

Cloud-hosted Data Transfer & Optimization: Stork for the Cloud

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University at Buffalo (SUNY)

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Condor Week, Madison, WI

Big Data

Science



- 1 PB is now considered "small" for many science applications today
- For most, their data is distributed across several sites

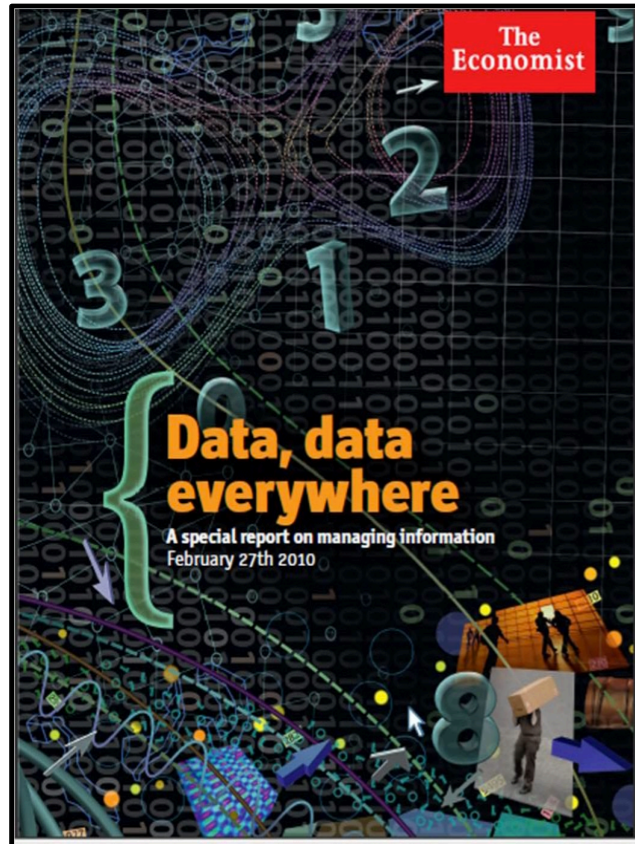
Industry



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- 77% run replication among three or more sites
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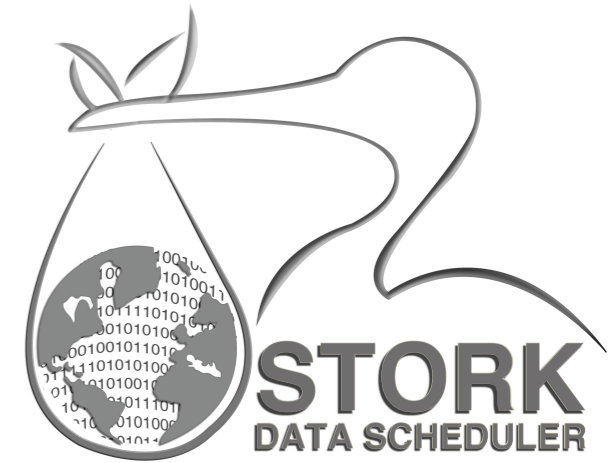
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- **Will 100 Gbps networks change anything?**

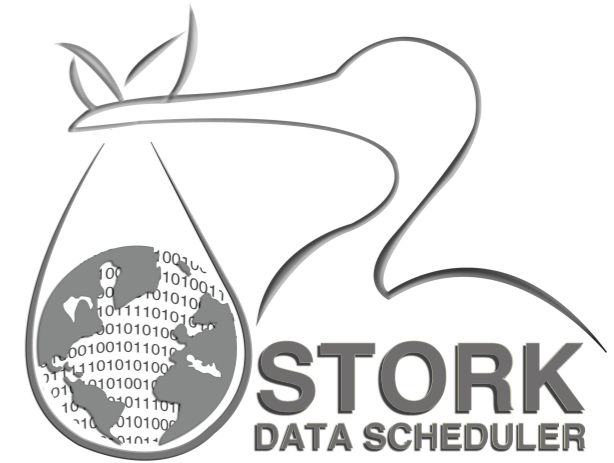
Stork Data Scheduler

- Implements state-of-the art models and algorithms for data scheduling & optimization
- Started as part of the Condor Project (was my PhD work)
- Currently developed at University at Buffalo and funded by NSF (CAREER, STCI, CiC)
- Based on the Condor code, uses Condor libraries (DaemonCore, ClassAds)
- Compatible with Condor products (i.e. DAGMan)
-

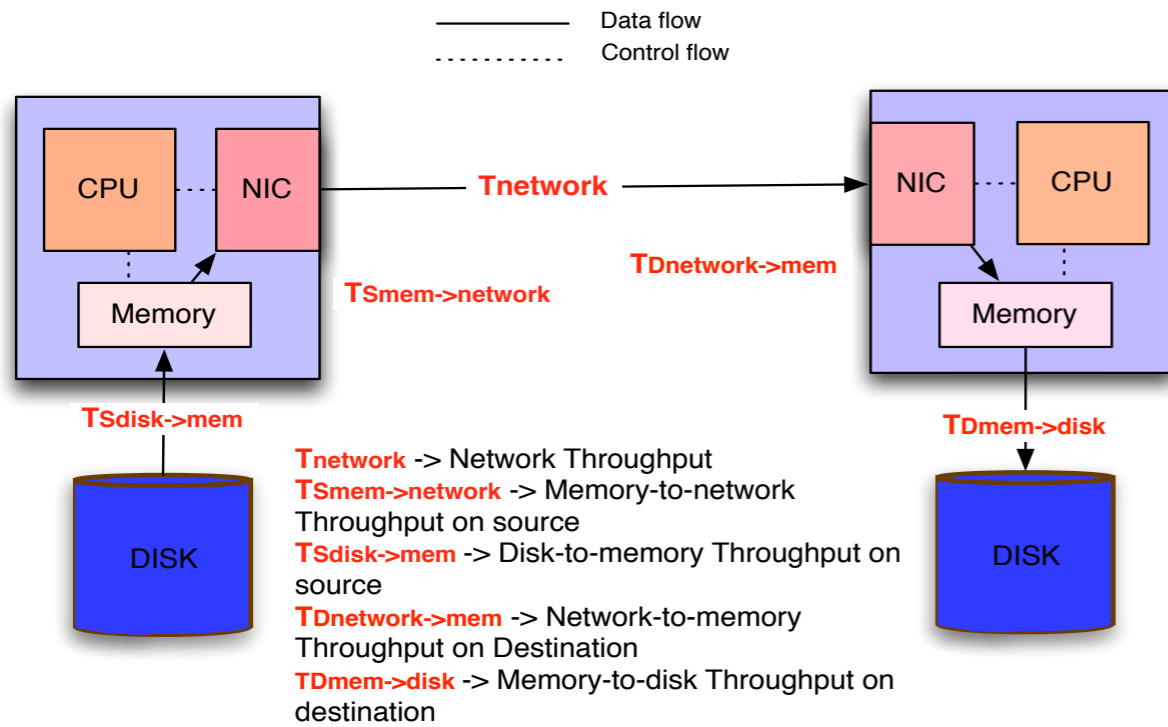


Stork Data Scheduler

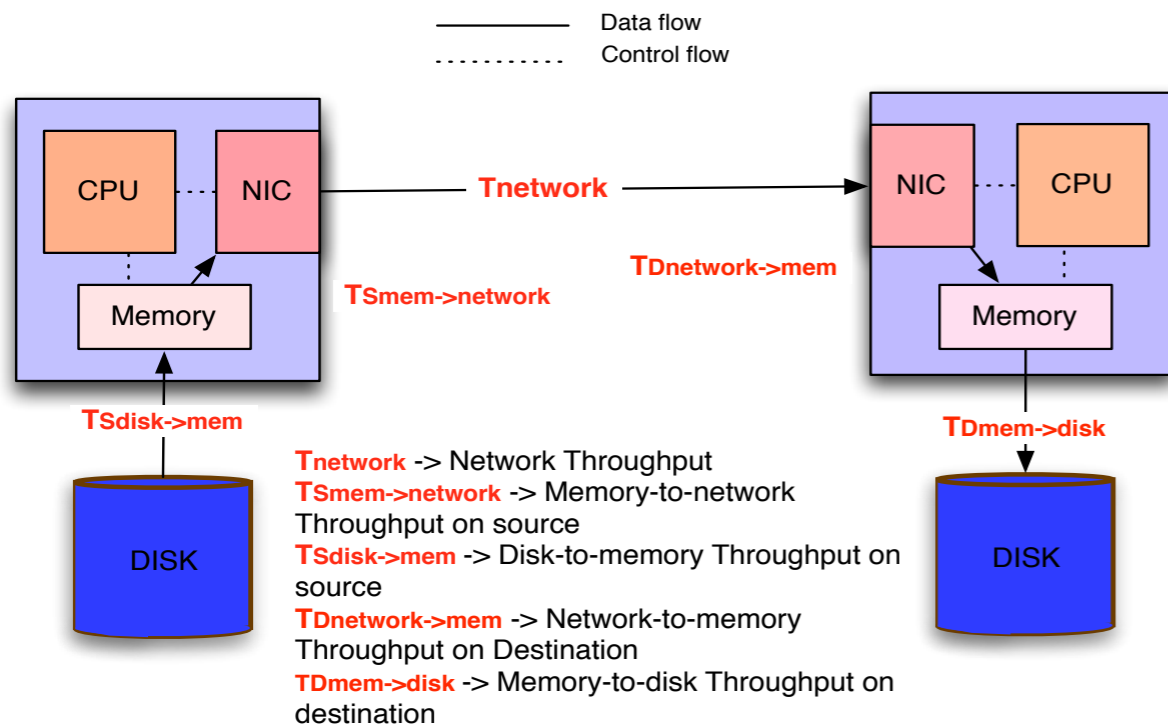
-
- Built & tested on Condor NMI (Metronome)
- Supports more than 20 platforms
- Futures include:
 - support for multiple transfer protocols
 - dynamic protocol tuning & optimization
 - end-to-end throughput prediction services
 - data aggregation & connection caching
 - early error detection and classification & recovery



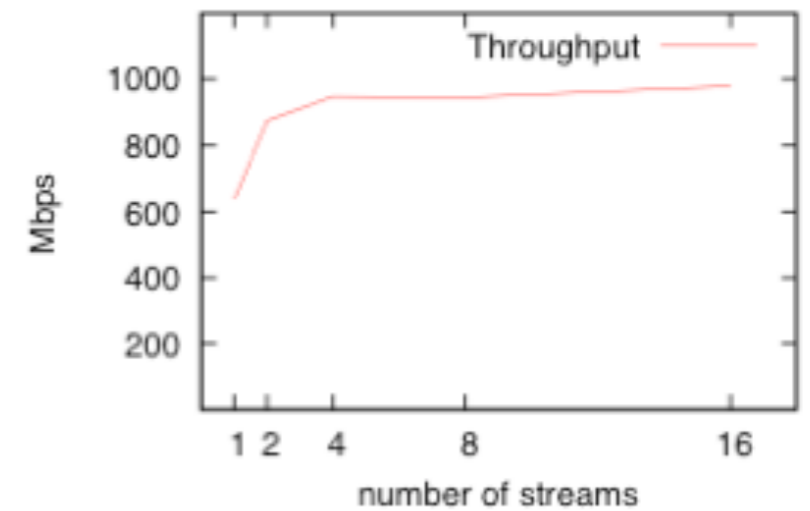
End-to-end Problem



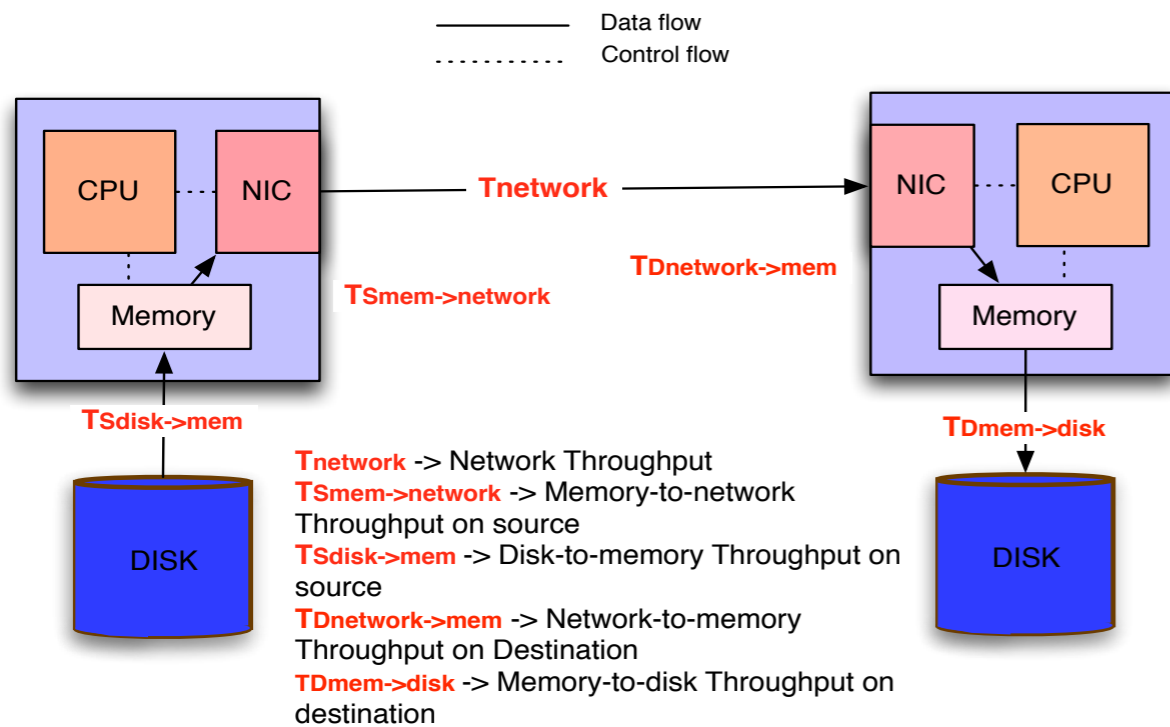
End-to-end Problem



protocol
tuning

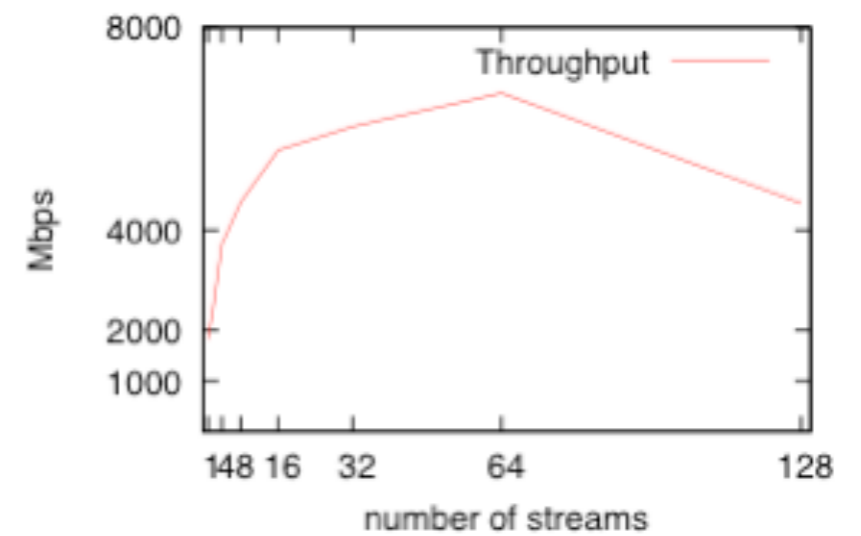
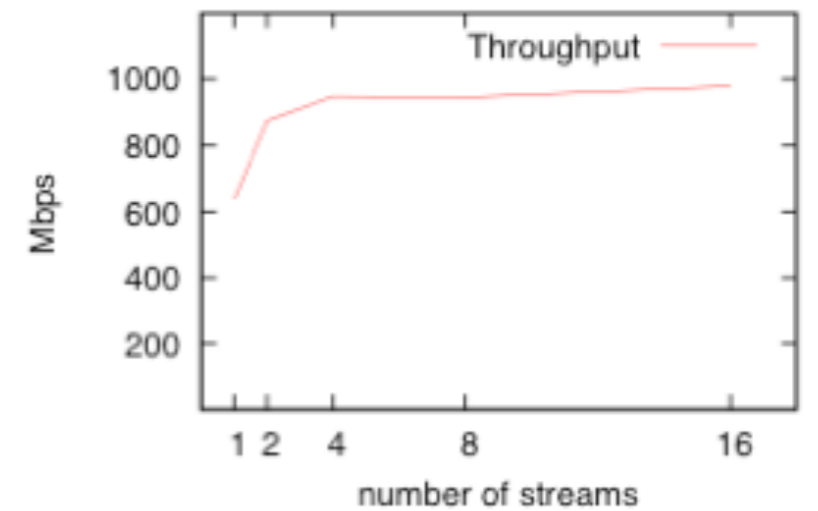


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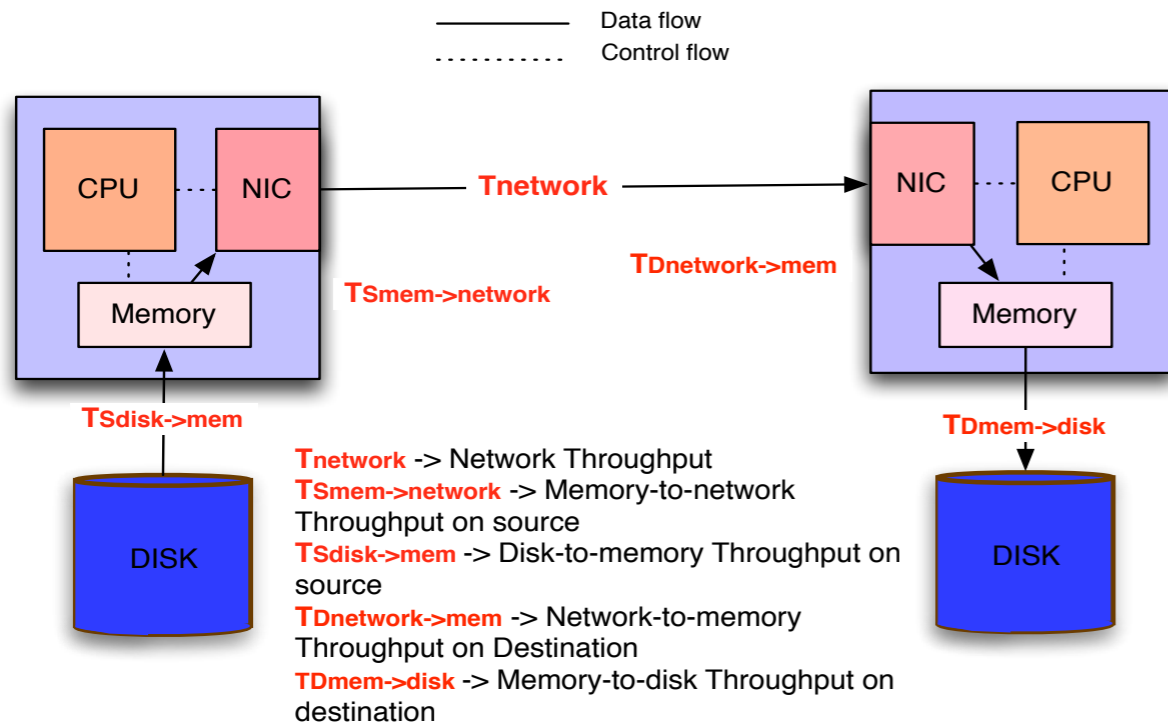


protocol tuning

disk I/O optimization



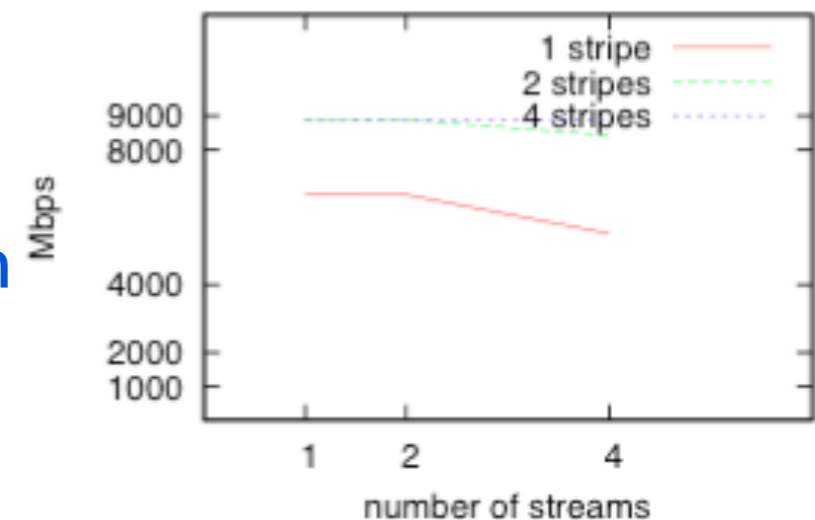
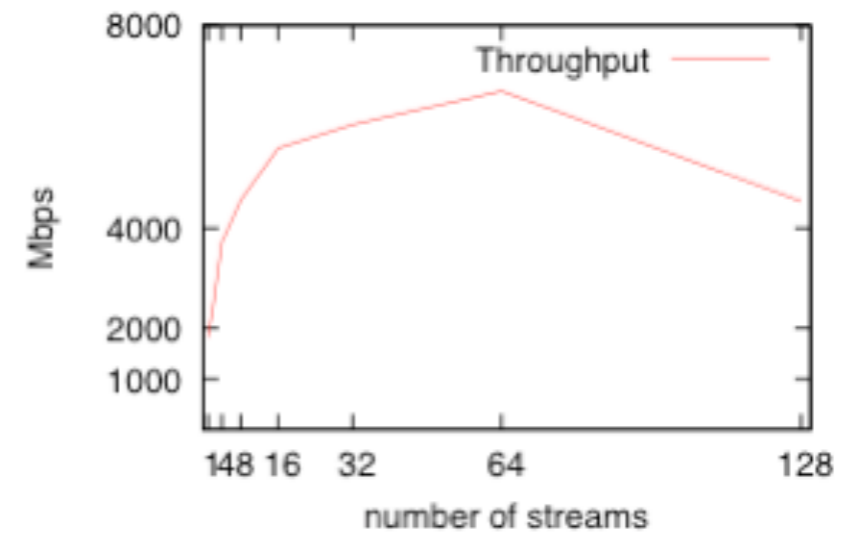
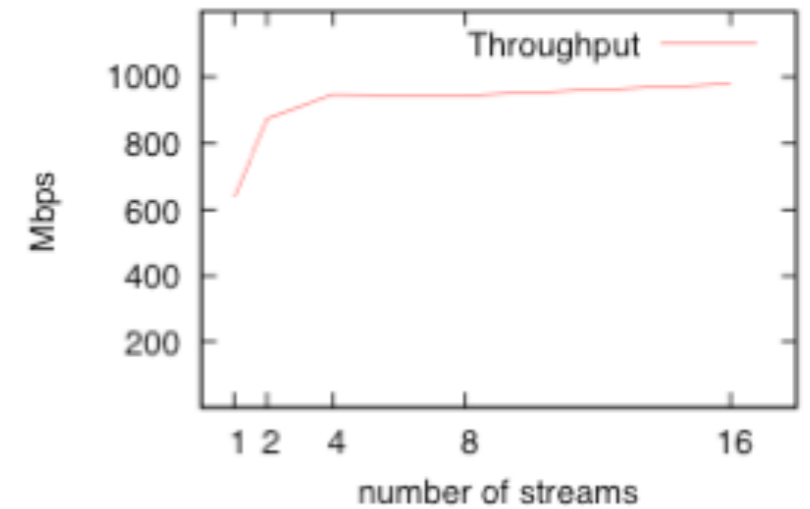
End-to-end Problem



