



“where the Web was born”

Experience of Adding New Architectures to the LCG Production Environment

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“Industrializing the Grid” - openlab Workshop
13 June 2005



Introduction



Grid @ CERN



- **LCG: LHC Computing Grid – the deployment project**
 - Will run the 24/7 Grid service
- **EGEE: Enabling Grids for E-Science in Europe**
 - Started in April 2004 with 70 partners and 32M€EU funding
 - Will provide the next generation middleware for LCG
- **CERN openlab for DataGrid applications**
 - Started in 2003 - Funded by Industry and CERN
 - Main project: opencluster (including 100 Itanium nodes)
 - R&D aimed at deployment in LCG



June 2005



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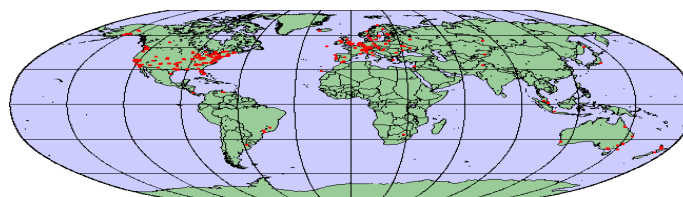


Computing for LHC

- **Problem:** even with an upgraded computer centre, CERN can only provide a fraction of the necessary resources
- **Solution:** computing centres, which were isolated in the past, will now be connected, uniting the computing resources of particle physicists in the world using GRID technologies!

Europe:
~270 institutes
~4500 users

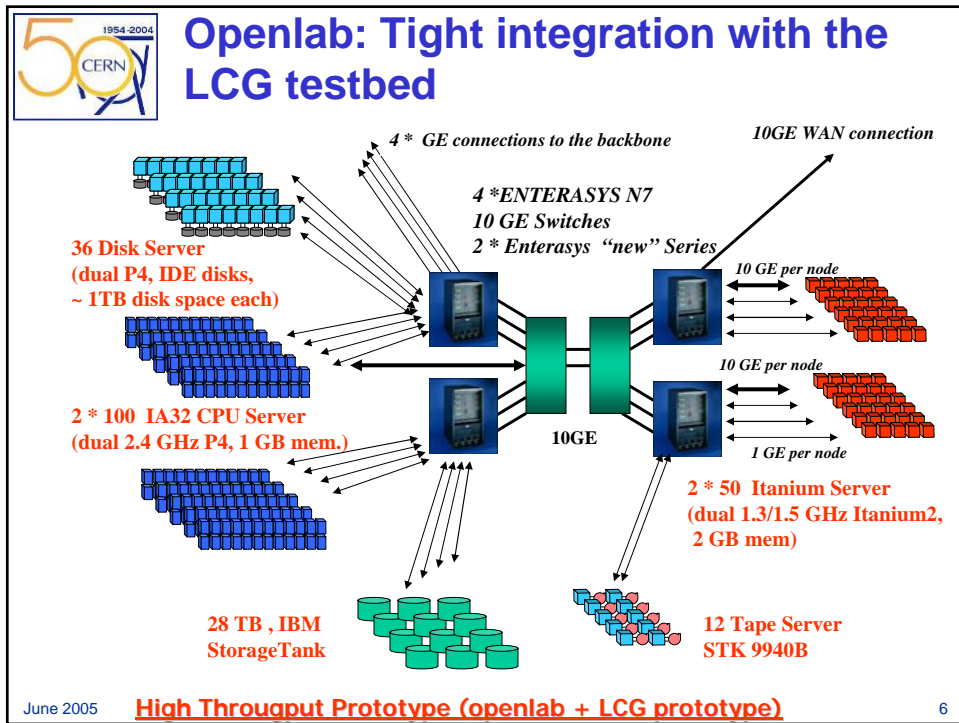
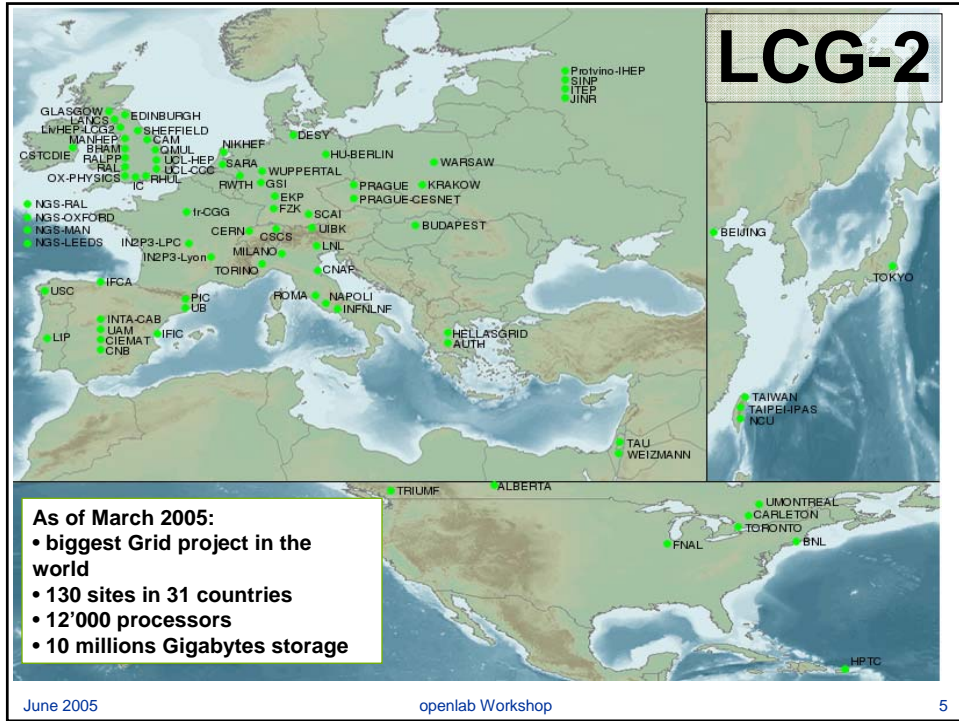
Elsewhere:
~200 institutes
~1600 users



