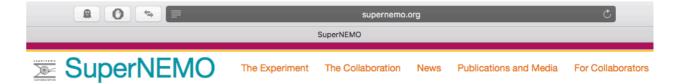


Docker in the SuperNEMO Experiment

Ben Morgan

SuperNEMO

- Search for Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay
- O(100-200) researchers
- Offline software is based on inhouse framework from LPC-Caen (also used in GANIL and industrial partnerships)
- Core dependencies: C++11 compiler, Boost, ROOT6, Geant4, Qt5
- 1-2FTE on Software/
 Computing, split over ~4
 people (0.5 from me)







How about a SuperNEMO presentation or poster at your conference?

Request a speaker

Searching for Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

The NEMO (Neutrino Ettore Majorana Observatory) collaboration is an international physics effort including the experiment SuperNEMO and its predecessor, NEMO-3.

The SuperNEMO demonstrator module is currently being assembled at the LSM underground lab, located in the Fréjus tunnel near Modane, France. NEMO-3, also at the LSM, ran from 2003-11. Its rich repository of data is still being analysed today.

Both SuperNEMO and NEMO-3 are designed to study extremely rare double-beta decay processes, and in particular are looking for evidence of neutrinoless double beta decay. This is a rare type of radioactive decay which has been predicted, but has never been observed. If this process was seen, it would prove that neutrinos were their own antiparticles, which could be a clue to the matter-antimatter asymmetry in the universe.

Theme based on jekyll/minima

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What is a "Small" Experiment Nowadays?

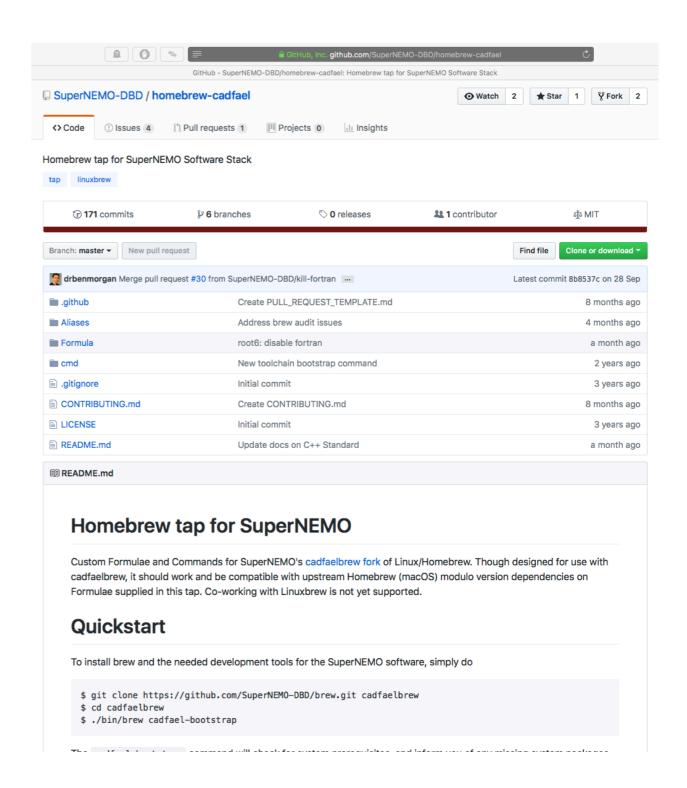
LHC/Intensity Frontier experiments at O(1k-4k) people

 Wide range of HEP/Neutrino/Dark Matter/etc experiments below this scale, O(100-500) people: small (-ish?)

 In software/packaging terms, means fewer FTEs for development/deployment, re-use of existing software/ resources very important (but not always done!)

