

# Large-scale Research Data Management @ UL HPC

## Road to GDPR compliance

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Prof. Pascal Bouvry, Dr. Sebastien Varrette

V. Plugaru, S. Peter, H. Cartiaux & C. Parisot

Belval Campus, April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2018

University of Luxembourg (UL), Luxembourg





# Summary

- 1 Introduction
- 2 [GDPR] Challenges in a Data Intensive Research
- 3 Conclusion



# Why HPC and BD ?

**HPC: High Performance Computing**  
**BD: Big Data**



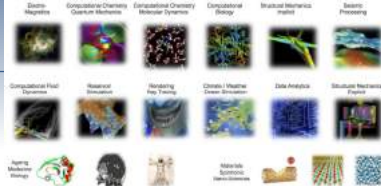
Andy Grant, Head of Big Data and HPC, Alcos UKGI



**To out-compete  
you must out-compute**

Increasing competition, heightened customer expectations and shortening product development cycles are forcing the pace of acceleration across all industries

# Why HPC and BD ?



**HPC: High Performance Computing**  
**BD: Big Data**

- Essential tools for **Science, Society and Industry**
  - ↳ All scientific disciplines are becoming computational today
    - ✓ requires very high computing power, handles **huge** volumes of data
- **Industry, SMEs** increasingly relying on HPC
  - ↳ to invent innovative solutions
  - ↳ ... while reducing cost & decreasing time to market

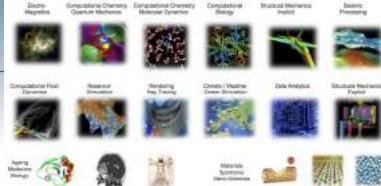
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- HPC = **global race** (strategic priority) - EU takes up the challenge:
  - ↪ EuroHPC / IPCEI on HPC and Big Data (BD) Applications

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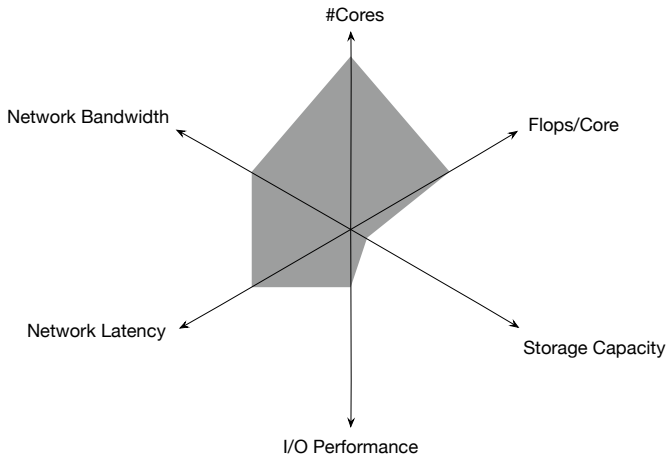
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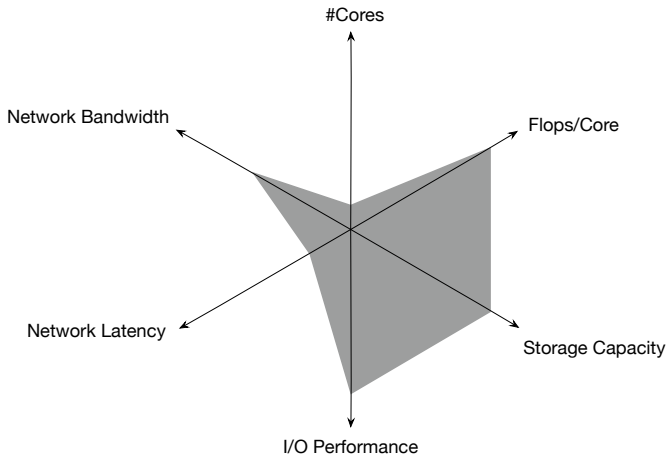
# Different HPC Needs per Domains

