INFN Tier-1 farm extension on Bari-ReCaS data center

Luca dell'Agnello
INFN-CNAF

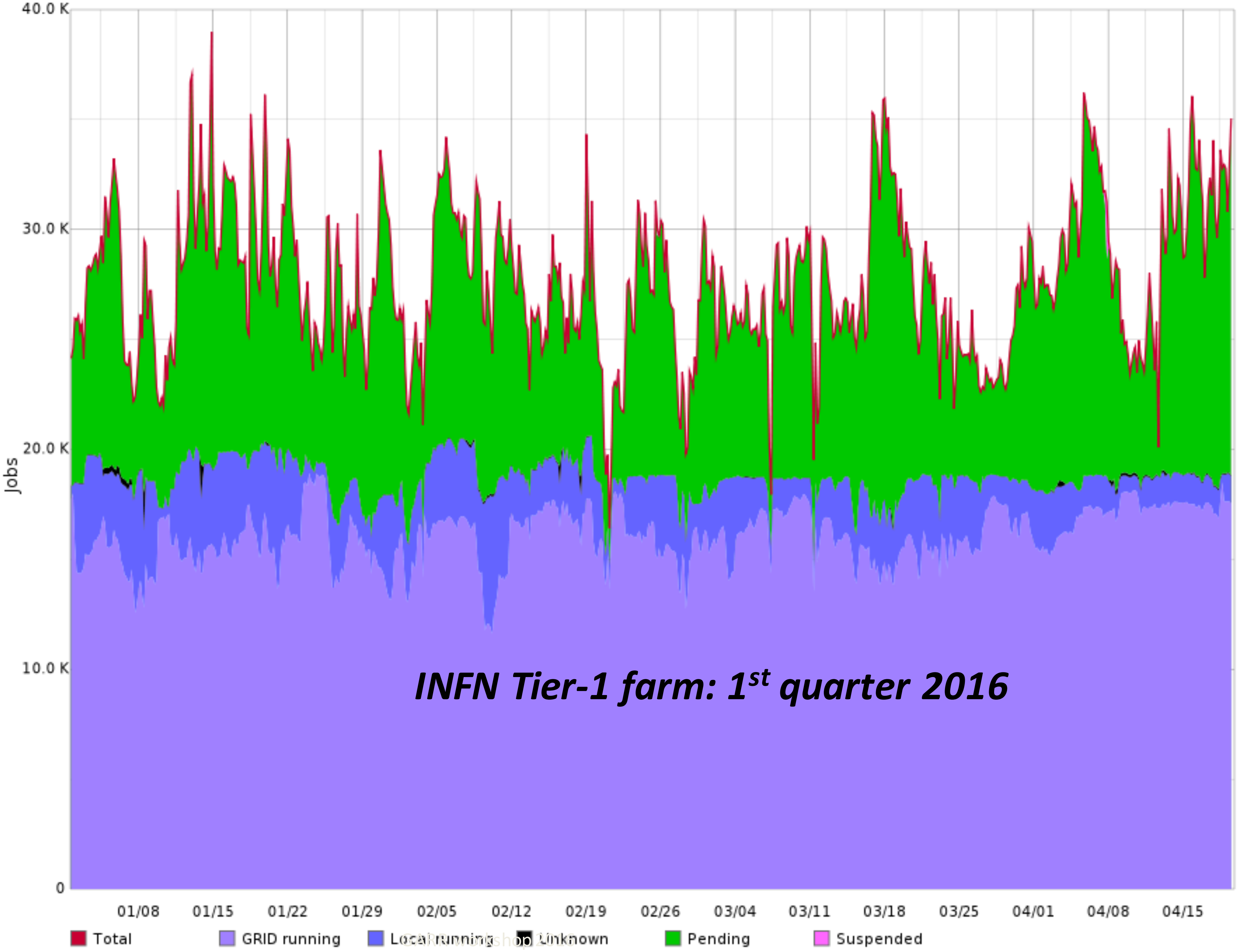
Roma, 21 Aprile 2769 (a.U.c.)

INFN

- **National Institute for Nuclear Physics** (INFN) is funded from Italian government
- Main mission is the research and the study of elementary particles and physics laws of the Universe
- Composed by several units
  - ~ 20 units dislocated in the main Italian University Physics Departments
  - 4 Laboratories
  - 3 National Centers dedicated to specific tasks
- CNAF is a National Center dedicated to computing applications
- ReCaS is a consortium between INFN and some Universities

The Tier-1 at INFN-CNAF

- WLCG Grid site started as computing center for LHC experiments (ATLAS, CMS, LHCb, ALICE)
  - Nowadays provides services and resources to ~30 other scientific collaborations
- 1.000 WNs , 20.000 computing slots, 200kHS06
  - LSF as current Batch System, HTCondor migration foreseen
  - Also small (~33 TFlops) HPC cluster available with IBA
- 22PB SAN disk (GPFS), 27PB on tape (TSM) integrated as an HSM
  - Also supporting LTDP for CDF experiment
- Dedicated network channel (LHC OPN, 20Gb/s) with CERN Tier-0 and T1s, plus up to 40Gb/s (LHC ONE) with most of the T2s
  - 100Gb/s connection in 2017 (?)

