

## law <br> luigi analysis workflow

dat


## luigi analysis workflow

- Large Scale Analysis Automation over Distributed Resources -

Marcel Rieger

IRIS-HEP Topical Meeting
12.12.2022

- Portability: Does the analysis depend on ...
- where it runs?
- where it stores data?
$\triangleright$ Execution/storage should not dictate code design!


## HICondur <br> High Throughput computing



- Reproducibility: When a postdoc / PhD student leaves, ...
- can someone else run the analysis?
- is there a loss of information? Is a new framework required? - Dependencies often only exist in the physicists head!

- Preservation: After an analysis is published ...
- are people investing time to preserve their work?
- can it be repeated after O(years)?
$\triangleright$ Daily working environment should provide preservation features out-of-the-box!

- Personal experience: $2 / 3$ of "analysis" time for technicalities, $1 / 3$ left for physics
$\rightarrow$ Physics output doubled if it were the other way round?


- Most analyses are both large and complex
- Structure \& requirements between workloads mostly undocumented
- Manual execution \& steering of jobs, bookkeeping of data across SEs, data revisions, ...
$\rightarrow$ Error-prone \& time-consuming

- In the following
$\rightarrow$ Approach complexity with
$\rightarrow$ Enabling large-scale with


Tailored systems

- Structure known in advance
- Workflows static \& recurring
- One-dimensional design
- Special production infrastructure
- Homogeneous software requirements

Wishlist for end-user analyses

- Structure "iterative", a-priori unknown
- Dynamic workflows, fast R\&D cycles
- DAG with arbitrary dependencies
- Incorporate any existing infrastructure
- Use custom software, everywhere
$\rightarrow$ Requirements for HEP analyses mostly orthogonal
$\omega_{i} 9 t$
- Python package for building complex pipelines
- Development started at Spotify, now open-source and community-driven


## Building blocks

1. Workloads defined as Task classes that can require other Tasks
2. Tasks produce output Targets
3. Parameters customize tasks \& control runtime behavior

- Web UI with two-way messaging (task $\rightarrow \mathrm{UI}, \mathrm{UI} \rightarrow$ task), automatic error handling, task history browser, collaborative features, command line interface, ...
○ Watch - $493 \quad \rightarrow$ Unstar 15.2k \& Fork 2.3k

```
```

github.com/spotify/luigi

```
```

github.com/spotify/luigi

```

- Luigi's execution model is make-like
1. Create dependency tree for triggered task
2. Determine tasks to actually run:
- Walk through tree (top-down)
- For each path, stop if all output targets of a task exist*
- Only processes what is really necessary
- Scalable through simple structure
- Error handling \& automatic re-scheduling

* in this case, the task is considered complete
```


# reco.py

import luigi
from my_analysis.tasks import Selection
class Reconstruction(luigi.Task):
dataset = luigi.Parameter(default="ttH")
def requires(self):
return Selection(dataset=self.dataset)
def output(self):
return luigi.LocalTarget(f"reco_{self.dataset}.root")
def run(self):
inp = self.input() \# output() of requirements
outp = self.output()
\# perform reco on file described by "inp" and produce "outp"
...

```
> python reco.py Reconstruction --dataset ttbar
```


# reco.py

import luigi
from my_analysis.tasks import Selection

```
Parameter object on class-level
class Reconstruction(luigi.Task):
    string on instance-level
    dataset = luigi.Parameter(default="ttH")
    def requires(self):
        return Selection(dataset=self.dataset)
    def output(self):
        return luigi. LocalTarget(f"reco_\{self.dataset\}. root")
    def run(self): Encoding parameters into
        inp = self.input() \# output() of requirements
        outp \(=\) self.output()
        \# perform reco on file described by "inp" and produce "outp"
        ...

- law: extension on top of luigi (i.e. it does not replace luigi)
- Software design follows 3 primary goals:
1. Experiment-agnostic core (in fact, not even related to physics)
2. Scalability on HEP infrastructure (but not limited to it)
3. Decoupling of run locations, storage locations \& software environments
- Not constrained to specific resources
\(\triangleright\) All components interchangeable
- Toolbox to follow an analysis design pattern
- No constraint on language or data structures
\(\rightarrow\) Not a framework
- Most used workflow system for analyses in CMS

- \(\mathrm{O}(20)\) analyses, \(\mathrm{O}(60-80)\) people
- Central groups, e.g. HIG, TAU, BTV, GEM, ...

\section*{1. Job submission}
- Idea: submission built into tasks, no need to write extra code
- Currently supported job systems: HTCondor, LSF, gLite, ARC, Slurm (+ CRAB ~next month)
- Mandatory features such as automatic resubmission, flexible task \(\leftrightarrow\) job matching, job files fully configurable at submission time, internal job staging when queues are saturated, ...
- From the htcondor_at_cern example:
```

