

dCache, agile adoption of storage technologies
or
The inevitable dCache presentation
or
The story of my home media entertainment center

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for the dCache Team

GridKa School of Computing, Karlsruhe, Aug 31, 2012



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 - Standards
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 - Multi Tier storage
 - Adaption of new storage technologies
 - Storage Federation(s)

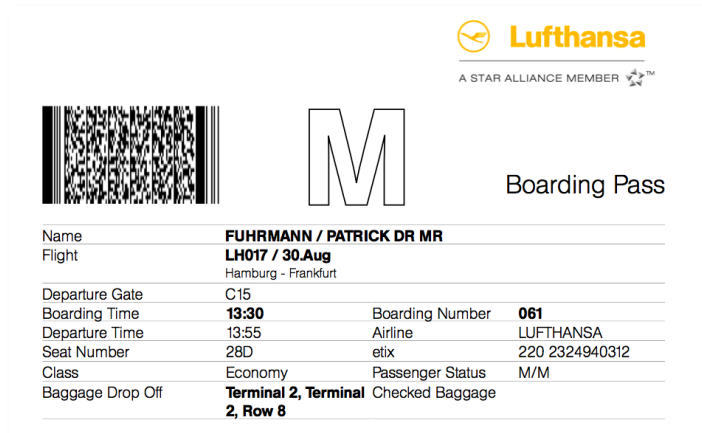
For your eyes only

What do those picture have in common ? dCache.org 



Irreproducible = very precious,

Value of data



Download again



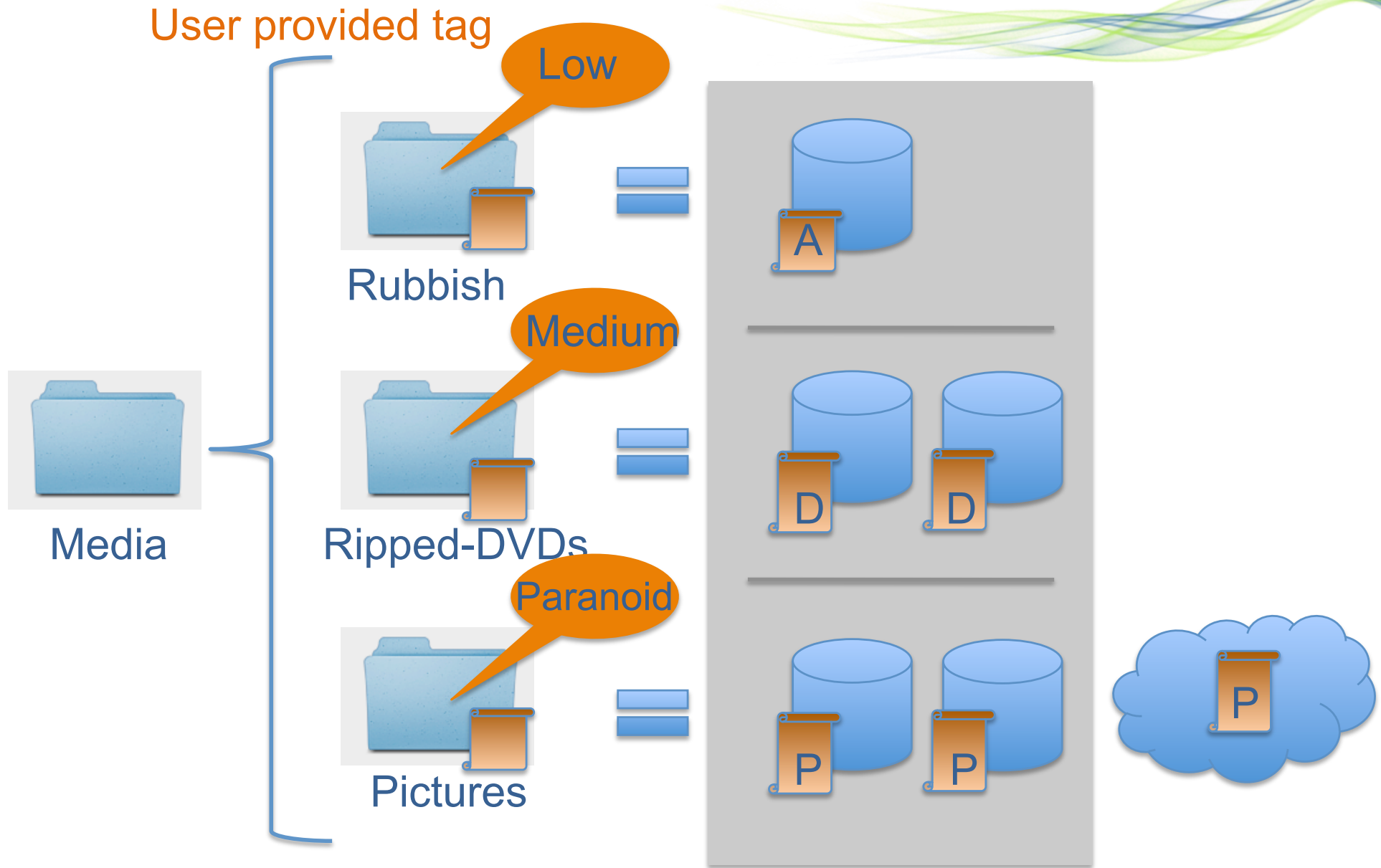
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Irreplaceable, Very precious