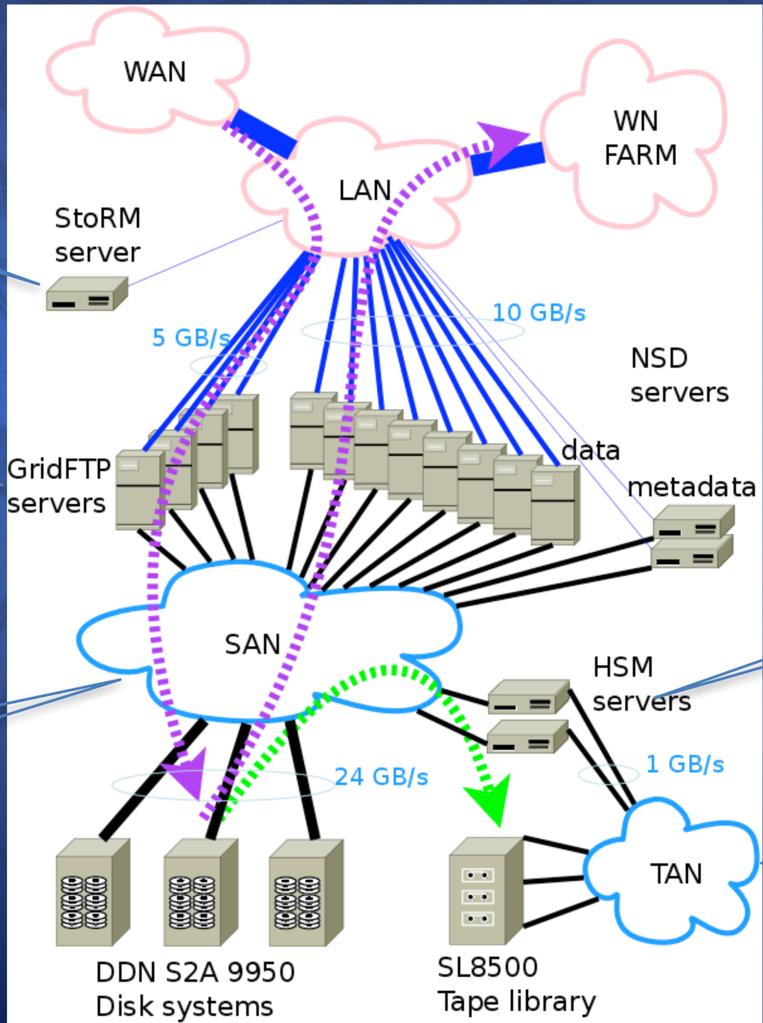

INFN Tier-1 farm: 1st quarter 2016
Jobs
40.0 K
30.0 K
20.0 K
10.0 K
0
01/08
01/15
01/22
01/29
02/05
02/12
02/19
02/26
03/04
03/11
03/18
03/25
04/01
04/08
04/15
Total
GRID running
Local running
Unknown
Pending
Suspended

Data flow in a single experiment cluster

SRM sever

GridFTP, XrootD, WebDAV Data management services

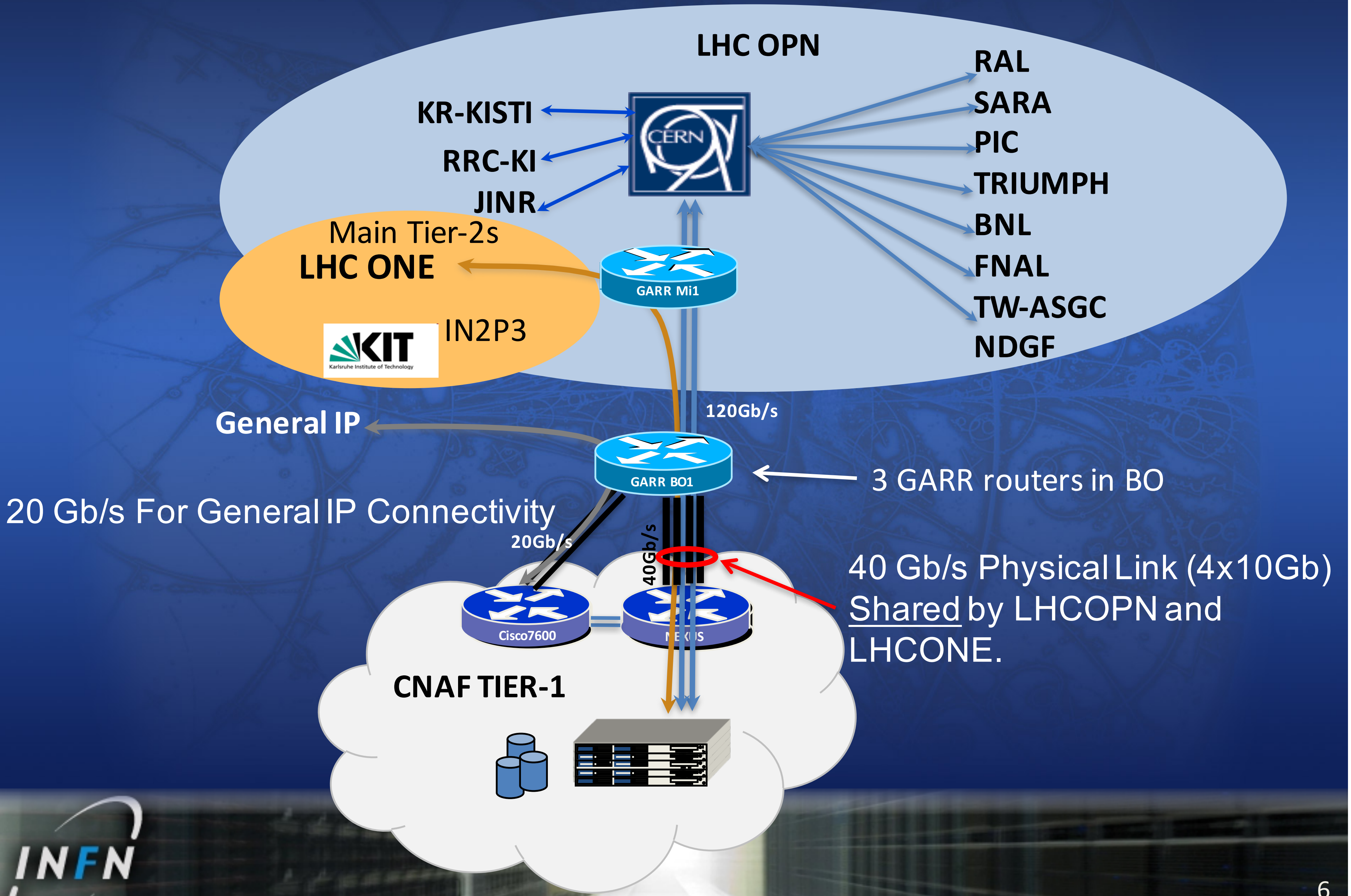
Storage Area Network



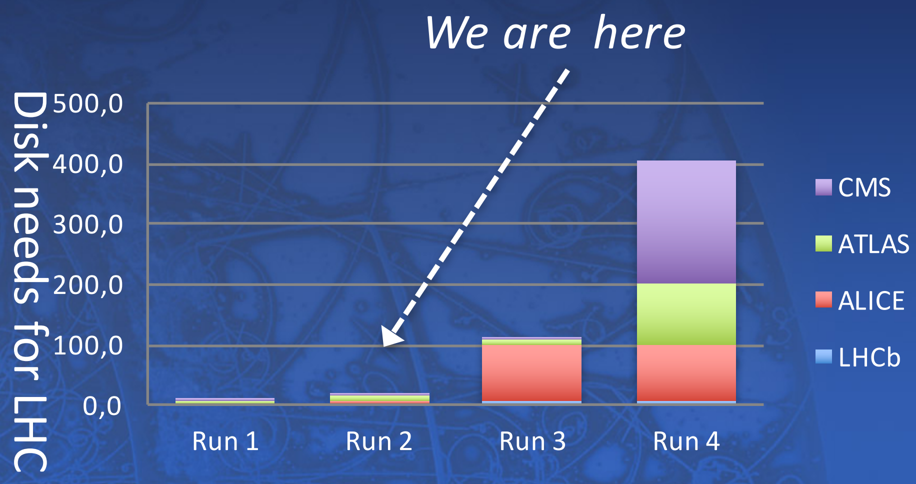
Data movers

Tape Area Network

WAN@CNAF


LHC OPN
KR-KISTI
RRC-KI
JINR
CERN
RAL
SARA
PIC
TRIUMPH
BNL
FNAL
TW-ASGC
NDGF
Main Tier-2s
LHC ONE
KIT
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
IN2P3
GARR Mi1
120Gb/s
General IP
GARR BO1
3 GARR routers in BO
20 Gb/s For General IP Connectivity
20Gb/s
40Gb/s
40 Gb/s Physical Link (4x10Gb) Shared by LHCOPN and LHCONE.
Cisco7600
CNAF TIER-1

