

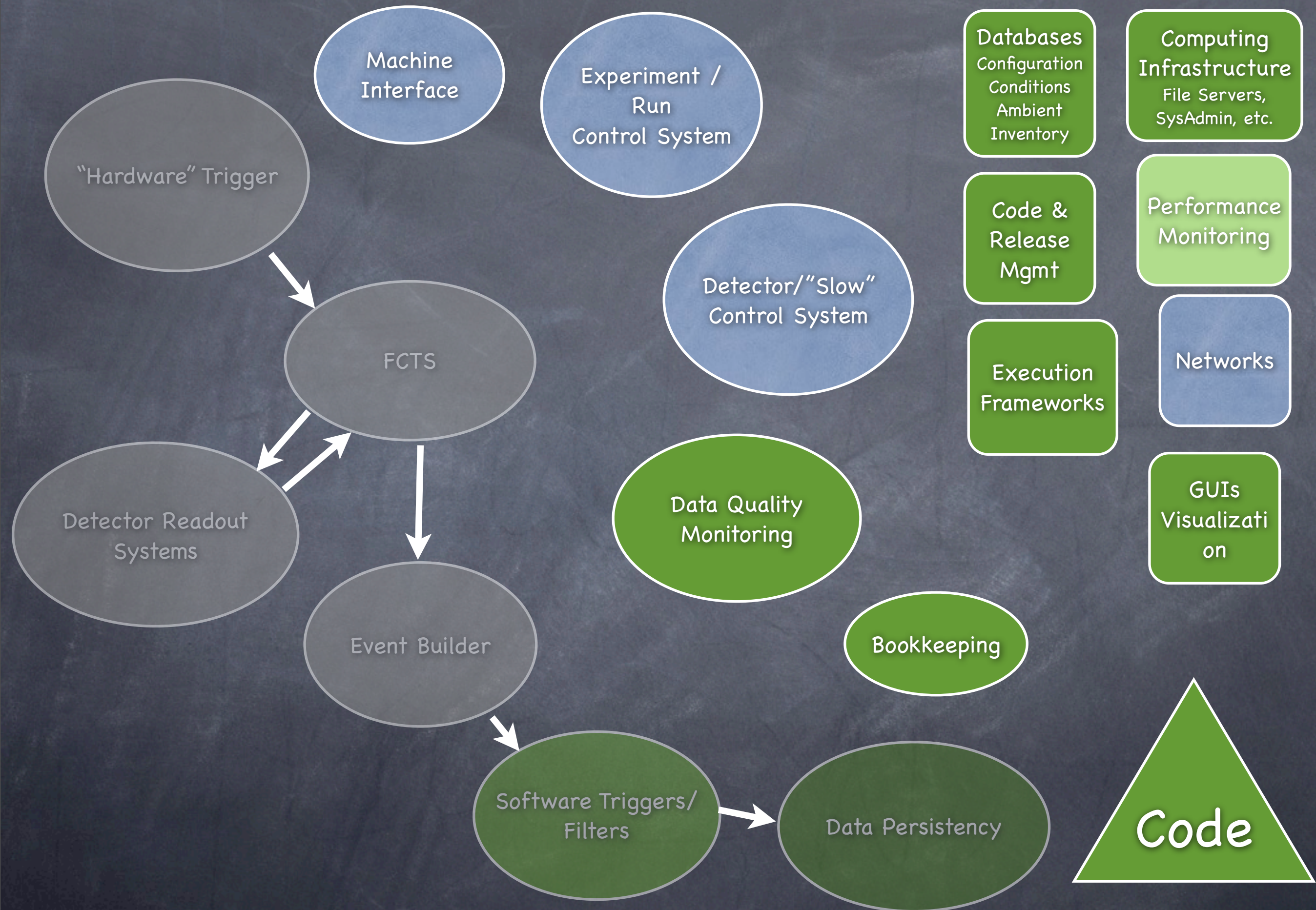
Offline / Online Connection

Steffen Luitz, SuperB Computing R&D Workshop,
Ferrara, March 2010

From BaBar Experience

Some Talking Points

- Components in Online
- Code Management, Release and Build System
- Data Format & Dependency Management
- Online vs. Offline Paradigms
- Shared Code
- Performance / Quality Control
- Bookkeeping



Code Management, Release+Build System (1)

- BaBar

- “2 1/2” different release + build systems

- Dataflow build system (embedded + regular)
 - “Online Releases” - RT (standard BaBar Software Release Tools) but special
 - Base SRT releases

