



Apache Flink

# Take Advantage of Intel Optane DCPM in Flink

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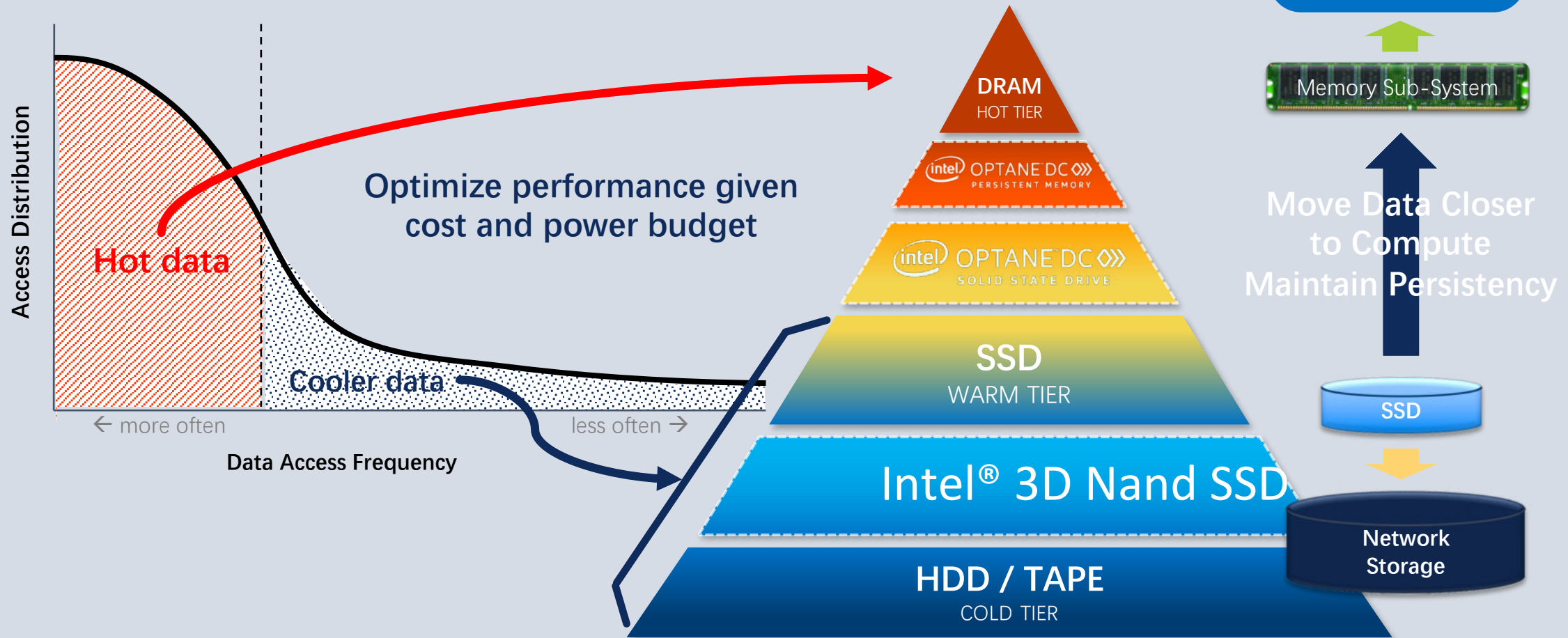


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# PART 01

What's Intel Optane DC Persistent Memory?

