



Enabling Grids for E-science

More details on the gLite DMS

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EGEE Tutorial

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www.eu-egee.org



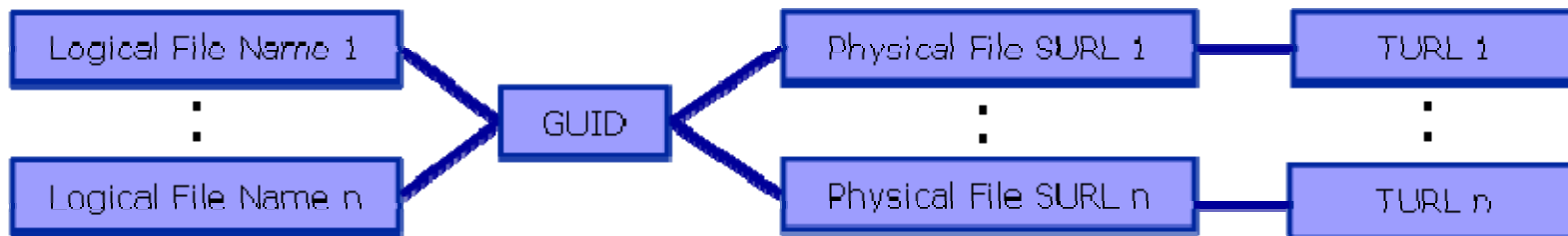
Information Society



- **Data Management System**
 - LFC (the present)
 - FiReMan (the future)

LCG File Catalog (LFC)

- **Logical File Name (LFN)**
 - An alias created by a user to refer to some item of data, e.g. “lfn:cms/20030203/run2/track1”
- **Globally Unique Identifier (GUID)**
 - A non-human-readable unique identifier for an item of data, e.g. “guid:f81d4fae-7dec-11d0-a765-00a0c91e6bf6”
- **Site URL (SURL) (or Physical File Name (PFN) or Site FN)**
 - The location of an actual piece of data on a storage system, e.g. “srm://pcrd24.cern.ch/flatfiles/cms/output10_1” (SRM)
“sfn://lxshare0209.cern.ch/data/alice/ntuples.dat” (Classic SE)
- **Transport URL (TURL)**
 - Temporary locator of a replica + access protocol: understood by a SE, e.g. “rfio://lxshare0209.cern.ch//data/alice/ntuples.dat”



- **File catalogs in LCG:**

- They keep track of the location of copies (replicas) of Grid files
- The DM tools and APIs and the WMS interact with them

- **EDG's Replica Location Service (RLS, "old!")**

- Catalogs in use in LCG-2
- Replica Metadata Catalog (**RMC**) + Local Replica Catalog (**LRC**)
- Some performance problems detected during Data Challenges

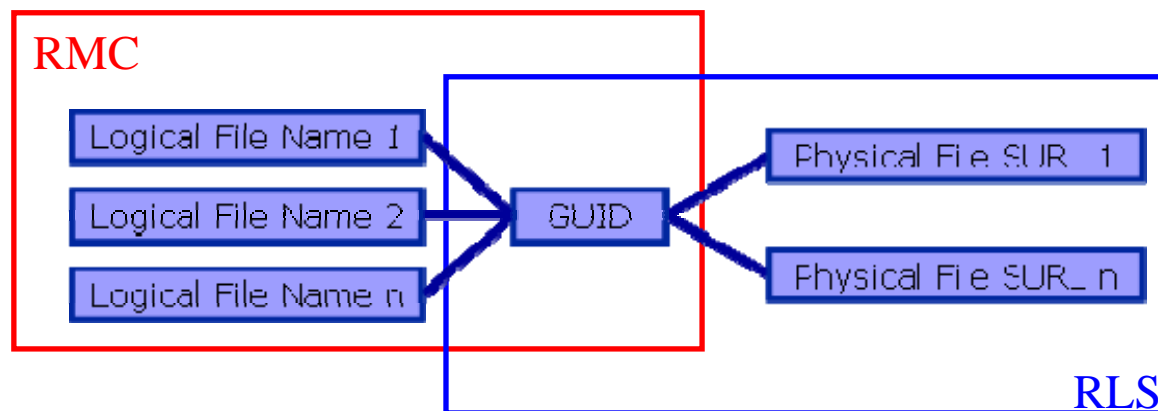
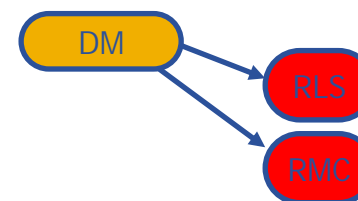
- **New LCG File Catalog (LFC, "current!")**

- In production in next LCG release; deployment in January 2005
- Coexistence with RLS; migration tools provided:

