

Overview of operations at CC-IN2P3

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Summary



- BQS
- A few metrics
- Overview of local monitoring tools
- Concrete actions taken
- ssues
- Advices
- Questions





BQS in a few words...

- Home built batch system (15 years old) >2 FT developers
- Quick answer to problems and demands
- Under continuous evolution, new functionalities are added for enabling
 - scalability, robustness, reliability (SGBD-R)
 - functionalities required by users
 - GRID compliance
- Very rich scheduling policy including :
 - quotas, resources status, number of simultaneous spawned and running jobs...





BQS philosophy :

- Dispatch of heterogeneous jobs on a worker node (workers not dedicated to one experiment)
- Usage of BQS resources (kind of semaphores)

Current developments :

- Addition of GRID functionalities :
 - Managing VOMS groups and roles
 - Storing more GRID information into BQS
- Support HEP-Unit [SI2K]



A few metrics – October 2007



Jobs:

- Total submitted jobs: 900 000 -> ~30 000/day
 (October 2006: ~19 000 jobs/day)
- 5000 running jobs (October 2006 : ~3500)
- Total submitted jobs in the LONG class: 64%

2 separate farms :

- Pistoo : 64 cores (for parallel jobs) 60 KSI2K
- Anastasie : ~5000 cores 7500 KSI2K
 - SL3 700 cores
 - SL4 32b 3700 cores
 - SL4 64b 600 cores

Farm usage :

- 62 unix groups, 3000 users, 500 regular users



A few metrics – CMS@October 2007



Jobs

Total submitted jobs: 126 000 (<15% of all)

Total submitted jobs LONG class: 121 000 = 96 %

CPU: 12.3% of all

Memory use for jobs on class Long

memory consistently requested : 2 GB (local Job-manager)

72 % used less than 1 GB

93 % used less than 1.5 GB

CPU time use for jobs on class Long

93 % of jobs used less than 40% of the class limit (but MEDIUM class has only 1GB of memory)



Local jobs monitoring



- Tools to detect problematic jobs :
- 1. Stalled Jobs: running jobs which do not consume cpu time.
- 2. Jobs « early ended » : bunch of jobs using much less cpu time than requested
- 3. mails: BQS sends a mail in case of job failure
- 4. Manual checks: by running different scripts



Concrete actions taken



- Diagnose job failures e.g :
 - Lack of resource, expired proxy, transfers pending, core LCG services unavailable
 - Job environment setting for a given VO
- Find the Grid Job Identity

LCG job IDs, BQS job IDs, globus job IDs

- Inform the users or the VO admin
- Notify the administrator of services involved in the problem mail, GGUS ticket
- Various tasks for managing the production :

Jobs can be deleted, locked in queued, rerun etc.



Concrete actions taken



Increasing VO's quota

In order to face selective intensive computing: DC, MC production ...

Create & modify BQS resources semaphore

To cope with internal services unavailability (HPSS, dCache)

VO-specific job prioritization

To regulate automatically job priorities and resources according to the VO requirements





- Real needs of resources (CPU, memory) are unknown for GRID jobs
- CMS soft stresses AFS -> number of running jobs is limited
- Users are not well informed about the LCG service status (downtimes)
- Recurrent problems with files access or copy: remote SRM SE unavailable, LFC not responding, transfers failing...
- Sometimes it's hard to find the user email
- Sometimes very low reactivity from users
- Hard to trace jobs which are not submitted through Resource Brokers





- Zombies processes left by ended jobs on the workers nodes
 - solved in the current BQS version
- Lack of tools which may allow us to manage priorities inside the VO (T1/T2, productions/analysis)
 - solved in a future BQS version (end of 2007)
- Memory wasting with jobs submitted on the class Long
 - Glite? Cream?



Advices



To have more running jobs:

- Have always queued jobs to reach a good score of running jobs
- Limit memory request for jobs submitted on the LONG class when it's possible (direct submissions)
- Keep us informed as soon as possible about critical production periods
- Migration to SL4 64b



Comments / Questions



