



Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

Monitoring the EGEE/WLCG Grid Services

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www.eu-egee.org







Outline

- SAM (Service Availability Monitoring): the platform
- Use of SAM: testbeds, sites, grids
- Focus on HEP VOs use cases
- Conclusions



gLite middleware history

- 80 developers (12 research centers)
- gLite 1.0: initial version, released in April 2005
- gLite 1.5: latest LCG-independent version, released in Jan. 2006
- gLite 3.0: merging LCG 2.7 and gLite 1.5, May 2006
- since 3.0 no separate releases of LCG and gLite middleware



- gLite services groups:
 - Access and Security Services
 - Information and Monitoring Services
 - Data Services
 - Job Management Services
- gLite services scopes:
 - User
 - Site
 - Virtual Organization (VO):
 - Biomedical
 - High Energy Physics
 - etc...
 - and global (i.e.multi-VO)



Service Scopes

- gLite services scopes:
 - User
 - Site
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 - Biomedical
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 - etc...
 - and global (i.e.multi-VO)



gLite Services 1/2

Access and Security Services

- Identifies users, allowing or denying access to services, on the basis of some agreed policies.
- provides credentials using Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) X.509
 - Certification Authorities as trusted third parties.
- Information Service (IS) and Monitoring:
 - Provides information about the gLite resources and their status.
 - used to locate resources
 - and for monitoring and accounting purposes.
 - Data published to the IS conforms to a schema



gLite Services 2/2

Job Management System

- Computing Element (CE) service
 - computing resources localized at a site (clusters with Worker Nodes)
- Workload Management System (WMS) (global)
 - matching jobs to CEs according to job requirements and optimization
 - managing full life-cycle of the job across sites.
- Data Management System
 - storage back-end (site)
 - stored files registered in a central catalogue (LFC) (global)



SAM introduction

- Monitoring EGEE/WLCG grid infrastructure
- Service level monitoring
 - Service availability (and functionality) checked by launching tests on the monitored sites
- In production since June 2006
- Managing a growing infrastructure
 - 20 sites --> 60 sites --> 200 sites (in four years)
- Main source of information for Grid Operations
- Basis for Availability

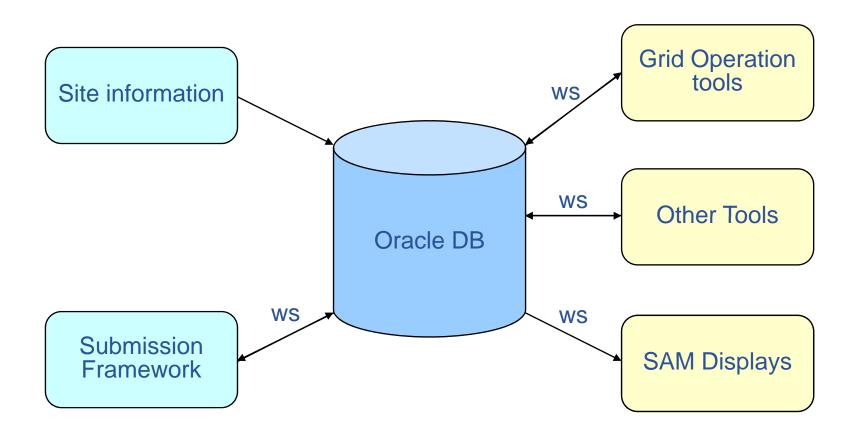


Service Availability Monitoring (SAM)

- SAM Framework structure
 - Submission framework
 - Oracle DB
 - Web Services
 - Visualization part (SAM displays)

