





DØ Computing Experience and Plans for SAM-Grid

EU DataGrid Internal Project Conference May 12-15, 2003 Barcelona

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Roadmap of Talk

- DØ overview
- Computing Architecture
- SAM at DØ
- SAM-Grid
- Regional Computing Strategy
- Summary



The DØ Experiment



- D0 Collaboration
 - 18 Countries; 80 institutions
 - >600 Physicists
- Detector Data (Run 2a end mid '04)
 - 1,000,000 Channels
 - Event size 250KB
 - Event rate 25 Hz avg.
 - Est. 2 year data totals (incl. Processing and analysis): 1 x 10⁹ events, ~1.2 PB
- Monte Carlo Data (Run 2a)
 - 6 remote processing centers
 - Estimate ~0.3 PB.

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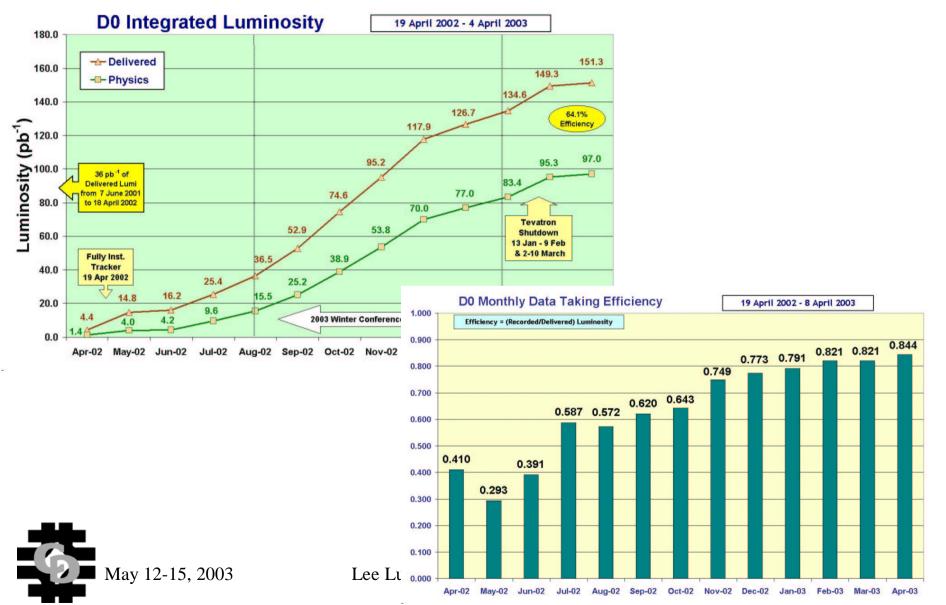
• Run 2b, starting 2005: >1PB/year





