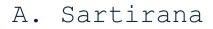




Remote access for CMS@GRIF



LCG-FR Workshop, CCIN2P3 - Lyon, France.



Introduction.

Since Run 1 CMS@GRIF relies on remote files
access between GRIF subsites

✤ i.e. LAL/LPNHE WN's access LLR/IRFU storage;

 best matchmaking between CMS (original) policies and the GRIF distributed nature;

…this was long before we all started doing remote access in one way or another...

CMS model was strictly "data driven";

possible thanks to the robust GRIF NW backbone;

>...and today can be seen as a pioneering
experience

* massive remote access through a >~10Gb/s WAN NW
is what we (want to) do to EU/WW scale today.

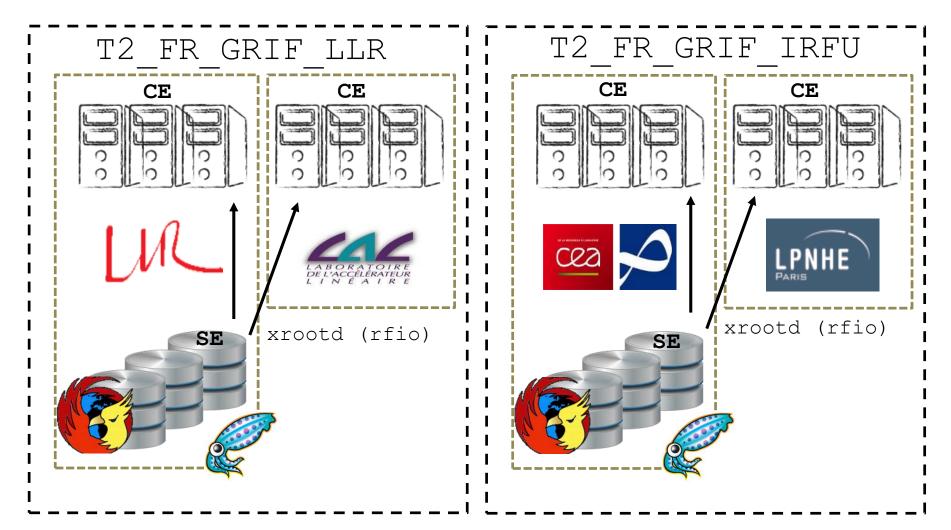


Why and how we ended up doing this?

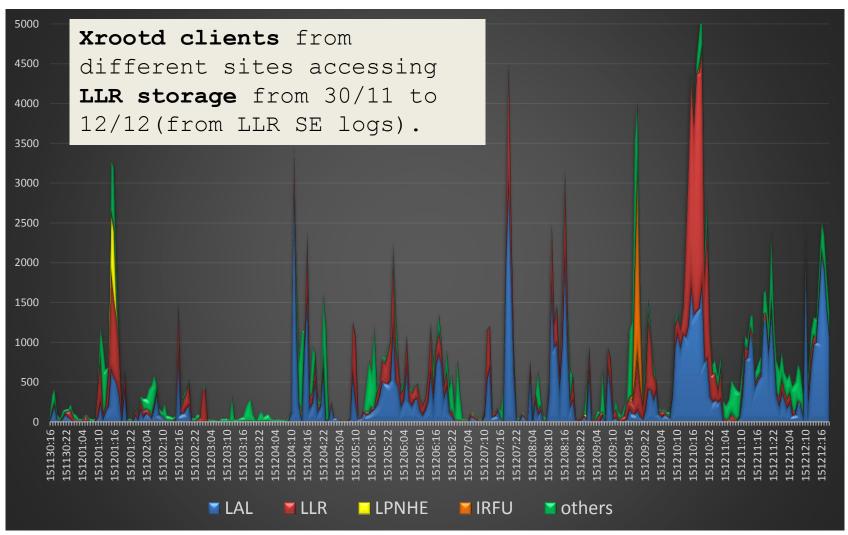
- > 4 subsites ready to contribute to CMS computing...
 - ✤ IRFU, LAL, LPNHE, LLR;
- >...LLR/IRFU hosting active CMS groups
 - * ready to provide storage (beyond best effort);
 - * none of the two wanted to bear alone the whole CMS GRIF storage;
- > CMS was not able to embed sites with more
 than 1 SE and without a simple direct many to-one relation between CE's and SE
 - the best solution was to group sites by 2 and couple CE's.