June 2005

openlab workshop

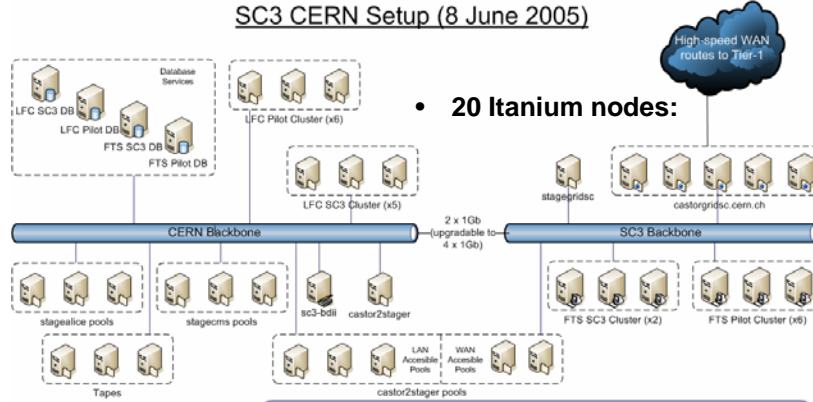
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Service Challenge 3

SC3 CERN Setup (8 June 2005)



- 20 Itanium nodes:

Notes

Configuration Options

1. "Setup/Throughput phase". All data served from local disks on castorgridsc nodes (pools of stagegridsc).
1a. It is also possible to stage from tape (through the same pools), but at a max rate of 2Gb/s
2. "Service Phase". Traffic through experiment stagers inside CERN LAN. Max transfer rate is limited at 2Gb/s

NOTES:

A. We assume we upgrade the SRM software to the new version capable of talking to either old or new CASTOR stagers. Then this design is independent of using the old or new stager i.e. the pool used for a particular VO could be either an old or new one.

