



DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING OF DISTRIBUTED STORAGE INFRASTRUCTURE BASED ON HADOOP-FS OF DATA MANAGEMENT FOR HIGH

DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING CENTERS

RELIABILITY SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING IN

Workshop GARR - Calcolo e Storage Distribuito MIUR, Roma – 29-30 Novembre 2012



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Outline

- Use cases
- Hadoop Distributed File System
- Functionality test
- Custom policies development
- System monitoring
- Performance test
- Future works and conclusions

Use cases

- Scientific computation in cluster with shared resources
- High availability of data access with commodity hardware
- Fault tolerance of whole data center

Hadoop Distributed File System

What is Hadoop

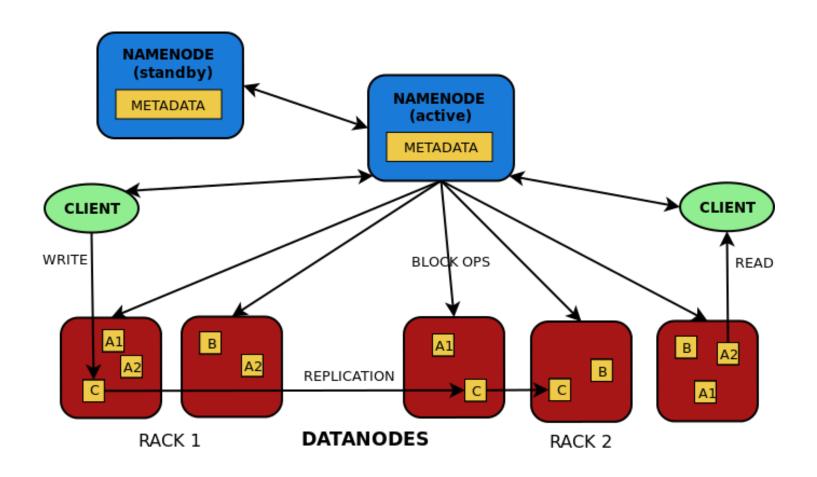
- The Apache Hadoop is an open-source software framework for reliable, scalable, distributed computing.
- Hadoop project includes:
 - Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS)
 - YARN
 - MapReduce
 - Other related projects such as
 - Avro, Cassandra, Hive, Chukwa, HBase, etc.

HDFS features

Hadoop Distributed File System

- Large dataset
- Fault tolerance
- Scalability
- Commodity hardware
- Rack awareness

HDFS Architecture



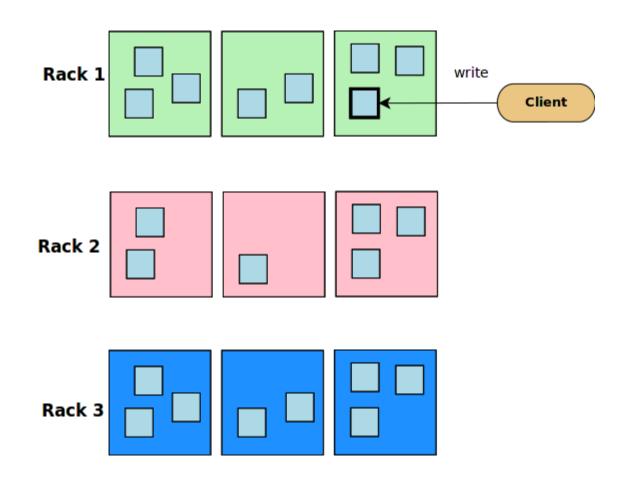
Fault tolerance

- "The primary objective of HDFS is to store data reliably even in the presence of failures."
- Data splitting
- Data replication
 - Block placement policy
- High Availability namenode