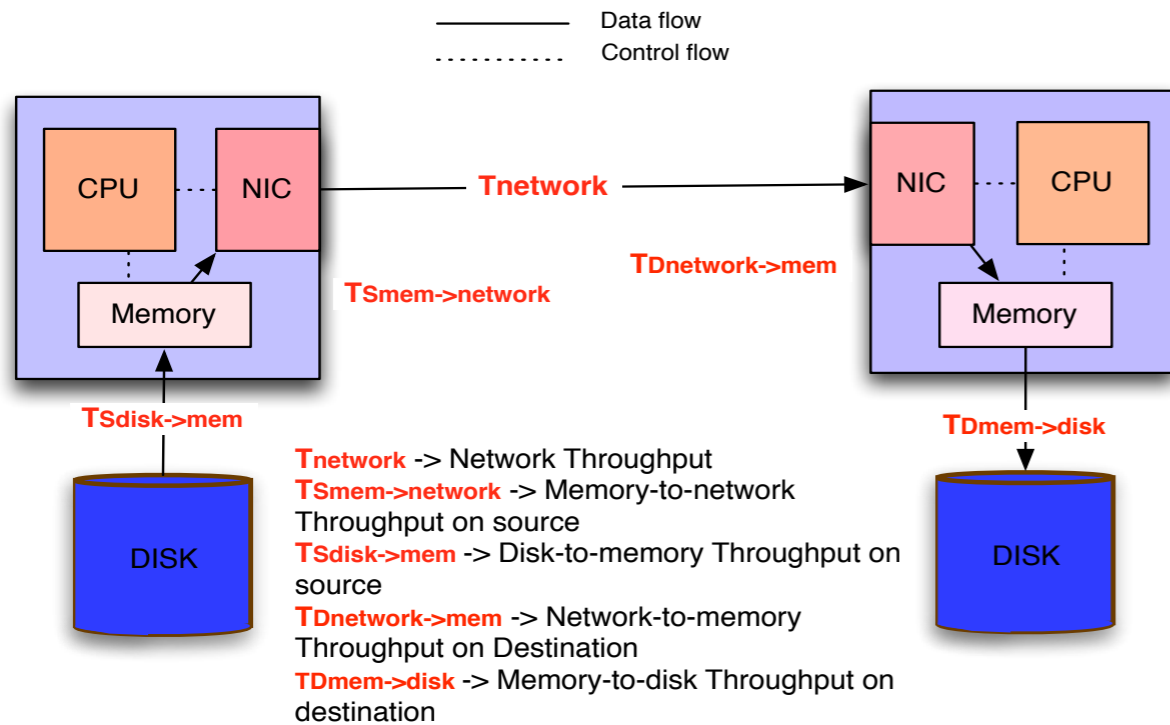
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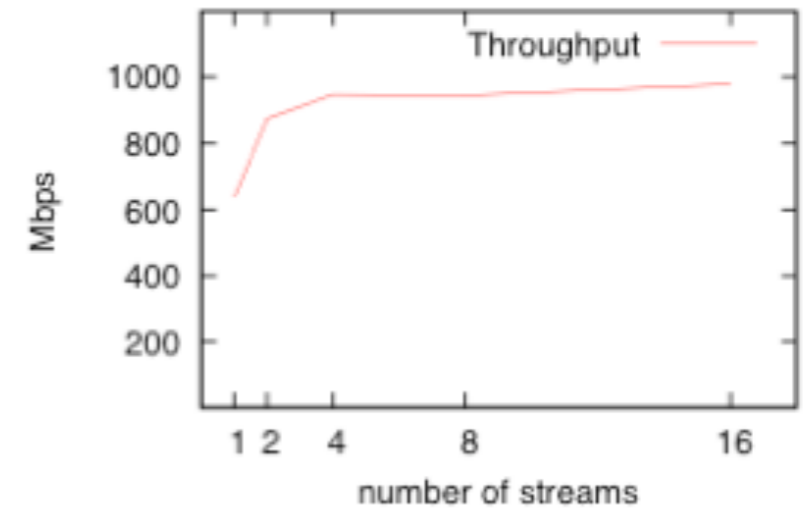
CPU optimization



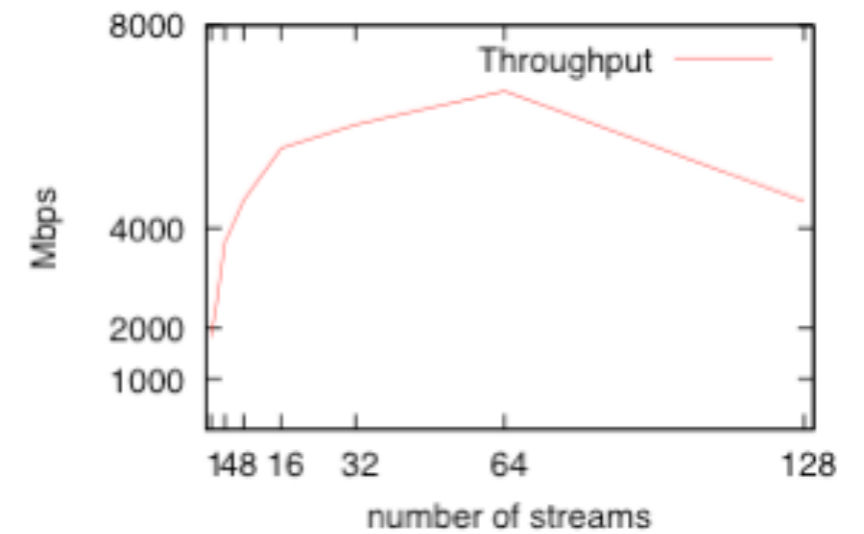
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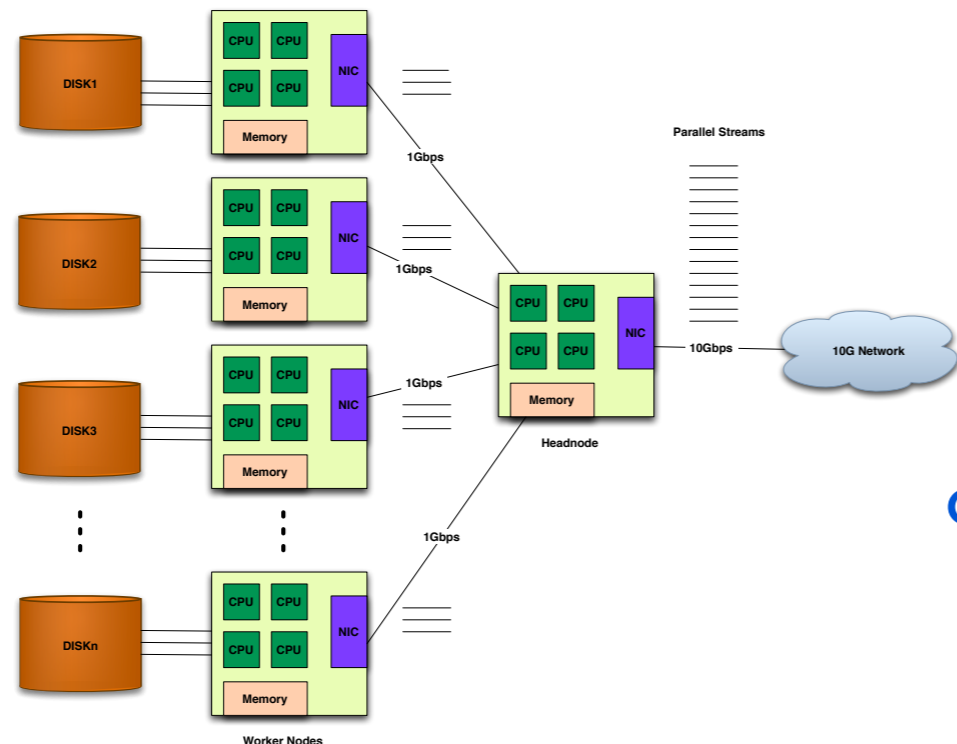
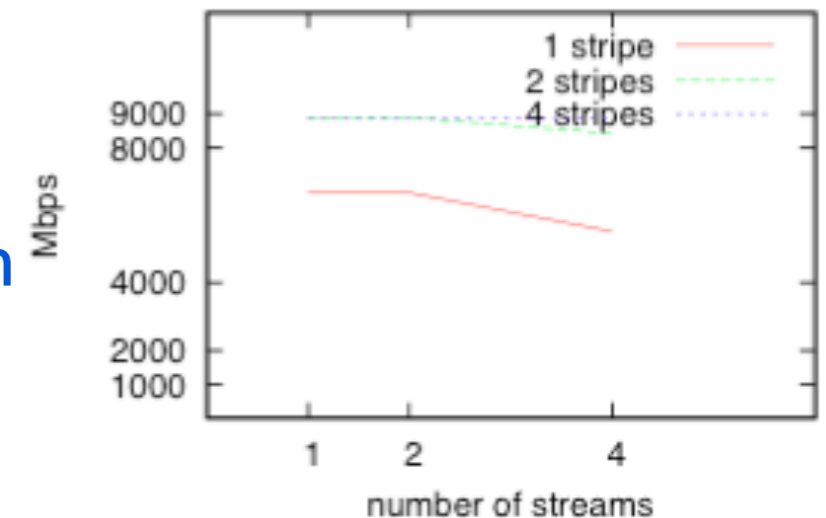
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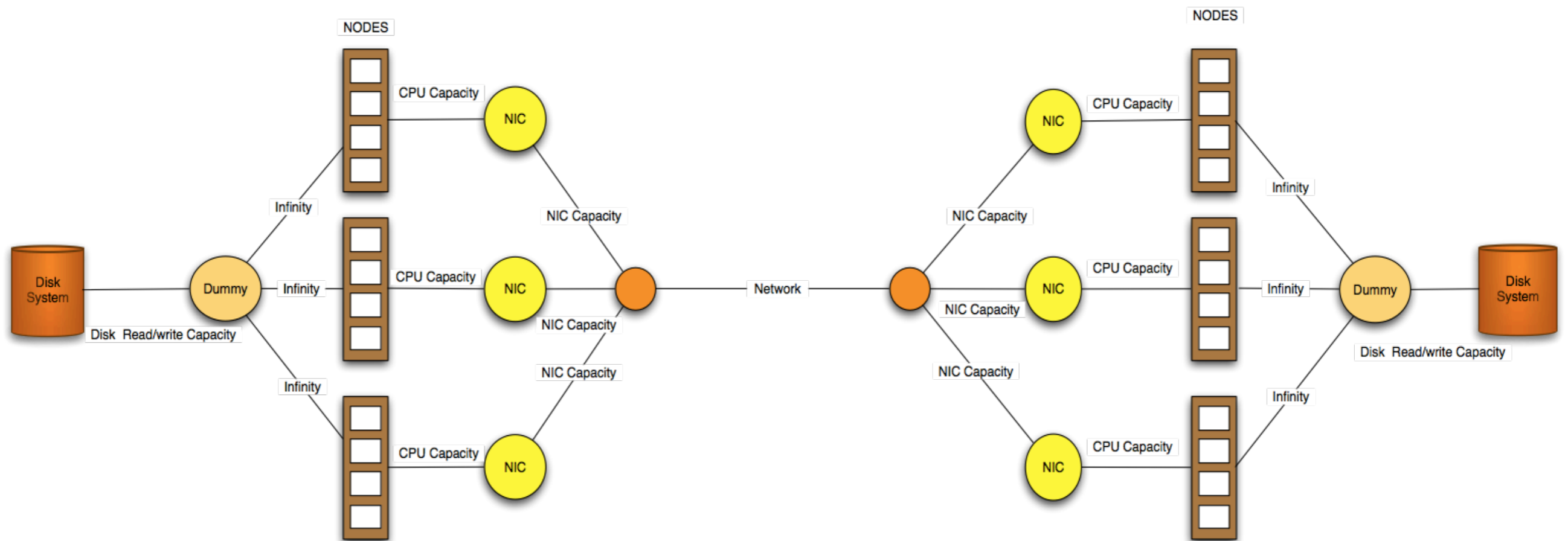


CPU optimization



- Parameters to be optimized:
- # of streams
 - # of disk stripes
 - # of CPUs/nodes

End-to-end Optimization



- CPU nodes are considered as nodes of a maximum flow problem
- Memory-to-memory transfers are simulated with dummy source and sink nodes
- The capacities of disk and network is found by applying parallel stream model by taking into consideration of resource capacities (NIC & CPU)

Challenging Problem

Optimize:

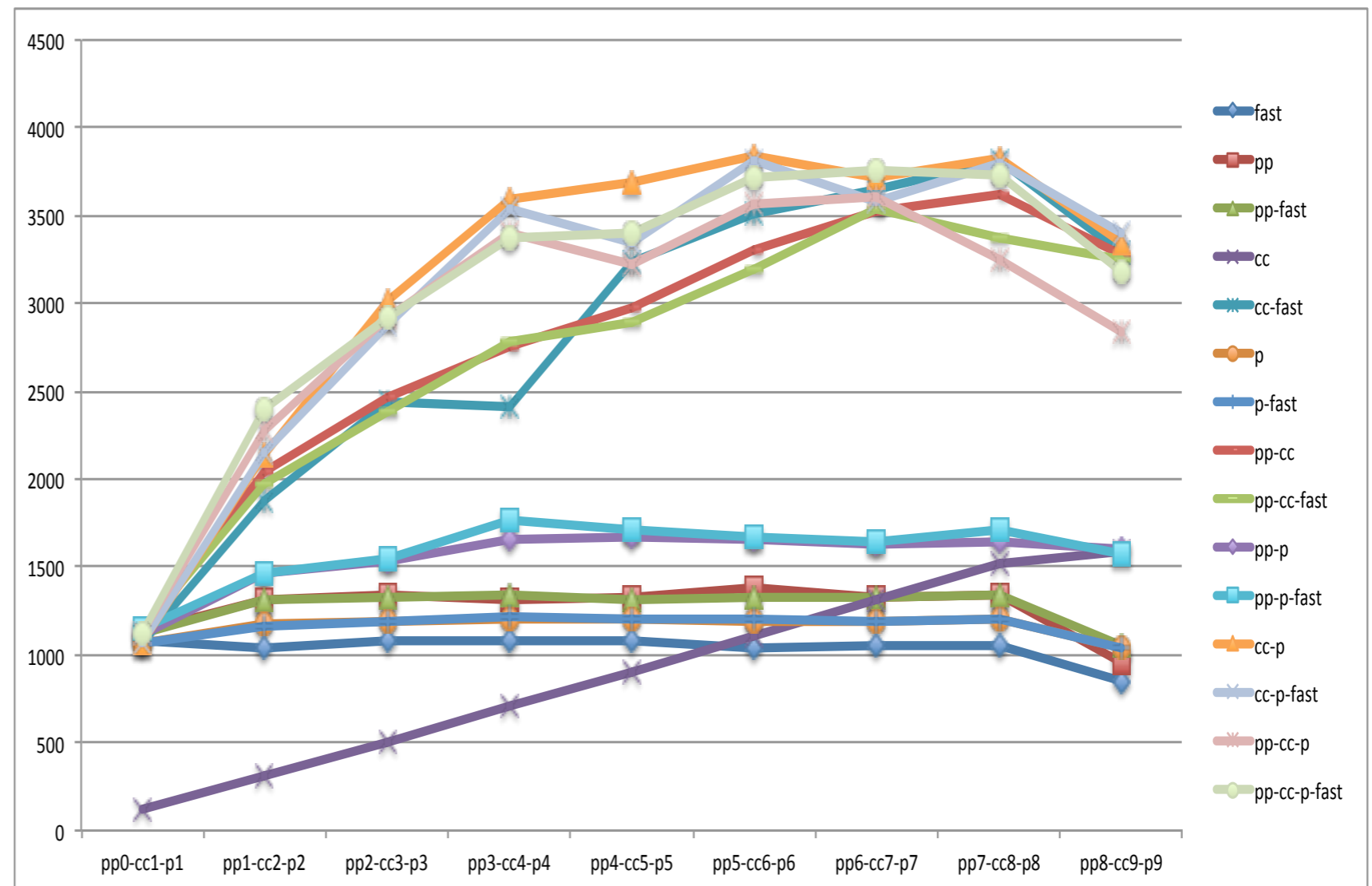
- concurrency
- parallelism
- pipelining
- conn. caching
- buffer size
- block size
- disk striping
- threading
-

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(1)



