





Computing and software model for T2K and HK

Mathieu Guigue for the T2K and HK collaboration IRN Neutrino, November 2021, LPNHE

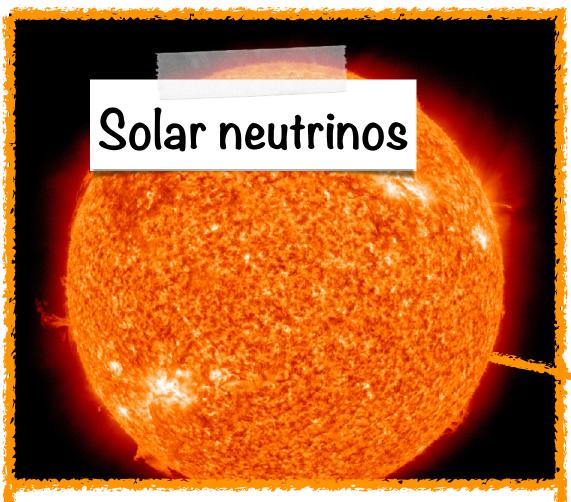






Hyper Kamiokande in a nutshell

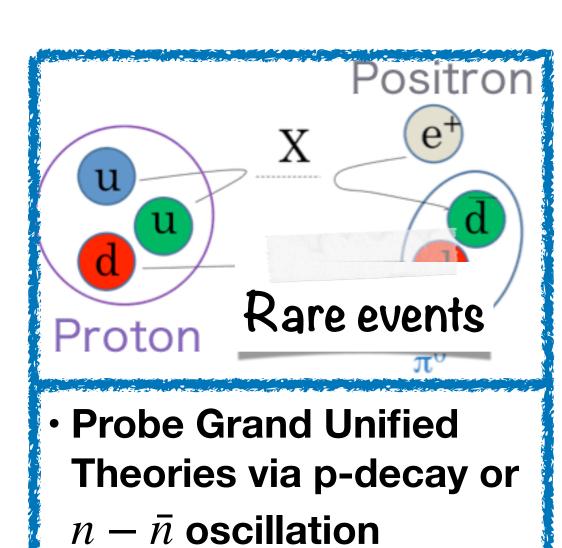


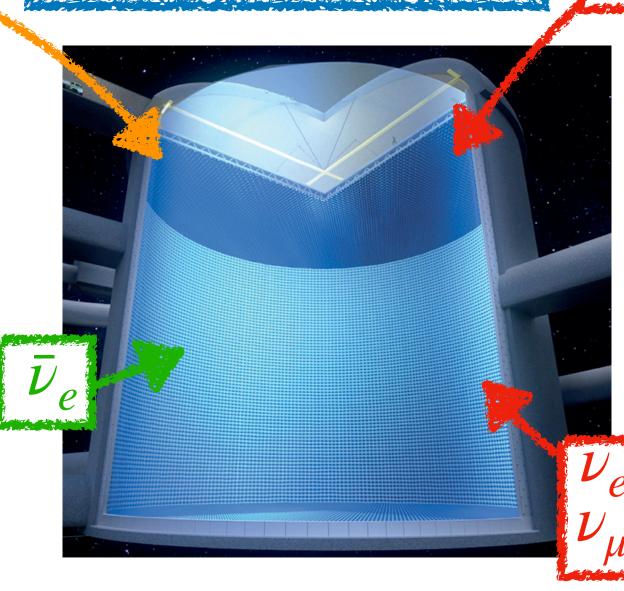


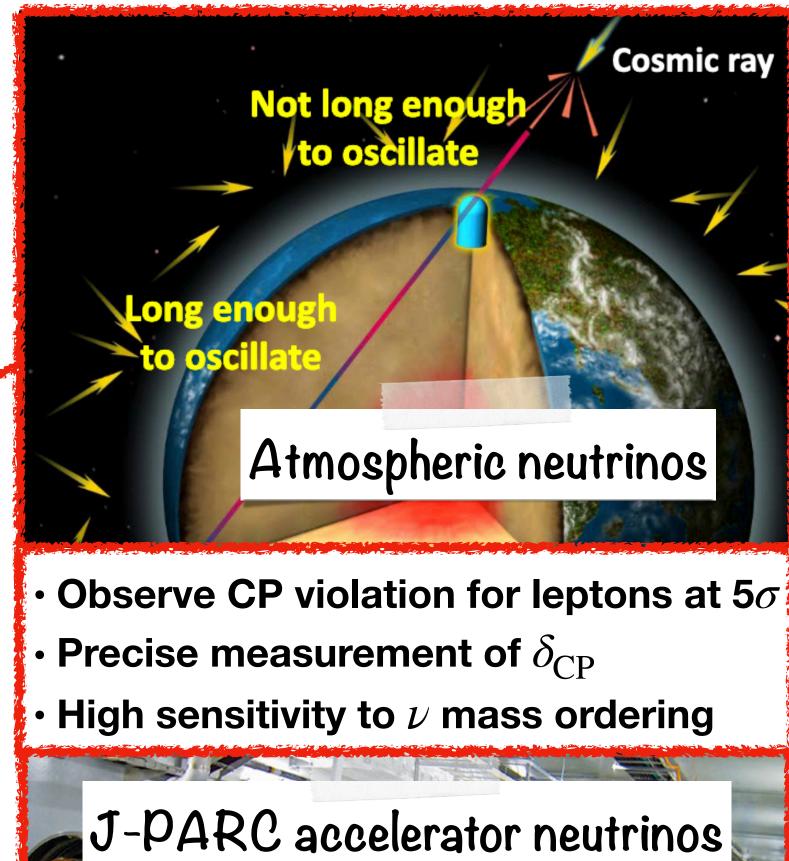
- MSW effect
- Non-standard interactions



- Transient SN ν: constrain SN profile models







- Relic SN ν: constrain cosmic star formation

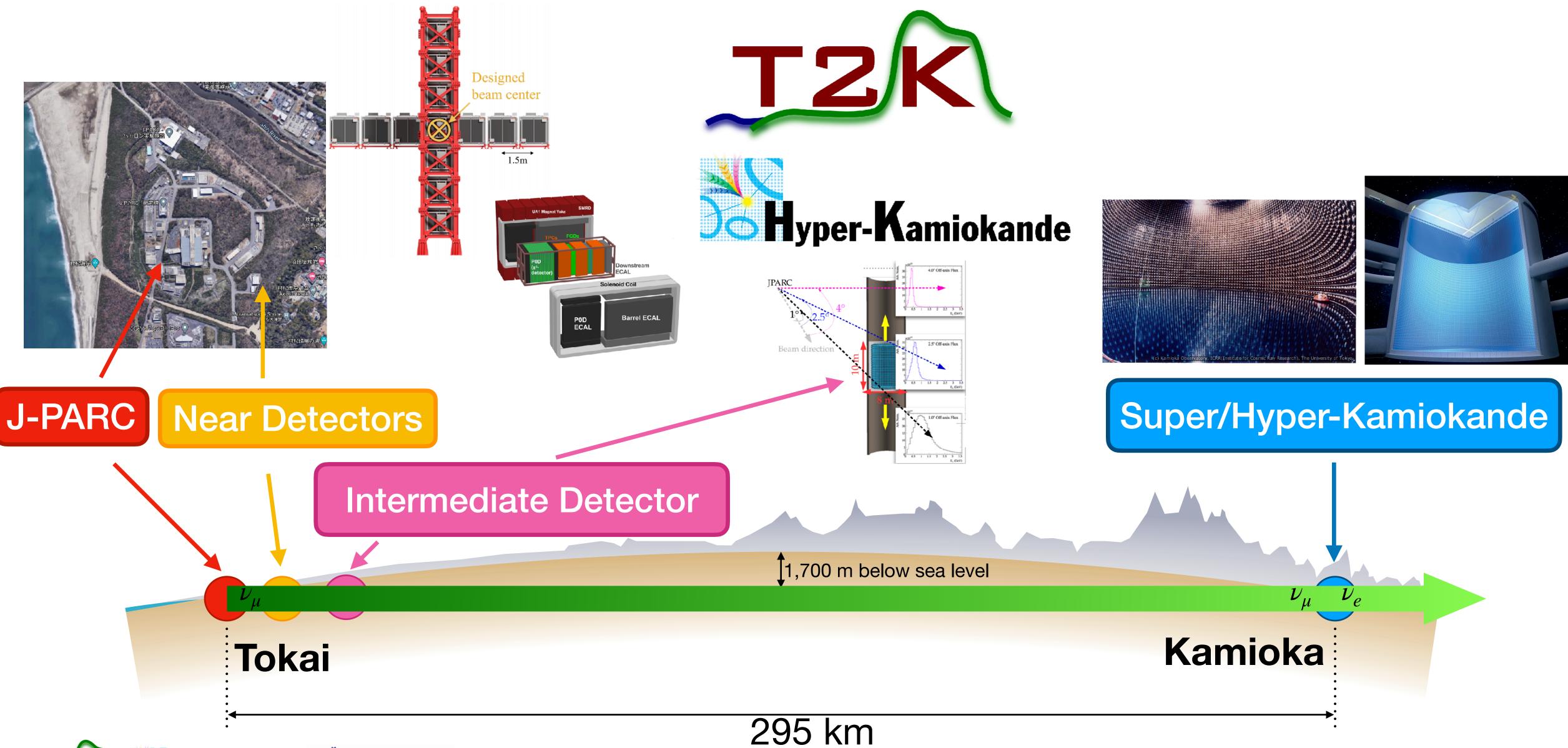






From Tokai to (Hyper)KamiokaNDE LENHE







HK volume evaluation



Estimation of required resources based on T2K and SK experience

Name	Distance along beam	Angle wrt. beam	Expected data rate
INGRID	280 m	0°	78 GB/day
ND280	280 m	2.5°	$214~\mathrm{GB/day}$
IWCD	$2~\mathrm{km}$	$0^{\circ}-4^{\circ}$	$170~\mathrm{GB/day}$
Far detector	$295~\mathrm{km}$	2.5°	5 TB/day

