Running Spark on a High-Performance Cluster using RDMA Networking and NVMe Flash

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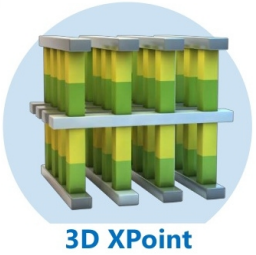
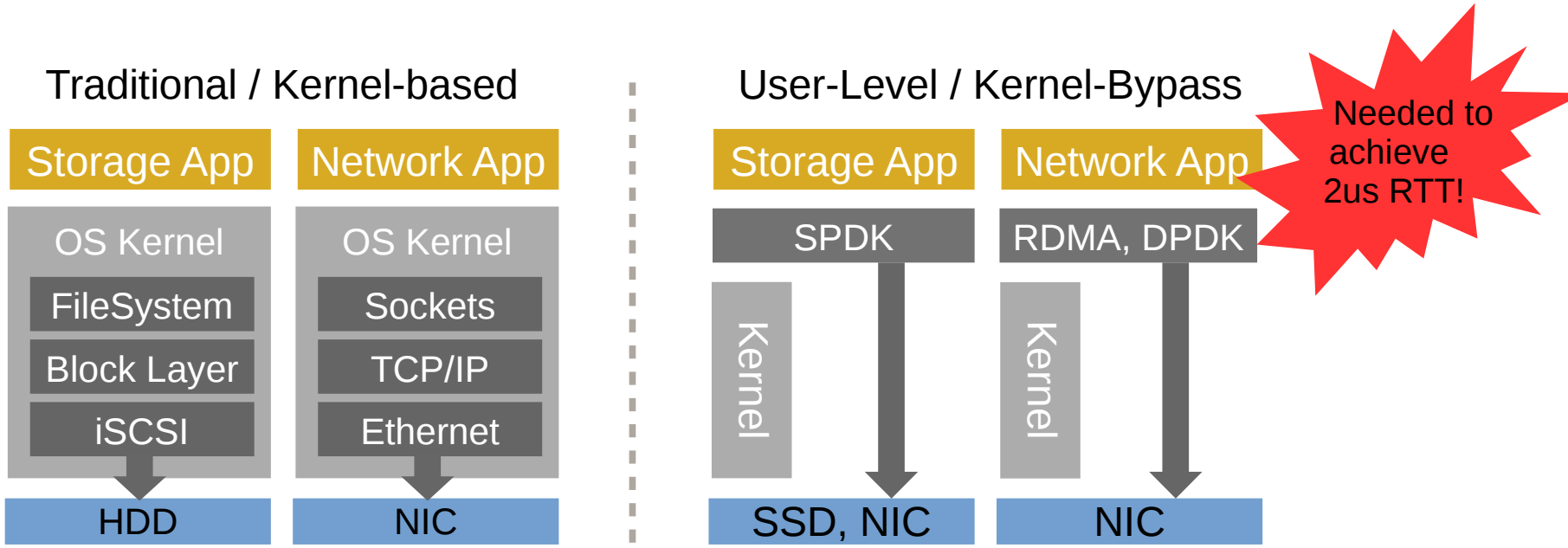
Hardware Trends

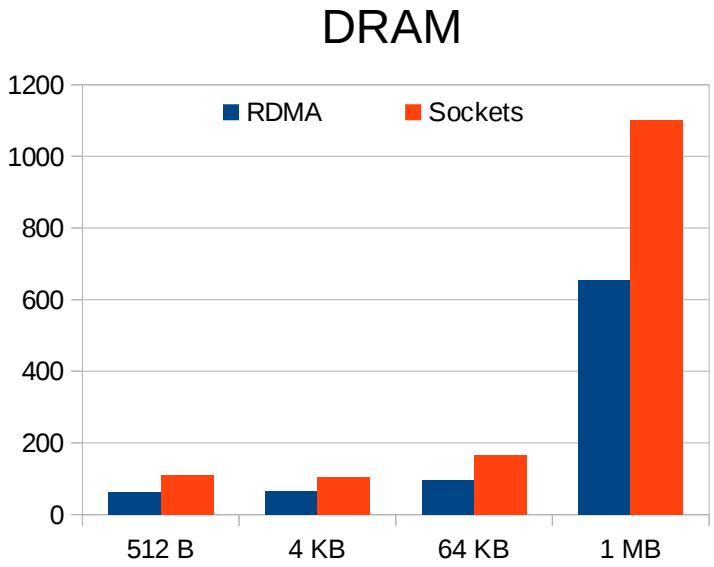
	2010	community target 2017	our target 2017
Storage	100 MB/s 100ms	1000 MB/s 200us	10 GB/s 50us
Network	1Gbps 50us	10Gbps 20us	100Gbps 2us
CPU	~3GHz	~3GHz	☹

