

# Hot Interconnects 2015

## Commercial Computing Trends and its Impact on Interconnect

Rick Hetherington  
Vice President  
SPARC Architecture and Performance

## Safe Harbor Statement

The following is intended to outline our general product direction. It is intended for information purposes only, and may not be incorporated into any contract. It is not a commitment to deliver any material, code, or functionality, and should not be relied upon in making purchasing decisions. The development, release, and timing of any features or functionality described for Oracle's products remains at the sole discretion of Oracle.

# Keynote Agenda

**Who am I and why am I here**

**Server market trend : impact on interconnect**

**On-premise to Cloud Computing : impact on interconnect**

**Oracle Engineered Systems : dependence on interconnect**

**Sonoma Launch and how it summarizes this talk**

# My background:

**More than 35 years in the Industry**

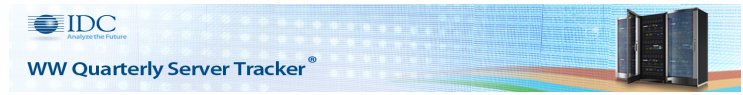
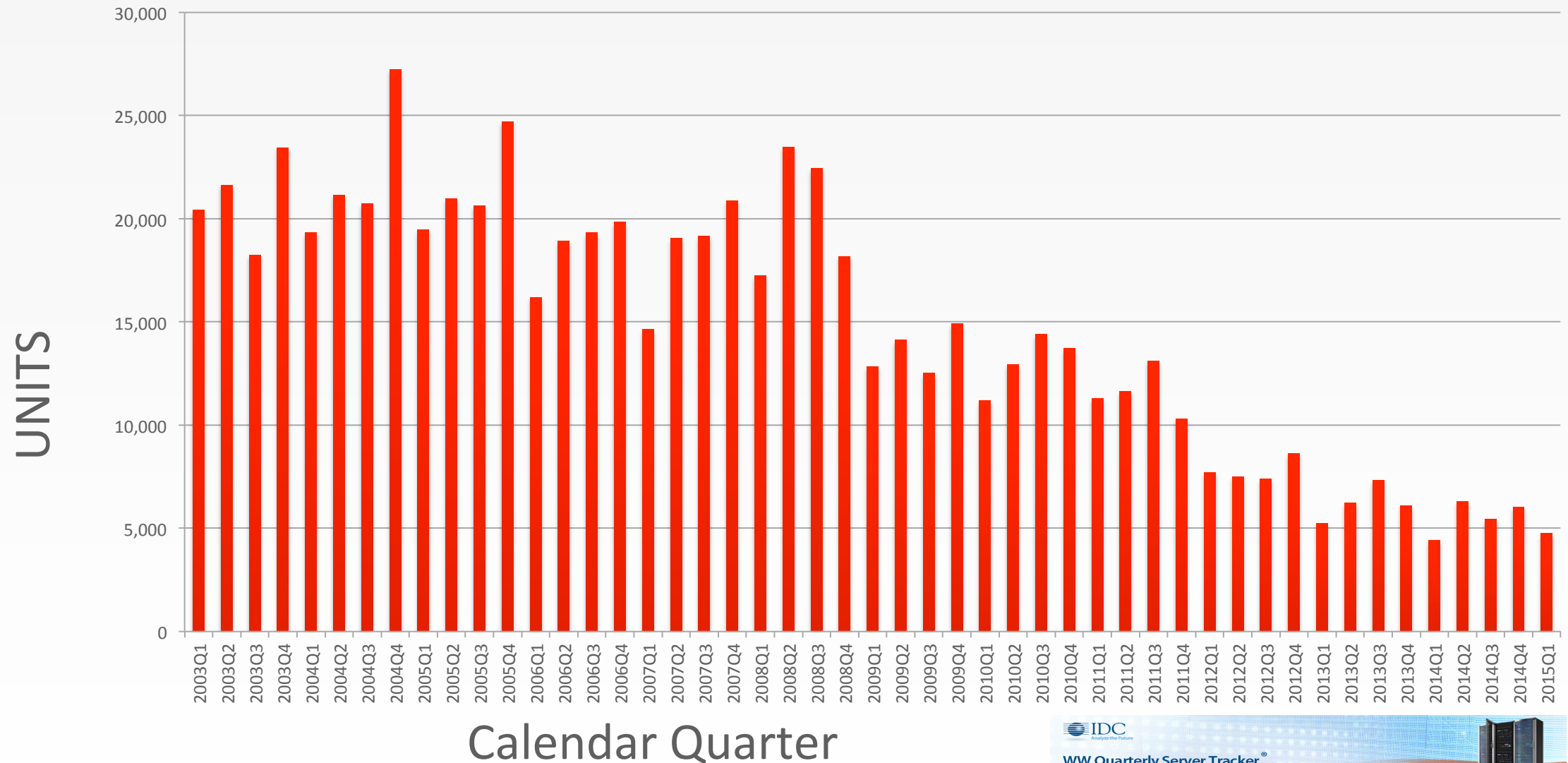
**Sun/Oracle since 1996 as SPARC Architect**

