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Federated data storage system prototype for scientific applications.

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Project motivation

- Computing models for the LHC Run3 and High Luminosity era anticipate a growth of storage needs of at least two orders of magnitude;

- The reliable operation of large scale data facilities need a clear economy of scale;

- A distributed heterogeneous system of independent storage systems is difficult to be used efficiently by user communities and couples the application level software stacks with the provisioning technology at sites;

- Federating the data centers provides a logical homogeneous and consistent reliable resource for the end users;

- Small institutions have no enough people to support a fully-fledged software stack. Distributed stuff like ATLAS FAX, ALICE xrootd, EOS@CERN, CMS AAA, dCache, etc (mostly) works;

- In our R&D project we try to analyze how to set up a distributed storage within national   region and how it can be used from Grid sites, from HPC, academic and commercial clouds, etc.

  - Also part of WLCG Federated storage demonstrator

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Basic Requirements for a Federated Storage

- Single entry point;

- Should be usable by at least two major LHC experiments;

- Scalability and integrity: it should be easy to add new resources;

- Data transfer optimization: transfers should be routed directly to the disk servers avoiding intermediate gateways and other bottlenecks;

- Stability and fault tolerance: redundancy of core components;

- Built-in virtual namespace, no dependency on external catalogues.

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Technology choice

We had to find a software solution that is capable of federating distributed storage resources. This very much depends on a transfer protocol support for redirection. Three protocols that are capable of it are xroot, HTTP and pNFS. We have looked through various storage solutions used in WLCG and selected three of them for thorough testing:

EOS: xroot-based solution that is developed at CERN (we know where to ask for help), has characteristics closely matching our requirements, and is already used by all major LHC experiments;

dCache: dCap/pNFS-based storage system developed at DESY. Depending on the Persistency Model, dCache provides methods for exchanging data with backend (tertiary) storage systems as well as space management, pool attraction, dataset replication, hot spot determination and recovery from disk or node failures;

