C2: LANL-Seagate's Early Prototype for Near-Data, SQL-Like Query Processing

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Overview

Problem

Scientific analytics increasingly bottlenecked on large data transfers

Goal

Evaluate how/how much in-drive analytics can help

C2

Our early prototype for assessing gains

Results

Sizeable speedups even when data transfer is not the primary bottleneck

Background: Scientific Datasets

Resemble tables with rows and columns

- Rows: records
- Columns: attributes

Traditional HPC data formats: HDF5, NetCDF (self describing, offset-based query interface)

We are also looking at leveraging industrial data formats (such as Apache Parquet, ORC, Avro) and analytics stacks to enable richer query types beyond offsets (e.g.: SQL)

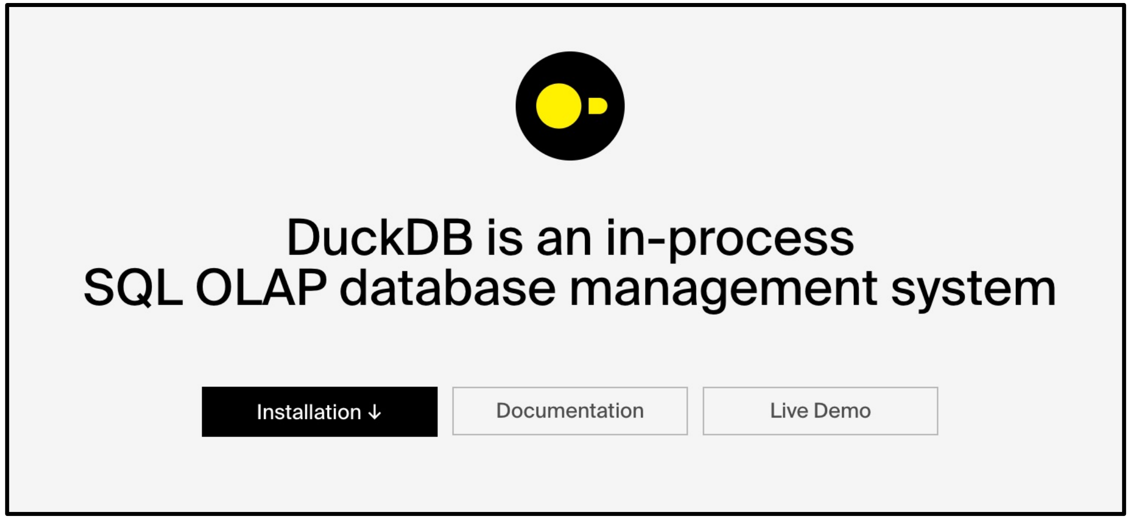
An Example

Store data in Parquet

- Self describing
- Columnar data model
  - Row Groups
    - Column Chunks

Run Queries using DuckDB

- Supports SQL
- Understands Parquet




```sql
SELECT * FROM 'test.parquet'
WHERE X>Y
```

HPC Simulation Sciences Workflow

Simulation Phase

- User submits jobs
- Jobs run on compute nodes
- Jobs generate data (e.g.: in Parquet)
- Data is written to backend storage
- Storage likely tiered

