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PIANO NAZIONALE
DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA



Centro Nazionale di Ricerca in HPC,
Big Data and Quantum Computing

UNLOCKING THE COMPUTE CONTINUUM

SCALING OUT FROM CLOUD TO H{P,T}C RESOURCES

October 19 - 25, 2024

CHEP 2024



Diego Ciangottini - INFN

Tommaso Boccali - INFN

Lucio Anderlini - INFN

Andrej Filipcic - JSI

Teo Prica - IZUM

Tommaso Tedeschi - INFN

Daniele Spiga - INFN

Massimo Sgaravatto - INFN

Ahmed Shiraz Memon - JUELICH

Andrea Manzi - EGI

Antonino Troja - INFN

Giulio Bianchini - INFN

Federica Fanzago - INFN

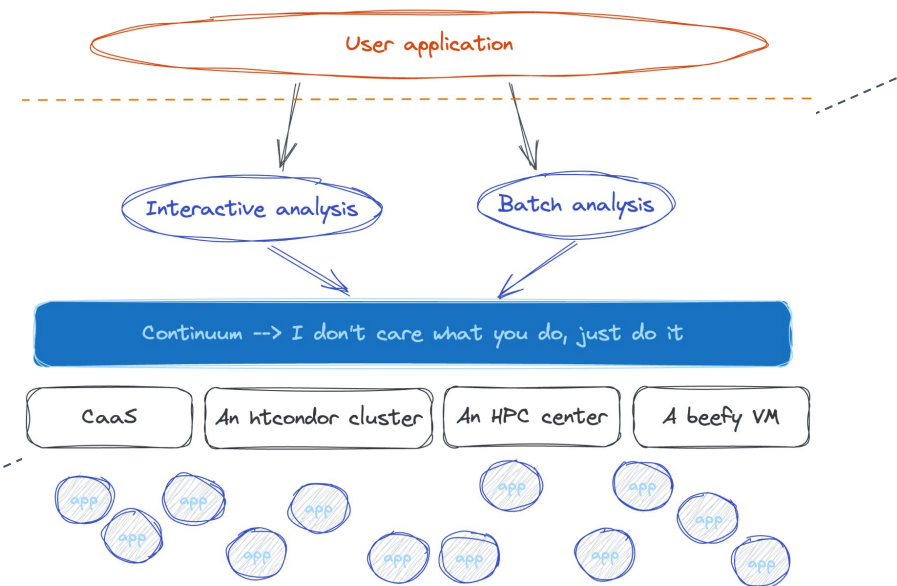
CONTINUUM



Heterogeneous use cases

- **Coffee-break time long analyses at LHC**
 - cloud + scale out in high rate frameworks
- **GPU accelerated HEP simulations and triggers**
 - develop on cloud, deploy at scale (on grid?)
- **ML training and inference of particle tagging**
 - Cloud based data-science frameworks hungry for HPC hosted GPUs
- **Well known grid-friendly workflows**

Our continuum idea is here in the middle



Heterogeneous resources managed by heterogeneous systems

- HPC** → mainly SLURM
- HTC** → any grid batch system (HTCondor, ARC, ...)
- Cloud** → Kubernetes

Contribution List

18 / 512 🔍 ML

568. Welcome

👤 Agnieszka Dziurda (Polish Academy of Sciences (PL)), Tomasz Szumiak (AGH University of Krakow (PL))
🕒 21/10/2024, 09:00

Talk Plenary session

114. CMS FlashSim: end-to-end simulation with ML

👤 Andrea Rizzi
🕒 21/10/2024, 11:30

Plenary Talk Plenary session

Detailed event simulation at the LHC is taking a large fraction of computing budget. CMS developed an end-to-end ML based simulation that can speed up the time for production of analysis samples of several orders of magnitude with a limited loss of accuracy. As the CMS experiment is adopting a common analysis level format, the NANOAOD, for a larger

380. Fair Universe HiggsML Uncertainty Challenge

👤 Yulei Zhang (Shanghai Jiao Tong University (CN) & APC-Paris (FR))
🕒 21/10/2024, 13:48

Track 5 - Simulation and ... Talk Parallel (Track 5)

The Fair Universe project is organising the HiggsML Uncertainty Challenge, which will/has run from June to October 2024.

60. S3 Compatibility: Enabling Seamless Integration with EOS, CERN's Large-Scale Disk Storage System (MON 30)

👤 Andreas Joachim Peters (CERN), Elvin Alin Sindirilaru (CERN), Luca Mascetti (CERN)
🕒 21/10/2024, 15:18

Track 1 - Data and Meta... Poster Poster session

Amazon S3 is a leading object storage service known for its scalability, data reliability, security and performance. It is used as a storage solution for data lakes, websites, mobile applications, backup, archiving and more. With its management features, users can optimise data access to meet specific requirements and compliance standards. Given

20. Streamlining ATLAS Monte-Carlo Generator Validation with PAVER (MON 33)

👤 Mustafa Andre Schmidt (Bergische Universität Wuppertal (DE))
🕒 21/10/2024, 15:18

Track 5 - Simulation and ... Poster Poster session

In ATLAS and other high-energy physics experiments, the integrity of Monte-Carlo (MC) simulations is crucial for reliable physics analysis. The continuous evolution of MC generators necessitates regular validation to ensure the accuracy of simulations. We introduce an enhanced validation framework incorporating the Job Execution Monitor (JEM) results in

