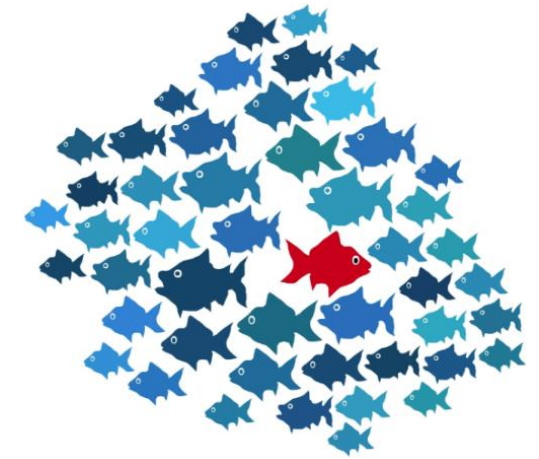
Detect thermal hazards and cooling shortage

Detect node's miss-configurations & anomalies



Use-case #1 - Datacenter Automation (Anomaly Detection & Anticipation)

- Detect anomalies/faults in a HPC system
- Hundreds/thousands of possible sources:
 - HW components that malfunction, breakages, misconfigurations, intruders, etc.
- Strong incentive to automatize the detection process
 - Downtime are *very* expensive
 - It's better to identify a problem as soon as possible
- **Solution: DL models that can distinguish anomalies from normal situations**



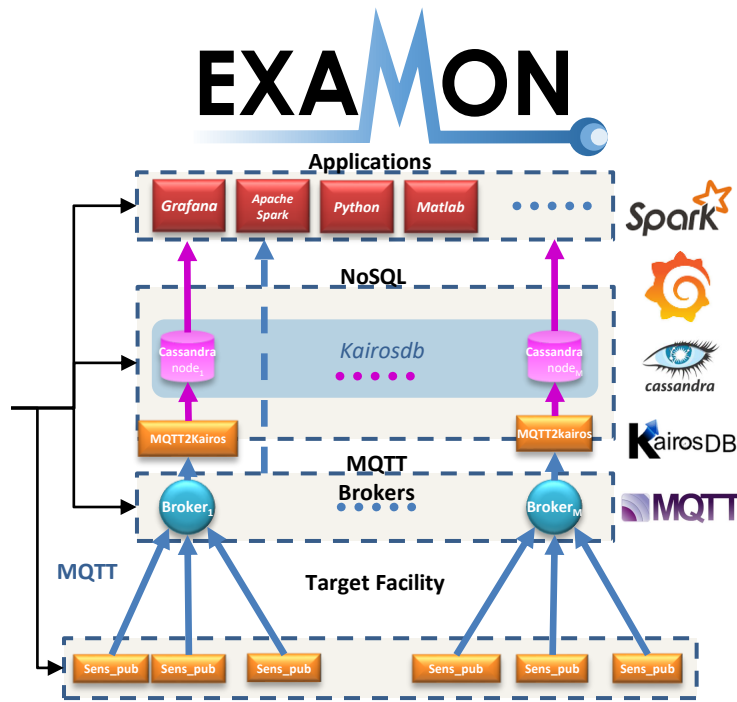
A. Borghesi et al., "Anomaly Detection using Autoencoders in High Performance Computing Systems", AAAI'19

A. Borghesi et al, "[Online anomaly detection in hpc systems](#)", AICAS'19

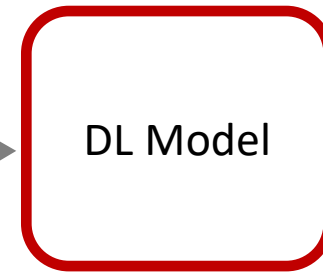
A. Borghesi et al., "[A semisupervised autoencoder-based approach for anomaly detection in high performance computing systems](#)", EAAI 2019



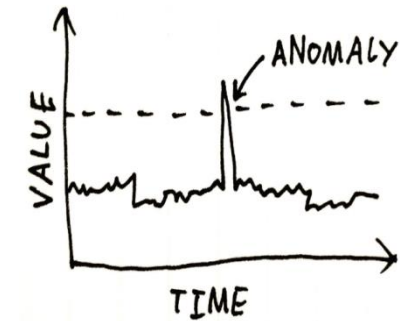
Anomaly Detection General Scheme



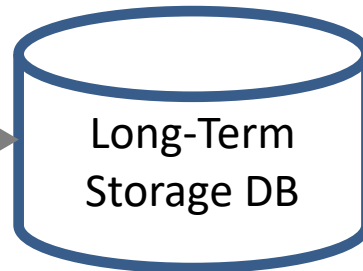
Live Data



Online Inference / Anomaly Detection



Training



[EAAI19] Borghesi et. al «**A semisupervised autoencoder-based approach for anomaly detection in high performance computing systems**»

[AICAS18] Borghesi et al. «**Online Anomaly Detection in HPC Systems**»