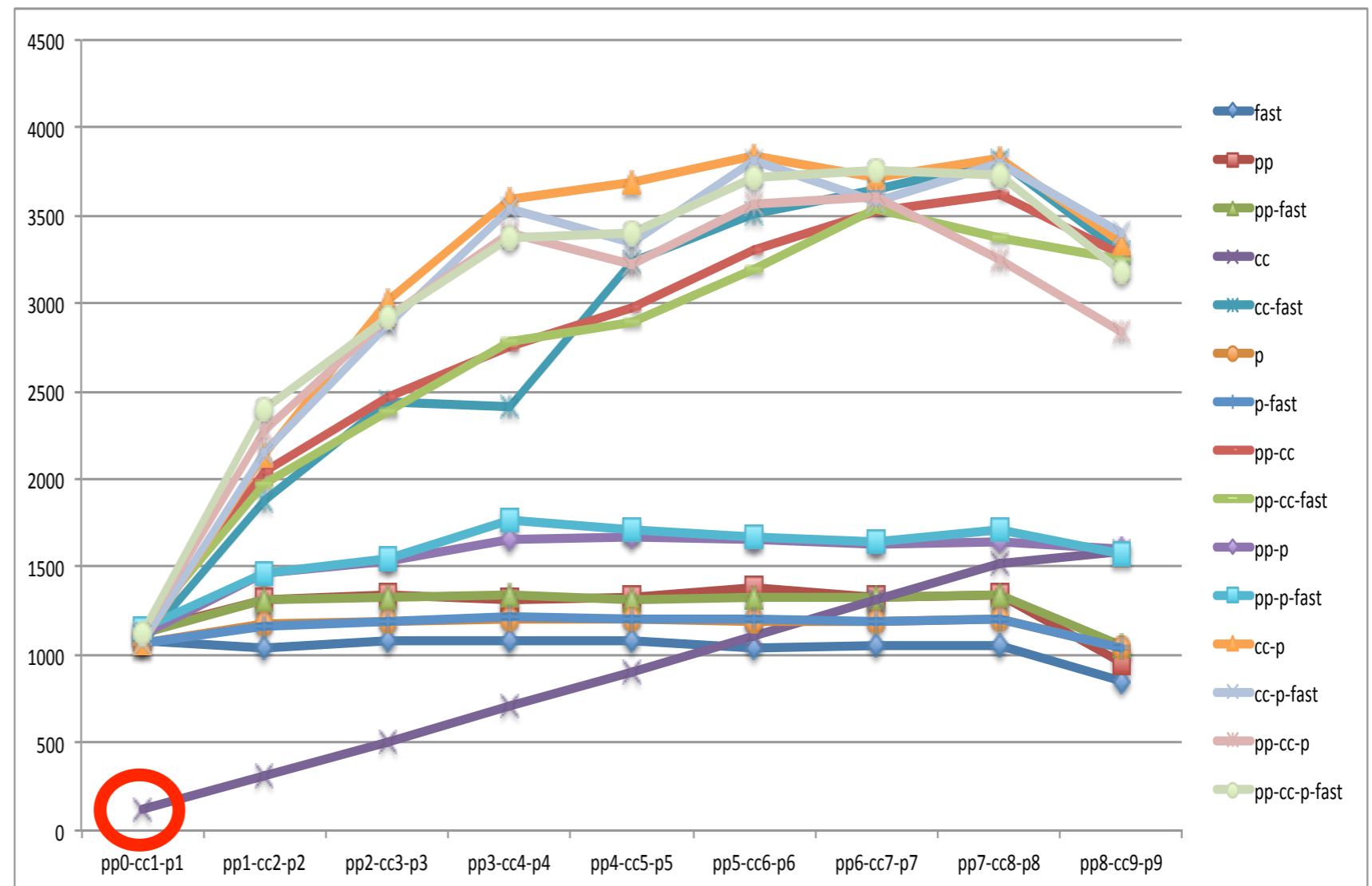
512 x 8 MB files

Challenging Problem

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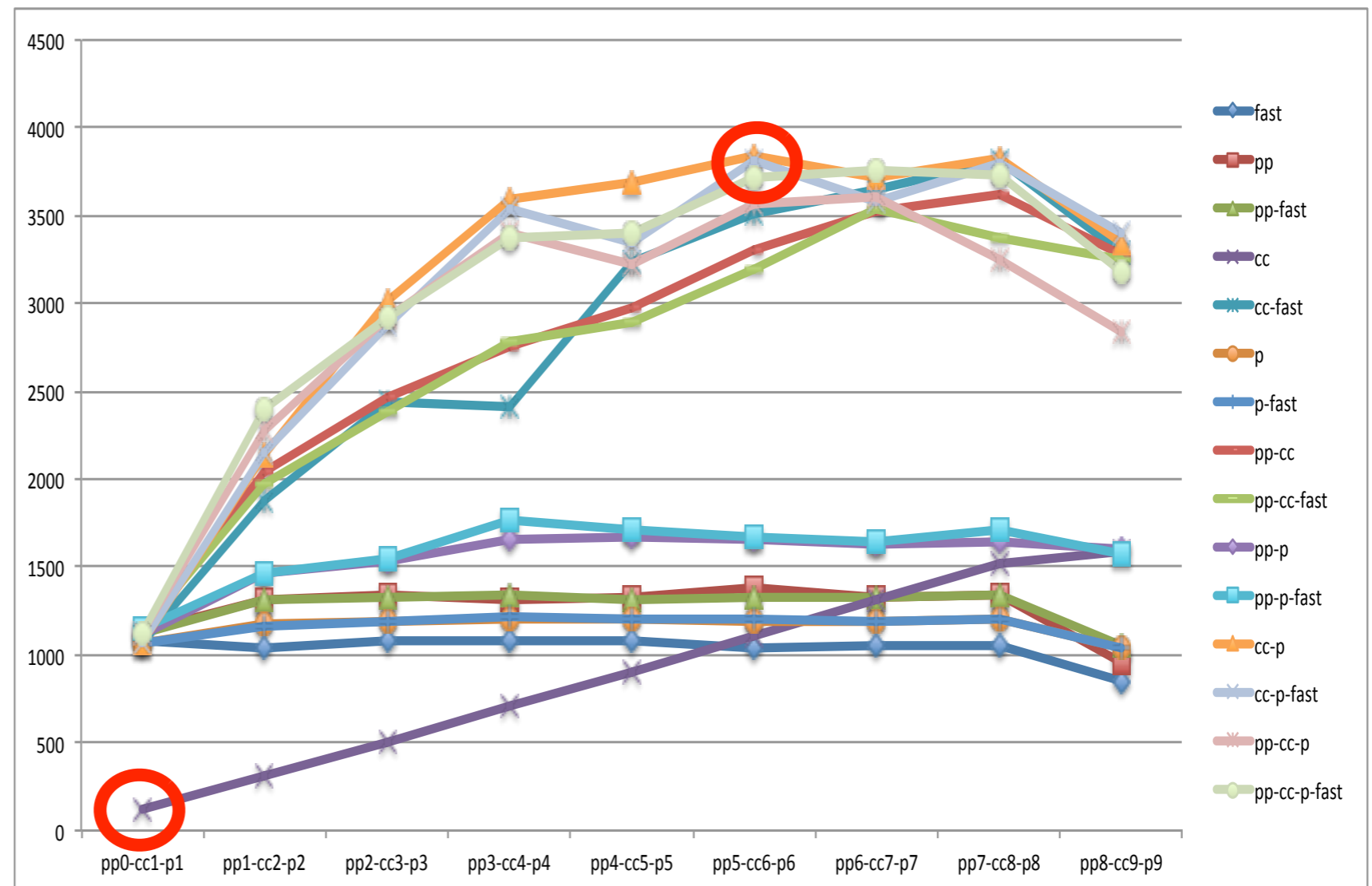
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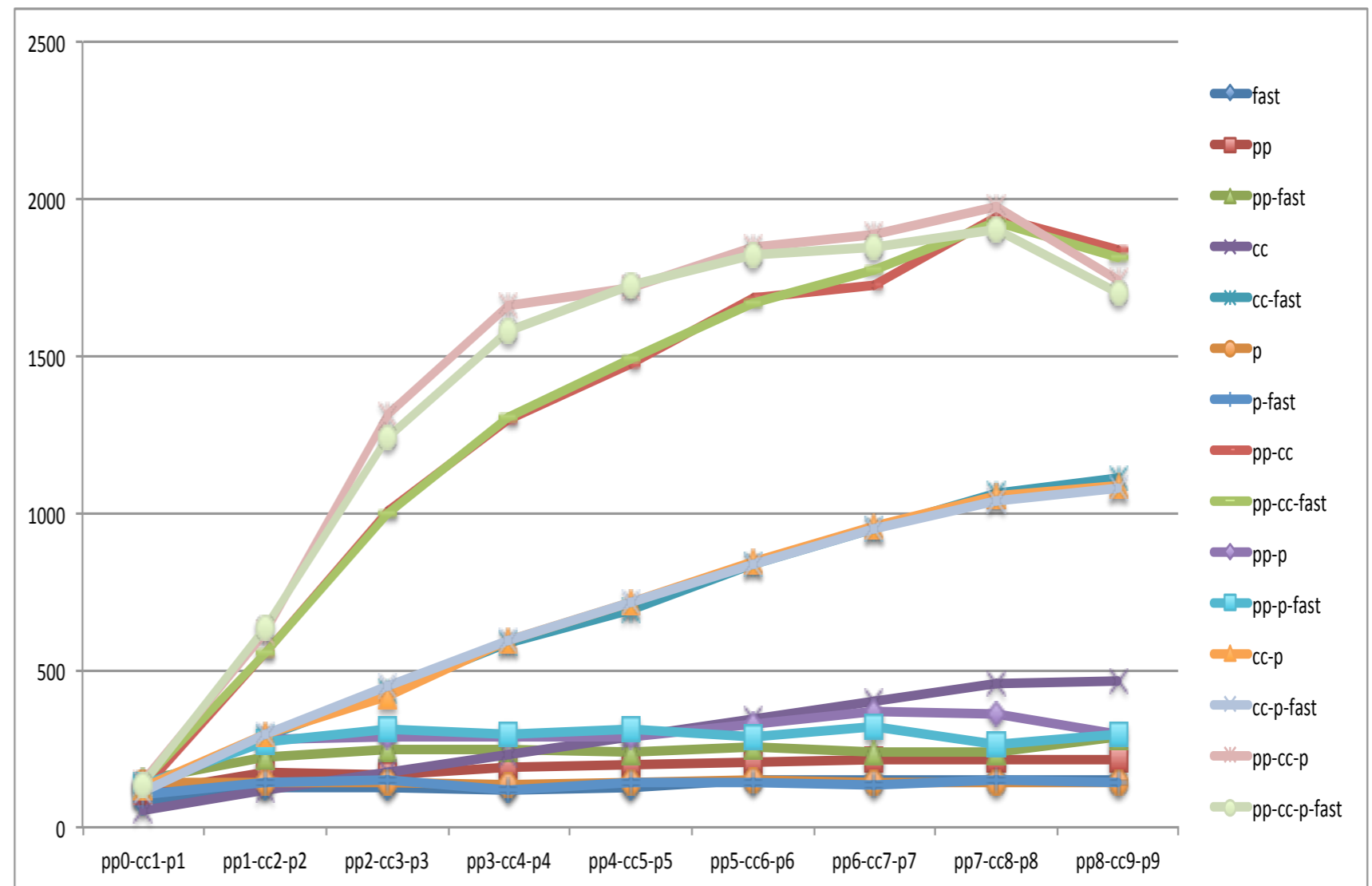
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(2)



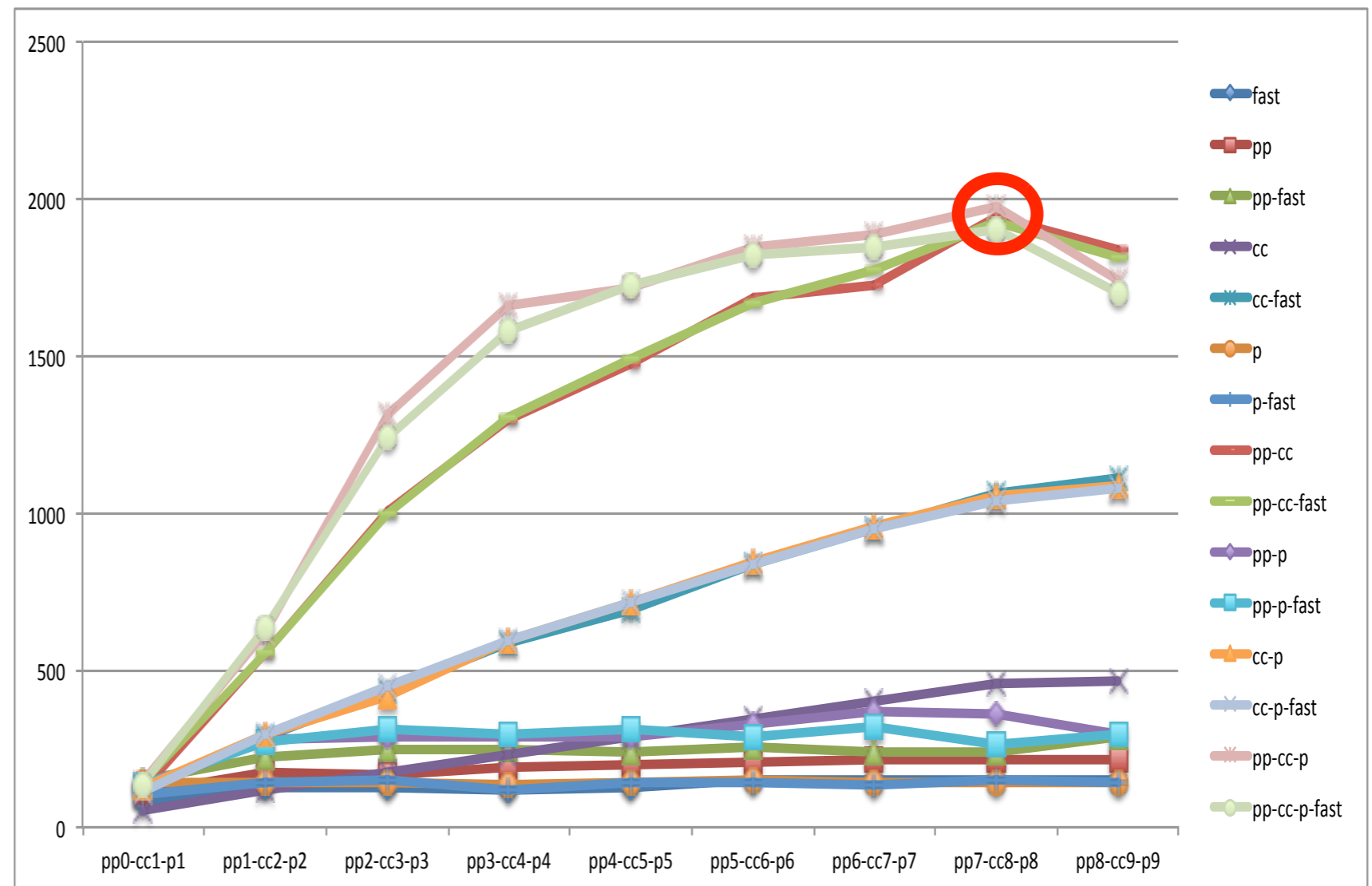
512 x 1 MB files

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-

(2)



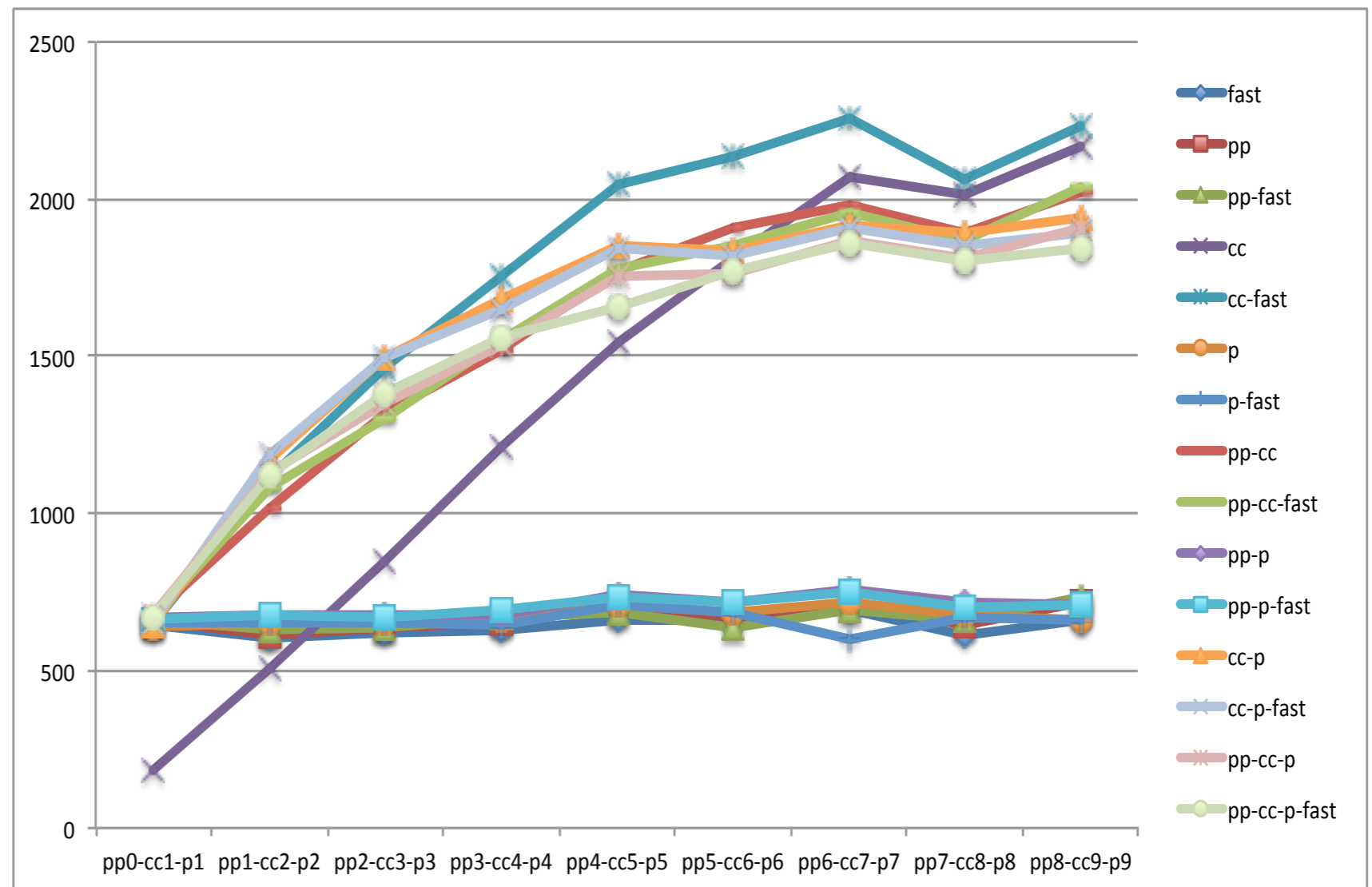
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(3)



