ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



Exascale computers will enable the unraveling of significant scientific mysteries. Predictions are that 2019 will be the year of exascale, with millions of compute nodes and billions of threads of execution. The current architecture of high-end computing systems is decades-old and has persisted as we scaled from gigascales to petascales. In this architecture, storage is completely segregated from the compute resources and are connected via a network interconnect. This approach will not scale several orders of magnitude in terms of concurrency and throughput, and will thus prevent the move from petascale to exascale. At exascale, basic functionality at high concurrency levels will suffer poor performance, and combined with system mean-time-to-failure in hours, will lead to a performance collapse for large-scale heroic applications. Storage has the potential to be the Achilles heel of exascale systems. We propose that future high-end computing systems be designed with non-volatile memory on every compute node, allowing every compute node to actively participate in the metadata and data management and leveraging many-core processors high bisection bandwidth in torus networks. More specifically, this work aims to architect and develop a zero-hop distributed hash table (ZHT), which has been tuned for the requirements of high-end computing systems. ZHT aims to be a building block for future distributed file systems (e.g. Fu- BlueWaters (~10PFLOP/s Cray XE6 at NCSA) sionFS) to implement distributed metadata management. This work will be evaluated on real workloads on real preexascale systems (Cray, IBM, and Sun supercomputers from ANL, NCSA, and ORNL, as well as XSEDE), as well as through simulations at exascales. This work has also been a catalyst in several other storage related projects exploring building blocks for scalable storage systems, such as Hybrid SSD+HHD file systems (HyCache), Persistent Key/Value Stores (NoVoHT), Provenance Enabled Distributed File Systems (PAFS), Increasing Storage Efficiency through Information Dispersal Algorithms (IDA), and understanding reliability through checkpointing (SimHEC). This work will also open doors for further research in programming paradigm shifts (e.g. Many-Task Computing) needed as we approach exascales, but ones that require a significantly more scalable storage infrastructure if it is to be successful at exascales. Work is already underway to better understand the possibility of scaling Many-Task Computing to exascale levels through novel work stealing algorithms (SimMatrix and MATRIX). This revolutionary new distributed storage architecture will make exascale computing more tractable, touching virtually all disciplines in high-end computing and fueling scientific discovery for many years.

Future Research W

- Complete prototype of FusionFS (<1 year)
- Leverage ZHT to other projects: Swift, MosaStore, MATRIX, Swift, 7 GlobusOnline (0~3 years)
- Scale ZHT and FusionFS to 10PFlops/s systems such as Mira BG/Q (1~3 years)
- Work closely with the Swift parallel programming system to evaluate the impact of FusionFS and ZHT for a wide array of Many-Task Computing applications at petascale levels (0~3 years)
- Explore extensions to FusionFS through various loosely connected projects (0~5 years):
- Adding provenance support at the filesystem level
- Improving price/performance ratios through hybrid SSD+HDD caching (HyCache)
- Improve storage efficiency through information dispersal algorithms
- Understand the applicability of FusionFS/ZHT for cloud computing



- The OCI CAREER Workshop is a great start
- Running this annually will greatly enhance this program
- It should drive awareness of our research work and spark collaborations
- Running a BoF, workshop, or meeting for OCI CAREER recipients at IEEE/ACM Supercomputing conference
 - This could be used to have both recipients and students funded by these OCI CAREER awards to present their latest results
 - NSF Program Officers could also attend to get more interaction with the recipients, their work, and their results
- Mentoring system where senior OCI CAREER recipients work with junior recipients
- This work deals with large-scale storage systems, helping make compute-intensive systems also suitable for data-intensive systems (covering both traditional POSIX based file systems and **NOSQL storage systems**)
- Interested in collaborations with people looking to scaling up their data-intensive applications



| Field | Descriptio |
|----------------------|--|
| onomy | Creation of montages from m |
| onomy | Stacking of cutouts from digit |
| hemistry* | Analysis of mass-spectrometer translational protein modifica |
| hemistry* | Protein structure prediction u algorithm; exploring other bio interactions |
| hemistry* | Identification of drug targets docking/screening |
| nformatics* | Metagenome modeling |
| ness nomics | Mining of large text corpora to |
| ate science | Ensemble climate model runs output data |
| nomics* | Generation of response surface nomic models |
| roscience* | Analysis of functional MRI da |
| iology | Training of computer-aided di |
| iology | Image processing and brain n surgical planning research |
| Asterisks indicate a | applications being run on Argonne Nation |

Building Blocks for Scalable Distributed Storage Systems Ioan Raicu^{1,2}

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Current Infrastructure Usage—TeraScale to PetaScale

• Dell Linux Cluster at IIT

- 64-nodes, 512-cores, SSDs and HDD deployed at each node
- SiCortex SC5832 at ANL
- 972-nodes, 5832-cores
- IBM Blue Gene/P supercomputer at ANL (aka Intrepid) • 40K-nodes, 160K-cores, 0.5PFLOP/s
- Infrastructures to be used in the Future
- Jaguar (~3PFLOP/s Cray XK6 at ORNL)
- Mira (~20PFLOP/s IBM BlueGene/Q at ANL)
- XSEDE (formerly TeraGrid, 16 supercomputers in the US)

