

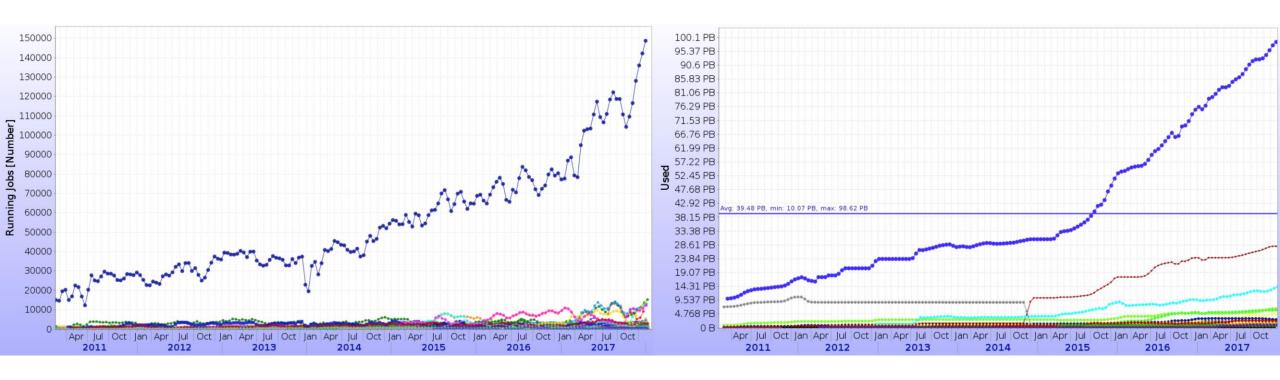


# THE NEW ALICE HIGH-PERFORMANCE AND HIGH-SCALABILITY GRID FRAMEWORK





# **COMPUTING CHALLENGE**



- Average 38% yearly CPU increase
- Average 36% yearly data usage increase



# LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Yearly maintained resources growth (expected to continue)

+

O<sup>2</sup> facility for synchronous and asynchronous data processing (60PB and 100K cores)



scalability of the software used in the past 10+ years is under question decision to rewrite the entire ALICE high-level Grid services stack



# **TECHNOLOGIES SET**

Java

Code and object cache

WebSocket

DB Backends: File
Catalogue, TaskQueue,
TransferQueue





Commu ROOT an

Communication for ROOT and end clients

Software and calibration data distribution



X.509

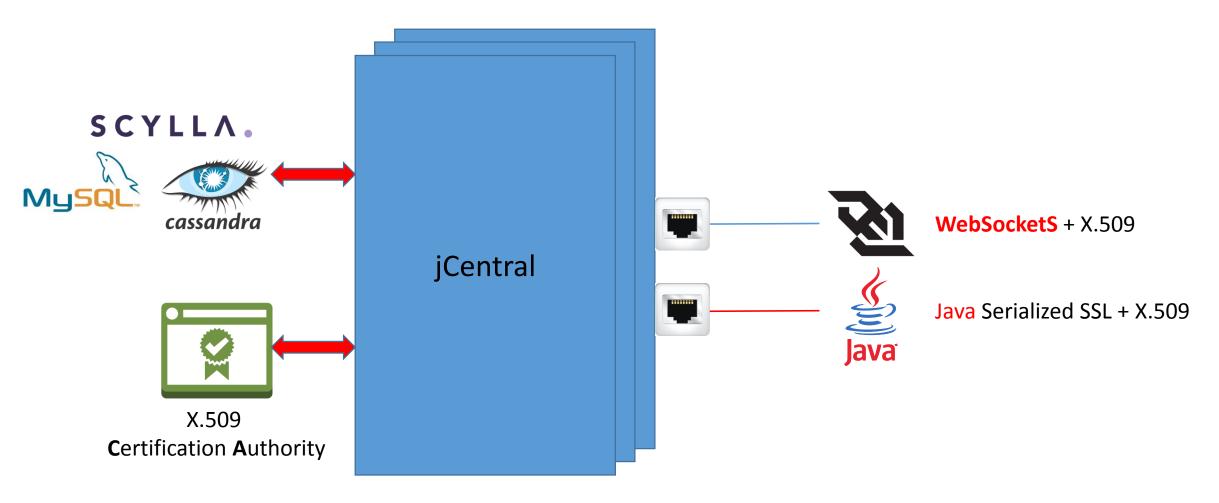
Security/certificates model

Data access protocol





# **CENTRAL SERVICES**





## EASY TO DEPLOY AND SCALE

- Unique jar to deploy anywhere
- Each Central Service (*jCentral*) instance has the full functionality
- Hierarchical application configuration
  - Files, defaults, database
- Simplified dependencies
  - Java
  - Xrootd
  - Deployed on CVMFS
  - Previous framework: perl+packages, xrootd, openssl, httpd, c-perl bindings, swig, libxml2, zlib, ncurses, gsoap, classad, ...!