How would you expect your home media server at home to handle this ?

Need a storage system which honors value dCache.org



What else would you like your storage system to do for you ?

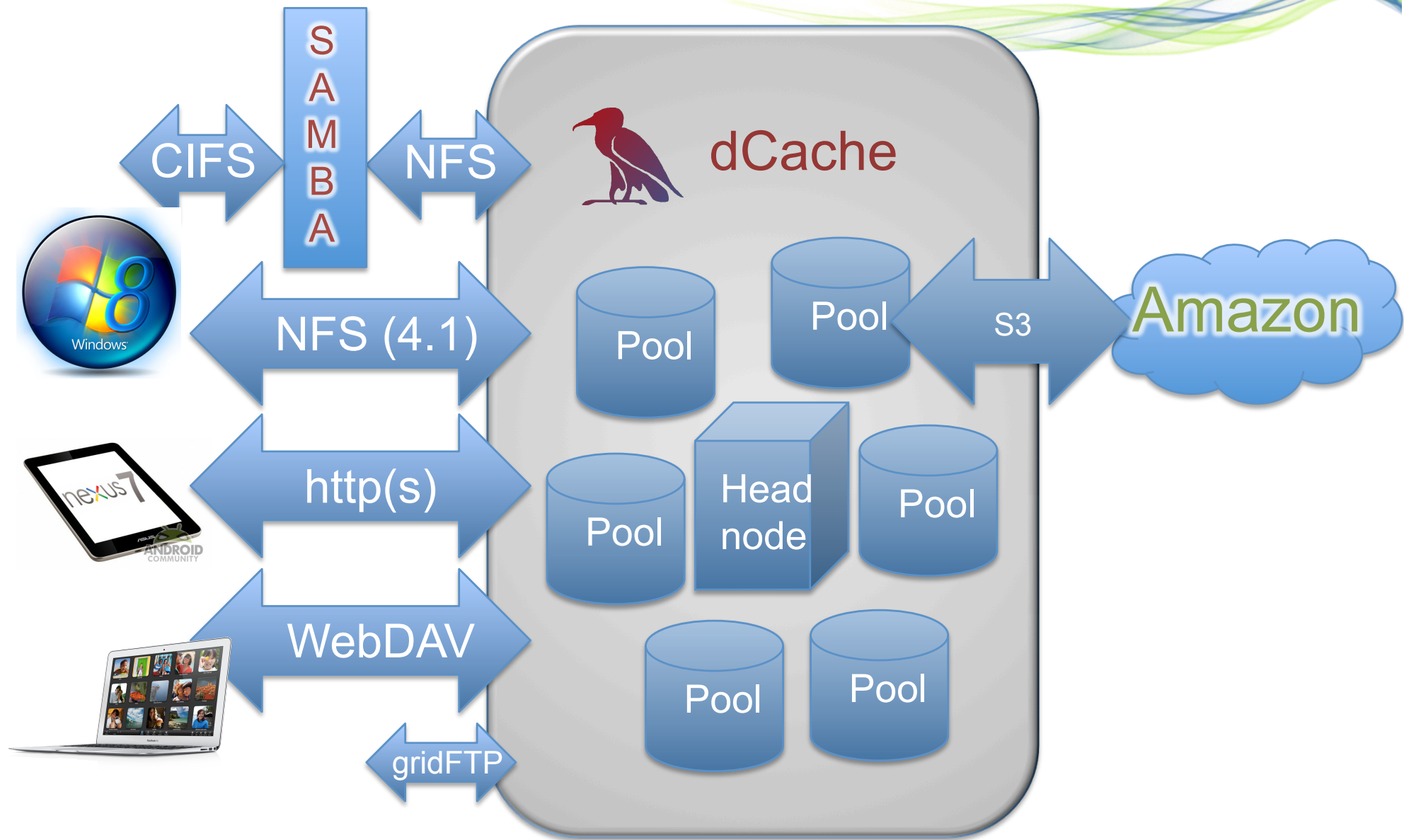


- Adding storage independently of name space = extend the size of a directory by adding just another USB disk.
- Moving data around without messing around with the name space (file and directories),
- Decommissioning disks w/o changing location in file system.
- Support of useful protocols, like http, WebDAV or mountable (NFS)

My dCache @ home



Protocol View



Now more serious

For the last 10 years, a group of people (see later) have been working on improving my home entertainment center, with the amazing side effect that this technology now stores as much data as facebook (>100PB) and about 1/2 of all Higgs-candidates ☺ at 60 locations around the world, namely :



