

Advances in software management tools

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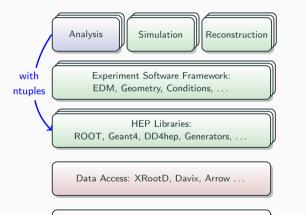
LHCP 2021

9 June 2021

LHC Experiment Software Stacks and Targets



Daily **builds** of hundreds of interdependent packages



External Libraries: BLAS, Tensorflow, \dots C++ Compiler, Python

Distribution to $\mathcal{O}(1$ million) hetereogeneous cores



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Software Management / LHCP'21

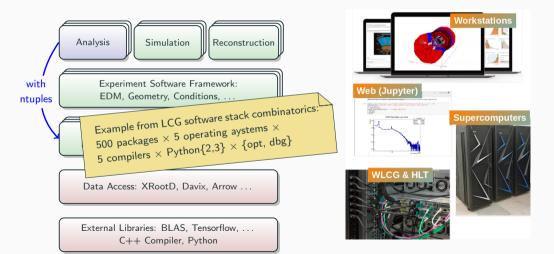
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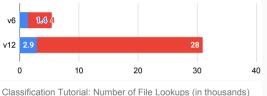
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Software Management for HL-LHC

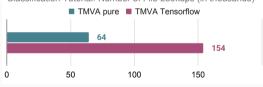
Compared to run 1-2, we now find

- Multiple target architectures: x86 64 micro-architectures (e.g. AVX512), AArch64, Power, GPUs
- A growing Python software ecosystem, in particular for machine learning tasks
- More agile software development: automated integration builds, nightly builds
- Generally we tend to add code and externals more often than removing software

CMSSW Single Version and Platform (Gigabytes)



Core Software Externals

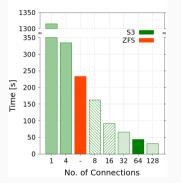


My estimate: the software management problem for HL-LHC grows by a factor of 3-5.

v6







Performance engineering example: improving CernVM-FS write performance with Ceph/S3 VCHEP'21

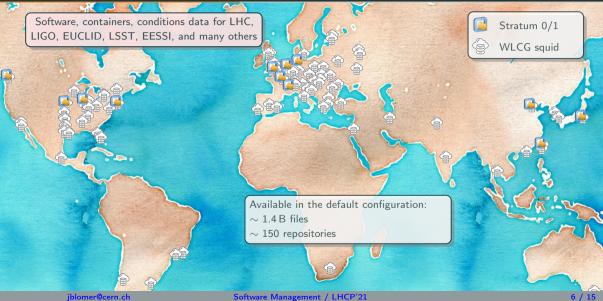
- Investment needed in the **performance** of software build, test, and distribution tools
- Constructing software stacks becomes an engineering discipline ("software librarian")
 - Tendency to build complete stack including OS layer \rightarrow independent from target node OS
 - Dedicated projects for turnkey stacks
 LCG Key4HEP
 - Significant effort is going into adopting Spack package manager for maintaining HEP software stacks
- Preserving stacks gets harder: preservation tools are available but we risk to "capture the mess"



```
[jblomer@lxplus]$ source \
   /cvmfs/sft.cern.ch/lcg/views/LCG_100/x86_64-centos7-gcc10-opt/setup.sh
[jblomer@lxplus]$ root --version
ROOT Version: 6.24/00
Built for linuxx8664gcc on Apr 14 2021, 14:33:50
From tags/v6-24-00@v6-24-00
[jblomer@lxplus]$ python -V
Python 3.8.6
[jblomer@lxplus]$ python -c "import tensorflow"
...
```

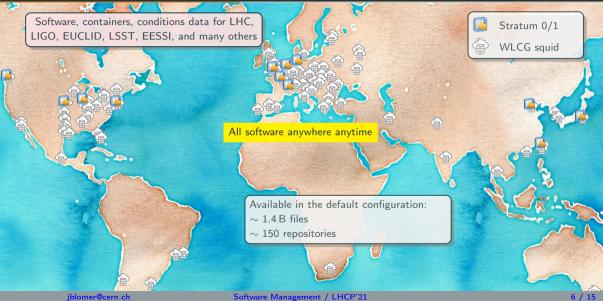
Software Distribution: Status of CernVM-FS





Software Distribution: Status of CernVM-FS





Containers for LHC Experiment Applications









- Decouples application from node operating system
- Solves the performance overhead problem of VMs
- Convenient to compose new container images based on existing layers → excellent tool to explore new software
- Allows for capturing a reproducible software environment
 HEP Benchmarks

- Poorly addresses the distribution problem at scale
- Facilitates a "black box" approach that impedes a proper understanding of the software stack inside