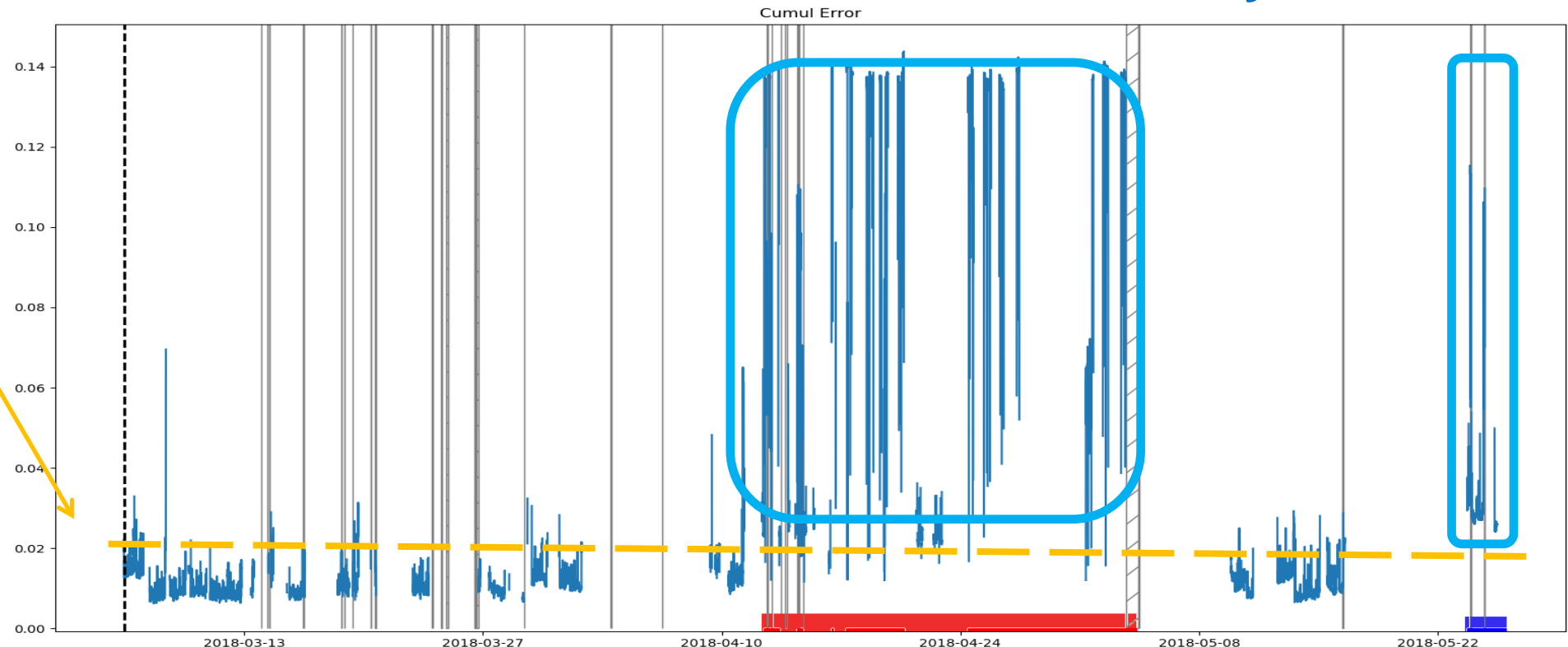
Anomaly Detection - Semi-Supervised

- Deep Learning models for anomaly detection based on autoencoder networks, a **semi-supervised approach** → **very few labels are required!**
- IDEA: train a set of autoencoders with the normal behaviour of each supercomputing node and use the reconstruction error to detect anomalies

Threshold T :

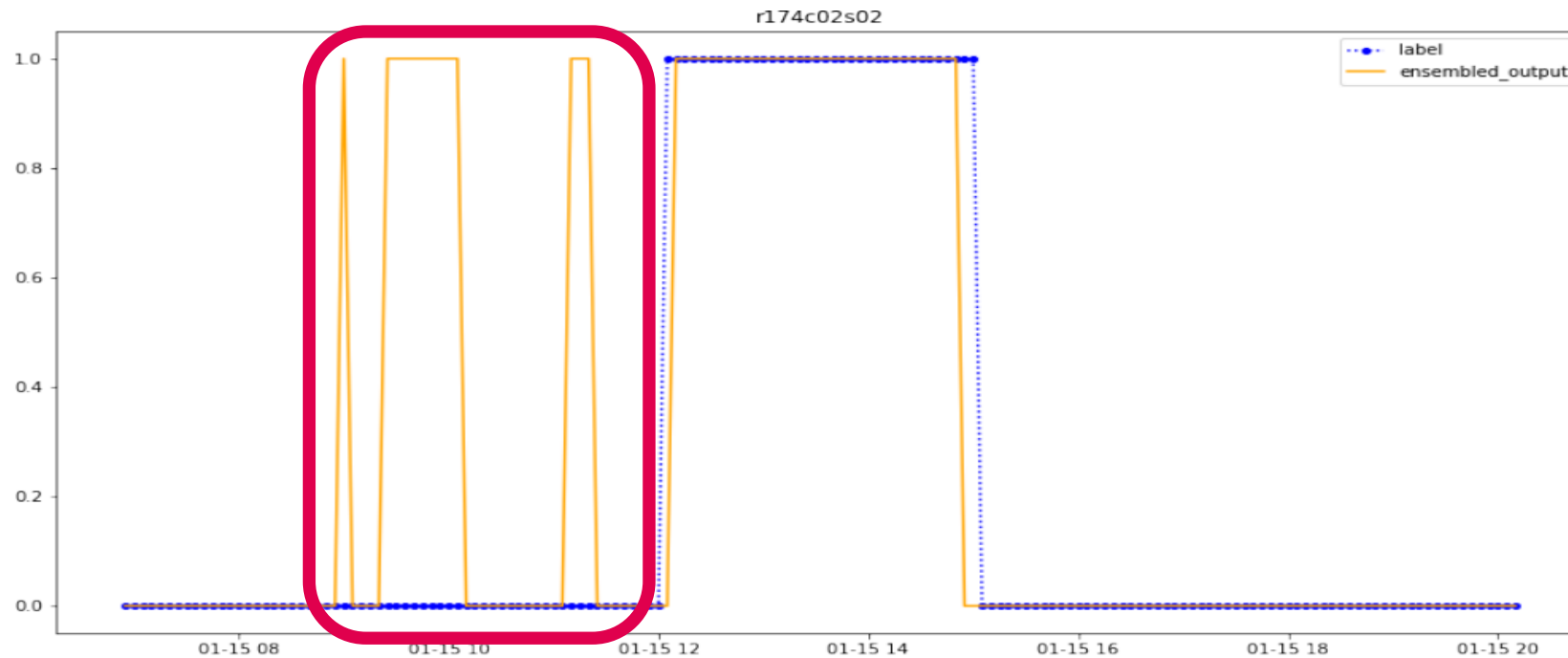
- Reconstruction Error $> T$ → anomaly
- Reconstruction Error $\leq T$ → normal behaviour

