

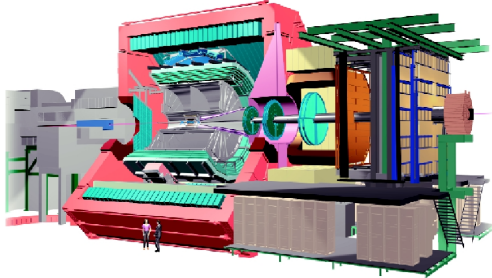
Generic tools for a high throughput online processing

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Introduction

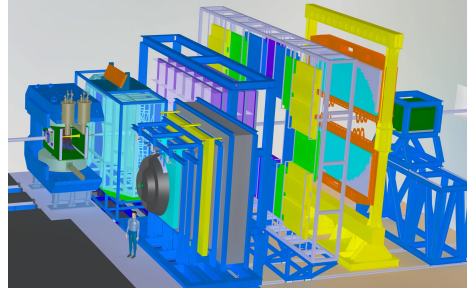
High demands of modern HEP experiments



ALICE@CERN
in 2021

3,4
TB/s

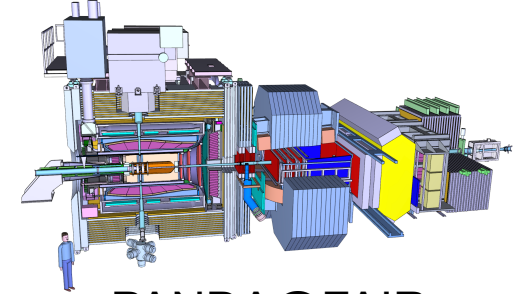
50 PB/year



CBM@FAIR
in 2025

1,0
TB/s

22 PB/year



PANDA@FAIR
in 2025

0,2
TB/s

24 PB/year

High throughput requirements for FAIR experiments as well as for the upcoming upgrade of the ALICE experiment.

Motivation

High throughput online processing



- **ALICE** and **FAIR** experiments are moving from traditional single to **multiprocessing tools** for simulation and reconstruction.
- This requires a **highly parallelised** and **data flow driven processing pipelines** with a **distributed architecture**, i.e. a collection of highly maintainable, testable, loosely coupled, independently deployable processes.
- Managing such an environment requires a system, which is able to **spawn and control** hundreds of thousands of different processes which are tied together by a topology. It can run on computing clusters using different resource management systems (RMS) or even on a laptop and can be controlled by external tools.

