

Fabric Infrastructure and Operations



CERN Tape Status

Tape Operations Team IT/FIO CERN

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Agenda



- Hardware
- Low Level Tape Software
- Tape Logging and Metrics
- Repack Experience and Tools
- Some Thoughts on the Future







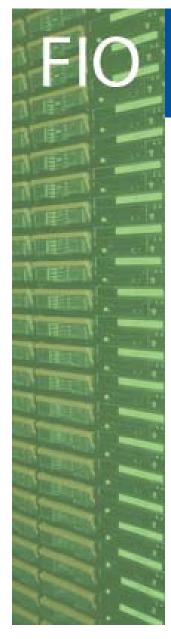
Hardware



- Migration of all drives to 1TB to be completed by end Q1 2009
 - 60 IBM Jaguar3 (700GB to 1TB @ 160MB/s)
 - 70 T10K B (500GB to 1TB @ 130MB/s)
- IBM High Density Robot in production
 - Improve GB/m² by a factor of 3
- Move to blade based tape servers
 - Improve power efficiency
 - Reduce unused memory and CPU
- Visited IBM and Sun US labs in Q4/2008
 - Tape market is strong especially with new regulatory requirements

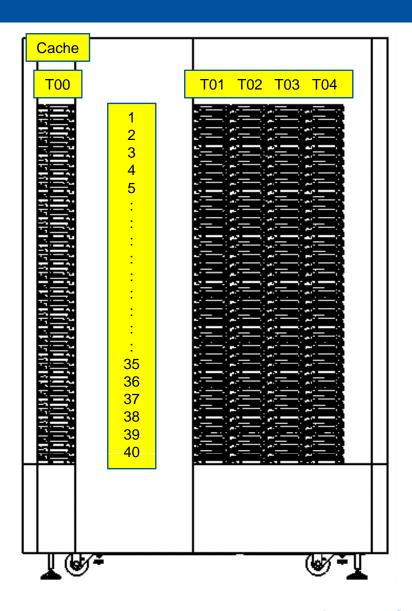






FIO IBM HD Frame





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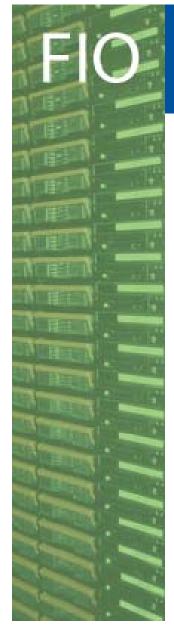
Low Level Tape Changes



- During past 6 months, the following changes have been included into the 2.1.8.X tape server.
 - blank tape detection has been improved and CERN now uses tplabel
 - st/sg mapping has been fixed to cope with driver removal and reinsertion (which changed the order in /proc/scsi/scsi)
 - large messages from network security scans do not crash the SCSI media changer rmc daemon anymore
 - added an option to ignore errors on unload
 - added an option to detect and abort too long position (where driver return status OK, but positions the tape incorrectly and are hence suspected to overwrite data)
 - added support for the 1000GC tapes
 - added central syslog logging to rmc daemon for central tape logging
- CERN moved tape servers to 2.1.8-5 last week
 - Running well with Castor 2.1.7 stagers





