



# LHCb Experience with Parallel Processing And Virtualization

# Some LHCb background

## ■ Event sizes

- ◆ Raw data: 35kB 60k events / file
- ◆ Reconstructed data (DST): 70kB (300kB with MC)
- ◆ MicroDST: 5kB

## ■ Event samples

- ◆ Raw data / year:  $2 \cdot 10^{10}$
- ◆ Events / physics analysis stream: 0.1 to 10 million

## ■ Processing time

- ◆ Full reconstruction and stripping:  $\sim 1\text{s}$  / event
- ◆ After stripping, no more reconstruction needed, user provided with B decay candidates, “only” tighter selection required to suppress background,  $\sim 10\text{ ms}$  / event or less
- ◆ MC production, full detector simulation:  $\sim 100\text{s}$  / event
- ◆ Toy MC studies: ?

# Analysis Pattern

- For developing a selection / analysis algorithm, fast turnaround on reasonable amount of data is important
  - ◆ Standard batch queues, e.g. lxplus, queuing issue, requires additional step to merge output from different jobs
  - ◆ Grid jobs, e.g. using Ganga, merging ok, however large overhead to get results, 80% success rate, additional bookkeeping of failed jobs !
  - ◆ Quick interactive running most effective
- For final running on full data set, waiting time less important, however, the smaller the number of individual jobs, the smaller the number of potential problems, less bookkeeping issues.
  - ◆ Waiting half of day for final result, not a problem
  - ◆ Getting feedback after 5 minutes if something is wrong, forgotten, etc., makes all the difference.

# Running on Multicore Machines

- LHCb: Job configuration and starting done with python
- Many people also use python scripts for handling the event loop
  - ◆ simple processing, steering of C++ algorithms and tools from python using dictionaries
- Some people in LHCb started about 1 year ago with the help from Pere Mato to use the processing python module to run one GaudiPython script on multicore machines in parallel.

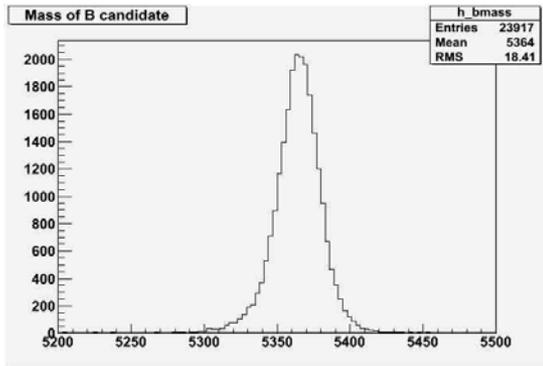
<http://pyprocessing.berlios.de/>

- Very simple to use, almost no change to normal scripts:

```
class MyTask(Task):
    def process(self, file) : contains event loop, reco/analysis steps
task = MyTask()
wmgr = WorkManager(ncpus = 8)
wmgr.process(task,files)           # splitting per file
myHistograms = task.output        # automatically merged
```

