

FROM RESEARCH TO INDUSTRY

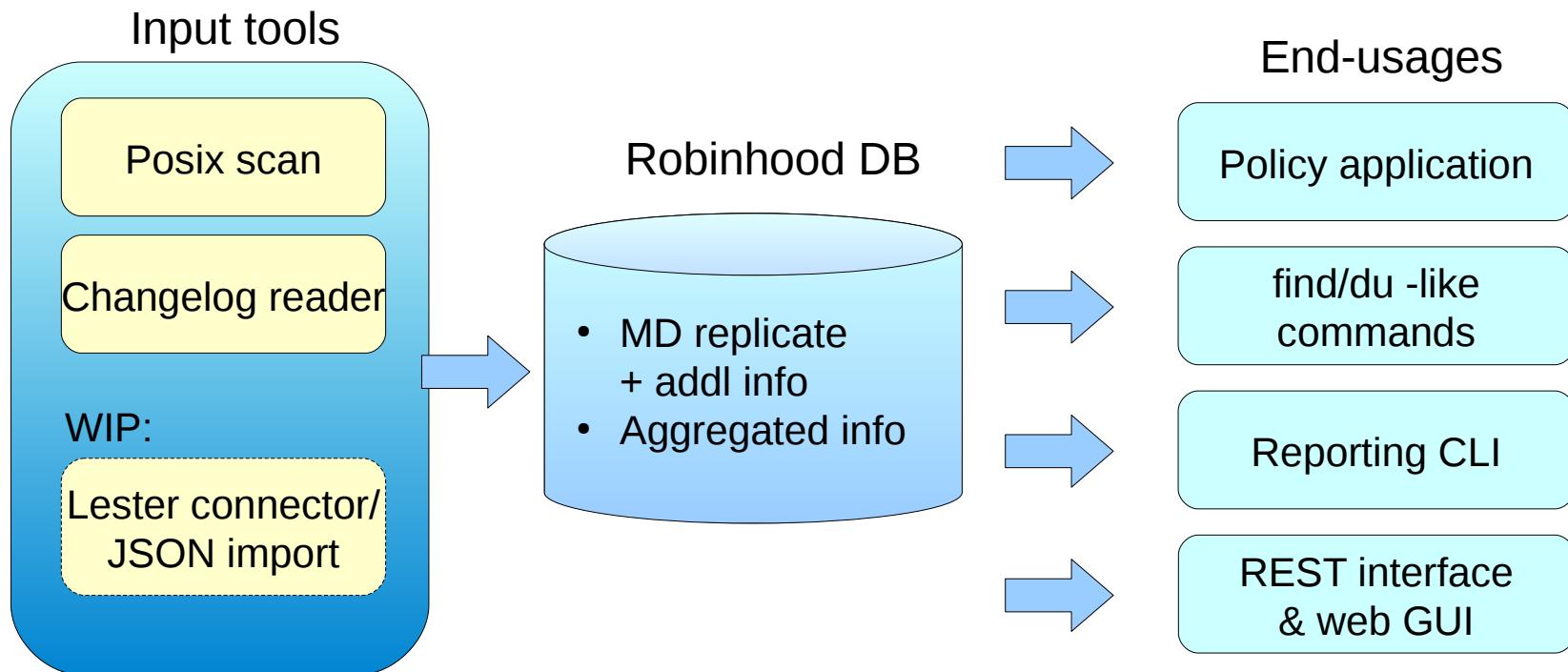


Robinhood status and latest improvements

LAD'18

