

# CERN site report

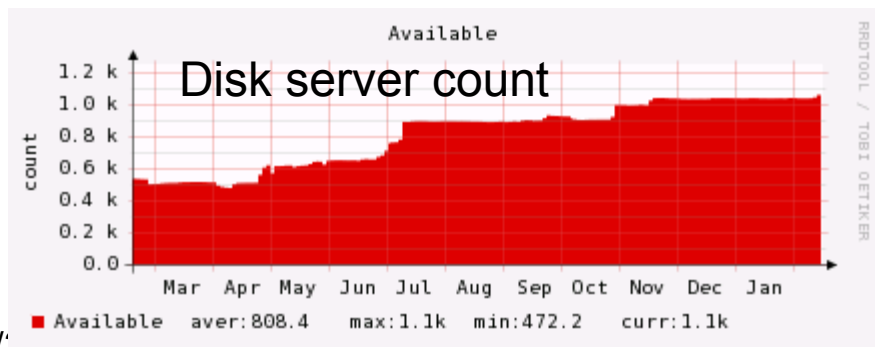
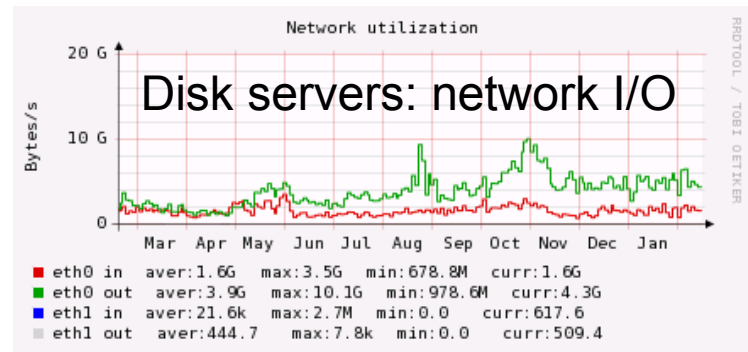
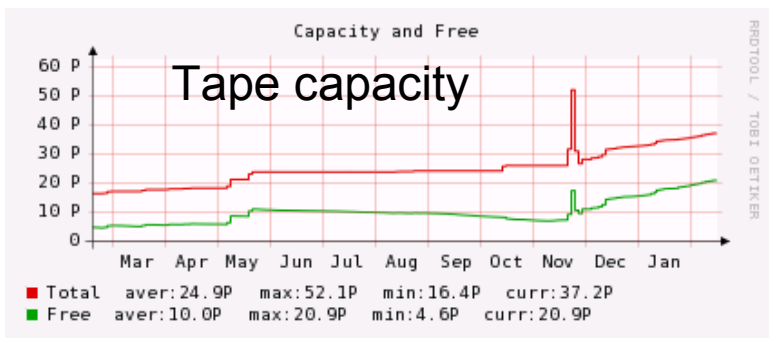
## CASTOR F2F'09 @ RAL

Olof Barring

- CASTOR operations at CERN
  - CASTOR@CERN in numbers
  - Production setups
  - Staffing
- Ongoing activities
  - Preparations for 2.1.8 deployment
  - Monitoring: wLCG disk cache metrics
  - Disk server h/w retirements
- Common incidents
  - Hotspots
  - Networks
  - Changes

