

User-level Grid Monitoring with Inca 2

Shava Smallen, Kate Ericson, Jim Hayes, Catherine Olschanowsky
San Diego Supercomputer Center
University of California, San Diego
9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0505, USA
`{ssmallen,kericson,jhayes,cmills}@sdsc.edu`

Abstract

User-level Grid monitoring is valuable, how it relates to other Grid monitoring, and what are its implementation challenges. Inca 1 good but had limitations. In this paper, we introduce Inca 2 and describe its features and architecture. We then show a few use cases for Inca is being deployed on TeraGrid and XXX? System impact results and performance results. Finally, we discuss our future work.

1. Introduction

Grid systems provide unified and coherent access to distributed computing, data storage and analysis, instruments, and other resources. These systems require the careful coordination of software packages, services, and configurations across multiple, heterogeneous resources. The TeraGrid project [12], for example, manages the coordination of software and services by deploying and monitoring a common user environment across distributed, heterogeneous resources. The organization of TeraGrid software and services is referred to as the Common TeraGrid Software and Services (CTSS). TeraGrid's software and services uniformity simplifies access to its resources, which consist of more than 102 teraflops of compute capability and more than 15 petabytes of online storage, all interconnected by a network that can transfer a terabyte of data in under 10 minutes.

Providing and maintaining a stable infrastructure for these complex Grid systems poses challenges for both administrators who build and maintain Grid resources and scientists who use them. First, system administration is distributed across multiple administrative domains requiring a significant amount of coordination. This is typically performed by a group of Grid operators who take into account local site policies and decide when software (including updates and patches) should be deployed to resources and how it should be configured for the set of heterogeneous

resources. Each site's system administrators, who are oftentimes not Grid experts, are then responsible for providing the required Grid software components and services for their resource and debugging any problems that arise. Well-defined requirements and good communication are required in this model. Otherwise inconsistencies between the resources arise that either inconvenience the user or prevent them from using particular resources together. Second, as a large distributed system, failures will occur over time in the Grid services due to network or system failures, software misconfiguration, or software bugs. In order to detect such problems, monitoring of the resources is required.

One approach to monitoring Grids, used by tools such as MonALISA [6] and GridICE [1], is to aggregate and display data from existing cluster or system administrator monitoring tools such as Ganglia [8], CluMon [3], and Nagios [10]. This provides a centralized, systems-level view of Grid resources where low-level host statistics and queue information can be examined. This type of monitoring information is useful for showing the utilization of Grid resources, however, it does not provide the type of high-level monitoring needed to detect user problems within the Grid infrastructure, such as incompatible software versions.

User-level Grid monitoring approaches testing and performance measurement of the Grid infrastructure from the user perspective. The goal is to act as an impartial test user of the Grid and detect problems with the infrastructure so they can be fixed before users notice them – user complaints should not be the first indication of Grid failures. We refer to an executable program that tests or measures some aspect of a system or installed software from the user-perspective as a reporter. In our view, the following guidelines define user-level Grid monitoring:

- In order to reflect regular user experiences, tests or performance measurements of the Grid infrastructure should be done from a standard user account. In fact, it is important to not execute under a system administrator's account because they may be privileged and

often have custom shell initialization files.

- Also in order to reflect regular user experiences, tests should be written and configured using information directly from user documentation (e.g., hostnames, ports, pathnames, etc.). This may not always be possible when documentation and testing are done in parallel in a pre-production environment but they should be closely coordinated activities.
- Since Grids are dynamic, user-level tests or performance measurements should be automated and executed periodically.
- Tests or performance measurements that interact with Grid services require authentication and should be executed using a standard user GSI credential that is mapped to the standard user account.
- Tests or performance measurements should be executed locally on all Grid resources when appropriate so that all Grid access points available to users are verified. Similarly, it is important to execute some tests all-to-all in order to detect site-to-site configuration errors such as authentication problems.
- The configuration of tests or performance measurements should be managed centrally in order to ensure consistent testing of the resources, rather than by system administrators who may not use the same information that is available to users.

