HTCondor deployment using puppet

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Agenda

- HTCondor configuration structure
- Puppet introduction
- Puppet module to deploy HTCondor

installation

• In a linux environment it is a quick step, just install the repo for your distribution and then install htcondor

Configuration

- Each HTCondor program configure itself parsing the various configuration files that might be used. Environment variables may also contribute to the configuration.
- The order in which attributes are defined is important, as later definitions override existing definitions

Configuration order

The order in which items are parsed is:

- 1. Condor global configuration file
- 2. Condor local files
- 3. ENVIRONMENTS variables

Configuration order: global configuration file

- CONDOR_CONFIG = /etc/condor/condor_config
 - •if not exported in the bash environment it is defined in the init script
- general configuration
- can be shared between all the servers belong to the cluster

Configuration order: local configuration file

- It can be enabled in the CONFIG_FILE
- •LOCAL_CONFIG_FILE
 - lists one or more configuration files. The leftmost (first) in the list is parsed first.
- •LOCAL_CONFIG_DIR
 - •lists one or more directories. The leftmost (first) in the list is parsed first
 - •lexicographical ordering by file name determines the ordering of file consideration
 - "computer" is lexicographical first than "computing"
 - •LOCAL_CONFIG_DIR_EXCLUDE_REGEXP in order to exclude some files

Configuration order: environment variables

- prefixed with "_CONDOR_"
- Once the condor program find them, the prefix is striped off and what remains is used as configuration
- For security reason not any environment variables with the prefix will be considered

Configuration macros

<macro_name> = <macro_definition>

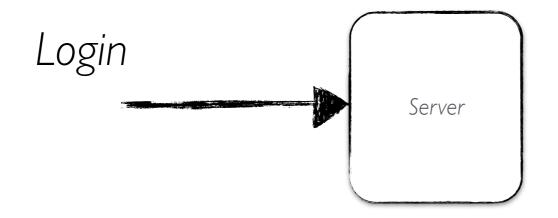
- macro_name is case insensitive
- white space can be omitted
- macro_definition is a string which can be a macro substitution
- more than 5000 macros well know as KNOBS

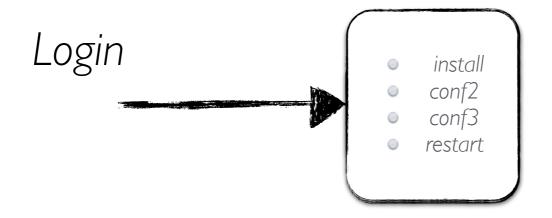
Configuration macros example

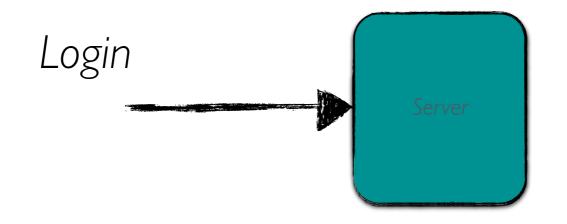
```
    HAD_PORT = 51450
    DAEMON_LIST = MASTER, COLLECTOR, NEGOTIATOR, HAD,
    REPLICATION
    COLLECTOR_HOST = $(CENTRAL_MANAGER1),$(CENTRAL_MANAGER2)
    START = (KeyboardIdle > 15 * $(MINUTE)) && \
    ((LoadAvg - CondorLoadAvg) <= 0.3)</li>
```

configuration conclusion

- HTCondor is a highly distributed framework. Several components running on different hosts
- At the same time we have all the features to configure HTCondor in a flexible way:
 - files order, macro substitution, SUBSYSTEM macro
- Flexibility can lead to complexity
- can we really use a storage file system to deploy our configuration?

