

dCache deployment in kubernetes

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RESE

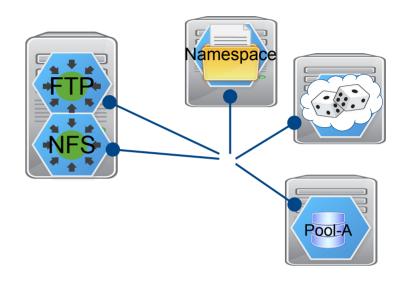


"... to provide a system for storing and retrieving huge amounts of data, distributed among a large number of heterogeneous server nodes, under a single virtual filesystem tree with a variety of standard access methods."

https://dcache.org/about/

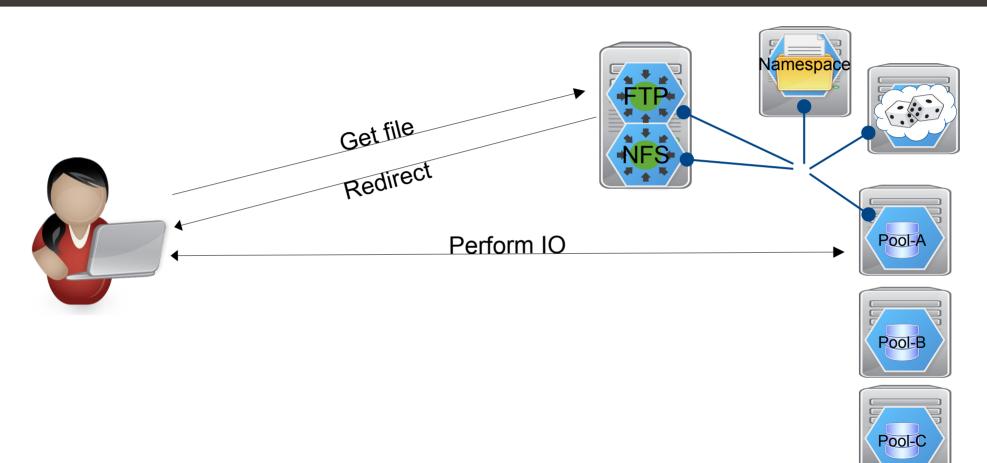
Main Components

- Namespace
 - Inventory, POSIX view layer.
- Door
 - Protocol specific user entry point (FTP, HTTP, NFS ...).
- Pool
 - Data storage node. Talk all protocols.
- PoolManager
 - Request distribution unit.



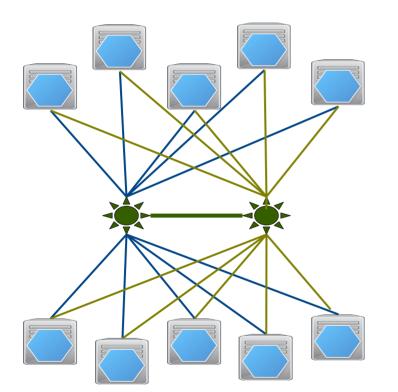
Client Flow





Internal Messaging





- Star-like topology
- Selected node configured as a hub called **CORE** domains
- Others called **SATELLITE**
- All communication goes through **CORE** domains
- Multiple **CORE** domains makes communication fault tolerant

Zookeeper as Service Discovery

- A central registry of all CORE domains
 - Similar to DNS or routing table
- Leader election where actions must be performed by a single component
 - Staging, cleaning, pinning...





