

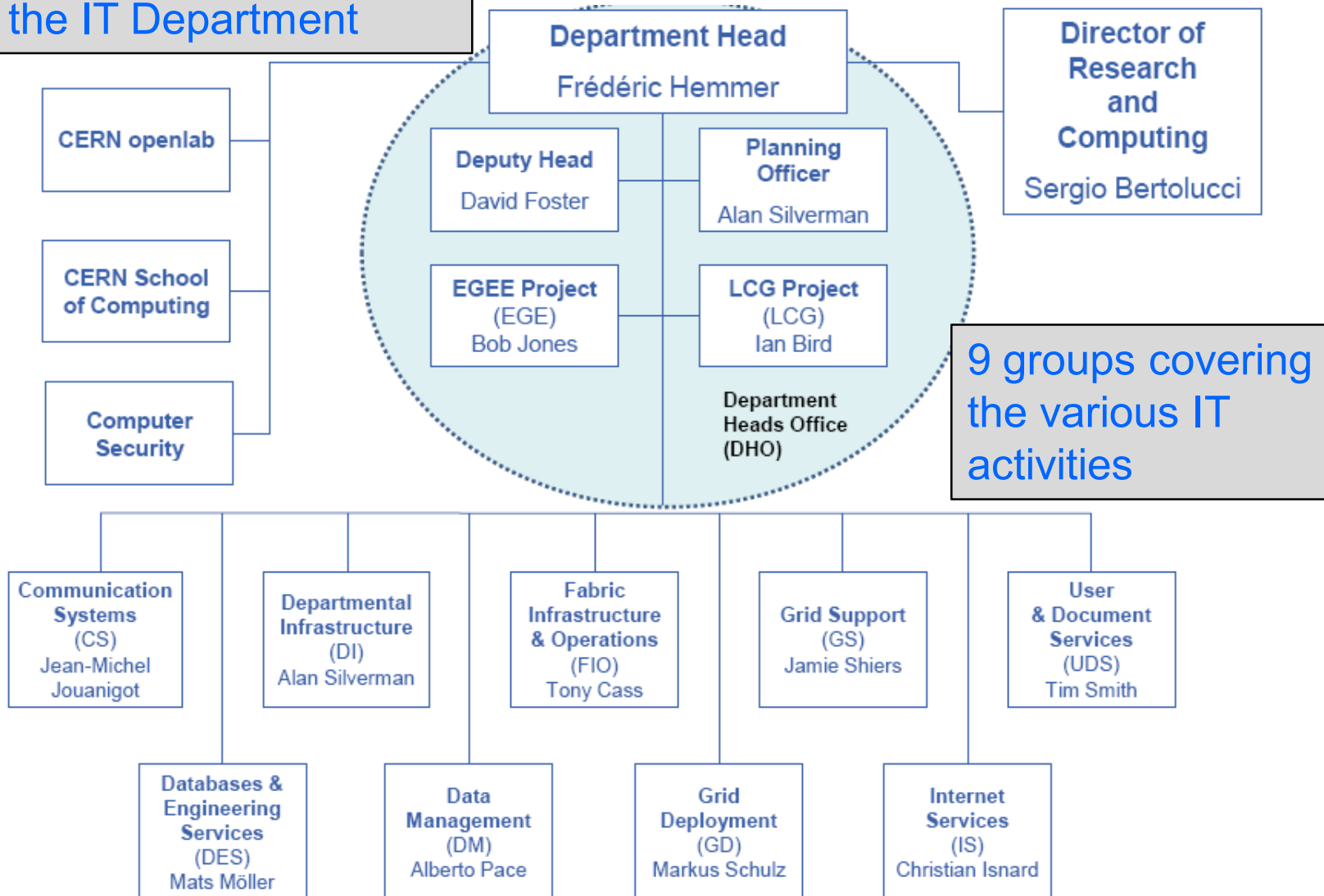


Introduction to CERN Computing Services

Bernd Panzer-Steindel, CERN/IT

IT Department

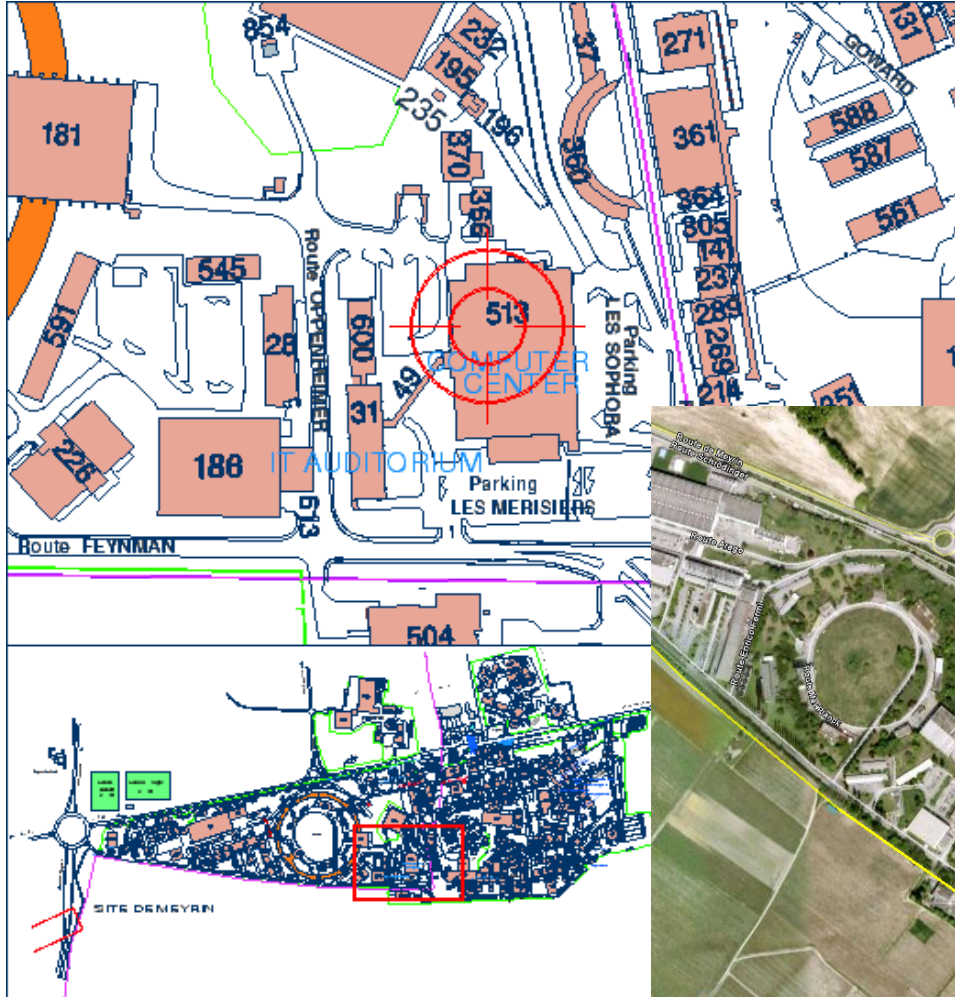
220 people working in
the IT Department



9 groups covering
the various IT
activities



Location



Building 513
Opposite of
Restaurant Nr. 2



Building

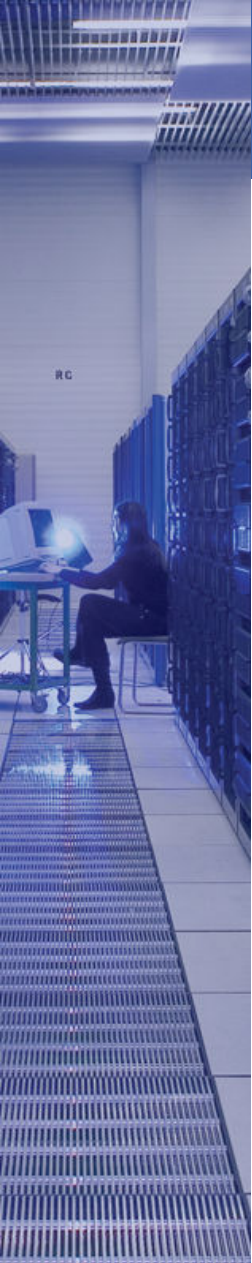
Large building with 2700 m² surface for computing equipment, capacity for 2.9 MW electricity and 2.9 MW air and water cooling

Chillers

Transformers



To provide the information technology required for the fulfillment of the laboratory's mission in an efficient and effective manner through building world-class competencies in the technical analysis, design, procurement, implementation, operation and support of computing infrastructure and services.





Users need access to



Communication tools : mail, web, twiki, GSM, ...

Productivity tools : office software, software development, compiler, visualization tools, engineering software, ...

Computing capacity : CPU processing, data repositories, personal storage, software repositories, metadata repositories, ...

