



ALICE Grid operations: last year and perspectives (+ some general remarks)

ALICE T1/T2 workshop

Tsukuba

5 March 2014
Latchezar Betev
the ALICE week 20/03/2014

Updated for the ALICE week 20/03/2014

On the T1/T2 workshop

- Fourth workshop in this series
 - CERN May 2009 (pre-data-taking) ~45 participants
 - KIT January 2012 47 participants counted
 - CCIN2P3 June 2013 46 registered (45 counted)
 - Tsukuba* March 2014 ~45 participants (Grid sites)
- Main venue for discussions on ALICE-specific Grid operations, past and future
 - Site experts+Grid software developers
 - Throughout the year communication by e-mail
 - ...and tickets (the most de-humanizing system)

On the T1/T22 workshop (2)



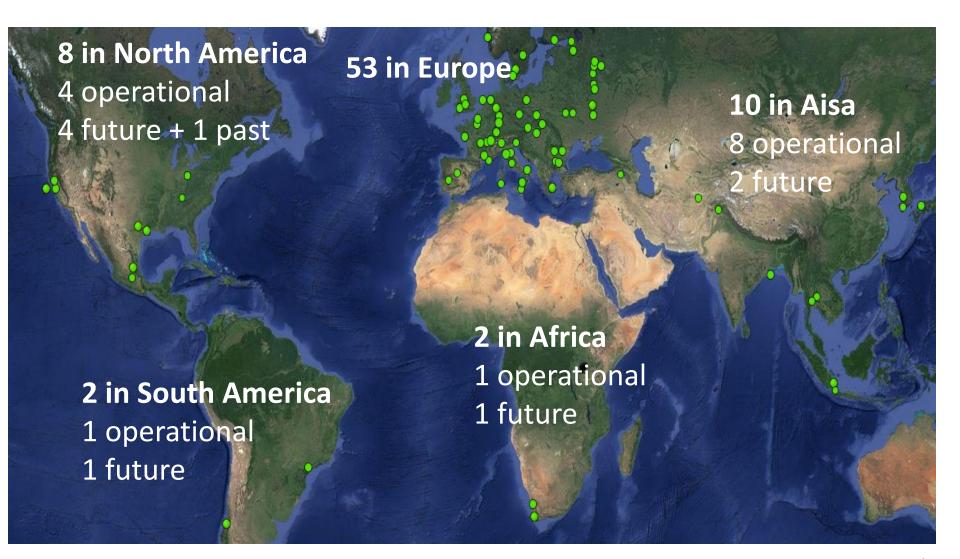
筑波大学 University of Tsukuba







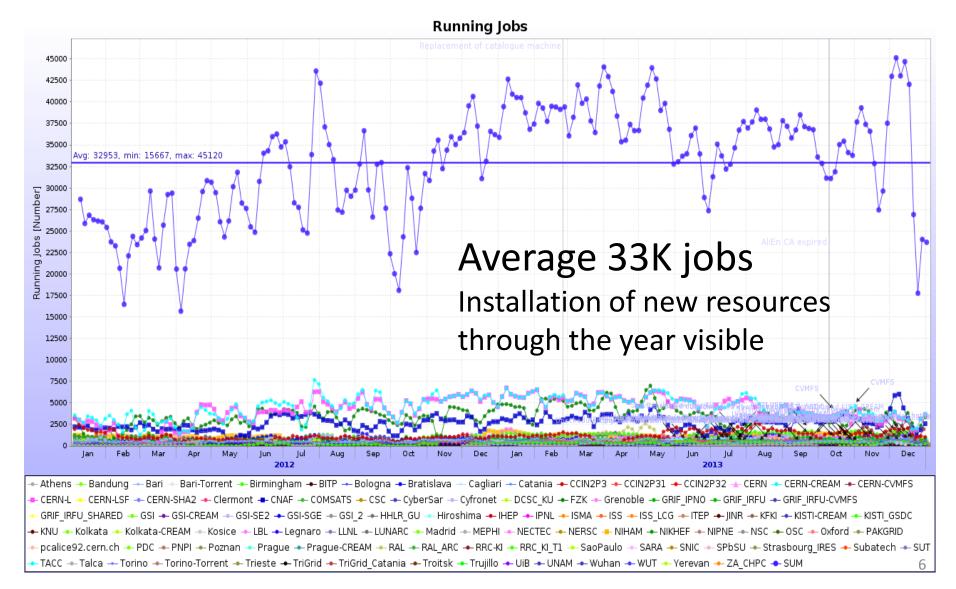