DØ Experiment Progress

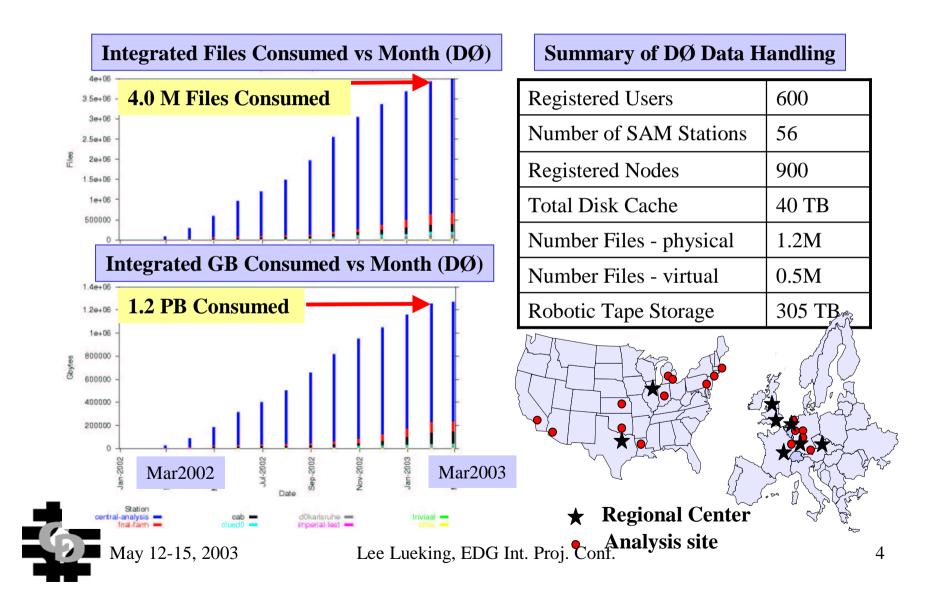


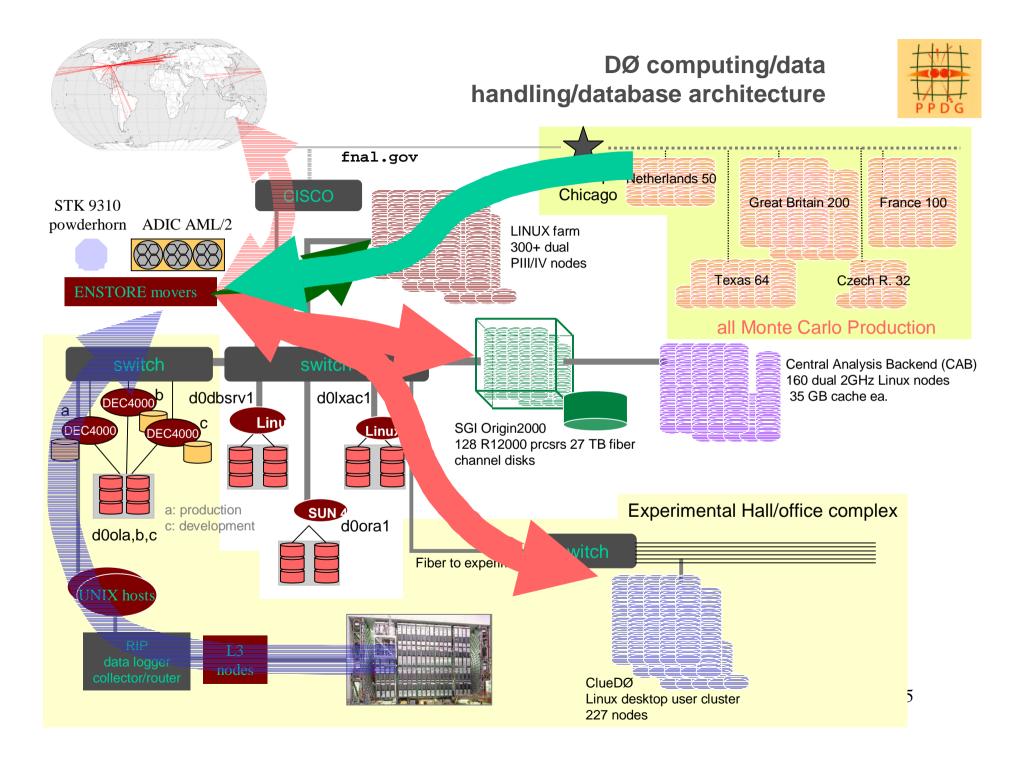




Overview of DØ Data Handling





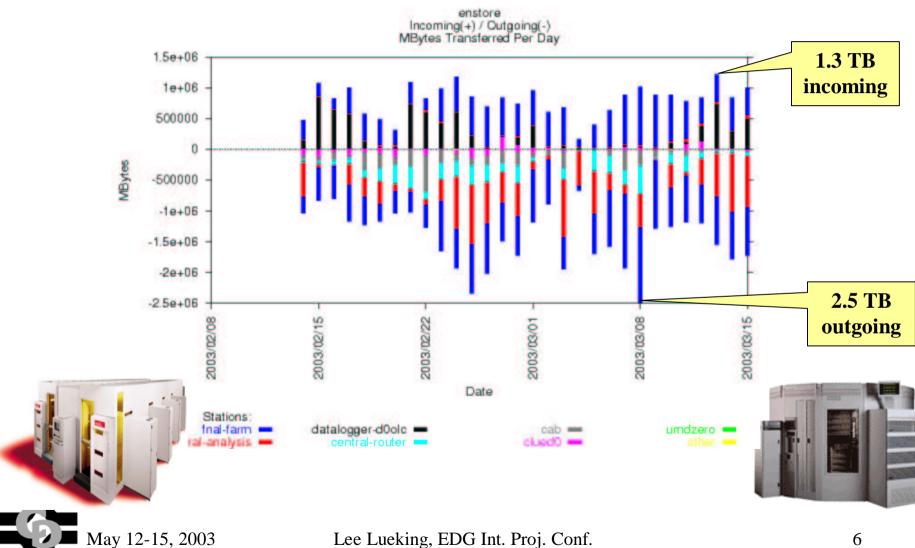




Data In and out of Enstore

(robotic tape storage) Daily Feb 14 to Mar 15

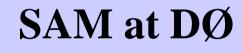












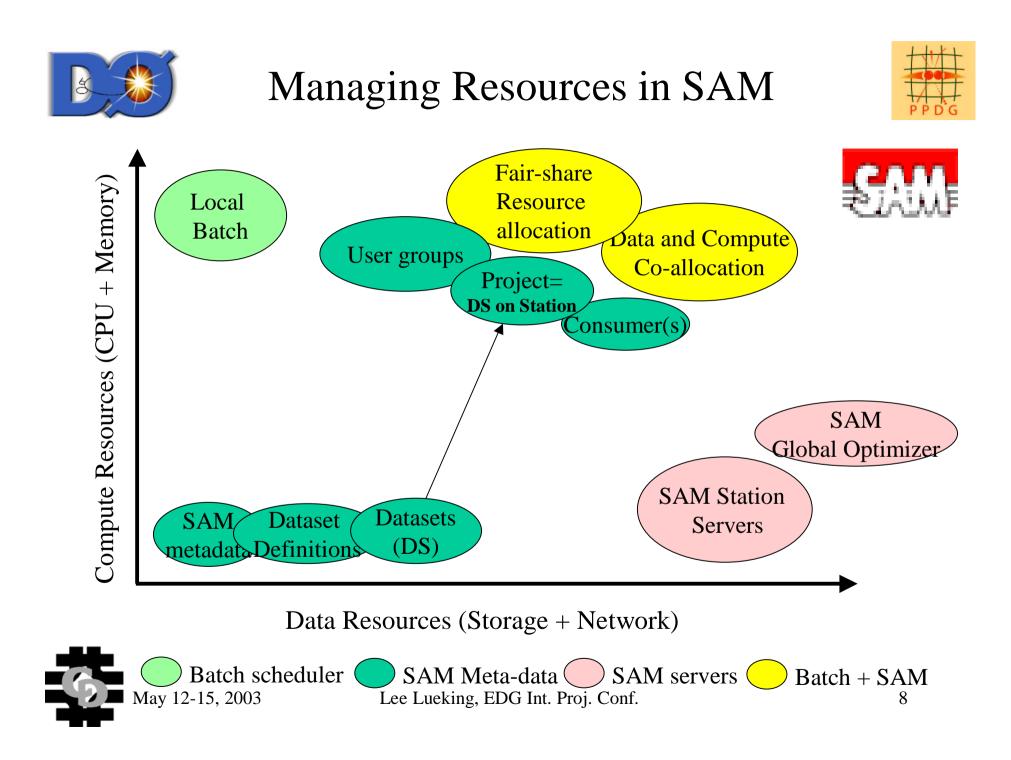


d0db.fnal.gov/sam



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SAM Features





- Flexible and scalable model
- Field hardened code
- Reliable and Fault Tolerant
- Adapters for many local batch systems: LSF, PBS, Condor, FBS
- Adapters for mass storage systems: Enstore (FNAL), HPSS (Lyon), and TSM (GridKa)
- Adapters for Transfer Protocols: cp, rcp, scp, encp, bbftp, GridFTP
- Useful in many cluster computing environments: SMP w/ compute servers, Desktop, private network (PN), NFS shared disk,...
- User interfaces for storing, accessing, and logically organizing data

