

# The Spider Center Wide File System

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**May 4, 2009**

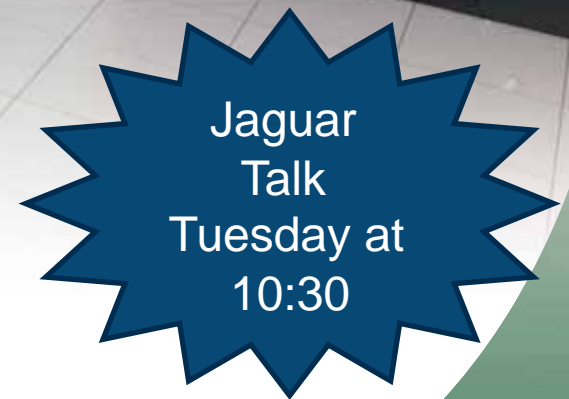


# Jaguar: World's most powerful computer

Designed for science from the ground up



Peak performance	1.645 petaflops
System memory	362 terabytes
Disk space	10.7 petabytes
Disk bandwidth	200+ gigabytes/second

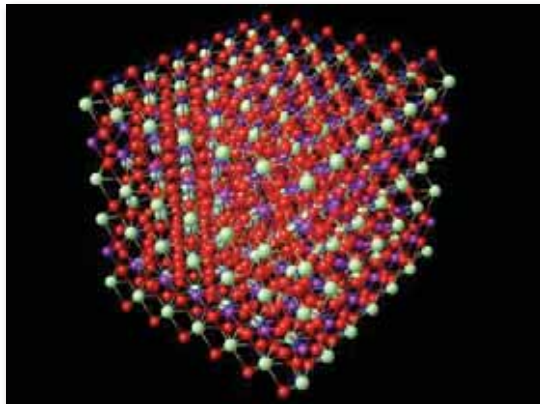


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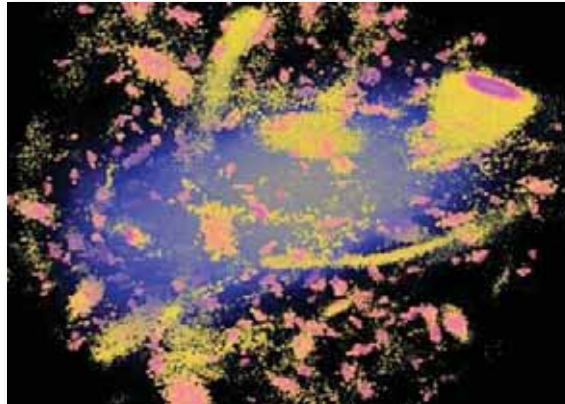


# Enabling breakthrough science

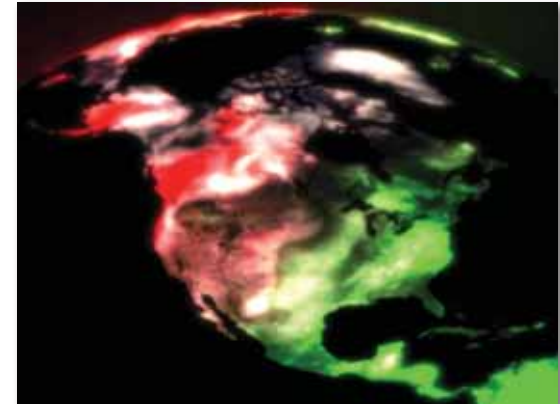
5 of top 10 ASCR science accomplishments in the past 18 months used LCF resources and staff



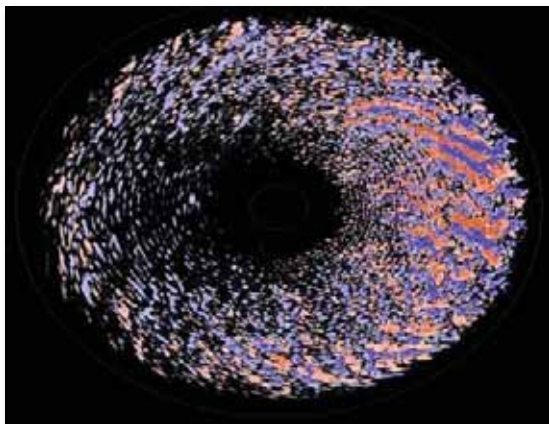
Electron pairing in HTSC cuprates  
*PRL* (2007, 2008)



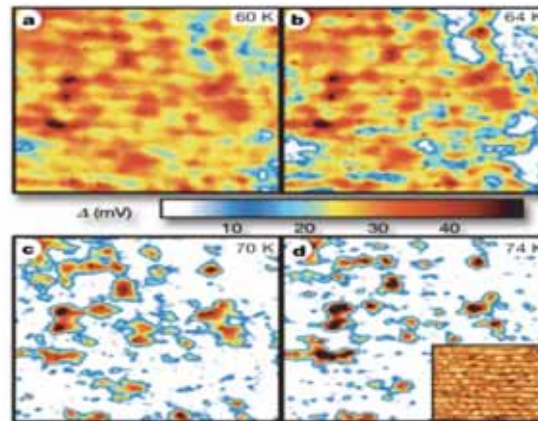
Shining a light on dark matter  
*Nature* 454, 735 (2008)



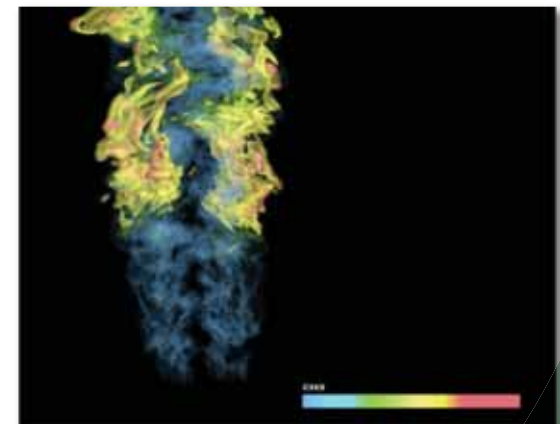
Modeling the full earth system



Fusion: Taming turbulent heat loss  
*PRL* 99, *Phys. Plasmas* 14



Nanoscale nonhomogeneities in high-temperature superconductors  
Winner of Gordon Bell prize



