Computing Models at LHC

Beauty 2005

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Computing Model Papers

Requirements from Physics groups and experience at running experiments

- ✓ Based on operational experience in Data Challenges, production activities, and analysis systems.
- ✓ Active participation of experts from CDF, D0, and BaBar
- ✓ DAQ/HLT TDR (ATLAS/CMS/LHCb/Alice) and Physics TDR (ATLAS)

Main focus is first major LHC run (2008)

- 2007 ~ 50 days (2 -3x10^6s, 5x10^{32})
- 2008 200 days (10^7s, 2x10^{33}), 20 days(10^6s) Heavy Ions
- 2009 200 days (10^7s, 2x10^{33}), 20 days(10^6s) Heavy Ions
- 2010 200 days (10^7s, 10^{34}), 20 days(10^6s) Heavy Ions

This talk focus on computing and analysis model for pp collision

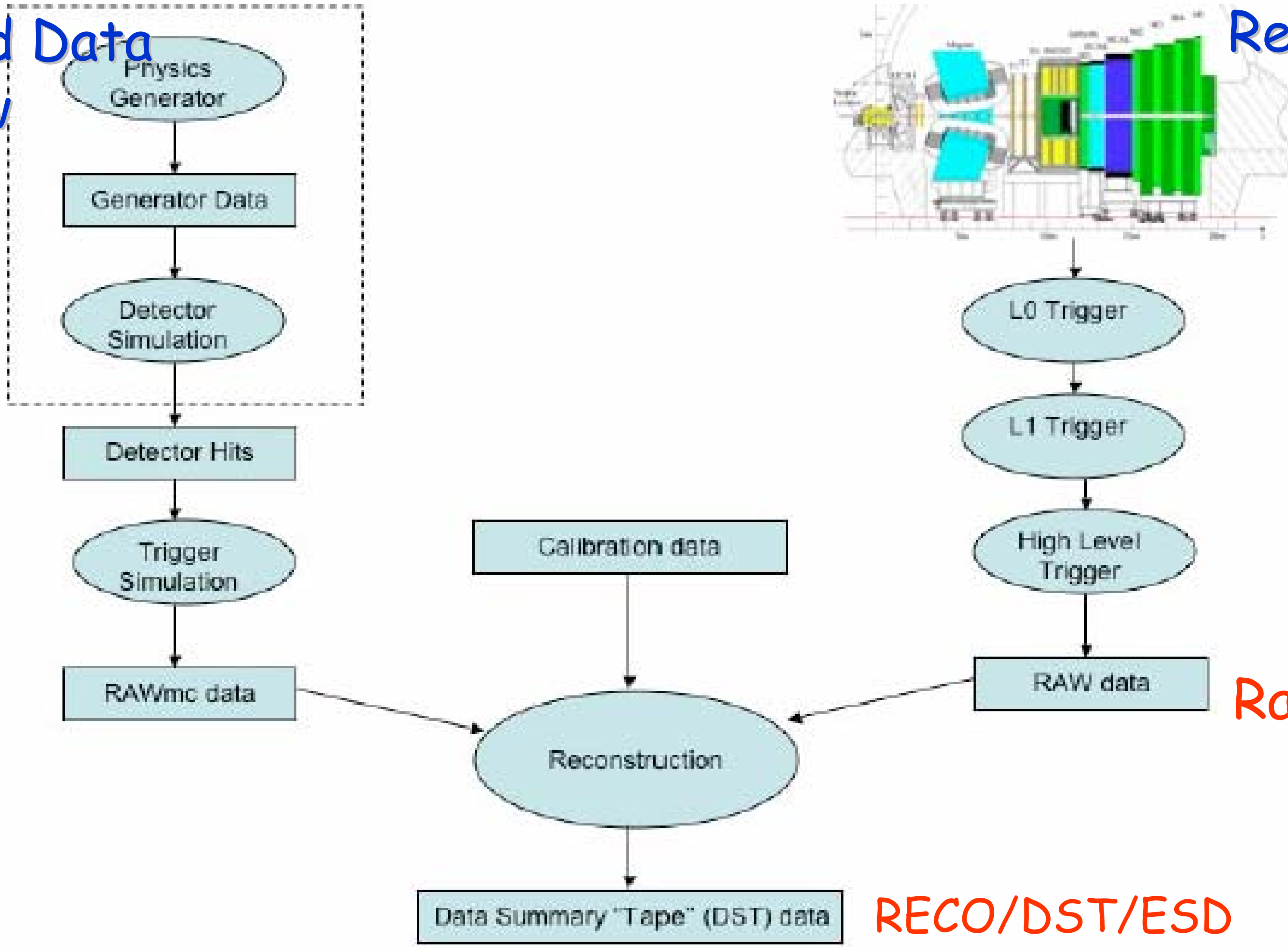
Numbers from official experiments report to LHCC: Alice: CERN-LHCC- 2004-038/G-086, Atlas: CERN-LHCC-2004-037/G-085, CMS: CERN-LHCC-2004-035/G-083, LHCb: CERN-LHCC-2004-036/G-084

LHC Computing TDR's submitted to LHCC on 20-25 June 2005

Examples: LHCb Event Data Flow

Simulated Data Flow

Real Data Flow



SIMU

Raw

RECO/DST/ESD

Event Data Model - Data Tiers

RAW

- Event format produced by event filter (byte-stream) or object data
- Used for Detector Understanding, Code optimization, Calibrations,…two copies

RECO/DST/ESD

- Reconstructed hits, Reconstructed objects (tracks, vertices, jets, electrons, muons, etc.) Track Refitting, new MET
- Used by all Early Analysis, and by some detailed Analyses

AOD

- Reconstructed objects (tracks, vertices, jets, electrons, muons, etc.)., small quantities of very localized hit information.
- Used by most Physics Analysis, whole copy at each Tier-1

TAG

- High level physics objects, run info (event directory);

Plus MC in ~ 1:1 ratio with data

Inputs to LHC Computing Models

Raw Data size is estimated to be 1.5MB for 2x1033 first full physics run
- ~300kB (Estimated from current MC)
- Multiplicative factors drawn from CDF experience
  - -- MC Underestimation factor 1.6
  - -- HLT Inflation of RAW Data, factor 1.25
  - -- Startup, thresholds, zero suppression,…. Factor 2.5
- Real initial event size more like 1.5MB
  - -- Expect to be in the range from 1 to 2 MB
    - Use 1.5 as central value
- Hard to deduce when the event size will fall and how that will be compensated by increasing Luminosity

Event Rate is estimated to be 150Hz for 2×10^{33} first full physics run
- Minimum rate for discovery physics and calibration: 105Hz (DAQ TDR)
- +50Hz Standard Model (B Physics, jets, hadronic, top,…)

Data Flow

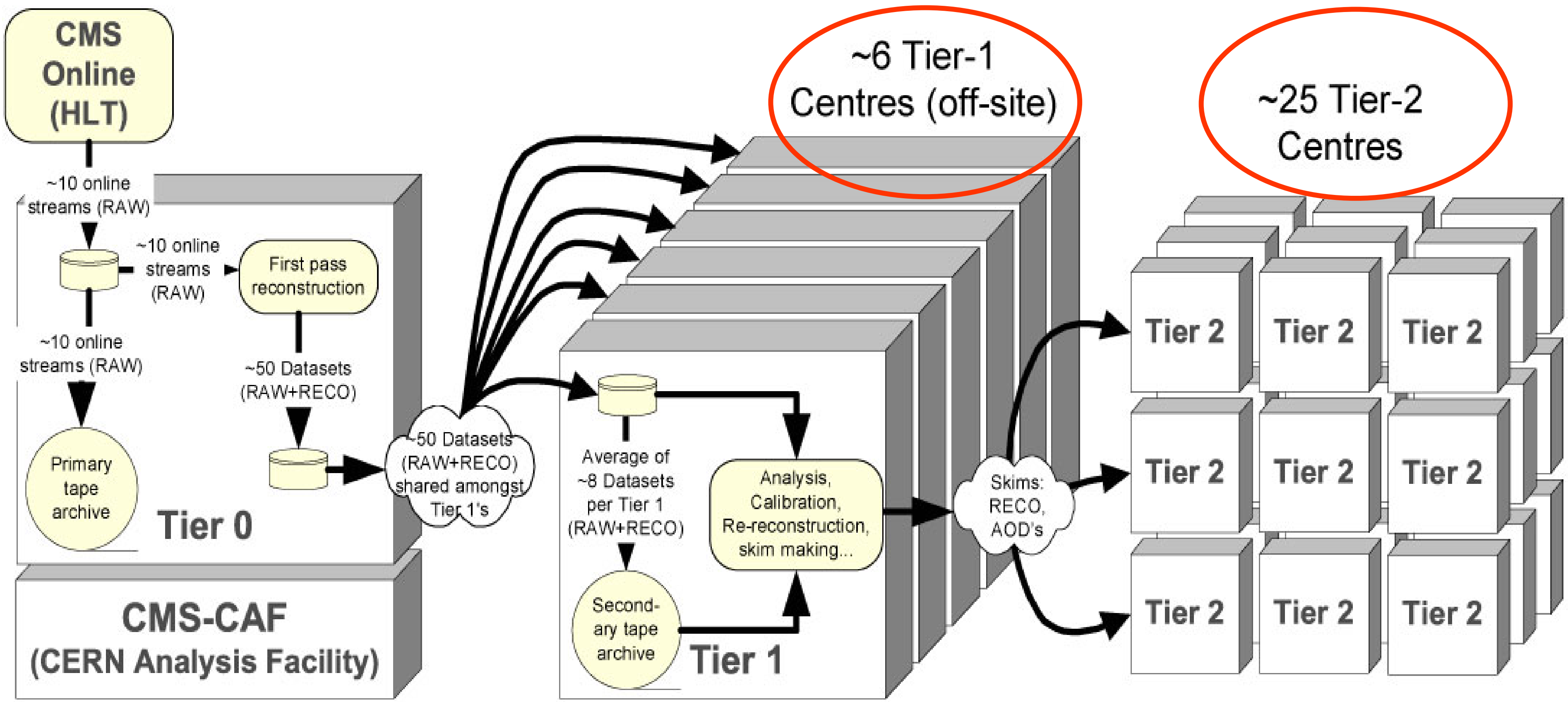
Prioritisation will be important

- In 2007/8, computing system efficiency may not be 100%
- Cope with potential reconstruction backlogs without delaying critical data
- Reserve possibility of 'prompt calibration' using low-latency data
- Also important after first reco, and throughout system
  - E.g. for data distribution, 'prompt' analysis

Streaming

- Classifying events early allows prioritisation
- Crudest example: 'express stream' of hot / calib events
- Propose O(50) 'primary datasets', O(10) 'online streams'
- Primary datasets are immutable, but
  - Can have overlap (assume ~ 10%)
  - Analysis can (with some effort) draw upon subsets and supersets of primary datasets