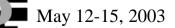




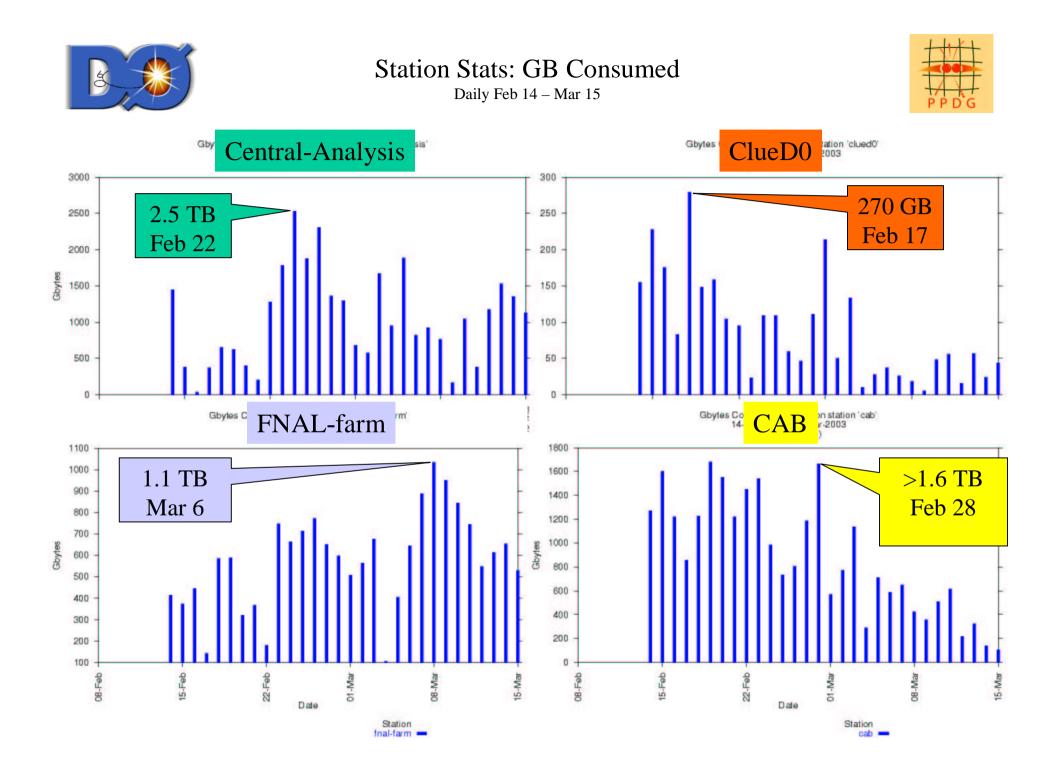
DØ SAM Station Summary



Name	Location	Nodes/cpu	Cache	Use/comments
Central- analysis	FNAL	128 SMP*, SGI Origin 2000	14 TB	Analysis & D0 code development
CAB (CA Backend)	FNAL	16 dual 1 GHz + 160 dual 1.8 GHz	6.2 TB	Analysis and general purpose
FNAL-Farm	FNAL	100 dual 0.5-1.0 GHz +240 dual 1.8 GHz	3.2 TB	Reconstruction
CLueD0	FNAL	50 mixed PIII, AMD. (may grow >200)	2 TB	User desktop, General analysis
D0karlsruhe (GridKa)	Karlsruhe, Germany	1 dual 1.3 GHz gateway, >160 dual PIII & Xeon	3 TB NFS shared	General/Workers on PN. Shared facility
D0umich (NPACI)	U Mich. Ann Arbor	1 dual 1.8 GHz gateway, 100 x dual AMD XP 1800	1 TB NFS shared	Re-reconstruction. workers on PN. Shared facility
Many Others > 4 dozen	Worldwide	Mostly dual PIII, Xeon, and AMD XP		MC production, gen. analysis, testing