Needs underlying infrastructure

- Network and telecom equipment,
- Processing, storage and database computing equipment,
- Management and monitoring software
- Maintenance and operations
- Authentication and security



Software environment and productivity tools

User registration and authentication

→ 22000 registered users

Mail

→ 2M emails/day, 99% spam
18000 mail boxes

Web services

→ >8000 web sites



Tool accessibility

Windows, Office,
CadCam

Home directories (DFS, AFS)

→ 60 TB, backup service,
→ 1 Billion files

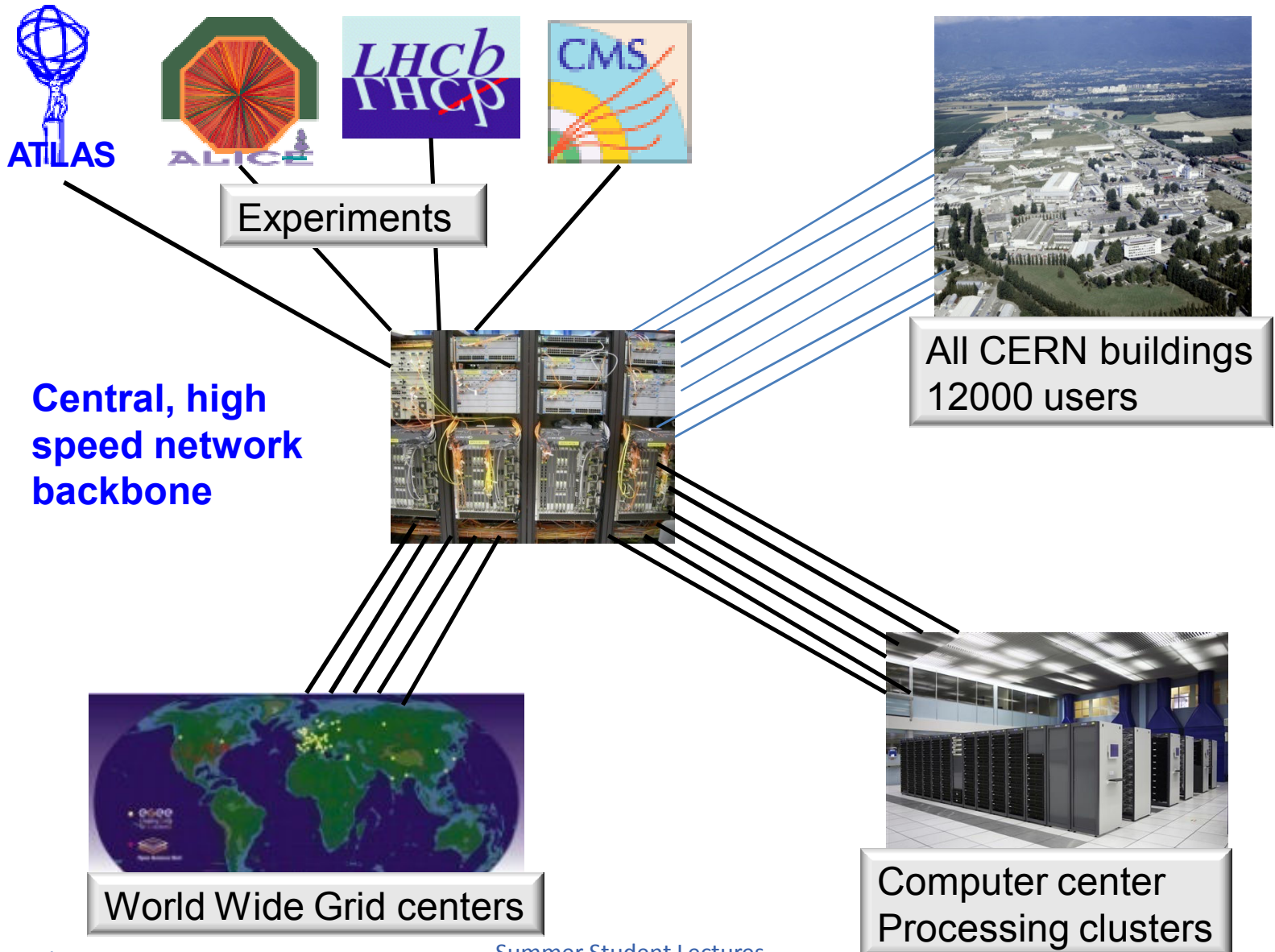
PC management

Software and patch
installations

Infrastructure needed :

> 300 PC server and 100 TB disk space

Network overview



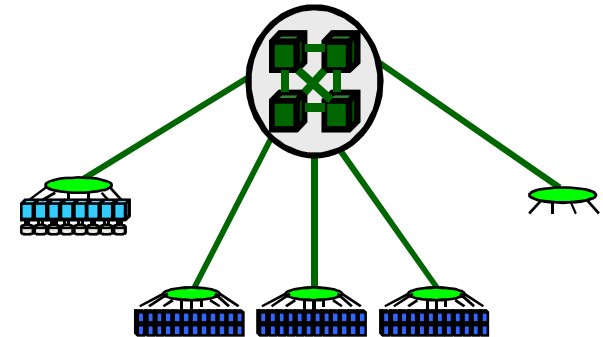
Central, high speed network backbone

All CERN buildings
12000 users

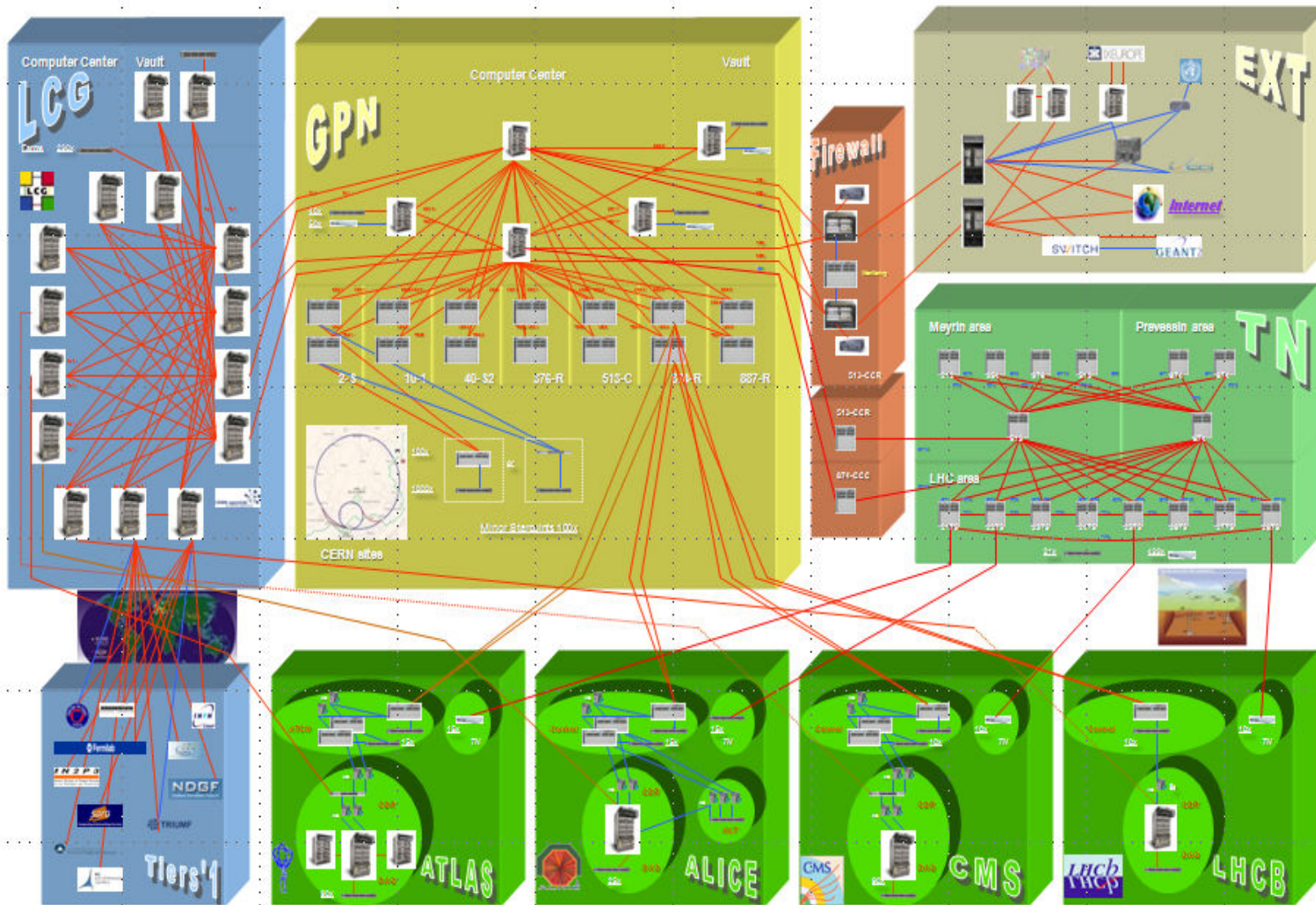
World Wide Grid centers

Computer center
Processing clusters

- Hierarchical network topology based on Ethernet
- 150+ very high performance routers
- 3'700+ subnets
- 2200+ switches (increasing)
- 50'000 active user devices (exploding)
- 80'000 sockets – 5'000 km of UTP cable
- 5'000 km of fibers (CERN owned)
- 140 Gbps of WAN connectivity



