

HPC & Big Data Convergence

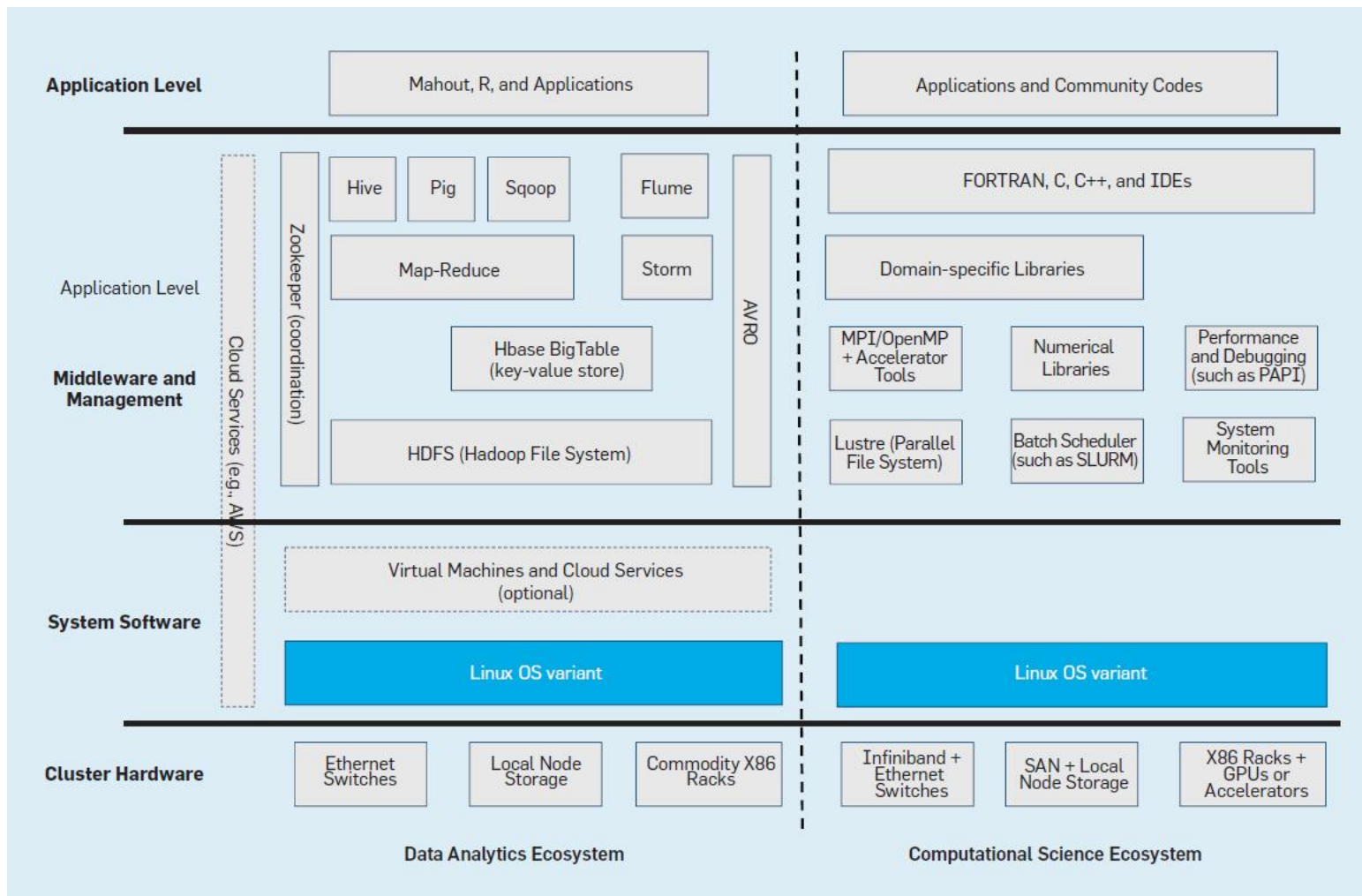
The Cutting Edge & Outlook

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Data analytics and computing ecosystem compared



HPC and Big Data

- HPC technologies are needed by Big Data to deal with the ever increasing Vs of data in order to forecast and extract insights from existing and new domains, faster, and with greater accuracy.
- Increasingly more data is being produced by scientific experiments from areas such as bioscience, physics, and climate, and therefore, HPC needs to adopt data-driven paradigms.
- Moreover, there are synergies between them with unimaginable potential for developing new computing paradigms, solving long-standing grand challenges, and making new explorations and discoveries.

