

US DoD HPCMP Data Grid May 4, 2010

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General Atomics & Nirvana

- 1955 General Atomics (GA) founded San Diego
 Hi-tech systems development:
 - Photonics, lasers, UltraWideBand wireless
 - Nuclear fission and fusion, Uranium
 - Predator and Warrior UAVs
 - Electromagnetic carrier launch systems
- 1985 GA founds San Diego Supercomputer Center
- 1995 Storage Resource Broker developed at SDSC
- 2000 Nirvana chartered to commercialize SRB
- 2002 100th Data grid: NASA Remote Data Store
- 2007 150th Data grid: DHS ICE C3
- 2008 first commercial implementation: infoUSA
- 2009 Largest HPC federation project to date:
 - 30PB SLM Federation across 6 major DoD Research Facilities

GA is a global enterprise with a successful track record in complex integration projects. SRB is in its 14th year of development and is at the core of the world's most demanding grid implementations.





DoD HPCMP SLM Project

A Challenging Environment

- 6 main centers, over 4,500 users, more than 170 total sites
- 30 PB (dual copy)/ 330M files today with 40% annual growth
- 115 PB in 4 years

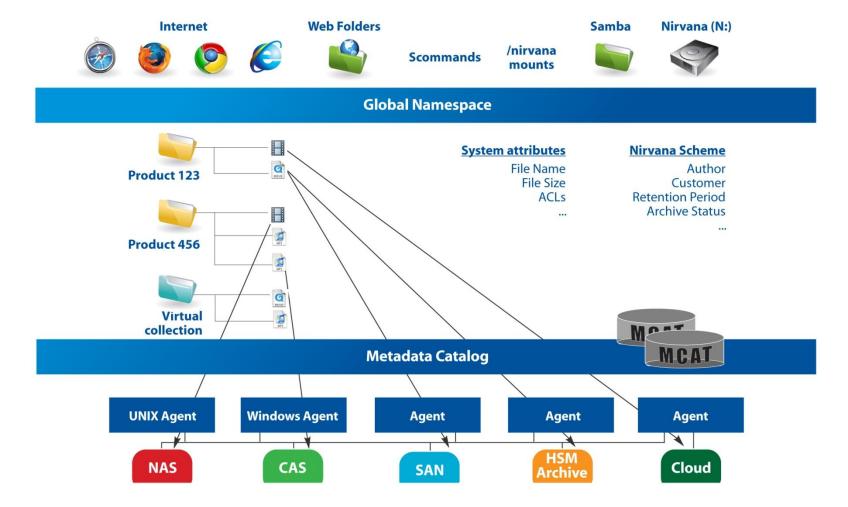
An Ambitious Solution

- Storage Lifecycle Management (SLM) = ILM + HSM
- Information Lifecycle Management (ILM)
 - Metadata for better data management
 - Users decide what to archive and when to create offsite copy
 - Central policies for archival, synchronization, and expiration
 - Virtual data views
 - Global Namespace
- Hierarchical Storage Management (HSM)
 - Existing archival infrastructure (software + hardware)
 - Near-real-time file system sync with ILM
- User Interfaces
 - Command-line
 - Global file system
 - Web
- Single-console Administration