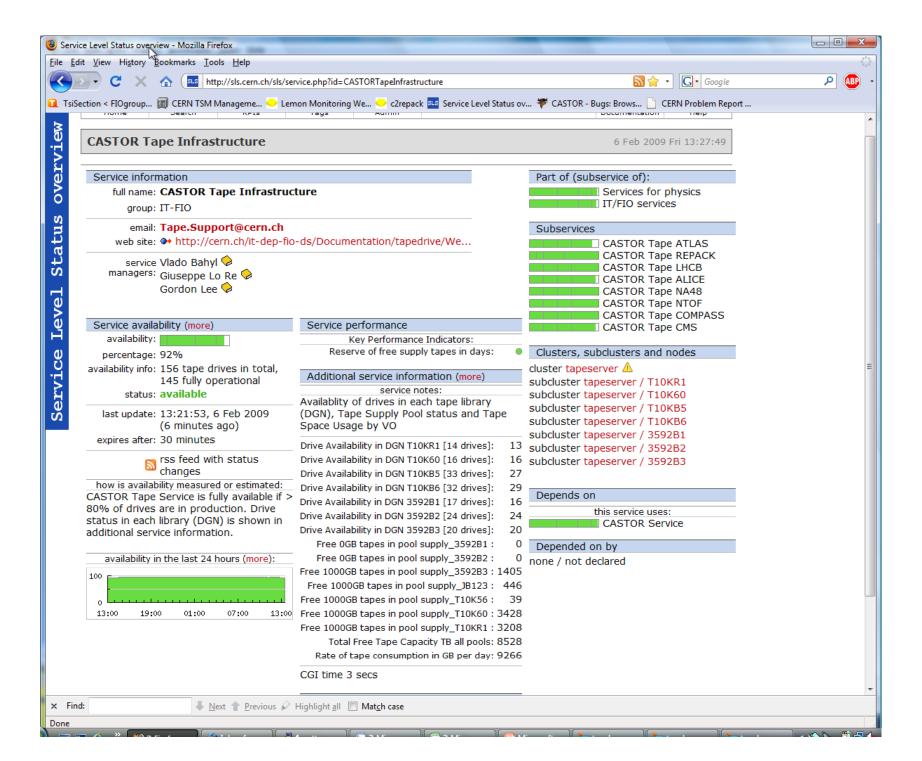


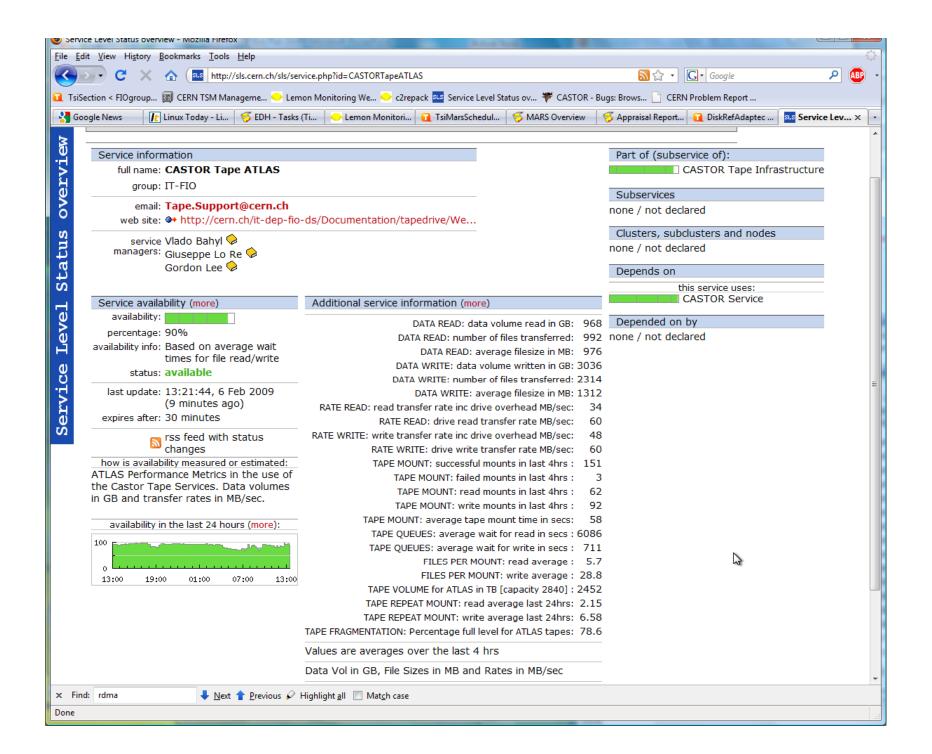
Tape Log Database



- Provides a central log of all tape related messages and performance
 - LHCC Metrics to SLS
 - Number of drives / VO
 - File sizes
 - ...
 - Problem investigations
 - When was this tape mounted recently?
 - Has this drive reported errors?
 - ...
 - Automated problem reporting and action
 - Library failure
 - Tape or drive disable
 - ...
 - GUI for data visualisation (Work In Progress)
 - Graphs
 - Annotate comments such as 'sent tape for repair'
- Note: This is a CERN tape operations tool rather than part of the Castor development deliverable. The source code is available if other sites wanto use it for inspiration but no support is available.

