

GPFS Setup at SCC SDM

Uwe Falke



Environment

13. Jul 2022

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Steinbuch Centre
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(SCC)

Karlsruhe Institute for Technology (KIT)

- >9000 staff
- (>5000 scientists)
- >22000 students
- >budget 1Bill EUR

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IT infrastructure
HPC

Data Storage:

- GridKa Storage: LHC Tier 1
- LSDF (Large Scale Data Facility):
scientific data incl HPC storage

Some numbers

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	GridKa	LSDF	Total
net storage capacity [PiB] ([PB])	43.8 (49.3)	15.2 (17.1)	59.0 (66.4)
# of NSD server nodes	32	14	46
# of NSD client nodes	approx. 65	approx. 850	approx. 900
# of files (inodes)	4.13×10^8	1.453×10^9	1.866×10^9
used storage [PiB] ([PB])	35.8 (40.3)	10.5 (11.8)	46.2 (52.1)
avg. file size [MiB] ([MB])	93.1 (97.6)	7.8 (8.1)	

Technology

- Traditional setup:
 - x Storage Systems + 2 NSD servers = 1 Storage Unit
- GridKa: IB for RDMA only, Eth GPFS Admin network; LSDF: ipoib
- Storage backend via SAS
- Netapp E5600, E5700, E2800; Seagate EXOS X5U84, (Seagate Corvault, not yet)
- Disk Pooling (Distributed Arrays)
- Data on NL-SAS-HDD
- Metadata on SAS-SSD, (NVMe SSD Shared-Nothing, not yet)

Technology

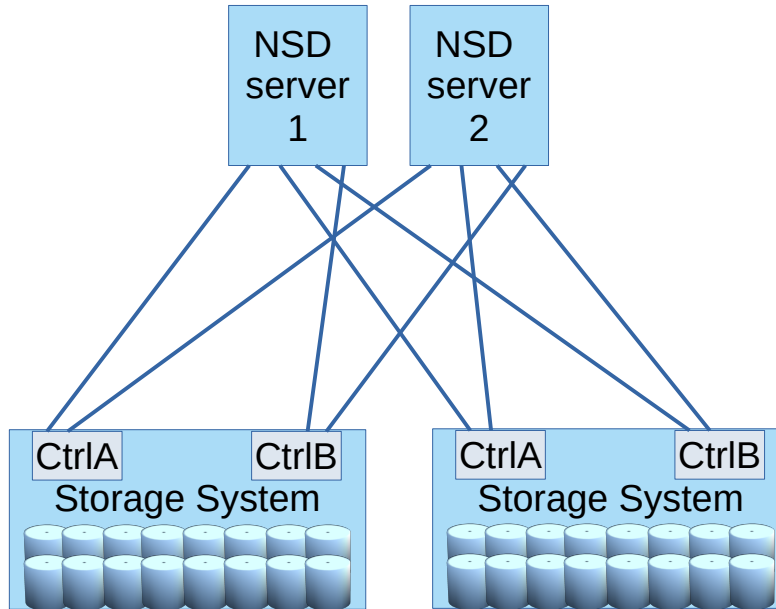
- LSDF: 4 x E5700, 5 x E5600, 10 x Seagate 6575 (EXOS X5U84)
- GridKa: 4 x E5700, 13 x E5600, 2 x E2800
- 2 Separate IB Fabrics in each of LSDF and GridKa
- Server: SuperMicro

Storage Unit: GridKa I, LSDF I (Netapp E5x00)

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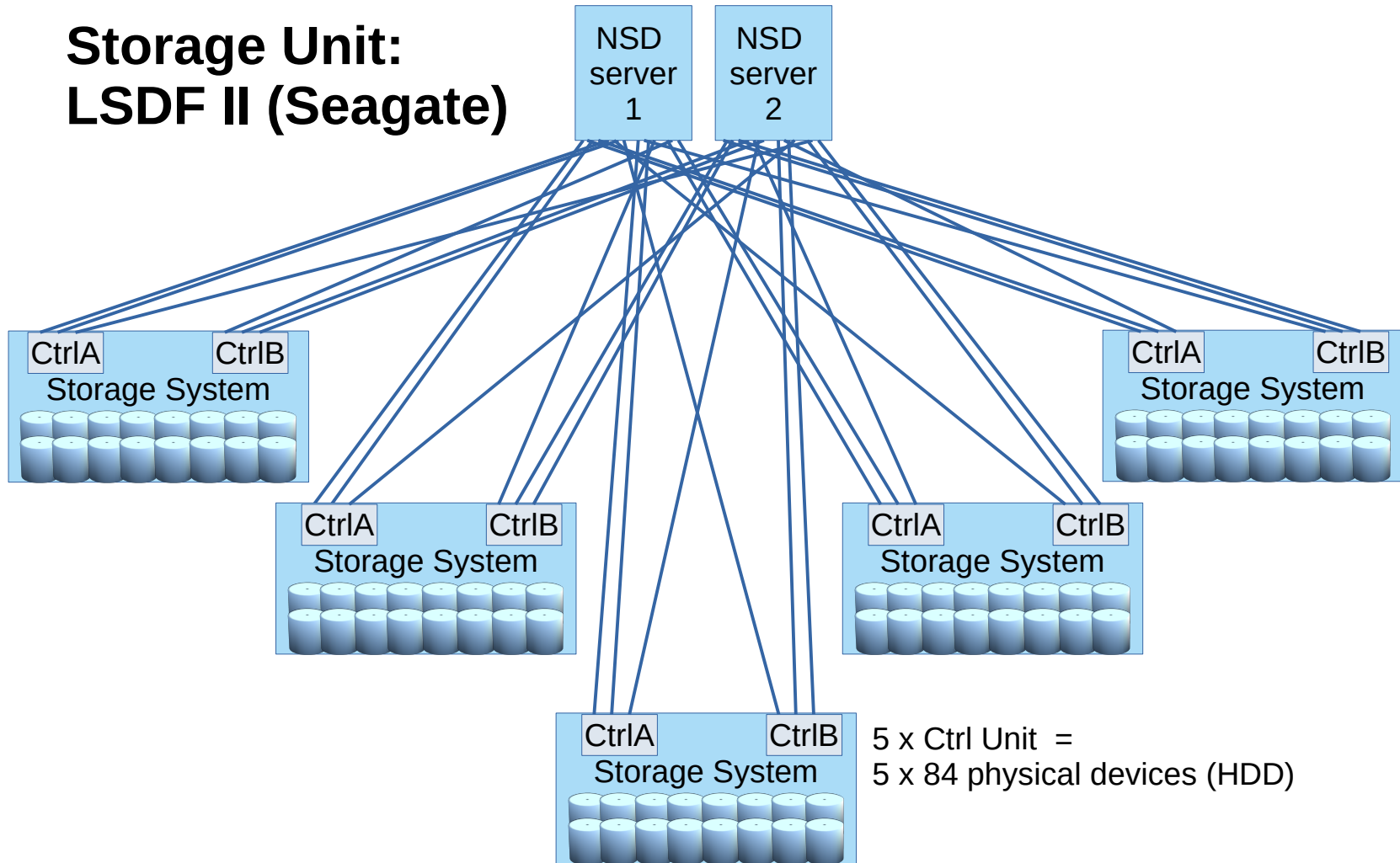
2 x (Ctrl Unit + 4 Expansions) =
2 x 300 physical devices (HDD,
partly SSD in LSDF for metadata)

