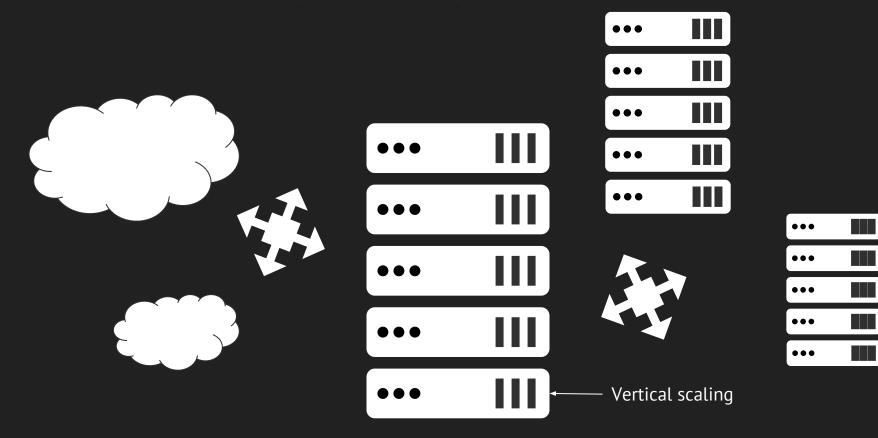
Horizontal scaling with Galaxy

Enis Afgan Galaxy Team Johns Hopkins University

Galaxy Africa Cape Town April 5, 2018.

Horizontal scaling: service growth



Horizontal scaling #2: service replication



Scaling Galaxy: overview



Want a local Galaxy?

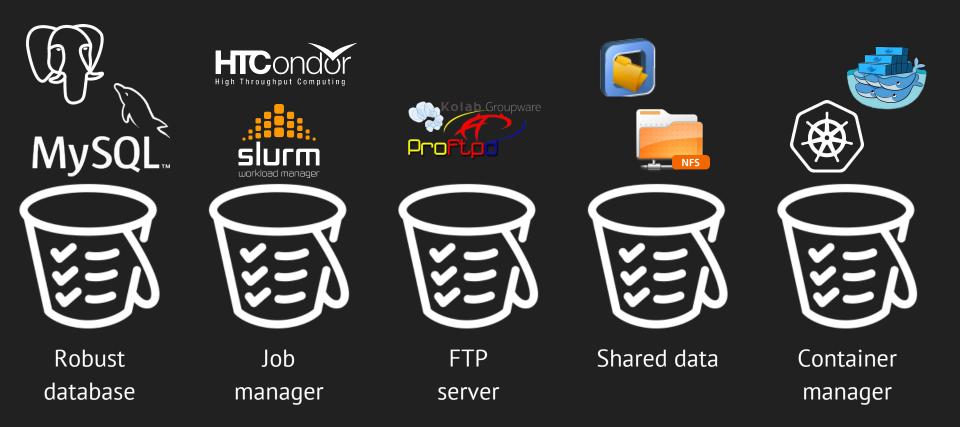
\$ git clone -b release_18.01 https://github.com/galaxyproject/galaxy.git
\$ sh run.sh

...
http://localhost:8080

getgalaxy.org

Galaxy beyond the development server

Galaxy needs a complex ecosystem of software to operate effectively:



Automating installations

Automate the process of building each component

Codify knowledge about the system \rightarrow easier to build, easier to reproduce

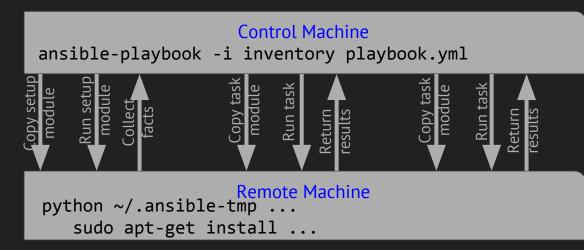
We use Ansible as the technology of choice

Roles:

- <u>galaxy-os</u>
- <u>nginx</u>
- <u>postgresql</u>
- <u>postgresql_objects</u>
- <u>galaxy</u>
- <u>interactive-environments</u>
- <u>trackster</u>
- <u>pulsar</u>
- <u>galaxy-tools</u>
- <u>galaxy-extras</u>

