

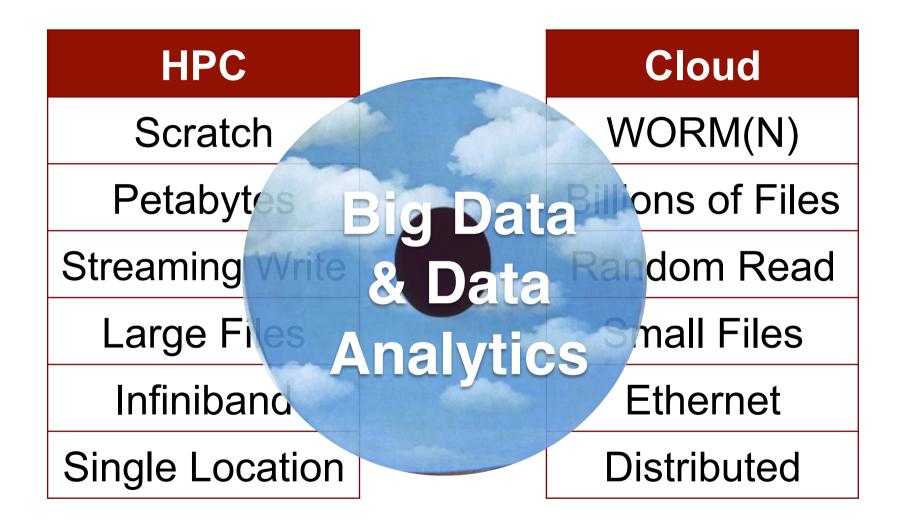
DDN's Vision for the Future of Lustre

LUG2015 Robert Triendl



- **1. The Changing Markets for Lustre**
- 2. A Vision for Lustre that isn't Exascale
- 3. Building Lustre for the Future
- 4. Peak vs. Operational Performance
- **5. Application Optimized Lustre**
- 6. Why Conventional Storage Still Matters

