Recommendations for Virtualization in HPC

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Introduction-Why Profile VMs?

- We wanted to know if VMs are useful for HPC (especially related to I/O).
- If they are efficient enough, then perhaps they could be used to extend the HPC Center into the Cloud
 - Support HPC "cloud" servers such as SGE nodes, Condor nodes, and user uploaded VMs.

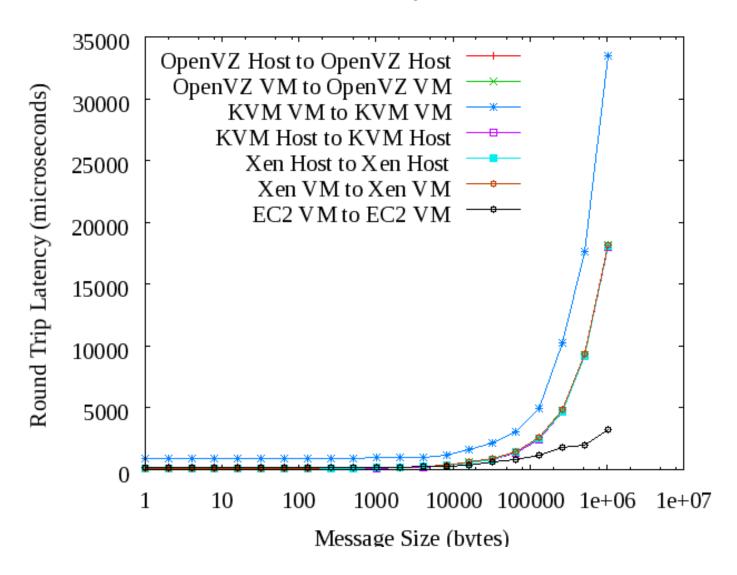
Experiment

- 4 Dell R610 compute nodes with InfiniBand
 - -8 CPU, 12GB RAM (32 cores total)
 - Xen HVM Mode, KVM, or OpenVZ
- 4 Amazon EC2 "Cluster Compute Nodes"
 - -8 CPU, 24GB RAM (32 cores total)
 - 10Gbps Ethernet
 - Xen HVM Mode (not user configurable)

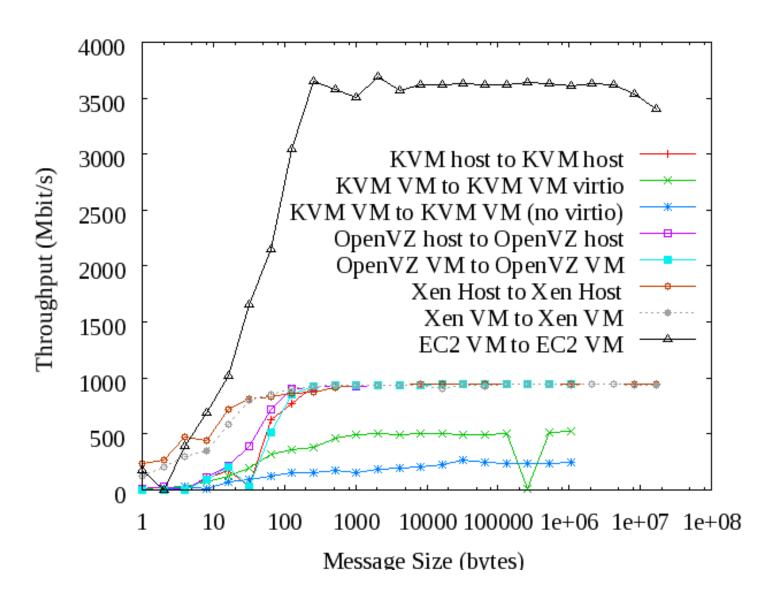
Results

- Operating System virtualization is more efficient (on average) than any paravirtualized or fully virtualized solution for HPC workloads.
- If you must use paravirtualization or full virtualization
 - Currently, KVM isn't as efficient as Xen

