

MeDiCI: UQ's Metropolitan Data Caching Infrastructure

David Abramson

Director, Research Computing Centre

Professor of Computer Science

University of Queensland

david.abramson@uq.edu.au

Turtles Caches all the way down

“a jocular expression of the infinite regress problem in cosmology posed by the "unmoved mover" paradox.

The metaphor in the anecdote represents a popular notion of the theory that Earth is actually flat and is supported on the back of a World Turtle, which itself is propped up by a chain of larger and larger turtles. Questioning what the final turtle might be standing on, the anecdote humorously concludes that it is turtles all the way down””

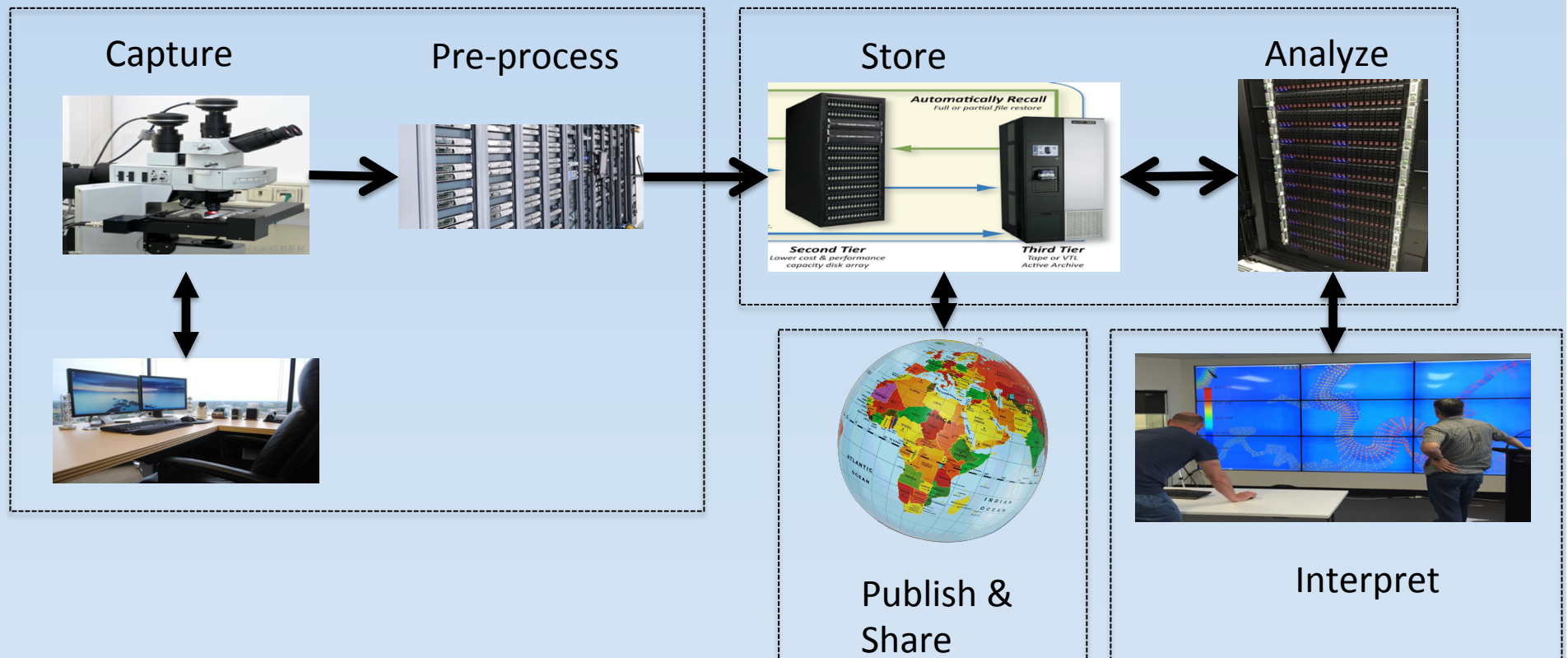


https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turtles_all_the_way_down

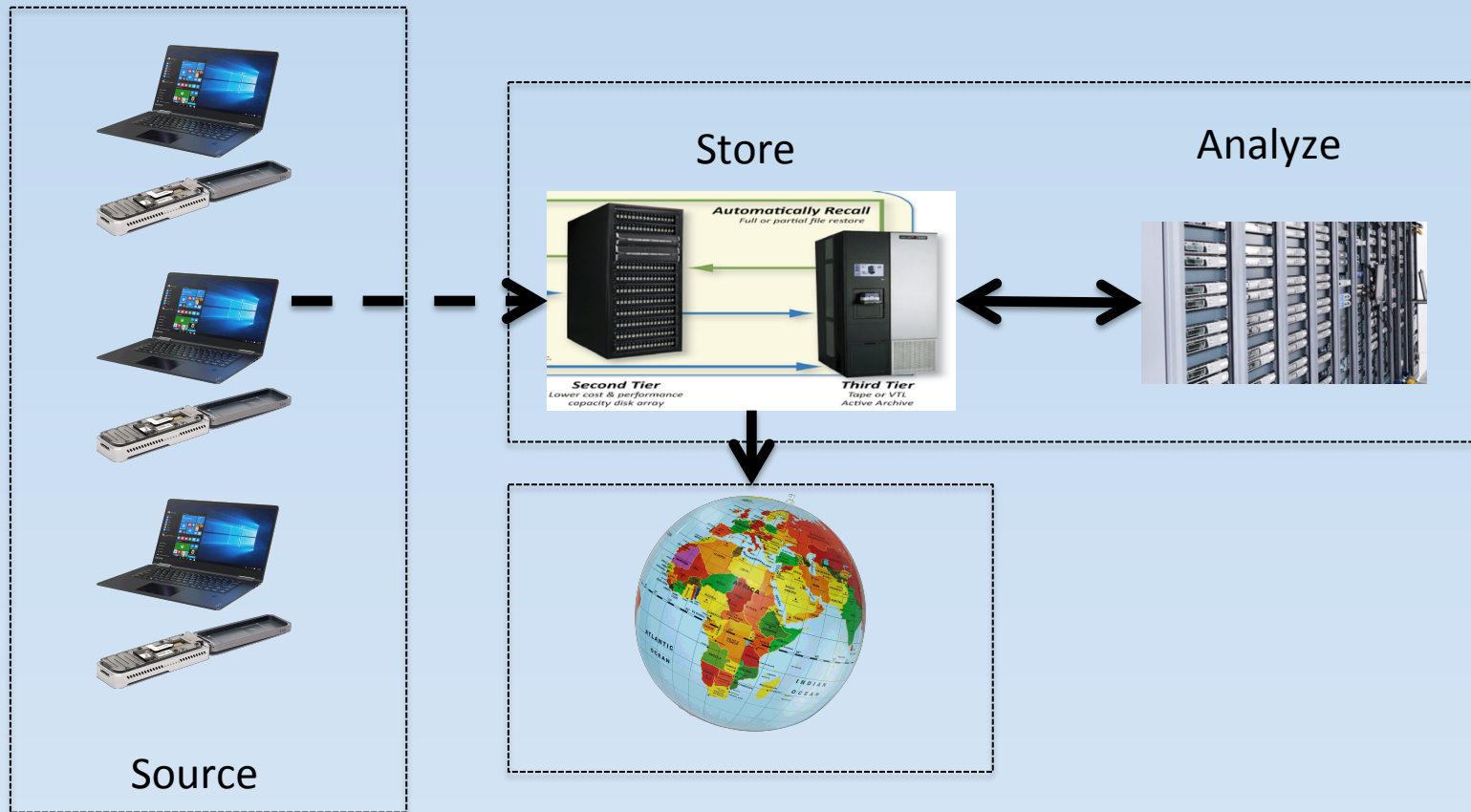
Why do we need to do anything special?