LHC Data Grid - Tiered Architecture



Data Flow: EvF -> Tier-0

HLT (Event Filter) is the final stage of the online trigger

Baseline is several streams coming out of Event Filter

- Primary physics data streams
- Rapid turn-around “express line”
- Rapid turn-around calibration events
- Debugging or diagnostics stream (e.g. for pathalogical events)

Main focus here on primary physics data streams

- Goal of express line and calibration stream is low latency turn-around
- Calibration stream results used in processing of production stream
- Express line and calibration stream contribute ~20% to bandwidth
    - Detailed processing model for these is still under investigation

CMS

Data Flow: Tier-0 Operations

- Online Streams arrive in a 20 day input buffer
  - They are split into Primary Datasets (50) that are concatenated to form reasonable file sizes
  - Primary Dataset RAW data is:
    - archived to tape at Tier-0
      - Allowing Online buffer space to be released quickly
    - Sent to reconstruction nodes in the Tier-0
- Resultant RECO Data is concatenated (zip) with matching RAW data to form a distributable format FEVT (Full Event)
  - RECO data is archived to tape at Tier-0
  - FEVT are distributed to Tier-1 centers (T1s subscribe to data, actively pushed)
    - Each Custodial Tier-1 receives all the FEVT for a few 5-10 Primary Datasets
    - Initially there is just one offsite copy of the full FEVT
  - First pass processing on express/calibration physics stream
  - 24-48 hours later, process full physics data stream with reasonable calibrations
  - AOD copy is sent to each Tier-1 center

CMS

Data Flow: Tier-0 Specifications

Efficiency for scheduled CPU	85%
Efficiency for "chaotic" CPU	60-75%
Disk utilization efficiency	70%
Mass Storage utilization efficiency	100%

p-p collision

	Units	ATLAS	CMS	LHCb
Recon. Time/ev	**kSI2k sec**	15	25	2.4
Simul. Time/ev	**kSI2k sec**	100	45	50

	Units	ATLAS	CMS	LHCb
Tier 0 CPU	**MSI2k**	4.1	4.6	
CPU at CERN	**MSI2k**	6.3	7.5	0.9
Tier 0 Disk	**PB**	0.4	0.4	
Disk CERN	**PB**	2.0	1.7	0.8
Tier 0 Tape	**PB**	4.2	3.8	
Tape CERN	**PB**	4.6	5.6	1.4

Data Flow: Tier-1 Operations

Receive Custodial data (FEVT (RAW+DST) and AOD)

- Current Dataset "on disk"
- Other bulk data mostly on tape with disk cache for staging
- Good tools needed to optimize this splitting

Receive Reconstructed Simulated events from Tier-2

- Archive them, distribute out AOD for Simu data to all other Tier-1 sites

Serve Data to Analysis groups running selections, skims, re-processing

- Some local analysis possibilities
- Most analysis products sent to Tier-2 for iterative analysis work

Run reconstruction/calibration/alignment passes on local RAW/RECO and SIMU data

- Reprocess 1-2 months after arrival with better calibrations
- Reprocess all resident RAW at year end with improved calibration and software

Operational 24h*7day

Data Flow: Tier-1 Specifications

Average for each T1

p-p collision

	Units	ATLAS	CMS	LHCb
Tier 1 CPU	**MSI2k**	1.8	2.1	0.73
Tier 1 Disk	**PB**	1.23	1.11	0.4
Tier 1 Tape	**PB**	0.65	1.85	0.35

ΣT1 Atlas 10
CMS 6
LHCb 6

	Units	ATLAS	CMS	LHCb
Tier 1 CPU	**MSI2k**	18	12.8	4.4
Tier 1 Disk	**PB**	12.3	6.7	2.4
Tier 1 Tape	**PB**	6.5	11.1	2.1

Data Flow: Tier-2 Operations

- Run Simulation Production and calibration
  - Not requiring local staff, jobs managed by central production via Grid. Generated data is sent to Tier-1 for permanent storage.
- Serve “Local” or Physics Analysis groups
  - (20-50 users?, 1-3 groups?)
  - Local Geographic? Physics interests
  - Import their datasets (production, or skimmed, or reprocessed)
  - CPU available for iterative analysis activities
  - Calibration studies
  - Studies for Reconstruction Improvements
  - Maintain on disk a copy of AODs and locally required TAGs.
- Some Tier-2 centres will have large parallel analysis clusters (suitable for PROOF or similar systems).
  - It is expected that clusters of Tier-2 centres (“mini grids”) will be configured for use by specific physics groups.

Data Flow: T2 Specifications

CMS Example: Average T2 center

p-p collision

			Eff Factors
CPU scheduled	250	kSI2K	*85.00%*
CPU analysis	579	kSI2K	*75.00%*
Disk	218	Tbytes	*70.00%*

ΣT2 **Atlas ~30**
CMS ~25
LHCb ~14

	Units	ATLAS	CMS	LHCb
Tier 2 CPU	**MSI2k**	**16.2**	**19.9**	**7.6**
Tier 2 Disk	**PB**	**6.9**	**5.3**	**0.02**
Tier 2 Tape	**PB**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Data Flow: Tier-3 Centres

Functionality

- User interface to the computing system
- Final-stage interactive analysis, code development, testing
- Opportunistic Monte Carlo generation

Responsibility

- Most institutes; desktop machines up to group cluster

Use by experiments

- Not part of the baseline computing system
  - Uses distributed computing services, does not often provide them
- Not subject to formal agreements

Resources

- Not specified; very wide range, though usually small
  - Desktop machines -> University-wide batch system
- But: integrated worldwide, can provide significant resources to experiments on best-effort basis

Main Uncertainties on the Computing models

- Chaotic user analysis of augmented AOD streams, tuples (skims), new selections etc and individual user simulation and CPU-bound tasks matching the official MC production
- Calibration and conditions data.

Example: Calibration & Conditions data

Conditions data: all non-event data required for subsequent data processing

1. Detector control system data (DCS) – 'slow controls' logging
2. Data quality/monitoring information – summary diagnostics and histograms
3. Detector and DAQ configuration information
   - Used for setting up and controlling runs, but also needed offline
4. 'Traditional' calibration and alignment information

– Calibration procedures determine (4) and some of (3), others have different sources
  - Also need for bookkeeping 'meta-data', but not considered part of conditions data

Possible strategy for conditions data (ATLAS Example):

- All stored in one 'conditions database' (condDB) - at least at conceptual level
- Offline reconstruction and analysis only accesses condDB for non-event data
- CondDB is partitioned, replicated and distributed as necessary
  - Major clients: online system, subdetector diagnostics, offline reconstruction & analysis
  - Will require different subsets of data, and different access patterns
  - Master condDB held at CERN (probably in computer centre)

Atlas

Example: Calibration processing strategies

Different options for calibration/monitoring processing – all will be used

- Processing in the sub-detector readout systems
  - In physics or dedicated calibration runs, only partial event fragments, no correlations
  - Only send out limited summary information (except for debugging purposes)
- Processing in the HLT system
  - Using special triggers invoking 'calibration' algorithms, at end of standard processing for accepted (or rejected) events – need dedicated online resources to avoid loading HLT?
  - Correlations and full event processing possible, need to gather statistics from many processing nodes (e.g. merging of monitoring histograms)
- Processing in a dedicated calibration step before prompt reconstruction
  - Consume the event filter output – physics or dedicated calibration streams
  - Only bytestream RAW data would be available, results of EF processing largely lost
  - A place to merge in results of asynchronous calibration (e.g. optical alignment systems)
  - Potentially very resource hungry – ship some calibration data to remote institutions?
- Processing after prompt reconstruction
  - To improve calibrations ready for subsequent reconstruction passes
  - Need for access to DST (ESD) and raw data for some tasks – careful resource management

Atlas

Getting ready for April `07

LHC experiments are engaged in an aggressive program of "data challenges" of increasing complexity.

Each is focus on a given aspect, all encompass the whole data analysis process:

- Simulation, reconstruction, statistical analysis
- Organized production, end-user batch job, interactive work

Past: Data Challenge `02 & Data Challenge "04
Near Future: Cosmic Challenge end '05-begin "06
Future: Data Challenge `06 and Software & Computing Commissioning Test.

Examples : CMS HLT Production 2002

Focused on High Level Trigger studies

- 6 M events = 150 Physics channels
- 19000 files = 500 Event Collections = 20 TB

  NoPU: 2.5M, 2×10^{33}PU:4.4M, 10^{34}PU: 3.8M, filter: 2.9M
- 100 000 jobs, 45 years CPU (wall-clock)
- 11 Regional Centers
  - > 20 sites in USA, Europe, Russia
  - ~ 1000 CPUs
- More than 10 TB traveled on the WAN
- More than 100 physics involved in the final analysis

GEANT3, Objectivity, Paw, Root

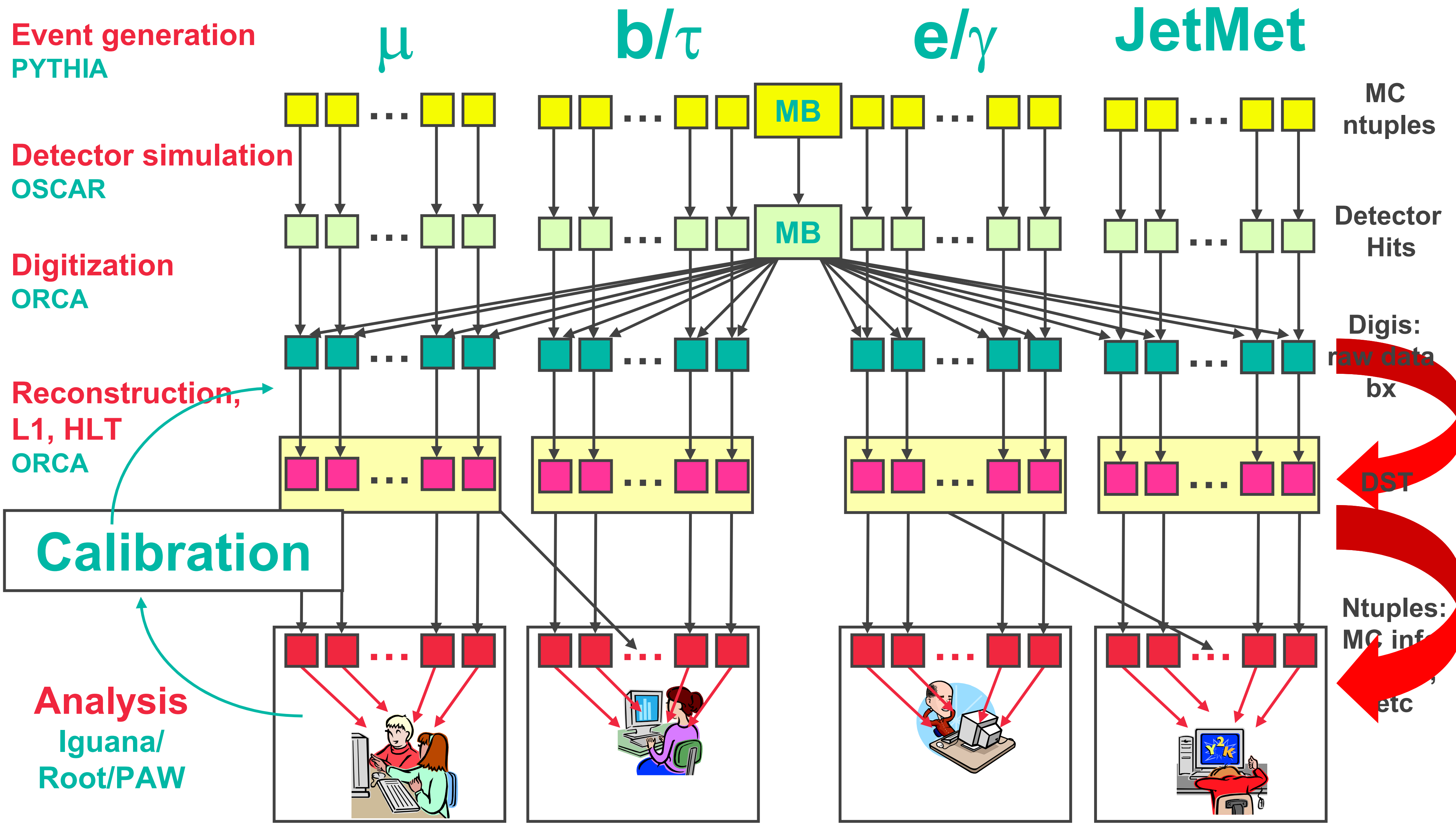
CMS Object Reconstruction & Analysis Framework COBRA and applications ORCA

