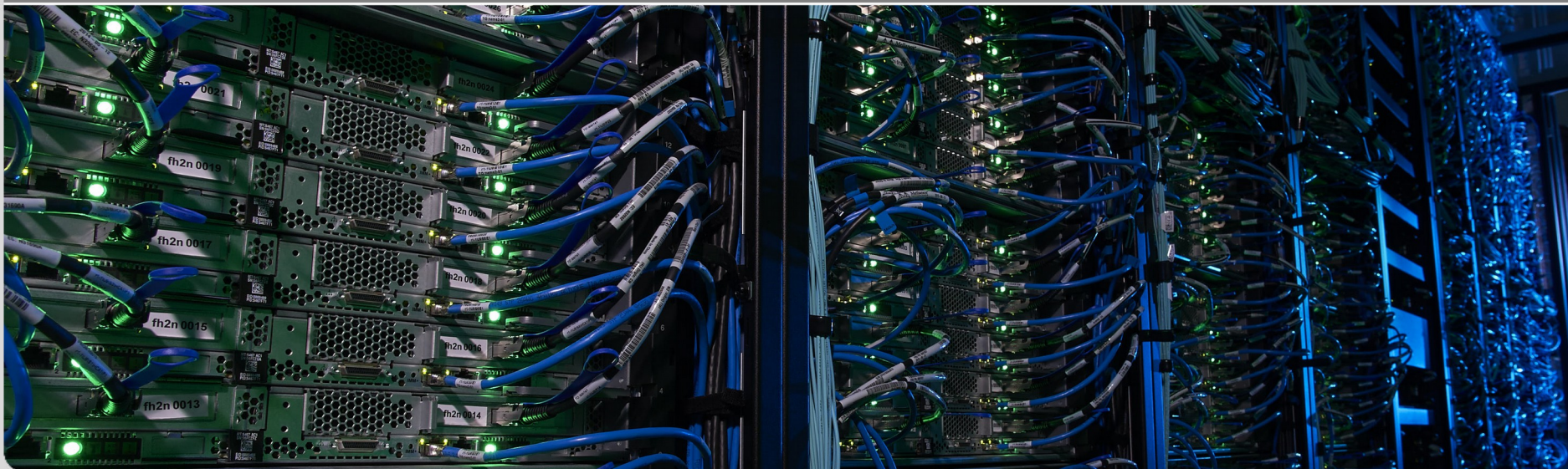


# Caching at KIT

René Caspart, Tabea Feßenbecker, Max Fischer, Manuel Giffels,  
Christopher Heidecker, Eileen Kühn, Günter Quast

IDT-UM Collaboration Meeting, Karlsruhe – 01.10.2019

STEINBUCH CENTRE FOR COMPUTING (SCC)  
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# Coordinated Distributed Caching

- Long term experience at KIT on coordinated caching

Data Locality via Coordinated Caching for Distributed Processing, Max Fischer, Eileen Kuehn at CLOUD COMPUTING 2016 : The Seventh International Conference on Cloud Computing, GRIDs, and Virtualization

- Work motivated by increasing usage of opportunistic resources

- Often with available local storage
- Often with limited network bandwidth
- Jobs reading data from grid SEs saturate bandwidth
- Focus on enabling efficient processing for recurring jobs

