



Co-funded by the Horizon 2020  
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Grant Agreement Number 825532

# Large-scale EXecution for Industry & Society

LEXIS

f [www.lexis-project.eu](http://www.lexis-project.eu)

A TRANSNATIONAL DATA  
SYSTEM FOR HPC/CLOUD  
COMPUTING WORKFLOWS  
BASED ON IRODS/EUDAT

iRODS UGM

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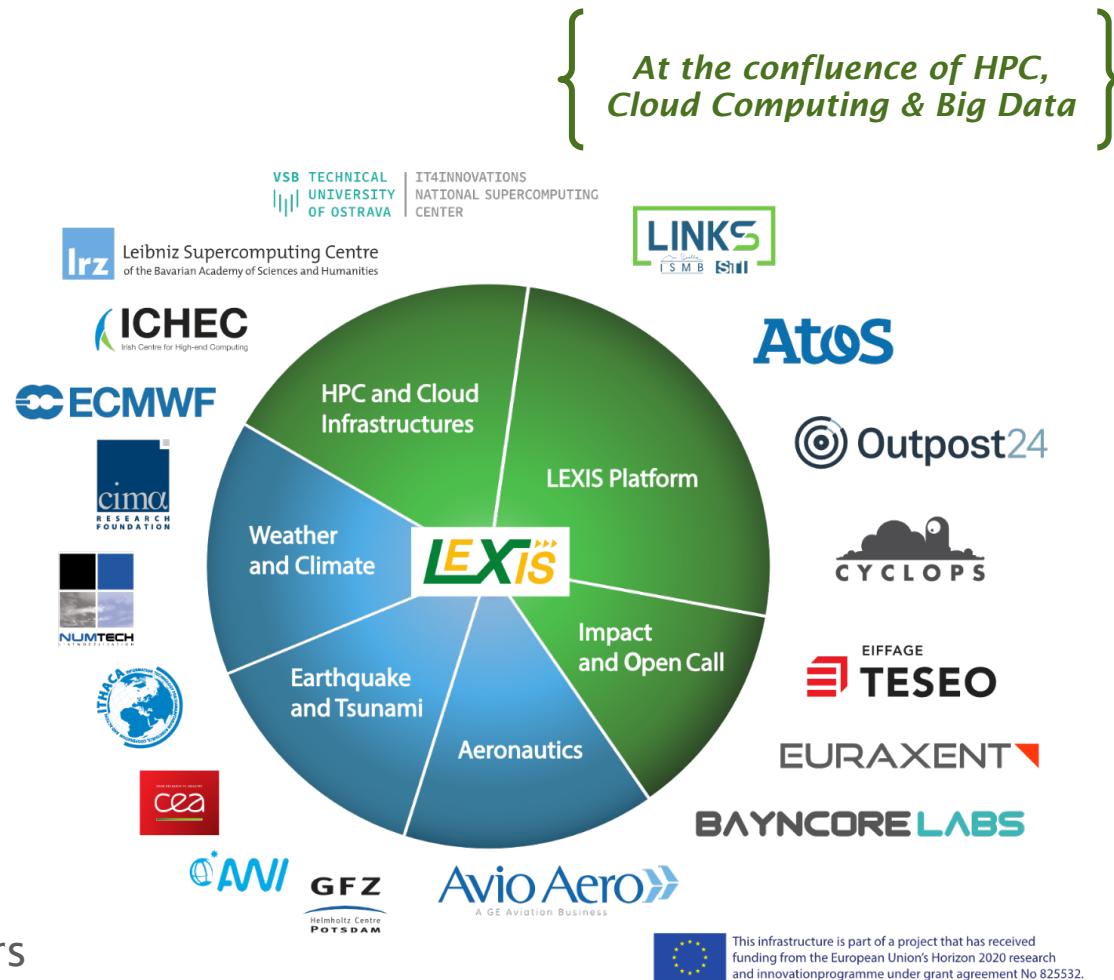


# LEXIS Project Consortium

Large-scale EXecution for Industry & Society



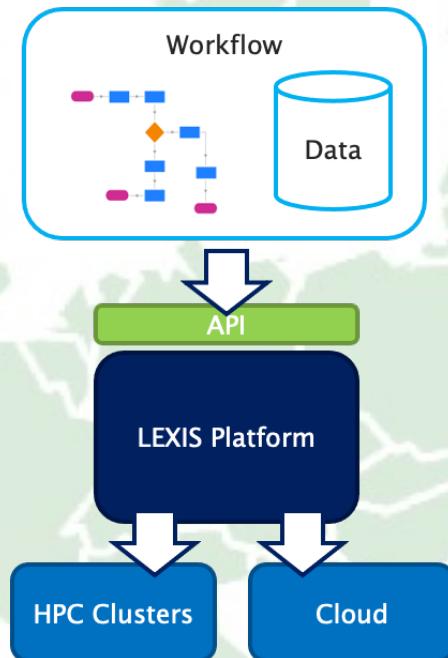
- HPC & Cloud resource providers
- Scientific institutions
- Industrial companies & SMEs
- Information Technology providers



This infrastructure is part of a project that has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 825532.

# LEXIS project challenges

- **Dynamic, data-aware and complex workflows orchestration**
  - Execute complex workloads on Cloud and HPC
  - Easy access to state-of-the art compute resources
  - REST-based APIs
  - Federation of supercomputing centers
  - Real-time deadline-aware workflows over both Cloud and HPC
- **Cross-site data and metadata management solution**
  - Move data between various resources using single API
  - Distributed solution based on iRODS
  - Distributed data staging between resources
- **Data sharing between Cloud and HPC resources**
  - Accelerated by dedicated Burst Buffer nodes, high bandwidth network and FPGA cards for on-line processing (I/O acceleration)



# LEXIS – What it is?

Advanced, distributed platform for HPC/Cloud/Big Data workflows, with Orchestration/Data solutions

Distributed  
Big Data &  
Simulations

Unified AAI

Data Curation,  
MGMT, Sharing,  
Valorisation  
(EUDAT/iRODS)