B. An upgrade to 4x1Gb to the LAN is possible

C. to change from Configuration 1 to Configuration 2 is done via changes to configuration files on castorgridsc only – no other software configuration or hardware reconfiguration is needed.

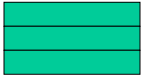
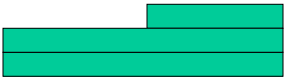


64-bit porting project

Itanium / Itanium Processor Family (IPF) / IA-64

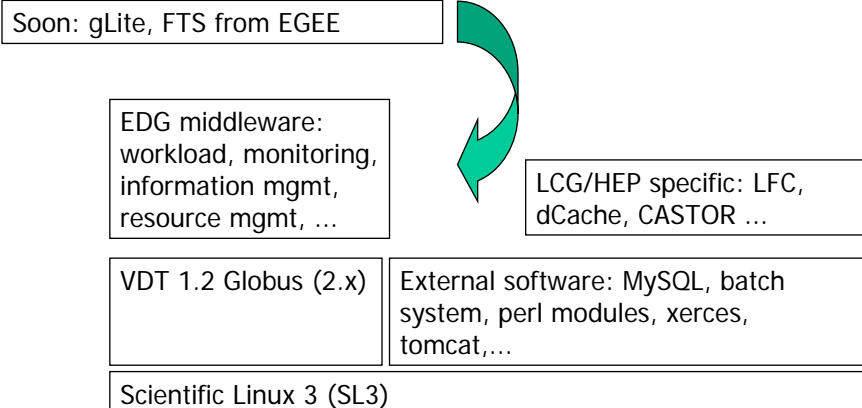


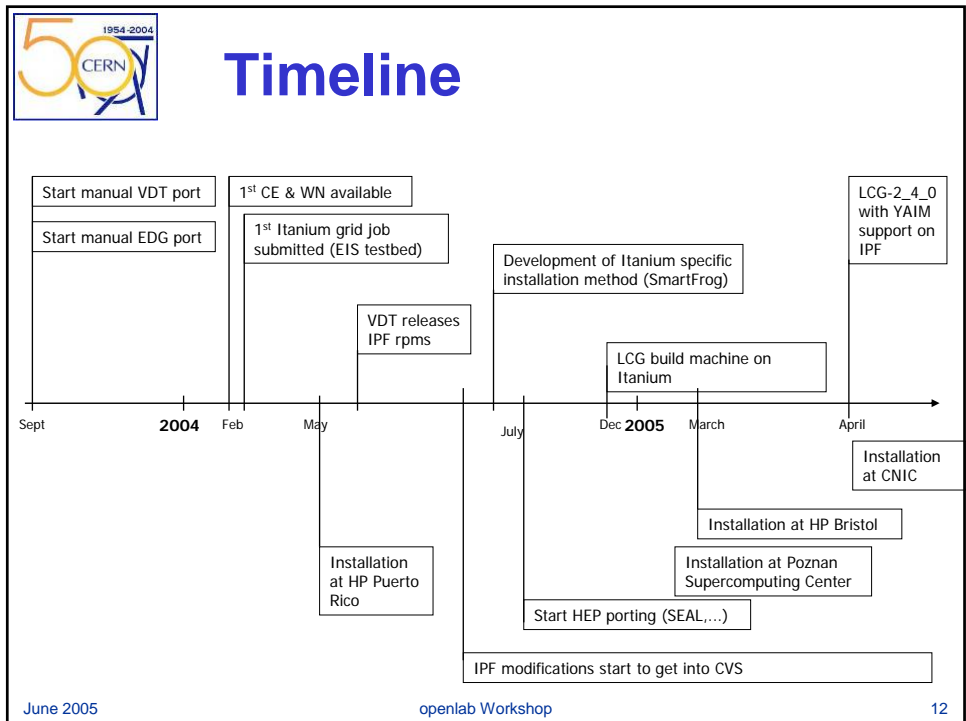
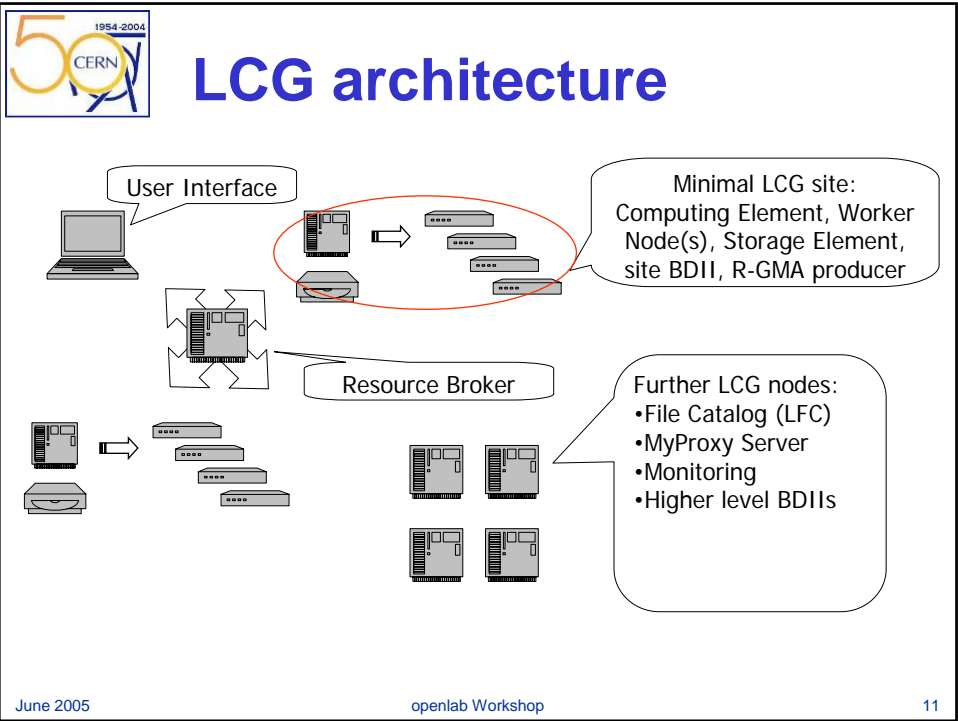
The 64-bit issue

