LHCb Grid Simulation

Goals and problems

- Try to develop smarter algorithms for
 - Data management
 - Predict anomalies
 - Job scheduling
- Need a simulator to test such things
- Use grid simulation to optimize algorithms/compare with existing ones
- Have a feedback from you

Strategy

Develop and run simulator

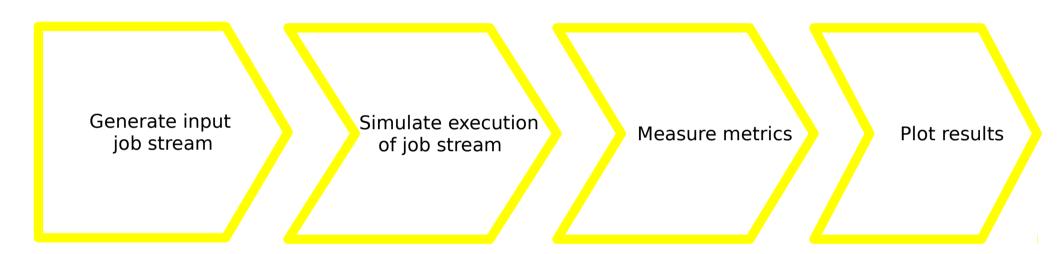


Try to improve collected metrics



Collect metrics from existing algorithms

Simulation process



Current state of the project

- More real input jobs
- Storage
- Real links
- Multi-core (1job per core)
- Tracing metrics

Input job parameters

- Name
- Type (User, MC, Reconstruction, Stripping, ...)
- Time of job submission to queue
- Amount of flops needed to execute job
- Name of input dataset file
 - Size of dataset
 - Number of available replicas
 - Types (disk or tape) of available replicas
 - Locations of dataset
- Name of output dataset
 - Size of dataset
 - Number of output replicas
 - Locations and storage type (disk or tape) of output replicas
- Maybe something else?

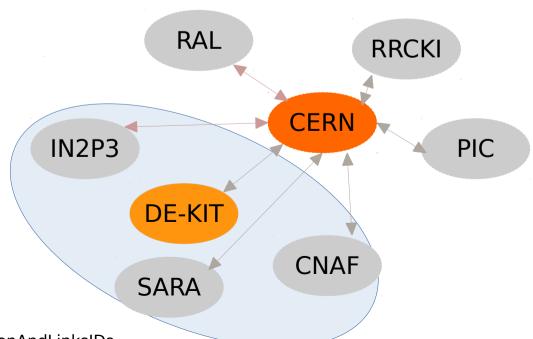
Network

Tier0-Tier1 links

Link Id	T1	Use	Bandwidth
CERN-CNAF-LHCOPN-001	CNAF	Primary	10G
CERN-GRIDKA-LHCOPN-001	GRIDKA	Primary	10G
CERN-IN2P3-LHCOPN-001	IN2P3	Primary	10G
CERN-PIC-LHCOPN-001	PIC	Primary	10G
CERN-RAL-LHCOPN-001	RAL	Primary	10G
CERN-SARA-LHCOPN-001	SARA	Primary	10G
CERN-RRCK1-LHCOPN-001	RRCKI	Primary	2G
CERN-RAL-LHCOPN-002	RAL	Backup	10G
CERN-PIC-LHCOPN-002	PIC	Backup	1G

Tier1-Tier1

Link Id	Bandwidt h
CNAF-GRIDKA-LHCOPN- 001	10G
GRIDKA-IN2P3-LHCOPN- 001	10G
GRIDKA-SARA-LHCOPN- 001	10G



Data taken from

https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/hin/view/LHCOPN/NamingConventionAndLinksIDs

