

Global Grid Monitoring: The EGEE/WLCG Case

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- gLite overview
- SAM (Service Availability Monitoring)
- Other monitoring tools
- Conclusions



• 80 developers (12 research centers)

- gLite 1.0: initial version, released in April 2005
- gLite 1.5: latest LCG-independent version, released in Jan. 2006
- gLite 3.0: merging LCG 2.7 and gLite 1.5, May 2006
- since 3.0 no separate releases of LCG and gLite middleware



gLite middleware

- gLite services groups:
 - Access and Security Services
 - Information and Monitoring Services
 - Data Services
 - Job Management Services



Service Scopes

• gLite services scopes:

- User
- Site
- Virtual Organization (VO):
 - Biomedical
 - High Energy Physics
 - etc...
- and global (i.e.multi-VO)



- Access and Security Services
 - Identifies users, allowing or denying access to services, on the basis of some agreed policies.
 - provides credentials using Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) X.509
 - Certification Authorities as trusted third parties.
- Information Service (IS) and Monitoring:
 - Provides information about the gLite resources and their status.
 - used to locate resources
 - and for monitoring and accounting purposes.
 - Data published to the IS conforms to a schema



gLite Services 2/2

- Job Management System
 - Computing Element (CE) service
 - computing resources localized at a site (clusters with Worker Nodes)
 - Workload Management System (WMS) (global)
 - matching jobs to CEs according to job requirements and optimization
 - managing full life-cycle of the job across sites.
- Data Management System
 - storage back-end (site)
 - stored files registered in a central catalogue (LFC) (global)



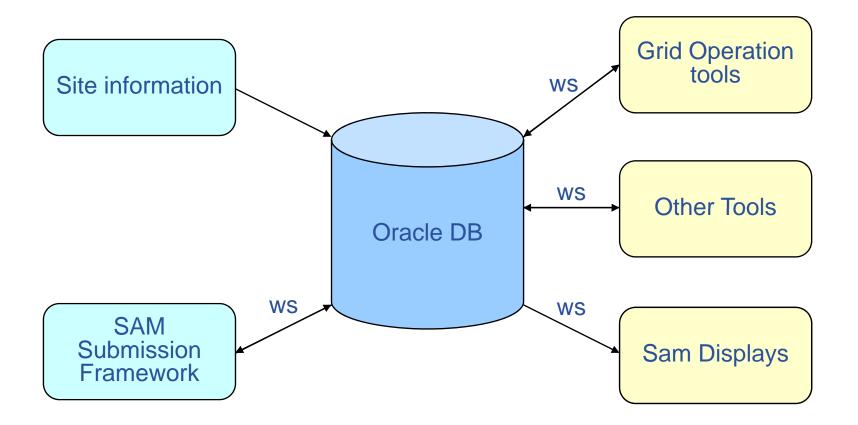
- Monitoring EGEE/WLCG grid infrastructure
- Service level monitoring
 - Service availability (and functionality) checked by launching tests on the monitored sites
- In production since one year
- Managing a growing infrastructure
 - 20 sites --> 60 sites --> 200 sites (in four years)
- Main source of information for Grid Operations
- Basis for Availability

CGCC Service Availability Monitoring (SAM)

- Framework structure
 - SAM submission framework
 - Oracle DB
 - Web Services
 - Visualization part (SAM displays)









SAM framework 1/2

- Input
 - Site information collection tools
 - Static and dynamic information

- SAM submission framework
 - test submission
 - high level execution workflow
- Storage and Processing
 - Web services
 - query/publishing
 - programmatic interface
 - tool for other services
 - Oracle Database
 - Storing the test results, test description, test criticality, alarms, etc...



