# Impact of Gfarm, a Wide-area Distributed File System, upon Astronomical Data Analysis and Virtual Observatory

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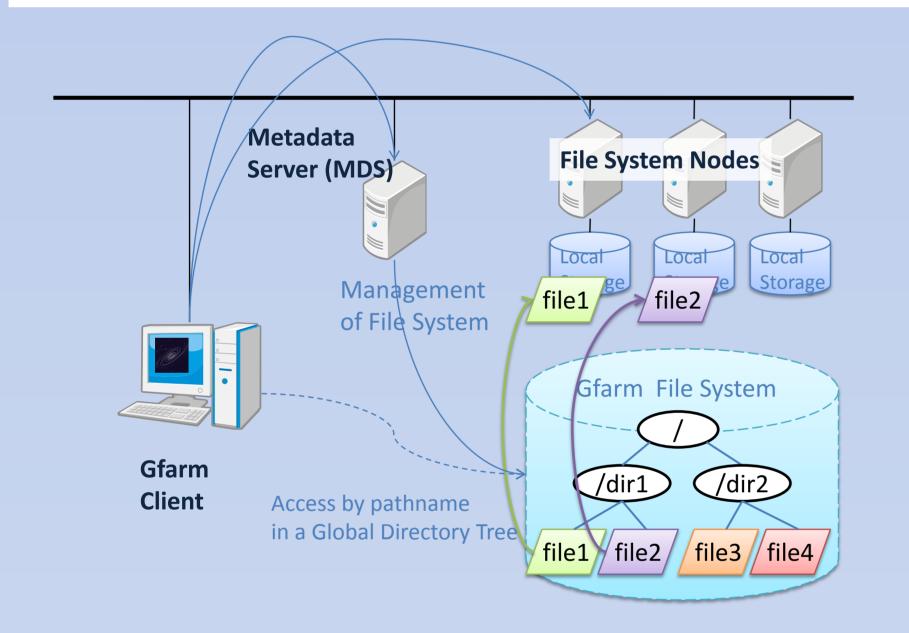


While 100 TB-scale astronomical data are available through Virtual Observatories, there are still several issues for large-scale data analysis that include transferring a large amount of data and securing enough capacity of storage. We thus propose a VO-capable file system in order to offer easy access to astronomical data, by utilizing Gfarm, a wide-area distributed file system developed as an e-Science infrastructure. Gfarm is a distributed file system that federates storage systems in wide area. It is designed to achieve high reliability and high performance exploiting file replicas and distributed file access. These features facilitate large-scale astronomical data analysis under research collaboration of multiple distant organizations. We discuss file system structure and search method which are compliant with VO standards and the initial performance of data analysis on this system.

# Gfarm

- Wide-area Distributed File System
- Open Source Development
  - http://datafarm.apgrid.org/
- Scalable I/O performance
  - access locality
- Automatic File Replica Selection
  - fault tolerance
- avoids access concentration
- Fits for Grid Computing