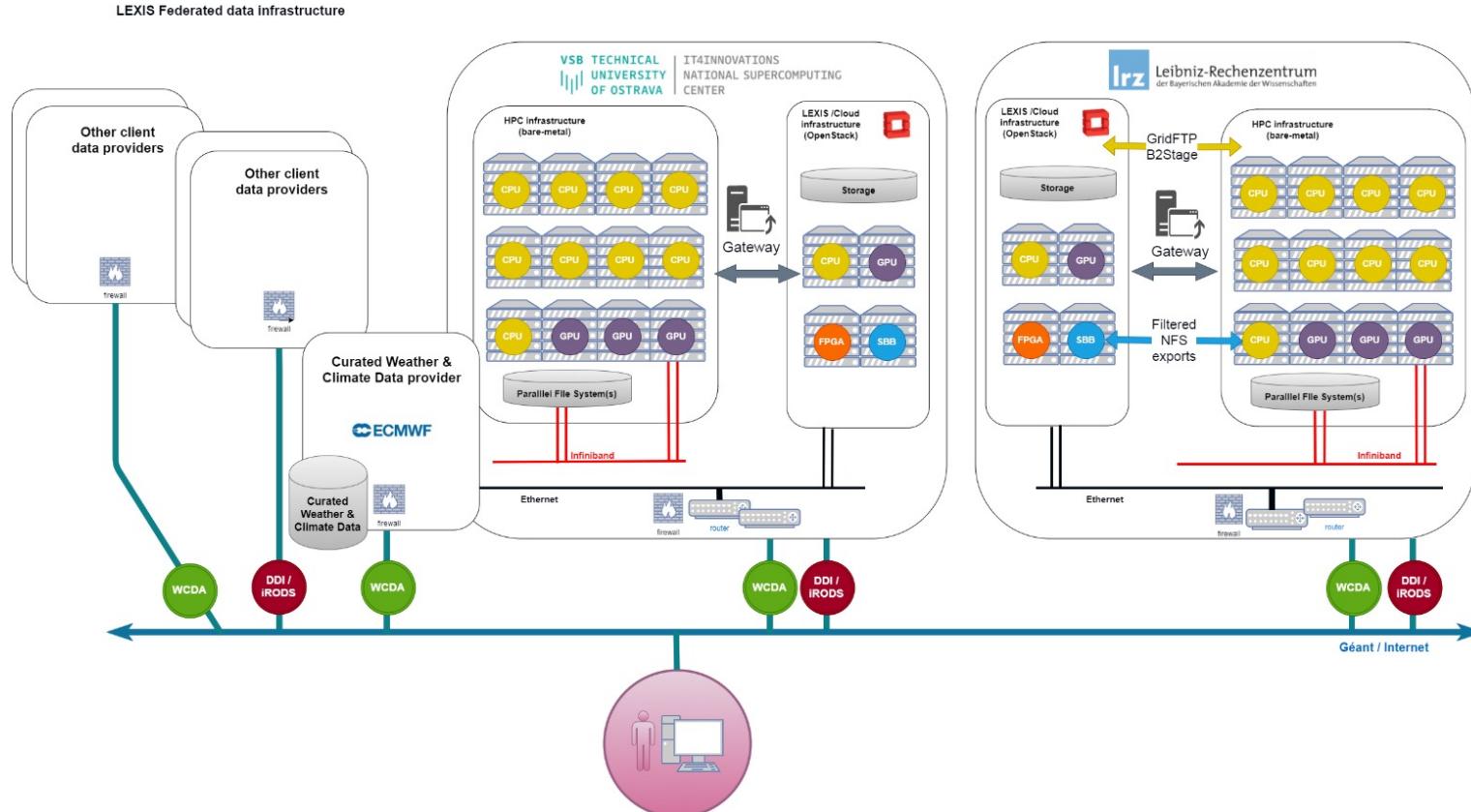
Easy uptake by  
SMEs, Science,  
Industry  
„HPC...aaS“

Fine-granular  
accounting/billing  
(CYCLOPS)

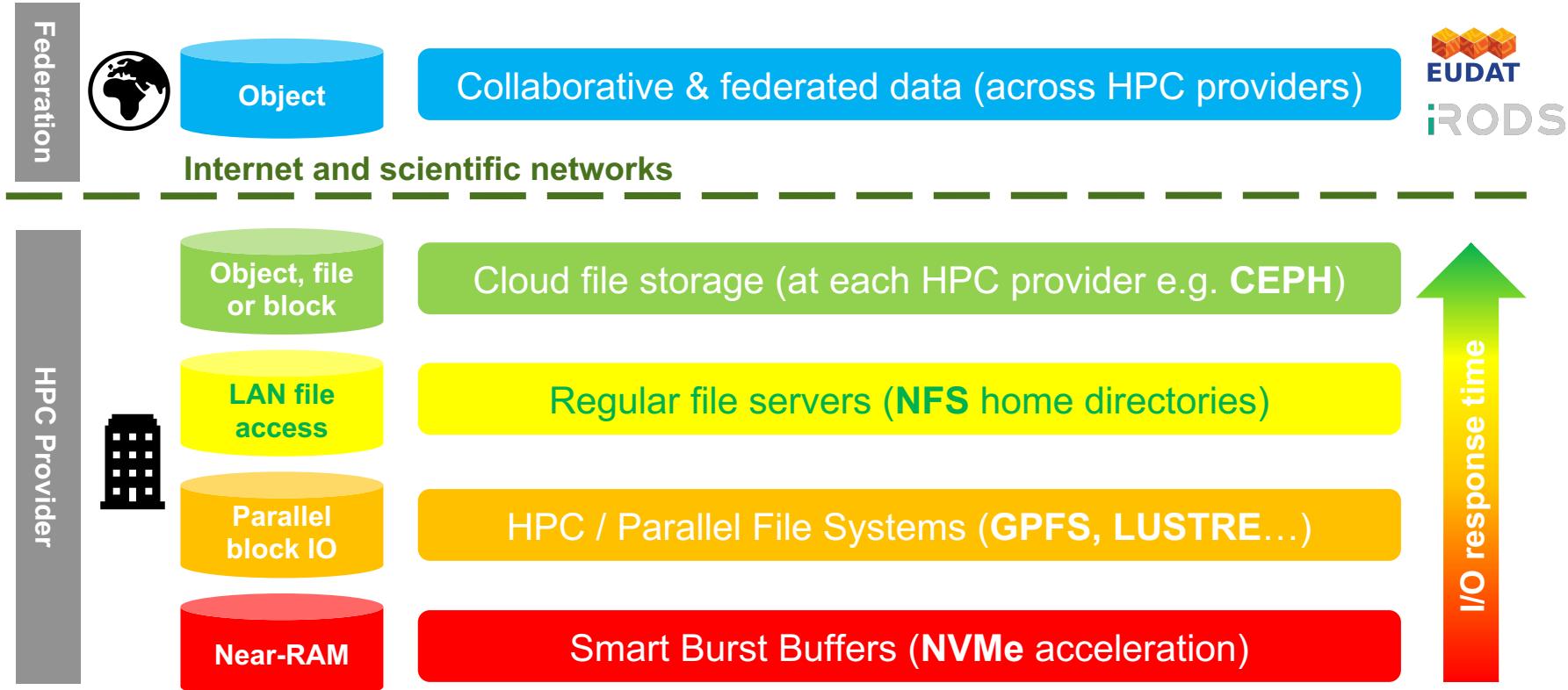
Cloud/HPC  
based workflows  
(YORC/HEAppE)

# LEXIS Distributed Data Infrastructure (DDI)

High level view of the LEXIS HPC, Cloud & Big Data federation



# LEXIS DDI - Storage tiers



# LEXIS PILOT Use-Cases

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## Aeronautics



Computation Fluid Dynamics (CFD),  
Rotating parts (gearboxes),  
3D Visualization

## Earthquakes & Tsunamis



Earthquakes & Tsunami prediction  
models, geographic and urban  
databases, emergency organization,  
urgent computing

