



Integrating the PanDA Workload Management System with the Vera C. Rubin Observatory

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- Summary







Vera C. Rubin Observatory

- New astronomical facility in Northern Chile starting operations early 2025 - world's largest digital camera!
 - Will conduct a ten-year survey of the Southern Hemisphere sky (referred to as the Legacy Survey of Space and Time - LSST)
 - Every night it will take images of the sky using a 3.2 gigapixel camera
 - Telescope will image entire visible sky every 3-4 nights making it good at detecting objects that have changed in brightness, like supernovae, or in position, like asteroids
 - Its light-collecting power and sensitive camera will discover about 20 billion galaxies and a similar number of stars
- 60 seconds to transfer an image from Chile to California, compare new image to older images to identify changes, and generate alerts based on changes
- Will generate ~20 terabytes every 24 hours. At the end of its run, it will have generated ~60 petabytes of raw image data







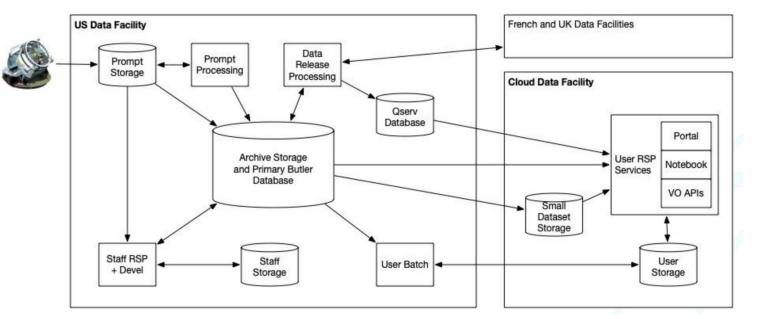
Rubin's Data Facilities

- There are 3 main data facilities (USDF, FrDF, UKDF) and 1 cloud-based IDF (Google)
 - USDF (S3DF at SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, CA, USA): All prompt processing, 35% of data release processing, and data access services to the US and international community
 - UKDF (IRIS and GridPP, UK): 25% of data release processing

Rubin Science Platform

Provides access to LSST Data Products and services for all science users and project staff.

- FrDF (CC-IN2P3, Lyon, FR): **40%** of data release processing, back up of raw data and published products
- IDF: Cloud-based Interim Data Facility, used for pre-ops activities



For more details on Rubin see: <u>Image</u> processing infrastructure to produce the <u>Legacy Survey of Space and Time</u> (LSST), track 1, today 11:45.





Production and Distributed Analysis System

PanDA/iDDS

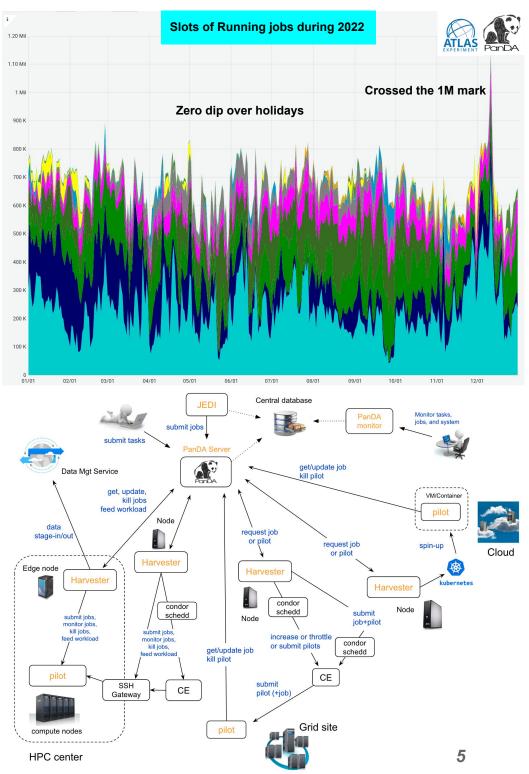
For more details on PanDA see: <u>Utilizing</u> <u>Distributed Heterogeneous Computing with</u> <u>PanDA in ATLAS</u>, track 4, 11th May, 12:00.

