



## Active storage for science and cloud

Tigran Mkrtchyan for dCache People  
CS3 2019, Roma

**neic**

Nordic e-Infrastructure  
Collaboration



eXtreme DataCloud

**LSDMA**



Fermilab

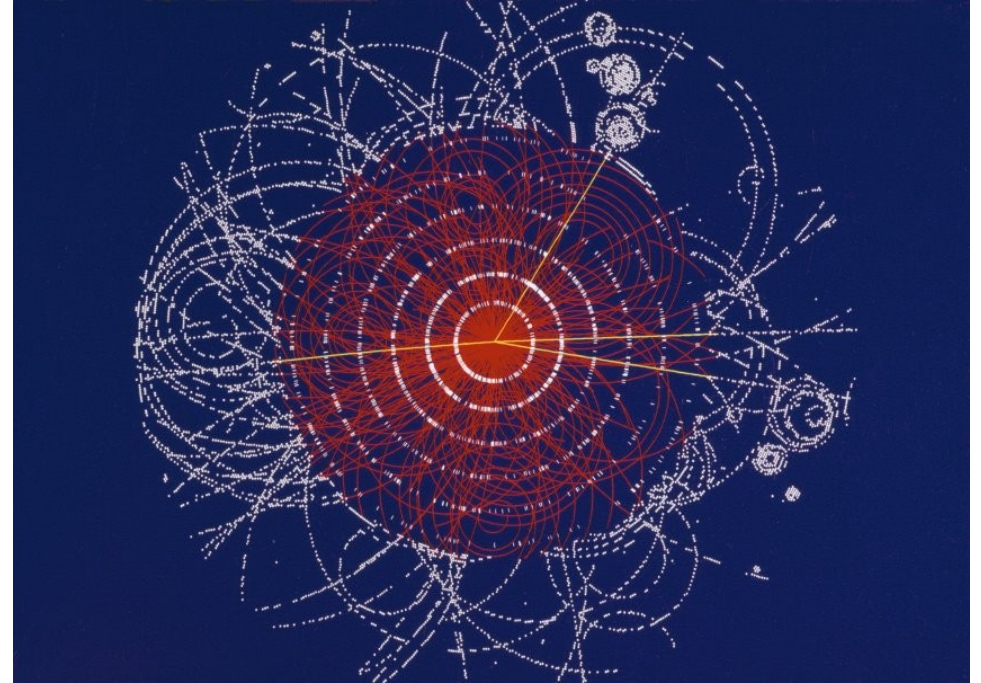


**HELMHOLTZ**

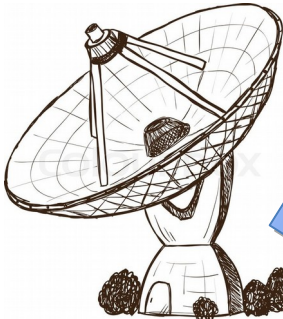
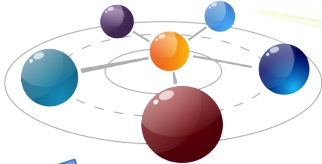
RESEARCH FOR  
GRAND CHALLENGES

# Scientific data challenges

- Volume
- Fast ingest
- Chaotic Access
- Sharing
- Access Control
- Persistence & Long term archival
- Immutability



Data management  
& workflow control  
(Rucio, Kafka, SSE)



