

#### Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

# gLite Data Management System Architecture

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www.eu-egee.org





- Grid Data Management Challenge
- Storage Elements and SRM
- File Catalogs and DM tools
- Metadata Service



## The Grid DM Challenge

**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

## Heterogeneity

 Data are stored on different storage systems using different access technologies

#### Distribution

- Data are stored in different locations – in most cases there is no shared file system or common namespace
- Data need to be moved between different locations

## Data description

 Data are stored as files: need a way to describe files and locate them according to their contents

- Need common interface to storage resources
  - Storage Resource Manager (SRM)
- Need to keep track where data is stored
  - File and Replica Catalogs
- Need scheduled, reliable file transfer
  - File transfer service
- Need a way to describe files' content and query them
  - Metadata service

**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

#### Assumptions:

- Users and programs produce and require data
- the lowest granularity of the data is on the file level (we deal with files rather than data objects or tables)
  - Data = files

#### Files:

- Mostly, write once, read many
- Located in Storage Elements (SEs)
- Several replicas of one file in different sites
- Accessible by Grid users and applications from "anywhere"
- Locatable by the WMS (data requirements in JDL)

#### Also...

- WMS can send (small amounts of) data to/from jobs: Input and Output Sandbox
- Files may be copied from/to local filesystems (WNs, UIs) to the Grid (SEs)

# gLite Grid Storage Requirements

- The Storage Element is the service which allow a user or an application to store data for future retrieval
- Manage local storage (disks) and interface to Mass Storage Systems(tapes) like
  - HPSS, CASTOR, DiskeXtender (UNITREE), ...
- Be able to manage different storage systems uniformly and transparently for the user (providing an SRM interface)
- Support basic file transfer protocols
  - GridFTP mandatory
  - Others if available (https, ftp, etc)
- Support a native I/O (remote file) access protocol
  - POSIX (like) I/O client library for direct access of data (GFAL)



## SRM in an example

**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

in a classic SE





## SRM in an example

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

## <u>dCache</u>

Own system, own protoc and parameters

## gLite DPM

Independent system from dCache or Castor

## **Castor**

No connection with dCache or DPM





# SRM in an example

**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

## <u>dCache</u>

Own system, own protoc and parameters

## gLite DPM

Independent system from dCache or Castor

## **Castor**

No connection with dCache or DPM

S S S I talk to them on your behalf
I will even allocate space for your files
And I will use transfer protocols to send your files there

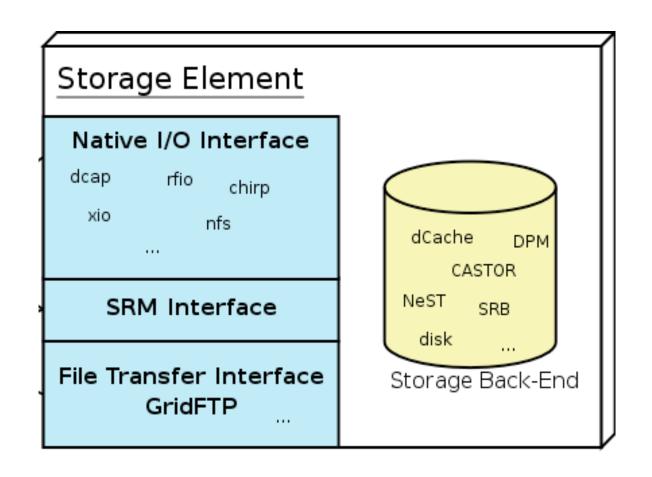


## Storage Resource Management

- Data are stored on disk pool servers or Mass Storage Systems
- storage resource management needs to take into account
  - Transparent access to files (migration to/from disk pool)
  - File pinning
  - Space reservation
  - File status notification
  - Life time management
- The SRM (Storage Resource Manager) takes care of all these details
  - The SRM is a single interface that takes care of local storage interaction and provides a Grid
- In gLite, interactions with the SRM is hidden by higher level services (DM tools and APIs)



## aLite Storage Element





## Files Naming conventions

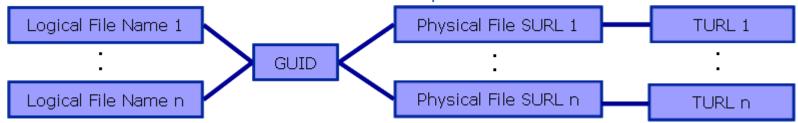
**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

- Logical File Name (LFN)
  - An alias created by a user to refer to some item of data, e.g. "Ifn:/grid/gilda/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://grid009.ct.infn.it/dpm/ct.infn.it/gilda/output10\_1" (SRM) "sfn://lxshare0209.cern.ch/data/alice/ntuples.dat" (Classic SE)

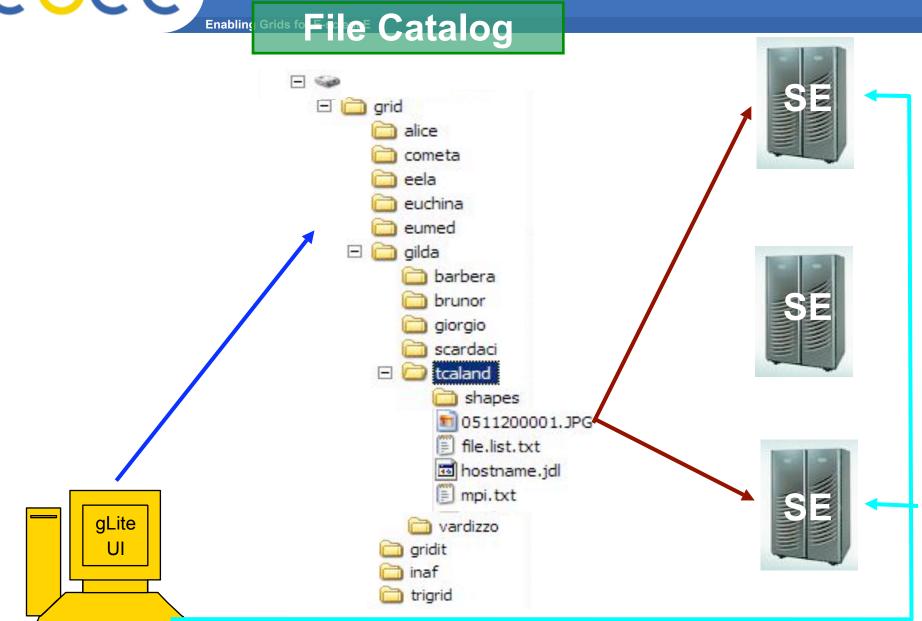
- Transport URL (TURL)
  - Temporary locator of a replica + access protocol: understood by a SE, e.g.