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Robinhood Big Picture



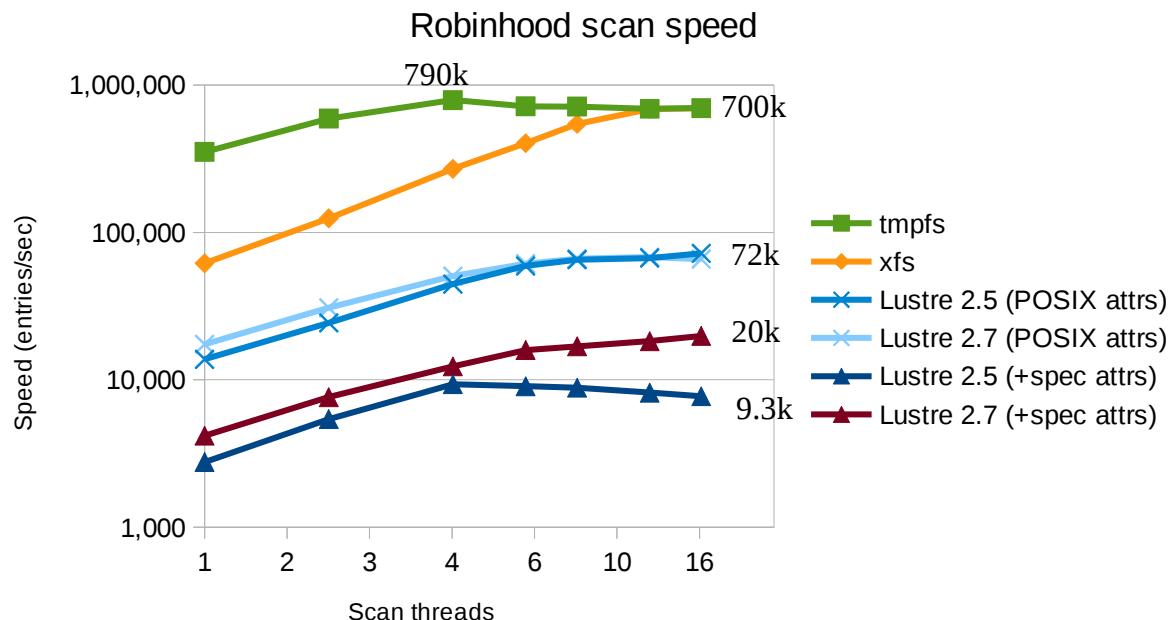
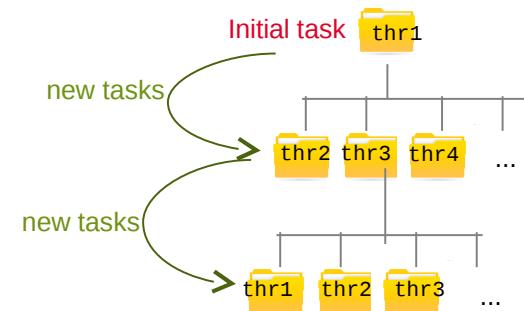
POSIX SCAN

