Managing Data



DIRAC Tutorial



Outline

Data management components

Storage Elements

File Catalogs

DIRAC conventions for user data

Data operation commands

Data bookkeeping with the File Catalog CLI

Replica Catalog

Metadata Catalog



Data Management components

Storage Elements

gLite/EGI Storage Elements

Standard SRM interface

Gridftp protocol

Need Globus libraries, limited number of platforms

Allow third party transfers between them

Managed by the site managers within EGI SLAs

DIRAC Storage Elements

DISET based components

DIPS (Dirac Secure Protocol)

Does not allow third party transfers

Replication through local cache

Third party transfers will be available in the future

Irods Storage Elements



Data Management components

File Catalogs

LCG File Catalog (LFC)

Part of the EGI middleware

Service provided by the NGI

ORACLE backend

Client tools: command line, Python API

Need Globus libraries

No User Metadata support

DIRAC File Catalog

DISET based components

Part of the DIRAC set of services

Community service

MySQL backend

Client tools: command line, CLI, Python API

Support of the User Metadata



Data Management components

For DIRAC users the use of any Storage Element or File Catalog is transparent

Community choice which components to use

Different SE types can be mixed together

Several File Catalogs can be used in parallel

- Complementary functionality
- Redundancy

Users see depending on the DIRAC Configuration

Logical Storage Elements

e.g. DIRAC-USER, M3PEC-disk, MCIA-irods

Logical File Catalog



DIRAC data naming conventions

Each file is identified by its Logical File Name (LFN)

Primary unique identifier

GUIDs are supported but their uniqueness is under the responsibility of user applications

This is different from LFC

Mostly for support of some applications, e.g. ROOT I/O

LFN construction

Starts always with the VO name

/vo.formation.idgrilles.fr/...

User data

/vo.formation.idgrilles.fr/user/v/vhamar/...

PFN (Physical File Name) construction

Always contains LFN as it trailing part



Data operation commands

- dirac-dms-add-file
 - Upload file to the grid SE (lcg-cr)
- dirac-dms-get-file
 - Download file to the grid SE (lcg-cp)
- dirac-dms-replicate-lfn
 - Make another replica of a file (lcg-rep)
- dirac-dms-lfn-replicas
 - List replicas of a given file (lcg-lr)
- dirac-dms-user-lfns
 - Get a list of all the user files
- dirac-dms-find-lfns
 - Find a list of all the user files corresponding to a given search criteria
- Plus others ...
 - See tutorial materials



COMDIRAC Data Management Commands

- dput works like a kind of scp command (in the local->remote direction):
 - dput <local-source-path> [<lfn-destination-file-or-directory>]
 - dput <local-source-path>... <lfn-destination-directory>
- dget works in the opposite direction (remote->local):
 - dget <lfn-source-path>
 - dget <lfn-source-path>... <local-destination-directory>

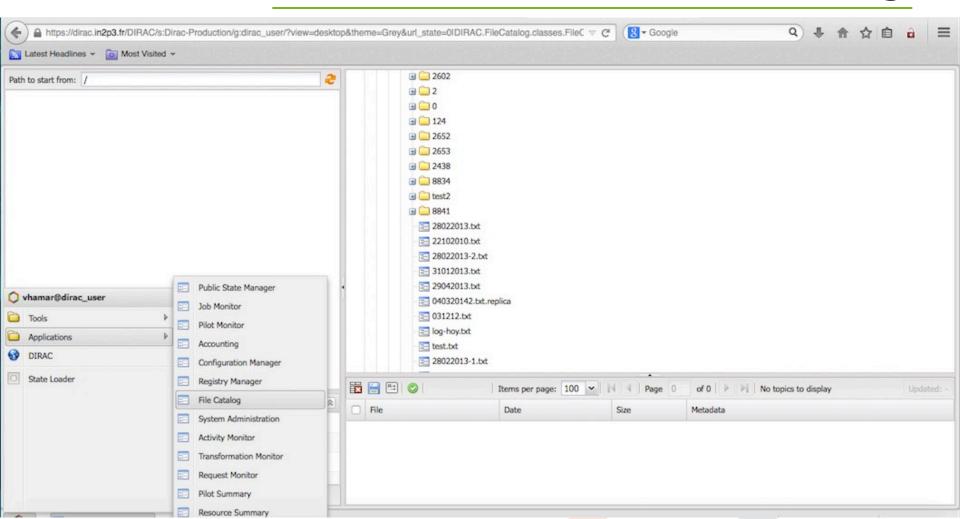


COMDIRAC File Catalog Commands

- dpwd shows current directory
- dcd change directory
- dls list FC directory contents
- dmkdir create directory
- drmdir remove directory
- dreplicas file replication
- drm file and directory removal
- dfind find files with requested metadata



DIRAC Web Portal File Catalog





Tutorial

Usefull links

Follow this tutorial:

https://github.com/DIRACGrid/COMDIRAC/wiki/Data-Management

Other DIRAC data management tools

https://github.com/DIRACGrid/DIRAC/wiki/DataManagement

https://github.com/DIRACGrid/DIRAC/wiki/FileCatalog

With DIRAC command line tools

- Getting data files to the grid
- Downloading data files from the grid
- Replicating files
- Exploring the File Catalog console



Backup slides



Asynchronous operations

- File Catalog operations are generally synchronous
 - Quick, can wait for the prompt
- Physical data operations can take very long time
 - And even fail in the end
- For example, consider removing data:
 - Delete replicas on all the SEs
 - Delete files (Ifns)
 - Delete directories (recursively)
- Long operations are performed asynchronously
 - Do not wait for completion
 - Make sure the operation is accomplished despite possible problems



File Catalog Metadata

Metadata can be associated with each directory as key:value pairs to describe its contents

Int, Float, String, DateTime value types

Some metadata variables can be declared indices

Those can be used for data selections

Subdirectories are inheriting the metadata of their parents

Data selection with metadata queries

Example:

find /dirac/user Metal=Valuel Meta2>3 Meta2<5 Meta3=2,3,4

File metadata can also be defined



File Catalog

