

FTS channel configuration jamboree

Gavin McCance CCRC'08 F2F meeting, CERN 1 April 2008

www.eu-egee.org





- Derek just presented what RAL have done
- The proposal was to do a similar thing elsewhere
 - Initially on CERN-PROD
 - Then other T1s
- Some discussion and comments on various mailing lists
 - Mostly from CMS and LHCb



- The channel share is set as (e.g.):
 - ATLAS 30, CMS 30, LHCB 10, ALICE 10
 - 40 files concurrently running for all VOs
- Units are relative only:
 - When everyone is running:
 - ALICE gets 10 / (30+30+10+10) * 40 files = 5 files
 - ATLAS get 30 / (30+30+10+10) * 40 files = 15 files
- Shares are magically 'elastic':
 - When only LHCb and ALICE are running:
 - ALICE gets 10 / (10 + 10) * 40 files = 20 files



- Overload: ALICE's disk pool might only be sized for 5 files (say, max 10).
 - If we give them 20, it'll kill the performance of the disk pool(s), or just plain kill the disk pool(s)
- Stability and inter-dependence: the rate you get depends on the other VOs, so your rate is very variable
 - The model doesn't well represent the actual reality of separate disk pools (and sometimes separate SRM instances).
 - It increases the 'mystery' factor
 - "it was going fast, now it going real slow"
 - This is a pain for the operations



Advantages

- Main one quoted:
- The elastic share is good
 - I get to use someone else's share if they're not using it



"The RAL approach"

- Just outlined by Derek
- Essentially you use the new VO limit setting on the channel to set separately how many concurrent files each VO will run at any one time
 - and you set the aggregate channel limit high enough so it never bites

Advantages

- File bandwidth guaranteed per channel/VO combination
 - PhEDEx limitation
- File bandwidth limited per channel/VO combination
 - Lopsided resources
- Independence
 - VO files can be adjusted without affecting file bandwidth of other VOs.







Science & Technology Facilities Council



- "I can't use someone else's share now"
- Sure.. Why don't you just set your per-VO limit higher?
 - (up to what your disk pool will reasonably manage)
 - Noticed going slow recently on CERN-CNAF with LHCb we should just bump up the limit to something higher!
- Risk? DOSsing a shared SRM server (as distinct from overloading the disk pool of any one VO)
 - When all VOs run with a higher limit
 - It's not clear this problem even exists (??)
 - If the bottleneck does exist you probably want to know about it!
 - Site negotiates with VOs reduces all rates as agreed until you're under the bottleneck limit
 - (Or... set the aggregate channel limit to the maximum the SRM can sustain, and that will bite in the limit of overloading the SRM)



Discussion

- Can we try this?
 - It should help a lot with the understanding of the service
- I think the control it gives us far outweighs the downside of loss of the 'elastic shares'