

The Virgo computing model: present and future plans

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on behalf of the Virgo Collaboration

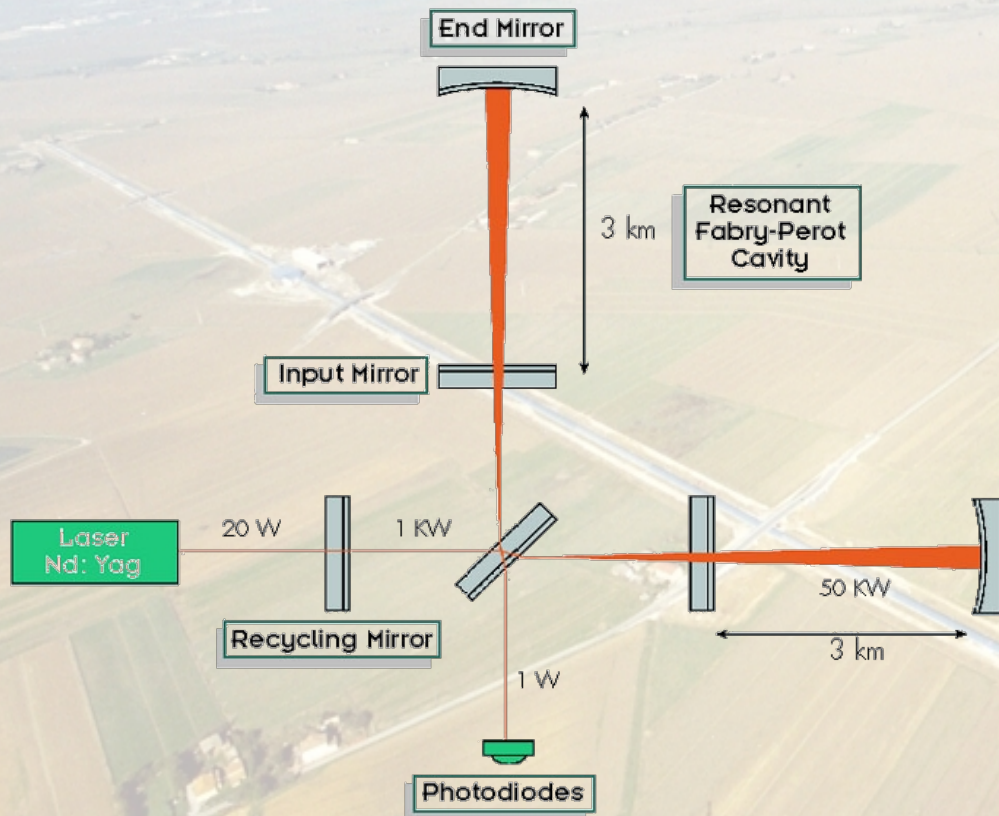


About this talk

- The Virgo experiment
- Storage and computing needs
- Data transfer solutions
- Analysis on dedicated clusters
- Analysis on the Grid
- The Virgo pilot pool
- Many-core computing @ Virgo
- Future plans

The Virgo experiment

- Cascina, Italy
- 3 km-es arm length
- Fabry-Perot cavities 50/150 finesse
- 6800 m³, 10⁻¹⁰ mbar vacuum!!
- 20 W laser
- solid concrete base, 20-50 m deep
- 1 MW power consumption
- excellent seismic isolation (10⁻¹⁰)

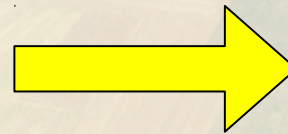


Data and computing needs

- ITF (interferometer) output sampling rate 20 kHz
- Hundreds of auxiliary channels
- Various analyses on 4 and 16 kHz
- cc. 150 day science time/year
- cc. 10.4 MB/sec data flow rate
- cc. 160 TB data / year / IF

This amount of data has to be transferred, recalibrated, downsampled, processed, analyzed (several time)

The amount of data is not overwhelming for storages available today, but the **arithmetic density** of algorithms used for the analysis varies from less significant (online analysis) to practically infinity (CW searches).



No unique/optimal computing solution for all, various approaches has to be used: such as Cluster, Grid, HPC and Many Core computing

Data transfer – solution

- **Goal:** Transfer ITF output and auxiliary channel data to permanent storage "in-time".
- **Currently:** Various solutions for different destinations:
 - SRB (Storage Resource Broker, Lyon)
 - BBFTP (RFC1323 implementation, CNAF) (deprecated, grid tools are now in use)
 - LDR (Ligo Data Replicator, Ligo sites).