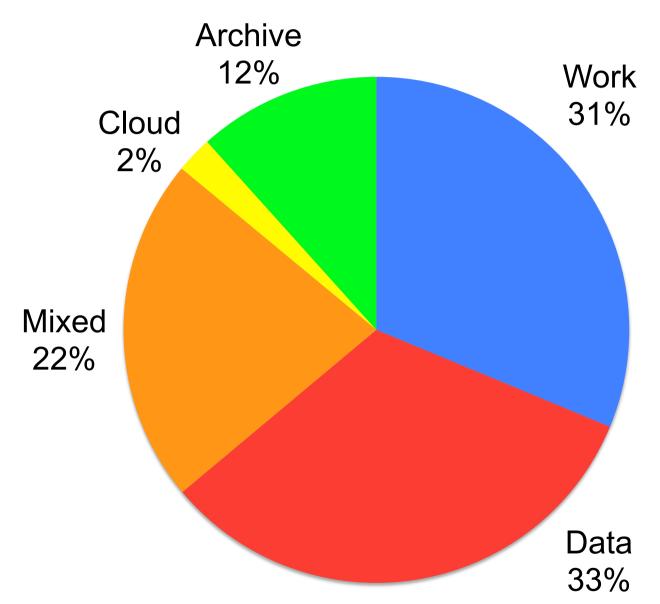








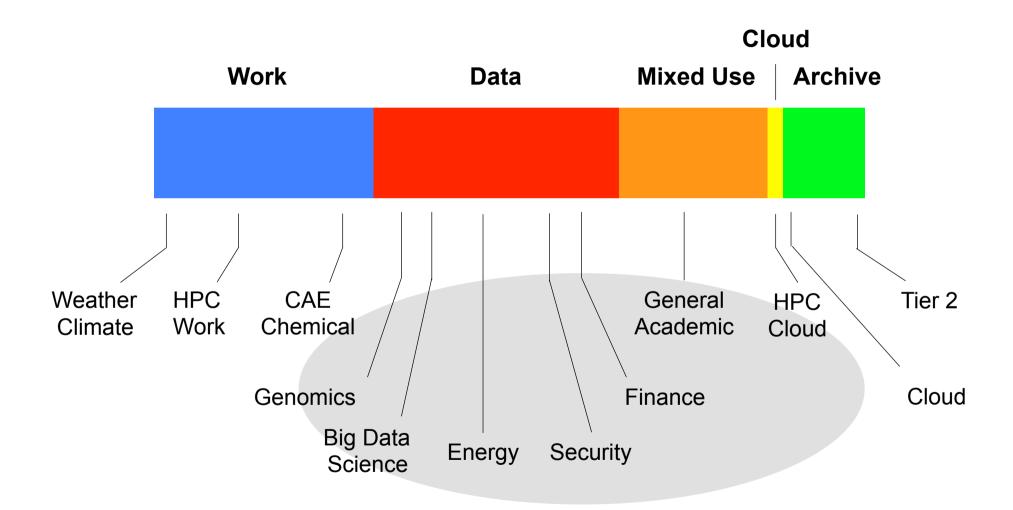
Lustre Markets Today







Market Diversification



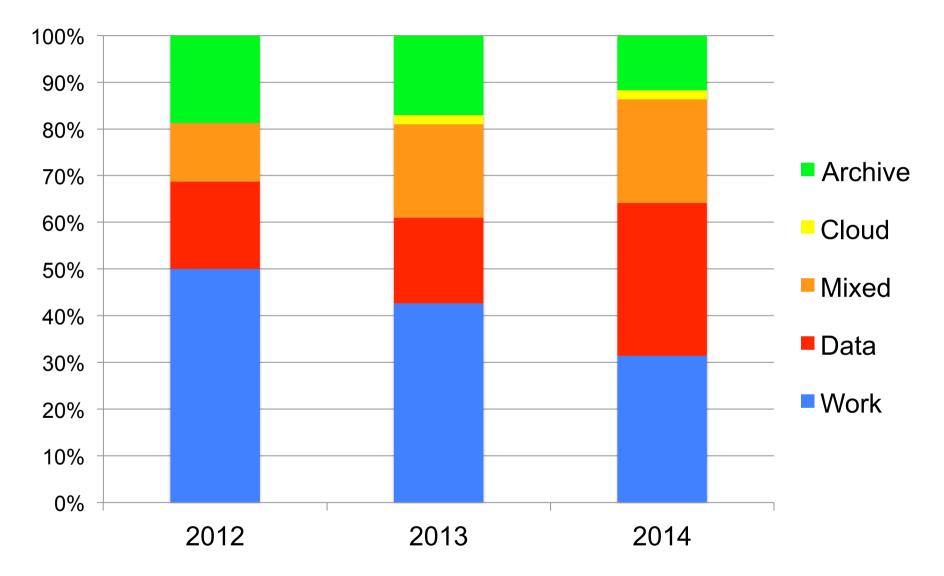


Lustre Futures Beyond Exascale

| Manufacturing | CIFS/NFS Export, AD Integration, RAS Features, Snapshots, Data Management, etc. | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Genomics | Random Performance, Small File & Metadata Performance, Data Management, Security, etc | | | |
| General Academic | Broad Application Support, Connectors, User Monitoring, User Access to Snapshot, etc. | | | |
| Cloud | Virtualization, Snapshots, Small File Read Performance, Data Distribution, etc. | | | |
| Archive | Data Management Features, SMR Drive Use, Data Scrubs, Data Distribution, etc. | | | |



