

# Uniform Resource Access Compute and Cloud Resources at JSC

2023-11-21 | Björn Hagemeier | Juelich Supercomputing Centre







**Part I: UNICORE** 



### **Motivation**

**Differences of systems** 

Uniform Interface to Computing Resources

### Various RMS on systems

- JUQUEEN: IBM LoadLeveler
- JURECA: Slurm
- Different job description languages for specifying # of nodes, memory requirements, wall time, ...
- Different parameters on the command line
- Unify and simplify supercomputer access





Load Leveler



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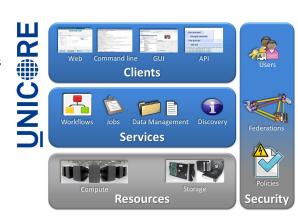
Slurm

# Why UNICORE

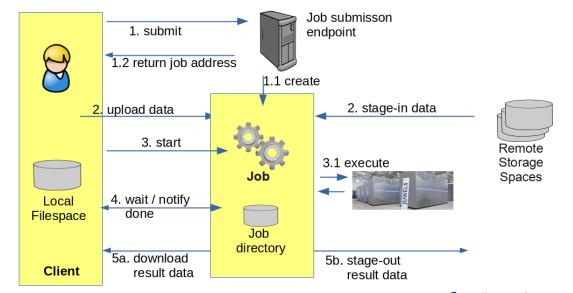
#### **Advantages**

- Hide system specific commands
- Create, submit and monitor jobs
  - Seamless, secure, and intuitive access to distributed compute and data resources
- Multiple clients
- Integrated data management
- Federated identities
- Open Source:

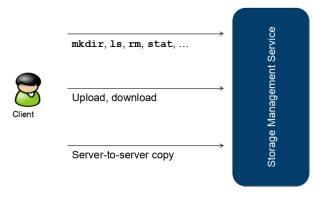
https://github.com/UNICORE-EU



# Job execution model



# Data management and file transfer



- File Systems
- Apache HDFS



S3



iRODS



# **Efficient file transfer**

#### **UFTP**

- Data streaming library and file transfer tool
- Fully integrated into UNICORE
- Standalone (non-UNICORE) client available
- Client to server and server to server data transfers
- Data staging among UFTP-enabled sites
- Efficient synchronization of individual local and remote files using the rsync algorithm
- Optional compression and encryption of data streams

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# Efficient file transfer

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- Awarded "best systemic approach" in SC Asia Data Mover Challenge 2020



Source: SC Asia web site

# **PyUNICORE API**

#### **Features**

- Job submission and monitoring
- File transfer handling
- Mounting filesystems remotely via UFTP
- Workflow management

```
$ pip install pyunicore[crypto,fs,fuse]
```

```
import pyunicore.client as uc_client
import pyunicore.credentials as uc_credentials
import json

base_url = "https://localhost:8080/DEMO-SITE/rest/core"

# authenticate with username/password
credential = uc_credentials.UsernamePassword("demouser", "test123")
transport = uc_client.Transport(credential)

client = uc_client.Client(transport, base_url)
print(json.dumps(client.properties, indent = 2))
```



### **Clients and APIs**

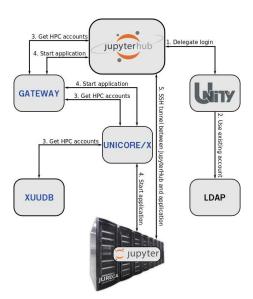
- Commandline tools
  - UNICORE Commandline Client (UCC): https://sourceforge.net/projects/ unicore/files/Clients/Commandline%20Client/
  - UFTP client for high-performance data access: https: //sourceforge.net/projects/unicore/files/Clients/UFTP-Client/
- RESTful APIs
  - curl, Python Requests
  - https://sourceforge.net/p/unicore/wiki/REST\_API/
  - PyUNCIORE client library: https://github.com/HumanBrainProject/pyunicore

