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# Lessons learned (so far) Getting Rucio and DIRAC deployed using K8s

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### Goals

Building completely **new CTAO DPPS deployment, first releases.** Legacy CTAOC deployment will be gradually phased-out.

Need to deploy DPPS (see previous talk of Max) on 6 DCs (4 Off-Site and 2 On-Site)

- Reliably perform upgrades of a multi-component DPPS system
- Centralize observability (monitoring, alerts, tracing)
- Support failover between DCs

Need reproducible deployment in different environments:

- local developer hosts and private dev clusters: direct full control of the developer: laptop, personal cluster
- Gitlab CI: refence environment, created with kind engine from scratch, performs requirement verification
- site deployments with GitOps:
  - staging: on test infrastructure
  - pre-prod: on DCs
  - prod: on DCs



#### design

### **DPPS Helm Chart architecture**



We decide to setup all software as one helm chart with many subcharts:

- Bootstrap as jobs, init containers (maybe pre-install hooks later)
- ✦ Helm Tests, to be used in CI and production liveliness.
- Test fixtures included for Storage (SE), Compute (CE), SE, CE, DBs but configurable interface to external dependencies.

What we have in current pre-DPPS CTAO prod:

 DIRAC 8 and CTADIRAC – the verified version, and we need it in the DPPS Rel0.0

Available off-the-shelf charts:

- Rucio charts
- DiracX charts (not fully tested)
- Supporting: Observability, MQ



#### concerns

### **Stateful components**

Bootstap, Upgrade, Backup, Restore

Reproducible deployment needs to respect stateful components of DPPS.

- DIRAC mysql
- Rucio postgres
- FTS mysql
- Content of SEs

They can be all handled with volumes with Read(Write/Only)Once volumes.

The goal is to get "helm upgrade --install" do all that's needed (partially achieved for upgrade):

- Deployment on an empty cluster:
  - o Bootstrap and configure, either "default" configuration or stored backup state
- DB Migrations
  - Available in Rucio
  - Missing in DIRAC, FTS
- Store and restore (sub)system state Backups, replications, failover
- SEs (and possibly stateful CEs)



# Internal and External Interfaces

#### Internal

- All internal interfaces in component helm charts as values
- Currently, credentials (e.g. DB) in Rucio, DIRAC, controlled by values, which means that in DPPS chart some values are repeated in each subchart.
- Seems to be better to rely on secrets, and vault needs modification of Rucio charts (reference to secrets still defined in values).

#### **External**

- very likely SE, CE, IAM, likely some DBs, and possibly FTS, CVMFS
- All external outbound interfaces specified in DPPS helm chart values, specially annotated
- In test setup all external components have fully functional lightweight versions in DPPS chart.

wms: cert-generator-grid: enabled: false

 $\ensuremath{\textit{\#}}$  This configuration of interface between WMS and BDMS.

# The ConfigMap is created by BDMS chart. The name should match the name of the ConfigMap in BDMS chart given the release name.

rucio:

enabled: true
rucioConfig: "dpps-bdms-rucio-config"

concerns

### Identity management, A&A, Ingresses, LoadBalancers

CTAC

DPPS ingresses and their auth are "inbound" interfaces.

Internal communication is managed through k8s Services. Auth with private CA, host and grid user certificates.

Used two alternative certificate generation mechanisms:

- Generate on installation as configured in DPPS values, with **pre-install hook**
- Use "cert-manager" model similar to that supporting ACME for LetsEncrypt

Right now, all external services are LoadBalancers, and applications own their certificates.

#### TODO:

- Need to make kinds more configurable, to allow public addresses in needed cases.
- Transition to OAuth2 tokens is needed for all components.

#### concerns

# **Observability**

Monitoring, alerting, tracing

We aim to get monitoring verified in CI, collecting and verifying observability from every test (UC) execution.

Applications will have to provide this information in suitable form.

- Pushed container Logs (ingested to loki)
  - o Available from all components, tested in CI
- Scraped metrics (by prometheus)
  - Available in Rucio charts only
- Alerts
  - In Grafana? Ingest configuration from systems?
- Tracing: Sentry? Grafana tempo?



Build upon experience of legacy DIRAC8 operations

## Security

Critical in current threat environment

- Observability detect issues well and fast
- **DevOps**: fix and deploy bugfixes fast
- Deployment Provenance: determine affected systems and software
- Reproducible deployment: quicky recreate from append-only backups

## **Summary and Next Steps**

First "test" DPPS helm chart, ready deployment in dev, CI, staging , release DPPS v0.0 Feb 27: Rucio 35, DIRAC 8, x509 (fake), sets up requirement verification.

Next step will be DiracX + DIRAC9 + Rucio + etc, all in k8s

- Rucio:
  - o use more and verify applicability of metrics.
  - o "Internal" interfaces to DIRAC, shared secrets, contribute?
  - more work on upgrades in hooks
- DIRAC:
  - Customize somewhat more DIRAC8/9 deployment
  - Move to DiracX contribute?
  - o more work on upgrades in hooks
- Multi-cluster deployments
  - o Try failover/restore
  - o Try service mesh
- Plan to move to OAuth2 tokens, host x509 LetsEncrypt
  - Rucio server can work with Ingress and OIDC
  - DIRAC 8 supports CE, SE interfaces but not other access
  - Will use network policies for DevSecOps but HTTPS termination services no certificates for every pod
  - Tentatively planned for later this year Rel 0.1





# Artifact registry: Harbor

 CVMFS is used as last stage of the artifact distribution chain. It is itself part of DPPS software.