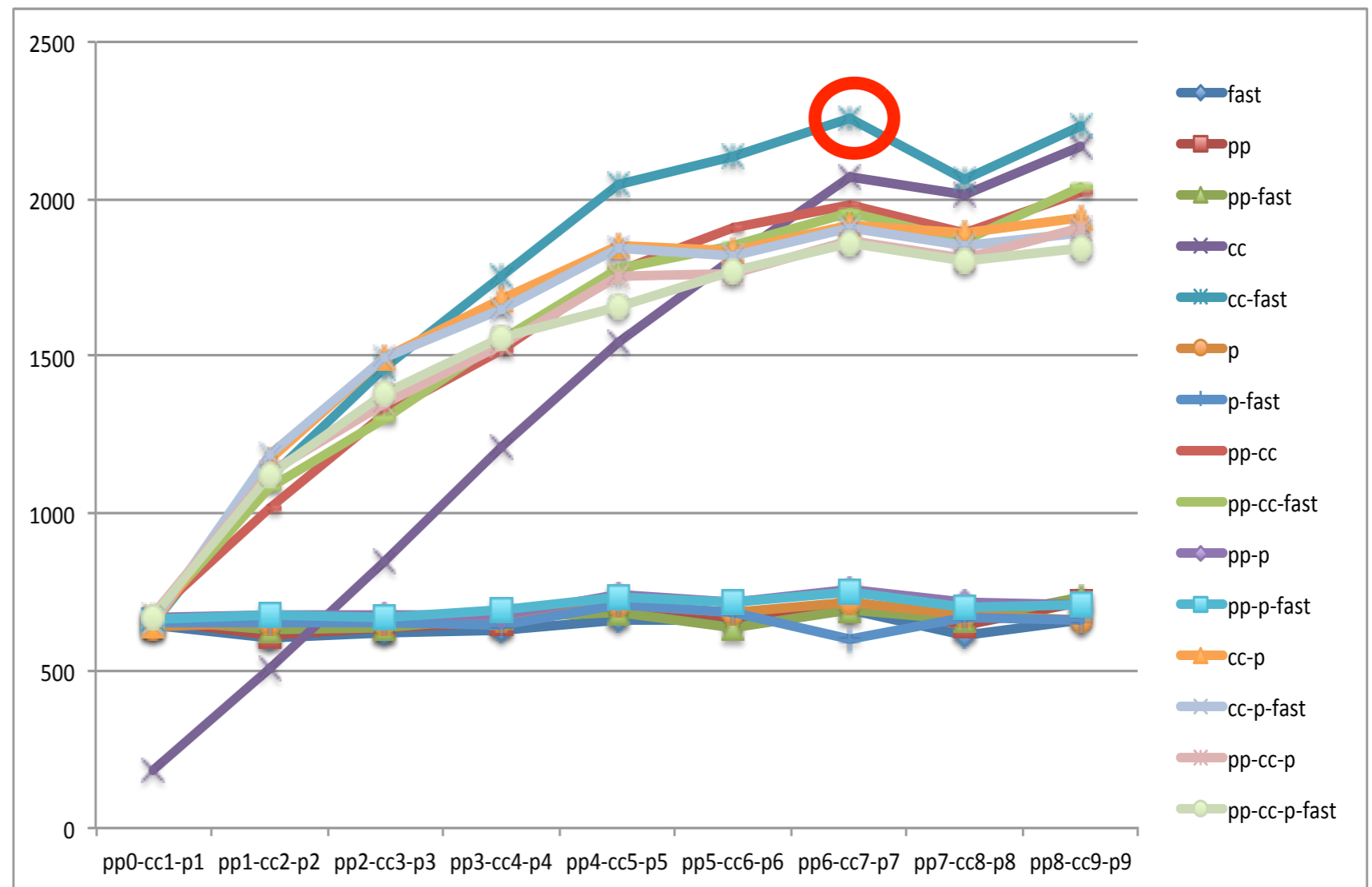
512 x 32 MB files

Challenging Problem

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-

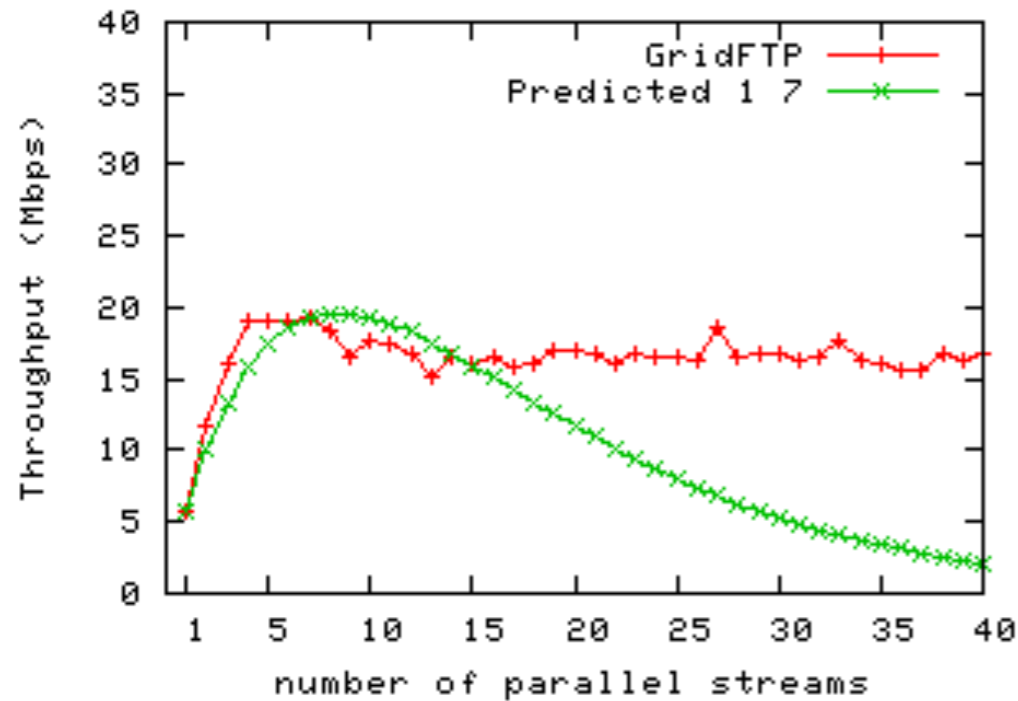
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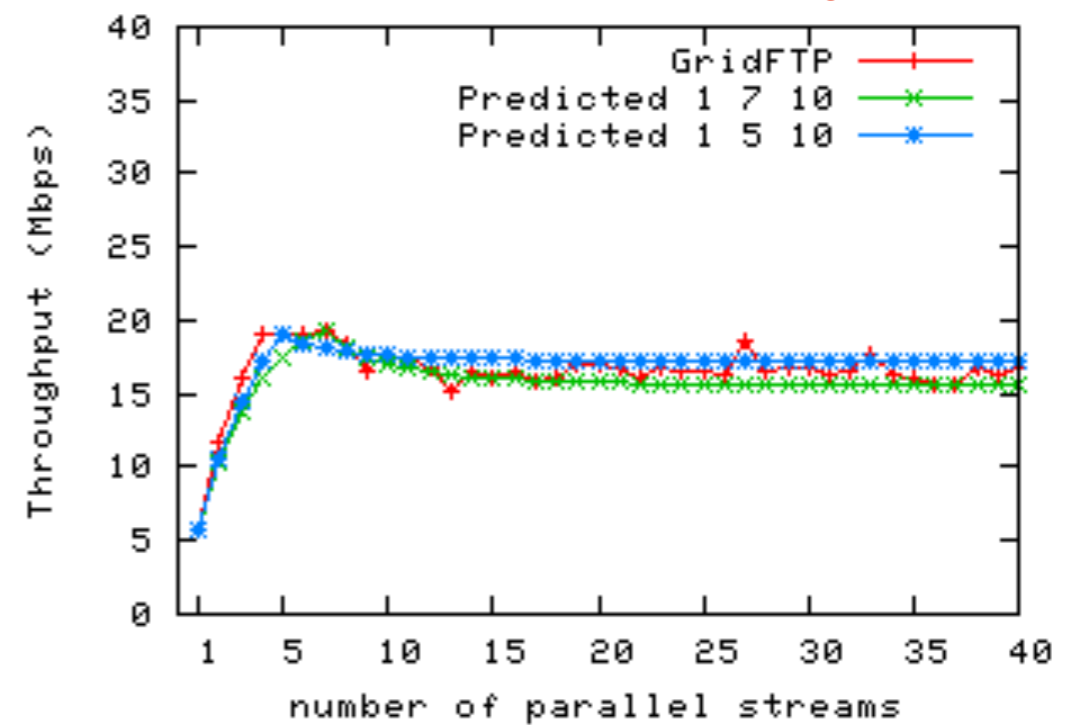
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Kosar et al Models

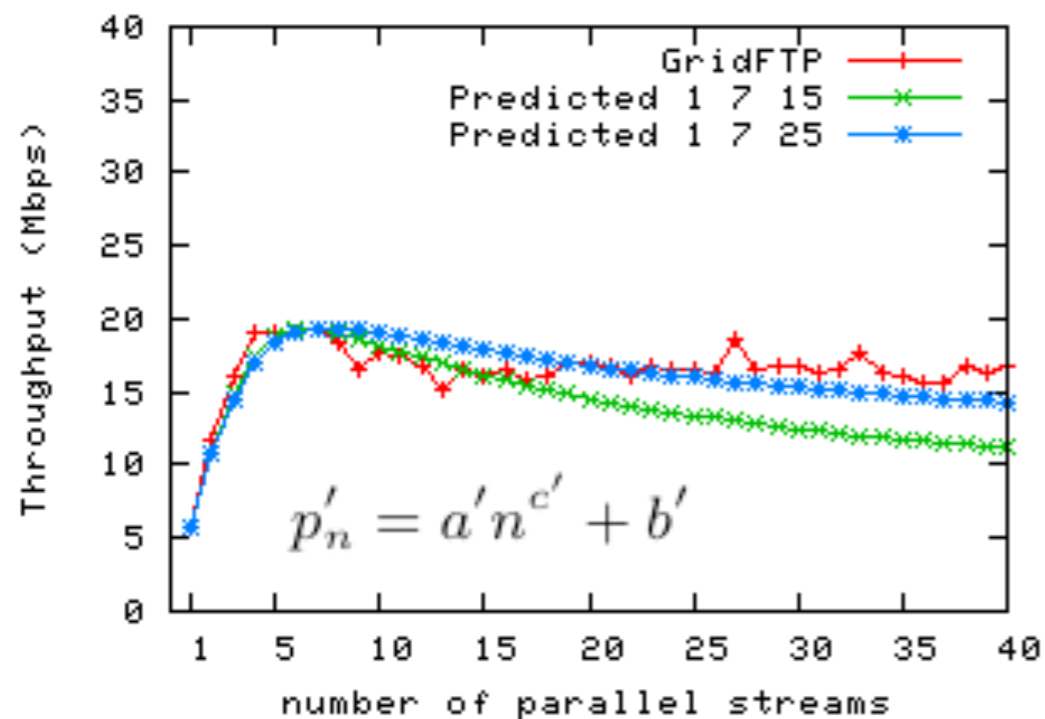
Exponential Packet Loss



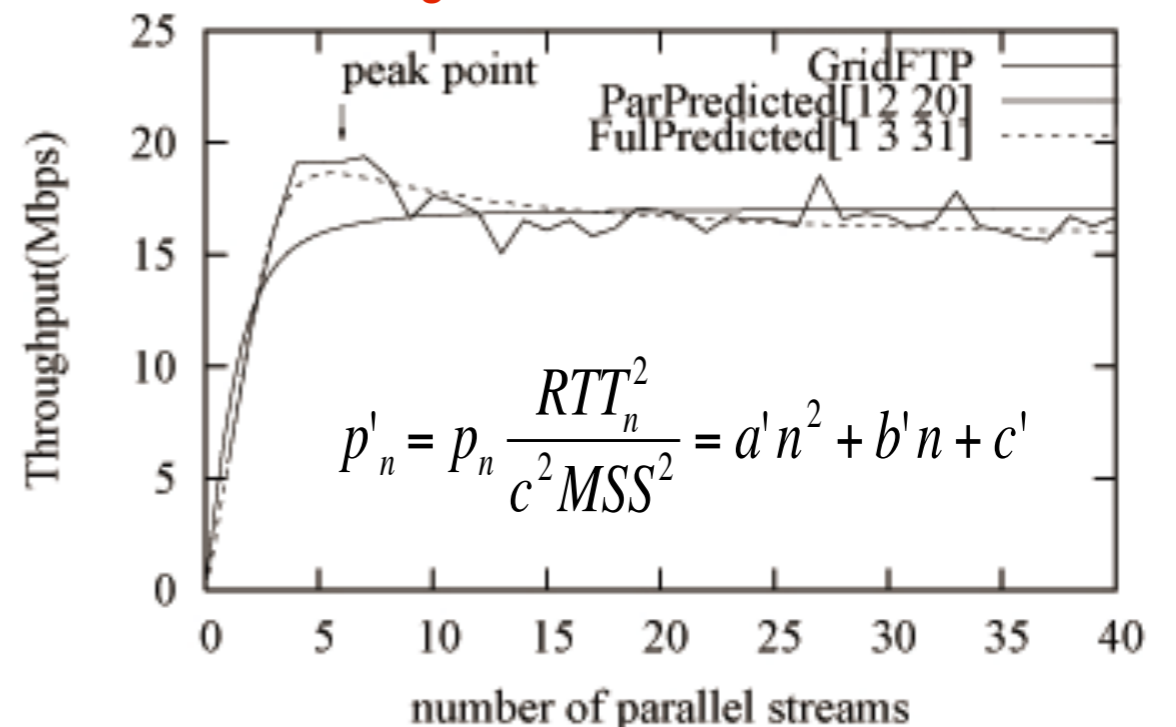
Break Function Modeling



Modeling Based on Newton's Iteration



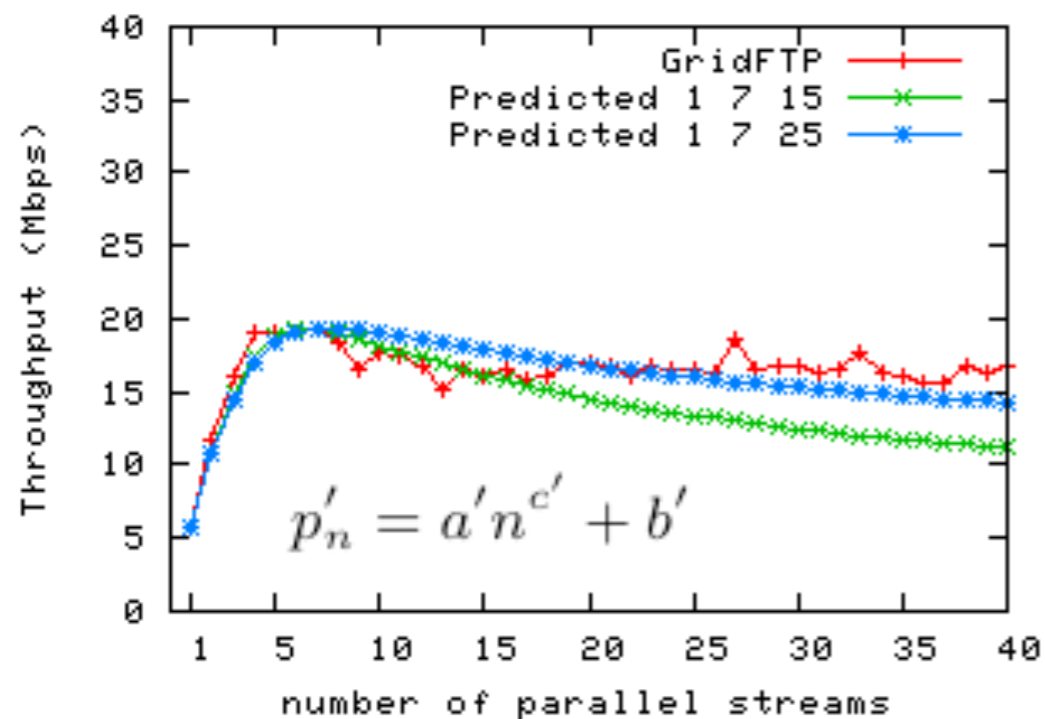
Modeling Based on Full Second Order



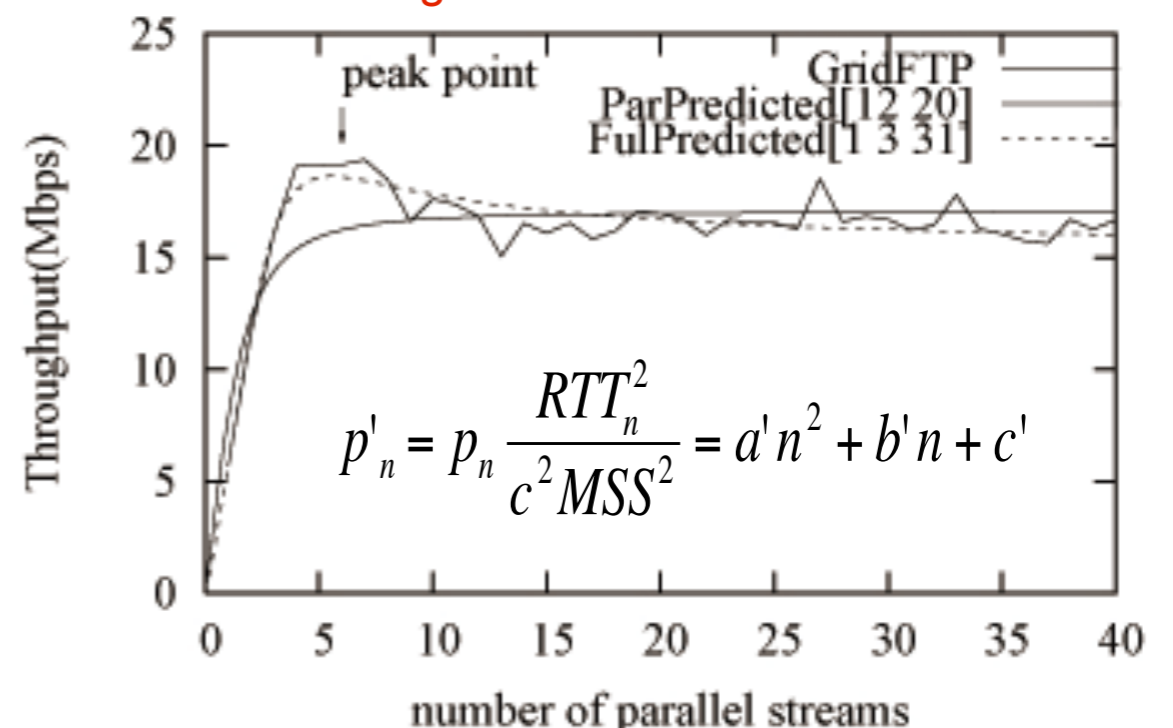
Kosar et al Models

- Details in 2 TPDS 2011 papers
- Implemented in the latest version of Stork (v.2.0.1)
- Provides throughput optimization as well as estimation

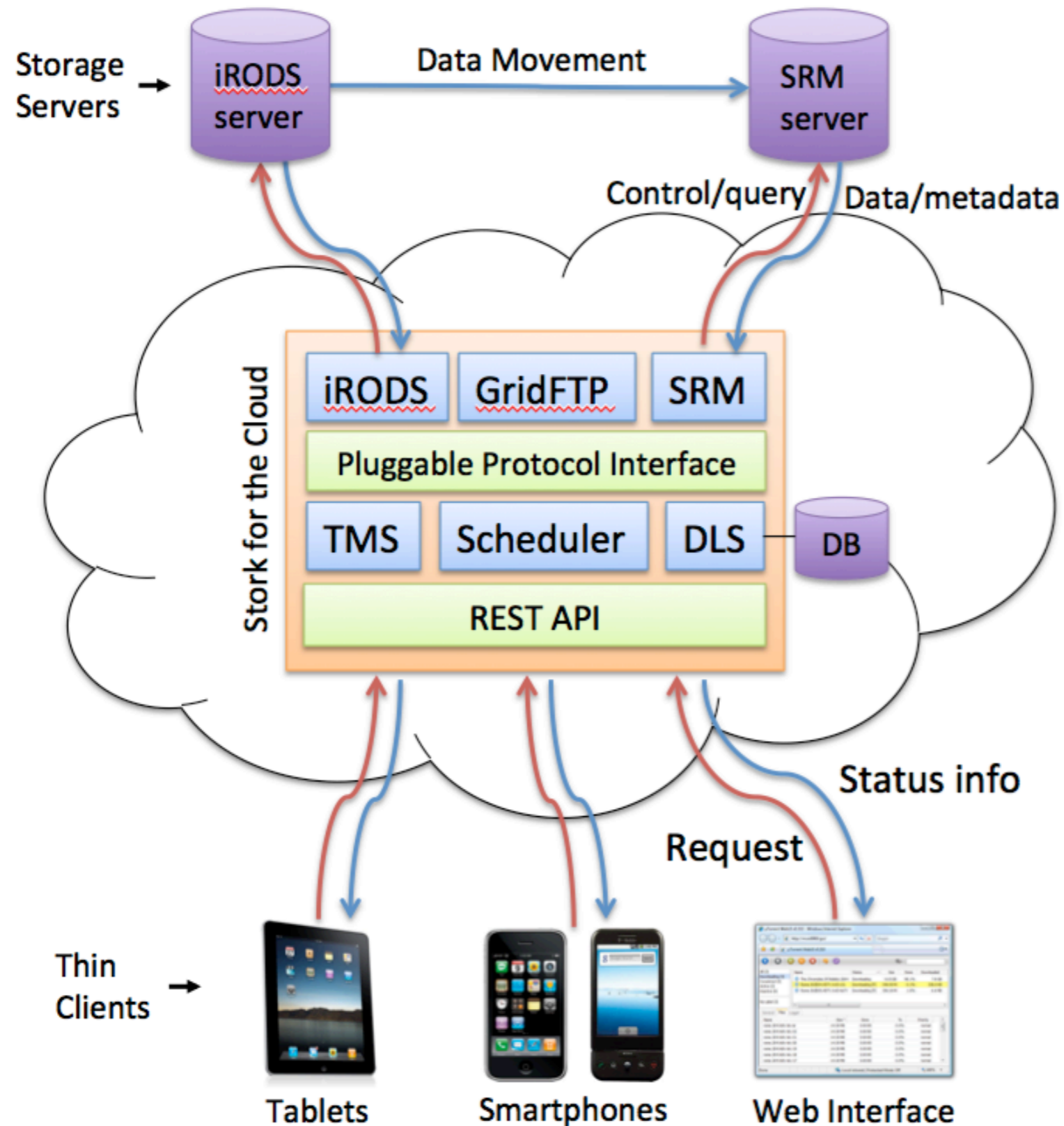
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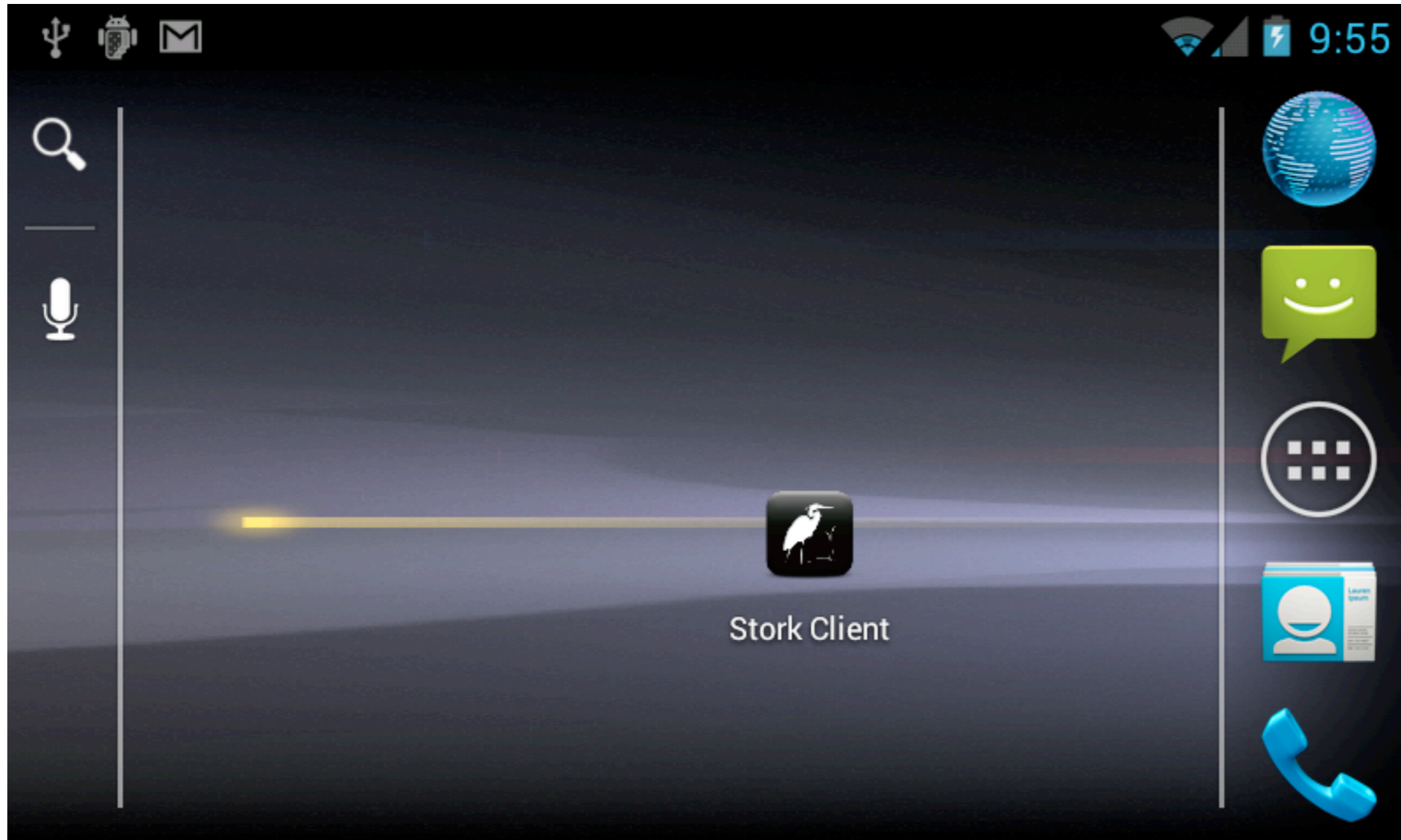
Modeling Based on Full Second Order