Stabilizing a lifted flame  
*Combust. Flame* (2008)



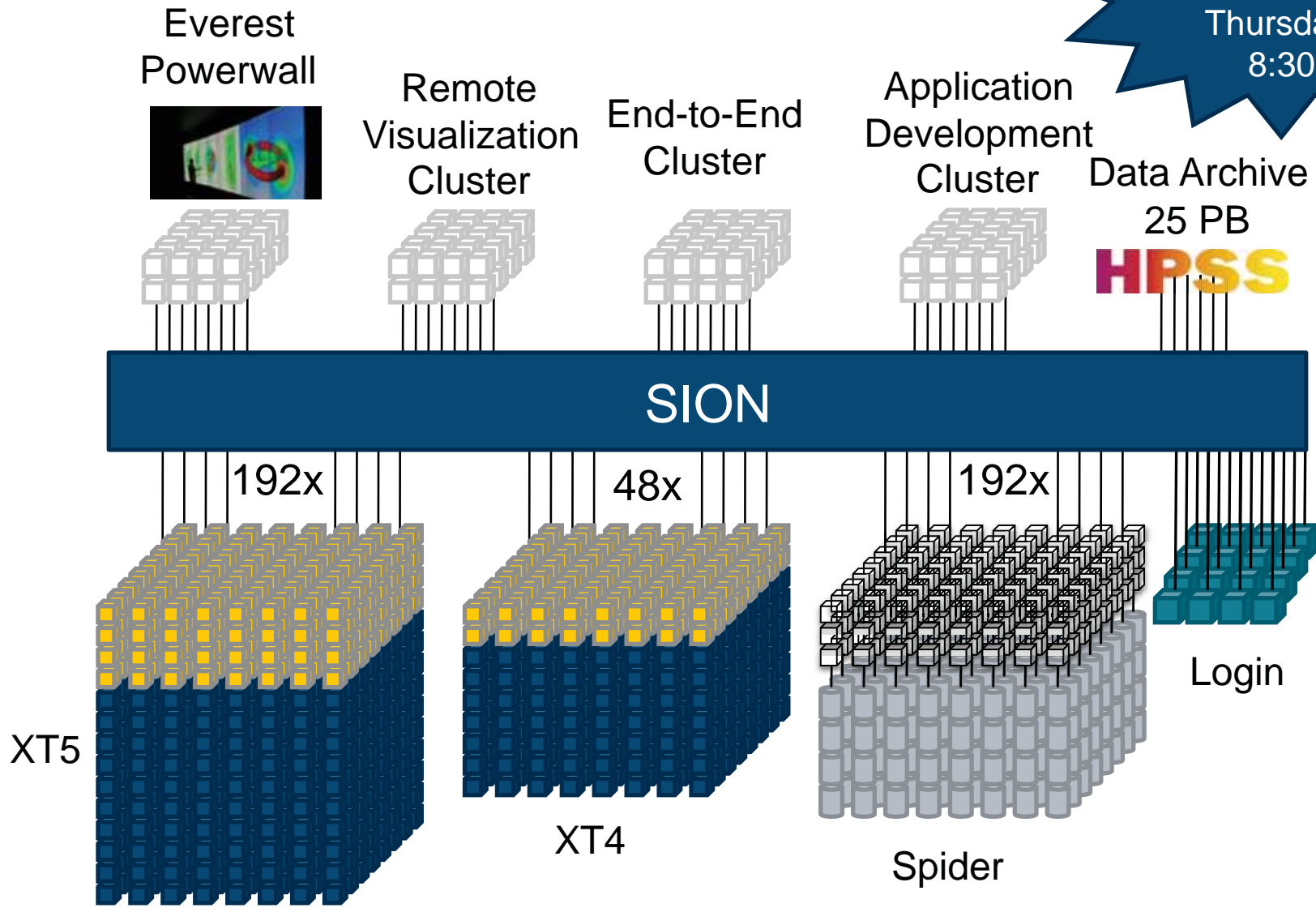
# Center-wide File System



- **“Spider” will provide a shared, parallel file system for all systems**
  - Based on Lustre file system
- **Demonstrated bandwidth of over 200 GB/s**
- **Over 10 PB of RAID-6 Capacity**
  - 13,440 1 TB SATA Drives
- **192 Storage servers**
  - 3 TeraBytes of memory
- **Available from all systems via our high-performance scalable I/O network**
  - Over 3,000 InfiniBand ports
  - Over 3 miles of cables
  - Scales as storage grows
- **Undergoing system checkout with deployment expected in summer 2009**

# LCF Infrastructure

Talk on  
integrating  
XT4 and XT5  
Thursday  
8:30



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# Current LCF File Systems

System	Path	Size	Throughput	OSTs
Jaguar XT5				
	/lustre/scratch	4198 TB	> 100 GB/s	672
	/lustre/widow1	4198 TB	> 100 GB/s	672
Jaguar XT4				
	/lustre/scr144	284 TB	> 40 GB/s	144
	/lustre/scr72a	142 TB	> 20 GB/s	72
	/lustre/scr72b	142 TB	> 20 GB/s	72
	/lustre/wolf-ddn (login nodes only)	672 TB	> 4 GB/s	96
Lens, Smoky				
	/lustre/wolf-ddn	672 TB	> 4 GB/s	96

# Future LCF File Systems

System	Path	Size	Throughput	OSTs
Jaguar XT5				
	/lustre/widow0	4198 TB	> 100 GB/s	672
	/lustre/widow1	4198 TB	> 100 GB/s	672
Jaguar XT4				
	/lustre/widow0	4198 TB	> 50 GB/s	672
	/lustre/widow1	4198 TB	> 50 GB/s	672
	/lustre/scr144	284 TB	> 40 GB/s	144
	/lustre/scr72a	142 TB	> 20 GB/s	72
	/lustre/scr72b	142 TB	> 20 GB/s	72
Lens, Smoky				
	/lustre/widow0	4198 TB	> 6 GB/s	672
	/lustre/widow1	4198 TB	> 32 GB/s	672

