

A Tier-1 Center for ALICE at KISTI

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Global Science Data Center/KISTI

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1. Introduction to KISTI

KISTI History

- 
- Jan. 1962** • Organized KORSTIC (Korea Scientific & Technology Information Center)
 - Jan. 1980** • Reorganized to KIET (Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Technology)
 - Merged with KIEI (Korea International Economics Institute)
 - Jan. 1991** • KINITI (Korea Institute of Industry and Technology Information)
 - spun off from KIET
 - Feb. 1991** • Established SERI (System Engineering Research Institute)
 - division under KINITI
 - Apr. 1993** • Founded KORDIC (KORea Research and Development Information Center)
 - Sep. 1999** • Acquisition Super Computing Center
 - from ETRI (Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute)
 - Jan. 2001** • Established KISTI (Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information)

*Provide Science and Technology Information
to the public to promote R&D productivity*

3 Main Functions of KISTI

Super Computing Center



- *Supercomputing Management and Operation*
- Supercomputing
- High Speed Research Network
- National Grid Infrastructure

Knowledge Information Center



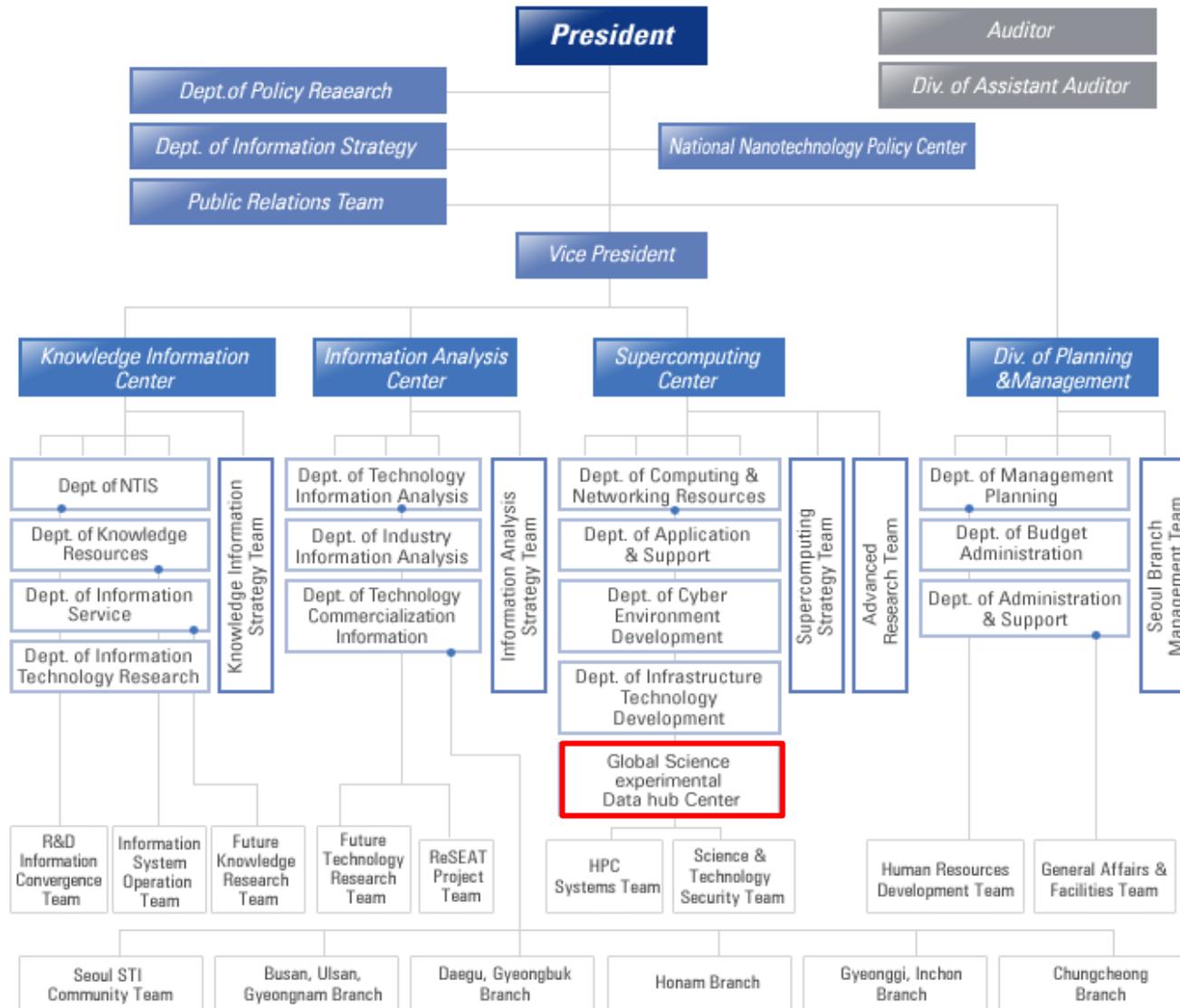
- *Developing National Portal Systems for Information Resources*
- Developing Next Generation Technology in Information Services

Information Analysis Center



- *Core Technologies Analysis*
- Core Technologies Feasibility study
- Foreign Information Trend Analysis
- Information Analysis System Development

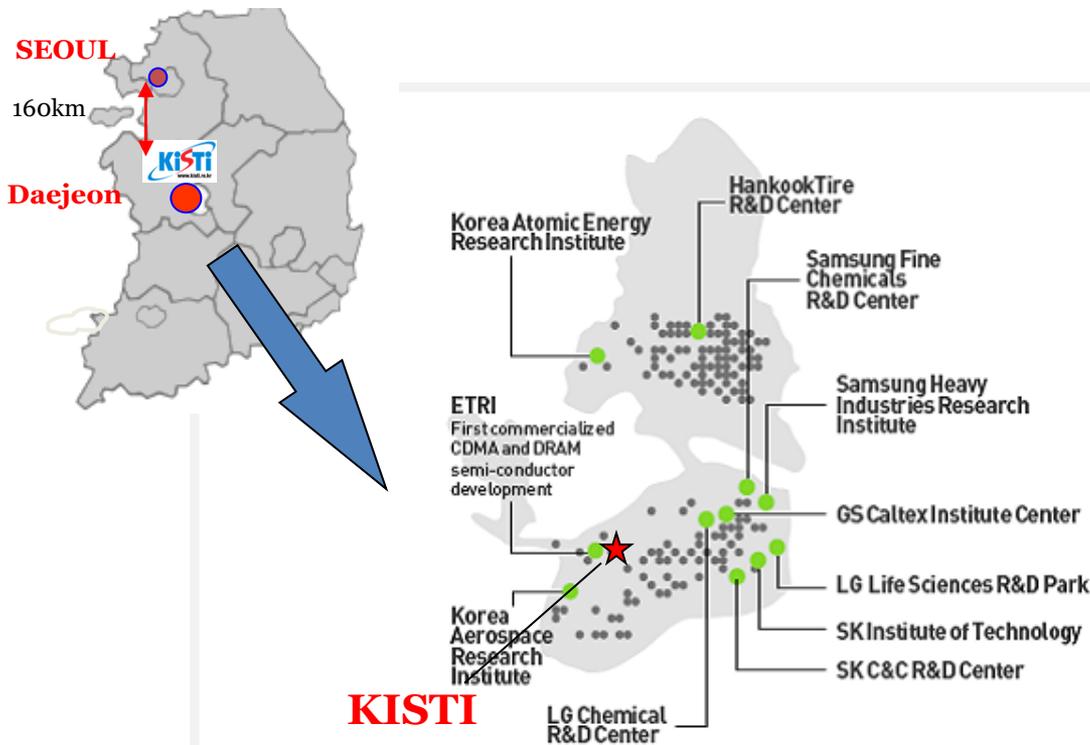
Organization



Location

Located in the Heart of Science Valley, “Daedeok” Innopolis

The DAEDEOK INNOPOLIS complex consists of a cluster of firms that represents a cross-section of Korea's cutting-edge industries, including information technology, biotechnology and nanotechnology.



- **6 Universities**
- **20 government research institutes**
- **10 government-invested institutes**
- **33 private R&D labs**
- **824 high-tech companies**

<http://www.kisti.re.kr/english>

Introduction to Super Computing Center at KISTI



1988:
 - The 1st Super Computer in Korea
 - Cray-2S (2GFlops)

2001:
 - IBM p690(655.6GFlops)
 - NEC SX-6(160GFlops)
 - IBM p690+ (2,655GFlops)