Data Intensive Computing

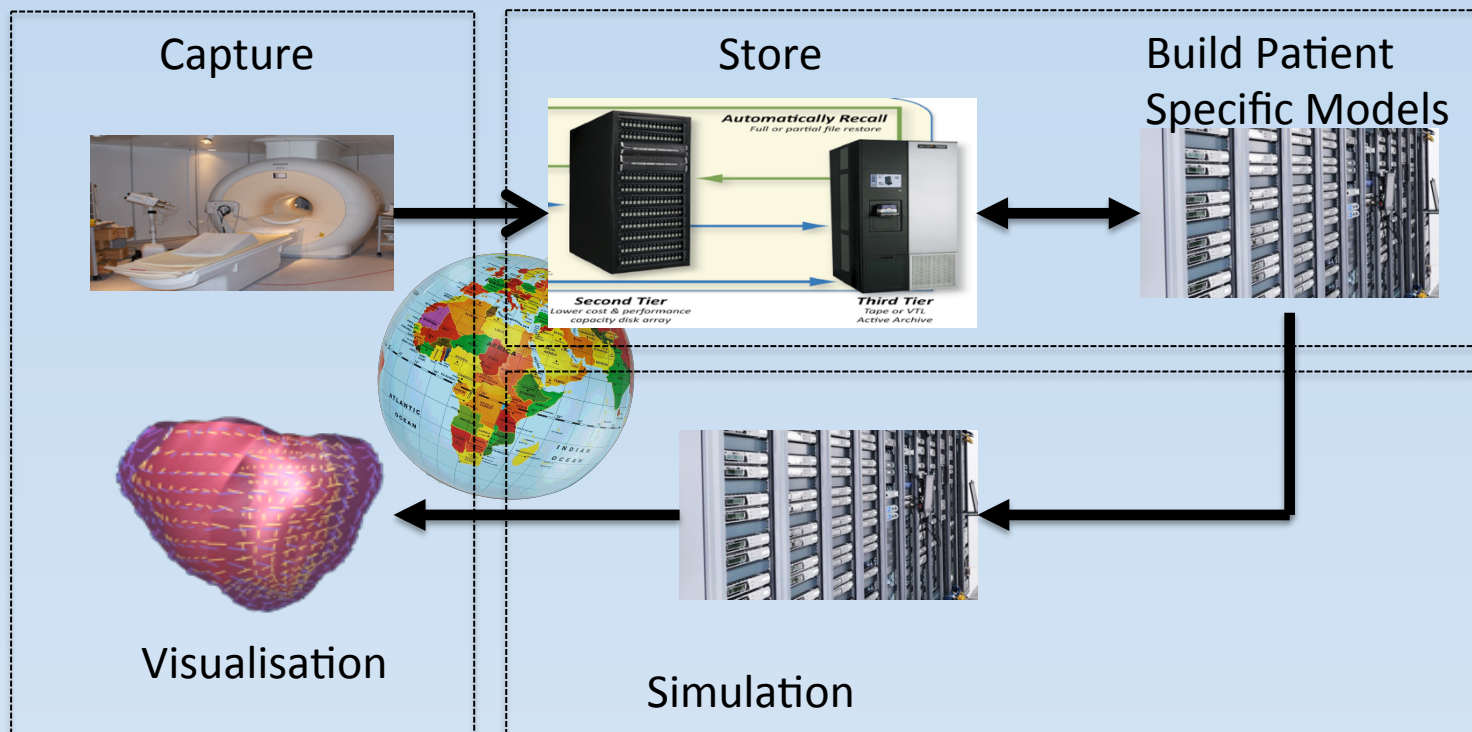
Use Case: Microscopy



Use Case: Personal Genomics

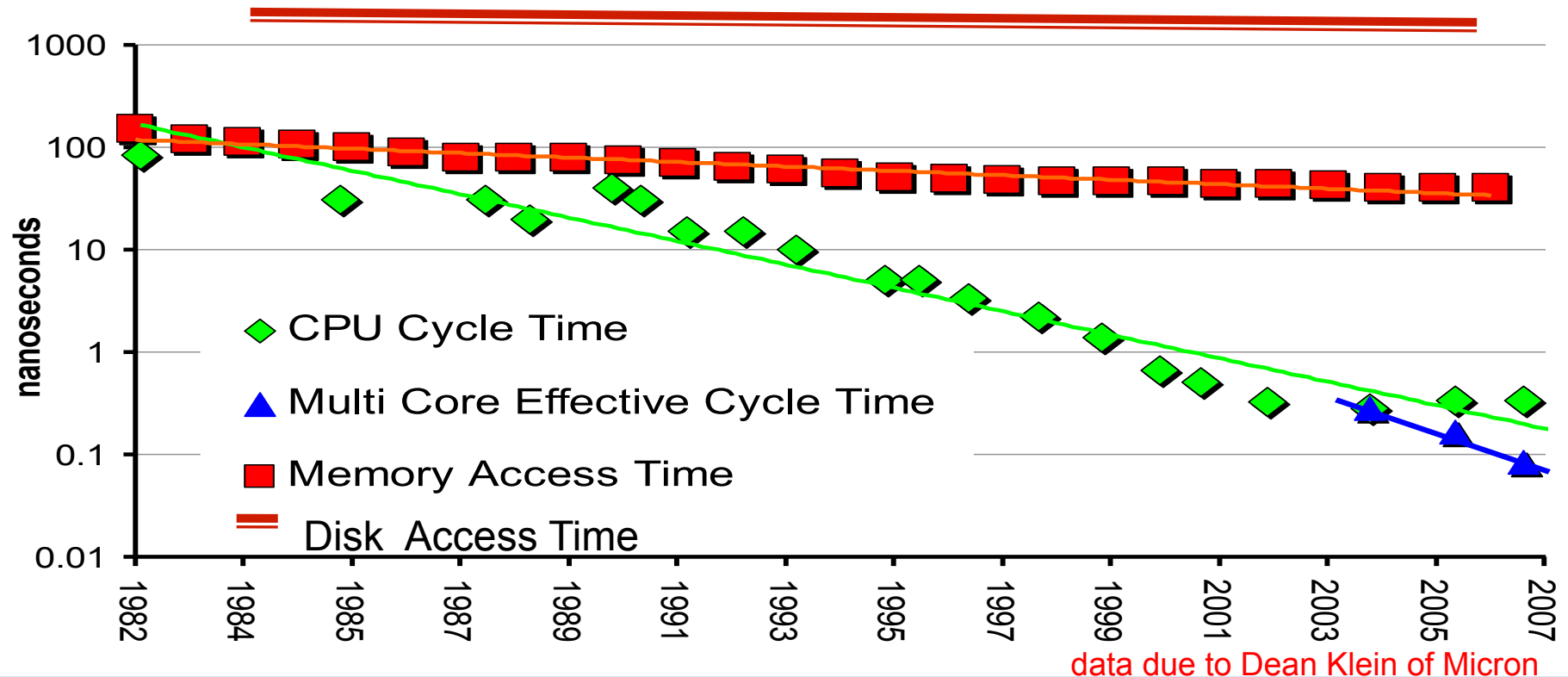


Use Case: Cardiac Science



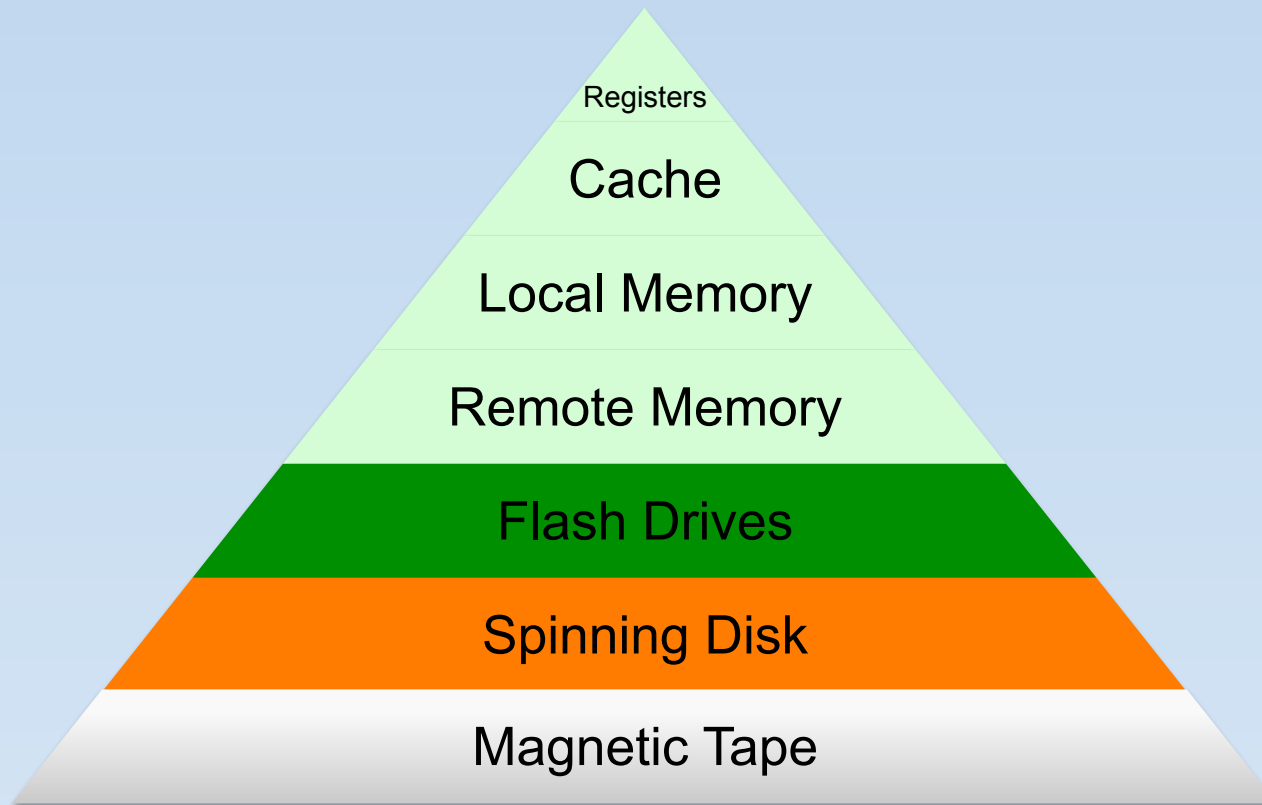
Infrastructure Challenges of Big Data

