

Containers in HPC

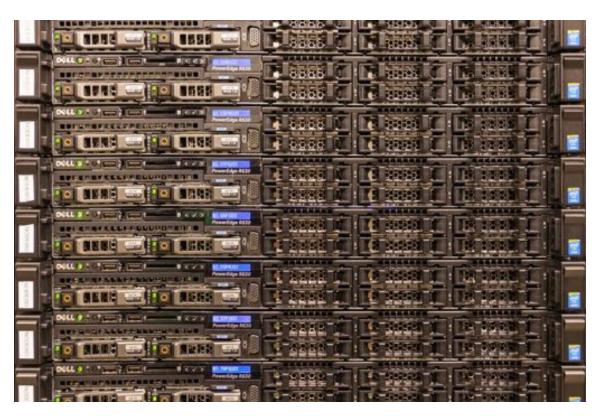
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HPC @ RUG: Peregrine







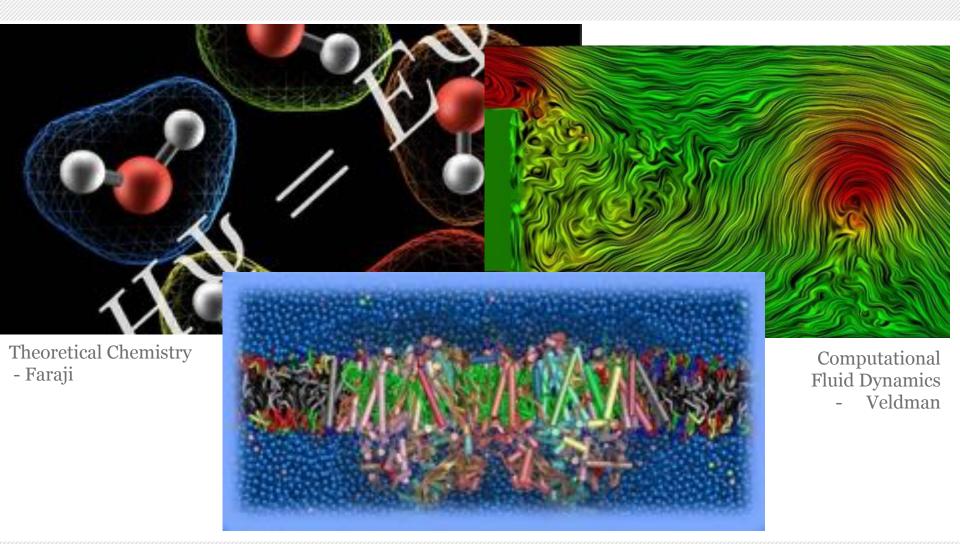
Peregrine nodes

	CPU	Memory	Internal disk	Network	Accelerator
159 Regular nodes	2x Intel Xeon E5 2680v3: 24 cores @ 2.5 GHz	128 GB	1 TB	56 Gbps Infiniband + 10 Gbps ethernet	-
48 Regular nodes extra	2x Intel Xeon E5 2680v4: 28 cores @ 2.4 GHz	128 GB	1 TB 5640 (56 Gbps Infiniband	
6 GPU nodes	2x Intel Xeon E5 2680v3: 24 cores @ 2.5 GHz	128 GB		CUDA core	S 2x Nvidia K40
7 Big memory nodes	4x Intel Xeon E7 4860v2: 48 cores @ 2.6 GHz	1024 or 2048 GB	1 TB	56 Gbps Infiniband, 10 Gbps ethernet	-