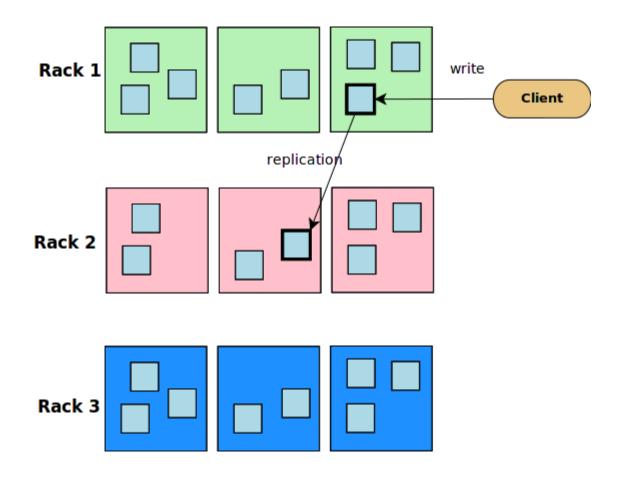
Block placement policies

- Default policy
 - I replica on a node of local rack, 2 replicas on different nodes in the same remote rack
- Developed policies
 - One Replica
 - Hierarchical

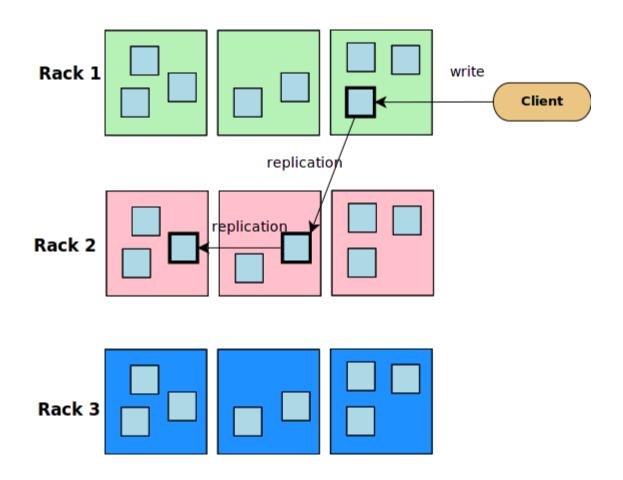
Default placement policy



Default placement policy

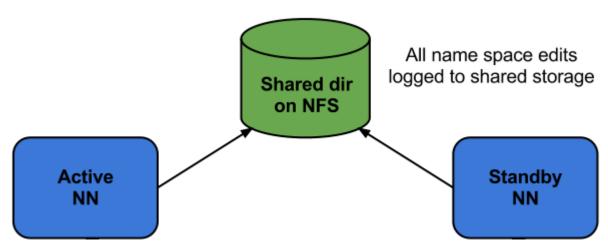


Default placement policy



High Availability namenode

Metadata synchronization in a shared directory



- Failover:
 - Active → Standby
 - Standby → Active

Functionality test

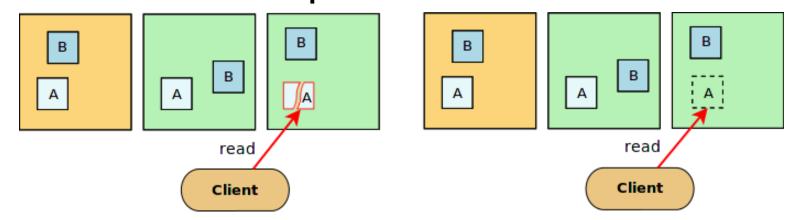
Installation test

- Small cluster of 7 physical nodes of INFN-Bari site
 - Different OS, different hardware, different networks with firewall
- 7 datanodes
- I primaray namenode
- I secondary namenode
- From Hadoop 0.20 to 2.0 (CDH4.1)

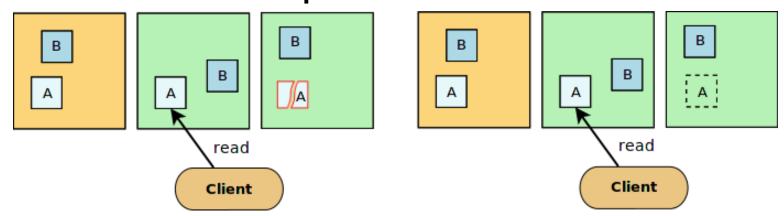
Namenodes test

- Corrupted or lost metadata
 - Recovery from secondary namenode:
 - hadoop-daemon start namenode -importCheckpoint
- Namenode down
 - Waiting of clients and datanodes
 - Failover:
 - hdfs haadmin -failover nn1 nn2

