



# Leveraging SmartNICs in Data Management Tasks for High-Performance Computing



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Office of Science

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#### Overview: Eusocial Devices in the Network Fabric



Eusocial Devices: Low-cost embedded processors allow vendors to place them everywhere

Many hands make light work

**Storage:** Programmable hard drives (Kinetic), Tabular extensions to Ceph (SkyhookDM)

Push filtering/transformation operations close to disks

Networks (new): Smart Network Interface Cards (SmartNICs)

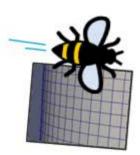
Inspect and process data as it moves through network

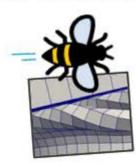
**Problem Space:** High-Performance Computing simulation workflows

Generate more data than we can store, Analyze as it migrates between jobs

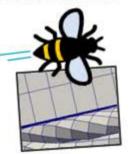
This Talk: Adapting FAODEL data management library to work with SmartNICs

Establishes a communication environment for eusocial work





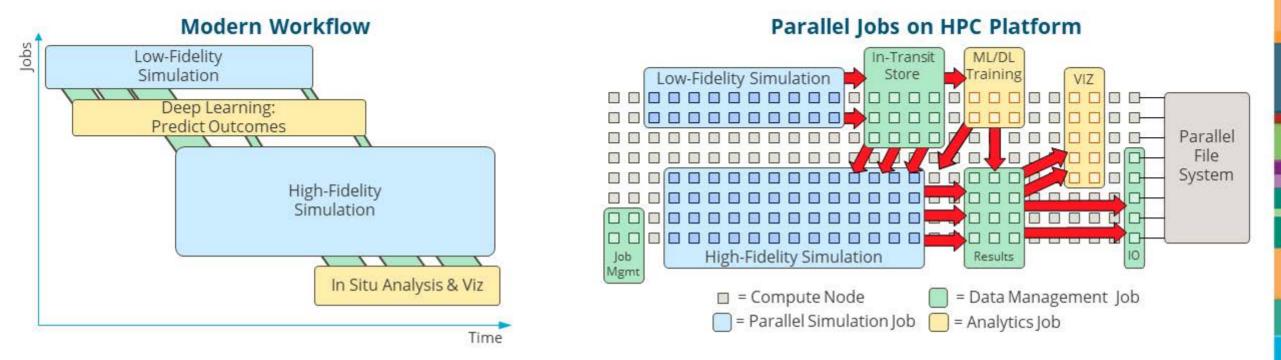






## High-Performance Computing Workflows

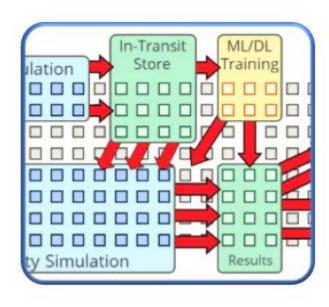
- Scientists run massively-parallel simulations to answer difficult research questions
  - Runtime datasets are too large to store (Summit ~3PB of RAM)
  - Couple different analysis tools to simulations to harvest information
- Modern workflows involve multiple parallel applications



#### Data Management and Storage Services



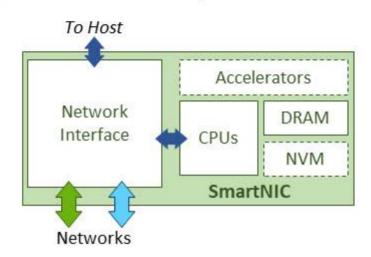
- HPC community has multiple data management libraries for routing data between jobs
  - DataSpaces, Mochi, Conduit, FAODEL
- Distributed memory services
  - Dedicate a number of nodes to serve as a pool for housing objects in memory
  - Use RDMA methods and event-driven semantics to move objects efficiently
- Problem: Services consume resources
  - Simulation Nodes: Steal cycles/memory from simulations
  - Memory Pool Nodes: Underutilize compute resources
- How can we insert cheaper memory pools?
- How can we create an environment for in-transit computations?