Successful validation of CMS High Level Trigger Algorithms

Rejection factors, computing performance, reconstruction-framework

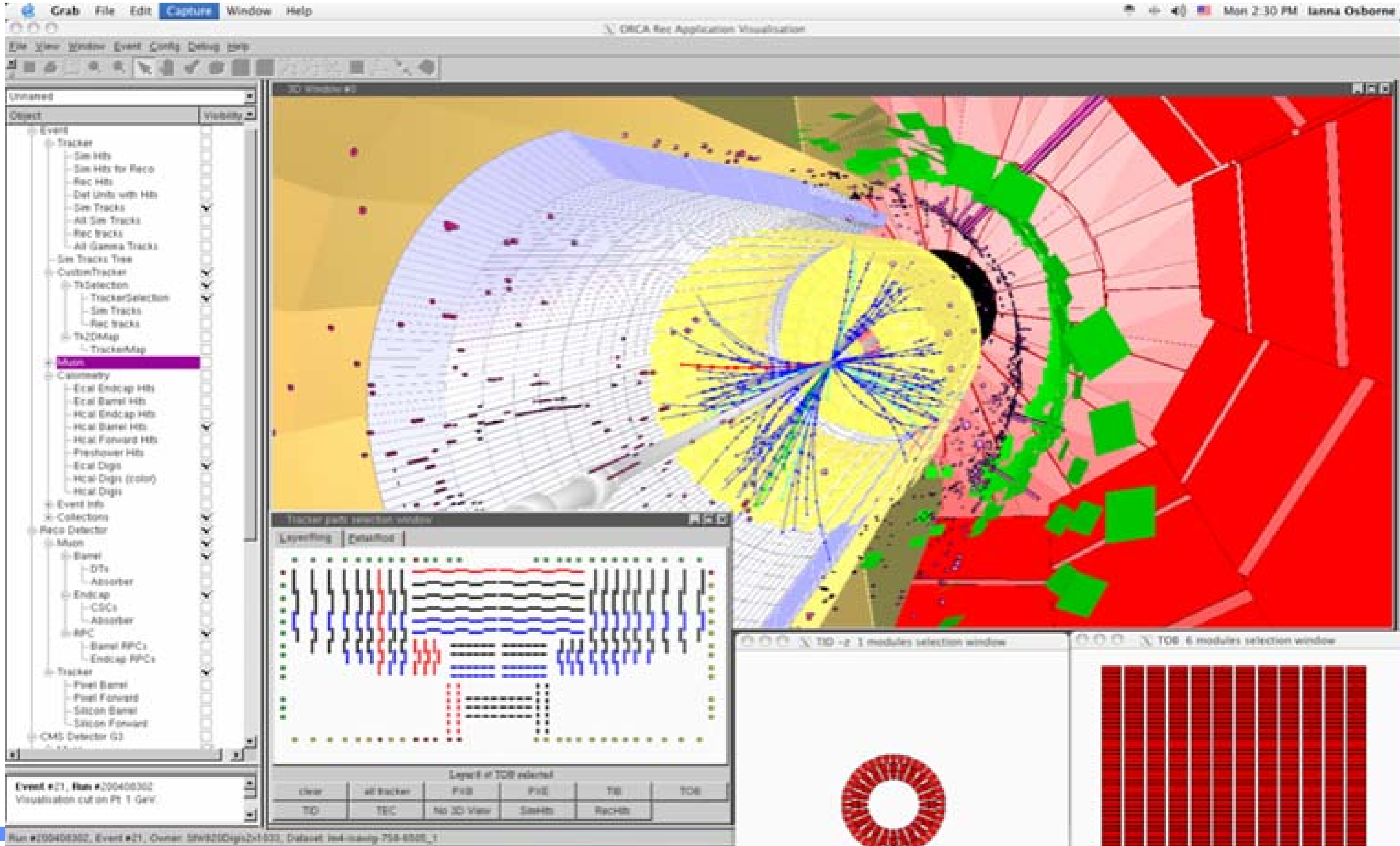
Results published in DAQ/HLT TDR December 2002

Examples : Data Challenge 2004



Interactive Analysis/Inspection/Debugging

Visualization applications for simul, reco and test-beams (DAQ application);
Visualization of reconstructed and simulated objects: tracks, hits, digis, vertices, etc.;Event browser;



Computing & Software Commissioning Goals

Data challenge "DC06" should be consider as a Software & Computing Commissioning with a continuous operation rather than a stand-alone challenge.

Main aim of Software & Computing Commissioning will be to test the software and computing infrastructure that we will need at the beginning of 2007:

- Calibration and alignment procedures and conditions DB
- Full trigger chain
- Tier-0 reconstruction and data distribution
- Distributed access to the data for analysis

At the end (autumn 2006) we will have a working and operational system, ready to take data with cosmic rays at increasing rates.

Conclusions ….

Computing & Analysis Models

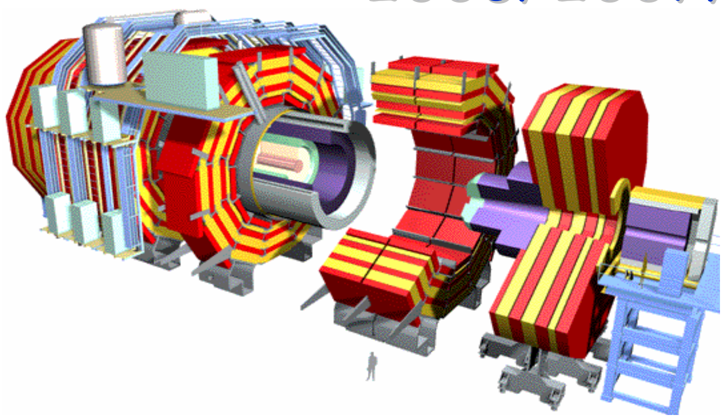
- Maintains flexibility wherever possible

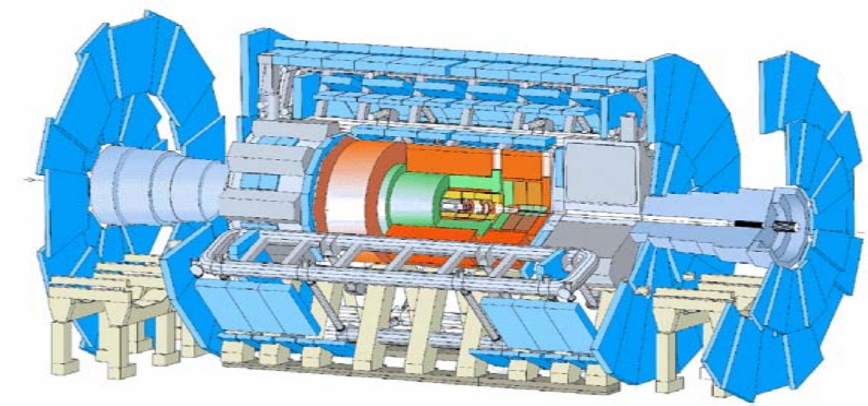
There are (and will remain for some time) many unknowns

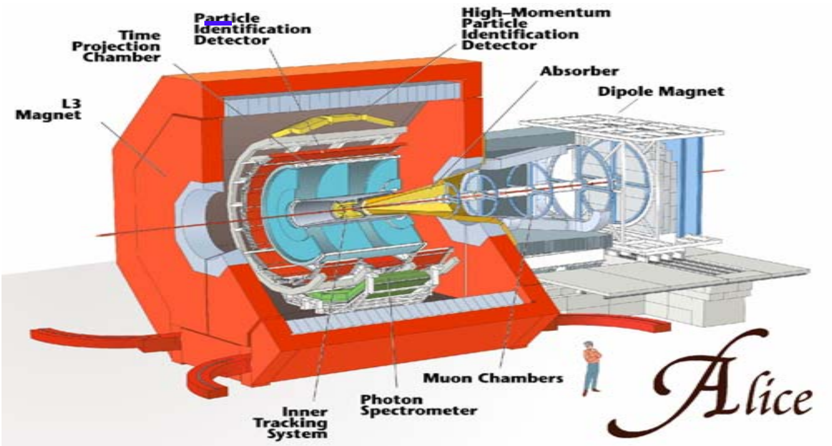
- Calibration and alignment strategy is still evolving (DC2 Atlas) & Cosmic Data Challenge (CMS)
- Physics data access patterns start to be exercised this Spring (Atlas) or P-TDR preparation (CMS)
  - Unlikely to know the real patterns until 2007/2008!
- Still uncertainties on
  - the event sizes
  - # of simulated events
  - on software performances (time needed for reconstruction, calibration (alignment), analysis …)
  - ……….

