

High Performance Storage at Exascale

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Today's Presenters



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Understand Hyperscaler requirements
Incorporate them into standards and programs



Collaborate with other industry associations

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Agenda

- HPC's evolution and real-world examples
- Technology evolution of HPC Storage
- HPC Data Storage and Data Mobility





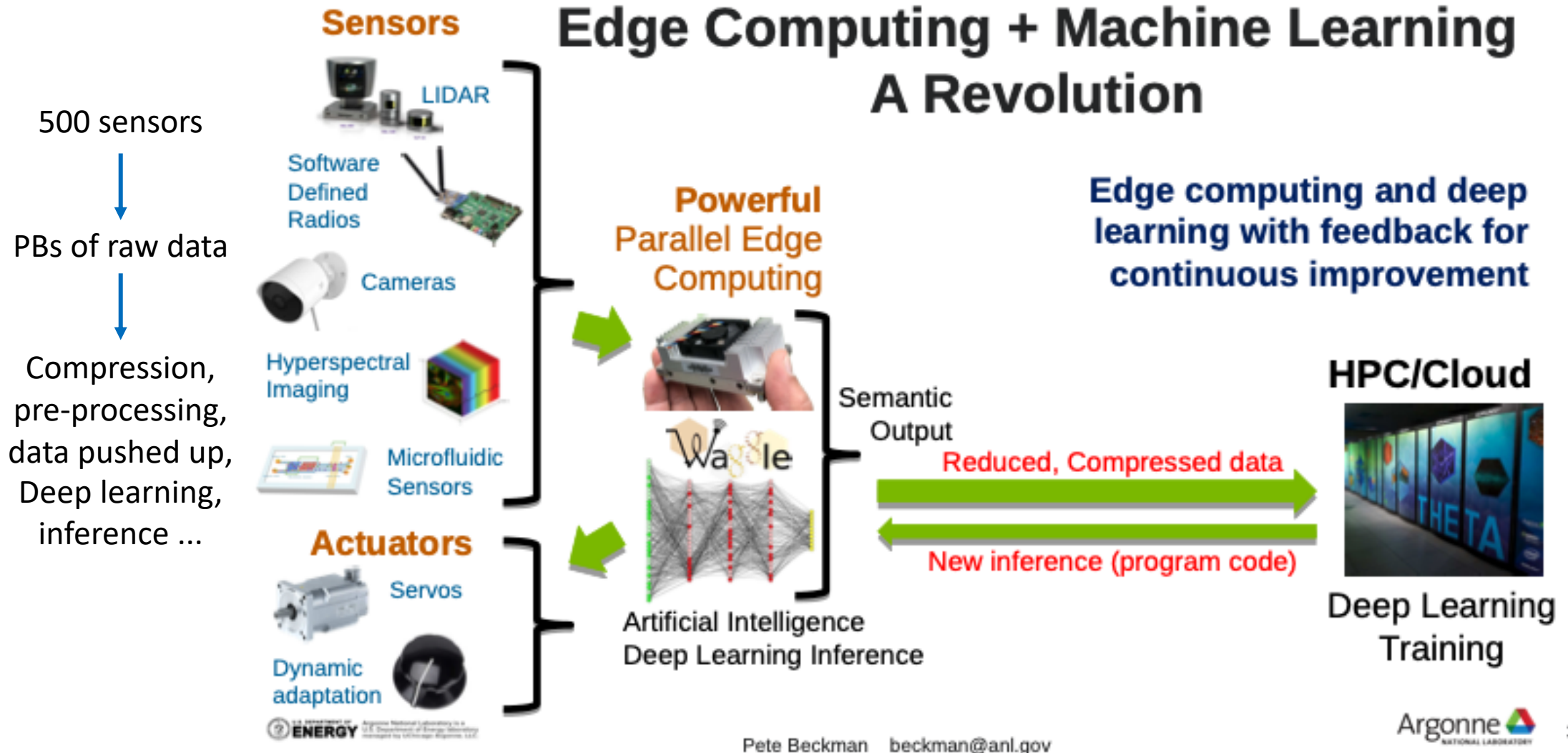
HPC Evolution and Real World Examples

Torben Kling Petersen

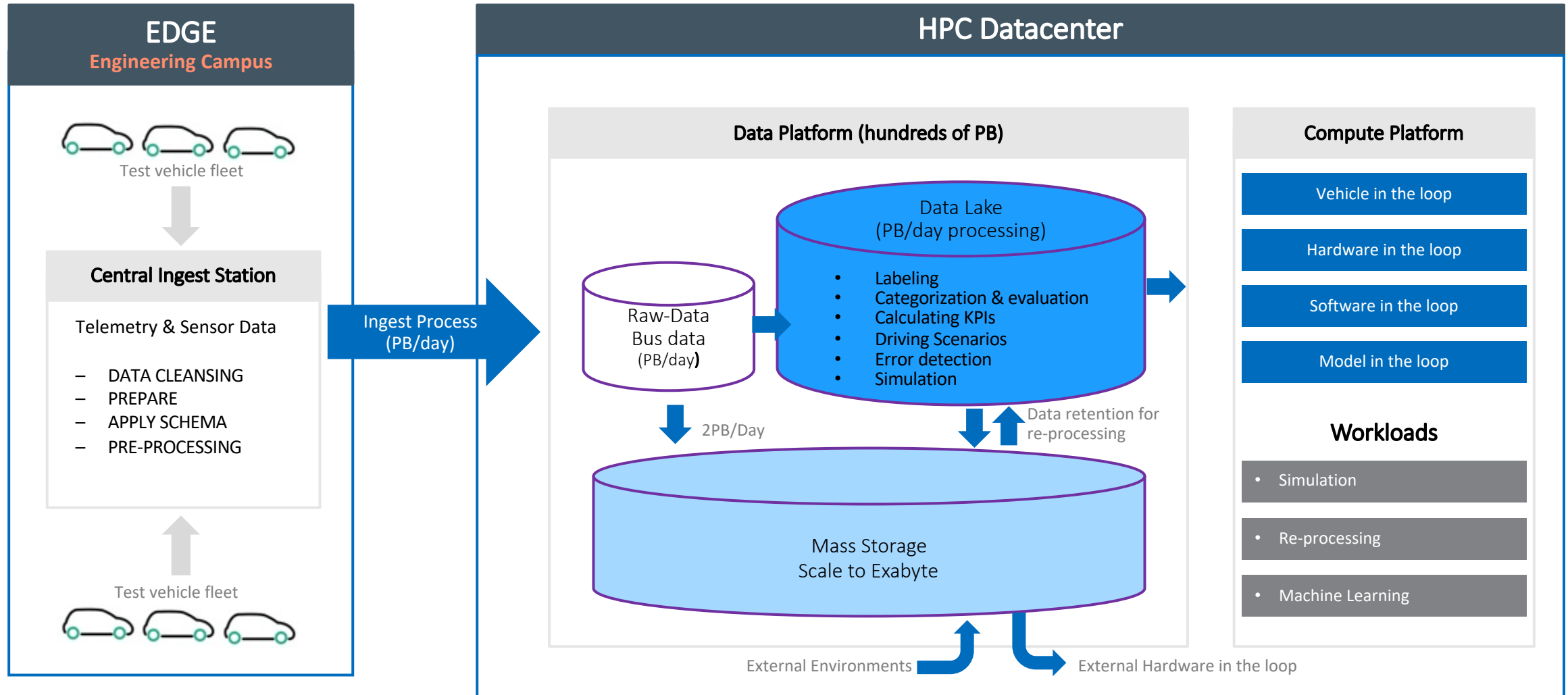
“Not Your Grandfathers HPC*”