lxplus129:law_test > law run CreateChars --workflow htcondor
INFO: [pid 30564] Worker Worker(host=lxplus129.cern.ch, username=mrieger) running
CreateChars(branch=-1, start_branch=0, end_branch=26, version=v1)
going to submit 26 htcondor job(s)
submitted 1/26 job(s)
submitted 26/26 job(s)
14:35:40: all: 26, pending: 26 (+26), running: 0 (+0), finished: 0 (+0), retry: 0 (+0), failed: 0 (+0)
14:37:10: all: 26, pending: 0 (+0),
14:37:40: all: 26, pending: 0 (+0),
14:38:10: all: 26, pending: 0 (+0),
running: 10 (-16), finished: 16 (+16), retry: 0 (+0), failed: 0 (+0)
running: 0 (+0), finished: 26 (+10), retry: 0 (+0), failed: 0 (+0)
INFO: [pid 30564] Worker Worker(host=lxplus129.cern.ch, username=mrieger) done!

luigi analysis workflow


## 2. Remote targets

- Idea: work with remote files as if they were local
- Remote targets built on top of GFAL2 Python bindings
$\triangleright$ Supports all WLCG protocols (XRootD, WebDAV, GridFTP, dCache, SRM, ...) + DropBox
$\triangleright$ API identical to local targets
! Actual remote interface interchangeable (GFAL2 is just a good default, fsspec integration easily possible)
- Mandatory features: automatic retries, local caching (backup), configurable protocols, round-robin, ...


## "FileSystem" configuration

```
# law.cfg
[wlcg_fs]
base: root://eosuser.cern.ch/eos/user/m/mrieger
```

- Base path prefixed to all paths using this "fs"
- Configurable per file operation (stat, listdir, ...)
- Protected against removal of parent directories

2. Remote targets

- Idea: work with remote files as if they were local
luigi analysis workflow
- Remote targets built on top of GFAL2 Python bindings
$\triangleright$ Supports all WLCG protocols (XRootD, WebDAV, GridFTP, dCache, SRM, ...) + DropBox
$\triangleright$ API identical to local targets
! Actual remote interface interchangeable (GFAL2 is just a good default, fsspec integration easily possible)
- Mandatory features: automatic retries, local caching (backup), configurable protocols, round-robin, ...

Conveniently reading remote files

```
# read a remote json file
target = law.WLCGFileTarget("/file.json", fs="wlcg_fs")
with target.open("r") as f:
    data = json.load(f)
```

2. Remote targets

- Idea: work with remote files as if they were local
luigi analysis workflow
- Remote targets built on top of GFAL2 Python bindings
$\triangleright$ Supports all WLCG protocols (XRootD, WebDAV, GridFTP, dCache, SRM, ...) + DropBox
$\triangleright$ API identical to local targets
! Actual remote interface interchangeable (GFAL2 is just a good default, fsspec integration easily possible)
- Mandatory features: automatic retries, local caching (backup), configurable protocols, round-robin, ...

Conveniently reading remote files

```
# read a remote json file
target = law.WLCGFileTarget("/file.json", fs="wlcg_fs")
# use convenience methods for common operations
data = target.load(formatter="json")
```

UH *
2. Remote targets

- Idea: work with remote files as if they were local
luigi analysis workflow
- Remote targets built on top of GFAL2 Python bindings
$\triangleright$ Supports all WLCG protocols (XRootD, WebDAV, GridFTP, dCache, SRM, ...) + DropBox
$\triangleright$ API identical to local targets
! Actual remote interface interchangeable (GFAL2 is just a good default, fsspec integration easily possible)
- Mandatory features: automatic retries, local caching (backup), configurable protocols, round-robin, ...

