



An NGI Sustainability Perspective: PL-Grid case study

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Where are we?



- 03.2010 03.2012 PL-Grid Project to establish the PL-Grid infrastructure
- 04.2014 03.2019 obligatory period in which the PL-Grid services must be maintained
- 04.2014 09.2015 PLGrid+ Project new services and improvements





Fundamental questions





General goal:

Remain the main player on the national market.

Strategic objectives:

- 1. Maximize scientific results supported by infrastructure in national science and research
- 2. Maintain user satisfaction
- 3. Get sustainable funding

What are the services of NGI?

1. Enable users to access efficient computational and storage Resources

Note common: HPC, grid, clouds

Non-goals:

- migrate user to xxxx technology/middleware
- migrate a "local" user to a "grid" user
- keep any technology alive (if not needed needed)



What are the results of PL-Grid Project?



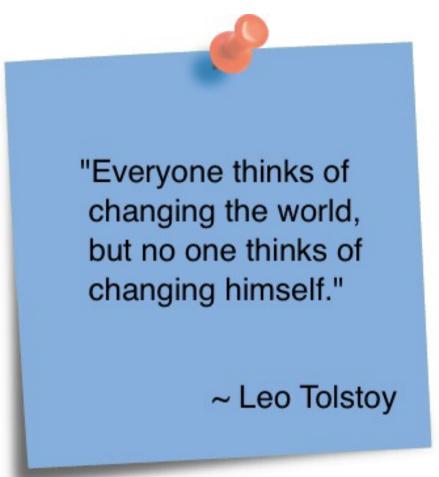
- All major computing centers integrated
 - Spirit of collaboration
 - Know-how shared and upgraded
- National contact point for users
- Improved mode of operations
 - Elements of SLM implemented
 - Interoperation, procedures, tools, etc.
- Improvements in policies, regulations
- >1000 users registered
- Integration with EGI
- Few technical as well ;-)



The environment analysis



- Crisis! New streams of funding not possible!
- The only (most)
 sustainable funding is
 for maintanance of
 computing centers
- Grid is not a buzzword anymore, but many communities still need it







- Costs for adding essential NGI technical services: about 4-6FTEs, increase operational staff in centers by about 20%
 - Cost of grid and better quality, keeping trained staff, etc.
- Middleware-agnostic operation model
 - Including Service Level Agreemnts
 - Same pool of resources for all middlewares:
 - gLite, UNICORE, QCG, local access, cloud
- Encoragement for sites to integrate new resources
 - PL-Grid is careful on maintaining site autonomy on policy level
 - Sites take advantages of operations framework
 - This includes new types: like GPGPU, HPC set-up

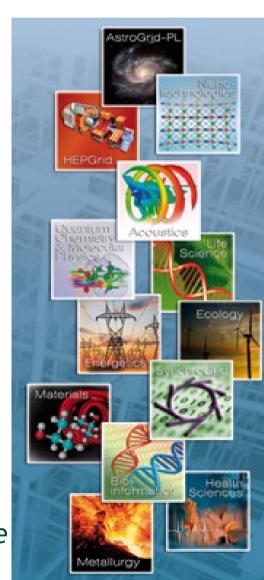


Development direction 1: Expansion on the market



- Oportunity to build new project with commuties
- Goal: new services that will facilitate access to user groups whose needs are not covered by existing infrastructures
- Communities are funded to design and support implementation of new services for their collegues
 - Note: we do NOT fund usage
- PLGrid+ Project, 2 years, 20MEur
 - 13 domain-specific service platforms, new tools, improvements in operations, resources,
 - More on: plgrid.pl

... maximize scientific results supported by infrastructure in national science and research



Development direction 1: Improving quality and value to users



Service Level Management is to properly manage relationships with customers (ITILv3)



VOs motivation

FRONET

- Need way to express their expectations related to resources and services they need
- Want to know capacity of resources allocated for them to plan experiments



Sites Motivation



- remain autonomous in managing resource allocations for VOs
- Need to know what are the customers expectations
- NGI-PL (PLGrid) Motivation
 - Keeps a role of single point of contact for nationals/internation VOs



Coordinates and mediate in the resource allocation process



PLGrid SLA-aware operations model



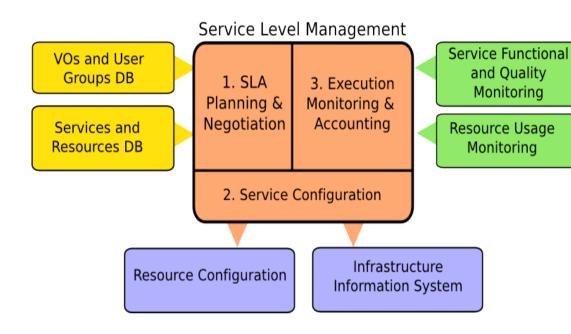
Report MISCONFIGURED

52960

AGREED ACTIVE

cores/CPU[No.]