The Project



**COMPLETED ON TIME AND ONLY
3,000 SLAVES OVER BUDGET!**

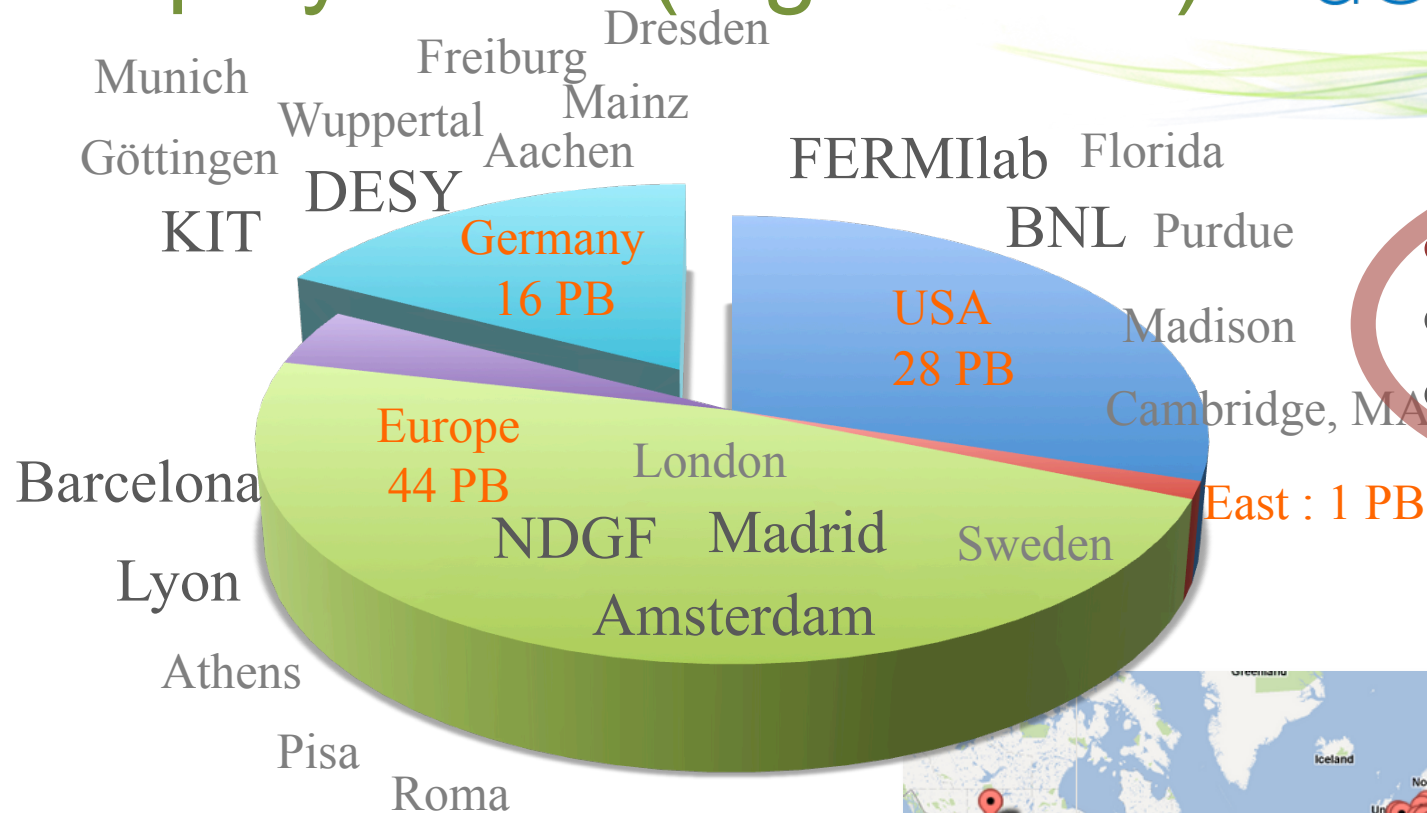
Partners

- dCache is a collaboration between
 - DESY
 - FERMI lab
 - NorduNet
- About 10 core developers worldwide with an equivalent of 8 FTE's.
- For all three partners, dCache is a strategic software component used by the organization itself.



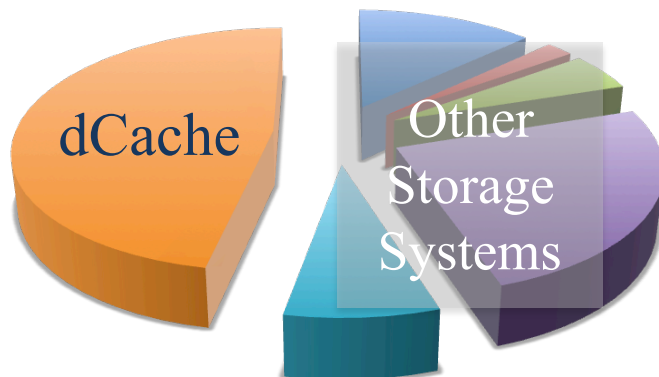
- dCache is the continuous contribution of the dCache partners to WLCG (Commitment)
- dCache acquired funding from various sources for over 10 years.
- Current funding (in addition to partners):
 - Germany : HGF, Helmholtz Alliance
 - Europe : EMI until April 2013
 - Germany : “Large-scale Data Management and Analysis, LSDMA” (started mid of 2012, will increase for dCache Jan 2013)

Deployments (e.g. WLCG)



- 100 PB in total
- 7 - 9 Tier I's
- 60 others

Stolen from Tigran



Other Communities

Stolen from Paul



- Largest dCache sites stores about 15 Petabytes on disk and tape.
- Single Nordic dCache spans 4 countries
- OSG Midwest Tier II dCache spans 2 campus areas with local caching.

- 10 Years of experience in serving large communities
 - Hera (DESY) and Tevatron (FERMILab) Experiments
 - WLCG
 - Open Science Grid
 - Light source experiments (CFEL, XFEL)
- Provided community resp. user support tool
 - Bug and Feature Request Ticket System
(support@dcache.org)
 - User Forum Mailing lists plus Tier I mailing list
 - Google +
 - Twitter
 - RSS Feed
 - Weekly Tier I phone conference
 - German Support team : phone conference ever 2. week

