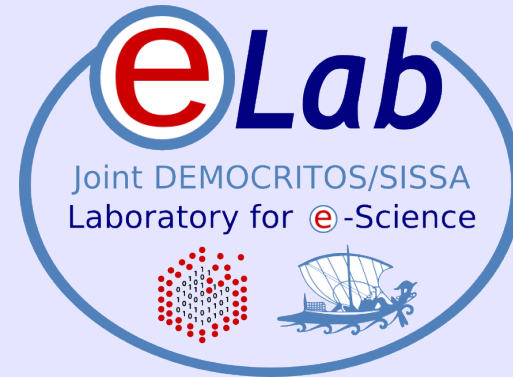


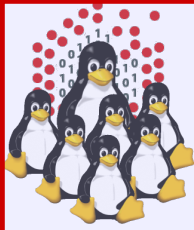
Moreno Baricevic

**CNR-INFM DEMOCRITOS
Trieste, ITALY**



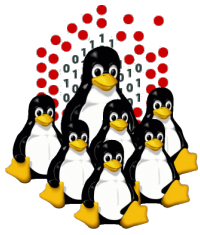
Installation Procedures for Clusters

PART 1 – Cluster Services and Installation Procedures

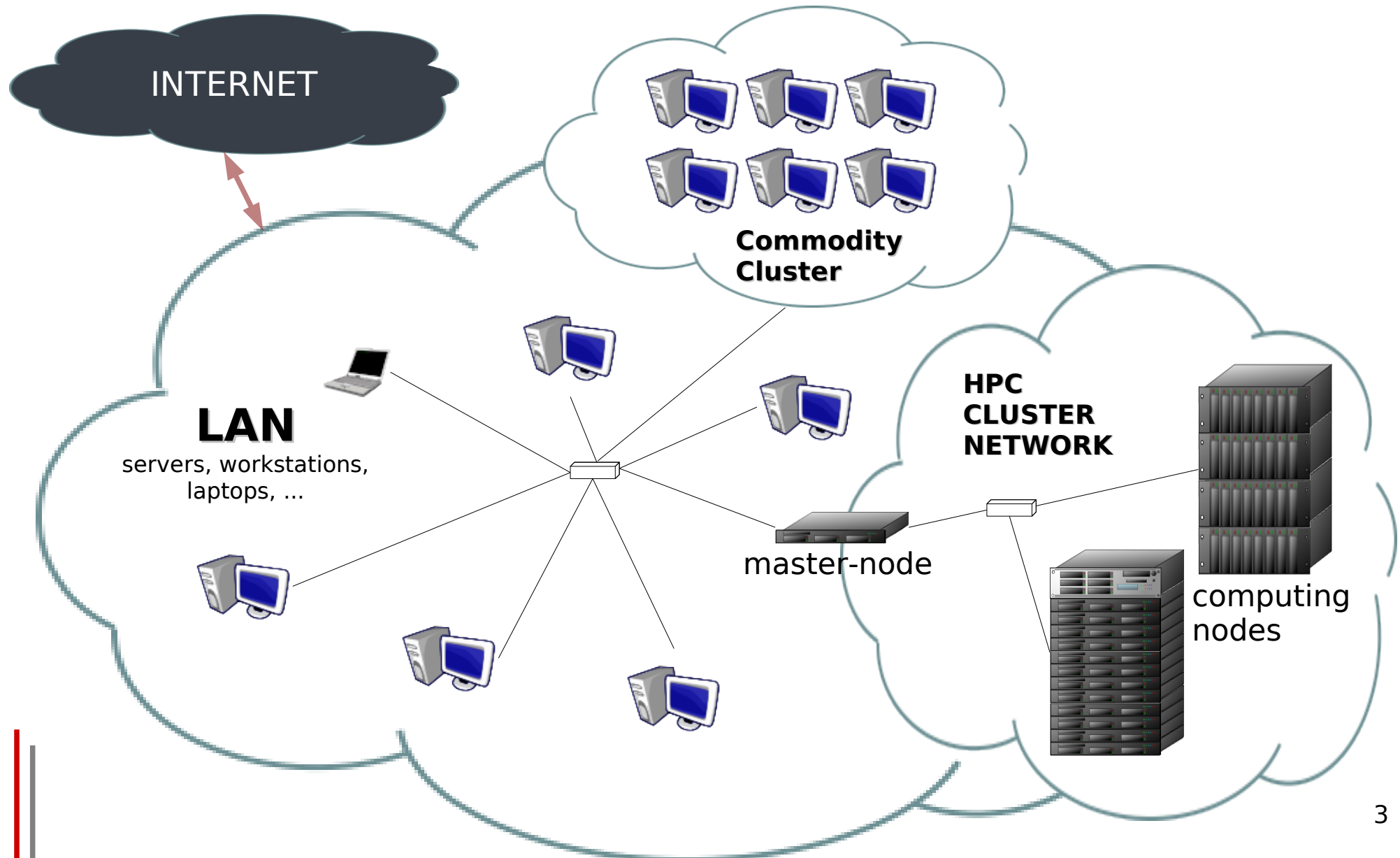


Agenda

- Cluster Services
- Overview on Installation Procedures
- Configuration and Setup of a NETBOOT Environment
- Troubleshooting
- Cluster Management Tools
- Notes on Security
- Hands-on Laboratory Session



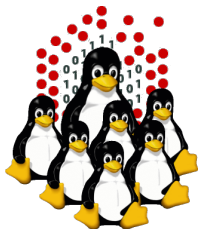
What's a cluster?



