DIRAC Data Management Framework

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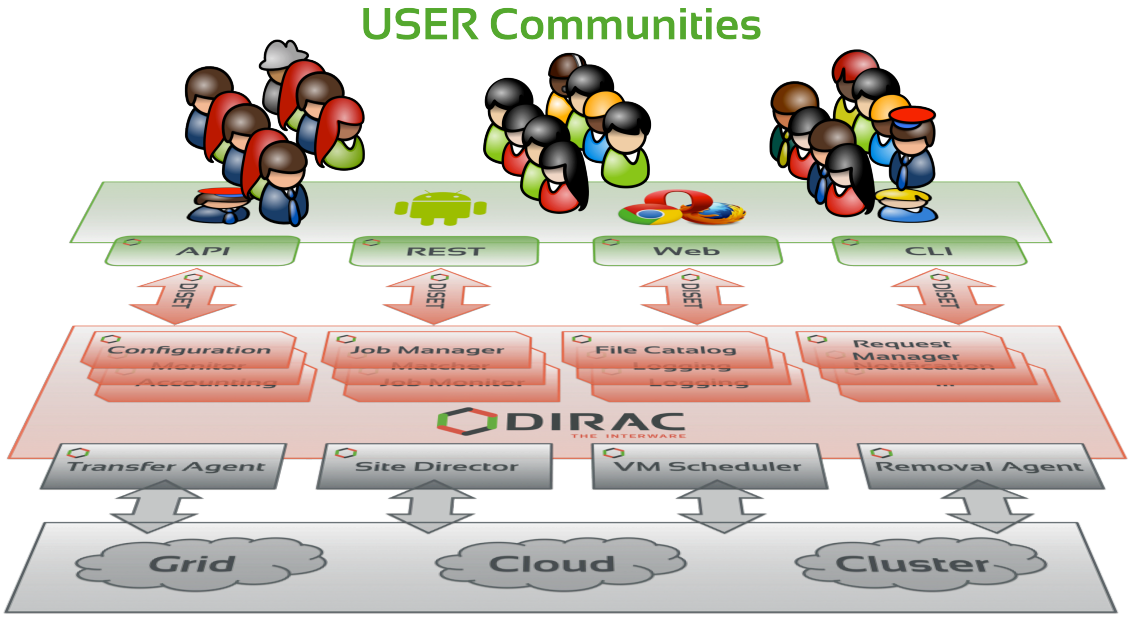
DIRAC
THE INTERWARE

Plan

- DIRAC Project quick reminder
- Data Management System problem
- DIRAC Data Management Model
- DMS Basic Components
- Managing Large Data Flows
- Conclusions

Interware

- DIRAC provides all the necessary components to build ad-hoc grid infrastructures **interconnecting** computing resources of different types, allowing **interoperability** and simplifying **interfaces**. This allows to speak about the DIRAC ***interware***.



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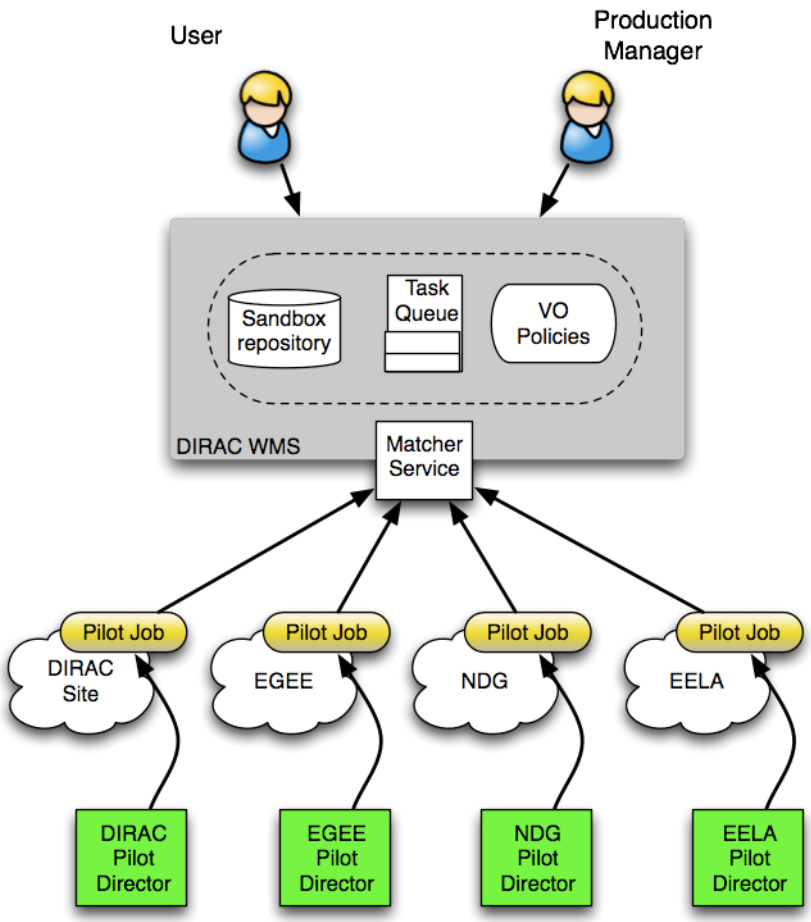
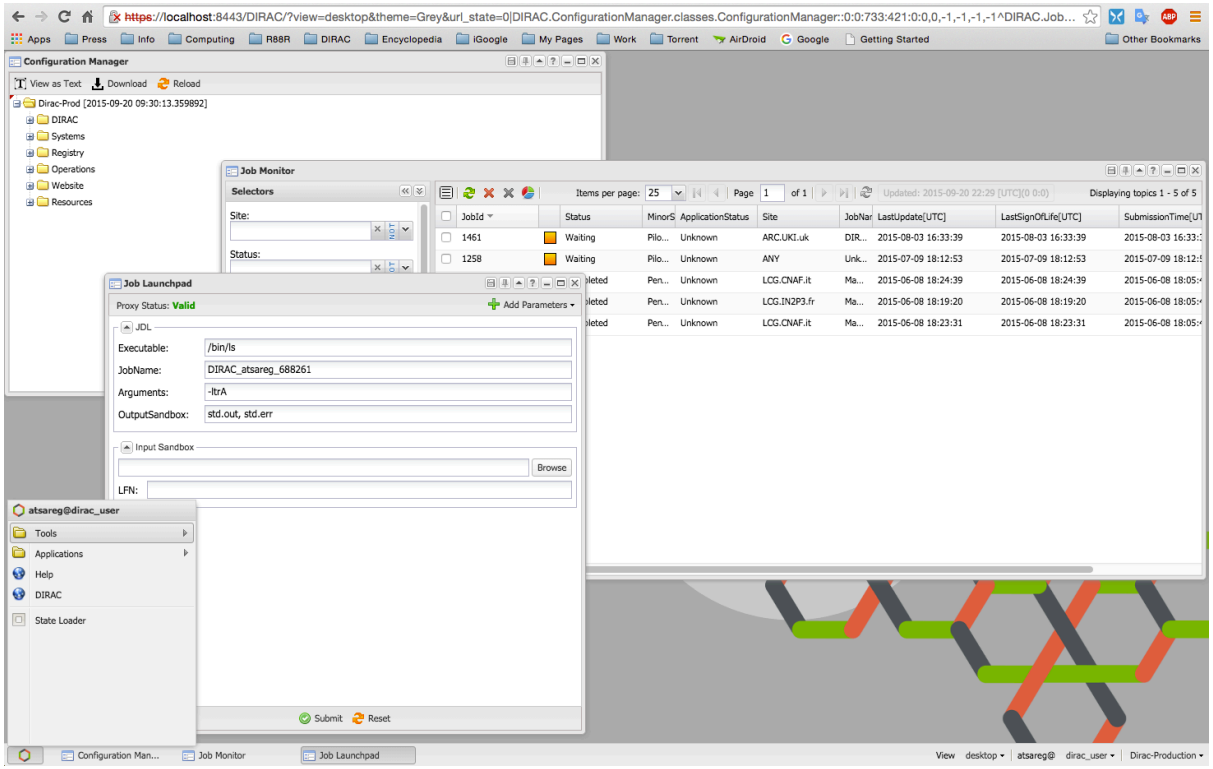
Interware

