

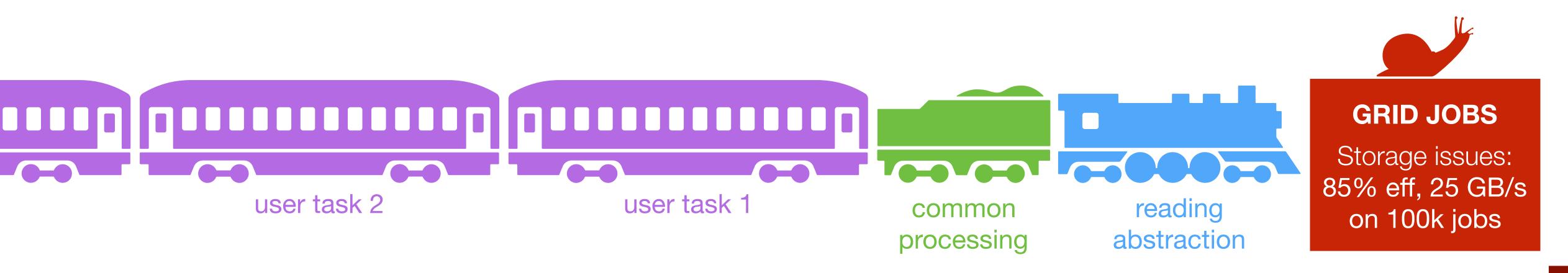
# The ALICE Analysis Framework for LHC Run 3

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CERN and INFN Torino · for the ALICE collaboration

# ALICE Analysis Trains on the Grid in Run 2

- What the user does: ROOT C++ Analysis Task code processing a single event
- Abstraction layer: run that code locally, on Grid, on PROOF
- Input data: reco (ESD + friends) or analysis (AOD + deltaAOD) → TTrees + calibration data
- Analysis repo: all user code on alisw/AliPhysics, built centrally, on CVMFS
- Analysis trains: read once, process many times, benefit from common processing
- Operations: user tasks assembled in wagons by operators: reduce human error



# Longer, faster trains on Analysis Facilities in Run 3

- Dedicated Analysis Facilities: process 5 PB every 12 hours each, on average 100 GB/s
- Retain concepts that work: analysis trains centralized code abstraction framework

### What slows down our analysis the most?

### storage performance

forget the Grid: provide for 2 or 3 analysis facilities, **20k cores** each, fast local storage and network

### decompression

not limiting in Run 2, bottleneck in Run 3: use better compression algorithms and parallelize

#### deserialization

flat data structures with numbers, cross-reference using numerical indices

Writing not an issue: output = small trees/histograms (< 100 MB per analysis)



more user tasks

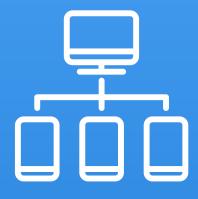
more common processing

faster storage and reading abstraction

#### ANALYSIS FACILITIES

Dedicated and dense, do more with less: aim at > 95% efficiency

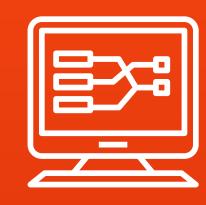
**Analysis facilities** 



Data format



Workflow handling



User-facing API



Only analyze local data

Fast local storage and network

Allow inter-nodes communication

Low deserialization cost

Efficient in-memory store

Optimized decompression

Allow for non-linear workflows

Nodes subscribe to data

Use network and shared memory

Reuse standard interfaces

Declarative paradigm

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# Analysis Facility test setup at GSI: benchmarks

ALICE has a test Analysis Facility at GSI (Darmstadt, DE). Run 3 requirements are fulfilled and allows for testing, while currently running Run 2 jobs as a Tier-2

### Tests on the current GSI facility

#### test conditions

data on Lustre uniformly distributed over the OSSes

### Run 2 analysis framework

2500 cores process data at an aggregate speed of 32 GB/s

#### pure data transfer

one node/one OSS: 1.2 GB/s, 1500 parallel nodes: 600 GB/s

Current network and storage can easily sustain transfer rates way above our 100 GB/s limit, we don't have an hardware limitation: analysis framework and user code are our only limits (as seen by the "old" framework speed).