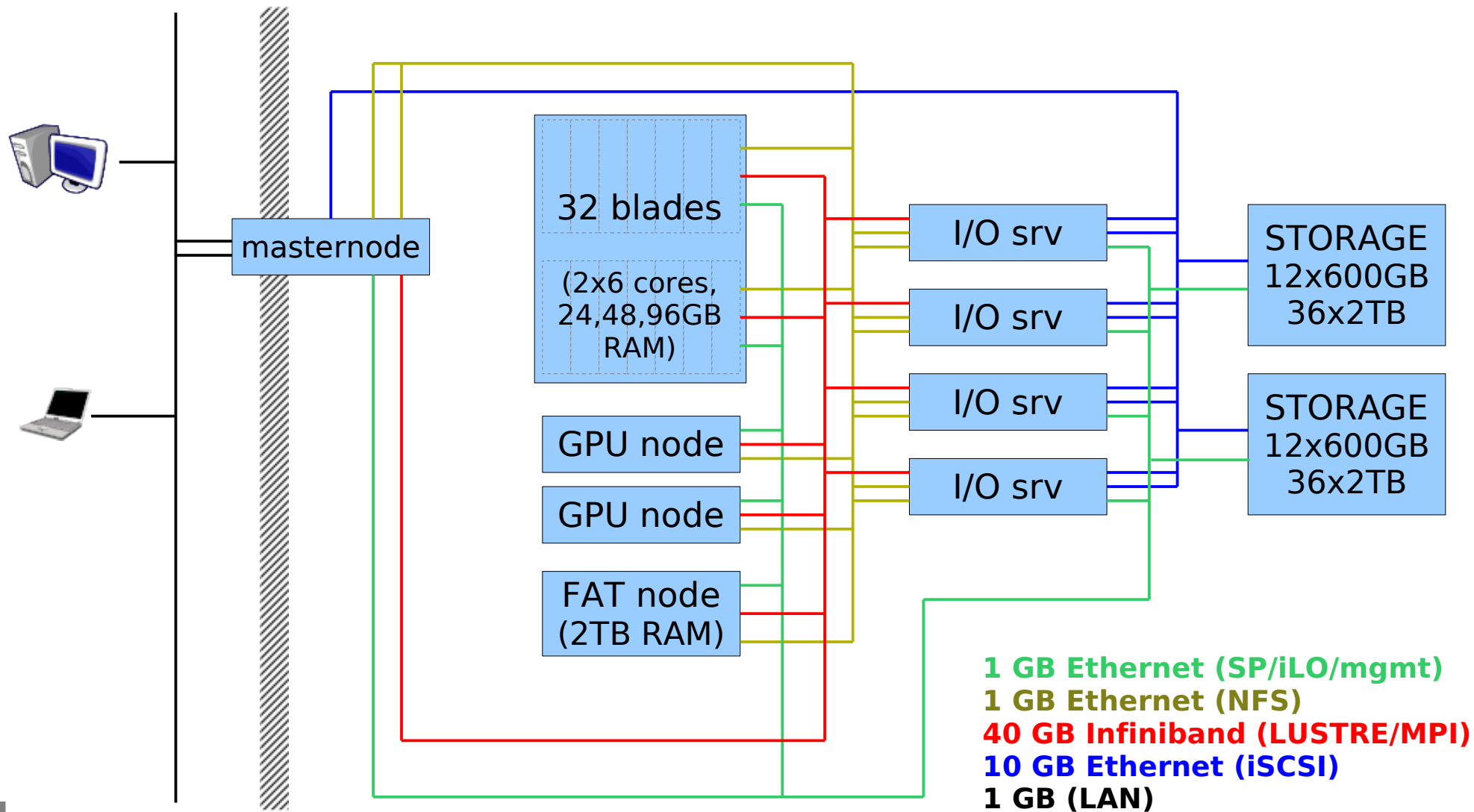


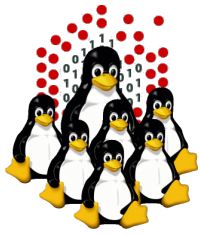
What's a cluster?

- A cluster **needs**:
 - Several computers, nodes, often in special cases for easy mounting in a rack
 - One or more networks (interconnects) to hook the nodes together
 - Software that allows the nodes to communicate with each other (e.g. MPI)
 - Software that reserves resources to individual users
- A cluster **is**: all of those components working together to form one big computer



Cluster example (internal network)





What's a cluster from the HW side?

PC / WORKSTATION

LAPTOP



1U Server
(rack mountable)

