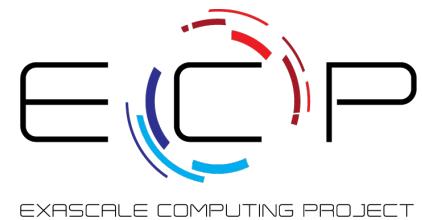


Metall: A Persistent Memory Allocator For Data-Centric Analytics



EXASCALE COMPUTING PROJECT



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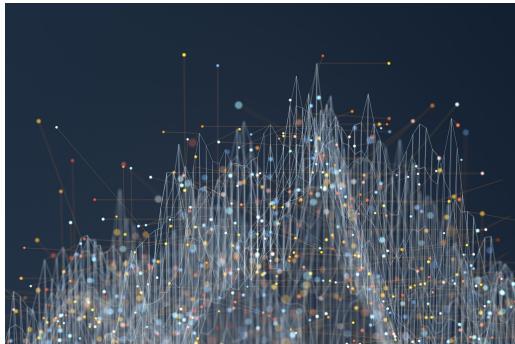
LLNL-PRES-817002

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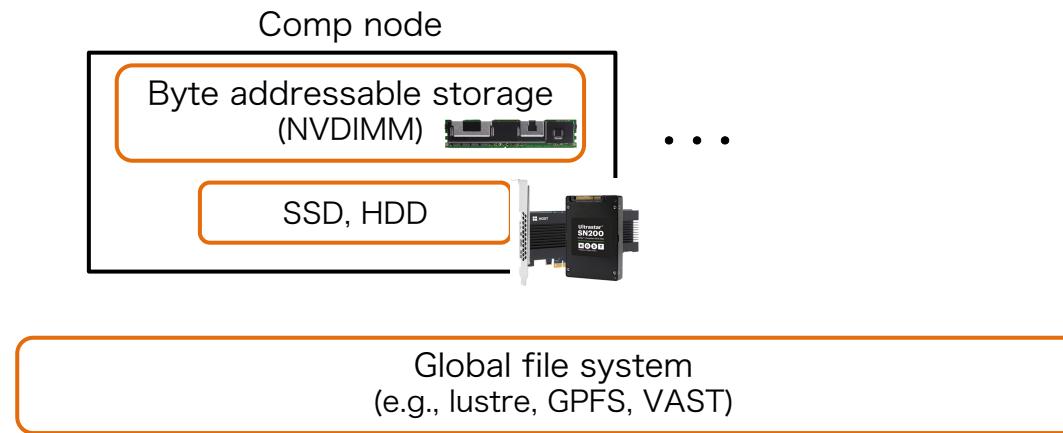
Background Large-scale Data Analytics

- High volume data analytics is one of the key challenges in exascale
- Data ingestion
 - Indexing and partitioning data with analytics-specific data structures
 - e.g., read raw graph data from text files, and transform into a graph data structure
 - Often more expensive than analytics
 - The same data (or derived data) is re-ingested frequently
 - e.g., run multiple analytics on the same data, changing parameters; develop/debug analytics program



Background Persistent Memory (PM) in HPC

- Substantial performance improvements and cost reductions
- Many HPC systems have PM devices to leverage them in large data processing with reduced cost and power consumption



- Supercomputers w/ PM
- Sierra
 - Summit
 - Aurora
 - Mammoth
 - Fugaku (RIKEN, Japan)
- ⋮
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Once constructed, data structures can be re-analyzed and updated beyond a single process lifecycle

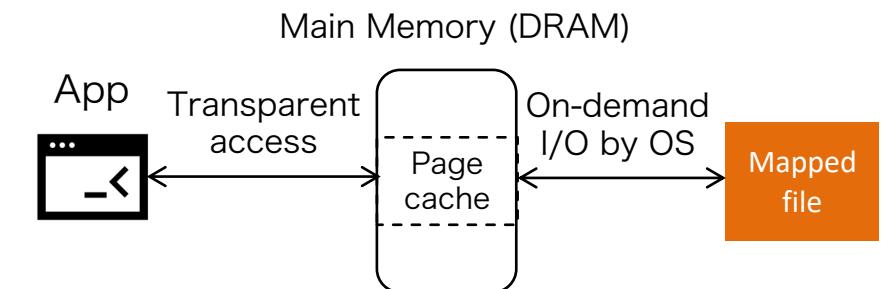
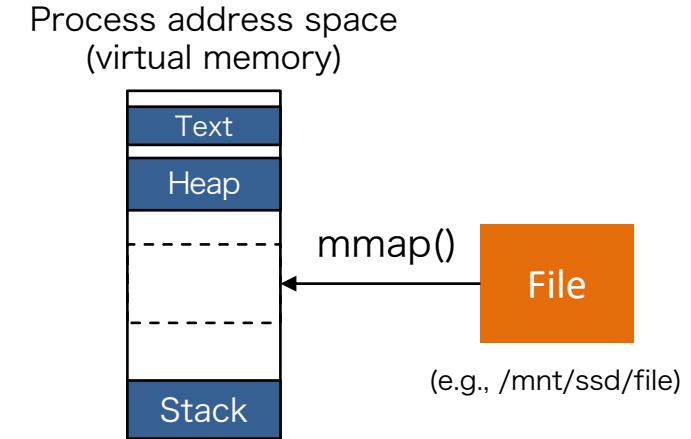
Background Store Data into PM

- Data serialization is expensive
 - Dismantling and assembling large complex data structures is **expensive** in terms of performance and programming cost
- Should leverage the file system
 - Tremendous amount of powerful technologies
 - We can support various persistent memory types

Can we allocate data into file directly and store the data as is while providing transparent access to applications?