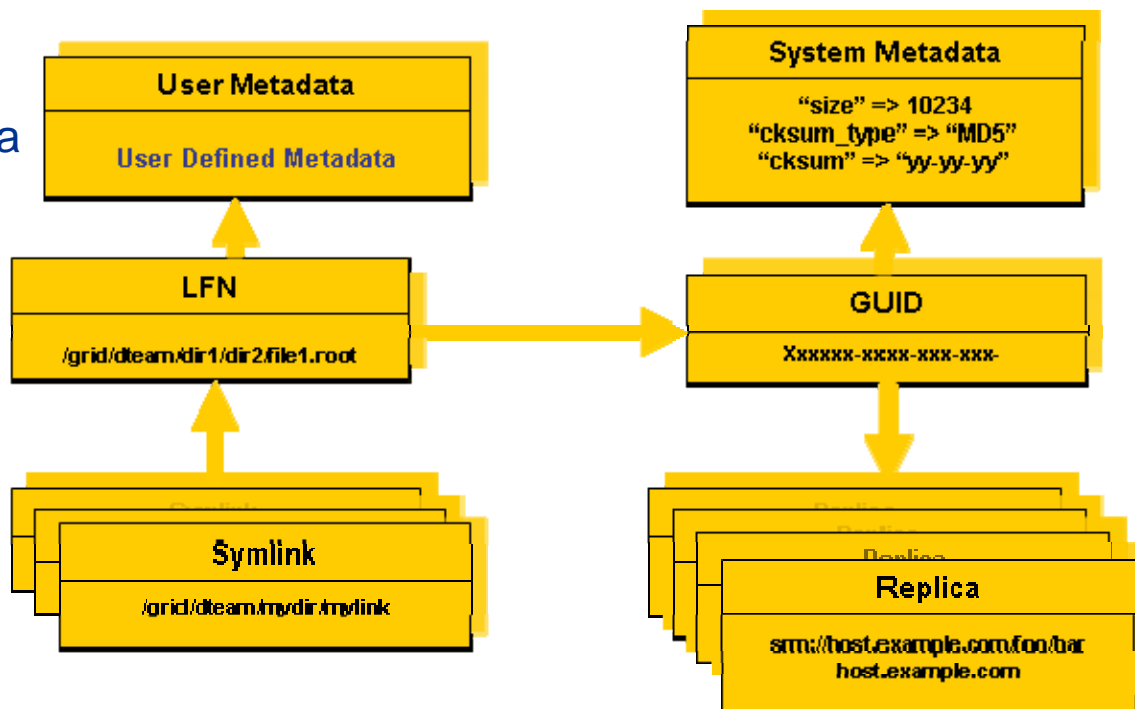
[http://goc.grid.sinica.edu.tw/gocwiki/How to migrate the RLS entries into the LCG File Catalog %28LFC%29](http://goc.grid.sinica.edu.tw/gocwiki/How_to_migrate_the_RLS_entries_into_the_LCG_File_Catalog_%28LFC%29)

- Accessible by defining: \$LCG_CATALOG_TYPE=lfc and \$LFC_HOST
- Better performance and scalability
- Provides new features: security, hierarchical namespace, transactions...

- **RMC:**
 - Stores LFN-GUID mappings
 - Accessible by edg-rmc CLI + API
- **RLS:**
 - Stores GUID-SURL mappings
 - Accessible by edg-lrc CLI + API
- **Main weaknesses:**
 - Insecure (anyone can delete catalog entries)
 - Bad performance (java clients...)



- One single catalog
- LFN acts as main key in the database. It has:
 - Symbolic links to it (additional LFNs)
 - Unique Identifier (GUID)
 - System metadata
 - Information on replicas
 - One field of user metadata



- **Fixes EDG catalogs performance and scalability problems**
 - Cursors for large queries
 - Timeouts and retries from the client
- **Provides more features than the EDG Catalogs**
 - User exposed transaction API (+ auto rollback on failure)
 - Hierarchical namespace and namespace operations (for LFNs)
 - Integrated GSI Authentication + Authorization
 - Access Control Lists (Unix Permissions and POSIX ACLs)
 - Checksums
- **New features will be added soon (requests welcome!)**
 - Integration with VOMS, FiReMan
 - POOL Integration is in progress
 - Sessions
 - Bulk operations

- **LFC client commands**
 - Provide administrative functionality
 - Unix-like
 - LFNs seen as a Unix filesystem (/grid/<VO>/ ...)

- **LFC C API**
 - Alternative way to administer the catalog
 - Python wrapper provided

- **Integration with GFAL and lcg_util APIs complete**
 - lcg-utils access the catalog in a transparent way

- **Integration with the WMS completed**
 - The RB can locate Grid files: allows for data based match-making
 - Using the Data Location Interface
 - Not yet tested in production

- **lcg_utils: lcg-* commands + lcg_* API calls**
 - Provide (all) the functionality needed by the LCG user
 - Transparent interaction with file catalogs and storage interfaces when needed
 - Abstraction from technology of specific implementations
- **Grid File Access Library (GFAL): API**
 - Adds file I/O and explicit catalog interaction functionality
 - Still provides the abstraction and transparency of lcg_utils
- **edg-gridftp tools: CLI**
 - Complete the lcg_utils with low level GridFTP operations
 - Functionality available as API in GFAL
 - May be generalized as lcg-* commands

Replica Management

lcg-cp	Copies a grid file to a local destination
lcg-cr	Copies a file to a SE and registers the file in the catalog
lcg-del	Delete one file
lcg-rep	Replication between SEs and registration of the replica
lcg-gt	Gets the TURL for a given SURL and transfer protocol
lcg-sd	Sets file status to “Done” for a given SURL in a SRM request

File Catalog Interaction

lcg-aa	Add an alias in LFC for a given GUID
lcg-ra	Remove an alias in LFC for a given GUID
lcg-rf	Registers in LFC a file placed in a SE
lcg-uf	Unregisters in LFC a file placed in a SE
lcg-la	Lists the alias for a given SURL, GUID or LFN
lcg-lg	Get the GUID for a given LFN or SURL
lcg-lr	Lists the replicas for a given GUID, SURL or LFN

Low level methods (many POSIX-like):

lfc_access	lfc_deleteclass	lfc_listreplica	lfc_setacl
lfc_aborttrans	lfc_delreplica	lfc_lstat	lfc_setatime
lfc_addreplica	lfc_endtrans	lfc_mkdir	lfc_setcomment
lfc_apiinit	lfc_enterclass	lfc_modifyclass	lfc_seterrbuf
lfc_chclass	lfc_errmsg	lfc_opendir	lfc_setsize
lfc_chdir	lfc_getacl	lfc_queryclass	lfc_starttrans
lfc_chmod	lfc_getcomment	lfc_readdir	lfc_stat
lfc_chown	lfc_getcwd	lfc_readlink	lfc_symlink
lfc_closedir	lfc_getpath	lfc_rename	lfc_umask
lfc_creat	lfc_lchown	lfc_rewind	lfc_undelete
lfc_delcomment	lfc_listclass	lfc_rmdir	lfc_unlink
lfc_delete	lfc_listlinks	lfc_selectsrvr	lfc_utime
			send2lfc

Summary of the LFC Catalog commands

lfc-chmod	Change access mode of the LFC file/directory
lfc-chown	Change owner and group of the LFC file-directory
lfc-delcomment	Delete the comment associated with the file/directory
lfc-getacl	Get file/directory access control lists
lfc-ln	Make a symbolic link to a file/directory
lfc-ls	List file/directory entries in a directory
lfc-mkdir	Create a directory
lfc-rename	Rename a file/directory
lfc-rm	Remove a file/directory
lfc-setacl	Set file/directory access control lists
lfc-setcomment	Add/replace a comment

Managing ownership and permissions:

lfc-chmod

lfc-chown

Managing ACLs:

lfc-getacl

lfc-setacl

Remember that per user mapping can change in every session.

