NASA Big Data Challenges: Ames Perspective

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Agenda

- Ames Overview
- Big Data Challenges for Users
- NASA Supercomputing – HECC project
- Big Data related projects @ NAS

Ames Research Center

- Occupants: ~1130 civil servants; ~2,100 contractors;1,650 tenants
  ~1344 summer students in 2015
- FY2016 Budget: ~$915M (including reimbursable/EUL)
- ~1,900 acres (400 acres security perimeter); 5M building ft^2
- Airfield: ~9,000 and 8,000 ft runways

Partnerships at Ames

- Partnering with external organizations to access capabilities under collaborative agreements
- Entering into reimbursable agreements for partner access to NASA capabilities
- Expanding overall landscape of space activity (maximizing public and private sector growth)
- Spurring innovation

International

Commercial

Virtual Institutes

NAI: the Community

Interagency

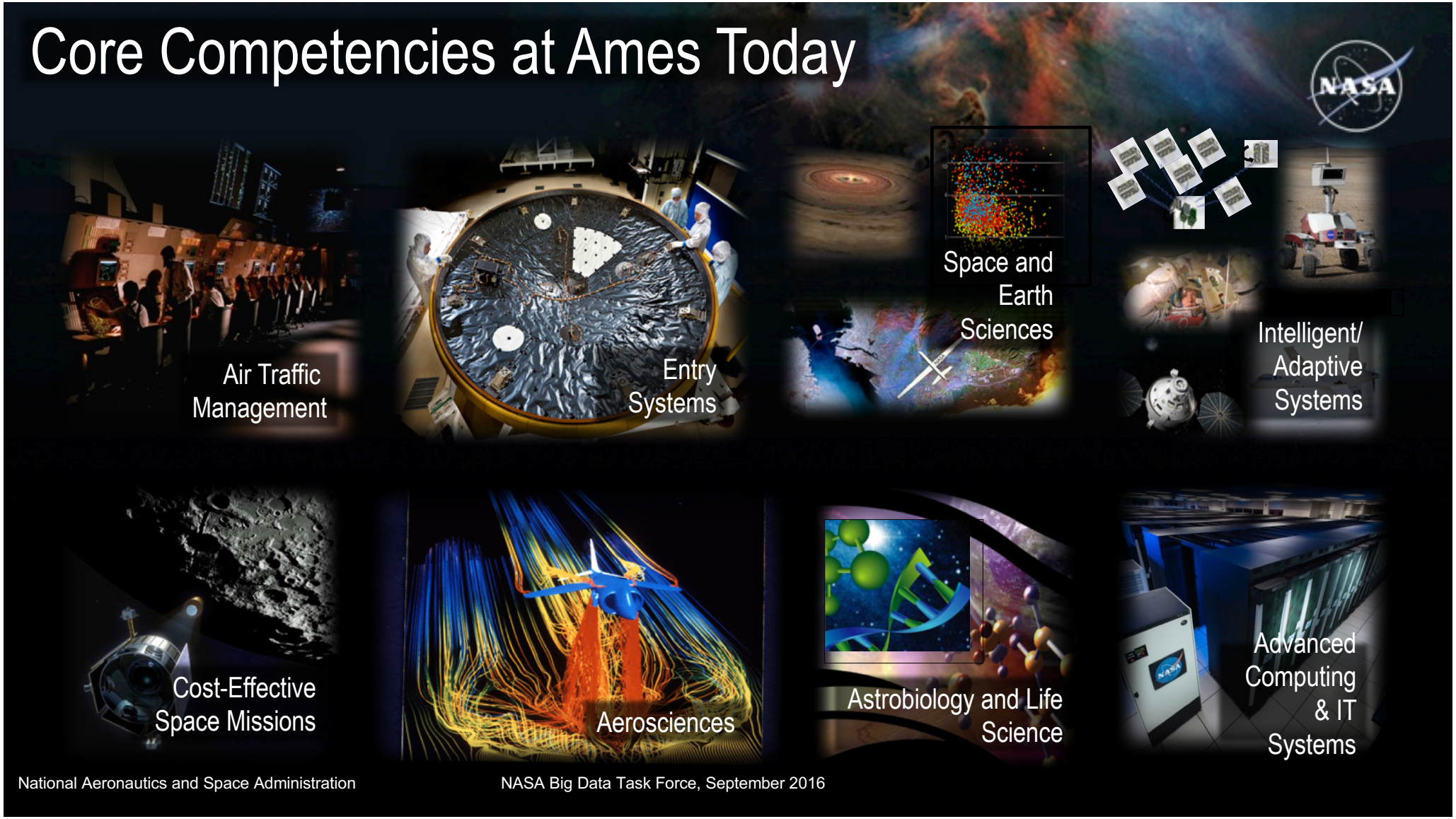
Military

NASA Research Park

Academia

NASA Centers

Core Competencies at Ames Today



National Strategic Computing Initiative

Executive Order -- Creating a National Strategic Computing Initiative, July 2015

Objectives:

1. Accelerate delivery of a capable exascale computing system delivering approximately 100 times the performance of current systems across a range of applications.
2. Increase coherence between the technology base used for modeling and simulation and that used for data analytic computing.
3. Establish a viable path forward for future HPC systems even after the limits of current semiconductor technology are reached (the "post-Moore's Law era").
4. Increase the capacity and capability of an enduring national HPC ecosystem.
5. Develop an enduring public-private collaboration to ensure that the benefits of the research and development advances are shared among government, industrial, and academic sectors.

High-End Computing Capability (HECC)

NASA's Premier Supercomputer Center

Resources have broad mission impact across all of NASA's Mission Directorates

Over 500 science & engineering projects with more than 1,500 users

(hosted by the NASA Advanced Supercomputing (NAS) Division at Ames)

- **Pleiades** – 7.25 PF peak
  - Distributed memory cluster SGI Altix ICE
  - 246K-core; 11472 nodes; 4 Xeon generations
  - #15 (#7 in US) on TOP500; #9 in HPCG list (06/2016)
- **Specialized Hardware**
  - *Endeavour:* shared memory nodes – 1024 core 4 TB & 512 core 2 TB
  - *GPGPU nodes:* 64 nodes NVIDIA Tesla K40
  - *Xeon Phi:* 20 many-integrated core nodes
