

# Start-up and the results of the volunteer computing project RakeSearch

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## **1. Desktop Grid and BOINC**



#### **1. Desktop Grid and BOINC**

Key events in the history of Desktop Grid



## **2. Research groups and joint work**

Karelian Research Center of the RAS, Petrozavodsk (E. Ivashko, N. Nikitina, I. Chernov, A. Rumyantsev et al.)

- Mathematical modeling of Desktop Grid
- Development of task scheduling models
- Development of task replication models
- Statistical modeling of computational systems
- Scientific computations basing on Desktop Grid

#### Southwest State University, Kursk (E. Vatutin et al.)

Software development for solving scientific
 & practical problems basing on DG technologies

- Teaching on the parallel programming
- Work on the BOINC project Gerasim@home aimed at solving discrete combinatorial optimization problems
- Research of orthogonal diagonal Latin squares

#### Web portal BOINC.RU

(M. Manzyuk, AlexA, SerVal, citerra et al.)

- Software development for solving scientific & practical problems basing on DG technologies
- Communication with the volunteer community
- Coordination of a volunteer computing team
  - Popularization of volunteer computing
- Research of orthogonal diagonal Latin squares

#### 2. Research groups and joint work

Volunteer computing project RakeSearch aimed at exploring the space of ODLSs of rank 9

- A Latin square is a table of size nxn, filled with n elements of set M in such way that each row and each column of the table contain every single element of M exactly once
- A diagonal Latin square is a Latin square which has unique elements both on its main and secondary diagonals
- Two Latin squares  $L(I_{ij})$  and  $K(k_{ij})$  are called mutually orthogonal (MODLSs) if all ordered pairs  $(I_{ij}, k_{ij})$  are different
- RakeSearch algorithm finds row-permutational pairs of MODLSs
- The algorithm picks up separate pairs of mutually orthogonal DLSs, which allows to reconstruct full graphs of their orthogonality
- The resulting graphs represent the structure of the explored space

The developed RakeSearch algorithm for finding MODLSs:

Input: a unique "mask" of the primary filling of a square; a path of filling the square cells; auxilary structures.

- Generation of another DLS;
- Row permutations of the generated DLS checking if it is orthogonal to the initial one.

Output: either found ODLSs for the initial one, or a message that they were not found. The application is implemented in C++ using API BOINC

The resulting rate is 44-92 thousand DLSs per second





Example of a pair of row-permutational ODLSs

#### https://rake.boincfast.ru/rakesearch/

- The project is implemented basing on BOINC within the Grid segment of the Center for collective use "Center for high-performance data processing" of Karelian Research Center of the RAS
- The project started in August 2017
- The majority of computational nodes belongs to volunteers from different cities and countries (due to advertising in the community)
- Own resources are employed as well:
  - 2 nodes of the computational cluster of Karelian Research Center
  - 6 desktop computers of the authors of the project
  - 3 nodes of the computational cluster of BOINC team Crystal Dream

#### **BOINC project settings:**

- The application is implemented for work in BOINC environment; a mechanism of BOINC checkpointing on the client is employed
- Results are bitwise validated, the quorum is 2, the deadline is 1 week
- An average runtime of a workunit is 5 hours for the default application and 30 minutes for the optimized application
- The application is implemented for Windows and Linux 64&32-bit, ARM
- Design of the search process allows to reward findings with badges



The project web forum is supported (~10% active participants) as well as communication with the participants community:

- Publication of project goals and current results
- Optimization of the open source code and program debugging
- Rewarding the participants and teams
- The results are published in the form of ODLSs and graphs
- The project participated in competitions among BOINC teams
- Applications for gathering work statistics are implemented
- Backups and archiving the BOINC server and database are automated

The project results (by June 2019):

- Peak daily capacity of 1788 computers by 385 participants
- Peak daily performance of 256 TeraFLOPS
- Average daily capacity of 434 computers by 153 participants
  Average daily performance of 51 TeraFLOPS
- 23 million workunits completed in 22 months
- 160 thousand of ODLSs pairs were found
- 175 unique types of orthogonality graphs were discovered
- A correspondence between numbers of DLSs and ODLS pairs that can be generated for a fixed main diagonal was found

#### 3. RakeSearch project: discovered graphs (6/175)



Russian Supercomputing Days, 23-24 September 2019, Moscow

13/18

## 4. Statistics gathered in RakeSearch project

Runtime history for tasks and hosts, 22 months of computing:

- Estimation of completion time of a batch of tasks
- Comparison of CPUs by task replicas runtime
- Imitation modeling of a Desktop Grid to evaluate task scheduling and replication algorithms basing on empirical distributions
- Full lifecycle history of a computational experiment in BOINC project

## 4. Statistics gathered in RakeSearch project

#### The number of active computers



### 4. Statistics gathered in RakeSearch project

Daily CPU time



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16/18

#### 5. Current & Future work

- Search for row-permutational pairs of MODLSs of order 10 in collaboration with the team studying ODLSs of order 10
- Simulation experiments of mathematical models for task scheduling in Desktop Grid using project statistics data
- New mathematical models of Desktop Grid-like systems and the participants behavior basing on the gained experience

# Thank you for your attention!

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