Resources trend



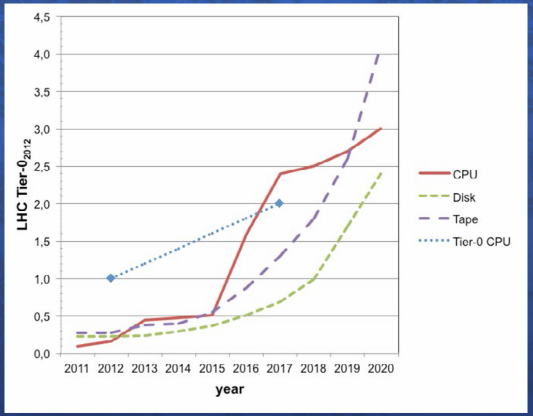
LHC timescale

"Run 1": 2010-2013

"Run2 ': 2015-2018

"Run 3" : ~ 2020

"Run 4": ~ 2025



APPEC resource usage estimations compared to WLCG Tier-0

Other experiments using CNAF in the near future (e.g. Belle2, CTA...) too

Towards a (semi-)elastic Data Center?

- Given the foreseen huge increase needs (especially for CPU) strong interest in testing usage of remote resources for (dynamically) extend Tier-1 farm
- Static allocation of remote resources
  - First production use case: part of 2016 pledged resources for WLCG experiments at CNAF are in Bari-ReCaS
- Cloud bursting on commercial provider
  - Participation to HNSCicloud EU PCP project
  - Tests of opportunistic computing on Cloud providers

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The Bari ReCaS Data Center

- Common effort of INFN and Università degli Studi di Bari “Aldo Moro” (PON Ricerca e Competitività 2007-2013)
- Active from July 2015
- 128 WNs , 8192 (+4000 the old data center) computing slots, ~100k HS06
  - Small HPC Cluster (800 cores) with IBA
- 3.6PB SAN of disk space, 2.5PB of space on tape library
- INFN quota (~25 kHS06, 1.1 PB of disk) allocated to CMS and Alice Tier-2

Remote extension to Bari ReCaS

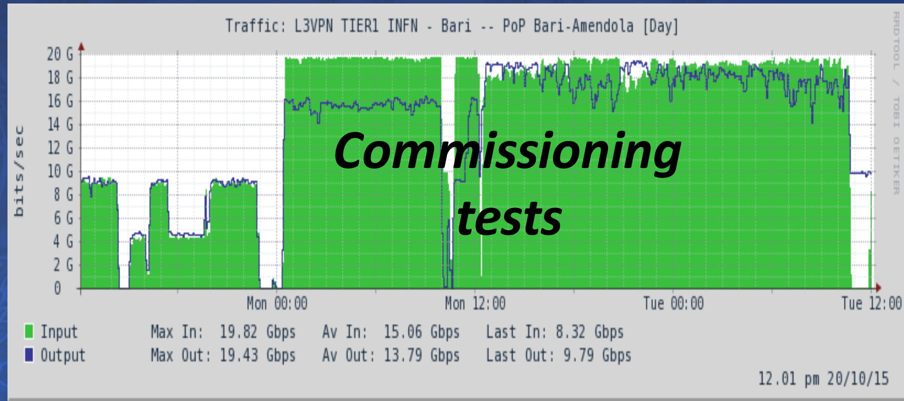
- 40 WNs (~21 kHS06) and ~330 TB of disk allocated to Tier-1 farm for WLCG experiments
  - 64 cores per mb(546 HS06/WN)
  - 1 core/1 slot, 4GB/slot, 8,53 HS06/slot
  - ~10% of CNAF total resources, ~13% of resources pledged to WLCG experiments
- Goal: direct and transparent access from CNAF
- Similar to CERN/Wigner extension

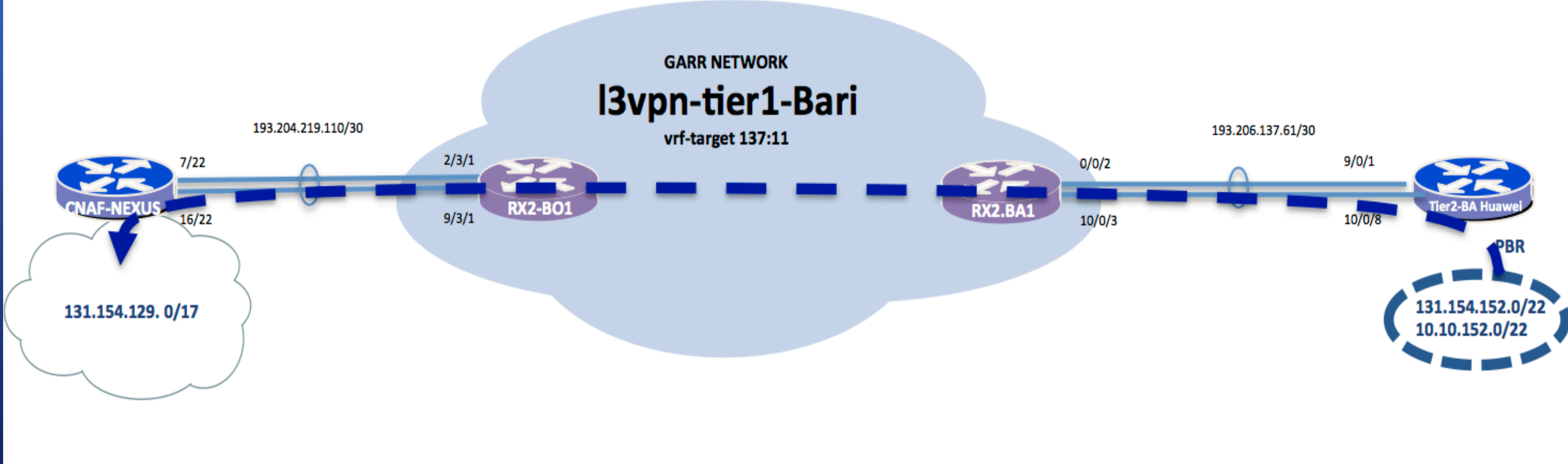
BARI – CNAF connectivity (1)

- Requirement: link CNAF-ReCaS at least 10 Gbit/s for 1000 cores
  - ~1/4 of CNAF LAN guaranteed bandwidth (5 MB/s/slot)
- Dedicated network connection with CNAF provided by GARR
- BARI WNs to be considered as on CNAF LAN
  - CNAF /22 subnet allocated to BARI WNs
  - Also service networks (i.e. for WN management) accessible
- Routing through CNAF also for BARI WN
  - Including LHCONE, LHCOPN and GPN