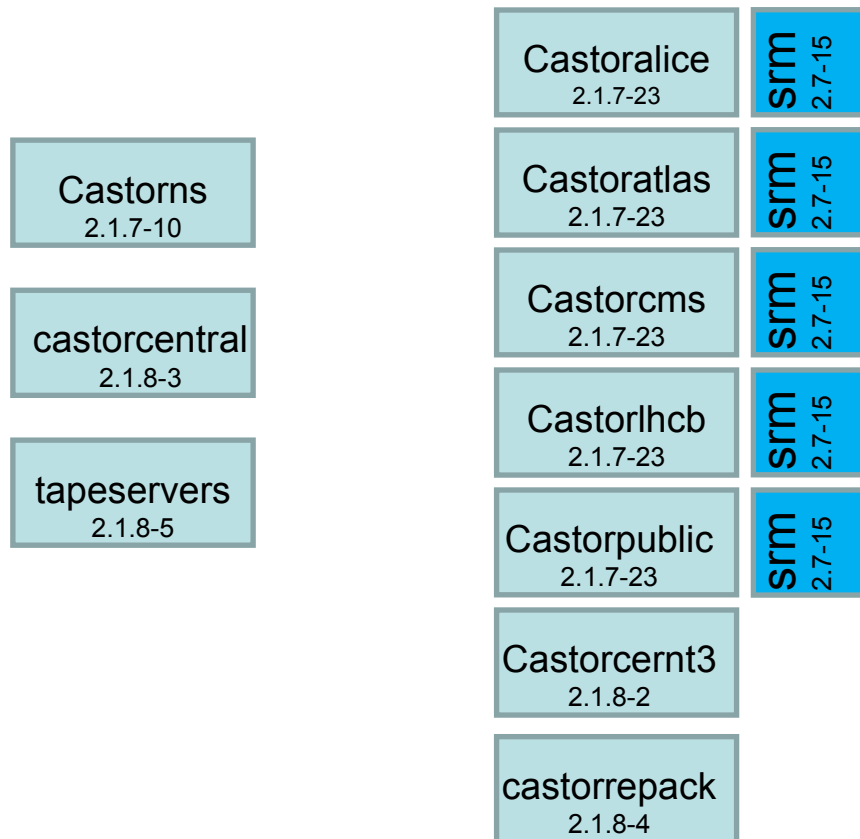
- Not much changed since Miguel's talk at the Taiwan workshop in October

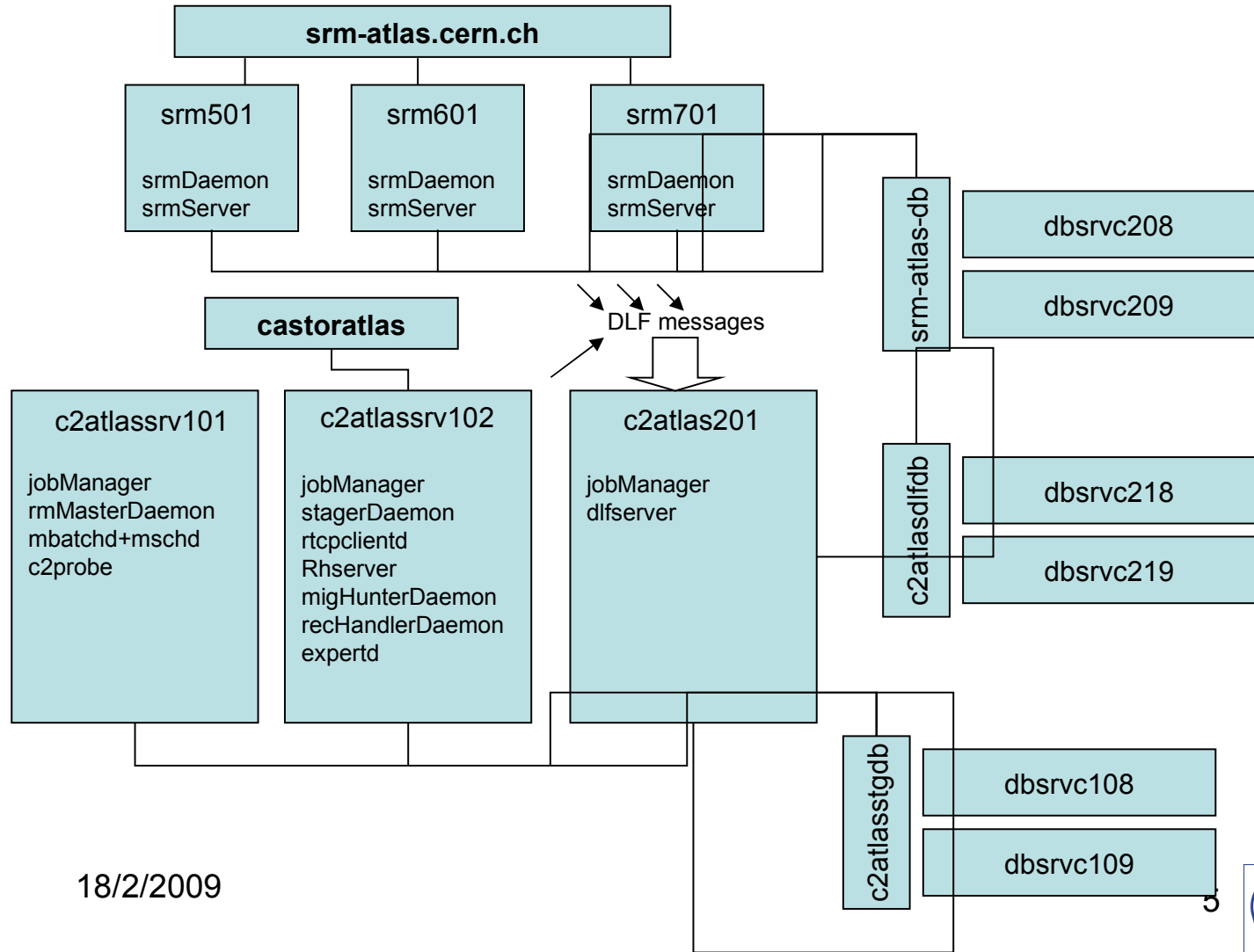
5 tape robots, 130 drives (soon all 1TB) 37 PB total, 20 PB free  
 1050 disk servers, 30K disks, 6 PB  
 116M files in name space, 16M copies on disk

