

PDP - ADVANCED COMPUTING

SMALL IS BEAUTIFUL?
TALES OF SCALING ...

David Groep Jamboree 2019

IT HAS BEEN 50 YEARS SINCE THIS WAS SMALL ...

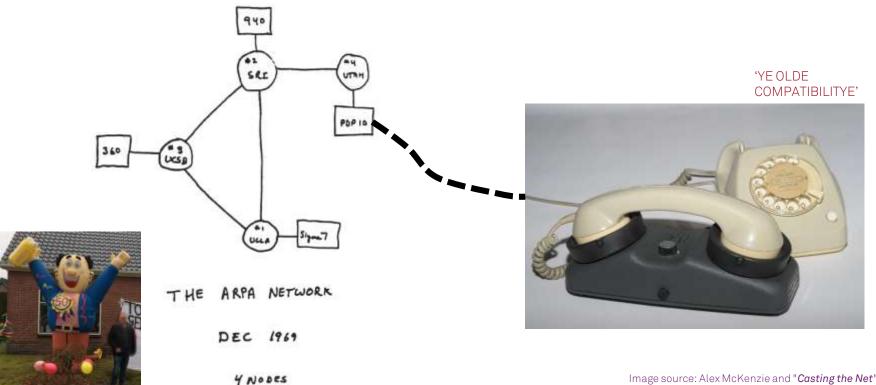


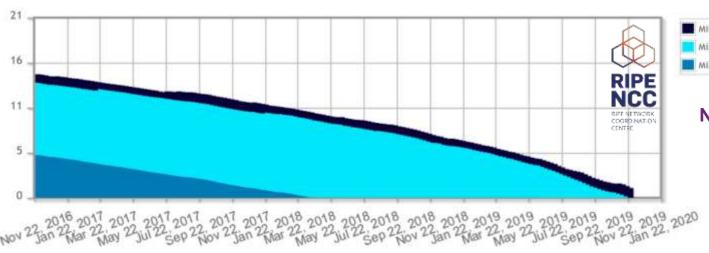
Image source: Alex McKenzie and "Casting the Net", page 56. See

https://personalpages.manchester.ac.uk/staff/m.dodge/cybergeography/atlas/arpanet2.gif; acoustocoupler: Wikimedia



SMALL NO MORE: 'LEGACY IP' (IPv4) HAS RUN OUT!







Nov 25th 2019: run-out

waiting list started for 'Europe'