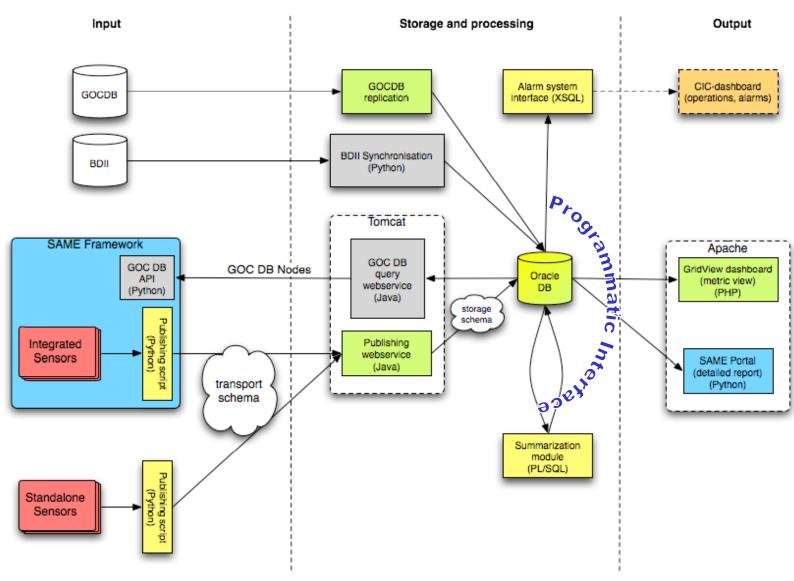


SAM (simplified) architecture



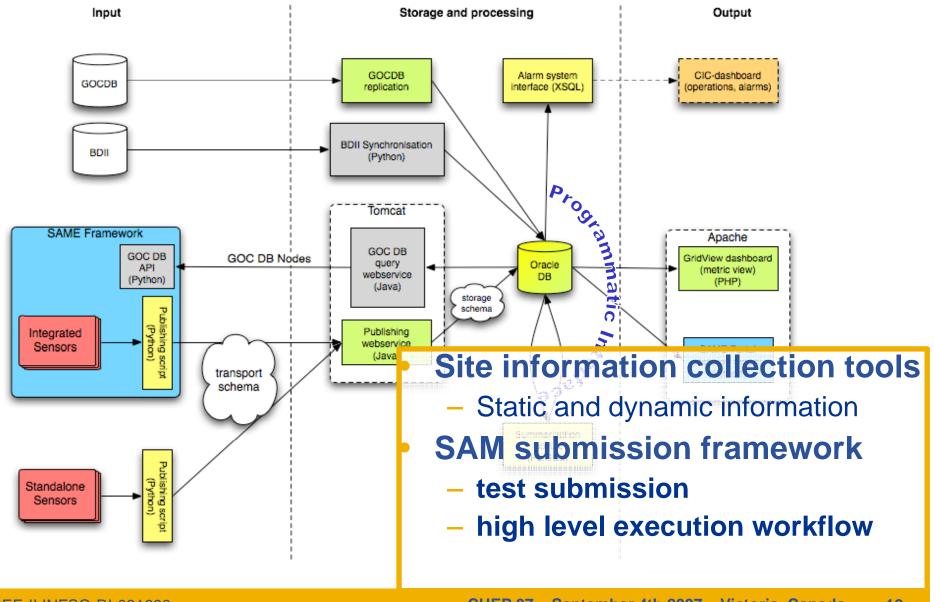


SAM Architecture



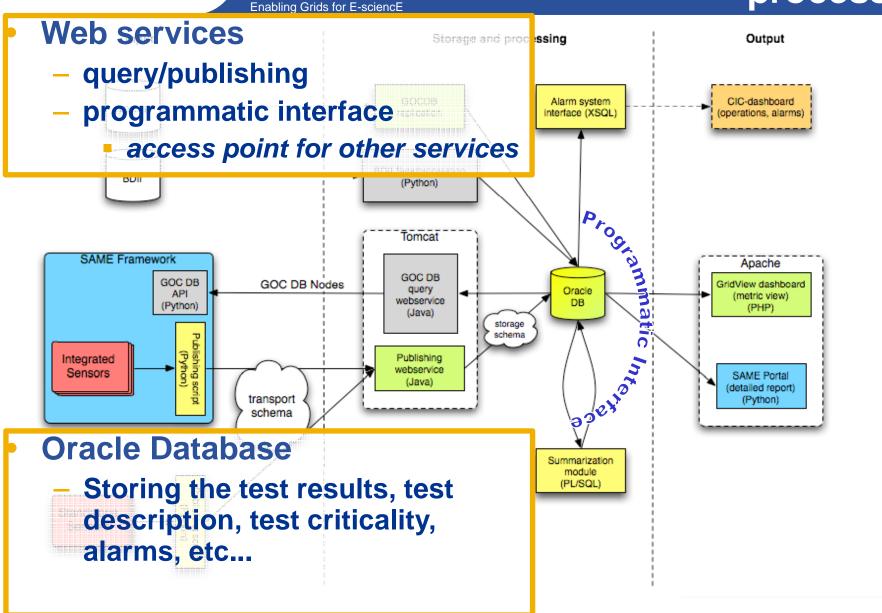


SAM framework: input



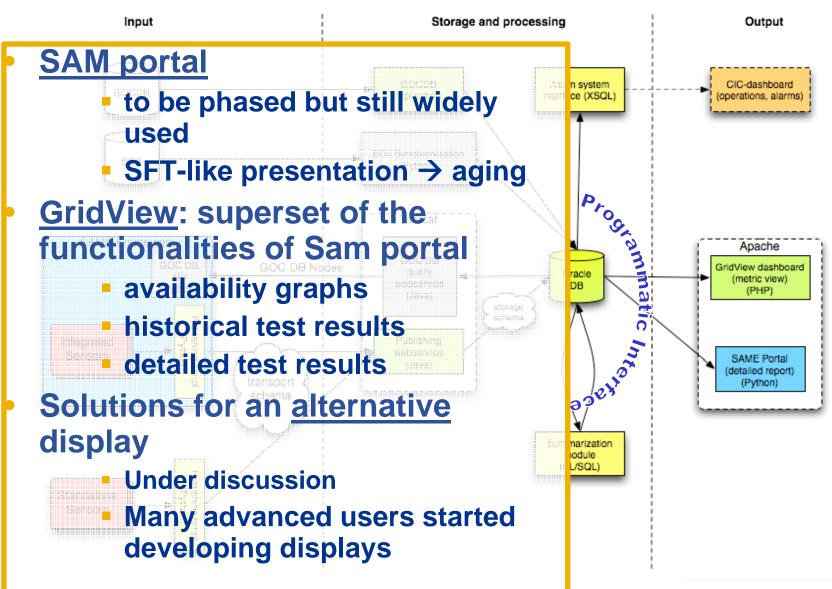


SAM framework: Storage and processing



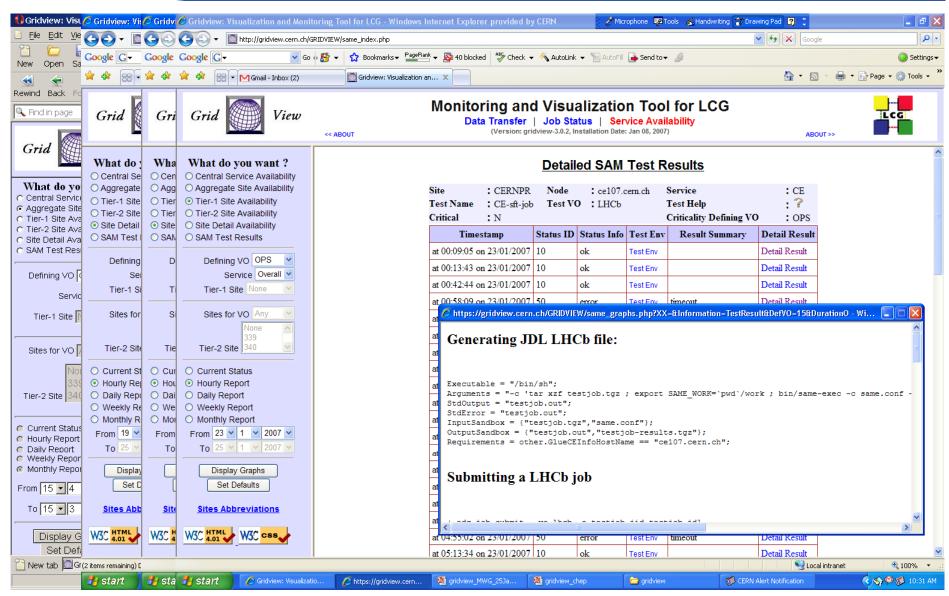


SAM framework: Output





GridView visualization of SAM results





Computation of Availability Metrics

- Service Availability is computed
 - Per Service Instance
 - Per Service Type (eg. CE) for a site
 - Per Site
 - Over various periodicities like Hourly, Daily, Weekly and Monthly



Availability metrics

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∧ = boolean AND TestResult (N,t) Status of node N = v = boolean OR t ∈ CriticalTests Status of central service C = Status (N) N ∈ instances(C) Status of site S = AND Everything is calculated for each VO CE₁ SRM 1 site BDII that defined critical tests in FCR OR OR SRM 2 Results make sense only if VO submits tests!!! OR OR CEn SRM n



