

Services for Grid Data Management

Oliver Keeble & Jean-Philippe Baud

On behalf of IT-GT-DMS at CERN

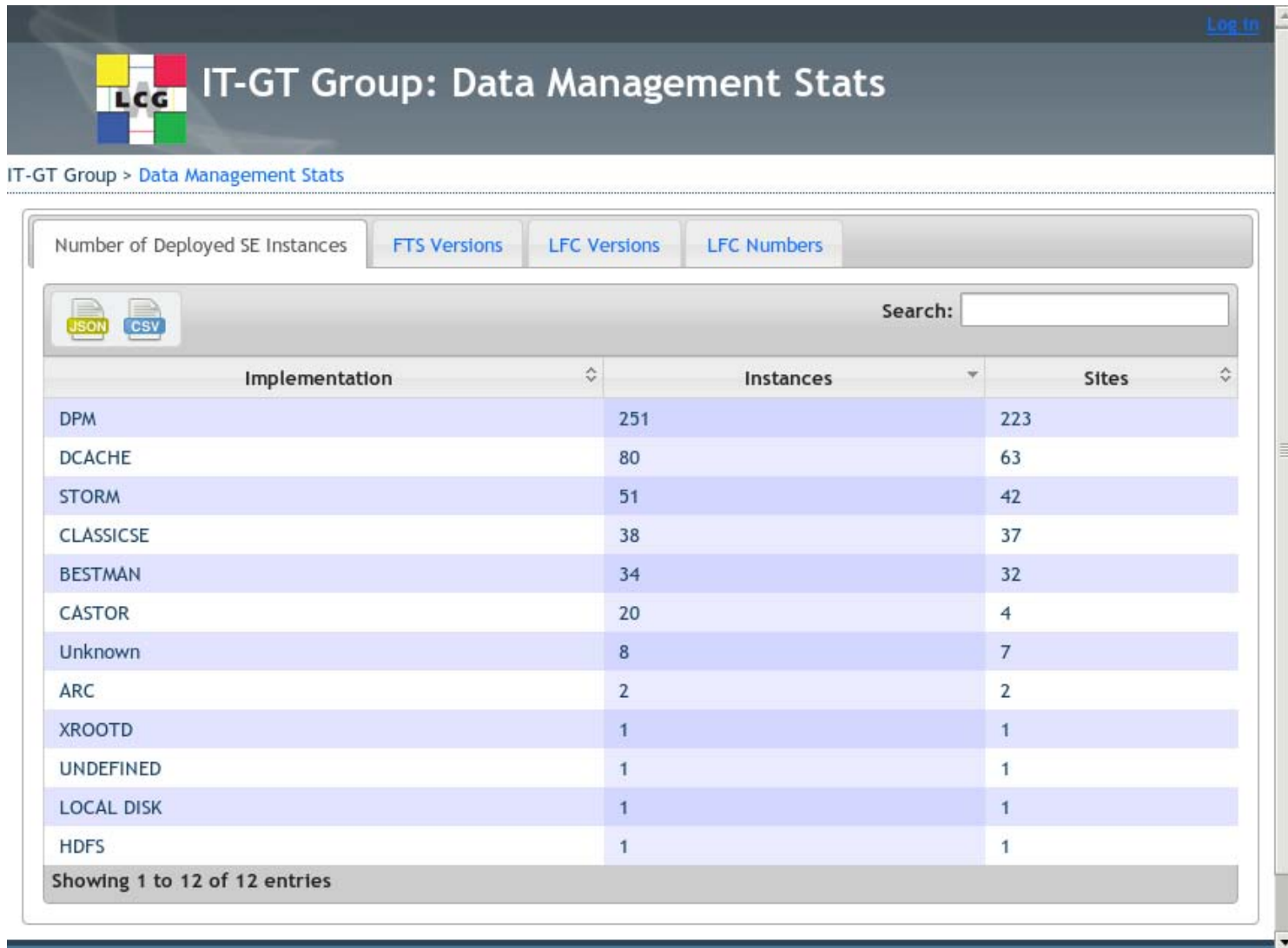
- Service overview
- Recent developments
- Status
- Short term outlook
- Longer term directions