"rfio://lxshare0209.cern.ch//data/alice/ntuples.dat"





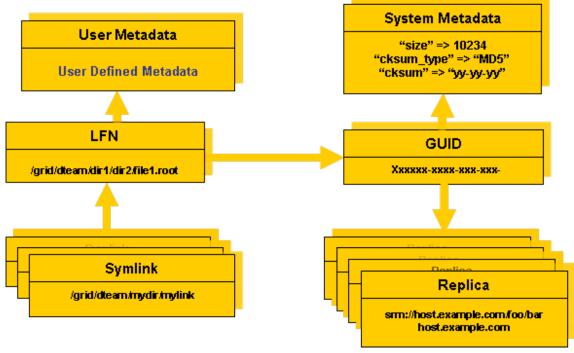
# What is a file catalog





# The LFC (LCG File Catalog)

- It keeps track of the location of copies (replicas) of Grid files
- 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



- Cursors for large queries
- Timeouts and retries from the client
- User exposed transactional 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
- Integration with VOMS (VirtualID and VirtualGID)

## Listing the entries of a LFC directory

**Ifc-Is** [-cdiLIRTu] [--class] [--comment] [--deleted] [--display\_side] [--ds] path...

where *path* specifies the LFN pathname (mandatory)

- Remember that LFC has a directory tree structure
- /grid/<VO\_name>/<you create it>



- All members of a VO have read-write permissions under their directory
- You can set LFC HOME to use relative paths
  - > Ifc-Is /grid/gilda/tony
  - > export LFC\_HOME=/grid/gilda
  - > Ifc-Is -I tony

INFSO-RI-508833

> Ifc-Is -I -R /grid

-1: long listing

-R: list the contents of directories

recursively: Don't use it!

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## **Creating directories in the LFC**

Ifc-mkdir [-m mode] [-p] path...

- Where path specifies the LFC pathname
- Remember that while registering a new file (using lcg-cr, for example) the corresponding destination directory must be created in the catalog beforehand.
- Examples:
  - > Ifc-mkdir /grid/gilda/tony/demo

You can just check the directory with:

> Ifc-Is -I /grid/gilda/tony drwxr-xrwx 0 19122 1077

0 Jun 14 11:36 demo

## **Creating a symbolic link**

Ifc-In -s file linkname

Ifc-In -s directory linkname

Create a link to the specified file or directory with linkname

– Examples:

> Ifc-In -s /grid/gilda/tony/demo/test /grid/gilda/tony/aLink

Original File

Symbolic link

Let's check the link using lfc-ls with long listing (-I):

> Ifc-Is -I

Irwxrwxrwx 1 19122 1077 0 Jun 14 11:58 aLink ->/grid/gilda/tony/demo/test

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## **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		
Ifc-delcomment	Delete the comment associated with the file/directory		
Ifc-getacl	Get file/directory access control lists		
lfc-In	Make a symbolic link to a file/directory		
Ifc-Is	List file/directory entries in a directory		
lfc-mkdir	Create a directory		
Ifc-rename	Rename a file/directory		
lfc-rm	Remove a file/directory		
Ifc-setacl	Set file/directory access control lists		
Ifc-setcomment	Add/replace a comment		





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#### **Low level methods (many POSIX-like):**

lfc\_access

lfc\_aborttrans

lfc\_addreplica

lfc\_apiinit

lfc\_chclass

lfc\_chdir

lfc\_chmod

lfc\_chown

lfc\_closedir

Ifc creat

lfc\_delcomment

lfc\_delete

lfc\_deleteclass

lfc\_delreplica

Ifc endtrans

lfc\_enterclass

lfc\_errmsg

lfc\_getacl

lfc\_getcommen

lfc\_getcwd

lfc\_getpath

Ifc Ichown

lfc\_listclass

lfc\_listlinks

lfc\_listreplica

lfc\_lstat

lfc mkdir

lfc\_modifyclas

S

lfc\_opendir

lfc\_queryclass

lfc\_readdir

lfc\_readlink

lfc\_rename

lfc\_rewind

lfc\_rmdir

lfc\_selectsrvr

lfc\_setacl

lfc\_setatime

lfc\_setcomment

lfc\_seterrbuf

Ifc setfsize

Ifc starttrans

Ifc stat

lfc\_symlink

lfc\_umask

lfc\_undelete

lfc\_unlink

lfc\_utime

send2lfc



# **GFAL: Grid File Access Library**

**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

#### **Interactions with SE require some components:**

- → File catalog services to locate replicas
- $\rightarrow$  SRM
- → File access mechanism to access files from the SE on the WN

## GFAL does all this tasks for you:

- → Hides all these operations
- → Presents a POSIX interface for the I/O operations
  - → Single shared library in threaded and unthreaded versions

libgfal.so, libgfal\_pthr.so

- → Single header file: gfal api.h
- → User can create all commands needed for storage management
- → It offers as well an interface to SRM

#### **Supported protocols:**

- → file (local or nfs-like access)
- → dcap, gsidcap and kdcap (dCache access)
- → rfio (castor access) and gsirfio (dpm)



## **GFAL: File I/O API (I)**

```
int gfal access (const char *path, int amode);
int gfal chmod (const char *path, mode t mode);
int gfal_close (int fd);
int gfal_creat (const char *filename, mode_t mode);
off_t gfal_lseek (int fd, off_t offset, int whence);
int gfal_open (const char * filename, int flags, mode_t mode);
ssize t gfal read (int fd, void *buf, size t size);
int gfal rename (const char *old name, const char *new name);
ssize t gfal setfilchg (int, const void *, size t);
int gfal_stat (const char *filename, struct stat *statbuf);
int gfal_unlink (const char *filename);
ssize_t gfal_write (int fd, const void *buf, size_t size);
```



## **GFAL: File I/O API (II)**

```
int gfal_closedir (DIR *dirp);
int gfal_mkdir (const char *dirname, mode_t mode);
DIR *gfal_opendir (const char *dirname);
struct dirent *gfal_readdir (DIR *dirp);
int gfal_rmdir (const char *dirname);
```



## **GFAL: Catalog API**

```
int create_alias (const char *guid, const char *lfn, long long size)
int guid_exists (const char *guid)
char *guidforpfn (const char *surl)
char *guidfromlfn (const char *lfn)
char **Ifnsforguid (const char *guid)
int register_alias (const char *guid, const char *lfn)
int register pfn (const char *guid, const char *surl)
int setfilesize (const char *surl, long long size)
char *surlfromguid (const char *guid)
char **surlsfromguid (const char *guid)
int unregister_alias (const char *guid, const char *lfn)
int unregister pfn (const char *guid, const char *surl)
```

## **GFAL: Storage API**

- int deletesurl (const char \*surl)
- int getfilemd (const char \*surl, struct stat64 \*statbuf)
- int set\_xfer\_done (const char \*surl, int reqid, int fileid, char \*token, int oflag)
- char \*turlfromsurl (const char \*surl, char \*\*protocols, int oflag, int \*reqid, int \*fileid, char \*\*token)
- int **srm\_getstatus** (int nbfiles, char \*\*surls, int reqid, char \*token, struct srm\_filestatus \*\*filestatuses)