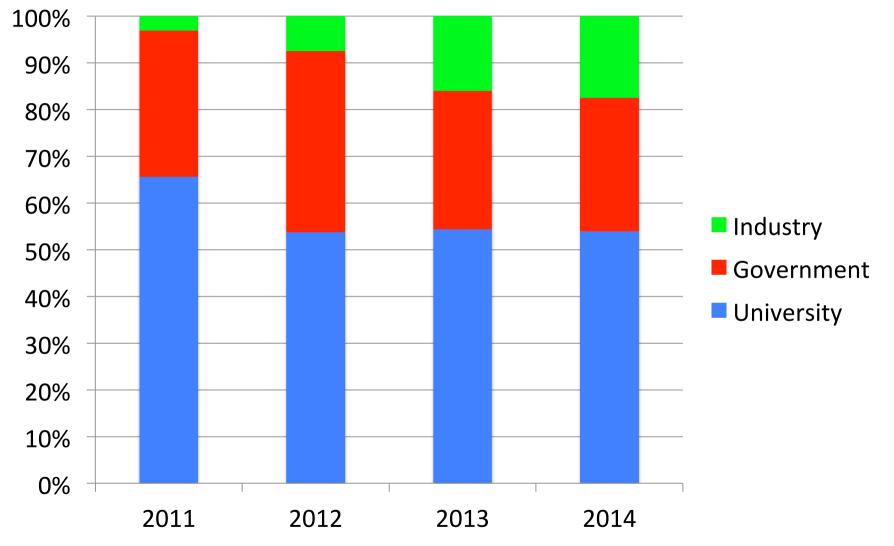
Market Evolution





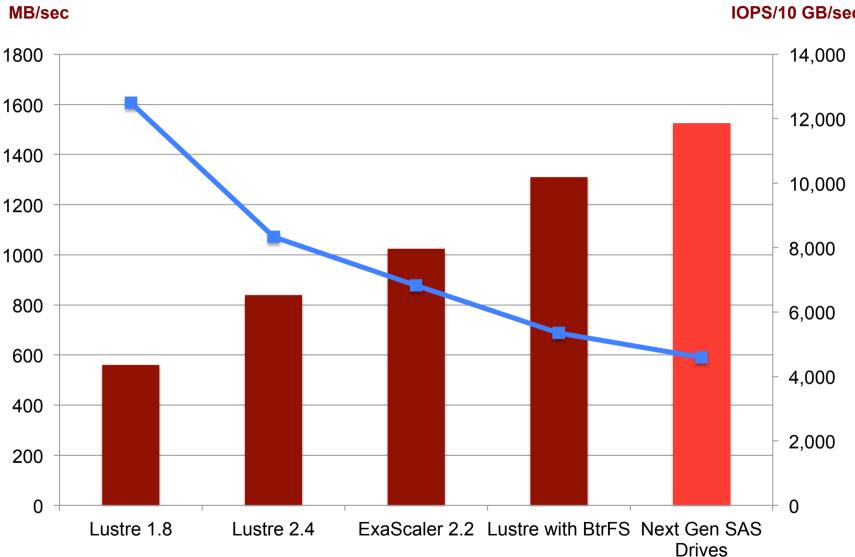


Market Segments





Disks: Throughput vs. IOPS





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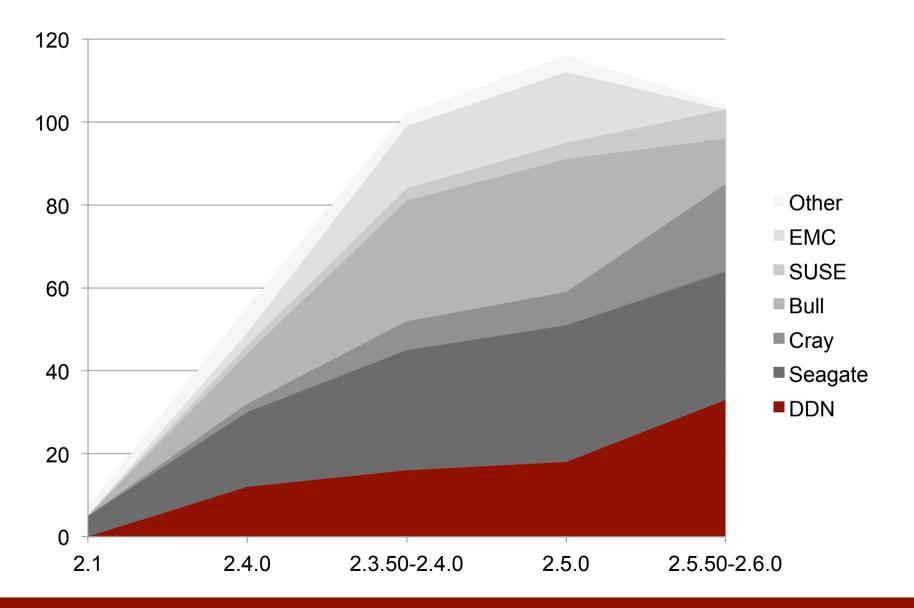
IOPS/10 GB/sec

11 Lustre Development at DDN

- Lustre Usability Features
- Build-in Reliability and Availability
- Lustre Recovery
- Features for a Broader Market
- Performance for Broad Set of Applications
- Application-optimized Lustre



12 Lustre Code Contributions





ddn.com

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DDN ExaScaler Software Stack

| | DDN | DDN & In | tel | Intel HPDD | | Other | | | |
|------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------|--------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Data | | ant Data Conv | Таре | | S3 Cloud | | Object (WOS) | | |
| Managem | ent 📕 | Fast Data Copy | ExaScaler Data Management F | | | | ramework | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Monitoring | | DDN DirectMon DDN | | | ExaScaler Monitor | | Intel IML | | |
| & Manage | ment | | | | | | | | |
| Core FS | | DDN Clients | NFS/CIFS/S3 | | D | DN IME | Intel Hadoop | | |
| | | DDN Lustre Edition | | | | | | | |
| | | ldiskfs | | | 0.000750 | | h tufa | | |
| | | Intel DSS | | | OpenZFS | | btrfs | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Storage H | W | DDN BI | Other HW | | | | | | |



Why BtrFS?

