

Benefits of FC-NVMe for Containerized ML Models

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About the FCIA

“The Fibre Channel Industry Association (FCIA) is a mutual benefit, non-profit, international organization of manufacturers, system integrators, developers, vendors, industry professionals, and end users.”



About the Fibre Channel Industry Association (FCIA)



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Promoting Fibre
Channel Technology



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150M+ FC Ports
Shipped Since 2001

Agenda



Containers

- **Overview of Containers using Dockers**
- **Importance of Dockers in ML**



Machine Learning

- **ML Fundamentals**
- **ML Infrastructure Vectors**
- **ML/DL Workflow**



Storage

- **ML/DL Storage Access Requirements**
- **ML Storage architectures**



FC-NVMe

- **Overview FC-NVMe Architecture**
- **Advantages of FC-NVMe for ML**



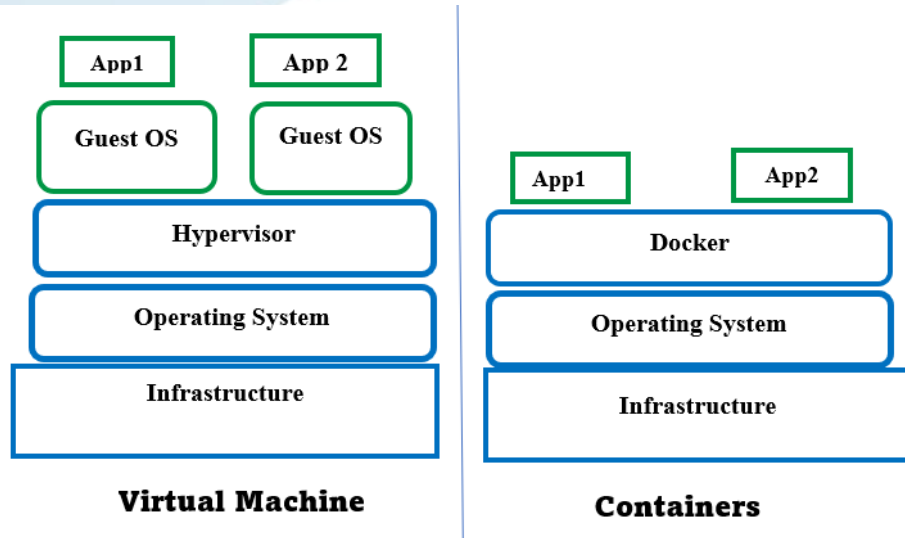
Proposed Solution

- **Containerized ML Model using NVMe over Fibre channel**

Containers Overview

Ashish Neekhra

Overview of Containers using Dockers



Docker is a container management tool for the creation and execution of containers. It packages the application code, configuration, and all the dependencies into a portable image which can be run on any platform or system

Few advantages of Docker containers are

- lightweight, small, and fast
- smaller in size, often only a few megabytes
- less resource-intensive than virtual machines
- Docker Containers share the same OS kernel, eliminating the need for a separate OS for each application [e.g., databases],
- Docker container packages can run applications in any environment and can be easily ported across different platforms.

FCIA Webcast: [Kubernetes and Fibre Channel: A Compelling Case](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JBgYIhACQK8)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JBgYIhACQK8>

Importance of Dockers in ML

Reproducibility in Docker

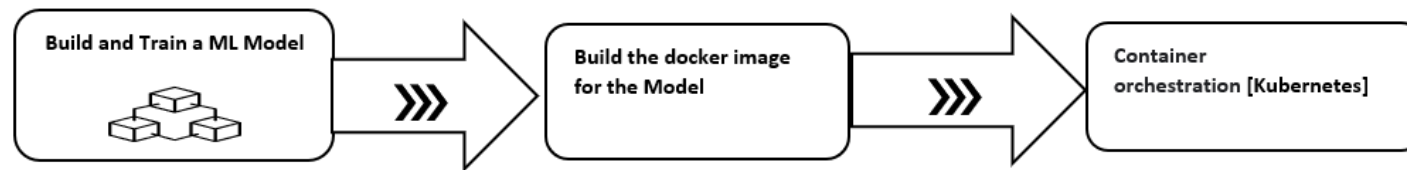
- Docker makes it possible to replicate the same environment quickly and effectively to achieve consistent results over time, which is critical for Machine Learning for data analysis.

