Abstract
This document describes how NetApp® HCI can be designed to host AI inferencing workloads at edge data center locations. The design is based on NVIDIA T4 GPU powered NetApp HCI compute nodes, NVIDIA Triton Inference Server, and a Kubernetes infrastructure built using NVIDIA DeepOps. The design also establishes the data pipeline between the core and edge data centers and illustrates its implementation to complete the data lifecycle path.
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1 Executive Summary

NetApp and NVIDIA have partnered to create the NetApp® HCI AI inferencing solution specialized for edge data centers. NetApp HCI has all the features required for an edge data center: It has a low data center footprint; is easily deployable with the power of automation; provides cloud connectivity to build a hybrid cloud infrastructure; enables seamless connectivity to a core data center; comes with well-defined data flow channels in and out of the edge to the core and cloud; and provides all of this on a secure and reliable platform.

Modern applications that are driven by artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) have pushed the limits of the internet. End users and devices demand access to applications, data, and services any place, any time, with minimal latency. To meet these demands, data centers are moving closer to their users to boost performance, reduce back and forth transfers of data, and provide a cost-effective way to meet user requirements.

For AI-driven applications, edge locations act as a major source of data. Available data can be used for training when collected from multiple edge locations over a period of time to form a training dataset. The trained model can then be deployed back to the edge locations where the data was collected, enabling faster inferencing without the need to repeatedly transfer production data to a dedicated inferencing platform.

The term edge refers to any device that generates and uses data, such as the Internet of Things (IoT), mobile phones, autonomous cars, and so on. In the context of this document, the NetApp HCI solution is deployed in edge locations to host the mission-critical applications of end users and to deliver faster services with minimal latency. In the context of AI, the core data center is a platform that provides centralized services, such as machine learning and analytics, and the edge data centers are where the real-time production data is subject to inferencing. These edge data centers are usually connected to a core data center. They provide end-user services and serve as a staging layer for data generated by IoT devices that needs additional processing and that is too time sensitive to be transmitted back to a centralized core.

This document describes a reference architecture for AI inferencing that uses NetApp HCI as the base platform.

2 Program Summary

2.1 NetApp Verified Architecture

The NetApp Verified Architecture (NVA) program offers customers a verified, referenceable architecture for NetApp solutions. With an NVA solution, you get a NetApp solution architecture that offers the following advantages:

- Thoroughly tested
- Prescriptive in nature
- Minimized deployment risks
- Accelerated time to market

2.2 NetApp HCI AI Solution

The NetApp HCI AI inferencing solution, powered by the NetApp H615c compute nodes with NVIDIA T4 GPUs and NetApp cloud-connected storage systems, was developed and verified by NetApp and NVIDIA. This solution gives IT organizations a prescriptive architecture that:

- Enables inferencing on edge data centers
- Optimizes consumption of GPU resources
• Provides a Kubernetes-based inferencing platform for flexibility and scalability
• Eliminates design complexities

NetApp HCI is an ideal edge platform to host multiple concurrent workloads or applications that can be either virtualized or nonvirtualized in nature. Most applications today are not AI driven, but they are evolving to include capabilities to reap the immense benefits of AI. To support the adoption of AI, applications need an infrastructure that can give them the resources they need to function at their optimum level and continue to support their evolution.

NetApp HCI is built on a modular architecture that enables independent scaling of the compute and storage nodes. Customers can start small and grow nondisruptively while intelligently managing data from the edge to the core to the cloud and back.

In this solution, NetApp HCI integrates H410c compute nodes, H615c compute nodes equipped with NVIDIA T4 GPUs, and H410s storage nodes with a dedicated high-speed back-end network. NetApp HCI simplifies the deployment of AI inferencing solutions at edge data centers by addressing areas of ambiguity, eliminating complexities in the design and ending guesswork.