Red Shift: Data keeps moving further away from the CPU with every turn of Moore's Law



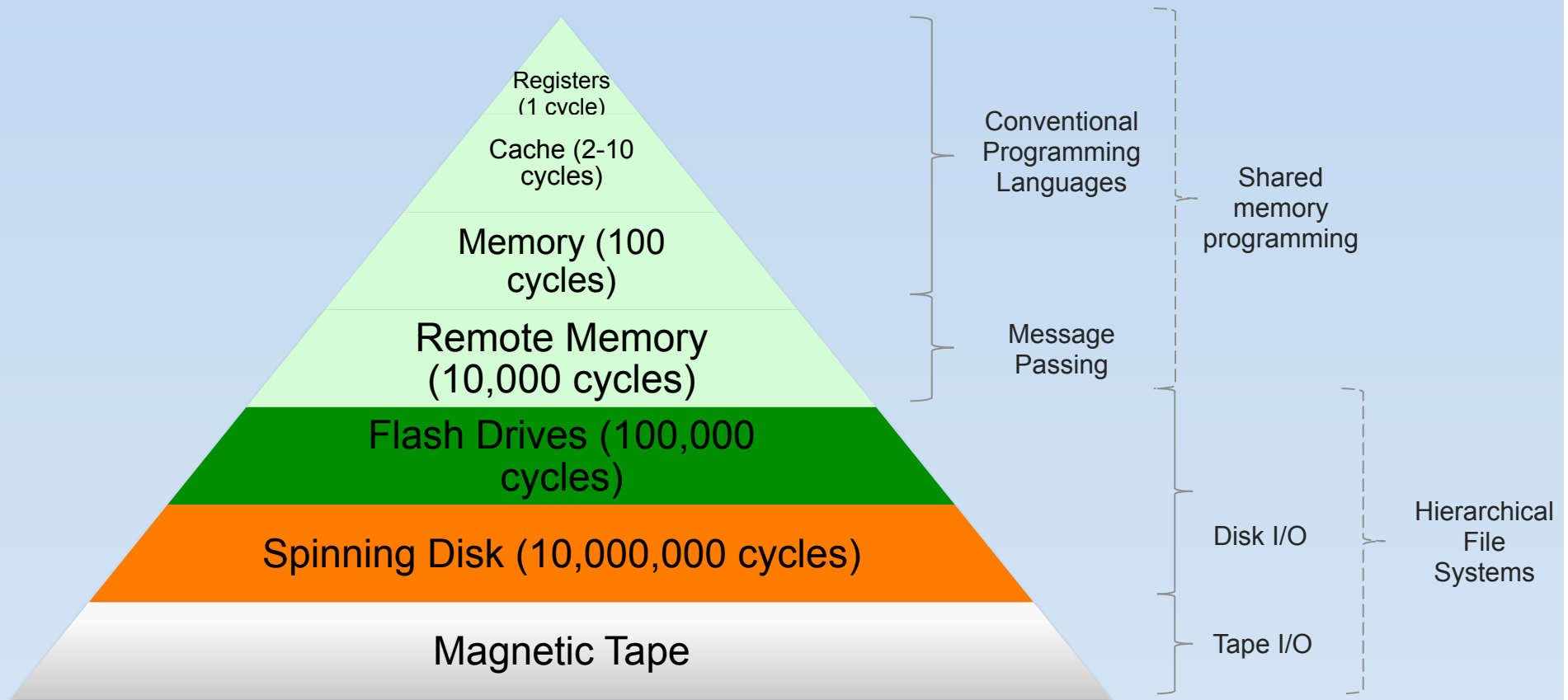
Slide courtesy Mike Norman, SDSC

It's always been caches all the way down



Explicit vs Implicit management

Memory Hierarchy



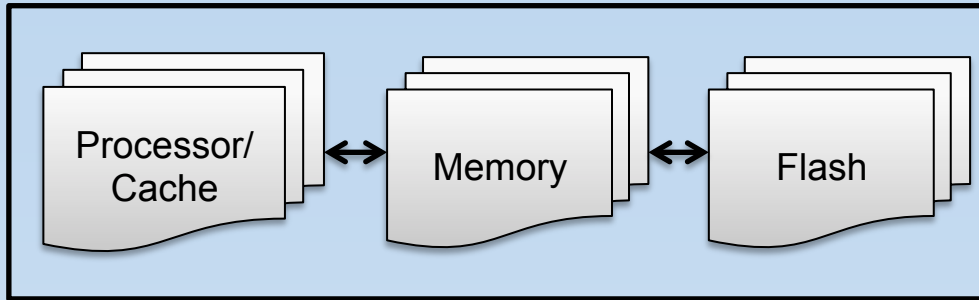
Infrastructure for Data Intensive Computing

