



Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

The gLite middleware

architecture and components

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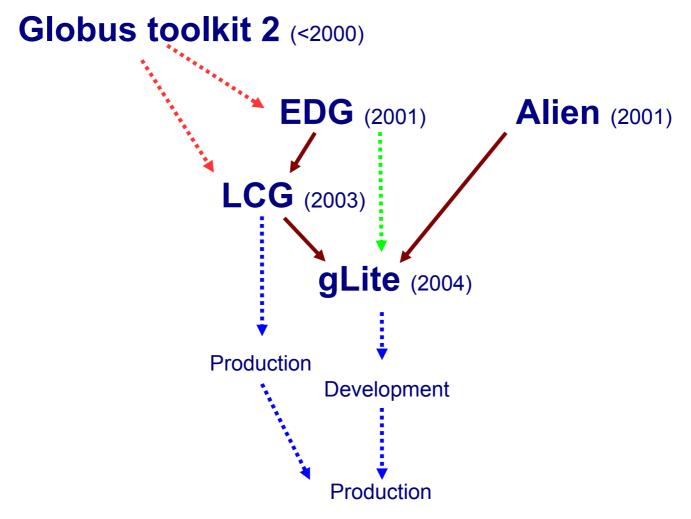






- Some history
- Grid and the middleware
- gLite components, functionality and architecture
 - security
 - information
 - job management
 - data management
- Conclusions

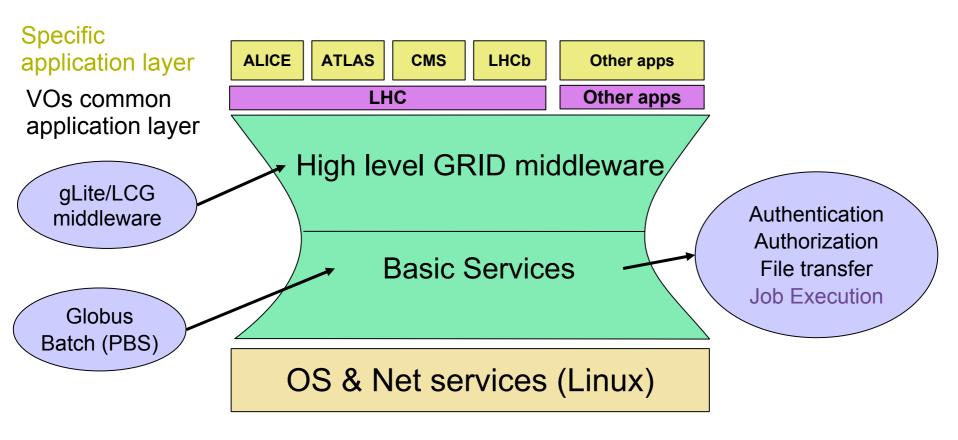
Some history



Software layers

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

Middleware keeps the grid together





gLite:

- Next step in middleware development
- New standards adopted
 - Web services
- Reengineering / redesign
 - Scalability
 - Performance
 - Interoperability
 - Modularity
 - (...) the perfect grid middleware ;-)
- Functionality added user requirements
 - HEP / Biomedicine / generic application users