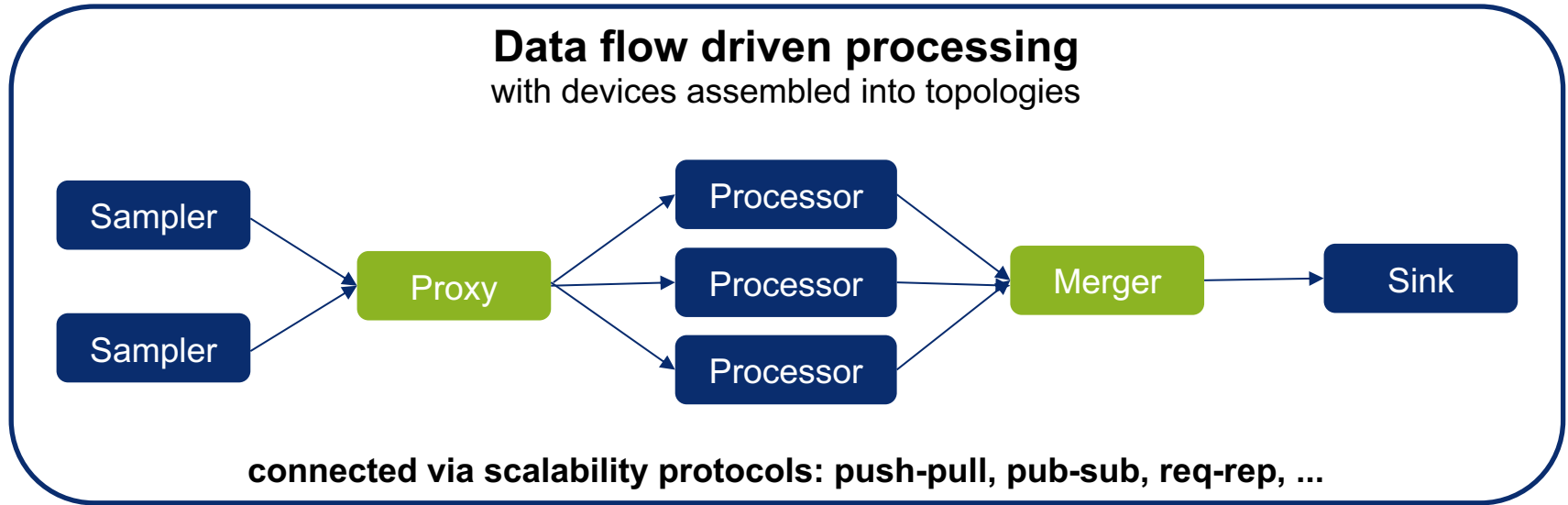
Highlights

Generic tools to solve the experiment challenges

- **Transport layer**
 - FairMQ - framework for high throughput distributed data processing
- **Deployment and control of distributed workflows**
 - DDS – The Dynamic Deployment System
 - ODC – Online Device Control
- **Other projects of our group (not covered in this talk)**
 - FairRoot – a simulation, reconstruction and analysis framework
 - <https://github.com/FairRootGroup/FairRoot>
 - VC – portable, zero-overhead C++ types for explicitly data-parallel programming
 - <https://github.com/VcDevel/Vc>
 - FairSoft – installation of common software packages
 - <https://github.com/FairRootGroup/FairSoft>

FairMQ

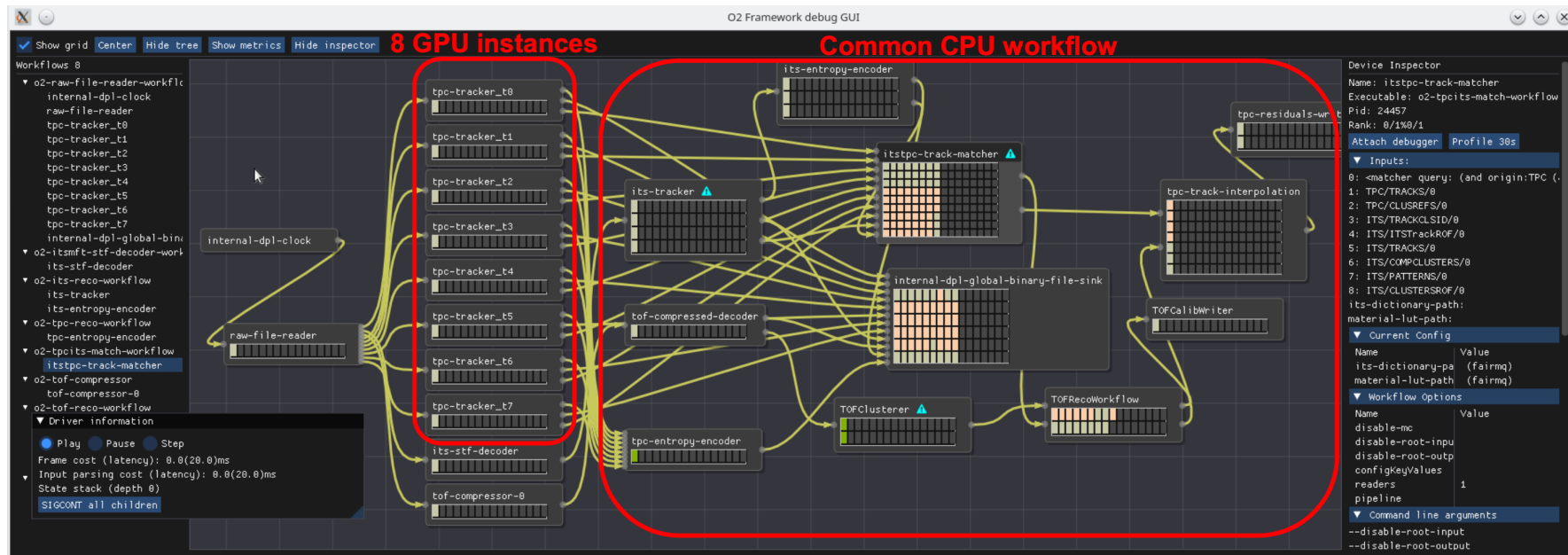
FairMQ is the core of data transport layer



