

Evolution of GPFS and exploration of other storage technologies

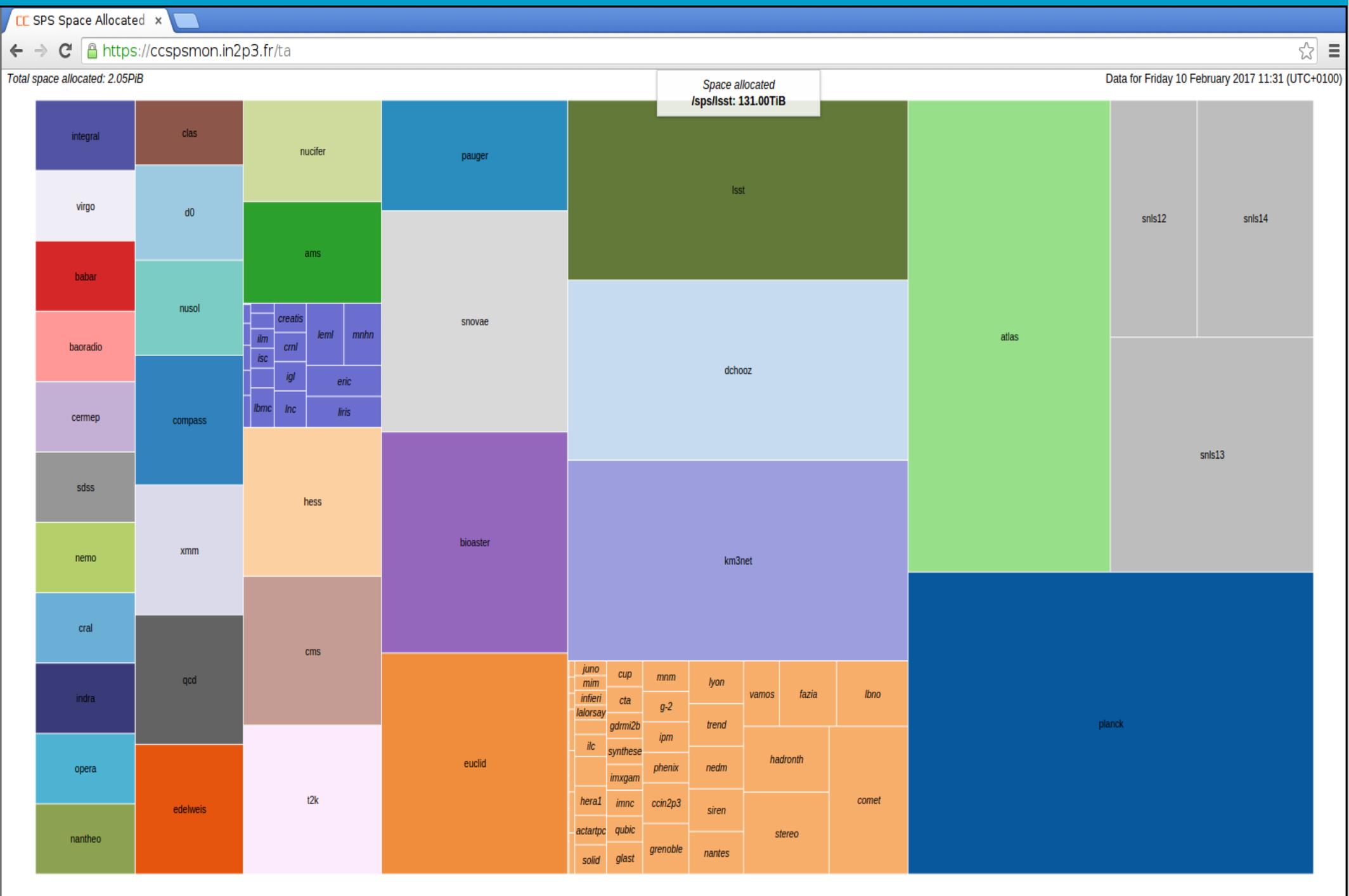
FJPPL Meeting, CC-IN2P3, 15 February 2017, Loïc Tortay