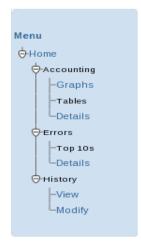
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End 04-FEB-2009 10:38:23



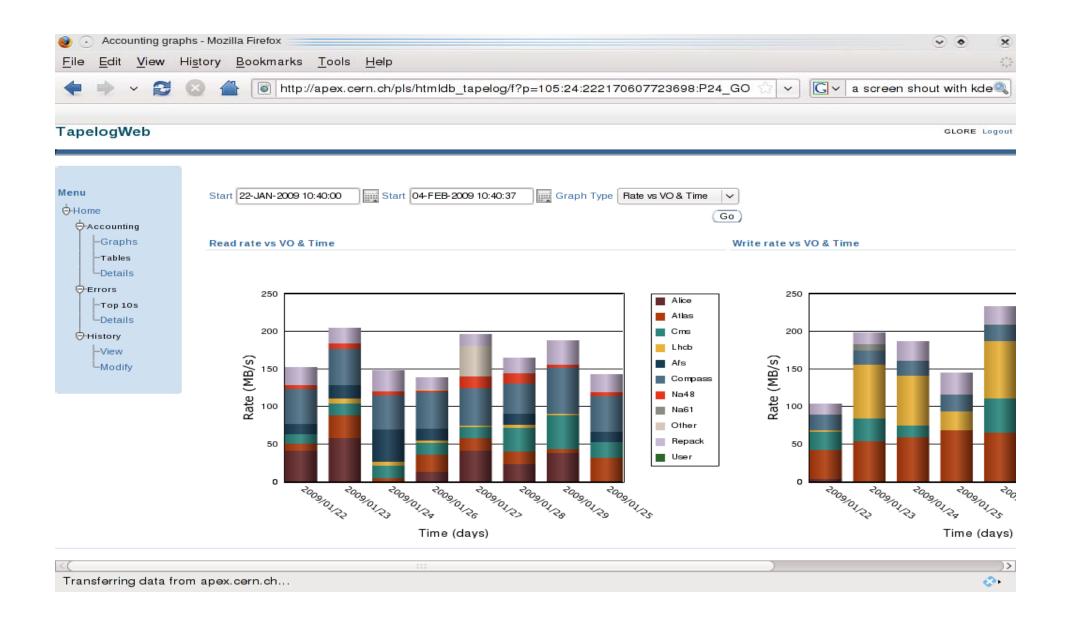
Start 30-JAN-2009 10:38:23

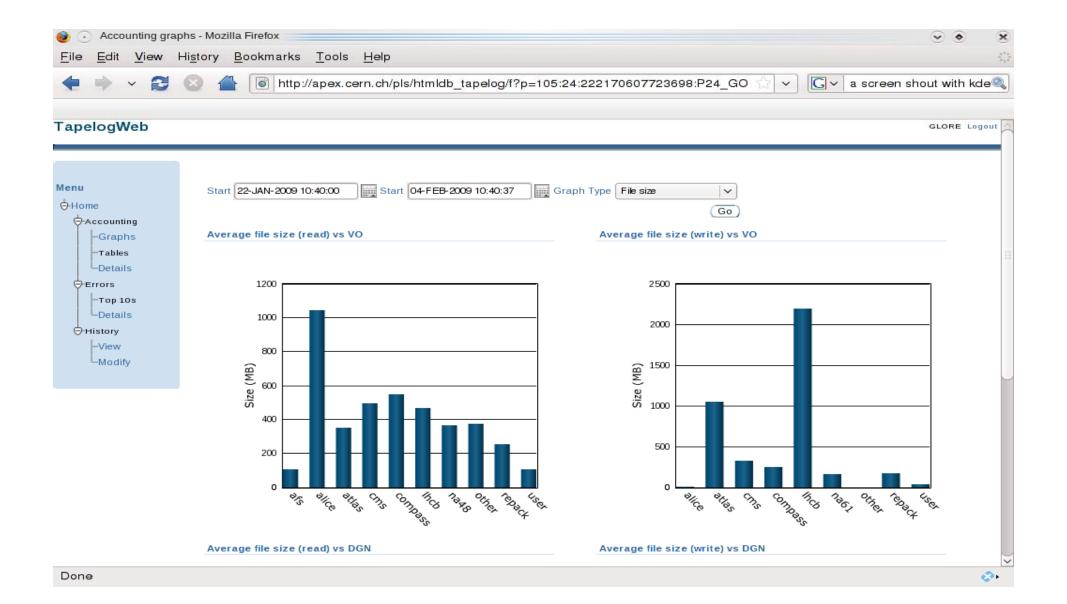


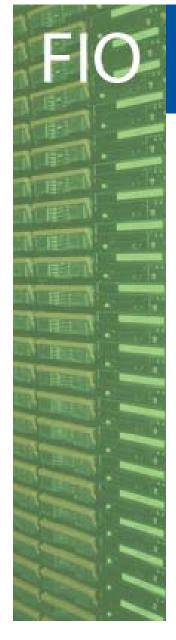
Tape T03255

Operator - All -

~







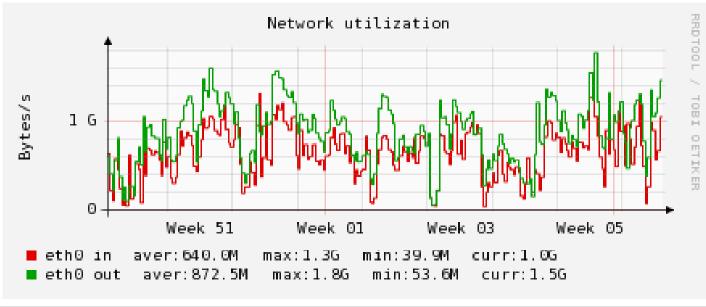
Repack - Configuration

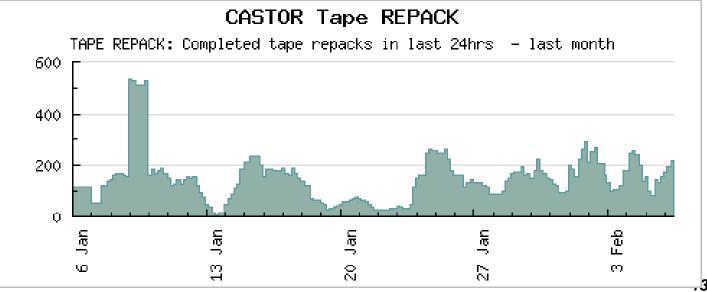


- Dedicated castor instance for repack
 - Isolated load from other stagers following experience sharing with public instance
 - Simplified debugging
 - Allowed easier intervention planning and upgraded
- Configuration
 - 20 dedicated disk servers (12 TB raw each)
 - 150 service classes
 - Single headnode
 - No LSF
 - Dedicated policies, service classes and tape pools for repack to ensure no mixing of data between pools
- 22,000 tapes at start of intensive run in December
 2008 with Castor 2.1.8-3

