

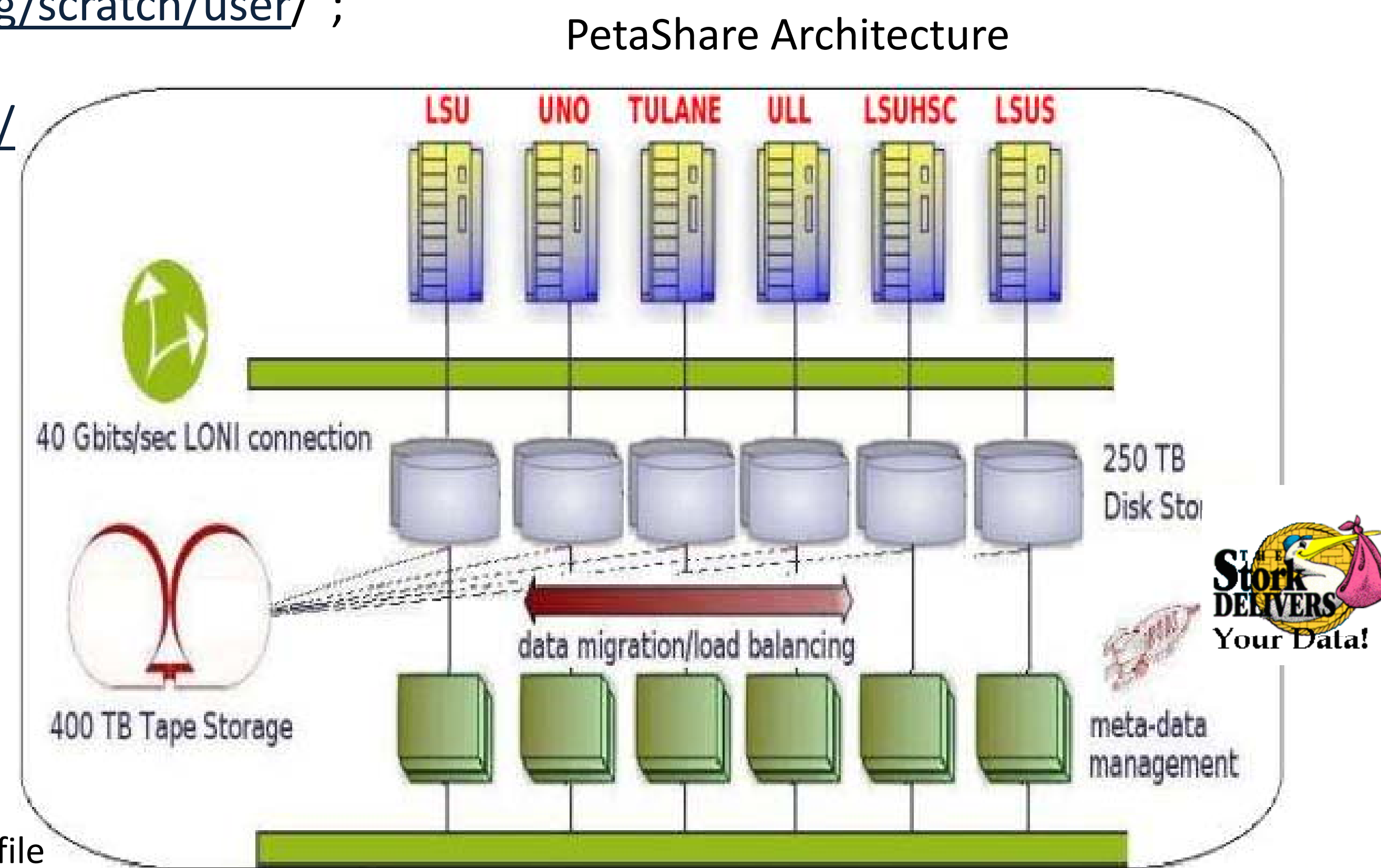
## STORK: A Scheduler for Data Placement Activities in Distributed System for Large-Scale Applications

Presented in OSG All Hands Meeting  
March 2-5, 2009

### Stork: Data Placement Scheduler

Ex: **submit file**

```
[ dest_url = "gsiftp://eric1.loni.org/scratch/user/";
arguments = "-p 4 -dbg -vb";
src_url = "file:///home/user/test/";
dap_type = "transfer";
verify_checksum = true;
verify_filesize = true;
set_permission = "755";
recursive_copy = true;
network_check = true;
checkpoint_transfer = true;
output = "user.out";
err = "user.err";
log = "userjob.log";
]
Protocols:
file:/ -> local file
gsiftp:// -> GridFTP
irods:// -> iRODS
Petashare:// -> PetaShare
```



### Aggregation of Data Placement Jobs

Data placement jobs are combined and processed as a single transfer job (i.e. based on their *source* or *destination* addresses)  
We have seen vast performance improvement, especially with small data files.