**'81-'96 with Digital Doing Vaxes and Alphas**

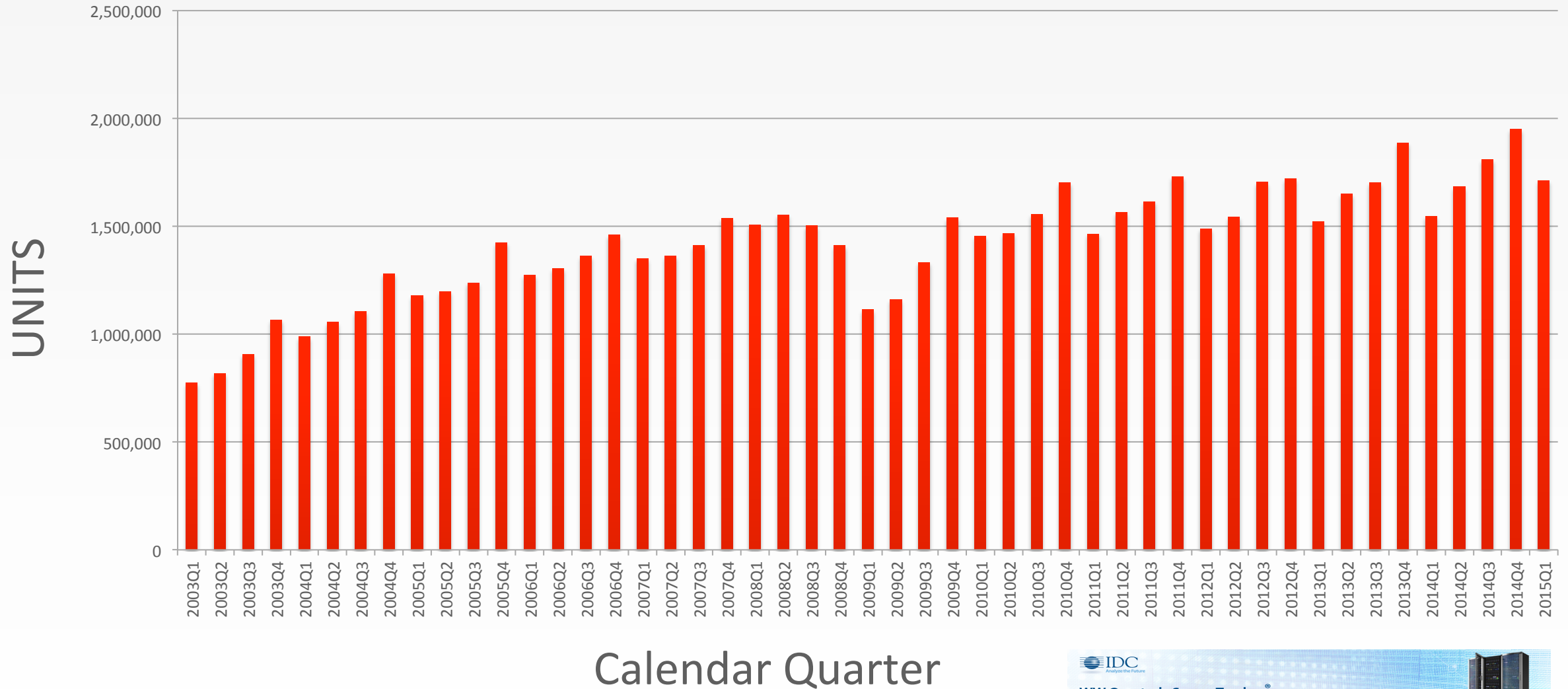
**Alpha EV6 System Architect – first DDR SRAM + System Interface**

