

Storage Advisors Group

July 2022

Ben Kirk,
CISL / HPCD / CSG

July 13, 2022



Agenda

1. Campaign Storage
 - Lab Access / NFS - Follow-up
 - Augmentation - Procurement Process Status
2. Storage Outlook: 1-year lookahead
3. Filesystem Usage
 - Current, History, and Access Patterns
4. Roundtable

Data Sharing:

- During April's SAG, roundtable discussion proposed we explore options for NFS-type access to Campaign Storage from Lab stakeholders
- Follow-on discussion in May clarified scope & expectations:
 - Moderate quantity of mount points (~10 servers) per lab.
 - Read-only, latest NFS protocols.

Status:

- CISL has discussed and does not see any “show stoppers.”
 - Concerned about scope creep - ***read-only would be a hard requirement.***
- SAG discussion: Is NFS server failover a strong desire, or is infrequent server outage acceptable?
 - Possibly trade server-side redundancy vs. urgency of feature deployment.

Near-term Augmentation Plan:

- NSF has approved procurement of 440 additional disks for a formatted capacity increase of ~4 PB capacity
 - Allocation plan in work, must also account for GLADE2 decommissioning (*next slide*).

Overall Storage 1-year Outlook

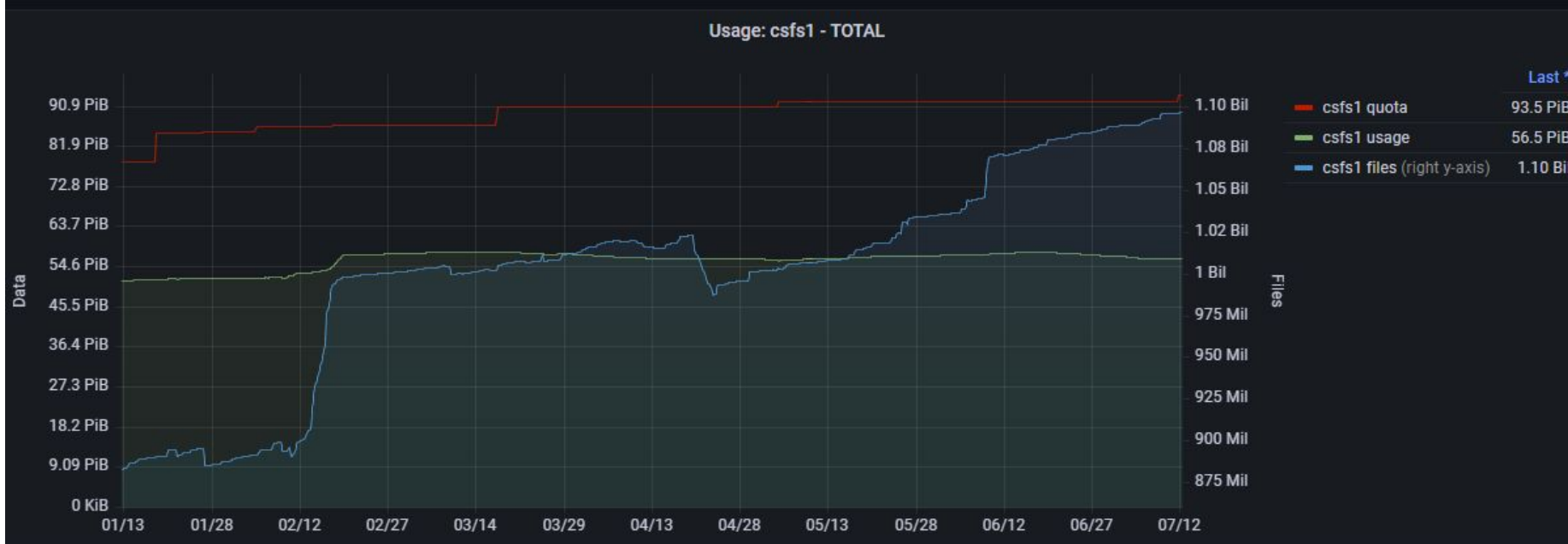
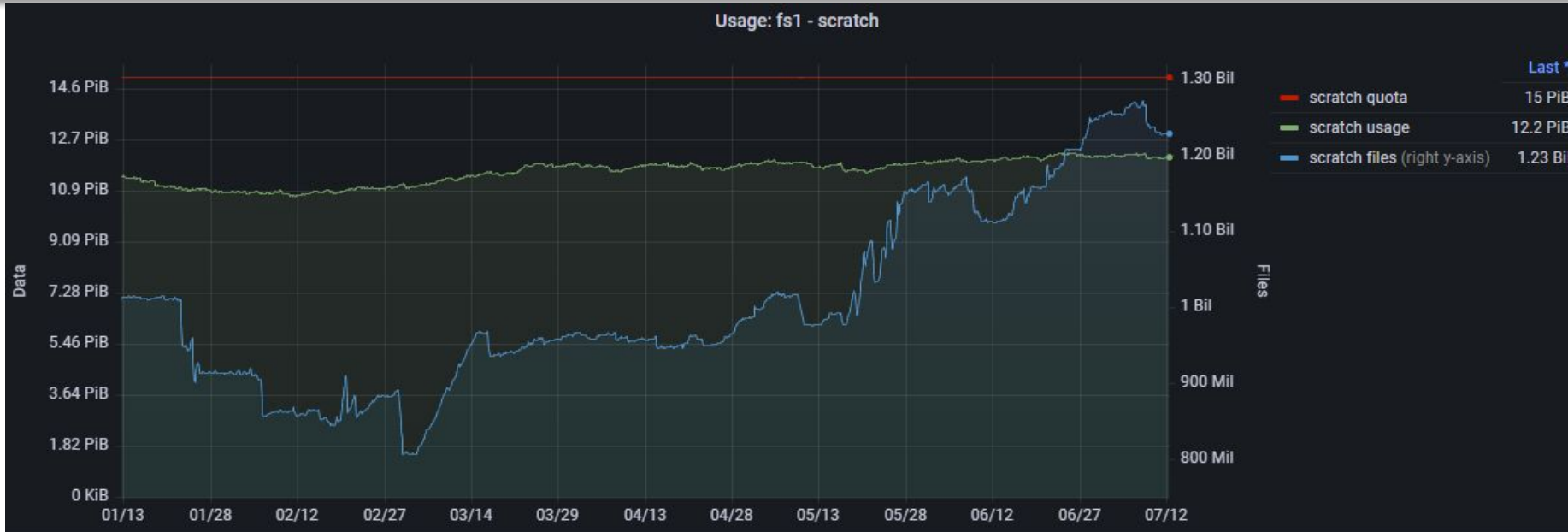
Derecho Availability:

