GSoC End of Program Presentation (2020 Sep. 3)

Keisuke Kamahori

Who am I & What am I doing

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Working on pre-conditioners of compression algorithms as a GSoC student. (*Mentors: Oksana Shadura, Brian Paul Bockelman, Ken Bloom*)

- 1. Integrate Bitshuffle in ROOT's compression layer
- 2. Performance benchmarks

Bitshuffle

- A possible pre-conditioner for ROOT I/O
- Transpose input bytes prior to applying the compression algorithm (LZ4)
- Improve compression performance for typed binary data (size and speed),
 especially when adjacent values are highly correlated

Bitshuffle in a nutshell:

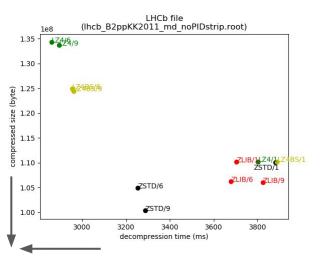
```
11010010 1111 1111
11010011 --> 0000 1111
11010100 0000 0011
11010101 1100 1010
```

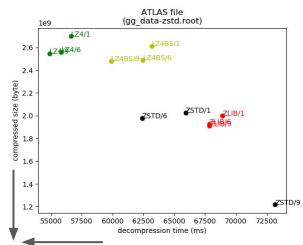
Progress about LZ4+BS

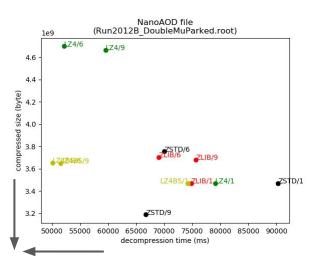
- Fixed a bug about LZ4+BS decompression
- Added appropriate trampoline between SSE/AVX2 (enabled vectorisation)
- Wrote performance benchmarks in *rootbench.git*
- In final implementation,
 - Source size must be the multiple of 4 in order for BS to work properly (<u>code</u>)
 - Then take comparison approach: try with both LZ4 / LZ4BS, and choose better one
 - Compression speed is a bit reduced: ~30% longer at most
 - Decompression speed is almost the same as LZ4

Performance in TTree

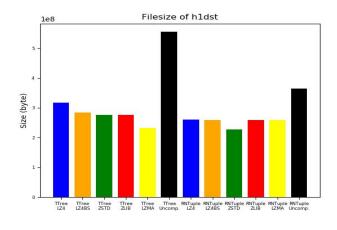
Red: ZLIB / Green: LZ4 / Yellow: LZ4BS / Black: ZSTD

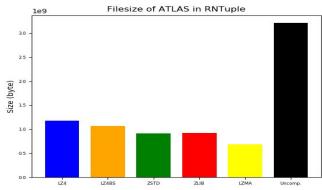


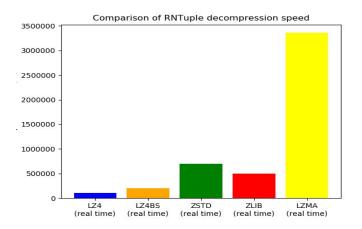


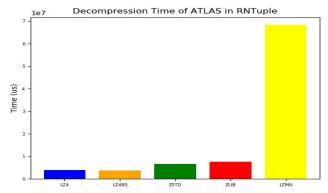


Performance in RNTuple









Compression Ratio by Branch / Page (data)

- Those consist only of small & positive ints have great compression ratio in LZ4BS
 - There are many consecutive zeros when transposed!
- Floats tend to have worse compression ratio than ints
 - Maybe because mantissa bytes are unlikely to correlate
- Bools have bad compression ratio
 - Because adjacent bytes are unlikely to correlate

Final report

More details in GSOC final report:

https://kamahori.github.io/gsoc2020/

Contacts:

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