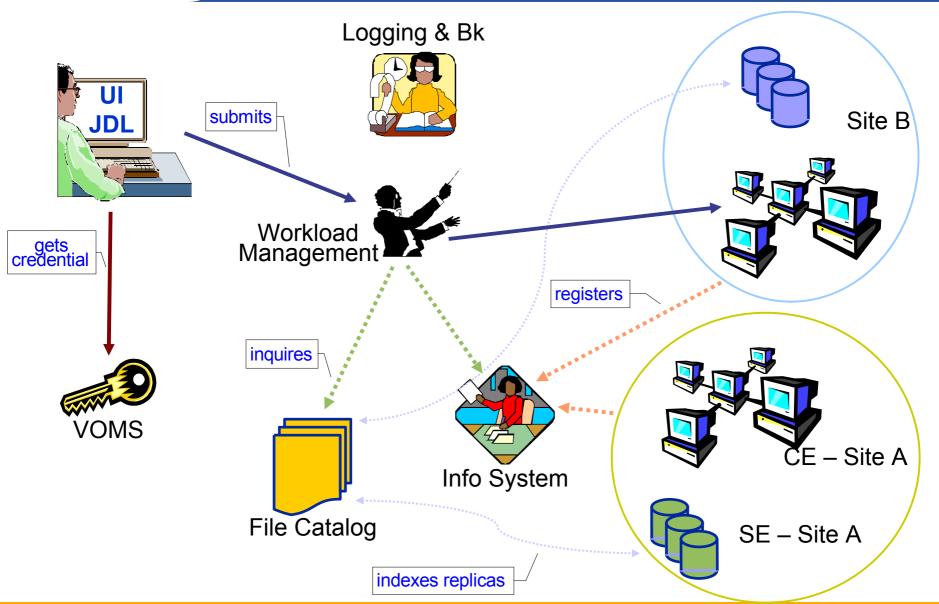


New features:

- Increased modularity
 - services can be deployed independently
- Xml based configuration
- Finer grained security (VOMS)
- Pull model for job management (lazy scheduling)
- POSIX io to grid files
- User friendly LFNs
- File transfer services (data management jobs)
- •



A typical job workflow



@site

- Computing Element (CE)
 - gateway to local computing resources (cluster of worker nodes)
- Worker Nodes (WN)
- Storage Element (SE)
 - gateway to local storage (disk, tape)
 - a gridftp server, an SRM interface, IO server
- User Interfaces (UI)
 - user's access point to the grid
 - client programs using some/all grid services

CE, SE: layer of abstraction, local peculiarities irrelevant

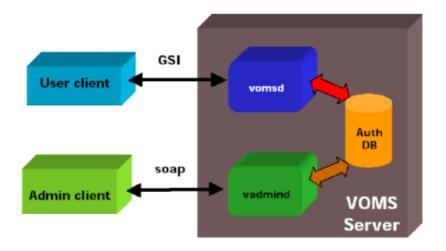
Grid- or VO-wide

- Security
 - Virtual Organization Server (VOMS)
 - MyProxy server (Proxy)
- Information System (IS)
- Job handling
 - Workload Management System (WMS)
 - Logging & Bookkeeping (LB)
- Data management
 - File catalog (FiReMan)
 - File Transfer Service (FTS)
 - File Placement Service (FPS)



Virtual Organization Membership Service

- Multiple VOs
- Multiple roles in VO
 - compatible X509 extensions
 - signed by VOMS server
- Web admin interface
- Supports MyProxy

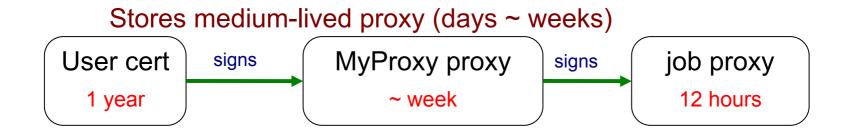


- Resource providers grant access to VOs or roles
- Sites map VO members/roles to local auth mechanism (unix user accounts)
 - allows for local policy

