Advanced Pool Management

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Overview

- Two pools, both alike in dignity
- Gotchas
- Advanced configuration tips and tricks
- Did I mention gotchas?
- High Availability

Best Practices

- No real ‘best’

  (But there are *Worse Practices)*

- Two example pools
  - The CS Pool
  - The CHTC Pool

The CS Pool

- The Oldest HTCondor pool
  - Still mostly cycle scavenging
  - Runs every HTCondor stable build
- HTCondor on shared file system
  - condor_master on local disk
- Uses the tarball/zip release
- Upgrade is changing a symlink
  - Master restarts when It sees new binaries

The CS Pool config

- Root config is on local machine

```
ETC = /shr/condor/etc
GLOBAL = $(ETC)/condor_config.global
PLATFORM = $(ETC)/condor_config.$(OPSYS)
LOCAL = $(ETC)/hosts/$(HOSTNAME).local
LOCAL_CONFIG_FILE = $(GLOBAL), $(PLATFORM), $(LOCAL)
```

- All other config files on shared file system
  - Each machine has a private config file at
    /shr/condor/etc/hosts/<hostname>.local
  - Each OS has an OS config file at*
    /shr/condor/etc/condor_config.<os>

The CHTC Pool

- Puppet Installs HTCondor from RPM
  - Uses development release candidates
- We *used to* push the config using Puppet
  - Slow to push out changes
  - Complicated puppet rules to vary config
- *Now* Puppet pushes only the base config
  - Creates a git clone of the config repo
  - base config uses a script to git clean/pull

    (Still working out the scaling problems)

Config central

- Keep your config files in source control
- One set of config files for the whole pool
- Fetch via git

```
LOCAL_CONFIG_FILE = \
   git_script -s $(subsys) -h $(hostname) |
```

- Fetch via condor_urlfetch

```
LOCAL_CONFIG_FILE = condor_urlfetch \
   -$(subsys) http://my.com?h=$(hostname) \
   $(LOCALDIR)/urlconfig.cache |
```

CHTC Pool upgrade cycle

- Upgrades deployed gradually over 3 days
  1. A few execute nodes
  2. 1/3 of execute nodes
  3. A non-essential Schedd
  4. The Collector & Negotiator
  5. Most other Schedds
  6. The remaining execute nodes
  7. Repeat monthly (ish)

An aside on upgrading

- Upgrade execute nodes
  - Gracefully to maximize throughput
  - Peacefully to minimize badput
- Upgrade Collector/Negotiator
  - Gracefully or Fast (there is no peaceful)
- Upgrade Schedd
  - Fast to keep jobs running
  - Gracefully for extended shutdown

Gotcha #1

- There is no setting that will both
  - Shut down an Startd gracefully
  - Shut down a Schedd Fast

8.2 Power config

- 8.2+ configuration language constructs
  - **`$(<param>:<default>)`**
  - **`include`**
  - **`use`** (aka meta-knobs)
  - **`if, else, elif, endif`**
- Have “backward parseable” flavors
  - **`use, include, :if`**
- Have “backward fail” flavors
  - **`@use, @include, if`**

8.4 Power config

- **`$INT(knob,format)`**
- **`$REAL(knob,format)`**
  - Evaluate *knob* and printf with *format*
- **`$CHOICE(knob,list)`**
- **`$CHOICE(knob,item,item,item)`**
  - Evaluate *knob* as index into item list
- **`$Fpdnxq(file)`**
  - Extract filename parts and strip/add quotes

Substitution defaults

`$(<param>:<default>)`

- Is the value of **`<param>`** if it is defined, otherwise it is **`<default>`**

  example:

  `NUM_SLOTS = $(NUM_CPUS:2)/2`

  Number of slots will be either half the number of cpus or it will be 1.

Include :

- Like LOCAL_CONFIG_FILE except
  - As many as you want
  - Nested
  - Read and parsed inline
- Can include the output of a command
- Macros on the include line substitute the current value, not the final one.

Gotcha #2

- Every daemon and every tool will
  - Read every config file
  - Run every config script (if any)
- Sometimes several at the same time!
  - Scripts should have NO side effects
- Config is read as root on startup but as condor on reconfig
  - All config files should be owned by root
  - World readable, root writable

Example of Include

```
FILE = config.$(FULL_HOSTNAME)
Include : $(LOCAL_DIR)/$(FILE)
FILE = script.$(IP_ADDRESS)
Include : $(RELEASE_DIR)/$(FILE) |
Foo = bar
```

- HTCondor 8.2+ Includes a file and the output of a script before parsing `Foo = bar`
- HTCondor 8.0 sees

```
FILE = script.$(IP_ADDRESS)
Include = $(RELEASE_DIR)/$(FILE) |
Foo = bar
```