2.3 Value Proposition and Differentiation for NetApp HCI for Edge Inferencing

NetApp HCI offers differentiation in the hyperconverged market for this inferencing solution, including:

• A disaggregated architecture allows independent scaling of compute and storage and eliminates virtualization licensing costs and performance tax on independent NetApp HCI storage nodes.
• NetApp Element® storage provides quality of service (QoS) per storage volume and allows guaranteed storage performance for workloads on NetApp HCI, preventing adjacent workloads from negatively affecting inferencing performance.
• A data fabric powered by NetApp allows data to be replicated from core to edge to cloud data centers to move the data closer to where the application needs it.
• With a data fabric powered by NetApp and NetApp FlexCache® software, AI deep learning models trained on NetApp ONTAP® AI can be accessed from NetApp HCI without having to export the model.
• NetApp HCI can host inference servers on the same infrastructure concurrently with multiple workloads, either virtual machine or container-based, without performance degradation.
• NetApp HCI is NVIDIA GPU Cloud (NGC) ready certified for NVIDIA AI containerized applications.
• An NGC-ready stack means that it is validated by NVIDIA, is purpose built for AI, and enterprise support is available through NGC Support Services.
• With its extensive AI portfolio, NetApp can support the entire spectrum of AI use cases from edge to core to cloud, including ONTAP AI for training and inferencing, Cloud Volumes Service and Azure NetApp Files for training in the cloud, and inferencing on the edge with NetApp HCI.

3 Data Pipeline for Inferencing

The flow of data in the lifecycle of AI begins in the edge and ends in the edge. A huge amount of high-quality data is necessary to train a model that delivers high performance and accuracy, and most of this data is available in edge locations. Once trained, the model must be put into production and is returned to end-user applications running in the edge. The end-to-end flow of data can be categorized into three stages: data ingestion from endpoints; preparation and training; and tiering and analysis.
Figure 1) Data pipeline.

Figure 1 illustrates the three stages of data flow and the NetApp technologies that can be used to move data between the stages. In this document, the emphasis is on obtaining the trained model from the NetApp AI system, which is part of the core, and implementing it in the edge production environment for inferencing.

4 Solution Overview

The target audience for this solution includes, but is not limited to, data scientists, IT architects, field consultants, professional services, IT managers, and customers who want to take advantage of an infrastructure that is built to deliver IT innovation and robust data and application services at edge locations.

Edge data centers manage and process data at locations that are very near to the generation point. This proximity increases the efficiency and reduces the latency involved in handling data. Many vertical markets have realized the benefits of an edge data center and are heavily adopting this distributed approach to data processing.

Table 1 lists some of the key verticals and their areas of application that can benefit immensely from running on edge data centers.

Table 1) Edge verticals and applications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vertical</th>
<th>Applications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>Computer-aided diagnostics, assist medical staff in early disease detection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; Gas</td>
<td>Autonomous inspection of remote production facilities, video and image analytics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation</td>
<td>Air traffic control assistance, real-time video feed analytics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media and Entertainment</td>
<td>Audio/video content filtering, deliver family-friendly content</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 4.1 Solution Technology

This solution is designed with a NetApp HCI system that contains two H615c compute nodes with NVIDIA T4 GPUs, two H410c compute nodes, four H410s storage nodes, and two Mellanox SN2010 10GbE/25GbE switches.

Figure 2 illustrates the solution architecture for the NetApp HCI AI inferencing solution.

### Figure 2) Solution architecture.
A VMware infrastructure is used to host the management services required by this inferencing solution. These services do not need to be deployed on a dedicated infrastructure; they can coexist with any existing workloads. The NetApp Deployment Engine (NDE) uses the H410c and H410s nodes to deploy the VMware infrastructure.

Once the NDE has completed the configuration, the following components are deployed as virtual machines (VMs) in the virtual infrastructure:

- **Deployment Jump VM.** Used to automate the deployment of NVIDIA DeepOps (see section 4.8) and storage management using NetApp Trident.
- **ONTAP Select (optional).** An instance of ONTAP Select is deployed to establish a connection with another ONTAP system that is part of the training environment.
- **Kubernetes Masters.** During deployment, three VMs are installed and configured with a supported Linux distribution and configured as Kubernetes master nodes.

