

Lustre HSM & Object storage

Developing an open source copytool

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Who Are We?



- Advanced Computing Center @Université
 Laval in Quebec City
- Part of Compute Canada & Calcul Quebec
- Operate 2 parallel cluster and 4 Lustre FS
 - Users of Lustre since 2009
 - We use a mix of community releases and Seagate

Why



- User are demanding more storage capacity
- Researchers have asked us for cheaper tiers of storage (but still want to run parallel jobs)
- Users are coming to us today with creative poor solutions from non-traditional vendors
 - We need to move if we want to retain our sanity





- Compute Canada is an acquisition process for a large pool of object storage
 - 40+ PB in phases
- We like the idea of being able to extend our local parallel storage unto this new central storage at a low cost for the users





- We use CEPH internally
- The Compute Canada object storage is not chosen yet
- Rados, while an obvious choice for us, might be too restrictive
- Scalability/stability (especially over WAN) of available POSIX gateways is unclear

Object API



- Ceph/rados eliminated as too restrictive
- 2 generic/common APIs :
 - S3
 - Well supported by most Object stores
 - Swift
 - C library unmaintained : https://github.com/ukyg9e5r6k7gubiekd6/swift-client
 - CEPH/RadosGW implementation behaves differently than others
 - Keystone auth is more complicated

How



- Started from Ihsmtool_posix.c contributed by CEA and included in the Lustre source tree
- Initially modified it to do S3 puts and gets
- Added a Rados version for validation
- ~30% of common code
 - modularized it in a library for reuse
 - 'Libct' also included





- libS3 is not available in official Centos repo
 only in epel
- Numbering of packaged version has not changed in 5 years. Changelog not updated in 8 years!
- Initial tests of our copytool segfaulted in libcurl with large files

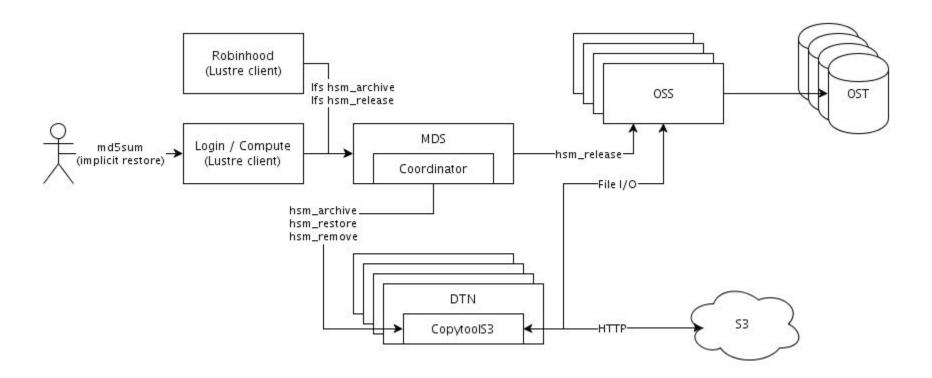
LibS3 Reliability (cont.)



- We use the latest 'master' from git
 - https://github.com/bji/libs3
- Need to patch libS3 to prevent the segfault
 - comment out 2 lines
- The patch and instructions are included with our copytool
- We only tested with RadosGW

