

# PHYSH



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# Outline

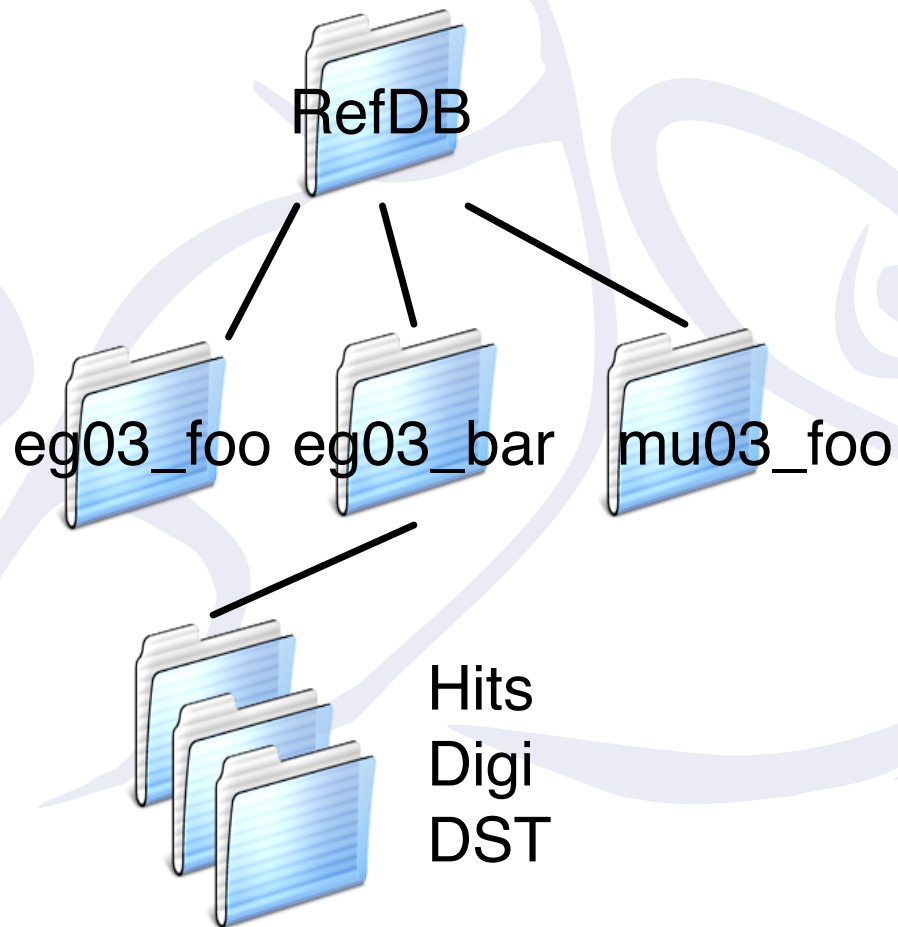
- What is PHYSH?
- Demo
- Some details on architecture and implementation.
- Questions? Discussion.

What is PHYSH?

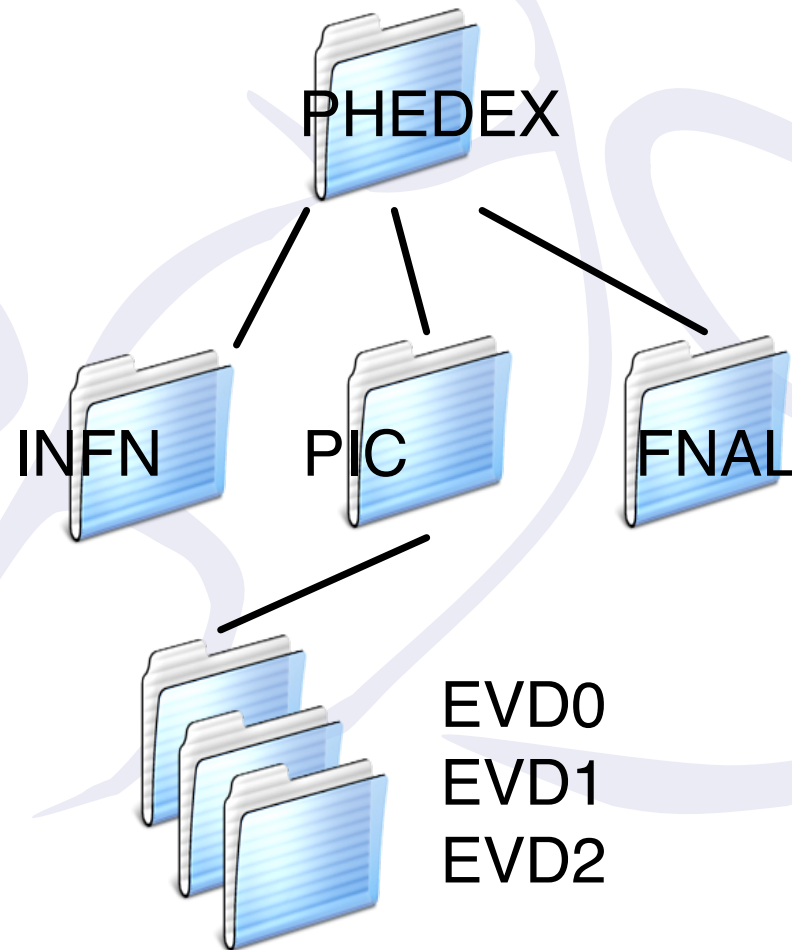
# PHYSH: what is it all about?

- PHYSH is thought to be the end user PHYsicists SHell.
  1. It is an extendible glue interface among different services (already present or to be coded).
  2. The interface to the user is modelled as a virtual filesystem interface.

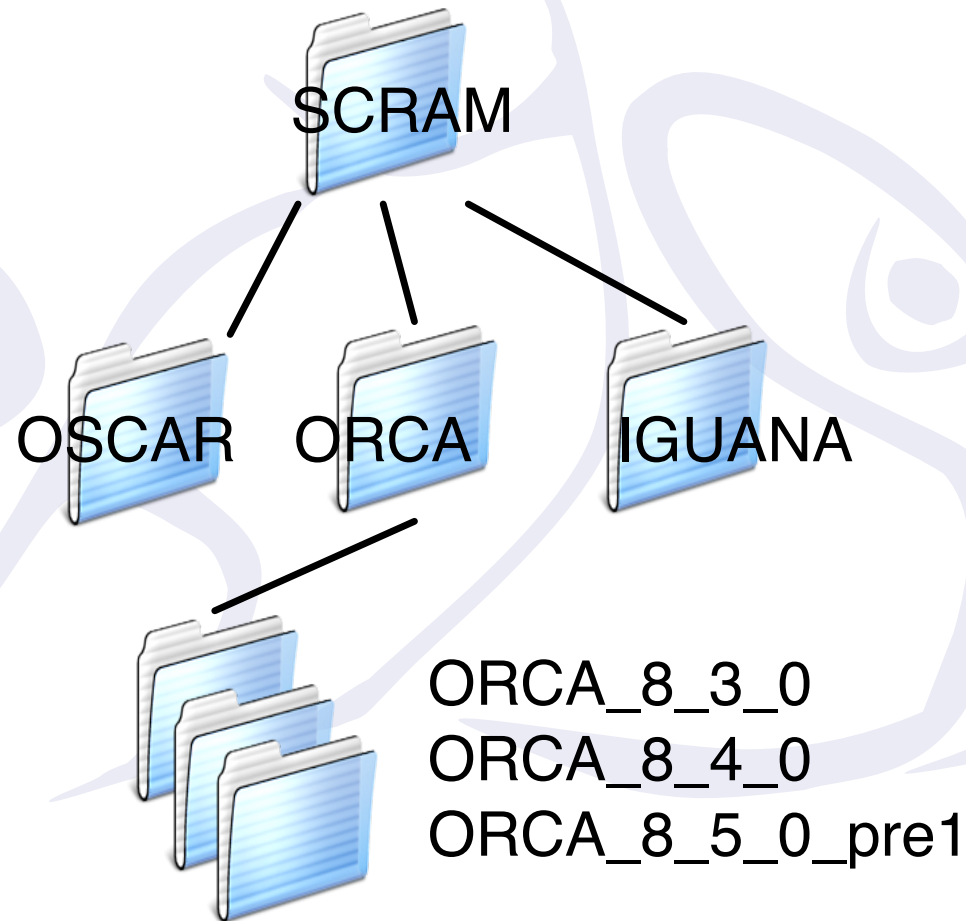
# Hierarchical organization(I)



