

OpenKasugai Controller

v1.1.0

Term definitions (1)

| Terminology | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| function chain | Definition of the features that make up the data processing flow and the connectivity relationships between the features. May be provided as a template. Also referred to as FC. |
| Function | A function defined in function chain, a data processing module. |
| data flow | You deploy function chain to a physical resource, and you deploy it. Also referred to as DF. |
| User | Users of this system. There are three types of users. (1) DF execution administrator (who requests DF deployment + who manages apps that receive input to DF and output from DF) (2) Operator of this system (Operator. Who provides DF to DF execution administrator) (3) Developers (people who develop features (such as functions) required by DF) |
| GW | Inlets and exits visible to DF execution administrator (Images like Kafka, RabbitMQ, and NetScaler. It could be a GW service in the cloud) |
| StartPoint (SP), EndPoint(EP) | data flow source and destination. Now it means Camera stream server. In the future, it will be expanded to include functions such as entry GW and exit GW, such as session trimming. |
| Toggle | data flow replacement process |
| scheduling condition | When deploying data flow, specify where to deploy (for example, directly (and/or uncandidly) or filter execution strategy) By selecting a defined scheduling condition during data flow deployment request, the deployment destination is determined according to those conditions |
| filter execution strategy | Specifying the filter to apply during scheduling (List of filters to be applied, their order, and how many of the top deployment destination candidates that pass the filter are to be used.) |

Term definitions (2)

| Terminology | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| parent bs (parent bitstream) | The basic circuit of an FPGA. It can be used only after writing the following child bs |
| child bs (child bitstream) | Actual FPGA circuitry to be written on parent bs (e.g., resize circuitry) |
| child bs Write | any of the following three patterns of child bs writing |
| automatic writing | If an child bs unwritten FPGA is selected for deployment, dynamically write child bs before deploying DF function. |
| Manual Write | To write a child bs to an FPGA in a child bs unwritten state and make the controller recognize it as a new deployment candidate without stopping the controller during operation. |
| Overwrite | Writing child bs to child bs Written FPGAs |
| Reset | Generic term for the following two patterns of FPGA resets |
| Reset FPGA | Reverting to child bs Unwritten FPGA |
| Reset child bs | To restore the currently written child bs to its initial state immediately after writing. Initialize the connection information set during DF deployment. |
| Freeing FPGA Resources | To release resources of an FPGA consumed by DF deployment and return them to an unused state. This is an FPGA-side operation that has nothing to do with K8s resources or controllers. |
| bifurcation | A generic term for the following two patterns of branching. However, "copy branch" may be abbreviated depending on the context. |
| copy branch | copy one data to multiple destinations |
| conditional branch | Send a piece of data to a specific destination |
| Integration | Flow multiple processing results into one |
| Glue | A function that converts the connection type of a function for which I/O connection types are different (e.g., TCP→DMA) By deploying between functions with different connection types, you can deploy an DF that connects these functions (which cannot be connected). |

Note) Implementation of reset in this controller

- Regarding the reset processing of FPGA and child bs, the assumed processing in the implementation of this controller is as follows.
 - Initialize information set during DF deployment by overwriting child bs
 - Overwrite with dummy child bs as FPGA reset process
 - Child bs reset process is to overwrite the written child bs with the same child bs and reset the same parameters.
- The assumed state and operation after reset processing are as follows.

| | | Reset FPGA | Reset child bs |
|-----------------|---|---|--|
| FPGA side | Child bs as written | Dummy child bs | The same child bs as originally written child bs |
| | Configured child bs parameters | Not set | Same value as the originally set parameter |
| Controller side | Sample FPGA resource information | FPGA basic information | FPGA basic information Written child bs resource name |
| | Sample child bs resource information | nonexistent | Written child bs basic information Configured parameter values Function name determined by the above (e.g., Decode) Channel usage (all channels are unused) |
| | Recognition as a potential deployment destination | child bs unwritten FPGAs | child bs written FPGAs |
| | Scheduler Behavior with DF deployment | Check if the device matches the function you want to deploy | Check if it matches the name of the function you want to deploy |
| | Controller behavior in DF deployment | Auto-write child bs according to the function you want to deploy, then deploy | Perform the deployment process |

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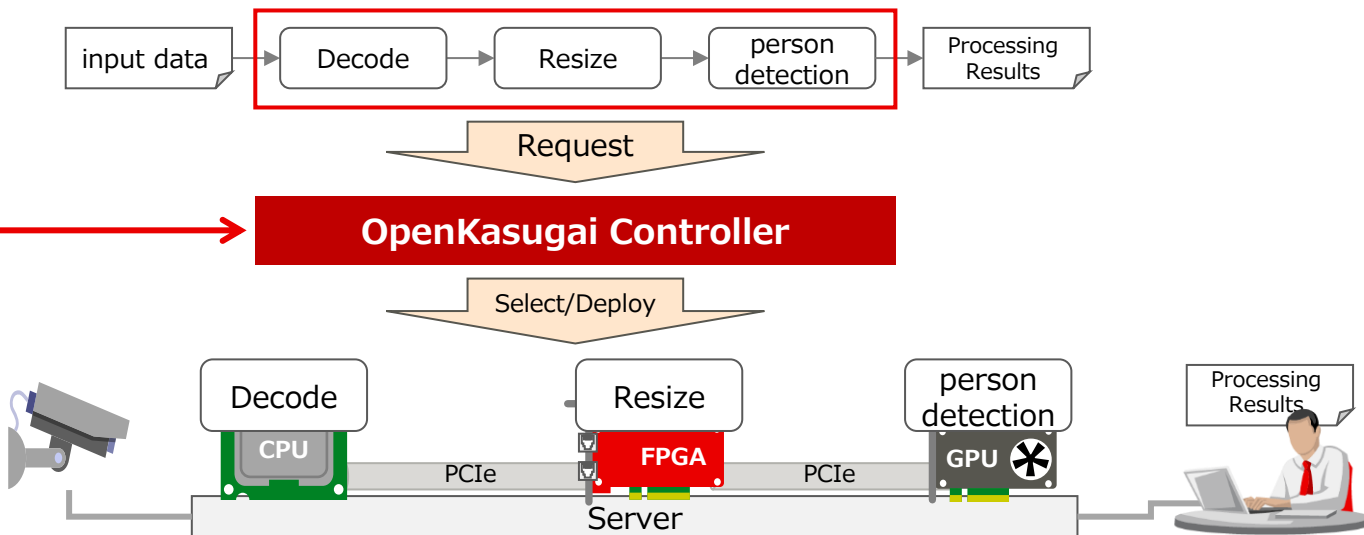
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1. Introduction

Objectives and approaches

- Facilitate data processing using accelerators
 - Catalog proven accelerator processing as abstract functional blocks
 - Leverage accelerators to connect cataloged processes to achieve required data processing
 - Select the appropriate accelerator/connection type and deploy/connect

| processing catalog | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Function | Processing | Accelerator |
| video preprocessing | Decode | CPU |
| | Resize | FPGA |
| | smoothing | FPGA |
| | Grayscale | GPU |
| inference processing | person detection | GPU |
| | object detection | GPU |
| ... | ... | ... |



Value proposition aiming for

- Data flow can be automatically deployed
 - To avoid communication failure and performance degradation due to resource capacity excess even if a user is unaware of it.
 - = Manage resources where DF is deployed
 - Deploy an DF with better performance and power consumption without the user's awareness
 - = Choose better devices and routes for performance and power consumption
 - Each DF can be deployed in a different scheduling strategy (if the user wants)
 - = Prepare various scheduling condition in advance. Choose a destination according to the criteria you select in DF definition
- Reduce the amount of manual user changes when changing the environment
 - Automatic collection and resource registration of environment-dependent information from the infrastructure to avoid manual operation by users
 - Reduce user workload by creating common information that does not depend on the environment or DF and performing automatic completion according to the environment or DF

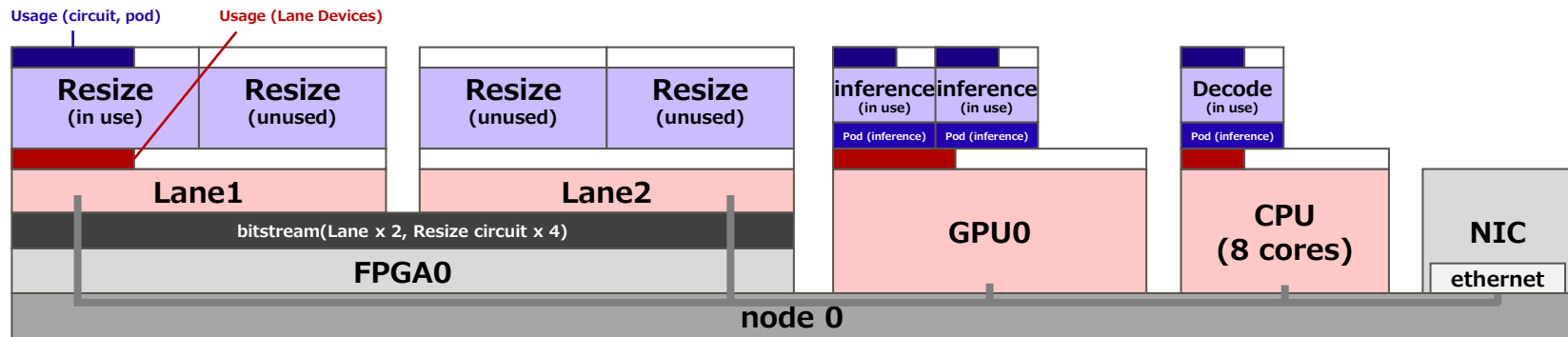
2. Overview of the OpenKasugai controller

Target hardware configuration

| Device | Hardware Configuration | data flow Deployment Configuration |
|--------|---|---|
| FPGA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Split an FPGA into two Lane (regions) to run multiple circuits on Lane Multiple Lane and multiple circuits are written together due to hardware limitations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple data flow are assigned to a circuit Select deployment locations per Lane or per circuit on Lane |
| GPU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy multiple pods on a single GPU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 data flow per pod Scheduling selects deployment locations per GPU |
| CPU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collectively manage all CPU cores on the server | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 data flow per pod Scheduling selects all CPU cores at once Let the K8s decide which core to actually use. |

Reference) Function Definition

- When registering a function, be aware of the deployment destination area (Lane/GPU model/CPU), and register the area to which it can be deployed and the required resource amount and performance.
- The I/F (IO) type (TCP/DMA) to be used for each function is fixed, and which one to use is also registered. Do not select a destination where that IO is not available



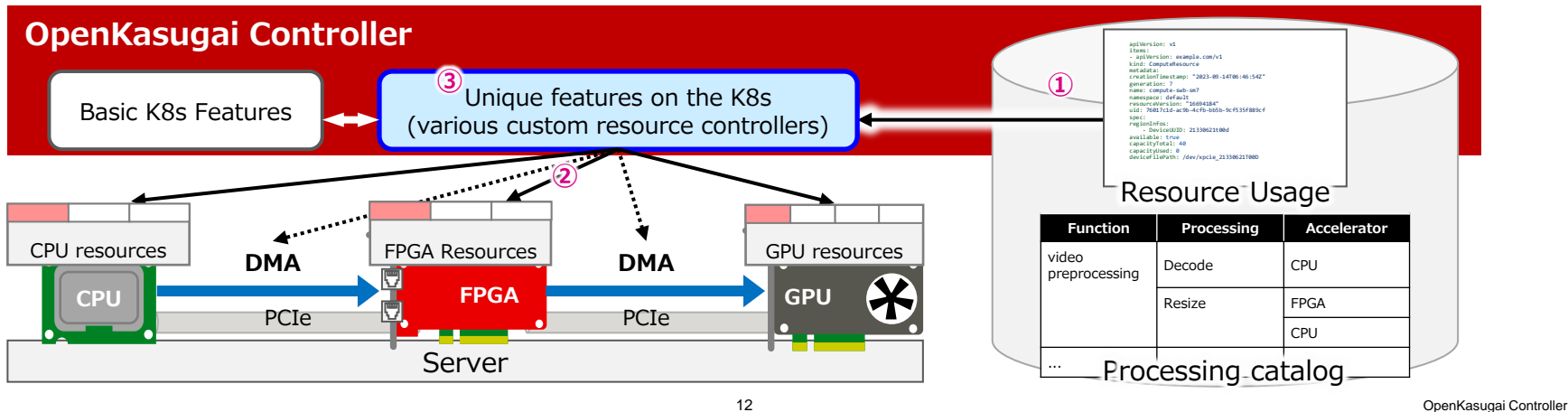
Deployable data flow

- You can specify and deploy the functions you want to use. Assume the following functions
 - decoding: CPU version present
 - Resize: FPGA version and CPU version. Input/output size can be set according to the inference in the later stage.
 - Inference: There are two GPU versions of advanced inference (1280x1280 with A100) and lightweight inference (416x416 with T4). There are two types (person detection and vehicle detection) (4 types in total)
- TCP or DMA can be selected as the connection type between functions.
- You can deploy each function without specifying where to deploy it.
 - Optimal destination selection across DF (scheduling)
 - Select the appropriate deployment destination combination based on connection type and free space
 - When deploying functions that support multiple connection types, scheduler appropriately selects the connection type itself based on catalog information
 - You can specify the name of scheduler condition you want to apply in DF definition. If specified, can be deployed to the specified destination
- Data flow can request multiple deployments in a row

| processing catalog | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Function | Processing | Accelerator |
| video preprocessing | Decode | CPU |
| | Resize | FPGA |
| | | CPU |
| inference processing | People Detection (Advanced) | GPU |
| | People Detection (Lightweight) | GPU |
| | Vehicle Detection (Altitude) | GPU |
| | Vehicle Detection (Light) | GPU |

Basic concept (1)

1. Manage and utilize accelerator resource usage
 - Manage accelerator resource usage. Select the appropriate accelerator type and connection type according to the usage conditions
2. Software controls processing deployment to and connections between accelerators
 - Perform the operation according to the selected accelerator type or connection type.
3. Leveraging Kubernetes (K8s) extensibility mechanisms (custom resource)
 - Manage data processing pipelines, resource usage, accelerators and inter-accelerator connections with custom resource



Basic concept (2)

- Scheduling in declared value base

- Managing the Maximum Processing Performance (fps) of Nodes and Accelerators
- The estimated load (fps) is included in DF information, and scheduler decides whether to install it.
 - Check the availability (difference between the maximum processing performance and the current load) of the accelerator at the deployment destination to check whether the expected load can be accommodated.

- Manage infrastructure usage in declared value base

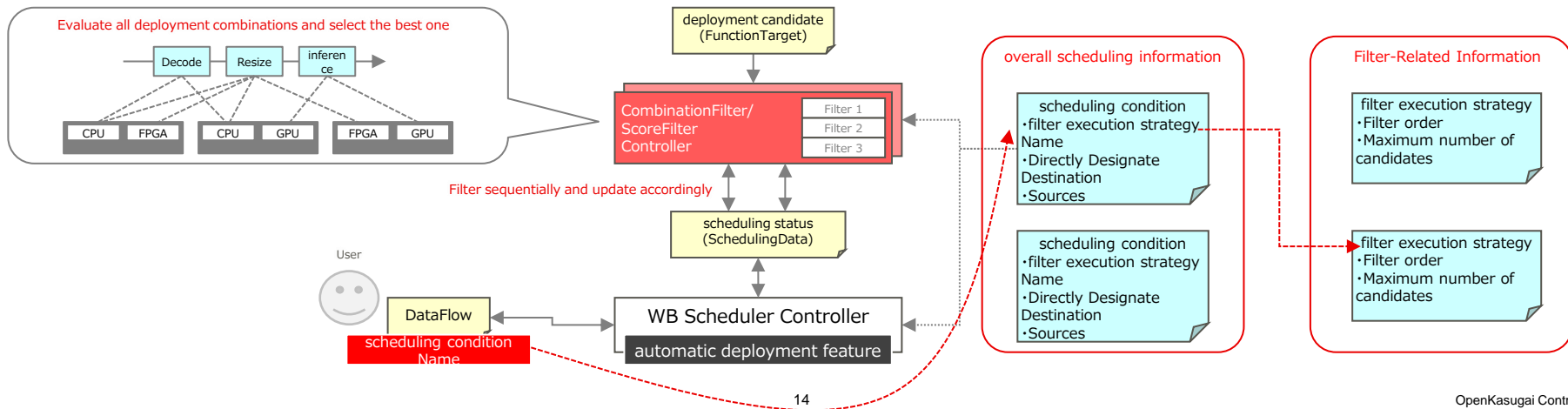
- Deploying DF increases the current load on the destination accelerator by the expected load
- When DF is deleted, each current load is reduced by the assumed load.

- Choose where to deploy from the available node accelerators to the node accelerator you are using as much as possible

- More detailed or alternative destination selection methods can also be specified in scheduling condition on the next page

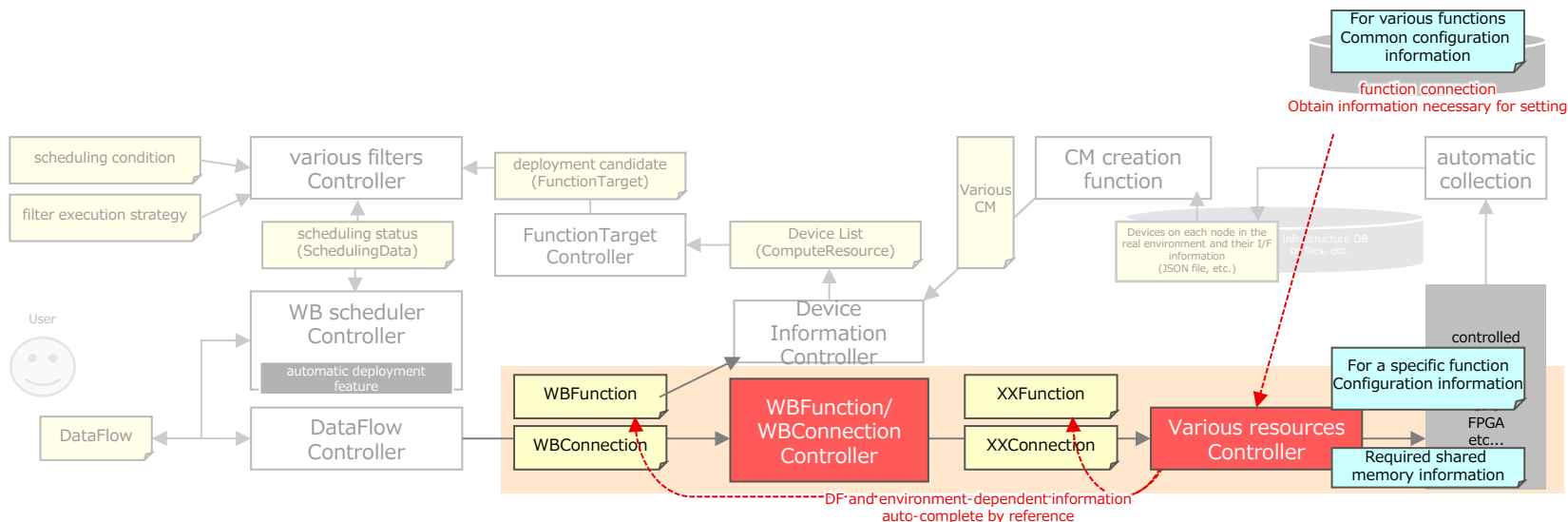
Basic concept (3)

- DF scheduler decides where to deploy **along scheduling condition selected by the user** during deployment request
 - scheduling condition example
 - Filtering/scoring plug-in combination to apply
 - Number of destination candidates after filtering/scoring is applied (how many top candidates remain)
 - Directly Designate Destination Nodes and Devices (Acceptable or excluded conditions)
 - Specify the information source to refer to when selecting a deployment destination (when information for multiple deployment destination candidates is managed)
 - scheduling condition can be used across DF by making it a **separate resource** from DF definition
 - In the future, we will provide various types of scheduling condition, such as power-oriented and performance-oriented, for users to choose from.



