

Server Gerontology in the LHCb experiment

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on behalf of LHCb
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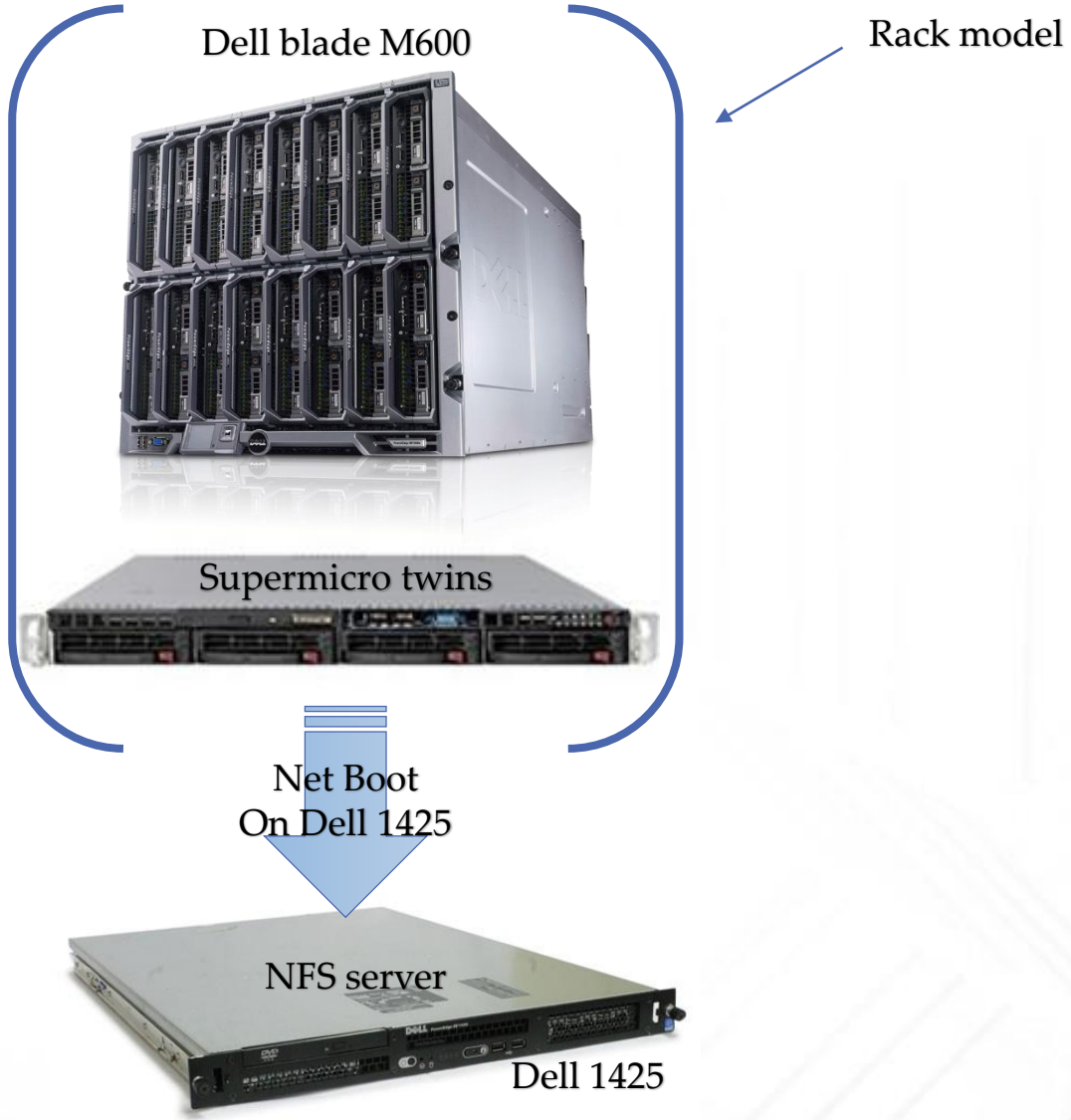
What we have and what are the numbers.

- Most of the machines in the infrastructure are Dell, E4, Supermicro and Megware.
- 102 Supermicro Twins (**February 2008**): Farm nodes.
- 40 Dell 1950 (**May 2008**) : Control nodes.
- 300 Dell blade M600 (**December 2008**) : NFS servers.
- 520 Dell C6100 (**October 2010**): Farm nodes.
- 100 Quads Supermicro (**December 2010**) : Farm nodes.
- 108 E4 Asus (**April 2012**): Farm nodes.
- 800 Megware (**Mars 2015**) : Farm nodes.



Infrastructure model in 2009

- In each rack we had machines from Supermicro and Dell blade Net booting on one NFS server.



