

Containers

- Vac started by GridPP in the UK as a way of running Virtual Machines on autonomous hypervisors
 - Uses libvirt/kvm and (usually) CernVM model
 - Simulates the OpenStack/EC2 API presented to VMs
- Lots of interest in HEP in Docker (and now also Singularity containers)
- For High Throughput Computing HEP jobs, these containers can be like lightweight VMs
 - "Logical Machines" rather than single services or applications each in their own container
- Vac already has the machinery to handle configuration, provision images, customize run script templates
- Container support now implemented in Vac using existing model
 - Provision containers in the Vac "slots" of CPU, memory, disk

Docker Containers with Vac



- Older, more mature, more complex than Singularity
 - Many scientific users creating Docker containers
- Not just filesystem namespace (network, users, etc)
 - So easier to make workernode-like environments
 - Can create users, run sudo or singularity etc
- Vac can run arbitrary images from Docker repositories
- Docker uses cgroups to limit CPU, memory etc.
 - Vac uses this for accounting, monitoring
- (Vac also supports Singularity containers, but we concentrate on Docker here)

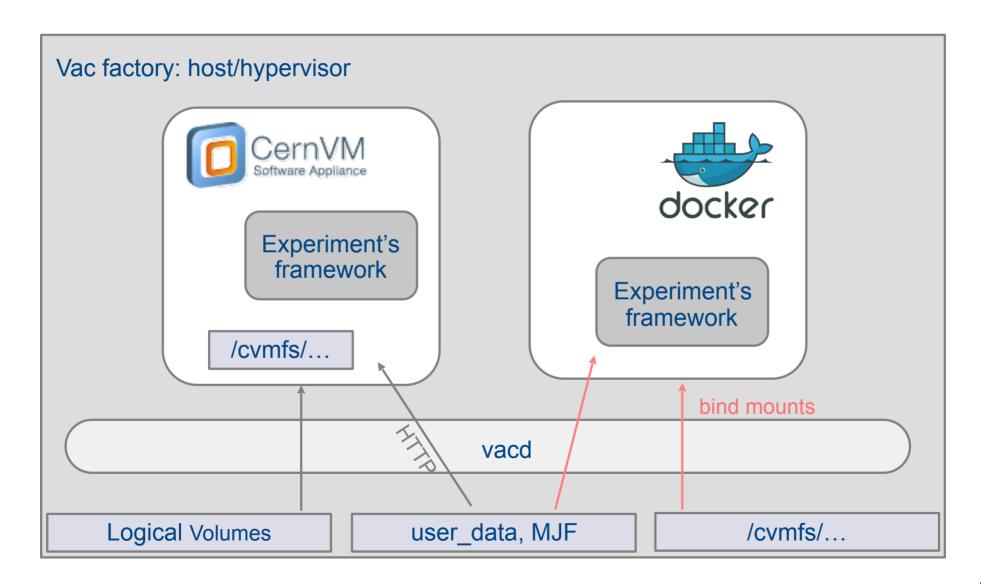
"Vacuum Containers"

- Extend Vacuum Platform API to work with Containers
 - (For Docker and demonstrated with Singularity Containers)
- Containers defined in "Vacuum Pipe" JSON file published by the experiments, alongside existing VM definitions
 - Image URL, user_data URL, cvmfs repositories, maximum lifetime, number of processors needed, ...
- Host shares Machine/Job Features directories, /user_data, requested cvmfs repositories as bind mounts
- Container then runs as normal, and when it finishes writes relevant log files and shutdown_message to /var/spool/ joboutputs (also a bind mount), and then stops
- Vac uses the shutdown_message to decide whether to create more containers like that
 - Ran ok? Found no work? Failed with an error?