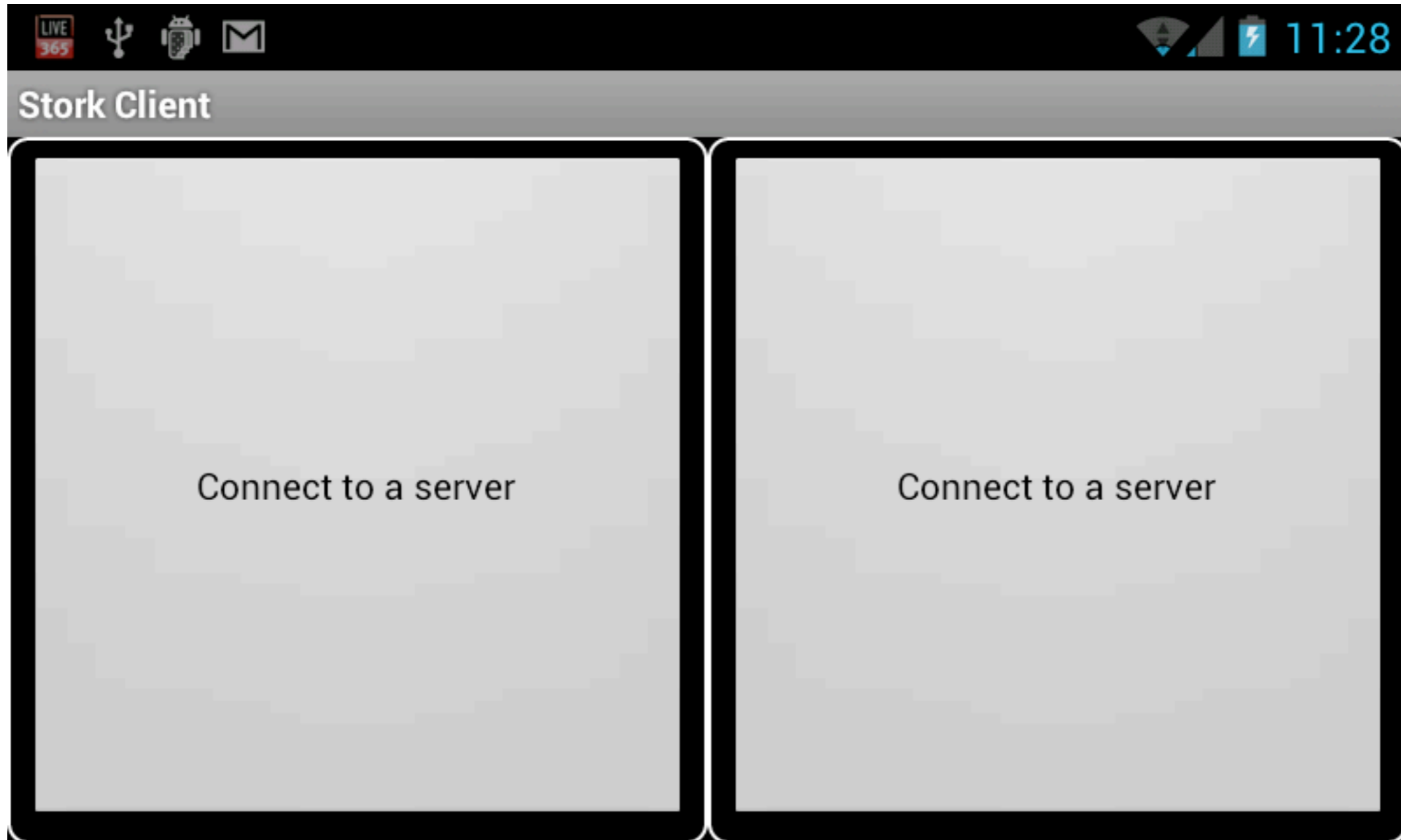
Stork for the Cloud



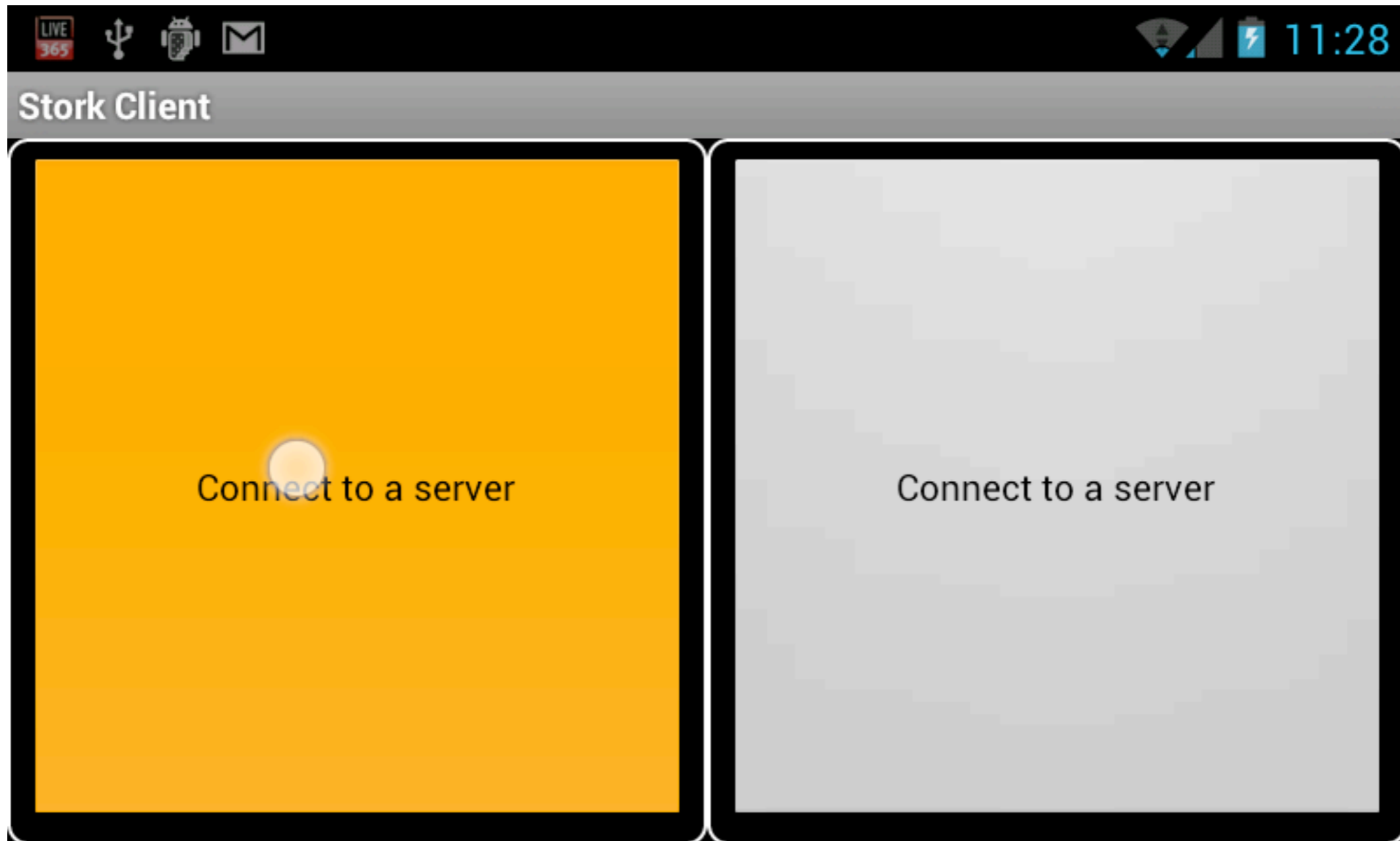
Stork Android Client



Stork Android Client



Stork Android Client



Stork Android Client

tg-login.spur.tacc.teragrid.org

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earslan

.....

gsiftp

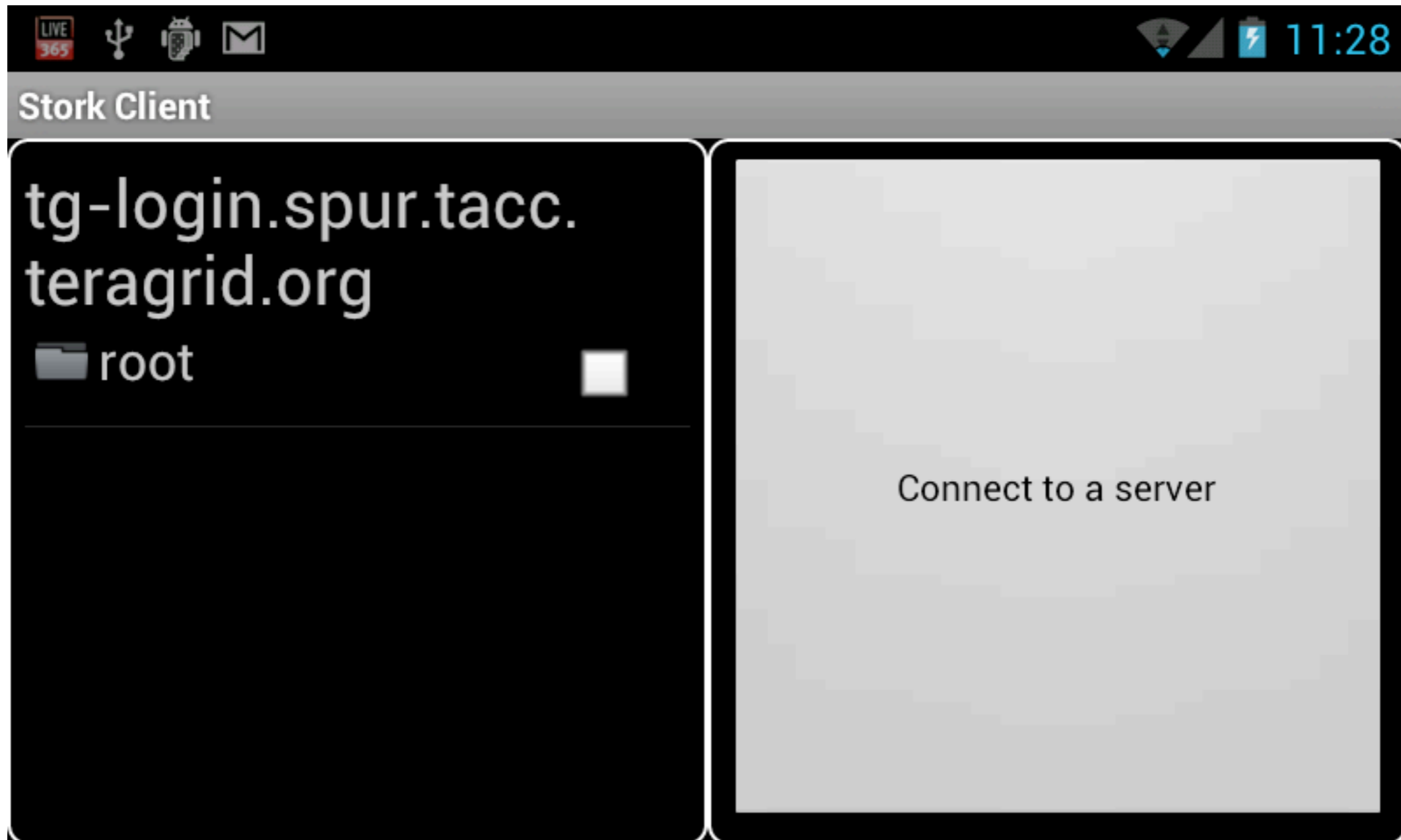
Login

Stork Android Client

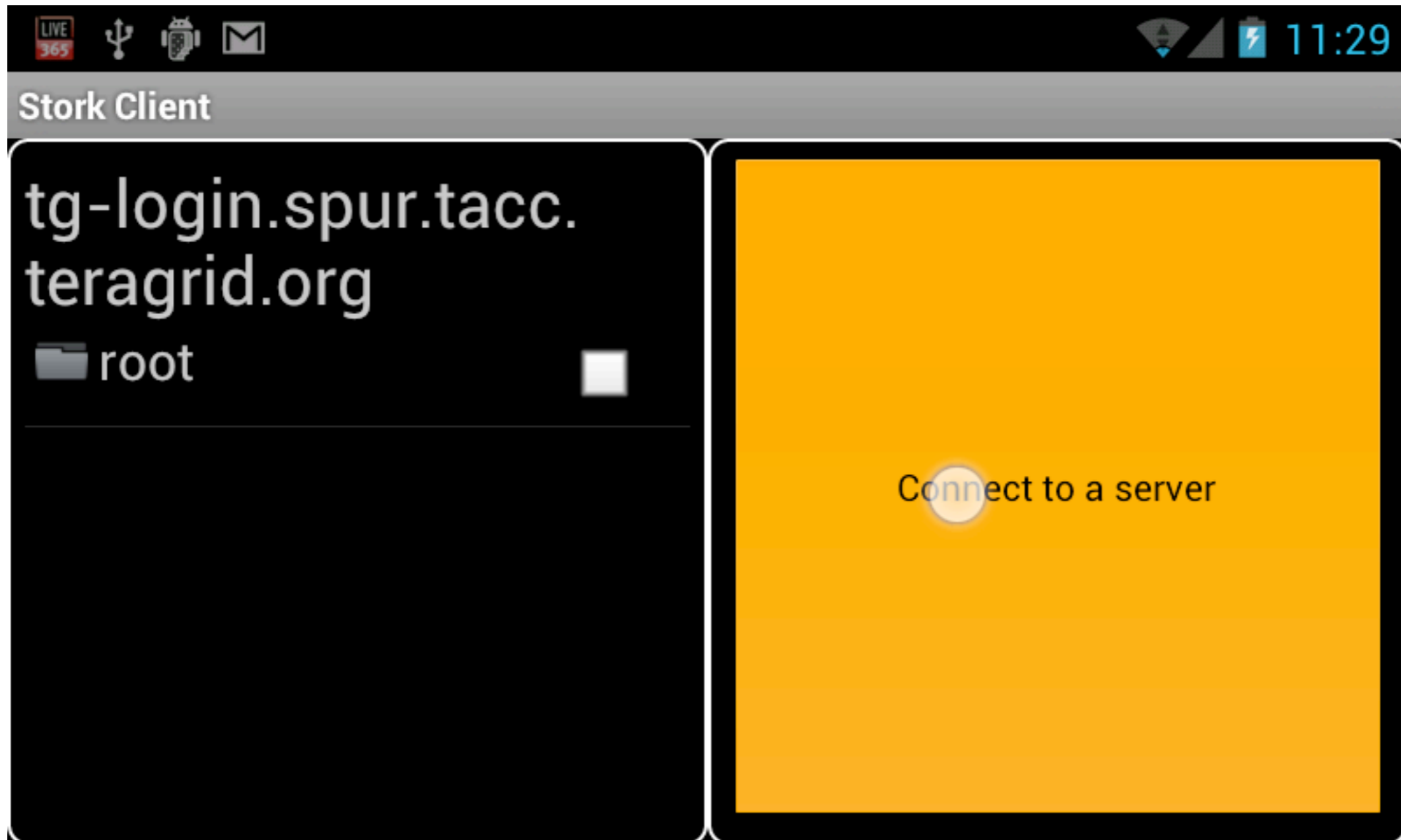
The screenshot displays the Stork Android Client interface. At the top, the Android status bar shows icons for USB, Android, and email, along with Wi-Fi, signal strength, battery, and the time 9:56. The main interface consists of several input fields and a button:

- A URL bar containing `tg-login.spur.tacc.teragrid.org`.
- A host name field containing `earslan`.
- A password field containing masked characters `.....`.
- A port field containing `gsiftp`.
- A yellow button labeled `Login`.

Stork Android Client



Stork Android Client



Stork Android Client

LIVE 365 USB Android Mail Signal Battery 11:29

login1.ls4.tacc.utexas.edu

.

earslan
sftp	22

Login

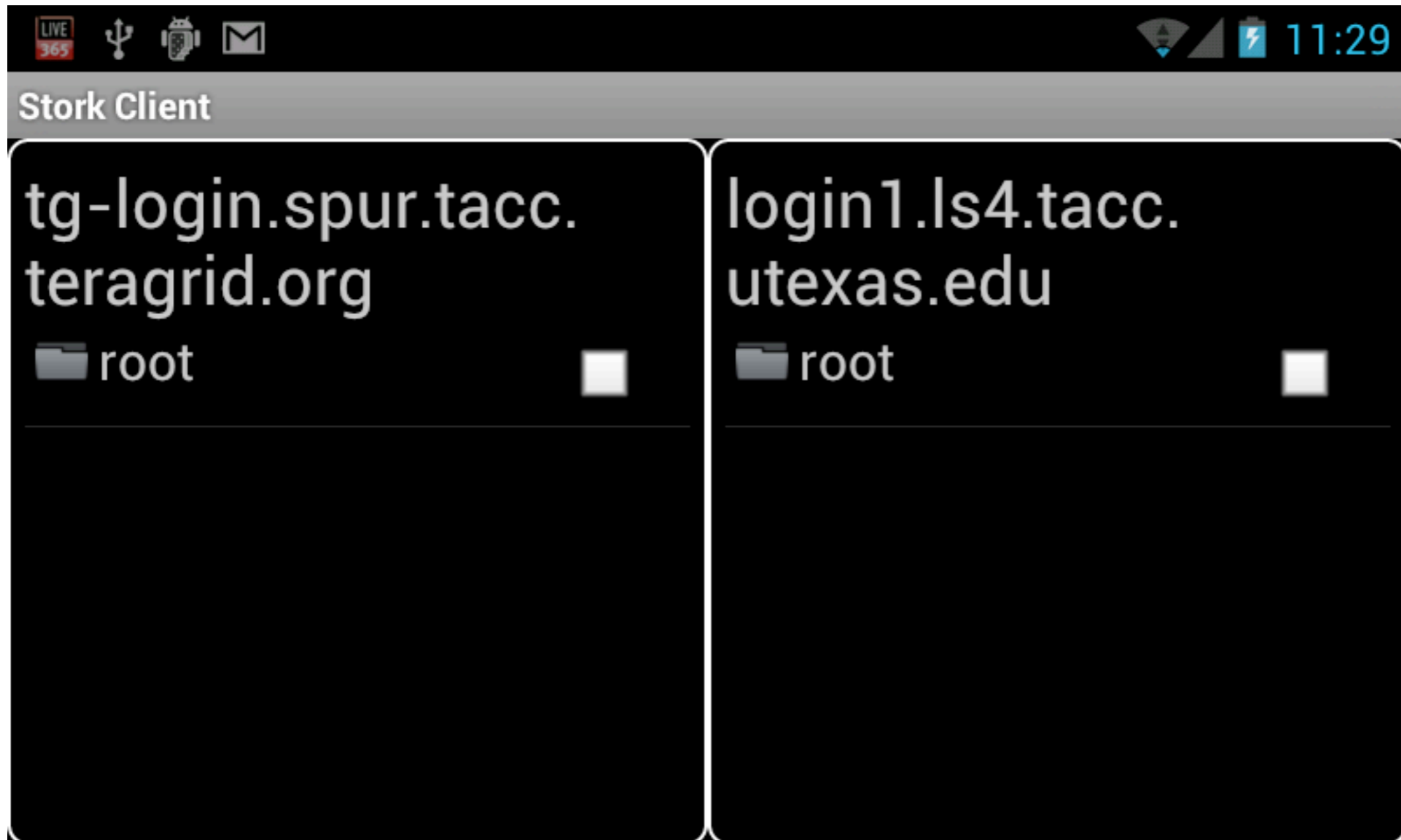
Stork Android Client

The screenshot displays the Stork Android Client interface. At the top, the status bar shows 'LIVE 365', USB, Android, and Mail icons, along with signal strength, Wi-Fi, battery, and the time '11:29'. The main form consists of several input fields:

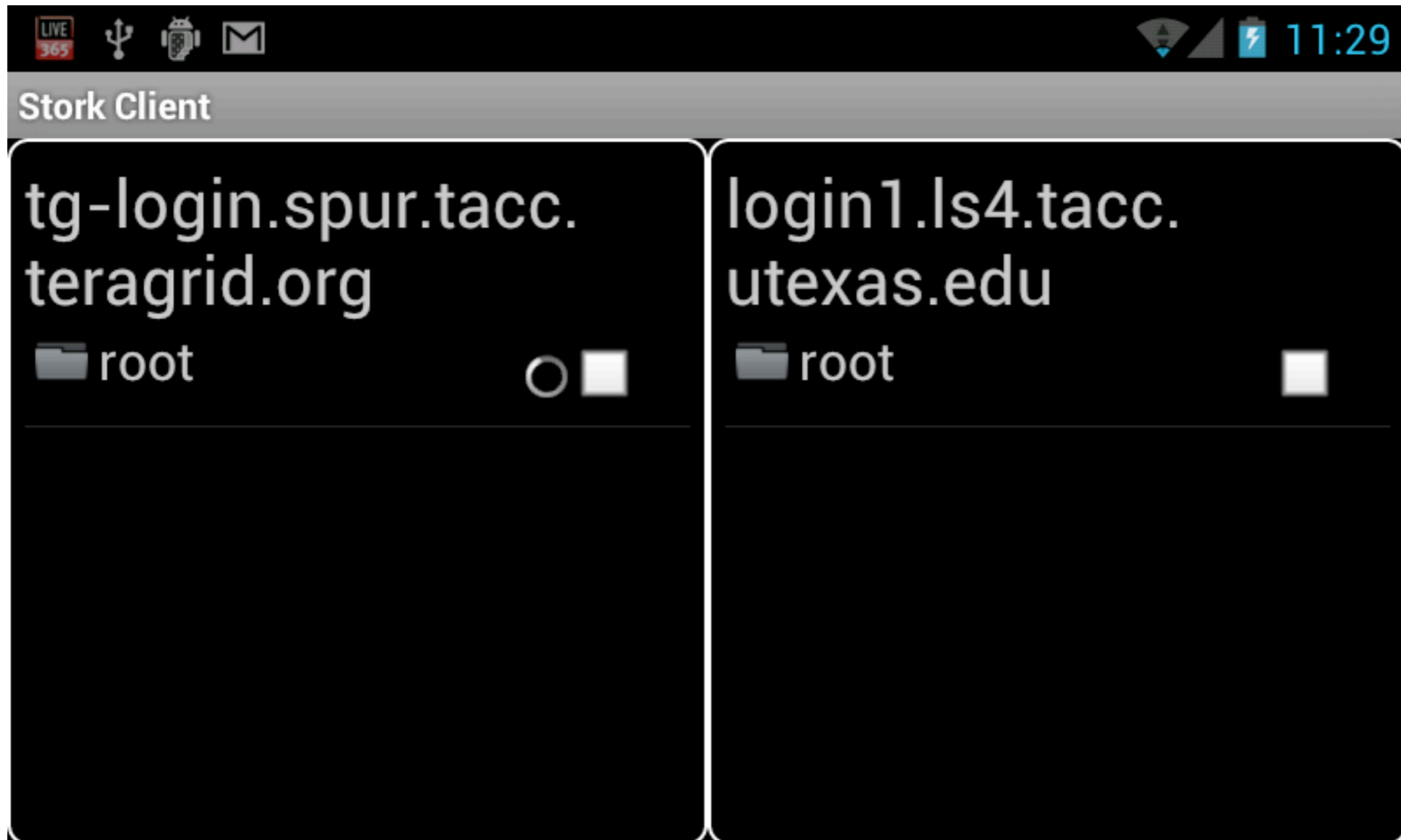
- URL: login1.ls4.tacc.utexas.edu
- Host: .
- Username: earslan
- Password:
- Protocol: sftp
- Port: 22

A yellow 'Login' button is located at the bottom left of the form. A grey bar is visible at the bottom right of the screen.