**Niagara Architect brought SERDES technology into SUN**

# 8-64 Socket Server Market Trends



# 2 Socket Server Market Trends



# What is contributing to this trend?

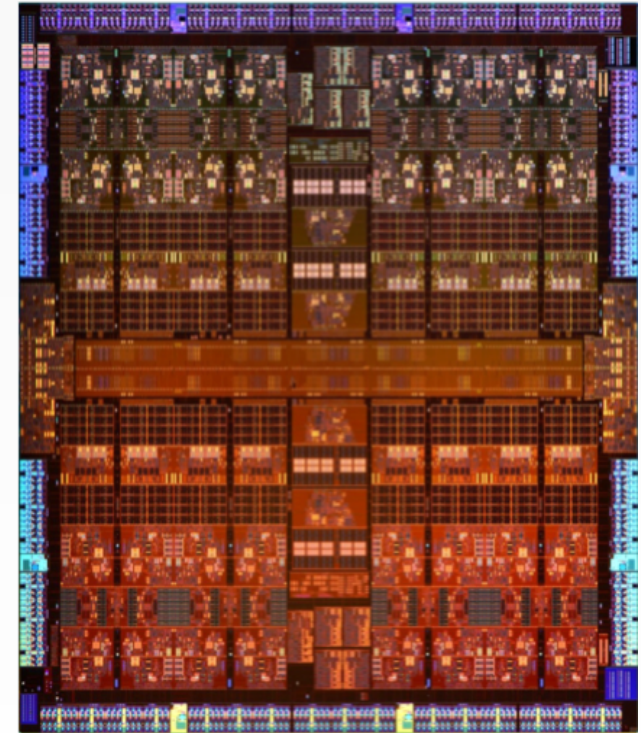
Capability, Cost, Reliability, Power, Footprint, Applications, Cloud

M9000 - 64



=

M7 Processor



# What is the impact on interconnect?

- Higher throughput (core count) concentrated in fewer processors
  - Large Dies but still a finite and limited pin count
- Critical interconnect is on die - higher levels of integration
- Memory Bandwidth is a limiter
  - 5 – 8GBs (delivered) per threaded-core on commercial workloads
  - Latency vs Bandwidth vs Capacity battle is never ending
- Extremely Fast Coherence Links for linear scaling
- IO
  - Fewer Adapters at much much higher frequency interconnect
  - Storage moving closer to the processor with NVMe
  - Storage moving next to the processor with persistent memory devices

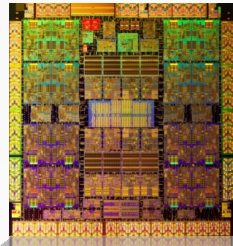


# SPARC @ Oracle

## 7 Processors in 6 Years

Including  
Software in Silicon

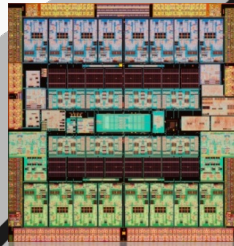
- App Data Integrity
- DB Query Acceleration
- Inline Decompression
- More....



2010

SPARC T3

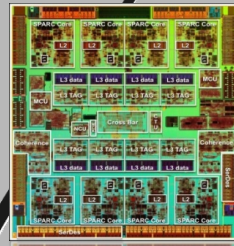
FBDIMM – DDR2-800  
10GE  
PCI-E 2.0 5.0Gbs  
Coherence Links  
9.8Gbs



2011

SPARC T4

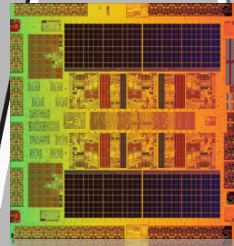
RDIMM DDR3 – 1066  
10GE  
PCI-E Rev 2.0 5.0Gbs  
Coherence Links  
9.8Gbs



2013

SPARC T5

RDIMM-DDR3-1066  
Host Links 12.8 Gbs  
PCI-E Rev 3.0 8.0Gbs  
Coherence Links  
12.8 Gbs



