

Assessment of C-COD & ROD activities

Marcin Radecki

SA1 F2F meeting @ EGEE'09 Barcelona

- **Model depends on timely actions**
 - first 24h – time for site & technical support team
 - $<24,72$) - time for ROD to clear the problem OR record it in GGUS
 - $<72, \infty$) - model malfunction, CCOD comes into the game
 - ticket not handled on time (expiration date passed) → CCOD
 - ticket not solved in 30 days → CCOD
- **Metrics aim: indicate problems with operating model**
 - items not handled on time
 - items not handled according to procedures
 - assess workload on ROD & CCOD teams

An „item” in the dashboard is either alarm or ticket that the relevant party (C-COD, ROD, 1st line) should take action upon.

Description	Number of items appearing in C-COD dashboard indicates the amount of work that the operator has to deal with. It could also be used to assess the quality of support process . There should be no items in C-COD dashboard if the support process is working in a timely manner.
What is measured	Number of items in C-COD dashboard that needs immediate action, appearing on a given day. Items not done on a given day will be counted again the next day.
Purpose	To estimate the amount of daily work of C-COD operator and quality of support process.
Source of data	C-COD dashboard

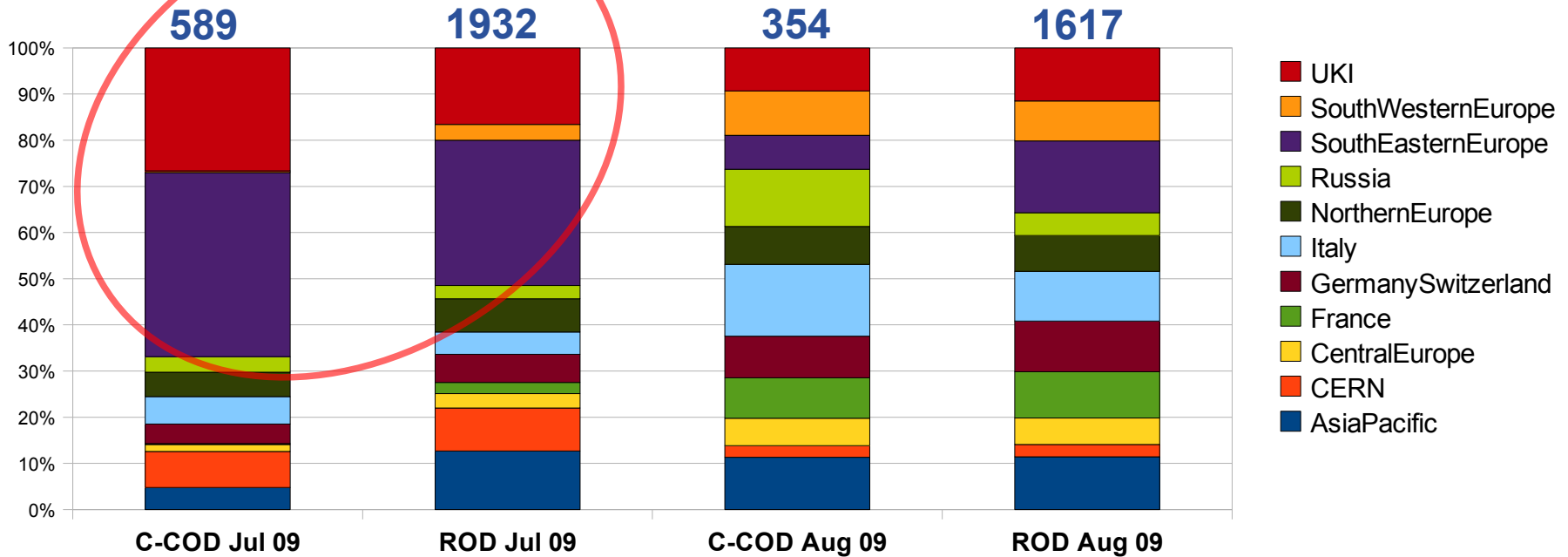
An „item” in the dashboard is either alarm or ticket that the relevant party (C-COD, ROD, 1st line) should take action upon.

