

# Unlimited Scientific Libraries and Applications in Kubernetes, Instantly!

SV Data Science, Machine Learning,  
MLOps & Kubeflow Meetup

2022-05-05

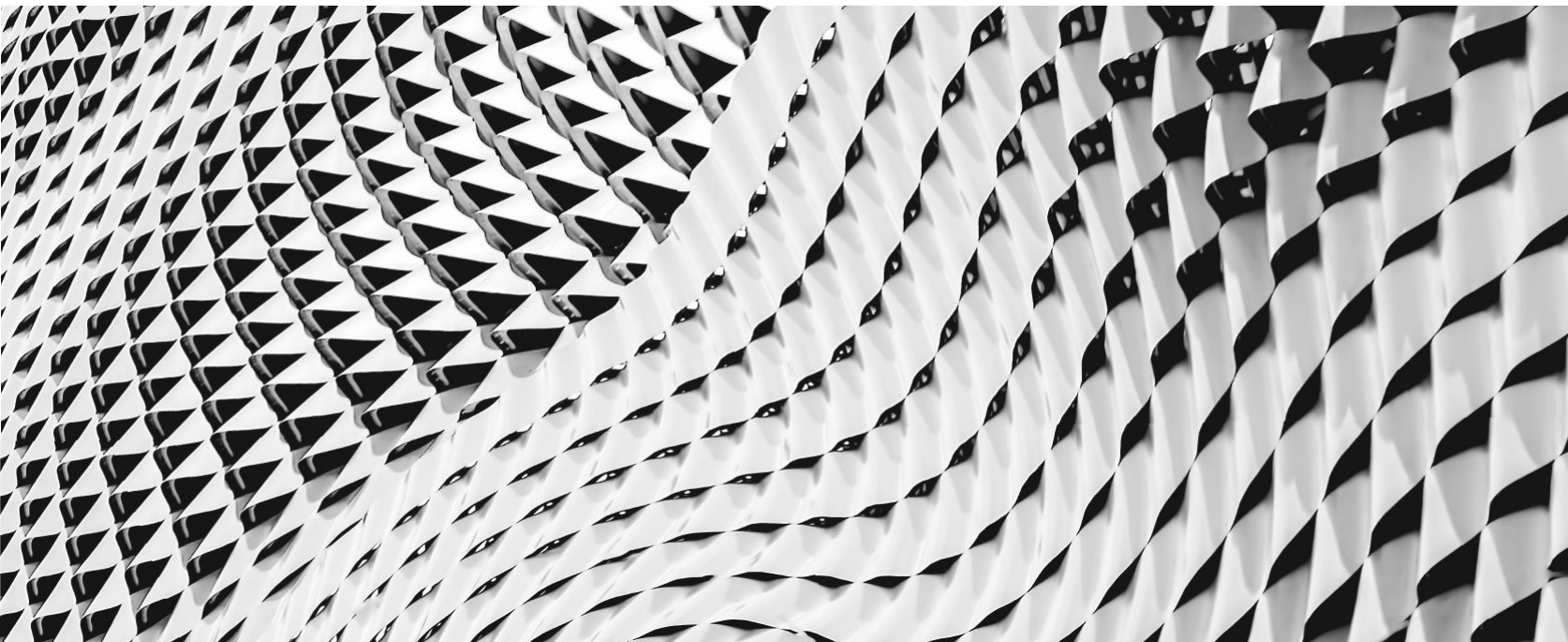
Guillaume Moutier

Sr Principal Data Engineering Architect

# What we'll discuss today

- ▶ Introduction and Context
- ▶ The problem
- ▶ The solution
- ▶ Demo
- ▶ What's next?

# Introduction and Context



“Don’t adventures  
ever have an end? I  
suppose not.

Someone else  
always has to carry  
on the story.”