Two main contributors to storage: ND280 (mostly MC)
Far detector (mostly raw data)

During construction phase $\rightarrow 2027$

Detector	MC (HS06 CPU.h)	MC Storage (TB)
INGRID	0.13M	7
ND280	19.2M	$2,\!250$
IWCD	97M	52
Far detector	20M	500
Total	136.33M	2,824

Overall needs (now \rightarrow 2037):

ND280: ~8.6 PB

Far detector: ~18.5 PB

~880 MCPU.h

During data taking phase $2027 \rightarrow 2037$

Detector	Data Storage (TB)	MC (HS06 CPU.h)	MC Storage (TB)		
INGRID	226	0.51M	26		
ND280	669	42.2M	4,950		
IWCD	620	684M	367		
Far detector	18,440	$25\mathrm{M}$	500		
Total	19,955	751.71M	5,858		

(minimal with one copy of each file)







Take-away messages



Various computing resources for T2K/HK: RAL+CC-IN2P3+others

- Tiered computing model
- Integration via DIRAC

Utilize cloud resources available at "smaller" institutions

- Demonstrator being built in the context of Jennifer-II consortium
- Integration of LPNHE, LAL and Grif cloud resources

Utilize containers technology for consistent work environment across cluster and clouds





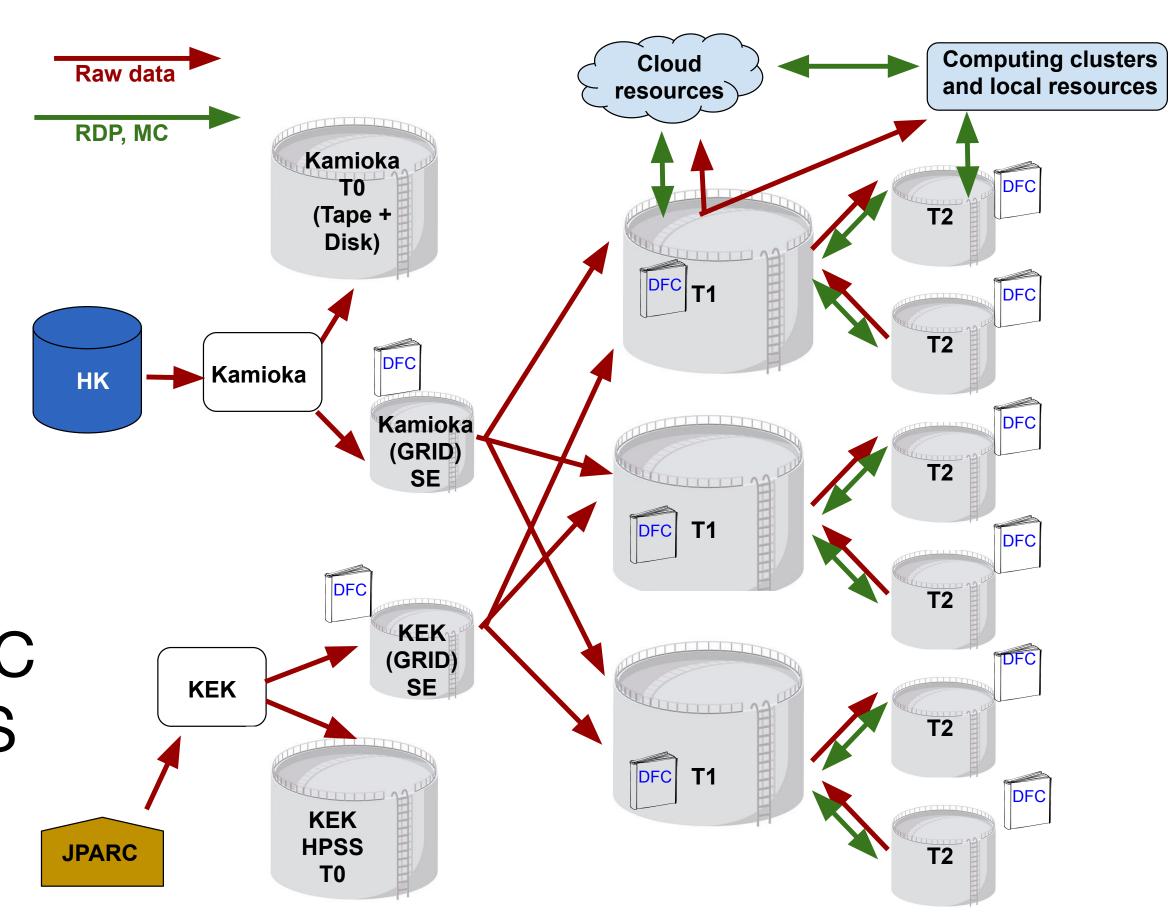


T2K/HK Computing model



Tier model similar to CERN's Data stored on T0 and copied on ≥2 T1 MC productions run on T1 sites MC stored on ≥1 T1 and several T2 T2 sites used by users for local analyses

Resources and data management using DIRAC Software containerized and shared via CVMFS









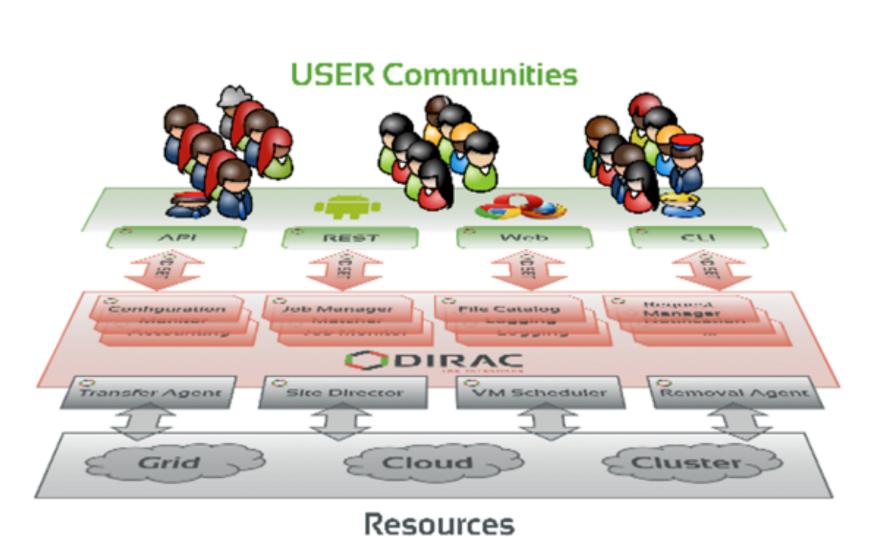




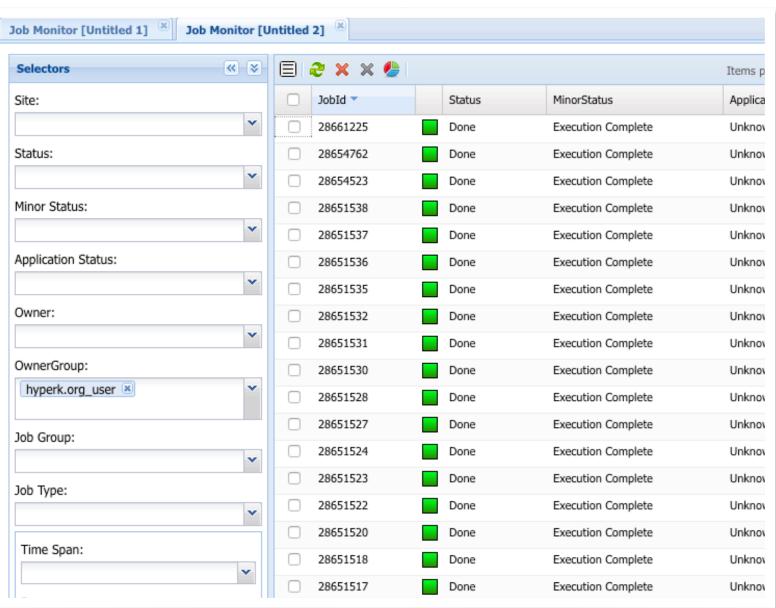
DIRAC = Distributed Infrastructure with Remote Agent Control Interface to grant access to resources from heterogeneous sites with storage (SE) and/or computing elements (CE)