# Goal: Efficient Data Centric Architecture





# The best of both worlds with Intel® Optane™ DC Persistent Memory

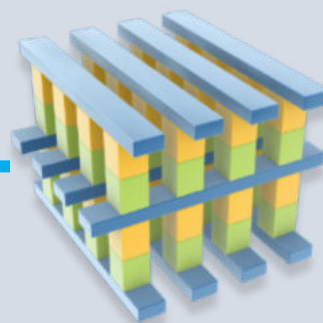
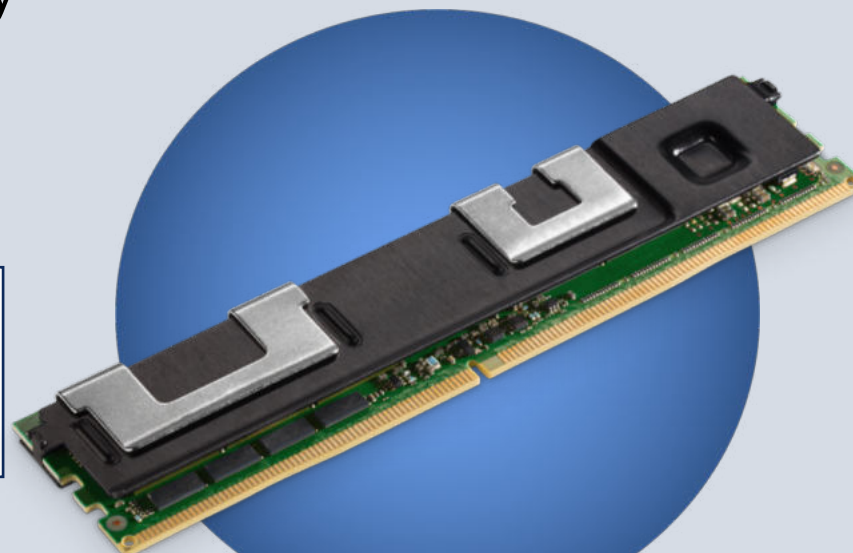
## Memory

Performance comparable to DRAM at low latencies<sup>1</sup>

## Storage

## attributes

Data persistence with higher capacity than DRAM<sup>2</sup>



1. "Fast performance comparable to DRAM" - Intel persistent memory is expected to perform at latencies near DDR4 DRAM. Benchmarks and proof points forthcoming. "low latencies" - Data transferred across the memory bus causes latencies to be orders of magnitude lower when compared to transferring data across PCIe or I/O bus to NAND/Hard Disk. Benchmarks and proof points forthcoming.
2. Intel persistent memory offers 3 different capacities - 128GB, 256GB, 512GB. Individual DIMMs of DDR4 DRAM max out at 256GB.



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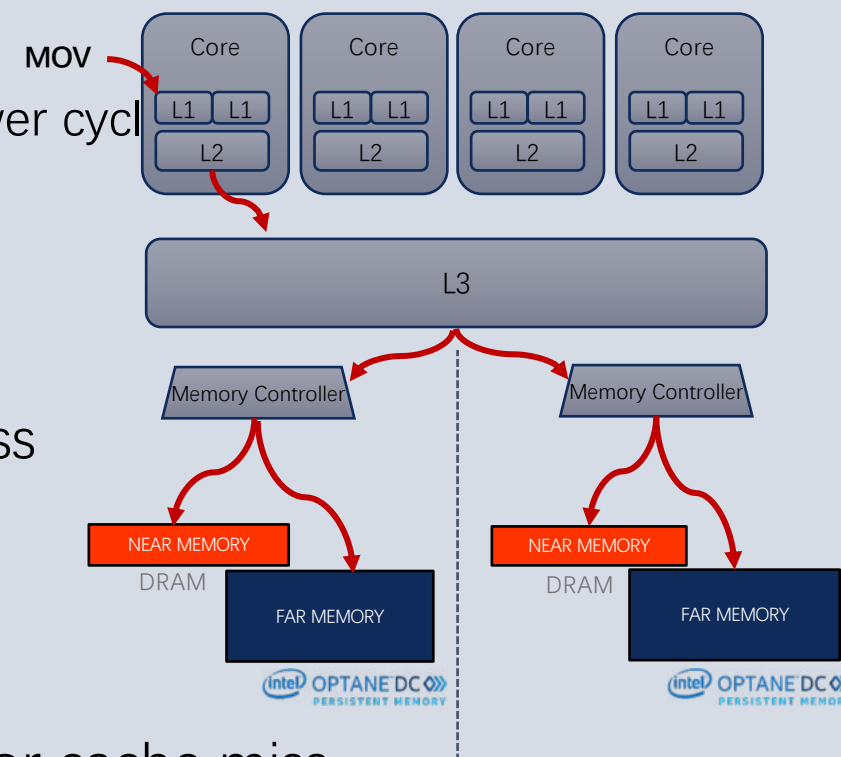
# PART 02

