ExaComm 2016

About Management of Exascale Systems

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THIS PRESENTATION WILL BE ABOUT



1. Achieving scalability with InfiniBand

- The limited scalability of InfiniBand
- The Scalable SA solution
- A novel path caching scheme for dynamic environment



2. Efficient routing-aware reconfiguration

- Some efficient reconfiguration techniques
- Hierarchical reconfiguration







n² SA load

- SA queried for every connection
- Communication between all nodes creates an n² load on the SA
 - In InfiniBand architecture (IBA), SA is a centralized entity

Other n² scalability issues

- Name to address (DNS)
 - Mainly solved by a hosts file
- IP address translation
 - Relies on ARPs

ANALYSISI



ANALYSIS II: CHALLENGING OPENSM WITH A SMALL TESTBED



[1] A Novel Query Caching Scheme for Dynamic InfiniBand Subnets, Tasoulas et al., 2015 IEEE/ACM 15th International Symposium on Cluster, Cloud and Grid Computing (CCGrid)

OPENSM SCALABILITY CHALLENGES DEMONSTRATED



THE SCALABLE SA (SSA) SOLUTION

SSA Architecture



Source: OFA Dev Workshop 2014

CHALLENGES IN DYNAMIC ENVIRONMENTS

- Cloud environments are typically very dynamic by nature
 - Pay-as-you-go on-demand service model
 - Multiple tenants
- Resource fragmentation is very likely
- Need for re-optimization and reconfiguration by different means
 - VM live migrations
 - Rerouting of traffic

- OpenSM does not scale well for very large subnets
 - In dynamic environments there is much additional overhead from the different reconfiguration tasks
 - Scalable SA project in the works our work is not competing, but complements

SA QUERY CACHING AND REUSE IN THE CONTEXT OF VM LIVE MIGRATION (1/2)

- Each subnet entity (physical node/VMs) has a local SA path cache
- When a VM migrates, all three addresses associated with that VM are migrated as well
 - For the prototype implementation, the guid2lid file was used to migrate the LID addresses, and the SM was restarted
- The path information does not change after the migration
- Peers try to reconnect with the cached path information, and they succeed once the VM is operational after the migration



[1] A Novel Query Caching Scheme for Dynamic InfiniBand Subnets, Tasoulas et al., 2015 IEEE/ACM 15th International Symposium on Cluster, Cloud and Grid Computing (CCGrid)

SA QUERY CACHING AND REUSE IN THE CONTEXT OF VM LIVE MIGRATION (2/2)

Migrate and keep LID/GUID, Cache enabled



[1] A Novel Query Caching Scheme for Dynamic InfiniBand Subnets, Tasoulas et al., 2015 IEEE/ACM 15th International Symposium on Cluster, Cloud and Grid Computing (CCGrid)

TOWARDS AN SR-IOV VSWITCH ARCHITECTURE





PF: Handled by Hypervisor VFs: Assigned on VMs

[2] Towards the InfiniBand SR-IOV vSwitch Architecture, Tasoulas et al., 2015 IEEE International Conference on Cluster Computing (CLUSTER)



PARTITION-AWARE ROUTING (1/3)

In multi-tenant infrastructures

 Tenants should experience predictable network performance unaffected by the workload of other tenants

Network isolation through partitioning

- Each tenant is assigned a partition
- Inter-partition communication not allowed

But routing is done without considering partitions

- Degraded load-balancing
- Performance interference among partitions

Partition-aware routing

- Well-balanced LFTs with partition isolation
- Physical link level isolation if resources available
- Use virtual lanes to complement

[3] Partition-Aware Routing to Improve Network Isolation in InfiniBand Based Multi-tenant Clusters, Zahid et al., 2015 IEEE/ACM 15th International Symposium on Cluster, Cloud and Grid Computing (CCGrid '15).

PARTITION-AWARE ROUTING (2/3)

Traditional Fat-Tree Routing in Multi-tenant Networks





Degraded Load Balancing

No Isolation Between Partitions

[3] Partition-Aware Routing to Improve Network Isolation in InfiniBand Based Multi-tenant Clusters, Zahid et al., 2015 IEEE/ACM 15th International Symposium on Cluster, Cloud and Grid Computing (CCGrid '15).

PARTITION-AWARE ROUTING (3/3)



Sample Oversubscribed (2:1) Topology

[3] Partition-Aware Routing to Improve Network Isolation in InfiniBand Based Multi-tenant Clusters, Zahid et al., 2015 IEEE/ACM 15th International Symposium on Cluster, Cloud and Grid Computing (CCGrid '15).

COMPACT NETWORK RECONFIGURATION

Network reconfiguration is required for

- Faults and failures
- Maintaining performance
- Current network reconfiguration in IB
 - Static
 - Dynamic
 - Costly, due to large number of path updates
- Minimal Routing Update
 - Consider existing paths in the network
 - Minimal number of path updates





METABASE-AIDED ROUTING FOR PERFORMANCE DRIVEN RECONFIGURATIONS

Fast network reconfiguration mechanism based on

- Two-phase routing
- Calculation of paths, allocation of calculated paths to actual destinations

For performance-based reconfigurations

Routing calculation is avoided

For virtualized IB subnets

Quick reconfiguration on VM start/stop/migration



[5] Compact Network Reconfiguration in Fat-Trees, Zahid et al. Accepted to Journal of Supercomputing, 2016.

METABASE-AIDED ROUTING FOR PERFORMANCE DRIVEN RECONFIGURATIONS



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RECONFIGURATION-/FAILOVER TIMES FOR OPENSM AS THE FAT-TREE SCALES



FABRISCALE IS REDUCING RECONFIGURATION-/FAILOVER TIMES





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THANK YOU

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