Storage Unit: LSDF II (Seagate)

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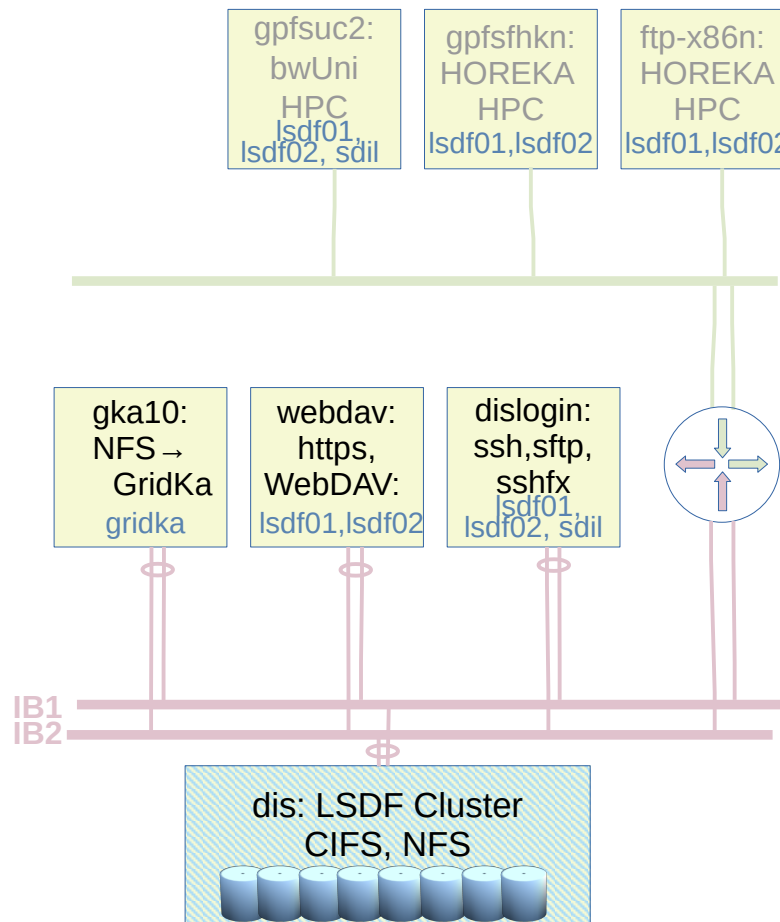
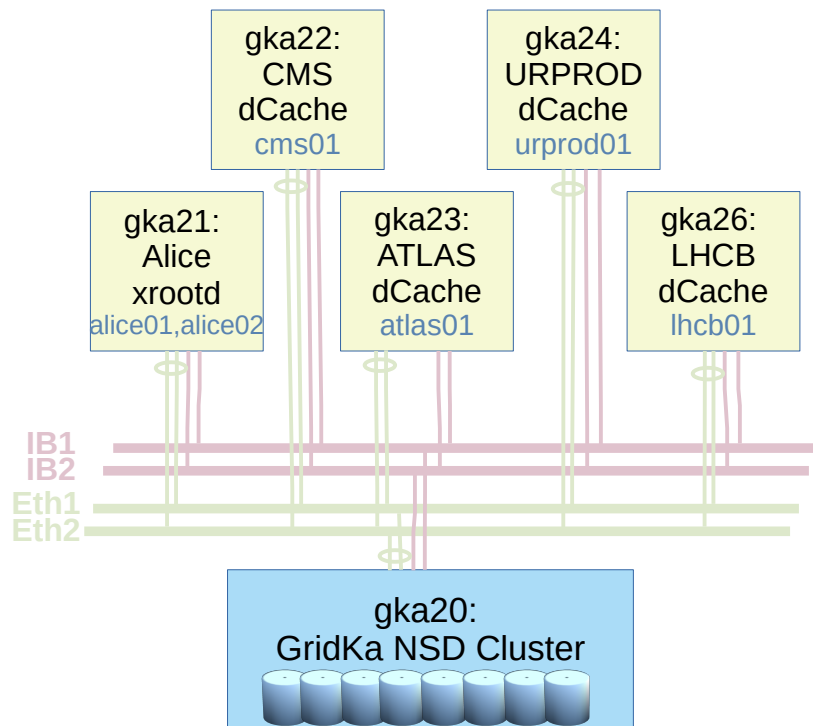