Some of them is obsolete other not supported any more. Do the job but miss several feature, for ex. data bookkeeping.

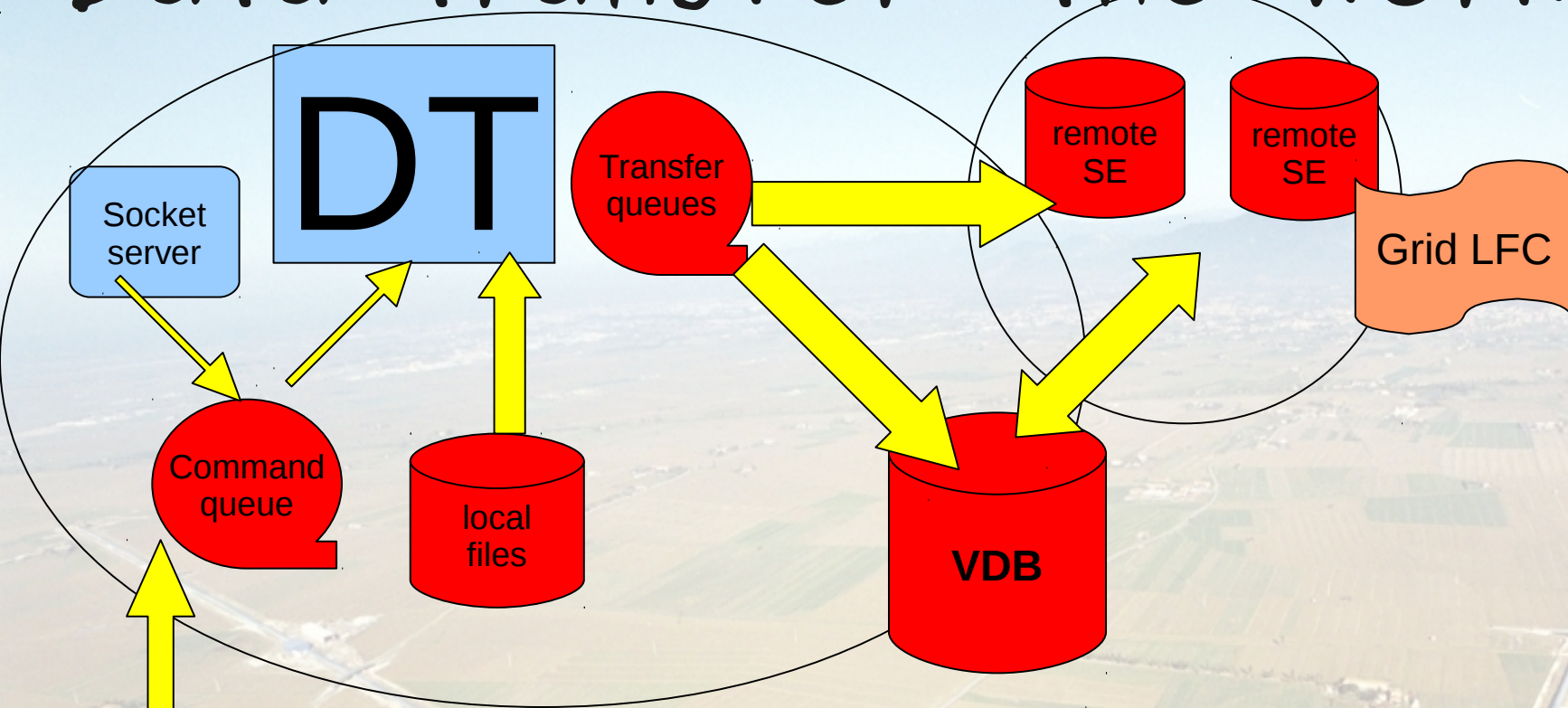
- **Use of grid tools:** FTS (File Transfer Service) was tried, but was found to be unnecessarily complicated/rigid for this task.

- **Solution:** lcg client tools with custom transfer and command queues (TQ/CQ), called the DT server. Under final realistic stress test! Will be used soon for Cascina – Bologna transfer.