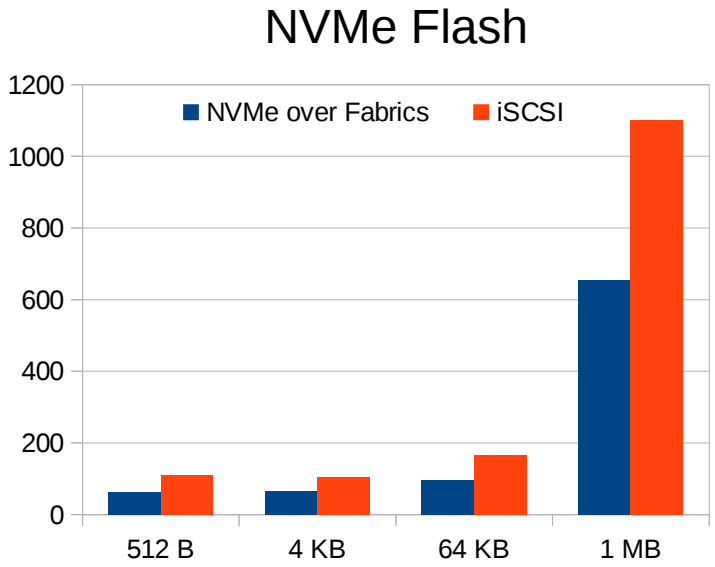


User-Level APIs

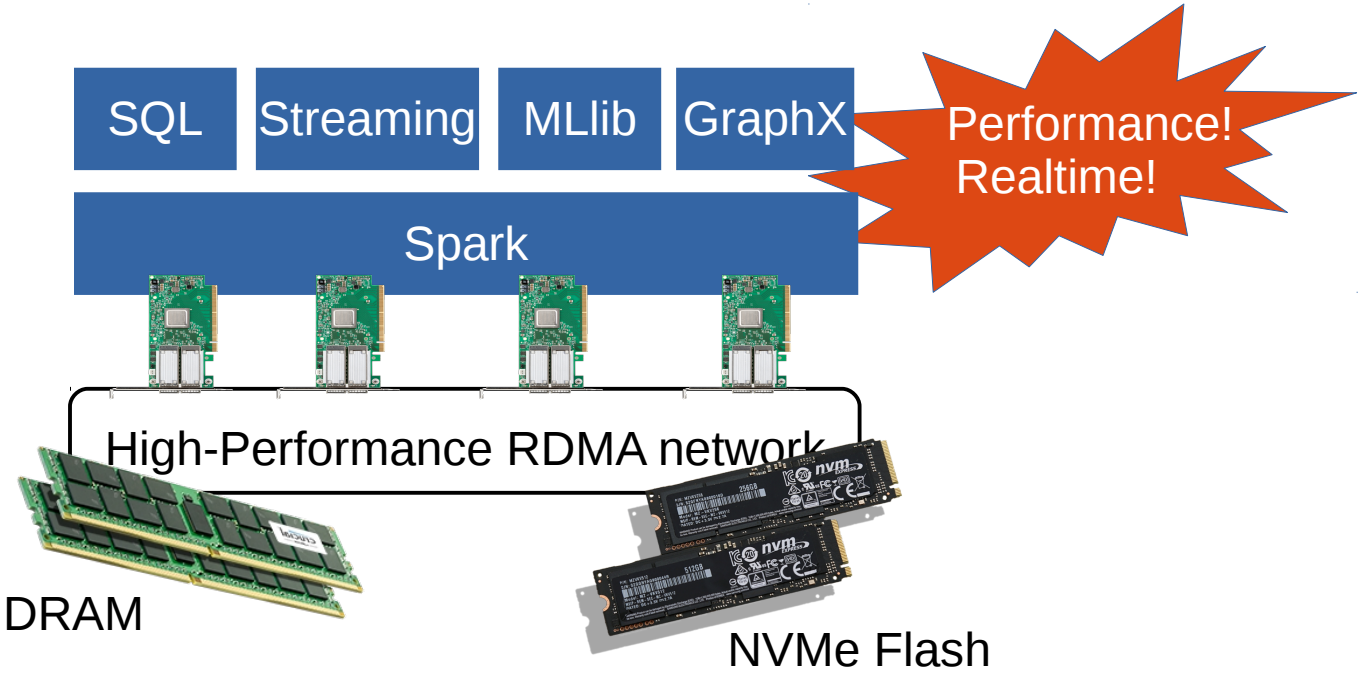