Network topology



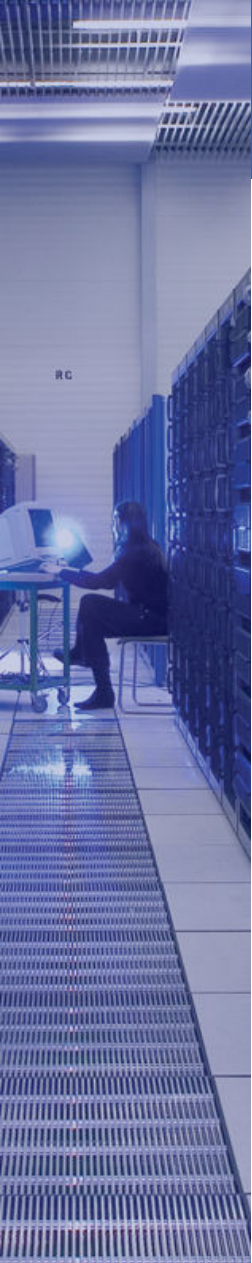
Data base services

More than 200 ORACLE data base instances on > 300 service nodes

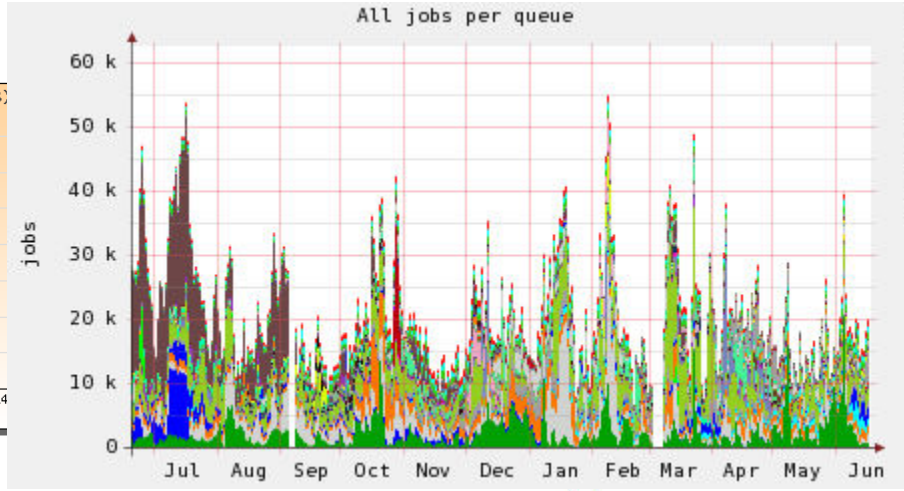
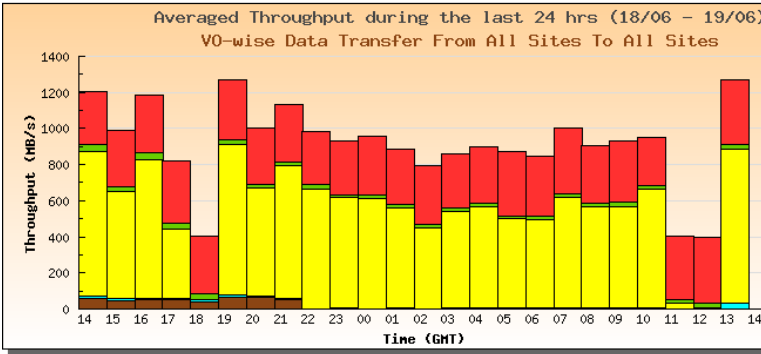
- bookkeeping of physics events for the experiments
- meta data for the physics events (e.g. detector conditions)
- management of data processing
- highly compressed and filtered event data
-

- LHC magnet parameters

- Human resource information
- Financial bookkeeping
- material bookkeeping and material flow control
- LHC and detector construction details
-



Monitoring



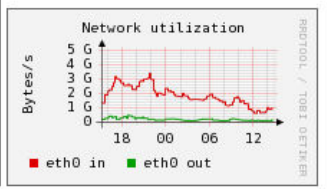
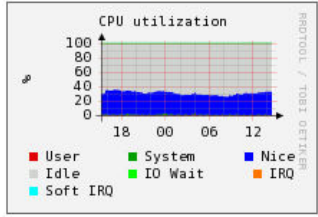
Large scale monitoring

Surveillance of all nodes in the Computer center

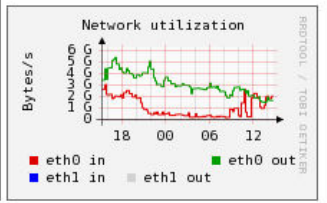
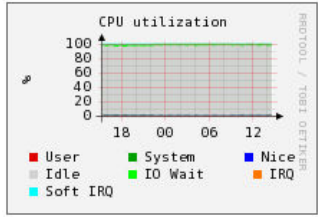
Hundreds of parameters in various time intervalls, from minutes to hours per node and service

Data base storage and interactive visualization

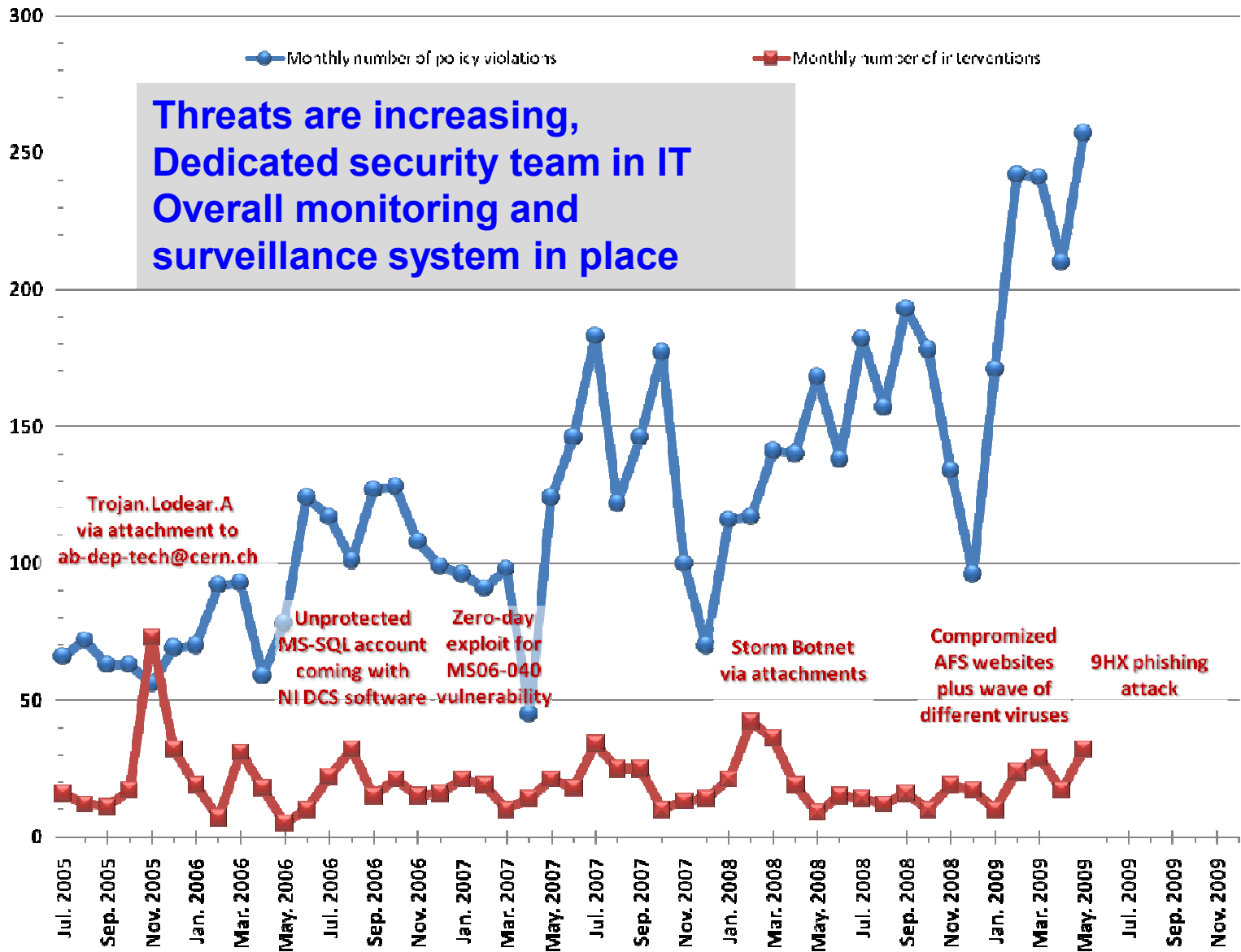
Batch cluster
type: host
cluster: 1
name: lxbatch



Fileservers
type: host
cluster: 1
name: castor2



Security I



- Software which is not required for a user's professional duties introduces an unnecessary risk and should not be installed or used on computers connected to CERN's networks
- The use of P2P file sharing software such as [KaZaA](#), [eDonkey](#), [BitTorrent](#), etc. is not permitted. [IRC](#) has been used in many break-ins and is also not permitted and [Skype](#) is tolerated provided it is configured according to <http://cern.ch/security/skype>
- Download of illegal or pirated data (software, music, video, etc) is *not* permitted
- Passwords must not be divulged or easily guessed and protect access to unattended equipment



