



ALICE BUILD INFRASTRUCTURE

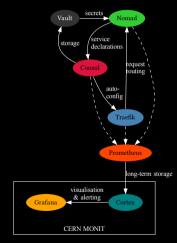
CERNVM WORKSHOP, NIKHEF

Timo Wilken

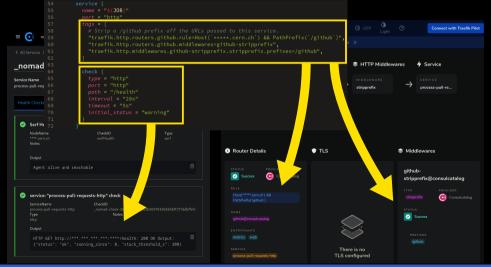
12 September 2022

ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW

- ► previously: Mesos + Aurora
- ► Nomad for job scheduling
 - long-running jobs: custom continuous integration builders, Jenkins builders
 - small web services: user account administration, tarball servers
 - cron jobs: software repository maintenance/cleanup
- Consul
 - ▶ job discovery: *.service.consul DNS
 - ► Traefik auto-config for web access
 - ▶ job monitoring: simple health checks
- Vault stores secrets, using Consul as backend
- ► Prometheus metrics of the whole cluster monitored and visualised using Grafana



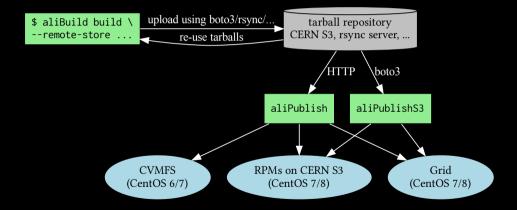
Web services: Health Checks & Traefik autoconfig



ROUGH EDGES

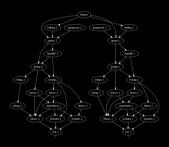
- 1. Nomad's handling of disk space allocation
 - restarting daemon with non-empty disk confuses Nomad's accounting
 - ► can cause scheduling issues much further down the line
 - must manually clean up the node and restart the Nomad agent process
- 2. integration with CERN SSO
 - ► rely on Nomad/Consul/Vault tokens for authentication
 - ► could integrate SSO with Vault, which would then issue Nomad/Consul tokens
 - ▶ client certificate authentication is supported, so we use that in addition to tokens

SOFTWARE PUBLISHING



GRID PROCESSING AT ALICE (ADAPTED FROM S. WENZEL)

- ► micro-services (processes) transform streaming data
- ► offline/GRID: limited memory (2 GB/core)
 - cannot have all services up at the same time
 - need a runtime for scheduling and consecutive steering of processing stages
- runtime based on a directed acyclic graph
 - processes started when input + resources available
 - data communicated via intermediate files
 - multi-core ready: multiple parallel processes + internal multithreading; parallel in stages (sim, reco, etc)
- ⇒ multiple processes loaded from storage, potentially in many repetitive cycles



Offline multiprocess execution: sample of a graph

CVMFS FEEDBACK FROM GRID PROCESSING (ADAPTED FROM S. WENZEL)



Significant io-wait load when processes are loaded from CVMFS

- generally good multi-core usage and efficiency; very nice from local disk
- we have multiple parallel GRID jobs accessing CVMFS simultaneously
- ▶ improvement: increase CVMFS caching size, e.g. $4 \rightarrow 50$ GB
- ► interested in further collaboration with CernVM team on adaptation and tuning for our use-case
- ► in parallel, working on internal solutions to improve performance, such as:
 - structural changes to graph layout
 - optimising process granularity or sequencing (for better cache behaviour)
 - RPath optimisations

Questions?

Links

- ► aliBuild: https://alisw.github.io/alibuild/
- ► CI & ALICE software documentation: https://alisw.github.io/

CONTACT DETAILS

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- ► GRID processing: sandro.wenzel@cern.ch

BACKUP: ALICE'S CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION SYSTEM

- custom build tool (aliBuild) and software distribution
 - suited to local development: native incremental build support
- pull requests against software projects are tested
 - built against full software suite
- ▶ nightly builds on Jenkins produce reusable tarballs
 - ► speed up CI, local builds, ...
- repack tarballs and publish to different backends
 - CVMFS, RPMs, Grid

BACKUP: REUSABLE TARBALLS

- ► hashing of build metadata to uniquely identify builds
- synchronise with repository to assign sequential version numbers
 - version numbers used for published packages: packages built later from the same git tag under different conditions get "later" version numbers
- ► large speed-ups for:
 - ► continuous integration: no need to rebuild full software stack for each pull request
 - ▶ local builds, e.g. for physics analysis: rebuild only what is needed
 - ▶ published packages: re-use previous days' dependencies, which rarely change