Analytics Phase

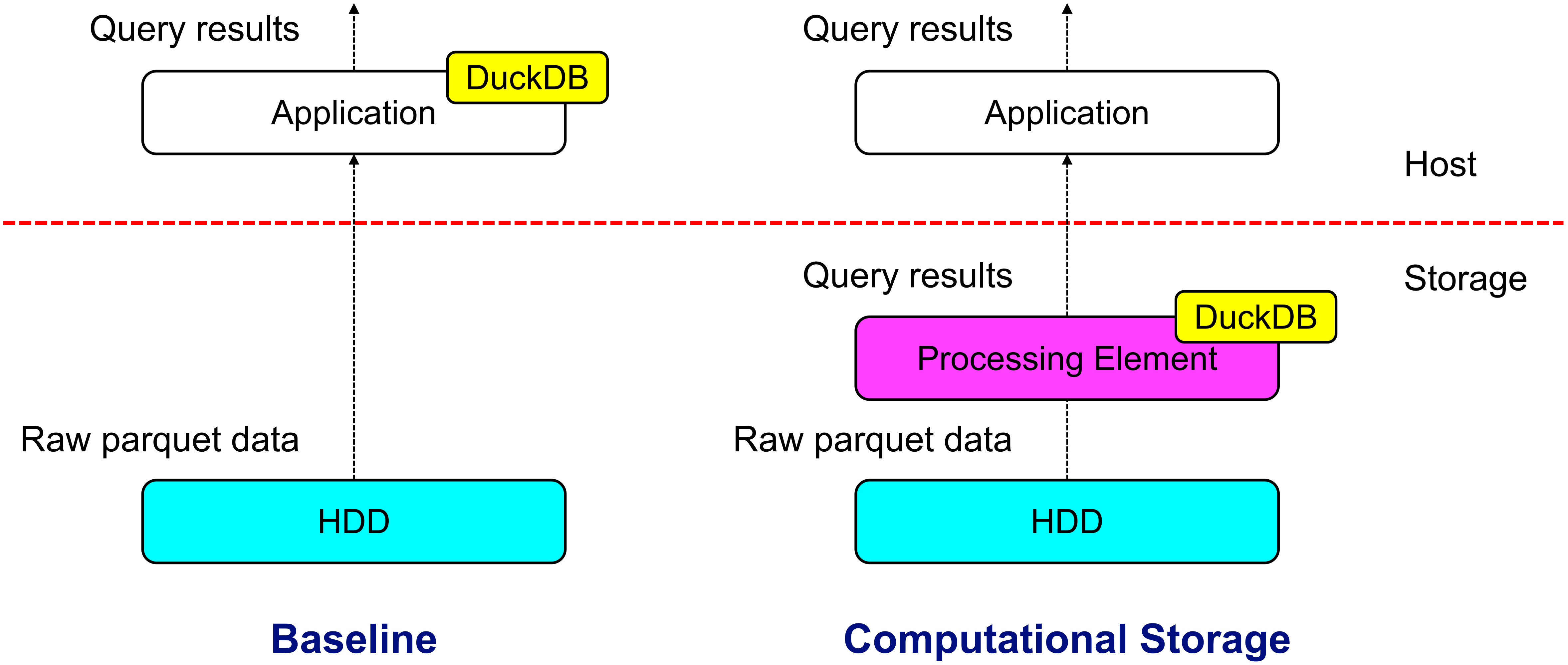
- User runs queries against their data (e.g.: DuckDB)
- **A query may select only a tiny amount of data from a large dataset**
- But the reader program may still have to read the entire dataset from storage nodes

Can we return only data that is selected by a query?

Time to Read Back 1PB of Data

Burst Buffer	Local Scratch	Shared Scratch	Campaign Storage	Tape Archive
3.2TB/s	1.2TB/s	300GB/s	100GB/s	10GB/s
312s	**14min**	**56min**	**2.8hr**	**28hr**