EGEE/WLCG infrastructure and operations

- EGEE/WLCG infrastructure;
 - ~200 sites
 - 11 federations or regions
- ROC:
 - responsibility for the services within its region
 - conformity to a set of agreed operation procedures.
- Grid Operators (COD):
 - monitoring the availability and performance of the grid services.

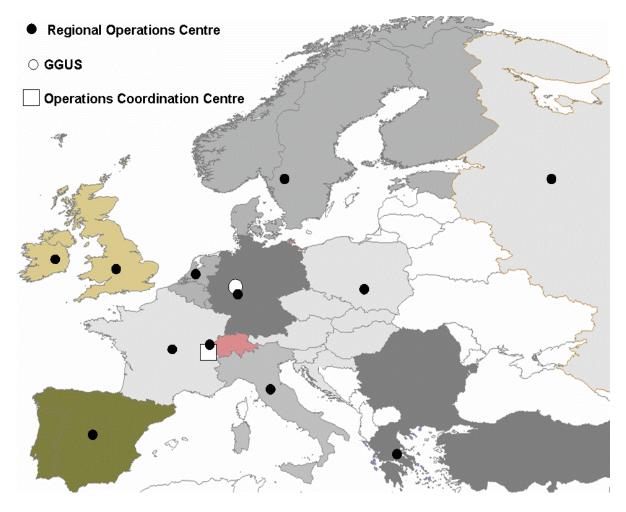


Operator on Duty

- COD is Operator on Duty
- global WLCG/EGEE GRID monitoring
- SAM tests raise alarms about site failures which are reported to COD
- Then COD:
 - detect issues affecting the grid services
 - provides a first analysis
 - reports existing problems to the relevant ROCs
 - validates the solution provided
- 1 (2) ROCs responsible for the whole GRID operations at a time
 - 11 ROCs involved
 - weekly rotation