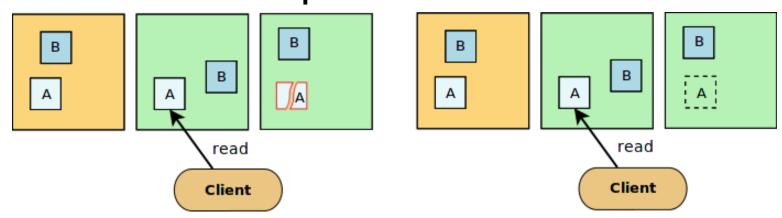
Lost or corruption data



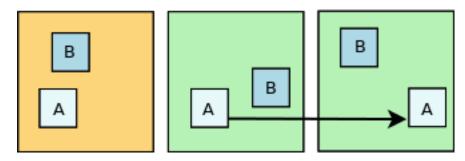
Lost or corruption data



Lost or corruption data



Automatic recovery



- Under-replicated blocks
 - After datanode failure
- Over-replicated blocks
 - After recovery and restart datanode
- Mis-replicated blocks
 - Policy violation
- Datanode failure during writing/reading
 - Switch to other live nodes
- Workload balance

HDFS clients

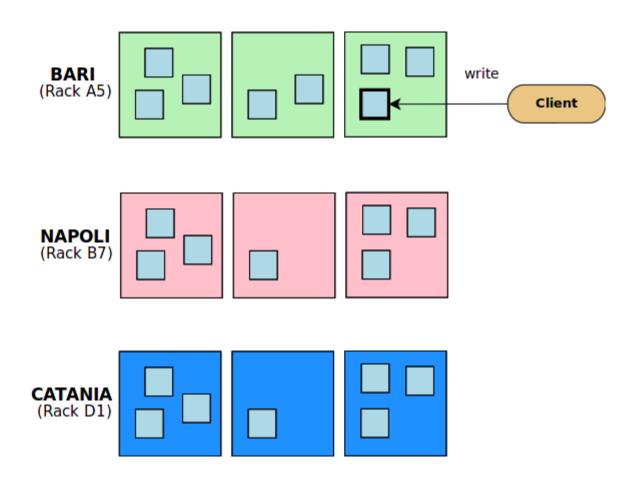
- Default Hadoop client
 - bin/hadoop fs -put testfile.dat /marzulli/
 - o bin/hadoop fs -get /marzulli/testfile.dat ./
- Fuse-Dfs client
 - Mount HDFS in userspace
 - o cp testfile.dat /mnt/hadoop/marzulli/
 - o cp /mnt/hadoop/marzulli/testfile.dat ./

