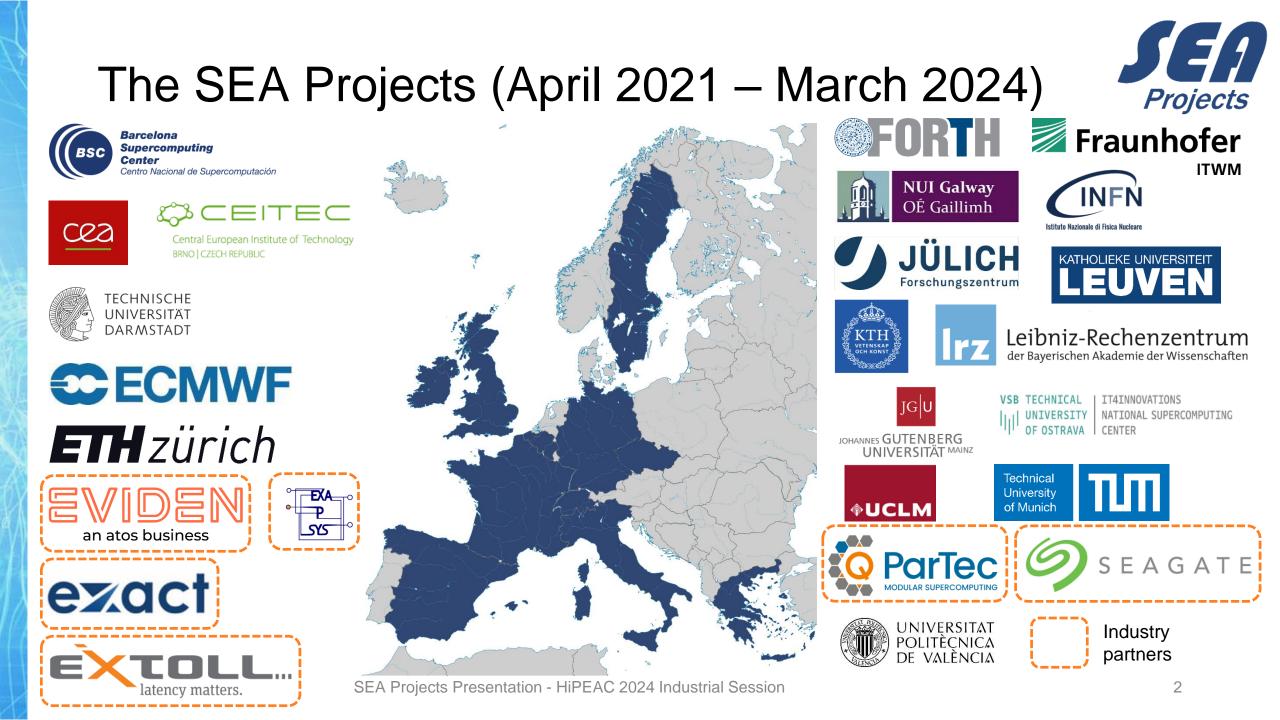
SEA Projects towards modular Exascale systems: advances in SW, storage systems and interconnects **HiPEAC 2024 Industrial Session**

Projects

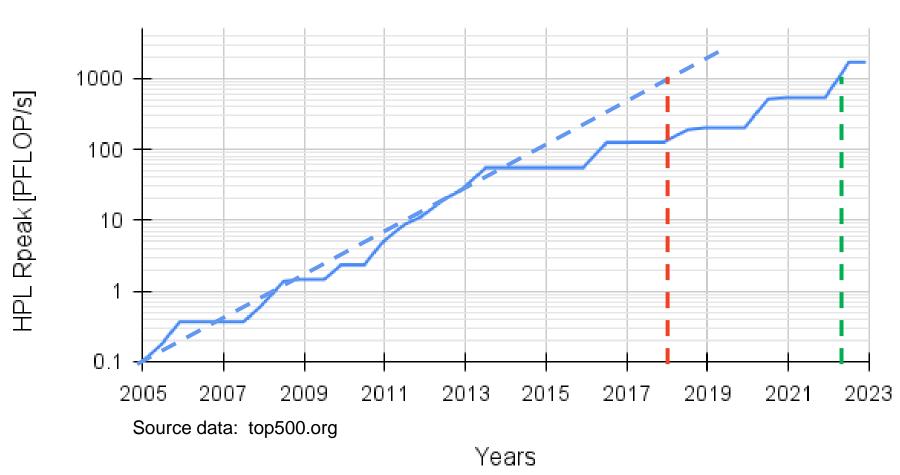
Hans-Christian Hoppe (Jülich Supercomputing Centre)