- **What exactly is meant?**
- **Simple:**
 - Linux on 32-bit hardware uses “ILP32”
 - Int = Long = Pointer (32 bit)
 - Linux on 64-bit hardware uses LP64
 - Int stays 32-bit
 - Pointer = Long (64 bit)
- **As a result:**
 - For instance:
 - Any attempt to cast a pointer to Int (and back) → Fatal error !!!



LCG components







Original LCG build model

Check out from source CVS:

- **EDG software**
- **LCG specific code**

Everything else is “external”.

A “build machine” automatically does the build after the checkout (uses GNU autotools)



Initial status (2003)

- **LCG build machine supported only IA-32 with specific version of Red Hat**
- **No binaries available for Itanium/IA-64**
- **Hardly any documentation**
- **Installation of LCG only via LCFGng (fully automatic, IA-32 only)**
 - manual installation was considered to be “extremely difficult“ (EDG manual)



Initial strategy

- **Started to port everything on our own**
- **One doctoral student & one fellow**
 - Stephen Eccles (now: Lancaster University)
 - Andreas Unterkircher (CERN)
- **After 6 months we were able to install a minimal (CE,WN,SE) Itanium LCG site and successfully submit jobs.**



Initial obstacles (1)

- **VDT has its own (not documented) build procedure. We had to do “reverse engineering“.**
- **It was often difficult to find the original sources of rpms. EDG used sometimes “special“ versions of well known libraries (e.g. Boost).**



Initial obstacles (2)

- **EDG build procedure was hard-coded for IA-32 on RH 7.3.**
- **As our changes did not get back into the CVS it was difficult for us to keep track with the latest releases**
- **The code had, indeed, several 64-bit issues but the complicated build procedures (EDG as well as VDT) caused us much more trouble.**