*Bilbo Baggins*

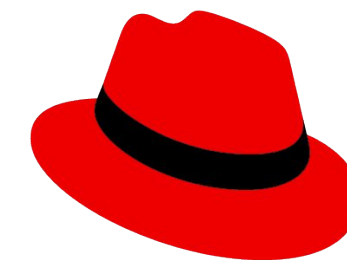


# Who am I?



Former head of Architecture and CTO at  
Laval University in Québec City

Now a Data Engineering Architect with the  
Red Hat OpenShift Data Science team

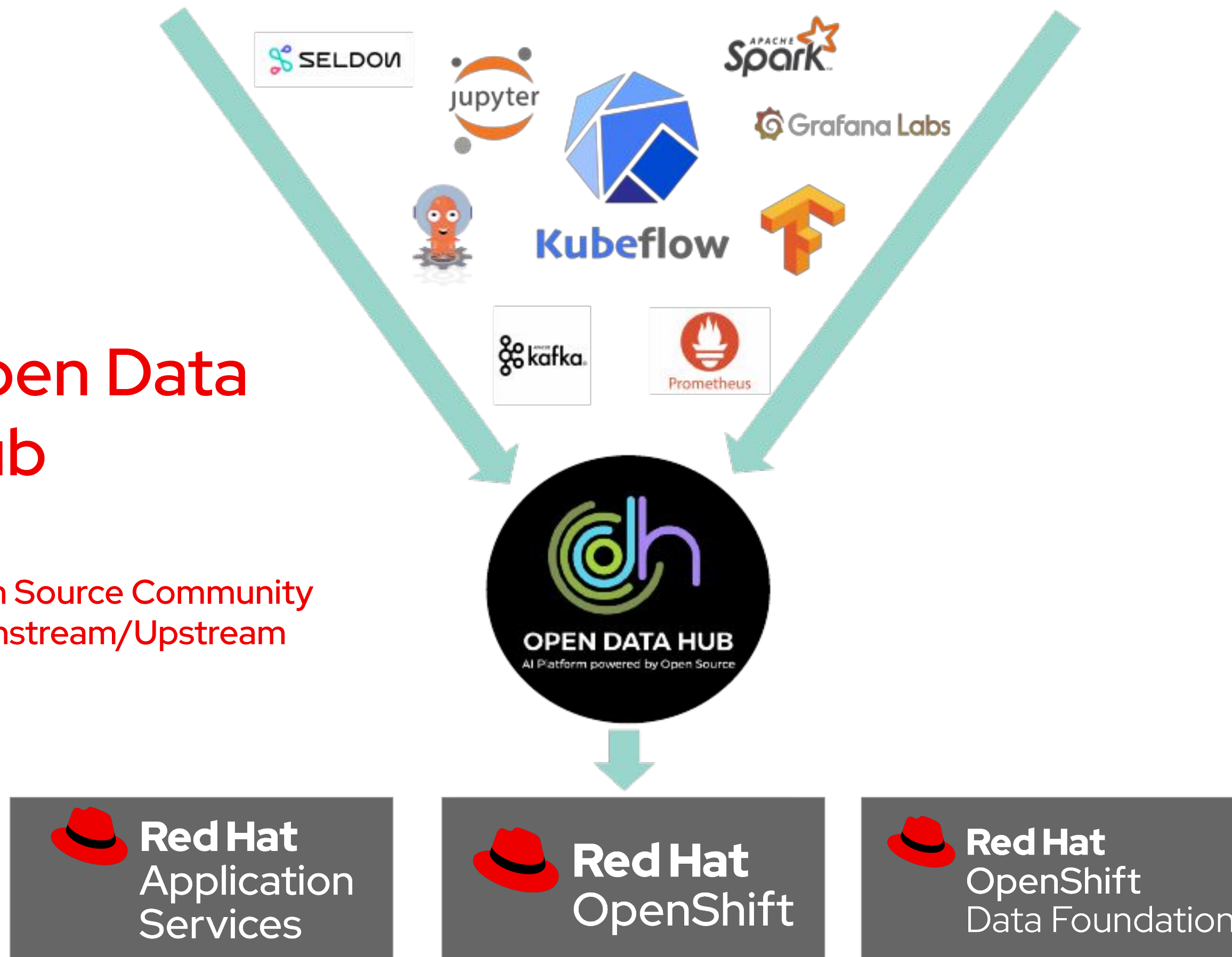


**Red Hat**  
**OpenShift**  
**Data Science**

Unlimited Scientific Libraries and Applications in Kubernetes, Instantly!

# Open Data Hub

Open Source Community  
Downstream/Upstream



## Goals

- Provide an end-to-end AI/ML platform on OpenShift
- One stop easy operator deployment for the platform on OCP
- Provide Tools for each stage in the AI/ML platform and for all AI/ML user personas optimized for OpenShift
- Provide monitoring tools for model and services used by DevOps
- Provide development tools for Data Scientists
- Provide ETL tools used by Data Engineers
- AI/ML pipelines and long processing tasks.

# Red Hat OpenShift Data Science

Addressing AI/ML experimentation and integration use cases on a managed platform



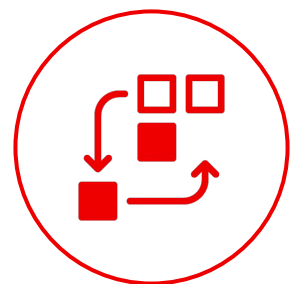
## Cloud Service

Available on Red Hat OpenShift Dedicated (AWS) and Red Hat OpenShift Service on AWS



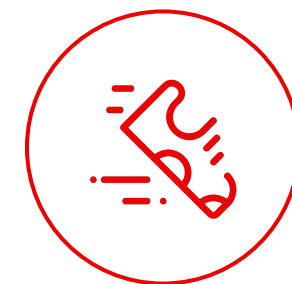
## Increased capabilities/collaboration

Combines Red Hat components, open source software, and ISV certified software available on Red Hat Marketplace



## Core data science workflow

Provides data scientists and intelligent application developers the ability to build, train, and deploy ML models