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Regional Operations Centres (ROC)

- One in each region (incl. Asia-Pacific)
- Front-line support for user and operations issues
 - point of contact for sites in the region
- Provide local knowledge and adaptations
- Manage daily Grid operations – oversight, troubleshooting
- Run infrastructure services
- for Asia-Pacific region
 - Asia-Pacific
 - roc@lists.grid.sinica.edu.tw
 - Jason Shih, Min-Hong Tsai, Shu-Ting Liao
 - CERN (catch-all ROC)
 - egee-roc-cern@cern.ch
 - Nicholas Thackray



Use of SAM: gLite middleware certification testbed

- SAM platform in use in EGEE-SA3 (Integration/ Testing/Release) for middleware certification purposes
- Standard tests used as basic functionality and regression tests
- Additional tests (e.g. LB, BLAH) integrated locally
- Lightweight display interfaced directly SAM DB
 - (https://lxb0714.cern.ch/easysam/perl/easysam.cgi)



Use of SAM: EGEE/WLCG operations

- Grid Operations
 - Grid Operator-on-Duty (COD)
 - Alarms shown by COD Dashboard are generated by SAM
- Site Certification
 - Technical suitability, convenient level of quality
 - SAM test results are crucial in the certification procedures of most EGEE/WLCG ROCs.
 - On demand submission (web interface, Poznan)
 - Official hourly submission (CERN)
- Availability
 - ROC reports
- Site monitoring
 - site admins, ROC, etc...

Use of SAM: Grid infrastructures

- A number of grid infrastructures are currently monitored by SAM. Major examples:
 - EGEE/WLCG
 - SEE-Grid
 - EELA
 - Health-e-Child
 - EuMedGrid
 - EuChinaGrid
 - BalticGrid
- SAM platforms were deployed for those projects in slightly different configurations, according to the number of sites monitored, hardware and software resources.



Use of SAM: LHC VOs

- All the four LHC experiments are running (or planning to run) custom tests using the production instance of SAM
- Goal: sanity checks against selected grid and application services.
 - CMS, Alice, LHCb
 - running custom tests in production using
 - two different submission approaches
 - Atlas
 - running standard tests in production using Atlas proxy.
 - preparing to submit custom tests
- The production SAM platform is supporting the four VOs
 - Only minor changes were needed to support Alice



How the VOs submit to SAM

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Two different approaches

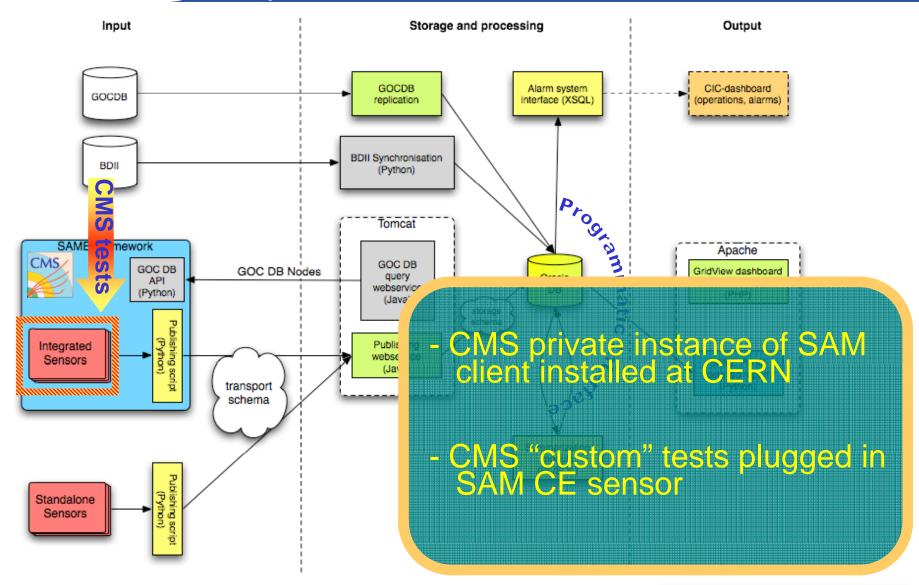
- 1. Advanced usage of the Submission Framework
 - CMS, (Atlas)
- 2. Hybrid submission methods
 - ALICE, LHCb

Both approaches successful and interesting ...