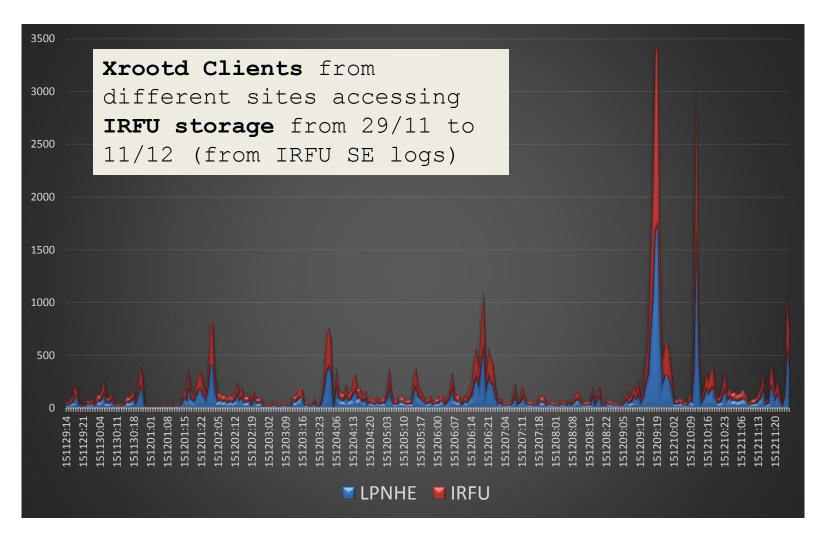
<u>The s</u>etup.