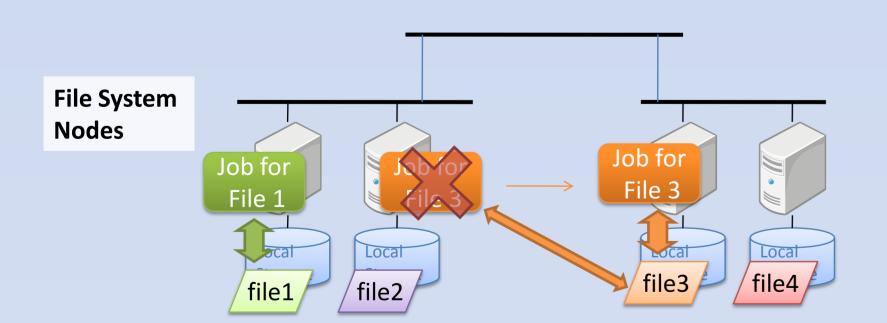
### **Gfarm Components**



# Scalable I/O performance in distributed

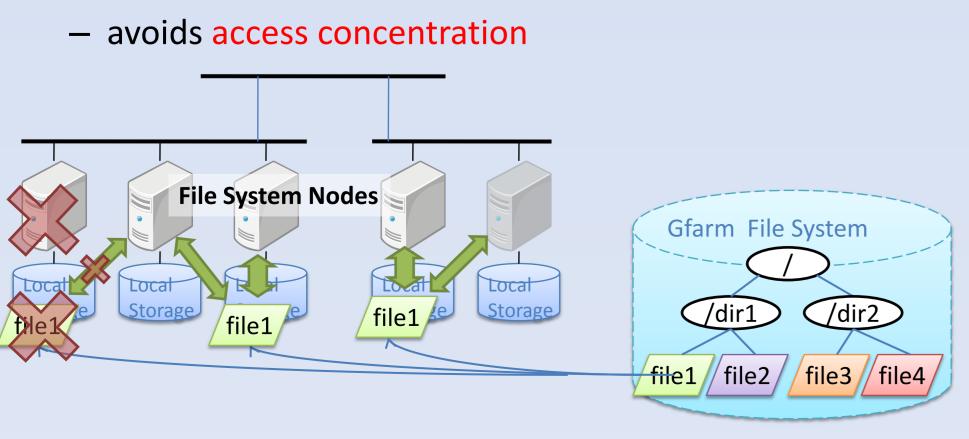
environment

- Do not separate storage and CPU
- Move and execute program instead of moving large-scale data
- exploiting local I/O is a key for scalable I/O performance