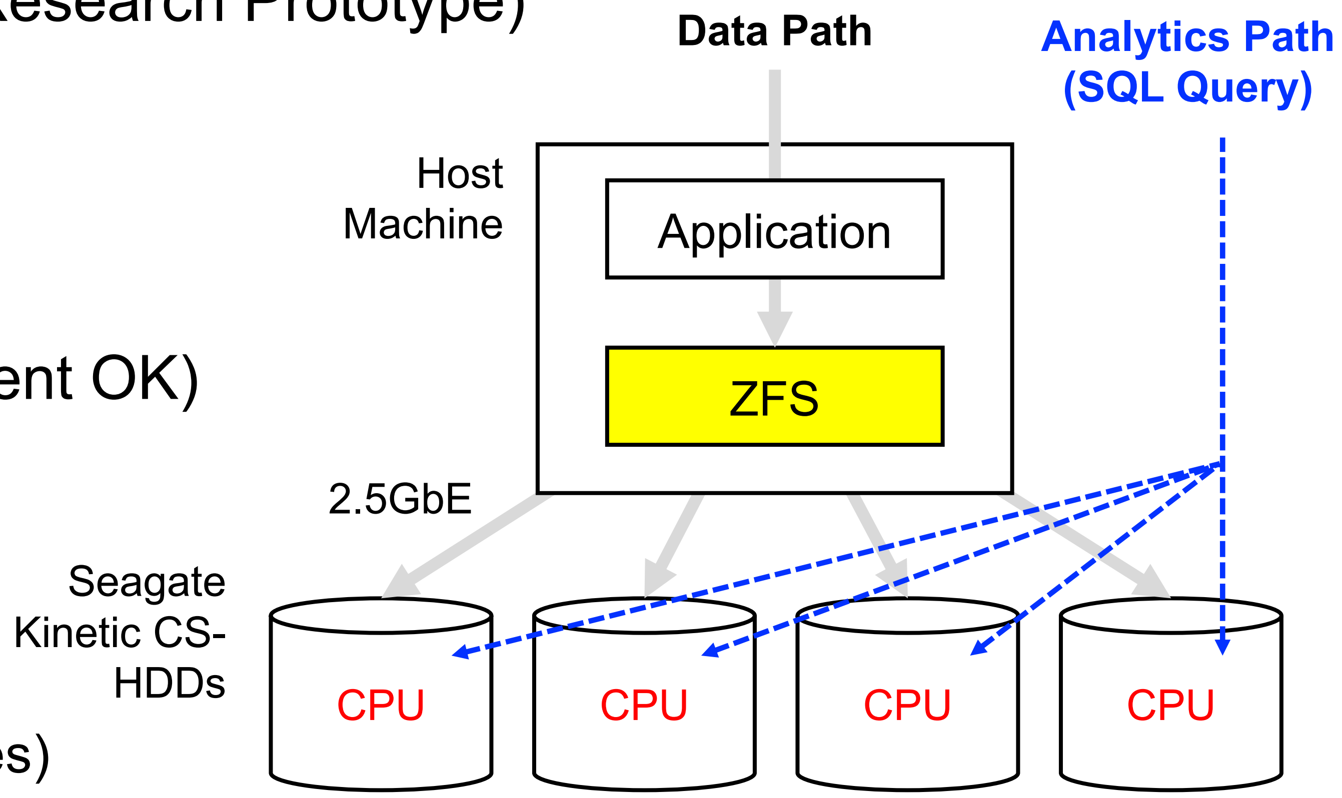
Why Computational Storage Might Help



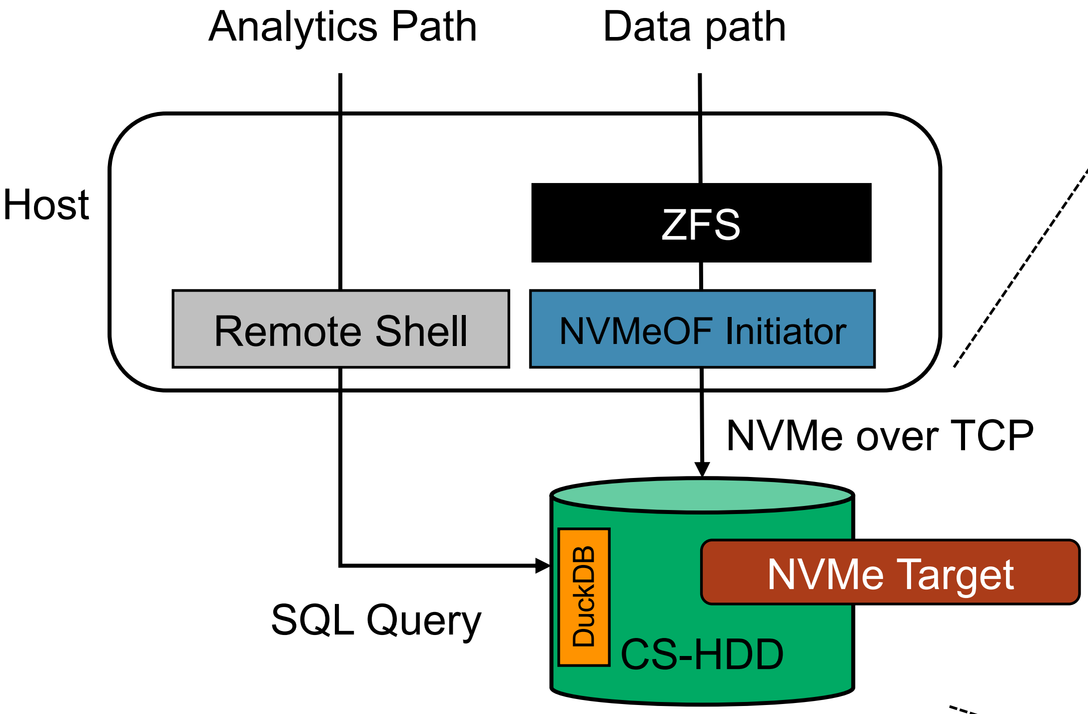
C2: In-Drive Query Processing

Our first near-data analytics prototype for cool storage tiers

- **Disk**: Kinetic CS-HDDs (Seagate's Research Prototype)
  - CPU: 2x ARM Cortex-A53 cores
  - RAM: 1GB
  - OS: Ubuntu Linux (C++ development OK)
  - Network: 2x 2.5GbE
- **Host Filesystem**: ZFS
  - Data protection: **RAID** (1, 2, or 3 parities)



A Close Look



Analytics Path
Data path
Host
ZFS
Remote Shell
NVMeOF Initiator
NVMe over TCP
DuckDB
NVMe Target
CS-HDD
SQL Query

SEAGATE
EXOS
ENTERPRISE
16TB
Exos™ X16
ST16000NM001G
SEAGATE SECURE

Two Challenges

Drives have no knowledge of FS file-to-block mapping

- Solution: LibZDB (allow querying ZFS for mapping information)

A data row may be split over multiple drives

- Data alignment control

Evaluation

3 Scenarios

A) Host network is a bottleneck

- Can in-drive analytics improve performance?

B) Host CPU is a bottleneck

- Can in-drive analytics improve performance?