Catalog with informations and location of files on SE

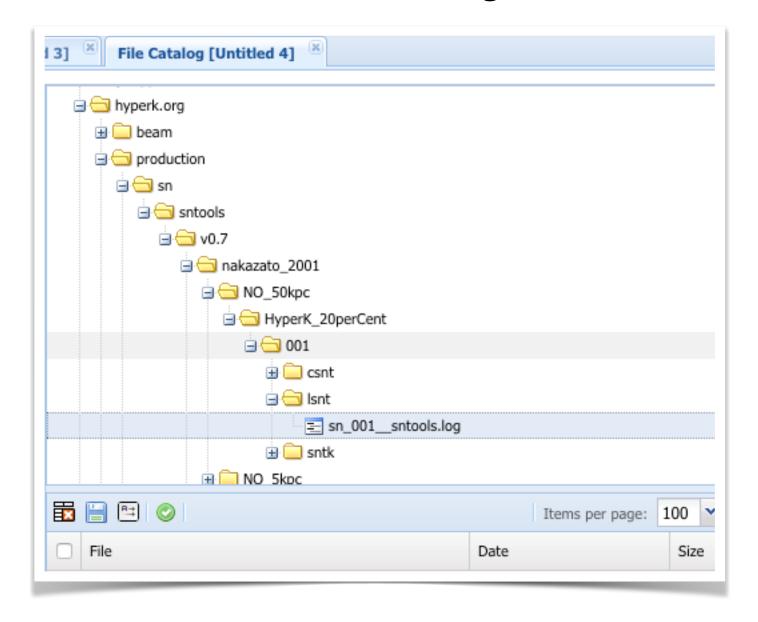
"Unique queue" for submission and job config. via JDL file/Python API



Job monitoring



File catalog













Agents: perform periodical actions (data transfer, check DB...)

Workflow: defines a set of executables to be run one after the other

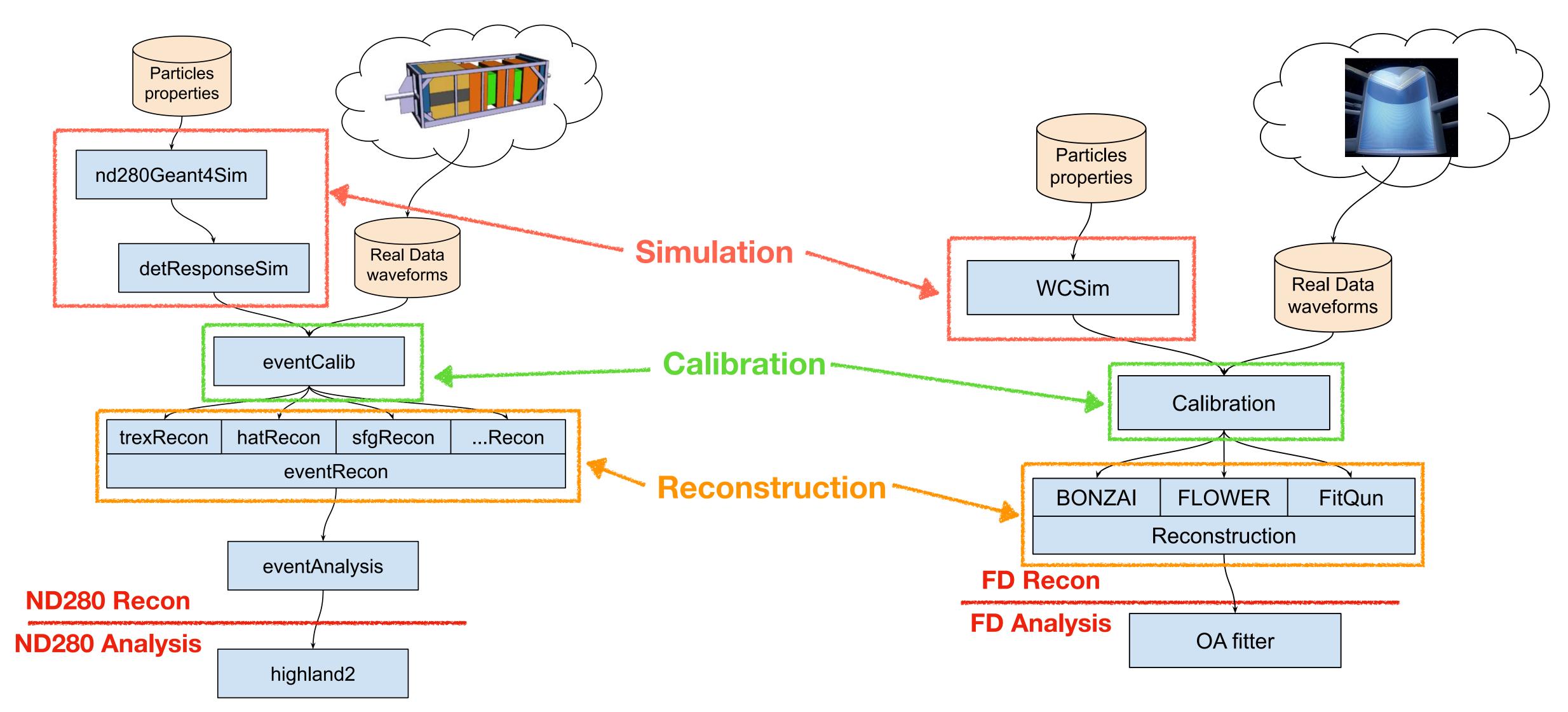
- → useful workflow: calibration.exe -> reconstruction.exe -> analysis.exe
- → use the output of an app as input of the next one

<u>Transformation system:</u> triggers a series of actions on each file that has a given set of metadata

- → runs one or several workflows within jobs
- → perfect for defining productions on (sub) datasets!
- → interface with the DIRAC data management system (metadata etc)