- Pilot based Workload Management provides abstraction of Computing Resources
  - Allows to combine heterogeneous resources in a transparent way
- Similar patterns are applied also for the Data Management System of DIRAC



Distributed computer

- DIRAC forms an abstraction of a simple computer which has the power of thousands of CPUs and petabytes of storage behind the scene coming from various sources and various technologies (grids, clouds, etc)



- DIRAC Web Portal is following the computer desktop paradigm
  - Natural for a non-expert user

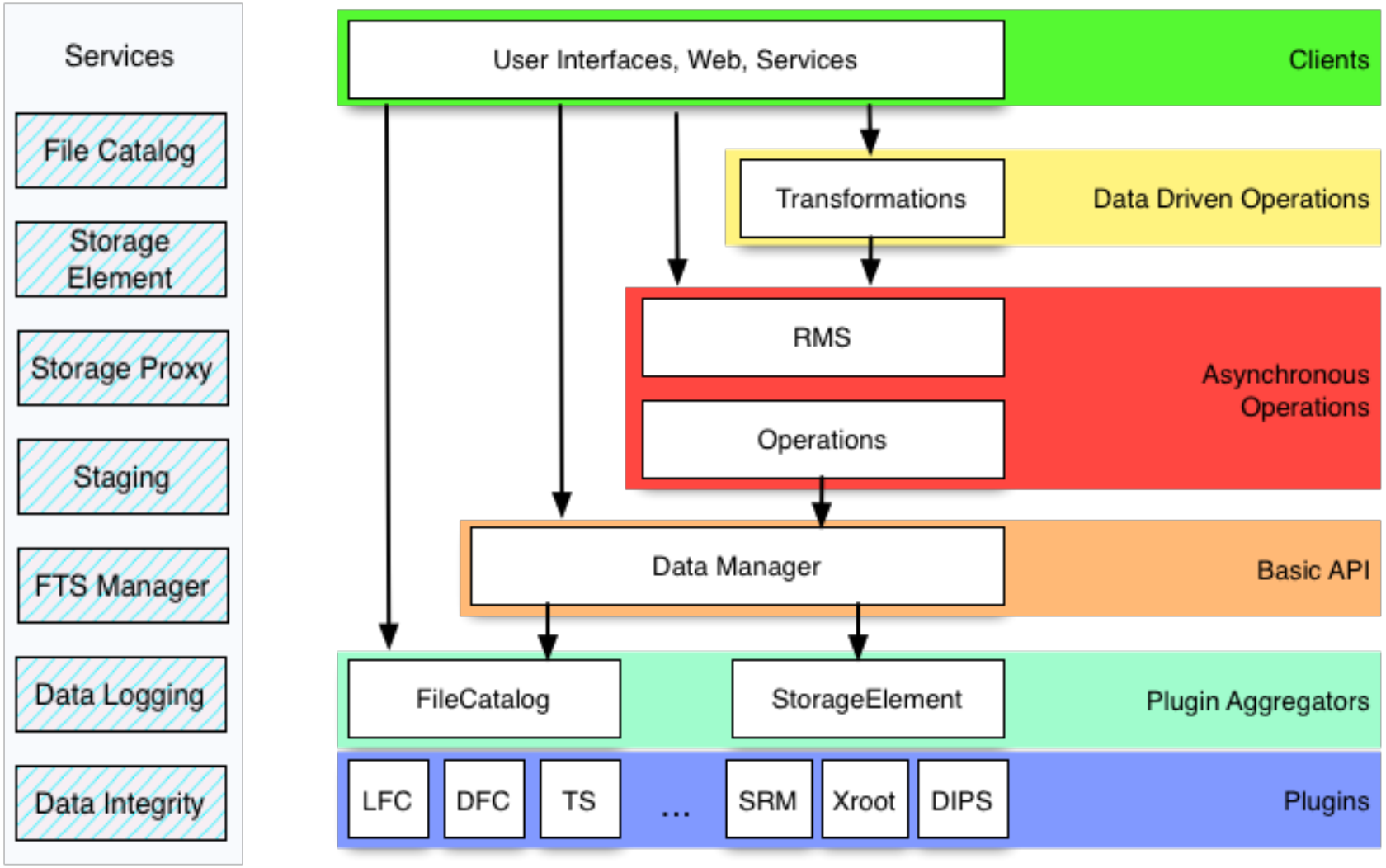
DM Problem to solve

- Data is partitioned in files
- File replicas are distributed over a number of Storage Elements world wide

- Data Management tasks
  - Initial File upload
  - Catalog registration
