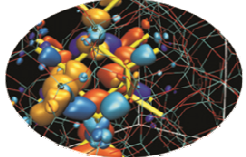
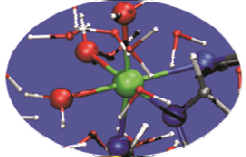
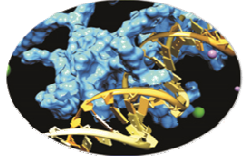
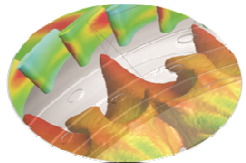


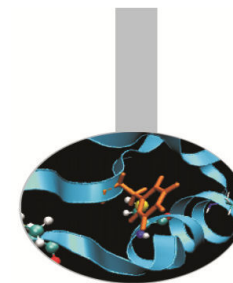
# How to obtain HPC resources



*A. Emerson, HPC, Cineca.*

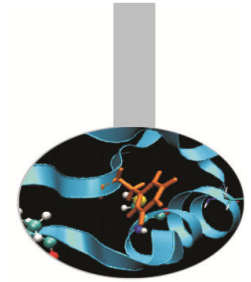


# How do I get access to a supercomputer?



- With the exception of commercial agreements, virtually all access to HPC systems is via peer-reviewed calls to national or international resource providers.
- Depending on the call and provider, usually necessary to write a project proposal detailing the scientific case, how the CPU hours will be used and the application codes which will be run.
- Projects are then evaluated scientifically (for high quality research) and technically (for feasibility).
- In Europe, the principal provider of computer time is PRACE.

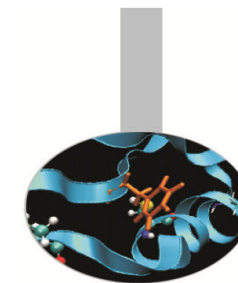
# PRACE



- Partnership for Advanced Computing in Europe
- <http://www.prace-ri.eu/>
- The mission of PRACE is to enable high impact scientific discovery and engineering research and development across all disciplines to enhance European competitiveness for the benefit of society.
- PRACE seeks to realize this mission through world class computing and data management resources and services through a peer review process.
- PRACE is established as an international non-profit association with its seat in Brussels. It has 25 member countries .
- Four Hosting Members (France, Germany, Italy and Spain) provide Multi-PFlop/s Tier-0 Systems.



# PRACE resources

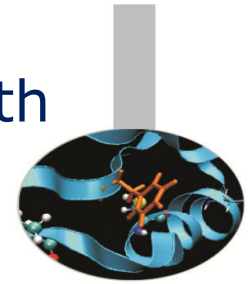


PRACE offers two types of hardware resources:

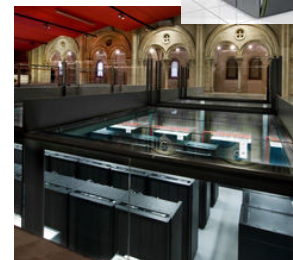
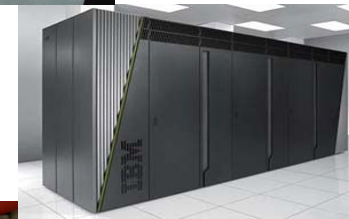
1. **Tier-0** on Petascale supercomputers currently in Germany, France, Italy and Spain.
2. **Tier-1** (“DECI”) on Terascale or Petascale clusters available in most PRACE centres.

Tier-0 calls are managed by the PRACE AISBL association but Tier-1 calls are funded by PRACE projects. Since the next PRACE project phase (4IP) is being negotiated, future form of Tier-1 calls is under discussion.

