

Dirac Grid

Jennifer2 II Computing Workshop – Task 5.1 February 20th 2024

https://agenda.infn.it/event/39895/

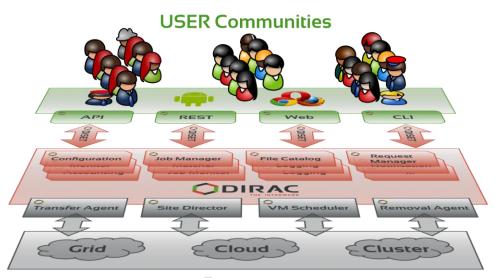
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On behalf of the DIRAC consortium

What is Dirac Grid



- A software suite for distributed computing
- A complete solution to one or more user community
- Builds a layer between users and resources



Resources

- Developed by communities, for communities
- Open source (GPL₃₊)
- github.com/DIRACGrid
- Python 3
- Publicly documented, yearly users workshops, open developers meetings and hackathons

The DIRAC **consortium** as representing body

What you do with Dirac



The "basics" (WMS and DMS)

- Obviously, send jobs to "the Grid"
- interface with different sites
 - With different *Computing Elements*
 - and batch systems
 - with different *storage elements*
- interface with different *information systems*
- interface with different catalogs, including Rucio
- interface with different DBs
- authenticate through different identity providers

DataSet Management and more

- manage "productions" (e.g. reconstruction, simulation...)
- manage dataset transfers and removals
 - or delegate the task
- interact with FTS
- provide a failover system
 - your jobs won't fail because a certain SE is down,
 nor because the central service are down
- (if possible at all) transfer data from the experiment (the "online") to a Grid SE (the "offline")
- monitor your resources with a policy-based system
- ... and more











Used by multiple experiments/projects, inside HEP,

astronomy, and life science

Experiment agnostic

Extensible

Flexible

















w**o**-nmr





















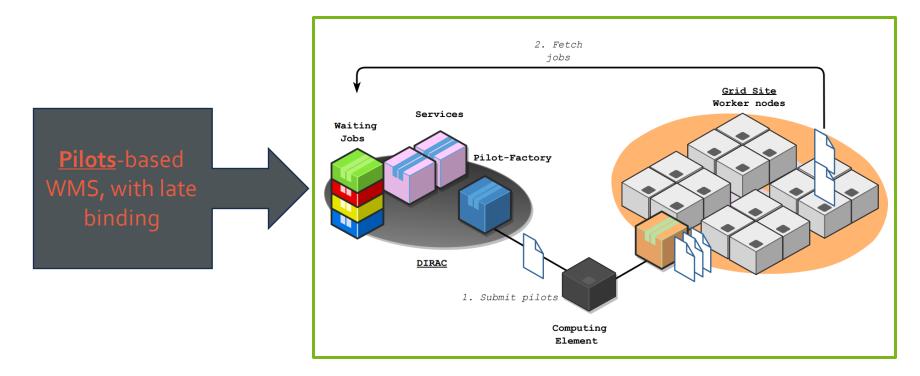








- Users define and submit jobs. Jobs have requirements. Job descriptions are stored in DIRAC's Job DB.
- <u>Independently</u>, **Pilots** are started (1) on the **sites' worker nodes (WN)**
- Pilots will try to **match** (2) the worker nodes' capabilities to the jobs requirements.
- Jobs are started on WNs. DIRAC monitors their progress.



Computing Resources

DIRAC

- <u>Grids</u> (nowadays: HTCondor, AREX)
 - through proxies and/or tokens
- Clusters behind a BS
 - access through <u>SSH/GSISSH</u> tunnel
 - a really thin layer that we call "SSH CE"
 - and then talks with batch system

VMs scheduler:

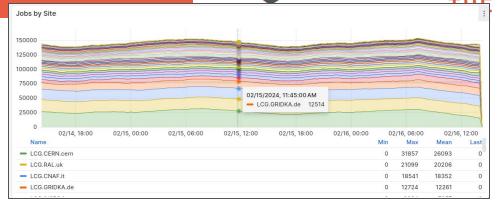
- Based on apache libcloud
- Contextualization from standard images
 - with, at least, the DIRAC pilot

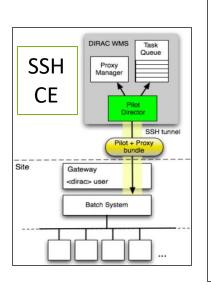
Vacuum:

