

# KEY4HEP - Plans for Deployment

preGDB Workshop - 05.05.2020  
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# The Key4HEP Project

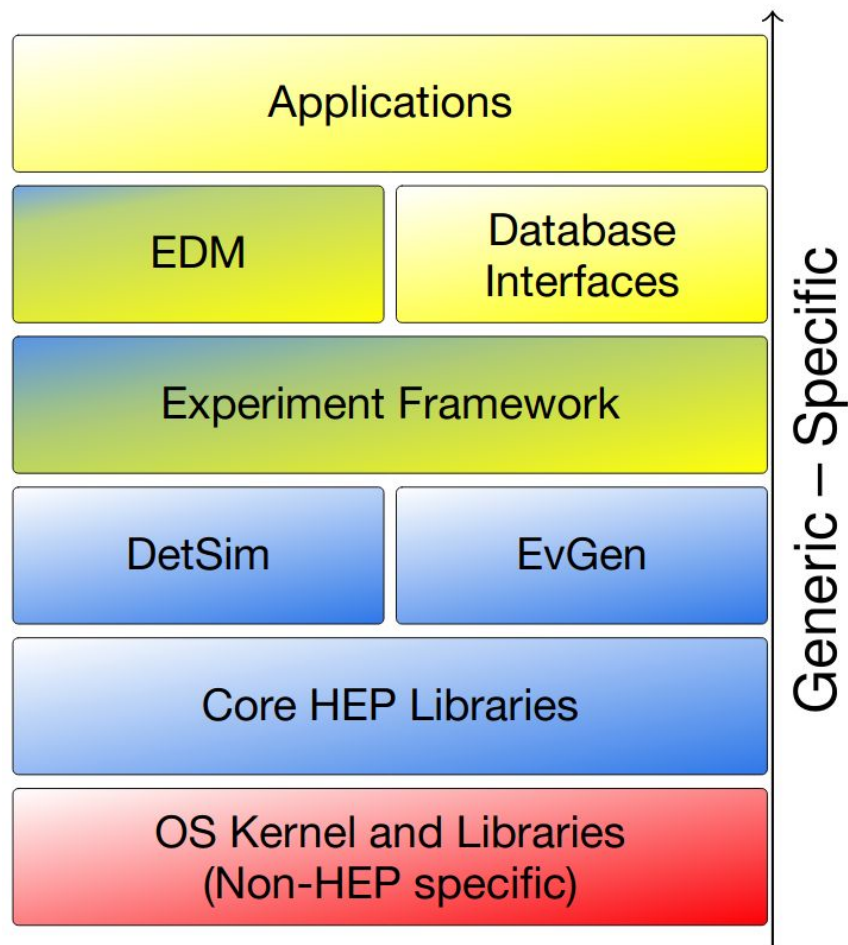
- Future detector studies critically rely on **well-maintained software stacks** to model detector concepts and to understand a detector's limitations and physics reach
- Aim at a low-maintenance common stack for **FCC, ILC/CLIC, CEPC** with ready to use “plug-ins” to develop detector concepts
- Reached consensus among all communities for future colliders to develop a **common turnkey software stack** at recent [Future Collider Software Workshop](#) (June 2019)
- Identified as an important project in the CERN [EP R&D initiative](#)
- Regular meetings
  - <https://indico.cern.ch/category/11461/>
- Docpages
  - <https://cern.ch/key4hep> (main documentation site)
  - <https://cern.ch/edm4hep> (doxygen code reference)

# Key4HEP Software Stack

- Should cover Detector and Physics Studies
  - Generation, Simulation, Reconstruction ...
  - Includes most of the common libraries and projects: Geant4, ROOT, Delphes
- Where it will be used:
  - Locally
  - Batch farms
  - Grid
  - Opportunistic HPC
  - CI clouds (travis, github actions)
- Use CVMFS to deploy once and use as often as possible
- Containers currently used only to get a LCG-supported platform (currently [Centos7](#)) with CVMFS where not available
  - Especially the case on github / travis

# A typical HEP Software Stack

- Interfaces to tracking and reconstruction libraries (PandoraPFA, ACTS ...)
- (More or less) experiment specific event datamodel libraries
- Experiment core orchestration layer, which controls everything else: Marlin, Gaudi, CMSSW, AliRoot
- Packages used by many experiments: DD4hep, Pythia, ...
- Usual core libraries: ROOT, Geant4, CLHEP ...
- Non-HEP libraries: Boost, Python, CMake...



