

DisTRaC: Distributed Transient Ram Ceph Accelerating High-Performance Data Processing

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About the Rosalind Franklin Institute and me

- The Rosalind Franklin Institute:

- A United Kingdom Research Institute dedicated to developing new technologies to tackle important health research challenges. Based in Harwell Campus, Didcot and funded by the UKRI ESPRC.
- **5 Themes:** Artificial Intelligence and Informatics, Biological Mass Spectrometry, Correlated Imaging, Next Generation Chemistry and Structural Biology

- Me:

- Currently studying an MSc in Artificial Intelligence at Queen Mary University of London and working as a Research Software Associate at The Rosalind Franklin Institute
- Looking for a PhD

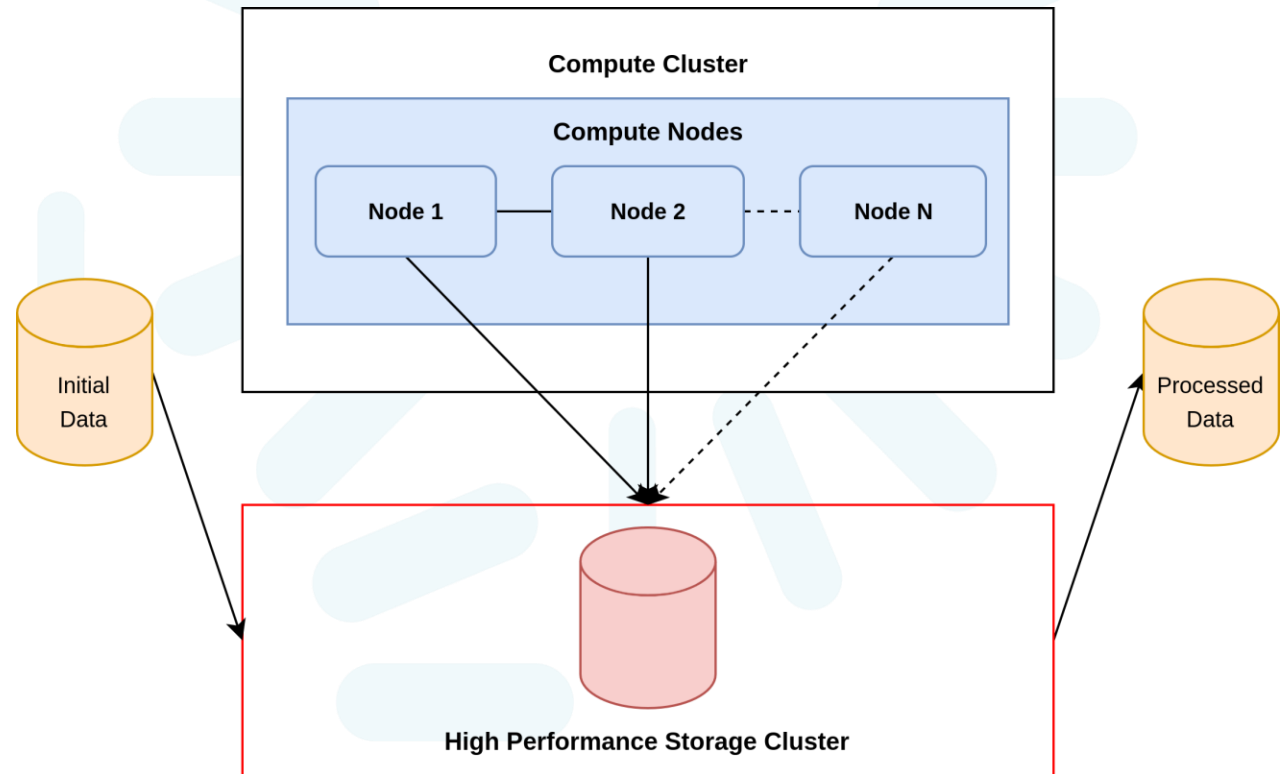
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- What is DisTRaC
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Background

High Performance Compute Cluster

- Job scheduler
- Compute - lots of RAM
- Storage
- Networking - Storage and Interconnect