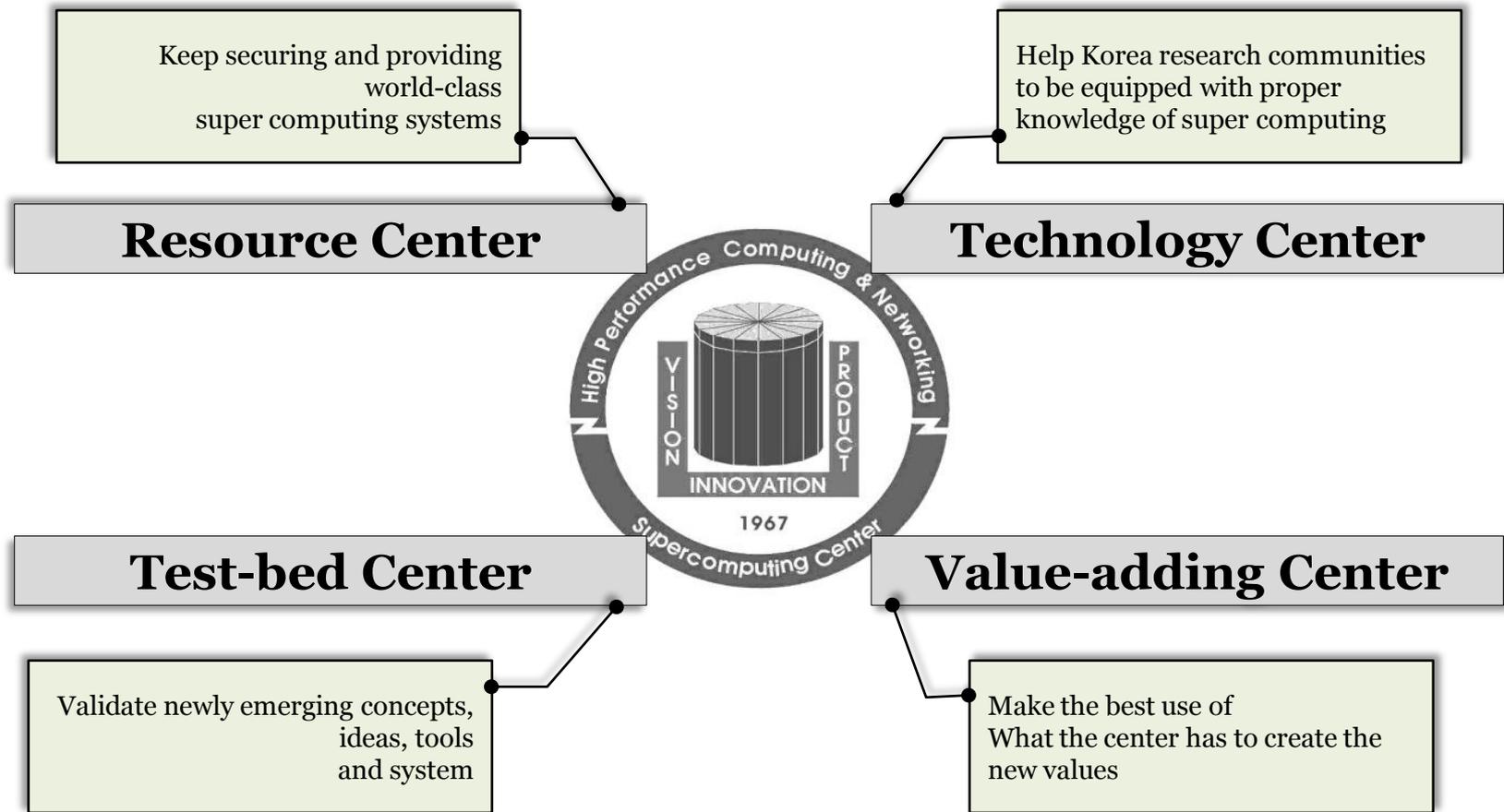
1993:
 - Cray C90 (16GFlops)



2009:
 - IBM p595 (5.9TFlops)
 - SUN B6048 (24TFlops)

Rank	Site	Computer/Year Vendor	Cores	R _{max}	R _{peak}	Power
1	Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	Jaguar - Cray XT5-HE Opteron Six Core 2.6 GHz / 2009 Cray Inc.	224162	1759.00	2331.00	6950.60
2	National Supercomputing Centre in Shenzhen (NSCS) China	Nebulae - Dawning TC3600 Blade, Intel X5650, NVidia Tesla C2050 GPU / 2010 Dawning	120640	1271.00	2984.30	
3	DOE/NNSA/LANL United States	Roadrunner - BladeCenter QS22/LS21 Cluster, PowerXCell 8i 3.2 Ghz / Opteron DC 1.8 GHz, Voltaire Infiniband / 2009 IBM	122400	1042.00	1375.78	2345.50
4	National Institute for Computational Sciences/University of Tennessee United States	Kraken XT5 - Cray XT5-HE Opteron Six Core 2.6 GHz / 2009 Cray Inc.	98928	831.70	1028.85	
5	Forschungszentrum Juelich (FZJ) Germany	JUGENE - Blue Gene/P Solution / 2009 IBM	294912	825.50	1002.70	2268.00
15	KISTI Supercomputing Center Korea, South	TachyonII - Sun Blade x6048, X6275, IB QDR M9 switch, Sun HPC stack Linux edition / 2009 Sun Microsystems	26232	274.80	307.44	1275.96
16	University of Edinburgh United Kingdom	HECToR - Cray XT6m 12-Core 2.1 GHz / 2010 Cray Inc.	43660	274.70	366.74	

KISTI Super Computing Center Missions

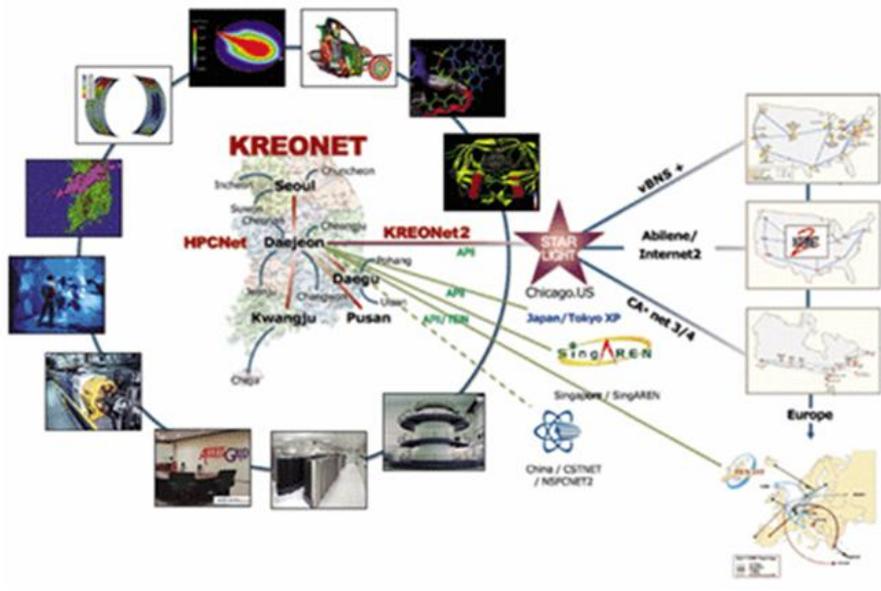


Expanding the Horizon of Science and Technology

Global Research Networks

■ GLORIAD

- ✓ **GLOBAL RING** Network for Advanced Applications Development) with 10/40Gbps Optical lambda networking
- ✓ **Consortium of 11 Nations:** Korea, USA, China, Russia, Canada, the Netherlands and 5 Nordic Countries
- ✓ **Supporting Advanced Application Developments** such as **HEP**, Astronomy, Earth System, Bio-Medical, HDTV etc. `
- ✓ Funded by MEST (Ministry of Education, Science and Technology) of KOREA



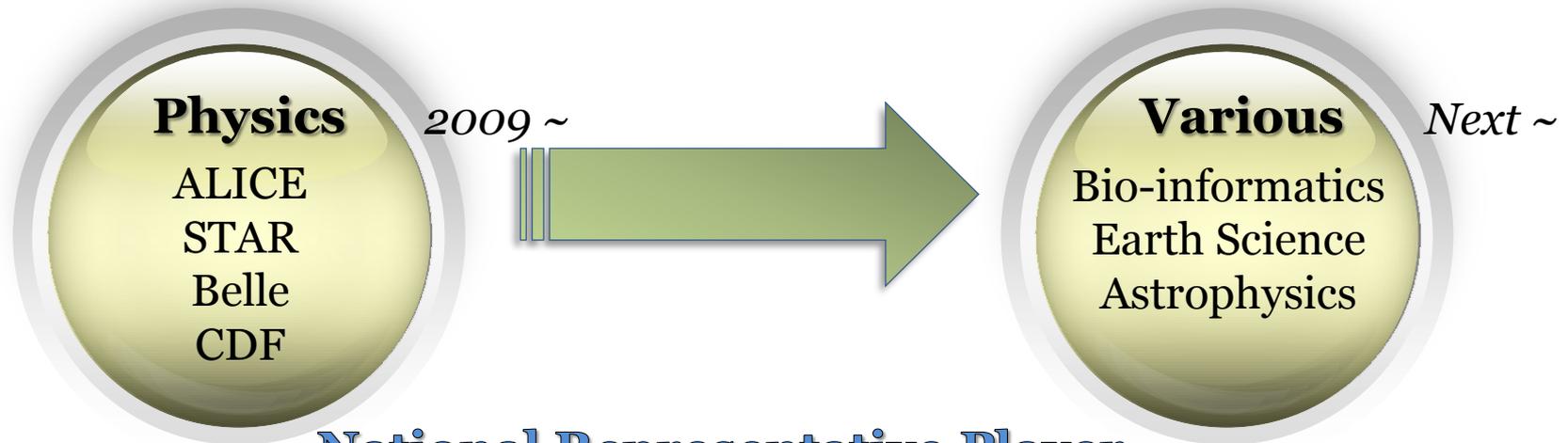
■ KREONET

- ✓ **Korea Research Environment Open NETWORK**
- ✓ National Science & Research Network of Korea, Funded by Government since 1998
- ✓ **20Gbps Backbone**, 1 ~ 20Gbps Access Networks

