ALICE Offline services and operations

L. Betev, G. Eulisse, T. Wilken, M. Litmaath

ALICE Offline operations

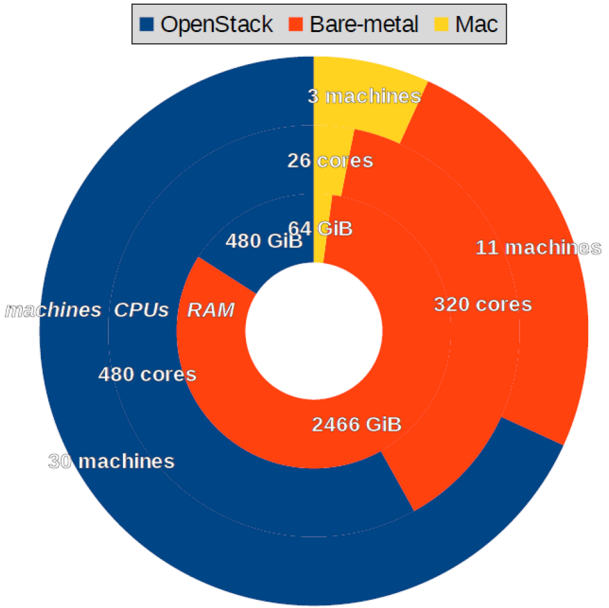
- A coin with two sides, each handled by its own team
  - What to run → build and CI operations (next pages)
  - Where to run → grid operations

- Grid operations
  - Mostly managed through central services in the offline cluster
    - LDAP, CA, file catalog, task queue, job broker, job manager, MonALISA, …
  - MonALISA is crucial for many aspects
    - Monitoring of central services
    - Orchestration of productions, analysis trains and bulk data transfers
    - GUI for user job and data management
    - SE tests, to inform automatic and operator data management decisions
    - Tracking of grid site network metrics, ditto
    - Monitoring of site VOboxes, jobs, WN properties, SE disk servers
    - Accounting: VO perspective
    - And more…

WLCG connections

- VOMS, MyProxy, IAM
  - For VO management and pilot job submissions to CEs
- SAM
  - ETF only used for CE tests
  - SE and VObox test results are forwarded by MonALISA
- CRIC
  - SAM VO feed contents are determined from ALICE LDAP service
- Accounting: site perspectives
- Ops Coordination
  - Handling of matters not specific to ALICE, e.g. MW campaigns

ALICE Offline build and CI system



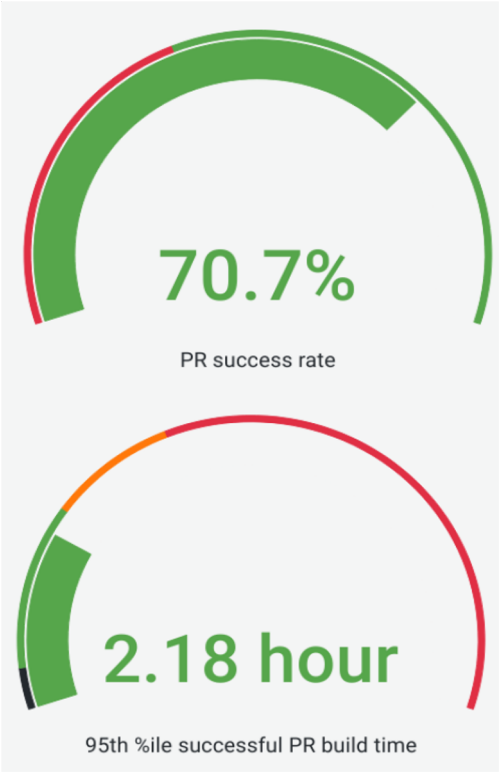
- 42 build machines with 826 CPU cores in total build pull requests for ALICE Offline repositories
  - across different platforms (CentOS, *Ubuntu*, *OSX*) and architectures (x86, *arm64*) on OpenStack and the *offline cluster*
  - using bespoke system of CI scripts + aliBuild as the build system
  - for simpler tasks and code formatting: GitHub Actions
  - 37 different checks across 13 different repositories
  - 20–30 (non-trivial) builds + ~200 fast re-checks* per hour
- Builds software every night, e.g. for use on the Grid, from CVMFS, as RPMs, etc
- Build processes scheduled using Mesos and Aurora on Linux, builds are containerised using Docker

* re-builds of already tested code, to make sure it still builds against any code updated since its submission