The ALICE Grid



Grid job profile in 2013

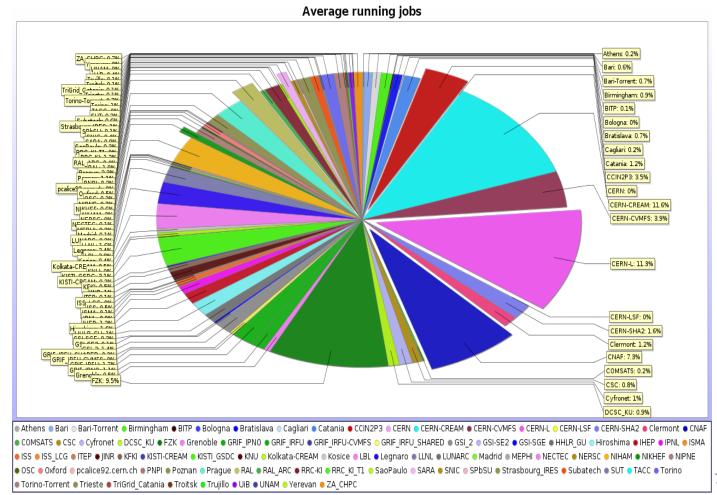


The GRID job profile in 2012

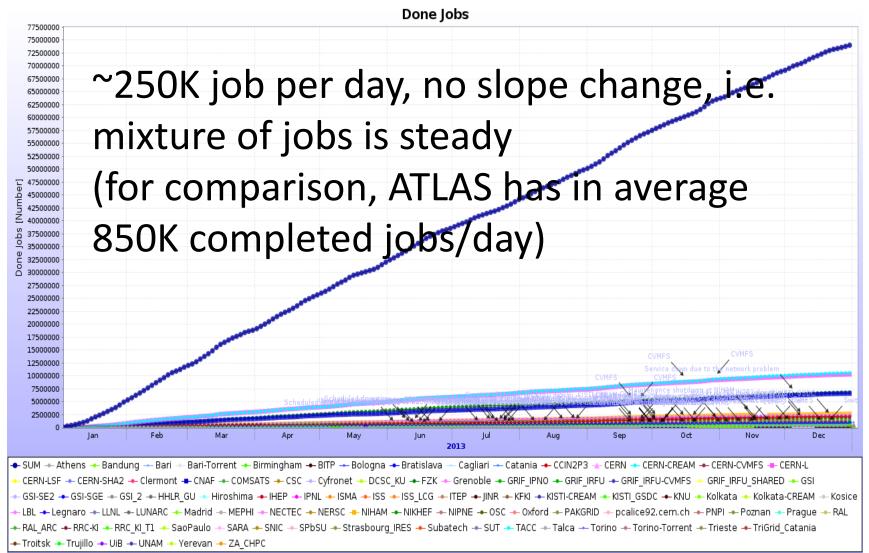


Resources delivery distribution

The remarkable 50/50 share T1/T2 is still alive and well



Done jobs

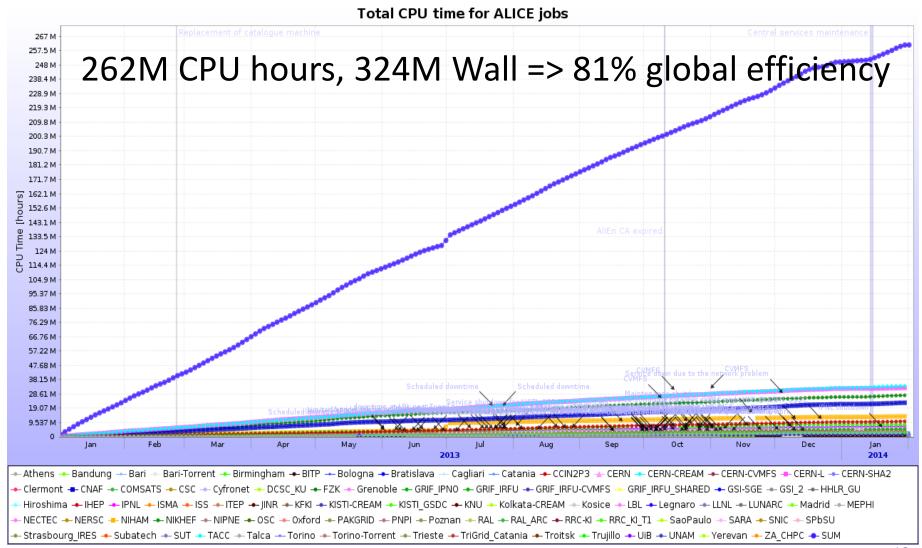


Job mixture

69% MC, 8% RAW, 11% LEGO, 12% individual, 447 individual users



CPU and Wall time



Year 2013 in brief

- 'Flat' CPU and storage resources
 - However we had 8% more job slots in average in 2013 than in (second half) of 2012
 - Mostly due to Asian (KISTI) sites increasing their
 CPU capacity, some additional capacity installed at few European sites
 - Storage capacity has increased by 5%
- Stable performance of the Grid in general
 - The productions and analysis unaffected by upgrade stops at many sites