- A coherent set of services for DM
- Storage : Disk Pool Manager (DPM)
- Catalogue: LCG File Catalogue (LFC)
- Transfer: File Transfer Service (FTS)
- Clients: gfal/lcg_util

- Recent developments
- Available on SL5
 - SL4 security updates till Apr 2011
- 2.2.5 (in certification)
 - srmless endpoints
 - removal of voms server cert dependency
- 2.2.4
 - finalisation of checksum handling

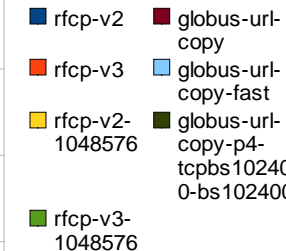
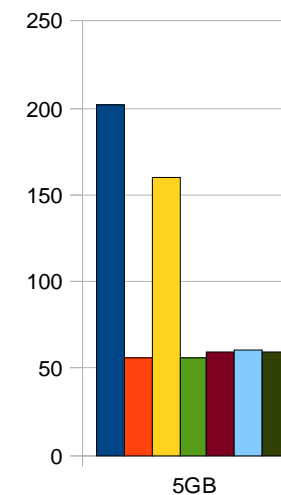
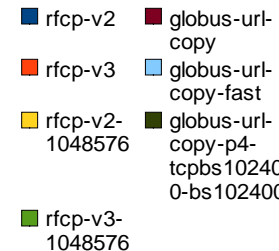
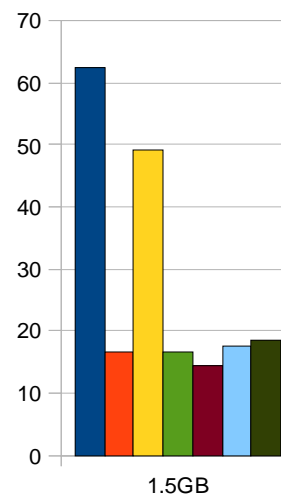
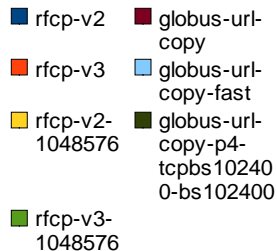
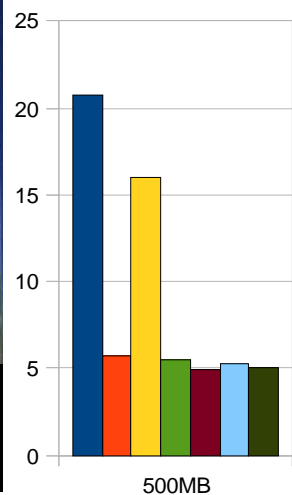
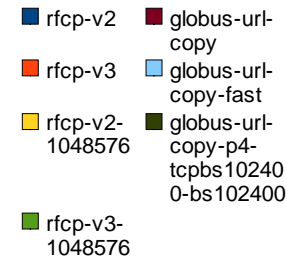
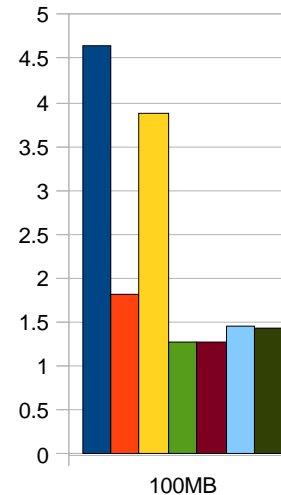
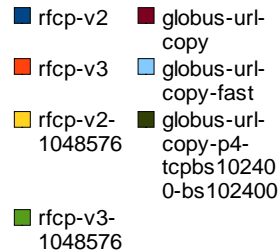
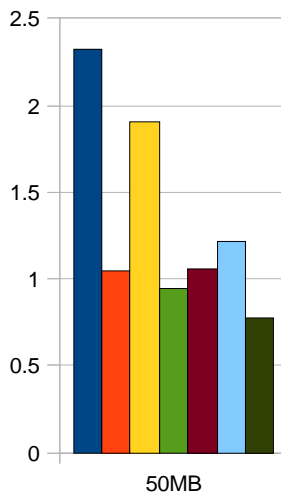
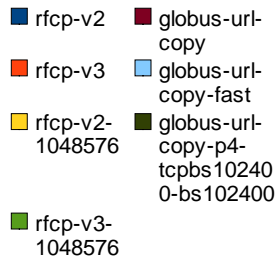
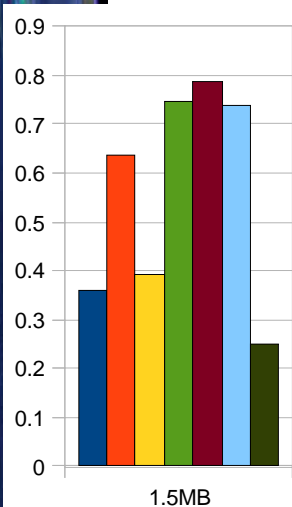
- Recent developments
- 1.8.0 (in certification)
 - user banning with Argus support
 - internal 3rd party rfcpl
- 1.7.4
 - configurable RFIIO readahead buffer size on client
 - db cleanup
 - SURL bulk lookup
 - dual architecture installations 32/64
- 1.7.3
 - xrootd plugin update