- Computation
 - Large amounts of main memory
 - Parallel processors
 - Smooth out memory pyramid
- Storage
 - Significant long term storage
 - Smooth out the memory pyramid
 - Many views of same data
 - Parallel File System
 - Local access (POSIX)
 - Remote collaboration and sharing (Object store)
 - Sync-and-share
 - Web
 - Cloud

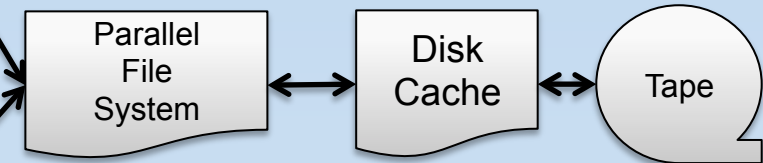
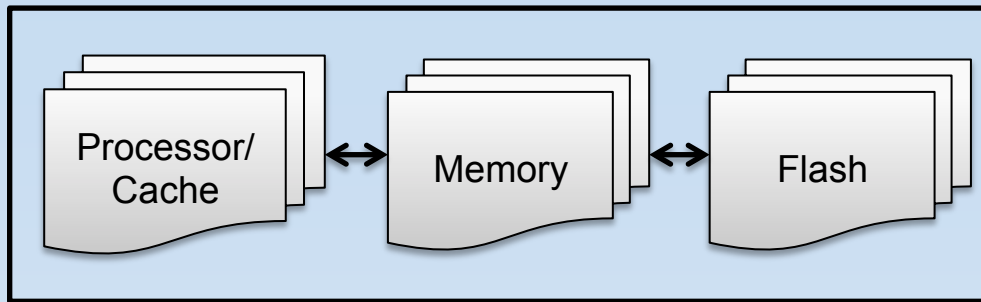


Reference Architecture

Cluster B



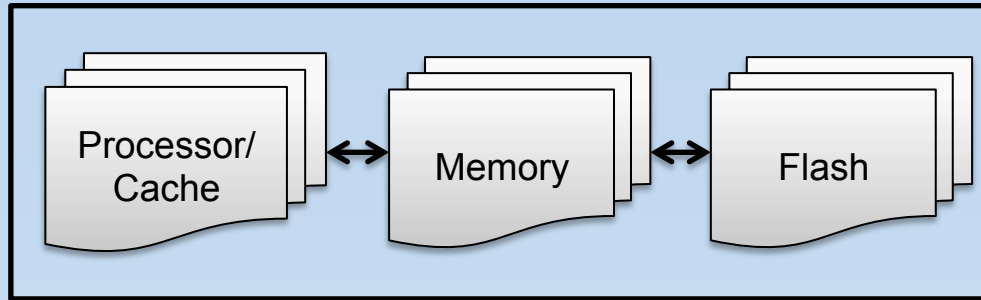
Cluster A



Shared Memory Programming

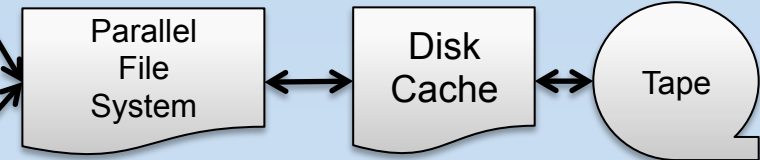
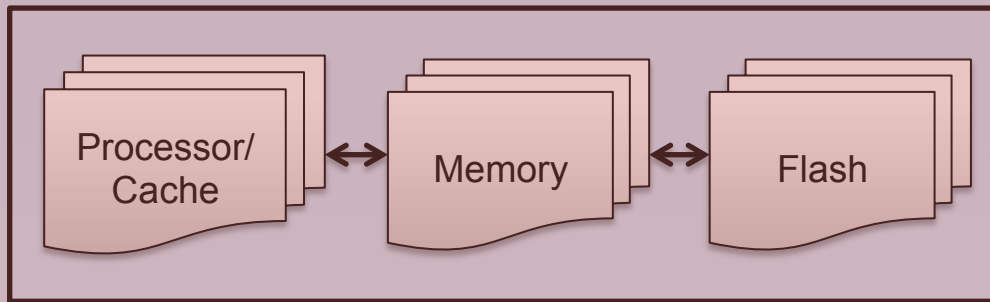
Hierarchical File System

Cluster B



Reference Architecture

FlashLite



Shared Memory
Programming

Hierarchical File
System

Data Intensive Computation Engine

- Parallel
 - High performance network
 - Good numeric performance
- Massive memory
 - Ability to hold whole data sets or data bases in memory
- High IO throughput



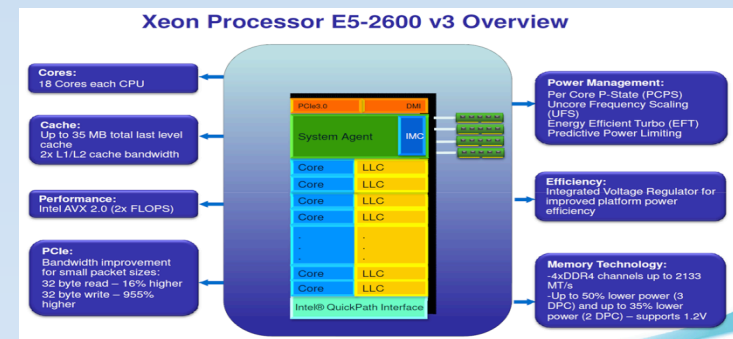
FlashLite

- High throughput solid state disk
- Large amounts of main memory
- Software shared memory
- Inspired by SDSC Gordon

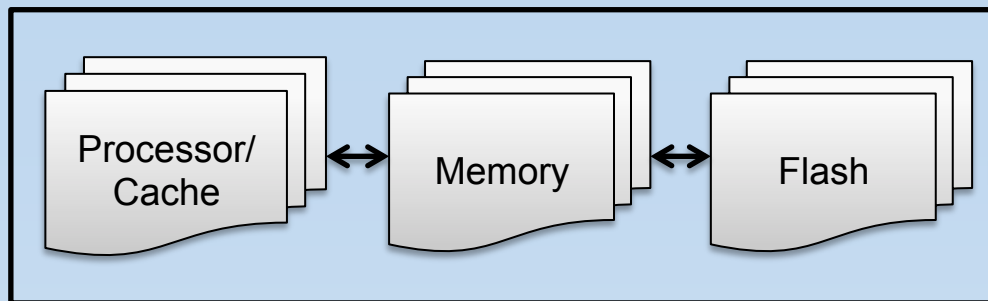


What is FlashLite?