Please read the following documents
and follow their rules

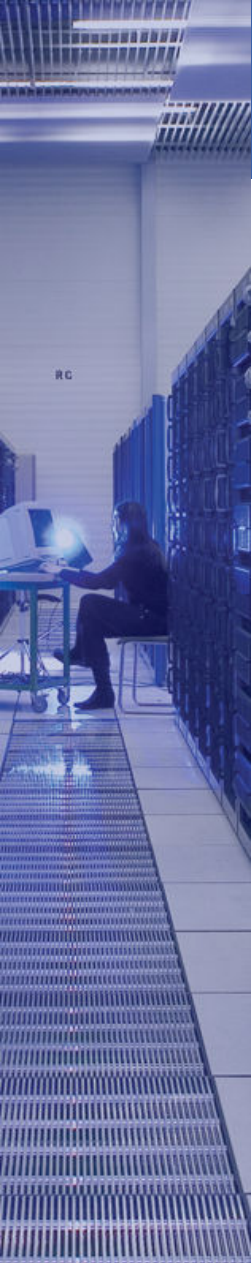
<http://cern.ch/ComputingRules>

<http://cern.ch/security>

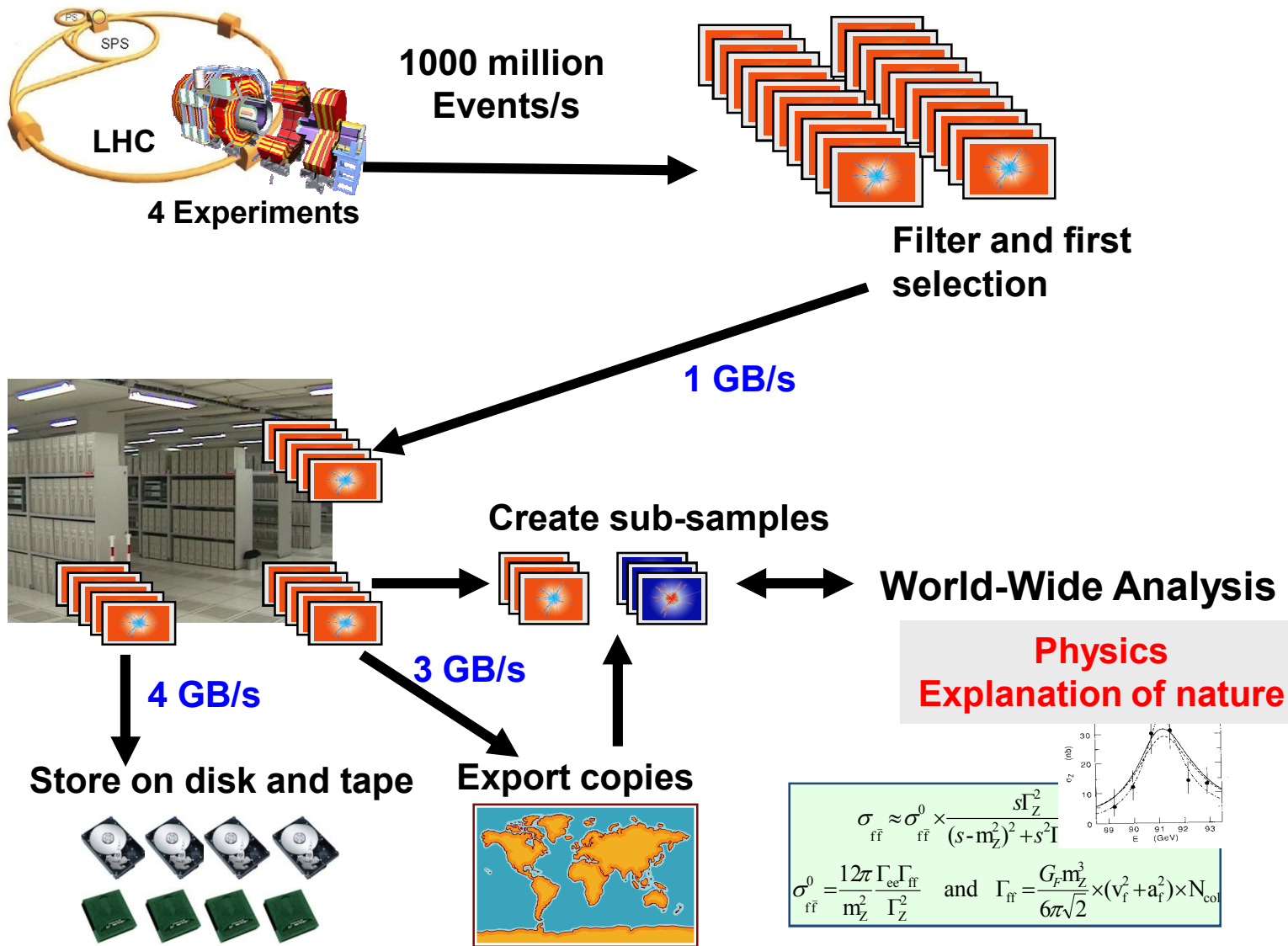
<http://cern.ch/security/software-restrictions>

In case of incidents or questions please contact :

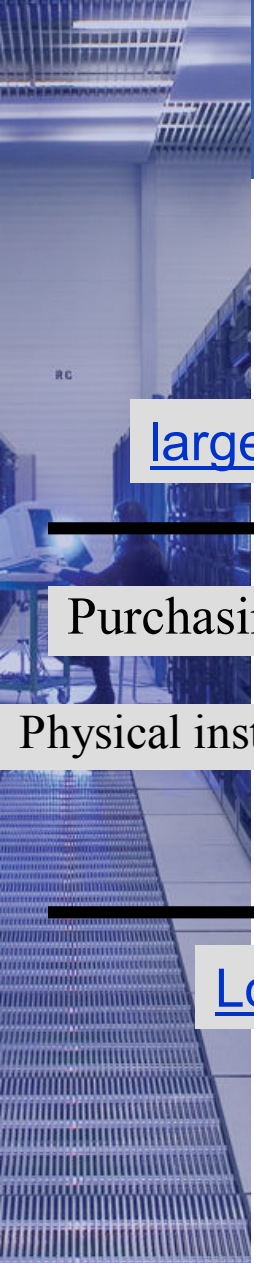
Computer.Security@cern.ch



Physics dataflow



CERN Computing Fabric

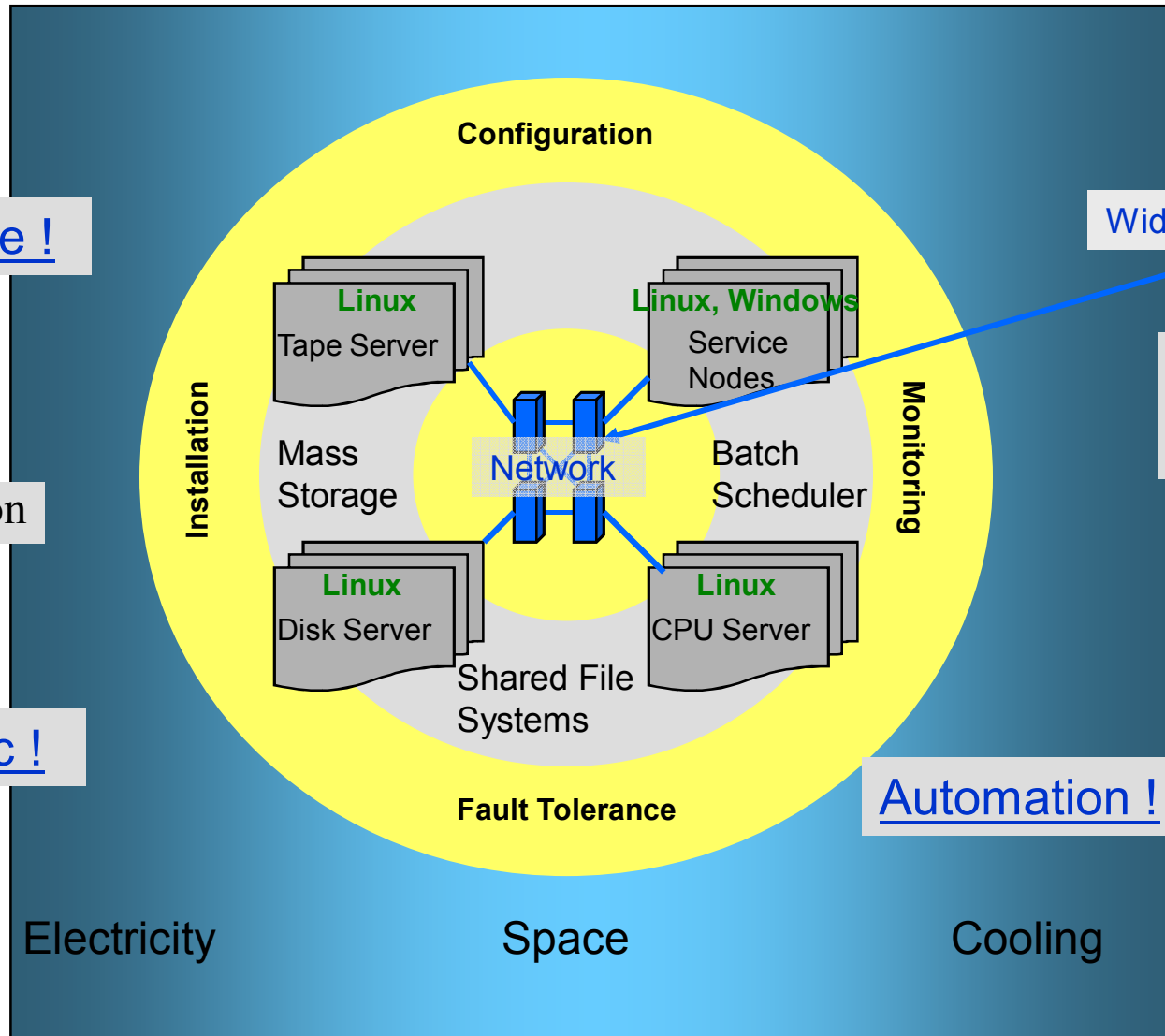


large scale !