# Examples

- run Physics selection,  
fill histogram with B mass

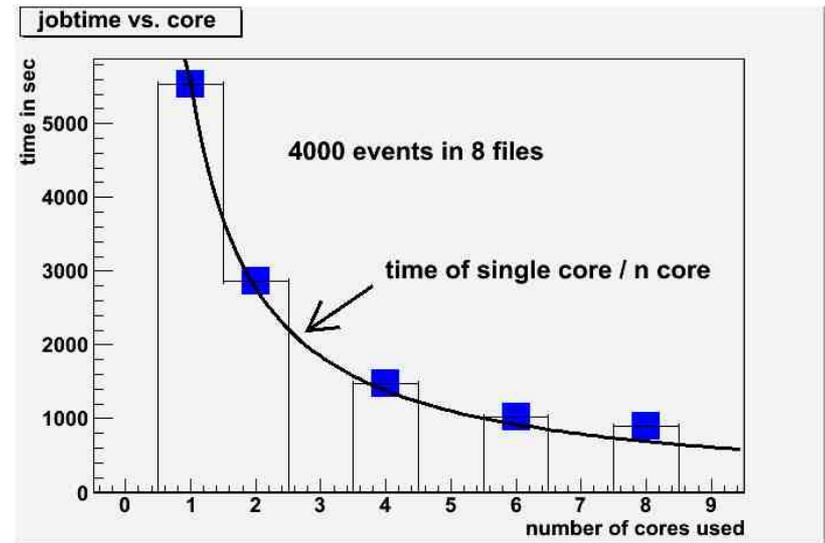
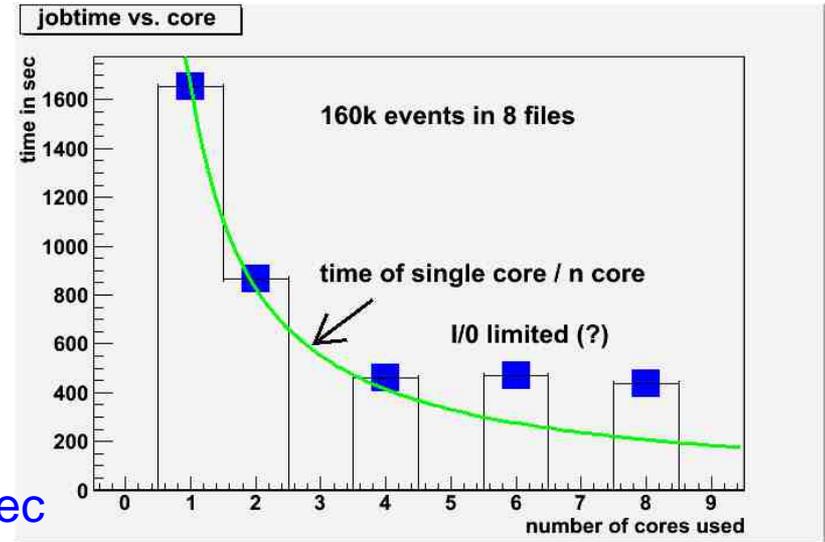