Introduction to GSDC: Global Science Data Center

MISSION

Supporting to various Data Intensive Researches



**National Representative Player
in Data Centric Research Area**



Main Projects



**Ministry of Education,
Science and Technology
(Korean Government)**

GSDC

Global Hub Project

- CERN ALICE Tier-1 Prototype
- CDF/FNAL Data Handling
- CERN-KISTI-FNAL/BNL Global Pipeline
- Asian-Pacific CAF and Training Program



Science Data Center

- High Quality System
- Store Various Science Data
- Virtualized Data Farm and Global Sites Establishment
- Integrated Monitoring System
- Mobile User Portal

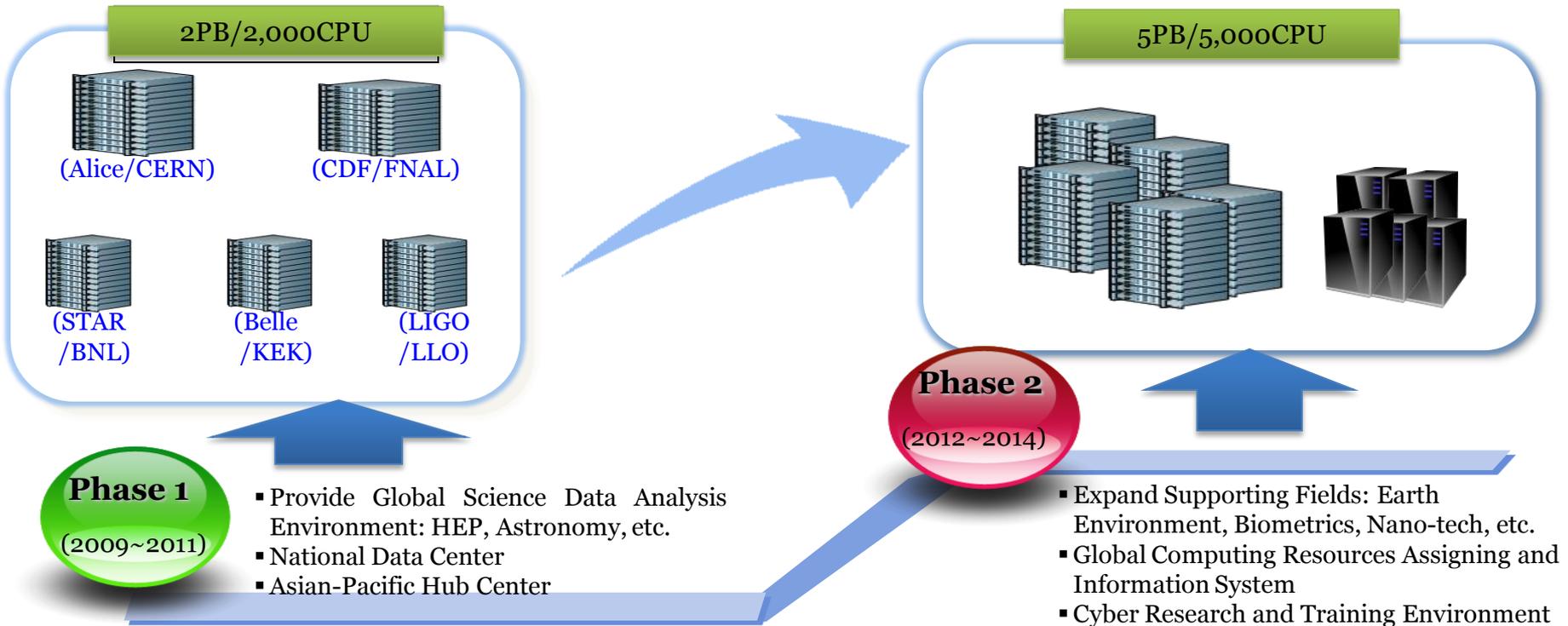


Cyber Convergence Data Centric Research Project

- Cyber Laboratory
- Advanced Cyber Research and Training Technology
- Support Scientist Community

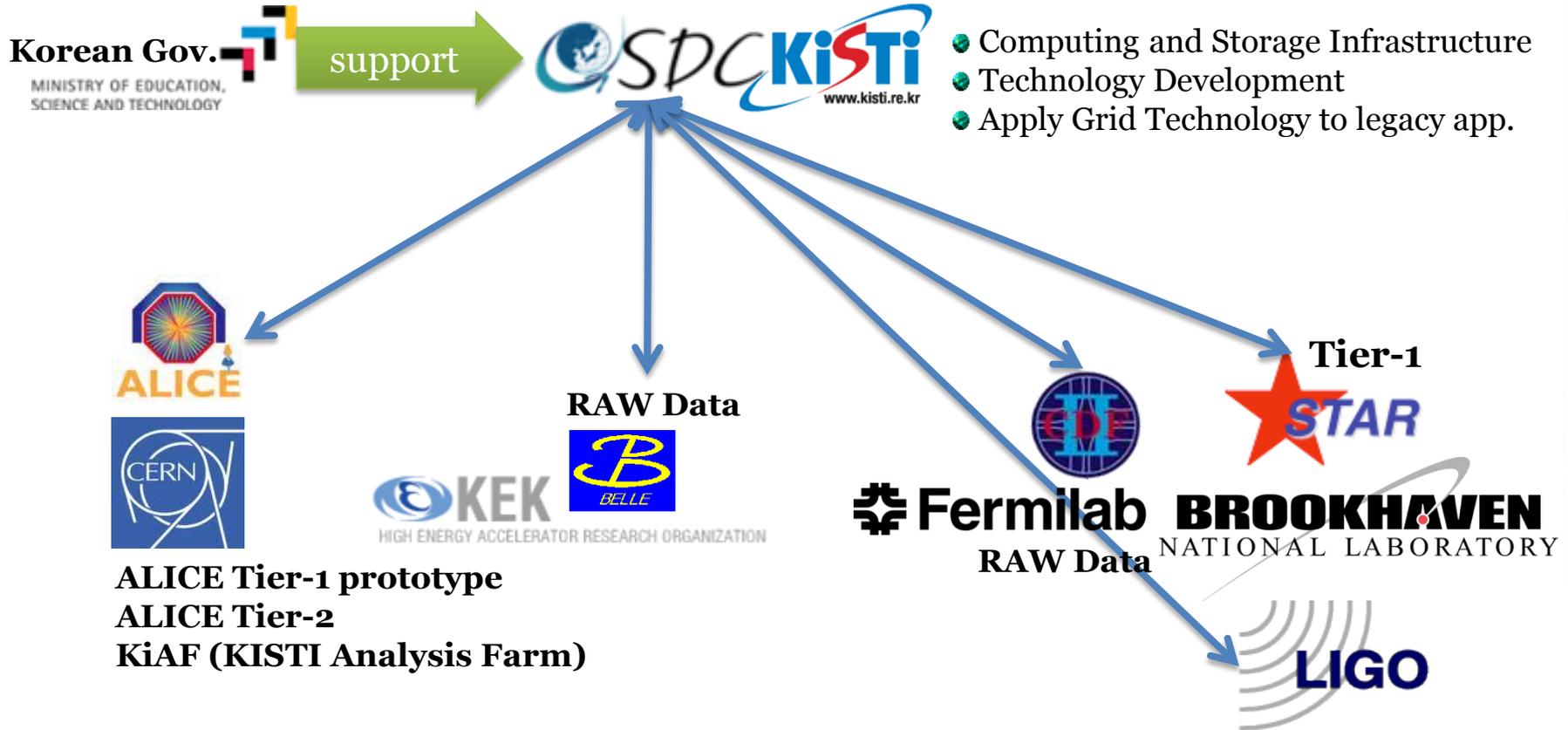
Our Mission

Providing Cyber Environment for Science Research



Anywhere and Anytime, you can use science data what you want

Current Status



**Supporting Data Centric Research Communities
&
Promotion of Research Collaboration**

Members

Name	Role
Dr. Haengjin Jang	Director of GSDC
Dr. Hyungwoo Park	Deputy
Dr. Sungyun Yu	Strategy
Mr. Heejun Yun	System admin.
Dr. Christophe Bonnaud	System admin.
Mr. Seunghee Lee	System admin.
Dr. Beobkyun Kim	ALICE Tier-2 & KiAF
Dr. Seo-young Noh	CDF
Dr. Jonghu Lee	ALICE Tier-1 & STAR
Mr. GyeongRyoon Kim	gBrain & LIGO
Ms. Tatyana Khan	Belle
Dr. Sulah Ahn	ALICE Tier-1
Dr. Seokmyun Kwon	Cyber Lab.
Mr. Jin Kim	Cyber Lab.
Mr. Jiwoong Kim	Cyber Lab.
Ms. Gooyeun Baek	General Affairs
Ms. Yongsuk Lee	General Affairs



Network experts from KISTI



Power and air conditioning
from KISTI

2010 Activities

ALICE Tier-1 prototype	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Completed set-up ALICE Tier-1 test-bed this year• Will provide official service in a few years
ALICE Tier-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site availability: 98% since Feb. 2009
Belle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Providing computing resources for Belle MC production (Grid)• Bell to provide their data to KISTI GSDC
CDF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Providing computing resources under NAMCAF• Supporting CDFSoft development
LIGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set-up LIGO cluster test-bed
gBrain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning to cooperate with global brain research project (mainly from McGill Univ. Canada)