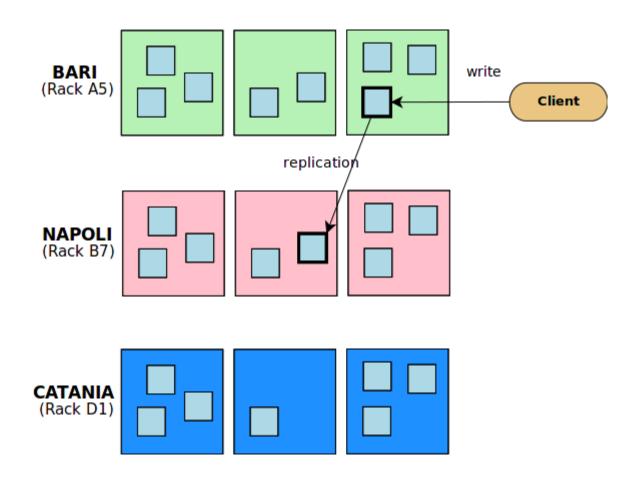
Kerberos authentication

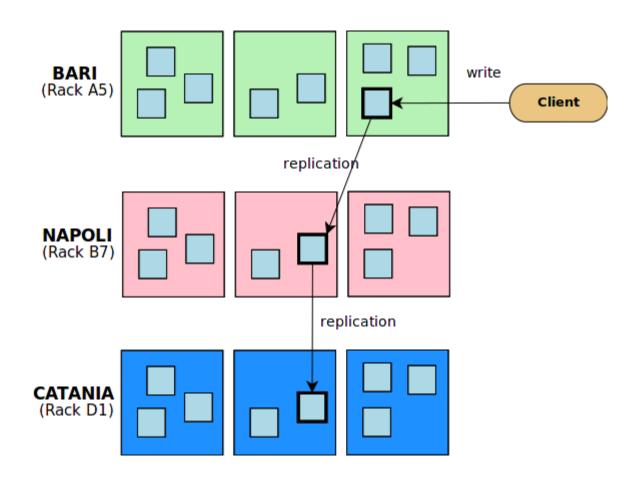
- No Hadoop default security
- Node and user authentication by Kerberos
 - Keytab
 - Ticket
- User authorization by Hadoop file permissions

Block placement policies development

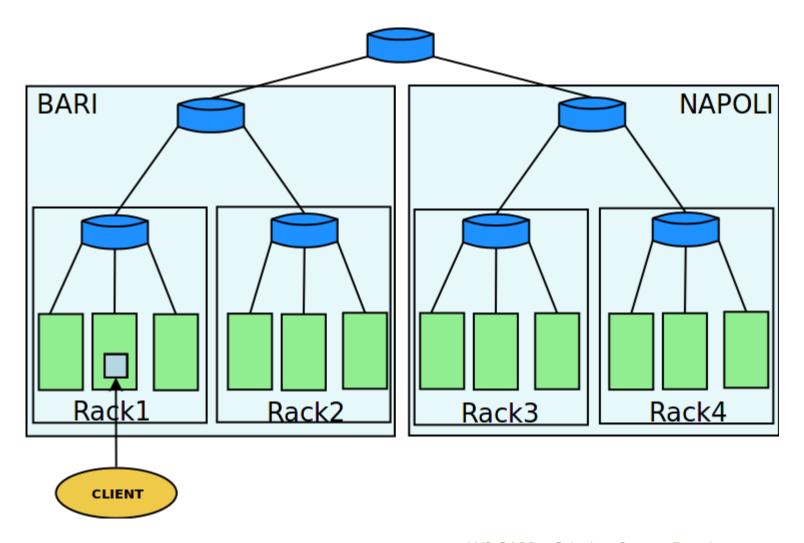
- I replica per rack
- More reliability
 - 2 racks fault tolerant (if replication factor is 3)
- Geographical cluster
 - More data distribution
 - Less read cost
 - Reading from nearest replica
 - More write cost
 - More data transmission