- Throughput is no longer the criteria by which HPC storage are designed
- Data generation is replaced by data ingestion
- New workloads require different metrics
 - IOPS for random access of small data
 - “find” on steroids
 - extensive metadata requirements on stat, read, write AND delete
 - many new file formats requiring careful handling
 - deleting files no longer a trivial process
 - storage tiering requires massive data migration capabilities
 - location, location, location

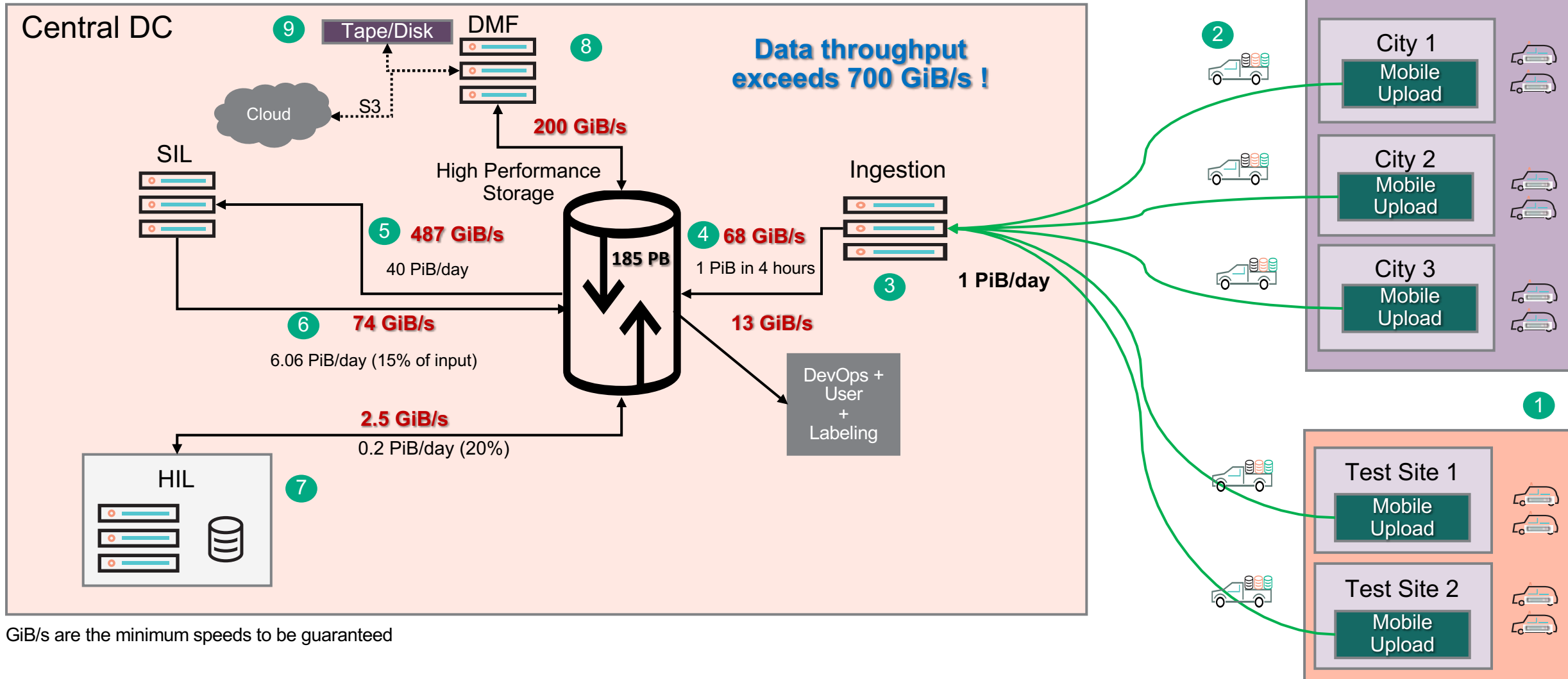
Example Case: The Waggle Project



Example Case: Autonomic Driving



HAD Development: The Data Challenge

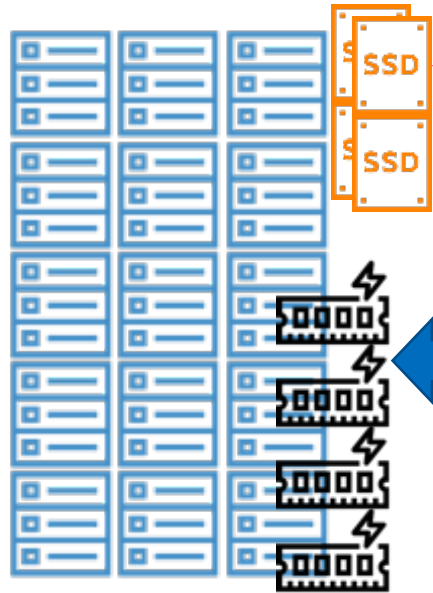


Enabling Technologies

- PCIe Gen 4 -> Gen5
- Networks 200G -> 400G
- Dedicated protocols such as GPU Direct Storage
- VLM interaction with storage systems
-

The "NEW" World – On Prem or Cloud Based

Compute system
CPU or CPU/GPU



PCC/LROC

RDMA

RoCE

IB/Eth/SlingShot

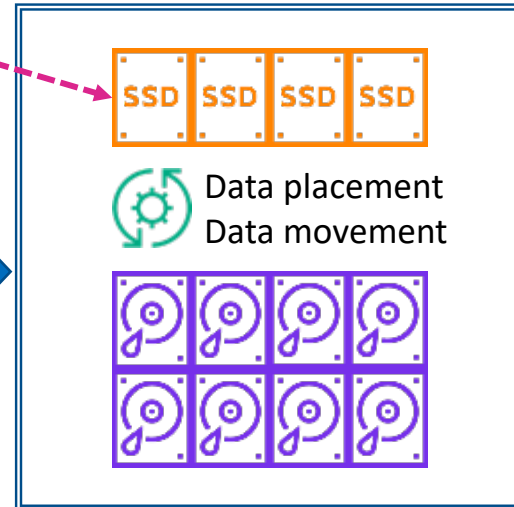
TCP



Persistent Memory
(e.g 3D Xpoint)

Parallel File Systems

- Lustre
- Spectrum Scale
- NVMe-oF



Hybrid systems
(NVMe and HDD)

