

Going fast on a small-size computing cluster

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FIDIUM - Kickoff

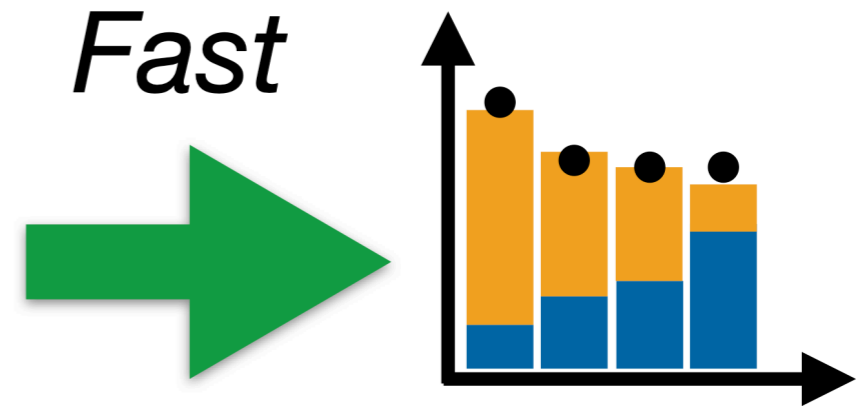
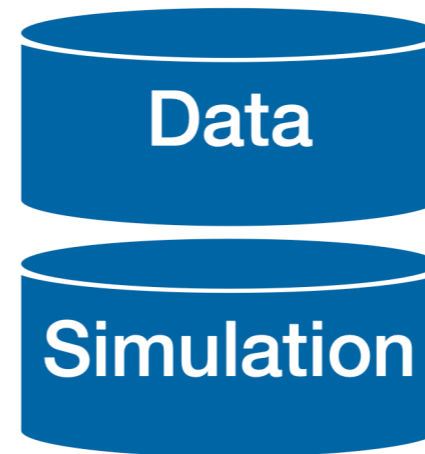
16.12.21



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Typical LHC Analysis:

- Input: Datasets $\mathcal{O}(10)$ TB
- Output: Histograms $\mathcal{O}(1)$ GB
- Complex:
 - Many physics objects
 - Deep learning discriminators



Team:

- 1 Professor
- 5 PhD Students
- 1 Master Student

Software:

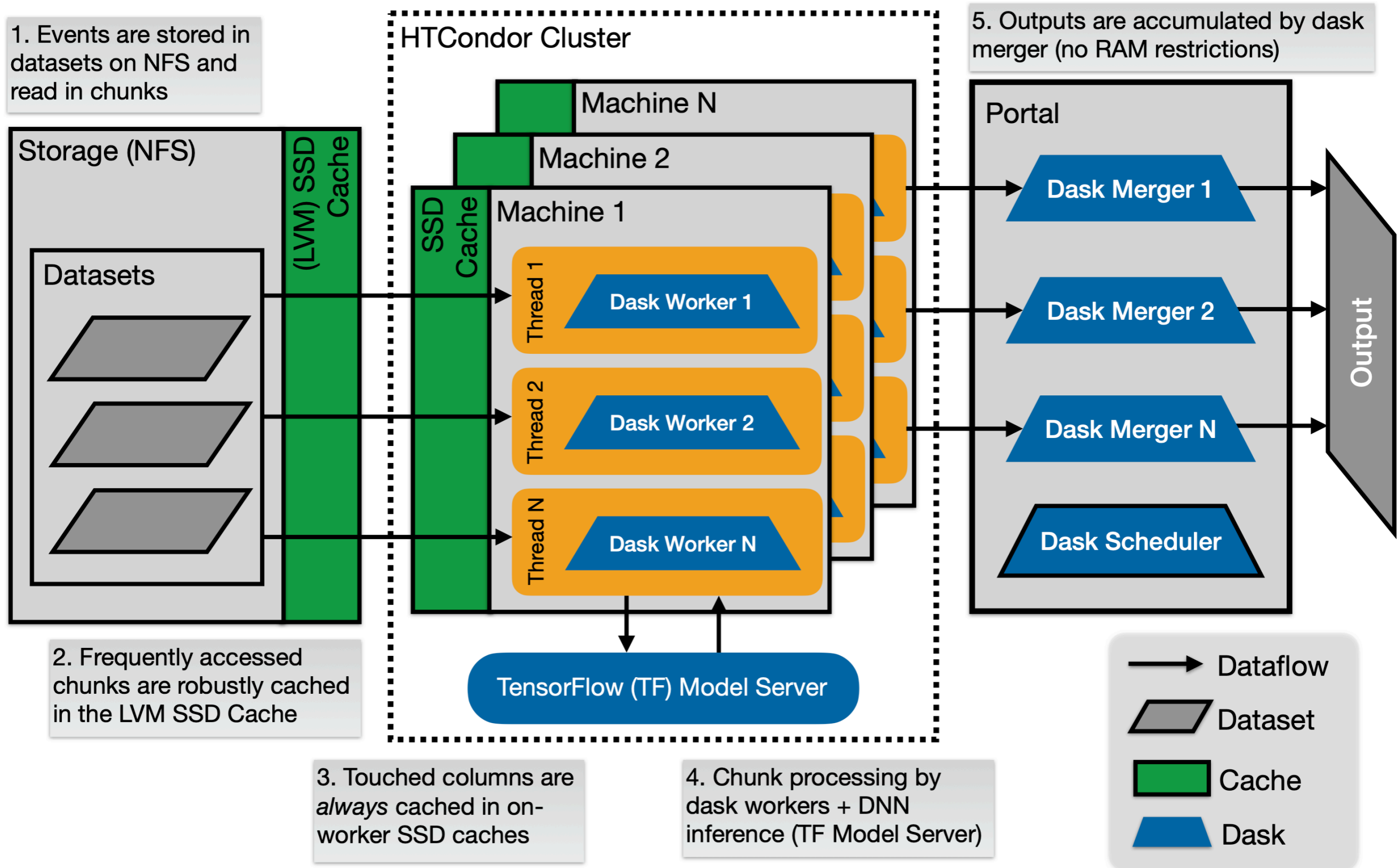
- NumPy + Scikit-HEP
- Dask
- HTCondor

Hardware:

- 245 Threads
- 22TB SSD Caches
- 72TB Disk Storage

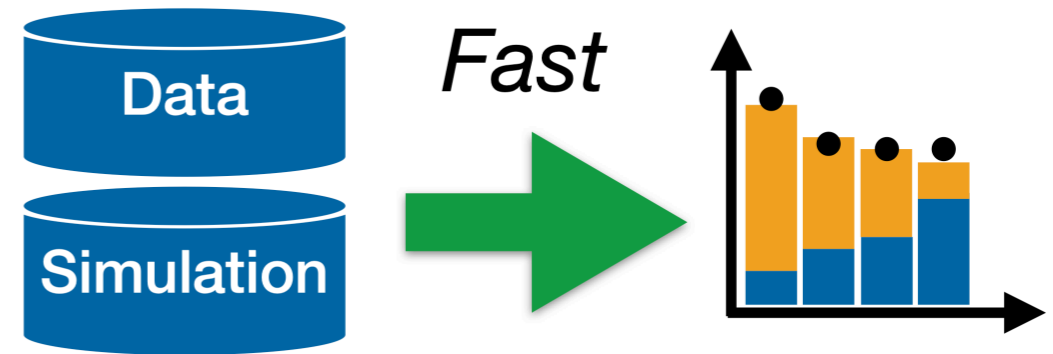
Computing Strategy:
MapReduce on *columnar* data
accelerated by caching

