Service Availability Monitoring (SAM) introduction

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Introduction

• Service Availability Monitoring (SAM) - “extension” of SFT:
  • generalized framework to monitor all LCG/EGEE services and not only CE: BDII, RB, LFC, FTS, etc.
  • most of the sensors run remotely (from central machine)
  • no installation needed on service machines
  • moved from MySQL to Oracle, optimized data schema
Availability metrics

• Summarization module that generates overall status of services and sites in hourly snapshots
• Status calculation takes Critical Tests from FCR
• Aggregation of services:
  • site service instance -> site status
  • central service instance -> service status per type and VO
• Using status snapshots, availability metric is calculated:
  • current - last 24 hours
  • daily, weekly, monthly - at the end of each period
• Percentage of time when service was available
SAM on OSG sites

• Need for dedicated OPS VO, in progress
• Site services: CE, SE, SRM, sBDII
  • in fact SAM/SFT is testing LCG/gLite specific functionality: lcg-utils, VO software installation (VOTag, etc...)
  • on OSG sites functionality provided by LCG client software (tools, libs) installed in shared area and managed by LCG/EGEE
  • BUT! Some tests exercise services managed by OSG: job submission (gatekeeper), gsiftp, sBDII
• LCG specific central services: not existing in OSG, so no monitoring issues
SAM on OSG sites (cont.)

- Implications for operations:
  - failures related to monitoring of LCG client software should be dealt by LCG/EGEE operations team
  - failures related to general OSG functionality should go to OSG team

- Can we avoid cross monitoring?
  - Probably no. Reason: MOST of SAM/SFT tests are checking LCG specific functionality that OSG will not monitor
• Live presentation