*IRIX, all others are Linux 10

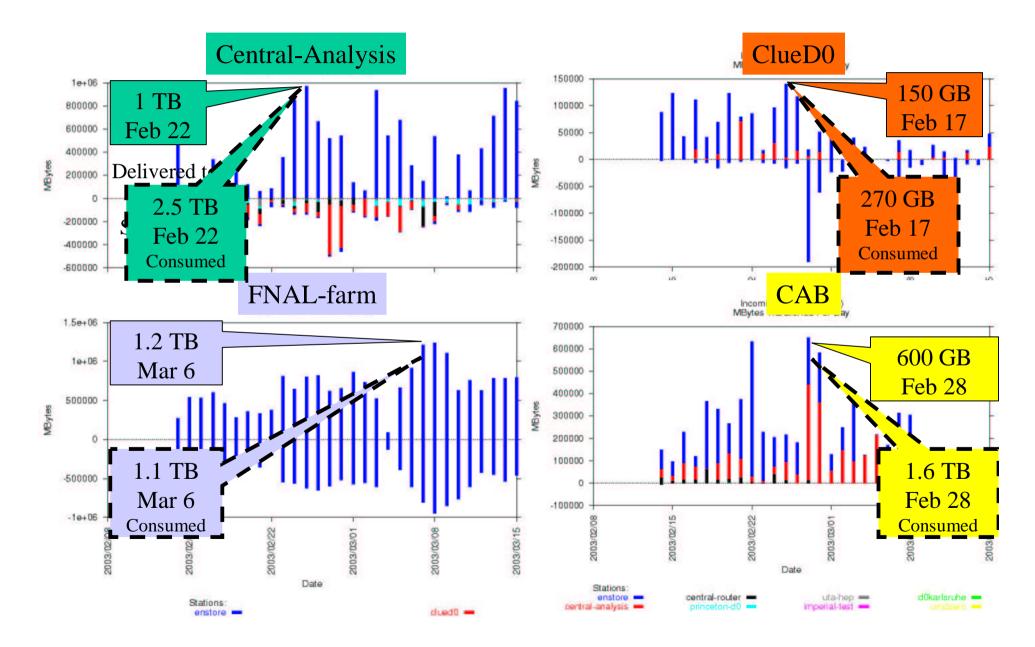


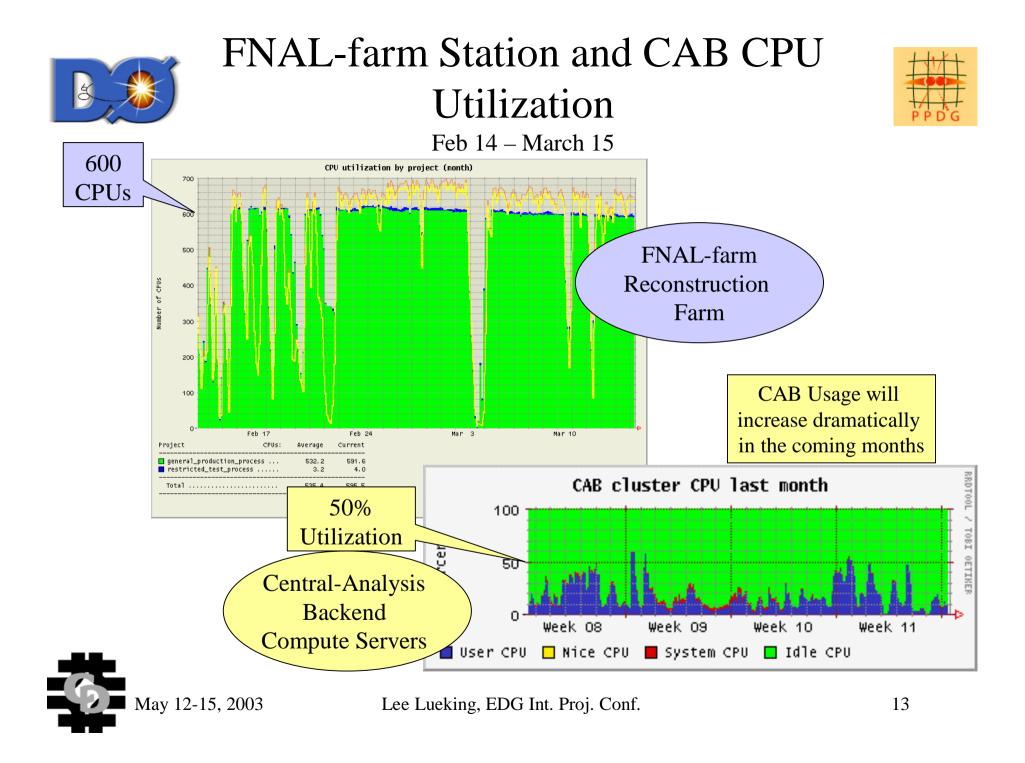


Station Stats: MB Delivered/Sent

Daily Feb 14 – March 15

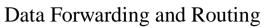


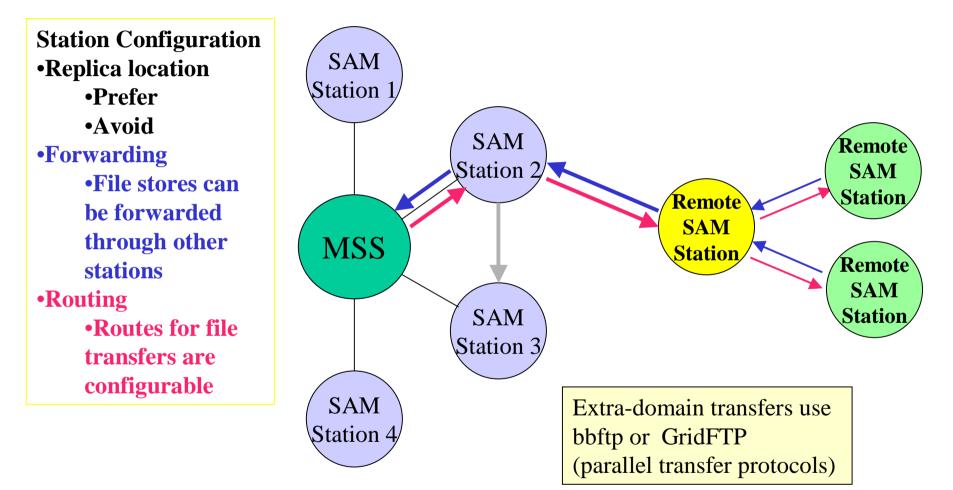






Data to and from Remote Sites



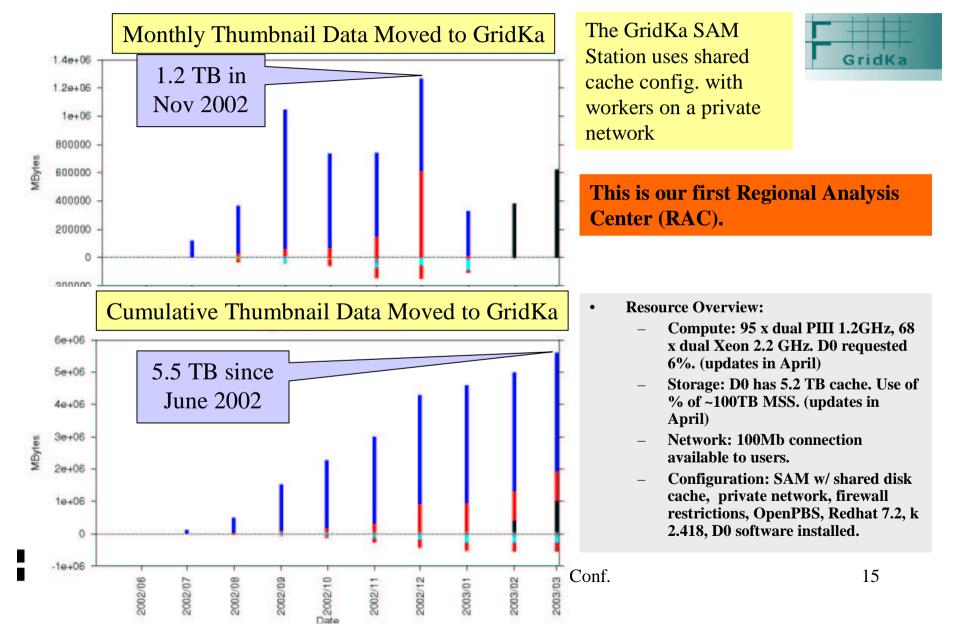






DØ Karlsruhe Station at GridKa







Challenges



- Getting SAM to meet the needs of DØ in the many configurations is and has been an enormous challenge. Some examples include...
 - **File corruption issues**. Solved with CRC.
 - Preemptive distributed caching is prone to race conditions and log jams. These have been solved.
 - Private networks sometimes require "border" naming services. This is understood.
 - NFS shared cache configuration provides additional simplicity and generality, at the price of scalability (star configuration). This works.
 - Global routing completed.
 - Installation procedures for the station servers have been quite complex. They are improving and we plan to soon have "push button" and even "opportunistic deployment" installs.
 - Lots of details with opening ports on firewalls, OS configurations, registration of new hardware, and so on.
 - Username clashing issues. Moving to GSI and Grid Certificates.
 - Interoperability with many MSS.



Network attached files. Sometimes, the file does not need to move to the user.





SAM Grid

http://www-d0.fnal.gov/computing/grid/



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- JIM (Job and Information Management) complements SAM by adding job management and monitoring to data handling.
- Together, JIM + SAM = SAM-Grid
- Bring standard grid technologies (including Globus and Condor) to the Run II experiments.
- Enable globally distributed computing for DØ and CDF.

•People involved:

-Igor Terekhov (FNAL; JIM Team Lead), Gabriele Garzoglio (FNAL), Andrew Baranovski (FNAL), Rod Walker (Imperial College), Parag Mhashilkar & Vijay Murthi (via Contr. w/ UTA CSE), Lee Lueking (FNAL; Team rep. For D0 to PPDG)