Classification Accuracy: 90%-97%



Anomaly Detection - Semi-Supervised & Supervised

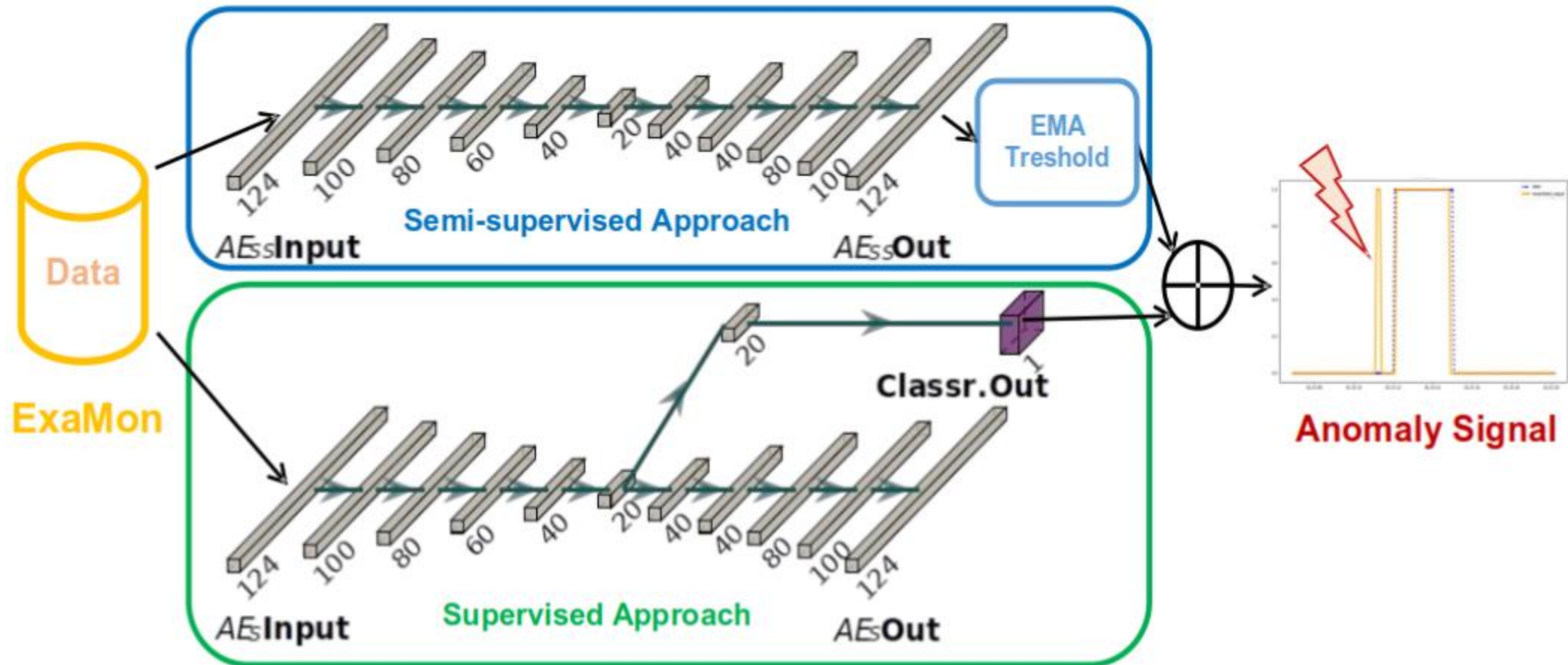
- If we have labels describing the state of the datacenter, we can opt for a supervised approach
- However, the optimal results are obtained combining both semi-supervised and supervised approaches!
- We exploit best of both worlds → leading to anomaly prediction
 - The model realize that something is off even *before* the change in label



The anomaly signal (yellow line) anticipates the actual label (blue line)

- Average anticipation: 50-40 minutes

SoA for anomaly detection: semi-supervised training of autoencoders



A. Borghesi, M. Molan, M. Milano and A. Bartolini, "Anomaly Detection and Anticipation in High Performance Computing Systems," in *IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems*, vol. 33, no. 4, pp. 739-750, 1 April 2022, doi: 10.1109/TPDS.2021.3082802.

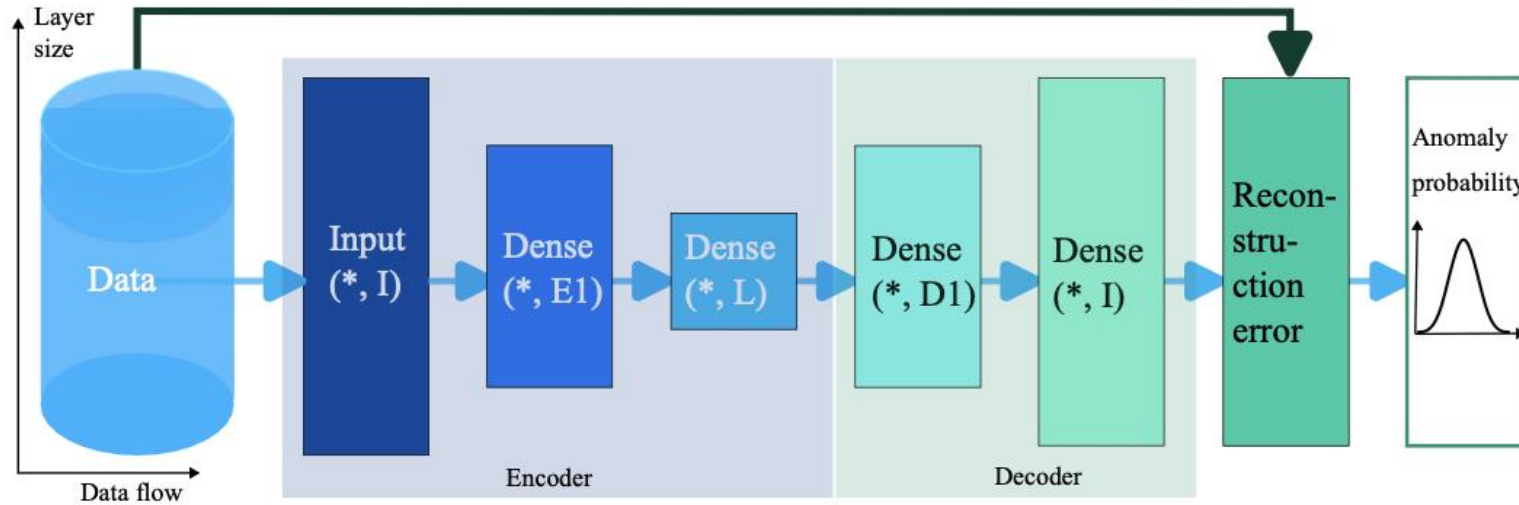


WHY UNSUPERVISED ANOMALY DETECTION?

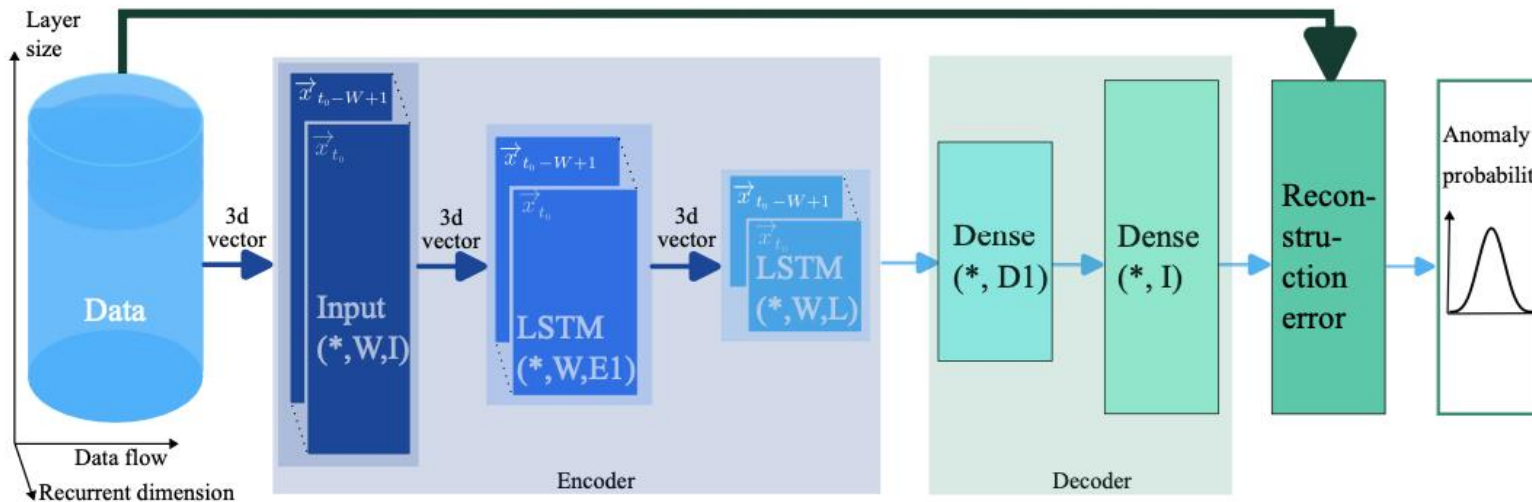
- Semi-supervised anomaly detection: models trained only on normal operation
- Need for (accurate) information about downtimes (anomaly timestamps)
- Difficult to deploy - accurate downtime information is **not** always available
- Motivation: train on **all data including anomalies**



Unsupervised anomaly detection: RUAD



(a) Structure of baseline model - the dense autoencoder.