2. GSDC Current Status

Totally 144 servers



CHASSIS 3 192.168.200.144	CHASSIS 2 192.168.200.143	CHASSIS 1 192.168.200.142
12 36 134.75.123.48	12 24 134.75.123.164	12 12 134.75.123.152
11 35 134.75.123.175	11 23 134.75.123.163	11 11 134.75.123.151
10 34 134.75.123.174	10 22 134.75.123.162	10 10 134.75.123.150
9 33 134.75.123.173	9 21 134.75.123.161	9 9 134.75.123.149
8 32 134.75.123.172	8 20 134.75.123.160	8 8 134.75.123.148
7 31 134.75.123.171	7 19 134.75.123.159	7 7 134.75.123.147
6 30 134.75.123.170	6 18 134.75.123.158	6 6 134.75.123.146
5 29 134.75.123.169	5 17 134.75.123.157	5 5 134.75.123.145
4 28 134.75.123.168	4 16 134.75.123.156	4 4 134.75.123.144
3 27 134.75.123.167	3 15 134.75.123.155	3 3 134.75.123.143
2 26 134.75.123.166	2 14 134.75.123.154	2 2 134.75.123.142
1 25 134.75.123.165	1 13 134.75.123.153	1 1 134.75.123.141
KIAF+CDF	Tier-1 WNs	CDF WNs

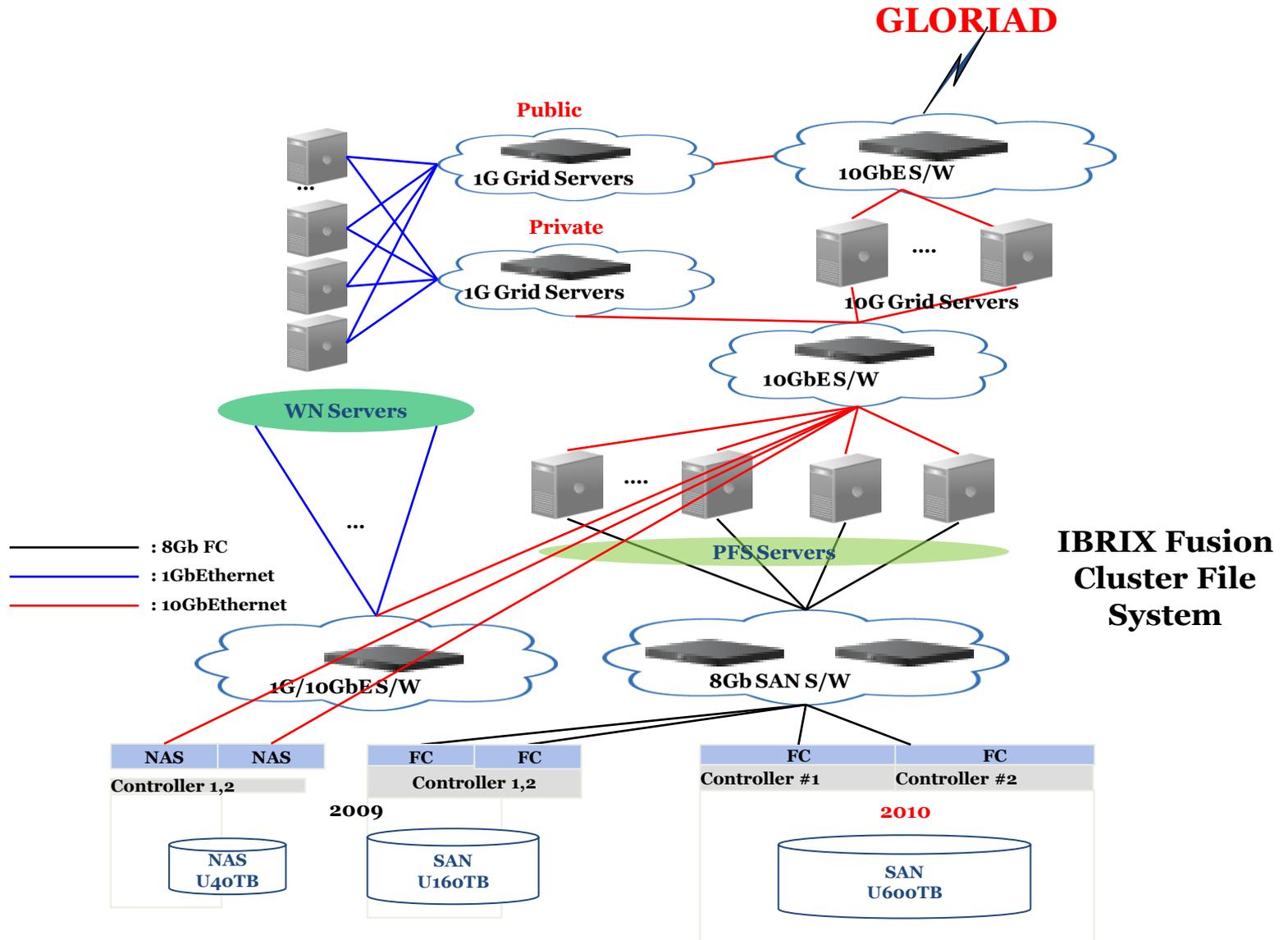
Current Computing Resources: CPUs

Experiment	Cluster	Specification	Memory	Node	Core	kSI2k
ALICE Tier-2	ce-alice	Dell Intel Xeon E5405 2.0 GHz Quad 2 CPU	16GB	6	48	48
ALICE Tier-2	ce-01	HP Intel Xeon E5420 2.5GHz Quad 2 CPU	16GB	16	128	219
Belle & etc.	ce-02	IBM Intel Xeon E5450 3.0GHz Quad 2 CPU	16GB	16	152	324
CDF & etc.	ce-03	IBM Intel Xeon E5450 3.0GHz Quad 2 CPU	16GB	16	152	324
		IBM Intel Xeon X5650 2.66GHz 6 Core 2 CPU	24GB	20	240	744
ALICE Tier-1 Prototype	ce-12	IBM Intel Xeon X5650 2.66GHz 6 Core 2 CPU	24GB	12	144	446
KiAF	afmastero 1	IBM Intel Xeon X5650 2.66GHz 6 Core 2 CPU	24GB	4	48	180

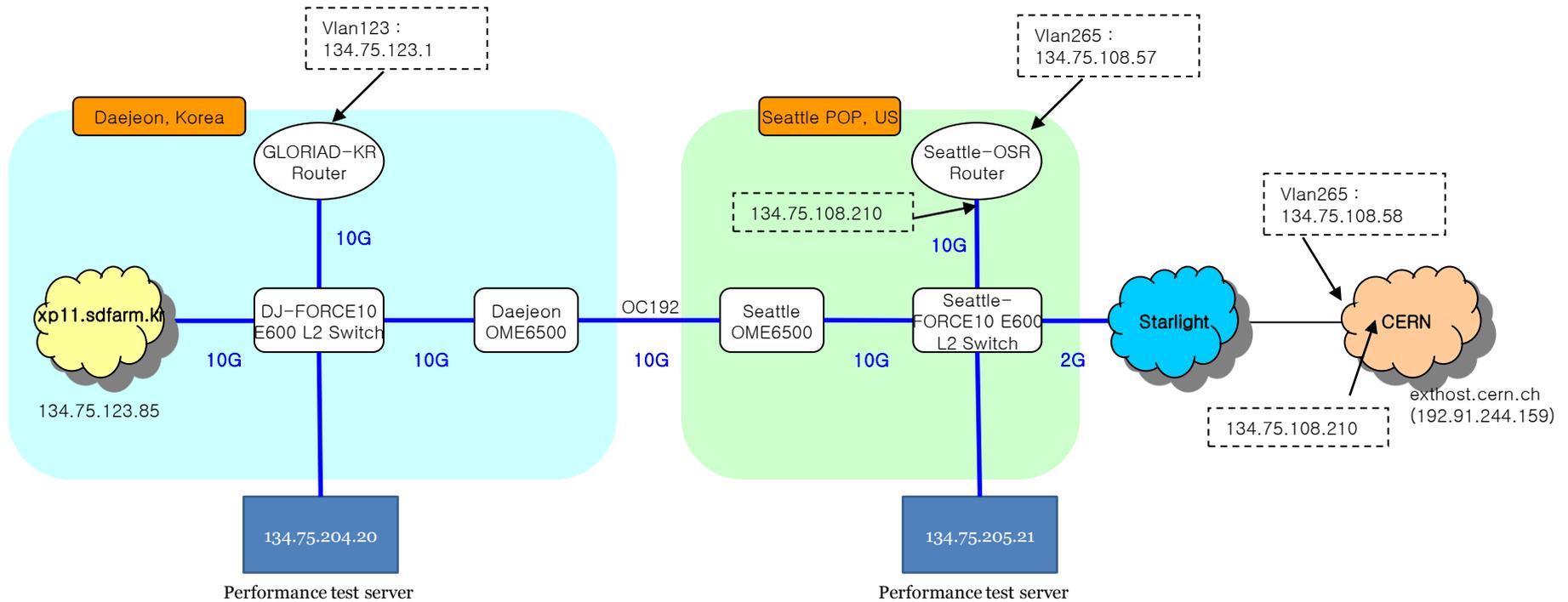
Current Computing Resources: Storage

Experiment	Model	Type	Usable Size
ALICE Tier-1 prototype	Hitachi USP-V	Disk (SAN)	100TB (+100TB)
ALICE Tier-2	NetApp FAS2050	Disk (NAS)	30TB
CDF	Hitachi USP-V	Disk (SAN)	200TB
Belle	Hitachi USP-V	Disk (SAN)	200TB
STAR	NetApp FAS6080	Disk (SAN)	100TB
LIGO, gBrain, etc	NetApp FAS6080	Disk (SAN)	100TB
			830TB

