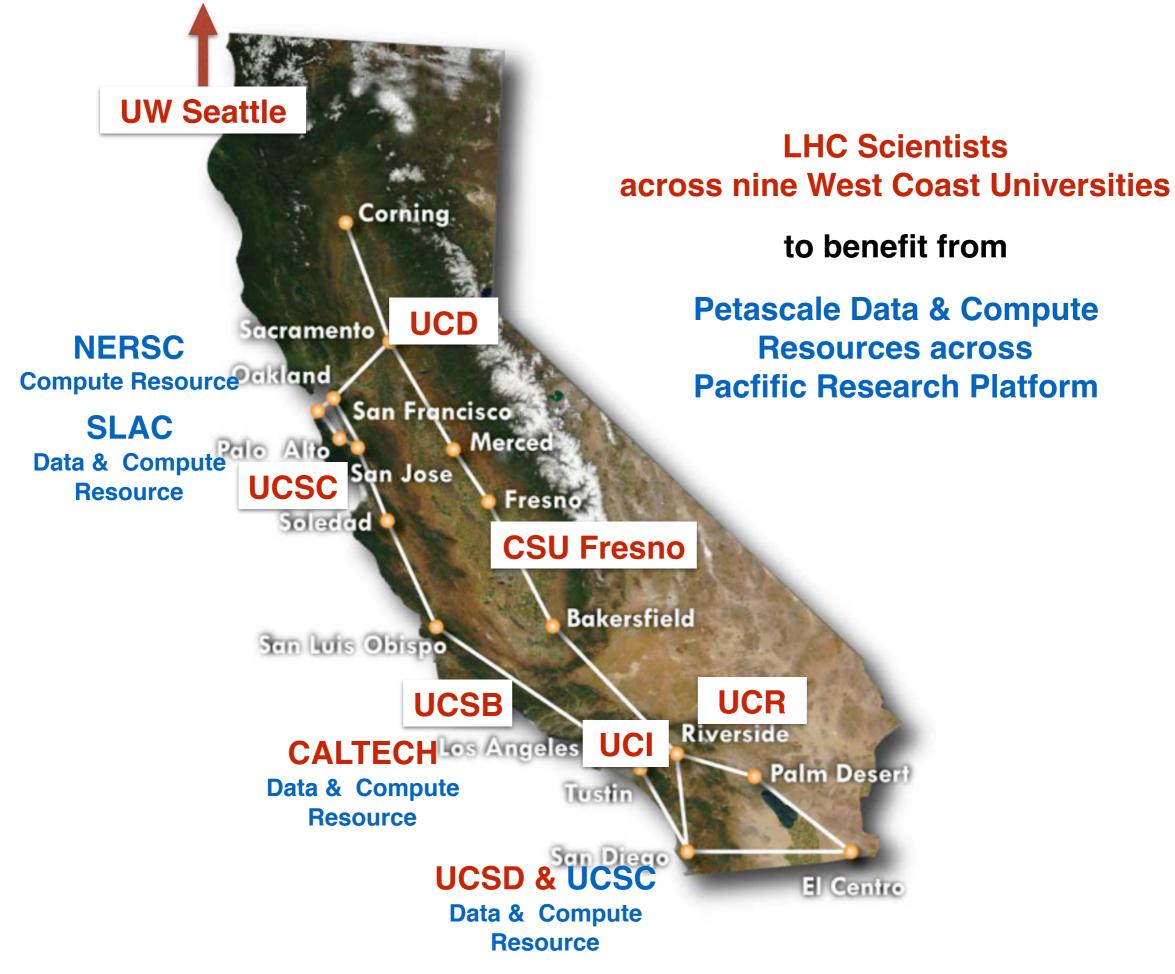
LHC on the Pacific Research Platform

Jeff Dost (UCSD)

What is PRP?

- Pacific Research Platform:
 - 100 gbit network extending from Southern California to Washington
 - Interconnects Science DMZ between institutions



What is LHC @ UC?