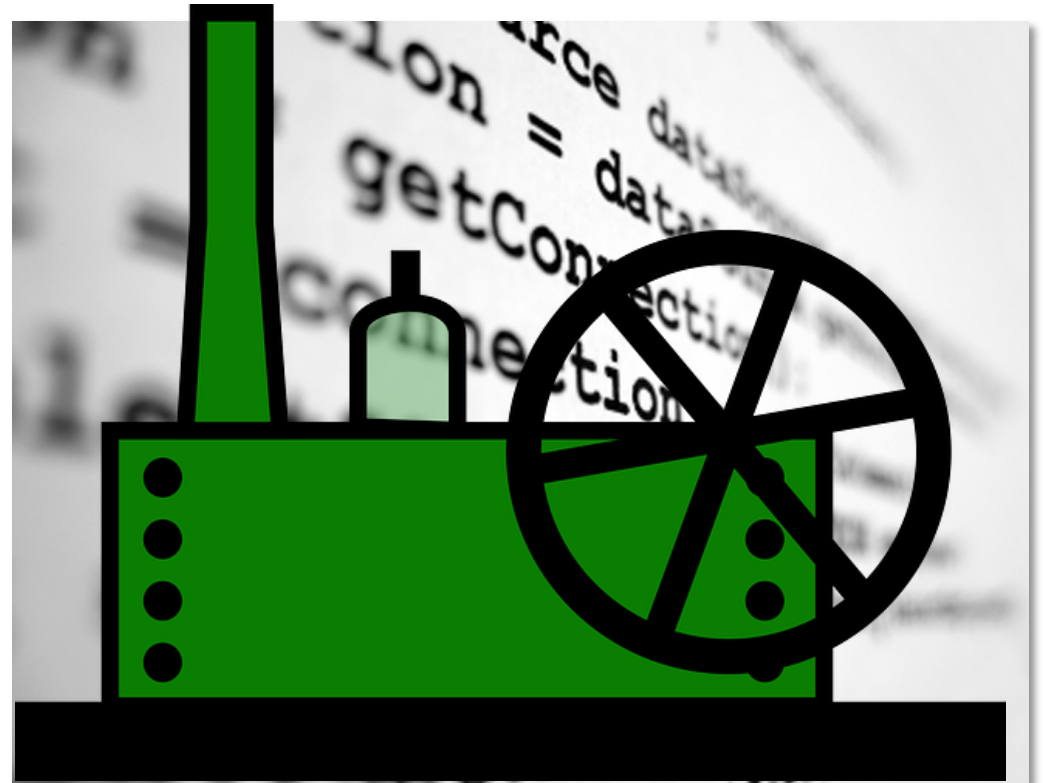
User Community Activities

- German dCache support Group
 - KIT, Aachen, Munich, Wuppertal, ...
- Provides
 - GridKA School dCache tutorials (yesterday)
 - Yearly dCache workshops
- This year
 - 6th workshop
 - 57 participants
 - 13 countries
 - 17 presentations in
 - 7 hours +
 - 5 hours hands on tutorials