Layer of abstraction: individual members irrelevant

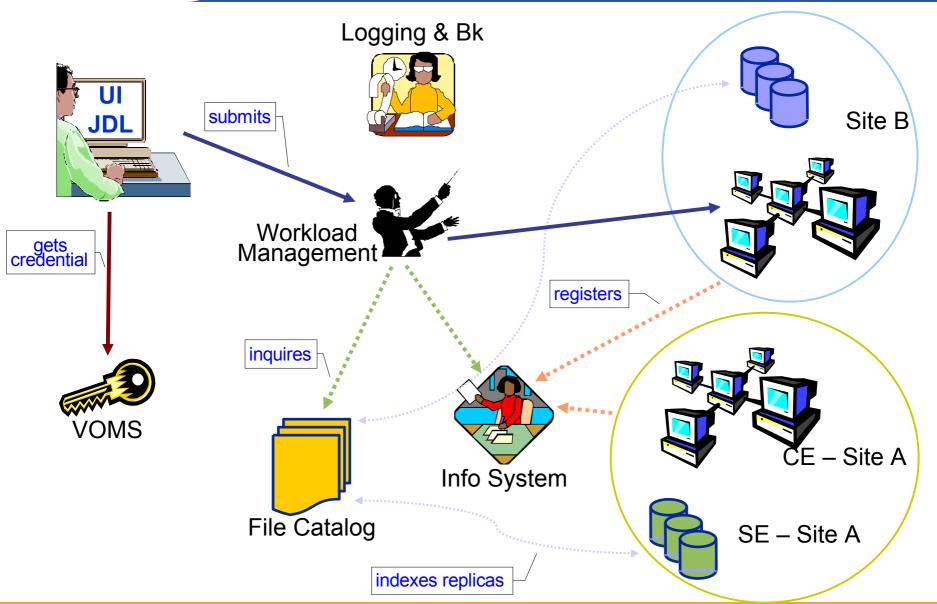


- MyProxy
 - allows longer lived jobs / increases security
 - WMS renews proxy
 - users should not produce long lived proxies :-)
 - allows for secure user mobility
 - user does not need to copy globus-keys around





A typical job workflow





Information system

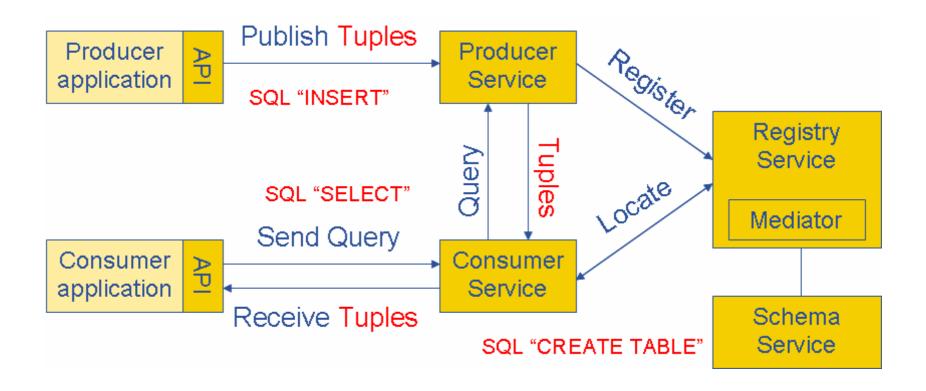
Enabling Grids for E-scienc

Based on R-GMA

- relational (database-like) implementation of the GGF Grid Monitoring Architecture
- distributed
- Aggregates service information from multiple grid sites
 - hosts, resources (CPU, storage)
 - accepted VOs
 - based on Glue schema
- Used by WMS (= RB's) to collect information on sites
 - defines WMS's view of the Grid!
- Generic Service Discovery API
 - used by replica management tools to locate SEs, Catalogs
- R-GMA system also used for monitoring :-)