After the management services have been set up, the two H615c compute nodes with NVIDIA T4 GPUs are installed with a supported Linux distribution. These two nodes function as the Kubernetes worker nodes and provide the infrastructure for the inferencing platform.

Figure 3 illustrates the virtual and physical elements of this solution.

**Figure 3) Virtual and physical components.**

### 4.2 NetApp HCI Compute Nodes

The NetApp HCI compute nodes are available in two form factors—half-width and full-width—and in two rack unit sizes—1 RU and 2 RU. The 410c nodes used in this solution are half-width and 1 RU and are housed in a chassis that can hold a maximum of four such nodes. The other compute node that is used in this solution is the H615c, which is a full-width node, 1 RU in size. The H410c nodes are based on Intel Skylake processors, and the H615c nodes are based on the second-generation Intel Cascade Lake processors. NVIDIA GPUs can be added to the H615c nodes, and each node can host a maximum of three NVIDIA Tesla T4 16GB GPUs.
The H615c nodes are the latest series of compute nodes for NetApp HCI and the second series that can support GPUs. The first model to support GPUs is the H610c node (full width, 2RU), which can support two NVIDIA Tesla M10 GPUs.

In this solution, the H615c nodes are preferred over the H610c nodes because of the following advantages:

- Reduced data center footprint, critical for edge deployments
- Support for newer generation of GPUs designed for faster inferencing
- Reduced power consumption
- Reduced heat dissipation

### 4.3 NVIDIA T4 GPUs

The resource requirements of inferencing are nowhere close to those of training workloads. In fact, most modern hand-held devices are capable of handling small amounts of inferencing without powerful resources like GPUs. However, for mission-critical applications and data centers that are dealing with a wide variety of applications that demand very low inferencing latencies while subject to extreme parallelization and massive input batch sizes, the GPUs play a key role in reducing inference time and help to boost application performance.

The NVIDIA Tesla T4 is an x16 PCIe Gen3 single-slot low-profile GPU based on the Turing architecture. The T4 GPUs deliver universal inference acceleration that spans applications such as image classification and tagging, video analytics, natural language processing, automatic speech recognition, and intelligent search. The breadth of the Tesla T4’s inferencing capabilities enables it to be used in enterprise solutions and edge devices.

These GPUs are ideal for deployment in edge infrastructures due to their low power consumption and small PCIe form factor. The size of the T4 GPUs enables the installation of two T4 GPUs in the same space as a double-slot full-sized GPU. Although they are small, with 16GB memory, the T4s can support large ML models or run inference on multiple smaller models simultaneously.

The Turing-based T4 GPUs include an enhanced version of Tensor Cores and support a full range of precisions for inferencing FP32, FP16, INT8, and INT4. The GPU includes 2,560 CUDA cores and 320 Tensor Cores, delivering up to 130 tera operations per second (TOPS) of INT8 and up to 260 TOPS of INT4 inferencing performance. When compared to CPU-based inferencing, the Tesla T4, powered by the new Turing Tensor Cores, delivers up to 40 times higher inference performance.

The Turing Tensor Cores accelerate the matrix-matrix multiplication at the heart of neural network training and inferencing functions. They particularly excel at inference computations, in which useful and relevant information can be inferred and delivered by a trained deep neural network based on a given input.

The Turing GPU architecture inherits the enhanced Multi-Process Service (MPS) feature that was introduced in the Volta architecture. Compared to Pascal-based Tesla GPUs, MPS on Tesla T4 improves inference performance for small batch sizes, reduces launch latency, improves QoS, and enables the servicing of higher numbers of concurrent client requests.

The NVIDIA T4 GPU is a part of the NVIDIA AI Inference Platform that supports all AI frameworks and provides comprehensive tooling and integrations to drastically simplify the development and deployment of advanced AI.