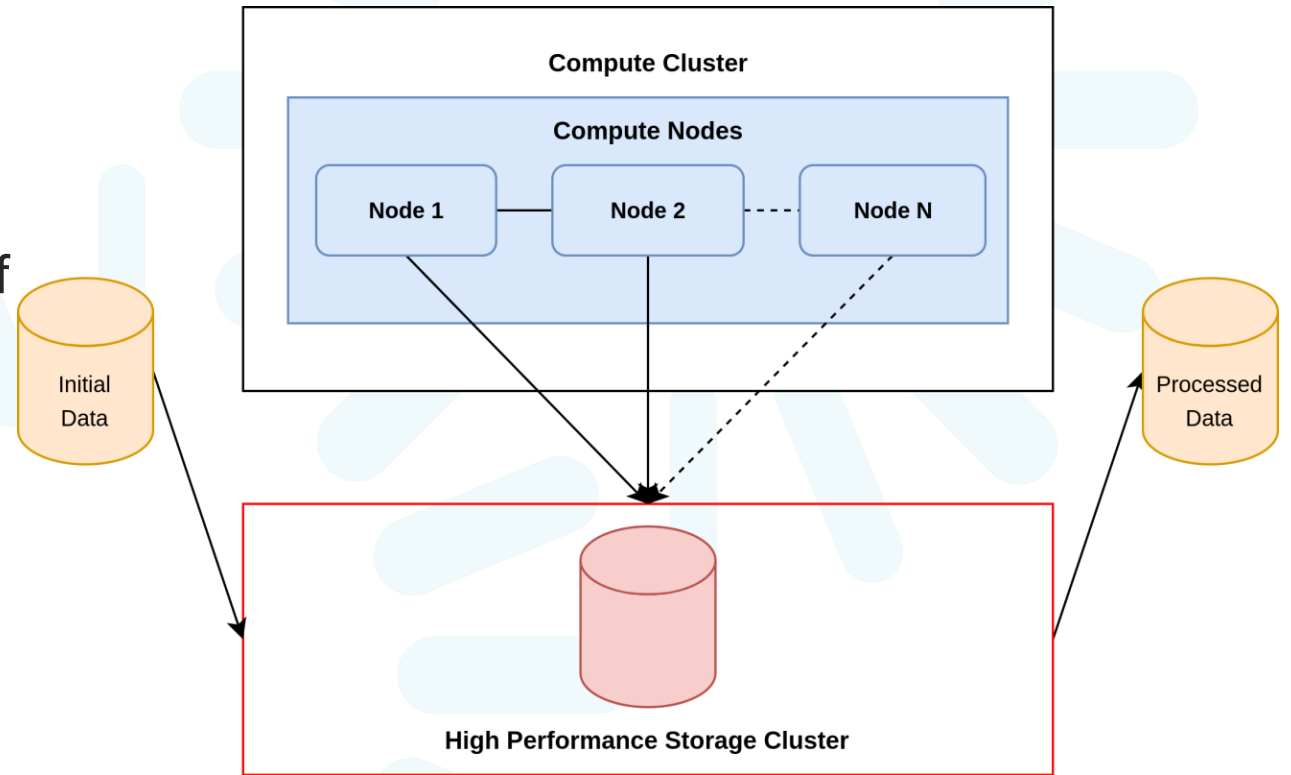


Traditional High Performance Compute Cluster Setup

What is the Problem

Problem

- Network connection limits IO Bound Applications
- Shared Storage Resourced
 - Users' can affect the performance of others
- Storing of Intermediate Data
- Storage clusters are expensive, hard to maintain and set up, especially in cloud
- Inefficient use of resources



Traditional High Performance Compute Cluster

Setup

Solution?

DisTRaC

<https://github.com/rosalindfranklininstitute/DisTRaC>

What is DisTRaC?

- Distributed Transient Ram Ceph
- A program for deploying a transient Ceph [1] cluster onto HPC infrastructure utilising RAM in a scalable and efficient manner.
- Creating a job persistent and isolated in-memory file/object store for HPC applications.

