

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN OF DISTRIBUTED DATA STORAGE FOR PHYSICAL EXPERIMENTS



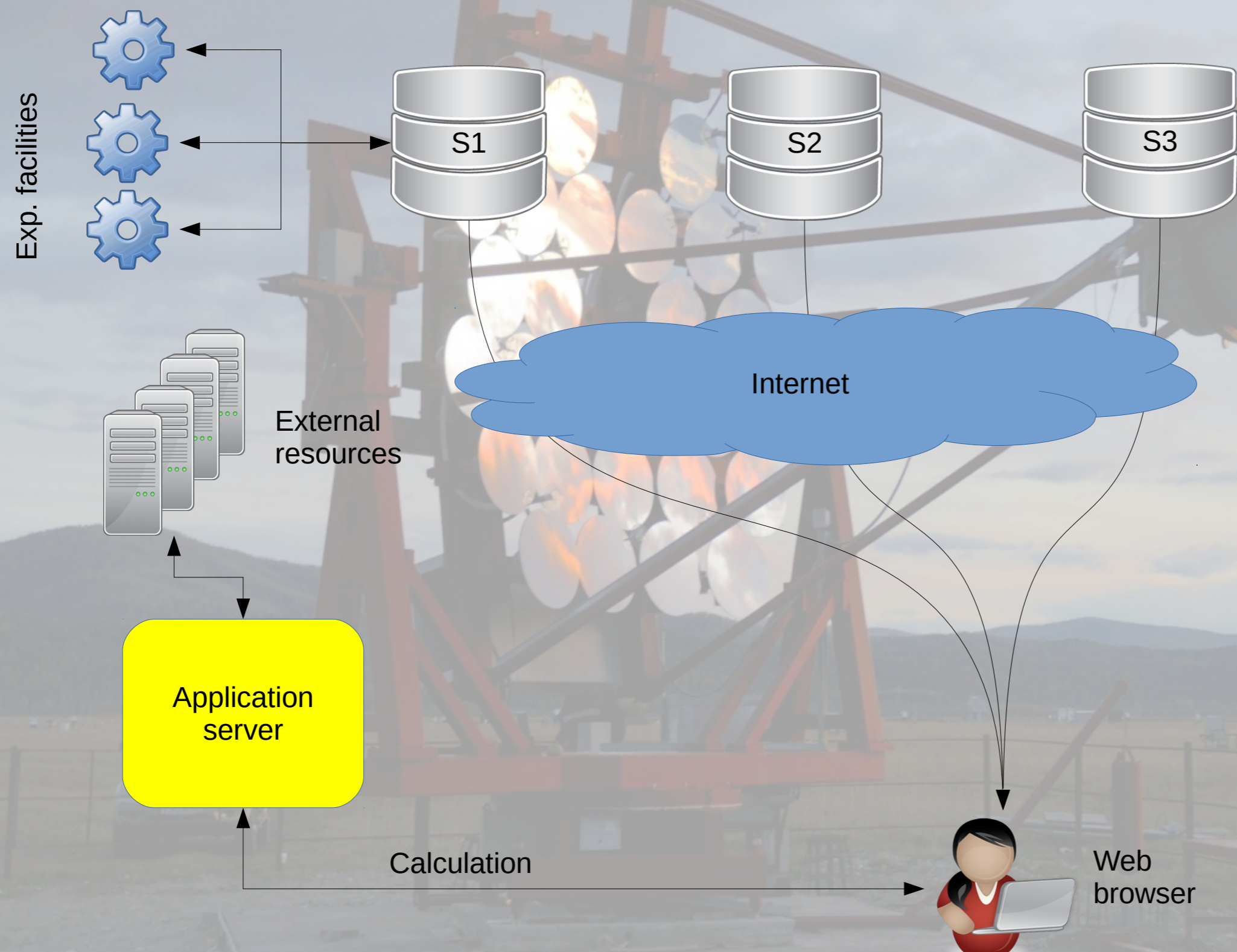
ALEXANDER KRYUKOV (kryukov@theory.sinp.msu.ru)

D.V.SKOBELTSYN INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS
M.V.LOMONOSOV MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY
Supported by RSF No.18-41-06003