The default is for LFNs and directories to be VO-wide readable.

Consistent user mapping will be added soon.

Renaming:

lfc-rename

An LFN can only be removed if it has no SURLs associated.

Removing:

lfc-rm

LFNs should be removed by lcg-del, rather than lfc-rm.

- Information on the file catalogs
 - LFC, gfal, lcg-utils:
 - “Evolution of LCG-2 Data Management (J-P Baud, J. Casey)”
 - <http://indico.cern.ch/contributionDisplay.py?contribId=278&sessionId=7&confId=0>
 - LFC installation, administration, migration from RLS:
 - Wiki entries indicated through the presentation:
 - http://goc.grid.sinica.edu.tw/gocwiki/How_to_set_up_an_LFC_service
 - http://goc.grid.sinica.edu.tw/gocwiki/How_to_migrate_the_RLS_entries_into_the_LCG_File_Catalog_%28LFC%29
 - LFC contacts:
 - Jean-Philippe.Baud@cern.ch
 - Sophie.Lemaitre@cern.ch

File and Replica Management catalog (FiReMan) (the future)

- **Storage Element**
 - gLite **defines** the SE to have 3 interfaces:
 - Storage Resource Management (SRM) interface
 - Gridftp interface
 - Native I/O interface (rfio, dcap, nfs, ..)
 - LCG only requires the gridftp interface (“classic SE”)
- **gLite: SRM is mandatory for each SE**
- **POSIX-like I/O:**

GFAL:

- client-side interaction with the SRM, storage and catalogs
- user certificate is used
- no atomicity guarantee

gLite – I/O:

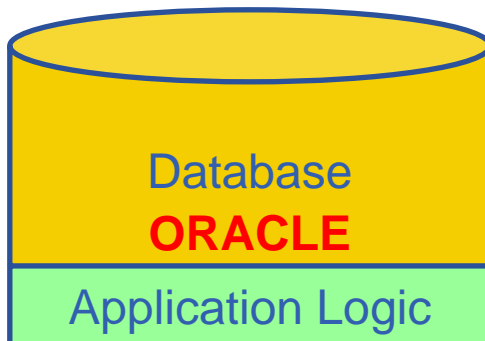
- provides a server to process SRM, native I/O and catalog interactions
- client delegates user credential to glite I/O server
- glite I/O **owns** files on SE

- **Managed File Transfer**
- **LCG provides command-line utilities through lcg-util to move data. All the operations are performed on the client.**
 - Blocking operation – client has to wait until the copy/replication is done
 - Scaling and Network resource management issue – if every job issues wide-area file movement operations from the worker nodes in a cluster, this will easily clog up the network
- **gLite provides services for asynchronous and bulk data movement**
 - File Transfer
 - File Placement (transfer including catalog registration)

- 2 independent implementations exist

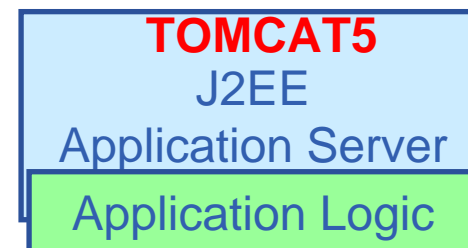
Oracle Implementation

- Catalog Logic lives inside Oracle as Stored Procedures
- Tomcat parses credential only, passes operations through to DB




MySQL Implementation

- Simple Table Structure using InnoDB tables
- Credential parsing and all of the logic is in Tomcat

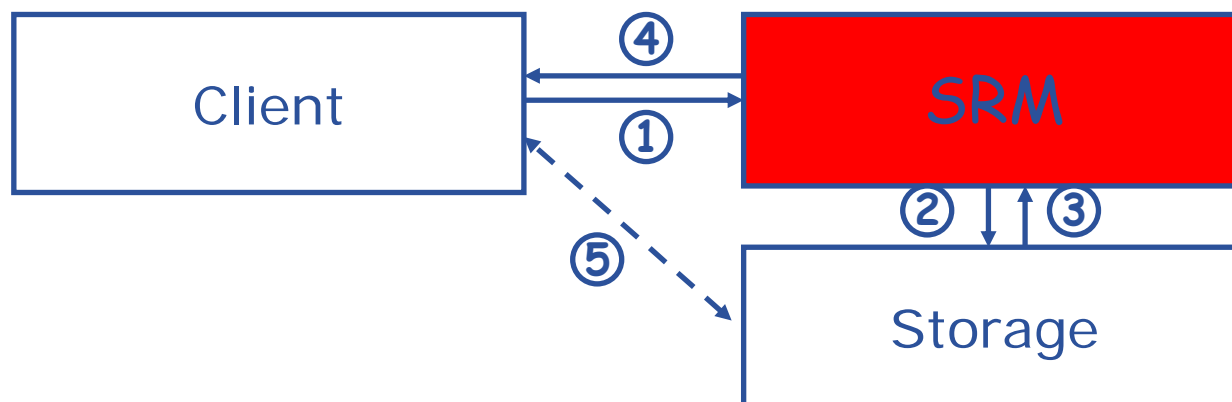


- **Storage Element** – **common interface to storage**
 - Storage Resource Manager Castor, dCache, DPM, ...
 - POSIX-I/O gLite-I/O, rfio, dcap, xrootd
 - Access protocols gsiftp, https, rfio, ...