Portability in Docker

- Docker helps to bundle your code and dependencies into containers that can later be ported to various platforms. This is useful for porting training models to computers with more resources such as CPU, RAM, and GPUs, regardless of the hardware or operating system.

Deployment in Docker

- Docker simplifies the process of deploying machine learning models



Dockers are useful at various stages of ML such as data gathering, aggregation, pre-processing, data exploration, model training, predict analysis, application deployment, and operational stage where we monitor the ML models for errors, crashes, and latency.

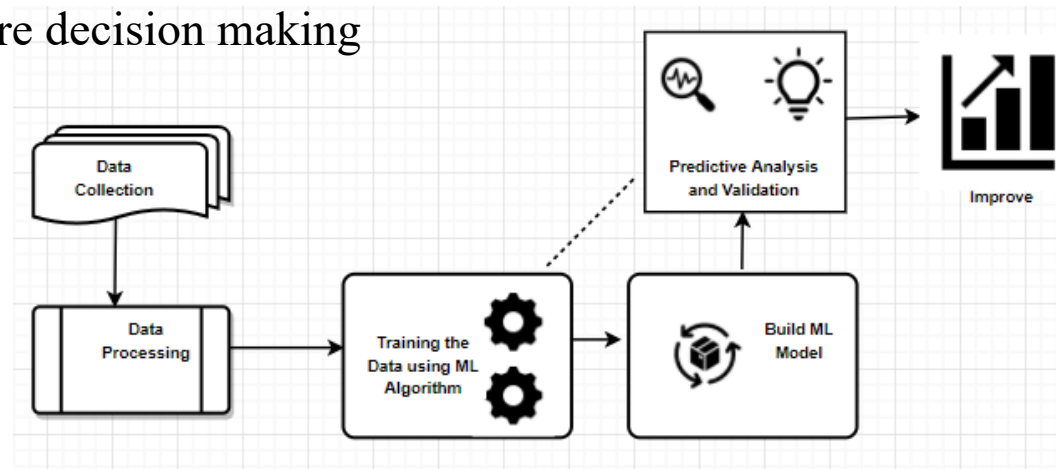
Machine Learning

Ajay Kumar

ML Fundamentals

Machine Learning Algorithm

- Fundamental logic of a Machine Learning model.
- Set of rules and statistical methodologies for extracting useful data and learning patterns from it.
- Uses the training data to build the ML model
- Machine learning models improve as more training data is collected.
- Identifies patterns that are required to predict the outcome.
- Incorporates corrections and improves its future decision making