Use (meta-knobs)

```
use ROLE : Submit, Execute
use POLICY : Always_Run_Jobs
use SECURITY : User_Based
use SECURITY : Strong
```

- Each keyword after colon expands inline to one or more configuration statements.
- Defined when HTCondor is built
  - See param_info.in (mentioned earlier)

Explore the meta-knobs

- Categories are currently

  `ROLE, FEATURE, POLICY, SECURITY`

- Find out what options are available with

  `condor_config_val use <category>`

- Examine contents of a meta-knob with

  `condor_config_val use <category>:<option>`

If / Else

- **`If, Elif`** support only basic conditionals
  - **`[!] <boolean-or-number>`**
  - **`[!] defined <name>`**
  - **`[!] version [><=]= x.y[.z]`**
- No comparison or complex conditionals
  - **`If version`** is a special case
- Conditional **`$(knob:0)`** is false when knob is not defined.

Example of If / Else

```
If version >= 8.1.6
   use feature : gpus
else
   MACHINE_RESOURCE_GPUS = 0
endif
```

- HTCondor 8.0 reports a syntax error!
  - **`else`** and **`endif`** lines have no operator

Pre 8.2 compatible If / Else

```
:If version >= 8.1.6
:  use feature : gpus
:else
  MACHINE_RESOURCE_GPUS = 0
:endif
```

- HTCondor 8.0 only sees

  `MACHINE_RESOURCE_GPUS = 0`

  (because 8.0 ignores everything after the colon)*

Special macros for If

- Magic “knobs” that are set based on who is parsing config

```
$(IsMaster)
$(IsNegotiator)
$(IsSchedd)
$(IsShadow)
$(IsStartd)
$(IsStarter)
$(IsTool)
$(IsWindows)
```

Gotcha #3

condor_config_val output can differ from what the daemon sees if you use the $(IsXXX) macros. You must use

```
condor_config_val -<daemon>
condor_config_val -subsys <daemon>
```

To see the effective config

8.4+ if tricks

```
HAVE_SCHEDD_DAEMON = \
   stringListMember("SCHEDD","$(DAEMON_LIST)")

If $INT(HAVE_SCHEDD_DAEMON)
   MASTER_NEW_BINARY_RESTART = FAST
else
   MASTER_NEW_BINARY_RESTART = GRACEFUL
endif
```

Gotcha #4

`If` and **`include`** evaluate arguments inline

So the previous example only works if it is after the last DAEMON_LIST in your config

Gotcha #5

Line continuation behavior changed in 8.2

Line continuation after comment

```
# We want to frob the bobulator \
FROB_BOBULATOR = true
```

- In 8.0 \ at the end of a comment line ‘eats’ the next line, so `FROB_BOBULATOR` is not set
- In 8.2+ \ at the end of a comment line is ignored, so every comment line needs its own #

Comment after line continuation

```
ALLOW_WRITE = a.b.c.d \
a.b.c.e \
# a.b.c.x \
a.b.c.z
```

- In 8.0 you end up with `#` as a list member
- In 8.2+ `a.b.c.x` is commented out.

condor_config_val tricks

`condor_config_val -schedd -verbose`

- Ask the Schedd about it's config

`condor_config_val -subsys schedd -verbose`

- Parse the config as the schedd would

`condor_config_val -writeconfig:upgrade -`

- Write an 'upgrade' file containing *only* the knobs that you've changed

High Availability

- HTCondor has the ability to have daemons failover to another machine in the event of a crash
- Typically used for either the Central Manager or the SchedD (if your pool has only a single SchedD)
- However, is generic enough to work with any daemon under control of the Master

Central Manager HA

- This is done using the High Availability Daemon (HAD)
- Each pool functions with exactly one Negotiator running – no more no less
  - If no negotiator, new new matches can be made
  - If more than one, chaos arises as they attempt to match jobs to multiple different places at once

Central Manager HA

- StartdDs advertise to more than one collector
- The condor_had daemons communicate and use a voting protocol to ensure a new negotiator is spawned if the old one disappears due to the machine crashing or falling off the network
- Full configuration details in the manual:

  http://research.cs.wisc.edu/htcondor/manual/v8.5/3_11High_Availability.html

SchedD Failover

- Many pools operate with a single SchedD
- If the SchedD is down, execute nodes may continue to run the jobs
- The SchedD can reconnect when it comes back
- But what if the machine has crashed hard?

SchedD Failover

- A new SchedD can be spawned
- The job_queue.log must be stored in a shared file space that can seen by all machines that will potentially run a SchedD
- A lock file prevents multiple SchedDs from running concurrently
  - Lock file must also be in the shared file space
- Again, full configuration details in the manual

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Any Questions?