

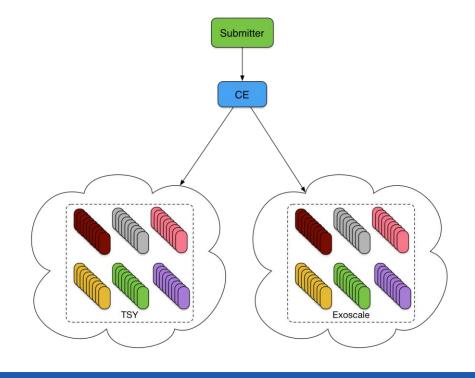
Consolidated batch queue for LHC Experiments

CERN-WLCG



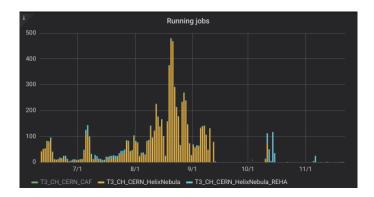
Consolidated multi-cloud

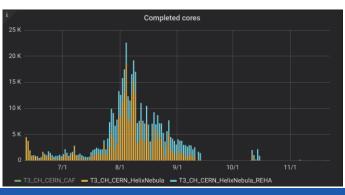
- HTCondor-CE as single entry point for submission to multiple clouds
- Experiment workloads submitted with some of the technical details managed
- Differences in clouds: public IP in Exoscale vs NAT at TSY
- Workloads for WLCG experiments managed on behalf of several WLCG sites
- Compute intensive (as opposed to data intensive) still most common workload





Feedback from CMS for the last 6 months

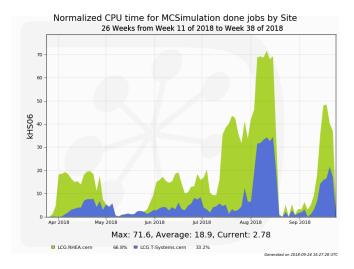


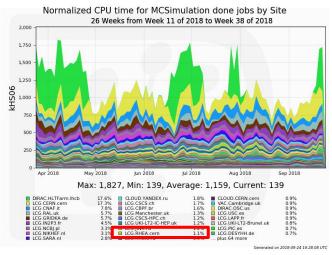


- The HNSciCloud resources integration and validation process was smooth and successful
 - Initial validation done with T-Systems and then included RHEA.
 - Resource integration as CERN overflow, via Unified
- CMS ran more on RHEA than T-Systems
 - This was due to fairshare being applied across both clouds, whereas demand especially for multicore slots, was not even across clouds
 - This is reflected in the plots... most of the resources used by CMS are from T-Systems
- Did not experience inefficiencies and/or failures
- Utilization affected by close of resources by T-Systems then loss of pressure by CMS



LHCb on RHEA and T-Systems – normalized CPU

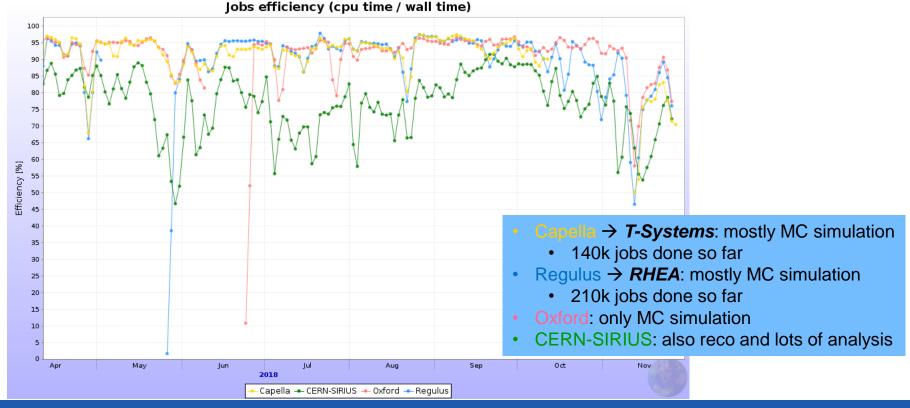




- Normalized CPU: ~6kHS06 on TSYS, ~12kHS06 on RHEA for 6 months
- Shares of MCSimulation on the Grid: ~0.5% on TSYS, ~1.1% on RHEA
 In total, an addition of ~1.6% of CPU resources for MC over 6 months

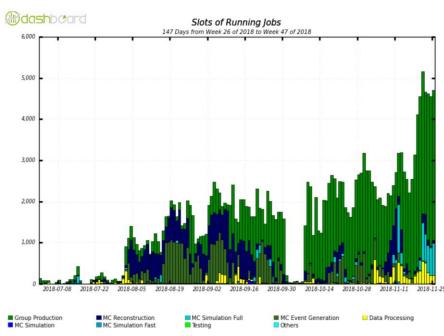


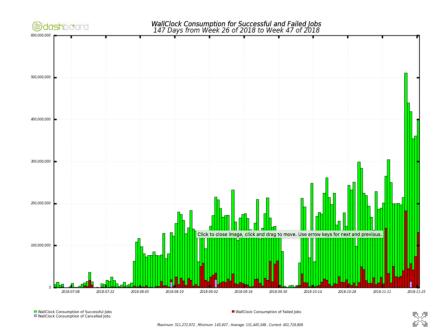
HNSciCloud usage by ALICE





HNSciCloud usage by ATLAS





Maximum: 5,162, Minimum: 1.00, Average: 1,540, Current: 4,713



Conclusions

- Consolidating cloud resources behind single entry point [using HTCondor] is an easy model with potential operational overhead savings
- Demand continues to be variable from experiments; fairshare helps utilization of reserved instances
- Would prefer not to manage NAT
- Abstraction layer (terraform now, k8s later) crucial for multicloud

