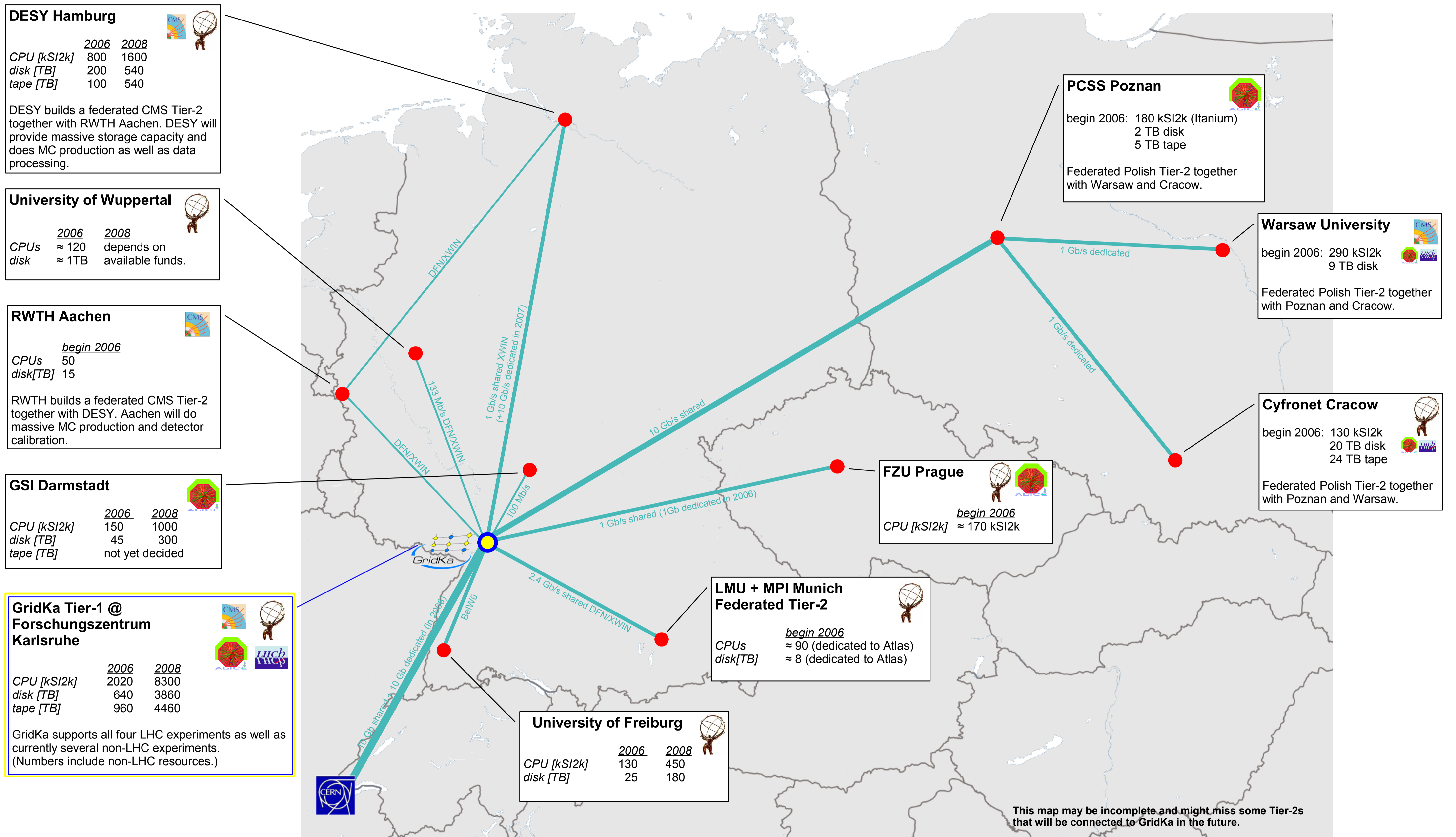


# Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe in der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft

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## CONNECTING WLCG TIER-2 CENTERS TO GRIDKA



### Technical and organizational aspects of connecting Tier-2 sites to the GridKa Tier-1

(Facts, prerequisites and necessary steps)

#### Security

- Router ACLs to restrict the access to srm and gridftp hosts to corresponding hosts of the Tier-2 site.
- Firewall not possible for performance reasons.
- ACLs have to be modified to allow file transfers to and from Tier-2 sites.

