



Bringing Cloud Accessibility to HPC Technology, a Use Case Driven Approach

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Presentation overview

1. Cloud and HPC
2. Use cases and requirements
3. HPC and Cloud

What are the benefits of Cloud technology?

- Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
 - User can decide of their hardware resource
 - User can deploy their own platform on the infrastructure
- Functionality
 - Identity access management
 - Access in and out to the web
 - Simple interface to create platforms and select resources
 - Clear and straight forward payments or credit allocation
- Drawbacks of Public Cloud providers
 - Commercial focus and not academic
 - Shared and virtualized resource
 - No HPC-like Performance guarantee

Example of Cloud providers using HPC technology

- GPU for compute
 - GPU as an accelerator was introduced by the HPC community
 - Amazon AWS, Google Cloud, Nvidia cloud, ...
 - AI and ML workloads
- Easy on-demand HPC cluster on Google Cloud
 - Configure number of nodes
 - Deploy Slurm
- Amazon AWS: Lustre on-demand
 - Lustre is a complex parallel file-system developed by the HPC community
 - Very difficult configuration to guarantee performance
- Microsoft Azure has acquired a Cray system
 - Cray XC + Lustre (thousands of nodes)

Mission of an HPC Centre

- Provide High-Performance compute capability
 - On node: fast CPU, high memory, accelerator
 - Scalability: fast interconnect
- Provide efficient storage service
 - High bandwidth parallel file-system
 - Near-compute fast SSDs
 - Systems-wide file system
 - Archival storage
- Goal: enable scientist to increase scientific discoveries by reducing time-to-solution

- SDSC Mission
 - Accelerate the use of data science and machine learning techniques within academic disciplines
 - RENKU allows scientists to securely *Share/Reproduce/Reuse* Data, Metadata and Code
- Interactivity
 - Spawns Jupyter notebooks to compute nodes
 - Workflow steps are stored in git
- Manage data with git and gitLFS (large file storage)
 - Create a git repository for every project
 - Small files are stored in the git repository
 - Large files are referenced inside a gitLFS repository (pointer to location of data)
- Today: run on Cloud (OpenStack), future: connectivity to HPC (compute+data)

Materials Cloud

- NCCR MARVEL Mission

- Accelerate the design and discovery of novel materials
- Use quantum-mechanical simulations

- Materials Cloud

- A platform for open science with educational, research, and archiving tools, simulation software and services, curated and raw data
- Web portal: uses Jupyter to manage workflows by using “App”
- All sequence of steps are stored

- Integration with CSCS

- Web portal running on OpenStack at CSCS
- Capable of executing jobs on Piz Daint by using SSH from the web portal
- Use a custom data broker to move data between VM and HPC (small size data)



- PSI Mission
 - Study the internal structure of a wide range of different materials
 - Research facilities: the Swiss Light Source (SLS), the free-electron X-ray laser SwissFEL, the SINQ neutron source and the SpS muon source
- PSI facility users reserve a scientific device for a period of time
 - Compute power should also be available
 - Storage and archive availability during the experiment
 - Data retrievable after experiment by the users of PSI facilities (not at PSI)
- Proposal to interface Piz Daint with their workflow
 - Access to compute and data services (job scheduler, data mover)
 - Create a reservation service to reserve computation nodes (before experiment)
 - Provide a portal running on OpenStack to let PSI users download experiment data

Use cases: common requirements

- Provide an infrastructure to execute dedicated platforms
 - On HPC system if performance required
 - Cloud infrastructure
 - Close to the data
- User identity provided by the platform
 - User are not known at the HPC center (service or temporary account)
 - Use standard authentication and authorization mechanism
- Enable programmable access to HPC resources
 - Compute: dedicated nodes + containerized jobs
 - Data: move data across center filesystem (PFS, archive, on-node)
 - Network: ??
- Connectivity
 - HPC resources \leftrightarrow Dedicated platforms
 - Web access from compute resources