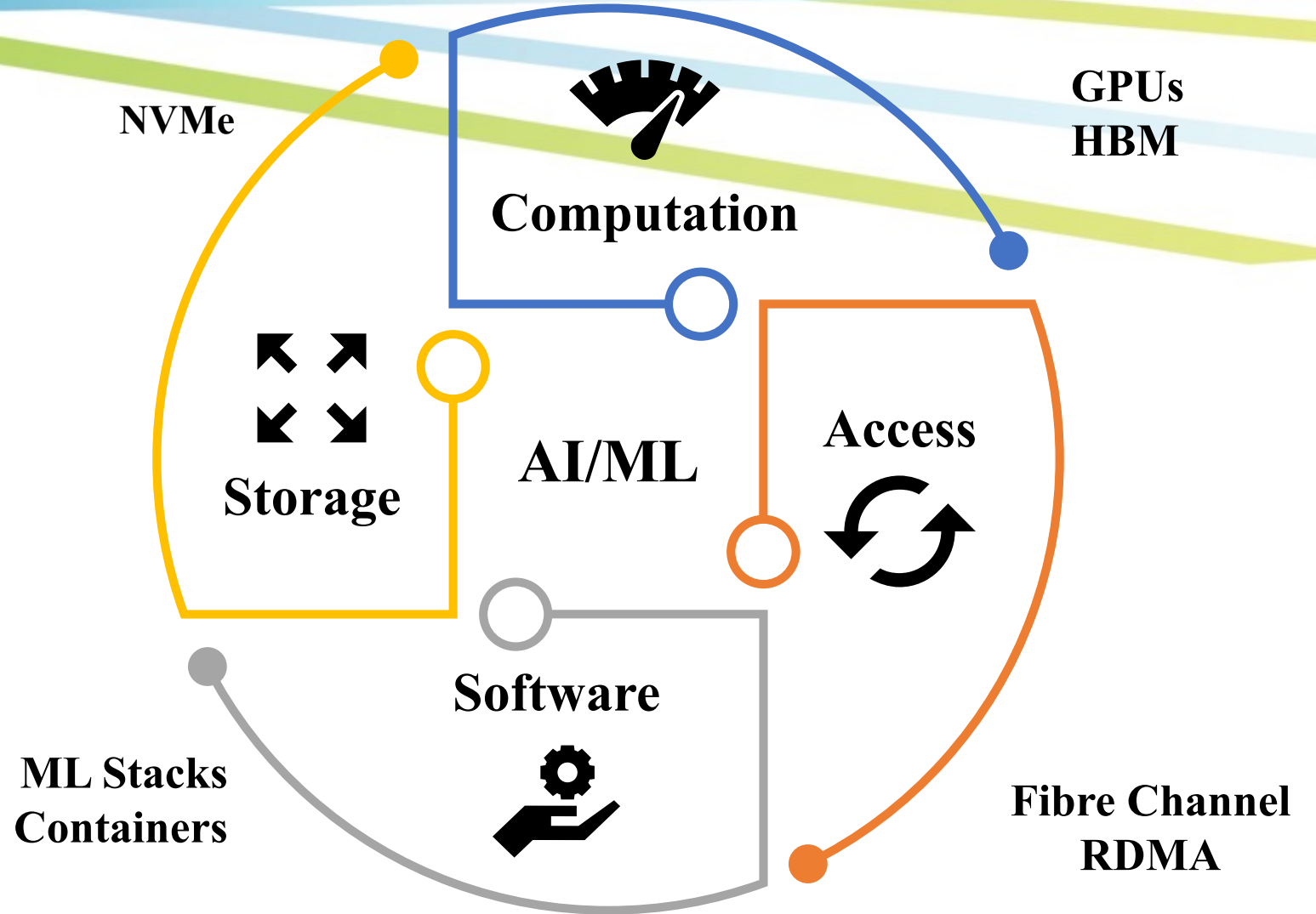
There are different text mining techniques like information extraction, information retrieval. Selecting the appropriate ML model, is a crucial phase in the ML process for data analysis and for the intended outputs