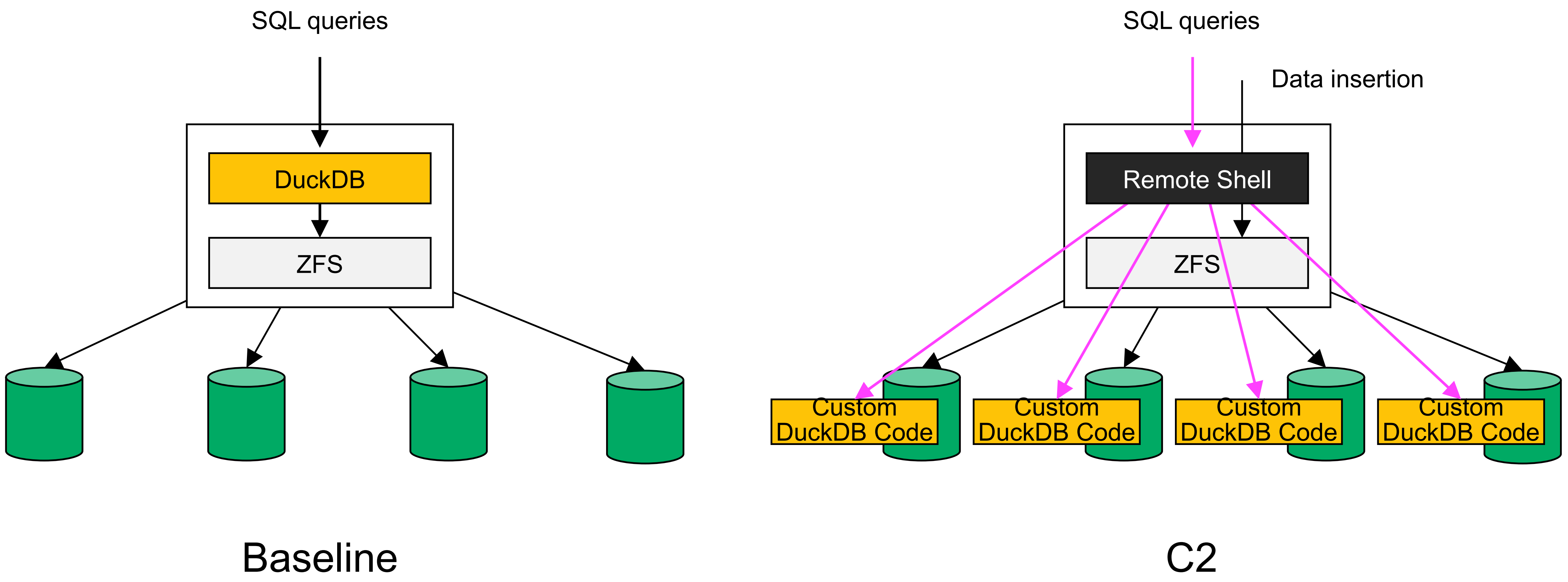
C) Host has abundant CPU & network

- Can in-drive analytics continue to improve performance?

Experiment Setup

- **1** ZFS host (32 AMD CPU cores)
- **38** CS-HDDs
  - 2x 16+3 **RAID** Pools
- **50GB** dataset from a real particle simulation
  - 2 billion rows (in Parquet fmt)
    - Columns: ID, x, y, z, ke
- **DuckDB queries**
  - SELECT * WHERE **ke>X**

