

## Simulation of Replica Optimisation Strategies for Data Grids

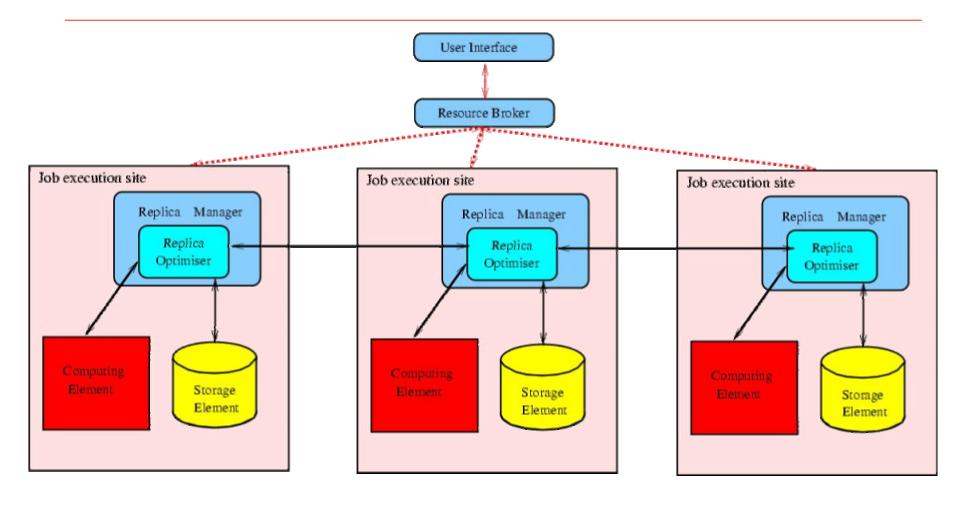
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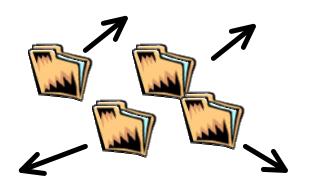








- There are 3 stages in the lifetime of a job where optimisation occurs:
  - Scheduling "find the best site to run my job".
  - Replica Selection "find the best replica for my current job" (short term optimisation)
  - Dynamic Replica Optimisation "make sure replicas are in the best position for possible future jobs" (long term optimisation)

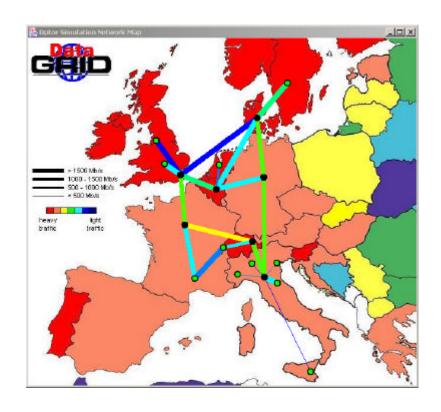




#### **GRID** What is OptorSim?



- OptorSim is a Grid simulator written in Java to model the behaviour of certain replica optimisation algorithms
- It mimics a realistic Data Grid environment by simulating the execution of experiments that require distributed data
- It allows testing and evaluation of optimisation algorithms in various Grid scenarios



http://cern.ch/edg-wp2/optimization/optorsim.html



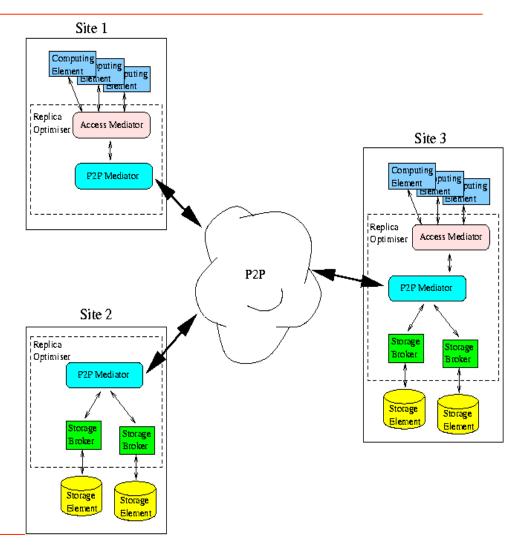
#### An Economic Model for Replica Optimisation

- Solves both short-term and long-term Replica Optimisation
- Files are digital assets which can be bought and sold for profit
  - Computing Elements (CEs) buy from Storage Elements (SEs) for running jobs
  - SEs "invest" in files to sell for profit to CEs and other
     SEs
- Both CEs and SEs interact via P2P network with intelligent independent optimisation agents which perform the reasoning using a prediction function
- Advantages: distributed and dynamic



### P2P structure of Replica Optimiser

- Access Mediator (AM) contacts other replica
   optimisers to locate the
   cheapest copies of files for the
   Computing Element.
- Storage Broker (SB) manages files stored in storage element, trying to maximise profit for the finite amount of storage space available.
- P2P Mediator (P2PM) establishes and maintains P2P
   communication between grid
   sites.