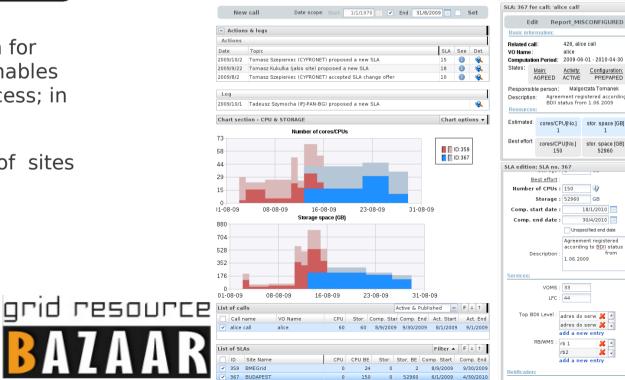
Best effort



- Grid Resource Bazaar a platform for traceable SLAs negotiations that enables efficient communication in the process; in production since June 2011
- Tools for automatic configuration of sites according to SLAs, in preparation

- SLA negotiation established in PL-**Grid Project**
- Consortium is converging in undestanding impact of SLM
- Automatic site configuration done for some set-ups

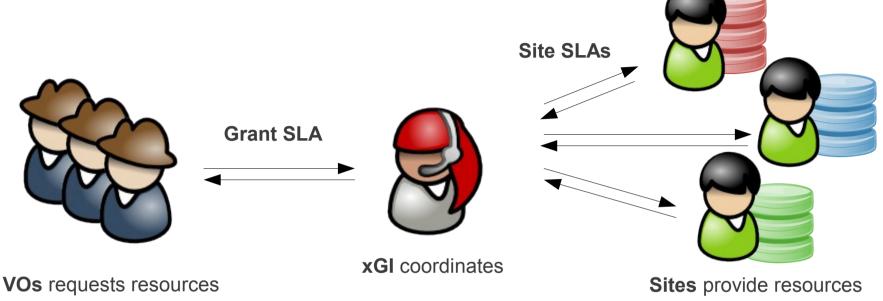
SLA monitoring and accounting in progress





User groups SLAs





- Currently running in non-obligatory mode:
 - users can run jobs without SLA association
 - with SLA you can have allocation in the site configuration
- Snapshot statistics:
 - 79 active GrantSLAs, 153 active SiteSLAs
 - About 15 requests monthly
 - >5000 average cores allocation
 - not including HEP
 - 59M core-hours in GrantSLAs, 67M core-hours in SiteSLAs



Support: Projects gSLM and FedSM



- Theoretical background:
 - see: http://gslm.eu/roadmap
- xGl assesment tool



- Future FedSM: not only Service Level Management
 - PLGrid is involved as a client



Assesment of PL-Grid SLM



gSLM Maturity Analyser v2.2 Maturity Dashboard

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SLA based Use Cases

Name	Current level
Register new VO as a "customer" of a GI	3
Request a New Service	3
Publish Service / Add to Service Catalogue	3
Negotiate and Sign SLA	3
Monitor SLA fulfillment	4
Evaluate and report on SLA fulfillment	3
Notify VO of SLA Violation	1
Early Warning Notification to GI	2

OLA based Use Cases

Name	Current Level
Register new Site as resource provider within a GI	2
Register new GI as member of a higher level GI	3
Register new service element / component to GI	2
Negotiate and Sign OLA	3
Monitor OLA fulfillment	2
Evaluate and report on OLA fulfilment	0
Notify site or lower level GI on OLA violation	1
Early Warning Notification to GI or Higher Level GI	1

Provided by the gSLM project - www.gslm.eu

Data from 'gSLM Grid infrastructure maturity level analyser 1.0 beta' and compatible surveys

The gSLM project is co-funded by the European Commission under contract number 261547

Level 0: Non existent; Level 1: Initial / ad hoc;

Level 2: Repeatable but intuitive; Level 3: Defined;

Level 4: Managed and measurable; Level 5: Optimized

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