



Clustering Virtual Machines and Applications with Red Hat Enterprise Linux

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This Presentation

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Agenda

Red Hat and Virtualization

Architecture

Configure Raw Storage and iSCSI

On the Target

On the Client

Define dom0 Cluster

Conga

Configure Shared Storage for dom0 Machines

Conga

Install domU machines



Agenda

Set up cluster of domU machines
Set up Application Cluster on domU machines
Questions



Red Hat and Virtualization

Red Hat leads the way in Open Source virtualization

Highly successful entry into virtualization with Xen at the release of RHEL 5.0

Acquired Qumranet, the company which developed KVM September 2008

KVM included in RHEL 5.4 – more choice, more flexibility!

Announcing Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization (RHEV), a KVM based hypervisor and enterprise virtualization management system at Summit this year.



Architecture

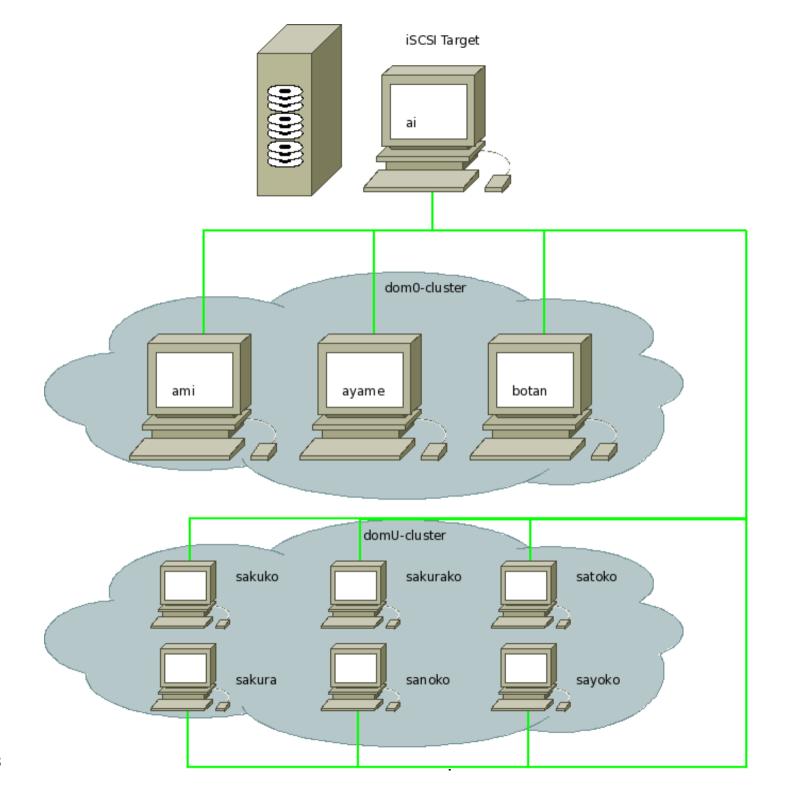
ai - iSCSI target and Conga server. Not part of the cluster, just storage and management. Kickstarted with cluster-storage and clustering groups and scsi-target-utils package

ami, ayame and botan - iSCSI initiators, dom0 cluster members. Kickstarted with virtualization, cluster-storage and clustering groups and iscsi-initiator-utils package

sakuko, sakura, sakurako, sanako, satoko and sayoko domU machines. Kickstarted with cluster-storage and clustering groups. Running an Apache cluster.

All systems are on a gigabit ethernet network







Create the physical volume, volume group and logical volume. In this case, /dev/sdb1 is a newly created, blank partition of 1TiB:

pvcreate /dev/sdb1

vgcreate VolGroup01 /dev/sdb1

Ivcreate -n VMStorage -L 100GB VolGroup01



chkconfig tgtd on

Make sure that the iSCSI target software is installed yum -y groupinstall clustering cluster-storage yum -y install scsi-target-utils



Configure the target

Configure the /etc/tgtd/target.conf to look something like this:

<target iqn.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1>

backing-store /dev/mapper/VolGroup01-VMStorage

initiator-address 10.15.183.6

initiator-address 10.15.183.7

initiator-address 10.15.183.8

</target>



Stop and start the tgtd service on the iSCSI target

service tgtd stop

sleep 5

service tgtd start



Check that your target is available tgtadm --lld iscsi --op show --mode target



```
root@ai:~
 File Edit View Terminal Help
[root@ai ~]# tgtadm --lld iscsi --op show --mode target
Target 1: ign.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1
    System information:
        Driver: iscsi
        State: ready
   I T nexus information:
        I T nexus: 26
            Initiator: ign.1994-05.com.redhat:88647efd3573
            Connection: 0
                IP Address: 10.15.183.6
       I T nexus: 27
            Initiator: iqn.1994-05.com.redhat:d6eff839a065
            Connection: 0
                IP Address: 10.15.183.8
       I_T nexus: 28
            Initiator: ign.1994-05.com.redhat:437eb150453a
            Connection: 0
               IP Address: 10.15.183.7
    LUN information:
       LUN: 0
            Type: controller
            SCSI ID: deadbeaf1:0
            SCSI SN: beaf10
            Size: 0 MB
            Online: Yes
            Removable media: No
            Backing store: No backing store
       LUN: 1
            Type: disk
            SCSI ID: deadbeaf1:1
            SCSI SN: beaf11
            Size: 107374 MB
            Online: Yes
            Removable media: No
            Backing store: /dev/mapper/VolGroup01-VMStorage
    Account information:
    ACL information:
        10.15.183.6
        10.15.183.7
        10.15.183.8
[root@ai ~]#
```



On each of the dom0 servers (ami, ayame and botan)

yum -y groupinstall clustering cluster-storage

yum -y install iscsi-initiator-utils

chkconfig iscsi on

chkconfig iscsid on

service iscsid restart

service iscsi restart



Discover the iSCSI target

iscsiadm -m discovery -t sendtargets -p 10.15.183.1



```
root@ami:~
 Σ
 File Edit View Terminal Help
[root@ami ~]# iscsiadm -m discovery -t sendtargets -p 10.15.183.1
10.15.183.1:3260,1 iqn.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1
[root@ami ~]# [
```



Log in to the target (command below is actually all one command, it is on multiple lines for ease of visibility)

```
iscsiadm -m node \
```

- -T iqn.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1 \
- -p 10.15.183.1 -l



```
root@ami:~
 Σ
File Edit View Terminal Help
[root@ami ~]# iscsiadm -m discovery -t sendtargets -p 10.15.183.1
10.15.183.1:3260,1 ign.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1
[root@ami ~]# iscsiadm -m node -T iqn.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1 -p 10.1
5.183.1 -l
Logging in to [iface: default, target: iqn.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1, p
ortal: 10.15.183.1,3260]
Login to [iface: default, target: iqn.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1, portal
: 10.15.183.1,3260]: successful
[root@ami ~]#
```



Run "fdisk -l" or "cat /proc/partitions" to verify that your system "sees" the new disk

