



GKE PanDA and Dask infrastructure recap



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PanDA + Rucio setup

PanDA GKE analysis queue: GOOGLE100

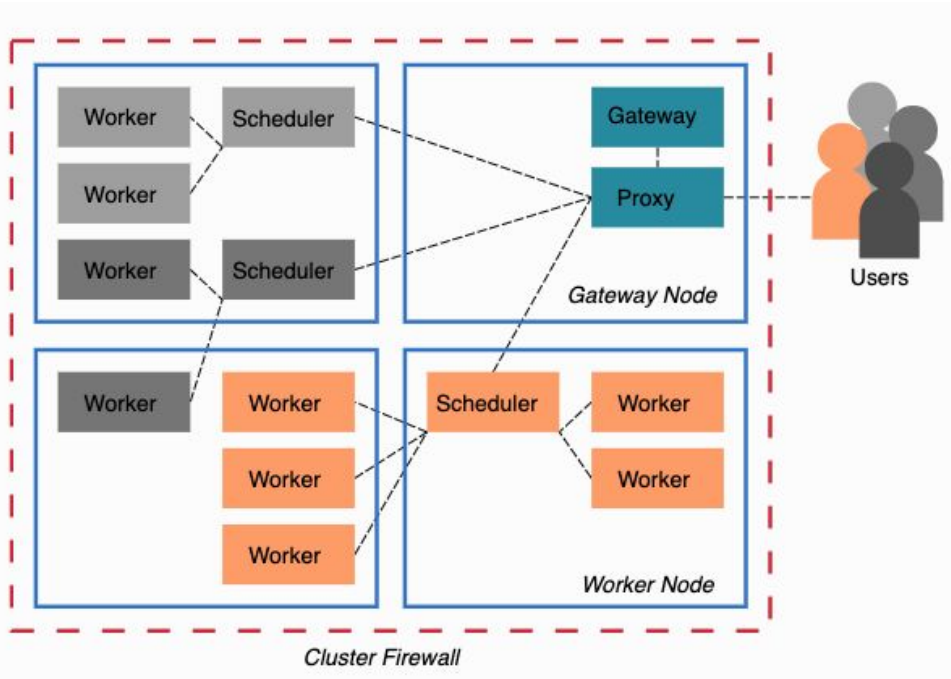
- Cluster details
 - 0-10 **autoscaled, preemptible** nodes: n2-standard-8 (=8 cores, 32GB RAM)
 - Scaling down under discussion with Usman and Jason Nichols (GKE specialist)
 - Local **SSD** at each node
- Queue status “Brokeroff”: you need to specifically set the queue when submitting to PanDA
- Data needs to be pre-placed to GOOGLE_EU
 - Jobs will stay in “assigned” if data not present
 - Requires **special permission/quota** in Rucio to interact with this storage element
- Queue was briefly validated. Data for “10% test” finished transferring today

ATLAS Site	PanDA Site	PanDA Queue	State	type	cap	rtype	Cloud	Tier	Final status	Manual
GOOGLE	GKE	   GOOGLE100	ACTIVE	analysis	ucore	cloud	US	T3D	 BROKEROFF	 BROKEROFF
ATLAS Site	PanDA Site	PanDA Queue	State	type	cap	rtype	Cloud	Tier	Final status	Manual

 DDMEndpoint	Type	 Experiment Site	Activities
GOOGLE_EU	OS_CACHE	GOOGLE	read_lan/0, write_lan/0

Dask Gateway

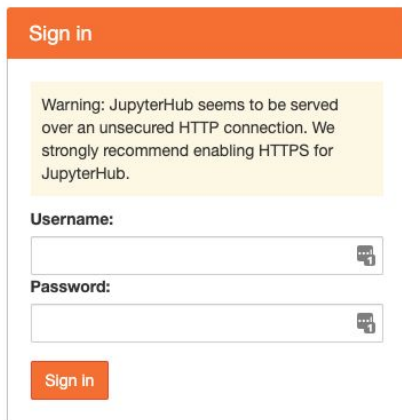
Dask Gateway



- Sets up common Dask cluster and JupyterHub for all users
- Users have access to JupyterHub and Dask, but not to GCP/GKE
- Disadvantage: less flexibility for individual customization. Needs central maintenance of a set of images that work for everybody
- Current installation on modest cluster: 3 e2-standard-8 nodes with 100GB disk

