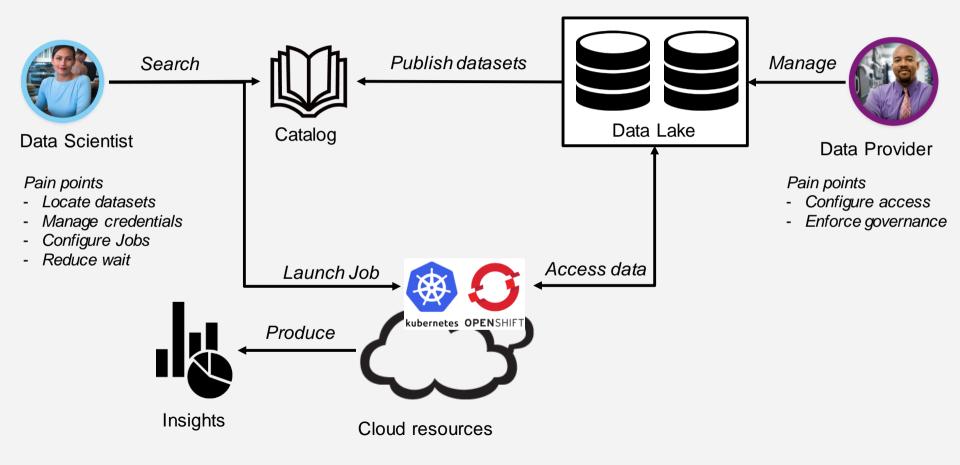
Dataset Lifecycle Framework

Next Generation Systems Team IBM Research – Europe

Freeing the data scientist from the anxiety of management and performance of accessing data in a multi-cloud environment

Scenario



Datasets Lifecycle Framework - Objectives

Make **Dataset** a first-class citizen in Kubernetes Openshift environments

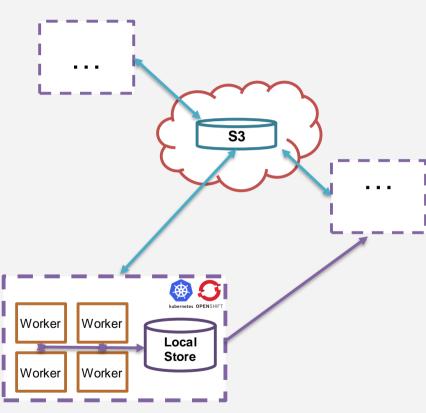
- Implement as CRD (Custom Resource Definition) and support S3, NFS data sources
- Ability to lookup Datasets from remote catalogs, such as Hive Metastore
- Require minimal changes to the end-user workflows in order to work with datasets in their workloads

Transparent **Data Caching**

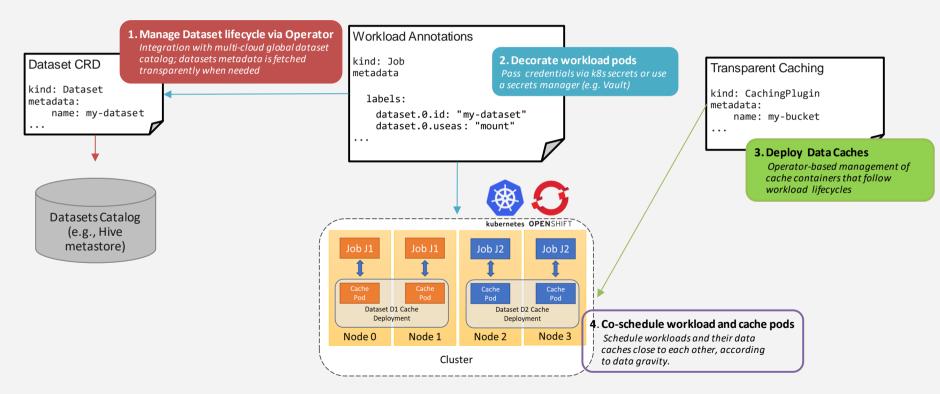
- Pluggable interface for caching frameworks to implement
- On the fly deployment of cache pods based on dataset usage patterns