Background Memory-mapped File Mechanism (mmap() system call)

- Maps a file into a process's virtual memory (VM) space
- Applications can access mapping area as if it were regular memory
- Demand paging*
 - OS performs I/O on-demand by *page* granularity (e.g., 4 KB or 64 KB)
 - OS keeps cache in DRAM (*page cache*)
- Can map a file bigger than the DRAM capacity



Background Memory-mapped File Mechanism (mmap() system call)

- Example

```
int fd = open("/mnt/ssd/file", O_RDWR); // Open a file

int size = 1024;
// Maps a file into main memory (1024 bytes)
int* array = (int*)mmap(NULL, size,
                        PROT_READ | PROT_WRITE,
                        MAP_SHARED, fd, 0);

close(fd);

array[0] = 10;

msync(array, size, MS_SYNC); // Flush dirty pages into the file
munmap(array, size); // Close the mapping
```

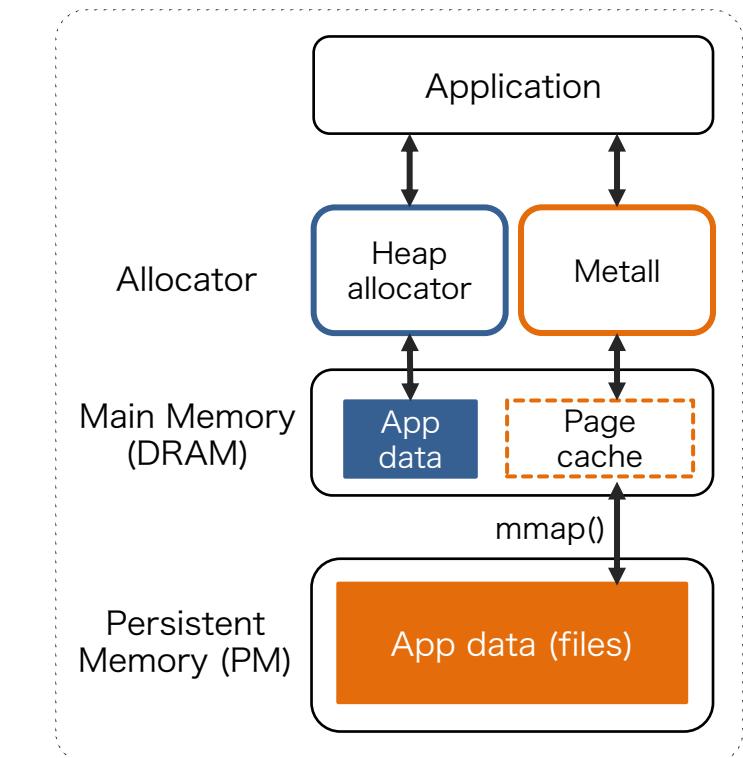
mmap is powerful; however,
calling mmap for every memory allocation is expensive

Metall

A C++ Allocator for Persistent Memory

[github.com/LLNL/metall]

- A memory allocator built on top of a memory mapping region
 - Designed to work on any devices with file system support (including *tmpfs*)
 - Can leverage file system technologies
- Enables applications to **allocate heap-based objects into PM**, just like main-memory
- Can resume memory allocation work after restarting
- Incorporates state-of-the-art allocation algorithms
 - Some key ideas from SuperMalloc^[Kuszmaul'15] and jemalloc
- Employs the API developed by Boost.Interprocess (BIP)
 - Useful for allocating C++ custom data structures in PM



Persistent Memory Allocation using Metall

Create new data (create.cpp)

```
void main () {      ↓ Allocate a manager object          ↓ Directory to store data
metall::manager metall_mgr(metall::create_only, "/ssd/test");

int* n = metall_mgr.construct<int>("val0")();
*n = 10;           ↑ Allocate and                  ↑ Store a key to retrieve the
}                   construct an object        data later
↑ Metall::manager's destructor synchronizes data with the PM (files)
```

Terminal

```
$ ./create
$ ./open
10
```

Reattach the data (open.cpp)

```
void main () {

metall::manager metall_mgr(metall::open_only, "/ssd/test");

int* n = metall_mgr.find<int>("val0").first;
std::cout << *n << std::endl;    ↑ Retrieve data with its key
}
```

Data is directly accessed in PM
(no serialization overhead)

Metal with C++ Standard Template Library (STL) Container

A vector type with the STL allocator in Metall

```
using vec_t = vector<int, metall::allocator<int>>;
```

Template parameters of the STL vector container

```
template<
    class T,
    class Allocator = std::allocator<T>
> class vector;
```

Create new data (create.cpp)

```
void main () {
    metall::manager metall_mgr(metall::create_only, "/ssd/test");
    vec_t* pvec = metall_mgr.construct<vec_t>("vec") (metall_mgr.get_allocator());
    pvec->push_back(10); ← Can use it normally, including
}                                changing its capacity
```



Arguments to vec_t's constructor

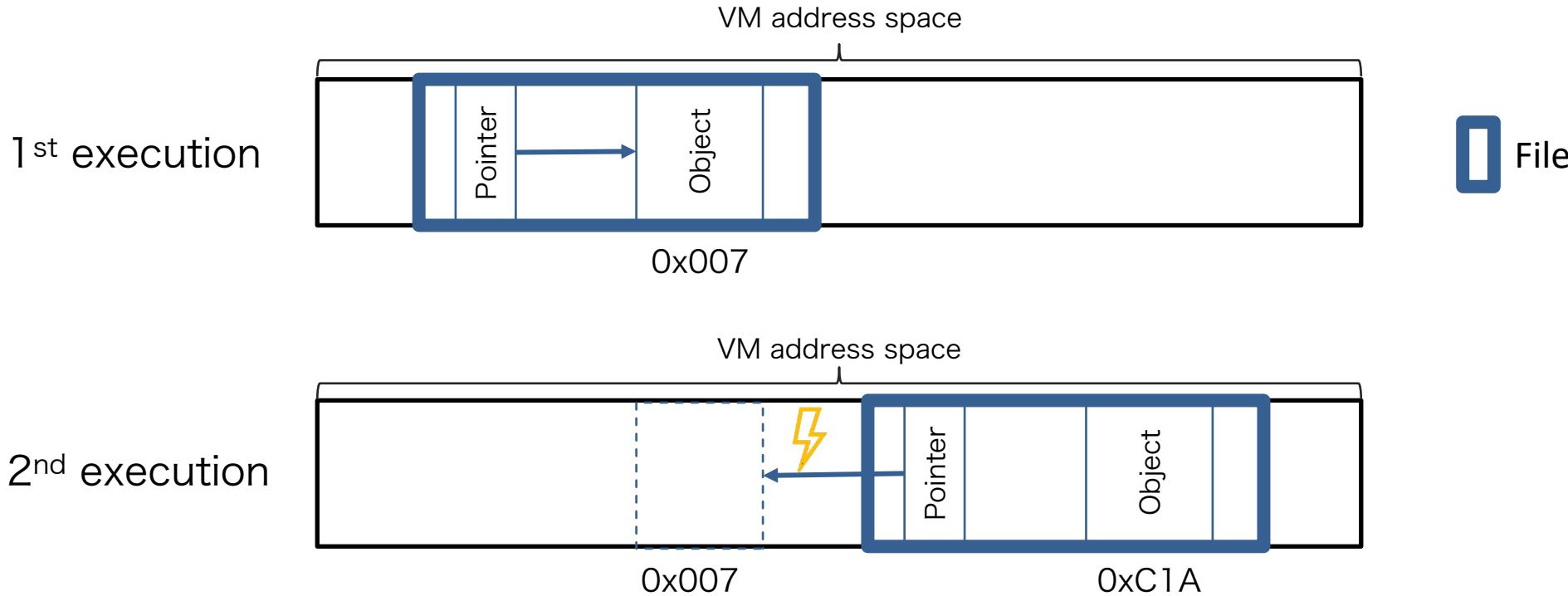
Reattach the data (open.cpp)

```
void main () {
    metall::manager metall_mgr(metall::open_only, "/ssd/test");
    auto pvec = metall_mgr.find<vec_t>("vec").first;
    pvec->push_back(20); ← Can resume work, including
}
```