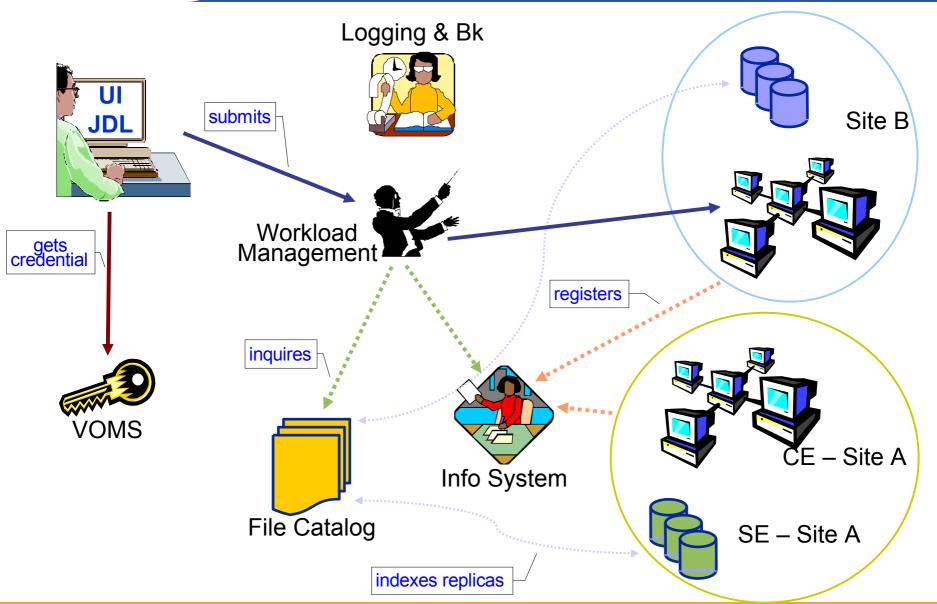


R-GMA ~ Distributed r-DB





A typical job workflow



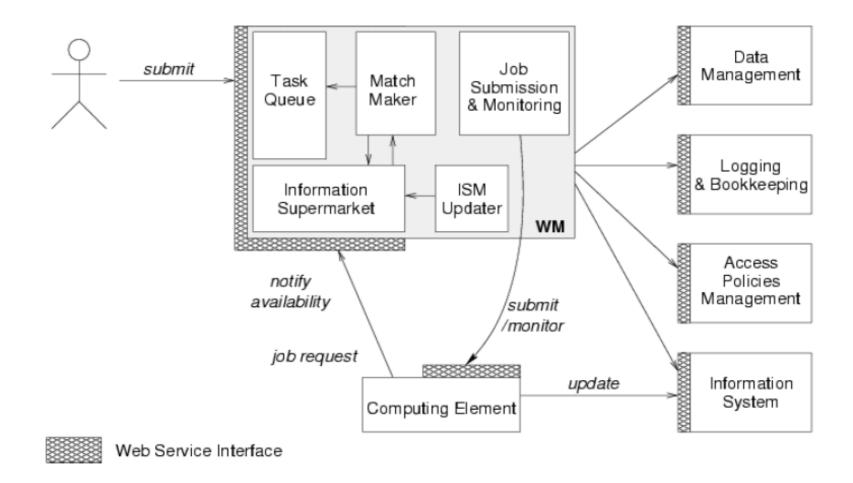
Job Submission

- WMS finds best location for job
 - considering job requirements and available resources (CPUs, files)
 - Push model: WMS pushes job to CE
 - Pull model: CE asks the WMS for jobs
 - gets resource information from IS and File Catalogs
- JSS (Condor) provides reliable submission system
- LB keeps track of job's status
- WMS is primary job execution interface for users
- each server allows only certain VOs / groups