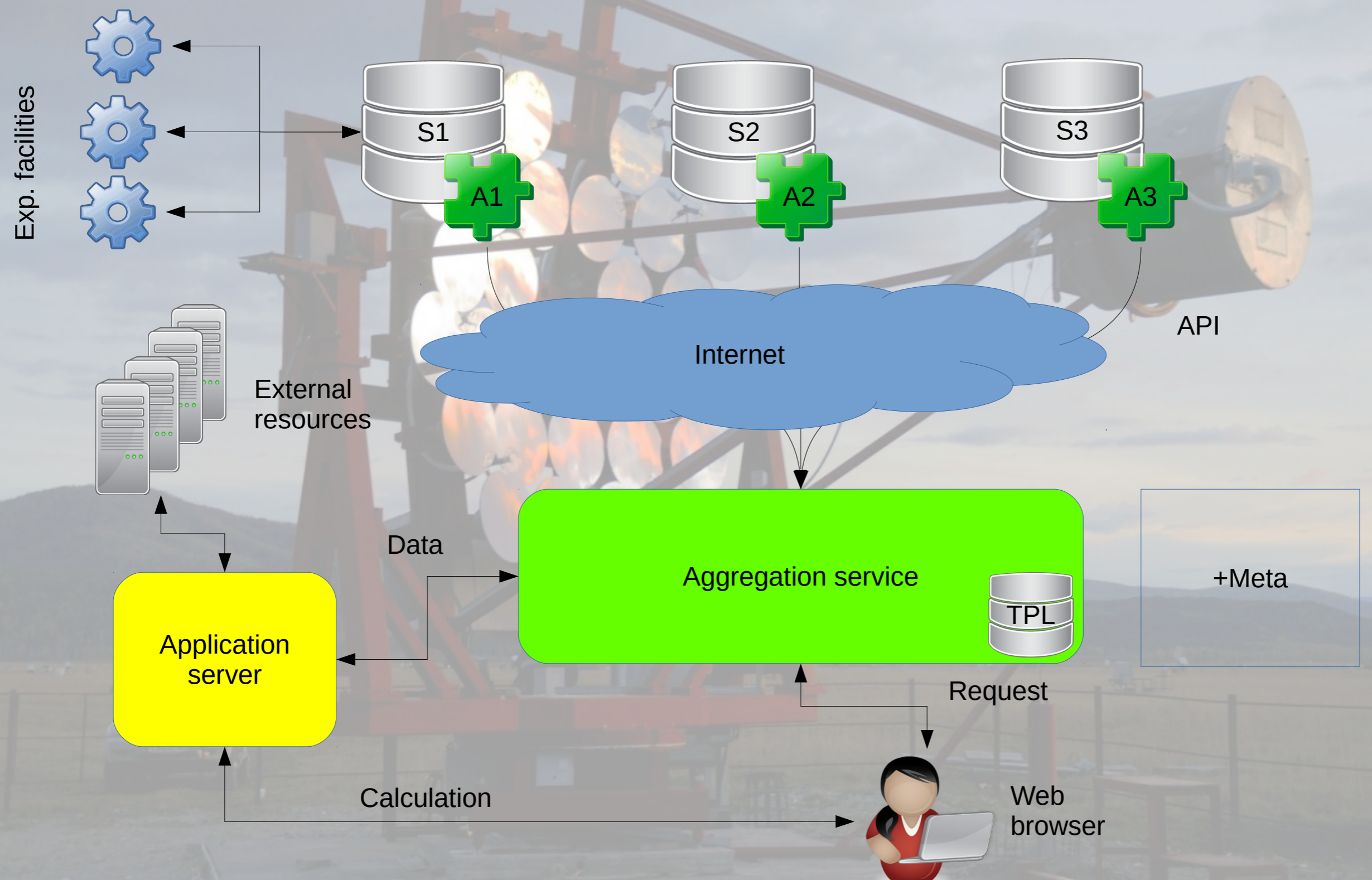
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DATA STORAGE

- Multiple experiments (TAIGA, KASCADE, etc.)
- Hundreds of terabytes and more of raw data at each site
- Remote access to data as local file systems
- On-demand data transfer by requests only
- Automatic real-time updates
- No change to existing site infrastructure, only add-ons