DynaFed: HTTP-based federator developed at CERN. This software is highly modular but only provides a federation frontend while storage backend(s) have to be chosen separately. While we were looking for more all-in-one solution it would be interesting to try it out eventually.
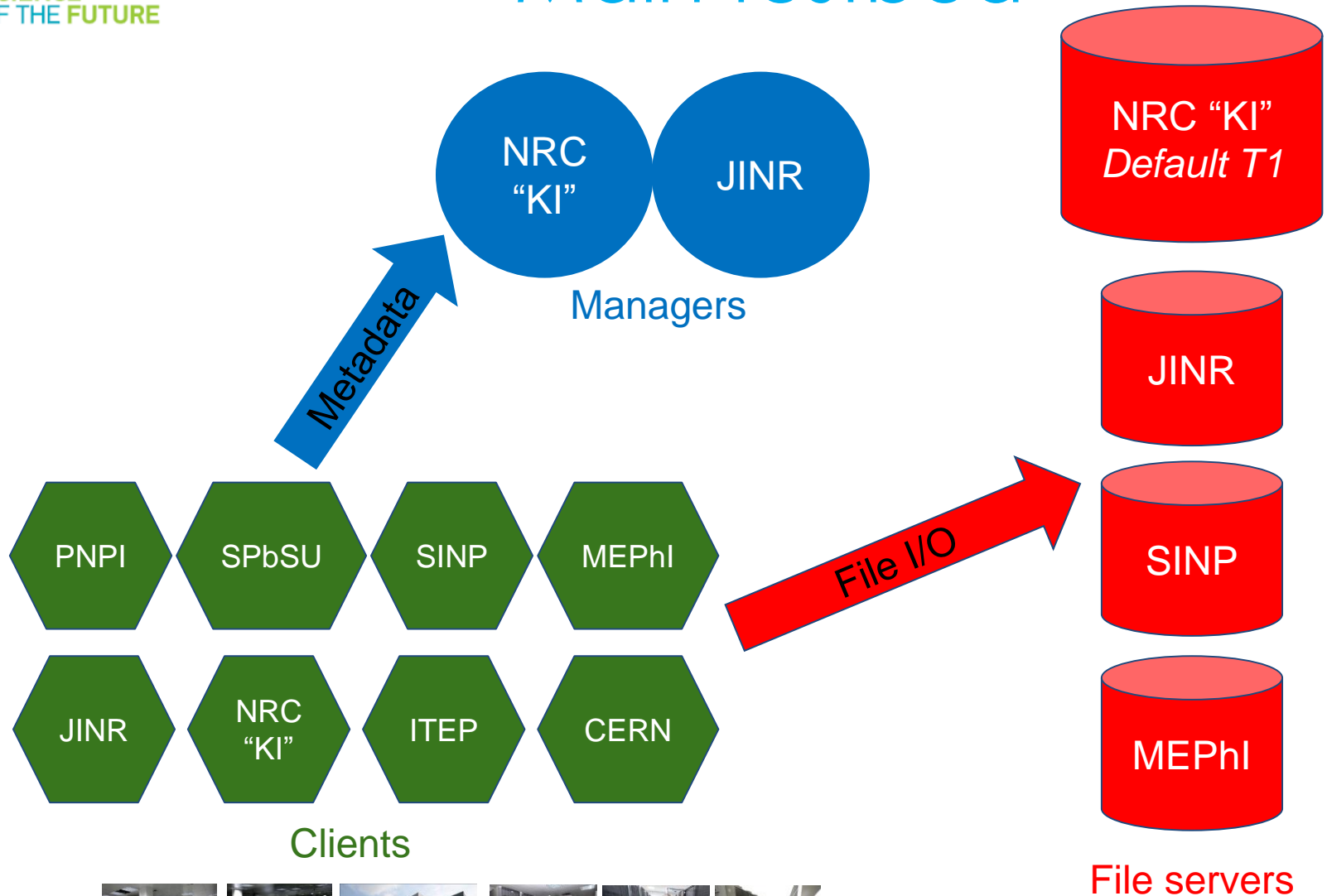
Participating sites
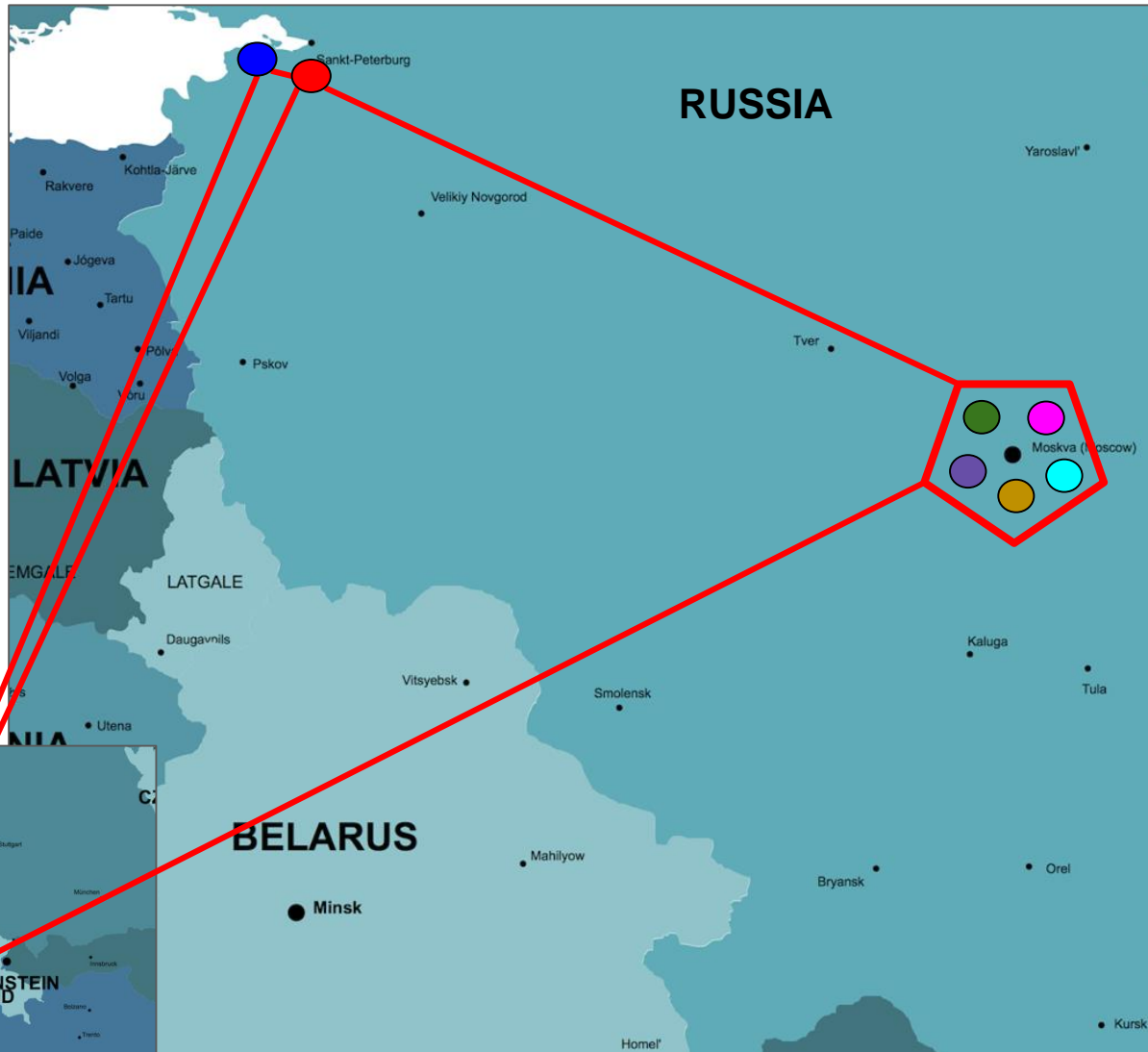
SPbSU
PNPI
JINR
NRC "KI"
MEPhI
SINP
ITEP
CERN

