

#### International Symposium on Grids and Clouds 2015

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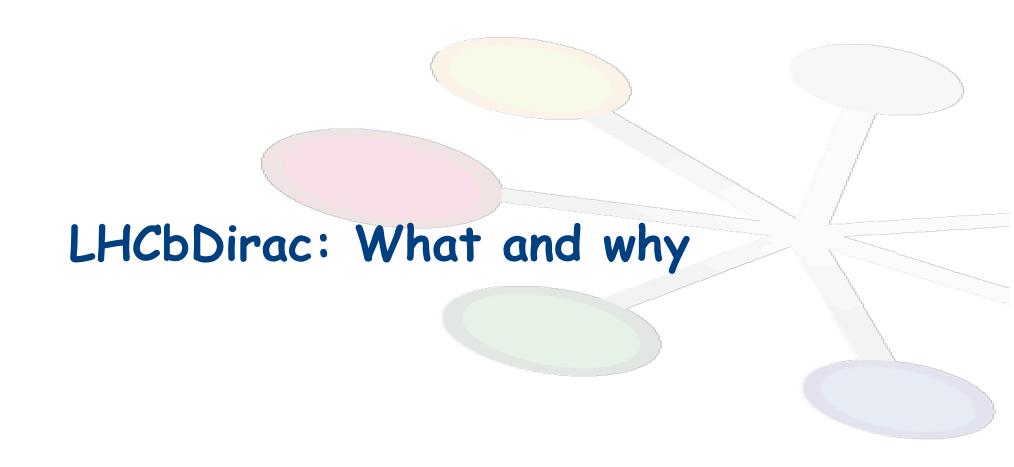
# Architecture of the LHCb Distributed Computing System

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On behalf of the LHCb collaboration













#### What's DIRAC

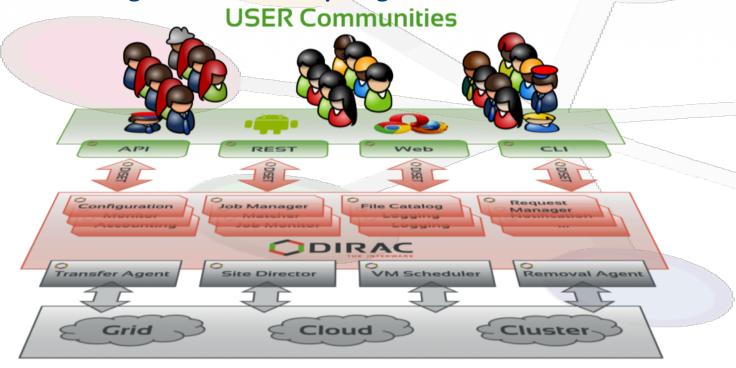


The "DIRAC" (Distributed Infrastructure with Remote Agent Control) INTERWARE is a software framework for distributed computing providing a complete solution to one (or more) user community requiring access to distributed resources. DIRAC builds a layer between the users and the resources offering a common interface to a number of heterogeneous providers, integrating them in a seamless manner, providing interoperability, at the same time as an optimized, transparent and reliable usage of the resources."

(See A. Tsaregorodtsev 2 days ago)



http://diracgrid.org









## What's LHCbDirac (a.k.a. BeautyDirac)

- Dirac consists of a set of collaborating agents and services
  - Using its own secure communication protocol (DiSeT)
- DIRAC grew within LHCb, but now:
  - There's not only LHCb
    - Still, the biggest community
  - Each community can decide to create its own extensions
  - Beauty/LHCb-Dirac extension: LHCb-specific code









### LHCb activities and how to handle them



#### LHCb distributed computing activities:

(see presentation from C. Haen yesterday)

#### "Production" (central) activities:

- Reconstruction
- o Reprocessing
- Stripping (selection of events)
- Monte-Carlo simulations
- o Indexing