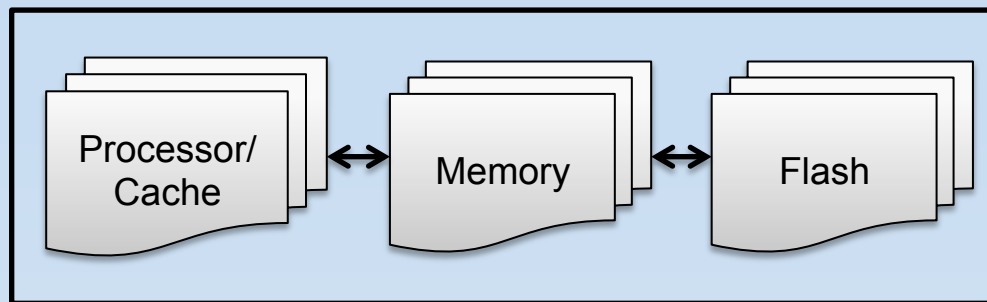
- FlashLite
 - ~ 70 compute nodes (~1600 cores)
 - Dual socket Intel E5-2680v3 2.5GHz (Haswell)
 - 512 GB DDR-2
 - 4.8 TB NVMe SSD
 - ScaleMP vSMP virtual shared memory
 - 4TB RAM aggregate(s)



Cluster B

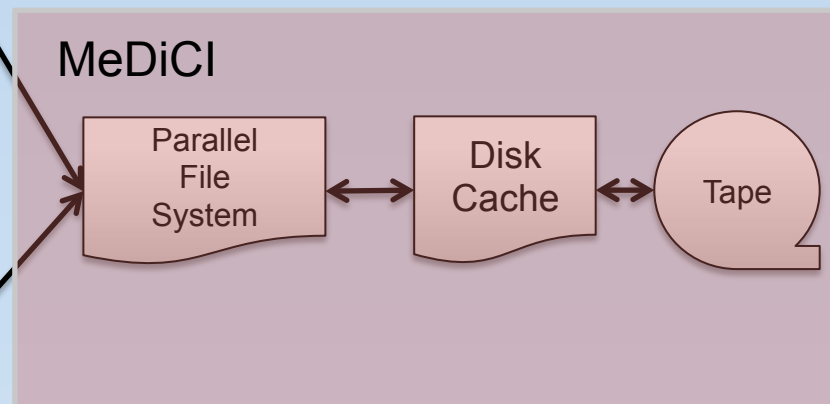


FlashLite



Reference Architecture

MeDiCI



Shared Memory
Programming

Hierarchical File
System

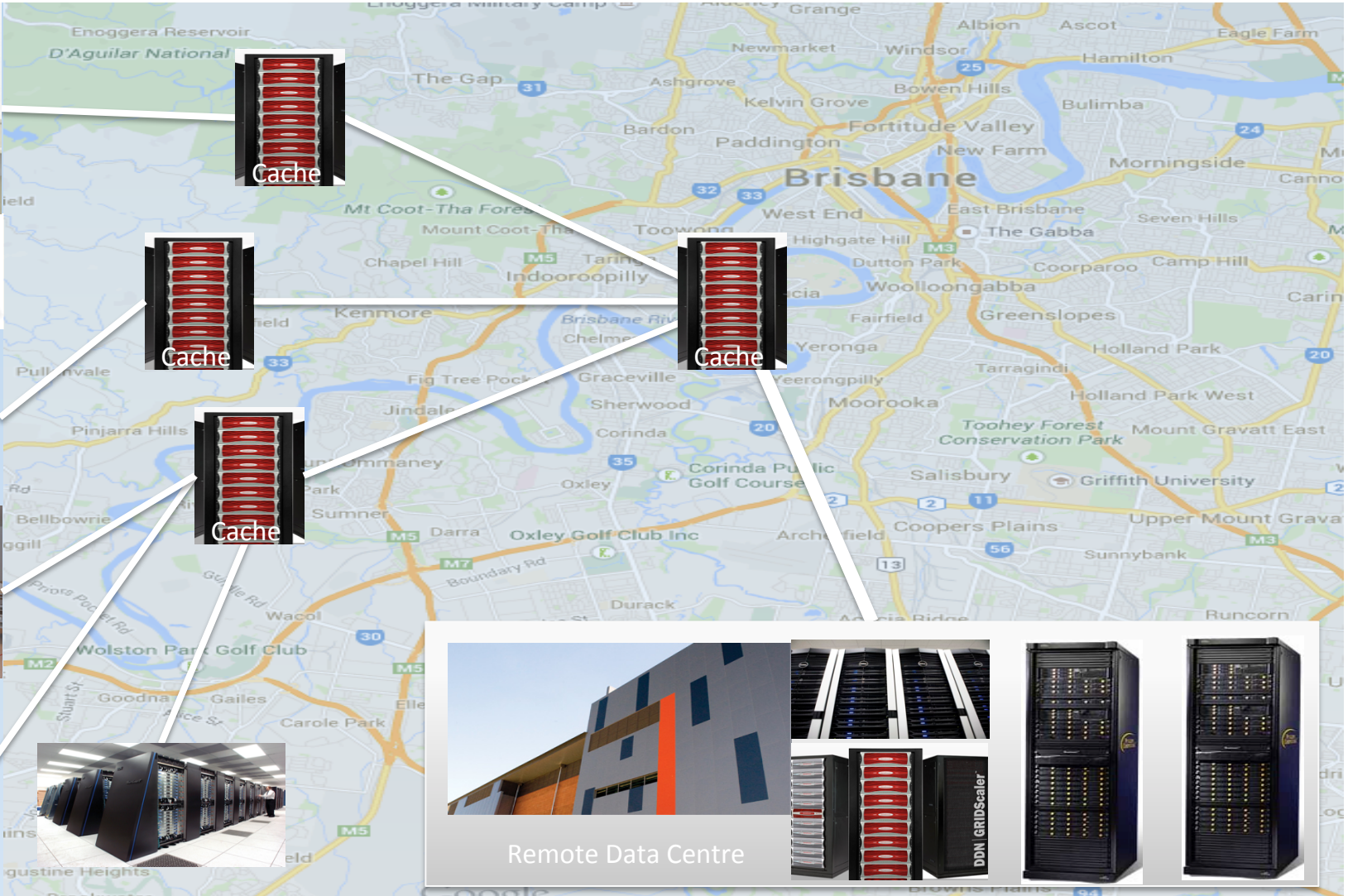
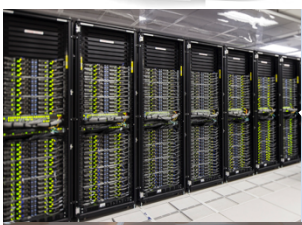
The caches continue ...

