



21st International Conference on Computing in High Energy and Nuclear Physics **CHEP2015** Okinawa Japan: April 13 - 17, 2015

Jobs masonry with elastic Grid Jobs



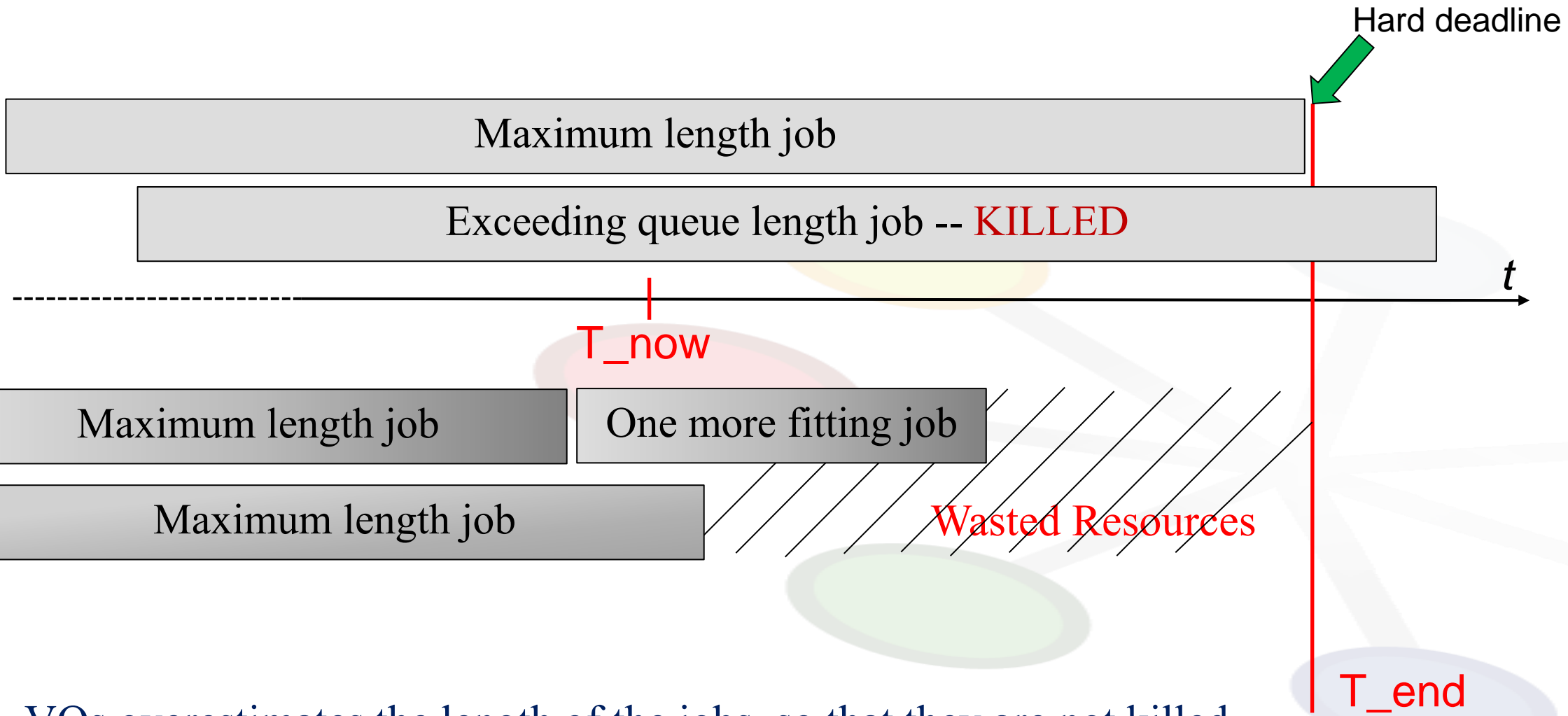
Federico Stagni, Philippe Charpentier
On behalf of the LHCb collaboration

The masonry problem





The jobs masonry problem (*)



