

Big Data and Why We Should Care



Big Data refers to data that is not easily captured, managed and analyzed by traditional tools due to:

- Volume (growing > 60%/yr; no sampling/curation)
- Velocity (often real time streaming)
- Variety (all forms of structured/unstructured data: logs, docs, images)

IDC expects Hadoop to run on over 50% of Big Data Projects over time representing a \$8.5B market by 2015

Science will increasingly be data-driven to understand the world Business will increasingly be data-driven to understand customers

Data-Intensive Processing is driving the need for advanced architectures





Source: Eric Green, Director, National Institute of Health: NextGen 101 Workshop

System Architecture Differences...



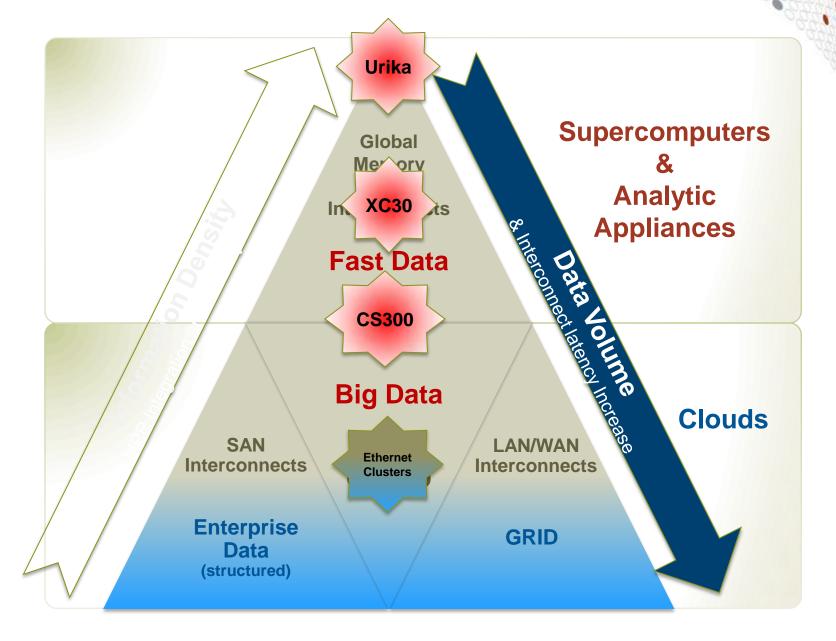
Supercomputing

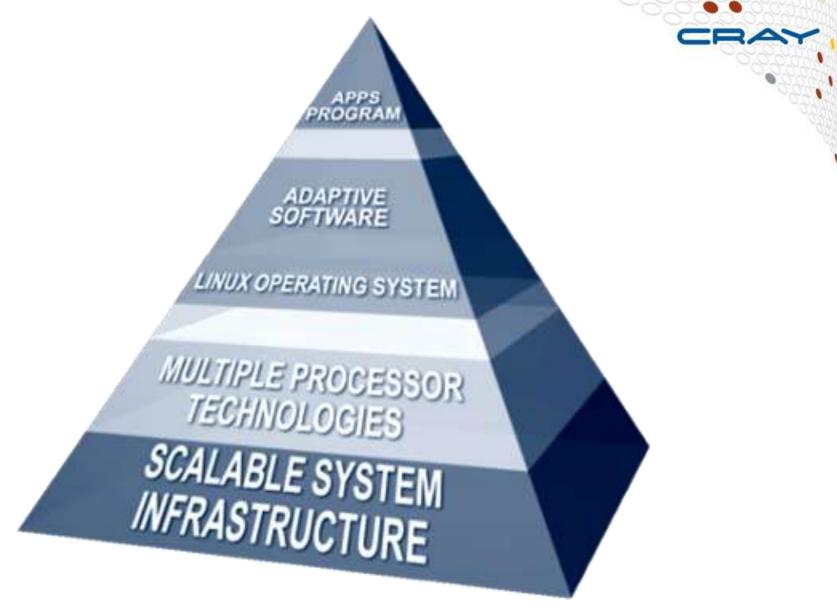
- Scalable computing w/high BW, low-latency, Global Mem Architectures
- > Highly integrated processor-memory-interconnect & network storage
- ➤ Minimize data movement load the "mesh" into memory
- Move data for loading, check-pointing or archiving
- "Basketball court sized" systems

Large-scale Data Analytics

- > Distributed computing at largest scale
- > Divide-and-conquer approaches on Service Orientated Architectures
- Maximize data movement-- Scan/Sort/Stream all the data all the time
- > Lowest cost processor-memory-interconnect & local storage
- "Warehouse sized" clouds

Big Data → Fast Data





Extending Adaptive Supercomputing to Big Data Workloads

Cray's Vision:



The Fusion of Supercomputing and Big & Fast Data

Modeling The World

Cray Supercomputers solving "grand challenges" in science, engineering and analytics

Data Models

Integration of datasets and math models for search, analysis, predictive modeling and knowledge discovery

Data-Intensive Processing

High throughput event processing & data capture from sensors, data feeds and instruments

Math Models

Modeling and simulation augmented with data to provide the highest fidelity virtual reality results

Advanced Analytic Appliances

Storage & Data Management

Supercomputers

Early MapReduce on Cray Systems



Excellent progress at NERSC providing MapReduce capability on their XE6 systems

- New capabilities for job policies and the run-time environment to support very large numbers of Joint Genome Institute jobs.
- Utilize the Cray Cluster Compatibility Mode (CCM) to support tools like
 Java and support a throughput oriented scheduling environment
- An excellent real-world example of meeting the needs of the dataintensive community in the world of traditional simulation and modeling

Sandia's Development of MapReduce in MPI (MR-MPI)

- MapReduce functionality implemented in MPI context (no Java)
- MR-MPI library performs data movement between processors and supports and requires local disks for "out of core" large data sets

Active Collaborations underway with DOE labs and NSF centers

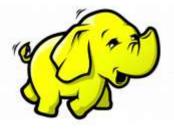
Cray Cluster Supercomputers for Hadoop: Purpose-Built, Turnkey Hadoop Solutions











Best Hadoop Distribution

- Security

 Comprehensive, and fast, encryption
- Performance Faster Hive, Cache acceleration, etc.
- Management Intel Manager for Hadoop Software



- Proven HPC Cray technology & expertise
- Vast Scale Grow to meet any mission requirements
- Holistic Design –
 Balanced compute, networking & storage

Turnkey Solution

- Reliable Rapid ROI… runs asadvertised
- Support One throat to choke, for the whole stack
- Maintenance Update & evolve, without concerns

High Value Hadoop

- Performance Power to accommodate current & future goals
- Reliability Will meet any challenge, without surprises
- Maintenance Easy to maintain & accommodate change

Similar offering in development on XC platform



Thank You

IDC had just finalized a white paper titled "Cray Cluster Supercomputers Take Aim at Big Computing and Big Data Challenges"

We have a few copies of the paper at the Cray table. Feel free to stop by and get a copy if you are interested."