

CHEP 2013



20th Computing in High Energy and Nuclear Physics

every 18 months (America->Europe->Other)

14-18 October in Amsterdam by Nikhef

<http://www.chep2013.org>

bias towards Atlas & databases

Tracks

- data acquisition, trigger and controls
- event processing, simulation and analysis
- distributed processing and data handling
- data stores, data bases and storage systems
- software engineering, parallelism & multi-core programming
- facilities, production infrastructures, networking and collaborative tools



big overlap between sessions

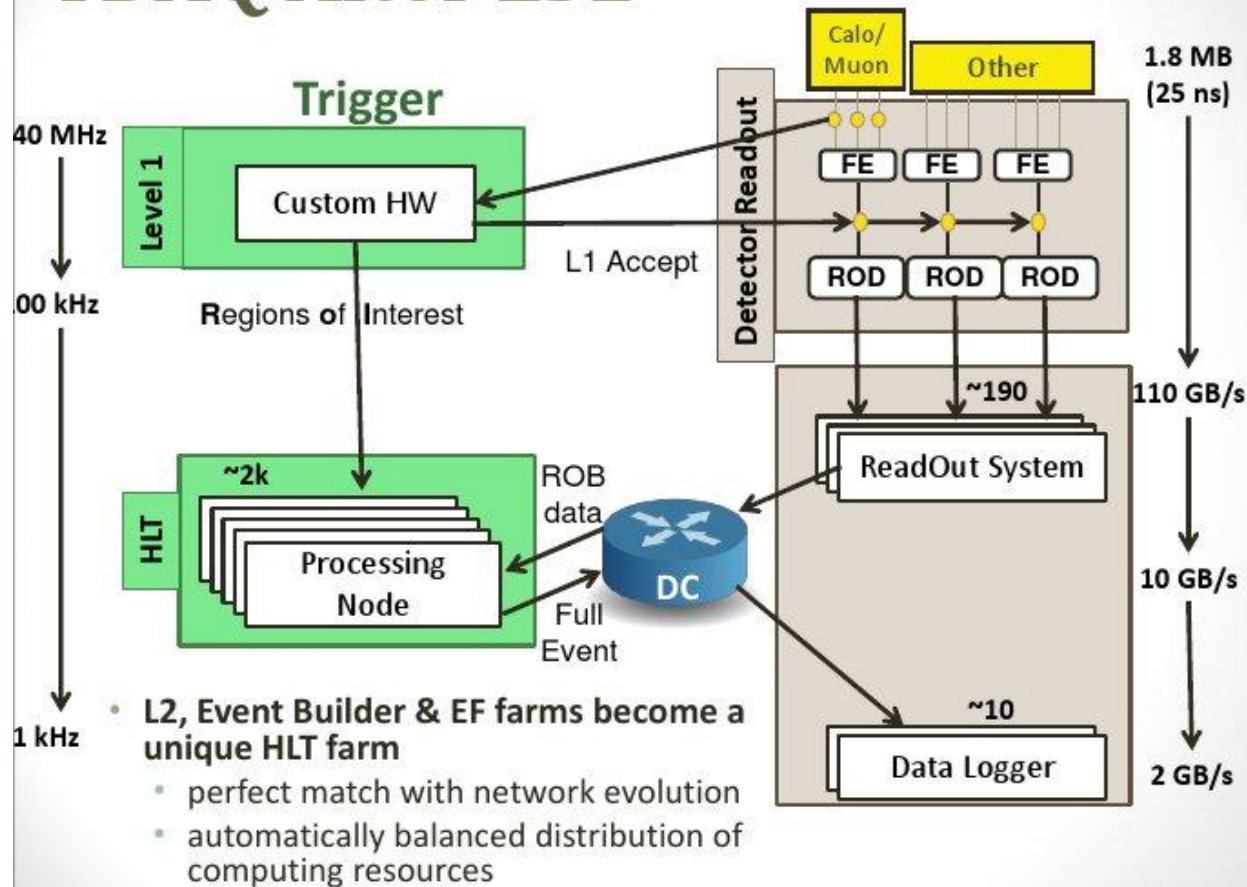