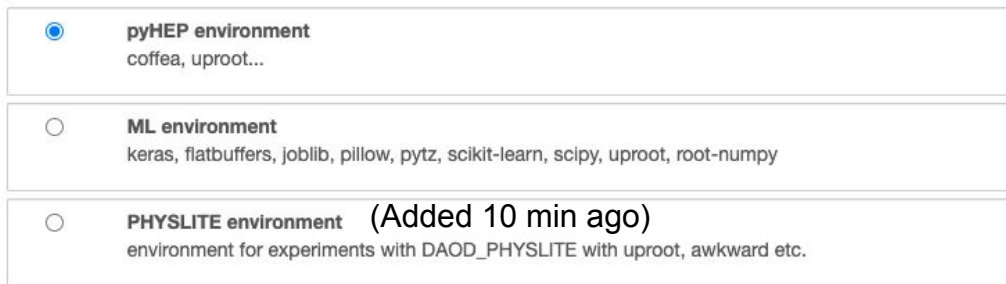
JupyterHub

<http://jupyter.gcp4hep.org/>



- Local accounts. I need to add new users
- Integration with other identity providers possible. Could be done only if there is real usage

Server Options



Start

- Available images
 - pyHEP environment: dependencies suggested in [this tutorial](#)
 - ML environment: dependencies requested by Fang-Ying
- Images hosted in GCP Container Registry
- Installing conda dependencies and uploading images is time consuming

Jupyter notebook specs

- Each user notebook runs on an **independent** pod with image selected at startup
 - “**Burstable**” QoS with 1GB RAM base request
 - How much you can burst depends on overall cluster usage and occupancy of the node
- User home directory: 10GB
 - Independent persistent disk
 - Value is configurable
 - Disk can also be manually extended
 - Anything outside the home directory gets **cleaned up** once notebook stops
 - A potential conda user environment installed on home directory would survive

```
(notebook) jovyan@jupyter-fbarreir:~$ df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
overlay          95G   16G   79G  17% /
tmpfs            64M    0   64M   0% /dev
tmpfs            16G    0   16G   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/sdc         20G   46M   20G   1% /home/jovyan
cvmfs2           5.9G   2.7G   3.2G  46% /cvmfs/atlas.cern.ch
cvmfs2           5.9G   2.7G   3.2G  46% /cvmfs/atlas-condb.cern.ch
cvmfs2           5.9G   2.7G   3.2G  46% /cvmfs/atlas-nightlies.cern.ch
cvmfs2           5.9G   2.7G   3.2G  46% /cvmfs/grid.cern.ch
cvmfs2           5.9G   2.7G   3.2G  46% /cvmfs/sft.cern.ch
cvmfs2           5.9G   2.7G   3.2G  46% /cvmfs/sft-nightlies.cern.ch
cvmfs2           5.9G   2.7G   3.2G  46% /cvmfs/unpacked.cern.ch
/dev/sda1       95G   16G   79G  17% /etc/hosts
shm              64M    0   64M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs            16G    0   16G   0% /proc/acpi
tmpfs            16G    0   16G   0% /proc/scsi
tmpfs            16G    0   16G   0% /sys/firmware
```


Spinning up a Dask cluster: LOCAL

LOCAL: your cluster lives in your jupyter pod

The screenshot shows a JupyterLab interface with a Dask dashboard on the left and a code editor on the right. The dashboard includes a sidebar with navigation icons and a main area with various performance metrics like PROGRESS, CPU, MEMORY BY KEY, BANDWIDTH TYPES, NPROCESSING, AGGREGATE TIME PER ACTION, COMPUTE TIME PER KEY, NBYTES, TASK STREAM, GPU UTILIZATION, WORKERS, PROFILE SERVER, PROFILE, GRAPH, BANDWIDTH WORKERS, GPU MEMORY, and CLUSTER MAP. Below these metrics is a 'CLUSTERS' section with a '+ NEW' button and a card for 'LocalCluster 1' showing scheduler address, dashboard URL, number of cores (8), memory (33.68 GB), and number of workers (4). The code editor shows a Python script that imports the Client class and creates a client instance. A text box with the instruction 'Run your dask code' is highlighted, with an arrow pointing to the code execution area.

```
[1]: from dask.distributed import Client
client = Client("tcp://127.0.0.1:41677")
client
```

[1]: Client Cluster
Scheduler: tcp://127.0.0.1:41677 Workers: 4
Dashboard: http://127.0.0.1:8787/status Cores: 8
Memory: 33.68 GB

[]: Run your dask code

drag

Not sure how these values were chosen, probably by retrieving node size

Spinning up a Dask cluster: distributed

Distributed: each worker gets an independent pod, so you can scale to multiple nodes

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

http://jupyter.gcp4hep.org/services/d

Untitled3.ipynb Python [conda env:notebook]

```
[1]: from dask_gateway import GatewayCluster
cluster = GatewayCluster(worker_cores=1, worker_memory=2, image="eu.gcr.io/gke-dev-311213/dask-gateway-coffea:20210518")
cluster.scale(1)
client = cluster.get_client()
```