### 4.4 Element Software

NetApp Element software powers the storage of the NetApp HCI systems. It delivers agile automation through scale-out flexibility and guaranteed application performance to accelerate new services.

Storage nodes can be added to the system nondisruptively in increments of one, and the storage resources are made available to the applications instantly. Every new node added to the system delivers...
a precise amount of additional performance and capacity to a usable pool. The data is automatically load balanced in the background across all nodes in the cluster, maintaining even utilization as the system grows.

Element software supports the NetApp HCI system to comfortably host multiple workloads by guaranteeing QoS to each workload. By providing fine-grained performance control with minimum, maximum, and burst settings for each workload, the software allows well-planned consolidations while protecting application performance. It decouples performance from capacity and allows each volume to be allocated a specific amount of capacity and performance. These specifications can be modified dynamically without any interruption to data access.

As illustrated in Figure 4, Element software integrates with NetApp ONTAP to enable data mobility between NetApp storage systems that are running different storage operating systems. Data can be moved from Element software to ONTAP or vice versa by using NetApp SnapMirror® technology. Element leverages the same technology to provide cloud connectivity by integrating with NetApp Cloud Volumes ONTAP, which enables data mobility from the edge to the core and to multiple public cloud service providers.

In this solution, the Element backed storage provides the storage services that are required to run the workloads and applications on the NetApp HCI system.

Figure 4) SnapMirror with Element software.

4.5 ONTAP Select (Optional)

NetApp ONTAP Select introduces a software-defined data storage service model on top of NetApp HCI. It builds on NetApp HCI capabilities, adding a rich set of file and data services to the HCI platform while extending the data fabric.

Although ONTAP Select is an optional component for implementing this solution, it does provide a host of benefits, including data gathering, protection, mobility, and so on, that are extremely useful in the context of the overall AI data lifecycle. It helps to simplify several day-to-day challenges in data handling, including ingestion, collection, training, deployment, and tiering.
ONTAP Select can run as a VM on VMware and still bring in most of the ONTAP capabilities that are available when it is running on a dedicated FAS platform, such as:

- Support for NFS and CIFS
- NetApp FlexClone® technology
- NetApp FlexCache technology
- NetApp ONTAP FlexGroup volumes
- NetApp SnapMirror software

In this solution, ONTAP Select can be used to leverage the FlexCache feature, which helps to reduce the data read latencies by caching the frequently read data from a back-end origin volume. In the case of high-end inferencing applications with a lot of parallelization, multiple instances of the same model are deployed across the inferencing platform, leading to multiple reads of the same model. Newer versions of the trained model can be seamlessly introduced to the inferencing platform by verifying that the desired model is available in the origin or source volume.
4.6 NetApp Trident (Optional)

NetApp Trident is an open-source dynamic storage orchestrator that enables managing storage resources across all major NetApp storage platforms. It integrates with Kubernetes natively so that persistent volumes (PVs) can be provisioned on demand by using native Kubernetes interfaces and constructs. Trident enables microservices and containerized applications to use enterprise-class storage services such as QoS, storage efficiencies, and cloning to meet the persistent storage demands of applications.

Containers are among the most popular methods of packaging and deploying applications, and Kubernetes is one of the most popular platforms for hosting containerized applications. In this solution, the inferencing platform is built on top of a Kubernetes infrastructure.

Trident currently supports storage orchestration across the following platforms:

- ONTAP: NetApp AFF, FAS, Select
- Element software: NetApp HCI and NetApp SolidFire® all-flash storage
- NetApp SANtricity® software: E-series and EF-series
- Cloud Volumes ONTAP
- Azure NetApp Files
- NetApp Cloud Volumes Service: AWS and Google Cloud

Trident is a simple but powerful tool to enable storage orchestration not just across multiple storage platforms, but also across the entire spectrum of the AI data lifecycle, ranging from the edge to the core to the cloud.

In this solution, Trident can be used to provision a PV from a NetApp Snapshot™ copy that makes up the trained model. Figure 7 illustrates the Trident workflow in which a persistent volume claim (PVC) is created by referring to an existing Snapshot copy. Following this, Trident creates a volume by using the Snapshot copy.

