









The context



- Pushed by the enormous increase in HEP experiments computing resources requests from 2029/30 onwards (HL-LHC above all), a new analysis paradigm is arising:
 - High-rate declarative interactive or quasi-interactive data analysis approach
 - enabled by the usage of slimmed (flat) data formats
 - based cutting-edge analysis tools (ROOT's RDataFrame, Coffea, ...) which scale up thanks to industry-standard data science backends (Dask)
- The development of infrastructural solutions to implement such a new model is done inside WP2 and WP5:
 - the infrastructure is developed using a use case-driven approach and tested with real-world analyses:
 - see <u>Adelina's talk</u>
 - and synergically with Spoke0:
 - adopting/proposing infrastructural solutions









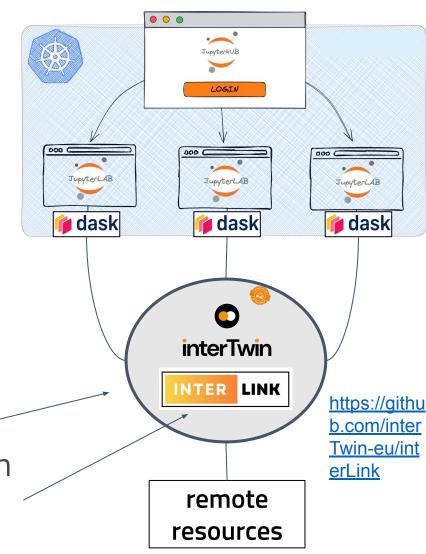
Motivations and goals

Current general-purpose infrastructure (see Gianluca's talk):

- analyzers can scale up computations within the cluster that possibly scale within the provider
- Potentially, a huge amount of users with diverse use cases may join

Plan to enable the platform to dynamically exploit all kinds of resources (HTC, HPC, Cloud) transparently for the user

- looking for a synergy with active developments in this context, to delegate container execution on remote resources while keeping the very same user interface
 - Possible solution: InterLink, which provides execution of a Kubernetes pod on almost any remote resource







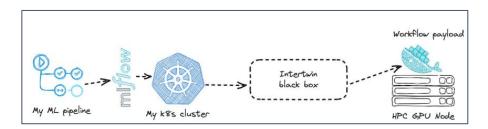


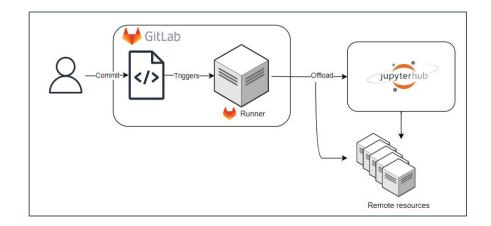


What use cases we want to enable

- Unlock full power of cutting-edge analysis tools
 - Speed-up of factor O(10-100) for HEP analysis workflows
- Easy GPU access:
 - seamless access to HPC centers
 - ML training triggered via workflow automation, e.g. ML pipelining tools (Kubeflow, MLflow, ...)
 - many GPUs at once == more/faster
 hyperparameter optimization
- Enable CI/CD as a trigger for analysis execution
 - see <u>Matteo's talk</u>















Roadmap



- This activity will follow WP2 scientific activities (and more that will come):
 - easing KPI achievements
 - see Francesco and Tommaso's talk
- The idea is to start from what has been done in WP5 and extend it:
 - interact with WP1 and WP6
- Getting real with prototypes and testbeds:
 - using ICSC resources to come
- Document everything with portability and reproducibility in mind:
 - everything in a single place
 - https://github.com/ICSC-Spoke2-repo/HighRateAnalysis-WP5