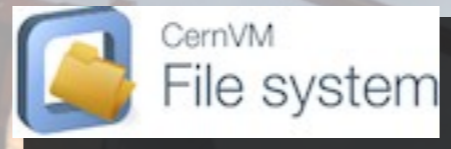
Storage architecture



Storage architecture

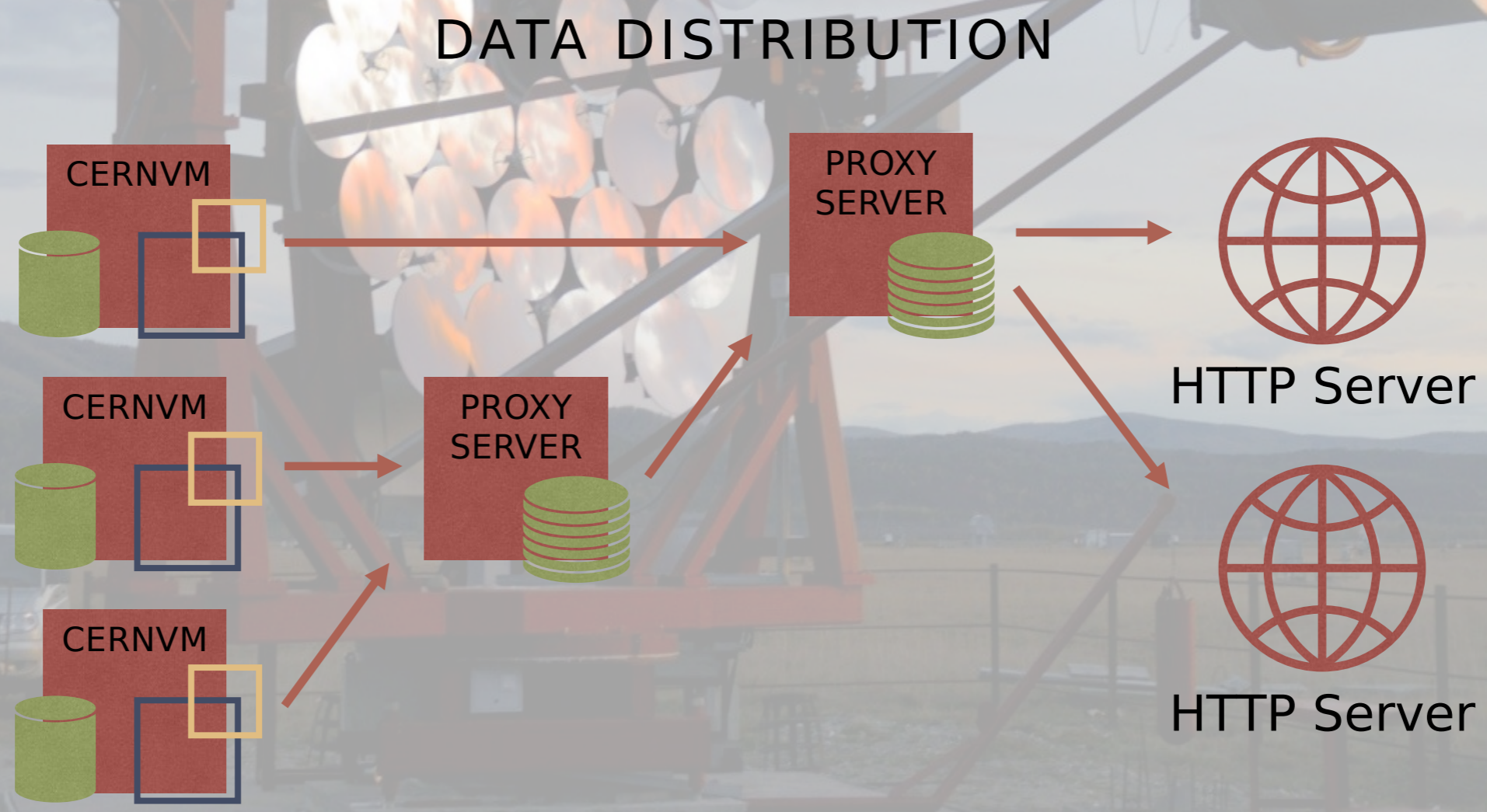
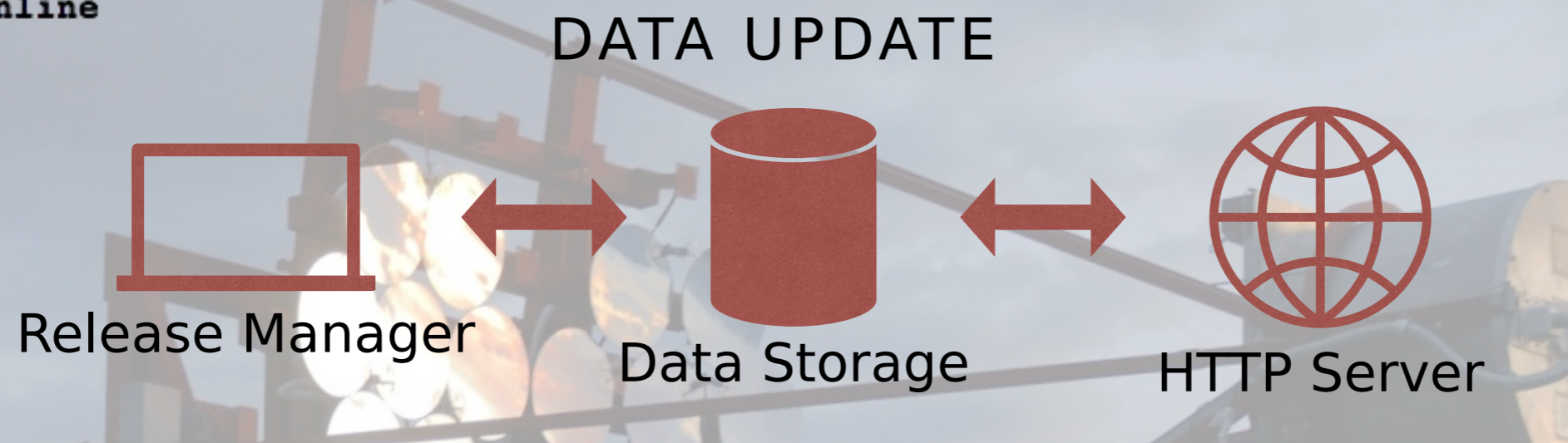