Network Architecture

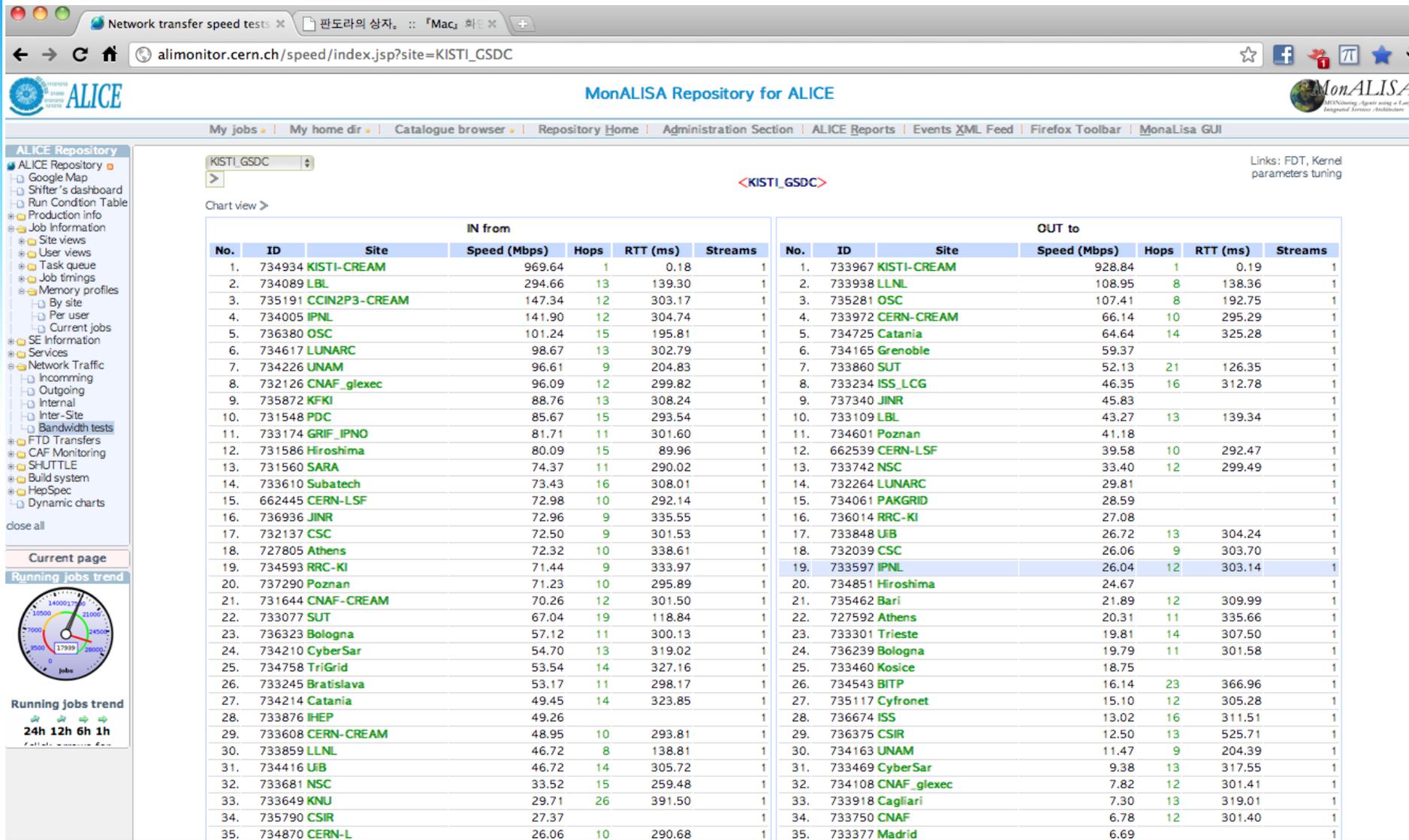


KISTI - CERN



Network Performance

We have a problem



Daejeon - Seattle Performance Test (UDP)

```
[root@seattle ~]# iperf -s -u -i 1
```

```
-----  
Server listening on UDP port 5001  
Receiving 1470 byte datagrams  
UDP buffer size: 107 KByte (default)  
-----
```

```
[ 3] local 134.75.205.21 port 5001 connected with 134.75.204.20 port  
41490  
[ 3] 0.0- 1.0 sec 233 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec 0.006 ms 0/166343 (0%)  
[ 3] 1.0- 2.0 sec 233 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec 0.005 ms 0/166533 (0%)  
[ 3] 2.0- 3.0 sec 234 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec 0.005 ms 0/166643 (0%)  
[ 3] 3.0- 4.0 sec 234 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec 0.005 ms 0/166659 (0%)  
[ 3] 4.0- 5.0 sec 234 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec 0.007 ms 0/166652 (0%)  
[ 3] 5.0- 6.0 sec 234 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec 0.005 ms 0/166664 (0%)  
[ 3] 6.0- 7.0 sec 233 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec 0.006 ms 0/166363 (0%)  
[ 3] 7.0- 8.0 sec 234 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec 0.005 ms 0/166644 (0%)  
[ 3] 8.0- 9.0 sec 234 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec 0.006 ms 0/166663 (0%)  
[ 3] 0.0-10.0 sec 2.28 GBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec 0.008 ms 0/1665755  
(0%)
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# iperf -c 134.75.205.21 -u -b 1.8g -i 1 -t 10
```

```
-----  
Client connecting to 134.75.205.21, UDP port 5001  
Sending 1470 byte datagrams  
UDP buffer size: 64.0 KByte (default)  
-----
```

```
[ 3] local 134.75.204.20 port 41490 connected with 134.75.205.21 port 5001  
[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth  
[ 3] 0.0- 1.0 sec 233 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec  
[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth  
[ 3] 1.0- 2.0 sec 233 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec  
[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth  
[ 3] 2.0- 3.0 sec 234 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec  
[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth  
[ 3] 3.0- 4.0 sec 234 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec  
[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth  
[ 3] 4.0- 5.0 sec 234 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec  
[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth  
[ 3] 5.0- 6.0 sec 234 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec  
[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth  
[ 3] 6.0- 7.0 sec 233 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec  
[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth  
[ 3] 7.0- 8.0 sec 234 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec  
[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth  
[ 3] 8.0- 9.0 sec 234 MBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec  
[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth  
[ 3] 0.0-10.0 sec 2.28 GBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec  
[ 3] Sent 1665755 datagrams  
[ 3] Server Report:  
[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth Jitter Lost/Total Datagrams  
[ 3] 0.0-10.0 sec 2.28 GBytes 1.96 Gbits/sec 0.008 ms 0/1665755 (0%)
```

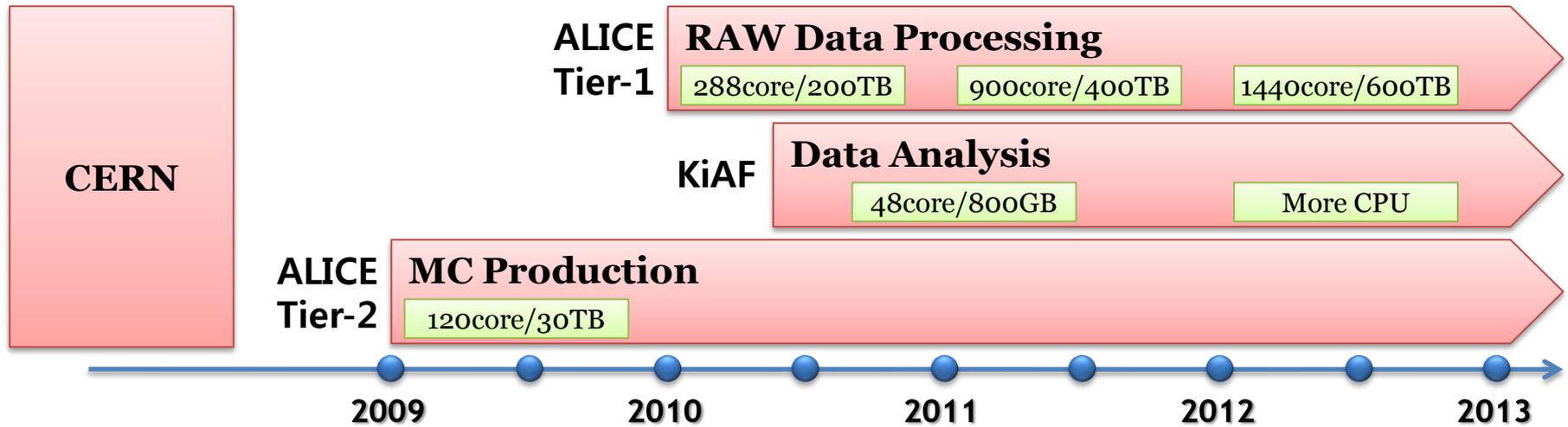
Daejeon - Seattle Performance Test (TCP)

```
[root@seattle ~]# iperf -c 134.75.204.20 -i 1 -w 30m -t 60
```

```
-----  
Client connecting to 134.75.204.20, TCP port 5001  
TCP window size: 60.0 MByte (WARNING: requested 30.0 MByte)  
-----
```

```
[ 3] local 134.75.205.21 port 46831 connected with 134.75.204.20 port 5001  
[ 3] 0.0- 1.0 sec 52.3 MBytes 439 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 1.0- 2.0 sec 0.00 Bytes 0.00 bits/sec  
[ 3] 2.0- 3.0 sec 0.00 Bytes 0.00 bits/sec  
[ 3] 3.0- 4.0 sec 0.00 Bytes 0.00 bits/sec  
[ 3] 4.0- 5.0 sec 0.00 Bytes 0.00 bits/sec  
[ 3] 5.0- 6.0 sec 20.9 MBytes 176 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 6.0- 7.0 sec 0.00 Bytes 0.00 bits/sec  
[ 3] 7.0- 8.0 sec 21.5 MBytes 180 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 8.0- 9.0 sec 20.2 MBytes 169 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 15.0-16.0 sec 46.0 MBytes 386 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 16.0-17.0 sec 41.0 MBytes 344 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 17.0-18.0 sec 45.0 MBytes 377 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 18.0-19.0 sec 69.5 MBytes 583 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 19.0-20.0 sec 42.1 MBytes 353 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 20.0-21.0 sec 70.0 MBytes 587 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 21.0-22.0 sec 78.5 MBytes 659 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 22.0-23.0 sec 77.8 MBytes 653 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 23.0-24.0 sec 110 MBytes 921 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 24.0-25.0 sec 98.4 MBytes 825 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 25.0-26.0 sec 108 MBytes 905 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 26.0-27.0 sec 118 MBytes 987 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 27.0-28.0 sec 136 MBytes 1.14 Gbits/sec  
[ 3] 28.0-29.0 sec 170 MBytes 1.43 Gbits/sec  
[ 3] 29.0-30.0 sec 158 MBytes 1.33 Gbits/sec  
[ 3] 30.0-31.0 sec 174 MBytes 1.46 Gbits/sec
```