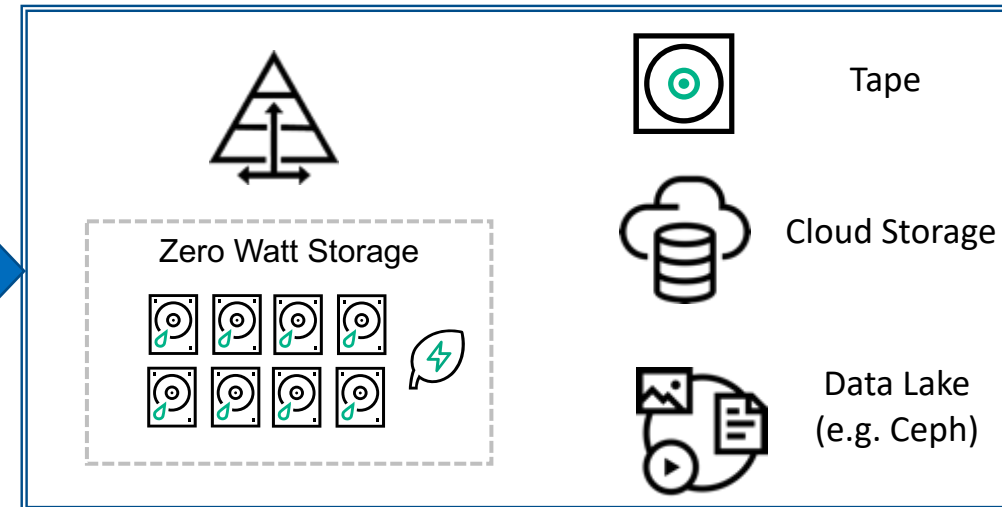
RDMA

RoCE

IB/Eth

TCP

Data Management



Single Virtual NameSpace

Compute

Archive

High Performance Data IO

- RDMA Based non-blocking fabrics
- Flexible file system IO
 - Client based caches (LROC or PCC)
 - Ephemeral file systems (e.g. NVMe-oF)
 - Persistent Memory
- Data aware application frameworks
 - PGAS (non-POSIX IO)
 - DAOS
 - Cortx
 - DeltaFS

Data Services Requirements

- Data movement NVMe <-> HDDs
 - Policy based data migration based on capacity and age
 - Manual data migration
 - File purging policies
 - WLM directives
 - Data integrity and Security
- Rapid search facility
 - External to file system -> low impact
 - Workload Manager Integration
 - Query function for advanced searching
 - HSM aware

Data Management

- Data movement - Primary FS to:
 - hot archive
 - object store
 - tape
 - cloud
- Policy based data migration based on
 - Age
 - Size
 - Type
 - Project
 - Classification
 - Usage history etc
- Manage multiple front ends
- Horizontal data movement
- Maintain full namespace mirror
- HSM **and** Incremental Backups
- Tiers gated by:
 - Cost per PB
 - Capacity growth
 - Retention requirements
 - Access performance

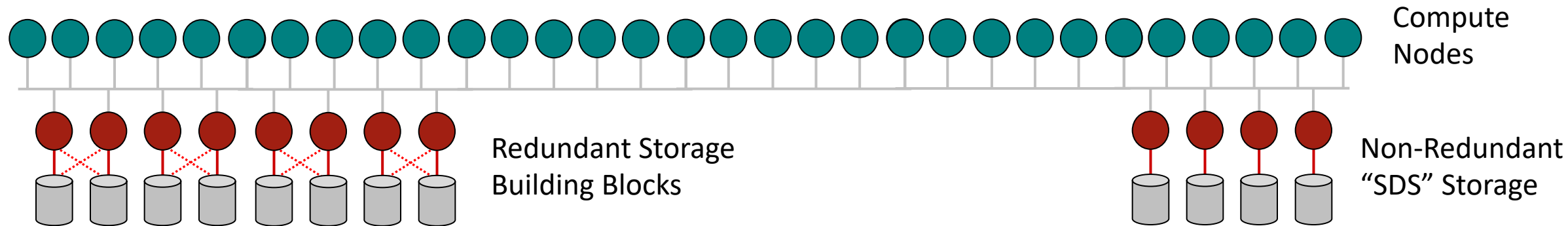


Technology Evolution of HPC Storage

Michael Hennecke

What Characterizes HPC Storage?

- Massive **Scale-Out** (on an HPC Fabric)



- Global **Parallel Filesystems** (not just block-layer storage access)

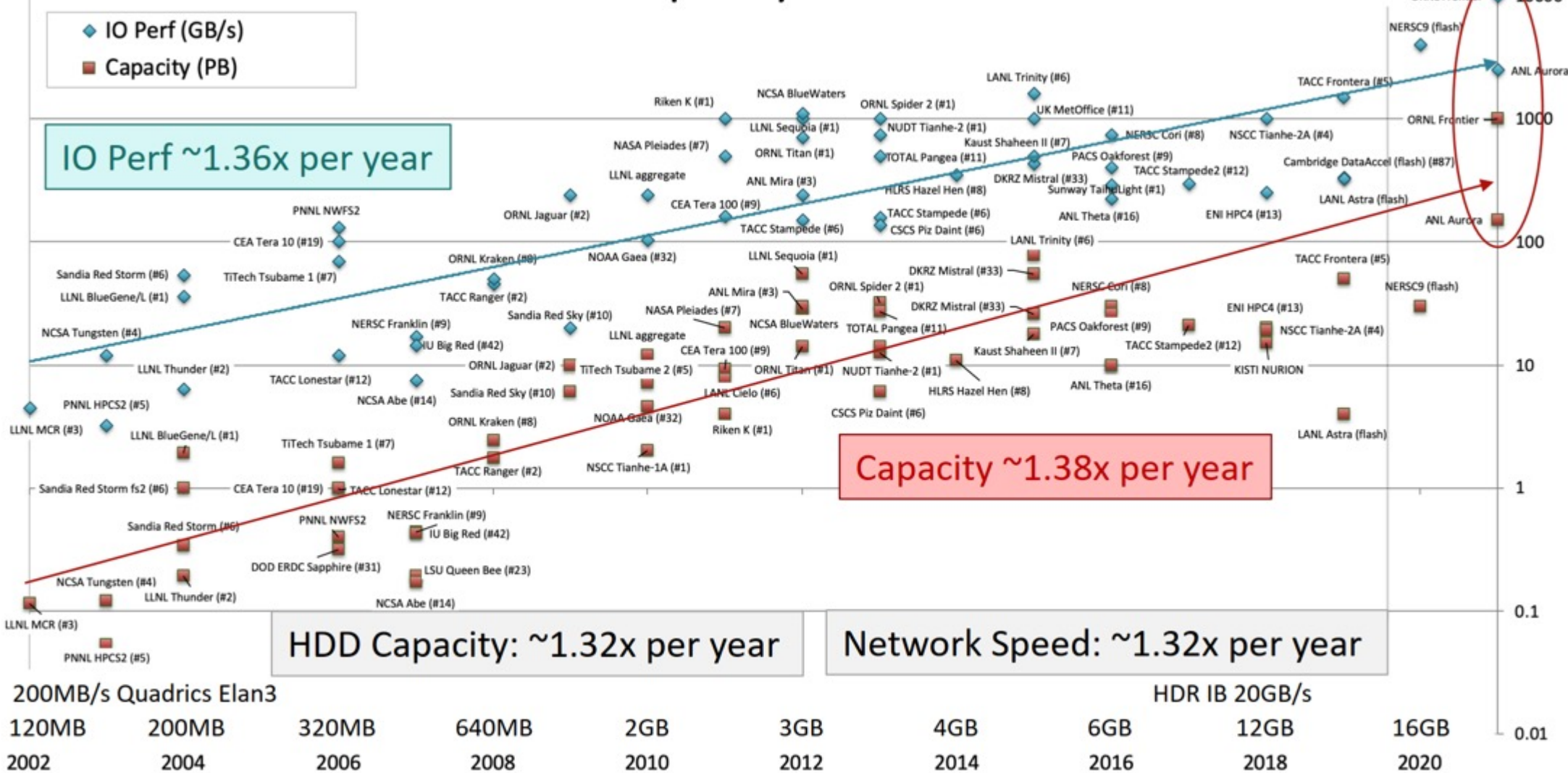


Spectrum Scale (GPFS)

l.u.s.t.r.e.

