

GridFTP and SRB

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Acknowledgement

- GridFTP slides are slides given by Bill Allcock of Argonne National Laboratory at the GridFTP Course at NeSC in January 2005
- With some minor presentational changes
- SRB slides are selected from several sources, specifically from talks given by Wayne Schroeder (SDSC) and Peter Berrisford (RAL)

GridFTP

What is GridFTP?

- A secure, robust, fast, efficient, standards based, widely accepted data transfer protocol
- A Protocol
 - Multiple independent implementations can interoperate
 - This works. Both the Condor Project at Uwis and Fermi Lab have home grown servers that work with ours.
 - Lots of people have developed clients independent of the Globus Project.
- Globus also supply a reference implementation:
 - Server
 - Client tools (globus-url-copy)
 - Development Libraries

Basic Definitions

- Network Endpoint
 - Something that is addressable over the network (i.e. IP:Port). Generally a NIC
 - multi-homed hosts
 - multiple stripes on a single host
- Parallelism
 - multiple TCP Streams between two network endpoints
- Striping
 - Multiple pairs of network endpoints participating in a single logical transfer (i.e. only one control channel connection)

Striped Server

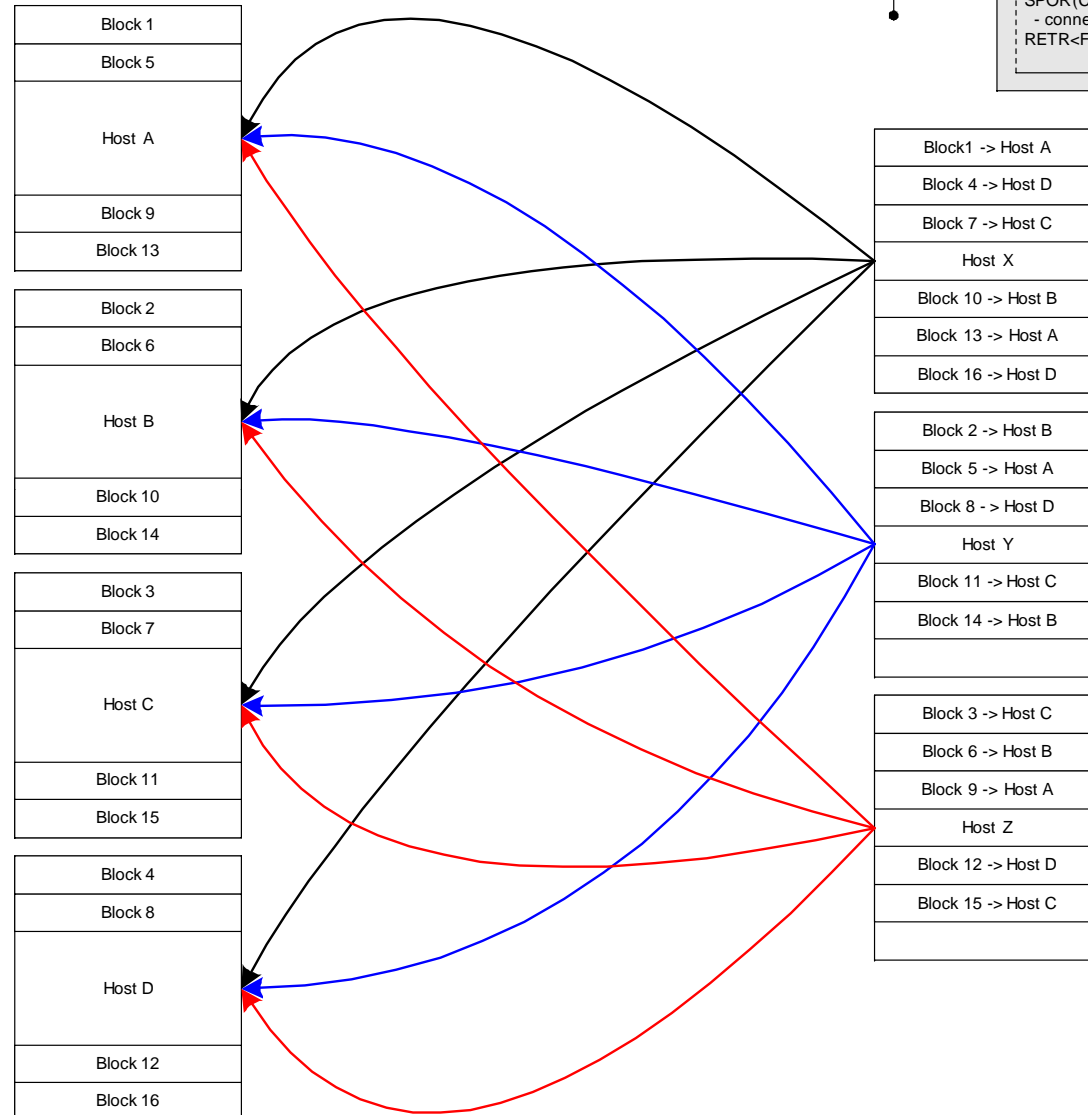
- Multiple nodes work together and act as a single GridFTP server
- An underlying parallel file system allows all nodes to see the same file system and must deliver good performance (usually the limiting factor in transfer speed)
 - I.e., NFS does not cut it
- Each node then moves (reads or writes) only the pieces of the file that it is responsible for.
- This allows multiple levels of parallelism, CPU, bus, NIC, disk, etc.
 - Critical if you want to achieve better than 1 Gbs without breaking the bank

