

UK Tier-2 experiences of dCache

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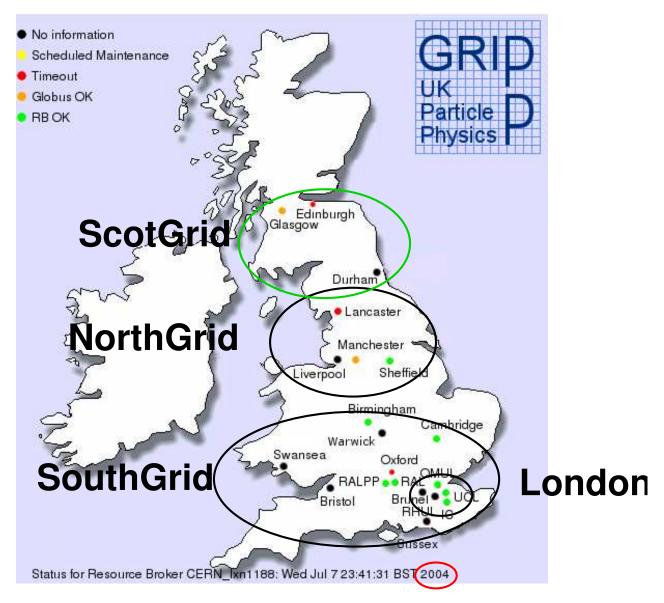
Outline

- 1. Structure of GridPP
- 2. Role of the Tier-2s in SC3
- 3. Initial experiences
- 4. Edinburgh as a Tier-2 site
 - setup
 - performance
 - problems
- 5. Other Tier-2 sites
- 6. Conclusions

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Structure of GridPP





LCG Service Challenge 3 (SC3)

- 3 Tier-2 sites to deploy an SRM as part of SC3.
 - Edinburgh, Lancaster and Imperial College
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- 3 Tier-2 sites to deploy an SRM as part of SC3.
 - Edinburgh, Lancaster and Imperial College
- dCache chosen as SRM.
- Manchester, Glasgow and RAL-PP have also installed dCache.
- Large scale deployment without direct support from developers.
- Support group (mailing list, phone conferences, Savannah) created to facilitate this deployment.

http://wiki.gridpp.ac.uk/wiki

http://storage.esc.rl.ac.uk/documentation/html/D-Cache-Howto/index.html





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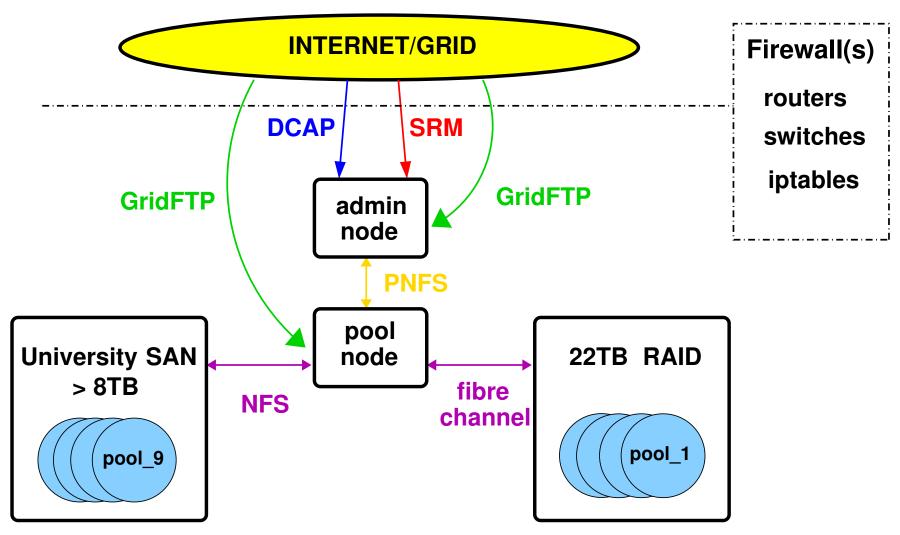
However ...

- Managing / maintaining / configuring of dCache is proving difficult.
- Lack of sysadmin documentation. GridPP trying to improve the situation (wiki).