In our experience, writing and maintaining user-level tests and performance measurements is an iterative refinement process since Grids are dynamic and the software environment changes over time as packages are upgraded. It is also difficult to write and deploy a test perfectly the first time because of portability issues and sometimes incomplete user documentation. For example, it may take a few iterations to determine whether detected failures are the result of a faulty test, fault user documentation, or a faulty system. Realistically, this is a labor-intensive activity and thus the amount of user-level Grid monitoring is often limited by the amount of people resources that can be assigned to it. However, a good goal is to test all the commands that exist in the user documentation and/or have at least one basic test for each software component of the Grid infrastructure.

In 2003, SDSC, in partnership with TeraGrid, began developing Inca 1 [11] to implement a user-level monitoring system with the above features and started using it to validate and verify that CTSS was deployed consistently across all TeraGrid resources and to monitor its status. At that time, the only available user-level Grid monitoring tools were the NCSA TestGrid script [9] and GITS [5], scripts that run a fixed number of Grid tests and output results in

HTML. Although these tools were easy to install and produced useful information, they showed only the view of the Grid from a single resource, lacked automation, and were not easily extensible. The initial version of Inca was implemented as a client-server architecture. It provided data collection, data storage (with limited archiving capabilities) that was accessible from a Web services interface, and data display through Web status pages. Inca was first deployed to TeraGrid in mid 2003 and released in late 2003. After running Inca 1 for a year and a half on TeraGrid, we learned some valuable lessons and designed Inca 2, our current release. Inca 2 contains a number of substantial improvements over Inca 1 with respect to security, installation and maintenance, and storage capabilities. A production release of Inca 2 was provided in February 2007 and has been running on TeraGrid since November 2006. Currently, seven other Grids in the U.S., Europe, and Australia use Inca.

In the next section, we describe the features of Inca 2 and note which are new features based on our experiences with deploying Inca 1 on TeraGrid. We then describe the Inca 2 architecture and how it can be used to provide user-level Grid monitoring. In Section 4, we describe two uses of Inca 2 for Grid software environment verification and benchmarking. Finally, we describe some future work and summarize the paper.

2. Inca 2 Features

The main goal of the Inca 2 design was to XXX (general, flexible, easy to install, deploy, and maintain, scalable, secure). The following lists the key features of Inca 2 noting which are new features to Inca 1 versus improved.

1. Collects a wide variety of user-level monitoring results (e.g., simple test data to more complex performance benchmark output). (improved)
2. Captures the context of a test or benchmark as it executes (e.g., executable name, inputs, source host, etc.) so that system administrators have enough information to understand the result and can troubleshoot system problems without having to know the internals of Inca 2. (improved)
3. Provides facilities to ease the process of writing tests or benchmarks and deploying them into Inca 2 installations. (improved)
4. Provides facilities for sharing tests or benchmarks with other Inca 2 users in order to promote sharing of each other's expertise (new)
5. Easily adapts to new resources and monitoring requirements in order to facilitate maintenance of a running Inca 2 deployment. (improved)

6. Stores and archives monitoring results (especially any error messages) in order to understand the behavior of a Grid over time. The results are available through a flexible querying interface. (improved)
7. A running monitoring system should have a limited impact on the resources it measures and should be secure.

3. Inca 2 Architecture

Figure 1 shows the architecture of Inca 2 designed to implement the features described in the previous section. Inca 2 is composed of 3 core components (in highlighted box): the agent, depot, and reporter manager. The *agent* and *reporter managers* coordinate the execution of tests and performance measurements on the Grid resources and the *depot* stores and archives the results. The inputs to Inca 2 are one or more *reporter repositories* that contain user-level tests and benchmarks called *reporters* and a configuration file describing how to execute them on the Grid resources created using an administration GUI tool called *incat* (Inca Administration Tool). The output or results collected from the resources are queried by the *data consumer* and displayed to users. The following steps describe how an Inca administrator would deploy user-level test and/or performance measurements to their resources.