# Hierarchical organization(II)

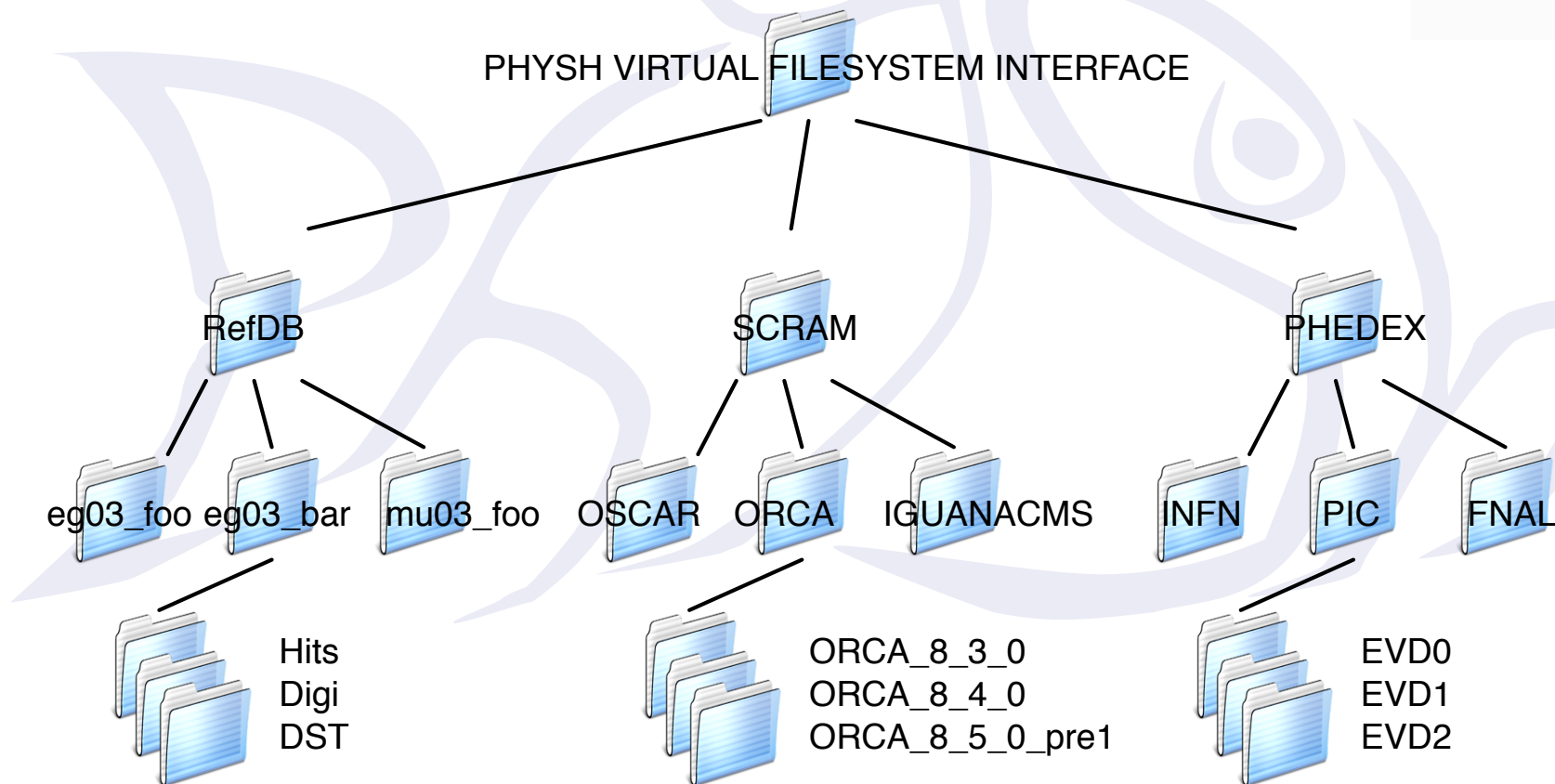


# Hierarchical organization(III)



# Do you see a pattern???

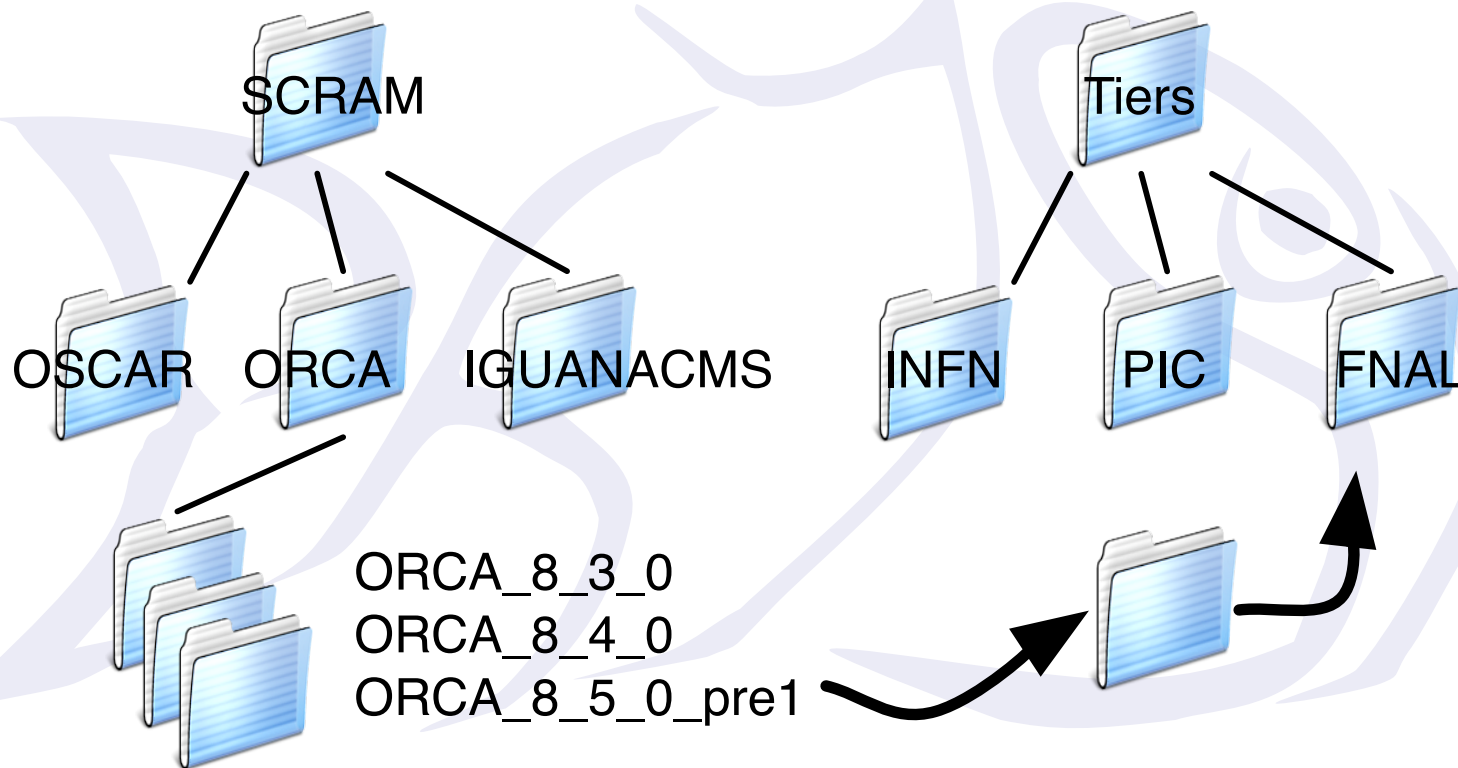
I bet you do... 😊





# File handling like interface for all actions

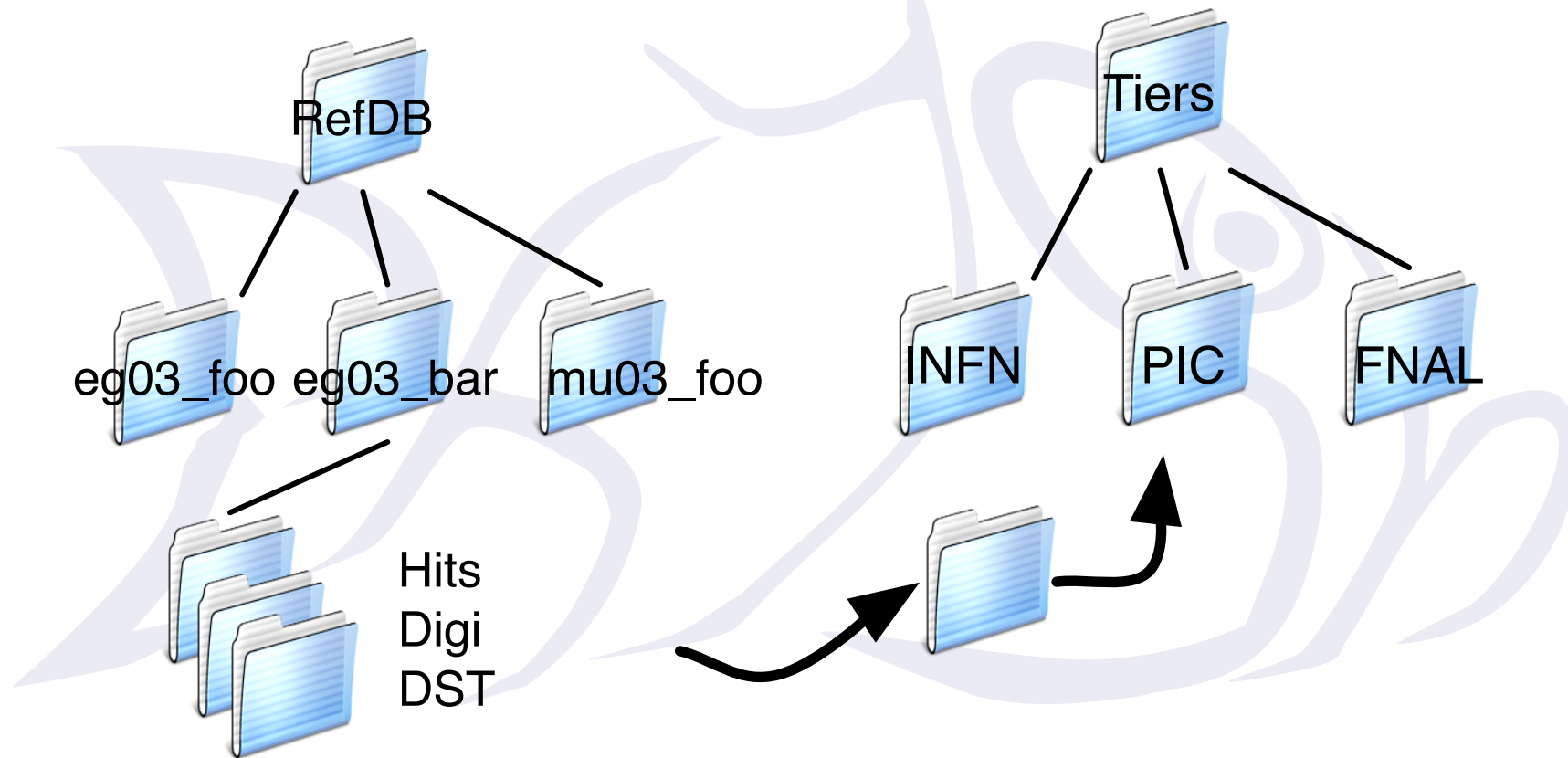