Top #1: HPL Rpeak [PFLOP/s]



• **1997:** First **1TFlop/s** computer: (ASCI Red/9152)

SE1

Projects

- 2008: First 1 PFlop/s computer: (*Roadrunner*)
- So.... First 1 EFlop/s computer: 2018 !!
 - Well... not really
- It took 4 years longer....
 2022
 for *Frontier* to appear

SEA Projects Presentation - HiPEAC 2024 Industrial Session

Exascale Challenges

Application parallelism

- Applications must support billions of individual threads
- Lower-scaling applications / parts of applications must not run on a full Exascale system

Truly scalable systems

- Huge numbers of devices need to exchange data with each other
- Collective communication operations are "slowing down" due to larger system sizes
- Network contention and reliability become worries

Energy efficiency

- Accelerators clearly beat CPUs for many (most?) codes
- System heterogeneity is a must
- Yet portable accelerator programming is hard

Memory and storage

- Ever growing gap between compute throughput and memory bandwidth
- New technologies like HBM suffer from capacity limitations & high energy consumption

Workload diversity

 Exascale centers must run a wide variety of HPC, AI and data analytics workloads with highest energy efficiency

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DEEP-SEA

RED-SEA

DEEP-SEA

IO-SEA

RED-SEA

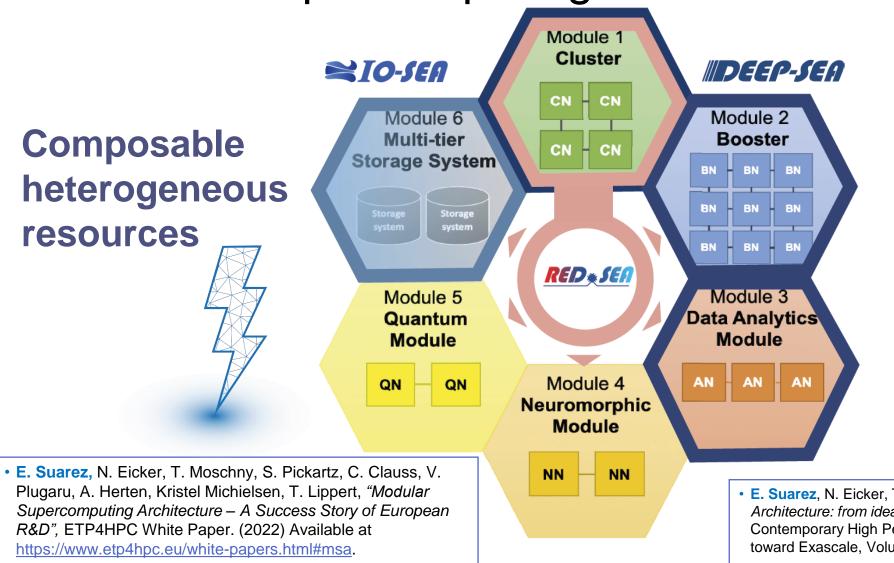
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Modular Supercomputing Architecture