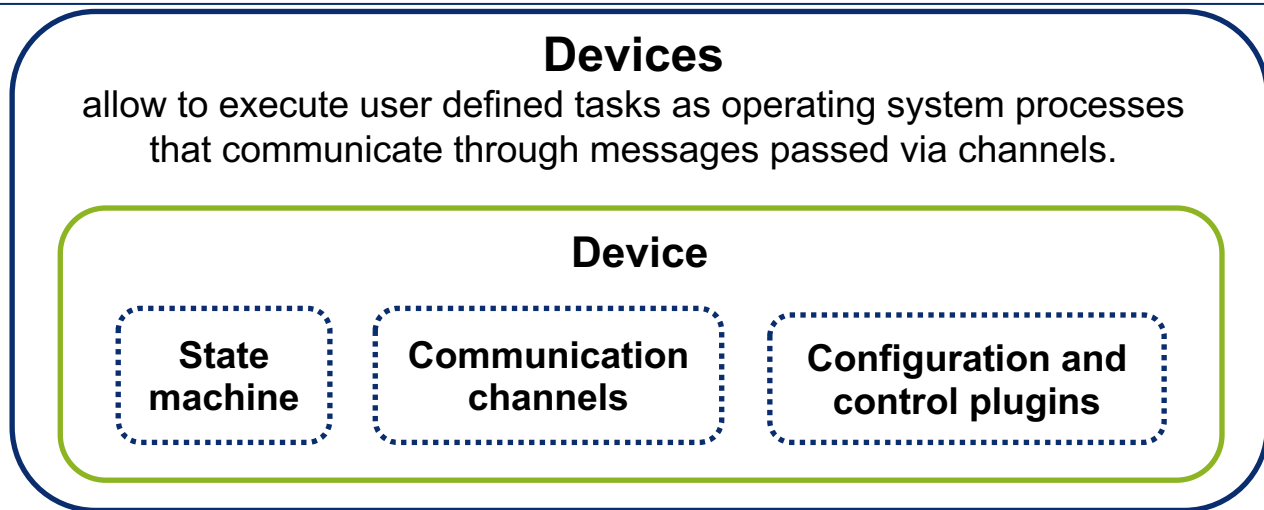
- A data flow driven computing model by providing building blocks to construct distributed processing pipelines.
- Each processing stage in the pipeline transmits data through message queues via an abstract interface.

FairMQ

EPN workflow from ALICE



David Rohr and Giulio Eulisse



- FairMQ based processes can be **controlled and orchestrated** via different systems by implementing the corresponding plugin.
 - **DDS plugin** is provided out of the box.
- **FairMQ.SDK** provides API to control the state machine of a **single device** as well as a **topology of devices**.

FairMQ

Multiple implementations of data transport interface

- FairMQ supports most of the **existing data transport technologies**:
 - ZeroMQ,
 - Shared memory,
 - RDMA transport based on libfabric.
- A single process can use either single or **multiple different transports** at the same time.
- The transport implementation can be selected **at runtime** per input/output channel.
- Messages can be passed from one channel to another **regardless of the transport**.

All this helps the user to define the most suitable transport technology for a given task.