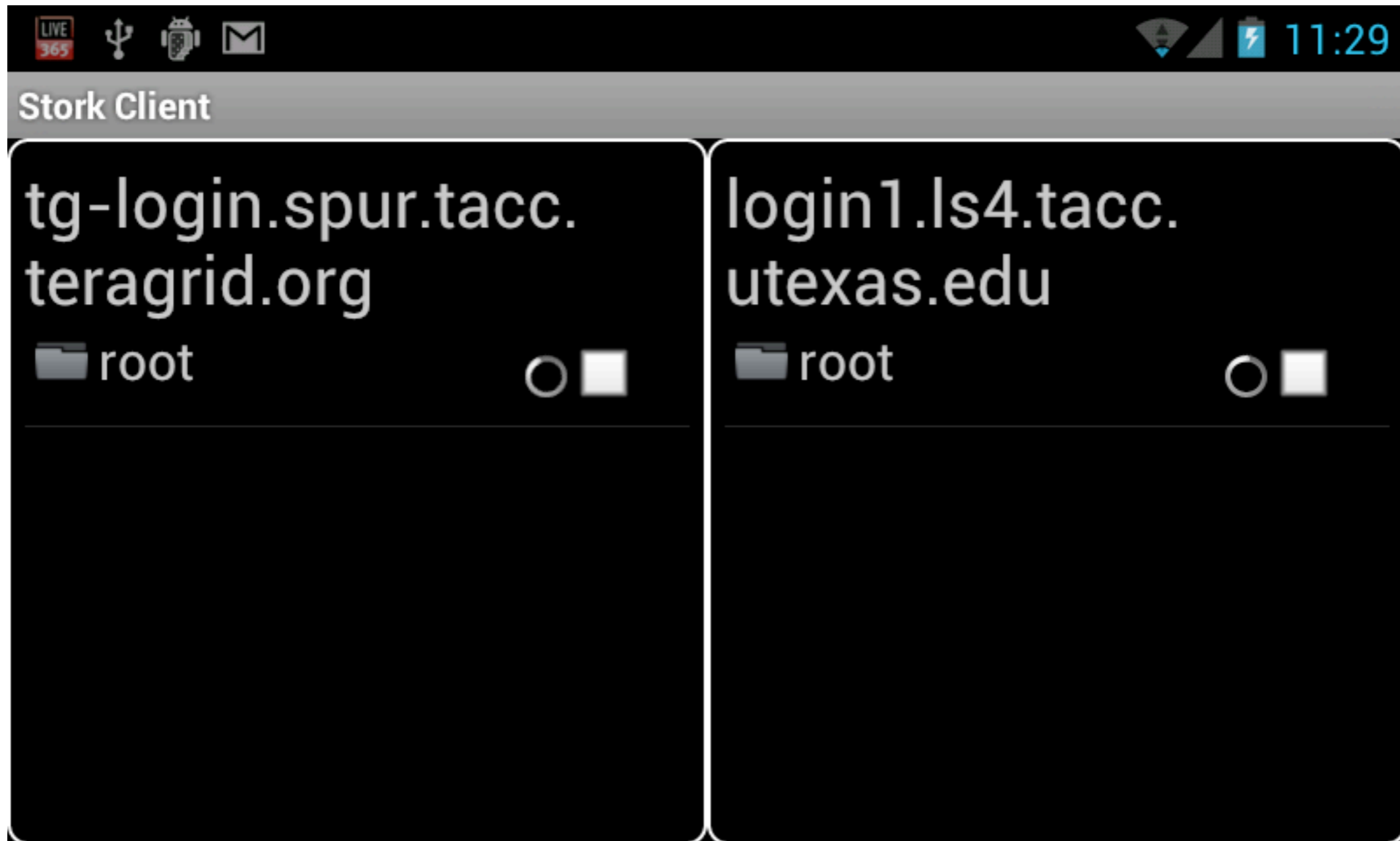
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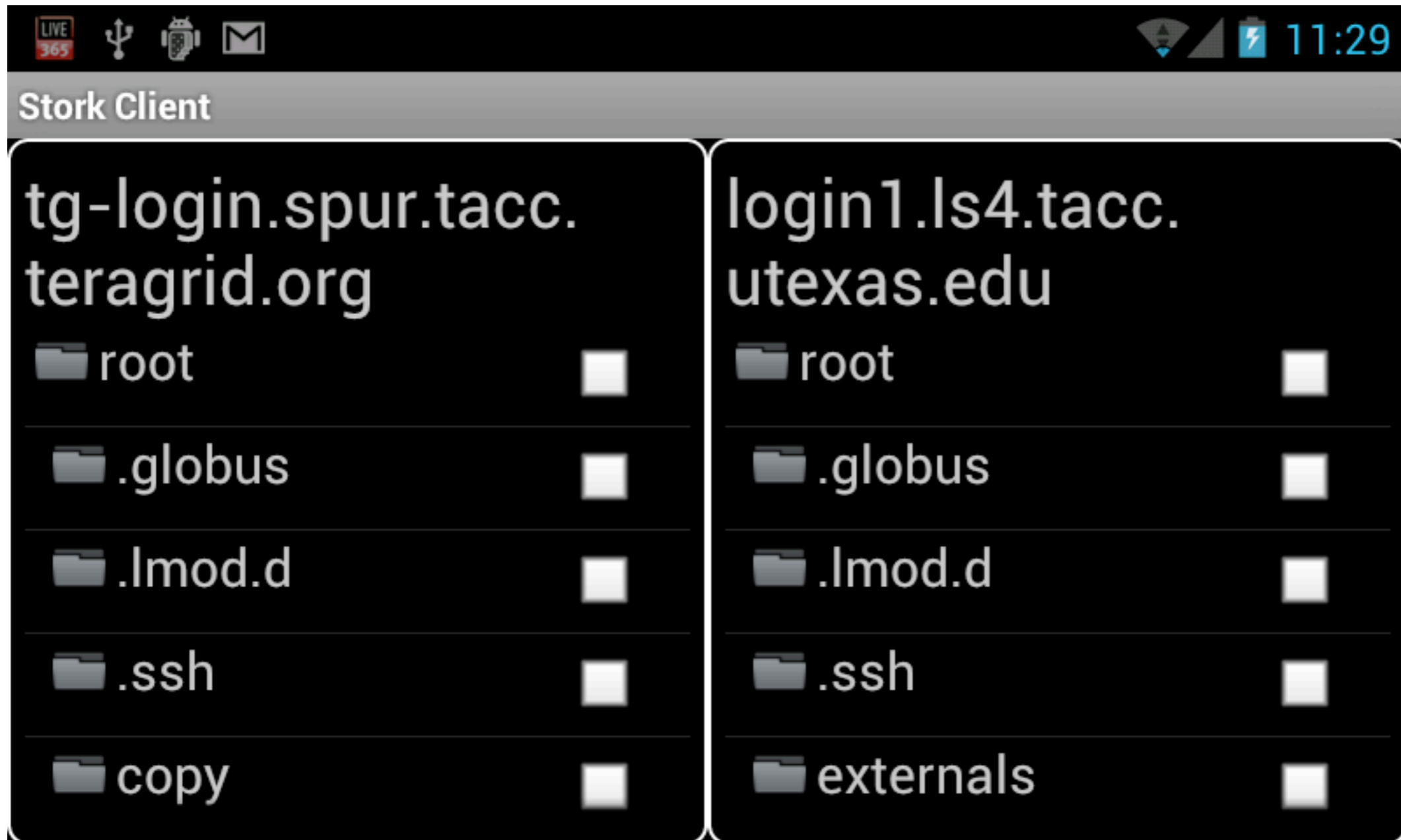
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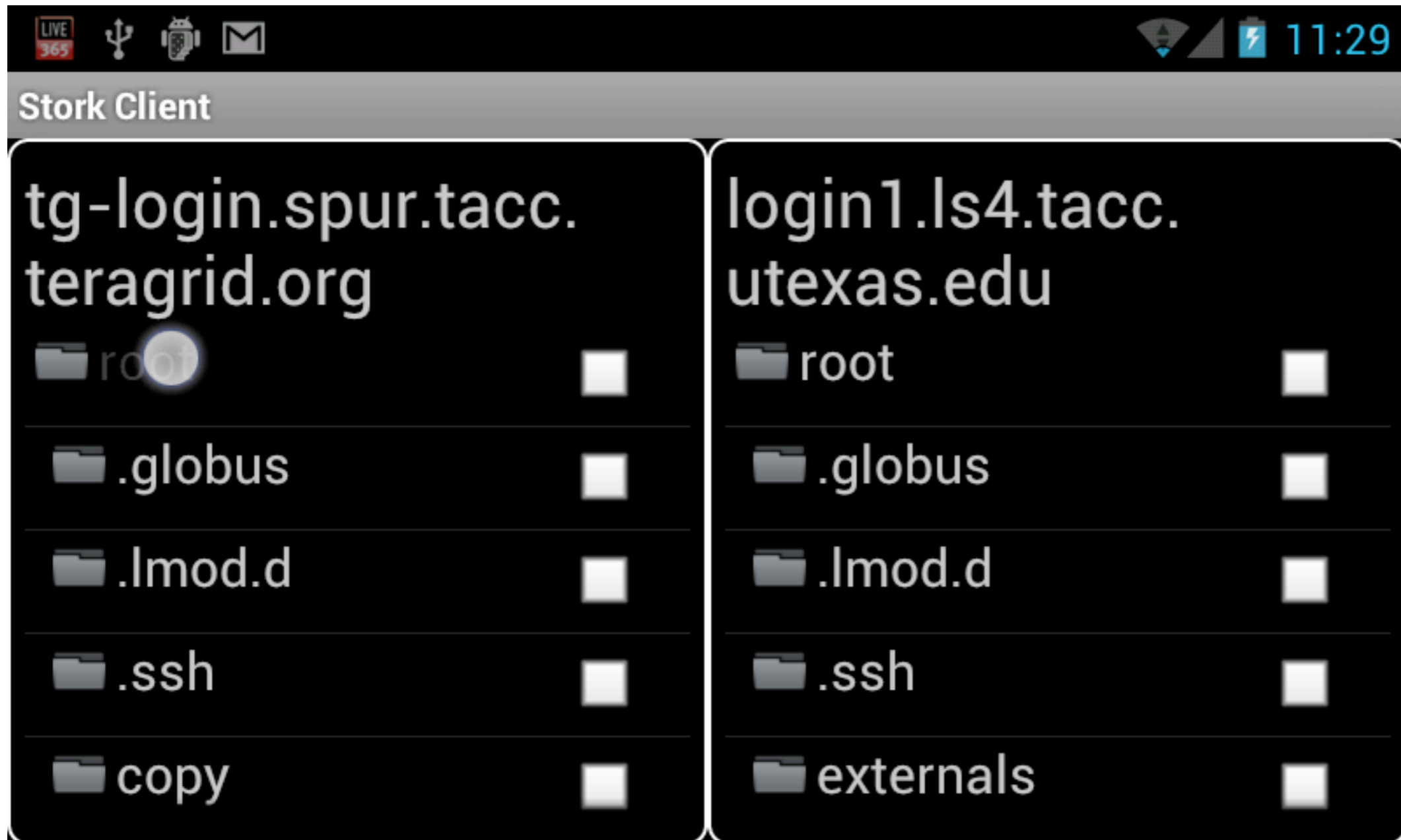
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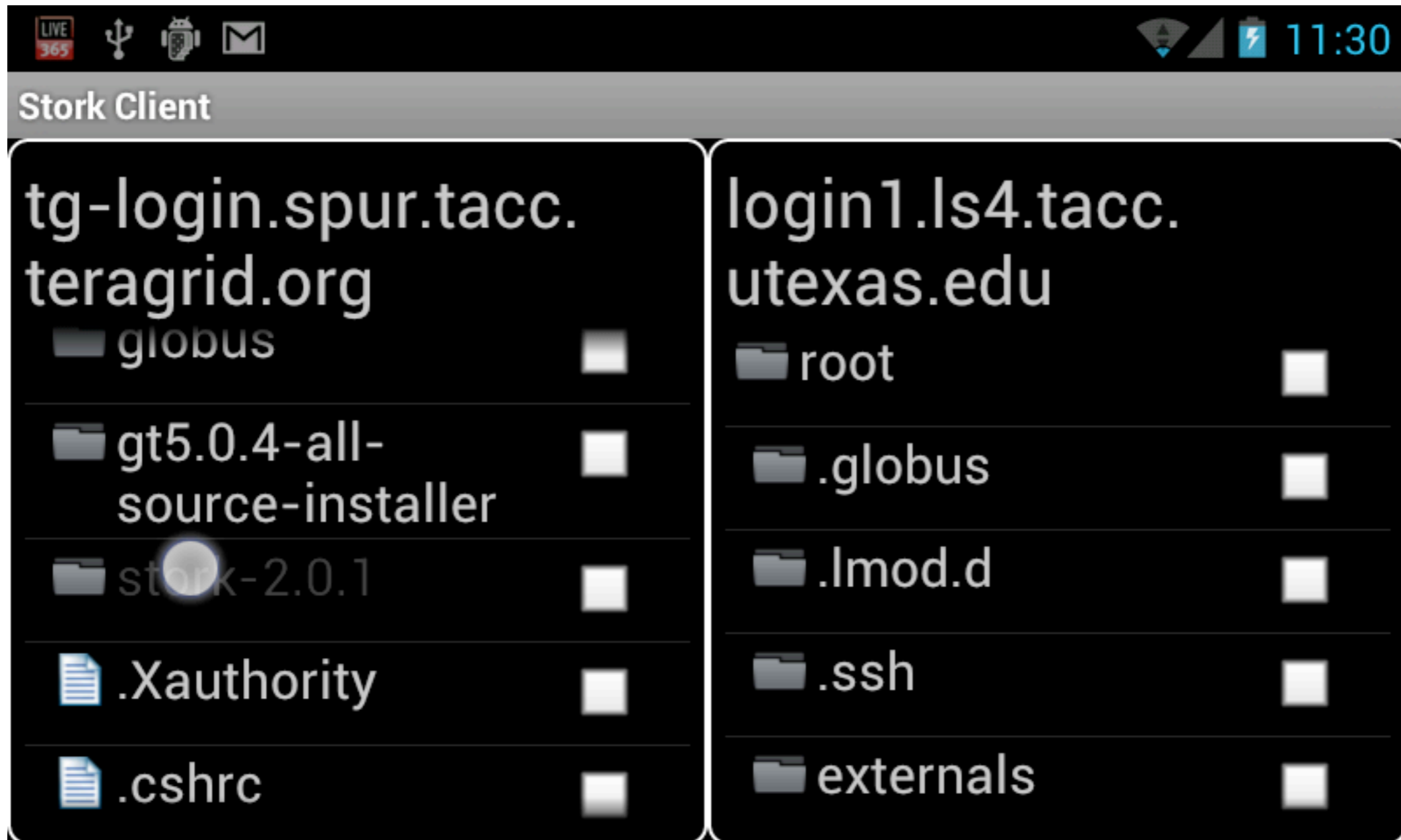
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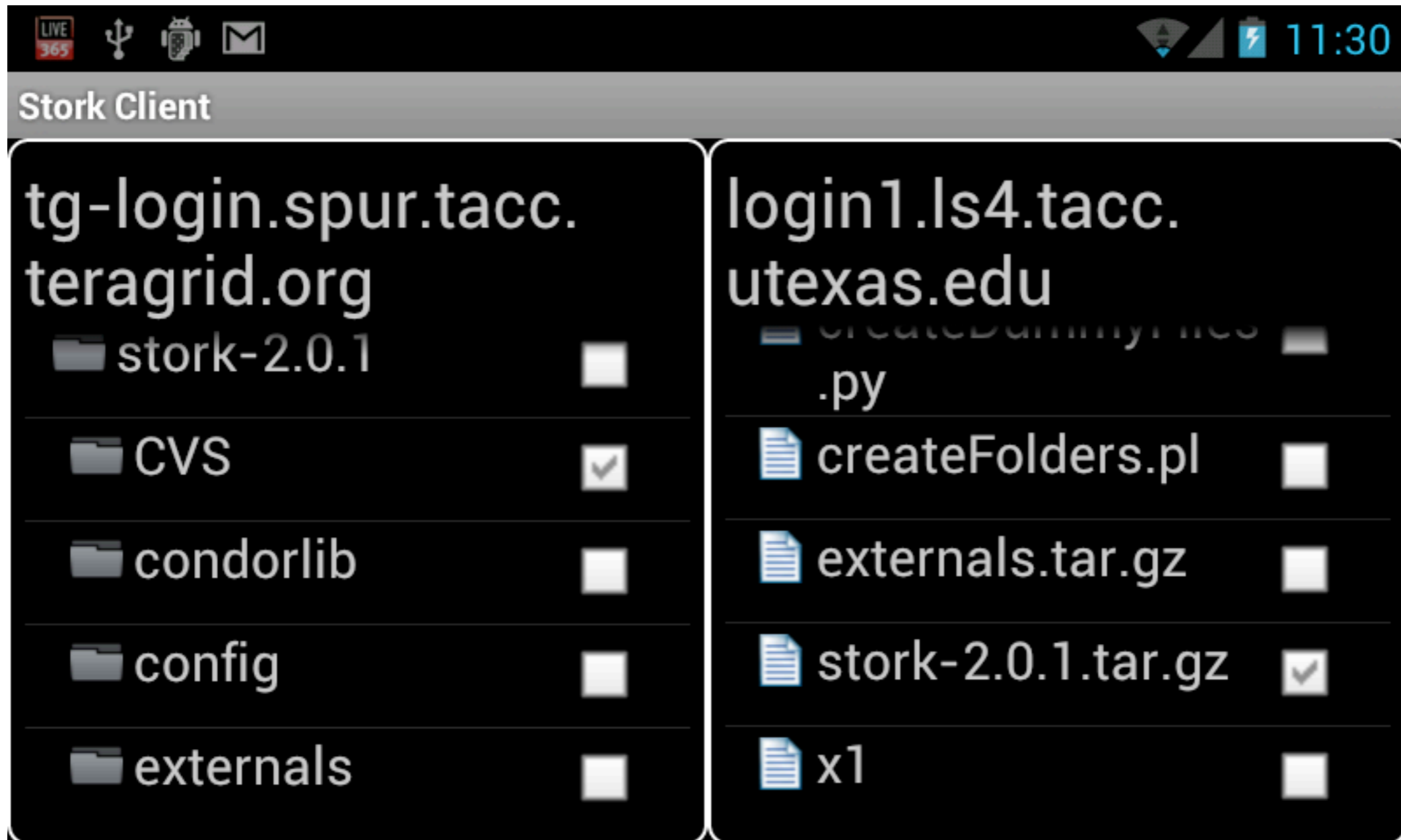
Stork Android Client