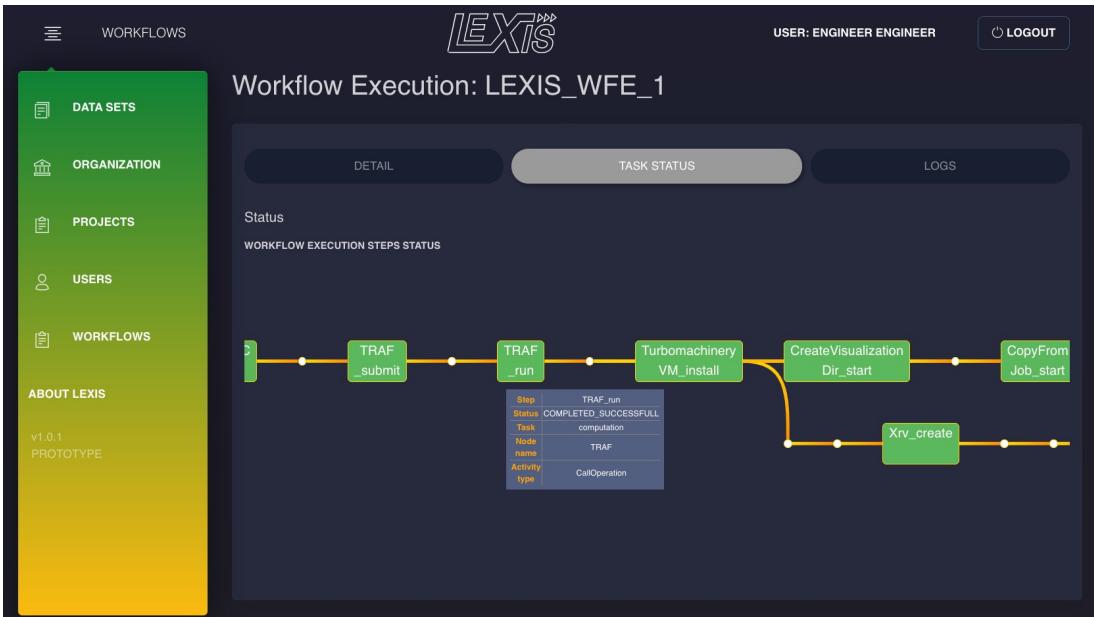
## Weather & Climate



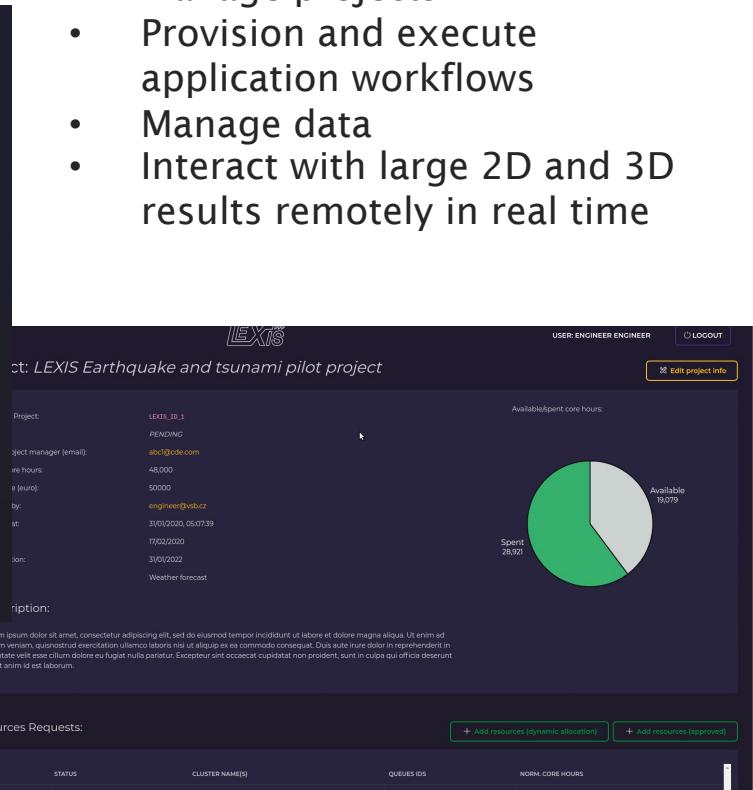
Weather & Climate models (WRF)  
and various post-processors for  
flood, wildfire & agriculture  
applications

# User experience

LEXIS portal & 3D remote visualization



The screenshot shows the LEXIS portal interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: DATA SETS, ORGANIZATION, PROJECTS, USERS, WORKFLOWS (selected), and ABOUT LEXIS. The main area is titled "Workflow Execution: LEXIS\_WFE\_1". It features tabs for DETAIL, TASK STATUS (selected), and LOGS. Below the tabs is a "Status" section with "WORKFLOW EXECUTION STEPS STATUS". A horizontal timeline shows several green rectangular nodes connected by orange lines. From left to right, the nodes are: TRAF\_submit, TRAF\_run, Turbomachinery\_VM\_install, CreateVisualization\_Dir\_start, CopyFrom\_Job\_start, and Xrv\_create. A tooltip for the TRAF\_run node provides detailed information: Step: TRAF\_run, Status: COMPLETED\_SUCCESSFULL, Task: computation, Node name: TRAF, Activity type: CallOperation. To the right of the timeline is a large green vertical bar.



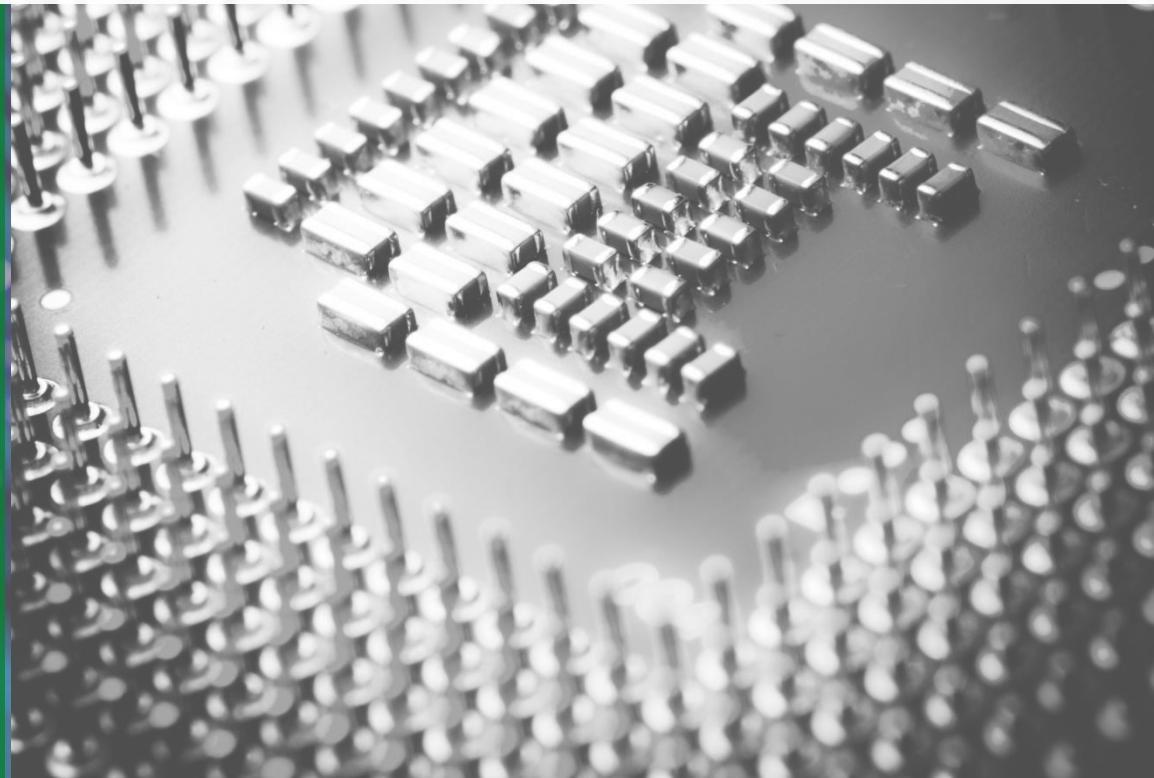
The screenshot shows the LEXIS portal interface. At the top, it says "ct: LEXIS Earthquake and tsunami pilot project". It displays project details: Project: LEXIS\_ID\_1, Status: PENDING, Manager: abc@ccdc.com, Core hours: 48,000, Budget (€): 50,000, By: engineer@vibcz, At: 31/01/2020, Until: 17/02/2020, From: 31/01/2020, Weather forecast: Available/Spent core hours: Available 19,079, Spent 28,991. A pie chart shows the distribution of available core hours. Below this is a "Resources Requests" section with a table and buttons for adding resources.