3. ALICE Tier-1 Prototype Deployment



Grid Services Installation for Tier-1

Service Name	OS	Network	CPU/RAM	# of machines	Type
lcg-CE	SL4.8 32-bits	1G/1G	1core/2G	1	VM
site-bdii	SL5.5 64-bits	1G/1G	1core/2G	1	VM
CREM-CE	SL5.5 64-bits	1G/1G	16core/16G	1	Real machine
xrootd-redirector for disk	SL5.5 64-bits	1G/1G	16core/16G	1	Real machine
xrootd-pool for disk	SL5.5 64-bits	10G/10G	16core/16G	2	Real machine
xrootd-redirector for tape	SL5.5 64-bits	1G/1G	16core/16G	1	Real machine
xrootd-pool for tape	SL5.5 64-bits	10G/10G	16core/16G	2	Real machine
Vobox	SL5.5 64-bits	1G/10G	2core/4G	1	VM
worker nodes	SL5.5 64-bits	1G/1G	-	-	Real machine

KISTI_GSDC Status

Working with

MonALISA Repository for ALICE

[Catalogue browser](#) | [Repository Home](#) | [Administration Section](#) | [ALICE Reports](#) | [Events XML Feed](#) | [Firefox Toolbar](#) | [MonaLisa GUI](#)

Select site:



MonALISA information Version: 1.9.2 (JDK 1.6.0_22)
Running on: vbox111.sdfarm.kr
Administrator: Jong Hu Lee (jong.hu.lee@cern.ch)

Service health NTP: SYNC, offset: 0s

Services status
AllEn: v2-19.64

ClusterMonitor: **OK**
PackMan: **OK**
CE: **OK**
CE info: *We could start 2 agents*
Max running jobs: 1500
Max queued jobs: 100

Proxies status AllEn proxy: **OK** (1 day, 23:45)
Delegated proxy: n/a (n/a)
Proxy server: n/a (n/a)
Proxy of the machine: n/a (n/a)

SAM tests Delegated proxy duration: n/a
Proxy of the machine: n/a
Proxy renewal: n/a
Proxy server registration: n/a
RB status: n/a
Software area: n/a
User proxy registration: n/a
WMS stats: n/a

Current jobs status

Assigned: 0
Running: **105**
Saving: 1

Accounting (last 24h)
Success jobs: **608** (profile)
Failed jobs: **0**
Error jobs: **432**
kSI2k units: **0** / pledged

Site averages (last 24h)
Active nodes: 15.54
Average kSI2k/node:

Storages status

Name	Status	Size	Used	Free	Usage	No of files	Type	ADD test
ALICE::KISTI_GSDC::SE	OK	100 TB	8.566%	0 BB	8.566 TB	224.4 K	File	OK

VoBox health

CPUs: 4x 2000MHz
Mem usage: 38.98% of 3.862 GB
Processes: 157
Sockets: 67 TCP / 25 UDP
Uptime: 16 days, 21:46

CPU usage (last 1h avg)
Load: **0.153**
User: 0.927%
System: 0.556%
IOWait: 1.012%
Idle: 97.4%

Int: 0.004%
Soft int: 0.056%
Nice: 0.047%
Steal: 0%

AllEn LDAP var	VoBox path	Size	Used	Free	Use%
TMP	/home/sgmalit1/ALICE/tmp	48.43 GB	8.034 GB	38.4 GB	18%
LOG	/home/sgmalit1/allen-logs	48.43 GB	8.034 GB	38.4 GB	18%
CACHE	/home/sgmalit1/ALICE/cache	48.43 GB	8.034 GB	38.4 GB	18%

Jobs on KISTI_GSDC



Storage Status

SE Name	AliEn name	Size	Used	Free	Usage	No. of files	Type	Size	Used	Free	Version
1. Bari - SE	ALICE::Bari::SE	893.4 TB	68.83 TB	824.6 TB	7.704%	1,923,073	File	1.679 PB	1.438 PB	247 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
2. Bratislava - SE	ALICE::Bratislava::SE	38.2 TB	22.98 TB	15.22 TB	60.16%	705,414	File	38.2 TB	26.49 TB	11.7 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
3. Catania - SE	ALICE::Catania::SE	100.4 TB	88.17 TB	12.23 TB	87.82%	1,978,904	File	100.4 TB	94.33 TB	6.117 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
4. CCIN2P3 - SE	ALICE::CCIN2P3::SE	96 TB	111 TB	-	115.6%	2,253,283	File	-	-	-	
5. CERN - ALICEDISK	ALICE::CERN::ALICEDISK	849.6 TB	713.5 TB	136.1 TB	83.98%	10,748,226	CASTOR	-	-	-	
6. CERN - GLOBAL	ALICE::CERN::GLOBAL	-	0	1.863 TB	-	4,373	root	-	-	-	
7. CERN - SE	ALICE::CERN::SE	20.49 TB	13.63 TB	6.855 TB	66.54%	3,378,942	File	20.46 TB	6.739 TB	13.72 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
8. Clermont - SE	ALICE::Clermont::SE	121 TB	112.8 TB	8.182 TB	93.24%	2,531,992	File	-	-	-	
9. CNAF - SE	ALICE::CNAF::SE	465.7 TB	261.7 TB	204 TB	56.18%	5,579,956	File	465.7 TB	172.6 TB	293.2 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
10. CyberSar_Cagliari - SE	ALICE::CyberSar_Cagliari::SE	30.83 TB	31.86 TB	-	103.3%	858,267	File	92.71 TB	84.52 TB	8.181 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
11. Cyfronet - SE	ALICE::Cyfronet::SE	10 TB	11.53 TB	-	115.3%	513,646	File	9.995 TB	9.36 TB	649.8 GB	20100510-1509 dbg
12. FZK - SE	ALICE::FZK::SE	762.4 TB	454.1 TB	308.3 TB	59.56%	7,583,567	File	762.4 TB	733.1 TB	29.29 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
13. Grenoble - DPM	ALICE::Grenoble::DPM	72 TB	5.897 TB	66.1 TB	8.191%	194,009	SRM	-	-	-	
14. GRIF_IPNO - DPM	ALICE::GRIF_IPNO::DPM	85.24 TB	76.45 TB	8.789 TB	89.69%	2,117,745	SRM	-	-	-	
15. GRIF_IPNO - SE	ALICE::GRIF_IPNO::SE	136.1 TB	93.33 TB	42.77 TB	68.58%	2,612,690	File	153.1 TB	99.05 TB	54.08 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
16. GRIF_IRFU - DPM	ALICE::GRIF_IRFU::DPM	171 TB	34.59 TB	136.4 TB	20.23%	705,289	SRM	-	-	-	
17. GSI - SE	ALICE::GSI::SE	312.6 TB	321.1 TB	-	102.7%	6,041,594	File	0	0	0	20100510-1509 dbg
18. HHLR_GU - SE	ALICE::HHLR_GU::SE	200 TB	2 KB	200 TB	0%	1	File	-	-	-	
19. Hiroshima - SE	ALICE::Hiroshima::SE	79 TB	15.63 TB	63.37 TB	19.78%	484,499	File	78.78 TB	17.87 TB	60.91 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
20. IHEP - SE	ALICE::IHEP::SE	35.55 TB	7.107 TB	28.44 TB	19.99%	453,677	File	36.38 TB	7.029 TB	29.35 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
21. IPNL - SE	ALICE::IPNL::SE	36 TB	46.94 TB	-	130.4%	1,061,518	File	37.3 TB	32.52 TB	4.772 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
22. ISS - FILE	ALICE::ISS::FILE	140.5 TB	50.29 TB	90.21 TB	35.79%	2,130,029	File	140.5 TB	53.99 TB	86.5 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
23. ITEP - SE	ALICE::ITEP::SE	100 TB	33.95 TB	66.05 TB	33.95%	887,059	File	99.93 TB	32.46 TB	67.47 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
24. JINR - SE	ALICE::JINR::SE	112.3 TB	47.81 TB	64.5 TB	42.57%	2,528,119	File	149.1 TB	43.64 TB	105.5 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
25. KFKI - SE	ALICE::KFKI::SE	39.34 TB	25.29 TB	14.04 TB	64.3%	622,778	File	36.38 TB	31.55 TB	4.825 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
26. KISTI_GSDC - SE	ALICE::KISTI_GSDC::SE	100 TB	8.574 TB	91.43 TB	8.574%	230,399	File	101.8 TB	12.13 TB	89.65 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
27. KISTI - SE	ALICE::KISTI::SE	49.95 TB	23.49 TB	26.46 TB	47.02%	570,164	File	49.95 TB	17.7 TB	32.25 TB	20100510-1509 dbg
28. Kolkata - SE	ALICE::Kolkata::SE	73.24 TB	11.61 TB	61.63 TB	15.86%	314,651	File	-	-	-	