Modes and Population



# Memory Mode

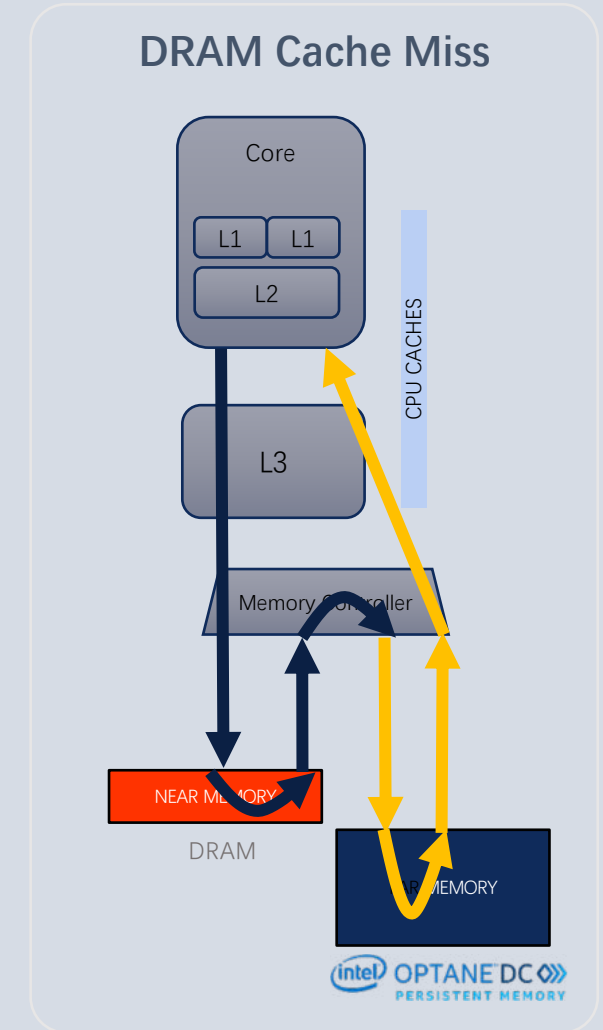
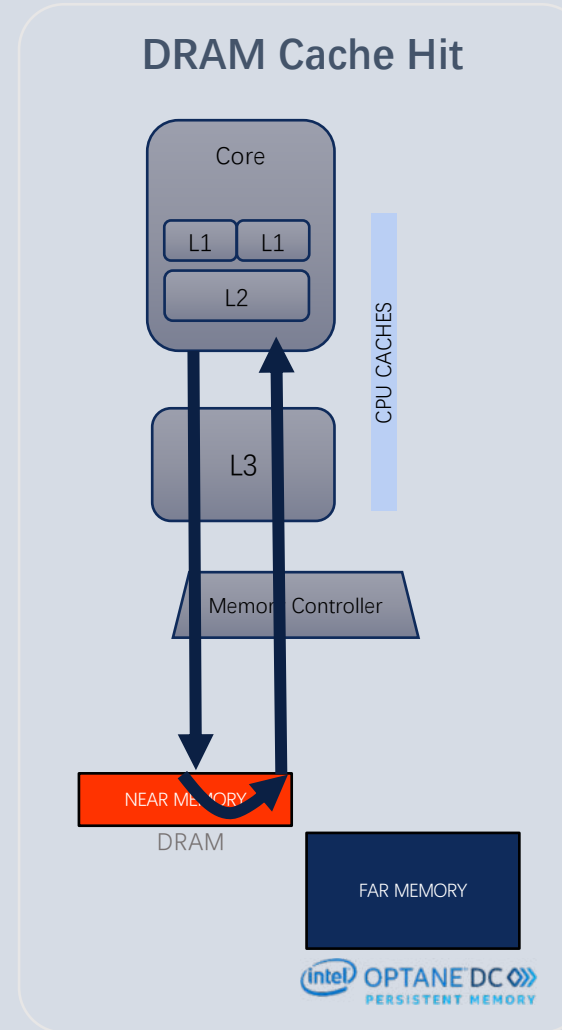
- No software/application changes required
- To mimic traditional memory, data is “volatile”
  - Volatile mode key cleared and regenerated every power cycle
- DRAM is “near memory”
- Used as a write-back cache
- Managed by host memory controller
- Within the same host memory controller, not across
- Ratio of far/near memory (PMEM/DRAM) can vary
- Overall latency
- Same as DRAM for cache hit
- Intel® Optane™ DC persistent memory + DRAM for cache miss