```
cp /Applications/ORCA/ORCA_8_5_0_pre1 /Tiers/FNAL/
```



installs ORCA\_8\_5\_0\_pre1 at FNAL

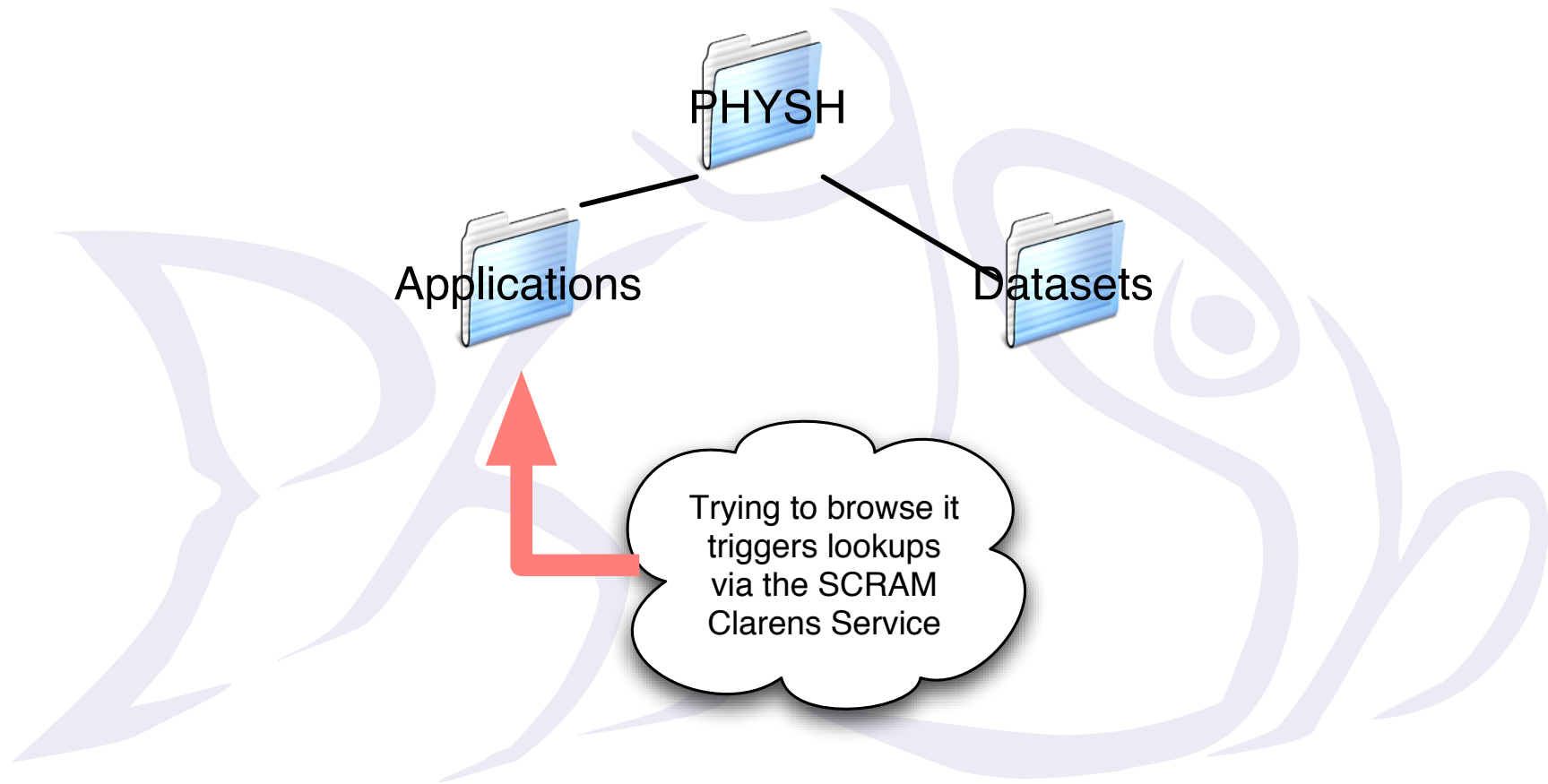
# File handling like interface for all actions

```
cp /RefDB/eg03_foo/DST /Tiers/PIC
```

