



GRID Based Monitoring on the Rutgers CDF Analysis Farm

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HEX Farm @ Rutgers University

- HEP group ~20 physicists participating in
 - 70% CDF
 - 15% CMS
 - 15% others
- Primary goal of the HEX farm is to satisfy computing needs of the CDF group for physics data analysis

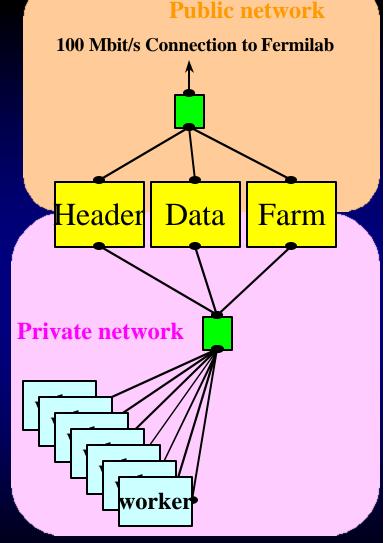
This talk will show operational issues of running GRID-like environment on the university analysis farm (not production farm)

HEX Farm Hardware

• Dual CPU PCs running Fermi Linux

Header node

- Interactive node
- Hosts home directories and experiment specific software
- NAT server
- NIS server
- Data transfer node
 - Pass data traffic between public and private network
- Farm header node
 - Controls farm load
 - Runs SAM station
 - Hosts SAM cache
 - The only fully kerberized node in the system
- ~15 worker nodes on private network
- Big IDE data disks connected to worker nodes are cross mounted on every node of the farm



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Resource Management

- Use CDF approved components
 - Batch system
 - CDF developed CAF^(*) built on top of Fermilab's FBSNG
 - Data Handling
 - Disk cache only, no local mass storage
 - Rely on mass data storage @Fermilab
 - Several different data delivery and cataloguing systems coexist on the farm
 - → CDF native DIM
 - → D0 native SAM
 - Direct remote access dCache

(*) See details in C-3 presentation of Frank Wuersthwein

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Data Handling Systems Variety (I)

- Light weighted CDF baseline Disk Inventory Manager (DIM) ^(*)
 - Natively supported by CDF software
 - Import data from central DIM @ Fermilab
 - Independent MSQL Data File Catalog
 - Used both as a storage for static datasets and as a dynamic data cache
 - Automatic synchronization of static datasets with primary copies @ Fermilab when new data are added to the dataset

5/16

- Automatic delivery of dynamic data into data cache
- Flexible transport protocol (dCache + GridFtp currently)
- Data transfer unit is a fileset (~10 files × 1GB)
 (*) See details in C-8 presentation of Dmitry Litvinsev

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Data Handling Systems Variety (II)

- Sequential data Access via Meta-data (SAM) sophisticated baseline DH system for D0. CDF is currently in a process of accommodating SAM ^(*)
 - Local data cache
 - Central data catalog
 - Automated data delivery transfer unit is a file
 - Supports parallel processing of a data sample
 - SAM is supposed to control the job submission
 - Provides native mechanisms for storing and cataloguing output data in the central mass storage system

(*) See details in C-1 presentations of Gabriele Garzoglio and Lee Lueking and C-2 presentation of Stefan Stonjek

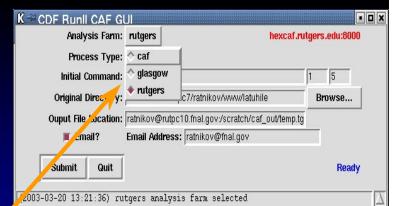
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Data Handling Systems Variety (III)

- Direct access of central data @Fermilab via dCache (*)
 - Natively supported by CDF software
 - Remote data cache @ Fermilab
 - Files are opened remotely
 - Only required part of the information is transmitted via network
 - Simple in use
 - Bypasses any local DH system

GRID Like Approach

- CAF philosophy fits well the analysis farm requirements
 - Assumptions
 - Baseline software is available on the farm
 - Job tarball is made on the fly and contains everything to run in the baseline environment
 - Output is securely delivered back to user
 - Submission, execution and output delivery are well decoupled
 - Universal submitter allows easy redirection of jobs to any farm
 - Naturally extendable for the resource broker driven operations



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True GRID Approach

- GRID Job and Information Manager (JIM, aka SAMGRID) ^(*)
 - Resource broking
 - Job submission
 - Monitoring
 - Built on top of Condor-G
 - Uses SAM information about data files availability to select a destination for the job
 - Has an adapter to the local CAF submitter
 - LDAP based information providers and monitoring tools

