The Platform-as-a-Service paradigm meets ATLAS: developing an automated analysis workflow on the newly established INFN Cloud

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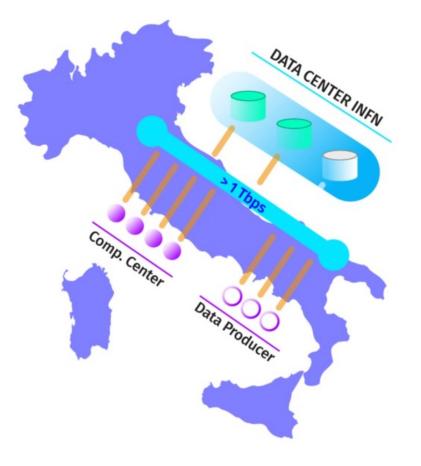
Motivation

- ATLAS has been using a complex and distributed computing infrastructure: the Worldwide LHC Computing Grid (WLCG) characterized by almost a million computing cores and an exabyte of storage deployed in different sites worldwide;
- The computing needs (power and storage) of ATLAS in the HL-LHC era will represent an unprecedented challenge for the existing infrastructure:
 - New software and hardware technologies are being explored;
 - The experiment is considering integrating various alternative computing resources into the distributed computing system, including **cloud computing technologies**.
- Cloud technology allows dynamic, flexible and cost-effective resource provisioning.



INFN Cloud infrastructure

- INFN CLOUD infrastructure in production since March 2021;
- Backbone connecting the large data centers of CNAF and Bari;
- Smaller federated sites offer opportunistic resources;
- Resources orchestrated by OpenStack;
- Active INFN users can access all the federated resources;
- Appointed "administrators" can provide sub-services;
- Two operation models:
 - Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)
 - Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)



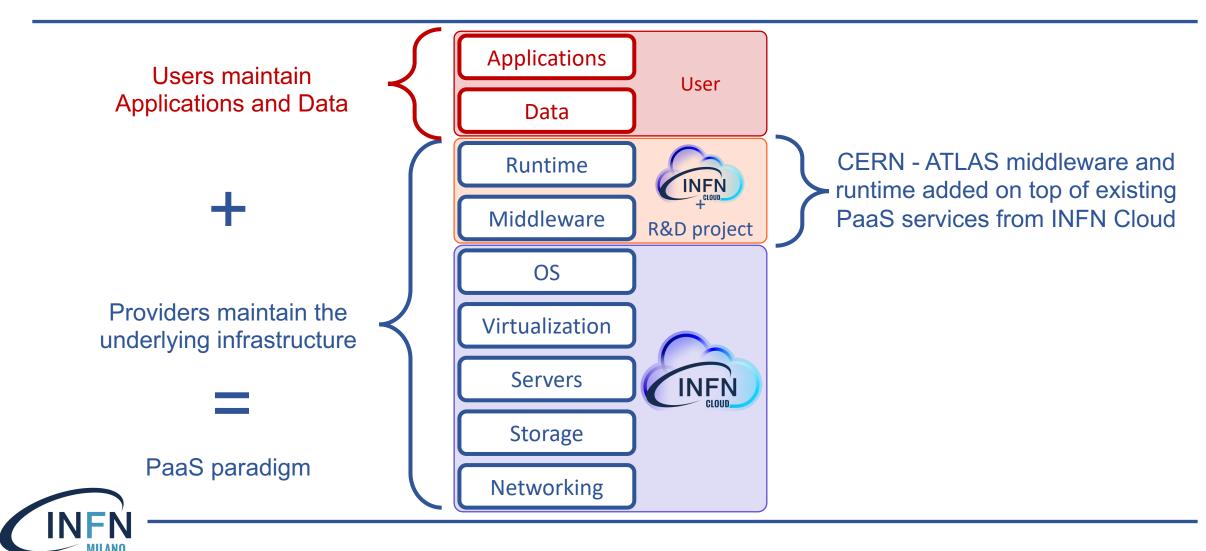


Objectives and Tools

- Investigate the possibility of implementing two distinct (but not orthogonal) analysis workflows by exploiting the computational resources of INFN Cloud:
 - create a batch-like system capable of obtaining flat n-tuples (compatible with analysis flows for result extraction) from structured and complex data;
 - develop interactive analysis flows (similar to Jupyter Notebook-as-a-Service).
- High level building blocks:
 - Different Docker images to create an alternate ATLAS software stack provisioning architecture;
 - Using **Kubernetes** for **resource orchestration**;
 - Using **HTCondor** as the **job scheduling system**.