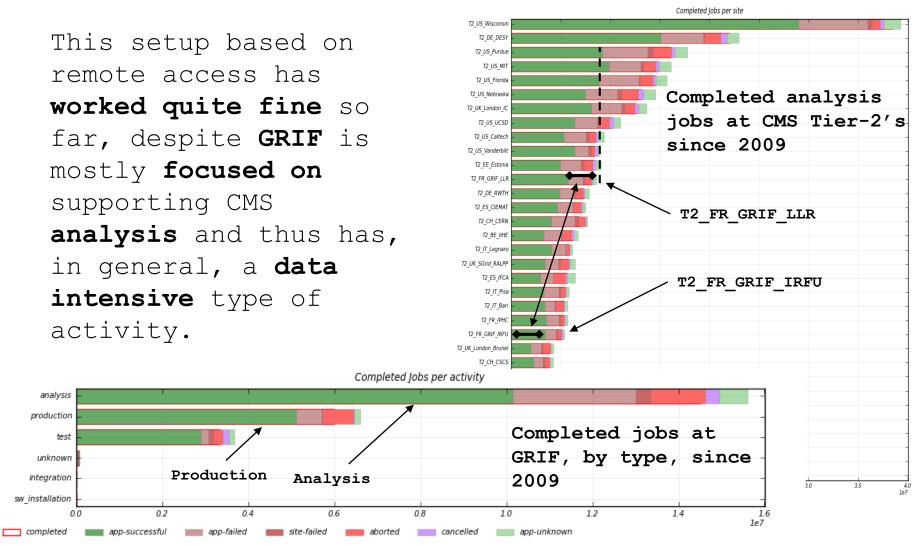








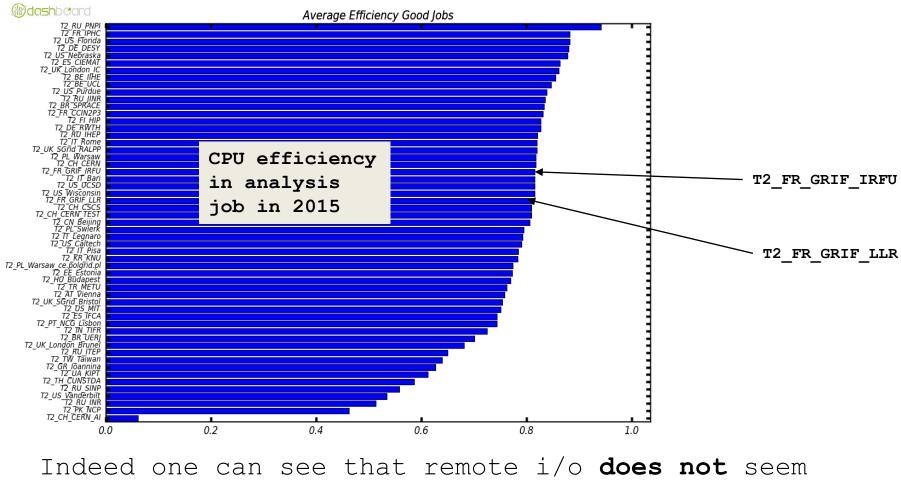
Does it work?



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Does it work?



to affect GRIF efficiency.

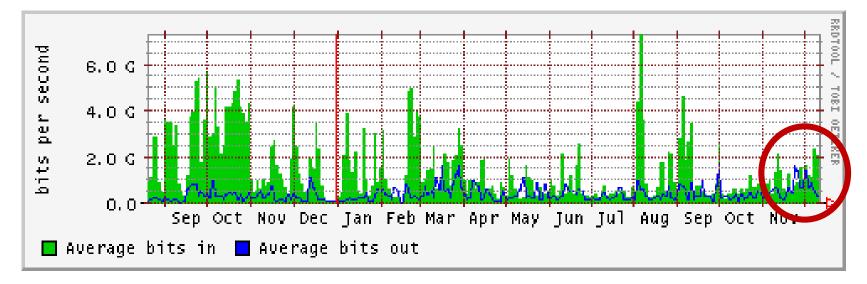


So, what kind of **nw traffic** does this type of setup generates?

- > correlating VO activities/type of access/network traffic, is really not an easy task (even in the easy LLR case)
 - VO jobs monitoring does not contain all the information and federation (AAA) monitoring is still incomplete and unreliable;
 - hetwork charts are a bit confusing (at least to me)and have no real historical view;
 - \$ even in the local storage logs we do not have
 all the info;
- ...ok, anyways, let's try to make an example...



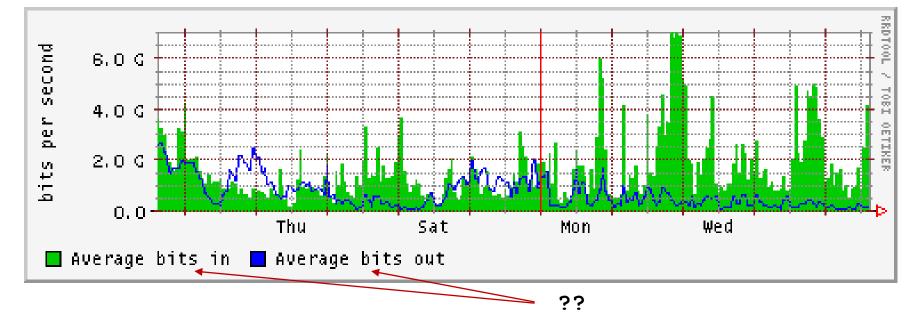
LLR-GRIF NW gateway traffic (past year)



Let's zoom on the last 2 weeks ...



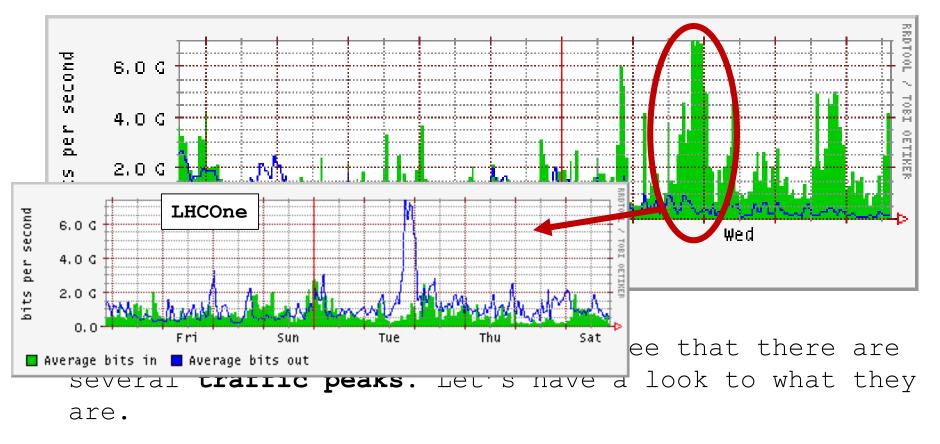
LLR-GRIF traffic (1/12 - 11/12)