- In use since early 2006
- Spectrum Scale 4.1.1 (upgrade to 4.2.2 in March)
- Main cluster with about 900 nodes:
 - all computing and login nodes, a few service nodes
 - 61 disk servers in production, 3 being commissioned
 - 2.2 PiB usable (+435 TiB soon & 2017 increase TBD)
 - 37 filesystems
 - 600M files for about 1700 users in 100 groups
- Small cluster for OpenStack backend:
 - Glance & Instances for some tenants
 - 10 servers & 10 clients (hypervisors)
 - 45 TiB (SNC w/ 3-way replication)

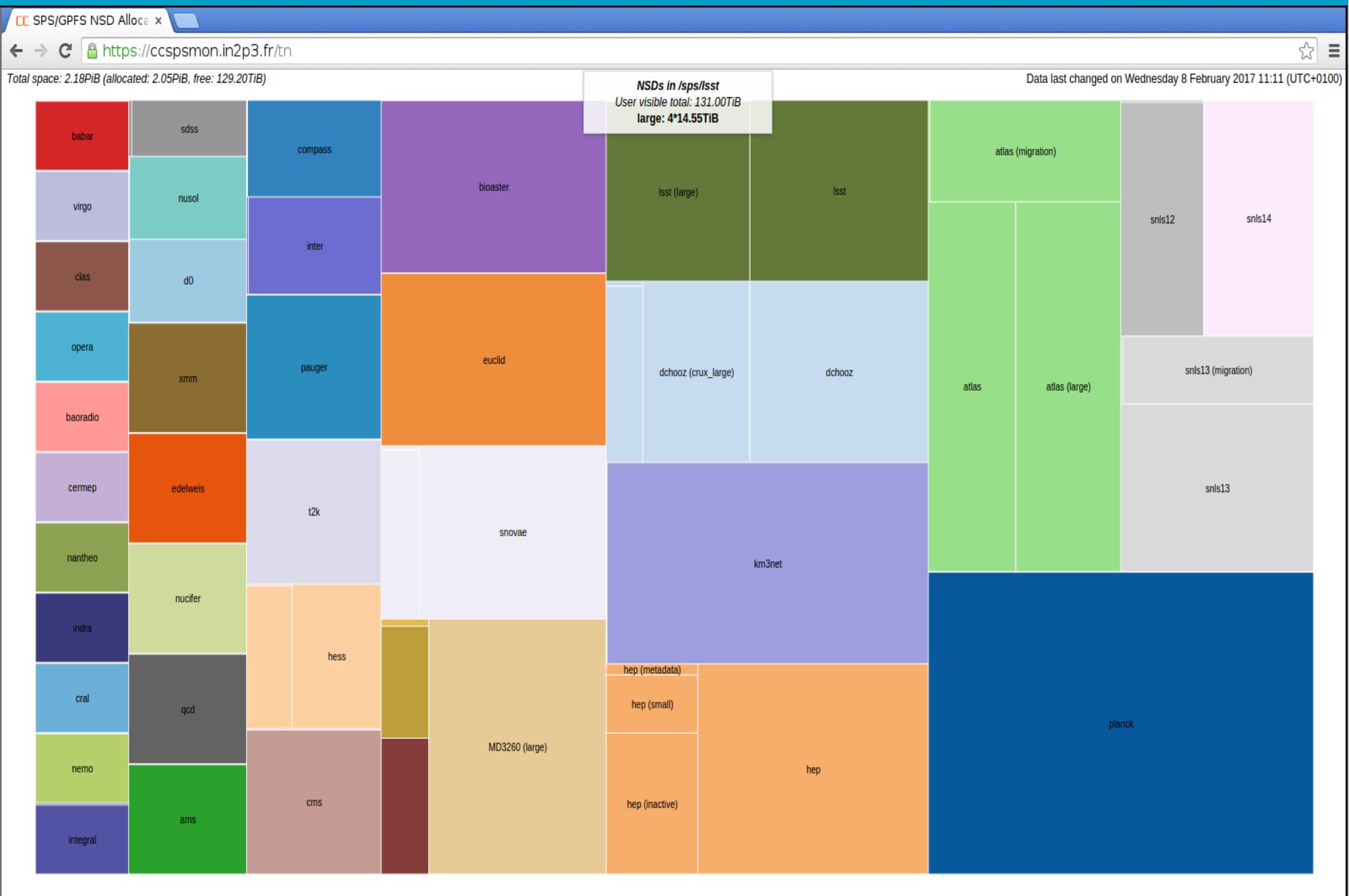
- Shared group space for active (data) files, w/ large capacity and **no** backup
- Original plan was to have generalized automated cleanups of inactive files:
 - in practice many groups only (& often reluctantly) clean when there is no space left
 - HSM integration (GHI or otherwise) initially deemed undesirable
- Plan for lightweight HSM integration, either:
 - simple ILM external migration (w/o transparent recall)
 - Spectrum Scale Transparent Cloud Tiering, maybe using Swift (or something w/ a Swift-like interface)
- Tool needed to allow users to migrate files (TBD)