# lcg\_utils DM tools

- High level interface (CL tools and APIs) to
  - Upload/download files to/from the Grid (UI,CE and WN <---> SEs)
  - Replicate data between SEs and locate the best replica available
  - Interact with the file catalog
- Definition: A file is considered to be a Grid File if it is both physically present in a SE and registered in the File Catalog
- Icg-utils ensure the consistency between files in the Storage Elements and entries in the File Catalog



# lcg-utils commands

**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

#### Replica Management

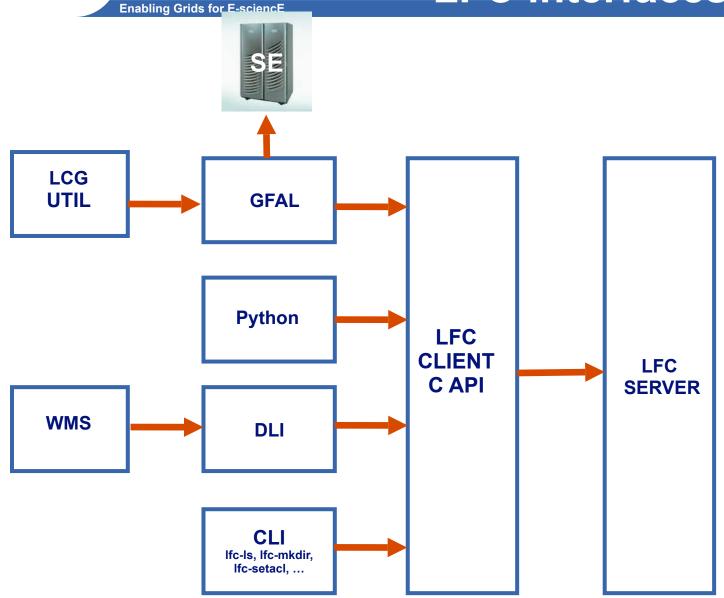
lcg-cp	Copies a grid file to a local destination		
lcg-cr	Copies a file to a SE and registers the file in the catalog		
lcg-del	Delete one file		
lcg-rep	Replication between SEs and registration of the replica		
lcg-gt	Gets the TURL for a given SURL and transfer protocol		
lcg-sd	Sets file status to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



## LFC interfaces



# Why Grid needs Metadata?

- Grids allow to save millions of files spread over several storage sites.
- Users and applications need an efficient mechanism
  - to describe files
  - to locate files based on their contents
- This is achieved by
  - associating descriptive attributes to files
    - Metadata is data about data
  - answering user queries against the associated information



# **Basic Metadata Concept**

- Entries Representation of real world entities which we are attaching metadata to for describing them
- Attribute key/value pair
  - Type The type (int, float, string,...)
  - Name/Key The name of the attribute
  - Value Value of an entry's attribute
- Schema A set of attributes
- Collection A set of entries associated with a schema
- Metadata List of attributes (including their values) associated with entries

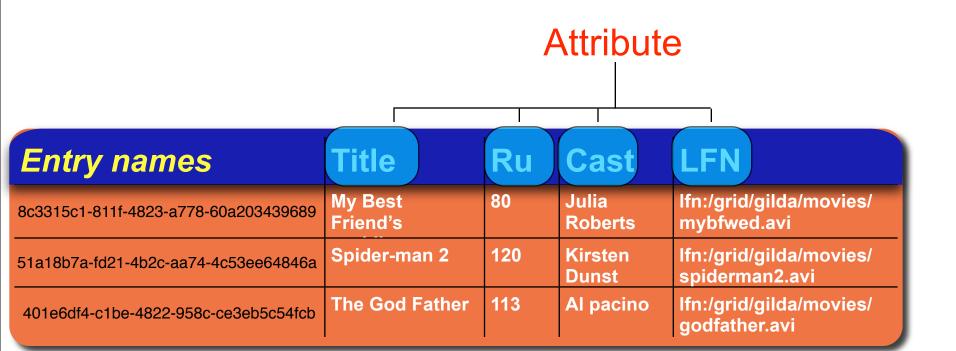
# **Example: Movie Trailers**

- Movie trailers files (entries) saved on Grid Storage
   Elements and registered into File Catalogue
- We want to add metadata to describe movie content.
- A possible schema:
  - Title -- varchar
  - Runtime -- int
  - Cast -- varchar
  - LFN -- varchar
- A metadata catalogue will be the repository of the movies' metadata and will allow to find movies satisfying users' queries

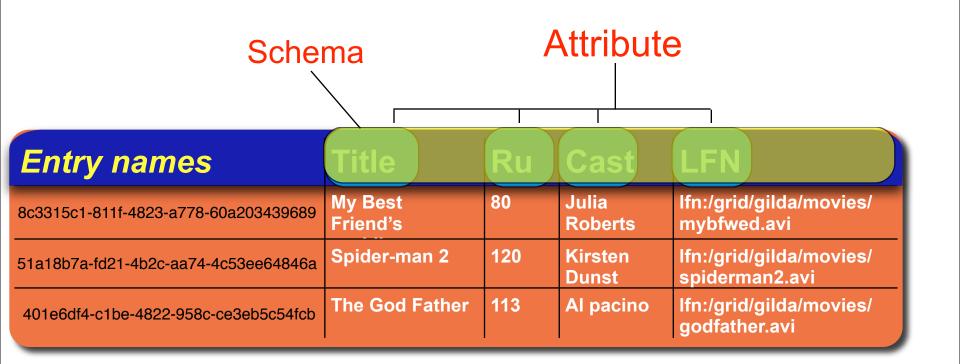


Entry names	Title	Ru	Cast	LFN
8c3315c1-811f-4823-a778-60a203439689	My Best Friend's	80	Julia Roberts	Ifn:/grid/gilda/movies/ mybfwed.avi
51a18b7a-fd21-4b2c-aa74-4c53ee64846a	Spider-man 2	120	Kirsten Dunst	Ifn:/grid/gilda/movies/ spiderman2.avi
401e6df4-c1be-4822-958c-ce3eb5c54fcb	The God Father	113	Al pacino	Ifn:/grid/gilda/movies/ godfather.avi

