



## Advanced Globus Admin

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## Word of the Day

## anacronym

(an-AK-ruh-nim)

noun: An acronym or abbreviation whose expansion is not widely known.



## Agenda

- Restricting collection access
- Multi-DTN deployments
- GCS troubleshooting
- Supporting non-POSIX storage systems
- Optimizing (or not!) file transfer performance
- Modifying the data channel interface
- Custom identity mapping example
- ? Migrating from GCS v4 to v5



# Restrict collection access to filesystem





## Setting path restrictions



- E.g., Storage gateway will limit access to /home
  - NB: No change to local permissions, only visibility via Globus
- We specify the path restrictions in paths.json
  - This file is in your admin user's home directory
- Run: storage-gateway create command with the
  - --restrict-paths option
- Create a new POSIX mapped collection

Cheatsheet bit.ly/gw-tut



### Create a restricted storage gateway, collection

```
$ globus-connect-server storage-gateway create posix \
> "My Storage Gateway - Restricted" \
                                                         Fully qualified filename containing
> --domain globusid.org \
                                                           rule(s) for restricting access to
> --authentication-timeout-mins 90 \
                                                             specific filesystem paths
> --restrict-paths file:/home/adminN/paths.json
$ globus-connect-server collection create \
 3926bf02-6bc3-11e7-a9c6-22000bf2d287
  "My Mapped Collection - Restricted"
```



## Revisit your mapped collections



- Your will need to authenticate on your new (restricted access) collection, and consent
- Note the access behavior differences between the two mapped collections



# Let's do some DTN gymnastics...



# Adding DTNs to your endpoint



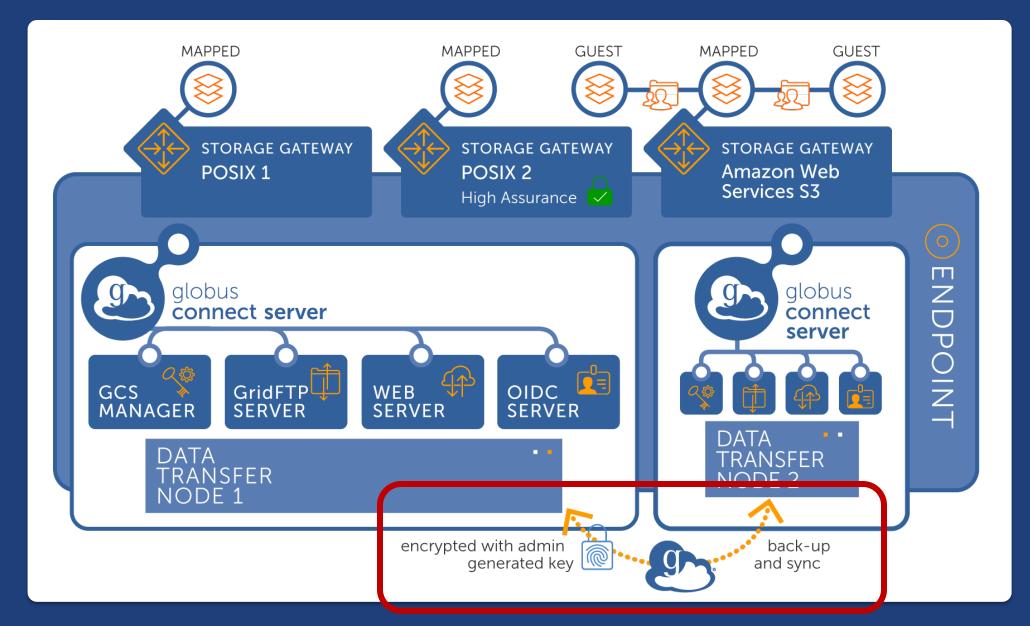


### Multi-node DTN behavior

- Transfer tasks sent to nodes in round-robin fashion
- Active nodes can receive transfer tasks
- Tasks on inactive node will pause until active again
- GCS manager assistant service
  - Synchronizes configuration among nodes in the endpoint
  - Stores encrypted configuration values in Globus service



## Recall: GCSv5 deployment key





## Adding a node requires just two commands

Node setup pulls configuration from Globus service Check your DTN cluster status: globus-connect-server node list



# Migrating/refreshing DTNs





## Migrating an endpoint to a new host (DTN)

- An endpoints is a logical construct → replace host system without disrupting the endpoint
  - Avoid replicating configuration data (esp. for guest collections!)
  - Maintain continuity for custom apps, automation scripts, etc., that use the endpoint UUID
- 1. Add new node to endpoint → 2. remove original node
- Again, deployment key is required
  - Export node configuration with node setup --export-node
  - Import on new DTN using node setup --import-node