#### Non-"Production" activities:

- User analysis
- Monitoring and testing

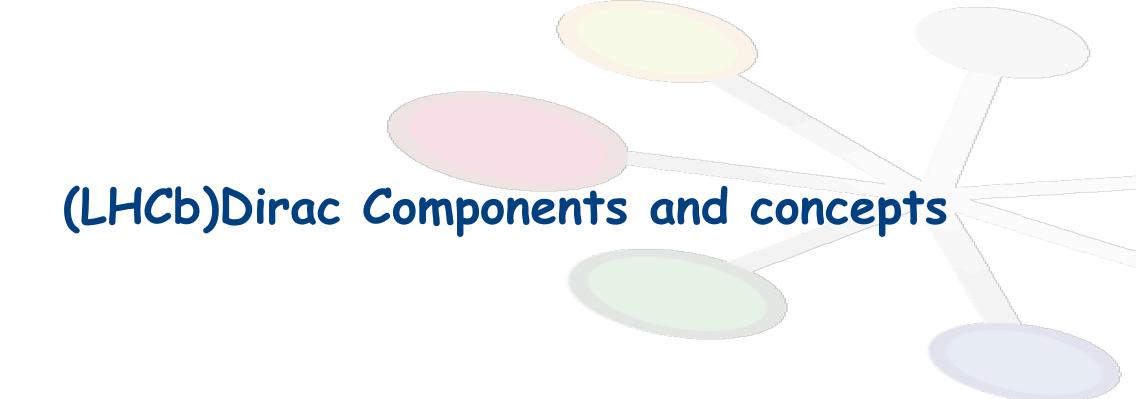
#### How to handle:

- for the data provenance and dataset retrieval (see poster on LHCb Data Management)
- Extending the DIRAC
  Transformation system
  - Using the BK for retreiveing datasets
  - Implementing its own task creation plugins
- Implementing a productions' requests system
- Automating at most production management







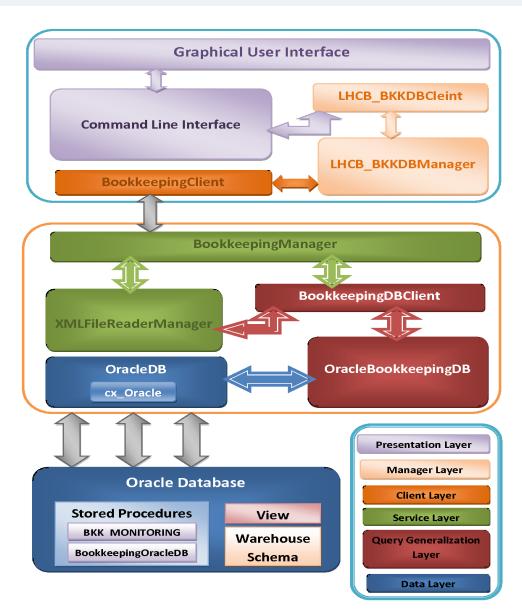




# Bookkeeping







- A data provenance catalog
  - Contains all files ever created in LHCb and information about how they were created
    - Raw data as well as derived or simulated data
- Not specifically a tool for distributed computing
- Main tool for retrieving datasets
  - Users (for analysis) and production system
    - Conditions (data taking, simulation)
    - Processing (applications, detector condition parameters)
    - Event type
    - File type
- Fully integrated in LHCbDirac
  - Based on DIRAC services and DiSeT
- Oracle backend
  - High level of optimization (indices, views)

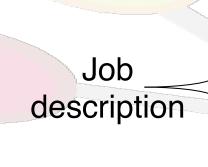








- Job description format
- Enables running "complex" jobs
  - e.g. multiple applications, linked together via input/output data
  - I/O chaining
- description in different formats:
   XML, JDL, python
  - JDL executable: dirac-jobexec
  - Argument: jobDescription.xml (which is in the Input Sandbox)
- A workflow is composed of steps
  - that are made of modules
  - workflow modules are instantiated by python modules
    - ★ that do the real job
  - parameters at any level



Application Step 1
Application Step 2
Finalization Step

(for users AND production jobs)





# Transformation System



- Handles input datasets (if present)
  - Plugins are grouping input files into tasks according to various criteria
  - Tasks are created