DDS – The Dynamic Deployment System

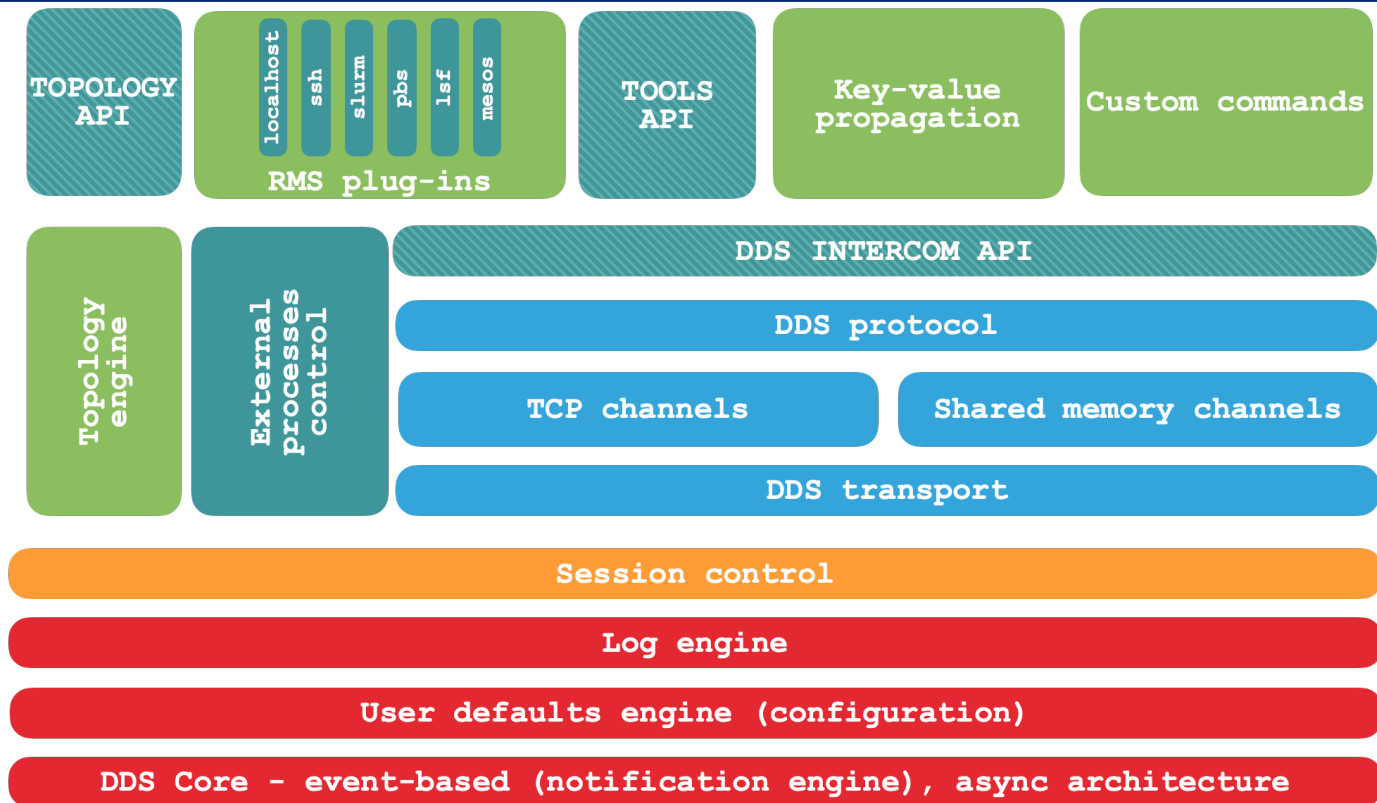
Basic concepts

DDS is a tool-set that automates and simplifies the deployment of user-defined processes and their dependencies using a predefined processing graph (topology).

- A single responsibility principle command line **tool-set and API**;
- users' task is a black box – it can be an **executable or a script**;
- **watchdogging**;
- rule-based execution of tasks;
- **plug-in system** to abstract from RMS including **SSH** and a **localhost** plug-ins;
- **doesn't require pre-installation and pre-configuration** on the worker nodes;
- private facilities on demand with **isolated sandboxes**;
- key-value propagation and custom commands.

