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EGI Workload Manager service



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- ▶ EGI Workload Manager setup
- ▶ Communities
- ▶ Resources
- ▶ Services
- ▶ Interfaces
- ▶ Conclusions



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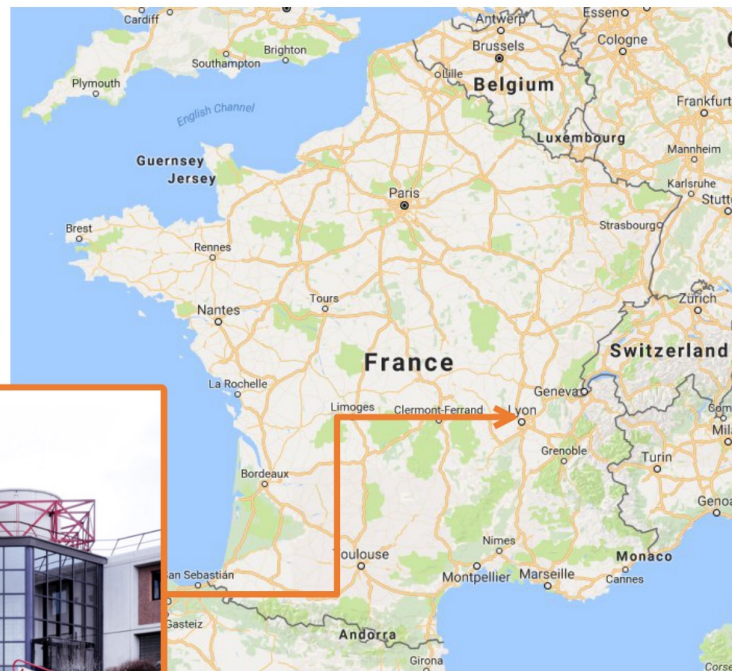
- ▶ EGI Workload Manager is one of the services in the EOSC Marketplace Catalog
 - ▶ <https://marketplace.eosc-portal.eu/services/egi-workload-manager>
- ▶ Managing user jobs running on the EGI computing resources
- ▶ Based on the DIRAC Interware distributed computing framework
- ▶ Development team: CERN, CNRS
- ▶ Hosting: CC/IN2P3, Lyon
- ▶ Operations: CPPM, CC/IN2P3





CC-IN2P3 at a glance

- **Academic data center in Lyon, France**
 - Compute (59kslots)
 - Storage (Disk 65 PB, MSS 100 PB)
 - IT services
- **LHC Tier-1+ many other experiments (~70)**
 - Mainly HEP but not only
- **EOSC services hosting**
 - Operations portals
 - EGI WMS