# Memory Mode Transaction Flow

- Good locality means near-DRAM performance
  - Cache hit: latency same as DRAM
  - Cache miss: latency DRAM + Intel® Optane™ DC persistent memory
- Performance varies by workload
  - Best workloads have the following traits:
    - Good locality for high DRAM cache hit rate
    - Low memory bandwidth demand
- Other factors:
  - #reads > #writes
  - Config vs. Workload size

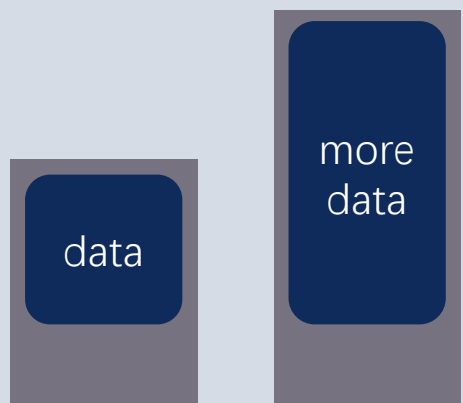






# Larger Memory Capacity enables new usages

Larger  
databases  
and data sets

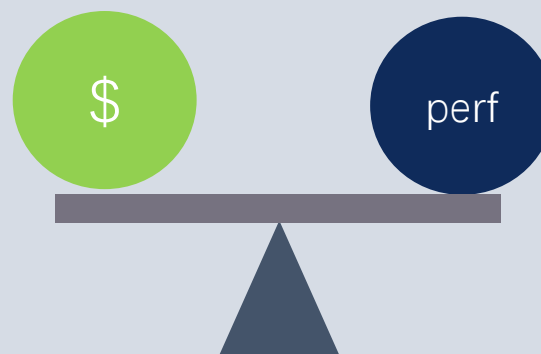


DDR4 DRAM

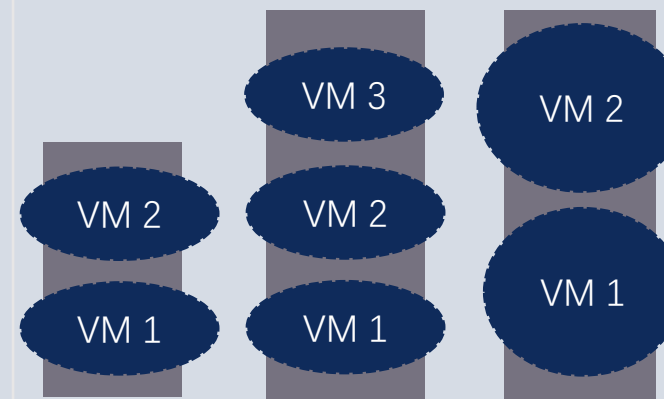
Memory mode



More options  
for TCO  
balancing



Larger vms,  
More VMs<sup>1</sup>



DDR4 DRAM

Memory mode



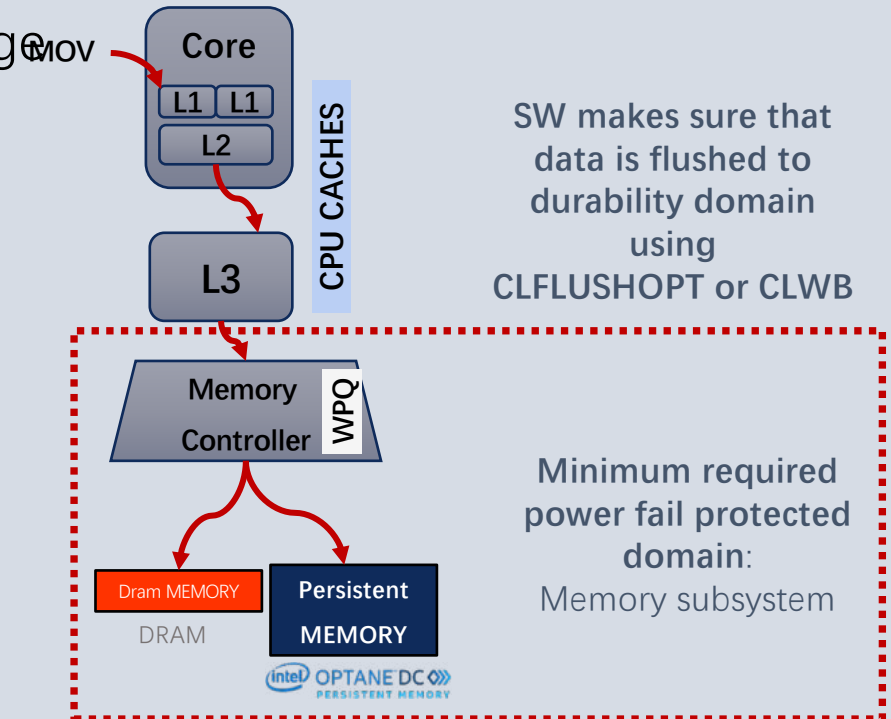
```
[root@sr128 ~]# free -g
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:           187           5         181           0           0         181
Swap:           3           0           3
```



```
[root@sr128 ~]# free -g
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:          991          93         869           0          28         893
Swap:           3           0           3
```