✓ **Test-set:** 1024 transfer jobs from Ducky to Queenbee (rtt avg 5.129 ms) - 5MB data file per job

#### Experiments on LONI (Louisiana Optical Network Initiative)

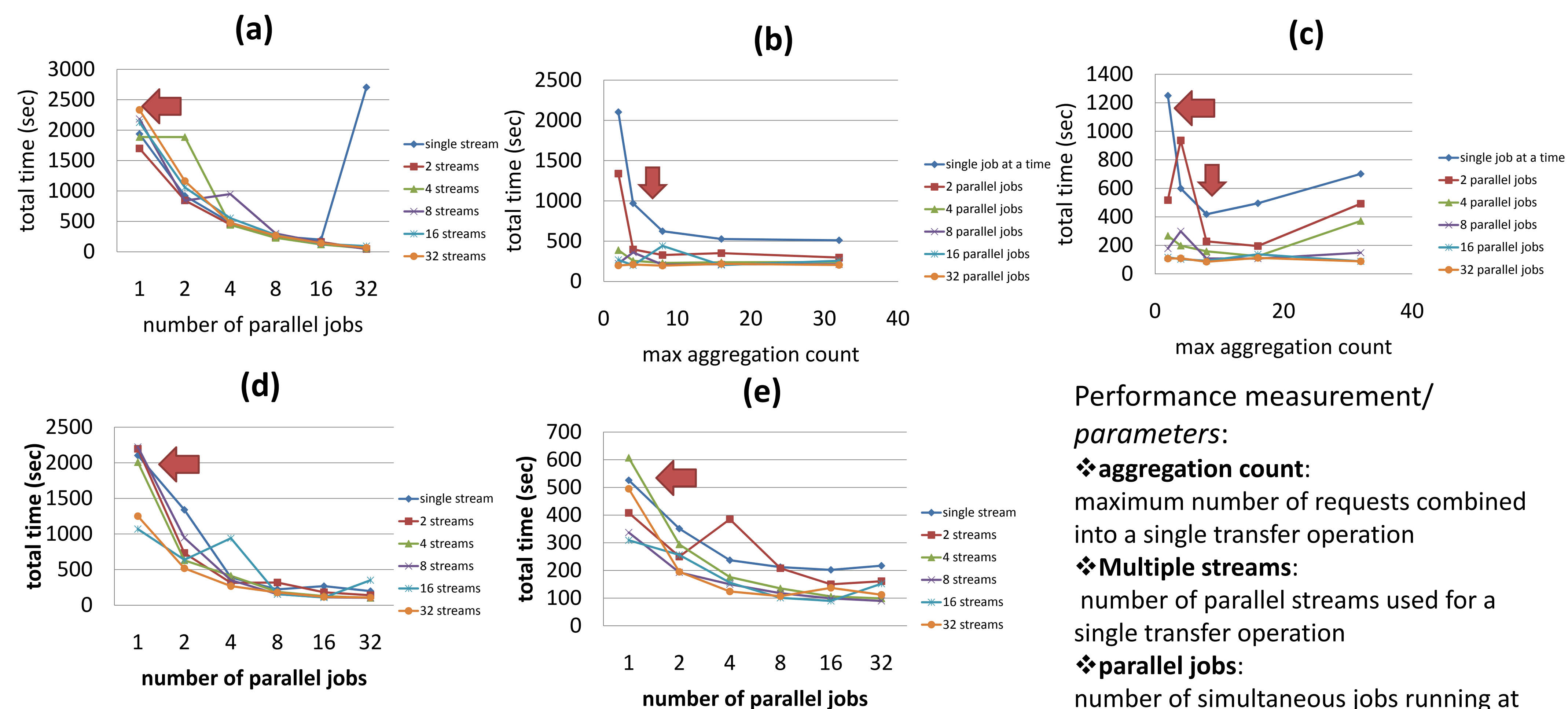


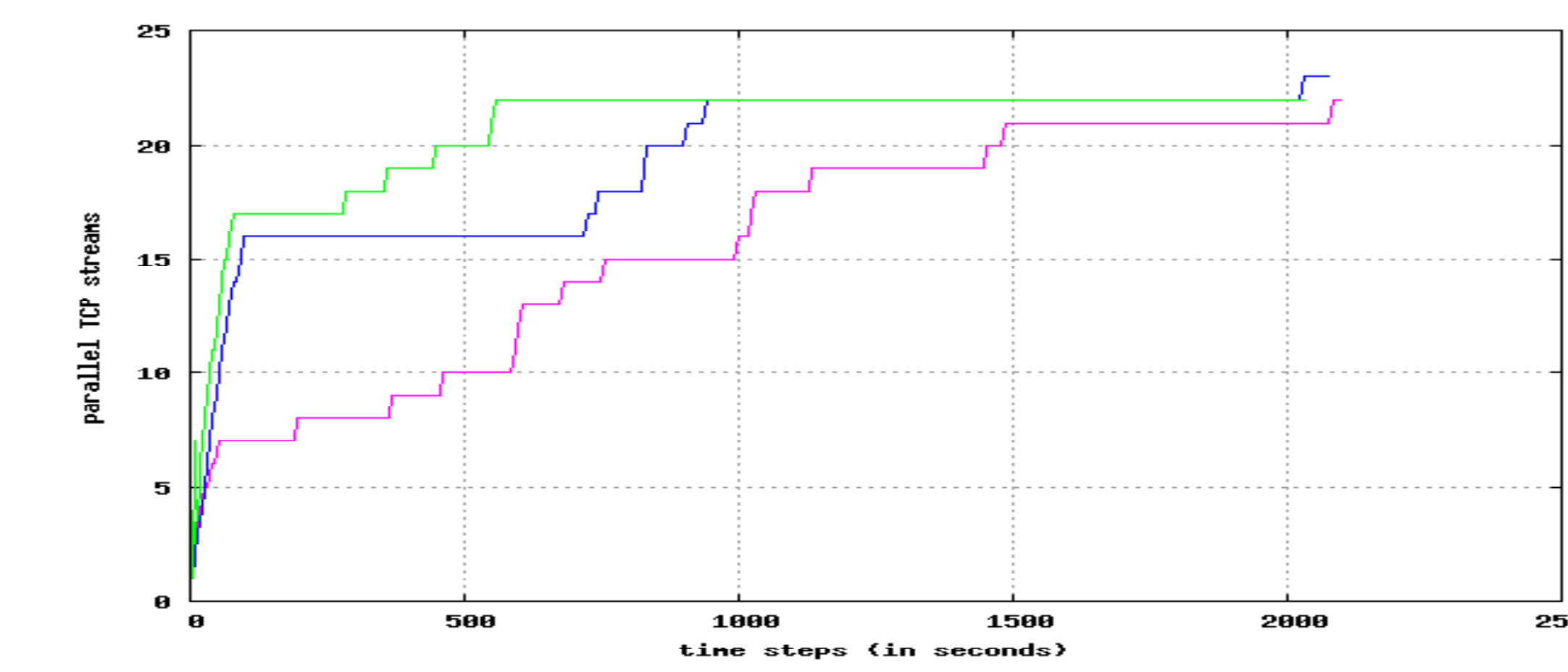
