

universität freiburg

The accounting ecosystem AUDITOR for PUNCH2.0

TA-Meeting

Michael Böhler
July 9th 2025

GEFÖRDEBT VOM



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung

 **IDIMUM**

Physikalisches Institut

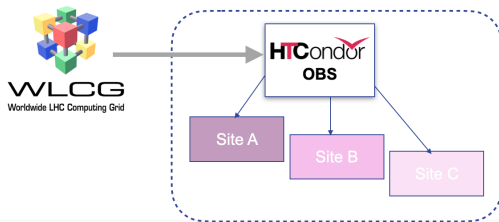
Albert-Ludwigs-

Universität Freiburg



Original Motivation

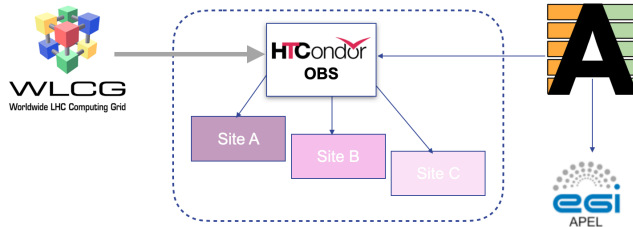
Accounting opportunistic resources



- ▶ COBaID/TARDIS allows multiple resources to be clustered in an **Overlay Batch System**
 - ▶ Sub clusters **cannot be accounted individually** with existing tools
 - ▶ Requires a dedicated mechanism for accounting
- ▶ Challenges
 - ▶ Vastly different infrastructures
 - ▶ Many potential use cases
- ▶ **AUDITOR** provides multi-purpose accounting ecosystem

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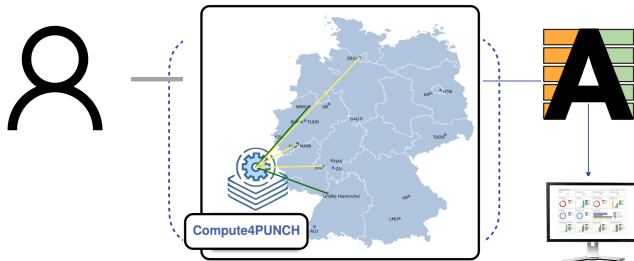
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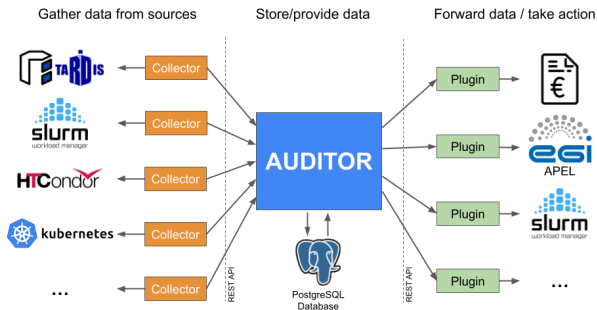
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AUDITOR

Accounting Ecosystem



Modular accounting ecosystem

► Collectors

- Accumulate data

► Core component

- Accept data
- Store data
- Provide data

► Plugins

- Take action based on stored data

Documentation and code

<https://github.com/ALU-Schumacher/AUDITOR>

Record

Unit of accountable resources

- ▶ `record_id`: uniquely identifies the record
- ▶ `meta`: multiple key value pairs of the form `String -> [String]`
- ▶ `components`: arbitrary number of resources that are to be accounted for (CPU, RAM, Disk, GPU, ...)
 - ▶ `scores`: (multiple) accounting scores supported
- ▶ `start_time`, `end_time`: datetime in UTC
- ▶ `runtime`: calculated as `end_time - start_time`
- ▶ meta & component fields allow for maximal flexibility
- ▶ supports individual accounting of different CPU types/corepower values

```
{
  "record_id": "hpc-4126142",
  "meta": {
    "group_id": [ "atlpr" ],
    "site_id": [ "hpc" ],
    "user_id": [ "atlpr001" ]
  },
  "components": [
    {
      "name": "Cores",
      "amount": 8,
      "scores": [
        {
          "name": "HEPSPEC06",
          "value": 10.0
        },
        {
          "name": "HEPScore23",
          "value": 10.0
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
  "name": "Memory",
  "amount": 16000,
  "scores": []
},
{
  "start_time": "2023-02-24T00:27:58Z",
  "stop_time": "2023-02-24T03:41:35Z",
  "runtime": 11617
},
}
```