BARI – CNAF connectivity (2)

- Test and setup of a VPN L3
  - 2x10Gb/s, MTU=9000
  - 9 ms of round-trip time
  - Dedicated VLAN on INFN-BARI router





Layout of CNAF-BARI VPN

Farm extension setup

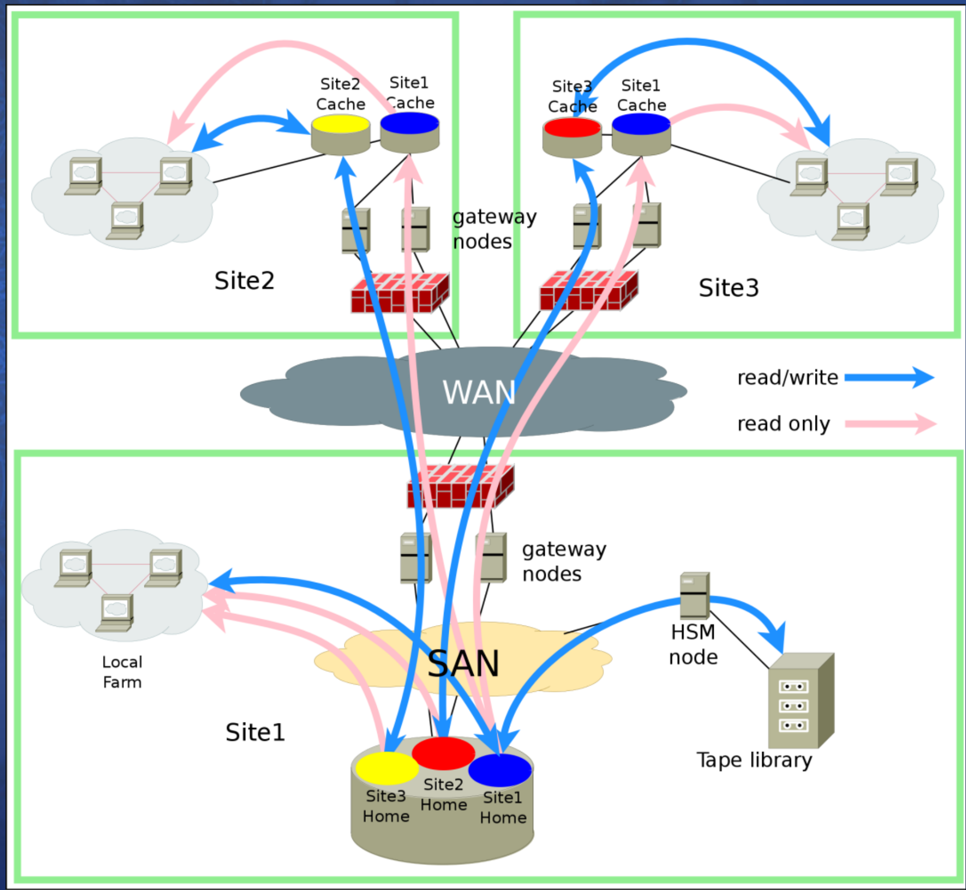
- Goal: transparent access from CNAF farm
  - LSF must dispatch jobs to BARI WNs when CNAF full (i.e. always ☺)
  - No user driven choice
  - Must be indistinguishable for users
- CEs (grid entry points for farm) at CNAF
- 2 possible scenarios for LSF setup
  - Multimaster configuration
    - sort of "federation" of clusters (more scalable)
  - Extension of CNAF cluster (easier) ← Implemented
    - Access to shared LSF file-system from WNs required

Data Access

- Data at CNAF are organized in GPFS file-systems
  - Posix for local access preferred (more performing)
  - Gridftp, Xrootd available
  - Unfeasible to remote mount fs on Bari WNs from CNAF
- Jobs expect to access data the same way as at CNAF
  - Jobs unaware of "Bari connection" ☺
  - Not all experiments able to use a fallback protocol
- Local (@Bari) Posix cache for data needed
  - GPFS native feature (AFM)

Remote data access via GPFS AFM

- GPFS AFM
  - A cache providing geographic replica of a file system
  - manages RW access to cache
- Two sides
  - Home - where the information lives
  - Cache
  - Data written to the cache is copied back to home as quickly as possible
  - Data is copied to the cache when requested
- Configured as read-only for site extension

