



ALFA: ALICE-FAIR software framework

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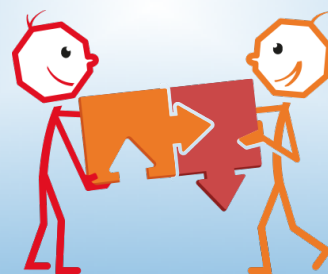
ALICE



A new system developed in common by FairRoot Group (GSI), FAIR experiments and ALICE O2



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Why?





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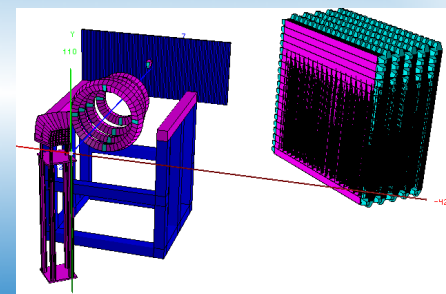
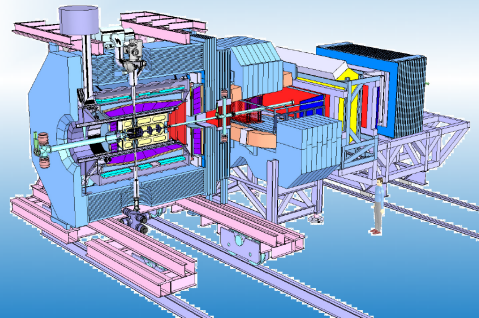
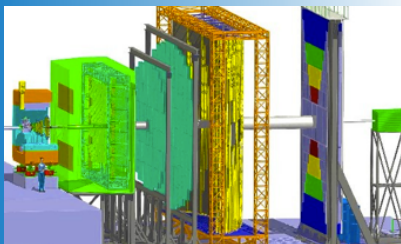


Same requirements

Massive data volume reduction (1-3 TByte/s input)

Data reduction by (partial) online reconstruction

Online reconstruction and event selection



What is new in ALFA compared to AliRoot, FairRoot, ...etc





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Has data-flow based model:
Message Queues based multi-processing

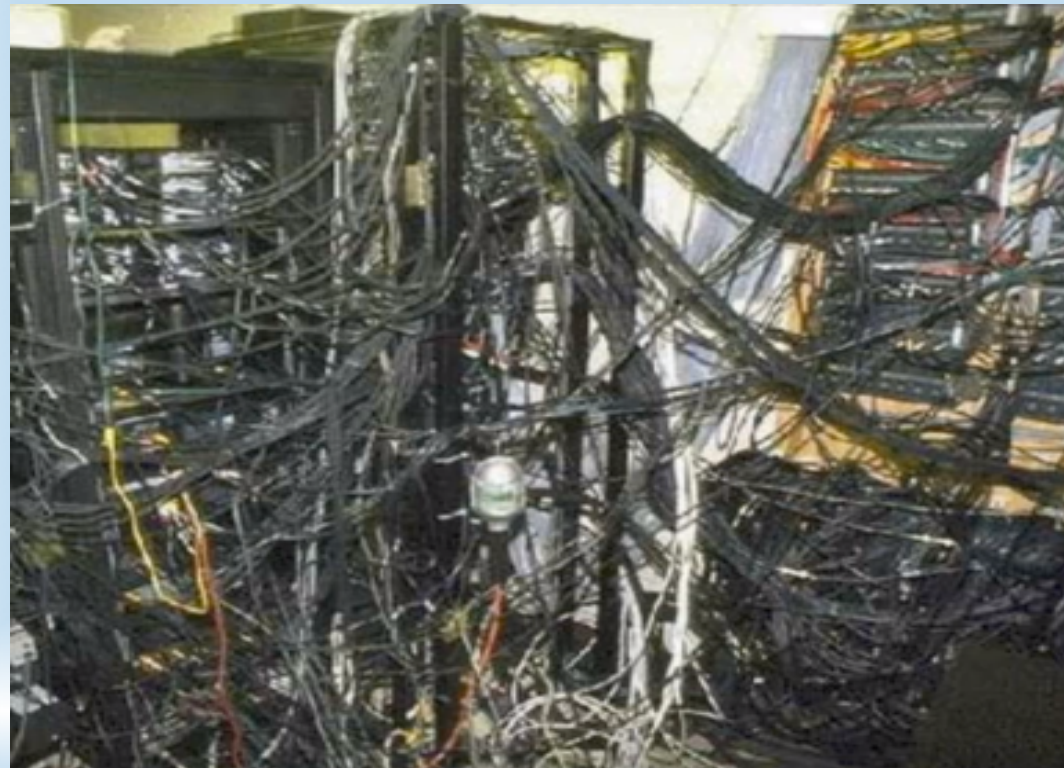




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Works across all types of networks