600 GB/s

average aggregated upper limit on the GSI analysis facility

Dedicated talk: A prototype for the ALICE Analysis Facility at GSI (Thu, 12:00, T8)

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### Timeframes

### Base unit for ALICE Run 3 is the timeframe: no reco events but vertices and tracks

### timeframe length

~23 ms worth of data taking (~1k Pb-Pb MB collisions)

#### timeframe size

First Level Processors: ~10 GB live reco: ~2 GB → AOD: ~1 GB

#### triggerless

continuous data taking without triggers

### Data flow from the detector to analysis objects

ALICE

Event Summary Data

Compressed Timeframes

detector readout and first level farms

synchronous reco (live, on-site) **Event Summary Data** 

Analysis Object Data

+ Ancillary AOD 1

+ Ancillary AOD 2

asynchronous reco

each format (CTF, ESD, AOD) features a different flavor of <u>timeframe</u>

shipped to the Analysis Facilities

# Analysis data format: requirements

New data format should reduce as much as possible the cost of deserialization: some generality will be lost for the sake of improved speed

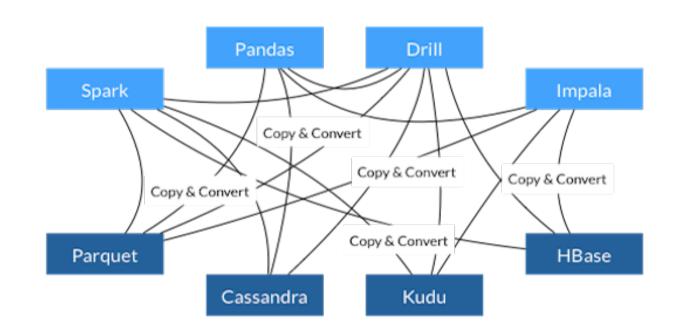
- Simple and flat: numbers only (no classes), tables cross-referenced via numeric indices
- Columnar: immutable base format, efficiently grow/shrink and vectorize
- Chunked: single timeframe is large (~1 GB): store in chunks to allow parallel processing
- Memory efficient: zero copy, zero size for null values, recompute may be better than storing
- Data not restructured: disk → memory → network should use similar representations

### Apache Arrow

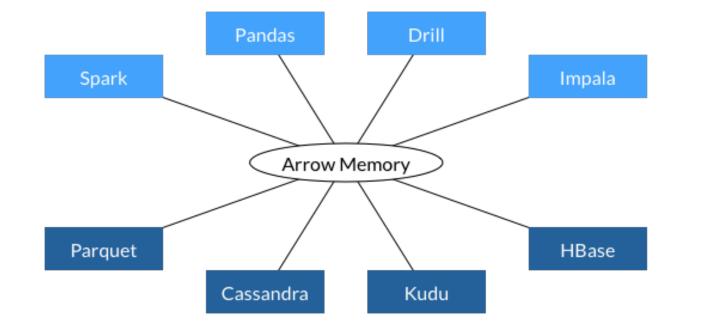
We have been experimenting with Apache Arrow: in-memory columnar data format targeting memory efficiency and cross-language compatibility

- Leverages vectorization and fits our other requirements
- Units: data organized in Tables, made of immutable Columns. Columns shared among tables (no copy)
- Memory management: Columns backed by Buffers, which allow for custom Memory Pools
- Meant for interoperability: allows for data exchange within the Apache ecosystem and outside, widely supported
- Fits the ALICE Run 3 data model based on message passing

Prototype based on Arrow: other solutions being investigated too







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# ALICE O<sup>2</sup> framework and Data Processing Layer