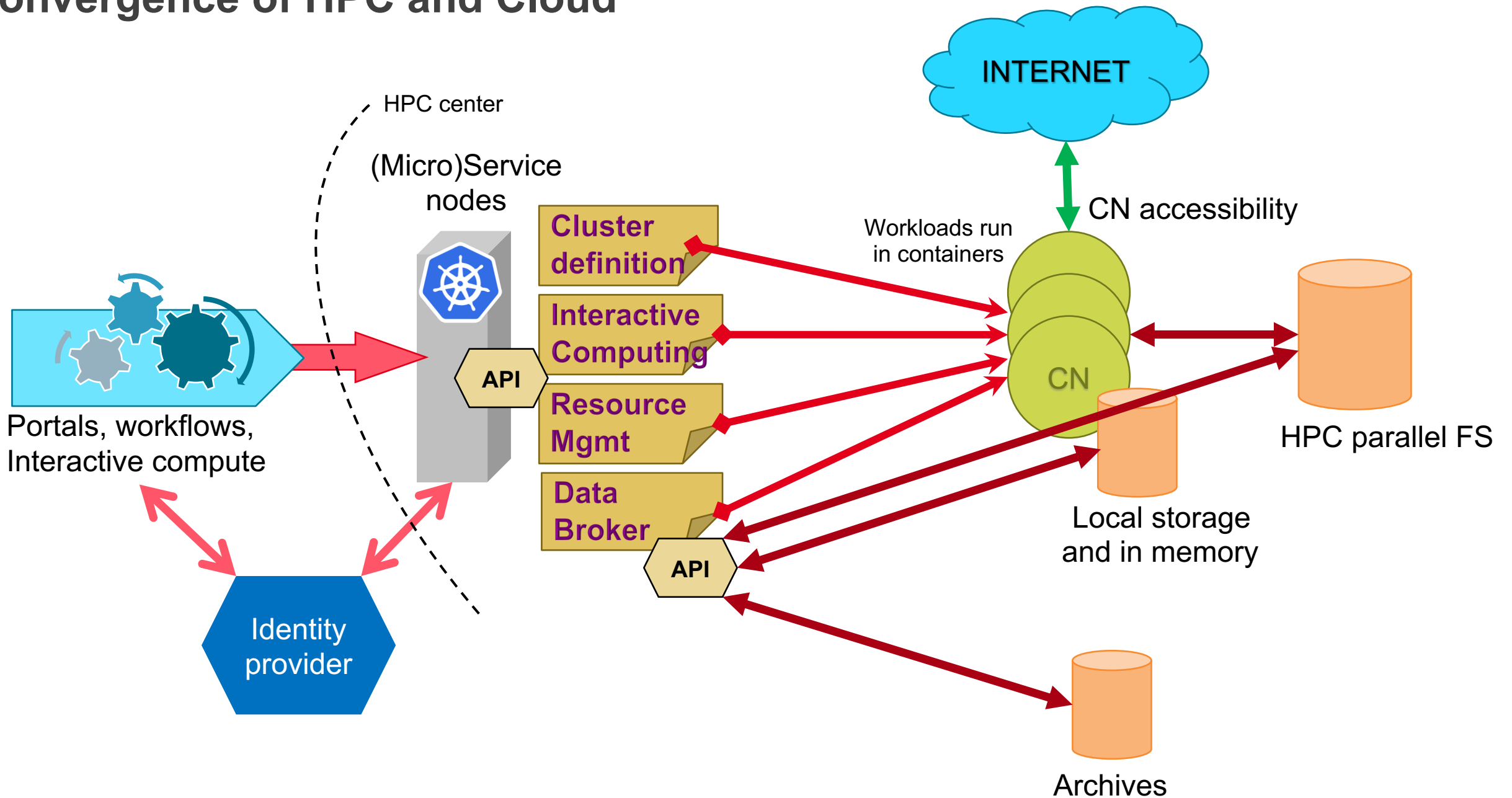
Cloud technology adapted to HPC

- Identity access management
 - Leverage Cloud technology: OIDC, OAuth2, ...
 - Adapt HPC services for authorization
- Containers and microservices
 - Enable user-defined software stack to run on HPC
 - Suitable for HPC: no privilege escalation, PFS friendly, diskless, WLM
 - Sarus developed at CSCS
- Programmable interface for services
 - Many HPC service are not programmable: resource allocation, data movement
 - FirecREST: a RESTful API, developed at CSCS
- Interactivity
 - Jupyter notebook and JupyterHub are developed for Cloud-like infrastructure
 - Adapt service to HPC: batch jobs vs interactive access
 - Jupyter.cscs.ch: new service, access node of Piz Daint interactively

Cloud technology adapted to HPC

- On-demand data manager versus shared PFS
 - Investigation: use container to deploy data manager on near-to-compute SSD
 - Early stage of a Proof of Concept
- On-demand network resource versus global High-Performance network
 - Requires an hardware change at NIC and switch level
 - Virtualization of interfaces, port configuration and traffic classes
- Elasticity of resource allocations
 - Clustering resources: compute, network and data
 - Needs on-demand resources capability
 - Scheduling resource access in a cluster
 - Scheduling resource allocation among clusters (meta-scheduler)
 - Maximize resource utilization

Convergence of HPC and Cloud



HPC and Cloud convergence

HPC + Cloud Tech ↔ Cloud + HPC Tech

- Bring selected Cloud technologies to HPC
- Enable scientific use cases to get Cloud-like flexibility
- New management of systems and services at the HPC centre