Why DisTRaC and not another deployment tool

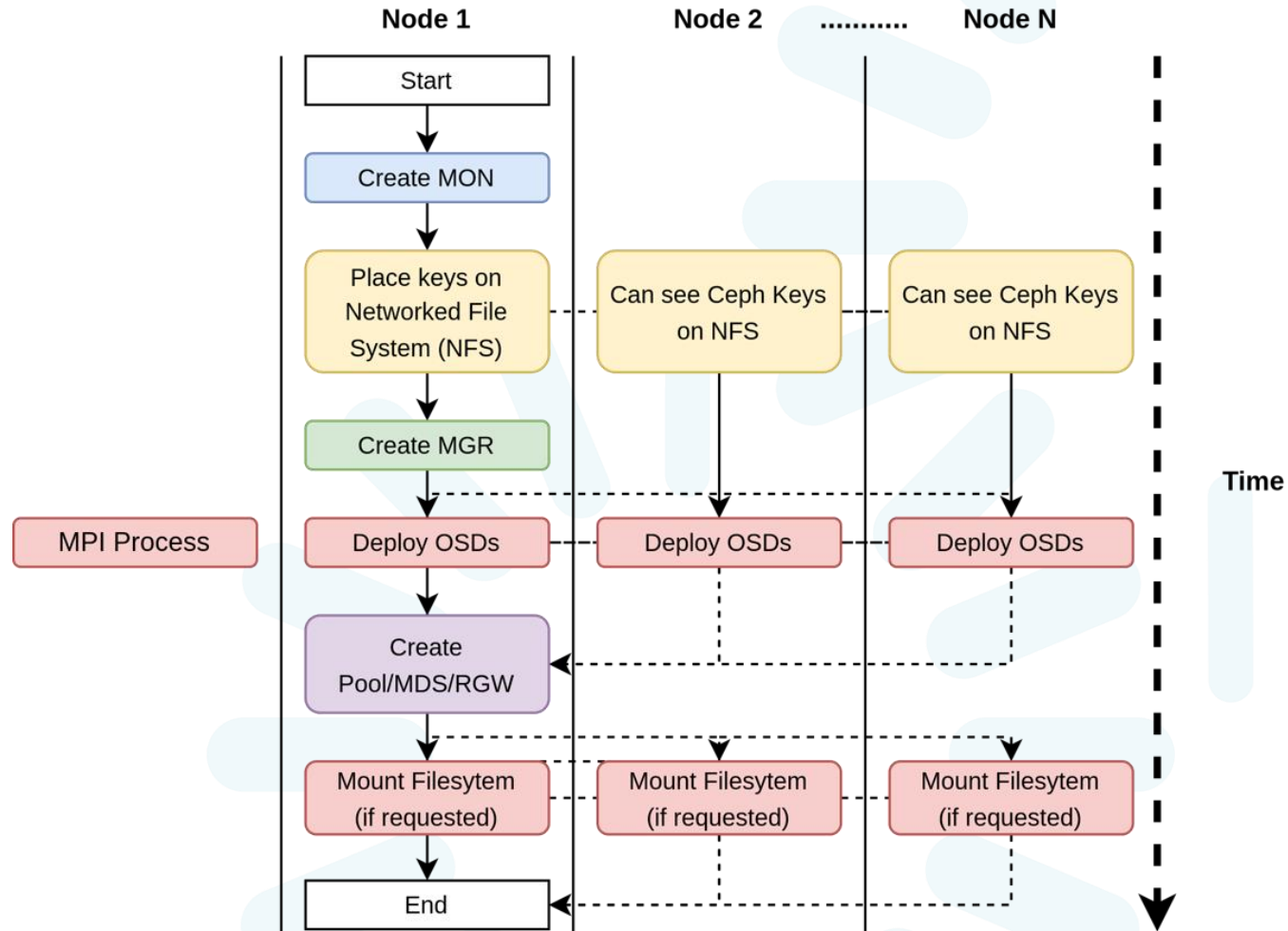
Current Deployment tools

- Designed to build long-lasting maintainable clusters
 - Lots of safety checks
 - Slow to deploy and remove clusters
- Sequential
- Require passwordless SSH

