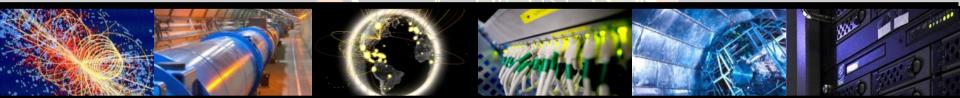
## WLCG and LHCOPN operations

Jamie Shiers LHC OPN meeting 11<sup>th</sup> February 2011, Lyon





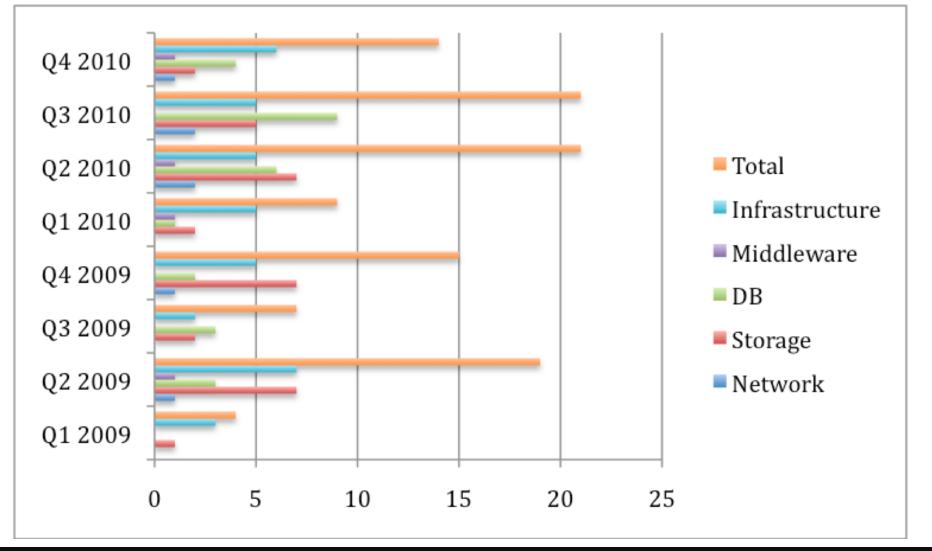
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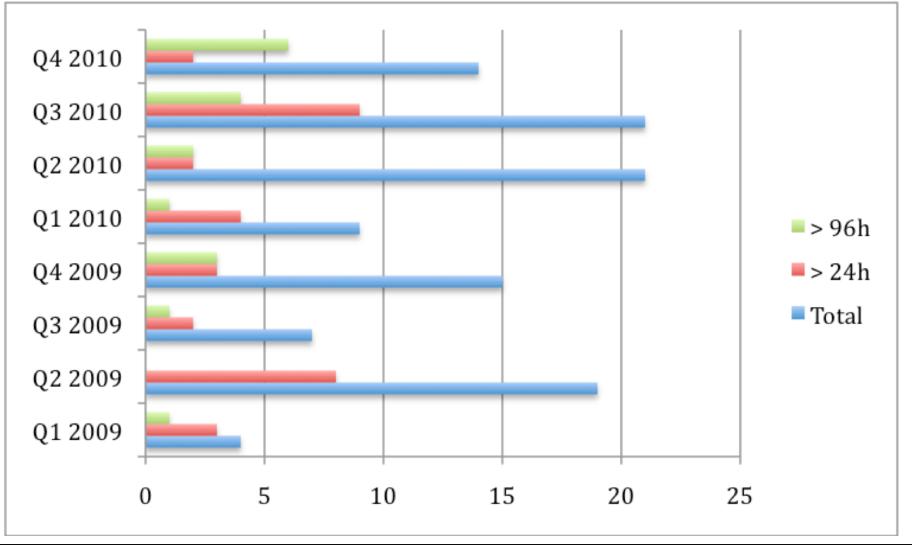


- Since CHEP 2010, we have categorized WLCG Service Incidents into:
  - Infrastructure;
  - Middleware;
  - Database;
  - Storage;
  - Network.
- We have also broken down by time-to-resolution
- In some areas, significant improvement is probably not realistic, whereas in others it is...











- These are not the <u>only</u> problems but just those corresponding to a significant service degradation or outage wrt MoU
- This covers CERN plus all Tier1 sites so the absolute number is probably acceptable
- The number of incidents that take more than 24 hours and in particular more than 96 hours is clearly an area to address
- Let's drill-down...



SITE	DATE(S)	DURATION	AREA	SUMMARY
CERN	18 Dec	5 days	DB	Problems in restoring DB
CERN	07 Dec	7 days	INFRA	CVS repository migration
CERN	Nov / Dec	8 days	DB	Node reboots
IN2P3	-	Months	INFRA	Shared s/w area problems
IN2P3	-	Weeks	STORAGE	
CNAF	06 Oct	5 days	STORAGE	CMS storage down due to GPFS bug
CNAF/ BNL	-	Months	NETWORK	Problem still open

- 1. Ability of all sites to be able to recover DBs
  - Other deployment strategies may make sense
- 2. Handling of network incidents
- 3. [Storage issues]



- For me, the number one issue even before problem resolution (some may disagree) – is information flow
  - I have used the airline analogy too often, but believe it is still valid...
- And then comes resolution
- For information flow, we have the daily WLCG operations meeting plus updates to relevant GGUS tickets
  - Both are both useful and IMHO needed...



- Users (as with travellers) except regular updates on issues
- The attendees at the daily meeting include the experiment operations contacts (typically weekly shifts – handover day varies)
- Plus representatives from CERN and Tier1 sites
- As with other problems where these people are not necessarily the experts, they nevertheless take care of the necessary information flow

– e.g. by asking the experts offline and feeding back…

• This model works well – no need to change



- Works well in case of e.g. network cut
- Does not always work well in case of degradation
- How do we improve on this?
- We need a model that is both simple and acceptable to all parties
- And it needs to be workable.
- We do not seem to have one yet...