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Main testbed

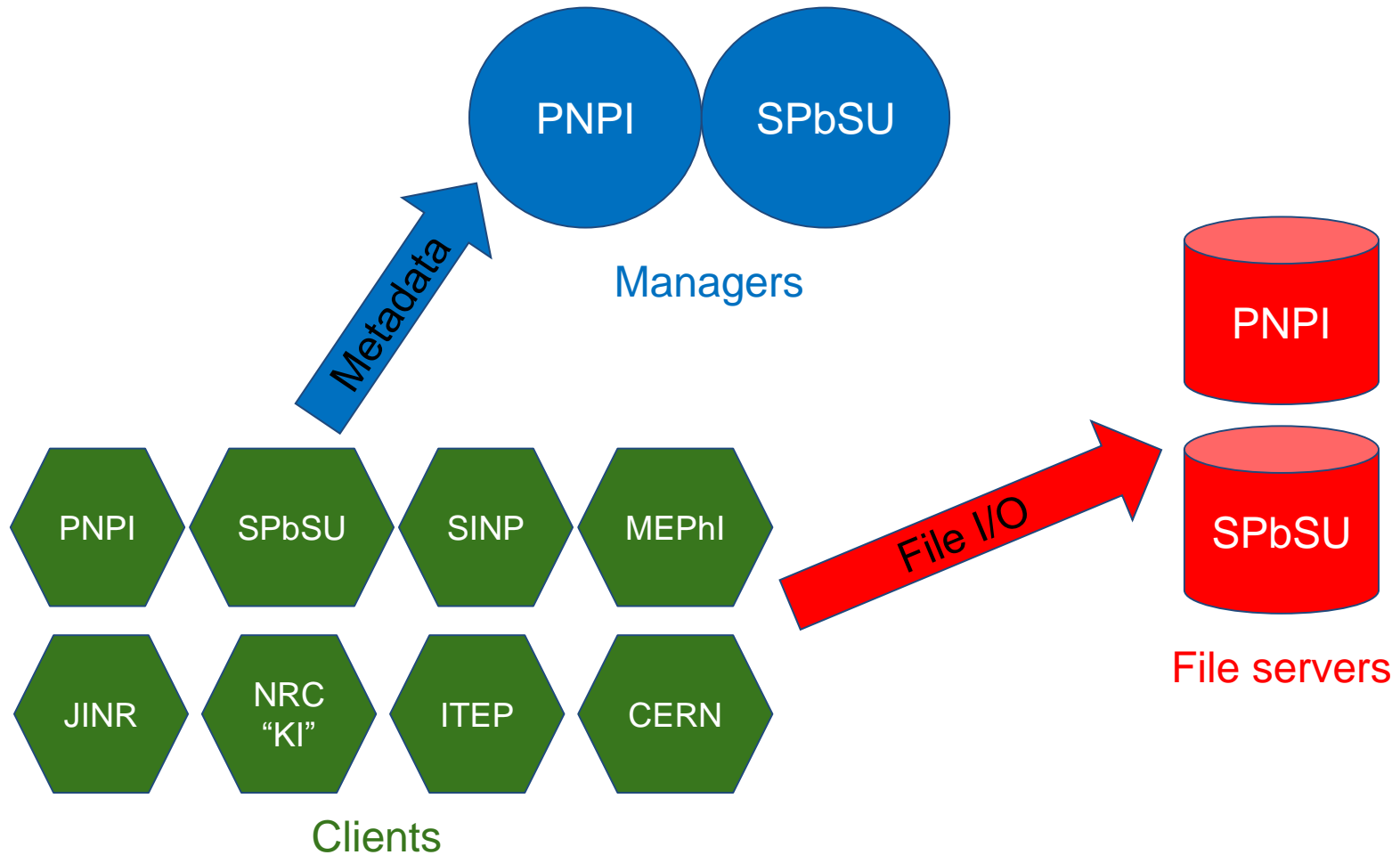# Secondary testbed

Managers

Metadata

File I/O

PNPI

SPbSU

File servers

Clients

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EOS tests

Testing plan

- One-shot tests

  - Proof-of-concept test: install and configure distributed EOS, hook up GSI authentication, test basic functionality (file/directory create/delete, FUSE mount, access permissions);