(*) See details in C-1 presentations of I gor Terekhov and Gabriele Garzoglio

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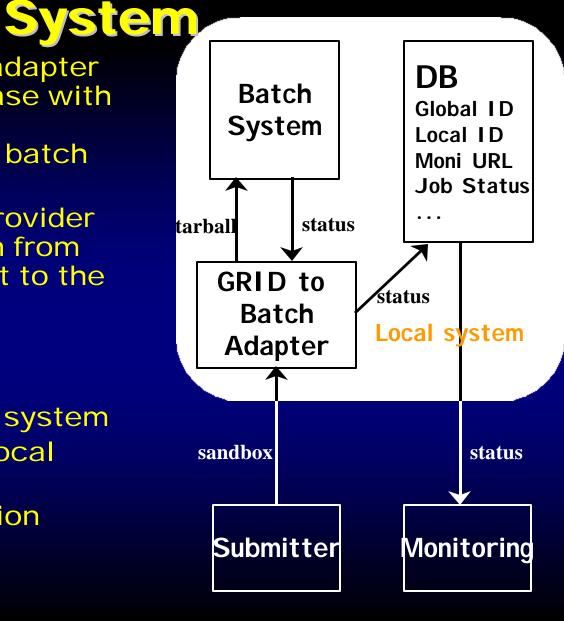
Monitoring

- Both JIM and CAF (FBSNG) have nice monitoring systems available
 - But they are not aware about each other
 - Need a bridge from the global (Grid-like) system to the local batch system
- Database driven solution is selected for JIM and implemented on the HEX farm

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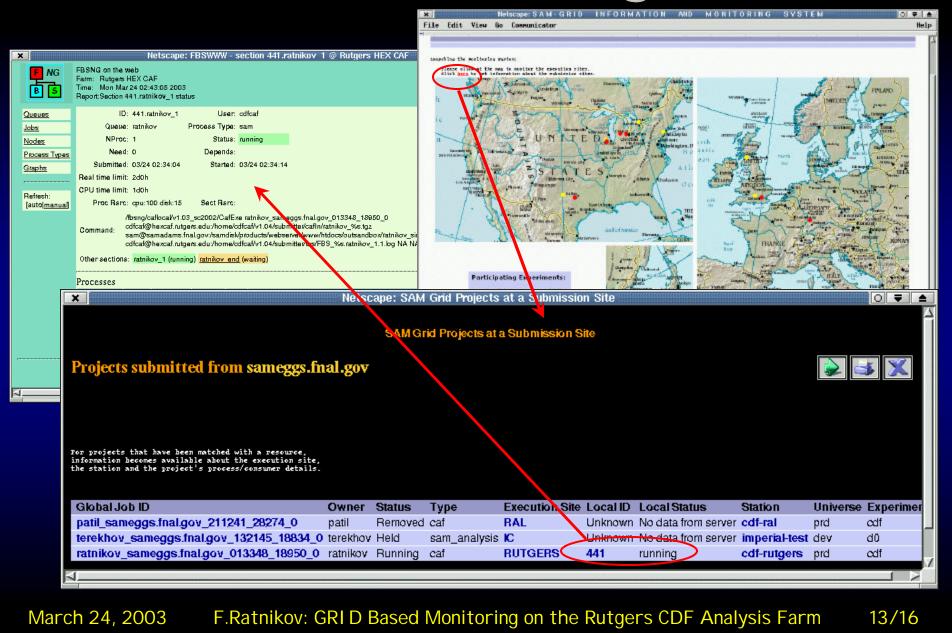
Global Monitoring of the Local

- Grid-to-local batch adapter fills the local database with a global job ID and corresponding local batch job references
- Local Information Provider extracts information from the DB and reports it to the outside client
- Benefits
 - Decoupled batch system
 - Single global-to-local adaptor
 - Uniform information access



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Combined Monitoring -> JIM -> FBS



Setup Summary

- HEX serves a typical university group actively participating in big HEP experiments
- A variety of different data access and job submission systems are installed and coexist
- Convenient monitoring is provided for operating components
- Users are free to select any approach for their work
- What do users choose?

Operation Experience

- 80% of data are ~10 static DIM datasets resident on the disk. These data are intensively used for data analysis
- 20% of data are accessed via dynamic DIM driven cache
- 100% of jobs are submitted via standard CAF submitter
- The farm is used by the group members for the physics analysis:
 - No massive data production
 - No massive MC production
 - Static data can easily be managed manually in such small community
- In the Body CDF for a long time, so it is the most familiar to people
- Users vote for a simple and straightforward solution that can give immediate outcome and help making physics results faster
 - Even perfect resources management is not appreciated if it requires too much efforts to be understood and used

Conclusions

- Rutgers HEX farm is kept tuned and uses most advanced computing techniques deployed for the CDF collaboration
- Farm is intensively used for testing and development of modern distributed computing technologies
- Users are not forced to use any particular approach, they can select the most convenient one from available variety
- Users will step on the new technology immediately as soon as this technology will save their time and speed up physics analysis
- ... and not earlier

March 24, 2003 F.Ratnikov: GRI D Based Monitoring on the Rutgers CDF Analysis Farm 16/16