# Benefits of Spider

- **Accessible from all major LCF resources**
  - Eliminates file system “islands”
- **Accessible during maintenance windows**
  - Spider will remain accessible during XT4 and XT5 maintenance





# Benefits of Spider

- **Unswept Project Spaces**
  - Will provide larger area than \$HOME
  - Not backed up, use HPSS
  - The Data Storage council is working through formal policies now
- **Higher performance HPSS transfers**
  - XT Login nodes no longer the bottleneck
  - Other systems can be used for HPSS transfers which allow HTAR and HSI to be scheduled on computes
- **Direct GridFTP transfers**
  - Improved WAN data transfers

# How Did We Get Here?

- **We didn't just pick up the phone and order a center-wide file system**
  - No single Vendor could deliver this system
  - Trail Blazing was required
- **Collaborative effort was key to success**
  - ORNL
  - Cray
  - DDN
  - SUN



# A Phased Approach

- **Conceptual design - 2006**
- **Early Prototypes - 2007**
- **Small Scale Production System (wolf) - 2008**
- **Storage System Evaluation - 2008**
- **Direct Attached Deployment - 2008**
- **Spider File System Deployment - 2009**

# Spider Status

- **Demonstrated stability on a number of LCF systems**
  - Jaguar XT5
  - Jaguar XT4
  - Smoky
  - Lens
  - All of the above..
    - Over 26,000 clients mounting the file system and performing I/O
- **Early access on Jaguar XT5 today!**
  - General Availability this Summer



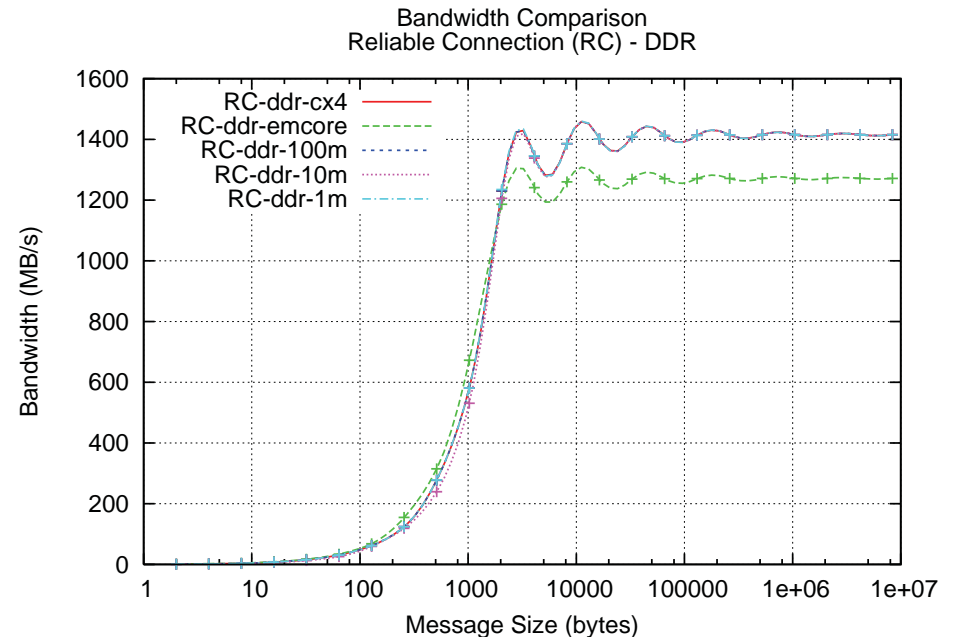
# Snapshot of Technical Challenges

- **Fault tolerance**
  - Network
  - I/O Servers
  - Storage Arrays
  - Lustre File system
- **Performance**
  - SATA
  - Network congestion
  - Single Lustre Metadata server
- **Scalability**
  - 26,000 file system clients and counting



# InfiniBand Support on Cray XT SIO

- **LCF effort; required system software work to support OFED on the XT SIO**
- **Evaluation of a number of optical cable options**
- **Worked with Cray to integrate OFED into stock CLE distribution**