High Speed  
Data Ingest

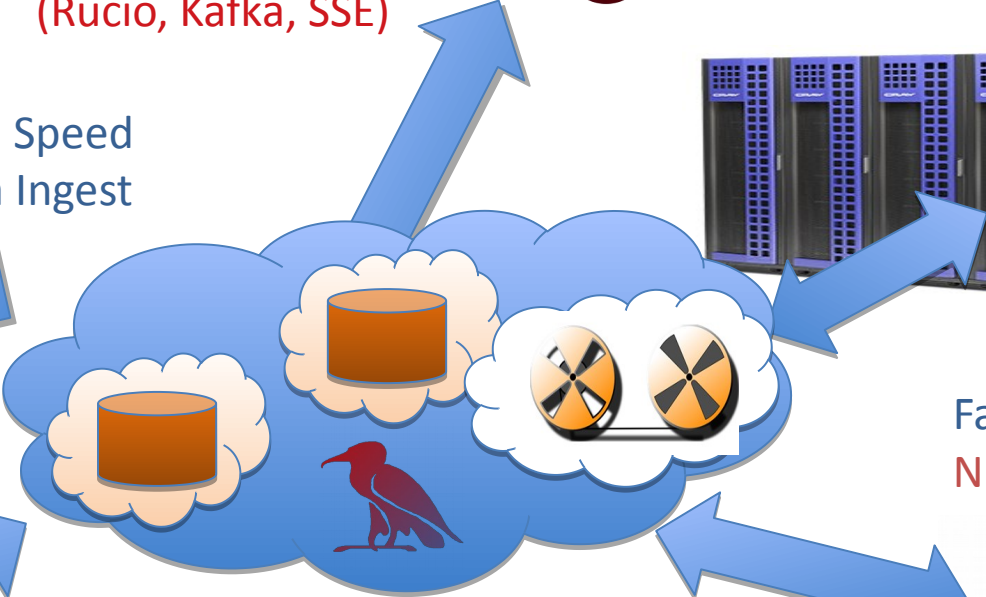


Fast Analysis  
NFS 4.1/pNFS

Interactive analysis  
& Sharing



Wide Area Transfers  
(Globus Online, FTS)  
by GridFTP, HTTP



# dCache 101: Motivation

- Data never fits into a single server
  - Multiple servers
  - Off-load to tape
- Growing number of client hosts
  - Main frame vs. Linux cluster
- Control over HW/OS selection
  - Better offers
  - Local expertise