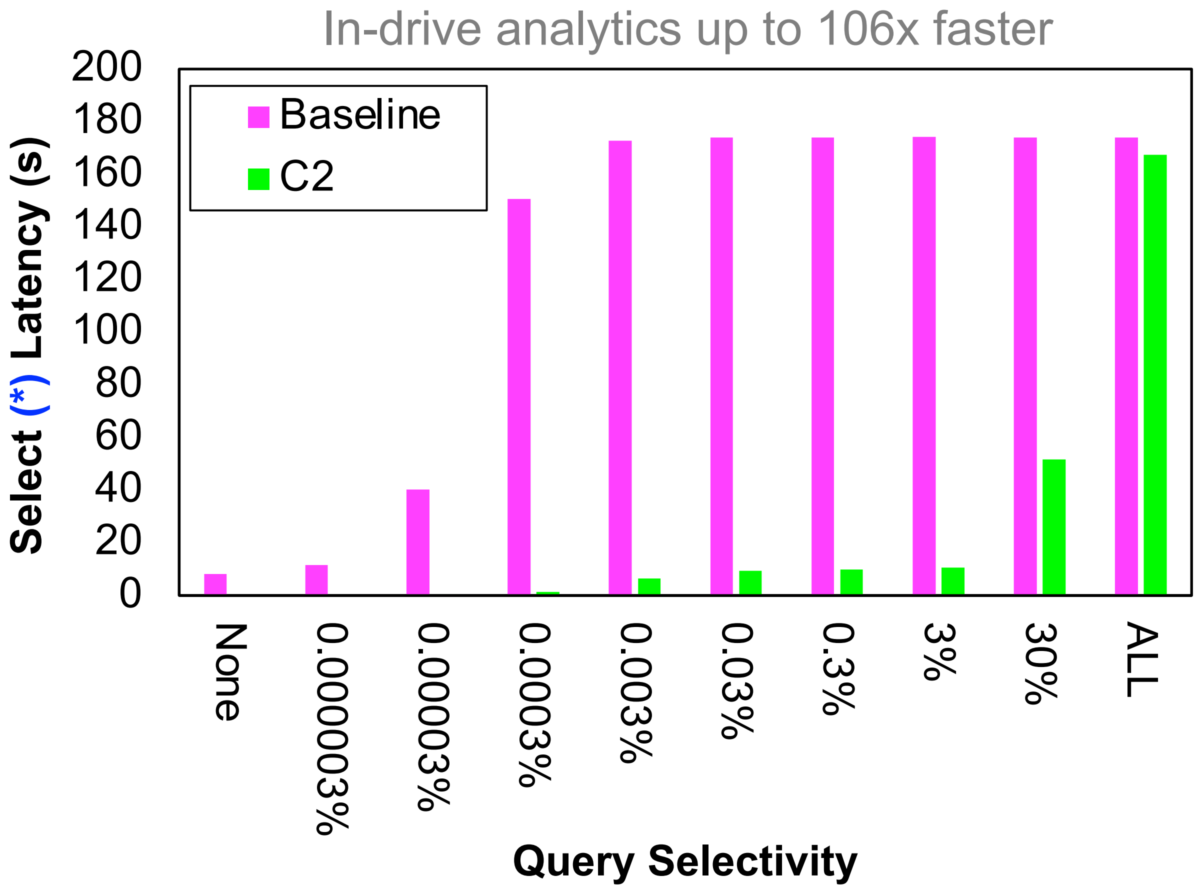
Baseline vs. C2 Kinetic Runs



OS page cache purged at the beginning of each run

Result

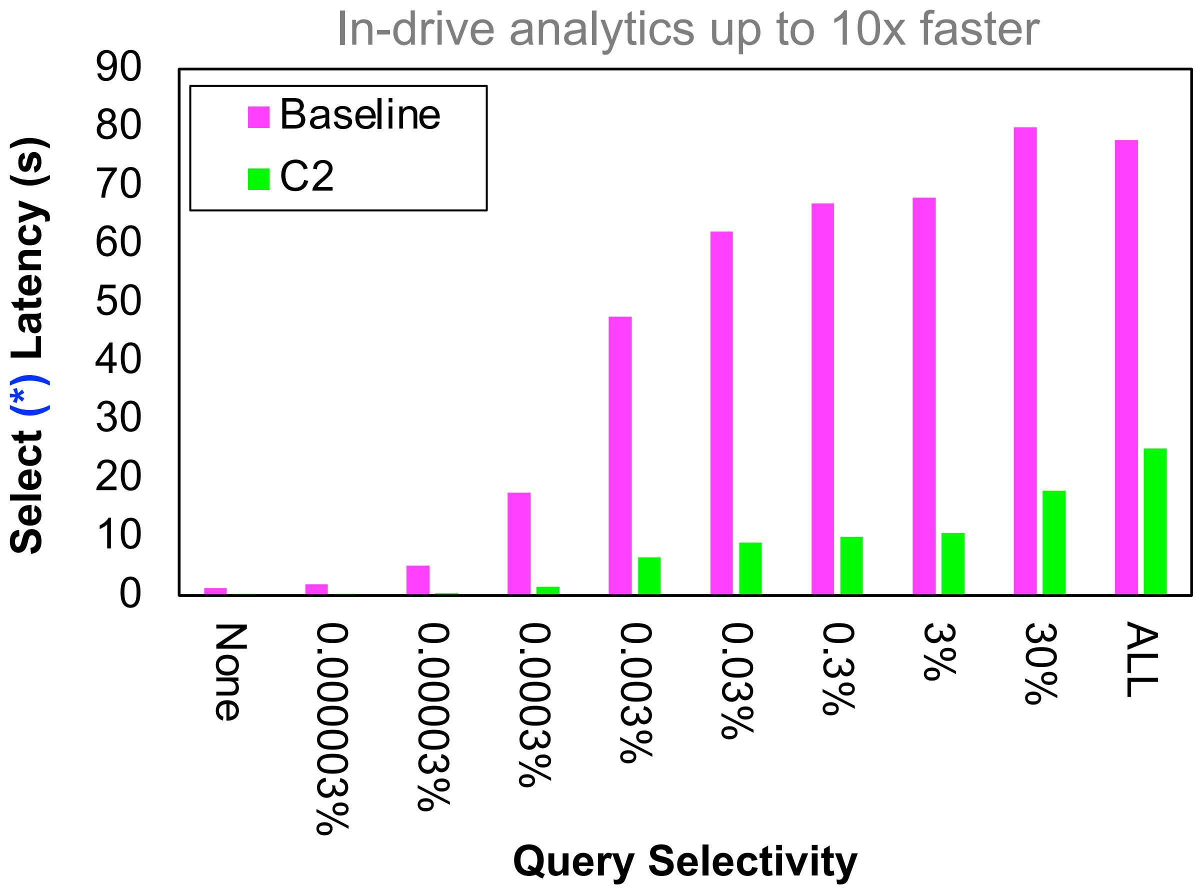
Case #1: Host network was the bottleneck