## Material Science & Engineering



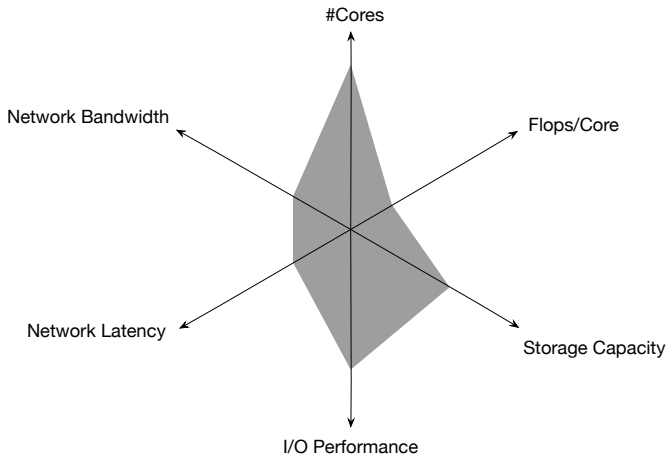
# Different HPC Needs per Domains

## Biomedical Industry / Life Sciences



# Different HPC Needs per Domains

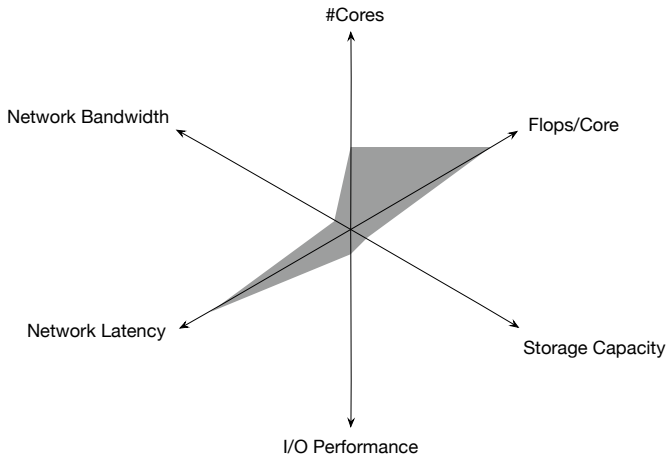
## Deep Learning / Cognitive Computing





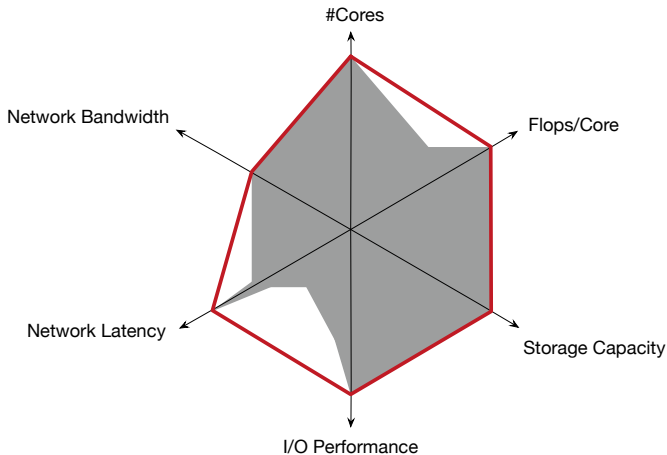
# Different HPC Needs per Domains

IoT, FinTech



# Different HPC Needs per Domains

**ALL Research Computing Domains**





# High Performance Computing @ UL

- **Started in 2007**, under resp. of Prof P. Bouvry & Dr. S. Varrette
  - ↪ expert UL HPC team (*S. Varrette, V. Plugaru, S. Peter, H. Cartiaux, C. Parisot*)
  - ↪ **8,173,747€** cumulative investment in hardware