1. Using the guidelines described in the introduction, the Inca administrator either writes reporters to monitor their Grid or uses existing reporters in a published repository.
2. The Inca administrator creates a deployment configuration file that describes the user-level monitoring for their Grid using incat and submits it to the agent.
3. The agent
 - (a) fetches reporters from the reporter repository
 - (b) creates a reporter manager on each resource
 - (c) sends the reporters and instruction for executing them to each reporter manager.
4. Each reporter manager executes reporters according to its schedule and sends results (reports) to the depot
5. Data consumers display collected data (reports) by querying the depot

The following subsections describe the Inca components in more detail using the order of the steps above.

```

2   #!/usr/bin/env perl
3   use Inca::Reporter::SimpleUnit;
4   use Inca::Reporter::GridProxy;
5   my $reporter = new Inca::Reporter::SimpleUnit(
6       name => 'grid.globus.gramPing',
7       version => 2,
8       description =>
9           'Checks gatekeeper is accessible from local machine',
10      url => 'http://www.globus.org',
11      unit_name => 'gramPing'
12  );
13  $reporter->addArg('host', 'gatekeeper host');
14  $reporter->processArgs(@ARGV);
15  my $host = $reporter->argValue('host');
16  my $out = $reporter->loggedCommand
17      ("globusrun -a -r $host", 30);
18  if (!$out) {
19      $reporter->unitFailure("globusrun failed: $!");
20  } elsif($out !~ /GRAM Authentication test successful/) {
21      $reporter->unitFailure("globusrun failed: $out");
22  } else {
23      $reporter->unitSuccess();
24  }
$reporter->print();

```

(a)

```

<?xml version='1.0'?>
<rep:report
  xmlns:rep='http://inca.sdsc.edu/dataModel/report_2.1'>
  <gmt>2007-02-22T18:05:37Z</gmt>
  <hostname>client64-51.sdsc.edu</hostname>
  <name>grid.globus.gramPing</name>
  <version>2</version>
  <workingDir>/Users/ssmallen</workingDir>
  <reporterPath>grid.globus.gramPing-2</reporterPath>
  <args>
    <arg>
      <name>help</name>
      <value>no</value>
    </arg>
    <arg>
      <name>host</name>
      <value>localhost</value>
    </arg>
    <arg>
      <name>log</name>
      <value>3</value>
    </arg>
    <arg>
      <name>verbose</name>
      <value>1</value>
    </arg>
    <arg>
      <name>version</name>
      <value>no</value>
    </arg>
  </args>
  <log>
    <system>
      <gmt>2007-02-22T18:05:36Z</gmt>
      <message>globusrun -a -r localhost</message>
    </system>
  </log>
  <body>
    <unitTest>
      <ID>gramPing</ID>
    </unitTest>
  </body>
  <exitStatus>
    <completed>true</completed>
  </exitStatus>
</rep:report>

```

(b)

Figure 2. (a) An Inca reporter that tests the user-level availability of a Globus GRAM server and (b) an output sample.