Remote Data Access

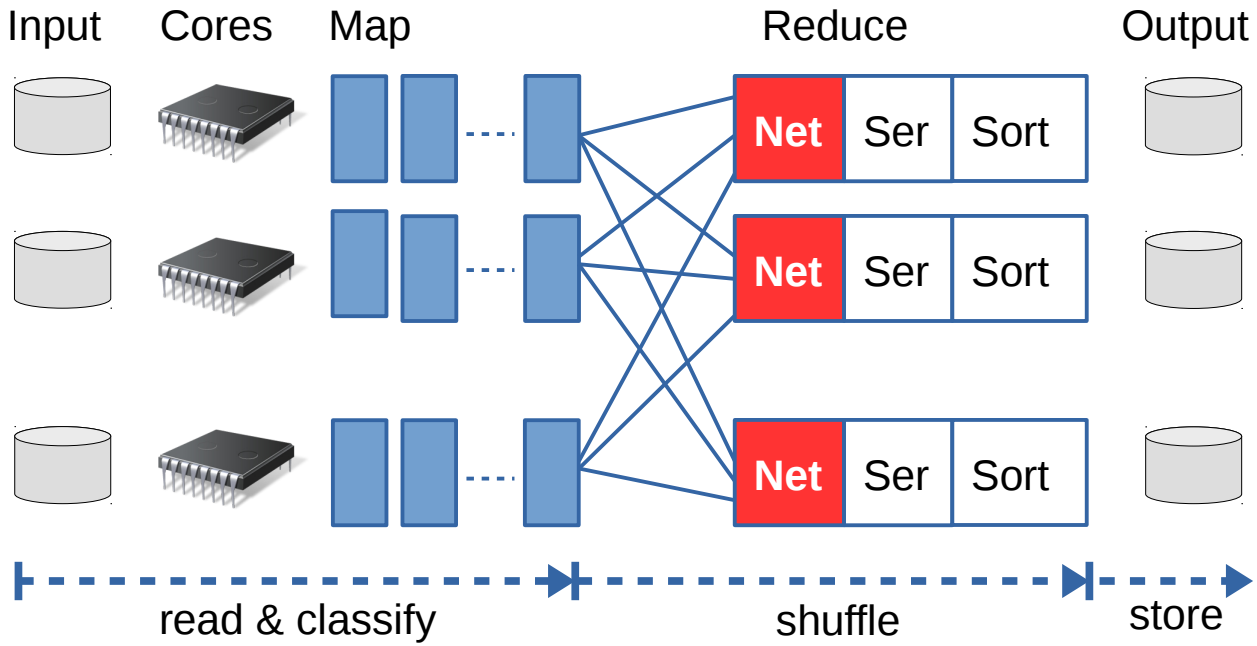




Let's Use it!

