

Exploiting Virtualization for Software Preservation

DPHEP Topical Workshop on "Full Costs of Curation"
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LTDP Challenges

- ❖ “Bit preservation” is probably not very difficult
 - ❖ You need to ensure that data is migrated from a media/format to a more recent media/format at regular basis
 - ❖ Easily findable, fully usable by designated communities with clear access policies
- ❖ Data interpretation and knowledge preservation is much more difficult
 - ❖ HEP data is, in general, not easy to understand by people outside the immediate community, specially true for unprocessed data (e.g. RAW, DST, ...)
 - ❖ Details of the detector, details of the experimental conditions, details of the calibrations, details of ...
 - ❖ The **experimental software** is essential for the interpretation of data

Knowledge and Software needs “also” to be preserved

Software Preservation Approaches

❖ Porting Software

- ❖ Keep software alive by porting from system to system, compiler to compiler, etc.
- ❖ Difficult and very expensive in manpower (e.g. migrating CERNLIB to 64 bit, ROOT 3 to ROOT 6, etc.)
- ❖ Validation, validation, validation

❖ Freezing the Software

- ❖ No maintenance nor software porting effort required
- ❖ Virtualization is the enabling technology
 - ❖ Although virtualization still too young to know how it will “age”
- ❖ The experiment software need to be frozen together with the OS
- ❖ A number of services supporting the application will need to be adapted and frozen together with the application
- ❖ Nothing should be left uncontrolled

