

Demo Session: Deployment and Execution the PTF Workflow with HPCWaaS

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Next-generation HPC workflows for natural hazards

Barcelona, September 13, 2023





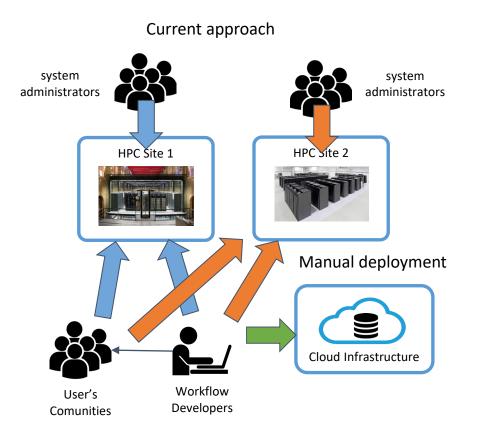


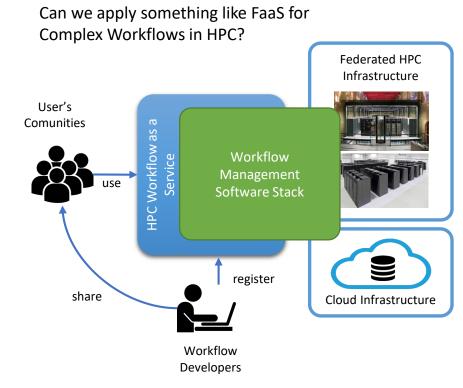


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Deployment in HPC Environments

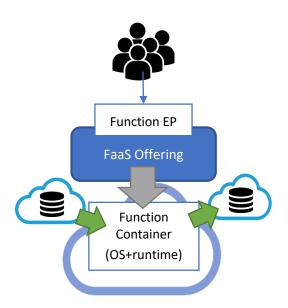






FaaS vs. HPCWaaS



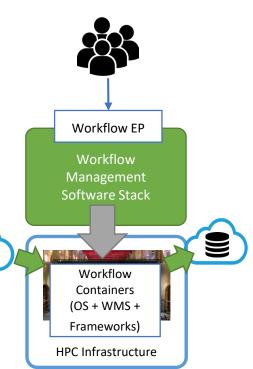


Similarities

- Easy to use for final user
- Automate deployment & execution
- Data integration
- Containers

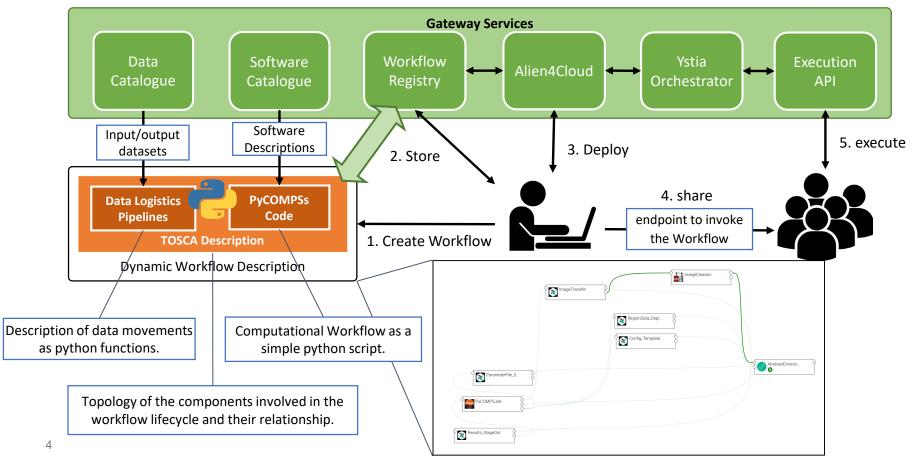
Differences

- Restrictions
- Deployment and Execution Complexity
- Performance



Development Overview





PTF Workflow



- Data Management
 - Required data and Results stored in the B2DROP and must be moved from/to HPC
 - Data Logistics Service and Data Catalogue
- Software Deployment
 - Workflows Code and required software in the HPC with Containers
 - Container Image Creation:
 - ✓ Build a container tailored for the target HPC machine
- Deployment and Execution Automation
 - TOSCA topology in the workflow registry
 - HPCWaaS:
 - √ Key management
 - Orchestration the Image creation, Data pipeline and PyCOMPS executions