# Transformation System

Task\_1 → Job\_1
Task\_2 → Job\_2

Task\_n → Job\_n

#### 2 main usages:

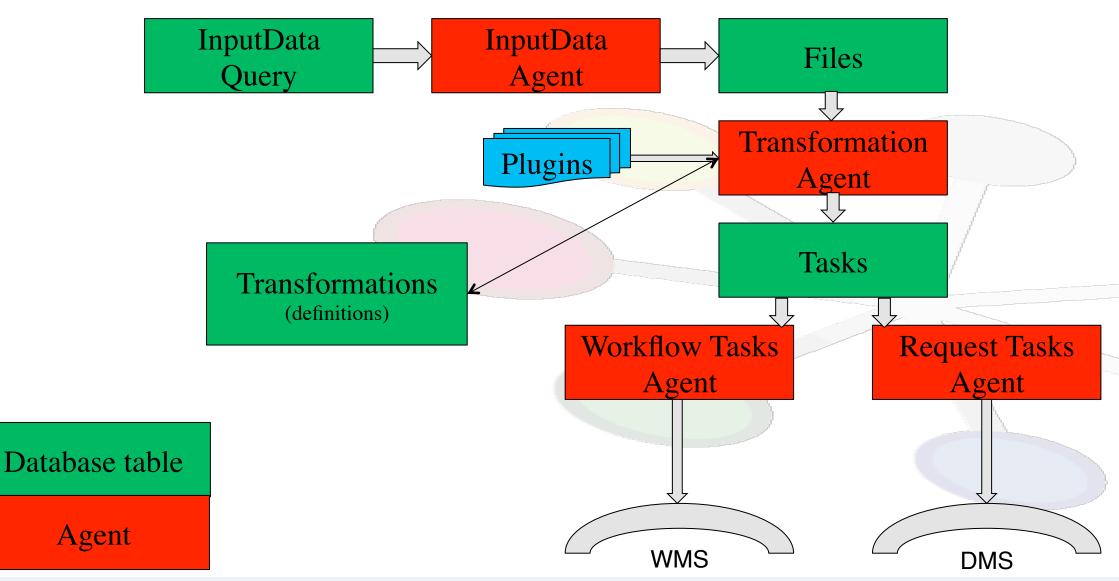
- Productions: the same job i.e.the same workflow is executed
  - Client for the Workload Management System
- Data Handling: replications, removals
  - Client for the Data Management System
    - See Poster #02





# Transformation System architecture



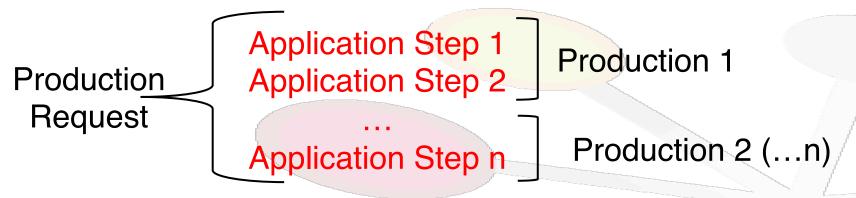






# LHCb Production Requests system

- A way for specific users to make requests for data processing or MC simulation
  - Includes an authorization mechanism for physics relevance (and technical acceptance)
- Formalization of the data processing activities