Playbooks:

- <u>usegalaxy-playbook</u>
- <u>infrastructure-playbook</u>
- galaxy-cloudman-playbook
- <u>GalaxyKickStart</u>



Closer look at the Galaxy Main installation

Galaxy Main requires scale

125,000 registered users

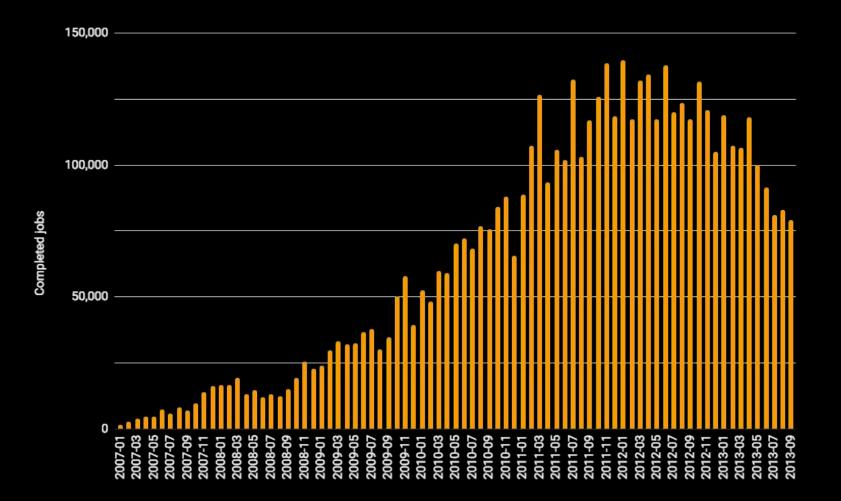




100 training events (2017 & 2018)

Stats for Galaxy Main (usegalaxy.org) in March 2018

Running into scalability issues...



Decentralizing the installation

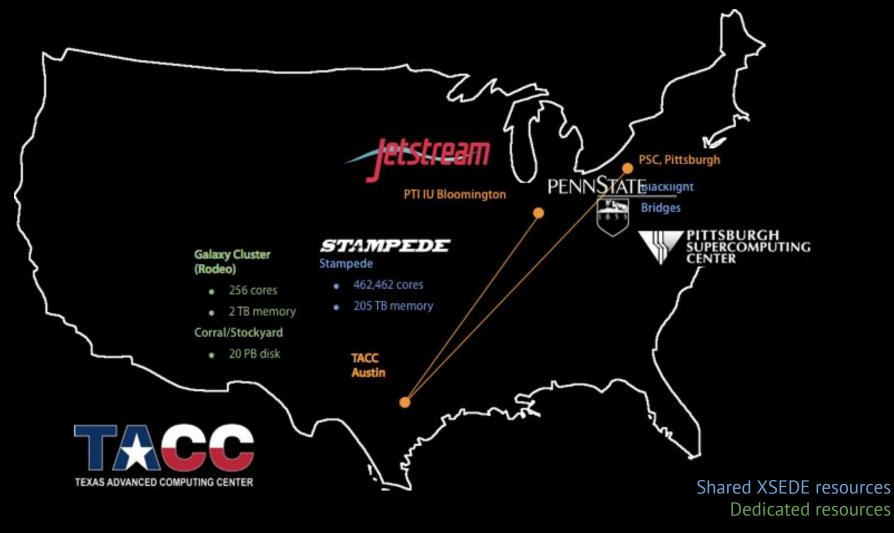
- Traditionally, Galaxy was designed for local installation and required a shared file system