Conveniently reading remote files

```
# same for root files with context guard
target = law.WLCGFileTarget("/file.root", fs="wlcg_fs")
with target.load(formatter="root") as tfile:
    tfile.ls()
```

2. Remote targets

- Idea: work with remote files as if they were local
- Remote targets built on top of GFAL2 Python bindings
$\triangleright$ Supports all WLCG protocols (XRootD, WebDAV, GridFTP, dCache, SRM, ...) + DropBox
$\triangleright$ API identical to local targets
! Actual remote interface interchangeable (GFAL2 is just a good default, fsspec integration easily possible)
- Mandatory features: automatic retries, local caching (backup), configurable protocols, round-robin, ...

Conveniently reading remote files

```
# multiple other "formatters" available
target = law.WLCGFileTarget("/model.pb", fs="wlcg_fs")
graph = target.load(formatter="tensorflow")
session = tf.Session(graph=graph)
```


## 2. Remote targets

- Idea: work with remote files as if they were local
uigi ana
- Remote targets built on top of GFAL2 Python bindings
$\triangleright$ Supports all WLCG protocols (XRootD, WebDAV, GridFTP, dCache, SRM, ...) + DropBox
$\triangleright$ API identical to local targets
! Actual remote interface interchangeable (GFAL2 is just a good default, fsspec integration easily possible)
- Mandatory features: automatic retries, local caching (backup), configurable protocols, round-robin, ...

```
def run(self):
    # get the input to this task, which is a *.gz file
    # (the output of the requirements)
    inp = self.input()
    # create the correction set
    import correctionlib
    correction_set = correctionlib.CorrectionSet.from_string(
            inp.load(formatter="gzip"),
    )
```



## 3. Environment sandboxing

- Diverging software requirements between typical workloads is a great feature / challenge / problem
- Introduce sandboxing:
$\triangleright$ Run entire task in different environment
- Existing sandbox implementations:
$\triangleright$ Sub-shell with init file (e.g. for CMSSW)
$\triangleright$ Virtual envs
$\triangleright$ Docker images
- Singularity images
singularity::cc7


```
# reco.py
import luigi
from my_analysis.tasks import Selection
class Reconstruction(luigi.Task):
    dataset = luigi.Parameter(default="ttH")
    def requires(self):
        return Selection(dataset=self.dataset)
    def output(self):
        return luigi.LocalTarget(f"reco_{self.dataset}.root")
    def run(self):
        inp = self.input() # output() of requirements
        outp = self.output()
        # perform reco on file described by "inp" and produce "outp"
        :"
```

```
# reco.py
import luigi
import law
from my_analysis.tasks import Selection
```

class Reconstruction(law, Task):
dataset $=$ luigi. Parameter(default="ttH")
def requires(self):
return Selection(dataset=self.dataset)
def output(self):
return law. LocalFileTarget(f"reco_\{self.dataset\}. root")
def run(self):
inp $=$ self.input() \# output() of requirements
outp $=$ self. output()
\# perform reco on file described by "inp" and produce "outp"
...

```
# reco.py
import luigi
import law
from my_analysis.tasks import Selection
class Reconstruction(law.Task, law.HTCondorWorkflow):
    dataset = luigi.Parameter(default="ttH")
    def requires(self):
        return Selection(dataset=self.dataset)
    def output(self):
        return law.LocalFileTarget(f"reco_{self.dataset}.root")
    def run(self):
        inp = self.input() # output() of requirements
        outp = self.output()
        # perform reco on file described by "inp" and produce "outp"
        ..,
```

> law run Reconstruction --dataset ttbar --workflow htcondor

```
# reco.py
import luigi
import law
from my_analysis.tasks import Selection
class Reconstruction(law.Task, law.HTCondorWorkflow):
    dataset = luigi.Parameter(default="ttH")
    def requires(self):
        return Selection(dataset=self.dataset)
    def output(self):
        return law.WLCGFileTarget(f"reco_{self.dataset}.root")
    def run(self):
        inp = self.input() # output() of requirements
        outp = self.output()
        # perform reco on file described by "inp" and produce "outp"
        ..,
```