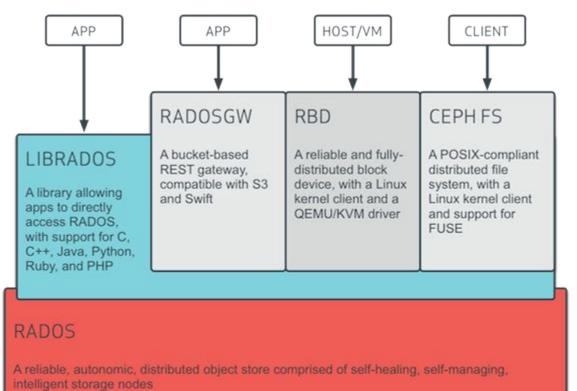
HSM Overview





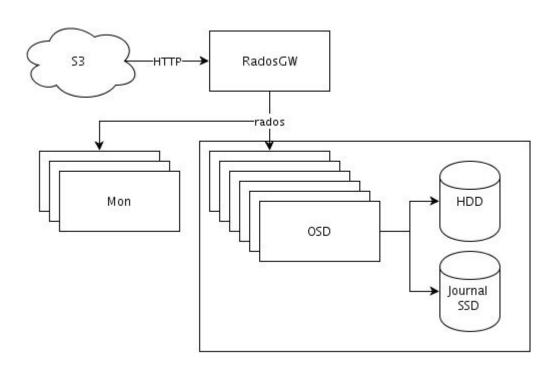
Ceph APIs





Ceph/radosGW Overview

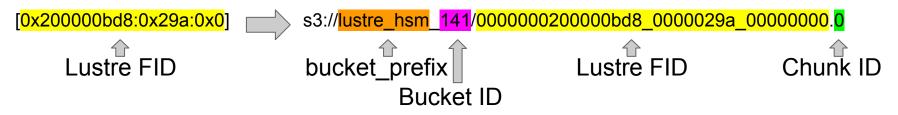




Technical Overview



Mapping Lustre FID to S3 Objects



- Bucket prefix and bucket count are from the configuration file
- Bucket ID
 - Sharding objects across multiple buckets to improve PUT speed
- Chunk ID
 - Used to store file larger than the chunk_size

Technical Overview (cont.)



- Not using multipart upload
 - o 5TB limit
 - More complicated to handle
- Compression with LZ4
 - Native on ZFS
 - Reduce the problem caused by sparse file
- Checksum with the MD5 hash in the object's metadata
- Bucket sharding
 - Reduce contention for the index of each bucket
 - PUT will get slower with a large amount of object in the same bucket
 - GET should be unaffected

Metadata on S3 Objects



s3cmd info s3://lustre_hsm_141/000000200000bd8_0000029a_00000000.0

File size: 105268808 Incompressible file, small overhead

MIME type: application/x-lz4

To support multiple compression algo

MD5 sum: 7c053eb2358c1420ce93ceaa3710f262 Checked when restoring

x-amz-meta-chunksize: 104857600 Size of each chunk (100MiB)

x-amz-meta-totallength: 19209912320 Total size (~19GB)

- Also storing UID/GID and a few others metadata for a disaster recovery
 - Everything should already be in Robinhood



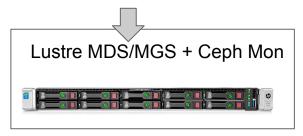


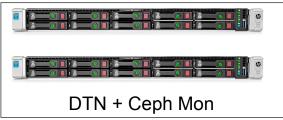
- We used hardware on loan from HPE
- 2x SL4540 for CEPH OSDs
 - Centos 7.2 + CEPH 0.94 (Hammer)
 - Journals on SSD
- 2x Apollo 4520 for Lustre
 - Centos 7.2 + Lustre 2.8 + ZFS 0.6.5.4

Test Hardware (cont.)

compute calcul canada

Only for tests purposes





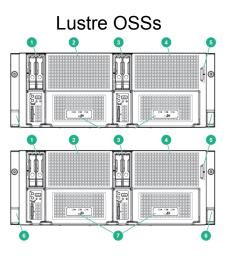
HP DL360 G9



Ceph OSDs



HP SL4540 2 nodes per chassis 20 x 4TB HDD 5 x 400GB SSD



HPE Apollo 4520 2 nodes per chassis 23 x 4TB HDD Failover capability

Benchmark (Ceph Setup)



- Erasure encoding
 - Jerasure 8+2
 - Not the fastest implementation
 - Not host redundant with this amount of servers
- Replication with 3 copies
 - Performance limited by the network
 - Only one QDR (IPoIB) connection per server
- Journals on SSD
 - Could use the SSD's leftover for a fast Ceph pool or cache

Benchmark (Lustre Setup)



- ZFS
 - Compression with LZ4
 - Large blocks enabled
 - Stripping across 2x raidz2 (9+2)

Performance for 4 nodes

- 8.2 GB/s write
- 4.5 GB/s read
- IOR Tests on the older generation
- Did not tune the Apollo 4520 for the HSM's tests
 - http://slideshare.net/Lefebvre2/lustrezfs-on-the-apollo-4000-platform-55112048

Benchmark Datasets



- Compressible data
 - SAM files (Genomic, huge ASCII files)
 - 200 files of 0-20GB each (2TB)
- Incompressible data
 - BAM files (Genomic, compressed format of SAM)
 - 200 files of 0-20GB each (2TB)
- Large-ish amount of files
 - Kernel sources (~50k files, median ~5kb)

Benchmarks (Archival)