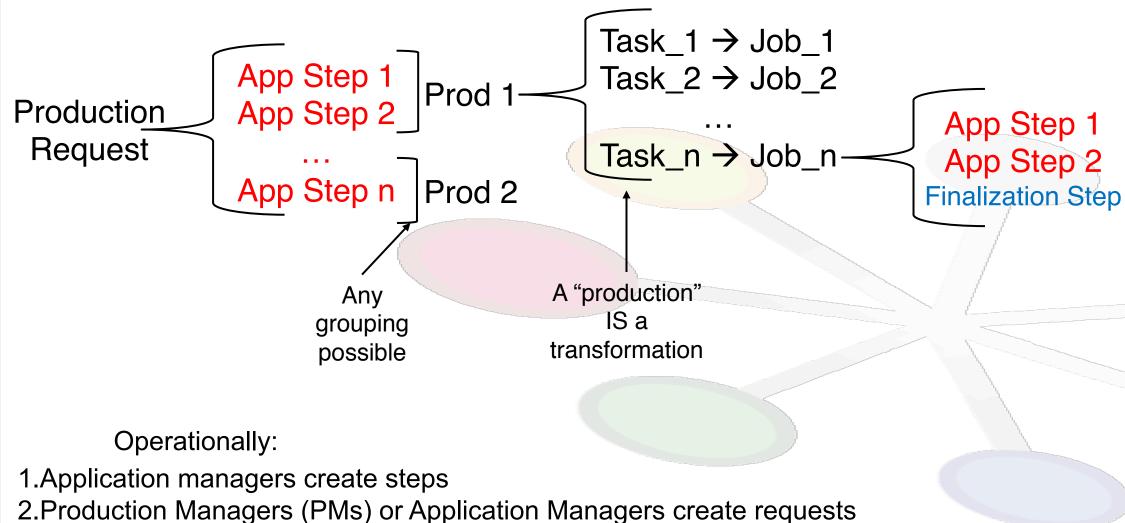
- A list of application steps define a production request (with I/O chained)
- Application steps can be grouped in productions
  - As many productions as convenient
    - ☆ Intermediate datasets must be saved (temporarily at least) on storage
    - They can be destroyed by the next production if required