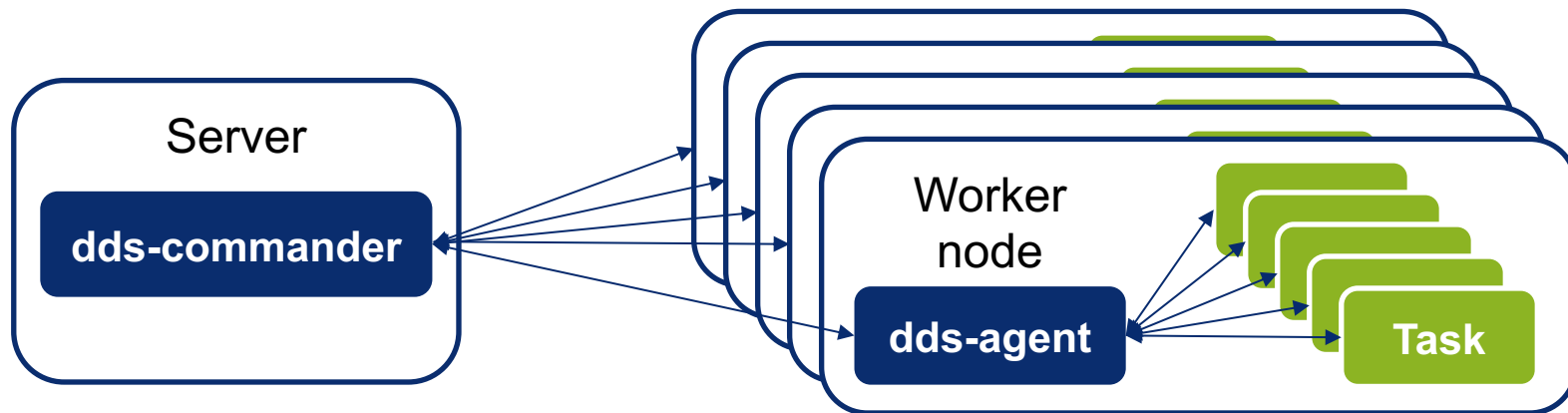
DDS – The Dynamic Deployment System

10000 feet view



DDS – The Dynamic Deployment System

Workflow



**Single DDS agent manages
multiple user tasks**

- **dds-session** *start*
- **dds-submit -r ssh -c ssh_hosts.cfg**
- **dds-topology** *–activate topology.xml*
- **dds-topology** *–update new_topology.xml*

DDS – The Dynamic Deployment System

From user's perspective

Topology Topology API

```
<topology id="myTopology">
```

[... Definition of tasks,
properties, and collections ...]

```
<main name="main">
```

[... Definition of the topology
itself, including groups...]

```
</main>
```

```
</topology>
```

CLI tools Tools API

```
dds-session  
dds-agent-cmd  
dds-custom-cmd  
dds-info  
dds-prep-worker  
dds-server  
dds-stat  
dds-submit  
dds-test  
dds-topology  
dds-user-defaults
```

KV and CC Intercom API

```
CIntercomService service;  
CKeyValue keyValue(service);
```

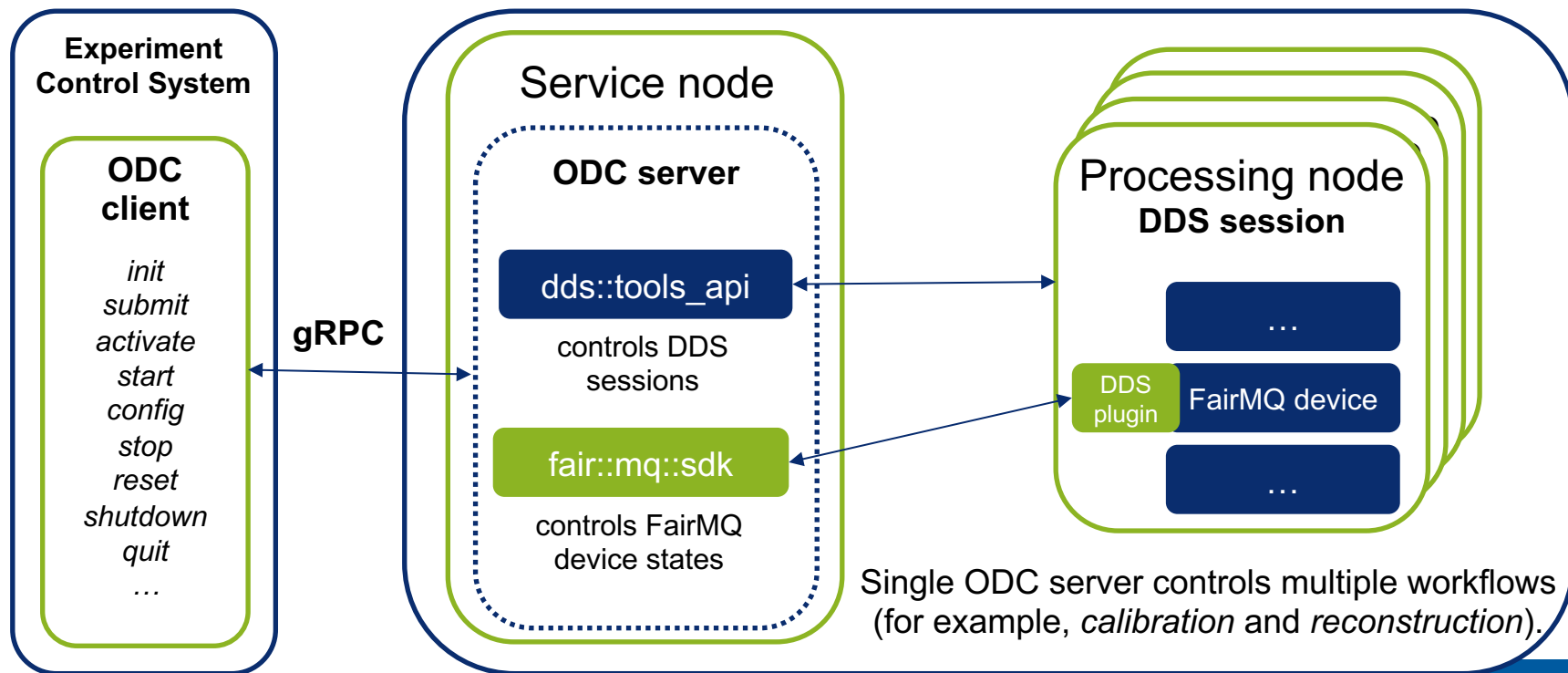
```
// Subscribe on key update events  
keyValue.subscribe([](  
    const string& _propertyID,  
    const string& _key,  
    const string& _value)  
{...});
```

```
// Start listening to events we  
// have subscribed on  
service.start();
```