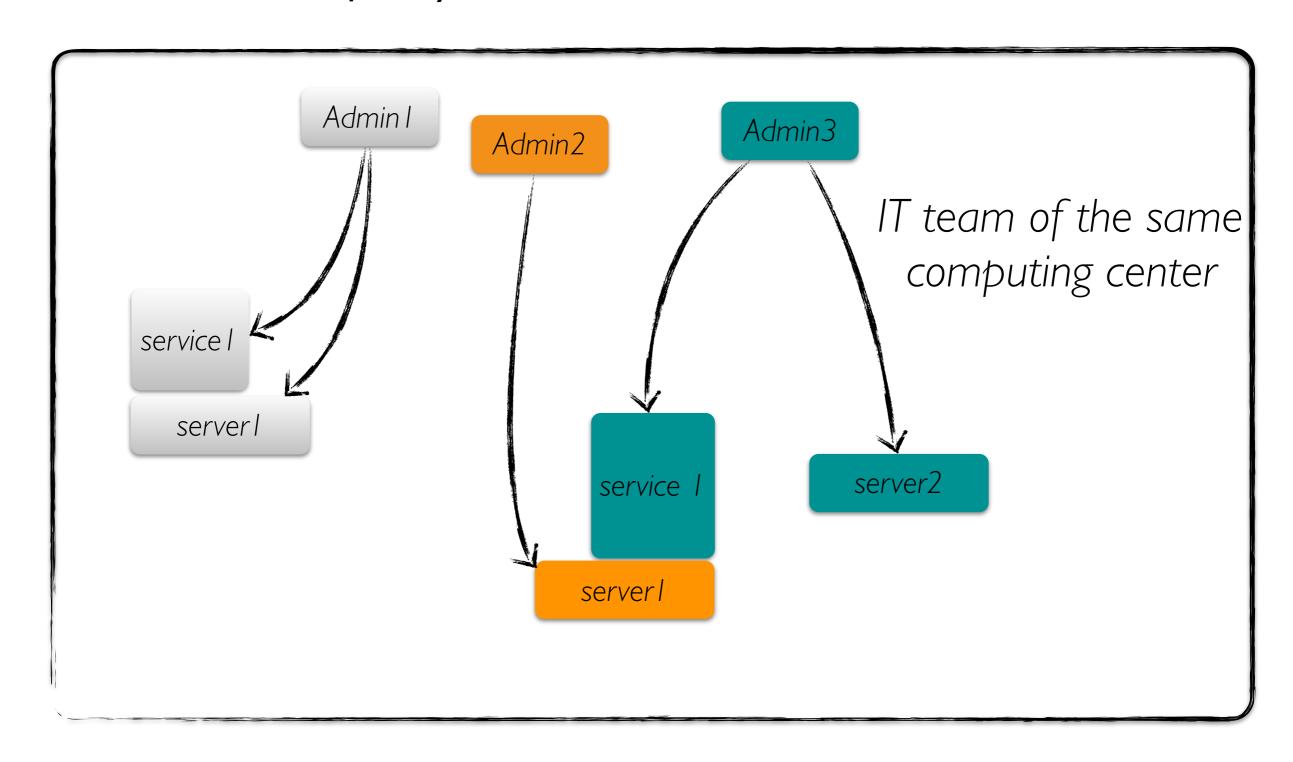






- Two main issues
 - Repetitive tasks: waste time
 - Host can have inconsistent state due to
 - reinstallation
 - manual change