VMs vs Docker Containers

- Vac contextualizes VMs by providing the experiment's user_data file using the same API as EC2 and OpenStack
- For containers, it binds the provided file at /user_data
 - After ##user_data_....## template substitutions
 - user_data might be a shell script or something else the container understands
- Can specify the script to run: /user_data by default
- If any cvmfs repositories are requested, then /cvmfs is shared too
 - The repos are kept mounted by Vac in case the host uses auto-(un)mounting

Vac factory with VMs and Containers



Log file excerpt (newlines for clarity)

```
Sep 11 19:53:02 [4759]: Creating DC with
/usr/bin/docker run --detach
-v /var/lib/vac/machines/1505155980_lhcb-prod-dc/joboutputs:/var/spool/joboutputs
-v /var/lib/vac/machines/1505155980_lhcb-prod-dc/user_data:/
user_data:ro
```

- -v /cvmfs:/cvmfs:ro
- -v /var/lib/vac/machines/1505155980_lhcb-prod-dc/machinefeatures:/etc/machinefeatures:ro
- -v /var/lib/vac/machines/1505155980_lhcb-prod-dc/jobfeatures:/etc/ jobfeatures:ro
- --name vac-85-03.hep.manchester.ac.uk
- --hostname vac-85-03.hep.manchester.ac.uk vacproject/vcbusybox /init

Some running Logical Machines

vac command vs native VM and Docker commands

```
root@vac-85: vac machines
vac-85-00
               lhcb-prod-sc
                                Running
                                            1 SC 15.30 hrs
               lhcb-prod-vm
                                Running
                                            1 VM 15.28 hrs 99.4%
vac-85-01
                                                                      100.0%
               lhcb-prod-dc
vac-85-02
                                Running
                                            1 DC 15.26 hrs 99.4%
                                                                      98.3%
vac-85-03
               lhcb-prod-dc
                                Running
                                            1 DC 15.22 hrs 99.5%
                                                                      100.0%
```

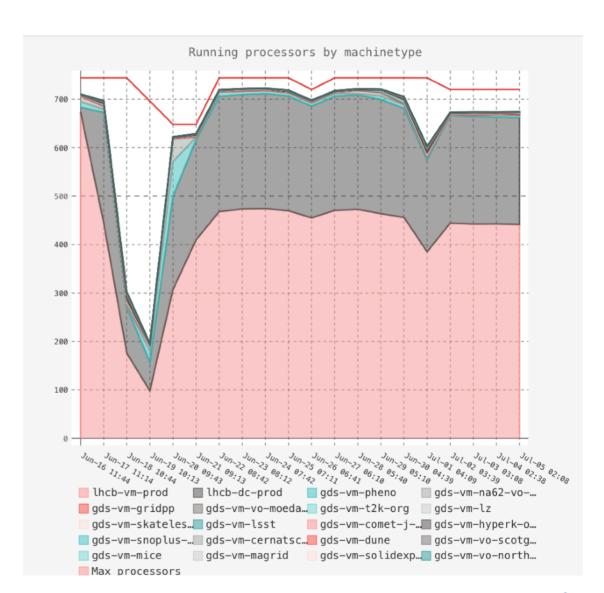
```
root@vac-85: virsh list
Id Name State
-----567 vac-85-01.hep.manchester.ac.uk running
```

```
root@vac-85: docker ps
CONTAINER ID
                    TMAGE
                                           COMMAND
                                                      CREATED
                                                                    STATUS
                   NAMES
PORTS
5bb83858b510
                    vacproject/vcbusybox
                                           "/init"
                                                      15 hours ago Up 15 hours
vac-85-03.hep.manchester.ac.uk
                   vacproject/vcbusybox
9eb5f3410765
                                           "/init"
                                                      15 hours ago Up 15 hours
vac-85-02.hep.manchester.ac.uk
```

Containers and VMs at Manchester

- LHCb Docker containers in grey
- LHCb VMs in pink
- Before and after a software update
- Running alongside some other Vac workloads

 See the LHCb Containers talk later this session for the internals of these containers ...



Implications and next steps

- We can now run both VMs and Docker containers provided by experiments, on the same pool of hypervisors
- Using containers rather than VMs allows more flexibility about memory, disk, CPU etc limits
 - cgroups are more forgiving than VMs when there isn't contention
- Lots of other user communities have targeted Docker as a way of making their application portable
 - One of the target platforms for IRIS infrastructure in the UK (PP, Astro, Nuclear)
- Working on generic VMs to allow Docker containers to run at VM-only OpenStack sites managed by Vcycle
 - Using same API to discover the user_data, provide cvmfs etc

Summary

- Vac 3.0 added Docker Container support
 - First implementation of "Vacuum Container" API
 - Successfully running LHCb VMs and DCs on the same hypervisor

 This allows us to support a mix of VMs and Containers at sites

• (And Vac is still only 3900 lines of Python ...)