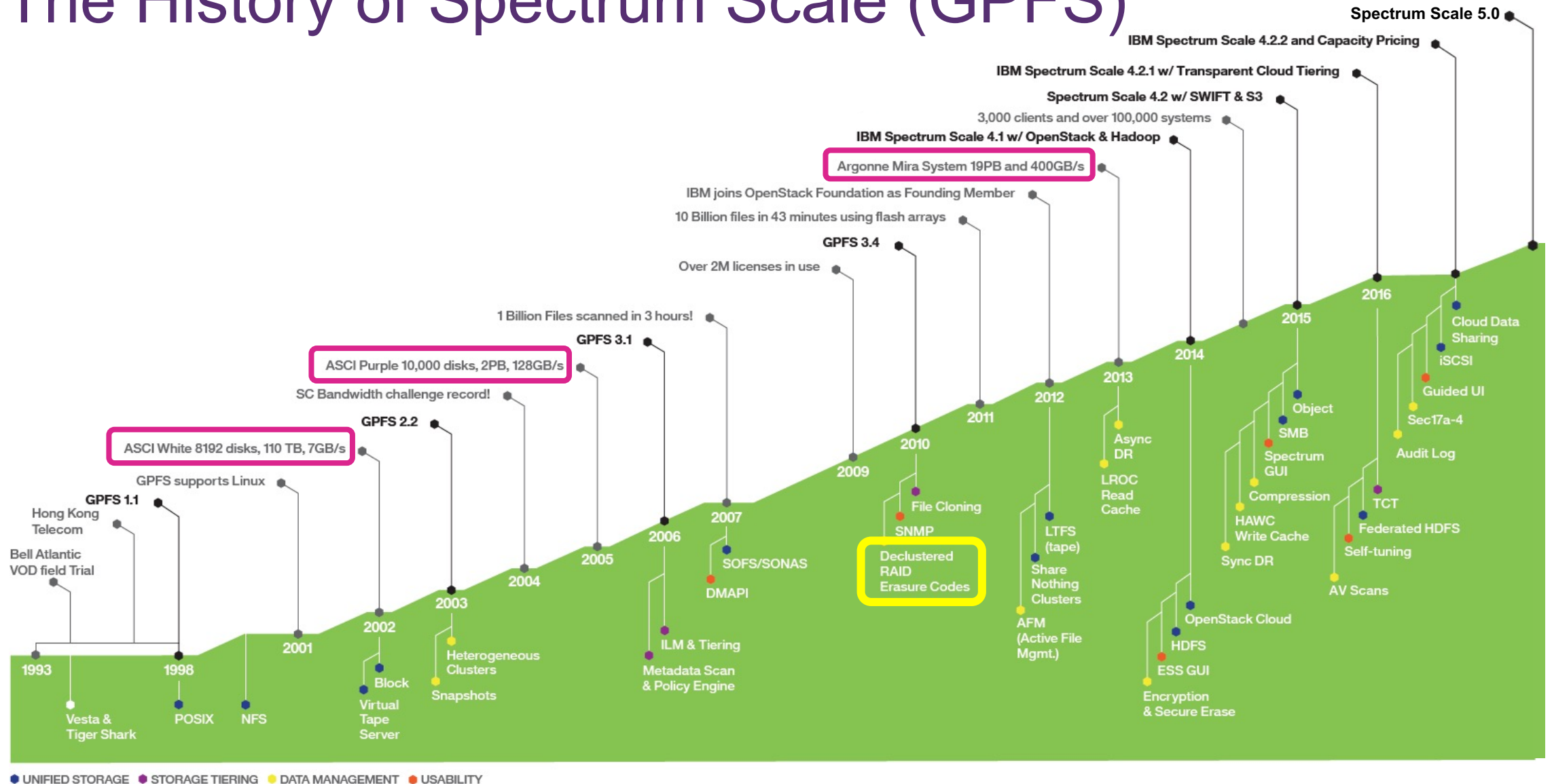
- More and more **storage tiers** (to integrate e.g. HDDs and SSDs)
 - Plus “node-local” storage – often as “stop-gap” solutions for parallel FS limitations

Lustre Performance and Capacity Growth



Source: [Rock Hard Lustre](#), Nathan Rutman, Cray (with updates for recent years); [Disk Drive Prices \(1955-2019\)](#), John C. McCallum

The History of Spectrum Scale (GPFS)



A Look at the [Top500.org](https://www.top500.org) (Nov/2021)

Rank	System	Cores	Rmax (TFlop/s)	Rpeak (TFlop/s)	Power (kW)
1	Supercomputer Fugaku - Supercomputer Fugaku, A64FX 48C 2.2GHz, Tofu interconnect D, Fujitsu RIKEN Center for Computational Science Japan	7,630,848	442,010.0	537,212.0	29,899
		432 racks; 158k nodes			
2	Summit - IBM Power System AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.07GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband, IBM DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	2,414,592	148,600.0	200,794.9	10,096
3	Sierra - IBM Power System AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.1GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband, IBM / NVIDIA / Mellanox DOE/NNSA/LLNL United States	1,572,480	94,640.0	125,712.0	7,438
4	Sunway TaihuLight - Sunway MPP, Sunway SW26010 260C 1.45GHz, Sunway, NRCPC National Supercomputing Center in Wuxi China	10,649,600	93,014.6	125,435.9	15,371
5	Perlmutter - HPE Cray EX235n, AMD EPYC 7763 64C 2.45GHz, NVIDIA A100 SXM4 40 GB, Slingshot-10, HPE DOE/SC/LBNL/NERSC United States	761,856	70,870.0	93,750.0	2,589
		Phase1: 12 racks; 1.5k nodes			



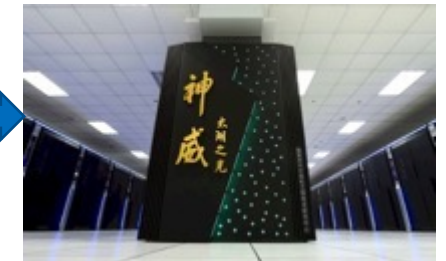
FEFS (Fujitsu Exabyte File System) – Lustre based
[+ LLIO – SSD in 1:16 nodes]

250 PB disk ; 2.5TB/s
Spectrum Scale RAID
[+ 7.3 PB node-local NVMe]



120 PB disk ; 1.0TB/s
Spectrum Scale RAID
[+ node-local NVMe]

???