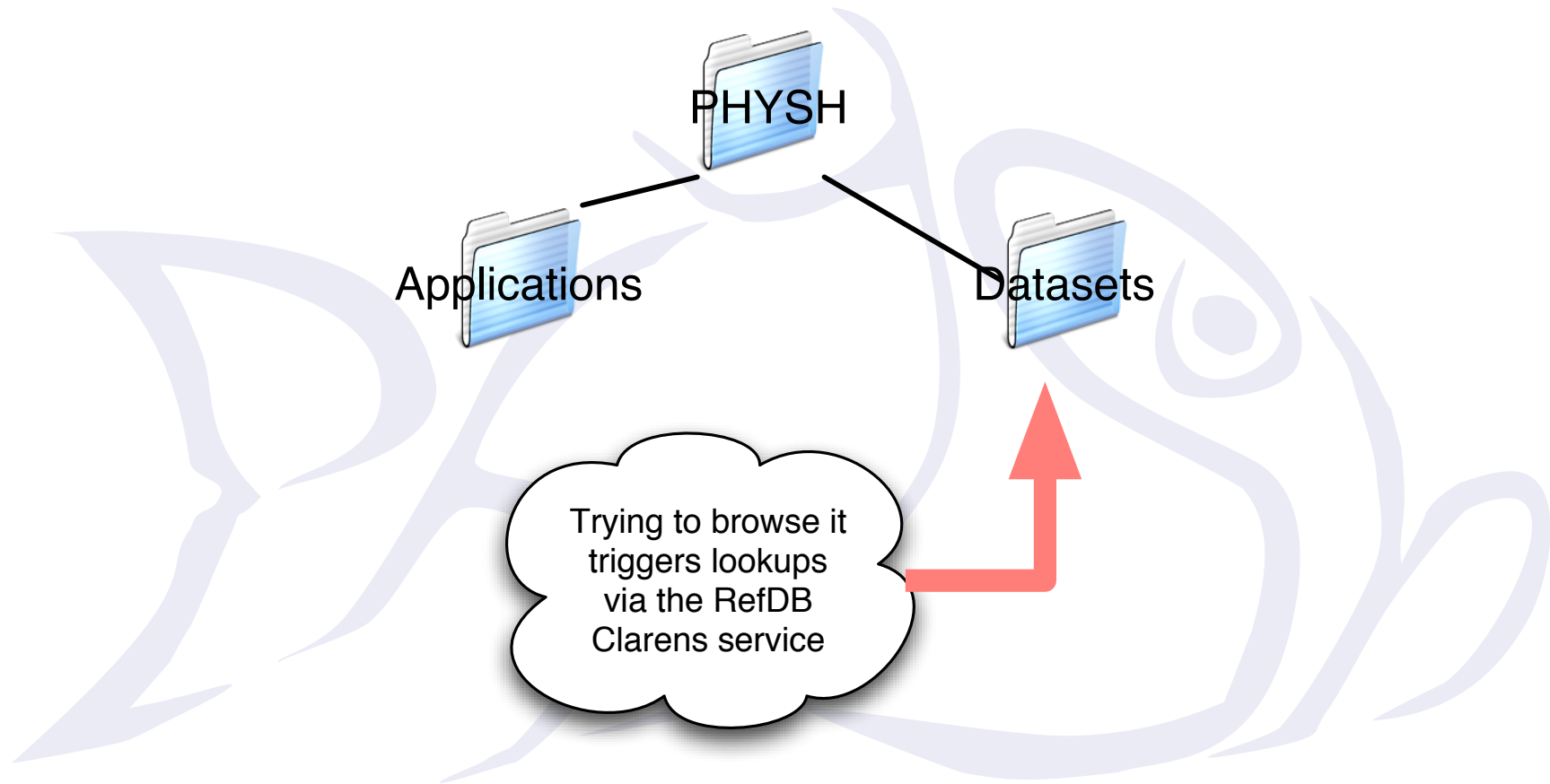


copies a certain collection to PIC

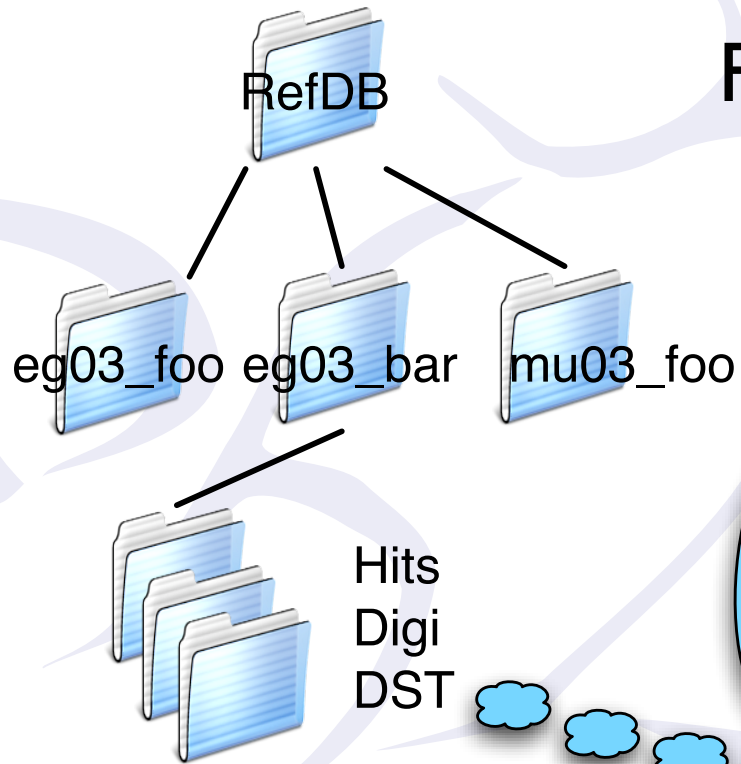
# Files can be of different types



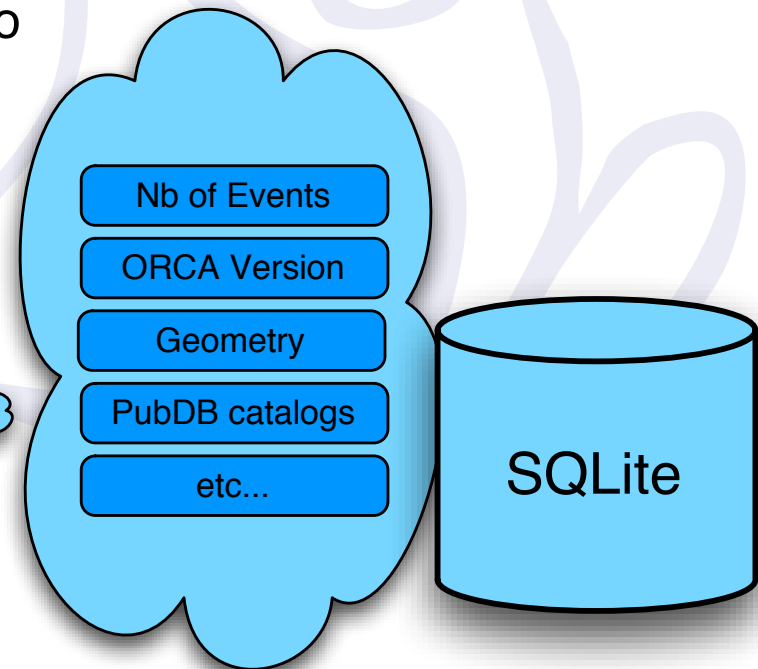