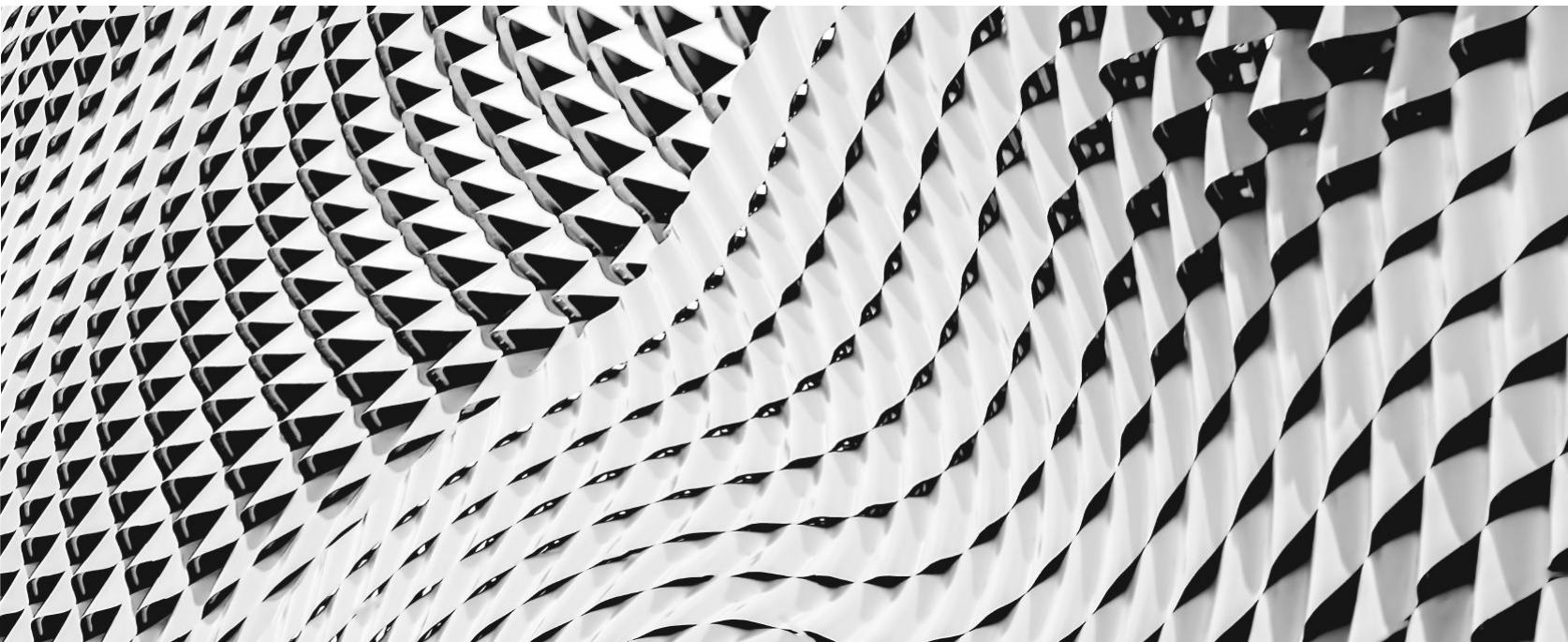


## Rapid experimentation use cases

Model outputs are hosted on the Red Hat OpenShift managed service or exported for integration into an intelligent application



# The problem



"I have a bad feeling  
about this..."

*Your favorite  
Star Wars character*

# The on-demand notebook example



The “base” container image includes:

- Python at a specific version
- Some useful libraries and applications
- Jupyter with pre-defined extensions