  - Redirection impact test: check if there's performance degradation with remote "head" node;

  - Reliability test: MGM master-slave migration.

- Continuous tests

  - Performance tests: file and metadata I/O, network;

  - Data locality test: evaluate EOS geo-tags role in data distribution;

  - Real-life tests using experiment software and real data.

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Software and tests

Base OS: SL6 64bit

Storage system: EOS Aquamarine

Authentication scheme: GSI

Network monitoring: perfSONAR

Synthetic tests

    Bonnie++: file and metadata I/O test for mounted file systems (FUSE)

    xrdstress: EOS file I/O stress test via xroot protocol

Real-life experiment tests:

    ATLAS test: standard ATLAS TRT reconstruction workflow with Athena

    ALICE test: sequential ROOT event processing (thanks to Peter Hristov)

Replication policies

Desired policy:

Read the closest replica

Write two replicas: first one on a closest T2, second one on a configured T1

EOS implementation:

Hybrid placement policy allows first replica to be placed on a closest FST and the second one "scattered" to a random FST

EOS developers think that our desired policy makes sense and may be implemented in the future

Currently we have three placement policies:

1. Single replica without geotags: random placement;

2. Single replica with geotags: write to FST with geotag matching the UI, if there's no match default FST is used (KIAE);

3. Two replicas with geotags: 1st replica on a closest FST, 2nd on a random FST.

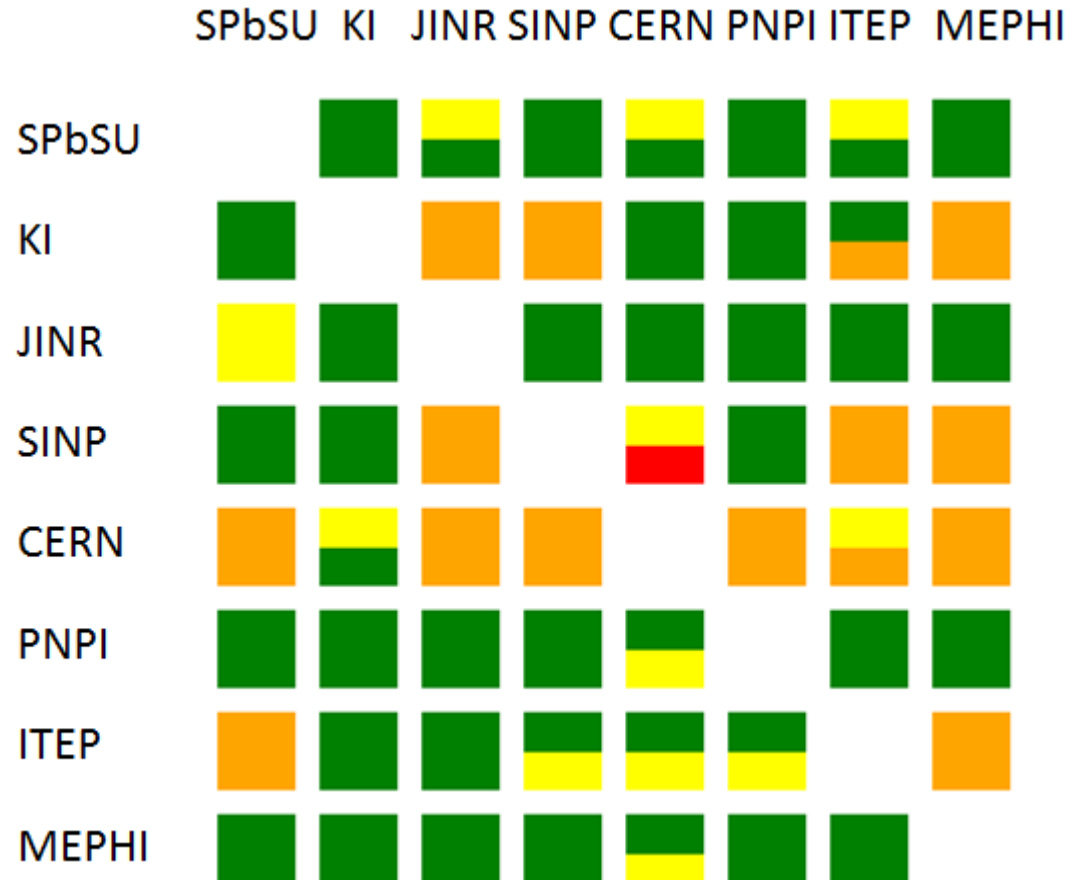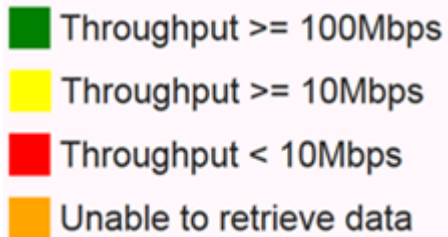# The first results with EOS. PNPI and SPbSU.