3 Dataflow & Cluster sketch



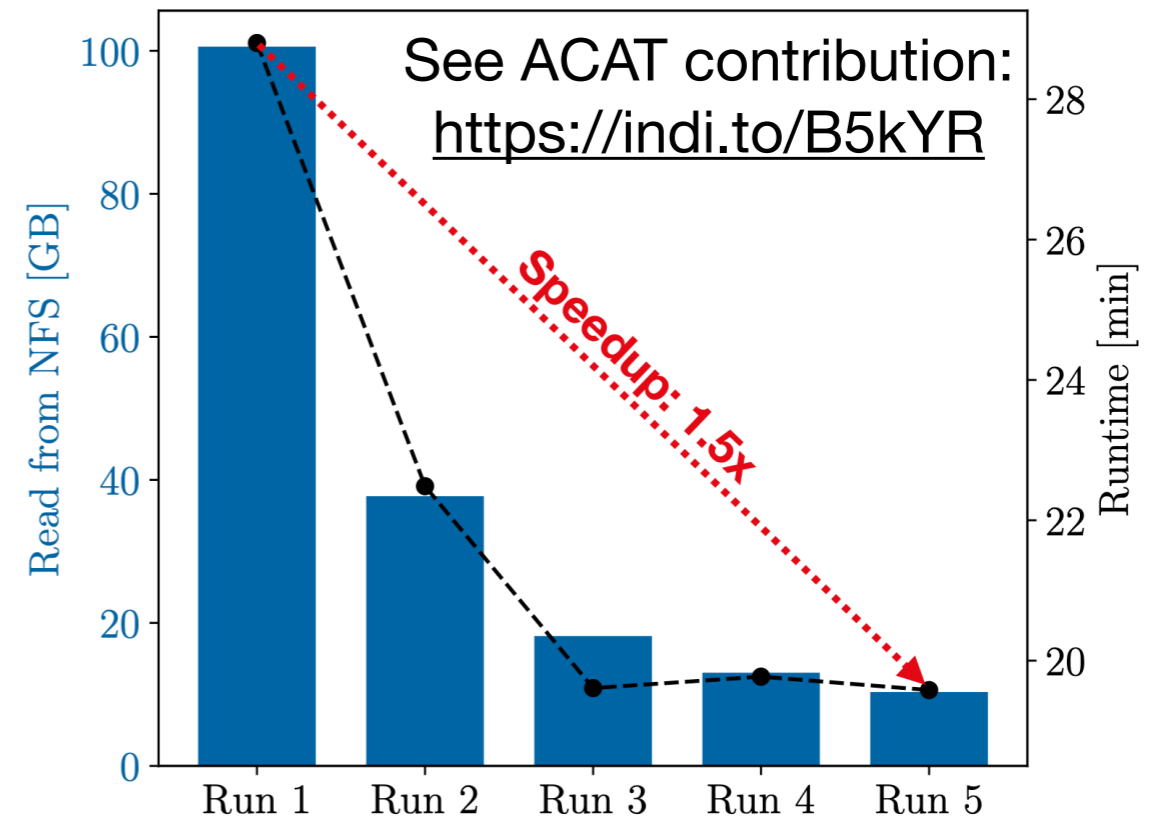
Benchmark Results:

- $4.18 \cdot 10^9$ Events (386 GB)
- Speedup of **x1.5** through SSD caching
- Bottleneck here: decompression
- Representative compared to our HH \rightarrow bbWW analysis



Conclusion:

- Optimise chunk processing by vectorisation and GPU-offloading
- Data caching/locality:
 - Nearline storage (NFS): reliable and low-latency
 - Deterministic use of distributed SSD caches (across workers)