2013

SPARC M5

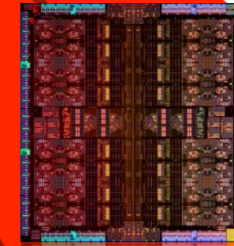
RDIMM-DDR3-1066  
Host Links 12.8 Gbs  
PCI-E Rev 3.0 8.0Gbs  
Coherence Links  
12.8 Gbs



2013

SPARC M6

RDIMM-DDR3-1066  
Host Links 12.8 Gbs  
PCI-E Rev 3.0 8.0Gbs  
Coherence Links  
12.8 Gbs

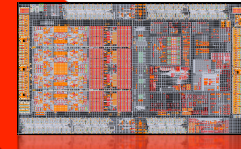


2015

SPARC M7

RDIMM-DDR4-2133  
Host Links 16 Gbs  
I/O Links 16 Gbs  
Coherence Links  
16 Gbs

Coming Soon



2016

Sonoma

RDIMM-DDR4-2400  
PCI-E Rev 3.0 8 Gbs  
Coherence Links  
16 Gbs  
IB at FDR

Coming in 2016

# Oracle Cloud

Data as a Service

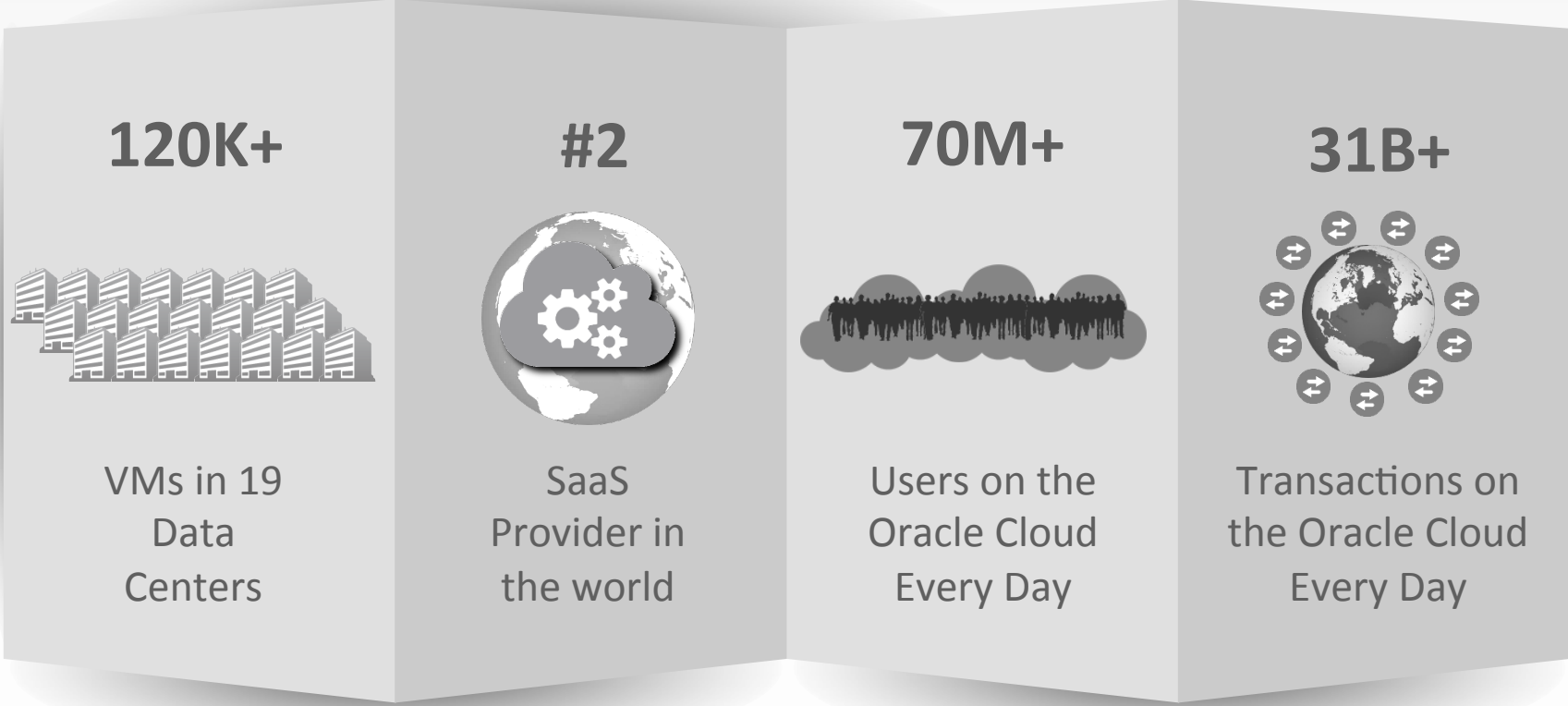
Software as a Service

Platform as a Service

Infrastructure as a Service



# Interconnect in the Oracle Public Cloud



Today:  
Server Edge: 10G  
Network Core: 40G

Trending:  
Server Edge: 25G-40Gbe  
Network Core: 100Gbe

# Cloud trends pushing higher interconnect speeds?

- More capable processors with much high memory capacity
  - SPARC M7 - 32 cores and 256 threads
  - SPARC M7 – 52 bit Physical Address - 16 DDR4 DIMM Slots