Basic concept (4)

- **Automatic completion** of information required for the deployment of various functions (FPGA, GPU, and CPU functions)
 - By making the information to be prepared in advance independent of environment and DF, it is possible to use it in common.
 - Common configuration information for various functions
 - Auto-complete environment and DF dependent information required for actual deployment
 - Information about the devices to which the function is deployed before and after the function, information about DF to which the function belongs, etc.
 - Automatic completion of shared memory information required for PCIe connection from DF information and function config files (shared memory name and size)

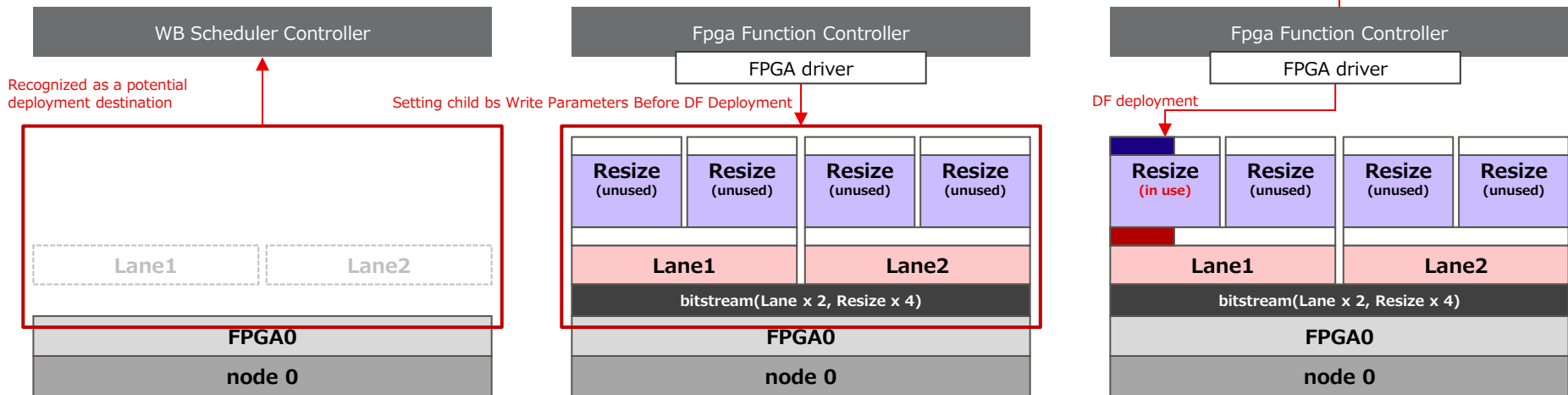


Basic concept (5)

- **Dynamically writes child bs as needed during operation** without having to manually write child bs to FPGA beforehand
 - child bs recognizes unwritten FPGAs as potential destinations and scheduler selects destinations from child bs written/unwritten FPGAs
 - If an child bs unwritten FPGA is selected for deployment, dynamically write child bs and set parameter values during deployment
 - Multiple Lane on the same FPGA must be bulk written due to hardware limitations, creating the same circuit resource for all Lane when dynamically writing child bs
 - Set parameter values for the requested function for all Lane
 - For child bs writes, create and manage a k8s resource that contains the written child bs information.
 - child bs can be manually written to the FPGA beforehand. In that case, the written child bs can be automatically recognized and deployed properly

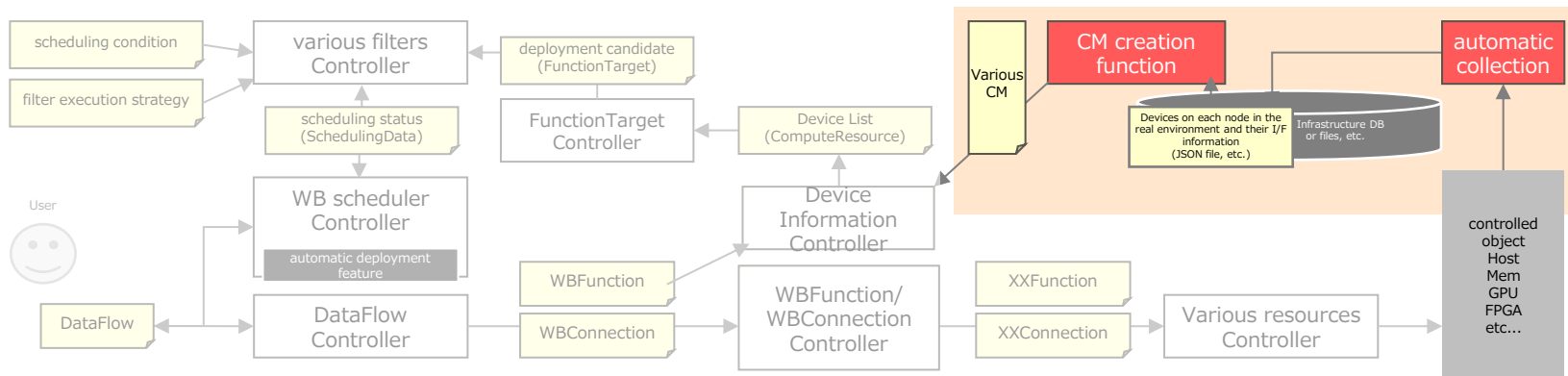
Describe the specifications and usage of the written child bs

child bs Resources



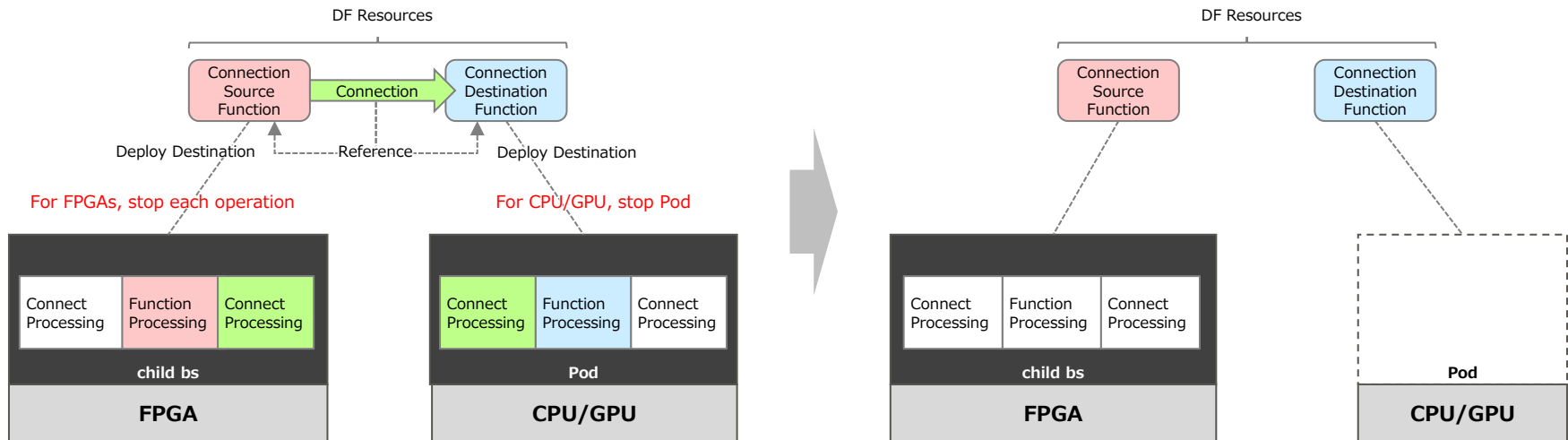
Basic concept (6)

- Automatically collects input information previously manually and creates K8s resources for various controllers
 - Make certain parts of information that are independent of the environment common and usable
 - Catalog information for accelerators, circuits, and Pod
 - Automatically collect some environment-dependent information
 - Accelerator list (FPGA/GPU/CPU) on the node. Configuration of the region written on the FPGA
 - All of the above information is stored in the infrastructure database and automatically converted into K8s resources.



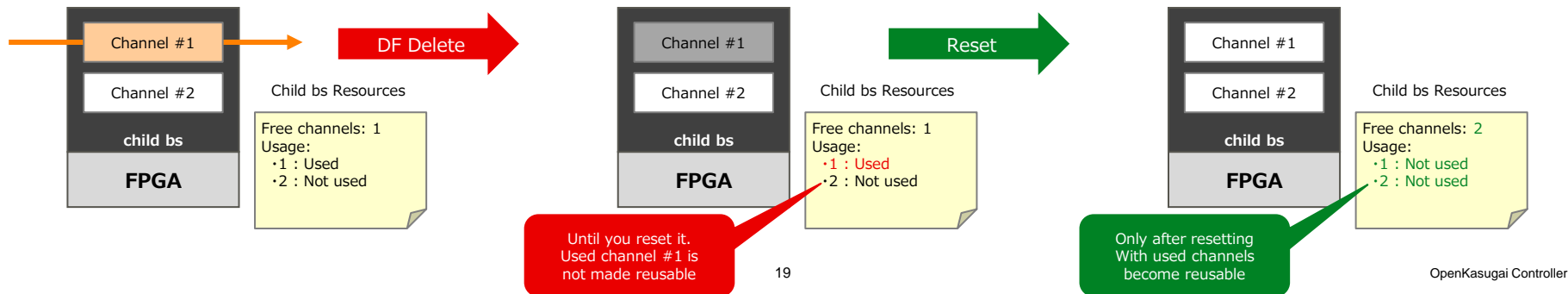
Basic concept (7)

- Manages the order in which resources are removed when DF is removed so that device processing stops properly when DF is removed
 - Deleting a DF resource deletes the function and connection resources that make up DF (created at deployment time)
 - Stop FPGA function processing or Pod on CPU/GPU as part of stopping connection processing to stop proper device processing
 - When deleting a connection resource, specify the processing to stop by referring to the information of the connection destination and connection source function resources.
 - If the function resource is deleted first, it is not possible to determine which processing of which device should be stopped (especially in the FPGA). Therefore, **delete the connection resource first, and delete the function resource after confirming that the deletion is completed.**



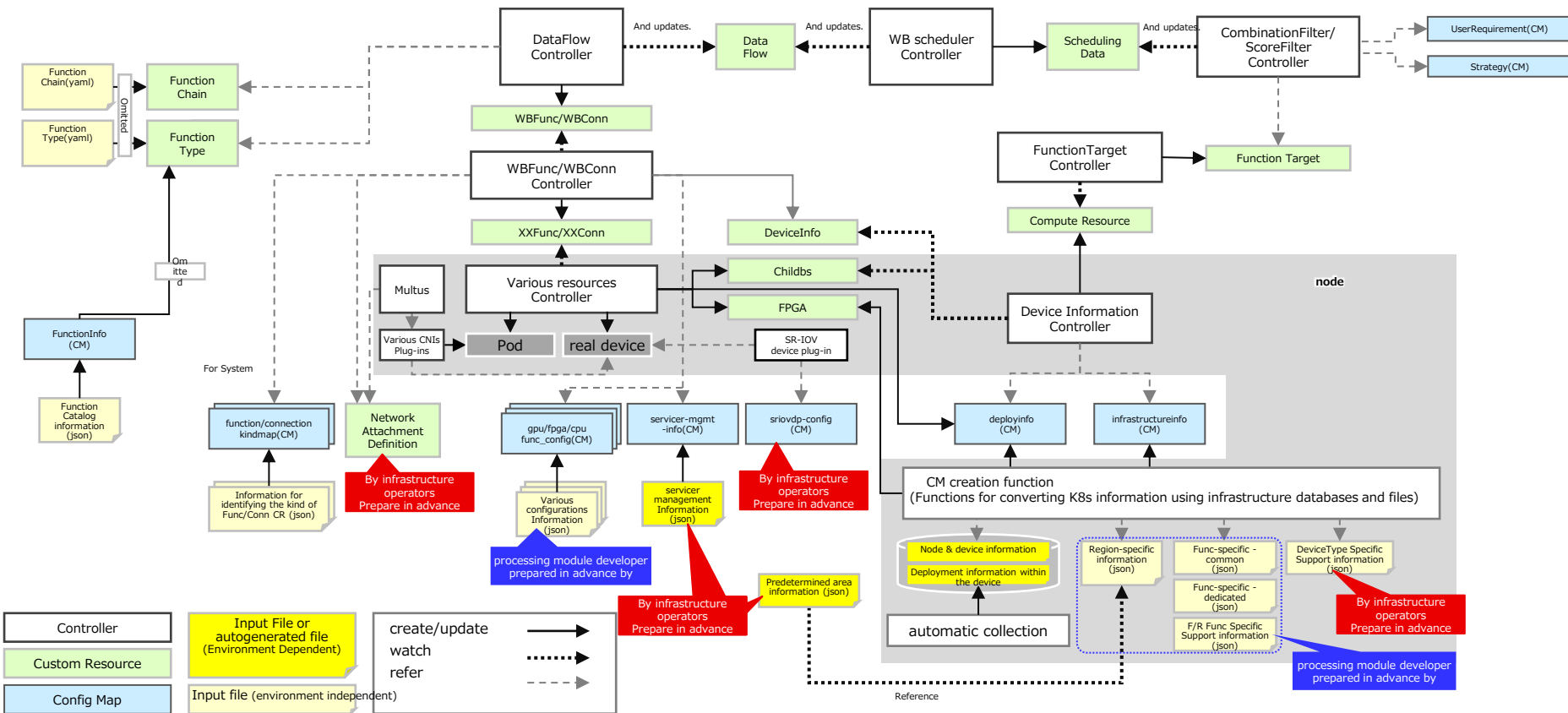
Basic concept (8)

- Issue: Communication Fails When DF Deployed Using a Channel on an FPGA If the Channel Remains of a Previous DF Deployment
 - With DF Removal, Even If You Stop Using child bs, The State May Remain Inside
 - Resetting the FPGA or child bs is possible, but it may affect the communication of other deployed DF.
- Solution: Distinguish between unused and used channels to prevent used channels from being used again
 1. If you remove DF, manage the channel as unavailable on CR so that it is no longer used by future DF deployments
 - When deleting an DF, the channels used remain used and the number of free channels is not restored on child bs resource CR.
 - When deploying DF, take the above into account and ensure that the channel in child bs is not selected for deployment.
 2. Reset the FPGA or child bs to return to a channel that can be used on CR, for example, when the channel is depleted
 - FPGA and child bs can be reset only when the FPGA is not in use.
 - When an FPGA or child bs is reset, all channels in child bs are reset to the unused state and the number of free channels is reset to the default value.

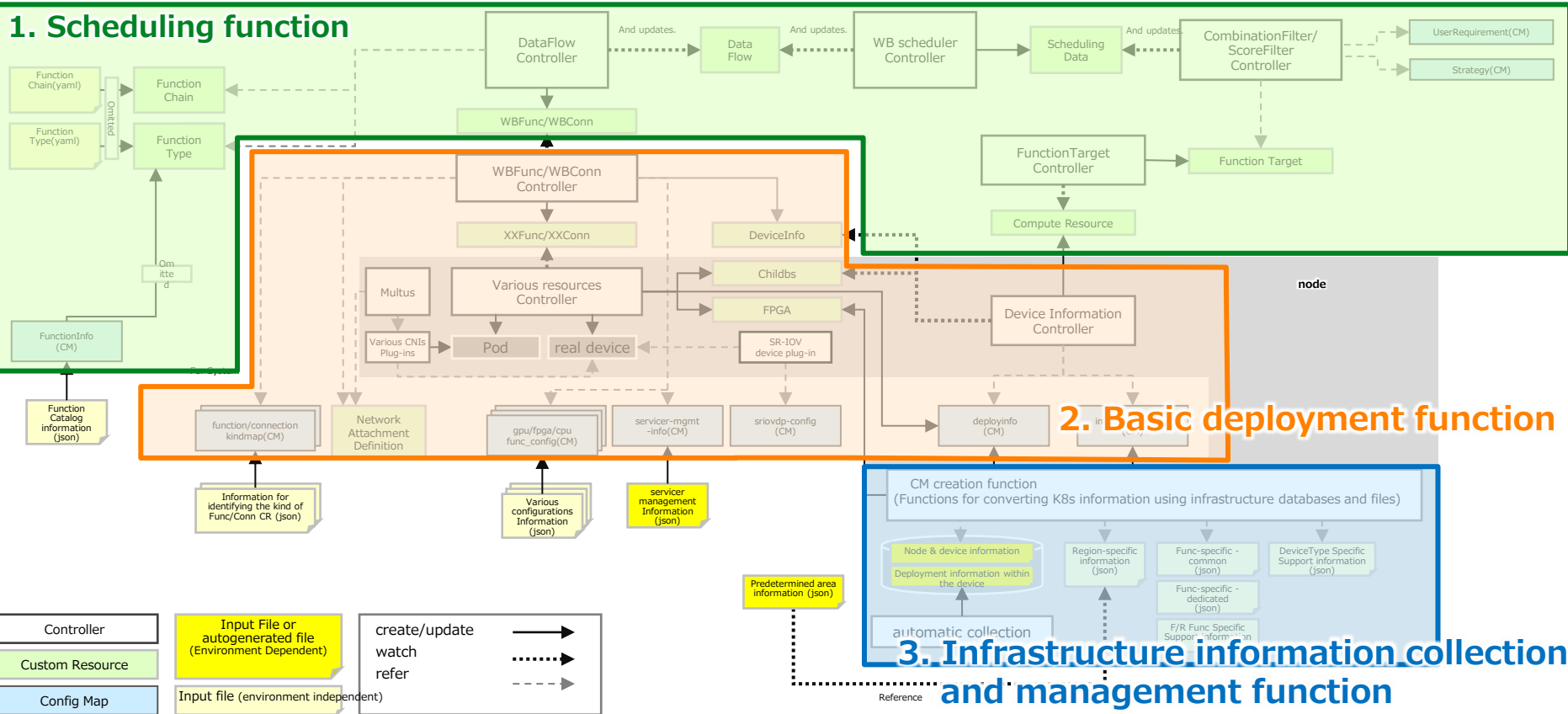


3. Overall configuration of the OpenKasugai controller

Overall configuration of the OpenKasugai controller



Three functions of the OpenKasugai controller



Three functions of the OpenKasugai controller

| Function name | Description |
|---|--|
| Scheduling function | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Automatically determines where each data flow component will be deployed in response to data flow deployment requests, taking into account scheduling condition selected by the user and current usage• Demand that basic deployment functions deploy each component of data flow (WBFunction/WBConnection) and delete them in order• You can register FC templates and associated functions and connections. |
| Basic deployment function | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In response deployment or deletion requests for each data flow component, the deployment or deletion is actually set using various resource controllers.• Dynamically writes child bs if child bs is not written to the destination FPGA• The controller automatically completes the detailed parameters required for the various FPGA circuit and Pod. For example, channel number, IP address, port number• Set deletion of various resources based on the information at the time of deployment. Manage usage to prevent reusing used resources• The results of deployment and deletion are provided to scheduling function as the usage status of various resources.• Responds to a user's request to manually write child bs or reset FPGA or child bs, performs processing, and reflects the results in the usage of various resources. |
| Infrastructure information collection and management function | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide automatic collection of infrastructure information and automatic creation of K8s resources<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Automate the collection and use of environment-dependent information such as infrastructure configuration information and written area information on k8s• Automatic completion of DF dependent information (different information for each DF) |

