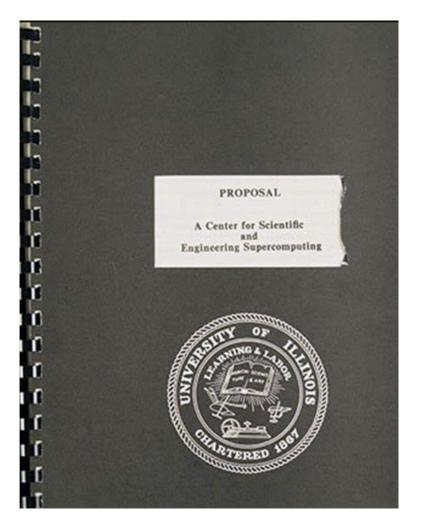
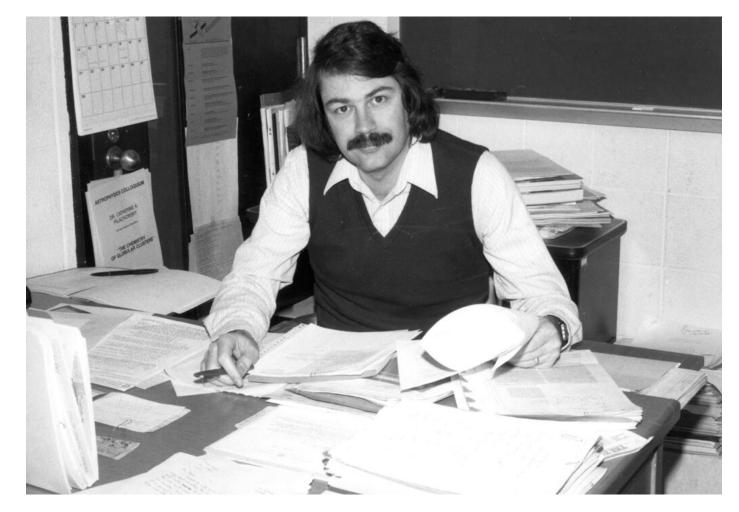


Bringing the governance of remote HPC back to the community

Seungmin Kim College of Medicine, Yonsei University San Diego Supercomputer Center, University of California, San Diego

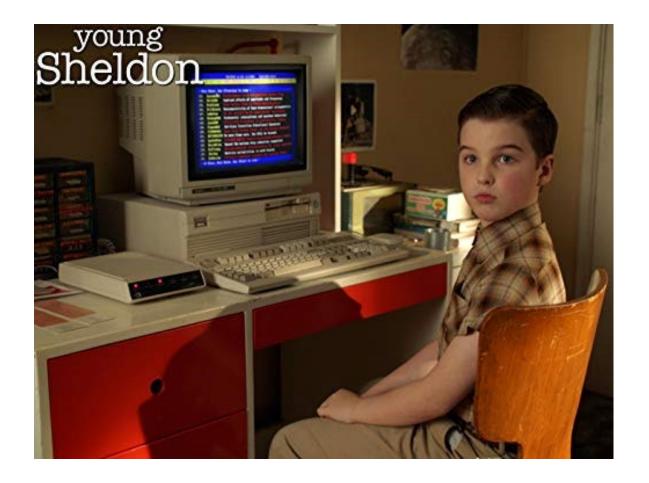
The story starts...

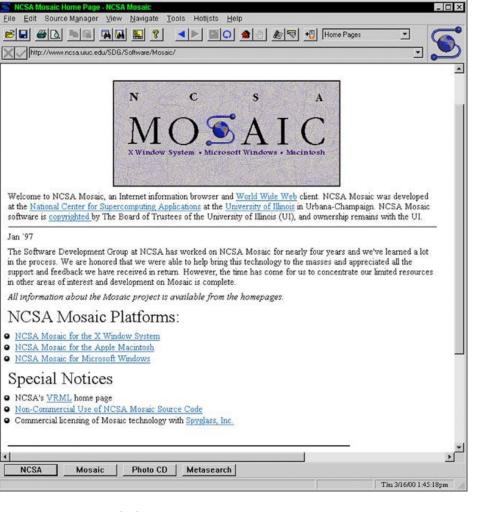




Dr. Larry Smarr, Ph.D., and the first five supercomputers

Now, when did everyone use computers at home?