data acquisition, trigger and controls



- off-the-shelf equipment
- all-software solutions
- synergy with out-of-HEP

not my domain

TDAQ After LS1



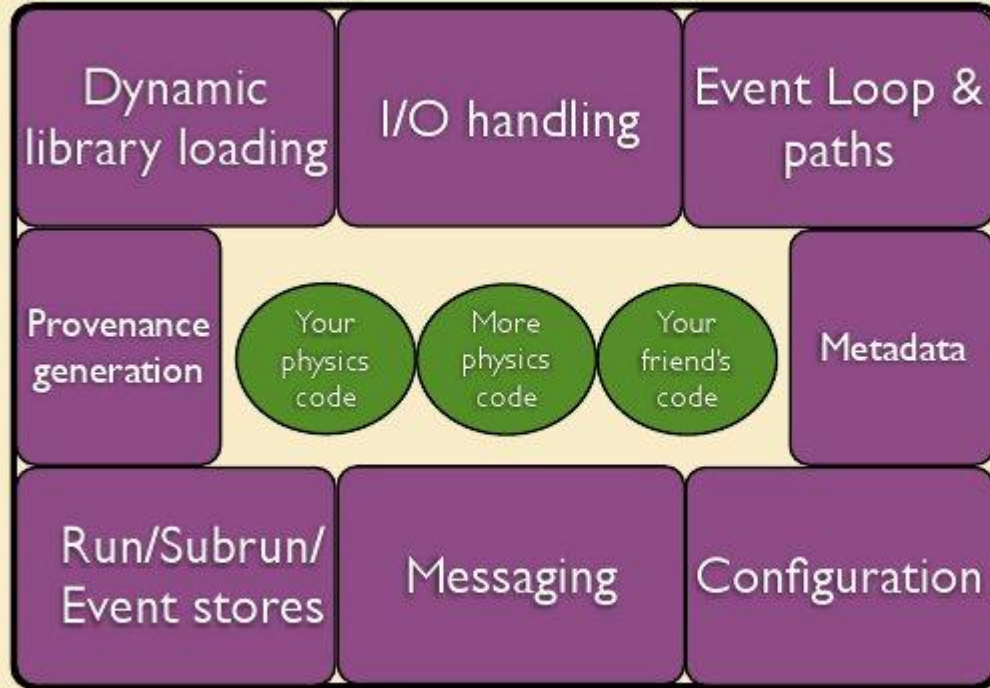
TriggerDAQ Example
(Atlas)

event processing, simulation and analysis




- **Common frameworks:** Athena, Gaudi, Geant4, RooSomething,...
- **Concurrency:** different approaches (Event-level, subevent-level, algorithm-level)
- **Simulation:** Pileup, Optimisation

What does a framework do?



 **Code you write**

 **Code you use from the framework**

what is Framework ?

