

























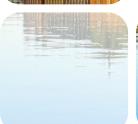








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## **Vision and Purpose**



- Easy integration of third party software is critical for Cray systems
  - Cray provides a complete software stack, but makes decisions on its content based on aggregate customer requirements
  - Some customers may prefer alternative stacks or components
- By deploying modular software with well-defined APIs, customers will have choice
- This talk (and paper) surveys the various parts of the Cray software ecosystem and describes the plethora of integration options possible

#### **Feedback and Benefits**



 To best support and exploit the benefits of this flexibility, Cray must understand the types of software integrations customers are interested in doing

- In addition to this presentation (and short Q&A), a BOF is scheduled to help collect your feedback in this area
  - BOF 10A 5:10pm today

#### Context

CRAY

- Three categories of software
  - Component Management
     Individual hardware components
     and their associated controllers,
     usually presenting a RedFish API
  - System Management
     Responsible for the configuration,
     operation, and monitoring of the
     entire system, focused on RESTful
     APIs
  - Managed Ecosystem
     Operating system and services
     used on compute and service nodes
     (e.g. CLE)

System
Management

# Managed Ecosystems

on compute and service nodes

# Component Management

on component and blade level controllers

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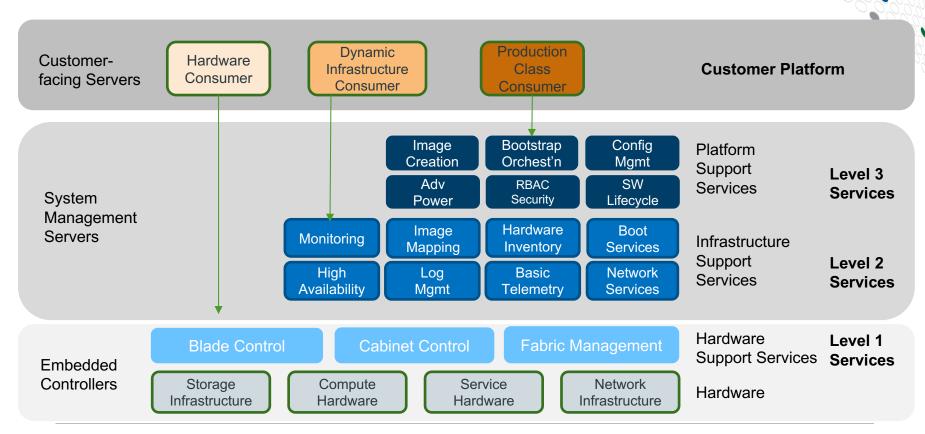
## **Major Integration Points**



- Allows replacement of most or all Cray software in a category or layer
  - Completely replace the managed ecosystem with something other than CLE
  - Completely replace Cray System Management or the upper layers
    - Different customer types may integrate to different layers
  - Components are what they are, including their controllers
    - Details depend on specific system
    - Software API is based on Redfish® to allow easy use of other System Management stacks

# **System Management Software Components**





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# **System Management Functionality Tiers**



Redfish

- Systems Management implements three levels of services each building upon the one below:
  - <u>Level 1</u> <u>Hardware management capabilities</u>
    - Command and control for cabinets and blades
    - Basic fabric management
    - All centered around the Redfish management standard from the Distributed Management Task Force (DMTF)
  - <u>Level 2</u> <u>Basic software infrastructure support service</u>
    - For deploying arbitrary managed software stacks onto the system
    - Core capability to bootstrap a generic image onto a specified resource and initialize it to the point at which it is running and connected to the network
  - <u>Level 3</u> <u>Full support of system management services</u>
    - For deployment of Cray's custom capability software stack at scale
    - Support for the complete software lifecycle of the Cray Linux Environment (CLE)
    - Functionally equivalent to Rhine System Management environment on the XC today
    - Can be leveraged by other managed ecosystems if they fulfill the dependencies

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#### **CLE Software Components (Managed Ecosystem)**





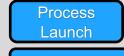
Login Node Commands and Tools



Compute Node Programming Models and Libraries



Service Node Services



Node Health Check

Compute Node Services

**User-mode Containers** 

RAS/RCA

libfabric

**Core Specialization** 

Common
User-Level
Services

Netroot/DVS

Lustre

Kernel

**Network Driver** 

Virtualization

Common Kernel-Level Services

Node Hardware

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## **Minor Integration Points**



- Cray provided categories and layers mostly remain
- Individual components are replaced as desired
- Other components are added to augment system
- System Management examples:
  - Image creation, monitoring analysis tools, orchestration
- Managed Ecosystem examples:
  - Workload manager, programming tools, runtime libraries

## **Execution Objects, Isolation, Orchestration**



- Containers and virtualization ease the integration of third party software
  - Provide complete environments with many of the dependencies
  - Isolate components from each other except where required
  - Useful for both major and minor integrations
  - Current focus on user-mode containers
- Depending on component and complexity, orchestration may also be needed
  - For issues such as scaling, resiliency, and availability

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#### Conclusion

- Cray is embarking on a new era of software flexibility and integrability
- Modularity and the use of well-documented APIs is essential
- RESTful interfaces provide a good model for such APIs, including Redfish

• What software would you like to integrate?

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