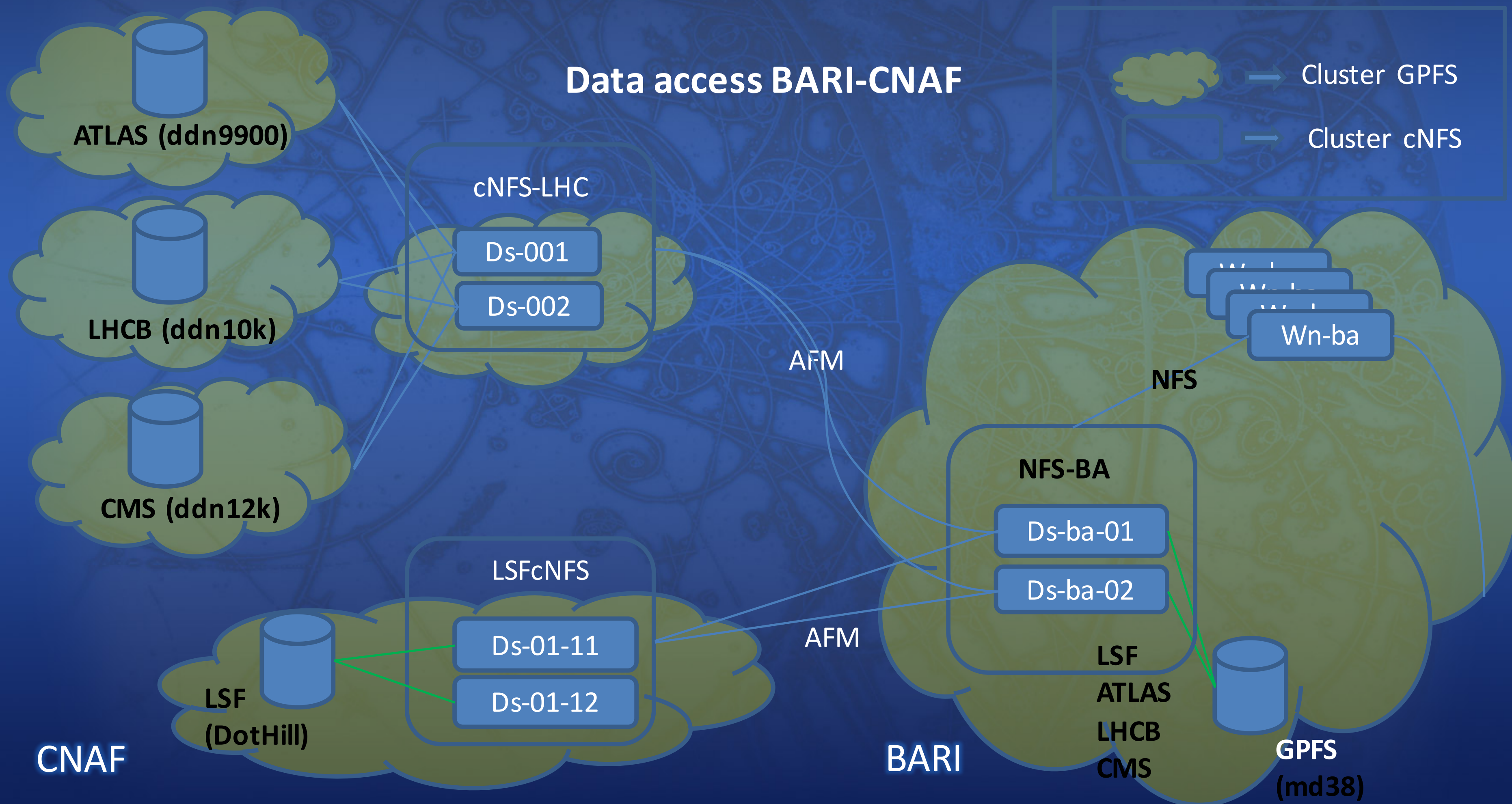


AFM deployment

- Cache storage GPFS/AFM
  - 2 server, 10 Gbit
  - 120 TB → 330 TB (Atlas, CMS, LHCb) as cache for data
- Alice experiment does not need cache
  - Remote Xrootd access to data in any case
- CMS able to fallback to Xrootd protocol in case of posix access failure
- (Small) AFM cache also for LSF shared fs
  - Decoupled from the cache for data to avoid interferences due to I/O intensive jobs

ba-3-x-y: Feb 8 22:56:51 ba-3-9-18 kernel: nfs: server nfs-ba.cr.cnaf.infn.it not responding, timed out

AFM cache layout



Auxiliary services

- Cache system for other services to offload network link and speed-up response
  - CVMFS Squid servers (for software distribution)
  - Frontier Squid servers (used by ATLAS and CMS for condition db)
- Dedicated DNS servers at BARI
  - Offer different view to WNs respect to CNAF for application specific servers (e.g. Frontier squids)

[root@ba-3-8-01 ~]# host squid-lhc-01
squid-lhc-01.cr.cnaf.infn.it has address 131.154.152.38

[root@wn-206-08-21-03-a ~]# host squid-lhc-01
squid-lhc-01.cr.cnaf.infn.it has address 131.154.128.23

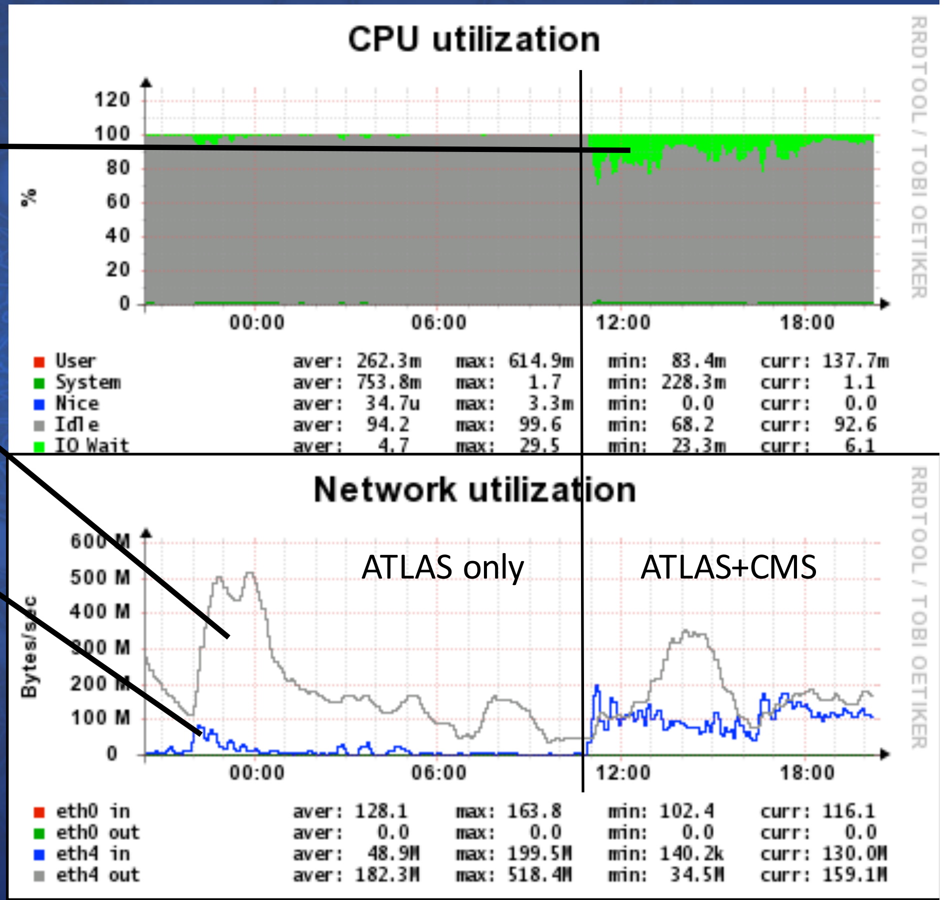
Cache issues

- Local cache access critical
  - Potential bottleneck
- First “incarnation” of cache
  - 120 TB of net disk space
  - Max 1 GB/s r or w
  - Concurrent r/w degrade performances to 100 MB/s
  - 20 TB-N/experiment
    - CMS fills space in 12h
    - Atlas, LHCb use only 10% of the space
- Very low efficiency for CMS jobs
  - Emergency solution: disable cache access
  - Xrootd fallback

IO wait on cache

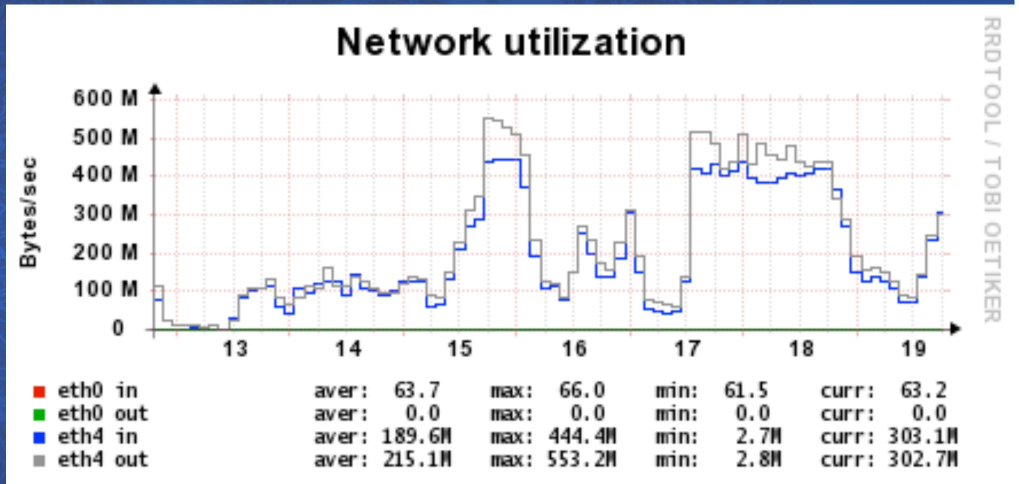
Read from cache

Data transfers to cache



Cache tuning (1)