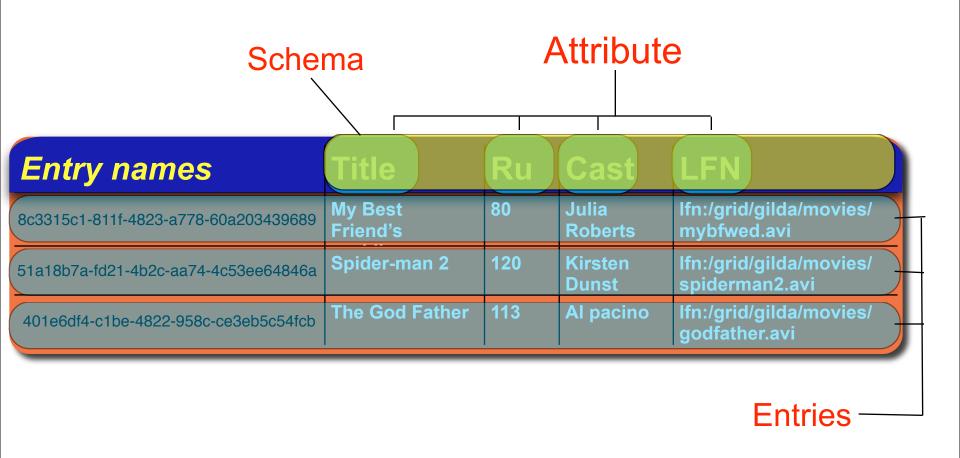




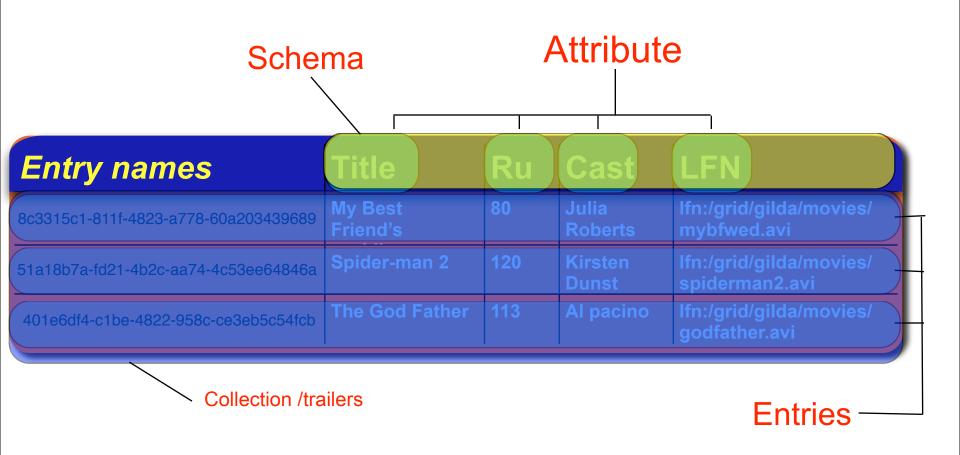














## Metadata service on the Grid



**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

Information about files -- but not only!



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- Inputset for a storm of parametric jobs



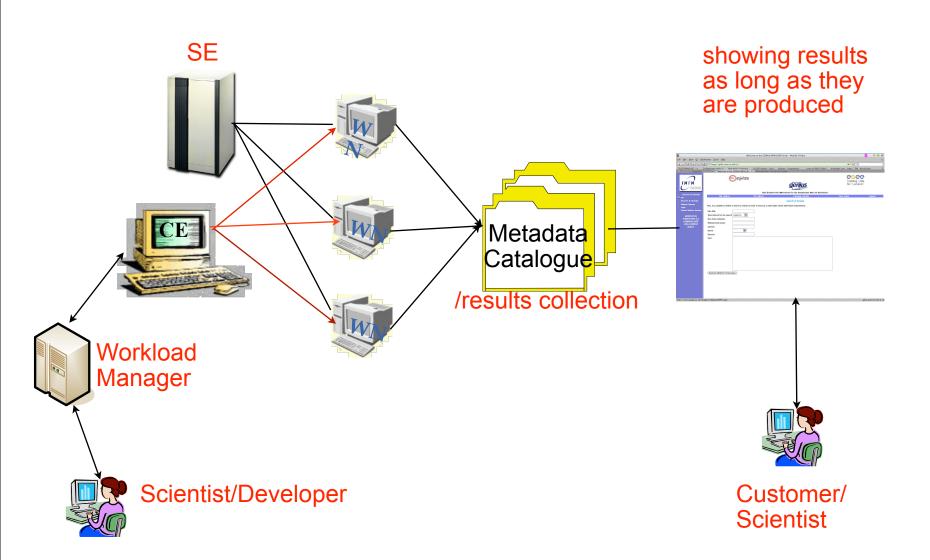
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  - ex: producers/consumers job collections: master jobs produce data to be analyzed; slave jobs query the metadata server to retrieve input to "consume"



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- information exchanging among grid peers
  - ex: producers/consumers job collections: master jobs produce data to be analyzed; slave jobs query the metadata server to retrieve input to "consume"
- Simplified DB access on the grid
  - Grid applications that needs structured data can model their data schemas as metadata



### Monitoring of running application





# Inputset for parametric jobs

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

/grid/my\_simulation/input

entry	x1	x2	у1	y2	step	isTaken	found	output
1	9453.1	9453.32	-439 <b>.</b> 93	-439.91	0.0006	JobID1234	No pillars	 
2	9342.13	3435	3423	2343.2	0.003	No	j	į i
3	34254.3	342342	432.43	132	0.002	No	İ	İ
	and so on	-	•	•	-	•		

- This collection lists all the parameter set to be run on the Grid
- On the WN, one of the inputset is selected and "isTaken" is set = JOB\_ID of the job that has fetched it
- Results is also written in the "found" column to monitor the simulation
  - so users can check the simulation from a UI, querying the metadata server, or from a WebPage (using APIs for ex)
- StdOutput can be copied also into the "output" text column



# Use a Metadata services to exchange data among running jobs

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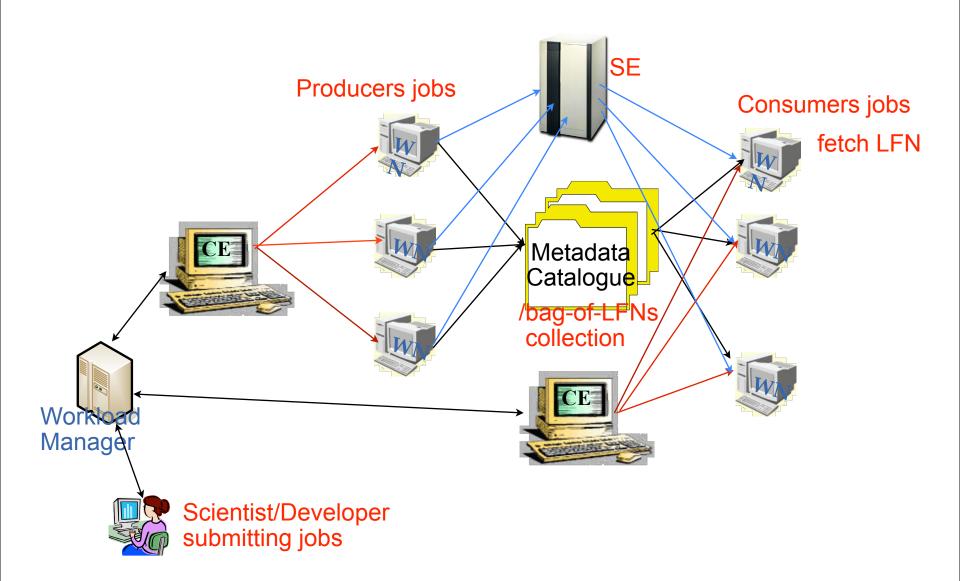
- Suppose we have two sets of jobs:
  - Producers: they generate a file, store on a SE, register it onto the LFC File Catalogue assigning a LFN
  - Consumers: they will take a LFN, download the file and elaborate it