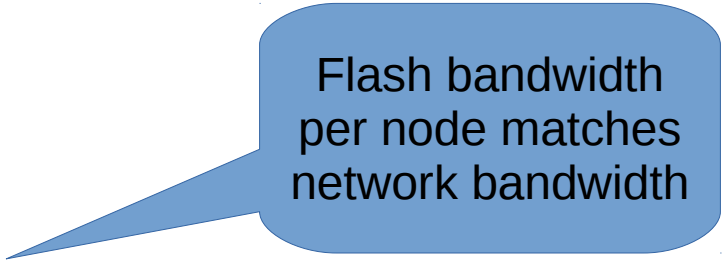

SQL
Streaming
MLlib
GraphX
Performance!
Realtime!
Spark
High-Performance RDMA network
DRAM
NVMe Flash

Case Study: Sorting in Spark

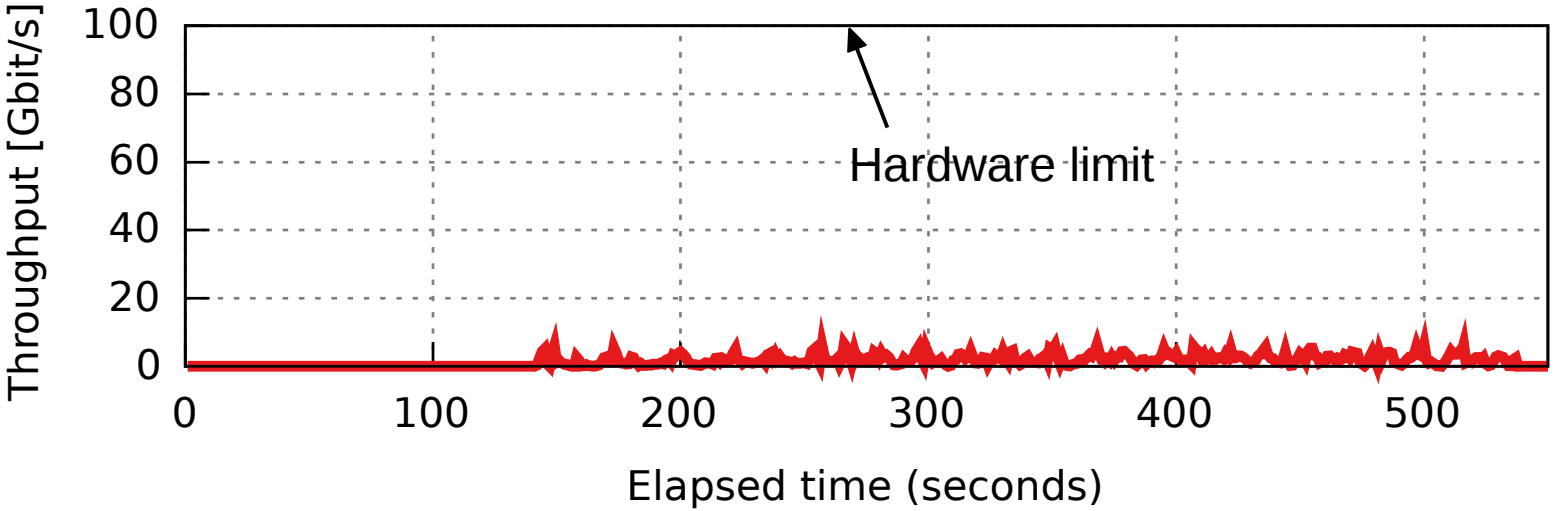


Experiment Setup

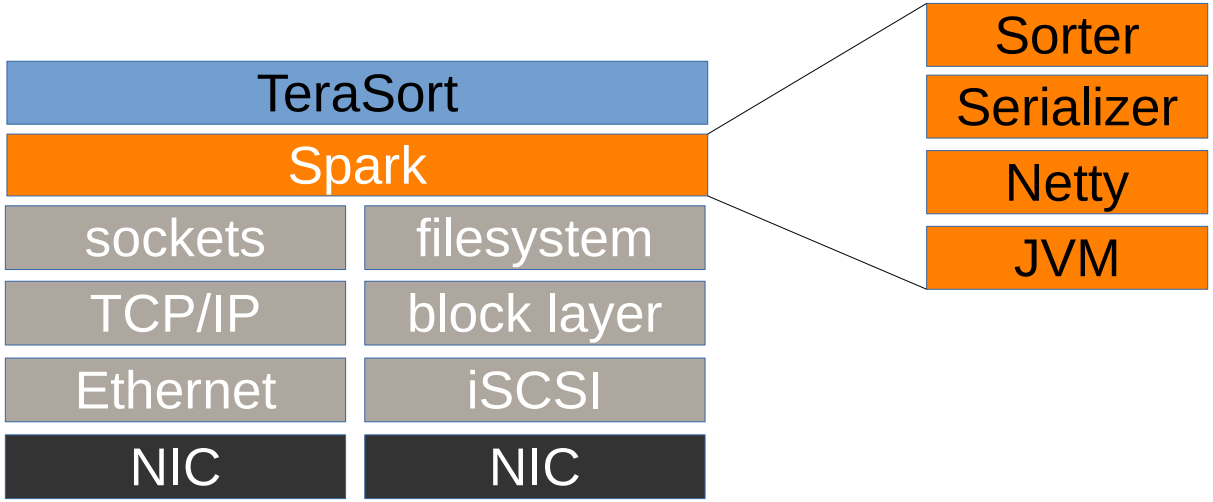