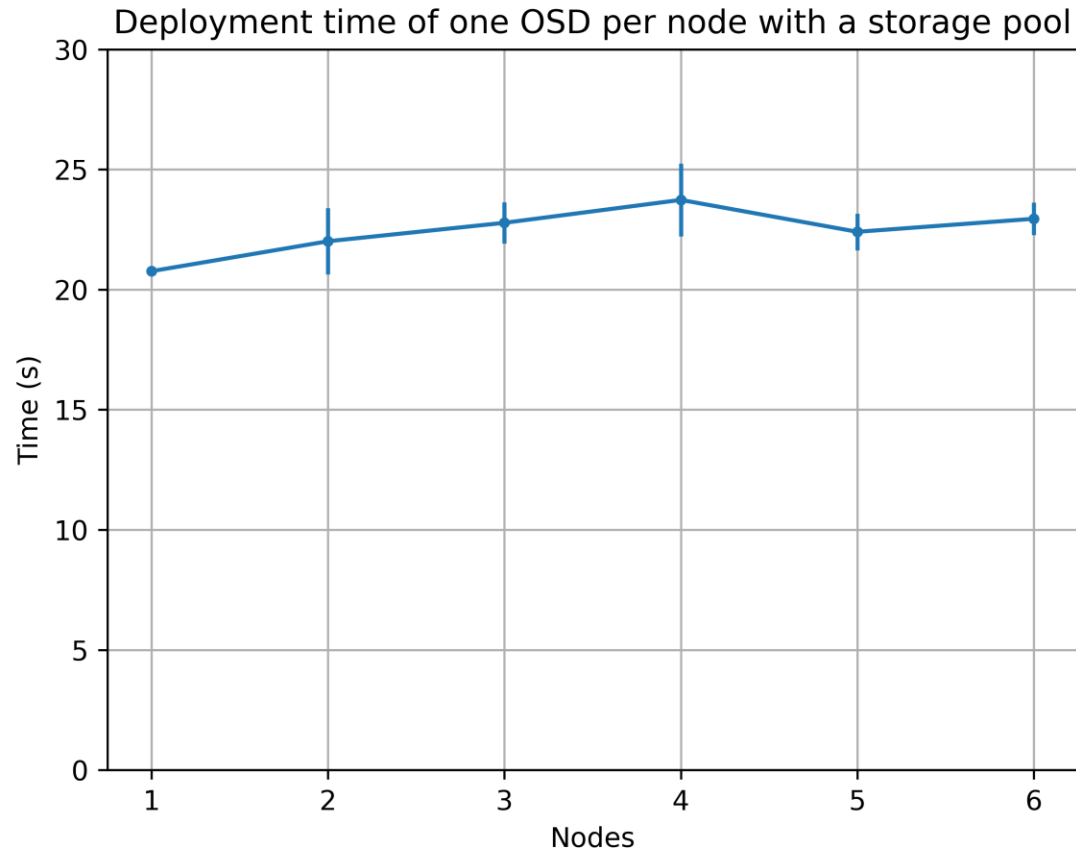
We need something quick and efficient

- Compute should be used for compute not setting up storage

DisTRaC Deployment

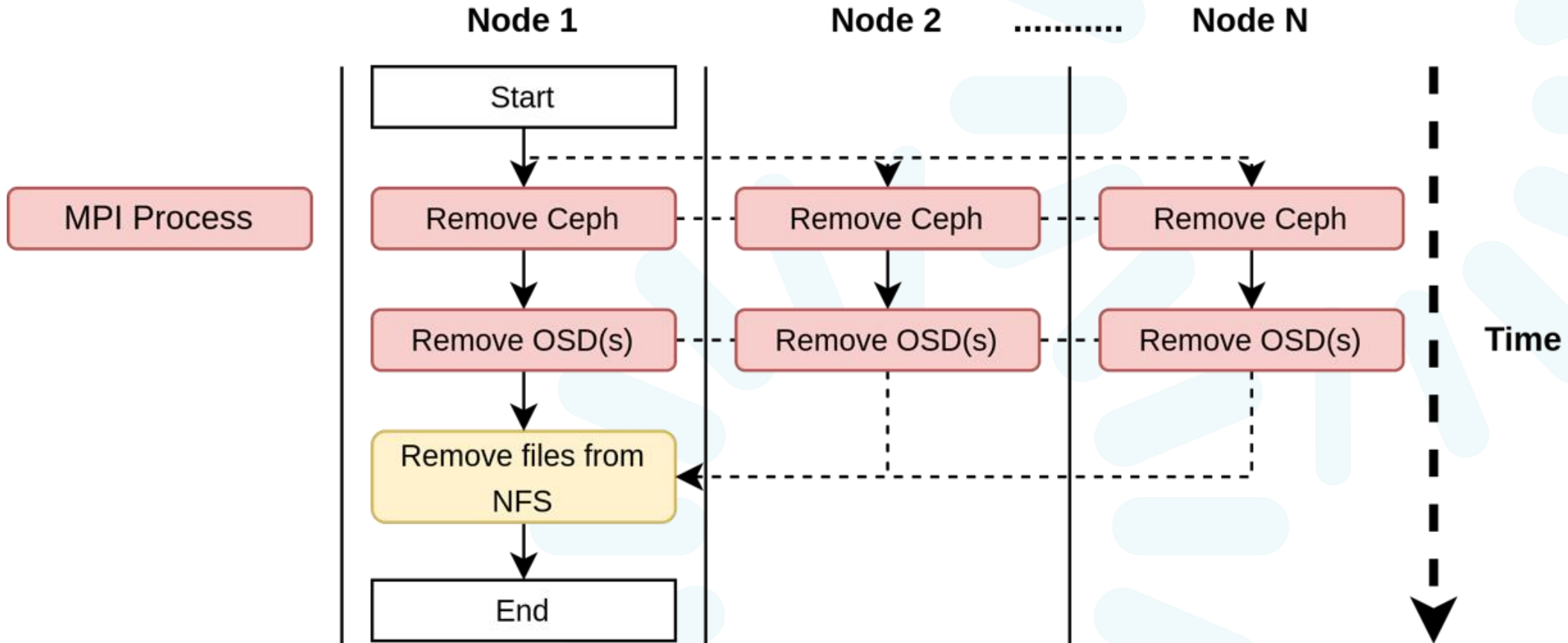


Deployment Time

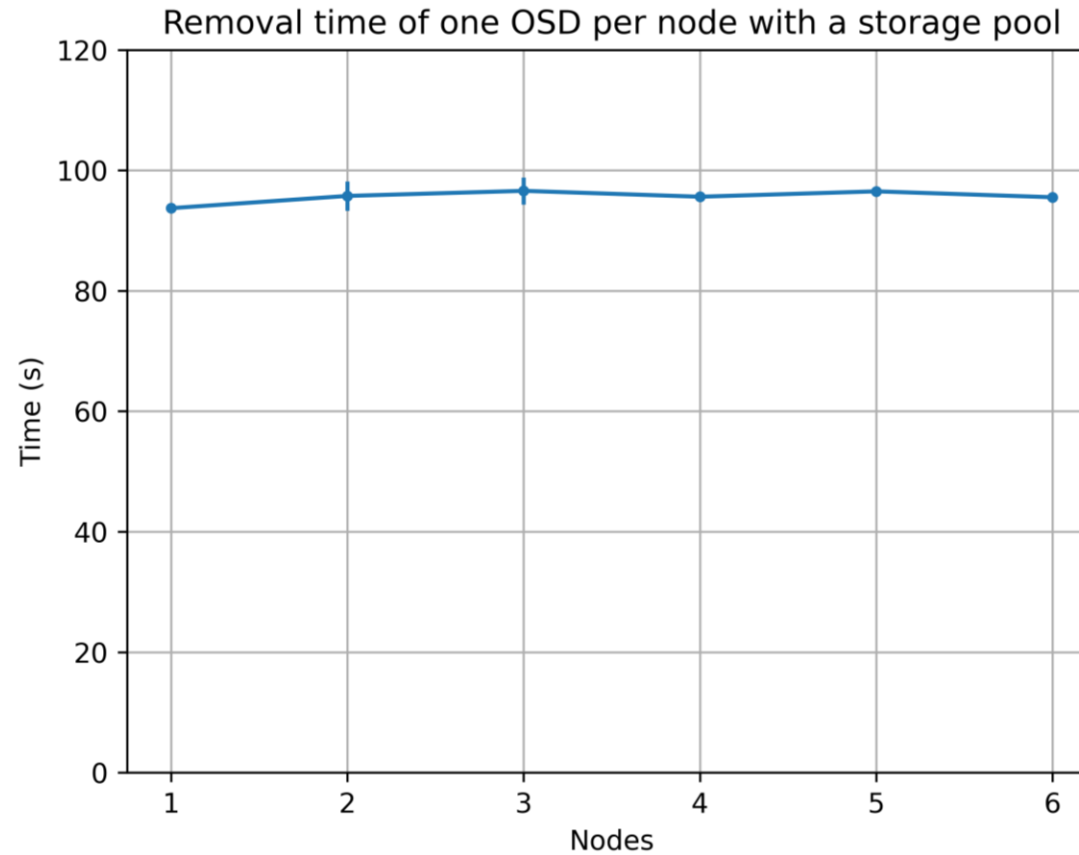


Version 1 of DisTRaC, Ceph Luminous

DisTRaC Removal



Removal Time



Version 1 of DisTRaC, Ceph Luminous

Example Deployment Script

```
1  #!/usr/bin/env bash
2  #SBATCH --nodes=3
3  #SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=32
4  scontrol show hostnames > hostfile.txt
5  HOSTS=$PWD/hostfile.txt
6  ...
7  # Deploy DisTRaC
8  distrac.sh -i=$INTERFACE -s=$OSD_SIZE -n=$NUMBER_OF OSDs -t=$TYPE_OF_RAM -pn=$POOL_NAME -hf=$HOSTS
9  # Run HPC Application
10 srun $HPC_Application
11 # Remove DisTRaC
12 remove-distrac.sh -t=$TYPE_OF_RAM -hf=$HOSTS
```

