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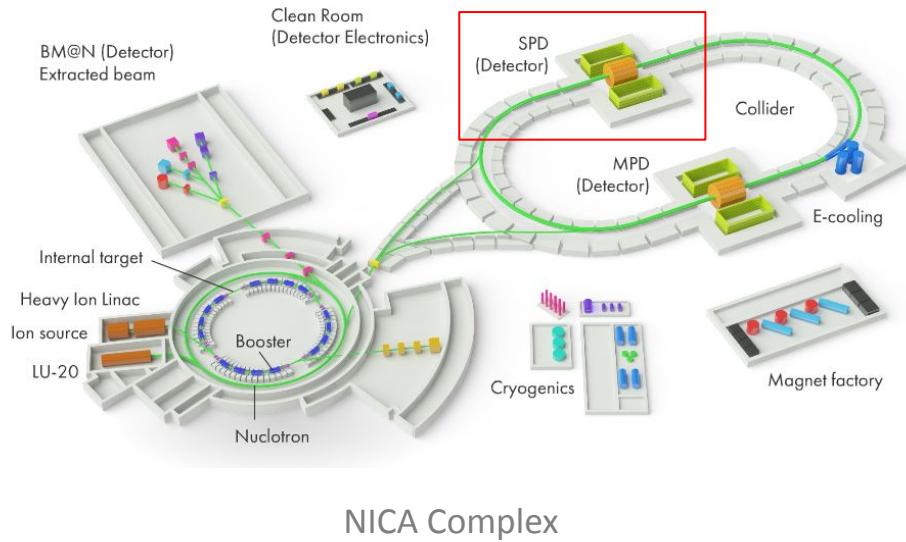
SPD On-line Filter: workflow and data management systems.

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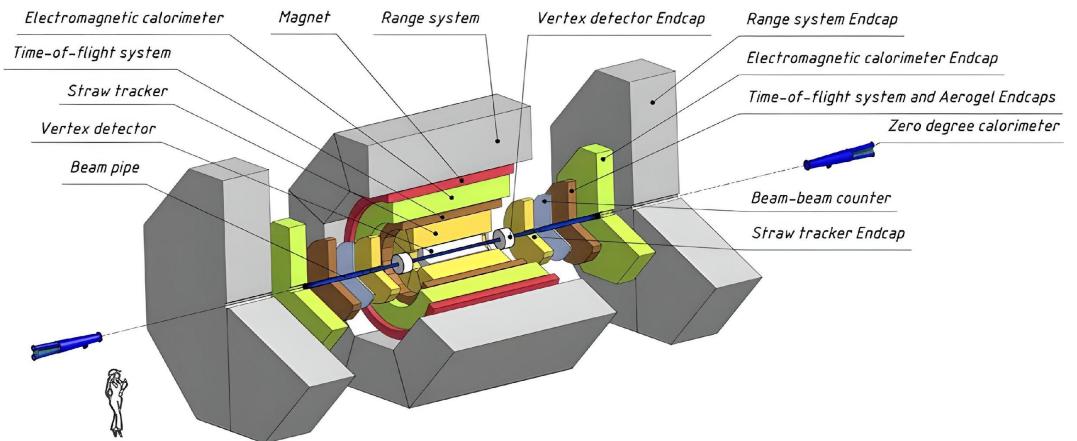
SPD experiment at NICA collider

One of the strategically important infrastructure projects, from the point of view of the long-term scientific plan of JINR, is the NICA complex for spin physics on polarized beams - the SPD detector (Spin Physics Detector).



- Number of registration channels in SPD ~ 500000
- ~ 3 MHz event rate (at max luminosity) = pileups
 - ~ 20 GB/s (or 200PB/year) “raw” data
- Selection of physics signal requires momentum and vertex reconstruction
 - => no simple trigger is possible