> law run Reconstruction --dataset ttbar --workflow htcondor

```
# reco.py
import luigi
import law
from my_analysis.tasks import Selection
class Reconstruction(law.SandboxTask, law.HTCondorWorkflow):
    dataset = luigi.Parameter(default="ttH")
    sandbox = "docker::cern/cc7-base"
    def requires(self):
        return Selection(dataset=self.dataset)
    def output(self):
        return law.WLCGFileTarget(f"reco_{self.dataset}.root")
    def run(self):
        inp = self.input() # output() of requirements
        outp = self.output()
        # perform reco on file described by "inp" and produce "outp"
        .,.
```

> law run Reconstruction --dataset ttbar --workflow htcondor

## - CLI

> law run Reconstruction --dataset ttbar --workflow htcondor

- Full auto-completion of tasks and parameters


## - Scripting

- Mix task completeness checks, job execution \& input/output retrieval with custom scripts
- Easy interface to existing tasks for prototyping


## - Notebooks

```
from analysis.tasks import Selection
import akward as ak
# create the task and ensure it's complete
task = Selection(dataset="ttH_bb", version="v3", shift="nominal")
task.law_run() < <
# read the selected events (a . parquet file)
events = task.output().load(formatter="awkward")
# get the number of jets per event
n_jets = ak.num(events.Jet, axis=1)
print(n_jets)
```

In [5]: \%law run ShowFrequencies --print-status -1
print task status with max_depth -1 and target_depth 0
> ShowFrequencies(slow=False)
_1 > MergeCounts(slow=False)
LocalFileTarget(fs=local_fs, path=\$DATA_PATH/chars_merged.json)
existent
2 > CountChars(file_index=1, slow=False)
LocalFileTarget (fs=local_fs, path=\$DATA_PATH/chars_1.json)
existent
-3 > FetchLoremIpsum(file_index=1, slow=False)
LocalFileTarget(fs=local_fs, path=\$DATA_PATH/loremipsum_1.txt)

- Print character frequencies in the "loremipsum" placeholder text (from examples/loremipsum)
- Fetch 6 paragraphs as txt files from some server
$\triangleright$ Count character frequencies and save them in json
- Merge into a single json file
$\triangleright$ Print frequencies

- Sowing CLI usage in the following, but \& launch binder for the notebook version
- columnflow: Backend for large-scale columnar analyses
- Reads and writes columns only if necessary
- Creates new columns and merges with existing ones at the latest possible instance
- Stores intermediate outputs for
$\triangleright$ computations downstream
- sharing results of same computations across groups
$\triangleright$ applications requiring per-event info (ML)
$\triangleright$ studies done by students
$\triangleright$ debugging purposes
$\rightarrow$ difference to map-reduce pattern in coffea processors
- Heavy use of bare NumPy \& TensorFlow \& awkward, plus coffea object behavior
- Full resolution of systematic uncertainties (next slide)
- Checks every point of the CMS analysis wishlist in the ATTF report


## column fow <br> (using law \& order)


workflow suggested by columnflow, but can be fully customized

## column

 fow

## column fow

Initial tasks

Final results

## co umn fow

Initial tasks


## Key idea

Tasks know which uncertainties
■ they implement
$\triangleright$ they depend on
(through upstream tasks)

## co umn fow

Initial tasks


## Key idea

Tasks know which uncertainties
■ they implement
$\triangleright$ they depend on
(through upstream tasks)

## column fow

reuses all "nominal" outputs above SelectEvents

## Key idea

Tasks know which uncertainties
$\triangleright$ they implement
$\triangleright$ they depend on
(through upstream tasks)

## column fow

reuses all "nominal" outputs above SelectEvents

## Key idea

Tasks know which uncertainties
■ they implement
$\triangleright$ they depend on (through upstream tasks)
reuses all "nominal" outputs above
CreateHistograms

- Resource-agnostic workflow management essential for large \& complex analyses
$\rightarrow$ Need for a flexible analysis design pattern
- Luigi is able to model complex workflows in Pythonic way
- Law extends Luigi in experiment-agnostic way and provides
- Scalability on interchangeable remote resources (file access \& job submission)
- Full decoupling of run locations, storage locations \& software environments
$\rightarrow$ All information transparently encoded via tasks, targets \& requirements
$\rightarrow$ End-to-end automation of analyses over distributed resources
$\rightarrow$ Allows to build frameworks that check every point in the CMS analysis wishlist
luigi analysis workflow
github.com/riga/law law.readthedocs.io


Collaboration \& contributions welcome!