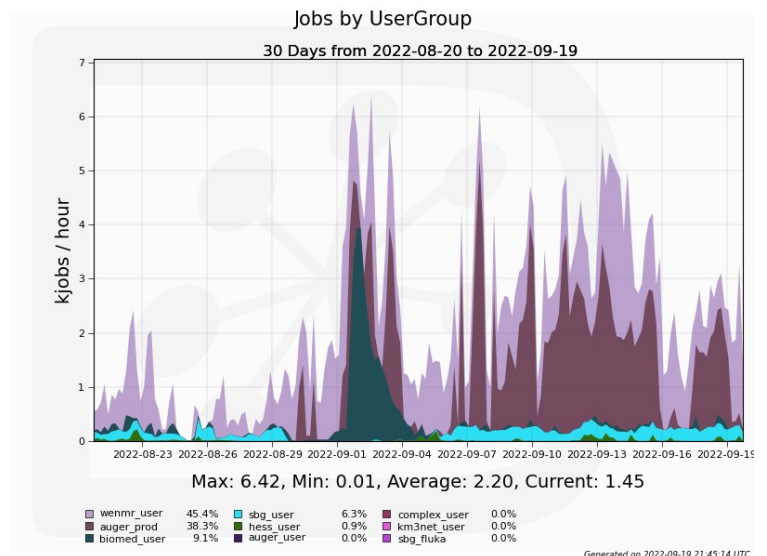
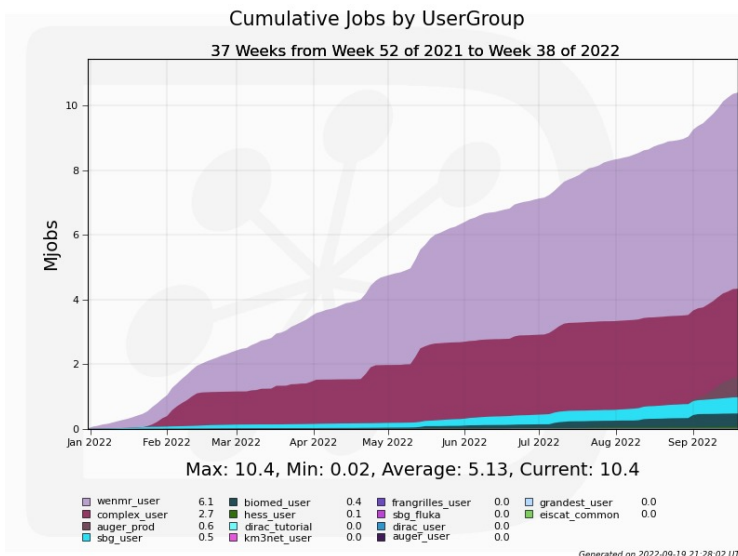
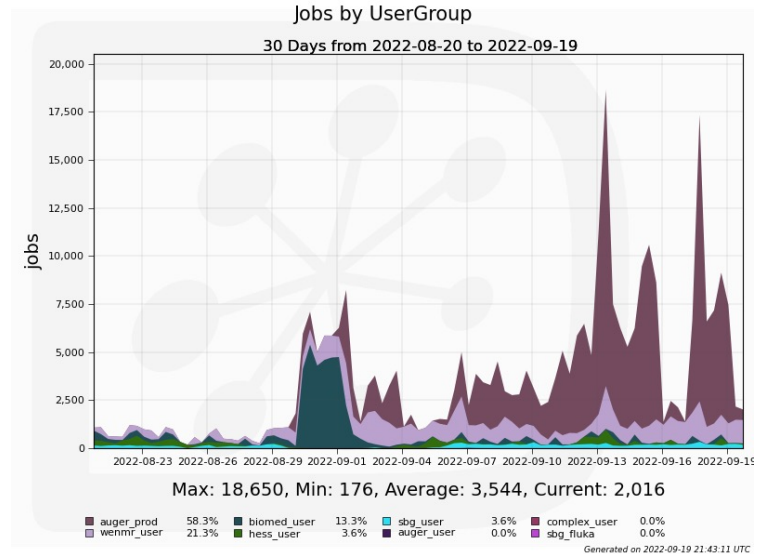


- ▶ 10 VM servers
 - ▶ Openstack, 8Cores/16GB
- ▶ CEPH storage, 20TB
 - ▶ Service logs
 - ▶ Sandboxes
 - ▶ Storage Element service:
 - ▶ Failover
 - ▶ Tutorials
- ▶ MariaDB and Elasticsearch DB services provided by the computing center
- ▶ Accessible via the endpoint
 - ▶ <https://dirac.eji.eu>

