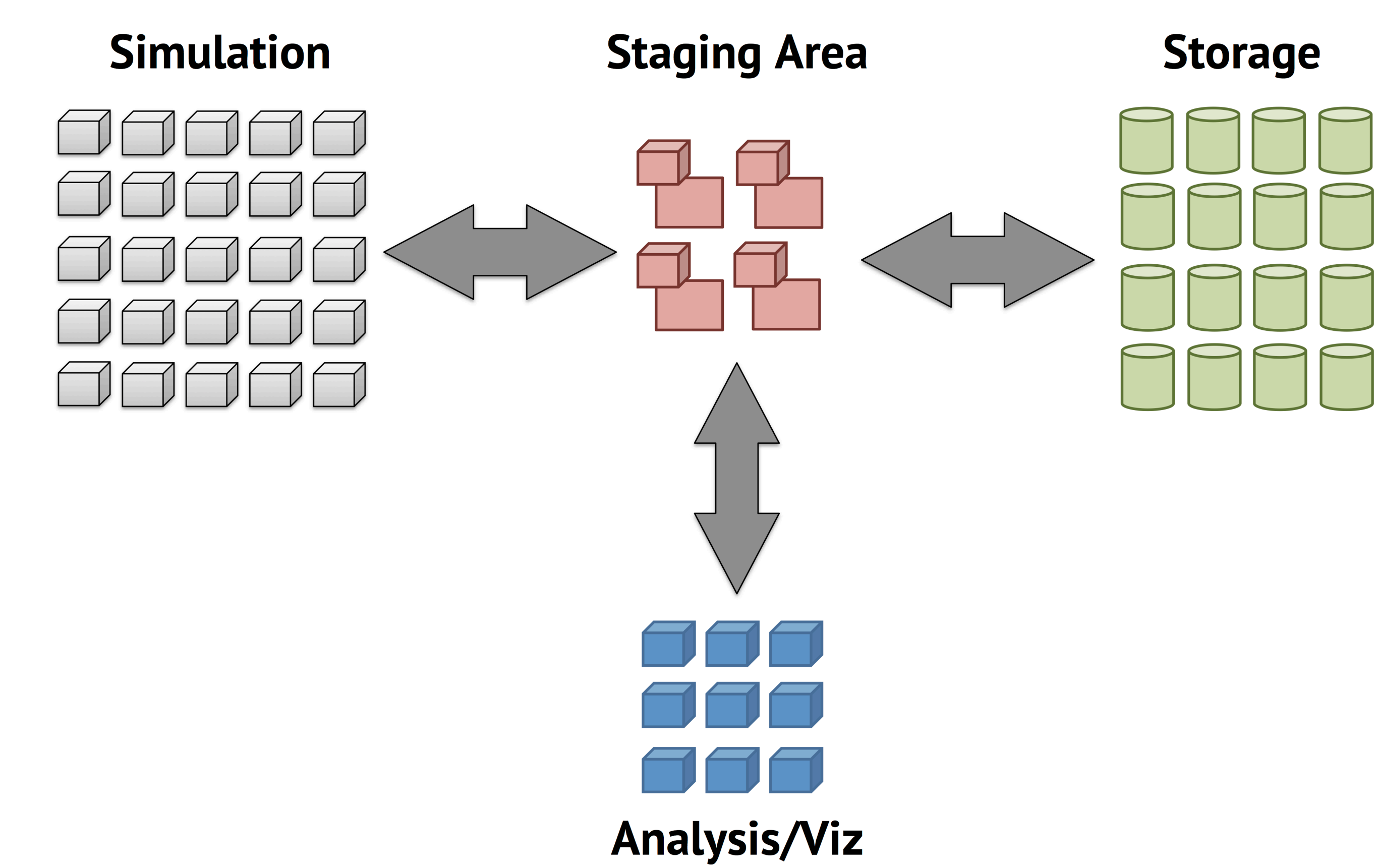


# Exploring Trade-offs in Transactional Parallel Data Movement

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## The Road to Exascale

Exascale systems that are slated for the end of this decade will include up to a million compute nodes running about a billion execution threads. In this scenario, traditional methods that ameliorate I/O bottlenecks do not work anymore. *I/O Staging*<sup>1 2</sup> proposes designating of a portion of the nodes to manage I/O.



### The Need for Transactions

Transferring a checkpoint or analysis output to the staging area (or from the staging area to long-term storage) is challenging, even at current petaflop scales. Transactions provide a framework in which users can easily reason about data movement across the I/O stack.