# Jupyter Hub @JSC

HPC in your web browser

- UNICORE is an integral part of the Jupyter offering at JSC
- Start Jupyter Labs on JUWELS, JURECA-DC, JUSUF, DEEP, HDFML, or a cloud based VM
- https://jupyter-jsc.fz-juelich.de/







# Additional information and support

#### UNICORE

- Project web site: https://www.unicore.eu/ for downloads and additional information
- Documentation: https://unicore-docs.readthedocs.io/
- Product support: unicore-support@lists.sourceforge.net

#### UNICORE at FZJ

- User support email: ds-support@fz-juelich.de
- Registry: https://fzj-unic.fz-juelich.de: 9112/FZJ/rest/registries/default\_registry
- Documentation: https://www.fz-juelich.de/en/ias/jsc/services/ user-support/jsc-software-tools/unicore

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**Part II: Cloud Environments** 



# **Overview**

- OpenStack Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS) environment
  - Compute, storage, network, orchestration, load balancing
  - Run VMs to provide services linked to LARGEDATA
  - Orchestration using OpenStack Heat
  - Load Balancer as a Service (LBaaS) using OpenStack Octavia
- Phase 1: 16 compute nodes, 768 VCPUs, 6.1TB RAM
- Phase 2: 10 compute nodes, 480 VCPUs, 7.7TB RAM
- Total: 26 compute nodes, 1248 VCPUs, 13.8 TB RAM
- 10GbE storage uplink per node up to 80Gb total
- 40GbE internal links
- Further information and reference: https://go.fzj.de/hdf-cloud



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# **OpenStack**

#### Software and services



- OpenStack Yoga release
  - released 2022-03-30, extended maintenance after 2023-11-02
  - currently upgrading to more recent version
  - we try to balance stable operation and tracing current versions

#### Services

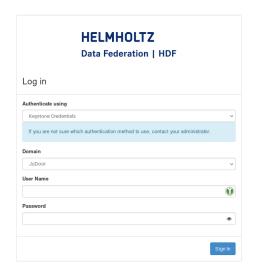
- Keystone authentication and service registry
- Horizon dashboard convenient Web UI appropriate for many simple tasks
- Nova compute virtual machine (VM) service
- Neutron networking software defined networks
- Cinder volume virtual block devices
- Glance images template images for VMs
- Heat orchestration infrastructure management
- Octavia load balancing load balancing as a service
- Neutron VPNaaS cross-site (or project) VPNs
- Sahara data processing through virtual clusters

# **Authentication**

### There are two ways to authenticate

- JSC account
  - username and password
  - usable from both commandline interface and Web UI
  - JuDoor profile → Make changes → enable HDFCloud
- Helmholtz login
  - directly usable only from Web UI
  - commandline access through application credentials
- however: you need a project and allocated resources before using HDF Cloud

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Virtual machine service and others

### Nova manages the lifecycle of virtual machines (VMs) that have

- a number of CPUs
- an amount of main memory
- storage: system, ephemeral, swap
- data storage: volumes
- network ports
- a template image containing an operating system

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← Cinder



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- ← Cinder
- ← Neutron



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- ← Cinder
- ← Neutron
- ← Glance

### Nova

#### **Flavors**

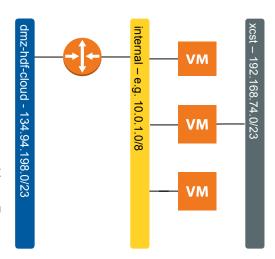
- two classes in general:
   ordinary (10GB root disk) and large-disk (30GB root disk)
- first characters determine amount of memory per VCPU: tiny, small, medium, large, xlarge
- ranging from .5GB per VCPU to 8GB per VCPU
- Example flavors
  - t1
  - m8.large-disk
  - xl16
- custom flavors are possible

