

DIRAC Services for EGI Users



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- DIRAC Interware project
- EGI Services
 - Managing jobs
 - Managing data
 - Managing computing resources
 - Managing workflows
- Development Framework
- Conclusions



Interware

- A software framework for distributed computing
- A **complete** solution to one (or more) <u>user community</u>
- Builds a layer between users and resources
- A *framework* shared by multiple experiments, both inside HEP, astronomy, and life sciences



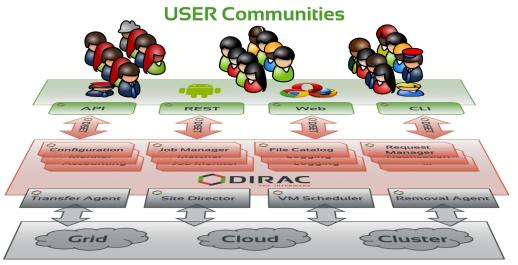




























An open source project

- Started as an LHCb project, became experimentagnostic in 2009
 - First users (after LHCb) end of 2009
- Developed by communities, for communities
 - Open source (GPL3+), <u>GitHub</u> hosted, python 2.7
 - No dedicated funding for the development of the "Vanilla" project
 - Publicly <u>documented</u>, active <u>assistance forum</u>, yearly <u>users workshops</u>, open <u>developers meetings</u>
 - 4 FTE as core developers, a dozen contributing developers
- The DIRAC <u>consortium</u> as representing body
 - CNRS, CERN, IHEP, KEK
 - PNNL, University of Montpellier, Imperial College

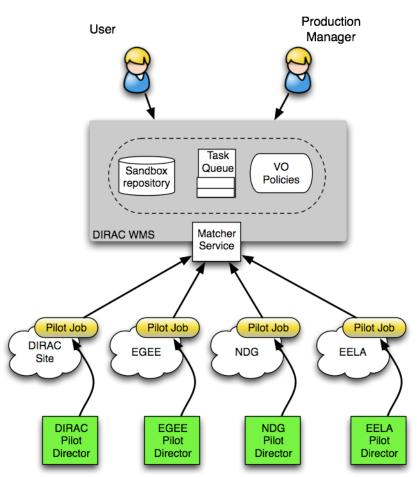


Managing user jobs



WMS: Pilots are federators

- Pilot jobs are submitted to computing resources by specialized Pilot Directors
- Pilots retrieve user jobs from the central Task Queue and steer their execution on the worker nodes including final data uploading
- Pilot based WMS advantages:
 - increases efficiency of the user job execution
 - allows to apply efficiently community policies at the Task Queue level
 - allows to integrate heterogeneous computing resources





Users are managing jobs using various tools

Command line (batch system like interface):

Python API

```
from DIRAC.Interfaces.API.Job import Job
from DIRAC.Interfaces.API.Dirac import Dirac

dirac = Dirac()
j = Job()

j.setCPUTime(500)
j.setExecutable('/bin/echo hello')
j.setExecutable('/bin/hostname')
j.setExecutable('/bin/echo hello again')
j.setName('API')

dirac.submitJob(j|)
```