### The Challenge

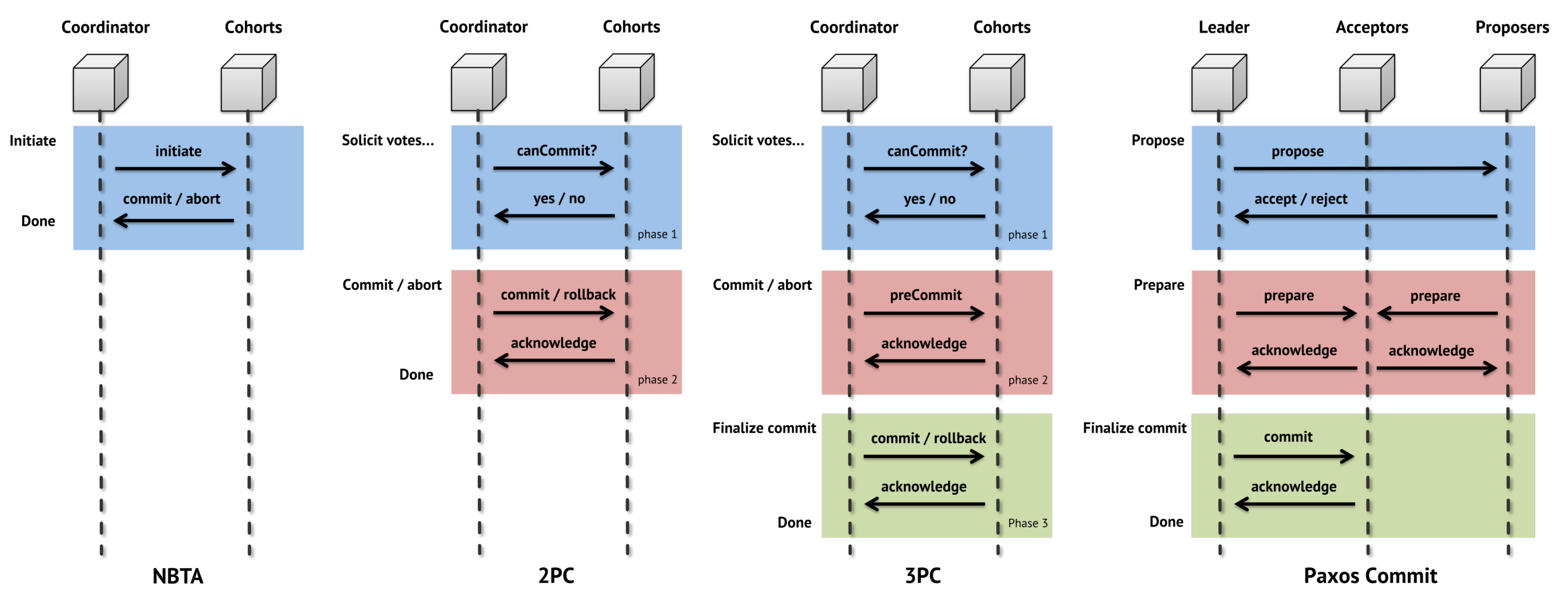
Traditionally, transactional systems assume that requests are initiated from a single client, and that each client's transaction are relatively independent of each other. HPC workloads don't fit these assumptions since all clients work in unison producing simulation output. A user would like to observe atomic and durable transfers across the I/O stack.

## I/O stack requirements

In order to solve the multi-client scenario, recent work<sup>3 4</sup> proposes abstracting the storage with basic concurrency control capabilities and thus allow clients to manage isolation semantics. One way this can be achieved is by having storage servers that implement:

1. Multi-versioning concurrency control.
2. Object visibility control.

## Consensus Protocols



## Performance/Usability Aspects

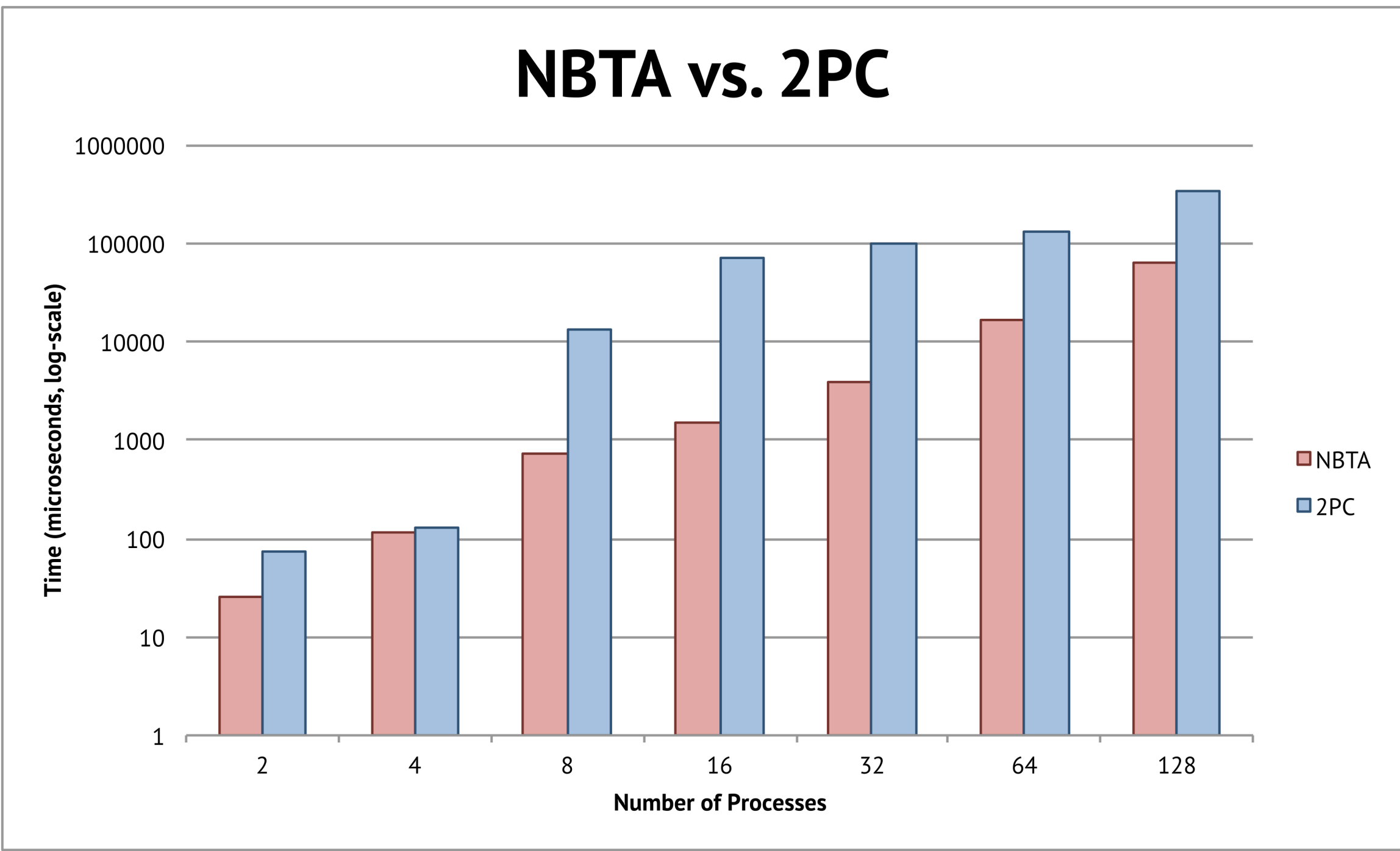
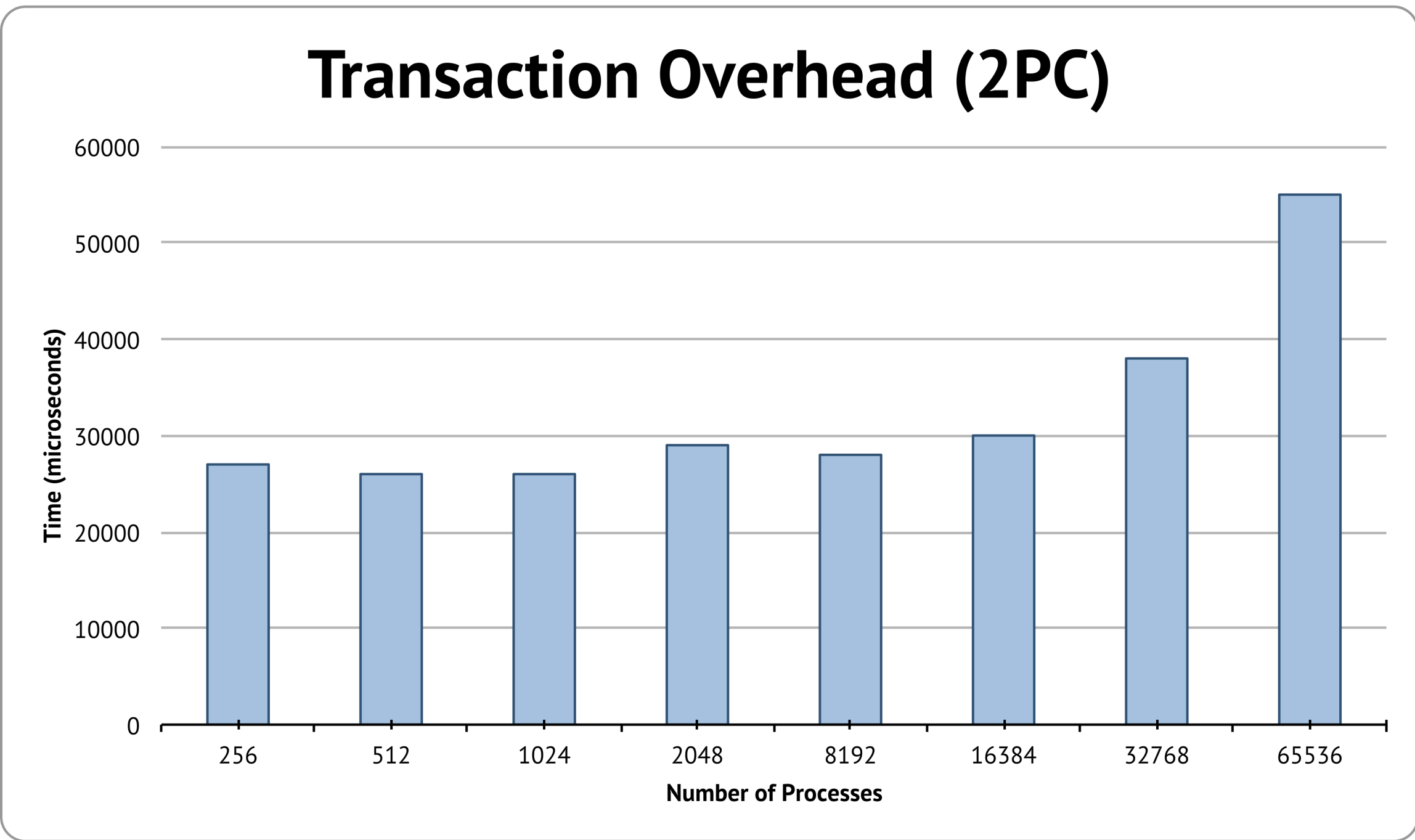
Protocol Fault Model Blocking Async Replication Overhead