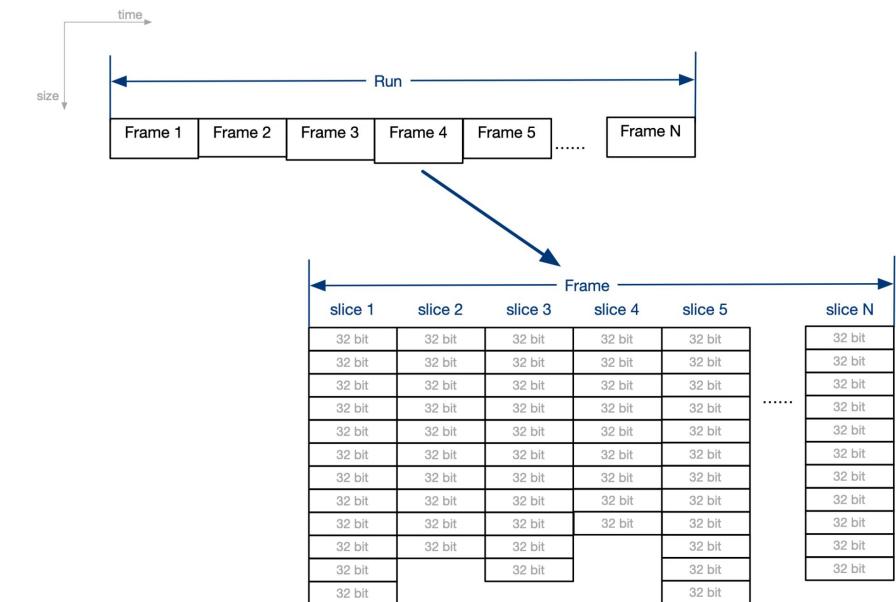
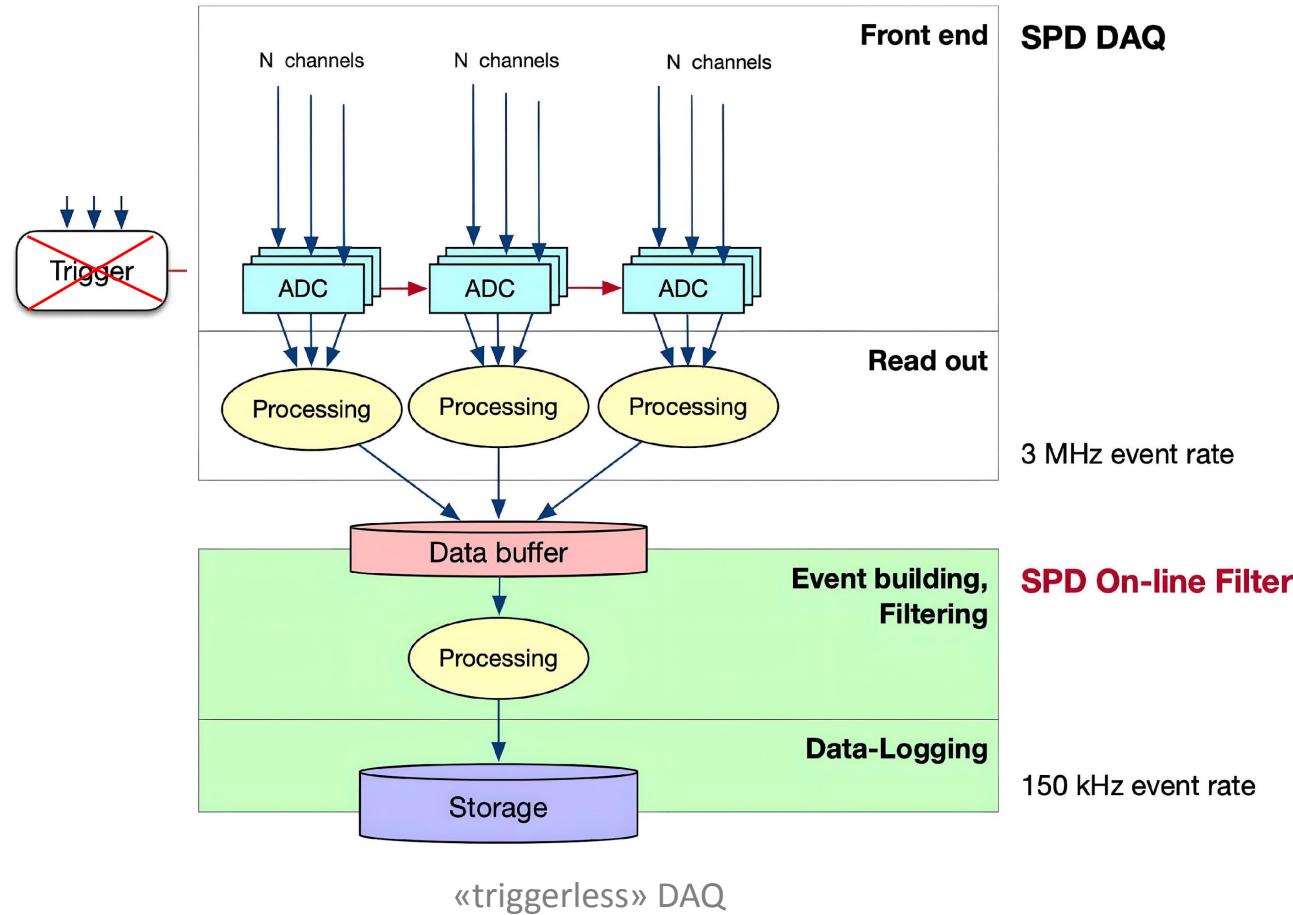
- Polarized proton and deuteron beams
- Collision energy up to 27 GeV
- luminosity up to $10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Bunch crossing every 80 ns = crossing rate 12.5 MHz



SPD facility

Trigger less DAQ on SPD

Triggerless DAQ, means that the output of the system will not be a dataset of raw events, but a set of signals from sub- detectors organized in time slices



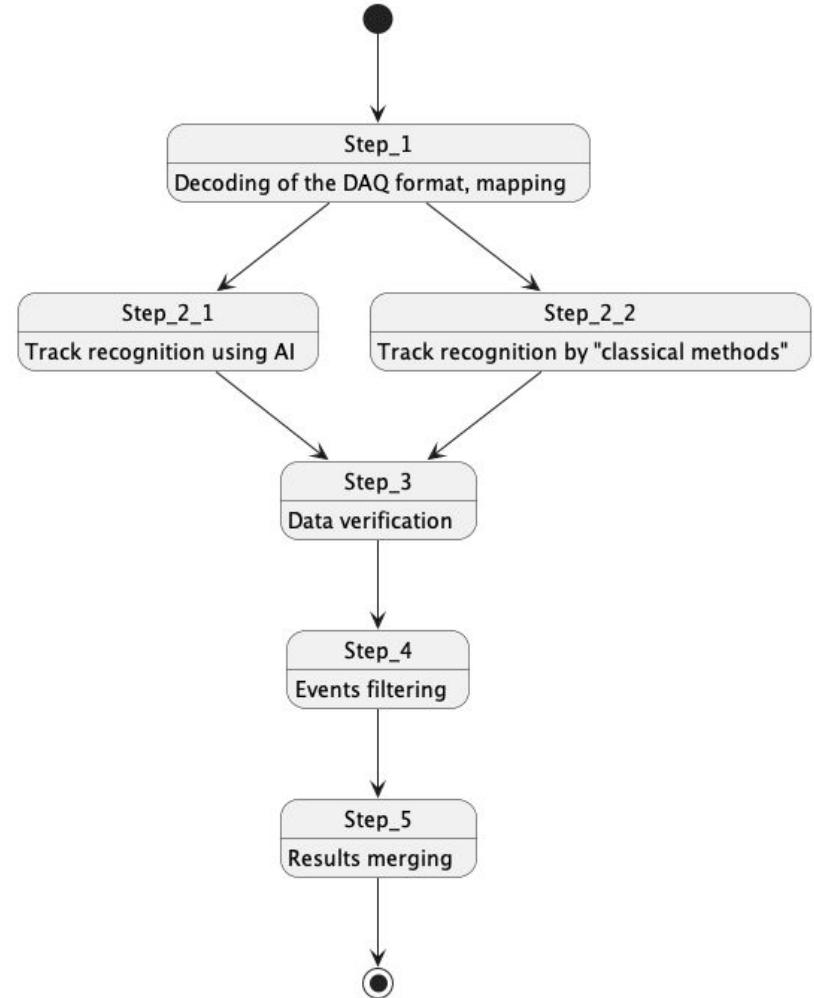
Struct of data from «triggerless» DAQ

- DAQ provide data organized in time frames which placed in **files** with reasonable size (a few GB)
 - Each of these file may be processed independently as a part of top-level **workflow chain**
 - No needs to exchange of any information during handling of each initial file, but results of may be used as input for next step of processing.