Layer of abstraction: sites irrelevant

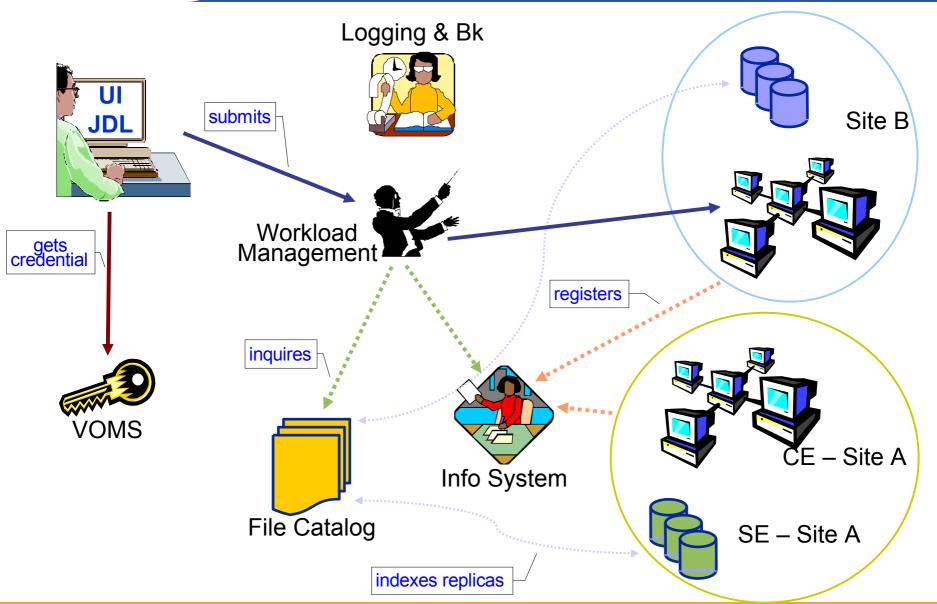


Job Management Services





A typical job workflow





Data Management Services

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

Storage Element

Storage Resource Manager

not provided by gLite

– POSIX-I/O

gLite-I/O

Access protocols

gsiftp, https, rfio, ...

Catalogs

- File catalog
- Replica catalog
- File authorization service
- Metadata catalog catalog

gLite FiReMan catalog

(MySQL and Oracle)

gLite standalone metadata

File Transfer

- File Transfer Service
- File Placement Service

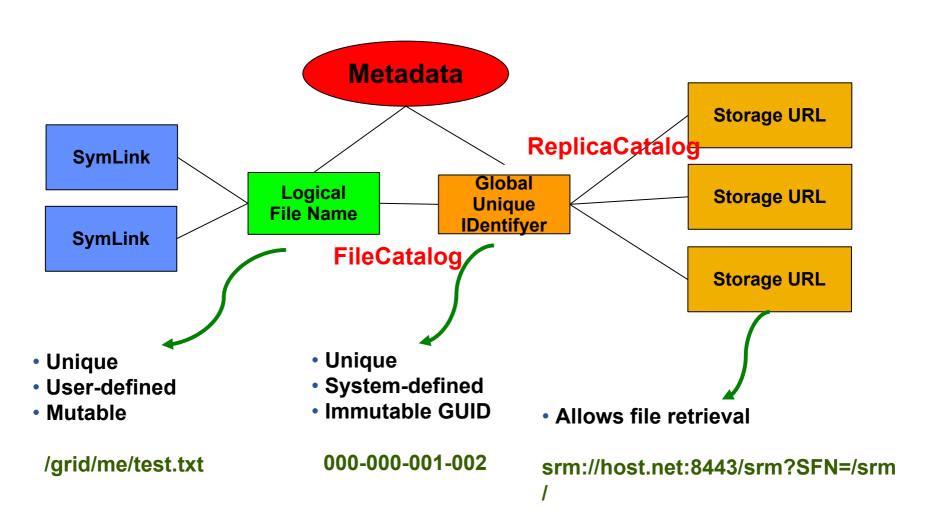
Data management

- Catalog remembers locations of files
 - only deals with their locations (not data, not tranfers!)
 - data transfer handled separately: PFNs point to actual storage location and access protocol
- Files can be replicated on multiple SEs
- Each file registered has a unique ID
 - same file gets different IDs when registered multiple times
- LFNs are names that make sense to you