# Files can be of different types



# Files have metadata



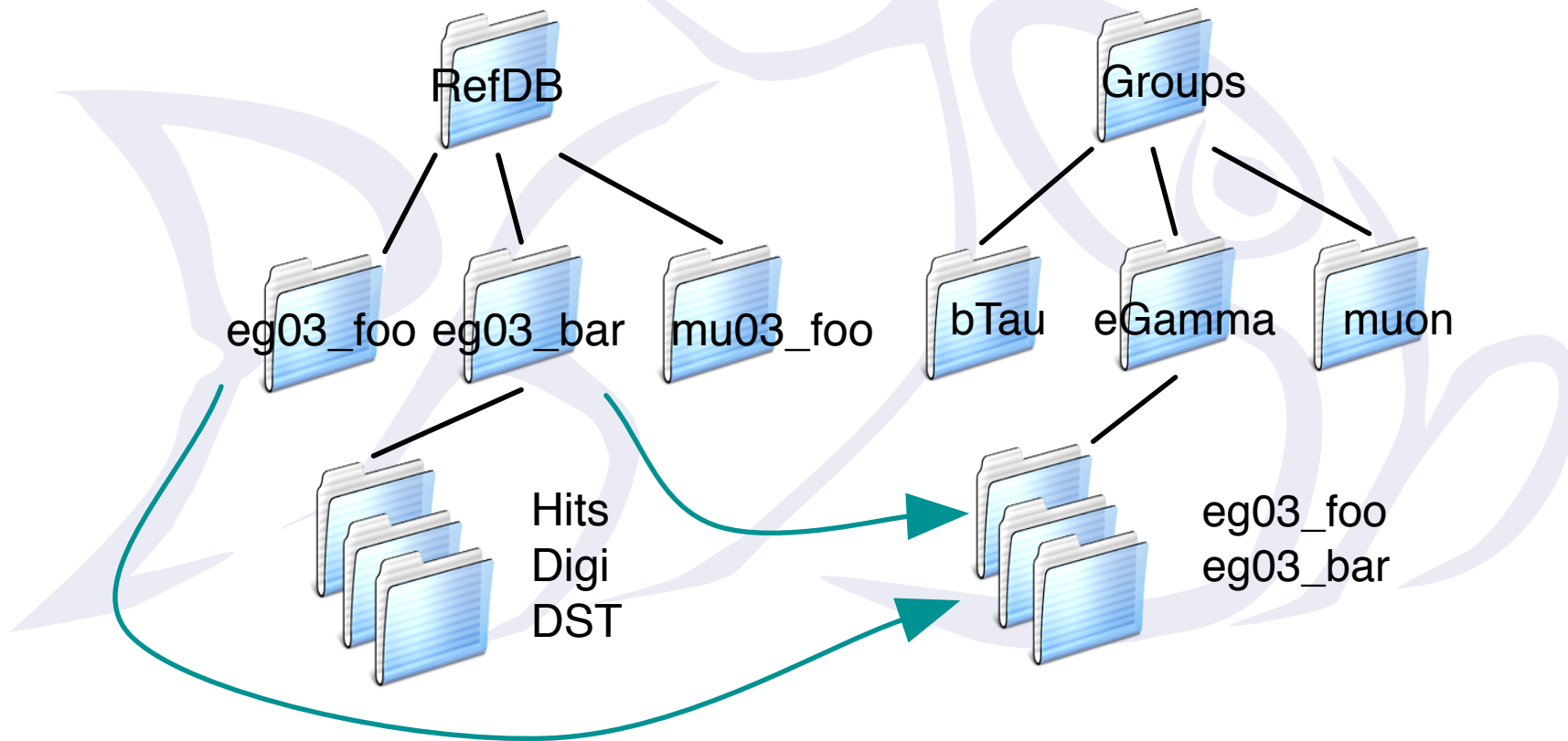
File information view  
Indexing  
Searching