## Smart Network Interface Cards (SmartNICs)

- SmartNICs are NICs that feature additional, *user-programmable* resources
  - Embedded ARM processors, DRAM, NVM, accelerators
  - Cloud Computing (AWS and Azure) and network security driving market
  - Vendors: NVIDIA, Fungible, Intel, Xilinx
- **NVIDIA BlueField Timeline** 
  - BlueField-2 (2021): 8 ARM cores, 16GB RAM, 16GB Storage, 100Gb/s Ethernet/InfiniBand
  - BlueField-3 (2022): "10x improvement"
  - BlueField-4 (2024): "100x improvement"

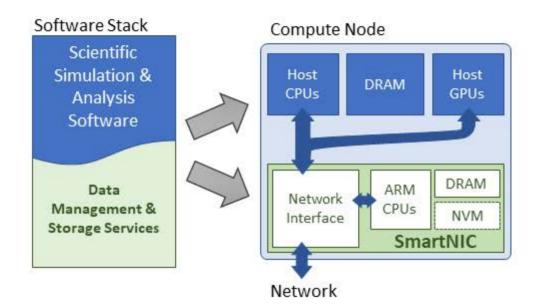




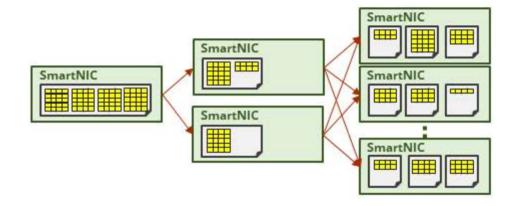
#### Leverage SmartNICs to Offload Services



- Split software stack to allow data management services to be offloaded to Network's Edge
- Long-Term Project Objectives
  - Reduce number of compute nodes required to store objects
  - Improve the rate at which simulations can publish objects
  - Provide environment for executing computations on in-transit data waves
  - Construct indexing services for users to perform queries on distributed tabular data



Tabular Workflows Example: Log-Structured Merge Trees

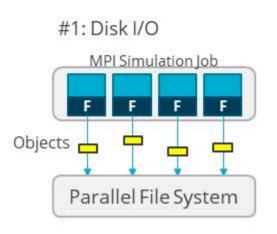


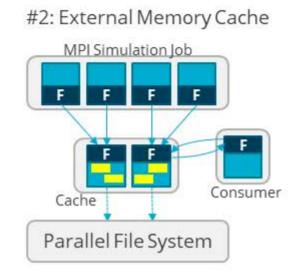


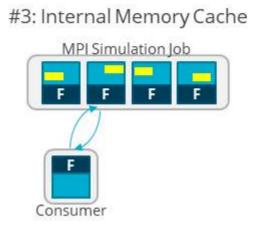
## FAODEL: Flexible, Asynchronous, Object Data-Exchange Libraries

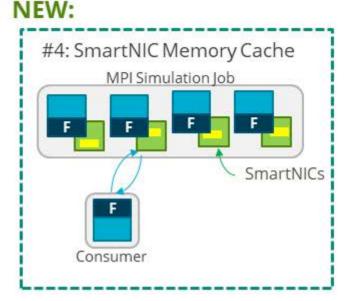


- Sandia leverages FAODEL library for routing objects between workflow jobs
  - FAODEL uses safe RDMA primitives to move objects between applications and pools
  - Objects can be stored on disk, in external memory, or in original producer's internal memory
- SmartNIC Opportunity: Host objects on node, but close to network fabric
  - Simplifies host management obligations, improves reliability of workflow