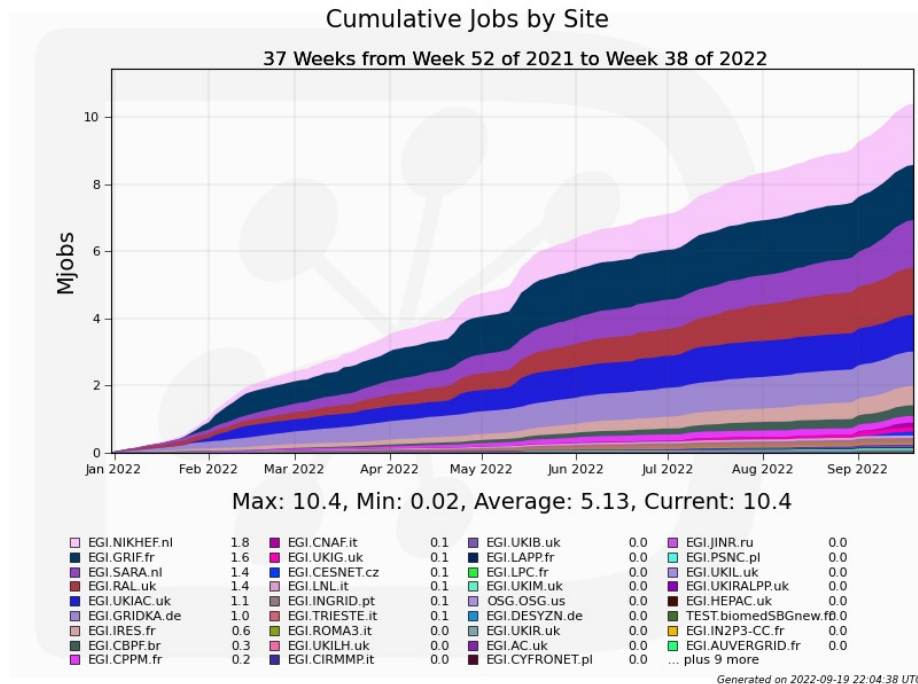
- ▶ >40 registered VO's
 - ▶ ~15 really active
 - ▶ Large collaborations
 - ▶ Regional/university communities
- ▶ About 700 registered users
 - ▶ Many users accessing the service via application web portals



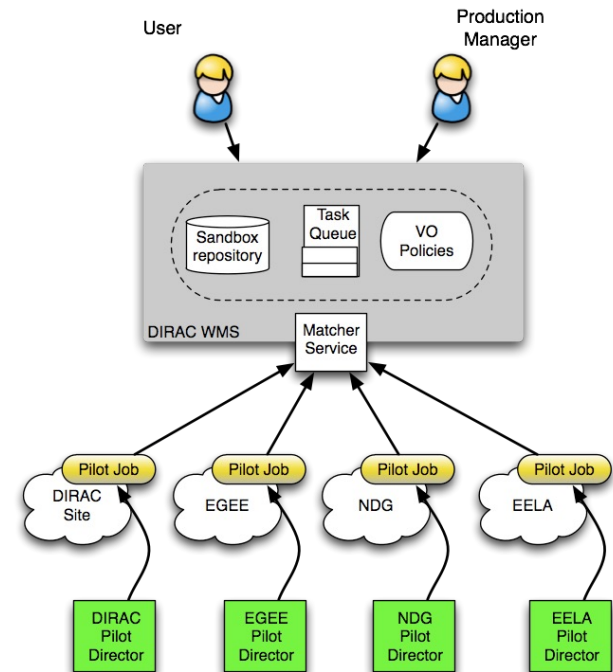
- ▶ Service running smoothly
 - ▶ Since Jan 2022: >10M jobs
- ▶ Up to 18K simultaneously running jobs
- ▶ Up to 2 Hz job execution rate



- ▶ ~40 distinct grid sites
- ▶ 5 EGI Fedcloud sites
 - ▶ Absorbing peaks
- ▶ Ongoing work to incorporate HPC resources
 - ▶ HPC access development for the LHCb Collaboration at CERN



- ▶ Managing user jobs in a pilot based workload management infrastructure
 - ▶ Submission
 - ▶ Monitoring
 - ▶ Control
- ▶ Support for massive job operations
 - ▶ Transformation System is provided
 - ▶ Several pilot users



- ▶ Support for user's data
- ▶ Access to Storage Elements
 - ▶ File replicas at ~50 SE's
 - ▶ dCache, DPM, iRods, DIRAC
- ▶ File Catalog service
 - ▶ General File Catalog service
 - ▶ Community File Catalogs:
 - ▶ Biomed
 - ▶ Pierre Auger ()
 - ▶ Eiscat 3D

```
Starting EiscatFileCatalog client
FC: /> size -l
directory: /
Logical Size: 88,211,270,880,740 Files: 118652994 Directories: 289197

StorageElement Size                Replicas
-----
1 EISCAT-disk      88,199,878,745,153 118643555
Total              88,199,878,745,153 118643555
-----
```