Tier

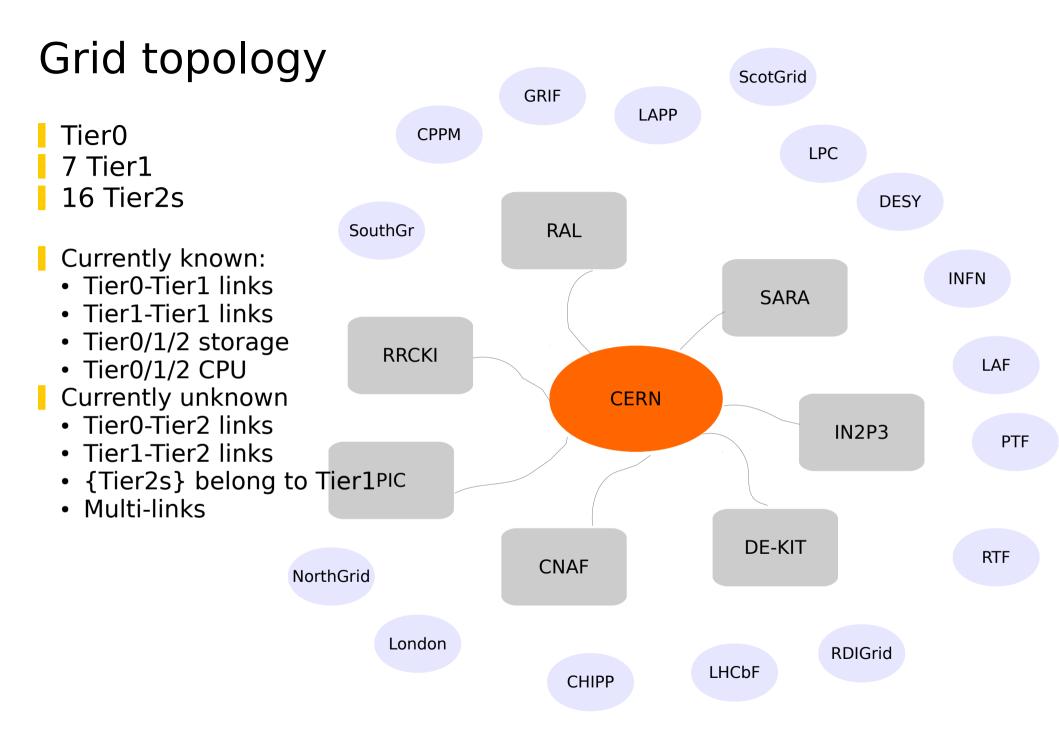
- Number of cores
- Flops per core
- Anomalies
 - Schedule of anomalies
- Links
- Storage
 - Disk
 - Tape

Storage

- Each tier has
- 1 attached disk
- 1 attached tape
- 7 mounted disk (remote access to another Tier1s' storages)
- 7 mounted tape (remote access)
- Each storage is characterized by write/read/connection rate
- Each storage has a file content catalog which contains name and size of datasets

Data popularity

- Data management: how increase or decrease in the number of replicas affects job's wall time
- Optimizing disk space by deleting less popular files. Different strategies can be tested
 - LRU
 - LFU
- Namenode contains all relevant info about file popularity:
 - Filename
 - File size
 - Array of clock times when file was requested
- Every *N* days file-deleter seeks for less popular files

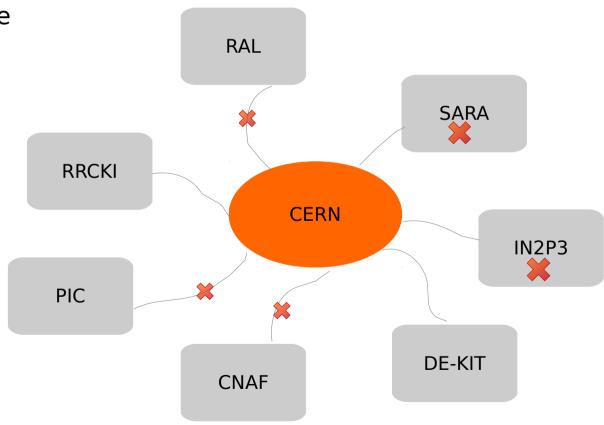


Processes or job life-cycle Scheduler Tier Tier(Task receiver CSV contains launches task executor) info about all Tier (Job Requester) jo<mark>bs in simulatio</mark>n Create replicas Failed task Task executor Download data, Copying Execute job Create replicas tape → disk if necessary Rescheduling

Create replicas

Anomalies

- Links
 - Decreasing of bandwidth (CERN-PIC, CERN-RAL)
 - Link break
- Host
 - Core's break by schedule
- Rescheduling?



