VmBatch, a dynamic virtualization tool for running grid jobs

Bjarte Kileng

Bergen University College

March 20, 2015

What is VmBatch

- System for running batch jobs using virtual machines.
- Less complex than a full private cloud infrastructure.
- ▶ Has been tested in our private AliEn testbed to run AliEn jobs.
- Currently, only support for Torque with XEN3 and XEN4 as hypervisors.
- ► Has been tested with SLC5, CentOS6, CernVM2 and CernVM3.
 - Still no XEN tools in CentOS7.

How it works

- Uses Torque prologue and epilogue scripts:
 - prologue is run when a job starts and epilogue when a job finishes.
- ► Script **remoteshell** returns a connection to the virtual machine.
 - remoteshell uses as default a SSH connection into the running guest.
 - Experimental support for using the console of the guest.
- ▶ Guest parameters (e.g.: notification that the guest is alive and ready, and IP of guest) are transferred to VmBatch using a NFS share.
- Configuration by configuration files and VmBatch tags added to the libvirt domain XML file.

Contextualization

VmBatch will prepare the guest before running the job:

- ▶ The submitting user must be created.
- ▶ The job must be copied to the guest.
- ▶ The NFS share must be set up inside the guest.
- ▶ If not DHCP, the guest network must be configured.
- VmBatch allows tar archives to be unpacked inside the guest prior to running the job.
- ▶ If **remoteshell** is configured to connect to the console of the guest, the guest will be configured to auto-login as the submitting user.
- VmBatch supports three different approaches for guest contextualization, CDROM, DISK and ROOTSSH.

The CDROM contextualization approach

- VmBatch will create a custom CDROM ISO image which is attached to the guest.
- ► The ISO image will contain the job, VmBatch parameters, tar files and init-scripts.
- ▶ VmBatch can unpack a tar archive onto the CDROM file system.
 - E.g. with a CernVM contextualization file **context.sh**.
- The guest must be set up to mount the CDROM and run a prolog.sh and epilog.sh script located on the CDROM.
 - A stock CernVM image can be used as VmBatch guest.

Extract of domain XML with CDROM contextualization

```
<--- Libvirt stuff --->
<vbconfig>
 <vbpreparemethod>CDROM/vbpreparemethod>
 <vbhypervisor>XEN4</vbhypervisor>
 <vbtarfiles>
   <vbtarfile tarfile='alice.tar' path='.' strip='1' option='cdrom'/>
  </vbconfig>
<devices>
 <disk type='file' device='disk'>
   <!-- The boot disk --->
   <driver name='tap2' type='aio'/>
   <vbdisksource source='http://.../ucernvm-prod.1.18-13.cernvm.x86 64.fat' copy method='download'/>
   <vbcheckhash hashfunction='/usr/bin/md5sum' hashvalue='826164d1748929445e805b57929c8f7e'/>
   <source file='/vmbatch/images/cernvm3.fat'/>
   <target dev='xvdb' bus='xen'/>
  </disk>
 <disk type='file' device='disk'>
   <!-- The 20GByte disk with the persistent CernVM-FS cache -->
   <driver name='tap2' type='vhd'/>
   <vbdisksource source='cernvm-hd.vhd' size='20480' create='always' format='vhd-util-vhd'/>
   <source file='/vmbatch/images/cernvm3-hd.vhd'/>
   <target dev='xvdaa' bus='xen'/>
  </disk>
 <disk type='file' device='disk'>
   <!-- CDROM with contextualization data -->
   <driver name='tap2' type='aio'/>
   <vbpreparecdrom source='context.iso'/>
   <source file='/vmbatch/images/context.iso'/>
   <target dev='xvdc' bus='xen'/>
   <readonly/>
  </disk>
 <!-- More libvirt devices stuff -->
</devices>
```

The DISK contextualization approach

- ▶ VmBatch will prepare the disk image(s) prior to starting the guest.
- ► The job, VmBatch parameters, tar files and init-scripts are copied to the image(s).
- ▶ VmBatch init-script are configured to run when the guest boots.
- ► The disk layout must be specified in the libvirt domain XML file:

```
<domain type='xen'>
  <!-- Libvirt stuff -->
  <vbconfig>
    <vbpreparemethod>DISK</vbpreparemethod>
    <vbjobpath >/torque/mom_priv/jobs </vbjobpath >
  </vbconfig>
  <devices>
    < vbdisks >
      <!-- If DISK contextualization, VmBatch must know the
           disk lavout --->
     <vbdisk name='rootdisk' dev='xvda' partition='xvda2'/>
     <vbdisk name='jobdisk' dev='xvda' partition='xvda3'/>
    </vbdisks>
    <!-- Libvirt and VmBatch devices stuff -->
  </devices>
```

The ROOTSSH contextualization approach

- ▶ Prior to using the guest with VmBatch, the guest must be set up to run VmBatch init scripts at boot.
- ► The guest is prepared for the job by using a root ssh-connection into the running guest.
- Username, group, uid and gid of submitting user, and some other VmBatch parameters can be transferred to the guest through the kernel boot line.

VmBatch image formats

- ▶ Unless configured read-only, a disk image can not be shared between simultaneously running virtual machines.
- ▶ For larger images, copy-on-write images must be used.
- Copy-on-write in XEN4 must use VHD.
 - The XEN4 documentation mentions also QCOW, but the format is not supported by the blktap2 driver.
- ► Copy-on-write in XEN3 must use QCOW created with XEN tools.
 - VMware images might be supported by blktap, but not by VmBatch.