- Enlargement of data cache (from 120 to 330 TB-N)
  - ~100 TB-N per experiment
  - > 50 TB-N CMS can easily accommodate datasets to be reprocessed
    - Avoid pass-through effect

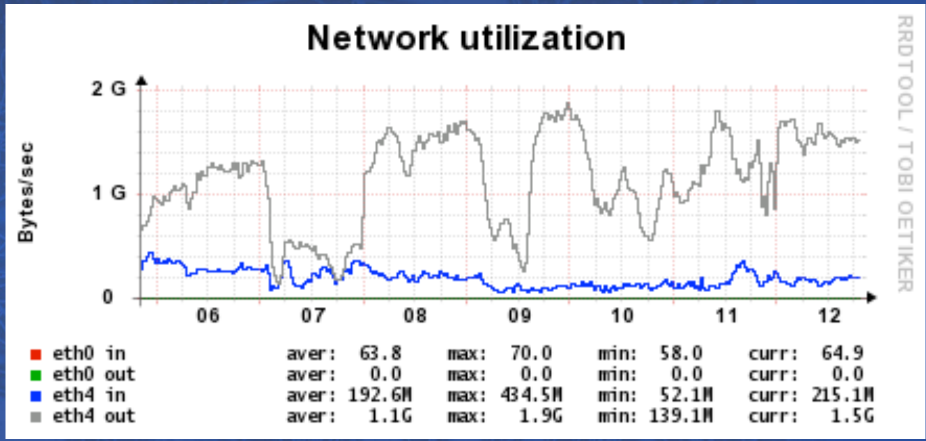


Cache throughput

- ... but performance limits still present
  - Increase of number of disks does not help in this case
- Investigation on GPFS/AFM configuration

Cache tuning (2)

- GPFS optimization normally based on supposition that 1 RAIDset =1 LU and is done on LU level
  - In our case 1 RAIDset contains 12 LU
  - we needed to lower number of processes (threads) working with each LU by factor of 10.
- Increase of fs blocksize from 1MB to 4MB has reduced I/O operations to get same throughput (and also reduced concurrent I/O on a specific RAIDset)



Cache throughput

Other issues

- Too high # of cores
  - An hw problem on a single WN affects up to 64 jobs
  - Mean job duration time: 3 days
  - Can cost 100 days of wasted CPU time
- I/O load on WN local disk
  - Due to large number of independent processes this can cause latency to access the local disks and hence be a bottleneck
- Suspect occasional problems with the power supplies
  - Too much power needed when WN fully loaded? Still unclear…

Preliminary conclusions

- Several issues has been addressed
  - Not at steady state yet
  - We need to gain more experience to understand limits

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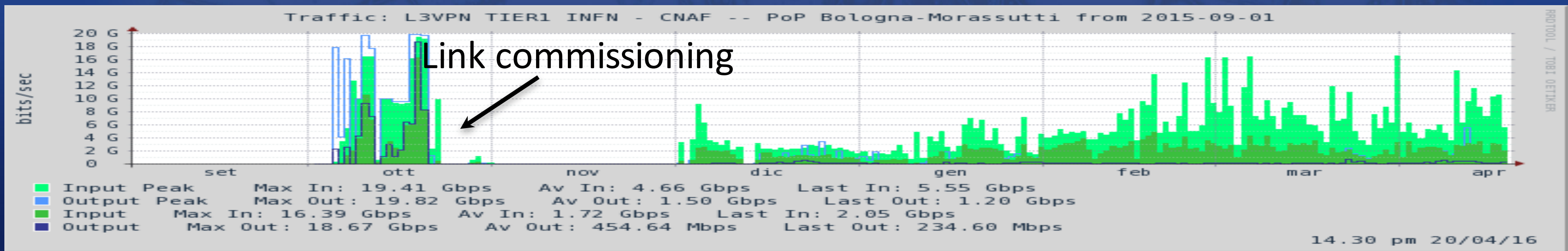
    - But (probably) we would need more than 20 Gb/s
  - Anyway cache needed for some experiments



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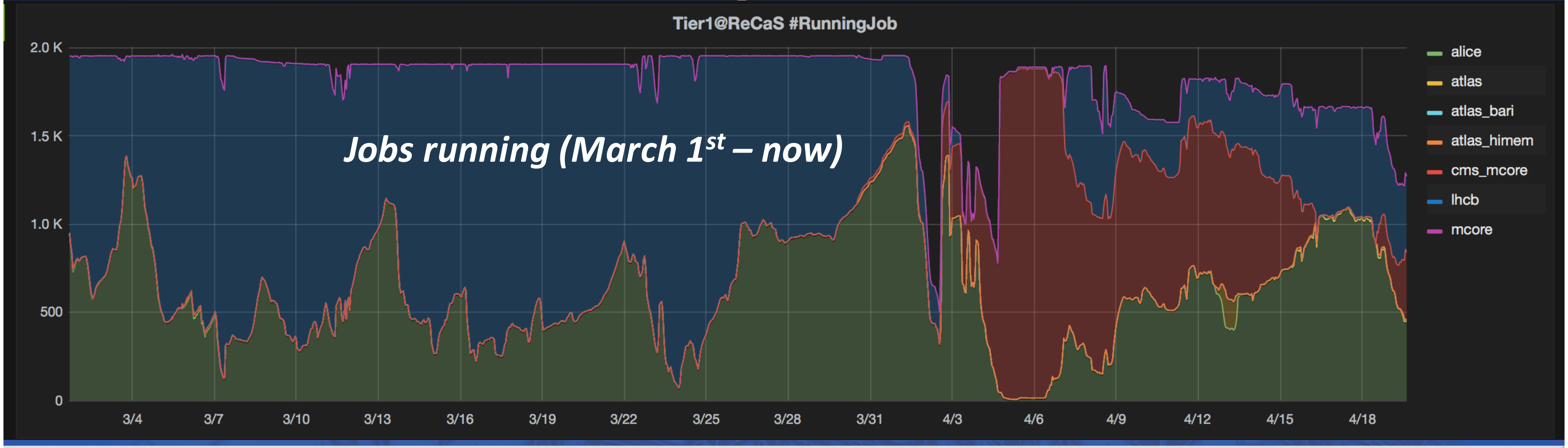