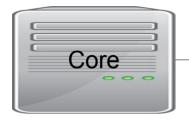


Core







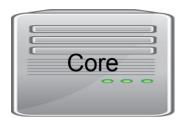


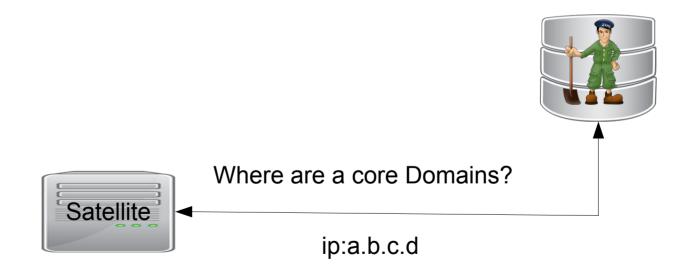
I'm a core Domain, ip:a.b.c.d













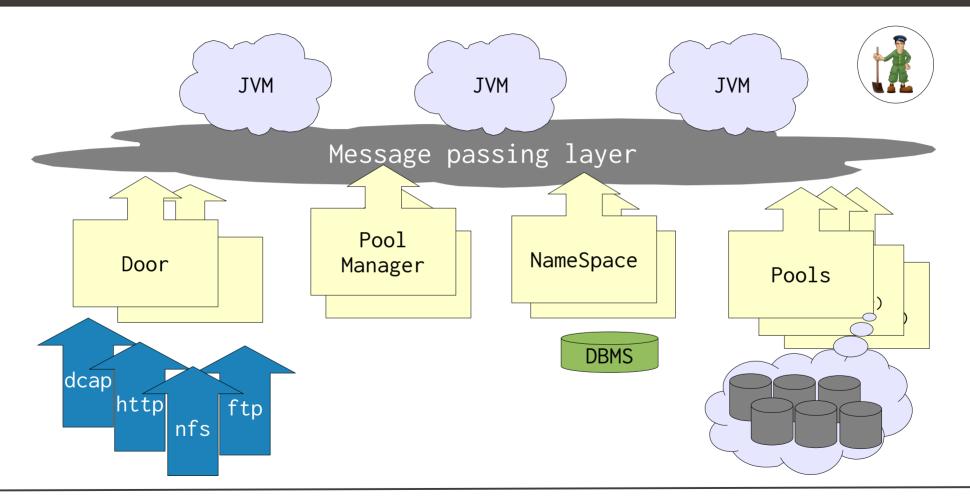
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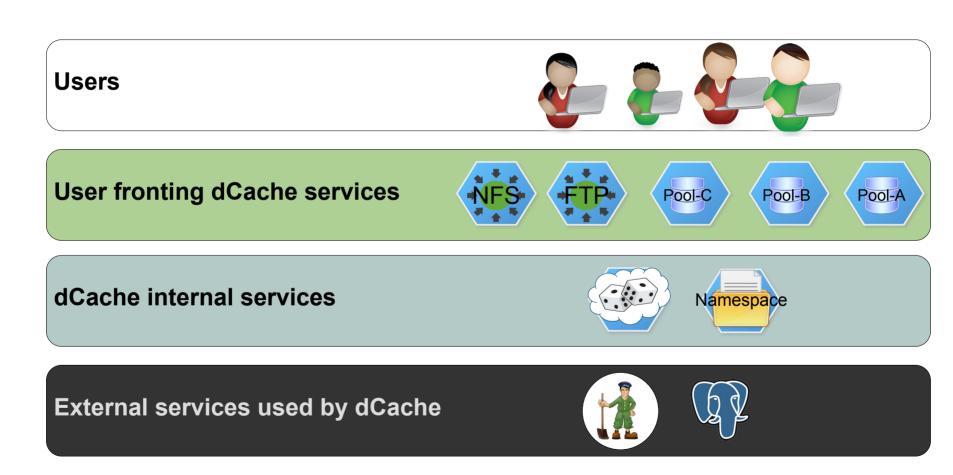