RACKs + rack mountable SERVERS



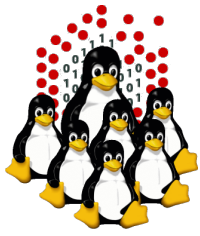
BLADE Servers



IBM
Blade Center
14 bays in 7U

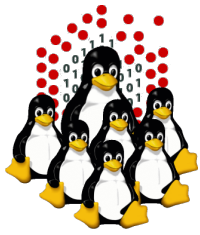


SUN Fire B1600
16 bays in 3U

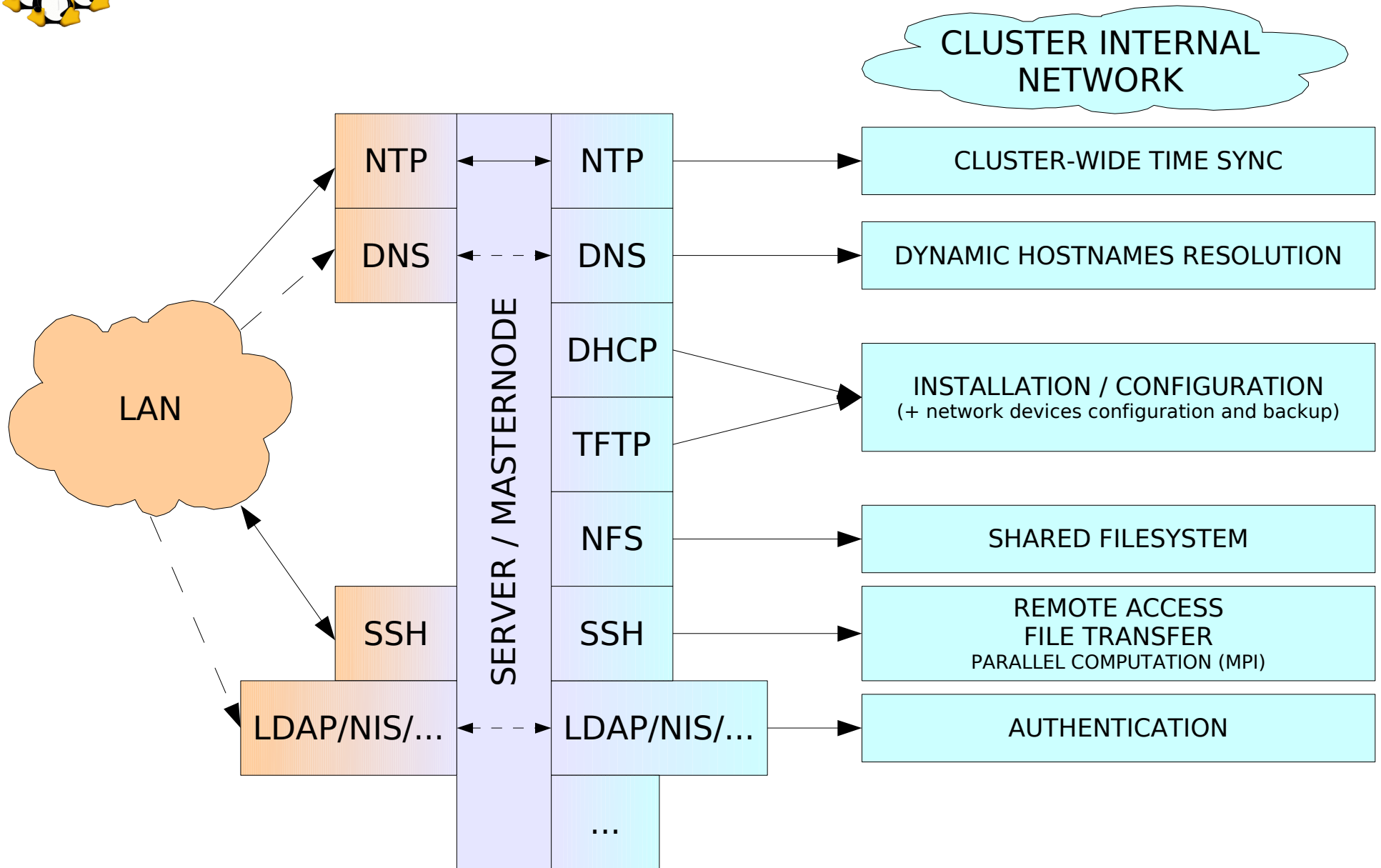


What's a cluster from the HW side?