279. End-to-end ML-based reconstruction

👤 Dolores Garcia (CERN)
🕒 22/10/2024, 14:06

Track 3 - Offline Comput... Talk Parallel (Track 3)

We present an ML-based end-to-end algorithm for adaptive reconstruction in different FCC detectors. The algorithm takes detector hits from different subdetectors as input and reconstructs higher-level objects. For this, it exploits a geometric graph neural network, trained with object condensation, a graph segmentation technique. We apply this

293. ML-based classification of photons and neutral mesons for direct photon measurement in ALICE

👤 Abhishek Nath (Heidelberg University (DE))
🕒 22/10/2024, 14:24

Track 5 - Simulation and ... Talk Parallel (Track 5)

Direct photons are unique probes to study and characterize the quark-gluon plasma (QGP) as they leave the collision medium mostly unscathed. Measurements at top Large Hadron Collider (LHC) energies at low pT reveal a very small thermal photon signal accompanied by considerable systematic uncertainties. Reduction of such uncertainties, which

176. ML-based classification in an open-source framework for the ALICE heavy-flavour analysis (TUE 27)

👤 Maria Teresa Camerlingo (Universita e INFN, Bari (IT))
🕒 22/10/2024, 15:18

Track 5 - Simulation and ... Poster Poster session

The ALICE Collaboration aims to precisely measure heavy-flavour (HF) hadron production in high-energy proton-proton and heavy-ion collisions since it can provide valuable tests of perturbative quantum chromodynamics models and insights into hadronization mechanisms. Measurements of the π^+ and K^+ production decaying in a proton (p) and

119. Simulating the CMS High Granularity Calorimeter with ML

👤 Kevin Pedro (Fermi National Accelerator Lab. (US))
🕒 22/10/2024, 16:33

Track 5 - Simulation and ... Talk Parallel (Track 5)

Detector simulation is a key component of physics analysis and related activities in CMS. In the upcoming High Luminosity LHC era, simulation will be required to use a smaller fraction of computing in order to satisfy resource constraints. At the same time, CMS will be upgraded with the new High Granularity Calorimeter (HGCAL), which requires

356. Benchmark Studies of ML Inference with TMVA SOFIE

👤 Lorenzo Moneta (CERN)
🕒 23/10/2024, 13:30

Track 5 - Simulation and ... Talk Parallel (Track 5)

Within the ROOT/TMVA project, we have developed a tool called SOFIE, that takes externally trained deep learning models in ONNX format or Keras and PyTorch native formats and generates C++ code that can be easily included and invoked for fast inference of the model. The code has a minimal dependency and can be easily integrated into the data

271. ML-Assisted Charged Particle Tracking at GlueX

👤 Torri Jeske
🕒 23/10/2024, 14:24

Track 2 - Online and real... Talk Parallel (Track 2)

Tracking charged particles resulting from collisions in the presence of strong magnetic field is an important and challenging problem. Reconstructing the tracks from the hits created by those generated particles on the detector layers via ionization energy deposits is traditionally achieved through Kalman filters that scale worse than linearly as the

323. A Streamlined Neural Model for Real-Time Analysis at the First Level of the LHCb Trigger (WED 06)

👤 Jiahui Zhuo (Univ. of Valencia and CSIC (ES)), Volodymyr Svitovelskyi (Univ. of Valencia and CSIC (ES))
🕒 23/10/2024, 15:18

Track 2 - Online and real... Poster Poster session

One of the most significant challenges in tracking reconstruction is the reduction of "ghost tracks", which are composed of false hit combinations in the detectors. When tracking reconstruction is performed in real-time at 30 MHz, it introduces the difficulty of meeting high efficiency and throughput requirements. A single-layer feed-forward neural

110. ML-based Adaptive Prefetching and Data Placement for US HEP systems

👤 Dr Byrav Ramamurthy (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)
🕒 23/10/2024, 16:51

Track 1 - Data and Meta... Talk Parallel (Track 1)

Although caching-based efforts [1] have been in place in the LHC infrastructure in the US, we show that integrating intelligent prefetching and targeted dataset placement into the underlying caching strategy can improve job efficiency further. Newer experiments and accelerator upgrades such as HL-LHC and DUNE are expected to produce 10x the

514. Efficient ML-Assisted Particle Track Reconstruction Designs

👤 Nadezhda Dobreva
🕒 22/10/2024, 13:48

Track 3 - Offline Comput... Talk Parallel (Track 3)

Track reconstruction, a.k.a., tracking, is a crucial part of High Energy Physics experiments. Traditional methods for the task, relying on Kalman Filters, scale poorly with detector occupancy. In the context of the upcoming High Luminosity LHC solutions based on Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning are very appealing. We investigate the feasibility of

338. Efficiency, Reproducibility, and Portability in HEP Machine Learning Training - ML Training Facility at Vanderbilt University

👤 Andrew Malone Melo (Vanderbilt University (US))
🕒 24/10/2024, 14:42

Track 9 - Analysis facilit... Talk Parallel (Track 9)

The success and adoption of machine learning (ML) approaches to solving HEP problems has been widespread and fast. As useful a tool as ML has been to the field, the growing number of applications, larger datasets, and increasing complexity of models creates a demand for both more capable hardware infrastructure and cleaner methods of

461. LbMCSubmit: Streamlined production and submission of LHCb MC requests (THU 20)

👤 Emir Muhammad (University of Warwick (GB))
🕒 24/10/2024, 15:18

Track 4 - Distributed Co... Poster Poster session

The LHCb experiment requires a wide variety of Monte Carlo simulated samples to support its physics programme. LHCb's centralised production system operates on the DIRAC backend of the WLCG; users interact with it via the DIRAC web application to request and produce samples.

