Floability: Enabling Portable Scientific Workflows Across HPC Facilities

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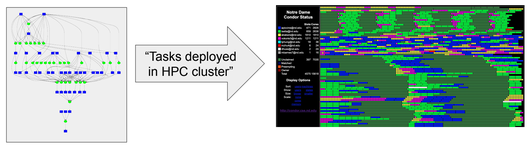
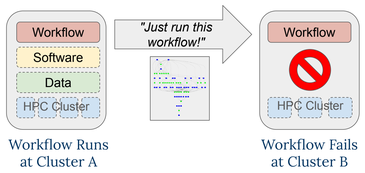
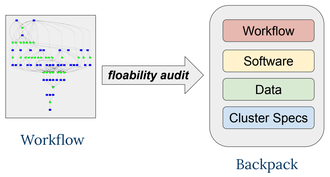
Scientific workflows often consist of millions of tasks arranged in a DAG.



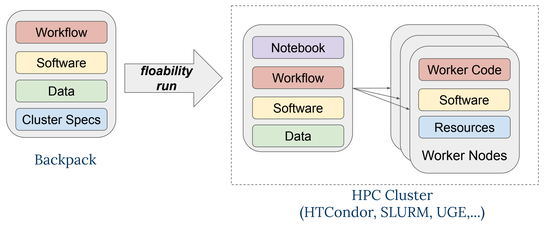
A workflow by itself cannot run without the data and its supporting environment.

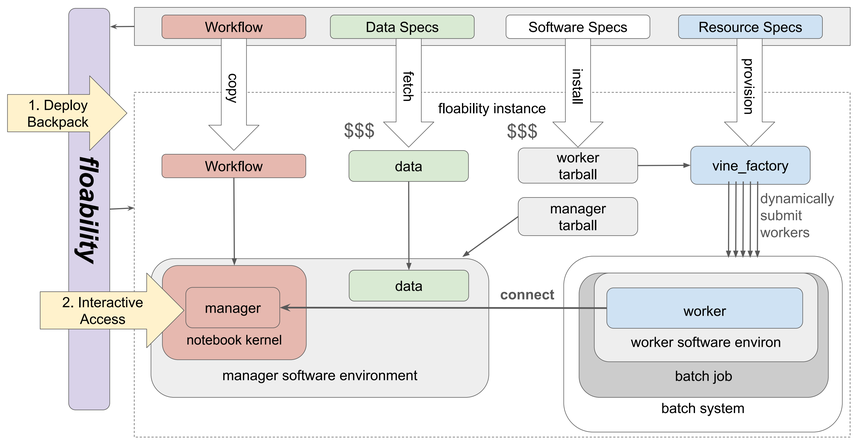


A backpack specifies all dependencies needed to execute a notebook-based workflow.

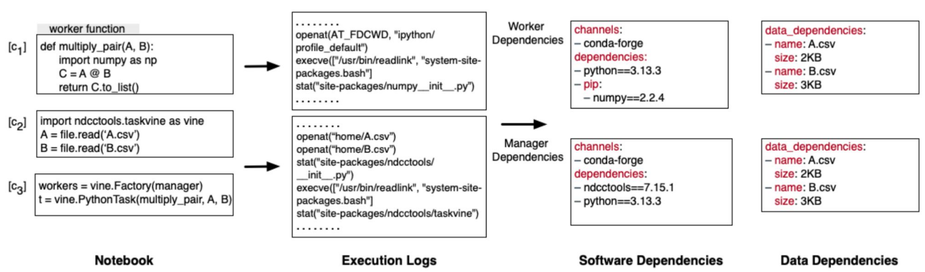


Floability deploys a backpack into an HPC cluster.





Floability architecture consists of a manager running on the head node and multiple worker processes running on compute nodes. A factory process is responsible for launching and dynamically scaling workers in the cluster.