  - File replication
  - File access/download
  - Integrity checking
  - File removal

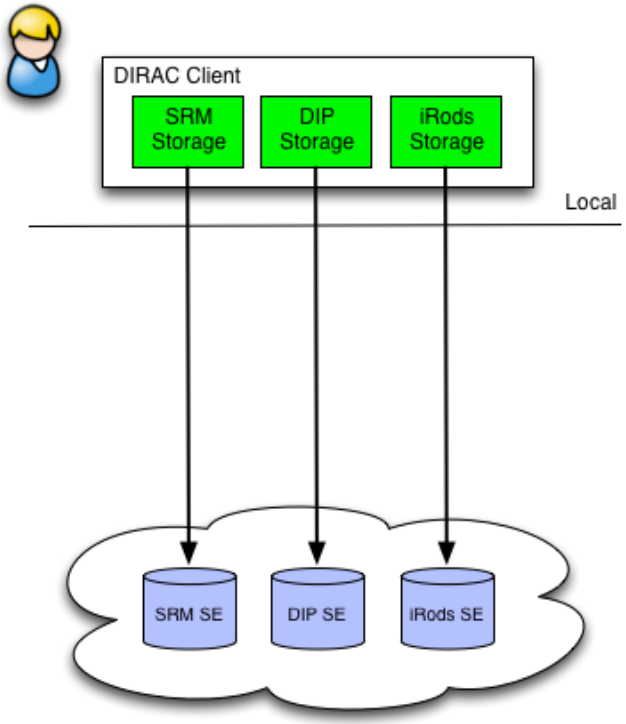
- Need for transparent file access for users
- Often working with multiple (tens of thousands) files at a time
  - Make sure that ALL the elementary operations are accomplished
  - Automate recurrent operations

DM Software Stack



Storage plugins

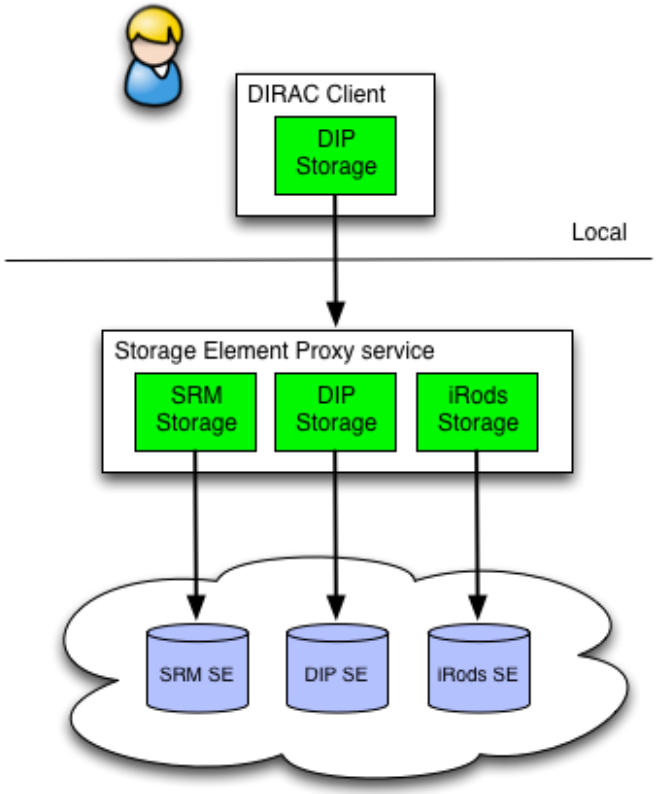
- Storage element abstraction with a client implementation for each access protocol
  - DIPS, SRM, XROOTD, RFIO, etc
  - gfal2 based plugin gives access to all protocols supported by the library
    - DCAP, WebDAV, S3, …



- Each SE is seen by the clients as a logical entity
  - With some specific operational properties
  - SE's can be configured with multiple protocols