35 PB all-flash ; 5TB/s
Lustre scratch
[+ 60 PB NERSC CFS – Spectrum Scale]

What's Coming ... Future Exascale Systems in the USA



>1.5 ExaFlops (FP64) with >100 racks
(Node: 1x AMD EPYC + 4x AMD Radeon Instinct)
Slingshot fabric; multiple NICs/node

Multi-Tier 679 PB Lustre (+ ZFS Filesystem)

Disk: 679 PB on 47700 disks ; ~5 TB/s
Flash: 11 PB on 5400 NVMe ; ~10 TB/s read
[+ in-system storage layer 75 TB/s read, 35 TB/s write]



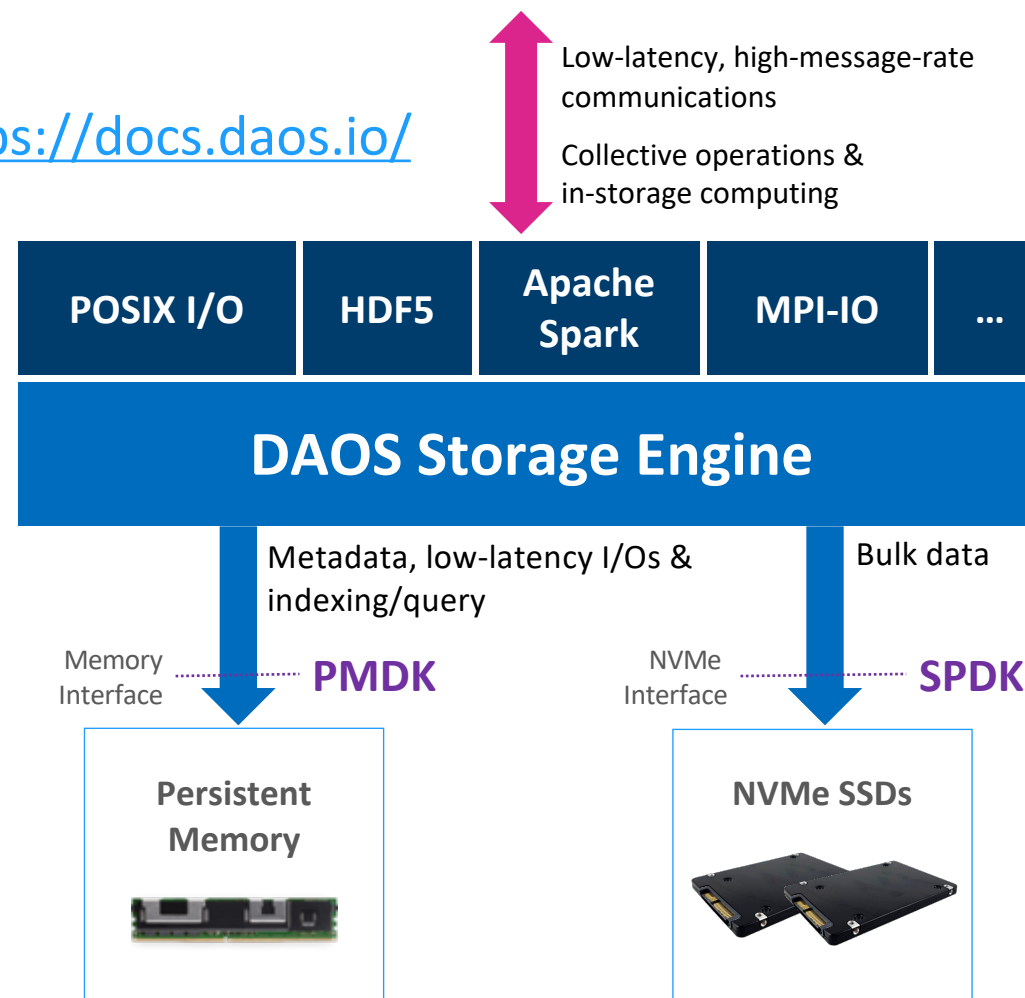
>2 ExaFlops (FP64) with >9000 nodes
(Node: 2x Intel SPR + 6x Intel Xe "Ponte Vecchio" GPUs)
Slingshot fabric; 8 fabric endpoints/node

Primary storage: DAOS (NVMe + PMem)
>230 PB ; >25 TB/s

What is DAOS?

Distributed Asynchronous Object Storage → <https://docs.daos.io/>

- Scalable storage based on SCM (Persistent Memory) and NVMe SSDs
- Delivers exceptionally high bandwidth and IOPS, and low latency, on commodity servers
 - Innovative architecture overcomes industry bottlenecks in block-based IO and POSIX
 - Latency in tens of microseconds
- Can be utilized either as a standalone file system, or as a performance tier integrated with other storage systems



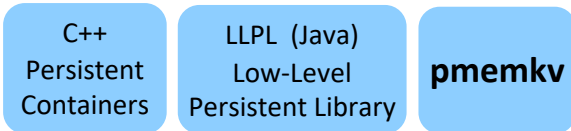
More IOPS and bandwidth per dollar. Supports many data models beyond POSIX.

PMDK Libraries

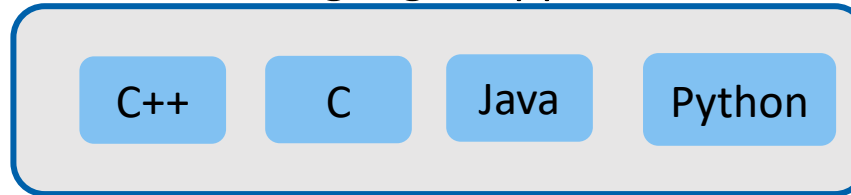
<http://pmem.io>

<https://github.com/pmem/pmdk>

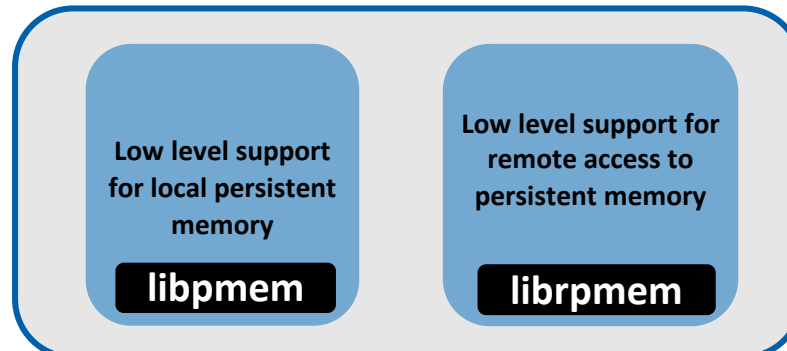
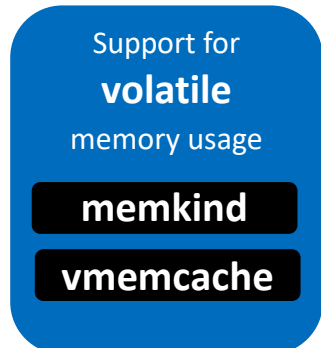
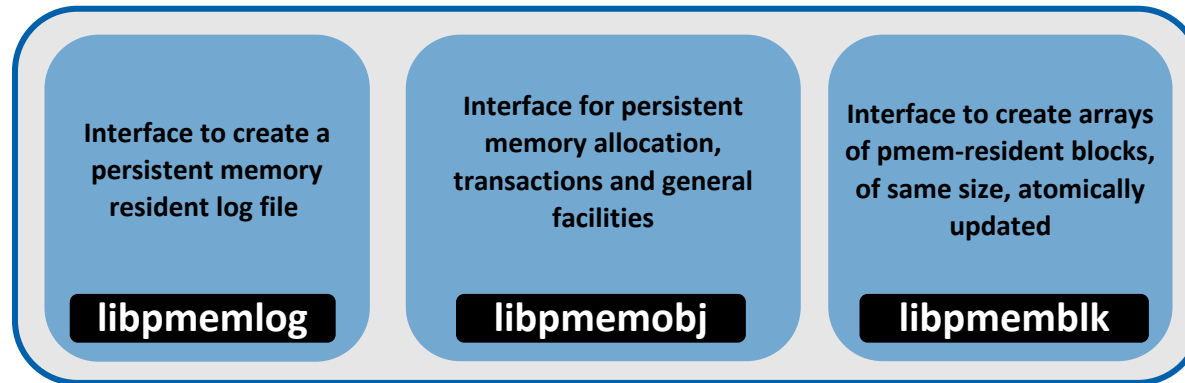
High Level Interfaces