▶ Users are managing jobs using various tools

▶ Command line (batch system like interface):

```
bash-4.2# dsub /bin/echo "Hello world"
53917277
bash-4.2# dstat
JobID      Owner      JobName    OwnerGroup JobGroup   Site              Status   MinorStatus  SubmissionTime
=====
53917277   atsareg    Unknown    wenmr_user  NoGroup    EGI.NIKHEF.nl    Running  Application  2020-10-22 19:06:24

bash-4.2# doutput 53917277
bash-4.2# ls -l 53917277
total 4
-rw-r--r-- 1 71139 2062 12 Oct 22 19:06 std.out
```

▶ Python API

▶ Python3 client API is supported

- Only Python3 starting from DIRAC 8.0

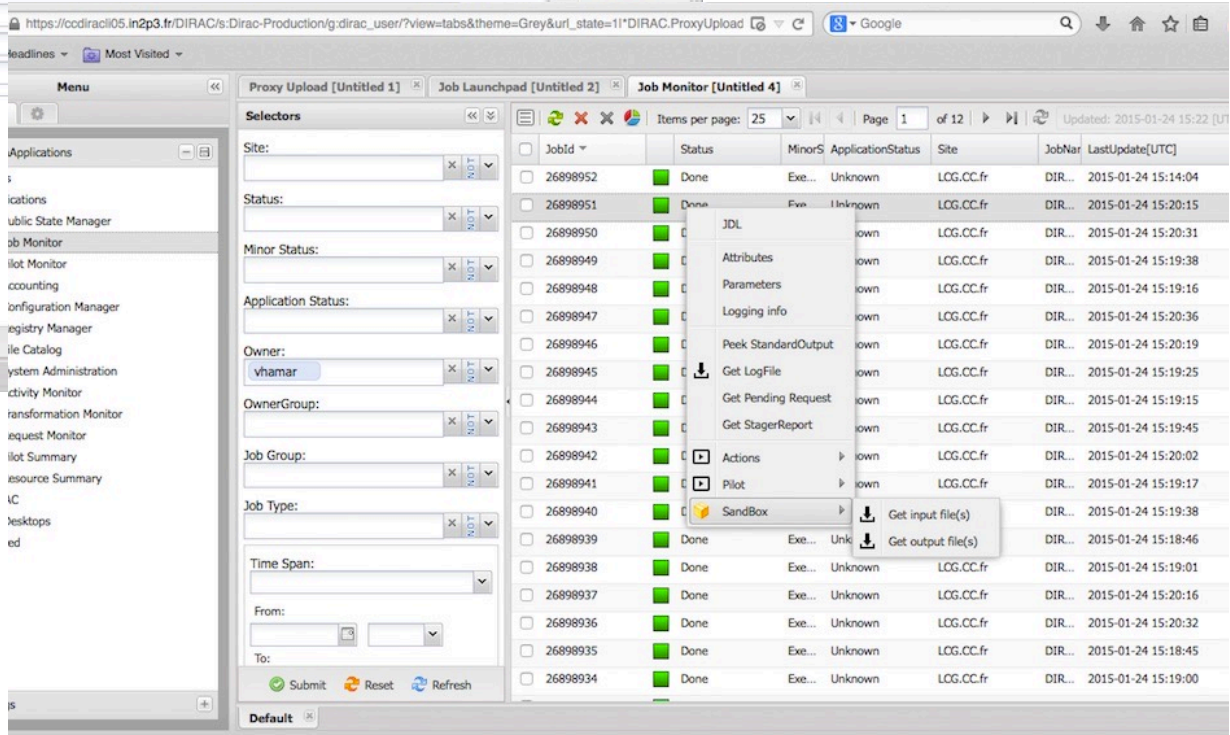
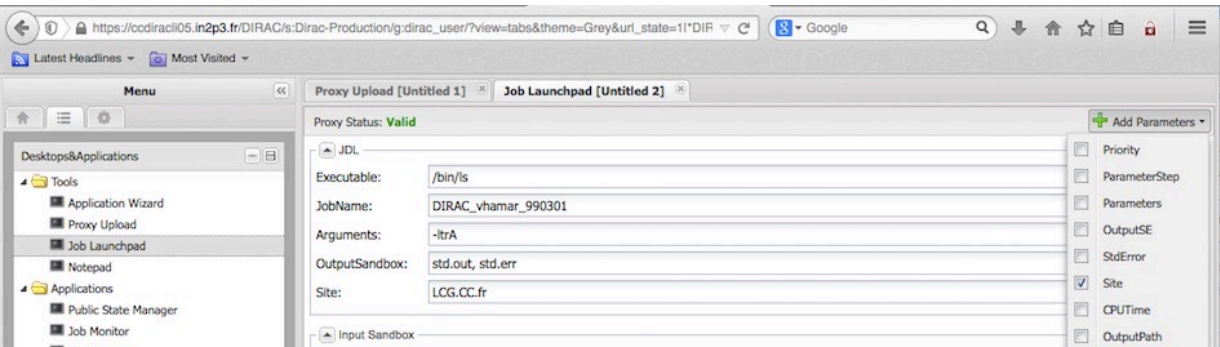
```
from DIRAC.Interfaces.API.Job import Job
from DIRAC.Interfaces.API.Dirac import Dirac
```

```
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)
```