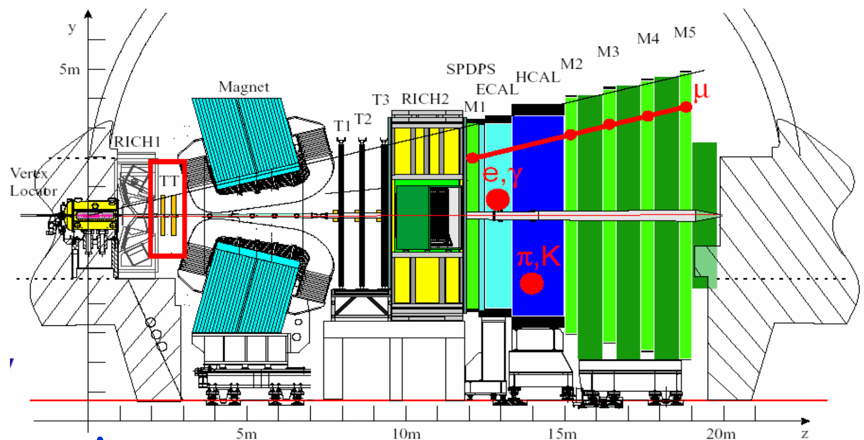
Conclusions …

2006/2007/first year of data taking…









Essential tasks:

Detector, Event Filter, software and computing commissioning

only after …

Conclusions

b production at LHC

- Peak luminosity: 2×10^{33} cm^{-2}s^{-1} → 10^{34} cm^{-2}s^{-1}
- σ = 500 μb → O(10^5-10^6) b pairs/sec
- Only 100 ev/sec on tape for ALL interesting physics channels

B-physics program

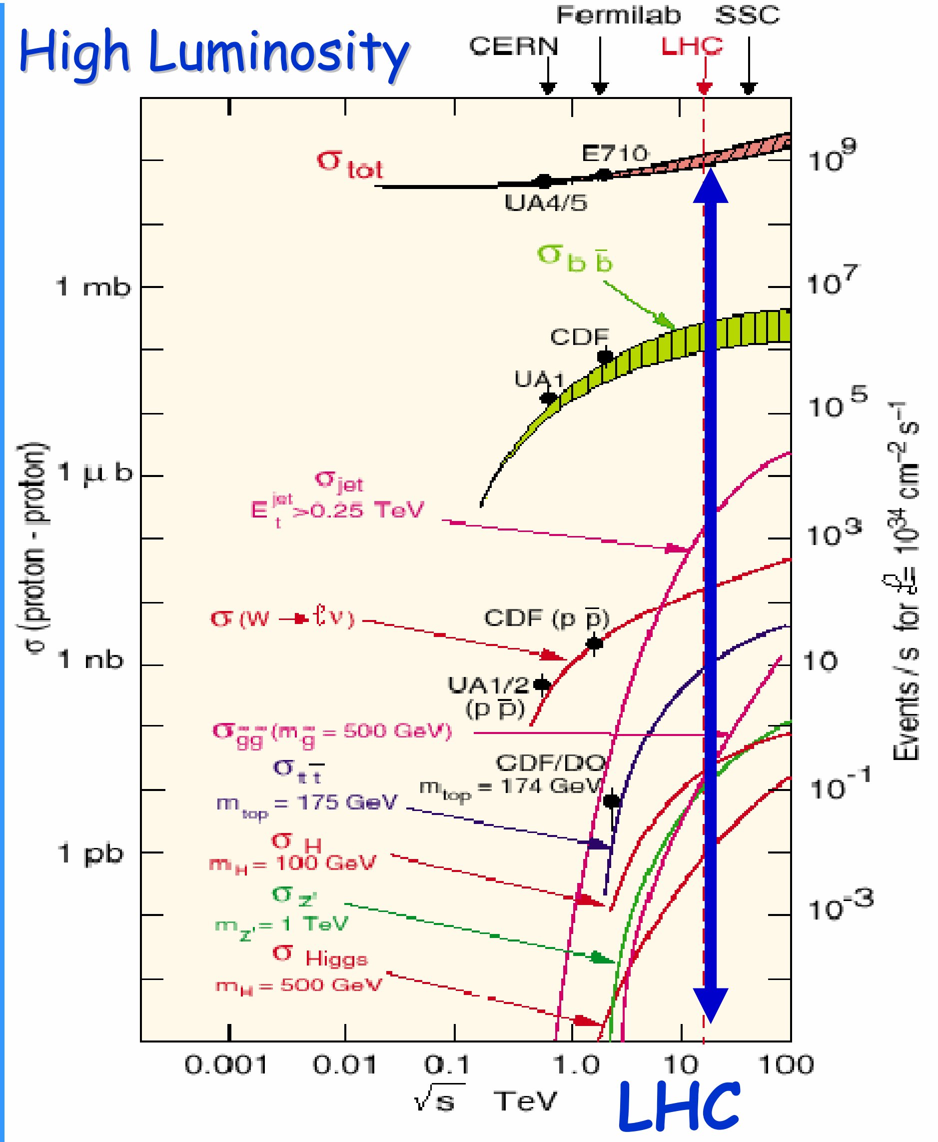
- Rare decays
- CP violation
- B^0_s-B^0_s mixing

Trigger highly challenging

- $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$
- $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\varphi \rightarrow \mu\mu$ KK
- $B_s \rightarrow D_s\pi \rightarrow$ KK $\pi\pi$

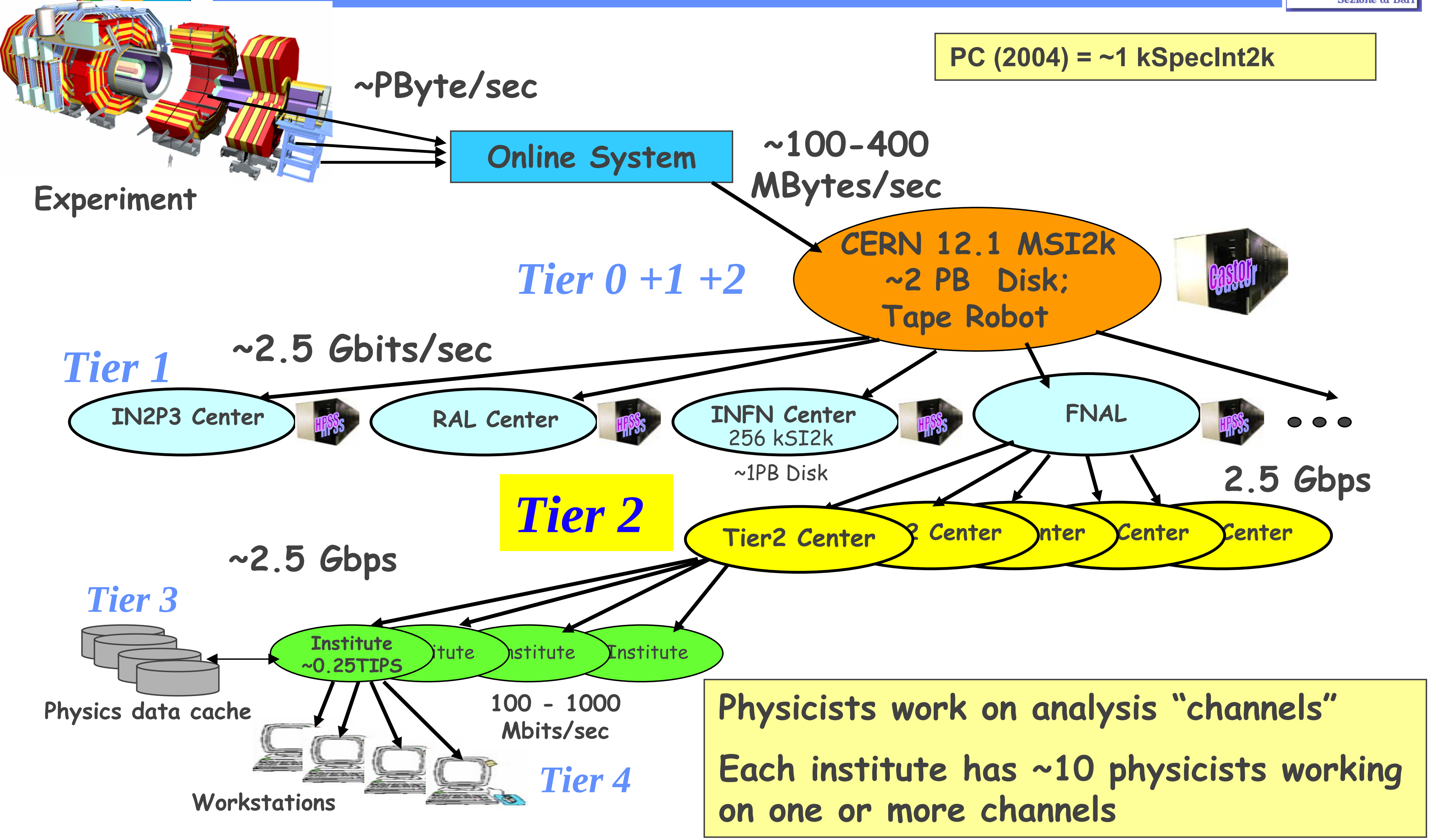
Benchmark channels

High Luminosity



Back-up Slides

LHC Data Grid Hierarchy



CMS Example Calculation: Tier-0 CPU

Required CPU = 4588 kSI2k = Scheduled_CPU / EffSchCPU

Scheduled_CPU = 3900 kSI2k = Reco_CPU + Calib CPU

Reco_CPU = 3750 kSI2k = (NRawEvts x RecCPU/ev) /LHCYear

Calib_CPU = 150 kSI2k = (NRawEvts x CalFrac x CalCPU/ev)/LHCYear

NRawEvts = 1.5×10^9 = L2Rate x LHCYear

L2Rate	=150Hz
LHCyear	=10^7 Sec
RecCPU	=25kSI2k/ev
CalCPU	=10kSI2k/ev
CalFrac	=10%
EffSchCPU	=85%

CMS Example Calculation: Tier-0 Tape

Required Tape = 3775 TB =
Annual_Tape / EffTape(100%)

Annual_Tape = 3775 TB =
SUM(RAW+HIRaw+Calib+1stReco+2ndReco+HIReco+1stAOD+2ndAOD)

Raw	=	2250	TB
HIRaw	=	350	TB
Calib	=	225	TB
1stReco	=	375	TB
2ndReco	=	375	TB
HIReco	=	50	TB
1stAOD	=	75	TB
2ndAOD	=	75	TB

CMS Example Calculation: Tier-1 CPU

Required CPU = 2128 kSI2k = Scheduled_CPU (1199) / EffSchCPU+ Analysis_CPU (929) /EffAnalCPU

Scheduled_CPU = 1019 kSI2k = ReReco_Data+ReReco_Simu

ReReco_Data = 510 kSI2k = (NRawEvts/NTier1 x RecCPU/ev) /(SecYear x NReReco/yr x 6/4)

ReReco_Simu = 510 kSI2k = (NSimEvts/NTier1 x RecCPU/ev) /(SecYear x NReReco/yr x 6/4)

Analysis_CPU = 697 kSI2k = Selection+Calibration

Selection = 672 kSI2k = (NRawEvts+NSimEvts) / (NTier1-1) x SelCPU/ev) / TwoDay

Calibration = 25 kSI2k = (NRawEvts / (NTier1-1) x CalFrac x CalCPU/ev) / LHCyear

NRawEvts = 1.5 x 10^9=NSimEvts
LHCyear = 10^7 Sec
RecCPU = 25kSI2k/ev
SelCPU = 0.25 kSI2k/ev

CalCPU = 10kSI2k/ev
CalFrac = 10%
EffSchCPU = 85%
EffAnalCPU= 75%

NReReco/yr = 2
"6/4"- complete rereco In 4 months, not 6

Example Calculation: Tier-1 Data Serving Rate

Selection = 672 kSI2k = (NRawEvts+NSimEvts) / (NTier1-1) x SelCPU/ev) / TwoDay

Data I/O Rate ≈ 800 MB/s = Local Sim+Data Reco Sample size / TwoDay

Note, one complete selection pass every two days, is also/only one pass every month for each of 10-15 analysis groups

Networks

CMS more than ATLAS and LHCb is pushing available networks to their limits in the Tier-1/Tier-2 connections

- Tier -0 needs ~2x10Gb/s links for CMS
- Each Tier-1 needs ~10Gb/s links
- Each Tier-2 needs 1Gb/s for its incoming traffic

- There will be extreme upward pressure on these numbers as the distributed computing becomes more and more useable and effective

Service Challenges with LCG, CMS Tier-1 centers and CMS Data Management team/components planned for 2005 and 2006

- Ensure that we are on path to achieve these performances.