(b) Structure of the proposed RUAD model consisting of the LSTM encoder and dense decoder.

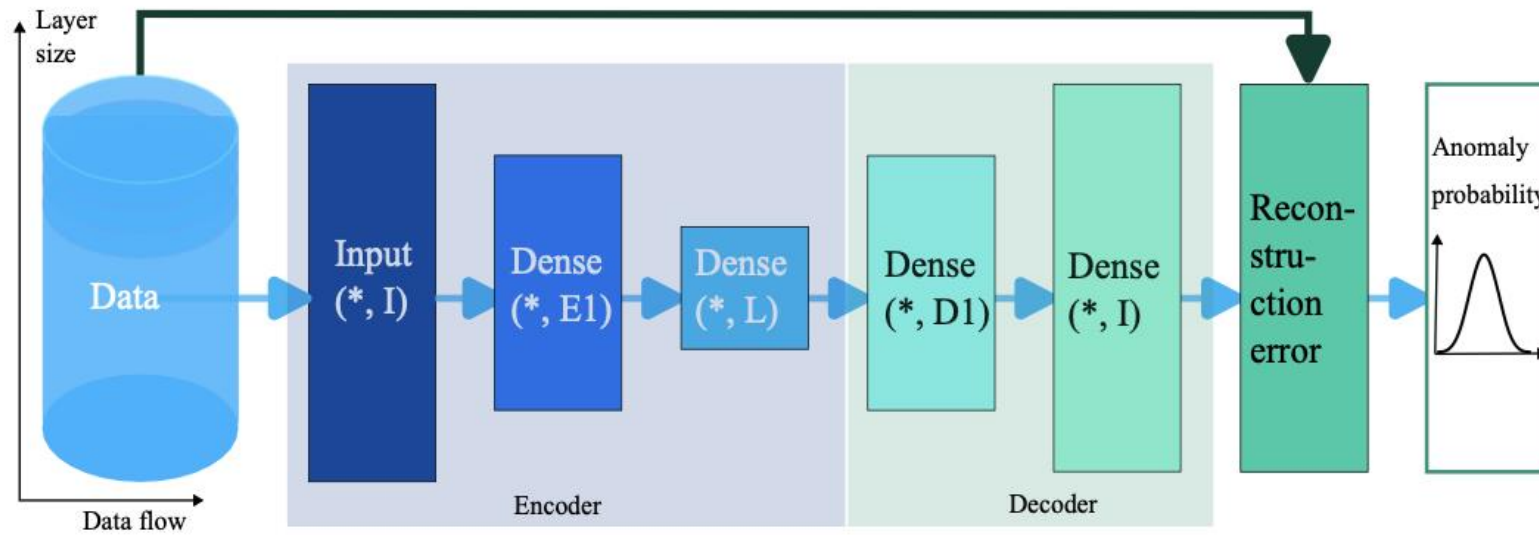


Method	Combined ROC score
<i>EXP</i>	0.4276
<i>CLU</i>	0.5478
<i>DENSE_{semi}</i>	0.7470
<i>DENSE_{un}</i>	0.7344

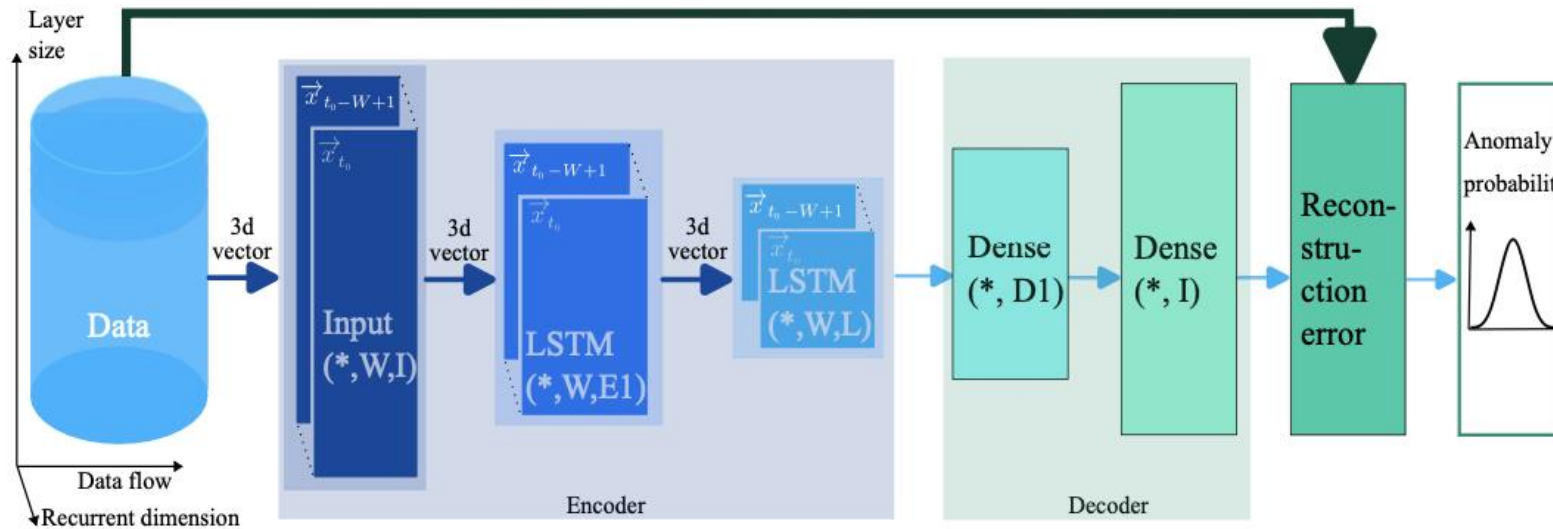
Method	Combined ROC score			
	5	10	20	40
<i>RUAD_{semi}</i>	0.7632	0.7582	0.7602	0.7446
<i>RUAD</i>	0.7651	0.7672	0.7655	0.7473



Recurrent unsupervised anomaly detection: RUAD



(a) Structure of baseline model - the dense autoencoder.