Backup

## - Questions

- Portability
$\triangleright$ Does the analysis depend on where it runs and where it stores data?
$\triangleright$ It should not
- Reproducibility
$\triangleright$ A Student / PostDoc is leaving soon ... can someone else run the analysis?
$\triangleright$ Often not the case

- Familiar situations
- "We couldn't produce updates, our local cluster is down for maintenance."
- "We need to run things again, we forgot to change some paths in script XYZ."
- "No updates from my side, I had to do job sitting the whole week ..."
- From personal experience
- $2 / 3$ of time required for technicalities, $1 / 3$ left for physics
$\rightarrow$ Physics output doubled if it was the other way round?

- Workflow, decomposable into particular workloads
- Workloads related to each other by common interface - In/outputs define directed acyclic graph (DAG)

- Alter default behavior via parameters
- Computing resources

[^0]

Tailored systems

- Structure known in advance
- Workflows static \& recurring
- One-dimensional design
- Special infrastructure for config and running
- Homogeneous software requirements

Wishlist for end-user analyses

- Structure "iterative", a-priori unknown
- Dynamic workflows, fast R\&D cycles
- Tree design, arbitrary dependencies
- Incorporate existing infrastructure
- Use custom software, everywhere
$\rightarrow$ Requirements for HEP analyses mostly orthogonal


## Nominal MC



## Data



MC, Syst. I


## MC, Syst. II



## - Fast turnaround $(O(2 d))$

$\rightarrow$ Not only a nice-to-have, but can pave the way for repeated tests of new ideas and their impact on the full analysis

- IO independence on "framework" software / revisions
$\rightarrow$ Dumping "classdefs" in IO creates "gated communities" (mostly for ROOT IO / C++)
$\rightarrow$ Independent IO improves ability to interface with other people, tools, "frameworks"
$\rightarrow$ Ability to easily work with files after O (months / years)


## - No fixation of certain resources

$\rightarrow$ "We have to run at XYZ because the ntuples are there" (can't always be avoided though)
$\rightarrow$ Should at least be possible, even if not $100 \%$ efficient

- Software environment
$\rightarrow$ "Outer" environment should only contain software required to trigger tasks (law, gfal2)
$\rightarrow$ Move all software requirements into sandboxes (e.g. a CMSSW sandbox (see later)) which can depend on tasks
(Remote) targets

```
import law
from my_analysis import SomeTaskWithROOTOutput, some_executable
law. contrib. load("wlcg")
class MyTask(law.Task):
    def requires(self):
        return SomeTaskWithROOTOutput.req(self)
    def output(self):
        return law.wlcg.WLCGFileTarget("large_root_file.root")
    def run(self):
        # using target formatters for loading and dumping
        with self.input().load(formatter="uproot") as in_file:
            with self.output().dump(formatter="root") as out_file:
                |:'
        # using localized representation of (e.g.) output
        # to use its local path for some executable
        # (the referenced file is automatically moved to the
        # remote location once the context exits)
        with self.output().localize("w") as tmp_output:
            some_executable(tmp_output.path)
    @law.decorator.localize
    def run(self):
        # when wrapped by law.decorator.localize
        # self.input() and self.output() returns localized
        # representations already and deals with subsequent copies
        some_executable(self.output().path)
```



$\longrightarrow$ Remote request
$\cdots$ Local request

## Remote

Local machine

$\ldots$ Local request

Workflows

## - Many tasks exhibit the same overall structure and/or purpose

- "Run over $N$ existing files" / "Generate $N$ events/toys" / "Merge $N$ into $M$ files"
- All these tasks can profit from the same features
- "Only process file x and/to $y$ ", "Remove outputs of " $x, y \& z$ ",
"Process $N$ files, but consider the task finished once $M<N$ are done", "..."
$\rightarrow$ Calls for a generic container object that provides guidance and features for these cases