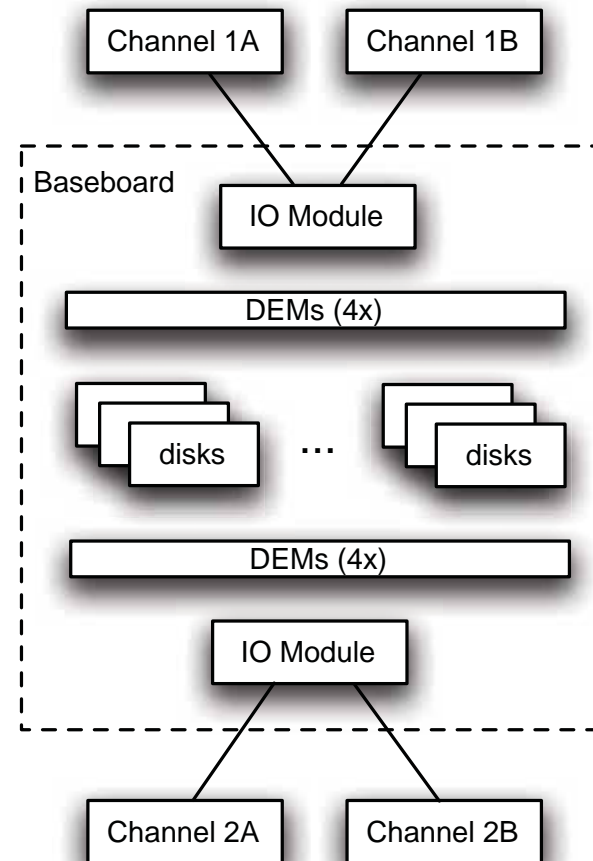
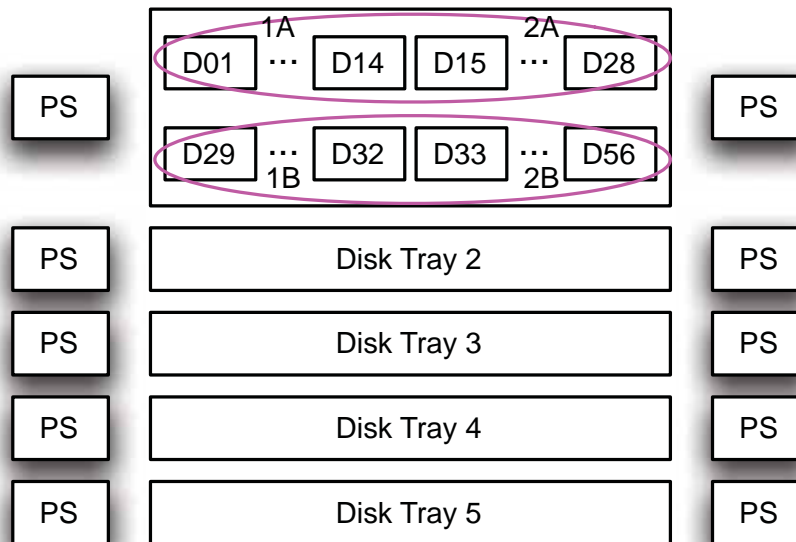
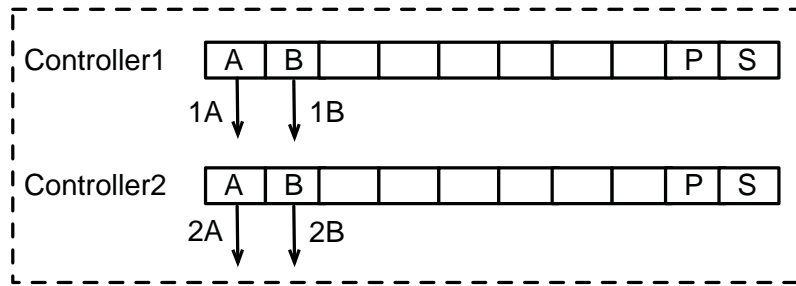
\*InfiniBand Based Cable Comparison, Makia Minich, 2007

# Reliability Analysis of DDN S2A9900

- **Developed a failure model and a quantitative expectation of the system's reliability**
- **Particular attention was given to the DDN S2A9900's peripheral components**
  - **3 major components considered**
    - I/O module
    - Disk Expansion Modules (DEMs)
    - Baseboard
- **Analysis of RAID 6 implementation**

Details to appear in: A Case Study on Reliability of Spider Storage System

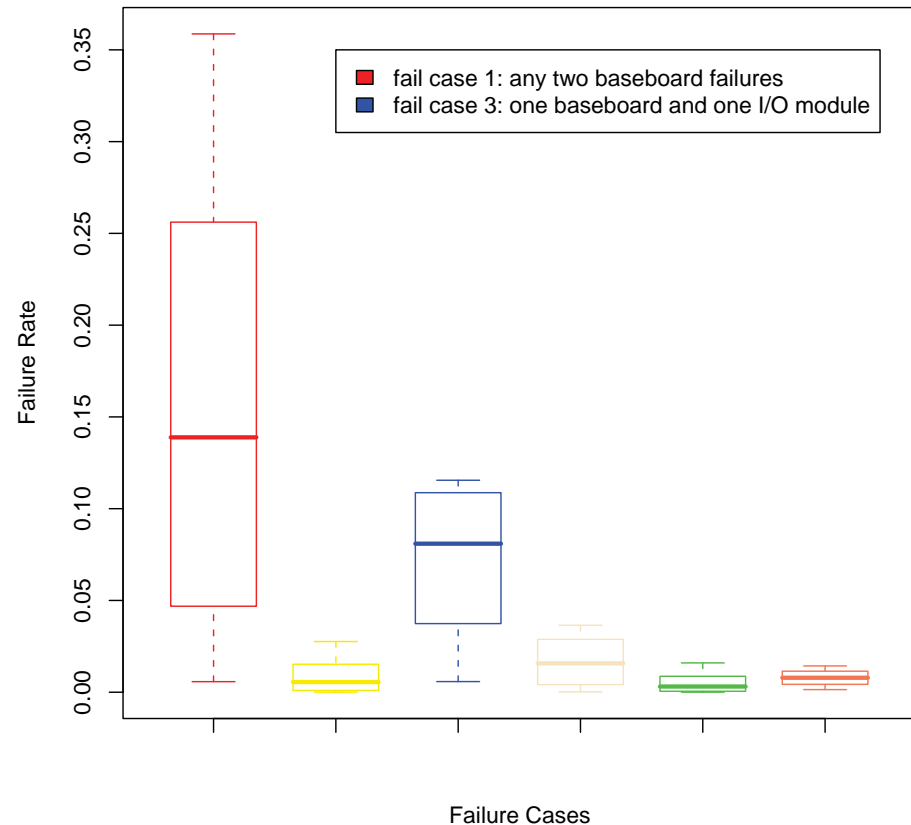
# DDN S2A9900 Architecture



# DDN S2A9900 Failure Cases

- **Case 1: two out of the five baseboards fail**
- **Case 2: three out of ten I/O modules fail**
- **Case 3: one baseboard fails, and another I/O module fails on a different baseboard**
- **Case 4: any two I/O modules fail and any other baseboard failure**