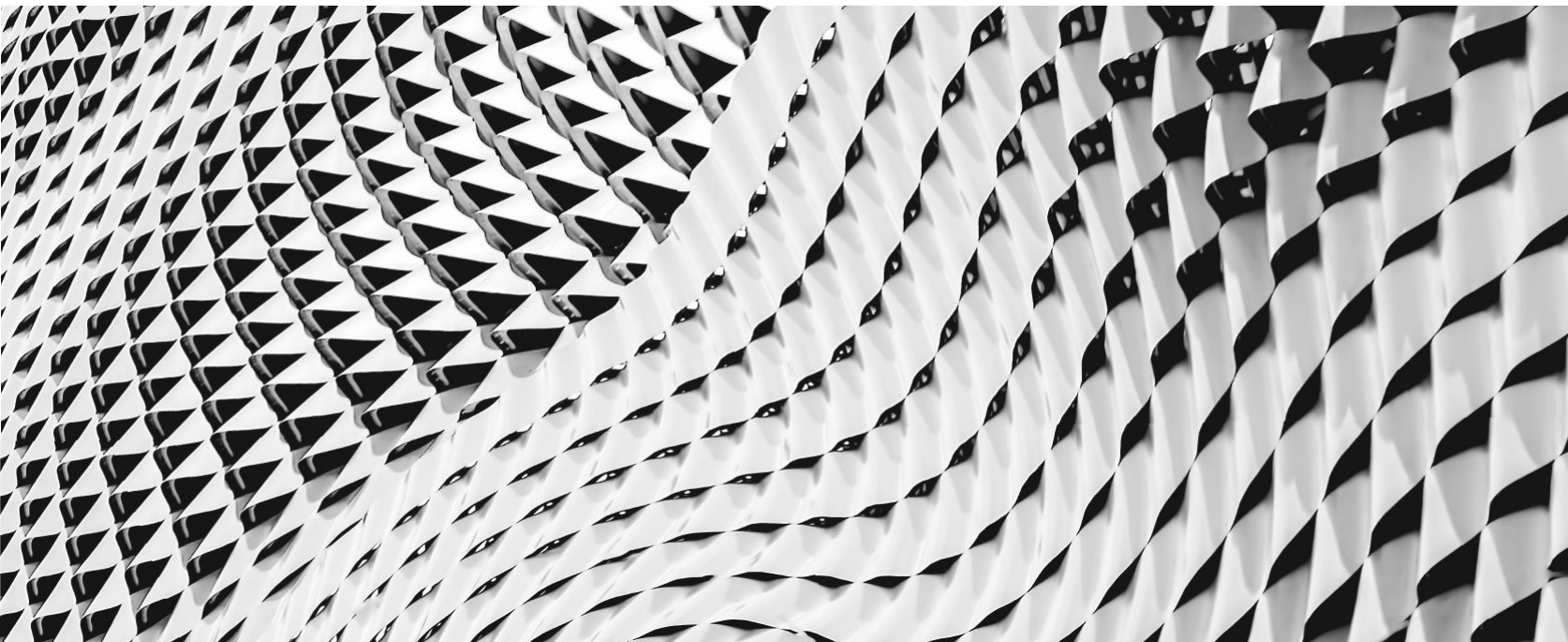
# Users want more, what to do?



# They want more, what to do?



# The solution

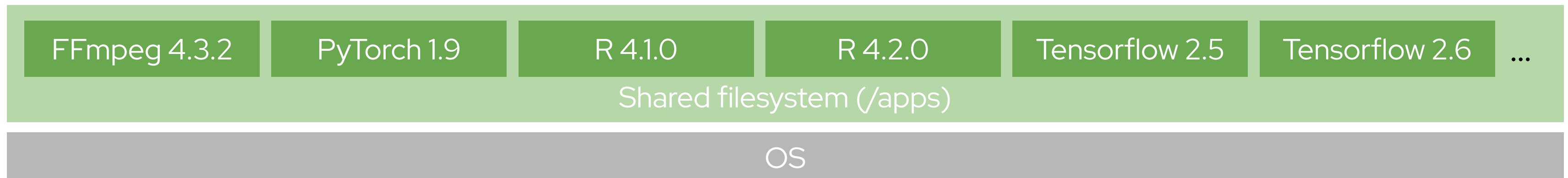


"You Did Good Son.  
I'm Proud Of You."

*Admiral Anderson*

## HPC systems usually provide a **central software stack**

- Software installed in a **non-standard location** on a shared filesystem (like /apps)
- Collection of **100's-1000's of installations** (diff. software, versions, compilers)
- **Separate directory** for each software installation (different applications/versions/...)
- Provided software is **optimized for system architecture**
- Software is **built from source** where possible (to ensure good performance)
- **Additional installations are added** on-demand, or as new versions are released





## Easy access to central software stack using **environment modules**

- Traditional way to **let users** of HPC systems **manage their environment**
- Shell-agnostic **module files** specify what to change in shell environment
- **module command** to check for available modules, (un)load modules, ...
- Two main implementations:



### Modules: Providing a Flexible User Environment

John L. Furlani

June 29, 1991

- Evolution of original implementation in Tcl
- Module files written in Tcl
- Actively developed & maintained
- Less popular, but default in RHEL-based OSs
- <http://modules.sourceforge.net>

- Modern implementation in Lua
- Module files written in Lua or Tcl
- Actively developed & maintained
- Developed for hierarchical modules
- Most popular (>85% of systems)
- <https://lmod.readthedocs.io>