RAM	CPUs	1	2	4	8	16
	5 GB	t1	-	-	-	-
	1 GB	s1	t2	-	-	-
	2 GB	m1	s2	t4	-	-
	4 GB	l1	m2	s4	t8	-
	8 GB	xl1	12	14	s8	t16
1	6 GB	-	xl2	m4	m8	s16
3	2 GB	-	-	xl4	18	m16
6	4 GB	-	-	-	xl8	l16
12	8 GB	-	-	-	-	xl16

# Networking

#### Specific networks at JSC

- floating IPs realized in router as DNAT/SNAT
- VMs without floating IPs not accessible from the outside and SNATed in outbound connections
- all new projects will be equipped with a router and internal network, such that you can immediately start working.
   JSC's DNS servers will be configured in the internal network

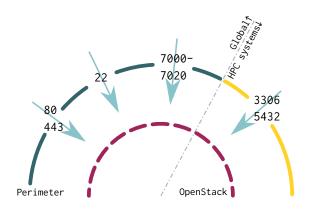




# **Network setup**

#### Security groups and perimeter firewall

- OpenStack firewall freely configurable
- Restrictions apply for inbound connections in perimeter firewall
  - Globally available services and ports: HTTP (80), HTTPS (443), SSH (22), 7000–7020
  - Available from HPC systems: MySql (3306), PostgreSQL (5432)
- Outbound connections: anything but MTA (25) aka. SMTP



# **Commandline interface**

#### Prerequisites

- Python virtual environment
- Download credential files from the web interface (cf. authentication)

Run the following in your shell:

- \$ python3 -m venv openstack
- \$ source openstack/bin/activate
- \$ pip install python-openstackclient

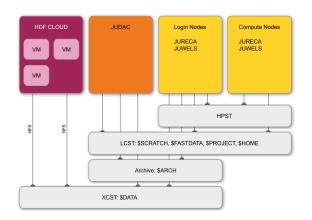
#### Authentication:

- Option 1: Download and source openrc.sh
- Option 2: Download clouds.yaml, put it in one of
  - current working directory as clouds.yaml or
  - ullet ~/.config/openstack/clouds.yaml

# **JSC Storage Landscape**

#### Availability of file systems

- XCST
  - \$DATA on JUDAC and login nodes
  - dedicated NFS export to VMs
- Archive
  - \$ARCH on JUDAC and login nodes
- LCST
  - \$SCRATCH, \$HOME,
     \$FASTDATA, \$PROJECT on
     JUDAC, login and compute nodes
- HPST
  - Login and compute nodes



### **Data access**

#### VMs and the DATA file system

- Helmholtz Data Federation (HDF) Cloud / OpenStack cluster
  - Hosts virtual machines (VMs) for communities
  - Potentially administered by externals, bound by acceptable use policy
- Enable access to data beyond perimeter of SC facility
  - Web interfaces, databases, post processing, ...
  - Users of service likely unknown to SC directory information service
- Access Method
  - POSIX file systems (\$DATA) accessible in VMs via NFS mount from CES servers
  - Server side UID squashing
    - ensures consistency
    - requires services to manage data accordingly
    - read-write or read-only



/p/largedata/slns /p/largedata/slpp /p/largedata/slgip

/n/largedata/slts

# OpenStack and cloud training

- February 2024 online, details to be announced
- Summary of last training: https://www.fz-juelich.de/de/ias/jsc/aktuelles/termine/kurse/2023/openstack
- Topics
  - OpenStack core services: Nova, Neutron, Cinder, Glance
  - Advanced services: Kubernetes, Heat, Loadbalancers

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# **Summary**

#### **HDF Cloud**

### OpenStack

- Project web site: https://www.openstack.org/
- Documentation: https://docs.openstack.org/

#### HDF Cloud at JSC:

- User support: ds-support@fz-juelich.de
- Web dashboard: https://hdf-cloud.fz-juelich.de/
- Documentation: https://go.fzj.de/hdf-cloud

#### JUSUF Cloud:

- User support: sc@fz-juelich.de
- Web dashboard: https://jusuf-cloud.fz-juelich.de/
- Documentation: https://apps.fz-juelich.de/jsc/hps/jusuf/cloud/