# **AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION**

- Storage: keep the current model in ALICE (10+ years)
- Signed envelopes created by Central Services
- Each envelope allows for unique user-file-operation
- Central Services and Storages decoupled
- Client/server: new Token Certificates
- Full-fledged X.509 provided by the JAliEn CA and created by Central Services
- Fine-grained capabilities assigned to each token
  - Map the operations and file access allowed
  - E.g. Pilot Token can only do job matching

X.509

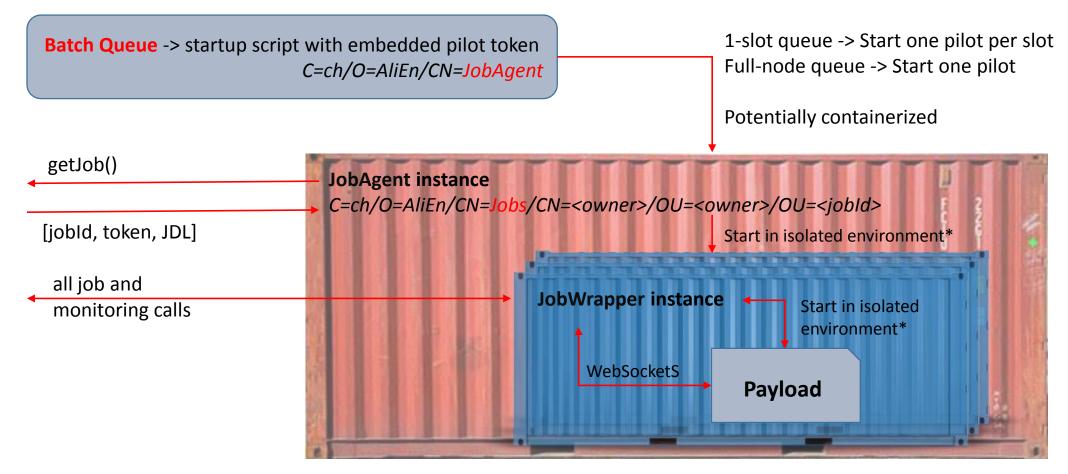
Following closely discussions and recommendations from the WLCG Authz WG

Full details of security model in V. Yurchenko's poster



# PILOT IMPLEMENTATION

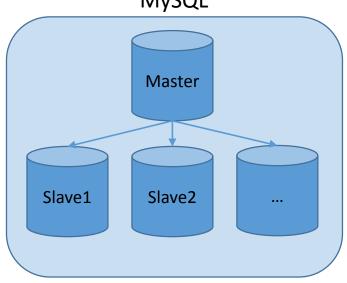
As discussed also in the WLCG Containers WG



Details on container utilization in ALICE in M. Storetvedt's presentation

# SCALABLE AND RELIABLE BACKENDS

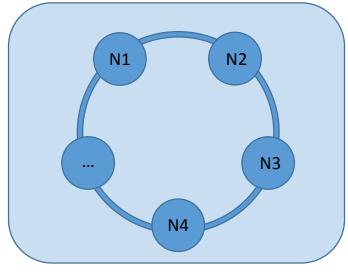
### MySQL



- Run3 challenge
  - **50B** entries
  - O(100K) ops/s

- Manual *sharding* 
  - Split file hierarchy into tables
- Single point of failure
- Rely on good hardware for performance
- Today:
  - 15B entries
  - O(10K) ops/s
  - 6TB on disk

### Cassandra/ScyllaDB

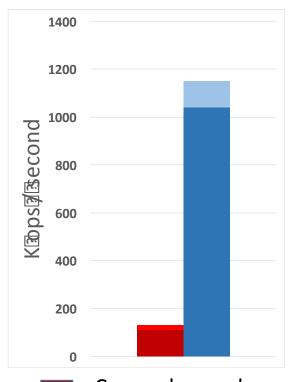


- Automatic *sharding*
- No single point of failure, HA
- Horizontal scaling, cheap hardware
- Consistency
- Paradigm change
  - SQL to noSQL

# ALICE

# BENCHMARK RESULTS

Mixed (10 read : 1 write) Gauss (5B, 2.5B, 10M)



- Cassandra read
- Cassandra write
- Scylla read
- Scylla write

- Cassandra/ScyllaDB follow the same global architecture
- The internal implementation is very different

Cassandra	ScyllaDB
Java (JVM)	C++
Unaware of kernel/machine hardware	Kernel tuning, hardware probes
Java thread based as standard application, relies on kernel for most of resource management	Splits into 1 DB core per CPU core, splits RAM/DB cores, bypasses network from kernel (no syscalls), complex memory management
Several sync/lock points	Fully async (polling)

Application and schema compatible with both backends



## **SUMMARY**

- ALICE is looking forward to a major detector and software upgrade in Run3
- In addition to the standard 20-30% yearly growth, ALICE introduces the O² facility for synchronous and asynchronous data processing
- To cope with the increased capacity and complexity, we have decided to re-write the top level ALICE Grid services:
  - employing modern technologies
  - incorporating the best practices discussed in various WLCG WGs
- The development is well under way and will be ready in time for Run3
- For the interested: the JAliEn code repository and support list:
  - https://gitlab.cern.ch/jalien/jalien
  - jalien-support@cern.ch