SORBONNE The life of an event in ND280 and HK FD LPNHE UNIVERSITÉ

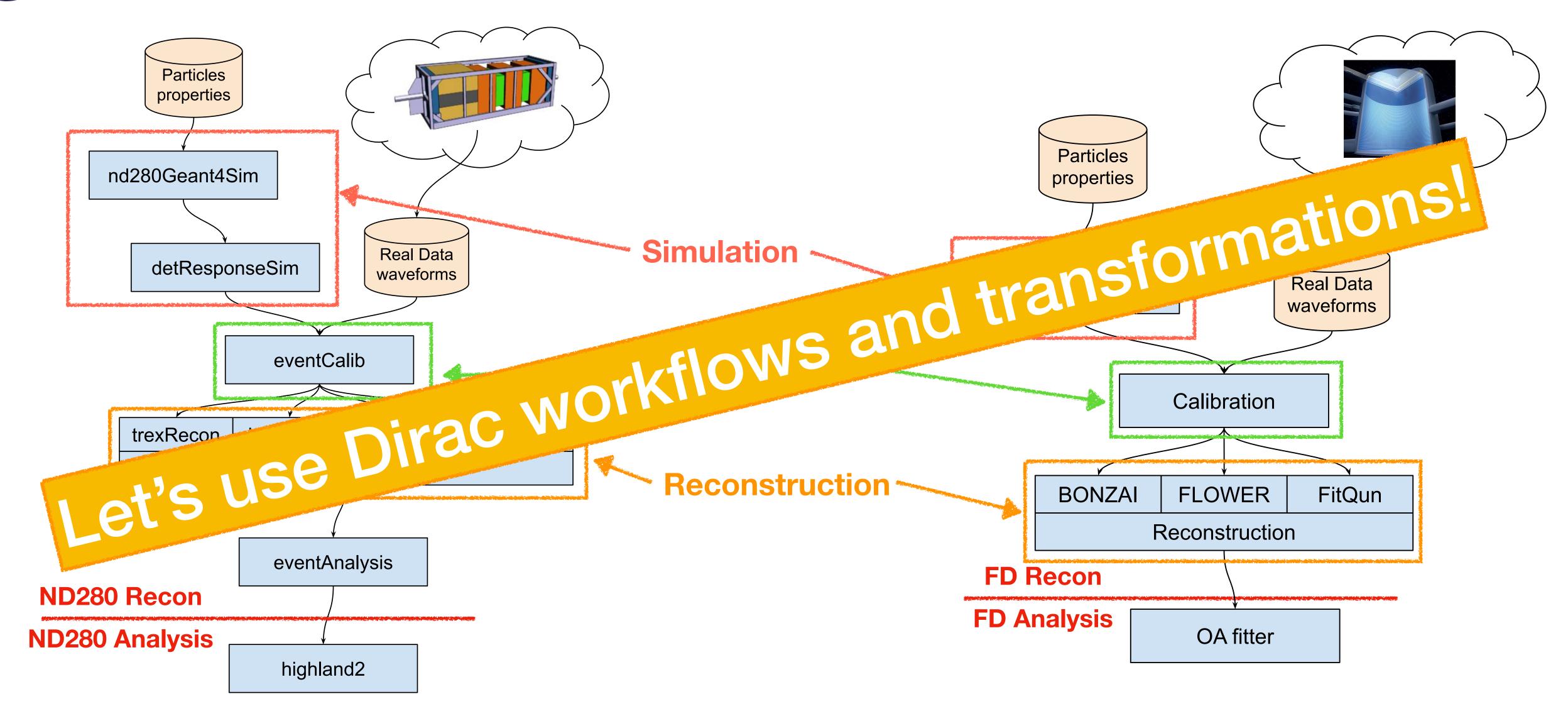








The life of an event in ND280 and HK FD LPNHE



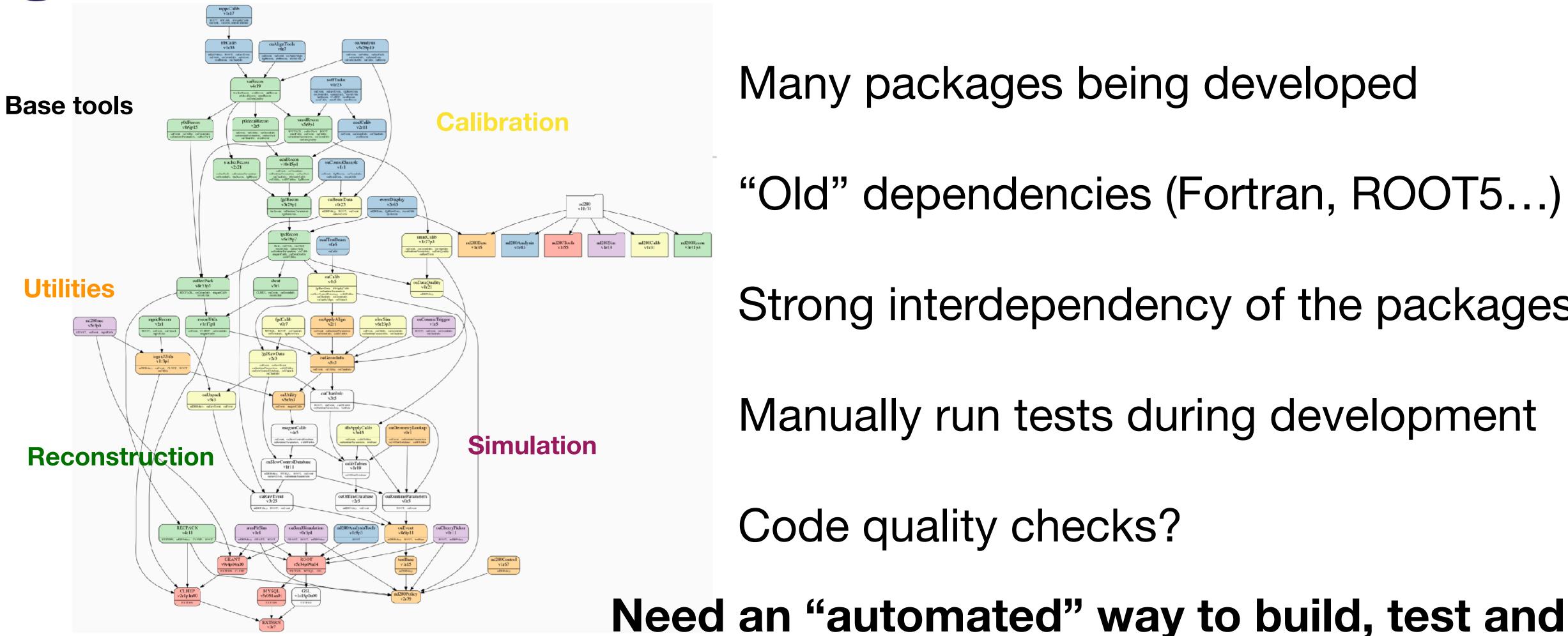






T2K/ND280 software





Many packages being developed

"Old" dependencies (Fortran, ROOT5...)

Strong interdependency of the packages

Manually run tests during development

Code quality checks?

deploy each package and the software stack

in a controlled environment!

Dependencies (ROOT, G4...)



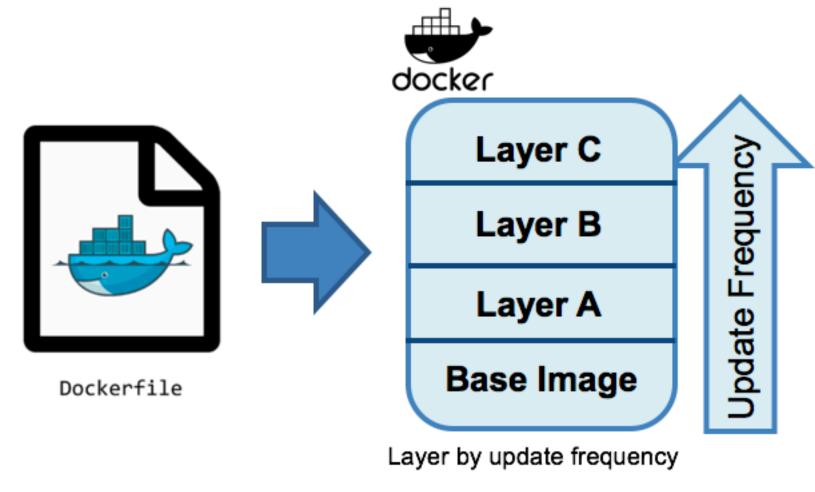




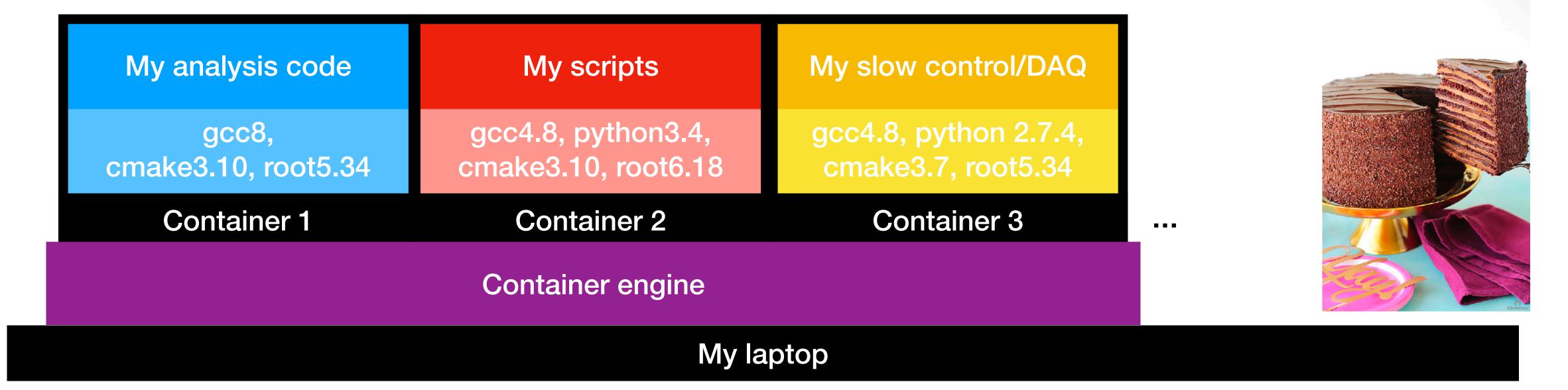
Containers: "Layer cake" approach LPNHE

"Containers are a method of operating system virtualization that allow you to run an application and its dependencies in resource-isolated processes." https://aws.amazon.com/containers/

→ Containers are not virtual machines!



https://openliberty.io/









Why using containerized code?



Standard container "methods": Singularity & Docker

Provides:

- uniform development and production environment
- reproducibility of installation and code testing
- portability
- processes isolation
- networking control capabilities
- dependencies management while isolating package code
- facilitate software packaging and sharing (using images)
- better control over resource usage and dynamic resource allocation

Great for Continuous Integration and job submission on grids!