- Standard Local Filesystem in RHEL7
- Better Throughput Performance than ZFS
- Similar Feature Set, but all Linux
- No Possible Patent Infringement
- Simple Integration and Deployment



Application-Optimized Lustre

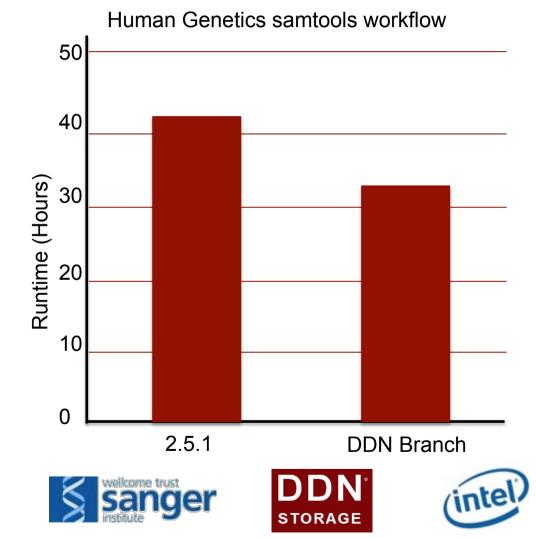
- Lustre for Specific Applications
- Workload Profiling
- Optimization Across I/O Calls
- Optimizing Application Runtime
- Working with Customers



Genome Pipeline Benchmarks

Lustre 2.5 Client Performance

Samtools 20% faster with DDN Lustre optimizations







17 SSD Pools and Caching

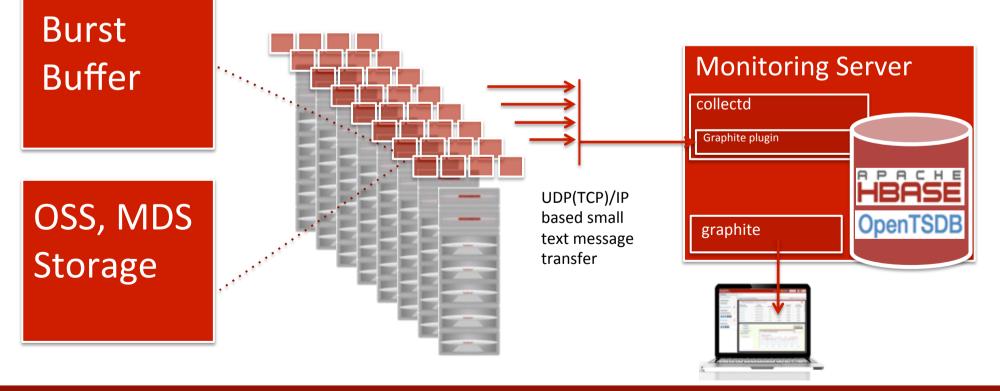
- DSS to Link File Layer to Block Layer
- Build into the File System
- Better use of SSDs for I/O Optimization
- Increased Small File Performance
- Increased Random Read to Large Files
- Additional specificity with fadvice()



18 ExaScaler Monitoring

- Filesystem, OSS, MDS, OST, MDT, etc.
- JOB ID, UID/GID, application stats, etc.
- Archive of data by policy

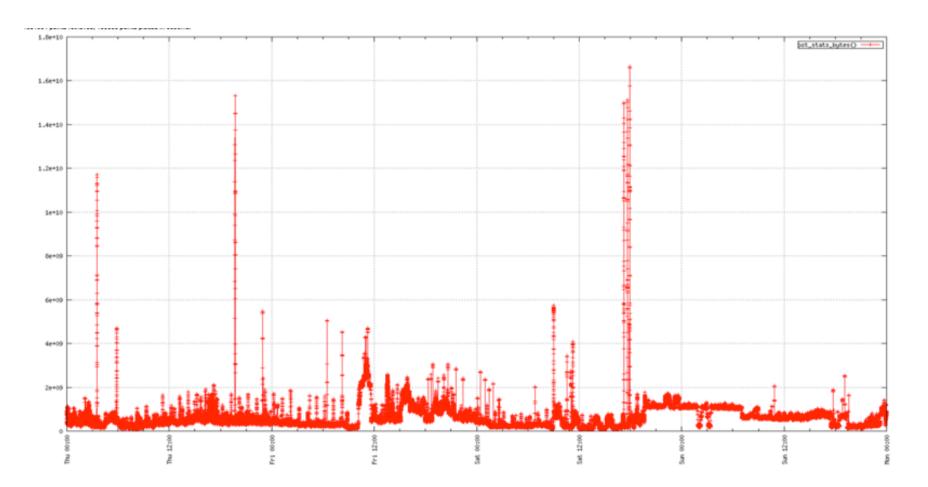
- Lightweight
- Near real-time
- Massive scale





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TITECH Examples



64 Billion of Lustre Stats in 15 days!



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Why Block-Level Raid?