Event streaming for prompt calibration

Data streams from the event filter

1. Bulk physics data stream (~300 MB/sec)
2. Express physics stream (duplicating events in bulk stream)
3. Dedicated calibration streams
4. Diagnostic and debugging stream (problem events)

Motivation and role of calibration streams

- Read out of calibration triggers not useful for physics
  - May be processed differently
- Partial detector readout (selected subdetectors only, regions of interest through whole detector around lepton candidates)
  - Implications for TDAQ system being studied
- Separate out events useful for calibration and subdetector diagnostics from bulk physics sample
  - Easier and more efficient access to selected data, especially during start up phase
  - Implies some duplication of data in bulk physics and/or express stream
- Calibration + express stream should consume ~20% of bandwidth

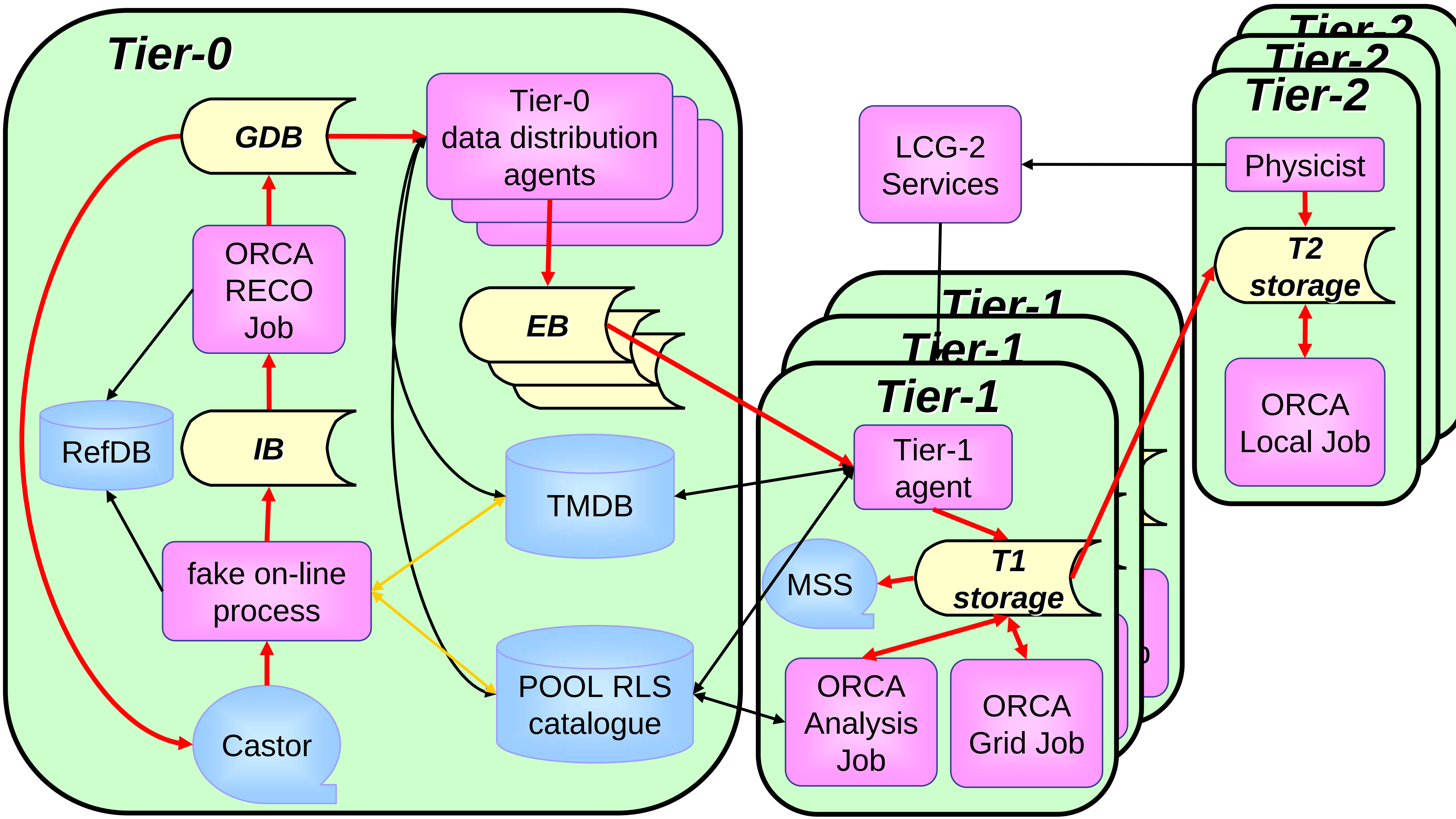
Prompt reconstruction latency

- Calibration streams provide input to determine calibration/alignment for first-pass reconstruction
  - Calibration data arrives at Tier-0 buffer disk with minimal latency
  - Processing can start soon after end of fill, or even during fill itself
- Typical tasks during calibration step
  - Process calibration stream data for fill or subset (may need event reconstruction)
  - Derive updated calibration constants and upload to conditions database
    - Also incorporate results of 'asynchronous' calibration processes (e.g. optical alignment)
  - Verify correctness of constants
    - Re-reconstruct control samples of events (part of calibration stream, or express?)
    - Manual human checking may be required, at least initially
  - Initial target to be ready for bulk physics reconstruction 24 hours after end of fill
    - Time to process, derive constants, re-reconstruct and check on ~10% of full data sample – needs O(10%) Tier 0 reconstruction resources in steady state
    - Anticipate need to devote greater resources during startup, process over and over
    - Obvious place to use remote resources – ideas, but no concrete plans as yet
- Process is not fast enough for express stream – use constants from last fill?

Offline calibration and alignment

- Processing after pass 1 reconstruction
  - To improve calibration constants ready for subsequent reconstruction passes
  - 'Analysis' type processing – individual groups working independently to understand all details of subdetector performance and calibration
  - But requires access to ESD and sometimes RAW data – resource-hungry
    - Passes over large samples of RAW (and ESD) data will have to be centrally scheduled and coordinated
- Subdetector calibration groups starting to consider these issues
  - First definition of DST (ESD) now available
    - What calibration tasks can be done with what datatype?
    - What changes could be made to improve usability of samples
    - – e.g. on ESD add hits not associated but close to a track to allow iterating ID pattern recognition after alignment, without going back to RAW data
  - Calibration issues starting to receive higher priority after combined testbeam
    - Detailed definition of calibration streams and samples, going beyond what was presented today
    - Discussions with Tridas (TDAQ) on feasibility of various calibration strategies and run types

Examples : CMS Data Challenge 04



- ❑ Maximum rate of analysis jobs: **194 jobs/hour**

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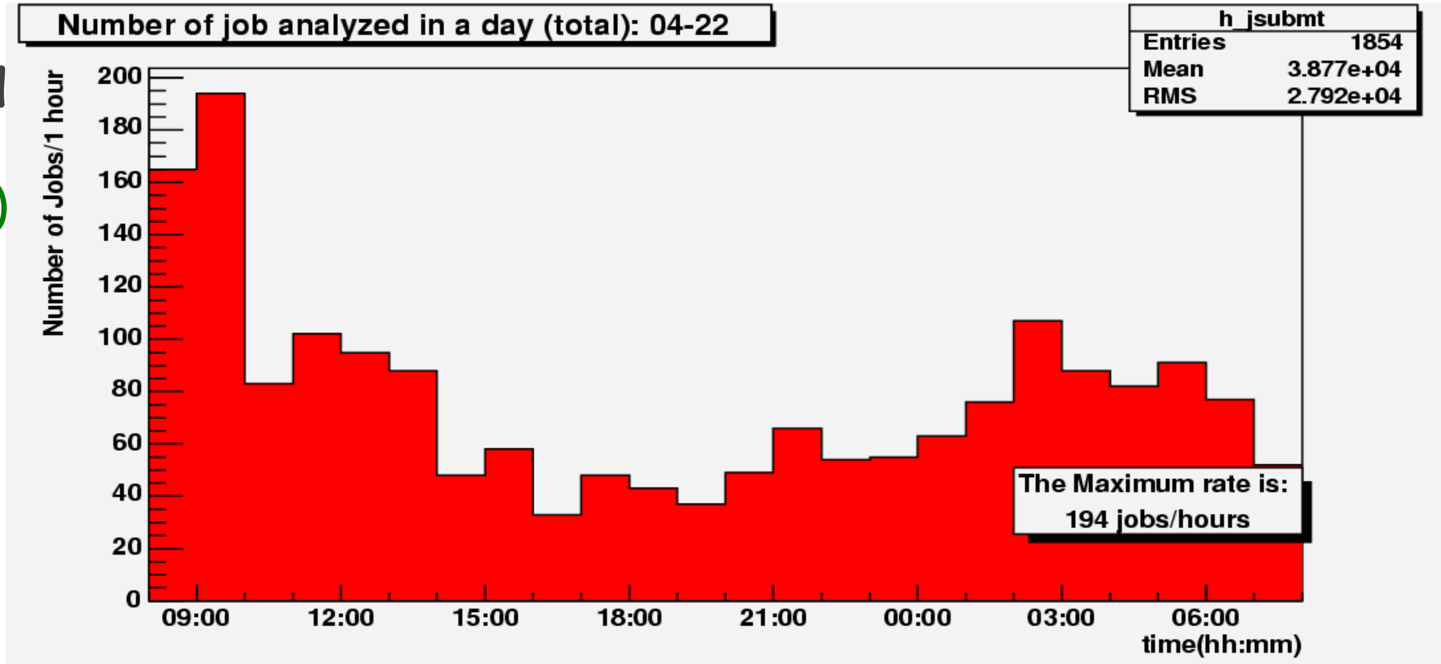
- ❑ Maximum rate of analysed events: **26 Hz**
- ❑ Total of **~15000** analysis jobs via **Grid** tools in ~2 weeks **(95-99% efficiency)**



➢ Datasets examples:

- ❑ $B^0_S \to J/\psi\ \varphi$
  Bkg: mu03_tt2mu, mu03_DY2mu
- ❑ tTH, $H \to$ bbbar $t \to Wb$ $W \to l\nu$ $T \to Wb$ $W \to$ had.
  Bkg: bt03_ttbb_tth
  Bkg: bt03_qcd170_tth
  Bkg: mu03_W1mu
- ❑ $H \to WW \to 2\mu\ 2\nu$
  Bkg: mu03_tt2mu, mu03_DY2mu