PyCOMPSs

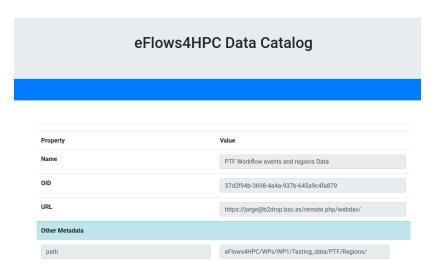


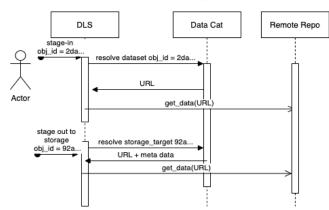
```
@binary(binary=config_bin)
@task(config file=FILE OUT)
 def build_config(config_template, config_file, data_dir, files_step2, par_file, kag, tsu, event_id):
     pass
                                                                                                      @task(config file=FILE IN, returns=1)
                                                                                                      def step1_func(args, config_file, seistype, sim_files_step1):
                                                                                                          args.cfg=config_file
                                                                                                          run_step1_init(args, sim_files_step1)
@binary(binary=simulBS_bin, working_dir="{{wdir}}")
                                                                                                          return sim_files_step1 + "/Step1_scenario_list_"+seistype+".txt"
@task(sim files step2=FILE OUT)
def build_structure(seistype, grid, hours, group, sim_files_step2, load_balancing, pois_ts_file,
     pass
                 @constraint(processors=[{'processorType':'CPU', 'computingUnits':'1'},
                                          {'processorType':'GPU', 'computingUnits':'1'}])
                 @mpi(binary=tsunamiHySEA_bin, args="{{file_in}}", runner="mpirun", processes=gpus_per_exec, processes_per_node=gpus_per_node,working_dir="{{wdir}}")
                 @task(file in=FILE IN, returns=1)
                 def mpi_func(file_in, wdir):
                      pass
@task(ptf files=COMMUTATIVE, config file=FILE IN)
def append_and_evaluate(ptf_files, ptf_file, args, config_file, sim_files_step1, out_step2_path, out_update_path, out_final, depth_file, log_file, sim_pois_ts, num_sims, kag, tsu,
    args.cfg = config file
   ptf files.append(ptf file)
   if (num_sims != 0) and (len(ptf_files) % num_sims == 0):
       step2_create_ptf_input(ptf_files, out_step2_path, depth_file, log_file)
       if kag>0:
           run_step_kagan(args, sim_files_step1, out_update_path)
           sim_files_input=out_update_path
                                                                                                                                                                               d13v2
                                                                                                                                                                                       d15v2
                                                                                                                                                                                              d16v2
       elif tsu>0:
           run_step_mare(args, sim_files_step1, out_update_path, sim_pois_ts, ptf_files)
           sim_files_input=out_update_path
       else:
                                                                                          @binary(binary="tar", args="zcvf {{outfile}} {{folder}}")
           sim_files_input=sim_files_step1
                                                                                                                                                                               d14v5
                                                                                           @task(outfile=FILE OUT)
       run_step3_init(args, sim_files_input, out_final, sim_pois_ts, ptf_files)
                                                                                           def compress(folder, outfile, ptf files):
                                                                                               pass
```

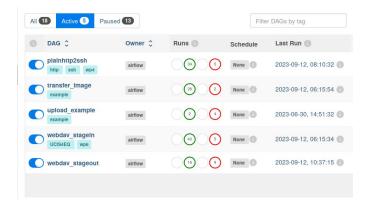
Data pipelines



- Implemented in Data Logistics Service
- Reusable for multiple data/workflows
- Configured from Data Catalogue