Comparison on Failure Cases



# Scaling to More Than 26,000 Clients

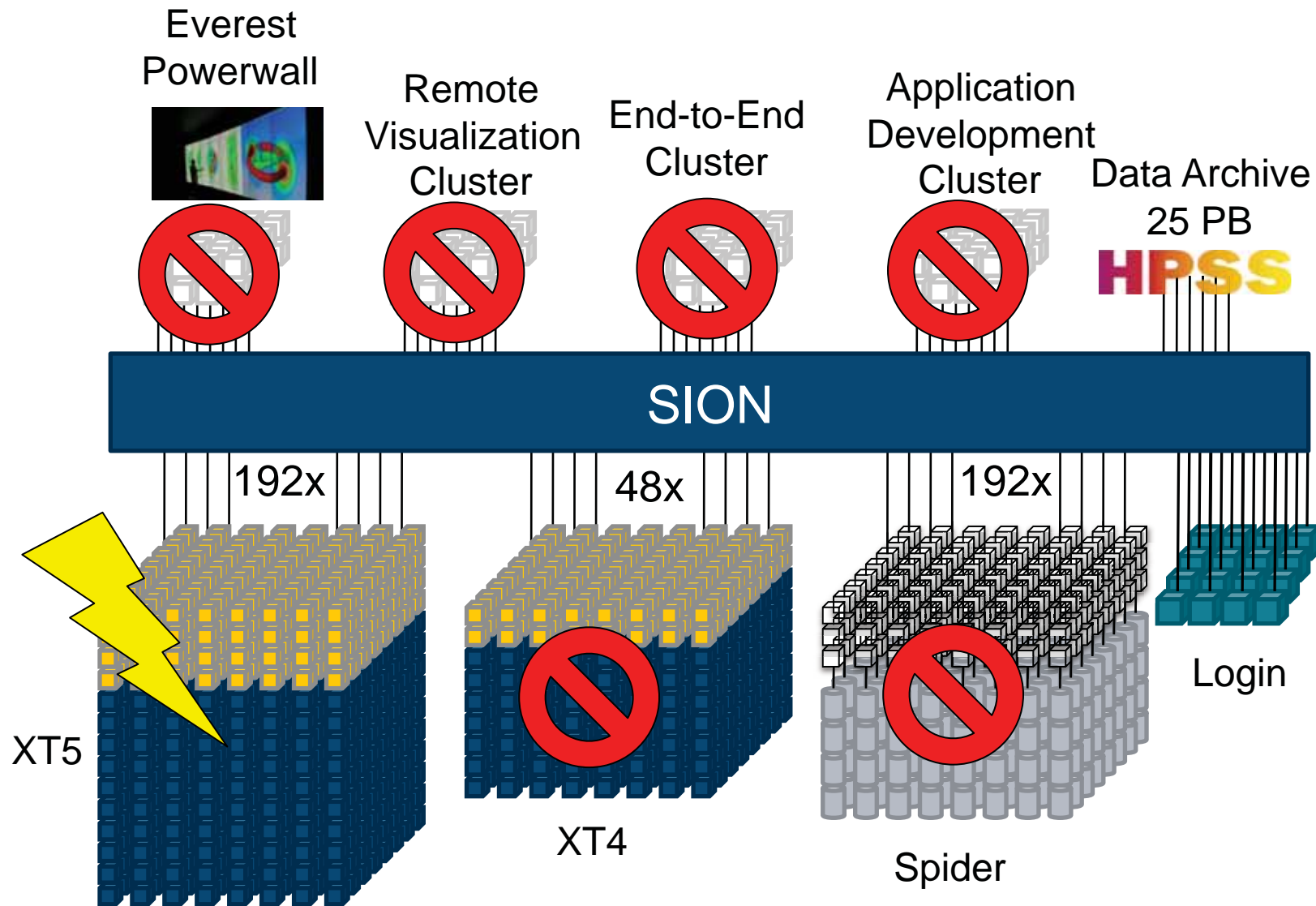
- **18,600 Clients on Jaguar XT5**
- **7,840 Clients on Jaguar XT4**
- **Several hundred additional clients from various systems**
- **System testing revealed a number of issues at this scale**



# Scaling to More Than 26,000 Clients

- **Server side client statistics**
  - 64 KB buffer for each client for each OST/MDT/MGT
  - Over 11GB of memory used for statistics when all clients mount the file system
  - OOMs occurred shortly thereafter
- **Solution? Remove server side client statistics**
  - **Client statistics are available on computes**
    - Not as convenient but much more scalable as each client is only responsible for his own stats