(b) Structure of the proposed RUAD model consisting of the LSTM encoder and dense decoder.

EXAMON applications – anomaly detection

Automated anomaly/fault detection via ML models

EXAMON



Live Data

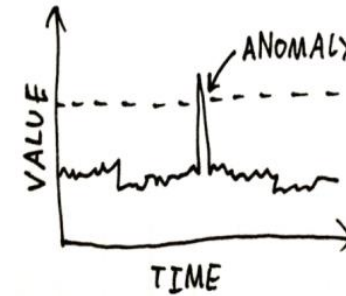
Stream processing

ML Model
(Autoencoder)

Online Inference /
Anomaly Detection

Training
Big data
transformation

Long-Term
Storage DB

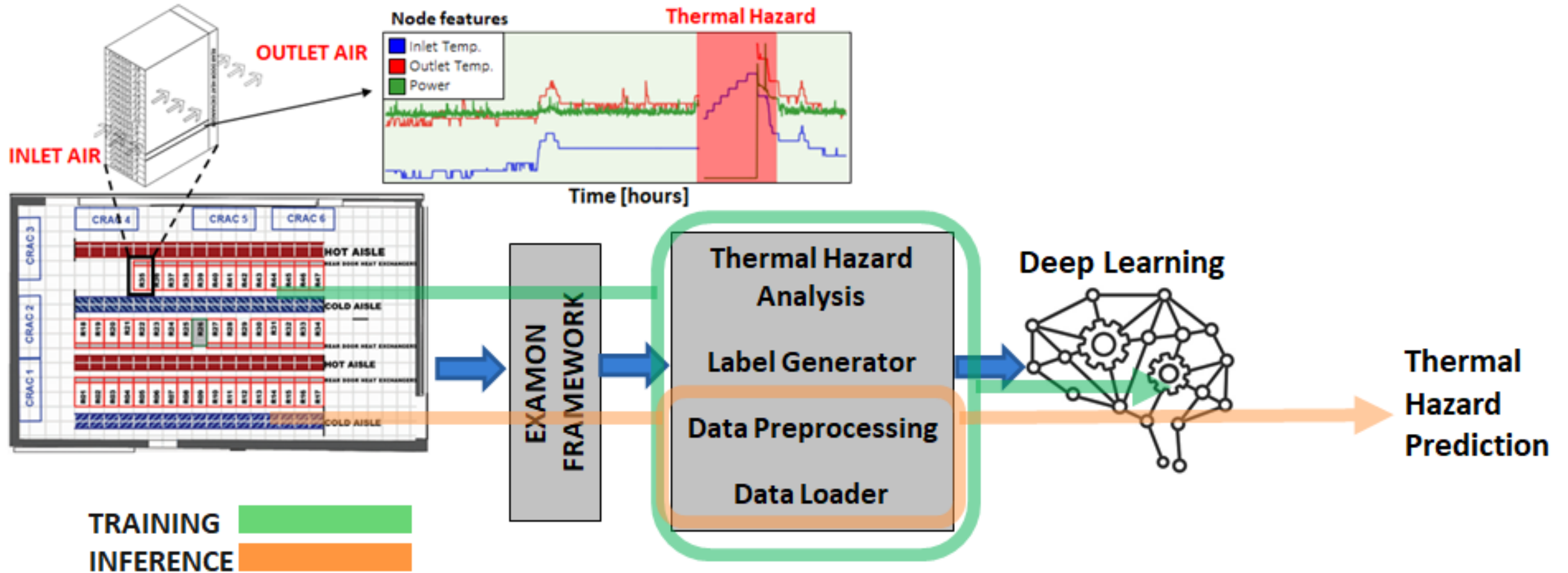


[EAAI19] Borghesi et. al «**A semisupervised autoencoder-based approach for anomaly detection in high performance computing systems**»

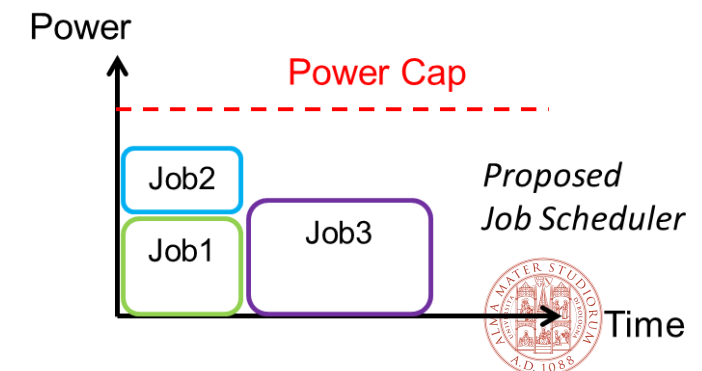
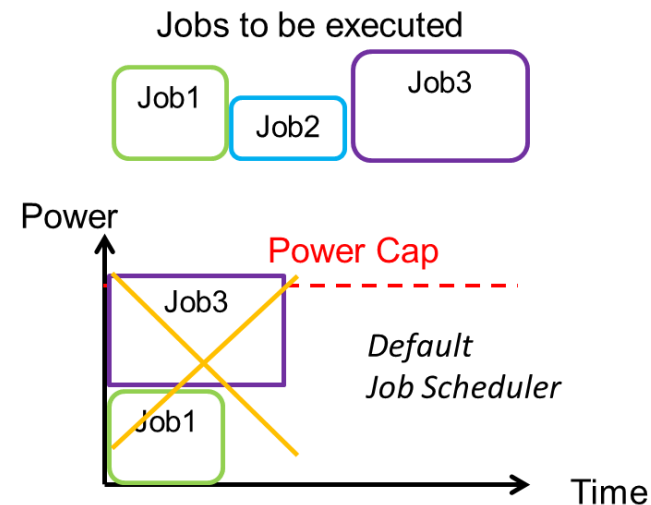
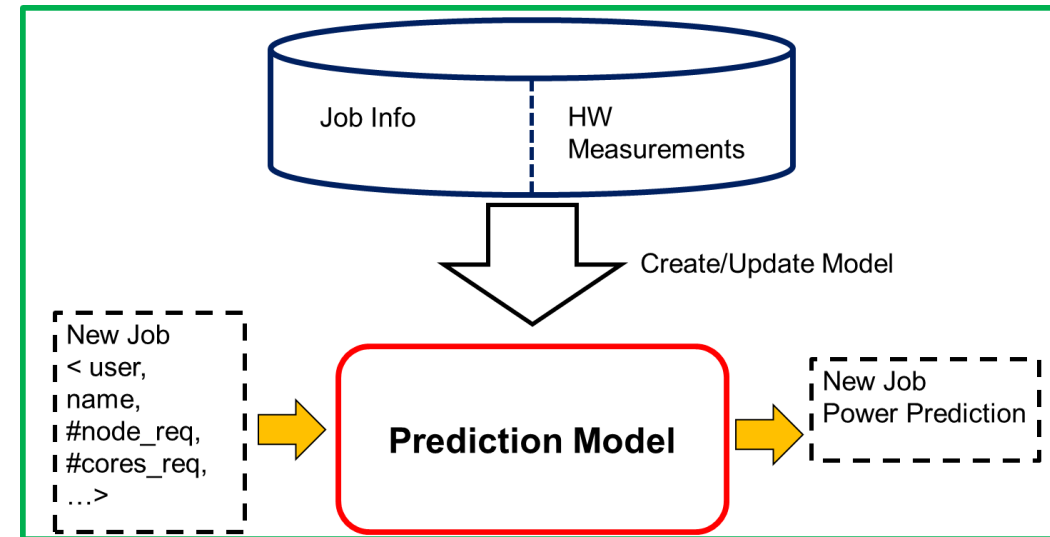
[AICAS18] Borghesi et al. «**Online Anomaly Detection in HPC Systems**»



