



Enabling Grids for E-scienceE

Monitoring Applications for End-user Distributed Analysis

Gerhild Maier

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- Monitoring distributed analysis jobs
- QAOES:
 1. detecting problematic Grid components
 2. solving problems with an Expert System
- Outlook

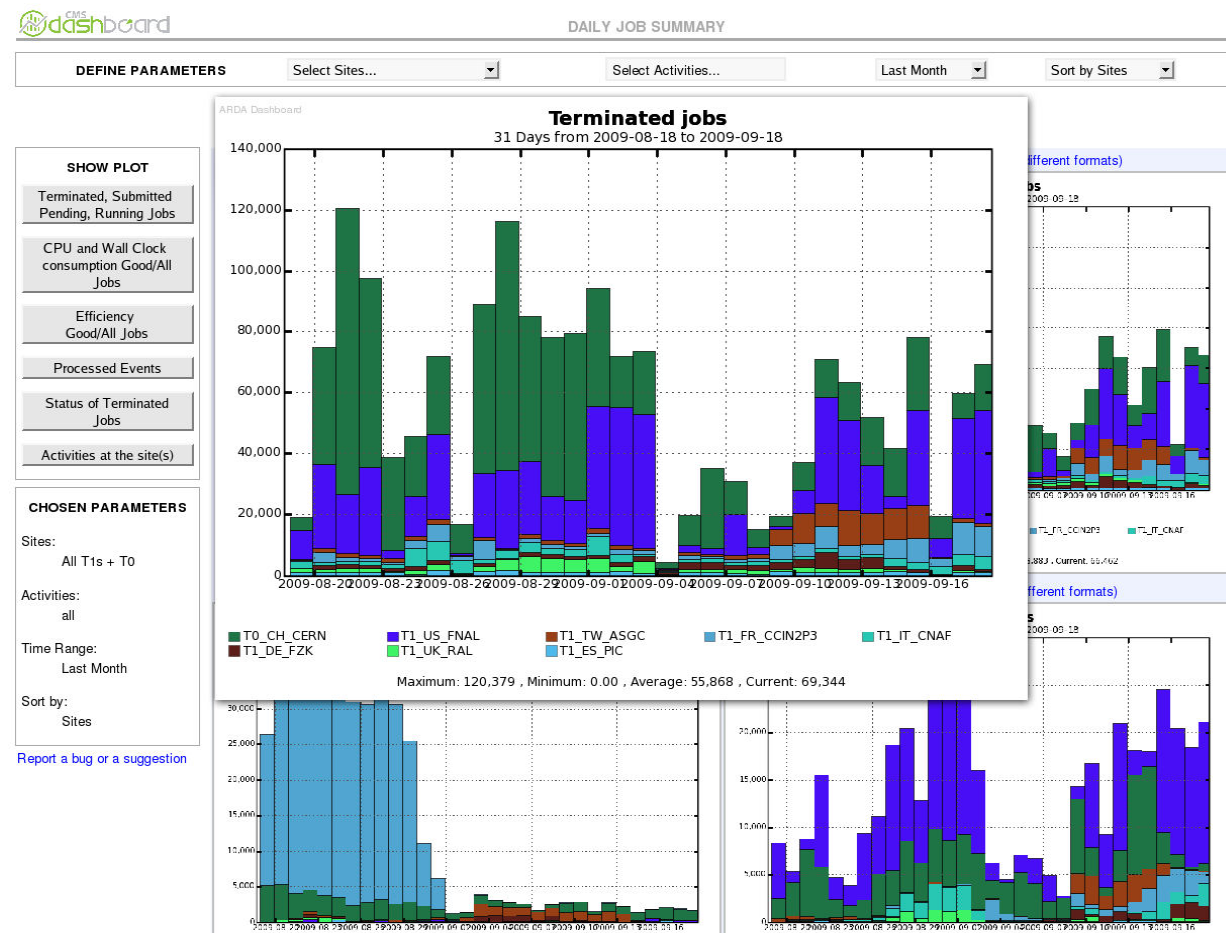
- Reliable Grid infrastructure needed for LHC experiments' success
- Detailed and trustworthy monitoring helps improve the Grid
- Production jobs on the Grid:
 - coordinated activity by experts
 - load on sites and storage is predictable
- Analysis jobs on the Grid:
 - chaotic activity
 - behaviour not predictable