SPD OnLine Filter - High-throughput Computing system



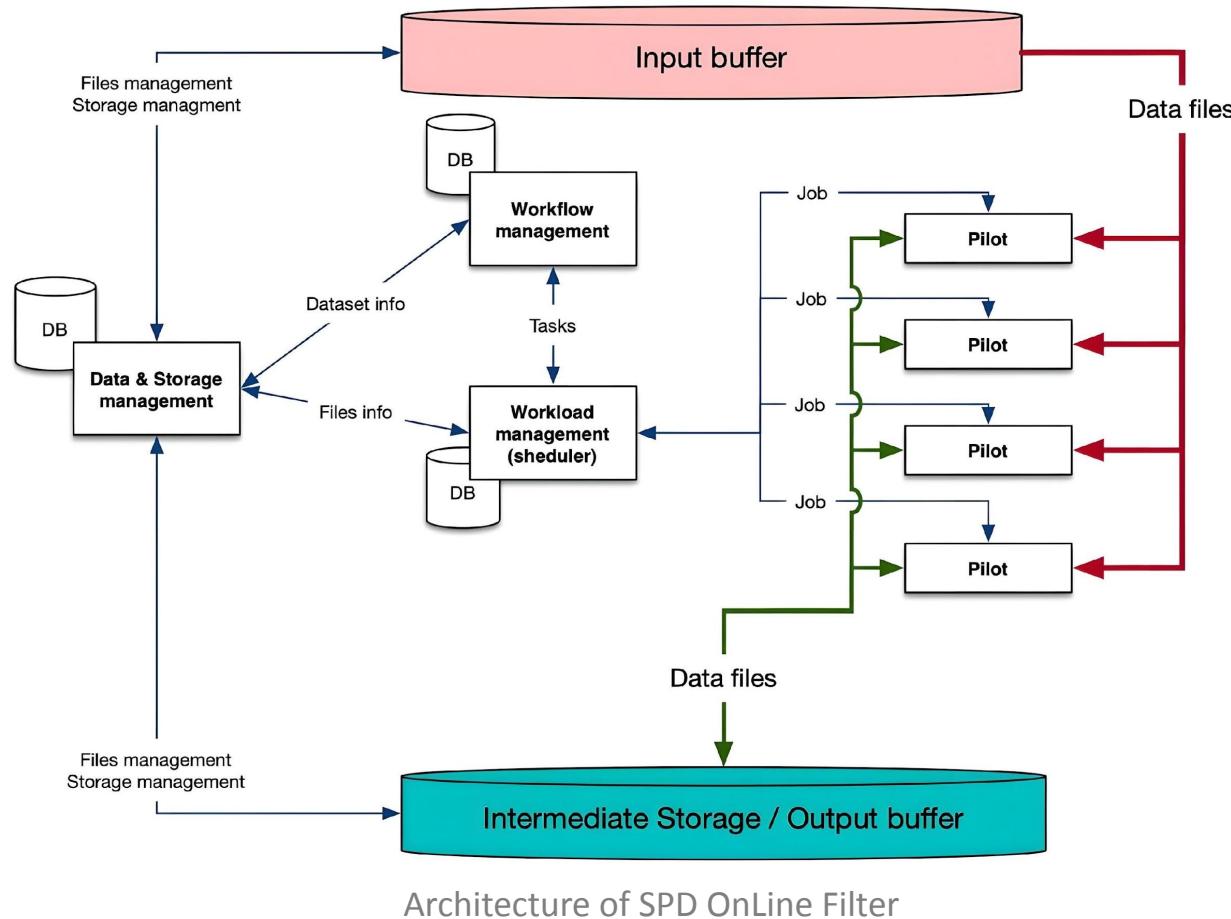
- **HTC** is defined as a type of computing that simultaneously executes numerous simple and computationally independent jobs to perform a data processing task.
- It can be applied for data aggregated by SPD DAQ because each particular frame can be processed **simultaneously**.
- Data processing should be **multi-staged** for providing of efficient usage of computing resources



Simplified multi-staged scheme

Middleware complex for SPD OnLine Filter

«SPD OnLine filter» – a hardware and software complex that provides multi-stage high-throughput processing and filtering of data for the SPD detector .



Data management

- Support of data lifetime (catalog, consistency check, cleanup, storage)

Workflow management

- Top level system
- Allow to define processing chains (workflows)
- Manage workflows execution
- Manage datasets

Workload management:

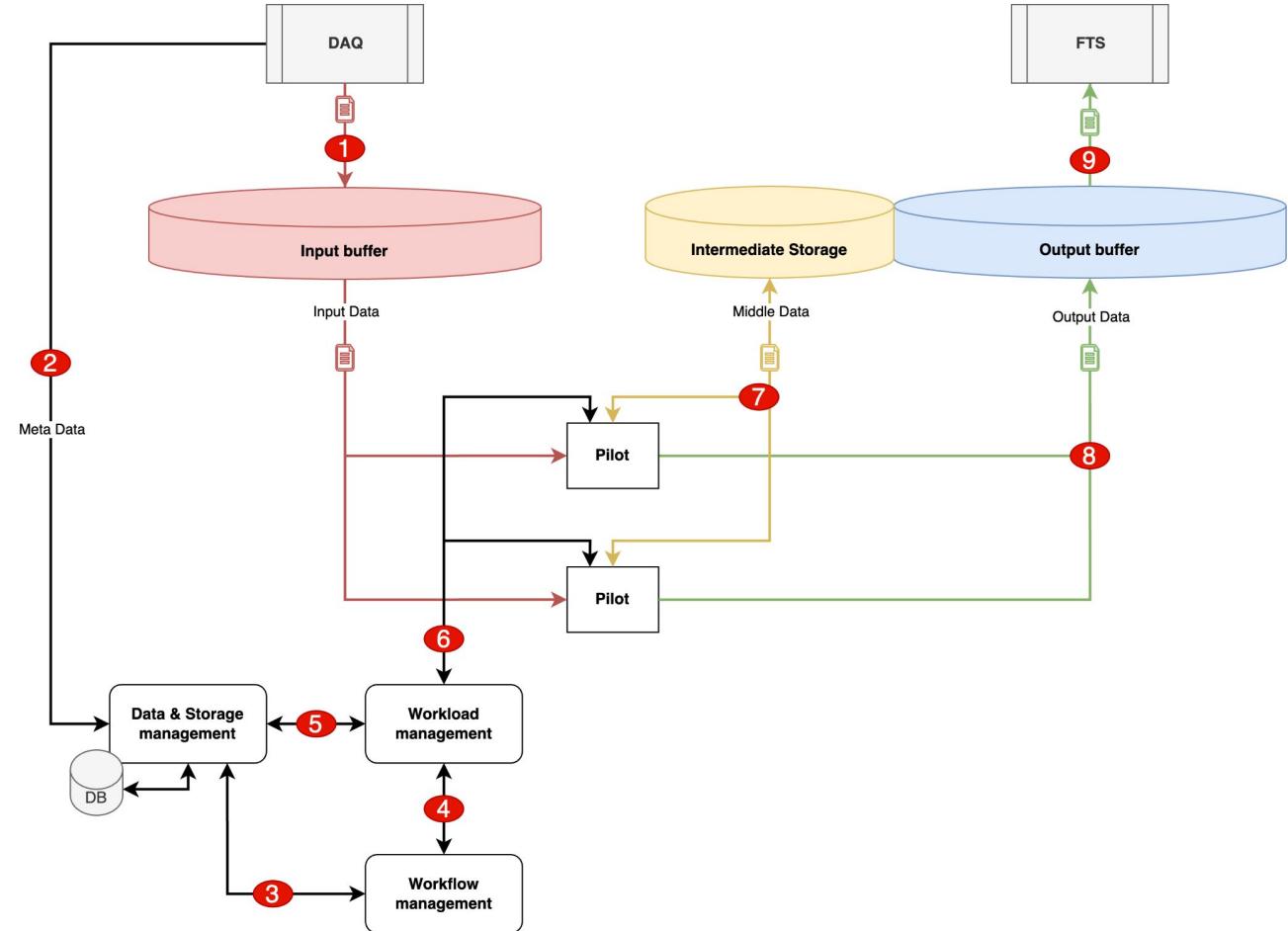
- Splitting of task to jobs;
- Dispatch jobs to pilots;
- Control of jobs executions;
- Control of pilots (identifying of "dead" pilots)