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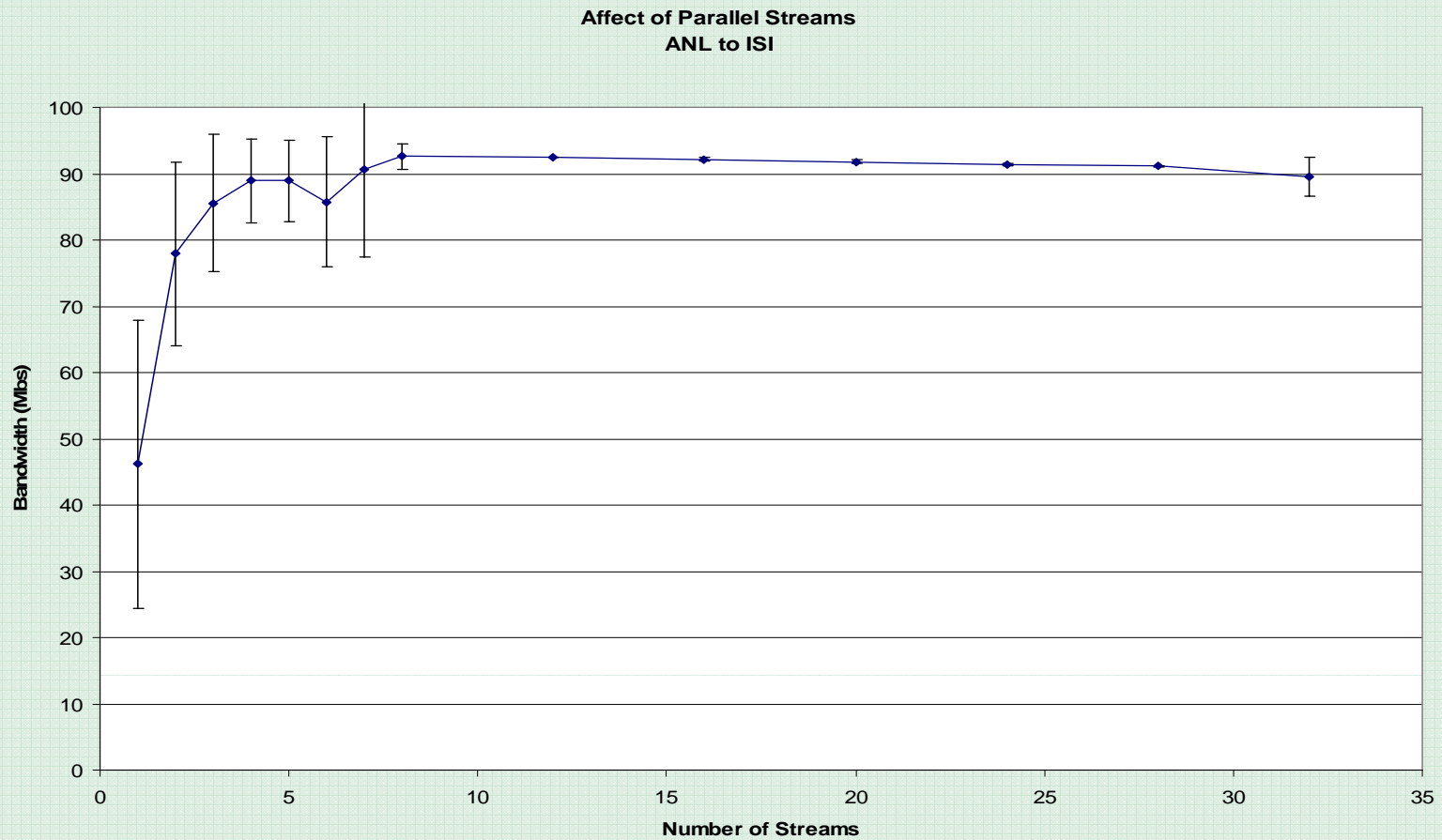
GridFTP Striped Transfer