MeDiCI

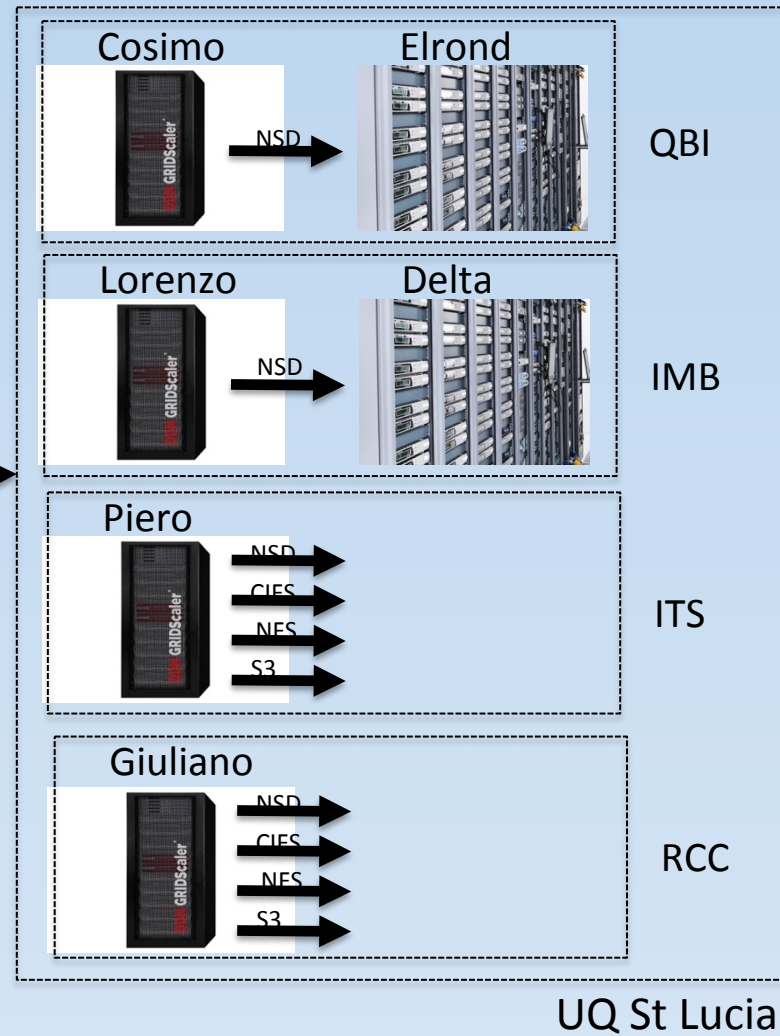
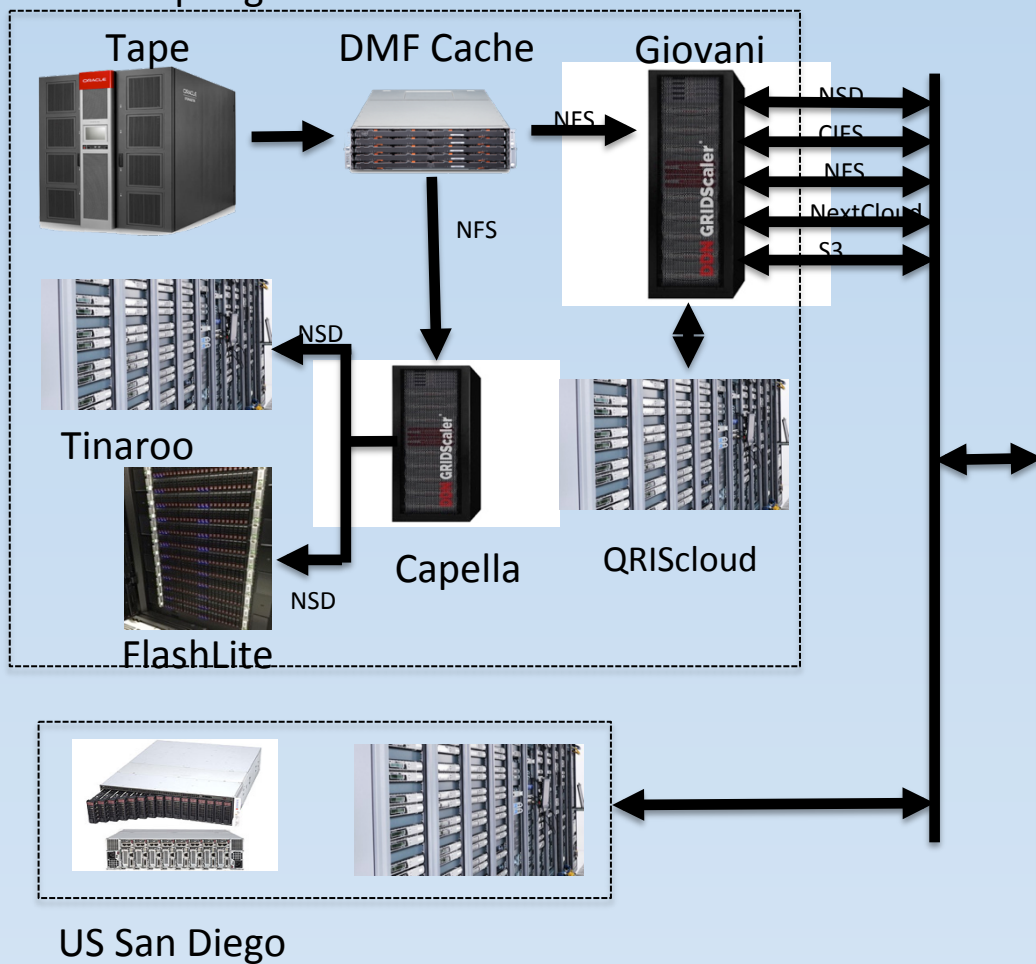
MeDiCI

- Centralising research data storage and computation
- Distributed data is further from both the instruments that generate it, some of the computers that process it, and the researchers that interpret it.
- Existing mechanisms manually move data
- MeDiCI solves this by
 - Augmenting the existing infrastructure,
 - Implementing on campus caching
 - Automatic data movement
- Current implementation based on IBM Spectrum Scale (GPFS)