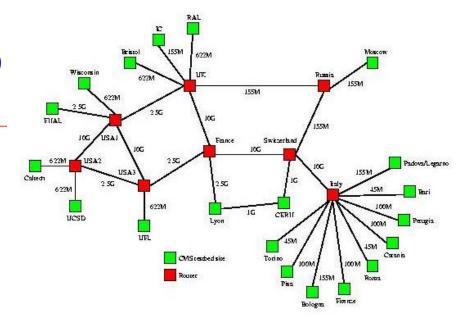
#### **Auction Protocol for Replica Optimisation**

- We need a mechanism to fix the price of a file sold by a SB to an AM (or another SB) that guarantees:
  - Low price for purchaser
  - Trading fairness
  - Minimal messaging / fast as possible
- We use a Vickrey auction (sealed bid auction):
  - Every potential seller makes an offer (lower than or equal to the proposed maximum price)
  - The seller that made the lowest offer is chosen, and it is paid the second-lowest offer
  - Currently bid is based on file transfer cost



#### OptorSim Set-Up

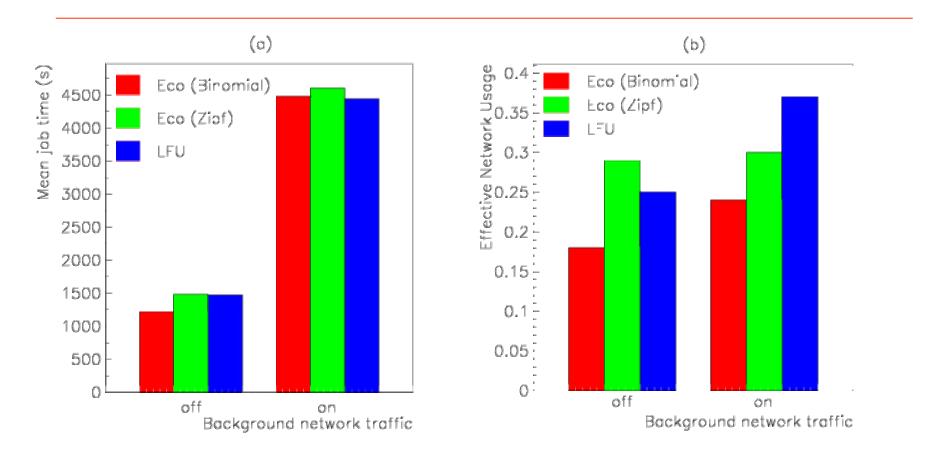
- Use CMS Spring 2002 Testbed
  - 20 sites (Europe + US)
  - 6 countries
  - Take into account background network traffic



- Measure the time for the Grid to complete a number of physics analysis jobs.
  - Jobs based on real CDF analysis jobs
  - Total file size 97 GB
  - SEs sizes @ CERN and FNAL 100 GB, all other sites 50 GB
  - I nitially all master copies are @ CERN and FNAL
- Compare two economic models and Least Frequently Used (LFU) algorithm.



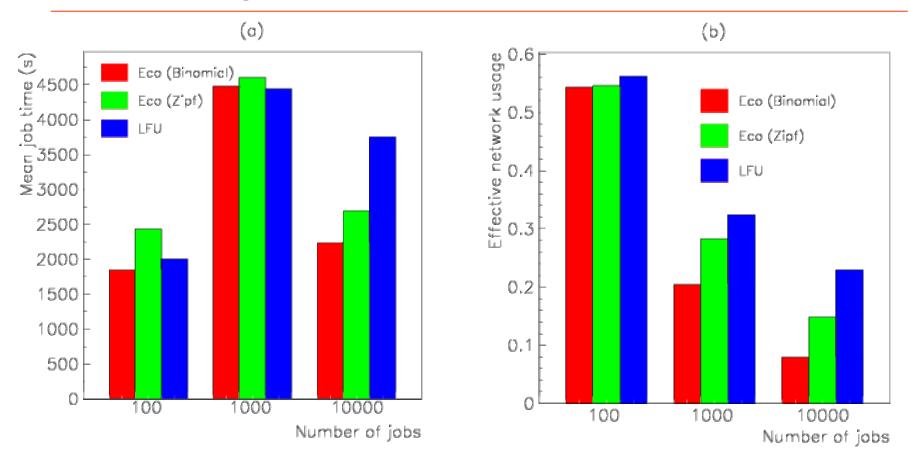
#### **Effects of Network Traffic**



Large increase of mean job time and moderate increase in network use when simulating background network traffic.



# Mean Job Time & Effective Network Usage for Different Number of Jobs



Scalability tests show the economic models improving more than LFU as more jobs are added to the Grid.



- The economic models generally make more efficient use of Grid resources than traditional algorithms such as LFU.
- In particular situations the Economic models are considerably faster than LFU and improve over the runtime of the simulation
- Future work:
  - Add simulation of CE clusters and hierarchical storage systems.
  - Extension of OptorSim towards Grid Services.
  - Simulate various Grid failure modes (network failures, unavailability of resources,...)
  - Deployment of algorithms into Replica Optimization Service and testing on the real Grid.

http://cern.ch/edg-wp2/optimization/optorsim.html