# Troubleshooting Globus Connect Server



## Before asking for help...

- self-diagnostic can identify many issues
  - Are services running? GCS manager/assistant, GridFTP server
- Connectivity is a common cause
  - Can Globus connect to the GCS Manager service?
  - Is the DTN control channel reachable?
  - Can the DTN establish data channel connection?

docs.globus.org/globus-connect-server/v5.4/troubleshooting-guide

...and we're always here for you: support@globus.org



## Supporting non-POSIX systems

- Update your GCS packages
- Add the appropriate storage gateway
  - Non-POSIX systems require add-on connector subscription(s)
- Gateway configuration options vary by connector
  - e.g., specify bucket name(s) for AWS S3
- Collection authentication options vary by connector
  - e.g., provide user access key and secret key for AWS S3
  - Credentials must grant appropriate permissions
  - Mapped collection may not actually "map" to local user account



## Accessing AWS S3

(and S3-compatible systems)





## On performance...



## You should have Great Expectations

	. 0.00 0.00			
100GB	13.33 Gbps		666.67 Mbps	
10TB 1TB	1.33 Tbps 133.33 Gbps		66.67 Gbps 6.67 Gbps	2.22 Gbps
100TB	13.33 Tbps		666.67 Gbps	
10PB 1PB	1,333.33 Tbps 133.33 Tbps		66.67 Tbps 6.67 Tbps	
Data set size 10PB	1.333.33 Tbps	266.67 Tbps	66.67 Tbps	22.22 Tb

ESnet EPOC target for all DOE labs Requires at least a 10G connection



### Globus transfer is fast ...but it depends on...

- Data Transfer Node (CPU, RAM, bus, NIC, ...)
- Network (devices, path quality, latency, ...)
- Storage (hardware, attach mode, ...)
- Dataset make-up (file#, size, tree depth, ...)
  - Remember: LoSF == Great sadness
- Things people do (one transfer per file ...1M files)
- ...?



### Performance is a pairs sport

- Network use parameters: concurrency, parallelism
- Maximum, Preferred values for each
- Transfer considers source and destination endpoint settings

```
min(
  max(preferred src, preferred dest),
  max src,
  max dest
)
```

Service limits, e.g. concurrent requests



## Globus network use parameters

- May only be changed on managed endpoints
- Modify via the web app: Console → Endpoints tab
- Modify via Globus Connect Server CLI
  - Run globus-connect-server endpoint modify
- Strong recommendation: Do not change network use parameters before establishing baseline performance



# Modifying network use parameters





## Configuring a "private" data channel

- Default: data interface is set to the DTN's public IP address (see data interface in /etc/gridftp.d/globus-connect-server)
- Create / etc/gridftp.d/STORAGE GATEWAY ID
- Set data interface PRIVATE INTERFACE IP ADDRESS
- Replicate on every DTN (files in /etc/gridftp.d/ are not sync'd between nodes by Globus)



## Customizing identity mapping

- Recall: Globus identity userX@domain.edu maps to local user userX
- Customize via mapping expressions or external code
- Apply mapping expression(s) to storage gateway configuration
- Call external script; be aware of storage gateway type
  - Can use static map files, database, etc.



#### Simple custom mapping example

Map
42032579@wassamottau.edu
to local user vas

Otherwise, default behavior local user → domain username

**Note**: Requires the storage gateway to accept identities from *two* domains

```
"DATA TYPE":
"expression_identity_mapping#1.0.0",
 "mappings": [
     "source": "{username}",
      "match": "42032579@wassamottau.edu",
     "output": "vas",
     "ignore case": false,
      "literal": false
     "source": "{username}",
     "match": ".*@uchicago.edu",
      "output": "{0}",
     "ignore_case": false,
      "literal": false
```



#### When you really need a clean slate...

- Proper clean-up—both on your system and in the Globus service—is important!
- Execute these commands in the specified order:
  - globus-connect-server node cleanup (on every DTN)
  - globus-connect-server endpoint cleanup (on last DTN)



# Migrating GCSv4 to GCSv5

## **Goals**

- No user intervention should be required
- Recreate all host and guest endpoints
- Preserve all relevant configuration
- Preserve the UUIDs of the resource
- Minimize downtime



## Migration tools: Approach

- Read v4 configuration to create migration plan
- Allow edits and changes by administrator to plan
- Apply migration plan to a vanilla install of v5
- Test v5 endpoint/collections and validate
- Finalize by assigning v4 UUID to the new endpoint

## Impact

- Downtime after final migration step (preserving UUID)
- Active transfers cancelled on final step; users notified
- Pause rules NOT preserved; must be recreated
- Custom applications using v4 host endpoint (with activation) must move to v5 collection (with consent) docs.globus.org/globus-connect-server/migrating-tov5.4/application-migration

## Resources

- GCSv5 Guides: docs.globus.org/globus-connect-server/
- Migration: docs.globus.org/globus-connectserver/migrating-to-v5.4/
- Globus support: support@globus.org