## Key numbers

- 469 users
- 662 computing nodes
  - ↪ 10132 cores, **346.652 TFlops**
  - ↪ 50 accelerators (+ **76.22 TFlops**)
- **9232.4 TB** storage
- 130 (+ 71) servers
- 5 sysadmins
- 2 sites: Kirchberg / Belval

<http://hpc.uni.lu>

## Sites / Data centers



Kirchberg

CS.43, AS. 28



Belval

Biotech I, CDC/MSA

2 sites,  $\geq$  4 server rooms

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# UL HPC Computing capacity



5 clusters  
**346.652 TFlops**  
662 nodes  
**10132 cores**  
34512GPU cores

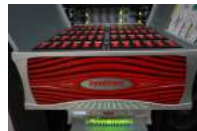


# UL HPC Storage capacity



4 distributed/parallel FS  
2183 disks  
**9232.4 TB**

(incl. 2116TB for Backup)





# [Big]Data Management: FS Summary

- **File System (FS):** Logical manner to *store, organize & access* data
  - ↪ (local) **Disk FS** : FAT32, NTFS, HFS+, ext4, {x,z,btr}fs...
  - ↪ **Networked FS:** NFS, CIFS/SMB, AFP
  - ↪ **Parallel/Distributed FS:** SpectrumScale/GPFS, Lustre
    - ✓ typical FS for HPC / HTC (High Throughput Computing)



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## Main Characteristic of Parallel/Distributed File Systems

Capacity and Performance increase with #servers

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## Main Characteristic of Parallel/Distributed File Systems

Capacity and Performance increase with #servers

| Name          | Type                    | Read* [GB/s] | Write* [GB/s] |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| ext4          | Disk FS                 | 0.426        | 0.212         |
| nfs           | Networked FS            | 0.381        | 0.090         |
| gpfs (iris)   | Parallel/Distributed FS | <b>11.25</b> | <b>9.46</b>   |
| lustre (iris) | Parallel/Distributed FS | <b>12.88</b> | <b>10.07</b>  |
| gpfs (gaia)   | Parallel/Distributed FS | 7.74         | 6.524         |
| lustre (gaia) | Parallel/Distributed FS | 4.5          | 2.956         |

\* maximum **random** read/write, per IOZone or IOR measures, using concurrent nodes for networked FS.

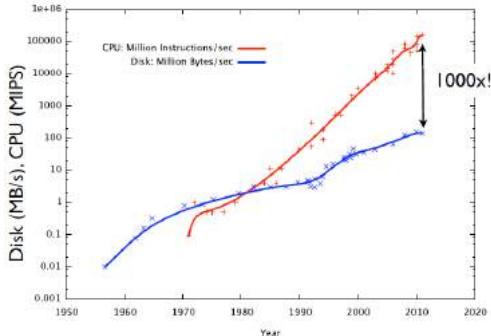


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# Data Intensive Computing

- Data volumes increasing massively
  - ↳ Clusters, storage capacity increasing massively
- Disk speeds are not keeping pace.
- Seek speeds even worse than read/write



# Speed Expectation on Data Transfer

<http://fasterdata.es.net/>

| Data set size | 1 Minute         | 5 Minutes     | 20 Minutes    | 1 Hour        |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 10PB          | 166.67 TB/sec    | 33.33 TB/sec  | 8.33 TB/sec   | 2.78 TB/sec   |
| 1PB           | 16.67 TB/sec     | 3.33 TB/sec   | 833.33 GB/sec | 277.78 GB/sec |
| 100TB         | 1.67 TB/sec      | 333.33 GB/sec | 83.33 GB/sec  | 27.78 GB/sec  |
| 10TB          | 166.67 GB/sec    | 33.33 GB/sec  | 8.33 GB/sec   | 2.78 GB/sec   |
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| 10GB          | 166.67 MB/sec    | 33.33 MB/sec  | 8.33 MB/sec   | 2.78 MB/sec   |
| 1GB           | 16.67 MB/sec     | 3.33 MB/sec   | 0.83 MB/sec   | 0.28 MB/sec   |
| 100MB         | 1.67 MB/sec      | 0.33 MB/sec   | 0.08 MB/sec   | 0.03 MB/sec   |
|               | 1 Minute         | 5 Minutes     | 20 Minutes    | 1 Hour        |
|               | Time to transfer |               |               |               |