• PanDA: the workload manager

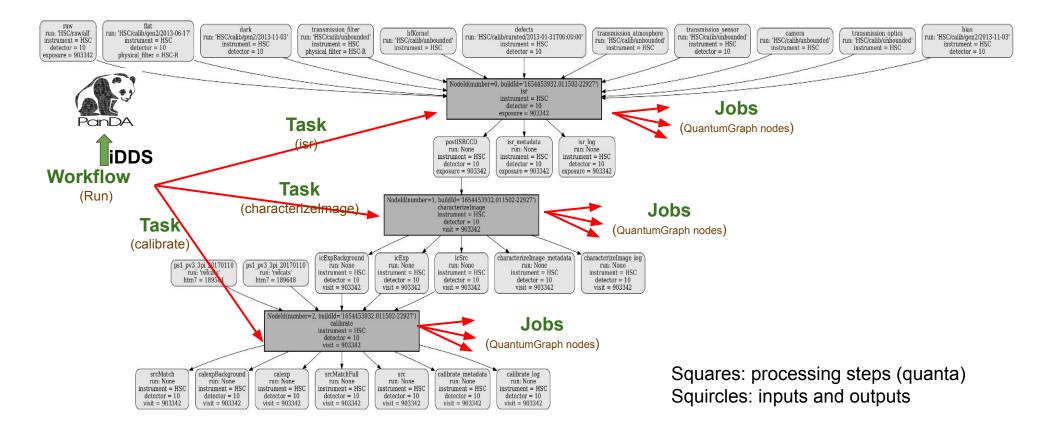
- Manages 24x365 processing on ~800k concurrent cores globally for ATLAS, all workflows, all resource types, ~1500 users, ~300M jobs/yr, in tandem with Rucio for DM
- Smooth horizontal scaling (K8s support improves it further)
- Easy to use submit client, python script or Jupyter notebook
- Rubin expects ~200k concurrent jobs (tested)
- Particularly relevant for Rubin: improved PostgreSQL support, K8s based services, BNL-led ATLAS-Google project, Jupyter support, OAuth2 authentication, the rise of iDDS
- iDDS: intelligent Data Delivery System
 - Supports arbitrarily complex fine-grained workflows defined via Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAGs) or workflow description languages
 - Used in ATLAS for data carousel (orchestrated disk-efficient tape staging) and a growing list of ML and analysis workflows
 - The basis for supporting Rubin's workflows



For more details on iDDS see: <u>Distributed</u> <u>Machine Learning with PanDA and iDDS in</u> <u>LHC ATLAS</u>, track 4, 8th May, 11:00.



Mapping Rubin DAG to PanDA workload

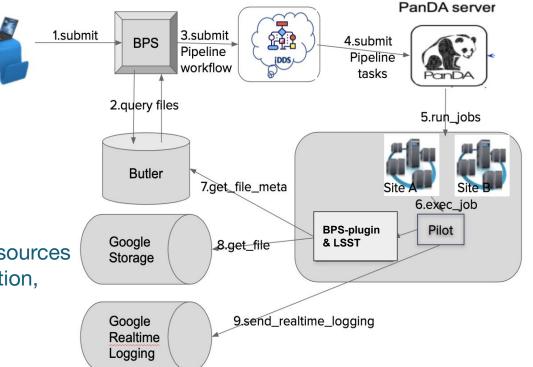


- Processing in Rubin is described with quantum graphs
 - DAG defining inputs and outputs for every node (quantum)
- DAG support in iDDS was developed originally for Rubin and backported to ATLAS for complex analysis workflows



PanDA & Rubin Integration

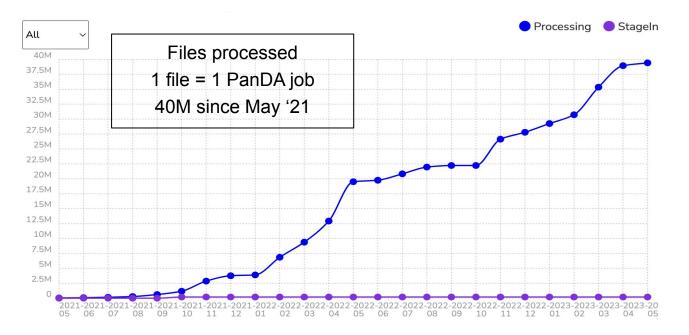
- LSST Science Pipelines (stack)
 - Butler + pipeline framework
- Butler: Data access
 - Interface between data and pipeline tasks
- BPS: Batch Production Service
 - Interface between Butler and PanDA
 - Integrate Rubin with PanDA/iDDS client
- PanDA: Workload management system
 - Manage and schedule Rubin workload to distributed computing resources
 - PanDA pilot integrates Rubin Butler access, Rubin workload execution, Google storage access and real-time logging
- Google Cloud
 - Pilot logs storage and real-time logging
 - GKE clusters (for the Interim Data Facility)