<http://modules.sourceforge.net/docs/Modules-Paper.pdf>

```
ssh example@supercomputer

$ example --version
-bash: example: command not found

$ module use /apps/modules

$ module avail example
----- /apps/modules -----
example/1.2.3

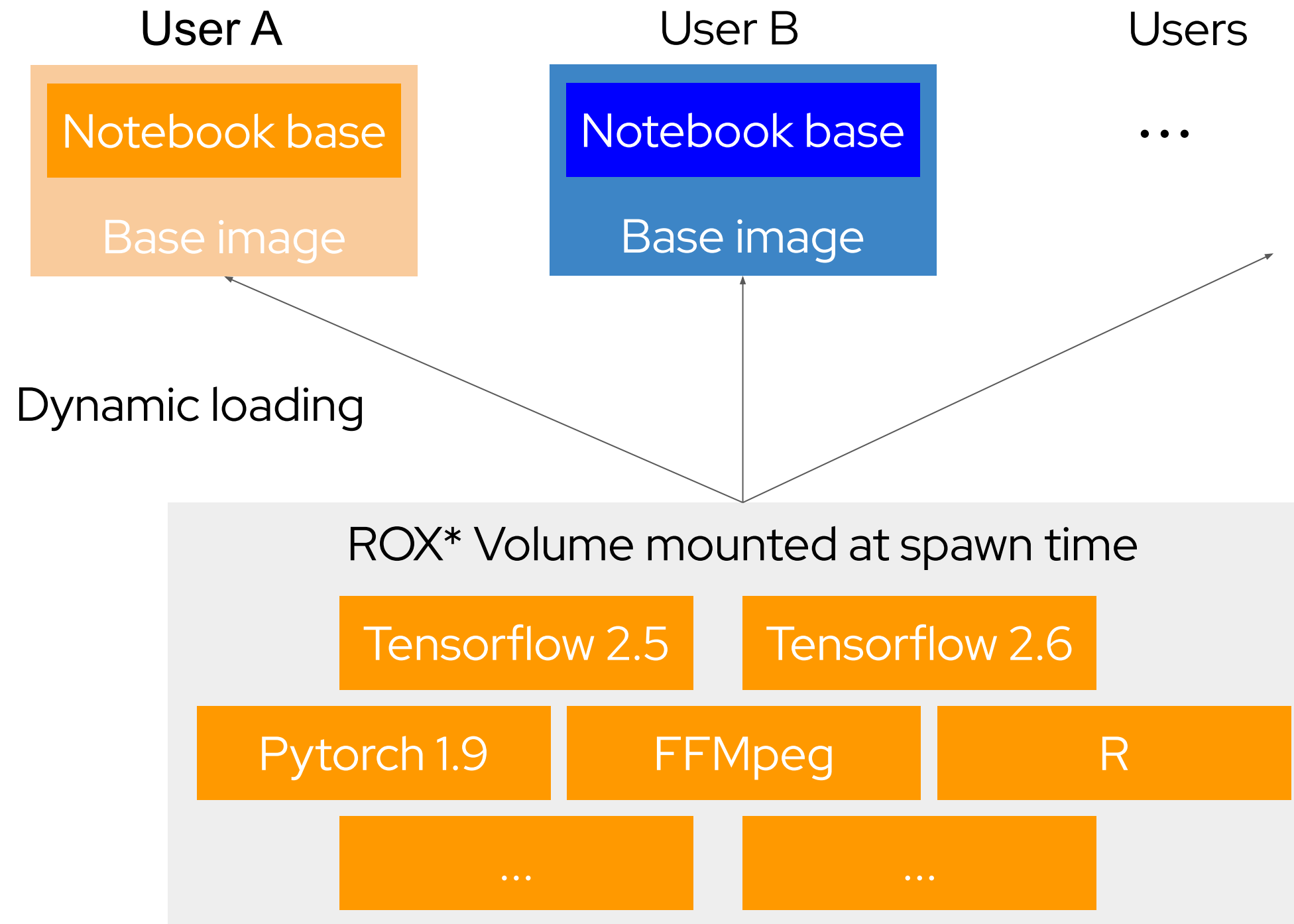
$ module load example/1.2.3

$ example --version
1.2.3
```

Contents of /apps/modules/example/1.2.3.lua:

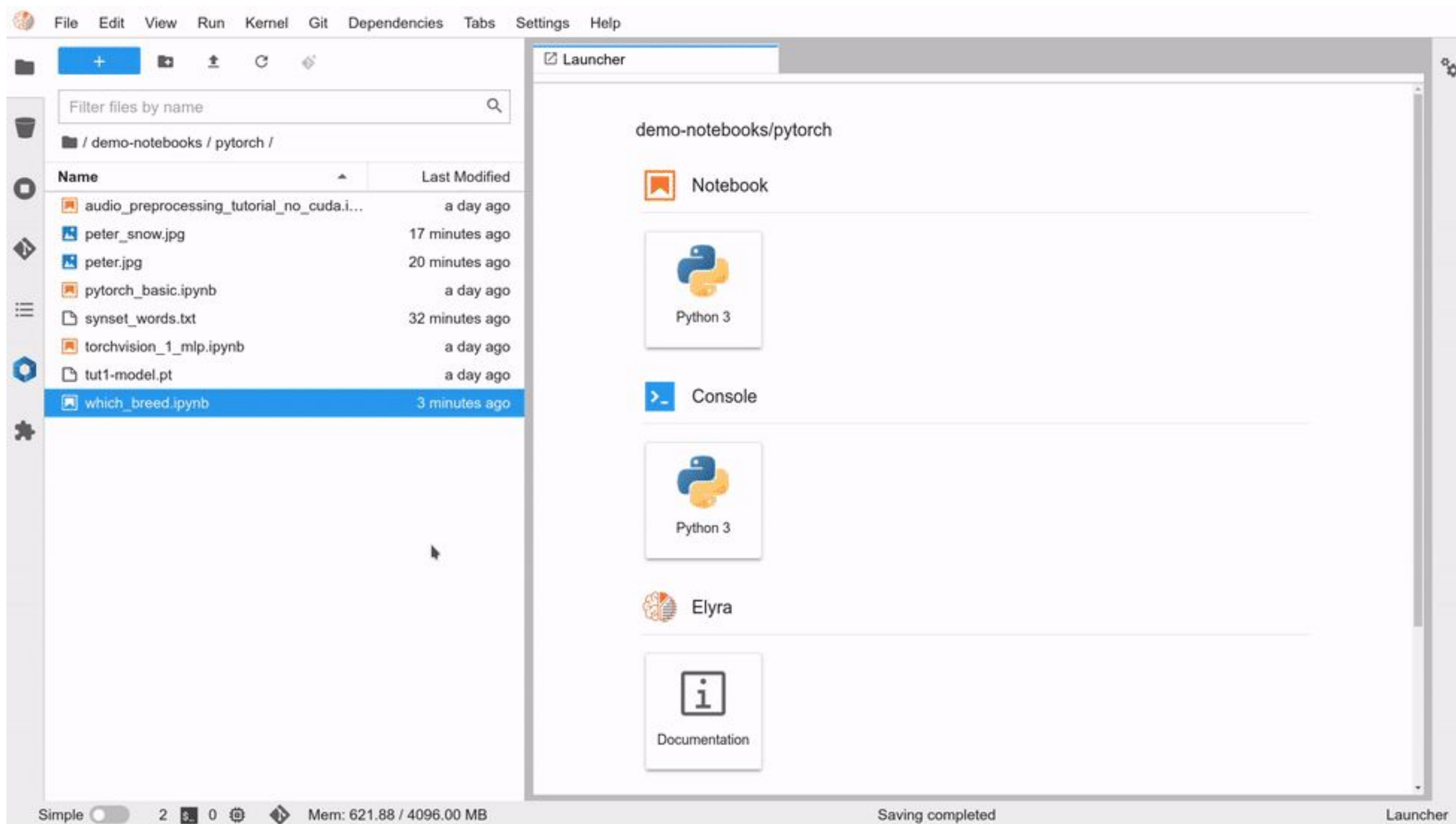
```
local root = "/apps/software/example/1.2.3"
prepend_path("PATH", pathJoin(root, "bin"))
prepend_path("LD_LIBRARY_PATH", pathJoin(root, "lib"))
prepend_path("LIBRARY_PATH", pathJoin(root, "lib"))
prepend_path("PYTHONPATH", pathJoin(root, "lib/python3.9/site-packages"))
setenv("EXAMPLE_ROOT", root)
setenv("EXAMPLE_VERSION", "1.2.3")
setenv("EXAMPLE_ENABLE_DEBUG_OUTPUT", "1")
```

## So let's use environment modules!



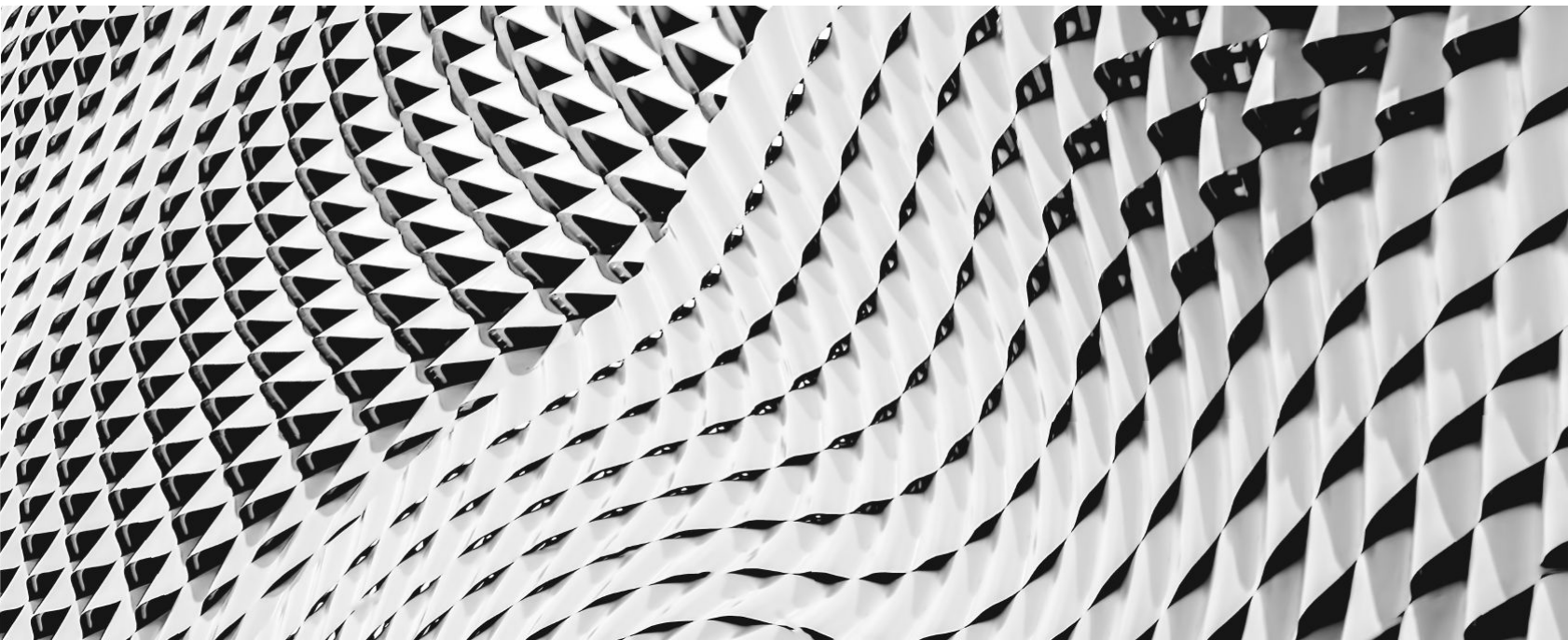
*\*ROX: Read-Only Many, a volume that can be mounted simultaneously into many containers*

