

An Implementation and Evaluation of Memory-based Checkpointing

Hui Jin Xian-He Sun Bing Xie Yong Chen
Illinois Institute of Technology

Problem: I/O Bottleneck for Checkpointing

- Fault tolerance becomes a vital performance issue of HPC.
 - Computing Power: Petaflop to Exaflop
 - System scale: 1,000+ / 10,000+ nodes
 - Mean Time between Failures (MTBF): hours, even minutes

Checkpointing is widely used for fault tolerance, but...

- Suffers from I/O overhead.
- Generates I/O bursts.

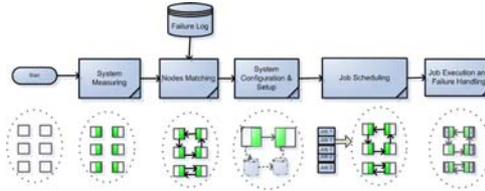
An alternative: Memory-based Checkpointing

- Fast network.
- Affordable and sufficient memory.

Potential Issues with Memory-based Checkpointing

- Reliability: Memory is volatile..
- Memory Abuse: Cannot affect the host application..

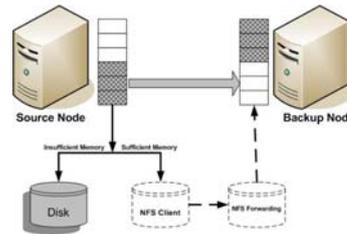
System Overview



Implementation

Virtual memory file system + NFS Protocol:

- Backup node mounts its virtual memory as a general file system;
- NFS Forwarding: The virtual memory file system is exported as an NFS server to the source node;
- The source node mounts the remote memory from backup node as an NFS client.

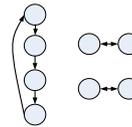


Flexible Switch between Disk-based and Memory-based Checkpointing

Failure-aware Node Matching

Topology Selection:

- Ring Topology: $\frac{C_{1n} \cdot C_{2n}}{C_n}$
- Mirror Topology: $\frac{C_{1n} \cdot C_{2n}'}{C_n}$



Paired Failures on LANL Failure Trace

Physical Info-based Node Matching

- Nodes from one component (rack, power, etc) cannot be paired

Failure-aware Node Matching

- Match node based on the failure log.

Objective: Match nodes with different reliability patterns to each other

Begin:

- 1) Calculate the reliability of each node.
- 2) Sort nodes with their reliability
- 3) Match the first and last node in the sorted array until all the nodes are paired

End

ID	Size	Time Span (days)	NO. of Single Failures	NO. of Paired Failures
9	256	678	280	0
10	256	665	237	0
14	256	514	125	0
12	510	677	258	0
20	510	1359	2478	1
11	578	668	267	0
18	1024	1220	3997	5
19	1024	1056	3284	3

Experimental Environment

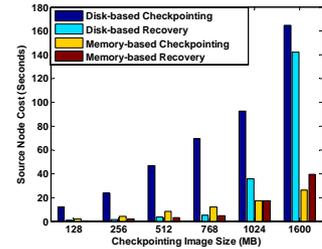
-Platform:

- Sun cluster with 20 Sunfire V210R compute nodes.
- Each node is equipped with two 1GHz CPUs and 2GB Memory.
- All the compute nodes are connected with a Gigabits Ethernet.
- The storage is a disk array with six SCSI hard disks.

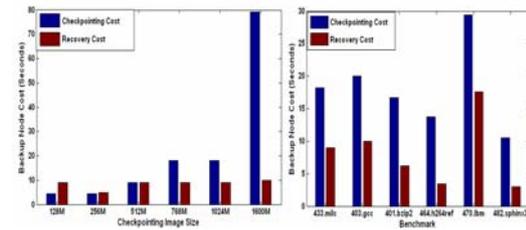
-Software:

- Operation System: SunOS 5.9.
- Checkpointing System: Libckpt
- Application: Matrix Multiplication and CPU2006.

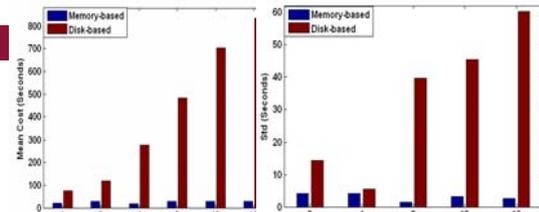
Source Node Performance



Backup Node Performance



Scalability Performance



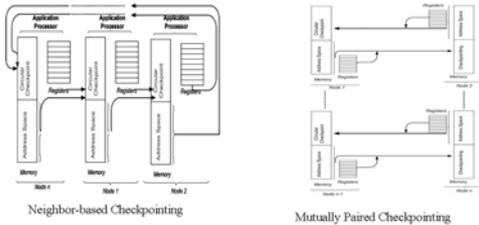
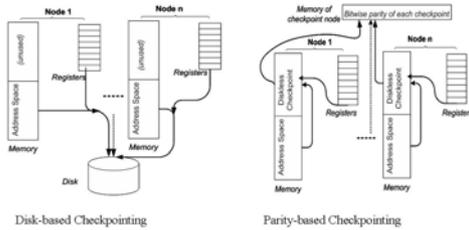
Conclusion and Future Work

- Review of the state of art of memory-based checkpointing.
- Reliability Analysis of memory-based checkpointing
- Failure-aware Node matching
- Design and Implementation
- Flexible combination between disk- and memory-based ckpt.
- Comprehensive Evaluation.
- Future work
 - Implementation on other checkpointing system.
 - Implementation on coordinated Checkpointing.
 - Dynamic node matching with predicted memory usage, job, etc.
 - RES: Reliable, Efficient, Scalable Checkpointing Environment.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported in part by National Science Foundation under NSF grants CNS-0751200, CCF 0702737, CNS-0834514.

Four Checkpointing Schemes

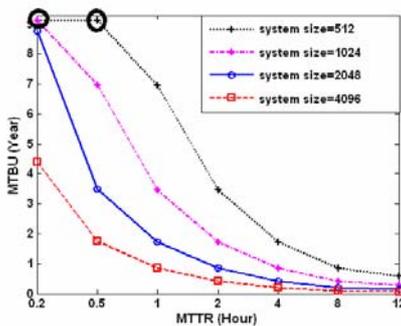


Centralized v.s. Decentralized
Reliability v.s. Memory Usage
Complexity v.s. Transparency

Reliability Analysis

Assumptions and Analysis:

- Failure Arrival $p_f(X \leq x) = 1 - e^{-x/\lambda}$
- Failure Repair $p_r(X \leq x) = 1 - e^{-x/\mu}$
- Un-recoverability $P_{unrec} = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} p_f(x) \cdot p_r(x) \cdot dx}{\int_0^{\infty} p_f(x) \cdot dx + \int_0^{\infty} p_r(x) \cdot dx}$
- Mean Time between Un-recoverability $MTBU = \frac{\lambda/\mu}{P_{unrec}}$



MTBU with MTTR and System Size (MTBF=7884 Hours)