AUDITOR

Available Collectors and plugins

► TARDIS Collector

- Collect drone information

► SLURM Collectors

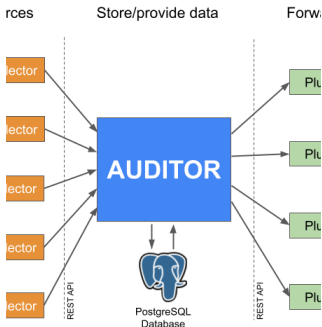
- Collect information about SLURM jobs via SLURM CLI commands

► HTCondor Collector (dev @ KIT)

- Equivalent of SLURM collector for HTCondor

► Kubernetes Collector (dev @ Wup)

- accounts resources from kubernetes clusters



► Priority plugin

- trigger command based on delivered resources (e.g. adjust group priority)

► APEL accounting plugin

- Reports accounting data to the WLCG accounting service (APEL) - also sub clusters

► Extensive documentation

Auditor

Running Auditor

- Setting up the PostgreSQL database
- Migrating the database
- Using Docker
- Configuration files
- Metrics exporter for Prometheus
- Compiling from source

Packages

Collectors

- SLURM Collector
- SLURM Epilog Collector
- HTCondor Collector
- Kubernetes Collector

Plugins

- AFEL Plugin
- Priority Plugin

Auditor Clients

API

Examples

- Kubernetes

License

- Contribution

Overview

Auditor

Auditor stands for Accounting Data Handling Toolbox for Opportunistic Resources. Auditor ingests accounting data provided by so-called *collectors*, stores it and provides it to the outside to so-called *plugins*.

It comes with a well-defined REST API which allows for the implementation of application-specific collectors and plugins. This makes it well suited for a wide range of use cases.

Overview of the AUDITOR ecosystem. AUDITOR accepts records from collectors, stores them in a PostgreSQL database and offers these records to plugins which take an action based on the records.

- 12 contributors
- from 3 sites
 - Freiburg (main development), KIT, Uni Wuppertal
- 23 releases - latest **v0.9.3**
- Continuous improvements: **Commits**

Commits over time

Weekly from 14 Mar 2022 to 20 Apr 2025



► Also on <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12653483>

zenodo

Search records...

Communities

My dashboard

Log in

Sign up

Published April 10, 2025 | Version v0.9.2

Software

Open

The accounting ecosystem AUDITOR

Boehler, Michael¹ · von Cube, Florian² · Fischer, Max¹ · Giffels, Manuel¹ · Klemmkuhl, Raphael¹ · Kriebitz, Stefan¹ · Rottler, Benjamin¹ · Sammel, Dirk¹ · Schaepl, Matthias² · Vijayakumar, Raghuvir¹

Show all authors

AUDITOR is short for Accounting Data handling Toolbox for Opportunistic Resources. It allows one to flexibly build accounting pipelines for various use cases and environments. AUDITOR sits at the core of the pipeline as the provider of the storage for the accounting records. Via a REST interface, records can be pushed into or pulled from AUDITOR. Collectors are used to collect accounting data from a source and push it to AUDITOR, while plugins pull data from AUDITOR for further processing. Plugins and collectors are problem- and environment-specific and can be combined as needed. A Python library handles the interaction with AUDITOR and as such enables quick and easy development of collectors and plugins.