Principle

- Multi-threaded scan

Performance

- ~800k entries/sec on a local FS
- 10 to 80 times slower with Lustre

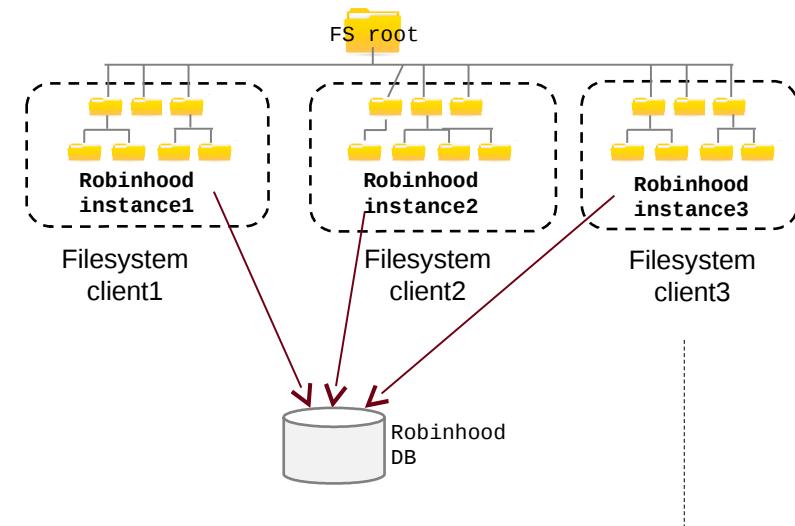
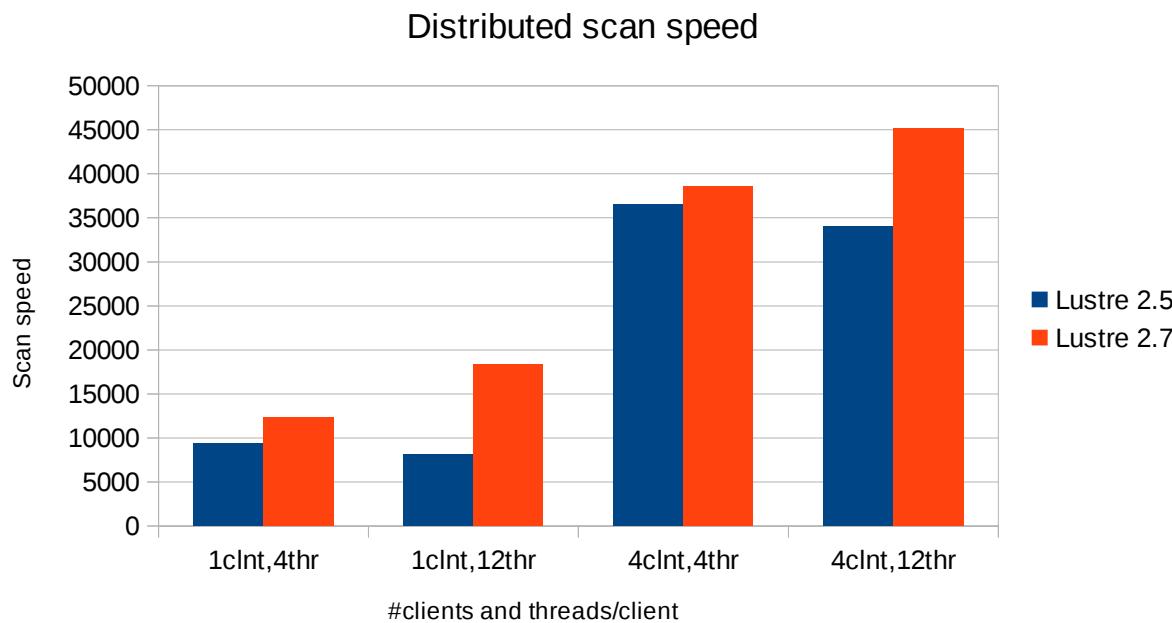


PARALLEL SCAN (MULTI-CLIENT)

Principle

- Scan can be distributed across multiple clients
 - Split the namespace between multiple scanners
- Allows cumulating ops/sec of individual clients

Performance



ex. configuration :
`scan_only = /dir1;`
`scan_only = /dir2;`
`...`

Changelog reader

Principle

- Read MD updates from Lustre changelogs (CREATE, MKDIR, CLOSE, HSM...) apply to Robinhood DB near real-time
- Changelogs are stored until Robinhood acknowledges them (no event is lost)

Details

- 1 reader per MDT
- Possible setup:
 - all readers in a single process
 - multiple processes on the same host
 - distributed on multiple hosts

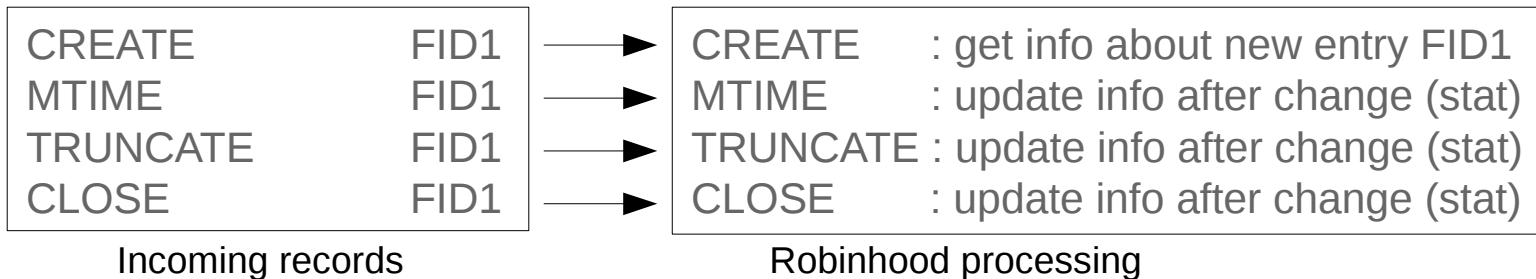
```
robinhood --readlog
```

```
robinhood --readlog=<mdt_index>
```