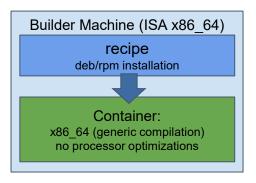




Containers and HPC



Standard container image creation

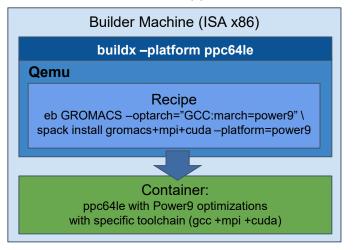


- Simplicity for deployment
 - Just pull or download the image
- Trade-Off performance/portability
 - Architecture Optimizations
- Accessing Hardware from Containers
 - MPI Fabric /GPUs
- Host-Container Version Compatibility

HPC Ready Containers



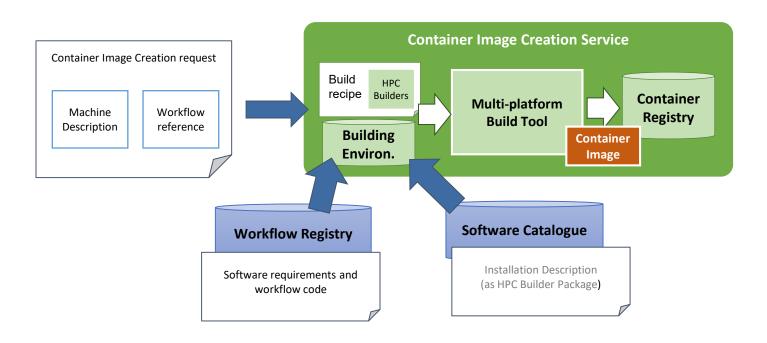
eFlows4HPC approach



- Methodology to allow the creation containers for specific HPC system
 - Leverage HPC and Multiplatform container builders
- It is tight to do by hand but let's automate!

Container Image Creation Service

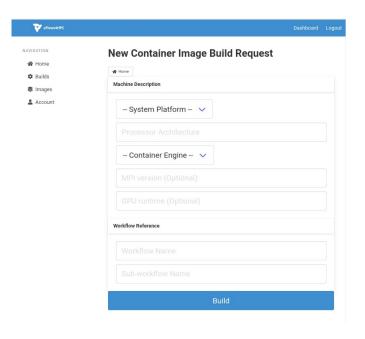




Container Image Creation Service



Web Interface



REST Interface and CLI

```
POST /build/

{
    "machine": {
        "platform": "linux/amd64",
        "architecture": "rome",
        "container_engine": "singularity"},
    "workflow":"minimal_workflow",
    "step_id" :"wordcount",
    "force": False
}

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "id": "<creation_id>"
    "id": "<creation_id>"
}
```

```
localhost:~/image_creation> ./cic_cli <user> <token> https://<image_creation_url> build <request.json> Response: {"id":"f1f4699b-9048-4ecc-aff3-1c689b855adc"}
```

TOSCA Model



- Describe the orchestration of the application lifecycle management
- Topology of components with dependencies
 - Application Component:
 - Describe what to do in every lifecycle step
 - √ Standard tosca steps (start, stop, delete,...)
 - ✓ Extended runnable (submit, run, cancel,...) Integrate jobs in Tosca.
 - The required input data and properties
 - Dependencies:
 - Describe the data exchanged between components.

