

Performance Measurement of a Hierarchical File System for Distributed Deep Neural Network Training

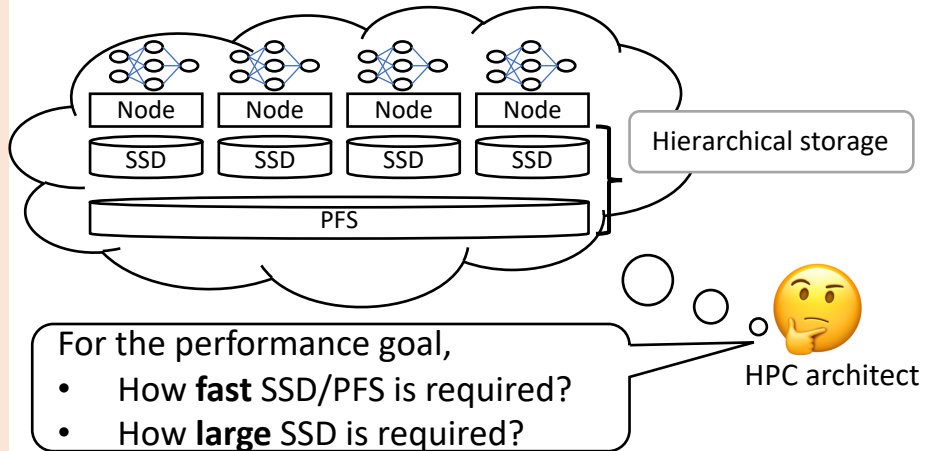
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Background

- HPC is used for training deep neural network model with large network and dataset.
- In the workload, I/O performance is a critical matter.

In designing a HPC cluster for deep learning...



Research Goal

Goal: Analyzing the training performance with various storage system.

- How does the SSD/PFS throughput affect the training performance?
- How does the proportion of data on SSD to the dataset affect the training performance?

Research Plan

We will measure training performance with various size and speed of the hierarchical storage.

Question: Can we prepare the various "speed" of the storage in a cluster?

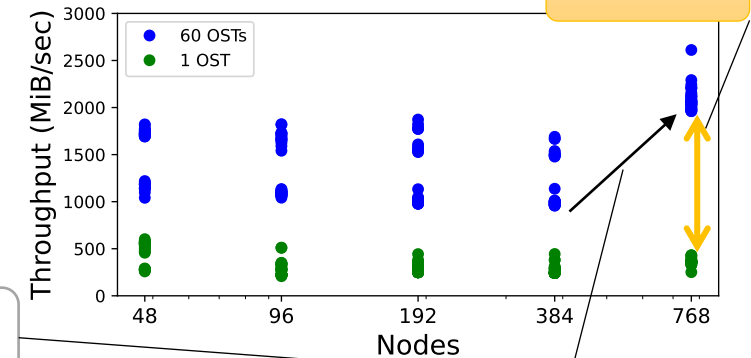
Pre-experiments: Changing PFS performance on DL workload

Hypothesis: Different number of object storage targets (OST) of PFS offers different performance even on the DL workload.

- We execute two benchmarks to measure the performance on the global file system of supercomputer Fugaku with 1 OST and with 60 OSTs.
- The PFS is FEFS, a Lustre based PFS allowing us to control # of OST by lfs command.

fiio: a general file system benchmark

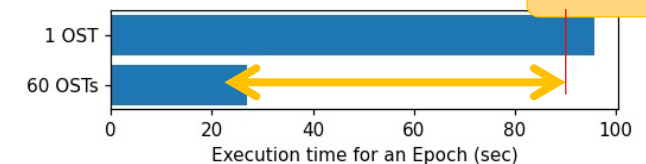
- We setup fiio to read files in random order and read each file sequentially.
- We execute it on 48, 96, 192, 384, and 768 nodes.
- 8 processes run on each node.
- File size is 128KB, # of files/node is 256.



Throughput on 60 OSTs increases because the number of nodes connected to PFS is increased.

DLIO: an I/O benchmark for DL

- DLIO simulates the I/O pattern in DL (e.g. shuffle, mini-batch)
- File type is tfrecord, local batch size is 12.
- File size is 128KB, and # of file is 576K (768 / nodes).



Conclusion and Future works

Changing the number of OSTs of the PFS allow us to change the I/O throughput on DL training workload.

Our future works are

- Measuring the training performance with the 1OST/60OSTs setup and various DL workload
- Analyzing the measurement results and build performance model.