

Characterizing and Evaluating Desktop Grids: An Empirical Study

Derrick Kondo[†], Michela Taufer^{†§},
Charles Brooks III[§], Henri Casanova^{†‡},
Andrew A. Chien[†]

[†] University of California at San Diego

[‡] San Diego Supercomputer Center

[§] The Scripps Research Institute

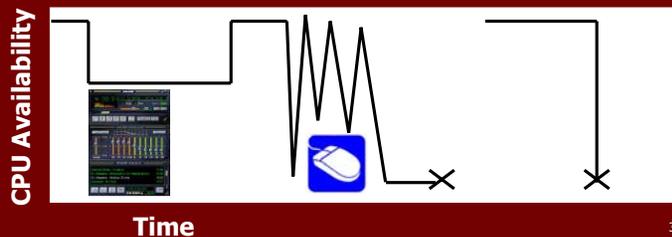
Desktop Grid Background

- Set of (shared) network-connected resources
- High computational power at low cost
 - Reuse existing infrastructure of resources
- Successful deployment of compute-intensive applications
 - E.g. SETI@home, folding@home, fightaids@home
- Computing platform
 - Internet
 - Enterprise

2

Desktop Grid Resources

- Resources are extremely heterogeneous
 - E.g. in terms of CPU, memory, disk space, network connectivity, OS
- Resources are volatile



3

Goal & Approach

- Determine the utility of desktop grids for high throughput, task parallel applications
 - Develop performance model
 - Quantify utility in terms of cluster equivalence
- Measurements of resource availability

4

Related Work

- Monitored CPU availability [Wolski99, Wolski99+, Dinda98, Bolosky00, Arpaci95]
 - Difficult to determine effect on desktop grid behavior
 - OS idiosyncrasies
 - Ignores keyboard/mouse activity
 - E.g. hard to infer task failures

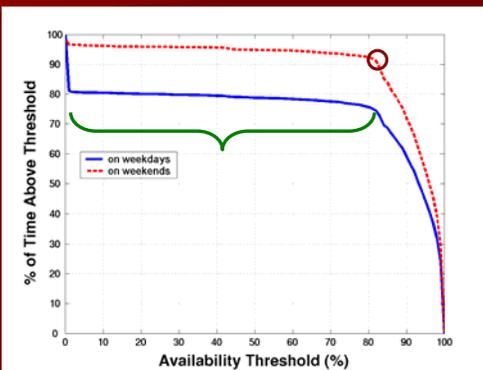
5

Method

- **Intrusive** measurements on *Entropia* desktop grid system
 - Fixed time-length tasks
 - Every 10 seconds the program writes the number operations completed to file
 - Output files assembled to produce a CPU availability trace
 - Interpolated gaps due to system overhead
 - ~220 machines at SDSC
 - Cumulative measurement period: 1 month

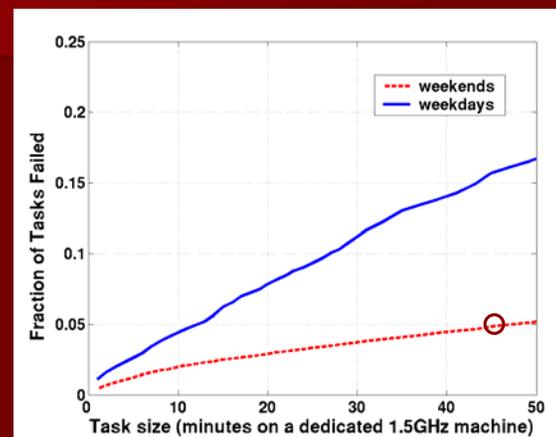
6

CPU Availability



7

Task Failure Rate

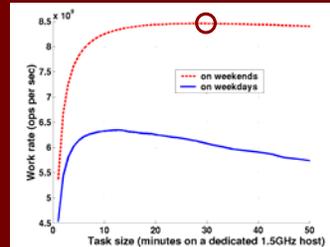


8

Performance Model

- **N**: number of hosts
- **s**: operations per task
- **f(s)**: failure rate
- **r**: average ops per sec for a host
- **g**: average system overhead per task
- **W(s)**: aggregate ops per sec

Optimal Task Size



$$W(s) = N * \frac{r(1-f(s))}{1+(r/s)*g}$$

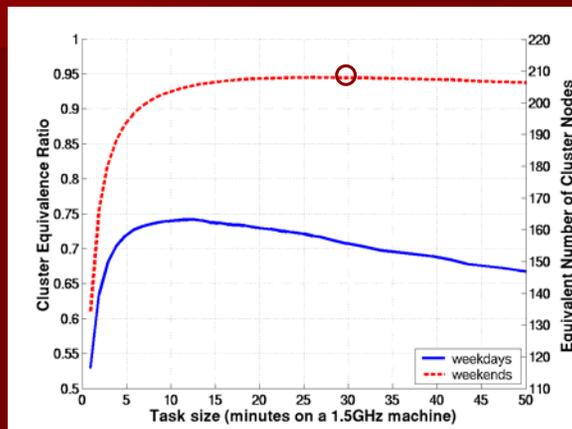
9

Cluster Equivalence

- Compare utility of desktop grid with that of a dedicated cluster
 - High throughput, task parallel applications
- Determine M/N cluster equivalence ratio
 - Given N-host desktop grid, what is equivalent M-node dedicated cluster

10

Cluster Equivalence



11

Contributions

- Measurement data
 - Captures temporal structure of resource availability
- Model of desktop grid work rate
- Quantify desktop grid utility for high throughput, task parallel applications using cluster equivalence metric

12

Current and Future Work

- Traces of other desktop grids
 - Xtremweb, BOINC
- More detailed characterization
 - E.g. at host level
- Resource selection for rapid application turnaround