#### ALICE O<sup>2</sup>: Offline/Online

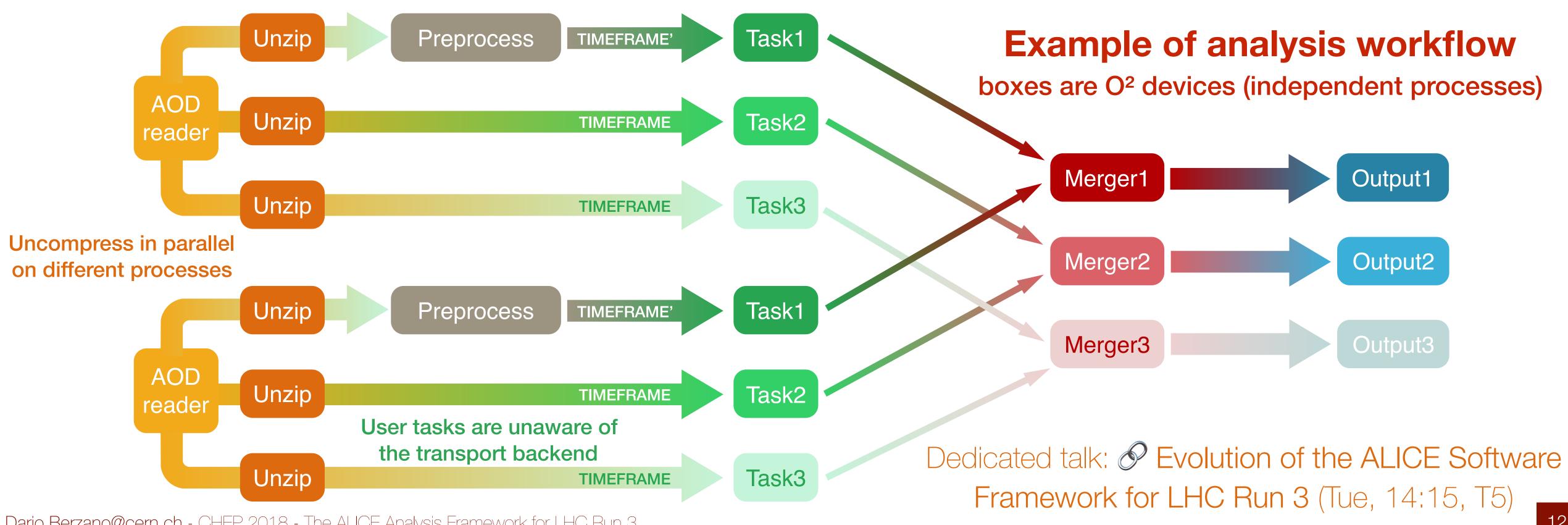
Offline/Online share the same processing framework: do the same for Analysis

### Message-passing parallelism

Processes (devices) exchanging data via ZeroMQ/shared memory: user code less error prone

### **Data Processing Layer**

O<sup>2</sup> component allowing to specify the data flow (how inputs/outputs are connected) declaratively



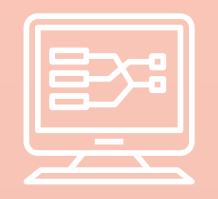
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# User-facing API, or the new ALICE Analysis Task

- Current analysis: very simple abstraction, only one degree of freedom: user writes a function for "processing" an event (whatever "processing" means)
- RDataFrame-based prototype: more declarative and concise, user relinquishes strict control to the framework for some automatic optimization (lazy execution, IMT...)

### ROOT::RDataFrame

ROOT::RDataFrame d(input).Filter(criteria).Foreach( $\lambda$ )