- DPM
 - 251 instances at 223 sites
 - Largest installations are over 1PB
 - In total manages over 15PB of storage
 - ~15% of online storage
- LFC
 - running at 56 sites
 - de-facto standard catalogue



- Adapt to new requirements
 - Performance & manageability
 - DPM: Instrumentation of disk servers
 - monitoring
 - filesystem selection
 - traffic management
 - DPM: Usage information
 - accounting
 - quotas
 - DPM: Replication
 - drain
 - hot files
 - DPM/LFC: access to logs
 - Catalogue Consistency



- Standards
 - NFS4.1
 - access via file protocol with standard clients
 - performance to be established
 - reasons for optimism
 - SSL
 - httpg → https for SRM
 - sessions
 - http file access
 - allowing standard clients, eg curl
 - http access to LFC

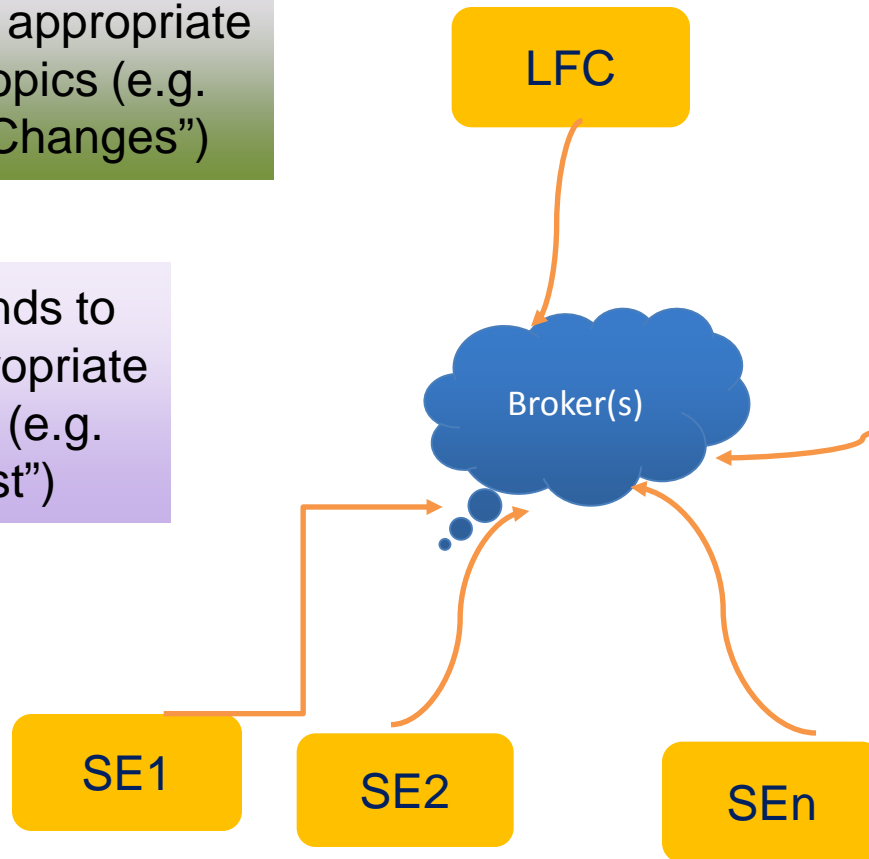
- The problem
 - If an SE loses a file, the LFC does not know
 - Absent files are expensive errors right now
 - A change in the permissions of a file in LFC is not automatically reflected by the peripheral catalogues
- Synchronisation now
 - Triggered by application software (copy/reg)
 - not atomic
 - Maintained by slow, periodic interventions