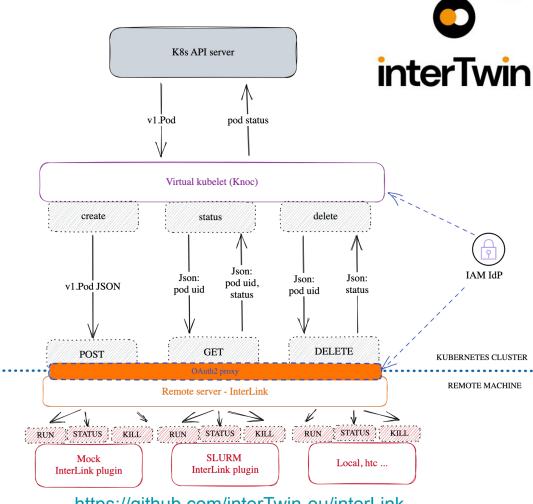


A possible solution: InterLink

InterLink aims to provide an abstraction for the execution of a Kubernetes pod on any remote resource capable of managing a container execution lifecycle.

The project consists of two main components:

- A Kubernetes Virtual Node: based on the VirtualKubelet technology. Translating request for a kubernetes pod execution into a remote call to the interLink API server.
- The interLink API server: a modular and pluggable REST server where you can create your own container manager plugin (called sidecar), or use the existing ones: remote docker execution on a remote host, singularity Container on a remote SLURM or HTCondor batch system, etc...



https://github.com/interTwin-eu/interLink







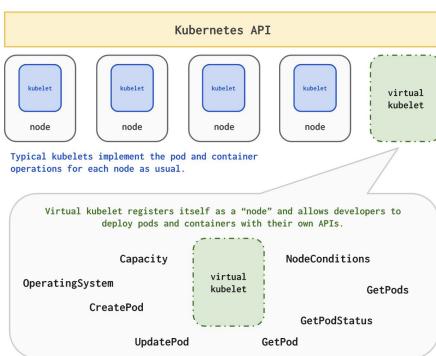


Components: VK

https://virtual-kubelet.io/

- Virtual kubelet (VK):
 - "Open-source Kubernetes kubelet implementation that masquerades as a kubelet. This allows Kubernetes nodes to be backed by Virtual Kubelet providers"
- Can be imagined as a translation layer:
 - "I take your pod and run your container wherever I want"
- Registers virtual node and pulls work to run
- The pod lifecycle is managed via interlink rest calls
- Oauth2 via service token kept "refreshed"









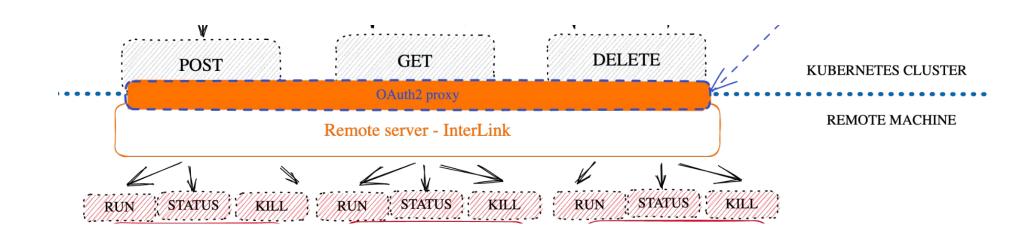




Components: Interlink + Oauth2 proxy



- Oauth2 proxy: authN with IAM and authZ configurable on aud and groups
- "Digests" and manipulates calls from VK to the sidecar
- Self contained binary, distributable on all OS without dependencies









Components: Sidecar



- Agent that must expose a REST with defined specs, but which can be implemented in the language and with the methods you prefer:
 - creation of the pod: run local docker or submit a job on htc, slurm etc
 - collect the execution states
 - collect and forward logs upon request
 - kill
- At the moment sidecar with local docker and slurm are implemented in go, HTcondor in python











An inspiring use-case: INFN AF analysis offload



- INFN Analysis Facility offload on Italian Tier2 sites:
 - Deployment of Dask clusters on remote resources via RemoteHTCondor (Dask-jobqueue plugin)
 - "Pilot" wn jobs on Italian Tier2 production
 HTCondor queues via Interlink + HTCondor sidecar
 - Dedicated slot on all sites to contribute for a "seed" of resources available for AF user DASK cluster bootstraping
 - Scaling of the static quota based on active users
 - Additional workers will follow normal batch submission
 - Making this dynamically adapting based on the user "pressure"