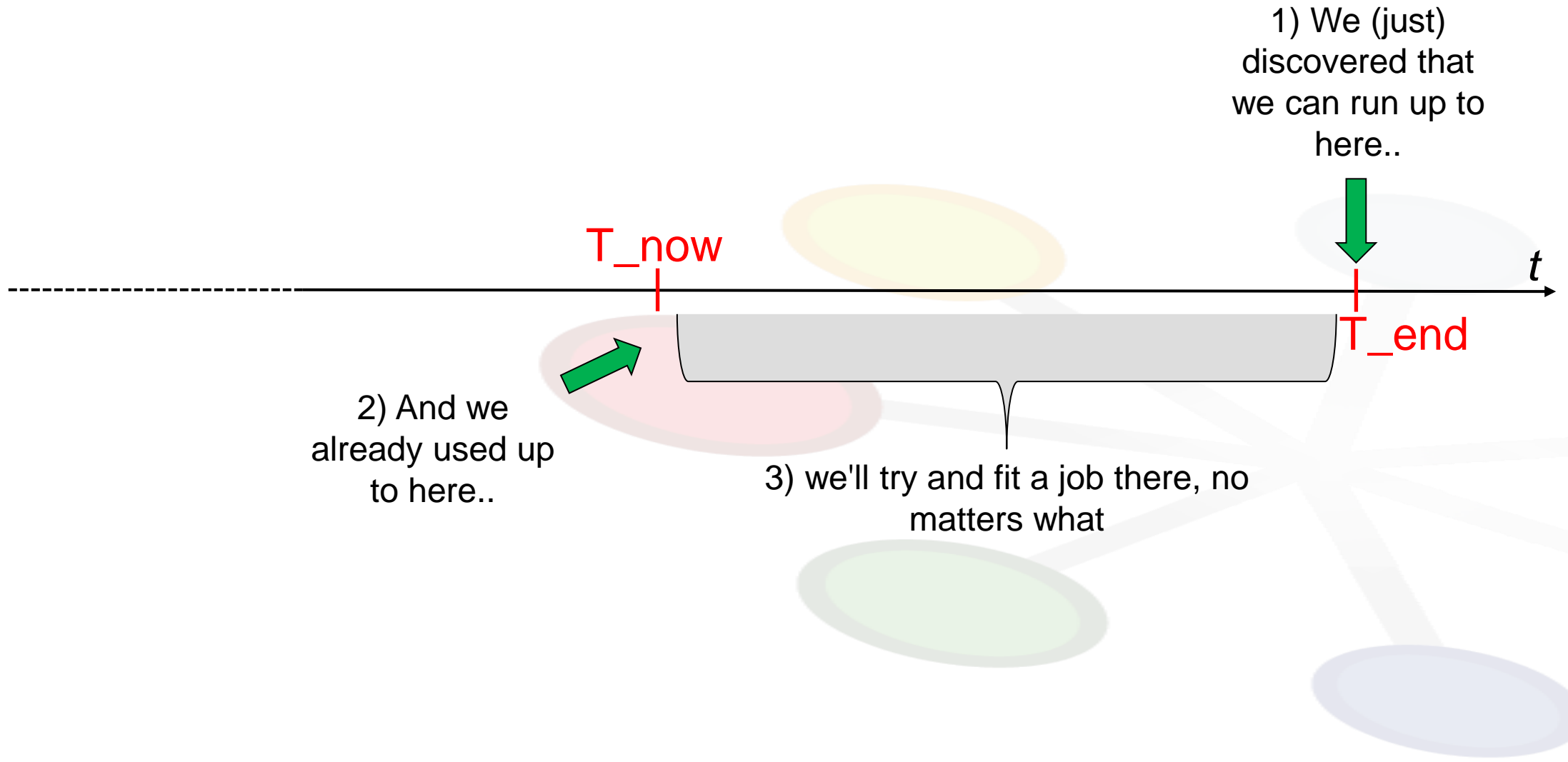
VOs overestimates the length of the jobs, so that they are not killed