Downloading images

- VmBatch can download images from the net:
 - Once for each job, or
 - once for each image.
- If downloading image once, the first job will lock the image while downloading.
 - All jobs will work with a copy or a copy-on-write version of the downloaded image, or the image must be readonly:

```
<disk type='file' device='disk'>
    <driver name='tap2' type='aio'/>
    <vbdisksource
    source='http://cernvm.cern.ch/releases/.../ucernvm-prod.1.18-13.cernvm.x86_64.fat'
    copy_method='shared'/>
    <source file='/vmbatch/images/ucernvm-prod.1.18-13.cernvm.x86_64.fat'/>
    <vbcheckhash hashfunction='/usr/bin/md5sum'
    hashvalue='826164d1748929445e805b57929c8f7e'/>
    <target dev='xvdb' bus='xen'/>
         <readonly/>
    </disk>
```

Creating empty disk for the persistent CernVM-FS cache

- ▶ VmBatch can create empty disks and attach them to a guest:
 - Once for each job, or
 - once for each image.
- ▶ If creating disk only once, concurrent jobs will have to wait for the first job to finish and release the image.
 - All but the first job will work with a copy, or a copy-on-write version of the image.

```
<disk type='file' device='disk'>
  <driver name='tap2' type='vhd'/>
  <vbdisksource source='cernvm-hd.vhd'
  size='20480'
  create='once'
  format='vhd-util-vhd'/>
  <source file='ywbatch/images/cernvm3-hd.vhd'/>
  <target dev='xvdaa' bus='xen'/>
  </disk>
```

Allowing submitter to specify guest images

VmBatch can allow the submitter to specify image(s) when submitting a job:

► Tag *vbuserimage* allow submitter to override the image path, as Torque *other* resources:

▶ AliEn LDAP for a CE can include guest image URLs as part of the *submitcmd* attribute.

CernVM3 with XEN – Selecting the boot target

- Libvirt ignores the boot tag for PV guests.
 - Not possible to specify the boot device or boot order.
- ▶ Both libvirt and CernVM will sort the targets:
 - Libvirt uses the first target as the boot disk, whereas
 - CernVM3 uses the first target as the persistent CernVM-FS cache.
- ▶ Must pick device names which CernVM3 and libvirt sort differently:

The XEN bootloader of SLC5 and CernVM3

- PyGrub wrongly identifies the CernVM3 image as a disk with MBR.
 - The CernVM3 XEN image is a FAT partition.
 - FAT partitions have a boot signature equal to that of MBR at address $0x1fe:0x200 \rightarrow PyGrub$ identifies the FAT as an MBR.
- VmBatch is provided with a corrected XEN3 bootloader:

```
<domain type='xen'>
    <bootloader>/share/vmbatch/bin/pygrub-vmbatch</bootloader>
    <!-- More libvirt stuff -->
</domain>
```

- ► The VmBatch bootloader also corrects an error with the boot line parameters.
 - The XEN3 bootloader does not add the boot line parameters to the kernel line.

Some network comments

- VmBatch guests will usually use DHCP, but VmBatch can also configure guests with a static network.
- ▶ If network setup is static, a list of IPs must be provided, or VmBatch will use a sequence of successive IPs.
- ▶ Parameters for a static network will be copied to the disk image, the CDROM or transferred to the guest through the kernel boot line.
- A VmBatch init script will configure the network early in the boot process.

Conclusions

Conclusions

A realistic use of a lightweight tool for dynamic virtualization in a batch processing setup has been proven successful.

Further work

- Add support for SLURM.
- Add support for KVM and VirtualBox.
- ▶ Add option to allow a running guest to be reused for a new job.
- Add support for CentOS7 and SLC7.
- Improve the support for running jobs through the guest console.
 - Should also work with KVM.
 - Have only succeeded to read from a VirtualBox console.
- ► Add support for file staging.
 - Files can be staged on a disk image which is then attached to guest.
 - When job completes, the image is detached and output files fetched.
- ▶ Allow submitter to override more VmBatch options, e.g.:

- More descriptive error messages.
- ▶ If DISK contextualization, add support for guests using LVM.
- ▶ More testing, e.g. sending jobs from AliEn to CernVM3 guests.
- Create a project web page.

VmBatch download

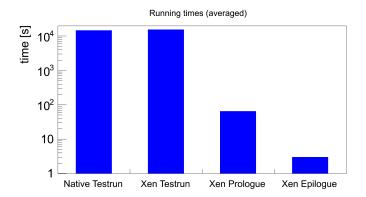
Subversion repository

http://eple.hib.no/svn/vmbatch/tags/latest

Backup – Measuring VmBatch performance

- VmBatch performance has been measured using (parts of) PbPbbench.
- ▶ Both host and guest OS are Scientific Linux 5.
- NFS caching was turned off.
 - With the default values, file attributes on a client may lag the NFS server for up to 60 seconds.

Backup – Vmbatch performance



- Xen Prologue is the time to setup the virtual environment.
- ▶ *Xen Testrun* is the time used to run the job.
- ▶ Xen Epilogue is the time to clean up after job completion.