# Smart folders

REAL DATA ORGANIZATION

SMART FOLDERS

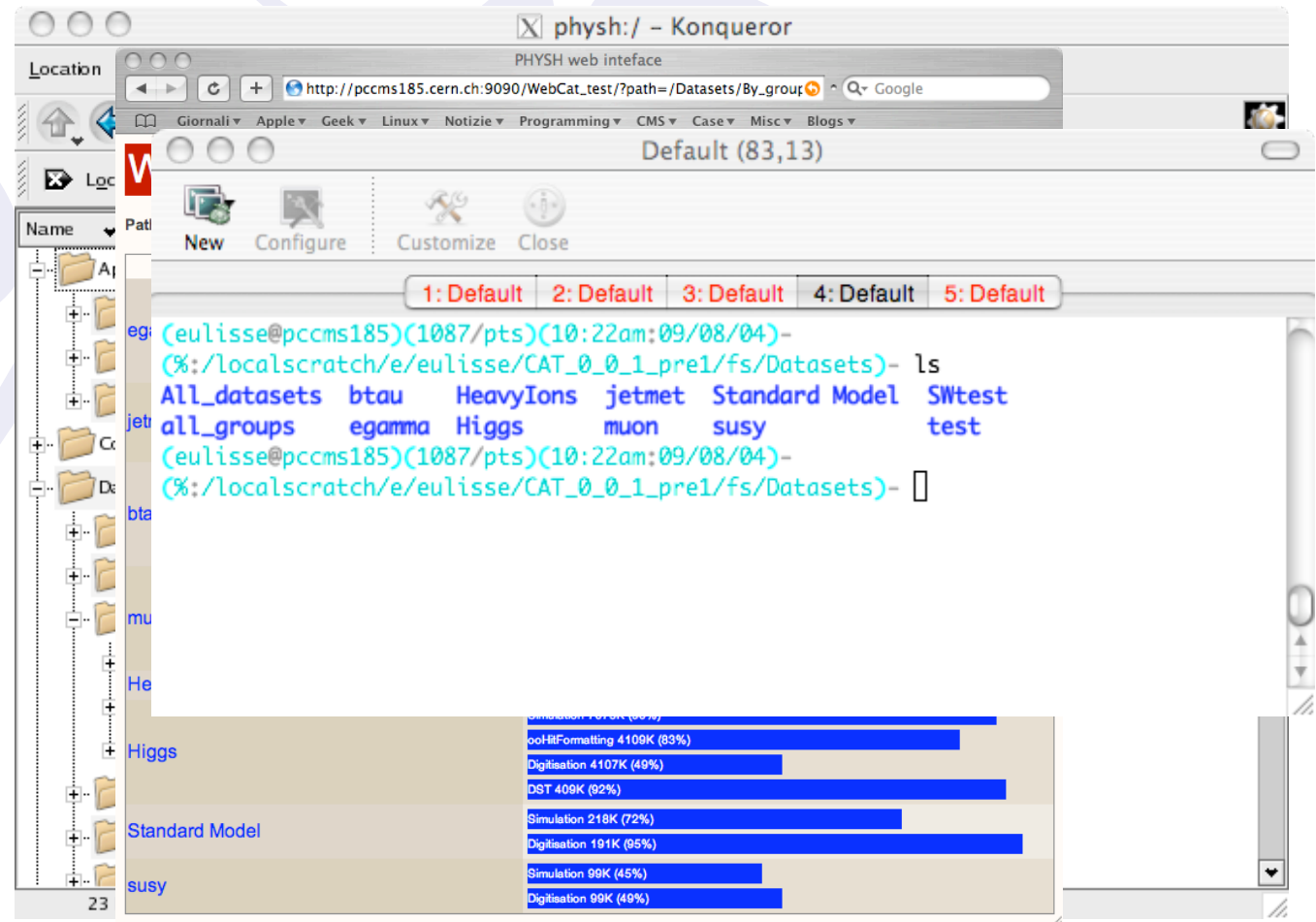


# VFS interface

Filesystem interfaces is what most people are common with when dealing with their data.

Data is organized as files in a directory structure. Actions are expressed in terms of copying, linking, creating files.

Multiple clients satisfy different needs.



# Example PHYSH script

```
#!/ physh

#This script executes ExDSTStatistics on all the datasets with 8_7_1
#DST of susy group.

#Required until we get proper population support
ls Applications/ORCA/ORCA_8_7_1
ls ComputingElements

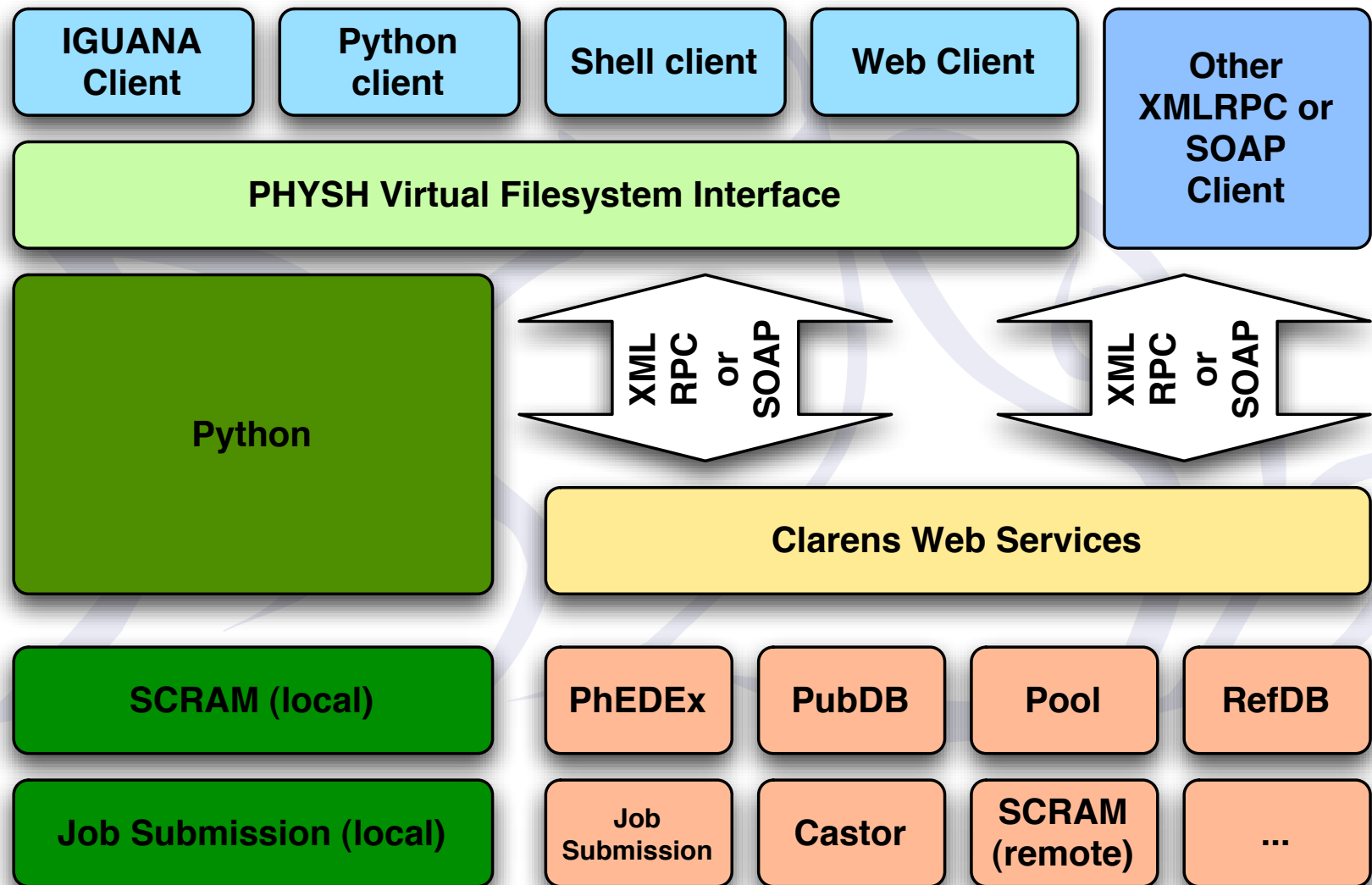
for x in `ls Datasets/susy/DST/su_DST871_2x1033PU_g133_OSC`
do
    echo $x
    JOBDIR=Workspace/MyJobFor$x
    mkdir $JOBDIR
    ln Applications/ORCA/ORCA_8_7_1/ExDSTStatistics $JOBDIR
    cp Datasets/susy/DST/su_DST871_2x1033PU_g133_OSC/$x $JOBDIR
    cp $JOBDIR ComputingElements/Grid
done
```



Demo

Some details on architecture and  
implementation

# WebService based architecture



# Why WebServices

- The reason for using WebServices:
  - To insulate the client from the backend.
  - To provide authentication/permission to the various actions.
  - To have active behaviour of the service.

# Clarens

- Nice WebServices framework from Caltech, part of GAE.
- Why Clarens:
  - Uses python (COBRA and IGUANA already use python as scripting language).
  - Easy client setup (one python file).
  - Easy to write service for: my summer student, Leonardo Sala, wrote a nice working PHEDEX monitoring service from scratch (he did not even know python) in less than a couple of weeks.
  - It was there.
- One note: I'm not involved in the official Clarens development (apart from bug-fixing ;-), just a mere user (who happens to like it).

# Clarens features

- Certificate based authentication (based on apache).
- ZeroConf/Monalisa service discovery.
- *ACLs* for API

# Clarens features

- API ACLs.