Purchasing

Physical installation

Logistic !



Wide Area Network

Node repair
and
replacement

Automation !

Electricity

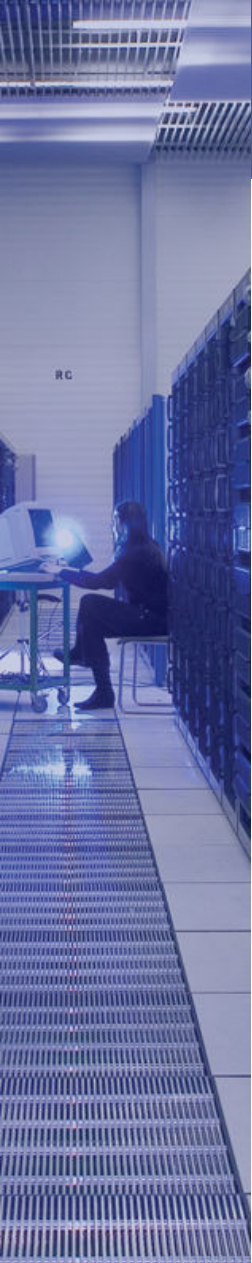
Space

Cooling

- Today we have about 6000 PC's installed in the center
- Assume 3 years lifetime for the equipment
→ Key factors = power consumption, performance, reliability
- Experiment requests require investments of ~ 10 MCHF/year for new PC hardware

Infrastructur and operation setup needed for :

- ~1000 nodes installed per year and ~1000 nodes removed per year
- Installation in racks, cabling, automatic installation, Linux software environment
- Equipment replacement rate, e.g. 2 disk errors per day
several nodes in repair per week
50 node crashes per day



Physical and logical connectivity

Complexity

Components



Hardware

Software

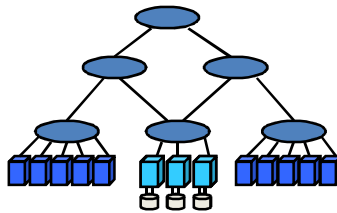
CPU, disk, memory, motherboard

PC, disk server



Operating system
Device drivers

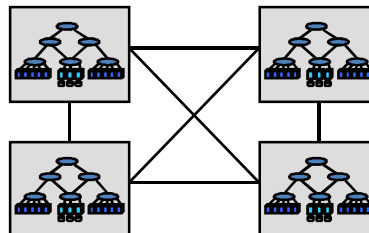
Cluster,
Local fabric



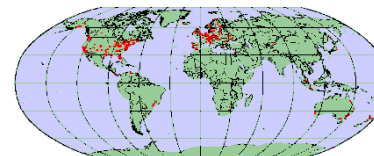
Network,
Interconnects

Resource
Management
software

World Wide
Cluster



Wide area network



Grid and Cloud
Management software



Computing building blocks

commodity market components
not cheap but cost effective !
simple components, but many of them

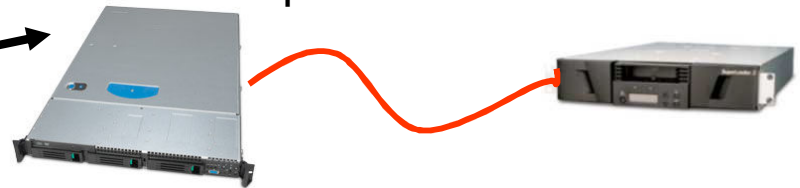
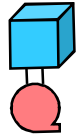
CPU server or Service node
dual CPU, quad core,
16 GB memory



Tape server

=

CPU server
+ fibre channel connection
+ tape drive

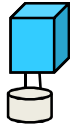


TCO Total Cost of Ownership

Disk server

=

CPU server
+RAID controller
+24 SATA disks



market trends more important
than technology trends



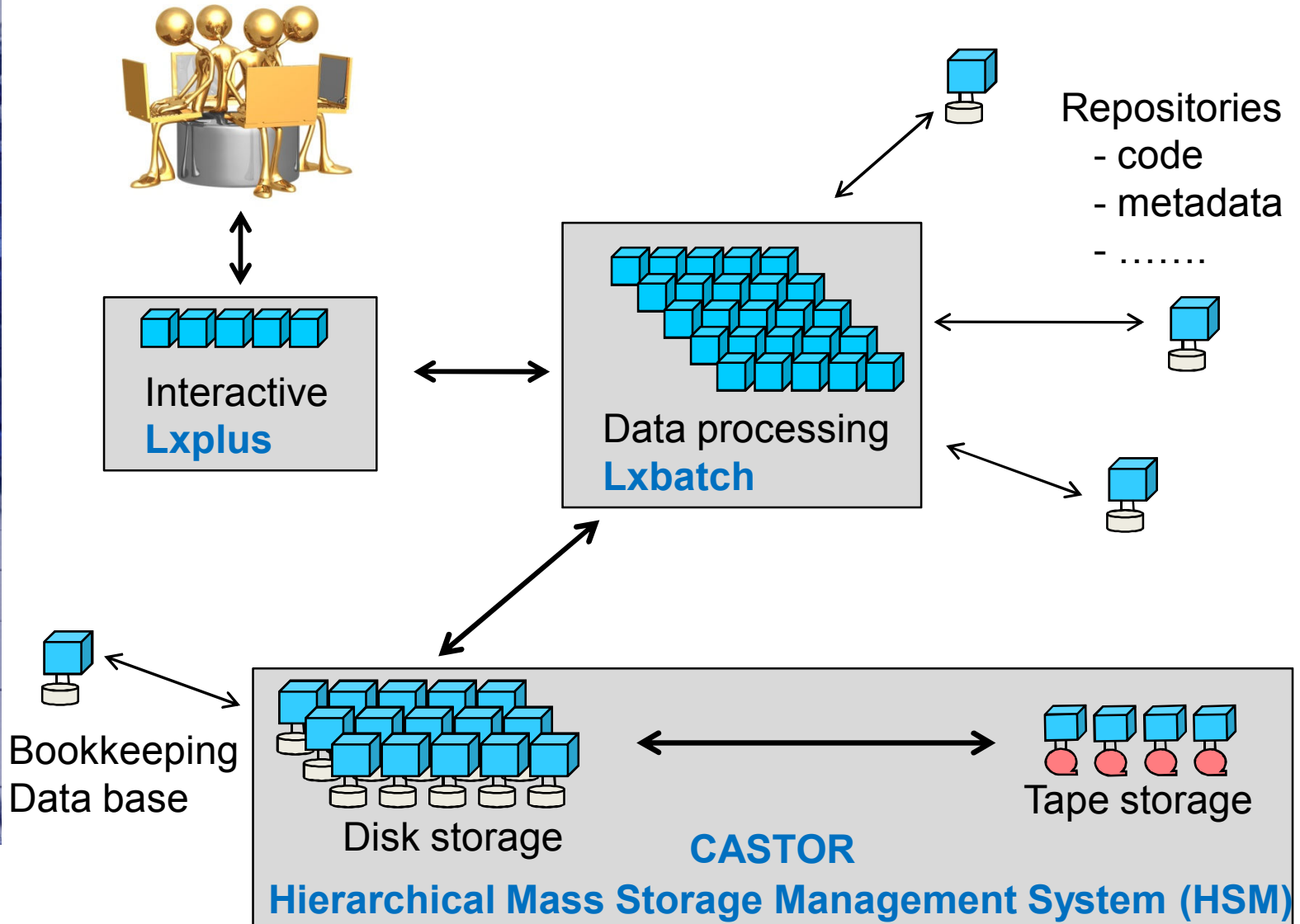
- **Management of the basic hardware and software : installation, configuration and monitoring system (quattor, lemon, elfms)**
Which version of Linux ? How to upgrade the software ?
What is going on in the farm ? Load ? Failures ?
- **Management of the processor computing resources : Batch system (LSF from Platform Computing)**
Where are free processors ? How to set priorities between different users ? sharing of the resources ? How are the results coming back ?
- **Management of the storage (disk and tape) : CASTOR (CERN developed Hierarchical Storage Management system)**
Where are the files ? How can one access them ?
How much space is available ? what is on disk, what is on tape ?