dCache on One Slide

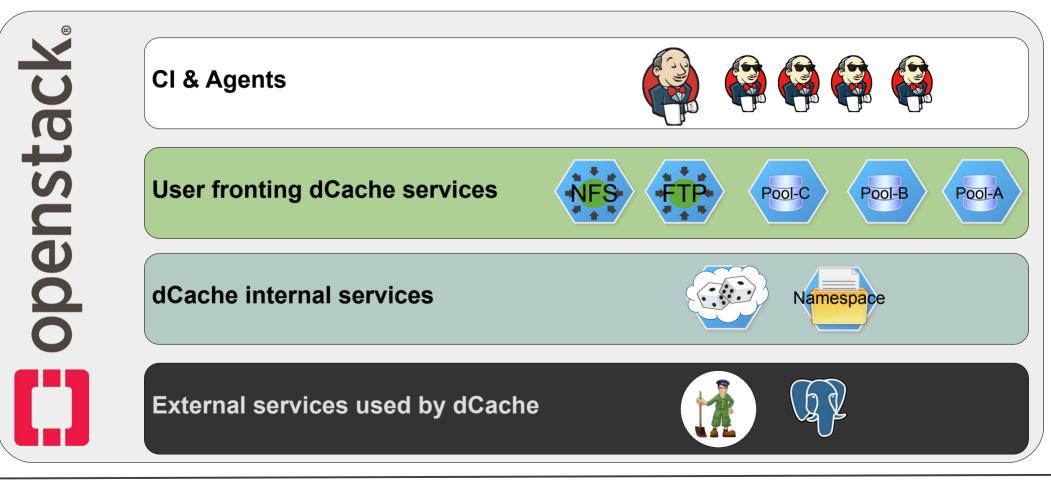






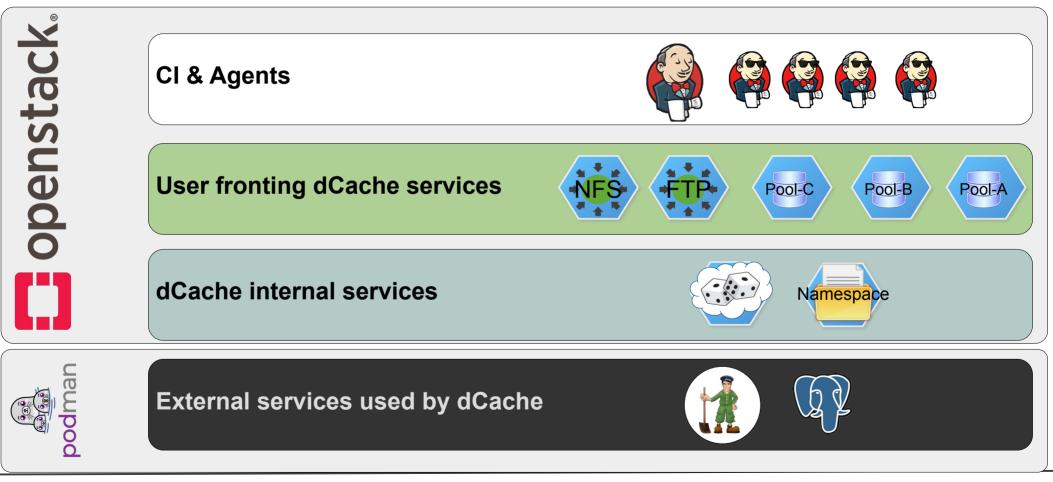


Testing Environment



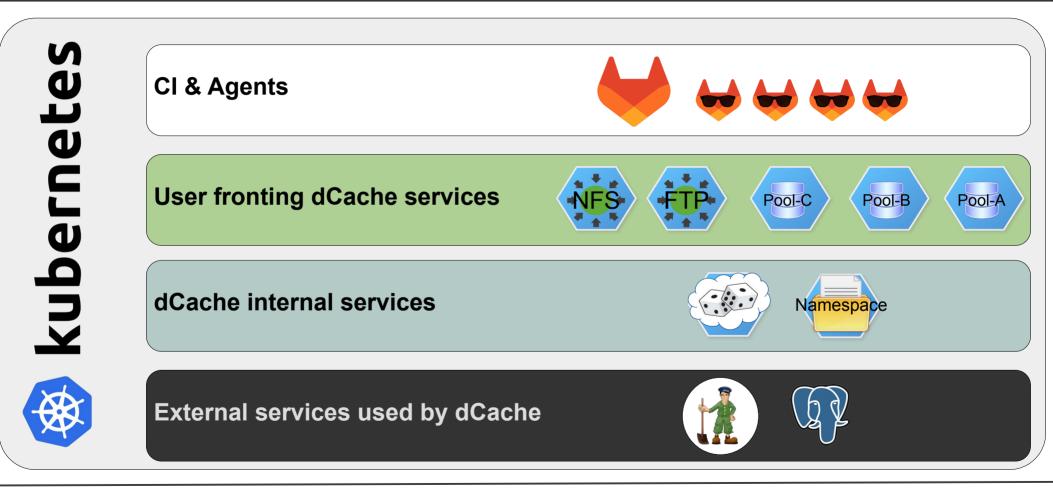


Testing Environment ++



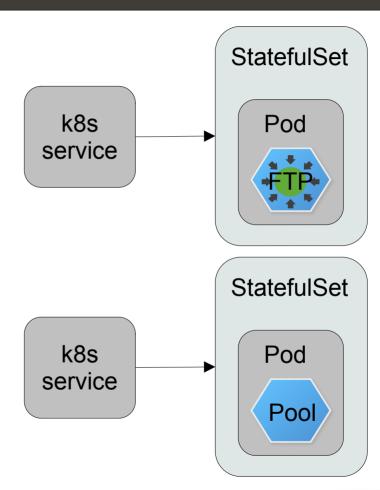
Testing Environment 2.0





dCache K8S services

- Each door exposed as a service
- Each protocol on pool exposed as a servers
- Port range exposed as a service per port
- Pool expose themselves by service name