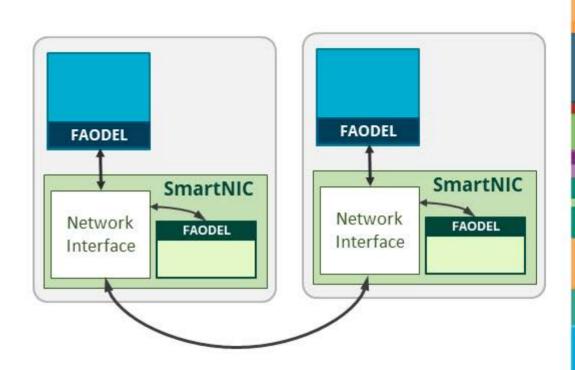




#### Adapting FAODEL to run on both Hosts and BlueField SmartNICs



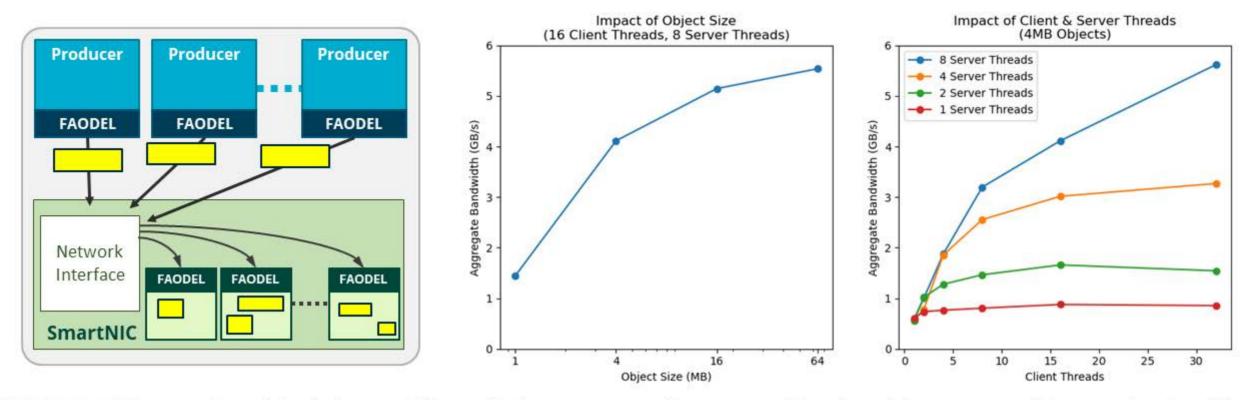
- Did not require conceptual changes to FAODEL
  - BlueField ARMs appear as just another compute node in network fabric
  - Pool abstraction allows any endpoint to participate in one or more pool
  - Users add BlueField nodes to the runtime pool configuration to use them for hosting data
- Transitioning to ARM challenges
  - Resolved assembly issues (tcmalloc)
  - Previously ported FAODEL to ARM platforms
- First time mixing x86\_64 and ARM endpoints





# FAODEL Injection Tests

- How fast can the host push objects to FAODEL pool on local SmartNIC?
  - Injection test uses multiple threads to send objects to card at the same time
  - Report aggregate bandwidth from application perspective (allocate, copy, transfer, acknowledge)
  - Utilized BlueField-1 for this work



Takeaway: Increasing object size and threads improves performance. Overhead because not leveraging locality.

# FAODEL Stress Experiments

- How are data management tasks impacted by embedded processors?
  - Stress-ng benchmark inspired us to create faodel-stress tool
  - Generating/sorting keys, serializing data, allocating network memory, hash maps, ...
  - Compared BlueField to a variety of servers used today in HPC
- Two Examples: Particle serialization and Local Key/Blob store

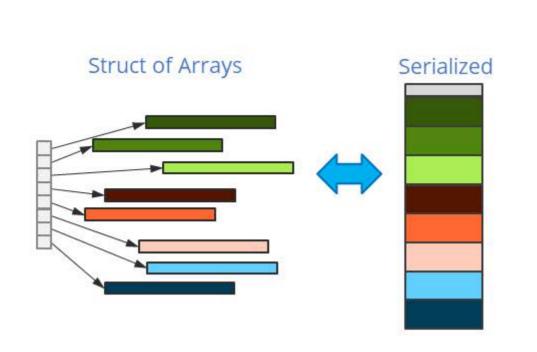
Processor	Year	Architecture	Cores	Frequency	Memory
Zen	2017	AMD EPYC 7601	2x32	2.2 GHz	1024 GB
Haswell	2016	Intel E5-2698 v3	2x16	2.3 GHz	128 GB
Knights Landing (KNL)	2016	Intel Phi 7250	1x68	1.4 GHz	16+96 GB
ARM ThunderX2	2018	ARM Thunder X2	2x28	2.5 GHz	128 GB
BlueField-2	2021	ARMv8 A72	1x8	2.5 GHz	16 GB
BlueField-1	2018	ARMv8 A72	1x16	800 MHz	16 GB