-Many others at many D0 and CDF sites



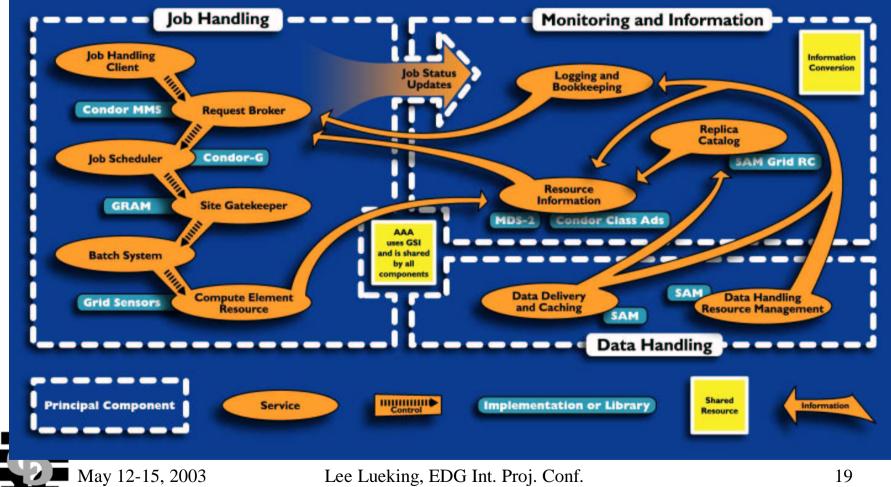




The SAM-Grid Architecture



SAM-Grid Architecture

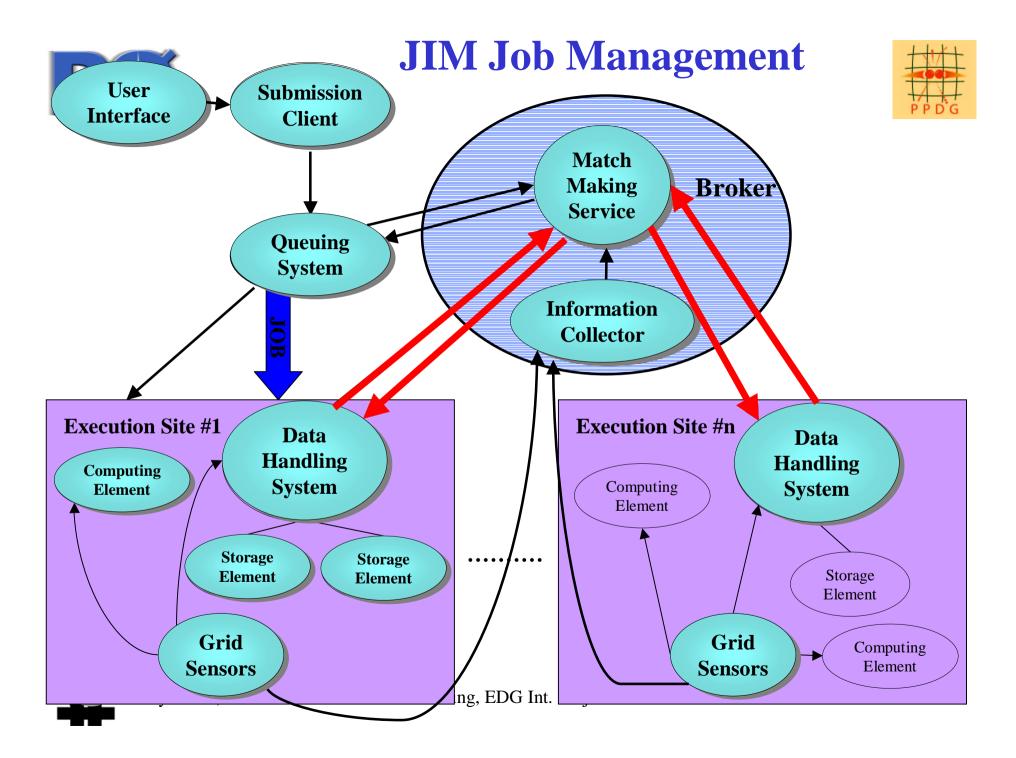






- The JIM Project team has inspired many Extensions to the Condor software
 - Added Match Making to the Condor-G for grid use.
 - Extended class adds to have the ability to call external functions from the match making service.
 - Introduced a three tier architecture which separates the user submission, job management service, and submission sites completely.
- Decision making on the grid is very difficult. The new technology allows:
 - Including logic not expressible in class ads
 - implementing very complex algorithms to establish ranks for the jobs in the scheduler
- Also, many robustness and security issues have been addressed
 - TCP replaces UDP for communication among Condor services
 - GSI now permeates the Condor-G services, driven by the requirements of the three-tier architecture
 - Re-matching a grid job that failed during submission



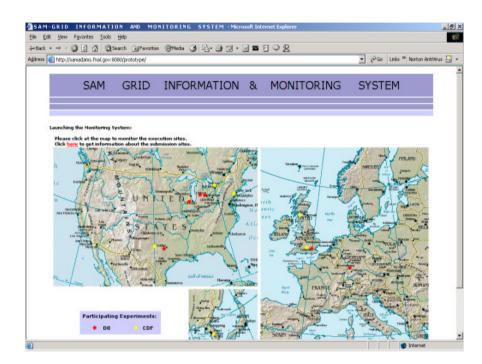


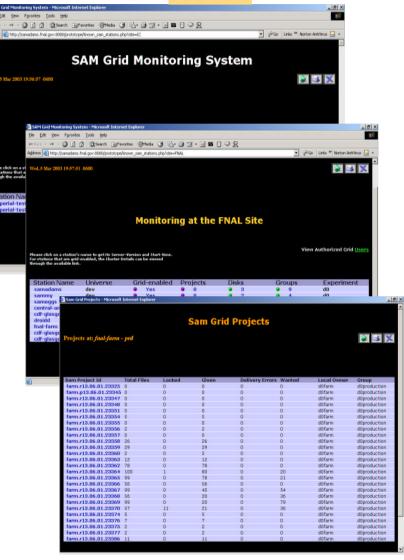


SAM-Grid Monitoring



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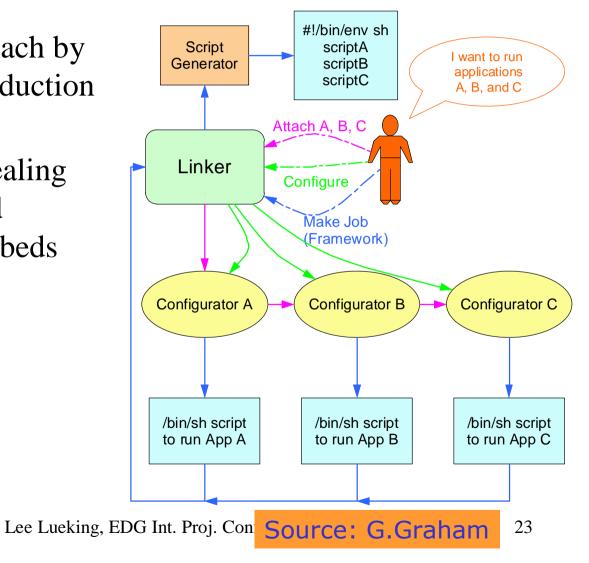




Meta Systems



- MCRunJob approach by CMS and DØ production teams
- Framework for dealing with multiple grid resources and testbeds (EDG, IGT)









- A site can join SAM-Grid with combinations of services:
 - Monitoring, and/or
 - Execution, and/or
 - Submission
- May 2003: Expect 5 initial execution sites for SAMGrid deployment, and 20 submission sites.
- Summer 2003: Continue to add execution and submission sites.
- Grow to dozens execution and hundreds of submission sites over next year(s).
- Use grid middleware for job submission within a site too!
 - Administrators will have general ways of managing resources.
 - Users will use common tools for submitting and monitoring jobs everywhere.







- Improve scheduling jobs and decision making.
- Improved monitoring, more comprehensive, easier to navigate.
- Execution of structured jobs
- Simplifying packaging and deployment. Extend the configuration and advertising features of the uniform framework built for JIM that employs XML.
- CDF is adopting SAM and SAM-Grid for their Data Handling and Job Submission.
- Co-existence and Interoperability with other Grids
 - Moving to Web services, Globus V3, and all the good things OGSA will provide. In particular, interoperability by expressing SAM and JIM as a collection of services, and mixing and matching with other Grids
 - Work with EDG and LCG to move in common directions





Run II plans to use the Virtual Data Toolkit



- JIM is using advanced version of Condor-G/Condor actually driving the requirements. Capabilities available in VDT 1.1.8 and beyond.
- D0 uses very few VDT packages- Globus GSI, GridFTP, MDS and Condor.
- JIM ups/upd packaging includes configuration information to save local site managers effort. Distribution and configuration tailored for existing/long legacy D0 systems.
- Plans to work with VDT such that D0-JIM will use VDT in the next six months.
- =>> VDT versions are currently being tailored for each application community. This cannot continue. We - D0, US CMS, PPDG, FNAL, etc.will work with the VDT team and the LCG to define how VDT versions should be
 - Constructed and Versioned
 - Configured

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- Distributed to the various application communities
- Requirements and scheduled for releases.