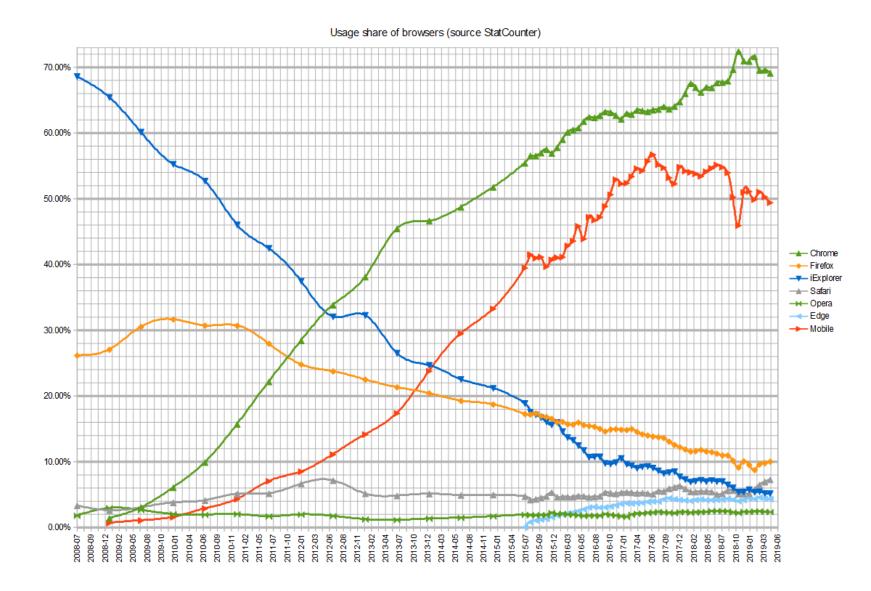
Tandy 1000 SL, 1986-88

NCSA Mosaic, 1993

Netscape and Internet Explorer

- Mosaic was arguably the moment the computer became a commodity from an enthusiast machine
- The internet was a key traction in making computers an essential home appliance from a limited user pool
- The GUI was always the essential component for user accessibility
- But Netscape and Microsoft made the Internet proprietary by dumping non-standard extensions until Google Chrome overtook IE in market share
- The internet decomposed centralized clusters into individual hands

The Drift of the Proprietary Internet



Age of Clusters and Supercomputers... Again



1985-8, NSF Office of Advanced Cyberinfrastructure

2023, NSF Office of Advanced Cyberinfrastructure National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource Pilot

AI Revives Linux & Clustered Computing

- In the 2010s, the cloud era arrived, decomposing physical servers into logical abstractions, with Linux as its champion
- Large Language Models and other deep learning paradigms reward massive scale; not a personal workstation, a whole cluster
- Containers (Docker/Kubernetes/Apptainer) became the AI workload abstraction platform of choice
- Al workloads, therefore, are now commonly distributed from a central source such as ACCESS for individuals to access remotely
- HPC and supercomputers, with Linux, are now again, seriously relevant to everyone's lives