SAM framework 2/2

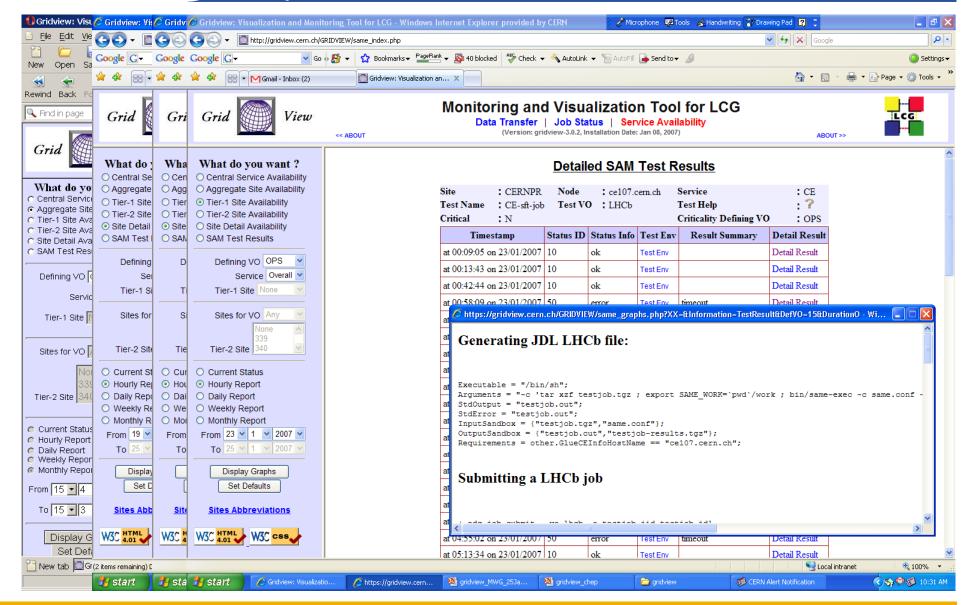
- Output
 - SAM display
 - SAM portal (to be faced out in ~1 month)
 - GridView
 - availability graphs
 - historical test results

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

• detailed test results

GridView visualization of SAM results

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE



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Computation of Availability Metrics

- Enabling Grids for E-sciencE
- Service Availability is computed
 - Per Service Instance
 - Per Service Type (eg. CE) for a site
 - Per Site
 - Over various periodicities like Hourly, Daily, Weekly and Monthly



EGEE/WLCG infrastructure and operations

- EGEE/WLCG infrastructure;
 - ~200 sites
 - 11 federations or regions

- ROC:
 - responsibility for the services within its region
 - conformity to a set of agreed operation procedures.
- Grid Operators (COD):
 - monitoring the availability and performance of the grid services.



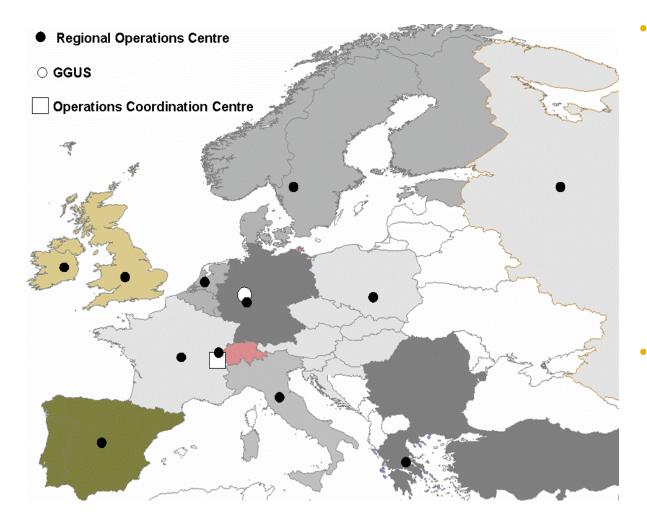
Operator on Duty

- COD is Operator on Duty
- global WLCG/EGEE GRID monitoring

- SAM tests raise alarms about site failures which are reported to COD
- Then COD:
 - detect issues affecting the grid services
 - provides a first analysis
 - reports existing problems to the relevant ROCs
 - validates the solution provided
- 1 (2) ROCs responsible for the whole GRID operations at a time
 - 11 ROCs involved
 - weekly rotation



Enabling Grids for E-sciencE



Regional Operations Centres (ROC)

- One in each region (incl. Asia-Pacific)
- Front-line support for user and operations issues
 - point of contact for sites in the region
- Provide local knowledge and adaptations
- Manage daily Grid operations – oversight, troubleshooting
- Run infrastructure services
- for Asia-Pacific region
 - Asia-Pacific
 - roc@lists.grid.sinica.edu.tw
 - Jason Shih, Min-Hong Tsai, Shu-Ting Liao
 - CERN (catch-all ROC)
 - egee-roc-cern@cern.ch
 - Nicholas Thackray



Grid operations in EGEE/WLCG: Enabling Grids for E-sciencE the SAM role

- Grid Operations
- Site Certification
 - Technical suitability, convenient level of quality
 - SAM test results are crucial in the certification procedures of most EGEE/WLCG ROCs.
 - On demand submission (web interface, Poznan)
 - Official hourly submission (CERN)
- Availability
 - ROC reports
- Site monitoring
 - site admins, ROC, etc...