- Total data size: 12.8 TB
- Cluster size: 128 nodes
- Cluster hardware:
  - DRAM: 512 GB DDR 4
  - Storage: 4x 1.2 TB NVMe SSD
  - Network: 100GbE Mellanox RDMA



How is the Network Used?

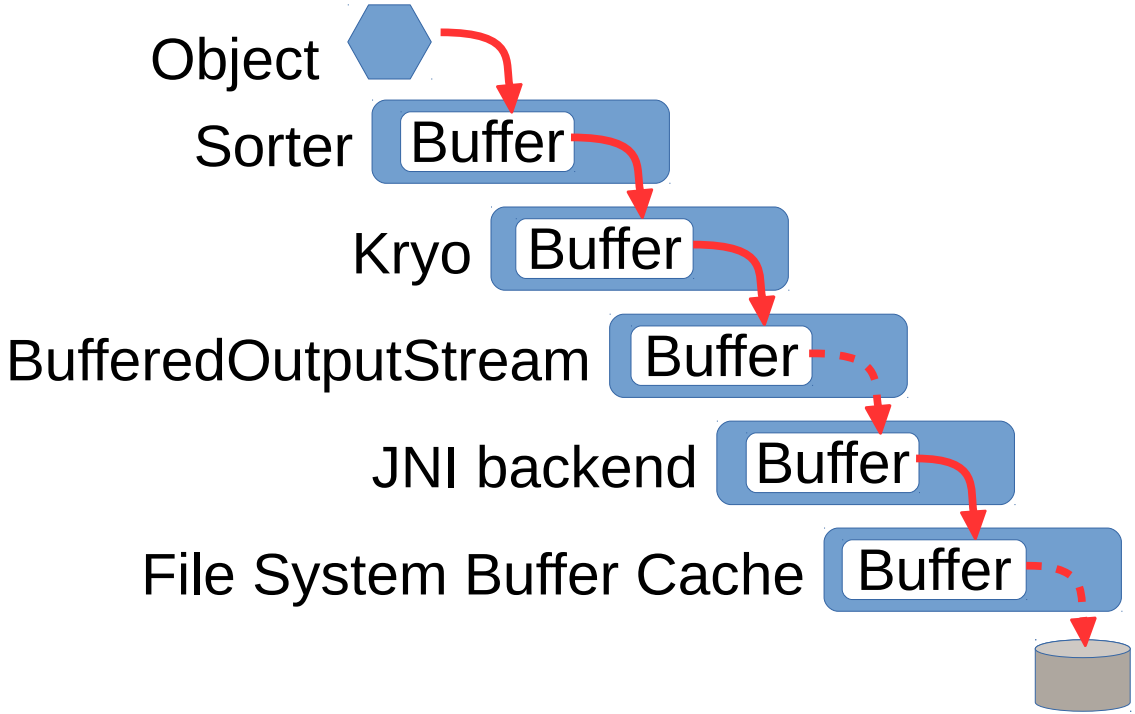


What are the Problems?