# Managing the whole cycle

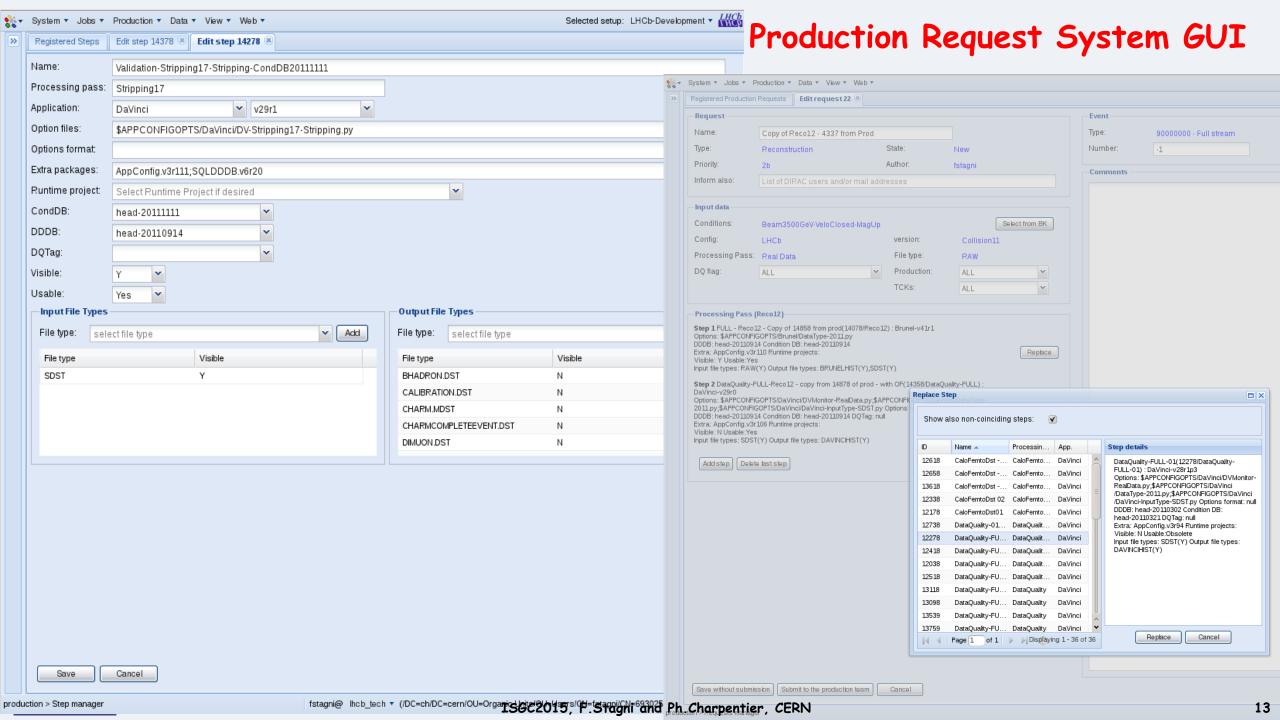






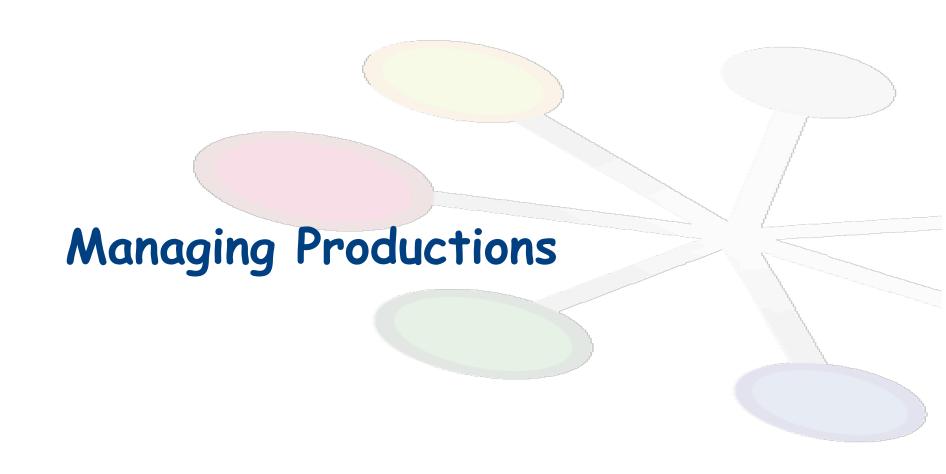
4. Productions are followed by shifters, GEOC (Grid Expert On Call) and the same PMs

3.PMs launch requests using production templates













# Automations for Simulation requests - starting a production

- Simulation productions go through a testing phase before being submitted
- A limited amount of jobs are created and submitted to a site chosen for testing
  - each job produces a fixed amount of events
- Productions undergoing a testing phase are monitored by a dedicated agent
  - when all jobs are finished, an evaluation takes place:
    - ☆ If all jobs failed, the production request is rejected
    - ☆ If jobs are successful, the following results are evaluated
      - \* CPU-work (in HS06.s) per event (CPUe) is calculated
      - \* Job description is modified: CPUe is added, destination is changed...
- Simulation productions have to produce at least a requested amount of events
  - In case not enough events have been produced, simulation productions are automatically extended

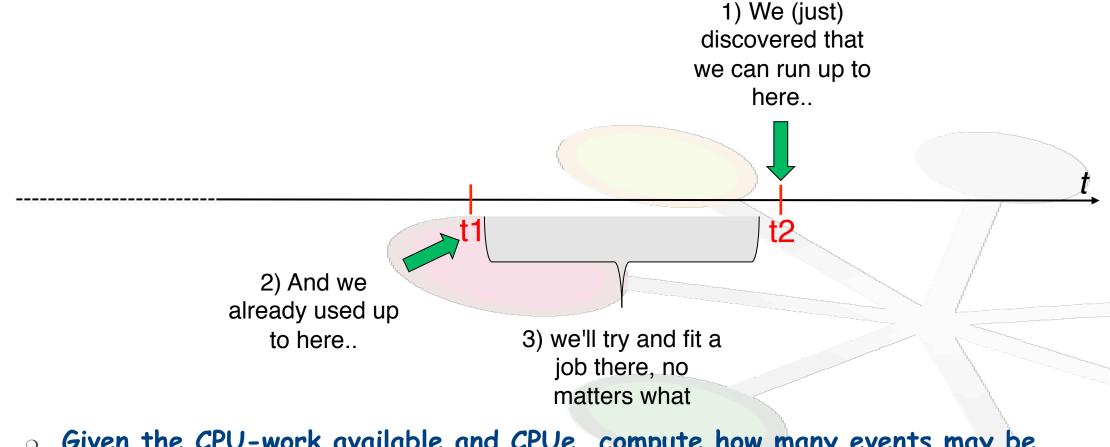






# Elastic Simulation jobs





- Given the CPU-work available and CPUe, compute how many events may be simulated
  - 30% safety margin to cope with uncertainties in CPU power estimate