205 VIEWS

41 DOWNLOADS

Show more details

Versions

Version v0.9.2

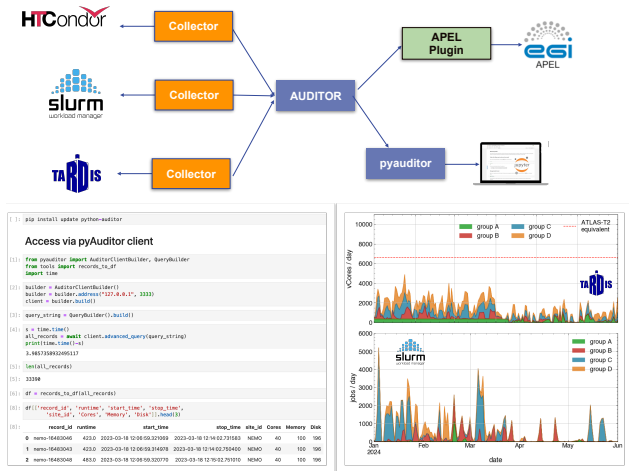
10.5281/zenodo.12653483

Apr 10, 2025

Version v0.9.1

Mar 21, 2025

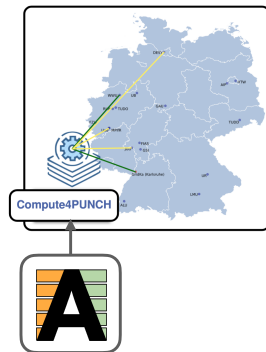
Collecting Accounting Info with AUDITOR



- ▶ Accounting data can be collected in one or more AUDITOR instances from multiple sources
- ▶ APEL plugin can report for one or more sites
- ▶ **pyauditor** allows to integrate AUDITOR client into python env

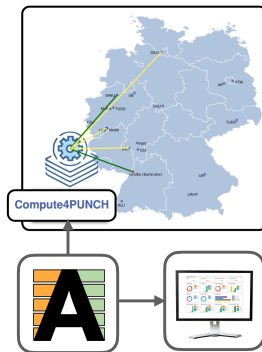
Plans for PUNCH 2.0

1. Introduction of the AUDITOR accounting ecosystem for the compute component in PUNCH 2.0, develop required adjustments
 - ▶ Support all available batch systems
 - ▶ Ensure that all required metrics stored in records
 - ▶ Support users of participating communities
2. Develop a new plugin which allows to export all data to a graphical web interface - which allows central job monitoring
3. Development of automated end-to-end tests
 - ▶ Monitoring the compute component
 - ▶ Requires workflows of participating communities



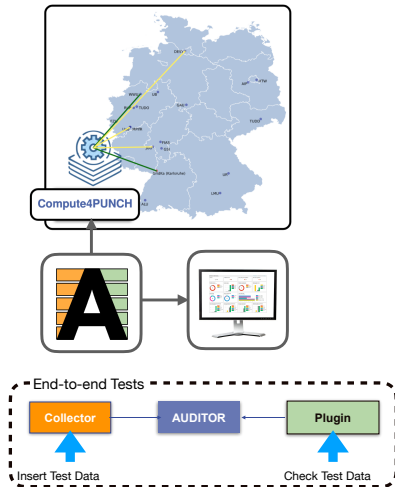
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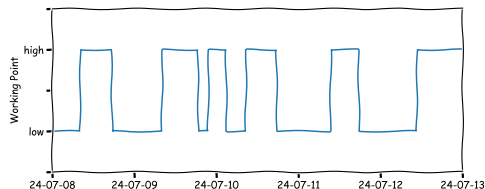
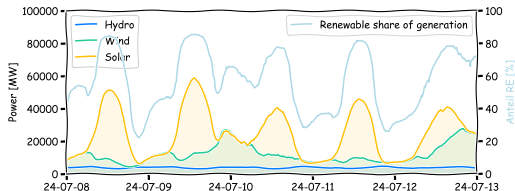
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Outlook

What's next?