Component list:

Controller overview (1)

| Item | | Summary | Related Features |
|------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| CRC | FunctionType Controller | Create a FunctionType Resource from a User's Registration Information (It is omitted in the figure. The results of joint research with NTT are used almost as is.) | scheduling function |
| | FunctionChain Controller | Create a FunctionChain Resource from a User's Registration Information (It is omitted in the figure. The results of joint research with NTT are used almost as is.) | scheduling function |
| | DataFlow Controller | Deploy and delete data flow at data flow's request | scheduling function |
| | FunctionTarget Controller | Create target information (GPU/FPGA/CPU) used by scheduler from ComputeResource resources (device information) | scheduling function |
| | WB Scheduler Controller | Automatically select an appropriate destination when data flow requests it, if the user has not specified a destination directly Check the amount of free space on the device and, if more than one candidate exists, use the score calculation to select the appropriate candidate. | scheduling function |
| | CombinationFilter Controller | Update SchedulingData by browsing SchedulingData and filtering the combination of deployment candidates based on function type and resource status. | scheduling function |
| | ScoreFilter Controller | Update SchedulingData by browsing SchedulingData and scoring candidate combinations based on device resource availability | scheduling function |
| | WBFunction Controller | Create and delete various functional resources (GPUFunction/FPGAFunction/CPUFunction) as entities from WBFunction resources | basic deployment functions |
| | WBConnection Controller | Create and delete various underlying connection resources (EthernetConnection/PCIeConnection) from WBConnection resources | basic deployment functions |
| | Various resource controllers | GPUFunction, FPGAFunction, and CPUFunction are deployed and deleted. Also, set the connection between devices according to EthernetConnection and PCIeConnection and stopping are performed. For FPGAFunction controller, it may work in response to a user's request to manually write child bs or to reset the FPGA or child bs. | basic deployment functions |
| | Device Information Controller | do the following ・Create an Initial ComputeResource Resource (Device Information) ・Update ComputeResource based on deployment status | basic deployment functions |

Component list:

Controller overview (2)

| Item | | Summary | Related Features |
|--------|-----------------------|---|---|
| Others | Multus | Serves as a meta plugin to call various CNI plugins | basic deployment functions |
| | Various CNI plug-ins | Configure NIC and NW settings for Pod. Uses Calico (existing) for Pod K8s overlay NW and SR-IOV CNI (new) for 2nd NIC NW. Also utilizes static (new) as a CNI IPAM plug-in for 2nd NICs | basic deployment functions |
| | SR-IOV device plug-in | Recognize the VF of each node's NIC and expose it as a resource available from the K8s Pod | basic deployment functions |
| | CM creation function | Automatically create and register necessary ConfigMaps based on information in the infrastructure database (JSON file) # 1 | Infrastructure information collection and management function |
| | Automatic collection | Collects information from the infrastructure and stores it in an infrastructure database (JSON file) # 1 | Infrastructure information collection and management function |

※1. Currently implemented as a single tool (InfoCollector)

Component list:

Resource overview (1)

| CR | Name | Summary | Related Features | Manual/Automatic |
|----|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| | DataFlow | custom resource with information about the configuration (function and connection specifications) and requirements (expected load) of data flow you want to deploy | scheduling function | Created by DF execution administrator or operator |
| | FunctionChain | custom resource to represent the composition of data flow | scheduling function | Created by Operator or Created by Developer |
| | FunctionType | custom resource representing a Function available in function chain | scheduling function | Created by Operator or Created by Developer |
| | SchedulingData | custom resource with information on DataFlow's scheduling status. During scheduling, information such as the current pool of deployment candidates, the order in which filters are applied, and applied filters is managed to share status between controllers | scheduling function | Auto |
| | ComputeResource | custom resource containing information about the hard configuration and capacity management of each node. Indicates CPU, GPU, and FPGA information on the node. Also has information about device capacity management | scheduling function | Auto |
| | FunctionTarget | custom resource that has information about the candidate locations for functions built from ComputeResource | scheduling function | Auto |
| | WBFunction | custom resource for the Function to deploy. Converted to one of the following FJ versions of XXXFunction during deployment | scheduling function | Auto |
| | WBConnection | custom resource for the Connection to deploy. During deployment, it is converted to one of the following FJ versions of XXXConnection: | scheduling function | Auto |
| | GPUFunction | FJ version of custom resource with information about Functions deployed on GPUs (deployed on Pod with GPU) | basic deployment functions | Auto |
| | FPGAFunction | custom resource with information about the Function to be deployed on FPGA for FJ (phase3) | basic deployment functions | Auto |
| | CPUFunction | FJ version of custom resource with information about functions deployed on the CPU (deployed on Pod) | basic deployment functions | Auto |
| | EthernetConnection | FJ version of custom resource with information about Ethernet connections | basic deployment functions | Auto |
| | PCIeConnection | FJ version of custom resource with information about PCIe connections over shared memory | basic deployment functions | Auto |
| | DeviceInfo | custom resource with information exchanged between WBFunction and DeviceInfo controllers | basic deployment functions | Auto |
| | FPGA | custom resource with information about FPGA devices. Contains information on usage status and status management for writing and setting | basic deployment functions | Auto |
| | Childbs | custom resource with information about child bs written into the FPGA. Contains information about configured parameter values and DF deployment status | basic deployment functions | Auto |
| | FPGAReconfiguration | custom resource to request manual writing of child bs to FPGA or reset of FPGA child bs. Contains information about child bs and parameter values to be written | basic deployment functions | Created by DF execution administrator or operator |
| | NetworkAttachmentDefinition | custom resource with configuration information for Pod 2nd NIC referenced by Multus. Create one for every 100 GNICs on each node | basic deployment functions | Created by the operator |

Component list:

Resource overview (2)

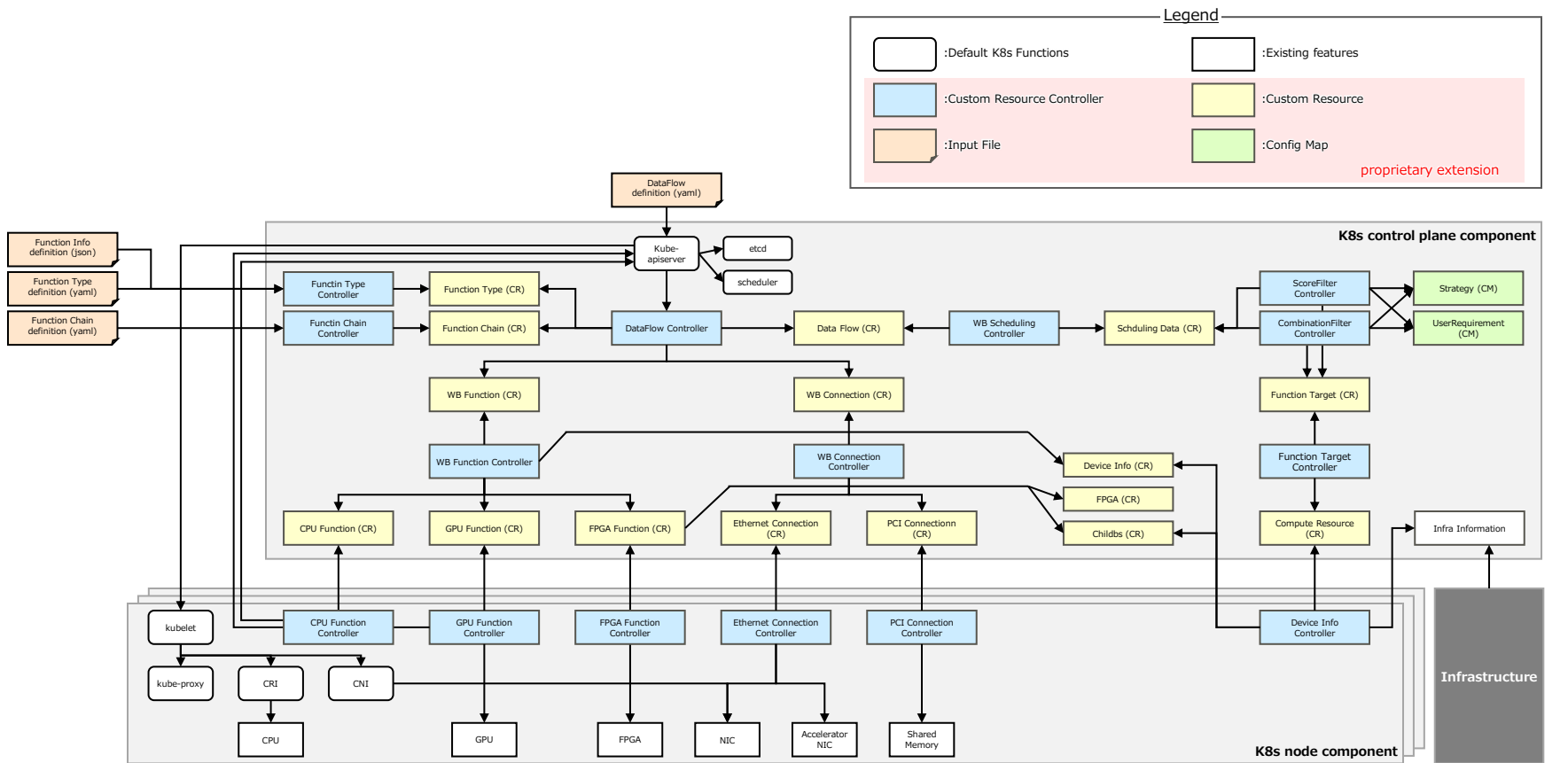
| Name | | Summary | Related Features | Manual/Automatic |
|------|--------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| CM | UserRequirement | Information that specifies Strategy configuration map used for DataFlow scheduling and filtering conditions for function/connection deployment destinations | scheduling function | Created by DF execution administrator or operator |
| | Strategy | Information specifying the execution strategy of the filter in DataFlow scheduling | scheduling function | Created by DF execution administrator or operator |
| | FunctionInfo | information equivalent to function catalog information | scheduling function | Created by Operator or Created by Developer |
| | infrastructureinfo | Information to define the hard configuration of each node. Define deployment space information for each device (GPU, FPGA, CPU) | basic deployment functions | automatic collection |
| | deployinfo | Information to define the deployable space provided on each node. Define deployment area information for each device (GPU, FPGA, CPU). It also has information about the maximum capacity of the device | basic deployment functions | automatic collection |
| | fpgacatalogmap | Information on FPGAs to be issued to each FPGAFunction | basic deployment functions | automatic collection |
| | functionkindmap | Information to identify which Function CR (GPUFunction/FPGAFunction/CPUFunction) to convert from WBFunction | basic deployment functions | Created by the operator |
| | connectionkindmap | Information to identify which Connection CR (EthernetConnection/PCIeConnection) to convert from WBConnection | basic deployment functions | Created by the operator |
| | gpufunc_config | ConfigMap containing configuration information for GPUFunction. Created per GPUFunction | basic deployment functions | Created by the operator |
| | fpgafunc_config | ConfigMap containing configuration information for FPGAFunction. Created per FPGAFunction | basic deployment functions | Created by the operator |
| | cpufunc_config | ConfigMap containing configuration information for CPUFunction. Created per CPUFunction | basic deployment functions | Created by the operator |
| | fpgalist-ph3 | ConfigMap containing the information (Lane information and network information) to be configured for each FPGA at EthernetConnection startup | basic deployment functions | Created by the operator |
| | sriovdp-config | ConfigMap containing information about devices managed by the SR-IOV device plug-in | basic deployment functions | Created by the operator |

Component list:

Resource overview (3)

| Name | | Related CM | Summary | Related Features | Manual/Automatic |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|
| Input and auto-generated file (.json) | Function catalog information | FunctionInfo | Basic information about various functions (Deployable accelerators, supported connection types, capacity, etc.) | scheduling function | Created by the operator |
| | Various configuration information | XXXfunc_config | Configurations that can be used in common by all DF functions. The controller complements this with the specific settings for each DF, resulting in the actual configuration information. (Since it is no longer necessary to create a configuration for each DF, a common configuration is assumed to be created by the developer.) | basic deployment functions | Created by Developer |
| | FPGA initial setup information | fpgalist-ph3 | Information used to configure the FPGA (child bs). Currently, information set in the communication section of the FPGA, etc. (MAC, IP, Subnet, Gateway, etc.) | basic deployment functions | Created by the operator |
| | Func/Conn CR Kind identification correspondence information | functionkindmap, connectionkindmap | Mapping information prepared by the system that describes which function type and connection type in basic deployment functions the WB function and WB connection created by scheduling function correspond to | basic deployment functions | Fixed by the controller |
| | Node & device information | infrastructureinfo | Information about the list of nodes in the actual infrastructure and the list of devices installed in the nodes that are automatically collected | Infrastructure information collection and management function | automatic collection |
| | Device type identification correspondence information | | Mapping information for converting automatically acquired device model names to DeviceType | Infrastructure information collection and management function | Fixed by the controller |
| | Deployment information within the device | deployinfo | Area information (FPGA child bs) written to each device that is automatically collected, and information about functions deployed in each area | Infrastructure information collection and management function | automatic collection |
| | Information for identifying F/R Func | | Mapping information for determining whether an FPGA resize function is for advanced or lightweight inference | Infrastructure information collection and management function | Fixed by the controller |
| | Region-specific information | | Information specific to the circuit (child bs) that writes the region. For example, the number and size of regions. Keep the same information for GPUs | Infrastructure information collection and management function | Created by the operator |
| | Func-specific - common | | Common information (ID, Name, number of available WBFunc, capacity) among information fixed by circuit or container | Infrastructure information collection and management function | Created by Developer |
| | Func-specific - dedicated | fpgacatalogmap | Dedicated information for decoding and resizing among information fixed by circuits and containers. Prepare for each type of circuit | Infrastructure information collection and management function | Created by Developer |

(Reference) Relationship between OpenKasugai controller and K8s function



4. Functional description of the OpenKasugai controller

Three functions of the OpenKasugai controller (Reprinted)

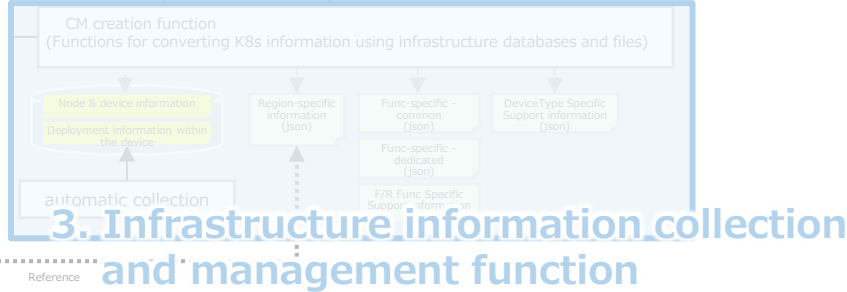
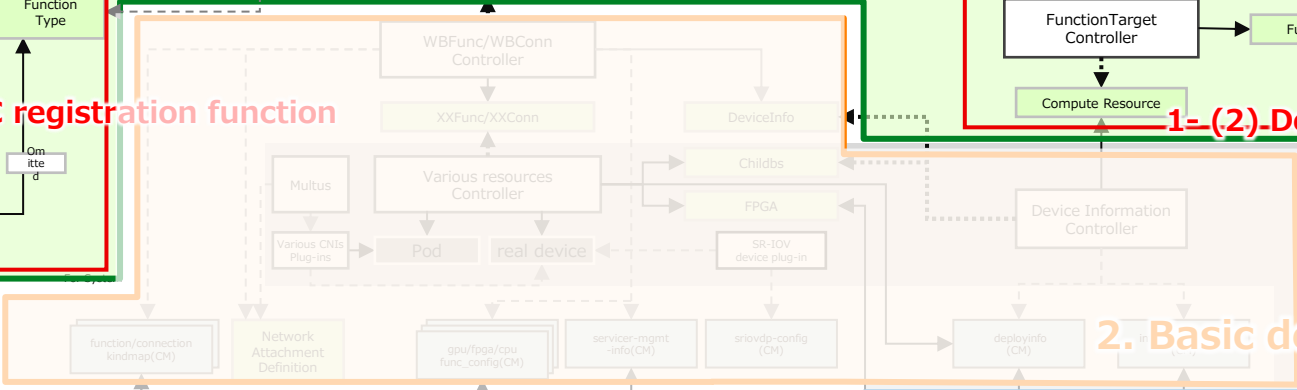
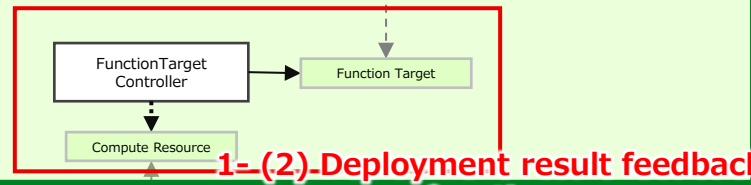
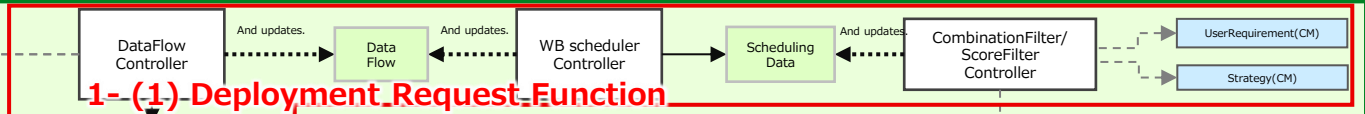
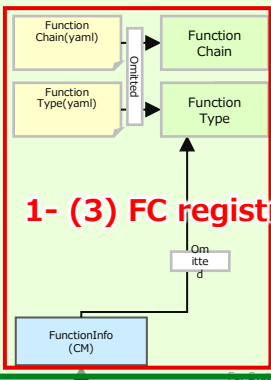
| Function name | Description |
|---|---|
| Scheduling function | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Automatically determines where each data flow component will be deployed in response to data flow deployment requests, taking into account scheduling condition selected by the user and current usage• Demand that basic deployment functions deploy each component of data flow (WBFunction/WBConnection) or remove them in order• You can register FC templates and associated functions and connections. |
| Basic deployment function | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In response deployment or deletion requests for each data flow component, use various resource controllers to actually deploy or deletion and configure the components.• Dynamically writes child bs if child bs is not written to the destination FPGA• The controller automatically completes the detailed parameters required for the various FPGA circuit and Pod. For example, channel number, IP address, port number• Set deletion of various resources based on the information at the time of deployment. Manage usage to prevent reusing used resources• The results of deployment and deletion are provided to scheduling function as the usage status of various resources.• Responds to a user's request to manually write child bs or reset FPGA or child bs, performs processing, and reflects the results in the usage of various resources. |
| Infrastructure information collection and management function | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide automatic collection of infrastructure information and automatic creation of K8s resources<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Automate the collection and use of environment-dependent information such as infrastructure configuration information and written area information on k8s• Auto-complete DF dependent information (different information for each DF) |

Scheduling function

- Automatically determines where each data flow component will be deployed in response to data flow deployment requests, taking into account the user's choice of scheduling condition and current usage
 - Overview of the Scheduling Process
 1. Create a combination pattern of deployment destinations for each of the functions that make up DF from the function deployment destination candidates.
 - If there is an FPGA in which the circuit has been written and the number of DF accommodated is sufficient, select the deployment destination assuming that the circuit will be used.
 - If there is an unwritten FPGA and child bs can be written, select the deployment destination assuming a new write (select the circuit after writing as the deployment destination).
 - If the existing Pod is running and there is room for more DF, select the deployment location based on the assumption that the pod will be used.
 - If CPU/GPU is available and Pod can be created, select a deployment location assuming new pod creation
 2. Filter and score matching destination combination patterns, taking into account scheduling condition selected by the user and current usage
 - Retry if there are no candidates in the middle
 3. Select one of the combination patterns for deployment based on the score, and decide where to deploy each of the functions that make up DF.
- Demand that basic deployment functions deploy and delete each component of data flow (WBFunction/WBConnection)
 - When deleting, consider the order and delete all WBConnection and then WBFunction
- You can register FC templates and associated functions and connections.

