

Overview



- 1. Context
- 2. Possible solutions
- 3. Installation and usage

Context

Context



- ▶ HPC often requires large datasets (meshes, post-processing data, etc.).
- ▶ **Git** is not designed for large files and gets very slow.





Figure 2: Git logo

Figure 1: Gaya HPC cluster

Possible solutions

Keep the data locally



Works but not ideal, especially for:

- ► Collaboration (multiple users).
- **Reproducibility** (multiple runs).
- **▶ Continuous integration** (CI).
- Versioning (multiple versions).
- ► Backup (multiple copies).



Figure 3: Laptop to keep the data locally

Avoidance



- File generation on demand or at execution time.
- ► **Data reduction:** e.g. only store the most meaningful data.
- ► **User specifies** which statistics/visualization to generate at each execution.
- etc.



Cloud storage



For everyday user: Google Drive, Dropbox, OneDrive, etc.

Targeted at scientific collaboration: Zenodo, Figshare, Dryad, OSF, etc.

Problematics:

- Requires lots of scripting to integrate in the HPC workflow.
- Requires special security measures to protect sensitive data.
- How to detect and manage errors?
- Compatibility issues.



Git LFS



Open source extension to Git.



- ► Replaces large files with text **pointers** inside Git, while storing the file contents on a remote server.
- No need for custom scripting.
- Consistent between local and remote.

Suboptimal usage of local storage:

- ▶ Uses locally twice the space (files are duplicated in .git/lfs).
- Large files are automatically downloaded when cloning a repository.
- ► End users have **nearly no permission/control** on the remote server.

Git-annex

Open source extension to Git.

- ► Allows managing large files with Git without checking the file contents into Git.
- Uses symlinks to optimize local storage.
- No duplication of files.
- No intrinsic limit on file size or bandwidth.

More controls, the user can:

- decide at anytime which files to keep locally.
- use special command to download or drop files.



Git-annex



Supports the **download of large files** content from either:

- some other git-annex repository on another machine (if an ssh connection is possible).
- a cloud storage provider (e.g. Amazon S3, Google Drive, Dropbox, etc.)

Main drawback:

- Non natively supported by GitHub, GitLab, etc. (files needs to be managed with command lines).
- Learning curve.
- Not as common as Git LFS, support may be harder to find.

Installation and usage

Installation











- ▶ sudo apt-get install git-annex (Debian/Ubuntu)
- ▶ sudo pacman -Syu git-annex (Arch)
- brew install git-annex(MacOS)

Usage



Initialize and add a large file (single quotes are important):

```
git annex init 'PA laptop'
git annex addurl --file=large_file.zip download_url_link
# no need to git add
git commit -m "Add large_file.zip"
git push origin main git-annex
git annex list
git annex whereis large_file.zip
```

Usage



Retrieve a file from another repository:

```
git annex init 'Alice laptop' git annex get .
```

Annex a newer version:

```
git annex drop large_file.zip
git rm large_file.zip
git annex addurl --file=large_file.zip download_url_link
git commit -m "Update large_file.zip"
git annex sync
```

Usage



If another user wants to retrieve the newer version:

```
git annex sync
# Initialize the download :
git annex get .
```

Check for old orphan symlinks files and their references number:

```
git annex unused git annex dropunused NUMBER
```

The end



Thank you for your attention!



Any questions?

Contact Information:
pierre.antoine.senger@gmail.com
github.com/PA-Senger