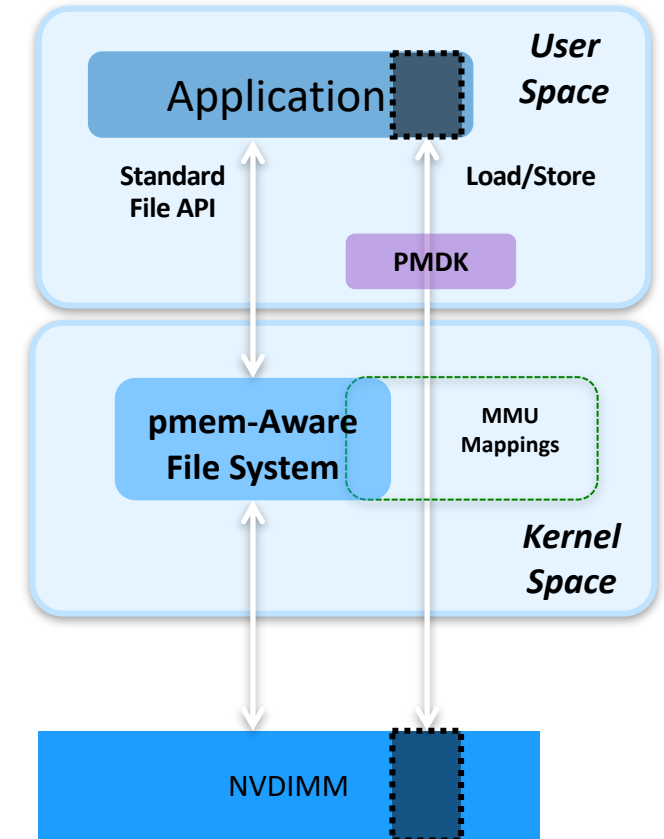
Language support



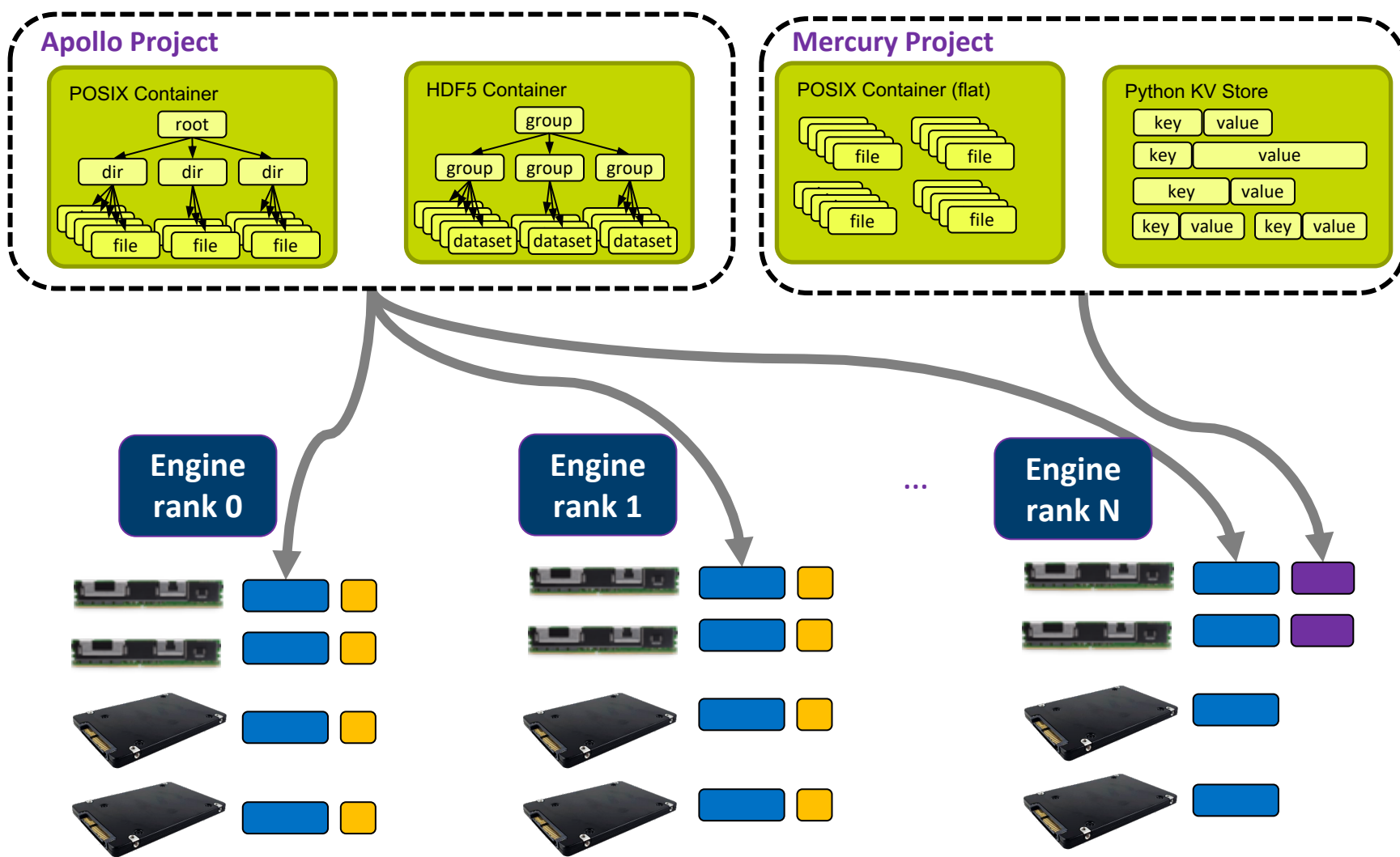
Transaction Support



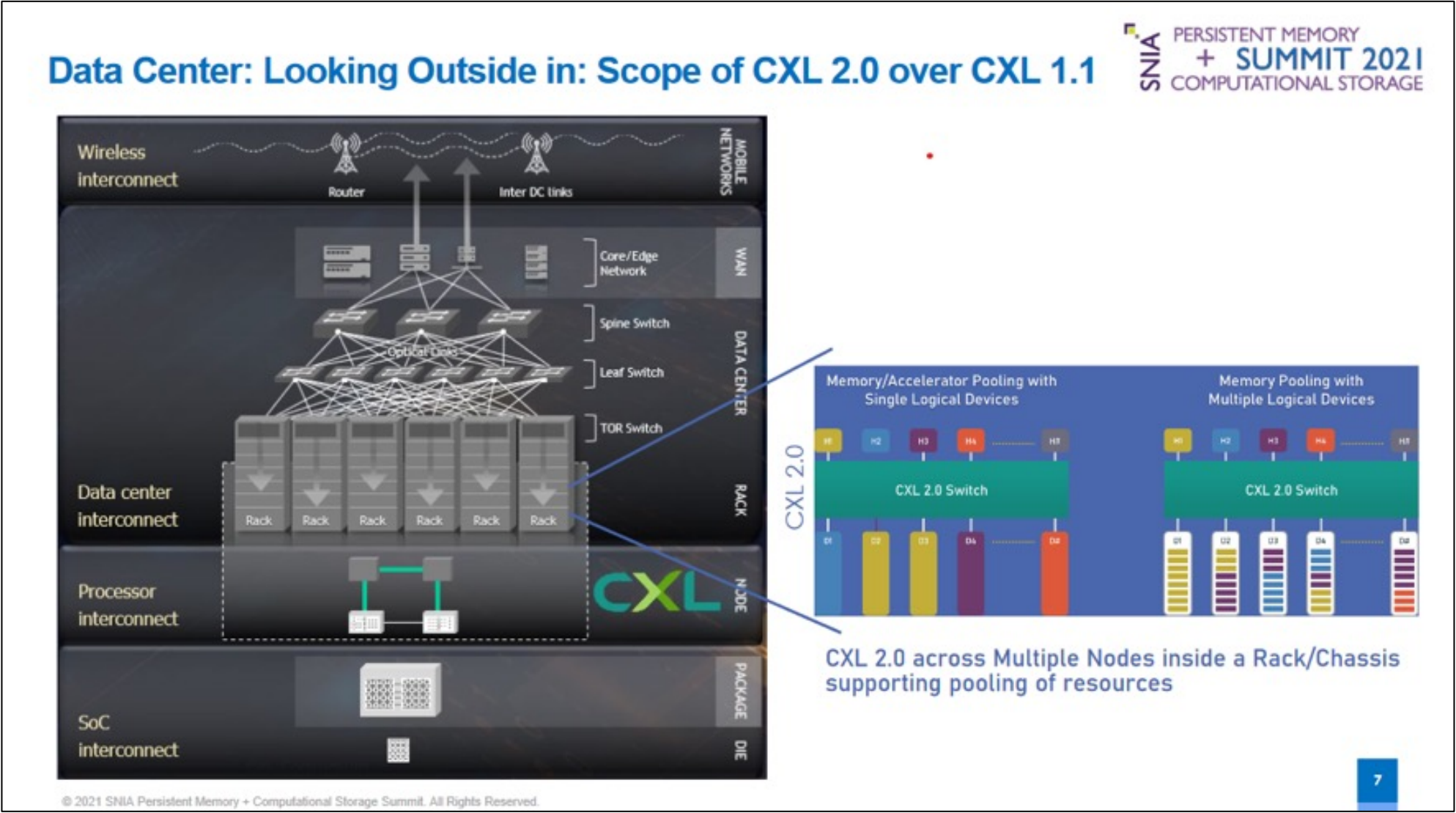
Low-level support



DAOS Data Model: Storage Pools and Containers



On the Horizon: CXL 2.0 introduces CXL.mem





HPC Data Storage and Data Mobility

Glyn Bowden

Current HPC Storage Ecosystem

Operating Environment

- The operating system of the node
- Supporting binaries and libraries for the nodes hardware