Scheduling function: Functional configuration

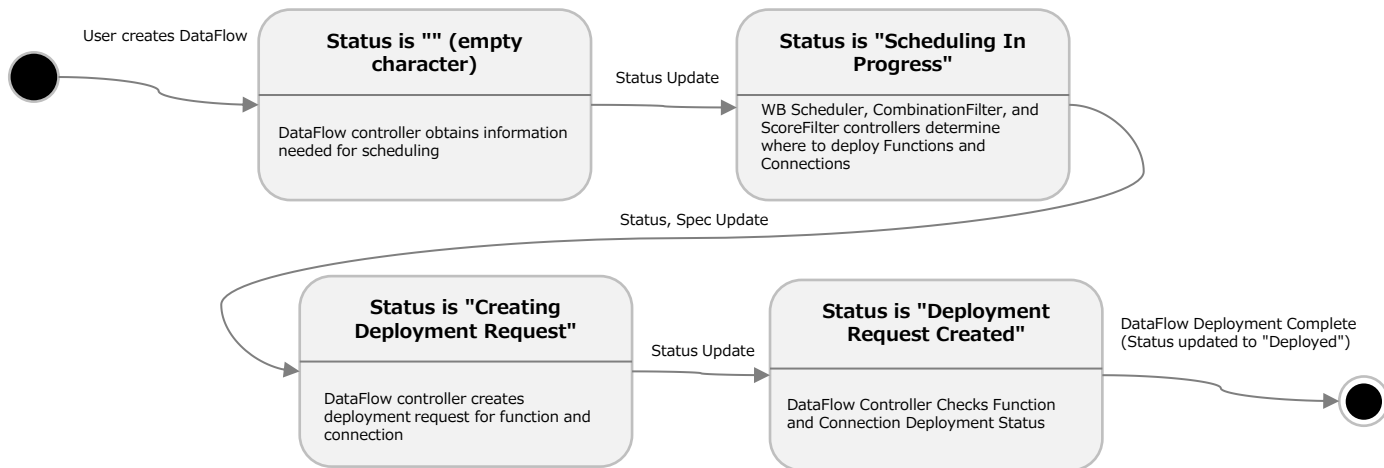
1. Scheduling function



Scheduling function: Deployment request function (Overview)

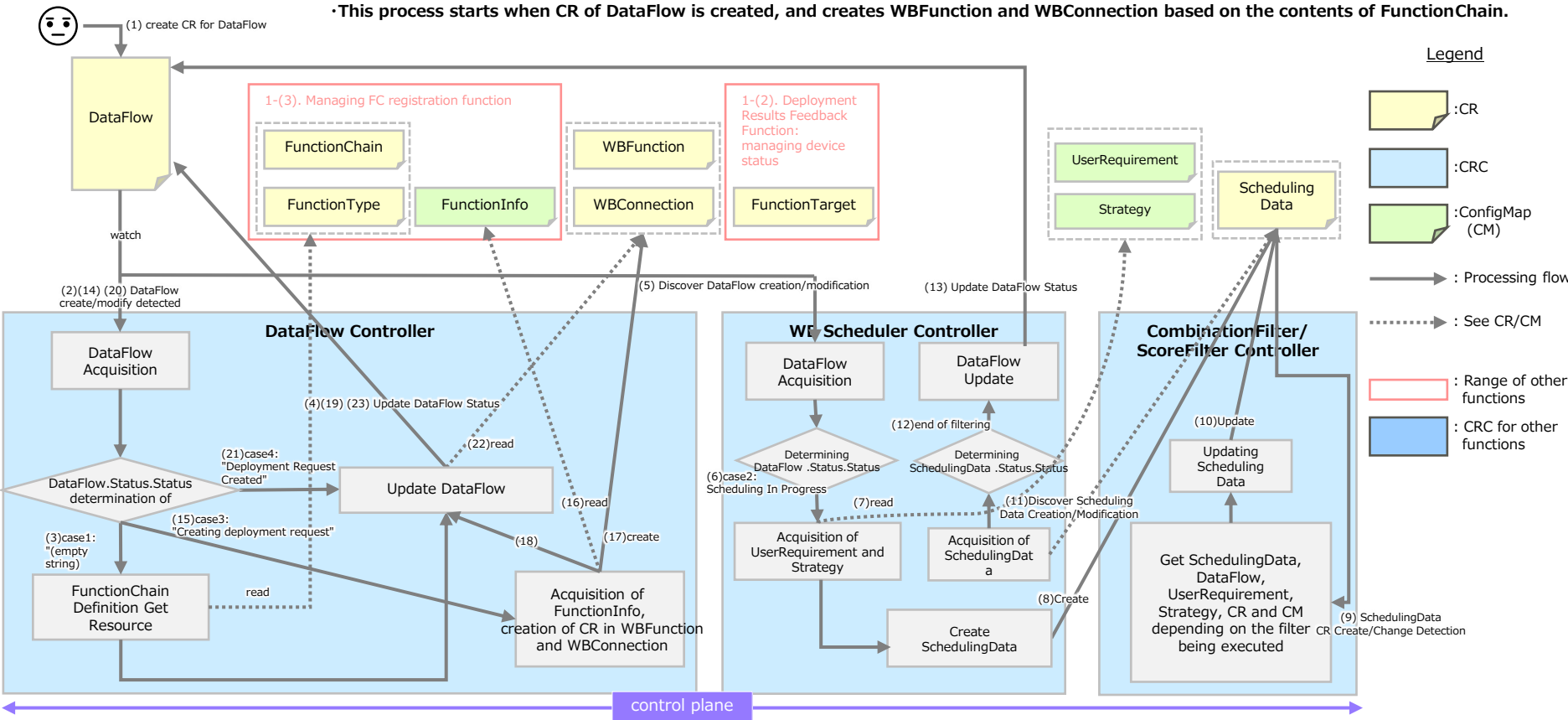
- With the creation of DataFlow, custom resource, it schedules the deployment destination and sends a deployment request to basic deployment functions.
- Depending on DataFlow status (*1), DataFlow controller, WB scheduler controller, CombinationFilter and ScoreFilter controllers work together

(*1) Character string of DataFlow's Status.Status field



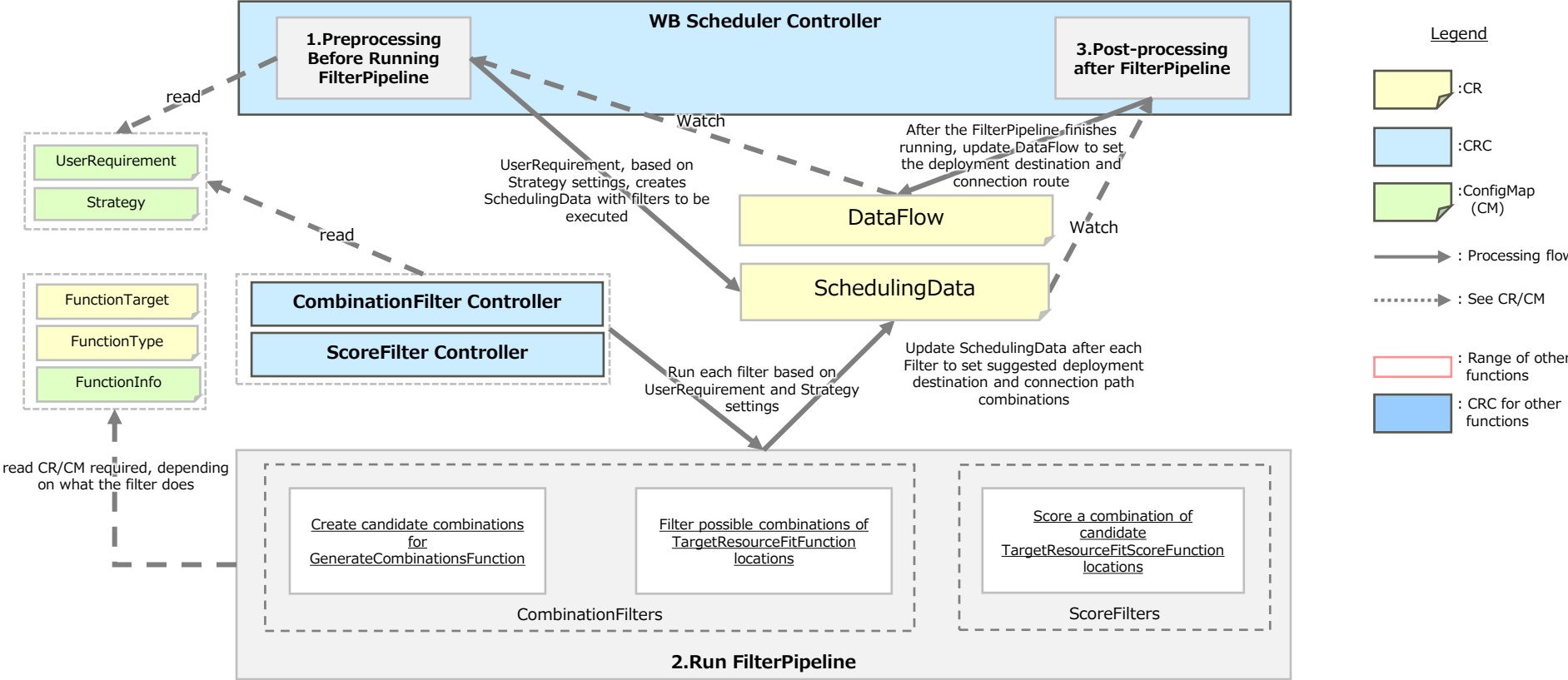
Scheduling function: Deployment request function (Block diagram)

• This process starts when CR of DataFlow is created, and creates WBFunction and WBConnection based on the contents of FunctionChain.



Scheduling function:

Deployment request function (Scheduling block diagram)



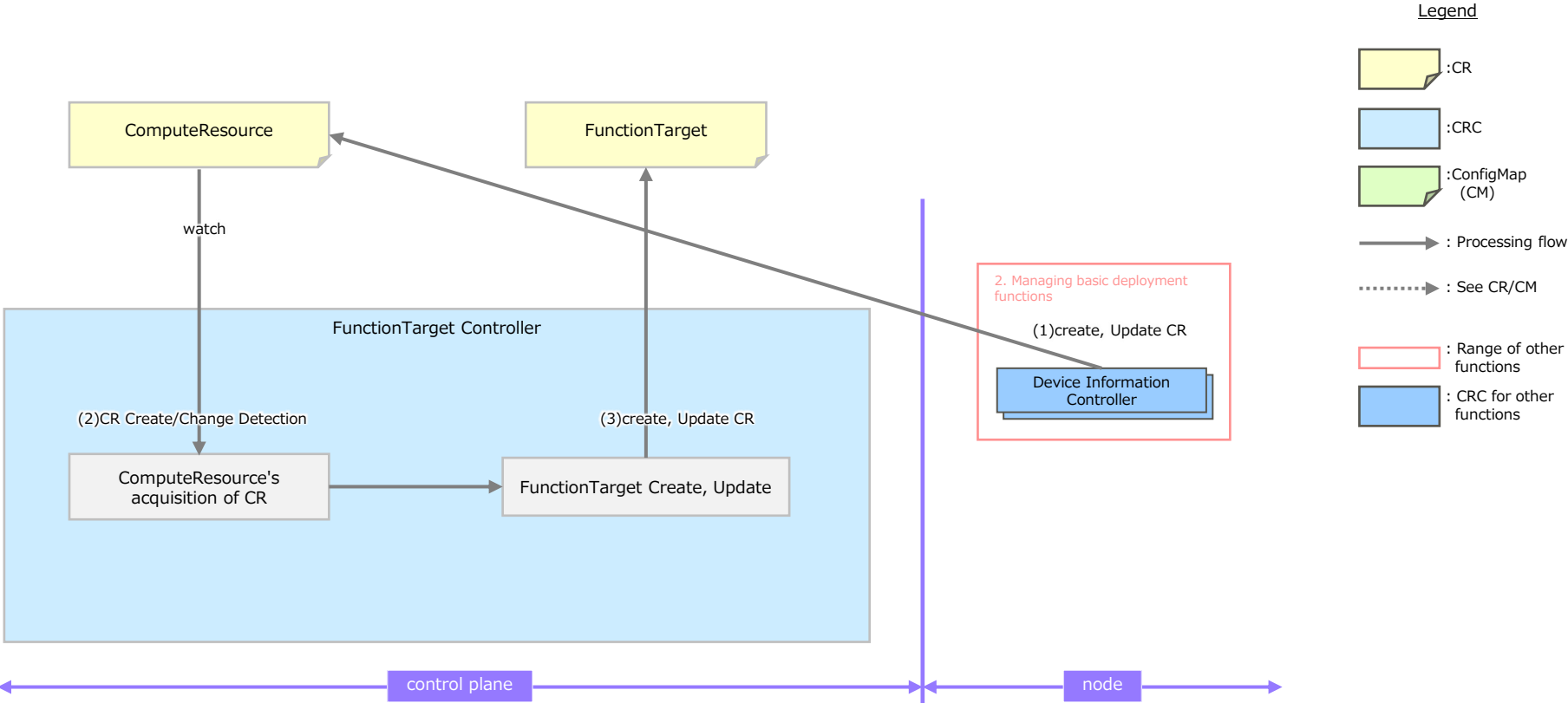
Scheduling function:

Deployment results feedback function (Overview)

- Feedback to scheduler on device usage as a result of basic deployment functions deploying WBFunction
 - Ability to create, update, and delete device information in accordance with the creation, update, and deletion of ConfigMap (ComputeResource) for creating device information
 - Use a FunctionTarget controller as a custom controller to manage the above device information.
Manage device information as Status information of FunctionTarget, which is custom resource that is referenced during scheduling.
- Reference
 - FunctionTarget: custom resource to represent where a Function is deployed
 - Manages the area (= Lane. Device itself if there are no multiple areas) on the device where the Function can be deployed
 - If more than one area can be deployed, such as multiple channels or multiple Pod, this information is managed as a list in FunctionTarget .functions parameter
 - See CR/CM Specifications for details

Scheduling function: Deployment results feedback function (Block Diagram)

·This process operates when CR is created or updated, and performs FunctionTarget creation or update based on the contents of ComputeResource.

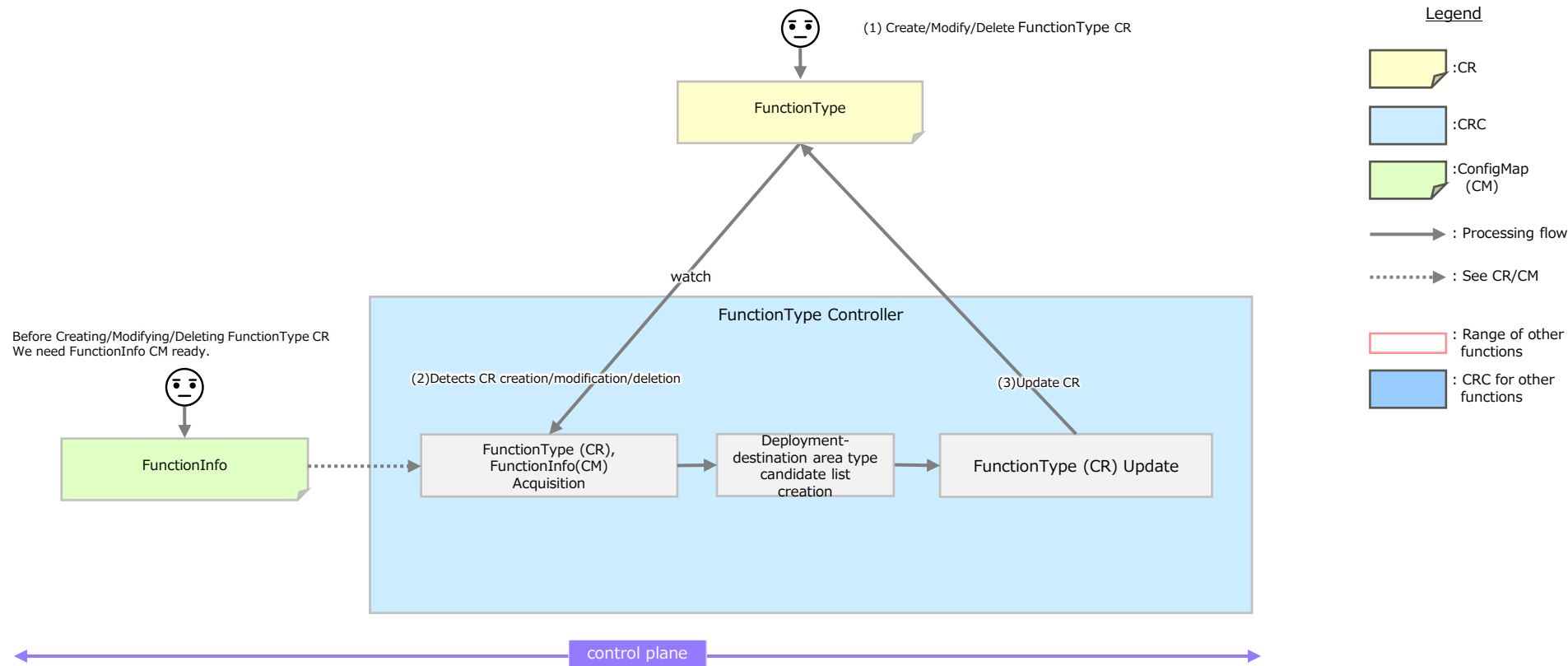


Scheduling function: FC registration function

- Perform the processing necessary for registering and managing FunctionChain templates
 - Registering and changing the function catalog (FunctionType CR)
 - Fetch FunctionInfo and its own data, check the deployableItems value, and edit FunctionType's deployment suggestions
 - Registration and change of function chain definition (FunctionChain CR)
 - Get FunctionInfo/FunctionType and their own data and check for registration of functions defined in FunctionChain (FunctionType is Ready). Also check if there is an error over the number of connections of Function or duplicate connection Port.