- +60PB ClusterStor (Lustre Filesystem)

GLADE2 Transition Activities:

- End target is that GLADE2 will be retired ~3 months after Cheyenne.
- Data must be migrated to a mix of Derecho Scratch and (augmented) Campaign Storage
- Several steps along the way:
 - +60 PB available from Derecho scratch,
 - +4PB available for Campaign Storage from new disks in procurement,
 - Will be made available for GLADE2 data migration later this year
 - +40PB(+) Spectrum Scale ***license*** capacity available upon GLADE2 retirement.
 - Presents options for Campaign Storage (or other) hardware implementation

July 2022: Scratch & Campaign Storage Filesystem Usage



Filesystem Usage

- During May's SAG, details were requested regarding Campaign Storage usage history & access patterns.
- The following data are mined from CISL's `access_report.txt` files, which are archived by date at `/glade/u/access_reports`, e.g.:

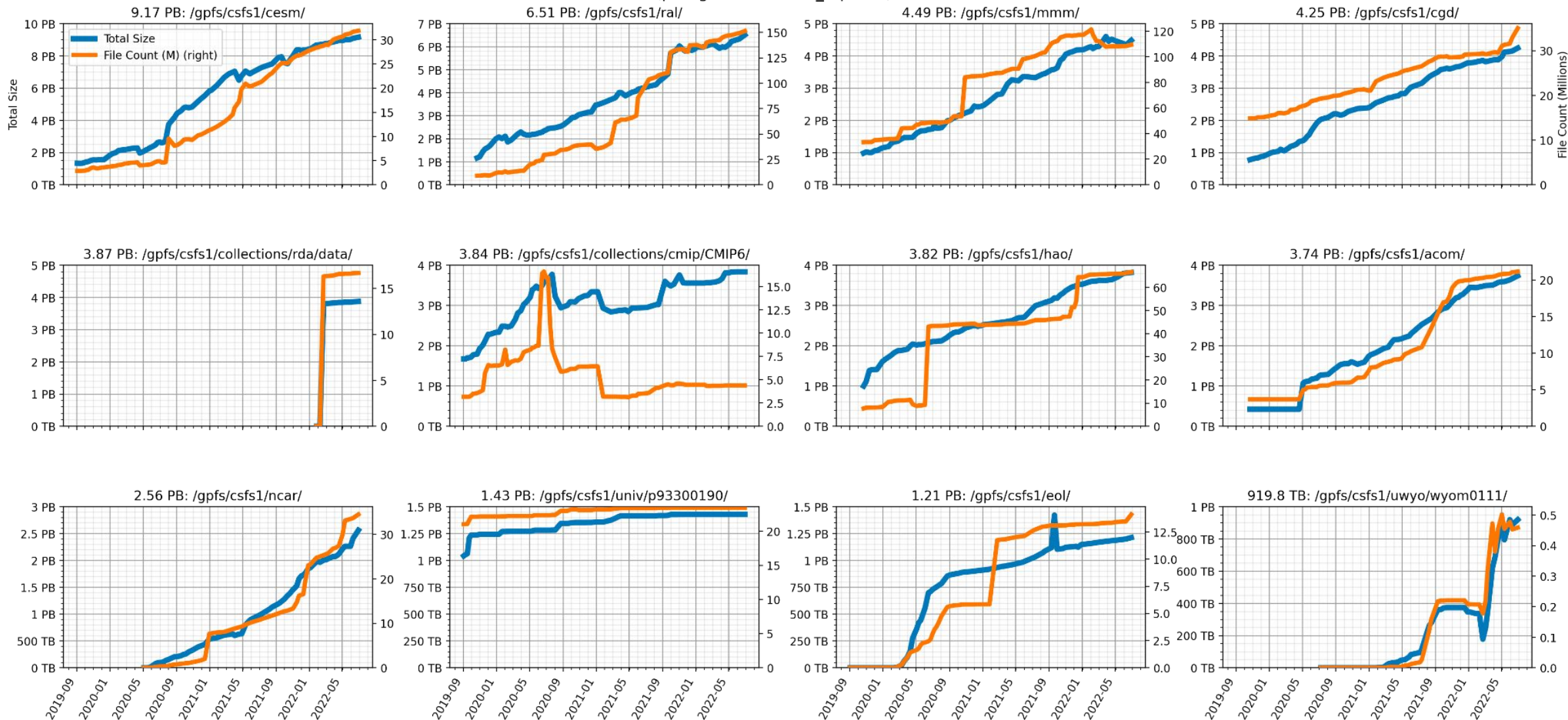
```
Directory: /gpfs/csfs1
Scan date: 2022-07-12
Total Files: 1.10 B (30.56 M compressed)
Total Data: 63.0279 PB (56.4616 PB on disk)
Avg. compression ratio: 1.25 (32.9066 PB raw / 26.3366 PB compressed)
Est. compression savings: 6.5700 PB (19.97%)
```

Last Accessed	Data (%)	# Files (%)
<1 Month	1.7452 PB (2.77%)	21.05 M (1.92%)
1 Month	19.1360 PB (30.36%)	301.25 M (27.46%)
6 Months	13.8449 PB (21.97%)	299.11 M (27.26%)
1 Year	20.7569 PB (32.93%)	386.62 M (35.24%)
3 Years	5.1776 PB (8.21%)	75.67 M (6.90%)
5+ Years	2.3674 PB (3.76%)	13.50 M (1.23%)