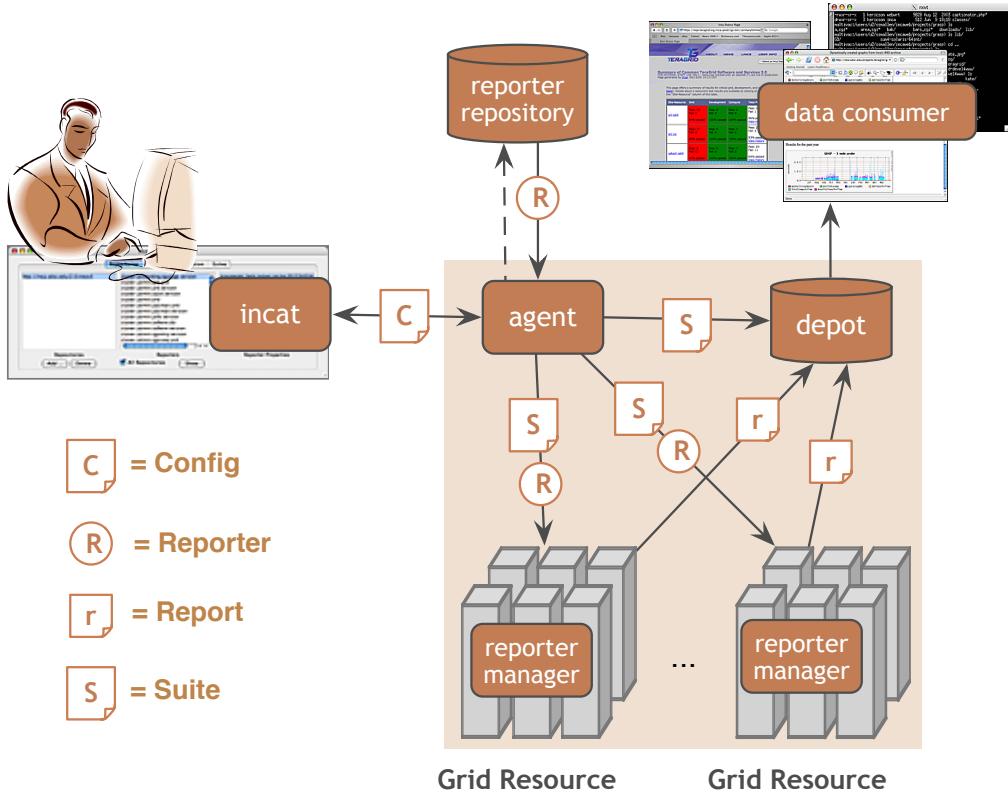


Figure 1. Inca architecture.

3.1. Reporters

An Inca reporter is an executable program that tests or measures some aspect of a system or installed software. Reporter executables are designed to be easy to produce and can be run outside of the Inca system (e.g., by a system administrator). A reporter should be written following the user-level monitoring guidelines described in the introduction and could be a simple Globus [4] GRAM gatekeeper ping test (see Figure 2) or a more complex Grid application benchmark [2]. Reporters must support certain command line options and produce an XML document or report according to the Inca reporter schema. The goal of the reporter schema is to accommodate multiple types of data and to capture information about the reporter execution to diagnose any detected failures. The reporter schema consists of the following elements:

- a set of header tags describing the context of the reporter execution: GMT timestamp, hostname, reporter name, reporter version, working directory, reporter path, and arguments;

- an optional set of debug or information log tags similar to log4j [7] output;
- a body containing the results expressed as any XML sequence; and
- an exit status tag indicating whether the reporter was able to complete its test or measurement and an optional error message.

Because the body of the report can be any XML sequence, it enables reporters to express a wide variety of information. Today, we have four standard body schemas to express software version information, software functionality or service tests results, usage information, and performance results.

We provide an extensible set of Perl APIs to handle much of the effort of writing reporters. Figure 2 shows (a) an Inca reporter that pings a pre-WS Globus GRAM server and (b) its corresponding output when executed on a local machine. The reporter uses two of the Perl APIs: Inca::Reporter::SimpleUnit (which is a subclass of Inca::Reporter) and Inca::Reporter::GridProxy. The Inca::Reporter API provides convenience functions for handling the required input arguments (lines 2(a) 12-14 → lines

2(b) 10-31) and printing the Inca-compliant header and exit status XML tags (lines 2(a) 4-11, 24 → 2(b) 1-9, 43-46). It also includes some informational and debug logging functions again similar to log4j; the log output has been very useful to system administrators who can view a summary of the test or benchmark that the reporter performed without reading the reporter source code. Line 2(a) 15 shows a special log function, `loggedCommand`, that executes a system command (using a 30 second timeout) and logs to the 'system' level of the log XML output (lines 2(b) 32-36). The subclass `Inca::Reporter::SimpleUnit` is the API responsible for printing the simplest standard reporter body schema – reporting software functionality or service tests results; it handles the printing of the small body XML (lines 2(b) 39-41) using the functions `unitSuccesss` (line 2(a) 22) or `unitFailure` (lines 2(a) 18, 20) depending on the output of system command. Finally, the `Inca::Reporter::GridProxy` API (line 2(a) 3) adds a proxy dependency to the reporter telling the Inca system to download a short-term proxy before running this reporter (this is discussed further in Section ??). Most current reporters use the Perl APIs and consist of fewer than 30 lines of code.

3.2. Reporter Repositories

Reporter repositories are collections that consist of reporters, required packages and libraries (including the Perl APIs described in the previous section), and a catalog file. Repository contents are accessible using a URL and designed to be shared across multiple Inca deployments. The catalog file follows APT's Packages.gz [?] format and thus tar.gz dependencies such as non-standard Perl APIs or source code can be added to reporter catalog entries. Inca will then automatically deploy tar.gz dependencies into a subdirectory of its installation (more in Section ??). This enables reporters to be deployed to resources with a minimum of effort. Furthermore, each package specified in the catalog is versioned. This allows Inca to automatically distribute reporter code updates such as bug fixes. As such, Inca administrators maintaining repositories need to be careful to ensure their updates are tested and work.