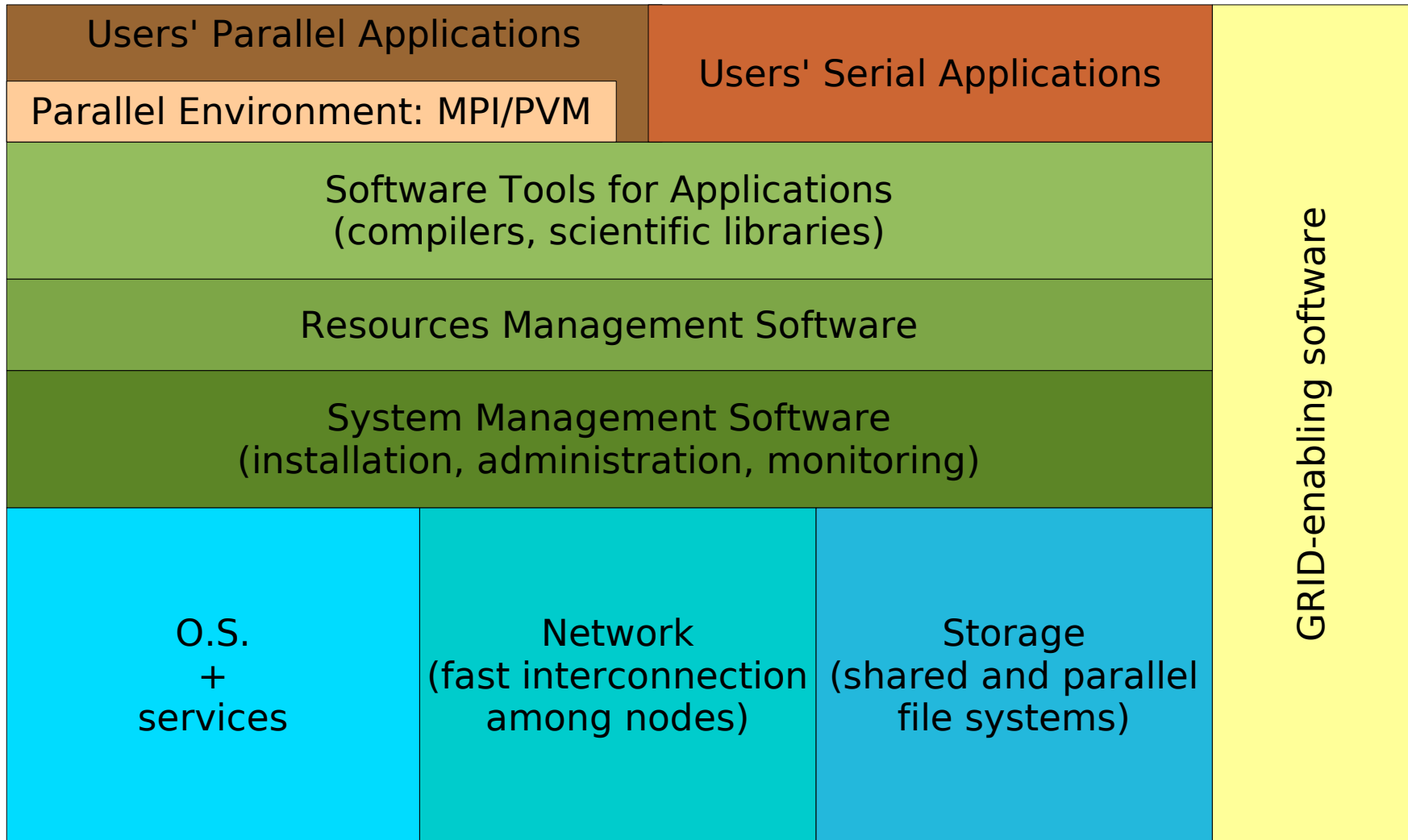


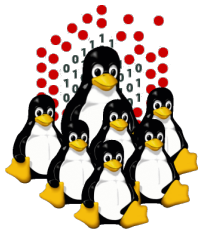
CLUSTER SERVICES



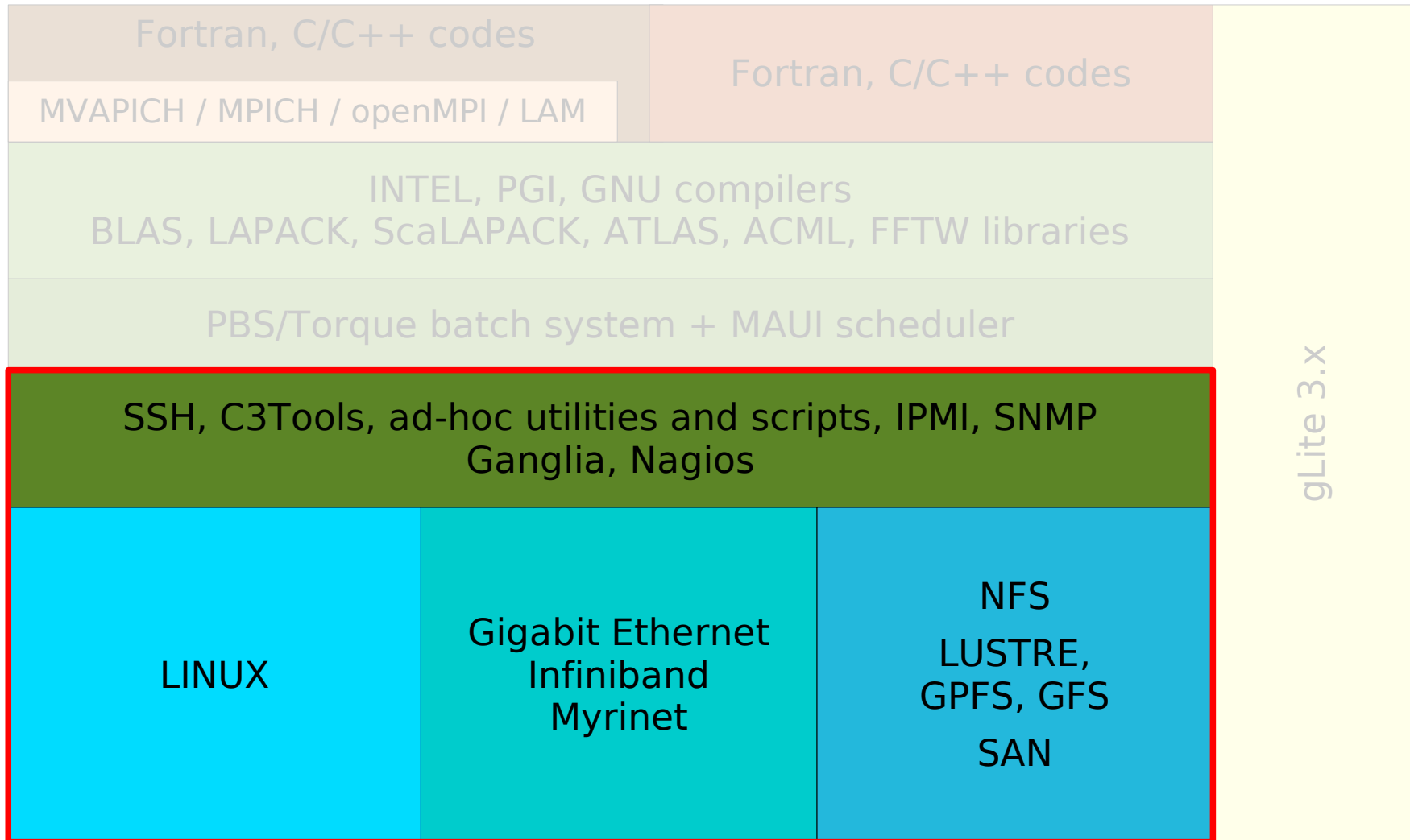


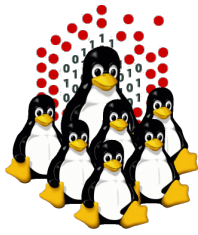
HPC SOFTWARE INFRASTRUCTURE Overview





HPC SOFTWARE INFRASTRUCTURE Overview (our experience)





CLUSTER MANAGEMENT Installation

Installation can be performed:

- interactively
- non-interactively

- ◆ **Interactive** installations:
 - finer control

- ◆ **Non-interactive** installations:
 - minimize human intervention and let you save a lot of time
 - are less error prone
 - are performed using programs (such as RedHat Kickstart) which:
 - “simulate” the interactive answering
 - can perform some post-installation procedures for customization



CLUSTER MANAGEMENT Installation

MASTERNODE

Ad-hoc installation once forever (hopefully), usually interactive:

- local devices (CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, Floppy, ...)
- network based (PXE+DHCP+TFTP+NFS/HTTP/FTP)

CLUSTER NODES

One installation reiterated for each node, usually non-interactive.

