



Qserv: the shared nothing petascale database Status report for LSST-France 2020

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Comparison with Google Cloud: Qserv wins

- Qserv and Google Big Query have quite similar performance but:
 - Big Query is not affordable for LSST
 - It is not as flexible as Qserv
 - LSST engineers have **no expertise** on it

- Google Kubernetes Engine is easy to use but:
 - It is not as flexible as on-premise setup (i.e. NCSA and CC-IN2P3)
 - It is ~15% slower than on-premise setup (remote storage)
 - It is **expensive** (~70000\$ for 3 weeks testing with 0.5% of LSST final data)

Toward production

Qserv is running on Kubernetes at NCSA

- memory: ~4 TB
- CPUs: ~400
- Data: 200 TB, mostly from Gaia





Qserv is now managed by software instead of system administrator

thanks to the qserv-operator



A new large scale test is under preparation at NCSA

Qserv Operator for Kubernetes



Operator embeds Qserv knowledge from the experts



- A Kubernetes Operator is an abstraction for deploying non-trivial applications on Kubernetes.
- The Operator pattern aims to capture the key aim of a human operator who is managing a service or set of services

- Qserv data replication system: *Igor Gaponenko*
 - tested at Google and NCSA on thousand of chunks and TB of data

• First prototype for Qserv multi-master: John Gate

- Xrootd multi master is up and running: A. Hanushevsky, F. Jammes
 - proposal for improvements at Google Summer of Code 2020



Advanced features are coming

- Qserv scalable dataloader: Igor Gaponenko
 - will be soon tested at CC-IN2P3 by Sabine Elles, using DC2 data

(DPDD files using GCR catalogs available for run1.2i - tests ongoing on CC Openstack)

- Qserv terascale secondary index: Nate Pease
 - ObjectId/ChunkId
 - Stored inside **Redis**, a distributed, in-memory key-value database



Thanks!

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