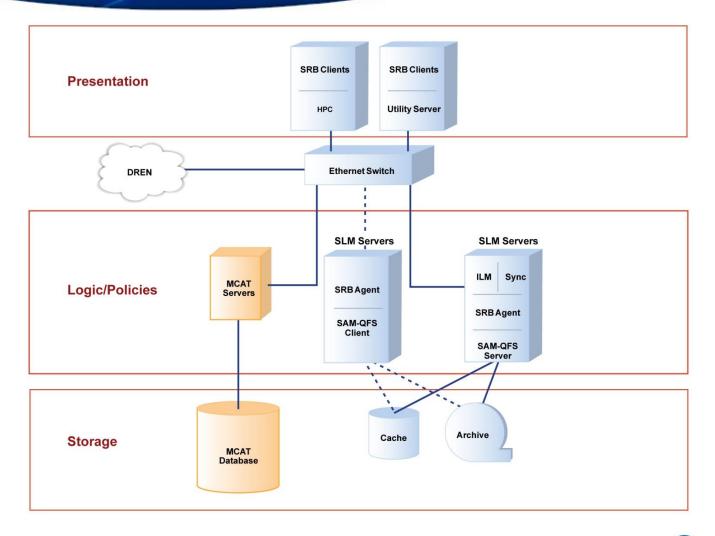


Nirvana Global Namespace & Metadata





DoD HPC Component Interaction





Planned Approach: DoD HPCMO SLM Project

Project Plan: August '09-August '10

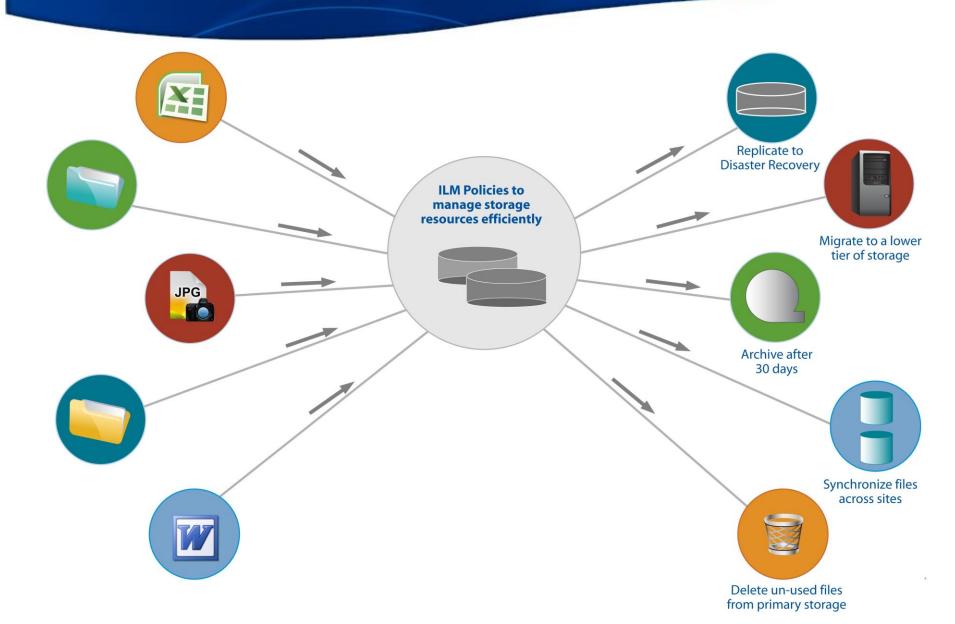
- Nirvana SRB + Sun Hardware & Software
- Design meetings and Administrator training with key stakeholders and Center Reps
- Stand up and document test-beds: ARL & ARSC
- Ensure security compliance DoD C&A requirements
- Test & Acceptance
- Implementation

Nirvana SRB manages ILM metadata attributes and orchestrates SAM-QFS across file systems & sites.

- Minimized operational risk to the Program
 - Built on existing architecture
 - Existing files remain on same disk and tape media
 - Familiar SAM-QFS structure remains intact
- COTS-based solution with ongoing development can be leveraged for other government and commercial projects
- Integrates with existing security infrastructure
- Ease of transition to ILM system
 - Business as usual plus enhancements to data management within one year