DT server features:

- Standard interface among the most important CCs worldwide.
- LFCs provide transparent access to distributed data
- Implements communication channel with DAQ via socket server/client, new files are automatically added.

Data transfer—the workflow



•DT server features:

- Same channel acts as user interface for manual intervention
- Load balancing for all the endpoint (incoming/outgoing)
- Local/remote file checksums
- Interfaced to Grid LFC(s) (Local File Catalog) and VDB (Virgo Data Base)
- Robustness respect to timeouts, temporal transfer failures, DT server crash (persistent CO), lost messages (message register).

fileadd
filedel
filemv
start
stop

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Analysis on clusters



- The Ligo and Virgo experiments closely working together, collaborations share and exchange knowledge, software, data and computing resources.
- Various analysis pipelines are running on dedicated – and so far – isolated LDG (Ligo Data Grid) clusters.
- Interconnection of clusters just happened.
- These pieces of softwares is strongly bounded to one specific batch scheduler (Condor) and require locally shared file systems which makes the port difficult to other non-Condor, non-local architectures.

- The solution is
- either detach the software from Condor and make it possible to use non-local non-shared file systems with various batch schedulers (LSF, Torque, PBS, SGE, etc..)
 - Create a Condor pool – EGI Grid gateway
 - or set up a Pilot Pool in order to provide a homogen interface towards this hierarchical, relational workflows

The Virgo Virtual Organisation

- Virgo is one of the 211 Virtual Organisation of the EGI Grid.
- Some Virgo analysis is running smoothly on the Grid since quite a long time !
- Ideal for CPU intensive jobs crunching "small" amount of data.

The screenshot shows the Egee Operations Portal for the Virgo Virtual Organisation. The header includes the Egee logo (Enabling Grids for E-science) and the Operations Portal logo. The main content area is divided into a left sidebar and a main content area. The sidebar contains navigation links for Home, Procedures / Documentation, CIC Tools, External Tools, Communication, and Links. The main content area features a section titled "Information about VO virgo" with a table of key information and a "Download" section for downloadable resources.

Information about VO virgo	
VO Name	virgo
Scope	Global
Current integration status	active
Description	Scientific target: detection of gravitational waves VO target to allow data management and computationally intensive data analysis
Homepage	http://www.cascina.virgo.infn.it/
Contact	cristiano(DOT)palomba(AT)roma1(DOT)infn(DOT)it

NOTE

More information is available about this VO in the secured section of this portal: <https://cic.gridops.org/index.php?section=vo&vo=virgo>

You will need to have a valid certificate to enter this secured section. Please browse the **Getting Started** section to learn more about certificates

Download

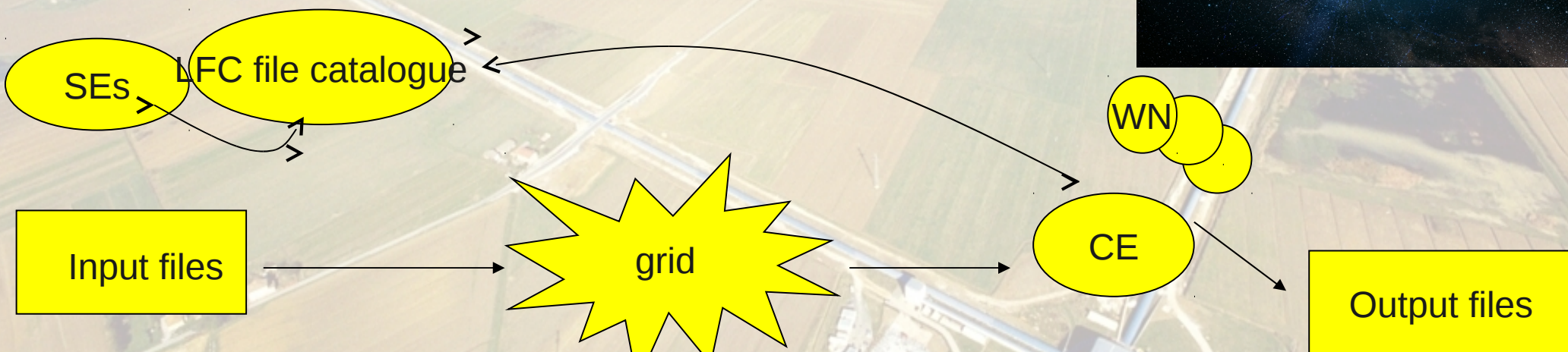
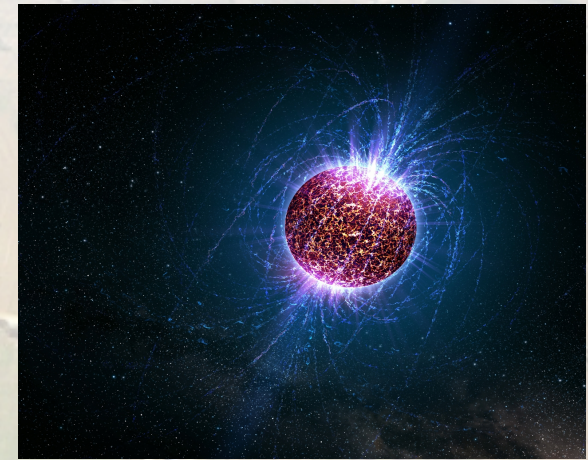
Information about this VO is available in downloadable format:

- VO ID card info (Details about the VO, technical requirements, etc.) available in XML format
- AUP file (Acceptable Use Policy) available in the original submitted format (txt, doc, pdf...)
- VOMS certificate Public Key is now available in the downloadable VO id card

- Resources: ~34 sites, ~9000 CPU, ~50 user, several hundred TB storage

CW analysis on the Grid

- CW (Continuous Wave) analysis searches periodic signals emitted by pulsars, isolated NS (neutron stars). In the all-sky searches we want to explore a portion of the source parameter space as large as possible (position, signal frequency and its derivatives)
- Such kind of search is computationally bound, even if very efficient (although non-optimal in sensitivity) methods have been developed
- In particular, the Hough transform stage of the hierarchical procedure developed in Virgo is the most computationally expensive.
- The analysis scheme:



CW analysis on the Grid

Workflow:

- Members of the Virgo CW (Continuous Wave) group ported their software for the use on Grid.
- In this search computing power directly translates to sensitivity ... and the problem is "embarrassingly parallelizable".

- 1) Jobs submitted from a native Grid UI (User Interface) to sites supporting the Virgo VO, where
- 2) pre-uploaded, replicated and registered input files are processed
- 3) Results and various outputs are also registered on Grid storage and downloaded to the UI on completion of the job group.

Advantages:

- 1) More resources
- 2) Independent of local batch systems (BQS, LSF)
- 3) LFNs (Logical File Name)s make it possible to forget physical storage places and architectures.
- 4) Experiment software installation becomes easier.

