Partition-aware routing to improve network isolation in InfiniBand based multi-tenant clusters

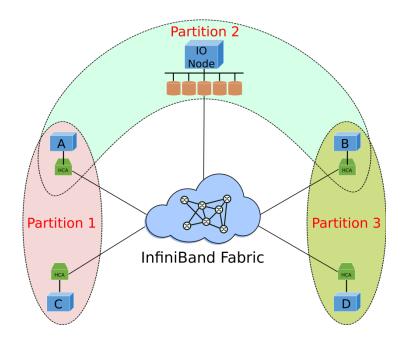
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This presentation will walk through the paper discussing three important sections



Background and Problem Statement



Partition-aware Routing



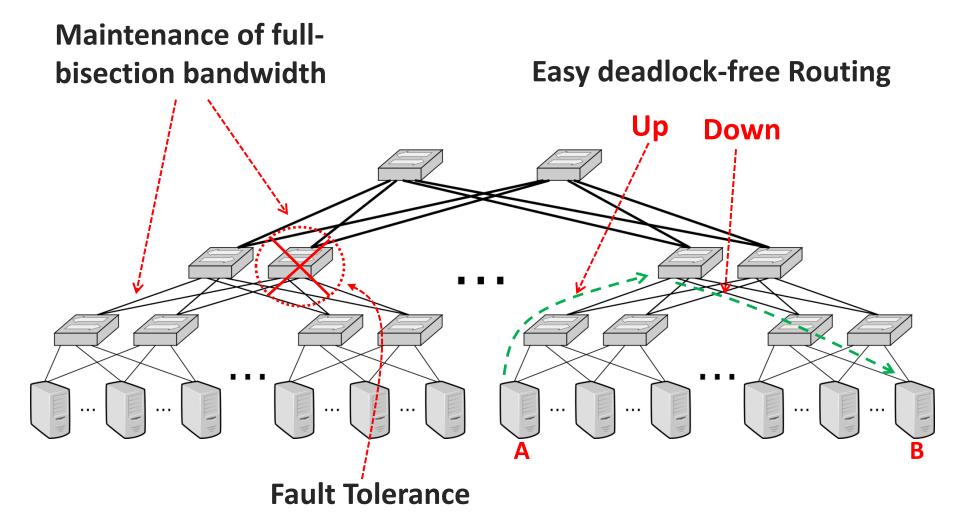
Evaluation

InfiniBand (IB) is a popular interconnect for HPC systems

500 44.8% share in November 2014 top supercomputers list

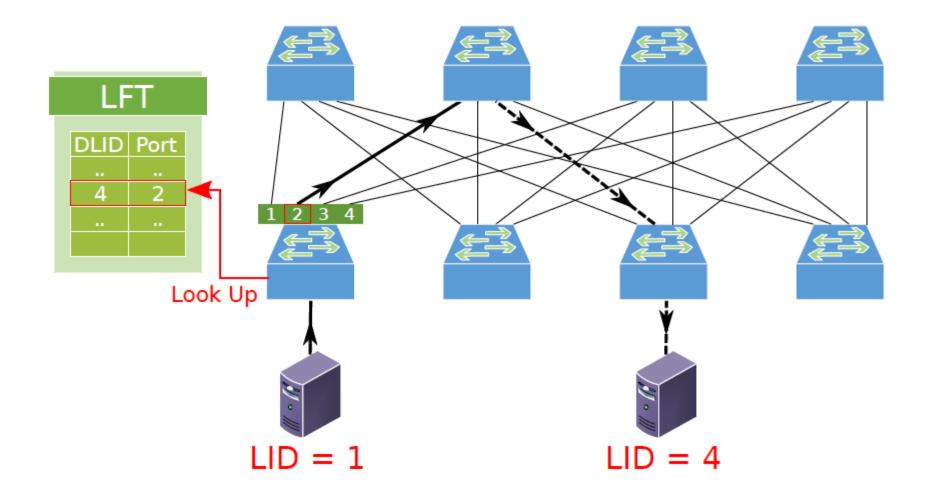
Interconnect Family System Share Infiniband **Gigabit Ethernet** 13% 10G Custom Interconnect Cray Interconnect 44.8% Proprietary 17.6% Network 20%