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- Suppose we have two sets of jobs:
  - Producers: they generate a file, store on a SE, register it onto the LFC File Catalogue assigning a LFN
  - Consumers: they will take a LFN, download the file and elaborate it
- A Metadata collection can be used to share the information generated by the Producers; it could act as a "bag-of-LFNs" (bag-of-task model) from which Consumers can fetch file for further elaboration



#### Information exchanging among grid peers





### The AMGA Metadata Catalogue

- Official metadata service for the gLite middleware
- but no dependencies from gLite software
- it can be used with other grid technologies/other environments
- AMGA: Arda Metadata Grid Application
- Provide a complete but simple interface, in order to make all users able to use it easily.
- Designed with scalability in mind in order to deal with large number of entries
- based on a lightweight and streamed text-based protocol, like HTTP/SMTP
- Grid security is provided to grant different access levels to different users.
- Flexible with support to dynamic schemas in order to serve several application domains
- Simple installation by tar source, RPMs or Yum/YAIM



## **AMGA Features**

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#### Flexible Queries

- SQL-like query language
- Different join type (inner, outer, left, right) between schemas are provided

```
selectattr /gLibrary:FileName /gLAudio:Author /gLAudio:Album
'/gLibrary:FILE=/gLAudio:FILE and like(/gLibrary:FileName, "%.mp3") '
```

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```

▶ Support for Views, Constraints, Indexes



# **Example**

```
Ouery> selectattr /trailers:Title Runtime FILE 'Runtime > 80'
 >> Amelie of Montmartre
 >> 122
 >> 004405ac-da9a-1417-92db-c1ced08dbeef
                                                      Query> listattr /trailers
 >> American Pie 2
 >> 108
                                                      >> Title
 >> 006d56b4-d7d1-1417-8417-c1ced08dbeef
                                                      >> varchar(200)
 >> Batman Begins
                                                      >> Runtime
 >> 141
                                                      >> int
 >> 0072f510-db33-1417-b12e-c1ced08dbeef
                                                      >> Country
 >> The Fast and The Furious
 >> 106
                                                       >> varchar(25)
 >> 00737e72-d8cb-1417-871f-c1ced08dbeef
                                                      >> ReleaseDate
 >> Madagascar
                                                      >> int
 >> 86
                                                      >> Director
 >> 0069b608-d95c-1417-9fd1-c1ced08dbeef
                                                      >> varchar(80)
>> The Matrix
                                                      >> PlotOutline
Query> ls
                                                      >> text
>> 004405ac-da9a-1417-92db-c1ced08dbeef
                                                      >> Cast
>> 006d56b4-d7d1-1417-8417-c1ced08dbeef
                                                      >> varchar(2048)
>> 0072f510-db33-1417-b12e-c1ced08dbeef
                                                      >> Genre
>> 00737e72-d8cb-1417-871f-c1ced08dbeef
                                                      >> varchar(100)
>> 0069b608-d95c-1417-9fd1-c1ced08dbeef
                                                      >> Image
>> 0010bf6c-d9cc-1417-a38c-c1ced08dbeef
                                                      >> text
>> 002e3966-d877-1417-8b9c-c1ced08dbeef
```





**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

Unix style permissions - users and groups

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**GGGG** 

- General X509 certificates (DN based)
- Grid-proxy certificates (DN based)

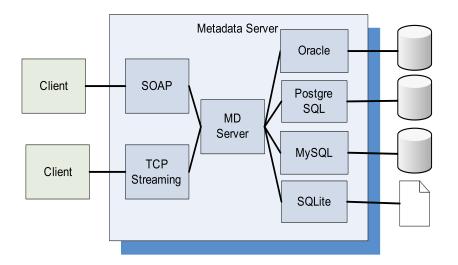
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- Secure client/server connections SSL
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  - Username/password
  - General X509 certificates (DN based)
  - Grid-proxy certificates (DN based)
- VOMS support:
  - VO attribute maps to defined AMGA user
  - VOMS Role maps to defined AMGA user
  - VOMS Group maps to defined AMGA group



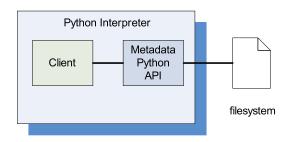
# **AMGA** Implementation

**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

- C++ multiprocess server
  - Backends
    - □ Oracle, MySQL 4/5, PostgreSQL, SQLite
  - Front Ends
    - □ TCP text streaming
      - High performance
      - Client API for C++, Java, Python, Perl, PHP
    - □ SOAP (deprecated)
      - Interoperability
      - Scalability
    - WS-DAIR Interface (new in AMGA 2.0)
      - WS-enable environment
- Standalone Python Library implementation
  - Data stored on file system



 AMGA server runs on SLC3/4, Fedora Core, Gentoo, Debian



	PostgreSQL	MySQL	Oracle	$\mathbf{SQLite}$	Python
int	integer	int	number(38)	int	int
float	double precision	double precision	float	float	float
varchar(n)	character varying(n)	character varying(n)	varchar2(n)	varchar(n)	string
timestamp	timestamp w/o TZ	datetime	timestamp(6)	unsupported	time (unsupp.)
text	text	text	long	text	string
numeric(p,s)	numeric(p,s)	numeric(p,s)	numeric(p,s)	numeric(p,s)	float

- Using the above datatypes you are sure that your metadata can be easily moved to all supported backends
- If you do not care about DB portability, you can use, in principle, as entry attribute type ALL the datatypes supported by the back-end, even the more esoteric ones (PostgreSQL Network Address type or Geometric ones)



## **Accessing AMGA from UI/WNs**

**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

#### TCP Streaming Front-end

- mdcli & mdclient CLI and C++ API (md\_cli.h, MD\_Client.h)
- Java Client API and command line mdjavaclient.sh & mdjavacli.sh (also under Windows !!)
- Python and Perl Client API
- PHP Client API NEW
  - developed totally by the GILDA team INFN CT
- AMGA Web Interface (AMGA WI) ---NEW
  - Developed totally by the GILDA team INFN CT
  - Based on JAVA AMGA Standard APIs
  - Web Application using standard as JSP Custom Tags, Servlet

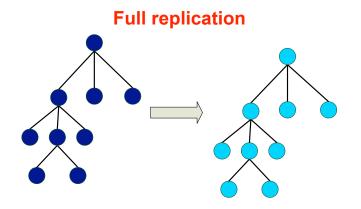
#### SOAP Frontend (WSDL)

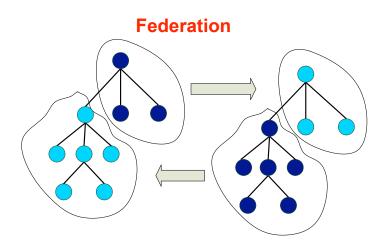
- C++ gSOAP
- AXIS (Java)
- ZSI (Python)