Nodes can be:

- 1) disk-based
- 2) disk-less (not to be really installed)



CLUSTER MANAGEMENT

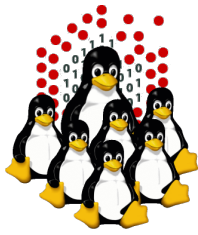
Cluster Nodes Installation

1) Disk-based nodes

- **CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, Floppy, ...**
Time expensive and tedious operation
- **HD cloning: mirrored raid, dd and the like** (tar, rsync, ...)
A “template” hard-disk needs to be swapped or a disk image needs to be available for cloning, configuration needs to be changed either way
- **Distributed installation: PXE+DHCP+TFTP+NFS/HTTP/FTP**
More efforts to make the first installation work properly (especially for heterogeneous clusters), (mostly) straightforward for the next ones

2) Disk-less nodes

- **Live CD/DVD/Floppy**
- **ROOTFS over NFS**
- **ROOTFS over NFS + UnionFS**
- **initrd (RAM disk)**



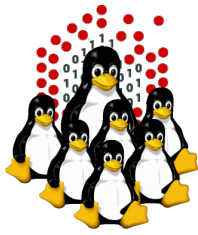
CLUSTER MANAGEMENT

Existent toolkits

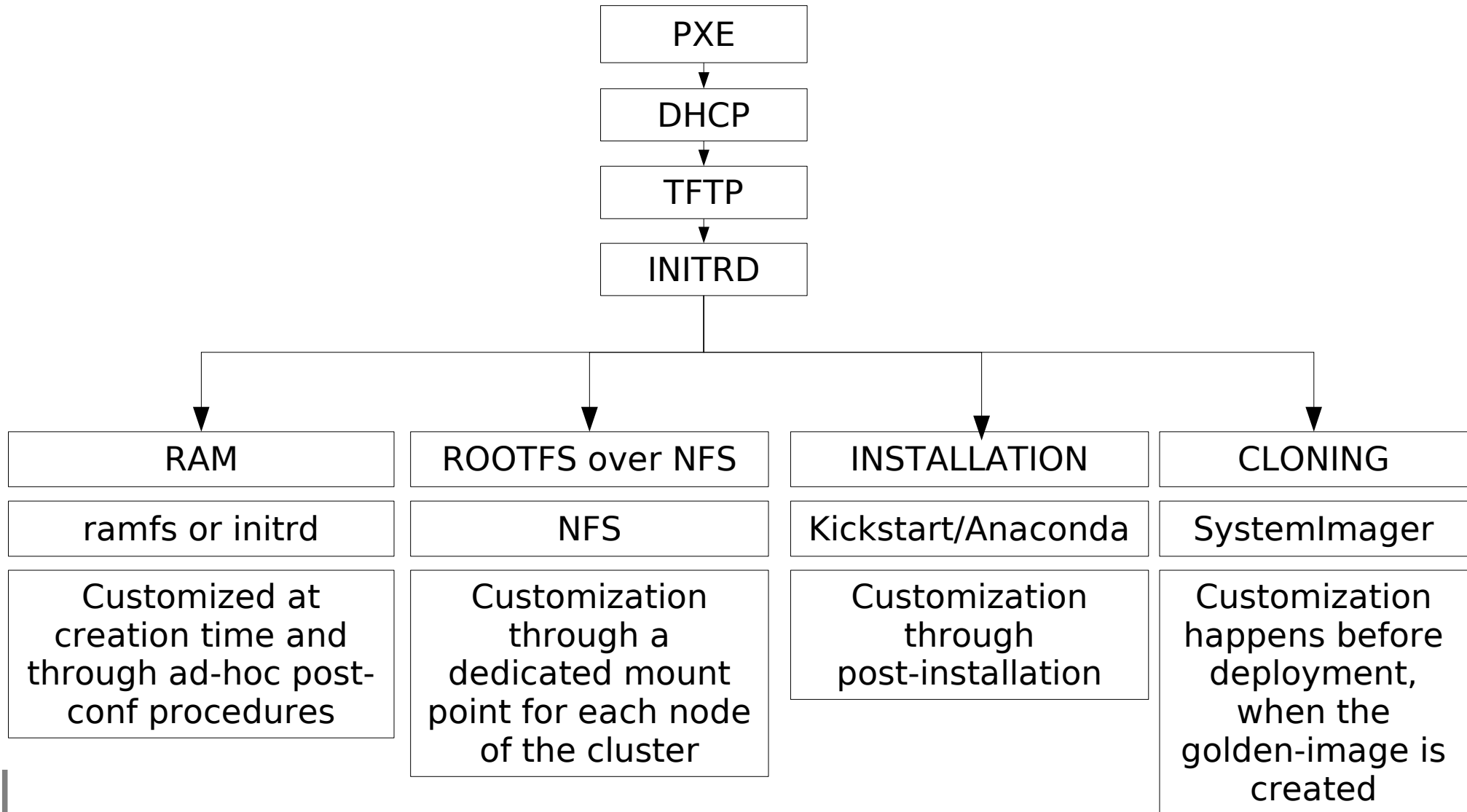
Are generally made of an ensemble of already available software packages thought for specific tasks, but configured to operate together, plus some add-ons.

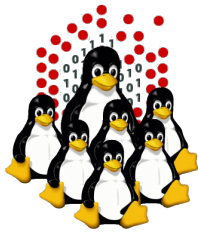
Sometimes limited by rigid and not customizable configurations, often bound to some specific LINUX distribution and version. May depend on vendors' hardware.

- Free and Open
 - OSCAR (Open Source Cluster Application Resources)
 - NPACI Rocks
 - xCAT (eXtreme Cluster Administration Toolkit)
 - Warewulf/PERCEUS
 - SystemImager
 - Kickstart (RH/Fedora), FAI (Debian), AutoYaST (SUSE)
- Commercial
 - Scyld Beowulf
 - IBM CSM (Cluster Systems Management)
 - HP, SUN and other vendors' Management Software...