A Clean Integration: CMS

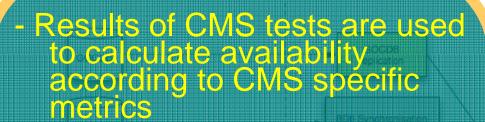


CMS Integration: Submission

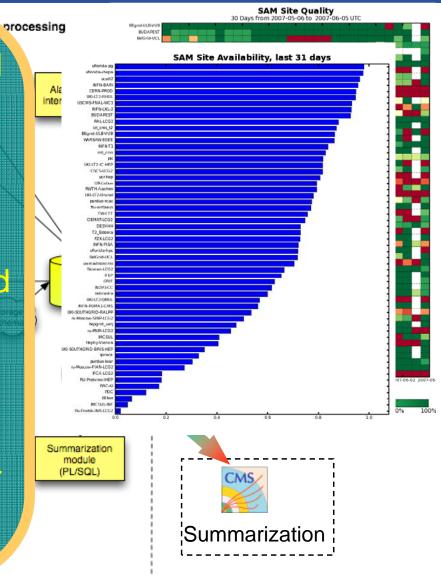




CMS Integration: Availability



- Data accessed through the Programmatic Interface
- Daily site availability calculated according CMS metrics
- CMS Availability = running time / total time
 - CMS Reliability = running time / (total time scheduled downtime)





CMS: "Custom" Use Cases

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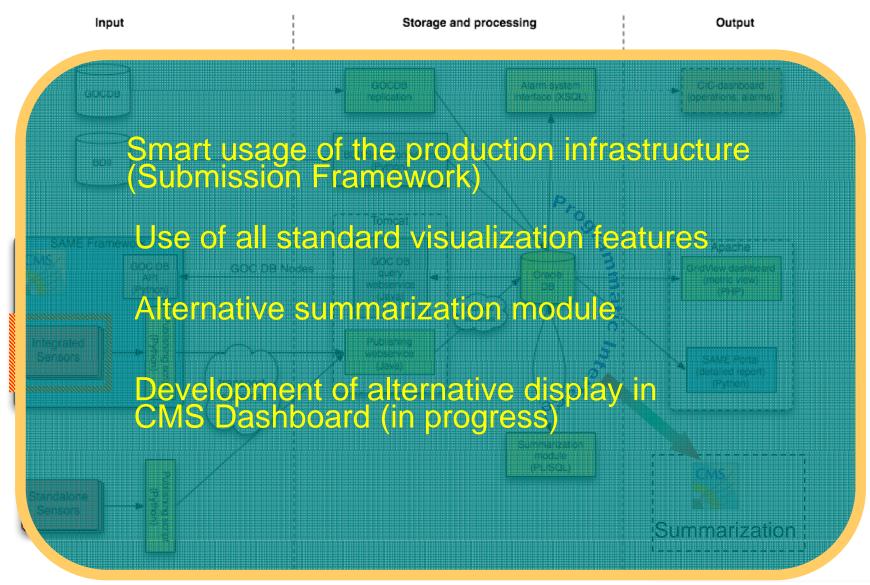
- CE tests submitted by CMS since early 2007
 - CMS software area
 - Site local configuration

Credit: Andrea Sciaba' - CMS

- CMS version test
- local stage out (WN → SE)
- Discovery of local Squid server
- Read Calibration data via Squid server
- SRMv1 and v2 tests also in production
 - Verify translation LFN → SURL
 - Test data access UI → remote SE
 - push, pull, delete file
 - get file metadata



CMS Integration: Conclusions





ATLAS Integration

- Off-the-shelf SAM client used to submit standard tests with an Atlas proxy
- Developing custom tests and new sensors
 - SE Sensor: access to DQ2 directories with new lcg-utils
 - Custom SRM: to run low-level test on SRMs
 - Sanity check of software installation
- Planning an "orthodox" use of Submission Framework
- Developing visualization on ARDA dashboard



An Hybrid Integration: Alice



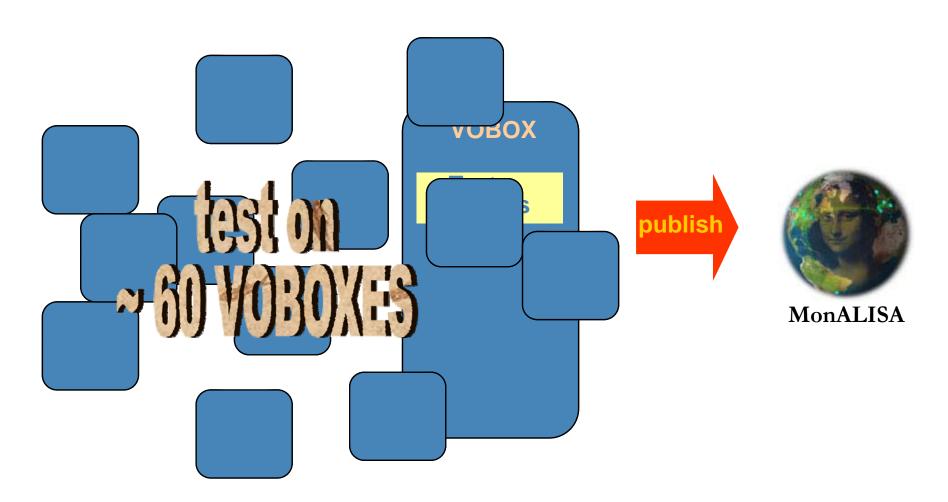
Alice: "Custom" Use Cases

- Alice has developed test scripts to be run on VOBOXES
- Results to be visible in MonALIsa ...
- Test to be repeated at all Alice sites (~60)...