Repack – At Work







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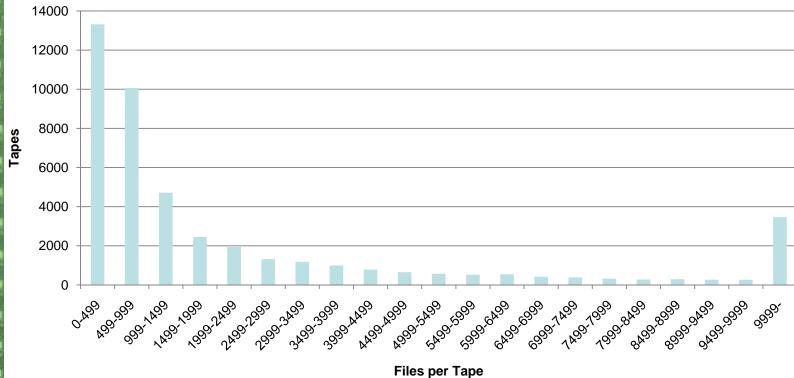




Repack – File Sizes



Tape File Distribution



- •Outlook is better than we thought in 2008 since no data taking so far
- •Basic problem remains that file sizes, especially legacy files, are small so slow write performance



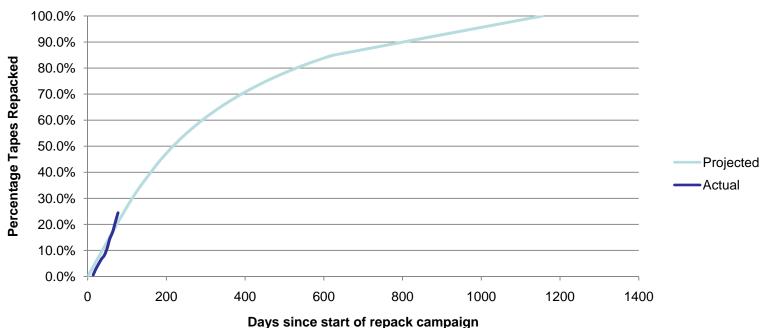




Repack – Progress So Far



Repack - Projected vs Actual



- Projections based on 20 drives used as this was the most we felt we could use while also doing data taking
 - Repack 60% of the tapes would take a year
 - Completion unlikely before next tape drive model
- Actual repack progress is close to projected
 - but.....



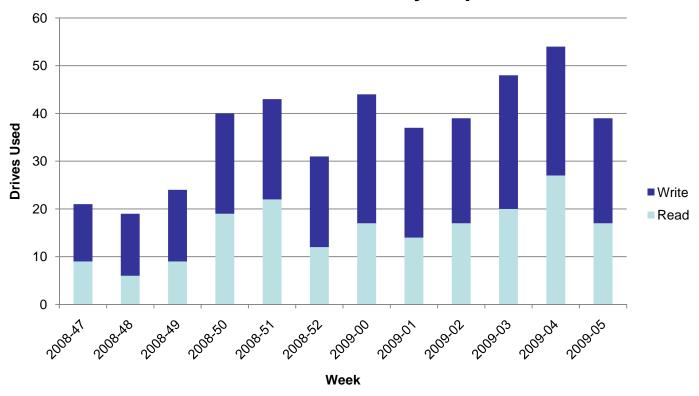




Repack - Drive Usage



Actual Drives Used by Repack



- Twice as many drives as planned for projected rate
 - Not clear why data rate is slower
- Luckily, demand is low currently but expected to increase soon







Repack – Success Rate

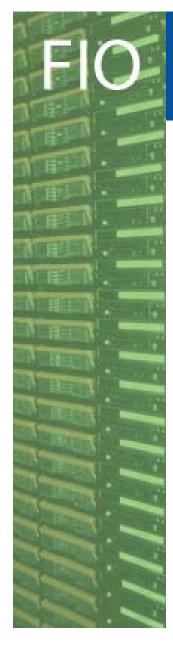




- Success percentage is defined as the number of tapes which can be repacked 1st go without any human intervention
- Around 1 in 5 tapes fails to repack completely
 - Stalled repacks when streams became blocked
 - Multiple copy tapes
 - Bad name server file sizes compared to tape segments
 - Media/tape errors are occasional







Repack – Difficult Case Example



- Repack of tape gives on 1 failed file
- Check logs which indicates a difference between name server and tape segment file size
- Recall the file from tape using tpread and check size and checksum
- Set the file size in name server and clear the checksum .. Is it the right file/owner?
- Repack the tape
- Stager reports bad file size
- Fix the file size in the stager and remove staged copy using SQL scripts
- Repack the tape, file still does not migrate
- Report issue to development <u>sr#107802</u>
- Manually stage file completed OK ...
 - 5 hours work to recover one file ...