Relatively quiet times but we can see that there are several **traffic peaks**. Let's have a look to what they are.

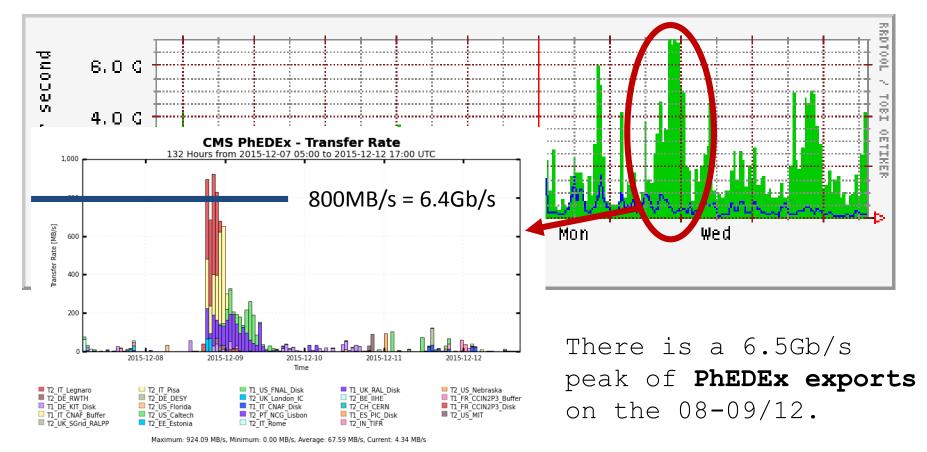


LLR-GRIF traffic (1/12 - 11/12)



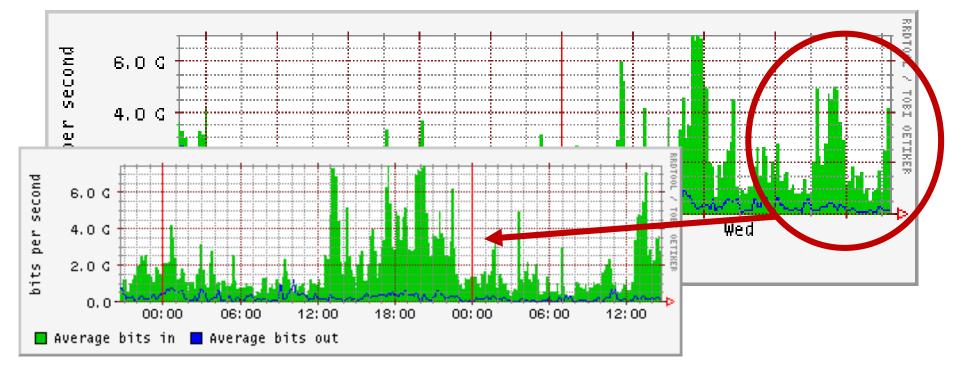


LLR-GRIF NW gateway traffic (1/12 - 11/12)