- The solution
 - Status changes communicated over messaging
 - Eventual consistency
- Standardise message format (EMI)
 - Any SE or catalogue can become a participant in the consistency framework
- Demonstrator
 - using DPM/LFC
 - permissions changes and lost files
 - goal: demo December 2010

SE Sends to the appropriate topics (e.g. "Changes")

LFC Subscribes to the relevant topics (e.g. "Lost")

SE sends to the appropriate topics (e.g. "Lost")



ATLAS catalogue

SE or exp. catalogue subscribes to the relevant topics (e.g. "Changes")

- While FTS operates as a workhorse for certain distribution scenarios, it has reached limitations in adapting to the evolution of infrastructure and workflows
 - Grid architecture
 - designed for the monarc model
 - now require something much less structured
 - T1/T1, T1/T2, T2/T2...
 - current FTS architecture will not scale, N squared problem
 - star channels are difficult to manage
 - move from channel paradigm to endpoint-centric
 - Configuration Model
 - Currently requires lots of configuration, with very little discovery
 - need opposite emphasis, where FTS decides number of concurrent transfers
 - permitted concurrent transfers become property of and endpoint not a channel
 - There is currently limited information on network or SE state
 - will require more information to be available to start with
 - inc feedback from recent transfers

- Create a more generic file transfer scheduler serving other use cases, such as 'chaotic' user initiated transfers
 - migration of output files
 - needs site reconfiguration as output files are typically removed at end of job
 - intermediate copy? stage area?
 - lcg-cr could hand over to asynchronous scheduling
 - cache population
 - remote files can be used via
 - remote byte access
 - transfer for local byte access
 - with vanilla local disk caching there is no scheduling
 - hand over instead to a scheduling service
 - namespaces for access
 - global logical namespace
 - » remote site not mounted directly (eg by NFS)
 - » Implementation could trigger transfer transparently

- Zero configuration
 - Through messaging and new information in the Infosys.
 - Access to more information
 - Info on SEs
 - free space
 - load
 - Info on networking
 - different for dedicated / shared links
 - what other info required?
- Endpoint-centric information model
- Dynamic selection of FTS server for a particular transfer
 - this is useful even without new use cases
 - can be implemented via messaging
 - promote interoperability between providers
- Catalogue Interaction
 - Should copy-register style operations be directly supported?
- Allow other db backends, even non relational

- How can site policy, network info and SE state be encapsulated?
 - Instrument SEs
 - query directly by FTS
 - populate Infosys
 - Messaging
 - FTS could consume 'not available' messages from SEs
 - messaging good for incidents
 - catalogue synchronisation work
 - Direct FTS config (last resort)

- DPM/LFC/FTS are alive and well
 - and have just recruited 2 new developers
- DPM/LFC evolutionary development
 - standards
 - Dedicated talk by Ricardo Brito Da Rocha
 - catalogue consistency
- FTS has more radical plans under discussion
 - generic transfer scheduler
 - existing service will be maintained
- A coherent set of services is required
 - using standards promotes participation
- Program of Work:
 - <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/LCG/DMPProgramOfWork>