There should be no partition table on e.g. /dev/sdb



```
Σ
                               root@ami:~
                                                                        _ + X
 File Edit View Terminal Help
10.15.183.1:3260,1 ign.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1
[root@ami ~]# iscsiadm -m node -T ign.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1 -p 10.1
5.183.1 -l
Logging in to [iface: default, target: ign.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1, p
ortal: 10.15.183.1,3260]
Login to [iface: default, target: ign.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1, portal
: 10.15.183.1,3260]: successful
[root@ami ~]# fdisk -l
Disk /dev/sda: 1000.2 GB, 1000204886016 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 121601 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
  Device Boot
                                                   Id System
                    Start
                                 End
                                          Blocks
/dev/sda1
                                  13
                                          104391
                                                   83 Linux
/dev/sda2
                                                   82 Linux swap / Solaris
                      14
                                  281
                                          2152710
/dev/sda3
                      282
                               121601
                                       974502900
                                                   8e Linux LVM
Disk /dev/sdb: 107.3 GB, 10 № 74182400 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 13054 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Disk /dev/sdb doesn't contain a valid partition table
[root@ami ~]#
```



Create a partition on the LUN using fdisk

fdisk /dev/sdb

Choose n for new

Choose p for primary

Choose 1 for first partition

Hit [enter] to start at the first cylinder

Hit [enter] to end at the last cylinder

Hit w to write changes to disk

As root, run "partprobe" and "fdisk -l" on the other nodes and verify that the new partition shows up.



```
豆
                                root@ami:~
File Edit View Terminal Help
[root@ami ~]# fdisk /dev/sdb
Device contains neither a valid DOS partition table, nor Sun, SGI or OSF disklab
Building a new DOS disklabel. Changes will remain in memory only,
until you decide to write them. After that, of course, the previous
content won't be recoverable.
The number of cylinders for this disk is set to 13054.
There is nothing wrong with that, but this is larger than 1024,
and could in certain setups cause problems with:

    software that runs at boot time (e.g., old versions of LILO)

booting and partitioning software from other OSs
   (e.g., DOS FDISK, OS/2 FDISK)
Warning: invalid flag 0x0000 of partition table 4 will be corrected by w(rite)
Command (m for help): n
Command action
   e extended
   p primary partition (1-4)
Partition number (1-4): 1
First cylinder (1-13054, default 1):
Using default value 1
Last cylinder or +size or +sizeM or +sizeK (1-13054, default 13054):
Using default value 13054
Command (m for help):
```



Make sure that the ricci service is installed and running on all the dom0 nodes.

service ricci status



On the management station (ai), make sure that the luci package is installed

yum -y install luci

chkconfig luci on

Don't start the luci service yet!

Add an administrator password

luci_admin init

service luci start



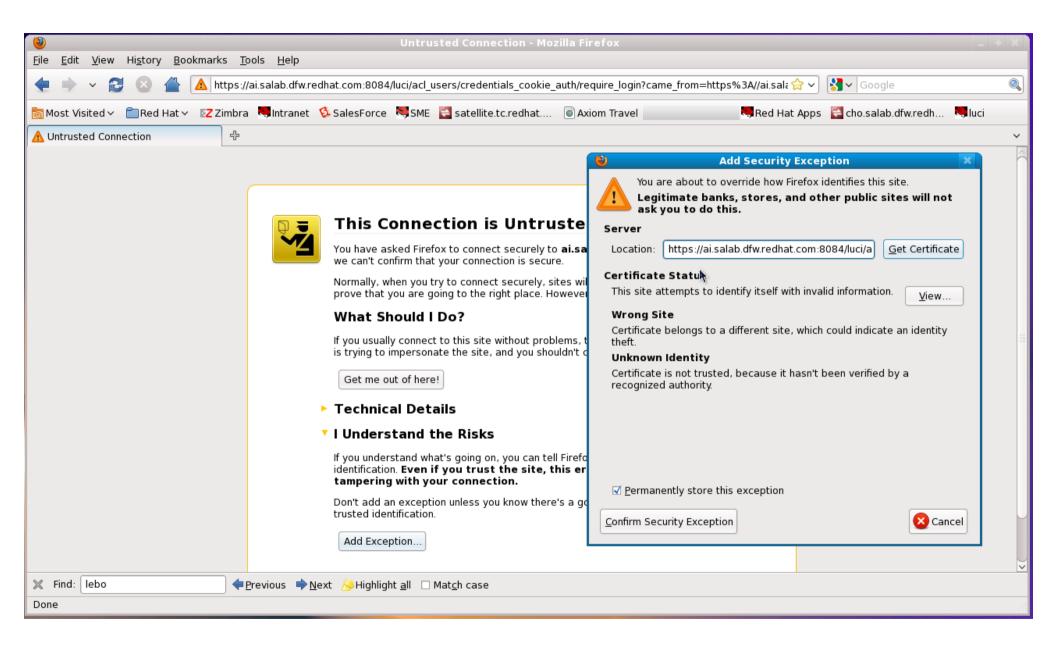
```
_ + X
 Σ
                                  root@ai:~
 File Edit View Terminal Help
[root@ai ~]# chkconfig luci on
[root@ai ~]# service luci status
luci is stopped
[root@ai ~]# luci admin init
Initializing the luci server
Creating the 'admin' user
Enter password:
Confirm password:
Please wait...
The admin password has been successfully set.
Generating SSL certificates...
The luci server has been successfully initialized
You must restart the luci server for changes to take effect.
Run "service luci restart" to do so
[root@ai ~]# service luci restart
Shutting down luci:
                                                           [ OK ]
Starting luci: Generating https SSL certificates... done
                                                          [ OK 1
Point your web browser to https://ai.salab.dfw.redhat.com:8084 to access luci
[root@ai ~]#
```



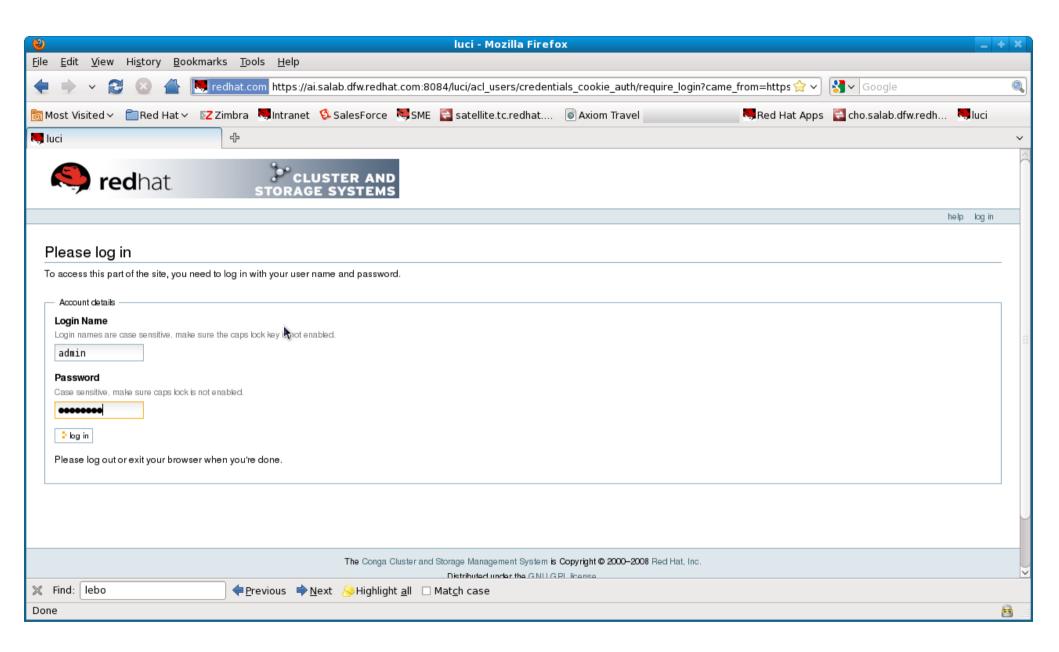
Open the URL listed by the "service luci start" command in your web browser