Alice Test Case: VOBOXES

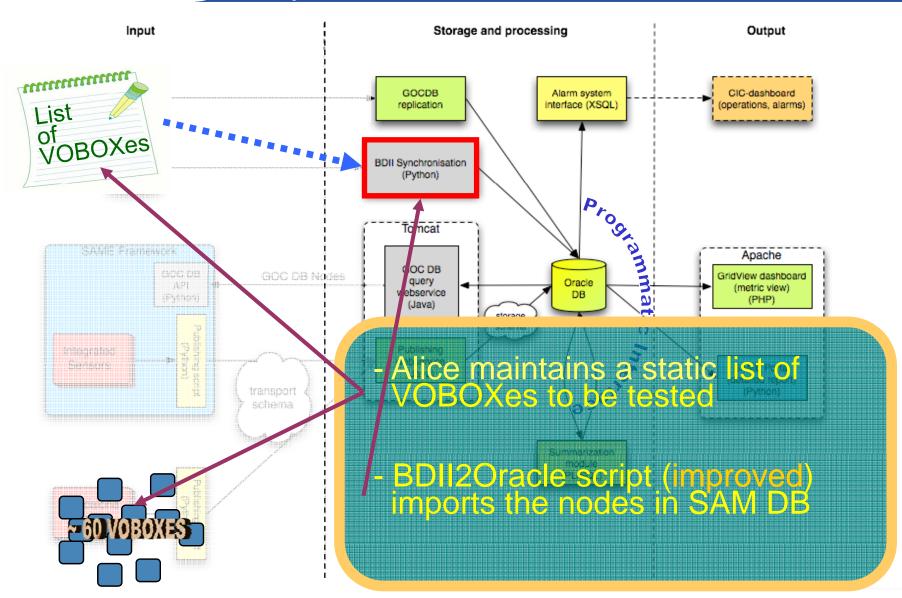
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Alice Integration: test targets



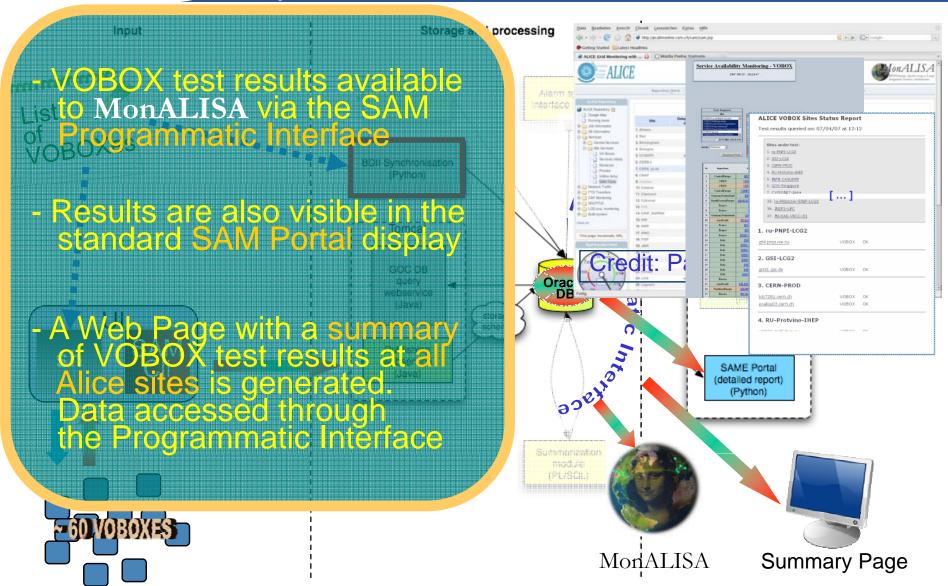


Alice Integration: submission

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE Input SAM Submission Framework replaced by + UI + SAM Client THE THEFT THE PERSON OF THE PE A shell Script (from Alice) runs Alice VOBOX Tests (AVT) on selected VOBOXes and List of VOBOXes collects test results Environment, <u>Definitions</u> and <u>Results</u> of tests published in SAM via standard SAM Client GOC DB Nodes GridView dashboard Oracle (metric view) DB webservice (PHP) (Java) storage schema SAM Publishing webservice SAME Portal (Java) (detailed report) (Python) Summarization module (PL/SQL)