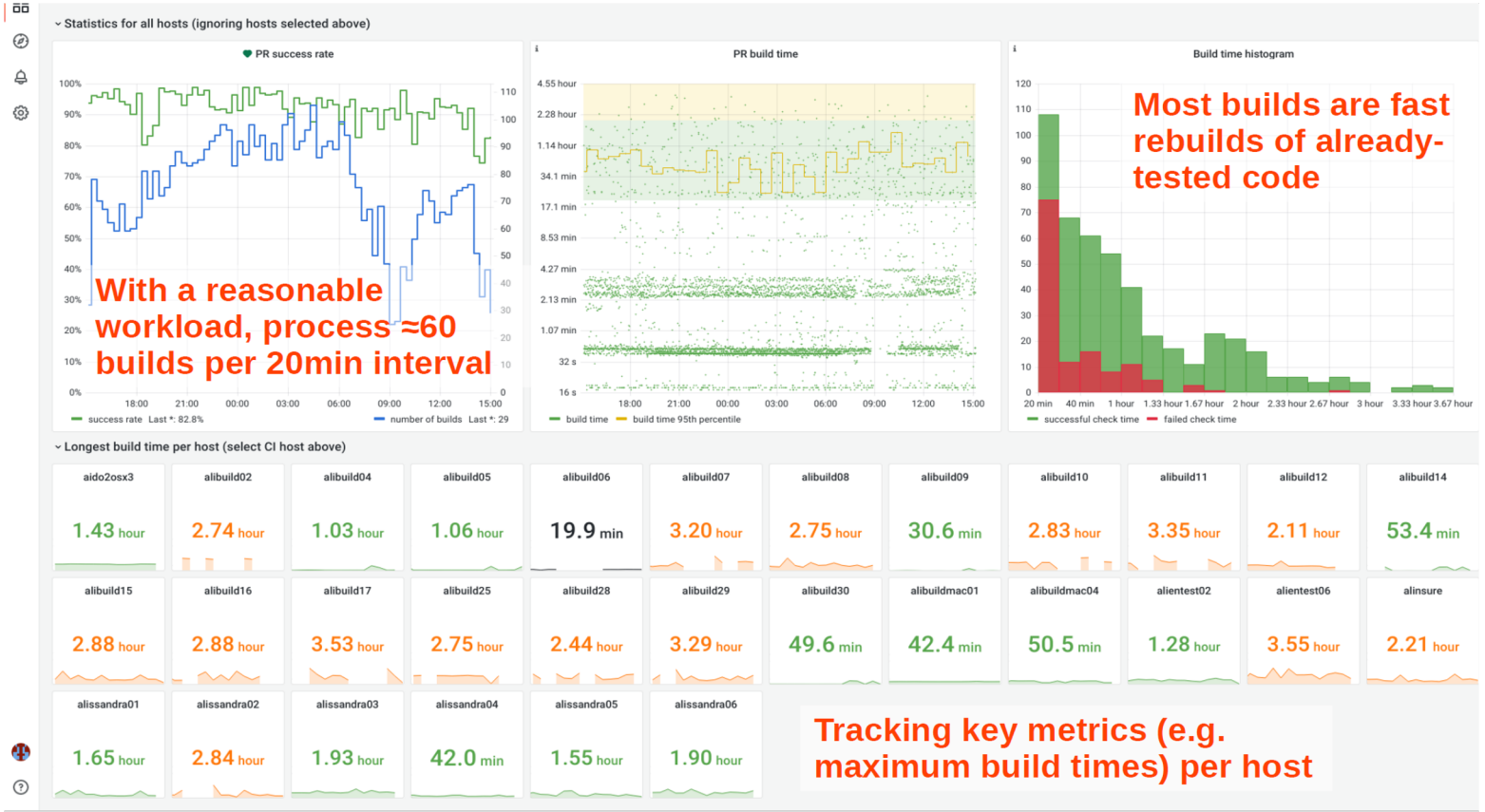
ALICE

CI system operation

- Scripts and configuration tracked using git
- GitLab used for some of the repositories
- Changes to CI scripts can be deployed on a rolling basis for testing
- OpenStack VMs managed through Puppet
- S3 for storing the build artefacts to use as a cache
- Bare-metal machines managed manually, as maintenance burden is fairly low
- Monitoring and alerting through Grafana



Monitoring


Statistics for all hosts (ignoring hosts selected above)
PR success rate
success rate Last *: 82.8%
number of builds Last *: 29
With a reasonable workload, process ≈60 builds per 20min interval
PR build time
build time
build time 95th percentile
Build time histogram
successful check time
failed check time
Most builds are fast rebuilds of already-tested code
Longest build time per host (select CI host above)
aido2osx3 1.43 hour
alibuild02 2.74 hour
alibuild04 1.03 hour
alibuild05 1.06 hour
alibuild06 19.9 min
alibuild07 3.20 hour
alibuild08 2.75 hour
alibuild09 30.6 min
alibuild10 2.83 hour
alibuild11 3.35 hour
alibuild12 2.11 hour
alibuild14 53.4 min
alibuild15 2.88 hour
alibuild16 2.88 hour
alibuild17 3.53 hour
alibuild25 2.75 hour
alibuild28 2.44 hour
alibuild29 3.29 hour
alibuild30 49.6 min
alibuildmac01 42.4 min
alibuildmac04 50.5 min
alientest02 1.28 hour
alientest06 3.55 hour
alinsure 2.21 hour
alissandra01 1.65 hour
alissandra02 2.84 hour
alissandra03 1.93 hour
alissandra04 42.0 min
alissandra05 1.55 hour
alissandra06 1.90 hour
Tracking key metrics (e.g. maximum build times) per host

CI monitoring: incident example

- CI system monitored using CERN IT administered Grafana instance
- Metrics pushed to CERN IT administered InfluxDB instance
- Alerting is easy to set up

Possible improvements

- On the ALICE side
  - Room for performance improvements
    - CI performance eaten up by stringent isolation of different pull requests from each other – there are likely ways to reduce this without compromising sandboxing
  - Unit testing coverage of some scripts can be improved, in order to make testing of simple changes to existing scripts simpler

- On the CERN IT side
  - Making the backend services **rock solid**, instead of providing more features
    - Cf. incidents affecting GitLab etc.
    - In other respects the CI system is rather low maintenance
  - Having macOS resources provided by CERN IT would be desirable