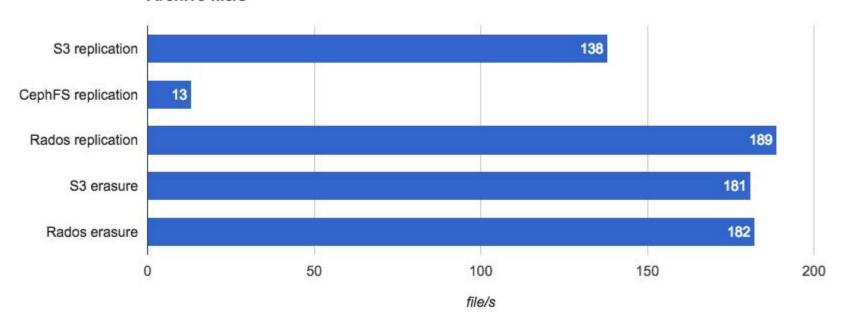
Archive throughput



Benchmarks (Archival)



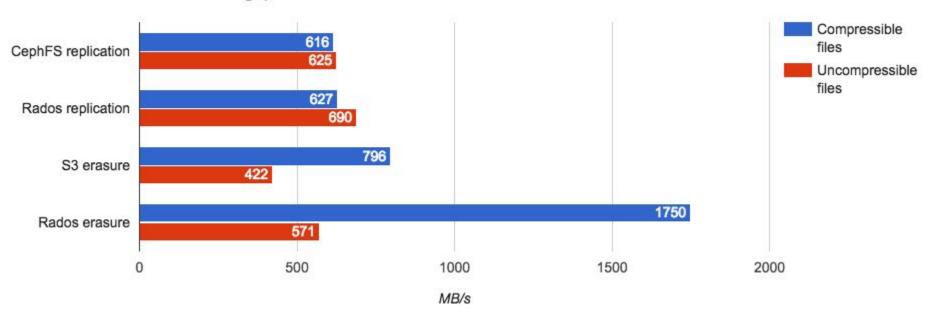
Archive file/s



Benchmarks (Restore)



Restore throughput



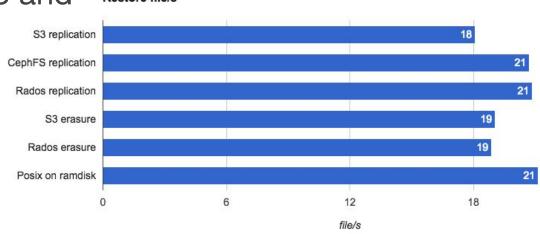
Limitations



HSM Restore is 30% to 50% slower than HSM Archive

Restore file/s

- Lustre client hangs at intervals in the restore process (soft lockup, CPU stuck)
- Valid for hsmtool_s3 and hsmtool_posix
- Others have seen
 Similar results



Limitations (cont.)



- Partial archives and restore not tested
 - HSMv2 ?
 - Use multiple worker for one file
- Cancel not supported
- Priority





Sometimes it can return a negative number of transfers in progress

 $[root@r2-u10 ~] \# cat /proc/fs/lustre/mdt/lustreHP-MDT0000/hsm/agents \\ uuid=21b44f0a-49eb-de43-99ff-99894552a6b3 archive_id=ANY requests=[current:-2 ok:207 errors:11]$

Weird bug in HSM (cont.)



Not a good idea to change *max_requests* if HSM is activated :

```
# cat /proc/fs/lustre/mdt/lustreHP-MDT0000/hsm/agents
uuid=21b44f0a-49eb-de43-99ff-99894552a6b3 archive id=ANY requests=[current: 20 ok:195 errors:0]
```

Increasing to 40 requests

```
# lctl set_param mdt.lustreHP-MDT0000.hsm.max_requests= 40
# cat /proc/fs/lustre/mdt/lustreHP-MDT0000/hsm/agents
uuid=21b44f0a-49eb-de43-99ff-99894552a6b3 archive_id=ANY requests=[current: 40 ok:200 errors:0]
```

Reducing it to 20 requests

```
# lctl set_param mdt.lustreHP-MDT0000.hsm.max_requests= 20
# cat /proc/fs/lustre/mdt/lustreHP-MDT0000/hsm/agents
uuid=21b44f0a-49eb-de43-99ff-99894552a6b3 archive_id=ANY requests=[current: 60 ok:200 errors:0]
```

After a minute, it blew up

```
# cat /proc/fs/lustre/mdt/lustreHP-MDT0000/hsm/agents
uuid=21b44f0a-49eb-de43-99ff-99894552a6b3 archive id=ANY requests=[current: 173 ok:200 errors:0]
```

Future work...



- Data indexing ?
- Out of band remote/public access to S3 objects?
- Local mirror of S3 public dataset ?

Thank You Note



Our work was supported by HPE by the loaning of hardware to develop and test our solution on.

Hewlett Packard
Enterprise

We relied on work contributed to Lustre by CEA



Source repo



GitHub

github.com/ComputeCanada/lustre-obj-copytool