- Telemetry and operational tooling for cluster management

Scratch

- A high-performance disk space
- Typically a POSIX compatible filesystem
- Used to right temporary data during computation

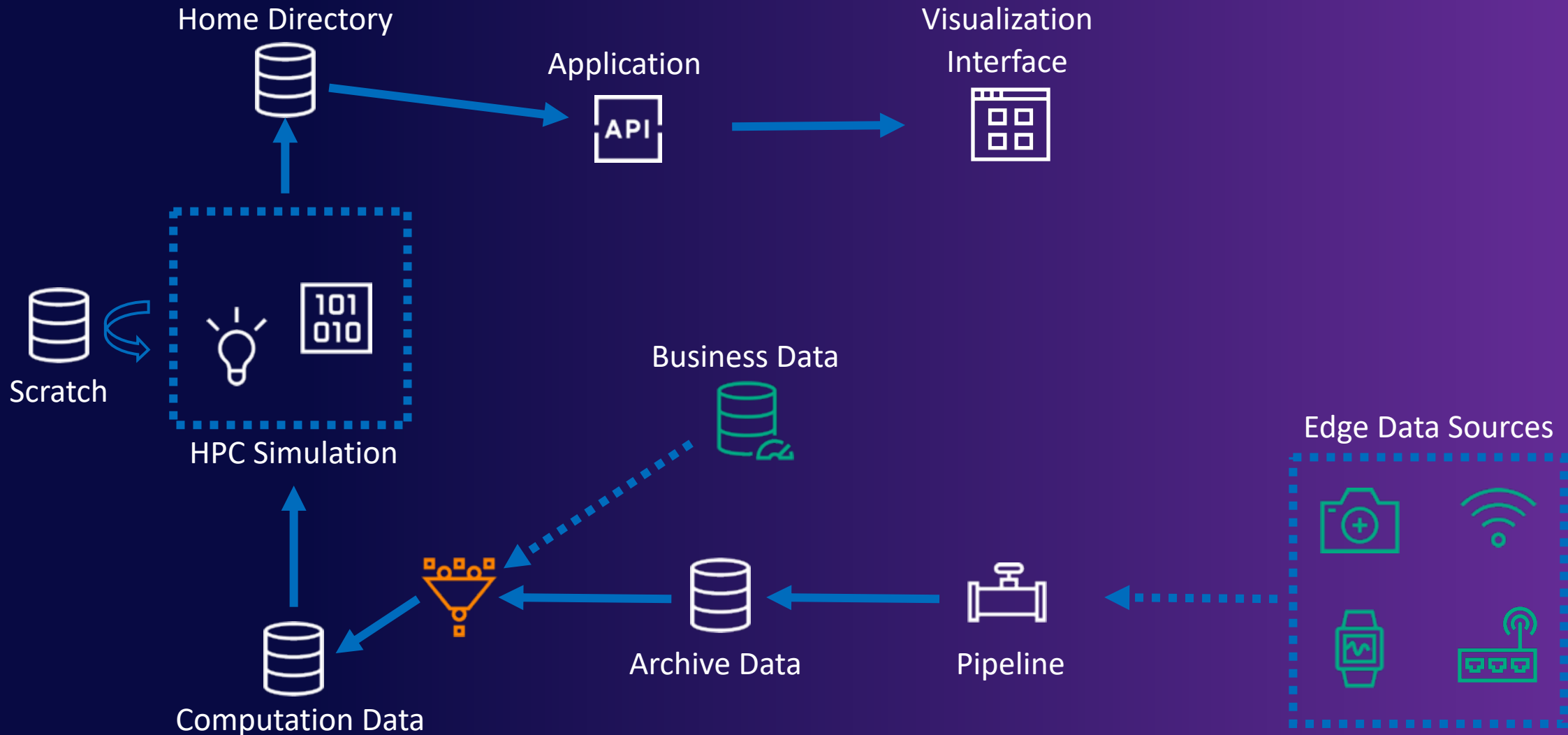
Data for Computation

- The large data sets that are to be processed
- Fundamental to the jobs
- Need to be accessible on all nodes
- Can be a subset of a larger dataset
- Can be a combination of multiple data sets