NBTA	none	Yes	No	No	0
2PC	fail-stop	Yes	No	No	1
3PC	fail-stop	No	No	No	2
Paxos	fail-recover	No	Yes	Yes	3

**Table 1.** Several consensus protocols and their features. The NBTA protocol is a variation of the *Highly Available Transactions*<sup>5</sup> formalization, providing *Read Committed* isolation guarantees.

**Our goal is to explore the trade-offs across the transaction coordination spectrum, identifying precisely where overheads are at and thus provide a toolkit for scientists to allow them to pick the most appropriate alternative for their workloads.**

## Preliminary Evaluation



## Related Work

- The DOE's Fast Forward Storage and I/O project is implementing transactional features into a next-generation stack. The FastForward protocol used to implement transactions is similar to the NBTA protocol referenced here.
- Many proposals for fault-tolerance<sup>6</sup> in HPC make use of consensus protocols to identify faulty processes. Our work is complementary to these efforts.



<sup>1</sup>Liu et al., *On the Role of Burst Buffers in Leadership-class Storage Systems*, MSST '12, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/MSST.2012.6252369>  
<sup>2</sup>Lofstead et al., *Adaptable, metadata rich IO methods for portable high performance IO*, IPDPS '09, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/IPDPS.2009.5161052>  
<sup>3</sup>Lofstead et al., *D2T: Doubly Distributed Transactions for High Performance and Distributed Computing*, CLUSTER '12, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/CLUSTER.2012.79>  
<sup>4</sup>DOE Extreme-Scale Technology Acceleration, *FastForward* <https://asc.llnl.gov/fastforward/>  
<sup>5</sup>Bailis et al. *Highly Available Transactions*, VLDB '14, <http://arxiv.org/abs/1302.0309>  
<sup>6</sup>Stearley et al. *Investigating An API for Resilient Exascale Computing*, Tech Report, <http://prod.sandia.gov/techlib/access-control.cgi/2013/133790.pdf>.