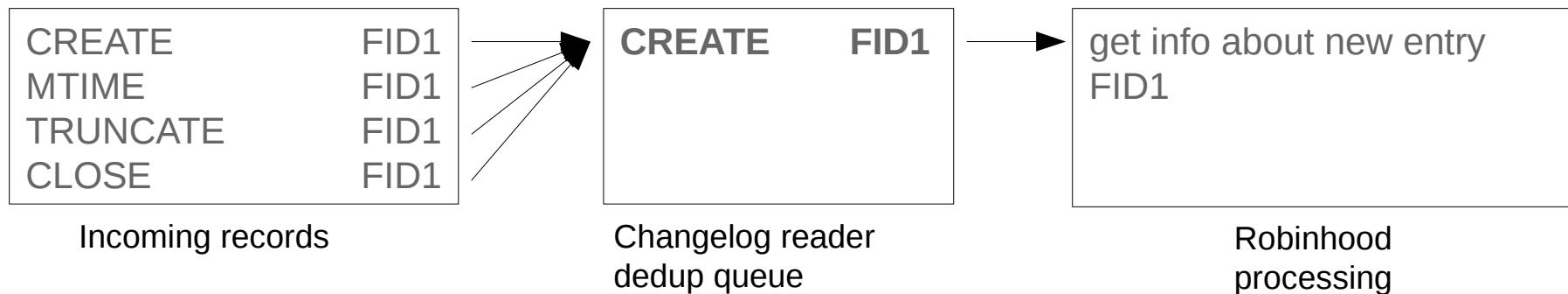
Changelog aggregation

Optimization: changelog aggregation

Without optimization:



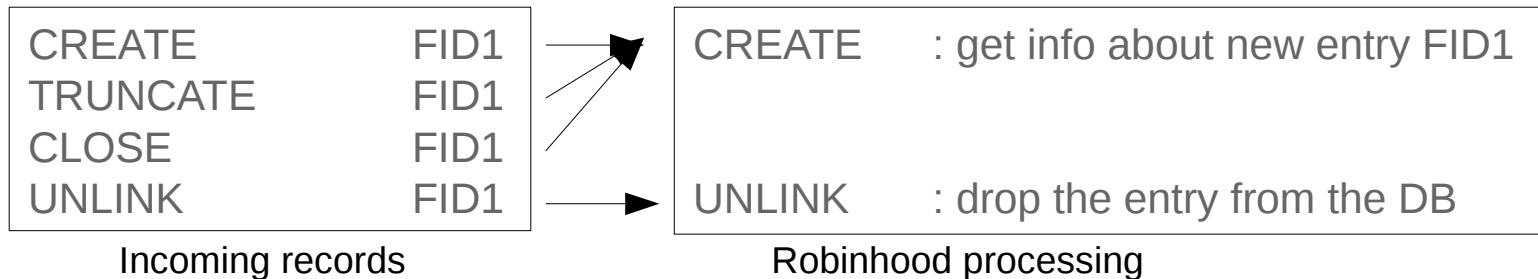
Changelog aggregation (since robinhood 2.5): batch processing of changelogs with similar processing



Enhanced Changelog aggregation

Enhanced changelog aggregation

- With previous optimization:



- Enhanced changelog aggregation (since robinhood 3.1.4):



Changelog performance

Resulting performance

- Example on a scratch filesystem:

```
records read      = 8889464866
interesting records = 1533615524
suppressed records = 7159476712
```

-80% records

- Performance observed: up to 200k records/sec



Changelog performance tips

Performance tips

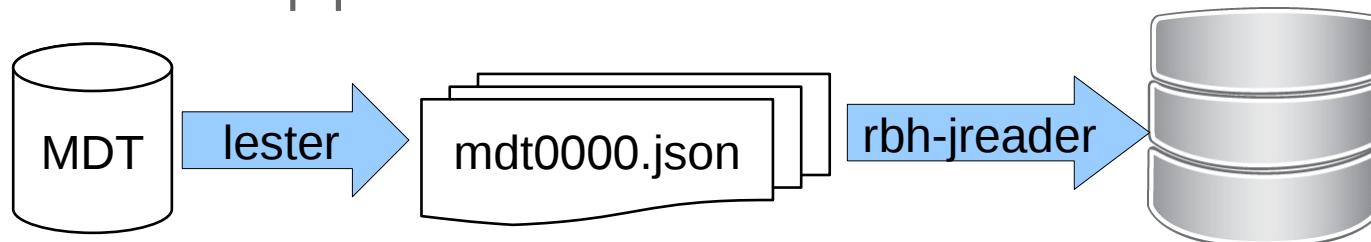
- Get the latest version of robinhood (3.1.4)
- Increase changelog aggregation window depending on host memory:
 - Parameters “queue_max_size” and “queue_max_age”
- Run changelog reader in a separate process (dedicated memory allocator)
- Run mariadb with jemalloc:
 - In /etc/systemd/system/mariadb.service.d/override.conf:

```
[Service]
Environment="LD_PRELOAD=/usr/lib64/libjemalloc.so.1"
```