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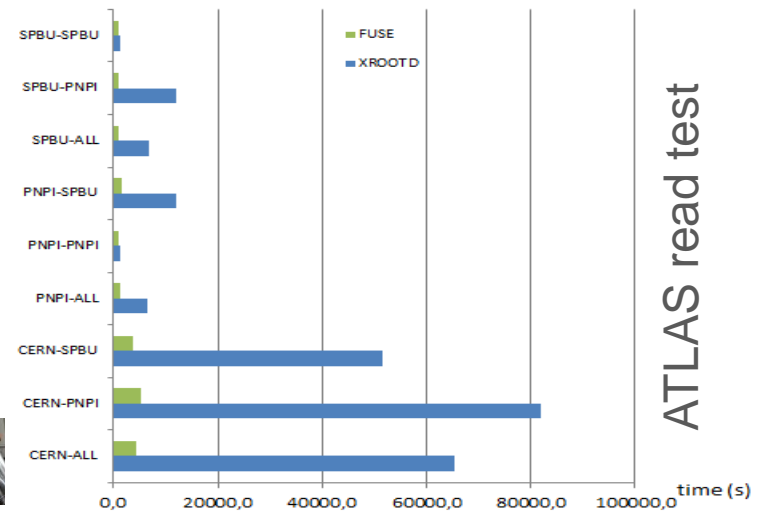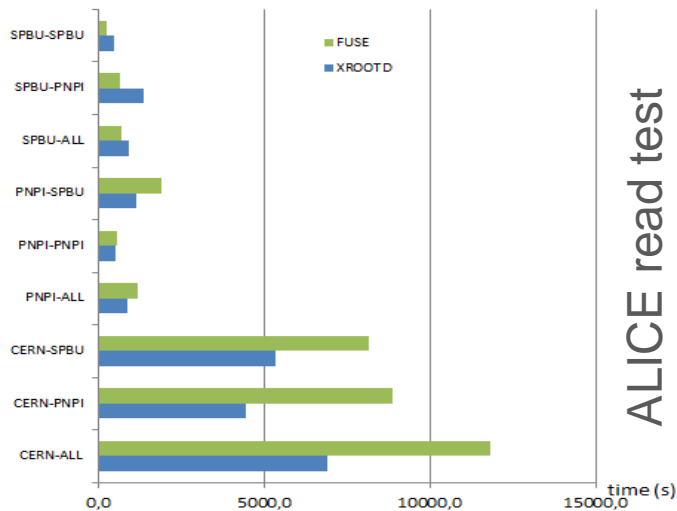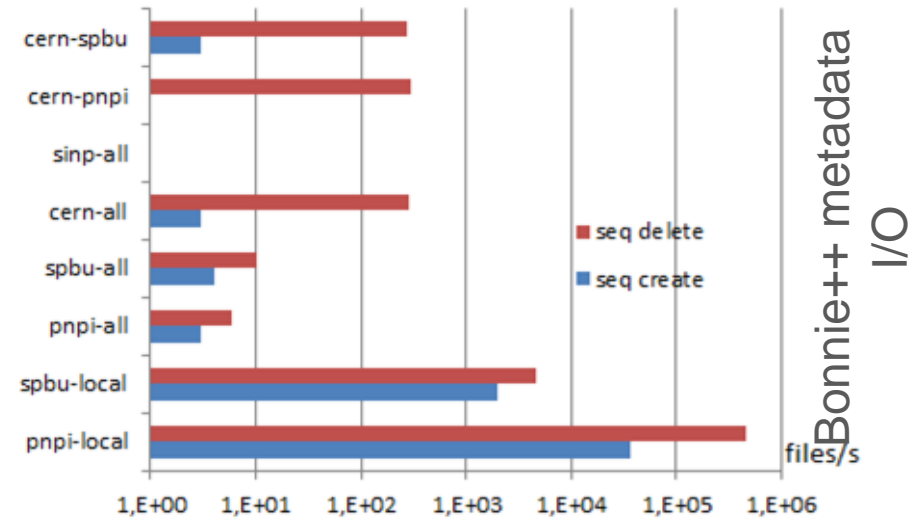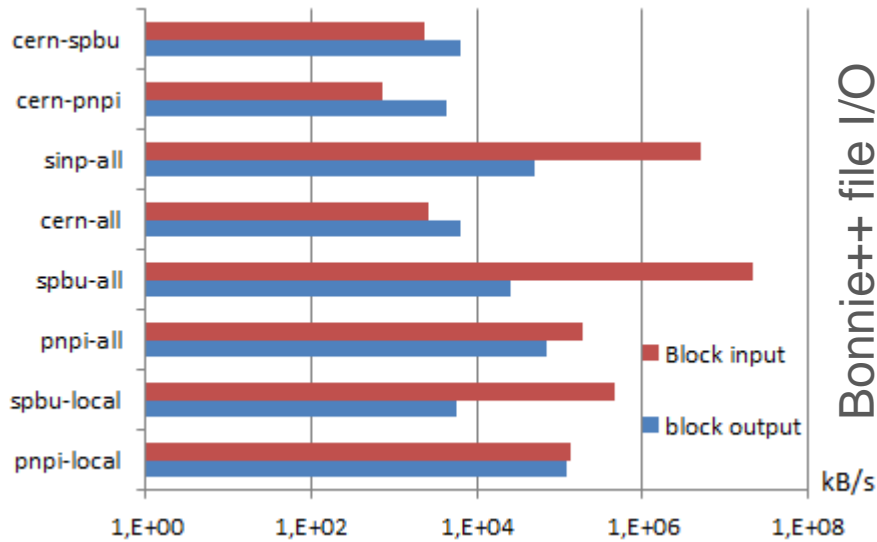
First EOS experience and intermediate conclusion