Description	Number of items appearing in ROD dashboard indicates the amount of work that the operator has to deal with. In general it cannot be used to assess the quality of support process.
What is measured	Number of items in ROD dashboard that needs immediate action, appearing on a given day.
Purpose	To estimate the amount of daily work of ROD operator.
Source of data	Regional dashboard

Metric = (alarms_closed_with_OK/alarms_closed_in_total)

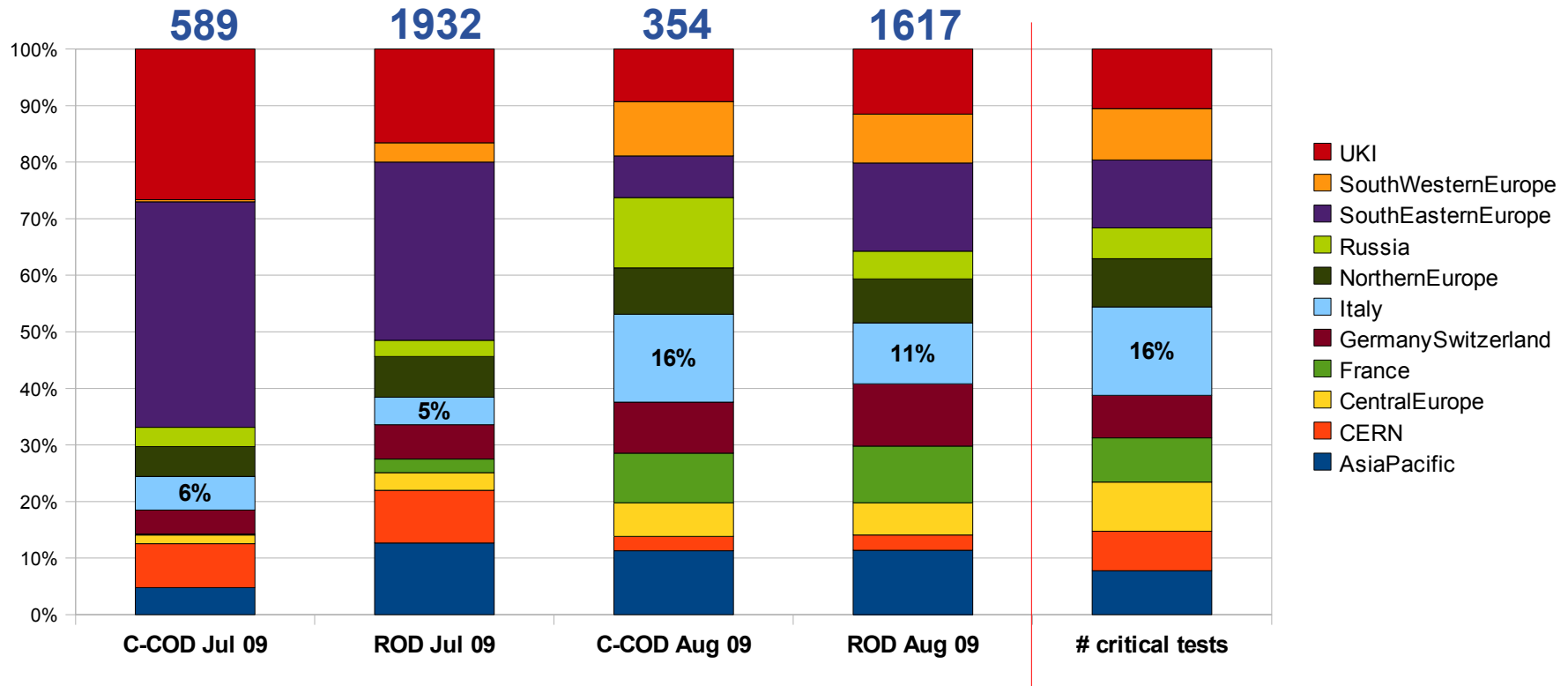
<p>Description</p>	<p>Regional ops. support staff can close an alarm if the actual state of the service is OK or some ERROR state. In general they should fix problem and close alarm only if the actual service state is OK.</p>
<p>What is measured</p>	<p>Fraction of alarms closed with OK status over some time period e.g. 1 month.</p>
<p>Purpose</p>	<p>Assess regional support quality, make sure model time rules are followed.</p>
<p>Source of data</p>	<p>Regional dashboard</p>