## ALL-IN-ONE WEB INTERFACE

- Manage client organization
- Manage projects
- Provision and execute application workflows
- Manage data
- Interact with large 2D and 3D results remotely in real time

**LEXIS**  
**DISTRIBUTED DATA  
INFRASTRUCTURE (DDI)**

**WORK PACKAGE 3**



# LEXIS DDI Integration

Distributed Data Infrastructure for the User – leveraging EUDAT components

Portal  
Data / Workflows / Visualisation



Data  
Discovery  
API



Data  
Transfer  
API



Monitoring  
System



Monitoring/  
Billing  
API



DDI  
(Distributed Data Infrastructure with Metadata Handling / FAIR)



Local  
Storage Systems

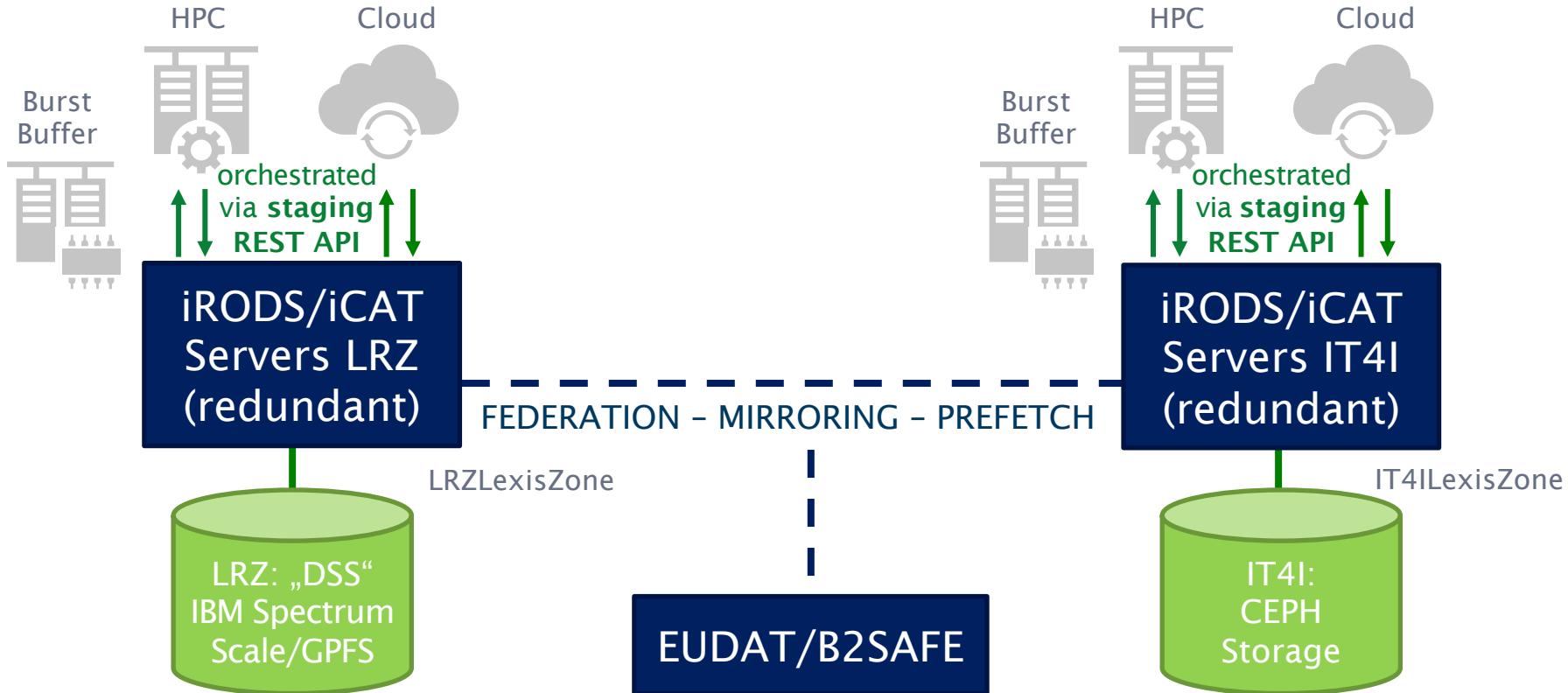


AAI  
(Authentication & Authorization Infrastructure)



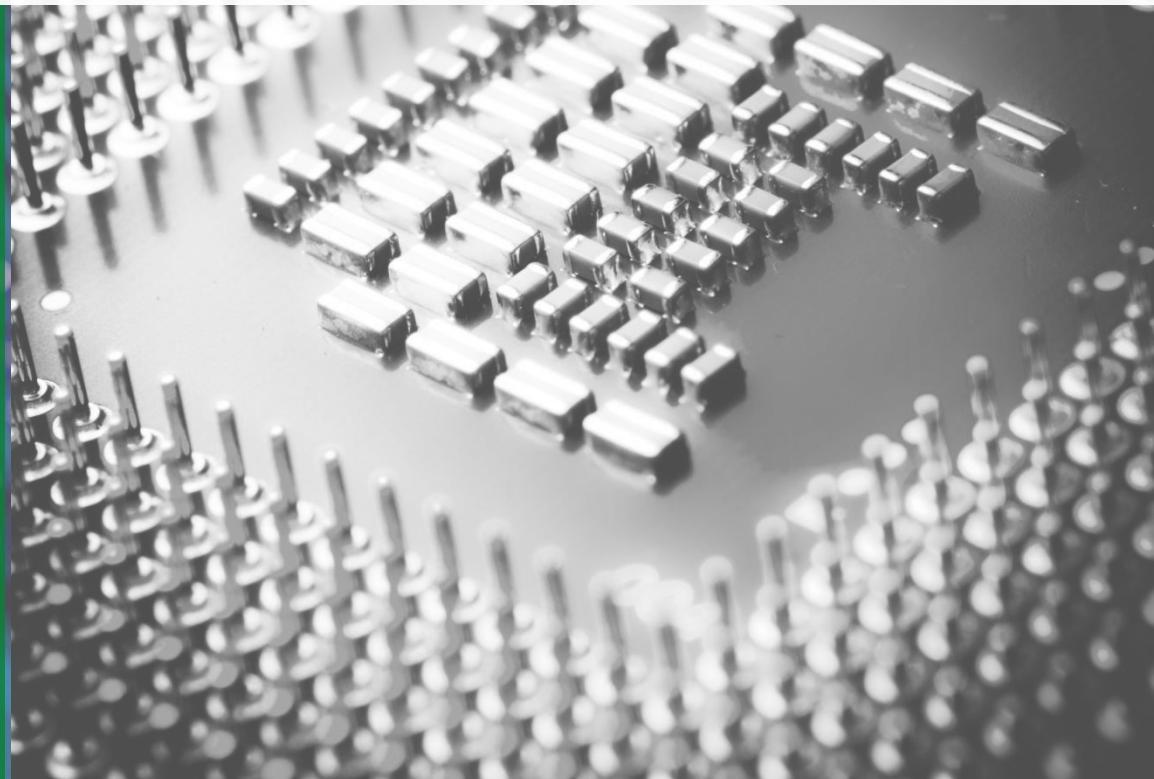
# LEXIS DDI - Data federation

LEXIS WP3 (Lead: LRZ) – leveraging iRODS & EUDAT B2SAFE (and B2HANDLE, B2STAGE)





