

Analysis in the Cloud: Google Cloud Platform

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ATLAS/Google R&D in 2020

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Goals

- Setup US ATLAS Google technical and management team to work together
- Test Google Cloud Storage as an additional component to ATLAS storage & compute on the grid
- Evaluate, test and demonstrate how Google Cloud can be integrated with PanDA+Rucio
- Explore ways to provide fast, reliable and easy access to data for analysis
- Evaluate **new data formats** for physics analysis
- Use **Google Kubernetes Engine** for HPO and GKE integration with ATLAS grid via PanDA WMS

Tracks (as initially defined in 2019)

- Track 1: Data Management Across Hot/Cold Storage
- Track 2: Machine Learning, TPU vs. GPU for GNN training
- Track 3: **Optimized I/O** and data formats for object storage
- Track 4: End user analysis conducted worldwide at PB scale
- New Track: LSST/Vera C. Rubin Observatory

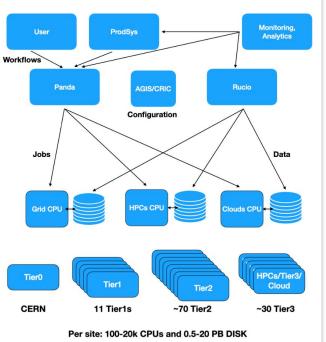
Focus in this talk

ATLAS DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING OVERVIEW



The ATLAS distributed computing system is centered around:

- Workload management system:
 PanDA
- Data management system: Rucio
- Many additional components: AGIS/CRIC, ProdSys, Analytics, ...
- **Resources**: WLCG grid sites, Tier0, HPCs, Boinc, Cloud
- **Shifters**: Grid, Expert and Analysis (ADCoS, CRC, DAST)
- Runs 24/7 all 365 days per year

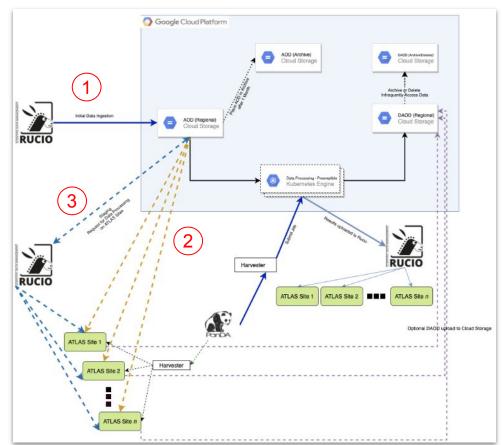


Why ?

- Run2 data15-18 are approx.
 20*10⁹ data + 40*10⁹ MC events
 assume 50 kB/event = 3 PB of single DAOD type
- For Run3 (202224) expect slightly more data, but for HL-LHC (2027-...) expect much more data
- Assume a data format with small event size: store and process fraction of data in GKE/GCS by individual analysers through PanDA prun jobs or interactive

Fit Google compute and storage into Rucio and PanDA ecosystem as a Cloud site and explore interactive analysis possibilities

Step 1: GCS storage integration in Rucio



) Transfer from Grid Sites to GCS

Transfer from GCS to Grid sites

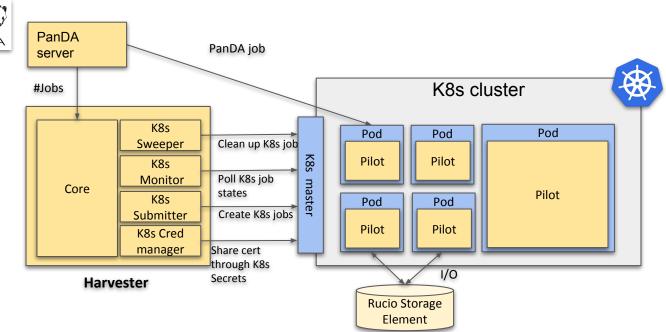
3) Data Carousel mode

- Google Cloud storage setup as Rucio storage with 3rd-party-copy FTS transfers
- Fully validated at 10 grid sites with transfers up to 15 GB/s over hours - longer term have Google CA cert in IGTF
- Direct downloads from Google to Grid worker nodes possible but blocked at a few sites
- Transfer from Google storage uses most probably GPN - might cause troubles to non-HEP activities
- Future large scale tests put on hold due to 4 large egress costs

Step 2: Google Kubernetes Engine + PanDA

Run ATLAS G4/Fast simulation with storage at CERN

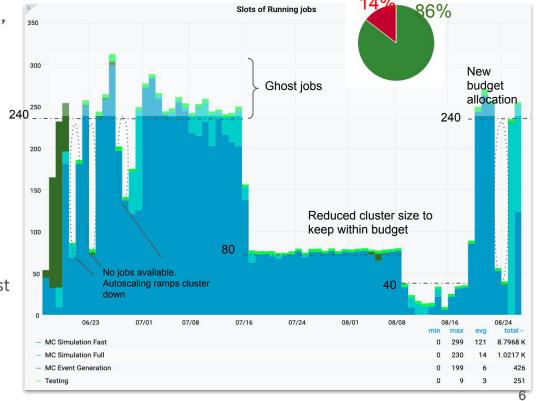
- GKE setup for compute
- Very light I/O jobs