Algorithms of scheduling

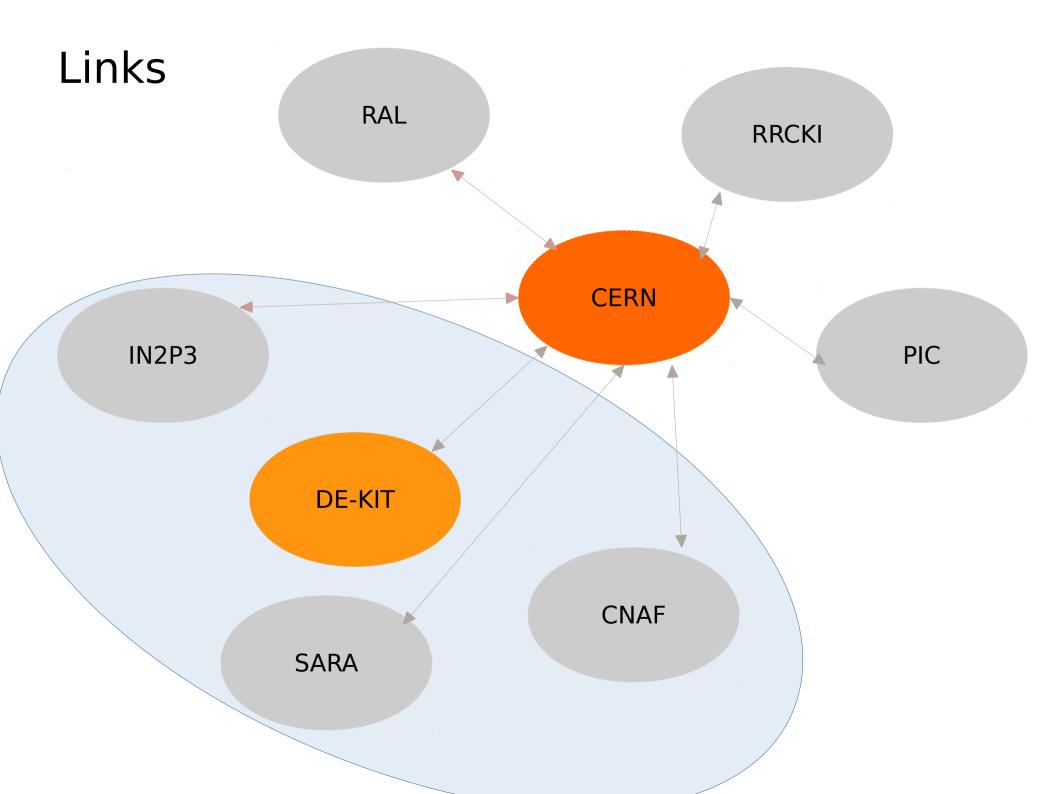
- Simple
 - Distributes task by "place" in the queue
- Data Availability Matching (DAM)
 - It accounts for the availability of data on the requesting tier. If there are no suitable jobs DAM becomes simple algorithm

Tracing metrics

- Link workload
- Number of running cores per site
- Time of job execution
- Time of job scheduling
- Tier efficiency
- Total number of datasets on disks/tapes per site (daily)
- Total occupied space on disks/tapes per site (daily)
- Cumulative input/output data per site (daily)
- Cumulative transferred data
- Number of job failures per site
- Transfer failures per site

Backup

Processes or job life-cycle Scheduler Tier Tier(Task receiver CSV contains Tier (Job Requester) launches task executor) info about all jo<mark>bs in simulatio</mark>n Rescheduling Task executor Failed task Replicator Replicator Replicator



Plots