The Inca team publishes a reporter repository that contains 143 reporters developed and tested for TeraGrid. Most reporters are either version reporters that collect version information from a software package and serve as a most basic unit test, unit test reporters that run a more involved unit test, or performance benchmark reporters. The unit and version reporters cover software such as Grid middleware, compilers, math libraries, data tools, and visualization tools. The performance reporters available currently measure data transfer and execute Grid benchmarks as described in Section ??.

3.3. Inca administration GUI tool (incat)

The Inca administrative GUI tool (incat) is the main interface by which an Inca administrator interacts with the Inca system. Incat allows the Inca administrator to view the choose which resources to monitor and which tests or benchmarks to deploy to those resources. The following subsections describe the Inca components that are configurable via incat. To configure reporter execution, an Inca administrator launches a GUI tool, called incat. Incat allows the administrator to choose which resources to monitor and which reporters to deploy to those resources. For each reporter, the administrator can specify the resources to run on, command-line arguments, the runtime environment, the frequency of execution, and resource limits. The Inca administrator may also group related reporters into suites that can be shared across different Inca deployments. This can be useful to determine interoperability among Grids or to determine whether an application's requirements are being fulfilled on a Grid.

3.3.1 Suites

3.3.2 Resource Macros

3.4. Agent

The Inca agent is a server that implements the configuration specified by the Inca administrator. After determining which Inca tests should be executed on each resource, the agent stores this configuration information in the depot. It then stages and launches a dependent component, called a reporter manager, on each resource using either SSH or Globus [13]. Once a reporter manager contacts its agent, the agent transmits Inca tests to execute, along with their dependencies, configuration and schedule of execution.

3.5. Reporter Manager

The Inca reporter manager is a lightweight process responsible for managing the schedule and execution of Inca tests, called reporters, on a single resource. The reporter manager receives reporter updates and dependencies (e.g., Inca Perl APIs or source code) from the agent along with requests for reporter scheduling changes. Running under a regular user account, the reporter manager executes reporters on-demand or using an internal cron scheduler, and sends reports to the depot for archiving. The reporter manager monitors reporter system usage and enforces limits (e.g., wall clock time, CPU time, memory). System usage information is sent to the depot with each report.

3.6. Depot

The Inca depot server is responsible for storing configuration information and the data produced by reporters. The depot maintains a relational database via Hibernate [14] so that it can use a variety of databases. The depot provides full archiving of reporter output and structures its schema to reduce redundant data. Data can be queried using SQL queries. Predefined queries exist to return the latest report instances of a suite, a single report instance, or a report history. A Web services interface is also available to provide unauthenticated query access to data.

3.7. Data Consumer

The Inca data consumer is a Web application that queries the Inca depot for data and displays it in a user-friendly format. The data consumer is packaged with Jetty [15] so that pages can be served immediately without deploying Tomcat [16]. A set of JSP tags and pages query the Inca depot for data (returned as XML) and a set of XSL stylesheets format the data as HTML.

4. Use Cases

4.1. TeraGrid

4.1.1 Description and Requirements

TeraGrid's Coordinated TeraGrid Software and Services (CTSS) was designed to allow users to more easily run Grid jobs across its distributed, heterogeneous resources. CTSS is available from all TeraGrid compute resources and is comprised of approximately 30 software packages for Grid services (gridftp, ws gram), Grid jobs (gridshell, myproxy, globus), cluster tools (pacman, tgusage), data management (srdb, hdf5) and user applications (mpich, gcc).

In order to validate and verify CTSS functionality from a user perspective, TeraGrid and SDSC developed and deployed Inca 1 on TeraGrid in 2003. TeraGrid transitioned to Inca 2 in 2006 and, in addition to CTSS monitoring, began using Inca to collect job usage information from Globus 2 GRAM logs and to detect expired host and CA certificates and CA CRLs to its Inca deployment.

4.1.2 Usage of Inca

TeraGrid's Inca 2 agent, depot and consumer components are hosted at SDSC on sapa.sdsc.edu. A reporter repository for TeraGrid is also hosted at SDSC on login-linux.sdsc.edu. TeraGrid's 20 compute resources each run a reporter manager and regularly execute an average of 109 reporters to perform 48 cross-site, 20 grid, 28 cluster, 9 data, 2 user tool, and 2 security tests.