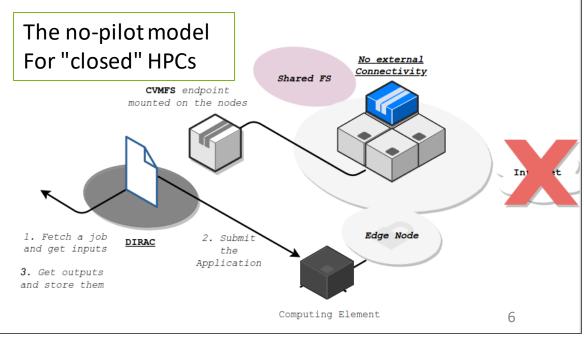
- VAC/vcycle resources
- BOINC Volunteer resources
- HLT farm (LHCb)

HPC sites

it often means at least SSH+Slurm







Data Management (DMS)

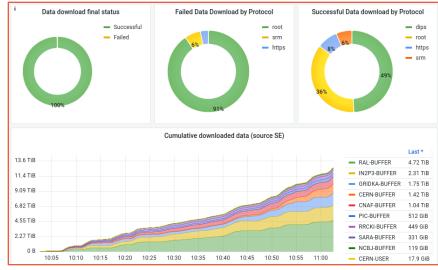


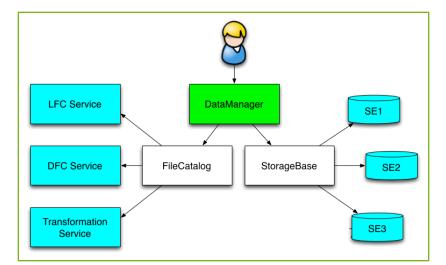
basically, it's about **files**:

⇒ placing, replicating, removing files

Implementation details:

- there are **LFN**s (logical file names) → and users ONLY work with these
 - **e.g.** /lhcb/MC/2018/SIM/00155979/0013/00155979_00132406_1.sim
 - if you ever worked with files in LHCb, you recognize the above format
- LFNs are registered in **catalog**(s)
 - where are the LFNs? (DIRAC File Catalog)
 - what are their metadata? (LHCb Bookkeeping)
- LFNs may have **PFN**s, stored in **SE**s.
- You can access those PFNs with several protocols.

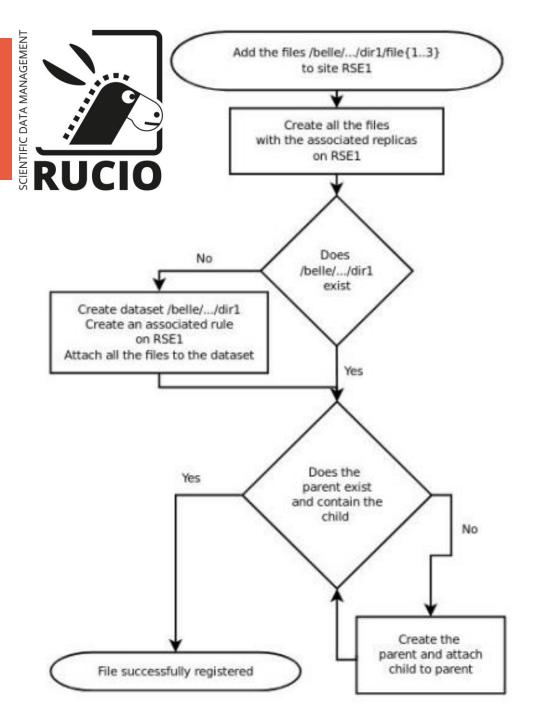




Data Management, but with Rucio

The "entry point" is the Rucio FileCatalog:

- Developed in DIRAC RucioFileCatalog (RFC)
 - similar to LFC or DFC
- No change for the download/upload, which is still done via the DIRAC DataManager
- All the replication policies, 3rd party copy are handled by Rucio subscriptions and rules
- The synchronization between DIRAC and Rucio is done via DIRAC agents

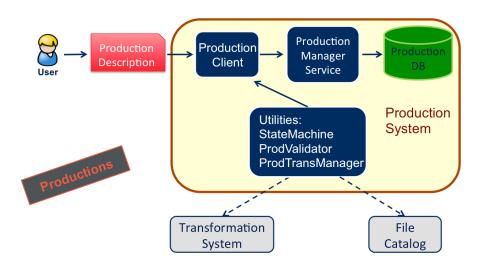


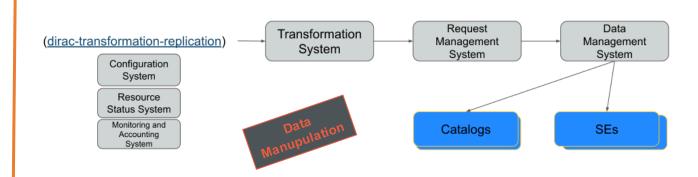
Productions and dataset management



The Transformation System (TS) is used to automate common tasks related to production activities