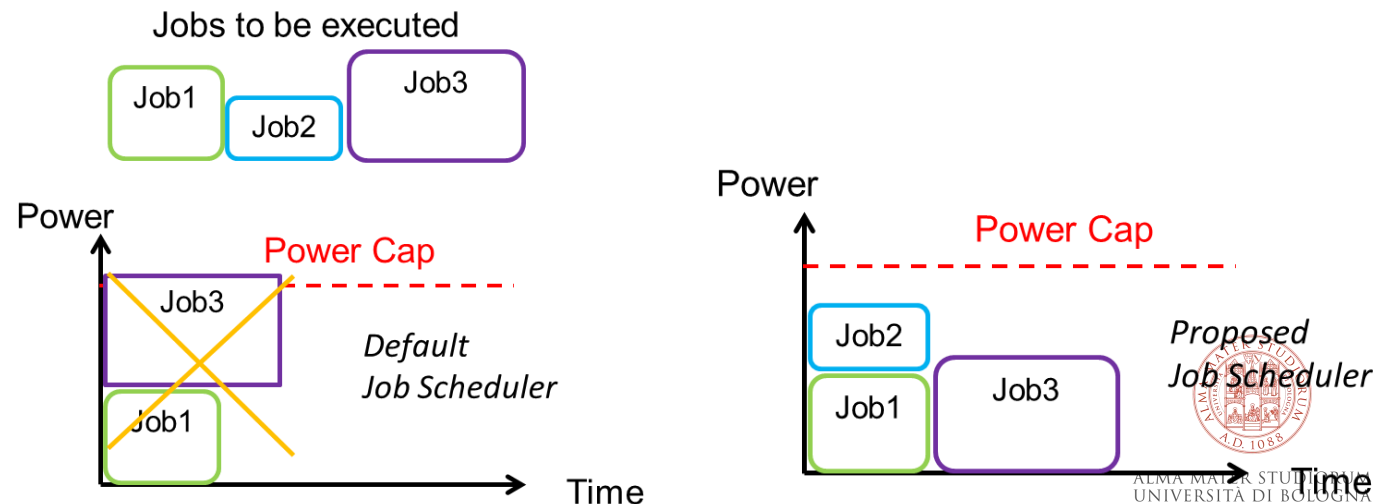
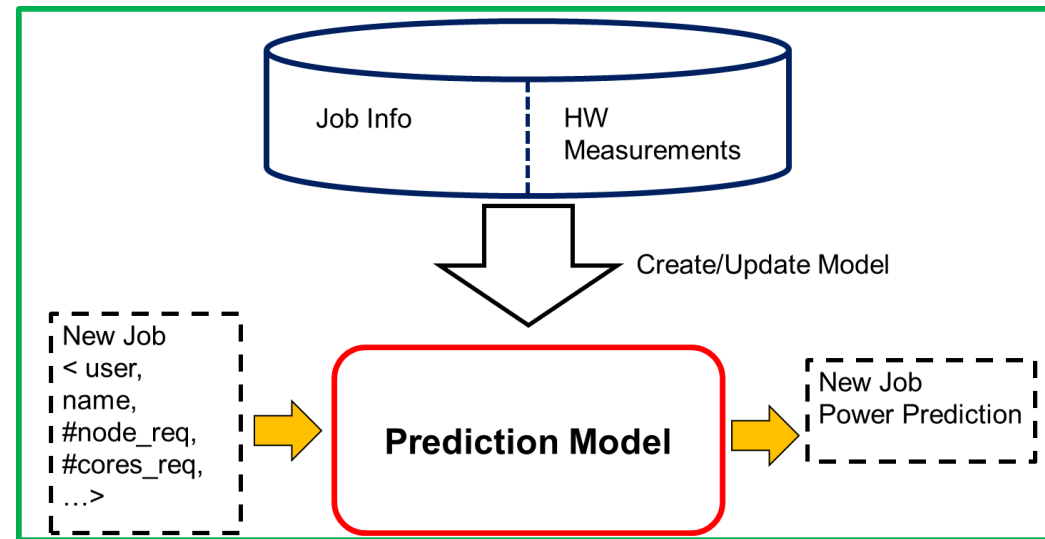
Thermal Hazard Prediction



1. Machine Learning models to predict the power consumption of HPC applications
2. Slurm Custom Extensions to schedule jobs based on their power
3. Interacts with power management



1. Machine Learning models to predict the power consumption of HPC applications
2. Slurm Custom Extensions to schedule jobs based on their power
3. Interacts with power management



ExaData – open dataset – just released

scientific data

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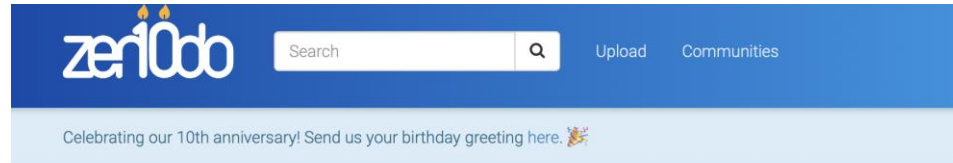
M100 ExaData: a data collection campaign on the CINECA's Marconi100 Tier-0 supercomputer

[Andrea Borghesi](#) ✉, [Carmine Di Santi](#), [Martin Molan](#), [Mohsen Seyedkazemi Ardebili](#), [Alessio Mauri](#), [Massimiliano Guarrasi](#), [Daniela Galetti](#), [Mirko Cestari](#), [Francesco Barchi](#) ✉, [Luca Benini](#), [Francesco Beneventi](#) & [Andrea Bartolini](#) ✉

[Scientific Data](#) **10**, Article number: 288 (2023) | [Cite this article](#)

