IceProd Supercomputer Mode

How IceCube Production Runs on Firewalled Clusters

David Schultz WIPAC, UW-Madison





Outline

- > What is IceCube / IceProd
- > Supercomputer Specialties
- > Current Usage
- > Future Plans

IceCube Collaboration

AUSTRALIA University of Adelaide

BELGIUM

Université libre de Bruxelles Universiteit Gent Vrije Universiteit Brussel

CANADA

SNOLAB University of Alberta-Edmonton

DENMARK University of Copenhagen

GERMANY

FUNDING AGENCIES

(FWO-Vlaanderen)

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron ECAP, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin Ruhr-Universität Bochum **RWTH Aachen University** Technische Universität Dortmund Technische Universität München Universität Mainz Universität Wuppertal Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster

THE ICECUBE COLLABORATION

JAPAN Chiba University

NEW ZEALAND University of Canterbury

EPUBLIC OF KOREA Sungkyunkwan University

SWEDEN Stockholms universitet Uppsala universitet

SWITZERLAND Université de Genève **NAME OF A CONTRACT OF A CONTR** University of Oxford

UNITED STATES

Clark Atlanta University Drexel University Georgia Institute of Technology Lawrence Berkeley National Lab Marguette University Massachusetts Institute of Technology Michigan State University **Ohio State University** Pennsylvania State University South Dakota School of Mines and Technology

Southern University and A&M College Stony Brook University University of Alabama University of Alaska Anchorage University of California, Berkeley University of California, Irvine University of California, Los Angeles University of Delaware University of Kansas University of Maryland University of Rochester

University of Texas at Arlington University of Wisconsin-Madison University of Wisconsin-River Falls Yale University



Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique (FRS-FNRS) Fonds Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek-Vlaanderen German Research Foundation (DFG) Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY)

Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation Swedish Polar Research Secretariat

Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) The Swedish Research Council (VR) University of Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF) US National Science Foundation (NSF)

IceCube Neutrino Observatory



IceCube Neutrino Observatory



IceCube Neutrino Observatory



Data provenance

Configuration - which software, what versions, when/where it ran, ...

Dataset submission

- Monitor job status, resource usage
- Retry failed jobs resubmit with different requirements

Supercomputer Challenges

Networking

- No external access from worker nodes
- Special "data mover" nodes separate from submit nodes

Solution:

- Stage data using "data mover" nodes
 - -- Automated to happen before job submit, after job completion
- Edit job config to point to local paths before submission

Supercomputer Challenges

OS support

- Special flavors of operating systems not compatible with existing builds
 - -- Some cases where OS reports it is RHEL 7, but all libraries are different versions

Solution:

- Containers!
- Run everything in the standard OSG WN container

Supercomputer Challenges

CVMFS support

- Some sites still don't support CVMFS

Solution:

- Containers again!
- Rsync CVMFS nightly to local FS, then bind mount into container

Typical Production Architecture



Supercomputer Architecture



Graham in Compute Canada

- Part of IceCube's Compute Canada allocation
- "Small" share, about 100 CPUs continuously
- Running since April 2019

Graham in Compute Canada



Exascale Cloud Demo

- NSF EAGER grant with SDSC, Internet2
- Using 3 major cloud providers: AWS, Google, Azure
- Goal: get as close to an exaflop as possible in a single condor pool, on cloud resources today
- Like a supercomputer:
 - -- No direct I/O our servers can't sustain that rate
 - -- No pilots infrastructure can't handle the load

Exascale Cloud Demo



16

Exascale Cloud Demo



Future Supercomputer Challenges

Queueing

- Some sites have policies preferring large MPI jobs over many single-core jobs, or other special things
 - -- One MPI job can expand to the entire size of the supercomputer
 - -- Queue thus allows very few jobs per user

Still working on this

 One idea we've tested: make a local HTCondor pool out of large, long-running jobs (whole machine, 24 hours), and submit physics jobs to that pool

Conclusions

- > IceCube primarily relies on a glidein model with worker node internet access
- > Supercomputers disallow this, so a direct submission mode was created
- > Works well so far, more sites to be added in the future