Layer of abstraction: file location irrelevant

FiReMan Catalog

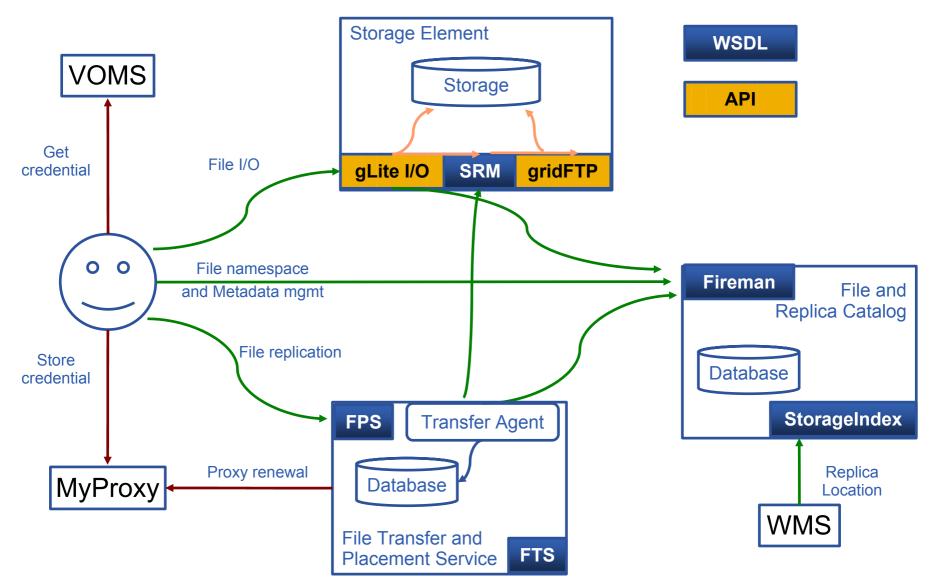
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my.site/myvo/grid/me/test.txt



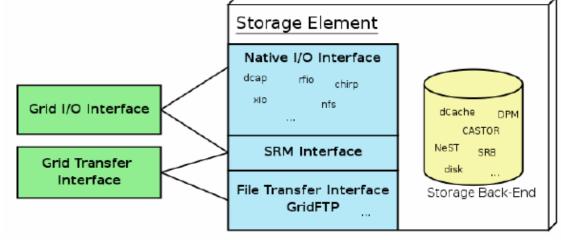
DM Interactions

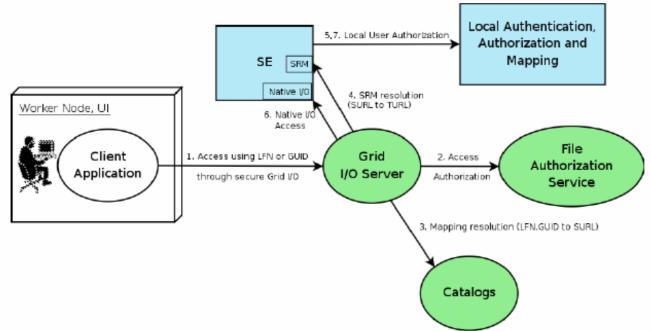




Provides POSIX-like access to grid files

- both CLI & API
- GUID or LFN can be used, i.e. open("/grid/myFile");







File Transfer Service

- Handles data management jobs
 - "RB" for data jobs
- Responsible for reliable file transfers between grid sites
 - transfers (sets of) files between 2 SE's
 - endpoints with same protocol (gsiftp, ...)
- Can be shared among VOs



File Transfer Service

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Transfer jobs

- identifier
- state
- files (source/destination PFN pairs)
- support MyProxy
 - glite-transfer-submit
 - glite-transfer-status

Channels

- point to point (cern.ch fzk.de) queues
- state
- bandwidth
- concurrent tranfers
- can be managed
 - production channels
 - default channel (free internet)



File Placement Service

- Understands logical source files
 - copy lfn:///grid/myvo/mytest.txt
- Understands logical destination
 - transfer to cern.ch
- Updates the File Catalogs
 - registers new replica SURL in Fireman
- Builds on FTS

Conclusions

- More standards compliant (WS)
- More security, virtualization of resources
- Some components evolving keeping compatibility
- Commands renamed, same functionality
- New / rearchitected components
- Several required features implemented
- Some requirements still pending
- New features expected
- Still moving target
- Current: gLite 1.3
- Expected soon: gLite 1.4





Thanks for listening!