Scale linearly to any number of cores

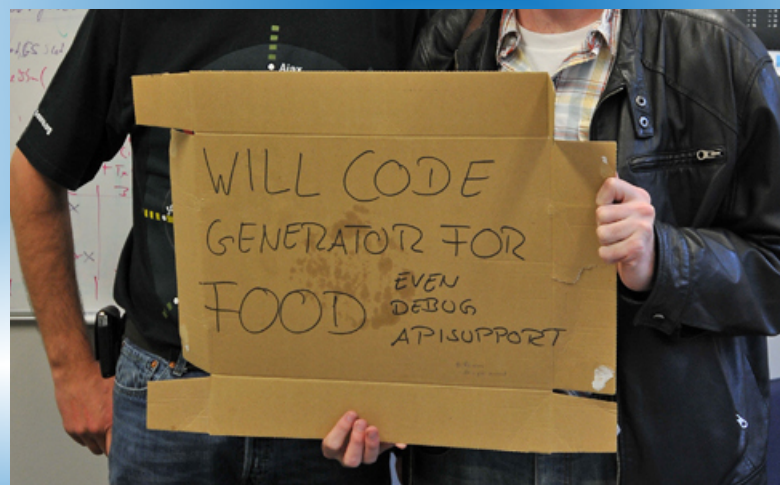




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Can be easily used, adapted and extended by
typical programmers/physicist .





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Actor Model

Standalone processes ("devices") perform a task (e.g. track finding) and communicate with each other via messages (mediated by a queue).



Actor Model

- No locking, each process runs with full speed
- Easier to scale horizontally to meet computing and throughput demands (start/add new instances)



Right tools for the right job!

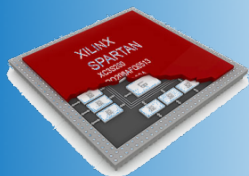
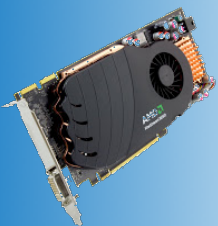
Each "Task" is a separate process, which:

- Can be multithreaded, SIMDized, ...etc.
- Runs on different hardware (CPU, GPU, ..., etc.)
- Be written in an any supported language
(Bindings for 30+ languages)





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Message format ?



The framework does not impose any format on messages.

It supports different serialization standards

- BOOST C++ serialization
- Google's protocol buffers
- ROOT
- Flatbuffers
- MessagePack
- User defined





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Extendable, plugin based system to Configure and Control devices.





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Different topologies of tasks can be adapted to the problem itself and the hardware capabilities



How to deploy ALFA on a laptop, few PCs or a cluster?

DDS: Dynamic Deployment System

Users describe desired tasks and their dependencies using topology (graph) files

Users are provided with a WEB GUI to create topology (Can be created manually as well).

