



Improved Solutions for I/O Provisioning and Application Acceleration

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Why Burst Buffer?

The Supercomputing Tug-of-War

“A supercomputer is a device for turning compute-bound problems into I/O bound problems”

Ken Batcher,
Emeritus Professor of
Computer Science,
Kent State University

**COMPUTE
ACCELERATION**

“DDN’s storage mission is to eliminate I/O-bound problems and revert them back to compute-bound ones”

Alex Bouzari,
CEO & Founder, DDN

**STORAGE
ACCELERATION**

The Divide Driving Exascale Innovation



PAIN: “Problem” I/O Bound Applications

Longstanding PFS I/O Bottlenecks Must Be Eliminated




Research by  TechValidate

Current I/O Challenges at HPC Sites

75% of surveyed IT organizations face “problem applications” that are I/O bound in their environment.



Source:  TechValidate survey of 118 users of current I/O challenges and solution requirements in HPC

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TAKEAWAY

1. “Problem applications” are a huge source of known pain in HPC

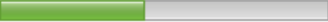
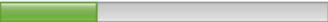


HOW A BURST BUFFER HELPS

1. Accelerates applications and returns time available for computation by orders of magnitude

Polling HPC TOP500 Sites

RFP Mindshare of Various Flash-based I/O Acceleration Technologies



Which of the following are you including in upcoming RFP's to speed-up I/O and applications? Check all that Apply.

Choice	Responses	Percentage	
Burst Buffer	40	44%	
Flash and/or Edge Appliances	27	30%	
All Flash Storage Arrays	23	25%	
Hybrid (SSD + SAS) Arrays	63	69%	

Current Motivation for I/O Accelerators

Faster Time to Results vs. Gaining New Efficiencies

For which purpose are you primarily considering these technologies?

Choice	Responses	Percentage	
Faster time to discovery, insight or results	57	58%	
Reducing hardware, cost and footprint of provisioning bandwidth in traditional spinning disk approaches	60	61%	

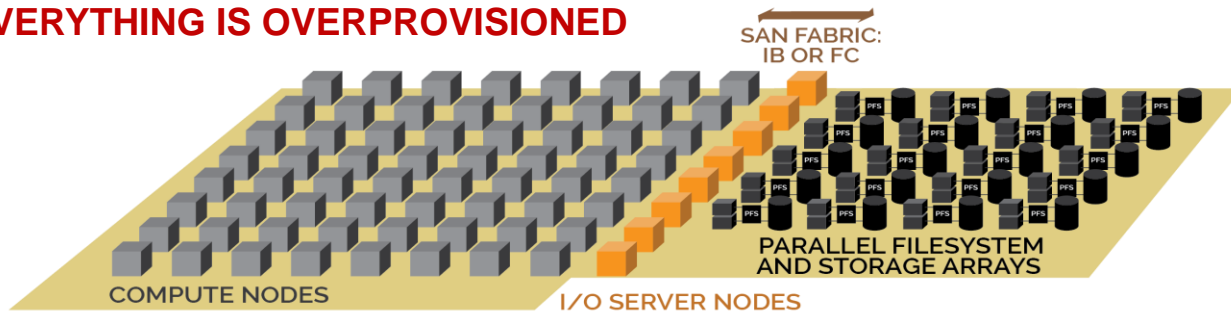
The Next I/O Provisioning Revolution:

Decoupling Physical Storage from Compute Resources!

BEFORE

Too Many:
COMPUTE NODES
DISKS,
NETWORKING
NODES, ARRAYS,
ADMIN, H/W

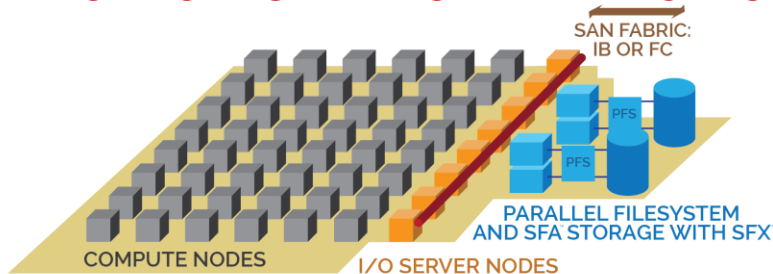
EVERYTHING IS OVERPROVISIONED



AFTER

Much Fewer:
COMPUTE NODES
DISKS,
NETWORKING
NODES, ARRAYS,
ADMIN, H/W

A LOT MORE SPEED TO THE APPLICATION & A LOT LESS COMPONENTS



 **IME SSD PLACEMENT**

Even Building the World's Fastest PFS . . .