Manual deployment, the common habits

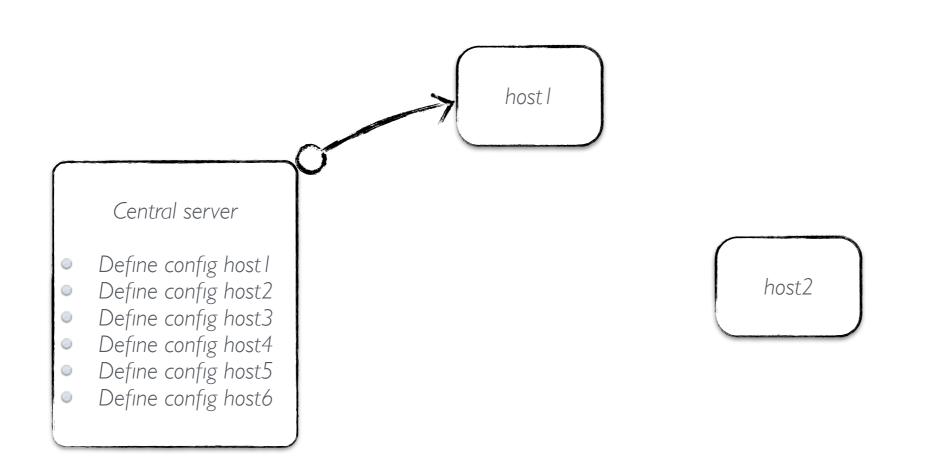


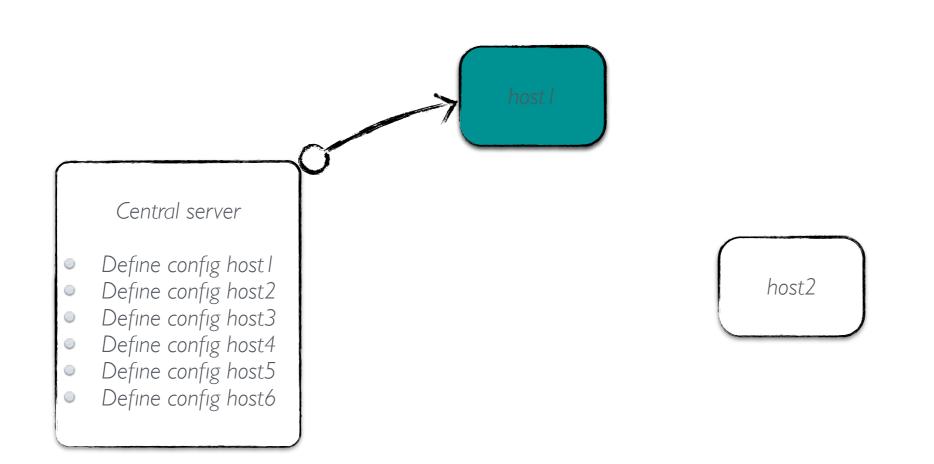
hostl

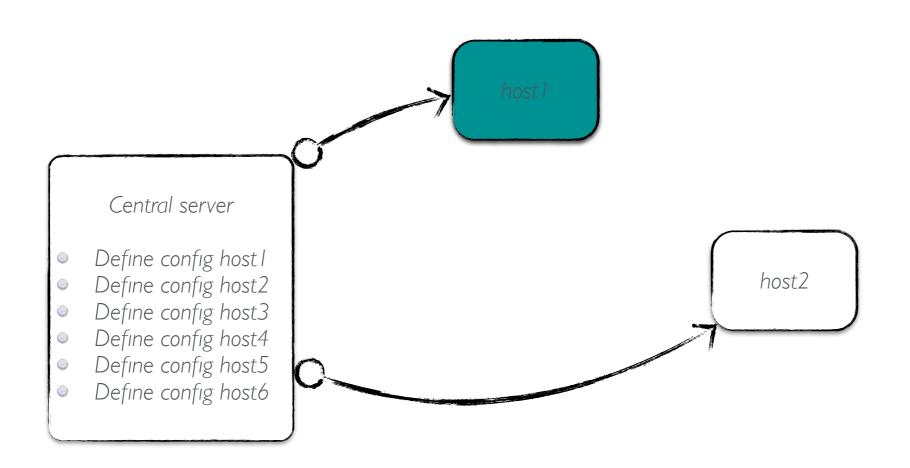
Central server

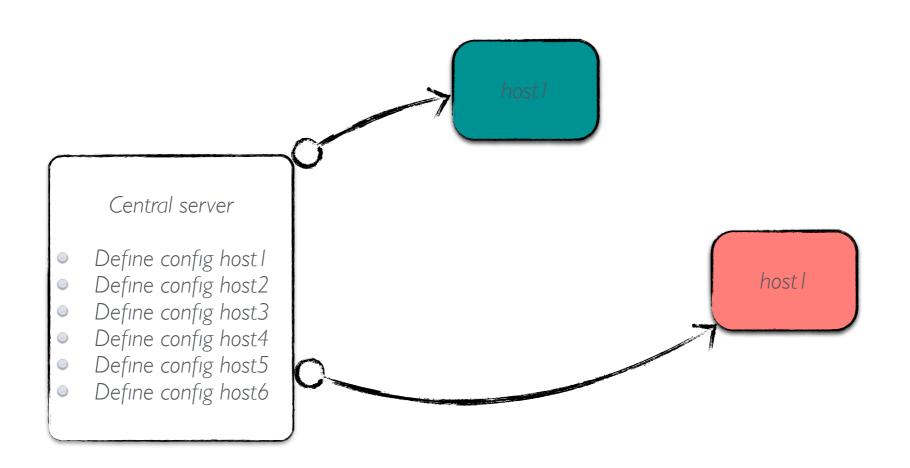
- Define config host l
- Define config host2
- Define config host3
- Define config host4
- Define config host5
- Define config host6

