

# Containers, Clouds & Combos

Emerging Delivery Models for HPC

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## Agenda

- Cluster Workload
- Bright Architecture
- Clouds
- Containers



#### Life of HPC administrator up until recently

- Manage some compute & storage nodes
- Use batch scheduler to schedule MPI jobs





#### Life of HPC administrator today

- New types of workload and use-cases for clusters
- Various ways of hosting workload





#### **Cluster Workloads**

- Workload types:
  - Traditional compute jobs (e.g. MPI)
  - Hadoop / Spark (i.e. long running services)
  - Deep neural networks (e.g. DIGITS user front end)
  - Long running services that need to scale up/down
- Hosting dimensions:
  - Physical versus virtual machines
  - Containerized versus non-containerized
  - On-premise versus off-premise (i.e. in public cloud)





#### Bright's **mission** is to provide the best software platform for deploying, managing, and monitoring clustered infrastructure, in the datacenter or in the cloud.

## **Bright Architecture**















HPC	Big Data	Oth	er	Private Cloud			
Bright Cluster Manager & Bright OpenStack							
Linux	Linux	Linux	Linux	Linux	Linux	Linux	Linux
Server	Server	Server	Server	Server	Server	Server	Server



























## **Cloud Bursting**

#### **Cluster on Demand**







#### **Cluster Extension**





#### Moving Workload to Cloud

Bright Cluster Manager provides:

- Uniformity between cloud and on-premise
- Single workload management system setup
- Auto-scaling of nodes based on workload
- Transparent moving of input/output data



## Containerization

#### Container 101

- · Containerization: method of running applications in isolated environment
- Relies on Linux kernel features:
  - Namespaces (PID, network, IPC, ...) for isolation
  - cgroups for *restricting* resource usage
  - UnionFS
- Container image: root filesystem snapshot which serves as template
- Container: instance of an image (normally active)
- Docker: tool to manage containers on single host
- Kubernetes: cluster-wide container orchestration tool



#### **Containers in Bright**

- Container support since Bright 7.2:
  - Docker v1.9
  - Kubernetes v1.1.2
- New in Bright 7.3:
  - Docker v1.11 (containerd and runC)
  - Kubernetes v1.3.0
  - Flannel networking integration
  - Docker Registry
  - Singularity



### Singularity

- Dangerous to allow ordinary users to start Docker containers:
  - Root on the network
  - Image poisoning
  - Easy to become root on host by mapping host filesystem into container
- Docker not suitable for HPC jobs on multi-user system
- Singularity: allow containers to be used for HPC applications
- Primary goal: application portability
- · Packages up application, dependencies and optionally input data
- Provide isolation but not resource restriction
- · Possibilities for cloud bursting



#### Singularity Architecture





#### **Containerization Use Cases**

- HPC jobs: Singularity
- Per user web front-ends (e.g. DIGITS): Kubernetes
- Software development/testing: Docker with local Docker registry
- Long running services to be scaled dynamically: Kubernetes
  - Alternative: Mesos with Marathon
- Non-parallel jobs that finish at some point: Kubernetes
  - Alternative: Mesos with Chronos



#### Conclusion

Bright Cluster Manager allows HPC workload to be run:

- On-premise, off-premise or hybrid
- Inside containers, or outside containers
- On physical or on virtual machines



#### Q&A and huge Thank you!

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