Data flow and concept of data processing

Main concept: High throughput data processing of independent blocks of data

Main data flows:

- SPD DAQ, after splitting into time blocks of signals from sensors, send data to the **input buffer** of SPD OnLine Filter as files of an agreed size
- The workflow management system creates and deletes intermediate and final **datasets**
- The workload management system “**fills**” the **datasets** with information about the resulting files
- At each step of data processing, Pilots will read and write files to the storage, create **secondary data**



Main data flows of SPD OnLine Filter

Requirements

The main requirement – the systems must meet the **high-throughput paradigm**.

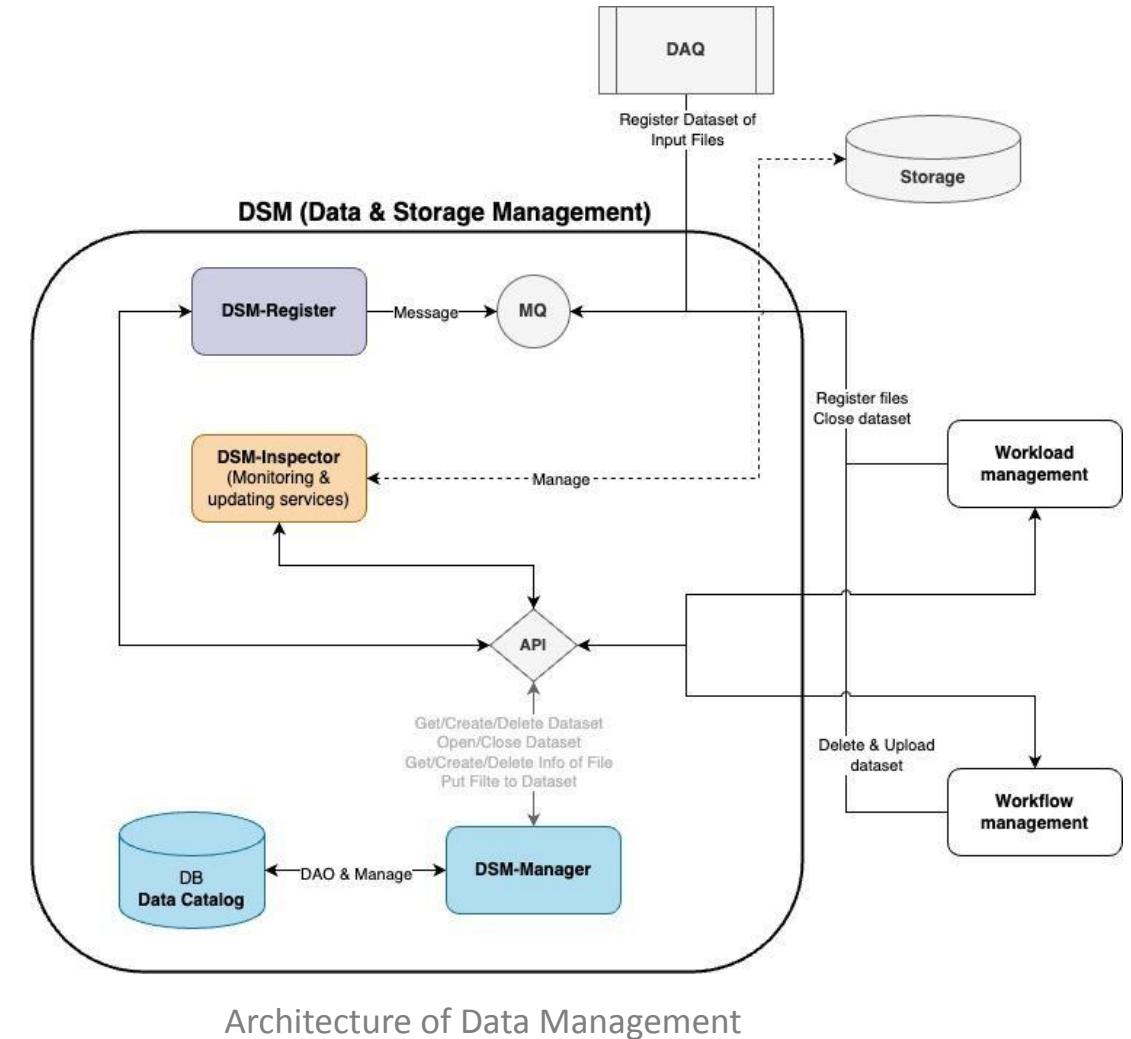
Functional requirements

Data management	Workflow management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Abstracting from the data format of the DAQ; <input type="checkbox"/> The possibility of logical grouping of data (not relevant to the level of physical storage); <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of redundancy in the organization of datasets (control of unnecessary replicas); <input type="checkbox"/> Separation of metadata from physical data storage (data catalog); <input type="checkbox"/> Accounting for the state of data from the point of view of the processing process; <input type="checkbox"/> Control of the consistency of information in the catalog in relation to the input and output storage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Define workflows which represents multi-stage processing <input type="checkbox"/> Organization of data processing sequences (chains) <input type="checkbox"/> Formation of a request for data processing according to a certain sequence <input type="checkbox"/> Processing request execution