Brookhaven National Laboratory

DRP: Data Release Production

- 2022 production campaigns used PanDA
 - Data Preview 0.2 (DP0.2): 16M jobs@IDF
 - Hyper Suprime Cam (HSC) reprocessing: 8M jobs@USDF
- DP0.2: exercise 3M files, 50 TBs simulated Rubin images generated by the Dark Energy Science Collaboration
 - Reprocessing using latest pipelines
 - Integration test of processing pipelines, data management system, and infrastructure
 - Introduction of workflow automation



- With successful processing of DP0.2, PanDA was endorsed for DRP processing
- 2023 DRP estimated to have ~36M jobs for Public Data Release 2 (HSC) (PDR2), ~8M for HSC reprocessing



Multi-Site Processing

- Constraints from Butler in order to be able to process Rubin workflows in multi-DF
 - Quantum graph and execution Butler created at one DF not portable to another DF
 - After the processing of all pipeline tasks, need to merge outputs and metadata back to main Butler registry. Current Butler doesn't support this remotely
- The support for multi-DF processing needed development both in Rubin's DM middleware and in PanDA/iDDS



Rubin pipeline jobs submitted remotely



PanDA Deployment at SLAC K8s

- Main components are all deployed:
 - PanDA Server and JEDI, Indigo IAM authentication, Harvester, iDDS, PanDA monitor, ActiveMQ
- PostgreSQL
 - DB deployed with CNPG (CloudNativePostgreSQL) for a highly available PostgreSQL DB cluster with a primary/standby architecture
 - Relies on Kubernetes API server to maintain the state of PostgreSQL cluster
 - Provides cloud native capabilities like self-healing, high availability, rolling updates, scale up/down of read-only replicas, resource management, ..
- Restricted network in/out access at SLAC
 - No outbound access to FrDF and UKDF
 - Using squid proxy and NAT
- PanDA monitor available
 - <u>https://rubin-panda-bigmon-dev.slac.stanford.edu:8443</u> with IAM to support login with institute's credentials

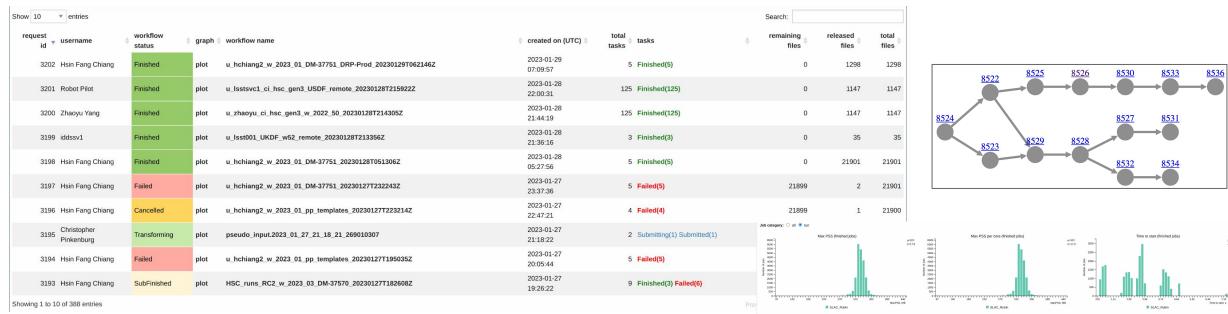


PanDA Monitor Development

- The DOMA instance of the PanDA monitor was developed for Rubin job monitoring
 - DOMA is a CERN/LHC R&D project that offers a playground for non-ATLAS experiments to try PanDA, iDDS,...
- Many features have been added for the Rubin workflow monitoring
 - Hierarchical navigation at different levels: workflow->tasks->jobs->logs
 - Dedicated workflow progress monitoring
 - Memory usage monitoring using prmon (open source tool originally from ATLAS now HSF)
 - Direct access to the logs from the monitor

Vational Laborator

• The same monitor is used by all non-ATLAS experiments, e.g. sPHENIX



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SLAC Rubi

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For more details on PanDA Monitor see: <u>BigPanDA monitoring system evolution in the</u> <u>ATLAS experiment</u>, track 4, 9th May, 14:15.