1 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41597-023-02174-3>



zenodo Search Upload Communities

Celebrating our 10th anniversary! Send us your birthday greeting here. 🎉

January 31, 2023

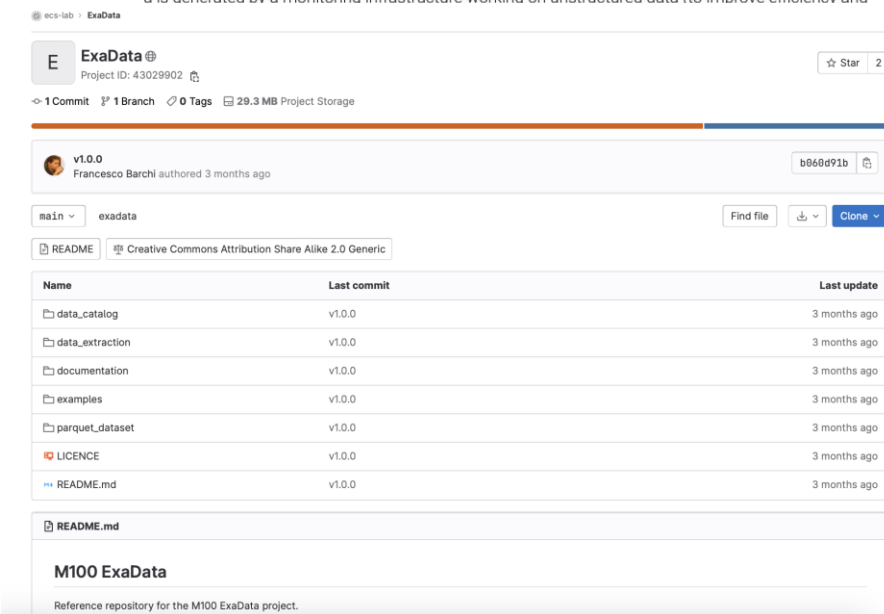
Dataset Open Access

M100 dataset 6: 22-03

Andrea Borghesi; Carmine Di Santi; Martin Molan; Mohsen Seyedkazemi Ardebili; Alessio Mauri; Massimiliano Guarrasi; Daniela Galetti; Mirko Cestari; Francesco Barchi; Luca Benini; Francesco Beneventi; Andrea Bartolini

This entry is a part of a larger data set collected from the most recent Tier-0 supercomputer hosted at CINECA (<https://www.hpc.cineca.it/hardware/marconi100>). The data covers the entirety of the system, ranging from internal information such as core loads, temperatures, frequencies, memory usage, CPU power consumption, fan speed, GPU usage details, etc., to the system-wide information, including cooling infrastructure, the air conditioning system, the power supply units, workload manager statistics, system status alerts, and weather forecast. Hundreds of metrics measured on each computing node, in addition to hundreds of other metrics gathered and monitored along all system components. The data is stored as a collection of Zenodo entries; this particular entry corresponds to the period: 22-03. It is provided as a partitioned Parquet dataset, with this partitioning hierarchy: year_month ("YY-MM"), plugin, and month. The data is distributed as tarball files, each corresponding to one month of data (first-level partitioning).

The data is generated by a monitoring infrastructure working on unstructured data (to improve efficiency and



ecs-lab · ExaData

ExaData Project ID: 43029902 ☆ Star 2

1 Commit 1 Branch 0 Tags 29.3 MB Project Storage

v1.0.0 Francesco Barchi authored 3 months ago b060d91b

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README Creative Commons Attribution Share Alike 2.0 Generic

Name	Last commit	Last update
data_catalog	v1.0.0	3 months ago
data_extraction	v1.0.0	3 months ago
documentation	v1.0.0	3 months ago
examples	v1.0.0	3 months ago
parquet_dataset	v1.0.0	3 months ago
LICENCE	v1.0.0	3 months ago
README.md	v1.0.0	3 months ago

README.md

M100 ExaData

Reference repository for the M100 ExaData project.

<https://gitlab.com/ecs-lab/exadata>



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
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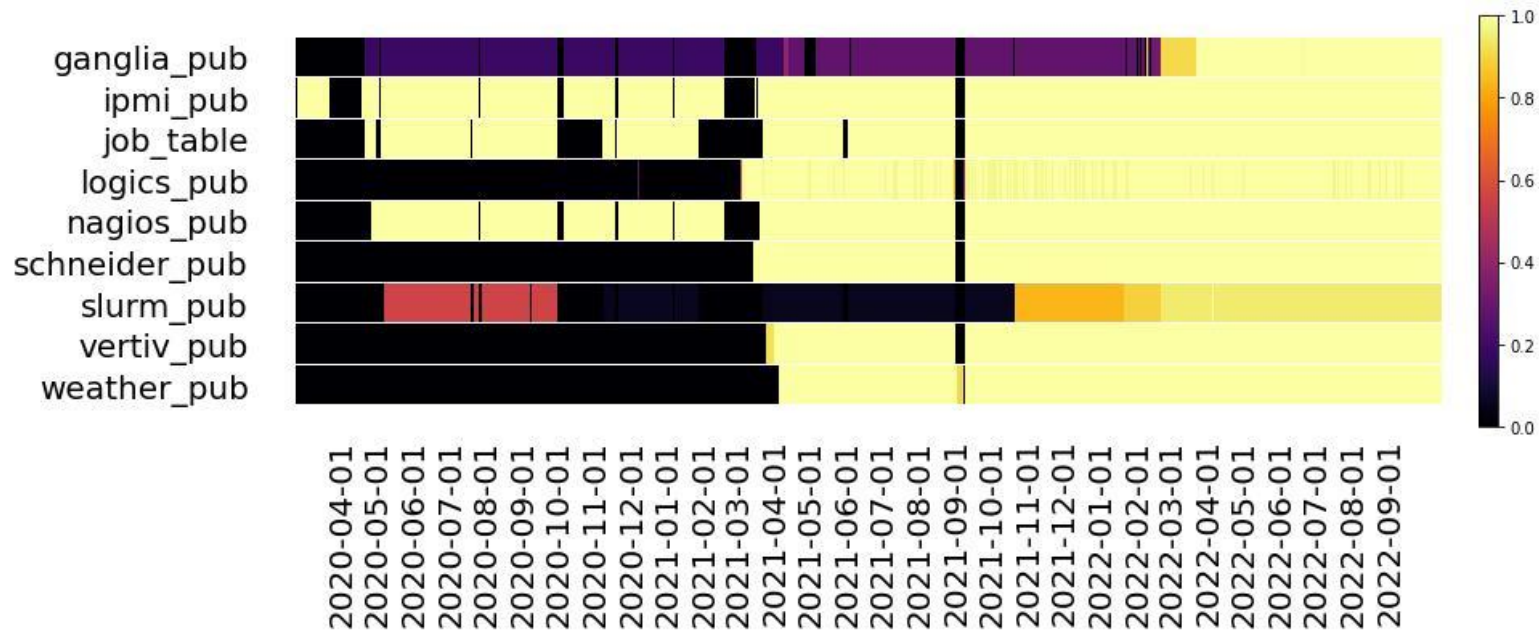
ExaData description