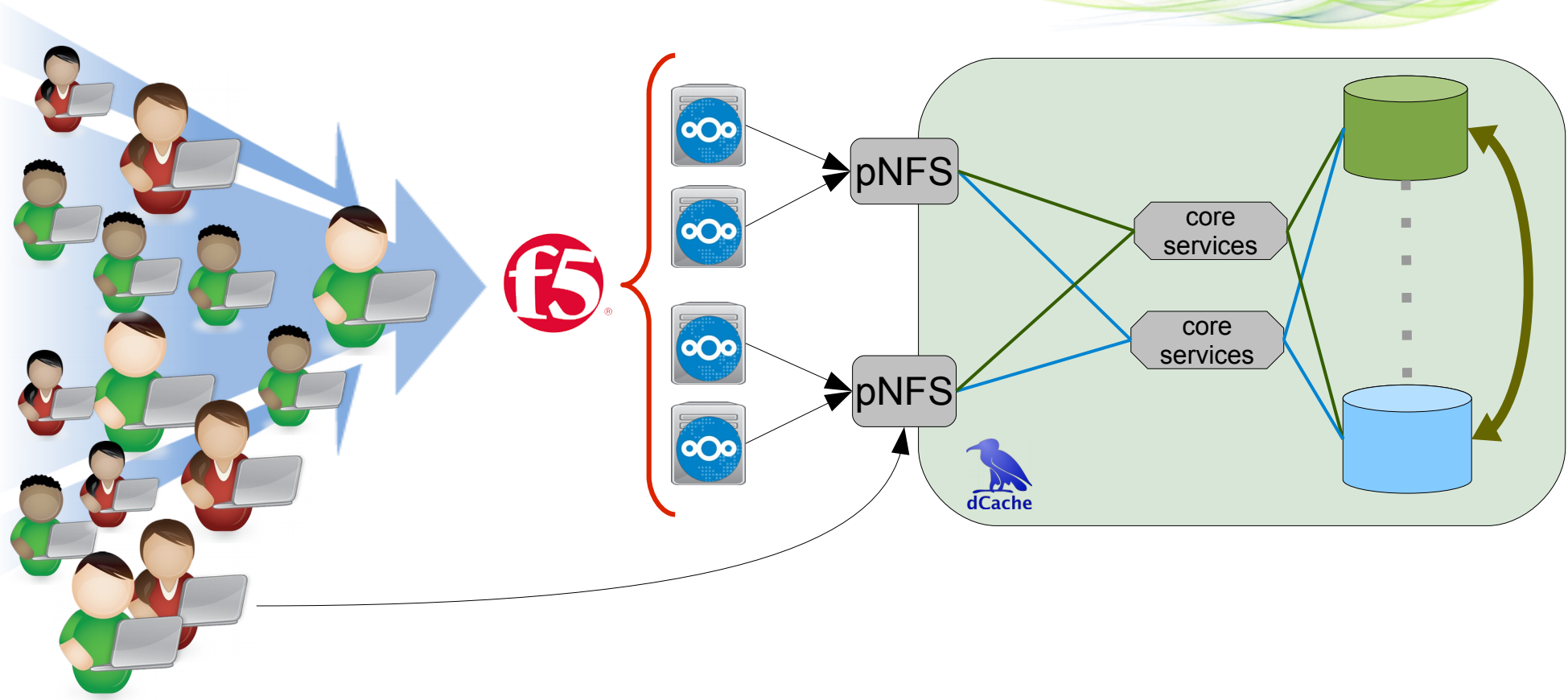
# dCache 101: design

- Single-rooted namespace, distributed data
- Client talks to namespace for metadata operations only
- Bandwidth and performance grow with number of data servers
- Standard clients (OS native or experiment framework)
- Same data can be provided by any access protocol and security flavor



- HERA
- Tevatron
- WLCG
- Belle II
- LOFAR
- CTA
- IceCUBE
- EU-XFEL
- Petra3
- DUNE
- And many more ...

# HA-nextCloud instance @ DESY



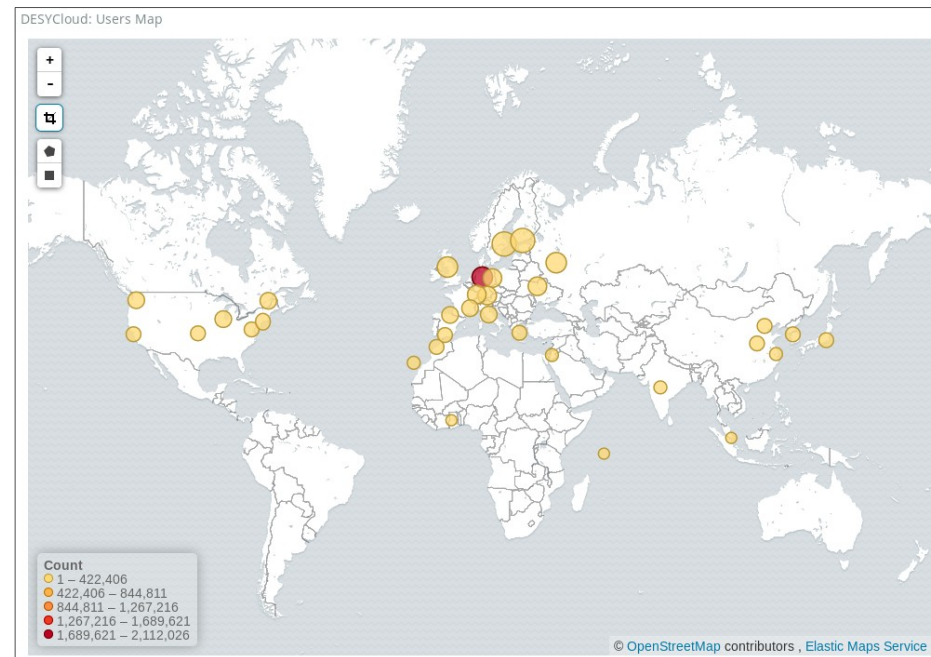
# dCache as a storage backend

- PB-scale storage system
- No changes in nextCloud required
- Unique functionality
  - Tape integration
  - File ownership preservation
  - NFS export to selected users
  - Storage events
  - Data visible by all protocols and security flavors
- *Not standard dCache version (due to special configuration)*
  - WIP to make it a part of standard package