- Some of the Issues

- Online usually fairly close to the head (driven by ongoing improvements)
 - Impractical code dependencies (Online on top of SRT Base) and complex dependency management (what goes where, etc.). Online, where you want most flexibility & agility depended on this huge blob of SRT base
 - Search path overlays can be dangerous
 - Several attempts to improve - never high priority

- Opportunity for R&D in code organization

- Code organization (peer modules) as well as runtime (dynamic loading)
 - Some ideas are already there

Code Management Release+Build System (2)

- Other areas of interest
 - Configurable firmware in more and more places (embedded processors, FPGA configurations, etc.)
 - Need to manage & track - What should be integrated with release mgmt?
 - Scripts, glue code, computer configurations
 - ditto
 - Especially Online needs to be able to "test" deploy and back out quickly
 - More automation than BaBar (path / symlink based scheme) seems desirable
 - With only $O(100)$ HLT nodes in SuperB - tractable problem

Data Format + Dependency Mgmt (1)

- Data format (or semantics) or database schema changes are always difficult
 - Fundamental problem: Have to deploy code that understands the new format / schema before deploying code that produces data in that format
- Unfortunate effect in BaBar: Interesting improvements in Online got delayed for months because downstream release building and deployment was difficult
- SuperB: Attempt to design a system that provides the necessary agility and flexibility for Online
 - e.g. Simplify downstream release builds / deployment
 - e.g. look into how improved forward&backward compatibility could be achieved

Configuration Mgmt / “Provenance Light”

- Strict configuration management across the Online system is desirable – especially in places where data is permanently discarded (many places) – very limited in BaBar
 - Know and record the physical and logical configuration of “all” components to a reasonable level of detail
 - Ensure to a reasonable degree that the actual physical and logical configuration is what has been requested from the system. Take appropriate actions in case of deviations
 - “Provenance light” – understand what was going on after the fact
- Design mechanisms to ensure (and record) consistency of what code is running and how it is configured
 - Large farms – make sure every machine has the right executables and configuration. Interesting problem in the presence of multi-level caching.
 - Beneficial for offline processing – design a common system?
 - Support versioning of data and configurations for things you want to redo

Online / Offline Paradigms

- Boundaries between “Online” & “Offline” are becoming increasingly blurry.
 - Computers are getting much faster, so you can do much more “online”
 - Code sharing is very attractive
- Fundamental difference:

Online is where you (usually) can't redo things if something goes wrong!

Shared Code

Thoughts from BaBar

- Lots of benefits from Online/Offline code sharing
- Online paradigms impact how code used by Online must behave – especially in areas of input validation and error handling:
 - Code used in Online often needs to be very robust against malformed input data. Alert and skip, not segfault & core dump. Impacts all code used in Online.
 - In Online systems `assert()` is not always your friend – code needs ability choose what to do in the face of errors. Exceptions (or similar mechanisms)
 - Need to propagate errors to higher levels where meaningful decisions can be made
 - Restarting from scratch “to reset” is not always acceptable, especially if startup times are long
- True code sharing requires some thought and reliability engineering

Performance & Quality Control

- When running in an Online context, code may run in or close to the “dead time path”
 - Careful engineering & testing
 - Take into account average & worst-case performance
 - Engineer frameworks that allow to deal with worst-case
 - e.g. “non-blocking” behavior where appropriate
- Overall performance
 - Ability to fully utilize underlying platform
 - Multithreading. GPU, other non-uniform architectures, etc.
- Quality control
 - verify code to standards outlined on this & previous slide

Bookkeeping & Storage

- Some thoughts

- Establish Event-independence as early as possible

- “linked” events in FE (for overlap & pile-up handling) - unlink in ROM
 - Event-independence in event builder highly desirable (temp grouping OK)

- Do not introduce unnecessary serialization/choke points in the downstream system

- such as e.g. merging run parts into complete run files in BaBar

- Avoid format conversions / reformatting (“raw” data format)

- Over the SuperB lifetime, storage media may significantly change in characteristics (e.g. Tape, Disk, SSD, ...)

- Decouple file / container sizes from data grouping concepts such as “Runs”
 - Allow for optimization of file sizes - splitting, merging

- Is a versioning capability for raw data (e.g. in case of “manual” repairs or removal of “bad” parts) needed?

- I’m tempted to say no - forego the complexity and write-off the data
 - but then it may come for free from the downstream bookkeeping

- Bookkeeping system - shared between Online & Offline must hide the complexities from users (and apps)