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http://christian.kuekler.info/speech/2013-01-10-munich/2013-01-10_supakon_nyumon_en_03.pdf

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Supercomputer - A simple introduction

- Example CRAY 1
- Previously: single computer, single case



How does a Supercomputer look like - previously

- A popular definition is, at least all computers out of the Top500
- A unambiguous definition do not exist, because the method of measuring the performance (speed of calculation) is not possible on all high performance computers in the same manner
- »Super« stands for something extraordinary in terms of performance
- A Supercomputer a big computer and GreenTop500 list are Supercomputers.

What is a Supercomputer?

- Simulation
- Theory building and model review
- Data mining
- Mass calculations
- Movies
- Pharmacy

What is a Supercomputer used for?

URL: http://en.wikipedia.org/wik/File:IBM_Blue_Gene_P_Supercomputer.jpg
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Photo by Argonne National Laboratory,

- Example IBM Blue Gene P2
- today at most: a bunch of cabinets



How does a Supercomputer look like - today

- One has just to collect the data
- When the job is finished, one receives an e-mail
- parallel
- When the jobs turn comes, the job starts the actually program in
- comes
- A so called "scheduler" (a program) decides when the job turn
- The job will be send to the Supercomputer waiting queue
- The job requests resources: time, performance (CPU)
- The job contains a link to program
- On this a small file "job" is created
- One uses a different computer (e.g. a laptop)
- But a Supercomputer has a high speed network
- a Supercomputer can not speak or hear (not jet)
- A Supercomputer normally has not screen or keyboard

How is a Supercomputer used?

- Big companies
- Military
- Research institutes
- Universities
- Rich countries

Who buys a Supercomputer?

Name	Computer	Site	OEM	Country	PFLOPs	OS
1	Titan	Cray XK7	DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory	Cray Inc.	17,590000	Linux
2	Sequoia	BlueGene/Q	DOE/NNSA/LLNL	IBM	16,324751	Linux
3	K computer	RIKEN (AICS)	Fujitsu	Japan	10,510000	Linux
4	Mira	BlueGene/Q	DOE/SC/Argonne National Lab	IBM	8,162376	Linux
5	JUQUEEN	BlueGene/Q	Forschungszentrum Julich (FZJ)	IBM	4,141180	Linux
6	SuperMUC	iDataPlex DX360M4	Leibniz RZ	IBM	2897000	Linux
7	Stammpede	PowerEdge C8220	Texas Adv. Comp. Center/Univ. of Texas	Dell	2,660290	Linux
8	Tianhe-1A	NUDT YH MP	National Supercomp. Center in Tianjin	NUDT	2,566000	Linux
9	Fermi	BlueGene/Q	CINECA	IBM	1,725492	Linux
10	DARPA Trial Sub-set	Power 775	IBM Development Engineering	IBM	1,515000	Linux

Top 10 (of Top500.org) from November 2012 SLC



- 1 PFLOPS = 1 PETA FLOPS = 1 000 000 000 000 000 FLOPS
- Floating point number: z.B. 1.528535047×10^5 , or 152853.5047
- Operation: Operation (multiplication) with numbers
- FLOPS: Floating point operations per second
- Task: Performance number, measured in FLOPS
- Program: HPL 2.0 - High Performance Linpack

Example Top500
How to measure performance?

<https://ticket.wikimedia.org/arts/index.php?Action=AgentTicketZoom&TicketNumber=2008062710026791>
 2007, S.M.S.I., Inc. - Owen Williams, The Kasparov Agency.
 Image Deep Blue: CC-BY James thephotographer <http://flickr.com/photos/jamessthephotographer/>, Image Kasparov: Copyright

Deep Blue 1997

- Kasparov loses 3–2
- 11.38 GFLOPs
- number 259 of Supercomputer Top500, June 1997
- evaluates 200 million positions per second
- OS: AIX, program in C
- 480 special VLSI chess IC
- 30 node with 120 MHz P2SC CPU
- IBM RS/6000 SP Thin P2SC

Deep Thought 1989

- Kasparov wins easily
- Carême Million University later IBM
- Predecessor of Deep Blue



Example: Deep Blue Supercomputer

Earth Science
nano science
engineering
nanoscience
physics

Atmospheric models, Seismic waves
plane wave expansion
flow analysis based on simulations
molecular dynamics calculation
lattice CD simulation

Applications

- Kas in 兆 (kai), represents 10^{16}
- Kobe Port Island in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture.
- RIKEN Advanced Institute for Computational Science (AICS)
- 3rd level, 50m x 50m
- 864 racks
- Performance: 10.51 PFLOPs
- Consumption: 12659.89 KW

The K Supercomputer from Kobe

分子量子色力学	Quantum chromodynamics
平面波展开	Simple wave expansion
计算	Calculation
分子力学	Molecular dynamics
浮点数运算	FLOP
作业调度	Scheduler
作业	Job
队列	Queue

Vocabulary - 单词

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Thank you for listening