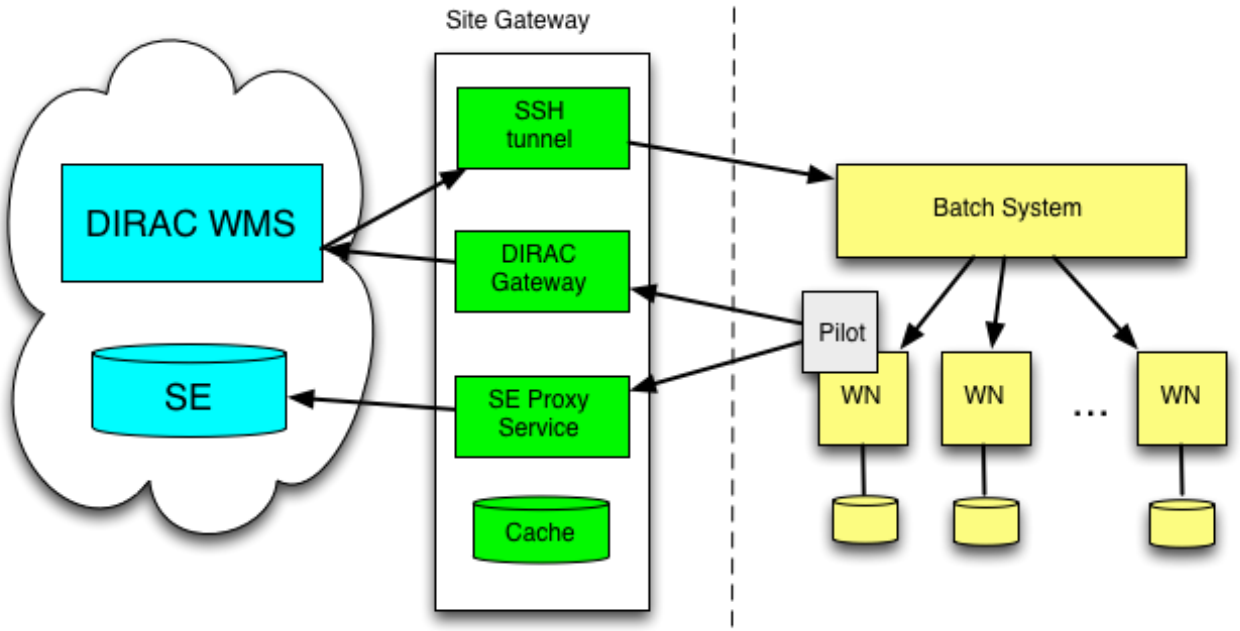
Storage Element Proxy

- SE Proxy Service translates the DIRAC data transfer protocol to a particular storage protocol
  - Using DIRAC authentication
  - Using credentials specific to the target storage system
  - Example: access to iRods storage
    - Using login/password authentication
- SE Proxy Service allows access to storages not having access libraries on a given client machine
  - DIRAC or HTTP protocol



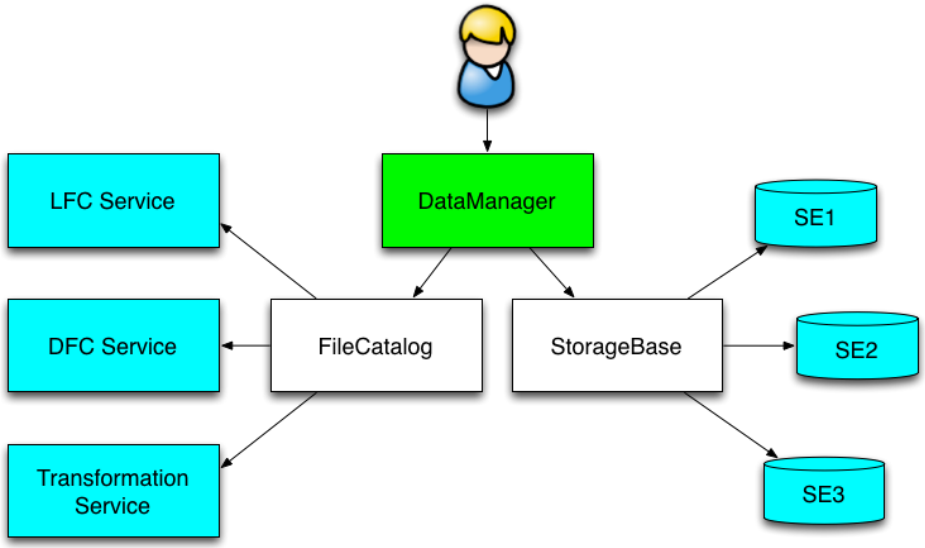
HPC example

- Pilot submitted to the batch system through the SSH tunnel
- Pilot communicates with the DIRAC service through the Gateway proxy service
- Output upload to the target SE through the SE proxy



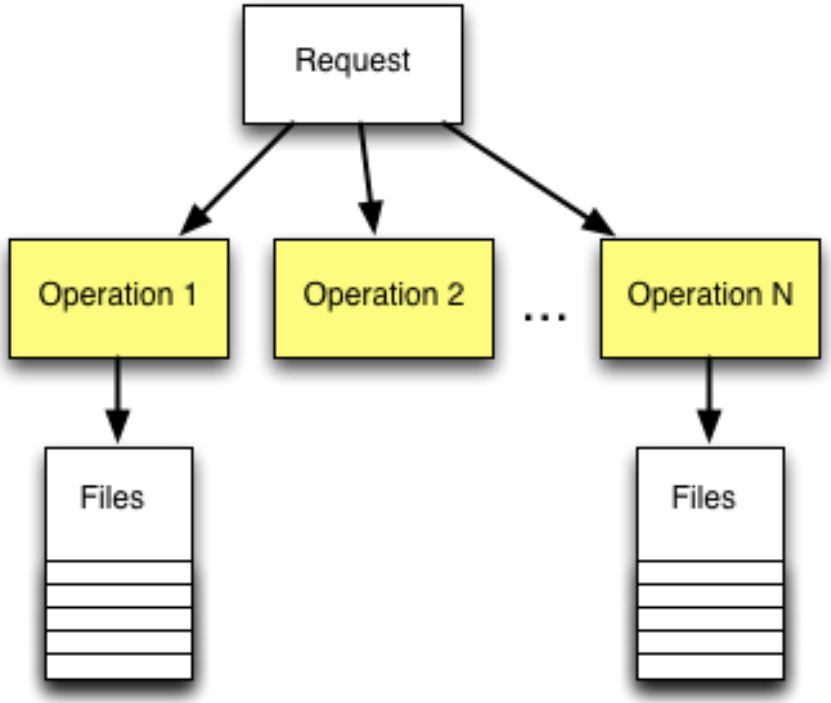
File Catalog

- Central File Catalog (DFC, LFC, …) is maintaining a single global logical name space
- Several catalogs can be used together
  - The mechanism is used to send messages to "pseudocatalog" services, e.g.
    - Transformation service (see later)
    - Bookkeeping service of LHCb
  - A user sees it as a single catalog with additional features
- DataManager is a single client interface for logical data operations