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Repack – Thoughts



- Repack has been an effective stress test for Castor, finding many issues in the name server, stager and tape stream handling
- The basic repack engine requires regular surveillance to keep busy but not too over-loaded.
 - 5K LOC of scripts to select, submit, reclaim and try to guess the failure causes. A small part of this function is now included in the repack server
 - Keeping streams balanced across pools to avoid long queues, device group hot spots and user starvation
 - 1 FTE required to tweak the load, analyse the problems and clean up failed repacks
- Selecting the large file tapes first has helped
 - Larger files to get good data rates
 - A 10,000 file tape can take several hours to get started
- We've been able to benefit from the delayed start up but it is not likely to continue so quietly in the next months

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Crystal Ball – 2009/10...



- Main Goals for the year
 - •1TB everywhere
 - •Repack as much as we can
 - •SLC5
- Finish phase out
 - •Sun 9940B infrastructure
 - Sun T10000A drives
 - •IBM Jaguar 2 (upgrade to Jaguar 3)
- Extended run is planned to produce 30PB
 - •Need 15,000 new library slots+media
 - •Installation must be non disruptive if after September
- •Tape Operations team will be reduced to 2 FTE in 2010
 - •Was 4 FTE in 2008







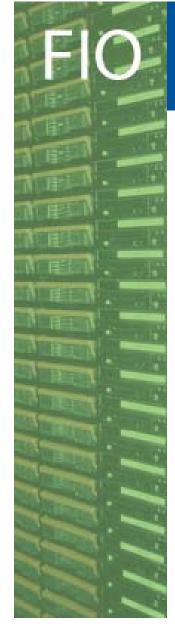
Further out ... 2011 / 2012



- Expecting 15 PB/year
- Upgrade remaining IBM libraries to HD frames
 How to do it while still full of tapes?
- New contract for tape robotics
- New computer centre
- •New drives, new media, same libraries?
 - •LTO-5 ? Media Re-use ?
- •Repack 50,000 cartridges (and re-sell if possible)?
 - •Or buy more libraries?







Conclusions



- 2008 saw major changes in drive technology which are now completed
- CERN tape infrastructure is ready for data taking this year
- Getting bulk repack into production has been hard work but should benefit overall Castor 2.1.8 stability
- Repacking to completion seems very unlikely during 2009 and will have to compete with experiments for drive time
- Continued pressure on staffing forces continued investment in automation

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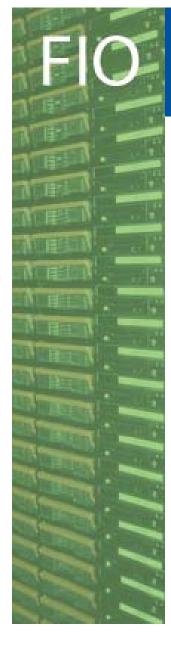
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Backup Slides

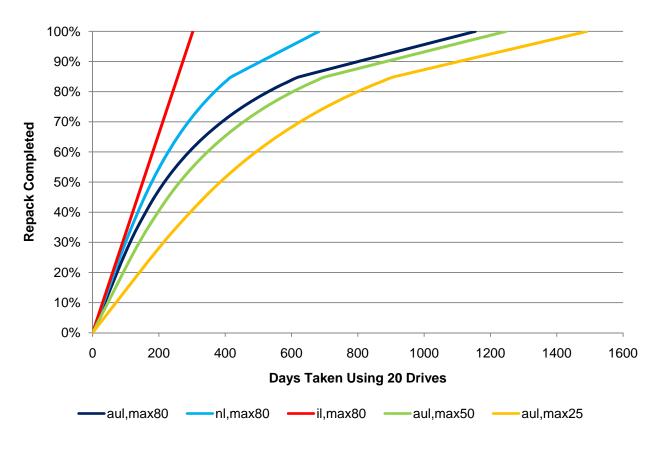
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Repack – 2008 theory