changing its capacity

Metall follows the C++ standard style of using custom allocator (no directives, no change to compilers)

Random Memory Placement

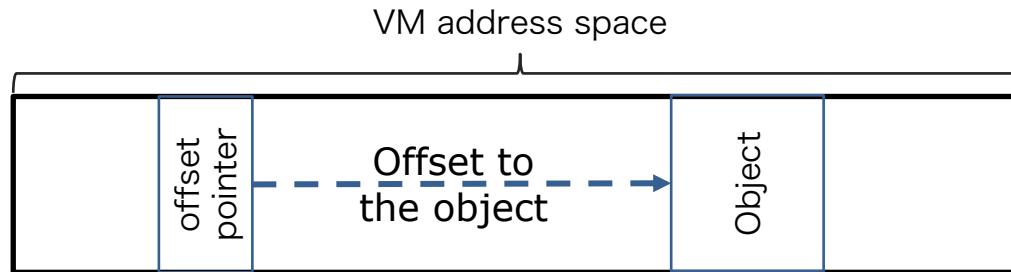


- Metall does not assume that file(s) are mapped to the same VM addresses every time

How to fix the random memory placement issue?

offset pointer

- An offset pointer holds the offset from itself to the object it points to



Possible implementation

```
template <class T>
struct offset_pointer {
    int64_t offset;
    ... many methods ...
}
```

- Metall inherits offset_pointer implemented in Boost.Interprocess library (BIP)
- BIP's offset pointer works (almost) transparently with the raw pointer
- The concept of non-raw pointer is being integrated in C++

Usage examples

```
struct data { int n };
data d;
offset_ptr<data> p(&d);
p->n = 10;
p = nullptr;
```

```
int n[2];
offset_ptr<int> p(n);
p[0] = 1;
++p;
--p;
```

Solutions To Random Memory Placement

- Raw pointer
 - Must be replaced with offset pointers
- Reference, virtual function, and virtual base class
 - Must be removed since raw pointers are used
- STL Container
 - Some implementations do not support offset pointers fully
 - Boost.Container library is compatible with Metall
- Static data members are not supported

Persistence Policy — fine grained vs coarse grained

- Fine grained persistence policy
 - Synchronizes data with persistent memory after every write operation
 - Ideal for transactional operations with recent byte-addressable PM
 - Can incur an unnecessary overhead for non-transactional apps

- Coarse grained persistence policy
 - Metall employs this policy
 - Synchronizes data only when initiated by application
 - Could cause data inconsistency if there is a crash before synchronizing

Coarse grained persistence model in Metall

```
metall::manger manager(metall::open, ...); // mmap() → Data is consistent  
// Application does some work:  
// memory allocations and write operations } Data could be inconsistent  
manager.~metall::manager(); // msync() and munmap() → Data is consistent
```

- Consistent mark
 - Metall leaves a mark (file) at the end of its destructor
 - The mark is deleted when Metall opens the data
- Read-only open mode
 - Writing to data allocated in Metall space causes a segmentation fault
 - Metall maps files with the read-only mode in mmap()
 - Metall does not delete the consistent mark

Snapshot/versioning in Metall

- Another way to create a consistent data

```
metall::manger manager(...);  
  
// Application does some work  
manager.snapshot('/mnt/ssd2/data');  
  
// Application does some work  
manager.~metall::manager();
```

- :
- calls msync() and copies the mapped files to the '/mnt/ssd2/data'
 - '/mnt/ssd2/data' is **consistent** if snapshot() finishes correctly

Snapshot/versioning in Metall (cont'd)

- Demonstration of Metall's snapshot

create.cpp

```
metall::manager manager(metall::create_only, "/ssd/dir");

// Allocate an int object and assign 10
auto *n = manager.construct<int>("n")();
*n = 10;

manager.snapshot("/ssd/snapshot");

*n = 20;

⚠ // Assume that a fatal error happens here
```