Adam Lyon

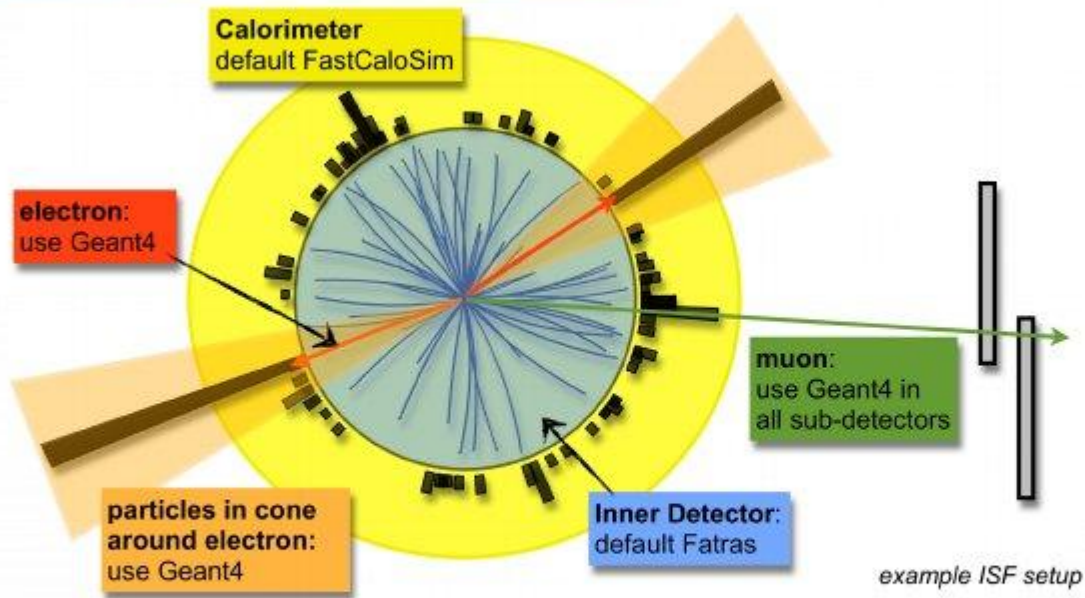
approaches to parallelism



- **CMS:**
 - Run multiple events in parallel, within one event run multiple modules in parallel, and within one module run multiple tasks in parallel
 - Use Intel Threaded Building Blocks (TBB) for all the parallelization
- **ATLAS:**
 - Use scheduler to start task when input data is ready
 - New scheme is implemented using TBB
- **FairRoot**
 - Use Multi-Process instead of Multi-Threading
 - Communication and synchronization through message (data) exchange



Current simulation performances



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er

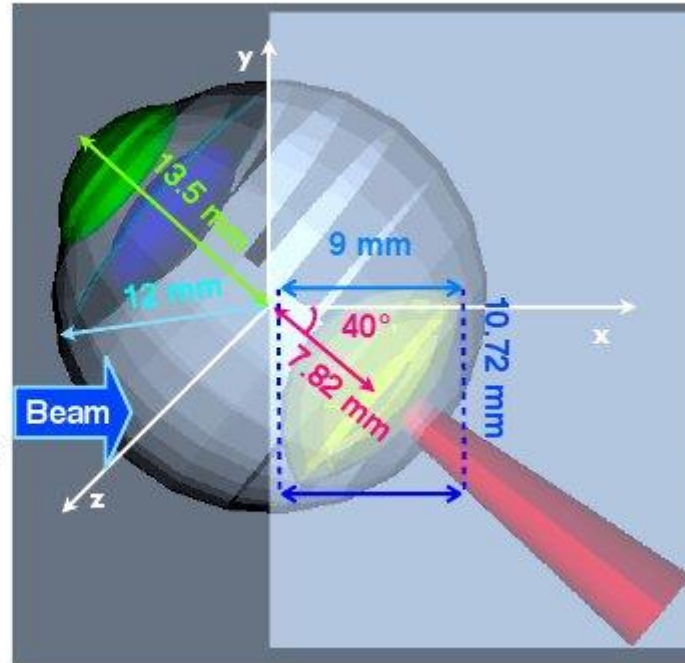
flexibility
in simulation

- › **Idea:** use different simulation techniques for the same event, depending on region or particle type
- › Main feature: **flexibility** with respect to particles => simulator assignment
- › Designed to be compatible with multithreading and multiprocessing

Chiara
Debenedetti

The eye detector

- Eye anatomy deeply studied and a geometric schematization realized
- Accurate reproduction of all eye-components in the G4 simulation
- Dimensions parameterised as a function of the sclera radius
- Rotation possible to misalign tumour and sensitive sub-components



*interesting application
of Geant4*

distributed processing and data handling



- busiest track
- opportunistic computing
- virtualisation, grids, clouds: CernVM
- **NoSQL** (mostly Hadoop - > 10 talks)
- **Common Frameworks:** Dirac, PanDA
- Data management, Federated resources, MultiCore, Distribution

data stores, data bases and storage systems



- IO, storage & data management: optimisation
- **databases:** Oracle -> NoSQL
- **metadata:** growing interest, databases or Root-files
- data preservation (long term)

Metadata services: ATLAS

ATLAS Conditions metadata

Elizabeth GALLAS

- ❖ Structure on-top of LCG cond. DB
- ❖ Enhanced functionality and global view interfaces

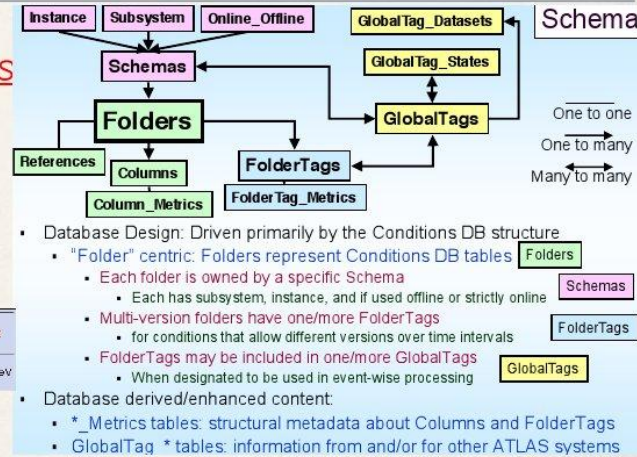
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- ❖ Also significant cleanup in LS1