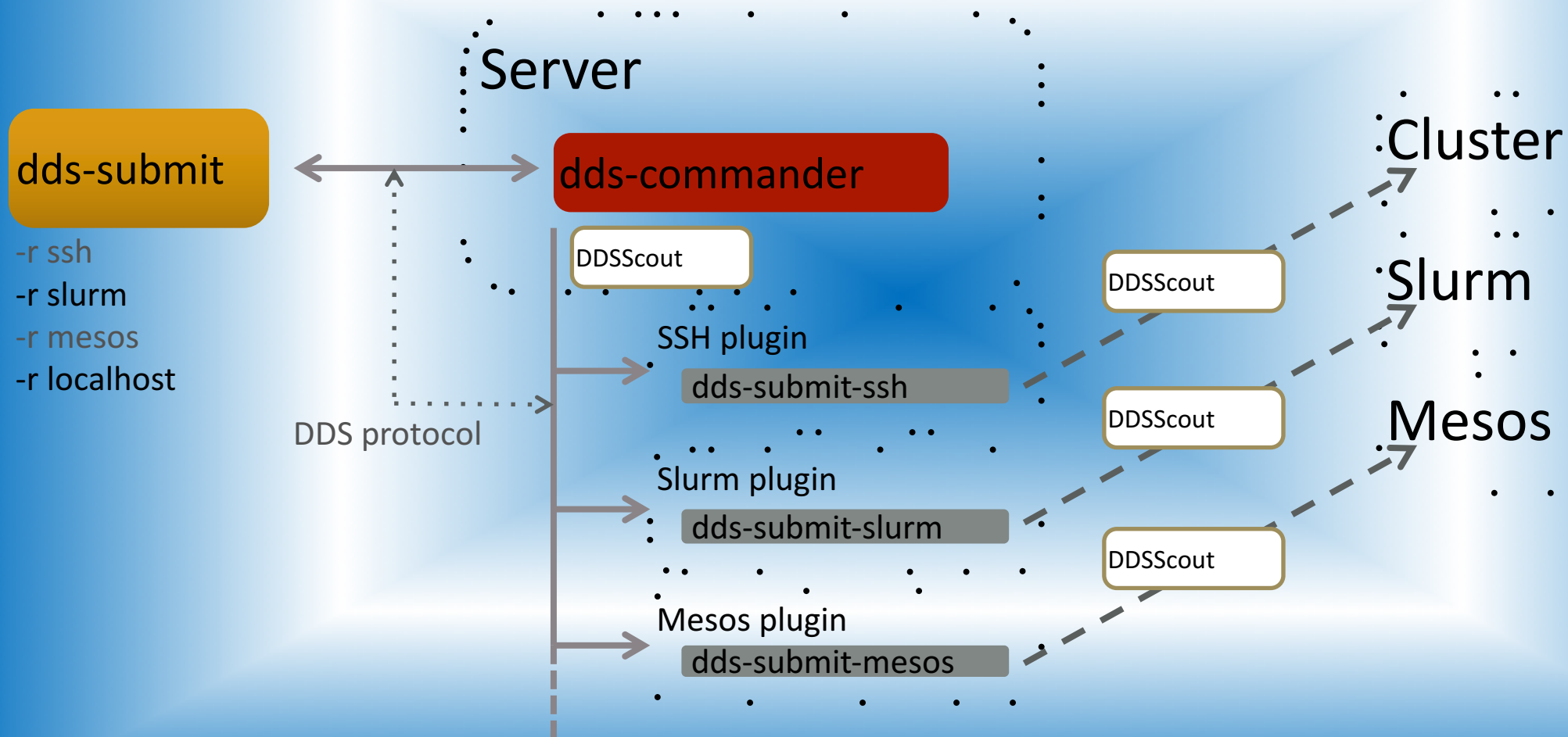


<http://dds.gsi.de/>

DDS basic concepts:

- implements a single-responsibility-principle command line tool-set and APIs,
- treats users' tasks as black boxes,
- doesn't depend on RMS (provides deployment via SSH, when no RMS is present),
- supports workers behind FireWalls with only outgoing connection,
- doesn't require pre-installation on WNs,
- deploys private facilities on demand with isolated sandboxes,
- provides a key-value properties propagation service for tasks,
- provides a rules based execution of tasks.

DDS: RMS plug-in architecture



ALFA Transport layer: FairMQ

- Hide all the sockets and message transport operation from the user
- Allow non-expert to write messaged based code without going into the details of the transport or the system below
- Offer a **clean** and **maintainable** and **extendable** interface to the existing different data transport (ZMQ, nanomsg, shared Memory,..etc)



ALFA Transport layer: FairMQ

- Allow usage of combinations of transport layers in one device in a transparent way
- Any device/channel should be able to switch transport only via configuration, without modifying device/user code -> **same API.**



User interface

- User code can be implemented as devices (sub-classes of FairMQDevice), moreover a main function has also to be implemented (executable)
- User can also use the simplified interface with common main and callback API



How to switch from root single-core processing
(FairRoot/Root Tasks) to FairMQ multi-core
pipeline processing



FairRoot/Examples/MQ/9-PixelDetector

- Detector simulation,
- Digitization,
- reconstruction (hit finding, tracking, track fitting),
- Shows how to switch from root single-core processing to FairMQ multi-core pipeline processing.