- Historically 1 FS per collaboration/experiment:
 - 62 FS in 2012, 37 now, aim is 4 FS
- Administration simplification:
 - 1 fileset per group
 - finer space allocation granularity
 - tiering (*Fileheat*) w/ reasonable hardware requirements
 - mutualized *inactive* or specialized pools
 - more servers for more concurrent batch jobs
- Consolidation :
 - Initially manual migration w/ a rsync-like tool
 - AFM migration used to minimize downtime & allow multiple FS changes (block & inode size): 100M files, incremental migration, several issues (solved in 4.2.2?)

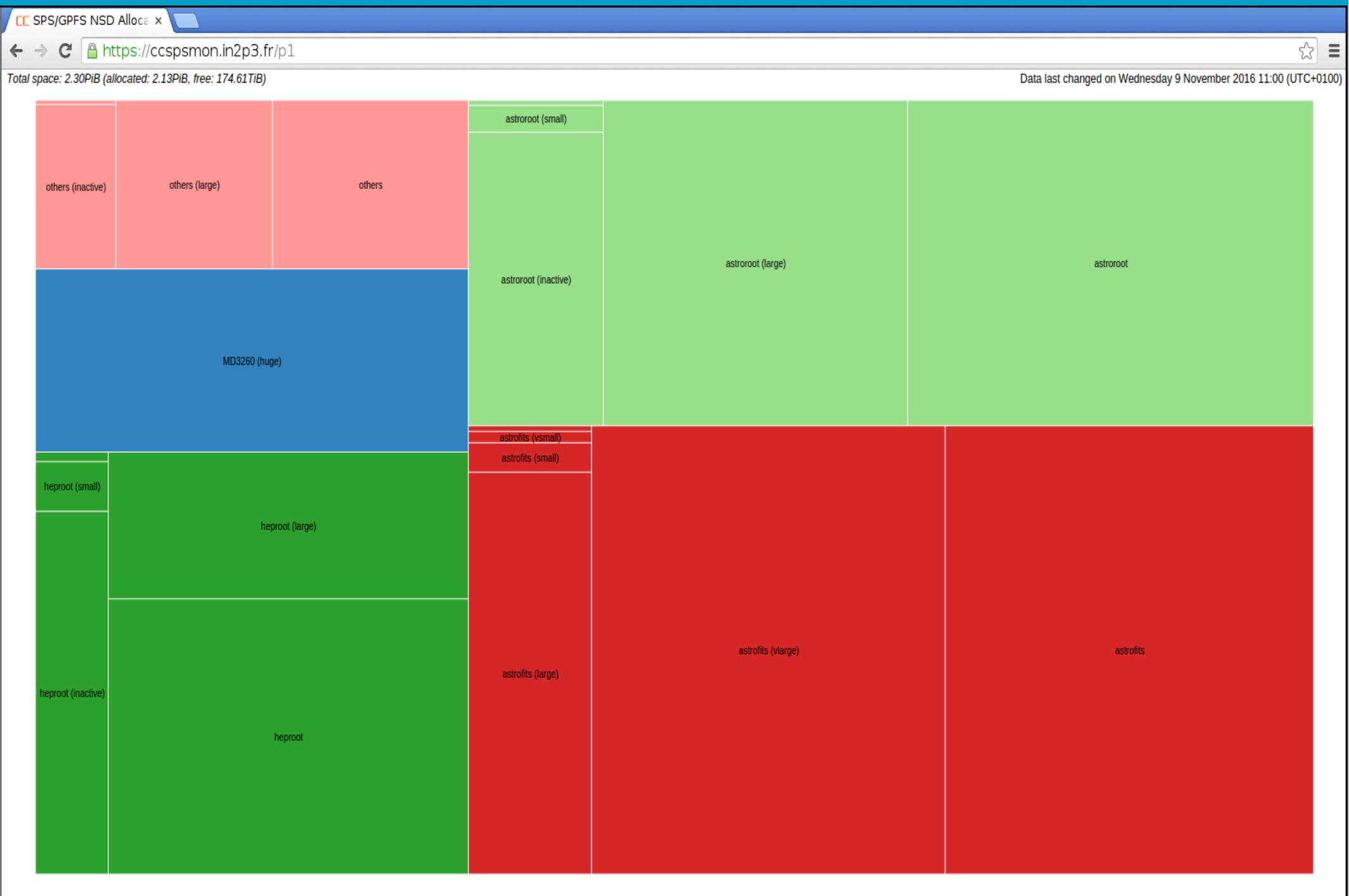
GPFS @CC-IN2P3: Filesystems (and filesets)