TCO Total Cost of Ownership

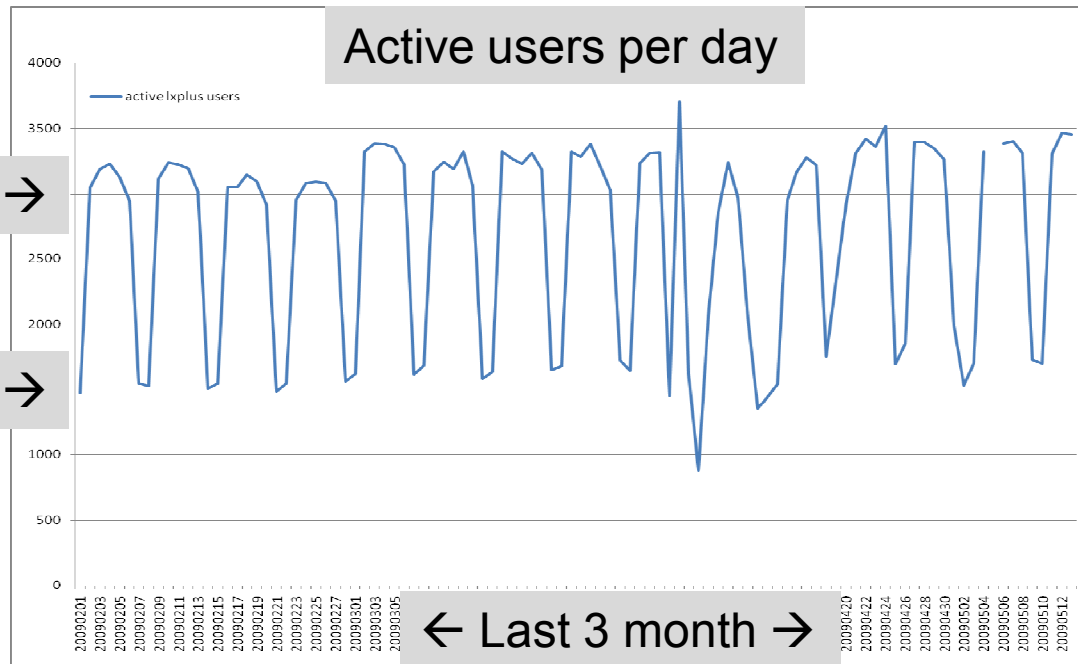
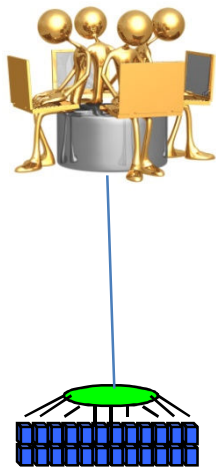
buy or develop ?!

Data and control flow

Users

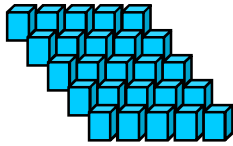


Interactive Service: Lxplus

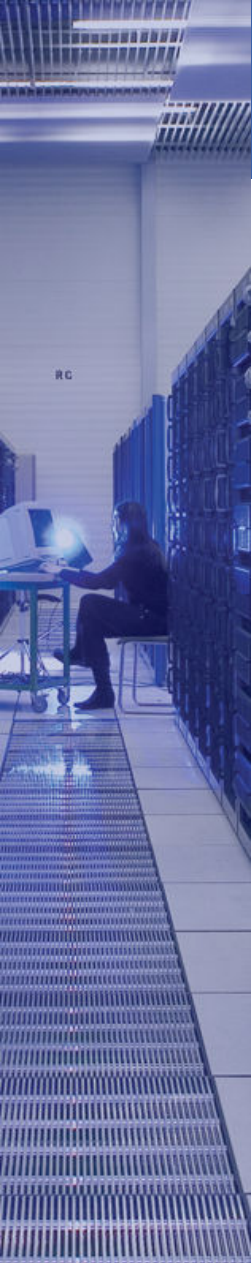


- Interactive computing facility
- 70 CPU nodes running Linux (RedHat)
- Access via ssh, xterminal from Desktop/Notebooks ,Windows, Linux, Mac
- Used for compilation of programs, short program execution tests, some Interactive analysis of data, submission of longer tasks (jobs) into the Lxbatch facility, internet access, program development, etc.

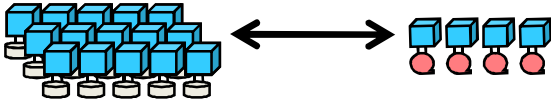
Processing Facility: Lxbatch



- Jobs are submitted from Lxplus or channeled through GRID interfaces world-wide
- Today about 2000 nodes with 14000 processors (cores)
- About 100000 user jobs are run per day
- Reading and writing 260 TB per day = 8 PB per month (comparison : we expect ~10 PB of raw data from LHC per year)
- Uses LSF as a management tool to schedule the various jobs from a large number of users.
- Expect a resource growth rate of ~30% per year

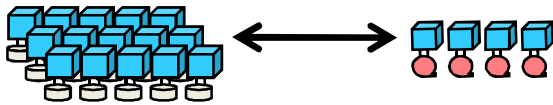


Mass Storage

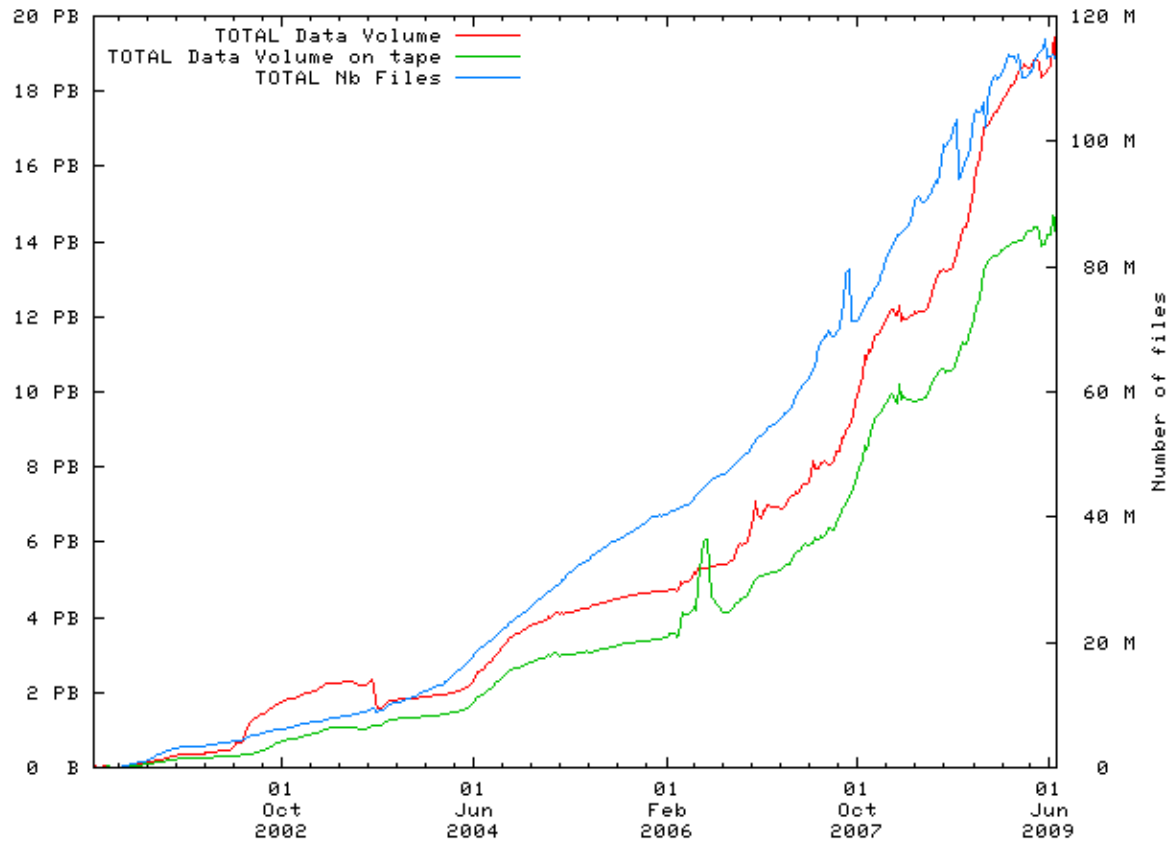


- Large disk cache in front of a long term storage tape system
- 1100 disk servers with 9 PB usable capacity
- Redundant disk configuration, 2-3 disk failures per day needs to be part of the operational procedures
- Logistics again : need to store all data forever on tape
20 PB storage added per year, plus a complete copy every 4 years
(change of technology)
- CASTOR data management system, developed at CERN, manages the user IO requests
- Expect a resource growth rate of ~30% per year