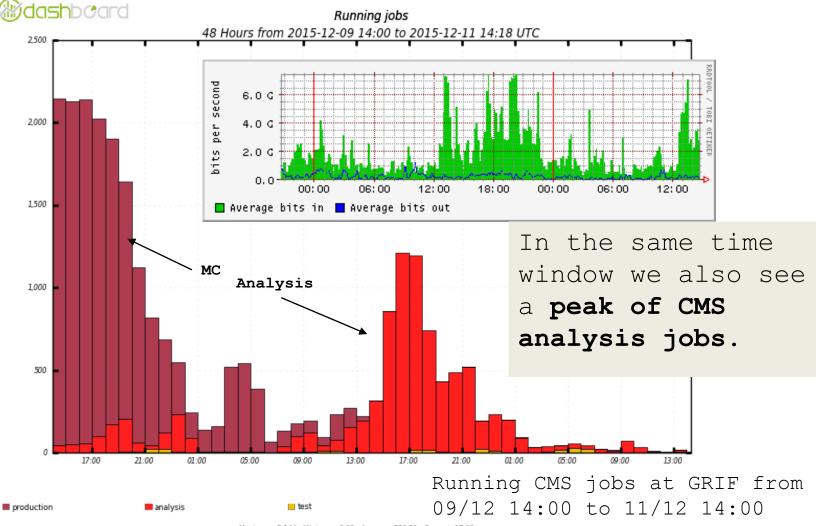




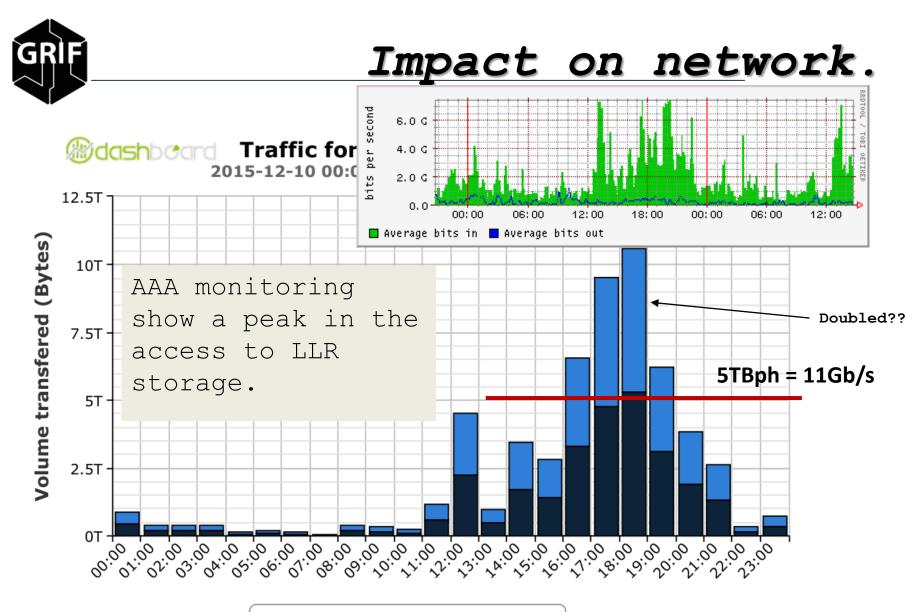
LLR-GRIF NW gateway traffic (1/12 - 11/12)



Zooming on the other peak we can try to correlate it with CMS activity.