Production cycles MC

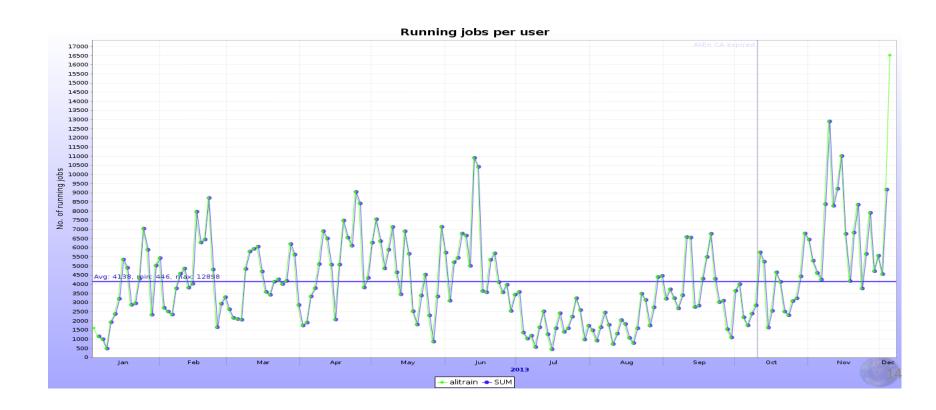
- 93 production cycles from beginning of the calendar year
 - For comparison 123 cycles in 2012; 639,597,409
 events
- 767,433,329 events
 - All types p+p, p+A, A+A
 - Anchored to all data-taking years from 2010 to 2013

AOD re-filtering

- 46 cycles
 - From MC and RAW, from 2010 to 2013
- Most of the RAW data cycles have been 'refiltered'
- Same for the main MC cycles
- This method is fast and reduces the need for RAW data reprocessing

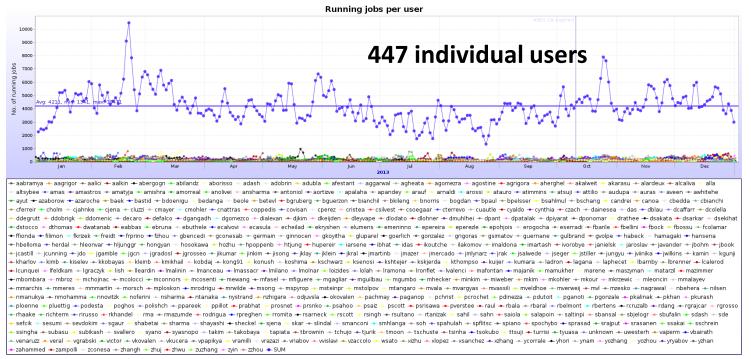
Analysis Train

- More active in specific periods, increase in the past months (QM)
- 4100 jobs, 11% of Grid resources
- 75 train sets for the 8 ALICE PWGs
- 1400 train departure/arrivals in 49 weeks => 28 trains per week...