• aul,max80 corresponds to AUL label format with 80MB/s read rate, around 3 years to complete

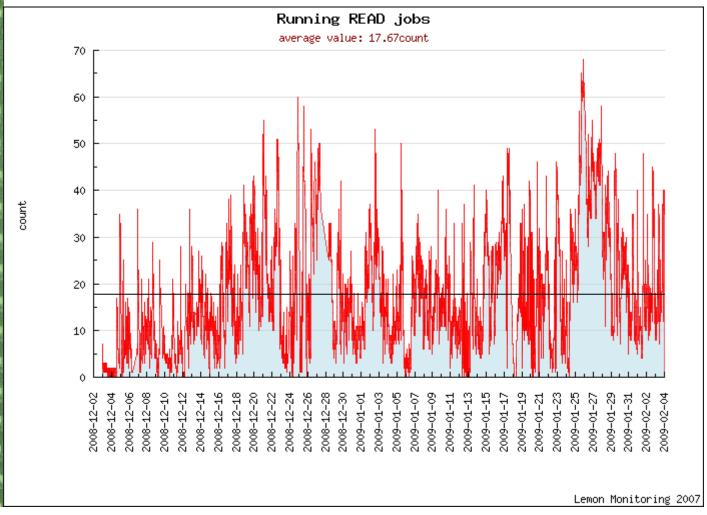






Repack – Read Drive Usage





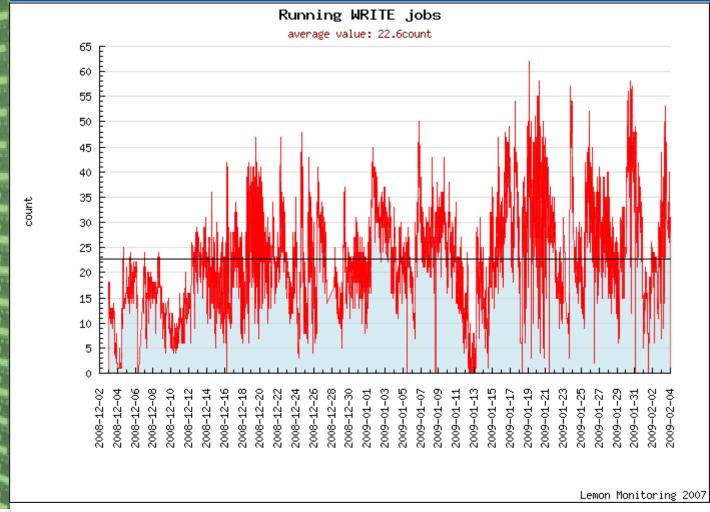






Repack – Write Drive Usage





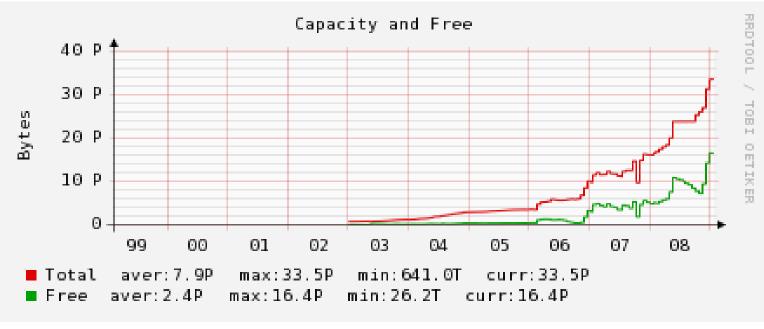






Free Space Trends





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