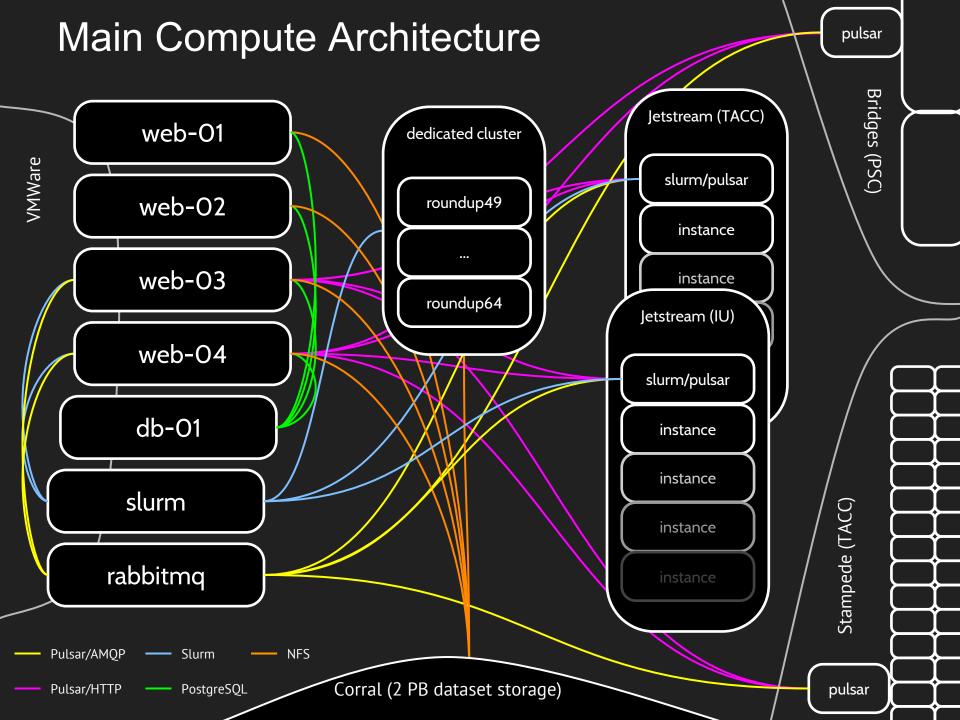
 Implement a pluggable interface to compute resources to readily connect to external cluster(s)

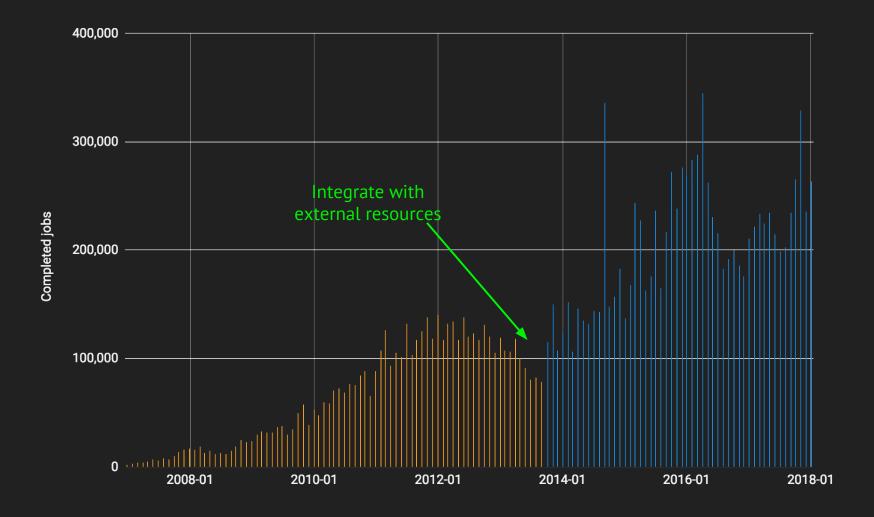
- Leverage Pulsar for data staging and Galaxy resource/job manager

Expanding compute capacity

Leveraging National Cyberinfrastructure: Galaxy/XSEDE Gateway







More than job counts, scaling moved the horizon Can now run larger jobs, and more 40 jobs: 30 age job runtime (minutes) On Jetstream, 325,000 jobs run on behalf of 12,000 users 20 0 10

Average number of cores per job

Can run new types of jobs:

Galaxy Interactive Environments: Jupyter, RStudio



Scaling Galaxy: overview





100+ public Galaxy Servers







bit.ly/gxyServers

Scaling with consistency

- Multiple Galaxy servers are wonderful for accessibility and versatility
- Globally, they do lead to a good bit of repeated effort \rightarrow not very scalable

- Focus on usegalaxy.* federation
 - A set of coordinated Galaxy instances with a set of common core tools and reference genomes
 - .org / .eu / .org.au domains exist today
 - Leverage common reference data and, in future, tool and Galaxy binaries
 - Serve as a model for other local instances to reuse installation components

Galaxy federation components

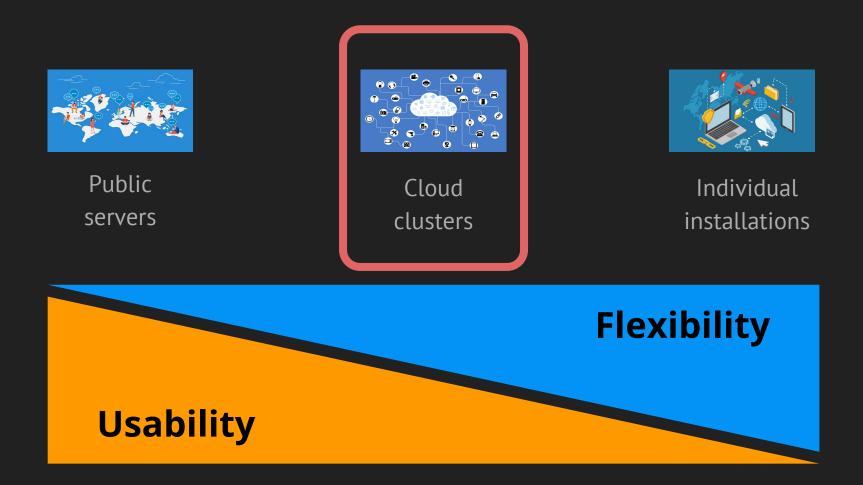
Reference data

- Leverage CernVM file system (CVMFS) as a distributed, read-only file system
- A centrally updated and automatically replicating global set of servers
- Stratum-0: master copy
- Stratum-1: read-only replicas: 3 in the US, 1 in EU, 1 in AU
- Anyone can connect to these: bit.ly/gxyCVMFS

Tools

- Current list of tools (for usegalaxy.eu) is published at bit.ly/gxyEUtools
- Use Ephemeris command line tool to install locally
- Still work in progress; eventually will be able to use CVMFS directly

Scaling Galaxy: overview



Galaxy on the cloud

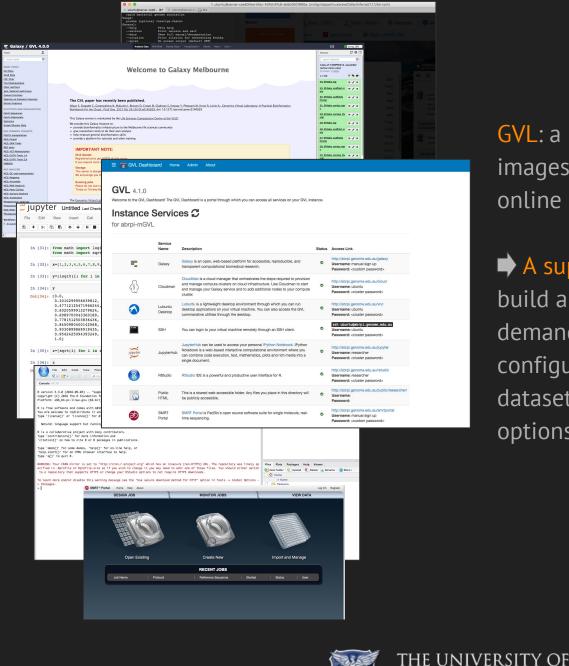
- Launch your own instance of Galaxy on the cloud
 - Within minutes, using a web browser, including the infrastructure and configurations with ability to scale

 Based on CloudMan: a cloud manager for deploying Galaxy on a variety of cloud providers









Genomics Virtual Lab

GVL: a middleware layer of machine images, cloud management tools, and online services for cloud bioinformatics