host2





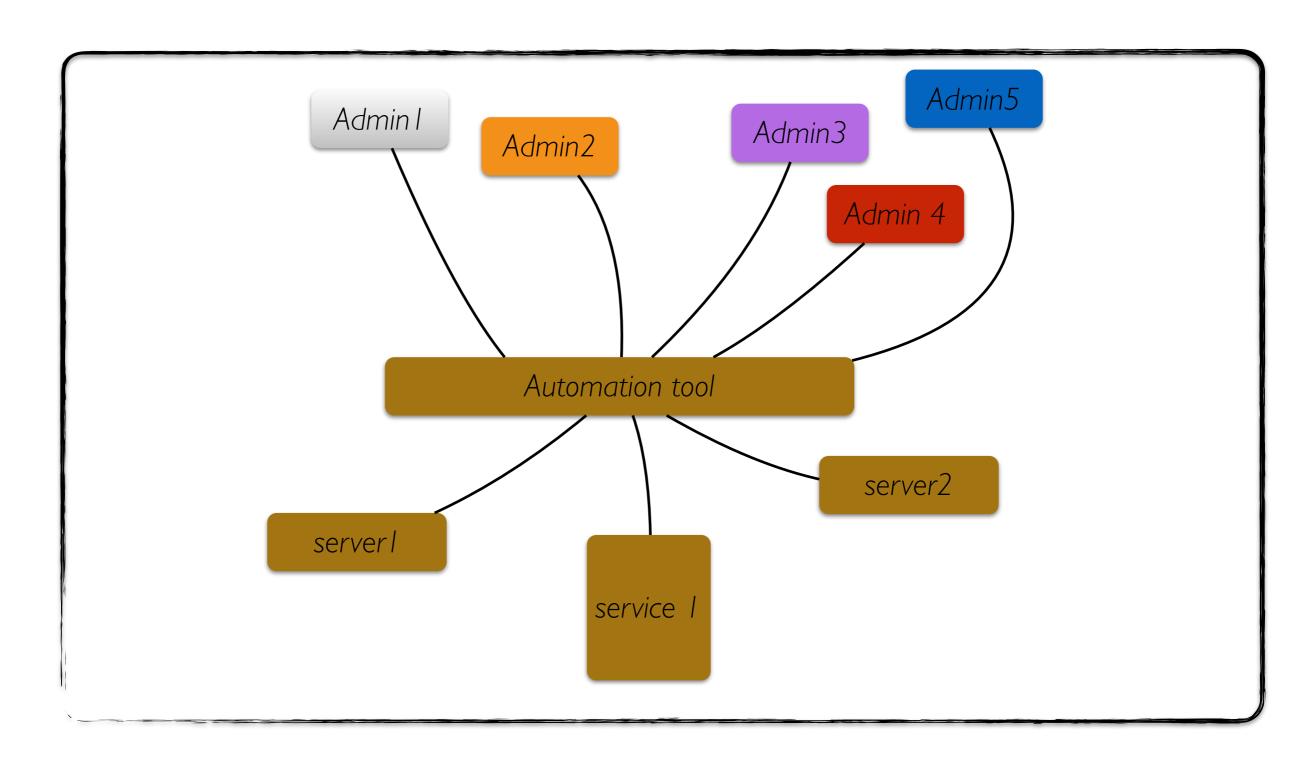




Automate, why it is really important

Save time avoiding repetitive action
Synchronisation
Replication
Optimisation
IT infrastructure under control
Contextualisation
Recovery
High level definition
Configuration language

Automate, why it is really important



Puppet, one solution!

Available free of charge Server configuration defined at high level Resources, classes and modules Master/Agent, Masterless deployment Node definition, manifest/site.pp puppetAgent as daemon, cronJob or onDemand Catalog compilation Reports

Puppet basic

- Define host configuration using the puppet language syntax
- Puppet will try to apply it on the host once it has a valid catalog which is the result of the compilation of the node definition

Puppet basics: resource

Define the single action to take on the target host. There are a list of builtin resource as well as user defined resource

```
file { '/etc/passwd':
   owner => root,
   group => root,
   mode => 644
}
```

Puppet basics: provider

Providers implement the same resource type on different kinds of systems. They usually do this by calling out to external commands.