					ffff	192.16	185. 42
2a07	8500 8507	0120	d100	e978	9eed	120c	89c1

 $x \sim 8x10^{28}$ addresses

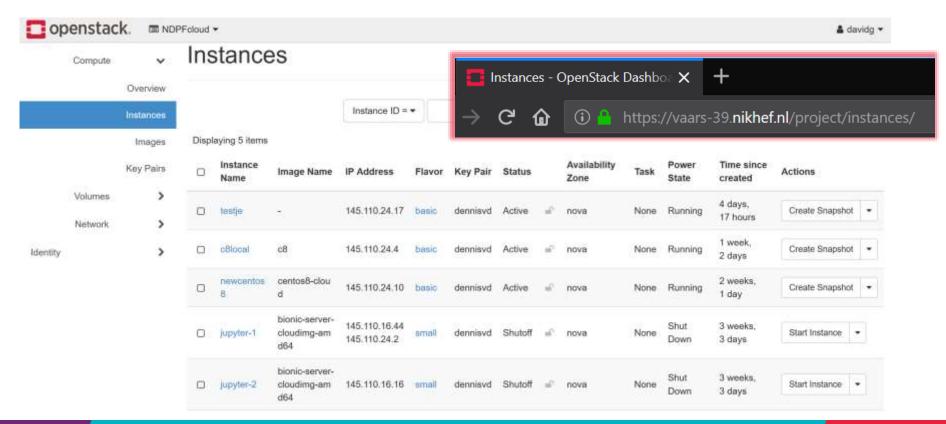
 $x \sim 8x10^{16}$ networks





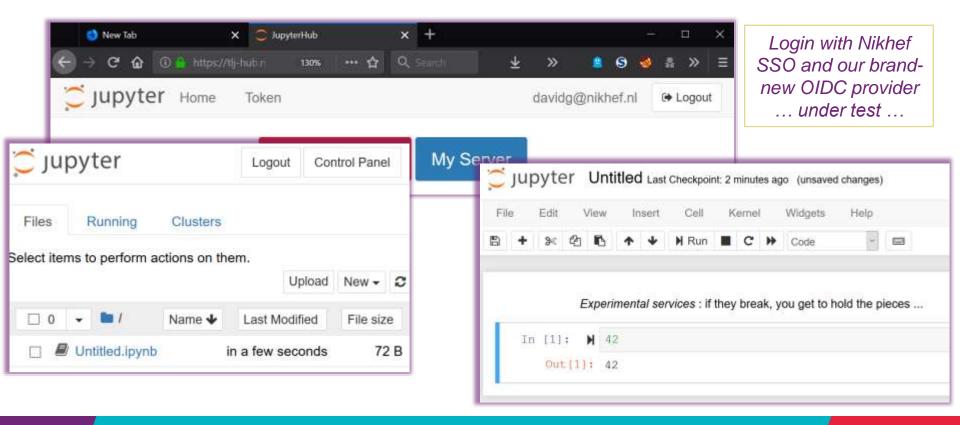
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BUT WE STARTED EARLY AND CAN NOW DO: CLOUDS





FOR LOCAL USERS, FOR REMOTE USERS, FOR ...





PARTLY IT'S 'JUST' HARDWARE

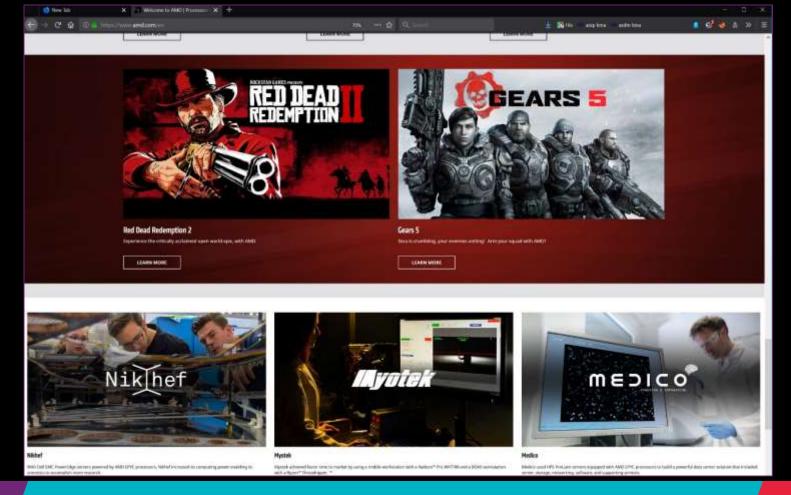
Old clusters get re-used nowadays for our experimental cloud service

But what will be the new 'best system' varies:

- some jobs require big mem (8GB/core)
- others are happy with many cores
- on-board throughput often the bottleneck

And most effective and efficient design changes continuously ...







AMD

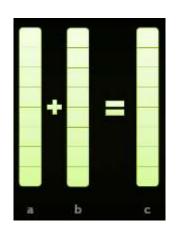
BIGGER IS BETTER - IF YOU KEEP IT TOGETHER

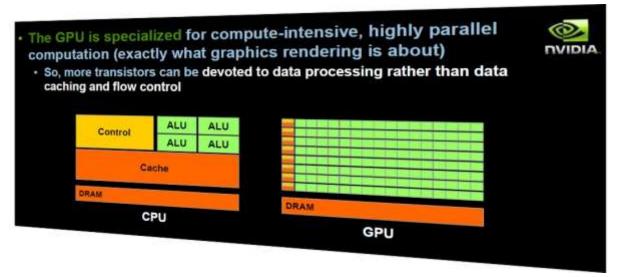
Common element: moving data is 'expensive', so: keep on computing as long as you can, and don't move data around

- AMD single-socket many core system (now with NVMe scratch space)
 no useless cache coherency delays, more direct memory access
 and a lot of PCI-e lanes to get data from net through storage to CPU
- similarly, keep your GPU cores busy ... by making the problem larger!