#### Tier-1 and Tier-2 collaboration

- Establish communication between site admins.
- Setup mailing list for announcements and other communication.
- Clarify responsibilities for different services involved.
- Make use of a bug / task tracking system.

#### Certification of the Tier-2 LCG site

- The ROC (Regional Operations Centre) for the German/Swiss region is managed by GridKa.
- The ROC manager, as part of the GridKa team, is responsible for the certification of new Tier-2 sites in Germany and Switzerland as EGEE resource centres.

More information on this topic is presented at CHEP06 by Dr. Sven Herrmann: "Operating a Tier-1 centre as part of a grid environment" (Poster presentation)  
See also:  
[https://cic.in2p3.fr/index.php?id=rc&subid=rc\\_config&js\\_status=2](https://cic.in2p3.fr/index.php?id=rc&subid=rc_config&js_status=2)

#### File Transfer Service (FTS)

- FTS schedules and performs file transfers between different sites.
- It allows to have an individual set of transfer parameters (e.g. # of parallel file transfers, # of streams) for each site and direction.
- The available bandwidth can be shared between several VOs. The individual VO share can be adjusted.
- Access to the server for users and administrators is controlled by ACLs.
- Create FTS channels and configure ACLs.
- Optimize transfer parameters with respect to the WAN connection and the mass storage system of the Tier-2 site.

#### Network

- The wide area network (WAN) connection to each Tier-2 has to provide the necessary bandwidth to/from each of the Tier-2 sites.
- At the Tier-1 side, it has to be ensured, that Tier-0 ↔ Tier-1 transfer rates are not influenced by Tier-2 ↔ Tier-1 transfers.
- Setup dedicated or shared WAN connections between Tier-1 and the Tier-2 sites, considering the size (e.g. # of CPUs) of the particular sites and the supported experiments.