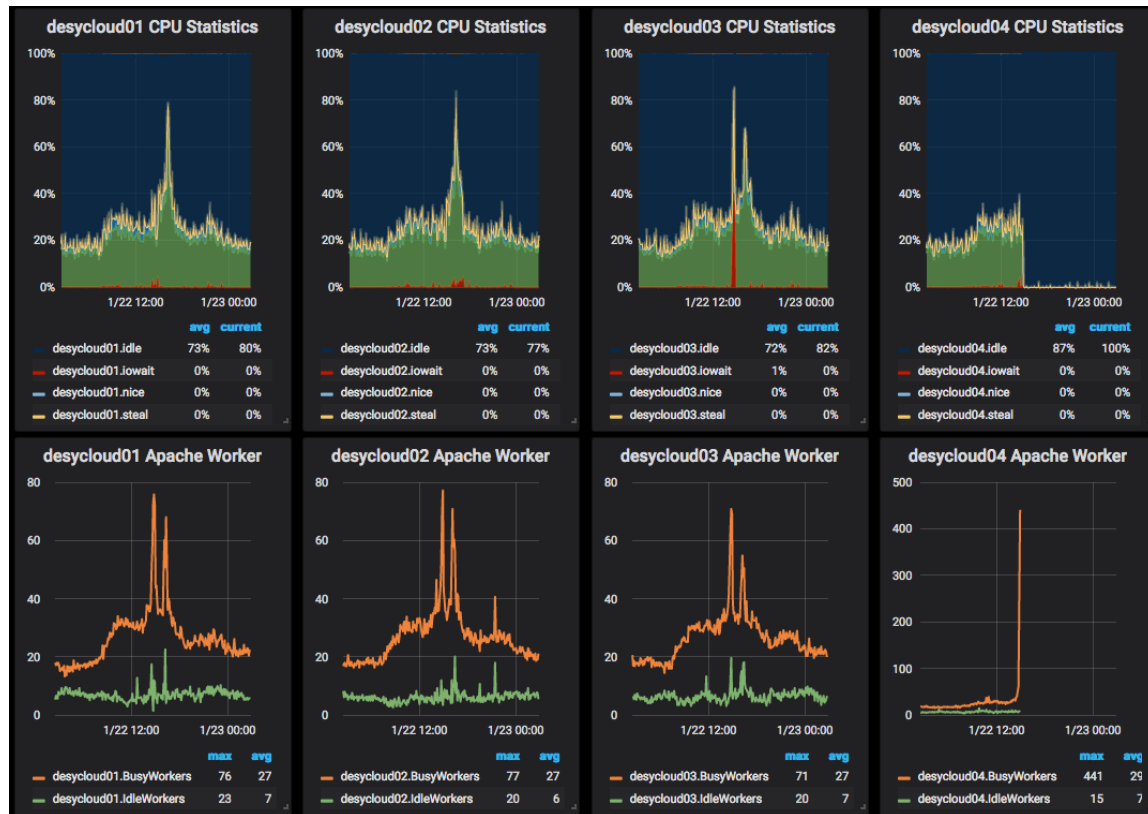
# HA-nextCloud instance @ DESY

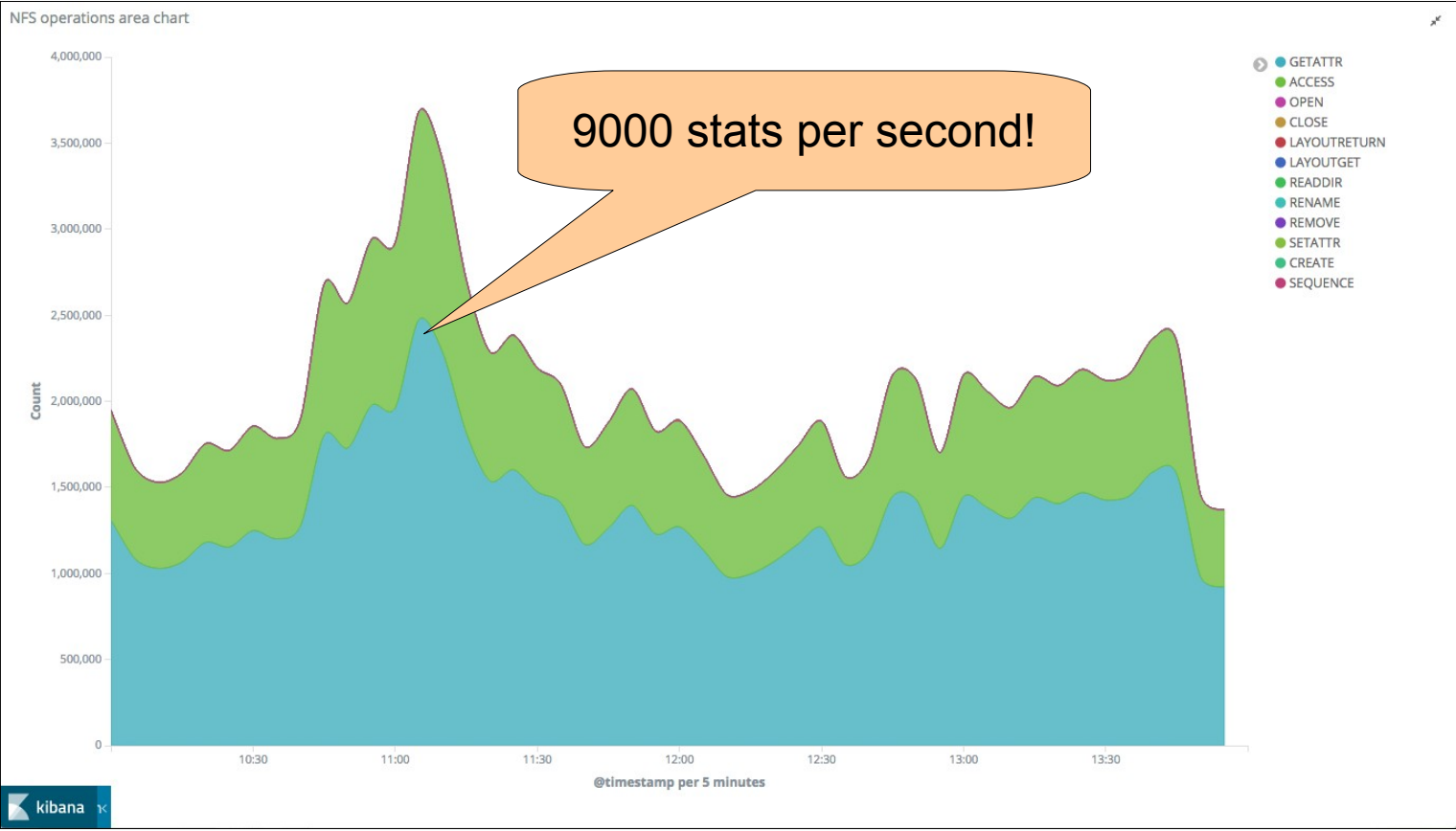
- x6 nextCloud front-ends
  - load-balanced with F5
  - two groups on different NFS servers
- x2 dCache-NFS servers
- x4 Physical data servers
  - 32 logical servers (dCache pools)
- x3 dCache core services
  - Hot stand-by namespace-DB replica
- 300TB installed capacity, 30TB used
  - ~ 53M stored files, x2 copies per file
  - ~ 95K new files per day ( 50% updates)
  - ~ 50K removed



