

# **High Speed Networking** with WEKA Cuts Costs & Complexity

The "Built-For-Purpose" Series

The power of the AI-Native WEKA architecture is that we can deliver incredible IOPs, bandwidth, and latency in a highly efficient footprint.

# You know us for our performance. But we're pretty awesome when it comes to networking efficiency too.

#### With



- High per-port performance
- Fewer switch ports to achieve the desired performance levels required for checkpointing and inference at scale
- Significantly less cabling and fewer nodes required to reach the desired performance
- Reduced costs and complexity

A Shared-Everything architecture merely shifts the bottleneck by creating inefficiencies in the networking stack.

- Expensive and sprawling backend connections
- More points of potential failure
- Increased physical infrastructure management overhead
- Increased cost for additional switch ports and cabling
- Increased complexity
- Difficult to troubleshoot
- Challenging basic maintenance

Let's look at how a DASE architecture compares to the Networking Efficiency of WEKA. First let's consider a 1 PB Configuration.

## **DASE Competitor**

- 14 Rack Units
- DASE: 4 Storage Nodes
- DASE: 4 Data Nodes
- DASE: 96 x 100Gb Network connection
- DASE: 32 x 1Gb Management Network
- Roughly 200GB/s read bandwidth
- 40GB/s write band
- Roughly 1 million IOPS
- 4 x storage nodes connected to 4 x compute nodes through a pair of fabric switches



- 4 x 100Gb connections per node (8 connections per box)
- Compute nodes must connect to the backend NVMe fabric using another 8 x 100Gb network cables to communicate with the storage nodes.
- Each storage node is also connected to the NVMe fabric with up to 8 x 100Gb network connections per box.



#### **WEKA**

- 8 Rack Units
- WEKA: 8 Storage Nodes
- WEKA: 0 Data Nodes
- WEKA: 16 x 400Gb Network connection
- WEKA: 8 x 1Gb Management Network
- Over 720GB/s read bandwidth
- 186GB/s write bandwidth
- 18 million+ IOPS



### Look at all that bandwidth and those IOPS





the performance of shared-everything NAS

Now let's consider a larger configuration designed to deliver "Best" level requirements based on NVIDIA's guidance around recommended storage performance for NVIDIA Cloud Partners (NCP).

## 1,000 GPU infrastructure, which consists of 4x NVIDIA Scalable Units (SU)

#### Shared Everything Scale-Out NAS solution

- 101 rack units
- 25 x storage nodes
- 30 x compute nodes
- 20 NVMe fabric switches since you'd be forced into a spine-leaf NVMe

#### **WEKA architecture**

- 12 rack units
- 12 homogenous storage nodes, each node connecting to the host network using redundant
- 400Gb networking cables
- fabric topology
- 60 x 400Gb-to-2x200Gb splitter cables connecting compute nodes to the host network and 440 x 100Gb network cables to connect compute and storage nodes together, 220 x 1Gb management connections.

Deliver over 1,200GB/s read bandwidth 250GB/s write bandwidth

Power: ~90kW Capacity: 7.5PB

- 24 x 400Gb network connections
- 12 x 1Gb management connections.

Capable of nearly 800GB/s read bandwidth 264GB/s write bandwidth

Power: 14kW Capacity: 0.9PB

# To achieve the recommended 250GB/s, WEKA requires





the rack units

the nodes



the power

⊘ www.weka.io

fewer network cables and ports

> **Reduce Complexity. Reduce Costs.** Improve Performance.

> > Dive into the Details



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