320 events/sec  
~15 MB / sec

$\mu$ DST :  
~3000 events/sec

- run full reconstruction

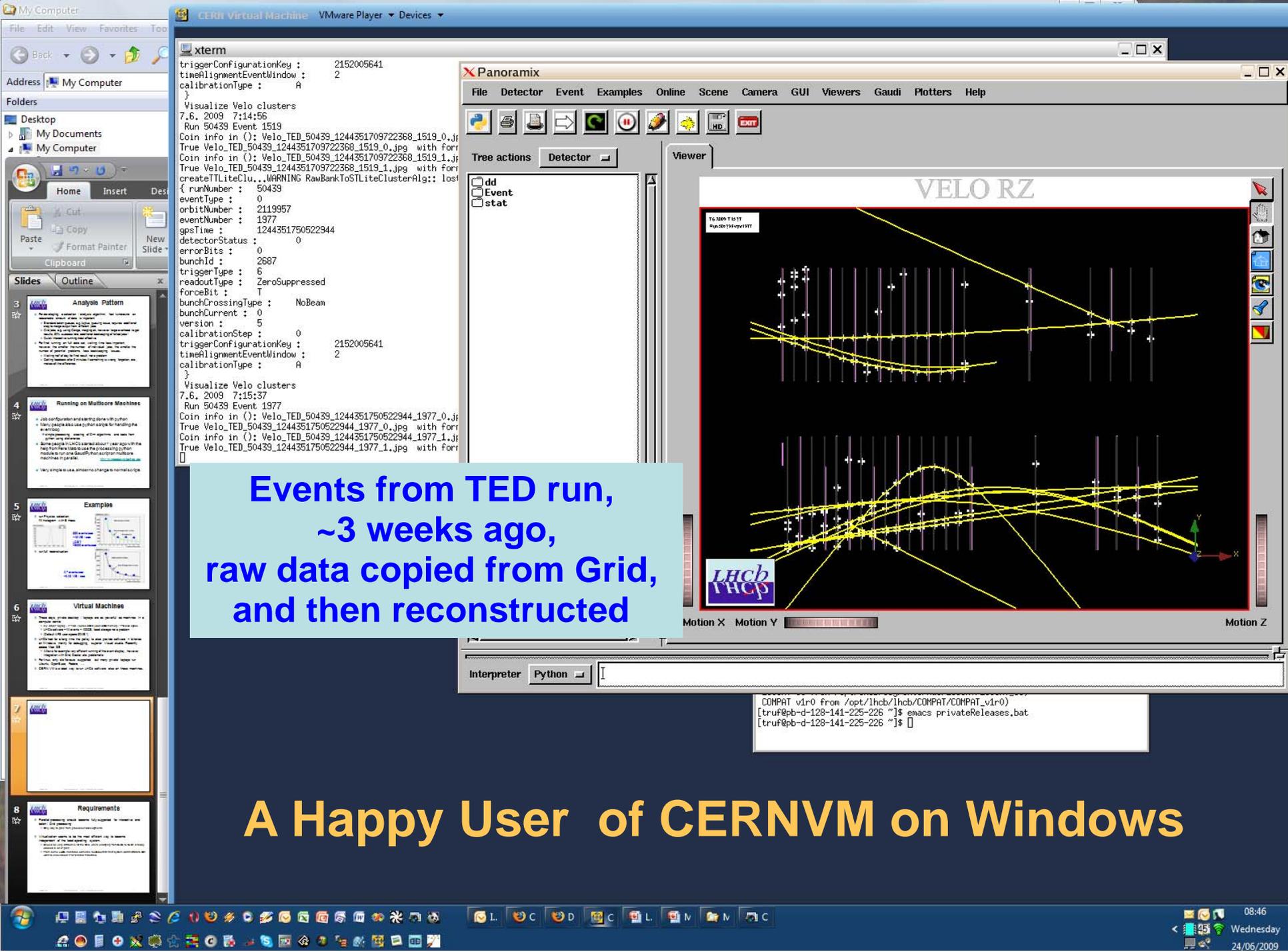
0.7 events/sec  
~0.25 MB / sec



# Virtual Machines

- These days, private desktop / laptops are as powerful as machines in a computer centre
  - ◆ My latest “laptop”, i7-750, 4 cores, 3Ghz each, 6GB memory, 1TB disk space
  - ◆ LHCb software, ~5GB, ~1M events < 100GB, local storage not a problem (Default AFS user space 50MB !)
- LHCb had for a long time the policy to also provide software + binaries on Windows, mainly for debugging, superior Visual studio. Recently added Mac OS
  - ◆ Allows, for example, very efficient running of the event display, however, integration with Grid, Castor, etc. problematic
- For linux, only slc flavours supported, but many private laptops run Ubuntu, OpenSuse, Fedora, ...
- CERN VM is a ideal way to run LHCb software also on these machines.

O(10-20) people are using it in LHCb, Windows/Mac/Linux  
expect more people in future



Events from TED run,  
~3 weeks ago,  
raw data copied from Grid,  
and then reconstructed

```
COMPAT v1r0 from /opt/lhcb/lhcb/COMPAT/COMPAT_v1r0
[truf@pb-d-128-141-225-226 ~]$ emacs privateReleases.bat
[truf@pb-d-128-141-225-226 ~]$
```

A Happy User of CERNVM on Windows

# Requirements

- Parallel processing should become fully supported for interactive and batch / Grid processing
  - ◆ Only way to gain from processor developments
  
- Virtualization seems to be the most efficient way to become independent of the local operating system.
  - ◆ Should be very attractive for the Grid, where changing from SLC3 to SLC4 already caused a lot of pain
  - ◆ From some LHCb institutes came the feedback that their system administrators don't want to know about it for shared machines.