183. QiboML: a full-stack quantum machine learning framework

👤 Matteo Robbiati (Università degli Studi e INFN Milano (IT))
🕒 24/10/2024, 16:51

Track 5 - Simulation and ... Talk Parallel (Track 5)

We present QiboML, an open-source software library for Quantum Machine Learning (QML) integrated with the Qibo quantum computing middleware framework.

358. Use of topological correlations in ML-based conditions for the CMS Level-1 Global Trigger upgrade for the HL-LHC

👤 Gabriele Bortolato (Universita e INFN, Padova (IT))
🕒 24/10/2024, 17:27

Track 2 - Online and real... Talk Parallel (Track 2)

The High-Luminosity LHC upgrade will have a new trigger system that utilizes detailed information from the calorimeter, muon and track finder subsystems at the bunch crossing rate, which enables the final stage of the Level-1 Trigger, the Global Trigger (GT), to use high-precision trigger objects. In addition to cut-based algorithms, novel machine-learning

Are ML and GPUs meaningful use cases?

You can repeat the exercise searching for "GPU"...

Where are my resources?

I need my accelerators!!!

”

We could/should(?) use HPC supercomputers...

Technically we can already
BUT how about making a **painless experience out of it?**

Can we ignore that most of new data science tools have now a “lingua franca”?

Kubernetes API support is arguably a de-facto standard



Where it all began

A long experience at INFN with site extensions

Two opportunities:

- **ICSC**
- **interTwin EU project**
 - o visit EGI booth to know more!

Not only HEP, a good solution is an **adaptable solution**

Everyone should be able to come and plug its own integration logic.

Several heterogeneous science communities: different domains, spanning O(10) to O(1000) people

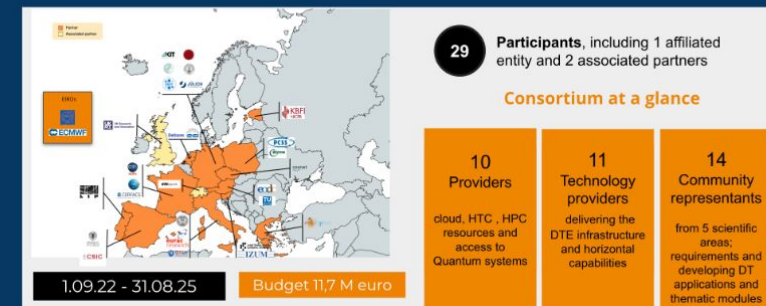
On a geo-distributed heterogeneous set of computing centers: different resource management (batch, cloud), different size and specialized hardware

We strive to get an efficient interface to match the evolution of analysis frameworks toward cloud-native tools with a seamless resource brokering.



Very similar set of requirements with an even stronger need for cloud native framework integration with HPC centers (kind of a cloud-prohibitive environment)

A Digital Twin Engine should be able to provide a platform capable of distributing DT applications to remote sites, maintaining an interoperable (cloud) interface.