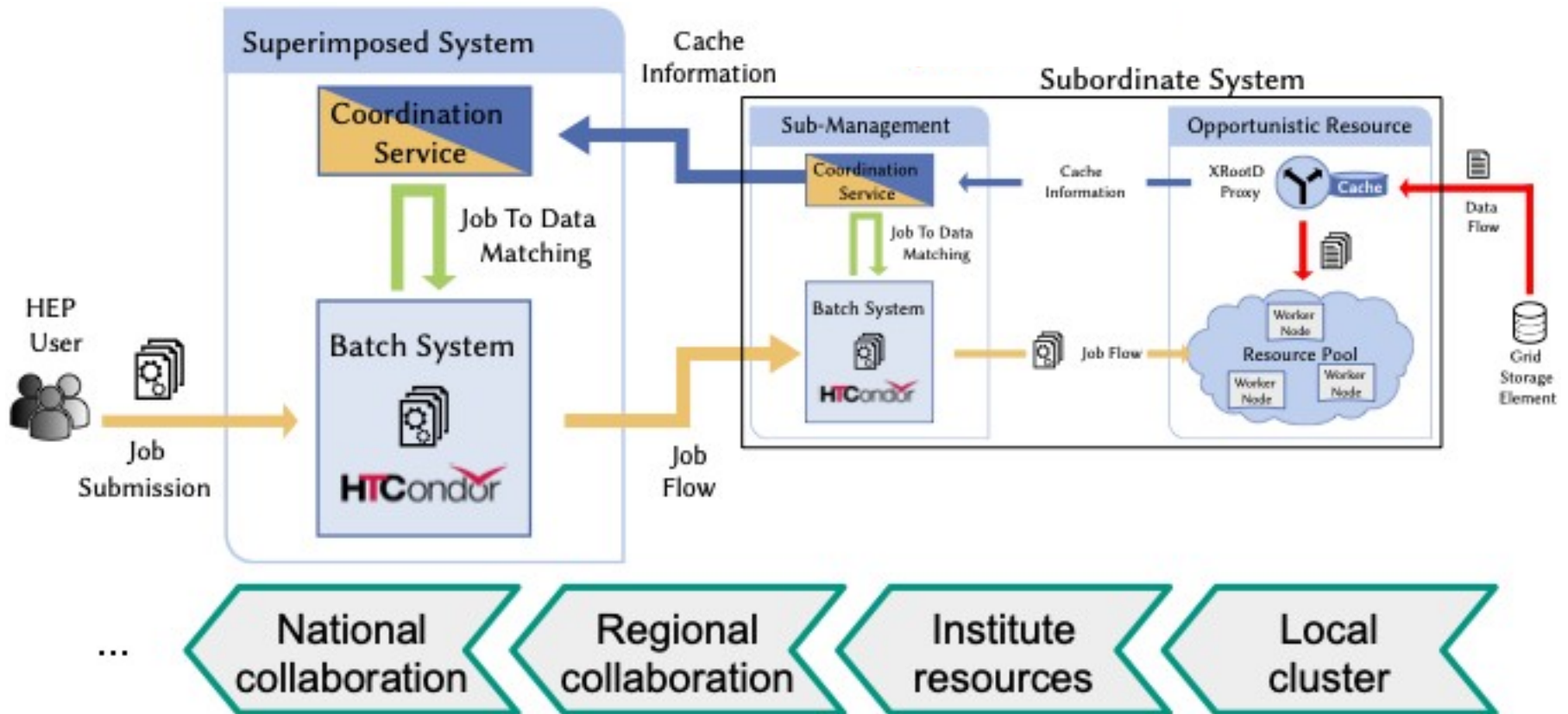
- General idea

- Reduce data access from jobs running on opportunistic resources
- Reuse transferred input data via caching
- Coordinate jobs to resources to use cached data

# Technologies for Coordinated Distributed Caching

- Established tools and protocols are suitable for our approach
  - XRootD for data access, caching and cache metadata
  - HTCondor for scheduling and coordinating jobs
  
- Advantages of these technologies
  - Provide all necessary information
  - Coupling of cache metadata information and batch system scheduling
  - Possibility to setup a hierarchical system to allow for scaling

# Hierarchical Structure



# In the Scope of Opportunistic Resources

- Caching should be suitable for opportunistic resources
  - Caches can be added on demand
  - No need for permanent caches
  - Keep overhead as low as possible
  
- Deploying caches on demand
  - Setting up XRootD proxy and manager
  - Register with (central) XRootD manager
  - Querying of current state from XRootD manager
  