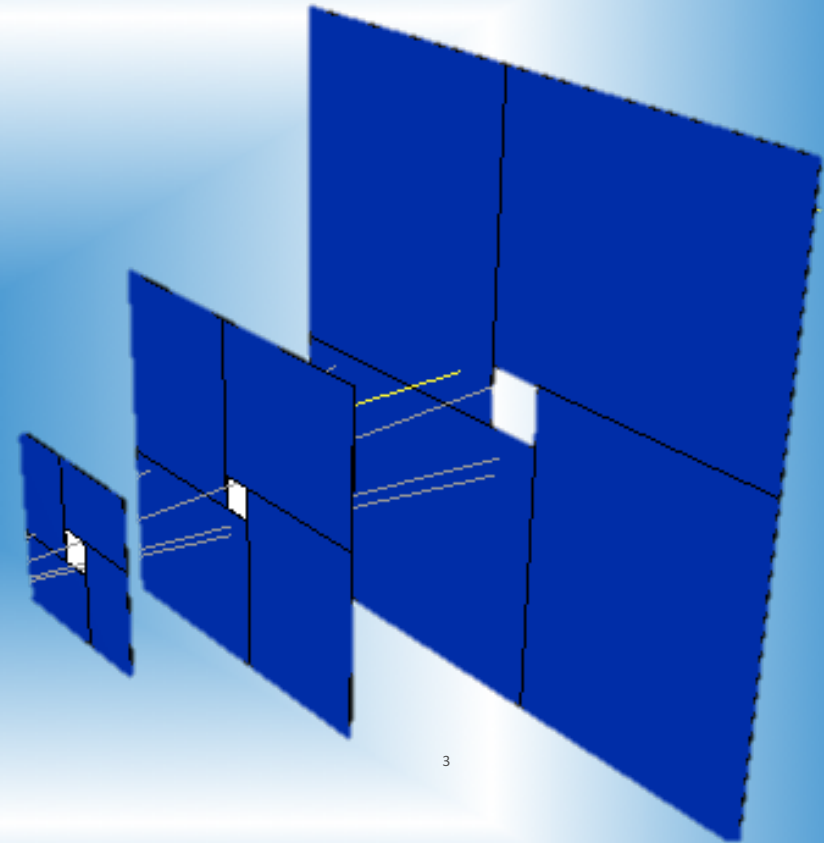
<https://github.com/FairRootGroup/FairRoot/tree/master/examples/MQ/9-PixelDetector>