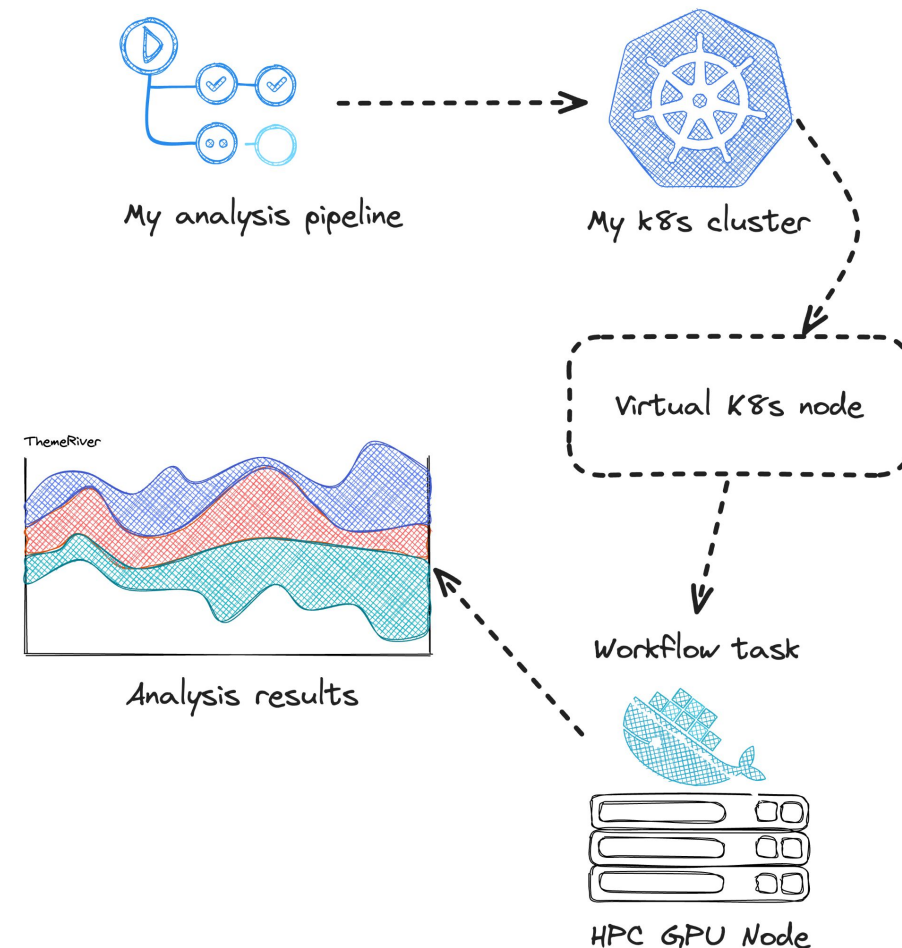


Our strategy

What if we extend the container orchestration layer (K8s) to support "offloading"* under the hood?
(With little to no knowledge required from the end user perspective)

Exposing the very SAME experience of running a pod on the cloud resources -> never touching the native API layer by K8s

N.B. Using Kubernetes as the workhorse for the "offloading", NOT as the main user interface though



*"Offloading" refers to the process of delegating the execution of a container to a remote resource instead of a physical node in your cluster.

Enabling tech: virtual nodes!

[CNCF Sandbox project](#)

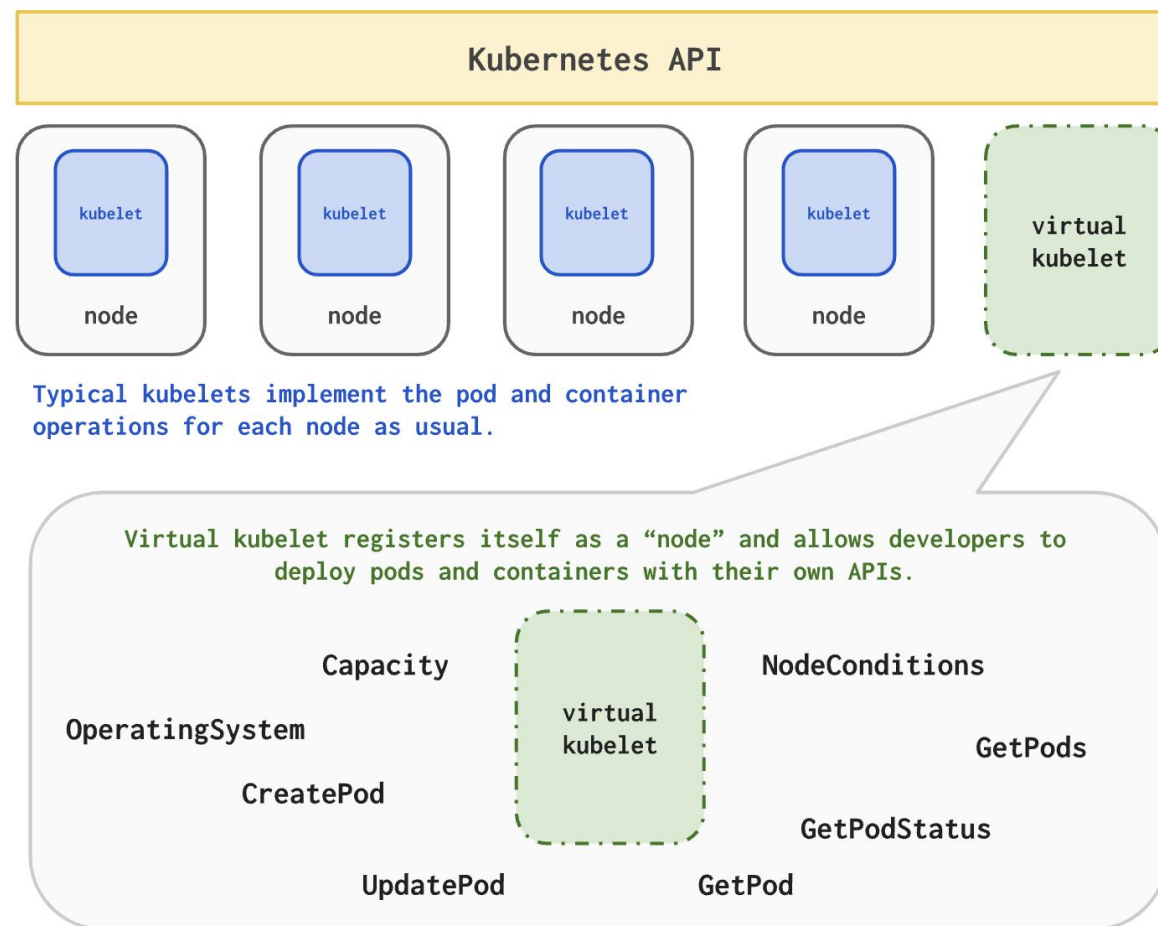


Create a Kubernetes cluster node, but virtual...