  - *NVIDIA DGX-1*: 8 Tesla Pascale GPUs for machine learning
- **Storage:** ~30 PB disk; ~500 PB tape capacity
- **Networking**: 10 Gb/s external peering

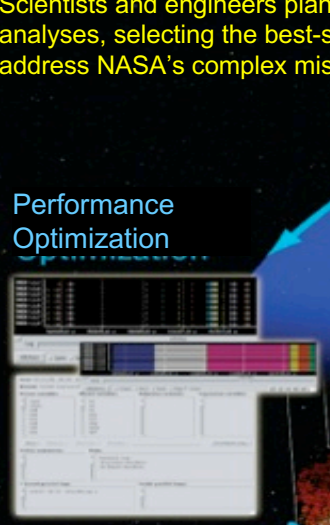
Integrated Spiral Support for MS&A

Develop and deliver the most productive integrated supercomputing environment in the world, enabling NASA to extend technology, expand knowledge, and explore the universe

NASA Mission Challenges

Scientists and engineers plan computational analyses, selecting the best-suited codes to address NASA's complex mission challenges

Outcome: Dramatically enhanced understanding and insight, accelerated science and engineering, and increased mission safety and performance



Performance Optimization

NAS software experts utilize tools to parallelize and optimize codes, dramatically increasing simulation performance while decreasing turn-around time

Data Analysis and Visualization

NAS visualization experts apply advanced data analysis and rendering techniques to help users explore and understand large, complex computational results

Computational Modeling, Simulation, & Analysis

NAS support staff help users to productively utilize NASA's supercomputing environment (hardware, software, networks, and storage) to rapidly solve large computational problems

Big Data Challenges for NASA Users

NASA supports enormous collections of big data sets:

Observational Data
Estimate 100+ active satellites producing 50PBs per year

Model Data
NAS has 30 PBs of online storage- MITGcm run produced > 3PBs

Experimental Data
Wind tunnel tests projected to produce 100 TBs per test

Data Discovery – finding what data is available and where
- Indexing, federated metadata service and semantic reasoning

Data management – transferring very large data sets from archives to computational resources
- Increased WAN bandwidth
- Fault tolerant and resilient hardware/software infrastructure

Tools/models/algorithms - developing analytics/analysis software at scale
- Mechanisms for sharing software to reduce duplication

Analysis workflow – increasing complexity of processing pipelines have multiple components requiring heterogeneous resources
- Software for workflow description and management to tie all components together and facilitate re-use

Analysis/Analytics infrastructure – inadequacy of available resources
- I/O infrastructure
- Large memory spaces for in-core analysis
- Support for the heterogeneous resources in an integrated environment: distributed memory & shared memory systems, hadoop cluster, accelerators, FPGAs etc.