GPFS @CC-IN2P3: Filesystems (NSDs & pools)



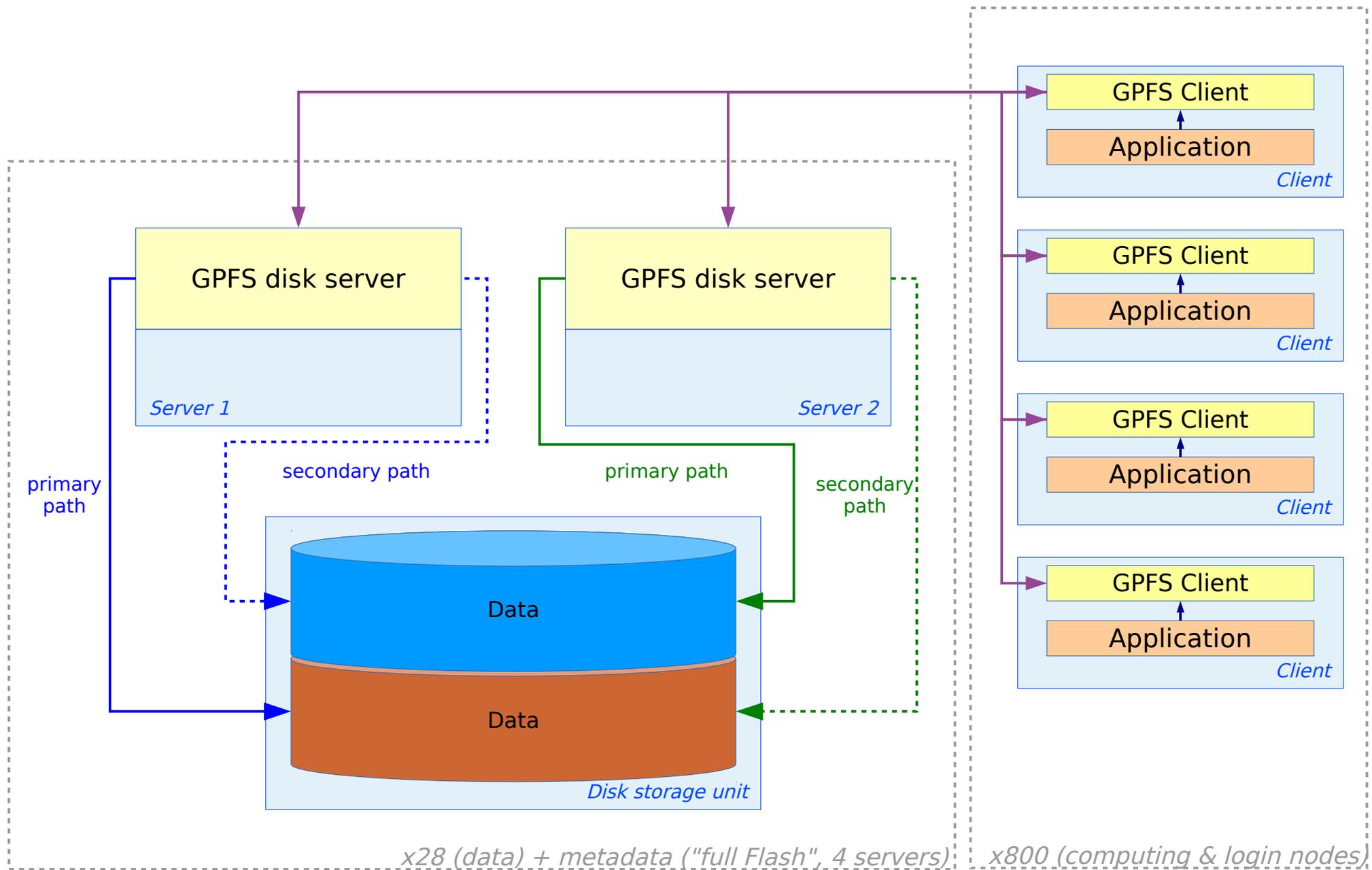
GPFS @CC-IN2P3: Less filesystems (NSDs & pools)