Job Launchpad



Job Monitoring

- ▶ REST API
 - ▶ A language neutral interface for job manipulation
- ▶ DIRAC services can be accessed with generic HTTPS requests

```
In [31]: import requests

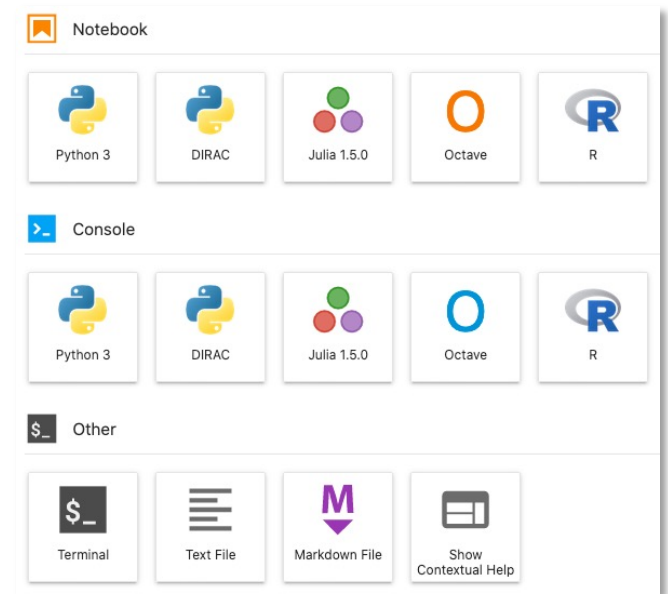
In [32]: url='https://server:8443/DataManagement/TornadoFileCatalog'
...: cert='/tmp/x509up_u1000'
...: kwargs={'method': 'whoami'}
...: caPath='/home/dirac/ClientInstallDIR/etc/grid-security/certificates/'
...: with requests.post(url,data=kwargs,cert=cert, verify=caPath) as r:
...:     print r.json()
...:
{u'OK': True, u'Value': {u'DN': u'/C=ch/O=DIRAC/OU=DIRAC CI/CN=ciuser/emailAddr
Proxy: True, u'validGroup': False, u'validDN': False, u'issuer': u'/C=ch/O=DIR
lUser'], u'identity': u'/C=ch/O=DIRAC/OU=DIRAC CI/CN=ciuser/emailAddress=lhcb-d
38813'}}
```

- ▶ Jupyter Notebook interface
 - ▶ EGI notebooks

- ▶ DIRAC client available via a mounted CVMFS in a Jupyter console:

```
source /cvmfs/dirac.egi.eu/dirac/bashrc_egi
```

- ▶ User credentials obtained with EGI Check-In tokens



The login with **DIRAC CLI** is as follows:

1 Initialize authorization flow

```
$ dirac-login --issuer https://dirac.egi.eu/auth  
Use the following link to continue  
https://dirac.egi.eu/auth/device?user_code=TRJF-CDQR
```

3 Save the received token (or proxy)

```
New token is saved to /tmp/bt_u504.  
subject      : 22bca818-acea-46bd-b290-c7536c56f962  
issuer       : https://wlcg.cloud.cnaf.infn.it/  
timeleft     : 01:59:56  
username     : atsareg  
DIRAC group  : wlcg_user  
properties   : NormalUser
```



2 Authenticate via EGI Check-in in a browser



Identity Provider selection..
i Dirac itself is not an Identity Provider.
You will need to select one to continue.