Translate a pod request in a custom container execution (e.g. remotely run aptainer/podman)

1. KEEP KUBERNETES API
2. EXPLOIT EXTERNAL/REMOTE RESOURCES

Quite a good fit 😊





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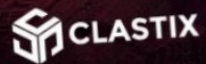
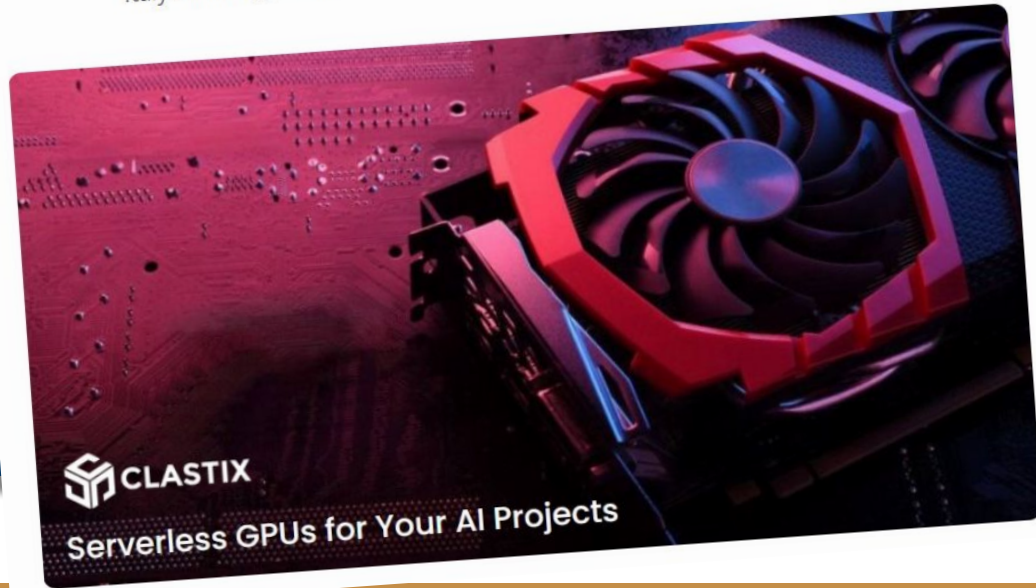
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ENABLE DYNAMIC AND SEAMLESS KUBERNETES
MULTI-CLUSTER TOPOLOGIES

Simplify GPUs usage across any Kubernetes Cluster

Clastix announces a new Serverless GPU solution developed in partnership with Seeweb, Italy's leading provider of cloud infrastructures for Artificial Intelligence.



Serverless GPUs for Your AI Projects



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Earn with your GPU

Deploy on Salad

Where Kubernetes Meets 10K+ Distributed GPUs

Easily deploy K8s pods as container group deployments on the world's most affordable cloud.

Deploy on Salad



Introducing Fly Kubernetes



Annie Ruygt

We need a bit more though

With current Virtual Kubelet interface:

- **Deep knowledge of Kubernetes internals is needed**
 - When developing a different flavors of virtual kubelet "logic"
- **We want providers to be in control**
 - abstracting the layer of resource provisioning from the payload brokering itself

Requiring Kubernetes black belt for any provider administrator of ours is a NO GO

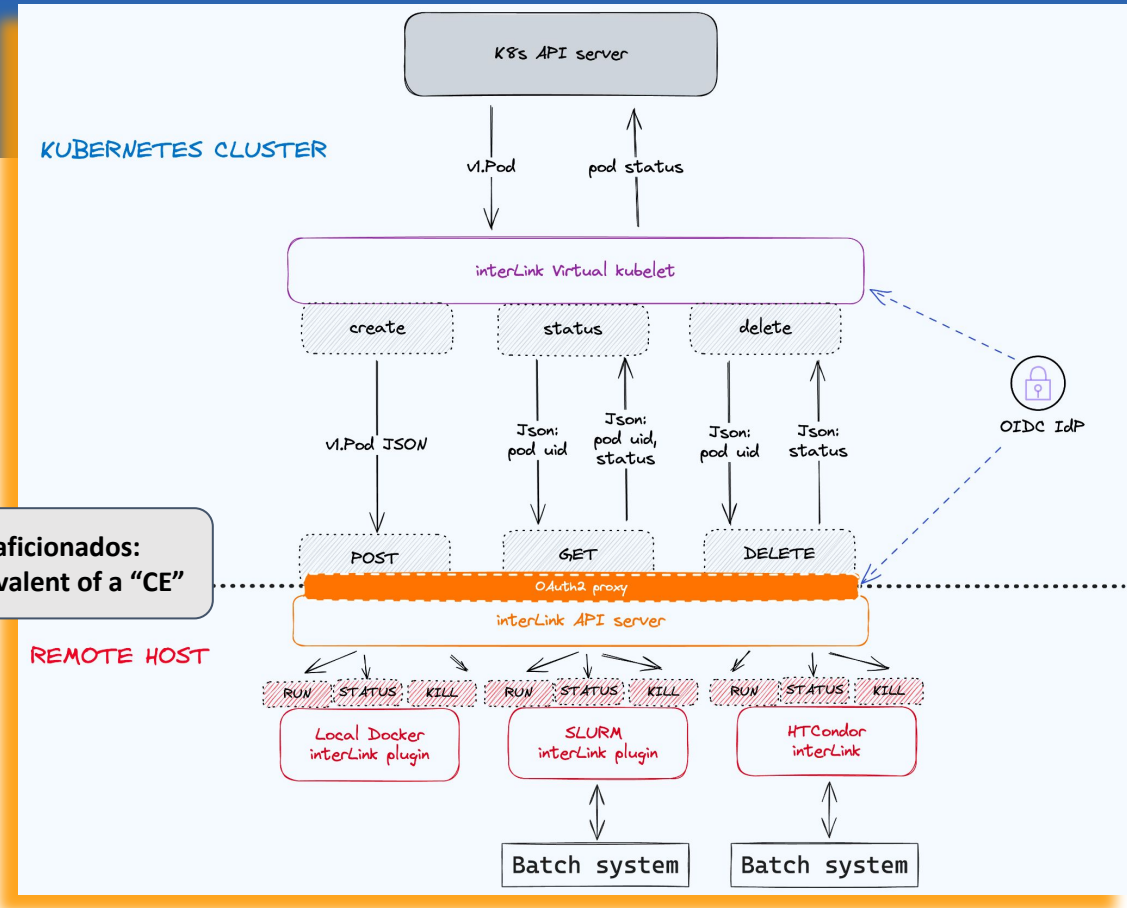
The result is the development of a modular interface to create custom Virtual Kubelets:

inter Link

We set a contract



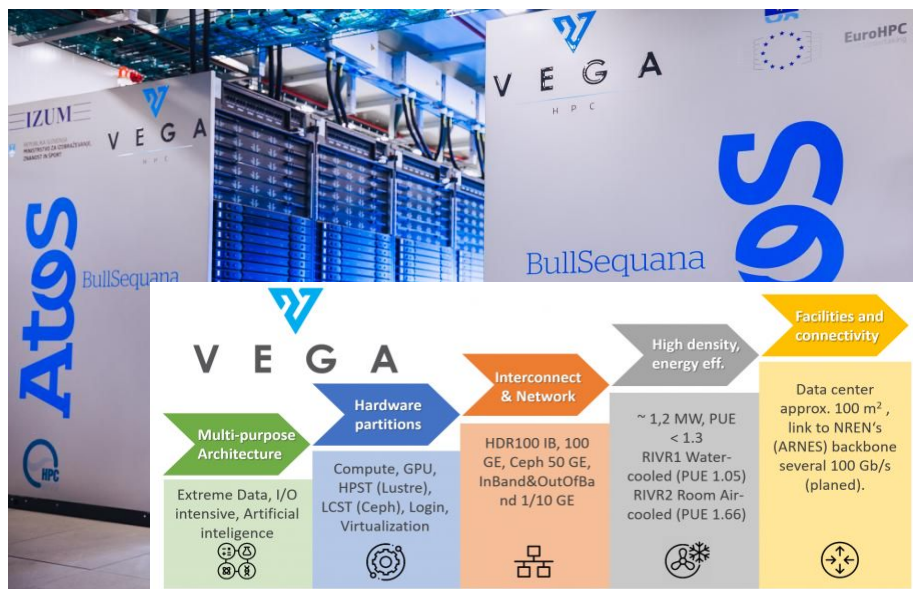
For HTCondor aficionados:
a Kubernetes equivalent of a "CE"



As a community effort we maintain the complexities
VK-interLink communication, AuthN/Z, VK state machine, caching etc..

Providers focus on creating value via additional
integrations
All of that without a PhD in k8s, leveraging simple SDKs based on
[interLink OpenAPI spec](#)

Our first case studies



HPC Vega is the first EuroHPC JU supercomputer hosted at the Institute of Information Science in Maribor, in Slovenia.

First volunteer HPC provider, enabling super early prototyping

In both cases the payloads will be submitted to SLURM by the interLink plugin hosted on a VM on the edge of the HPC



The Jülich Supercomputing Centre operates one of the most powerful supercomputers in Europe, JUWELS, and JUNIQ the first European infrastructure for quantum computing. UNICORE offers seamless access to the Supercomputers.

First volunteer for an external plugin based on UNICORE

Not just on SLURM @ INFN and ICSC

Integrated HTC resources from Tier2 into the INFN "Analysis Facility".
Now in production → users can spawn **Dask clusters seamlessly on every Italian Tier2.**

AI_INFN initiative have built a **prototype on top of interLink** (Matteo's talk)

Giving ML/AI experts access to **GPUs** via a **single interface**:

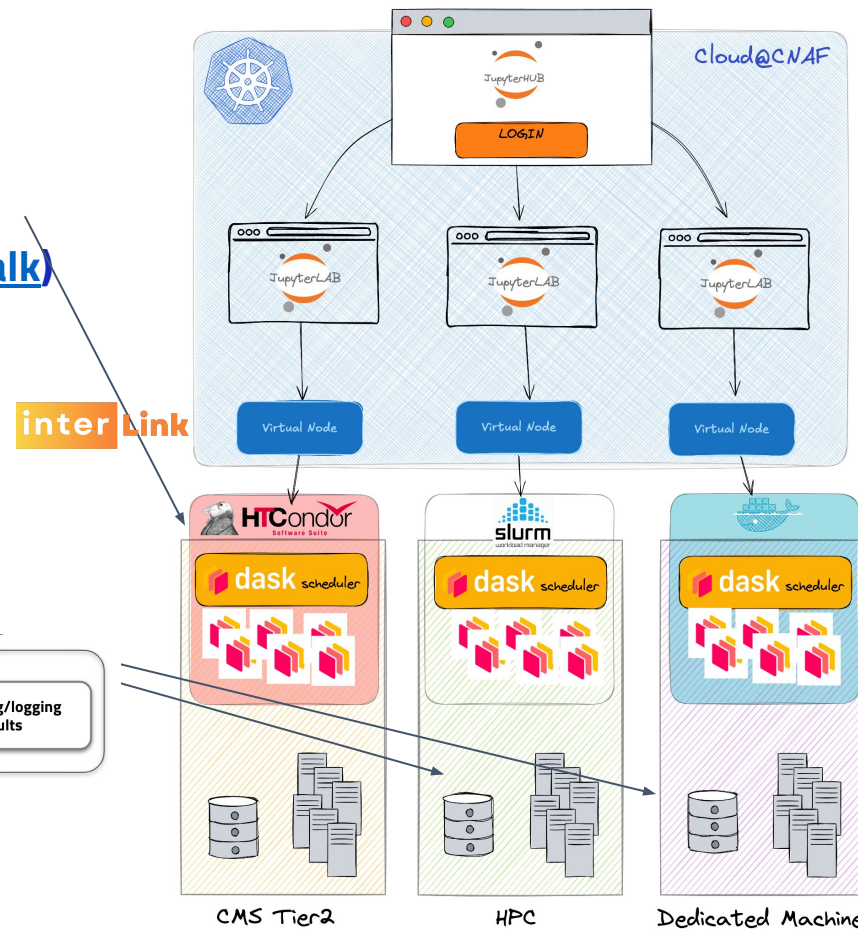
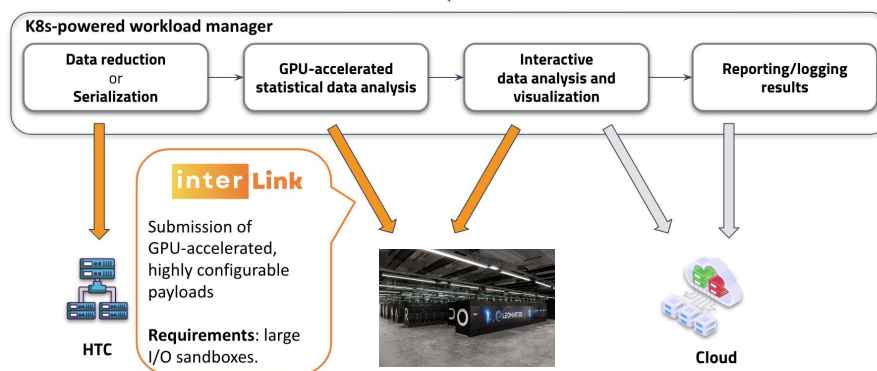
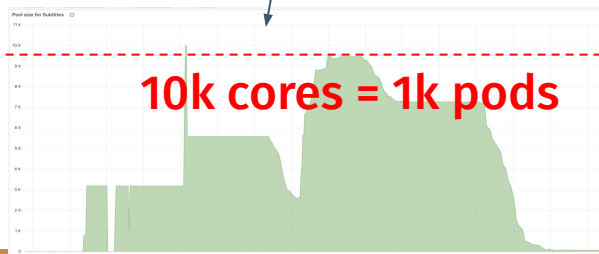
- on **LEONARDO@CINECA**
- on **beefy GPU equipped VM**

ICSC PoC for cloud and Leonardo integration

See Claudio's talk

Deploying CMS pilot job at scale?

See Daniele's talk

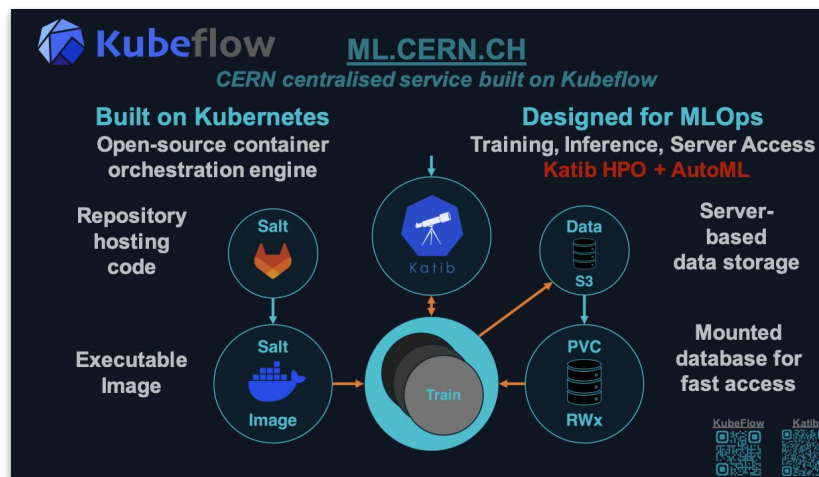
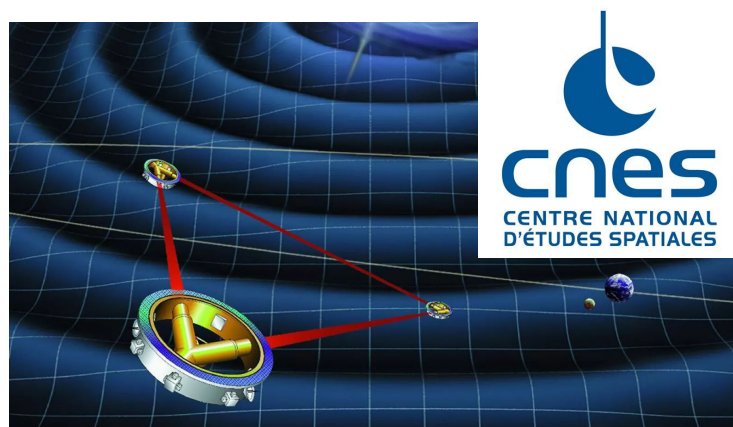


Toward a "community" software

ArgoWorkflows from **LISA interferometer** are being evaluated to offload argo tasks to HPC centers running SLURM (INFN-CNES interactions)

We are in implementation phase for a offloading prototype with **CERN KubeFlow** based platform.