You will be warned about the self-signed certificate, it's fine to accept it assuming you trust your network

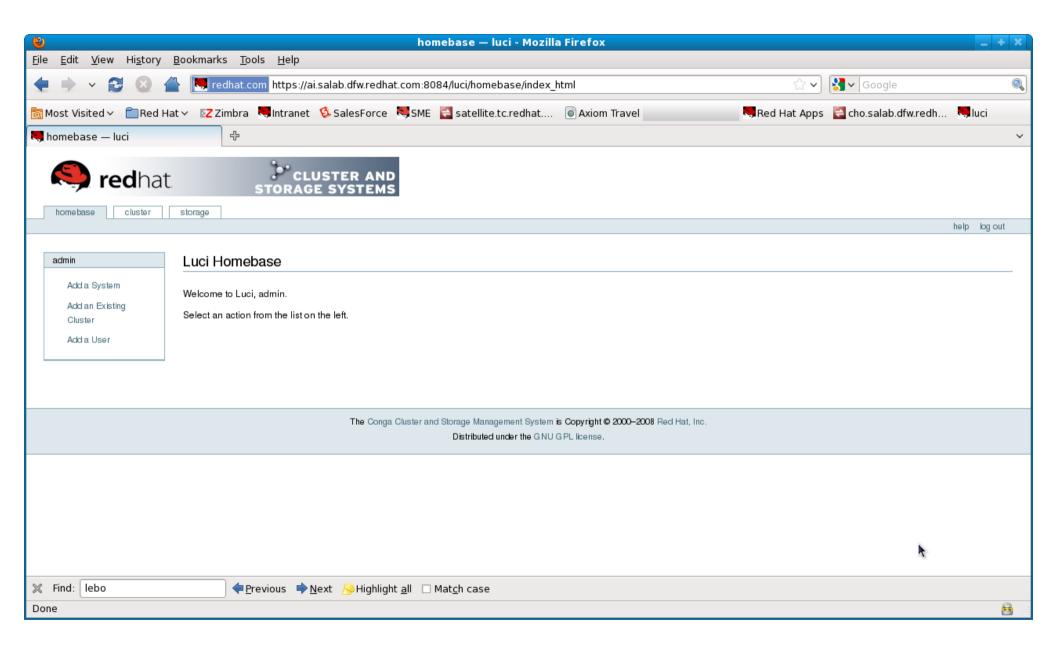










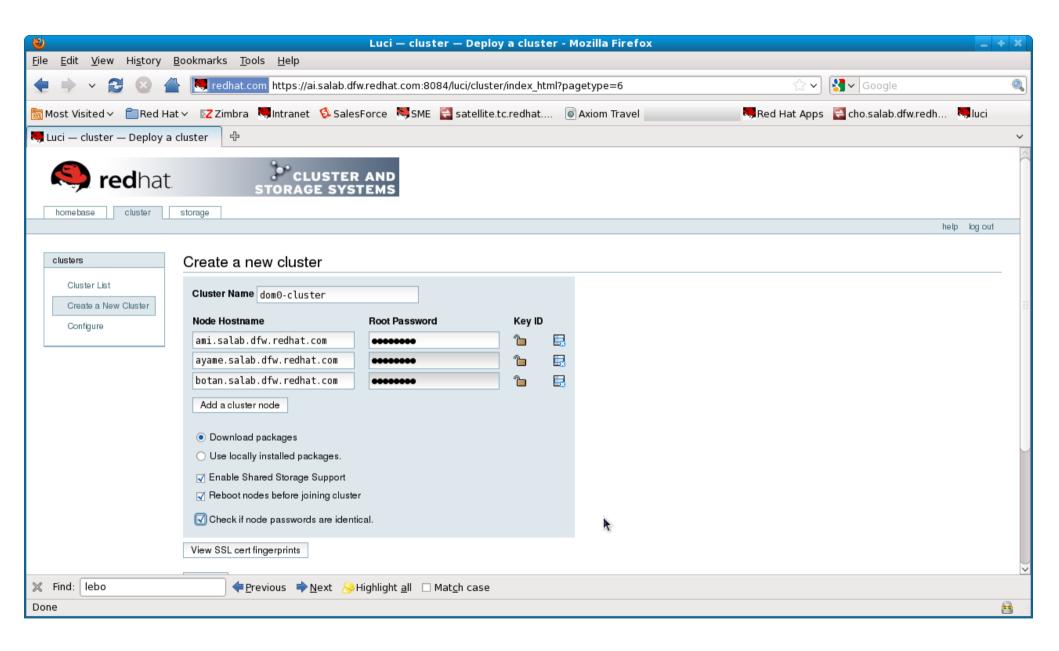




Choose the "Cluster" tab and create a new cluster

- Cluster name
- Node names and passwords
- Download or use locally installed
- Enable shared storage since we'll be using GFS
- Reboot nodes
- Check the box if the passwords are all the same