✓ authorization complete!
i Authorization has been completed, now
you can close this window and return to
the terminal.

- ▶ WebApp portal users will be given a choice of authorization method by selecting a certificate or identity provider

User:

Group:

Setup:

Theme:

- ▶ **Pilot Job submission with tokens**
 - ▶ Demonstrated for both HTCondorCE and ARC7 using the DIRAC Pilot Factory
 - ▶ Should be integrated with the TokenManager

- ▶ **Developing a solution compatible with various IdPs**
 - ▶ Check-In, WLCG IAM, DIRAC Registry
 - ▶ Define rules for mapping the AS scopes/capabilities onto DIRAC groups

- ▶ **Integration with the RCAuth service**
 - ▶ Provisioning of certificate proxies on the fly based on the OIDC tokens authentication
 - ▶ Users will not need X.509 certificates any more (is it a dream ?)
 - ▶ Certificates are still needed currently

- ▶ **Services to support tokens usage for different purposes (TokenManager, Registry)**
 - ▶ Pilot framework
 - ▶ Asynchronous operations

- ▶ Several methods to install the DIRAC client software on user workstations/laptops (Linux flavors)
 - ▶ No **dirac-install** custom installer any more
 - ▶ **Docker** container (Linux, MacOS)
 - ▶ `docker run -it -v $HOME:$HOME -e HOME=$HOME diracgrid/client:egi`
 - ▶ **CVMFS** client installation (Linux) - preferred
 - ▶ `source /cvmfs/dirac.egi.eu/dirac/bashrc_egi`
 - ▶ `bashrc_egi_py2` for Python2 environment (legacy)
 - ▶ **DIRACOS2** for Python 3 installations (Linux, MacOS)
 - ▶ Setting up conda environment with all the required packages (conda-forge)
 - Single self-extracted archive executable
 - ▶ Install DIRAC with ***pip install***
 - ▶ <https://dirac.readthedocs.io/en/latest/UserGuide/GettingStarted/InstallingClient/index.html>

The main DIRAC documentation:

<https://dirac.readthedocs.io/en/latest>

User, Administrator and Developer guides

Tutorials:

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

<https://github.com/DIRACGrid/COMDIRAC/wiki>

- ▶ The EGI Workload Manager service is providing reliable access to EGI computing and storage resources
- ▶ It is used by multiple communities and individual users with very different scenarios
- ▶ The DIRAC software used by the EGI WM is constantly evolving to cope with the new emerging computing technologies and provide users with a most efficient and comfortable environment