(WIP) Lester connector / rbh-jreader

Work in progress: lester connector for robinhood

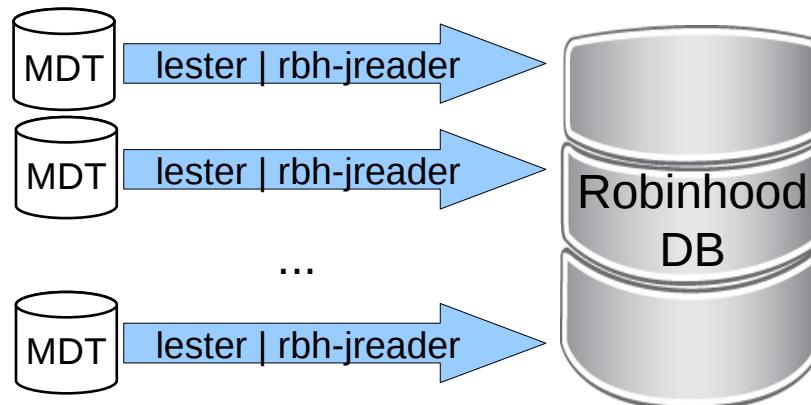
- Lester: tool developed by ORNL
 - Directly scans the MDT inode table
- Lester contributions:
 - JSON output
 - dump extra information: link EA, hsm EA
- New robinhood command: rbh-jreader
 - Read JSON output from lester and inject it to robinhood DB
 - File or pipe



(WIP) Lester connector: benefits and performances

Benefits and performances

- Low level Idiskfs scan: fast!
- Takes advantage of distributed metadata

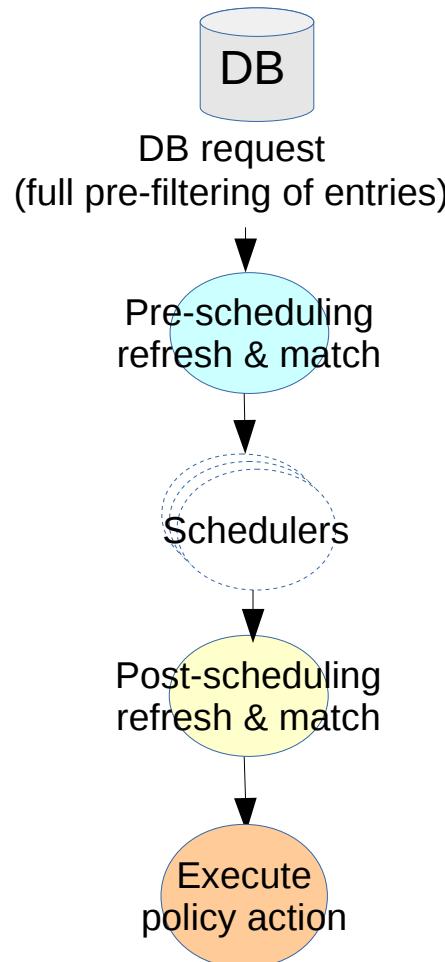


Scan duration	
Lester + rbh-jreader	Namespace scan
3 h 22 min	33 h 8 min

Distribution of inodes across MDTs

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
126 540	144 790 552	125 318	125 317	1 087 023	141 998	141 998	125 306	301	8 958 952

Policy run enhancements



Enhancements (robinhood 3.1):