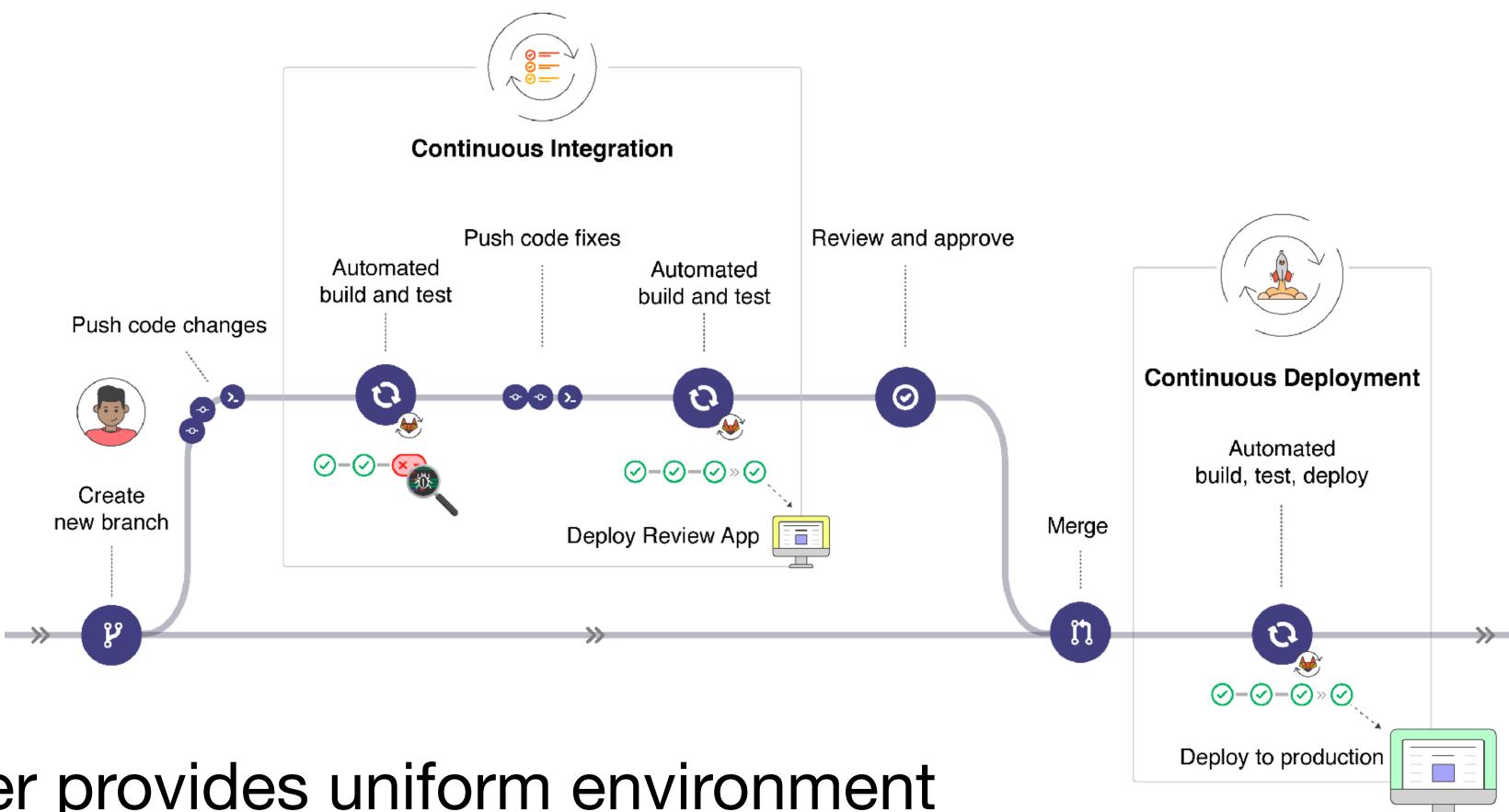




Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment LPNHE



Well-suited for versioning systems like Git



→ Docker provides uniform environment Intensive usage in software industry and fundamental physics experiments







Continuous Integration



Basically every experiment e.g. ATLAS, LHCb, T2K, Project 8

Integrated in most of Git frameworks e.g. Gitlab, Github (gitlab.in2p3.fr) "Runners" setup on hosting server or any distant machine T2K: 1 at t2k-ci-p@UWarsaw and 1 ccosvms0006@CC-IN2P3 Gitlab stores produced Docker images

Implementation of complex logics

Possibility of nightly (or "on-event") builds of packages and stacks

Build code within several containers (CENTOS, Debian...)

Quick test of built code and/or run extended validations depending on conditions

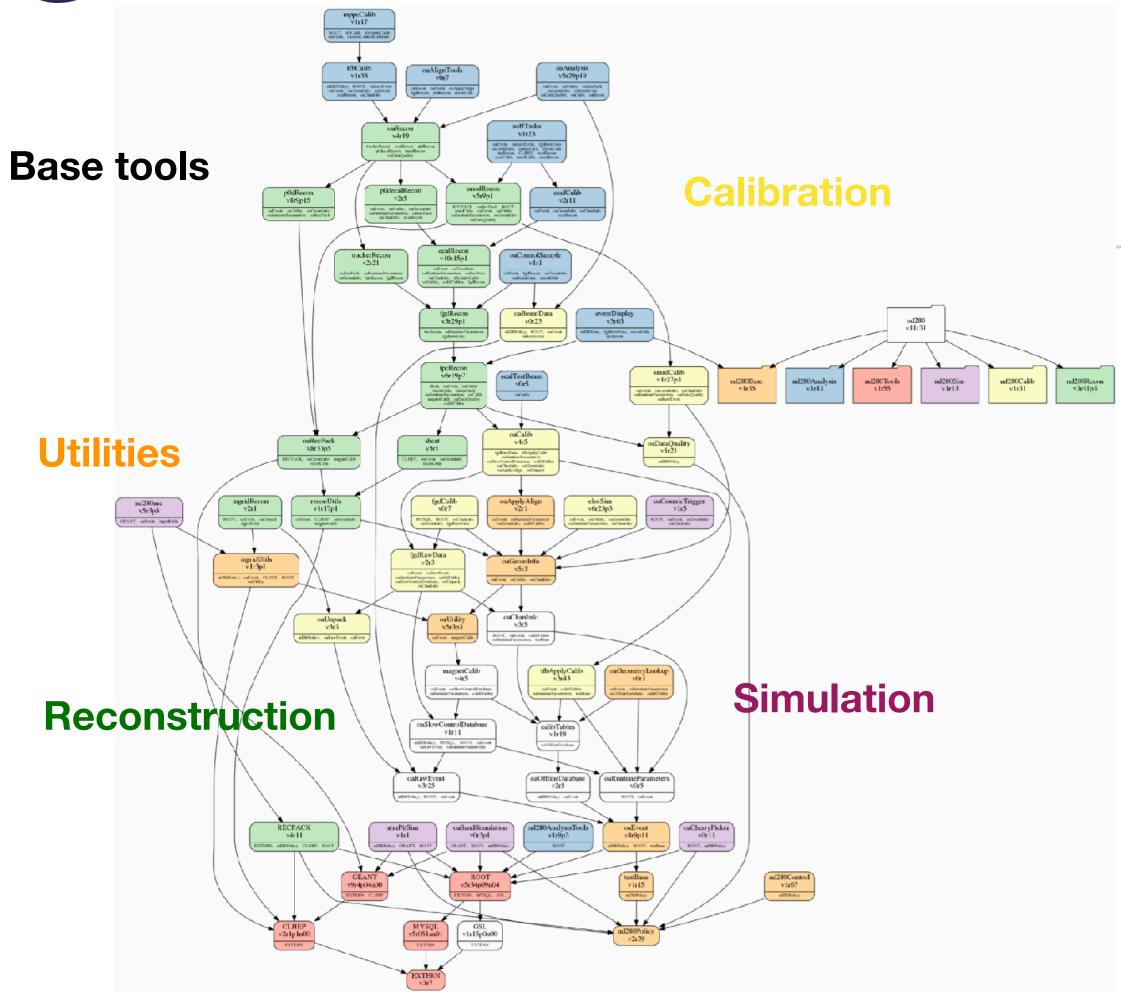






T2K/ND280 software





Dependencies (ROOT, G4...)

Problems:

Many packages being developed "Old" dependencies (Fortran, ROOT5...) Manually run tests during development Code quality checks

Solution:

For each package:

- one Dockerfile
- one CI configuration file (identical)

Automated builds for merge requests and releases Test and validation during merge requests and releases Building and storing images for