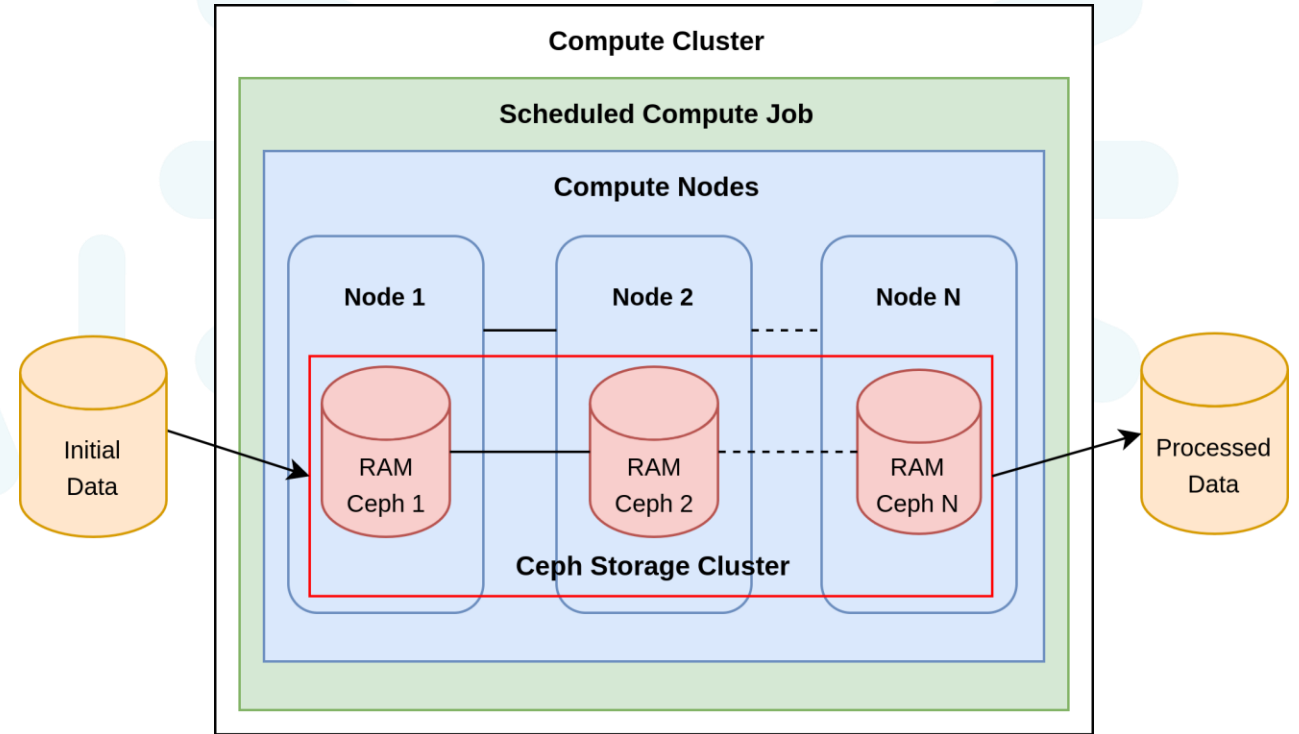
DisTRaC deploy and remove

Recap

- We can create a Ceph cluster in fast and scalable way
- We can use DisTRaC deployment and removal within a job submission script
- But how does this solve the problem?

How DisTRaC solves the problem

- The IO bottleneck is now the node interconnect
- Isolated resources
- Takes pressure off HP storage
- Can remove the need for HP storage
- Reduces HPC cluster costs, especially in the cloud.
- Helps HPC facilities move towards Net-Zero



DisTRaC Deployed High Performance Compute Cluster Setup

Case Studies

- RELION [2]
- SAVU [3]

Case Study: RELION

- RELION: A cryo-microscopy structure determination program used at The Rosalind Franklin Institute
- Compute Bound Application
- Runs using whole node cluster allocation
- Produces small intermediate files.
- Can negatively impact other users' jobs

RELION: Benchmark Setup

- Dataset provided by Cambridge[4]
- Baseline: 2xg4dn8xlarge nodes utilizing the EBS file system provided by AWS
- DisTRaC: 2xg4dn8xlarge nodes utilizing 96 Gib of RAM split into 6-16 Gib OSDS 3 on each host