- challenging task
- example from CMS:
 - 100-200 users running analysis jobs every day
 - since 01/2008, 1000 distinct users submitted analysis jobs, number expected to increase with LHC start-up
- users not necessarily experienced → simple, user-friendly monitoring needed
- strong monitoring for user support groups

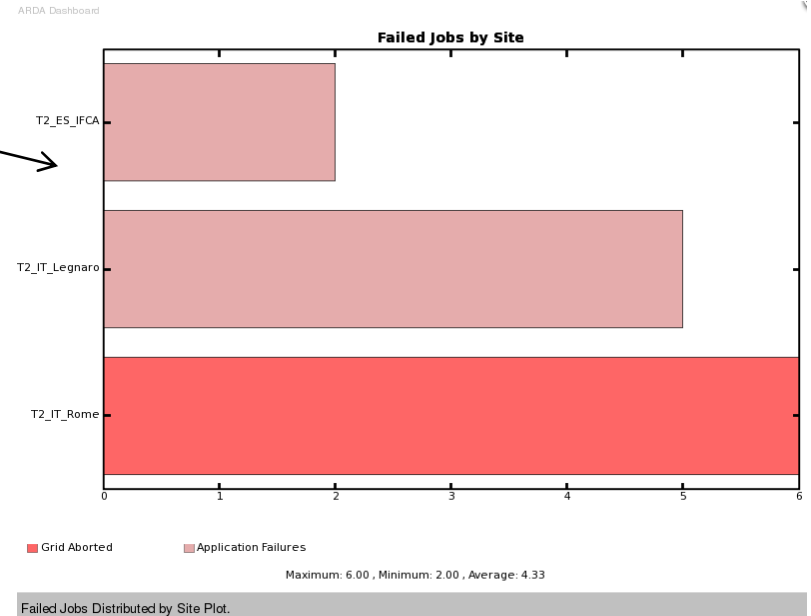
- interactive job summary
 - shows what is going on now
 - distribution of jobs by site, CE, user, submission tool, application version, dataset, etc..., exit status
 - CPU and wall clock time of jobs



- historical interface
 - job statistics distributed over time



- task monitoring (deployed for CMS)
 - provides complete information about analysis tasks
 - job status of individual jobs in the task
 - assists in detecting problems
 - provides debugging information



- QAOES = Quick Analysis Of Error Sources
- Goal:
 - detect problematic Grid components
 - find error source, not only impact
 - facilitate the problem solving
- Approach:
 1. Association Rule Mining (ARM) on job monitoring data
 2. Expert System to collect and reuse human expertise

- Input:
 - job monitoring data with a number N of attributes
 - attribute: job characteristics like user, site, dataset, se,...
- Goal: find dependencies between items
- Association rule:
 - $A \rightarrow C$, where A, C sets of items
 - A = antecedent, C = consequent
 - item: attribute-value pair
- Quality of an association rule:
 - support: $s\%$ of the data include all items
 - confidence: $c\%$ of the data including the antecedent also include the consequent

- Use human expertise to improve problem solving on the grid
- 2 main components:
 1. knowledge base: collection of human expert knowledge in the format of rules
 2. inference engine: matches potential problems to rules in the knowledge base
- Rule = ProblemDefinition + SolutionOption
 - ProblemDefinition: attributes, and values (optional)
 - SolutionOption: number of steps; step = action applied to object



- Add a rule:

Problem Components

Select the attributes and attribute values (blank = not relevant) that are relevant:

site = T2_FR_IPHC

Solution

Action	Object	
Select: <input type="text"/>	Select: <input type="text"/>	Delete Step
Add New: <input type="text"/>	Add New: <input type="text"/>	

[Add Step](#)

Comment:

- Rule ranking:
 - by user
 - automatically: ranking decreased over time

- Outlook:
 - improve the inference engine
- Summary:
 - importance of monitoring for analysis users
 - failure detection using job monitoring tools
 - QAOES approach of data mining combined with expert system on top, currently applied to CMS analysis job monitoring data

- Experiment Dashboard:
<http://dashboard.cern.ch>
- QAOES:
<http://dashb-cms-mining-devel.cern.ch/dashboard/request.py/qaoes>
- Twiki:
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki//bin/view/ArdaGrid/AutomaticFaultDetection>