GPFS Clusters & File System Exports

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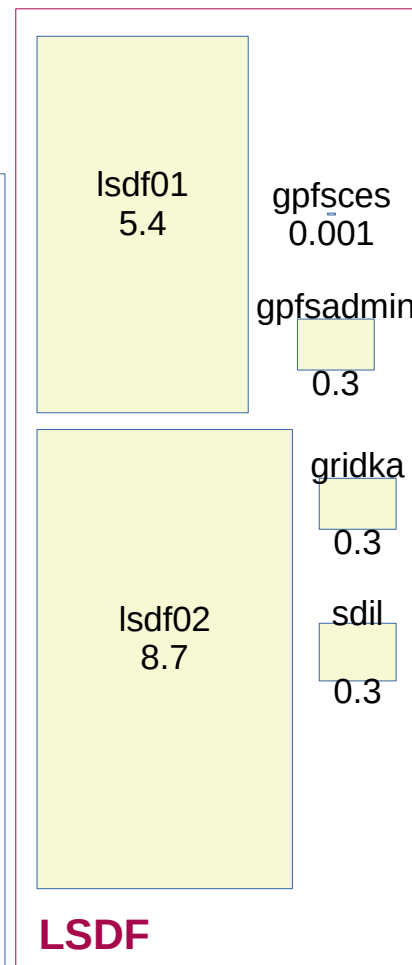
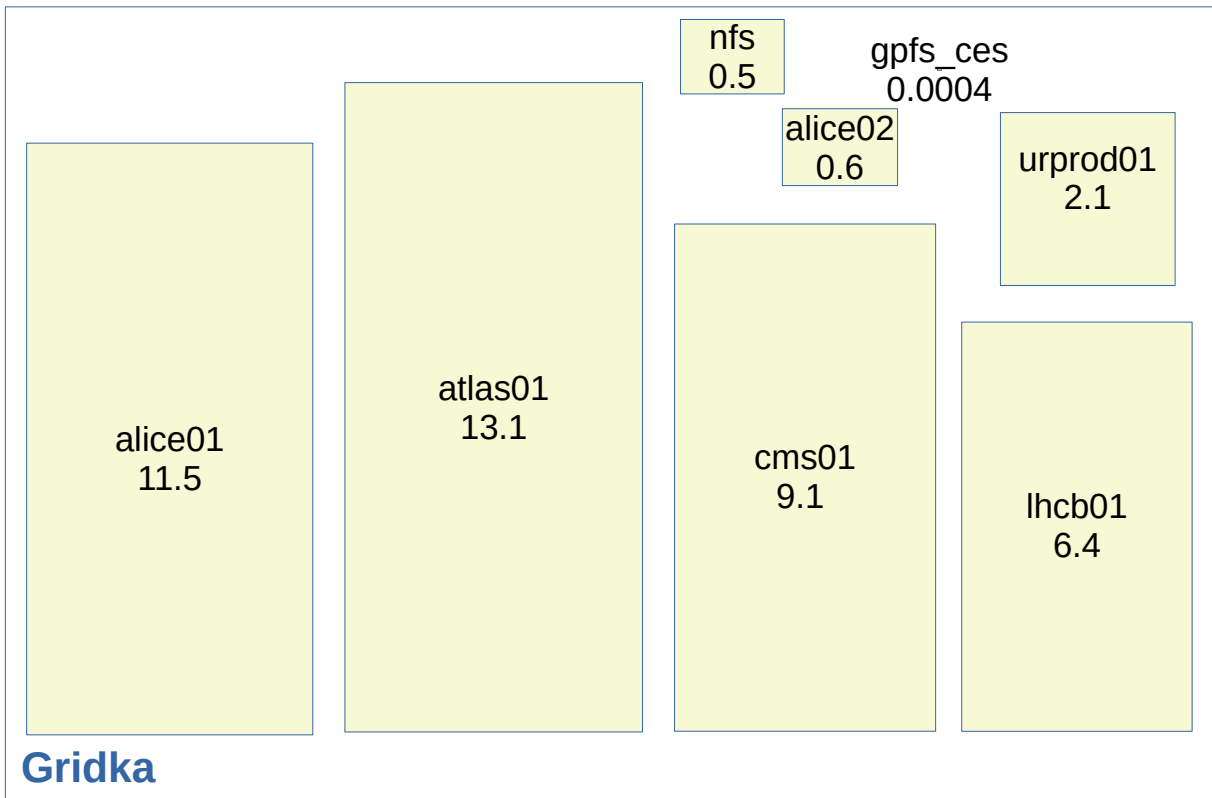


GPFS File Systems

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GPFS File System Configuration (GridKa)

General:

Inode size :	4kiB
Indirect Block Size:	32kiB
File locking semantics	nfsv4
DMAPI	no
Exact mtime mount option	yes