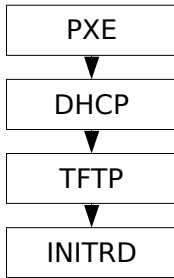
Network-based Distributed Installation Overview



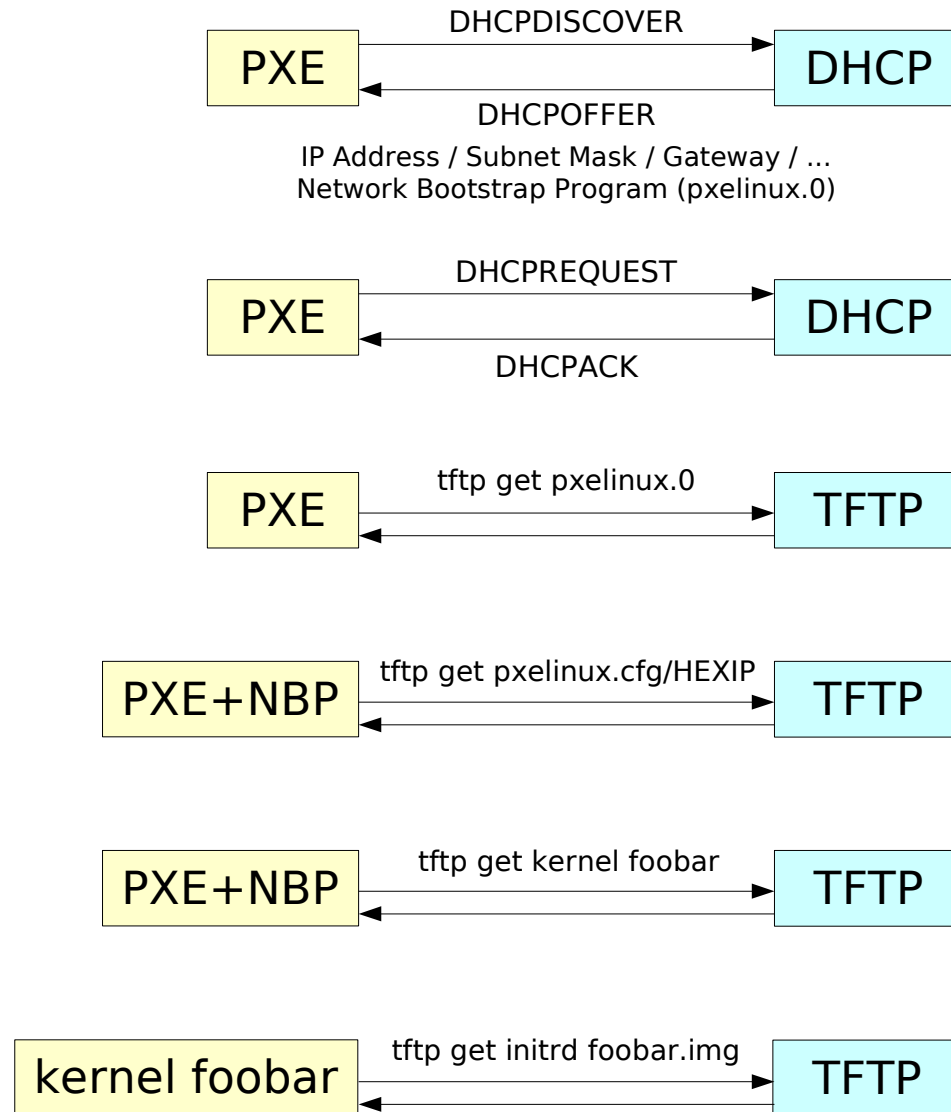


Network booting (NETBOOT)