# And a miraculous Jupyter Extension!



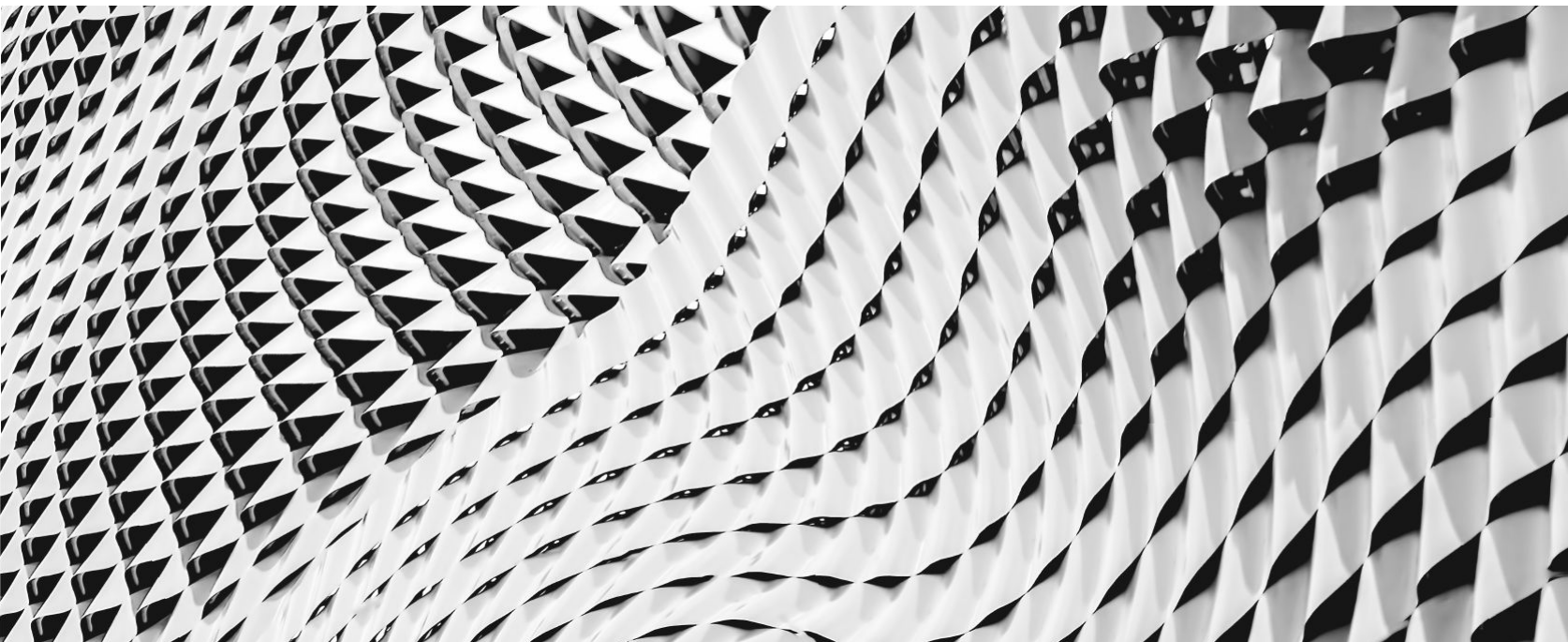


# Demo



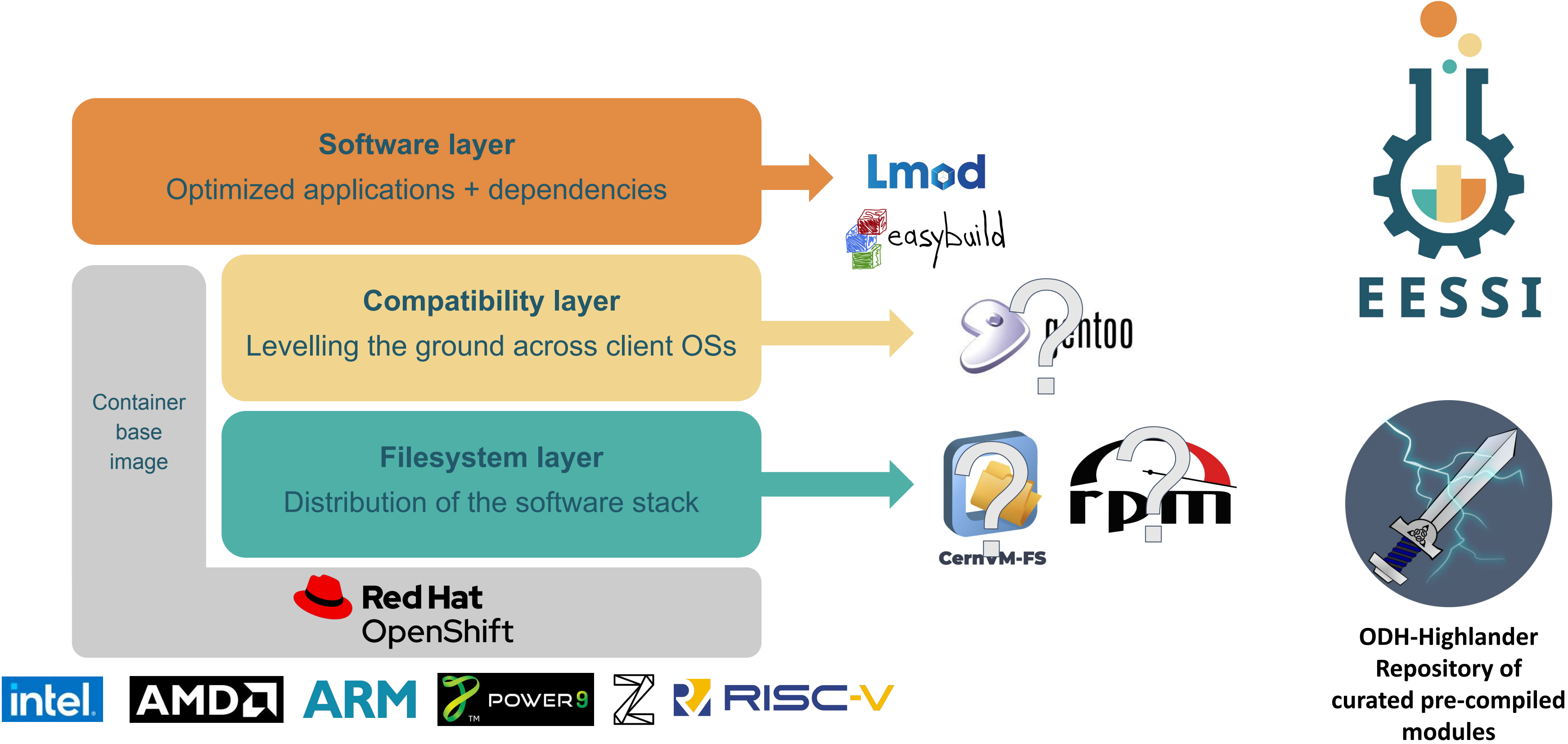
“Beam me up Scotty.”  
*Captain James T. Kirk*

# What's Next?



"We're going to need  
a bigger boat."

*Chief Brody*



# References

- Open Data Hub: [opendatahub.io](https://opendatahub.io)
- OpenShift Data Science: [red.ht/datascience](https://red.ht/datascience)
- ODH-Highlander: <https://github.com/guimou/odh-highlander>  
(soon at [odh-highlander.github.io](https://odh-highlander.github.io))
- Environment modules: [modules.sourceforge.net](https://modules.sourceforge.net)
- Lmod environment modules tool: [lmod.readthedocs.io](https://lmod.readthedocs.io)
- EasyBuild: [easybuild.io](https://easybuild.io) - [dx.doi.org/10.1109/HUST.2014.8](https://dx.doi.org/10.1109/HUST.2014.8)
- EESSI project: [eessi-hpc.org](https://eessi-hpc.org) - [eessi.github.io/docs](https://eessi.github.io/docs) - [dx.doi.org/10.1002/spe.3075](https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/spe.3075)



# Thank you

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