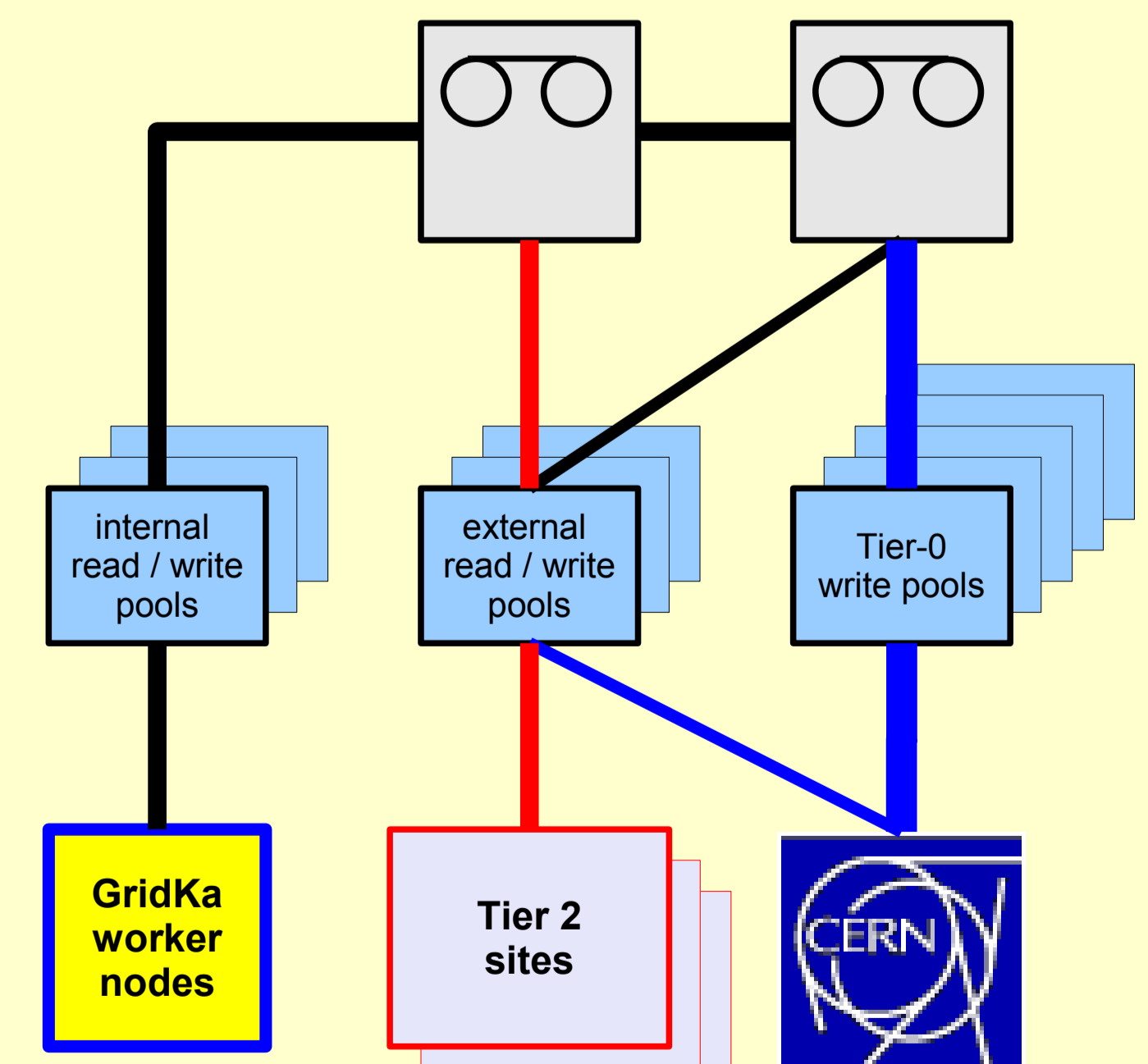
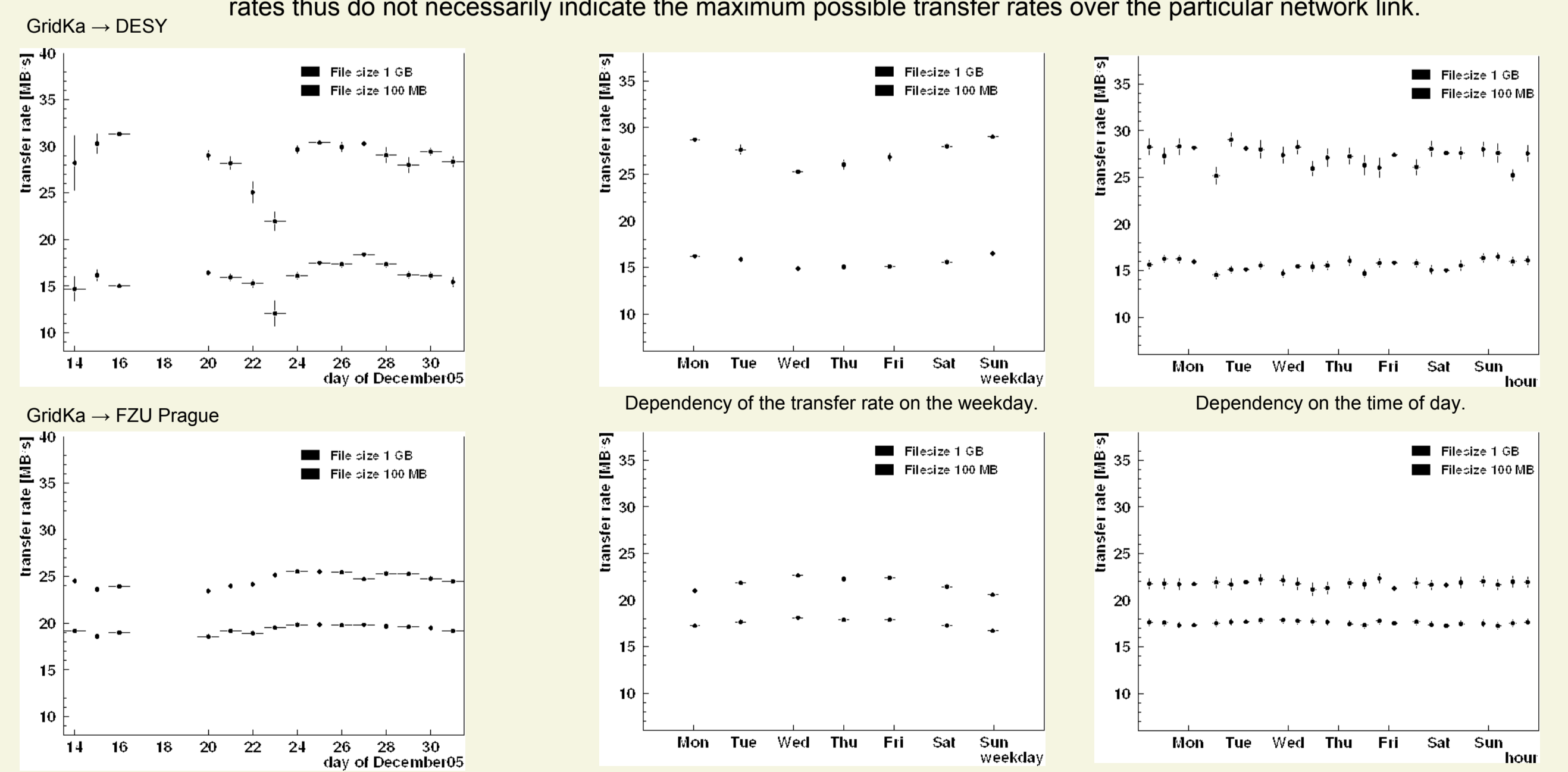
More details on networks are presented at CHEP06 by Bruno Hoeff: "LHC-OPN Network at GridKa - incl. 10Gbit LAN/WAN evaluations" (Poster presentation)

#### Storage system (dCache)

- The disk / tape storage system has to be designed for simultaneous write access from the Tier-0 and read/write access from Tier-1 and Tier-2 sites as well as internal read / write access.
  - Tier-2 ↔ Tier-1 transfers **must not interfere** with Tier-0 ↔ Tier-1 transfers.
  - Approximate transfer rates from and to Tier-2 sites:
- |       | T1 → T2    | T2 → T1            |
|-------|------------|--------------------|
| Atlas | 20-40 MB/s | small (<20 MB/s ?) |
| CMS   | 60 MB/s    | 10-15 MB/s         |
| Alice | 1 MB/s     | 75 MB/s            |
- Subdivide storage system for Tier-0, Tier-1/2 and internal access.

#### File transfer tests between GridKa and Tier-2 centres

Gridftp transfers of single files using 10 streams to one gridftp-server at the destination side. The quoted transfer rates thus do not necessarily indicate the maximum possible transfer rates over the particular network link.



Picture shows a simplified view of the GridKa dCache setup. A more detailed view is presented at CHEP06 by Dr. D. Ressmann: "Using TSM to create a high-performance tape connection." Session CFN-1 (Monday Feb. 13th, 14.20 - 14.40)