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	alice01	alice02	atlas01	cms01	gpfs_ces	GridkaTest	lhcb01	nfs01	urprod01
BISz (system) [kiB]	256	256	512	512	1024	4096	4096	512	512
BISz (data) [kiB]	4096	4096	4096	4096	n/a	n/a	n/a	4096	4096
Quotas enforced	u;g;fset	-	-	u;g;fset	-	u;g;fset	u;g;fset	u;g;fset	u;g;fset
block allocation	sc	sc	sc	cl	sc	sc	sc	sc	sc
# NSDs	150	17	162	111	8	8	84	17	33

GPFS File System Configuration (LSDF)

General:

Inode size :	4kiB
Indirect Block Size:	32kiB
File locking semantics	nfsv4
block allocation	scatter
Quotas enforced	u;g;fset
Exact mtime mount option	yes

	gpfsadmin	gpfsces	gpfstest2	gridka	lsdf01	lsdf02	sdil
BISz (system) [kiB]	256	512	4096	256	256	256	256
BISz (other) [kiB]	2048	n/a	n/a	4096	4096	4096	4096
Indirect Block Size [kiB]	32	16	32	32	32	32	32
DMAPI	y	n	y	n	n	n	n
# NSDs	8	2	2	6	108	129	8

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GPFS File Systems: More Data

	size / PiB	used / PiB	# files / 10 ⁶	avg f.size/ MiB	# filesets	# snapshots
gpfsadmin	0.31	2x10 ⁻²	8.5	3.0	14	36
gpfsces	8x10 ⁻⁴	4x10 ⁻⁶	4x10 ⁻³	1.1	0	0
gpfstest2	0.07	3x10 ⁻⁶	2x10 ⁻²	0.2	0	0
gridka	0.31	1x10 ⁻²	9.1	1.0	2	10
lsdf01	5.41	3.96	831.9	5.1	62	351
lsdf02	8.74	6.42	545.3	12.6	12	78
sdil	0.31	0.06	59.9	1.1	3	40
GridkaTest	0.5	0.1	1.1	110.0	1	0
alice01	11.50	10.60	228.5	49.8	0	0
alice02	0.59	1x10 ⁻⁴	0.9	0.1	0	0
atlas01	13.12	11.46	33.3	369.2	0	0
cms01	9.10	7.64	22.1	370.4	1	0
gpfs_ces	4x10 ⁻²	4x10 ⁻⁵	9x10 ⁻³	4.8	0	0
lhcb01	6.39	3.99	5.2	817.7	0	0
nfs01	0.51	0.14	76.7	2.0	9	11
urprod01	2.13	1.80	45.1	42.9	2	0

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GPFS Backup

- Only in LSDF
- Up to now: mmbbackup to TSM
- Future: Move to GHI/HPSS (not a native/true backup though), currently underway - Scale Out Backup and Restore (SOBAR)

GPFS Installation / Updates

- Satellite + Puppet control Linux Kernel, OFED, and GPFS
(Beware of unintended changes due to host group inheritance!)
- dCache Pools require downtime to upgrade NSD clients.
- Upgrade of IO cluster theoretically without downtime, however, experience tells that is not going smoothly.
- New nodes join existing Spectrum Scale clusters automatically
- Reinstalled nodes recover Spectrum Scale config automatically
- Nodes join existing CES clusters automatically

GPFS in Daily Operation

- If it runs smoothly, nobody takes notice :-)
- If it fails, that is often caused by infrastructural issues (connectivity, sudden node reboots)
- Failures not caused outside GPFS are infrequent but the more mysterious in many cases (we do not run GPFS traces permanently ...)
- Usually, GPFS does not harm data even if affected from failures of the environment.
- However: That may happen ... GPFS may eat your data ...

GPFS May Eat Your Data (Recent Issue) ...

- ... No, not regularly :-)
- Recent issue : RDMA problem due to a misbehaving OFED (IB HCA driver).
- Detected due to the file consistency checks of dCache
- A number of files found to have an invalid size (all the same, 3968 Byte)
- All these files were written when GPFS saw an assert due to some unexpected return code from RDMA operations and restarted.
- The unexpected code was due to a bug in the OFED driver.
- However, GPFS must be blamed for not throwing an EIO but completing a file write with invalid data (IBM Case TS009847927)

Other issues around affecting GPFS

- E5600 Storage Controller lockdown (replacing a defective HDD with a used one)
- Network issues (the usual thing)
- Unexpected Node restarts

GPFS and Applications (a general remark)

- GPFS has no guaranteed response time - Full Stop
- While GPFS is praised and used for its good performance there may be conditions which ground its operation to a (temporary) halt.
- Any application which is not aware of that might take that for a failure and fail itself - for actually no good reason.
- Reasons for pausing GPFS are most often unexpected connection losses to nodes (either due to network issues or due to instable node operation) - lease wait times apply

