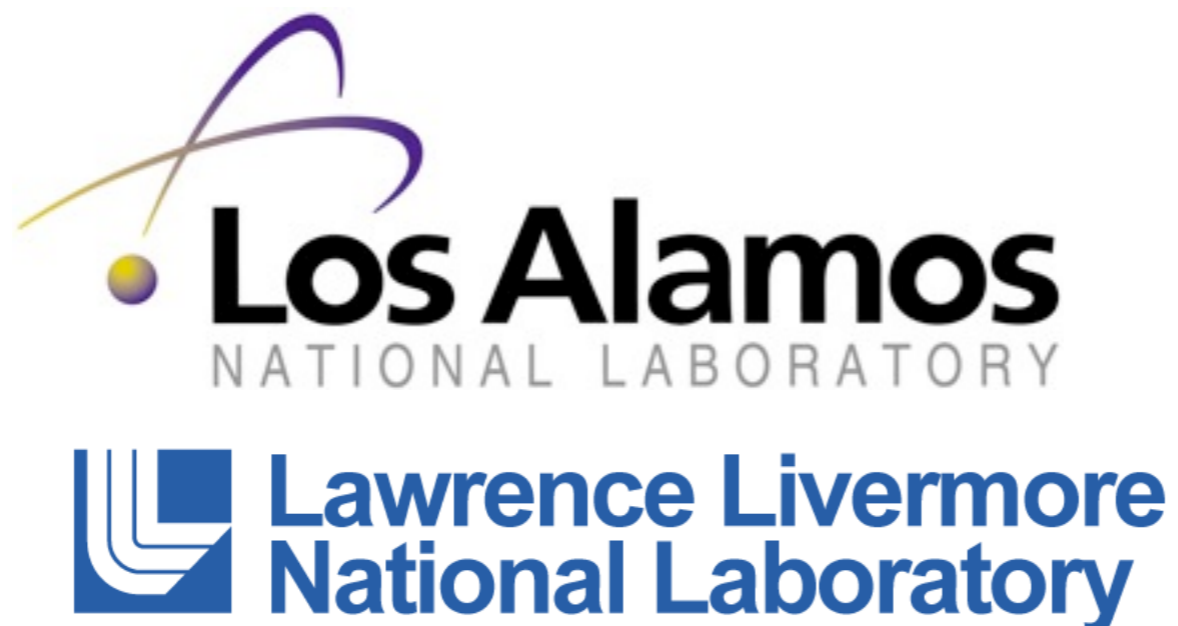


# Enabling Scientific Application I/O on Cloud Filesystems

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John Bent, Garth Gibson, Carlos Maltzahn, Maya B. Gokhale, Scott Brandt



“Super” clusters aren’t just  
supercomputers any more



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≈1.75 Petaflops  
(Top500.org)

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450,000 servers  
worldwide  
(2006, NY Times)  
≈20-100 Petaflops

# “Sacred” Scientific Apps

- Climate simulations, comp biology, astro, cyber security, etc.
- “Untouchables”
- Often require a POSIX filesystem or MPI-IO interface, many writers concurrently writing a single file
- Mismatch with Cloud Filesystem semantics
  - HDFS as a Cloud Filesystem example: one-writer / file, sequential writes only, no rewrites