This Year Plan

- we will complete to deploy additional 200TB early May – we will have 400TB disks totally.
- And we will deploy the 200TB new storage as a separate SE, which we will use exclusively for RAW data transfer.
- But we should solve network problem.
- And we have another plan.
 - KISTI Tier-1 storage will be of a rather innovative type, consisting of an array of SSDs for the reconstruction and analysis data and a set of slower and cheaper SATA disk servers for the custodial storage of replicated RAW data

4. Data Center Management

- System Automation Efforts
- Monitoring
- Log Activities – Security
- Trouble shooting

System Automation Efforts

Remote Installation via WWW Interface

Server Administration - Mozilla Firefox
http://150.183.234.134

ADMINISTRATION SERVER

Farm farm view farm view(법규) farm view(자원) ip view	Servers view server Add a new server Modify a server Generate File for remote installation
Hardware view models Add a new model of server Modify a model	
Site info Add a farm siteinfo	Storage FAS6080 Storage status
Password generator	

Done 31 13 service warnings 7 critical services GRID of the Americas Workshop

- ‘The remote installation service’ makes possible to install a machine through the network, totally automatically.
- A web interface allow you to enter necessary information for a server a then generate all necessary file for the installation process.
- Server information are registered in a MySQL database. It contain also information to install the middleware if necessary

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin web interface in a Mozilla Firefox browser. The browser address bar shows the URL: `http://150.183.234.134/phpmyadmin/index.php?db=KRIS&token=c6595a7f5c4ee92e2a24bd3a84e4dc34`. The interface displays a table of server information for the 'KRIS' database. The table has 12 columns: a checkbox, a pencil icon, a red 'X' icon, server name, IP address, MAC address, another IP address, another MAC address, two time intervals, a server ID, a server type, a server role, and a final IP address. The row for 'bdii.sdfarm.kr' is highlighted in green.

<input type="checkbox"/>			xrdp0.sdfarm.kr	134.75.123.8	00:1A:64:9D:A4:3E	192.168.123.8	00:1A:64:9D:A4:40	0000-00-00 00:00:00	99P8391	si460-i386	STORAGE	192.168.200.8
<input type="checkbox"/>			rb.sdfarm.kr	134.75.123.11	00:1A:64:20:10:44	192.168.123.11	00:1A:64:20:10:45	0000-00-00 00:00:00	99A0314	si460-i386	GRID	192.168.200.11
<input type="checkbox"/>			wmslb.sdfarm.kr	134.75.123.12	00:1A:64:20:10:A7	192.168.123.12	00:1A:64:20:10:A8	0000-00-00 00:00:00	99A0320	si460-i386	GRID	192.168.200.12
<input type="checkbox"/>			squid0.sdfarm.kr	134.75.123.62	00:1A:64:20:10:74	192.168.123.62	00:1A:64:20:10:75	0000-00-00 00:00:00	99A0323	si520-x86_64	OTHER	192.168.200.13
<input type="checkbox"/>			rgma.sdfarm.kr	134.75.123.14	00:1A:64:20:10:20	192.168.123.14	00:1A:64:20:10:21	0000-00-00 00:00:00	99A0317	si460-i386	GRID	192.168.200.14
<input type="checkbox"/>			bdii.sdfarm.kr	134.75.123.15	00:1A:64:20:11:85	192.168.123.15	00:1A:64:20:11:86	0000-00-00 00:00:00	99A0318	si460-i386	BDII	192.168.200.15
<input type="checkbox"/>			ce02.sdfarm.kr	134.75.123.32	00:1A:64:20:11:9A	192.168.123.32	00:1A:64:20:11:9B	0000-00-00 00:00:00	99A0324	si460-i386	CE	192.168.200.32
<input type="checkbox"/>			battlestar1.sdfarm.kr	134.75.123.60	00:1A:64:20:10:3B	NA	NA	0000-00-00 00:00:00	99A0312	si480-i386	OTHER	192.168.200.60
<input type="checkbox"/>			vobox01.sdfarm.kr	134.75.123.27	00:1A:64:20:0F:ED	192.168.123.27	00:1A:64:20:0F:EE	0000-00-00 00:00:00	NA	si520-x86_64	VOBOX	192.168.200.18
<input type="checkbox"/>			se001.sdfarm.kr	134.75.123.19	00:1A:64:20:11:61	192.168.123.19	00:1A:64:20:11:62	0000-00-00 00:00:00	99A0316	si520-i386	OTHER	192.168.200.19
<input type="checkbox"/>			xrdhn.sdfarm.kr	134.75.123.7	00:1A:64:20:10:6E	192.168.123.7	00:1A:64:20:10:6F	0000-00-00 00:00:00	99A0321	si480-i386	STORAGE	192.168.200.7
<input type="checkbox"/>			dgas.sdfarm.kr	134.75.123.21	00:1A:64:20:10:B6	192.168.123.21	00:1A:64:20:10:B7	0000-00-00 00:00:00	99A0322	si460-i386	OTHER	192.168.200.21

System Automation Efforts: ipmi

- ipmi is a protocol which allow to interact through a BMC card with a server at a very low level. It's possible to turn on/off a machine, have sensor information and, with recent server, access to the serial console. This is really usefull when you want to interact with a server when ssh don't work or during the boot sequence.
- Ipmi is used on a special network, let call it "administration network", which is '192.168.200.0'. This network is accessible from "ui-alice.sdfarm.kr" and "se001.sdfarm.kr".
- Ipmitools is tool used to send ipmi command to the servers. A typicall command is:

```
[root@se001 ~]# ipmitool -I lanplus -H 192.168.200.101 -U USERID -P PASSWoRD  
power status  
Chassis Power is on
```

System Automation Efforts: puppet

- Puppet is a tool to automatically configure servers. A puppet client installed on all machine connect on a regularly basis to a central server and ask the configuration it should have. If it actual configuration differ from the response of the central server, puppet take action to make it identical.
- For each point you want to control, you need to create a "module" on the central server. For the moment I created modules for:
 - users
 - groups
 - iptables
 - /etc/hosts file
 - mounted area
 - nagios configuration
 - yum configuration
 - sudo configuration
 - syslog configuration (for log centralization)

Monitoring

- Nagios is a tool for monitoring commonly used in computer center in the LHC community. It is now used for SAM test which is a very important monitoring system in the LCG grid. This software give the status for a farm in real time, no history is kept. The aim is to make an alarm when a problem occur, in different possible ways.

The screenshot displays the Nagios web interface in a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The address bar shows the URL <http://dgas.sdfarm.kr/nagios/>. The interface includes a left-hand navigation menu with sections for General, Monitoring, Service Problems, Network Outages, Reporting, and Configuration. The main content area features several summary tables and a large service overview grid.

Current Network Status
Last Updated: Tue Jul 7 14:59:31 KST 2009
Updated every 90 seconds
Nagios® 3.0.3 - www.nagios.org
Logged in as nagiosadmin

Host Status Totals

Up	Down	Unreachable	Pending
83	0	0	0

Service Status Totals

OK	Warning	Unknown	Critical	Pending
510	0	0	11	0

Service Overview For All Host Groups

Services for KISTI Alice T2 (grid-services)

Host	Status	Services	Actions
bd1	UP	OK	
se-alice	UP	OK	
se01	UP	OK	
se02	UP	OK	
slmo1	UP	OK	
stx	UP	OK	
tb	UP	OK	
tema	UP	OK	
aa1	UP	OK	
ui-alice	UP	OK	
yjobbox-alice	UP	OK	
yjob01	UP	OK	
uimab	UP	OK	

Workers for KISTI Alice T2 (grid-workers)

Host	Status	Services	Actions
twm001	UP	OK	
twm002	UP	OK	
twm003	UP	OK	
twm004	UP	OK	
twm005	UP	OK	
twm006	UP	OK	
twm007	UP	OK	
twm008	UP	OK	
twm009	UP	1 WARNING	
twm010	UP	OK	
twm011	UP	1 WARNING	
twm012	UP	1 CRITICAL	
twm013	UP	OK	
twm014	UP	1 WARNING	
twm015	UP	OK	
twm016	UP	OK	
twm017	UP	OK	
twm018	UP	OK	
twm019	UP	OK	
twm020	UP	OK	
twm021	UP	OK	
twm022	UP	OK	
twm023	UP	OK	
twm024	UP	OK	
twm025	UP	OK	
twm026	UP	OK	
twm027	UP	OK	
twm028	UP	OK	
twm029	UP	OK	
twm030	UP	OK	
twm031	UP	OK	
twm032	UP	OK	
twm033	UP	OK	
twm034	UP	OK	
twm035	UP	OK	
twm036	UP	OK	
twm037	UP	OK	
twm038	UP	OK	
twm039	UP	OK	
twm040	UP	OK	
twm041	UP	OK	
twm042	UP	OK	
twm043	UP	OK	
twm044	UP	OK	
twm045	UP	OK	
twm046	UP	OK	
twm047	UP	OK	
twm048	UP	OK	
twm049	UP	OK	
twm050	UP	OK	