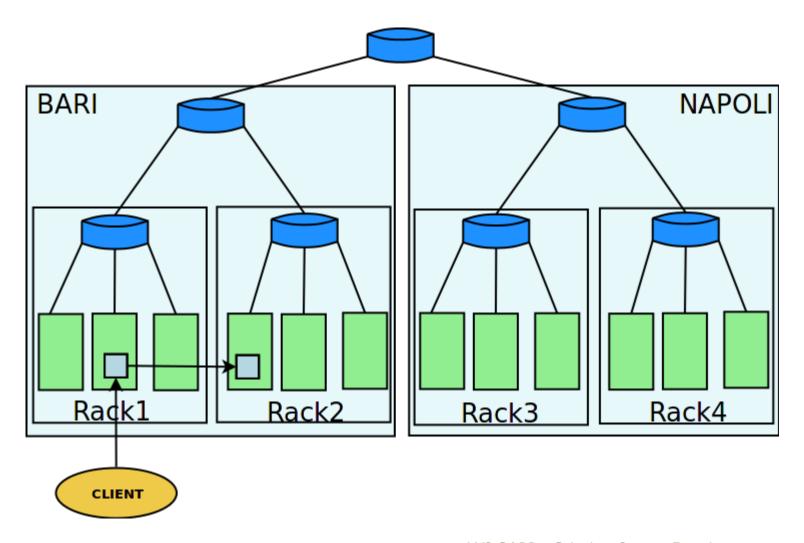


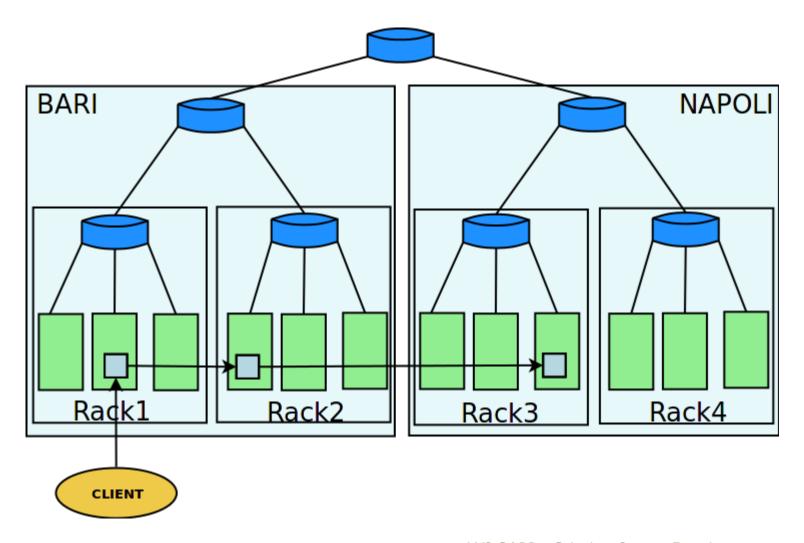




- Awareness of hierarchical network topology
- 2 replicas in local farm but in different racks
- I replica on a rack of remote farm
- Tolerance of whole farm fault





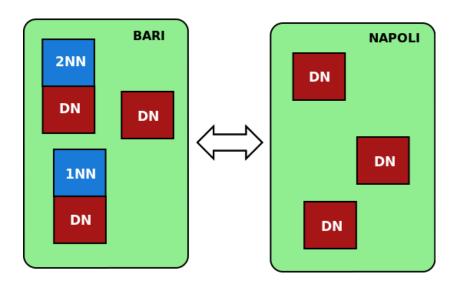


Implementation of custom policies

- BlockPlacementPolicy Java abstract class
 - Default implementation:
 - BlockPlacementPolicyDefault
 - Custom implementations:
 - BlockPlacementPolicyOneReplica
 - BlockPlacementPolicyHierarchical
- Policy selectable in the configuration file

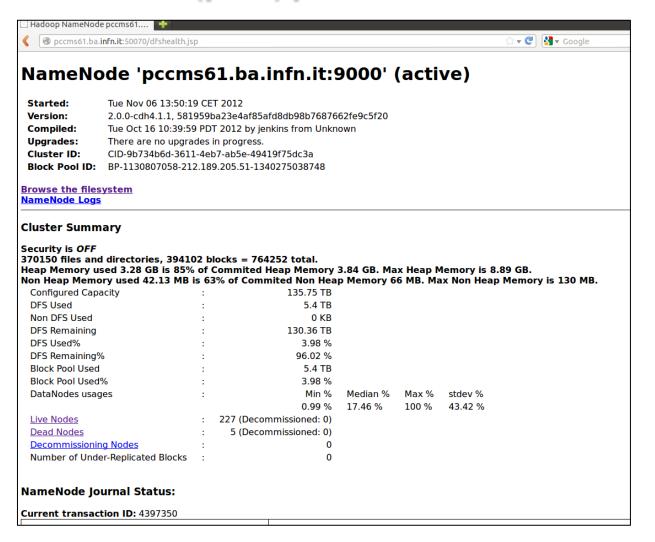
Geographic cluster

INFN Bari and INFN Napoli (ReCaS sites)