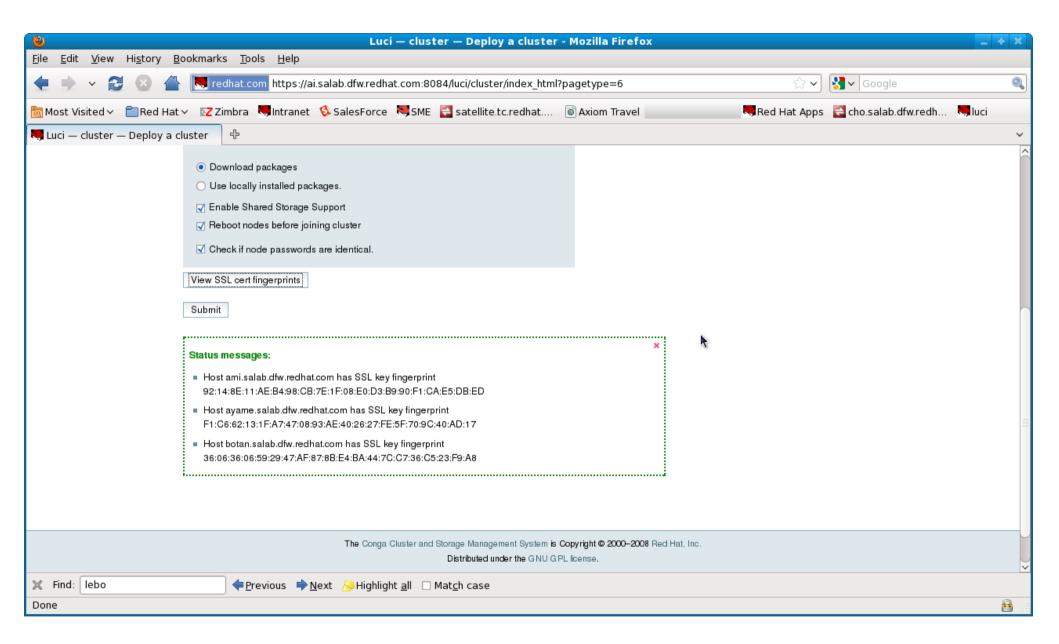


Check to see if the luci server can talk to the ricci services on all nodes

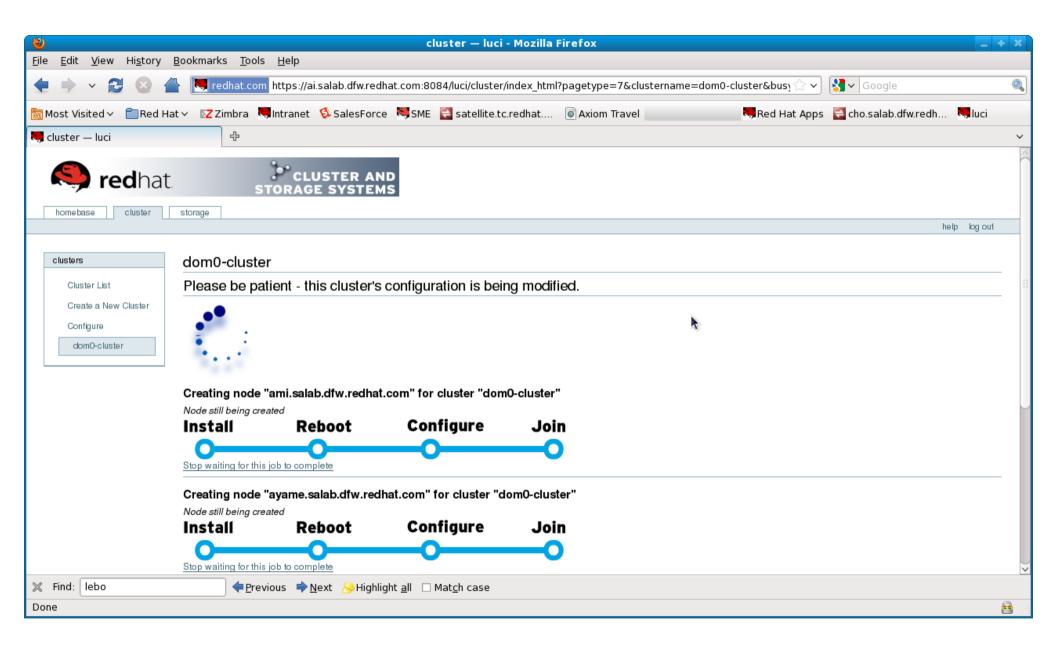
Click "View SSL fIngerprints" button

If that checks out, click on "Submit"