Optimized Workload Scheduling to bring Pods closer to cached Data

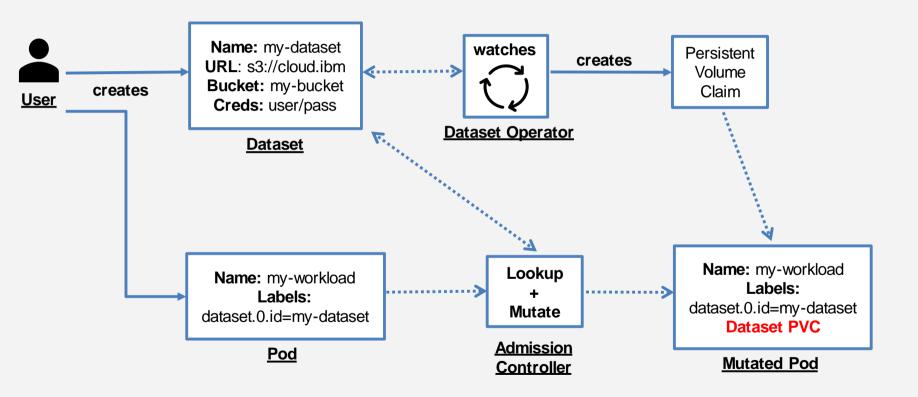
Integration with popular **DL and ML Frameworks**



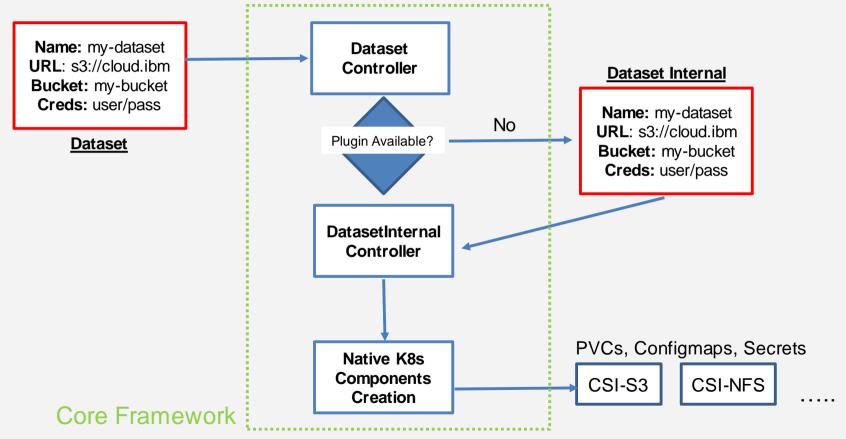
Datasets Lifecycle Framework – Overall Approach



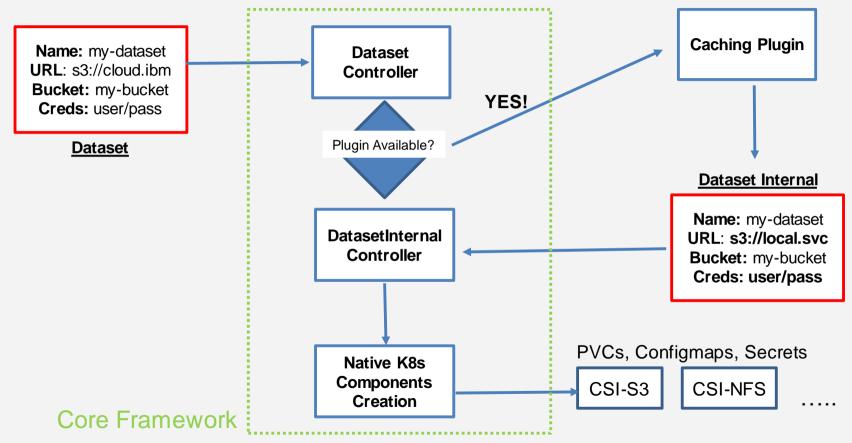
Datasets Lifecycle Framework - Components