DEEP-SEA

Software stack and programming model for Exascale heterogeneity



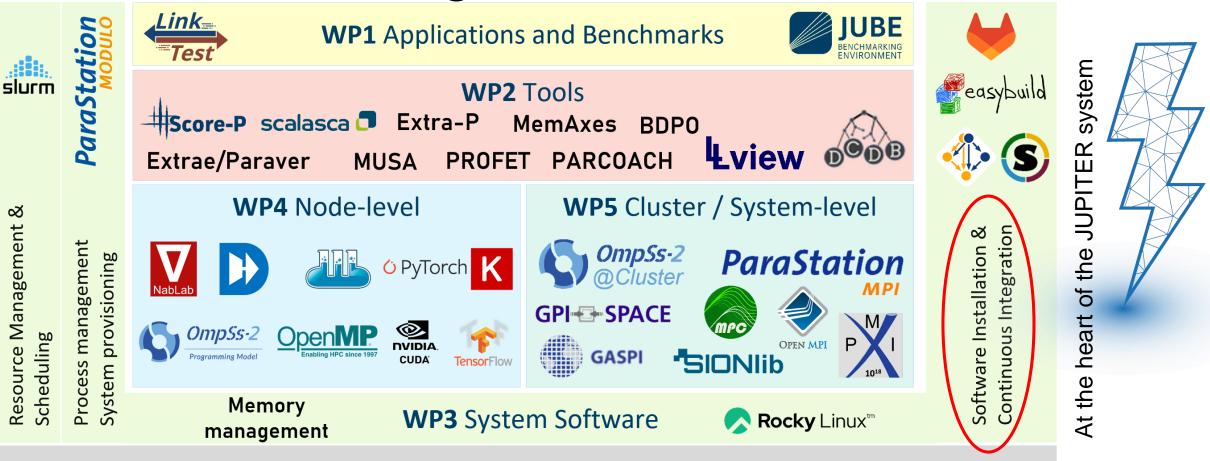
I/O Software stack for Exascale

<u>RED * SEA</u>

Network solutions for Exascale systems

• E. Suarez, N. Eicker, Th. Lippert, "*Modular Supercomputing Architecture: from idea to production*", Chapter 9 in Contemporary High Performance Computing: from Petascale toward Exascale, Volume 3, p 223-251, CRC Press. (2019)

DEEP-SEA Integrated HPC SW Stack Projects

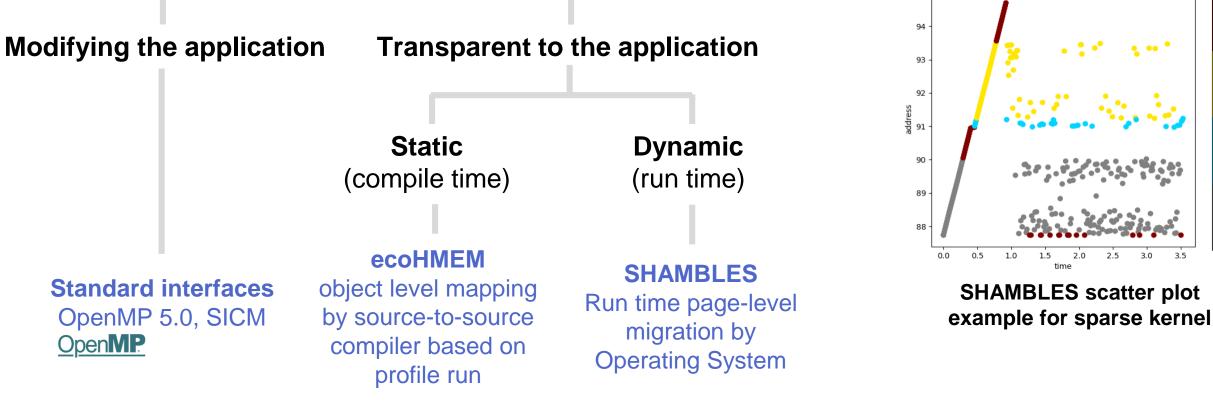


Heterogeneous / Modular Hardware

Public release at https://gitlab.jsc.fz-juelich.de/deep-sea/wp3/software/easybuild-repository-deep-sea

DEEP-SEA Memory Tools

- How much, if any, do the applications need to be modified?
- Which layer manages the memory? When?
- How much can the applications benefit?





1e9+1.401e14

95

3.0

DEEP-SEA Malleability

Usual HPC workload resource reservation (constant # cores or nodes over time)

Actual use of resources varies over time (yellow curve)

Workload is able to use more resources in certain phases (arrow)

Ideal resource allocation for the workload in green

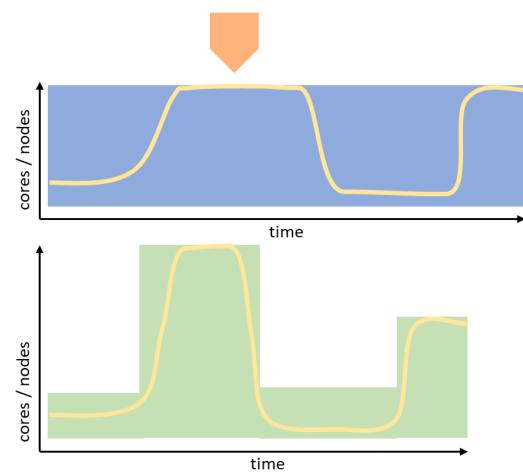
Malleable applications

- Release resources not required
- Acquire more resources if advantageous

Change in # of nodes do require data redistribution in the workload

DEEP-SEA provides MPI & Slurm prototypes for enabling application-driven (active) malleability