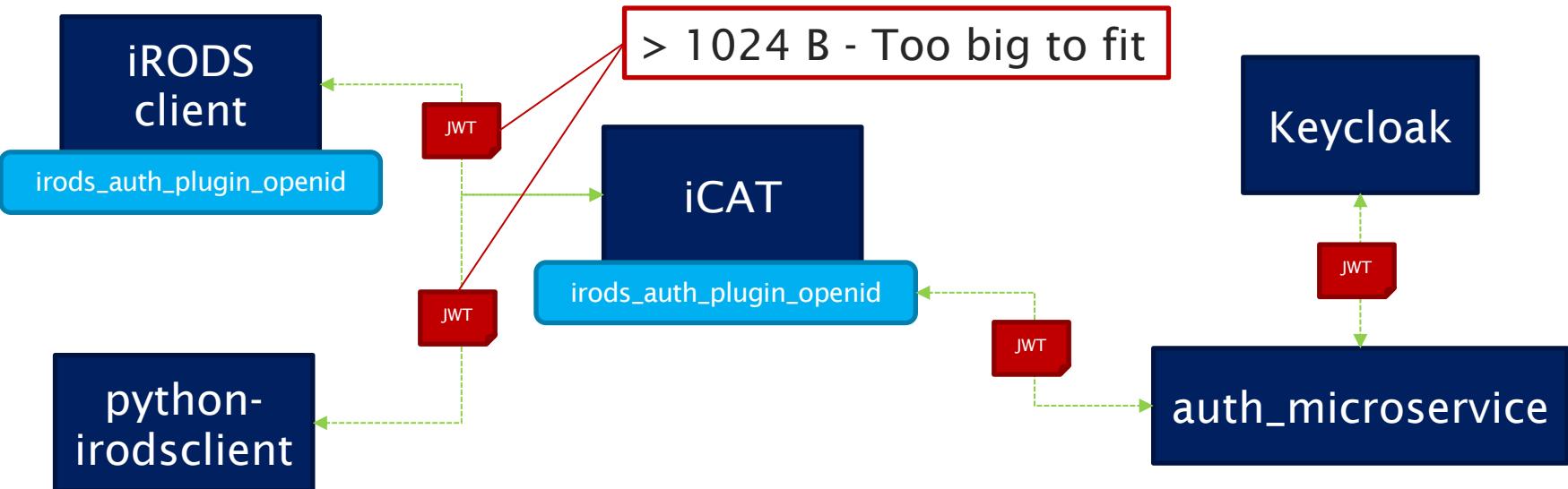
# USING OPENID IN IRODS



# iRODS OpenID integration

<https://github.com/lexis-project/>

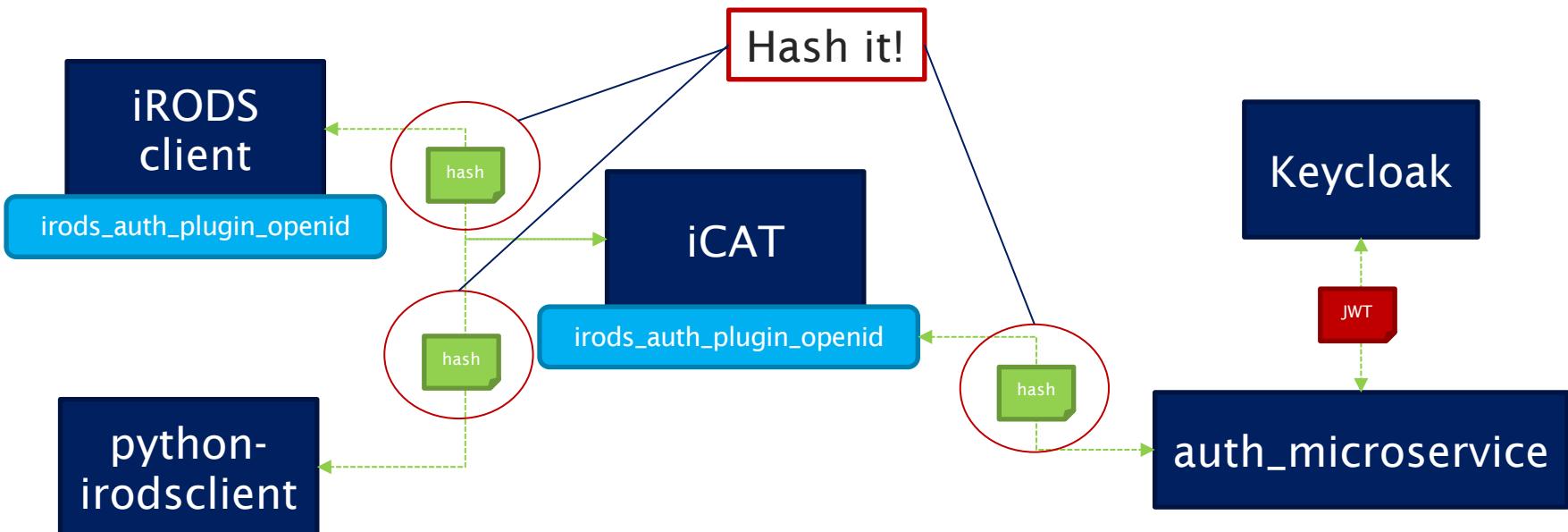
- OpenID
  - Web based authentication protocol - JWT tokens
- Keycloak
  - Open source Identity and Access Management solution – used in LEXIS as identity provider
  - Single-Sign On, Identity Brokering and Social Login, User Federation, Client Adapters



# iRODS OpenID integration

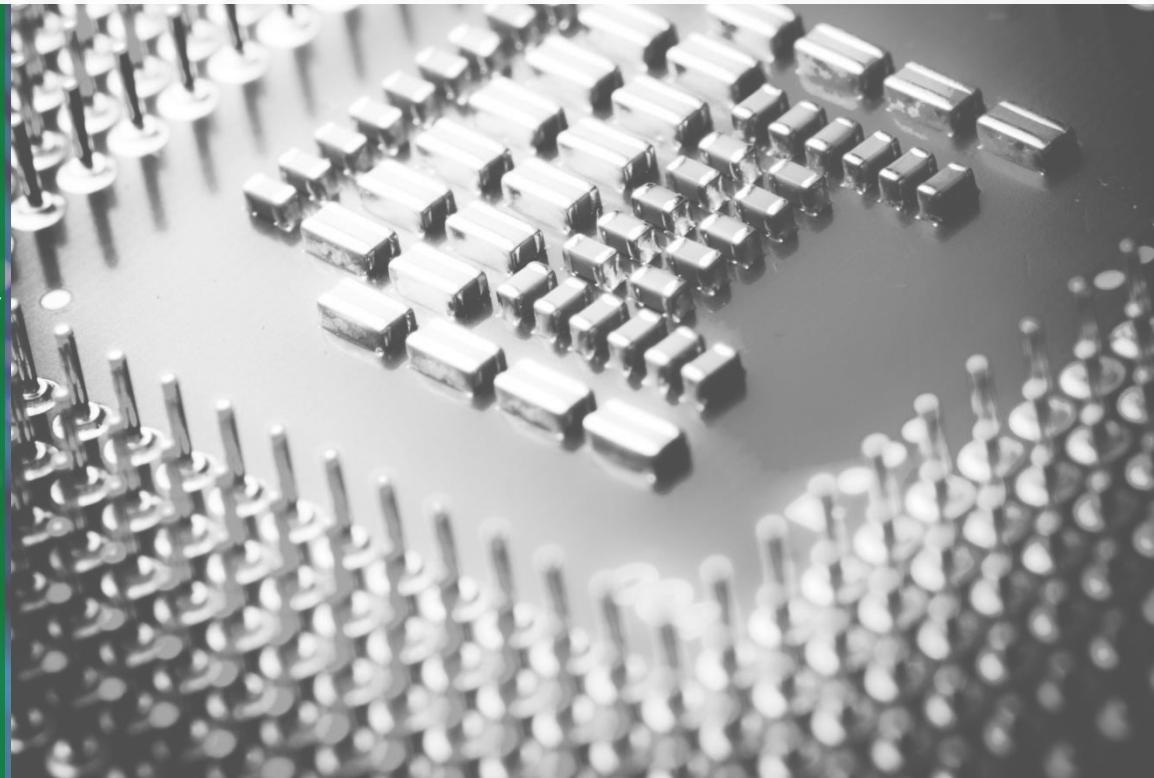
<https://github.com/lexis-project/>

- Patches introduced by LEXIS project to auth\_plugin\_openid and python-irodsclient
  - Tokens larger than > 1024 B do not fit the username field in iRODS protocol
  - USER\_PACKSTRUCT\_INPUT\_ERR: Use token hash instead of full JWT token
  - Other optimizations and extensions