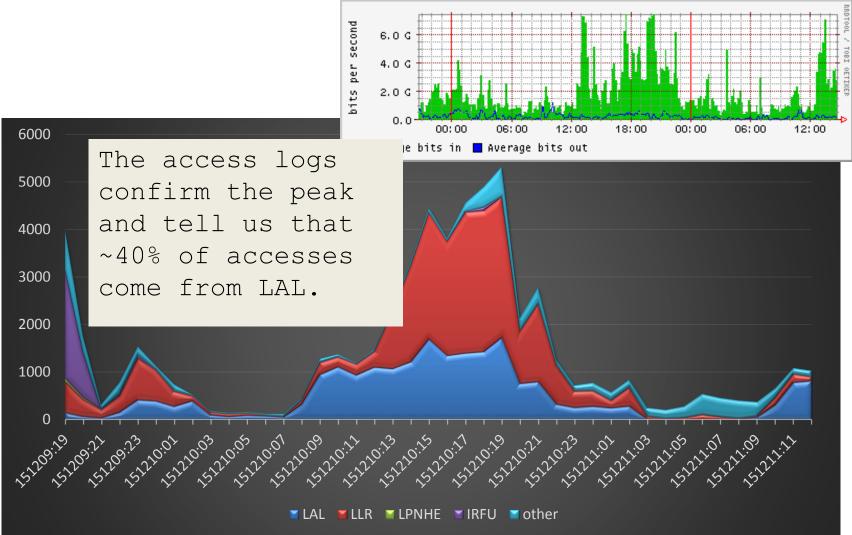


Maximum: 2,144 , Minimum: 6.00 , Average: 529.21 , Current: 17.00

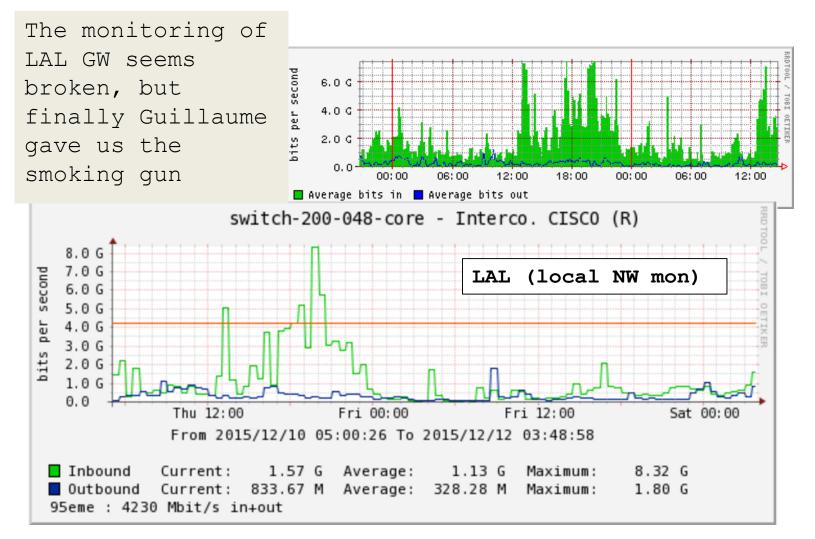


🔜 incoming_bytes📰 outgoing_bytes











...we managed to identify a nice ~8Gbps peak generated by remote access.

- this is representative of the type of traffic generated by CMS activity at LLR;
- > one reflection:
 - > this is a very simple case...
 - * an almost-single-VO site: easy to identify
 activities;
 - few activity peaks: good time resolution;
 - > ...and we had to ...
 - * make (painful) searches into 2/3 different
 monitoring systems;

 - \$ guess (a lot);
 - $\boldsymbol{\ast}$...and still we have some doubts on what we see;





- > remote access at for CMS at GRIF has been working fine since Run 1...
 - * no impact on the quality of service;
- > ... can easily generate O(10Gb/s) traffic between the concerned sites...
 - * need for at least N x 10Gbps if all (LHC) VO's
 start using it massively;
- > ... and can make **activity quite opaque**
 - * even in the most simple cases it is difficult to understand what is going on relying on the current monitoring tools;
 - things can only grow worse if more VO's start to frequently use WAN access, unless our monitoring tools evolve accordingly.

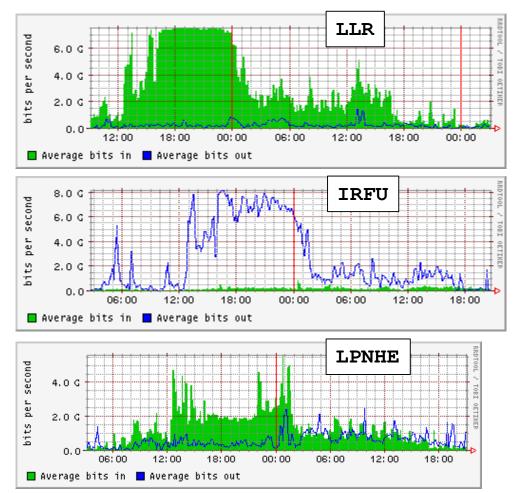


<u>Questions?</u>





An example of something we do not understand ...



...something that seems an 8Gb/s sustained traffic out of LLR into IRFU on the 11/12...

... but I'm not able to correlate with some CMS (or others) activity.

... and I see a similar peak at LPNHE... but why?...