Using LCG-2

Computing & Software Commissioning

Sub-system (component) tests with well-defined goals, preconditions, clients and quantifiable acceptance tests

- Full Software Chain
  - Generators through to physics analysis
- DB/ Calibration & Alignment
- Event Filter & Data Quality Monitoring
- Physics Analysis
- Integrated TDAQ/Offline
- Tier-0 Scaling
- Distributed Data Management
- Distributed Production (Simulation & Re-processing)

Each sub-system is decomposed into components

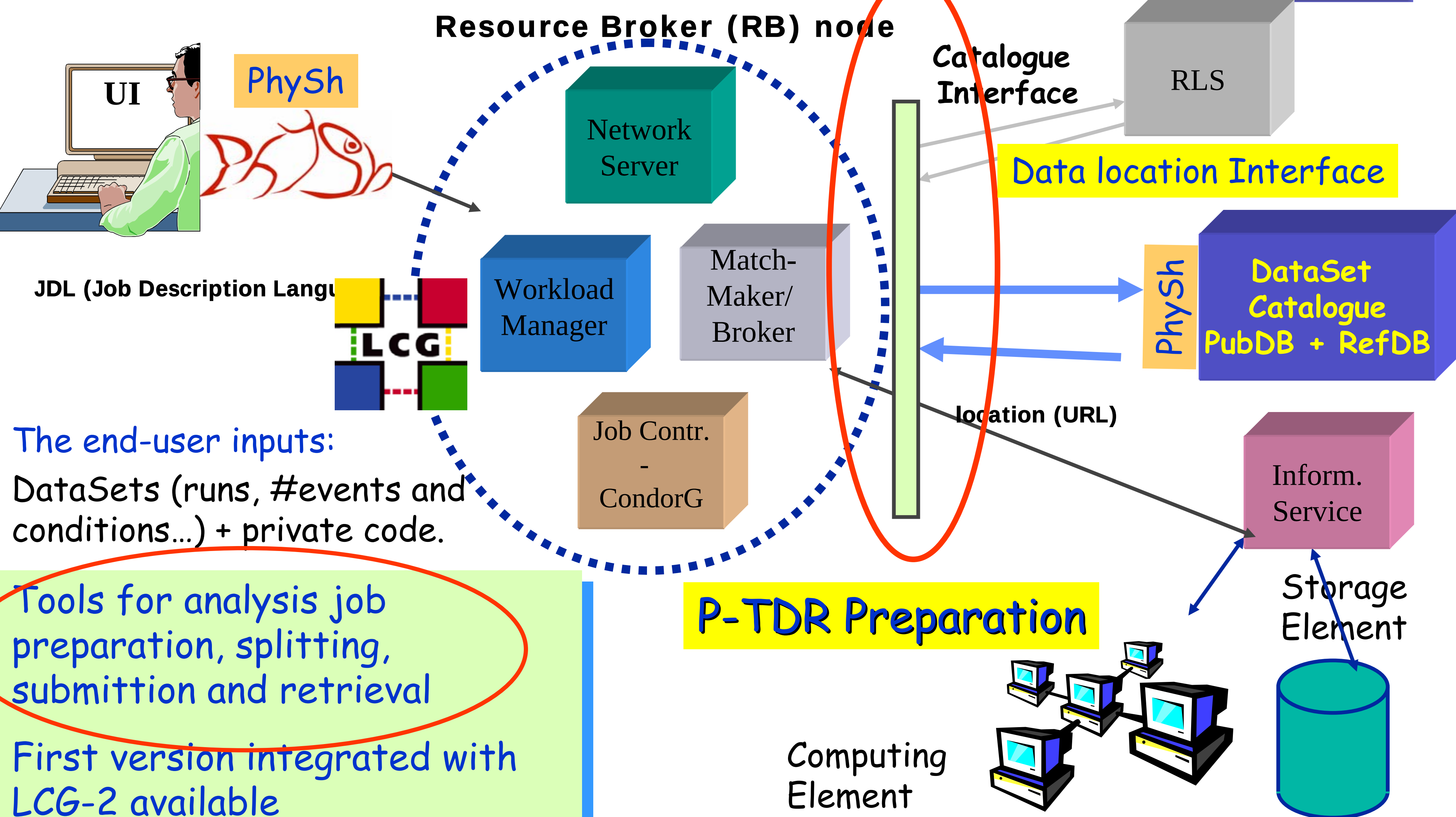
- E.g. Generators, Reconstruction (DST creation)

Goal is to minimize coupling between sub-systems and components and to perform focused and quantifiable tests

Several different tests

- Physics Performance - e.g.
  - Mass resolutions, residuals, etc.
- Functionality - e.g.
  - Digitization functional both standalone and on Grid
- Technical Performance - e.g.
  - Reconstruction CPU time better than 400%, 200%, 125%, 100% of target (target need to be defined)
  - Reconstruction error in $1/10^5$, $1/10^6$, etc. events
  - Tier-0 job success rate better than 90%, etc.

CMS Examples: Analysis Submission using Grid



The end-user inputs:

DataSets (runs, #events and conditions…) + private code.

Tools for analysis job preparation, splitting, submittion and retrieval

First version integrated with LCG-2 available

Summary

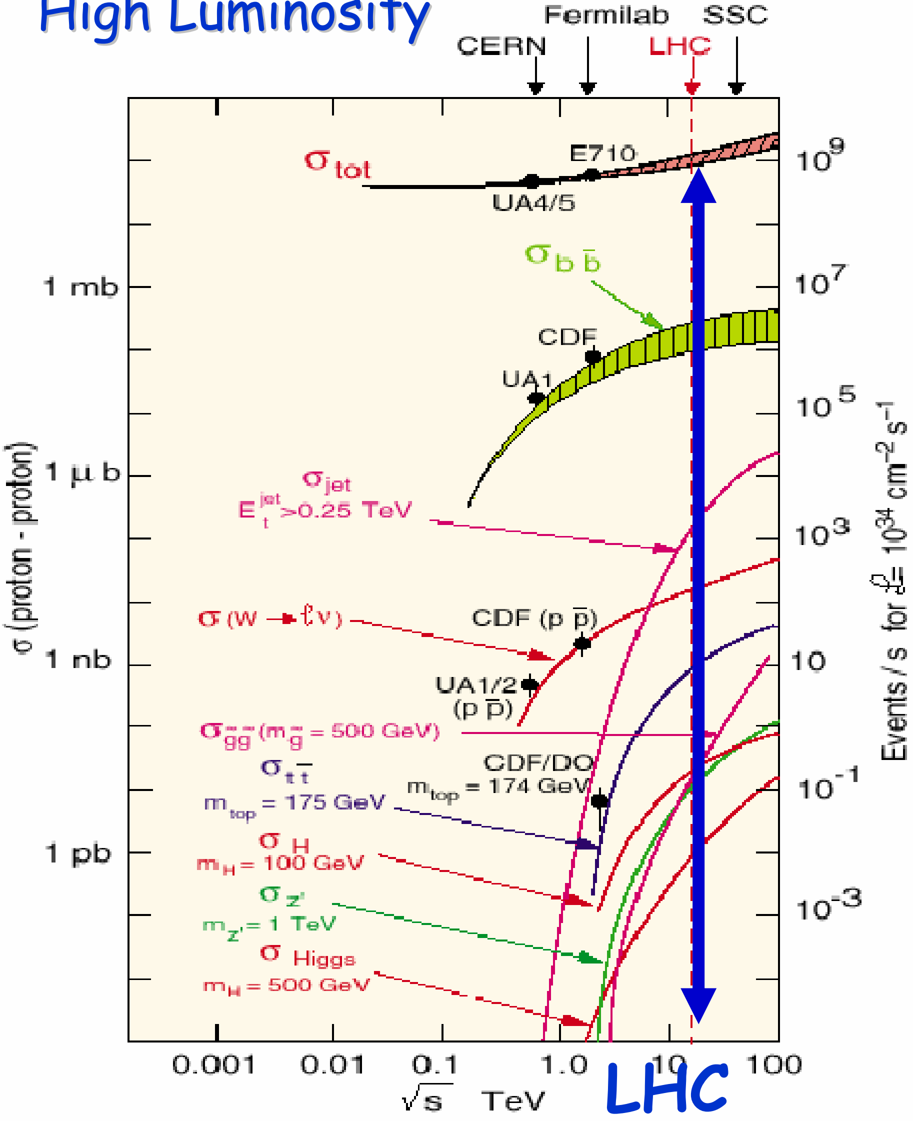
This physic program..

Cross-sections of physics processes vary over many orders of magnitude:

- inelastic: 10^9 Hz
- $b\bar{b}$ production: 10^6-10^7 Hz
- $W \to l\nu$: 10^2 Hz
- $t\bar{t}$ production: 10 Hz
- Higgs (100 GeV/c^2): 0.1 Hz
- Higgs (600 GeV/c^2): 10^{-2} Hz

- SuSy and BSM....

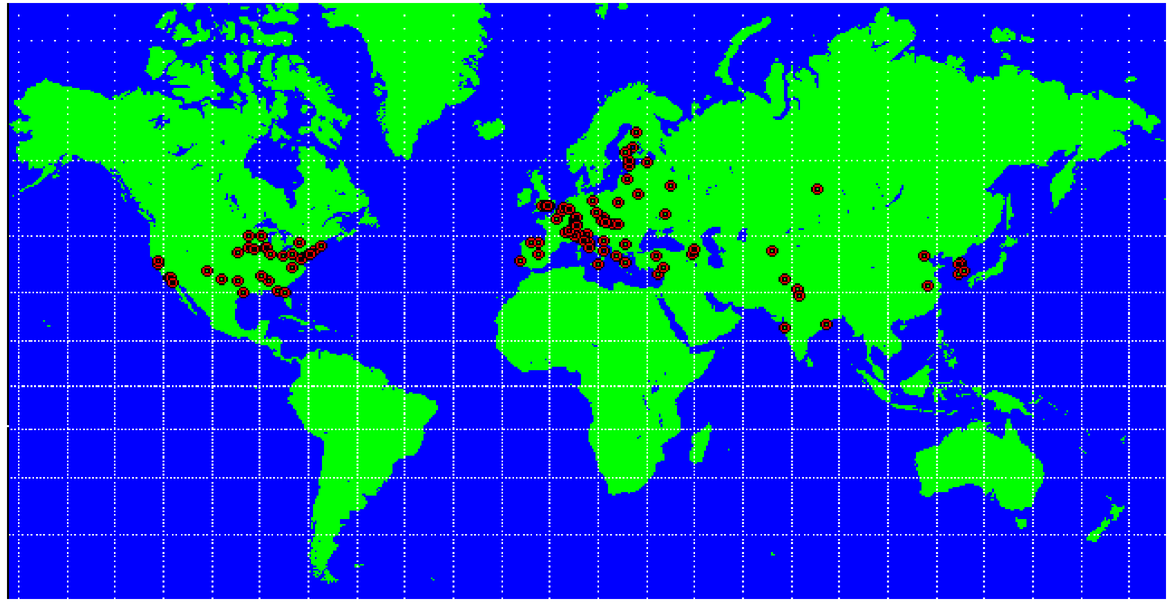
High Luminosity



LHC Challenges: Geographical Spread

Example in CMS

~1700 Physicists
~150 Institutes
~ 32 Countries
(and growing)