# HA-nextCloud instance @ DESY

- zero downtime
  - software updates
  - OS/HW updates
- Handles unexpected crashes







# Storage events

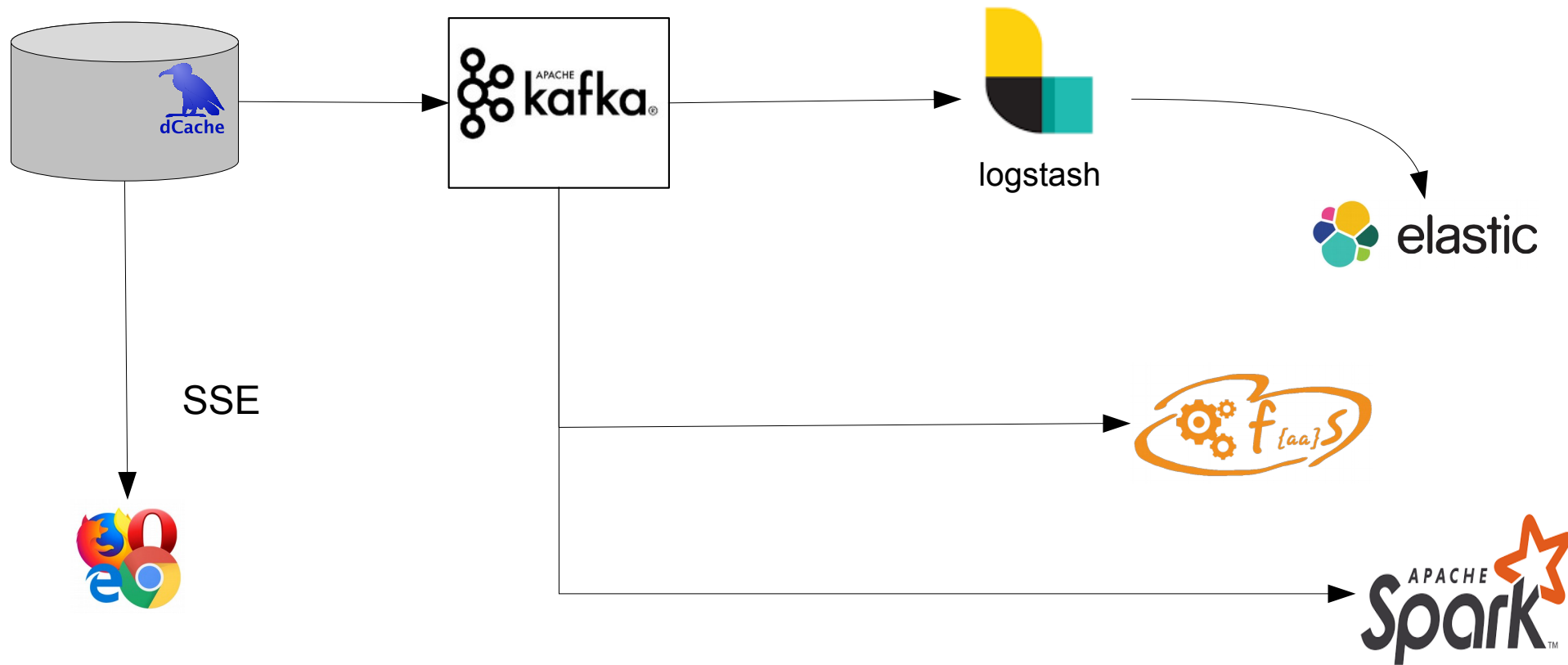
- Storage system becomes a workflow engine
- Trigger actions on user activity
  - Stop polling, Please!
- System-global events
- Per user events (inotify)