AI Revives Clustered Computing





Frontier Supercomputer, Oak Ridge National Laboratory

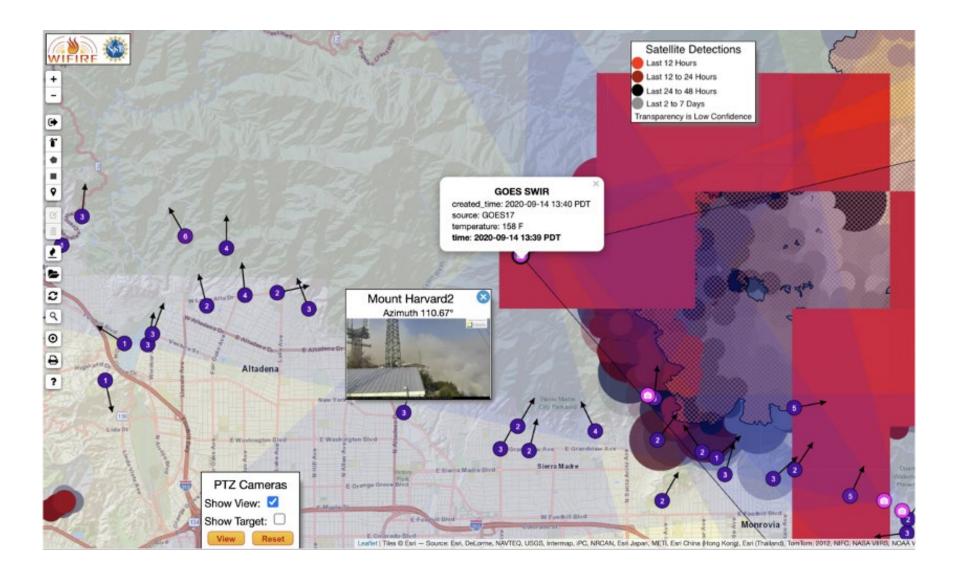
Eos NVIDIA DGX SuperPOD, NVIDIA Corporation

Massive Emerging 3D Demand for Linux

- Robotics Simulators with ROS/Gazebo
- Computer Vision with OpenCV, Autonomous Driving with CARLA
- Fluid Dynamics and CAD simulations with ANSYS, Solidworks
- FPGA Development Environments with Xilinx Vivado and Vitis
- 3D Modeling with Blender & Unreal Editor
- Drug Discovery & Structural Biology with VMD, PyMOL, ChRIS
- Geographic Information System (GIS) with QGIS/ArcGIS/OSGeo/Cesium
- Drone Mapping with OpenDroneMap
- The Collaboration for Astronomy Signal Processing and Electronics Research (CASPER) with GnuRadio
- Atmospheric Sciences, Archaeology, Geology, Medical Imaging, Oceanography, and other sciences
- Early wildfire detection with WIFIRE (Urgent HPC)
- Other interactive decisions and tasks requiring the power of HPC clusters



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G4P6cc3vq7I





Remote Desktop Landscape

- People wanted to access mainframes from their house.
- Started from command-line UIs (Telnet, SSH, etc.).
- X11 Forwarding / Microsoft Remote Desktop Protocol (send primitive CopyRect draw requests directly to client)
- Virtual Network Computing (VNC) (mix CopyRect/Hextile with Zlib and JPEG, nowadays primarily JPEG)
- libjpeg-turbo enables live-speed JPEG framebuffer encoding
- Xpra (similar to JPEG, evolved to utilize WEBP/H.264 and hardware encoding)

The Usefulness of H.264 Encoding in a VNC Environment

- 2014, D. R. Commander (<u>https://turbovnc.org/About/H264</u>)
- Author of VirtualGL, TurboVNC, libjpeg-turbo
- There are still only a handful of datasets for which H.264 can be shown to compress better than the TurboVNC encoder, ..., the improvement is now very compelling. The x264 library still takes up too much CPU time, however...
- This research did show that H.264 can be beneficial for certain types of apps...that generate somewhat game-like or video-like image sequences. X servers won't be around forever.
- Apps will increasingly stop using X primitives in favor of X RENDER and other image-based drawing methods...will become more H.264friendly as time progresses.