- **Catalogs** – **keep track where data is stored**
 - File Catalog
 - Replica Catalog
 - File Authorization Service
 - Metadata Catalog


 - gLite File and Replica Catalog
 - Globus RLS
 - Application specific catalogs

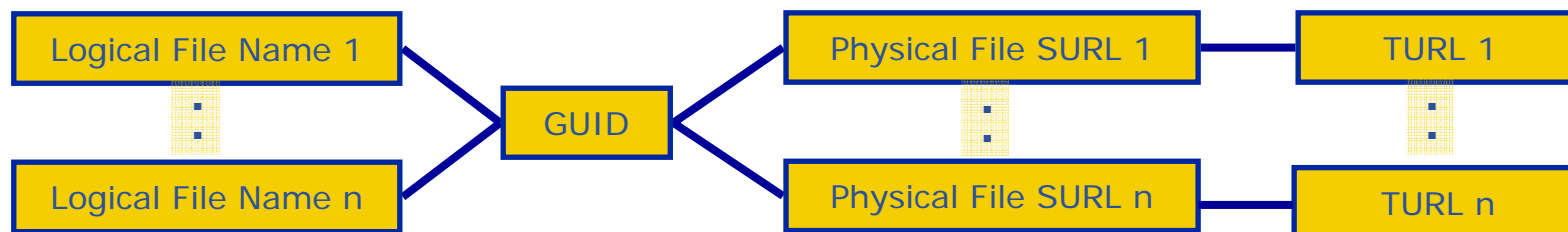
- **File Transfer** – **scheduled reliable file transfer**
 - Data Scheduler (only designs exist so far)
 - File Transfer Service gLite FTS and glite-url-copy;
(manages physical transfer) Globus RFT, Stork
 - File Placement Service gLite FPS
(FTS and catalog interaction in a transactional way)



1. The client asks the SRM for the file providing an SURL (Site URL)
2. The SRM asks the storage system to provide the file
3. The storage system notifies the availability of the file and its location
4. The SRM returns a TURL (Transfer URL), i.e. the location from where the file can be accessed
5. The client interacts with the storage using the protocol specified in the TURL

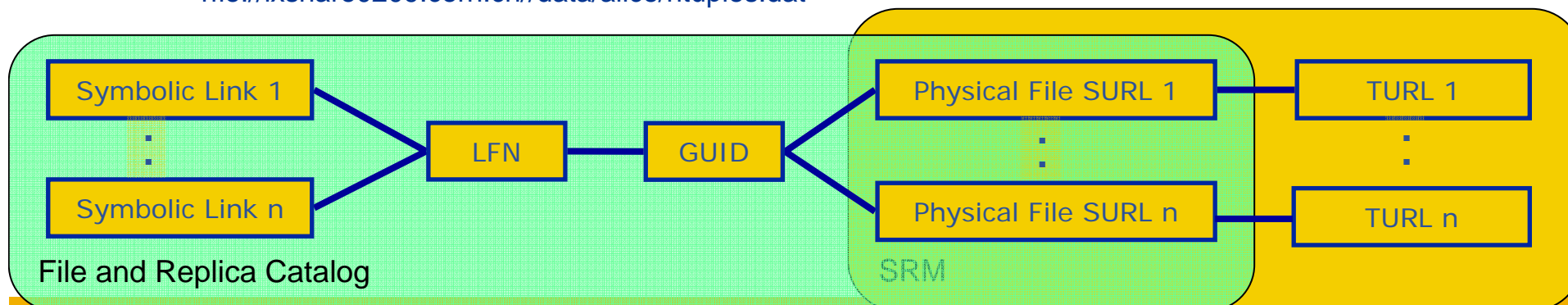
LCG2
(slide from
tuesday's lecture)

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 - The location of an actual piece of data on a storage system, e.g. “srm://pcrd24.cern.ch/flatfiles/cms/output10_1” (SRM)
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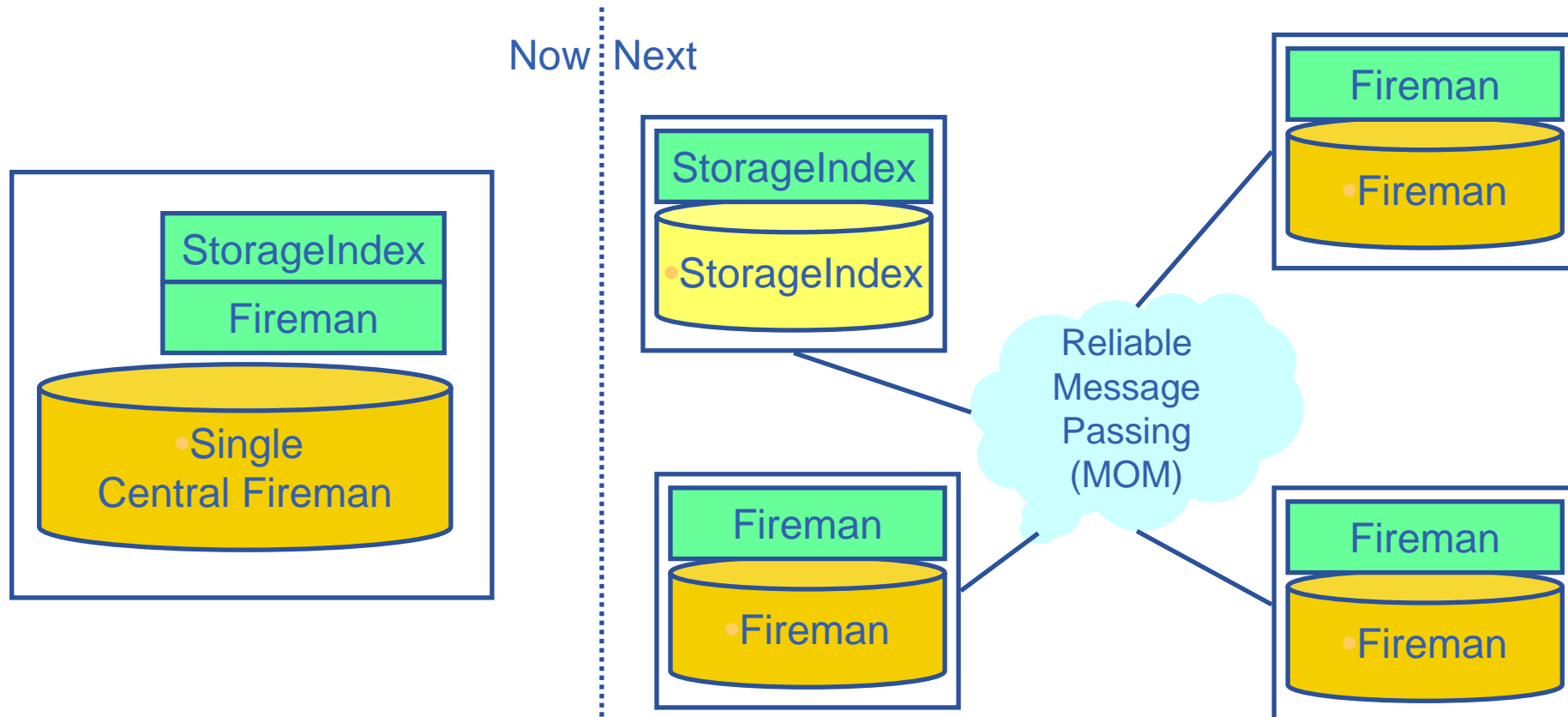