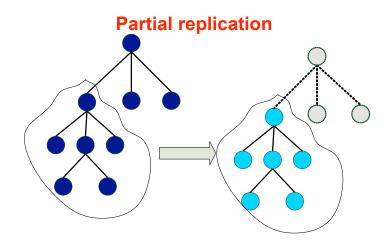
- AMGA provides a replication/federation mechanisms
- Motivation
  - Scalability Support hundreds/thousands of concurrent users
  - Geographical distribution Hide network latency
  - Reliability No single point of failure
  - DB Independent replication Heterogeneous DB systems
  - Disconnected computing Off-line access (laptops)
- Architecture
  - Asynchronous replication
  - Master-slave writes only allowed on the master
  - Application level replication
    - Replicate Metadata commands
  - Partial replication supports replication of only sub-trees of the metadata hierarchy

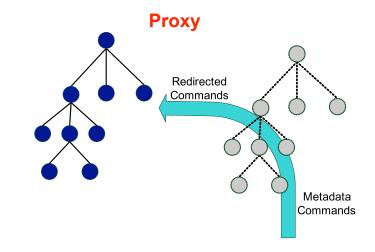


## Metadata Replication: Use cases











# **Existing SQL DBs importing**

- Since AMGA 1.2.10, a new import feature allow to access existing DB table
- Once imported into AMGA the tables from one or more DBs you want to access through AMGA, you can exploit many of the features brought to you by AMGA for your existing tables
- Advantages:
  - your db tables can be accessed by grid users/applications, using grid authentication (VOMS proxies)/authorization with ACLs
  - exploiting AMGA federation features you can access several databases together from the Grid



### Set up AMGA to access your tables

- To remember: AMGA stores its own tables in its DB backend
- To access and existing DB you have 2 option:
  - import the tables of the DB you want to access to into AMGA DB backend
  - viceversa, add AMGA DB backed tables to the DB you want to access to
- Use the import command by root to "mount" you table into the AMGA collection hierarchy

```
Query> whoami
>> root
Query> createdir /world
Query> cd /world/
Query> import world.City /world/City
Query> import world.Country /world/Country
Query> import world.Country /world/CountryLanguage
```



### Set up AMGA to access your tables

**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

Properly set up authorization on the imported tables:

```
Query> acl remove /world/City/ system:anyuser
Query> acl remove /world/Country system:anyuser
Query> acl add /world/ gilda:users rx
Query> acl show /world
>> root rwx
>> gilda:users rx
>> system:anyuser rx
Query> selectattr City:CountryCode City:Name 'like(City:Name, "Am%")
limit 5'
>> NLD
>> Amsterdam
>> NLD
>> Amersfoort
>> BRA
>> Americana
>> ECU
>> Ambato
>> IDN
```

- More information on existing DB access @:
  - http://amga.web.cern.ch/amga/importing.html
  - https://grid.ct.infn.it/twiki/bin/view/GILDA/AMGADBaccess



# **Native SQL Support**

**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

#### Objective:

implement native SQL query processing functionality in AMGA

#### Current Status:

- direct SQL data statement in SQL92 Entry Level has been implemented in the 1.9 release
  - Including 4 statements: SELECT, DELETE, UPDATE and INSERT
  - ALL SQL commands should be issued in UPPERCASE

#### Entry name:

- when a new entry is created with addentry/addentries, a name has to be assigned (filling the "file" column in the AMGA db backend)
  - in the INSERT implementation, it's filled automatically with a random guid

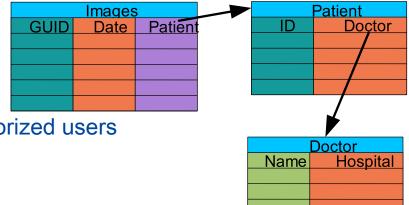


### Native SQL example

```
Query> INSERT INTO `City` VALUES (1,'Kabul','AFG','Kabol',1780000)
     Operation Success
>>
Query> dir /world/City/
>> /world/City/80b4fe646ed11dda02100304873049
>> entry
Query> SELECT COUNT (*) FROM /world/City
>> 3429
Ouery> SELECT * FROM /world/City WHERE Name LIKE '%Catani%'
>> 1472
>> Catania
>> ITA
>> Sisilia
>> 337862
Query> SELECT /world/City:Name, /world/City:District, /world/Country:Name, /
world/Country:Region, /world/Country:Continent FROM /world/City, /world/Country
WHERE /world/City:Name LIKE '%Catani%' AND Code = 'ITA'
>> Catania
>> Sisilia
>> Italy
>> Southern Europe
>> Europe
```

### **Biomed - MDM**

- Medical Data Manager MDM
  - Store and access medical images and associated metadata on the Grid
  - Built on top of gLite 1.5 data management system
  - Demonstrated at last EGEE conference (October 05, Pisa)
- Strong security requirements
  - Patient data is sensitive
  - Data must be encrypted
  - Metadata access must be restricted to authorized users



- AMGA used as metadata server
  - Demonstrates authentication and encrypted access
  - Used as a simplified DB
- More details at
  - https://uimon.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/EGEE/DMEncryptedStorage



### Enabling Grids GRIDOD: grid Movie On Demand

- gMOD provides a Video-On-Demand service
- User chooses among a list of video and the chosen one is streamed in real time to the video client of the user's workstation
- For each movie a lot of details (Title, Runtime, Country, Release Date, Genre, Director, Case, Plot Outline) are stored and users can search a particular movie querying on one or more attributes
- Two kind of users can interact with gMOD:
   TrailersManagers that can administer the db of movies (uploading new ones and attaching metadata to them); GILDA VO users (guest) can browse, search and choose a movie to be streamed.

