

HPC filesystems and a suggested workflow

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Outline

1 HPC Filesystems

2 Intended usage and capabilities



HPC Filesystems

Most HPC systems provide several filespaces distributed over different filesystems. For the HPC systems operated by GWDG these are:

Homedirectory (\$H0ME)

- Workstorage (\$SCRATCH for SCC, \$WORK for HLRN/NHR)
- Projectspace (directories below /scratch/projects)

Node local SSDs

Tapearchive (\$AHOME for SCC, folders below /perm for HLRN/NHR)

Shared SSDs

Homedirectory:

- Usage: Software, scripts, configuration files (only for SCC: important results, that are still in use and need a backup)
- Backup: Daily backups (in the night) to tape (only HLRN/NHR: additional daily filesystemsnapshot for fast restores)
 - Quota: No inode quota (number of files and directories), but strict volume quota, extension requires support ticket (for SCC: extension usually possible, for HLRN/NHR extension only in limited cases permitted)
 - Speed: Medium/Low, not suitable for running I/O intensive computation

Workstorage:

Usage: All data concerning compute jobs (input files, intermediate results, checkpoints, final results)

Backup: None

Quota:SCC:No quota limit, but regular request to clean up unused
files, when the filesystem is getting too fullHLRN/NHR:Inode and volume quota, hardlimit 10-times higher
than softlimit, so a temporary increase (grace period 2
weeks) possible, extension needs support ticket and
reasoning (preferred usage of projectspace)

Speed: High/Very high, perfect for high sequential performance, but random IO requires SSDs

Projectspace:

Usage: Same usage as the workstorage, but shared between different members of a working group or project. Location /scratch/projects/PR0JECTID Space created upon request (SCC: support ticket) or automatically as part of a compute project application (HLRN/NHR)

Backup: None

- Quota: Like workstorage but easy quota extension for HLRN/NHR
- Speed: High/Very high, perfect for high sequential performance, but random IO requires SSDs

Node local SSDs:

- Usage: Temporary files with high (random) I/O activity, which are needed only locally on the compute, access via \$TMP_L0CAL (SCC) or \$L0CAL_TMPDIR (HLRN/NHR)
- Backup: None, automatic deletion at the end of the compute job, copying of important results has to be handled by the user in the jobscript.
 - Quota: Limited by capacity of node SSD (node dependent 250 GB up to 2TB)
 - Speed: Very high, esp. for random I/O

Shared SSDs:

Usage: Temporary files with high (random) I/O activity, which have to be shared between all nodes of a compute job Access via \$TMP_SCRATCH (SCC), similar access mode will be available on the HLRN/NHR systems in the near future. The HLRN/NHR system Emmy provides additionally a NVMe based burst buffer (DDN IME), for documentation see: https://www.hlrn.de/doc/display/PUB/IME+Burst+Buffer%2C+ File+System+Cache

Backup: None, automatic deletion at the end of the compute job, copying of important results has to be handled by the user in the jobscript.

Speed: Very high, for sequential and random I/O

Tape archive:

Usage: Inactive files, which have to be kept for reference or later usage, only container files possible (tar or zip archives), preferred size between 1 GB and 4 TB.

Quota: None for SCC

Inode and volume quota for HLRN/NHR (extension upon request via support ticket)

Speed: Very slow

Workflow

- Setup your software, configuration, scripts in the homedirectory
- Create a folder for the compute project in your workstorage, e.g. /scratch/users/\$USER/2022a-PaperXY
- Copy all input files for your compute jobs to this folder
- Run your compute jobs
- Analyze your results
- Copy the important final results to your homedirectory (SCC) or local storage (HLRN/NHR)
- Cleanup the workstorage from temporary files, unneeded intermediate results, etc.

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HPC Filesystems
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Workflow

Create a tar/zip archive of unneeded files (please use threaded compression tools), which have to be kept for reference or future use and move the file to the tape archive, cleanup the folder in the workstorage

```
PIGZ="-1 -p 8 -R" tar -I pigz -cf $Project-archive.tar.gz $Project
mv $Project-archive.tar.gz $AHOME/
rm -rf $Project
```

```
or for xz compression
```

```
XZ_OPT='-0 -T8' tar -cJf $Project-archive.tar.xz $Project
mv $Project-archive.tar.xz $AHOME/
rm -rf $Project
```