RELION: Results

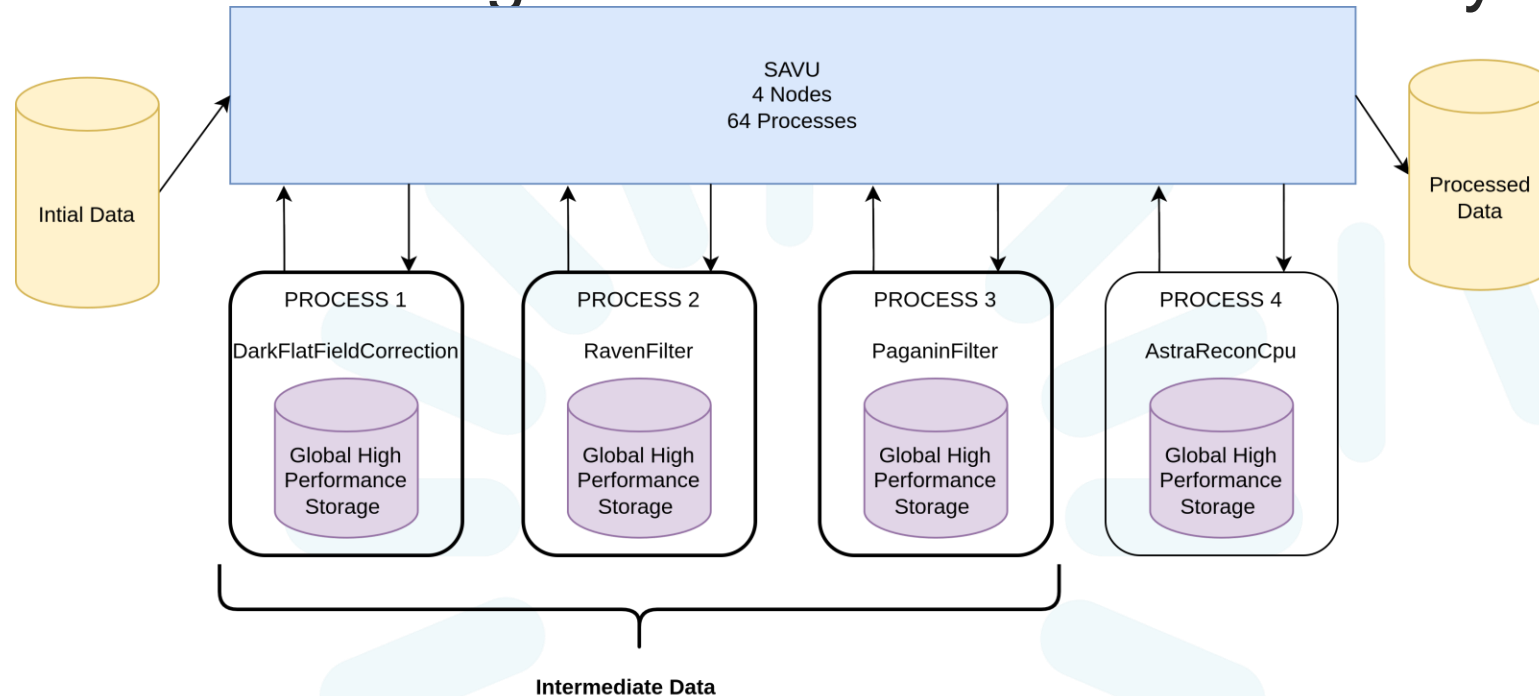
- Reduction of processing time: **5.51%**
- Total time reduction: **4.37%**
- Reduction in IO overhead: **100%**
- Removed the cost and need for running of running HP file system in the cloud
- More efficient usage of existing hardware
- Helping towards Net-Zero Goals

Case Study: SAVU

- SAVU: Tomography Reconstruction and Processing Pipeline used at Diamond Light Source and The Rosalind Franklin Institute.
- Runs using whole node cluster allocation
- Can run at network rate
- Produces intermediate files.
- Capable of saturating access to a parallel file system
- Can negatively impact other users' jobs