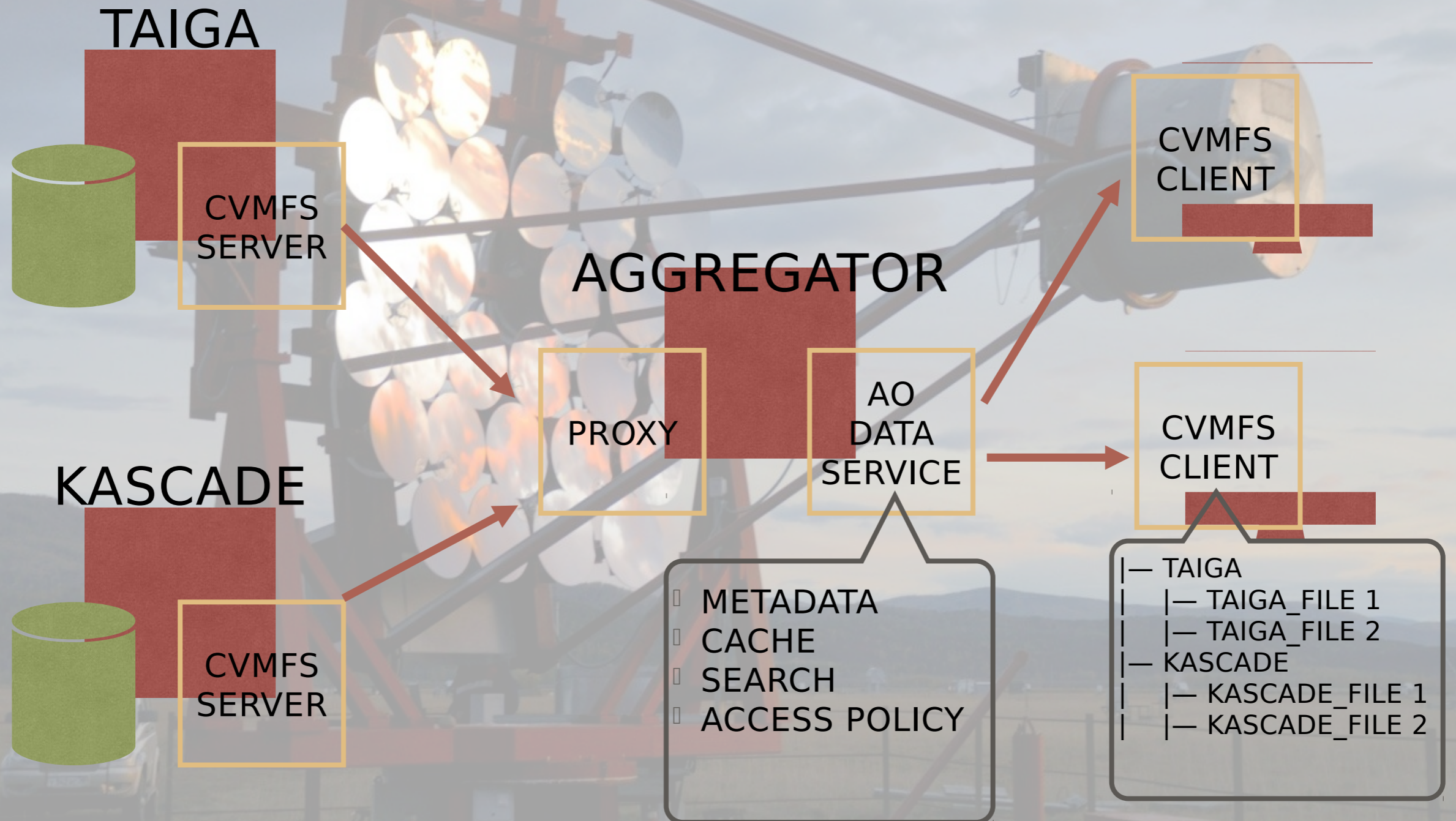
POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS



- Data are left untouched in their own file system
- CernVM-FS indexes the data and changes, stores only the metadata (indices, checksums, locations, etc.) and data tree
- CernVM-FS uses HTTP as the data transfer protocol, so there's no firewall problem
- Data transfer starts only on actual reads
- Multilevel cache-proxy servers

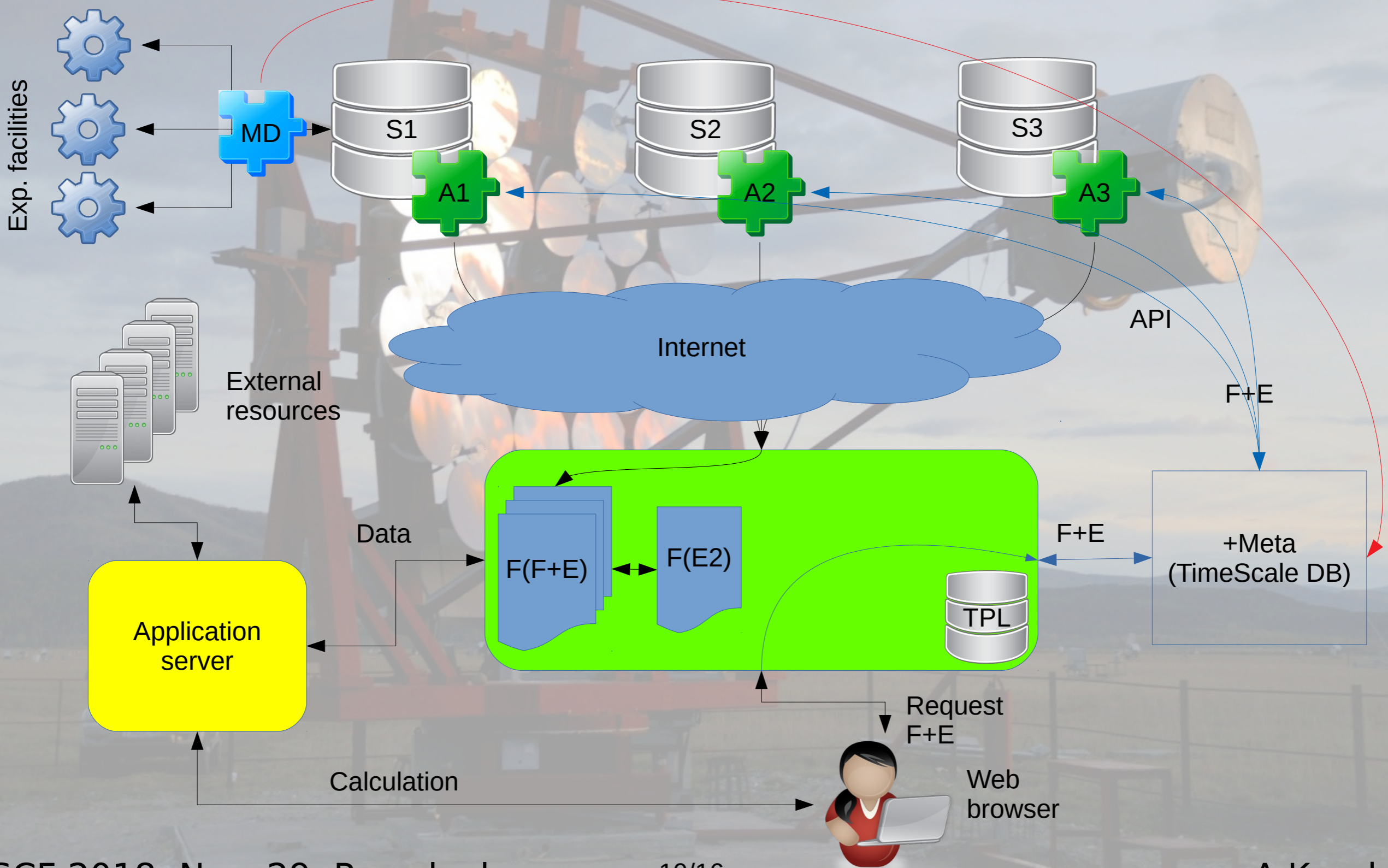
CERNVM-FS

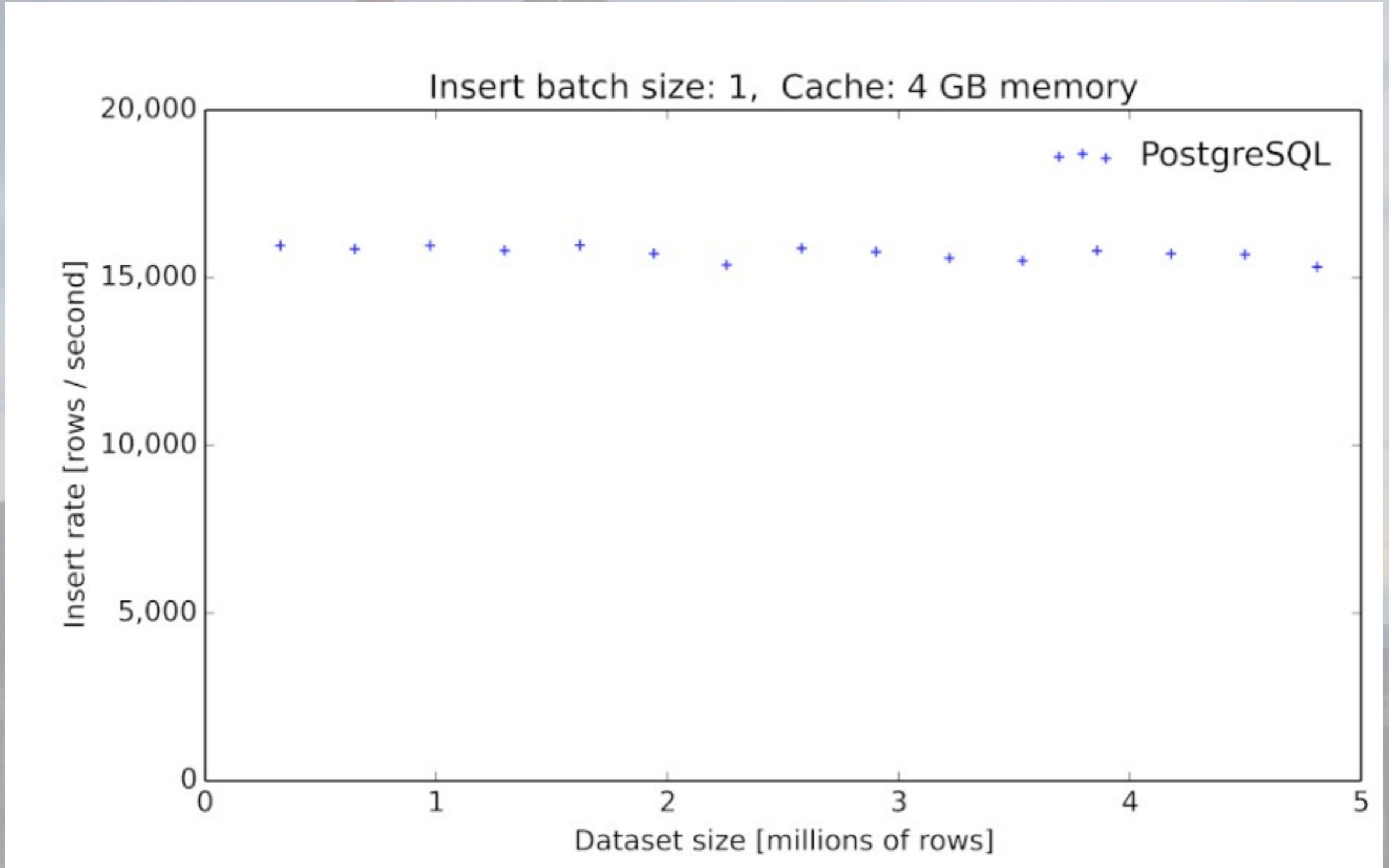


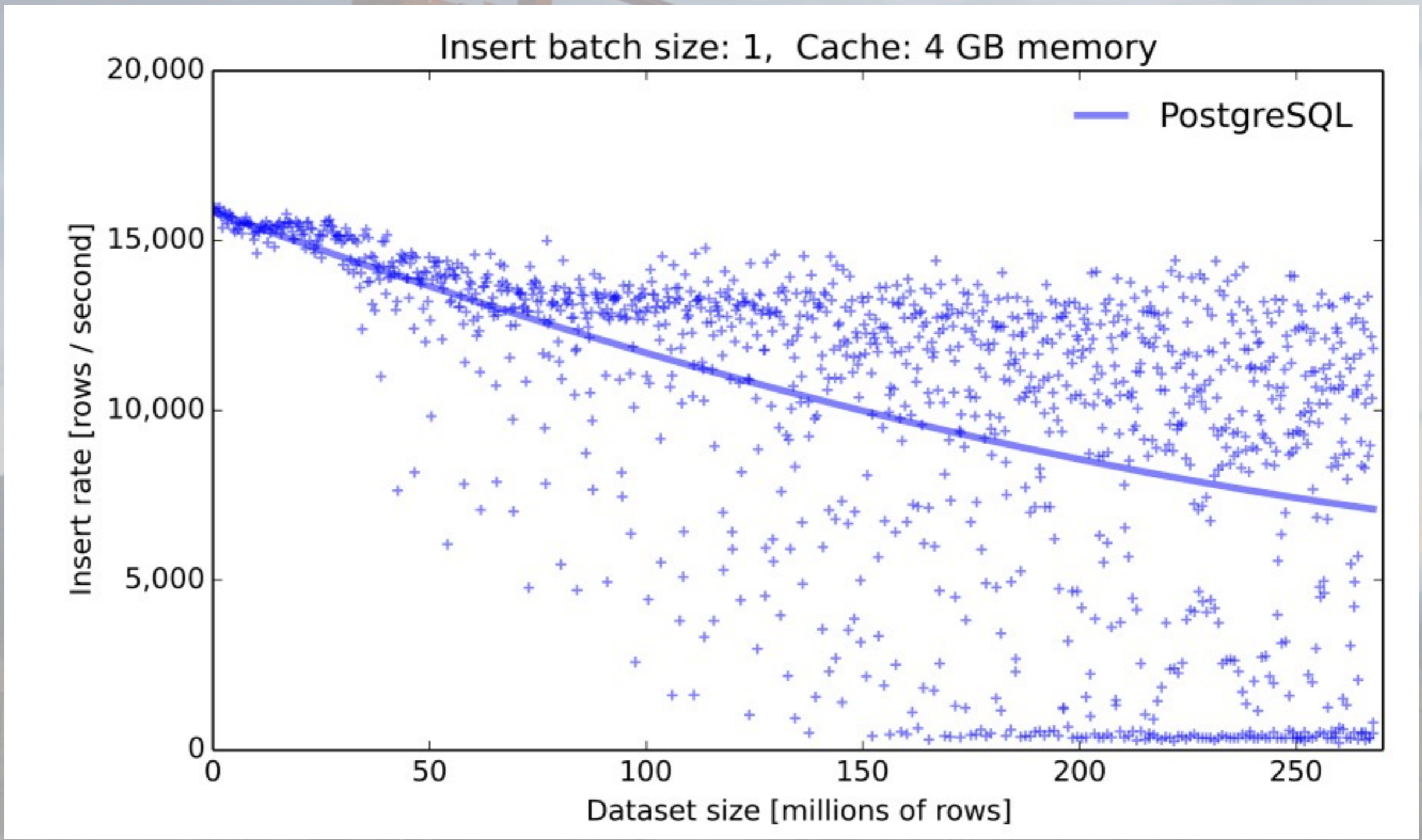


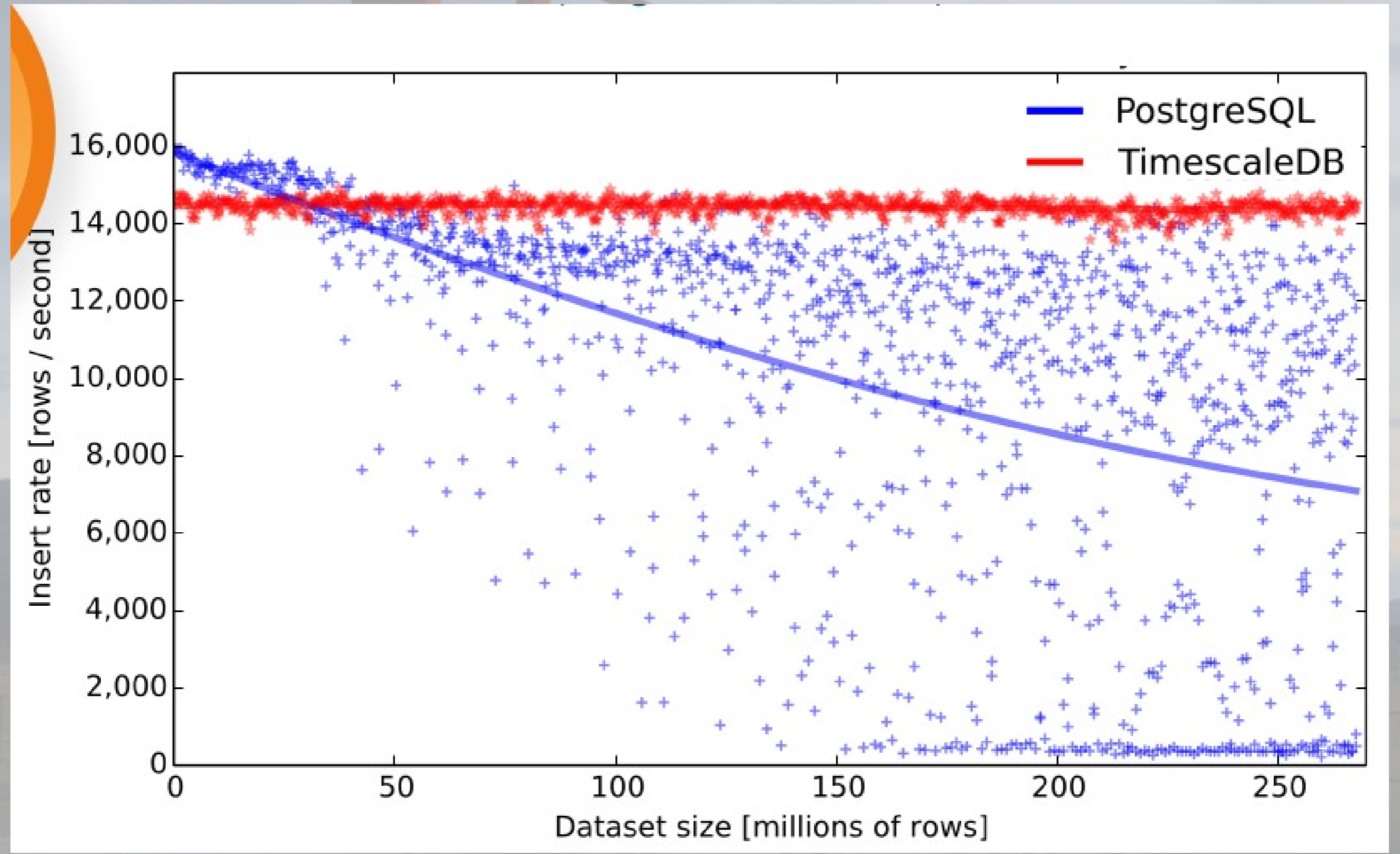
Metadata management

- Two type MD
 - File level MD (F)
 - Data/time
 - Source (detector)
 -
 - Event level MD (E)
 - Energy of shower
 - Particle type
 - Distance
 - ...
- User requests have also two types
 - File level
 - Event level









CURRENT STATUS

- ✓ Used CernVM-FS to export the existing data storage of each site as is without changing the file system
- ✓ Merged different data trees to a single one at the aggregation server level
- Metadata search and API (in progress)
- Access policy (in progress)

FUTURE WORK

- Sub-tree export (build a CVM-FS middleware module or an independent bridging module?)
- Data access policy and API (RESTful API or GraphQL?)
- Metadata indexing and parameterized search (Time series DB)
- Benchmark



THANK YOU!
QUESTIONS?