Racks model in 2011

We have added 8 Racks



Net Boot
On



+



Net Boot
On



NFS server



Rack model 2016

Dell C6100

E4 Asus

Megware

Supermicro

Net Boot
On

NFS server



Dell 1425

Dell M600
NFS server

Processing model changed

- Since the beginning the Net boot was used in our infrastructure
- In 2011 the need of more storage capacity pushed us to use the local Sata connectivity of the worker nodes (rootfs is still on NFS).
 - I/O load is very low (2 streams (1 read/ 1 write) of about 10 MB/s only))
- We have added 2000 desktop (cost!) disks to the farm servers which permit us to continue using the same material.



NEW NEEDS

+

NO BUDGET

=

PLAN B

Recycling



How to deal with the old hardware ?

- One of the oldest server we still have in production in our infrastructure is the DELL 1950

PCIe Training
Error: integrated
RAID





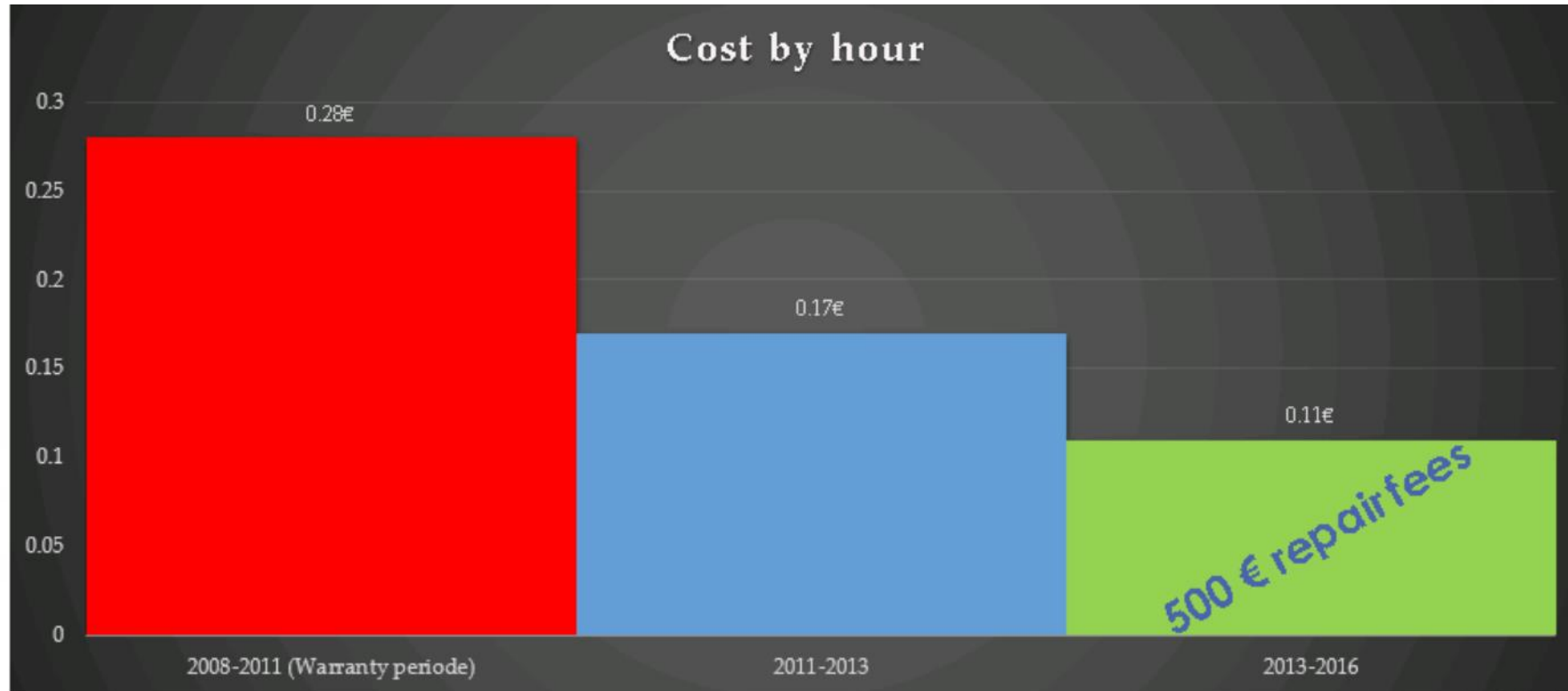


Network card

- Buying some Network cards from alternative/broker suppliers (Ebay) and spending couple of hour to change them.



Dell 1950



Conclusion

- The way of managing the old hardware can have an important impact on the budget of any organization.
- Spending time on issues analysis can increase life cycle of hardware.
- The more difficult it's to find the right balance between the manpower and the budget.