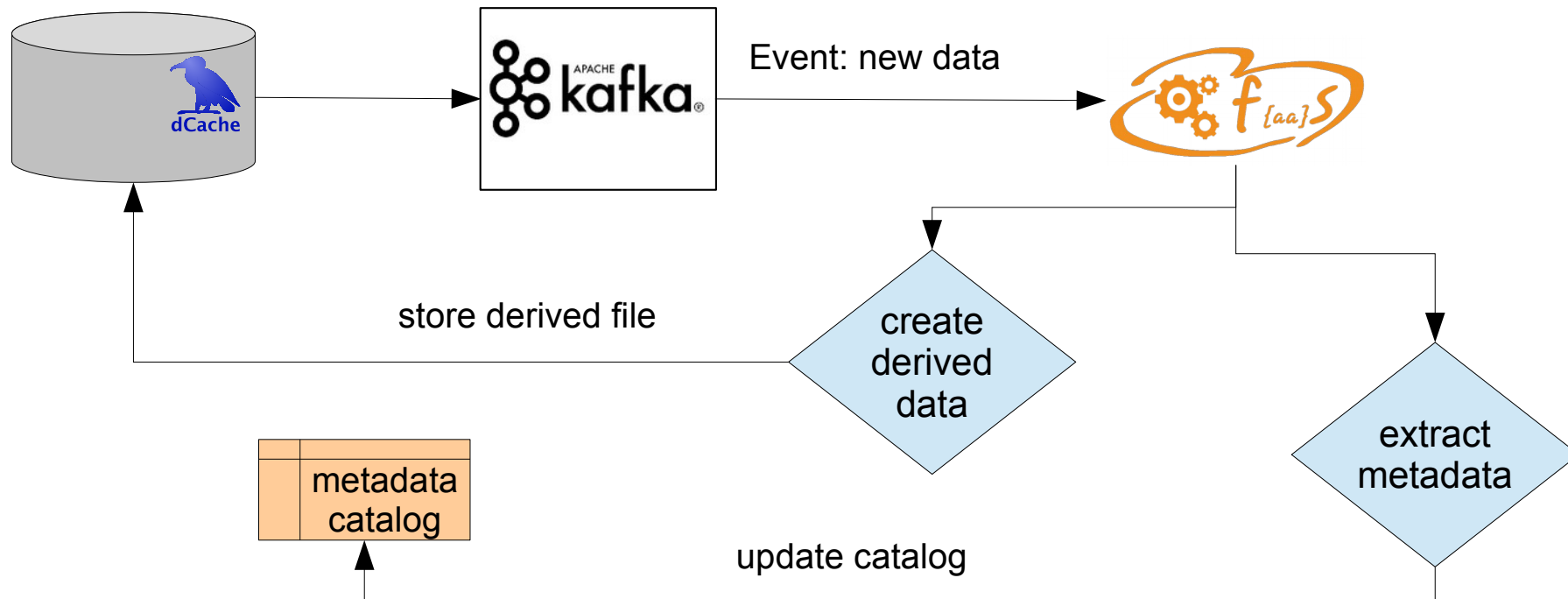
# Storage events in dCache

- Kafka stream
  - Producer-consumer model
  - Kafka consumer is required
  - global events
  - Consumer keeps track of the last seen event
- Server-Send Events (SSE)
  - Producer-consumer model
  - HTTP connection “for receiving push notifications from a server”
  - User specific event stream
  - Client keeps track of the “Last-Event-ID”