For example, **package** resources on Red Hat systems default to the **yum** provider

Puppet basics: class

Classes are named blocks of Puppet code, which are not applied until they are invoked by name. They can be added to a node's catalog by either declaring them in your manifests

```
# A class with parameters
class apache ($version = 'latest') {
  package {'httpd':
    ensure => $version, # Using the class parameter from above
    before => File['/etc/httpd.conf'],
}
file {'/etc/httpd.conf':
  ensure => file,
    owner => 'httpd',
    content => template('apache/httpd.conf.erb'), # Template from a
}
service {'httpd':
  ensure => running,
  enable => true,
  subscribe => File['/etc/httpd.conf'],
}
```

Puppet basics: module

Modules are self-contained bundles of code and data. You can write your own modules or you can download pre-built modules from the Puppet Forge You will never instantiate a module

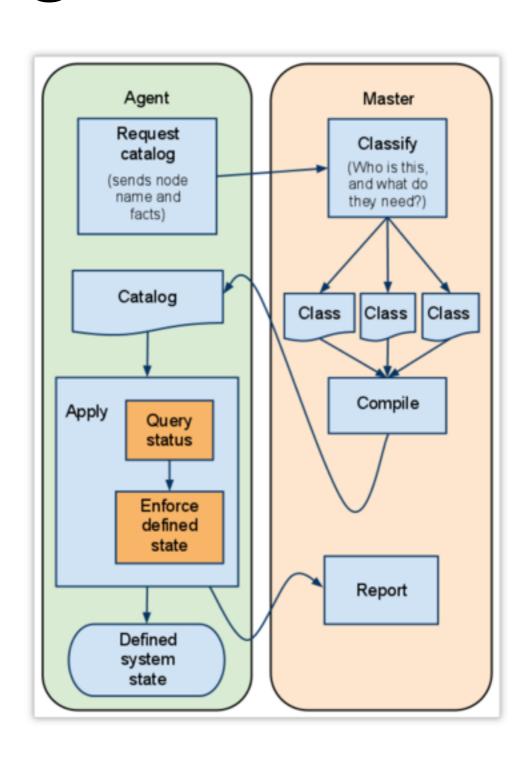
Puppet basics: site.pp

The place [a file] where we declared all the classes or resources we wanted to apply

```
# Append this at the bottom of /etc/puppetlabs/puppet/manifests/site.pp
node 'agent1.localdomain' {
    # Note the quotes around the name! Node names can have characters that
    # aren't legal for class names, so you can't always use bare, unquoted
    # strings like we do with classes.

# Any resource or class declaration can go inside here. For now:
    include apache
    class {'ntp':
        servers => [ "ntp1.example.com dynamic", "ntp2.example.com dynamic", ],
    }
}
```

Puppet Agent/Master workflow



Organise configuration using "hiera"

- Hiera is a key/value lookup tool
- Split configuration from puppet logic
- Hierarchical config
- Fine or macro

Hierarchy definition

```
[centos@puppetmaster-1 ~]$ cat /etc/puppet/hiera.yaml
# managed by puppet
:backends:
 eyaml
 yaml
:logger: console
:hierarchy:
 - secure
 - "nodes/%{::fqdn}"
 - "%{::environment}"
 - "%{::osfamily}"
 common
:yaml:
   :datadir: /etc/puppet/environments/%{::environment}/hieradata
:eyaml:
   :datadir: /etc/puppet/environments/%{::environment}/hieradata
   :pkcs7_private_key: /etc/puppet/keys/private_key.pkcs7.pem
   :pkcs7_public_key: /etc/puppet/keys/public_key.pkcs7.pem
:merge_behavior: deeper
[centos@puppetmaster-1 ~]$ ■
```

```
#cat site.pp
class { 'puppet::agent':
    puppet server
                              => puppet.ba.infn.it,
                              => production,
   environment
   splay
                              => true,
   puppet_run_interval
                              => 15,
node 'myserver.ba.infn.it' {
class { 'puppet::agent':
                              => puppet.ba.infn.it,
    puppet server
   environment
                              => production,
                              => true,
   splay
   puppet_run_interval
                              => 30,
                              => '3.8.1-1puppetlabs1',
   version
```