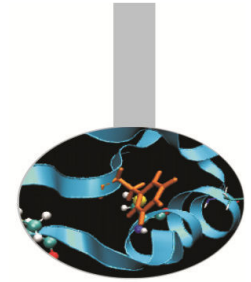
# PRACE Tier-0 Systems (10<sup>th</sup> Call, 2014)



- **Curie** (CEA, France, Bull x86, 2 Pflop/s)
- **Hornet** (HLRS, Germany, Cray XC40, 4 Pflop/s)
- **Super MUC** (LRZ, Germany, IBM DataPlex, 3 Pflop/s)
- **Fermi** (Cineca, Italy, IBM BG/Q, 2.1 Pflop/s)
- **MareNostrum** (BSC, IBM DataPlex, 1 Pflop/s)



# PRACE Tier-0 calls



PRACE offers 3 different forms of access to Tier-0 resources:

- **Project Regular Access calls**

Calls for Proposals are issued twice a year and are evaluated by leading scientists and engineers in a peer-review process. Tier-0 proposals typically request many millions of core hours and must demonstrate high parallel scalability.

- **Multi-Year Project Access**

It is available to major projects or infrastructures that can benefit from PRACE resources and for which more than a single year of access is needed.

- **Preparatory Access**

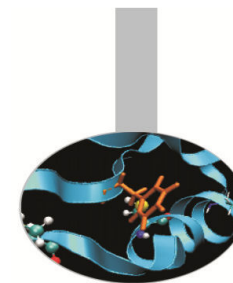
It is a simplified form of access for limited resources for the preparation of resource requests in response to Project Access Calls for Proposals.

Type **A** (scalability tests)

Type **B** (Enabling + Scalability tests)

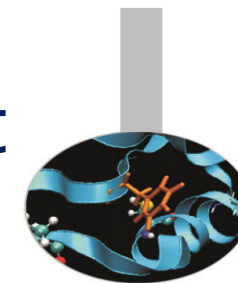
Type **C** (Enabling + Scalability tests with PRACE involvement)

# How to apply for Tier-0 project access - procedure



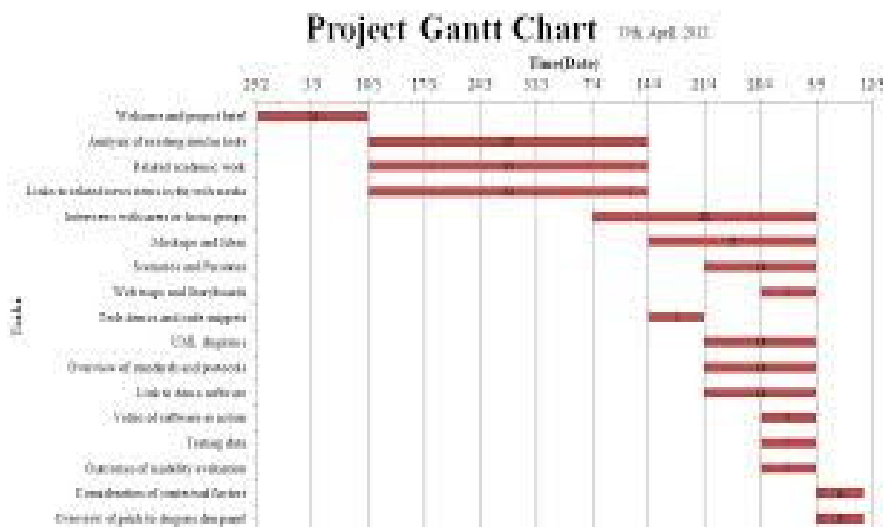
- Consult the application guide from the PRACE website. (<http://www.prace-ri.eu/application-guide/>)
- Register to obtain username+password for the application portal.
- Fill in the on-line application including abstract and technical details.
- Prepare and attach separate project document according to template.
- Submit before deadline (possible to save preliminary versions and even un-submit before final deadline).
- *For Italian applicants (i.e. based in Italy) we strongly recommend you contact us (i.e. Cineca) first before preparing the application.*
- Researchers based in other countries may try contacting their national representative. PRACE staff can also be contacted.