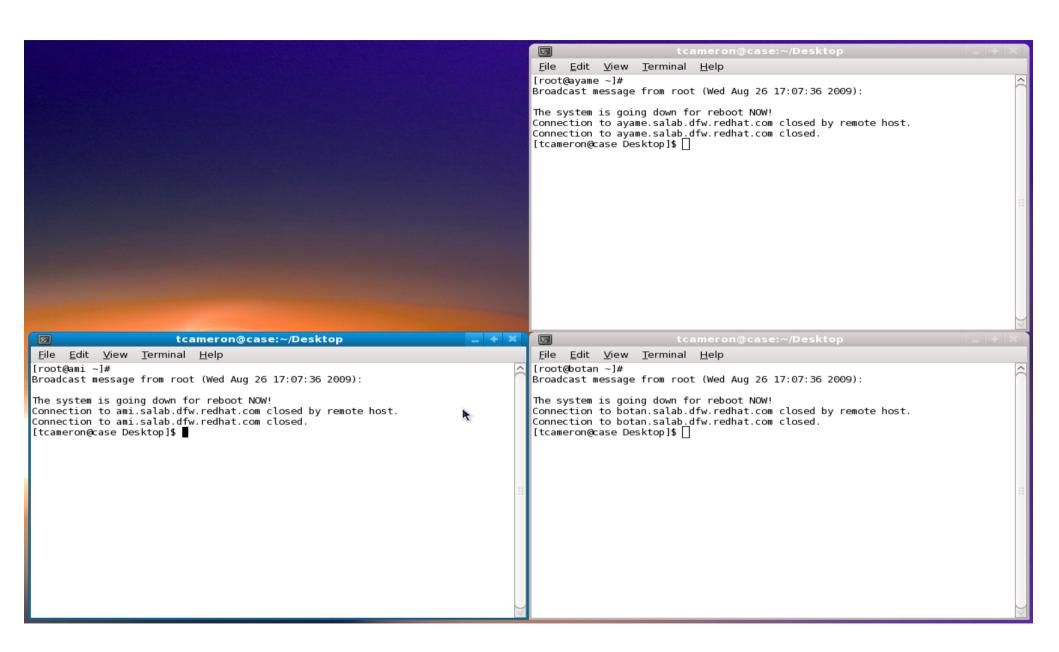




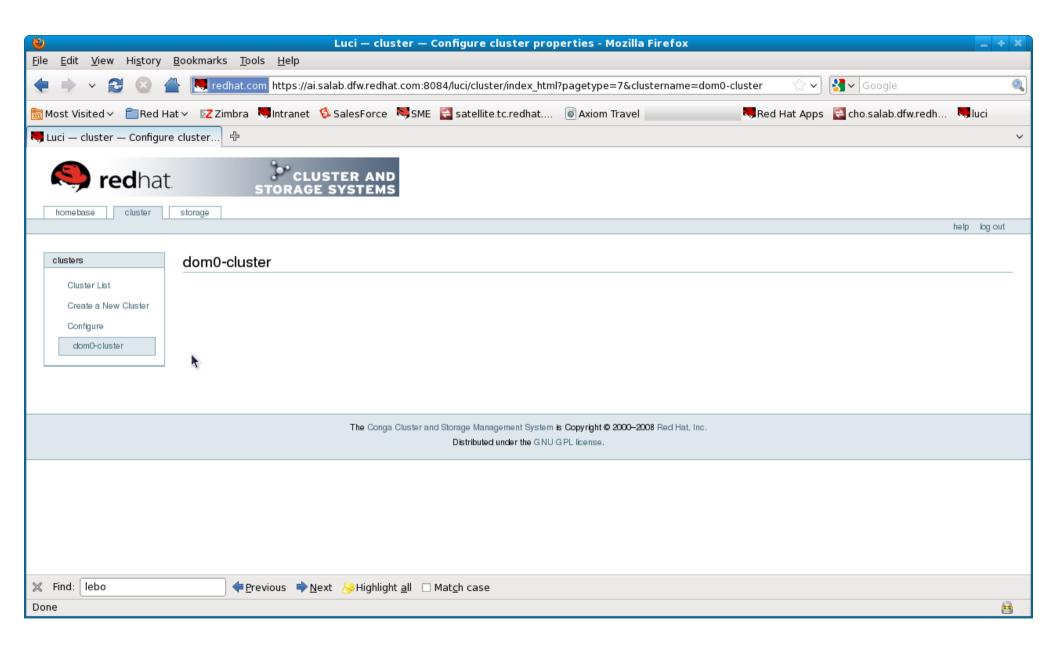










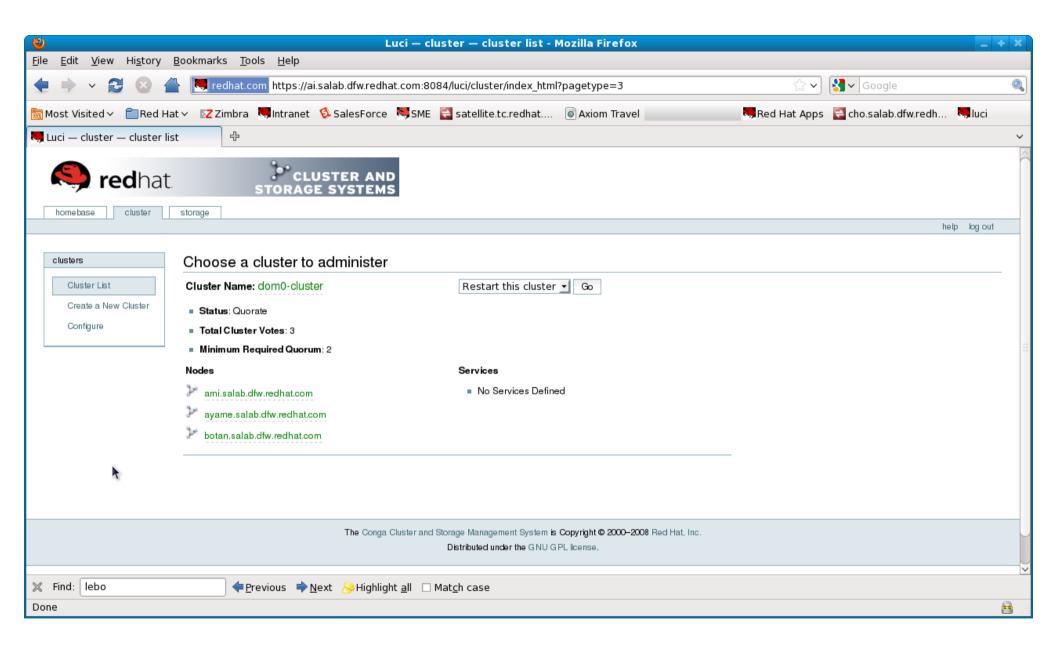




After the nodes all reboot, click on "Cluster List" to see if everything came up

If the cluster name and the node names are green, you're good.