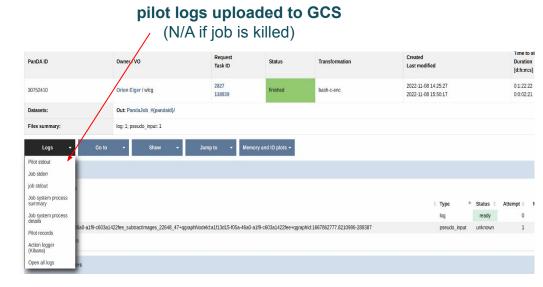
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SLAC Rubi

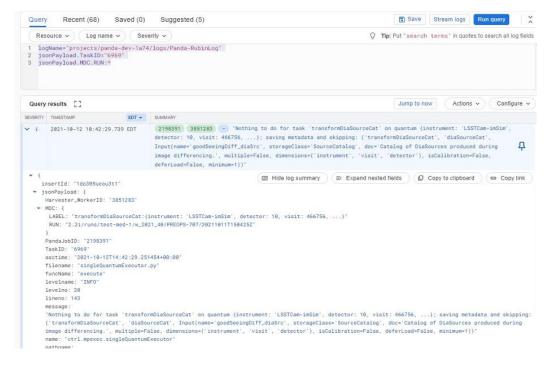
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Near Real-Time Logging

- Conventional log access
 - At end of job execution, pilot uploads the logs including full pilot log, payload stdout and payload stderr dump to the Google cloud (GCS) bucket
- New near real-time log access
 - In Rubin, pilot captures the payload log and sends it as json to Google Cloud Logging
 - In addition to the payload logs, pilot sends its own logs to Google Cloud Logging
- Real-time logs provide complementary information for monitoring and debugging
- Experiment agnostic. Strong interest from ATLAS. Will be enabled for sPHENIX @ BNL as well



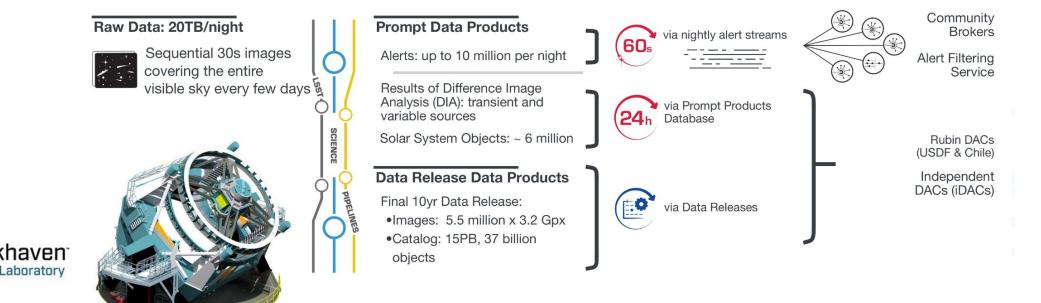
Google Cloud Logging





Prompt Processing

- Prompt processing in Rubin
 - To be able to initiate processing in a few seconds on dedicated resources at SLAC
 - Reuse of WN for each visit to skip downloading calibration data in the processing
- Developments for rapid workload provisioning and processing
 - Semi-persistent pilot up and running on WN
 - Task resurrection via notification to skip overhead before generating jobs
 - Job pushed to the pilot via ActiveMQ
 - Direct communication channel between JEDI and PanDA server
- Mechanism is ready for Rubin to try also useful to minimize latencies and support pseudo-interactive analysis in ATLAS



Summary

- PanDA has been endorsed for Rubin Data Release Production processing. The production
 processing loads will increase steadily
- Current production uses the DOMA PanDA@CERN deployment of PanDA at SLAC K8s recently completed
 - PanDA@SLAC configuration very similar to PanDA@BNL
- Many new developments for Rubin applicable to ATLAS and sPHENIX as well:
 - Near real-time logging sends both payload logs and pilot logs to Google Cloud Logging
 - PanDA monitor has been further improved to meet Rubin needs
 - Containerization of PanDA components and helm based deployments
 - Improved PostgreSQL support
 - Prompt processing mechanism for Rubin
 - Support for Multi-DF processing
 - Clustering of pipeline tasks



Resources

- PanDA for Rubin manual: <u>https://panda.lsst.io</u>
- PanDA monitoring for Rubin: <u>https://panda-doma.cern.ch</u> <u>https://rubin-panda-bigmon-dev.slac.stanford.edu:8443</u>
- Slack channels
 - <u>Rubin users support</u>
 - <u>Rubin PanDA development</u>
- PanDA docs: <u>https://panda-wms.readthedocs.io/en/latest/</u>
- iDDS docs: <u>https://idds.readthedocs.io/en/latest/</u>
- Harvester docs: <u>https://github.com/HSF/harvester/wiki</u>
- Pilot docs: <u>https://github.com/PanDAWMS/pilot3/wiki</u>



Questions?



