



ATLAS applications and plans

LCG Database Deployment and Persistency Workshop

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Stefan Stonjek (Oxford), Torre Wenaus (BNL)





Outline

- Databases at ATLAS
 - Online
 - Geometry
 - Conditions
 - Other
- Distributed databases
- Outlook
- Summary and Conclusions

ATLAS Database / Data Management Project

- Responsible for DB/DM activities across ATLAS:
 - DBs for detector production & installation, survey, detector geometry
 - Online configuration, bookkeeping, run conditions
 - Online and offline calibrations & alignments
 - Event data and metadata
 - Offline processing configuration and bookkeeping
 - Distributed data management (file-based data)
 - Distributed database infrastructure and services
- All of these rely on DB services at CERN and at external institutes, and a distributed DB infrastructure knitting these together
- Consequently we strongly support and rely on the 3D project!

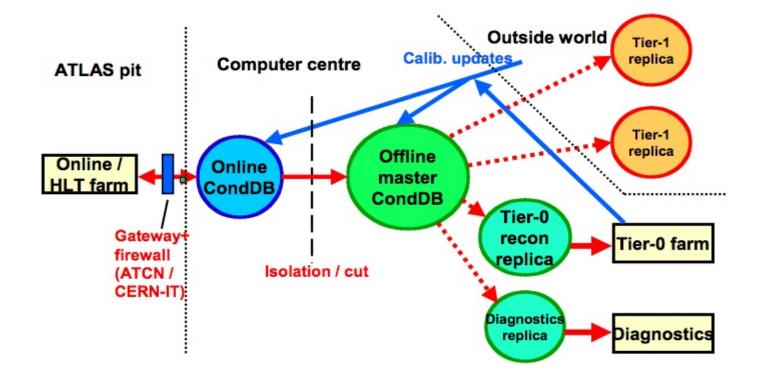
Subprojects

Production DBs Installation DBs Geometry DB Online DBs Calib/Align Conditions DB **Event Data Distributed DM Offl Processing DB** Services SW Support

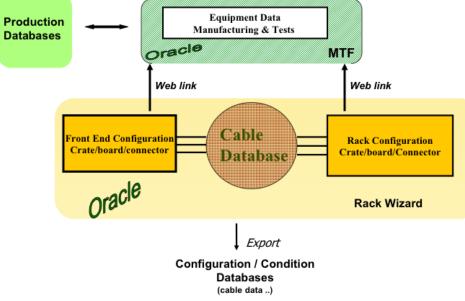
Online Databases

- ATLAS Online uses standardized DB tools from the DB/DM project (and mostly from LCG AA)
- RAL used as standard DB interface, either directly or indirectly (COOL)
 - Direct usages: L1 trigger configuration, TDAQ OKS configuration system
- COOL conditions DB is successor to Lisbon DB for time dependent conditions, configuration data
 - Links between COOL and online (PVSS, information system) in place
 - PVSS data sent to PVSS-Oracle and then to COOL (CERN Oracle)
- Strategy of DB access via 'offline' tools (COOL/POOL) and via direct access to the back end DB popular in online
- Joint IT/ATLAS project to test online Oracle DB strategy being established
 - Online Oracle DB physically resident at IT, on ATLAS-online secure subnet
 - Data exported from there to offline central Oracle DB, also IT resident