- **Symbolic Link** in logical filename space
- **Logical File Name (LFN)**
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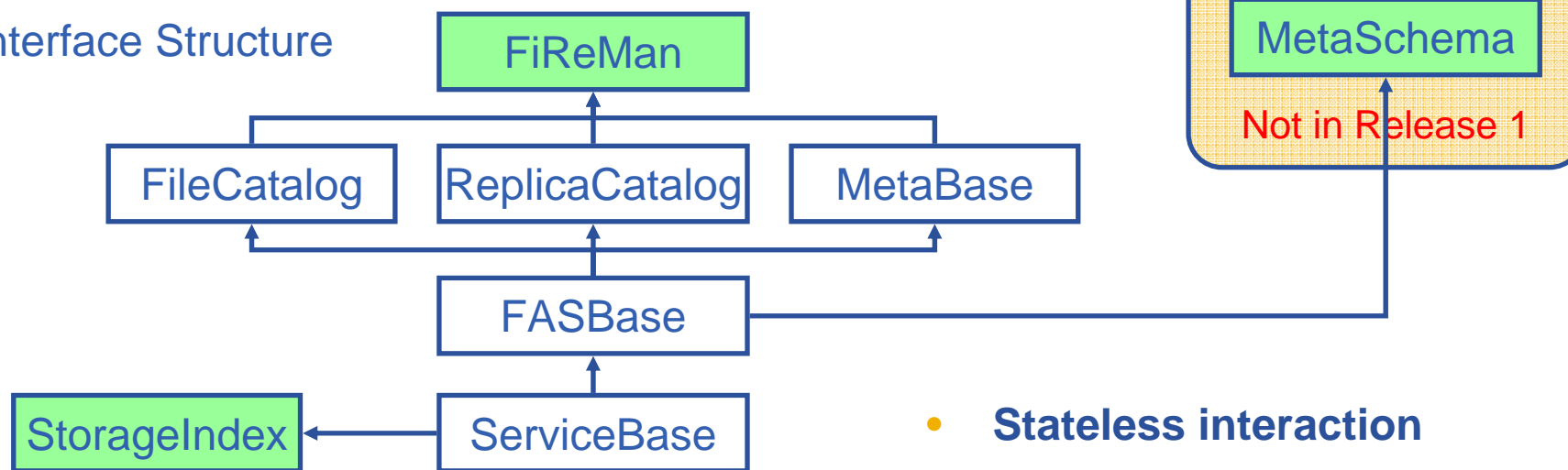
- **Fireman: Currently only single central catalog implemented**
- **StorageIndex stores information on which SE stores a replica of the files**
- **Next step: Distribution**



- Logical File Namespace management
- Replica locations
- File-based metadata
- Metadata Management
- Authentication and Authorization information (ACLs)
- Service Metadata
- WMS interaction and global file location

- FileCatalog**
- ReplicaCatalog**
- MetaBase**
- MetaSchema**
- FASBase**
- ServiceBase**
- ServiceIndex**

Interface Structure



- Stateless interaction
- No transactions outside Bulk

- **Web-services interface:** Guarantees client support on many platforms and many languages.
- **Standardization effort ongoing.** It is being managed through the EGEE PTF. Are provided:
 - **Linux Command Line tools**
 - **C/C++ API**
 - **Java API**
 - **Perl modules**
 - **JavaScript (for web clients)**
 - **gLite integrated bash (glitesh) – prototype**
- **Security:** Fine-grained ACL support with minimal performance penalty.
 - DNs own the files
 - VOMS group support
 - Basic Unix security (ugo rwx)
 - Additional ACLs for setPermission, list, remove, setMetadata, getMetadata

Summary of the Fireman Catalog commands

<p>glite-catalog-chmod glite-catalog-setacl glite-catalog-setdefacl glite-catalog-setdefperm</p>	<p>Change access mode of the Fireman file/directory. Set the ACL, the default ACL and the default permission</p>
<p>glite-catalog-stat glite-catalog-getguid</p>	<p>List the details of a file – all attributes, replicas. Or just the associated GUID.</p>
<p>glite-catalog-setattr glite-catalog-getattr glite-catalog-setschema</p>	<p>Set/get metadata attribute and set the metadata schema of a given directory</p>
<p>glite-catalog-getacl glite-catalog-getdefacl</p>	<p>Get file/directory access control lists and default ACL</p>
<p>glite-catalog-symlink</p>	<p>Make a symbolic link to a file. Directory symlinks are not supported by design.</p>

Summary of the Fireman Catalog commands

glite-catalog-ls	List file/directory entries in a directory
glite-catalog-mkdir	Create a directory
glite-catalog-mv	Rename a file/directory
glite-catalog-rm glite-catalog-rmdir	Remove a file/directory
glite-catalog-getreplica	Get all replicas associated with a file/GUID
glite-catalog-touch glite-catalog-create	Create a new entry in the catalog/update the modification time
glite-catalog-find	Find entries based on their name pattern
glite-seindex-list	List all SEs having a replica of the given files