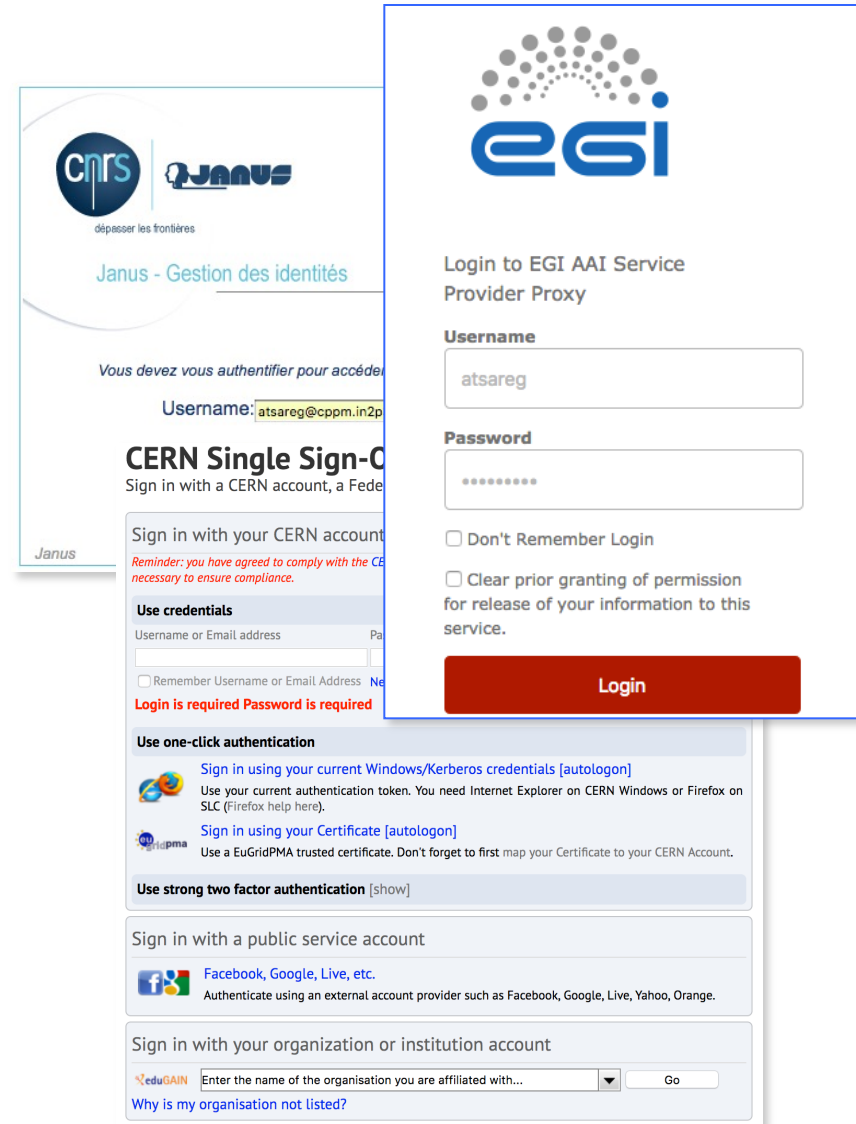


- This work is co-funded by the **EOSC-hub** project (Horizon 2020) under Grant number 777536
- **EGI-ACE** receives funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and Innovation programme under grant agreement no. 101017567
- **France-Grilles** community, FG-DIRAC service admins,
 - ▶ FG animation team.
- **Experiences** cited in use cases



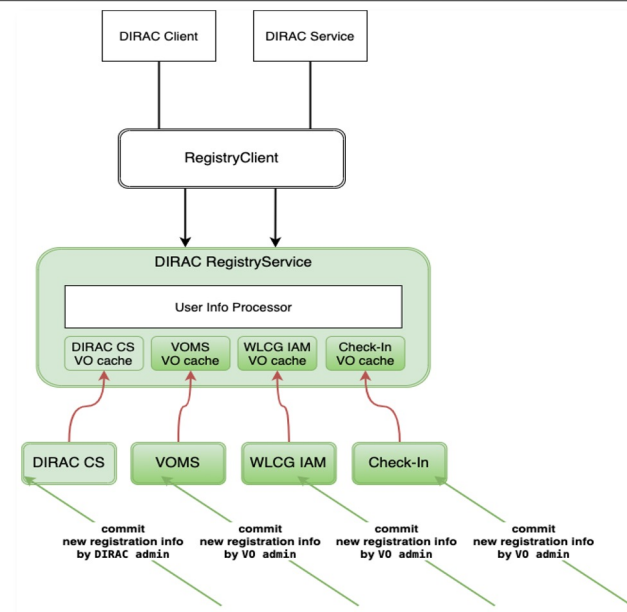
Backup slides

- ▶ There are multiple examples of SSO solutions
- ▶ AAI service are based on OAuth2/OIDC technologies
 - ▶ Handling user identities
 - ▶ Managing user communities
 - ▶ Managing delegations of users rights in a distributed environment



The image displays two examples of Single Sign-On (SSO) interfaces. On the left is the 'Janus - Gestion des identités' interface, which is a CERN Single Sign-On page. It features the CNRS and Janus logos, a login form with fields for Username (containing 'atsareg@cppm.in2p3.fr') and Password, and several authentication options: 'Sign in with your CERN account', 'Use one-click authentication' (with links for Windows/Kerberos and Certificate), 'Use strong two factor authentication', and 'Sign in with a public service account' (listing Facebook, Google, Live, etc.). On the right is the 'EGI AAI Service Provider Proxy' login page, which includes the EGI logo, a 'Login to EGI AAI Service Provider Proxy' heading, and a form with Username (containing 'atsareg') and Password fields, a 'Don't Remember Login' checkbox, a checkbox for 'Clear prior granting of permission for release of your information to this service.', and a prominent red 'Login' button.