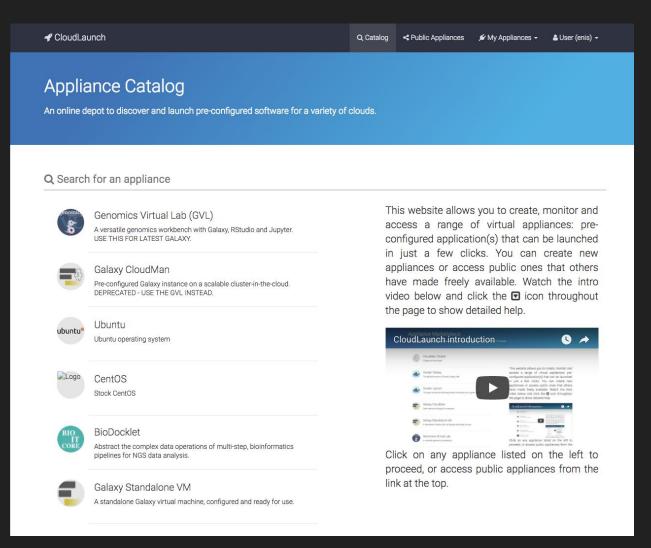
A superset of Galaxy-on-the-cloud: build arbitrarily sized compute clusters on demand, pre-populated with fully configured bioinformatics tools, reference datasets, workflows and visualisation options. ______



ELBOURNE

gvl.org.au

Launch-your-own, via CloudLaunch



Demo using https://launch.usegalaxy.org/

Scaling across clouds









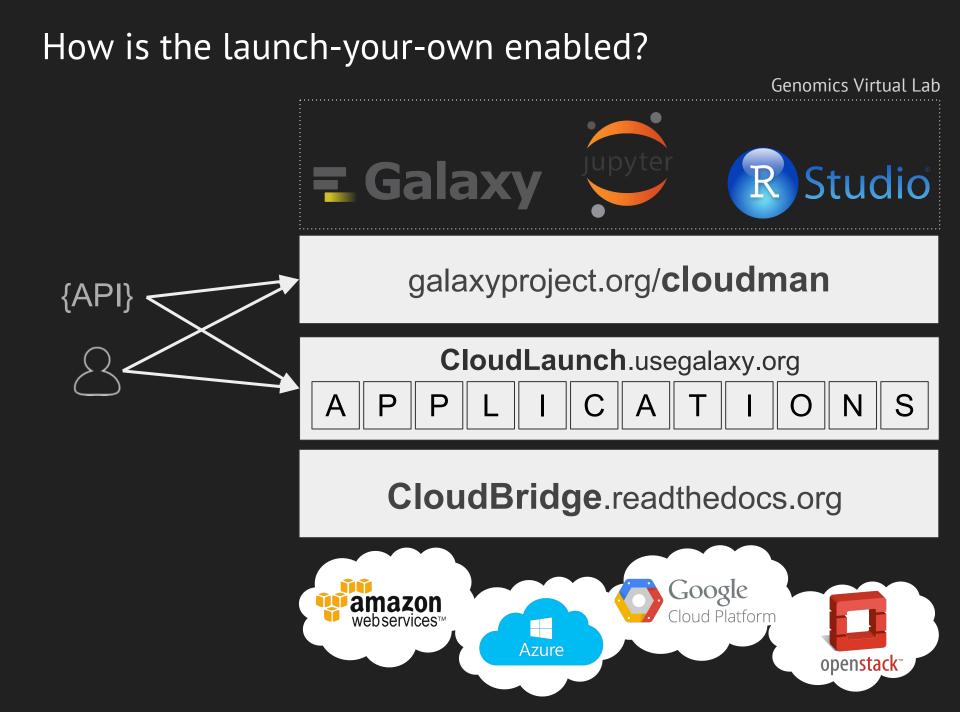
Towards Galaxy-on-the-cloud 2.0

Goals:

- Uniform availability without infrastructure-specific builds
- Well-defined upgrade path for users
- Focus on institutions vs. individual users

Approach:

- Abstract provider differences
- Containerize everything
- Leverage federated infrastructure components (e.g., CVMFS, containers)



CloudBridge A Simple Cross-Cloud Python Library

Goonasekera, N., Lonie, A., Taylor, J., Afgan, E., "CloudBridge – a Simple Cross-Cloud Python Library", *XSEDE* 16, Miami, FL, July 2016.