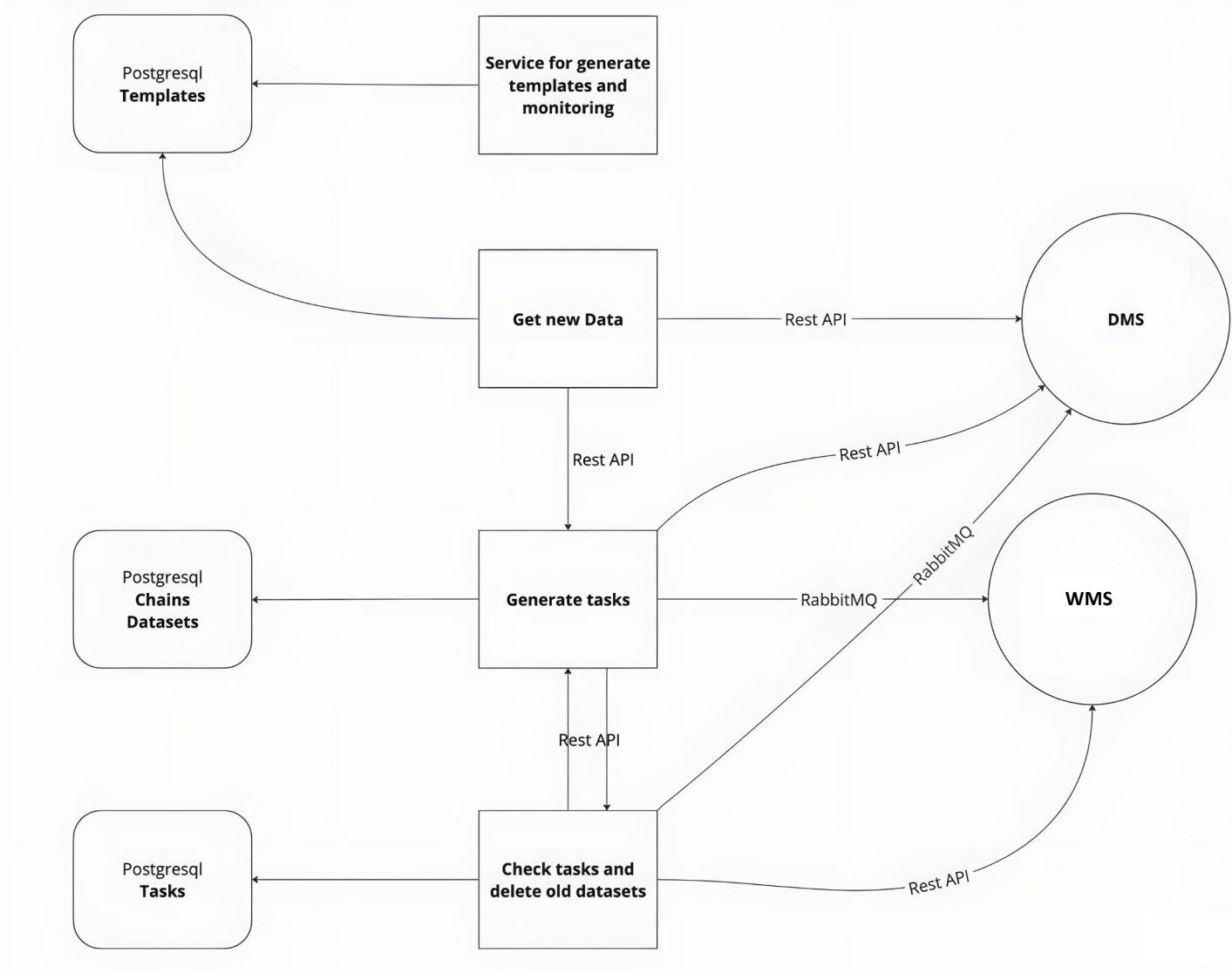
Technical requirements cannot be setup at the current stage. But in parallel, a simulation model of the installation is being built, which should allow determining the pre-production characteristics of the entire system.

Architecture and functionality of Data Management

- **DSM-Register (Data Registration):** A service that receives requests for adding/deleting data in the system asynchronously (via MQ). Then the service makes changes to the data catalog via the API of the *dsm-manager*
- **DSM-Manager (REST API of data catalog):**
 - File management: get info of organization the system data
 - Dataset management: create a dataset, add a file to the dataset, close the dataset; delete the dataset; provide information of contents of the dataset (files in the dataset)
- **DSM-Inspector (Daemon tasks):** delete files on storage, check consistency of files, monitoring the use of storage (for example, "dark" data)



Architecture and functionality of Process Management



Services:

- Service with API for create templates of data processing chains
- Service for get new data from DMS
- Service for generate tasks and send to WMS
- Service for monitoring status of tasks

Databases:

- Store of templates
- Store of chains
- Store of tasks

Design of databases (Data Catalog)

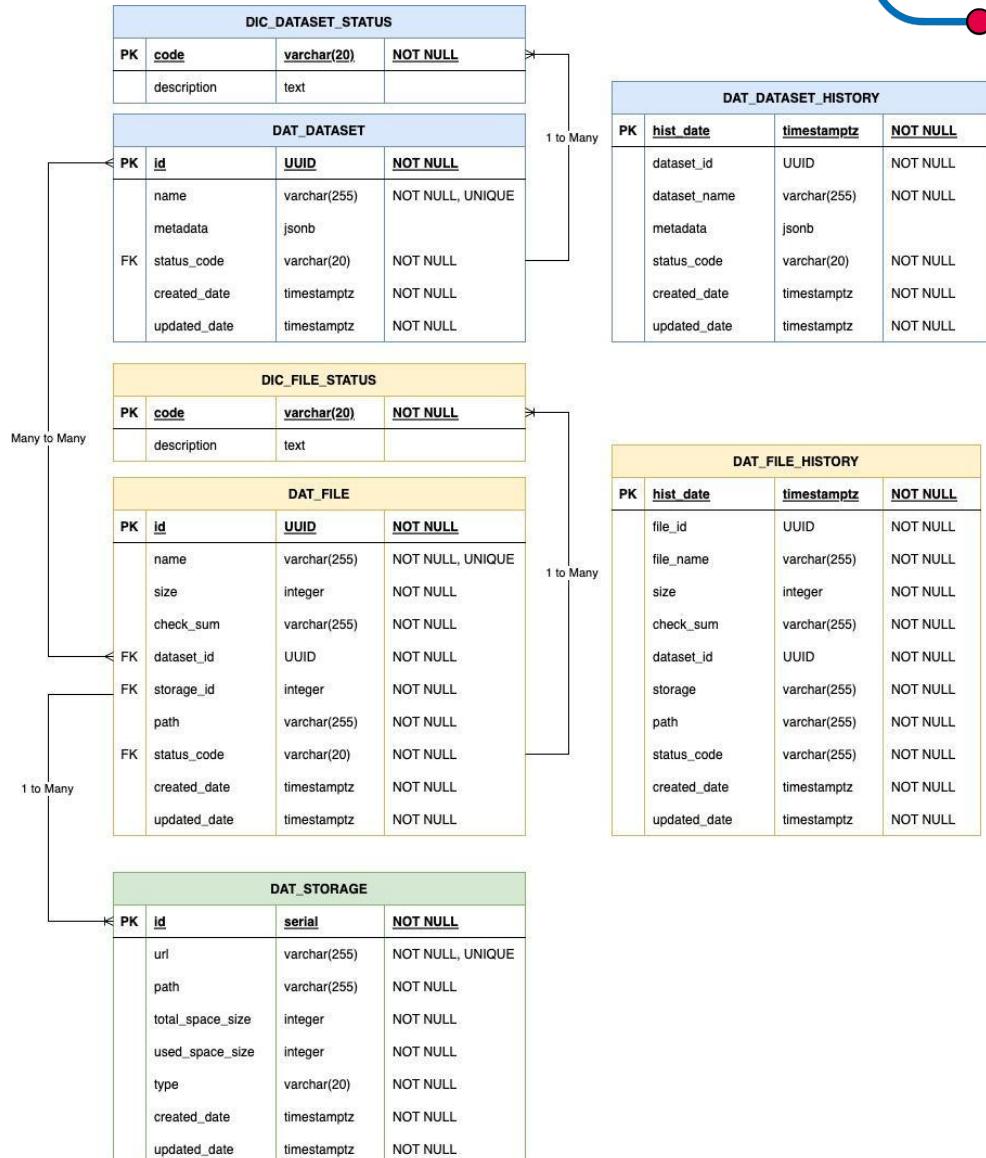
DBMS - relational database PostgreSQL 12