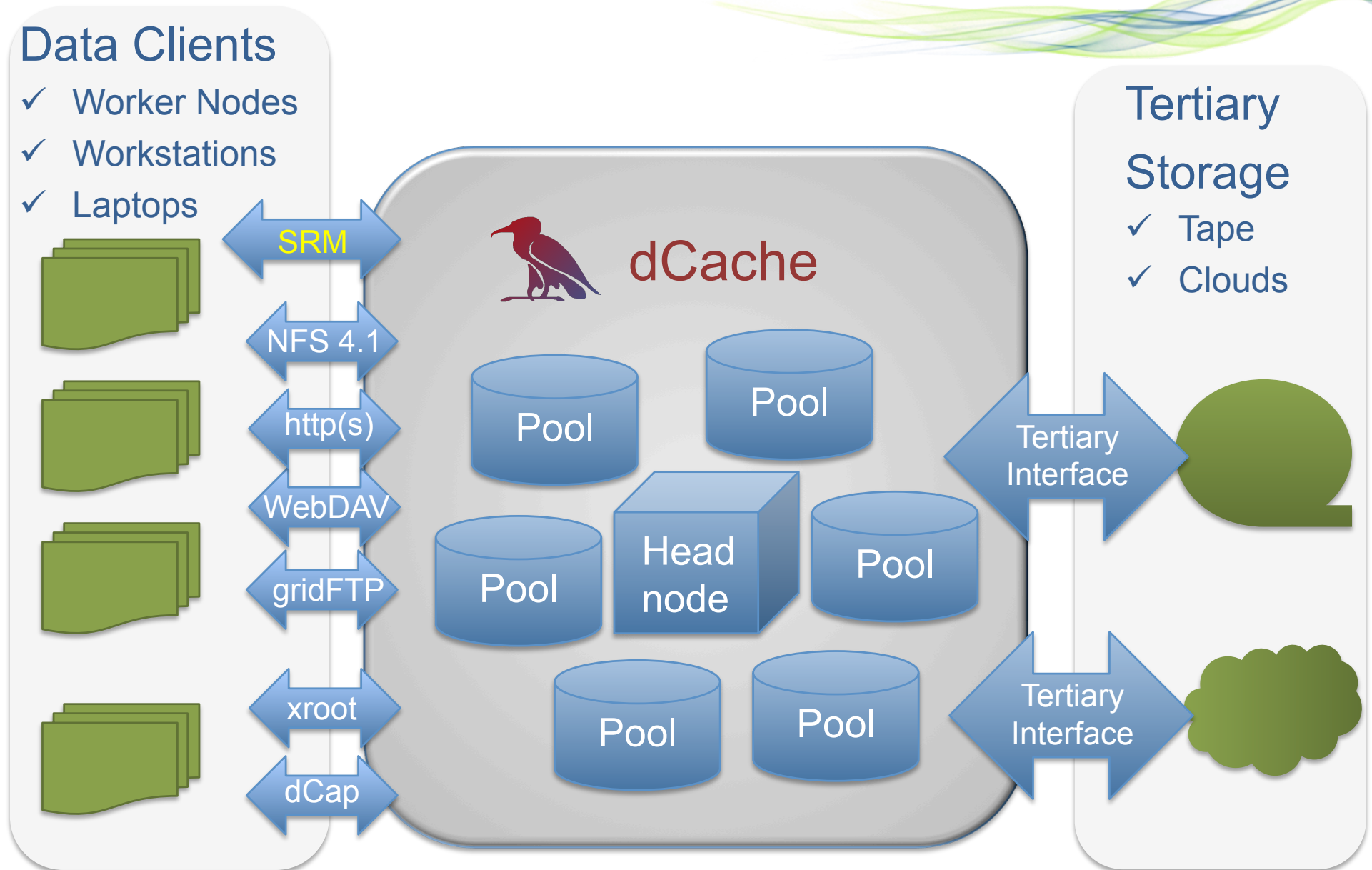


- Code under AGPL Licence (or less e.g. BSD)
- All Code is '*reviewed*' by mostly two other team members
- Public 'review board'
- One developers video conference per week.
- Face to face once per year.
- Using *from the shelf* components whenever possible (jetty, commonly used web components, security libraries ...)
 - We don't have to write the code
 - More people are testing the code
 - Temporary colleagues get better jobs afterwards
- Good connection to HTW Berlin
 - Getting about 2 students a year
- Soon code will be available in GitHub

The System



dCache : Basic concept



dCache : Under the hood



Standard File Access Protocols

http(s)
WebDav

NFS 4.1

gsiFtp

Storage Management

SRM

Common Security Layer

Authentication : Kerberos, X509, Password

Unified ID management

Authorization : ACL's for File system and storage control (SRM)

Common Name Service Layer

Extended Names Service Queries (SQL)

“multi-media” storage layer



- Tape backend
 - None (Disk Only, most Tier II's)
 - One type of tape system (Most Tier I's)
 - Multiple types of tape systems (Nordug Grid)
- Disk – Tape transitions
 - Automatic (rules)
 - Manual (SRM, e.g. 'bring online')
- Supports multiple disk copies
 - Automatic hot spot detection
 - Manually (e.g. pool decommissioning..)
 - Resilient module (always at least 'n' disk copies)
- Consistent security and ACLs