1) Basic stuff works as expected;
2) Problems with master-slave migration were reported to the developers;
3) As expected, metadata I/O performance depends only on Manager location while file I/O performance depends only on File server location;
4) Experiment tests behave differently with different data sets (many small files vs. few large files) and different protocols (pure xroot vs. FUSE-mounted filesystem);
5) Testbed used network connection that was shared with production sites, which had lead to a situation when different test runs produced different results.

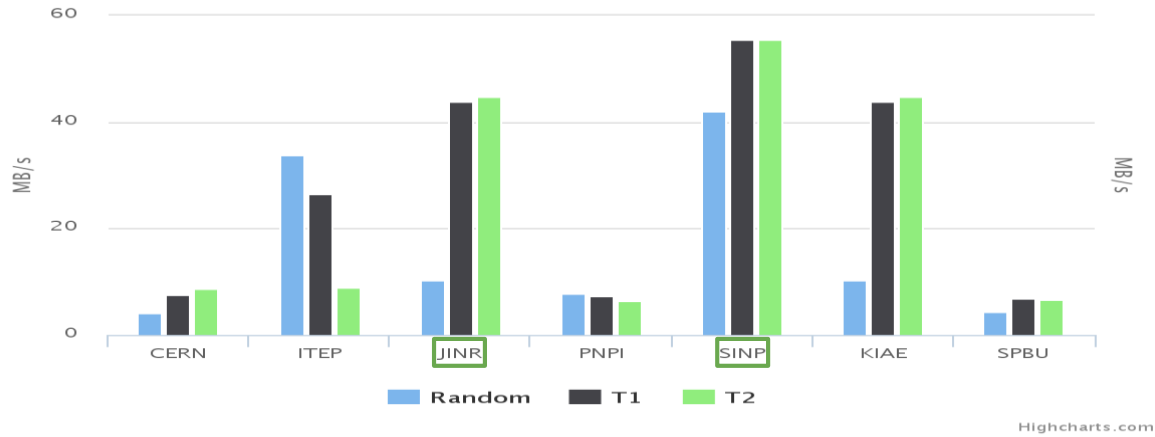$\Rightarrow$ we needed to take into account network measurements