* copyright: A. McNab



Elastic Simulation jobs

LHCb
DIRAC
LHCb GRID SOLUTION



- All started as a requirement for BOINC jobs
 - That should be short...
 - Realized that we could apply this everywhere
- All simulation jobs request (in the JDL) a short CPUTime
 - Enough to produce 25 events
 - So, matched easily “everywhere”
- The actual amount of events produced is determined at run time:
 - Given the CPUwork available and CPU_e (CPU-work, in HS06.s for producing one event), we can compute how many events may be simulated
 - ↳ 20% safety margin to cope with uncertainties in CPU power estimate

$$\text{eventsToProduce} = \frac{\text{CPUwork}}{\text{CPU}_e} * 0.8$$

$$\text{CPUwork} = \text{CPUtime} * \text{CPUNormalizationFactor}$$





- Simulation productions go through a testing phase before being submitted
- A limited amount of jobs are created and submitted to a site chosen for testing
 - each job produces a fixed amount of events
- Productions undergoing a testing phase are monitored by a dedicated agent
 - when all jobs are finished, an evaluation takes place:
 - ↳ If all jobs failed, the production request is rejected
 - ↳ If jobs are successful, we evaluate CPUe
 - ⚡ Job description is modified: CPUe is added, destination is changed...
- Simulation productions have to produce at least a requested amount of events
 - In case not enough events have been produced, simulation productions are automatically extended

Mgmt of sim prods in LHCb:
G.Corti, Track 2, Thu, 9:15





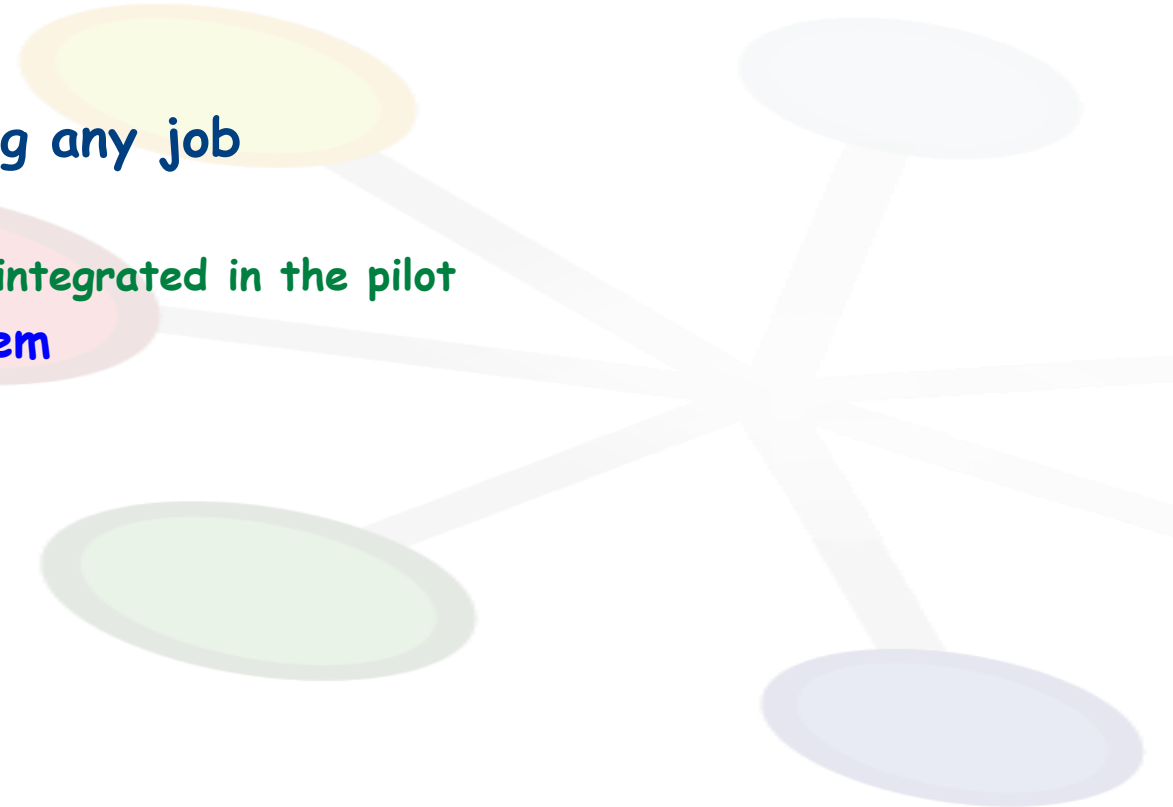
Determining CPU Normalization Factor

- CPU Normalization Factor = power of the machine
- Highly discussed subject
 - Power of the machine is not deterministic (HT, power saving, BIOS settings...)
- LHCb (DIRAC) goes for the simplest solution
 - Every pilot jobs runs a quick benchmark script
 - ↳ "Proven" to be rather reliable
 - So, we don't use BDII info
 - ↳ (also, they are available only for a fraction of resources)
 - We would like to use MachineFeatures
 - ↳ And soon we will for those sites that provide it already
 - ⊕ And at that point we'll have the possibility to make a comparison...