- No need for registering with a dedicated central service/database

# Prototype for Coordinated Distributed Caching

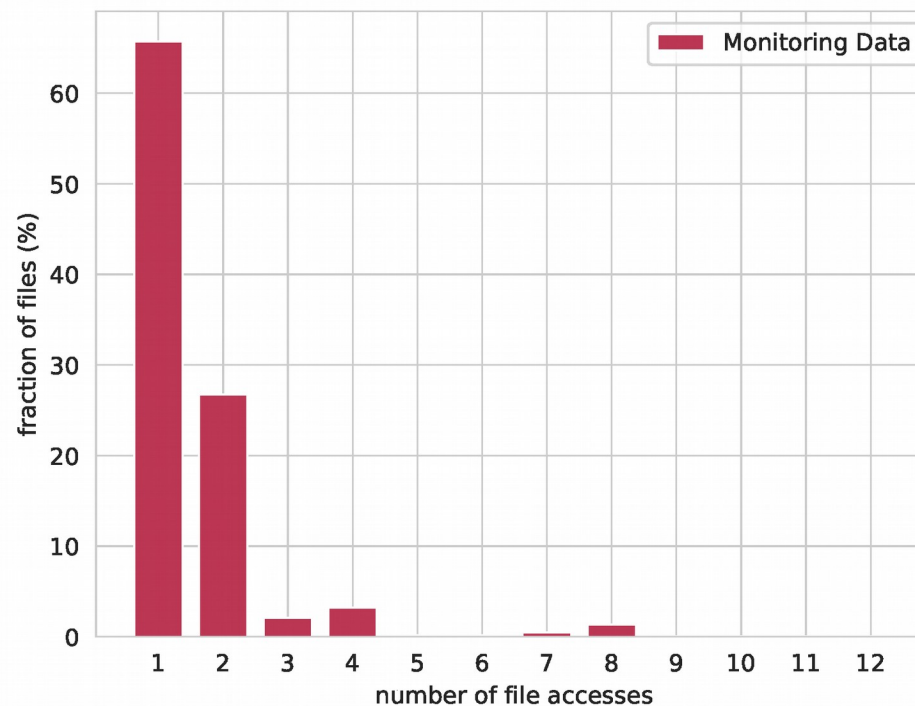
- At KIT we developed a first prototype system „NaviX“
- Relying on established tools and protocols
  - XRootD for data access, caching and cache metadata
  - HTCondor for scheduling and coordinating jobs
- Prototype deployed on local and opportunistic resources
  - First experience with the caching system
  - Collect data of data accesses and caching
  - Use data for caching studies
- Learned valuable lessons for building next system
  - Build with scaling in mind
  - Suitable for different data-access and scheduling systems

# Current Work and Research

- Currently working on two parts
  - Coordination service acting between XRootD and HTCondor
    - Successor of NaviX
  - Logic for caching and releasing files
    - Currently using a standard XRootD library
      - All accessed data is cached on a per block basis
    - Dynamically decide which data should be cached
      - Studies based on data collected with prototype setup

# Studying Caching Logic

- Use data collected with our prototype setup
  - Identify how often files are accessed by jobs
  - Many of the files are only ever read once
  - Naive caching approach is not a sensible choice





# Summary

- Caching allows for an efficient usage of resources
  - Coordinated caching well suited for
    - Opportunistic resources
    - Local institute resources
- Setup relies on established technologies
  - XrootD and HTCondor
- Approach is not limited to the WLCG scope

## Outlook

- Development of a coordination service
- Studies to optimize caching decisions

# Backup

# Test Cluster for Caching

- We operate a dedicated cluster for testing caching solutions in a controlled environment
  - Setup end of 2018
  - Consisting of 11 hyperconvergent workernodes and 1 management/service-node
  - 100 Gbit/s connection between servers, 100 Gbit/s uplink and up to 200 Gbit/s connection to storage at T1\_DE\_KIT
  - Two levels of caches available
    - ~1 PB distributed file-system span over the workernodes
    - 1 TB NVMe per workernode
    - Allows testing of cascaded caches

# Test Cluster for Caching