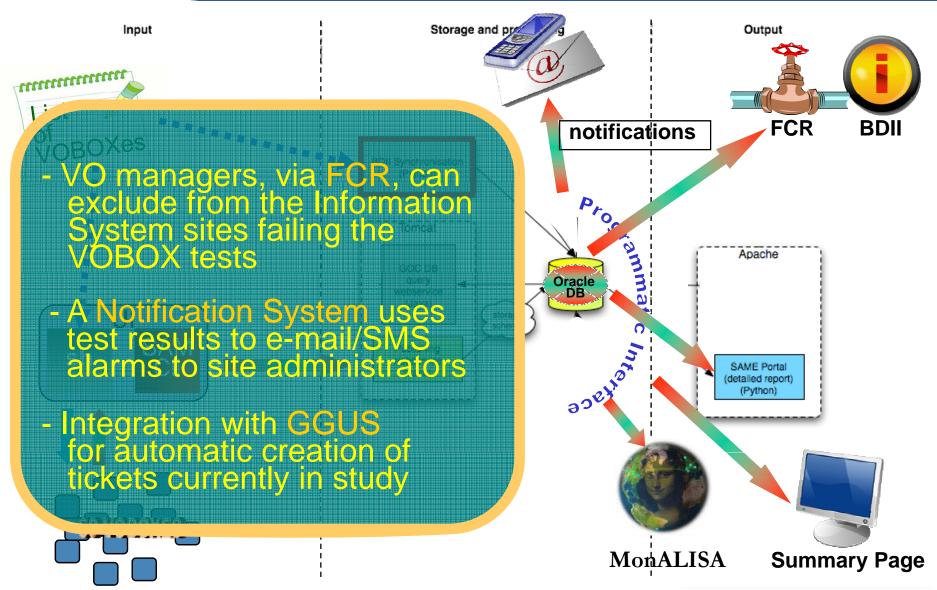


Alice Integration: visualization



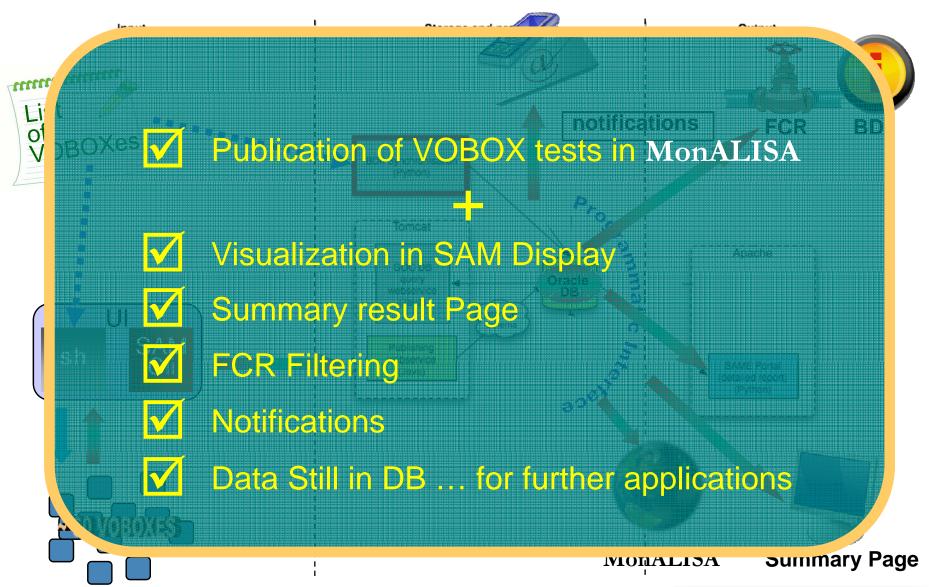


Alice Integration: operations





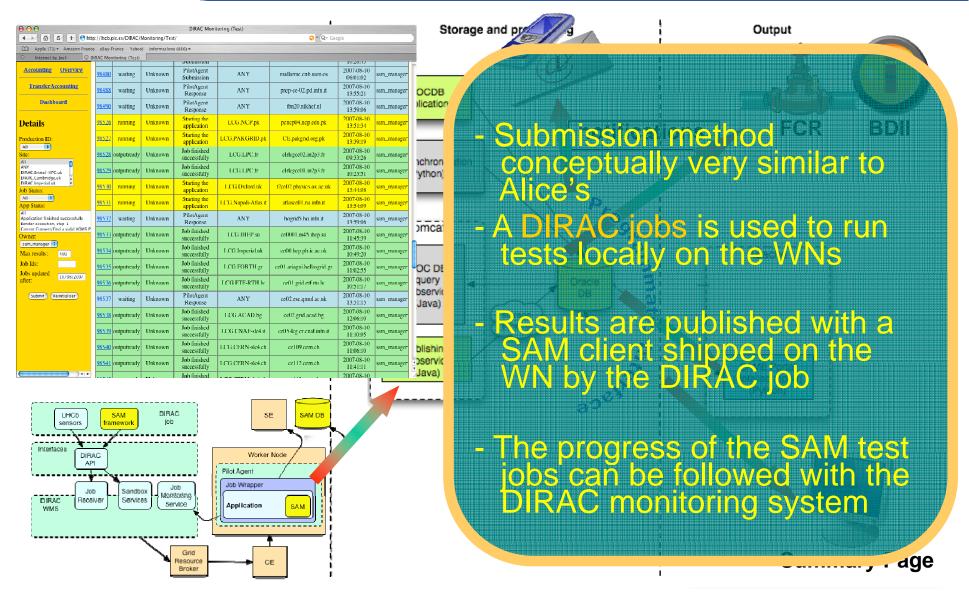
Alice Integration (conclusions)





