

# Data Locality via Coordinated Caching for Distributed Processing

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### **Context: HEP End User Data Analysis**

- Hierarchical, iterative workflows
  - Reduction of data size
  - Increase of iterations
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  - Standard batch systems and fileservers
  - Extraction of observables from optimized data sets/formats





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Data intense analyses on Tier 3

- Standard batch systems and fileservers
- Extraction of observables from optimized data sets/formats

Usage suitable for caching

- Repeated processing of same input
- Strongly dependent on input rate



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Caching between batch system and data sources

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 Utilize meta-data of entire user workflows
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Provides partial data locality

Abstracts cache to batch system scale
 Utilize meta-data of entire user workflows
 Works on files used by jobs

Implementation at host granularity
 Array of individual caches on worker nodes
 Caches coordinated by global service
 Some glue for data locality...



### **Coordinated Caching: Data Availability**



Distributed caching complicates cache access

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Schedule Jobs to input data location

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- Data location published to batch system



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Schedule Jobs to input data location
 Unscheduled hit rate limited to ~1/N<sub>worker</sub>
 Data location published to batch system

Place data to match workflows

- Jobs require groups of files
- Placement uses observed data splitting





### **Coordinated Caching: Throughput Simulation**

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  - Setup of KIT Tier3
  - Parameters: local hit rate, Nworker



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Caching allows horizontal scaling
 Throughput scales with workers...

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### **Coordinated Caching: Throughput Simulation**

- Batch system throughput simulation
  Setup of KIT Tier3
  Decompositions: local bit rate. No.
  - Parameters: local hit rate, N<sub>worker</sub>
- Caching allows horizontal scaling
  Throughput scales with workers...
  - ...if jobs are scheduled to data
- Perfect hit rate not ideal
  - Leverage remote I/O
  - Potential to...
    - Use simple algorithms
    - Increase effective cache size





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### **HTDA Batch System Extension**

High Throughput Data Analysis





Caches maintain data copies on worker nodes



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 Locator provides locality information for jobs



Caches maintain data copies on worker nodes
 Locator provides locality information for jobs
 Coordinator schedules files for caching on nodes

### **Prototype Batch System**





### **Experience: Batch System Integration**



Hooks on submission hosts via job\_router

- Integrates directly into batch system
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  Job features from HTCondor
  Placement information from HTDA





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  Job features from HTCondor
  Placement information from HTDA
- Efficient interface to HTCondor
  Selection/tracking handled by HTCondor
  Hook skips any meaningless updates
  Arbitrary number of untracked jobs a







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Data locality added to job scheduling

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- Tradeoff efficiency vs responsiveness
  Wait for perfect vs use worse now
  - Large delay only efficient for high cluster utilization







### **Experience: Scheduling and Cache Hit Rate**

Data locality added to job scheduling

Tradeoff efficiency vs responsiveness

Large delay only efficient for

Simple approach mostly good enough

scheduled to inefficient hosts

inefficient jobs to clear pile-up

Investigating suspension of

high cluster utilization

Possible "pile-up" of jobs

Wait for perfect vs use worse now

Nodes ranked by local data



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Benchmark workflow: CMS calibration
 ROOT n-tuple analysis
 400 GB LHC run1 input data
 Notable improvement





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### **Experience: User Workflows**

Benchmark workflow: CMS calibration
 ROOT n-tuple analysis
 400 GB LHC run1 input data
 Notable improvement

Used for LHC run2 user analyses
 Single patch to submission tool
 Fully transparent in regular cluster
 Non-intrusive to regular operation





### **Experience: HTDA Middleware Performance**

Mature prototype implementation

- Stable operation for 6+ months
- Worker CPU/RSS overhead negligible

	CPU	RSS
Cache	3,5 %	120 MB
Locator	1,0 %	60 MB
Coordinator	14,1 %	1 GB



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- Similar analysis (ROOT) performance as on 3.X kernel systems
- Availability reduced by unstable AUFS 2.X (for cache access)

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Open issues: no showstoppers

- Deliberate cleanup of meta-data and file reallocation
- Tweaks and optimizations

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- Cache volume shared across hosts
- Shared filesystem support via POSIX
- Tweaks to location meta-data format



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Shared cache for multiple workers
 Cache volume shared across hosts
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Diskless Tier3 with attached cache
 Same logical setup, other protocols
 Pluggable backends could support xRootD
 Tune to optimize local/remote resource usage



### **Outlook: Applicability to other setups**

Shared cache for multiple workers
 Cache volume shared across hosts
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 Tune to optimize local/remote resource usage

- Opportunistic Data Analysis
  - Semi-persistent cache shared by volatile workers
  - Support for volatile nodes using persistent meta-data
  - Combine shared cache with diskless setup







### Summary

Coordinated Caches for Batch Systems
 Array of caches on worker nodes
 Coordination by global service
 Targets input files of user workflows

Prototype Implementation: HTDA
 Proof of principle, all major features covered
 Room for improvements and extensions
 Already considerable performance improvements

Applicable to other setups

- Shared caches via parallel filesystems
- Cache-only Tier3 without dedicated storage
- Persistent cache for opportunistic resources



## BACKUP

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### **Cache Content Access**



### Cache node stages/unstages files according to coordinator request



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 Union File System provides transparent cache access for users



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Lightweight cache access ensures optimal performance









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- Additional 48 concurrent reads from other workers for 10 Gb/s test





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HDDs limited on concurrent accesses



- CMS jet calibration analysis (ROOT n-tuple) Additional 48 concurrent reads from other workers for 10 Gb/s test **ROOT N-Tuple Analysis ROOT N-Tuple Analysis Disk/Net Read (MB/s)** CPU Utilisation (%) per Job 1 Gb/sROO 10 Gb/s RAID0x4 SSD **Concurrent Processes Concurrent Processes** HDDs limited on concurrent accesses
  - SSDs exploit full system capacities