



US ATLAS Tier 1 BNL Site Report

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Pre-GDB meeting
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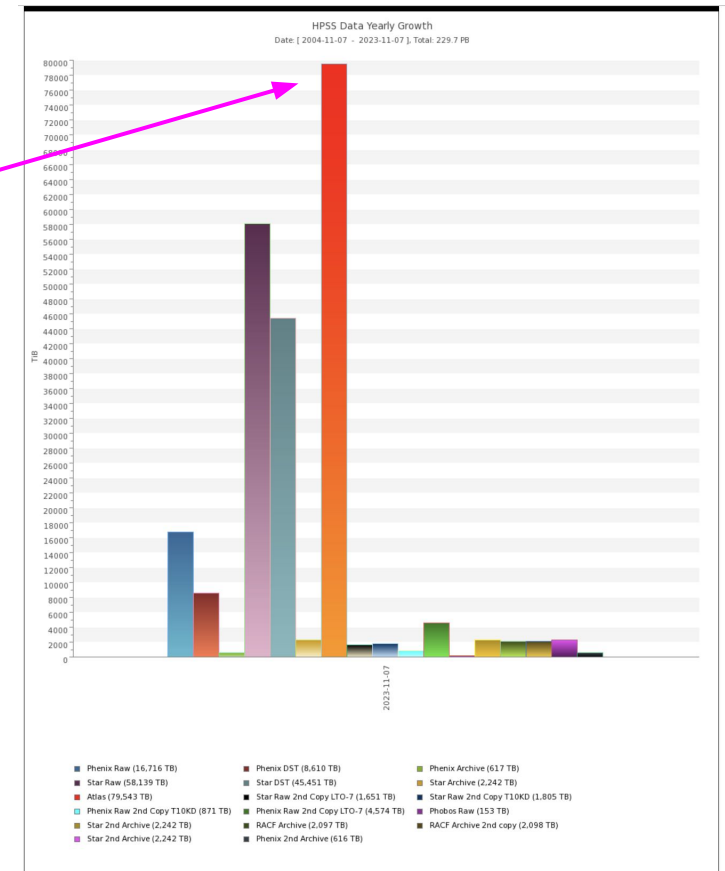
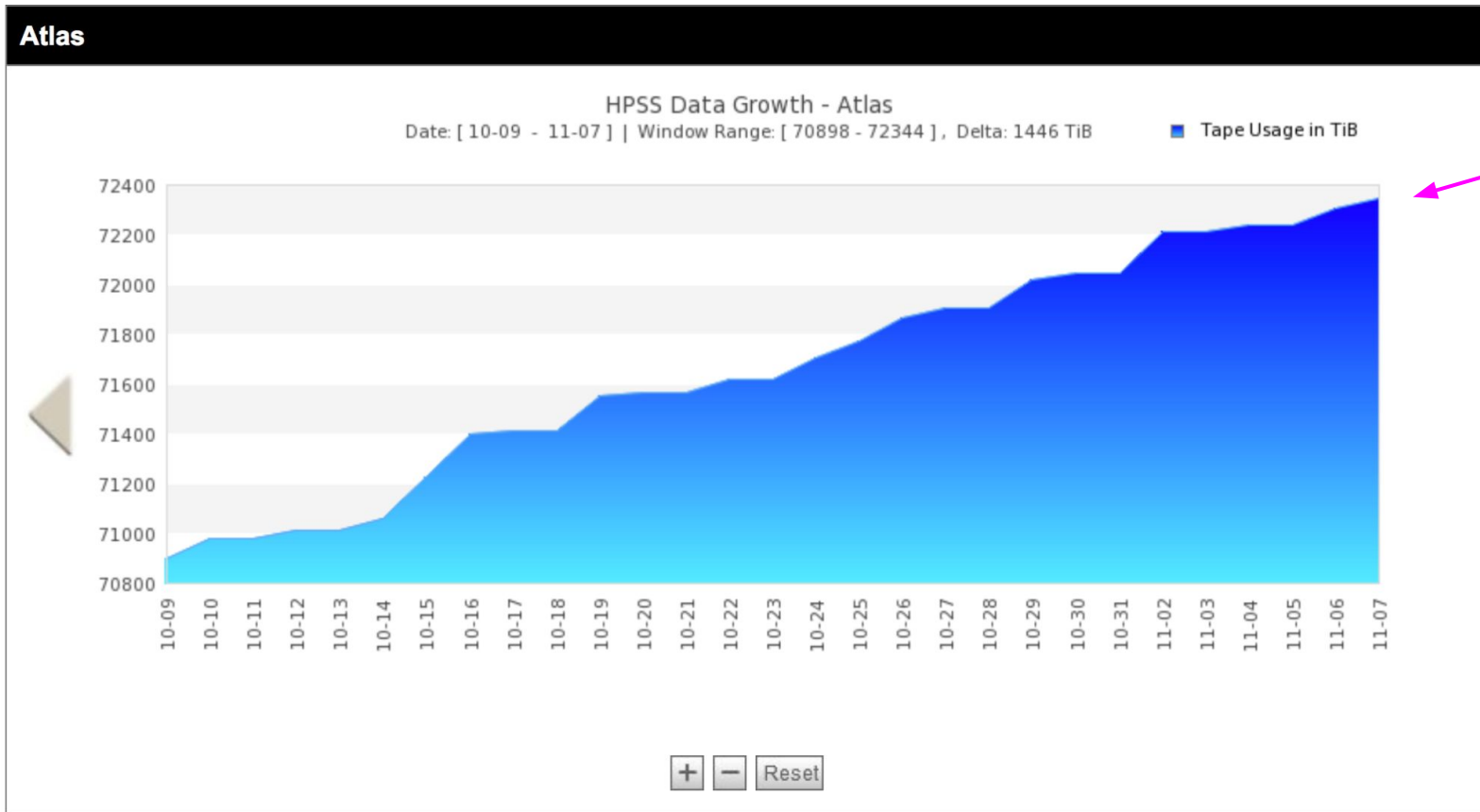
Tape Storage at the US ATLAS Tier 1