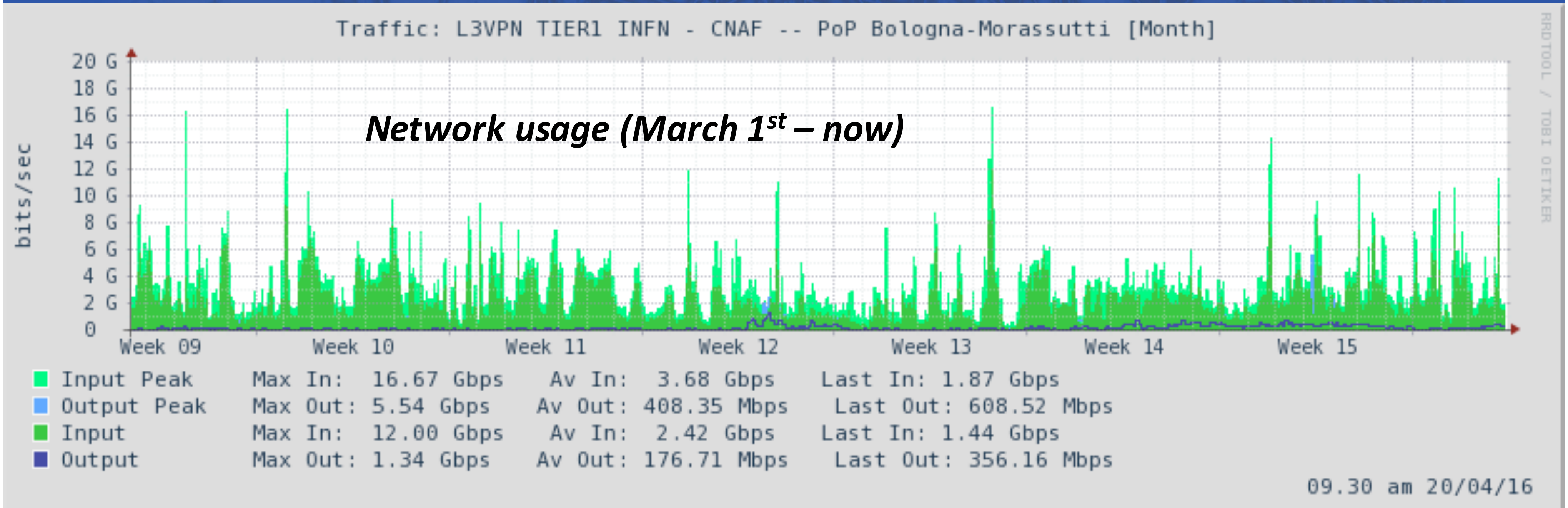

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    - But probably we would need more than 20 Gb/s
  - Anyway cache needed for some experiments
- Is this model convenient?
  - Not clear....
    - Need to quantify costs due to efficienty loss, network etc...

Acknowledgments

- INFN Tier-1 staff
- V. Ciaschini

} CNAF

- GARR staff (M. Carboni, L. Chiarelli, M. Marletta)
- INFN Bari staff (G. Donvito, A. Italiano)
- T. Boccali (CMS)

Bonus tracks

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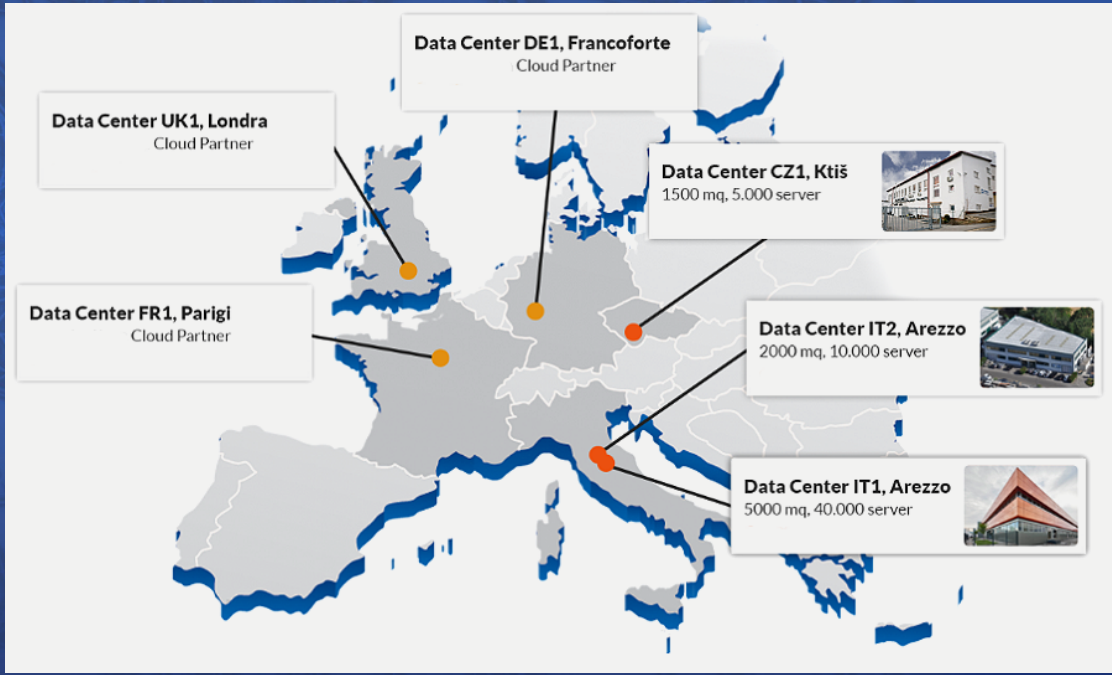
Opportunistic computing on Aruba

- One of the main Italian commercial resource providers
  - Web, host, mail, cloud ...
  - Main datacenter in Arezzo
- Small scale test
- Effort part of scouting for HNScicloud project (see later)
- Use of idle CPU cycles



The use-case

- Agreement CNAF - Aruba
  - Aruba has provided a small amount of Virtual resources (CPU cycles, RAM, DISK) out of a pool assigned to real customers
    - 10x8 cores VM (160 GHz) managed by VMWare
  - When a customer requires a resource used by us, the frequency of CPU of "our" VMs is lowered down to a few MHz **(not destroyed!)**
- Goal
  - Transparently join these external resources "as if they were" in the local cluster, and have LSF dispatching jobs there when available
  - Tied to CMS-only specifications
    - No data caching (hence Xrootd fallback)

Some configuration issues

- Remote Virtual WNs need read-only access to the cluster shared fs (/usr/share/lsf)
  - Use of GPFS/AFM cache as in Bari
- VMs have private IP, are behind NAT & FW, outbound connectivity only, but have to be reachable by LSF
  - Developed an ad hoc service at CNAF (**dynfarm**) to provide integration between LSF and virtualized computing resources
- LSF needs host resolution (IP ↔ hostname) but no DNS available for such hosts
  - Manually fixed in /etc/hosts
- Use of GPN (no dedicated link)
  - No problem for a small scale test-bed