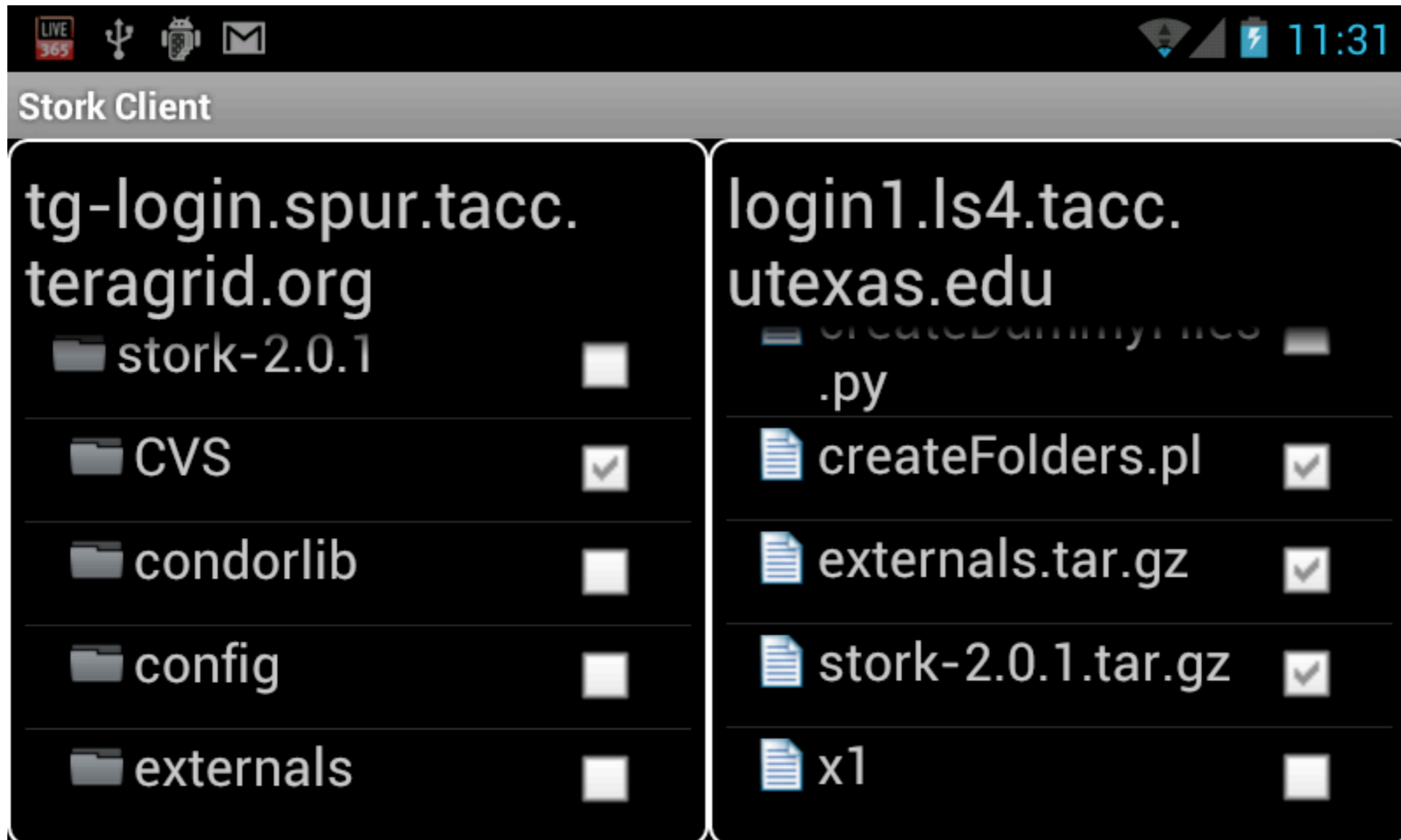
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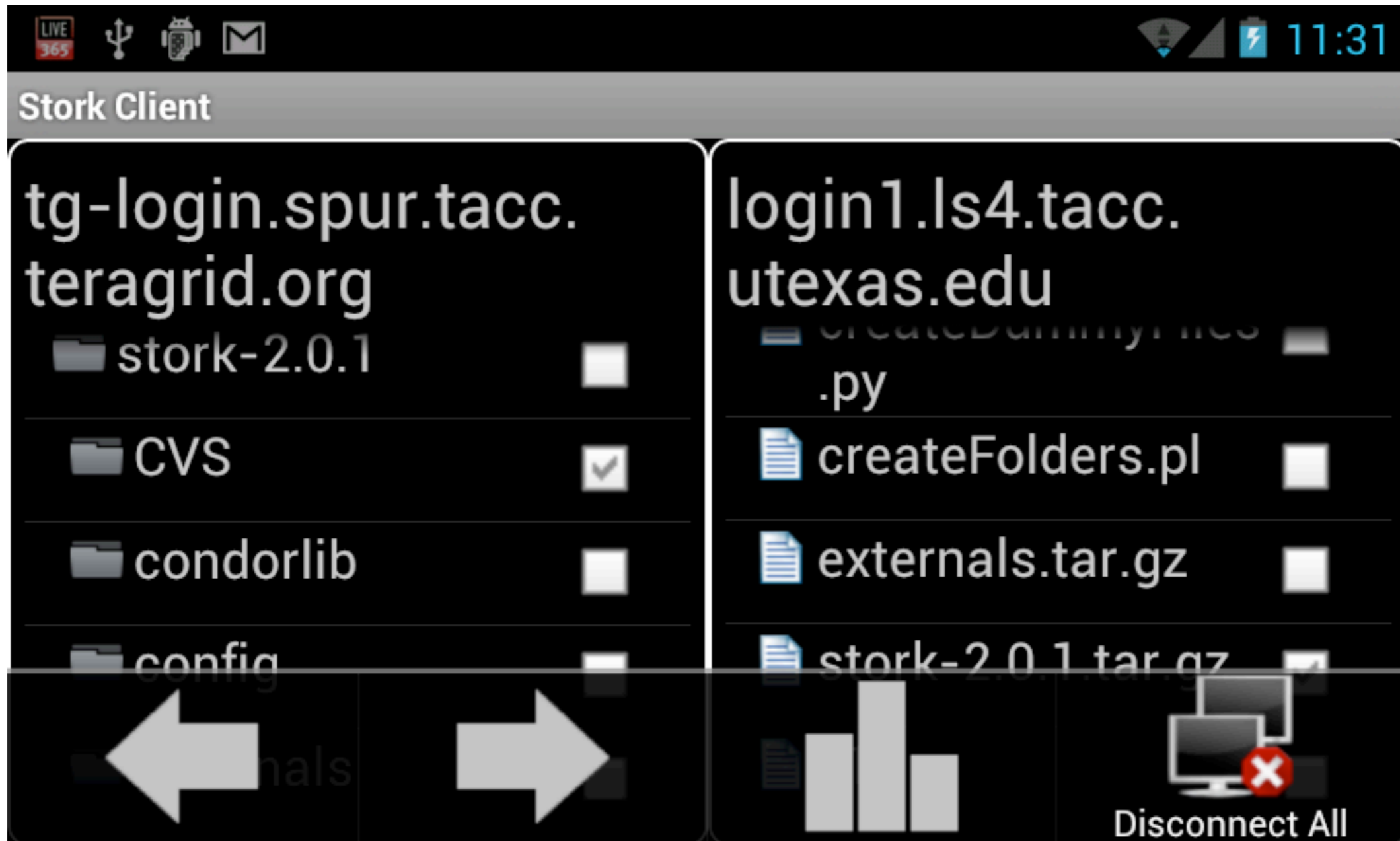
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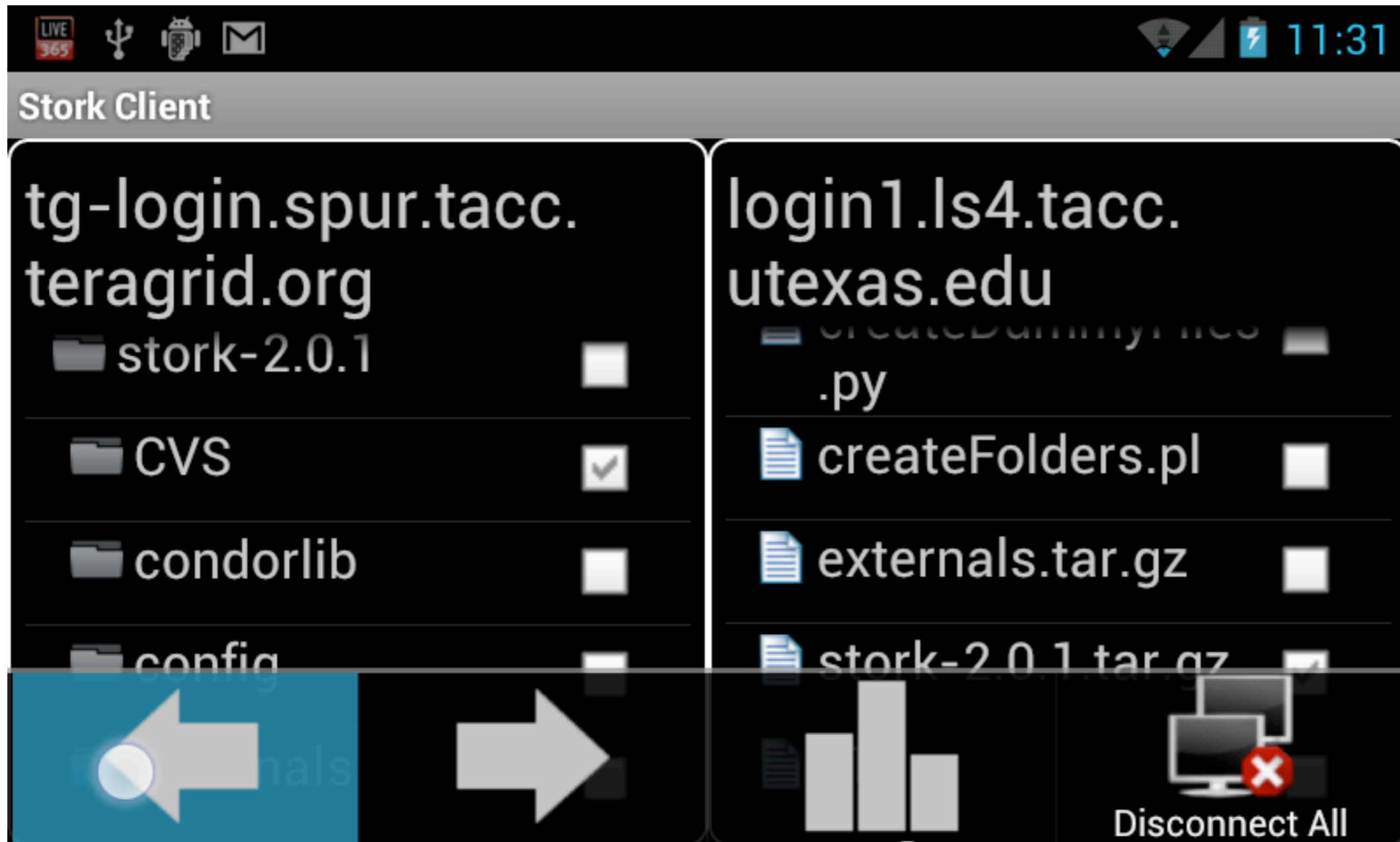
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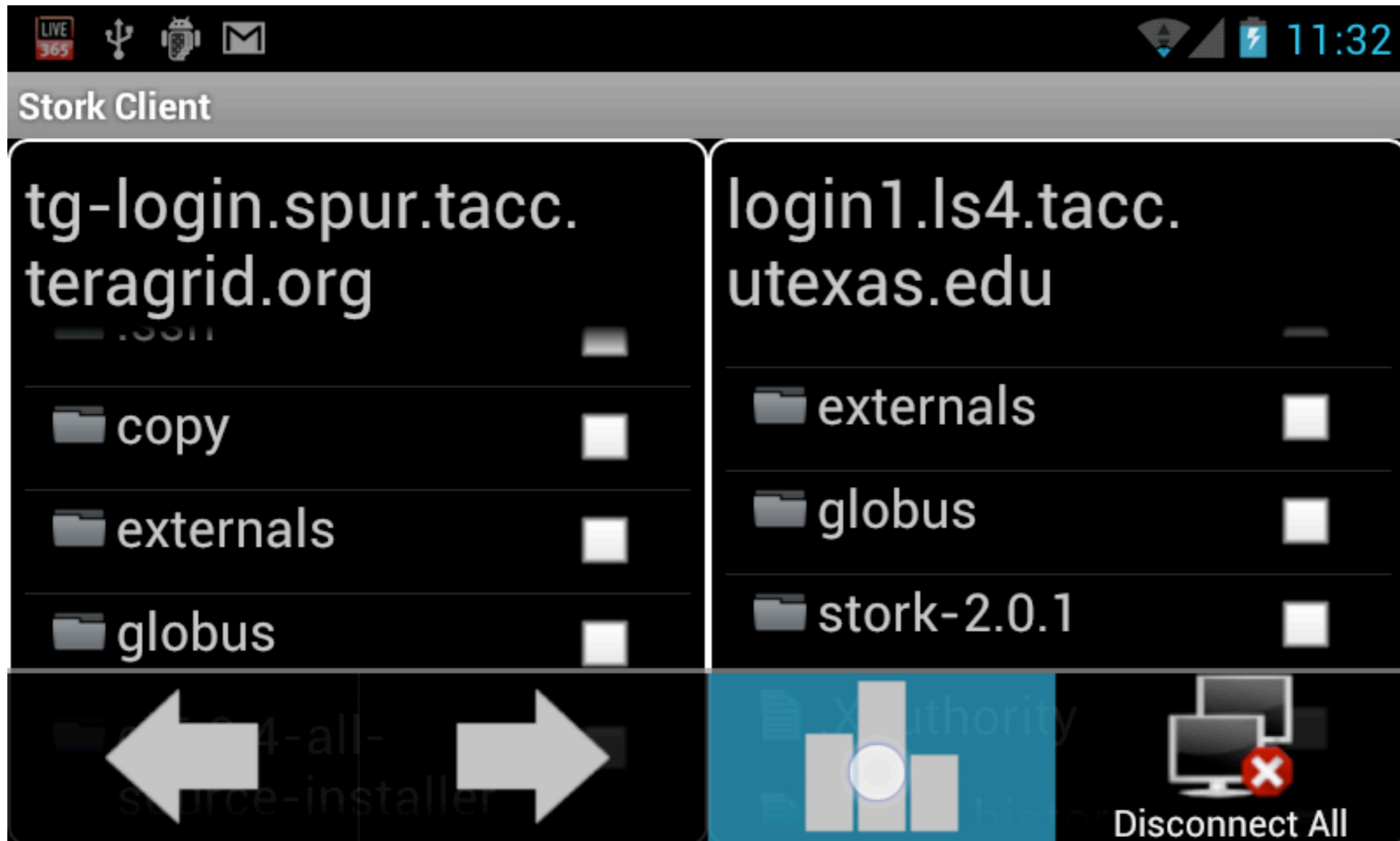
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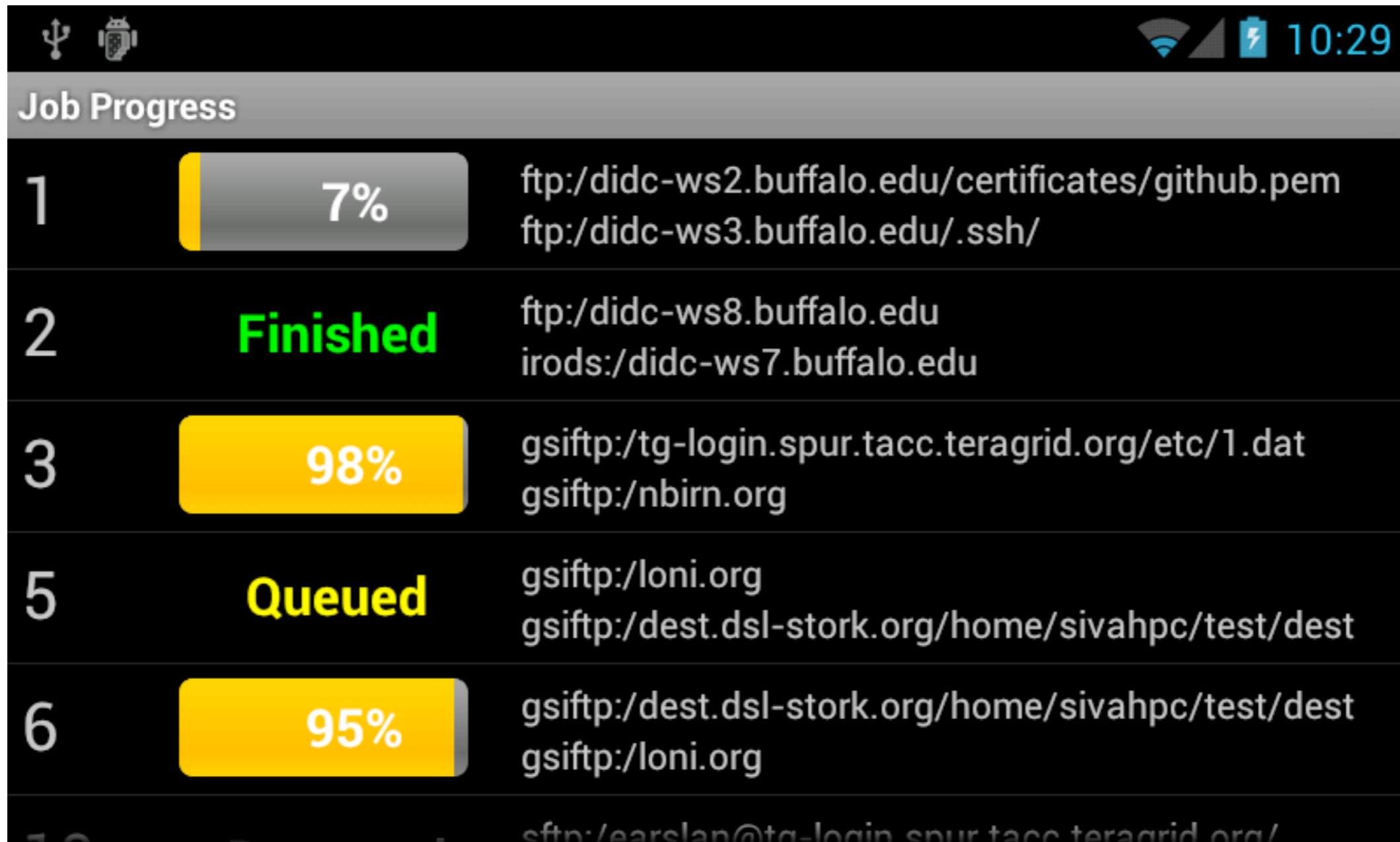
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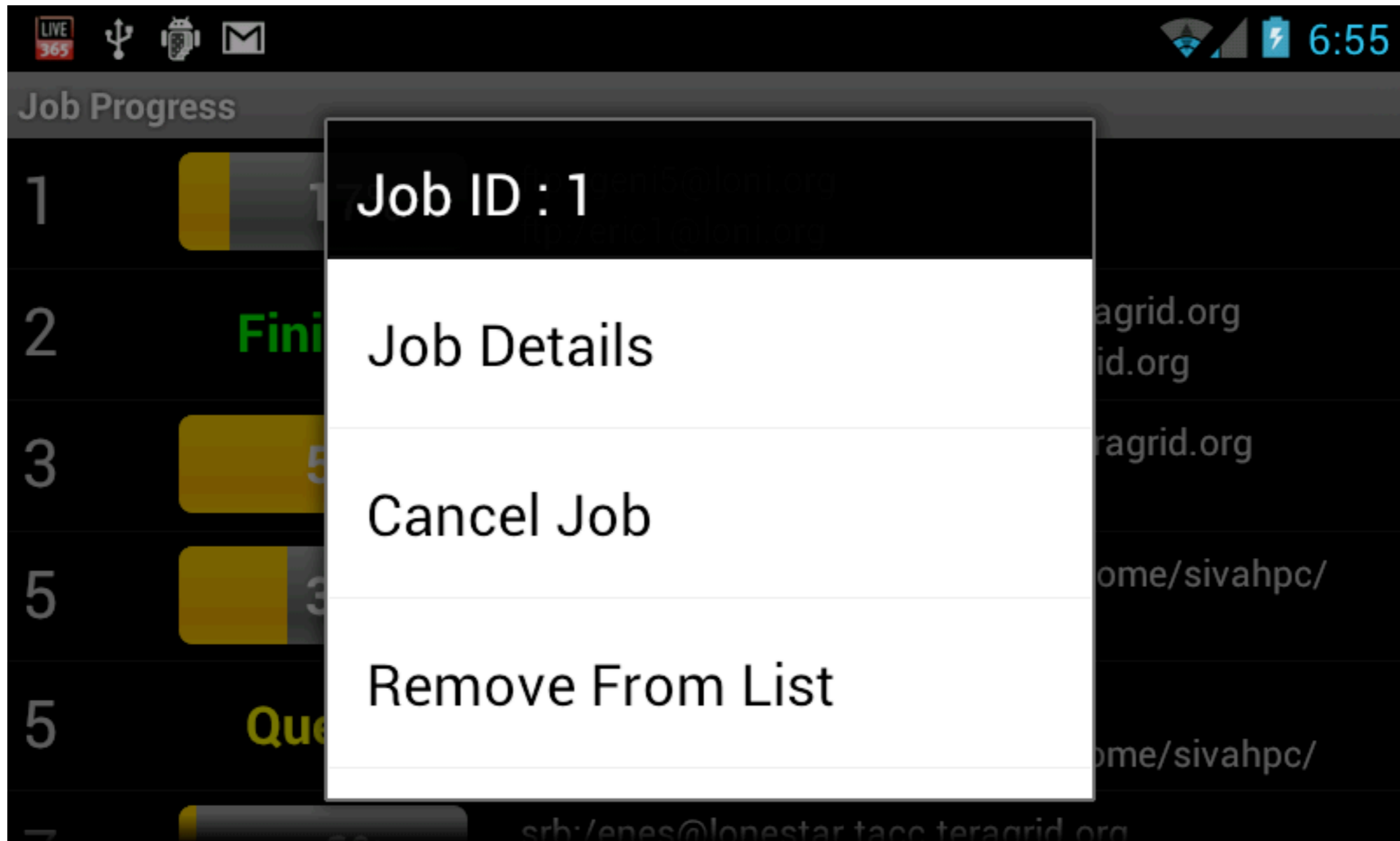
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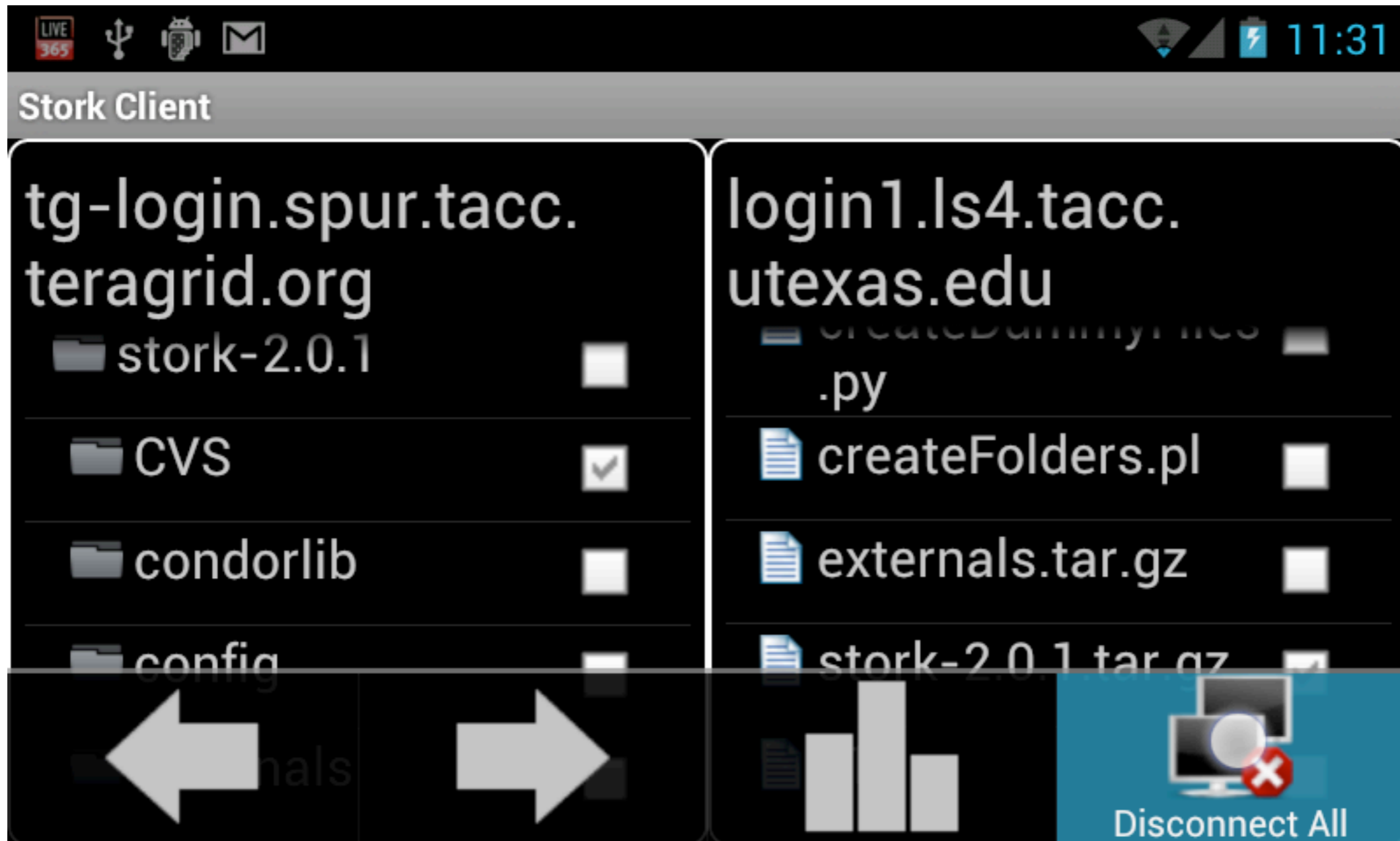
The screenshot shows the Stork Android Client interface. At the top, there is a status bar with icons for USB, Android, Wi-Fi, signal strength, battery, and the time 10:29. Below the status bar is a header labeled "Job Progress". The main content is a list of job items, each with a number, a progress indicator, and a list of file paths.