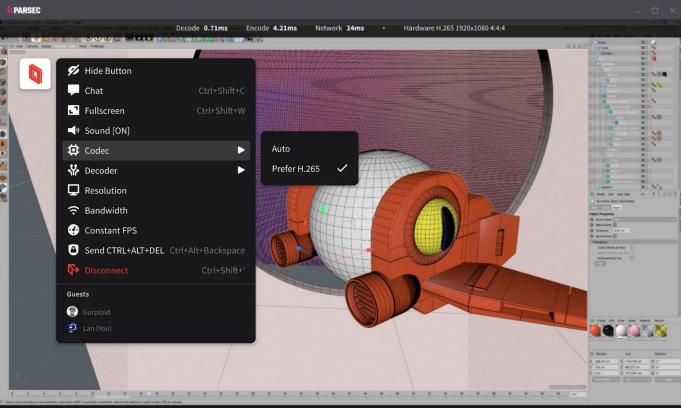
The Remote Game Streaming Scene

- OnLive (2009), GamingAnywhere (2013), Parsec (2016)
- H.264 video encoding in both hardware (GPU) and software (CPU) overtook the efficiency of JPEG and X11 CopyRect
- Microsoft RDP RemoteFX Media Streaming (H.264) in 2016
- Google Stadia implemented capabilities for low-latency interactive computing for Chrome, later in other browsers
- NVIDIA GeForce Now, Microsoft Xbox Cloud, Amazon Luna (2018-2020)
- Subsequent adaptation to professional graphics & visualization during COVID-19
- Rise of the scene just when I hated TigerVNC (back in 2017-18) for managing my high school GPU workstation for Molecular Dynamics

The Remote Game Streaming Scene

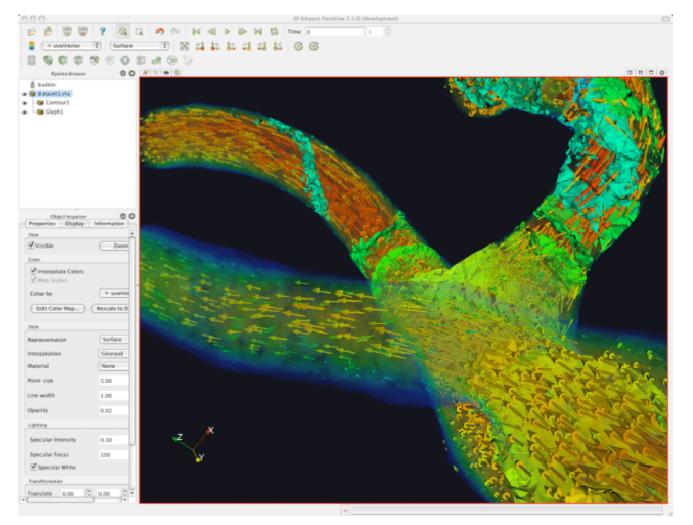


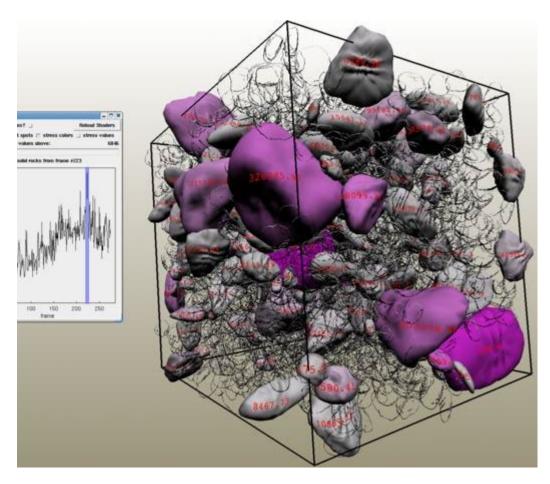
OnLive, 2009



Parsec, 2016

Rise of Complex Graphics for Cloud/HPC



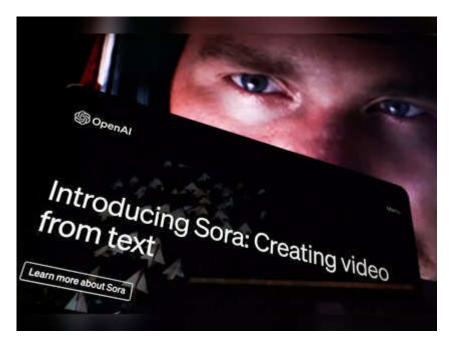


ParaView

NIST

Rise of Multimodal & Spatio-Visual Al

- Al used to be just numbers; input numbers and predict the output (Regression, Classification)
- Then, text came along (ChatGPT)
- Now, AI outputs are interactive and spatio-visual, together with Linux





