

Performance-related aspects in the Big Data Astronomy Era: architects in software optimization

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on behalf of EUCLID SDC-IT



Design and Optimization



image credits: web

EUCLID mission

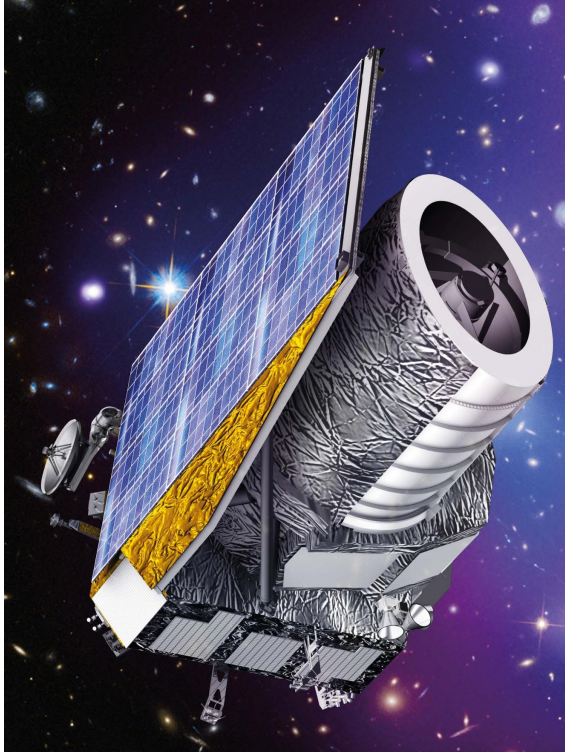


image credits: ESA

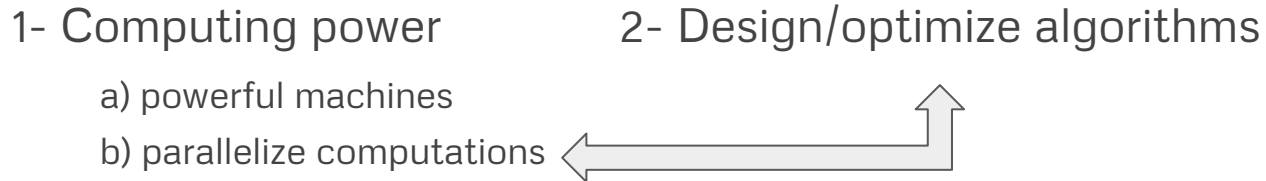
- ESA medium class space mission
- Universe expansion, dark energy, dark matter, gravity
- launch 2022
- 15,000 deg² survey, 6 years
- 2 instruments: VISible imager, Near Infrared SPectrograph
- $\sim 10^9$ observed sources, $\sim 10^6$ sources with spectrum
- >15 PB data
- lookback ~ 10 billion years ($z \sim 2$)

Design and Big Data

EUCLID : **15 PB** of data to be ~~processed~~ **reduced**



Big Data: datasets difficult to process in acceptable time frame or cost range



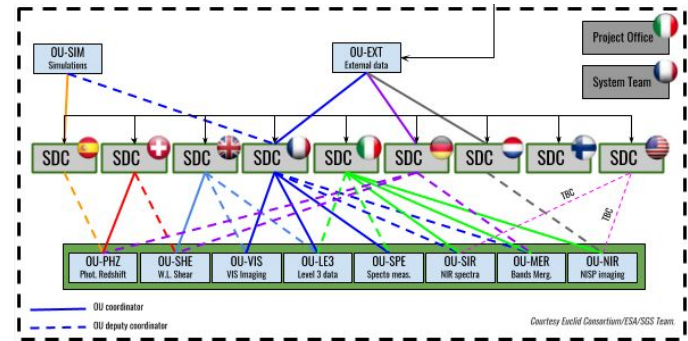
SDC-IT level3 activities

Euclid computing infrastructure:

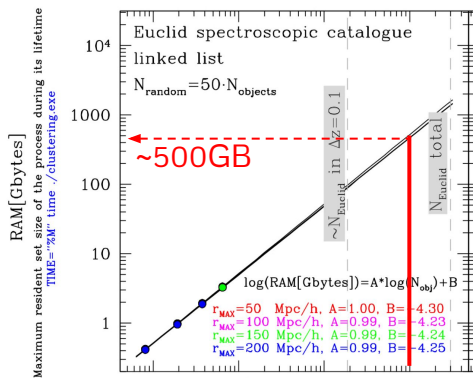
- 3 levels: level1 (collect), level2 (prepare), level3 (science)
- distributed infrastructure (--> rules)
 - common environment for sw
 - minimize effort in production and testing (common development tools, test tools, ...)