Will NOT Fix These I/O Challenges



PFS
Locking



Storage
Latency



Fragmented
I/O Patterns



Out of
Core Data



Limited
Power

PFS are not designed for today's mixed I/O & ensembles

HDD seek times & network traversing add latency

Mal-aligned apps slow down the PFS & entire cluster

Many datasets are too big for expensive DRAM

Exascale or next scale needs more space & power

**No matter how many HDDs you add to a PFS,
you can't break I/O bottlenecks without a burst buffer**

DDN[®]

Burst Buffer & Beyond: **IME**[®]

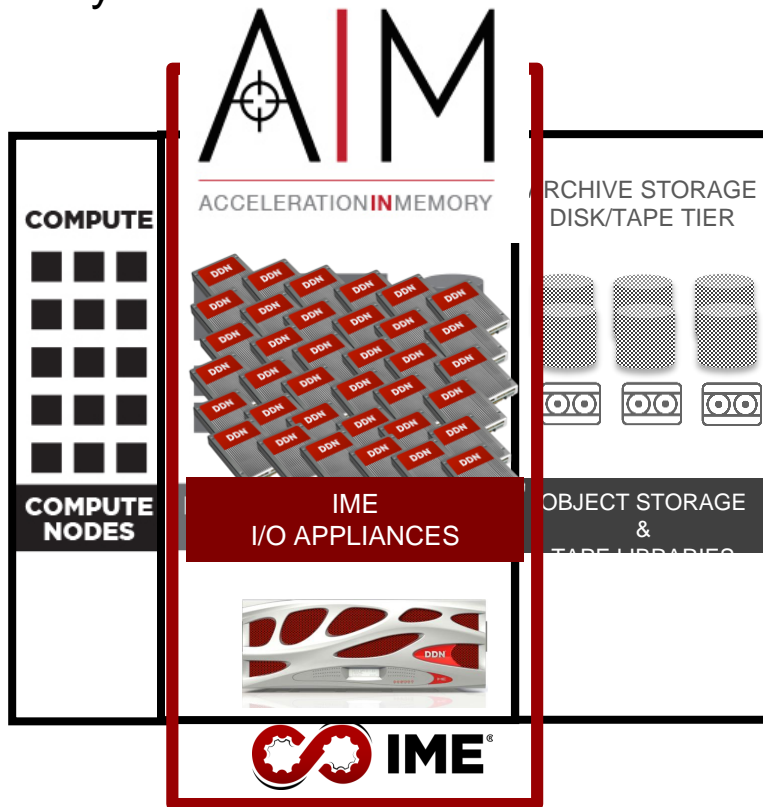


The New I/O Acceleration Architecture

AIM™ - Acceleration **IN** Memory

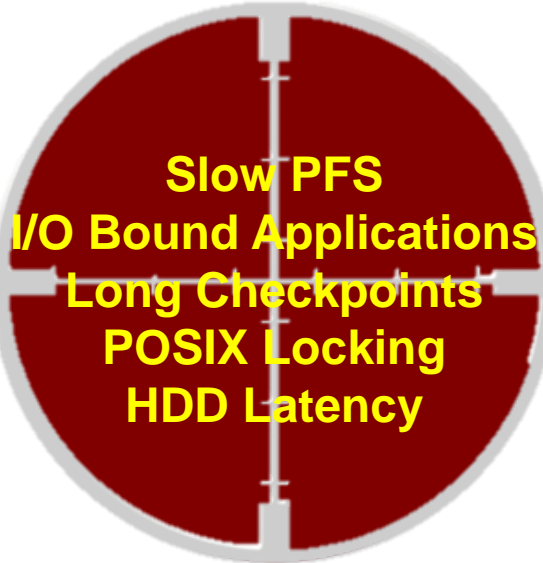
Introducing AIM,
An Active I/O Tier, inserted
right between compute and
your PFS

Intelligent IME software
virtualizes disparate
NVMe SSDs into a
single pool of shared memory
that accelerates
I/O, PFS & Applications