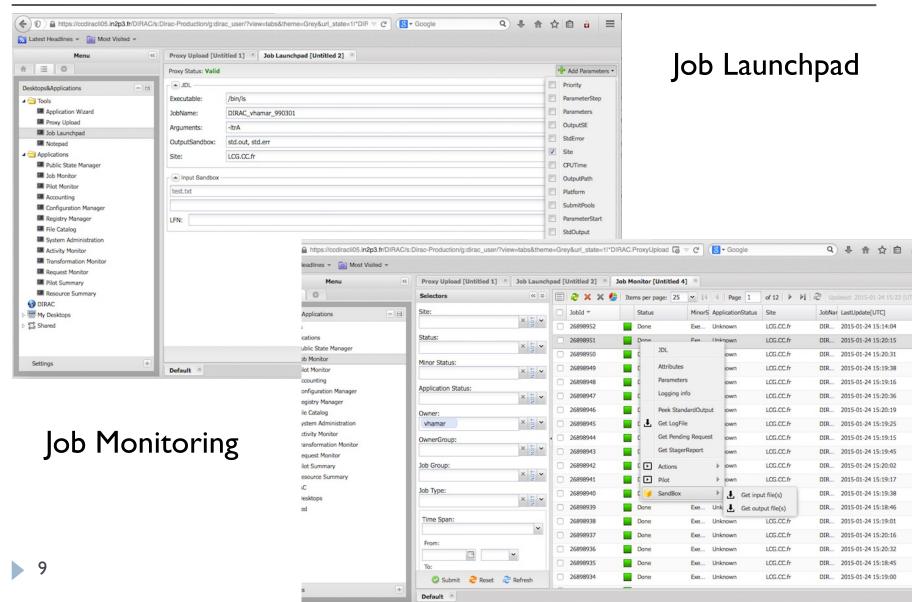
DIRAC client



- Several methods to install DIRAC client on user workstations/laptops (Linux flavors)
 - dirac-install installer tool
 - Rather tedious (see tutorials)
 - Suitable for various flavors of Linux
 - Docker container (Linux, MacOS)
 - docker run -it -v \$HOME:\$HOME -e HOME=\$HOME diracgrid/client:egi
 - **CVMFS** client installation (Linux)
 - source /cvmfs/dirac.egi.eu/dirac/bashrc_egi
 - Conda environment (Linux, MacOS)
 - conda create -c conda-forge --name dirac ipython dirac-grid conda activate dirac



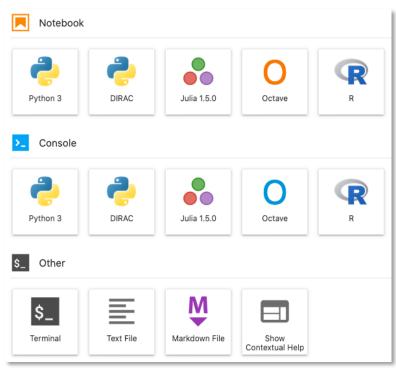
Web Interface





Other job interfaces

- REST API
 - A language neutral interface for job manipulation
- The next generation DIRAC service interface will be based on HTTPS
 - Will allow for a language neutral RPC interface
- Jupyter Notebook interface
 - Soon available
 - DIRAC API enabled iPython shell
 - Terminal with DIRAC command line interface
 - Managing user credentials is being sorted out
 - Functional for users having grid certificates and registered in the Check-In SSO service





Bulk jobs with multiple parameters

Example JDL

```
Executable = "testParametricJob.sh";
JobName = "Parametric_%{Name}";
Arguments = "%{Energy}";
Parameters = 3;
Parameter.Energy = {0.1, 0.2, 0.3};
Parameter.Name = {"Good", "Better", "Best"};
StdOutput = "StdOut_%j";
StdError = "StdErr_%j";
InputSandbox = {"testJob.sh"};
OutputSandbox = {"StdOut_%j", "StdErr_%j"};
```

- Bulk job submission is possible with all the interfaces
 - Most suitable for APIs



Managing user computing resources

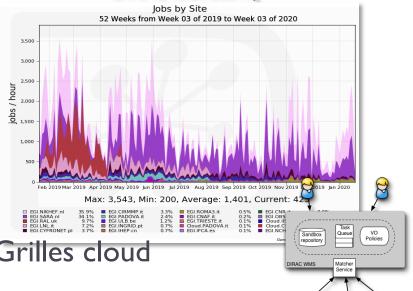


Computing Grids and Clouds

- DIRAC was initially developed with the focus on accessing conventional Grid computing resources
 - WLCG grid resources for the LHCb Collaboration

Grid infrastructures

- E.g. EGI, WLCG, OSG
- CREAM, HTCondorCE, ARC
- Cloud infrastructures
 - ▶ EGI Federated Cloud, France-Grilles cloud
- Others
 - Vacuum, Volunteer grids

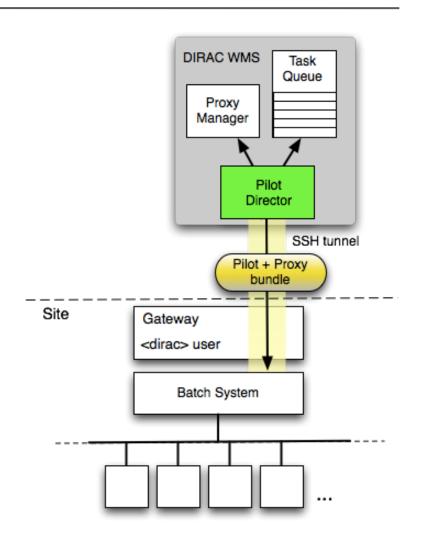


DIRAC4EGI activity



DIRAC Standalone computing clusters

- Users can connect their own computing resources
 - Not making part of any grid infrastructure
- The user site can be:
 - a single computer or several computers without any batch system
 - a computing cluster with a batch system
 - LSF, BQS, SGE, PBS/Torque, Condor
 - □ Commodity computer farms
 - SLURM
 - HPC centers