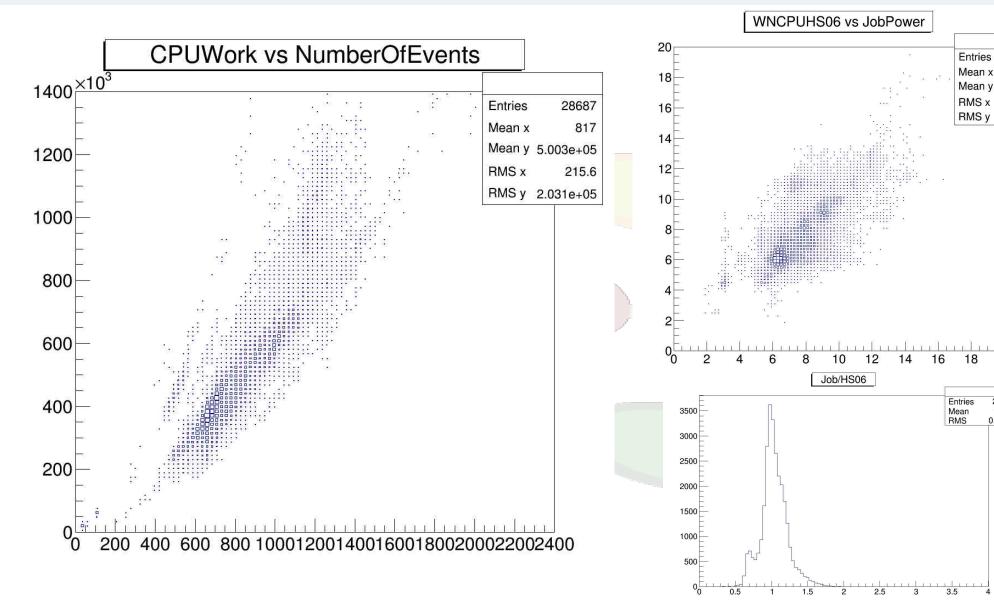
# Elastic MC jobs in practice

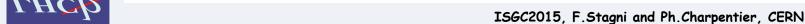
28711

7.476 1.611

1.87



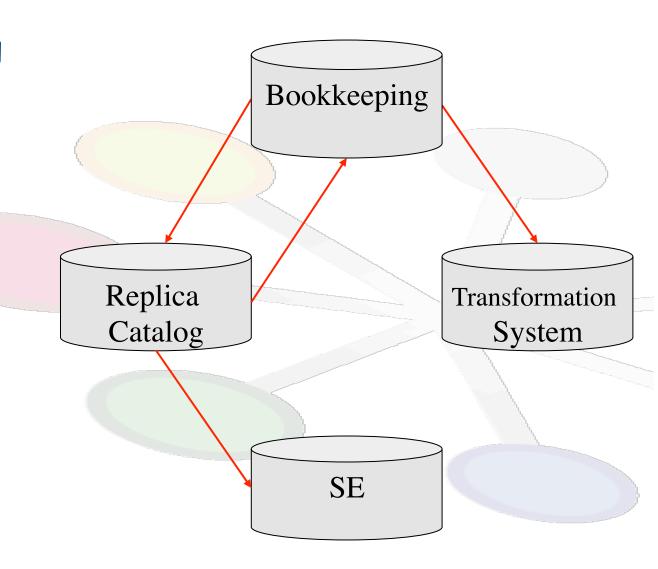






# Closing a production

- We can close a production when consistency checks are successful
- Successfully completed productions are archived:
  - Jobs can be removed
  - Transformation tasks can be removed
  - Job logs can be archived