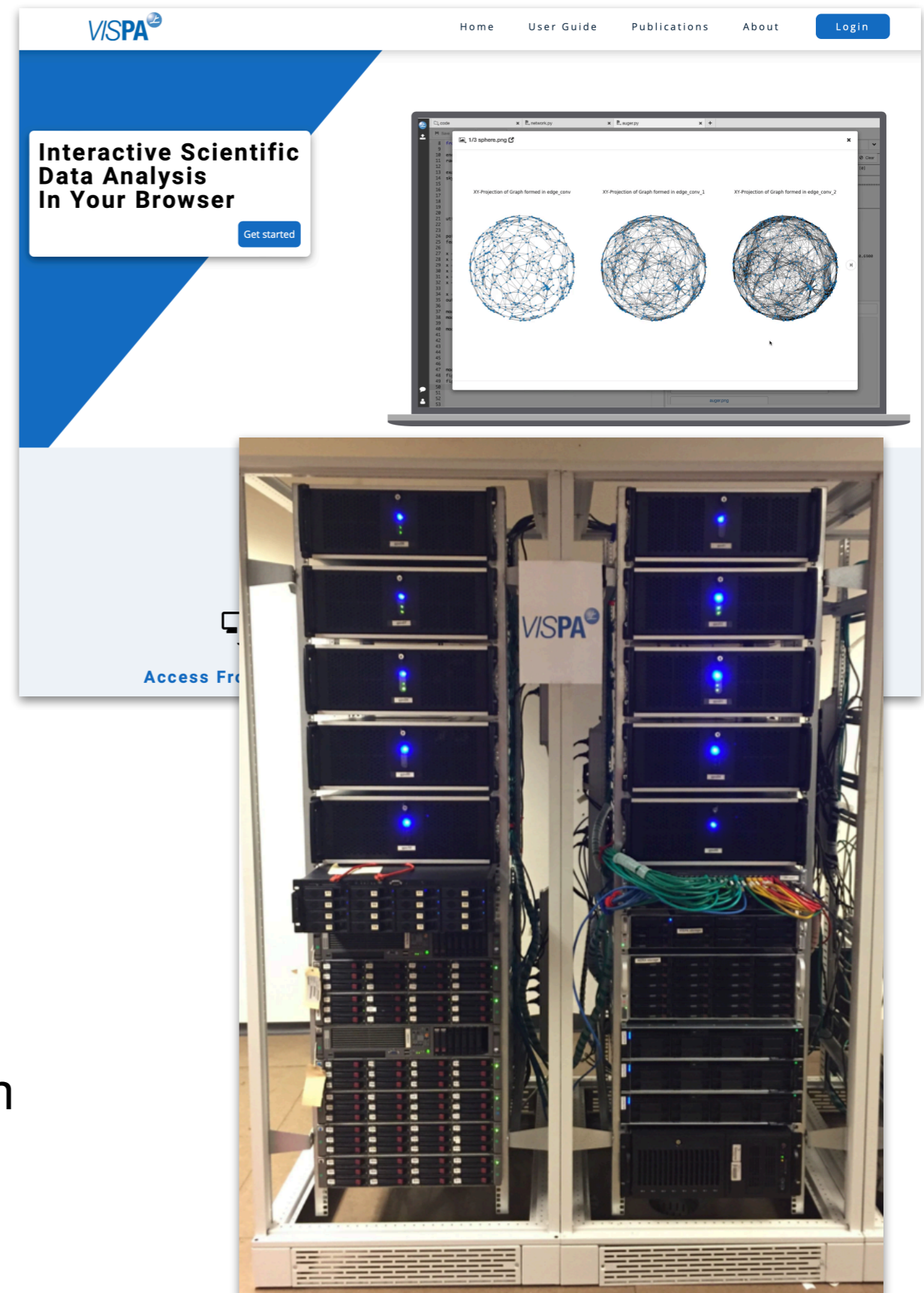


We are happy to continue this work in FIDIUM and established a first collaboration with Thomas Kuhr and David Koch!