Mass Storage

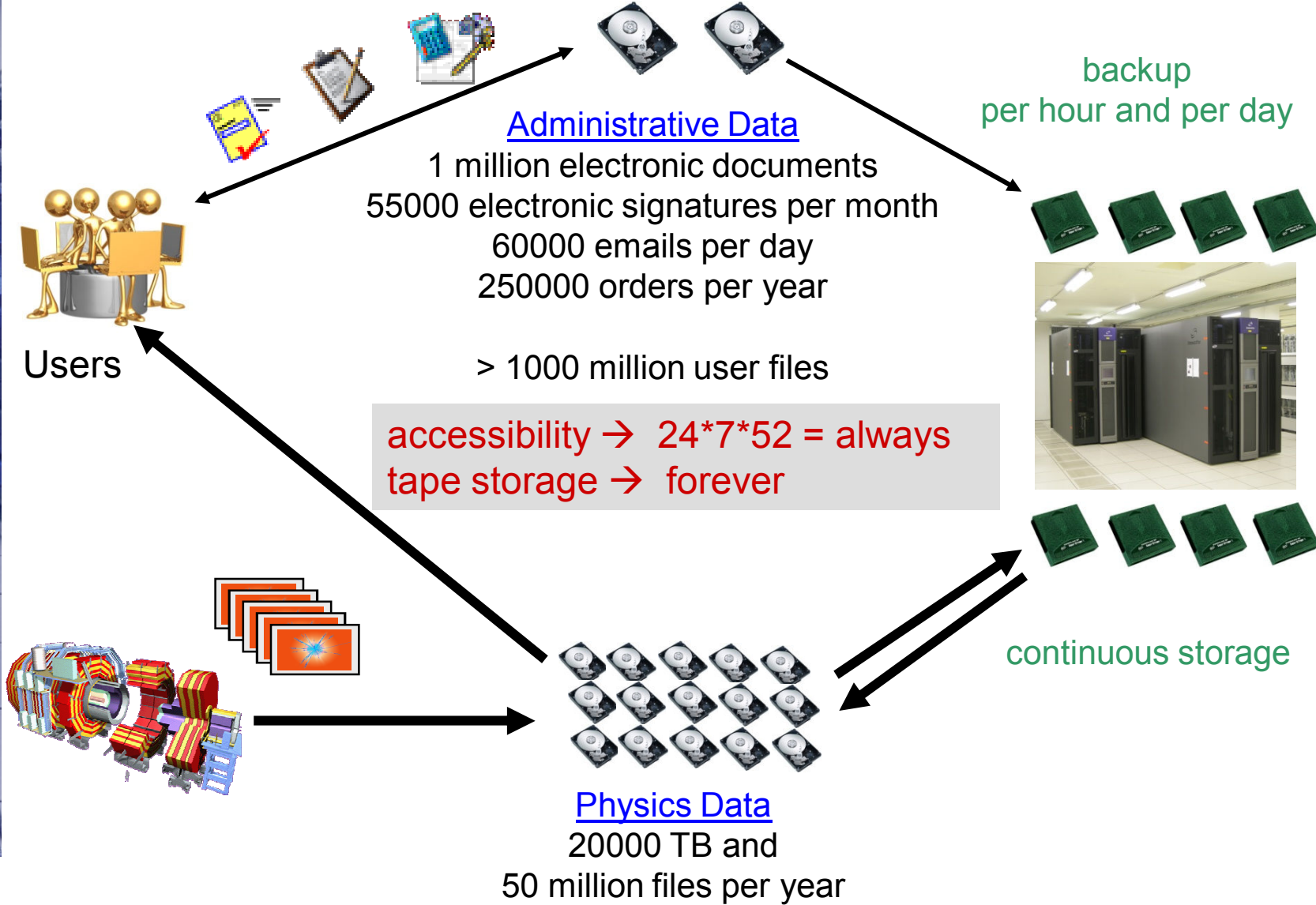


115 million files



19 PB of data on tape already today

Storage



CERN Computer Center

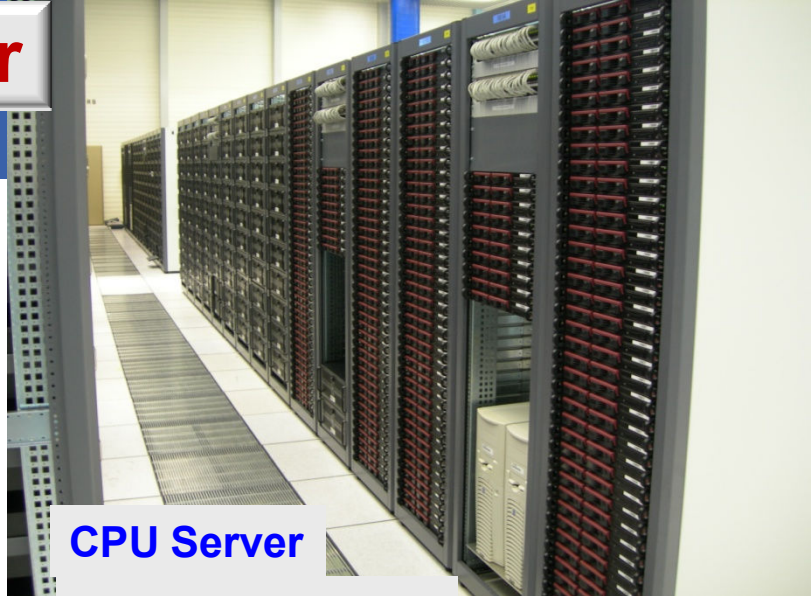
ORACLE Data Base Server



**240 CPU and disk server
150 TB**

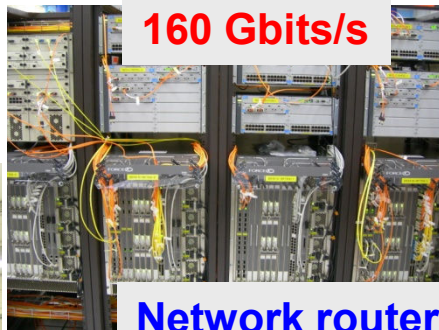
**2.9 MW Electricity
and Cooling
2700 m2**