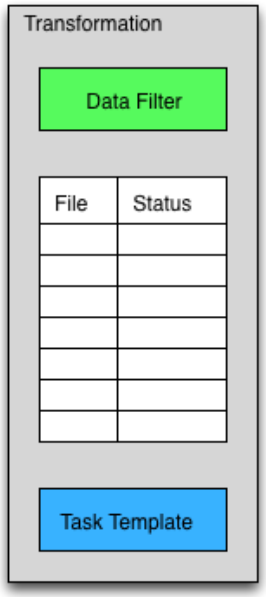
Asynchronous operations

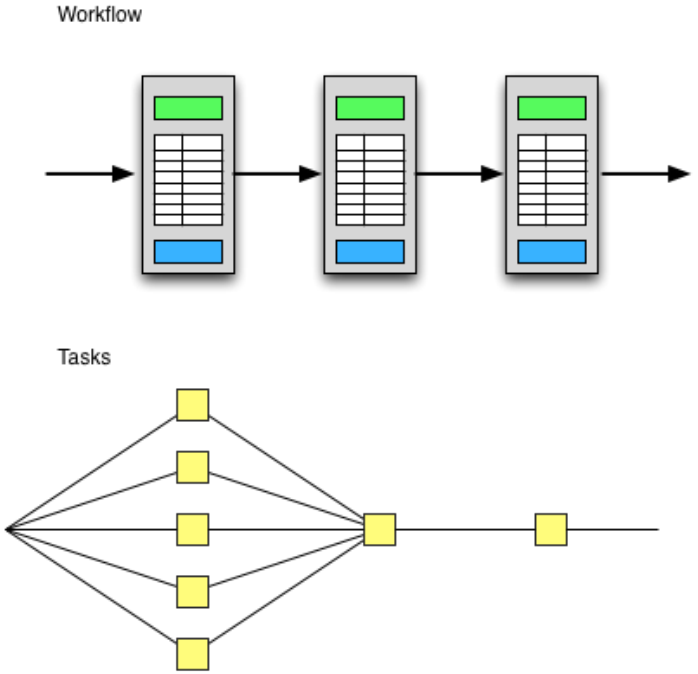
- Request Management System (RMS)
  - Keeps the database of Requests
- Request is a sequence of Operations executed in a certain order
  - Operations can have associated Files
- Each Operation type has a dedicated Executor
  - Execution is done with the credentials of the Owner of the Request
    - E.g. user defined operations
  - Examples: ForwardDISET, ReplicateFile, RemoveFile
- Executors are invoked by an agent running in a background
  - Retry logic in case of failures



Transformation System

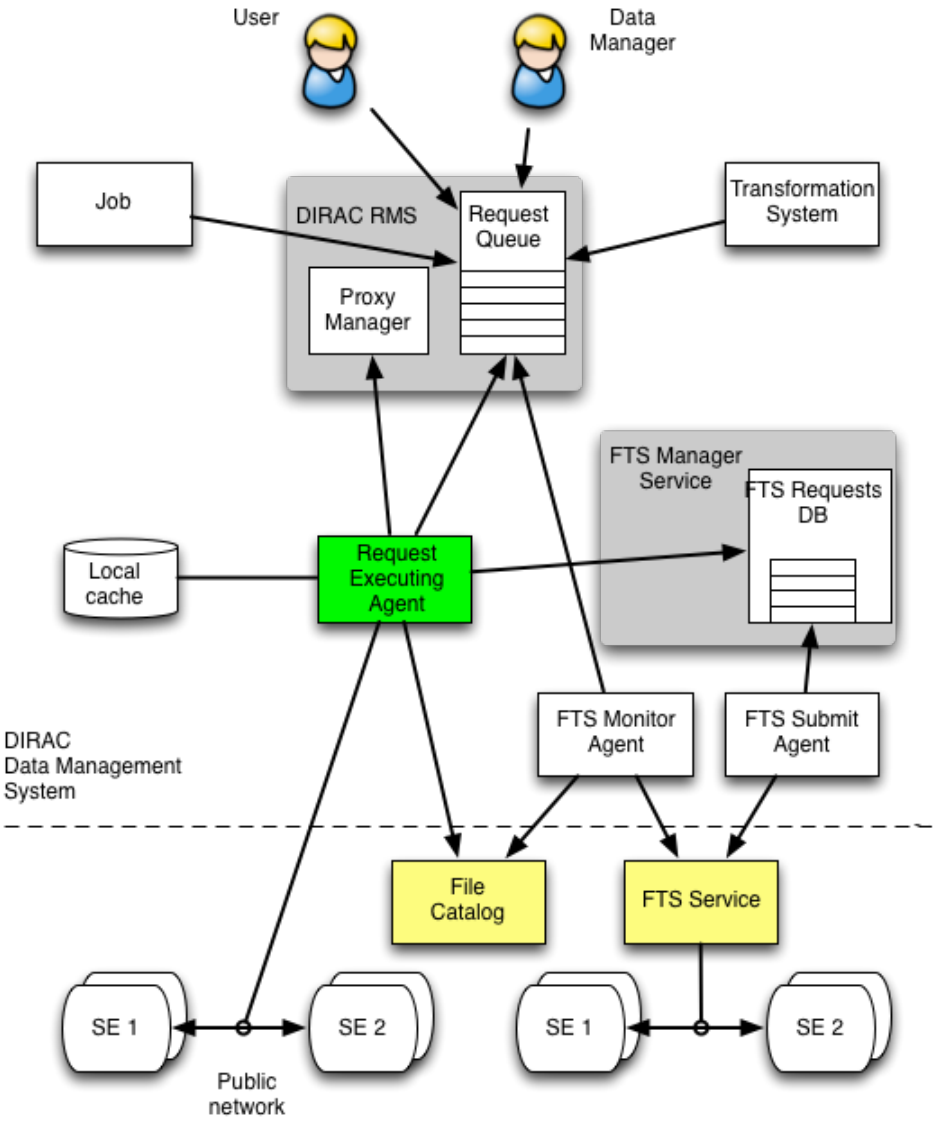
- Data driven workflows as chains of data transformations
  - Transformation: input data filter + recipe to create tasks
  - Tasks are created as soon as data with required properties is registered into the system
  - Tasks: jobs, data operations, etc
- Transformations can be used for automatic data driven bulk data operations
  - Scheduling RMS tasks
  - Often as part of a more general workflow