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Edinburgh dCache Setup

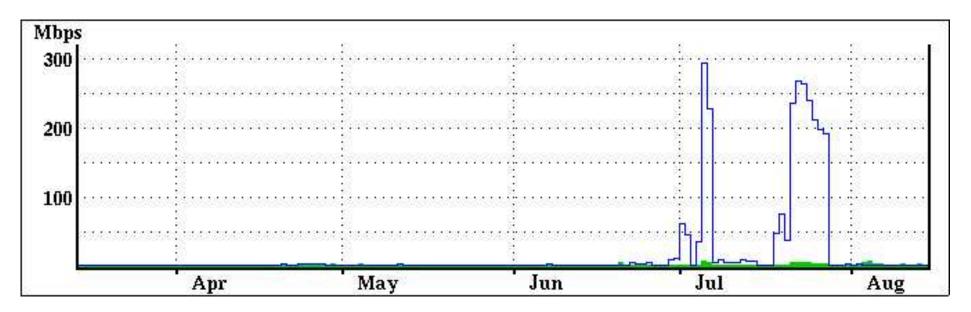


• SL3 on admin node (dual 2.8GHz); RH AS2.1 on pool node (8 * 1.9 GHz);



Edinburgh Performance

- Participated in SC3 File Transfer Service (FTS) tests.
- FTS was used by RAL to put files into our operational SRM.
- Observed sustained transfer rates of 200-250 Mbps into our dCache.
- $\bullet \sim 12 \text{TB}$ of data transferred in during the tests.
- 30 minute average:





dCache related

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- Successful migration of pnfs database after resolving firewall issue.
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- Effective administration:
 - Difficult to understand log-files, making problem diagnosis difficult.
 - Need to write your own scripts to perform "basic" tasks i.e. draining pools.
 - SRM cell was OFFLINE required restart of dCache services. Due to faster hardware at Tier-2 sites.



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General site/LCG issues

- Firewall configuration (gridftp problems).
- \bullet NFS mounting of SAN initially proved difficult (now using TCP). Transfer rates \sim 2-3 times lower (still need to optimise).
- Information system always seems to need tweaking.



Other UK Tier-2's

Lancaster

- 1 admin node and 3 pool nodes.
- $\bullet \sim 10 \, \mathrm{TB}$ of disk on each pool node.
- Intend to dual home the system to connect up to the UKLight network (no experience yet).



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Imperial College

- 1 admin node and 2 pool nodes (running RHEL4 x86-64).
- 6TB of disk.
- Site firewall, but no machine firewall.
- Small pools filled up quickly: how to resolve?

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- HowTo upgrade to latest dCache release without breaking system?
- Migrating Classic SE to dCache SRM?
- Configuration and performance for sites with different/unusual hardware resources.
 - i.e. how will dCache behave/scale when deployed over a large number of pool nodes (Manchester).
 - unsupported OS on disk servers.





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- Which WSDL does dCache use?
- Is the server open source, and if so, where is the source? Some sites may want to perform security review of code before deployment.



- The SRM client always try to use 10 parallel streams.
- dCache defaults to 10K writes. The write block size should be configurable in dCache.
- Excessive open java socket connections on the pool nodes CLOSE_WAIT 10127 java.
- Random SRM failures (because of database corruption?)





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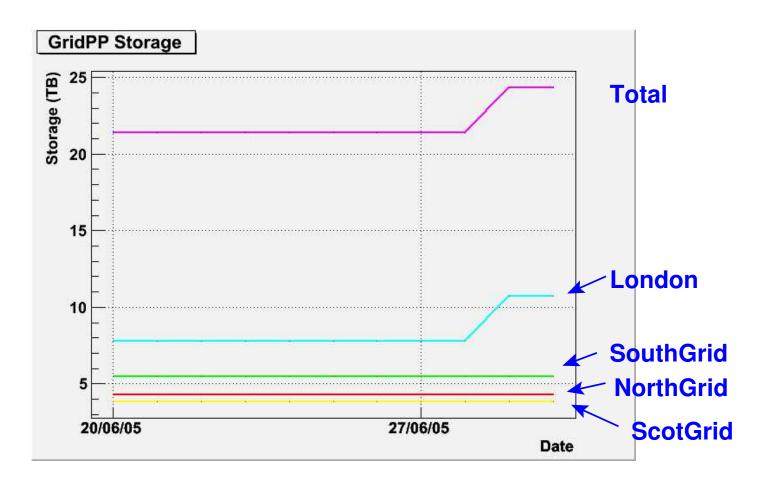
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 - Support structure already in place to help with SRM issues of all UK
 Tier-2 sites.
- But general system admin issues remain for Tier-2 sites. Most have limited manpower to spend on storage (compared to Tier-1's).
 - GridPP working on this issue (see wiki).



GridPP storage monitoring



http://www.gridpp.ac.uk/storage/status/gridppDiscStatus.html