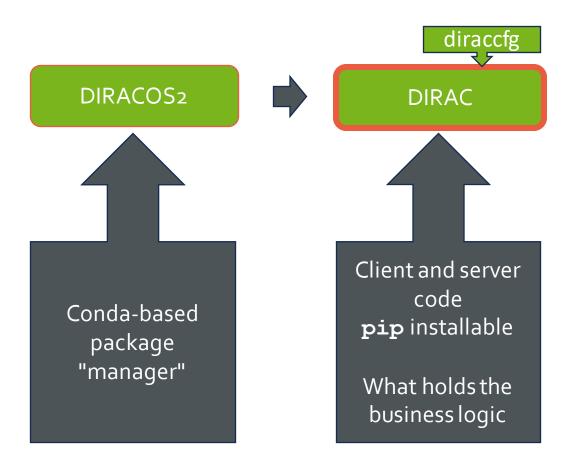
- A "production" is a transformation managed by the TS that is a "Data Processing" transformation (e.g. Simulation, Merge, DataReconstruction...). A Production ends up creating jobs in the WMS.
- (Unless you are using Rucio) a "Data Manipulation" transformation replicates, or remove, data from storage elements. A "Data Manipulation" transformation ends up creating requests in the RMS (Request Management System), which feeds the DMS.

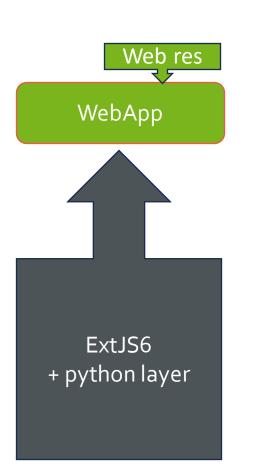




Production SW stack (py3)









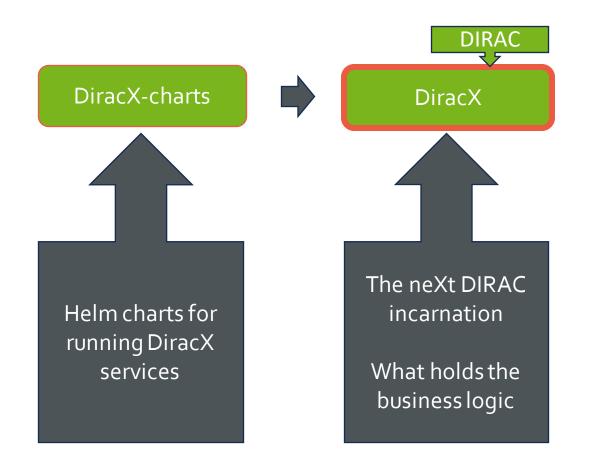
Project status



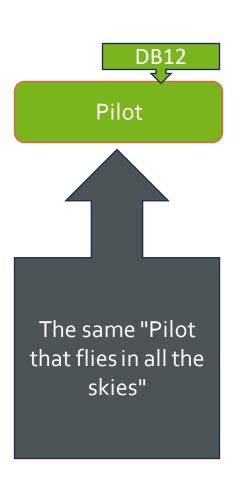
- The current production version (v8) is at the moment the only supported version
 - Introduced Token authentication for CEs (use case: HTCondor CEs, and AREX), will also introduce Token authentication for FTS (tested with WLCG DC24)
 - Monitoring capabilities extended
 - Expanded HPCs support
- A new software stack, dubbed **DiracX**, is in active development
 - Will replace the current software stack, which will become legacy
- The in-testing version (v9) will serve as jumping point to DiracX