- Spark uses legacy networking and storage APIs: no kernel-bypass
- Spark itself introduces additional I/O layers: Netty, serializer, sorter, etc.

Example: Shuffle (Map)



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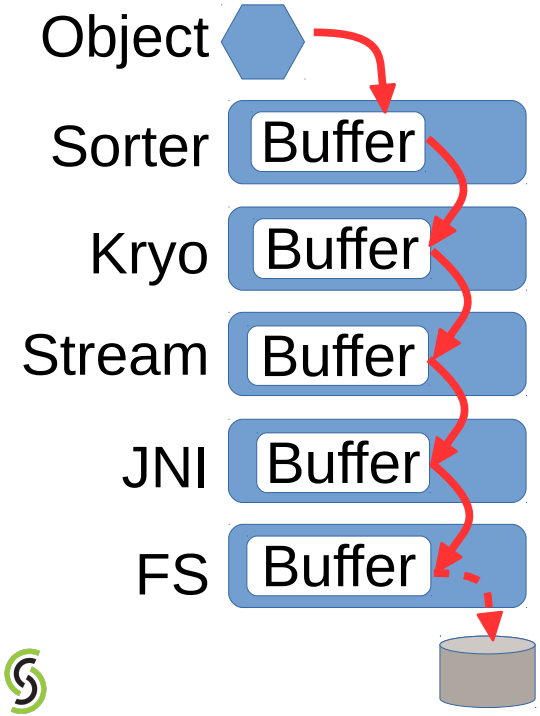
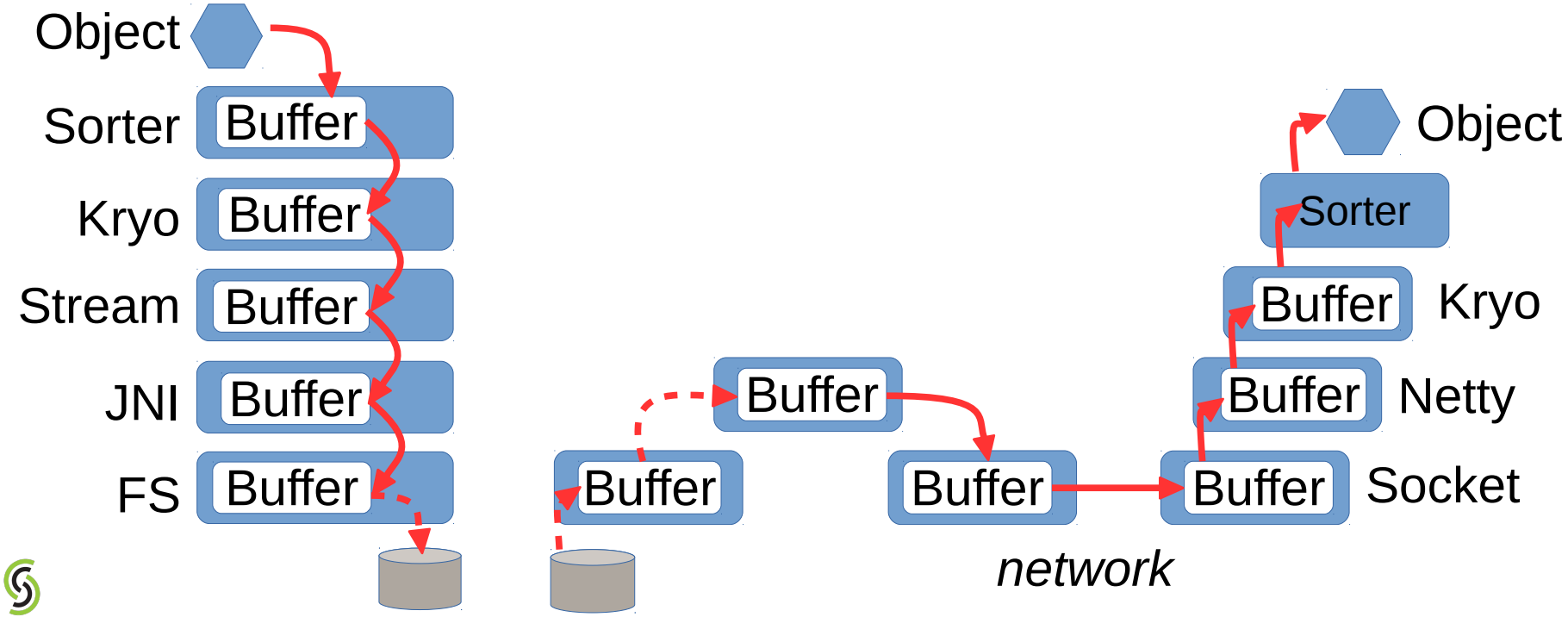