GPFS QOS

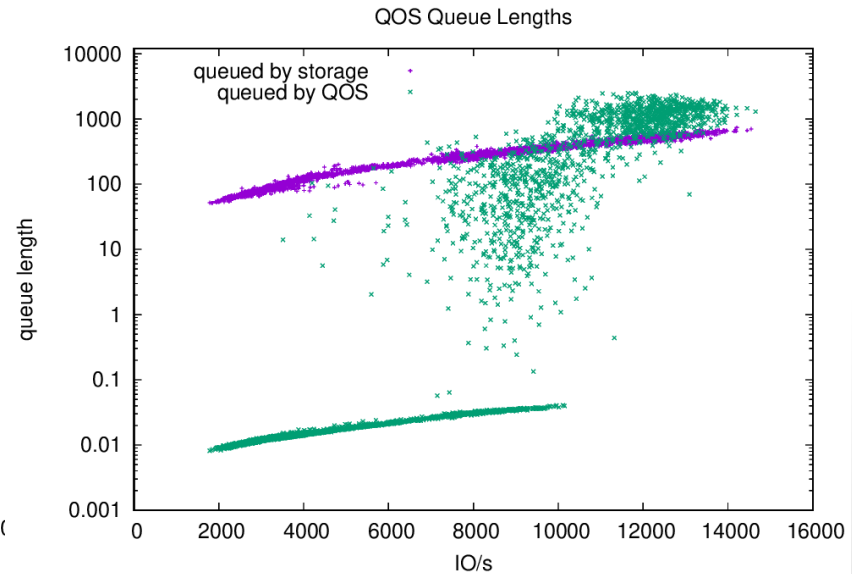
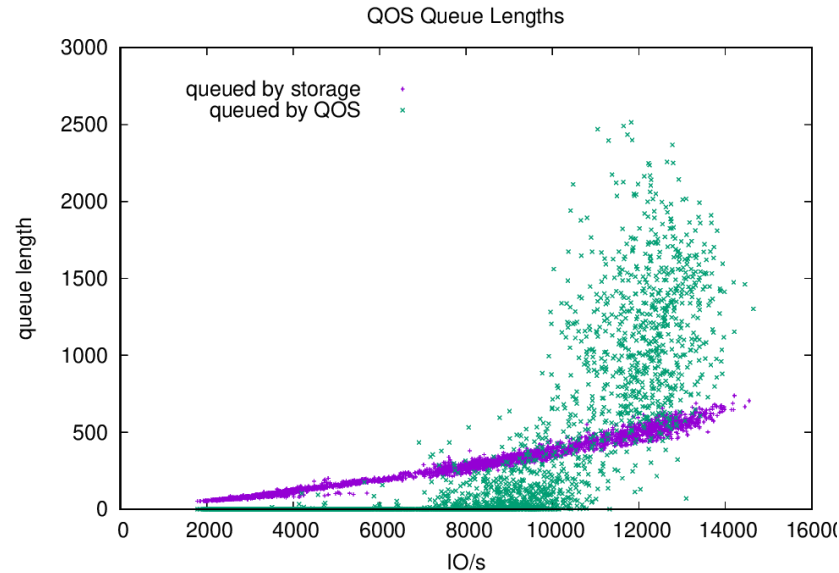
alice01 QOS limits: pool=data,other=70000Iops,maintenance/all_local=inf

data from mmlsqos

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GPFS and Storage

- Traditional: Controllers in between mmfsd and storage device, additional lag in data transfer
- GPFS GNR (as in IBM ESS, Lenovo DSS): - Distributed Arrays (“Declustered“, DA), direct storage access, but limited to certain HW, relatively short support periods (at least for ESS)
- ECE (Spectrum Scale Erasure Code Edition, Mestor): similar to but more flexible than GNR, BYOH ! → to be considered.
- FPO / Shared Nothing ?

NVMe Storage (Shared Nothing)

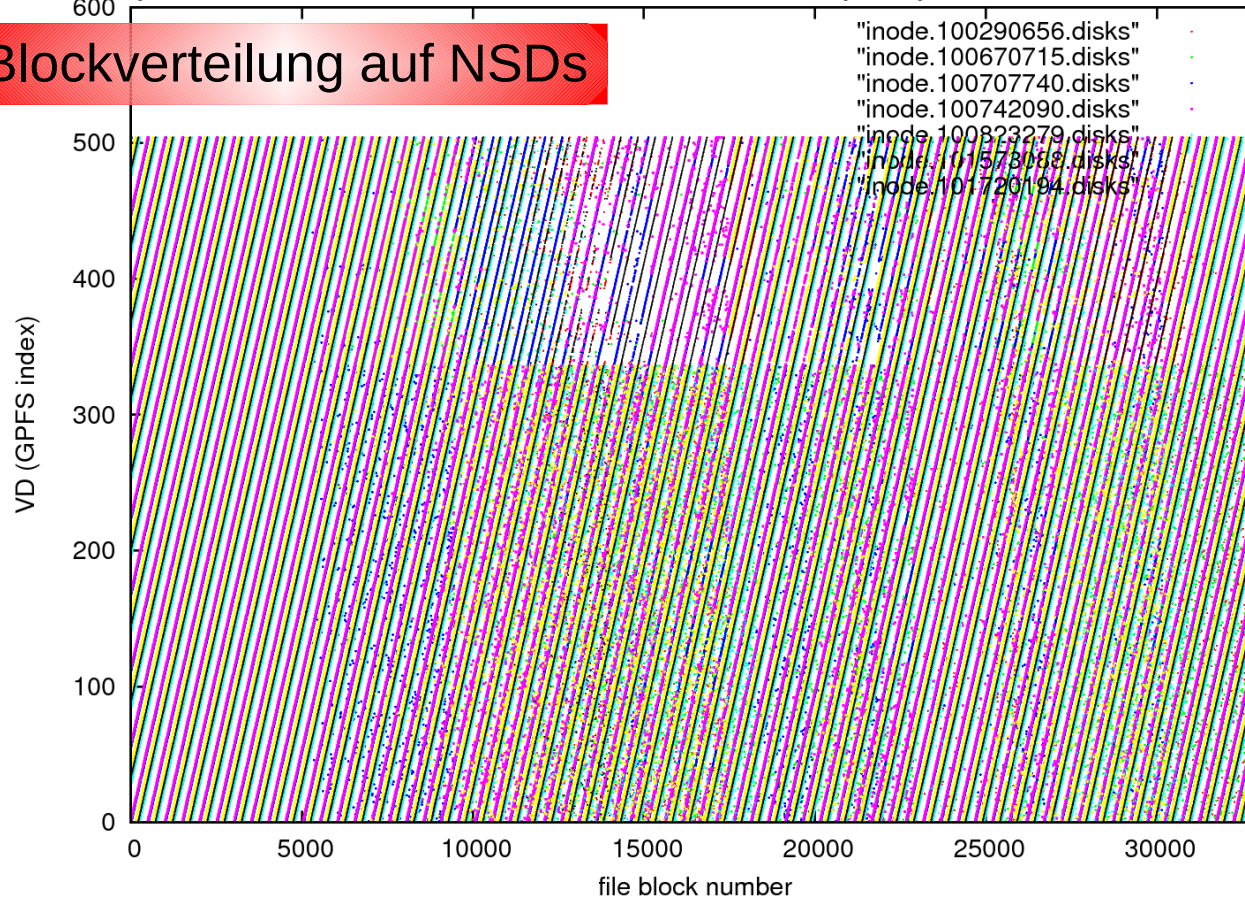
- NSDs built on node-local storage, here: NVMe devices
- considered for Metadata Storage
- Only safe with 3(4?)-way replication, but $-M=2$ cannot be increased for an existing file system → FS recreation / data migration is required.
- No redundancy for NSD access: each restart of GPFS on an NVMe NSD node in normal operation requires restarting the disks