- Pilot project that unifies University of California Tier
 3 campus compute infrastructures on top of PRP
 network
- Provides each UC the ability to:
 - Utilize external compute resources
 - Provided by GlideinWMS HTCondor pool
 - Access data from anywhere
 - Provided by XRootD
- Integrates seamlessly with local compute and storage resources

What is LHC @ UC?

• Participating UCs:



CMS

- All share resources
 - Including San Diego Super Computing Center



External Compute Resources

- Currently:
 - Each UC
 - 50k core Comet cluster at SDSC
 - See Edgar's talk
- Eventually:
 - Any other non-UC participating PRP site
 - Any OSG site beyond PRP
 - Other NSF XSEDE and DOE super computing centers
 - Cloud resources

Data Access

- Built on top of XRootD
- Jobs don't need to run where the data is located
- Local UC and external compute resources both cache remote data accesses
- Arbitrary data from local UC can be exported and made available to all compute resources

Hardware shipped to UCs

(aka the "brick")



Hardware:

- 40 cores
- 12 x 4TB data disks
- 128 GB ram
- 2 x 10 gbit network interface

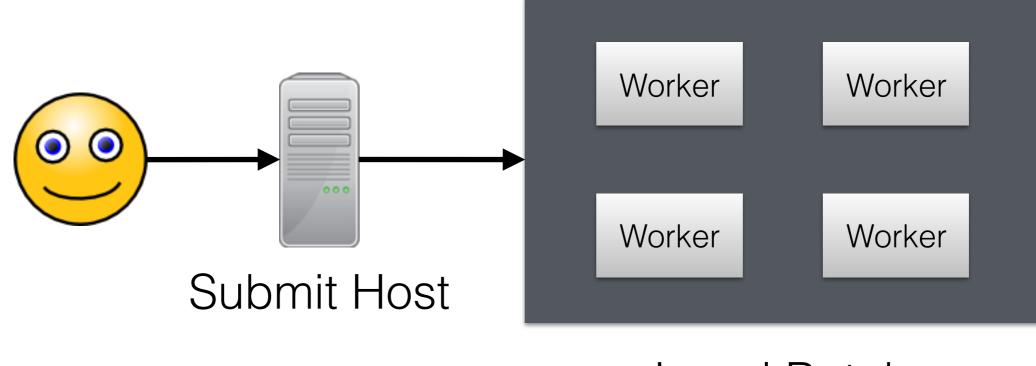
Software:

- Full HTCondor pool
- XRootD server, redirector, and proxy cache
- cvmfs w/ optional Squid