Managing user data

DMS basics

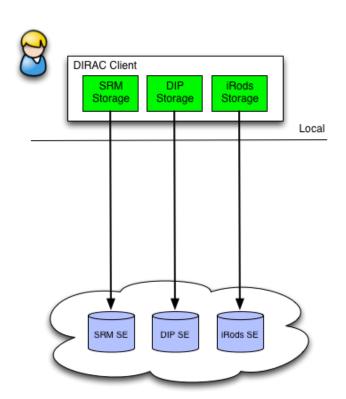


- ▶ **LFN**: unique identifier within DIRAC of a file
 - Logical File Name
 - (described as paths)
- LFNs are registered in catalog(s).
 - and there are implementations like the DFC
 - and you can connect as many catalogs as you want
 - □ (including the LFC or Rucio catalog)
- ▶ LFNs may have PFNs, stored in SEs.
 - Physical File Name on Storage Elements
- ▶ **PFN**s can be accessed with several protocols.
 - e.g. root, gsiftp, srm, http, file, dips
 - (and can also be brought online i.e. staged)



Storage plugins

- Storage element abstraction with a client implementation for each access protocol
 - DIPS DIRAC data transfer protocol
 - FTP, HTTP, WebDAV
 - ▶ SRM, XROOTD, RFIO, DCAP, etc
 - ▶ HEP centers specific protocols
 - Using gfal2 library developed at CERN
 - S3, Swift, CDMI: cloud specific data access protocols
- Each SE is seen by users as a logical entity
 - With some specific operational properties
 - Archive, limited access, etc
 - SE's can be configured with multiple protocols
- New data access technologies require creating new specific plug-ins





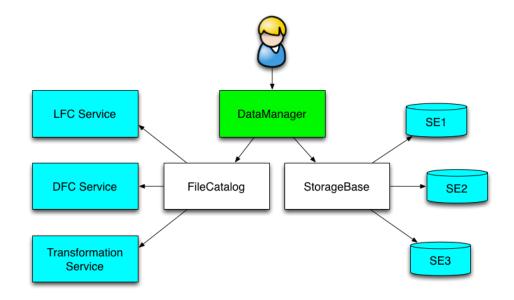
File Catalog Service

- File Catalog is a service to keep track of all the physical file replicas in all the SE's
 - Stores also file properties:
 - ▶ Size, creation/modification time stamps, ownership, checksums
 - User ACLs
- DIRAC relies on a central File Catalog
 - Defines a single logical name space for all the managed data
 - Organizes files hierarchically like in common file systems



Combined data API

- Together with the data access components DFC allows to present data to users as a single global file system
- DataManager API is a single client interface for logical data operations

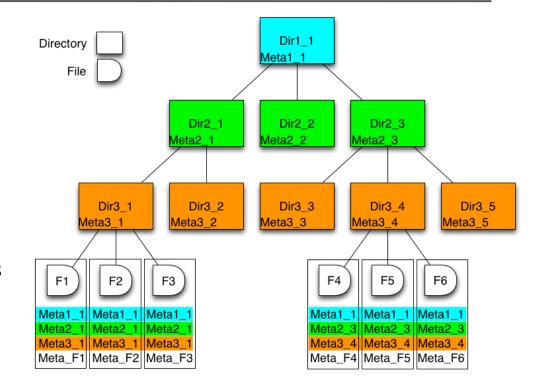




File Catalog: Metadata

DFC is Replica and Metadata Catalog

- User defined metadata
- The same hierarchy for metadata as for the logical name space
 - Metadata associated with files and directories
 - Allow for efficient searches
- Efficient Storage Usage reports
 - Suitable for user quotas



Example query:

find /lhcb/mcdata LastAccess < 01-01-2012
GaussVersion=v1,v2 SE=IN2P3,CERN Name=*.raw</pre>



Integrating user storages

- Deploying a DIRAC Storage Element service in front of a user File Server
 - Needs minimal DIRAC installation on the server
 - Plus adding a record to the Configuration Service
 - Files should be registered in the DIRAC File Catalog
 - dirac-dms-register-directory tool
 - □ keeping file hierarchical namespace
 - □ registering file checksums
 - The SE will be accessible with the user credentials and ACL defined in the File Catalog
 - Example: Eiscat-disk Storage Element
 - With 117M files registered in a dedicated File Catalog