Polaris Springfield



FlashLite in the Data Centre

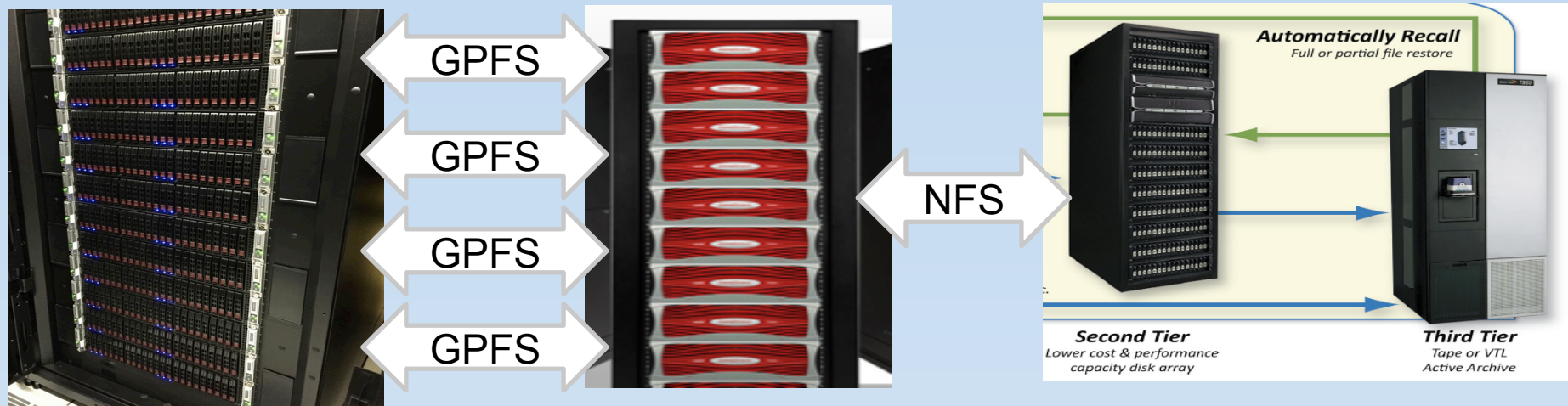


FlashLite

DDN SFA12KXE

Parallel file system

FlashLite in the Data Centre



FlashLite

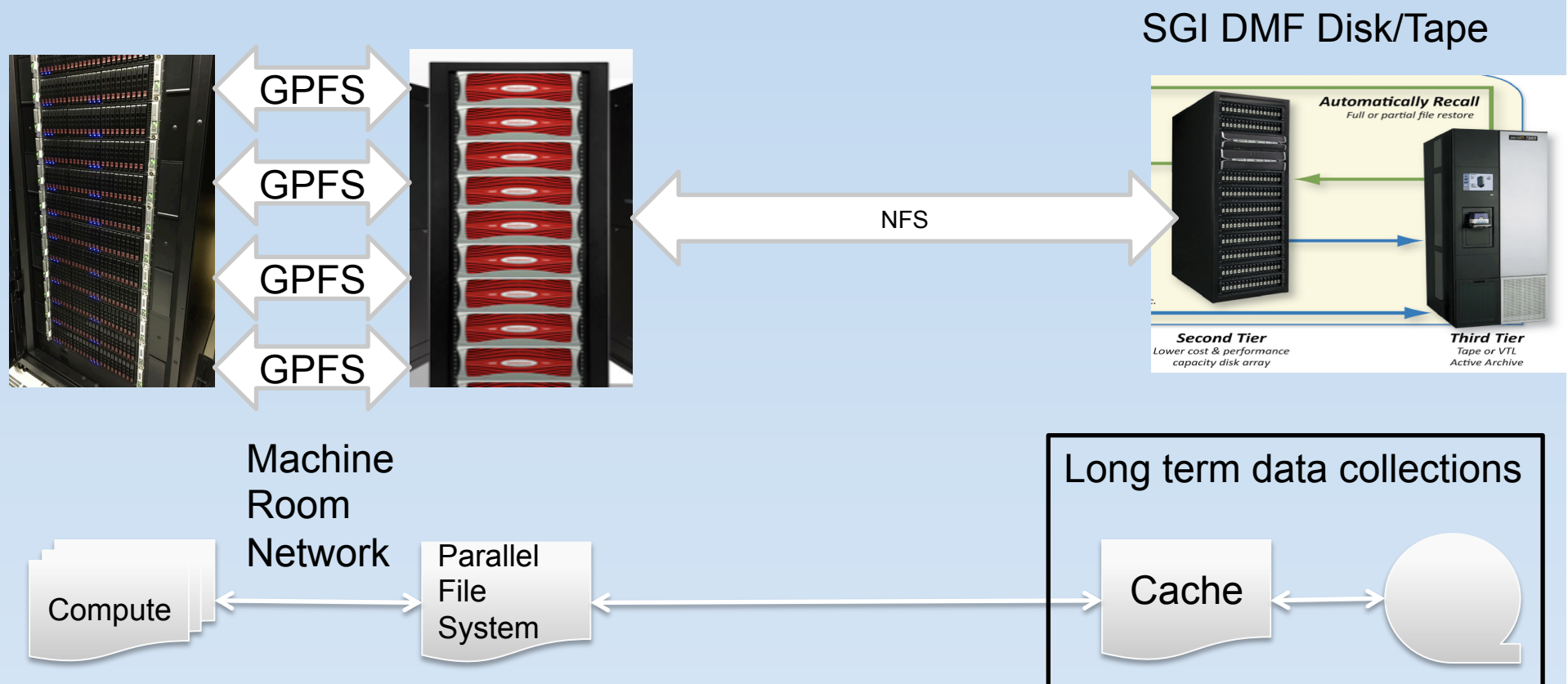
DDN SFA12KXE

Parallel file system

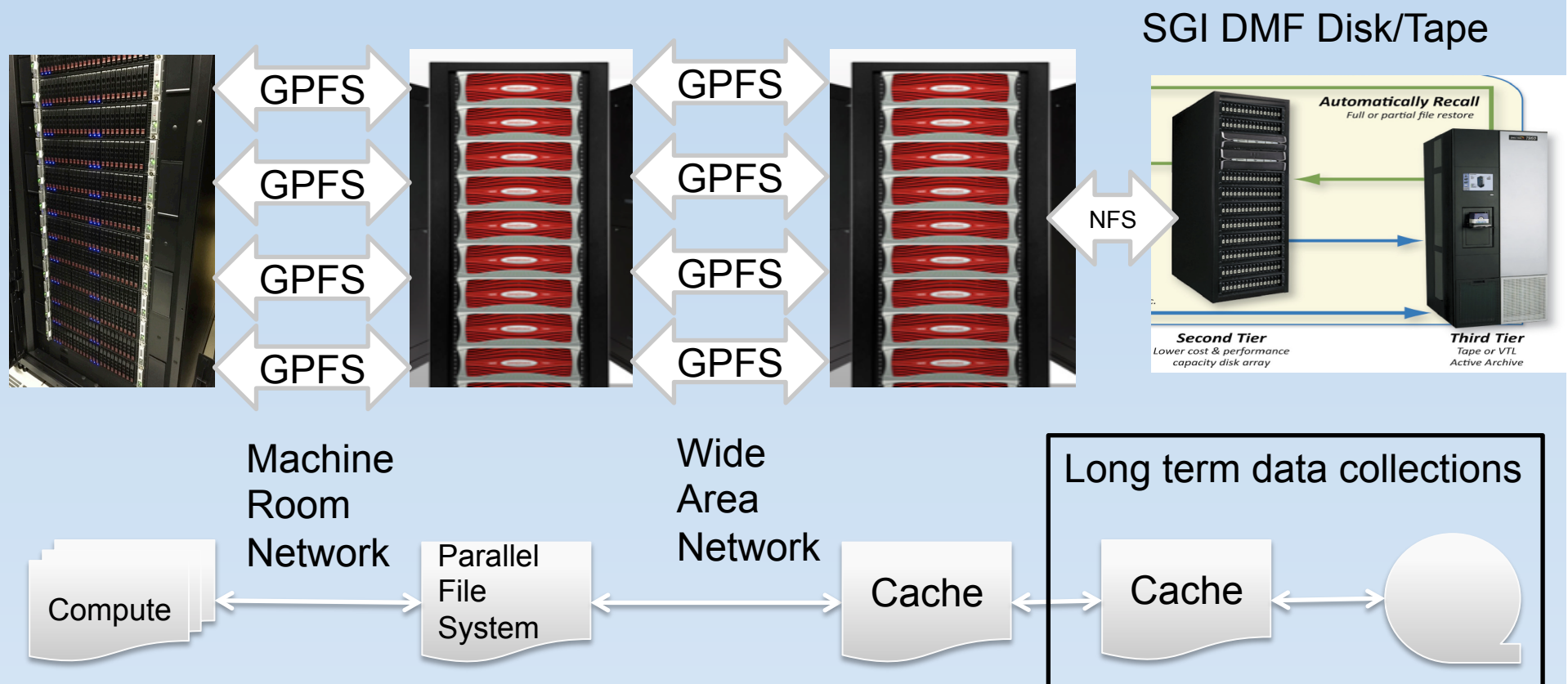
SGI DMF Disk/Tape

Long term data collections

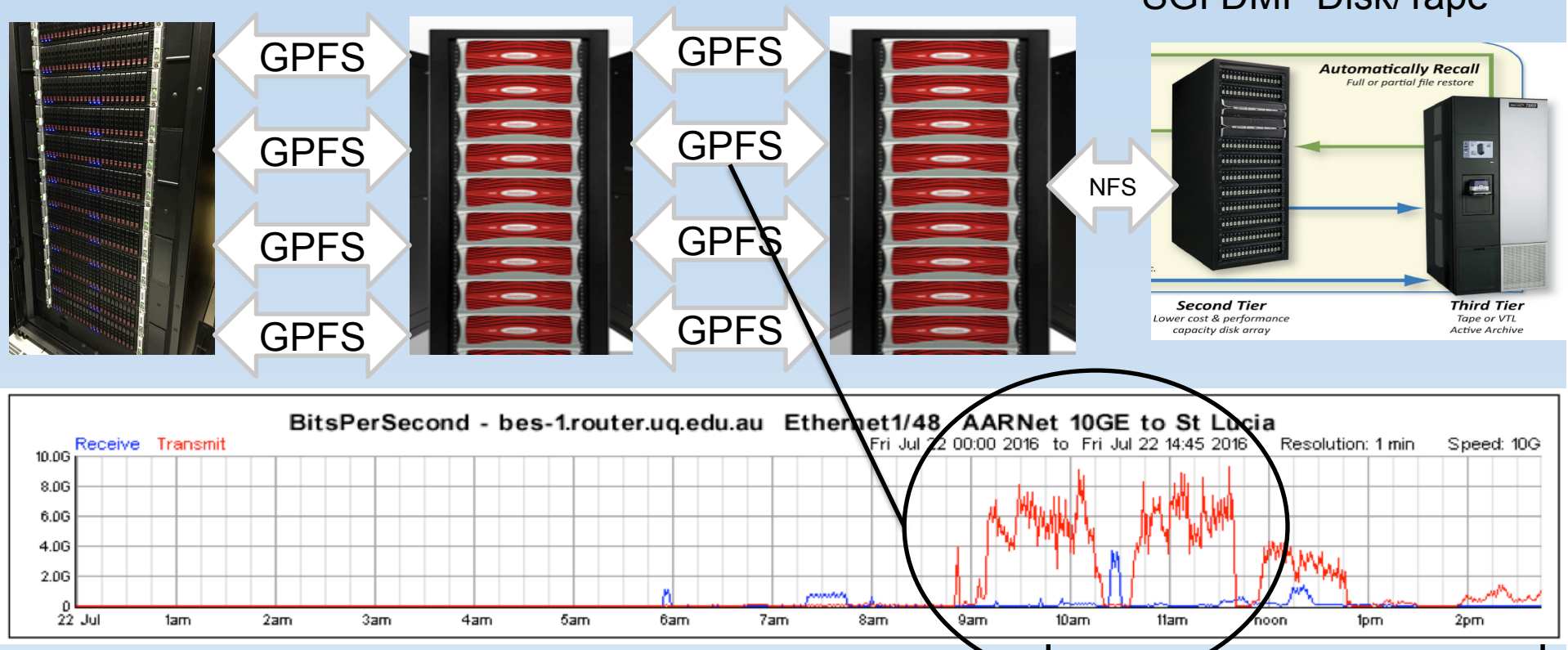
MeDiCI Wide Area Architecture



MeDiCI Wide Area Architecture

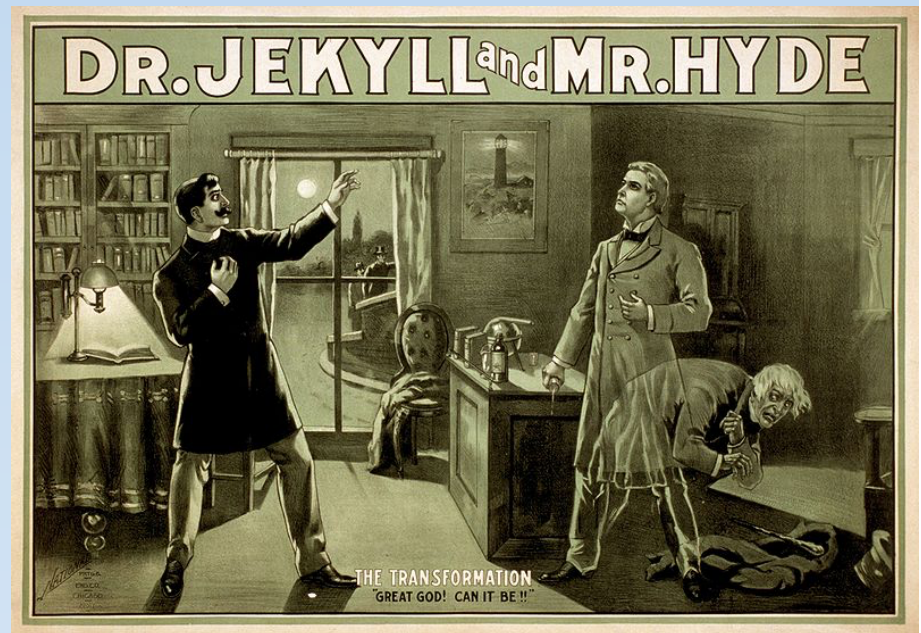


MeDiCI Wide Area Architecture



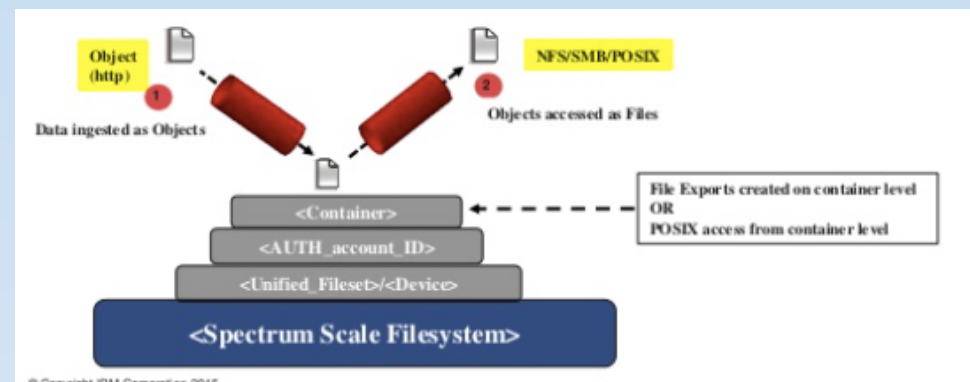
Identity!

- No single UID space across UQ/QCIF users
- Need to map UID space between UQ and Polaris
- GPFS 4.2
 - mmname2uid/mmuid2name



Object Storage

- S3 style objects becoming defacto standard for distributing data
- http put/get protocol
- Swift over GPFS
 - Unified Object/file interfaces