1-4 cores 1-8 GB Limits defined by admin

/srv/conda/envs/notebook/lib/python3.8/site-packages/distributed/client.py:1129: VersionMismatchWarning: Mismatched versions found

Package	client	scheduler	workers
lz4	3.1.1	3.1.3	None

Warning... more on this later

```
warnings.warn(version_module.VersionMismatchWarning(msg[0] ["warning"]))
```

```
[2]: client
```

```
[2]: Client
```

Scheduler: gateway://traefik-dhub-dask-gateway.default:80/default.6295b69fd9d5454fb2cab7cb80829d1b
Dashboard: /services/dask-gateway/clusters/default.6295b69fd9d5454fb2cab7cb80829d1b/status

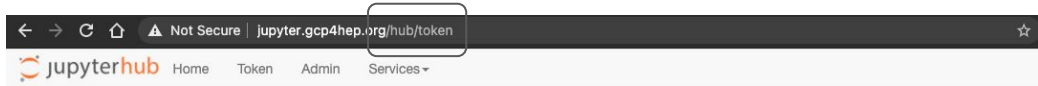
Cluster

Workers: 1
Cores: 1
Memory: 2.15 GB

Including the host!

```
[ ]:
```

Spinning a dask cluster from outside Jupyter



Request new API token

Note

note to identify your new token

This note will help you keep track of what your tokens are for.

```
export JUPYTERHUB_API_TOKEN=<YOUR TOKEN>
[user@machine gke-dask]# python3
Python 3.6.8 (default, Nov 16 2020, 16:55:22)
[GCC 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-44)] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> from dask_gateway import Gateway
>>> gateway = Gateway("http://dask.gcp4hep.org/services/dask-gateway", auth='jupyterhub')
>>> cluster = gateway.new_cluster(image='xxx/yyy:zzz')
>>> client = cluster.get_client()
>>> # RUN YOUR COMPUTATION
```