Bulk transfers

- Replication/Removal Requests with multiple files are stored in the RMS
  - By users, data managers, Transformation System
- The Replication Operation executor
  - Performs the replication itself or
  - Delegates replication to an external service
    - E.g. FTS
  - A dedicated FTSManager service keeps track of the submitted FTS requests
  - FTSMonitor Agent monitors the request progress, updates the FileCatalog with the new replicas



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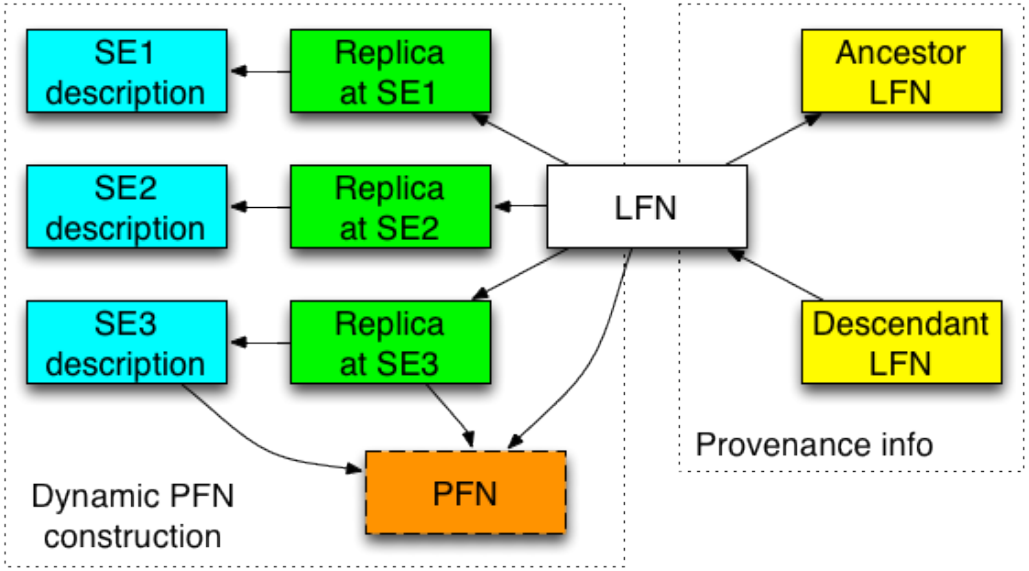
File Catalog

- DFC is the central component of the DIRAC Data Management system
- Defines the single logical name space for all the data managed by DIRAC
- Together with the data access components DFC allows to present data to users as single global file system

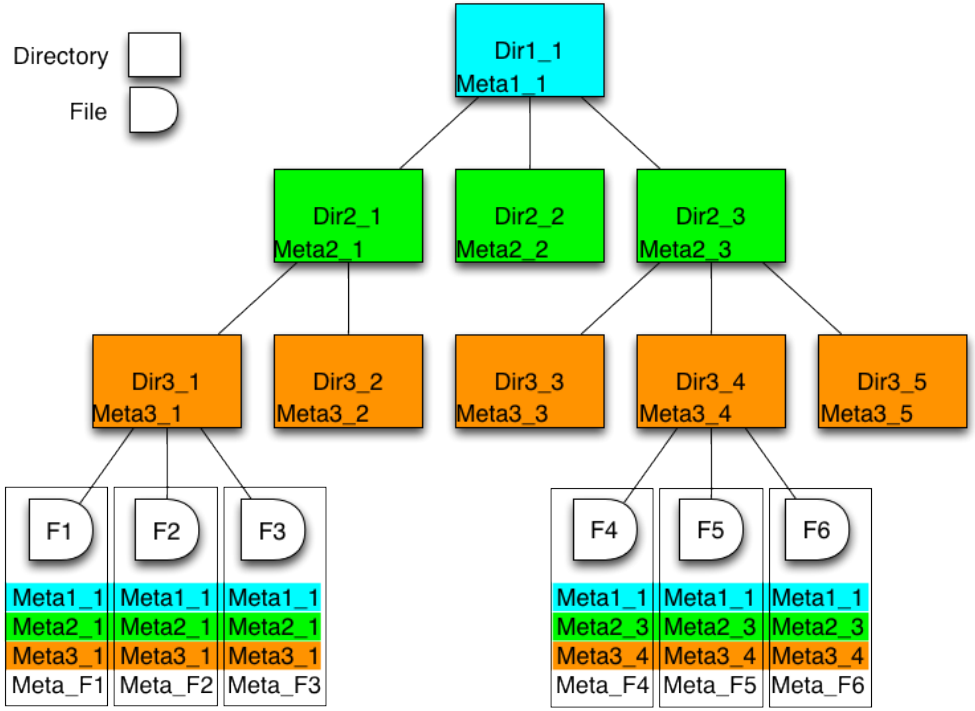
File Catalog: Replicas

- File standard metadata
  - Size, ownership, time stamps, ACL, checksum
- Standard Replica Catalog functionality
  - Optimized for bulk queries
- On the fly PFN construction
  - Small database footprint
  - Full PFN can be stored if necessary
- Ancestor-descendent relations
- Efficient storage usage reports