Testing: individual packages

Production: entire software stack

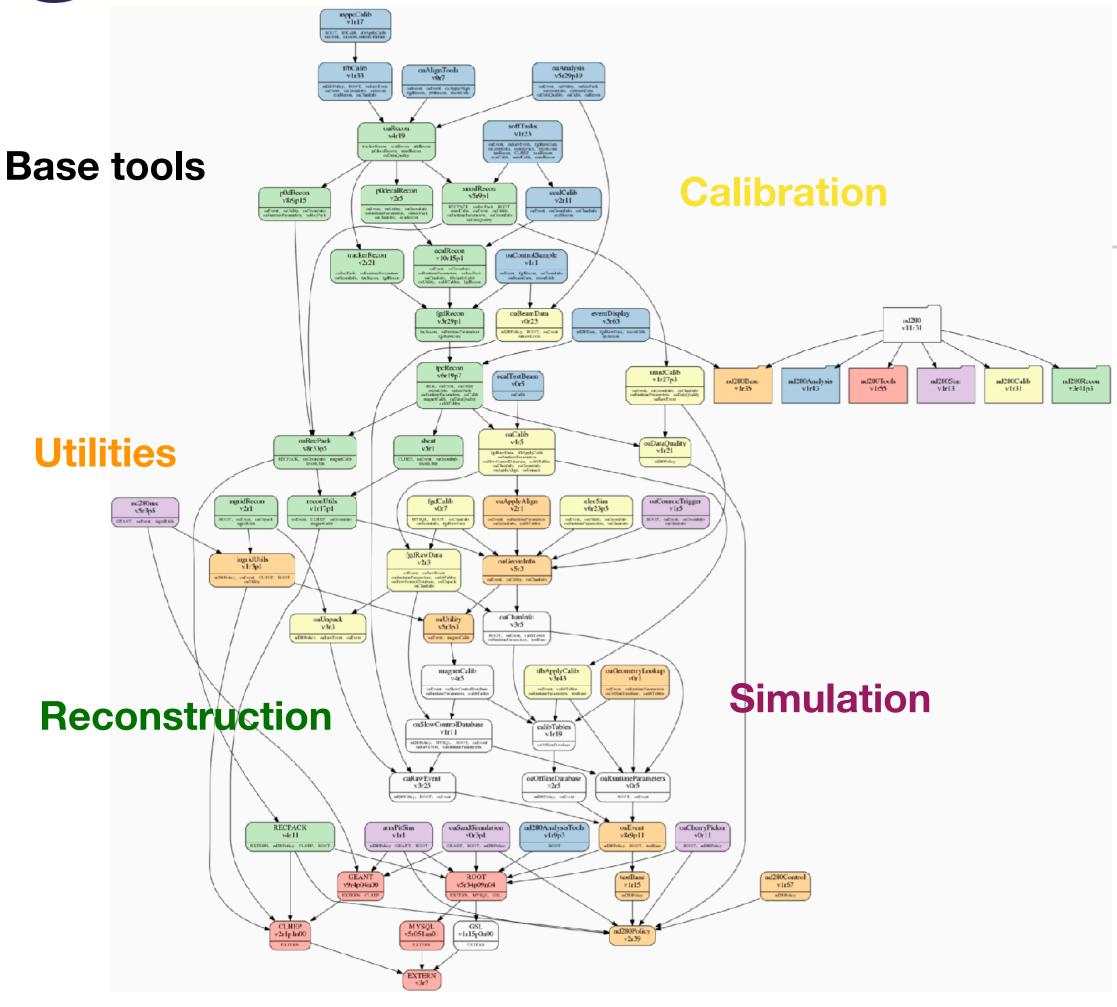




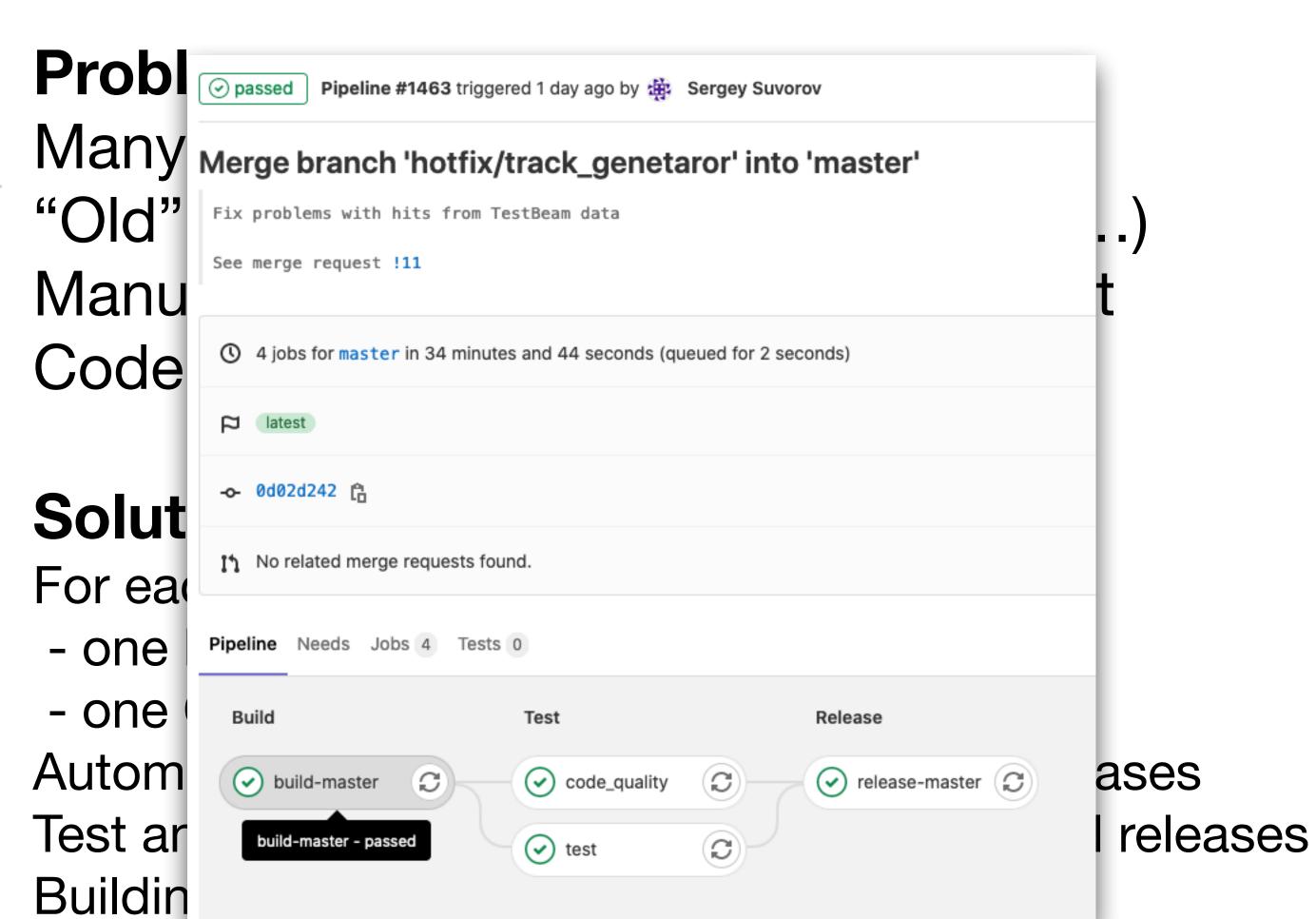


T2K/ND280 software





Dependencies (ROOT, G4...)



Testing: individual packages

Production: entire software stack







Bonus: helps developers workflow LPNHE



Useful tools for developer:

- don't need to install all dependencies
- don't care about the OS flavor (or if using MacOS)

Example: entire ND280 software stack in 3 commands and 10 seconds

```
docker login git.t2k.org:8088
Authenticating with existing credentials...
Login Succeeded
> docker pull git.t2k.org:8088/nd280/framework/nd280softwaremaster:14.0
14.0: Pulling from nd280/framework/nd280softwaremaster
Digest: sha256:0ef00a64d9e783604c3c686913468f0c022ff80d6c3495707e5254c5ed022428
Status: Image is up to date for git.t2k.org:8088/nd280/framework/nd280softwaremaster:14.0
git.t2k.org:8088/nd280/framework/nd280softwaremaster:14.0
> docker run --rm -it git.t2k.org:8088/nd280/framework/nd280softwaremaster:14.0
[root@beee8e979a6e nd280SoftwareMaster_14.0]#
```

Use docker-compose for volume mounting and special configuration

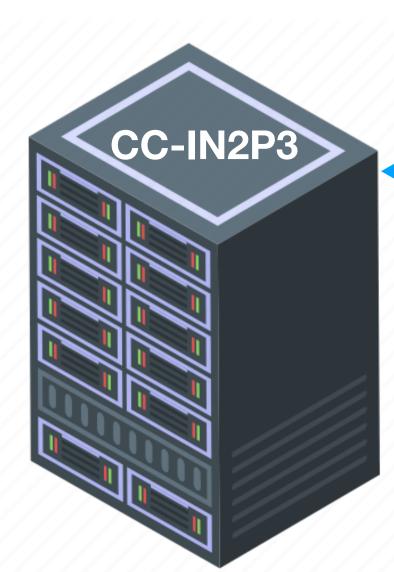




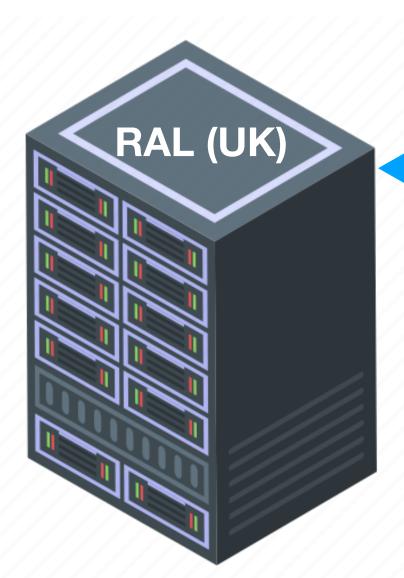


Heterogeneity issues for job submission LPNHE



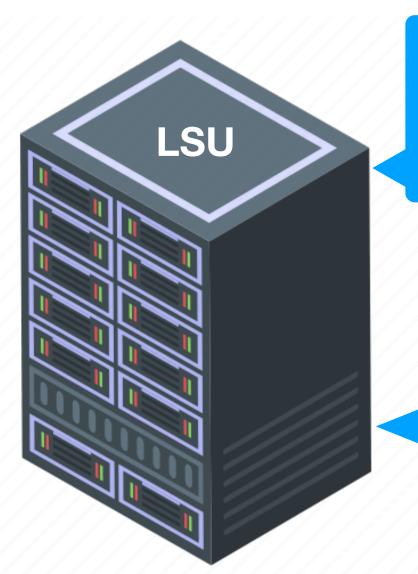


People want most recent OS so I will use CENTOS-7



People want something stable, so we should use **CENTOS-6**

Meanwhile, at a cluster far far away...



I have some machines with Ubuntu, you should use them...

Oh and also some on Manjaro, because IT believe this is the best OS ever...