# Surviving a Bounce



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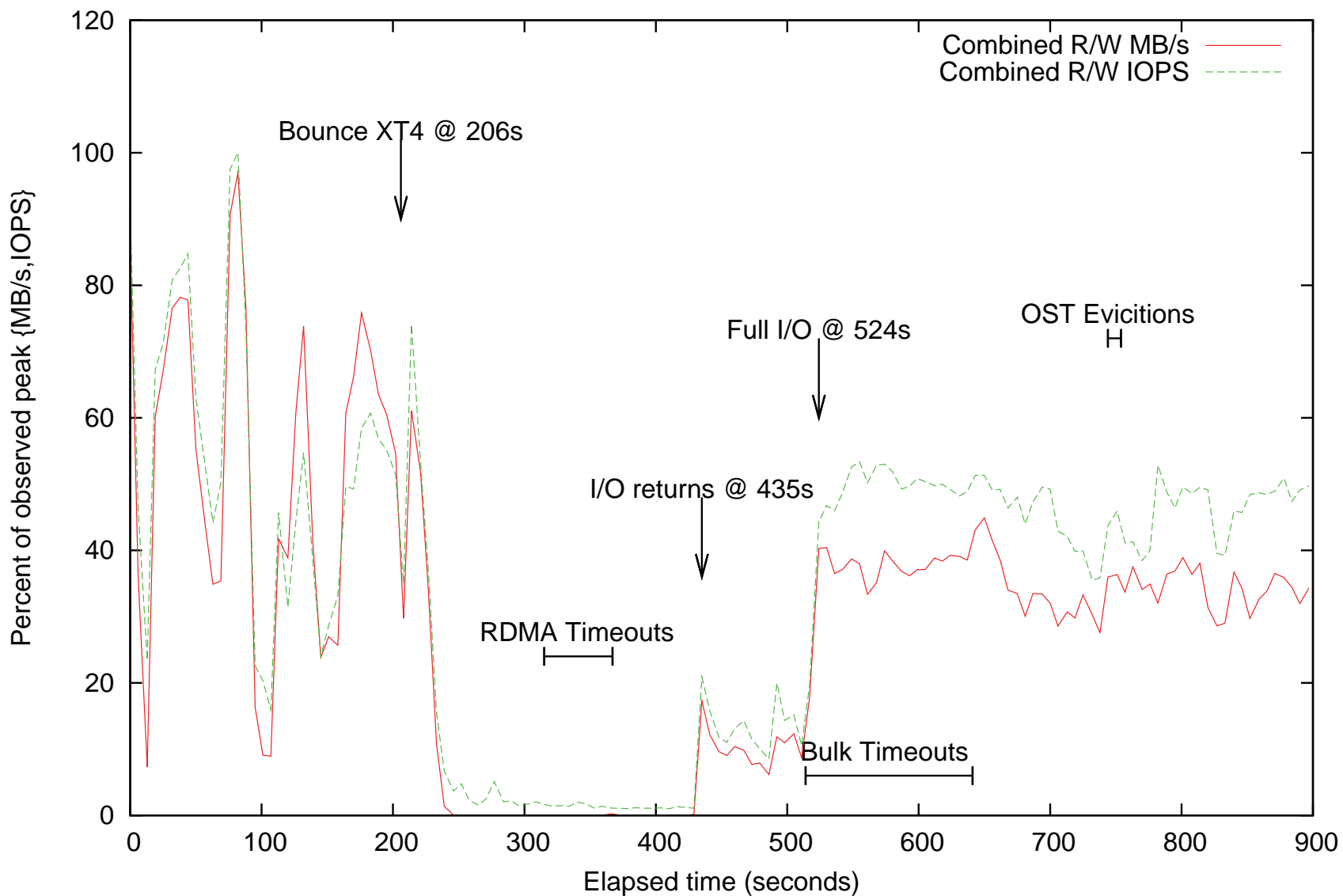
# Challenges in Surviving an Unscheduled Jaguar XT4 or XT5 Outage

- **Jaguar XT5 has over 18K Lustre clients**
  - A hardware event such as a link failure may require rebooting the system
  - 18K clients are evicted!
- **On initial testing a reboot of either Jaguar XT4 or XT5 resulted in the file system becoming unresponsive**
  - Clients on other systems such as Smoky and Lens became unresponsive requiring a reboot

# Solution: Improve Client Eviction performance

- **Client eviction processing is serialized**
- **Each client eviction requires a synchronous write for every OST**
- **Current fix changes the synchronous write to an asynchronous write**
  - Decreases impact of client evictions and improves client eviction performance
- **Further improvements to client evictions may be required**
  - Batching evictions
  - Parallelizing evictions

# Hard bounce of 7844 nodes via 48 routers





# Improving Lustre Performance @ Scale

- **Multiple areas of Network Congestion**
  - Infiniband SAN
  - SeaStar Torus
  - LNET routing doesn't expose locality
    - May take a very long route unnecessarily
- **Assumption of flat network space won't scale**
  - Wrong assumption on even a single compute environment
  - Center wide file system will aggravate this
- **Solution - Expose Locality**
  - Lustre modifications allow fine grained routing capabilities