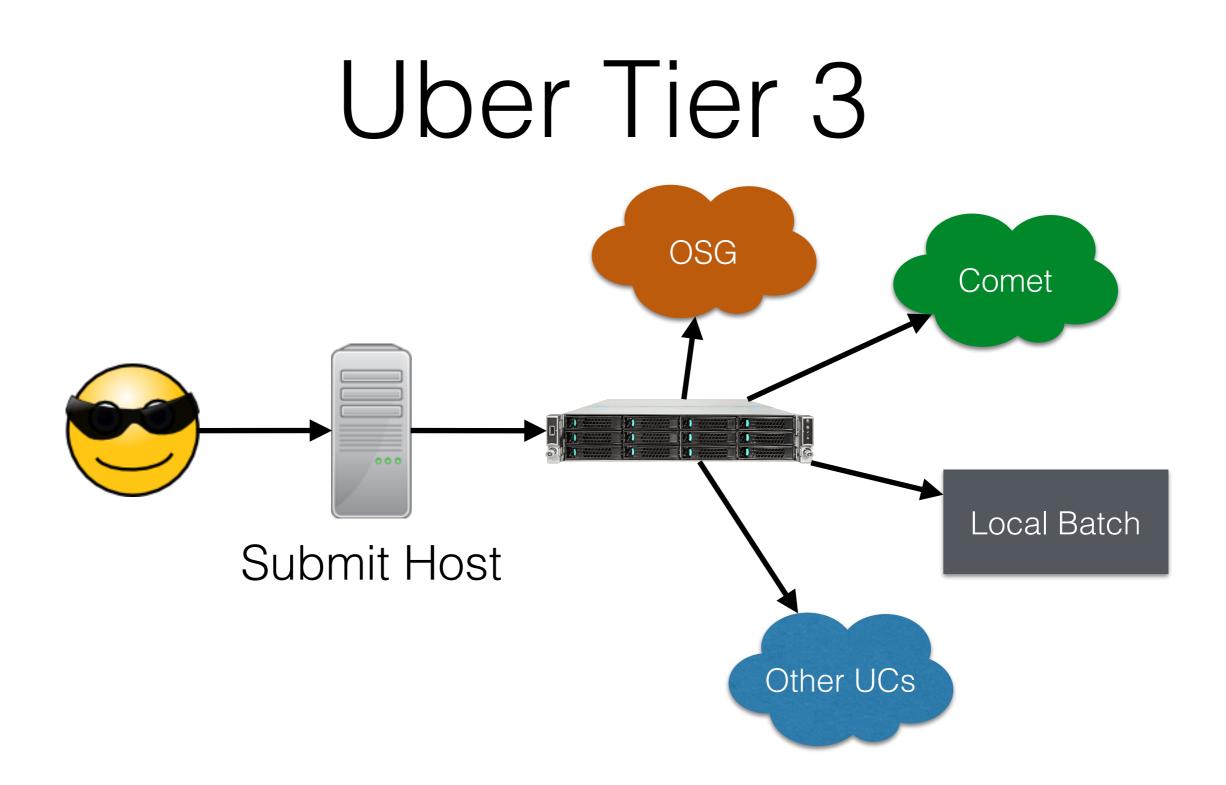
The brick is effectively a site in a box

OSG All Hands Meeting

Traditional T3



Local Batch



Milestones

- Jul 2015 set up UCLHC XRD Federation
- Aug 2015 deployed* first brick at UCI
- Sep 2015 glidein pool configured to run at 5 out of 6 UCs (Santa Cruz not ready to support incoming grid jobs)
- Dec 2015 deployed** UCR brick
- Mar 2016 deployed** UCSC and UCD bricks
- * Fully operational, being actively used
- * brick host is up and connected but still working out configuration details

Technical Challenges

- T3 heterogeneity:
 - Different Network topologies Using 1 network card connected to DMZ only, or 2, one also for private internal network?
 - Workers behind a NAT?
 - Different firewall requirements
 - Different batch systems (fortunately most are HTCondor)
 - Different storage backends
 - VO config differences (ATLAS vs CMS)

Technical Challenges

- T3 heterogeneity:
 - Different Network topologies Using 1 network card connected to DMZ only, or 2, one also for private internal network?
 - Workers behind a NAT?
 - Different firewall requirements
 - Different batch systems (fortunately most are HTCondor)
 - Different storage backends
 - VO config differences (ATLAS vs CMS)

Work in Progress

Dealing with Diversity

- We use a combination of Puppet + Foreman and Hiera to manage brick configs
- Hiera allows us to set up tiered configurations:
 - General Top level that all bricks share
 - VO specific Shared config for all ATLAS or CMS bricks respectively
 - Host specific Anything unique applying to a particular UC
- Heavy use of puppet parameters in combination with the Heira tiers significantly reduces the overhead of maintaining the diverse nature of the UC Tier 3's
- Working out the pending network configs should be just a matter of careful HTCondor and XRootD configuration

Todo

- Complete the network configuration for UCR, UCSC, and UCD to enable usage
- Coordinate with UCSB to deploy their brick
- Install cache node at Comet
- And then...

One Puppet to rule them all















Conclusion

- LHC @ UC project utilizes the PRP network to enhance the T3s at each site by providing:
 - A unified way to submit locally and compute globally
 - The ability to decouple data placement from where the jobs run
- The central management of the services by dedicated admins at UCSD allows the local UC users to worry less about infrastructure maintenance and focus more on getting science done