4.1.3 Results

TeraGrid currently has six status pages: a summary of CTSS test failures, a detailed grid of CTSS test results, a page showing grid job usage, results for security tests, results for secure mds tests, and a list of all running reporters.

Figure 3 shows a portion of the TeraGrid detailed CTSS test result page. CTSS software packages are listed along the column and TeraGrid resources (anonymized) in the header rows. Test results for each package and resource are shown in the table body rows.

ctssv3

Page loaded: 02-23-2007 03:10 PM (PST)

• ant	• compiler-xlc	• gsissh-cross-site	• gx-map	• mpich2-intel
• blas	• condor-g	• gt4	• hdf4	• mpich-g2-gcc
• compiler-gcc	• gridshell	• gt4-gram-cross-site	• hdf5	• mpich-g2-intel
• compiler-intel	• gsissh	• gt4-gridftp-cross-site	• java	• mpich-gm-gcc
APPS				
ant		resource1 resource2 resource3 resource4 resource5 resource		
version: 1.6.5	1.6.5	1.6.5	1.6.5	1.6.5
ant-unit	pass	pass	pass	error
blas		resource1 resource2 resource3 resource4 resource5 resource		
blas-level1	pass	pass	pass	pass
blas-level2	Pass	pass	pass	pass
blas-level3	Pass	pass	pass	pass
condor-g		resource1 resource2 resource3 resource4 resource5 resource		
version: >=6.7.18	6.7.18	6.7.18	6.7.18	pkgWait
condorg-condorq	pass	pass	error	pkgWait
gridshell		resource1 resource2 resource3 resource4 resource5 resource		
version: >=0.9.9-4	0.9.9-7	0.9.9-7	0.9.9-7	pkgWait
gsissh		resource1 resource2 resource3 resource4 resource5 resource		
version: any	3.7.1p2	3.7.1p2	3.8.1p1	4.2p1
	4.2p1	4.2p1	4.2p1	

Figure 3. TeraGrid CTSS status page.

4.2. GrASP

4.2.1 Description and Requirements

4.2.2 Usage of Inca

4.2.3 Results

4.3. Other uses

5. Future Work

5.1. Graphing and Summary Statistics

5.2. Knowledge Base

5.3. Fault Tolerance

6. Summary

References

- [1] S. Andreozzi, N. D. Bortoli, S. Fantinel, A. Ghiselli, G. L. Rubini, G. Tortone, and M. C. Vistoli. GridICE: a monitoring service for Grid systems. *Future Generation Computer Systems*, 21(4):559–571, 2005.
- [2] G. Chun, H. Dail, H. Casanova, and A. Snavely. Benchmark Probes for Grid Assessment. April 2004.
- [3] Clumon Cluster Monitoring Web page. <http://clumon.ncsa.uiuc.edu>, 2007.
- [4] I. Foster and C. Kesselman. Globus: A Metacomputing Infrastructure Toolkit. *International Journal of Supercomputer Applications*, 11(2):115–128, 1997.
- [5] The UK Grid Integration Test Script - GITS. <http://www.soton.ac.uk/~djb1/gits.html>, 2007.
- [6] I. Legrand, H. Newman, R. Voicu, C. Cirstoiu, C. Grigoras, M. Toarta, and C. Dobre. MonALISA: An Agent based, Dynamic Service System to Monitor, Control and Optimize Grid based Applications. In *CHEP 2004*, Interlaken, Switzerland, September 2004.
- [7] Log4J Web page. <http://logging.apache.org/log4j>, 2007.
- [8] M. Massie, B. Chun, and D. Culler. The Ganglia Distributed Monitoring System: Design, Implementation, and Experience. *Parallel Computing*, April 2004.
- [9] NCSA TestGrid Project. <http://grid.ncsa.uiuc.edu/test>, 2007.
- [10] Nagios Web page. <http://www.nagios.org>, 2007.
- [11] S. Smallen, C. Olschanowsky, K. Ericson, P. Beckman, and J. M. Schopf. The Inca Test Harness and Reporting Framework. In *Proceedings of Supercomputing 04*, November 2004.
- [12] The TeraGrid Project Web page. <http://www.teragrid.org>, 2007.