Tables:

- **DAT_FILE** - catalog of files
- **DAT_DATASET** - catalog of datasets
- **DAT_FILE_HISTORY** и **DAT_DATASET_HISTORY** - archive data
- **DIC_FILE_STATUS** и **DIC_DATASET_STATUS** - dictionary of statuses
- **DAT_STORAGE** - info of storages

Extra mechanisms:

- **Trigger** on catalogs – save data lifecycle for further monitoring
- **Indexes** on filter fields for optimization of operations
- **Partition** of history tables for optimization of indexes
- **Unique constraints** for support data rules on DB layer



ER-diagram of Data Catalog

Design of services (key results)

- ✓ Design of signature and work algorithm for all message gateways;
- ✓ Design of list necessary REST API methods and their signature (for example, CRUD and filter operation on data catalog);
- ✓ Design of work algorithm daemon tasks (usage statuses from data catalog)
- ✓ Design of scenarios of inter-service interaction

Prototype of services (key results)

- ✓ Choose required Tech Stack
- ✓ Developed the logic of build app based on IoC pattern
- ✓ Developed the mechanism for declare model of data in database based on ORM and migration scripts
- ✓ Developed the basic CRUD operations on data as REST API
- ✓ Developed the mechanism for declare message queues of RabbitMQ. Also setup of dead letter queues.
- ✓ Setup of tools for CD (building and deploying) on JINR LIT infrastructure.

Now all services deploying. Testing in progress.

Common <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Python 3.11→ Docker→ Docker-compose	Frameworks <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ FastAPI + Unicorn→ Pika (RabbitMQ)→ Celery (Daemon tasks)
DB <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ SQLAlchemy (PostgreSQL)→ Alembic (Migration)→ Asyncio + Aiopg	Extra <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Aiohttp→ Aiofiles→ Pydantic→ Pickle

Use cases

Developed use cases for feature full-scale testing of the entire system.

- Receiving input files from DAQ
 - Action: Manually place files in the input directory. Send information about input files to the dsm-register.
 - Expected result: The dsm-register service received the message successfully. The data is located in the data catalog (check via the REST API of dsm-manager): information about the input dataset, as well as a list of all files.
- Starting of process (receive new data, creating tasks by chains)
- Opening the new datasets
- Registering the new files into open datasets
- Closing the datasets after filling
- Deleting the not actual datasets
- Uploading the the resulting dataset

Conclusion

As a result, for process and data management systems in «SPD OnLine filter»:

- Choose required architecture of the systems;
- Designing the internal components of each systems;
- Designing internal and external interfaces of interaction;
- Choose Tech stack;
- Partial prototyping;
- Deploy on JINR LIT infrastructure and preparing for testing.

Next, we plan to finish prototyping the system, test the system, and then proceed to integrate the system with the application software on the SPD installation.

Доп. Проектирование DSM-Register

Сервис должен слушать очередь сообщений *RabbitMQ* и обрабатывать заявки на добавление/удаление данных в системе.

Exchange	Routing Key	Msg	Алгоритм
dsm.register (direct)	file.input	Информация о файлах во входном наборе <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Путь до хранилища• Путь на хранилище• Имя файла• Размер• Контрольная сумма	Создаём набор по номеру frame-а со статусом OPEN. Добавляём файлы с привязкой к этому набору, устанавливаем первичный статус CREATE.
	file.process	Информация о наборе <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Имя набора / UID набора Информация о файлах в наборе (опционально) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• -//-• ID хранилища	Создаём набор (если его нет) в статусе OPEN, добавляем файлы в набор, устанавливаем статус CREATE.
	dataset.close	Информация о наборе <ul style="list-style-type: none">• UID набора• Контрольный список файлов (имена файлов)	Запрашиваем зарегистрированные файлы в наборе. Если совпадает с контрольным списком, то устанавливаем статус CLOSED. Иначе возвращаем сообщения обратно в очередь для отложенного исполнения.
	dataset.upload	UID набора	Помечаем набор на выгрузку (статус TO_UPLOAD)
	dataset.delete	UID набора	Помечаем набор на удаление (статус TO_DELETE)

Сигнатура и алгоритм работы шлюзов приёма сообщений для сервиса dsm-register

Доп. Проектирование DSM-Manager

Сервис, предоставляющий API к каталогу данных (размещение данных в каталоге, обращение к каталогу, изменение данных в каталоге)

Получения данных в унифицированном и структурированном виде:

- Для каждой сущности должен быть задан набор **CRUD операций + операции выборки**
- Сами данные должны выдаваться в формате **JSON**
- Сигнатура интерфейсов должна отвечать архитектурному стилю **REST API**