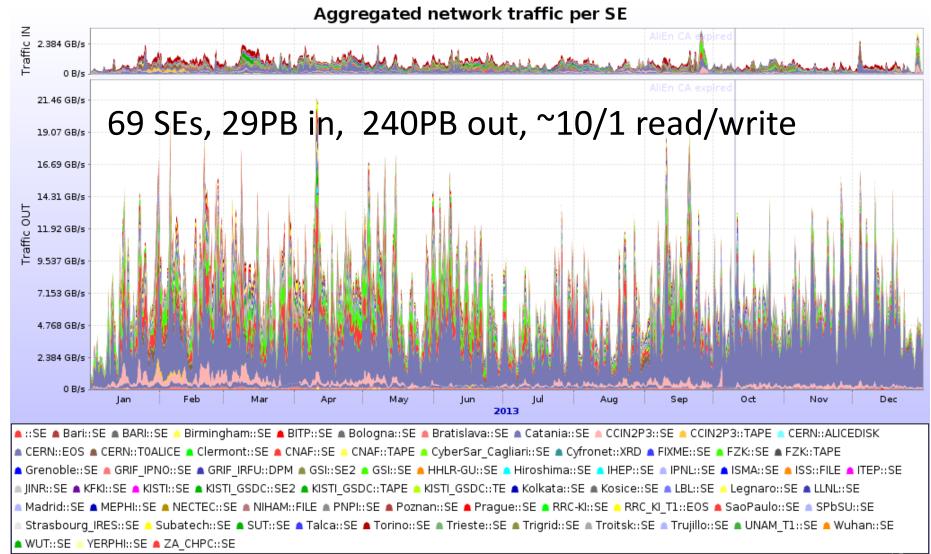


Summary on resources utilization

- The above activities use up to 88% if the total resources made available to ALICE
- The remaining 12% is individual user analysis



Access to data (disk SEs)



Data access 2

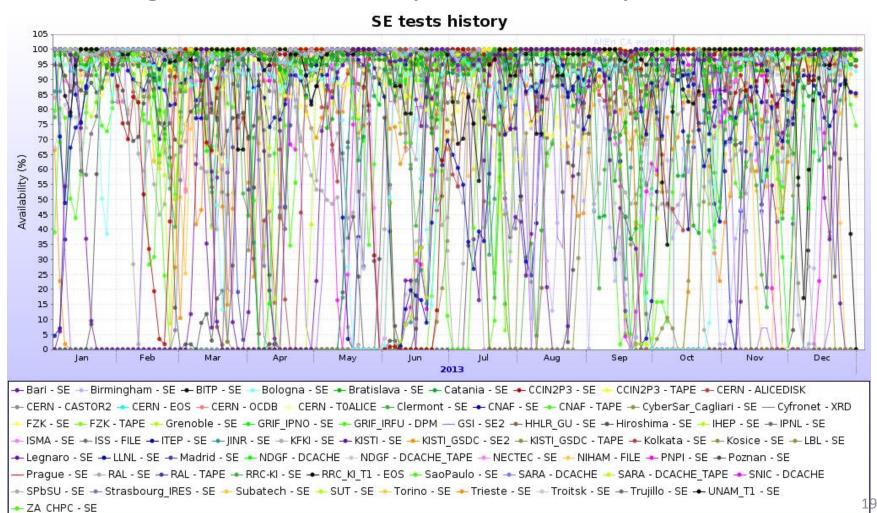
- 99% of the data read are input (ESDs/AODs) to analysis jobs, the remaining 1% are configurations and macros
- From LEGO train statistics, ~93% of the data is read locally
 - The job is sent to the data
- The 7% is file cannot be accessed locally (either server not returning it or file missing)
 - In all such cases, the file is read remotely
 - Or the job has waited for too long and is allowed to run anywhere to complete the train (last train jobs)
- Eliminating some of the remote access (not all possible) will increase the global efficiency by few percent
 - This is not a showstopper at all, especially with better network