open.cpp

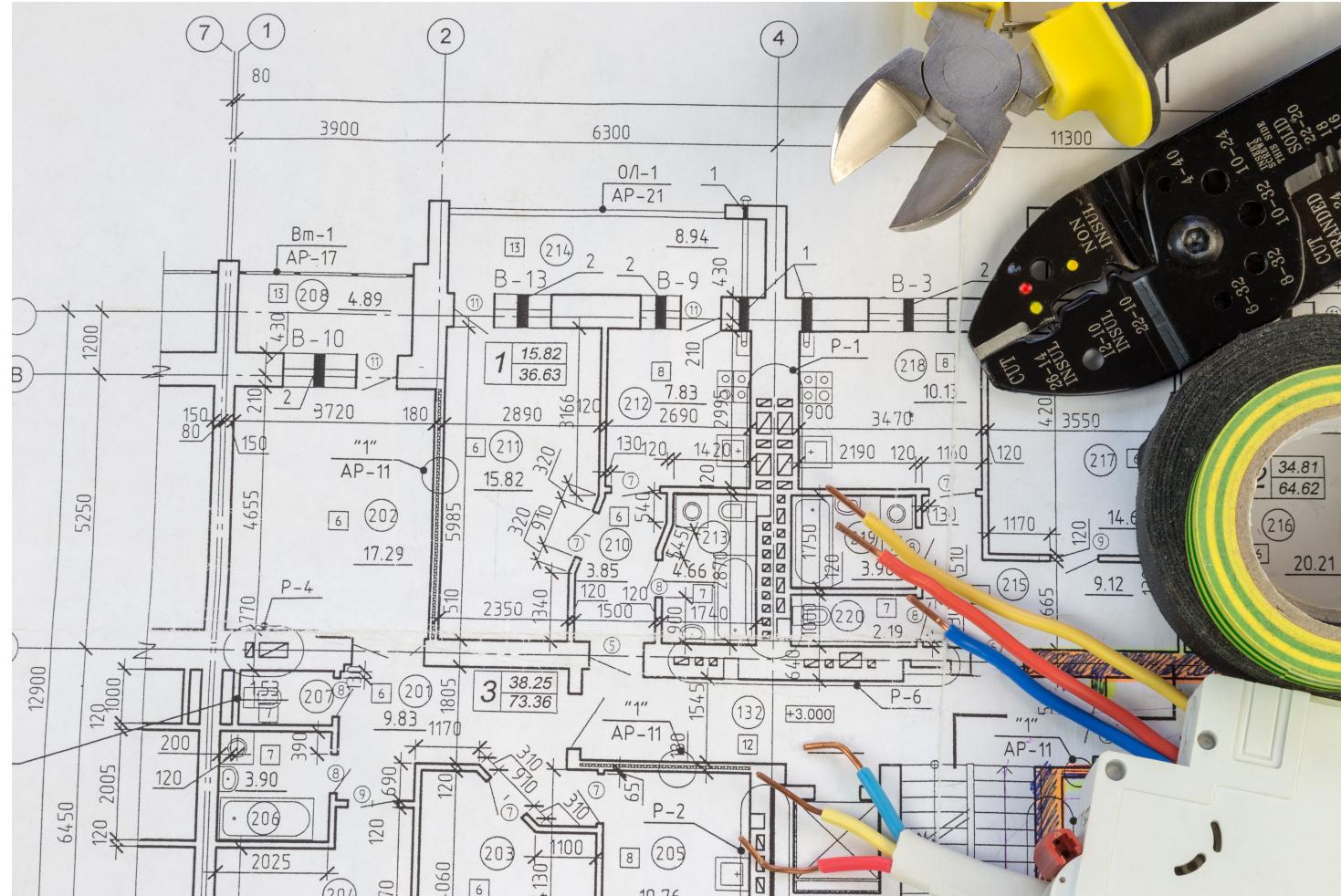
```
if (metall::manager::consistent("/ssd/snapshot")) {

    // Open the snapshot
    metall::manager manager(metall::open_only, "/ssd/snapshot");

    int *n = manager.find<int>("n").first; // reattach 'n'
    std::cout << n; // 'n' is 10
}

// 'flag' is false
bool flag = metall::manager::consistent("/ssd/dir");
```

Metall Internal Architecture



Key Design Points

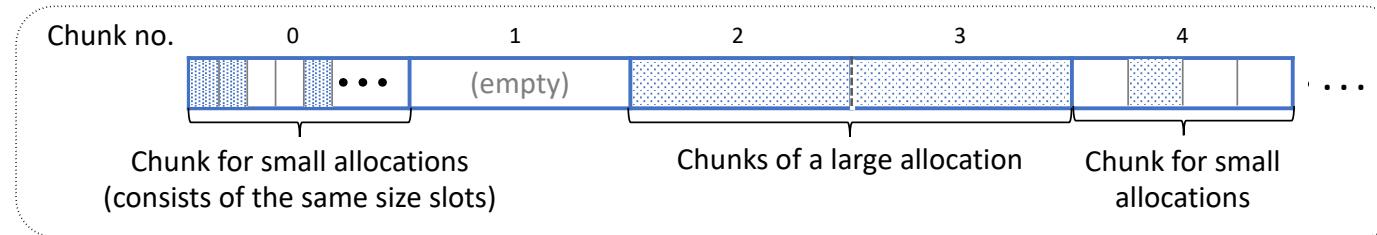
- Focus on relatively large size allocations
- *Virtual memory is cheap in 64-bit machine, physical memory is dear* [Kuszmaul'15]
- Leverage *demand paging* (physical memory is not consumed until accessed)