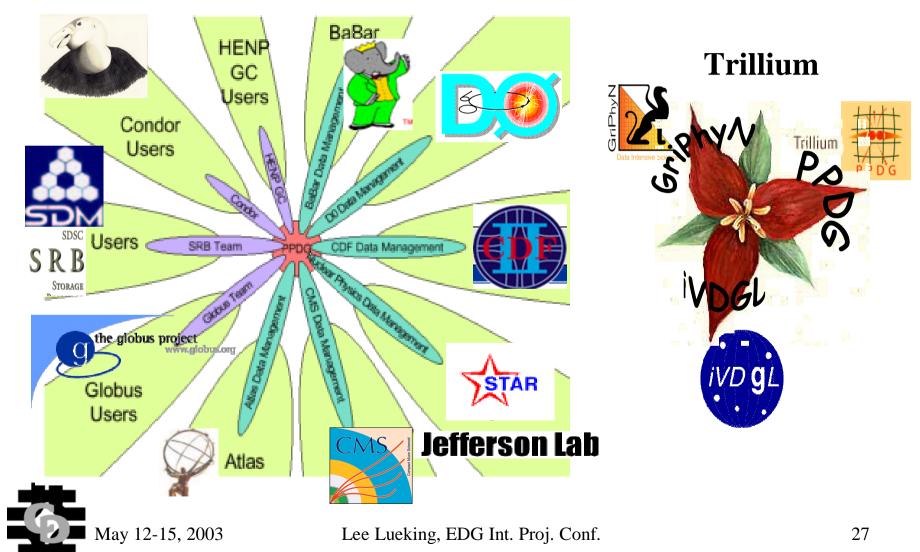




Projects Rich in Collaboration



PPDG







- D0, CDF, and CMS are all using Dcache and Enstore storage management systems.
- Grid VO management joint US-CMS, iVDGL, INFN-VOMS, (LCG?) project is underway
 - http://www.uscms.org/s&c/VO/meeting/meet.html
 - There is a commitment from the RUN II Experiments to collaborate on with this effort in near future.
- (mc)Runjob scripts joint work on core framework between CMS and Run II experiments has been proposed.
- Distributed and Grid accessible databases and applications are a common need.
- As part of PPDG we expect to collaborate on future projects such as Troubleshooting Pilots (end to end error handling and diagnosis).
- Common infrastructure in Computing Division for system and core service support etc. ties us together.







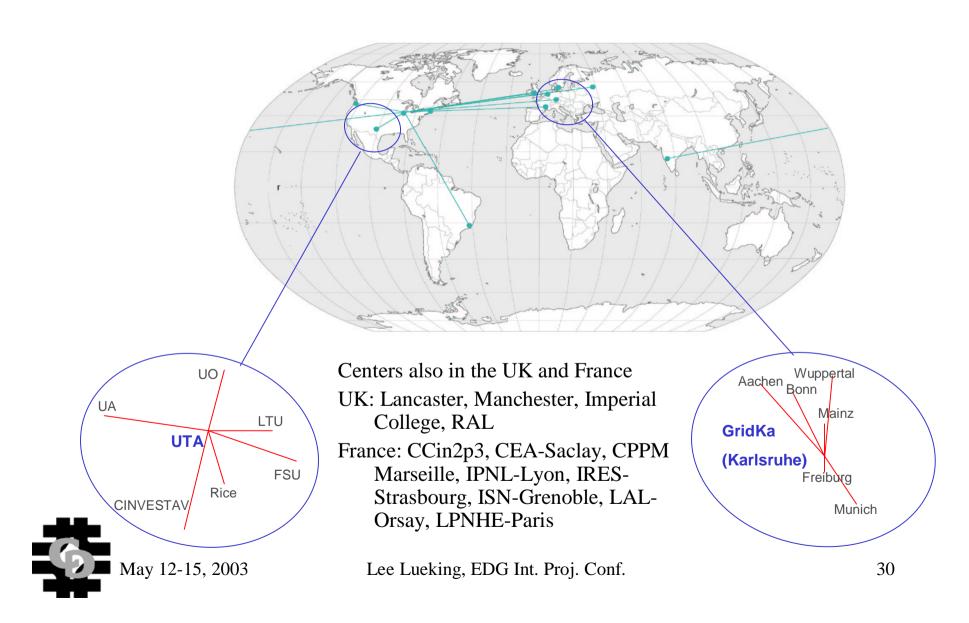
Regional Computing Approach





DØ Regional Model







Regional Analysis Centers (RAC) Functionality



- Preemptive caching
 - Coordinated globally
 - All DSTs on disk at the sum of all RAC's
 - All TMB files on disk at all RACs, to support mining needs of the region
 - Coordinated regionally
 - Other formats on disk: Derived formats & Monte Carlo data
- On-demand SAM cache: ~10% of total disk cache

- Archival storage (tape for now)
 - Selected MC samples
 - Secondary Data as needed
- CPU capability
 - supporting analysis, first in its own region
 - For re-reconstruction
 - MC production
 - General purpose DØ analysis needs
- Network to support intra-regional, FNAL-region, and inter-RAC connectivity