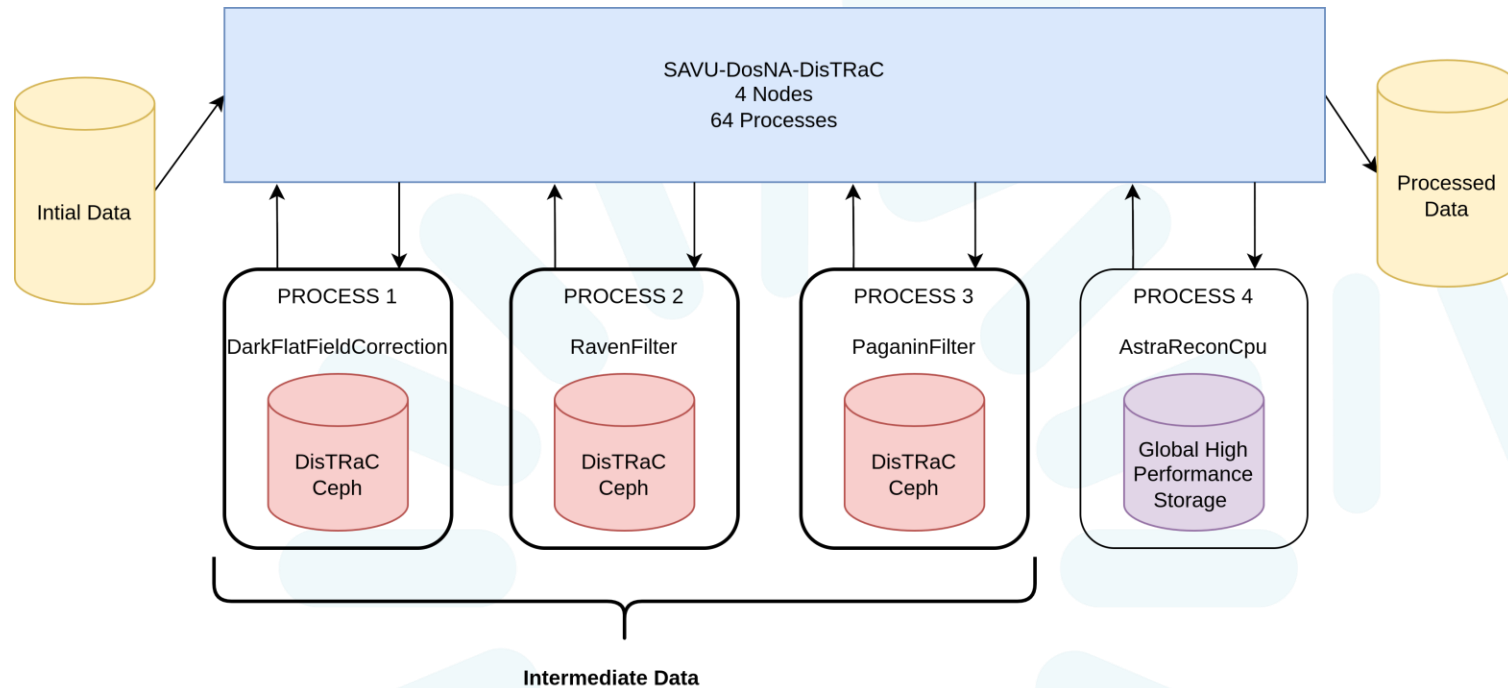
SAVU: Setup At Diamond Light Source

- Dataset: Diamond Light Source Visit NT23252 Dataset [5]
- Baseline: 4 nodes utilizing the GPFS Central HP File system



SAVU: Setup At Diamond Light Source

- DisTRaC: 4 nodes utilizing Ceph via DosNA⁽¹⁾



(1) <https://github.com/rosalindfranklininstitute/DosNA>

TIME



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SAVU: Results

- Total time reduction: **8.32%**
- Reduction in IO overhead: **81.04%**
- Reduce impact of SAVU on other users
- Prevented storing of intermediate data.
- More efficient usage of existing hardware
- Helping towards Net-Zero Goals

SAVU: Benchmark Setup At AWS

- Dataset: Diamond Light Source Visit NT23252 Dataset
- Baseline: 4 nodes utilizing the EBS AWS File system
- DisTRaC: 4 nodes utilizing Ceph Via DosNA

SAVU: Results

- Total time reduction: **67.53%**
- Reduction in IO overhead: **81.04%**
- Reduce costs of AWS
- Makes the cloud more viable for HPC
- Helping towards Net-Zero Goals

Ongoing work

- DisTRaC - Intergration into Cluster-In-The-Cloud⁽¹⁾
- Adding support for Heterogenous Clusters
- Adding support for NVME deployment
- DisTRaX- removing the Ceph requirement making it extensible to other storage mechanisms.

(1) <https://cluster-in-the-cloud.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

Conclusion

- DisTRaC is a Ceph deployment tool that creates a hyper-converged HPC cluster for the duration of the job by utilising the RAM of the Compute Nodes.
- DisTRaC reduces the I/O overhead of the networked filesystem and offers a potential data processing performance increase.
- Helps better utilise existing hardware to improve the performance of HPC applications
- Moves us closer to sustainable and net-zero HPC

Thank you

This project has spanned many years and has had many people involved:

Diamond Light Source - Scientific Computing:

- Dave Bond
- Mark Basham

STFC Ceph User Group:

- Tom Byrne

Rosalind Franklin Institute Artificial Intelligence theme:

- Mark Basham
- Laura Shemilt
- Joss Whittle

University of Bristol:

- Matthew Williams
- Christopher Woods

References

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- [5] Mark Basham, Nghia Vo, Avery Pennington, Win Tun, Olly King, & Gabryel Mason-Williams. (2020). Diamond Light Source Visit NT23252 Dataset [Data set]. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4030687>

Thank you for listening

Questions?