

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

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HPCaaS - High Performance Computing as a Service Status and Outlook

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Introduction

What is High Performance Computing (HPC)?

- HPC uses computer clusters to solve advanced computational problems
- **Operation Area:**

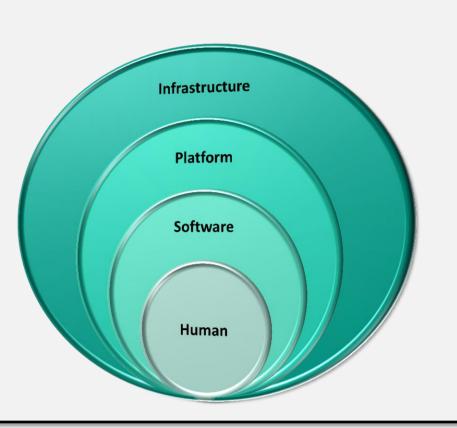
What is Cloud Computing?

- Abstracted IT resources and services on-demand over the internet
- Dynamically adapted to the needs of the customers

- Parallel computing (MPI Jobs)
- Data-intensive, distributed application (thousands of nodes, petabytes of data)
- Strong requirements concerning computing power, storage, and (particularly for parallel computation) communication networks



- Typically: InfiniBand Fabrics are deployed, > 60% of the Top 100 supercomputers
 - High bandwidth, up to effective 32 Gbit/s (between nodes)
 - Low latency, < 1µs
 - Future-proof development and outlook
 - Supported by most IT vendors: Intel, IBM, Cisco, Oracle, Voltaire, Mellanox, QLogic, ...
- Settlement depends on usage, only actually used resources / services must be paid
- Combination of virtualized computing infrastructure and management via web-based services
- Fully automated system with a minimum of maintenance and costs
- Illusion of unlimited resources, available anytime
- *"Everything"* as a Service (XaaS) philosophy:
 - *laaS*: virtual / physical computing resources
 - PaaS: development / execution environment
 - SaaS: Applications, Server Services
 - HaaS: manpower on-demand



Motivation for HPCaaS

Traditional HPC Architecture has restrictions:

- Is characterized by very specific computing clusters designed for one or just a few special applications
- Has pre-defined operating systems and user environments
- Serves a single application at a given time
- **Provides restricted user accounts**
- Depends on the maintenance of the administrators

Solution: Concept of HPCaaS

- **Clustered servers and storage as resource pools**
- **Fully automated allocation**
- Individual cluster configuration on-demand
- Flexibility to serve multiple users and applications
- **Customers have full administrative rights over** the provided infrastructure