SDC-IT supervise level3 Galaxy Clustering software:

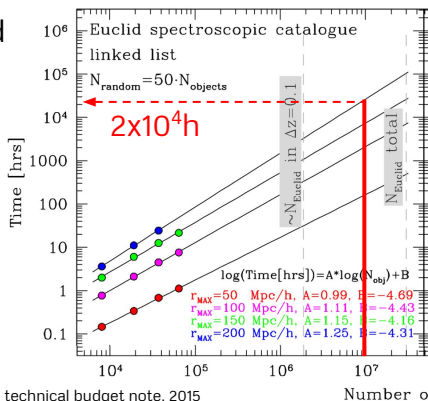
- integration in EC framework (C++, Python, 3rd party sw like *swarp*, *sExtractor*, *h5py*..)
- software porting in **C++** or Python
- support for refactoring and optimization
- deployment in CI environment



Two Point Correlation Function GC example

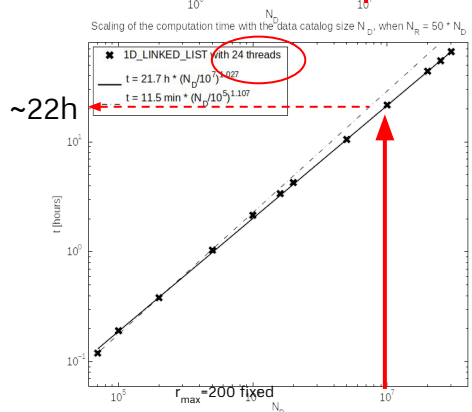
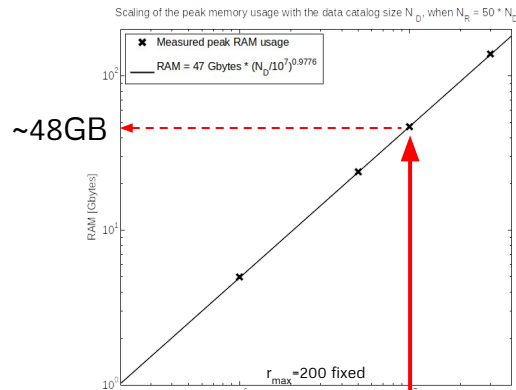


Before...
on Euclid estimated
size of $\sim 10^7$ objects

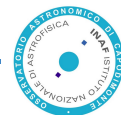


EC: technical budget note, 2015

...after
measured on
simulated
catalogs



EC: LE3_GC_2PCF_SDD, 2017



Software design

Activity performed before writing any line of code

Aimed at reducing:

- rigidity - any change affects many parts of the system
- fragility - change breaks unexpected parts of the system
- immobility - code hard to reuse because it cannot be disentangled

Based on:

- **Single Responsibility** - each entity has only one responsibility
- **Open/Close** - entities open for extension, closed for modifications
- **Liskov's Substitution** - Open/Close applied to behaviour
- **Interface Segregation** - avoid general purpose interfaces
- **Dependency Inversion** - decoupling high-level /low-level modules with interfaces

Scientific software: how good is design?

Software is a collection modules that:

- operate in harmony
- have simple APIs
- hide complexity internally

Requirements change during lifetime:

- extend functionalities
- maintain reliability when extending
- reuse parts of the code

The quantity of data to be reduced is increasing:

- code scalability
- how many data are “big data”



Optimization within Euclid GC

Scientific software:

- has special life cycle
- mainly developed by scientists
- No a priori requirements

Refactoring the code:

- more understandable
- cleaner and tidier
- removing redundancies and unused code
- generalize to allow reuse
- change internal structure
(smooth flow, avoid nested conditions)
- improve performance

```
3
4 void loopVectorA(vector<int> & vec) {
5
6     int c = 0;
7
8     // simple loop
9     for (size_t ivec=0; ivec<vec.size(); ivec++) {
10         c += vec[ivec];
11     }
12
13 }
14
15 void loopVectorB(vector<int> vec) {
16
17     int c = 0;
18
19     // optimized loop
20     for (vector<int>::iterator it = vec.begin(); it != vec.
21         c += *it;
22     }
23
24
25 }
```

Optimized code

```
1 loopVectorA(std::vector<int, std::allocator<int> >&):
2   rep ret
3 loopVectorB(std::vector<int, std::allocator<int> >):
4   rep ret
```

Compiler result



Optimization within Euclid GC

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Refactoring the code:

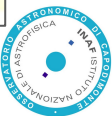
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(smooth flow, avoid nested conditions)
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```
3
4 void loopVectorA(vector<int> & vec) {
5
6     int c = 0;
7
8     // simple loop
9     for (size_t ivec=0; ivec<vec.size(); ivec++) {
10         c += vec[ivec];
11     }
12
13 }
14
15 void loopVectorB(vector<int> vec) {
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25 }
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Optimized code

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Compiler result



Optimization within Euclid GC

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Refactoring the code:

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- change internal structure
(smooth flow, avoid nested conditions)
- improve performance (**know the tool**)

```
>>> if (os.path.exists("filename")) :  
...     os.remove("filename")  
...     f = open("filename", 'w')  
  
# -----  
  
>>> if not (os.path.exists("dirname")) :  
...     os.makedirs("dirname")
```

Python!

```
f = open("filename", "w+")  
  
# -----  
  
os.makedirs("dirname")
```

Need to become a code expert?