CPU Server



14000 processors

160 Gbits/s



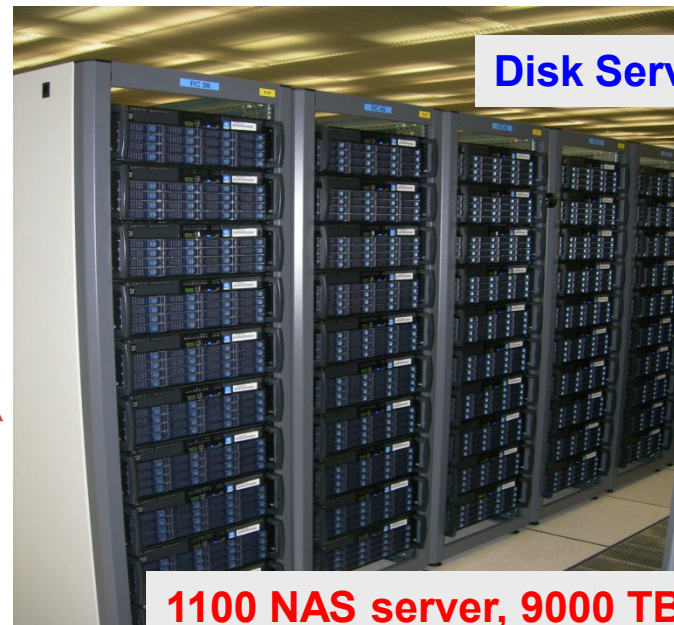
Network router

**Tape Server
and
Tape Library**



**160 tape drives , 50000 tapes
40000 TB capacity**

Disk Server

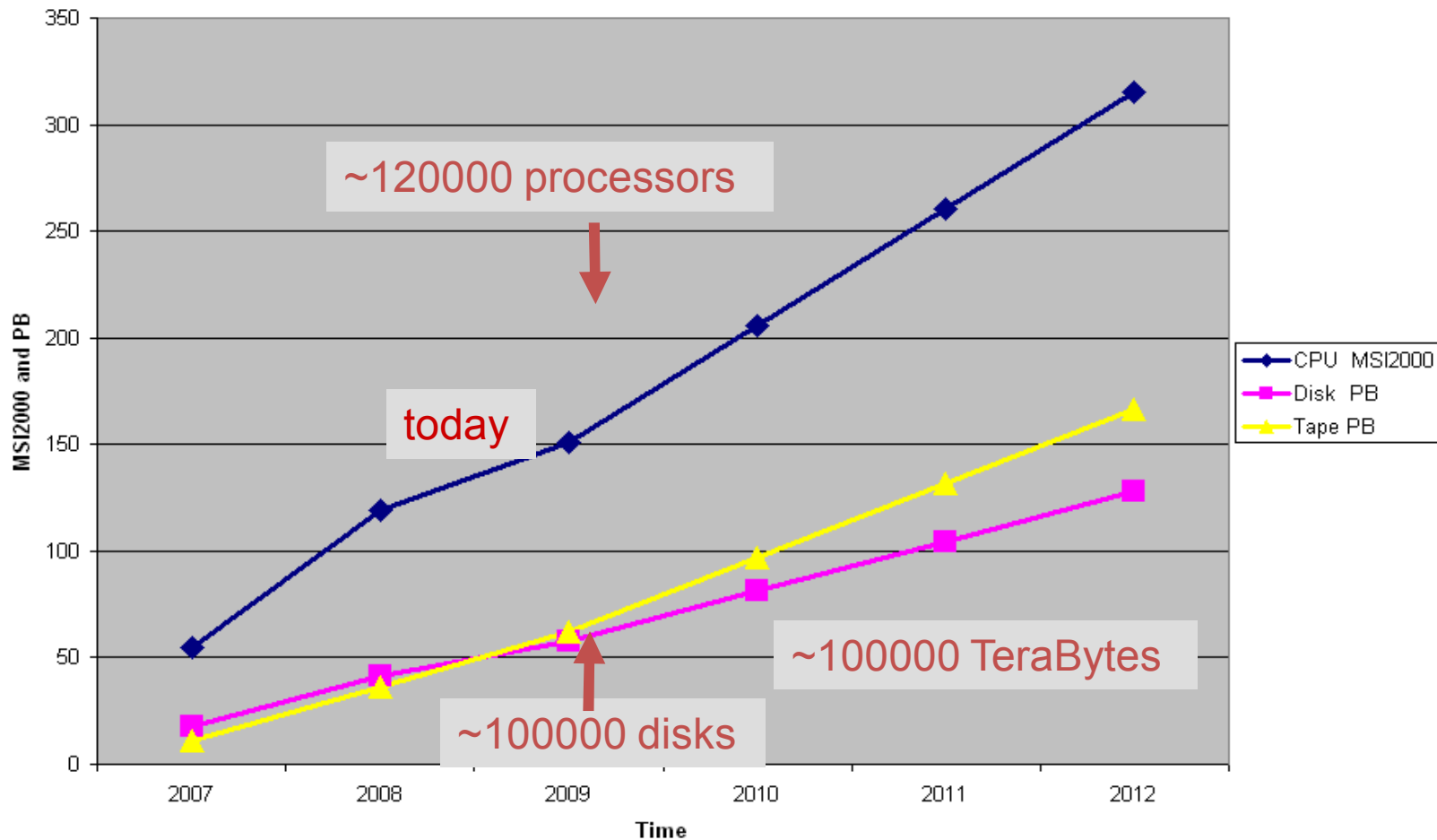


**1100 NAS server, 9000 TB
22000 disks**



Computing Resources

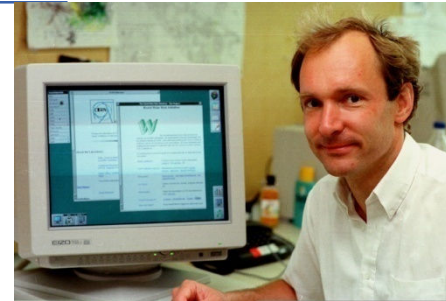
LCG resources



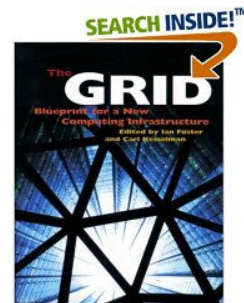
CERN can only contribute ~15% of these resource
→ need a world-wide collaboration

WEB and GRID

The World Wide Web provides seamless access to information that is stored in many millions of different geographical locations



Tim Berners-Lee
invented the
World Wide Web
at CERN in 1989



The Grid is an infrastructure that provides seamless access to computing power and data storage capacity distributed over the globe

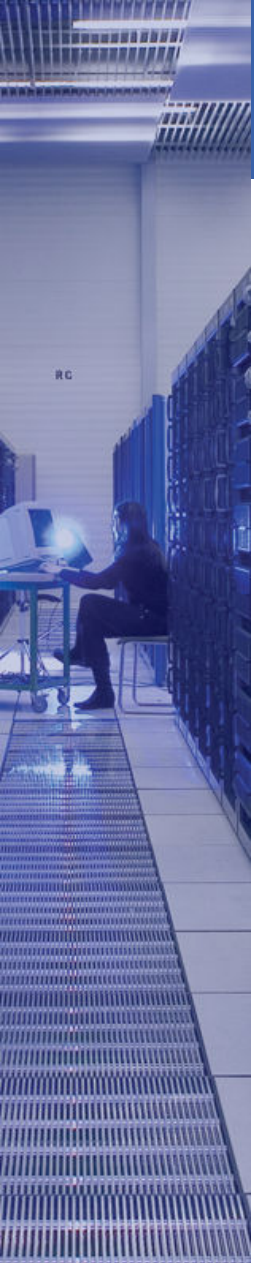
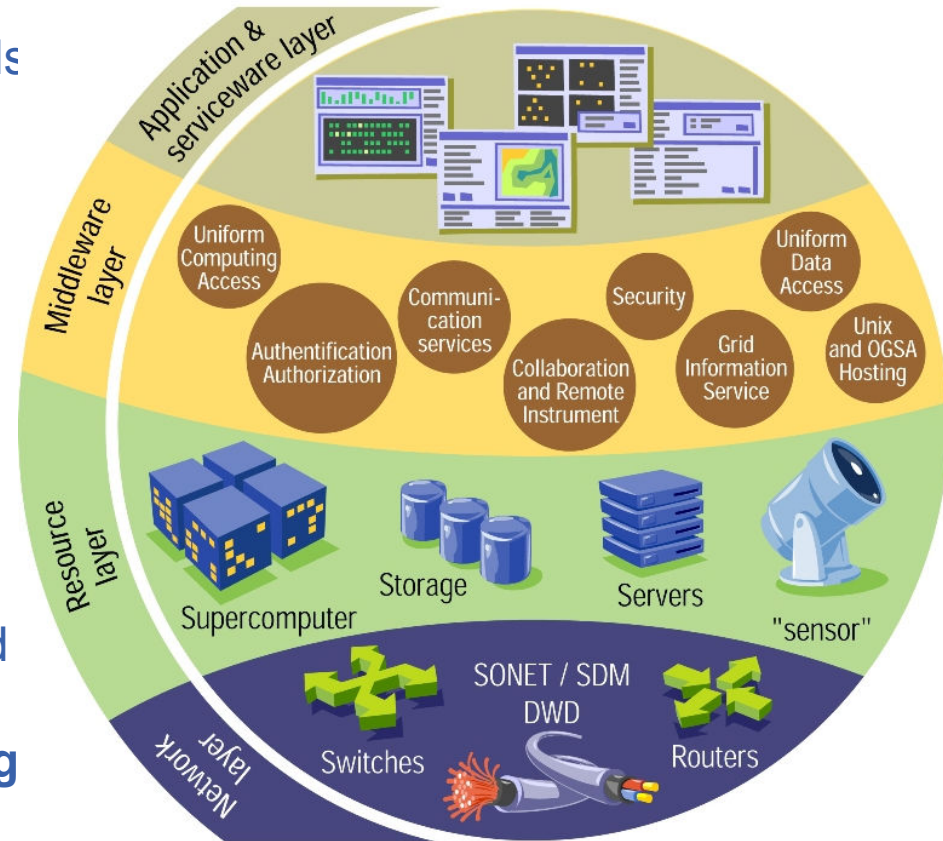


Foster and Kesselman 1997



How does the GRID work ?

- It relies on advanced software, called **middleware**.
- Middleware automatically finds the **data** the scientist needs, and the **computing power** to analyse it.
- Middleware balances the load on different resources. It also handles **security, accounting monitoring** and much more.



GRID infrastructure at CERN

GRID services

Work load management :

submission and scheduling of jobs in the GRID,
transfer into the local fabric batch scheduling systems

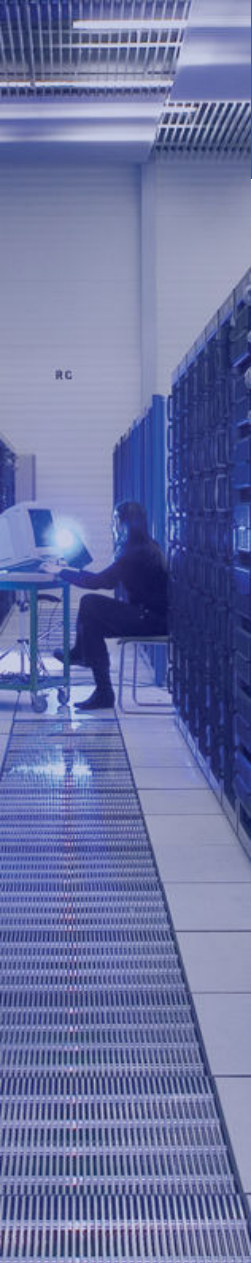
Storage elements and file transfer services :

Distribution of physics data sets world-wide
Interface to the local fabric storage systems

Experiment specific infrastructure :

Definition of physics data sets
Bookkeeping of logical file names and their physical location world-wide
Definition of data processing campaigns
→ which data need processing with what programs

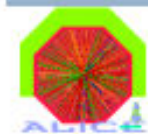
Various types of PC's needed > 400



LHC Computing Grid : LCG



Grid Projects Collaborating in LHC Computing Grid



Today
 Active sites : > 300
 Countries involved : ~ 70
 Available processors : ~ 100000
 Available space : ~ 100 PB



IT department

<http://it-div.web.cern.ch/it-div/>

<http://it-div.web.cern.ch/it-div/need-help/>

Monitoring

<http://sls.cern.ch/sls/index.php>

<http://lemonweb.cern.ch/lemon-status/>

http://gridview.cern.ch/GRIDVIEW/dt_index.php

<http://gridportal.hep.ph.ic.ac.uk/rtm/>

Lxplus

<http://plus.web.cern.ch/plus/>

Lxbatch

<http://batch.web.cern.ch/batch/>

CASTOR

<http://castor.web.cern.ch/castor/>



Windows, Web, Mail

<https://winservices.web.cern.ch/winservices/>

Grid

<http://lcg.web.cern.ch/LCG/public/default.htm>

<http://www.eu-egee.org/>

Computing and Physics

<http://www.particle.cz/conferences/chep2009/programme.aspx>

In case of further questions don't hesitate to contact me:

Bernd.Panzer-Steindel@cern.ch