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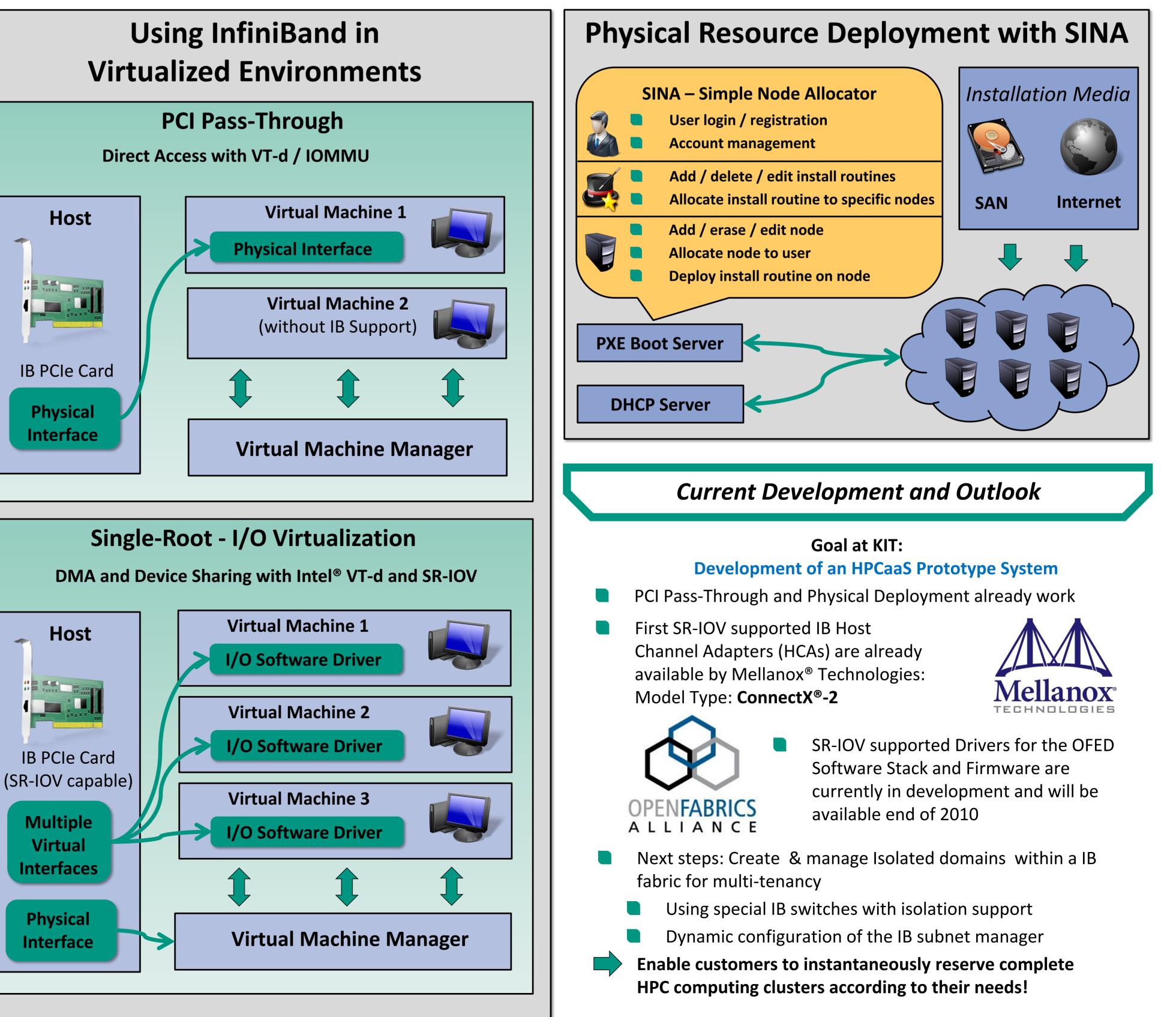
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Spectrum of Technical Solutions

- Limits of Software-only I/O virtualization:
 - **Increased I/O latency:** VMM must process and route every data packet and interrupt, leads to higher application response time
 - **Scalability limitations:** software-based I/O processing consumes CPU cycles, reduces the processing capacity
- **Solution I: PCI Pass-Through**
- VT-d (Intel) / IOMMU (AMD) chipset specification allows to pass-through a IB PCIe Adapter to single VM
- VMM does not have to manage I/O traffic
- Direct access with native performance
- Solution II: Single Root I/O Virtualization
 - Extension to the PCI Express specification suite
 - Physical I/O resources are virtualized within the PCIe card, each card presents multiple virtual I/O interfaces
 - Almost native performance
 - Virtual Functions (VFs):
 - Provide all the functionality which is necessary for communication
 - VM interfaces directly with a VF without VMM intervention
 - Physical Function (PF):



- VMM interfaces with PF to configure and manage I/O resource sharing among the multiple VMs
- Workaround: Physical Resource Deployment SINA - https://savannah.fzk.de/projects/sina
 - User-friendly web frontend
 - Controls the PXE server setup
 - Manages computing nodes, user accounts and install routines
 - Provides user functionality to allocate nodes, reboot them and deploy specific operating system install routines
 - Direct access to hardware may not be available in virtualized environments (e.g. InfiniBand)
 - All allocated resources run with native speed

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