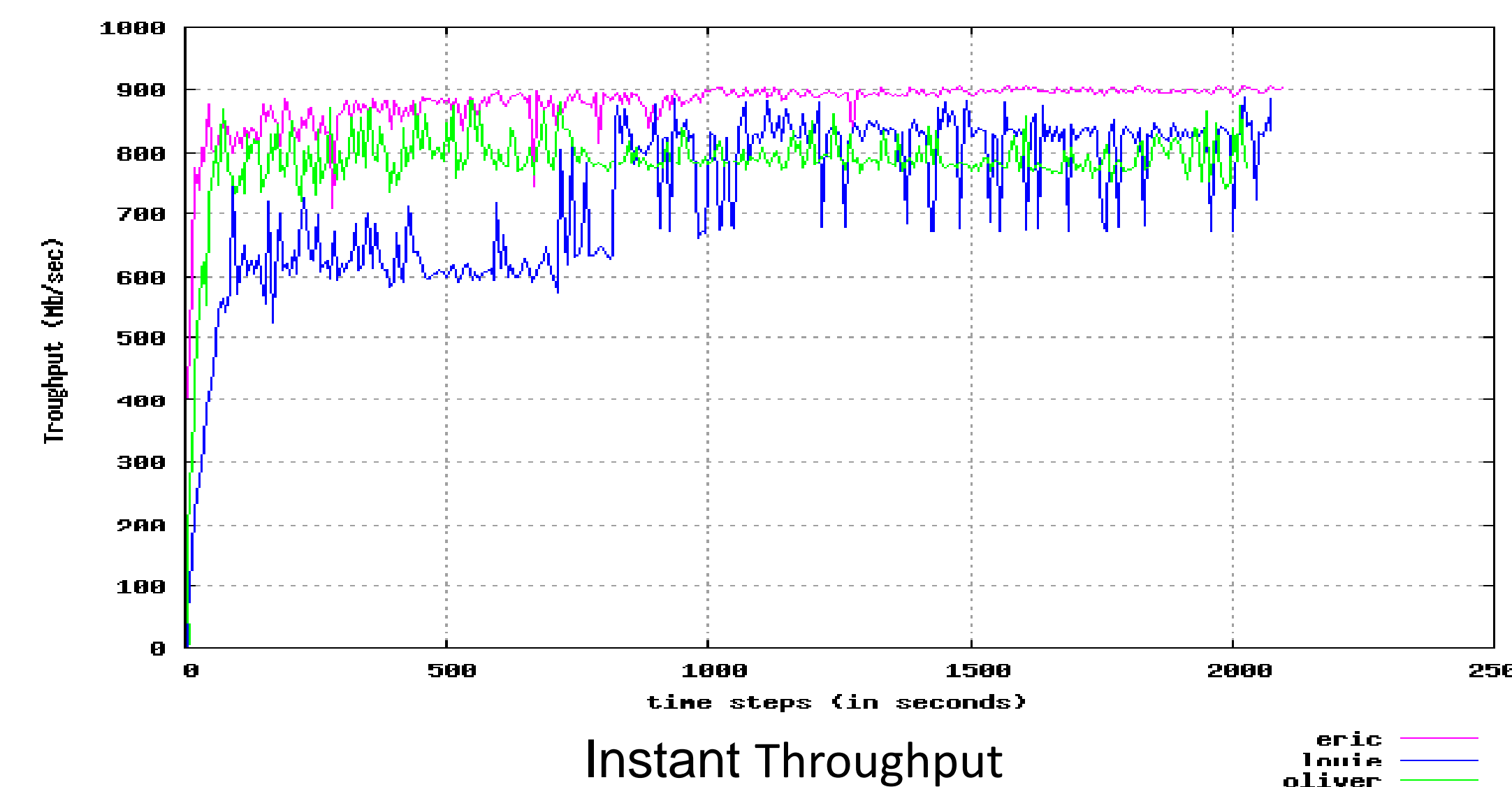
Fig: Effects of parameters over total transfer time of the test-set