DiracX SW stack









DiracX in just one slide



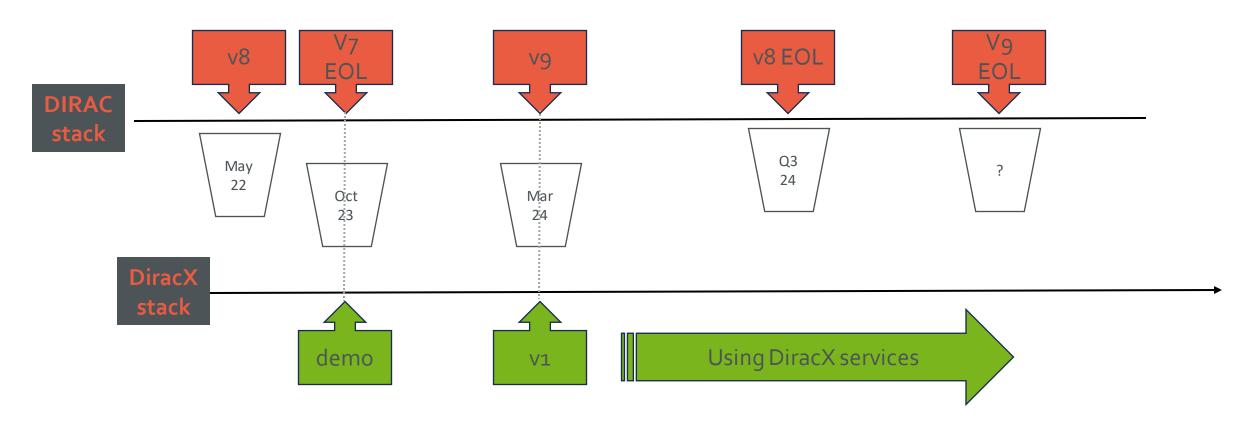
- Current DIRAC functionalities will be fully retained
- Multi-VO from the get-go

- A <u>cloud native app</u>
- Standards-based

Effectively, DiracX is a DIRAC rewriting, with modern technologies

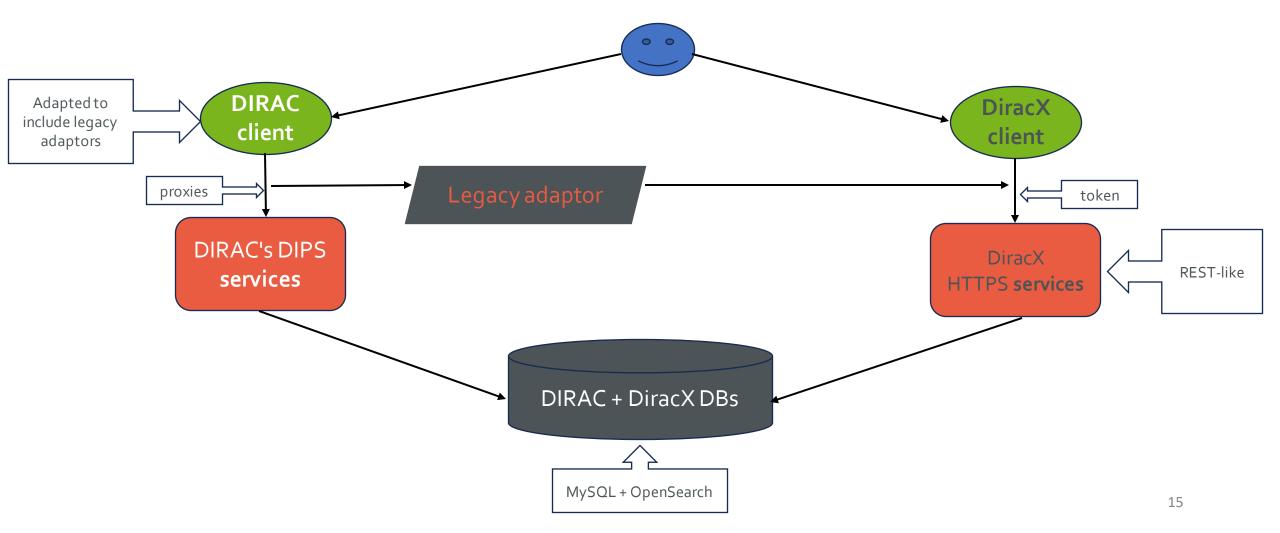
Transitioning to DiracX





Transitioning to DiracX





Transitioning stages

(extreme summary)



- Update to DIRAC v9
 - this, effectively, means also installing DiracX
- Run few services in DiracX
- Activate the legacy adaptor
 - traffic for the selected services will be redirected to DiracX services
 - proxy → token behind the scene
- You can now remove the legacy DIRAC services

This will likely be a multi-year transition!