The Platform-as-a-Service paradigm



The R&D resource pool

• The following resource pool has been provisioned:

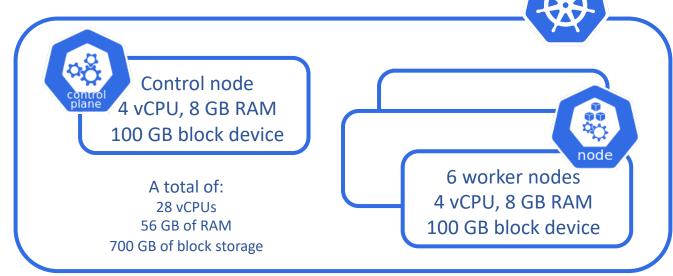
CPU	92
RAM [GB]	168
Volumes [GB]	1000
External storage (compatible with S3) [GB]	2048

- A pre-defined set of cloud applications is available:
 - pure Kubernetes clusters;
 - HTCondor clusters deployed on Kubernetes;
 - General purpose Virtual Machines (with Ubuntu 18.04, Ubuntu 20.04 or CentOS 7);
 - S3 storage.
- The scale of these applications is configurable and resources are drawn from the reserved pool.



HTCondor on Kubernetes (I)

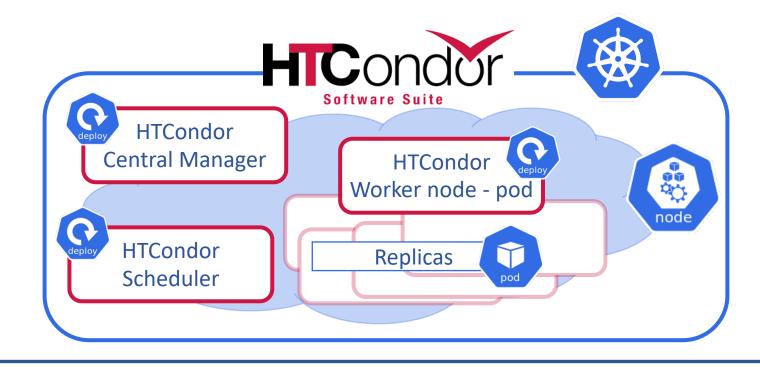
- Kubernetes (K8s) cluster with HTCondor batch system on top created via INFN Cloud Dashboard;
- Resources drawn from R&D pool and orchestrated by OpenStack
- Basic monitoring services configured by default (e.g. Grafana dashboard with Prometheus);
- Limited user configurability:
 - number of worker nodes;
 - Docker image of the worker nodes;
 - master and worker node VM size (RAM and CPU).





HTCondor on Kubernetes (II)

- HTCondor components configured as **K8s deployments**;
- Deployments can be easily **scaled** by the cluster administrator;
- No HTCondor submit node on cluster by design to allow remote job submission.





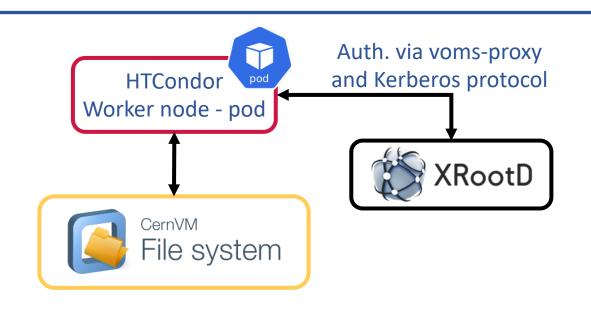
HTCondor on Kubernetes (III)



- Submit node designed as a satellite Docker container;
- Jobs can be submitted to the cluster from any remote location;
- Authentication to the HTCondor cluster via the INFN IAM infrastructure.



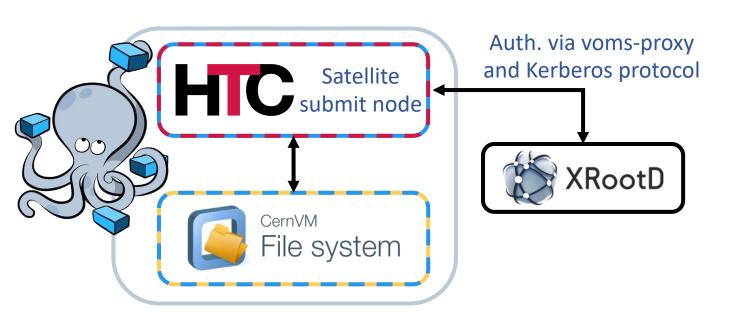
Merging CERN and INFN resources (I)



- ATLAS resources must be linked:
 - CVMFS to retrieve the required software;
 - XRootD for data file transfer.
- HTCondor worker pod images updated to include CVMFS and support for X509 and Kerberos authentication.