Happy YAML Coding (door)!



apiVersion: v1 kind: Service metadata: name: my-tier-2-door-svc spec: ports: - name: nfs-door port: 2049 targetPort: 2049 - name: xroot-door port: 1094 targetPort: 1094 name: webdav-door port: 8080 targetPort: 8080

[my-tier-2-door-svc] localaddresses=my-tier-2-door-svc

[my-tier-2-door-svc/webdav] webdav.cell.name=webdav-plain webdav.net.port=8080

[my-tier-2-door-svc/webdav]
webdav.cell.name=webdav-tls
webdav.net.port=8083
webdav.authn.protocol=https

Happy YAML Coding (pool)!



apiVersion: v1 kind: Service

metadata:

name: my-tier-2-pool-a-svc

spec:

ports:

- name: nfs-mover
- port: 32049
- targetPort: 32049
- name: xroot-mover port: 31094
 - targetPort: 31094
- name: http-mover port: 38080

targetPort: 38080

[my-tier-2-pool-a-svc]

[my-tier-2-pool-a-svc/pool] localaddresses=my-tier-2-pool-a-svc pool.name=pool-a pool.path=/pool pool.mover.nfs.port.min=32049 pool.mover.nfs.port.max=32049 pool.mover.xrootd.port.min=31094 pool.mover.xrootd.port.max=31094 pool.mover.http.port.min=38080 pool.mover.http.port.max=38080 pool.mover.https.port.min=38083 pool.mover.https.port.max=38083

Happy YAML Coding (pool, door)!

- name: wan-port-0
 port: 28000
 targetPort: 28000
- name: wan-port-1
 port: 28001
 targetPort: 28001
- name: wan-port-2
 port: 28002
 targetPort: 28002
- name: wan-port-3
 port: 28003
 targetPort: 28003
- name: wan-port-4 port: 28004

targetPort: 28004

TCP pots for gridftp can't be assigned dynamically, and require in advance mapping.

This must be done on ftp door and all pools to support various gridftp transfer modes.

Helm Charts (port range)



```
{{ $range_start := ( $.Values.mover.wan_range_min | int) }}
{{ $range_stop := ( $.Values.mover.wan_range_max | int) }}
{{- range $port_index, $port := untilStep $range_start $range_stop 1 }}
- name: wan-port-{{ $port_index }}
port: {{ $port_index }}
targetPort: {{ $port }}
{{- end }}
```

Helm Charts (pool)

```
{{- range .Values.dcache.pools }}
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: StatefulSet
metadata:
 name: {{ $.Release.Name }}-pool-{{ . }}
spec:
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: pool-{{ . }}
  replicas: 1
  serviceName: {{ $.Release.Name }}-pool-{{ . }}-svc
```

\$ helm install --set dcache.pools="{pool1, pool2, pool3}" ...



Build Infrastructure: GitLab + k8s

- Documented release/test process
- Shareable build pipelines
- Can be replicated at sites
- Transparent release process
- Code will stay on Github





K8S Based dCache Deployment

HELM

- dCache containers available at docker hub
- Helm carts to deploy dCache with three commands

- \$ helm install dcache-db bitnami/postgresql
- \$ helm install cells bitnami/zookeeper
- \$ helm install --set image.tag=9.2.0 my-tier-2 dcache/dcache

Missing Bits ...



- Ingress is not possible
 - Currently dCache and worker nodes deployed in a single k8s namespace
- Helm chart comes with pre-defined dCache
 - Only number of pools can be specified
- Everything is *<u>StatefulSet</u>*

- Stateless components can be defined as <u>Deployment</u>

Get involved

- Use our container in your testing
- Help to make helm charts production ready
- Help with documentation
- Share your experience and knowledge
- Share your needs





Conclusions & Outlook

- The dCache have demonstrated successful deployment of dCache in k8s
- Gitlab+k8s testing makes dCache release reproducible by sites (FAIR development ?!)
 - Can be used by other projects that need dCache or storage
- Starting 9.2 dCache 'official' containers are published at the docker hub
 - Not recommended for production use (yet)
- With help from the community we can turn site deployment into a single command
 - dCache developers are not experts in k8s or helm charts, any help is welcome!!!



Thank You!

More info:

https://dcache.org

To steal and contribute:

https://github.com/dCache/dcache

https://github.com/dCache/dcache-helm

Help and support:

supportpdcache.org, user-forumpdcache.org