Simplify implementation & increase speed

Metall Internal Architecture

Application Heap Segment & Allocation Sizes

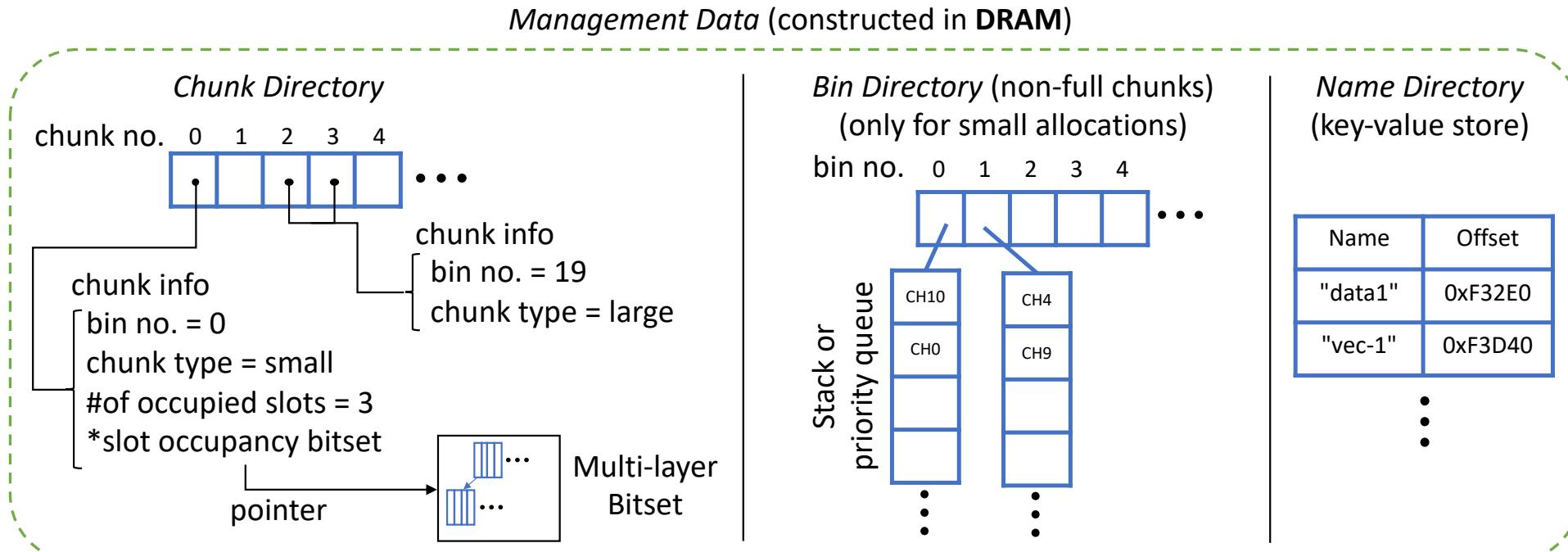
- Application heap segment
 - All application data (allocated by Metall) are stored in this region
 - Reserves a large continuous VM region in the process's address space
 - Maps backing files to the VM region on demand



- Small size category (e.g., ≤ 1 MB)
 - Rounded up to the nearest internal allocation size
 - Internal sizes are designed to keep internal fragmentations $< 25\%$ ^{[Superalloc][jemalloc]}
- Large size category (e.g., > 1 MB)
 - Rounded up to the nearest power of 2
 - Designed not to waste physical memory much
 - Thanks to demand paging, untouched pages do not consume physical memory
 - Worst case: 1.6% when allocating 1MB + 1 B with 4 KB page

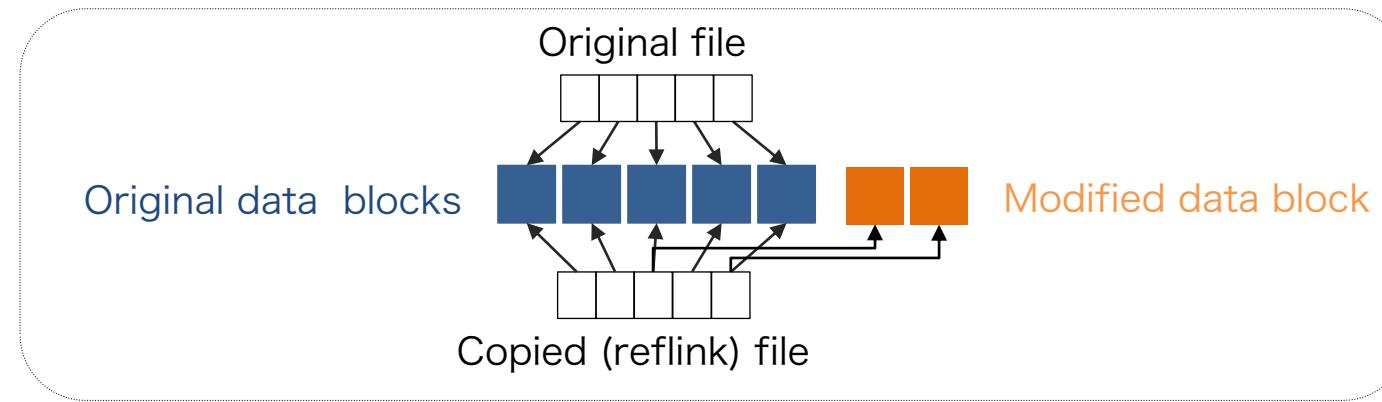
Metall Internal Architecture Memory Allocation Management Data (SLUB allocator)

- Allocated in DRAM, separating from application heap segment to improve data locality
 - Unserialized/serialized when Metall's constructor/destructor is called
 - Employs state-of-the-art allocation algorithms
 - Free-slot caches
 - CPU core level to improve multi-thread performance



Snapshot/Versioning in Metall

- Calls msync() and copies backing-files to another location using *reflink*
- *reflink*
 - copy-on-write file copy mechanism implemented in filesystems (e.g., XFS, ZFS, Btrfs)



- In case reflink is not supported by the filesystem, Metall automatically falls back to a regular copy

Hands-on Session



Hands-on Instruction

1. Visit GitHub
2. Search 'LLNL/metall' (two 'l' at the end)
3. Click [tutorial] -> [ics21]
 1. Full URL: <https://github.com/LLNL/metall/tree/master/tutorial/ics21>

Evaluation

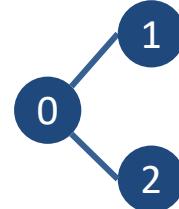


Evaluation Graph Construction

- A necessary step before performing actual analysis
- Ingesting raw graph data into a memory access efficient data structure



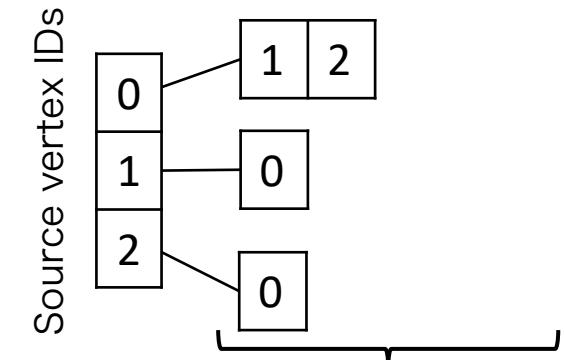
Graph



Raw data
(edge list)