ODC – Online Device Control

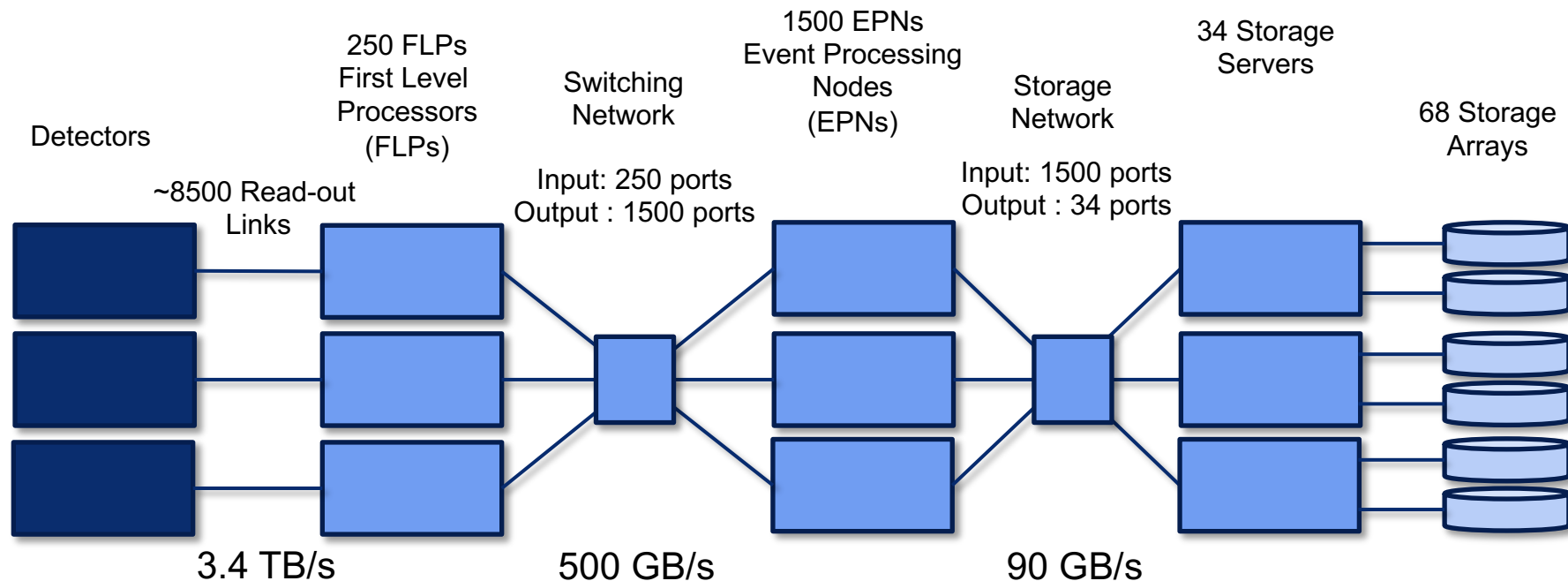
Deploys and controls a topology of FairMQ devices