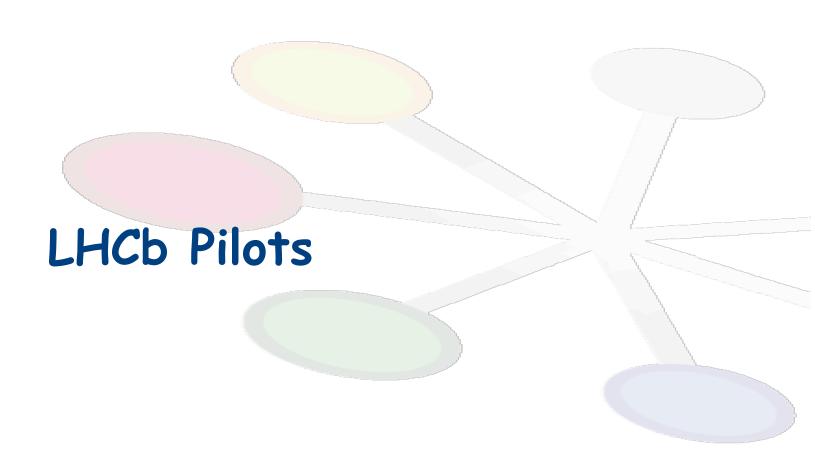








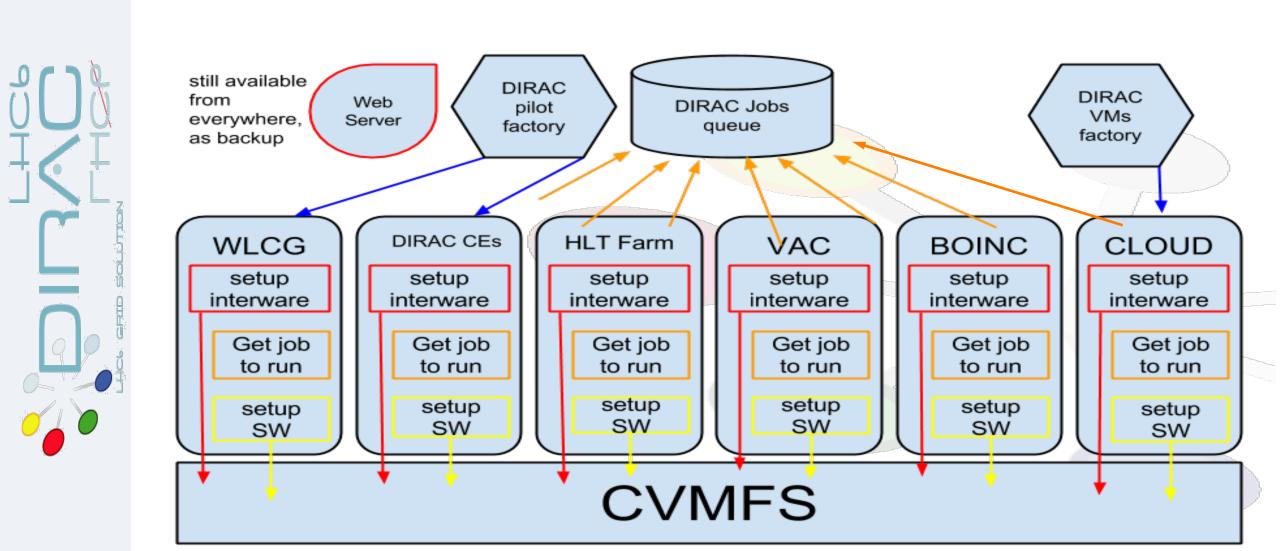








# "Pilots to fly in all the skys"









- LHCbDirac is a DIRAC extension
  - Used for all the distributed computing activities
    - ☆ One system to rule them all
- Actively developed
  - 2 or 3 minor releases/year
    - → Patch releases as frequently as required (weekly on average)
  - 1 major release every 3 or 4 years
- Spread over ~30 servers
  - 50 services running (~40 different ones)
  - ~100 agents running (~70 different ones)
  - □ ~10 Executors
  - ~20 DBs
    - ★ Mostly MySQL
      - \* ~500 GB of data... with high variance for certain DBs
    - Oracle for the bookkeeping
    - \* ElasticSearch being experimented for real-time monitoring