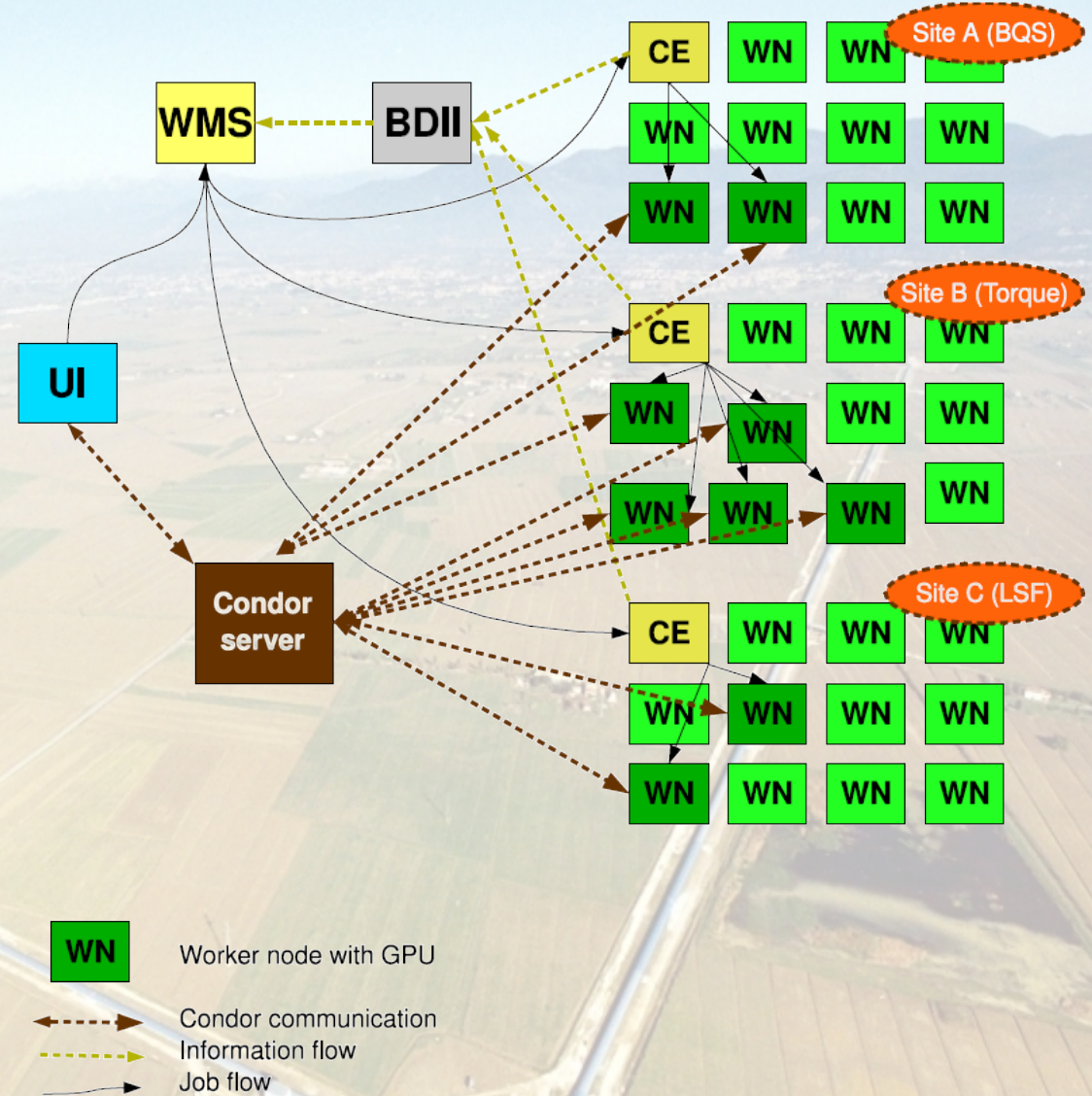
Features

- 1) A typical analysis run consist tens of thousand jobs running in several sites
- 2) A *Supervisor* program has been developed to manage the analysis:
 - 1) Basic check of Grid status and site, WMS availability
 - 2) Creation of submission scripts on the fly
 - 3) Job submission and job status monitoring
 - 4) Output file management
 - 5) Re-submission, failure handling
 - 6) Checkpointing in case of Supervisor crash

The Virgo Pilot Pool - I

The Virgo Pilot Pool properties:

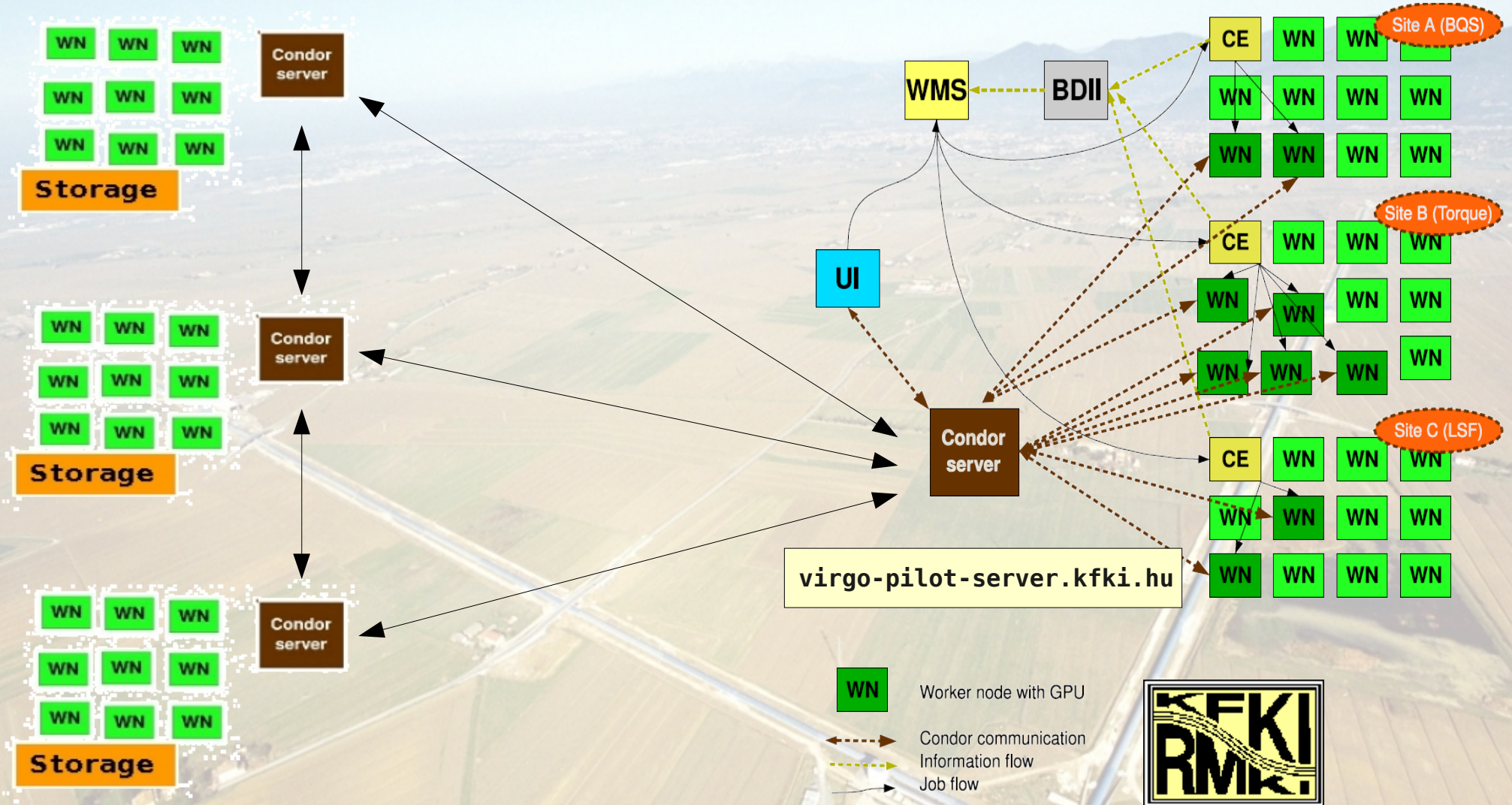
- Homogen infrastructure over the inhomogen Grid
- Less administrative interaction/delay
- User transparent mechanisms
- Low latency submission
- Global priorities
- Late-binding to resources
- No stucked-in jobs
- Improved job failure rate due to pilot prechecks
- Interactive login
- Smooth interaction interoperability with LDG/OSG.