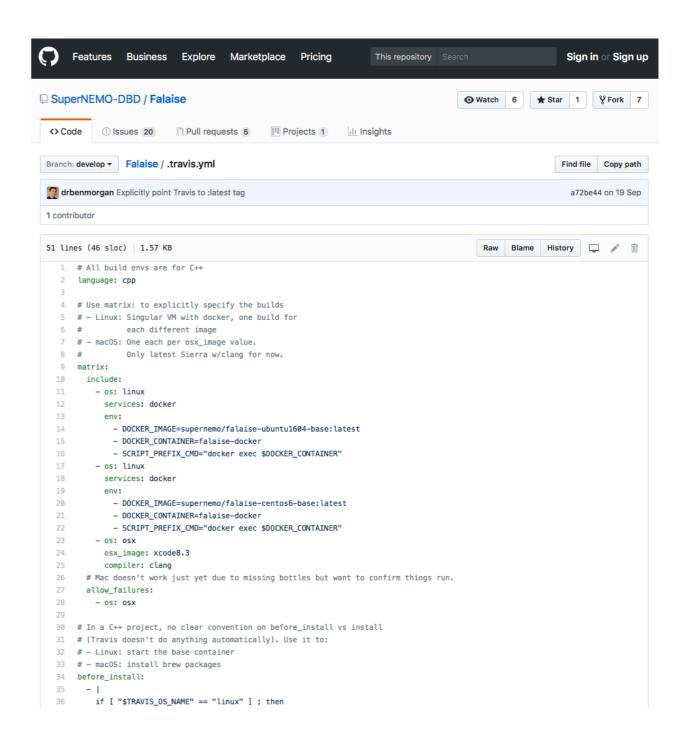
Package Management in SuperNEMO

- Migrated to Linux/Homebrew in 2015
- Choice based on simplicity and availability
- Follow upstream packages except for core dependencies like Geant4, ROOT, where a "Tap" is supplied
- Binary "bottles" not used yet -FTE limits, plus understanding use of custom glibc.
- But found we did need a binary distribution mechanism...



Need for Docker in SuperNEMO

- Migrated development from internal SVN to Git/Hub earlier this year
- Use of Pull Request model => easier testing, potential for "easy" CI with Travis
- But... dependencies build from source, not reasonable on Travis.
- Solution for Linux create docker image(s) for base system(s) + Brew'd dependencies