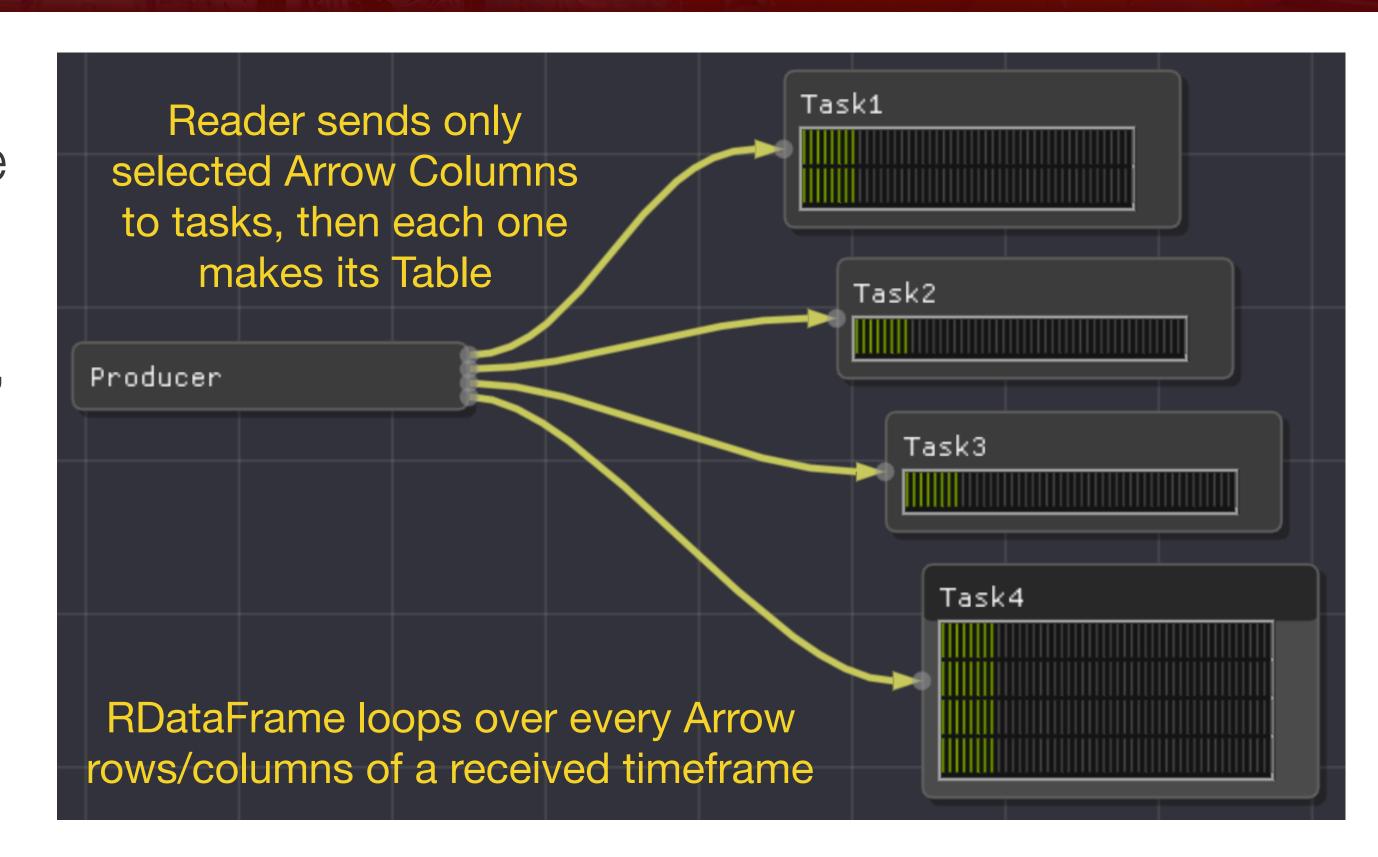
independent from source (ROOT Trees, Arrow...) • has Implicit Multithreading capabilities

ALICE contribution to RDataFrame allowing for Apache Arrow Tables as source <a href="mailto:root-project/root#1712">root-project/root#1712</a> (merged)

Current prototype based on RDataFrame: other solutions being investigated as well

### Analysis framework prototype: stream Arrow data

- Apache Arrow
   Split/compose tables, serialize, deserialize
- O² Data Processing Layer
   Stream only subscribed columns to tasks,
   manage parallel decompression
- ROOT::RDataFrame
   User writes a lambda completely independent from the used data format and transport backends