Fat-trees have nice properties that make them popular

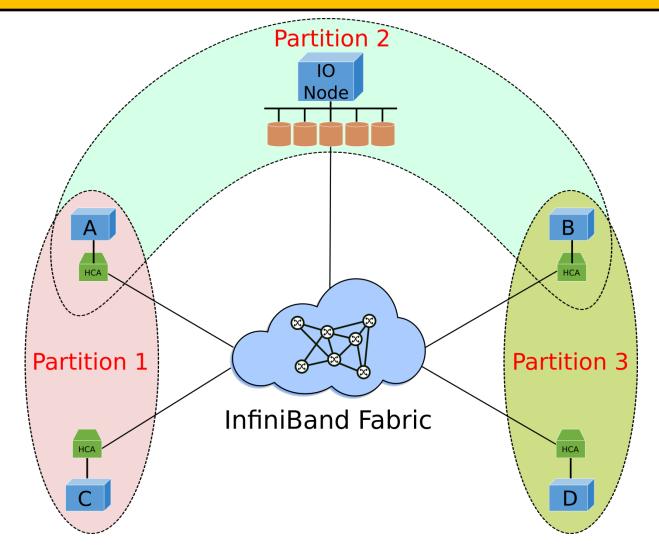


Routing in IB networks is generally deterministic

Based on linear forwarding tables (LFTs) stored in the switches



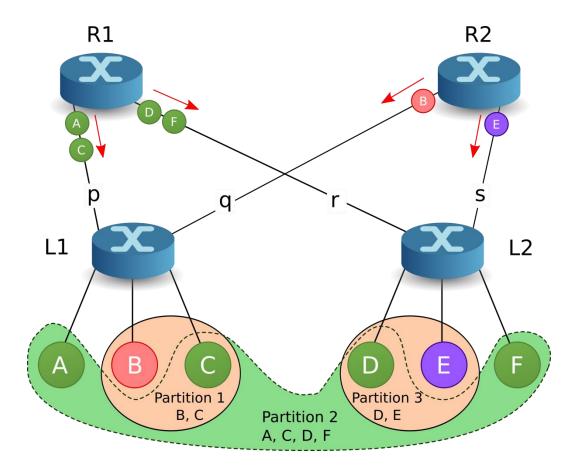
Partitioning is a security mechanism to enforce isolation of logical groups of systems sharing a network fabric



Nodes that do not share a partition are not allowed to communicate!

Routing done without considering partitions results in degraded load-balancing and performance interference

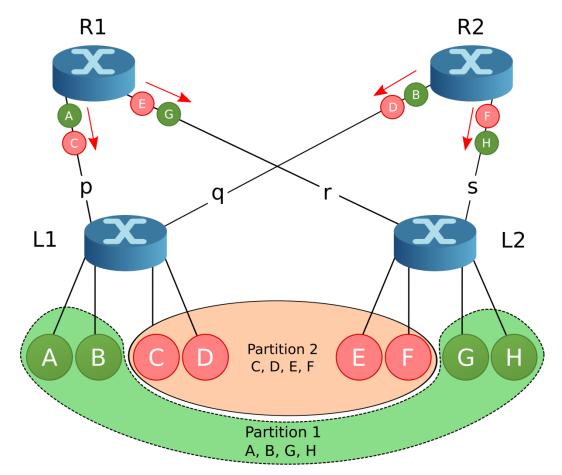
Problem 1 : Degraded Load-Balancing



p and r are oversubscribed, while no intra-partition flow from q and s

Routing done without considering partitions results in degraded load-balancing and performance interference

Problem 2 : Performance interference among partitions



All links are shared by the flows belonging to both Partitions 1 and 2

The partition-aware fat-tree routing algorithm (pFTree) tends to isolate partition flows without compromising on the load balancing

- The pFTree has two objectives in the order of priority
 - Well-balanced LFTs
 - Partition isolation
- Balancing
 - Using port counters
- Partition-isolation
 - Physical level, if enough resources available
 - Virtual Lanes