Job Number	Progress	File Paths
1	7%	ftp://didc-ws2.buffalo.edu/certificates/github.pem ftp://didc-ws3.buffalo.edu/.ssh/
2	Finished	ftp://didc-ws8.buffalo.edu irods://didc-ws7.buffalo.edu
3	98%	gsiftp://tg-login.spur.tacc.teragrid.org/etc/1.dat gsiftp://nbirn.org
5	Queued	gsiftp://loni.org gsiftp://dest.dsl-stork.org/home/sivahpc/test/dest
6	95%	gsiftp://dest.dsl-stork.org/home/sivahpc/test/dest gsiftp://loni.org
7		sftp://earslan@tg-login.spur.tacc.teragrid.org/

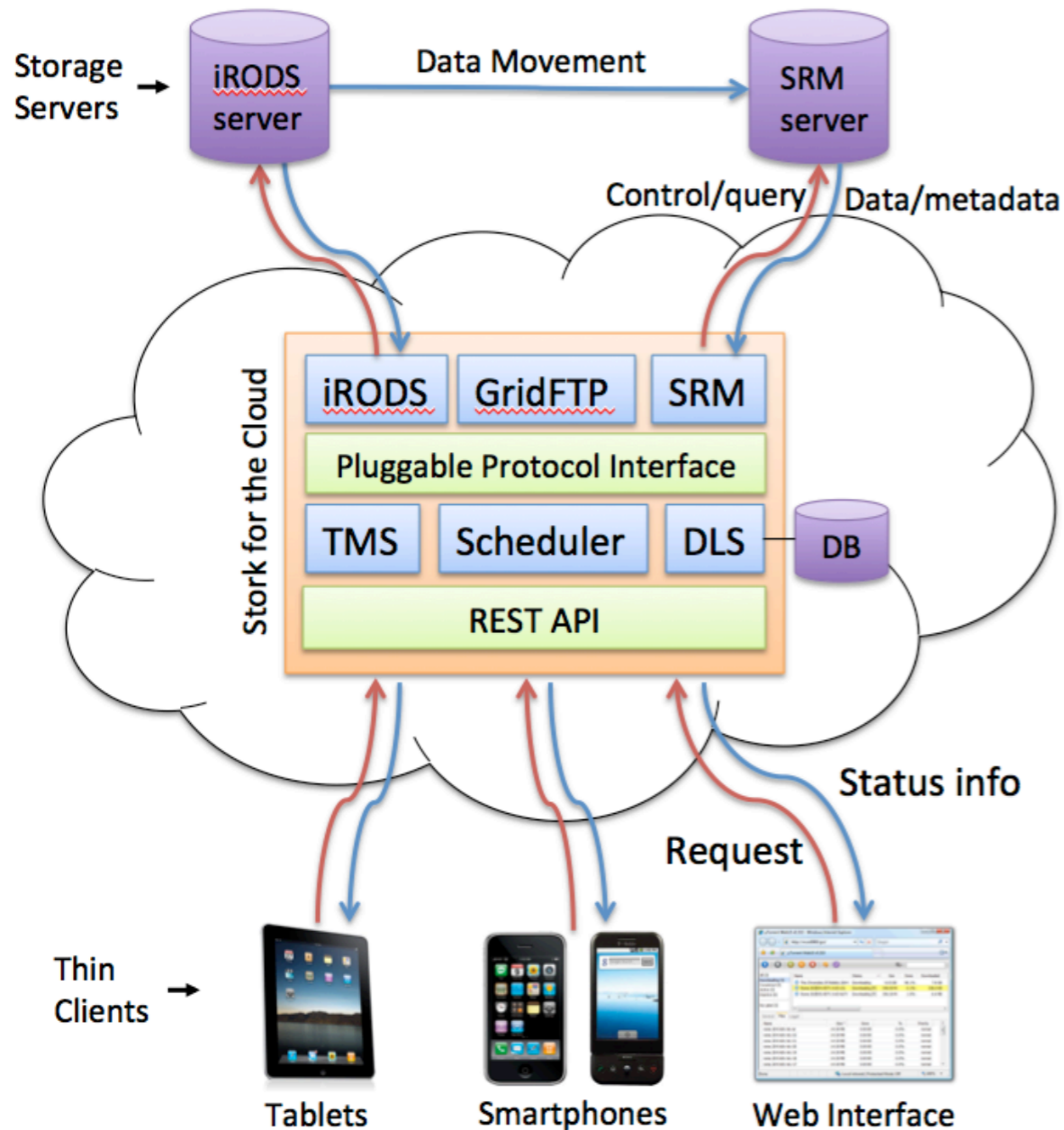
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Stork Android Client

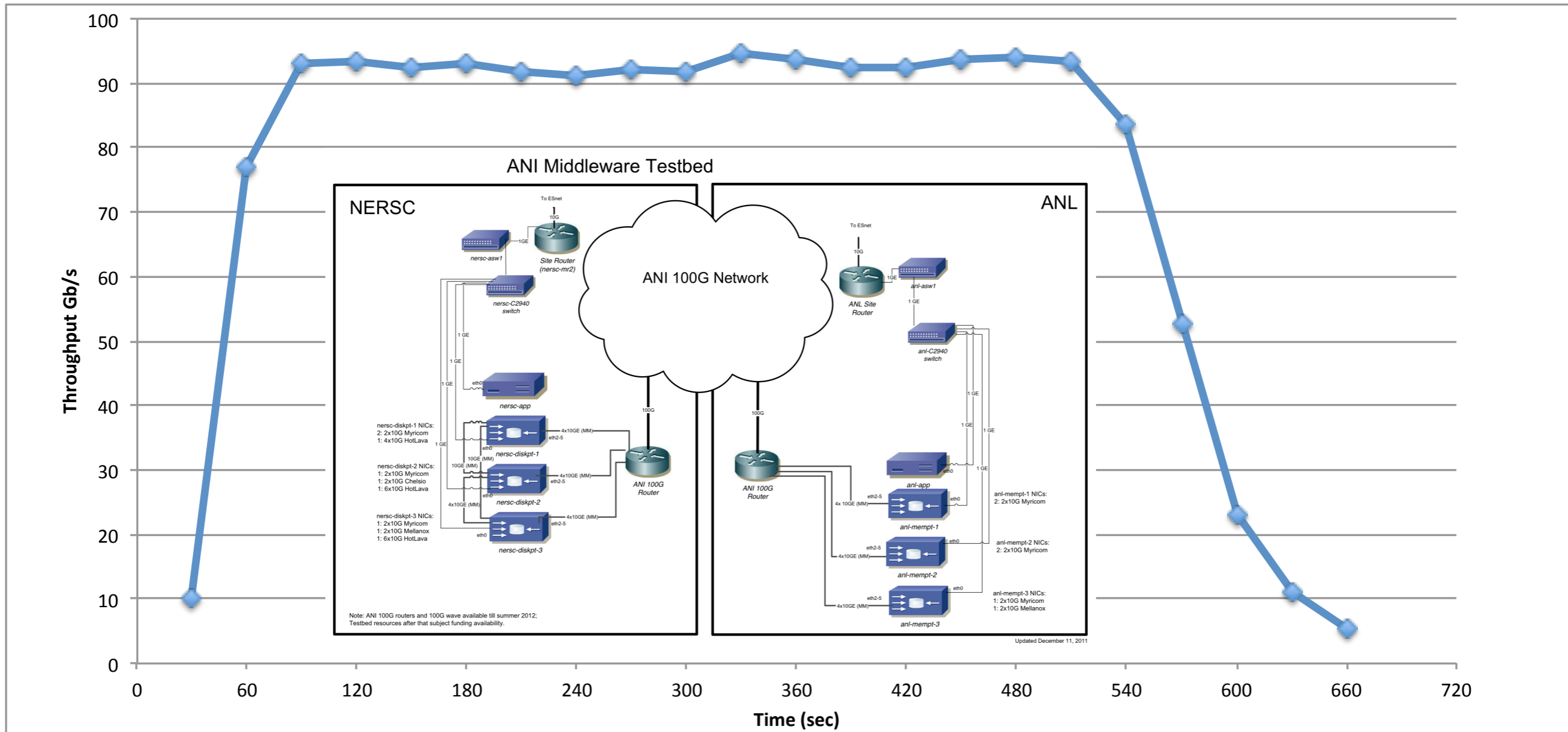


Stork for the Cloud



- Prototype implementation complete, testing stage
- Will be deployed as hosted service
- Allow deployment on private clouds as well
- Available on Amazon EC2 and Windows Azure
- More optimizations coming

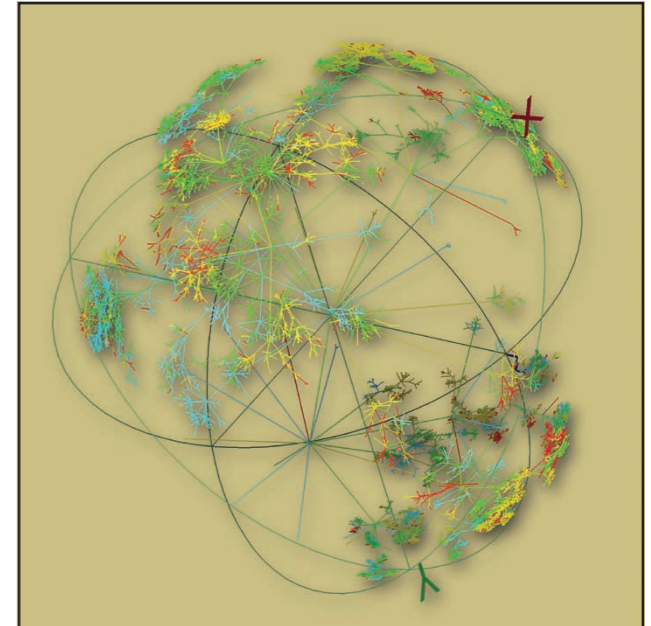
100 Gbit Performance



Summary

- Scientific and commercial applications are getting more and more data intensive
- Data sharing and bulk data transfers are still a major bottleneck in front of multi-institutional and inter-disciplinary collaborative science
- Stork for the Cloud provides end-to-end throughput optimization in hosted environment accessible through ultra-thin clients

CYBERINFRASTRUCTURE VISION
FOR 21ST CENTURY DISCOVERY



National Science Foundation
Cyberinfrastructure Council
March 2007



The
F O U R T H
P A R A D I G M

DATA-INTENSIVE SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

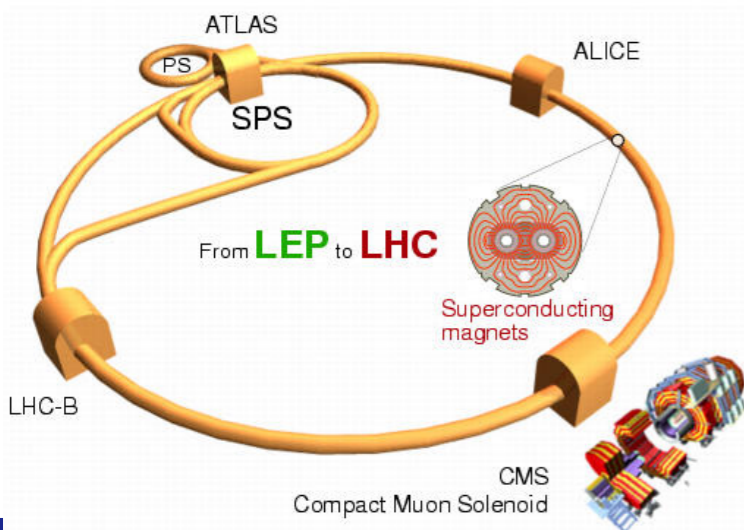
EDITED BY TONY HEY, STEWART TANSLEY, AND KRISTIN TOLLE

This work has been sponsored by:
NSF, DOE, ONR, NOAA

For more information:

Stork web page: <http://www.storkproject.org>

The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)



The screenshot shows a classroom activity interface with a transcript and a video. The transcript includes a dialogue between Carmen and students about a core experiment. The video shows a student performing the experiment.

Transcript:
Carmen: This is the core they started with, and they want it to look like that. I'm going to first flip it up. Watch what happens. Okay. Now I'm going to go back to where we started, and now I'm going to... flip it down. Hmmm. What happens each time?
Student: It's the same.
Student: It's... it goes to the same thing.
Carmen: Flipping it up, or flipping. Now, do you think we have to test it on their core square?
Class: Yeah.
Carmen: Alright. Okay, now, are they the same?
Class: Yes. No. Yes.
Carmen: I'm going to flip this one up, maybe, there, I'm gonna flip that one up and I'm going to flip this one down.
Class: Same! Same!

The screenshot shows a news article titled "Astronomers Detect New Category of Elusive 'Brown Dwarfs'". The article discusses the discovery of a new type of brown dwarf, 2MASSW J1217-03, in the constellation Virgo. It includes an infrared view and an optical view of the object.

2MASSW J1217-03
(T-type) dwarf in the constellation Virgo

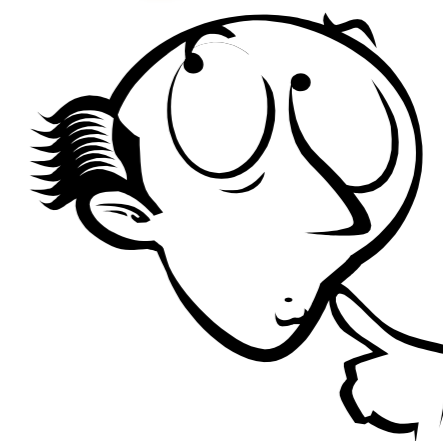
THE NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1999

Astronomers Detect New Category of Elusive 'Brown Dwarfs'

The collage includes a 3D model of a star cluster, a grayscale image of a star with a red circle, and a network diagram of stars.

Questions?

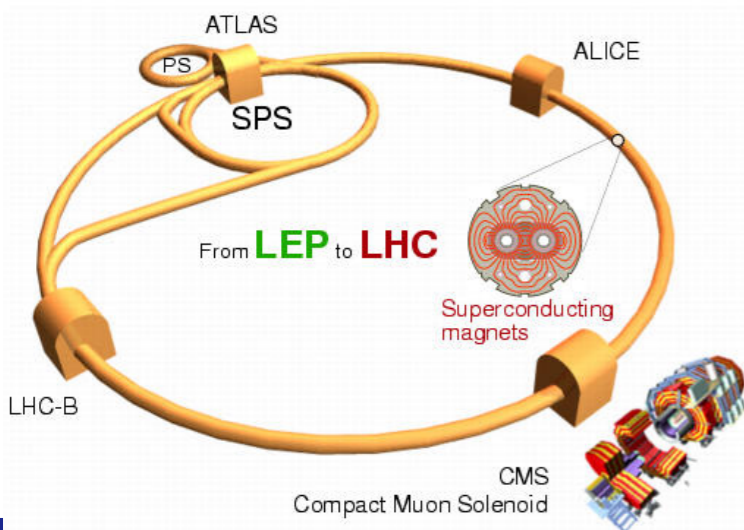
This work has been sponsored by:
NSF, DOE, ONR, NOAA



For more information:

Stork web page: <http://www.storkproject.org>

The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)



2MASSW J1217-03
(T-type) dwarf in the constellation Virgo
Infrared view
The optical
Astronomers Detect New Category of Elusive 'Brown Dwarfs'
THE NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1999
Astronomers have long been able to measure the temperature of stars and planets, but now they have discovered a new category of objects that are neither stars nor planets. They are called 'brown dwarfs' and are thought to be the remnants of stars that failed to form properly. The new category of brown dwarfs is called 'T-type' and is the coolest and most numerous of the objects. The discovery was made by a team of astronomers led by David R. Toomey of the University of California, Berkeley. The team used data from the Two Micron All Sky Survey (2MASS) to identify the new category of brown dwarfs. The discovery is significant because it shows that there are many more brown dwarfs than previously thought. This means that there are many more objects in the universe that are neither stars nor planets. The discovery also suggests that brown dwarfs may be common in our own solar system. The team is currently searching for brown dwarfs in our solar system and other nearby star systems.