# Goal and Approach

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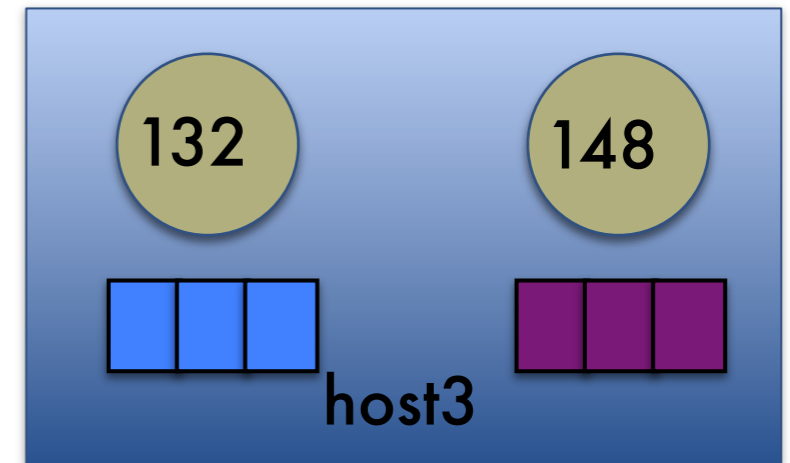
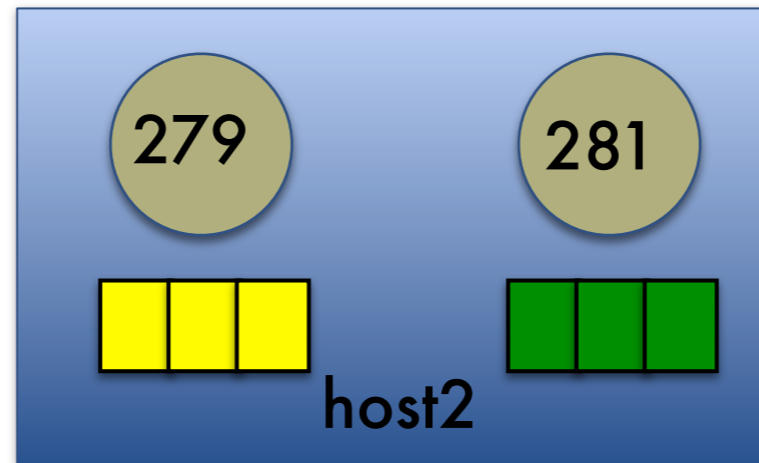
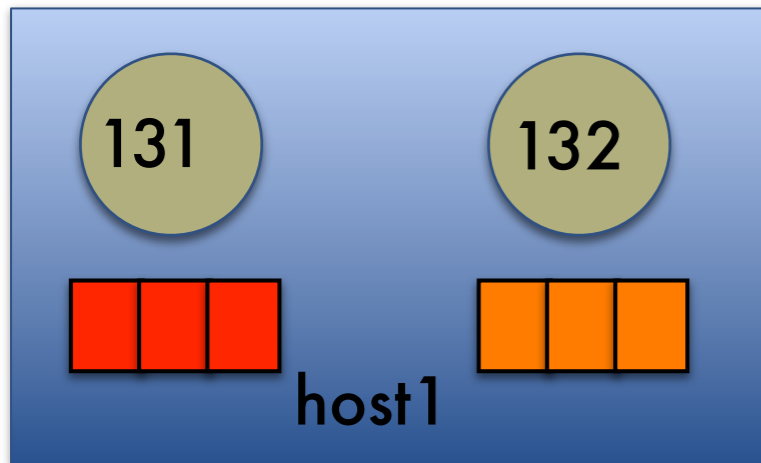
- **Our goal:** Running unmodified scientific apps on a cloud filesystem



# Goal and Approach

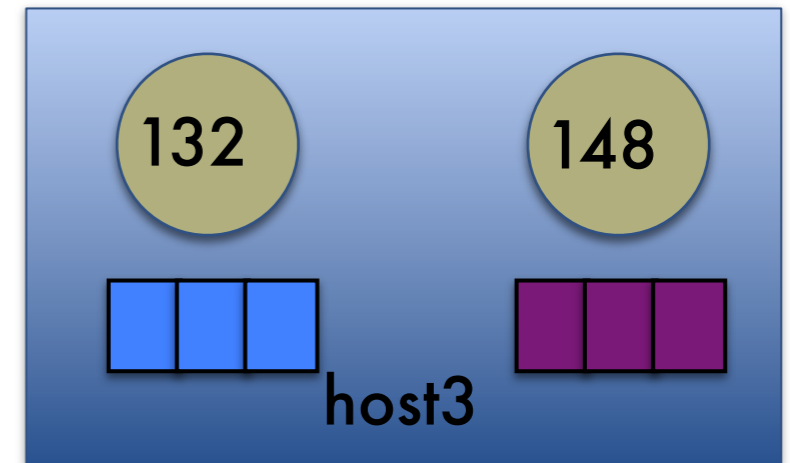
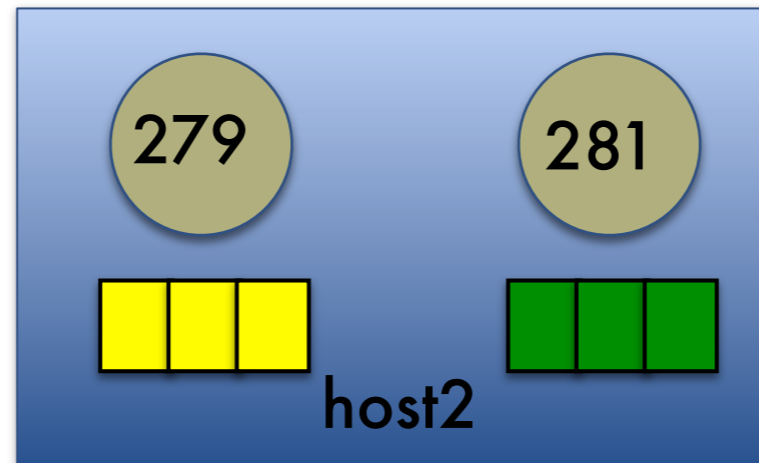
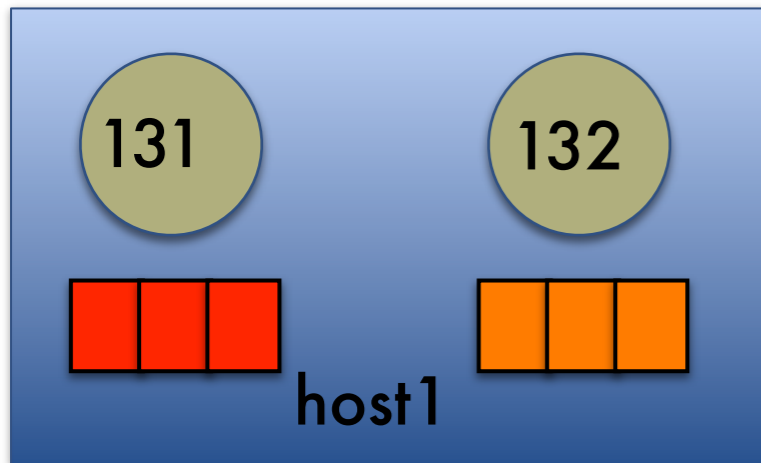
- **Our goal:** Running unmodified scientific apps on a cloud filesystem
- **Our approach:** A FUSE-based interposition layer