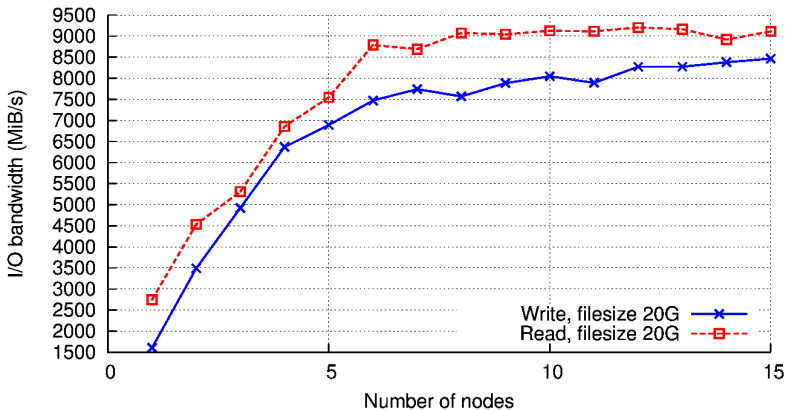
# Speed Expectation on Data Transfer

<http://fasterdata.es.net/>

| Data set size | 8 Hours          | 24 Hours      | 7 Days        | 30 Days       |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1XB           | 34.72 TB/sec     | 11.57 TB/sec  | 1.65 TB/sec   | 385.80 GB/sec |
| 100PB         | 3.47 TB/sec      | 1.16 TB/sec   | 165.34 GB/sec | 38.58 GB/sec  |
| 10PB          | 347.22 GB/sec    | 115.74 GB/sec | 16.53 GB/sec  | 3.86 GB/sec   |
| 1PB           | 34.72 GB/sec     | 11.57 GB/sec  | 1.65 GB/sec   | 385.80 MB/sec |
| 100TB         | 3.47 GB/sec      | 1.16 GB/sec   | 165.34 MB/sec | 38.58 MB/sec  |
| 10TB          | 347.22 MB/sec    | 115.74 MB/sec | 16.53 MB/sec  | 3.86 MB/sec   |
| 1TB           | 34.72 MB/sec     | 11.57 MB/sec  | 1.65 MB/sec   | 0.39 MB/sec   |
| 100GB         | 3.47 MB/sec      | 1.16 MB/sec   | 0.17 MB/sec   | 0.04 MB/sec   |
| 10GB          | 0.35 MB/sec      | 0.12 MB/sec   | 0.02 MB/sec   | 0.00 MB/sec   |
|               | 8 Hours          | 24 Hours      | 7 Days        | 30 Days       |
|               | Time to transfer |               |               |               |

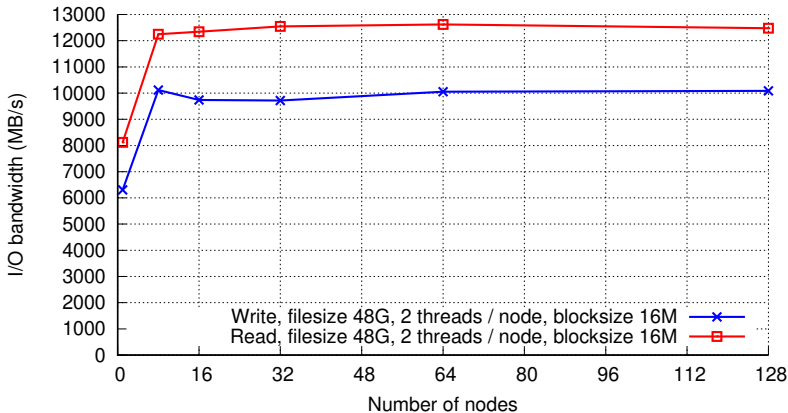
# ULHPC Storage Performances: GPFS

- Self Encrypting Disks (SED)-based storage



# ULHPC Storage Performances: Lustre

- Self Encrypting Disks (SED)-based storage





## GDPR and UL HPC



- EU General Data Protection Regulation (**GDPR**)
  - ↔ replaces the Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC
  - ↔ legislation comes into effect May 25th 2018.

