



Site in a Box

Improving the Tier 3 Experience

University of California as a prototype across UC Davis, UC Santa Cruz, UC Santa Barbara, UC Irvine, UC Riverside, UC San Diego

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Tier 3 Challenges

System Administration

- Software maintenance
 - WN software stack
 - CA Certs / CRLs
 - Security patches
 - Experiment software maintenance
- Network debugging
- Performance Tuning
- Non-dedicated staff (Campus IT not HEP specialized)

Workflow Administration

- Transporting data in / out of site
- Submitting to external resources
 - Q: Don't we have WMS (CRAB / PANDA) for that?
 - A: Not all workflows are WMS appropriate
 - Want to submit seamlessly between local resources and external (common interface)
- Letting external users in

For more details, see Lightweight sites (#165), M. Litmaath

Solution

- Provide a physical host to the Tier 3 that is centrally maintained by dedicated Tier 2 staff
 - Software is installed, configured, and maintained remotely from a central Puppet instance
- Host provides necessary software to handle data transfers and send users out to the grid
 - Should integrate seamlessly with Tier 3 cluster
- No LHC or Grid knowledge required from local IT

Hardware Specifications

(aka the "brick")



Hardware:

- 40 cores
- 12 x 4TB data disks (RAID6, XFS)
- 128 GB ram
- 2 x 10 gbit network interface

Software:

- Full HTCondor pool
- XRootD server, redirector, and proxy cache
- cvmfs w/ optional Squid

The brick is effectively a site in a box for \$10k

CHEP 2016

Job Submission (UC Davis)



XRootD Data Access



Case Study: LHC @ UC

- Participating UCs:
 ATLAS
 CMS
- Science DMZs interconnected over 100gbps Pacific Research Platform network
- Resources currently provided:
 - Each UC
 - 50k core Comet cluster at SDSC
- Eventually:
 - Any other non-UC participating PRP site
 - Any OSG site beyond PRP
 - Other NSF XSEDE and DOE super computing centers
 - Cloud resources



XRD Cache Scale Test

- 100 files ~1TB total stored at UCSC
- 10 clients running on UCSD brick fetch files at random simultaneously
- As cache fills, inbound network IO decreases and files begin to be read from disk cache
- Caching IO maxes at 5 Gbps (~640 MBytes/sec) during simultaneous disk reads and writes







Conclusion

- The **site in a box** enhances Tier 3 sites by providing:
 - A unified way to submit locally and compute globally
 - The ability to decouple data placement from where the jobs run
- The central management of the services by dedicated Tier 2 admins allows the local Tier 3 users to worry less about infrastructure maintenance and focus more on getting science done

XRD Scale Test No Cache



 Normalization scale test to show we can saturate at 10 Gbps (~1.3 GBytes/sec) with 10 parallel xrdcps copying straight to /dev/null and cache disabled

Cross Site Data Access