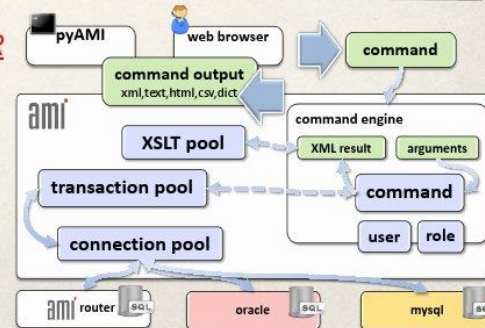
ATLAS Metadata Interface (AMI)

Jerome FULACHIER

- ❖ 10 year architecture history covering:
 - ❖ User / role; Commands; query language; connection / transactions; production infrastructure; development methods ++

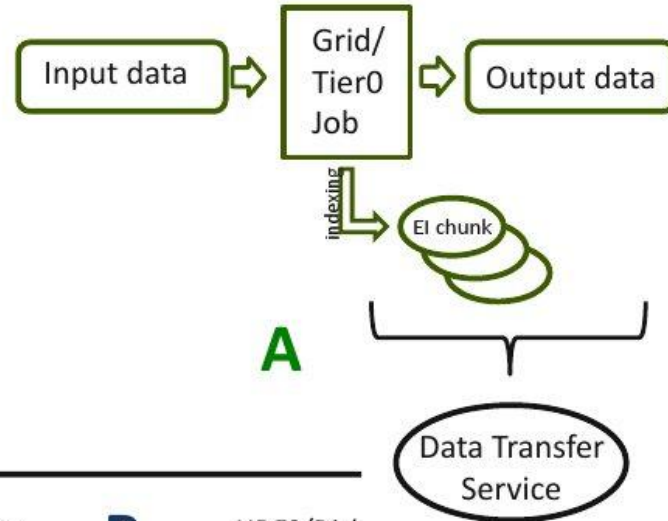


Atlas was a metadata pioneer



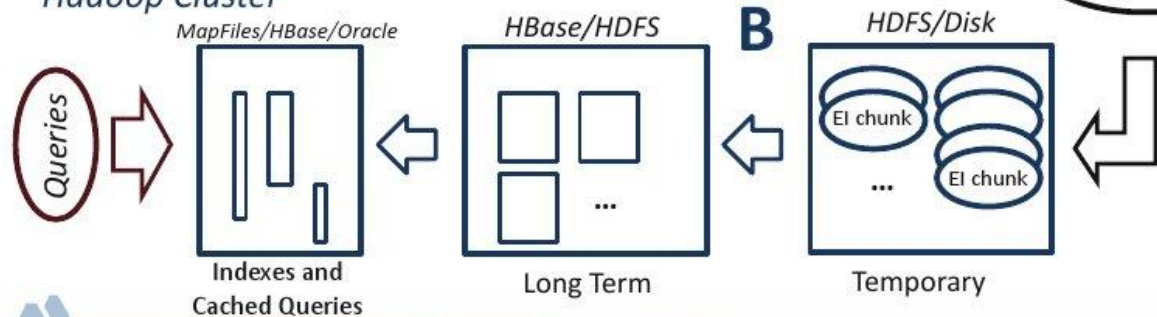
The general idea

- Individual jobs will still produce the index data as EI chunks.
- Rather than being put into long term storage with the other output data, the EI chunks will be collected by a transfer service integrated with the Grid job management system, possibly using a messaging protocol, and put into a temporary storage where they can be checked and processed.
- These chunks are then transformed into long term data structures suitable for MapReduce processing.
- Finally, use case specific indexing and query caching can be added to improve performance.