Scheduling function: FC registration function (Block diagram)

•This process works when CR of FunctionType is created, updated, or deleted, and updates CR of FunctionType based on the contents of Configmap of FunctionInfo.



Basic deployment functions

- In response to deployment or deletion requests for data flow components, the deployment or deletion is actually set using various resource controllers.
- Dynamically writes child bs if child bs is not written to the destination FPGA
- Detailed parameters required for various FPGA circuit and Pod are automatically complemented by the controller
 - For example, channel number, IP address, port number
- Set deletion of various resources based on the information at the time of deployment. Manage usage to prevent reusing used resources
- The results of deployment or deletion are provided to scheduling function as the usage status of various resources.
- Responds to a user's request to manually write child bs or reset FPGA or child bs, performs processing, and reflects the results in the usage of various resources.

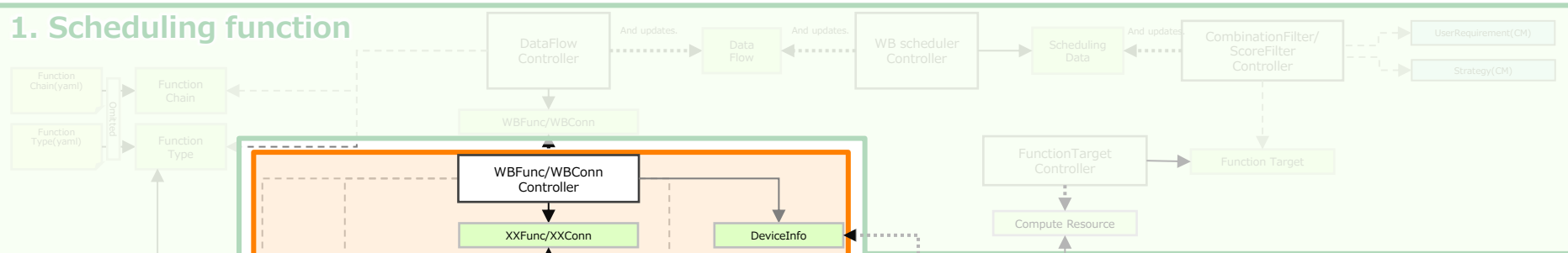
Basic deployment function:

Basic policy for information management of infrastructure and apps

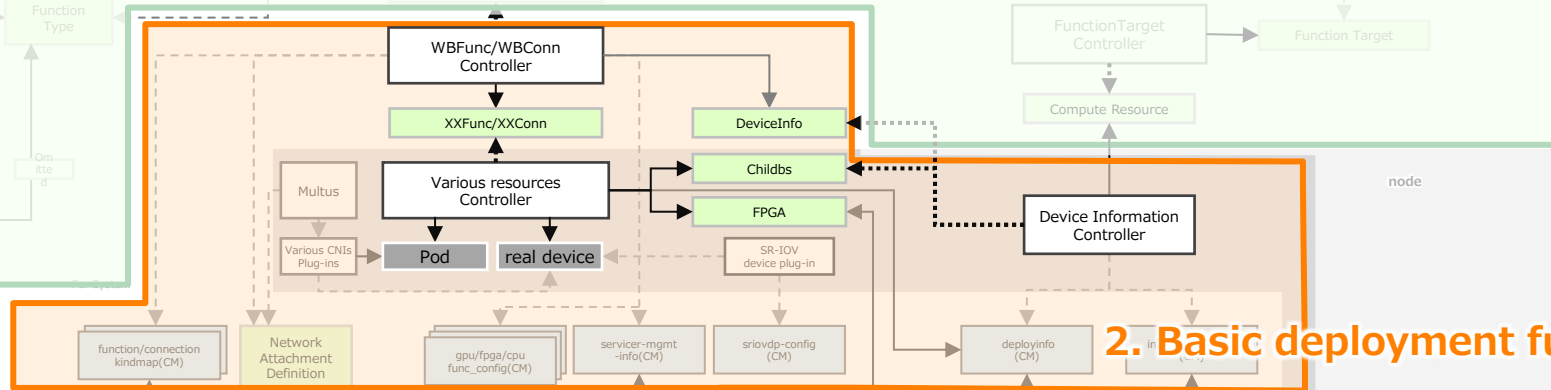
- Define common items in the configuration information and use that information when creating various functions.
 - "Common items" are items that have the same value in any DF as long as they are the function and CR Kind of the configuration information.
 - Example:Function files (container image names, bs file names, etc.) and routine parts under pod "Template" in CPUFunction/GPUFunction, etc.
- Necessary name information for individual items is managed by the system side and automatically complemented by basic deployment functions section.
 - Individual items are items whose values differ for each DF. or infrastructure configuration dependent items
 - Example:Items that have different values depending on the deployment destination environment (such as differences in infrastructure configuration and shared methods), items that do not depend on the environment but have different values for each DF, etc.
 - Automatic completion based on DF information provided by scheduling function Department and infrastructure information collected by the infrastructure information collection and management function

Basic deployment function: Functional configuration

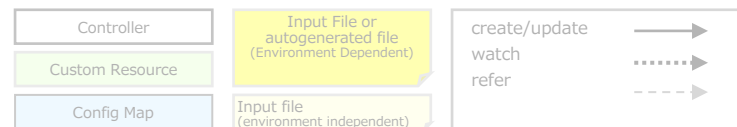
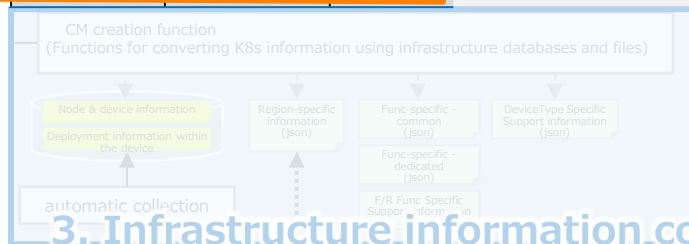
1. Scheduling function



2. Basic deployment function



3. Infrastructure information collection and management function



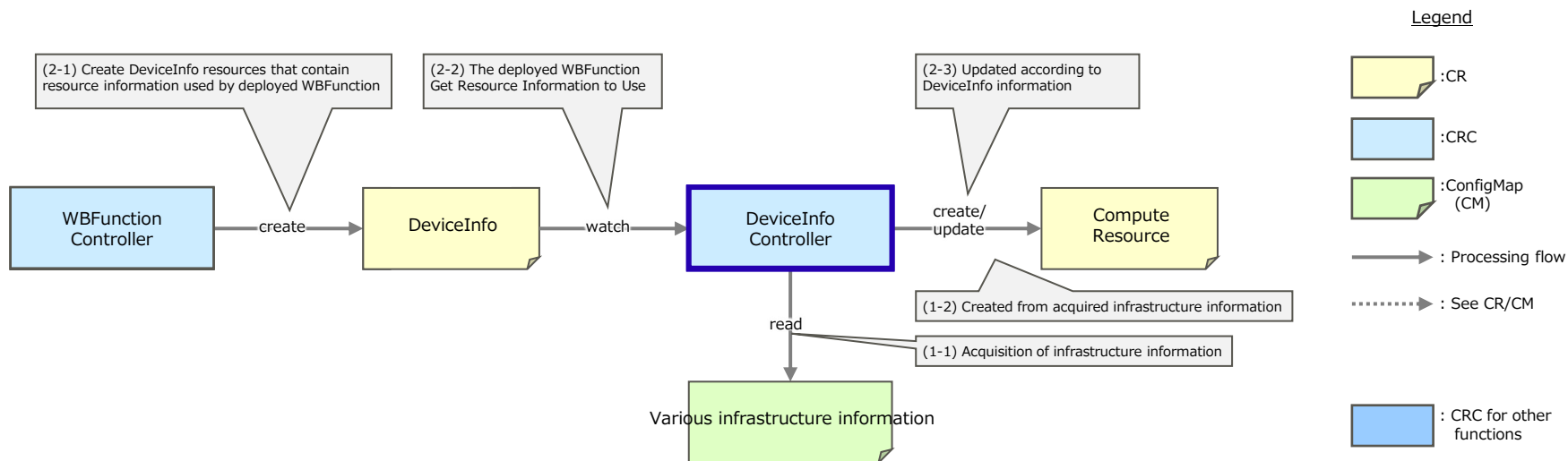
Basic deployment function:

Functional configuration (Described)

| Item | Summary |
|--|---|
| Device Information Controller DeviceInfo controller | Create an Initial ComputeResource Resource (Device Information) Update ComputeResource based on deployment status |
| WBFunction Controller | Create CR for each function (CPUFunction/GPUFunction/FPGAFunction) from WBFunction resources Require the Device Information Controller to issue information about the devices required for deployment and update the deployment status as WBFunction is deployed |
| CPUFunction Controller | Deploy and manage Pod that runs the CPU |
| GPUFunction Controller | Deploy and manage GPU-powered Pod |
| FPGAFunction Controller | Deploy and manage the processing to be executed by the FPGA accelerator. Manages information and status of the FPGA and child bs, allocates resources within the FPGA and writes child bs to the FPGA as needed Set deletion of various resources based on the information at the time of deployment. Manage usage to prevent reusing used resources It may work in response to a manual child bs write request from a user or a reset request from an FPGA or child bs. |
| WBConnection Controller | Creating CR for each connection system (EthernetConnection/PCIeConnection) from WBConnection resources |
| EthernetConnection Controller | Enable Ethernet connectivity between CPU, pod on GPU and external devices |
| PCIConnection Controller | Provide PCIe connectivity between accelerator (CPU, GPU, FPGA) devices |

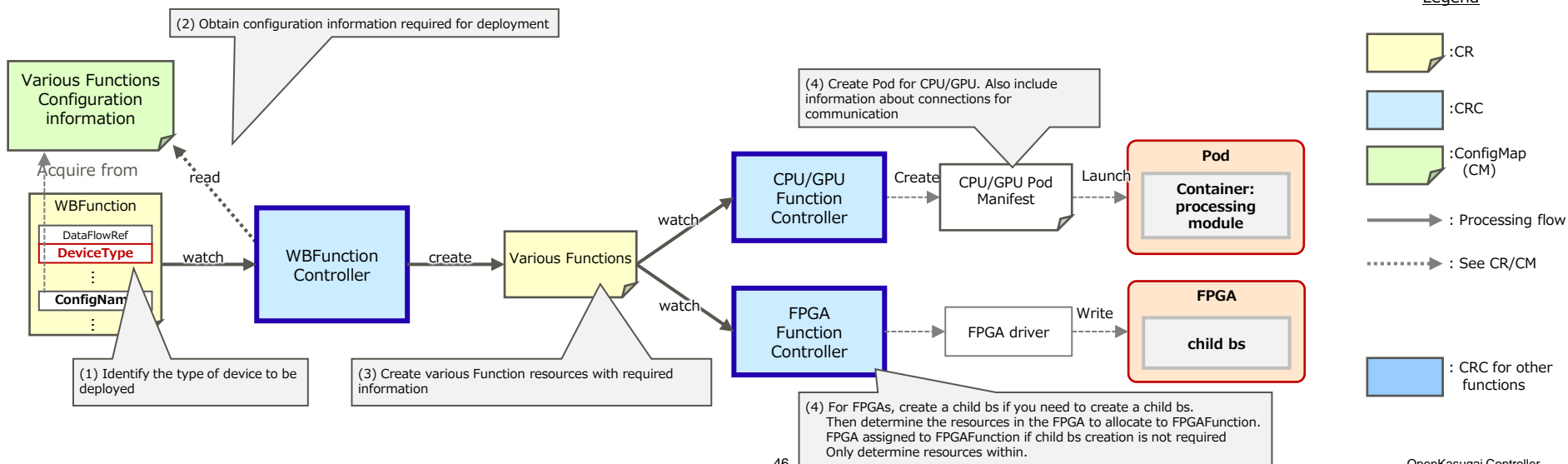
Basic deployment function: DeviceInfo controller

- DeviceInfo Controller (Device Information Controller) for infrastructure management is introduced to implement infrastructure resource management.
 - Obtain information on various devices and networks during system construction, and create ComputeResource for use in scheduling function Department
 - Based on various types of infrastructure information created by the Infrastructure Information Collection and Management Department, identify "areas" to be deployed, circuits and Pod already deployed in each area, and manage specifications and usage.
 - Update ComputeResource with information from WBFunction controller when DF is deployed



Basic deployment function: WBFunction controllers, various Function controllers

- Obtain information necessary to deploy WBFunction (Configuration information and device information) and create CR for each function type (CPUFunction/GPUFunction/FPGAFunction) corresponding to the device to be deployed.
- In response to CR of various Functions, the corresponding Function controller operates. Deploy various processing modules
 - Create Pod for CPU/GPU
 - In case of FPGA, child bs writing and circuit setting are performed via FPGA driver (details on next page)

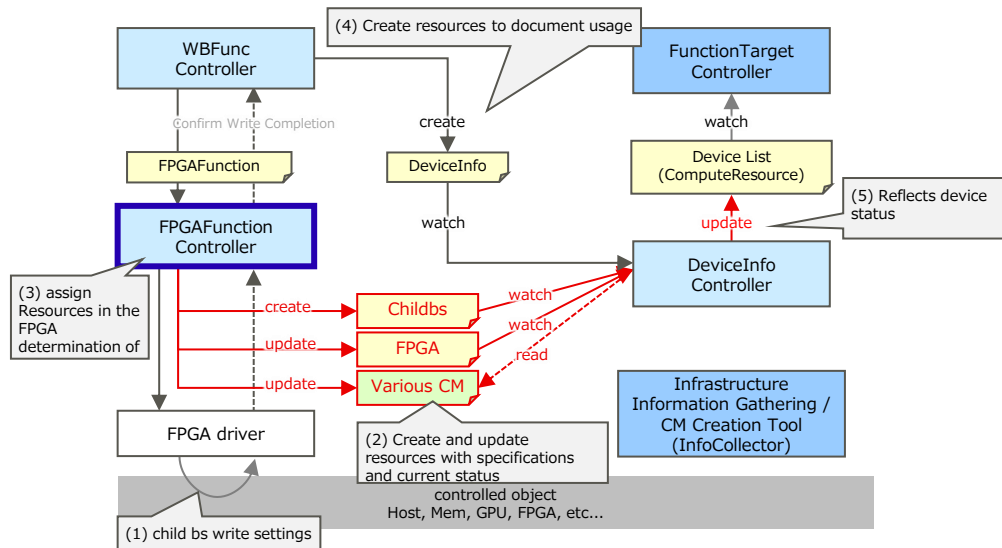
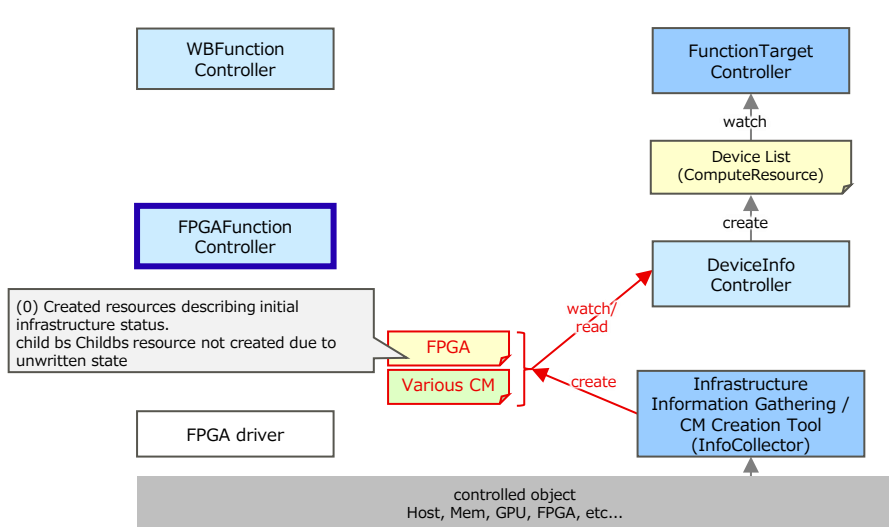


Basic deployment function: FPGAFunction controller (1)

- After receiving FPGAFunction's CR, child bs is written as necessary, and various processing modules are deployed.
 - If the deployment destination is a written area, various settings are performed via the FPGA driver according to the issued device information.
 - If the deployment destination is an unwritten area, write child bs via the FPGA driver according to the issued device information, and then configure various settings
- Manage, create, and update the specifications and current status (writing) of FPGAs (FPGA resources) and child bs (Childbs) associated with deployment.

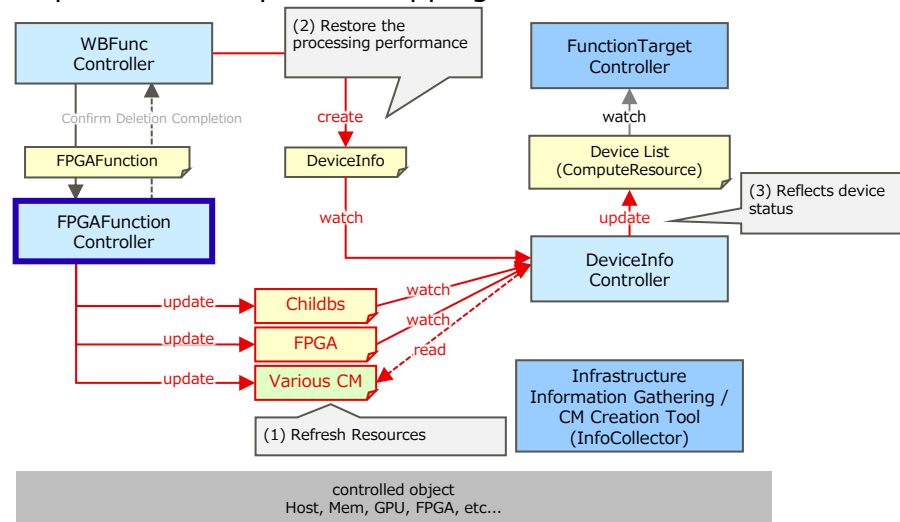
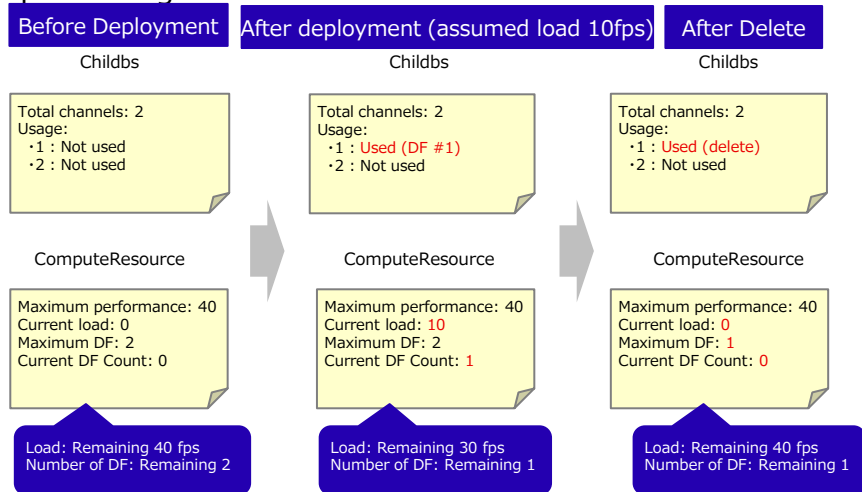
Reference: When building the system * Details will be described later.