$\{0, 1\}$
 $\{0, 2\}$
 $\{1, 0\}$
 $\{2, 0\}$

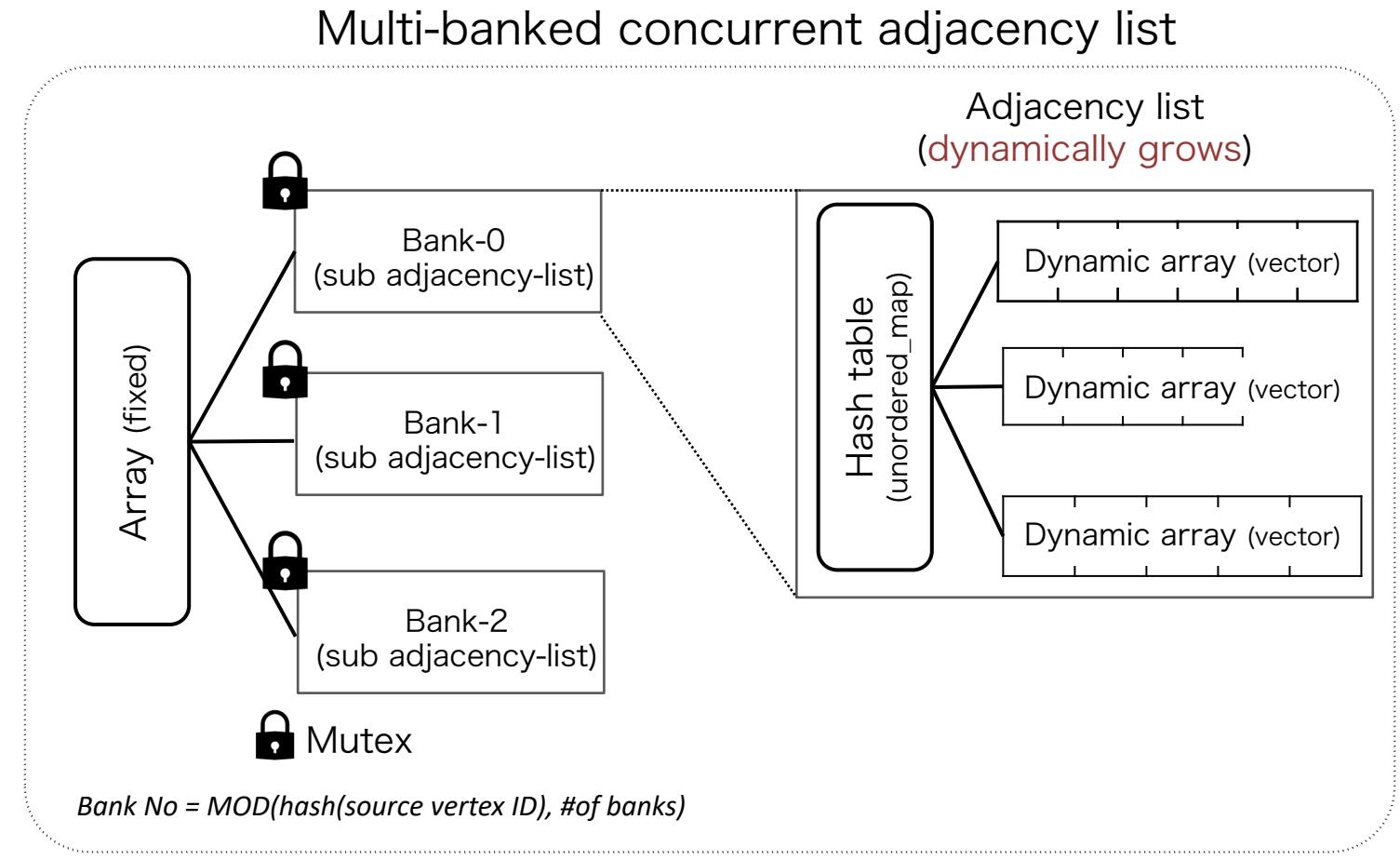
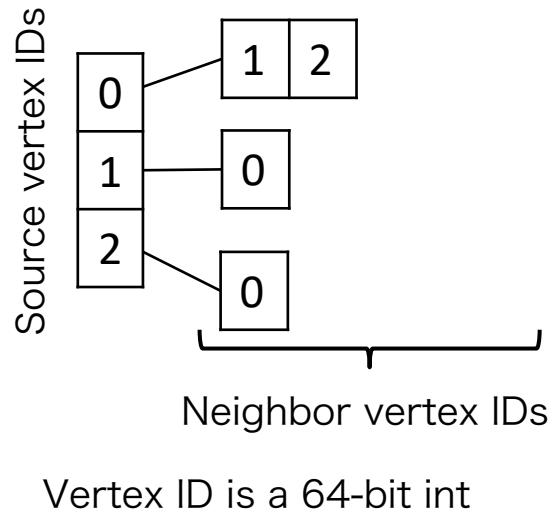
Graph Data Structure



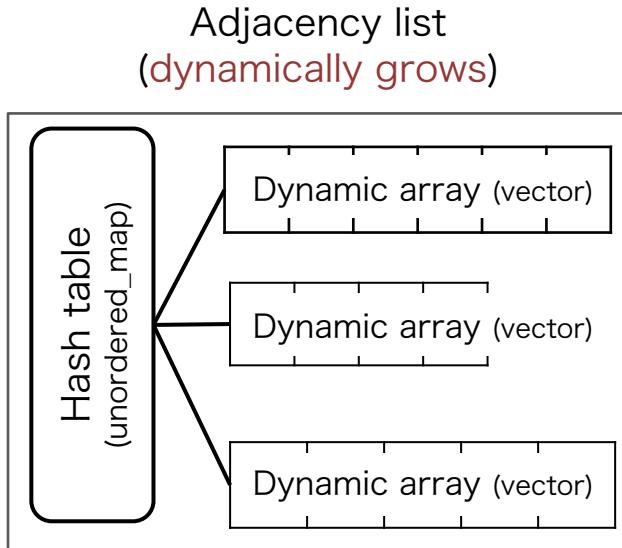
Vertex ID is a 64-bit int

Evaluation Graph Data Structure

- Adjacency list (one of de-facto standard graph data structures)