Nirvana SRB Information Lifecycle Management



Questions

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Backup Slides



End User Data Views with Nirvana SRB

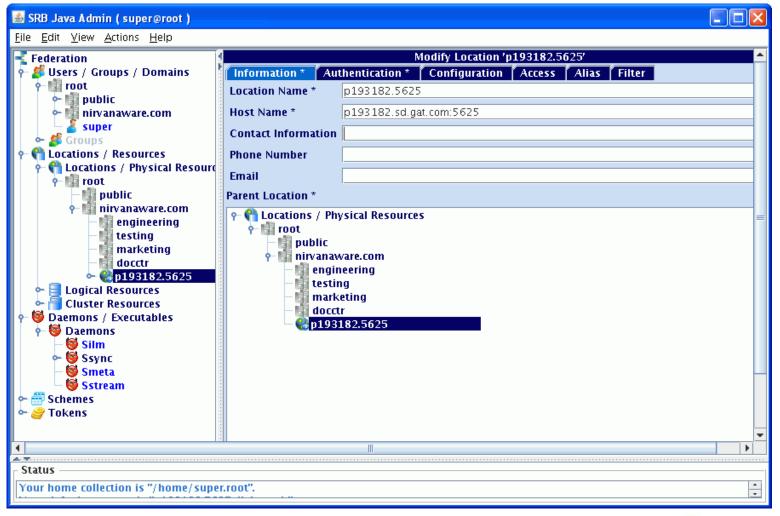
Selection of versatile SRB interfaces includes:

- Windows virtual disk
- Samba/CIFS shares for Windows
- NFS mounts for UNIX, Linux
- WebDAV Gateway for Web Folders
- Preload Library (virtual mounts)
- Web Services: SOAP, REST
- Java Client & Java Admin
- Web (IE, Firefox, Google Chrome, Safari, iPhone, Droid, Blackberry)
- Scommands, Acommands (CLI)
- SDK (Microsoft .NET, C & Java)
- Automation Tools: ILM, Sync, Network Stream & Metadata Daemons





For Administrators – Simple Data Management





SRB 2010 Supported Systems

Operating Systems (32 & 64bit)

AIX, HP-UX, Linux, Mac OS-X, SGI Irix, Sun Solaris, Windows

File Systems

 All file systems mountable on all supported operating systems including cluster file systems.

Archives

 SAM-QFS, EMC Centera, Honeycomb/STK 5800, HPSS, DiskXtender 2000, DiskXtender UX (formerly Unitree), AMASS, SCSI & FC Tape Libraries

Relational & Large Object Databases

 DB2, MS SQL, Oracle, Sybase, Postgres, MySQL, Amazon RDS (cloud)

Gateways

Virtual Disk, CIFS, NFS, GridFTP, WebDAV, Preload Library

Additional Drivers

- HTTP, HTTPS, Amazon S3 (cloud), FTP, FTPS, SFTP, SCP
- Documentum (Content management)
- MetaCarta (Full-text geospatial indexing)















Panel Questions & Answers

- How does <u>size</u> of collections (# files/ amount of data) <u>affect the infrastructure design</u>?
 - # files requires separate distributed & clustered metadata catalogs
 - Size requires distributed tiered storage infrastructure
 - Only cost-effective solution is tape
 - Users demand and benefit from metadata and cross-center Global Namespace
- Are data sets inherently distributed across multiple repositories?
 - Distributed
- Does large scale imply a homogeneous collection (<u>uniform data format and uniform descriptive semantics</u>)
 - No, 4500 users, hundreds of different projects; however uniform metadata schemes
- Does large scale imply <u>use of collections</u> to manage metadata?
 - yes, nature of Nirvana SRB → collection-based
- What properties are enforced by the data management system?
 - Integrity, authenticity, organization, access control (DAC, MAC), quotas, retention, resiliency, reliability, usability, supportability
- Can the properties of the data management system be validated periodically?
 - Yes, self-consistent database; verification/ monitoring tools;
- How do you repair problems that are found?
 - Probably SRB, very small chance that this could be sensitive
- How do you minimize the amount of labor needed to maintain the data?
 - Automation, virtualization, training, support, monitoring and debugging tools
- What services are provided for manipulation and analysis of the data?
 - Probably ties into our utility server concept. We will mean something different than what is used for large earth sciences or biomedical repositories