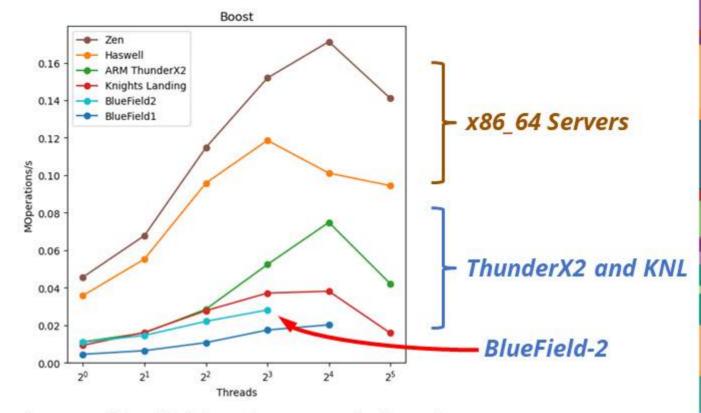
# FAODEL Stress Experiments: Particle Serialization



- Serialization: Convert user's data structures to contiguous buffers
  - · Being able to unpack, analyze, and repack data is a critical function for eusocial work
  - Test: Particle bundle data (8 x 1K)

Particle Serialization/Deserialization



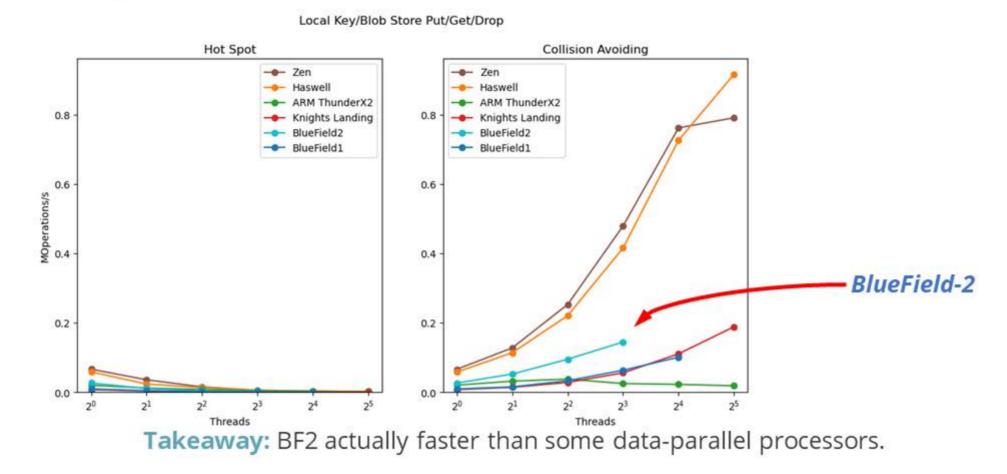


Takeaway: Two distinct performance classes, BlueField on lower end of performance.

## FAODEL Stress Experiments: In-memory Key/Blob Store

**(1)** 

- Data structure for organizing objects and scaffolding for event-driven operations
  - Perform put/get/drop operations in rapid succession
  - Use key names that either create or avoid contention

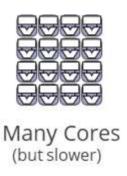


#### Challenges with Data-Parallel Processors



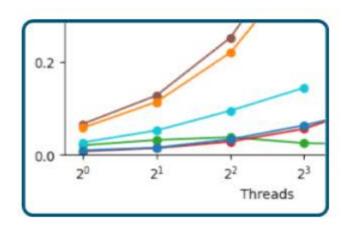
- HPC processors are picked to optimize compute performance of simulations
  - Goal: place as many floating-point units in a chip as possible
  - KNL And ThunderX2 use many cores with *lower individual-core* performance
  - GPUs are the extreme case for this scenario
- Many data management tasks do not have the right data parallelism to exploit these processors
- Useful to have different processors in the platform
  - Pick a compute-optimized processor for the simulation
  - Pick an embedded processor for coordinating asynchronous network operations







**GPUS** 





# **Summary & Looking Forward**

- SmartNICs are appealing for HPC data management services
  - Cost-effective way to offload in-memory object hosting
  - Demonstrated we can use them with existing communication libraries
- Current hardware has limited computational performance
  - Affects throughput, limits operations that can be performed on in-transit data
  - Data parallel processors in HPC have similar problems!
  - Expect next year's BlueField-3 hardware to address some of our performance issues
- Upcoming work
  - Optimizations to improve host→card injection times
  - FAODEL's new remote computing operations API for user-defined functions
  - Leverage Apache Arrow to store and process tabular data in SmartNICs