# How to apply for Tier-0 project access –some advice



You will have to provide a Workplan where you justify the budget you are asking for and how the simulations will be performed in the timescale of the project. Thus in the project document you should include:

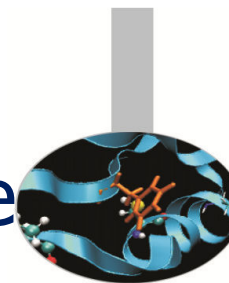
- A GANTT chart detailing the activities during the project duration.
- A table demonstrating how you arrive at the requested budget



Simulation type	#cores/run	#runs	Walltime/run (h)	Core hours
Simple MD APoa1	2048	10	1000	20M
MD complex	4096	5	1000	20M
MD complex 2	2048	1	100	2M
			TOTAL	42M



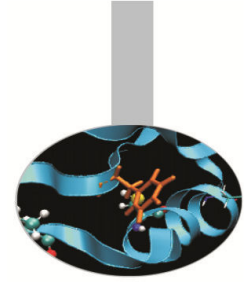
# How to apply for Tier-0 project access – some advice



You **must** demonstrate adequate parallel scaling on the chosen computer system.

- Ideally, you will have benchmark results of the proposed input systems (or similar) from a preparatory access or other project on the chosen computer.
- If you don't have such data find scaling data which matches as closely as possible what you wish to do considering hardware, software and input. For classical molecular dynamics, always cite clearly the **number of atoms** in the input – this gives the reviewers a clue as to the scalability (typically max performance at 100-150 atoms/core)
- On some systems (e.g. Fermi) possible to run separate, multiple simulations in the same job (“sub-blocking”). Not usually considered acceptable for a PRACE Tier-0 project.
- If possible, consider the use of MPI/OpenMP versions of the applications to save on memory/core and make use of multithreaded hardware.
- Be careful with Replica-Exchange and biased MD-algorithms
  - For NAMD2.9 and lower, REMD is via TCL scripts (not possible on BG/Q).
  - In NAMD 2.9 (2.10?), Targeted and Steered MD scale poorly because of rank 0 communication.

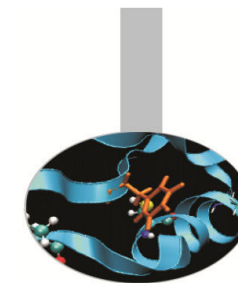
# How to apply for Tier-0 project access – some advice



For classical MD projects other sections in the form are not critical:

- Memory requirements are usually low.
- For most MD simulations I/O is almost negligible so no need to mention MPI/IO, HDF5, etc. Also number of files needed is low.
- Archival of trajectories should be within guidelines (mistake anyway to generate large trajectories)
- All MD codes allow checkpoints (restarts) and so job walltimes < 24h.
- Typical allocations are 30-40M core hrs for BG/Q, ~20M core hrs for other architectures. For <5M hrs you must justify Tier-0 resources.

# Features of PRACE 10<sup>th</sup> Call



## Technical requirements for call 10

[https://prace-peer-review.cines.fr/proposal/PRACE\\_Technical\\_Guidelines\\_for\\_Applicant\\_CALL10.pdf](https://prace-peer-review.cines.fr/proposal/PRACE_Technical_Guidelines_for_Applicant_CALL10.pdf)

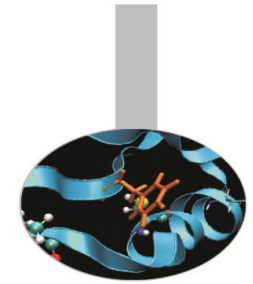
Computer System	Minimum Parallel Scaling	Max memory/core (Gb)
Curie	Fat Nodes 128	4
	Thin Nodes 512	4
	Hybrid 32	3
Fermi	2048 (but typically $\geq 4096$ )	1
SuperMUC	512 ( typically $\geq 2048$ )	*
Hornet	2048	*
Mare Nostrum	1024	2Gb

Other requirements include:

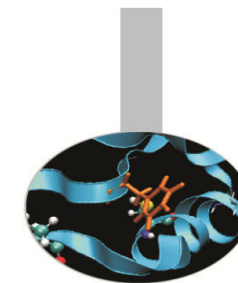
- max no. of files
- storage and archive space
- checkpoint frequency
- simultaneous jobs

