EGI: Advanced Computing for Research



Turkish Science E-Infrastructure

Capabilities & Ideas for Integration

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In This Presentation

- Turkish Science E-Infrastructure (TRUBA)
 - Short History
 - Capabilities
- Ideas for Integration





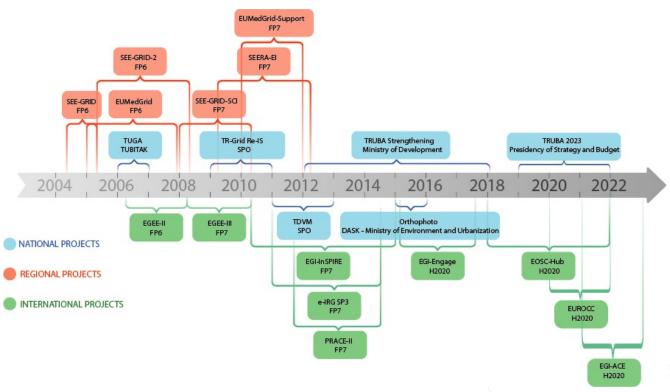
A Short History

- Started in 2003 under TR-Grid name and renamed as TRUBA in 2010.
- Operating HPC clusters since 2003 and Grid sites since ~2004.
- Participated in many FP6 and FP7 projects prior to EGI.
- EGI Cloud Compute Provider in EOSC.
- EGI-ACE project partner.





A Short History







Capacities and Capabilities

HPC cluster

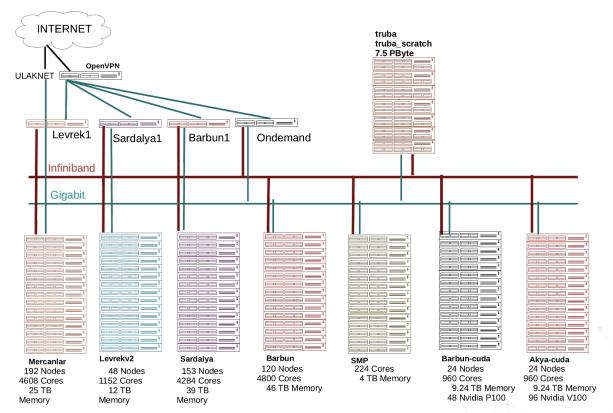
- 13M CPU Hours / Month
- ~20.000 CPU Cores connected with InfiniBand.
- 48 Tesla P100 + 96 Tesla V100 GPUs
- 14PB of storage, powered by Lustre FS.
- > 3000 registered, > 350 active users.

Grid

- 2 Grid sites, 1 FedCloud site.
- 2.5PB Tier-2 storage, >800TB FedCloud storage.



HPC Cluster Architecture







More on OnDemand

- OnDemand is a simple web front end for HPC systems.
 - Allows SSH, file management.
 - Provides job designer, builder and submitter.
 - Can monitor submitted jobs.
 - Provides desktop environment and desktop application access.
 - Some applications (Jupyter, R Studio, Tensorboard, etc.) are already supported.
- Used by TRUBA to ease users' workflows.
- Maybe usable in our scenario.
 - No work has been done to test/adapt OnDemand by TUBITAK.



Integration Challenges & Ideas

- Many areas of concern:
 - Authentication & authorization
 - Data ingest and export
 - Workflow orchestration & monitoring
 - Accounting
- Many levels of abstractions
 - Authentication & Access
 - Job submission and monitoring
 - Containers?







A theroretical workflow

- 1. Authenticate the user and submit the job to the cluster
- 2. Get the code and run the job
 - 1. Get the data
 - 2. Do the work
 - 3. Send results back
 - Clean the environment
- 3. Notify the user

Looks simple, but has a lot of gaps.



Questions in mind

- User authentication: From where, with which mechanism?
- User mapping to HPC: Pool accounts?
- **Job design & submission:** Defining job specifications, converting to scheduler format.
- Data & Job: Getting the code and data to site, data retention, user mapping retention.
- Monitoring & accounting: Letting user know job state, aggregating usage stats.



Some Ideas & Open Questions

- Using standard "utility" containers may help with data, setup and clean-up.
 - Bring data in according to a manifest.
 - Send results after job is done
 - Clean (if required) before leaving.
- Accounting is job monitoring is relatively easy.
 - Interface a simple daemon with job scheduler.
- Authentication, job design and submission is hard
 - Very dependent on access and authentication design.

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