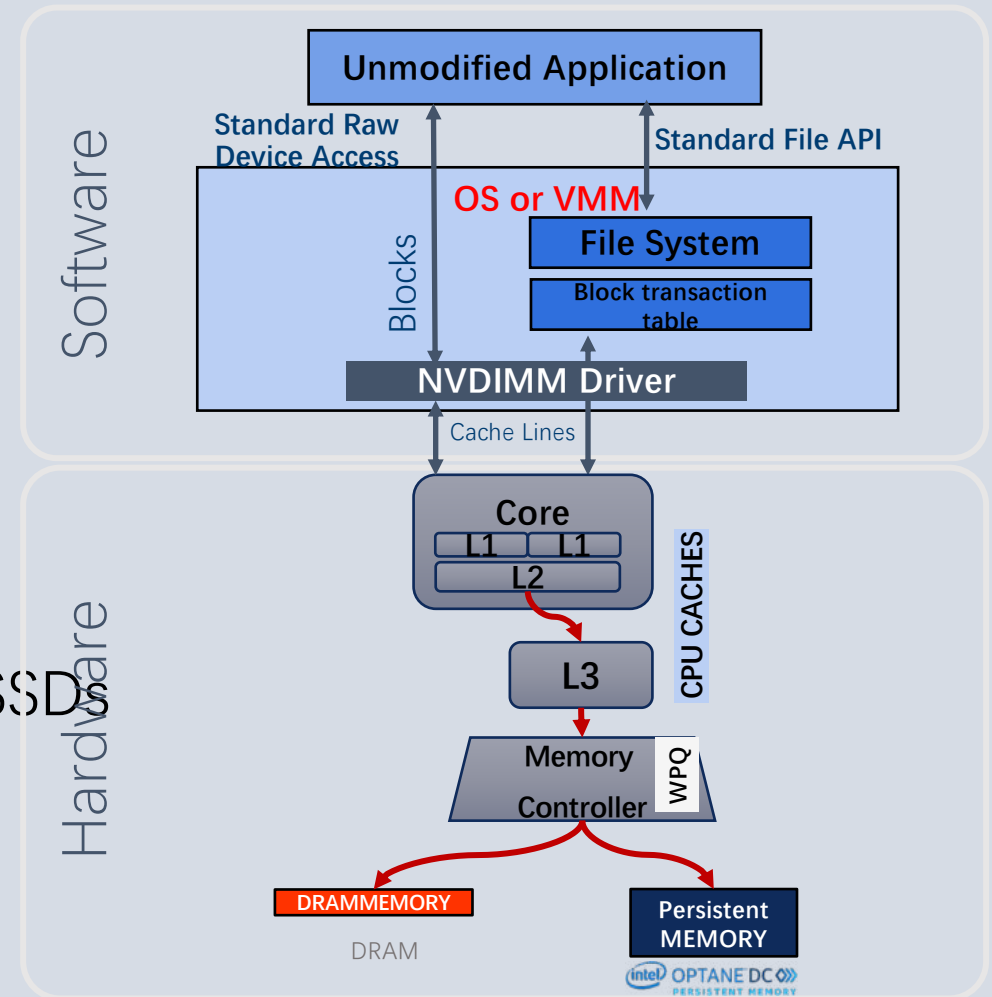
# App Direct Mode

- PMEM-aware software/application required
  - Adds a new tier between DRAM and block storage (SSD/HDD)
  - Industry open standard programming model and Intel PMDK
- In-place persistence
  - No paging, context switching, interrupts, nor kernel code executes
- Byte addressable like memory
  - Load/store access, no page caching
- Cache Coherent
- Ability to do DMA & RDMA



# Storage Over App Direct

- Operates in blocks like SSD/HDD
  - Traditional read/write instructions
  - Works with existing file systems
  - Atomicity at block level
  - Block size configurable (4K, 512B)
- NVDIMM driver required
  - Support starting kernel 4.2