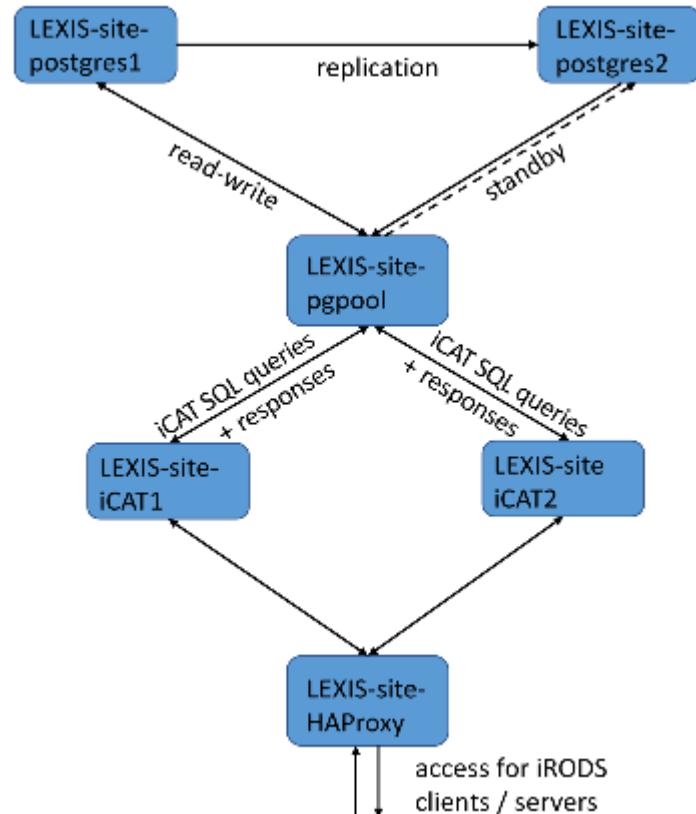


# SETTING UP IRODS IN HIGH AVAILABILITY



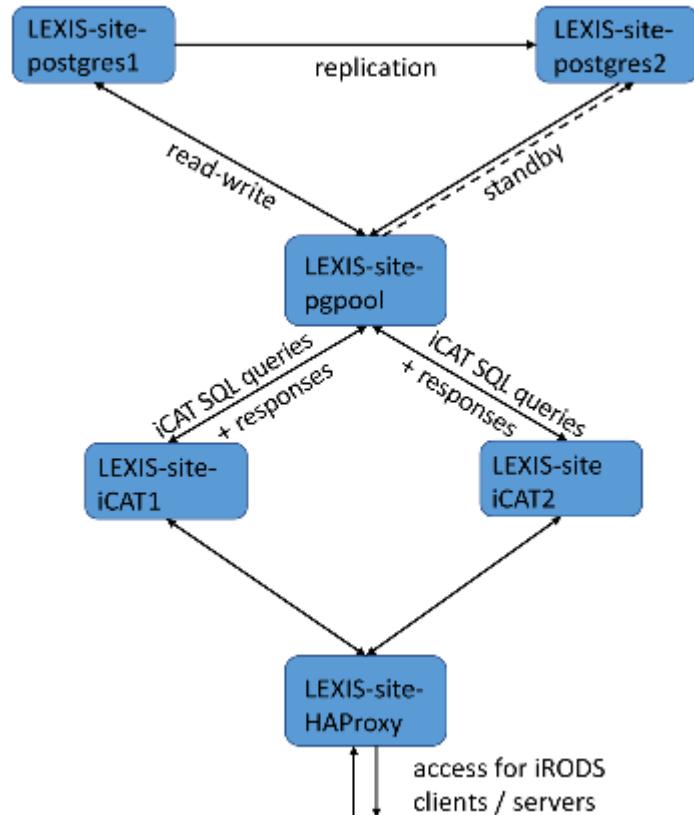
# HIGH AVAILABILITY SETUP

- A version of HAIRS (High-Availability iRODS System, cf. contributions of Kawai et al. to this meeting series) was deployed
  - Two instances of the ICAT server
  - A frontend instance containing HA Proxy
  - All three instances refer to themselves with the FQDN of the iRODS server
- Small problems(4.2.8):
  - Lots of error messages in the rodsServerLog
    - readWorkerTask - readStartupPack failed. -4000
  - Noisy logs causing the failure when executing some iRODS rules
    - Github issue #5471
    - readWorkerTask - readStartupPack failed. -4000



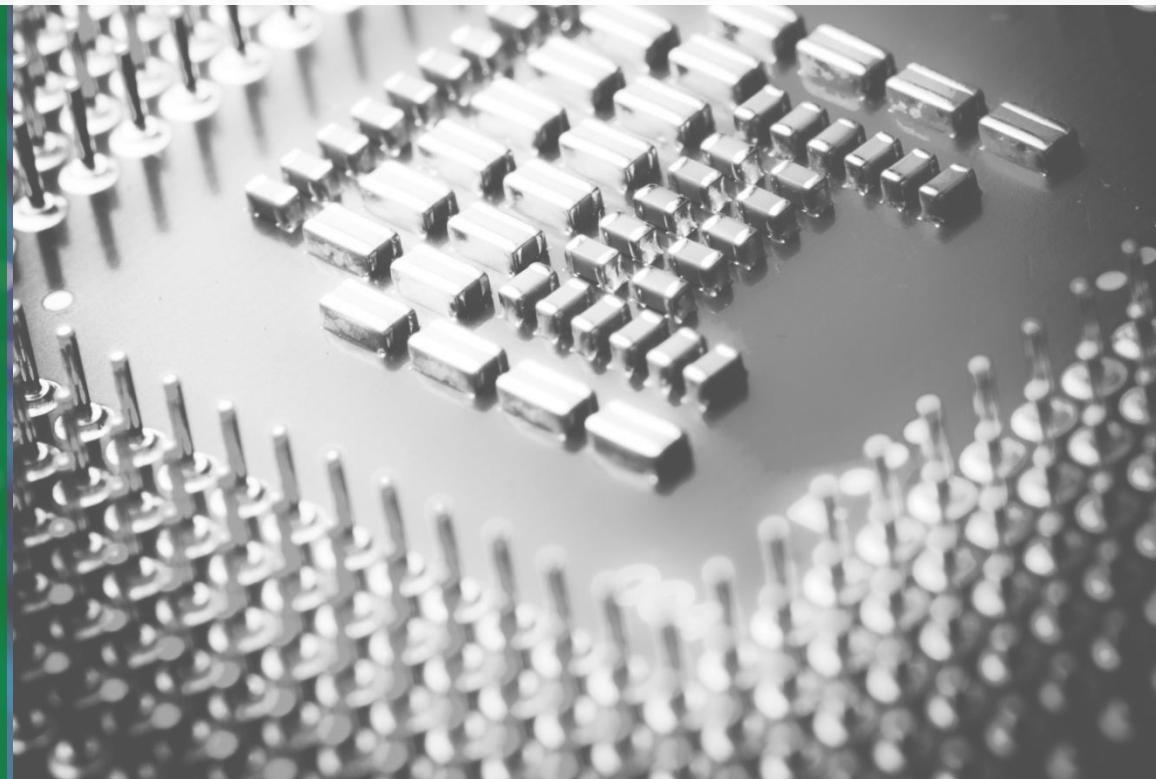
# HIGH AVAILABILITY SETUP(*continued*)

- A redundant PostgreSQL database setup with repmgr and pgpool was deployed
  - Two instances of PostgreSQL containing the ICAT database
  - Replication between the two instances is enabled through repmgr
  - At a certain point in time, only one instance is set to primary and read/write access is allowed to the database
- Failover mechanism
  - Pgpool with an instance of PostgreSQL is deployed on a third machine.
  - Pgpool checks the status of the primary and the secondary databases.
  - When the primary database is down, pgpool triggers a failover mechanism