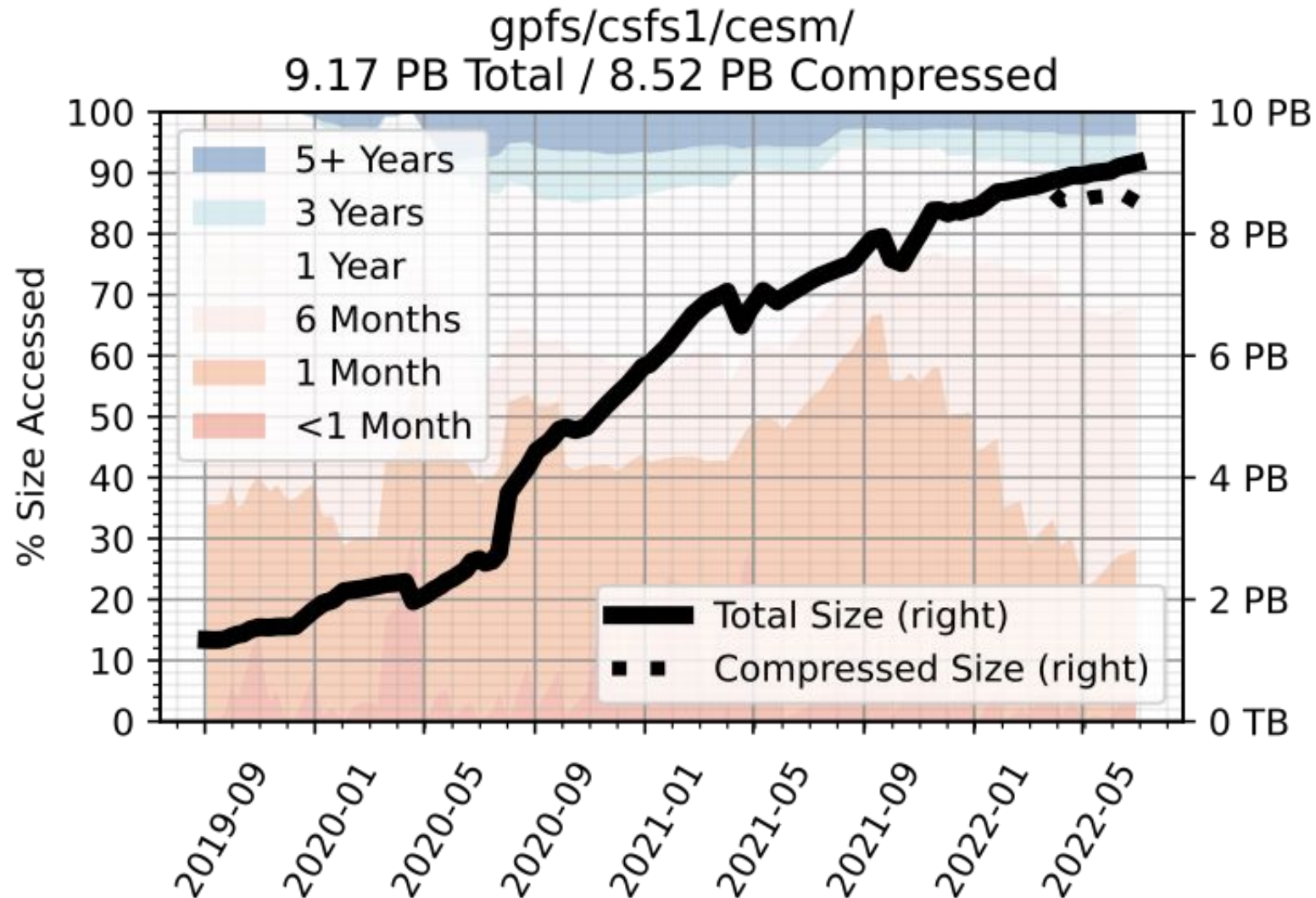
- Processed by `/glade/u/home/benkirk/codes/jupyter_bits/disk_usage/access_reports_history.ipynb`

Data Set Size & File Count History

Top 12 data sets on /gpfs/csfs1/ as of 2022-07-12
(per /glade/u/access_reports/)