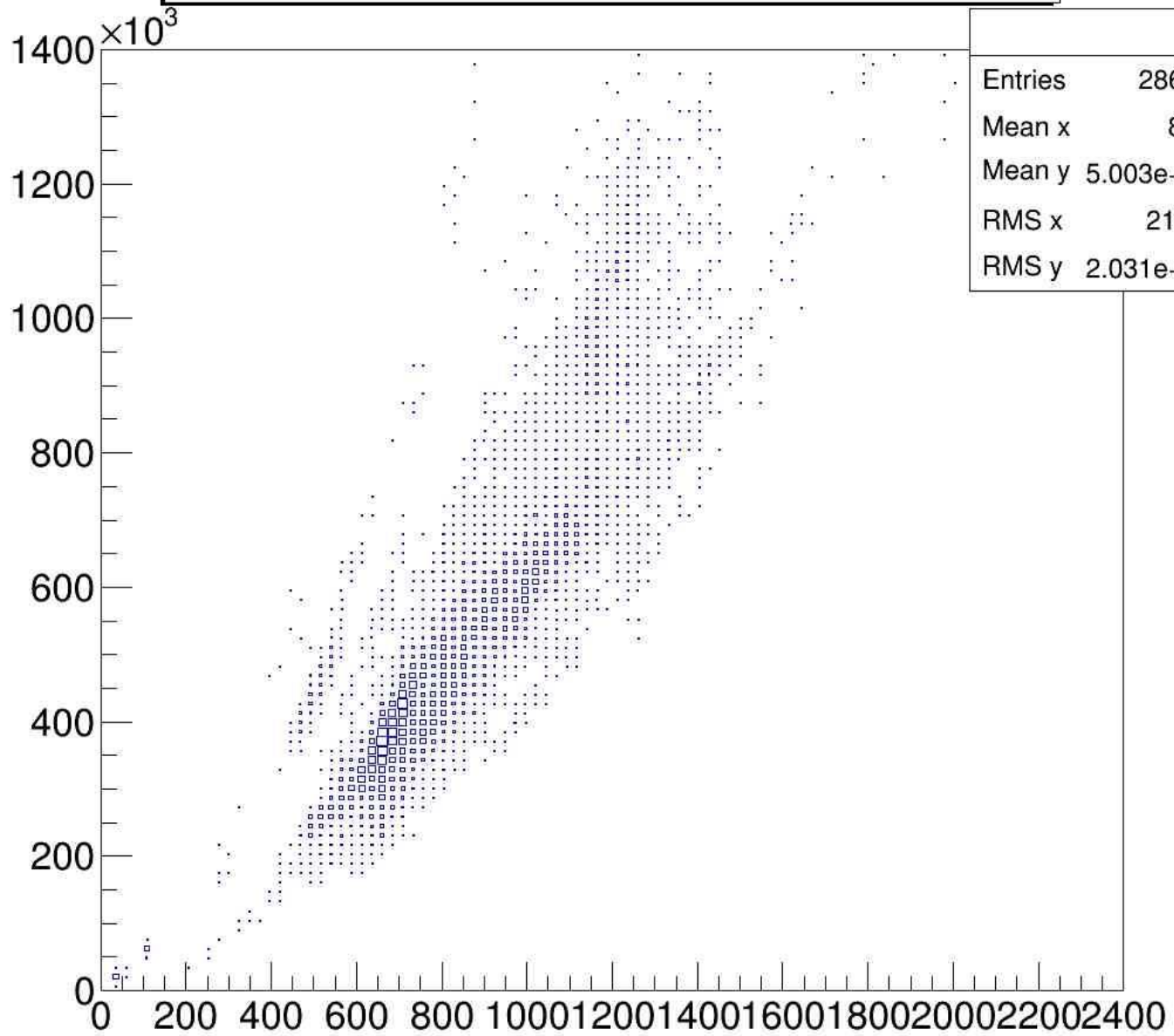
A history-based estimation for LHCb job requirements:
N.Rauschmayr, Track 4, Mon, 14:45