- Higher Concentration of Virtual Machines (VM)/socket
  - Today less than 10 VMs/Socket
  - SPARC M7 can easily support 30 – 100 VMs
- Higher I/O Requirements
  - Smaller Servers with High Concentration of VMs requires much higher pin BW
  - IaaS driven by cost, fewer ports and cables to higher speed switches and routers

# Oracle SuperCluster T5-8 and M6

SPARC Based Engineered Systems

# Oracle SuperCluster T5-8 and M6-32 Architecture

Complete | Optimized | Standardized



**Fully Redundant**  
Active Components

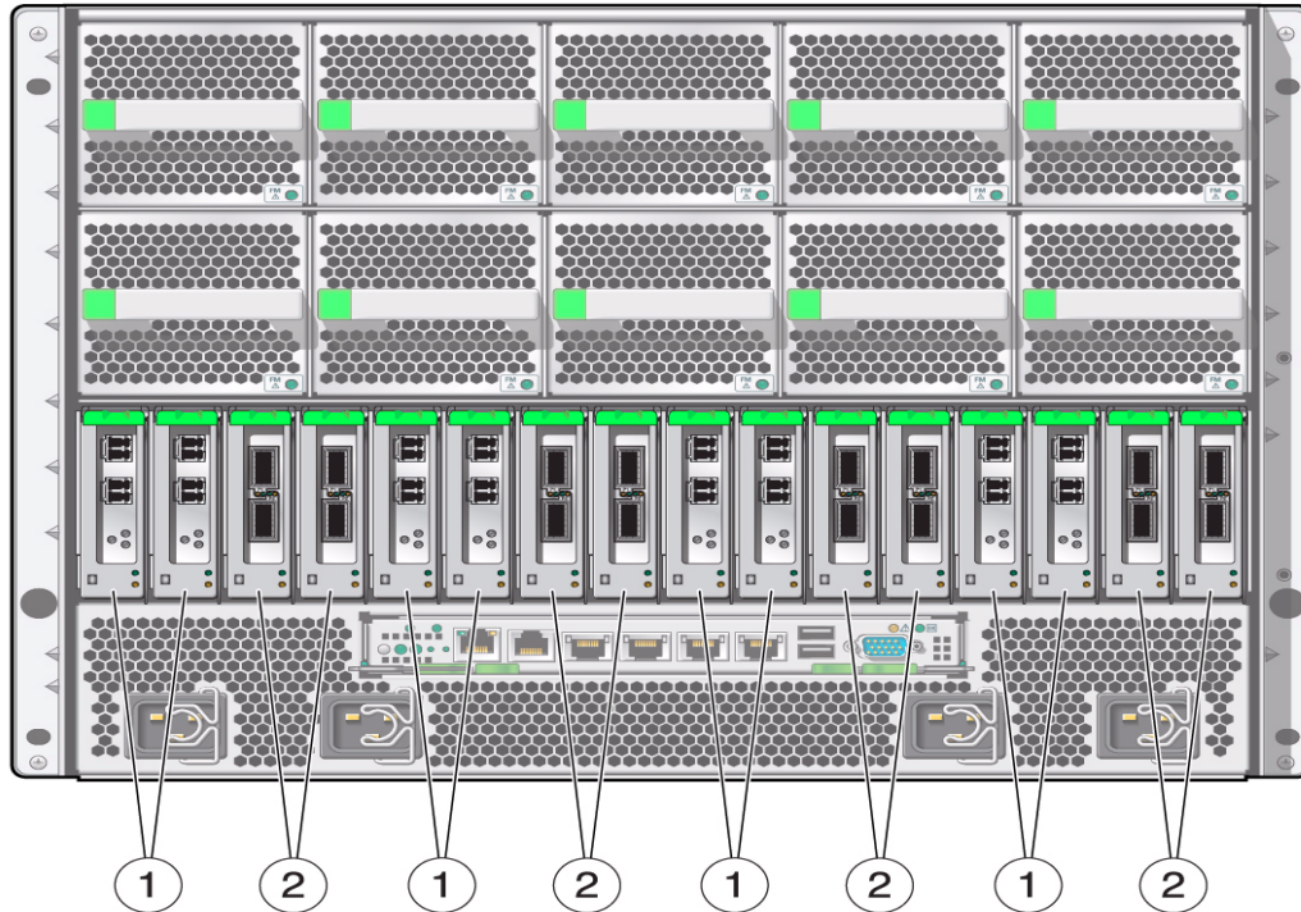
- **Integrated Enterprise NAS Storage**
  - System storage (system images, logs, test/dev databases, backup)
- **Unified Ultra-Fast Network**
  - InfiniBand internal I/O backplane
  - Ethernet data center connectivity
- **Database & Application Servers**
  - **T5-8:** 16 CPU (16 cores), 4TB RAM
  - **M6-32:** 32 CPU (12 cores), 32TB RAM
- **Exadata Storage Servers**
  - Optimized for Oracle Database
  - Intelligent scale-out storage grid