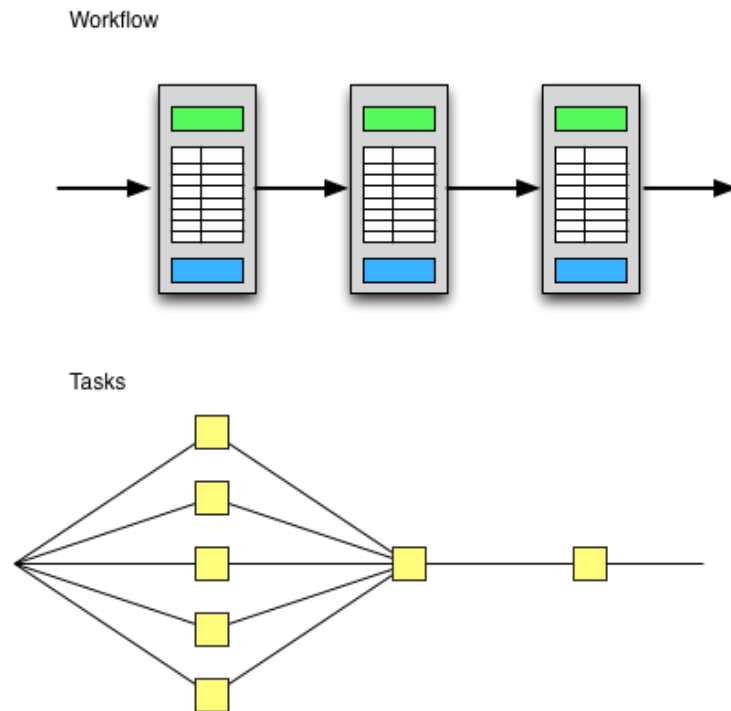
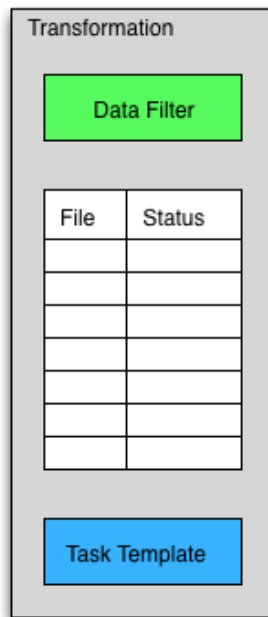
- ▶ Single solution for various Identity Providers (IdP)
 - ▶ EGI Check-In, (WLCG) Indigo AIM, etc
- ▶ Community management is fully done on the side of Identity Provider
 - ▶ Similar to VOMS
 - ▶ Defining user groups/roles/scopes
- ▶ DIRAC keeps a cache of user data dynamically updated from the IdP information
 - ▶ Including mapping of user roles onto the DIRAC groups
- ▶ Access control to DIRAC services is defined by the user DIRAC group
- ▶ TokenManager service to provide tokens to asynchronous operations
- ▶ The solution is now (partially) in certification for the next DIRAC release 8.0



```

- training_pilot
  - Users = alitov, atsareg, vmendez
  - Properties = GenericPilot, LimitedDelegation,
  - VO = training.egi.eu
  - VOMSRole = /training.egi.eu
- training_user
  - Users = alitov, atsareg
  - Properties = NormalUser
  - JobShare = None
  - AutoUploadProxy = True
  - VO = training.egi.eu
  - VOMSRole = /training.egi.eu
  
```


- ▶ 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



- ▶ TS automatizes a single step of workflow execution
 - ▶ Need to monitor dozens of transformations at once
 - ▶ Manual transformation definition is error prone

- ▶ LHCb, ILC, Belle II developed specific Production Systems on top of the TS
 - ▶ Found many commonalities

- ▶ Production System to help transformations management

- ▶ Automatic transformation instantiation based on the production definition
- ▶ Fully data-driven
- ▶ Transformation are connected via “links” – metadata queries

- ▶ Part of the DIRAC distribution
 - ▶ In use by the CTA Collaboration