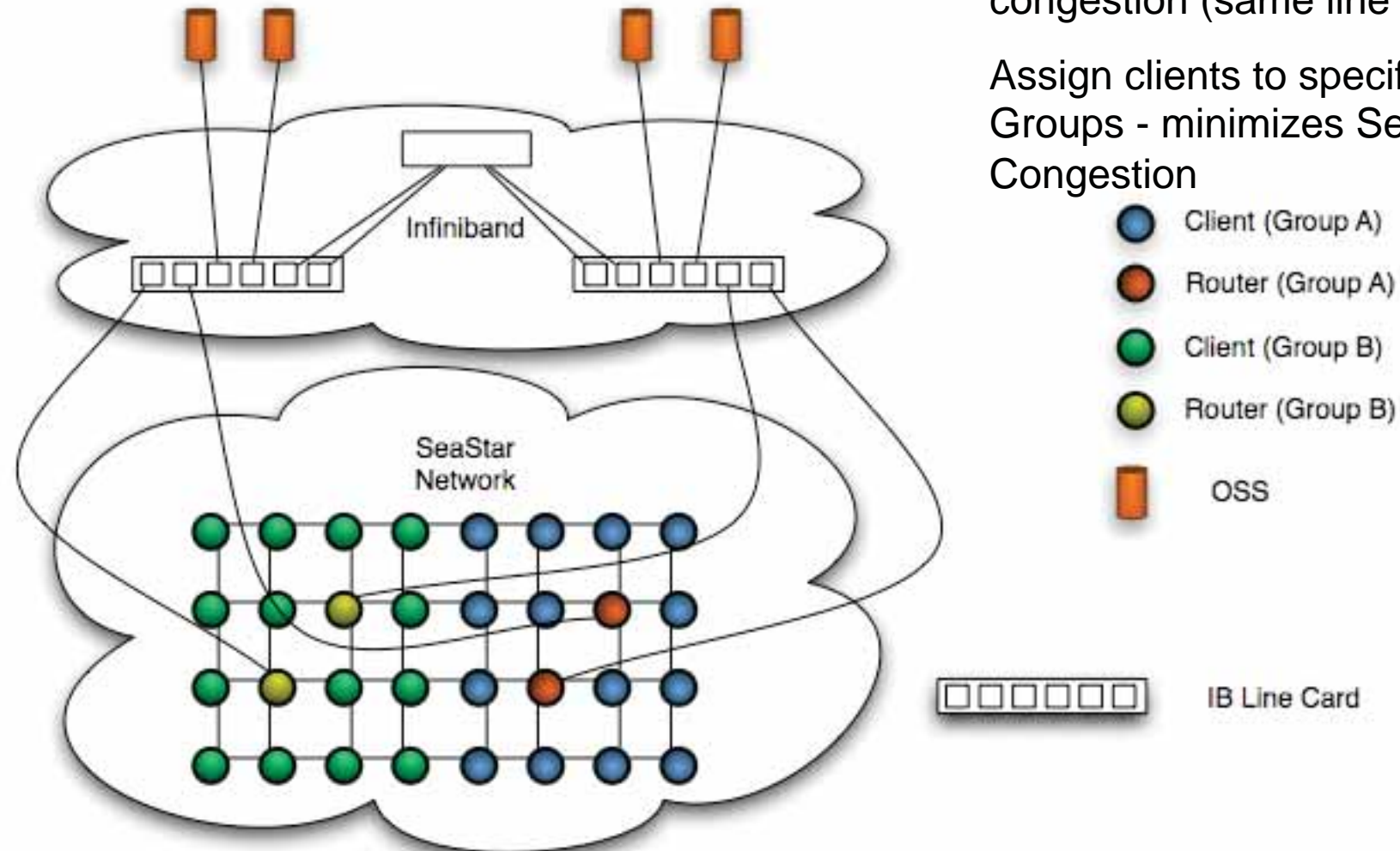
# Design To Minimize Contention

- **Pair routers and object storage servers on the same line card (crossbar)**
  - So long as routers only talk to OSSes on the same line card contention in the fat-tree is eliminated
  - Required small changes to Open SM
- **Place routers strategically within the Torus**
  - In some use cases routers (or groups of routers) can be thought of as a replicated resource
  - Assign clients to routers as to minimize contention
- **Allocate objects to “nearest” OST**
  - Requires changes to Lustre and/or I/O libraries

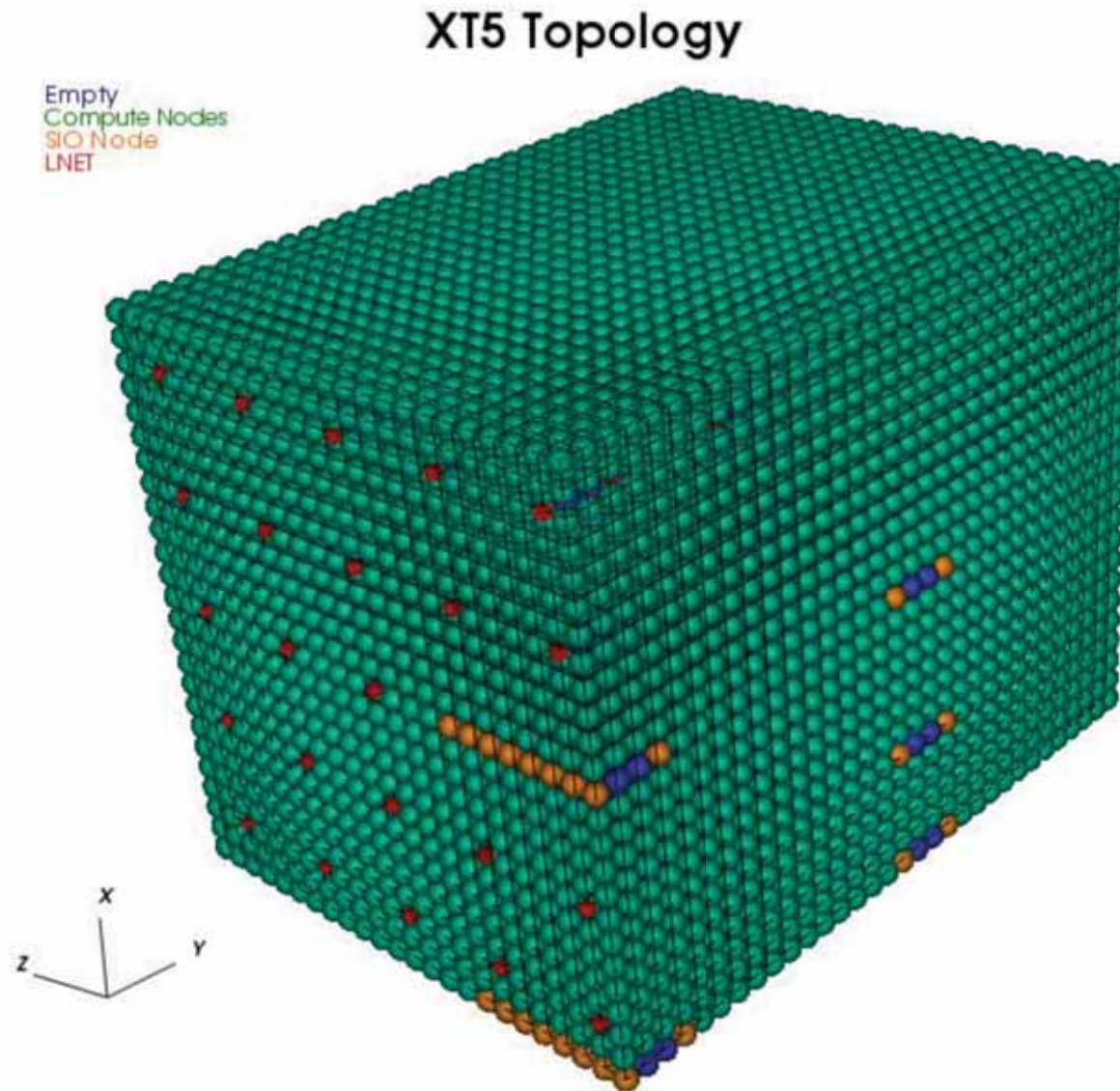
# Intelligent LNET Routing

Clients prefer specific routers to these OSSes - minimizes IB congestion (same line card)