- Full conversion of policy rules to DB request
→ minimizes entries to be processed
- Smarter and configurable matching behavior
(before and after scheduling)
- Schedulers :
 - Can delay, reorder, skip entries...
 - Stackable
 - Plugins (you can implement your own)
 - Provided implementation: “common.rate_limit”
 - Allow limiting the rate of actions (count and/or size)
 - Especially useful for Lustre/HSM archive

Policy schedulers: example

```
lhsm_archive_parameters {

    # limit archive rate to avoid flooding the MDT coordinator
    schedulers = common.rate_limit;

    rate_limit {
        # max count per period
        max_count = 10000;
        # max size per period: 10GB/s
        max_size = 100GB;
        # period, in milliseconds: 10s
        period_ms = 10000;
    }
    ...
}
```

REST interface

REST API

- Allow querying robinhood DB using a simple HTTP client
- Fine-grained access control (per user, per group, IP, hostname...)
- Package “robinhood-webgui”

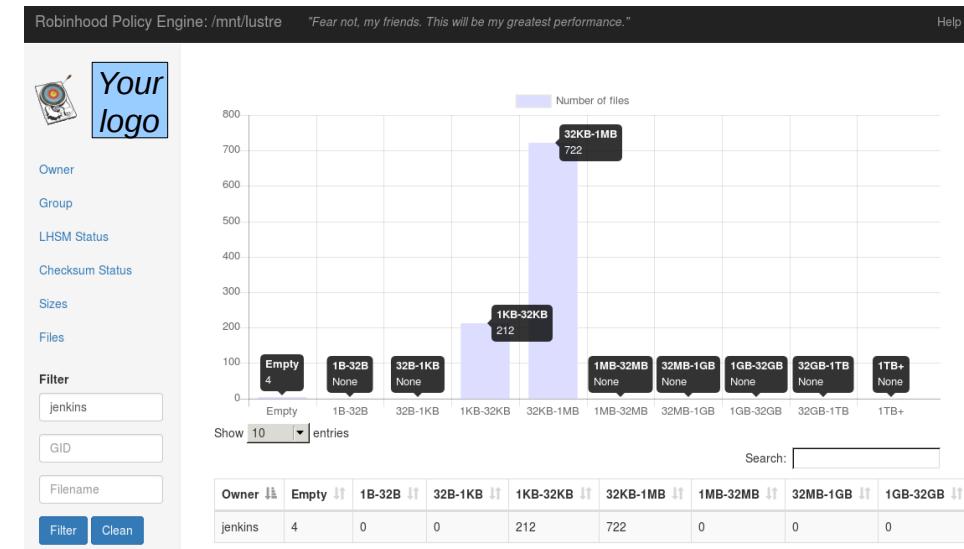
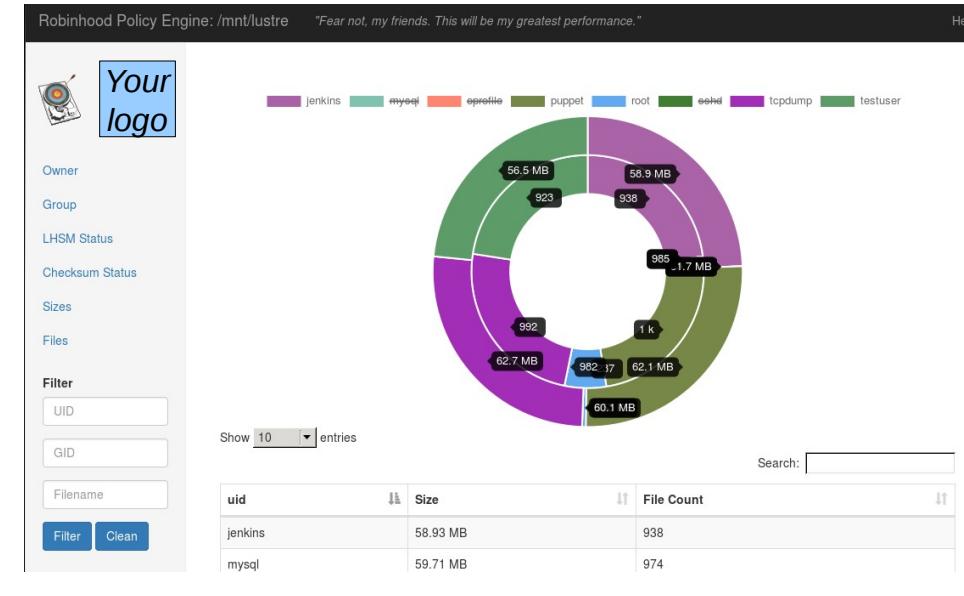
- Request format:
`<server>/api/native/{acct|data|graph}/field.operator/field.operator/...`
- e.g. sum all information per group:
`https://rbh-host/api/native/acct/gid.group/size.desc`

```
[{  
    "gid": "somegroup",  
    "size": "14406475930640792",  
    "count": "6813043",  
    ...  
},  
...]
```