Results

- Currently the remote VMs run the very same jobs delivered to CNAF by GlideinWMS (CMS)
- Job efficiency on elastic resources can be very good for certain type of jobs (MC)
- Ad hoc configuration at GlideIN can specialize delivery for these resources

Queue	Nodetype	Njobs	Avg_eff	Max_eff	Avc_wct	Avg_cpt
CMS_mc	AR	2984	0,602	0,912	199,805	130,482
CMS_mc	T1	41412	0,707	0,926	117,296	93,203

“Comparative” Results

Queue	Nodetype	Njobs	Avg_eff	Max_eff	Avg_wct	Avg_cpt
Cms_mc	AR	2984	0,602	0,912	199,805	130,482
Alice	T1	98451	0,848	0,953	16,433	13,942
Atlas_sc	T1	1211890	0,922	0,972	1,247	1,153
Cms_mc	T1	41412	0,707	0,926	117,296	93,203
Lhcb	T1	102008	0,960	0,985	23,593	22,631
Atlas_mc	T1	38157	0,803	0,988	19,289	18,239
Alice	BA	25492	0,725	0,966	14,446	10,592
Atlas	BA	15263	0,738	,979	1,439	1,077
Cms_mcore	BA	2261	0,444	0,805	146,952	69,735
Lhcb	BA	13873	0,916	0,967	12,998	11,013
Mcore	BA	20268	0,685	0,878	24,378	15,658

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Cms_mc	AR	2984	0,602	0,9[illegible]	199,805	130,482
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WARNING!
Unfair comparison: not homogeneous sets of observed jobs

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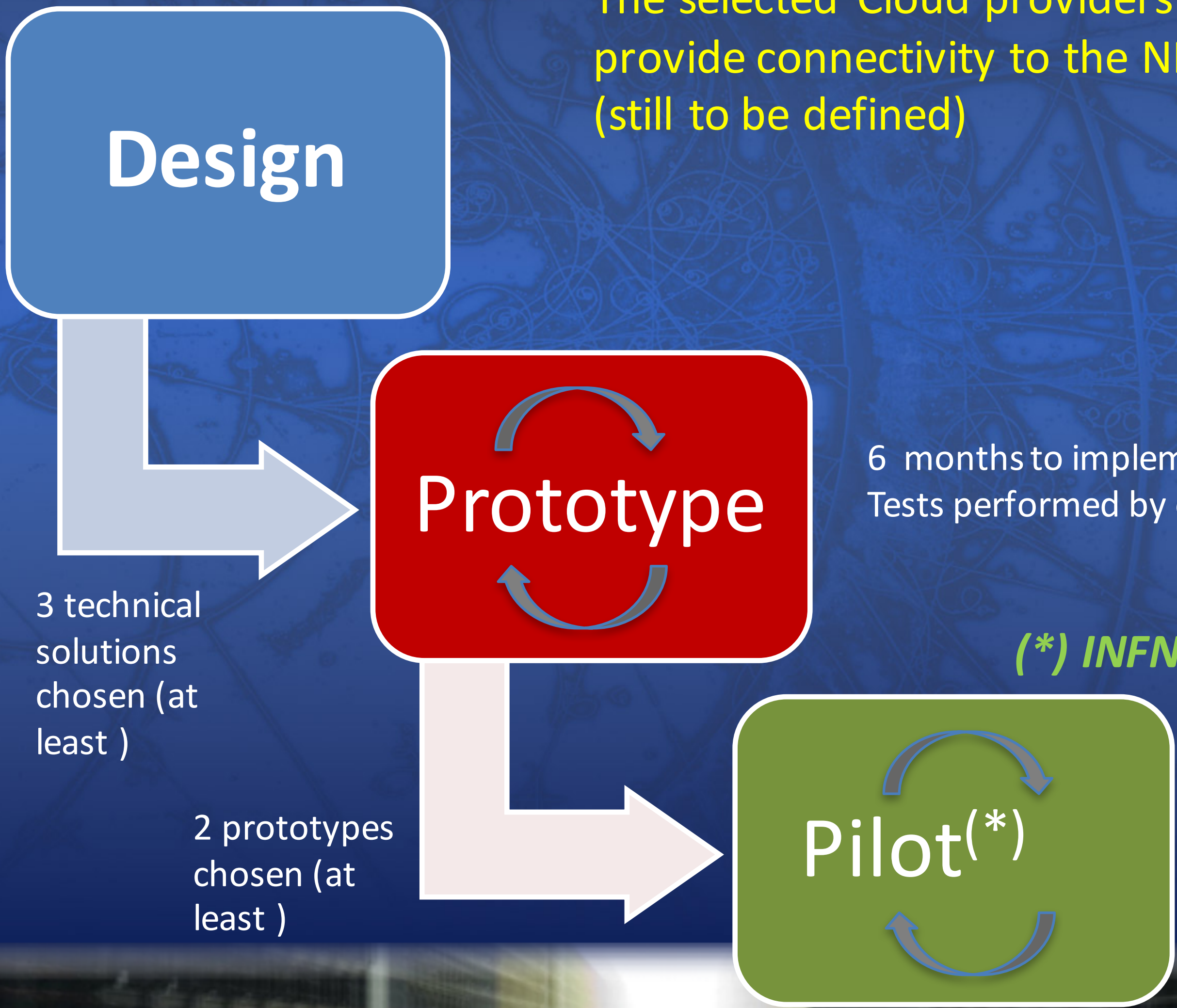
HNSciCloud

- EU Project (call ICT 8a di H2020)
  - Approved (September 2015)
- "Pre-Commercial Procurement" to lease IaaS cloud services
  - 2/3 of funding from EU
- Goal: realize a prototype of "hybrid cloud" with commercial providers covering ~5% of all WLCG resources
- Involved CERN, most of EU Tier-1s, DESY, EGI, EMBL
- Still in the phase of writing the technical specifications for the tender.
  - Non negligible administrative effort ☹

PCP: three steps

The selected Cloud providers will also have to provide connectivity to the NRENs/Geant (still to be defined)

4 months (*from October 2016*) to answer to the bid. Evaluation based on technical solution and costs



6 months to implement prototypes. Tests performed by experts.

(*) INFN leadership

5 months to extend prototypes and perform scalability tests. As last step, the prototypes will be opened to real users.

Backup slides

Dynfarm concepts

- The VM at boot connects to a OpenVPN based service at CNAF
  - It authenticates the connection (RSA)
  - Delivers parameters to setup a tunnel with (only) the required services at CNAF (LSF, CEs, Argus)
  - Routes are defined on each server to the private IPs of the VMs (GRE Tunnels)
  - Other traffic flows through general network

Dynfarm deployment

- VPN Server side, two RPMs:
  - dynfarm-server, dynfarm-client-server
    - In the VPN server at CNAF. First install creates one dynfarm_cred.rpm which must be present in the VMs
- VM side, two RPMs:
  - dynfarm_client, dynfarm_cred (contains keys to initiate connection and get authenticated by the VPN Server)
- Management: remote_control <cmd> <args>

Dynfarm workflow