Evaluation Adjacency List Implementation



Adjacency-list with the default allocator (std::allocator)

```
class AdjacencyList {  
  
    using edgeVec = vector<int>;  
    using vertexTable = unordered_map<int, edgeVec>;  
    vertexTable table;  
  
    AdjacencyList() : table {}  
  
    void addEdge(int source, int target) {  
        table[source].push_back(target);  
    }  
}
```

*some unimportant details are omitted

Evaluation Allocator-Aware Adjacency List

- Adjacency list with a custom allocator

```
template <class Alloc = std::allocator<std::byte>>
class AdjacencyList {

    using edgeVec = vector<int, Alloc::rebind<int>::other>;
    using tableAlloc = Alloc::rebind<pair<int, edgeVec>>::other;
    using vertexTable = unordered_map<int, edgeVec, /* ... */, -tableAlloc>;
    vertexTable table;

    AdjacencyList(Alloc alloc = Alloc()) : table(alloc) {}

    // No changes to this method
    void addEdge(int source, int target) {}
}
```

Changed to an allocator-aware data structure, following the C++ standard style
(no code depends on Metall)

Evaluation

Allocate Adjacency List Using Metall

With Metall

```
using AdjList = AdjacencyList<metall::manager::allocator_type<std::byte>>;  
  
metall::manager metall_mgr(metall::create_only, "/ssd/graph");  
  
auto* adj = metall_mgr.construct<AdjList>("graph")  
            (metall_mgr.get_allocator());  
  
adj->addEdge(1, 2);
```

With std::allocator (allocate in DRAM, not persistency)

```
auto* adj = new AdjacencyList();  
adj->addEdge(1, 2);
```

The same data structure can be used with std::allocator

Evaluation

Machine Configuration

- Used two single-node machines at LLNL

EPYC (conventional PM device)

Storage	NVMe SSD
DRAM	256 GB
CPU	AMD EPYC CPU x 2 (96 threads)



Optane (byte addressable PM device)

Storage	Intel Optane DC Persistent Memory (App Direct Mode + DAX)
DRAM	192 GB
CPU	Intel Skylake x 2 (96 threads)

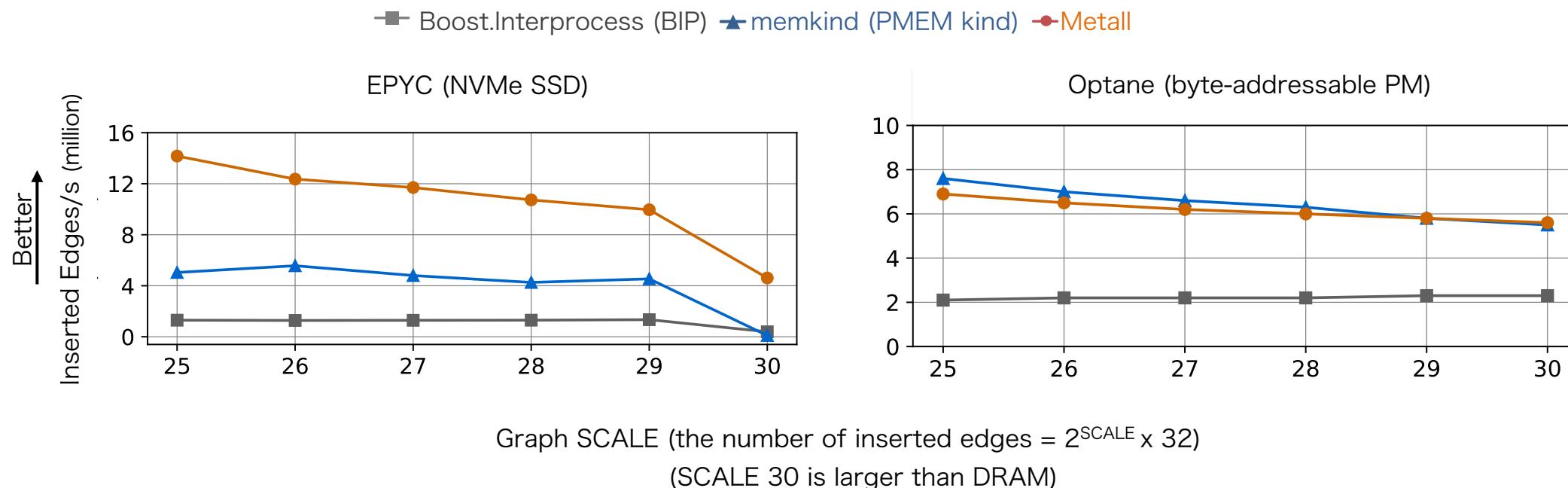


Evaluation Result

Dynamic Graph Construction

shared-memory
multi-thread

- Baselines (memory allocators that use file-backed mmap underneath)
 - Boost.Interprocess
 - Uses a single tree structure for memory allocation management
 - memkind (PMEM kind)
 - Provides an allocator built on top of *jemalloc*
 - Cannot reattach data (uses PM as extended volatile memory)



Related Work

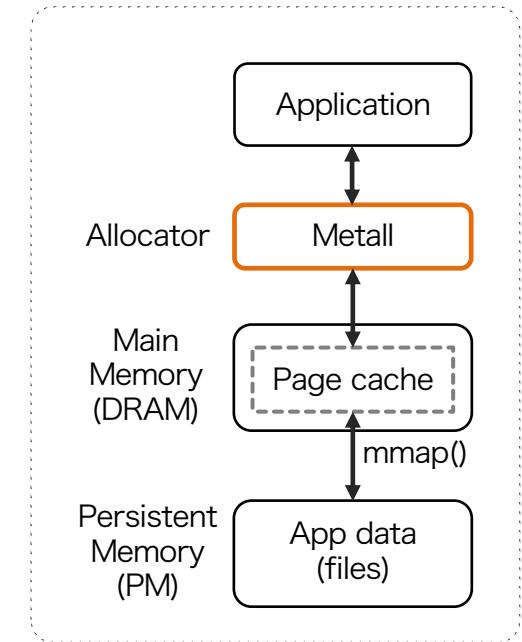
- Heap allocators (e.g., jemalloc, tcmalloc, malloc implementations)
 - Many studies have been conducted and showed notable results
 - Cannot persistently store their internal structures
- Persistent Memory Allocator
 - NVMalloc
 - Allocates memory on a distributed non-volatile memory (NVM) storage system
 - Creates a file per memory allocation request
 - libpmemobj (in PMDK)
 - Employs a fine-grained persistence policy (ideal for transactional operations)
 - Boost.Interprocess
 - Designed for interprocess communication (not designed as a persistent memory)
- Persistent Data Store
 - Hierarchical Data Format (HDF)
 - Allows applications to store data with portable formats
 - Metall is designed as a lightweight tool by limiting data portability