Storage

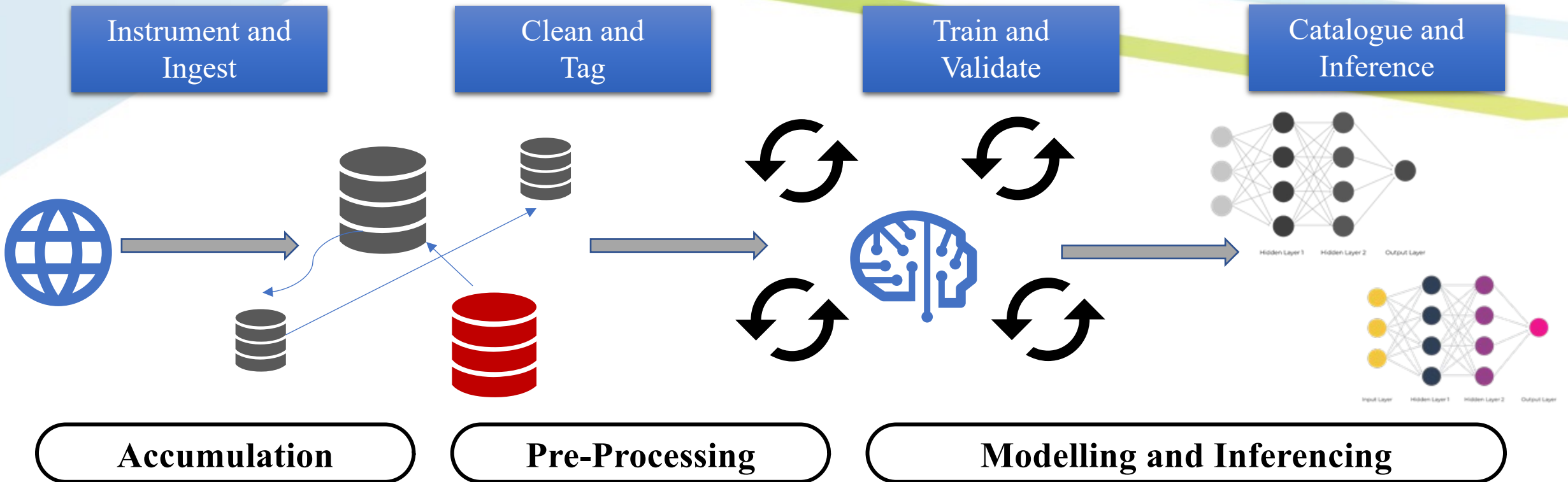
Nishant Lodha

Machine Learning Infrastructure Vectors

Storage and Storage Access are often after thoughts



ML/DL Workflow



Access to shared storage is required through the lifecycle

ML/DL Storage Access Requirements

Training speed and accuracy highly dependent on Storage



Cost Efficiency

Storage MOps adds to overall cost (CAPEX) of AI/ML systems. Container native storage with FC delivers the required efficiency



Scalability

Capacity and performance. Block Storage and Fibre Channel delivers scale for ML datasets



Reliability

Long running workloads like Deep Learning require reliable access to Storage



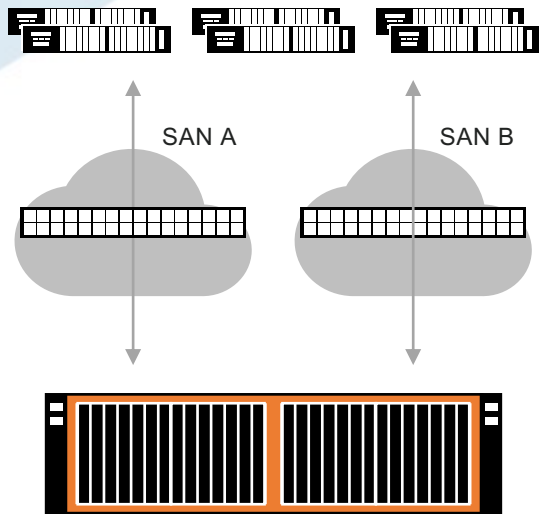
Data Locality

Shared storage architecture delivers the ability to share datasets without unnecessary copies