Source code

```
2
3 void Test1(int a, int b, int c, int d) {
4
5     int res = a;
6     res += b;
7     res += c;
8     res += d;
9
10 }
11
12 void Test2(int a, int b, int c, int d) {
13
14     int res = a + b + c + d;
15
16 }
17
```

```
1 Test1(int, int, int, int):
2   push rbp
3   mov rbp, rsp
4   mov DWORD PTR [rbp-20], edi
5   mov DWORD PTR [rbp-24], esi
6   mov DWORD PTR [rbp-28], edx
7   mov DWORD PTR [rbp-32], ecx
8   mov eax, ←DWORD PTR [rbp-20]
9   mov DWORD PTR [rbp-4], eax
10  mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-24]
11  add DWORD PTR [rbp-4], eax
12  mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-28]
13  add DWORD PTR [rbp-4], eax
14  mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-32]
15  add DWORD PTR [rbp-4], eax
16  pop rbp
17  ret
18 Test2(int, int, int, int):
19  push rbp
20  mov rbp, rsp
21  mov DWORD PTR [rbp-20], edi
22  mov DWORD PTR [rbp-24], esi
23  mov DWORD PTR [rbp-28], edx
24  mov DWORD PTR [rbp-32], ecx
25  mov eax, ←DWORD PTR [rbp-24]
26  mov edx, ←DWORD PTR [rbp-20]
27  add edx, eax
28  mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-28]
29  add edx, eax
30  mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-32]
31  add eax, edx
32  mov DWORD PTR [rbp-4], eax
33  pop rbp
34  ret
```

Compiled code

1reg

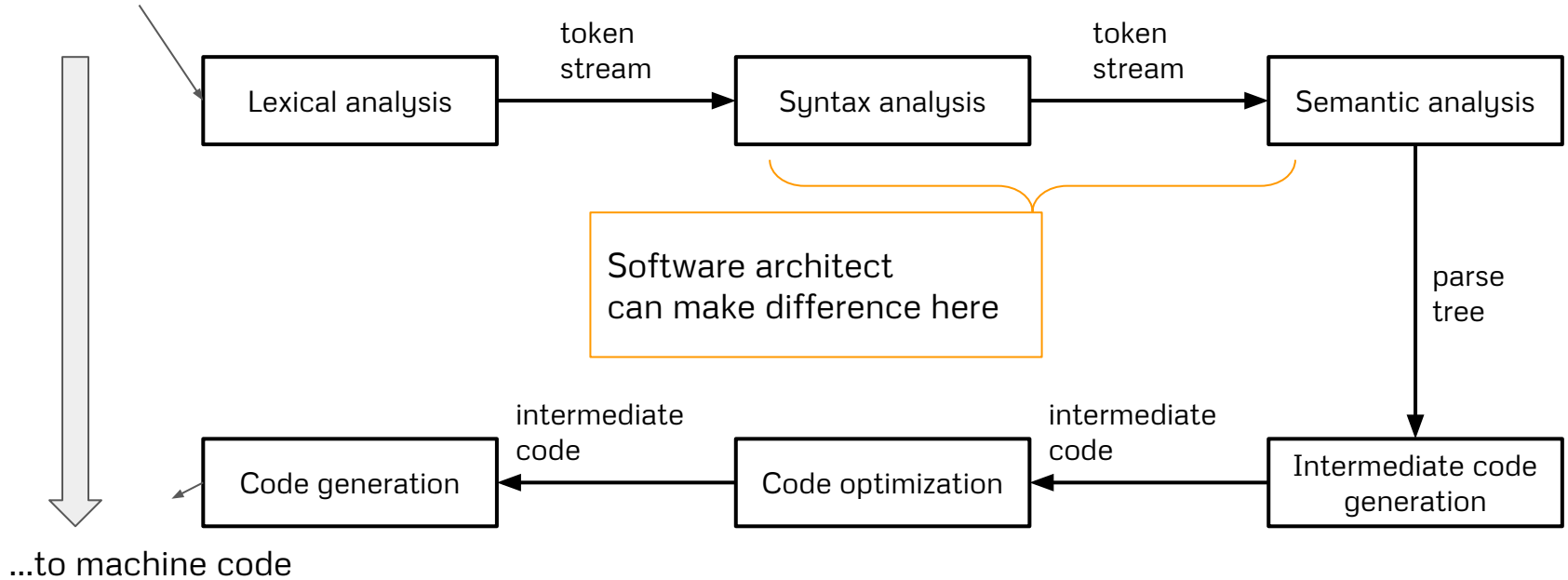
Optimized code by compiler

```
1 Test1(int, int, int, int):
2   rep ret
3 Test2(int, int, int, int):
4   rep ret
```

2reg

What a compiler does?