The Virgo Pilot Pool - II

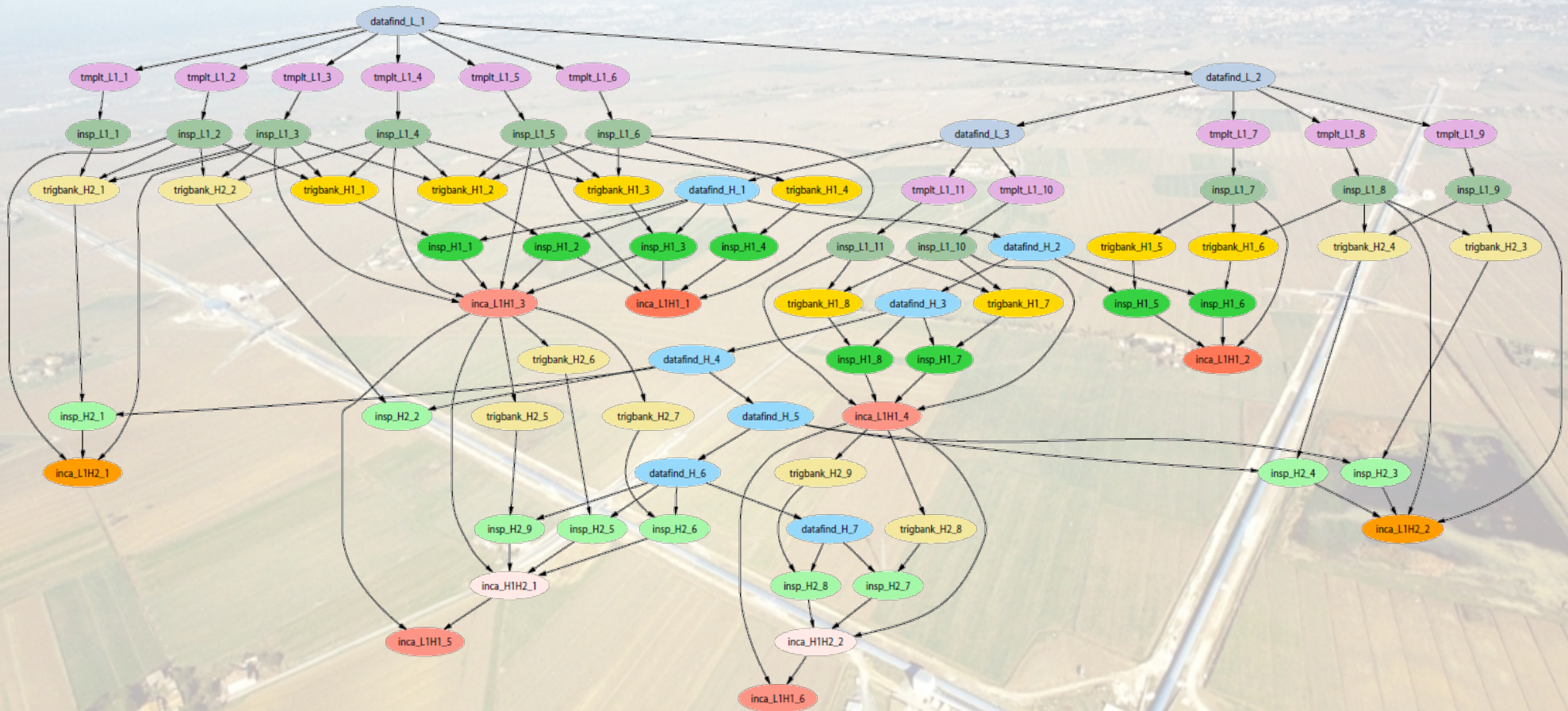
Ligo clusters

Virgo EGI sites



The Virgo Pilot Pool - III

- Mapping of abstract workflows like DAGs/DAXes to the Grid is now easily possible with the Virgo Pilot server.
- Complex and relational workflow handling is missing from Cream/WMS.