Set up a shared fence device

Cluster tab

Cluster name

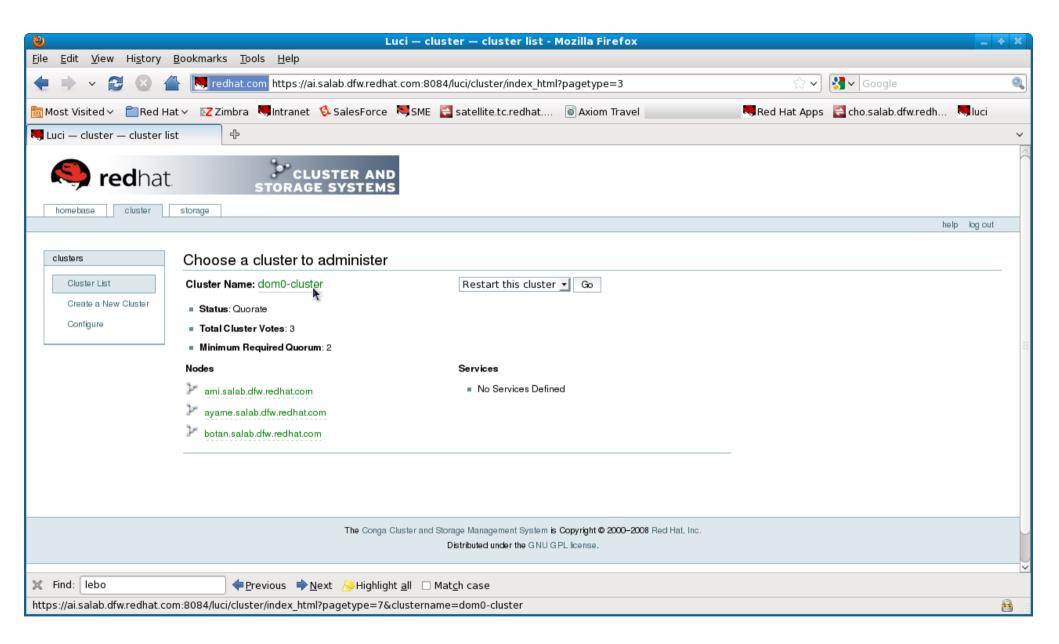
Shared Fence Devices

Add a shareable fence device

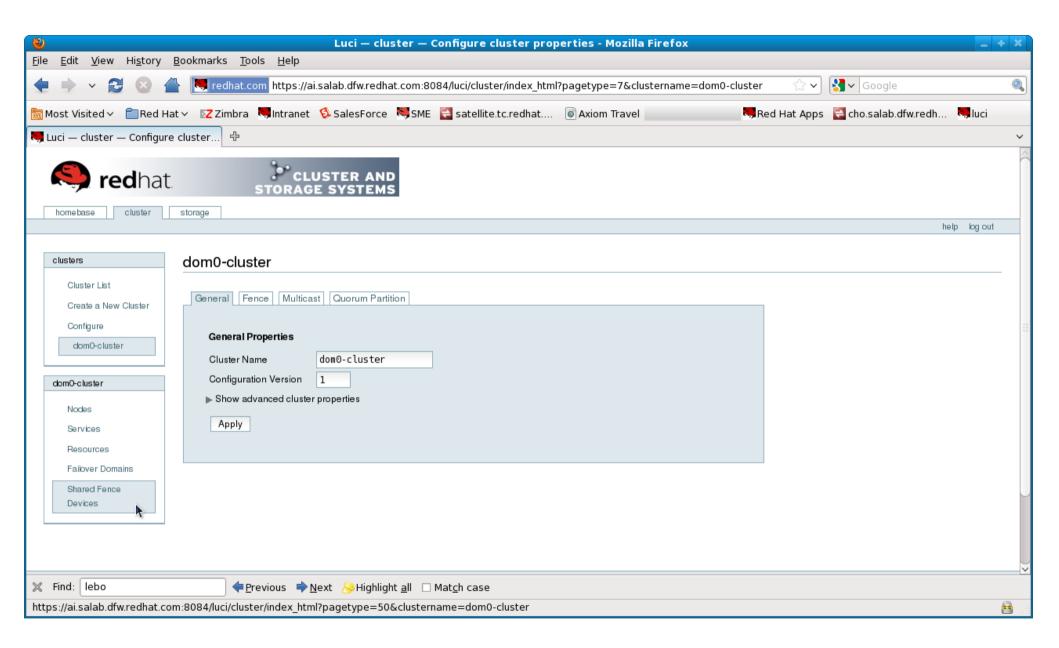
Fill out details

Submit and accept

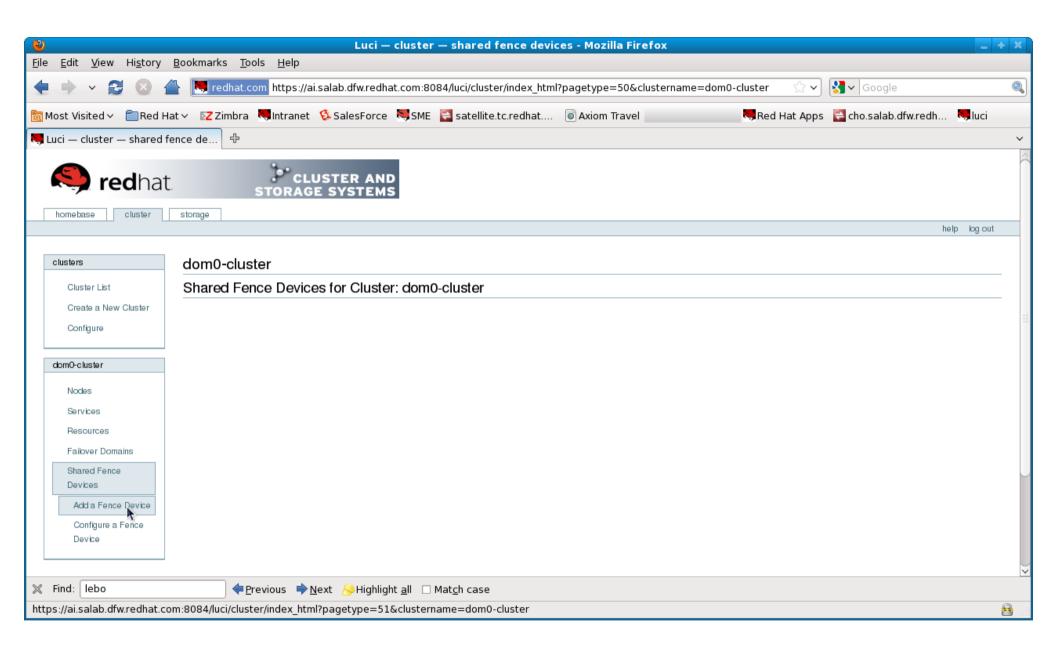




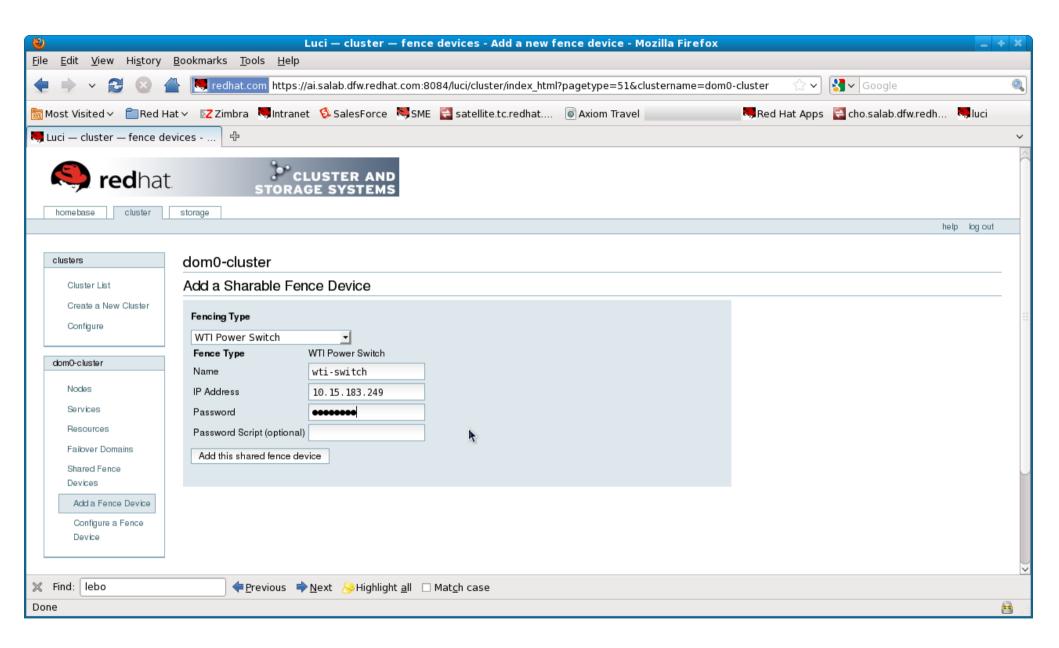