DM user interfaces

Command line tools

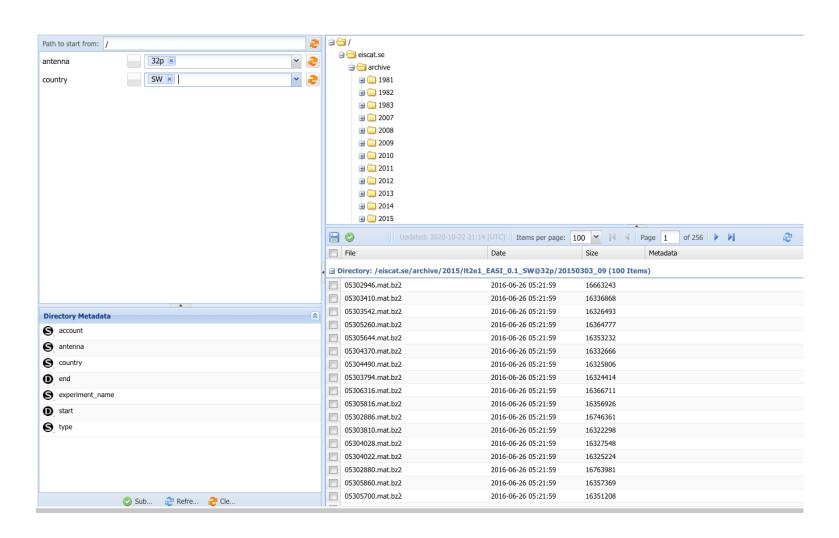
- Multiple dirac-dms-... commands
- File Catalog console (dirac-dms-filecatalog-CLI)
- https://dirac.readthedocs.io/en/latest/UserGuide/commands.html

COMDIRAC

- Representing the logical DIRAC file namespace as a parallel shell
 - ▶ dls, dcd, dpwd, dfind, ddu, etc commands
- Commands for file upload/download/replication
 - dput, dget, drepl



File Catalog Web interface





Managing workflows



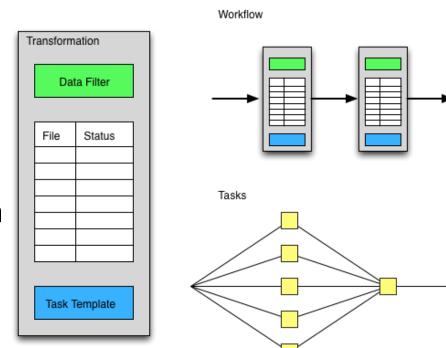
Massive operations

- DIRAC can deal with large numbers of jobs
 - > 100K simultaneously running jobs
 - > 10M jobs in the WMS
- DIRAC can deal with large volumes of scientific data
 - ▶ 10's of Petabytes
 - ▶ 10⁷-10⁸ of files and directories
- There is a need for massive (bulk) operations
 - Examples:
 - Submit and monitor 50K jobs
 - ▶ Replicate 10⁵ files from SE A to SE B
 - ▶ Remove 10⁵ files and all their replicas in all the storages
- Massive operations supported
 - Asynchronous execution
 - Automatic failure recovery
 - Data integrity checking
 - Automated data driven workflows



Transformation System for data driven workflows

- Data driven workflows as chains of data transformations
 - Transformation: input data filter + recipe to create tasks
 - Tasks are created as soon as data with required properties is registered into the system
 - Tasks:
 - Jobs submission
 - Data replication, removal
 - etc
- Transformations can be used for automatic data driven bulk data operations
 - Scheduling RMS tasks
 - Often as part of a more general workflow





DIRAC Framework



DIRAC Framework

 DIRAC systems consist of well defined components with clear recipes for developing

Services

passive components reacting to client request

Keep their state in a database

Agents

Light permanently running distributed components, animating the whole system

Clients

Used in user interfaces as well as in agent-service, service-service communications

DIRACTHE INTERWARE

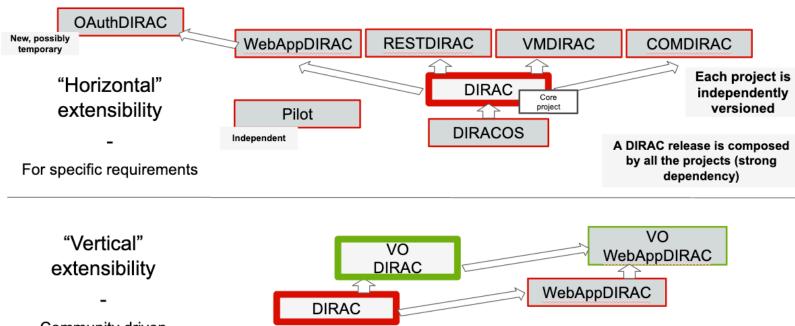
DIRAC Framework

- The Framework allows to easily build these components concentrating on the business logic of the applications
 - Development environment: Python, MySQL
 - Using framework services (configuration, service discovery, access control, etc)
 - Specific functionality can be provided in many cases as plugin modules, e.g.
 - Data access policies
 - Job scheduling policies