Figure 7) Trident workflow.
This method of introducing trained models from a Snapshot copy helps in maintaining versioning of the models. It simplifies the process of introducing newer versions of models to the applications and switching inferencing between different versions of the model.

4.7 Containers and Kubernetes

Containers provide a layer of abstraction between the applications and the environment in which they run by providing a logical packaging mechanism for the applications. This decoupling allows container-based applications to be deployed easily and consistently across several platforms. With container-based application deployment, there is a clear separation of duty and responsibility. The developers deal with the application's code and its dependent libraries, and the IT team focuses on the management and deployment.

Containers are often compared with VMs because they offer many of the same application sandboxing benefits as VMs. The significant difference between them is that the containers have eliminated the hypervisor and guest operating system layers, which makes them much lighter. Figure 8 illustrates the difference between VMs and containers.

![Figure 8) Comparison of VMs and containers.](image)

One of the most popular container runtime environments is Docker, which can be used to create and build software inside containers. It uses Docker images to deploy containerized applications or software across multiple environments. An application that has been containerized in the Docker format can run on any machine that can run Docker containers, including common operating systems such as Linux, Microsoft Windows, and other on-premises and cloud-based infrastructures.

On the flip side, managing containers at scale is a complex task. A single application that is containerized can be made up of several containers, and for the application to work without any issues, all the constituent containers must be running without any downtime.

For example, if a container goes down, another container must start and continue to deliver the service. Monitoring hundreds of containers and spinning up replacement containers manually is an arduous and inefficient task.

The solution to this problem is to use a container orchestrator. Kubernetes is one of most popular choices that supports multiple container runtime environments, including Docker. Kubernetes orchestrates the operation of multiple containers in harmony together. It takes care of scaling and failover for the applications, provides deployment patterns, and manages the use of underlying infrastructure resources,
such as the amount of compute, network, and storage resources required. Kubernetes make it easier to automate and scale container-based workloads for live production environments.

Here are some of the key features of Kubernetes:

- **Service discovery and load balancing**
  - Containers can be exposed with their DNS name or IP address
  - Heavy traffic to a container is load balanced by distributing the network traffic
- **Storage orchestration**
  - Flexibility to mount a storage system of choice – local, NFS, iSCSI, cloud, and so on
- **Automated rollouts and rollbacks**
  - Automated removal of existing containers and creation of new containers with the freed-up resources
- **Automatic bin packing**
  - Best use of Kubernetes cluster resources is guaranteed based on resource specifications at the container level
  - Container placement on nodes is managed by Kubernetes
- **Self-healing**
  - Failed containers are restarted, containers are replaced or killed when they do not respond to user-defined health checks
- **Secret and configuration management**
  - Secure management of sensitive information, such as passwords, SSH keys, OAuth tokens

This solution leverages the features and benefits provided by Kubernetes and containers to build the inferencing platform discussed in the following sections.

### 4.8 NVIDIA DeepOps

NVIDIA DeepOps is a modular collection of Ansible scripts that can be used to automate the deployment of a Kubernetes infrastructure. There are multiple deployment tools available that can automate the deployment of a Kubernetes cluster. In this solution, DeepOps is the preferred choice because it does not just deploy a Kubernetes infrastructure, it also installs the necessary GPU drivers, NVIDIA Container Runtime for Docker (nvidia-docker2), and various other dependencies for GPU-accelerated work. It encapsulates the best practices for NVIDIA GPUs and can be customized or run as individual components as needed.

DeepOps internally uses Kubespray to deploy Kubernetes, and it is included as a submodule in DeepOps. Therefore, common Kubernetes cluster management operations such as adding nodes, removing nodes, and cluster upgrades should be performed using Kubespray.

In this solution, three Kubernetes master nodes are deployed as VMs, and the two H615c compute nodes with NVIDIA Tesla T4 GPUs are set up as Kubernetes worker nodes.