"Non-scientific" case studies are also joining the evaluation with their own plugins (**NuNet**)



NuNet / interlink-plugin / Issues / #1

Write Initial spec for nunet interlink plugin.

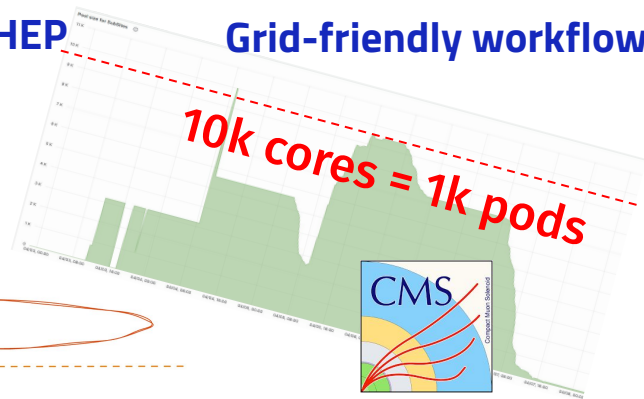
Open Source, Distributed Computing Framework

Kubernetes integration implementation architecture #322

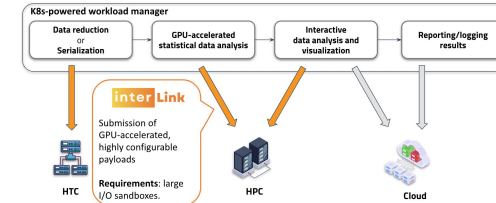
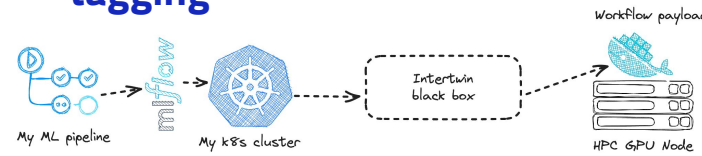
HOW IT'S GOING? Not too bad!

GPU accelerated HEP simulations and triggers

Grid-friendly workflows

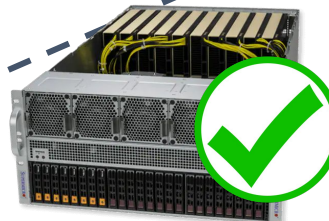
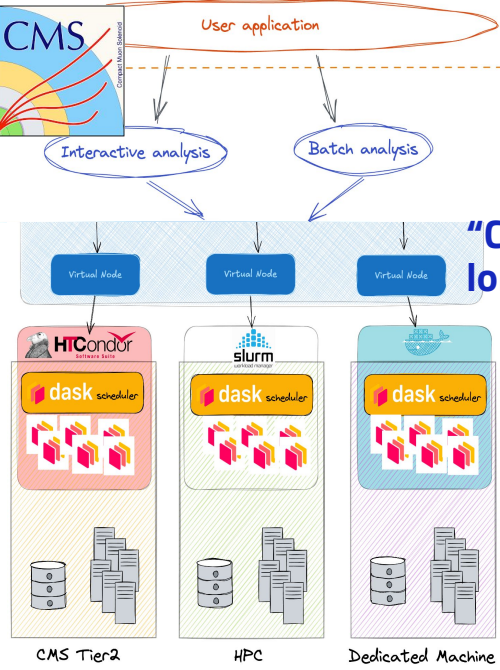


ML training and inference of particle tagging

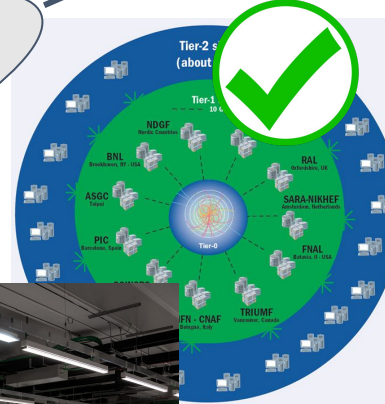


interLink
We started here in the middle, remember?

"Coffee-break-duration" long full analyses at LHC



GPU cloud machine



Summary

We demonstrated how interLink can extend our resource provisioning model...

for ANY container-based use case!

HPC-Slurm is only the beginning

The inclusion of “any” kind of remote resource can work (CaaS, fat nodes, HTC etc..)

Providers can offer an effortless K8s style access to resources

without internals deep knowledge required, develop your own provider plugin!

Next steps:

Streamline communities onboarding

documentation and development SDKs

Consolidate through use cases feedback loop

community driven development is key

Widening community adoption

applying for contributing to Cloud Native Computing Foundation Sandbox



inter

Link

<https://intertwin-eu.github.io/interLink/>



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BACKUP