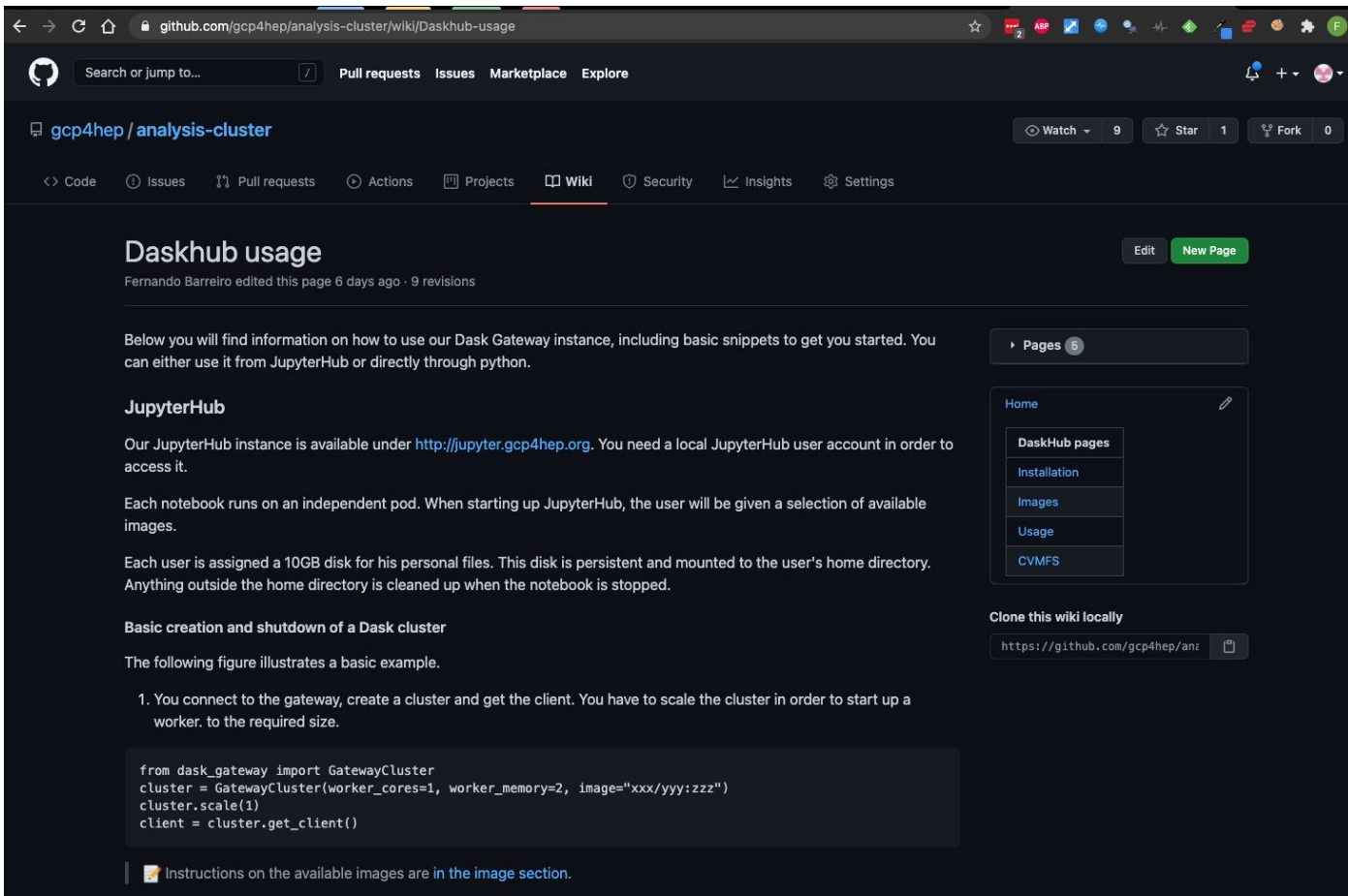
Software compatibility

- The client (Jupyter or your python shell) and the Dask workers need to have compatible SW (dask, tensorflow...) installed
- I tried to generate compatible images for both Jupyter images building on the default pangeo/daskgateway images

Jupyter image	Name	Worker image	Description
pangeo/base-notebook:2020.11.06	Not selectable	daskgateway/dask-gateway:0.9.0	Basic Dask installation. We have overwritten this option with our images
eu.gcr.io/gke-dev-311213/jupyter-coffea:20210518	pyHEP environment	eu.gcr.io/gke-dev-311213/dask-gateway-coffea:20210518	This image is based on the dependencies used in this PyHEP tutorial . It includes coffea, python-graphviz, mimesis on top of the default pangeo image.
eu.gcr.io/gke-dev-311213/jupyter-ml:20210518	ML environment	eu.gcr.io/gke-dev-311213/dask-gateway-ml:20210518	Image based on Fang-Ying's request which includes root, keras, flatbuffers, joblib, pillow, pytz, scikit-learn, scipy, energyflow, root-numpy, sklearn, awkward, uproot on top of the default pangeo image.
eu.gcr.io/gke-dev-311213/jupyter-physlite:20210526	PHYSLITE environment	eu.gcr.io/gke-dev-311213/dask-gateway-physlite:20210526	Image by Nikolai including PHYSLITE SW (numpy h5py numba uproot awkward pyarrow coffea aiohttp) .

<https://github.com/gcp4hep/analysis-cluster/wiki/Daskhub-images>

Git repository includes wiki with documentation



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'gcp4hep/analysis-cluster' with a Wiki section titled 'Daskhub usage'. The page content includes an introduction, sections for JupyterHub, basic creation and shutdown of a Dask cluster, and a code snippet for creating a cluster and getting a client. A sidebar on the right shows a table of contents for the wiki pages.

gcp4hep / analysis-cluster

Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

Daskhub usage

Fernando Barreiro edited this page 6 days ago · 9 revisions

Below you will find information on how to use our Dask Gateway instance, including basic snippets to get you started. You can either use it from JupyterHub or directly through python.

JupyterHub

Our JupyterHub instance is available under <http://jupyter.gcp4hep.org>. You need a local JupyterHub user account in order to access it.

Each notebook runs on an independent pod. When starting up JupyterHub, the user will be given a selection of available images.

Each user is assigned a 10GB disk for his personal files. This disk is persistent and mounted to the user's home directory. Anything outside the home directory is cleaned up when the notebook is stopped.

Basic creation and shutdown of a Dask cluster

The following figure illustrates a basic example.

1. You connect to the gateway, create a cluster and get the client. You have to scale the cluster in order to start up a worker. to the required size.

```
from dask_gateway import GatewayCluster
cluster = GatewayCluster(worker_cores=1, worker_memory=2, image="xxx/yyy:zzz")
cluster.scale(1)
client = cluster.get_client()
```

Instructions on the available images are in the image section.

Pages 5

Home
DaskHub pages
Installation
Images
Usage
CVMFS

Clone this wiki locally

<https://github.com/gcp4hep/analysis-cluster/wiki>

Conclusions

- Infrastructure is ready to be used and required features implemented
 - Desirable Dask features (https, oAuth) can be implemented depending on evolution of activity
 - Data management in Dask to be explored further
- Validation steps under preparation
 - “10% PanDA” test
 - “1% Dask” test
- Paul has setup a separate cluster with Dask Helm (single user)
 - This model can be more appropriate for a potential PanDA integration
 - Still requires more experience and a dedicated discussion