In-drive analytics allow sending less data over the network

Result

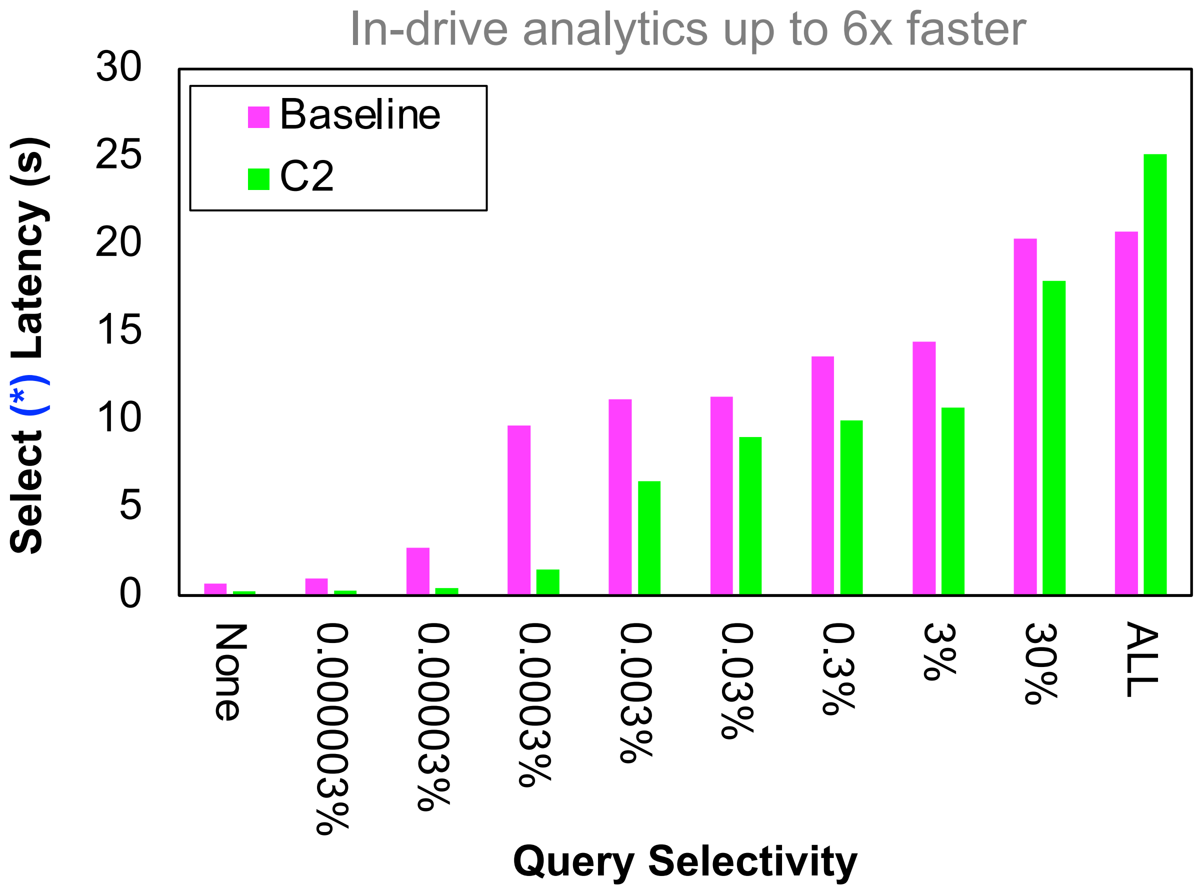
Case #2: Host CPU was the bottleneck



In-drive analytics allow massively parallel computing across drives

Result

Case #3: Host had abundant network & CPU



In-drive analytics allow more fully utilizing disk bandwidth

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Conclusion

Computational storage provides new ways of accelerating data-intensive applications

In-drive data management schemes matter (O_DIRECT, clustered index)

Layer violation: “cheating” one filesystem may be possible; cheating multiple layers of filesystems is hard (FS internal load balancing, fail over, compression, concurrency control)

Future directions: Block-based acceleration to object-based acceleration

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Thank you!