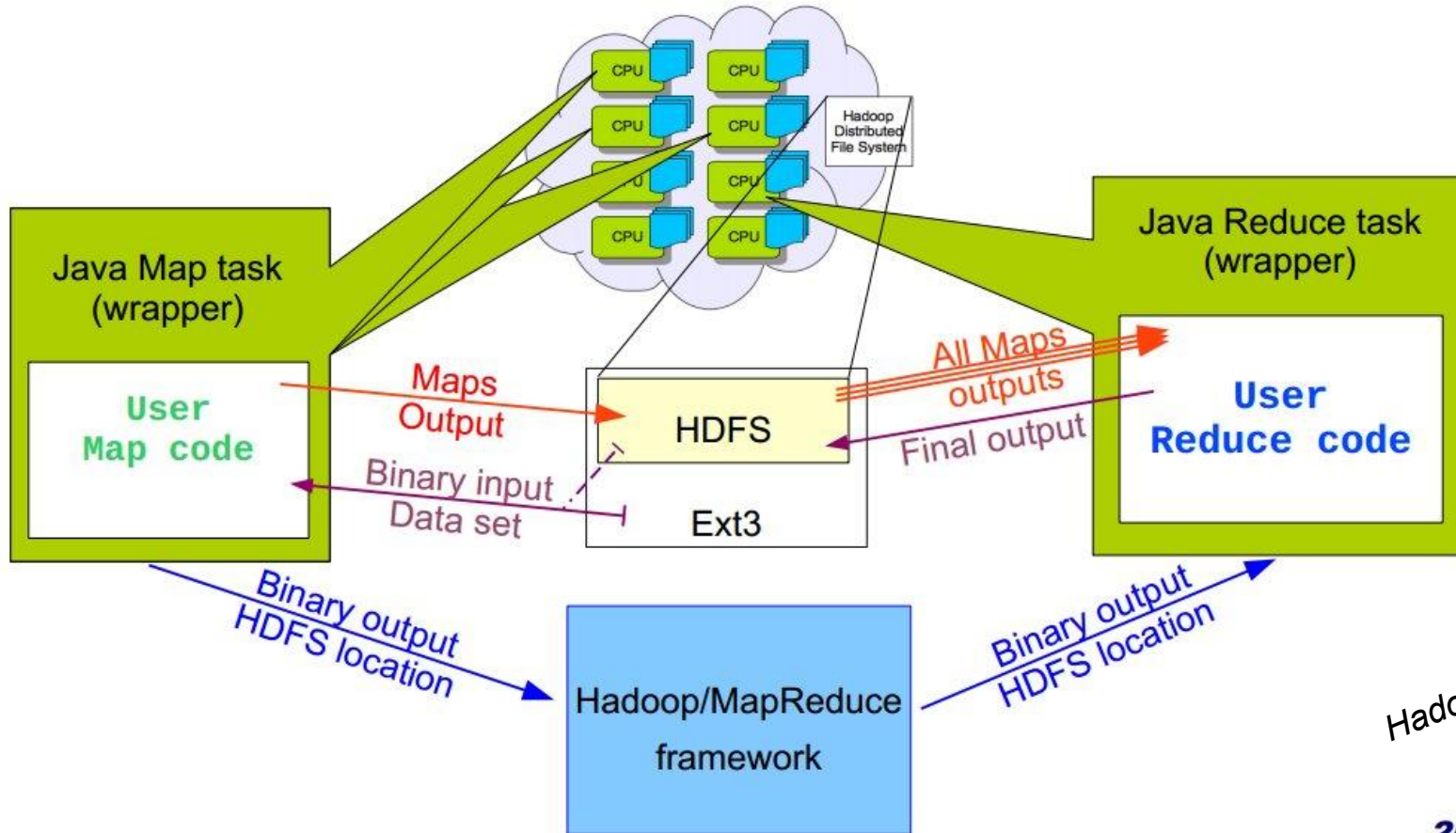


metadata in Hadoop
in Atlas

Hadoop Cluster



```
# hadoop run RootOnHadoop "user Map code" "user Reduce code" "HDFS input dataset" "HDFS output location"
```