Plug-in system

- Authentication (LDAP, Kerberos, X509 ...)
- Name Space Layer
 - can use other name space provider
- ‘Disk’ Storage Layer
 - Plain file system
 - In preparation (Hadoop FS, GPFS, ...)
- File distribution system
 - New experimental one in roll out

You could provide your own for all those.
(Find Paul’s CHEP’12 presentation at dCache.org for details)

dCache is committed to standards



- Only standards make service providers interchangeable (no vendor lock-in).
- Standards allow your customer to choose their applications.
- Client code is becoming 'other peoples' problem.
- Simplifies acquiring funding. (e.g. EMI)

Examples for standards in dCache



- SRM, GLUE 2.0
- http(s) / WebDAV
 - Access your data with your browser or OS (WebDAV)
 - Production at DESY, BNL, PIC
- NFSv4.1/pNFS
 - Mount your dCache like any other NFS system.
 - In production for Photon Science at DESY for more than a year.
 - Evaluated at FERMILab for “Intensity Frontier” experiments
 - “Results look promising, throughput scales well with number of pools”

The dCache Labs

For your eyes only



Cluster file system back-ends

You remember ?

Standard File Access Protocols

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Instead



Standard File Access Protocols

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gsiFtp

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Extended Names Service Queries (SQL)