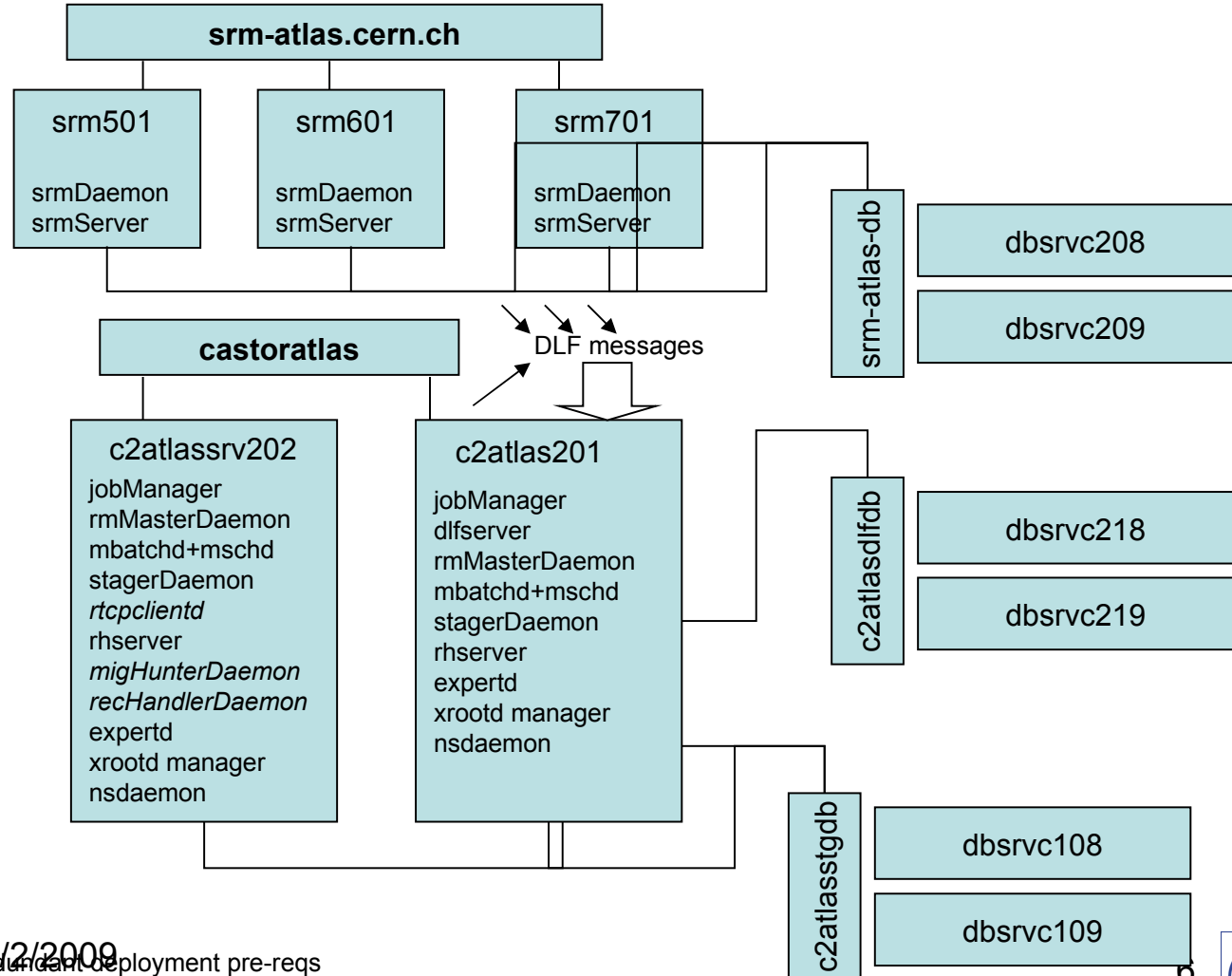


18/1/2009

- Production setup 17/2/2009







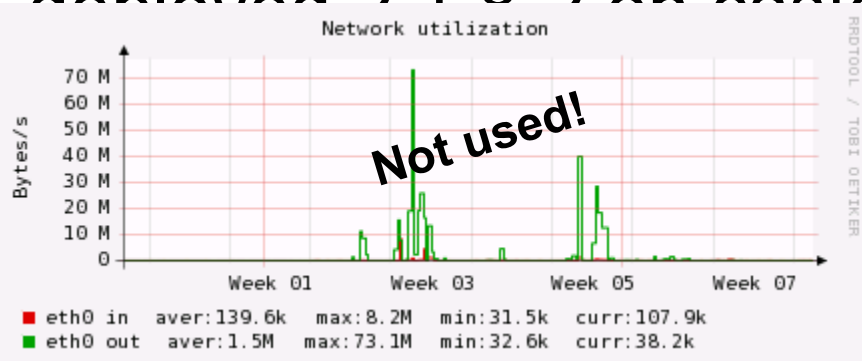
- SRM
  - 1.3 release was a deployment headache
    - Old castor client (2.1.3) prevented us from going ahead with redundant deployment of stager
    - Backend daemon could not be loadbalanced
    - Trusted rfio access for passing credential delegation
    - External gridftp
  - 2.7 - what a relief! 😊
    - Deployed just before Christmas
    - SRM now loadbalanced, redundant, native gridftp (except LHCb) and secure(r)
    - We can start the loadbalanced deployment of stager
    - Logging is better but there are still some room for improvements
- CASTOR
  - 2.1.7 has been running stable for 6 months but...
  - 2.1.8 features are eagerly awaited
    - Full xrootd support: pressure from VOs (particular ALICE but also the others)
    - User and group accounting: pressure from ATLAS and CMS
    - Redundant deployment of (almost) all daemons → reduced vulnerability to network 'glitches', which were a recurring problem in 2008
    - Automated, robust and natively supported interfaces for draining disk servers → industrial scale server retirements

- CASTOR2 stager + SRM operation
  - ~3 FTEs spread over Ignacio, Jan, Miguel + myself
  - ~2FTEs from 1/3/2009 when Jan is moving to new responsibilities (leading the linux support team)
- castor-external-op meeting chair
  - Taken over by Ignacio
  - Many thanks to Jan who has chaired the meeting for the last year and organised this workshop!
- Also staff reductions in the tape team: 4 → 2FTEs (see Tim's talk)



- First deployed 2.1.8-2 on castorcernt3 in October 2008, to meet the “Analysis” use-case
  - Disk-only (no tape) access
  - Expect mostly xrootd access (rfio/rootd allowed but discouraged)
- Agreed with developers and tape op to exercise the tape side on castorrepack
  - 2.1.8-3 in November
  - 2.1.8-4 just before Xmas