## - Workflow "containers"

- Task that introduces a parameters called --branch b (luigi. IntParameter)
$\triangleright \quad b>=0$ : Instantiates particular tasks called "branches"; run() will (e.g.) process file $b$
- $\quad b=-1$ : Instantiates the workflow container itself; run() will run* all branch tasks
* How branch tasks are run is implemented in different workflow types: local or several remote ones
- Practical advantages
- Convenience: same features available in all workflows (see next slides)
- Scalability and versatility for remote workflows
$\triangleright$ Jobs: Better control of jobs, submission, task-to-job matching ... (see next slides)
$\triangleright$ Luigi: Central scheduler breaks when pinged by $\mathrm{O}(10 \mathrm{k})$ tasks every few seconds
$\triangleright$ Remote storage: allows batched file operations instead of file-by-file requests

```
class Workflow(law.BaseTask):
    branch = luigi.IntParameter(default=-1)
    @property
    def is_workflow(self):
    def branch_tasks(self):
        return [self.req(self, branch=b) for b in self.create_branch_map()]
```

Common
def workflow_requires(self):
"""" requírements to be resolved before the workflow starts """"
Workflow
specific
def workflow_output(self):
"""" output of the workflow (usually a collection of branch outputs) "".".
def workflow_run(self):
"""" run implementation """"
def create_branch_map(self):
Implemented
""'" Maps branch numbers to arbitrary payloads, e.g.
'return \{0: "file_A.txt", 1: "file_C.txt", 2: ...\}"
by task
To be implemented by inheriting tasks.
""!
raise NotImplementedError
def requires(self):
"""" usual requirement definition ""."
def output(self):
"""' usual output definition """"
def run(self):
"""." usual run implementation ""."

- Tasks that each write a single character into a text file
- Character assigned to them though the branch map as their "branch data"

```
import luigi
import law
from my_analysis.tasks import AnalysisTask
class WriteAlphabet(AnalysisTask, law.LocalWorkflow):
    def create_branch_map(self):
        chars = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"
        return dict(enumerate(chars))
        def output(self):
            return law.LocalFileTarget(f"char_{self.branch}.txt")
        def run(self):
            # branch_data refers to this branch's value in the branch map
    self.output().dump(f"char: {self.branch_data}", formatter="txt")
```


## - 5 remote workflow implementations come with law

- htcondor, glite, Isf, arc, slurm (cms-crab in development)
- Based on generic "job manager" implementations in contrib packages
- Job managers fully decoupled from most law functionality
- Simple extensibility
- No "auto-magic" in submission files, rather minimal and configurable through tasks
- Usable also without law
- Most important features
- Job submission functionality "declared" via task class inheritance
- Provision of software and job-specific requirements through workflow_requires()
- Control over remote jobs through parameters:

| $\triangleright$ | -- branch | - -branches |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\triangleright$ | : granular control of which tasks to process |  |
| $\triangleright$ | --poll-interval | --walltime |



Miscellaneous




Workload


Workflow (DAG)


- law - luigi analysis workflow
- Repository github.com/riga/law
- Paper
- Documentation
arXiv:1706.00955 (CHEP16 proceedings)
- Minimal example
- HTCondor example
law.readthedocs.io (in preparation)
github.com/riga/law/tree/master/examples/loremipsum
- Contact
github.com/riga/law/tree/master/examples/htcondor_at_cern
Marcel Rieger
- luigi - Powerful Python pipelining package (by Spotify)
- Repository github.com/spotify/luigi
- Documentation
- "Hello world!"
luigi.readthedocs.io
github.com/spotify/luigi/blob/master/examples/hello_world.py
- Technologies
- GFAL2
- Docker
- Singularity

```
dmc.web.cern.ch/projects/gfal-2/home
docker.com
singularity.lbl.gov
```


[^0]:    $\rightarrow$ Reads like a checklist for analysis workflow management