fairroot/examples/MQ/9-PixelDetector

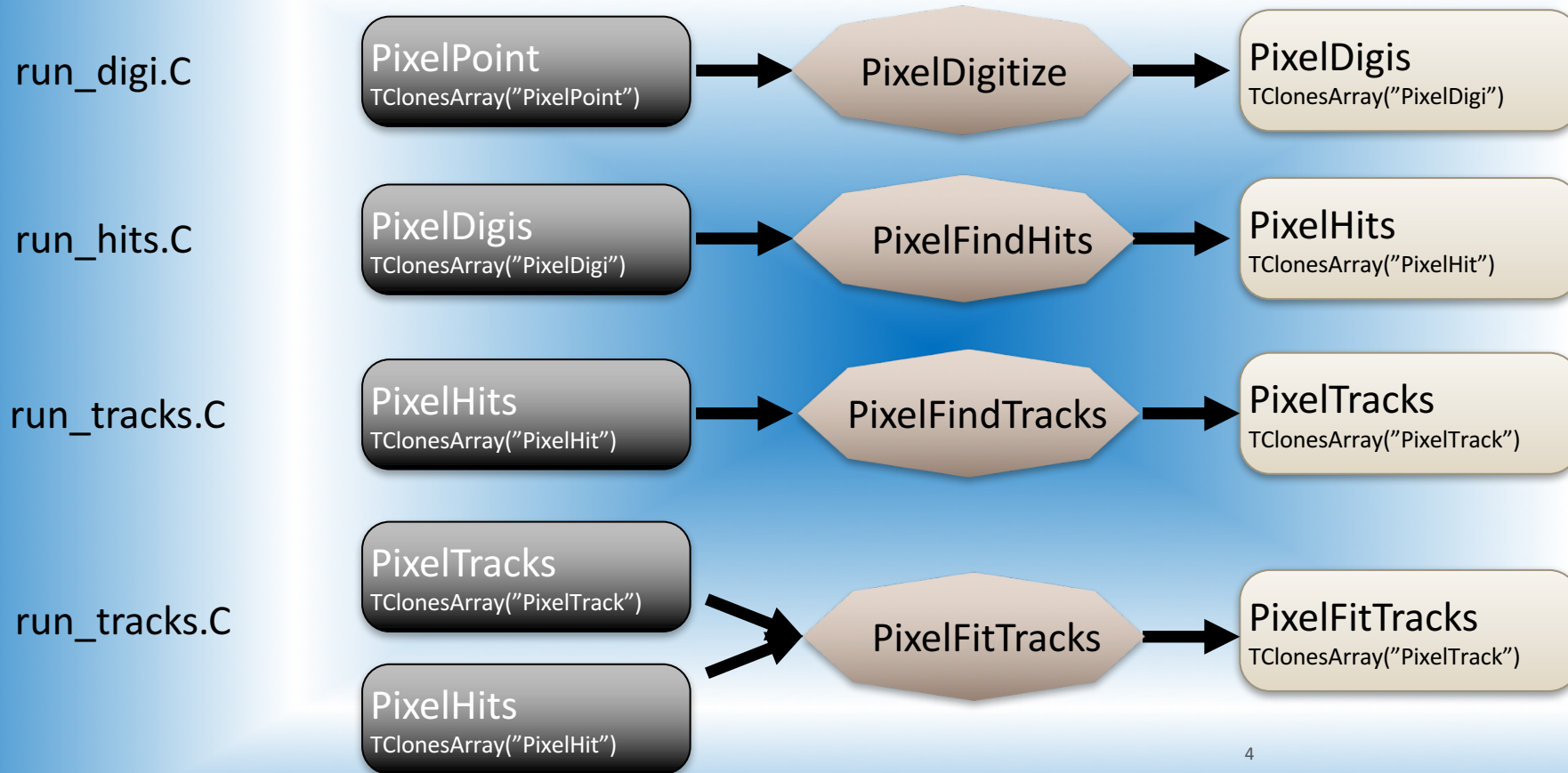
- 3 stations with 4 rectangular sensor each:
 - size: $5 \times 5 \text{ cm}^2$, inner hole: $1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$, at $z = 5 \text{ cm}$;
 - size: $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$, inner hole: $1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$, at $z = 10 \text{ cm}$;
 - size: $20 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$, inner hole: $2 \times 2 \text{ cm}^2$, at $z = 20 \text{ cm}$;
- each sensor divided into pixels ($0.01 \times 0.01 \text{ cm}^2$), that are grouped into FE modules (110 pixels x 116 pixels)

FEs numbering on one sensor

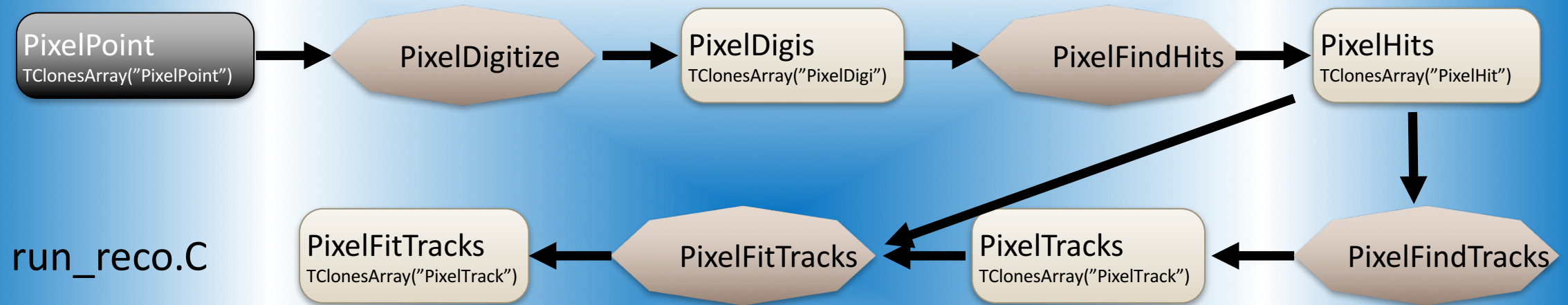
...					
FE 5	...				
FE 4	FE 68	...			
FE 3	FE 67	FE 131	...		
FE 2	FE 66	FE 130	FE 194	...	
FE 1	FE 65	FE 129	FE 193	FE 257	...