Take AIM & Target I/O Bottlenecks With IME

Eliminate Overprovisioning & Storage Sprawl



Slow PFS
I/O Bound Applications
Long Checkpoints
POSIX Locking
HDD Latency



AIM
ACCELERATION **IN** MEMORY

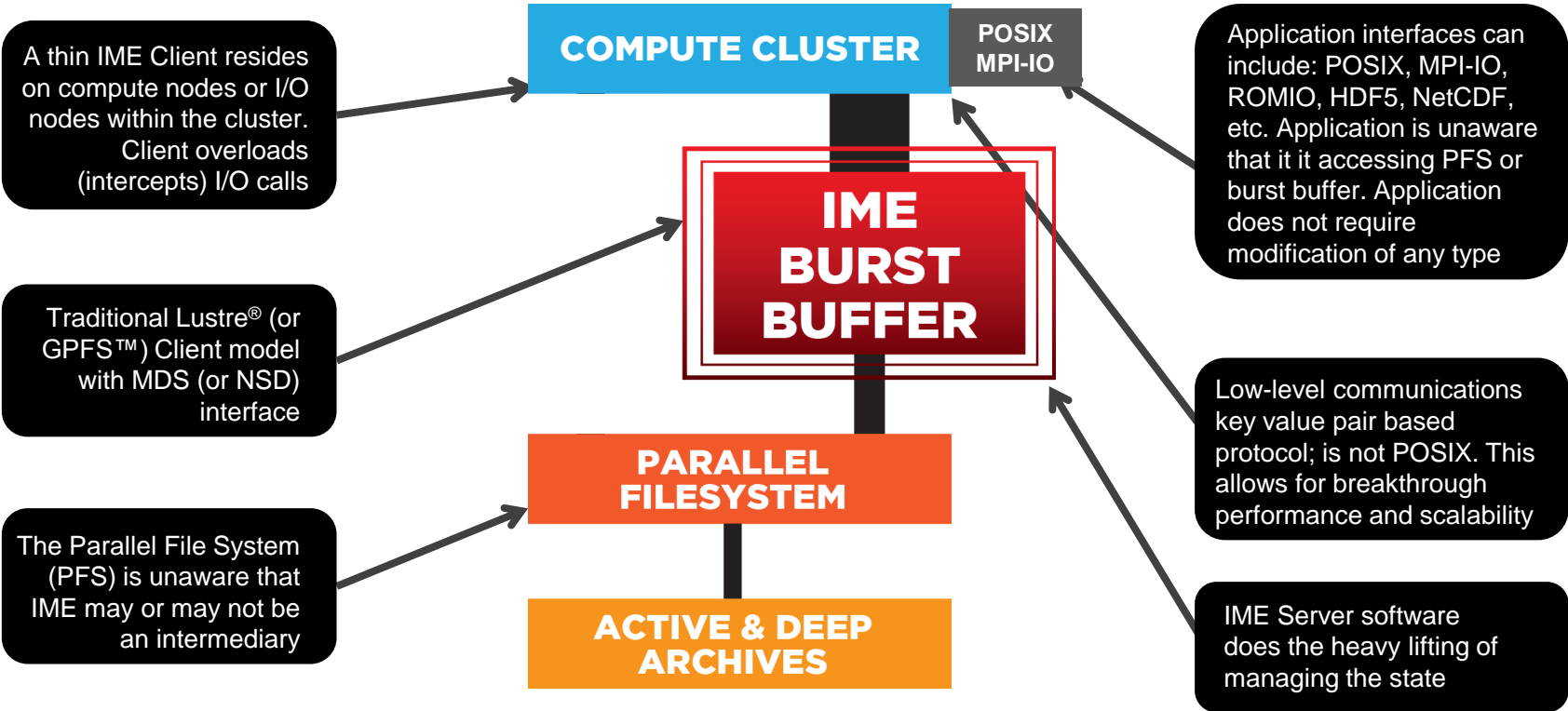


Big Footprints
Large Datasets
Low Capacity HDDs
Latency
High Power

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Introducing IME®

Key Components and Operations

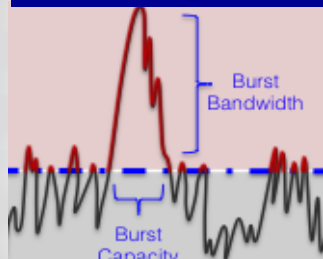


IME: A Burst Buffer & Way, Way, Way Beyond

Game Changing, Enabling Technology

Cache is only the beginning. Right out of the box, IME does so much more . . .