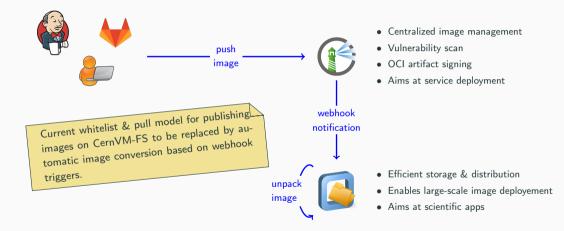
A smart approach to containers combines their isolation capabilities with the distribution efficiency and well-maintained content of CernVM-FS $\,$

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CernVM-FS as a Container Hub





CernVM-FS as a Container Hub



/cvmfs/unpacked.cern.ch

- > 1000 images
- > 6.5 TB
- \bullet > 95 M files

/cvmfs/singularity.opensciencegrid.org

- > 630 images
- > 2.5 TB
- \bullet > 60 M files

Images are readily available to run with singularity,

including base operating systems, experiment software stacks, explorative tools (ML etc.),

user analyses, and special-purpose containers such as folding@home

```
[jblomer@lxplus.cern.ch]$ singularity exec \
   '/cvmfs/unpacked.cern.ch/registry.hub.docker.com/library/debian:stable' \
   cat /etc/issue
Debian GNU/Linux 10 \n \l
```



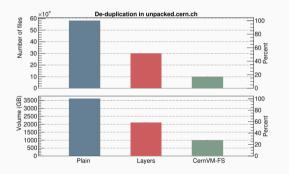
Runtime	Туре	CernVM-FS Support
Singularity	flat (+ layers)	native
podman	layers	native (use image storage from /cvmfs)
containerd¹ / k8s	layers	plugin 🕩 remote snapshotter
docker	layers	<i>"graph driver"</i> image storage plugin ²
Documentation chapter on containers & CernVM-FS: \rightarrow https://cvmfs.readthedocs.io/en/latest/cpt-containers.html		

¹ Requires containerd version >= 1.4

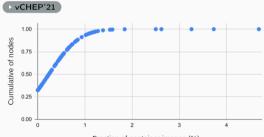
 $^{\rm 2}$ Expected to be replaced by containerd as foundation of docker



De-duplication works properly only on file-level granularity



CernVM-FS exploits that only a tiny fraction (\sim 2%) of images are used at runtime



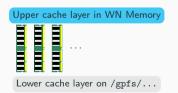
Fraction of container images (%)





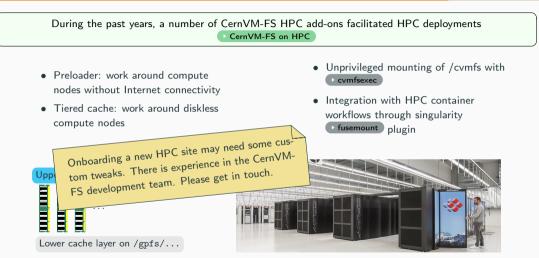
- Preloader: work around compute nodes without Internet connectivity
- Tiered cache: work around diskless compute nodes

- Unprivileged mounting of /cvmfs with • cvmfsexec
- Integration with HPC container workflows through singularity
 fusemount plugin



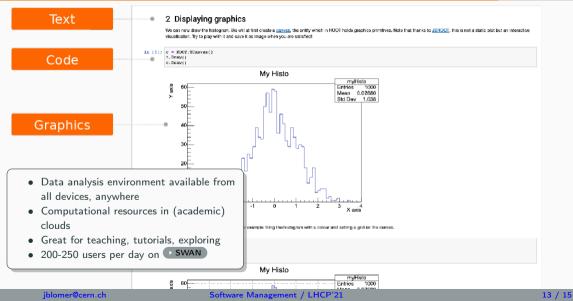






SWAN: Jupyter Notebook Service for HEP





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- SWAN presents the familiar environment as a notebook
- A selection of software stacks readily available
- Data access via EOS home folder
- Can scale out computation to Spark
- Can be deployed on-premise with
 Science Box





Infrastructure

Summary







- Like our other LHC computing problems, the problem of software stack construction and distribution is growing in scale
 - We need to invest in the engineering of software construction
 - We need to invest in the performance of the distribution (both publishing and reading)
- We should be smart about combining industry standard tools with HEP tailor-made tools (e.g. CernVM-FS and Docker or Jupyter and EOS)
- After several years of effort, harnessing HPC environments is now a reality; still some case-by-base adjustments needed
- Jupyter notebooks—integrated with the HEP ecossytem—have matured as very useful tools for teaching and outreach

Backup Slides

Container Image Sizes

Distribution of container images sizes in

/cvmfs/unpacked.cern.ch and /cvmfs/singularity.opensciencegrid.org