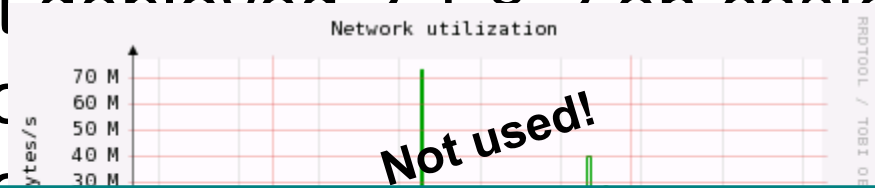
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- Disks
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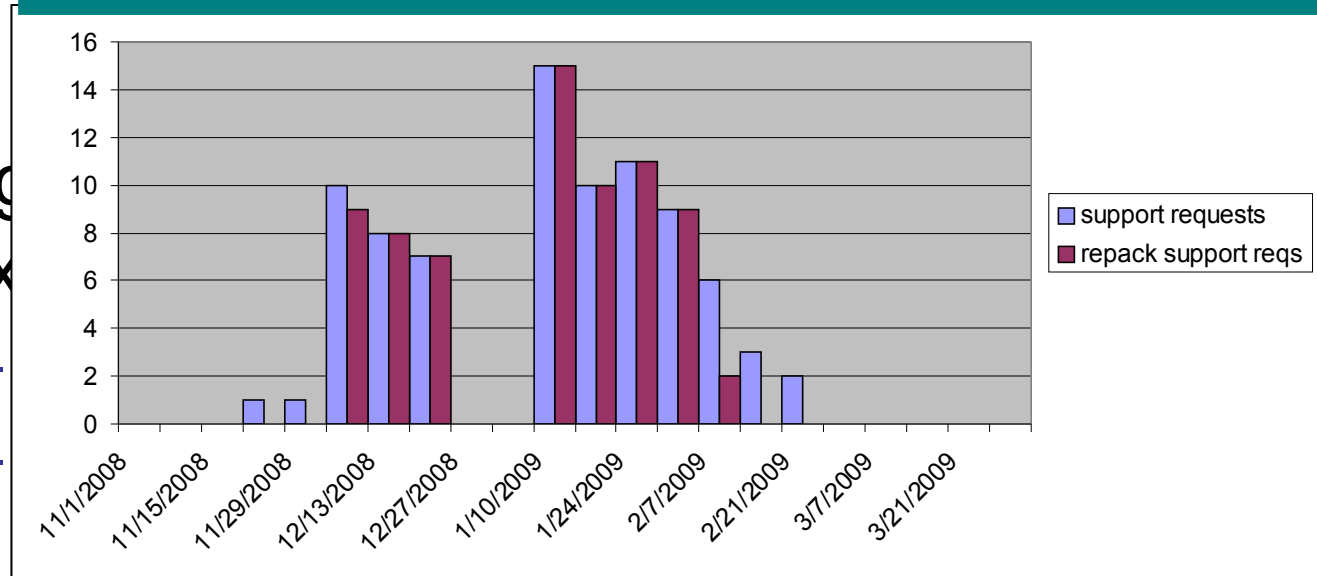
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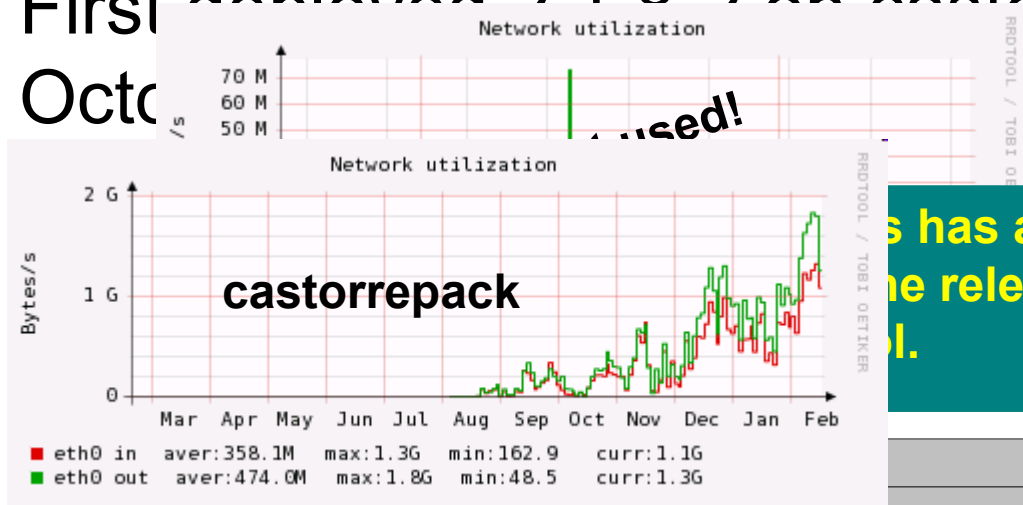