- 31 months of data
- 573 metrics, 980+ nodes, approx. 50 TB uncompressed
- Vertiv, Schneider, IPMI, Ganglia, Logics, Weather, Nagios, SLURM, Job table
- Hardware data, system monitoring data, external information
- Different sampling granularities (from seconds) to minutes
- Zenodo + Nature Dataset

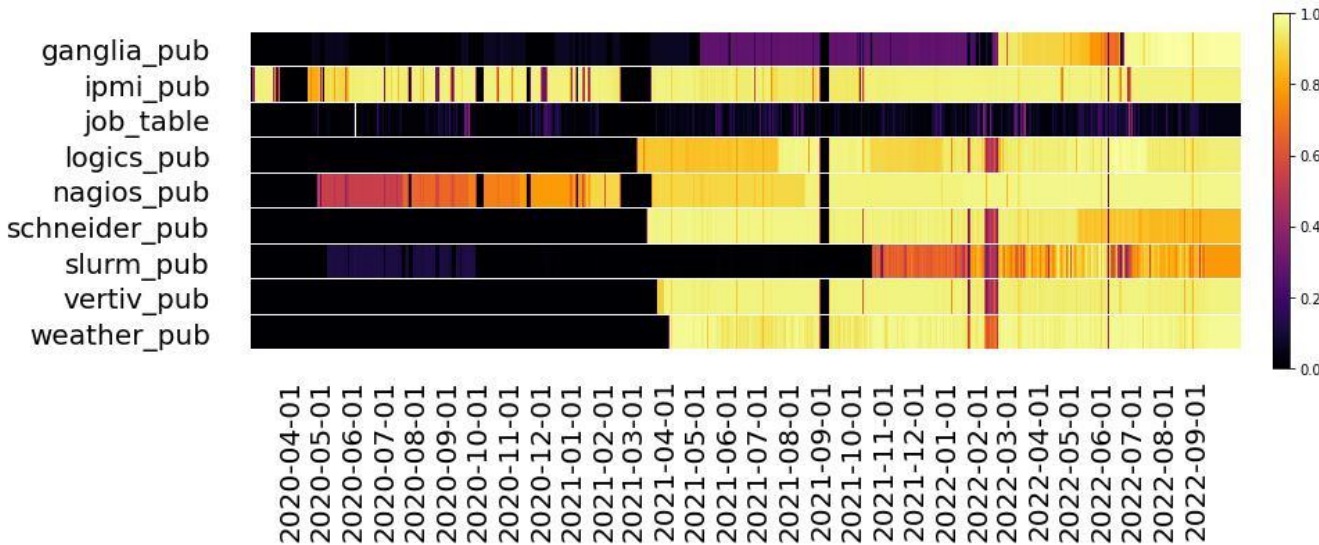
Plugin	#Metrics	#Plugin-specific columns	Description
Vertiv	25	1	Mainly collects data from the air-conditioning units (CDZ) located in room F (Marconi 100) of Cineca. The plugin uses the RESTful API interface available on the individual devices to extract the most interesting metrics.
Schneider	164	1	Dedicated data collector designed to acquire data from an industrial PLC by accessing its HMI module (from Schneider Electric). The PLC controls the valves and pumps of the liquid cooling circuit (RDHx) of Marconi 100. It consists of two (redundant) twin systems controllable by two identical HMI panels, Q101 and Q102. The ExaMon plugin extracts and stores all the metrics available on both panels.
IPMI	104	1	Collects all the sensor data provided by the OOB management interface (BMC) of cluster nodes.
Ganglia	177	1	Connects to the Ganglia server (gmond), collects and translates the data payload (XML) to the ExaMon data model.
Logics	37	2	Data collection system already installed at Cineca. It is specialized for collecting power consumption data from equipment in the different rooms, typically using multimeters that communicate via Modbus protocol. The ExaMon plugin dedicated to collecting this data interfaces to the Logics database (RDBMS) via its REST API. NOTE: Since the translation process is fully automated, the same inconsistencies present in the original db may result in the ExaMon database: e.g., metric names in the Italian language, units of measure as metric name, etc.
Weather	10	0	Collects all the weather data related to the Cineca facility location (Casalecchio di Reno) using an online open weather service (https://openweathermap.org).
Nagios	1	5	Interfaces with a Nagios extension developed by CINECA called "Hnagios", collects and translates the data payload to the ExaMon data model.
SLURM	54	4	Collects aggregated data from the SLURM server; this information is gathered through ad hoc scripts created by CINECA system administrators.
Job table	1	89	Collects information regarding the jobs executed on the cluster (and store in the SLURM database); the information collected are those provided by users at submission time.

Dataset

Metrics/day (per plugin)



Samples/day (per plugin)



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Repository structure

- `documentation` : descriptions of the plugins (ExaMon), including related metadata (metrics, tags); spatial distribution of racks.
- `examples` : applications of the dataset described in the "technical validation" part of the paper.
- `parquet_dataset/csv_to_parquet` : scripts used to produce the final Parquet dataset, starting from the extracted CSVs (ExaMon).
- `parquet_dataset/query_tool` : simple tool to load a slice of the dataset into a Pandas DataFrame.
- `parquet_dataset/node_aggregated_data` : scripts to create the anomaly detection dataset.
- `data_extraction` : scripts used to extract the data from ExaMon (in CSV format).
- `data_catalog` : data catalog.

References

Main technologies:

- Parquet (2.6): <https://parquet.apache.org/>
- PyArrow (9.0.0): <https://arrow.apache.org/>
- Pandas (1.5.1): <https://pandas.pydata.org/>

metric	value	year_month	plugin	node	timestamp
Gpu0_gpu_temp	37	22-Jul	ganglia_pub	982	2022-07-05 00:00:01+00:00
Gpu0_gpu_temp	37	22-Jul	ganglia_pub	982	2022-07-05 00:00:12+00:00
Gpu0_gpu_temp	36	22-Jul	ganglia_pub	982	2022-07-05 00:00:23+00:00
Gpu0_gpu_temp	36	22-Jul	ganglia_pub	982	2022-07-05 00:00:33+00:00
Gpu0_gpu_temp	36	22-Jul	ganglia_pub	982	2022-07-05 00:00:44+00:00
Gpu0_gpu_temp	36	22-Jul	ganglia_pub	982	2022-07-05 00:00:54+00:00
Gpu0_gpu_temp	36	22-Jul	ganglia_pub	982	2022-07-05 00:01:05+00:00
Gpu0_gpu_temp	36	22-Jul	ganglia_pub	982	2022-07-05 00:01:16+00:00
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Gpu0_gpu_temp	36	22-Jul	ganglia_pub	982	2022-07-05 00:01:37+00:00
Gpu0_gpu_temp	36	22-Jul	ganglia_pub	982	2022-07-05 00:01:48+00:00
Gpu0_gpu_temp	36	22-Jul	ganglia_pub	982	2022-07-05 00:01:59+00:00
Gpu0_gpu_temp	36	22-Jul	ganglia_pub	982	2022-07-05 00:02:10+00:00