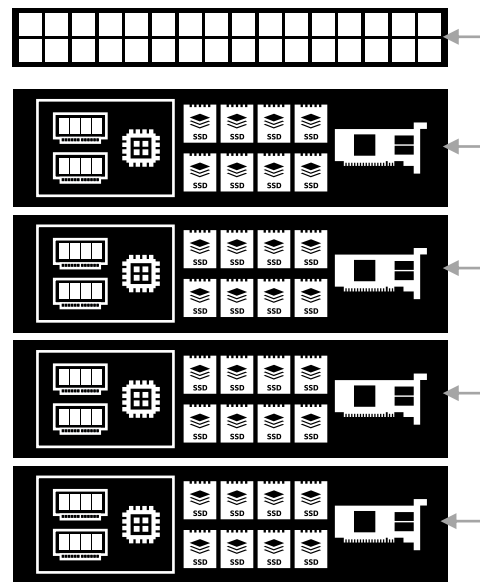
ML Storage architectures



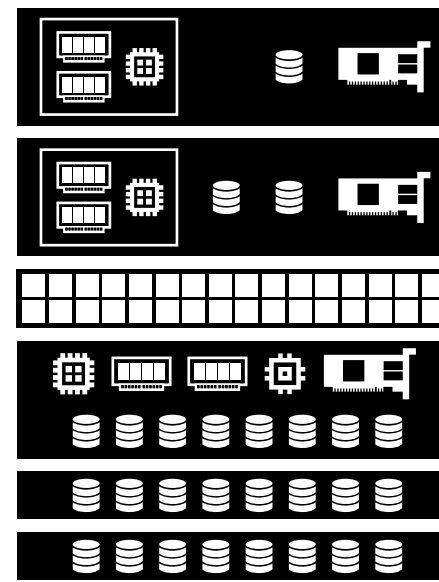
Shared-Storage SAN



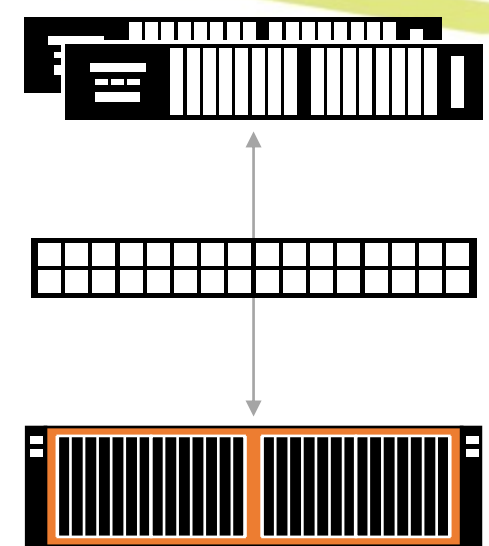
Hyper-converged Infrastructure (HCI)



Software Defined Storage (SDS)