**Use of savannah support requests has allowed for a rapid fix turnover while keeping the release and deployment process under control.**

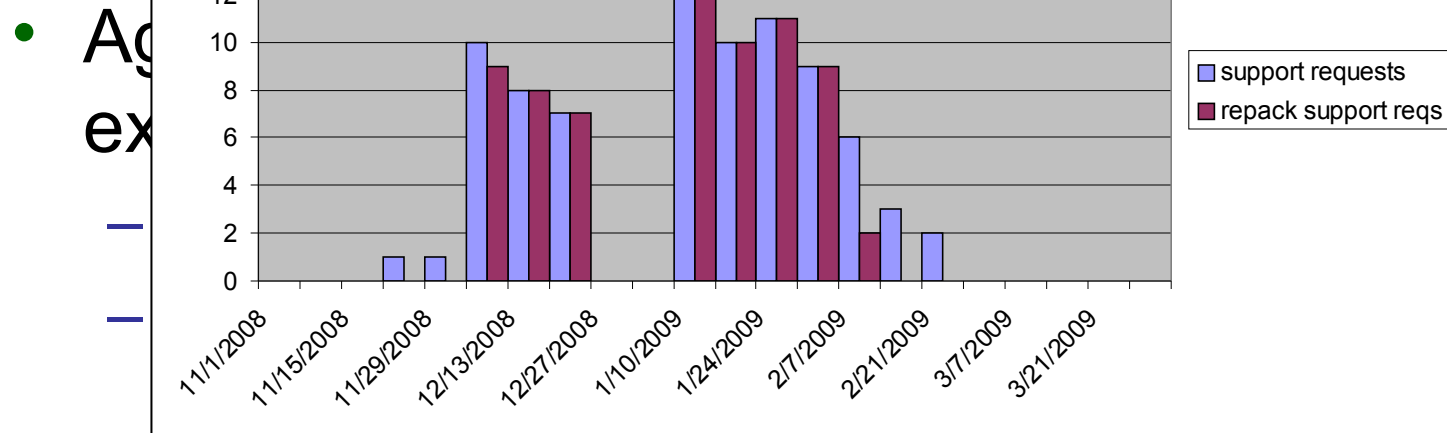
- Aggregated support requests



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18/2/2009

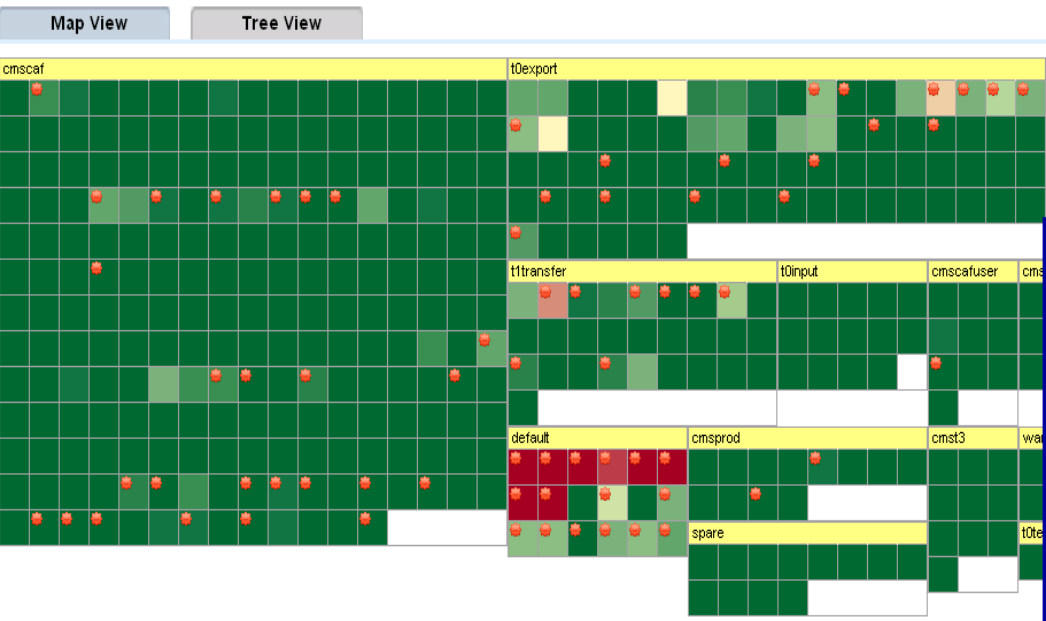
- Common disk cache metrics proposed to wLCG MB a year ago
- Storage system independent metrics
- Three main categories (<http://indico.cern.ch/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=27421>)
  - Usage & Usage Patterns
    - Average file size
    - Average data transferred per tape mount
    - Average daily mounts per tape volume
    - Requests/second
    - Percentage of requests for non-disk resident files
  - Performance
    - Network utilisation per pool
      - where relevant, with comparison to target
    - # simultaneous active transfers
      - with breakdown by read/write and access mode (streaming/random)
    - Average I/O performance of tape system
  - Responsiveness
    - Stager
      - Time between request and availability of first byte
        - » Distinguish cases where file in requested pool, in another pool, on tape
      - Queued transfer requests
      - Average & maximum disk server busy time
    - SRM
      - Time between initial request and return of TURL
    - Tape Layer
      - Time between CASTOR request and drive allocation