- Full API documentation: `/var/www/robinhood/README.txt`

Web interface

- New web gui in v3
- File distribution per user, group, size, policy status...
- Filtering
- Namespace browsing
- New features in 3.1.4:
 - Tasks
 - Custom graphs



Web interface: tasks

Scheduled requests (tasks)

- Run custom REST requests at scheduled interval
- Possibility to keep an history of request results, to graph stats evolution
- Target database selection
- 1 click to turn it to a custom graph

Tasks

Id	Name	Trigger	Request	Action	Database	Last Run	Last execution time	Modify	Delete
4	size_by_unit	Hourly	native/entries/whitelist/id.	History	rbh_new	2018-09-18 14:15:12	5 Seconds	Modify	Delete
7	size_by_hunit	Hourly	native/entries/whitelist/id.	History	rbh_new	2018-09-18 14:15:22	5 Seconds	Modify	Delete
11	group_evol2	Hourly	native/acct/gid.group	History	rbh_new	2018-09-18 14:15:17	5 Seconds	Modify	Delete
12	file_by_day	Hourly	native/entries/whitelist/id.	History	rbh_new	2018-09-18 14:15:12	6 Seconds	Modify	Delete
16	file_by_month	Hourly	native/entries/whitelist/id.	Copy	rbh_new	2018-09-18 14:15:01	5 Seconds	Modify	Delete
#	Name	Daily	Request	Copy	main	#	#	Add	

Web interface: custom graphs

Building custom charts

- 1) In console panel, test your request and see what your graph looks like
- 2) Give it a name and click “Add to custom graphs”

Console

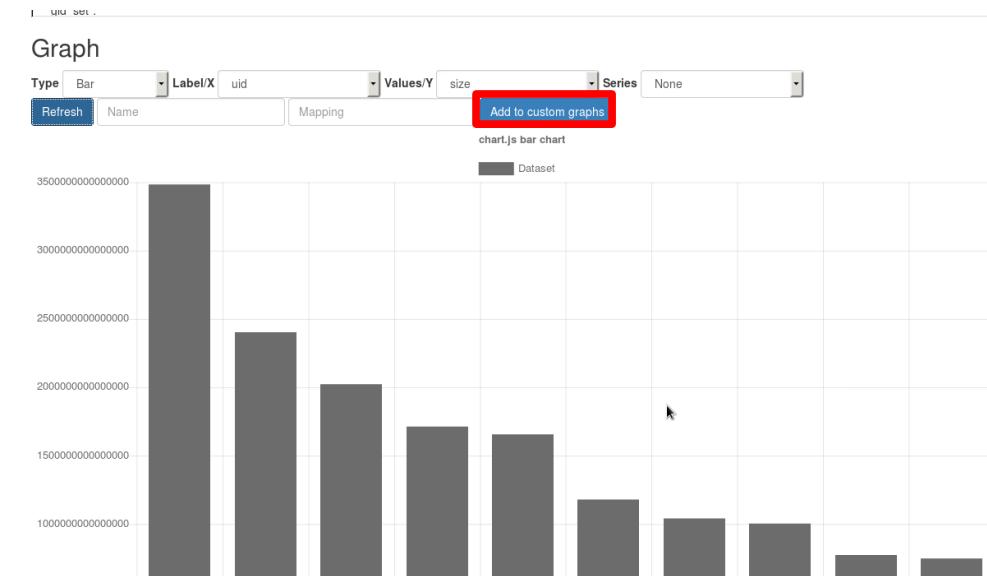
Request

Filter native/task/size_by_unit Run

Data

Number of result: 762

```
[  
{  
  "CronDate": "2018-09-12 15:04:40",  
  "size_by": null,  
  "id_count": "271932",  
  "size_max": "0"  
},  
,  
{  
  "CronDate": "2018-09-12 15:04:40",  
  "size_by": "0",  
  "id_count": "1517507",  
  "size_max": "1023"  
},  
,  
{  
  "CronDate": "2018-09-12 15:04:40",  
  "size_by": "1",  
  "id_count": "7651773",  
  "size_max": "1048569"  
},  
]
```