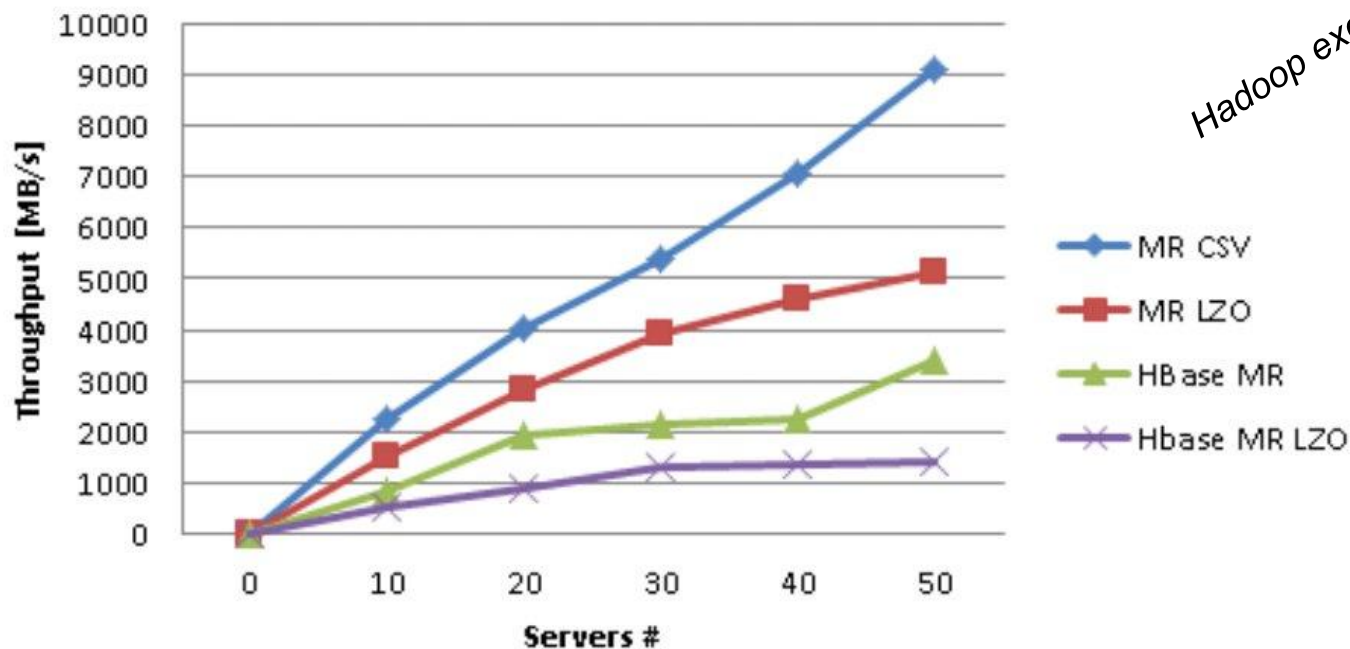
Hadoop with Root

Going beyond 5 node cluster...

Hardware used:

CPU: 2 x 8 x 2 x 2.00GHz RAM: 128GB

Storage: 3 SATA disks 7200rpm (~120MB/s)



Hadoop excellent scaling

software engineering, parallelism & multi-core programming



- vectorisation
- **concurrency**: even-level, inside event, per algorithm,...
- suffering from language with almost no support for concurrency (C++) => many home-grown solutions
- **beyond x86**: Arm, Xeon Phi, GPU,...

The computer-farm of the future



Not really...

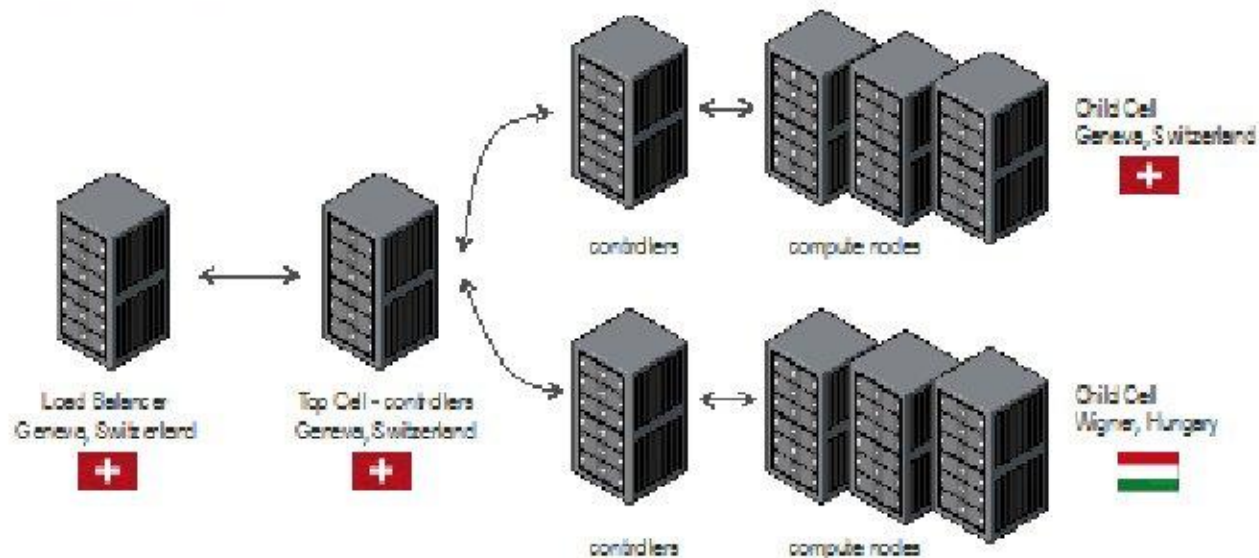
facilities, production infrastructure networking and collaborative tools