**Fully Redundant**  
Active Components

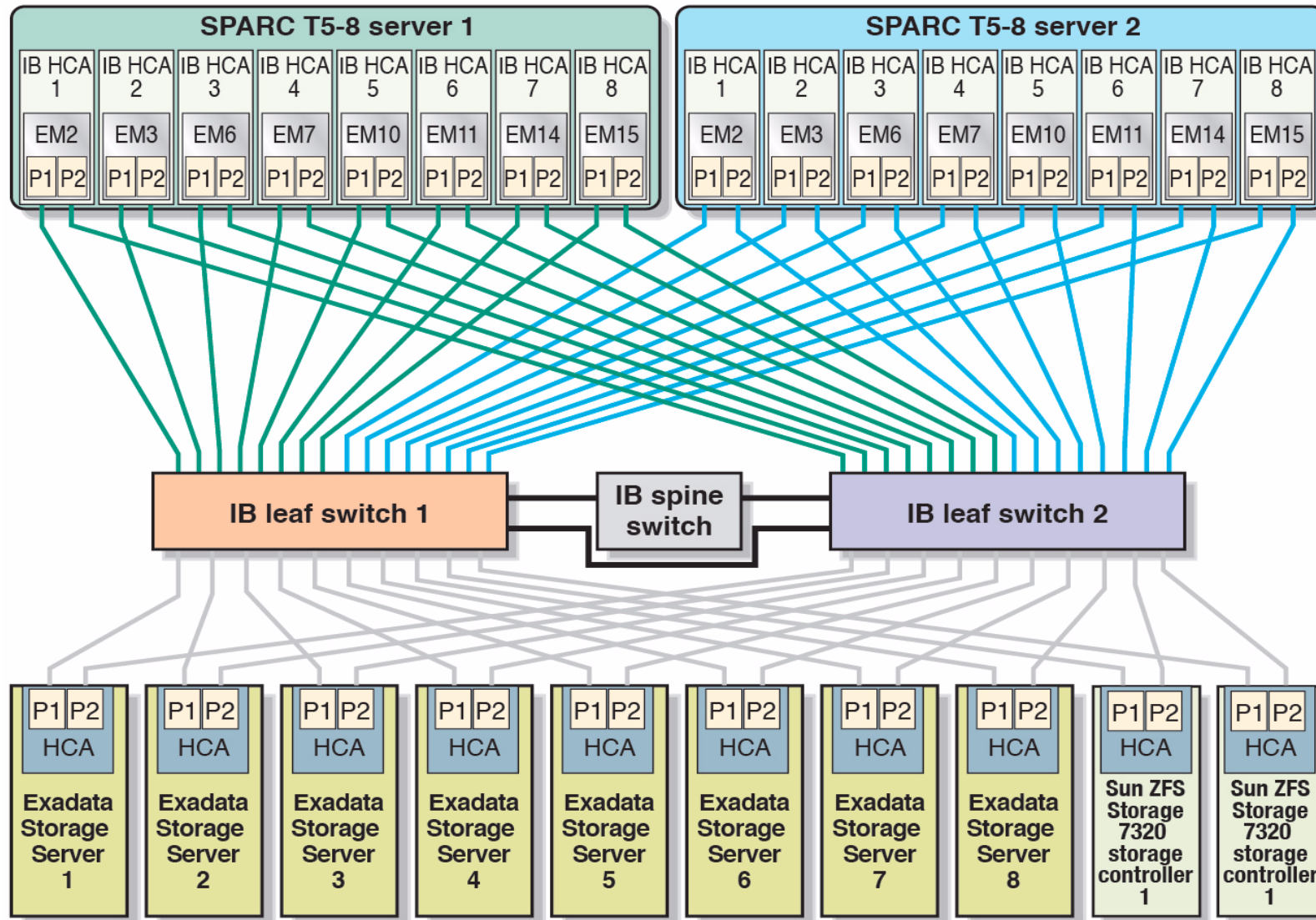
# Interconnect of the SPARC T5-8 Server

## 2 T5-8 Systems in a Full Rack Interconnected with Infiniband



- (1) Dual-port 10 GbE network interface cards, for connection