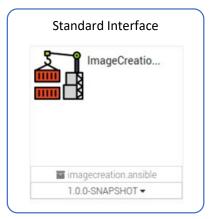
Workflows

- Topology generate the standard TOSCA workflows to deploy/undeploy the application
- Custom workflows

eFlows4HPC TOSCA Components









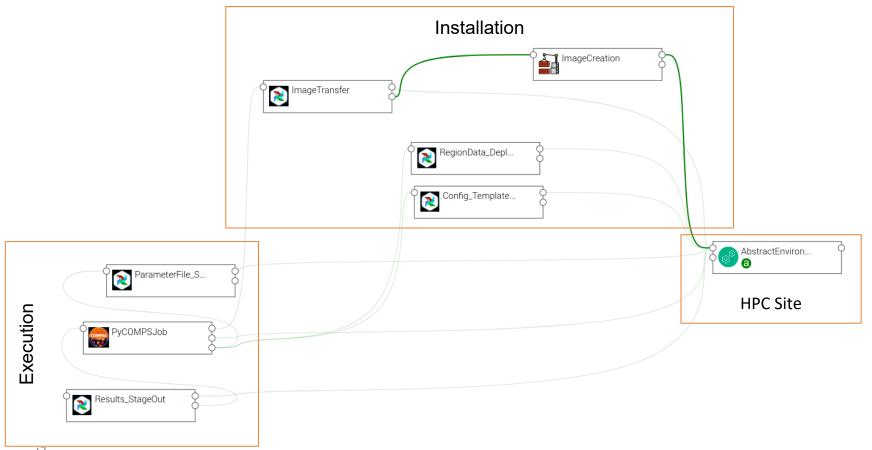






TOSCA Modelization

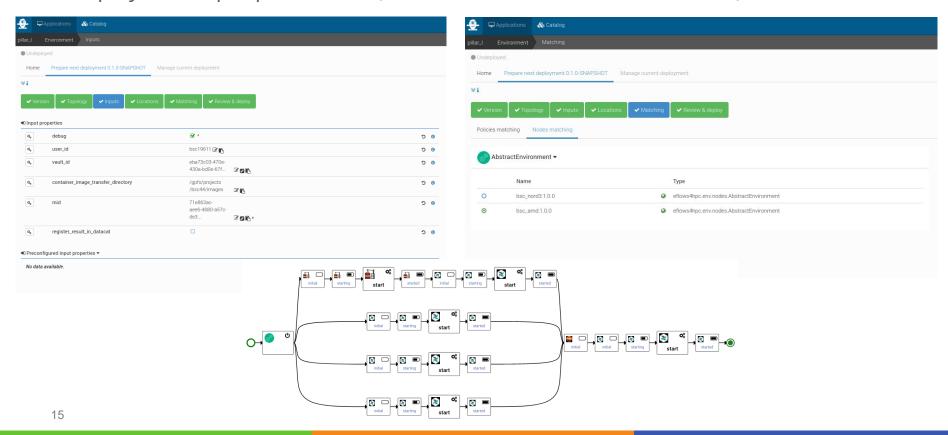




Workflow Deployment (done once per HPC site)



Set deployment input parameters (user, credential, select HPC location)



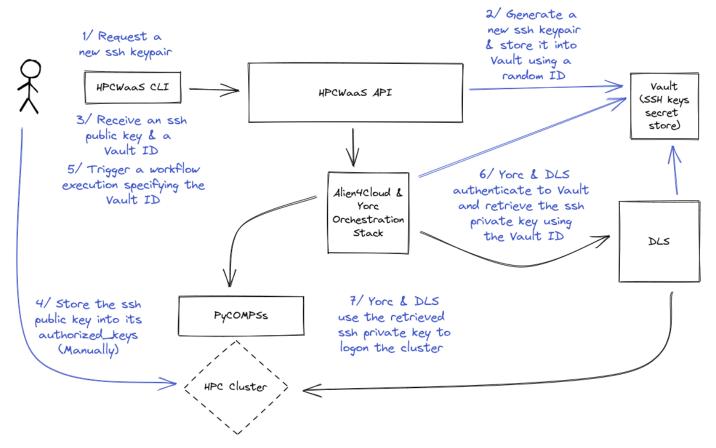
Publish workflow and authorize users



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Workflow Execution End user





Thank you



www.eFlows4HPC.eu