It doesn't work, duplication declaration

```
#cat site.pp
node 'myserver.ba.infn.it' {
class { 'puppet::agent':
                             => puppet.ba.infn.it,
    puppet server
    environment
                             => production,
    splay
                             => true,
    puppet_run_interval
                             => 30,
                             => '3.8.1-1puppetlabs1',
    version
node default {
class { 'puppet::agent':
                             => puppet.ba.infn.it,
    puppet server
    environment
                             => production,
                             => true,
    splay
    puppet run interval
                             => 15,
```

```
#cat site.pp
hiera include('default')
#cat common.yaml
default:
- puppet::agent
puppet::agent::puppet_server: puppet.ba.infn.it
puppet::agent::environment: production
puppet::agent::splay: true
puppet::agent::puppet_run_interval: 15
#cat debian.yaml
puppet::agent::version: '3.8.1-1puppetlabs1'
#cat nodes/myserver.ba.infn.it
puppet::agent::puppet_run_interval: 15
```

syntax comparison

```
#cat site.pp
node 'myserver.ba.infn.it' {
class { 'puppet::agent':
    puppet server
                             => puppet.ba.infn.it,
                             => production,
    environment
    splay
                             => true,
    puppet run interval
                             => 30,
                             => '3.8.1-1puppetlabs1',
    version
node default {
class { 'puppet::agent':
    puppet_server
                             => puppet.ba.infn.it,
                             => production,
    environment
                             => true,
    splay
    puppet run interval
                             => 15,
}
}
```

A puppet module to deploy HTCondor

- already available a puppet module developed at Bristol University
- It uses classes to deploy the configuration
 - static approach
 - can it really support 5000 knobs?
 - pre defined configuration files structure

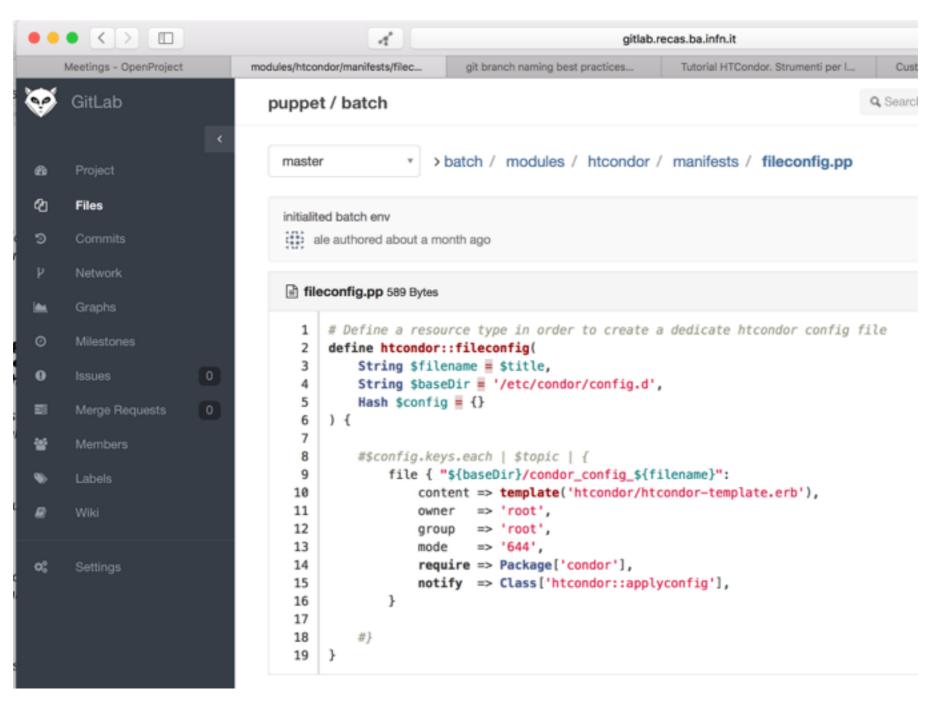
HTCondor puppet module, desiderata

- taking into account my short experience deploying HTCondor by hand the module should provide the following features
 - support all the current and the future knobs
 - exploiting the LOCAL_CONFIG_DIR in order to group knobs into configuration files following the personal administrator criteria
 - configuration files name follow the administrator criteria
 - use defined resource types instead of class to support it