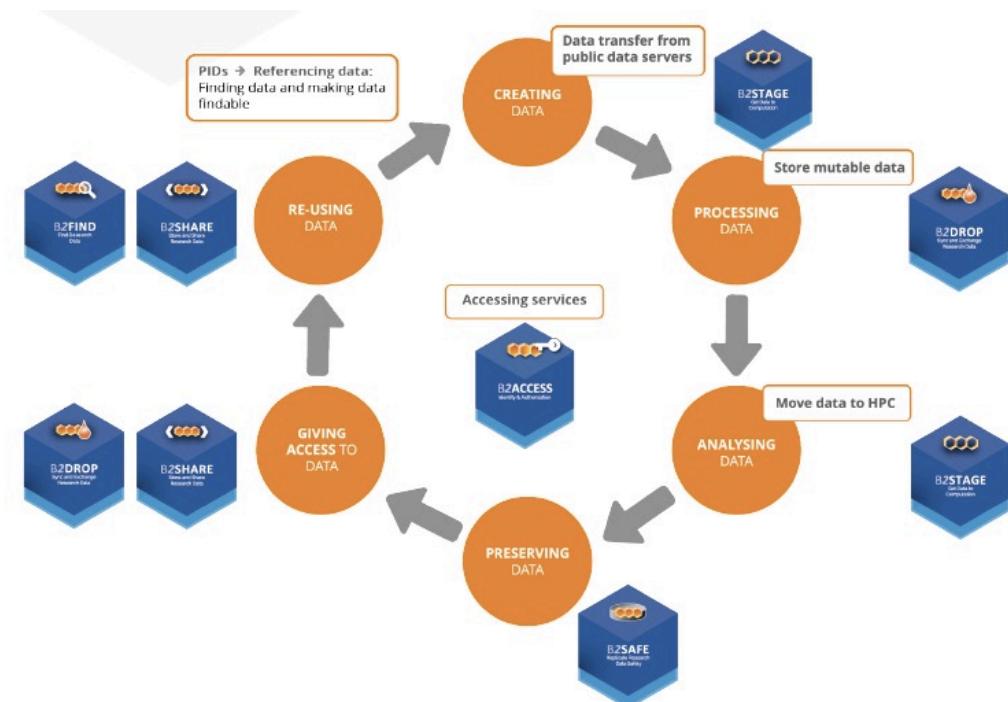
# INTEGRATION WITH EUDAT



# LEXIS DISTRIBUTED DATA INFRASTRUCTURE (DDI)

Immersion in European Data Management (EUDAT): EUDAT-B2\* modules used

- **B2SAFE** – iRODS + add-on for policy-based data mirroring
- **B2HANDLE** – Persistent Identifier Provider  
→ FAIR (Findable – Accessible – Interoperable – Reusable) Data
- **B2STAGE** – High Performance Data Movement
- **B2FIND** – Searchable Metadata Aggregator
- **B2ACCESS** – Authentication and Authorisation
- **B2DROP** – Data Workspace
- **B2SHARE** – Searchable Data Repository



Source: de Witt, S., "The Data Lifecycle" - presentation in EUDAT context  
<https://eudat.eu/sites/default/files/Session1-EUDAT%20Services%20in%20the%20DLC-compressed.pdf>

# The FAIR side of LEXIS: Metadata, PIDs

Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reuseable Research Data

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- Most basic FAIR data requirements:
  - metadata
  - (world-)unique dataset identifier
- Metadata in LEXIS:
  - stored in iRODS Attribute-Value(-Unit) store for each data set
  - schema oriented at the basics from DataCite ([schema.datacite.org](http://schema.datacite.org))
- PIDs in LEXIS: B2HANDLE
- Aiming for findability of LEXIS public data sets via EUDAT-B2FIND

```
@lexis-lb-1:~$ ils  
/LRZLexisZone/home/rods/my_dataset:  
@lexis-lb-1:~$ input opensearch.txt  
@lexis-lb-1:~$ ils  
/LRZLexisZone/home/rods/my_dataset:  
opensearch.txt  
@lexis-lb-1:~$ irule -F eudatPidsColl.r  
*newPID = 1001/5a4948de-ee65-11e9-89b5-0050568f8e43  
@lexis-lb-1:~$ imeta ls -C /LRZLexisZone/home/rods/my_dataset:  
AVUs defined for collection /LRZLexisZone/home/rods/my_dataset:  
attribute: EUDAT/FIXED_CONTENT  
value: True  
units:  
----  
attribute: PID  
value: 1001/5a4948de-ee65-11e9-89b5-0050568f8e43  
units:
```

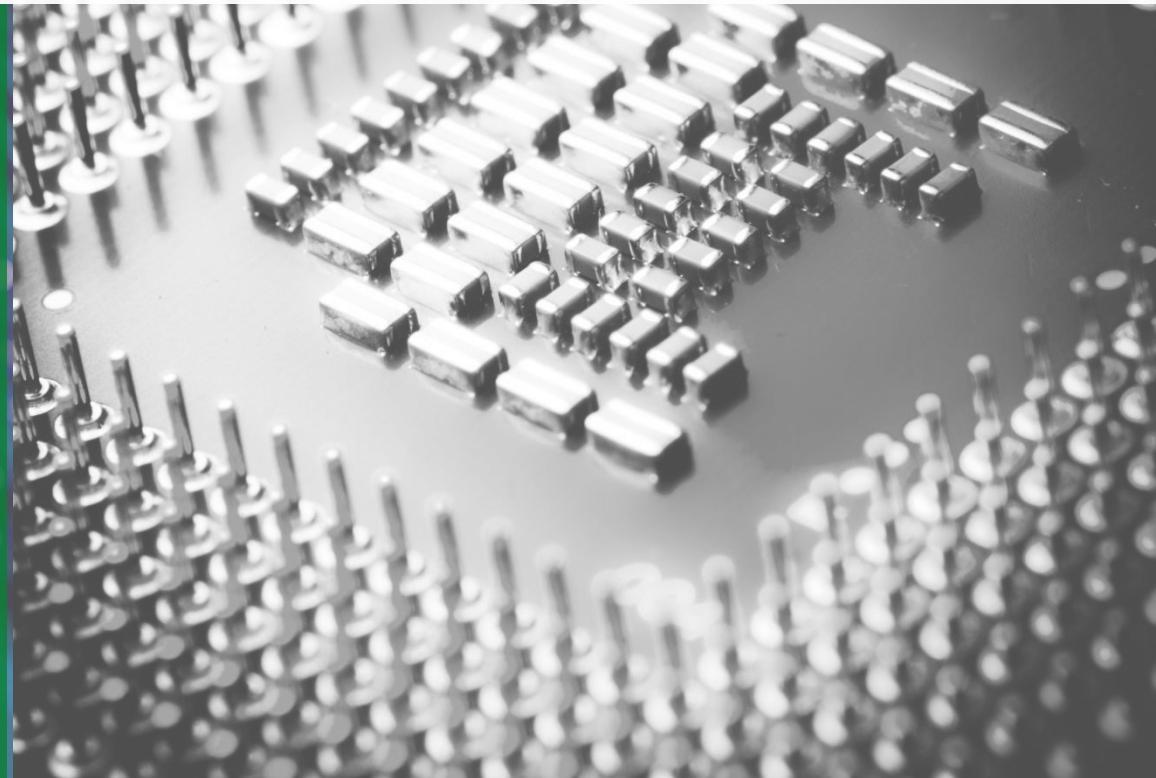
# B2\* SERVICES in LEXIS

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- B2HANDLE
  - Based on the Handle System which offers a very reliable resolution service.
  - Adds metadata to an iRODS object/collection containing a unique PID and the PIDs of children objects/collections.
- B2SAFE
  - Adds a plugin on top of iRODS
  - Uses B2HANDLE and iRODS native rules to replicate data and keep track of children datasets
- B2STAGE
  - Adds a GridFTP server connection to iRODS.
  - Allows users to ingest data into iRODS through the reliable, high-performance GridFTP protocol