“multi-media” storage layer abstraction

DISK

SSD

Tape



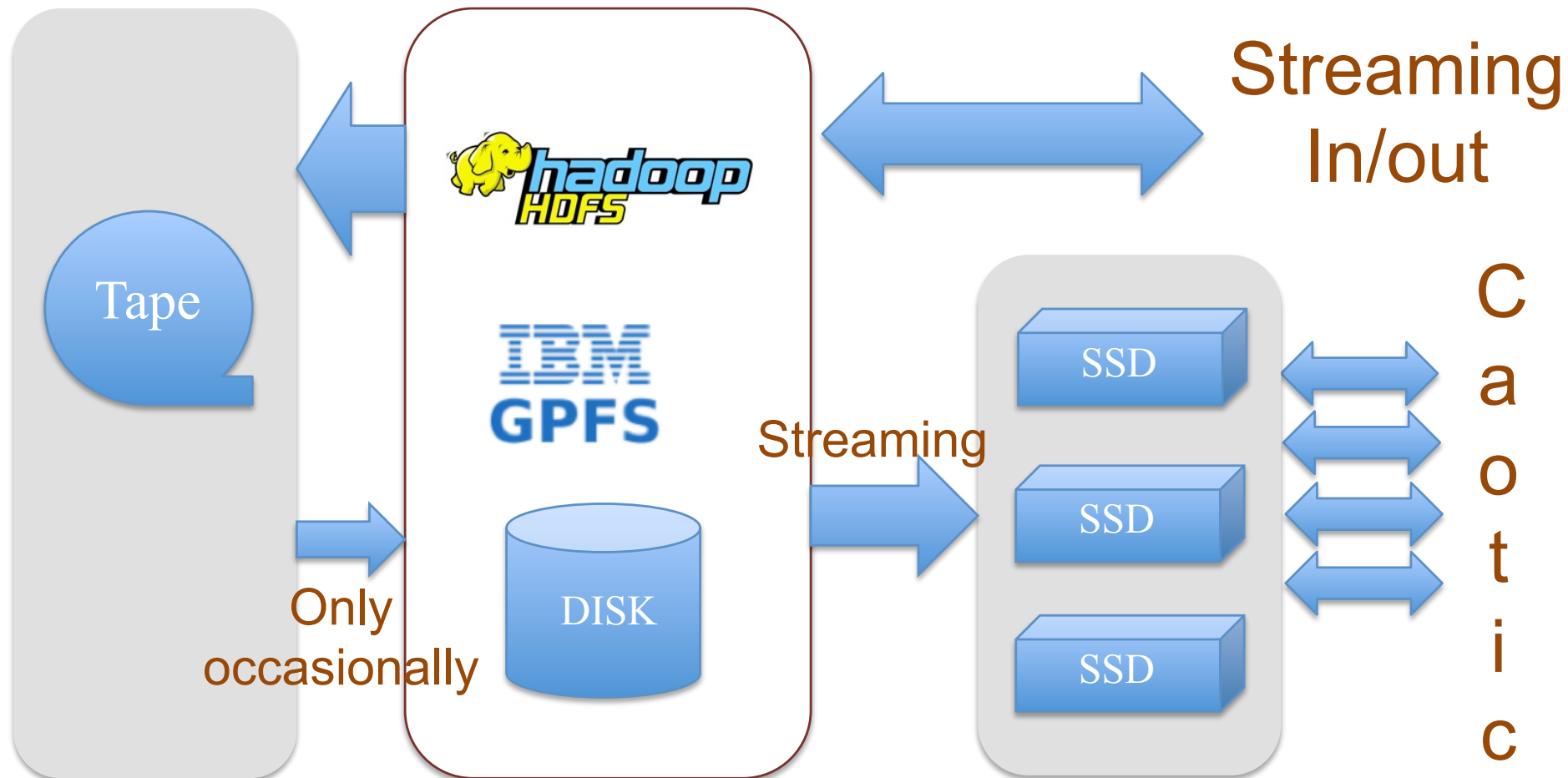
Benefits



- Benefits of the underlying file system
- Reliability
- Easy maintenance
- Performance
- etc

