Software, Computing and Analysis Models at CDF and DO

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Outline Introduction CDF and DO Computing Model GRID Migration Summary

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Introduction: a thought

"A complex system that works is found to have evolved from a simple system that worked... A complex system designed from scratch never works and cannot be patched up to make it work. You have to start over, beginning with a working simple system"

G.Booch OO Analysis & Design 2nd ed. Pag. 13

CDF and DO can be such simple system to start with

Introduction: Some Numbers

| | CDF | DO |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Raw data size* (Kbytes/event) | 150 | 250-300 |
| Reco data size (Kbytes/event) | 120 | 200 |
| User format (Kbytes/event) | 25-180 | 20-40 |
| Reco time** (GHz-sec/event) | 5(10) | 50(120) |
| User analysis time (GHz-sec/event) | 1(3) | 1 |
| Peak data rate (Hz) | 130(360) | 50(100) |
| Persistent data format | RootIO | TMB,Root |

*Raw event size depends upon trigger type and luminosity **Reconstruction time depends upon raw data size

Introduction: Integrated Luminosity



CDF & DO Computing Model: Data Production flow



Data Handling Services

SAM: Sequential Access via Metadata

CDF: used dCache then moved to SAM. DO: use SAM since several years SAM provides:

Local and wide area data transport

- Batch adapter support (PBS, Condor, Isf, ...)
- Caching layer

 Comprehensive meta-data to describe collider and Monte Carlo data

o Simple tools to define user-datasets

File tracking information

o Location, delivery and "consumption" status

Process automation

Production Farms

<u>D0:</u>

Data: compute capacity 1550 GHz ⇒ ~2390 GHz soon Efficiency ~80% ~24 M events/week MC: 14M events/month ⇒ 2 M events if data reprocessing CDF:

New SAM based farm, standard CDF code Data: compute capacity 1200 GHz ~78 M events/week





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CDF & DO Computing Model: Analysis Data flow



Central Analysis System

<u>CDF: CAF</u>

- Primary analysis platform
 - o User analysis: Ntuple creation and analysis
 - o Semi-coordinated activities: secondary and tertiary dataset, Monte Carlo Production
- User experience:
 - o Monitoring
 - o Control: hold, resume job, copy output to any machine
 - o Quasi-interactive feature: Look a log file on worker node
- DO: CAB
- CPU intensive analysis job
- Direct analysis
- Fixing and skimming
- Group organized translation to root format
 <u>D0: clued0</u>
- Desktop cluster for interactive work and user analysis
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Remote Analysis System Job Information Monitoring DO Farms based upon SAMGrid = SAM+ JIM SAM: file storage, delivery and metadata cataloging, analysis bookkeeping. JIM : Job Manager (D0 specific installations: SAM station, DB proxy servers, job manager) 10 remote sites in operation: CCIN2P3 (Lyon), CMS-FNAL, FZU (Prague), GridKa (Karlsruhe), Imperial OSCER (Oklahoma), SPRACE (Sao Paolo), UTA (Texas, Arlington), WestGrid (Canada), Wisconsin Monte Carlo production and data reprocessing CDF • dCAF a replica of CAF (specific CDF installation) Monte Carlo production and now data analysis

CDF Submission GUI

User's experience Select site Specify dataset Startup script Output location Press "submit"

User's context tarballed sent to execution site

Same interface used for GRID submission



CDF & DO Migration to GRID

Reason to move to a grid computing model

- Need to expand resources luminosity expect to increase by factor 8
- Resource are in dedicated pools, limited expansion and need to be maintained
- Resource at large:

 o in Italy access to ~3X dedicated resources
 o ~30 THz in USA fro GRID

CDF has three projects: GlideCAF: MC production on GRID, data processing at T1
gLiteCAF: MC production on GRID
OSGCAF: " (USA)

D0:

> SAMGrid: MC production

CDF Migration to GRID: GlideCAF



CDF Migration to GRID: gLiteCAF



DO Migration to GRID: SAMGrid \Rightarrow LCG



Backup

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Introduction: Data volume



Data logging rate triples from 2004 to 2006 Event rate quadruples due to Increase compression Computing problem not static More difficult with time

Data volume vs. time Total 1.2 PB Estimated volume of about 5 PB by 2009

| | FY | Int L. (fb^-1) | Evts (10^9) | Peak ((MB/s) | rate (Hz) |
|------|------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| ual | 2003 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 20 | 80 |
| Act | 2004 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 20 | 80 |
| pa | 2005 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 40 | 220 |
| | 2006 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 60 | 360 |
| imat | 2007 | 3.9 | 7.1 | 60 | 360 |
| Est | 2008 | 6.0 | 9.5 | 60 | 360 |
| | 2009 | 8.2 | 12 | 60 | 360 |