Development



- Dirac(X) is written in Python
 - Using 3.11 atm, and we try to keep being on track with latest python versions
- WebApp (will be legacy) is written with ExtJS6, and with Python 3.11
- DiracX-Web uses NextJS13 framework, and typescript
- ~6 FTE as core developers, a dozen contributing developers
- We use GitHub Actions "massively"
- We support Puppet profiles for DIRAC stack and Kubernetes charts for DiracX

Past outreach – DR 23





- We were in KEK, Tsukuba, Japan for the "DIRAC & Rucio Workshop 2023
 - https://indico.cern.ch/event/1252369/
 - the first of these workshop types
- One combined workshop, not two workshops
 - Community & User talks
 - Technology talks
 - Q&A, Hackathons, Tutorials
- Why a combined workshop:
 - Several experiments are interested in both DIRAC and Rucio.
 A few are already using both of them in production.
 - Check for possible further collaborations.
 - Mutual developers' interests.

Future outreach



- DIRAC+X hackathon:
 - https://indico.cern.ch/event/1376672/
 - 9th-10th April 2024
 - 2 days, around a table, to talk and hack with the developers
- 10th DUW (DIRAC Users' Workshop 2024):
 - We will be in Lyon (CC-IN2P3) for the 10th DIRAC Users' Workshop
 - https://indico.cern.ch/event/1341205/
 - 19th -> 21st June 2024
 - Poster, registration, and further details will follow in the coming weeks

Get in touch (daily)



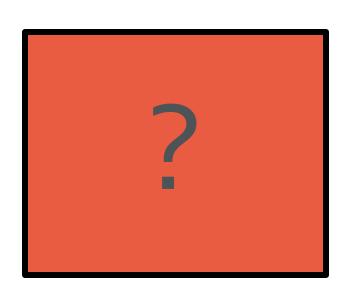
- All doc should be on dirac.readthedocs.io
 - For release updates: github.com/DIRACGrid/dirac/wiki
- For questions and issues, through https://github.com/DIRACGrid
 - Have an issue? Feel free to open it
 - We are happy to answer your Discussions, still on github (DIRAC and diracx)
 - Vulnerability reports should also go through GitHub (DIRAC and diracx)
- Mattermost channel: https://mattermost.web.cern.ch/diracx/
- If you want to participate to weekly developers meetings, drop me an email

Summary



- Dirac Grid is a fully-capable software suite for distributed computing
- A single service/installation can handle several Virtual Organizations
- DIRAC is being rewritten with modern technologies
 - Its functionalities will be ported to the new implementation (DiracX)
 - DIRAC v9 will be the way we get there
 - From the users' point of view, the transition to DiracX will happen with minimal disruptions





Backup

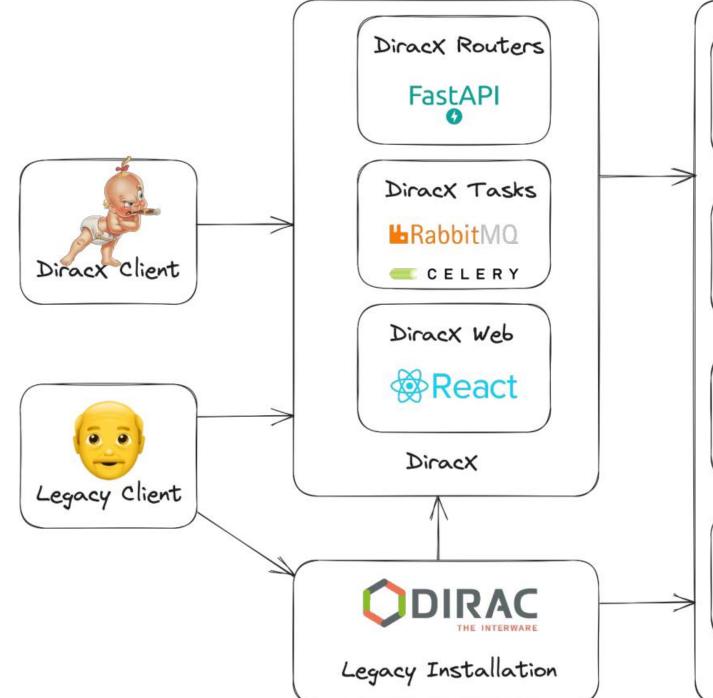


On tokens



In the "Dirac world", tokens can be used for:

- Submitting pilots
 - In DIRAC v8 since a while
- Data access
 - the model is not fully clear yet
- Verifying a user's identity
 - In DiracX tokens will be the only way we will do that
 - Purely internal









JobDB
AuthDB
TransformationDB
ProductionDB
FileCatalogDB



JobParametersDB Centralised Logging



External Dependencies