- **The UL HPC facility handles both:**

- ↔ **data about people** (facility users identification details)
  - ✓ ULHPC Identity Management (IdM) system
  - ✓ on Google Drive (account request form results) **(bad)**
- ↔ **large scale data** that may contain Personally Identifiable Info
  - ✓ stored by facility users in networked, parallel & distributed filesystems used across the HPC infrastructure
  - ✓ can be considered as falling under GDPR regulations.



## GDPR and UL HPC

- **Personal data is/may be visible, accessible or handled:**

- ↪ directly on the HPC clusters
- ↪ through *Resource and Job Management System* (RJMS) tools
  - ✓ glue for a parallel computer to execute parallel jobs
  - ✓ **Goal:** satisfy users demands for computation
  - ✓ comes with web interfaces, eventually public      Monika, Ganttchart
- ↪ through service portals      *hpc-tracker*, XCS, Galaxy
- ↪ on code management portals      GitLab, GitHub
- ↪ on secondary storage systems      DropIT, OwnCloud

# Toward a ULHPC QoS Master Plan

## Objectives

- **Formalizing the way we tackle security hardening**
  - ↪ Work in progress with **continuous improvement**
  - ↪ Completes other initiatives at SIU, LCSB, SnT etc.
  - ↪ Ongoing adaptation to match GDPR compliance
  - ↪ In line with UL guidelines expected this year
    - ✓ public release expected max Q4 2018

## Toward a ULHPC QoS Master Plan

- Covers specific protection operations, either **in general**:
  - ↪ default protections at the level of network (VLANs, firewall), OS...
  - ↪ secure access over SSH etc.
- ... or in **special SLAs when dealing with sensitive project**:
  - ↪ physical security protection: data center/rack access, BIOS...
  - ↪ data protection:
    - ✓ umask, Self Encrypting Disks (SED)-based storage...
    - ✓ GDPR data only stored on SED capable systems
    - ✓ GDPR data is only processed in memory?
    - ✓ private data encrypted (EncFS?) with per-job de-encryption?
    - ✓ RJMS scheduling policy from core-level to node-level
  - ↪ data transfer
  - ↪ scheduling aspects (exclusive mode),
  - ↪ job epilog/prolog re-formatting the nodes...



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## Conclusion & Perspectives

- **Luxembourg government priority on HPC & Big Data**

- ↪ sustained by University of Luxembourg HPC developments
  - ✓ started in 2007, under resp. of Prof P. Bouvry & Dr. S. Varrette
  - ✓ expert UL HPC team (*S. Varrette, V. Plugaru, S. Peter, H. Cartiaux, C. Parisot*)
- ↪ UL HPC (as of 2018): **346.652 TFlops, 9232.4TB (shared)**
- ↪ consolidate and extend Europe efforts on HPC/Big Data

- **EU GDPR compliance expected**

- ↪ (especially) with **large-scale research data**
- ↪ **Incoming: ULHPC QoS Master plan** in line with UL guidelines

- Elements to take into account at **all levels** of UL [HPC] services:

- ↪ Access restrictions, Data minimisation, Encryption
- ↪ Access control, Data integrity, Backups
- ↪ Reviews & testing
- ↪ Training & awareness

## Questions?

<http://hpc.uni.lu>

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**Dr. Sebastien Varrette & The UL HPC Team**  
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