



Tier-1 in GridPP4+ Strategy

- Our 2014 GridPP4+ Strategy
 - Meet Run-2 requirements
 - Prepare for Run-3
 - Convince funding agency that we are efficient and effective
 - Requested 17.5 FTE effort
- Funding agencies accepted GridPP (not just Tier-1)
 justification for staffing level but not able to fund beyond
 FY15.
 - Tier-1 still funded at 19.5 FTE
 - Kicked baked-bean can down road 1 year
- Clearly our 2014 GridPP4+ strategy will not work again in 2015



Grid One Possible GridPP5 Tier-1 Strategy

- Cut manpower cap effort
 - Stop development
 - Stop quality control
 - Discard efficient infrastructure
 - Find new cheap way of working

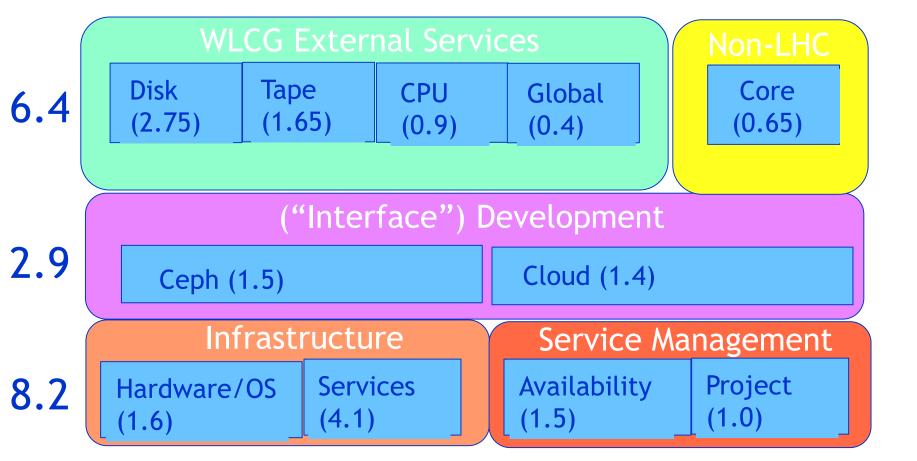
High Risk Strategy

- Discarding what we have built
- Losing agility
- Quality control is efficient
- Risking data loss
- Staff retention issues





Staff Effort Analysis (Bottom up)







Observations

- Based on a snapshot of the Tier-1 from November 2014
 - Based on detailed lower level service decomposition provides protection from salami slicing cuts.
 - Plus a few plans
 - But adapted to avoid problems during proposal process
 - Recognise there will be service evolution to and through GRIDPP5 some services will close but some new services will emerge
 - Most development encapsulated invisibly within components but make two big lumps visible (CEPH+Cloud)
- Total required effort 17.5 FTE. Decomposition:
 - External services + development = 9.3
 - Deliver to end users (only slight hardware volume scaling = 0.7 FTE)
 - Hidden underpinning = 8.2
 - The bit that allows agility and minimises scaling





The Problem(s)

- Guidance from Dave during GridPP5 modeling
 - 100% Scenario 17.5 ©
 - 90% Scenario 16.0 FTE ⊗
 - 70% Scenario 11.5 FTE ⊗
- Cannot just trim everything a bit
 - Cutting bottom layer of stack will reduce our efficiency and raise costs
 - Don't want to stop doing anything at top of stack



The Importance of Narrative

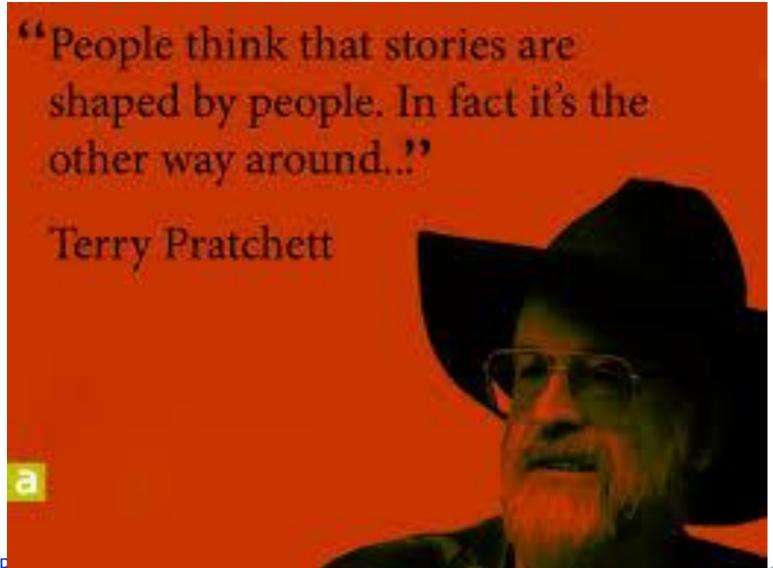
"Those who tell the stories rule the world."