High Performance Data Analysis

Needs HPC resources

- High complexity (algorithms)
- High time-criticality
- High variability
- (On premise or in cloud)

Simulation & analytics

- Search, pattern discovery
- Iterative methods
- Established HPC users + new commercial users

Data of all kinds

- The 4 V's: volume, variety, velocity, value
- Structured, unstructured
- Partitionable, non-partitionable
- Regular, irregular patterns



Global High Performance Data Analytics Market, by Region, 2014-2024 (in BN USD)



Attribute	Details
Base Year	2016
Historic Analysis	2014 & 2015
Forecast	2017 to 2024
Complete Free Customization*	Equivalent to 50 analyst hours

Big Data Analytics Workloads

Of all the workloads on your systems, what percentage of your total system utilization is devoted to Big Data analytics (MapReduce/Hadoop, graph analytics, semantic analysis, etc.)?			
	Percentage of System in Government	Percentage of System in Academia	Percentage of System in Industry
Currently used for Big Data analytics - Percent	18.2%	8.4%	32.6%
Expected 6 to 18 months from now - Percent	19.8%	15.6%	33.4%
N = 128			

Source: IDC, 2015

Technical Challenges for a Converged System

- Higher Energy Efficiency
 - Is the most crucial challenge
 - Sunway TaihuLight: 15.37 MW power consumption for 93.014 Pflops/s (Rmax), 125.435 Pflops/s (Rpeak)
 - Tianhe-2: 17.81 MW for 33.86 Pflops/s (54.9 PFLOPS peak)
 - Power and cooling technologies
 - circuit technologies
 - software
 - We need exascale performance while keeping the power consumption to the existing levels
 - Power aware algorithms and software would be another trend

Communications and networking

- Thousands of processes and billions of threads
- Fine-grained interaction between the processes is needed
- Advances in communication technologies have been slower compared to advances in processors
- High bandwidth and low latency technologies are needed
- Algorithms and software are required that localise and minimise communication
 - Use additional computing rather than communication

Challenges (memory and data locality)

- Cost of moving data is higher than a floating point operation
 - Energy cost of add operation is around 0.9nJ, L1 to register is 1nJ, while moving data off-chip to register is around 100nJ
 - 28 to 40% of the total energy consumption is spent moving data
 - 19 to 36% of it is wasted in stalled cycles
- Bandwidth
 - the Xeon bandwidth is only up to 60GBs⁻¹
 - IBM's Power8 bandwidth of up to 192GBs⁻¹
 - NVIDIA's latest GPUs have over 280GBs⁻¹
- Memory capacity, latency and bandwidth are critical for exascale computing
- New technologies such as stacked memory may help
- But memory per core is decreasing
- Design of algorithms requiring lower memory would be the trend
- Data locality would be among the most important goals
- Needs to be intrinsic in the programming models

Challenges (Fault Tolerance)

- HPC software are developed with the assumptions of low fault occurrence probability
- Typically proportional to the number of processes and interactions
- Billions of fine-grained processes in a computation will increase the likelihood of fault occurrence
- Big data systems are typically more fault-tolerant partly due to machine virtualisation, and failover technologies
 - But not to the desired level
- This will push towards requiring more loosely-coupled, intelligent, somewhat failure aware algorithms and software design
- Resilience needs to be intrinsic in programming paradigms

Challenges (4Vs of Big Data)

- Volume, Velocity, Variety and Veracity
- Large volume of data typically mean more memory, more computing, and more interaction
- Fast data requires faster I/O, memories, computational elements, workflows, applications and strategies for data management
- Big data may have many more files than the current file systems are able to deal with
- Restructuring and management of current scientific workflows is required to meet the current and future developments in HPC
- In situ data analysis would also needs to be integrated where efficient
- Variety and veracity require intelligent self-aware methods

Challenges (programming models)

- MPI (Message Passing Interface) is relatively tightly coupled and a typical choice among the HPC community
- BSP (Bulk Synchronous Parallel) and Map-Reduce are typically used by Big Data users
- Big data environments are more expressive and productive but offer lower performance compared to HPC
- New programming models are needed to express the fine-grained parallelism among millions of cores and billions of threads.
 - Plus heterogeneity of systems
 - Resilience
 - Data locality

Software and Hardware Gap

- The hardware has already changed at a much faster rate than the software
- Exascale level parallelism would create even more heterogeneity and change
- The effort in developing software is huge for a given architecture
- maintaining and adapting an existing software for new architectures is daunting
- Even more challenging is to adapt existing codes to fine-grained (cores) heterogeneous system environments
- Reformulation of scientific problems, algorithms and workflows are needed to move to exascale computing
 - E.g. compute rather than fetching data if possible