Lessons learnt (1)

- **Initial effort was necessary to get noticed by the community.**
 - E.g. when VDT saw that we are serious they started to provide Itanium rpms on their own.
- **Vital: Always get changes back into the CVS on a regular basis.**



Lessons learnt (2)

- **Support for different compilers, OS's and architectures should be considered in the build procedure from the beginning and used for testing on a regular basis.**
- **From a first proof of concept to a fully supported official release can take a long time:**
 - In our case: ~1 year



Lessons learnt (3)

- **Porting LCG to Itanium was a “chicken and egg problem“:**
 - LCG was not considering porting as there is no HEP software for Itanium
 - Physicists did not port to Itanium as there were no such resources in LCG.
- **Thus we also started porting of major HEP software (SEAL, POOL, etc.)**
- **Note that ALICE has all its software 64-bit clean!**
 - Mainly an issue of “initial mindset“



Porting to EM64T/AMD64 (1)

- **Should be much easier as IA64 (64bit) code changes are also valid for these platforms.**
 - Exactly the same “I32LP64” model
- **First one has to ensure that the basic packages (VDT, external software) are available.**
- **Getting modifications back to CVS immediately will be important.**



Porting to EM64T/AMD64 (2)

- **Build procedures not recognizing the architecture could be again the source of much trouble – this must be addressed immediately.**
- **Hopefully EGEE/gLite will prove to be better in this respect than EDG**
 - We (and others) are providing platforms for testing
- **Finally worth mentioning:**
 - Some ports of EDG to other platforms (e.g. PowerPC) are available on the Grid-Ireland homepage.



Overview of 64-bit porting

- **Phase 1 Completed:**
 - ROOT (Data analysis framework)
 - <http://root.cern.ch/>
 - Geant4 (Physics simulation framework)
 - <http://cern.ch/geant4>
 - CLHEP (C++ Class Library)
 - <http://proj-clhep.web.cern.ch/proj-clhep/>
 - CASTOR (CERN Hierarchical Storage Manager)
 - <http://cern.ch/castor>
 - LCG-2 Grid middleware
 - Originated from EDG (European Data Grid)
 - <http://lcg.web.cern.ch/LCG/Sites/releases.html>
 - Itanium version:
 - <http://openlab-mu-internal.web.cern.ch/openlab-mu-internal/Projects/LCGonIA64/LCGonIA64.asp>



64-bit porting (cont'd)

- **Next aim:**
 - Allow the simulation stack of one of the LHC experiments (LHCb) to work on Itanium
 - Set of external packages (Boost, etc.): OK
 - Base set of CERN packages (Geant4, ROOT, CLHEP): OK
 - HEP/LCG packages (SEAL, POOL, PI): In progress
 - Specific packages from the experiment (Gaudi, Gauss, Ganga): In progress
 - Once this experiment's stack is complete, ATLAS and CMS frameworks should also be within range
 - By the way, Intel, Munich is apparently also working on the ATLAS software



Virtualization project



Virtualization

- **Our history**
 - Xen benchmarked with CERN simulation workload on IA-32
 - Work done by summer student 2004
 - Project work on IO workloads under Xen
 - Two students
 - Project work on Xen on Itanium
 - One of the two students (Master thesis in this semester)
 - Collaboration with HP Labs
 - Additionally:
 - One openlab fellow is continuing the work on IA32 w/Linux Fedora version
 - Aim at IO intensive workloads (ROOT analysis, etc.)
- **Rationale: next generation processors (such as IPF Montecito) will have hardware support for virtualization**
- **Question: Will virtualization be one of the underpinnings of future Grid security?**



Conclusions

- **The 64-bit port to Itanium has laid the foundation for:**
- **The inclusion of Itanium systems in LCG-2**
- **A new architectural dimension in the Grid**
 - Heterogeneity
- **A foundation for porting other 64-bit/Linux systems**
- **A multi-platform strategy for Grid middleware development**



BACKUP