Based on the certificate used to authenticate to the server, the client gets access (or not) to some API.

**Usecase:** in PHEDEX Service you could allow “everyone” to call *submitTransferRequest*, but only few key people to access the *authorizeTransfer* method.

# PHYSH additions on top of Clarens

- RefDB, PubDB, DLI, PHEDEX (Leonardo Sala @ unimib.it) prototype services for allowing the PHYSH client to work. These are mainly SQL query proxies.
- Configuration Service.



# RefDB, PubDB services

- Provide SQL proxy to the database.
- Provide some canned queries.
- Somewhat insulate the client from the database backend.
- No proper design behind them but more like: "Let's have the client running".

# DLI service

- In PHYSH repository for historical reasons.
- Provides a “listReplicas method” that is understood by the EDG RB and allows it to take decisions according to the position of the data.
- See the work done by Heinz Stockinger for CMS as a reference.

# PHEDEX service

- Webservice wrapper around PHEDEX (CMS transfer manager software).
- Allows user to request the transfer of a dataset from one tier to another.
- Allows “administrators” to validate and submit the transfer.

# Configuration Service

RefDB  
webservice

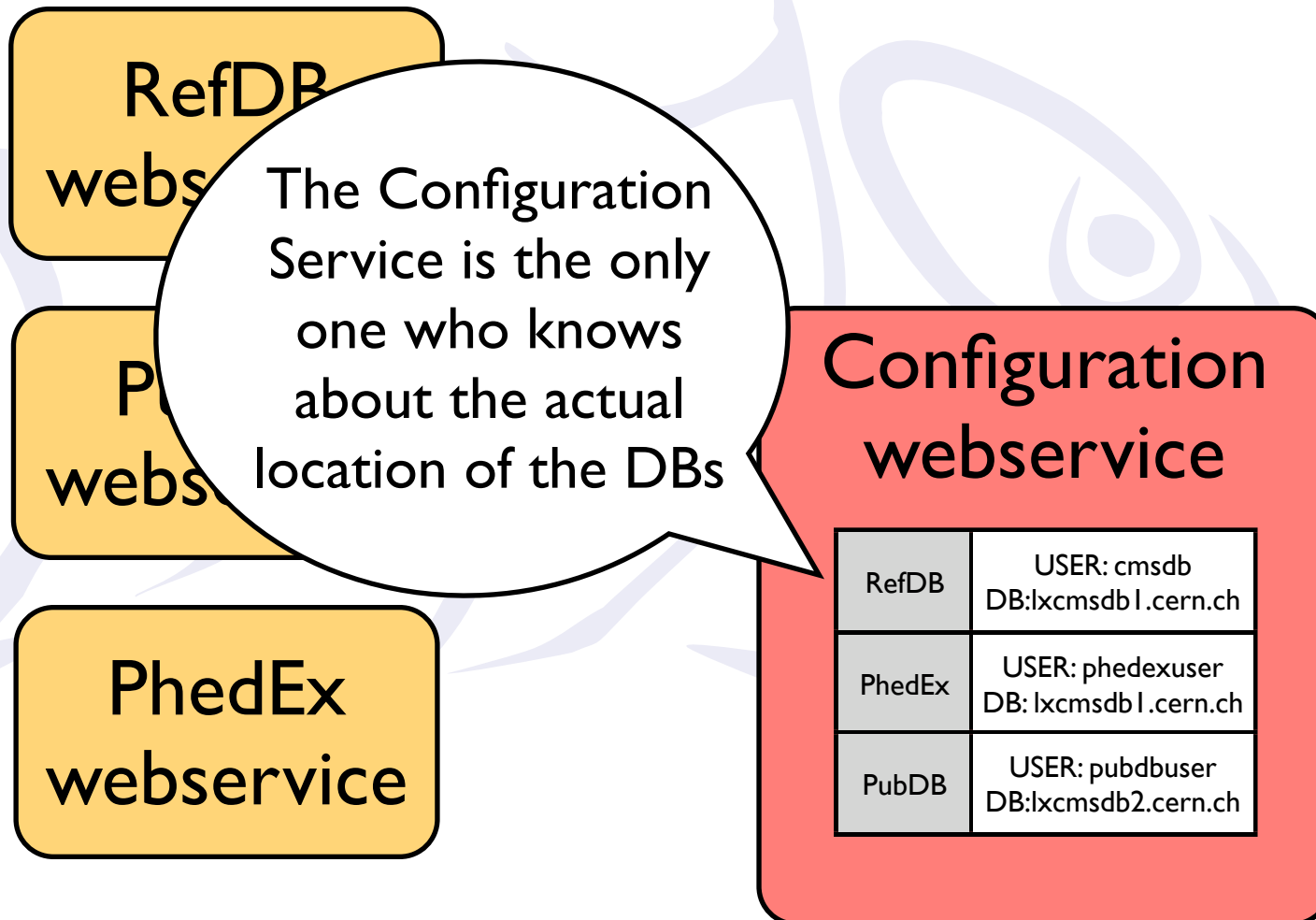
PubDB  
webservice

PhedEx  
webservice

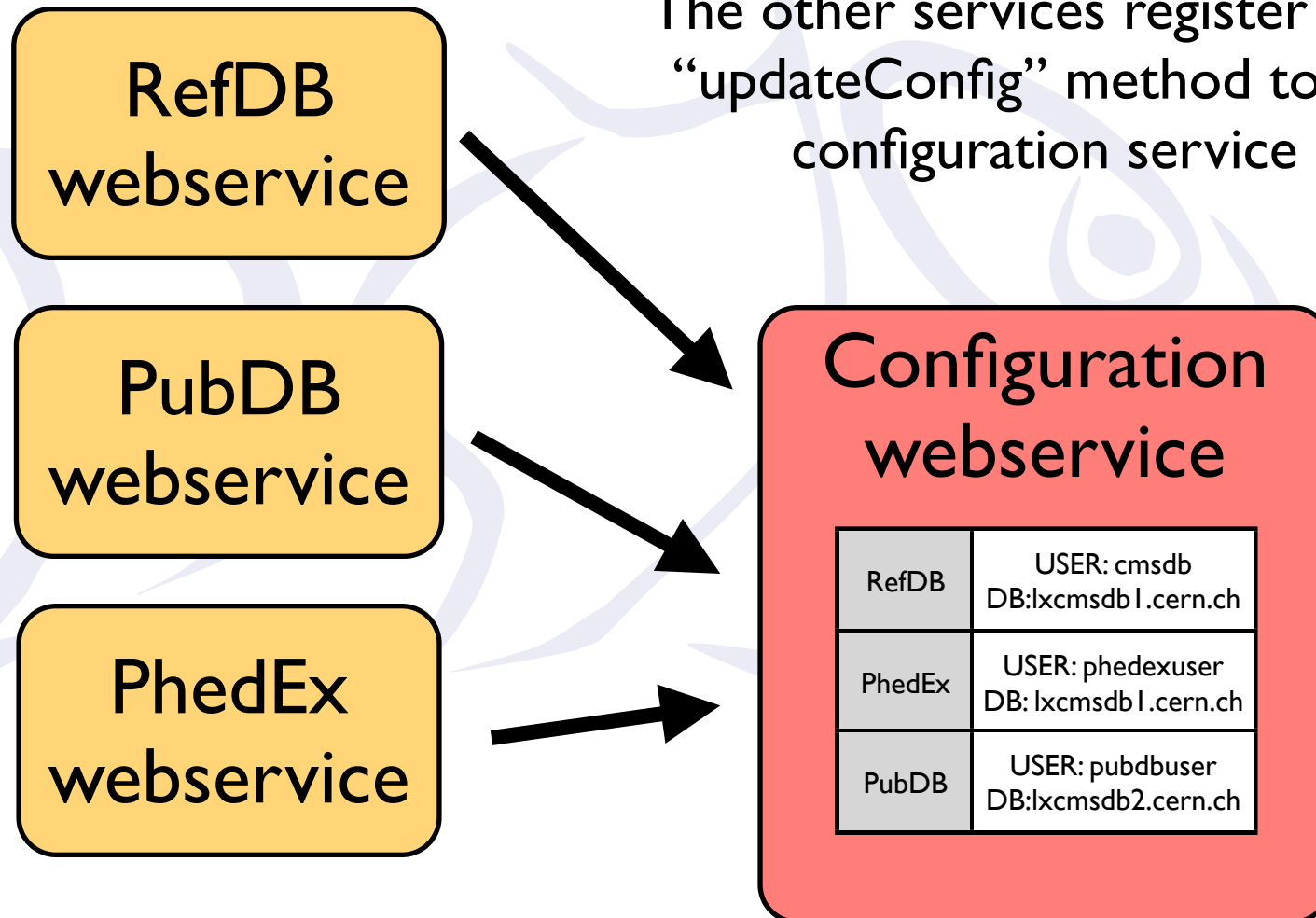
The webservice accessing information are configuration less: they know RefDB/PubDB/PhedEx schema but they don't know the location of the actual database/user/passwd