Define virtual machine fencing

Cluster tab

Click on cluster

Choose Fence tab

Check the box for XVM fence daemon

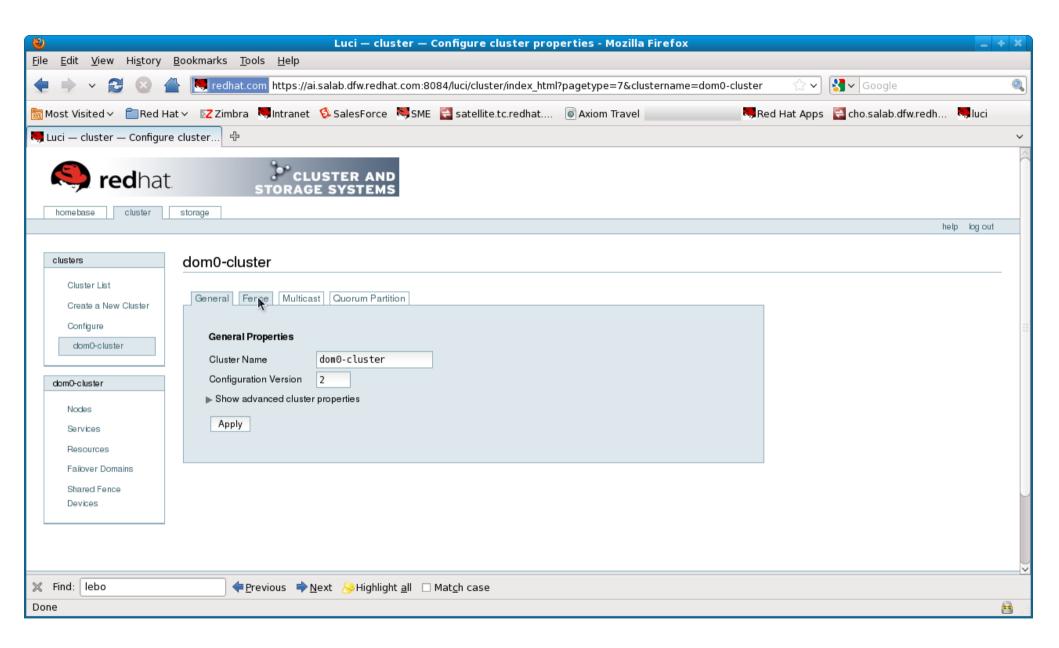
Enter a hostname from dom0 cluster

Retrieve cluster nodes

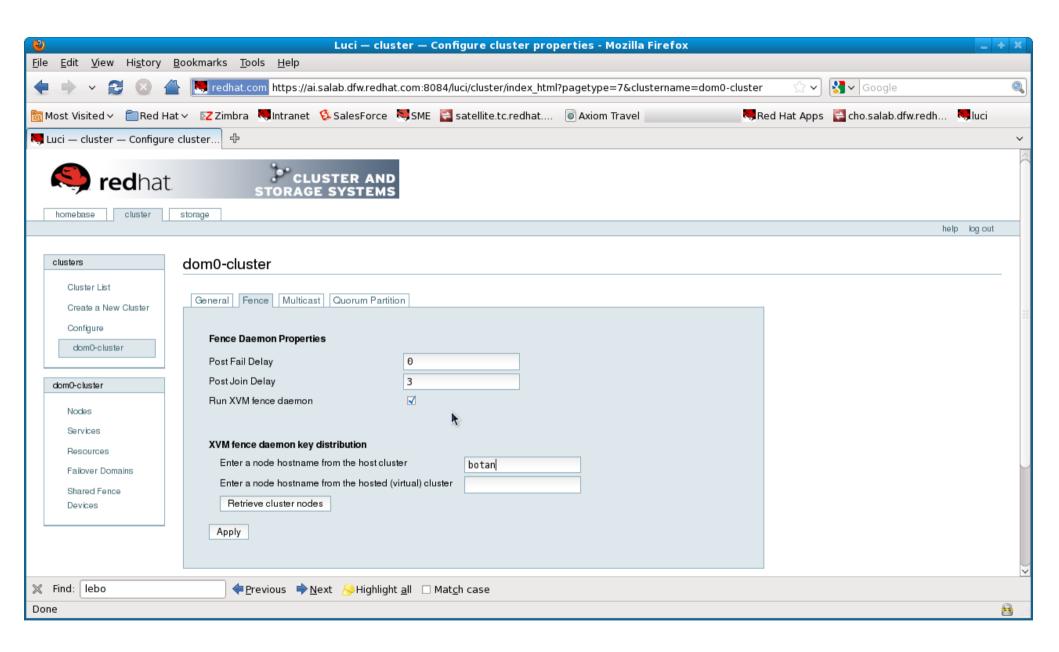
Create and distribute keys

Apply and confirm

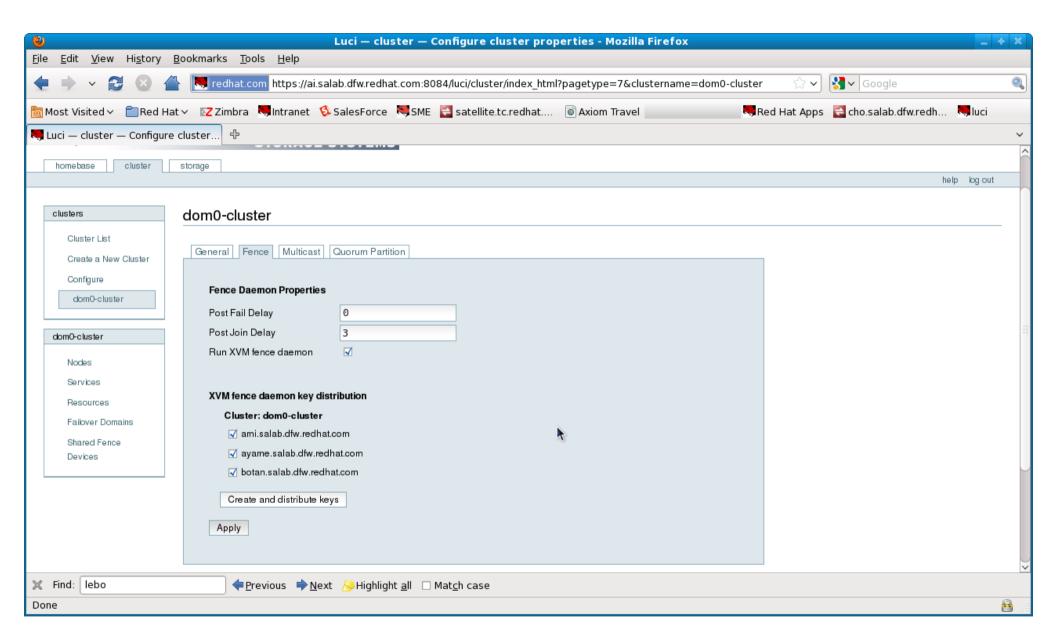