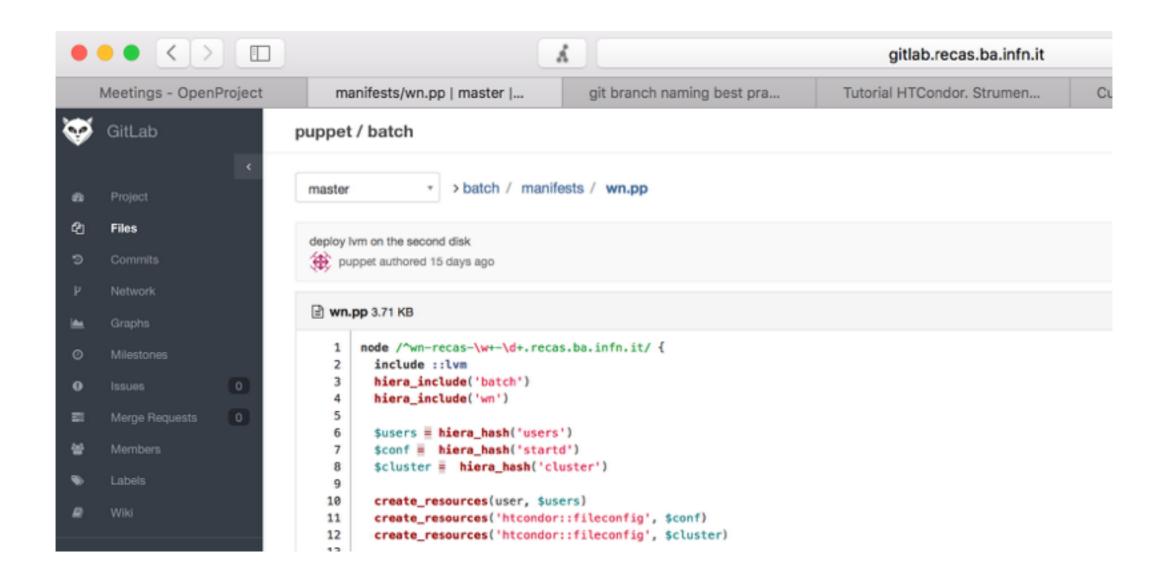
HTCondor puppet module features

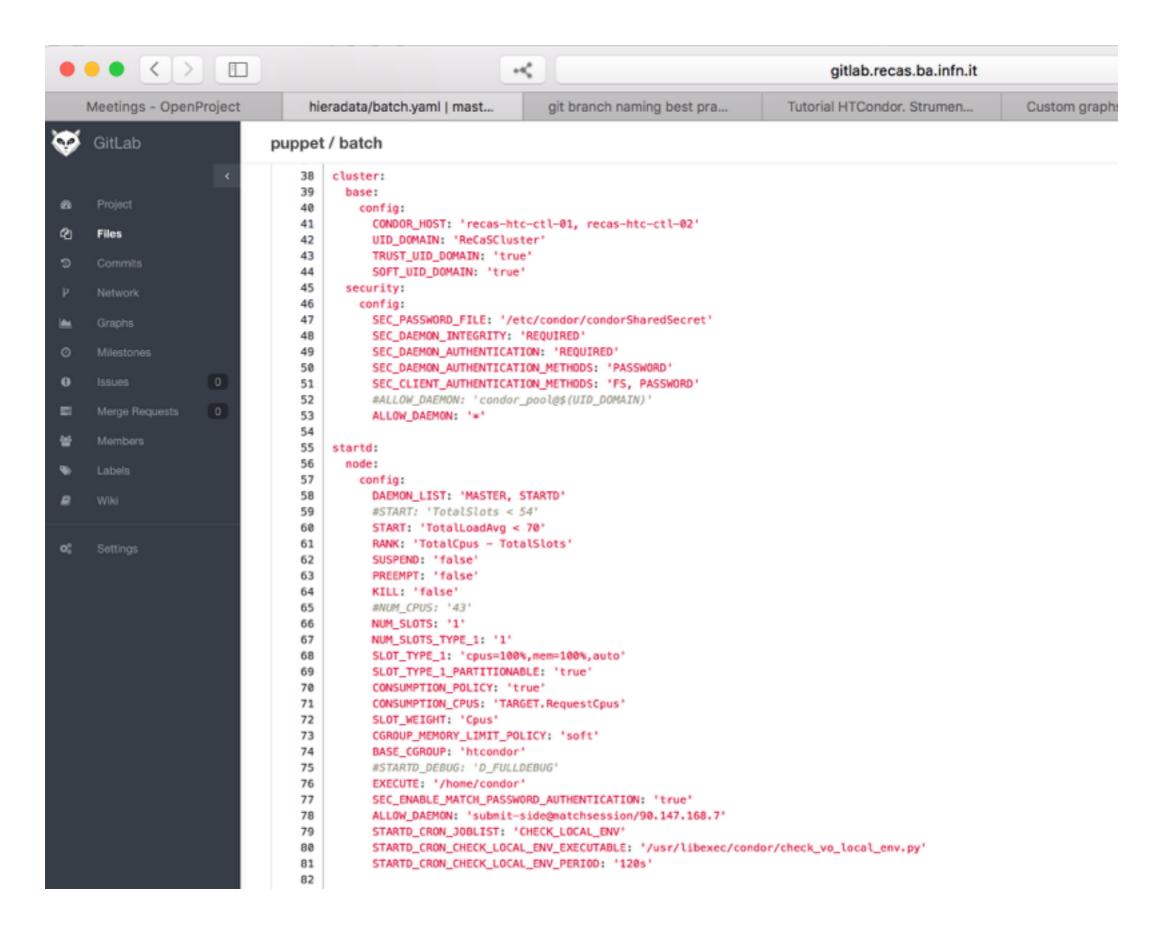
- select the repo and install it
- install condor and pin it at
- handle the service
- Issue the condor_reconfig
- configure security using password
- configure cgroup in order to apply memory limit
- dynamically define HTCondor configuration using hiera