C-COD and ROD workload in July & Aug '09



- **SEE, UKI, RU and DECH joined new model mid June'09**
 - problems with SEE dashboard (could not handle items for a few days)
 - reorganization of model implementation within SEE countries

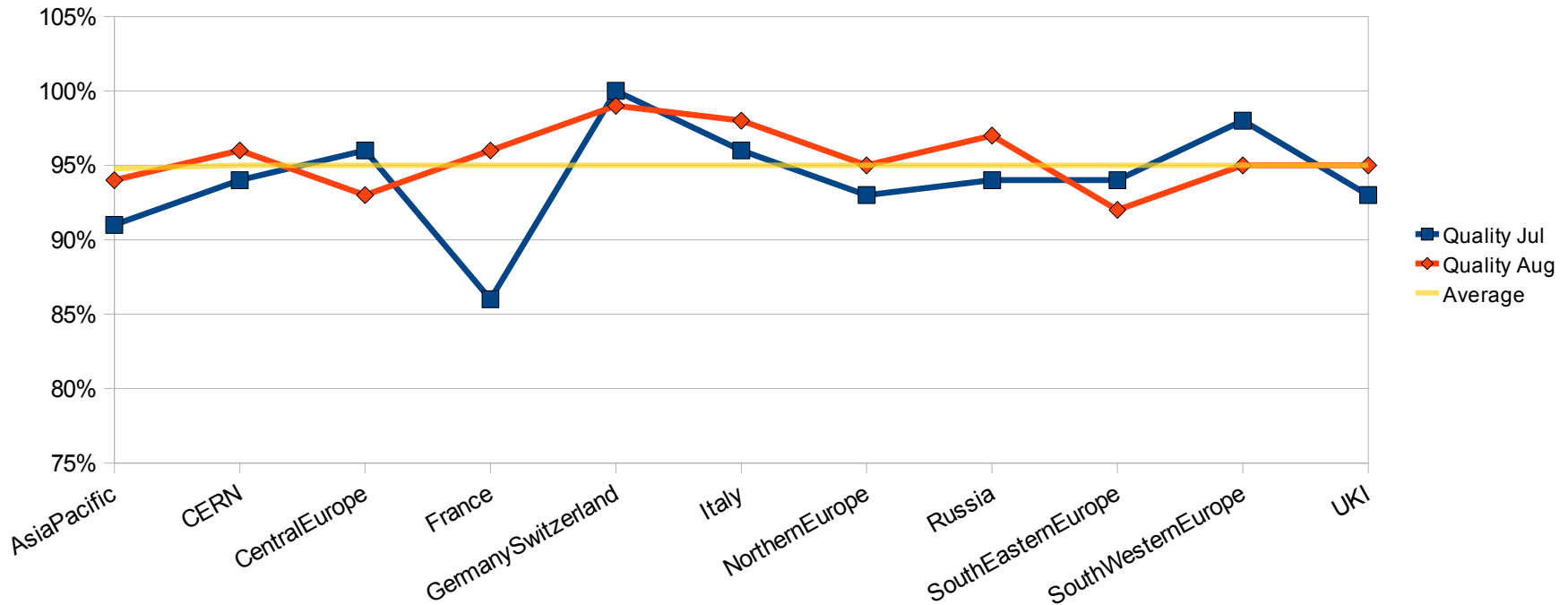
C-COD and ROD workloads in July & August 09



- Total items \neq individual cases to be taken care of for C-COD
- 60% reduction of items in C-COD dashboard in Aug'09
- Number of critical tests run in the region for assessment of items distribution among RODs

- **Participate in Weekly Operations Meetings**
- **Removing problematic sites**
- **Deal with GGUS tickets assigned to the C-COD SU**
- **Follow-up core matters**
- **Co-ordinate knowledge sharing activities**
- **Upgrade OPM**
- **Make recommendations on criticality of tests**
- **https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/EGEE/OperationalProceduresforCCOD#4_2_Duties**

**Quality of ROD teams
(Fraction of alarms closed with OK status)**



- Important as **NON-OK** closing is breaking the model
- Identified cases in which **NON-OK** alarms need to be closed e.g. site failed some tests and went into SD
- Eliminate cases and ask for iustification on each case

- **Automatic gathering on metrics in place**
- **Metrics well suited to model specifics - indicate problems with model operation**
- **Need to run them for another few months to identify trends and make more credible conclusion**