The algorithm is completely contained in the subnet manager

We implemented partition-aware fat-tree routing algorithm (pFTree) in the OFED's subnet manager, OpenSM, for the evaluation

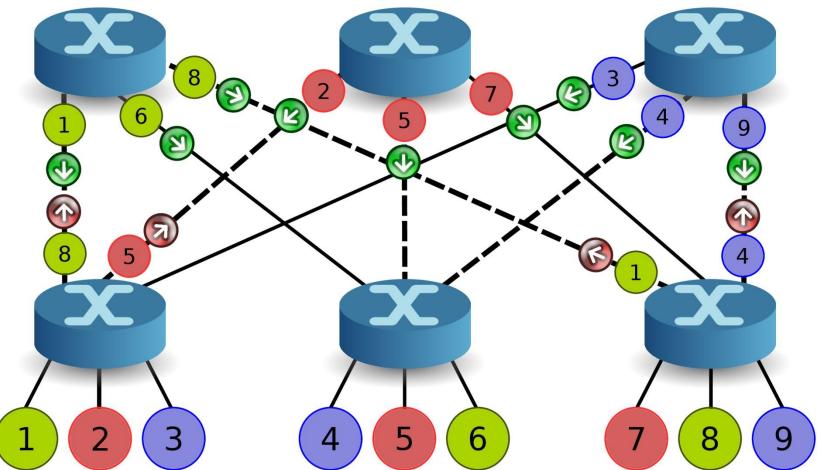


OFED is the de-facto standard software stack for building and deploying IB based applications

- Deterministic
 - High-performance, Avoids out-of-order packet deliveries
- Destination-based
 - Direct realization in IB networks
- Iterative
 - Better routes balancing
- Maintains counters on ports in both DWN and UP directions
 - When a new route is added, +1
- Supports XGFTs, PGFTs, RLFTs

The pFTree routing algorithm works by marking links for the partition nodes, and selecting already marked partitions

The pFTree Routing vs Original Fat-Tree routing

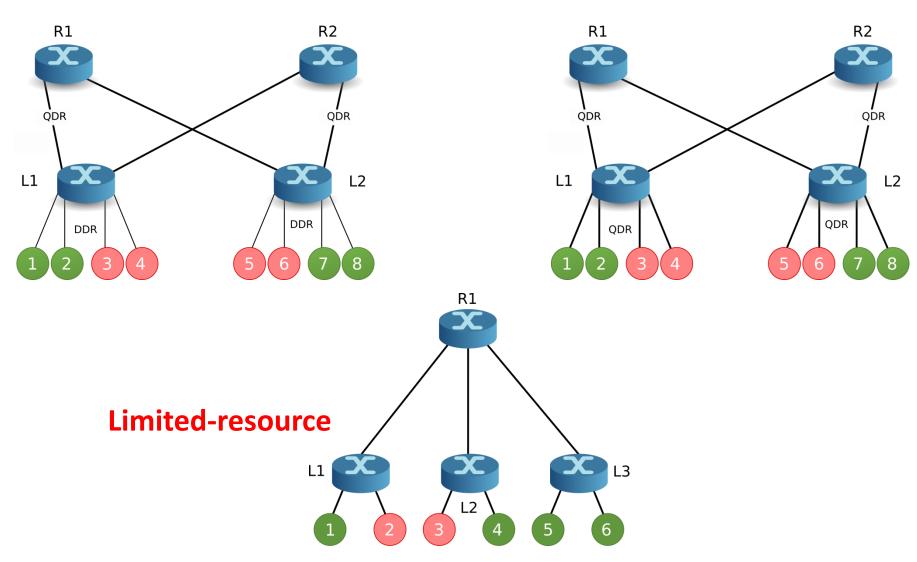


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Evaluation: For real-world experiments, three topologies representing different scenarios are taken