to the 10 GbE client access network
- (2) Dual-port InfiniBand host channel adapters, for connection to the InfiniBand network

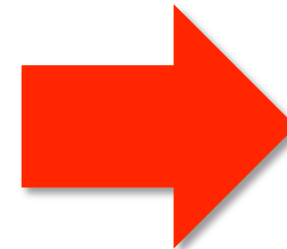
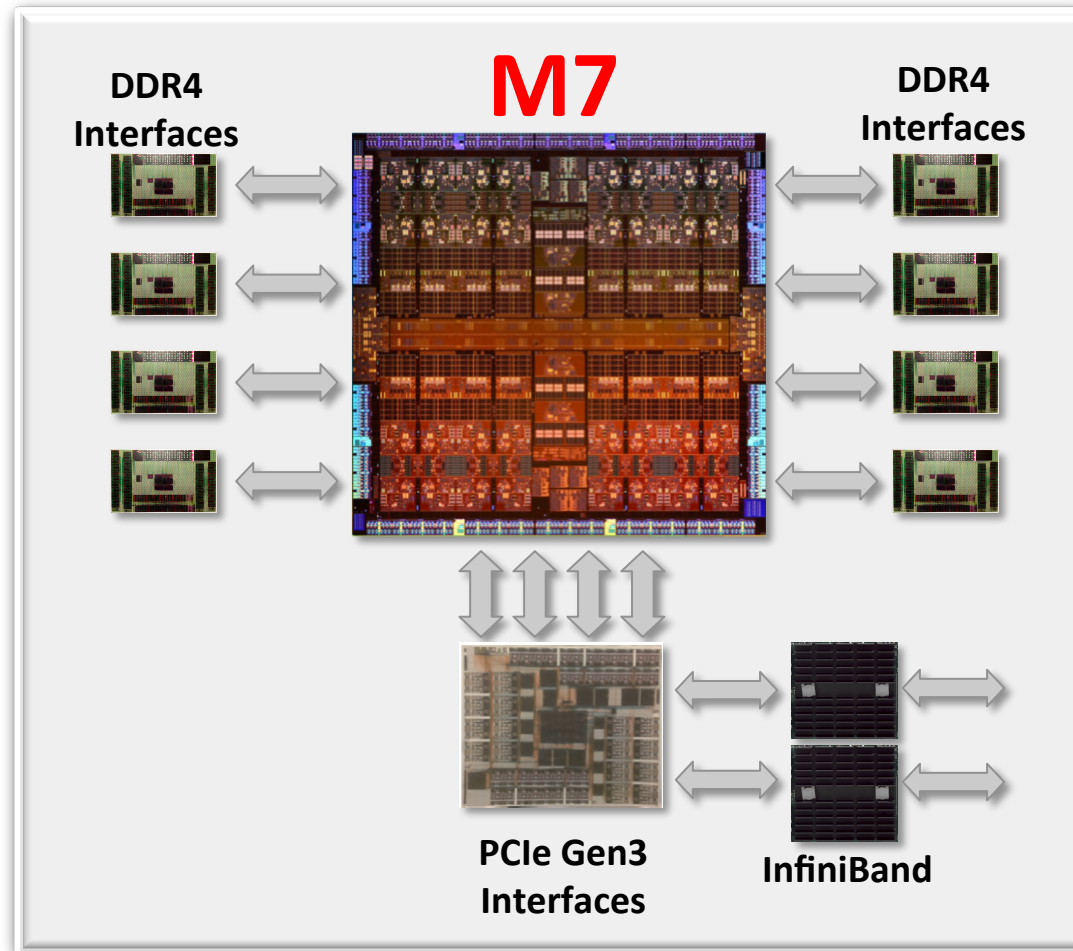
# InfiniBand Network on Full Rack