- (a) without job aggregation – number of parallel jobs vs number of multiple streams  
(b) transfer over single data stream – aggregation count vs number of parallel jobs  
(c) transfer over 32 streams – aggregation count vs number of parallel jobs  
(d) at most 2 requests are aggregated – number of parallel jobs vs multiple streams  
(e) at most 16 requests are aggregated – number of parallel jobs vs multiple streams

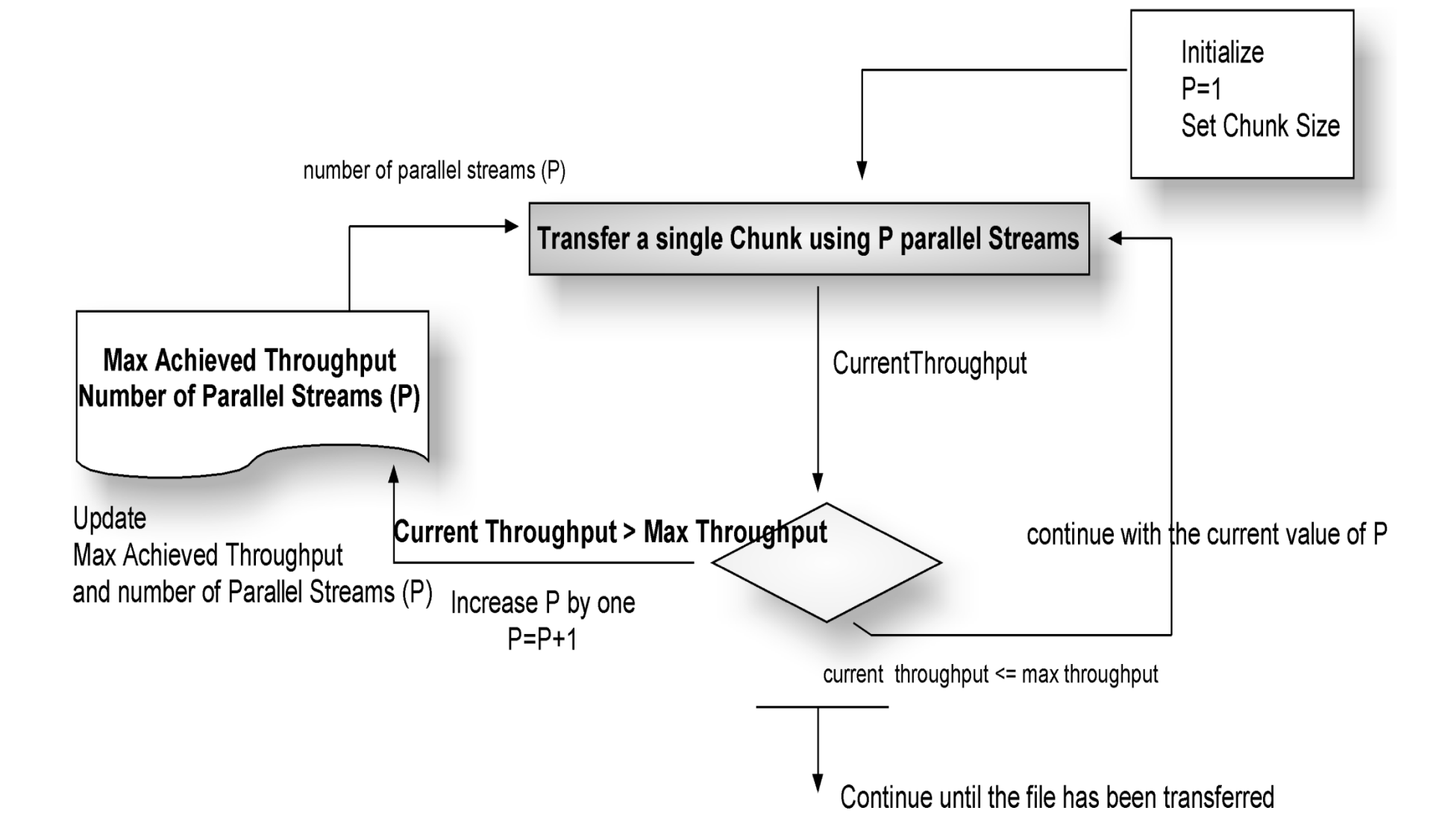
Performance measurement/  
*parameters:*

- ❖ **aggregation count:** maximum number of requests combined into a single transfer operation
- ❖ **Multiple streams:** number of parallel streams used for a single transfer operation
- ❖ **parallel jobs:** number of simultaneous jobs running at the same time.