Configuration  
webservice

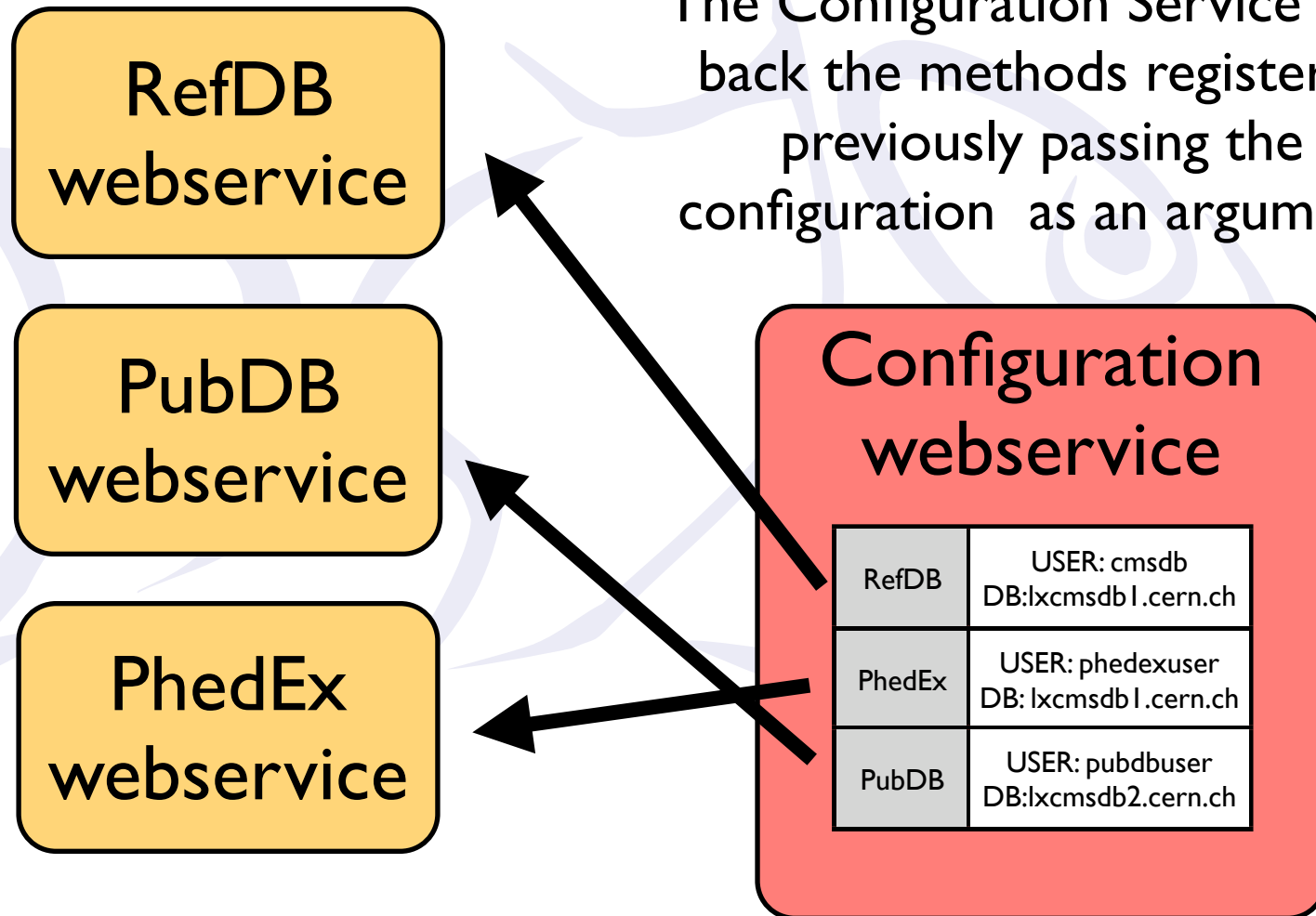
# Configuration Service



# Configuration Service



# Configuration Service



# Configuration Service

RefDB  
webservice

PubDB  
webservice

PhedEx  
webservice

The admin changes some on  
the Configurations

Configuration  
webservice

RefDB	USER: cmsdb DB:somedb.cern.ch
PhedEx	USER: phedexuser DB:lxcmsdb1.cern.ch
PubDB	USER: pubdbuser DB:lxcmsdb2.cern.ch

Admin



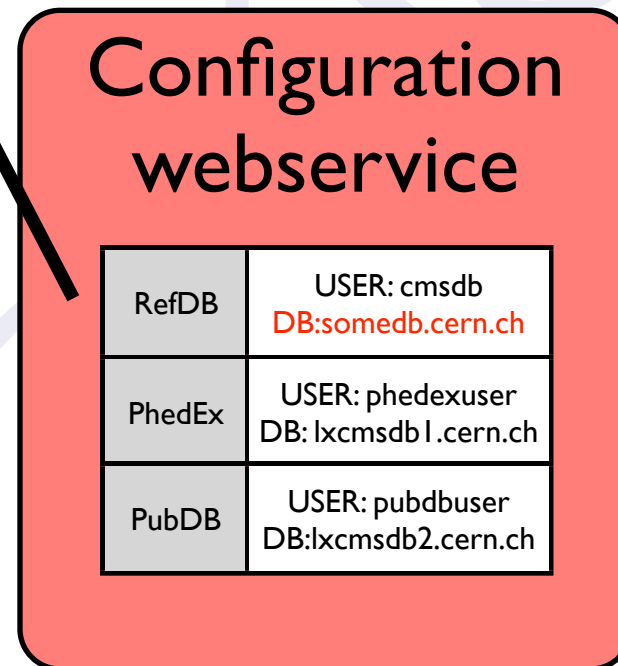
# Configuration Service

RefDB  
webservice

PubDB  
webservice

PhedEx  
webservice

The Configuration service automatically notifies the “Observers” of that configuration.



Admin

# References

- <http://cmsdoc.cern.ch/cms/aprom/physh/>

# Thanks to:

- Vipin Bhatnagar
- Conrad Steenberg
- Leonardo Sala
- All the people who provided feedback

Questions?