ONCE YOU HAVE DATA: COMPUTE, DON'T ARGUE

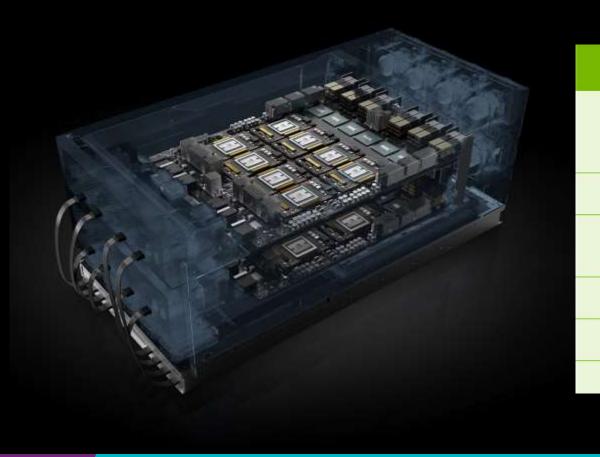
moving to GPGPUs





GPUs are great for performing the Same operation (Instruction) on Multiple Data elements (SIMD) but that data has to be there, and shipped there ...





HGX-2

2 petaFLOPS tensor operations 250 teraFLOPS single-precision 125 teraFLOPS double-precision

16x NVIDIA Tesla V100

512GB total 16TB/s bandwidth

81,920

Source: datasheets and images from

https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/data-center/hgx/

10,240

NVSwitch powered by NVLink 2.4TB/s bisection bandwidth

PRECISELY?

2 petaFLOPS tensor operations 250 teraFLOPS single-precision 125 teraFLOPS double-precision

PREPARE FOR OPEN GPU PLATFORMS

World is changing .. rapidly:

- the time of 'GPU is affordable' was killed by nVidia
- for efficient computing, we need competition which is there

Going beyond just CUDA allows you (and our system architect) to get best now-current hardware and performance-price point

We can 'transpile' ... but why not use generic languages

- both are C++ derivatives: CUDA, ROCm, ...
- e.g. HIP: C++ Heterogeneous-Compute Interface for Portability

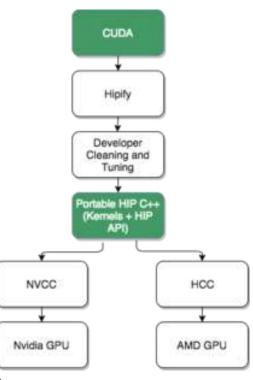


Image: https://towardsdatascience.com/on-the-state-of-deep-learning-outside-of-cudas-walled-garden-d88c8bbb4342



AND IF IT DOESN'T QUITE FIT ...





THIS IS ALSO JUST REALLY BIG (BUT NOT THAT FAST ...)

We have now sufficient fast storage to serve the cluster compute jobs

so: we can add 'sudder' storage and introduce tiered (hierarchical) storage



SINCE WE NOW HAVE ENOUGH STUFF THAT'S FAST ...

We know and love fast storage







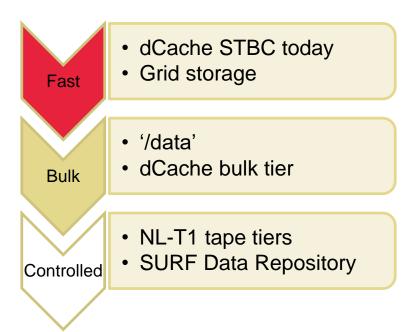


12 MiB/s/TiB - about 4 PiB configured (both DNI/NL-T1 and Stoomboot)

'hooikanon': 240 (4x60) spindles, 12 TByte disks, 4x100Gbps network 4x IBM SL922 Power9 PPC servers, 8x NetApp E5700 controllers, 4 trays