- Service related metrics are useful if they can be correlated with system metrics, e.g.
  - File open time vs CPU load or IOwait (hot servers)
  - Failed request rate vs network timeouts
  - Average transfer slot occupancy vs CPU load
- CERN uses Lemon for system metrics other sites use Nagios or other systems
- See more details in Miguel's talk

Project **c2cms**

Fetches 417 entities. Took 11.413 seconds.

[clear](#)

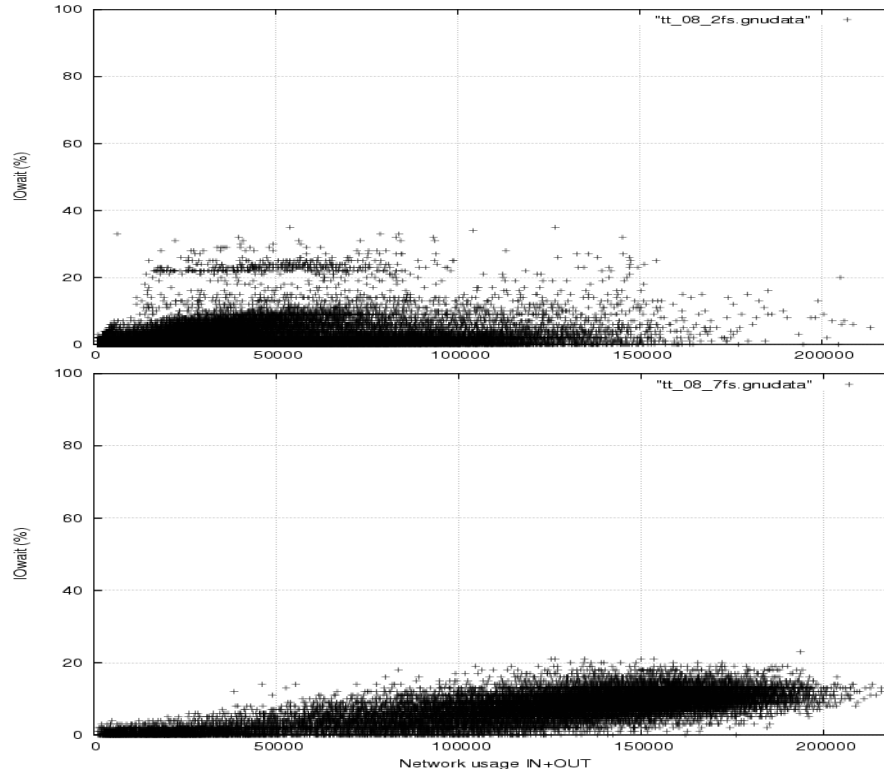


Name: **ixfsl1804**  
 Type: **host**  
 CPU Load: **.17**  
 Recaller Streams: **0**  
 state: **production**  
 CPU Model: **Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU \_\_\_\_\_ E5405 \_\_@\_2.00GHz**  
 Uptime in seconds: **5919032**  
 rfiio network timeouts: **0**  
 CPU load: **.17**  
 Network traffic (in): **0**  
 Slot usage: **30**  
 Migrator: **0**  
 Network traffic (out): **0**  
 State: **production**  
 CPU temperature: **26.5**  
 Kernel: **2.6.9-78.0.1.EL.cernsmp**  
 Number of users: **3**  
 IO wait: **.01**