Shared storage: >600 TB



Simulation



Molecular Dynamics - Marrink

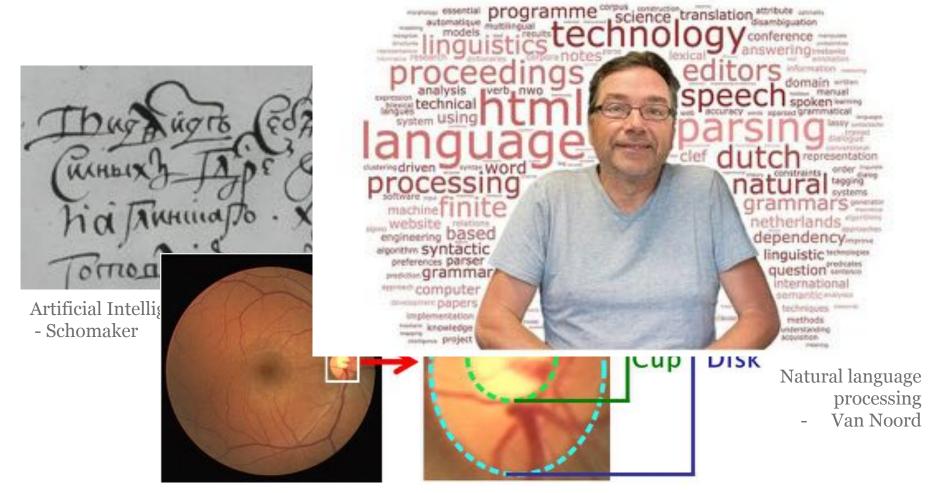


Data analysis





Machine learning



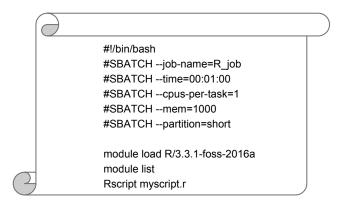
Ophthalmology / Intelligent Systems -Jansonius, Petkov



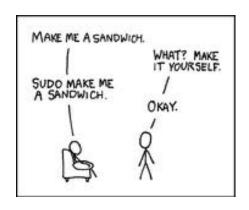
Peregrine environment



~750 users



Batch scheduler: job scripts



No special privileges (e.g. sudo)

Special hardware:

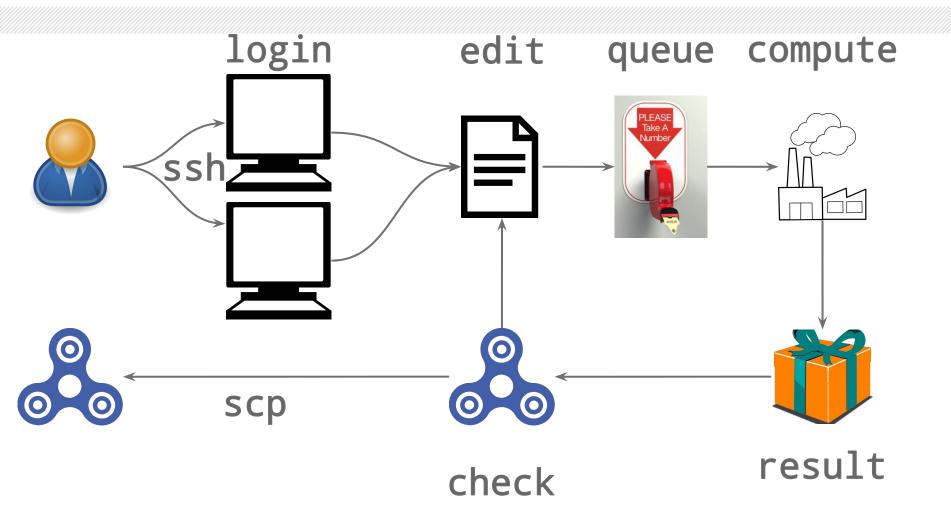




Lustre®



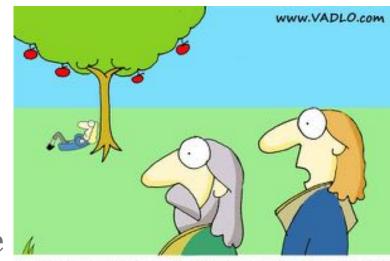
Typical workflow





Requirements scientific software

- > Reproducibility
- > Mobility
- > High performance
 - Use the special hardware
 - > Scalable



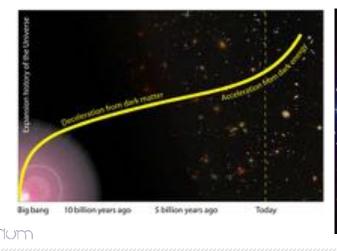
"Reviewers have asked him to reproduce the experiment."