– Native American Proverb



Or alternativly

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory



Gride What Narrative to present to STFC?

- Our strategy must be to cut STFC LHC computing cost.
 - No more major efficiency savings at the Tier-1 (did it in GridPP3/4) so cost reduction must come from elsewhere
 - Cannot stop development as LHC Run-3 and Run-4 around corner
- Only solution for 90% and lower scenarios is to share costs with other customers
 - Solve other STFC problems
 - Support other communities
- Cannot do it now so must show a trajectory for staff effort funded by GridPP: 17.5, 17.5, 14.5, 14.5
 - Lost effort must be replaced by other projects in order to sustain required development in 2nd half of GridPP5
- Meet strategic objective do same in 100% scenario



Obstacles to Cost Sharing

- Almost everything we have built is an obstacle particularly:
 - The Storage element eg: SRM/xrootd
 - The Compute element
 - Authentication (x509 certificates) and the authorisation framework
 - And the reputation of Grid Computing
- Also the Tier-1's myopic focus on LHC computing and the need to meet the MoU
- And the lack of effort/funding by our target communities
- And the lack of (perceived) requirement for resource





But currently opportunities

- Many experiments are (or soon will be generating large data volumes.
 Eg: SKA, LSST, LOFAR, ITER etc etc. Also STFC facilities like ISIS, also DIAMOND.
 - Most don't have solutions (or even realise they have a problem)
 - We are one of the largest Data-Intense academic infrastrictures in the country
- STFC's shortage of funds for ICT for "big science" favors incumbents
 - STFC actively seeking a joined up UK/EU e-infrastructure (EU-T0 and UK-T0)
 - Also success of JASMIN service at RAL for earth observation demonstrates benefits of pooling infrastructure
- In order to plug 3 FTE GridPP gap, RAL probably need to get a 6 FTE project - 50% bespoke, 50% (3 FTE) contribution to existing shared infrastructure.
 - But to succeed, must have a marketable product (ie not Grid).





- Tier-1 needs a new storage system (to replace CASTOR disk). Must work for LHC, but also have resonance with new potential customers:
 - Big technical challenge to make work for LHC (we understand risks)
- Clearly hugely successful (just now) in attracting interest from other funding streams
 - ISIS very interested (and already have a CEPH instance) can we run theirs or replace theirs with ours
 - EUDAT have H2020 funding to interface IRODS to object store (CEPH)
 - SAGE (RAL/Diamond/CCFE/SEAGATE) collaboration funded in H2020 RAL role will be to compare SEAGATE h/w solution with Tiered CEPH instance
 - JASMIN will test CEPH object store
 - ZEPHYR project unfunded in H2020 but would build on CEPH try again
 - CCFE interested in interfacing their data server on top of our CEPH object store precursor to ITER.



- Tier-1 does not need a new batch computing interface.
 Cloud is all about engagement with other communities.
 - Except insofar as it might allow us to place a load of Grid infrastructure (but think cloud will cost more)
 - Probably will cost more than current Grid interfaces will cost
- Possible customers:
 - SCD (already fund 0.5 FTE)
 - STFC facilities (eg ISIS and Diamond) ISIS might fund 0.5 FTE for ISIS specific tailoring
 - Federated infrastructures like EGI or INDIGO-Datacloud
 - The EU-T0 and UK-T0 (resonance with STFC)
 - Specific STFC projects eg LOFAR, SKA etc etc
 - H20202 (eg INDIGO-Datacloud)) 0.3 FTE



- Can we make the Tier-1 tape robots available to STFC storage projects.
- Eg DiRAC need to store 5PB on tape can they use Tier-1
 - No money but crucial to join up UK-T0



Summary

- Reductions in funding at Tier-1 difficult to address without new funding streams
- If we don't plug the gap Tier-1 likely begin to become dysfunctional in FY18
- Need to shift our focus from solely LHC computing to STFC HTC computing in order to share costs
 - Also hugely important to STFC science. We know stuff that will help these projects.
- Need to fund a usable (marketable) product set in order to attract new customers. Bespoke middleware simply will not provide the narrative we need.
- Many opportunities but also huge risk. No plan B