- remote hosting, clouds
- collaborative Tools: Indico, Vidyo, **social networks**

not my domain

Architecture Overview

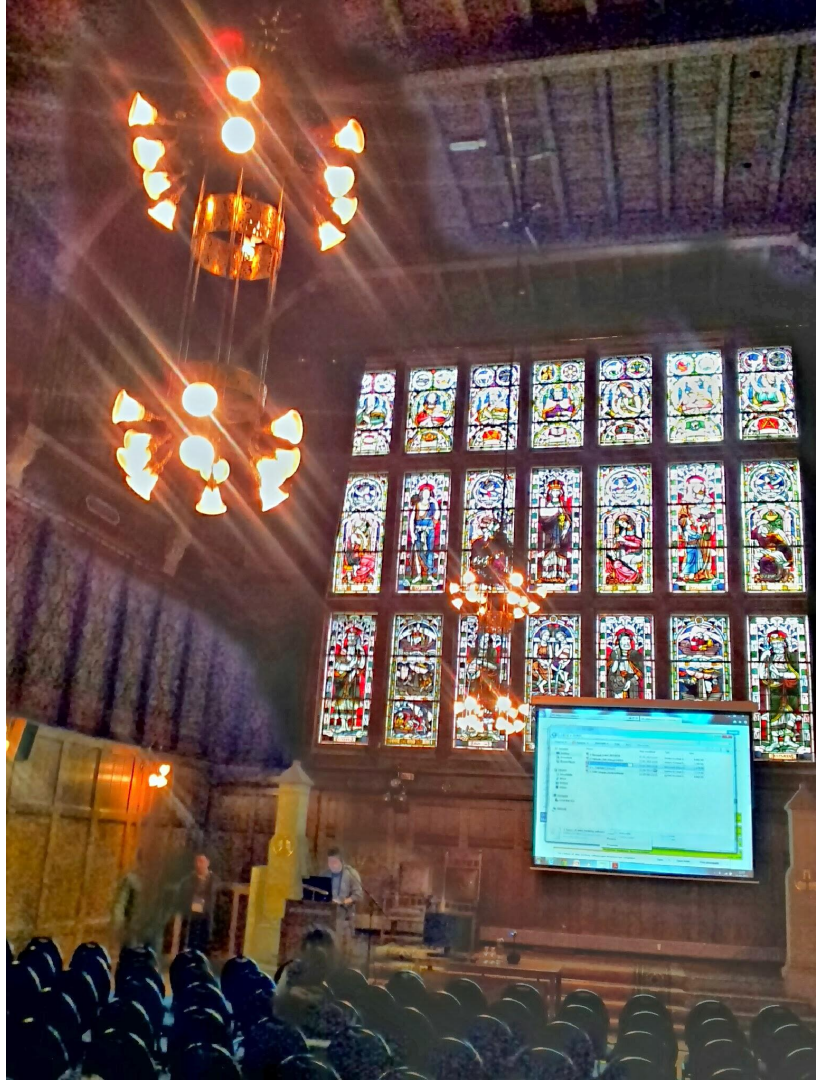


Summary

- Big Data (NoSQL, mostly Hadoop)
- Concurrency, Parallelism, Vectorisation
- Virtualisation
- Commodity solutions (sw/hw)
- Personal observations:
 - Still fighting with C++ (trying to use it for tasks, for which it has very limited support)
 - Root problems (to interoperate with others) is often interpreted as its force - live discussion during Panel-Session
 - Very little about graphics



poster session
&
cafe



parallel session



conference
dinner