From source...

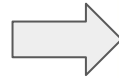


Maintaining the code

Revisit the code adopting new features provided by language evolution

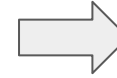
```
3 // Sum first 1000 numbers
4 int sum1() {
5
6     // set counter to 0
7     int sum = 0;
8
9     // loop 1000 numbers adding to result
10    for (int i=0; i<=1000; ++i) {
11
12        sum +=i;
13    }
14
15    // return number
16    return sum;
17 }
18
19 // ----- //
20
21
22
23 // Sum first 1000 numbers
24 int sum2() {
25
26     // set last number of the sum
27     int last = 1000;
28
29     // use series sum
30     int sum = last*(last + 1)/2;
31
32     // return result
33
34     return sum;
35 }
```

code



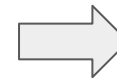
```
1 sum1():
2     push rbp
3     mov rbp, rsp
4     mov DWORD PTR [rbp-4], 0
5     mov DWORD PTR [rbp-8], 0
6     jmp .L2
7 .L3:
8     mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-8]
9     add DWORD PTR [rbp-4], eax
10    add DWORD PTR [rbp-8], 1
11 .L2:
12    cmp DWORD PTR [rbp-8], 1000
13    jle .L3
14    mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-4]
15    pop rbp
16    ret
17 sum2():
18    push rbp
19    mov rbp, rsp
20    mov DWORD PTR [rbp-4], 1000
21    mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-4]
22    add eax, 1
23    imul eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-4]
24    mov edx, eax
25    shr edx, 31
26    add eax, edx
27    sar eax
28    mov DWORD PTR [rbp-8], eax
29    mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-8]
30    pop rbp
31    ret
```

compiled



```
1 sum1():
2     xor edx, edx
3     xor eax, eax
4 .L3:
5     add eax, edx
6     add edx, 1
7     cmp edx, 1001
8     jne .L3
9     rep ret
10 sum2():
11    mov eax, 500500
12    ret
```

optimized C++11



```
1 sum1():
2     mov eax, 500500
3     ret
4 sum2():
5     mov eax, 500500
6     ret
```

optimized C++14

The role of human (scientist) architect

Design code ***properly*** (scalability, maintenance, extension,...)

Consider performance when ***designing code*** and ***picking algorithms***

Adopt ***optimized*** features provided by language evolution

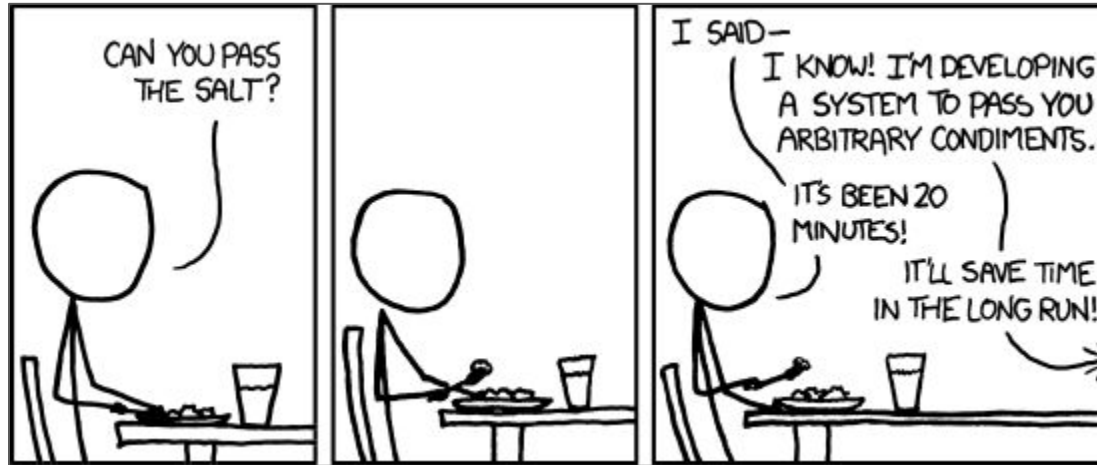
Know the **tool**: C++ is not Fortran, Python is not IDL

When optimize don't rely only on “tips&tricks”

If you use C++, trust the compiler, it contains 45 years of improvements...



Q&A



<http://xkcd.com/974>