### NVIDIA GPU Operator

The GPU operator deploys the NVIDIA k8s-device-plugin for GPU support and runs the NVIDIA drivers as containers. It is based on the Kubernetes operator framework, which helps to automate the management of all NVIDIA software components that are needed to provision GPUs. The components include NVIDIA drivers, Kubernetes device plug-in for GPUs, NVIDIA container runtime, and automatic node labeling, which is used in tandem with Kubernetes Node Feature Discovery.

The GPU operator is an important component of the **NVIDIA EGX** software-defined platform that is designed to make large-scale hybrid-cloud and edge operations possible and efficient. It is specifically useful when the Kubernetes cluster needs to scale quickly—for example, when provisioning additional
GPU-based worker nodes and managing the lifecycle of the underlying software components. Because the GPU operator runs everything as containers, including NVIDIA drivers, administrators can easily swap various components by simply starting or stopping containers.

The GPU operator is enabled in DeepOps by invoking a prebuilt Ansible playbook, egxstack-installation.yml, available at https://github.com/NVIDIA/deepops.

4.9 NVIDIA Triton Inference Server

NVIDIA Triton Inference Server (Triton Server) simplifies the deployment of AI inferencing solutions in production data centers. This microservice is specifically designed for inferencing in production data centers. It maximizes GPU utilization and integrates seamlessly into DevOps deployments with Docker and Kubernetes.

Triton Server makes available a common solution for AI inferencing, enabling researchers to focus on creating high-quality trained models, DevOps engineers to focus on deployment, and developers to focus on applications without the need to redesign the platform for each AI-powered application.

Here are some of the key features of Triton Server:

- **Support for multiple frameworks.** Triton Server can handle a mix of models, and the number of models is limited only by system disk and memory resources. It can support TensorRT, TensorFlow GraphDef, TensorFlow SavedModel, ONNX, PyTorch, and Caffe2 NetDef model formats.
- **Concurrent model execution.** Multiple models or multiple instances of the same model can be run simultaneously on a GPU.
- **Multi-GPU support.** Triton Server can maximize GPU utilization by enabling inference for multiple models on one or more GPUs.
- **Support for batching.** Triton Server can accept requests for a batch of inputs and respond with the corresponding batch of outputs. The inference server supports multiple scheduling and batching algorithms that combine individual inference requests together to improve inference throughput. Batching algorithms are available for both stateless and stateful applications and need to be used appropriately. These scheduling and batching decisions are transparent to the client that is requesting inference.
- **Ensemble support.** An ensemble is a pipeline with multiple models with connections of input and output tensors between those models. An inference request can be made to an ensemble, which results in the execution of the complete pipeline.
- **Metrics.** Metrics are details about GPU utilization, server throughput, server latency, and health for auto scaling and load balancing.

In this solution, Triton Server is deployed on the Kubernetes cluster by using a helm chart. With this method, the default configuration of Triton Server can be overridden and customized as required. Triton Server also provides an inference service using an HTTP or GRPC endpoint, allowing remote clients to request inferencing for any model that is being managed by the server.

NetApp HCI is a hybrid multicloud infrastructure that can host multiple workloads and applications, and Triton Server is well equipped to support the inferencing requirements of multiple applications. In this solution, multiple sample applications are deployed on Triton Server to showcase its capabilities.

5 Technology Requirements

This section lists the hardware and software models or versions used during solution validation.
5.1 Hardware Requirements

Table 2 lists the hardware components that were used to implement this validated solution. The components that are used in any implementation of the solution might vary according to customer requirements.

Table 2) Hardware requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Product Family</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>H615c</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 NVIDIA Tesla T4 GPUs per node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H410c</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Compute nodes for management infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>H410s</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Storage for OS and workload.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Flash FAS</td>
<td>1 HA Pair</td>
<td>For FlexCache data import (not part of NetApp HCI infrastructure). This ONTAP AFF can be part of an AI training infrastructure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Network</td>
<td>Mellanox SN2010</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10G/25G switches.</td>
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</table>

5.2 Software Requirements

Table 3 lists the software components that were used to build the base solution.