API level methods:

glite_catalog_free	glite_catalog_guidstat_new
glite_catalog_get_endpoint	glite_catalog_guidstat_setchecksum
glite_catalog_get_errclass	glite_catalog_lfnstat_clone
glite_catalog_get_error	glite_catalog_lfnstat_copy
glite_catalog_new	glite_catalog_lfnstat_free
glite_catalog_set_default_perm	glite_catalog_lfnstat_freearray
glite_catalog_set_error	glite_catalog_lfnstat_new
glite_catalog_get_verror	glite_catalog_permission_addaclentry
glite_catalog_aclentry_clone	glite_catalog_permission_clone
glite_catalog_aclentry_free	glite_catalog_permission_deaclentry
glite_catalog_aclentry_freearray	glite_catalog_permission_free
glite_catalog_aclentry_new	glite_catalog_permission_freearray
glite_catalog_attribute_clone	glite_catalog_permission_new
glite_catalog_attribute_free	glite_catalog_permission_setgroupname
glite_catalog_attribute_freearray	glite_catalog_permission_setusername
glite_catalog_attribute_new	glite_catalog_rcentry_addsurl
glite_catalog_fcentry_clone	glite_catalog_rcentry_clone
glite_catalog_fcentry_free	glite_catalog_rcentry_free
glite_catalog_fcentry_freearray	glite_catalog_rcentry_freearray
glite_catalog_fcentry_new	glite_catalog_rcentry_new
glite_catalog_fcentry_setguid	glite_catalog_rcentry_setchecksum
glite_catalog_fcentry_update	glite_catalog_stat_clone
glite_catalog_fcentry_addsurl	glite_catalog_stat_free
glite_catalog_frcentry_clone	glite_catalog_stat_freearray
glite_catalog_frcentry_free	glite_catalog_stat_new
glite_catalog_frcentry_freearray	glite_catalog_surlentry_clone
glite_catalog_frcentry_new	glite_catalog_surlentry_free
glite_catalog_frcentry_setchecksum	glite_catalog_surlentry_freearray
glite_catalog_frcentry_setguid	glite_catalog_surlentry_new
glite_catalog_guidstat_clone	glite_fireman_expand_path
glite_catalog_guidstat_copy	glite_fireman_get_locate_limit
glite_catalog_guidstat_free	glite_fireman_get_query_limit
glite_catalog_guidstat_freearray	glite_fireman_get_readdir_limit

glite_fireman_getinterfaceversion	glite_fireman_setattributes
glite_fireman_getschemaversion	glite_fireman_setdefaultglobalpermission
glite_fireman_getservicemetadata	glite_fireman_setdefaultprincipalpermission
glite_fireman_getversion	glite_fireman_setmasterreplica
glite_fireman_checkpermission	glite_fireman_updateguidstat
glite_fireman_getpermission	glite_fireman_updatestatus
glite_fireman_setpermission	glite_fireman_updatesurlstat
glite_fireman_createfile	glite_fireman_addreplica
glite_fireman_getfilecatalogentry	glite_fireman_associatedirwithschema
glite_fireman_getguidforlfn	glite_fireman_create
glite_fireman_getlfnforguid	glite_fireman_getstat
glite_fireman_locate	glite_fireman_listlfn
glite_fireman_mkdir	glite_fireman_listreplicas
glite_fireman_mv	glite_fireman_remove
glite_fireman_readdir	glite_fireman_remove replica
glite_fireman_rmdir	glite_seindex_getinterfaceversion
glite_fireman_symlink	glite_seindex_getschemaversion
glite_fireman_unlink	glite_seindex_getversion
glite_fireman_updatemodifytime	glite_seindex_listsebyguid
glite_fireman_updatevaliditytime	glite_seindex_listsebylfn
glite_fireman_addguidreplica	glite_conf_value
glite_fireman_clearattributes	glite_config_file
glite_fireman_createguid	glite_discover_endpoint
glite_fireman_getattributes	glite_freestringarray
glite_fireman_getdefaultglobalpermission	glite_location
glite_fireman_getdefaultprincipalpermission	glite_location_log
glite_fireman_getguidforsurl	glite_location_var
glite_fireman_getguidstat	glite_pkg_var
glite_fireman_getmasterreplica	glite_tmp
glite_fireman_getsurlstat	glite_uri_free
glite_fireman_hasguid	glite_uri_new
glite_fireman_listattributes	
glite_fireman_listreplicasbyguid	
glite_fireman_listsurlsbyguid	
glite_fireman_query	
glite_fireman_removeguid	
glite_fireman_removeguidreplica	

