

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program through grant agreement 801101.



Dynamic Provisioning of Storage Resources: A Case Study with Burst Buffers

François Tessier, Maxime Martinasso, Matteo Chesi, Mark Klein, Miguel Gila Swiss National Supercomputing Centre, ETH Zurich, Lugano, Switzerland

> High Performance Storage Workshop (IPDPSW) May 2020



















Context

Complex workflows or frameworks in various scientific domains have increasing I/O needs

Institution	Scientific domain	Workflows	Data size (real & projection)
European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)	Weather Forecast	Ensemble forecasts, data assimilation,	12PB/year
Paul Scherrer Institute (PSI)	Synchrotron imaging	X-ray spectroscopy, high resolution microscopy,	10-20PB/year
Cherenkov Telescope Array (CTA)	Astrophysics	Gamma Rays & Cosmic Sources,	25PB/year

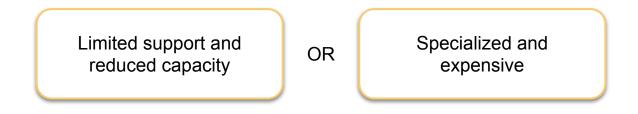
- Workloads with specific needs of data movement
 - Big data analysis, machine learning, checkpointing, in-situ, co-located processes, …
 - Multiple data access pattern (model, layout, data size, frequency)



Context

Scientific domains require more and more often varied data managers (object-based storage, database, ...)

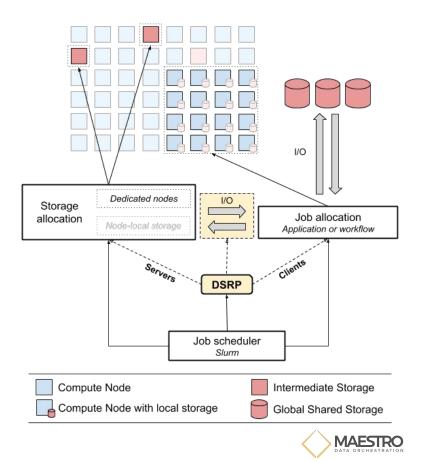
- Data management inside a workflow usually relies on a global shared parallel file system
 - Unique data access semantic (POSIX)
 - Performance variability
- Workflow specific data managers are installed on a use case basis





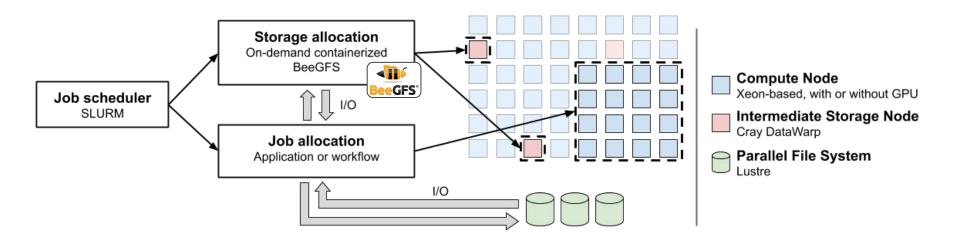
Dynamic Resource Provisioning

- Provisioning of storage system at job level:
 - Storage available during the job lifetime
 - Storage resources dedicated to a job (isolation)
- Dynamically supply a data management system on top of those resources
 - Several types supported: file system (current), object-based storage, database
 - Containerized data management services
 - Deployment integrated at a job scheduler level



Proof of concept: BeeGFS on Cray DataWarp

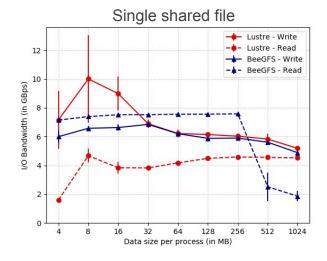
- Repurposing Cray DataWarp nodes
- Get an allocation of intermediate storage nodes along with compute nodes
- Deploy a well-sized BeeGFS across disks on DataWarp nodes
- Configure the compute nodes to act as clients of the BeeGFS instance

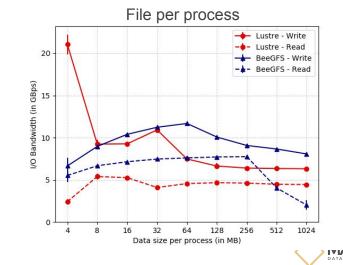




Performance Evaluation

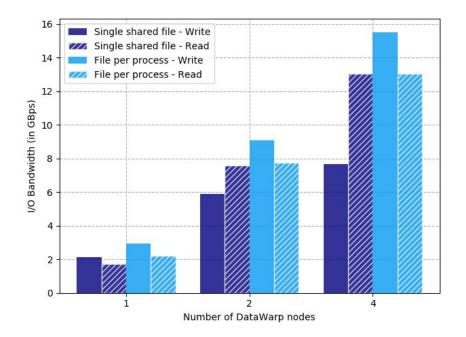
- Dom, Cray XC50 system with DataWarp at CSCS
 - Test and development system of Piz Daint (27PFlops)
 - 8 nodes with two 18-cores Intel Broadwell CPU and 64GB of DRAM
 - 4 DataWarp nodes each with three 5.9TB PCIe SSD
- On demand-BeeGFS (2 DW nodes) VS Lustre file system (Sonexion 1600, 2 OSTs)
- IOR benchmark: independent I/O, 10 runs





Performance Evaluation

- Small-scale study of... scalability
- IOR from 8 compute nodes (36 ppn)
 - 256MB written/read per process
- Dynamically provisioned BeeGFS
 - From 1 to 4 nodes
 - Ratio metadata:storage server per node kept to 1:2
- Reasonable scalability overall
 - Except SSF write





Conclusion

- Proof of concept of a mechanism to dynamically provision data managers on top of intermediate storage resources
 - Focused on containerized BeeGFS + DataWarp
- Promising performance and scalability with IOR and the I/O kernel of a real application
- Portability on different types of hardware and systems
- Next steps
 - Integration within the job scheduler (prolog/epilog scripts)
 - Configurable system for deployment: architecture's description, data manager-specific settings, ...
 - Extends to other data managers packaged in a unique container

Acknowledgment

- This work is part of the MAESTRO EU Project
- 3-year European project, started in September 2018
- Middleware library that automates data movement across diverse memory systems
- https://www.maestro-data.eu/



Conclusion

Contacts

François Tessier, Maxime Martinasso, Matteo Chesi, Mark Klein, Miguel Gila Swiss National Supercomputing Centre, ETH Zurich, Lugano, Switzerland

{firstname}.{lastname}@cscs.ch





DATA ORCHESTRATION





cea