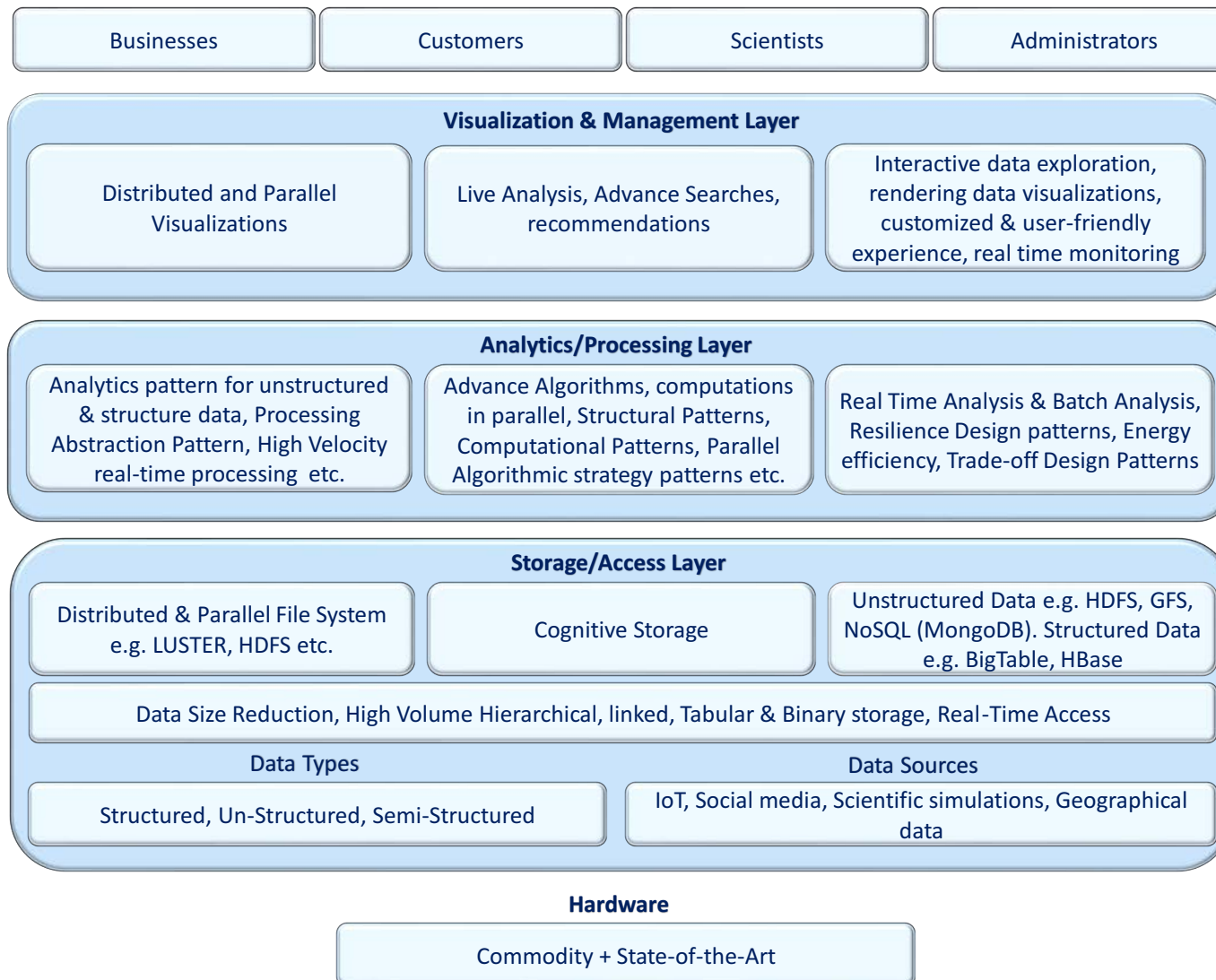
Additional Technical Challenges

- Correctness of algorithms and software
- Efficiency of the scientific process to set up experiments and use HPC/BD resources
- Usability and Impact is more important than benchmarks
- Application scientists are understandably more focussed on results and accuracy
 - and less on energy, system and workflow / process efficiency
 - Coordination to consider the bigger picture would improve efficiency, productivity and time to innovation

Current Convergence Efforts

Convergence Approach	Specific Solutions
HPC oriented MapReduce solution	Mellanox UDA, RDMA-Hadoop, DataMPI, Hadoop-IPoIB, HMOR
Hadoop on-demand on traditional HPC resources	myHadoop
HPC application's interface to HDFS	LibHDFS
Parallelization of many task applications with different workflow systems	MPI, ad-hoc Hadoop, CloudBlast, Spark, HTCondor
Overlapping of map, shuffle and merge phases	dataMPI
Map-reduce like framework for in situ data analysis	Virtualized Analytics Shipping (VAS), Spark on demand
Solutions to deal with massive amount of data in data intensive applications	iRODS, MapReduce-MPI, Pilot-MapReduce, SRM etc
Hybrid design to reduce I/O bottleneck in HDFS	(Triple-H)

Design Patterns Based Converged Future



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Thank you...

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