Just a Bunch of Flash (JBOF) and Ethernet BOF



← Fibre Channel →

← Ethernet →



FC-NVMe

Ramya Krishnamurthy

FC-NVMe Architecture

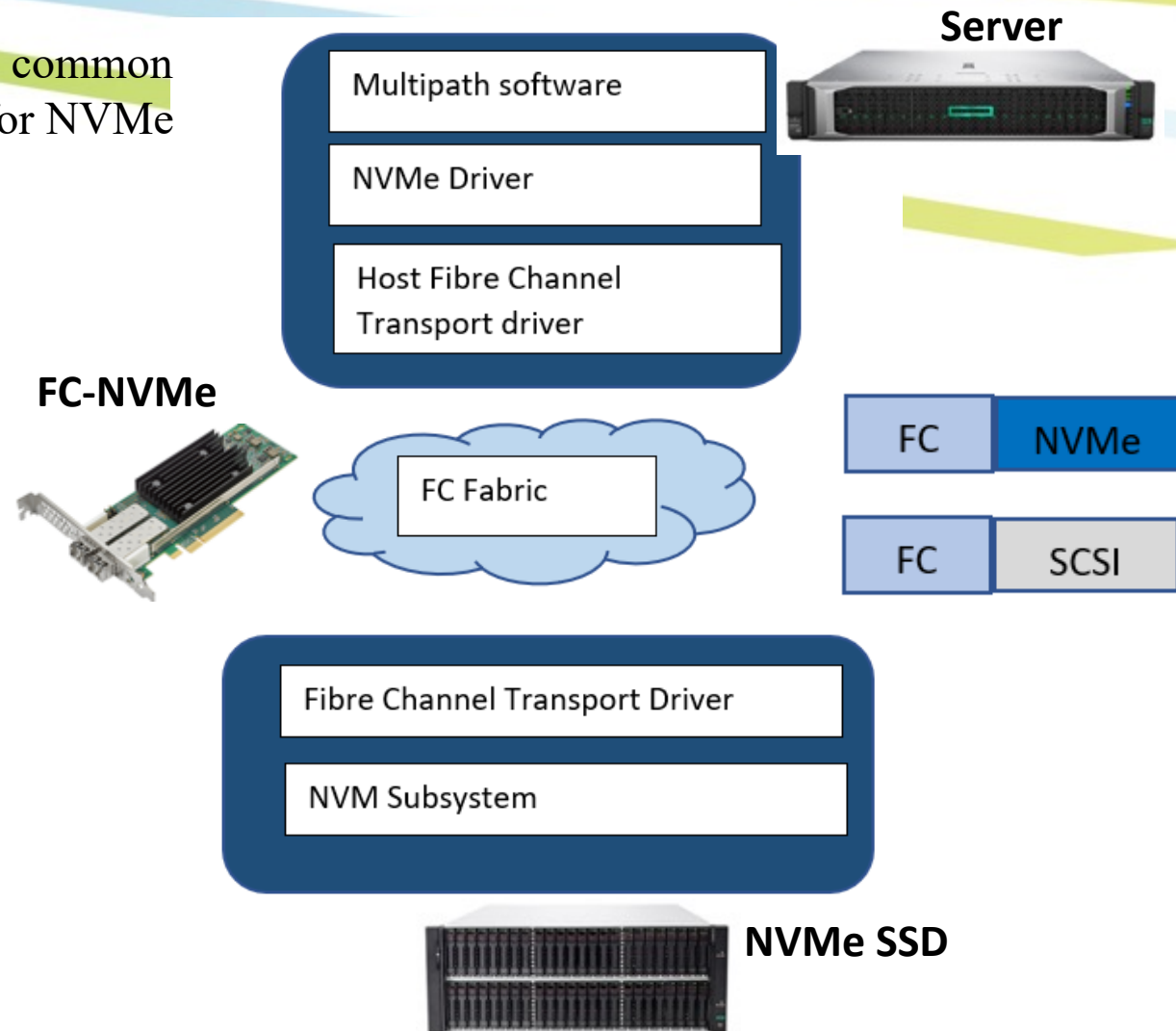
NVMe[®] over Fabrics using Fibre Channel (FC-NVMe) defines a common architecture that supports a range of storage networking fabrics for NVMe block storage protocol over a storage networking fabric

NVMeoF Objects

Subsystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none">represents the controllers, the namespaces and the actual physical media that backs the namespaces
NQN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">used to uniquely describe a host or NVM subsystem for the purposes of identification and authenticationAn NQN is permanent for the lifetime of the host or NVM subsystem.
Namespace	<ul style="list-style-type: none">is a collection of logical blocks whose logical block addresses range from 0 to the size of the namespace - 1. A namespace ID (NSID) is an identifier used by a controller to provide access to a namespace.
Controllers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A controller for NVMeoF is a construct that is created when the host sends a NVMeoF connect command to the target NQN for the admin queue

FCIA Webcast: [What's New in FC-NVMe](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UmzLbpPGIVM)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UmzLbpPGIVM>



Advantages of FC-NVMe for ML

Modern model training datasets are large, and Machine learning tasks process these massive volumes of data from both organized and unstructured sources.

Why FC-NVMe 2 ?