PXE + DHCP + TFTP + KERNEL + INITRD



CLIENT / COMPUTING NODE



SERVER / MASTER NODE

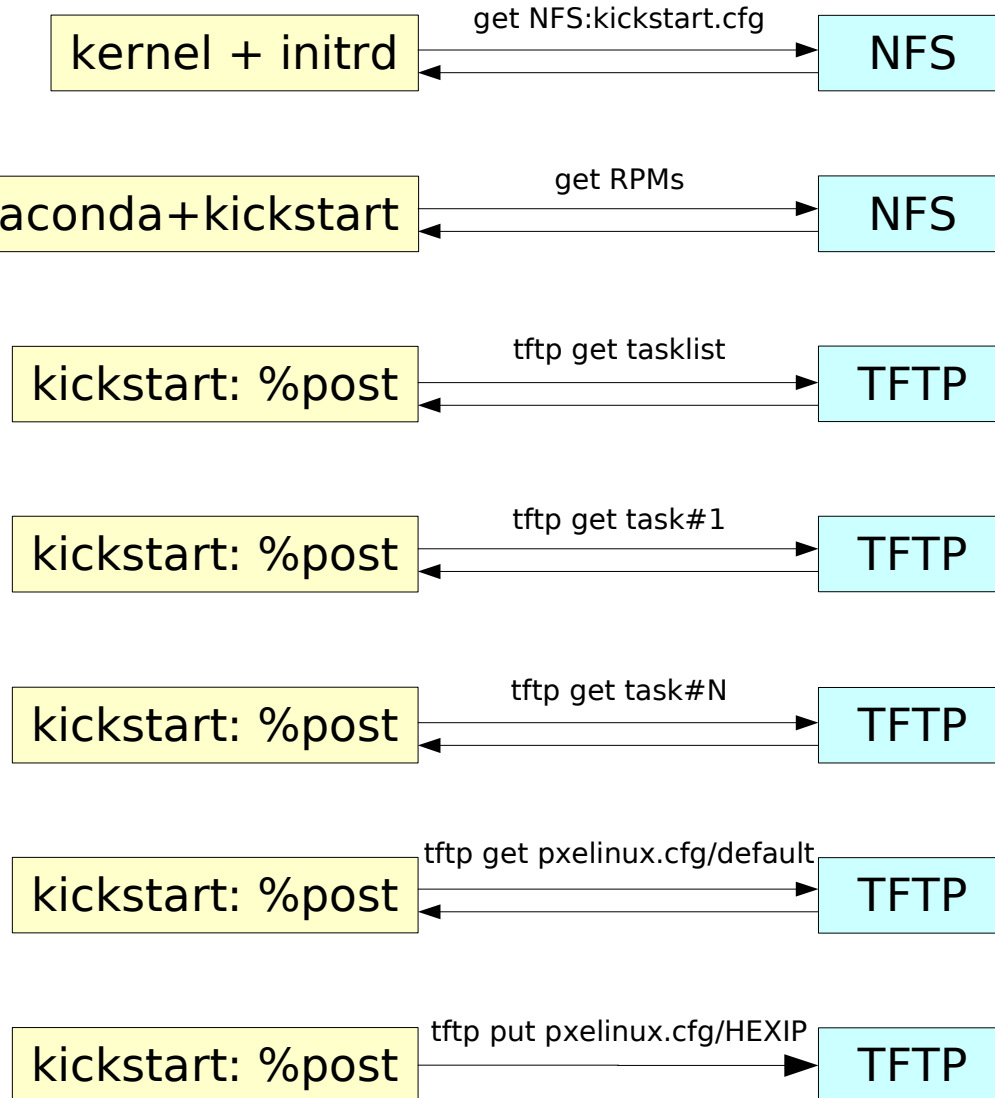


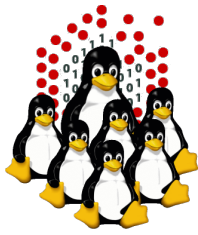
Network-based Distributed Installation NETBOOT + KICKSTART INSTALLATION

Installation

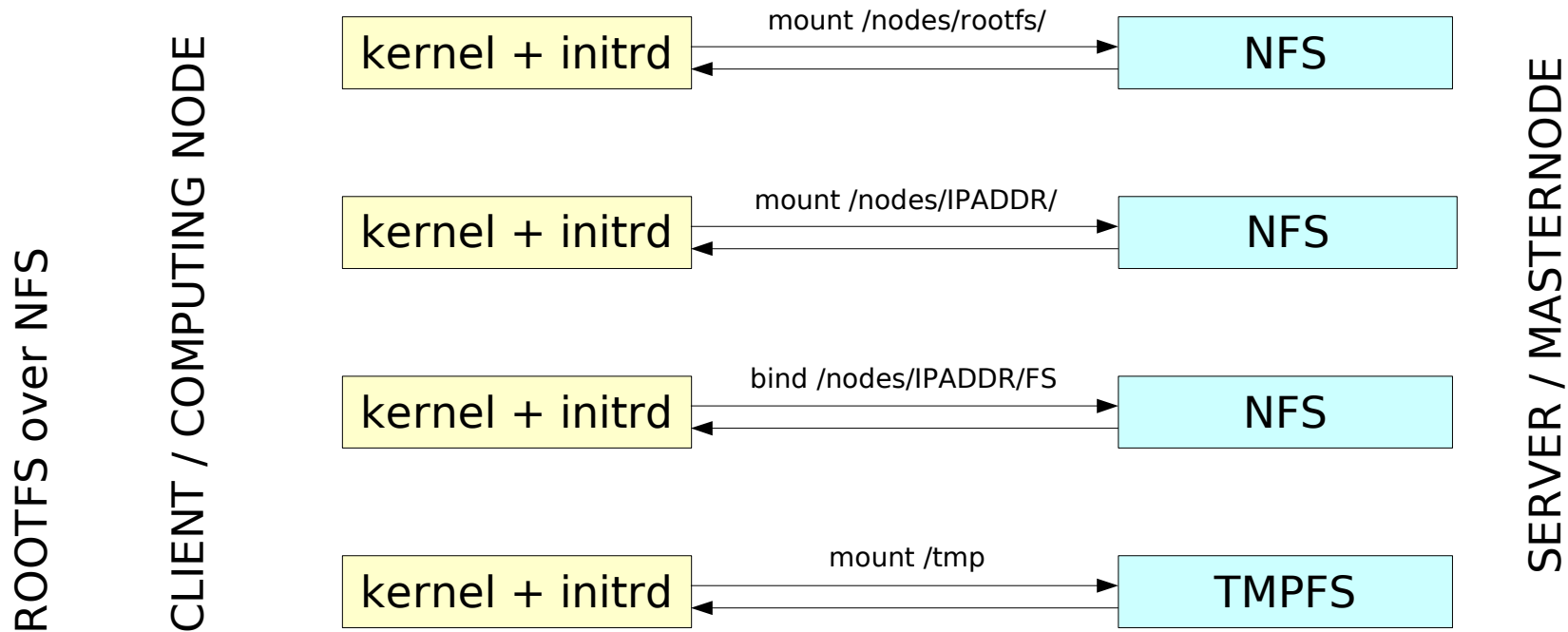
CLIENT / COMPUTING NODE

SERVER / MASTER NODE





Diskless Nodes NFS Based NETBOOT + NFS



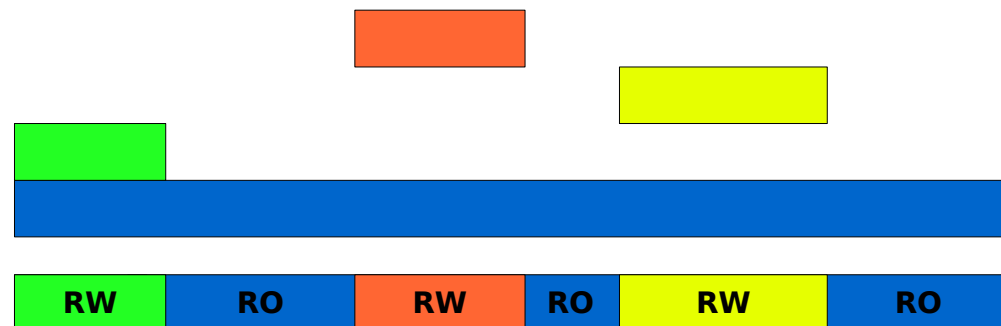
/tmp/ as tmpfs (RAM)