CERN Member state	55 %
Non Member state	45 %

Major challenges associated with:

Communication and collaboration at a distance
Distributed computing resources
Remote software development and physics analysis

Example: b physics in CMS

A large distributed effort already today

- ~150 physicists in CMS Heavy-flavor group
- > 20 institutions involved

Requires precise and specialized algorithms for vertex-reconstruction and particle identification

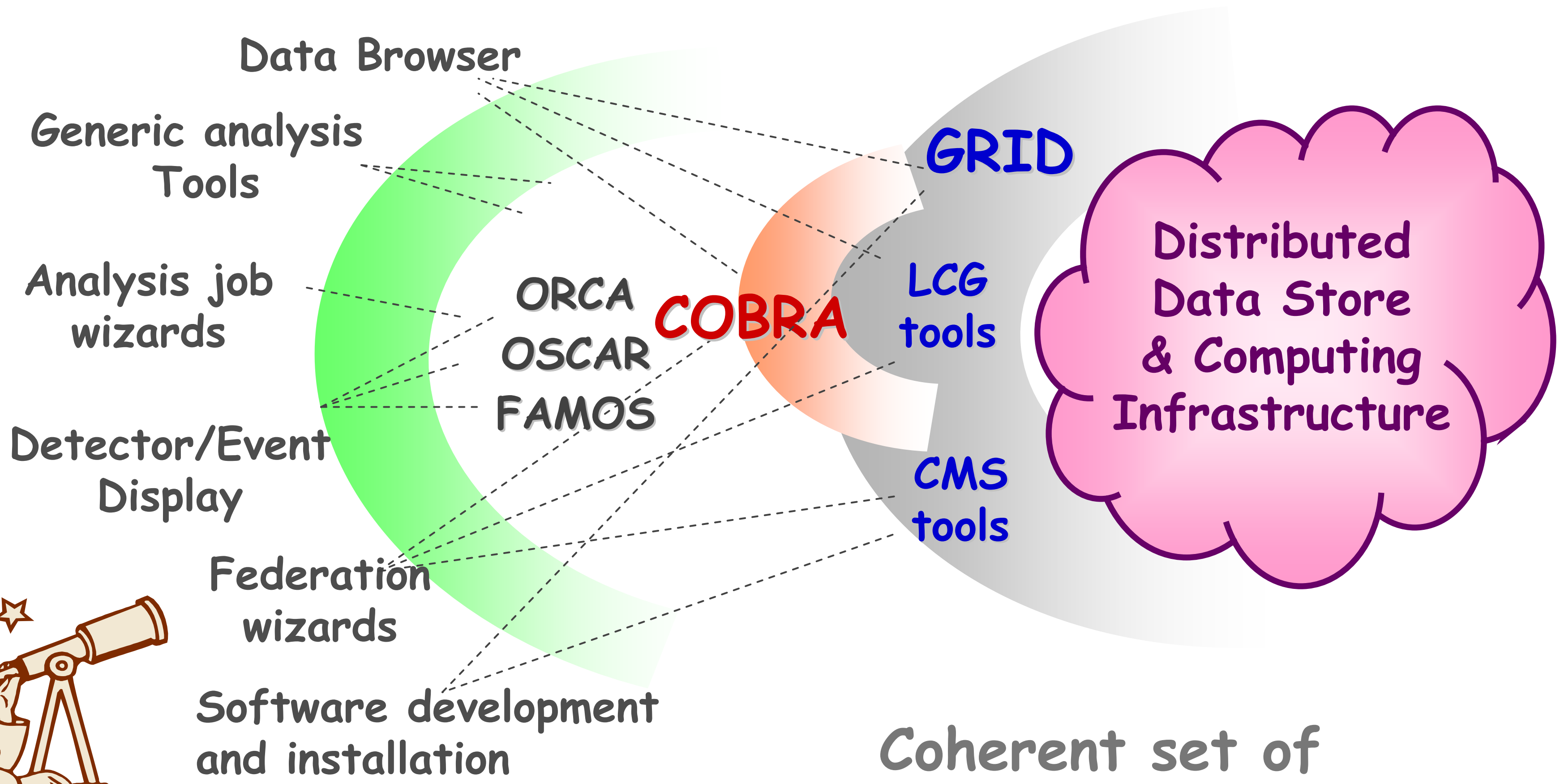
Most of CMS triggered events include B particles

- High level software triggers select exclusive channels in events triggered in hardware using inclusive conditions

Challenges:

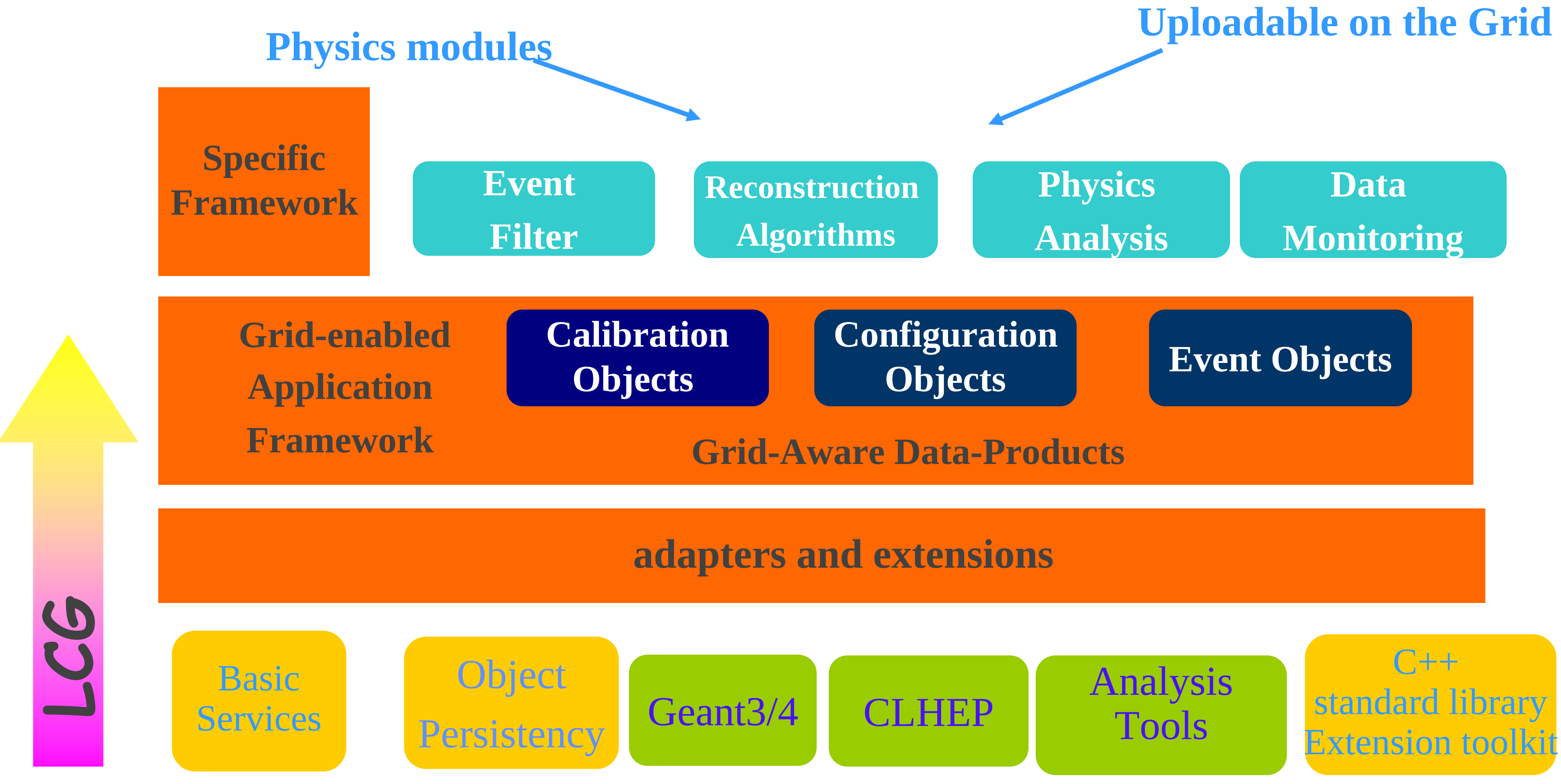
- **Allow remote physicists to access detailed event-information**
- **Migrate effectively reconstruction and selection algorithms to High Level Trigger**