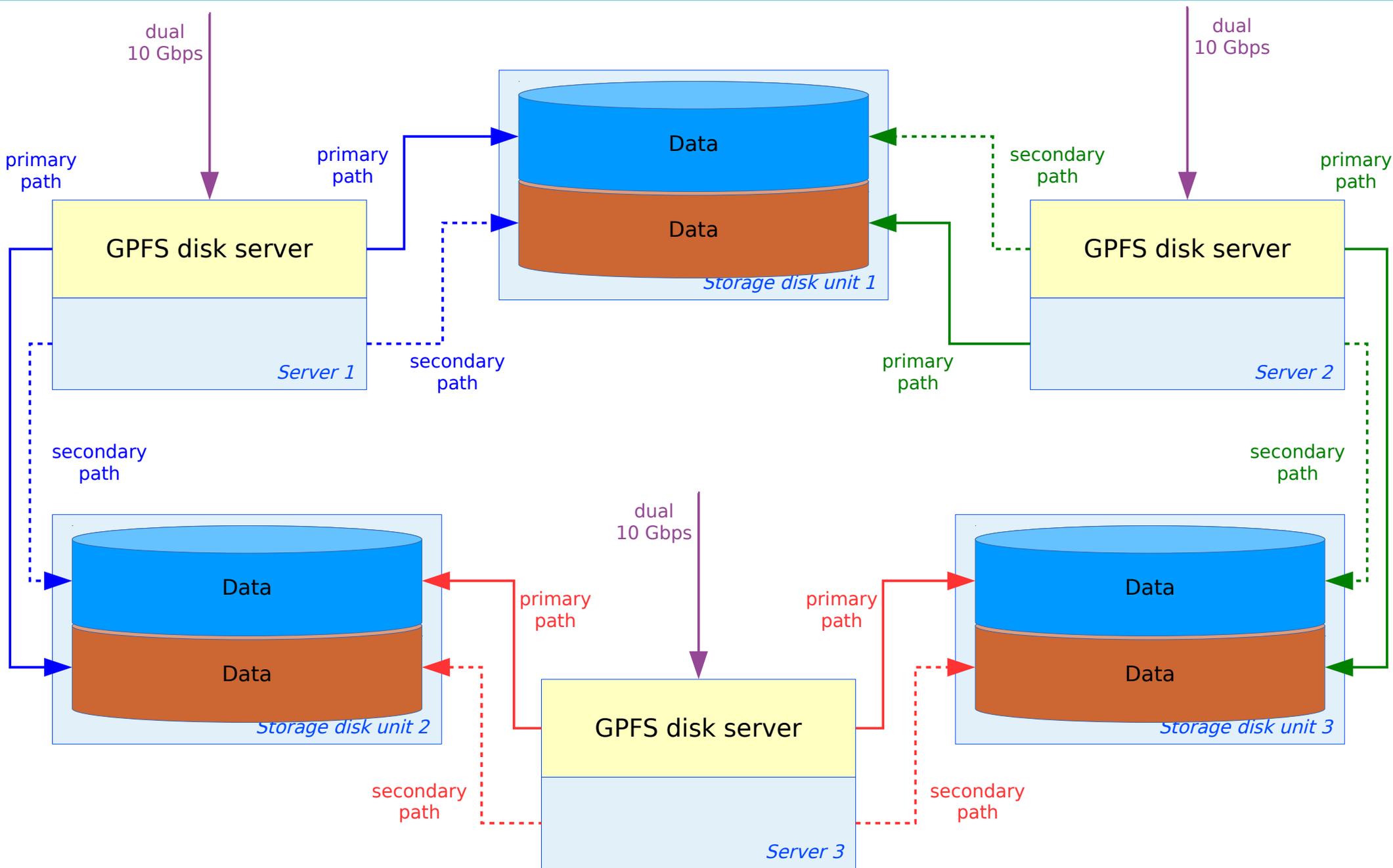
- Plan to use Zimon + Grafana to replace some locally developed monitoring tools
- Non intensive use of ILM
- Newer features enabled after AFM migration:
 - Fileheat & HAWC
 - maybe LROC (LSST specific nodes)
- Plan to use CES for NFSv4 w/ KRB5 auth:
 - access GPFS from VMs w/ user controlled images
 - maybe replace native client for some nodes
- TCT & CES require CCR, which has some issues in our environment