OpenAl Sora

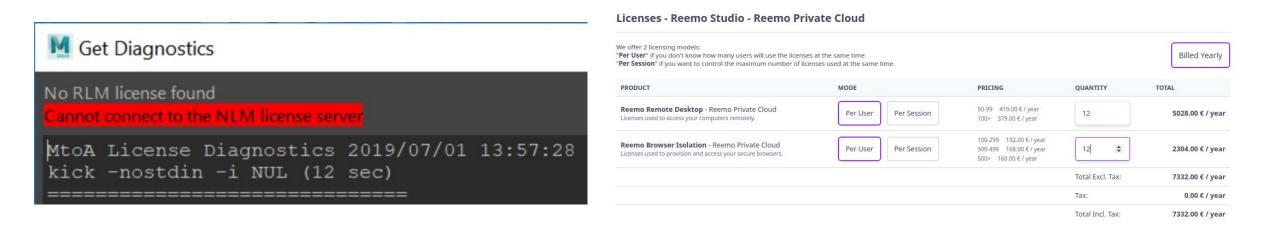
NVIDIA Omniverse

Current State of Linux Remote Desktops

- FOSS: RealVNC, rdesktop, TigerVNC, TurboVNC, Xpra, Xrdp, RustDesk...
- Either rely on VNC-like protocols or are meant for TeamViewerlike remote user support
- No FOSS solution in Linux maintaining server-client architecture to deploy on massive clusters AND providing modern performance, except for VNC – RFB is nearly 30 years old
- Paid: NoMachine, NICE DCV, Teradici, Reemo, Citrix...
- All have H.264 implemented for Linux 3D graphics
- Alternative: Moonlight + Sunshine FOSS but designed for individual game streaming from desktops

Issue with Proprietary Remote Desktops

- License Servers and Seats! MATLAB is already painful enough
- The issue here is flexibility, not the fees
- Cannot bundle into a portable environment (Snapshot/Container)
- Cannot customize deployment to various environments; forces a certain environment configuration the program wants
- OS and architecture support is also inflexible



Current State of Linux Remote Desktops



Google, Dan Isla, 2019-20

Design of Selkies

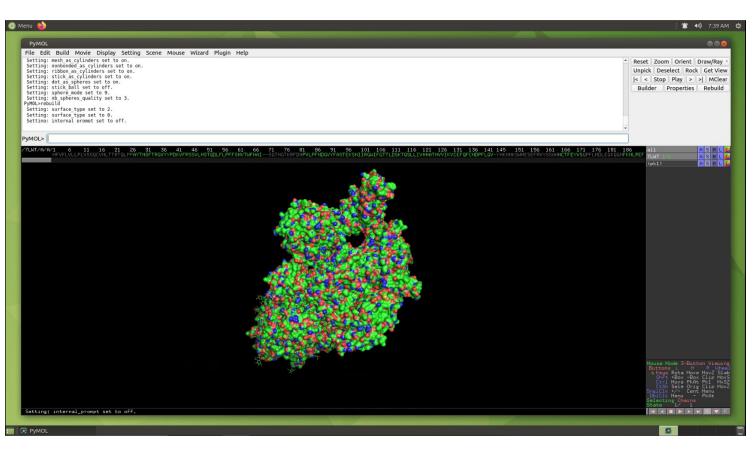
- Usage of HTML5 and WebRTC; anywhere Chromium, Firefox, Safari exists is a client (including embedded platforms)
- Utilizes the same techniques Google Stadia, NVIDIA GeForce Now, etc. used, obtaining equal or better latency and quality to commercial products
- Modularized: Web Client, Server, and Media Processor (GStreamer) are in separate components, compile everything anywhere
- Designed for Containers and HPC clusters, with minimum intervention from administrators (Kubernetes, (rootless) Docker/Podman, Apptainer)
- Open-Source License: MPLv2 allows flexibility to customize all code, but with a weak copyleft license
- Hardware GPU acceleration, both for the H.264 stream and the workload

Selkies Offerings

- docker-nvidia-egl-desktop (uses Xvfb + VirtualGL for HW acceleration of workloads), docker-nvidia-glx-desktop (X.Org server with NVIDIA X11 drivers inside the container)
- Portable distribution, compatible with any Linux OS glibc 2.17 or higher (based on the Conda build toolchain for distribution compatibility, but the user does not use Conda)
- Method to compile and/or install the Python Server, Web, and GStreamer Media Framework separately in any architecture
- Web interface is compatible with all major web servers and reverse proxies (HAProxy, NGINX, Jupyter, etc.), where noVNC is originally used