- CVMFS: Installed through daemonset + k8s volumes
- Frontier Squid:
 - Installed on dedicated VM for this exercise
 - Now also possible to install internally in the K8s cluster

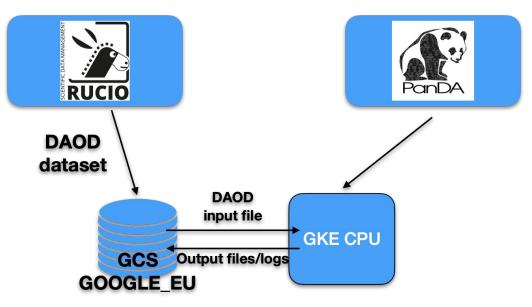
Step 2: GKE + PanDA running simulation 🥜

- Limited to Simulation (low I/O) jobs, since storage at CERN
- Preemptible nodes
 - Causing most of the failures
 - \circ Limiting job duration to <5 hours
 - Attractive deal: 80% cost reduction, slightly higher failure rate
 - Good failure rate considering pre-emption effect.
 Limiting jobs to <5h duration, short jobs not always available
- Autoscaled cluster
 - Cluster ramps down and lowers the cost when no jobs queued
- Costs (remote storage, 120-160 cores)
 - July: 2.3k USD/month (76.6 USD/day)
 - Aug: 1.67k USD/month (54.4 USD/day)



Step 3: User Analysis with GKE and GCS





How?

- Replicate 1 TB DAOD_SUSY5 dataset to GCS Rucio storage GOOGLE_EU
- Run regular ATLAS analysis submitted prun to PanDA with/without systematics (30 min/20h)
- Store outputs back to GOOGLE_EU

Step 3: GKE/GCS user analysis

What works:

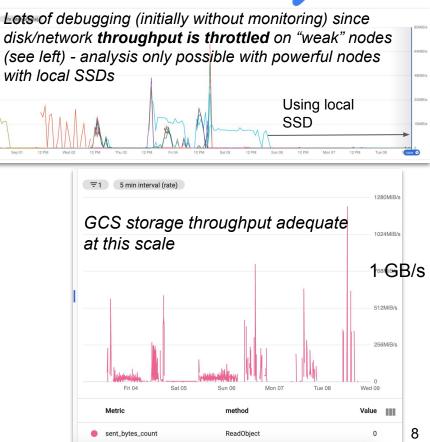
- Successful GKE/GCS integration for the first time with full Rucio/PanDA workflow
- PoC for analysis works stable after extensive iterations of GKE node setup with copy-to-scratch input
- Essential to use powerful well connected GKE nodes
- Usage of preemptible nodes seems only useful for workloads under a few hours

What does not work (so far):

- "weak" GKE nodes
- ROOT direct I/O via DAVIX access of inputs to GCS broken could avoid parts of local storage troubles

ToDo:

- Detailed cost estimation per wall clock hour or processed TB
- Scale to really large datasets, many users and long payloads



Further tracks



Track 3: Optimized I/O and data formats for object storage

- Focus on python-based analysis (batch or interactive)
- DAOD_PHYSLITE input (calibrated physics objects) on GCS storage
- Data conversion for efficient use (e.g. ROOT to parquet)
- Conversion of simple branches (leaf) is straight forward C++ object conversion requires more work and thought.

Track 2: Machine Learning, TPU vs. GPU for GNN training

- Detailed comparison of GPU V100 at NERSC Cori vs. Google TPUs see CERN IML workshop (link)
- Key metrics: Accuracy, Latency, Cost, Heat dissipation

Track: LSST PanDA+Rucio & Google Cloud Storage

- Reuse ATLAS+Google PoC tools: Harvester plugin for landing payload to GKE clusters
- Reuse Cloud LSST features: Data accessible globally with S3 protocol and direct IO, Metadata accessible globally using Postgres DB
- The Vera C. Rubin Observatory signed a contract with Google Cloud for the Interim Data Facility that provides production data management and processing. It is a multi-year contract to support their data processing needs

ATLAS/Google R&D summary and plans

Summary

- Integrated Google Cloud Storage as Rucio storage element offers automatic way to transferring large datasets
- Integrated Google Kubernetes Engine as PanDA queue offers scalable way to process large datasets
- PoC of full ATLAS analysis with PanDA/Rucio within GCS/GKE
- Other means of processing data through GCS/GKE underway (and use e.g. GPU/TPU)
- Easy(er) integration with other Clouds or HEP communities
- Many easy to use Google services: Bigquery, AutoML, ...
 - -> added value for an Analysis Factility in the Cloud

Next R&D plan:

- Focus on analysis facilities and interactive analysis using compact data formats
- Transfer experience to other Clouds

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