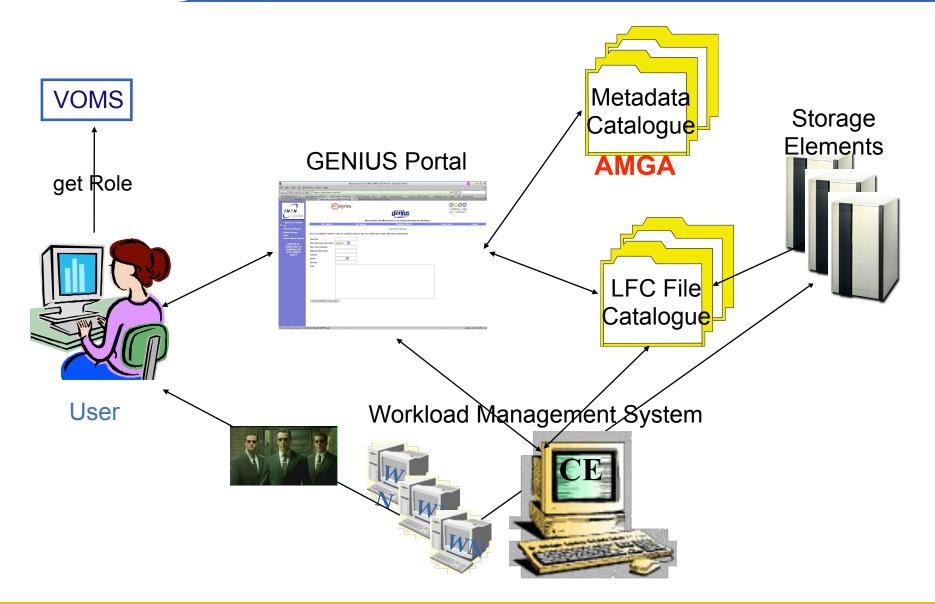


### gMOD under the hood

- Built on top of gLite services:
- Storage Elements, sited in different place, physically contain the movie files
- LFC, the File Catalogue, keeps track in which Storage Element a particular movie is located
- AMGA is the repository of the detailed information for each movie, and makes possible queries on them
- The Virtual Organization Membership Service (VOMS) is used to assign the right role to the different users
- The Workload Management System (WMS) is responsible to retrieve the chosen movie from the right Storage Element and stream it over the network down to the user's desktop or laptop



## gMOD interactions





### gMOD screenshot

**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

### gMOD is accesible through the Genius Portal (https://glite-demo.ct.infn.it)





# gLibrary features

- INFN-developed tool totally gLite based
- It allows to store, organize, search and retrieve digital assets on a Grid environment with an intuitive front-end
- What we mean by Digital Assets:





### gLibrary: the iTunes for the Grid





### Organize assets

**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

 "Types" and "Categories" definition by repository providers/admins:

- Assets are organized by type:
- a list of specific attributes to describe each kind of asset to be managed by the system
- hierarchical (a child type shares and extend parent's attributes)
- queried during searches

#### EXAMPLE OF TYPES AND ATTRIBUTES' LIST

Туре	Attributes' list
Audio	Format, Bitrate, Samplerate, Time
Music	(Format, Bitrate, Samplerate, Time), Name, Artist, Album, Genre, Tracknumber, Year, Artwork, Lyric, Rating
Presentation	Format, NumOfPages
Training	(Format, NumOfPages), Title, Runtime, Speaker, Author, Subject, Event, Date, Type
(Root)	FileName, SubmissionDate, Description, Keywords, LastModificationDate, Size



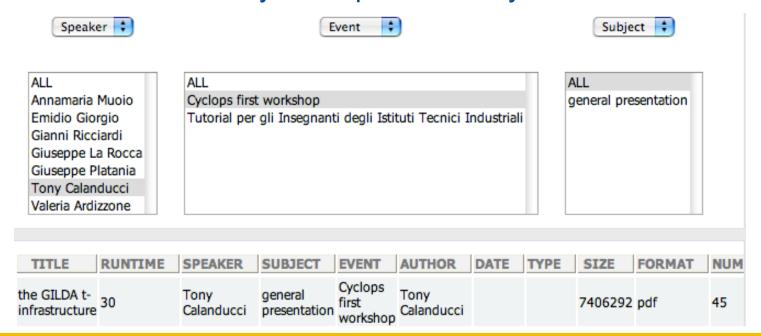
- and/or organized by category/ collection:
- Group together related assets of different type;
- Useful also to define subsets of assets belonging to the same type
- Multiple category assignment per asset (tagging)





### **Browse & Search**

- Assets can be browsed selecting a type (or category) and selecting one or more filters:
  - attributes of the selected types, chosen from a defined list, used to narrow the result set
- Filter application is cascading and context-sensitive: the selection of a filter value dynamically influences subsequent filter values ("à la iTunes" browsing)
  - Classical search by description and keywords available too



https://

/grid/alice

/grid/gilda

/grid/gridit

/grid/infngrid

/grid/trigrid

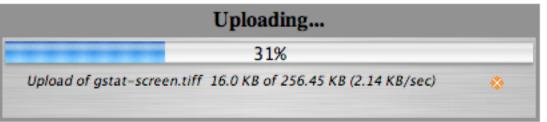
🛅 /grid



**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

 Users can upload their local assets on one or more (creating replicas) Storage Elements of the Grid

Uploads managed through Java Applets



- Files already on SE can be included in a digital library by
   File Catalogue browser
- Download from SEs to the users' laptop/desktop:
  - selection of a replica link from a list
  - download java applet

List of replicas:

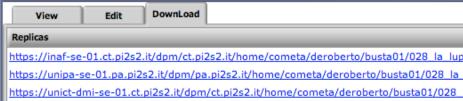
srm://infn-se-01.ct.pi2s2.it/dpm/ct.pi2s2.it/home/cometa/generated/2008-06-14/filea203fe0e-08ed-495b-8d16-73a6fa275ebe

srm://unime-se-01.me.pi2s2.it/dpm/me.pi2s2.it/home/cometa/qenerated/2008-06-14/file59c6ebad-6833-4e6d-bc49-f7241e7f45b8

srm://unipa-se-01.pa.pi2s2.it/dpm/pa.pi2s2.it/home/cometa/generated/2008-06-14/file680f1e17-530e-4a9e-a9d0-1df0c9cf6d86

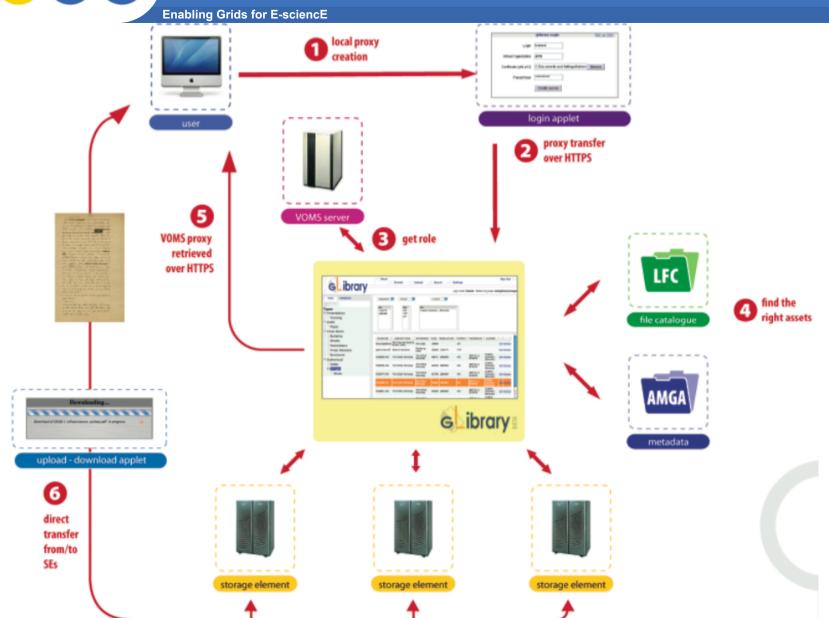
Latest NEWS: transfers can be handled over HTTPS with