Web interface: custom graphs

Internal Stats

Browser

Console

Tasks

Custom Graph

*test

*TopFileUP

Filter

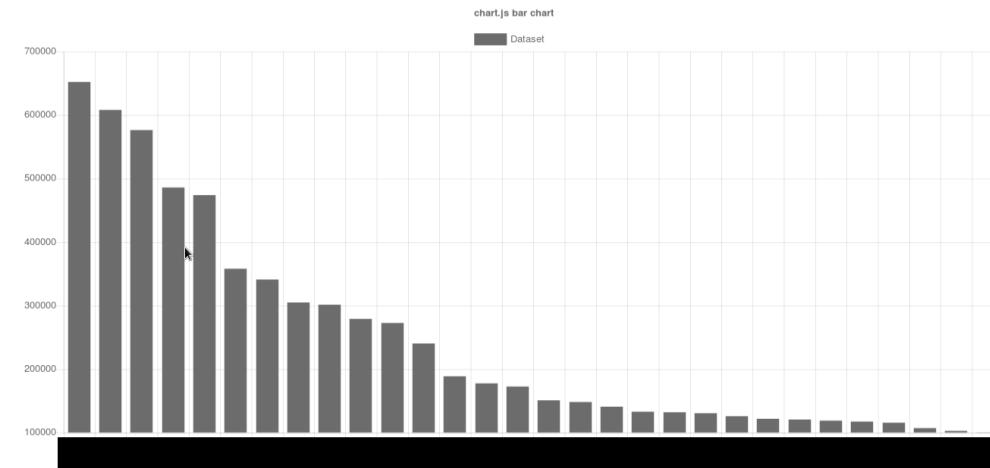
UID

GID

Filename

Custom graphs appear as new items in the menu

Graph TopFileUP



Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

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Policy application

Defining a policy

- 1) Use a template policy, or define a custom policy
 - E.g. lhsm_archive, cleanup, rmdir...
- 2) Define file classes (based on entry attributes)
 - E.g. name == *.log and (size > 1GB or owner == foo)
- 3) Define policy rules indicating:
 - Target file classes
 - “last minute” criteria (e.g. time-based)
 - Action and parameters
- Define policy triggers if you plan to run the policy in robinhood daemon
- 4) Run the policy
 - On all matching entries in the filesystem
 - Or, limited to a user, group, file class, OST set...

Example: pool migration

Example: migrating files to specific pools

■ 1) Policy definition (custom)

```
define_policy move2pool {
    status_manager = basic;
    scope { type == file and status != ok }
    default_action = cmd("migrate2pool.sh {tgt_pool} {path}");
}
```

■ 2) Define target fileclasses

```
fileclass wrong_pool_big {
    definition { size > 100GB and ost_pool != "big_pool" }
    move2pool_parameters { tgt_pool = big_pool; }
}
fileclass wrong_pool_small {
    definition { size < 10MB and ost_pool != "small_pool" }
    move2pool_parameters { tgt_pool = small_pool; }
}
```

Example: pool migration (cont'd)

■ 3) Policy rules:

```
move2pool_rules {
    rule rulexxx {
        target_fileclass = wrong_pool_small;
        target_fileclass = wrong_pool_big;
        condition {last_mod > 6h}
    }
}
```

■ 4) Running the policy: command examples

```
# run regularly on all matching entries (daemon)
robinhood --run=move2pool -d

# run once on user foo
robinhood --run=move2pool --target=user:foo

# run once on OST 42
robinhood --run=move2pool --target=ost:42
```

Reporting commands

- **rbh-report**: query robinhood DB (entry info, reports, ...)
- **rbh-find**: “find”-like command to search for entries according to various criteria (attributes, striping, policy status, ...)
- **rbh-du**: “du”-like command with additional filtering features
- **rbh-diff**: display differences between current FS state and rbh DB.