Network performance measurements

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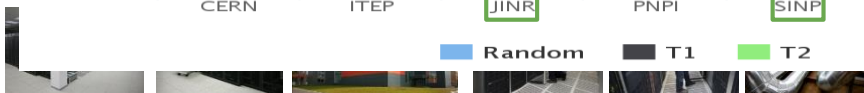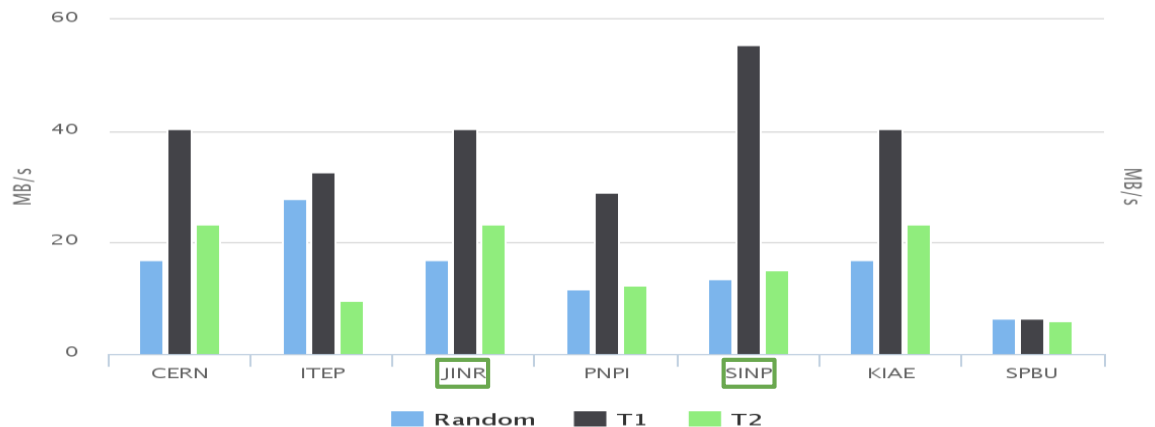SCIENCE
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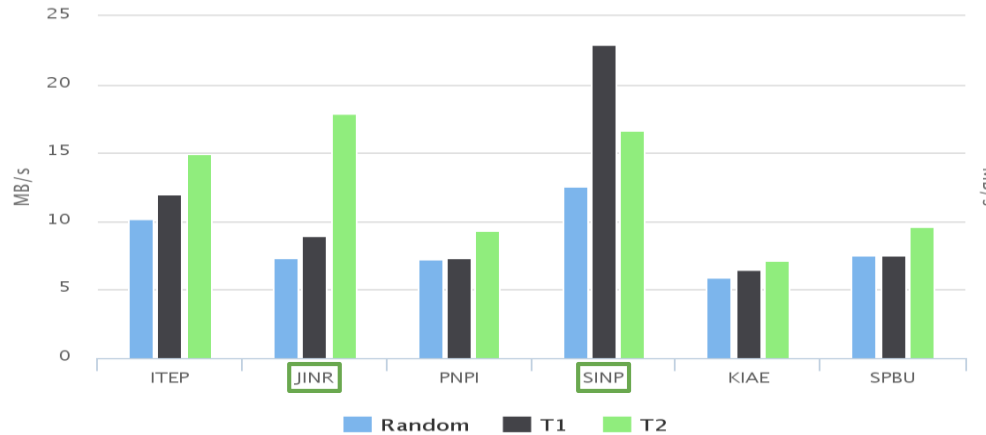# Synthetic tests w/geo-tags on the Main testbed