- Functionality test
- Custom policies test

INFN Bari (pre)production cluster

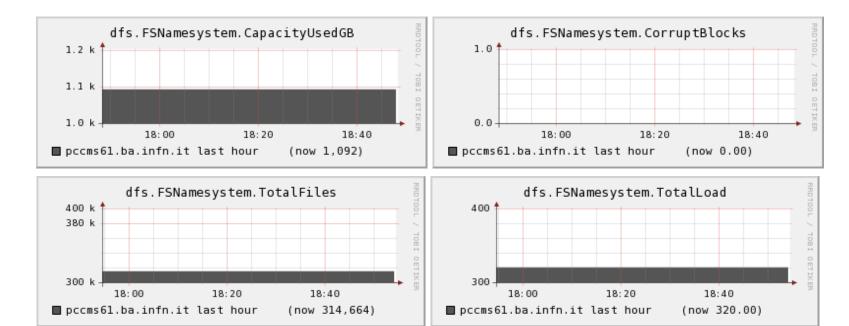


System monitoring

Ganglia monitoring

Configured in the INFN-Bari cluster

Some metrics



Custom monitoring

- We developed a monitoring system in order to track:
 - Locations of blocks placements
 - Recent blocks history
 - Corrupted or missing blocks
 - Blocks operations
- Stored in a MySQL database

Automatic node installation and configuration

- We developed a parameterized script procedure to run on each node, that provide:
 - Software installation
 - Packages repository
 - Configuration based on nodetype
 - formatting, mounting and assigning unused disks/partitions to HDFS
 - Process restart if node falls
- Reusable in other sites

Performance test

Performance test

- We measured writing and reading mean rates on 3000 file operations
 - One client running

Test settings

Parameters	V alues
Datanode	Active, passive
Block size (MB)	64, 128, 256
Client	Fuse-dfs
Replication factor	1,2
File dimension (MB)	4096
Complete dataset	3K File operations

Performance test: statistical results

Writing mean rates (MB/s)

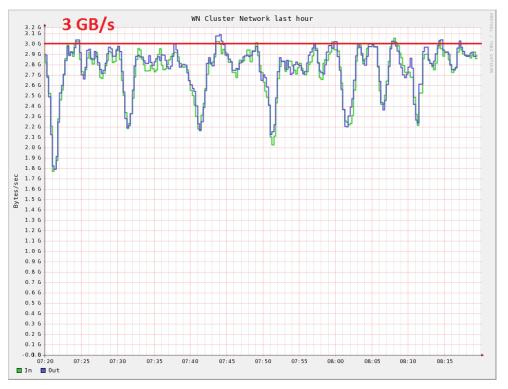
Diadraina	Replication Factor I		Replication Factor 2	
Block size	Passive datan.	Active datan.	Passive datan.	Active datan.
64MB	45,66	83,75	40,24	59,96
I28MB	46,13	79,41	42,45	59,85
256MB	47,95	76,48	42,71	49,77

Reading mean rates (MB/s)

Block size	Replication Factor 2
64MB	62,29
I28MB	60,87
256MB	61,84

Performance test: real case

- 600 jobs of Pamela simultaneously reading ROOT files from HDFS via Fuse-dfs
- we obtained good results: peaks of over 3GB/s



Future works & conclusions

Future works

- Infrastructure expansion
 - Scalability test
 - Long-run test on cluster up to 300 nodes and 500TB of disk space
 - Up to 4000 jobs simultaneously running
- Opening of pre-production cluster to other experiments/VOs (as CMS)
- Geographic test of 3 sites-cluster
 - Add another ReCaS site to the existing cluster
- Research of optimal configuration
 - Block size
 - Fuse-dfs

Conclusions

- Strength of data reliability
- Strength of automatic recovery behavior
- Optimization of data placement in order to increase reliability and performance
- Positive feedback by first real users

Thanks