- Scalable capacity
- Higher endurance than enterprise class SSDs
- High performance block storage
  - Low latency, higher bandwidth, high IOPs





# App Direct Flexibility for developer to optimize

1. DRAM data and App Direct (Intel® Optane™ DC persistent memory) are separate regions in memory space

- App Direct region can be used as persistent memory

2. Intel Optane DC persistent memory to enable larger memory data structures. Some example partitioning:

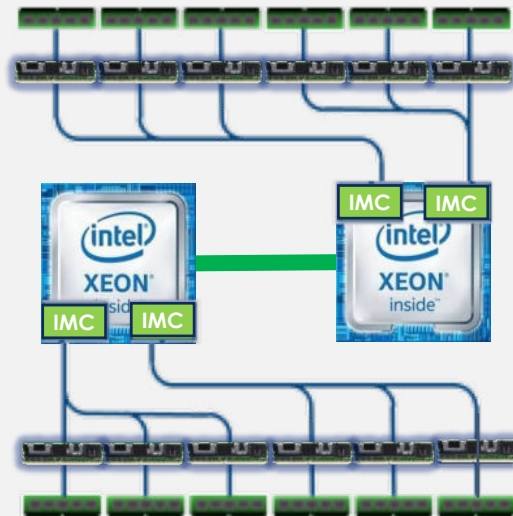
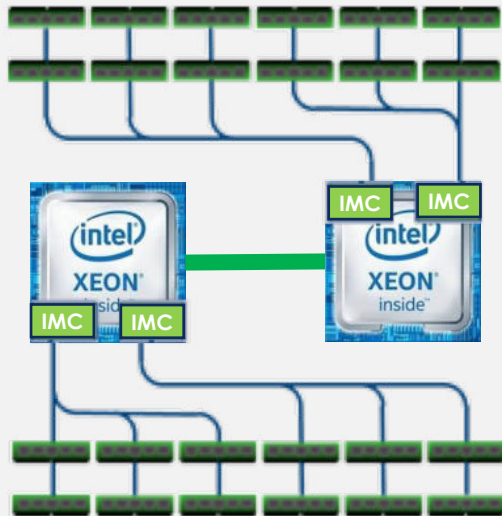
- Move all in-memory data to persistent memory (AD)
- Move some in-memory data to persistent memory (AD), leaving most actively accessed data in DRAM