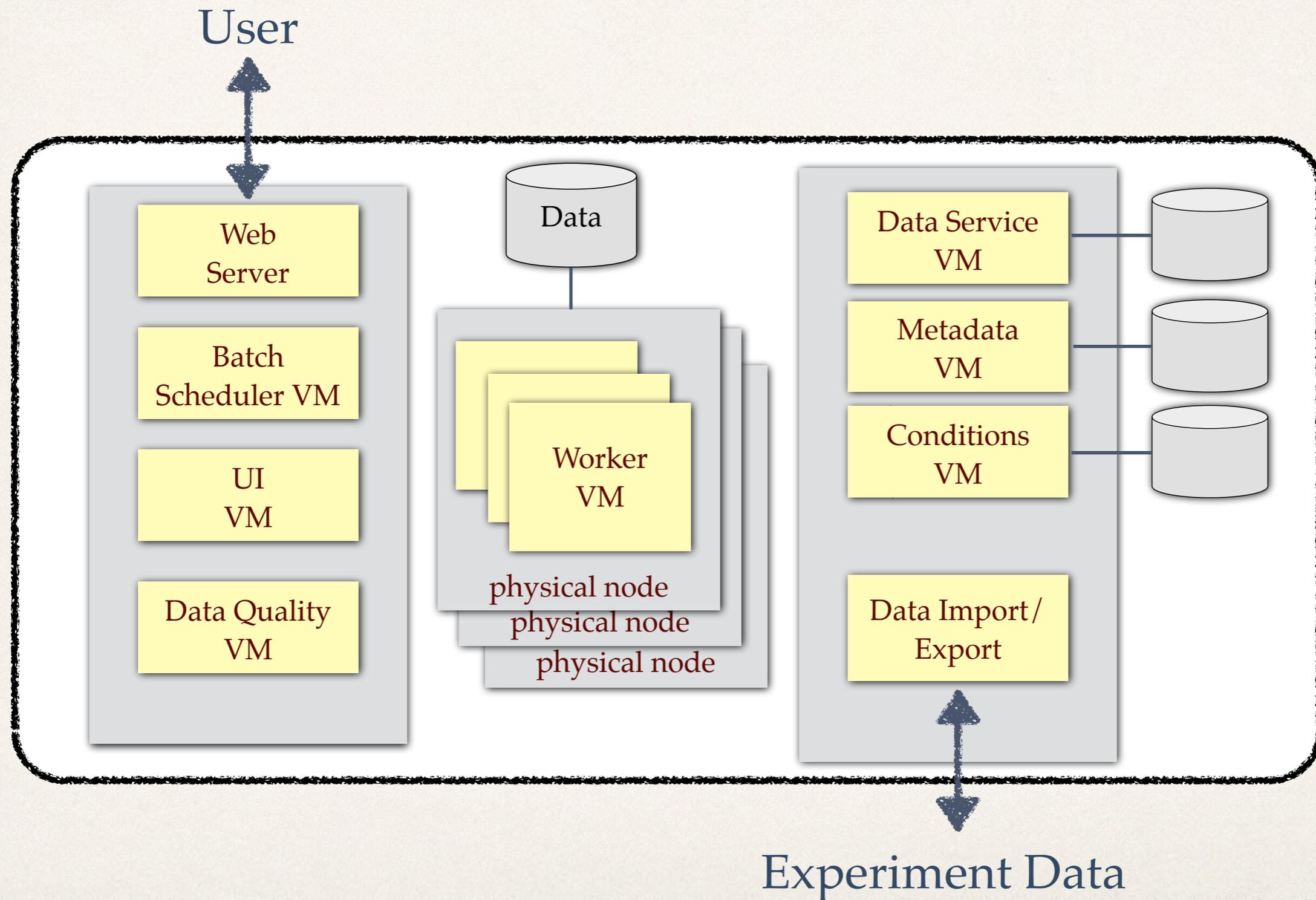
Main Ingredient: Virtualization

- ❖ Virtualization technology (in some cases with emulation) enables the possibility of running the **old experiment software** in an **old OS version**
 - ❖ This is not sufficient since current applications are more complex and require a bunch of 'services' for performing their functions
- ❖ Performance degradation is not an issue
 - ❖ Time and Moore's law will help us, specially for the 'emulation' case
- ❖ Virtualization will stay with us for a long while
 - ❖ Industry have also need to be also to run 'legacy' systems in virtualized environments
 - ❖ Also the main ingredient for Cloud computing
 - ❖ Instead of preserving the actual VM images we need to preserve the recipes or the meta-images that will allow us to build the VM images adequate to the current hypervisor flavor / version
- ❖ See next presentation on CernVM[FS] Technology

'Canned' Production System

- ❖ One single VM running the old experiment's software will not be sufficient (or you will have to wait years to get the results)
 - ❖ We need to put many VMs working in parallel
 - ❖ so, we need to have a sort of workload management system or batch system
 - ❖ ... and some user interface with some monitoring, etc.
- ❖ Old experiment's software require several services
 - ❖ **Data services** - input and output data files
 - ❖ **Metadata catalogs** - bookkeeping
 - ❖ **Detector conditions service** - full set of calibrations / alignments
 - ❖ **Data monitoring and validation** - comparisons to reference histograms
 - ❖ etc.
- ❖ We need a complete 'production system' build from a set connected nodes **isolated** from the world
 - ❖ Remember that we will be running old and insecure software+OS

'Canned' Production System



Preservation 'Exercises' are needed

- * In order to validate the software freezing option we need to perform a number of **controlled experiments to validate main assumptions**
 - * Be able to run very old OS versions in new hypervisors
 - * Be able to reproduce known key data analysis and validate the results
 - * Run productions (simulation+reconstruction) without any need of an external service
 - * Be able to modify old experiment code adding new algorithms and code
 - * etc.
- * Take very old (~20 years) experiment software (plus compiler, OS, etc.) and resurrect it to perform a number of 'use cases'
- * Learn from the encountered problems
- * Provide guidelines to new and running experiments

Conclusions

- ❖ Virtualization technology has the potential for providing long-term software persistency by freezing it together with the OS
- ❖ Virtualization needs to be accompanied by
 - ❖ 'Time Machine' capable file system
 - ❖ VM meta-images
 - ❖ Canned data production systems
 - ❖ etc.
- ❖ To validate the technology and the assumptions is essential to design a number of exercises
 - ❖ This would allow to validate assumptions and learn what to do for current and new experiments

Cost/Effort Estimates

- ❖ Virtualization+FS
 - ❖ Service: 1 FTE
 - ❖ Software Maintenance: 0.5 FTE
- ❖ Canned Data Production
 - ❖ Development: 2 FTE * 2 years
 - ❖ Maintenance: 0.5 FTE
 - ❖ 0.5 FTE * N experiments
- ❖ Exercises / Demonstrators
 - ❖ 1 FTE * 0.5 year * N exercises