Summary

- GPFS forms the base of SDM data storage
- Several Applications / Protocols reside on top
- GPFS is generally reliable
- Applications may benefit from observing GPFS peculiarities
- GPFS performance has never been an issue (provided the backing storage sustains it)
- Traditional Storage Setup in Use, new ways to explore (Shared Nothing, ECE)
- IB RDMA (LSDF, GridKa) and IPoIB (LSDF) run generally well (the recent RDMA issue notwithstanding)

GPFS, SuperMUC Phase I, Leibniz-Rechenzentrum (LRZ), 2013

Blockverteilung auf NSDs



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2022-05-12

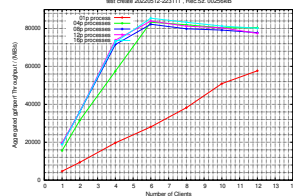
256kiB

2048kiB

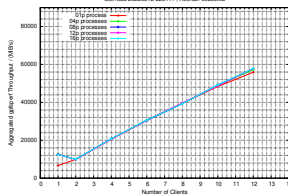
8192kiB

10240kiB

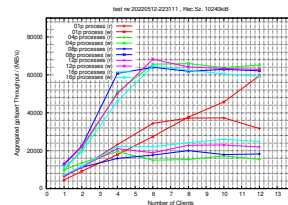
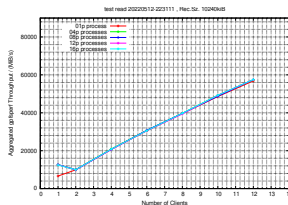
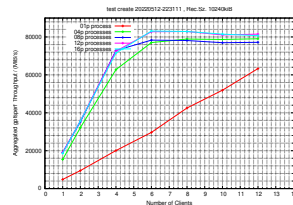
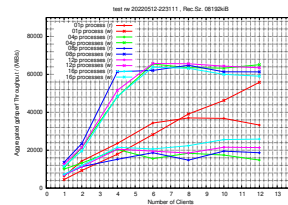
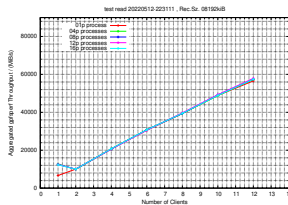
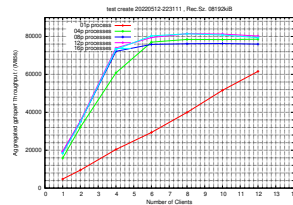
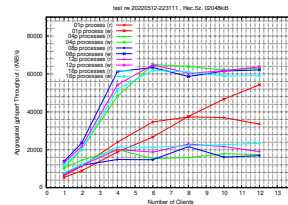
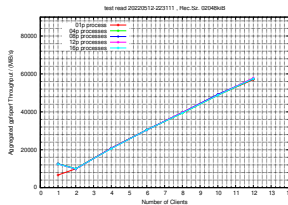
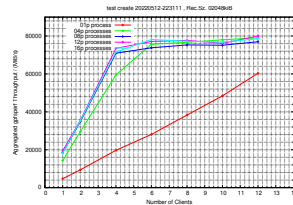
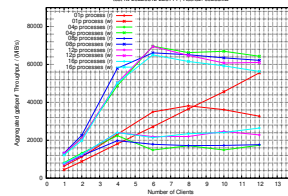
create