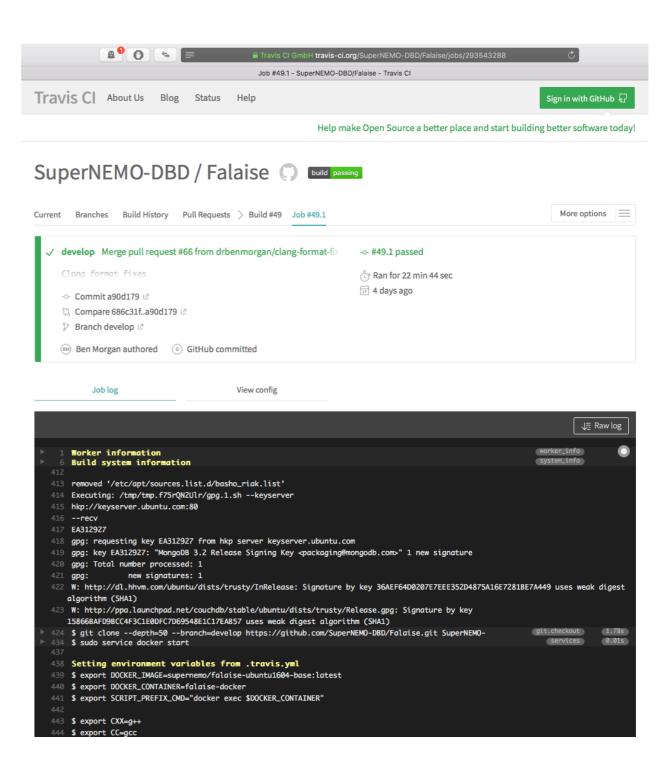
Building Containers

- Use CentOS6/7 and Ubuntu 14/16LTS base images
- Layers added:
 - System rpm/deb packages
 - Brew'd Compiler/Dev tools
 - Brew'd Build/Test packages
- Named/Tagged by underlying distro and "latest" for use in Cl
- Hosted on Docker Hub, but don't yet use their CI to build images

```
. Inc. aithub.com/SuperNEMO-DBD/cadfael-deplo
Branch: master ▼ cadfael-deployment / docker / centos / 6 / Dockerfile
                                                                                                                     Find file Copy path
orbenmorgan [CentOS6] Install epel-release rpm
                                                                                                                       0de2dd2 on 15 Sep
1 contributor
44 lines (36 sloc) | 1.12 KB
      FROM centos: centos6
      MAINTAINER Ben Morgan <Ben.Morgan@warwick.ac.uk>
      # Update and install base
       ADD RPM-GPG-KEY-cern /etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-cern
       ADD HEP_OSlibs.repo /etc/yum.repos.d/HEP_OSlibs.repo
           && yum install epel-release -y \
           && yum install -y \
              HEP_OSlibs_SL6 \
              expat-devel \
              openssl-devel \
              redhat-lsb-core \
            && yum groupinstall -y "Development Tools" \
            && yum clean all
      RUN useradd -m -s /bin/bash linuxbrew
      # Linuxbrew laver
       RUN git clone https://github.com/SuperNEMO-DBD/brew.git /home/linuxbrew/.linuxbrew \
           && chown -R linuxbrew: /home/linuxbrew/.linuxbrew
  26 # Switch to user
       WORKDIR /home/linuxbrew
       ENV PATH=/home/linuxbrew/.linuxbrew/bin:/home/linuxbrew/.linuxbrew/sbin:$PATH \
           USER=linuxbrew
  33 # Install bootstrap layer
       RUN brew update \
           && brew cadfael-bootstrap \
           && brew cleanup -s \
           && rm -Rf $(brew --cache)
      # Install Falaise dependency layer
       RUN brew install falaise --only-dependencies \
           && brew cleanup -s \
           && rm -Rf $(brew --cache)
```

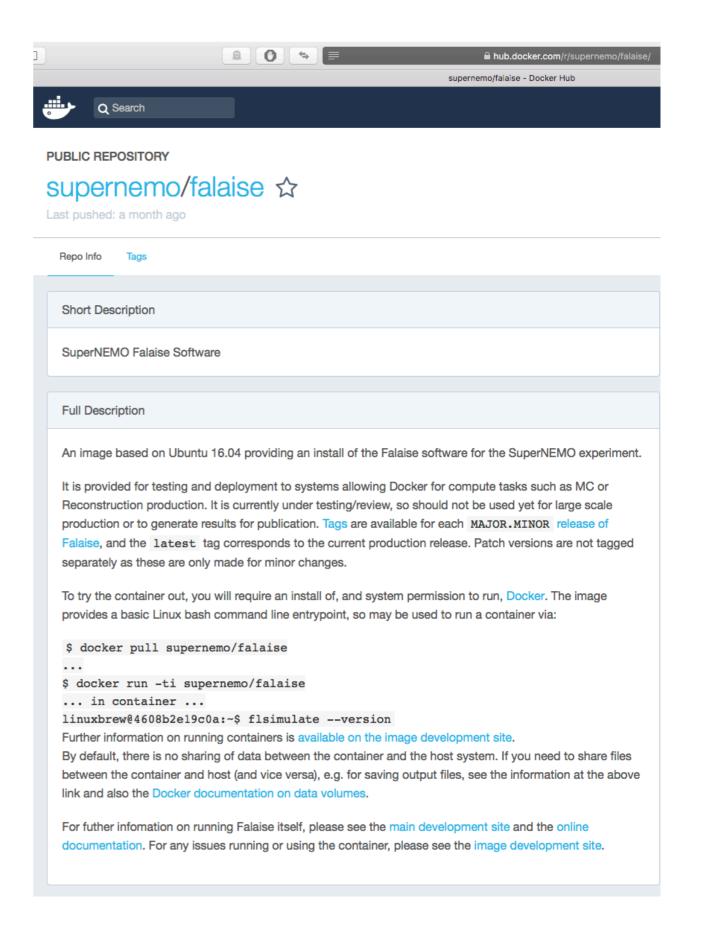
Containers in Use

- Images are large, 1-4GB!
- Travis doesn't cache images, but in practice, pulling the images ~10-15% of each build/test job.
- Only using Ubuntu 16/Centos 6 images to save resource.
- macOS builds still need brew'd bottles!
- If we bottled on Linux as well, Docker might not be needed.



Containers for Deployment

- Direct use of "brew install" works for most users
- Still, get images of current release of software for free
 - Just an additional layer
 - Based on Ubuntu 16LTS for smallest size/most modern toolchain
- Not used in production as we do not have access to Docker enable compute resources there if we need it.



Open Questions (from this Docker newbie)

- Even with docker, binary packaging is still useful, so important that Package Manager(s) support this.
- How do/could/should Docker and CVMFS work together?
- Docker on multiuser systems (e.g. university desktops) seemingly a security no-no. <u>Singularity</u> to the rescue?
- Best practices for layering? Single release per image?
 Spack views? HSF/Framework "Starter Kit" Image?