MODE E
SPAS (Listen)
- returns list of host:port pairs
STOR<FileName>

MODE E
SPOR(Connect)
- connect to the host-port pairs
RETR<FileName>



Parallel Streams



BWDP

- TCP is reliable, so it has to hold a copy of what it sends until it is acknowledged.
- Use a pipe as an analogy
- I can keep putting water in until it is full.
- Then, I can only put in one gallon for each gallon removed.
- You can calculate the volume of the tank by taking the cross sectional area times the height
- Think of the BW as the cross-sectional area and the RTT as the length of the network pipe.

globus-url-copy: 1

- Command line scriptable client
- Globus does not provide an interactive client
- Most commonly used for GridFTP, however, it supports many protocols
 - gsiftp:// (GridFTP, historical reasons)
 - ftp://
 - http://
 - https://
 - file://

globus-url-copy: 2

- globus-url-copy [options] srcURL dstURL
- Important Options
- -p (parallelism or number of streams)
 - rule of thumb: 4-8, start with 4
- -tcp-bs (TCP buffer size)
 - use either ping or traceroute to determine the Round Trip Time (RTT) between hosts
 - $\text{buffer size} = \text{BandWidth (Mbs)} * \text{RTT (ms)} * (1000/8) / P$
 - P = the value you used for -p
- -vb if you want performance feedback
- -dbg if you have trouble

Other Clients

- Globus also provides a Reliable File Transfer (RFT) service
- Think of it as a job scheduler for data movement jobs.
- The client is very simple. You create a file with source-destination URL pairs and options you want, and pass it in with the `-f` option.
- You can “fire and forget” or monitor its progress.

TeraGrid Striping results

- Ran varying number of stripes
- Ran both memory to memory and disk to disk.
- Memory to Memory gave extremely high linear scalability (slope near 1).
- Achieved 27 Gbs on a 30 Gbs link (90% utilization) with 32 nodes.
- Disk to disk - limited by the storage system, but still achieved 17.5 Gbs

SRB

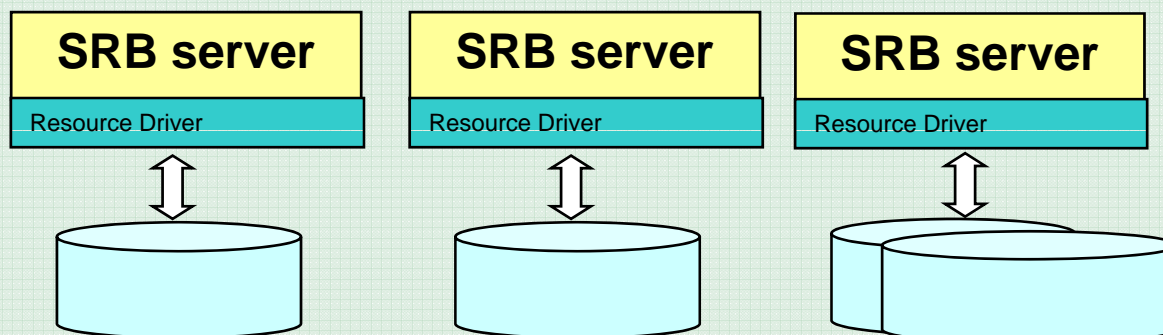
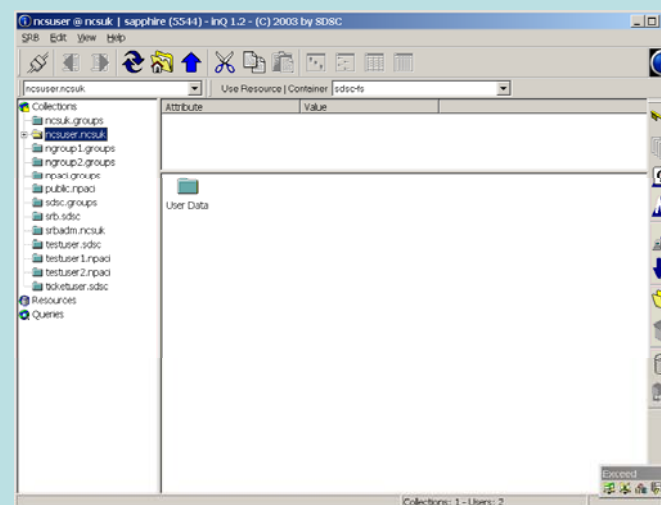
What is SRB