read



rw



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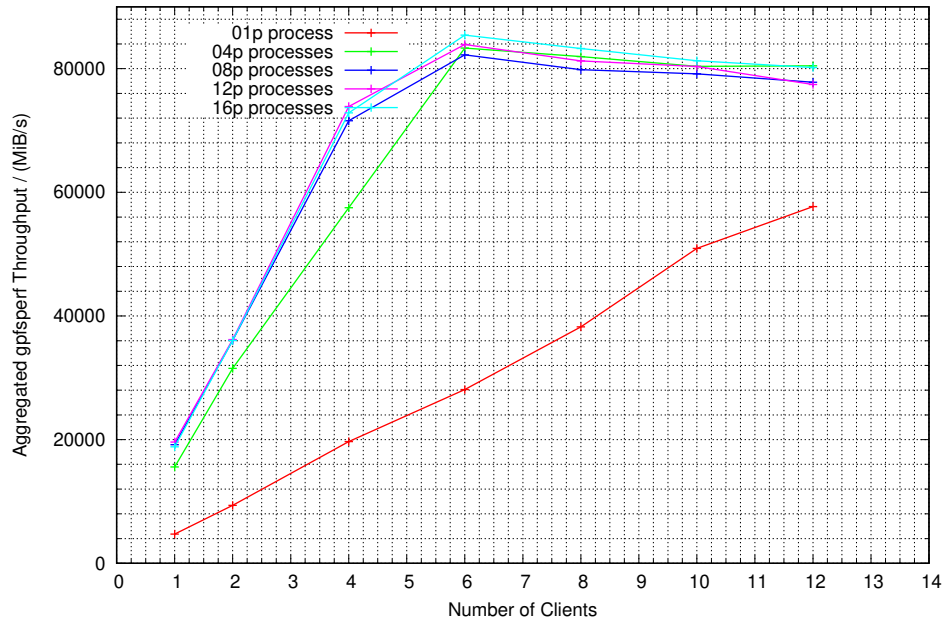
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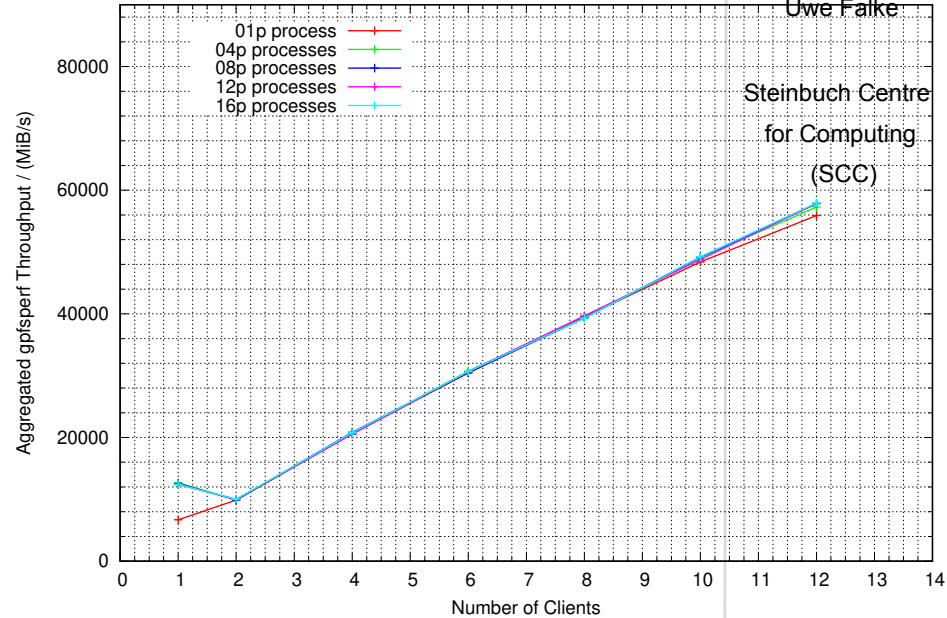
2022-05-12, 256kiB IO Sz, Create (left) + Read (right)

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test create 20220512-223111 , Rec.Sz. 00256kiB



test read 20220512-223111 , Rec.Sz. 00256kiB



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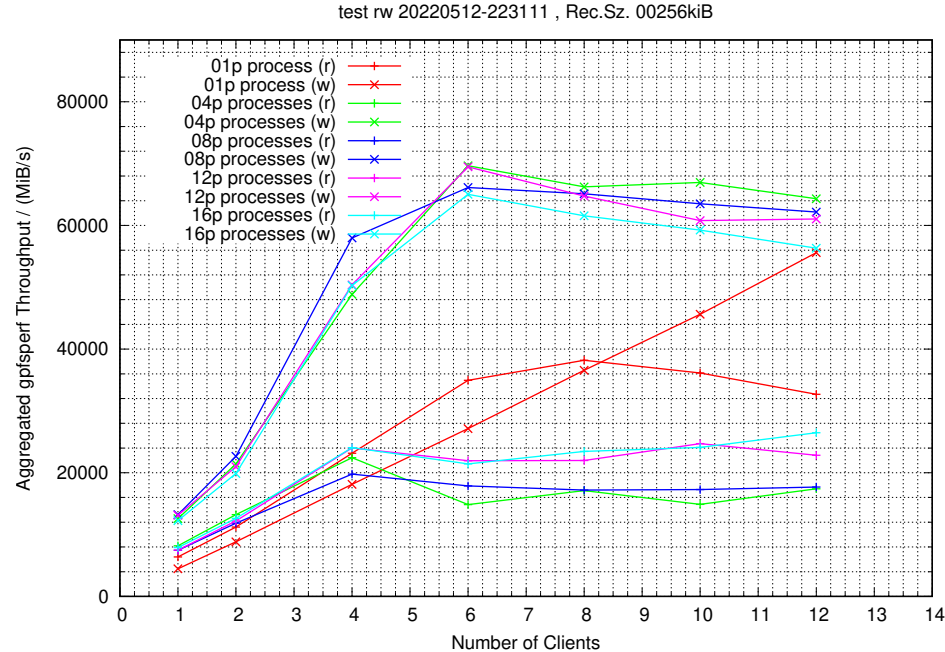
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2022-05-12, 256kiB IO Sz, parallel Read-Write (RW)