data classes, tasks and macros

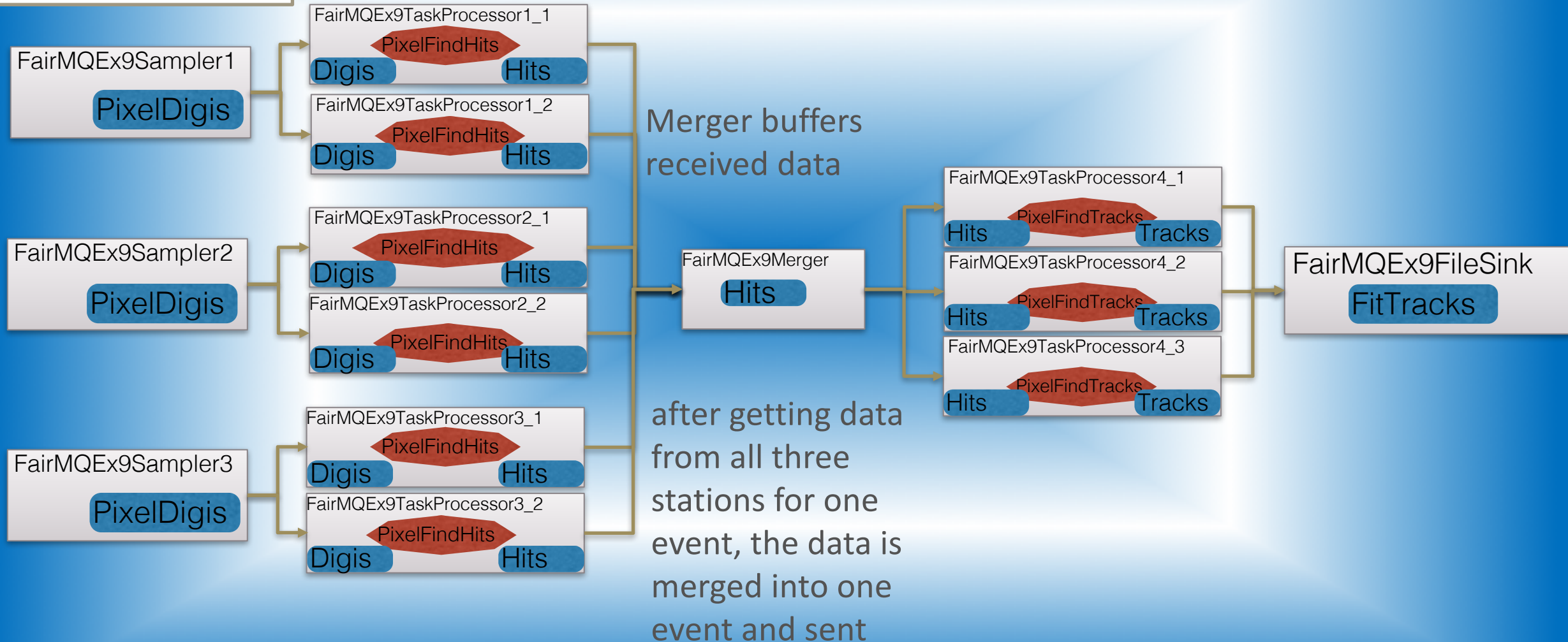


data classes, tasks and macros

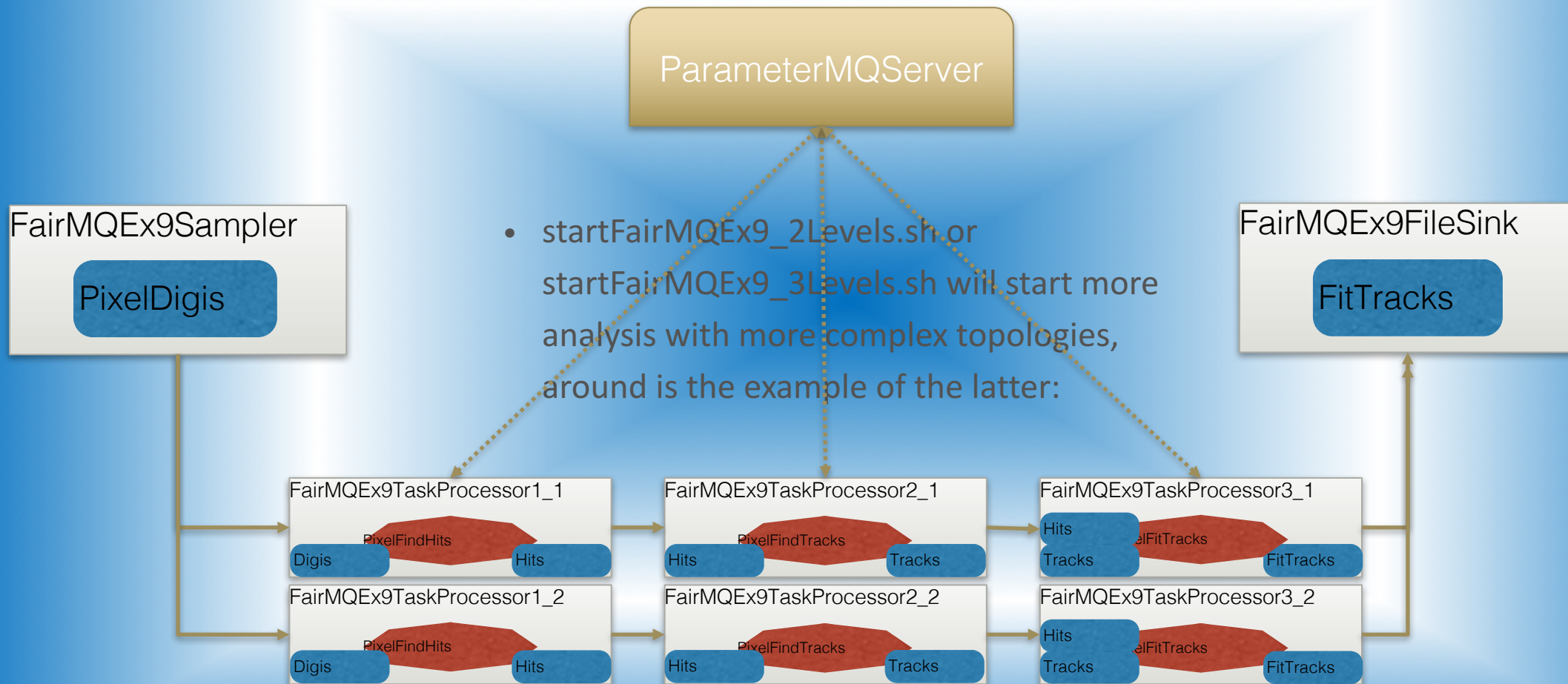


Each sampler reads from file with data from one station

Example topology



Other topologies:





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Vectored IO

- Vectored IO (scatter-gather) is under investigation
 - A single call reads data from multiple buffers and writes it to a single data stream, or reads data from a data stream and writes it to multiple buffers.
- It will be on the FairMQ level
 - Could re-use the FairMQParts interface but no-multipart in the sense of ZeroMQ



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RDMA

- Work on RDMA transport is ongoing
- Different options are under investigation

Summary

- ALFA provides an environment to write message passing processes, abstracting away many of the implementation details
- Provides utilities to deploy topologies (via DDS) to many resource managements systems
- Interface to access condition data (Parameter Manager)
- Plugin based system to configuration, control and monitoring of user processes