# CUSTOM APIs AND THE USE OF IRODS PYTHON CLIENT



# LEXIS iRODS API

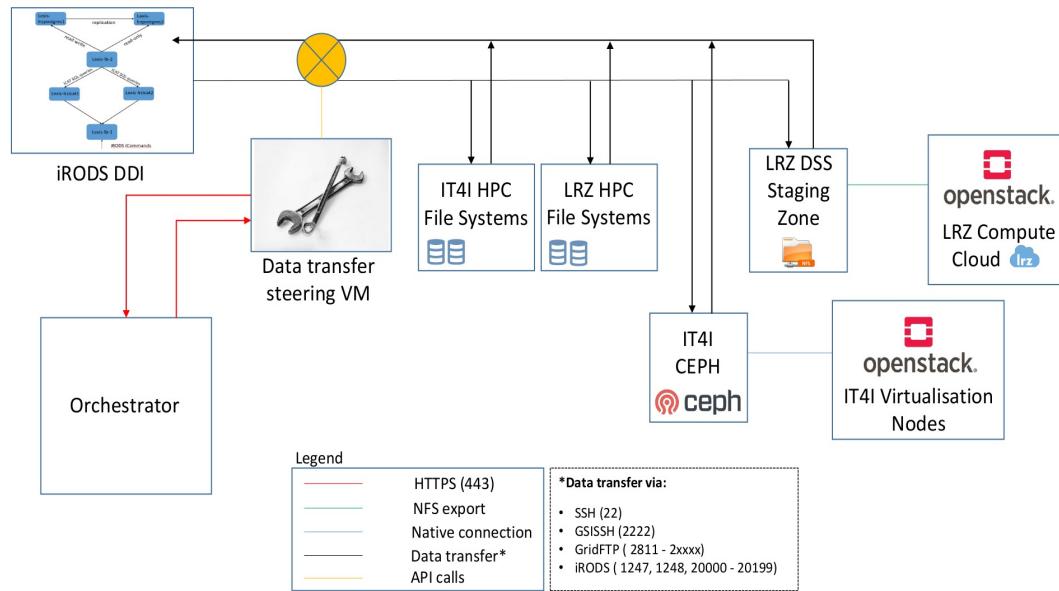
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- The LEXIS iRODS API is used to:
  - Create and delete users across the federated iRODS zones
  - Create projects collections across the federated iRODS zones
  - Sets user's ACLs based on project rights
  - Provides a token service that is used to connect to iRODS
- iRODS python client fork
  - The python client had to be forked to support openid authentication
  - [https://github.com/lexis-project/python-irodsclient/tree/openid\\_20201105](https://github.com/lexis-project/python-irodsclient/tree/openid_20201105)

# LEXIS Staging API

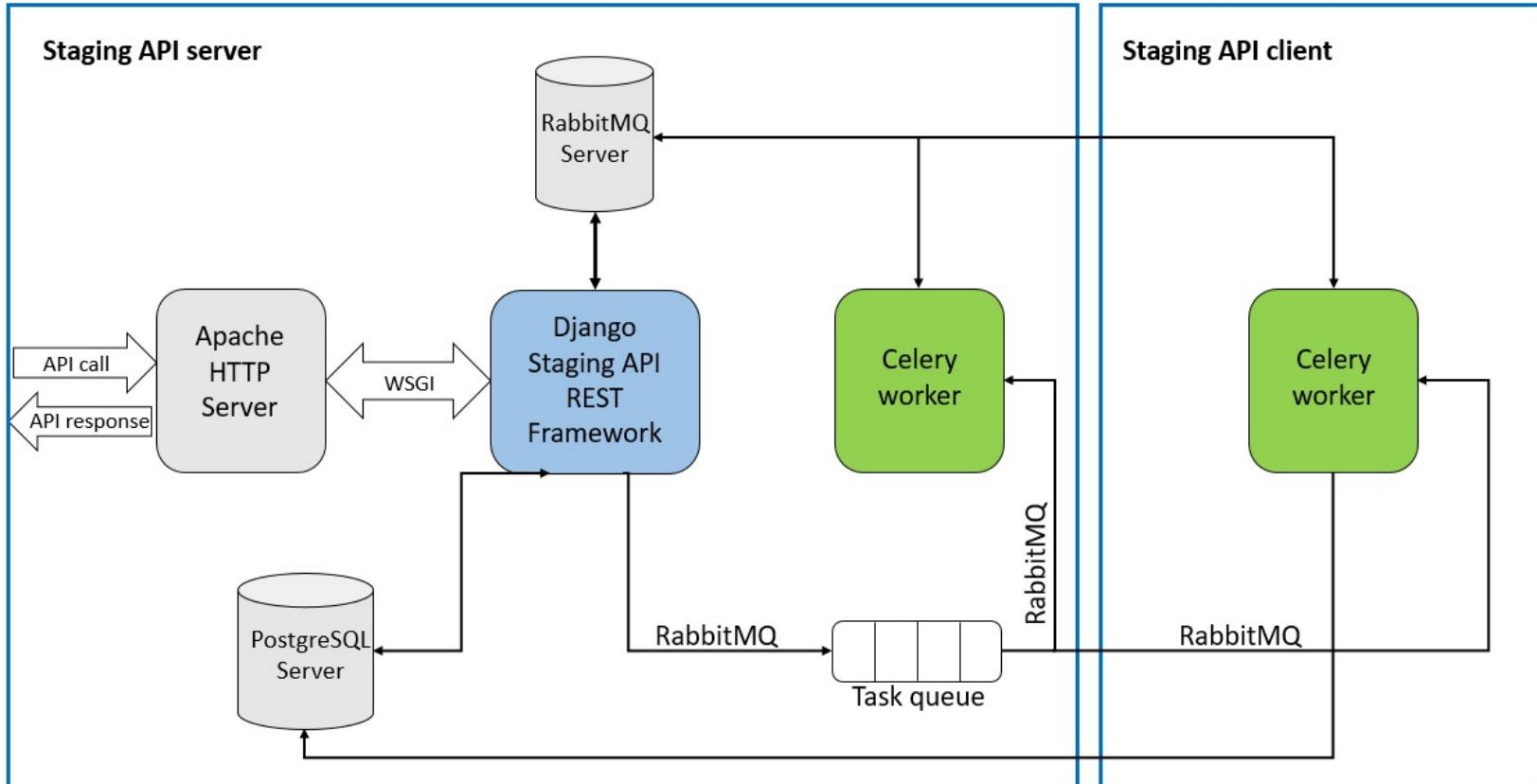
## Overview of the Staging API

- Django based RESTful API
- Scope: LEXIS orchestrator can move data by simple HTTP request
  - between iRODS,
  - Cloud, and
  - HPC resources at all LEXIS centers.
- Uses LEXIS AAI and the HEAppE middleware to authenticate the requests and the access to the resources
- Deploys a queuing system using Celery and RabbitMQ to allow asynchronous requests.



# LEXIS Staging API (*continued*)

## Architecture



# Encryption and Compression API

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- Django based RESTful API
- Deploys a queuing system using Celery and RabbitMQ to allow asynchronous requests.
- Allows user to encrypt and/or compress data before staging it to iRODS
- Encryption:
  - Uses aes-256-ctr
  - 1 encryption per project
  - Uses a dedicated machine with 64 VCPUs and NVME disk to perform the encryption
  - Available at each center
- Compression:
  - Staging large number of small files into iRODS results in a slow data transfer rate
  - Compressing the data before moving it to iRODS improves the transfer rate by up to x12
  - Uses a dedicated machine with 64 VCPUs and NVME disk to perform the compression
  - Available at each center

# CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

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- LEXIS European Cloud-HPC Workflow Platform (H2020) works with a **Distributed Data Infrastructure** based on **iRODS/EUDAT-B2SAFE**
- iRODS was chosen due to its ability to federate geographically distributed data sources
- Different setups of iRODS were tested. The HAIRS deployment with redundant PostgreSQL setup, provided highly available access to the federated data infrastructure.
- EUDAT services provided us with the means to achieve the DATA FAIR principles
- The iRODS Python client has been crucial for developing interfaces to other LEXIS components.
- The iRODS OpenID connection provided an obstacle when trying to connect the LEXIS AAI to iRODS. Although we found a workaround, it would be interesting to see a native iRODS implementation in iRODS 4.3.X

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for Industry & Society

**LEXIS**

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UNIVERSITY  
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