- Based on HPSS v8.3*
 - ATLAS shares the HPSS system with other programs
 - Hardware sharing limited to the HPSS core server
- Accessed through dedicated dCache instance for ATLAS
 - Three Rucio Storage Elements (RSE) associated with ATLAS tape storage
 - Single HPSS Class of Service backend for the three RSEs
 - dCache ENDIT Provider plugin used to interface dCache to HPSS
 - Locally written ENDIT to HPSS script connects plugin to HPSS
 - ERADAT (“HPSS batch”) bulk recall optimizer used to enhance file staging performance

Hardware Configuration

- Designed for 8 GB/sec sustained writes to tape
 - Supports 16 GB/sec burst writes into HPSS
- Tape resources dedicate to ATLAS for new incoming data
 - Four disk movers
 - 1 PB (petabyte) disk cache (22 LUNs)
 - Two IBM TS-4500 libraries
 - 64 LTO-8 tape drives
 - LTO-8 media
 - 2 x 25 GbE mover connectivity
- Future additions
 - Third library in 2025 if necessary
 - Move to LTO-10 when available

ATLAS Data in HPSS



Data Center Migration

- Tape operations split between data centers
- Bldg 515 - Original “legacy” data center
 - Hosts data primarily from before run 3
 - 3 ATLAS Oracle SL-8500 libraries
 - ~11K LTO-7, 6K LTO-6 tapes with ATLAS data
- Bldg 725 - New, energy efficient and highly available data center
 - Hosts data from Run 3
 - HPSS core server
 - ATLAS HPSS disk cache
 - ATLAS IBM TS-4500 libraries
 - LTO-8 tapes containing new data
 - ATLAS LTO-8 tape drives

HPSS in the new Data Center



Tape Optimization

- “Migration by Directory”
 - Lowest level directory in HPSS namespace = ATLAS dataset
 - Files in lowest level directory written to tape as a group
 - Expected to enhance dataset recall performance by increasing data locality on tape
- Longer time between migration of data on disk to tape
 - Increases # file written to tape together from a dataset
- ATLAS now reading data on tape written with migration by directory enabled
 - Anecdotal evidence suggests higher effective bandwidths reading data off these tapes

Metadata & Tape Optimization

- Information about data that might be used to “optimize” tape access
- Information may not be relevant or actionable at all tape sites
- Metadata examples
 - dataset is quantum of data retrieval (This is true for virtually all ATLAS access)
 - dataset is never read (“cold”), dataset may be read (“tepid”), dataset will be read (“warm”)
 - If dataset A is read, datasets B and C will also be read (“correlated” datasets)
 - Size of dataset

Work in Progress

- Changes to bulk file retrieval (ERADAT/ENDIT)
 - Rewriting engineering ERADAT
 - Testing quaid/lori “native” bulk retrieval mechanism in HPSS v10.2 as the backend engine
- Motivation
 - Ability to handle more queued file stage requests
 - Utilize Recommended Access Order (RAO) technology in newer tape drives
 - Reduce dependency on locally developed code
 - Improved fair share scheduling

In the Queue

- Possible finer grained use of “file families”
 - Requires major re-write to code connecting dCache to HPSS for writes
 - Algorithm(s) used to map files to file families - **TBD**
 - Cost/benefit analysis
 - Can potentially increase dataset staging performance
 - But can negatively impact write performance and staging performance if the mapping is poorly chosen
 - Also increases the complexity of dCache to HPSS glue code
 - Algorithms that change frequently over time or are too numerous are not sustainable

In the Queue

- File/dataset metadata for tape optimization
 - Mechanism for changing tape behavior based metadata needed
 - Different metadata may suggest different strategies
 - Most likely coupled to re-write of dCache to HPSS glue code
 - Possible utilization of additional dCache features
- Searchable file metadata
 - Possible investigation into off line metadata store for fast, no-impact metadata searches
 - Utilizes features in HPSS version 10
- Evaluation of new HPSS features, including updated batch code, in preparation for next software upgrade cycle