FPGAFunction deployment with writing child bs



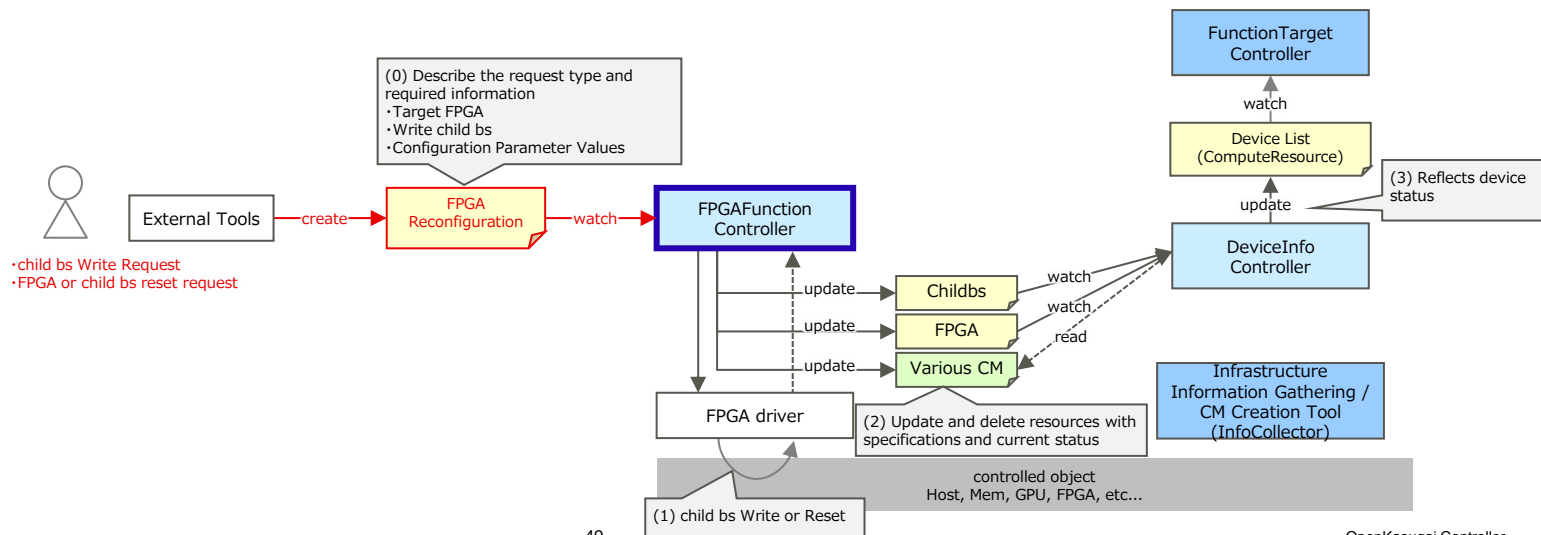
Basic deployment function: FPGAFunction controller (2)

- Update information about various resources, keeping in mind which resources will be recovered and which resources will not be recovered when DF is deleted.
 - Processable load: DF removal restores the processable load, so restore the current load to the pre-deployment level (reduce the current load by the assumed load).
 - Number of deployable DF: DF removal does not recover the number of deployable DF because used channels cannot be reused. Therefore, when the number of DF is restored to the pre-deployment level, the maximum number of DF is also reduced so that the number of DF that can be deployed remains the same before and after the removal.
- Shutting down the FPGA and deleting the settings themselves are performed as part of stopping the connection processing of PCIeConnection controller.



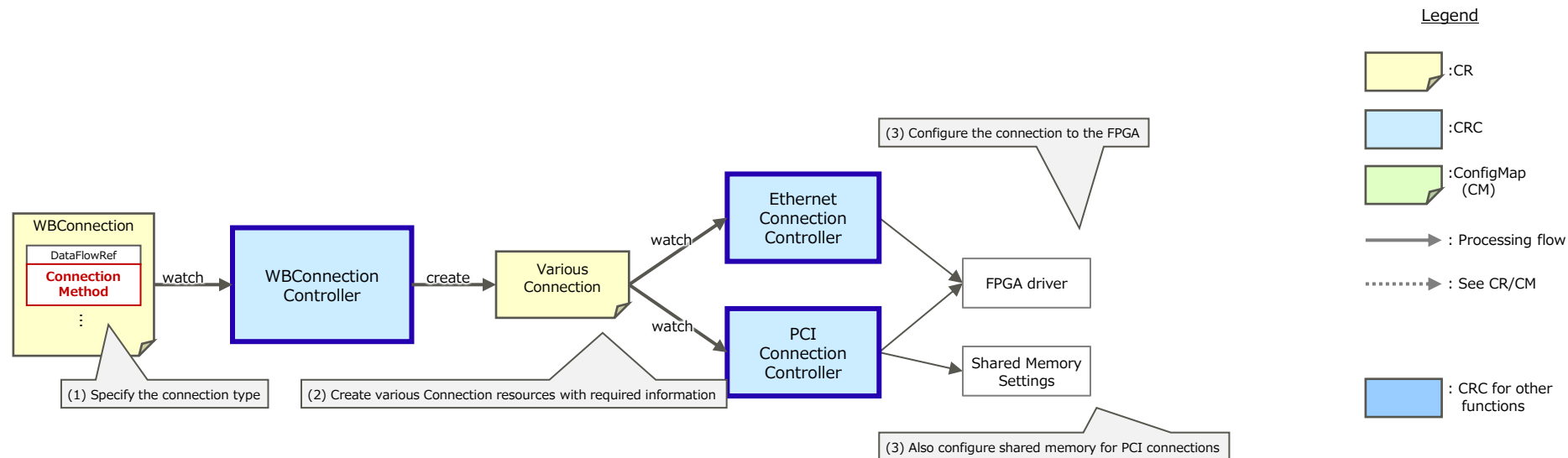
Basic deployment function: FPGAFunction controller (2)

- Through a dedicated CR (FPGA configuration), you can directly request the FPGA controller to manually write child bs and reset it.
 - In the case of child bs manual write, the circuit can be set by specifying the parameters to be set in detail.
 - As described above, when various reset requests are made, this controller implementation performs child bs overwrite processing.
- Update the specs and current state of FPGA resources and Childbs when manual write or reset is performed.
 - If the FPGA reset causes the child bs to return to the unwritten state, the existing resource (Childbs) corresponding to child bs that was originally written is deleted.



Basic deployment function: WBConnection controller, EthernetConnection/PCIConnection controller

- Obtain information necessary for WBConnection deployment (Configuration information and device information), and create a CR for each connection type (EthernetConnection/PCIConnection).
- CR of each Connection causes the corresponding Connection controller to operate.
 - In the case of Ethernet, if the connection source/destination is an FPGA, set the connection via the FPGA driver.
 - For PCIe, configure shared memory for DMA, and if the source and destination are FPGAs, configure the same connection settings.
 - If the connection source/destination is CPU/GPU, this controller does nothing because the connection destination information is written in the manifest of Pod.

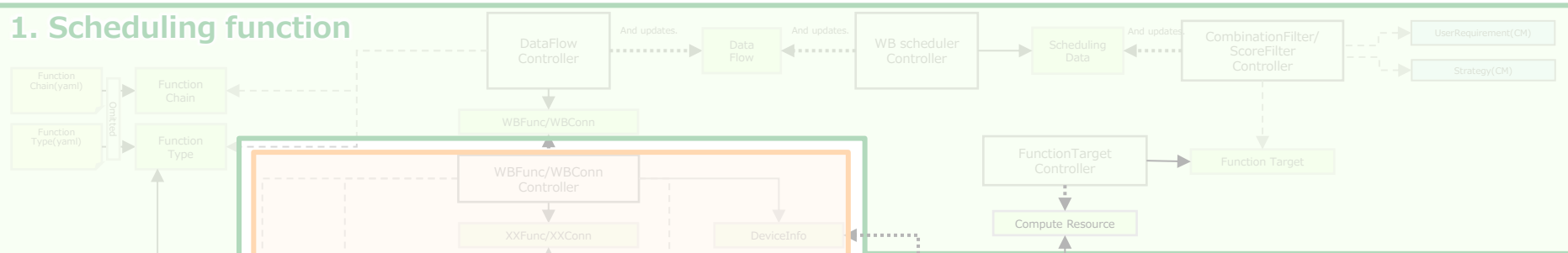


Infrastructure information collection and management function

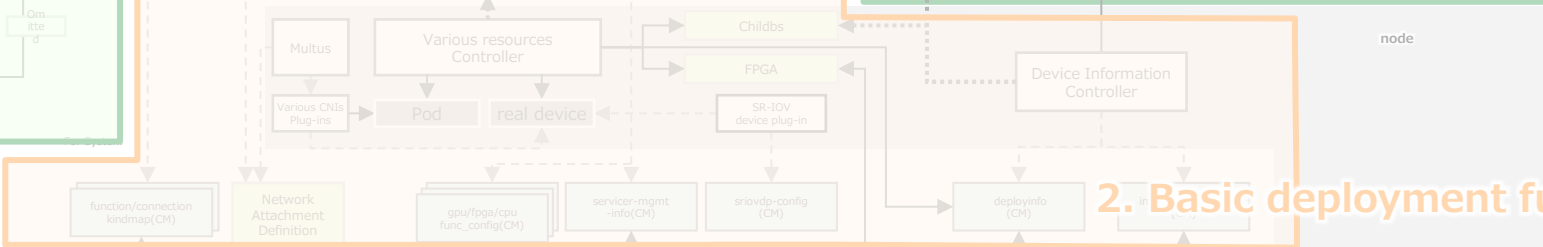
- Provide automatic collection of infrastructure information and automatic creation of K8s resources
 - Automate the collection and use of environment-dependent information such as infrastructure configuration information and written area information on k8s
 - Reduce the amount of effort required to build the environment
 - Facilitate lateral deployment to other environments
 - Auto-complete DF dependent information (different information for each DF)
 - Reduces user (DF deployment requestor) effort to prepare for DF deployment

Infrastructure information collection and management: Functional configuration

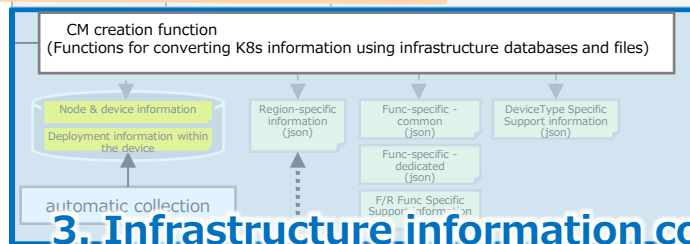
1. Scheduling function



2. Basic deployment function



3. Infrastructure information collection and management function



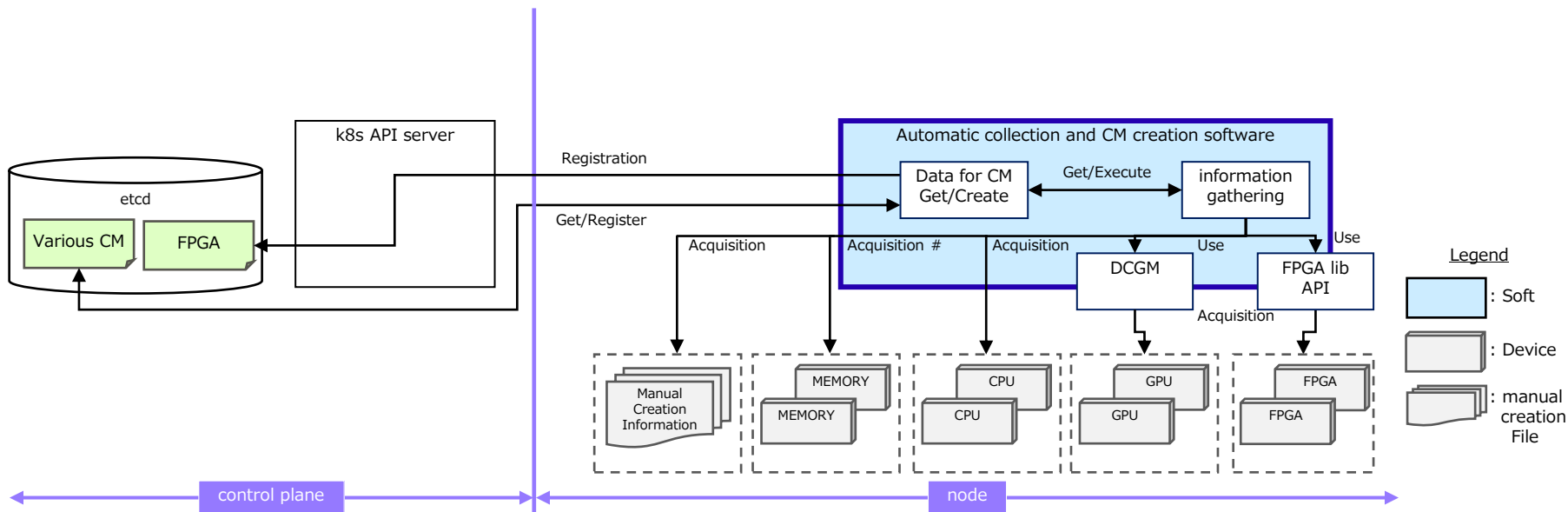
3. Infrastructure information collection and management function

Reference

Infrastructure information collection and management:

Automatic collection and CM creation software

- Collecting FPGA/GPU/CPU/memory device information
- Create and register ConfigMap/FPGA CR based on the collected device information

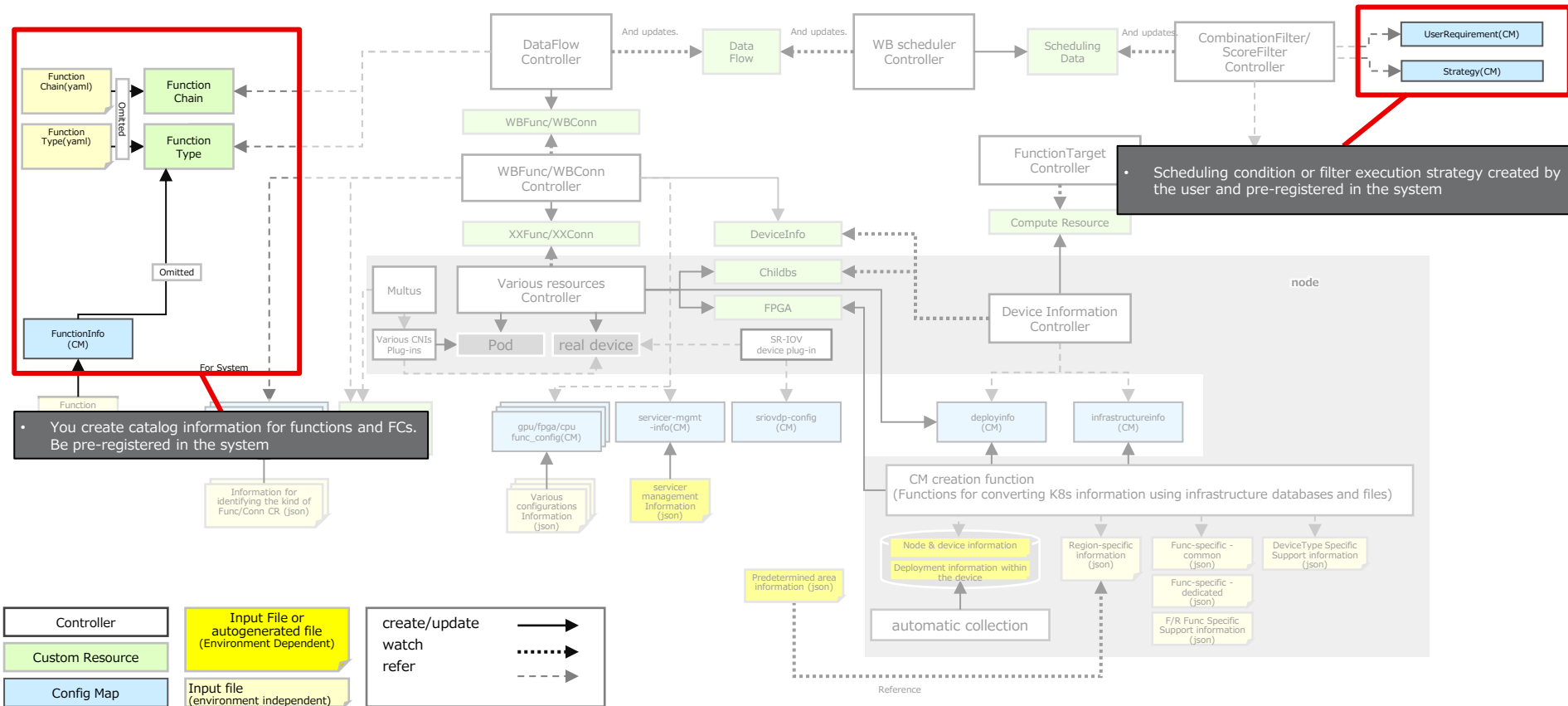


5. Overall flow of operations

5.1 DF Deployment with FPGA child bs Write

Overall flow of operations:

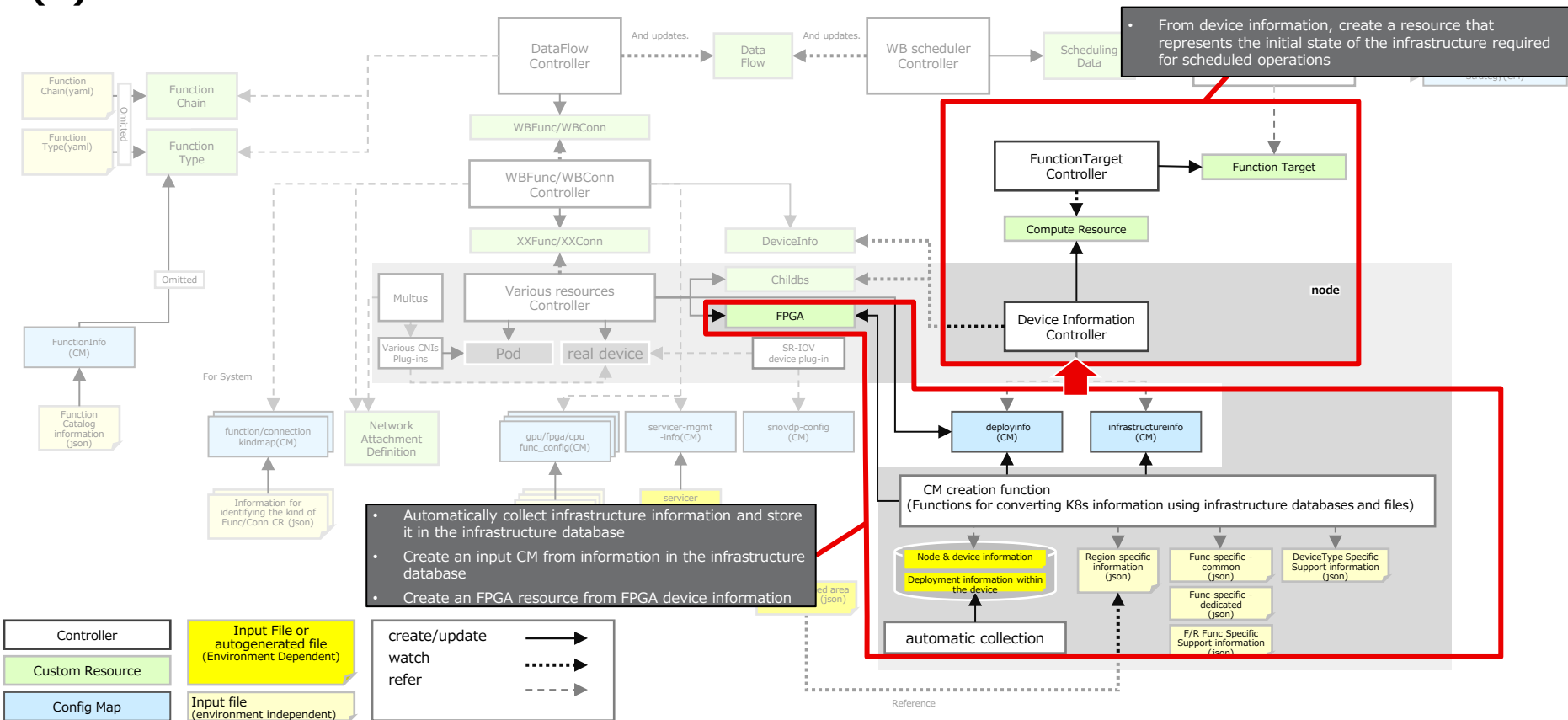
(1) Catalog information and scheduling condition registration



Overall flow of operations:

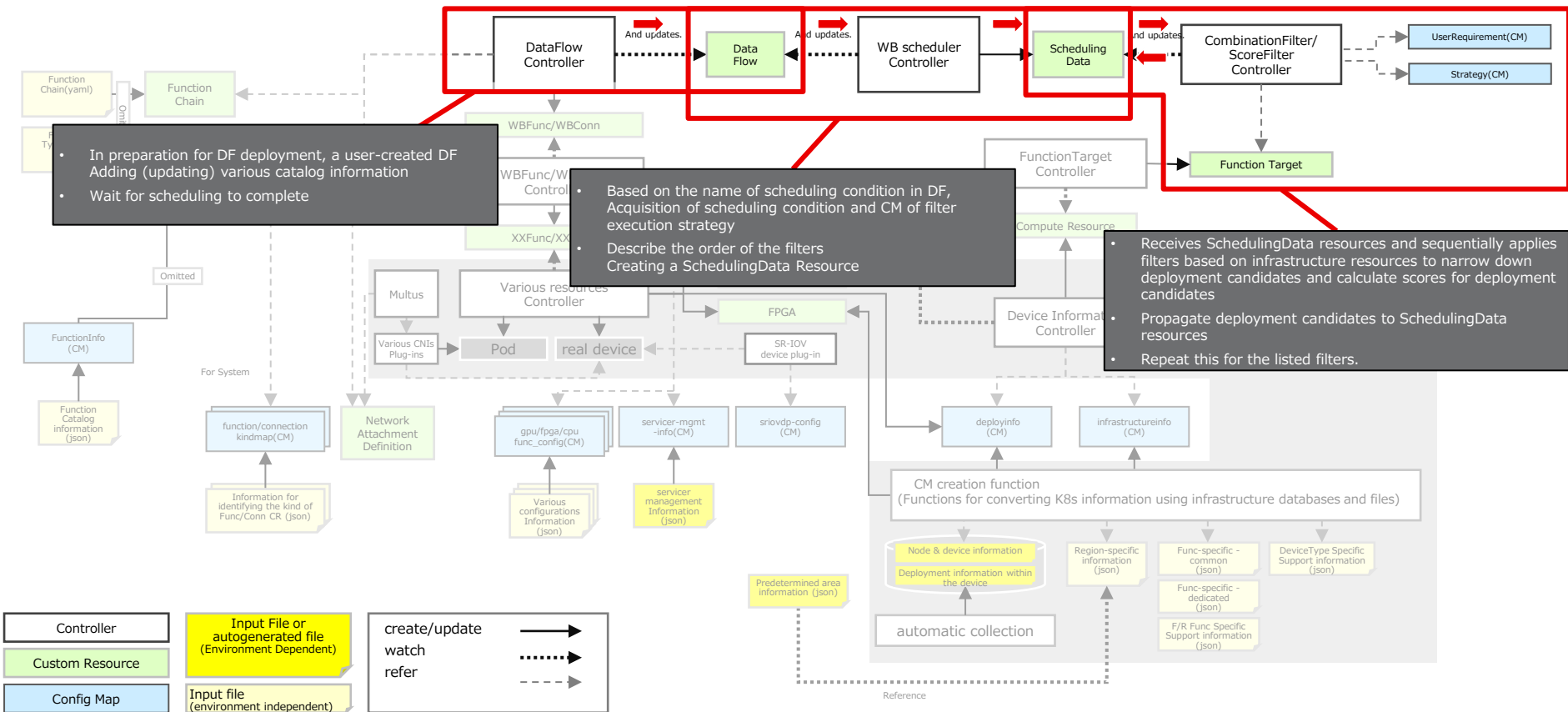
(2) Automatic collection of infrastructure information,

(3) Creation of initial infrastructure resources

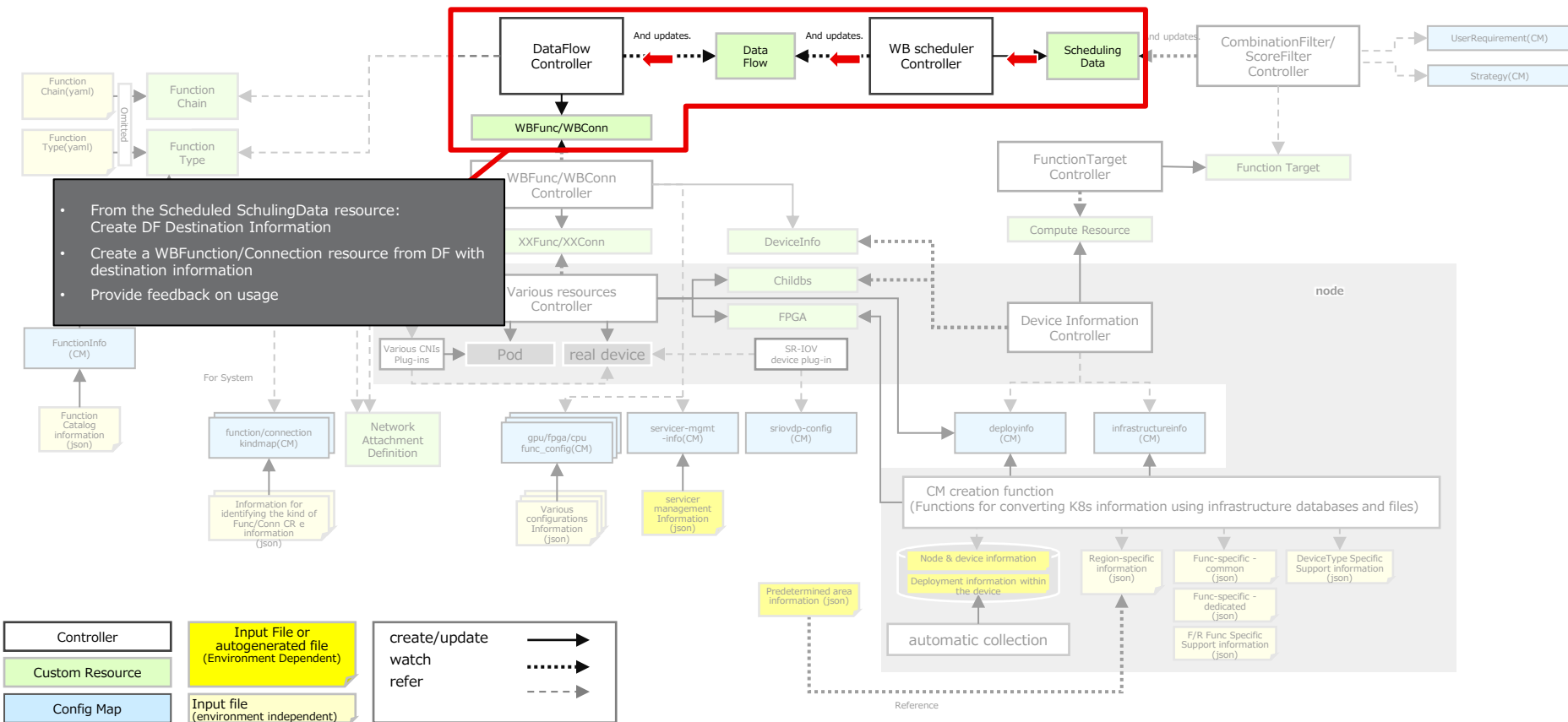


Overall flow of operations:

(4) Preparation for DF deployment, (5) Preparation for scheduling, (6) Scheduling

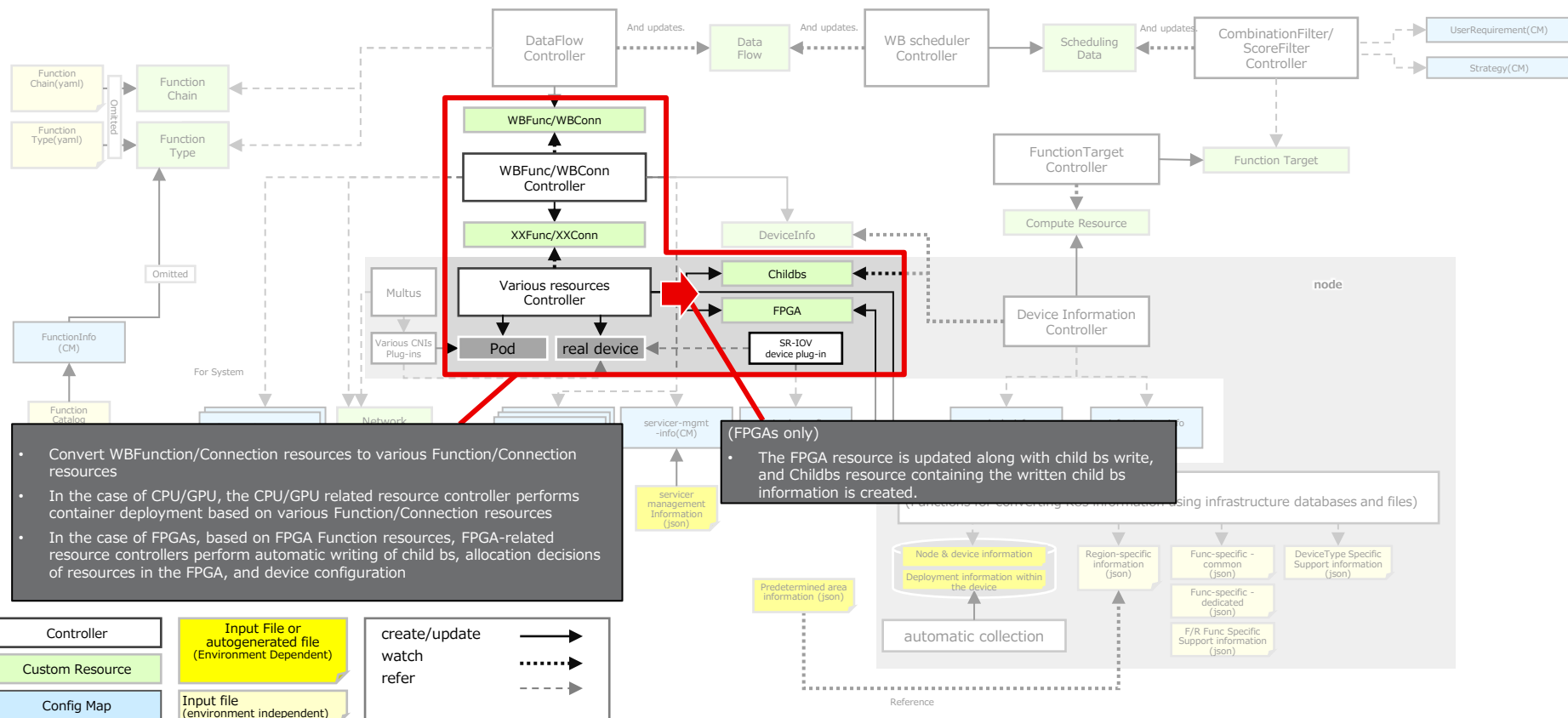


(7) Creating a WBFunction/Connection resource

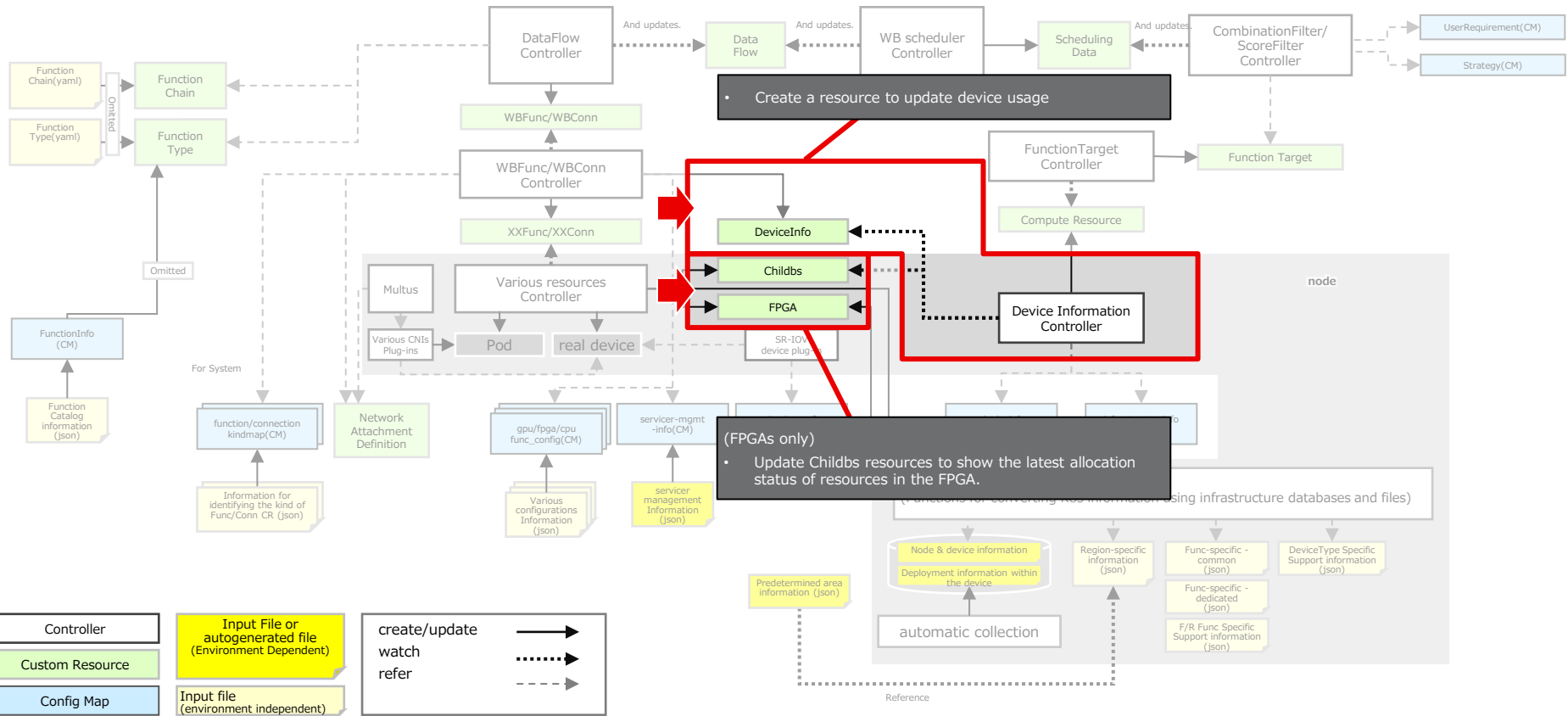


Overall flow of operations:

(8) Deployment and setting of various functions

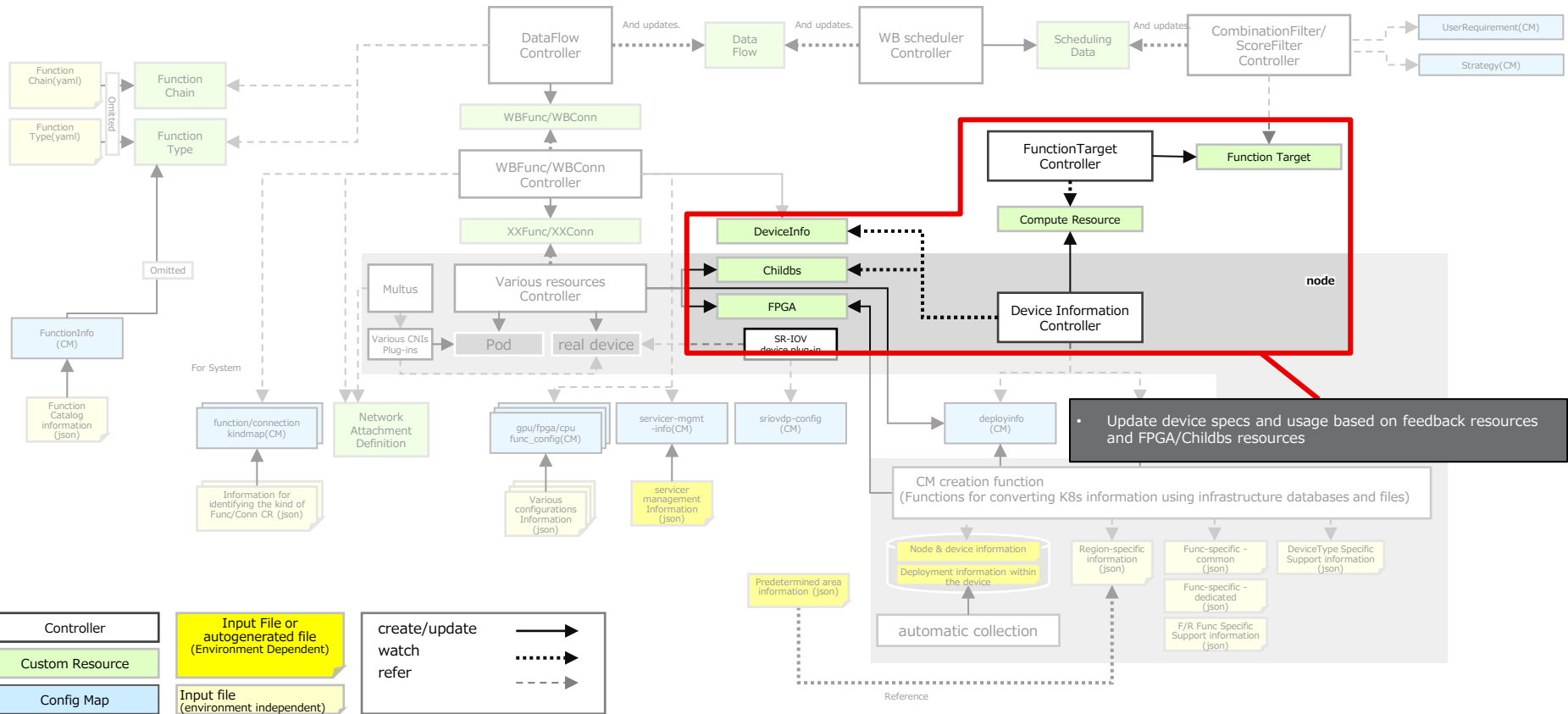


(9) Create and update resources for usage feedback



Overall flow of operations:

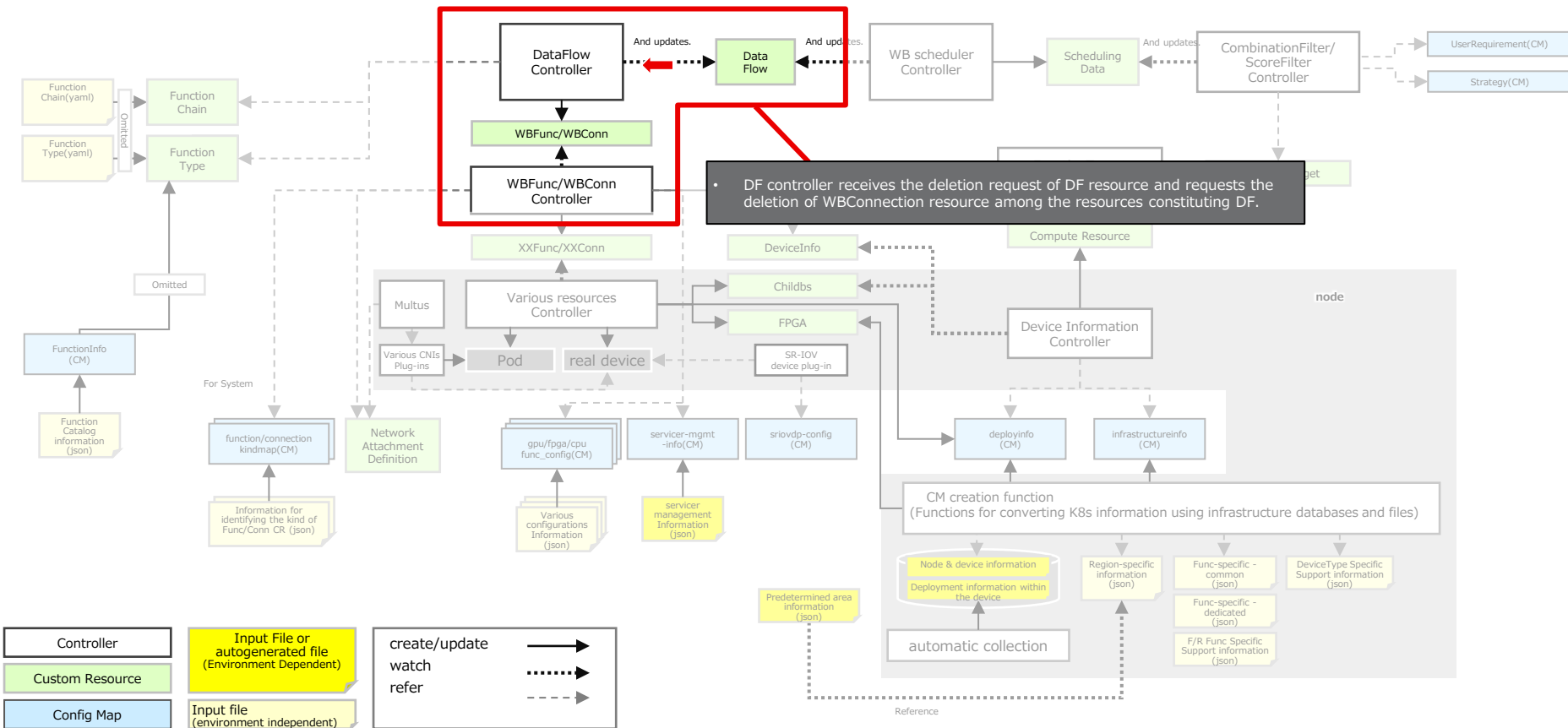
(10) Feedback on usage of infrastructure resources



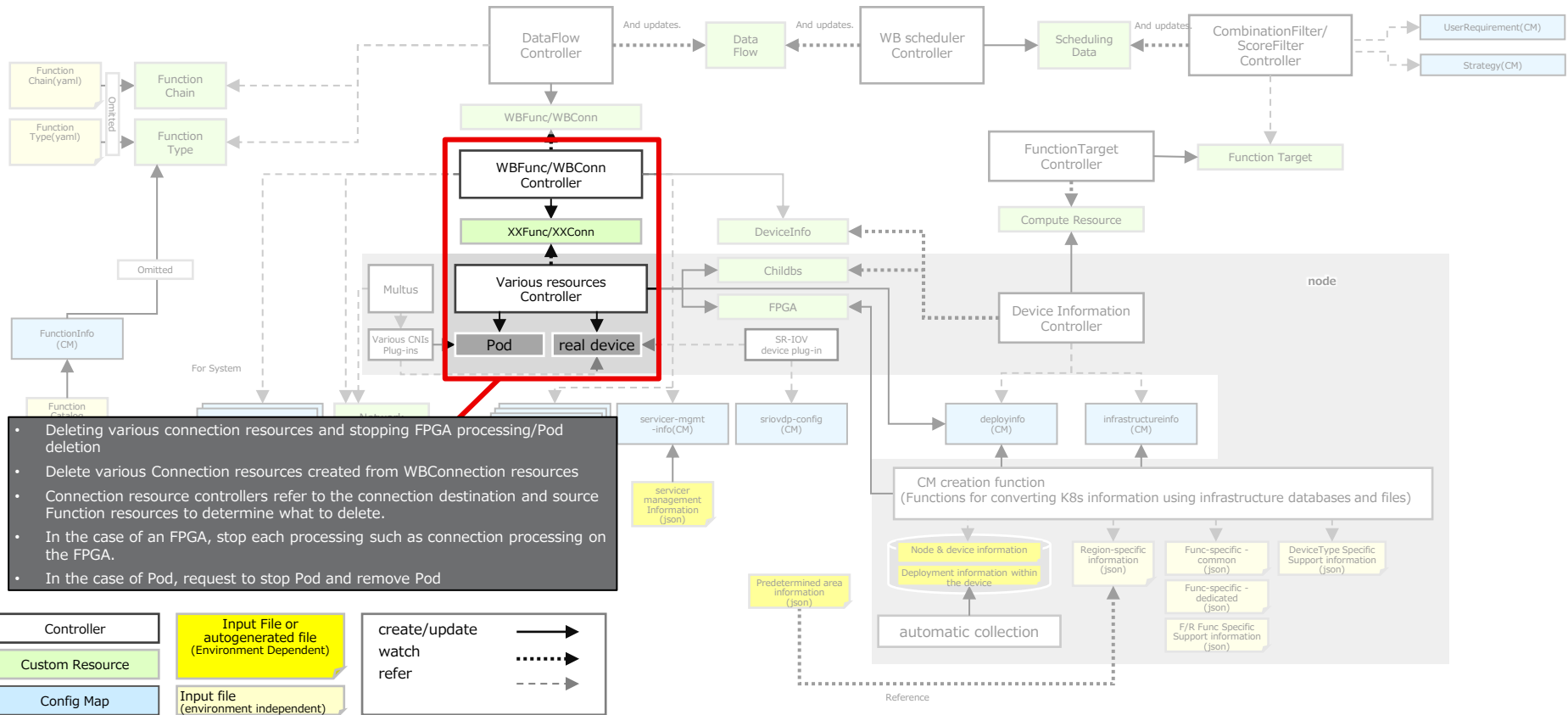
5.2 DF Delete

Overall flow of operations:

(1) WBConnection Resource Delete Request

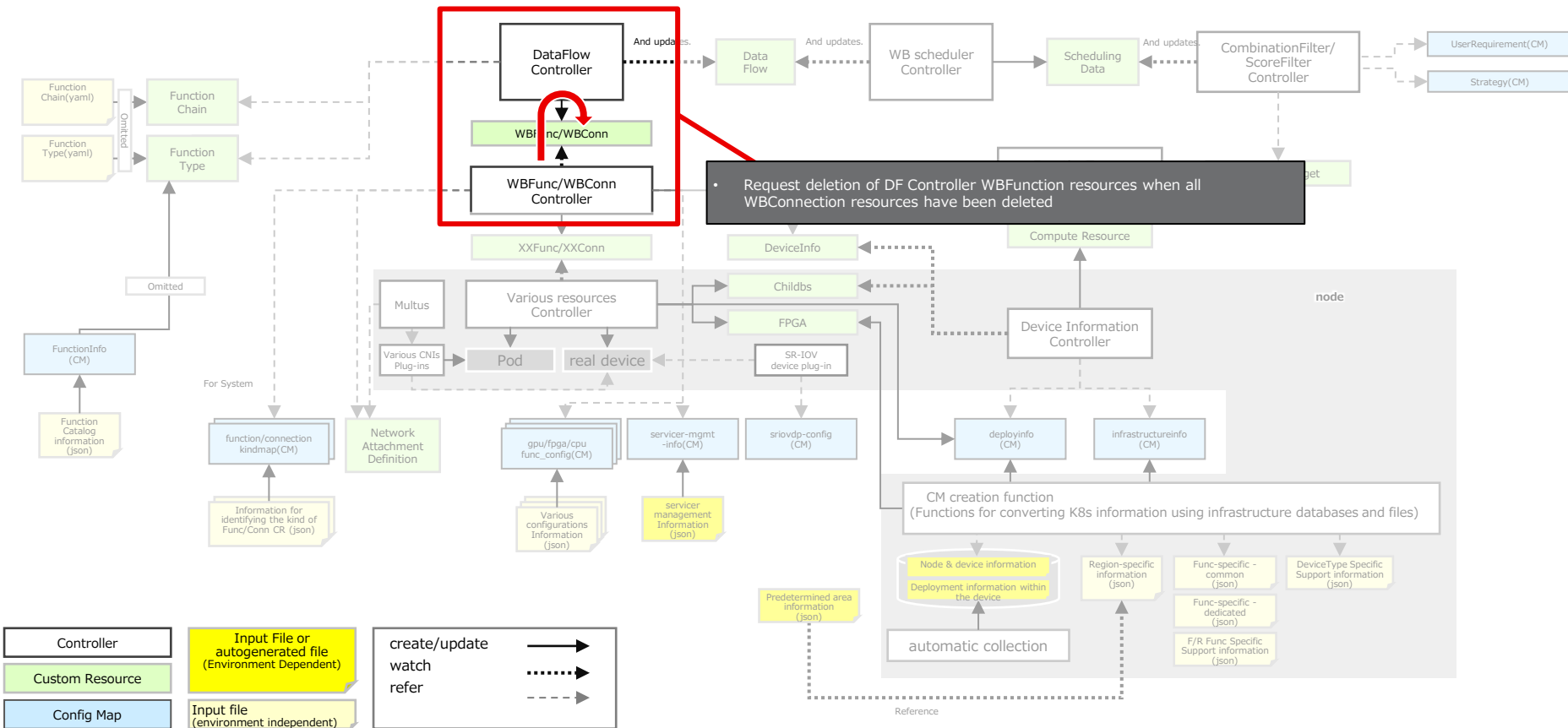


(2) Deleting various connection resources and stopping FPGA processing / Pod deletion



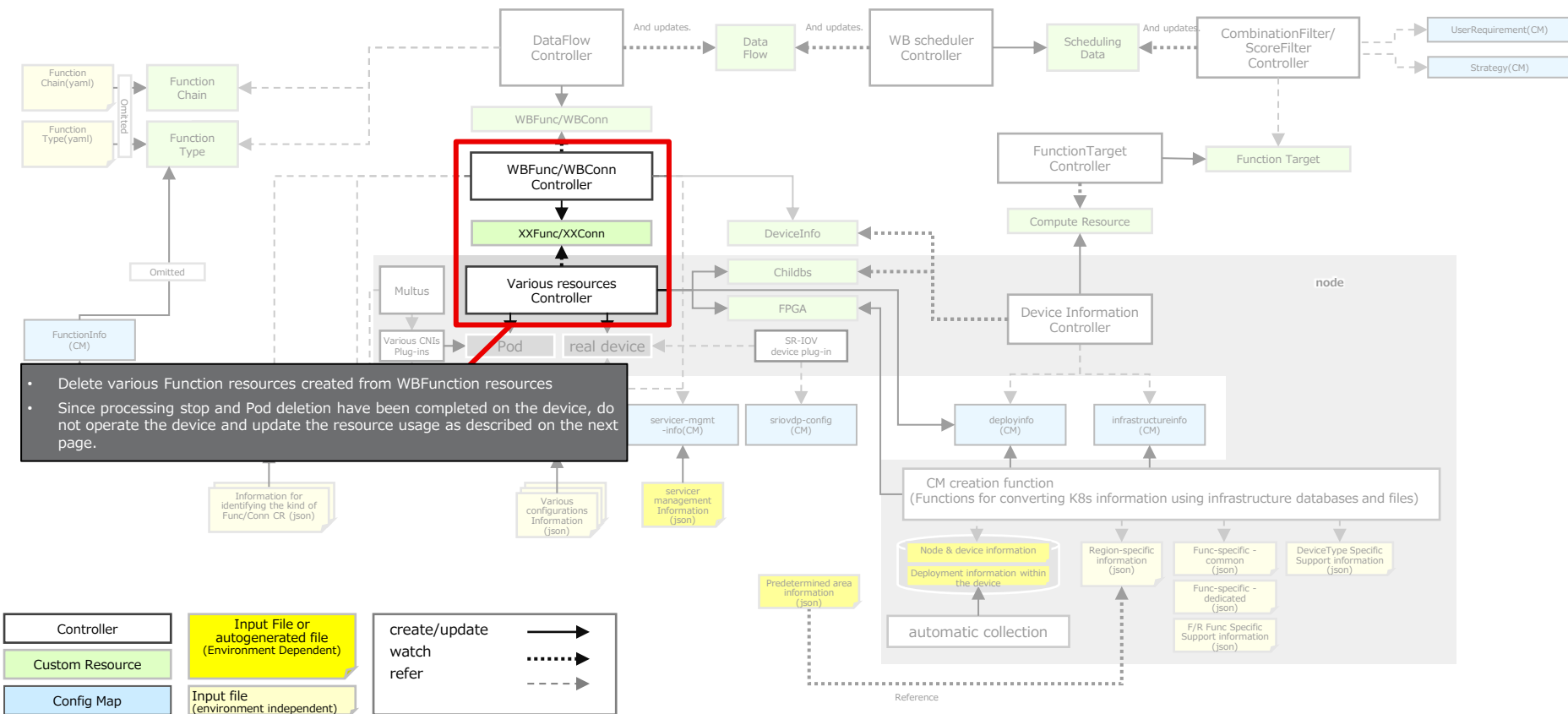
Overall flow of operations:

(3) WBFunction Resource Delete Request



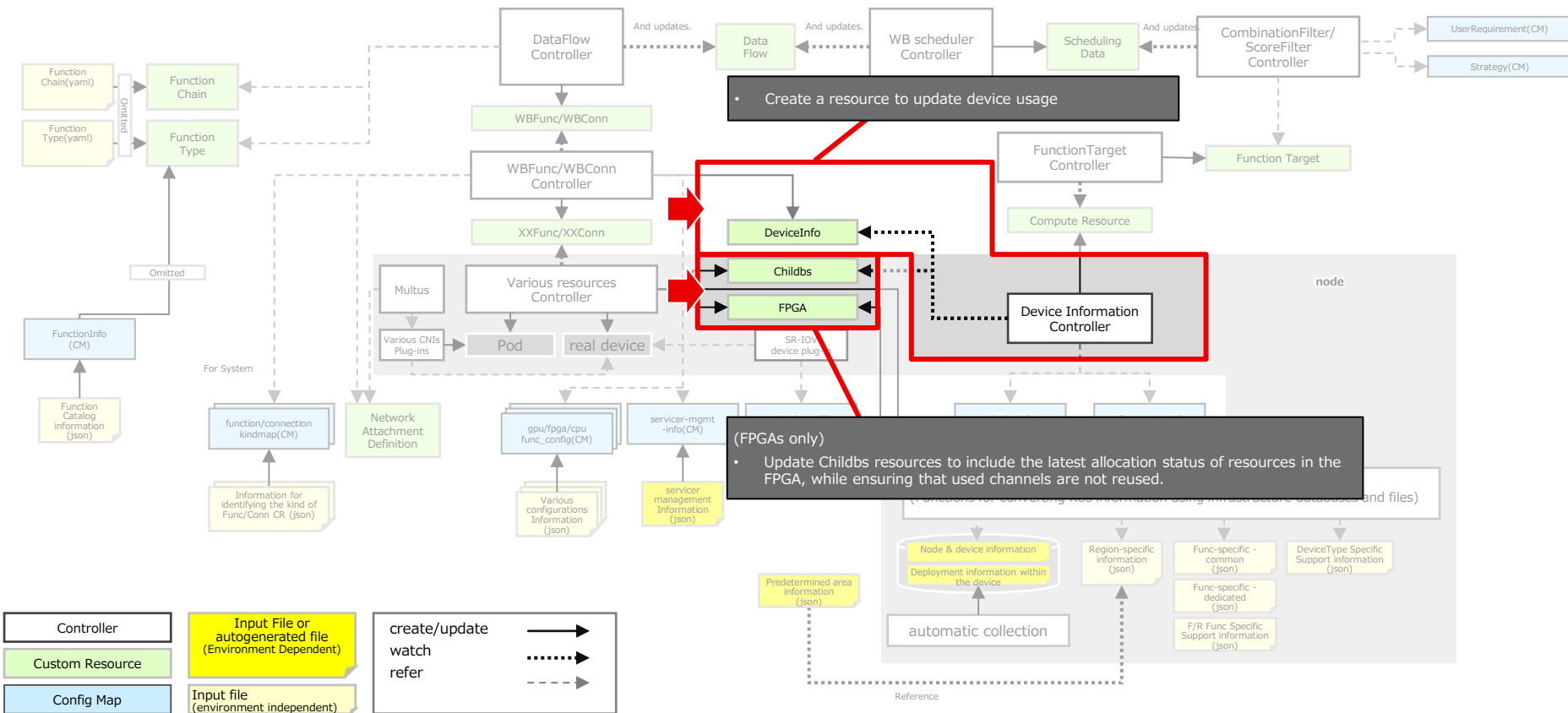
Overall flow of operations:

(4) Deleting various function resources



Overall flow of operations:

(5) Create and update resources for usage feedback



Overall flow of operations:

(6) Feedback on usage of infrastructure resources