Online/T0 DB System Architecture



Technical Coordination Databases



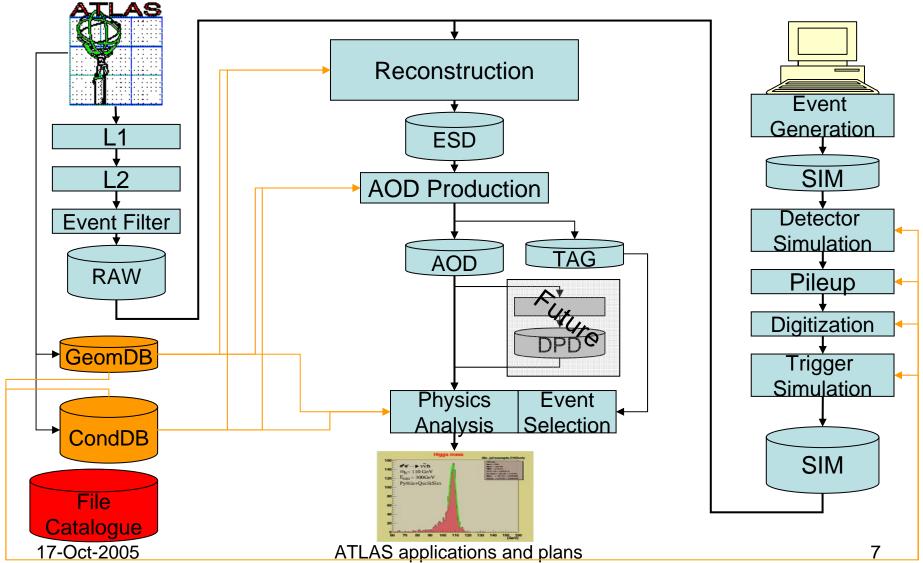
CERN Oracle based

Long since in production; relatively stable and well advanced; relatively light usage load

To come: selective export of data needed offline to conditions DB

- Detector production and installation data (CERN Oracle MTF)
 - Production data, registering/tracking installed equipment
 - Data being gathered in CERN Oracle from disparate subsystem DBs
 - Interfaces and import tools in development
- Rack and cabling databases (CERN Oracle)
 - Rack configuration and content, cables, cable trays, patch panels
 - Web-based interface (Rack Wizard, jointly developed with CMS)
 - Implementation largely complete and population well advanced
- Survey DB (CERN Oracle) in development

ATLAS data flow



Geometry Database (1)

- Geometry DB based on RAL and Hierarchical Versioning System, jointly developed by ATLAS/LCG
 – in production for ~1 year
- presented at the first 3D workshop first ATLAS database application ready for distribution
 - ready for the 3D testbed Slice Test
- Master instance (read/write) in CERN Oracle
 Write usage light; read usage should become light!
- Read usage focused on distributed replicas, not the master

Geometry Database (2)

- Infrastructure in place and in use to
 - Define and tag new geometry versions in the master DB
 - Replicate tagged geometries to MySQL and SQLite for use via RAL
 - Package and distribute replicas for use at external sites

 MySQL replication/distribution mechanisms in use for 3D testing of Oracle T0/T1 -> MySQL T2

- Octopus/JDBC based replication (in test)

Conditions DB – COOL (1)

- COOL used for conditions data across ATLAS subdetectors and online
 - ATLAS is the main experiment contributor to its development
 - Initiative started to use COOL to manage time-dependent aspects of subsystem configurations
- COOL now fully integrated with ATLAS offline framework Athena
- Deployment plan written and well received within ATLAS and by IT
- Usage model: write centrally (CERN Oracle), read mainly via caches/replicas
- Scalability and performance testing/debugging of COOL and underlying DB services being tested with realistic ATLAS online workloads

Conditions DB – COOL (2)

- CERN Oracle service in place; data content still small
 - Offline scalability tests in distributed production planned for 2006Q1
- Full ATLAS data volume and access patterns not yet well understood!
 - Large volume data will be stored in (POOL) files, managed by DDM
 - Possible application of object relational POOL being explored
- Supporting scalable distributed usage is main development focus now
 - Copy/extraction tools under development
 - Interested in FroNTier or similar, no work done yet
- UI tools (interactive python, web browser) in development

Event Data

- POOL/ROOT files store event data; well established in production
- Schema evolution system with distinct and independently optimized transient/persistent representations of the event model now in development
- Most recent large scale production produced all ATLAS-common event data model components: new were AOD and event tags
 - AOD too slow (no real surprise) and major focus now is its optimization
 - Performance study for tags based on POOL/ROOT files, Oracle and MySQL just completed. Improvements needed, but captured physicist interest
- Integration of Athena event I/O with DDM and event processing metadata (AMI) systems just beginning
 - Dataset-based discovery, replication, access and storage/publication of data
- Provenance data collection, storage and management in early development
- DB service requirements from tags and event processing metadata/provenance
 - Much remains to be done before we can be reliably quantitative
 - Tag requirement estimates for CERN Oracle provided for 2005 (with actual usage much less) and being updated for 2006
 - Master AMI Oracle DB instance currently at IN2P3

Offline Processing

- offline production database application entering a second generation with the development of a new ATLAS production system
 - Development responsibility lies outside DB/DM project
- Was the target of extensive performance and optimization studies in the earlier (DC2) generation; focus of new design (of DB and its clients) is performance and scalability