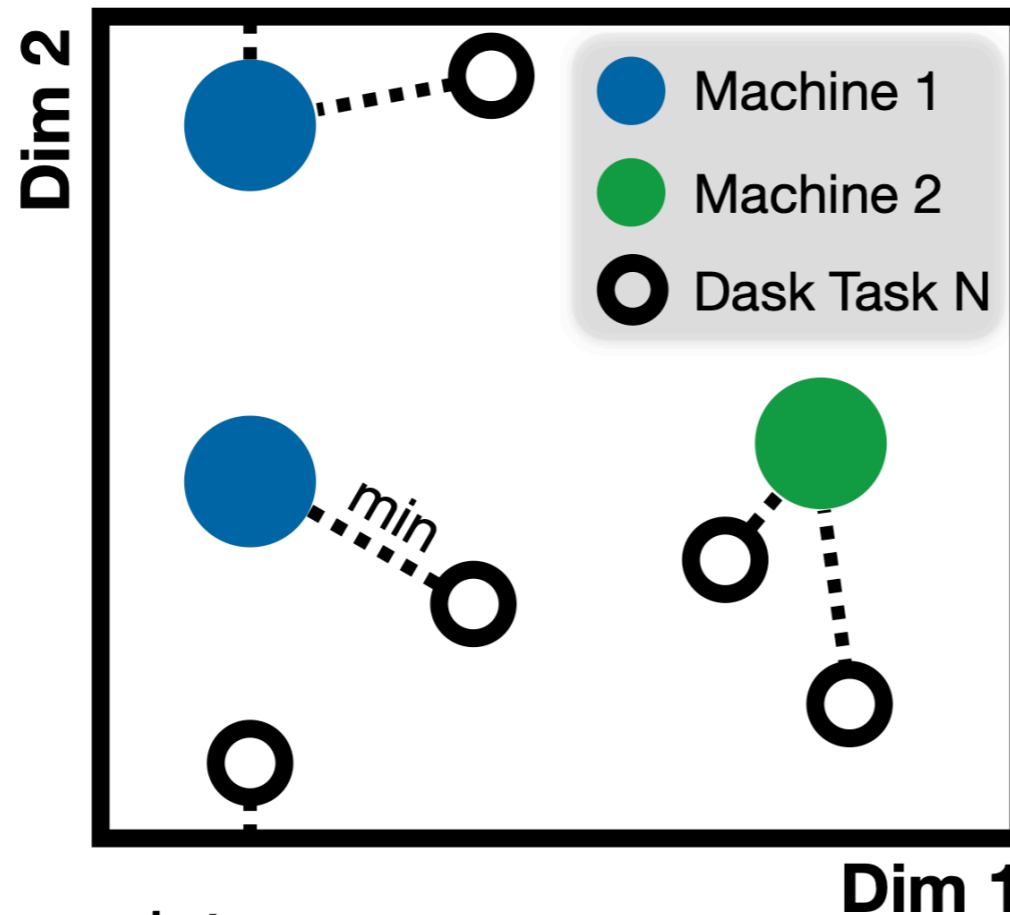
Backup

<https://vispa.physik.rwth-aachen.de>

- Team:
 - 1 Professor
 - 5 PhD Students
 - 1 Master Student
- Hardware - VISPA Cluster
 - 13 Worker machines, in total:
 - 245 threads, 2GB RAM each
 - 22TB SSD (FS-Cache)
 - Storage (NFS):
 - 6x12TB HDD (striped)
 - 1TB LVM SSD Cache
- Software:
 - NumPy and python-HEP ecosystem
 - Dask (dask-jobqueue)
 - Packaged by conda



On-Worker SSD Cache



FS-Cache Properties:

- Transparent
- Shared by multiple users

Affine assignment:

- Uses hash distance
- Deterministic
- Smoothly degrading under changes of workers & tasks

Distance:

$$\sum_i^N \min (|\text{O} - \text{M}|, 1 - |\text{O} - \text{M}|)$$

with N: number of dimensions

Comparable to CRUSH of Ceph