IO-SEA I/O Architecture

SE Projects

Data Access and Storage Interface (DASI) Layer (Language) abstracts the complex storage layer

Uses semantic description of data – speaking the scientific domain language

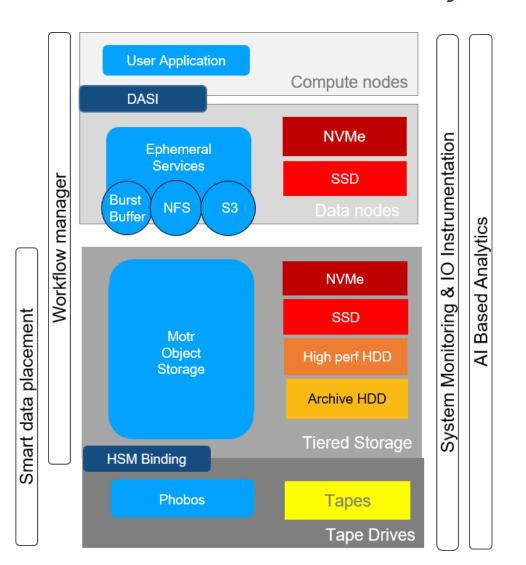
Specialised data access environment for applications and workflows

 Lowers pressure on backend storage system

Leverages NVRAM/NVMe resources available on data nodes

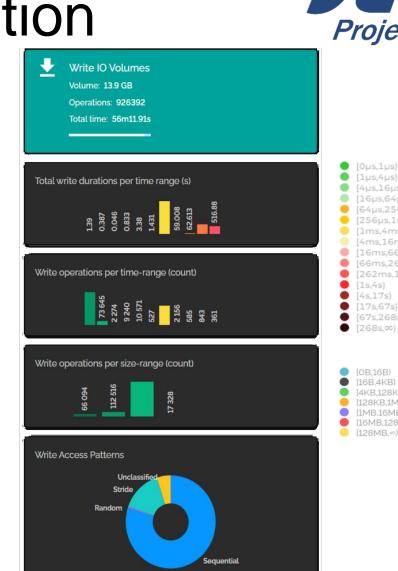
Schedules data accesses on demand through Ephemeral Services (linked to policies)

Includes HSM support



IO-SEA IOI I/O Instrumentation

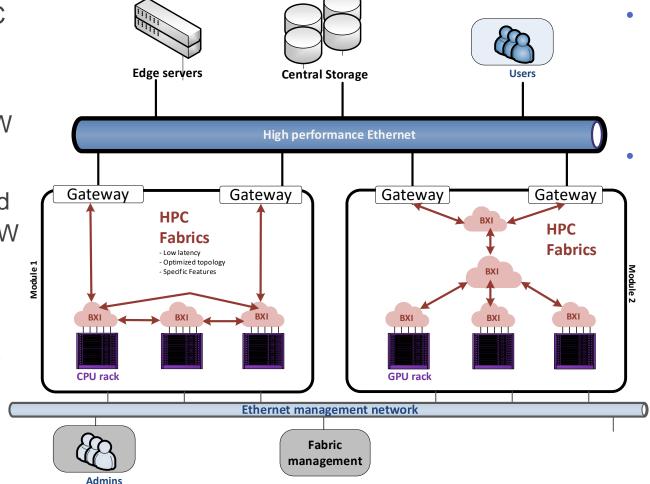
- Gather knowledge on I/O behaviour of applications & workflows
 - Analyse collected data using AI based techniques
- Knowledge will feed algorithms that will allocate I/O services & data nodes resources
- Gather knowledge about infrastructure resources to make efficient scheduling decisions
 - Al algorithms will complement scheduling decisions made by users
- I/O & instrumentation tools adapted to each protocol (S3, NFS, POSIX, etc.)





RED-SEA Interconnect Networks

- Atos/Eviden BXI as HPC fabric implementing the Portals 4 interface
- Collective operations HW offload
- Full MSA-aware MPI and network management SW stack
- Load balancing & QoS





- High performance
 Ethernet as federation
 network with low latency
 RDMA communication
- Congestion detection and mitigation







Thank you

https://sea-projects.eu/ https://deep-projects.eu/ https://iosea-project.eu/ https://redsea-project.eu/