- Good results so far in recent scalability tests on CERN Oracle

- AMI metadata system being adapted for the new production system as repository for production (task) metadata and physics-level dataset metadata
- DDM system provides data handling services to the production system
- Completion, integration and deployment of the new production system underway now

Distributed Data Management (DQ2)

- Redesigned in light of DC2 experience for scalability, robustness, flexibility
 - Fewer middleware dependencies
 - Dataset (hierarchical, versioned file collections) based logical organization of files
- Designed to meet data handling requirements of ATLAS Computing Model
 - From raw data archiving through global managed production & analysis to individual physics analysis at home institutes
 - Aggregate data volumes of 10s of petabytes/year from 2008
- Basic file handling middleware at the foundation (FTS etc, SRM, LFC)
- Above, loosely coupled distributed services providing logical/physical cataloging and file movement
 - RDBMS back ends; wide use of POOL FC and its RAL implementation
 - MySQL now; beginning to mix in Oracle
- Scalability tests over the summer; now being deployed on ATLAS SC3 (Tier 0 test)
- Integrated and operating in US part of new production system (Panda)
- Much to learn operationally before we can be quantitative on DB service requirements
 - Many scaling 'knobs' in the system to be explored: mix of Oracle, MySQL, grid catalogs, catalog
 partitions and/or replicas, caching, system instances, ...
 - The learning begins now...

Distributed DB Services

- The DB/DM subproject charged with providing distributed DB services to ATLAS
 - Led by Sasha Vaniachine
- Close relationship with 3D
- Has done a heroic job with too little manpower (with some welcome increases recently)
- Most recently, Data Challenge 2 production, Combined Test Beam analysis, Rome Physics Workshop production, regular onslaughts from power users, ...
- As the picture from a recent production postmortem talk indicates
 - we progressed even further than expected!



• Sasha will talk on Wednesday

Summary of apps, requirements, priorities and production status/plans

Applications

- Reconstruction
- AOD Production
- Physics Analysis
- MC Generation

Databases

- Geometry
 - Known to produce load
 - Plan to distribute as SQLite files
- Conditions
 - In the process of switching to COOL
- For test plans see talk on Wednesday
- Distributed Data Management is different issue

3D-Relevant Timeline

- All CERN Oracle ATLAS applications have been migrated to RAC!
- Objective is to commission and validate a scalable production DDM system (DQ2) in late 2005, so that
 - CSC activities can operate on the foundation of a stable, preferment and low-maintenance DDM system
 - DDM experience in CSC drives (hopefully small scale) tuning and redefining of the system, not a major overhaul
- Principal context, and dependency, for DDM commissioning and validation is Service Challenge 3

Some ATLAS DB Concerns (1)

- Scalable distributed access to conditions data
 - COOL copy/extraction tools in development, and in good hands; will come but aren't there yet
 - FroNTier approach of great interest but untouched in ATLAS for lack of manpower
 - FroNTier/RAL integration is welcome, we need to look at it!
 - DDM already deployed in a limited way for calibration data file management, but needs to be scaled up and the divide between file- and DB-based conditions data better understood
 - Role of object relational POOL and implications for distributed access still to be understood

Some ATLAS DB Concerns (2)

- Manpower, of course
 - ATLAS in-house Oracle expert(s) clearly essential
 - a hire is in progress
 - DB services and DDM operations under-resourced
 - Does IT have enough resources? 3D? A great team, but big enough?
- Will Oracle be sufficiently scalable? Will its behavior be comprehensible?
- Our 3D resource requirement/plan information is not what it should be!

Conclusion (1)

- ATLAS DB/DM is well aligned with, draws heavily from, and contributes to LCG 3D and LCG AA/persistency; we depend on them being strongly supported and will continue to support them as best we can
- The 'easier' applications from the DB services point of view are well established in production, reasonably well understood, and relatively light in their service/distribution requirements
 - TC databases (except survey), geometry database

Conclusion (2)

- For the most critical of the rest, the 'final' applications now exist in various states of maturity, but more scale/usage information and operational experience is needed before we can be reliably concrete
 - Conditions DB, event tags?, production DB, DDM
- For the remainder, applications and even strategies are still immature to non-existent (largely because they relate to the still-evolving analysis model)
 - Event processing metadata, event tags?, physics dataset selection, provenance metadata



Further Information

- Wiki
 - COOL in ATLAS
 - https://uimon.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/Atlas/CoolATL AS
 - COOL in Athena
 - https://uimon.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/Atlas/CoolAthe na