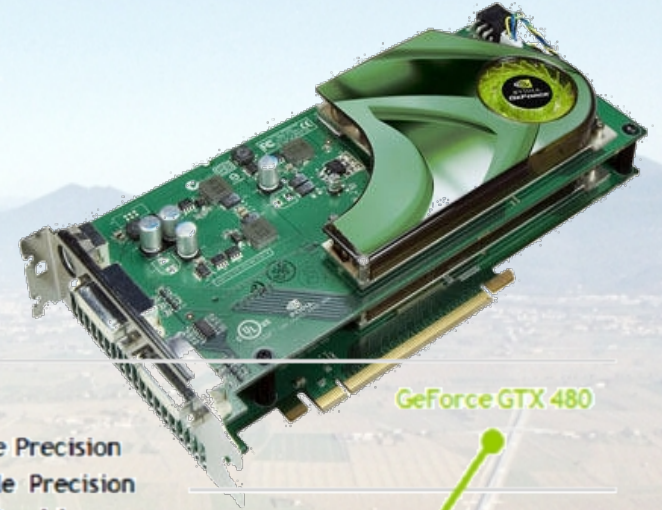
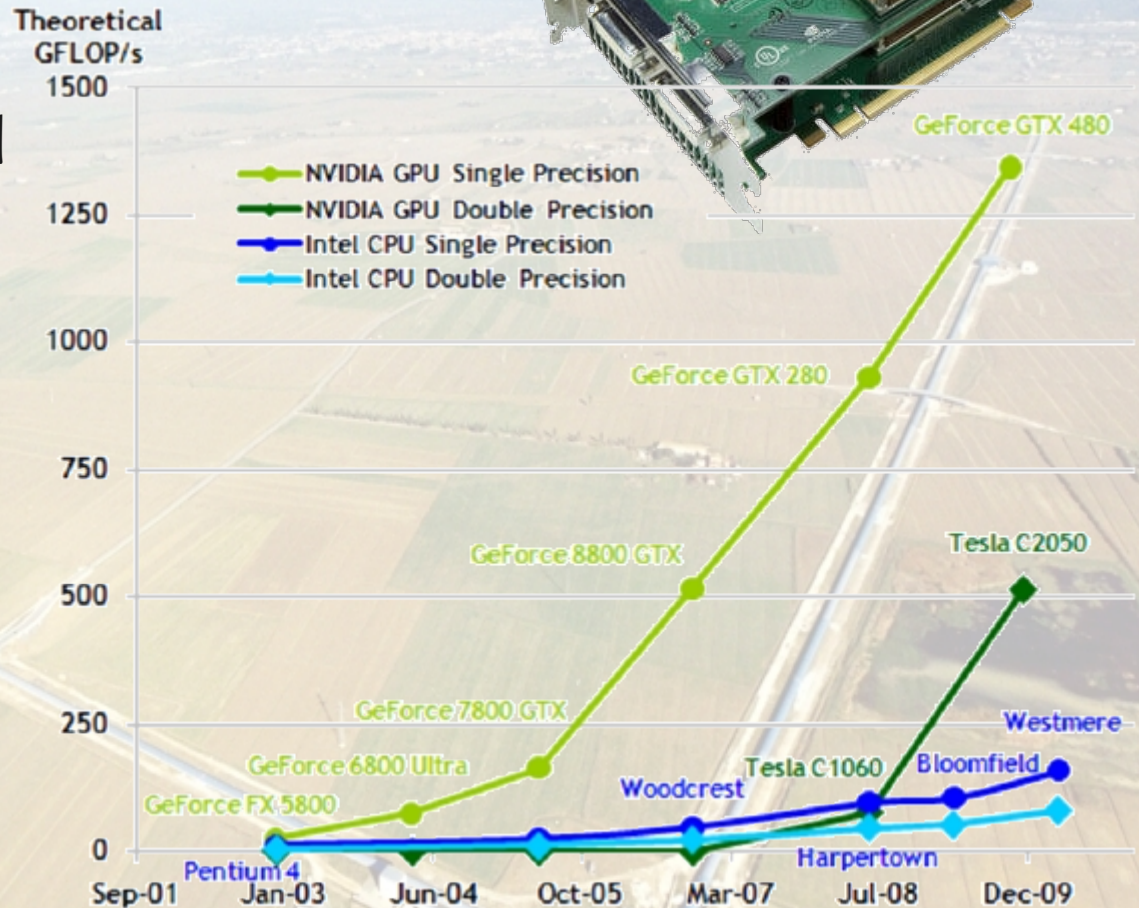


Many Core Computing @ Virgo

- Motivation:
- A lot of algorithms used in gravitational wave analysis can be massively parallelized and/or a lot of independent calculations can be performed at the same time.
- **BUT:** Many Core computing develops drastically, protocols, programming languages, standards emerging slowly → Platform independence can be crucial
- Example: 2 order of magnitude speed-up in a typical CBC pipeline

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The Virgo Computing Model



Future

- Experience showed that GW analysis computing load significantly peaks at certain times → it is difficult to handle this with dedicated/isolated clusters. Shared resources (grids/interconnected clusters) could help a lot !
- Relative size of data will shrink → data transfer will not be a real issue.
- Have to be prepared for cloud computing to reach dynamical/temporal resources.
- Many-core architectures offer operation level parallelizability, definitely something to exploit !
- Make software resource independent

Summary

- Gravitational Wave searches are extensively using a wide range of various computing resources
- Different algorithms have different optimal mapping to computing architectures
- Grid tools help in
 - data transfer issues
 - and in running non-relational, relatively simple analysis workflows
- Dedicated clusters with shared file system for user jobs and hierarchical, relational workflows
- Pilot pool provides a solution for mapping complex workflows to Grid.
- Highly parallelizable algorithms are very well suited to GPUs
- Various future manycore architectures and programming languages will be of great help for GW-DA !

Thank you for
your attention !



Extra slides - Grid: what is missing

- **Data transfer:** FTS is far too heavy for Virgo - size collaborations. Lack of flexibility and support for Postgres/MySQL backend. Steep learning curve.
- **Matchmaking:** A client side matchmaking plugin would allow easier pilot approachs and late bind to resources without having to reinvent/rewrite matchmaking for the pilot job dispatcher.
- **POSIX** file access to Grid Storage (Classic SE) and global transparent file system. - (DPMfs or NFS4 interface, etc..)
- Large scheduling delay / status update in some circumstances.
- **Poor user interface**, no middleware provided job submission, managment tool.