XRD Read Stress Test

XRD Write Stress Test

ALICE read test w/geo-tags on the Main testbed
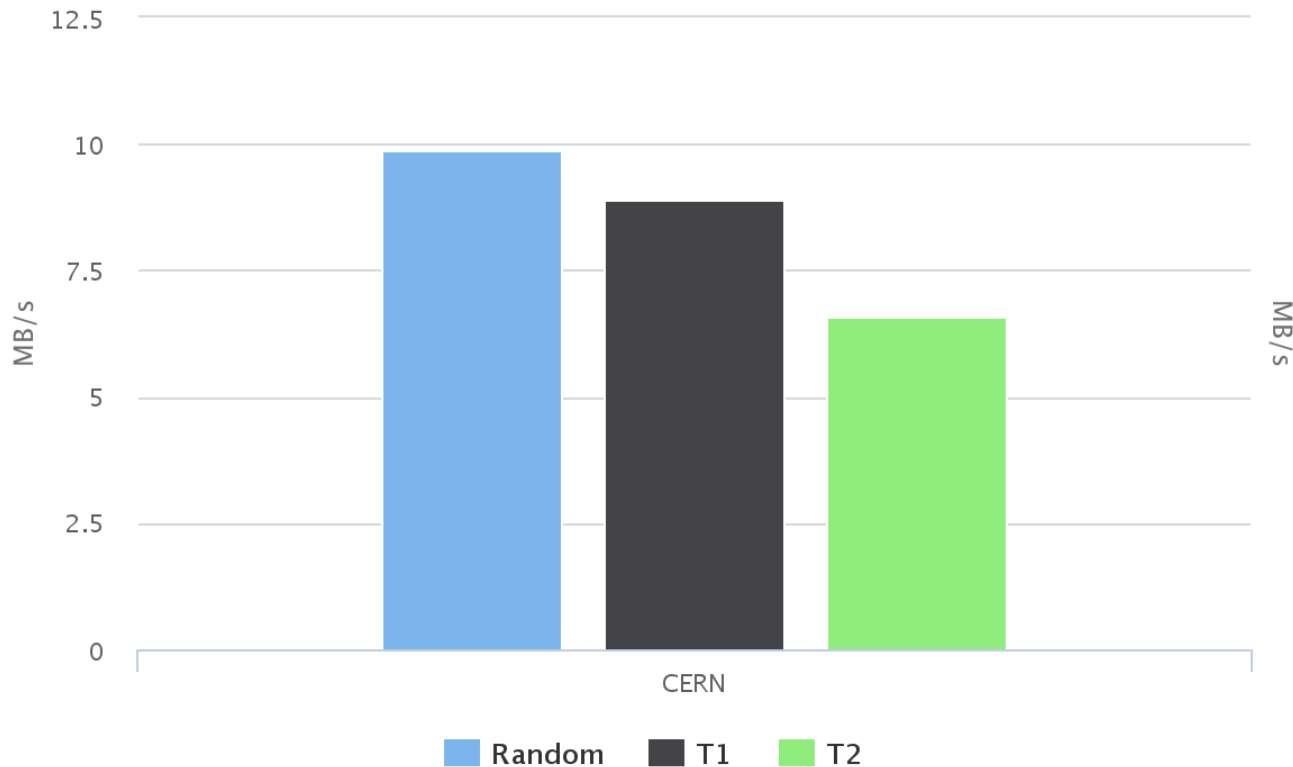

ALICE Read Test

ALICE Read Test Single

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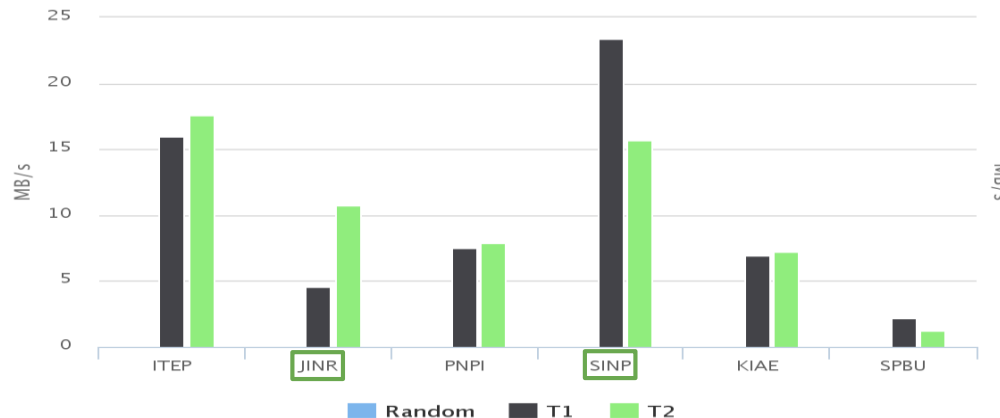
ALICE write test w/geo-tags from CERN

ALICE write data speed

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Started test configuration on the secondary testbed – PNPI-SPbSU

Next step – dCache tests

Conclusions

We have created a working prototype of distributed federated storage system joining seven major Russian scientific organizations, which is accessible from virtually everywhere;

We have carried out an extensive testing of our infrastructure using various tools. What is even more important, we have understood the results;

We have exploited EOS as our first technological platform and we have enough confidence to say that it behaves well and has all the features we need;

The story is not over though, we have other software solutions (dCache and DynaFed) to test.

Next steps

1. Put in order all test results that we've got so far. We're going to need them later for comparison;

2. Get familiar with the next storage system (dCache) and deploy it on our infrastructure;

3. Repeat all of our tests. We may need different tools for new protocols;

4. goto 1

Acknowledgements

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Thank you!