3 Tier Storage

3 Tier Storage System



3 Tier Storage

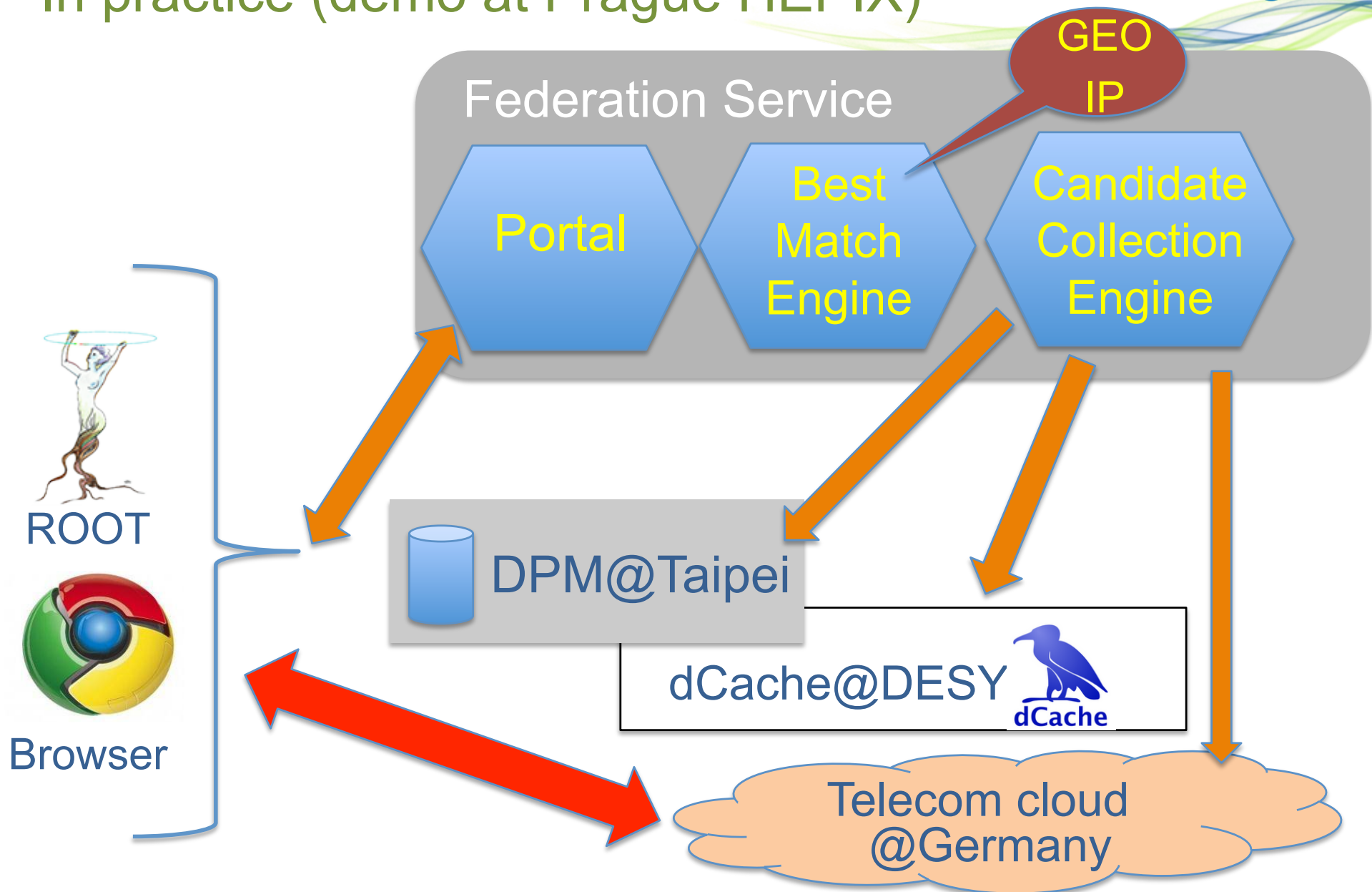
- Benefit from the advantages of the different storage technologies (tape, spinning disk, SSD)
- Don't suffer too much from their deficiencies.
- Some limitations apply
 - Certain access profiles benefit most
 - Smart calculation when to change media
 - “Evaluation of 3 Tier data model for WLCG analysis” by Dmitry Ozerov, Chep 12

- We already can use cloud storage as backend storage. (Similar to tape)
- Since August a student from Berlin starts CDMI and S3 evaluation. Trying to find the best 'Cloud protocol' for dCache.

Storage Federation with standard protocols

- Project with CERN DM under the umbrella of EMI but not limited to the EMI funding period.
- Definition of TEG:
 - “Collection of disparate storage resources managed by co-operating but independent administrative domains transparently accessible via a common name space”
- We do it with standard HTTP/WebDAV
- Benefits
 - Get high performance clients for free.
 - Loads of free software (Apache, Squid, ..)
- Interfaces to
 - LFC
 - Proximity services
 - Storage system load
- See : “Dynamic federations: storage aggregation using open tools and standard protocols” by Fabrizio Furano (Chep’12)

In practice (demo at Prague HEPIX)



- dCache is a professional Open Source project, with a large developers base and significant community support.
- Funding is provided by a variety of sources.
- dCache is committed to standards
 - To ease customer acceptance for storage
 - Simplifies system administrators life.
- The dCache system evolves, following
 - Community requirements (SRM, GLUE2, StaR ...)
 - Technology changes (NFS 4.1, SSD, Hadoop FS, ...)

Finished

further reading
www.dCache.org