File Catalog: Metadata

- DFC is Replica and Metadata Catalog
  - User defined metadata
  - The same hierarchy for metadata as for the logical name space
    - Metadata associated with files and directories
    - Allow for efficient searches
  - Efficient Storage Usage reports
    - Suitable for user quotas



- Example query:
  - `find /lhcb/mcdata LastAccess < 01-01-2012 GaussVersion=v1,v2 SE=IN2P3,CERN Name=*.raw`

Support for datasets

- Datasets defined as a resulting list of files from a given metaquery
  - Particular case: all the files under a given directory
- Dataset objects are stored in the same directory hierarchy as files
  - ACLs, ownership, show up in the output of ***ls*** command as for files
- Datasets can be frozen in order not to change from one query to another
  - Can be refreshed by an explicit command, a quick check if changed since the last update
- Datasets can be annotated
- Operations on datasets
  - Replica lookup for all the files in a dataset
  - Total size, number of files report
  - Replication, removal, etc

DFC usage examples

- LHCb accomplished migration from LFC to DFC
  - ~17M files, 7M directories
  - Needed to develop a specific ACL plugin where several DIRAC groups have same ACLs for a given data
  - Not using the Metadata features of the DFC except for the Storage Usage reports
  - Using Transformation System of DIRAC for bulk data driven operations (e.g. replication, processing tasks submission, etc)
- ILC, BES III, CTA use intensively DFC as both Replica and Metadata Catalog
  - BES III performed a detailed performance comparison with the AMGA metadata service
- Pierre Auger Observatory
  - ~30M files
  - Working on complex metadata queries and dataset algebra (dataset relations, intersections, unions, etc)
- Eiscat-3D prototype
  - ~8M files (complete sample of ~100M files)
  - Scalability and usability tests with metadata operations
- FG-DIRAC multi-community service
  - ~1.5M files
  - Several VOs using the same catalog service

DM interfaces

- Command line tools
  - Multiple dirac-dms-… commands
- COMDIRAC
  - Representing the logical DIRAC file namespace as a parallel shell
  - **dls, dcd, dpwd, dfind, ddu** etc commands
  - **dput, dget, drepl** for file upload/download/replication
- Web Interface
  - Using a standard file browser paradigm
    - Possibility to define metadata queries
  - Under development
    - Better connection to other systems (WMS)
    - Better support of the DIRAC "computer" paradigm

DIRAC for CTA: DIRAC File Catalog

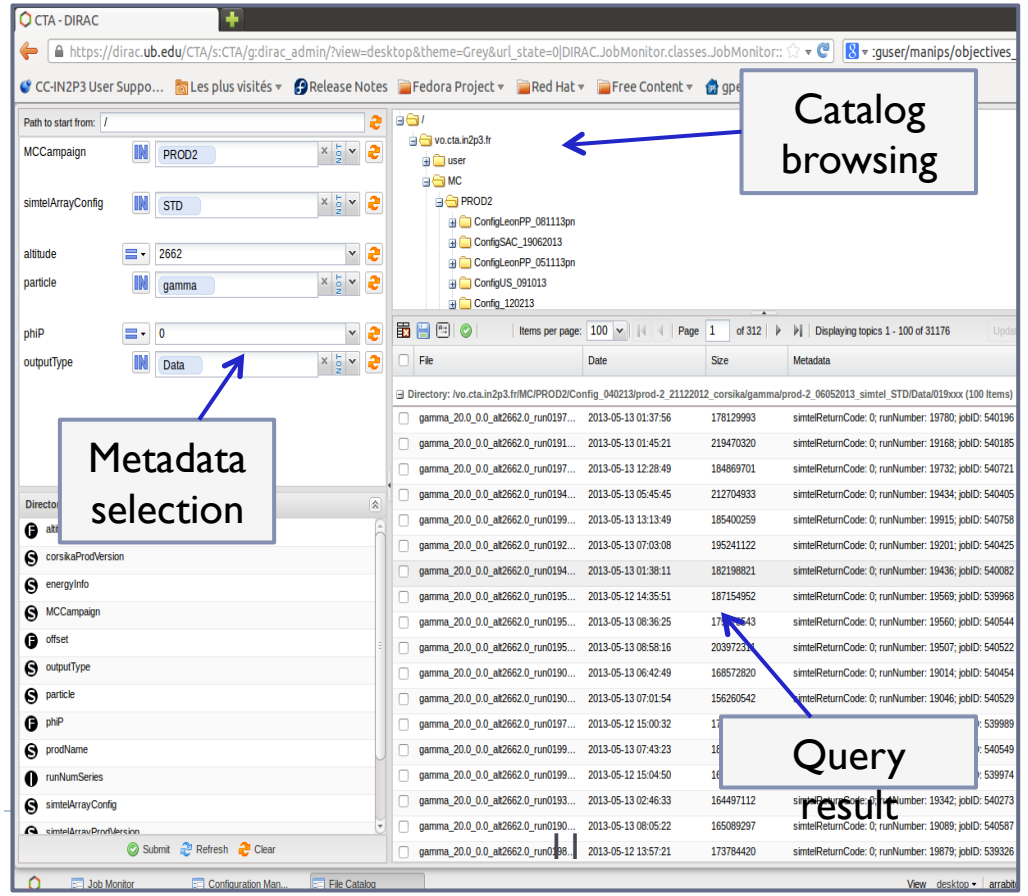
- In use since 2012 in parallel with LFC. Full migration to DFC in summer 2015
- More than 21 M of replicas registered
- About 10 meta-data defined to characterize MC datasets

Query example:

cta-prod3-query --site=Paranal --particle=gamma --tel_sim_prog=simtel --array_layout=hex --phiP=180 --thetaP=20 --outputType=Data