Storage availability

- More important question availability of storage
- ALICE computing model 2 replicas => if SE is down, we lose efficiency and may overload the remaining SE
 - The CPU resources must access data remotely, otherwise there will be not enough to satisfy the demand
- In the future, we may be forced to go to one replica
 - Cannot be done for popular data

Storage availability (2)

Average SE availability in the last year: 86%

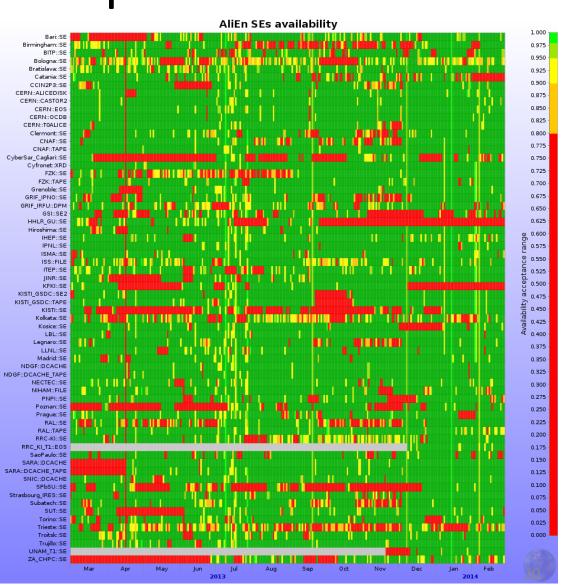


Alternative representation

Green – good Red – bad Yellow/orange - bad

Some SEs do have extended 'repair' times...

Oscillating 'availability' is also well visible



Storage availability

- Extensive 'repair', upgrade times, down times
 - Tolerated due to the existing second replica for all files
- Troubles with underlying FS
 - Some SEs xrootd gateways over GPFS/Lustre/Other
 - Fast file access and multiple open files are is not always supported well
 - Issues with tuning of xrootd parameters
 - Limited number of gateways (traffic routing), can hurt the site performance
 - xrootd works best over a simple Linux FS
- How to solve this storage session on Thursday
- Goal for SE availability >95%

Other services

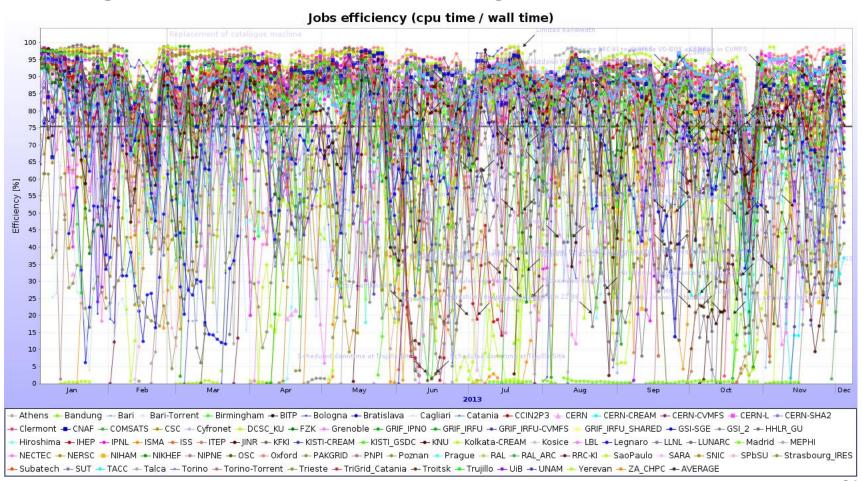
- Nothing special to report
 - Services are mature and stable
 - Operators are well aware of what is to be done and where
 - Ample monitoring is available for every service (more on this will be reported throughout the workshop)
 - Personal reminders needed from time to time
 - Several services updates were done in 2013...