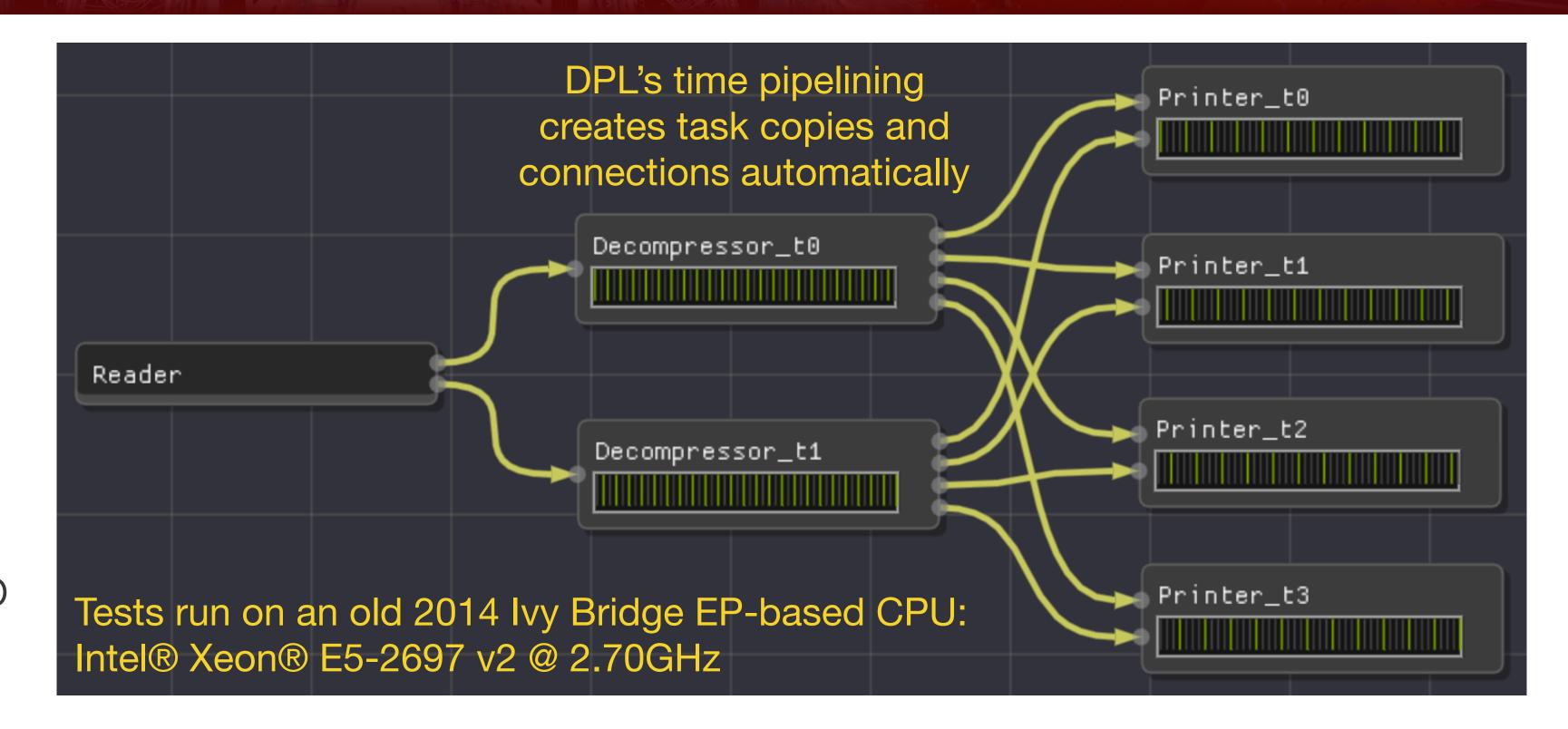
### Analysis framework prototype is ready for testing

Power users can now start writing analysis code to refine framework and data format

Complete example available: Oo2ArrowColumnStreamer

### Analysis framework prototype: decompress in parallel

- LZ4 default compression
   Recommended option
- Single reader20 MB-large blocks
- Time-based parallelism
   DPL parallelizes by pushing timeframes in round robin to automatic task clones



#### simple read test

aggregated max 2.2 GB/s on single node (upper limit)

### LZ4 decompression

 $1x \rightarrow 560 \text{ MB/s}$  $4x \rightarrow 2.2 \text{ GB/s (plateau)}$ 

### on a single node

4 cores used for decompressing: use the rest for analysis

### Complete example available: Oo2ParallelDecompressor

# Exploiting dimensions of parallelism

Easily exploit multiple dimensions of parallelism: the most relevant of them come for free from the framework, without any extra knowledge by the user

- Decompression and analysis tasks using multiple processes
   Each read timeframe is sent to multiple decompressor processes via message passing
- ROOT's Implicit Multithreading and Apache Arrow chunks
   Each Arrow timeframe is large enough to make it worth to divide it in chunks: RDataFrame is capable of parallelizing over them if desired (IMT on)
- Single instruction, multiple data
   Arrow's columnar in-memory format makes it possible to vectorize certain operations (in some cases this happens automatically at compile time)
- Repeat the same topology for every input file

  For each input file, spawn one of the whole aforementioned topologies

### Conclusions

- Early stages: we needed a full stack working prototype to involve power users

  Current ALICE analysis tasks cannot be easily converted, we need to try something new
- Compartmentalize user code and data format/backend
  Optimized "declared" operations (filtering), change framework without affecting user code
- Built on top of the unifying O<sup>2</sup> processing framework

  Development is going in parallel with the Data Processing Layer
- Retain the general successful idea of the ALICE analysis trains model
   It worked because it factored out critical parts; we want to factor out even more



# Thanks!