TIERED STORAGE ENTAILS SOME COORDINATION



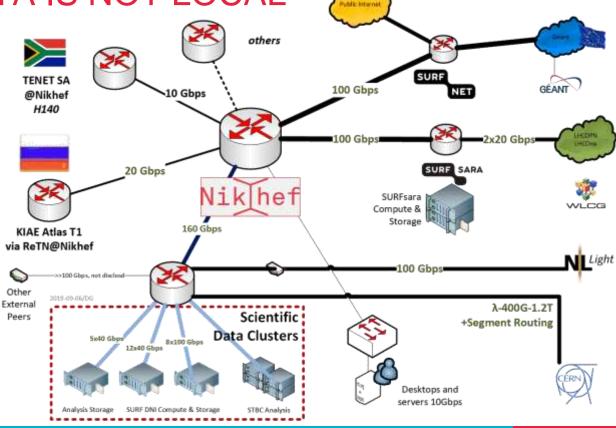






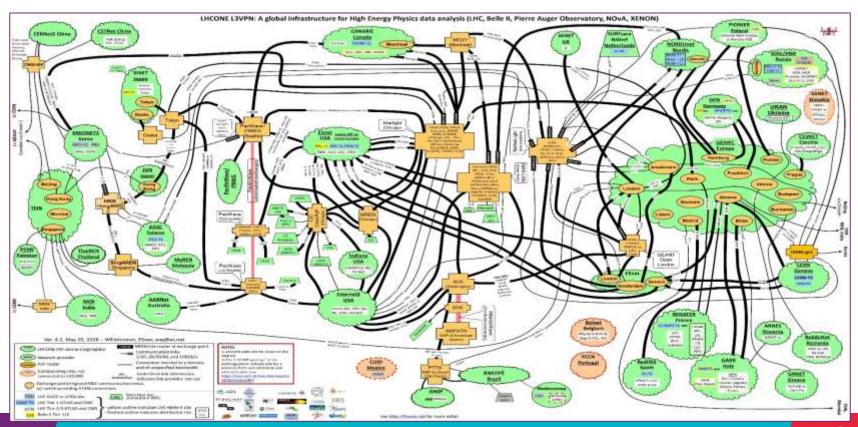








LHC OPEN NETWORKING ENVIRONMENT (LHCone)





SMALL PACKETS – BIG TROUBLE? A 1 BPPS SYSTEM

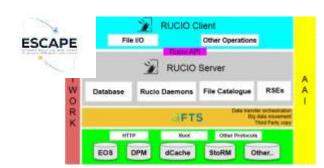
But long-distance fat networks work fine for 'big files'

- bandwidth x delay hampers remote random access
- which is why ESCAPE develops data lake caching

Some data is inherently 'small' and packetized

- 'telemetry' data
- remote distributed event processing

but sending many packets is far more challenging on network ASIC design – so let's test it!







OUR WORLD RECORD: 1 BILLION PACKETS PER SEC

```
Interface: ae66, Enabled, Link is Up
Encapsulation: ethernet, Speed: 1200000mbps
Traffic statistics:
                                                                 Current delta
  Input bytes:
                                                              [455708529457430]
                         491308044270834 (522650585576 bps)
  Output bytes:
                                55684866 (49256 bps)
                          7676688082851 (1020790999 pps)
  Input packets:
                                                                    [41347872]
  Output packets:
                                 418932 (48 pps)
                                                               [7120445780717]
Error statistics:
                                                                      [311046]
  Input errors:
  Input drops:
                                                                           [0]
  Input framing errors:
                                                                           [0]
  Carrier transitions:
                                                                           [0]
                                                                           [0]
  Output errors:
  Output drops:
                                                                           [0]
                                                                           [0]
```

14-06-2019: 1 billion pps *i.e.* 1 Gpps (and 522Gbps)

https://wiki.nikhef.nl/grid/1Bpps_Machine





BUT WHAT IS DATA TO US ...