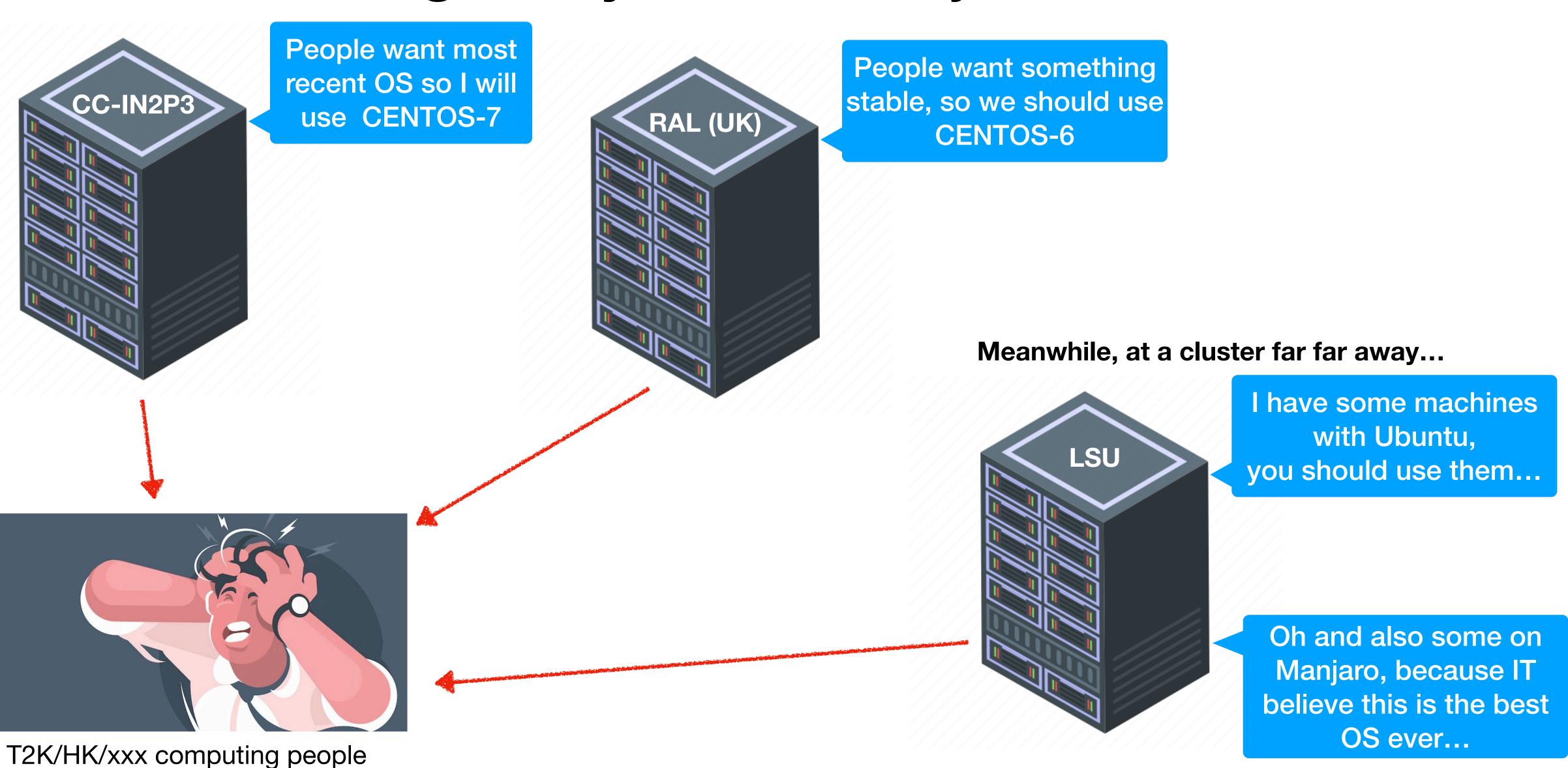






Heterogeneity issues for job submission LPNHE











Unified system for job submission LPNHE



Job environment

Starting point: Docker image of software stack (see previous slides)

Conversion of software stack image to Singularity image*

Upload image on CVMFS (for caching)

Dirac finds an available node "somewhere"

Job starts a container and run analysis/simulation/...→ focus on science!

Job submission via DIRAC

Image with DIRAC client** installed, additional configuration files and scripts Job submission and data retrieval from File Catalog

Sharing files with host via docker-compose → plug-and-play!

^{**} An example: https://github.com/mariojmdavid/docker-dirac





^{*} Conversion from docker to singularity maintained by Singularity people: https://github.com/singularityhub/docker2singularity



CC-IN2P3 as Tier 1 site



CC-IN2P3 Tier1 for LHC (WLCG)

→ infrastructure, expertise available Low-rate data stored on tapes Disk and CPU for productions Database management

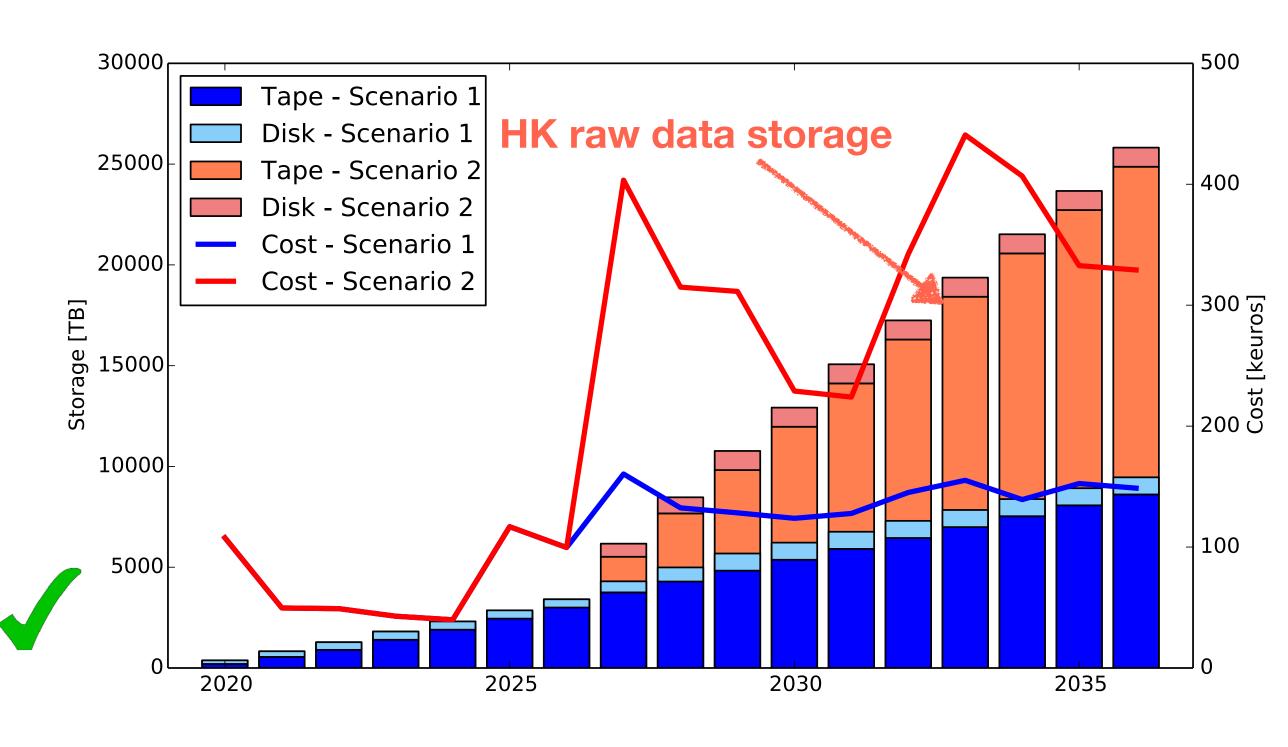
Two scenarii considered:

- 1. ND280 data storage
- 2. Near and Far detectors data storage

First step: CC-IN2P3 as T1 site for T2K

- → integration of CC as grid site into GridPP
- → disk allocation and data transfer/