Extending DIRAC

- Adding new general or community specific functionalities
 - Or overriding existing algorithms
- Tools for extensions packaging and deployment
 - Example extensions in the EGI DIRAC installation
 - EiscatDIRAC: File Catalog with custom file ACLs
 - EscapeDIRAC: Corsica application portal



DIRACTHE INTERWARE

DIRAC is evolving

Several ongoing developments

- ▶ dips:// \rightarrow https://
 - dips: proprietary DIRAC protocol for RPC calls
 - http(s): frameworks already exists in python 2&3 for server-side (tornado framework) and client side (requests Python module)

Python 3

- Migration started, first production release next year
 - □ DIRAC client in Python 3 available before

▶ DIRAC ←→ Rucio bridge

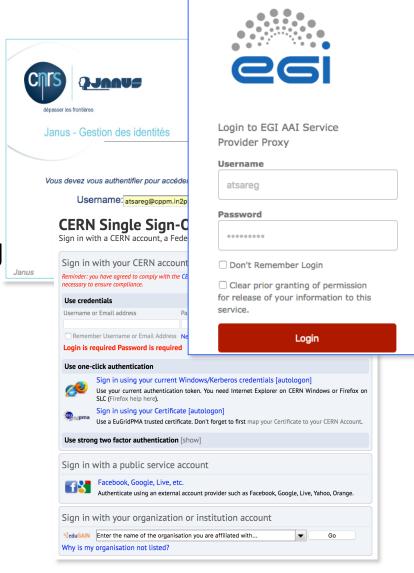
Development in the context of Belle II and SKA collaborations



SSO solutions

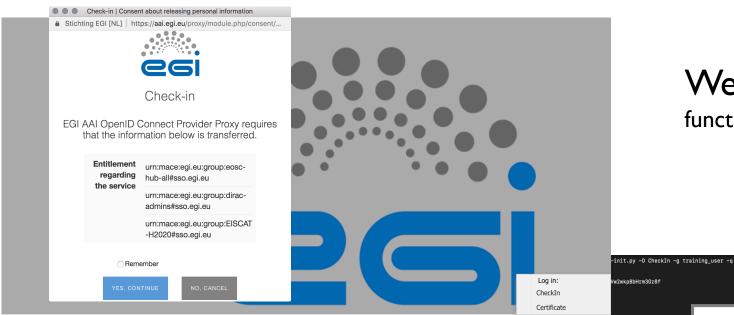
There are multiple examples of SSO solutions

- The EGI Check-in service enables access to EGI services and resources using federated authentication mechanisms
 - A hub between federated Identity Providers (IdPs) and Service
 Providers (SPs) that are part of EGI



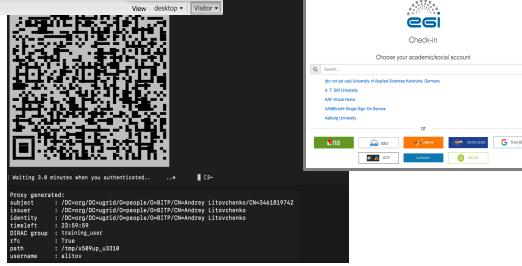


Oauth/OIDC Authentication



Web Portal functional prototype

Command Line functional prototype



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Conclusions

- Large scientific communities have to employ various geographically distributed computing and storage resources
- DIRAC provides a framework for building distributed computing systems aggregating multiple types of resources
- DIRAC provides an integrated solution with a reach set of ready to use services for managing computing resources, application workloads and data
- DIRAC modular architecture allows for extending the existing functionality to build high level services specific for particular user communities and architectures





Acknowledgement

This work is co-funded by EGI and the <u>EOSC-hub</u> project (Horizon 2020) under Grant number 777536





Useful links



- DIRAC Project site: http://diracgrid.org
- Guides: https://dirac.readthedocs.io/en/latest/
- Tutorials:

https://github.com/DIRACGrid/DIRAC/wiki/DIRAC -Tutorials