



# Parsl Integration in ATLAS

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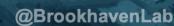
12th Oct 2022 **HEP-CCE All-Hands Meeting** 











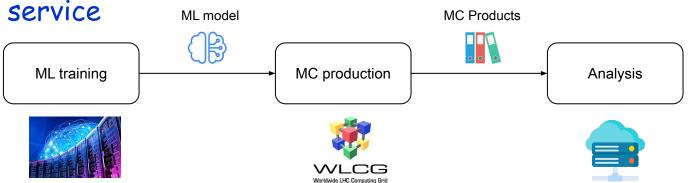
# Needs for Distributed Heterogeneous Computing in ATLAS

- > Distributed = Geographically distributed != Multi-node/process
- > Most users love local resources, but have to go to remote providers when enough or suitable resources/services are locally unavailable
- > A zoo of resource/service providers distributed worldwide with various benefits and constraints
  - The WLCG grid, commercial cloud resource/service providers, High-performance computing (HPC) and Leading Computing Facilities (LCFs), volunteer computing, Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS), Function-as-a-Service (FaaS), ...
- > Complex and emerging workflows
  - Various resources/services even in a single workflow
  - To leverage an optimal provider for each part of the workflow



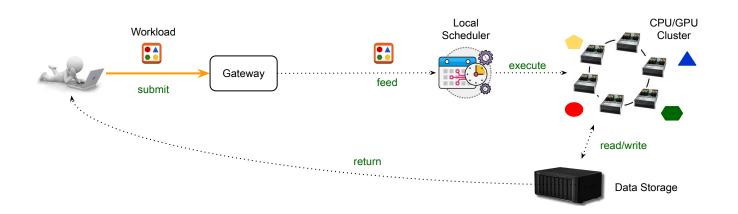
# A Simple Usecase with Multiple Remote Providers

- A user has a workflow to perform physics analysis on Monte-Carlo (MC) samples produced with a Machine Learning (ML) model
  - Three tasks in the workflow
    - ML training, MC production, and Analysis
    - Each task could have different resource/service requirements
- > The user happens to have
  - Allocation at a LCF where huge GPU resources are available
  - Approval from the experiment collaboration to use the grid
  - Credits for an analysis platform on a cloud service
- > The user decided to run ML training at LCF, MC production on the grid, and Analysis on the cloud service
  - Three remote providers: LCF, the grid, and the cloud



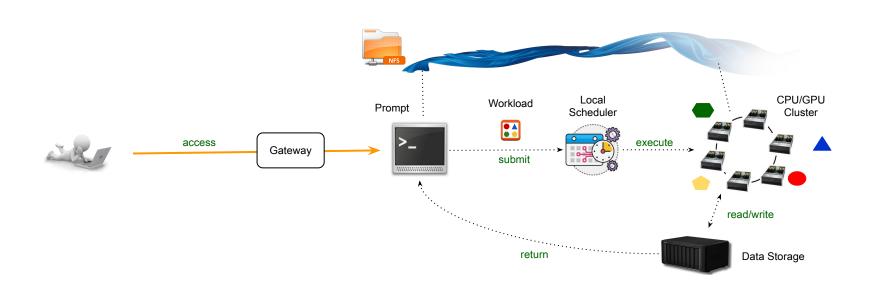
# Integration of Remote Provider 1/3

- > Traditional batch-like access to remote resources/services
  - The user describes a workload in a file
  - A remote gateway service authenticates the user to receive the file from the user
  - The gateway service feeds the file to a workload scheduler to process the workload on the computing resources behind
  - Outputs are delivered to the user somehow
- > Gateway service: HTCondor Computing Element (CE), ARC CE, Kubernetes API service, ...



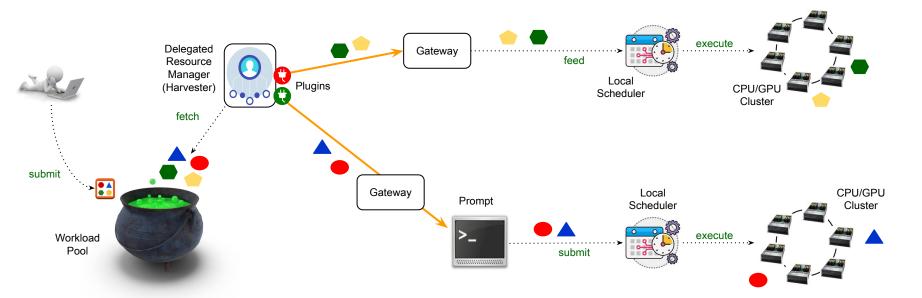
### Integration of Remote Provider 2/3

- > Traditional interactive access to remote resources/services
  - A remote gateway service authenticates the user to give an interactive prompt
  - The user submits a workload to a workload scheduler from the prompt
  - The user sees outputs in data storage from the prompt
- > Gateway service: sshd, jupyter hub, AI platforms, ...



### Integration of Remote Provider 3/3

- > In ATLAS, central workload pool + delegated resource manager
  - The user submits workflows to the central workload pool where workflows are decomposed to smaller workload entities (tasks and jobs)
  - The delegated resource manager (Harvester) accesses to remote providers on behalf of users using common or user's credentials through plugins applicable for those providers
    - ~ One plugin for each provider
- > Advantages
  - Isolation between the user and remote providers
  - Centrally managed fair-share and priorities among multiple users
  - Workload routing based on fine-grained requirements and central knowledge of provider's characteristics and availabilities



#### Schedulers in Resource/Service Providers

- > Traditional batch systems
  - HTCondor, Slurm, Pbs, Torque, ...
  - Many academic institutes including LCFs
- > Kubernetes-based schedulers
  - Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS), Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS), ...
  - De-facto standard available in many cloud services
  - The entire job or the entrypoint of the job to be containerized
  - Considerable cost difference between spot and on-demand instances
- > Multi-node software
  - Dask, Horovod, Ray, ...
  - Application-level resource scheduling
- > PaaS and FaaS
  - Google AI, Amazon ML service, REANA, funcX, ServiceX, ...
  - Platforms optimized for specific workloads
    - Very powerful for particular usecases
    - Not for all types of workloads, not straightforward to port existing workloads

### Possible Integration of Parsl in ATLAS

- > Parsl-based workload in a workflow
  - E.g. MC production → Parsl-based Analysis
- funcX as a gateway to allow users to run parsl-based workloads at Facility