# Deployment Strategy

- Key4HEP Software is built with **spack**
  - Reference deployment to **CVMFS**
    - Additionally HTTP buildcache can be used to install binaries
    - System packages (HEPOSLibs) can be reused, but easier to use spack to build everything
- Completely independent installation possible as well
- Not clear yet if experiments want to build common packages themselves or use Key4HEP CVMFS space

```
/cvmfs/sw.hsf.org/key4hep/  
|-- releases/ $LCG_version / $platform / $pkgname-$spackhash / (bin ... )  
|-- views / $K4_version / $platform / (bin include share ... init.sh)  
|-- setup.sh  
|-- contrib
```

```
/cvmfs/sw-nightlies.hsf.org/key4hep/  
|-- nightlies/ $timestamp / $platform / $pkgname-$spackhash / (bin ... )  
|-- views / $timestamp / $platform / (bin include share ... init.sh)  
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- Can use view without Spack
- Can use releases directory as a chained spack install dir
- Can use spack buildcache to locally install

# Spack for Key4HEP

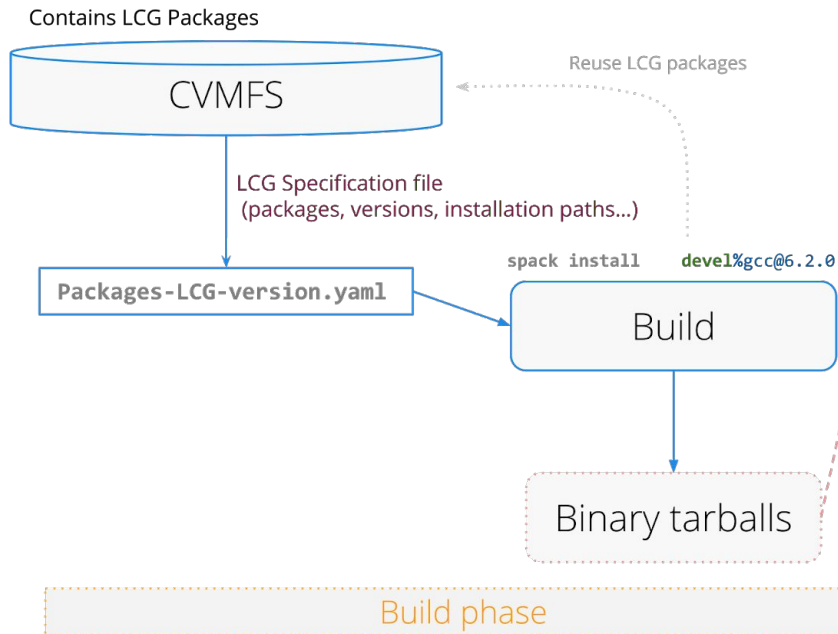


- Spack is a package manager
  - Does not replace CMake, Autotools, ...
  - Comparable to apt, yum, homebrew, ...
    - But not tied to operating system
    - And no central repository for binaries!
- Originally written for/by HPC community
  - Emphasis on dealing with **multiple configurations** of the same packages
    - Different versions, compilers, external library versions ...
    - ... may coexist on the same system
  - Spec: Syntax to describe package version configuration and dependencies
- Repository added with Key4HEP package recipes

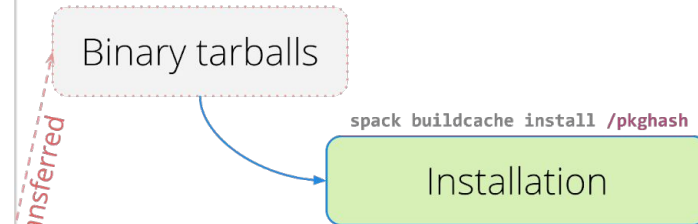
```
git clone https://github.com/spack/spack.git
git clone https://github.com/key4hep/k4-spack.git
alias spack='python $PWD/spack/bin/spack'
spack repo add k4-spack
# install the meta-package for the key4hep-stack
spack install key4hep-stack
```

# Build process

Run on a Build Node



Run on a CVMFS Stratum 0 Node



Transferred

No need to reconfigure Spack

1. Even though we start from a new fresh spack installation, binaries contain all the information in the metadata
2. **/pkghash** → Identifies the full graph of dependencies
3. **Same stack is reproduced**, including references to external LCG Packages in CVMFS

Adapted from: Javier Cervantes  
CernVM Users Workshop 2019

Installation phase



# Production vs. Development Deployment

- CVMFS installations are great for production
- ... but not ideally suited for production workflows
  - Requires internet connection
  - Difficult to change version of one dependency in views
  - No easy way to manually select packages
  - Development happens on different platform than production
- Key4HEP developers were asking for a way to build the stack without using LCG releases
- Obtaining dependencies and deployment should be the same for dev and prod

# Conclusion

- Key4HEP Software is built with **spack**, and binaries are distributed on **CVMFS**
- Covers common experiment software for physics/detector studies on top of projects/LCG releases.
- Should run on batch / grid for production and laptops / CI for development
  - CVMFS /w LCG releases on Grid sites
  - Spack allows us to be fairly flexible
- Use of Containers:
  - No fixed decision yet, will do whatever is necessary or convenient

# Interoperability

- **Level 0 - Common Data Formats**

- Allows interoperability between different programs, even running on different hardware
- E.g.: HepMC event records, LCIO, GDML, ALFA Messages

- **Level 1 - Callable Interfaces**

- Basic calling interfaces defined by the programming languages, language calls possible
- Can be dependent on the compiler and language version
- Details are important: error/exception handling, thread safety, dependencies, runtime setup

- **Level 2 - Introspection Capabilities**

- Software elements to facilitate the interaction of objects in a generic manner: Dictionaries, Scripting interfaces
- E.g.: PyROOT to interact with any ROOT (C++) class via the python

The right interoperability point between packages varies, but choosing it correctly provides great quality of life for developers and users

- Software components of a common framework offer maximum re-use
- Standard way to configure components, logging, object lifetime and