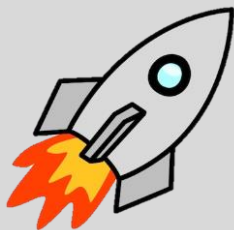
BURST BUFFER



Most cost & space efficient way to provision peak performance

+

PFS ACCELERATOR



Finally breaks POSIX locking bottleneck with instant open/close

+

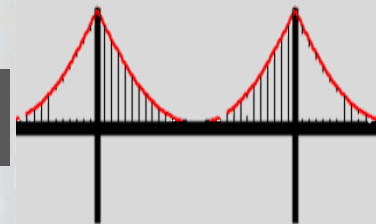
APP OPTIMIZER



Dynamically aligns mal-formed I/O into striped writes without code mods

+

DRAM EXTENDER



No dataset is too big with TBs or even PBs of fast, cost efficient NVMe



DDN[®]

New Considerations for Architecting I/O Performance



Game Changing Bandwidth

IME Disrupts How Performance is Provisioned

IME introduces a more efficient way to provision performance than just storage arrays alone

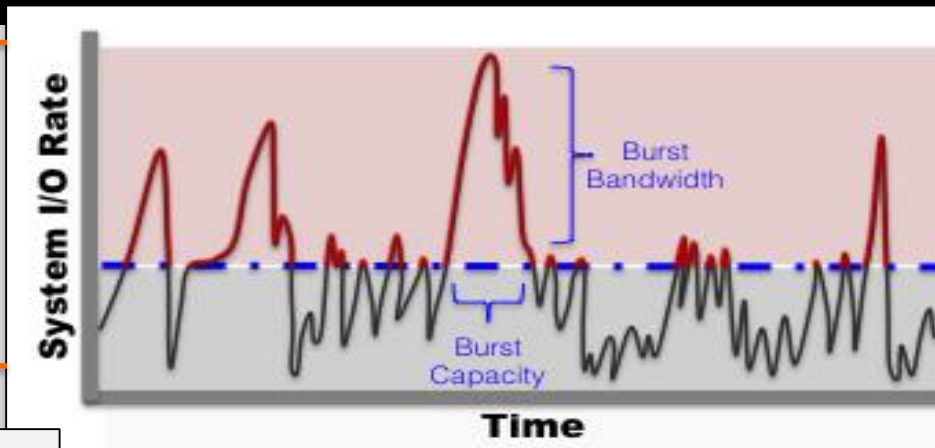
BEFORE IME:

PFS Systems were designed to handle the entire performance load

This required lots of storage controllers, enclosures and drives to deliver full bandwidth –

STORAGE BANDWIDTH UTILIZATION OF A MAJOR HPC PRODUCTION STORAGE SYSTEM

- 99% of the time < 33% of max
- 70% of the time < 5% of max



TODAY, WITH IME:

IME's BURST BUFFER
Absorbs the Peak Load

PARALLEL FILE SYSTEM
Handles the Sustained Load

IME enables peak performance to be provisioned with much less hardware, power, space

IME Accelerates I/O in Several Ways

“Problem Application” Case Study: S3D

10x

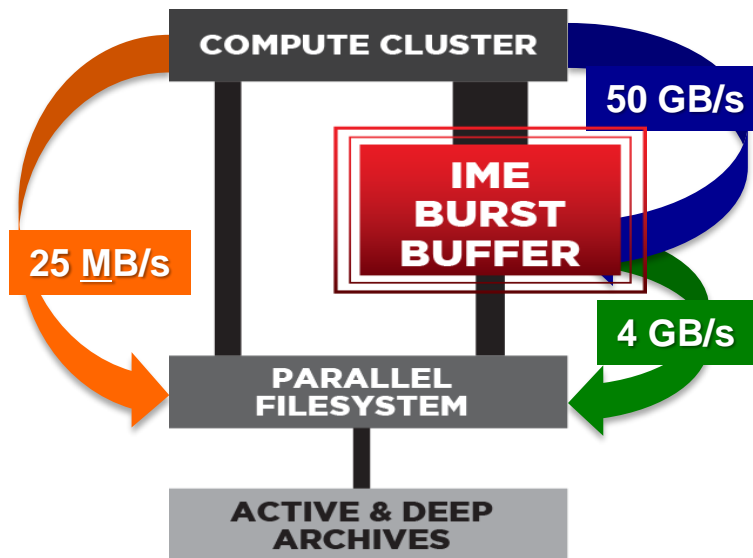
1) **MITIGATES POOR PFS PERFORMANCE** caused by PFS locking, small I/O, and mal-aligned, fragmented I/O patterns.