- Best Mixed I/O Performance
- Consistent Performance
- Hardware-optimized Performance
- Best Performance During Failure
- Integrated Storage Services





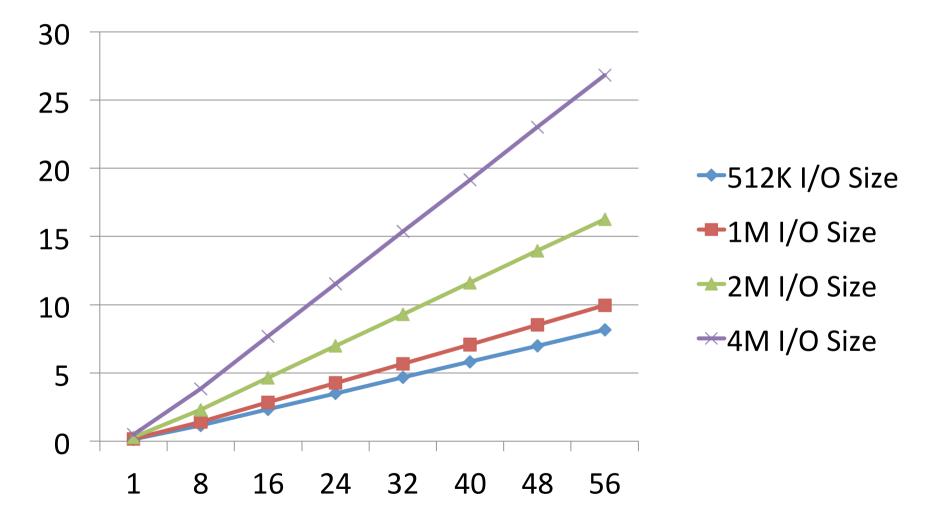
21 SFA RAID Stack Performance

- Above 1 Million 4K IOPS per 8 CPU Cores
- Above 10 GB/sec per 8 CPU Cores
- 8 Cores Sufficient for PCI Infrastructure
- More Cores for File System Services
- Additional Cores for More Functionality



SFA Random Read

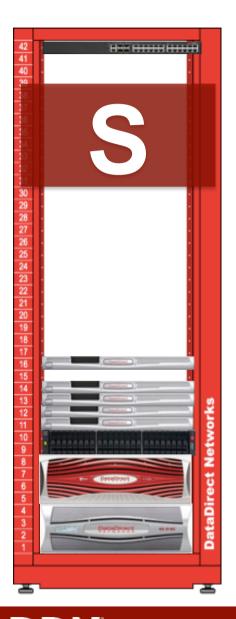
MB/sec





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Flexible SSU Design



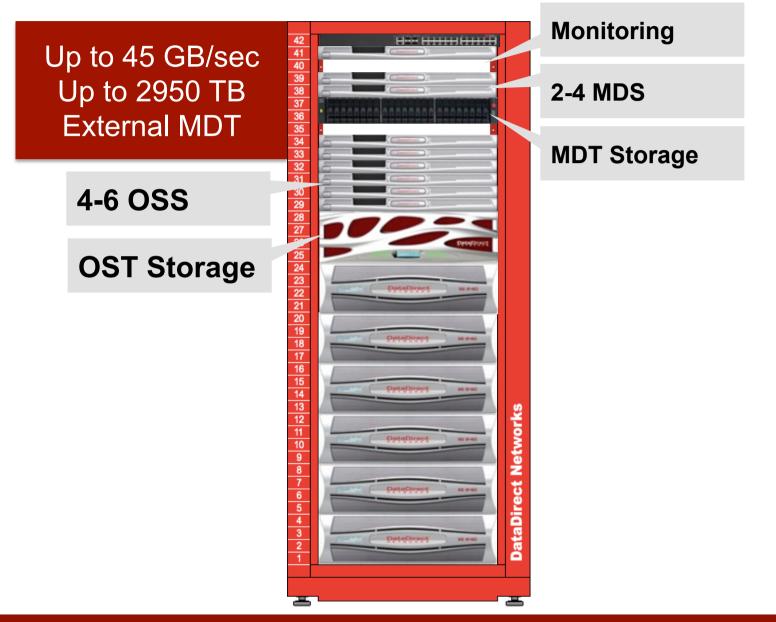
STORAGE







SFA14K Performance SSU





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"Wolfcreek" Hardware







26

"Wolfcreek" Hardware