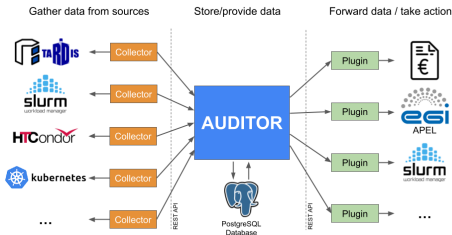
- ▶ Role based access control
- ▶ Automatic archiving of AUDITOR db
- ▶ Further improve documentation
- ▶ Enable the accounting of time-resolved compute performance



Conclusion



- ▶ Provides accounting ecosystem for various use cases
- ▶ Allows to collect accounting data from multiple sources
- ▶ Provision via containers or rpms
- ▶ Flexible structure of records and ecosystem allows to quickly adapt to future use cases
 - ▶ e.g. GPU resources
- ▶ Fits very well into Compute4PUNCH, but requires extensions



References



Website: <https://alu-schumacher.github.io/AUDITOR/>

GitHub: <https://github.com/ALU-Schumacher/AUDITOR/>

FIDIUM: <https://fidium.erumdatahub.de>

Email: auditor@physik.uni-freiburg.de

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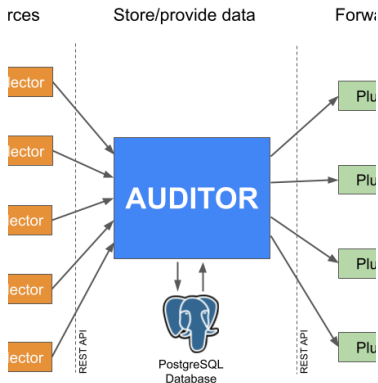
michael.boehler@physik.uni-freiburg.de

Back-Up...



Auditor

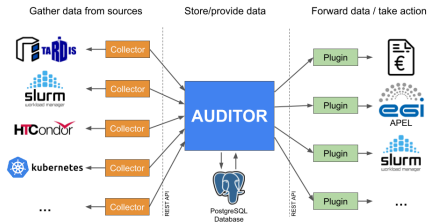
Core component



- ▶ Implemented in **Rust**
 - ▶ Access via REST interface
- ▶ Unit of accountable resources: **Record**
- ▶ Data stored in PostgreSQL
- ▶ Completely stateless
 - ▶ No dataloss
 - ▶ Suitable for high availability setups
- ▶ Provided as **RPM** or **Docker container**
- ▶ Client libraries in Rust and Python ([pyauditor](#))

AUDITOR-Demo

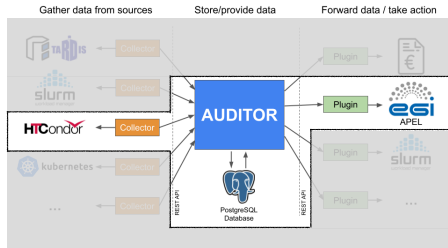
Sandbox to try AUDITOR



- ▶ Which components do I need?
- ▶ How can I try it out?
- ▶ What do I need to configure?

AUDITOR-Demo

Sandbox to try AUDITOR



README

AUDITOR-demo

This is a mini tutorial on how to install an AUDITOR accounting pipeline from scratch using rpms. The pipeline consists of an HTCondor collector, an AUDITOR instance with a PostgreSQL database and an APEL plugin. All components can be installed together on a small VM. The demo here was set up on a VM with 1 vCore, 2GB RAM and 20 GB disc space on an Alma 9.5 OS.



Prerequisites

<https://github.com/ALU-Schumacher/auditor-demo>

- ▶ Which components do I need?
- ▶ How can I try it out?
- ▶ What do I need to configure?

- ▶ Step-by-step instructions
- ▶ Install rpms on small VM
- ▶ Configure services - with example data
- ▶ Let it run!

How to determine the hepscore value?

hep-benchmark-suite

- ▶ run HEPsScore23-benchmark on **empty** compute node
- ▶ benchmark executes 7 HEP workloads
- ▶ choose working point (number of cores)
- ▶ calculate hepscore/vCore value
 - ▶ e.g. 196 $\rightarrow \frac{3610hs23}{196vCores} = 18.4hs23/vCore$