# Storage events



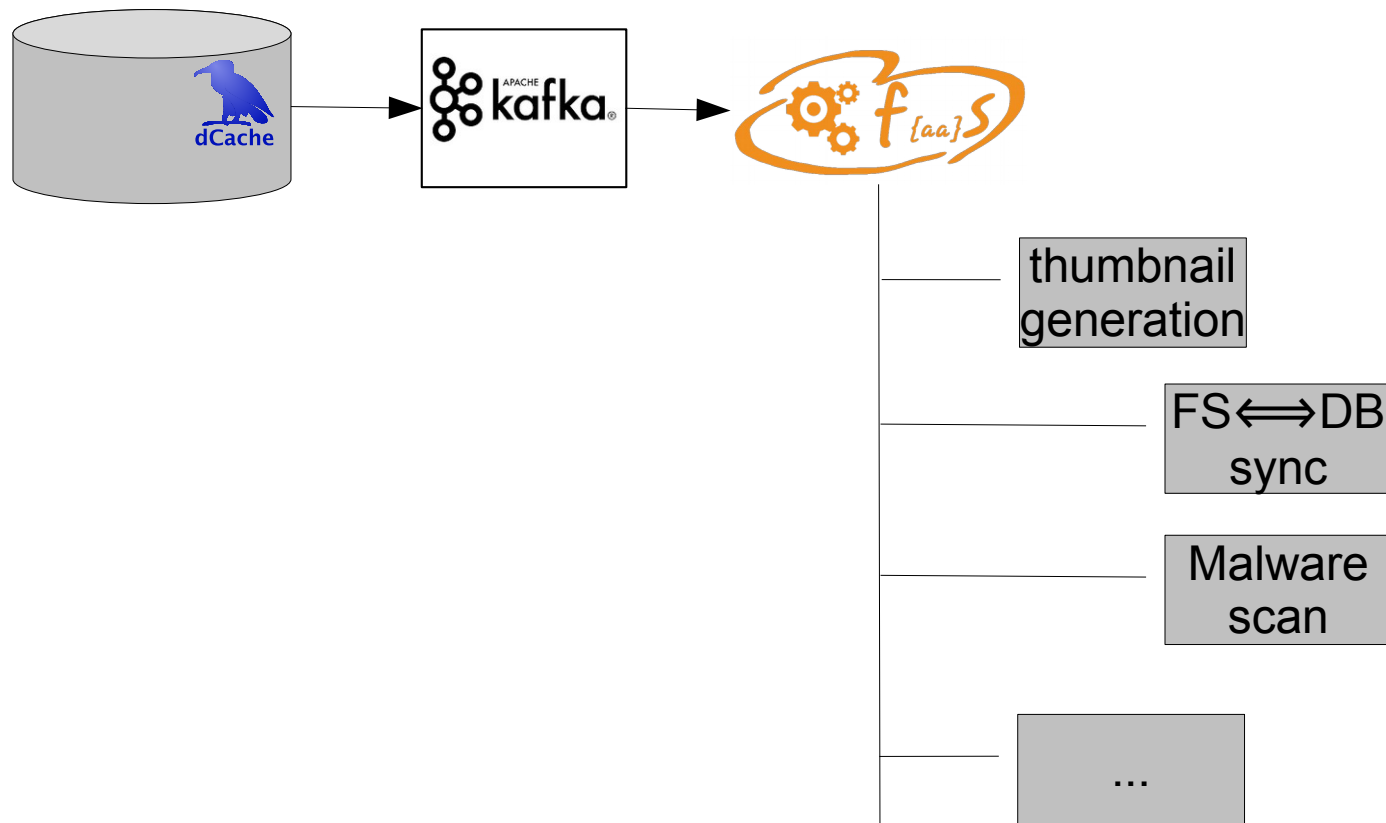
# Workflow control



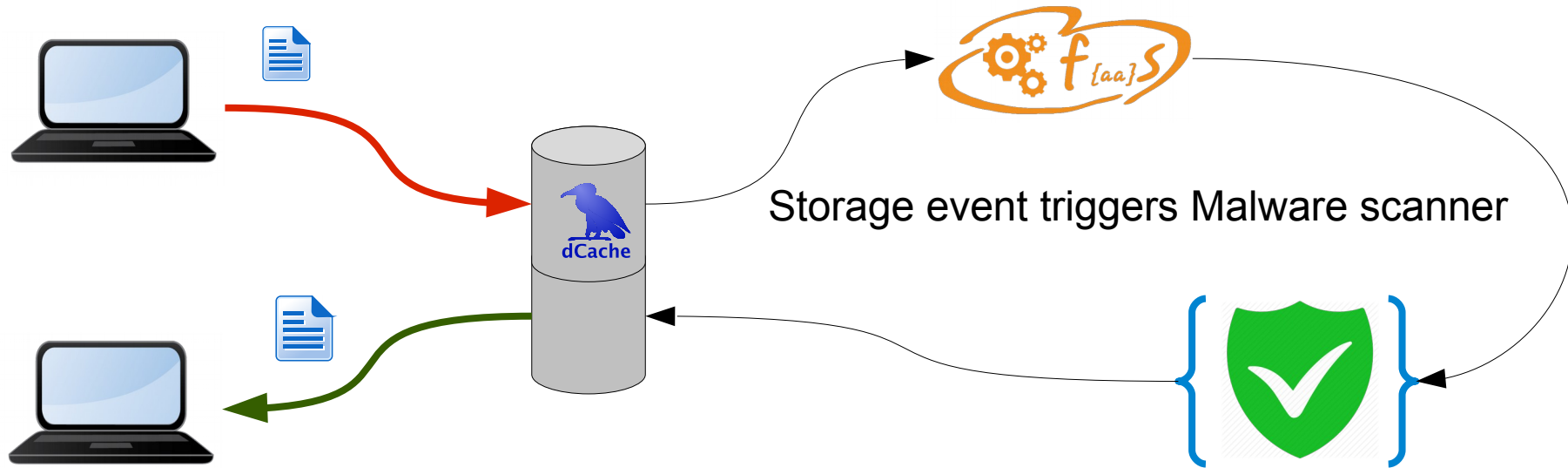
by Michael Schuh (XFEL Data Ingesting and Processing in the EOSC)



# Event Processing with FaaS

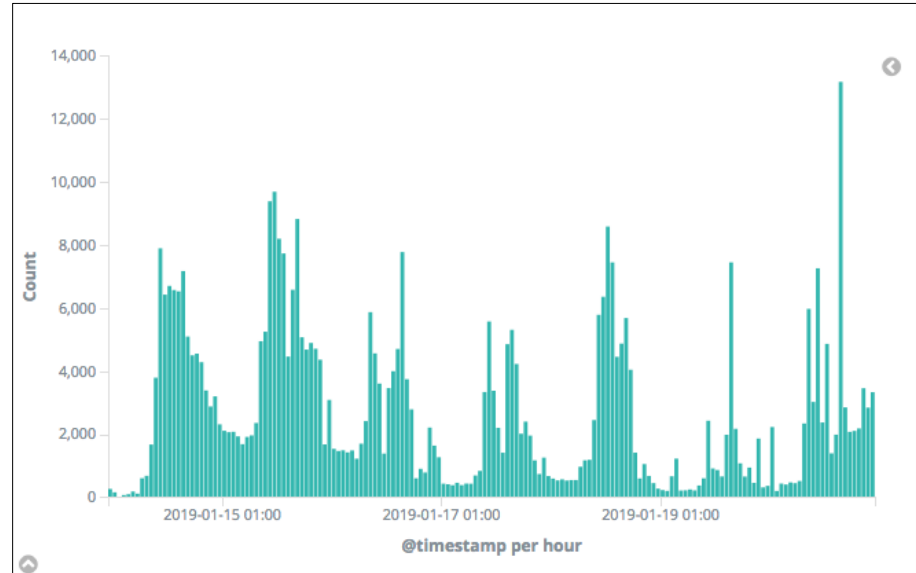


# Processing with FaaS (WIP)



# FaaS (Server less)

- State less
  - persistence in the storage
- Scales on demand
  - make idle resources available to others
- Available with public clouds
  - AWS: S3 + Amazon Lambda
  - Azure: S3 + Azure functions



# Summary

- dCache is a widely used storage system for scientific data.
- HA setup and unique features make it attractive as a backend for sync'n'share services.
- Storage events allow workflow integration with cloud.
- Non scientific data has new requirements
  - extended reliability
  - end-to-end encryption
  - additional data safety
- Better integration into sync'n'share software required to expose full potential and reduce functionality duplication.

# 13'th dCache user workshop May 21-22, Madrid

*More info: <https://www.dcache.org>*