Workers for KISTI Alice T2 (grid-workers-2)

Host	Status	Services	Actions
twm001	UP	OK	
twm002	UP	OK	
twm003	UP	OK	
twm004	UP	OK	
twm005	UP	OK	
twm006	UP	OK	
twm007	UP	OK	
twm008	UP	OK	
twm009	UP	OK	
twm010	UP	OK	
twm011	UP	OK	
twm012	UP	OK	
twm013	UP	OK	
twm014	UP	OK	
twm015	UP	OK	

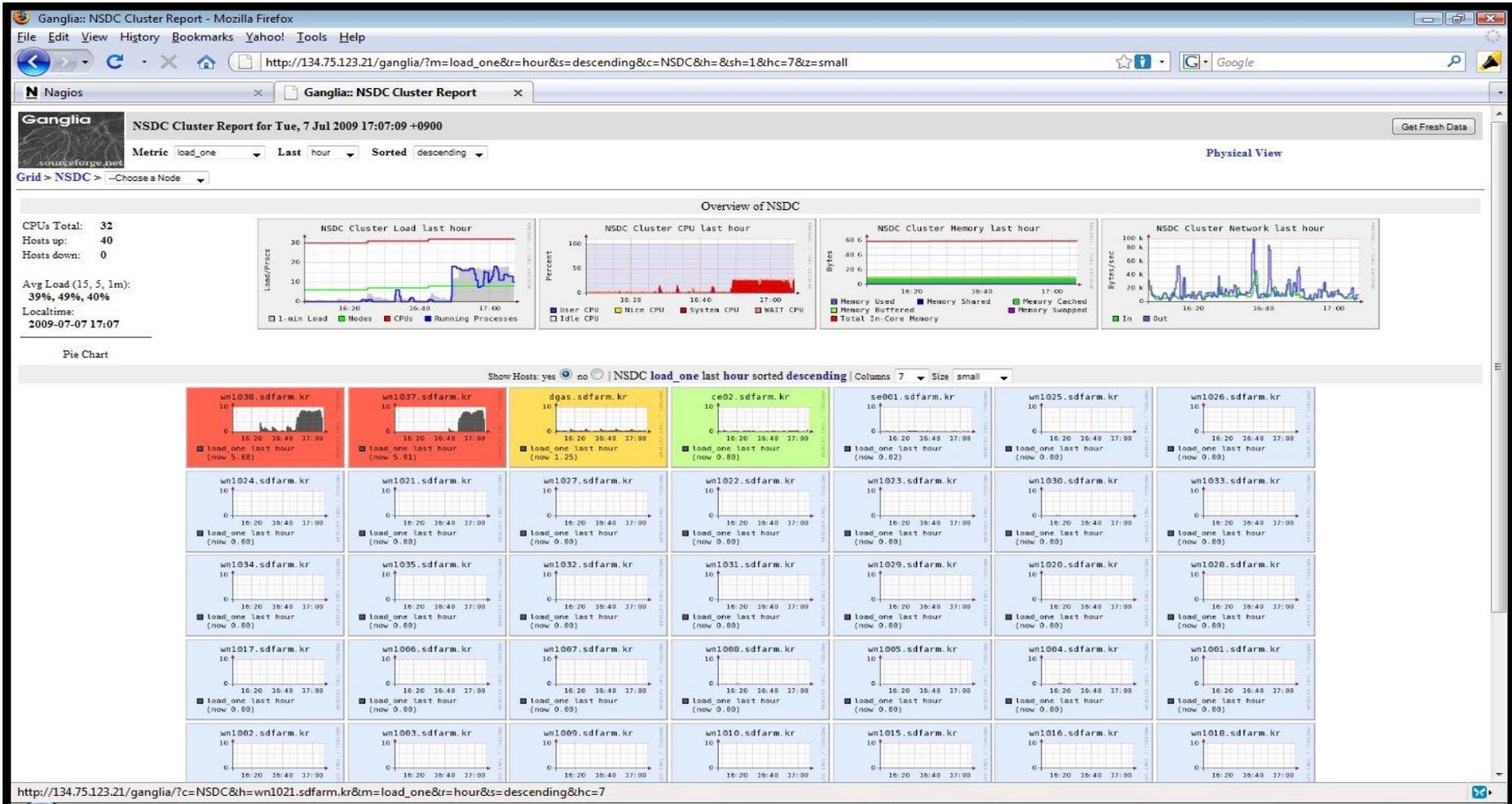
Workers for NSDC KISTI (grid-workers-NSDC)

Host	Status	Services	Actions

Servers for test services (test)

Host	Status	Services	Actions

- Ganglia is commonly used in computer center. This service was tested on our farm for several month.



Log Activity

- Security is maybe the most critical thing for administration system. If we want a very secure installation we need to know what happen on all the machine at every moment. As it's not possible to connect to all machines to keep a look on log files, it's necessary to centralize log files to a single place.
- On Linux server the log files are managed by Syslog. It's possible to configure this software to send logs, a part or all of them, through the network to a specify server. On the target server, logs are simply written to a log file which is not so clear to monitor activity
- php-syslog is a free software which will allow to kept log event in a mysql database (through syslog-ng which is an improvement of syslog) and to monitor those event thanks to a web interface. The web interface display all event in real time with some color code which make the log read very easy and efficient. it's also possible to apply filters to concentrate on a particular kind of event or server. Now php-syslog is used to monitor connection activity on the servers but the usage can be extend to any other log event

Donate

The code you support today may turn out to be SkyNet tomorrow...

Logout Search Config Help About

BACK TO SEARCH

DEBUG INFO NOTICE WARNING ERROR CRIT ALERT EMERG

HOST	FACILITY	TIME	PROGRAM	MESSAGE
ui01.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:08:12	sshd	sshd[16453]: Failed password for invalid user hacker from 150.183.234.132 port 36023 ssh2
ui01.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:08:10	sshd	sshd[16453]: pam_succeed_if(sshd:auth): error retrieving information about user hacker
ui01.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:08:10	sshd	sshd[16453]: pam_unix(sshd:auth): check pass; user unknown
ui01.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:08:03	sshd	sshd[16453]: Failed password for invalid user hacker from 150.183.234.132 port 36023 ssh2
ui01.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:08:01	sshd	sshd[16453]: pam_succeed_if(sshd:auth): error retrieving information about user hacker
ui01.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:08:01	sshd	sshd[16453]: pam_unix(sshd:auth): authentication failure; logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser= rhost=150.183.234.132
ui01.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:08:01	sshd	sshd[16453]: pam_unix(sshd:auth): check pass; user unknown
ui01.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:08:00	sshd	sshd[16454]: input_userauth_request: invalid user hacker
ui01.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:08:00	sshd	sshd[16453]: Invalid user hacker from 150.183.234.132
twn001.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:07:46	sshd	sshd[1037]: Connection closed by 150.183.234.132
twn001.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:07:38	sshd	sshd[1037]: Failed password for invalid user test from 150.183.234.132 port 42763 ssh2
twn001.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:07:38	sshd	sshd[1036]: Failed password for invalid user test from 150.183.234.132 port 42763 ssh2
twn001.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:07:35	sshd	sshd[1037]: Failed none for invalid user test from 150.183.234.132 port 42763 ssh2
twn001.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:07:35	sshd	sshd[1037]: input_userauth_request: invalid user test
twn001.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:07:35	sshd	sshd[1036]: Invalid user test from 150.183.234.132
twn001.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:07:30	sshd	sshd[1035]: Connection closed by 150.183.234.132
twn001.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:07:20	sshd	sshd[1034]: Failed password for invalid user hacker from 150.183.234.132 port 42752 ssh2
twn001.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:07:20	sshd	sshd[1035]: Failed password for invalid user hacker from 150.183.234.132 port 42752 ssh2
twn001.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:07:16	sshd	sshd[1034]: Failed password for invalid user hacker from 150.183.234.132 port 42752 ssh2
twn001.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:07:16	sshd	sshd[1035]: Failed password for invalid user hacker from 150.183.234.132 port 42752 ssh2
twn001.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:07:13	sshd	sshd[1035]: Failed none for invalid user hacker from 150.183.234.132 port 42752 ssh2
twn001.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:07:13	sshd	sshd[1035]: input_userauth_request: invalid user hacker
twn001.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	12:07:13	sshd	sshd[1034]: Invalid user hacker from 150.183.234.132
twn001.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	2010-02-24 10:41:20	sshd	sshd[22217]: User kisti_admin attempting to execute command scp -t /home/kisti_admin\' on command line
twn001.sdfarm.kr	authpriv	2010-02-24 10:41:20	sshd	sshd[22216]: Accepted publickey for kisti_admin from 150.183.234.134 port 48396 ssh2

Done

2 service warnings 11 critical services



5. Future Plans

GLOBAL SCIENCE DATA PIPELINE





Thank you!