# Decoupling Concurrency

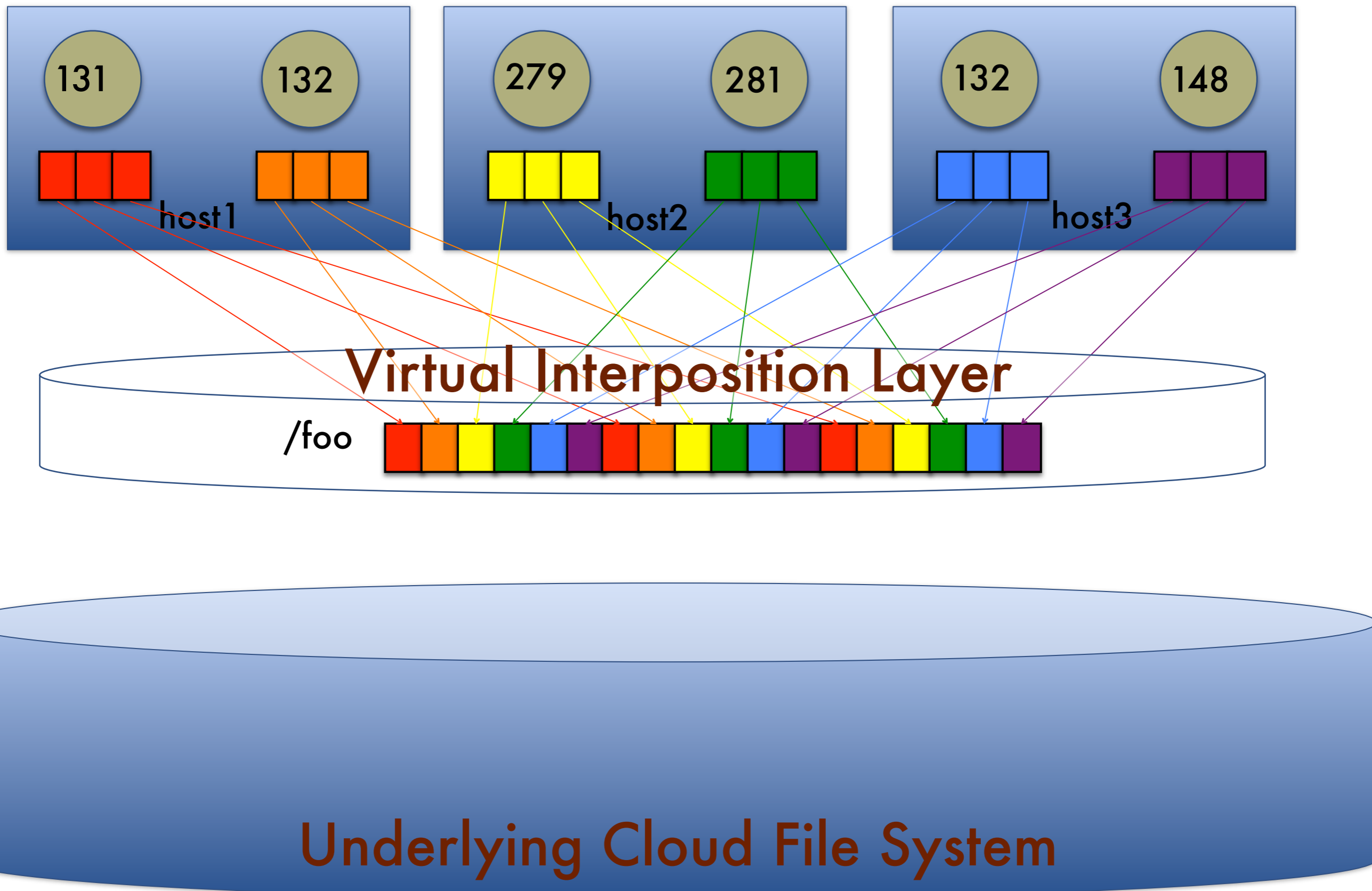


Underlying Cloud File System

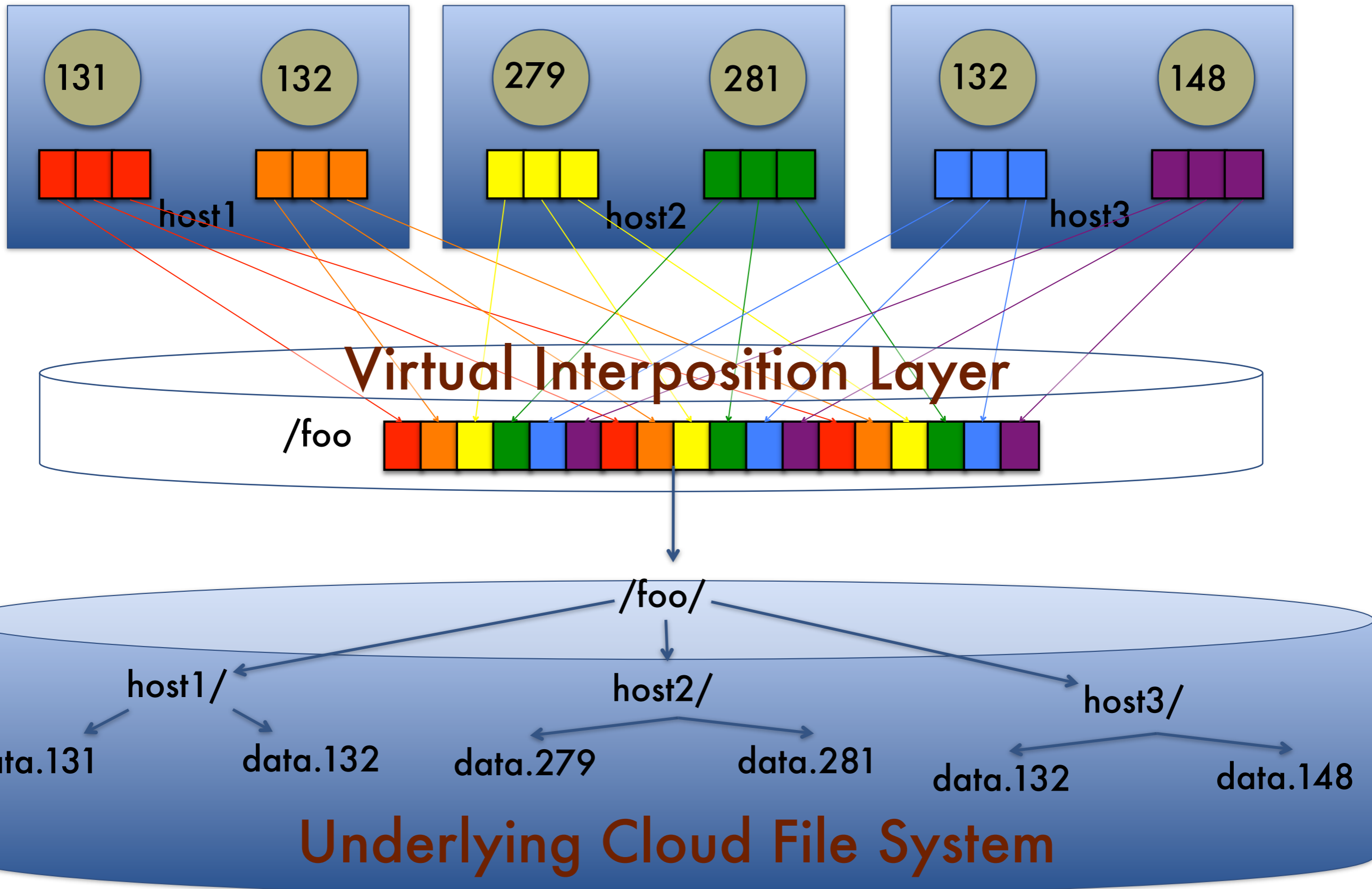
# Interposition Layer



# Apps write normally

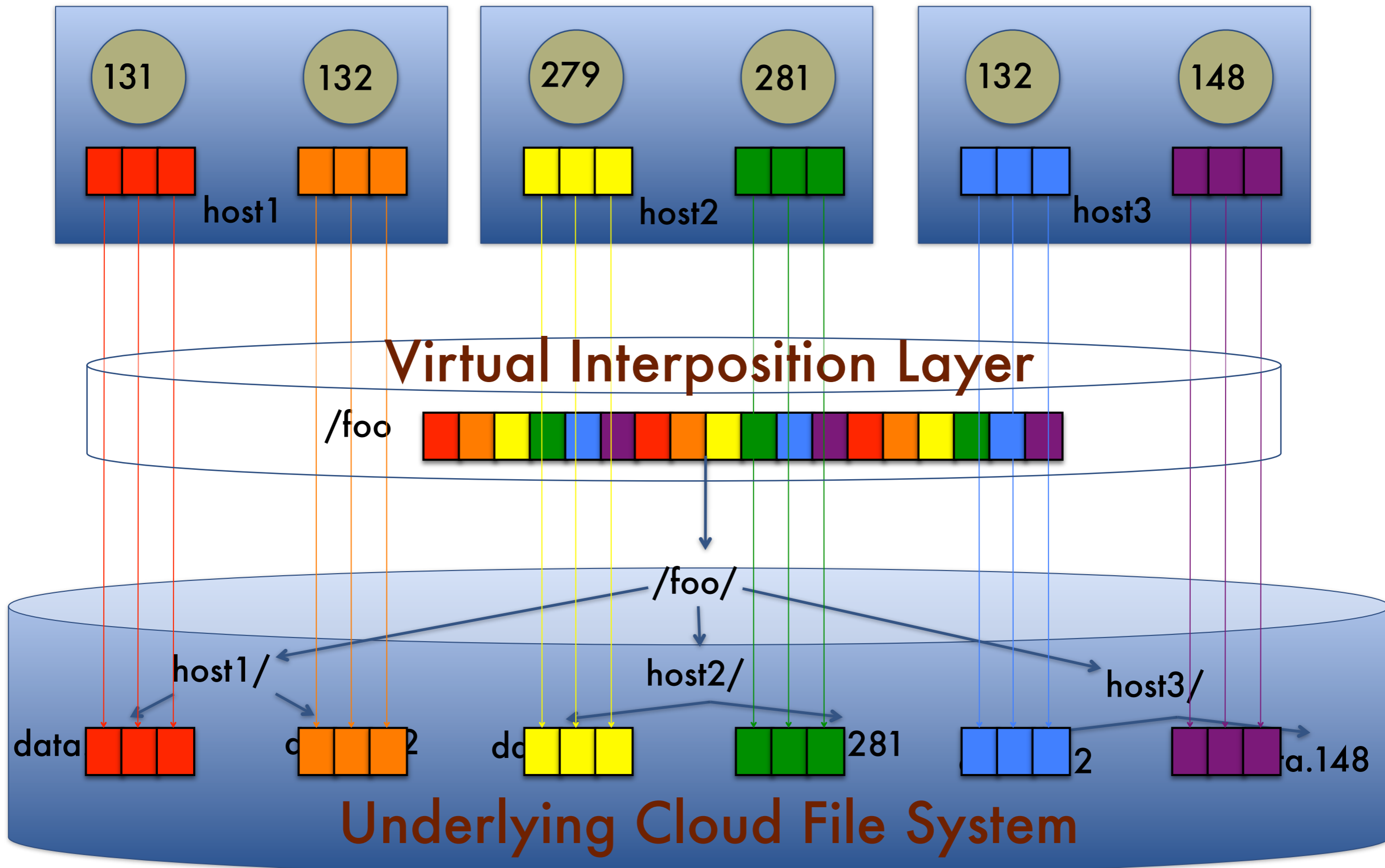


# "Container" in Underlying Cloud Filesystem





# Writes redirected to log files



# Summary

- An interposition layer lets us use a cloud filesystem storage for Scientific Apps
- Permits re-open, concurrent writes, etc.
- Writes decoupled, reads aggregated
- No changes to filesystem or apps

# Current Status

- Preliminary interposition layer written
- Plans to test a variety of scientific apps on HDFS and PVFS
- Question: How to integrate with MapReduce?
- Come talk to us at our poster