IME “**makes bad apps run well**” and also prevents a poor-behaving app from impacting the entire supercomputer.

This is especially valuable to **diverse workload** environments and **ISV** applications.

At SC14, we **demonstrated 1000x speed-up** on mal-formed I/O when using non-POSIX low-level communications.

1000x



S3D Turbulent Flow Model

2) **PROVIDES HIGHER PERFORMANCE I/O** (bandwidth and latency) to the application.

Providing additional bandwidth here is relatively inexpensive. Configuring **10x more bandwidth** compared to PFS is typical.

3) **IME DRIVES I/O MORE EFFICIENTLY TO THE PFS** by re-aligning and coalescing data within the non-volatile storage.

At SC14, we demonstrated **100x speed-up** due to this efficiency. IOR benchmarks show a **3x – 20x speedup** on I/Os <32KB.

100x

How Does IME Help?

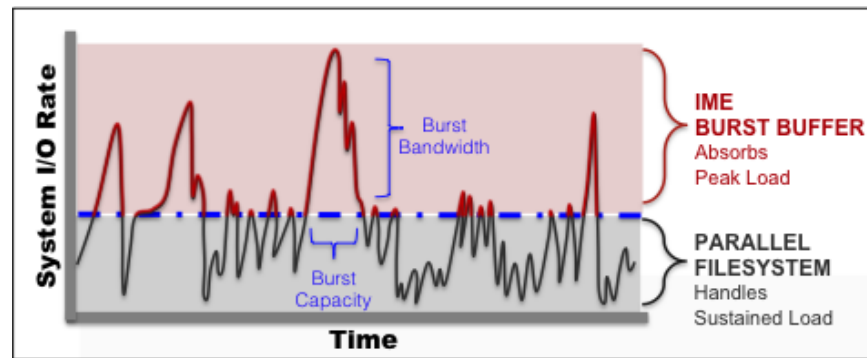
Disrupts the I/O Provisioning Paradigm & Reduces the Total Cost of Storage

1. IME enables organizations to separate the provisioning of peak & sustained performance requirements with greater operational efficiency and cost savings than utilizing exclusively disk-based parallel file systems



STORAGE BANDWIDTH UTILIZATION OF A MAJOR HPC PRODUCTION STORAGE SYSTEM

- 99% of the time < 33% of max
- 70% of the time < 5% of max



- ✓ **IME Reduces Storage Hardware up to 70%**
 - Fewer systems to buy, power manage, maintain

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How Does IME Help?

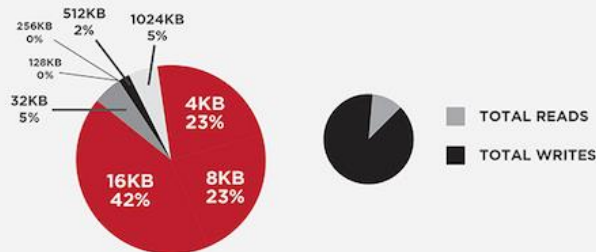
Increases I/O & Application Performance

2. IME Accelerates applications, especially those with small or mal-aligned I/O for faster time to results & insight



WRITE DISTRIBUTION FOR MULTI-DISCIPLINARY HPC CLUSTER

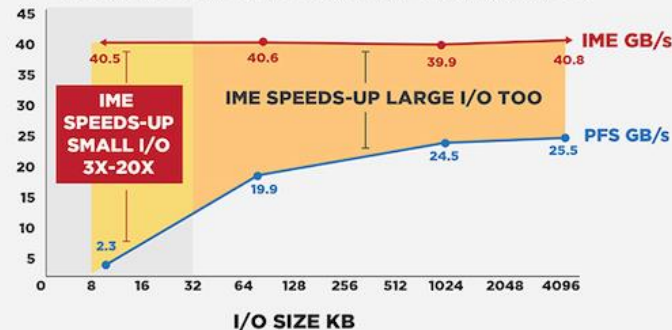
EVEN LARGE HPC SITES DRIVE A LOT OF SMALL I/O



90% OF ALL I/O IN TYPICAL HPC DATACENTERS IS <32KB IN SIZE

HOW IME HELPS

ENABLES HIGHER PEAK BANDWIDTH THAN DISK-BASED PFS, ESPECIALLY FOR SMALL I/O'S



Thank You!

Keep in touch with us



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