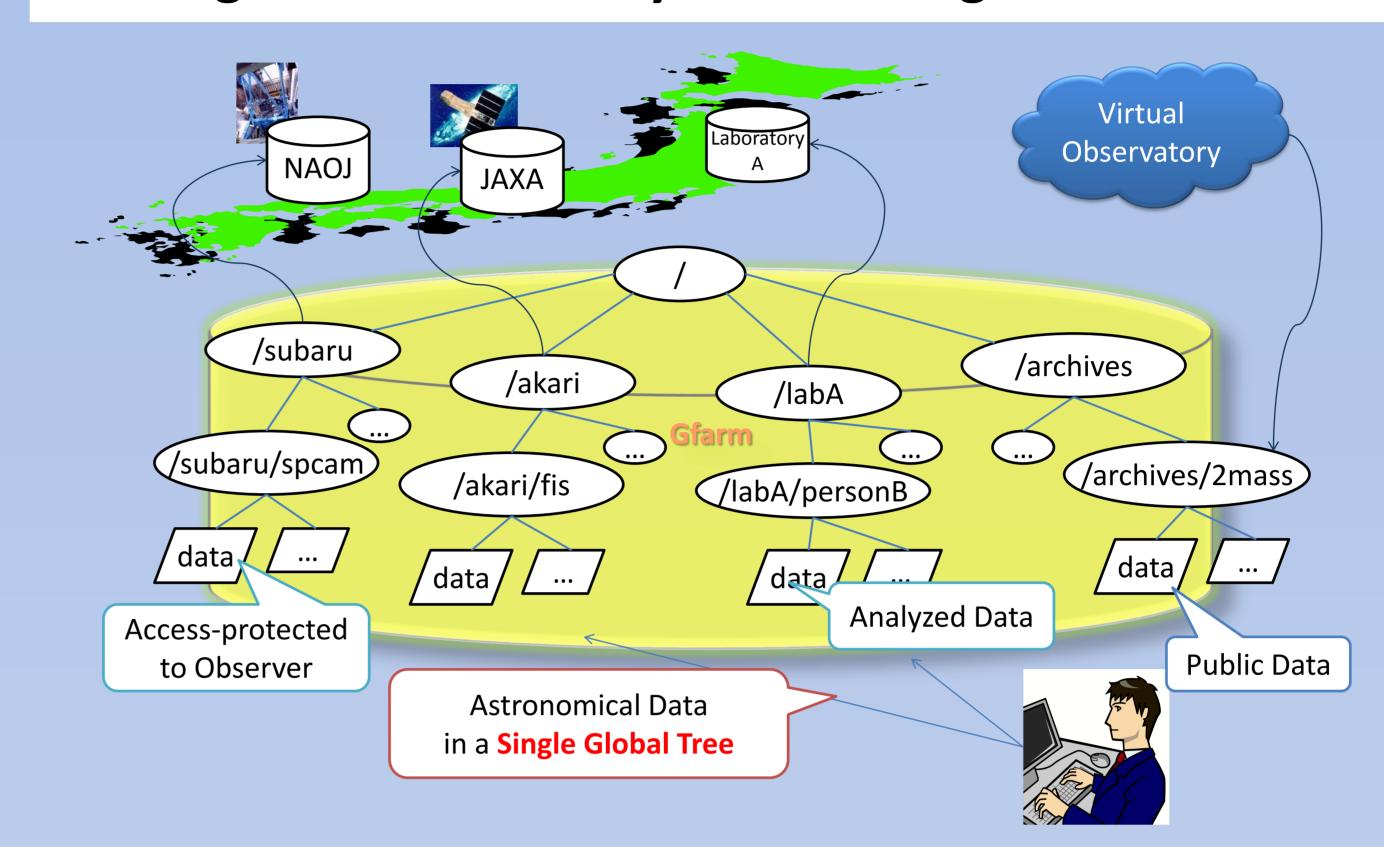


#### **Automatic File Replica Selection**

- Files may be replicated and stored in any file system node
- fault tolerance



#### Large area Astronomy data sharing with Gfarm



#### Search into Gfarm with XPath

- Define unique data path
- use VO ID
- ivo://edu.jhu/sdss
  - → /edu.jhu/sdss
- Data SearchVO Metadata (XML)
- XPath search in Gfarm
- Coordinate Search
- simple proxy to VO protocol

## • Coordir

- Search into Gfarm with SIAP proxy
- Coordinate search is impossible with XPath.
- Proxy to SIAP service is developed.
  - The Proxy transfers query to original SIAP service.
    Image data is transferred to Gfarm on demand.
- HTTP request
  http://gfs.jp?POS=...

  (1)
  User

  (2)

  Proxy to SIAP

  (3)

  URL

  Gfarm Filesystem

  /edu.jhu

  sdss

  (4) Data
  transfer

# of parallel processes

#### Large-scale data analysis with Gfarm

Gfarm File System

/edu.jhu

sdss

image1

bash tile\_region.sh \$(REGION) \$(TILE\_PIXEL)

mJPEG -ct 0 -gray \$< -1.5s 60s gaussian -out \$@

\$(MAKE) -f mk\_tile INPUT=\$(INPUT) SHRINK\_FACTOR=\$(SHRINK\_FACTOR) all

mAdd -n -e -p s simages.tbl \$(INPUT\_DIR)/shrunken.hdr shrunk.fits

simages.tbl: t/tile 0 0.hdr cimages.tbl \$(REGION)

Metadata

Virtual

Observatory

#### GXP - parallel grid shell Performance evaluation of Montage workflow workflow is described as Makefile parallel job execution • statistics log - useful for performance evaluation Gfarm is 3 times faster ➤ Measured using tsukuba cluster of InTrigger Platform than NFS for 120 parallel procs • Xeon E5410 2.33GHz • 2-sockets/node 4-cores/socket • 32GB memory • 2TB HDD GigEx2 network 1 node 10000 16 procs 15 nodes 120 procs > Input file: 2MASS J-band images • 6669 files > Total processes: • mProjectPP: 6,669 • mDiff & mFitplane: 10,521 • mBackground : 100 mAdd & mShrink : # of parallel processes ideally scale mProjectPP mDiff & mFitplane mBackground mCoverageCheck & mAdd & mShrink Makefile for Montage workflow \$(MAKE) -k -f mk proj INPUT=\$(INPUT) al awk -f mk\_diff.awk -v INPUT\_DIR=\$(INPUT\_DIR) \$< > \$@ \$(MAKE) -f \$< INPUT=\$(INPUT) al 1000 cimages.tbl: corrections.tbl pimages.tb mosaic.fits: cimages.tbl \$(REGION shrunk.jpg mAdd -p c \$< \$(REGION) \$@ mJPEG -ct 0 -gray \$< -1.5s 60s gaussian -out \$@