Merging CERN and INFN resources (II)

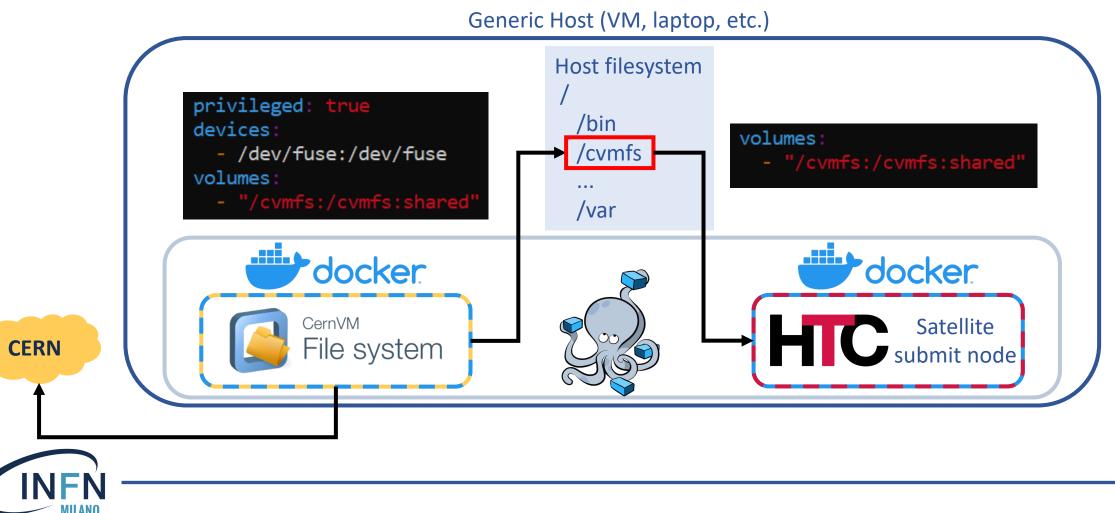


- CERN authentication for XRoot access added to the submit node;
- CVMFS running in a separate container using the official cvmfs/service:2.10.1-1 image [1], [2];
- Container integration via Docker Compose;
- Host machine and containerized ecosystem are isolated (except for the shared kernel).

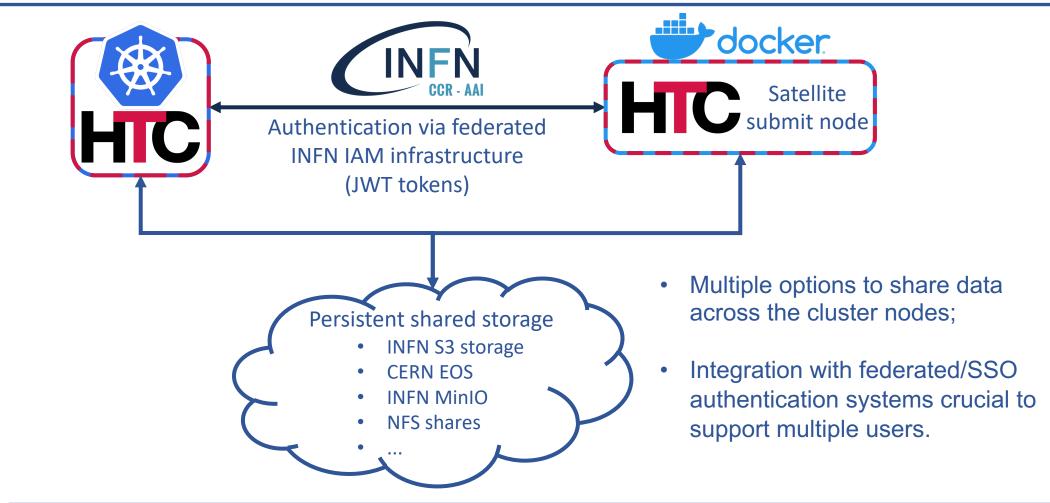


[1] https://hub.docker.com/layers/cvmfs/service/2.10.1-1/images/sha256-511c85a96c50f89871dbfc1ebd9ab1d7df6b54310cc3745b9043e08fbfabea89 [2] https://cernvm.cern.ch/fs/

Merging CERN and INFN resources (III)



External storage integration





Future steps

- Define a strategy to **extend the availability** to a larger user base;
- Start a thorough testing phase:
 - Computing performance;
 - Scalability;
 - Behaviour under different type of analysis workloads;
 - Flexibility to support different workflows.
- Create a pre-configured environment easily deployable on INFN Cloud;
- Add interactive workflow capabilities to the batch-like system:
 - Batch system for data pre-processing and simplification;
 - Interactive platform for data manipulation and result extraction (plots, charts, etc.).



Conclusions

- The increasing need for computing resources foreseen for the HL-LHC era is accelerating the development of new analysis strategies based on distributed computing systems, including cloud computing technologies;
- In 2021, INFN joined this effort and the new INFN CLOUD infrastructure started operations;
- The core of the infrastructure is fully managed by INFN and users/administrators have access to PaaS and SaaS solutions, such as K8s/HTC clusters, VM or Jupyter Notebook-as-a-Service applications;
- A new R&D project has started to extend the existing PaaS paradigm with ATLAS data analysis capabilities;
- The objective of this project is to support **batch-like and interactive analysis workflows**, ensuring an optimized use of computing resources;
- So far, a working prototype has been produced and testing is ongoing.



Acknowledgments

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