\* should use a substantial fraction of available memory

# Typical PRACE Tier-0 call life cycle (project access)

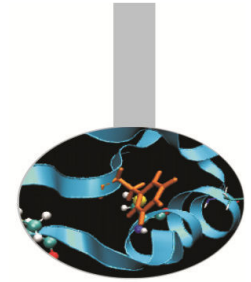


# New features of Call 10



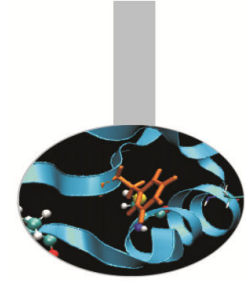
- Multi-year project access
  - 2-3 years instead of 1 year.
  - Same eligibility criteria as 1 yr calls.
  - Has to demonstrate the need for more than one year. Resources allocated 1 year at a time.
  - Annual review procedure based on report and F2F meeting.
- Programmatic Access
  - For a period of up to 3 years.
  - Open to research groups or research projects (e.g. EU flagships, FET projects, etc) or similar.
  - Will consist of various computational experiments (which do not need to be defined at time of application).

# Preparatory Access Calls



- Designed for code optimisation and benchmarking, possibly with PRACE staff.
- Three types:
  - **Type A** (scalability tests)
  - **Type B** (Enabling + Scalability tests)
  - **Type C** (Enabling + Scalability tests with PRACE involvement)
- Calls every quarter (March; July; September; December). Start date 2 months after submission (if successful).
- Allocation periods normally 2 months (Type A) and 6 months (Types B and C).
- Budget allocations depend on type and computer and partition (GPU, MIC, etc). For example, 100K (Type A) and 250K core hours (Type B,C) for BG/Q, between 50K-200K core hours for other computers.
- Proposals evaluated using a “lightweight” evaluation procedure. Applications should include description of issues preventing scalability.

# PRACE Tier-1 (DECI) Calls



- Inherited into PRACE from the DEISA project, **DECI**=(**D**istributed **E**uropean **C**omputing **I**nitiative)
- Like Tier-0, two calls/year and 1 year in duration. Subject to scientific and technical review.
- Unlike Tier-0:
  - Projects are smaller (e.g. 1M core hours) and have more flexible parallel scaling requirements.
  - Applicants apply for a particular architecture (e.g. GPU, BG/Q, SGI, etc) rather than a computer site.
- Most European countries contribute Tier-1 resources. Cineca provides access to the PLX GPU cluster.
- Future of Tier-1 under discussion as a part of the PRACE 4ip project proposal.

## Call for Proposals for DECI-12 (Tier-1) (DECI (Tier-1) Access)

Monday 23 December 2013

Opening date: 18th December 2013, 12:00 CET

Closing date: 20th January 2014, 17:00 CET

Allocation start date: 1st May, 2014

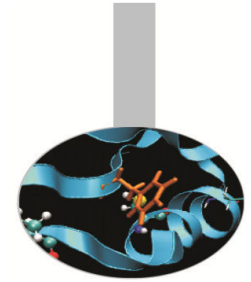
Allocation period: 1 year for Project Access

Type of access: DECI (Tier-1)

Tier-1 machines available: Cray XE/XC, and a range of large clusters including GPU resources made available from Cyprus, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Turkey.

▶ **CONTINUE**

# National Resources - Italy



- For Italy-based researchers, Cineca provides computer time via the **ISCRA** calls. <http://www.hpc.cineca.it/services/iscra>
- Two types of call (B and C) available for accessing:
  - Fermi (for type B: 1-10M hrs, type C: 1M hrs)
  - PLX (type C, 200k hrs)
  - PICO (type C, 50K hours for bioinformatics, data analytics and visualisation projects)
- For type B two calls/year, type C continuous submission and reviewed once/month.
- Applications must be submitted in English and are evaluated both scientifically and technically.