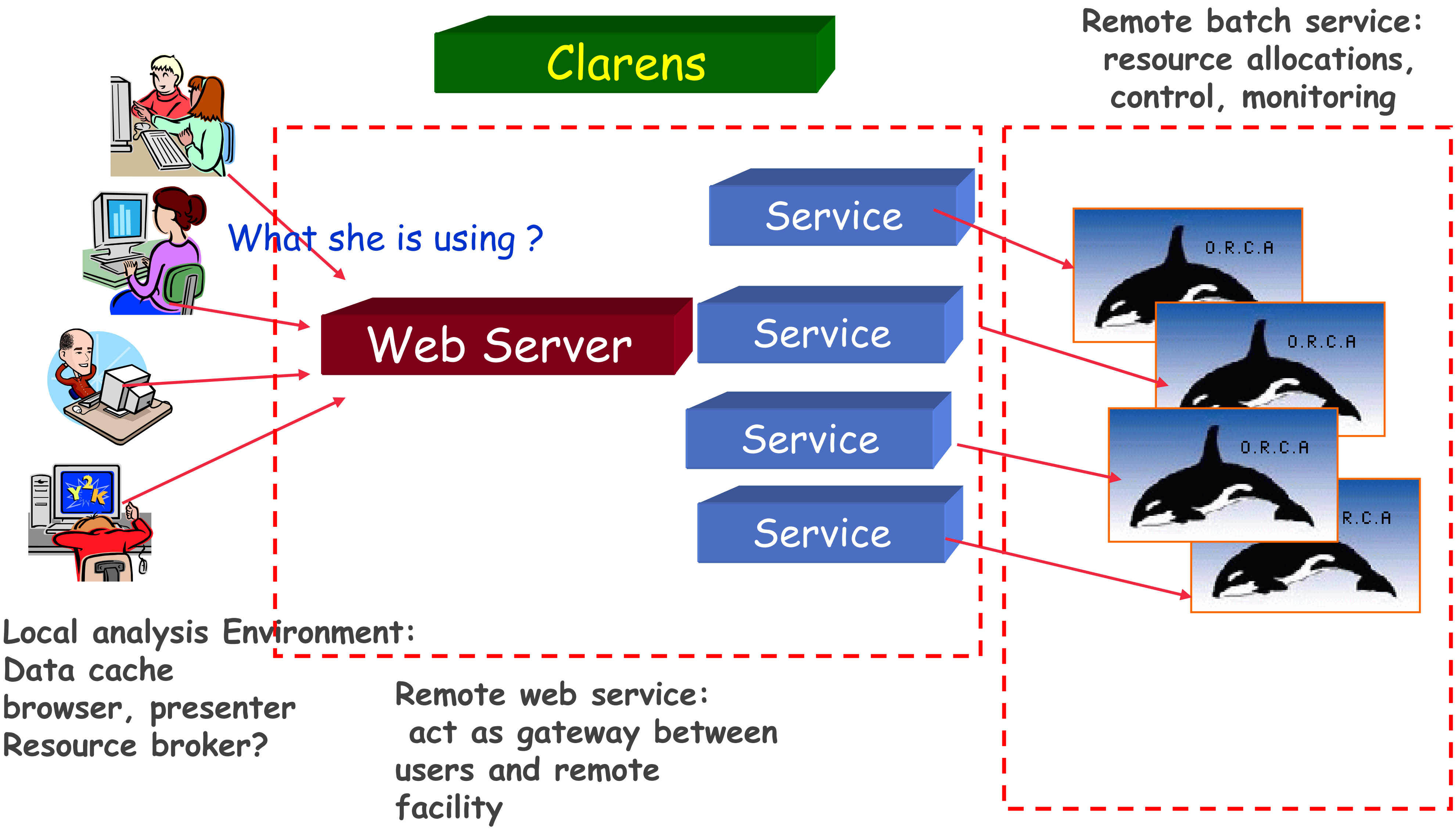
Architecture Overview



Consistent User Interface

Coherent set of basic tools and mechanisms


Physics modules
Uploadable on the Grid
Specific Framework
Event Filter
Reconstruction Algorithms
Physics Analysis
Data Monitoring
Grid-enabled Application Framework
Calibration Objects
Configuration Objects
Event Objects
Grid-Aware Data-Products
adapters and extensions
LCG
Basic Services
Object Persistency
Geant3/4
CLHEP
Analysis Tools
C++ standard library Extension toolkit

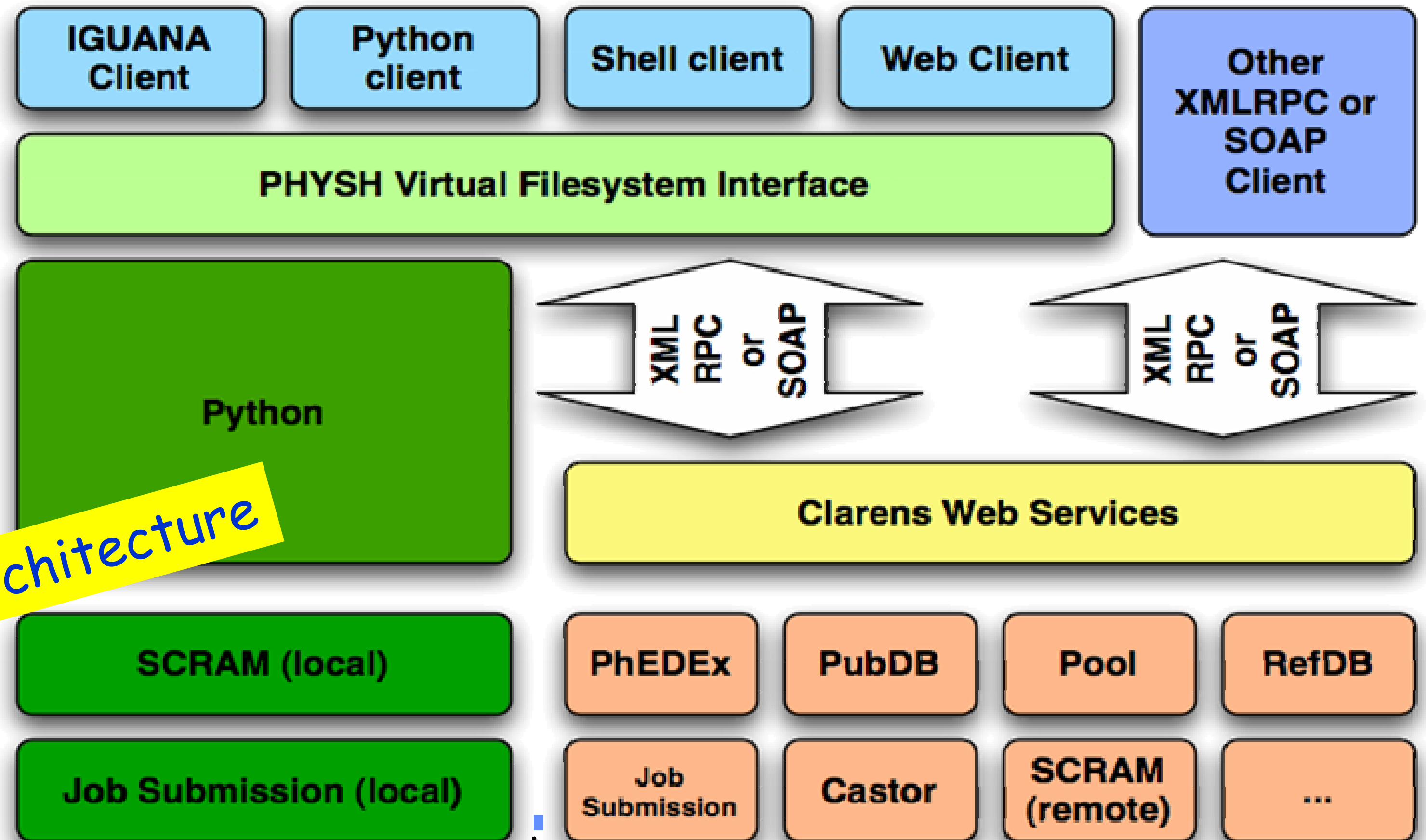


Clarens
Remote batch service:
resource allocations,
control, monitoring
What she is using ?
Service
Service
Service
Service
Web Server
O.R.C.A
O.R.C.A
O.R.C.A
R.C.A
Local analysis Environment:
Data cache
browser, presenter
Resource broker?
Remote web service:
act as gateway between
users and remote
facility

PhySh is thought to be the end user shell for physicists.

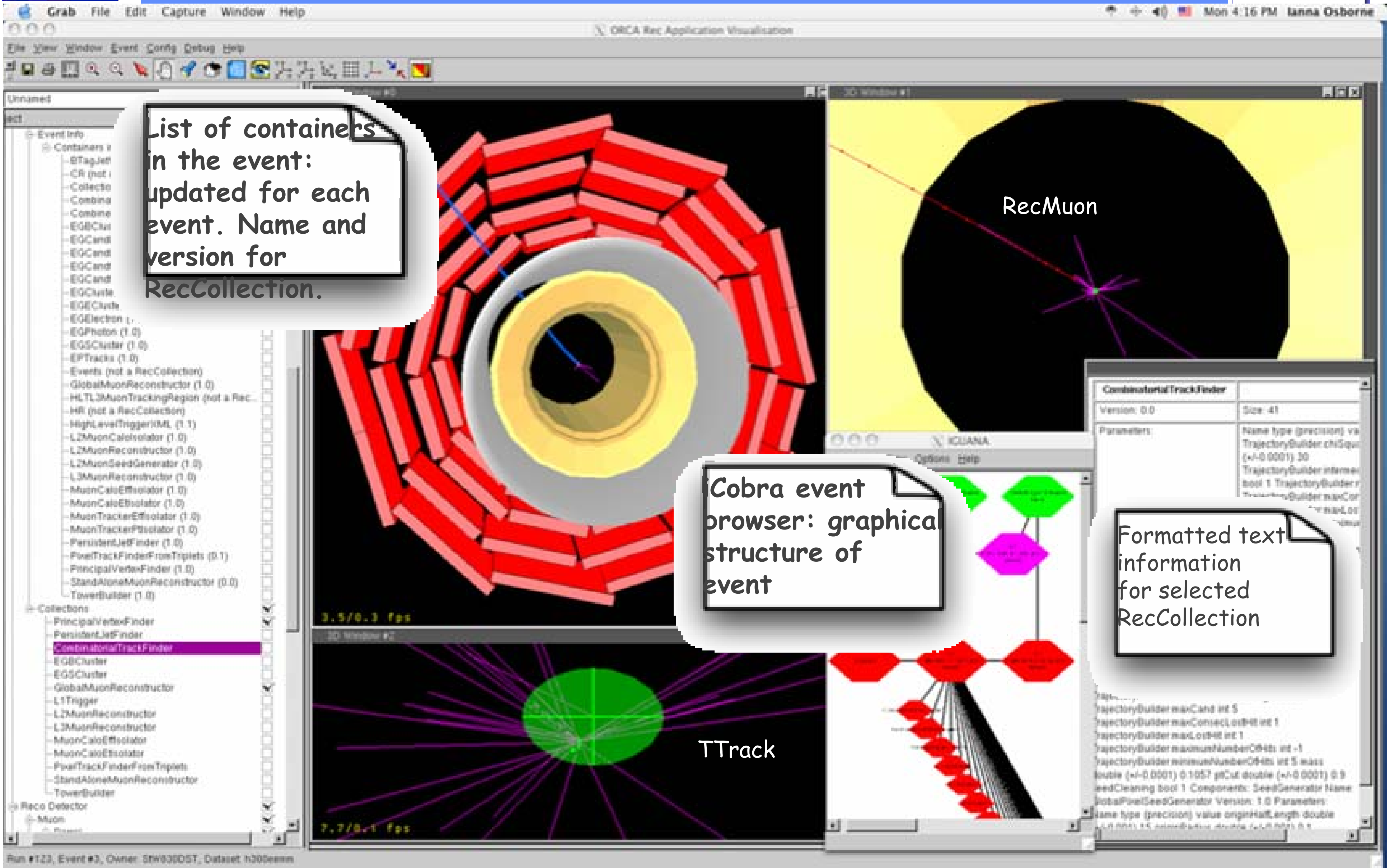
- It is an extendible glue interface among different services (already present or to be coded).

- The user's interface is modeled as a virtual file system interface.



WebService based architecture

Interactive Analysis/Inspection/Debugging: First version for DST Visualization



Project Phases

- Computing support for Physics TDR, -> Spring '06
  - Core software framework, large scale production & analysis
- Cosmic Challenge (Autumn '05 -> Spring '06)
  - First test of data-taking workflows
  - Data management, non-event data handling
- Service Challenges (2005 - 06)
  - Exercise computing services together with WLCG + centres
  - System scale: 50% of single experiment's needs in 2007
- Computing, Software, Analysis (CSA) Challenge (2006)
  - Ensure readiness of software + computing systems for data
  - 10M's of events through the entire system (incl. T2)
- Commissioning of computing system (2006 - 2009)
  - Steady ramp up of computing system to full-lumi running.