Required RAC Server Infrastructure



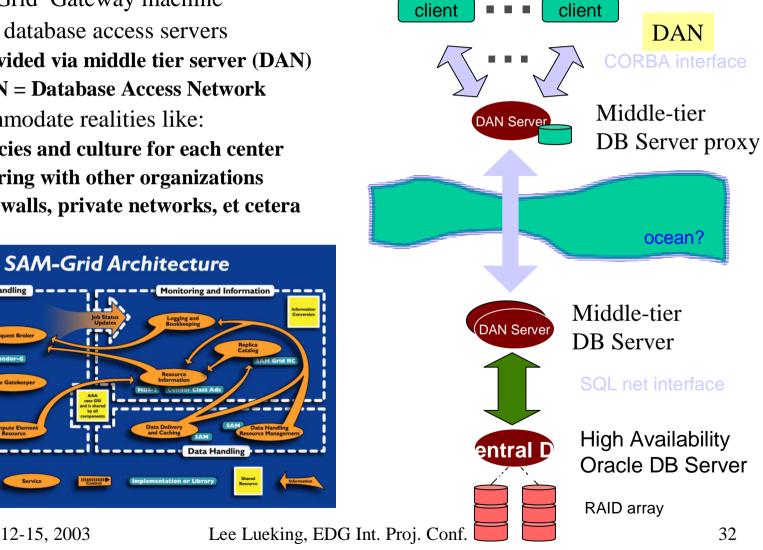
- SAM-Grid Gateway machine
- Oracle database access servers
 - Provided via middle tier server (DAN)
 - DAN = Database Access Network
- Accommodate realities like:

Job Handling

Request Broker

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- Policies and culture for each center
- Sharing with other organizations
- Firewalls, private networks, et cetera





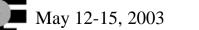
Summary of Current & Soon-to-be RACs



Regional Centers	Institutions within Region	CPU ΣHz (Total*)	DiskArchive(Total*)(Total*)	Schedule
GridKa @FZK	Aachen, Bonn, Freiburg, Mainz, Munich, Wuppertal,	52 GHz (518 GHz)		Established as RAC
SAR @UTA (Southern US)	AZ, Cinvestav (Mexico City), LA Tech, Oklahoma, Rice, KU, KSU	160 GHz (320 GHz)	Total Remote	Summer 2003
UK @tbd	Lancaster, Manchester, Imperial College, RAL	46 GHz (556 GHz)	CPU 360 GHz	Active, MC production
IN2P3 @Lyon	CCin2p3, CEA-Saclay, CPPM-Marseille, IPNL-Lyon, IRES-Strasbourg, ISN- Grenoble, LAL-Orsay, LPNHE-Paris	100 GHz	(1850 GHz)	Active, MC production
DØ @FNAL (Northern US)	Farm, cab, clued0, Central- analysis	1800 GHz	FNAL CPU 1800 GHz	Established as CAC



*Numbers in () represent totals for the center or region, other numbers are DØ's current allocation.





Data Model



Fraction of Data Stored

Data Tier	Size/event (kB)	FNAL Tape	FNAL Disk	Remote Tape	Remote Disk	per Region Data Tier
RAW	250	1	0.1	0	0	Hierarchy
Reconstructed	50	0.1	0.01	0.001	0.005	
DST	15	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Thumbnail	10	4	1	1	2	
Derived Data	10	4	1	1	1	
MC D0Gstar	700	0	0	0	0	
MC D0Sim	300	0	0	0	0	
MC DST	40	1	0.025	0.025	0.05	Metadata
MC TMB	20	1	1	0	0.1	~0.5TB/year
MC PMCS	20	1	1	0	0.1	Numbers are
MC root-tuple	20	1	0	0.1	0	rough estimates
Totals RIIa ('01-'04)/ RIIb ('05-'08)		1.5PB/ 8 PB	60TB/ 800 TB	~50TB	~50TB	the cpb model presumes: 25Hz rate to tape, Run IIa 50Hz rate to tape, Run IIb

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events 25% larger, Run Ilb



Challenges



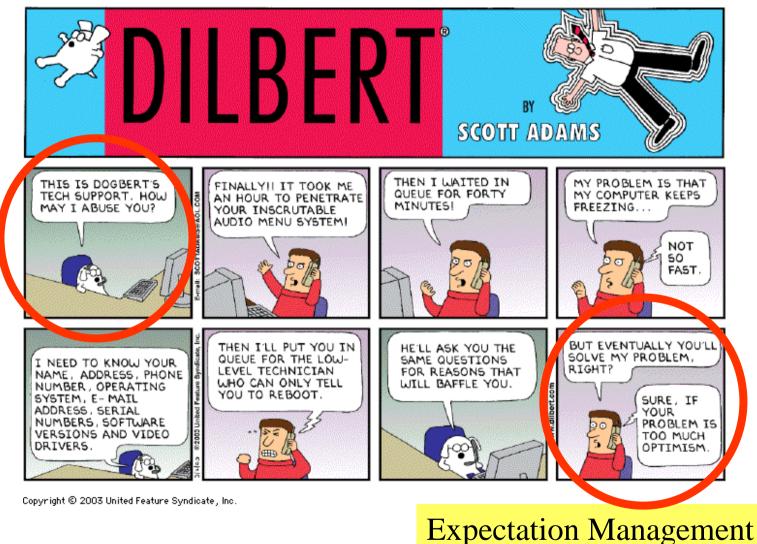
- Operation and Support
 - Ongoing shift support: 24/7 "helpdesk" shifters (trained physicists)
 - SAM-Grid station administrators: Expertise based on experience installing and maintaining the system
 - Grid Technical Team: Experts in SAM-Grid, DØ software + technical experts from each RAC.
 - Hardware and system support provided by centers
- Production certification
 - All DØ MC, reconstruction, and analysis code releases have to be certified
- Special requirements for certain RAC's
 - Forces customization of infrastructure
 - Introduces deployment delays
- Security issues, grid certificates, firewalls, site policies.





Operations









Summary



- The DØ Experiment is moving toward exciting Physics results in the coming years.
- The software is stable and provides reliable data delivery and management to production systems worldwide.
- SAM-Grid is using standard Grid middleware to enable complete Grid functionality. This is rich in collaboration with Computer Scientists and other Grid efforts.
- DØ will rely heavily on remote computing resources to accomplish its Physics goals







Thank You