X.509 Grid Cert AuthN/AuthZ





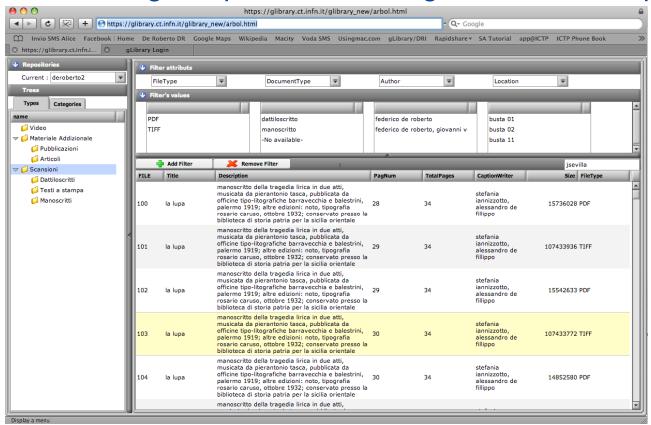
### **Architecture**



**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

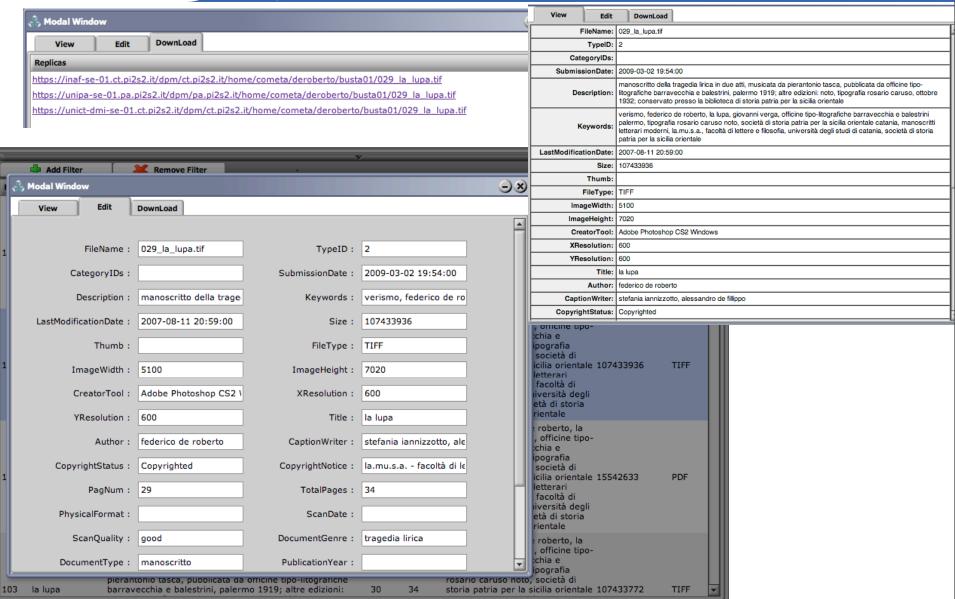
### Implemented as Web 2.0 application

- AJAX and Javascript are strongly used to offer a desktop like user experience
- Business logic implemented using PHP 5 OOP support



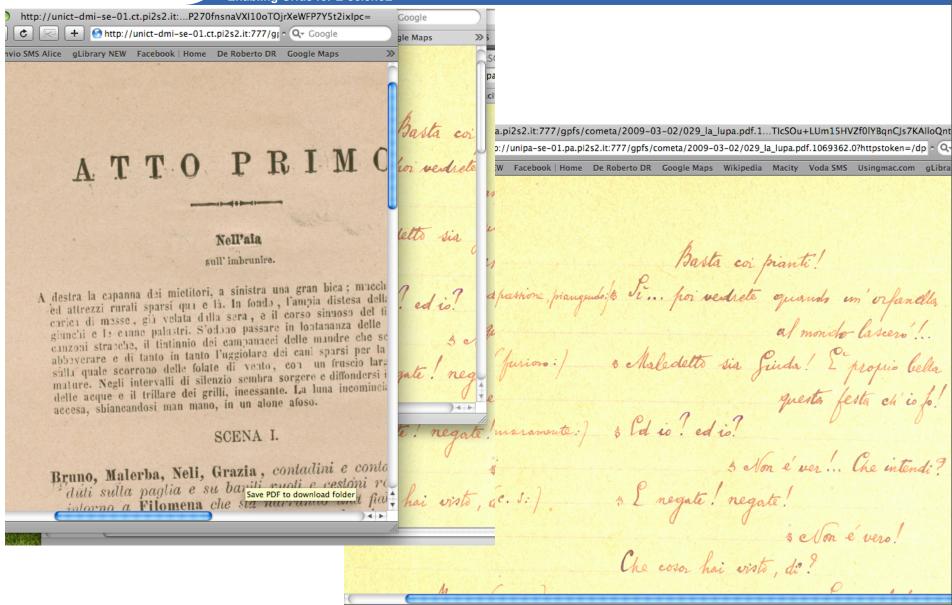


### More screenshots...





# Data Grids to preserve Cultural Heritage @Symposium Apr 21st,15:00 Conference Room 2





### **Data Management Services Summary**

**Enabling Grids for E-sciencE** 

- Storage Element save date and provide a common interface
  - Storage Resource Manager (SRM) Castor, dCache, DPM, ...
  - Native Access protocols

Transfer protocols

rfio, dcap, nfs, ...

gsiftp, ftp, ...

- Catalogs keep track where data are stored
  - File Catalog
  - Replica Catalog



LCG File Catalog (LFC)

Metadata Catalog

**AMGA Metadata Catalogue** 

- Data Movement schedules reliable file transfer
  - File Transfer Service gLite FTS (manages physical transfers)

- gLite documentation homepage
  - http://glite.web.cern.ch/glite/documentation/default.asp
- DM subsystem documentation
  - http://egee-jra1-dm.web.cern.ch/egee-jra1-dm/doc.htm
- LFC and DPM documentation
  - https://uimon.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/LCG/
     DataManagementDocumentation

AMGA Web Site

http://cern.ch/amga

AMGA Manual

http://amga.web.cern.ch/amga/downloads/amga-manual 1 3 0.pdf

AMGA API Javadoc

http://amga.web.cern.ch/amga/javadoc/index.html

AMGA Web Frontend

http://gilda-forge.ct.infn.it/projects/amgawi/

AMGA Basic Tutorial

https://grid.ct.infn.it/twiki/bin/view/GILDA/AMGAHandsOn

- More information on existing DB access @:
  - http://amga.web.cern.ch/amga/importing.html
  - https://grid.ct.infn.it/twiki/bin/view/GILDA/AMGADBaccess



### gLibrary References

- gLibray BETA homepage:
  - https://glibrary.ct.infn.it/glibrary\_new/
- gLibrary paper:
  - https://glibrary.ct.infn.it/glibrary/downloads/gLibrary\_paper\_v2.pdf