Example: Shuffle (Map+Reduce)



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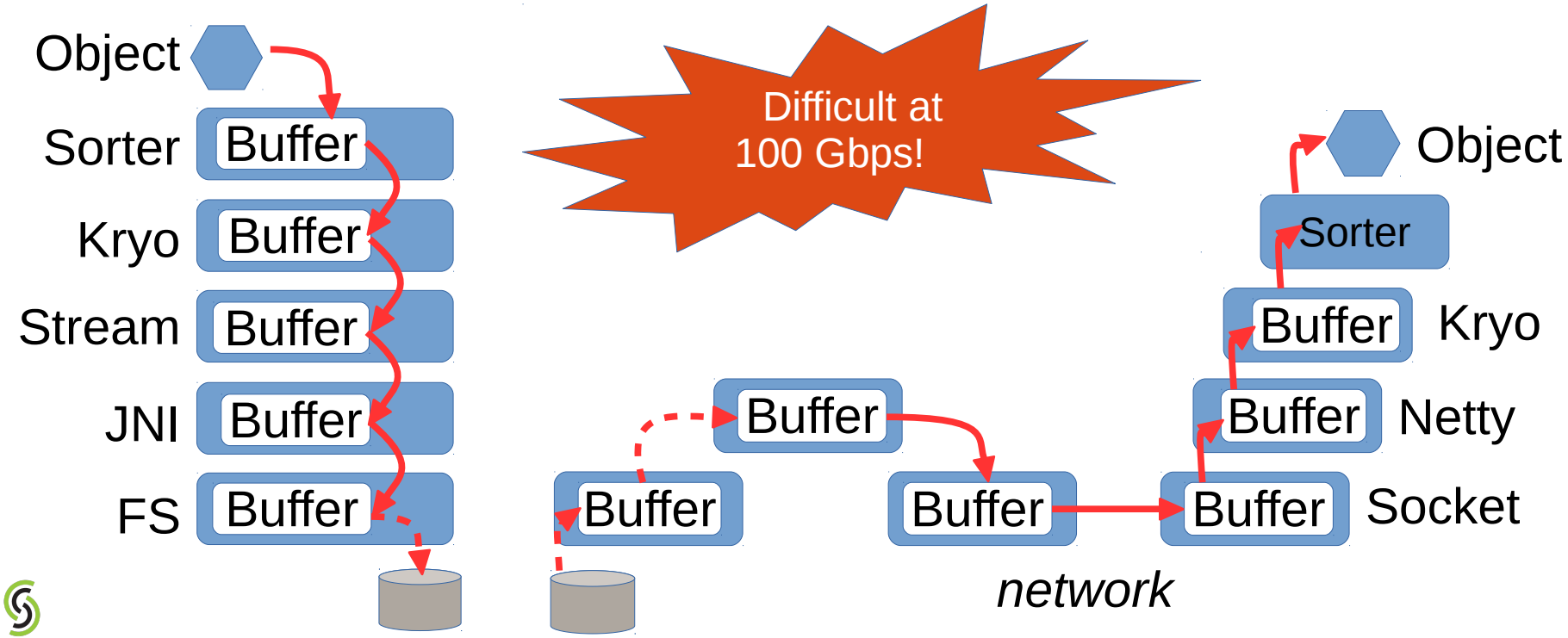
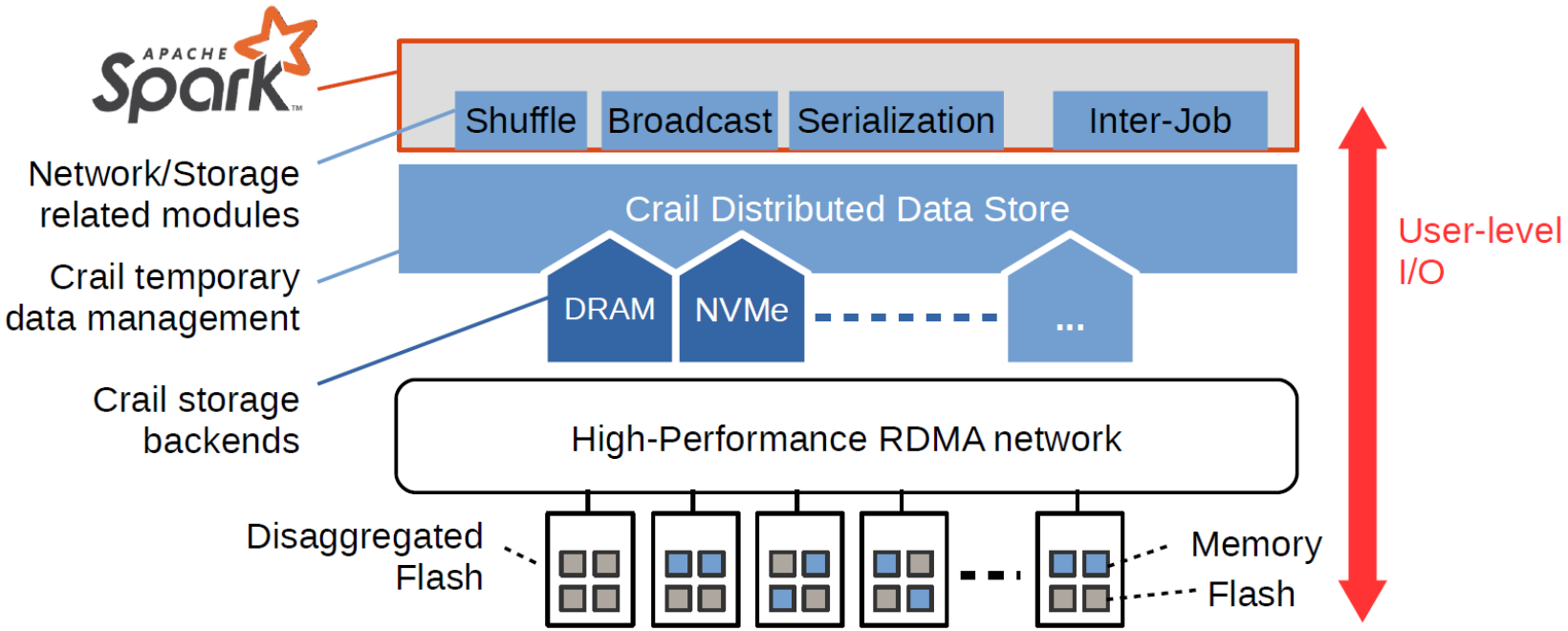


How can we fix this?

- Not just for shuffle
  - Also for broadcast, RDD transport, inter-job sharing, etc.
- Not just for RDMA and NVMe hardware
  - But for any possible future high-performance I/O hardware
- Not just for co-located compute/storage
  - Also for resource disaggregation, heterogeneous resource distribution, etc.
- Not just improve things
  - Make it perform at the hardware limit

The CRAIL Approach



Thank You.

The CRAIL Approach