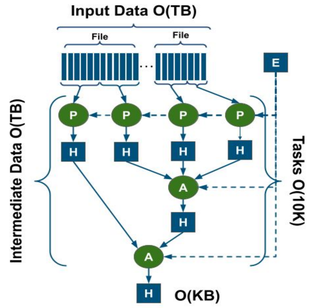


Floability ***audit*** uses system call tracing to extract manager and worker software packages, which are then validated to produce an environment file with precise versions.

Example Applications

DV5 CMS Analysis Application

Consumes 1.5TB Data
Submits 17K Tasks, Uses 2400 cores, 200 nodes.




```
def analysis(events):
    warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", module="coffea.*")

    dataset = events.metadata["dataset"]
    events["PFCands", "pt"] = events.PFCands.pt * events.PFCands.puppiWeight

    cut_to_fix_softdrop = ak.num(events.FatJet.constituents.pf, axis=2) > 0
    events = events[ak.all(cut_to_fix_softdrop, axis=1)]

    trigger = ak.zeros_like(ak.firsts(events.FatJet.pt), dtype="bool")
    for t in triggers["2017"]:
        if t in events.HLT.fields:
            trigger = trigger | events.HLT[t]
    trigger = ak.fill_none(trigger, False)

    events["FatJet", "num_fatjets"] = ak.num(events.FatJet)
```

```
tasks = dataset_tools.apply_to_fileset(
    analysis,
    samples_dict,
    uproot_options={},
    schemaclass=PFNanoAODSchema,
)
```

```
computed = dask.compute(
    tasks,
    scheduler=m,
    progress_disable=True,
    resources={"cores": 1},
    resources_mode=None,
)
```

```
m = DaskVine(ports, name=manager_name)
```

```
print("Compute done.")
```

dask TaskVine HTCondor jupyter

Provided By: Kevin Lannon and Connor Moore

Surface Ocean Heat (CESM2)

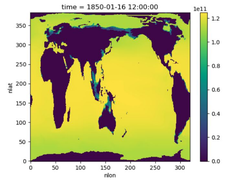
Data: CESM2 LENS 1850-2100
Tasks: 2800+ parallel jobs for each plot

```
import ndcctools.taskvine as vine
from functools import partial
import os

m = vine.DaskVine(ports, name=manager_name)

vine_scheduler = partial(m.get, progress_disable=True)

dask.config.set(scheduler=vine_scheduler)
```

```
def calc_ocean_heat(delta_level, temperature):
    rho = 1026 #kg/m^3
    c_p = 3990 #J/(kg K)
    weighted_temperature = delta_level * temperature
    heat = weighted_temperature.sum(dim="z_t")*rho*c_p
    return heat
```

```
%%time
hist_ocean_avgheat.isel(time=0).plot()
```

```
CPU times: user 2.84 s, sys: 1.2 s, total: 4.04 s
Wall time: 1min 23s
<matplotlib.collections.QuadMesh at 0x7f7fb09ea9f0>
```



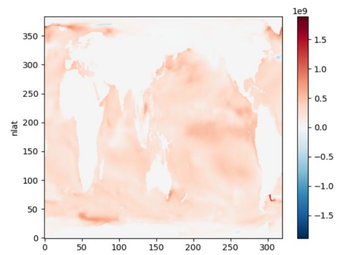

```
hist_ocean_heat = calc_ocean_heat(depth_level_deltas_surface,hist_temp_ocean_surface)
hist_ocean_heat
```

Has the surface ocean heat content increased with time for January ? (Due to Global Warming!)

```
hist_ocean_avgheat_ano = hist_ocean_avgheat.isel(time=1) - hist_ocean_avgheat.isel(time=0)
```

```
%%time
hist_ocean_avgheat_ano.plot()
```

```
CPU times: user 3.75 s, sys: 997 ms, total: 4.75 s
Wall time: 1min 1s
<matplotlib.collections.QuadMesh at 0x7f7fb158a120>
```



jupyter

NCAR dask TaskVine OSDF

Provided By: Harsha Hampapura

https://floability.github.io

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