Grid infrastructures using SAM

 A number of grid infrastructures are currently monitored by SAM. Major examples:

- EGEE/WLCG

Enabling Grids for E-science

- SEE-Grid
- EELA

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- Health-e-Child
- EuMedGrid
- EuChinaGrid
- BalticGrid
- SAM platforms were deployed for those projects in slightly different configurations, according to the number of sites monitored, hardware and software resources.

Other monitoring tools: GridICE

• It provides:

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- status and utilization information at site and resource level

- basic statistics
- real-time alerts
- geographic map
- Main server based on Nagios (open source, host and network service monitor)
- Centralized architecture
 - a main server periodically queries a set of nodes to extract information about the status of grid and network services, and the utilization of resources.
- Collected information is stored in a DBMS and used to build aggregate statistics and trigger alerts



Other monitoring tools: GStat

- Information System monitoring web interface
- Analysing data published by the sites

- sanity of the data
- reliability of the data
- aggregated and detailed graphs
- history plots
- Provides information to SAM
- Gathers information the site publishes about the services running there

GGGGG gstat ∘ [∗] Enabling Grids for E-sciencE File <u>E</u>dit <u>V</u>iew <u>G</u>o <u>B</u>ookmarks <u>T</u>ools <u>H</u>elp 👽 🦨 🖵 4 🔺 http://goc.grid.sinica.edu.tw/gstat/INFN-BARI/ 6 GStat: 11:48:17 06/14/06 GMT home alert table service regional service metrics links ? prod pps test baltic eela euchina eumed seegrid INFN-BARI Status: OK <u>0K</u> GOCDB Configuration information: status: Certified, type: Production giis url: ldap://gridba2.ba.infn.it:2170/mds-vo-name=infn-bari,o=grid To test site GIIS:: ldapsearch -x -H ldap://gridba2.ba.infn.it:2170 -b mds-vo-name=infn-bari,o=grid alert history ? BDII Node Check: . alert history ?

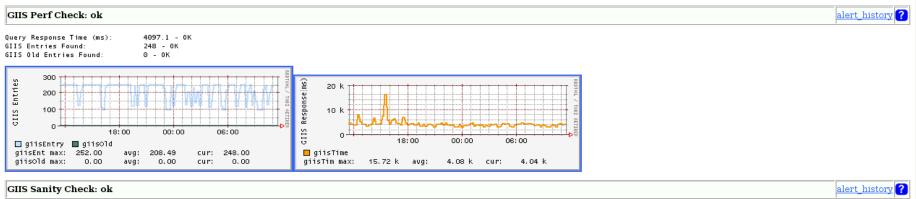
CERN SE Check .

test: ldapsearch -xLLL -l 15 -h bdiihostname -p 2170 -b 'GlueSEUniqueID=lxn1183.cern.ch,mds-vo-name=CERN-CIC,mds-vo-name=local,o=grid' '(|(GlueSEUniqueID=lxn1183.cern.ch)(objectclass=GlueSA))' GlueSEUniqueI

60C graphs

alert_history 🥐

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Passed

To test site GIIS:: ldapsearch -x -H ldap://gridba2.ba.infn.it:2170 -b mds-vo-name=infn-bari,o=grid

Service Check: ok

hostname	monitor	nodetypes	missing services	history
				alert_history
gridba6	Y	SE,None	none missing	<u>alert_history</u>
qridba6	Y	MON,SE	none missing	alert history
4				
Done				

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No BDII Node to check in GOCDB



- How EGEE/WLCG infrastructure is operated and monitored
- The main monitoring framework, Service Availability Monitoring or SAM, is being currently used to
 - monitor some of the largest production grids available nowadays
 - improve the reliability of the monitored grid services
- Discussed SAM role for
 - Grid Operations
 - Site certification
 - Availability
 - Site Monitoring
- Presented some additional monitoring tools
 - GridICE
 - GStat



That's all folks!

Thanks for the attention! ⁽¹⁾

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Extra slides