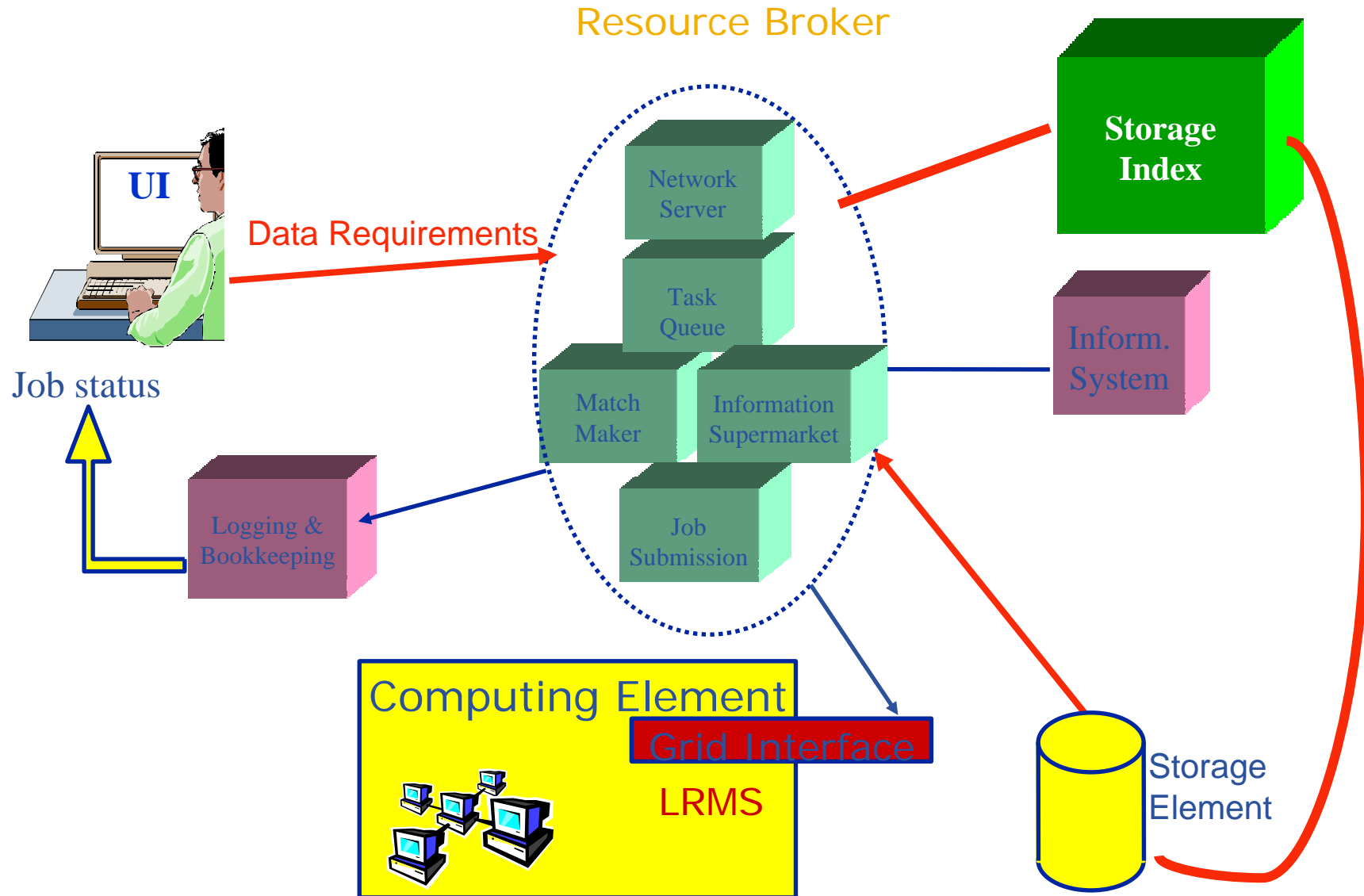
RED methods also have bulk versions

Summary of the gLite I/O command line tools

<code>glite-get</code>	Retrieve a file from the Grid using LFN or GUID
<code>glite-put</code>	Put a local file into the Grid, assigning LFN
<code>glite-rm</code>	Remove a file (replica!) from the Grid using LFN or GUID

Summary of the gLite I/O API calls (C only)

<code>glite_open</code>	<code>glite_posix_open</code>
<code>glite_read</code>	<code>glite_posix_read</code>
<code>glite_write</code>	<code>glite_posix_write</code>
<code>glite_creat</code>	<code>glite_posix_creat</code>
<code>glite_fstat</code>	<code>glite_posix_fstat</code>
<code>glite_lseek</code>	<code>glite_posix_lseek</code>
<code>glite_close</code>	<code>glite_posix_close</code>
<code>glite_unlink</code>	<code>glite_posix_unlink</code>
<code>glite_error</code>	<code>glite_filehandle</code>
<code>glite_strerror</code>	



```
[
Executable = "helloCSC.sh";
StdOutput = "Message.txt";
StdError = "stderr.log";
StorageIndex = "http://lxb2028.cern.ch:8080/EGEE/glite-data-
catalog-service-fr/services/SEIndex";
InputData = "lfn:///tmp/testCSC";
DataAccessProtocol = "gridftp,gliteio";
InputSandbox = {"helloGet.sh"},
OutputSandbox = {"Message.txt", "stderr.log", "testfile.txt"};
]
```

Endpoint of the Catalog
(StorageIndex interface)

LFN of the file needed

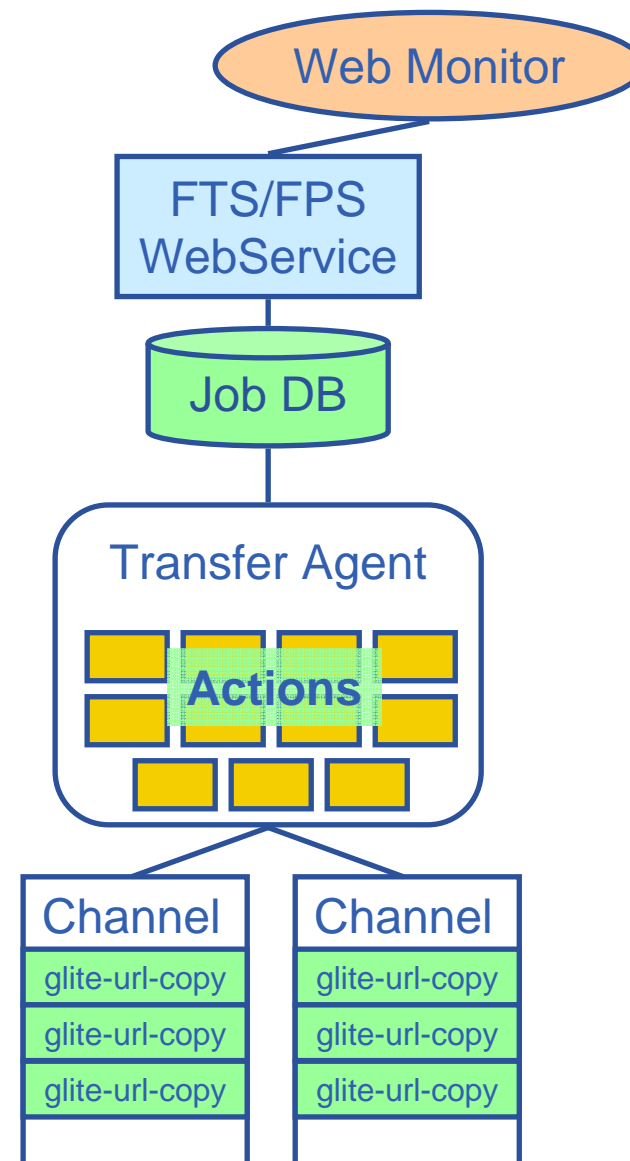
Access protocol used

- Many Grid applications will distribute a LOT of data across the Grid sites
- Need efficient and easy to manage File movement service
- **gLite File Transfer Service FTS**
 - Manage the network and the storage at both ends
 - Define the concept of a CHANNEL: a link between two SEs
 - Channels can be managed by the channel administrators, i.e. the people responsible for the network link and storage systems
 - These are potentially different people for different channels
 - Optimize channel bandwidth usage – lots of parameters that can be tuned by the administrator
 - VOs using the channel can apply their own internal policies for queue ordering (i.e. professor's transfer jobs are more important than student's)
- **gLite File Placement Service**
 - It **IS** an FTS with the additional catalog lookup and registration steps, i.e. LFNs and GUIDs can be used to perform replication. Could've been called File Replication Service. (**replica = managed/catalogued copy**)

