

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

# **Introduction Data Management**

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vl∙e



virtual laboratory for e-science





- Introduction
- SRM
- Storage Elements in gLite
- LCG File Catalog (LFC)
- Information System



- Grid infrastructures are usually used for analysing and manipulating large amounts of data coming from scientific instruments and other sources
- Example: LOFAR, MAGIC,.....





#### **Example: Large Hadron Collider**



- Produces ~15 PByte/year
- Grid computing for data storage and processing
- Depends on EGEE and OSG infrastructure



# Introduction

Enabling Grids for E-science



Data is stored at CERN and 11 other (tier1) sites

 Data is processed at CERN, the 11 tier1 sites and ~100 tier2 sites





 Data management tools enables the usage and sharing data in a grid environment



- Storage Infrastructures
  - Disk
  - Hierarchical Storage Management (HSM)
    - The hierarchy consists of different types of storage media, such as disks systems or tape, each type representing a different level of cost and speed of retrieval
    - policy-based management of file backup and archiving without the user needing to be aware of when files are being retrieved from or stored on backup storage media.
      - Example: files that have not been used for some time are automatically migrated from disk to tape
    - HSM Software: TSM, DMF, CASTOR, Enstore, HPSS,...





# How do we link users, user programs and the data given the fact that data is distributed over different storage systems?



### **Data management in the Grid environment needs:**

- A system which keeps track of the location of all files and copies of those files
- A uniform interface for all storage systems





# Uniform access to heterogeneous storage resources on the Grid: SRM

### Storage Resource Managers

- SRM is a control protocol for:
  - Space reservation
  - File management
  - Replication
  - Protocol negotiation





### SRM implementation

- SRM I/F is implemented as a web service
- Implementations for dCache, DPM, SRB, ....

# SRM Examples

- srmLs
- srmPrepareToPut
- srmBringOnline
- srmCopy
- srmGetTransferProtocols

# The user never gets to see this, since SRM is hidden by the gLite client software ©



**Storage Elements in gLite** 

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- DPM
  - SRM
  - Data Transfer protocols: gridftp, secure rfio
  - Storage type: disk
- dCache
  - SRM
  - Data Transfer protocols: gridftp, gsidcap, xrootd
  - Storage type: disk, HSM
- StoRM
  - SRM
  - Data Transfer protocols: gridftp, rfio
  - Storage type: disk





# • LFC

# Keeps track of the location of copies (replicas) of files on the Grid



#### **Name conventions**

#### Logical File Name (LFN)

- An alias created by a user to refer to some item of data, e.g. "Ifn:/grid/tutor/mydir/myfile"
- Unix-like namespace

#### Globally Unique Identifier (GUID)

A non-human-readable unique identifier for an item of data, e.g.
"guid:f81d4fae-7dec-11d0-a765-00a0c91e6bf6"

#### Site URL (SURL)

 The location of an actual piece of data on a storage system, e.g. "srm://pcrd24.cern.ch/flatfiles/cms/output10\_1"

#### Transport URL (TURL)

Locator of a replica + access protocol: understood by a SE, e.g.
"rfio://lxshare0209.cern.ch//data/alice/ntuples.dat"



# Naming conventions

- How do they fit together?
  - LFC holds the mapping LFN-GUID-SURL













#### • LFN acts as main key in the database. It has:

- Symbolic links to it (additional LFNs)
- Unique Identifier (GUID)
- System metadata
- Information on replicas
- One field of user metadata





- Two kinds of LFC
  - Central LFC

For each VO, one site on the grid will publish a global catalog. This will record entries (file replicas or dataset entities) across the whole of the grid.

– Local LFC

Local catalogs record the file replicas stored at that site's SEs only.



- Integrated GSI Authentication + Authorization
- Access Control Lists (Unix Permissions and POSIX ACLs)
- Sessions (multiple operations inside a single transaction )
- Bulk operations (inside transactions)

### **LFC interfaces**

**GGGGG** 

## Interaction with the WMS(RB)

- The InputSandbox and OutputSandbox should only be used for small amounts of data. Large files should be on SEs
- The RB can locate Grid files: allows for data-based matchmaking
- -Jdl file:
  - InputData = "Ifn:/grid/tutor/MyFile";
    - oThe Ifn's / guid's needed by the job as an input to the process oTells RB to schedule job on CE close to SE holding the file oglite-brokerinfo getInputData returns list of files in InputData attribute
  - OutputSE=srm.grid.sara.nl";
    - olocation of a SE where the output data will be stored
  - DataAccessProtocol="gsiftp";
    - oThe list of protocols that the application is able to "speak" for accessing files listed in the InputData





# LFC interfaces

- -Commandline interface and C/C++/Python api
- -Lcg\_utils commandline tools and API
  - Combined operations on LFC and data
- -GFAL
  - Provides a Posix-like interface for File I/O Operation

More to come in the next talk!



# Finding out where to put your data:

- BDII
  - BDII collects information of all nodes running grid services in the EGEE infrastructure.
  - Based on Idap

# Need to set environment variable LCG\_GFAL\_INFOSYS

- Needs to be set to a BDII. Example: bdii.grid.sara.nl:2170



# **Information system**

- Icg-infosites
  - Example: finding an SE:
  - > lcg-infosites --vo tutor se

Avail Space(Kb) Used Space(Kb) Type SEs

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1320000000	n.a	n.a	gb-se-ams.els.sara.nl
1320000000	n.a	n.a	gb-se-wur.els.sara.nl
536868064	2848	n.a	se.grid.rug.nl
104856555	1044	n.a	srm.grid.sara.nl

- Example: finding an LFC



# Icg-info For more advanced searches: For example, finding out where to put your files

>lcg-info --vo tutor --list-se --query='SE=srm.grid.sara.nl' --attrs=Path

- SE: srm.grid.sara.nl
  - Path /pnfs/grid.sara.nl/data/tutor





 gLite User Guide: https://edms.cern.ch/file/722398//gLite-3-UserGuide.html Enabling Grids for E-science

# **Questions?**