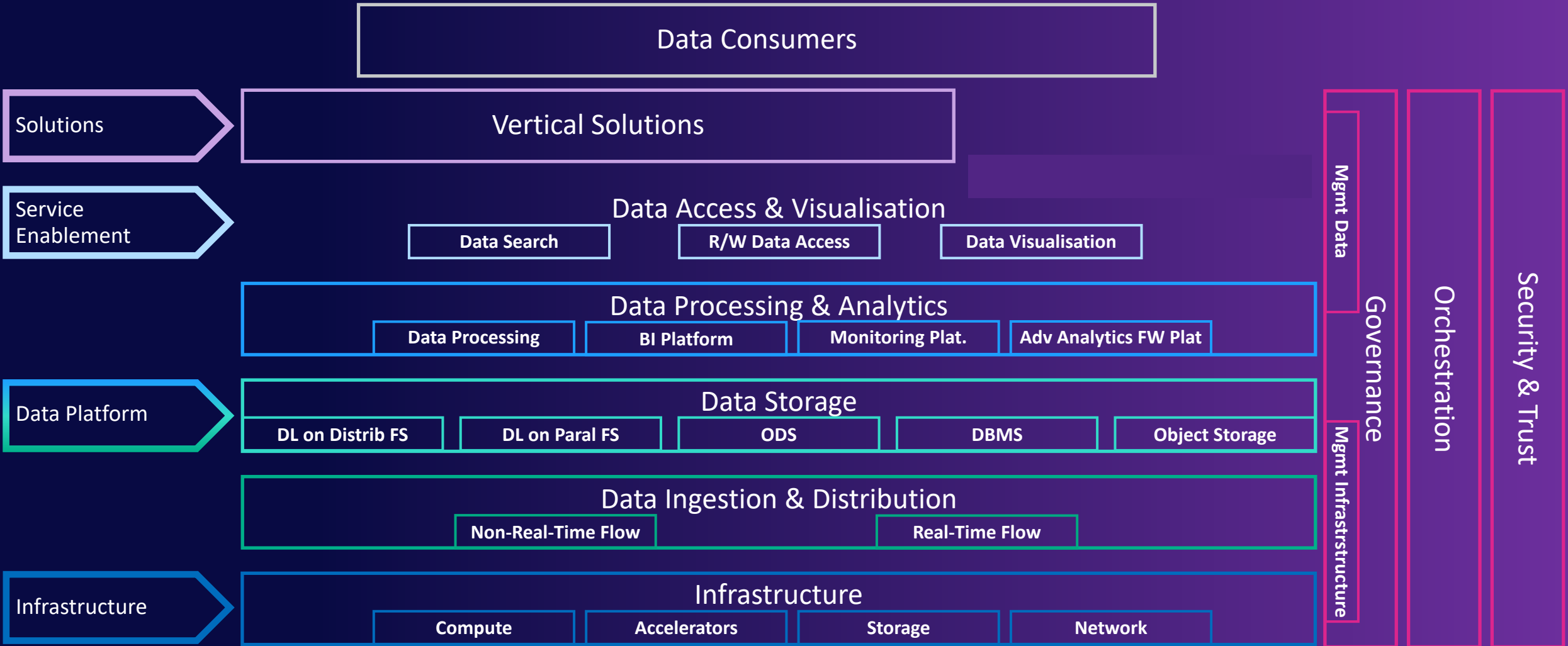
Users Home Directory

- Contains user specific data
- Program binaries
- Users source code / scripts
- User experiment data and results

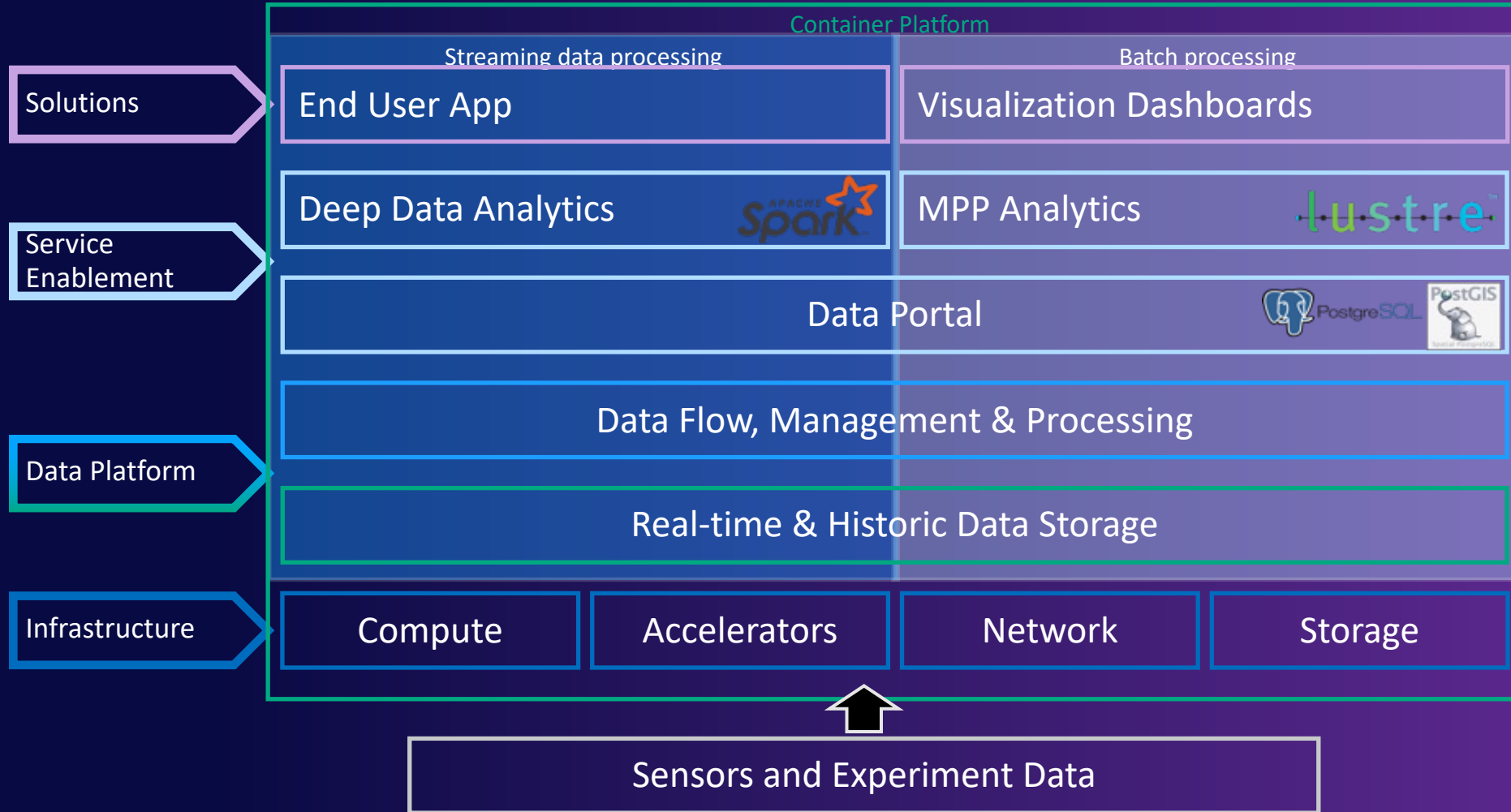
Data Mobility in HPC



Data Platform Functional Architecture



Example Data Platform Solution



Summary

- Moving more toward a convergence of AI and HPC workloads
- HPC needs to learn from Enterprise regarding managing multiple, disparate data stores
- Ingest has always been a problem, now it could potentially be the literal “Blocker”
- Exascale is going to require both data AND compute mobility as jobs span edge, data center and cloud

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