First production for T2K and HK at CC-IN2P3 completed







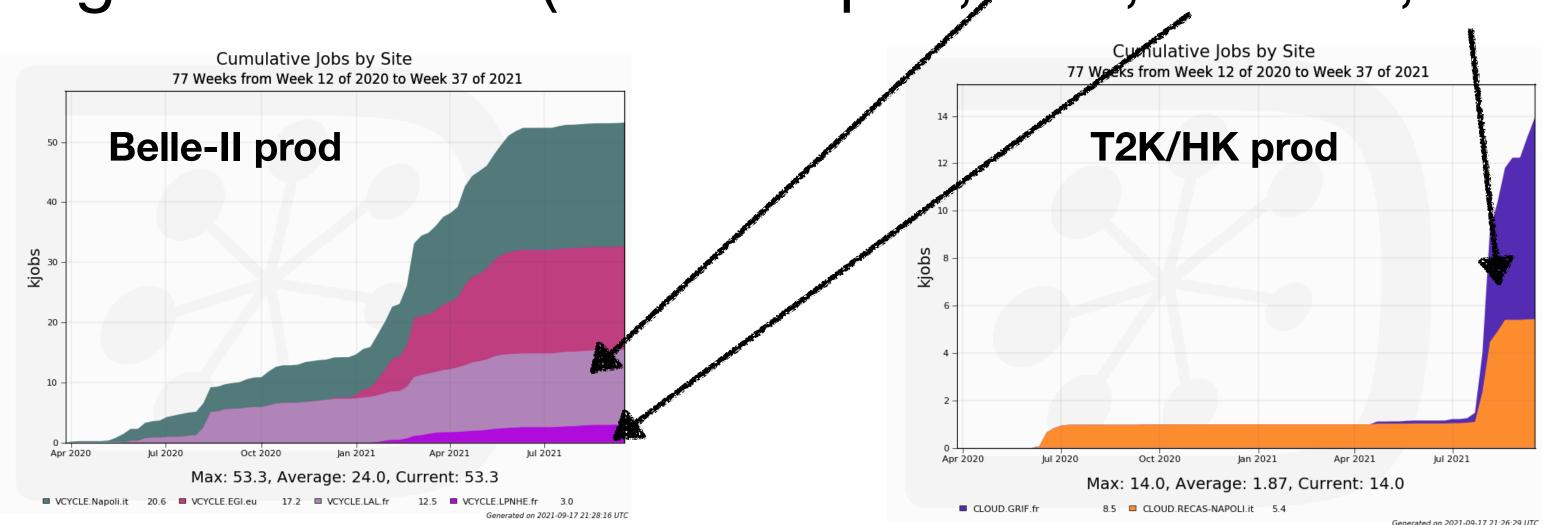
Cloud resources demonstrator



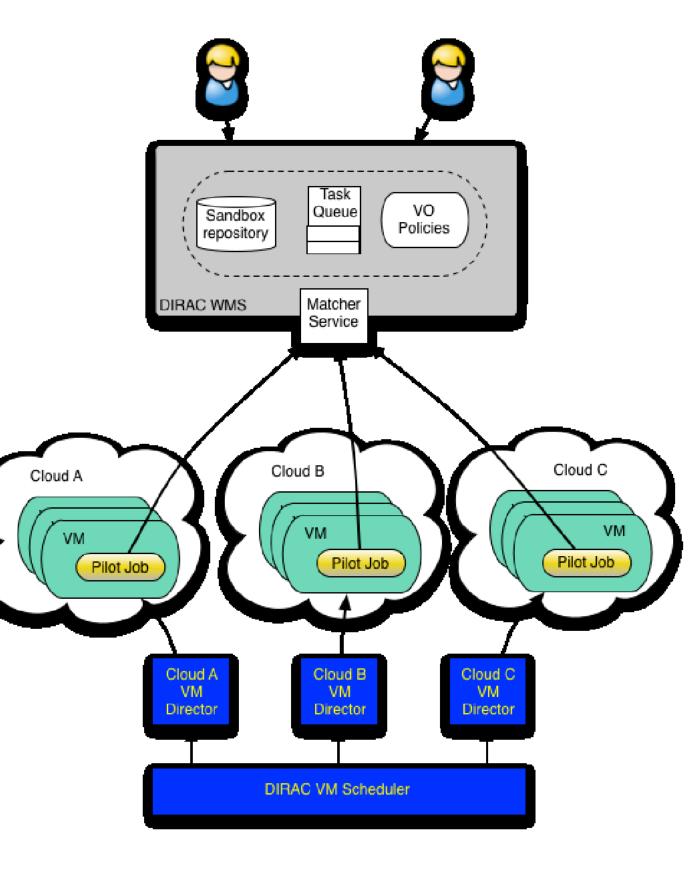
WP5: Development of joint cloud demonstrator between T2K/HK and Belle-II

- "VM director" instead of "Pilot director": instantiate VMs which starts "pilot job"
- VCYCLE for VM lifetime: restarted when job done
- Authentication via EGI

- Integrated clouds (INFN-Napoli, LAL, LPNHE, GRIF)







→ Talk at EGI2020





Conclusions and outlook



T2K/HK computing model is standard in particle physics experiments Tiers, distributed computing and storage, DIRAC...

Exploration of containers potential for various aspects Software → uniform and extremely reproducible, storable for later use Computing \rightarrow not expensive, adaptable to clusters, job submission DAQ -> heterogeneous hardware, scalability

A lot of expertise and tools already available at CC-IN2P3

All neutrinos experiments would highly benefit from these!







Backup





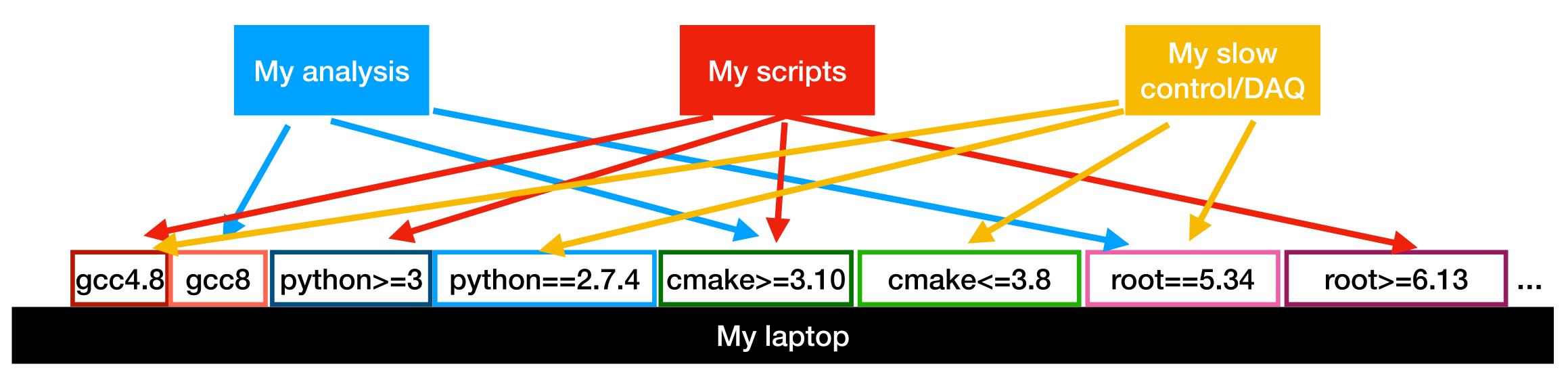




Recurring software issues



Conflicting dependencies between projects
Manage and deploy software on heterogeneous/networked systems
Deploy many applications (slow control, DAQ, web interface...)
Development on networked hosts
Development by multiple agents/groups









Docker terminology



Docker: open-source project to create, deploy and run applications via containers

Docker Inc.:

- provides applications to run on Mac/Linux/Windows
- provides free hosting and automatic builds of images

Container: self-container application easily deployable in an environment Container image: compressed container used to create functioning containers

Docker engine: back-end of Docker software running on computing element (laptop, server...) and managing containers

Docker client: interface that communicates with the Docker engine

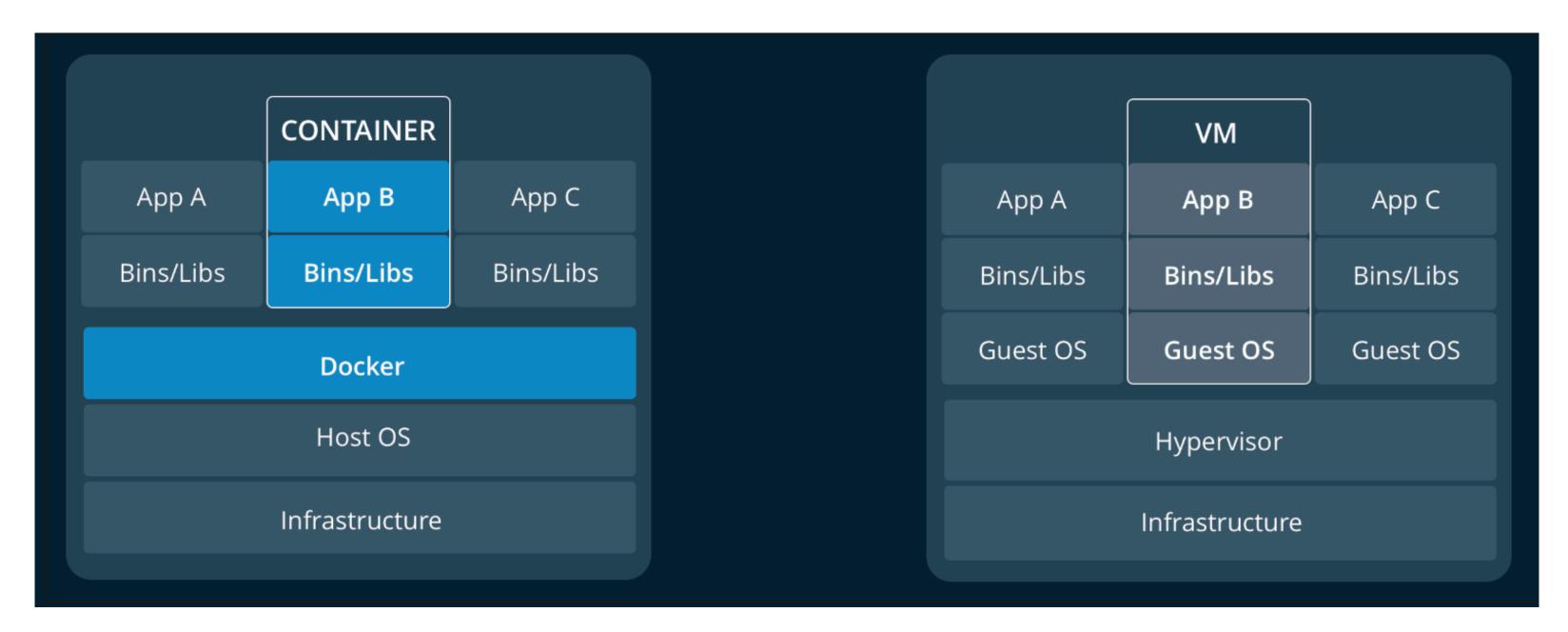






Difference between containers and VM LPNHE





Container runs on Linux as a process and share host machine kernel

- →direct access to host resources
- VM runs as "independent" guest operating system
- →virtual access to the host resources
- →VM need more resources than containers (CPU, memory, disk space)