core feature supply by a "defined resources type"



example

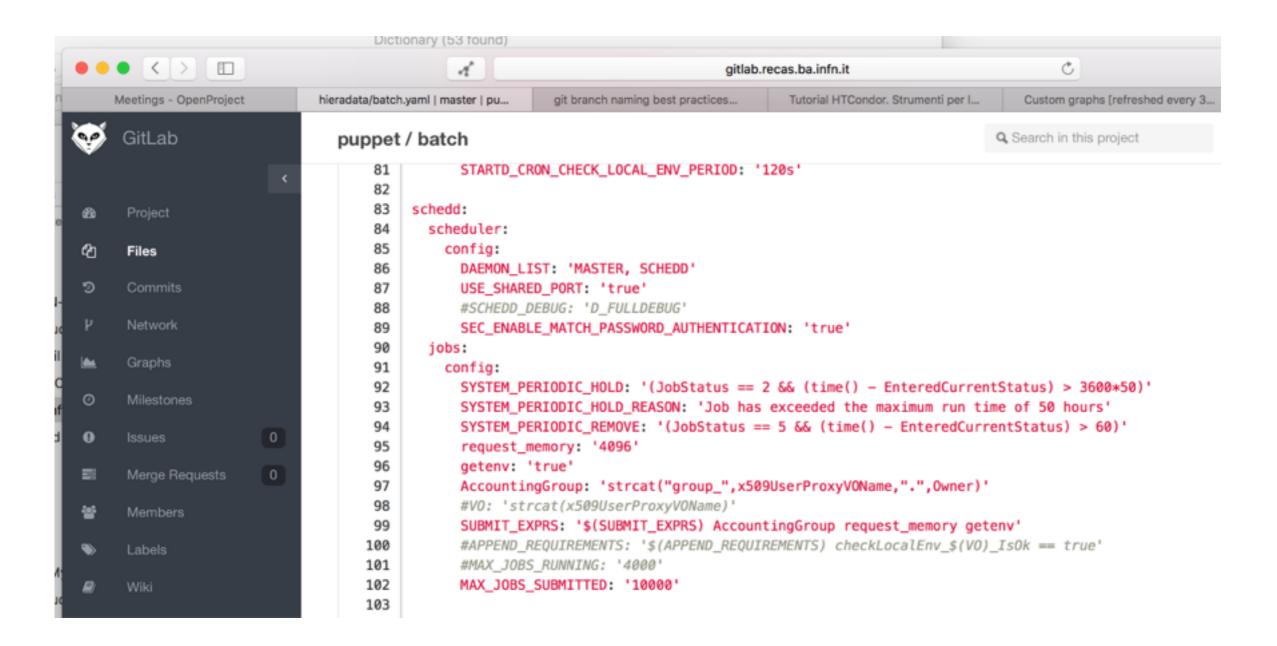




exploiting merge_behavior in order to provide fine host customization

- Available with the parser future
- merge multiple dictionary in one main data structure
- the single dictionary can be defined in the hierarchy hiera files
- you can define the hierarchy direction using "deep" or "deeper" in the hiera configuration file

Example



example