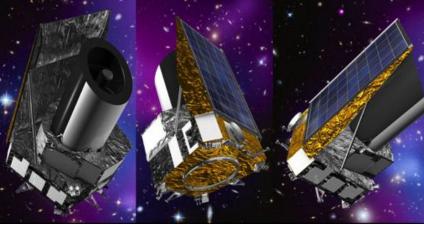
- Easy to install and (re)use in different environments
 - > Talk by Kenneth Hoste @ FOSDEM 2018: https://fosdem.org/2018/schedule/event/how_to_make_package_managers_cry/



Extreme example: Euclid

- > ESA space mission to map the Dark Universe
 - > Satellite will be launched in 2021
- > Why is the expansion of the universe accelerating?
- > Understand the source of it: dark energy







Euclid: data processing

- > ~100GB of compressed detector data per day
- > Data gets distributed over 9 Science Data Centers
- > Different resources across SDCs:
 - > Hardware
 - > Operating system
 - > Scheduling systems
 - > Storage technology
 - > Shared / dedicated
- > All pipelines must be able to run at all SDCs (!)
 - > How to do this?



Docker!



Docker?

> Almost does it all, but...

- > Designed for network service virtualization
- > Requires a daemon on all the compute nodes
- > Only root can start/stop containers
 - > Security concerns for shared environments
- > No integration with scheduler

Not really suitable for HPC
 (yet? See https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JokQgRoCW54)



HPC containers: additional wishes

- > No daemon
- > Secure
- > Scalable
- > Works with:
 - > scheduling systems
 - > special hardware
 - > MPI
 - > shared environments
 - > older kernels
- > Run Docker images



Singularity



Singularity

- > Easy to install and configure
- > Easy to run/use:
 - > no daemons
 - > no root
 - works with scheduling systems and existing resource contexts (e.g. cgroups)
- > User outside container == user inside container
- > Access to host resources
- > MPI support



Singularity: container formats

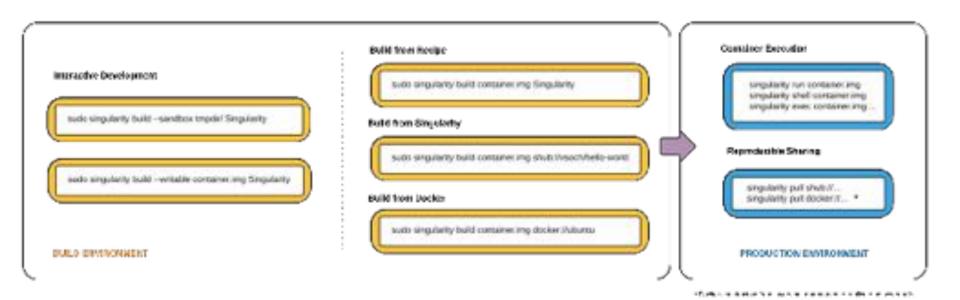
- > SquashFS
- > ext3 image
- > Unix directory
- > (Compressed) tarballs

- > Supported URIs:
 - o docker://
 - o shub://





Singularity workflow





Singularity hub



https://singularity-hub.org
Build, view, share, deploy, visualize



Singularity demo





Other HPC container solutions

- > Many other solutions out there
- > Most of them have some Docker connection
- > Shifter https://www.nersc.gov/research-and-develop ment/user-defined-images/
- > CharlieCloud https://hpc.github.io/charliecloud/
- > udocker
 https://github.com/indigo-dc/udocker



udocker

- > Simple tool written in Python
- > Mimics subset of Docker functionalities
- > No root privileges required to install or run it
- > No Docker required
- > Docker-like command-line interface
- > Works with GPU and MPI
- > Runs on older and newer operating systems
- > Root user emulation using PRoot



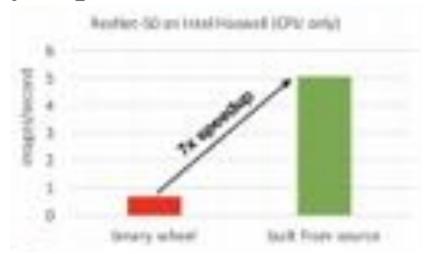
udocker demo





Still some drawbacks...

- > Size of (HPC) containers
- > Dependency on host kernel
 - > and partly on its supported container software
- > Portability vs performance





Questions