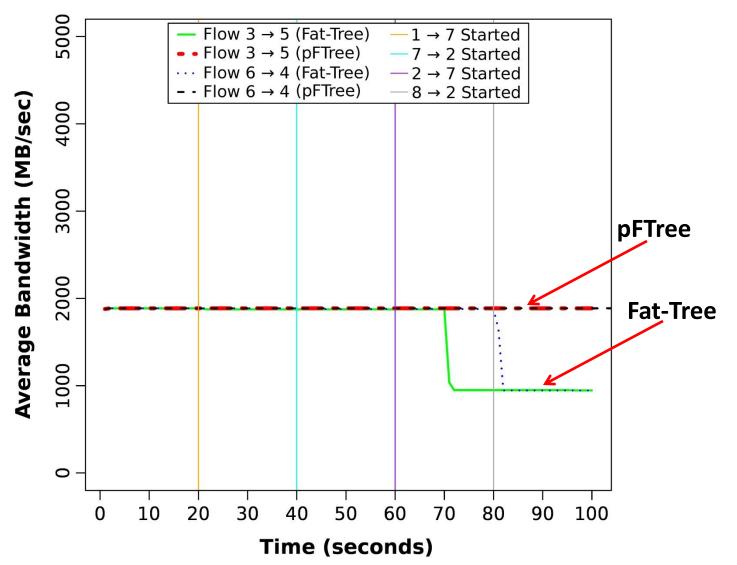


Oversubscribed



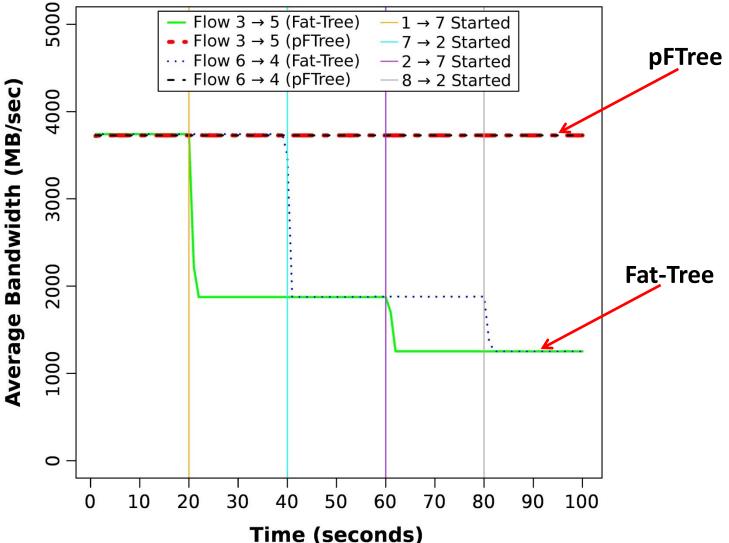
Evaluation: The effect of interference on victim partition is minimized for all three topologies

Non-oversubscribed Topology 1



Evaluation: The effect of interference on victim partition is minimized for all three topologies