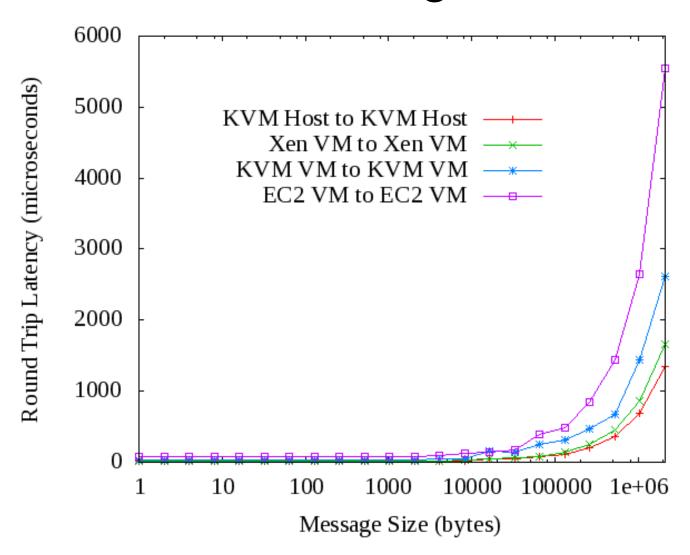
Network Latency—Ethernet



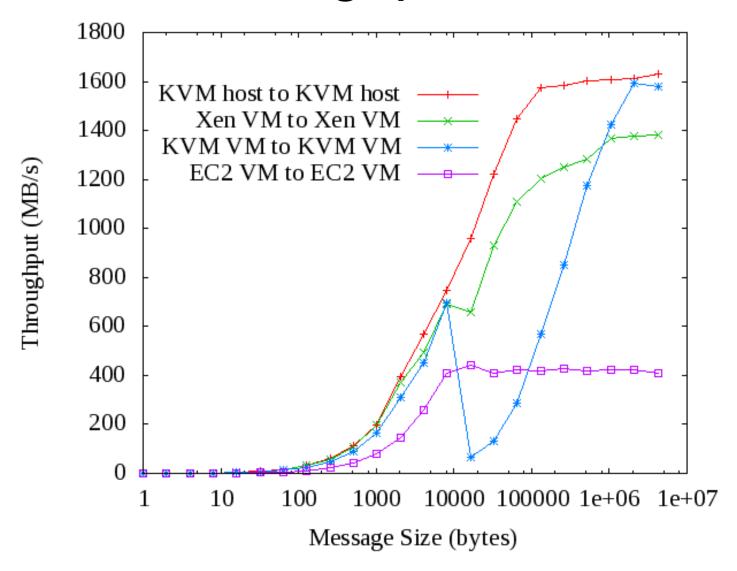
Network Throughput--Ethernet



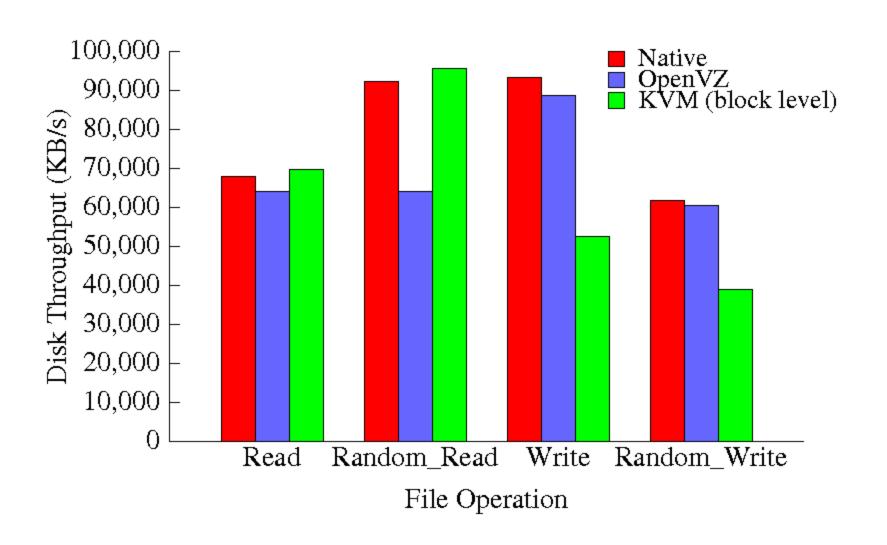
Network Latency—InfiniBand Passthrough



Network Throughput--InfiniBand



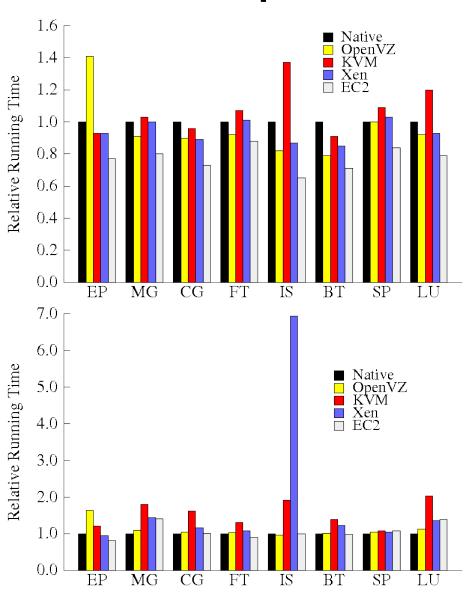
Storage Performance--IOZone



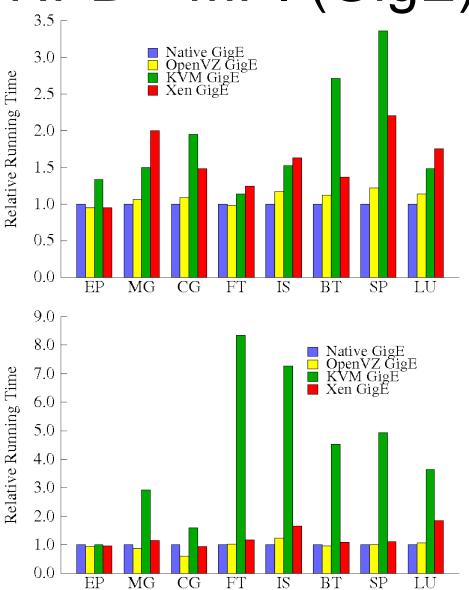
NAS Parallel Benchmarks

- Suite of five kernels (EP,MG,CG,FT,IS) and three CFD applications (BT,SP,LU)
- NPB benchmarks exhibit large variety of network communications, CPU, memory loads