Extreme Science and Engineering Discovery Environment

| - | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------|
| | Characteristics | Status |
| igital images | Many 1-core tasks, much communication, complex dependencies | Experimental |
| y surveys | Many 1-core tasks, much communication | Experimental |
| a for post- | 10,000-100 million jobs for proteomic searches using custom serial codes | In development |
| terative fixing cular | Hundreds to thousands of 1- to 1,000-core simulations and data analysis | Operational |
| omputational | Up to 1 million 1-core docking operations | Operational |
| | Thousands of 1-core integer programming problems | In development |
| ly media bias | Analysis and comparison of over 70 million text files of news articles | In development |
| analysis of | Tens to hundreds of 100- to 1,000-core simulations | Experimental |
| r various eco- | 1,000 to 1 million 1-core runs (10,000 typical), then data analysis | Operational |
| 5 | Comparison of images; connectivity analysis with structural equation modeling, 100,000+ tasks | Operational |
| sis algorithms | Comparison of images; many tasks, much communication | In development |
| ng for neuro- | Execution of MPI application in parallel | In development |
| | | |

Formal proposal process to gain access to NSF funded cyberinfrastructure

- Getting significant time on large supercomputers is hard for systems research
- DOE has the INCITE awards, but they primarily fund applications research
- Discretionary allocations on large systems are generally small and limited, and require close collaborations with researchers at the respective laboratory



- 3 undergraduates
- 7 master students
- 4 PhD students
- Introduce new courses:
- Introduction to Distributed Systems (CS495)
- Data-Intensive Computing (CS554)
- Cloud Computing (CS553)

Organized Workshops:

- ACM MTAGS 2011 at Supercomputing
- IEEE DataCloud 2011 at IEEE IPDPS
- ACM DataCloud-SC 2011 at Supercomputing
- ACM ScienceCloud 2011 at ACM HPDC
- **Editor of Journal Special Issues**
- Journal of Grid Computing, SI on Data Intensive Computing in the Clouds, 2011
- Scientific Programming Journal, SI on Science-driven Cloud Computing, 2011
- IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems, SI on Many-Task Computing, 2011





3,000,000 T TCP: no connection caching 2,500,000 -UDP non-blocking More than 2.5M operations/sec aggregated throughput and latencies of less than -Multithreading TCP without caching 2,000,000 Memcached UDP shows a better scalability; however, TCP can be as fast as UDP when using 1,500,000 1,000,000 The performance differences among three basic operations (insert, lookup and re-500,000 • ZHT uses a direct 0-hop algorithm (via consistent hashing), with the majority of ne overhead coming from network communication.



Dr. Ioan Raicu is an assistant professor in the Department of Computer Science (CS) at Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT), as well as a guest research faculty in the Math and Computer Science Divi-NSF CAREER award (2011 - 2015) for his innovative work on distributed file systems for exascale computing. He was a NSF/CRA Computation Innovation Fellow at Northwestern University in 2009 -2010, and obtained his Ph.D. in Computer Science from University of Chicago under the guidance of Dr. Ian Foster in March 2009. He is a 3-year award winner of the GSRP Fellowship from NASA

sion (MCS) at Argonne National Laboratory (ANL). He is also the founder (2011) and director of the Data-Intensive Distributed Systems Laboratory (DataSys) at IIT. He has received the prestigious Ames Research Center. His research work and interests are in the general area of distributed systems. His work focuses on a relatively new paradigm of Many-Task Computing (MTC), which aims to bridge the gap between two predominant paradigms from distributed systems, High-Throughput Computing (HTC) and High-Performance Computing (HPC). His work has focused on defining and exploring both the theory and practical aspects of realizing MTC across a wide range of large-scale distributed systems. He is particularly interested in resource management in large scale distributed systems with a focus on many-task computing, data intensive computing, cloud computing, grid computing, and many-core computing. Over the past decade, he has co-authored over 50 peer reviewed articles, book chapters, books, theses, and dissertations, which received over 2100 citations. His H-index is 19, G-Index is 45, and E-Index is 37. His work has been funded by the NASA Ames Research Center, DOE Office of Advanced Scientific Computing Research, the NSF/CRA CIFellows program, and the NSF CAREER program. He has also founded and chaired several workshops, such as ACM Workshop on Many-Task Computing on Grids and Supercomputers (MTAGS), the IEEE Int. Workshop on Data-Intensive Computing in the Clouds (DataCloud/DataCloud-SC), and the ACM Workshop on Scientific Cloud Computing (ScienceCloud). He is on the editorial board of the Springer Journal of Cloud Computing Advances, Systems and Applications (JoCCASA), as well as a guest editor for the IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems (TPDS), the Scientific Programming Journal (SPJ), and the Journal of Grid Computing (JoGC). He has been leadership roles in several high profile conferences, such as HPDC, CCGrid, Grid, eScience, and ICAC. He is a member of the IEEE and ACM. More information can be found at http://www.cs.iit.edu/~iraicu/.

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Mathematics and Computer Science Division

• Data-aware scheduling coupled with distributed file systems that expose locality is the key to scalability over the next

• Emphasized key features of HEC are: Trustworthy/reliable hardware, fast network interconnects, non-existent node "churn", low latencies requirements, and scientific computing data-access patterns

• **ZHT details:** Static/Dynamic membership function, Network topology aware node ID space, Replication and Caching, Efficient 1-to