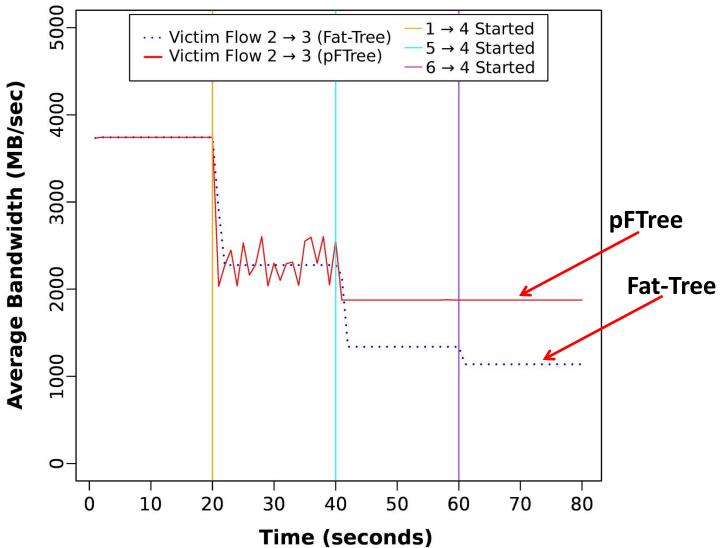
Oversubscribed Topology 2



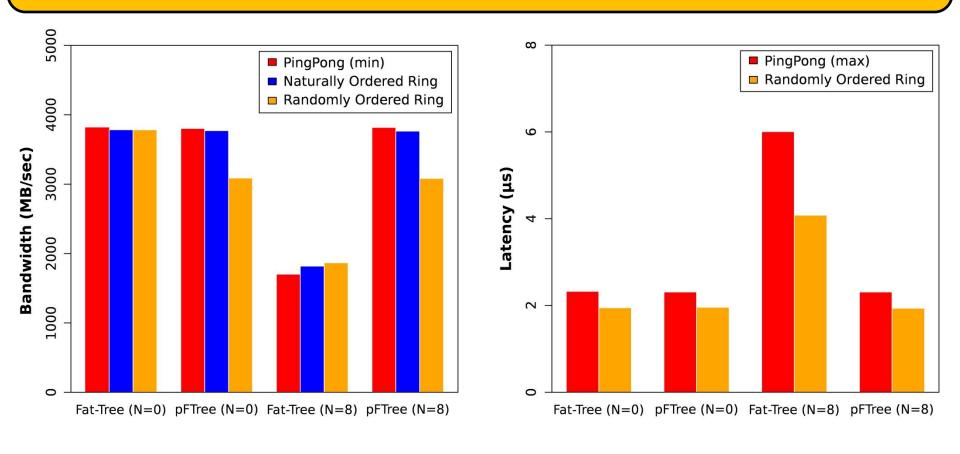
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Evaluation: The effect of interference on victim partition is minimized for all three topologies

Limited-resource Topology 3



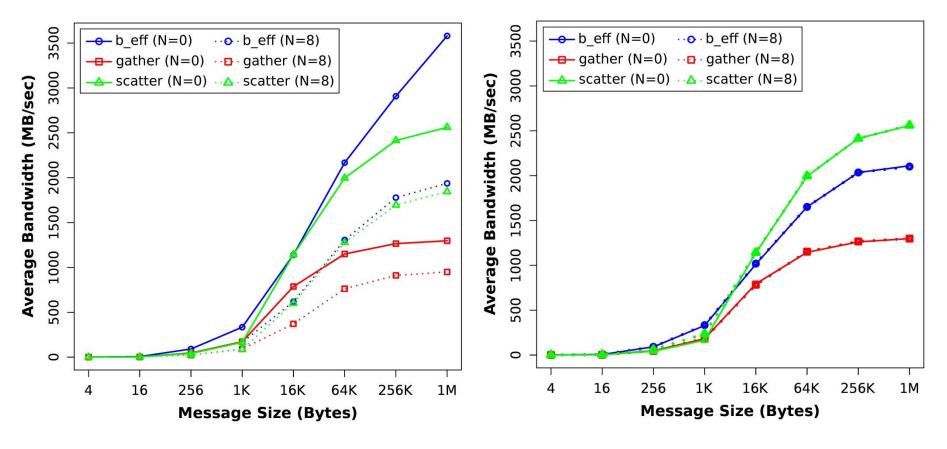
Evaluation: HPCC challenge benchmark shows 109% increase in throughput for randomly ordered ring



Bandwidth Tests

Latency Tests

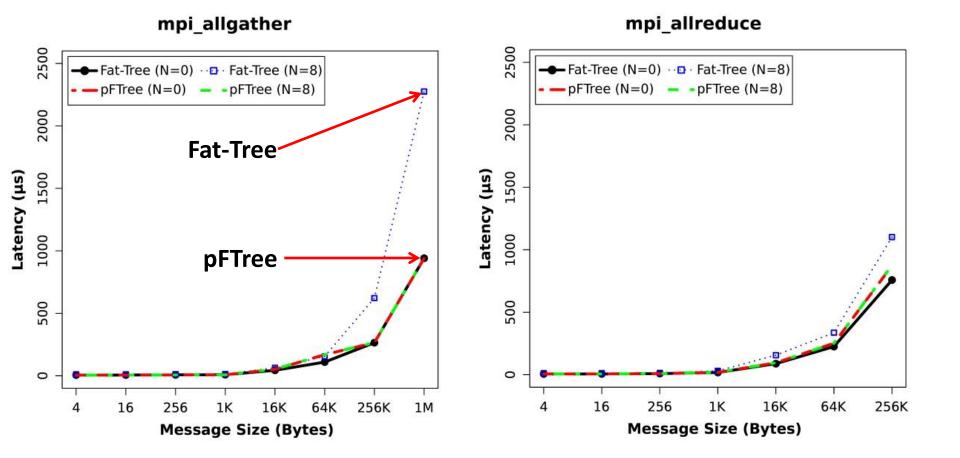
Evaluation: We also run different communication patterns: Effective bisection bandwidth improves by 46%