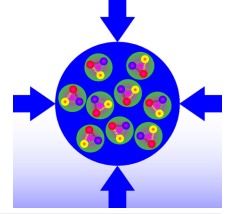
ODC uses DDS and FairMQ.SDK as well as gRPC based interface for client



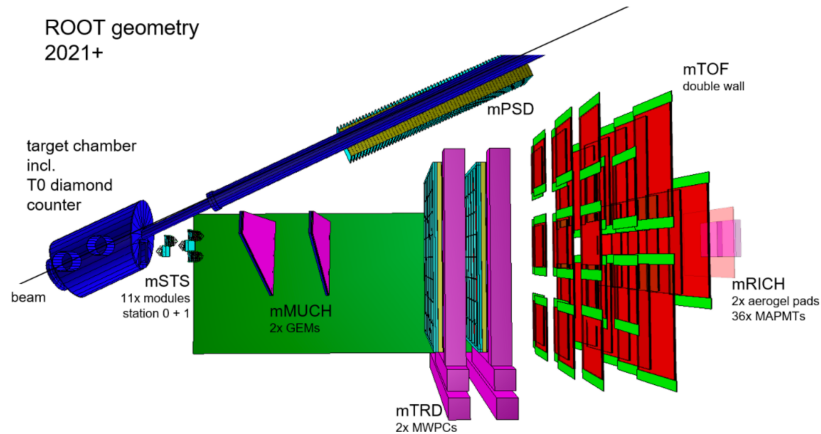
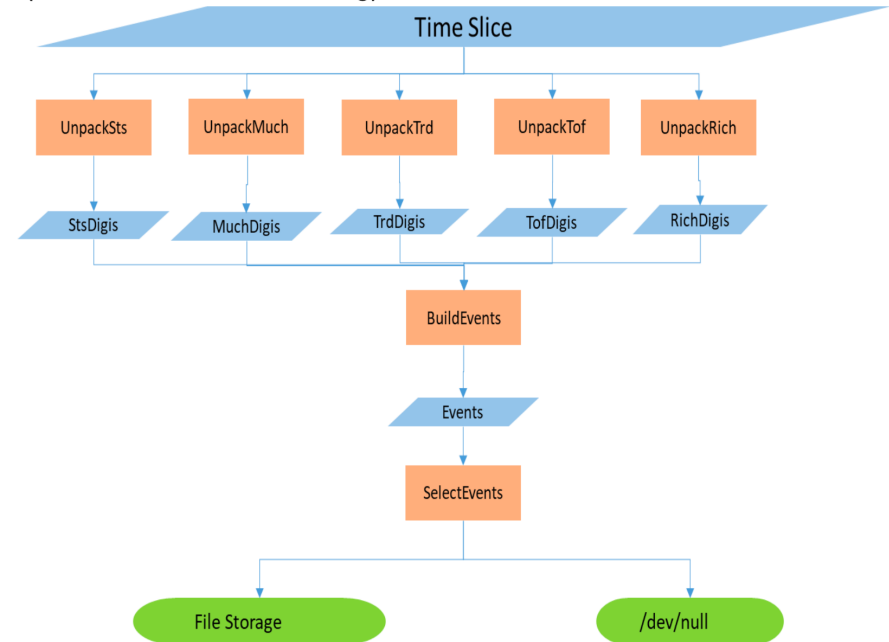
O2 Facility for ALICE@CERN

In the process of commissioning





Minimal online approach for 2021 (Volker Frieze & Florian Uhlig)



Summary

- The developed generic tools provide building blocks for highly parallelised and data flow driven processing pipelines required by the next generation of experiments.
- It allows:
 - to write a message based code without going into details of the transport;
 - to deploy and control topologies on computing and online clusters as well as on a single laptop.
- GitHub projects
 - FairMQ - <https://github.com/FairRootGroup/FairMQ>
 - DDS - <https://github.com/FairRootGroup/DDS>
 - ODC - <https://github.com/FairRootGroup/ODC>