- Problem size (class): S,W,A,B,C,(D)

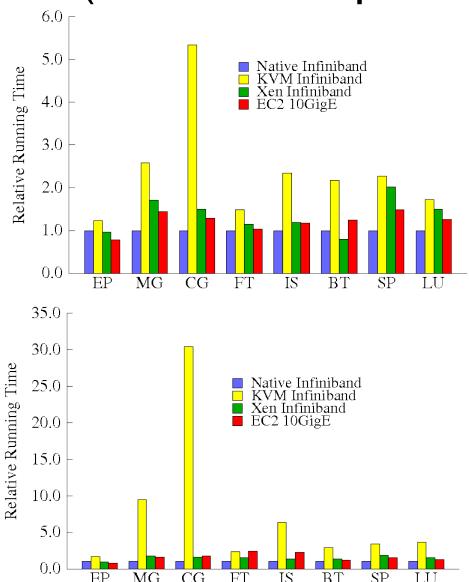
NPB—OpenMP



NPB—MPI (GigE)



NPB—MPI (InfiniBand* passthrough)



Conclusions

 OS virtualization has the lowest overhead on average. Unfortunately no InfiniBand for OpenVZ.

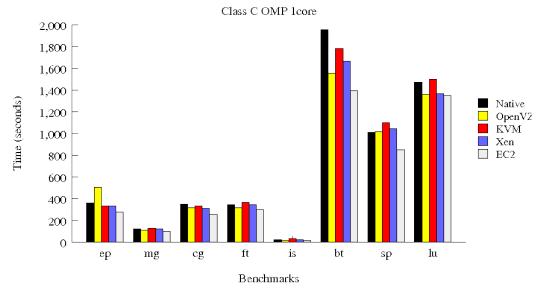
 KVM I/O not mature, under heavy development

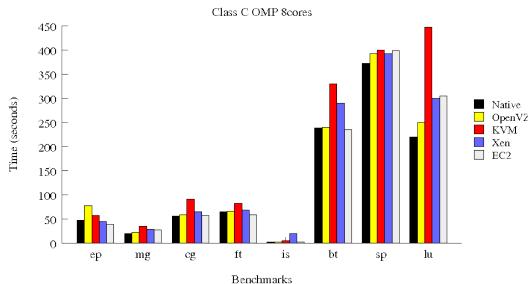
 PCI Passthrough improves scalability but has virtualization overhead

Questions?

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OpenMP—NPB Actual Runtime





MPI-NPB, GigE Actual Runtime