temperature  
 er of users  
 e in seconds  
 access warning  
 g kernel  
 J load  
 duction  
 released: 10:50, Thursday 04 Dec 2008

- CERN procures with 3 years warranty
  - 1050 servers → average 1 server runs out of warranty every day
  - Draining mode depends on service class
    - Disk1Tape0: full draining - all data must be copied
    - DiskXTape1: only unique copies of CANBEMIGR files must be copied
  - At least 50% of our capacity is Tape0! → one server every two days require full draining
  - 1 server holds at least 5TB of data → 12hrs for full drain at GigE speed
  - Average  $\sim 0.25$  (12hrs/24hrs \* 50% \* 1 server/day) full draining is running all the time!
- In reality because we procure in bulk we also retire in bulk and the activity is pretty spiky
- Process must be planned and automated
  - Wheel in replacement well in time: requires that the replacement exists
  - Put old server in standby (draining) and launch the active draining: major exercise in 2.1.7 but there is hope for 2.1.8





- Signature: server goes into high IO wait and delivers (almost) no data
- Can only recover by killing off all RUNning requests (i.e. set server state to DISABLED)
- Observed correlations to specific RAID configurations
- See more details in Ignacio's talk

18/2/2009

- Problems usually detected as service degradation (SAM tests, c2probe)
- Can be difficult to distinguish from other potential problem sources
  - Service changes
  - Database problems
- Redundant routing makes it difficult to localize the problem
- Preventive/debugging measures
  - Monitor application logs (e.g. rfio) for network timeouts or dropped oracle sessions
  - Monitor packet losses or retransmits
  - Be prepared to run tcpdump with increasing bandwidth (-b)

- It's working, don't touch it!
- Changes are normal
  - Security, Linux upgrades
  - Configuration updates
  - CASTOR releases
  - SRM
- Changes has been a common source for incidents
  - A strict and disciplined and certification process is the only remedy
- But can't test everything
  - Every major upgrade ideally should come with a rollback plan
- Recent examples:
  - SRM mkdir on-the-fly spec change

<b>Date (of incident)</b>	<b>Brief description</b>
26/01/2009	Backwards incompatible change on SRM affected ATLAS / LHCb
23/01/2009	FTS/SRM/CASTOR transfer problems for Atlas
17/01/2009	FTS transfer problems for Atlas
8/1/2009	many user jobs killed on lxbatch due to memory problems
5/12/2008	srm-atlas degraded due to BringOnline? requests
25/11/2008	Batch service downtime following cooling incident
20/11/2008	CASTORATLAS degradation for 1.5 hours
17/11/2008	Database connections blocked due to IPMI reconfiguration
11/11/2008	WN misconfiguration due to bug in yaim module affecting the python path settings
24/10/2008	FTS service degradation
14/10/2008	unfair public fair share for LHCb
12/10/2008	CASTORLHCb degradation
8/10/2008	Silent data corruption in CASTORCMS/CMSCAF
10/9/2008	ATLAS transfers/access of first beam data stuck
28/08/2008	SRM CMS post-mortem - 28 August 2008
25/08/2008	Network post mortem - Friday 22 through Monday 25 August 2008
29/07/2008	FTS-T0-EXPORT post mortem - 28 and 29 July 2008
1/7/2008	Problems with myproxy service on px201
5/6/2008	Post-mortem of 1.3-26 problems
24/05/2008	Postmortem of CERN-PROD SRM v22 blockage on Saturday morning 24/5/2008
9/5/2008	Problem accessing data in CASTOR @ CERN
14/02/2008	Postmortem of Tier-0 transfer problems Feb 14 - 18 2008