Major upgrade events

- xrootd version smooth, but not yet done at all sites
 - Purpose more stable server performance, rehearsal for xrootd v.4 (IPv6-compliant)
- EMI2/3 (including new VO-box) mostly smooth – more in Maarten's talk
- SL(C)5 (or equivalent) ->SL(C)6 (or equivalent)
 smooth, for some reason not yet complete...
- Torrent->CVMFS quite <u>smooth</u>, two (small) sites remaining

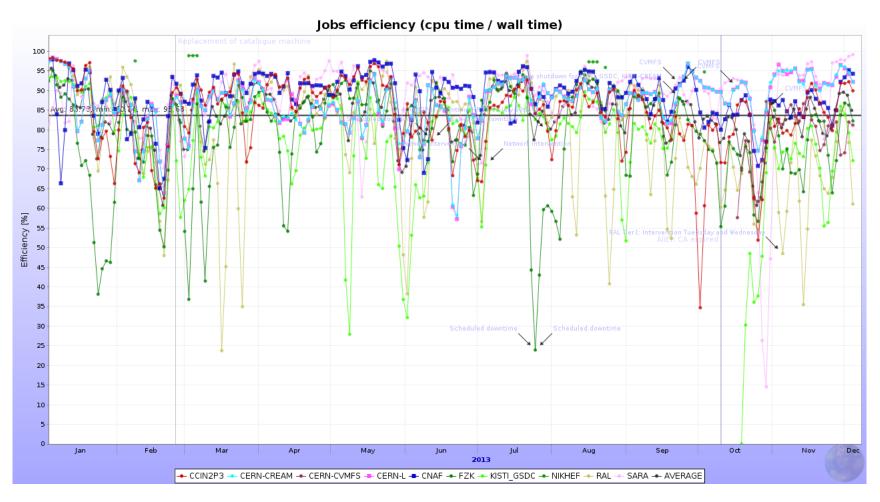
The Efficiency

Average of all sites: 75% (unweighted)



Closer look – T0/T1s

Average – 85% (unweighted)



Summary on efficiency

- Stable throughout the year
- T2s efficiencies are not much below T0/T1s
 - It is possible to equalize all, it is in the storage and networking
- Biggest gains through
 - Inter-sites network improvement (LHCONE);
 networking session on Friday
 - Storage keep it simple xrootd works best directly on a Linux FS and on generic storage boxes

What's in store for 2014

- Production and analysis will not stop know how to handle these, nothing to worry about
 - Some of the RAW data production is left over from 2013
- Another 'flat' resources year no increase in requirements
- Year 2015
 - Start of LHC RUN2 higher luminosity, higher energy
 - Upgraded ALICE detector/DAQ higher data taking rate; basically 2x the RUN1 rate

What's in store for 2014 - sites

- We should finish with the largest upgrades before March 2015
 - Storage new xrootd/EOS
 - Services updates
 - Network IPv6, LHCONE
 - New sites installation Indonesia, US, Mexico,
 South Africa
 - Build and validate new T1s UNAM, RRC-KI (already on the way)

Ramp up to 2015

- Some (cosmics trigger) data taking will start June-October 2014
 - This concerns the Offline team nothing specific for the sites
- Depending on the 'intensity' of this data taking, or how many thing got broken in the past 2 years
 - The central team may be a bit less responsive for site queries

Last trimester of 2014

- ALICE will start standard shifts
- Technical, calibration and cosmics trigger runs
- Test of new DAQ cluster high throughput data transfers to CERN TO
 - Does not affect T1s... since we do data transfer continuously
- Reconstruction of calibration/cosmics trigger data will be done
- Expected start of data taking spring 2015

Summary

- Stable and productive Grid operations in 2013
- Resources fully used
- Software updates successfully completed
- MC productions completed according to requests and planning
 - Next year continue with RAW data reprocessing and associated MC
- Analysis OK
- 2014 focus on SE consolidation, resources rampup for 2015 (where applicable), networking, new sites installation and validation

A big Thank You to all sites providing resources for ALICE and their ever-vigilant administrators

A big Thank You to the Tsukuba organizing committee for hosting this workshop

Summary of the workshop

- 63 participants (first day common session)
- 54 participants next days
- Record participation!

General Themes

- Wednesday Grid operations, computing model, AliEn development, WLCG development, resources
 - Two very interesting external presentations on
 Tokyo T2 and Belle II experiment we thank the
 presenters for sharing their experiences and ideas
- Thursday Storage and monitoring
- Friday Networking

Site themes

- 17 regional presentations
- 2 site-specific presentations
- News on Indonesia, US and China

Finally... the group photo