Функциональность	API	Контракт запроса	Контракт ответа
Internal API			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Управление информацией о наборах (CRUD API)• Управление информацией о файлах (CRUD API)• Управление информацией о хранилище (CRUD API)• Получение информации для мониторинга (Filter API)			
External API			
Взаимодействие с системой управления нагрузкой			
Содержание набора	GET /dataset/<id>/file	ID набора	Общее кол-во файлов в наборе (total) + короткая информация о файлах (data)
Информация о хранилище	GET /storage/<id>	ID хранилища	Информация о хранилище
Взаимодействие с системой управления процессом			
Список наборов в определенном статусе	GET /dataset?status=<>×tamp=<>	Статус набора + Отметка времени	Информация о наборах
Некоторые API управления наборами (создание выходного набора, получение статуса выходного набора сервиса)			

Доп. Проектирование DSM-Inspector (status система)

Набор фоновых задач для мониторинга и контроля состояния данных в хранилище

➤ Удаление файлов на хранилищах

- Одним процессом получаем наборы файлов со статусом TO_DELETE. По каждому файлу в наборе проверяем статус.
 - Если есть не DELETED, то ставим статус TO_DELETE.
 - Иначе устанавливаем для набора статус DELETED.
- Вторым процессом получаем файлы со статусом TO_DELETE. Проверяем, что все его наборы находятся в статусе TO_DELETE. Удаляем файл на хранилище. Устанавливаем статус DELETED.

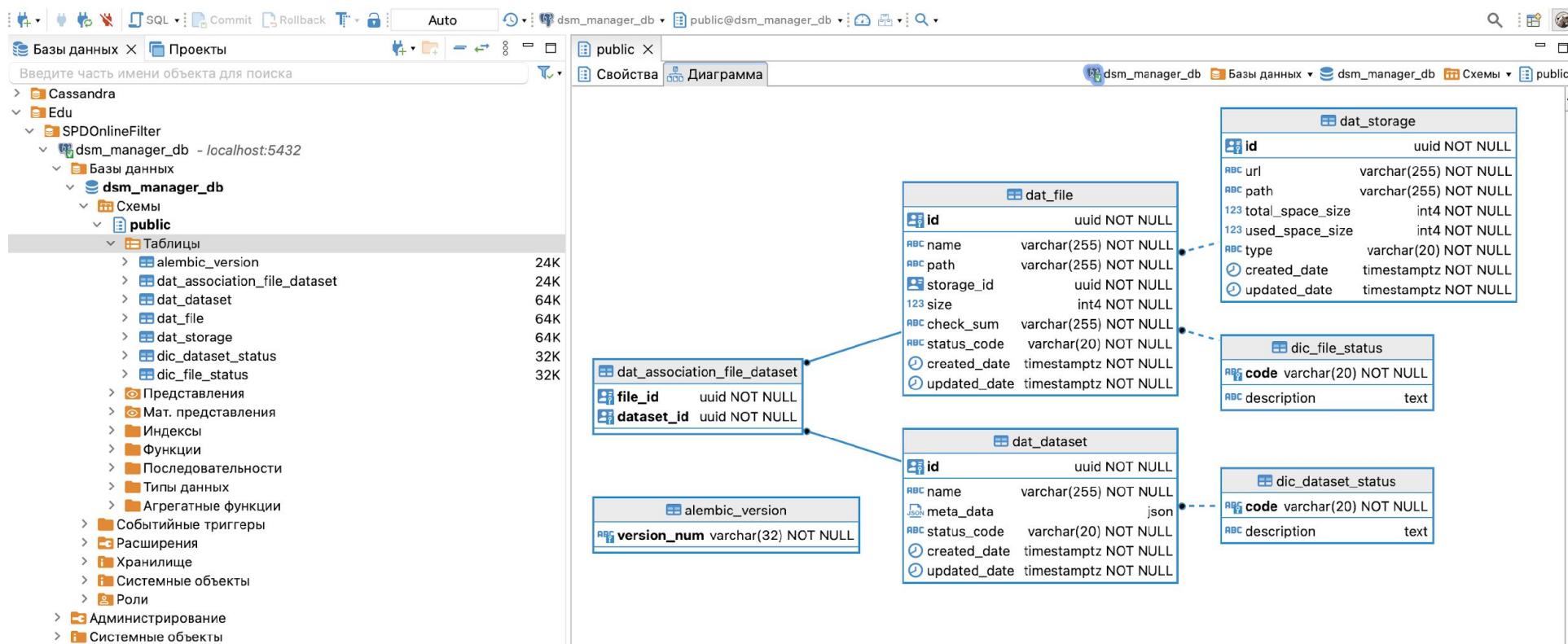
➤ Контроль выгрузки данных во внешнюю систему

➤ Проверка целостности файлов

➤ Контроль использования хранилища

Доп. Прототипирование DSM-Manager (БД)

- В качестве СУБД выбрана PostgreSQL 12
- Схема БД была определена с помощью **ORM моделей** библиотеки SQLAlchemy (подход “code first”)
- Скрипты с DDL командами для построения таблиц были составлены инструментом построения **миграций** Alembic
- **Развёртка таблиц** в БД осуществлялась с помощью применения скриптов при запуске Docker контейнера



Развёрнутая схема таблиц в БД сервиса dsm-manager (интерфейс Dbeaver)

Доп. Прототипирование DSM-Manager (API)

- Выбран каркас для построения сервиса в виде асинхронного фреймворка **FastAPI + Unicorn**
- Всё построение приложения выполняется на основе одного из принципа SOLID - DIP (dependency inversion principle) и реализуется при помощи инструмента **Dependency Injector**
- Разработан базовый набор CRUD операций над данными в виде REST API.
- Реализована автогенерация описания API по спецификации OpenAPI 3.0 (доступно в интерфейсе **Swagger UI** по адресу `<адрес сервера>/docs`)

dsm-manager 0.2.0 OAS3
[/openapi.json](#)

A service that provides an API for managing data in the system.

default

GET / Root

info

GET /info/ping Get Ping

GET /info/health Get Health

file

GET /api/v1/file/ Get List

POST /api/v1/file/ Add

GET /api/v1/file/{file_id} Get By Id

PUT /api/v1/file/{file_id} Update

DELETE /api/v1/file/{file_id} Remove

dataset

Swagger UI с описанием API сервиса dsm-manager

Терещенко Дмитрий (СПБГУ)

GET /api/v1/file/ Get List

Get all files.

