



PanDA Workload Management System

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PanDA = Production ANd Distributed Analysis system

- Data-driven workload management system for large-scale scientific computing
- Originated in the ATLAS experiment, but now is being adopted beyond HEP/LHC:
 - Vera C. Rubin Observatory in production;
 - DarkSide-20K, Electron-Ion Collider (EIC), Square Kilometre Array Observatory (SKA) under evaluation
- Executes data processing and analysis workflows at the exabyte scale
- Integrates with Grid, HPC, and Cloud infrastructure
- Provides VO-aware workload orchestration, monitoring, and data movement



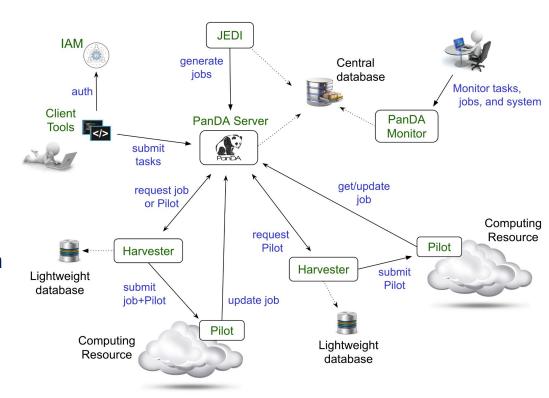
Key features

- >1M jobs/day across ~200 sites globally → billions of CPU hours for thousands
 of scientists in diverse VOs annually
- Dynamic prioritisation, resource allocation, and automatic retries
- Tight integration with Rucio for data locality optimisation
- Modular and extensible design adaptable to a VO's global and evolving compute needs
- Plugin system enables customisation for resources, jobs, and data handling



PanDA architecture

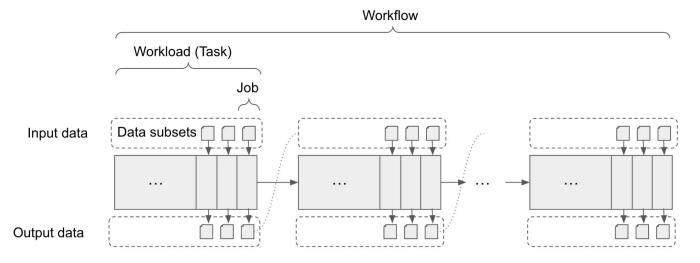
- JEDI intelligent job generation and brokerage
 - dynamic sizing by CPU, memory, disk, and walltime
- PanDA Server: stateless central job pool with REST API
 - coordinates workload management across distributed resources
- Harvester manages pilot provisioning per resource via pluggable Grid/HPC/Cloud integration
- Pilot executes jobs in containers, manages & monitors payloads and errors
- Monitor real-time observability and debugging with 70+ views and dashboards





Core concepts

- Entities: Workflow → Workload (Task) → Payload (Job)
- Workflows define scientific objectives
- Workloads define execution steps and map to job templates
- Jobs process subsets of input data
- Partial chaining: downstream tasks can start before upstream ones finish
 - Enables concurrent execution and efficient pipeline throughput

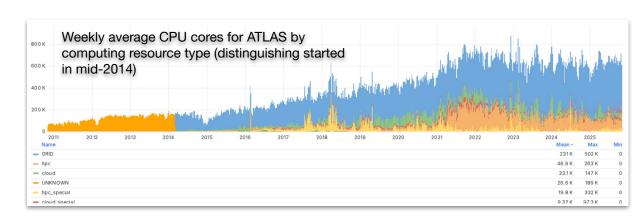


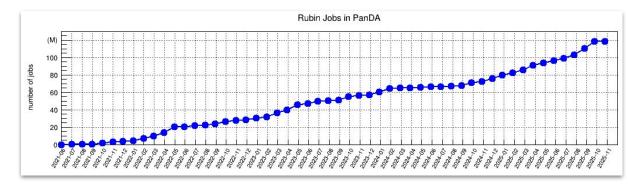


PanDA in production

- ATLAS: 1M+ jobs/day, 85% multi-core usage, CERN
 VMs deployment with
 Puppet, Oracle DB backend
- Rubin: >120M jobs since May '21, K8s + Helm deployment on SLAC infrastructure, Postgres (CNPG) backend
- EIC: OKD-based deployment at BNL using HTCondor and Harvester, Postgres backend
 AID2E is using it, ePIC is evaluating it

Elastic, scalable infrastructure under heavy load (200Hz req rate from pilots requesting/updating jobs)