- Storage Resource Broker (SRB) is a software product developed by the San Diego Supercomputing Centre (SDSC).
- Allows users to access files and database objects across a distributed environment.
- Actual physical location and way the data is stored is abstracted from the user
- Allows the user to add user defined metadata describing the scientific content of the

Storage Resource Broker

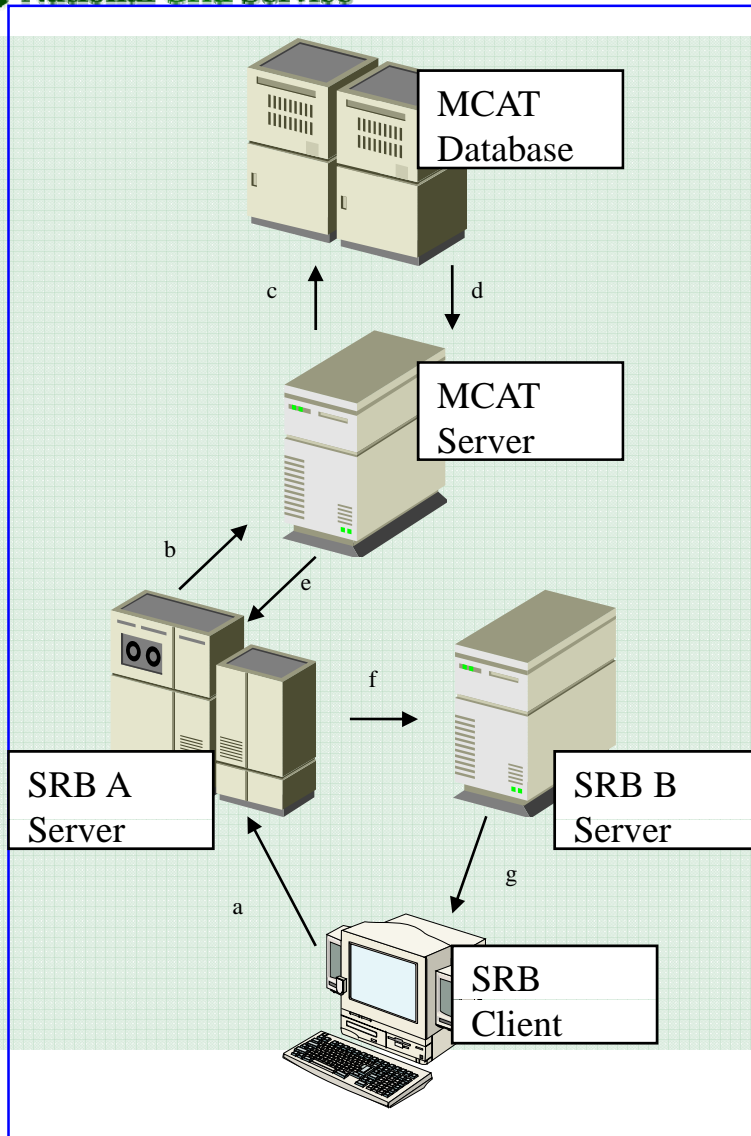
User sees a virtual filesystem:

- Command line (S-Commands)
- MS Windows (InQ) →
- Web based (MySRB).
- Java (JARGON)
- Web Services (MATRIX)



**Filesystems in
different
administrative
domains**

How SRB Works



- 4 major components:
 - The Metadata Catalogue (MCAT)
 - The MCAT-Enabled SRB Server
 - The SRB Storage Server
 - The SRB Client

SRB on the NGS

- SRB provides NGS users with
 - a virtual filesystem
 - Accessible from all core nodes and from the “UI” / desktop
 - (will provide) redundancy – mirrored catalogue server
 - Replica files
 - Support for application metadata associated with files
 - fuller metadata support from the “R-commands”

Practical Overview

- Use of the Scommands for SRB
 - Commands for unix based access to srb
 - Strong analogy to unix file commands
- Accessing files from multiple (two) sites using SRB
- globus-url-copy usage