Fat-tree Routing

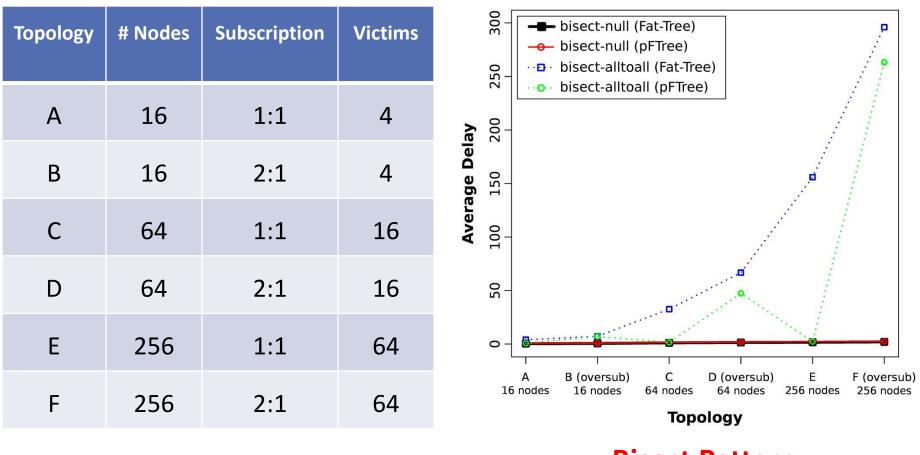
pFTree Routing

Evaluation: Many MPI collective operations also improves by more than 50% by eliminating partition interference



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Evaluation: Simulations show substantial improvements in achieved throughput for several patterns



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| Topology | # Nodes | Subscription | Victims | <pre> Generalitoall (Fat-Tree) gather-null (Fat-Tree) gather-alltoall (Fat-Tree) gather-alltoall (Fat-Tree) gather-alltoall (pETree) </pre> |
|----------|---------|--------------|---------|---|
| А | 16 | 1:1 | 4 | |
| В | 16 | 2:1 | 4 | Average Delay |
| С | 64 | 1:1 | 16 | Avera 100 |
| D | 64 | 2:1 | 16 | - 20 - 20 |
| Е | 256 | 1:1 | 64 | |
| F | 256 | 2:1 | 64 | A B (oversub) C D (oversub) E F (oversub) 16 nodes 16 nodes 64 nodes 64 nodes 256 nodes 256 nodes Topology |

Gather Pattern

Evaluation: Simulations show substantial improvements in achieved throughput for several patterns

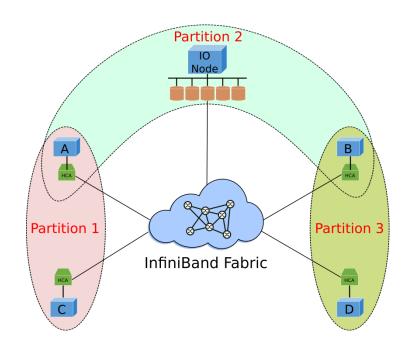
| Topology | # Nodes | Subscription | Victims | <pre> Scatter-null (Fat-Tree) Scatter-null (pFTree) Scatter-alltoall (Fat-Tree) Scatter-alltoall (pFTree) Scatter-alltoal</pre> |
|----------|---------|--------------|---------|---|
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Scatter Pattern

In summary, partition-aware routing improves network isolation and performance in IB based multi-tenant clusters

State-of-the-art partitionoblivious fat-tree routing

The partition-aware fat-tree routing with better isolation



Questions?