LHCb Integration

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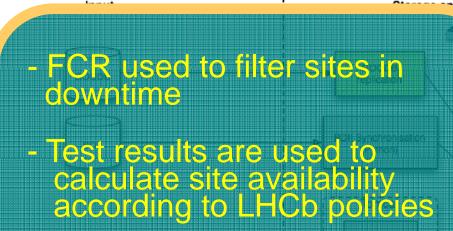


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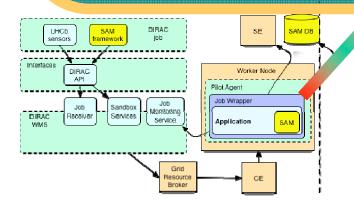


LHCb Integration: operations

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- Finally a Production Mask is produced with sites eligible for production







LHCb: "Custom" Use Cases

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

- SAM client run in a single Dirac task including critical tests for LHCb applications ...
 - Length of LHCB queue on the CE
 - Verify OS and architecture
 - Whole MC chain of LHCb applications
- ... and Grid Services ...
 - SRM
- Installation of LHCb software and publishing tags

Credit: Roberto Santinelli - LHCb



Other monitoring tools: GridICE

- It provides:
 - status and utilization information at site and resource level
 - basic statistics
 - real-time alerts
 - geographic map
- Main server based on Nagios (open source, host and network service monitor)
- Centralized architecture
 - a main server periodically queries a set of nodes to extract information about the status of grid and network services, and the utilization of resources.
- Collected information is stored in a DBMS and used to build aggregate statistics and trigger alerts

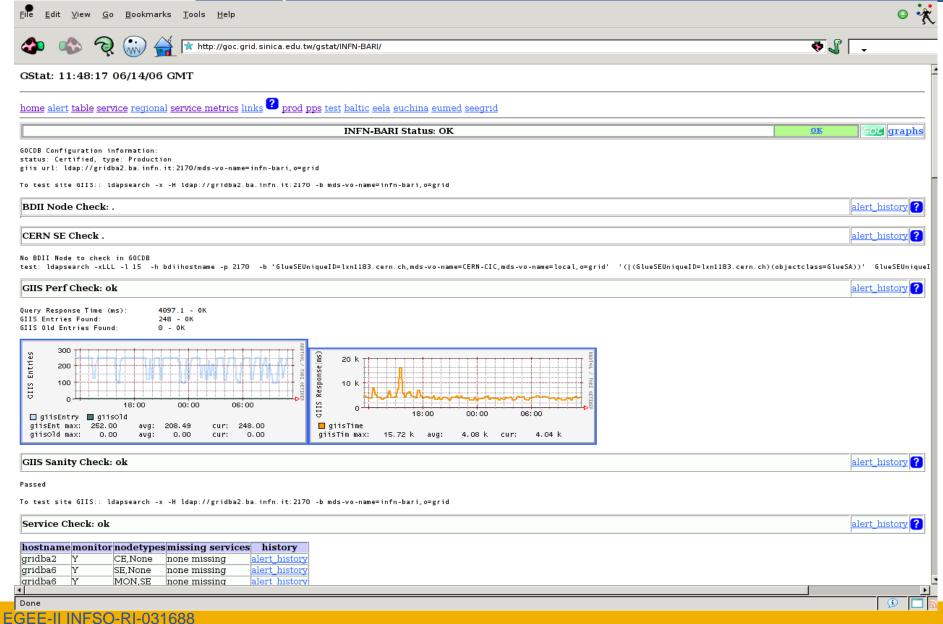


Other monitoring tools: GStat

- Information System monitoring web interface
- Analysing data published by the sites
 - sanity of the data
 - reliability of the data
 - aggregated and detailed graphs
 - history plots
- Provides information to SAM
- Gathers information the site publishes about the services running there



gstat





Conclusions

- Service Availability Monitoring or SAM, is currently used to
 - Monitor some of the largest production grids available nowadays
 - Improve the reliability of the monitored grid services
- Discussed SAM use for
 - Middleware Certification
 - Grid Operations
 - Site Certification
 - VO Application Monitoring
- HEP VO use cases detailed
 - Clean Integration
 - Hybrid Integration



That's all folks!

Thanks for the attention! ©

Related Contributions at CHEP'07:

232 – Joel CLOSIER - Ensuring GRID resource availability with the SAM framework in LHCb

Extra slides