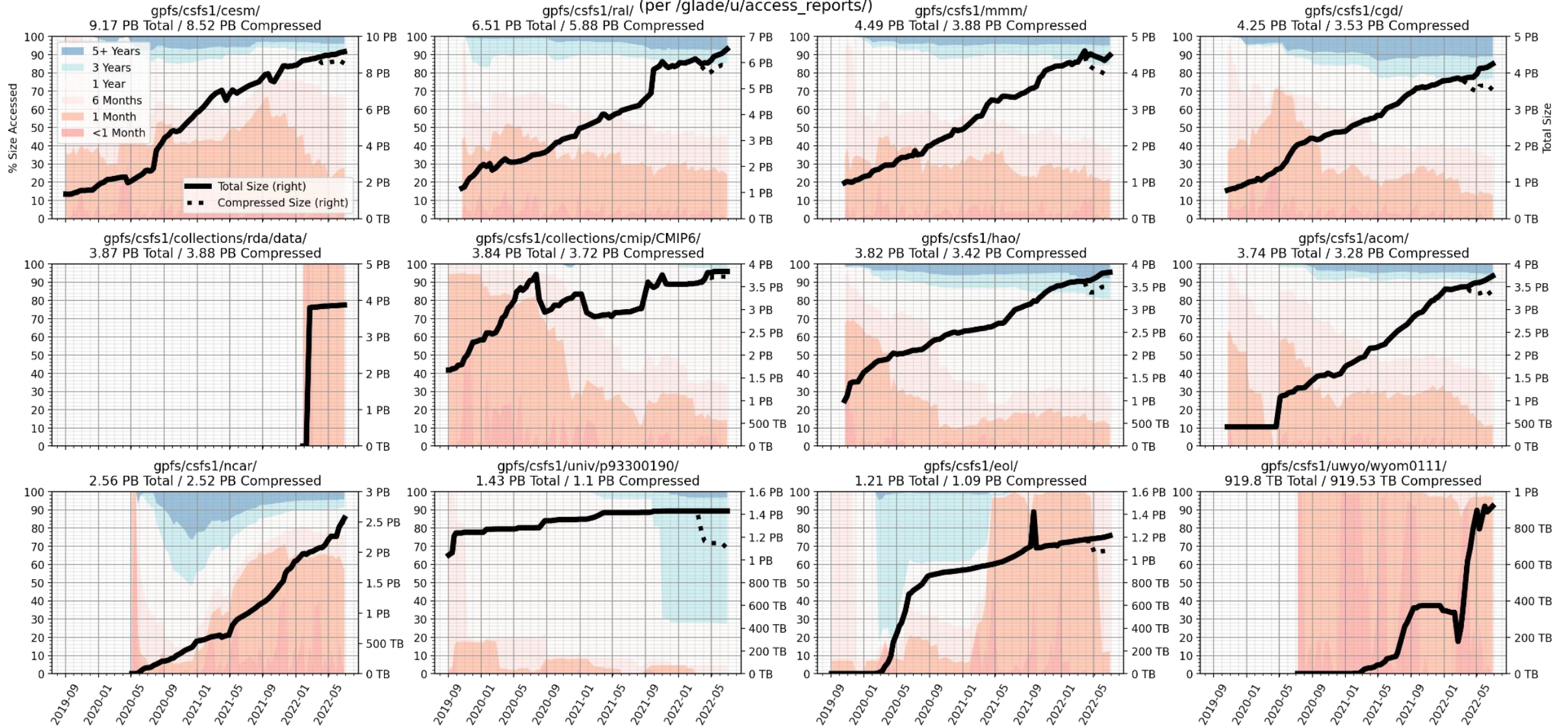


File Access Heatmap - Overview



File Access Heatmap

Top 12 data sets on /gpfs/csfs1/ as of 2022-07-12



Roundtable

- Can we develop a policy to identify ‘cold’ Campaign Storage data at creation time, vs. years later? Thinking specifically about the ‘write once read maybe’ data use cases, or others??
- ACCLIP field campaign from July 1st through early September

Additional Questions, Issues, Concerns?