Data Dissemination– difficult to share knowledge across a wider community
- Support for dissemination and sharing of code, data products, results, etc…..

Based on a HECC survey: NAS Technical Report: NAS-2014-02.pdf

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Fun Fact: The term "Big Data" was first used by Michael Cox & David Ellsworth of the NAS Division at Ames in their paper:
"*Visualizing flow around an airframe*" Visualization 97, Phoenix AZ.

- Biggest data set considered 7.5 GB; high-end analysis machines had less than 1GB memory

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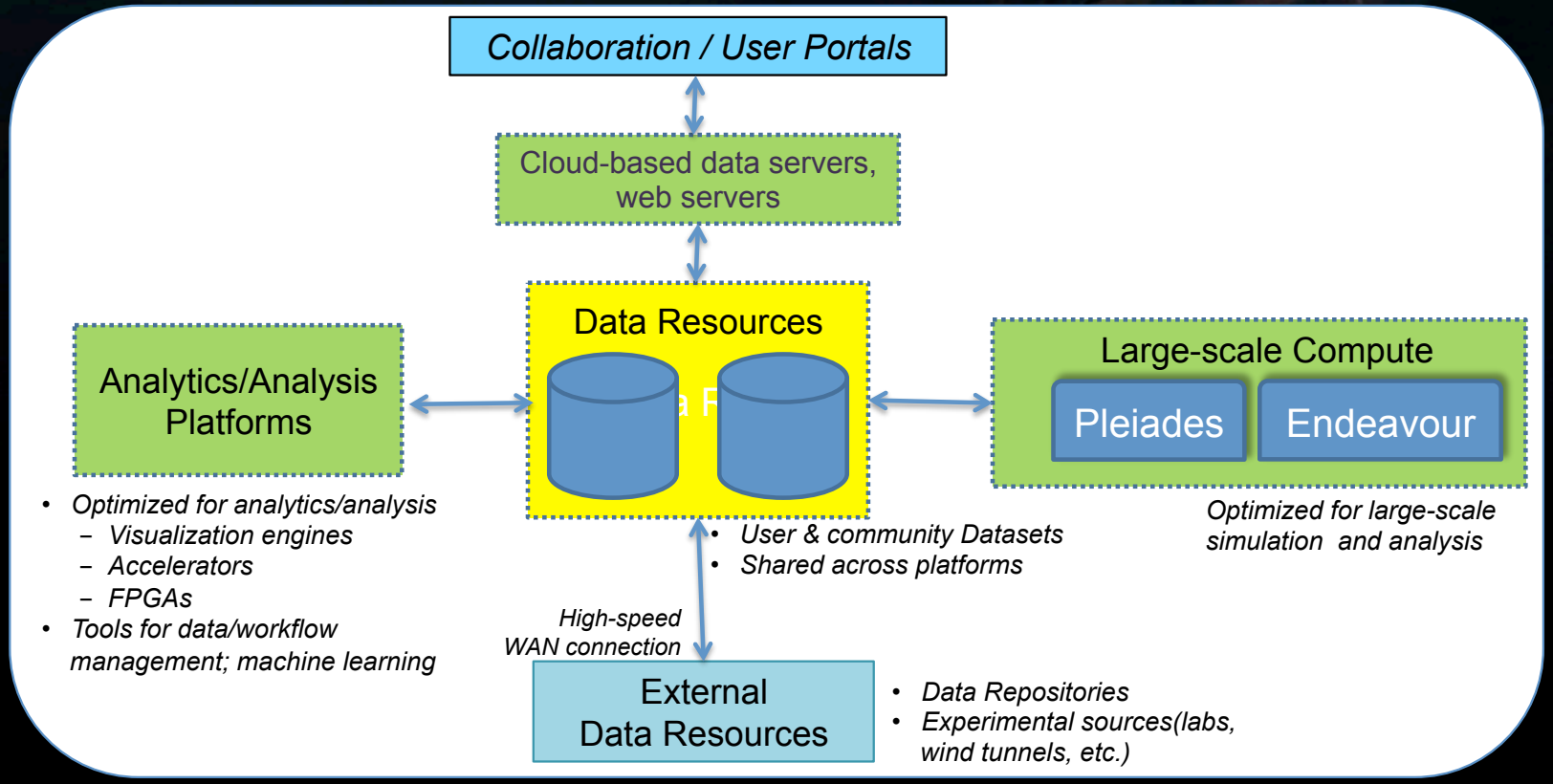
Merging HPC and Data Analysis @ NAS: Data Intensive Supercomputing Environment