Datasets Lifecycle Framework – Transparent Caching



Datasets Lifecycle Framework – Transparent Caching



Datasets Lifecycle Framework - Integrations

(1) Hive Metastore

Ability to lookup dataset information and metadata from Hive metastore catalog

(2) Noobaa (https://www.noobaa.io/)

S3 buckets created by Noobaa can be transparently used as Datasets

(3) Trusted Service Identity (https://github.com/IBM/trusted-service-identity)

Management of credentials to access datasets in Object Stores

Find us on GitHub:

https://github.com/IBM/dataset-lifecycle-framework **DEMO**:

https://asciinema.org/a/276331

Thank you

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BACKUP SLIDES

Datasets Lifecycle Framework - Components

(1) Dataset CRD and Operator:

- Custom Resource Definition, allows user to create Dataset objects
- Operator monitors namespace for Datasets
- Interacts with the corresponding storage plugins to enable access to data source

(2) Storage Plugins:

- If the dataset created can be mounted, then we use one of the available CSI (Container Storage Interface) implementations
- Available Implementations: S3, NFS

(3) Pods Admission Controller:

 Monitors the creation of pods which use datasets and decorates them on-the-fly with the appropriate volumes and volume mounts

(1) Dataset CRD

```
apiVersion: com.ie.ibm.hpsys/vlalphal
kind: Dataset
metadata:
 name: test
spec:
  local:
    type: "COS"
    accessKeyID: "testKeyId"
    secretAccessKey: "testKey"
    endpoint: "https://s3.eu.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud"
    bucket: "test-yiannis"
    region: "" #it can be empty
<my-dataset.yaml>
```

(1) How do PODs use datasets

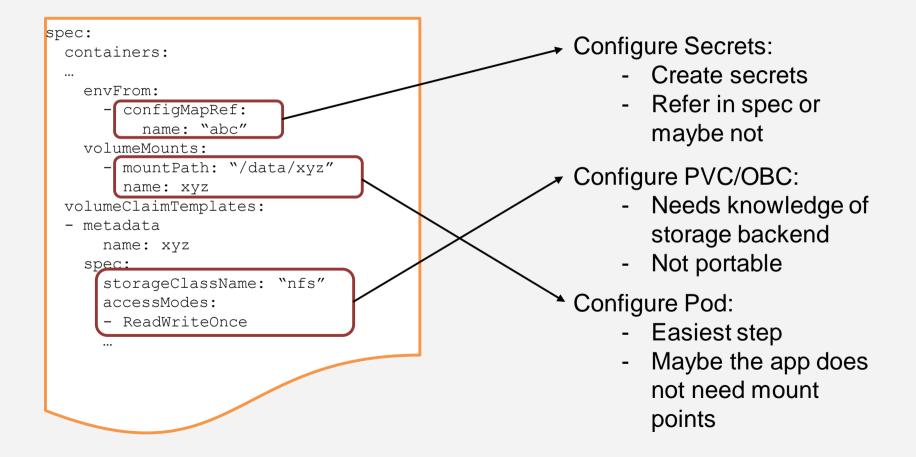
```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: nginx
  labels:
    dataset.0.id: "test"
    dataset.0.useas: "mount"
spec:
  containers:

    name: nginx

      image: nginx
<my-pod.yaml>
```

- Workloads (e.g., Jobs/ Deployments)
 specify the datasets that they will use
 as kubernetes labels
- Custom k8s admission hooks intercept workload creation request and augment the creation process by:
 - Collecting monitoring information on the workload using the dataset
 - Passing necessary information into the Pods environments (e.g., ConfigMap, secret)
 - Optionally, creating and mounting PVCs for the dataset inside the containers (e.g., S3FS mounts)
 - Post creation hooks are also invoked to:
 - Call dataset lifecycle events listeners

Data Access in Kubernetes



Datasets Lifecycle Framework - Roadmap

Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020
Object Bucket Claims using Rook	Object Storage Caching via Ceph + Rook	Dynamic deployment of object storage cache
Plugin Caching example with Ceph	Co-location of cache and task pods for Apache Spark (data- aware scheduling)	Extended Kubernetes scheduler to enforce constraints while scheduling application/COS pods
Initial integration with Apache Spark		