Data Data everywhere anytime



ImageTrove

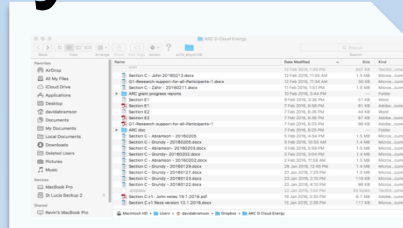


myTardis



OMERO

Managed Data



MeDiCI

Synchronous



Asynchronous

Unmanaged Data



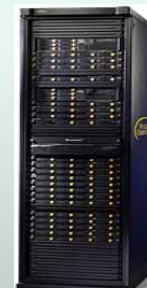
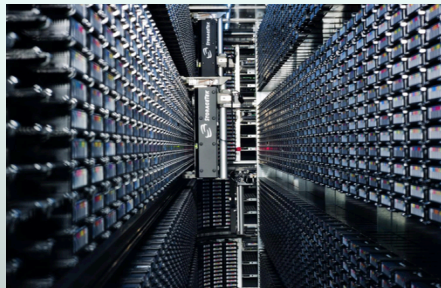
OpenClinica

Clinical Data

S3,
Swift

Cloud
Access

MeDiCI



QRIScloud Compute and Storage Fabric

Building on basic architecture

- A Declarative Machine Room
- Alternative backends
- Leveraging Cloud Storage
- Very Very Wide Area File Systems
- Supporting repository stacks
- Orchestrating Workflows

Conclusions

- FlashLite
 - Parallel computer
 - Very large amounts of local memory and Flash disk
 - Still learning what works
 - Need Burst Buffer s/w
- MeDiCI
 - Caches all the way down
 - IBM Spectrum Scale
 - AFM semantics



Acknowledgments

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