Table 3) Software requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Software</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>NetApp Element OS</td>
<td>11.7.0.76</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ONTAP Select Cluster</td>
<td>9.7</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NetApp Trident</td>
<td>20.01</td>
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<td>NetApp HCI engine</td>
<td>NetApp Deployment Engine</td>
<td>1.7P1</td>
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<td>Hypervisor</td>
<td>Hypervisor</td>
<td>VMware vSphere ESXi 6.7U1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hypervisor Management System</td>
<td>VMware vCenter Server 6.7U1</td>
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<td>Inferencing Platform</td>
<td>NVIDIA DeepOps</td>
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<td>NVIDIA GPU Operator</td>
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<td>Kubernetes</td>
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<td>Docker</td>
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<td>NVIDIA Container Toolkit</td>
<td>1.0.5</td>
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<td>NVIDIA Kubernetes Device Plugin</td>
<td>1.0.0-beta4</td>
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<td>NVIDIA Tesla Driver</td>
<td>418.87.01</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NVIDIA Triton Inference Server</td>
<td>1.11.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>K8 Master VMs</td>
<td>Linux</td>
<td>Any supported distribution</td>
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</table>
6 Conclusion

The adoption of AI is growing exponentially and is proving to be critical for the success of a business. To enable this adoption, specialized data center infrastructures are necessary to meet the requirements of the training and inferencing stages of AI.

This solution focuses on designing an edge data center for AI inferencing using NetApp HCI.

AI training has its own challenges and high resource requirements, and inferencing is a challenging task in its own ways. Each application has its own inferencing requirements and prefers to access the trained model in a specific way. There is also a need for a well-defined data flow pipeline between the training infrastructure and the edge inferencing platform to ensure that inferencing is always carried out with the latest or desired version of the model.

Mission-critical workloads and applications on edge data centers are growing rapidly, and so is the amount of data they generate. On the other hand, IT administrators are always looking for ways to increase application density on these infrastructures for a higher return on investment.

NetApp HCI is an ideal solution for the edge data center. With support to host multiple containerized, virtualized, and nonvirtualized workloads concurrently, it helps to increase application density and easy onboarding of new applications. The NetApp HCI infrastructure can be granularly scaled by adding compute or storage nodes to the system as required. In the case of containerized applications, the compute nodes can be added as Kubernetes worker nodes to an existing Kubernetes cluster to enable onboarding of additional applications.

To meet AI inferencing requirements, the H615c compute node platform with NVIDIA Tesla T4 GPUs that are optimized for inferencing is now available with NetApp HCI. When combined with the NVIDIA Triton Inference Server, this provides a dynamic and scalable platform that optimizes and enhances GPU utilization, which in turn boosts the inferencing performance of the applications.

The data pipeline between training and inferencing can be established by using multiple NetApp technologies. Specifically, NetApp Trident, a Kubernetes native tool, helps in providing seamless access to persistent data across nodes or regions quickly and easily.

With this offering, NetApp now provides a complete portfolio of solutions for AI training and inferencing across the core and edge with technologies to seamlessly move mission-critical data between them.

Where to Find Additional Information

To learn more about the information described in this document, refer to the following documents and/or websites:

- NetApp HCI Theory of Operations
- NetApp Product Documentation
  docs.netapp.com
- NetApp HCI Solution Catalog Documentation
- HCI Resources page
  https://mysupport.netapp.com/info/web/ECMLP2831412.html
- ONTAP Select
- NetApp Trident
- NVIDIA DeepOps
  [https://github.com/NVIDIA/deepops](https://github.com/NVIDIA/deepops)
- NVIDIA Triton Inference Server

### Version History

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<tr>
<td>Version 1.0</td>
<td>March 2020</td>
<td>Initial release.</td>
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<td>Version 2.0</td>
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<td>Version 3.0</td>
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