- Local developments for:
 - quota management delegation (& filesets creation/destruction)
 - multiple monitoring tools
- License costs:
 - Licenses for IN2P3 & CEA-IRFU, not just CC-IN2P3;
> 100 server nodes, > 1400 client nodes;
 - TCT (Spectrum Scale Advanced)
 - GHI
- Considering whether an appliance (IBM ESS or DDN GridScaler) would make sense, both in terms of volume and license costs

- Data on Dell MD3260 & 2 IBM DCS3700 disk units w/ 2 servers each
- Dell MD3x60/IBM DCS3xy0: LSI/NetApp OEM disk units, w/ 60 drives & dual redundant controllers
- 5th storage hardware generation for SPS: Dell MD3460 w/ 2 servers
- Newest procurement: 3 servers share 3 MD3460
- Metadata on full-Flash storage (LSI/NetApp EF560)
- All disk servers connected w/ 10 Gbps interface(s)
- Client nodes w/ 1 Gbps except parallel computing & login nodes (10Gbps)
- Cheap server for **very** inactive data: Dell R510



GPFS @CC-IN2P3: Hardware for new I/O nodes



- Use cases:
 - OpenStack Cinder replacement
 - maybe storage for Spark jobs
- RBD only (for starters)
- Ceph release: Kraken
- 6 x Dell R730xd disk servers, each w/:
 - 10 x SAS-NL 8 TB disks
 - 2 x SAS 400 GB write intensive SSDs (for journals)
 - 10 Gbps Ethernet
- 3 VMs for Ceph monitors
- 3 way replication (EC not available for RBD)