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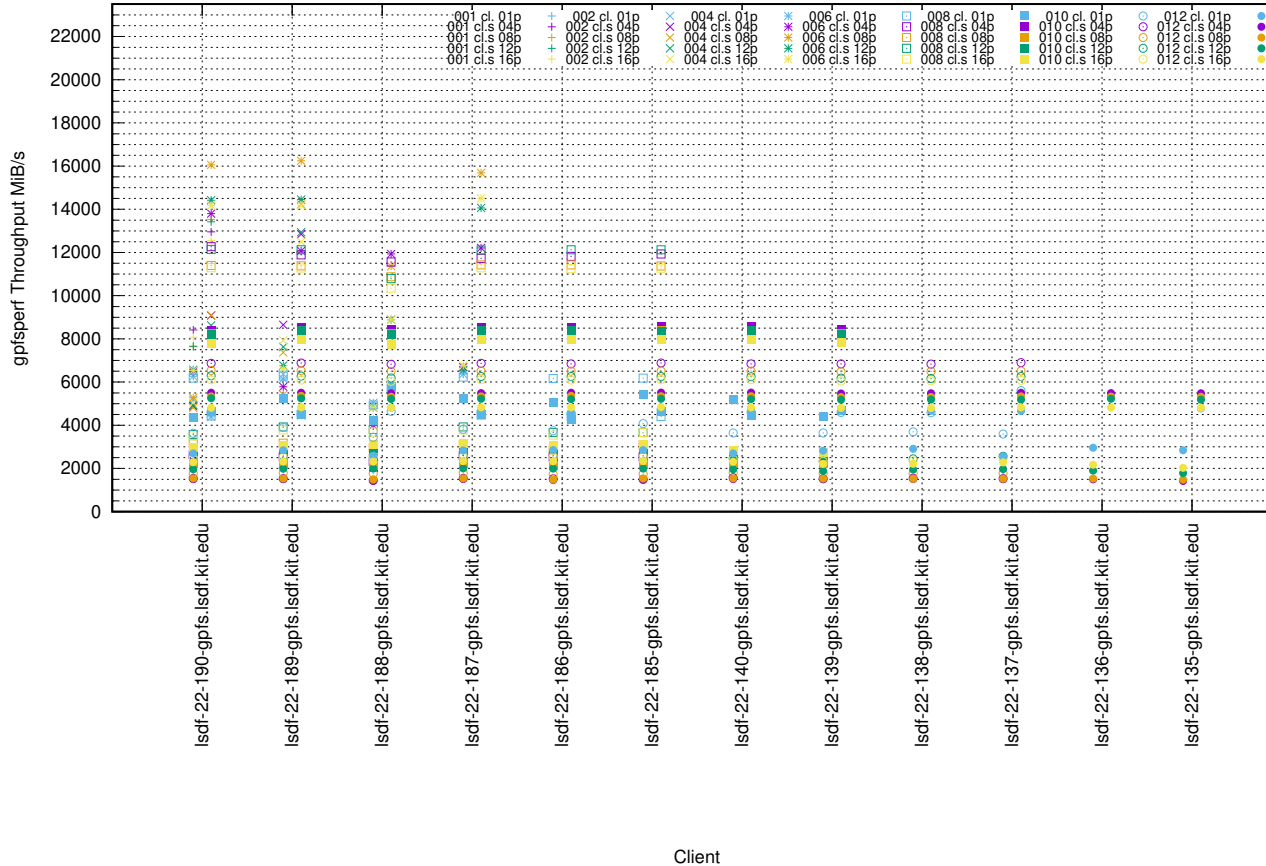
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2022-05-12, 256kiB IO Sz, parallel Read-Write (RW)

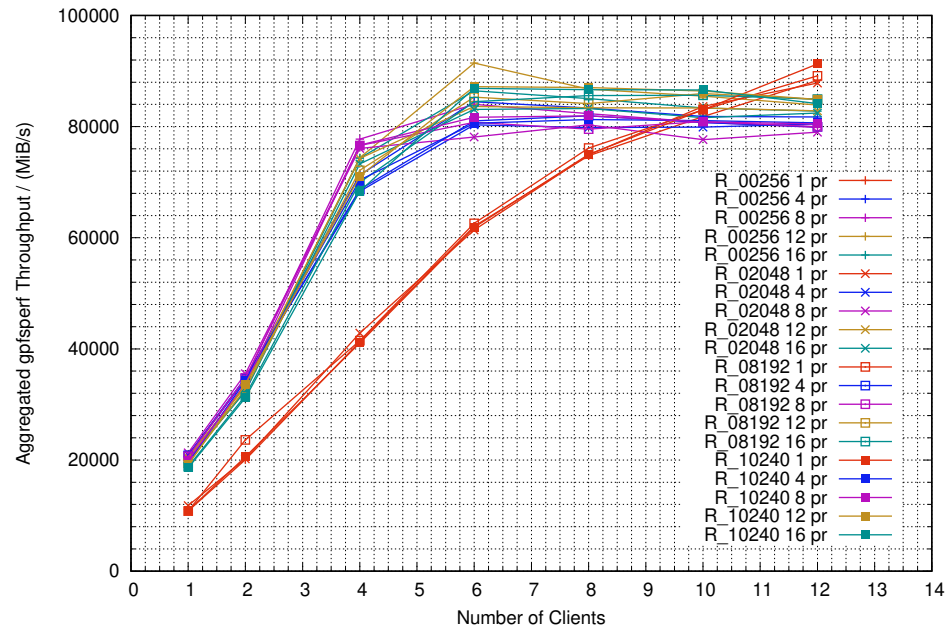
run.20220512_03 res.R_00256.M_rw, per-node data rates (reads left, writes right)



2022-05-12, aggregated R+W rates, R/W ratios

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run.20220512_03 rw , total of read and write rates



run.20220512_03 rw , ratio of read to write rates