Metall is designed as a lightweight and high-performance persistent memory allocator with the coarse-grained persistence policy

Summary (1/2)

Metall

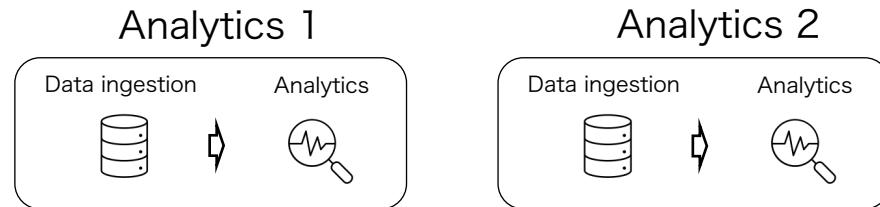
- A memory allocator built on top of a memory mapping region
 - Designed to work on any devices with file system support (including *tmpfs*)
- Enables applications to **allocate heap-based objects into PM**, just like main-memory
- Rich API for custom C++ data structures
- Employs the coarse-grained consistency model
- Provides an efficient snapshot/versioning
- Incorporates state-of-the-art allocation algorithms



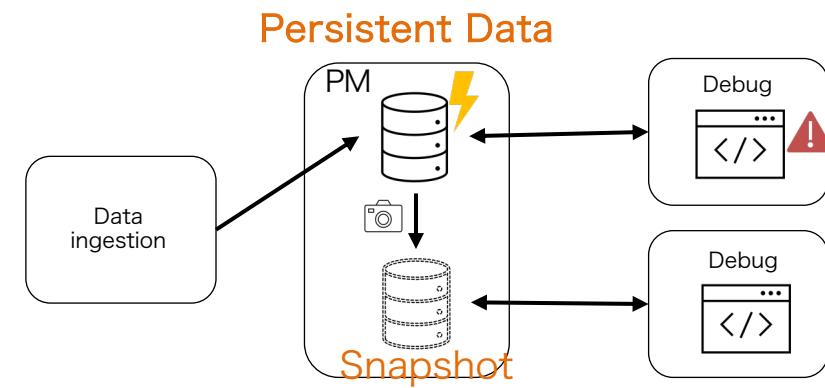
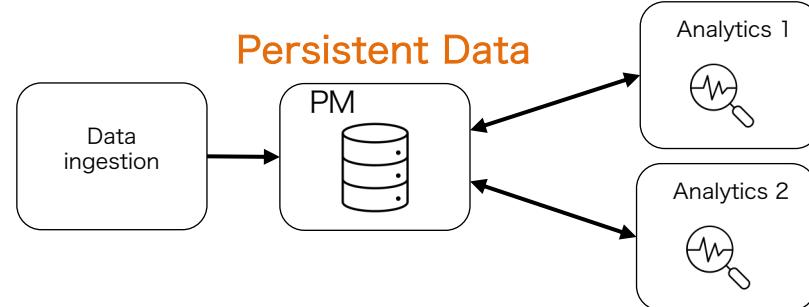
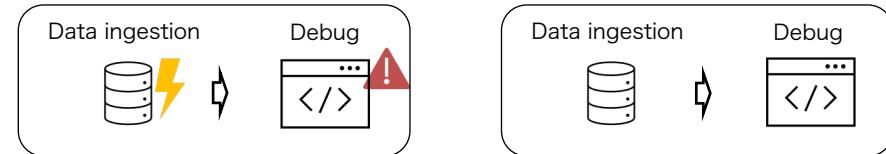
Summary (2/2)

Persistent Data Centric Computing

Data Analytics Workflow

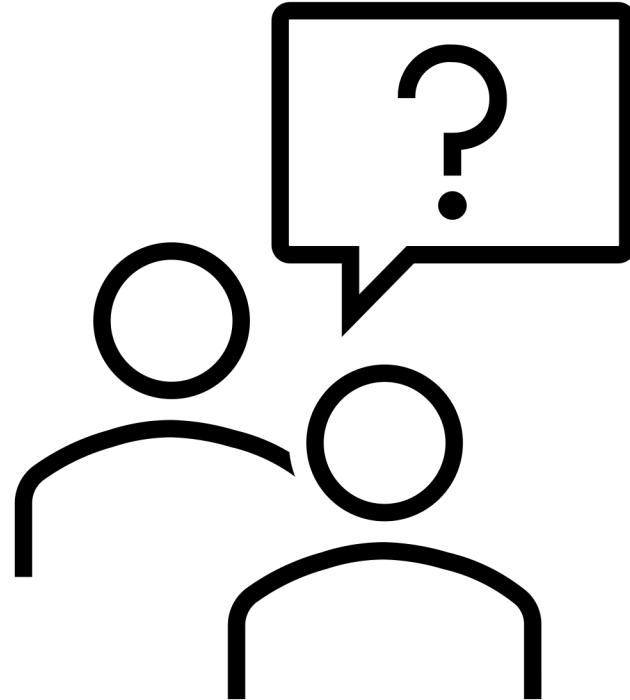


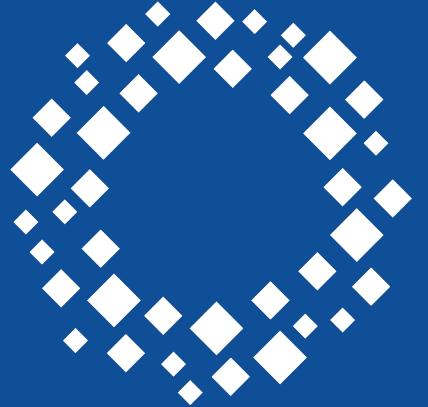
Development/Debug Workflow



Metall enables applications to efficiently implement and to fully leverage
persistent data centric computing model

Questions?





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