Typical queries return several hundreds of thousands of files

DFC web interface



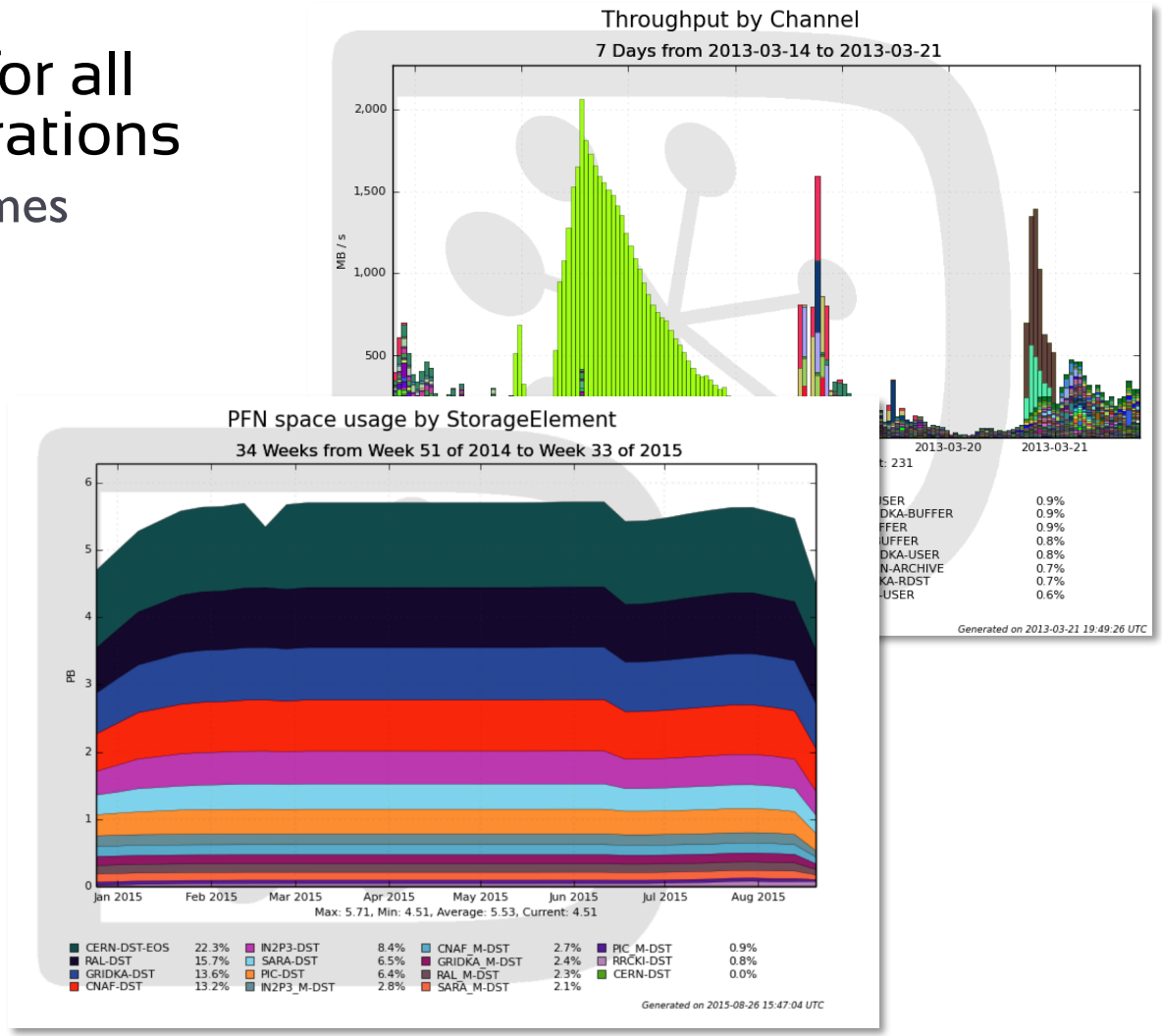
L.Arrabito, LUPM

FSDIRAC

- DIRAC extension to mount the DIRAC File System as a local one
- Using FUSE, fuse-python
- Needs X509 credentials to browse data
- Logical File Namespace can be looked up in a standard file browser on Mac, Linux
- Mostly for quick read-only access
- Write access is complicated especially in the case of multiple file replicas

Accounting

- DIRAC includes a general purpose Accounting System
  - For all the activities
- Accounting reports for all the data related operations
  - Transfer rates and volumes
  - Storage usage
  - Success/failure rates
  - Etc
- Plots selectable by
  - Storage Elements
  - Transfer channels
  - Owner of the data
  - Dates
  - Etc, etc



Other services

- Data Logging service
  - Each operation on a chosen subset of name space changing the status of the file is recorded
    - Storage, identity of the operation initiator, status, etc
  - Useful in debugging problems with the data flows
- Data Integrity service
  - Each file access problem can be reported and accumulated in the Data Integrity database
  - Problem resolution either automatically or manually
- FTS Manager service
  - Interacts with the FTS3 service
  - Keeps track og ongoing FTS operations
- Staging service
  - Bringing data online before job submission
    - Asynchronous staging requests with polling for progress status
    - Pin time management

DIRAC Framework

- DIRAC has a well defined architecture and development framework
  - Standard rules to create DIRAC extension
    - LHCbDIRAC, BESDIRAC, ILCDIRAC, …
- Large part of the functionality is implemented as plugins
  - Almost the whole DFC service is implemented as a collection of plugins
- Examples
  - Support for datasets first added to the BESDIRAC
  - LHCb has a custom Directory Tree module in the DIRAC File Catalog
- Allows to customize the DIRAC functionality for a particular application with minimal effort

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Conclusions

- DIRAC combines various distributed computing and storage resources in a coherent system seen by the user as a single large computer
- The Data Management Model of DIRAC is organizing storage resources in a large distributed logical File System optimized for massive operations with data
- Recurrent bulk data operations can be automated an their integrity is ensured by the Request Management System
- DIRAC DMS is extensible due to its modular architecture and can be easily adapted to the needs of particular applications