# App Direct Flexibility for developer to optimize

- Intel® Optane™ DC persistent memory to accelerate data previously located on disk with significantly lower latency. Some examples:
  - Move data from disk to persistent memory, re-architect data structures from blocks to byte addressable removing software overhead
  - Used as a cache
  - Multiple modules can be interleaved for higher bandwidth
  - Storage Over AD - Mount file system to App Direct (DAX mode to avoid copies) for initial testing

# Population examples: 2 socket system **Apache Flink**



12 slots per CPU  
Max memory capacity and  
bandwidth

- To ensure system configuration flexibility for different population, Intel® Optane™ DC persistent memory can be populated:
  - On the same channel as DRAM
  - On the slot closest to the CPU on each channel
  - Up to 6 modules per CPU
- BIOS can recognize which DDR slot(s) have Intel Optane DC persistent memory and in which mode it is running



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# PART 03

How to use Intel Optane Persistent Memory in Flink?



# Cluster Configurations



		Master	Slave
Hardware	Memory	128GB (8x 16GB DDR4)	192GB (16x 12GB DDR4) +1TB DCPM (8 x 128GB)
	DCPMM Mode	N/A	Memory mode/ SoAD mode
	Storage	1TB SSD*5	1.8TB SSD*5
	CPU	Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2697 v2 @ 2.70GHz	Intel(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8280L CPU @ 2.70GHz
Software	Hadoop	hadoop-2.8.5	
	Flink	Flink 1.5.1	
	OS	Fedora release 29 with kernel 5.0.5-200.fc29.x86_64	Fedora release 29 with kernel 4.19.35-600.nvdimn.fc29.x86_64
Workload(TPC-DS)	Data Scale	1TB	
	SQL Queries	Simple query against TPC-DS table web_sales	

# Demo



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- Set App Direct mode
  - `ipmctl create -goal PersistentMemoryType=AppDirect`
  - `reboot`
  - `ndctl list -R`
  - `ndctl create-namespace -m fsdax -r region0`
  - `ndctl create-namespace -m fsdax -r region1`
  - `fdisk -l`
  - `mount -o dax /dev/pmem0 /mnt/pmem0`
  - `mount -o dax /dev/pmem1 /mnt/pmem1`
- Memkind library for AD mode
  - [https://github.com/memkind/memkind/blob/master/examples/pmem\\_malloc.c](https://github.com/memkind/memkind/blob/master/examples/pmem_malloc.c)
- Memcache library for AD mode
  - <https://github.com/pmem/vmcache/blob/master/tests/example.c>
- Use DCPM SoAD mode in Flink
  - refer [SoAD.cast](#)
- Switch DCPM from App Direct mode to Memory mode
  - `umount /mnt/pmem0`
  - `umount /mnt/pmem1`
  - `ndctl disable-namespace namespace0.0`
  - `ndctl destroy-namespace namespace0.0`
  - `ndctl disable-namespace namespace1.0`
  - `ndctl destroy-namespace namespace1.0`
  - `ndctl disable-region region0`
  - `ndctl disable-region region1`
  - `ipmctl create -goal MemoryMode=100`
  - `reboot`
- Use DCPM memory mode in Flink
  - refer [memory-mode.cast](#)

# Reference Link



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<https://docs.pmem.io/ndctl-users-guide/concepts/libnvdimm-pmem-and-blk-modes>

<https://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/introduction-to-programming-with-persistent-memory-from-intel>

<https://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/intel-optane-dc-persistent-memory-a-major-advance-in-memory-and-storage-architecture>

ndctl: <https://github.com/pmem/ndctl>

ipmctl: <https://github.com/intel/ipmctl/releases>



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Official website

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Meetup动态 / Release 发布信息 / Flink 应用实践





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# THANKS

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▪ SHANGHAI