WE CAN'T KEEP HIDING SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

We can cover some but not all complexity for you – so to build the next generation efficient and effective architectures, we want you to try it and co-evolve

but **experimental services** are **not production services** like STBC of dCache please treat them as such – they may be useful, they may break, or go away later

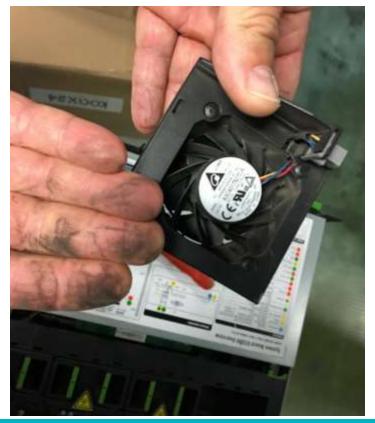
- GPU systems we have reference systems (plofkip, ballenbak) and will grow the STBC-GPU (production) section
- Early cloud and jupyter hub
- Global networks and peerings
- and of course 'odd' services like a Vidyo phone bridge, XOA cloud, NikhefTV, &c



'if it breaks, you get to hold the pieces' – but tell us so we can evolve the design



BUT NOT THIS KIND OF EXPERIMENTAL PLEASE ...



ALTHOUGH ...



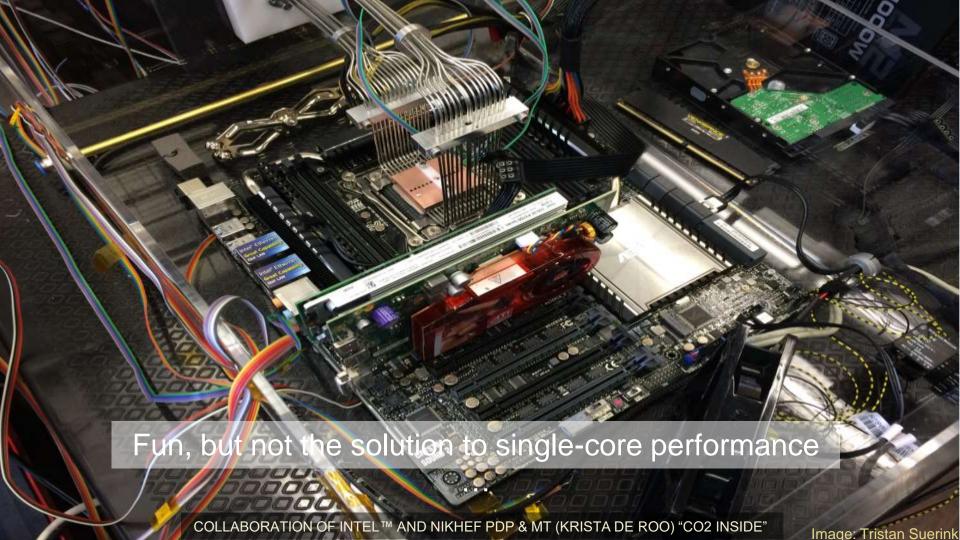
BIGGER IS OFTEN BETTER!

But our new systems architectures require joint action at every level the only way we can grow to the scales needed

- Hierarchal storage: organize analysis or 'classify' data heaps
- GPU computing: most efficient vector processing requires you to think big

 and across platforms
 we can get much more GPU power if you don't stick to one platform ...
- Networks for event-sized data flows

Enjoy experimental services and help us, our DNI, and our community to scale and grow – but be prepared to change and anticipate it breaking



Note: some foils contain confidential or commercially sensitive information Please **do not share** beyond Nikhef without asking



