Università della Svizzera italiana

Faculty of Informatics Computational Science ICS

Experiences with the Rocks Distribution for Cluster Deployment at USI

Cristian Bianchi, Arne Dirks, **Dorian Krause** and Rolf Krause

Università della Svizzera Italiana Lugano

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Rocks Cluster Distribution

- Open-Source Linux Distribution designed for clusters, grid endpoints, clouds, ...
- Addresses difficulties of deploying manageable clusters
- Developed mainly at San Diego Supercomputer Center, sponsored by NFS
- www.rockscluster.org

Why Rocks?

- Promises
 - Faster installation and updates
 - Stability
 - Large user base, hence community support
 - Easy to set up also for inexperienced users

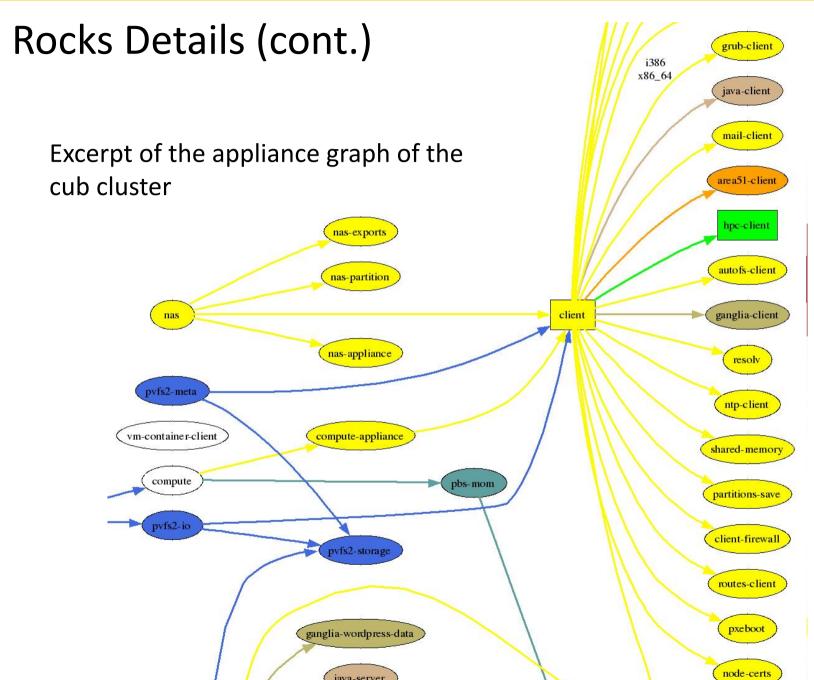


Rocks Details

- Views cluster as a collection of appliances
 - frontend
 - compute server
 - NAS
 - I/O server, metadata server (e.g., pvfs2)
- User can create new appliance types via XML files
- Each appliance is decomposed into smaller singlepurpose configuration modules.



- Rocks leverages Red Hat's Kickstart and Anaconda
 - Allows to re-use Kickstart files and hide details from the user
- Module description and inheritance described by XML files
 - /export/rocks/install/rocks-dist/x86_64/build/nodes
 contains appliances, packages, service configurations ...
 - /export/rocks/install/rocks-dist/x86_64/build/graphsspecifies inheritance diagram

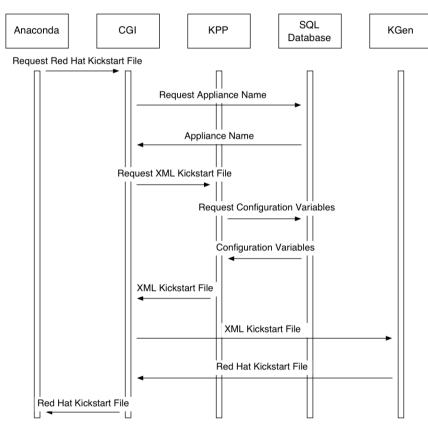




```
<package>openssh</package>
 <package>openssh-clients</package>
 <package>openssh-server</package>
 <package>openssh-askpass</package>
 <package>xorg-x11-xauth</package>
<post>
<file name="/etc/ssh/ssh_config">
Host *
   CheckHostIP
                      no
   ForwardX11
                      yes
   ForwardAgent
                       yes
    StrictHostKeyChecking no
   UsePrivilegedPort
                        no
   Protocol
                   2,1
</file>
```

 XML Files are combined with MySQL database to add site specific variables

• • •



- insert-ethers on frontend captures DHCP request
 - User can choose appliance type
- Must be done sequentially, one-by-one

Picture taken from:

Leveraging Standard Core Technologies to Programmatically Build Linux Cluster Appliances.

Mason J. Katz, Philip M. Papadopoulos and Greg Bruno, Cluster 2002: IEEE Int. Conf. on Cluster Computing

Rolls:

- ISO image with packages and configuration
- Integrates into the rocks distribution

Standard rolls:

- area 51, hpc, os, torque, ganglia, pvfs2, sge, viz
- Other rolls (e.g., TotalView, PBS Professional, Intel Developer Roll, PGI Roll, ...) available for purchase from Clustercorp
- Admin tools: shoot-node, tentakel, cluster-fork, ...

Bladecenter H cluster

- 3× IBM Bladecenter H
 - $3 \times 14 = 42 LS22 servers$
 - 2× Quad-core Opteron 2384, 2.7 GHz per server
 - 16 GB RAM per server (2 GB per core)
 - 4x DDR Infiniband
- IBM x3665 login node
 - 2× Quad-core Opteron 2384 HE



Software

- Rocks Cluster V. 5.1 x86_64 based on Cent OS 5 linux
- Installed in June 2009 for one BladeCenter H
 - First installation attempts failed with an Anaconda error which we were able to work around
- Upgrade to three BladeCenters painless

Installed rolls:

mysql> select * from rolls;				
++				
Site Name	Version	Arch	0S	Enabled
++				
0 area51	5.1	x86_64	linux	yes
0 base	5.1	x86_64	linux	yes
0 ganglia	5.1	x86_64	linux	yes
0 hpc	5.1	x86_64	linux	yes
0 java	5.1	x86_64	linux	yes
0 kernel	5.1	x86_64	linux	yes
0 os	5.1	x86_64	linux	yes
0 web-server	5.1	x86_64	linux	yes
0 torque	5.1.0	x86_64	linux	yes
0 pvfs2	5.1	x86_64	linux	yes
0 mlnx-ofed	5.1	x86_64	linux	yes
++				

11 rows in set (0.01 sec)

Experiences

- No big problems experienced except for initial installation issues
 - Reliable system over the last ≈ 9 months
- Initially on some nodes a restart of gmond (ganglia) and pbs_mom was necessary from time to time
 - Fixed after restart of the complete system
- By default, nodes are reinstalled after a hard reboot
 - Significantly increased down-time
 - We disabled this feature

Impressions

Pros:

- Open source, freely available
- Functional, stable
- Easy to use

Cons:

- Lack of documentation
- Some inconsistencies (e.g. MPI)

Future (more challenging) plans:

- Patch kernel for PAPI support
- New parallel filesystem

Some questions

 Comparison with e.g. xCAT, Bright Cluster Manager, etc?

 How to limit the amount of physical memory available for all/a group of processes?

 Can we expect a gain in efficiency by using a stripped-down Linux kernel even at this small scale?

Thank you very much for your kind attention