Assign clients to specific Router Groups - minimizes SeaStar Congestion



# XT5 Router node placement



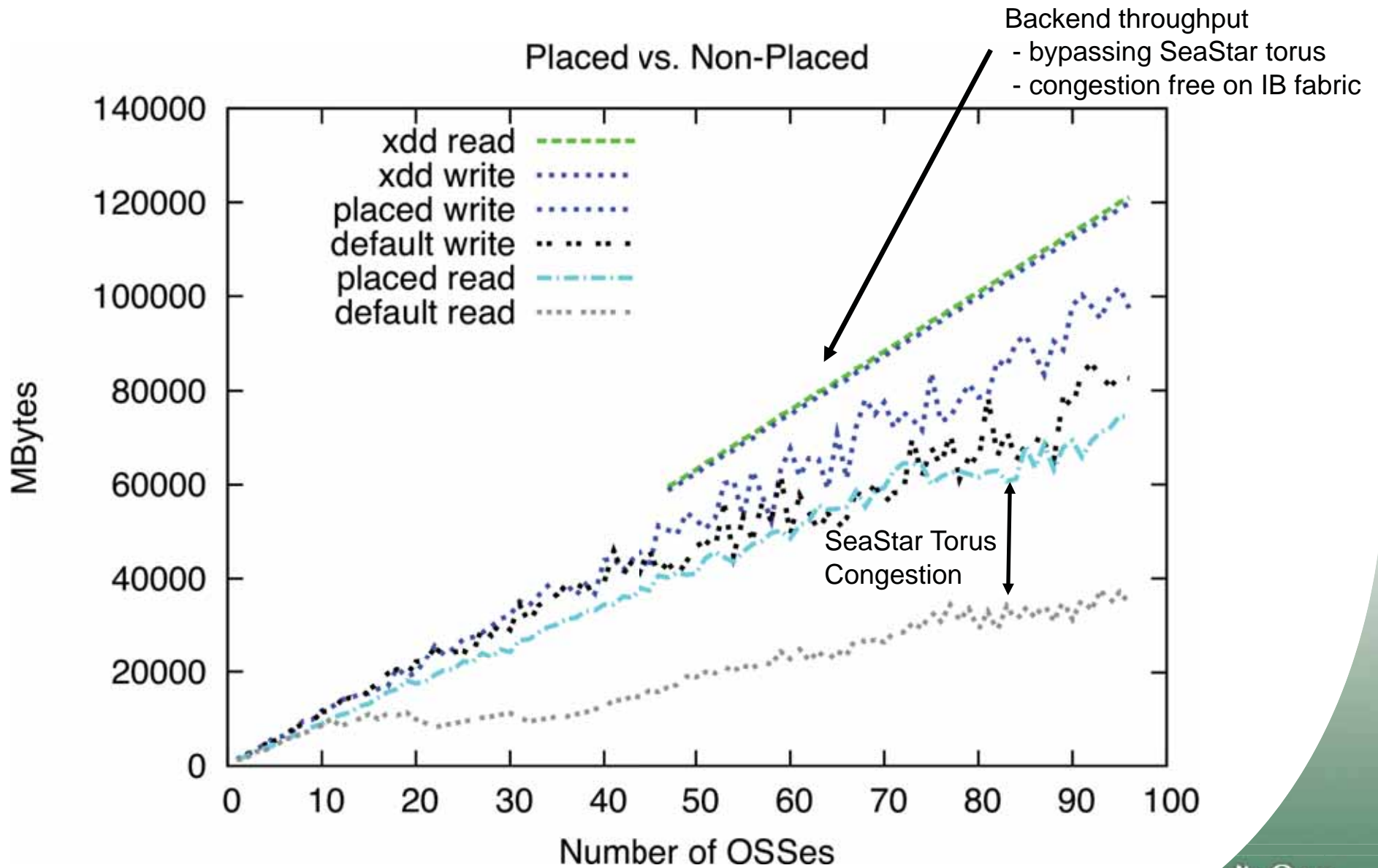
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# Performance Results

- **Even in a direct attached configuration (no Lustre routers) we have demonstrated the impact of network congestion on I/O performance**
  - **By strategically placing writers within the torus and pre-allocating file system objects on topologically closest OSTs we can substantially improve performance**
  - **Performance results obtained on Jaguar XT5 using  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the available backend storage**



# Performance Results (1/2 of Storage)



# Lessons Learned: Journaling Overhead

- **Even “sequential” writes can exhibit “random” I/O behavior due to journaling**
- **Special file (contiguous block space) reserved for journaling on `ldiskfs`**
  - Located all together
  - Labeled as “journal device”
  - Towards the beginning on the physical disk layout
- **After the file data portion is committed on disk**
  - Journal meta data portion needs to be committed as well
- **Extra head seek needed for every journal transaction commit!**

# Minimizing extra disk head seeks

- **External journal on solid state devices**
  - No disk seeks
  - Trade off between extra network transaction latency and disk seek latency
- **Asynchronous Journal Commit**
  - Lustre – software only change
  - Reply to client when data portion of RPC is committed to disk

Configuration	Bandwidth MB/s
Internal Journals	1398.99
external, sync to RAMSAN	3292.60
internal, async journals	4625.44

# Future Work

- **Increased Metadata performance**
  - Improved SMP scalability (10x improvement target from single MDS)
  - Tiger team working this now (ORNL, Cray, SUN)
- **Resiliency**
  - OSS Failover
  - Router Failover (asymmetric network failure)
- **Quality of Service**
  - Network Request Scheduler
- **Increased Bandwidth**
  - 240 GB/sec is not enough
  - Full system checkpoint times need to be reduced
- **Changing workloads**
  - Data Analytics
  - Visualization
  - No longer a write-once file system for checkpoints

# INCITE April 15<sup>th</sup> call for proposals

## Call for large-scale, computationally intensive, high-impact research proposals

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- Accelerator physics
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For details about the DOE leadership computing facilities, see [www.alcf.anl.gov](http://www.alcf.anl.gov) and [www.nccs.gov](http://www.nccs.gov) or contact [INCITE@DOEleadershipcomputing.org](mailto:INCITE@DOEleadershipcomputing.org) to be added to an announcement distribution list.

# Questions?

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