Selkies in modern Linux

- 10 years later from D. R. Commander, H.264, even in software x264 encoding, is capable of 60 FPS in Full HD resolution with only 130% CPU utilization
- NVIDIA and AMD/Intel GPUs are capable of live encoding QHD or 4K
- VNC (JPEG) struggles to encode 40-45 FPS with > 2000% CPU utilization with highly active or 3D visualization workloads
- Solves the underappreciation of GUI & Visualization in Linux, where multimodal AI is accelerating a new demand
- X11 is used primarily, Wayland has issues with NVIDIA drivers (needs to enable optional kernel modules)



3.04) 60 14 10 0.45, 🖸 🖺 🖈 📼 😁

Video bitrate 16 mbps

Dynamic bitrate selection for host video encoder

Video framerate

60 fps

Framerate selection for host video encoder

Audio bitrate

128 kb/s

Streaming bitrate selection for host audio encoder

- Peer connection state: connected
- Peer connection type: relay
- Packets received: 23576
- Packets lost: 0
- Bytes received: 23.70 MBytes
- Bytes sent: 0.62 MBytes

Video Stats

- Latency: 8 ms
- Video: H264 1920x1080
- Video encoder: hardware (nvh264enc)
- Window size: 2880x1678
- Framerate: 60 fps
- Bitrate: 3.04 mbps
- Available receive bandwidth: 5.37 mbps

Audio Stats

- Latency: 74 ms
- Codec: OPUS
- Bitrate: 128.50 kbps

Shortcuts

- Fullscreen: Ctrl + Shift + F or Fullscreen Button
- Remote (Game) Cursor Lock: Ctrl + Shift + LeftClick
- Open Side Menu: Ctrl + Shift + M or Side Button
- Please cite within your publication for academic usage



15.33	60	7	60	2.04	II 🖺 🕈 🚥 🖯
Video bitrate					

16 mbps	•
Dynamic bitrate selection for host video encoder	
Video framerate	
60 fps	•
Framerate selection for host video encoder	
Audio bitrate	
128 kb/s	•

Streaming bitrate selection for host audio encoder

- Peer connection state: connected
- Peer connection type: relay
- Packets received: 724378
- Packets lost: 44
- Bytes received: 782.03 MBytes
- Bytes sent: 11.88 MBytes
- Video Stats
- Latency: 8 ms
- Video: H264 1920x1080
- Video encoder: hardware (nvh264enc)
- Window size: 2880x1678
- Framerate: 60 fps
- Bitrate: 15.33 mbps
- Available receive bandwidth: **23.72 mbps** Audio Stats
- Latency: 37 ms
- Codec: OPUS
- Bitrate: 128.76 kbps

Shortcuts

- Fullscreen: Ctrl + Shift + F or Fullscreen Button
- Remote (Game) Cursor Lock: Ctrl + Shift + LeftClick
- Open Side Menu: Ctrl + Shift + M or Side Button
- Please cite within your publication for academic usage

Bringing Remote HPC Back to Everyone

- Freedom to bundle and customize to every environment
- Highly readable code for future contributors
- Sustained by consultancy contracts (for industrial contributors) and academic involvement
- Linux gamers are also our source of feedback in terms of usability and performance; Selkies is also the containerized, web-based choice
- Citations are the currency of academia, this is why primarily proprietary technologies can become open-sourced
- Future Potential: NSF Pathways to Enable Open-Source Ecosystems
- The way forward is to bring Selkies to a de-facto standard for Interactive and Urgent HPC across all of the states

The spirit of NCSA

- NCSA was the birthplace of the precursors of Netscape Navigator, Internet Explorer, Apache HTTPd, and many other tools we use
- Despite using modern technologies such as Docker, Kubernetes, Apptainer, Conda, etc., the core of our technologies and the hardest component is still tussling with X11, old-school to this day
- This leaves the door open for many senior-level HPC personnel with decades of experience to pitch their expertise
- Selkies must become a community-sustained project to survive; input from many people are always better than one

Thank You

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The TURN REST API Method