The next gen FC-NVMe provides better resiliency, improved scalability, and better performance

Artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, and deep learning involve scanning millions of little files, and they demand sustained, predictable performance and low latency and NVMe over Fibre Channel is the best option for delivering the performance, application response time, and scalability needed for ML workloads

A few of key advantages of NVMe over Fibre channel

- NVMe over Fibre channel enables faster access between hosts and storage systems
- It is lighter than SCSI and has a lean driver stack that allows it to run faster while consuming fewer resources.
- It's a multi-queue model [Supports 64K I/O queues, with up to 64K commands per queue] with built-in multipathing capabilities that help to improve fault tolerance
- The NVMe protocol meets the ever-demanding and dynamic needs of storage environments for high-performance AI/ML workloads which is a key-value proposition when it comes to serving AI, ML, and DL workloads

Proposed Solution

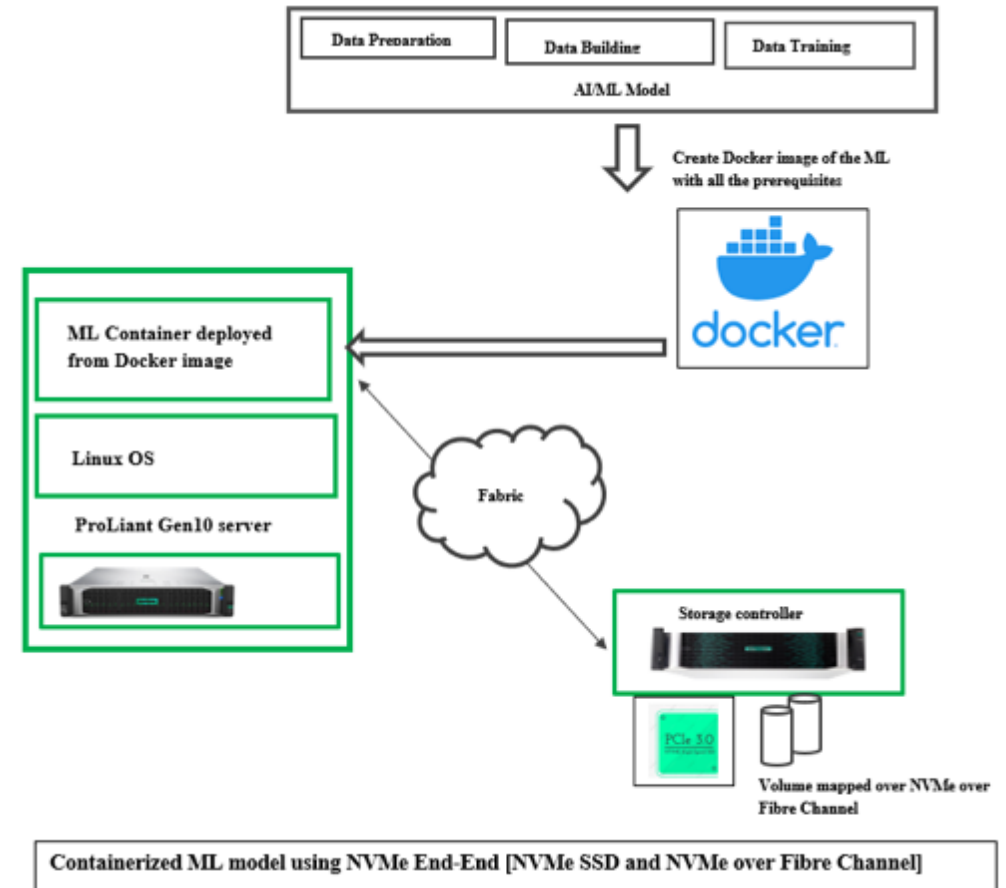
Ashish Neekhara and Ramya Krishnamurthy

Proposed Solution-Containerized ML Model Using NVMe over Fibre Channel

- *Build the model.*
- *Create the requirements file containing all the required libraries.*
- *Create the docker file with necessary environment setup*
- *Build the Docker image of the ML model*

- Linux Operating system (O/S) on the server that provides support for NVMe over Fibre Channel
- The storage controller uses PCIe Gen 3 and supports end-end NVMe [NVMe based flash drives [SSD]and NVMe over Fibre Channel]
- The Storage controller uses Samsung's Multi Level Cell (MLC) Solid State Drive (SAMSUNG MLC 2TB SSD drives)
- Both the server and storage system are configured with Gen 6 FC 32Gb HBAs.