Parameters

No parameters

Execute Clear

Responses

Curl

```
curl -X 'GET' \
'http://127.0.0.1:8000/api/v1/file/' \
-H 'accept: application/json'
```

Request URL

```
http://127.0.0.1:8000/api/v1/file/
```

Server response

Code	Details
200	Response body

```
[{"name": "string", "path": "string", "storageId": "c2ec0e39-1cc0-488d-9197-e5f9addc456b", "size": 0, "checkSum": 0, "statusCode": "CREATED", "id": "81ac8f73-0d05-44e0-b9ce-14676b824f57"}]
```

Download

Пример обращение к сервису для получения списка файлов

Доп. Прототипирование ВЭМ Register (без Redis и RabbitMQ)

- В качестве брокера сообщений выбран RabbitMQ
- Определение очередей осуществляется при помощи декларативной нотации инструмента Pika
- На старте приложения идёт их развертка

The screenshot shows the RabbitMQ Management Interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Overview', 'Connections', 'Channels', **Exchanges**, 'Queues', and 'Admin'. The main content area is titled 'Exchange: dsm.register'. It displays the following details:

- Overview:** Message rates (last minute) are shown as 'Currently idle'.
- Details:** Type is 'direct', and there are tabs for 'Features' and 'Policy'.
- Bindings:** A table showing bindings from this exchange to other exchanges:

To	Routing key	Arguments	Action
dsm.register.dataset.close	dataset.close		Unbind
dsm.register.dataset.delete	dataset.delete		Unbind
dsm.register.dataset.upload	dataset.upload		Unbind
dsm.register.file.input	file.input		Unbind
dsm.register.file.process	file.process		Unbind

Сконфигурированные очереди
RabbitMQ

The screenshot shows the 'Publish message' dialog and a log entry. The dialog fields are:

- Routing key:** file.input
- Headers:** ?
- Properties:** ?
- Payload:** [{ "name": "file_sample", "path": "/", "storagePath": "storage/input", "size": 100, "checkSum": "e742438aa8bbf4d034408f07a654308d" }]
- Payload encoding:** String (default)

The log entry is:
2023-05-10 17:23:28 INFO: [DSM-REGISTER-I004] [CONSUMER-HANDLER] Received message [FileInputDto(name='file_sample', path='/', storage_path='storage/input', size=100, check_sum='e742438aa8bbf4d034408f07a654308d')] from queue 'dsm.register.file.input' with delivery tag 1 [in /src/app/executer/rabbit/consumers/base/consumer_handler.py:48]

Отправка и приём сообщения в очередь RabbitMQ входных файлов

Доп. Прототипирование DSM-Register (DLQ)

- При ошибке обработки сообщения оно отклоняется (**basic reject**)
- Для каждой очереди реализована доп. очередь “мёртвых сообщений” (**DLQ/Dead letter queue**)

Exchange: dsm.register.dlx

▼ Overview

Message rates last minute ?

Currently idle

Details

Type direct

Features

Policy

▼ Bindings

This exchange



To	Routing key	Arguments	
dsm.register.dataset.close.dlq	dataset.close		<button>Unbind</button>
dsm.register.dataset.delete.dlq	dataset.delete		<button>Unbind</button>
dsm.register.dataset.upload.dlq	dataset.upload		<button>Unbind</button>
dsm.register.file.input.dlq	file.input		<button>Unbind</button>
dsm.register.file.process.dlq	file.process		<button>Unbind</button>

Очереди “мёртвых
сообщений”

В очередь *dsm.register.file.input* отправлено сообщение “bad msg”

2023-05-10 17:35:24 ERROR: [DSM-REGISTER-E001] [CONSUMER-HANDLER] Error on

consume msg b'bad msg': Expecting value: line 1 column 1 (char 0) [in
/src/app/executer/rabbit/consumers/base/consumer_handler.py:30]

Exchange: dsm.register.dlx
Routing Key: file.input
Redelivered: 0
Properties:
delivery_mode: 1
headers:
x-death: count: 1
exchange:
queue: dsm.register.file.input
reason: rejected
routing-keys: dsm.register.file.input
time: 1683729324
x-first-death-exchange:
x-first-death-queue: dsm.register.file.input
x-first-death-reason: rejected

Payload: 7 bytes
Encoding: string
bad msg

Демонстрация работы механизма
DLQ

Доп. Прототипирование. Подготовка окружения для сборки и запуска

- Определены .env файлы переменных окружения для задания настроек
- Разработаны Docker образы сервисов на основе Dockerfile-ов. Составлен Docker Compose файл для всей инфраструктуры.
- Настроены сетевые доступы на стенде

Containers [Give feedback](#)

A container packages up code and its dependencies so the application runs quickly and reliably from one computing environment to another. [Learn more](#)

Only show running containers

	NAME ↑	IMAGE	STATUS	PORT(S)	STARTED	ACTIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	dsm-manager	-	Running (2/2)			 
<input type="checkbox"/>	app-1 dd266b8b8030	dsm-manager:latest	Running	8080:8080	58 seconds ago	 
<input type="checkbox"/>	db-1 143b214edc65	postgres:12	Running	5432:5432	59 seconds ago	 

Containers [Give feedback](#)

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Only show running containers

	NAME ↑	IMAGE	STATUS	PORT(S)	STARTED	ACTIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	dsm-register	-	Running (2/2)			 
<input type="checkbox"/>	app-1 8a78ef15dbdd	dsm-register:latest	Running		30 minutes ago	 
<input type="checkbox"/>	rabbit-local-1 ca2f788b724	rabbitmq:3-management	Running	15672:15672	30 minutes ago	 

Развёрнутые прототипы и инфраструктура в виде Docker контейнеров

```
dmitrytv@[REDACTED] ~ ->/home/dmitrytv (0)
> sudo iptables -I INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 8080 -j ACCEPT
dmitrytv@[REDACTED] ~ ->/home/dmitrytv (0)
> sudo iptables -I INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 5672 -j ACCEPT
dmitrytv@[REDACTED] ~ ->/home/dmitrytv (0)
> sudo service iptables save
iptables: Saving firewall rules to /etc/sysconfig/iptables:[ OK ]
dmitrytv@[REDACTED] ~ ->/home/dmitrytv (0)
> sudo iptables -L INPUT -n
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target prot opt source destination
ACCEPT tcp -- 0.0.0.0/0 0.0.0.0/0
ACCEPT tcp -- 0.0.0.0/0 0.0.0.0/0
ACCEPT all -- 0.0.0.0/0 0.0.0.0/0
ACCEPT icmp -- 0.0.0.0/0 0.0.0.0/0
ACCEPT all -- 0.0.0.0/0 0.0.0.0/0
ACCEPT 2 -- 0.0.0.0/0 0.0.0.0/0
ACCEPT tcp -- [REDACTED] 0.0.0.0/0
REJECT all -- 0.0.0.0/0 0.0.0.0/0 state RELATED,ESTABLISHED
state NEW tcp dpt:22
reject-with icmp-host-prohibited
```

Настройка Firewall на стенде МЛИТ ОИЯИ