Multi-cloud computing with CloudBridge

CloudBridge: a simple, open-source Python multi-cloud library.

Uniform API irrespective of the underlying provider

No special casing of application code, unlike Apache Libcloud Simpler code

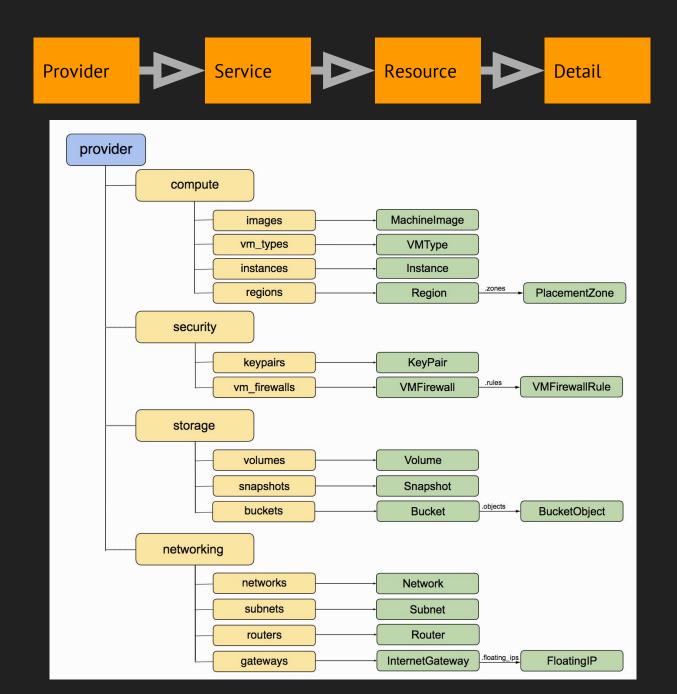
Provide a set of conformance tests for all supported clouds

No need to test against each cloud, unlike Terraform "Write-once-run-anywhere"

Supports AWS, Azure, and OpenStack right now

GCE support is forthcoming

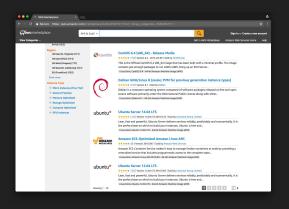
http://cloudbridge.readthedocs.org



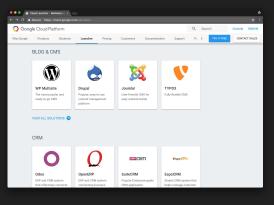
CloudLaunch A gateway for discovering and launching applications on a variety of clouds.

Afgan, E., Lonie, A., Taylor, J., Goonasekera, N., "CloudLaunch: Discover and Deploy Cloud Applications", (*in press*), Future Generation Computer Systems.

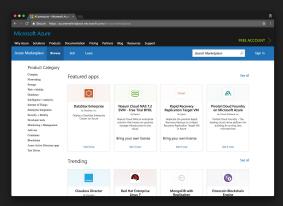
CloudLaunch-as-a-Service



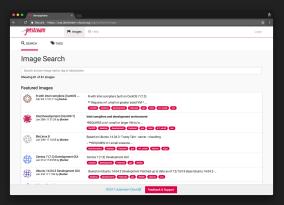
AWS Marketplace



GCE Solutions



Azure Marketplace



Jetstream Atmosphere VMs

CloudLaunch features

Cloud-agnostic

Backed by CloudBridge, use native cloud capabilities for infrastructure management