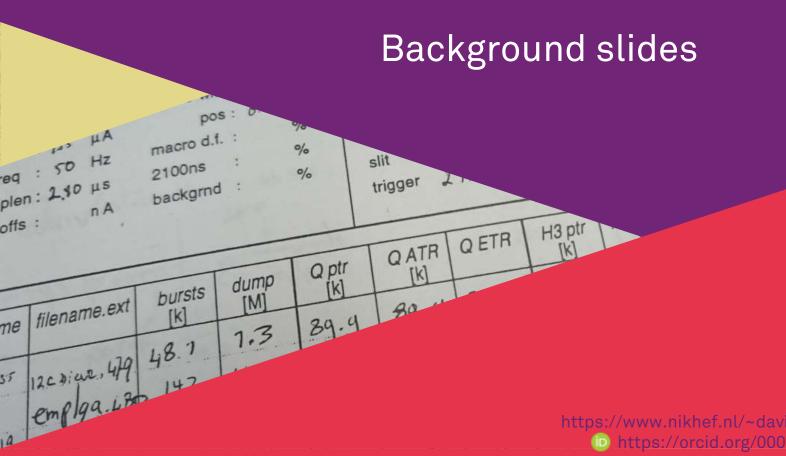
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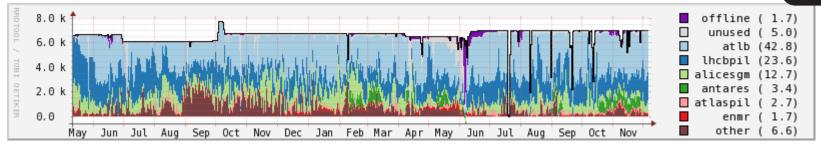
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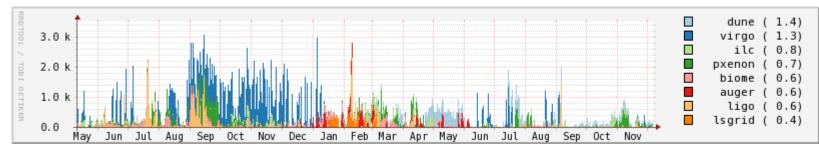
https://www.nikhef.nl/~davidg/presentations/ https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1026-6606

WE STILL HAVE ENOUGH FOR NEW SERVICES ...

More communities emerging - including the 1800 cores supplied to





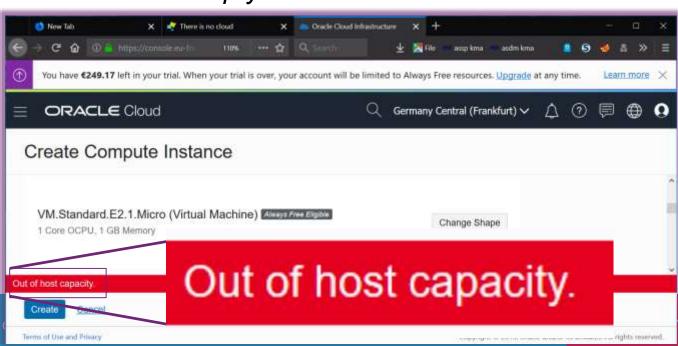


'CLOUD' WORKS BECAUSE OF SCALE

The impression of elasticity comes with overprovisioning of resources

- ... and thus at a cost for the ecosystem as a whole
- ... 'the best cloud is both full and empty at the same time'

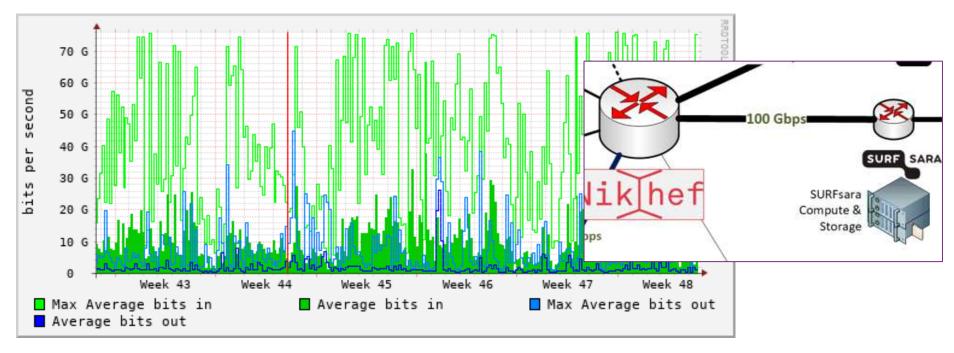
we now have sufficient size to be 'creative' and designate 'trial' resources





There is NO CLOUD, just other people's computers

YOU GET LOTS OF DATA FROM SURFSARA



80Gbps SURFsara cap, observed November 2019

http://cricket.nikhef.nl/cgi-bin/grapher.cgi?target=%2Fparkwachter.ipmi.nikhef.nl%2Fet-9_3_0



HEPIX2019 – MANY SCALES ALL AT ONCE

- Next-gen processors and GPGPUs
- Disk, tape, data lake, data preservation
- Condor, ARC, Cloud, or Slate?
- Networks, and LHCOne beyond LHC