The machine learning model used here is a Deep learning model

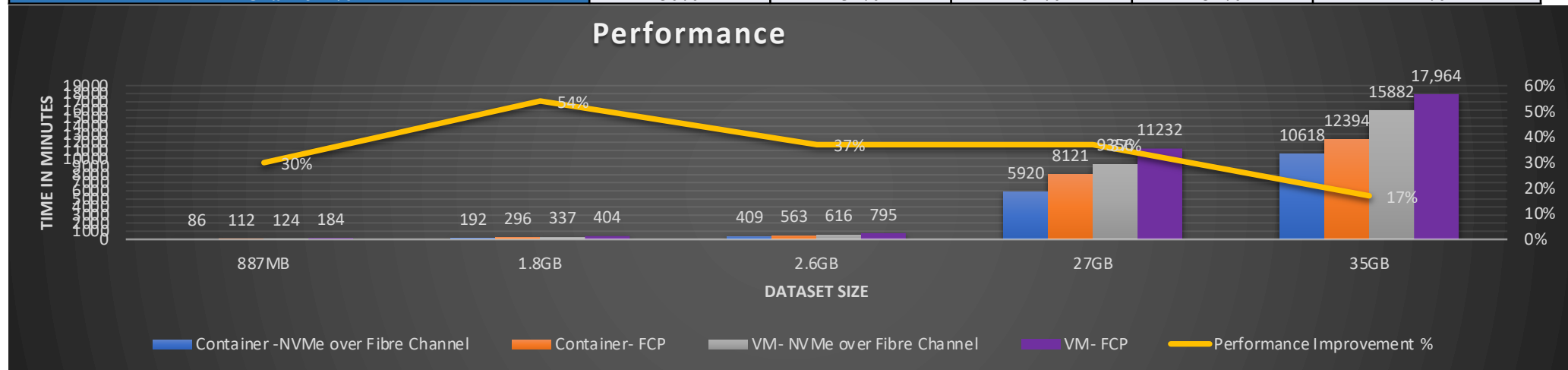


Performance Evaluation- NVMe over Fibre Channel

As a baseline, evaluated the performance of our ML model running on the virtual machine and container deployed on server using storage over FCP. Since containers had lower overhead than virtual machines-we see better performance with containers in comparison to the VM

Performance evaluation was then done between VM and container with NVMe over Fibre channel and as we see we get more performance gains with the proposed container solution when using NVMe over Fibre Channel. Performance evaluations were conducted for a variety of training dataset sizes.

Time in minutes					
Dataset size	887MB	1.8GB	2.6GB	27GB	35GB
Container -NVMe over Fibre Channel	86	192	409	6920	10618
Container- FCP	112	296	563	8121	12394
VM- NVMe over Fibre Channel	124	337	616	9356	15882
VM- FCP	184	404	795	11232	17,964
Performance Improvement with container on NVMe over Fibre Channel %	30%	54%	37%	37%	17%



Summary and Q&A

1 Shared storage architectures provide a reliable and efficient mechanism for DL workflows

2 Fibre Channel is the #1 choice for mission critical workloads accessing shared storage

3 NVMe over Fibre Channel reduces the training time for container ML/DL workloads

4 Robust reliability, performance and full offload makes FC an ideal choice for AI/ML

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 - Fibre Channel Speedmap
 - FCIP (Extension): Data Protection and Business Continuity
 - Fibre Channel Performance
 - FICON
 - Fibre Channel Cabling
 - 64GFC
 - FC Zoning Basics

The background features a series of overlapping, wavy bands in shades of blue and green, creating a sense of movement and depth. The colors transition from a deep blue at the top to a vibrant green at the bottom, with lighter, semi-transparent layers in between. The overall effect is clean and modern.

Thank You