- Pilot checks time left before matching any job
 - Using Job Features where available
 - ↳ Right now only in VMs, not completely integrated in the pilot
 - Interrogating directly the batch system
 - ↳ if supported by DIRAC



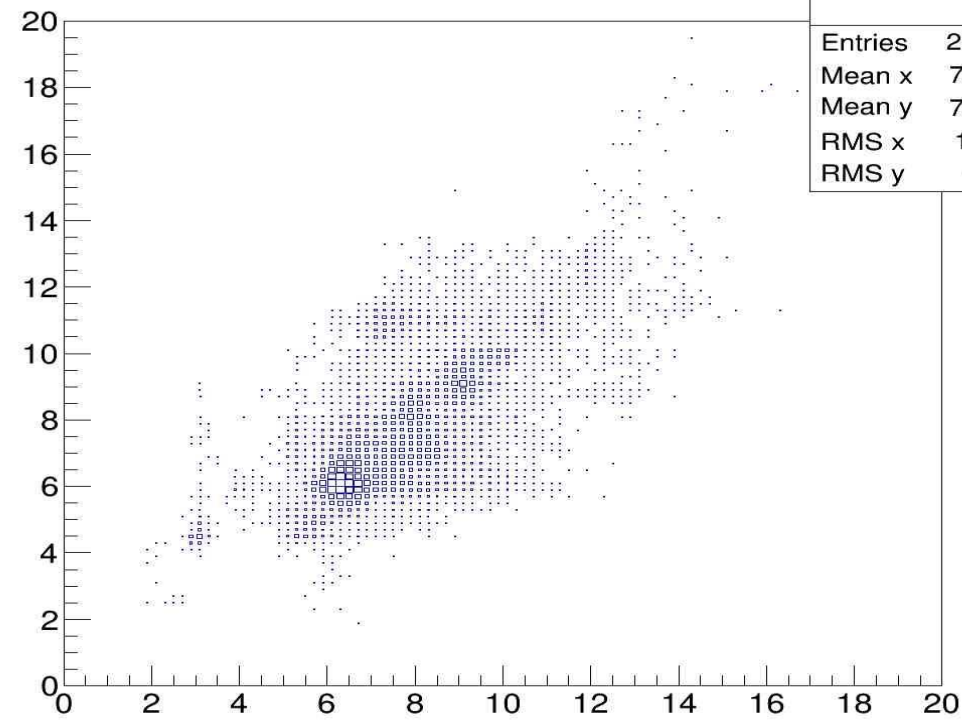
CPUWork vs NumberOfEvents



Entries	28687
Mean x	817
Mean y	5.003e+05
RMS x	215.6
RMS y	2.031e+05

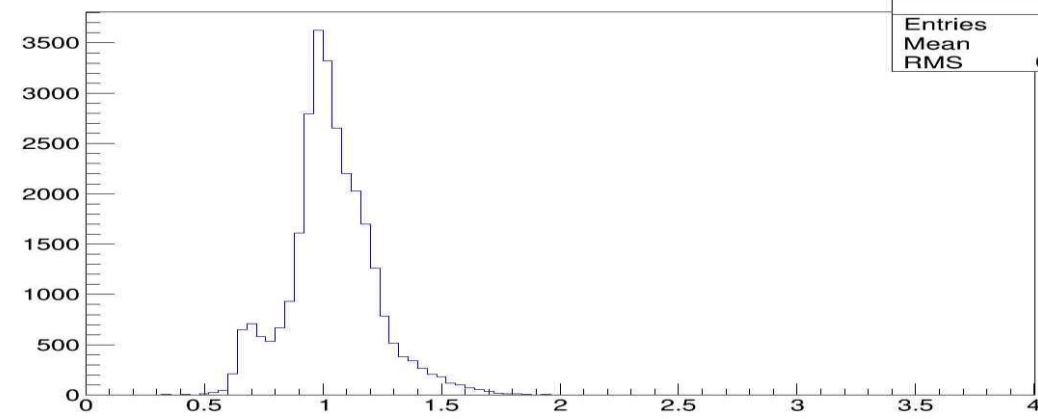
Elastic MC jobs in practice

WNCPUHS06 vs JobPower



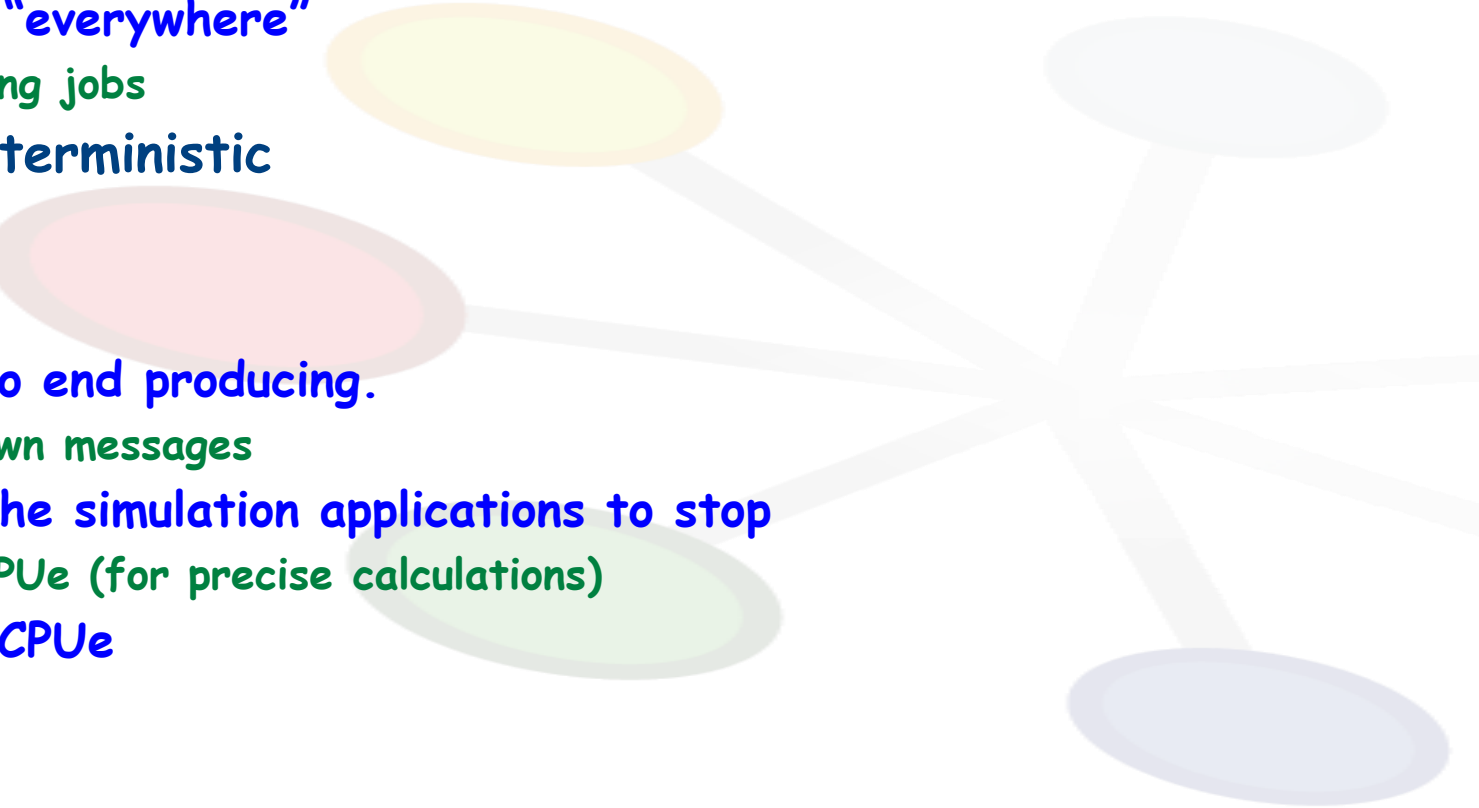
Entries	28711
Mean x	7.573
Mean y	7.476
RMS x	1.611
RMS y	1.87

Job/HS06



Entries	28721
Mean	1.036
RMS	0.1869

- LHCb simulation jobs are elastic
 - For about a year now
- Simple concept, rather important implications
 - Simulations jobs can run “everywhere”
 - ↳ Low priorities, back-filling jobs
- Power calculations non-deterministic
- Next steps
 - Better control of when to end producing.
 - ↳ for VM: look for shutdown messages
 - We can send signals to the simulation applications to stop
 - ↳ needs anyway to know CPUe (for precise calculations)
 - Run-time adjustment of CPUe





Question, comments