/nodes/10.10.1.1/var/

/nodes/10.10.1.1/etc/

/nodes/rootfs/

Resultant file system

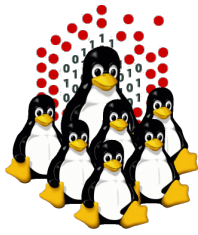


RW (volatile)

RW (persistent)

RW (persistent)

RO



Drawbacks

- Removable media (CD/DVD/floppy):
 - not flexible enough
 - needs both disk and drive for each node (drive not always available)
- ROOTFS over NFS:
 - NFS server becomes a single point of failure
 - doesn't scale well, slow down in case of frequently concurrent accesses
 - requires enough disk space on the NFS server
- RAM disk:
 - need enough memory
 - less memory available for processes
- Local installation:
 - upgrade/administration not centralized
 - need to have an hard disk (not available on disk-less nodes)



That's All Folks!



```
( questions ; comments ) | mail -s uheilaaa baro@democritos.it
```

```
( complaints ; insults ) &>/dev/null
```



REFERENCES AND USEFUL LINKS

Cluster Toolkits:

- OSCAR – Open Source Cluster Application Resources
<http://oscar.openclustergroup.org/>
- NPACI Rocks
<http://www.rocksclusters.org/>
- Scyld Beowulf
<http://www.beowulf.org/>
- CSM – IBM Cluster Systems Management
<http://www.ibm.com/servers/eserver/clusters/software/>
- xCAT – eXtreme Cluster Administration Toolkit
<http://www.xcat.org/>
- Warewulf/PERCEUS
<http://www.warewulf-cluster.org/> <http://www.perceus.org/>

Installation Software:

- SystemImager <http://www.systemimager.org/>
- FAI <http://www.informatik.uni-koeln.de/fai/>
- Anaconda/Kickstart <http://fedoraproject.org/wiki/Anaconda/Kickstart>

Management Tools:

- openssh/openssl
<http://www.openssh.com>
<http://www.openssl.org>
- C3 tools – The Cluster Command and Control tool suite
<http://www.csm.ornl.gov/torc/C3/>
- PDSH – Parallel Distributed SHell
<https://computing.llnl.gov/linux/pdsh.html>
- DSH – Distributed SHell
<http://www.netfort.gr.jp/~dancer/software/dsh.html.en>
- ClusterSSH
<http://clusterssh.sourceforge.net/>
- C4 tools – Cluster Command & Control Console
<http://gforge.escience-lab.org/projects/c-4/>

Monitoring Tools:

- Ganglia <http://ganglia.sourceforge.net/>
- Nagios <http://www.nagios.org/>
- Zabbix <http://www.zabbix.org/>

Network traffic analyzer:

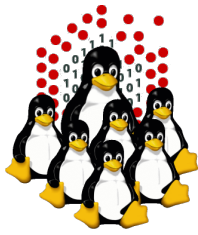
- tcpdump <http://www.tcpdump.org>
- Wireshark <http://www.wireshark.org>

UnionFS:

- Hopeless, a system for building disk-less clusters
<http://www.evolware.org/chri/hopeless.html>
- UnionFS – A Stackable Unification File System
<http://www.unionfs.org>
<http://www.fsl.cs.sunysb.edu/project-unionfs.html>

RFC: (<http://www.rfc.net>)

- RFC 1350 – The TFTP Protocol (Revision 2)
<http://www.rfc.net/rfc1350.html>
- RFC 2131 – Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
<http://www.rfc.net/rfc2131.html>
- RFC 2132 – DHCP Options and BOOTP Vendor Extensions
<http://www.rfc.net/rfc2132.html>
- RFC 4578 – DHCP PXE Options
<http://www.rfc.net/rfc4578.html>
- RFC 4390 – DHCP over Infiniband
<http://www.rfc.net/rfc4390.html>
- PXE specification
<http://www.pix.net/software/pxeboot/archive/pxespec.pdf>
- SYSINUX <http://syslinux.zytor.com/>



Some acronyms...

ICTP – the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics

DEMOCRITOS – Democritos Modeling Center for Research In aTOMistic Simulations

INFN – Istituto Nazionale per la Fisica della Materia (Italian National Institute for the Physics of Matter)

CNR – Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italian National Research Council)

HPC – High Performance Computing

OS – Operating System

LINUX – LINUX is not UNIX

GNU – GNU is not UNIX

RPM – RPM Package Manager

CLI – Command Line Interface

BASH – Bourne Again SHell

PERL – Practical Extraction and Report Language

PXE – Preboot Execution Environment

INITRD – INITial RamDisk

NFS – Network File System

SSH – Secure SHell

LDAP – Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

NIS – Network Information Service

DNS – Domain Name System

PAM – Pluggable Authentication Modules

LAN – Local Area Network

WAN – Wide Area Network

IP – Internet Protocol

TCP – Transmission Control Protocol

UDP – User Datagram Protocol

DHCP – Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

TFTP – Trivial File Transfer Protocol

FTP – File Transfer Protocol

HTTP – Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

NTP – Network Time Protocol

NIC – Network Interface Card/Controller

MAC – Media Access Control

OUI – Organizationally Unique Identifier

API – Application Program Interface

UNDI – Universal Network Driver Interface

PROM – Programmable Read-Only Memory

BIOS – Basic Input/Output System

SNMP – Simple Network Management Protocol

MIB – Management Information Base

OID – Object IDentifier

IPMI – Intelligent Platform Management Interface

LOM – Lights-Out Management

RSA – IBM Remote Supervisor Adapter

BMC – Baseboard Management Controller