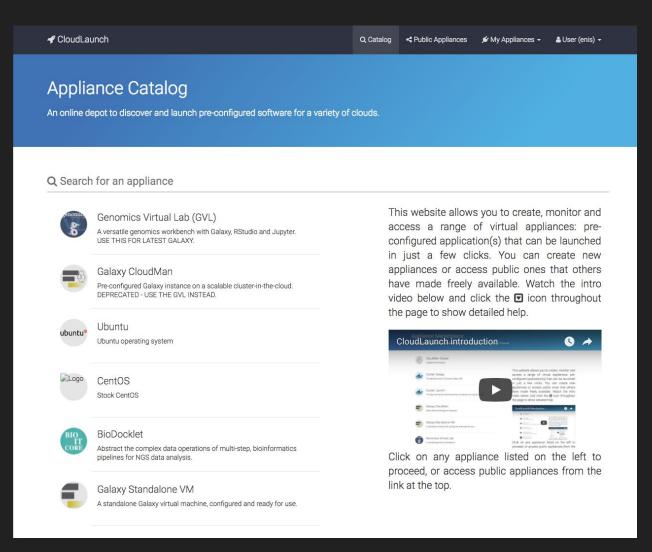
Pluggable and extensible

Arbitrary launch process and UI are supported, via an isolated plug-in mechanism

UI and REST API

UI available for end-users but it is all API driven for integration into external apps