- Data transfer and access protocol for **secure and efficient** data movement
- Standardized in the **Global Grid Forum**
- **extends the standard FTP protocol**
 - Public-key-based **Grid Security Infrastructure** (GSI) or Kerberos support (both accessible via GSS-API)
 - **Third-party** control of data transfer
 - **Parallel** data transfer
 - **Striped** data transfer Partial file transfer
 - Automatic negotiation of TCP buffer/window sizes
 - Support for reliable and restartable data transfer
 - Integrated instrumentation, for monitoring ongoing transfer performance

- **GridFTP is the basis of most transfer systems**
- **Retry functionality is limited**
 - Only retries in case of network problems; no possibility to recover from GridFTP a server crash
- **GridFTP handles one transfer at a time**
 - No possibility to do bulk optimization
 - No possibility to schedule parallel transfers
- **Need a layer on top of GridFTP that provides reliable scheduled file transfer**
 - FTS/FPS
 - Globus RFT (layer on top of single gridftp server)
 - Condor Stork

- **File Transfer/Placement Service (FTS,FPS)**
 - Transfer Job Database
 - Exposes the Transfer Web Service Interface to which user clients talk (submit, cancel, status capability)
 - Has a Web Interface
 - Manages Catalog updates if necessary
- **Transfer Agent**
 - Basic Actions
 - Get transfer jobs from Transfer Job Database
 - Manages transfer over many channels
 - Monitors transfer status and updates Transfer Job Database
 - Extensible with user-defined custom actions
 - Retry Policy
- **Transfer Service (glite-url-copy)**
 - Actually performs transfer: SRM – SRM, gsiftp – SRM, gsiftp – gsiftp
 - Monitor capability, including gsiftp performance markers

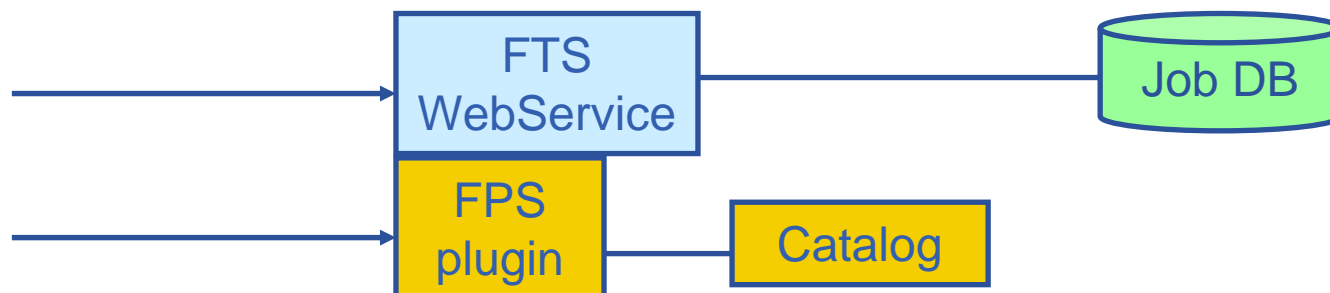


- **File Transfer Service (FTS)**

- Acts only on SRM SURLs or gsiftp URLs
- `submit(source-SURL, destination-SURL)`

- **File Placement Service (FPS)**

- A plug-in into the File Transfer that allows to act on logical file names (LFNs)
- Interacts with replica catalogs (similar to gLite-I/O)
- Registers replicas in the catalog
- `submit(transferJobs)` (`transferJob = sourceLFN, destinationSE`)



Summary of the FTS/FPS commands

glite-transfer-submit	Submit a transfer job, consisting of source/target pairs.
glite-transfer-cancel	Cancel an existing job
glite-transfer-status	Retrieve the status of a transfer job
glite-transfer-list	List jobs
glite-transfer-channel	Get all replicas associated with a file/GUID
glite-catalog-touch glite-catalog-create	Create a new entry in the catalog/update the modification time
glite-catalog-find	Find entries based on their name pattern
glite-seindex-list	List all SEs having a replica of the given files

API is also available in C and Java (WSDL-autogenerated)
Simple C API is in the works, will be available in gLite 1.2.x

- **Using the File Transfer Service (FTS)**
 - Lookup source SURL in replica catalog
 - Initiate and monitor transfer
 - After successful transfer register new replica in the catalog
- **Using the File Placement Service (FPS)**
 - Initiate and monitor transfer
 - Plugin takes care of catalog interactions
- **FTS and FPS offer the same interface**
 - Difference only in input parameters to the submit command
 - SURLs vs. LFNs
 - Different configuration
 - FPS requires catalog endpoint

- **gLite homepage**
 - <http://www.glite.org>
- **DM subsystem documentation**
 - <http://egee-jra1-dm.web.cern.ch/egee-jra1-dm/doc.htm>
- **FiReMan catalog user guide**
 - <https://edms.cern.ch/file/570780/1/EGEE-TECH-570780-v1.0.pdf>
- **gLite-I/O user guide**
 - <https://edms.cern.ch/file/570771/1.1/EGEE-TECH-570771-v1.1.pdf>
- **FTS/FPS user guide**
 - <https://edms.cern.ch/file/591792/1/EGEE-TECH-591792-Transfer-CLI-v1.0.pdf>