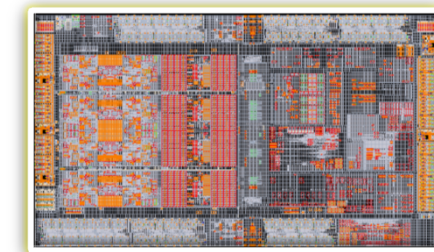


# Sonoma

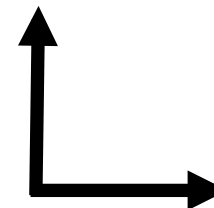
Fully Integrated to Lower Latency, Power, and Cost for Scale-Out



# Sonoma

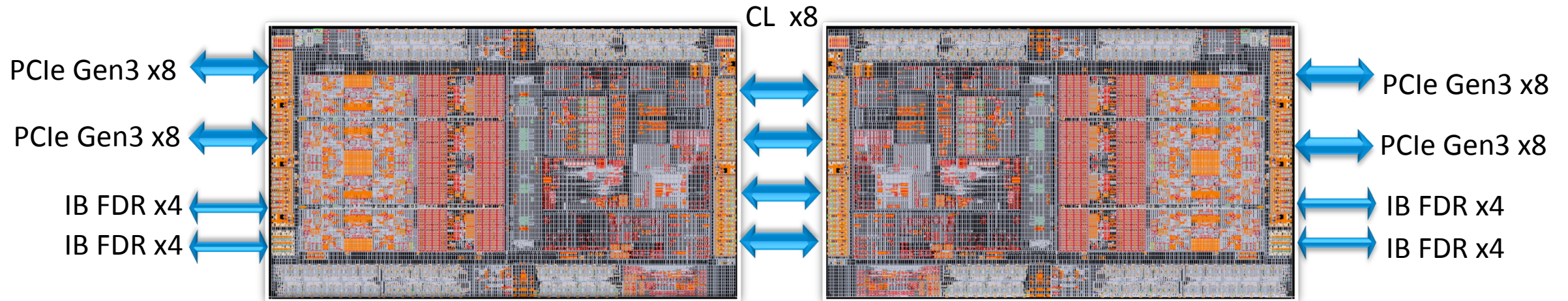


Scale-Up



Scale-Out

# Connectivity Optimized for Scale-Out



- 2 InfiniBand links @ FDR (56Gbps)
  - Low latency scale-out networking interconnect for DB and clusters
  - 28 GB/s Bidirectional Bandwidth
- 2 PCIe links @ Gen3 (64Gbps)
  - 32 GB/s Bidirectional Bandwidth
- 4 Scale-Up Coherence links @ 16Gbps (128Gbps)
  - 128 GB/s bidirectional bandwidth
  - Auto frame retry, auto link retrain, and single lane failover

# Sonoma: The Perfect Choice for Scale-Out

## Cost

High system integration:  
networking, memory, fabric

Mainstream volume process  
technology

Mainstream TDP

Hardware offloads

## Convergence

Direct attached memory

Integrated PCIe

Integrated InfiniBand

Lower latency, higher  
bandwidth

## Cloud

Real-time application  
security

Excellent throughput

Software in Silicon

Optimized for Oracle  
software

Commercial Computing is converging on:

**Two Socket Scale-out Topology**

**Processors with Many Cores and Many Threads per Core**

**Enterprise Processors have BW needs met with proprietary interconnect**

**Cloud Processors require efficiency in cost, power, packaging, virtualization**

**Smaller Capable Systems with standardized ports require extreme pin BW**

# **Hardware and Software Engineered to Work Together**