### Dynamic Adaptation in Data Transfers



Dynamically Setting the number of Parallel Streams

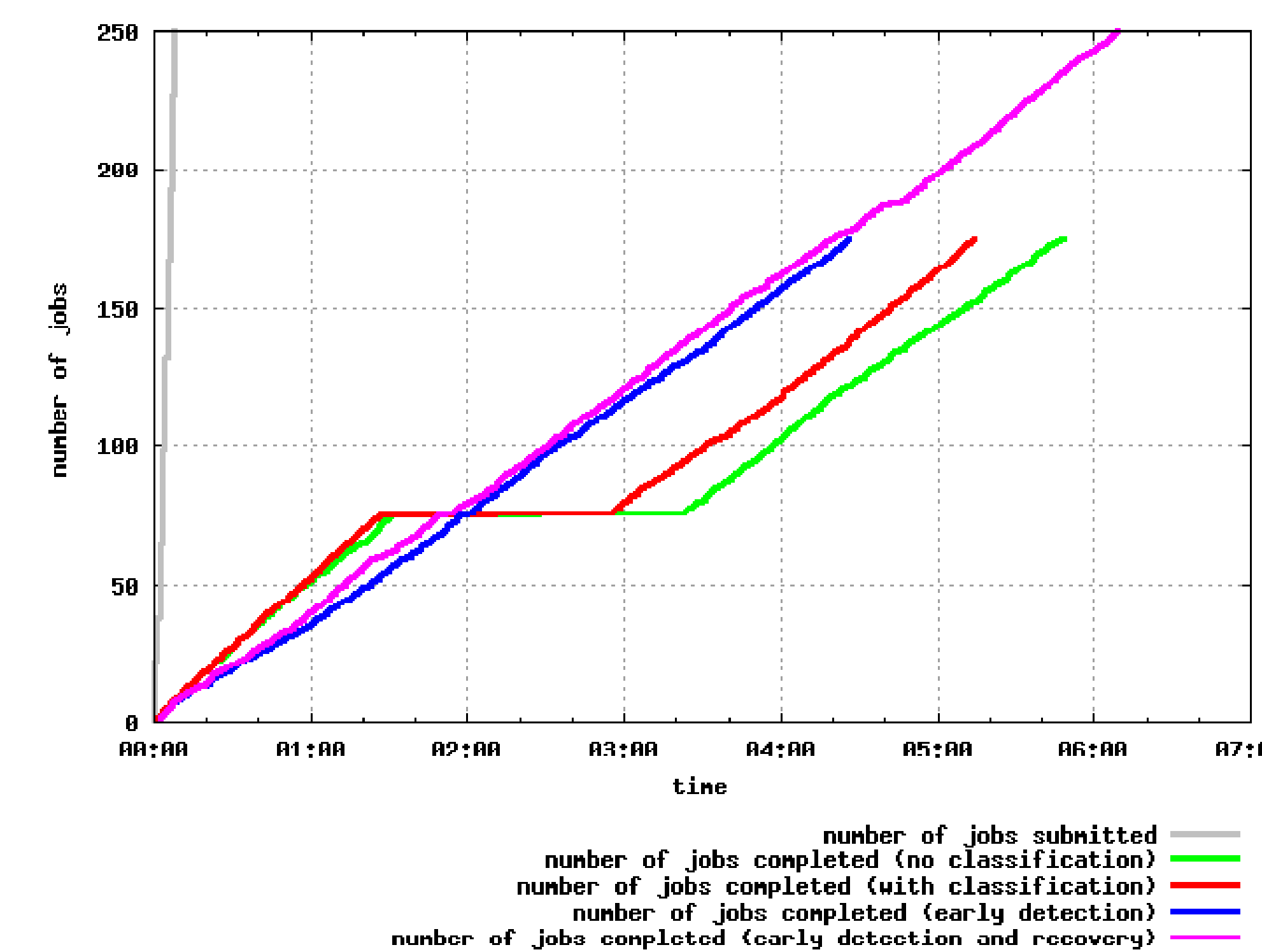


Setting the Parallelism Level inside the Data Transfer Module

A very simple adaptive approach to adjust the level of parallelism on the fly while data transfer is in progress.

- No external measurement and usage of the historical data to come up with a good estimation for the parallelism
- Reflects the best possible current settings due to the dynamic characteristics of the distributed environment.

### Error Detection and Recovery



#### stork.globus-url-copy:

In case of a retry from a failure, scheduler informs the transfer module to recover and restart the transfer using the information from a rescue file created by the transfer module.

#### Stork.globus-url-copy features

- ckp | -checkpoint -use a rescue file for checkpointing
- ckpdebug | -checkpoint-debug
- ckpfile <filename> | -checkpoint-file <filename> checkpoint filename. Default is "<pid>.rescue"
- cksm | -checksum > checksum control after each transfer
- pchck | -port-check check network connectivity and availability of the protocol

#### Ex: rescue file

```
#-failed_list (1):
gsiftp://dsl-turtle06.csc.lsu.edu/tmp/test/x_ttest2.tar file:///tmp/x_ttest2.tar
#-expanded_url_list (7):
gsiftp://dsl-turtle06.csc.lsu.edu/tmp/test/out file:///tmp/out
gsiftp://dsl-turtle06.csc.lsu.edu/tmp/test/test2/test2/ file:///tmp/test2/test2/
#-transferred_list (2):
# gsiftp://dsl-turtle06.csc.lsu.edu/tmp/test/test1/ file:///tmp/test1/
# gsiftp://dsl-turtle06.csc.lsu.edu/tmp/test/test2/ file:///tmp/test2/
```