Big Data Related Projects @ NAS

Applications

- Mining network flows for cyber-security risk assessment
- Tree cover classification for continental US
- …

Analytics

- Machine learning algorithms using GPUs/Xeon Phis/FPGAs
- Large scale analytics on distributed and shared memory architectures

Support Software

- Collaboration platform for scientists (NASA Earth eXchange - NEX)
- Ontology-based data search environment for observational data
- Data tagging for security and data discovery

System Software

- Optimization of Lustre calls to improve QOS for applications
- Support for caching using SSDs
  - Lustre - target metadata and/or user access

Hardware Infrastructure

- SSDs for I/O optimization – linux-based block device software
- Specialized clusters for data analytics
  - Xeon PHI, GPU, FPGA, Hadoop

Summary

- NASA has an abundance of big data: *Observational, Simulation and Experimental*
- NASA Big Data users face many challenges across the full workflow for analyzing such data:
  - Data discovery, data access & management, analytics/analysis algorithms and software, infrastructure, data dissemination
- Ames an the ideal location for merging HPC and Data Analytics since it hosts the Agency's premier supercomputer
- Several of the Ames projects are aimed at filling the gaps in the integrated software/hardware environment for Big Data Analysis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Backup Slides

SSD Support for Data Analysis

Goal: Assess the benefits of utilizing Solid State Devices (SSDs) for handling Big Data in the HPC environment at NAS

Hardware:

- Hyperwall: 128 Intel NVMe P3500 2 TB medium-durability SSDs
- Lustre file system: 6 OSSs augmented with Intel NVMe P3600 1.6 TB high-durability SSDs

Focus research areas – utilize SSDs for:

- Caching for Lustre-based global file system (in collaboration with Intel)
  - Metadata on Lustre OSS
  - Data for specific job id or user
  - Sequential streams
- Caching for Applications on hyperwall - SSDs used
  - As local disk drives
  - As shared file system over 128 hyperwall nodes using RDMA access to remote SSD over Infiniband

NAS Situational Awareness System (NSAS)

Goal: to identify actionable security events that require human or automated mitigation based on an analysis of the mountain of network data that flows in and out of NAS.

- Data sources: Bi-directional network flow data, intrusion detection data, log data, Nessus vulnerability scanner data, Domain Name Server requests, etc.
- Analyst dashboard to keep track of and deep dive into information
- Utilizing data analytics and machine learning techniques on flow data along with user's and system network behavior profiles to detect:
    - phishing attacks
    - Signs of possible exfiltration
    - Advanced persistent threats (APTs)

Data Tagging for Security and Discovery (DTSD)

***Goal:* to develop base requirements and prototype a data-centric approach to tag data so as to provide**

- Information for protecting the data from a security perspective
- Information that describes the data from a semantic perspective.

- Security restrictions embodied in the data tags will allow NASA systems that handle the data to automatically
  - Enforce access to the data based on the tag
  - Enforce flow restrictions based on the tag, e.g., not releasing unencrypted ITAR data to Internet
- Semantic information associated with the data tags will describe the characteristics of the data
  - Support semantics-based data discovery tool

ODISEES & OlyMPUS

Goal: Ontology-based interactive framework for discovery of Earth science data

LaRC (Science Directorate), GSFC (NCCS), and ARC (NAS)

- ODISEES
  - enables parameter-level search with little knowledge about the data
  - extensible to address additional datasets by extending the ontology
  - implements a flexible architecture that can be adapted for other domains
- OlyMPUS: extends ODISEES with a metadata provisioning portal for data providers along with enhanced search capabilities for data consumers