





Quattor tutorial Introduction

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- ◆ Agenda page
- Laptop registration issues?
- Notes:
 - You will work in pairs during the practical exercises (limited dvp nodes)
 - Use only one laptop per pair please
 - limited power bars!
 - Potentially limited wireless network!!!
 - Laptops will be required only for terminal (SSH) connections
 - No need to install any quattor software unless you really want to :-)
- There are less practical exercises than theory slides ;-(
- Your feedback will be most welcome for improvements!
- Who did the homework?



Quattor in CERN context: ELFms

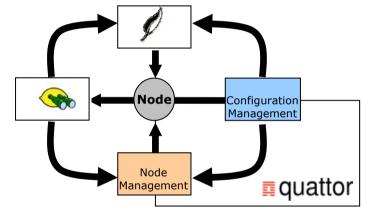


ELFms stands for **`E**xtremely **L**arge **F**abric **m**anagement **s**ystem' Subsystems:

◆ **■ quattor** : configuration, installation and management of nodes

: system / service monitoring

: hardware / state management



- ELFms manages and controls most of the nodes in the CERN CC
 - ~2300 nodes out of ~ 3000
 - Multiple functionality and cluster size (batch nodes, disk servers, tape servers, DB, web, ...)
 - Heterogeneous hardware (CPU, memory, HD size,..)
 - Supported OS: Linux (RH7, RHES2.1, RHES3 / Scientific Linux 3 IA32&IA64) and Solaris (9)



Improvements wrt EDG-LCFG



- New and powerful configuration language
 - True hierarchical structures
 - Extendable data manipulation language
 - (user defined) typing and validation
- SQL query backend
- Portability
 - Plug-in architecture -> Linux and Solaris
- Enhanced components
 - Sharing of configuration data between components now possible
 - New component support libraries
 - Native configuration access API (NVA-API)
- Stick to the standards where possible
 - Installation subsystem uses system installer
 - Components don't replace SysV init.d subsystem

- Modularity
 - Clearly defined interfaces and protocols
 - Mostly independent modules
 - "light" functionality built in (eg. package management)
- Improved scalability
 - Enabled for proxy technology
 - NFS mounts not necessary any longer
- Enhanced management of software packages
 - ACL's for SWRep
 - Multiple versions installable
 - No need for RPM 'header' files
- Last but not least...: Support!
 - EDG-LCFG is frozen and obsoleted (no ports to newer Linux versions)
 - LCFG -> EDG-LCFGng -> quattor



Differences with ASIS/SUE



ASIS:

- Scalability
 - HTTP vs. shared file system
- Supports native packaging system (RPM, PKG)
- Manages all software on the node
- 'real' Central Configuration database
- (But: no end-user GUI, no package generation tool)

SUE:

- Focus on configuration, not installation
- Powerful configuration language
 - True hierarchical structures
 - Extendable data manipulation language
 - (user defined) typing and validation
 - Sharing of configuration data between components now possible
- Central Configuration Database
- Supports unconfiguring services
- Improved dependency model
 - Pre/post dependencies
- Revamped component support libraries



Differences with ROCKS



- Rocks: better documentation, nice GUI, easy to setup
- Design principle: reinstall nodes in case of configuration changes
 - No configuration or software updates on running systems
 - Suited for running long production jobs? Efficiency on batch nodes, upgrades / reconfigs on 24/24,7/7 servers (eg. gzip security fix, reconfig of CE address on WN's)
- Assumptions on network structure (private, public parts) and node naming
- No indication on how to extend the predefined node types or extend the configured services
- Limited configuration capacities (key/value)
- No multiple package versions (neither on repository, nor simultaneously on a single node)
 - Eg. different kernel versions on specific node types
- Works only for RH Linux (Anaconda installer extensions)





- Please sit at the same place as yesterday!
- We will continue working in pairs, connecting to the same nodes as yesterday.
- ◆ If you don't remember your node name, check the handouts.
- If you don't have the handouts anylonger... come and talk to us.





quattor

http://quattor.org