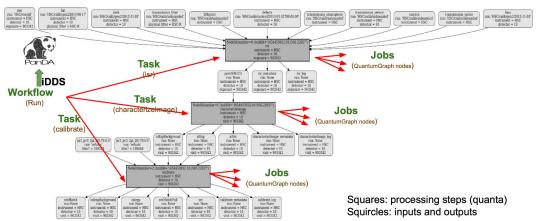






Ecosystem evolution

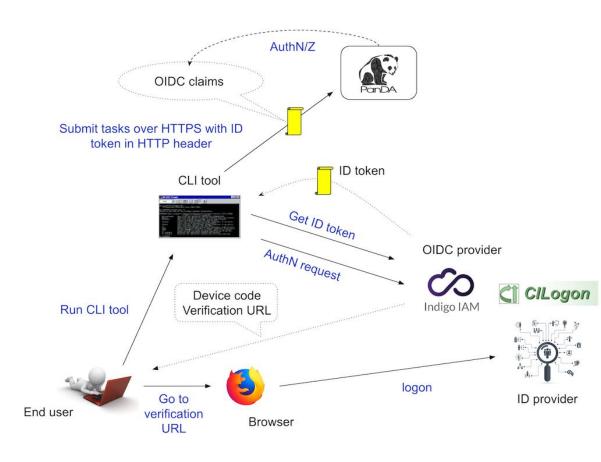
- Data Carousel coordinates large-scale tape staging across distributed sites with automated rule management, dynamic load balancing, real-time dashboards and alerts, and automated recovery for common tape issues and downtimes.
- iDDS (Intelligent Distributed Dispatch Scheduling) integration for high-level data orchestration
 - Includes DAG support for complex workflow dependencies
 - Supports ML/AI workloads: HPO, active learning parameter scanning
 - Enables iterative pipelines using Bayesian optimization and Nevergrad
 - Emerging integration with Globus Compute (FaaS) for LCF/HPC workflows





Authentication & authorization

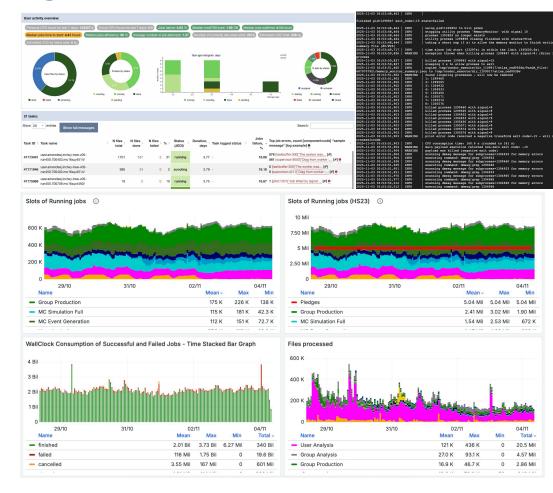
- Supports modern identity standards: OIDC/OAuth2.0 via Indigo IAM
- Integrates with CILogon for federated identity (CERN, universities, Google, ..)
- VO roles and group membership managed dynamically
- Supports token-based
 AuthN for pilots and users
- Legacy X.509 certificates also supported for backward compatibility





Monitoring & accounting

- Monitor: modular Django-based web UI
 - Custom dashboards for users, developers, operators, and site admins
 - Interactive drill-downs into jobs, tasks, queues, and resource usage
 - Live debugging tools with pilot logs, stdout/stderr, runtime metrics
- OpenSearch-driven monitoring & accounting
 - PanDA server/JEDI backend logs indexed in OpenSearch and visualized via Grafana
 - Accounting data exported to OpenSearch and used for VO-level reporting
 - JSON APIs and CERN IT MONIT integration for programmatic access





Multi-experiment sustainability

- PanDA server package started ~20 years ago (ATLAS)
- Distributed Computing and technical requirements have evolved significantly
- Some modules have become complex and hard to maintain
- Core architecture has proven robustness it has stood the test of time → we need evolution, not revolution
- Modernisation proceeds in the context of a continuously operating production system, supporting ATLAS, Rubin and EIC
- Ongoing PanDA modernisation is organized into 4 development streams

1. Codebase optimization & modernization

- Code cleanup and modernization
- Enhancement of modularity
- DB simplification
- Explore CI/CD frameworks
- Standardization and auto-documentation of API

3. Outreach

- Documentation
- Community meetings
- Communication channels for announcements and issue tracking
- Video demos and tutorials
- Journal papers
- Revamp website

2. System optimization and enhancement

- General development
- Service metrics
- Speed up job generation
- Heterogeneity of resources
- PanDA queue and site objects

4. Interactive and dynamic workflow-oriented platform

- Technology choice and their scalability
- Integration of workflow execution engine
- Introducing dynamism in monitoring
- Unified and sophisticated interface
- Common authN/Z scheme



Summary

- PanDA (Production and Distributed Analysis) data-driven workload management for large-scale scientific computing
- Originated in ATLAS, now used for Rubin Observatory, DarkSide-20K, and EIC
- Executes >1M jobs/day across ~200 sites, integrating Grid, HPC, and Cloud resources
- Core components: JEDI, PanDA Server, Harvester, Pilot, and Monitor
- Workflow → Workload → Job model enables concurrent execution and efficient pipelines
- Extended ecosystem with Data Carousel and iDDS for data orchestration, DAG workflows, and ML/Al pipelines
- Modern identity and monitoring stack: OIDC/OAuth2, OpenSearch, Grafana, JSON APIs
- Nearly 20 years of proven architecture evolving through structured modernization for multi-experiment sustainability



Questions?