CloudLaunch demo #2: multi-cloud, multi-app, API

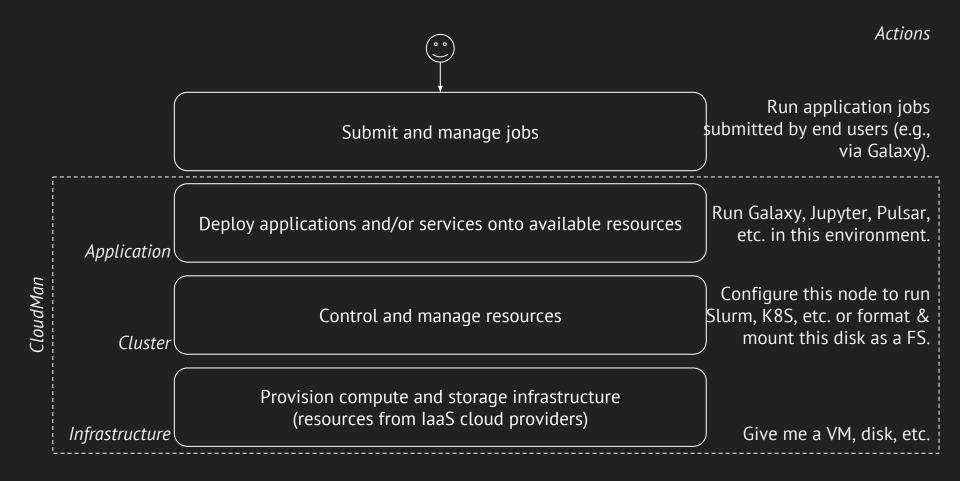


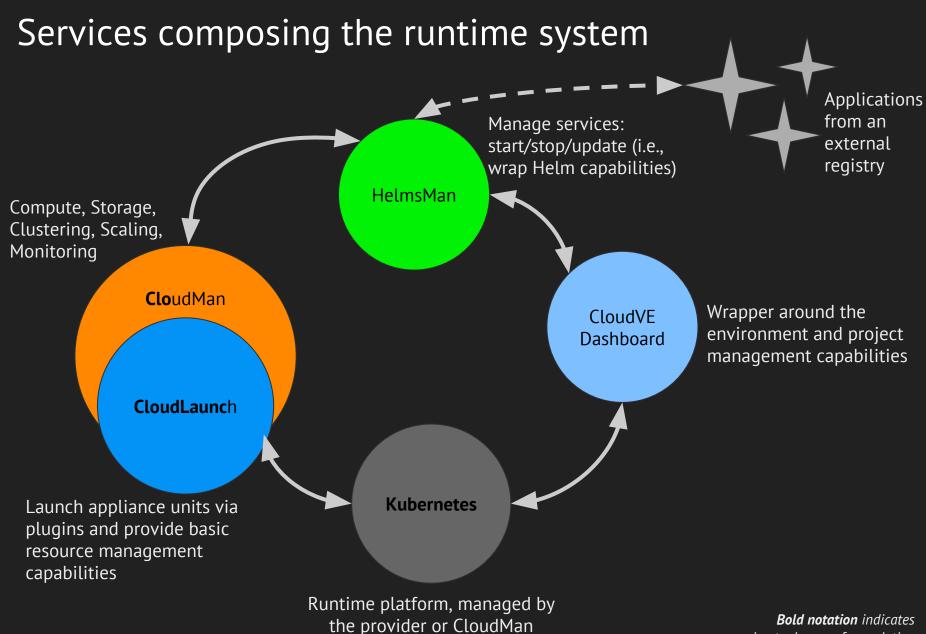
Demo using https://launch.usegalaxy.org

CloudMan and beyond Manage deployed infrastructure and applications

Managing deployed infrastructure

• Once deployed, an application needs management, and so does the infrastructure



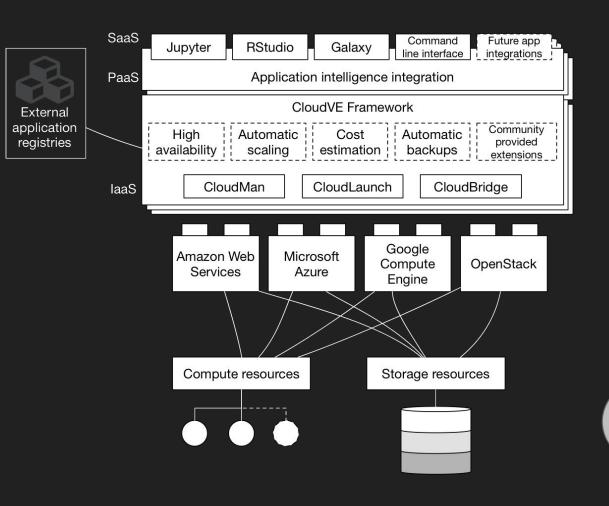


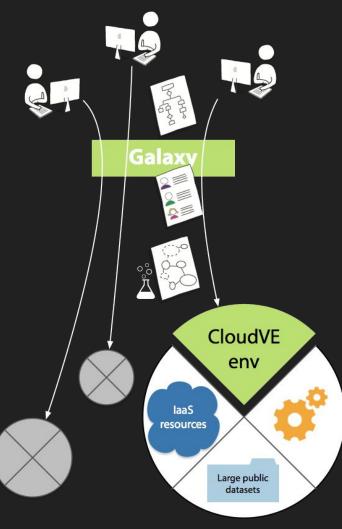
approximate degree of completion

Looking forward: two models of usage

Virtual laboratory

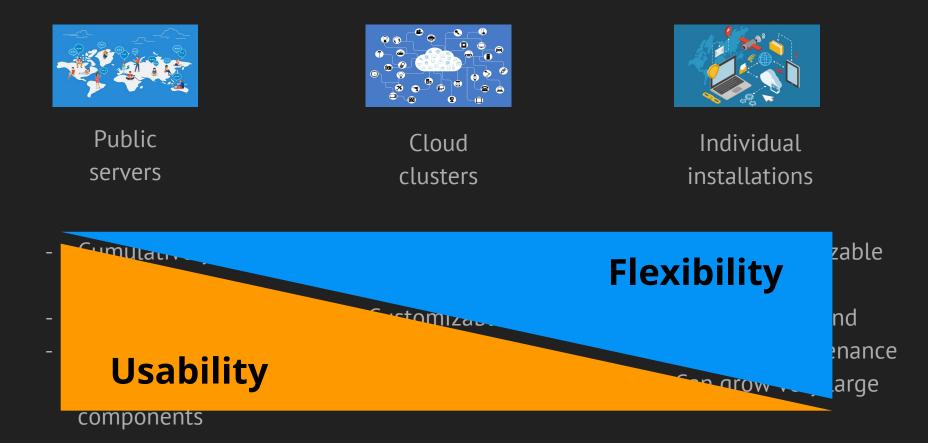
Native application integration





Conclusions

We've seen three models of scaling Galaxy:



Acknowledgments