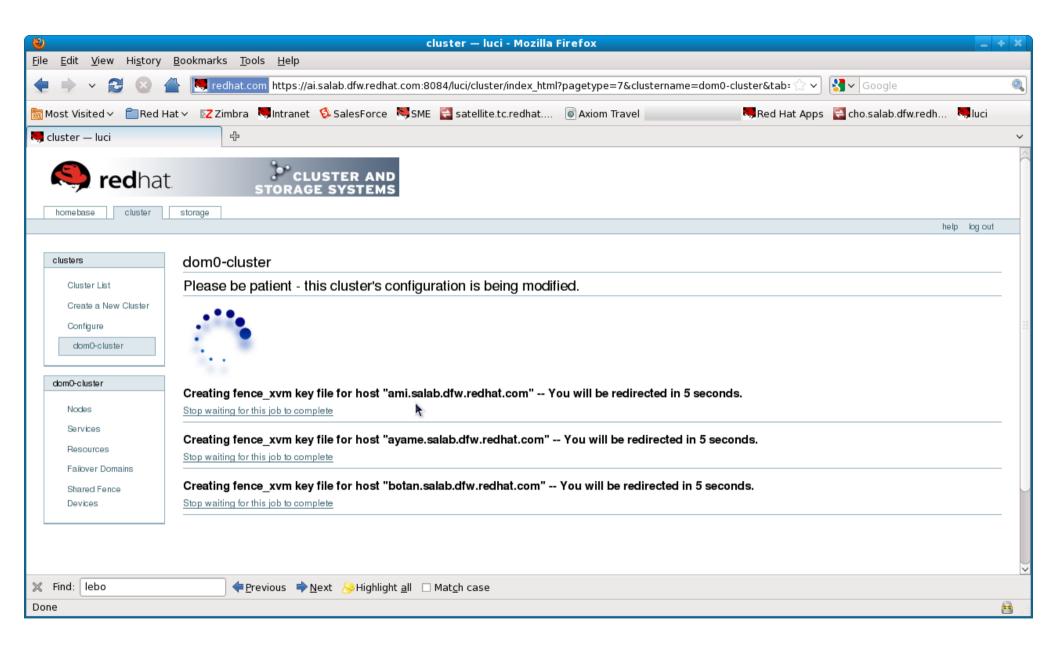








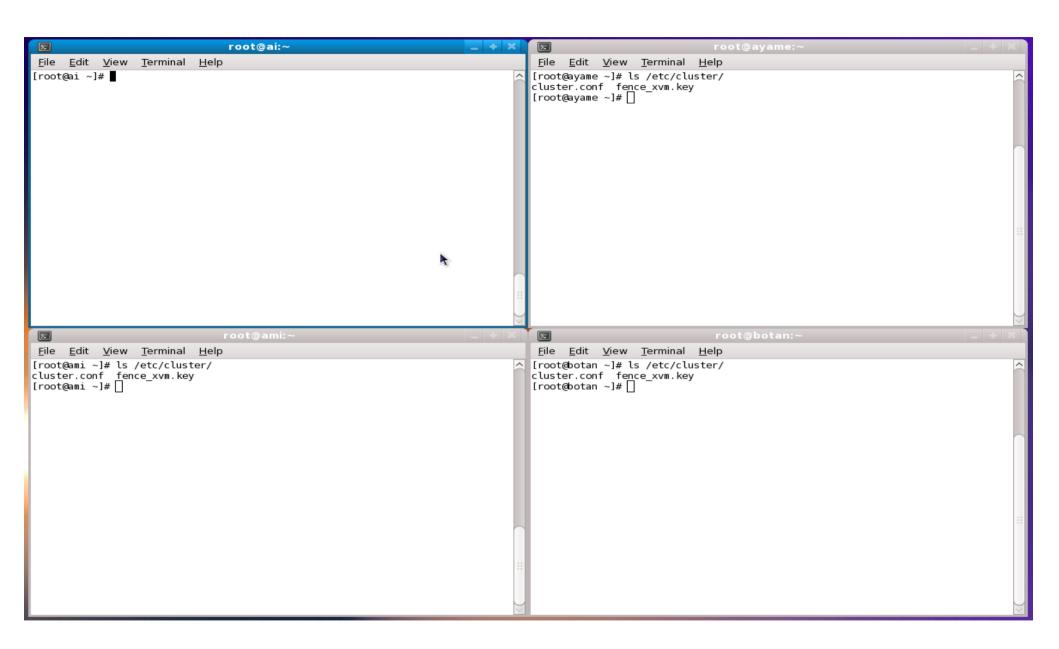






Check that /etc/fence_xvm.key was created on each of the dom0 cluster node members.







Configure Per-Node Fencing

Cluster tab

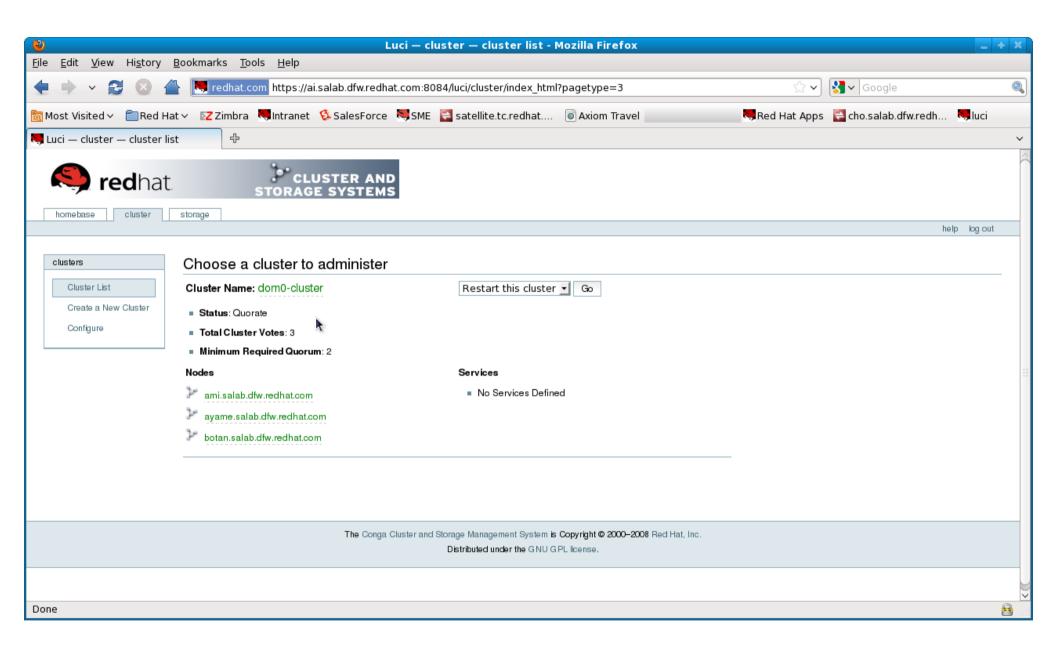
Cluster Name

Node Name

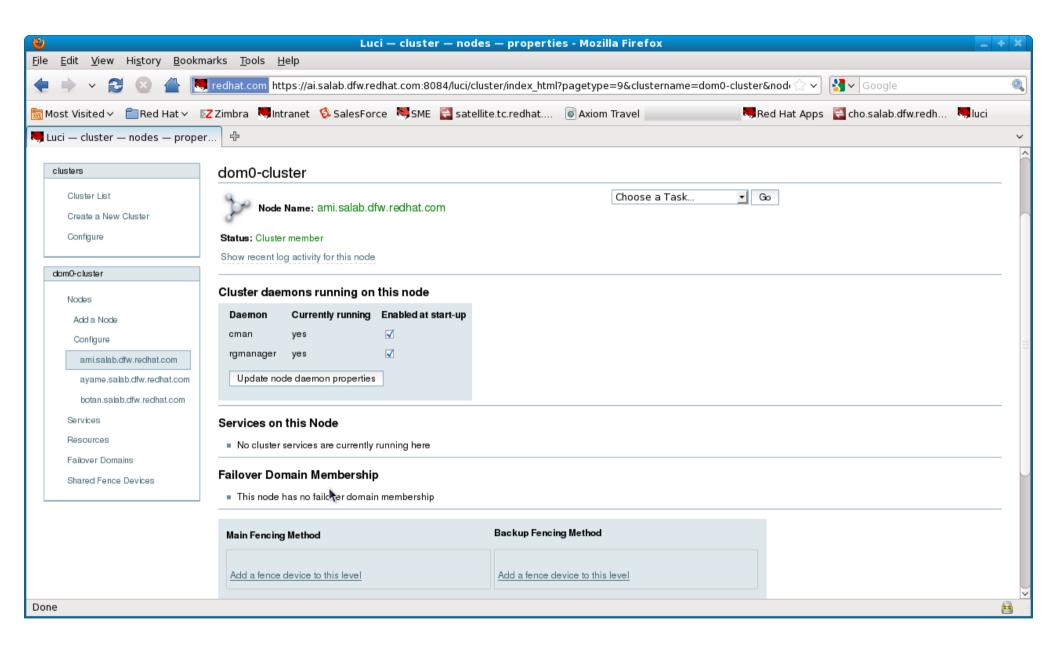
Main Fencing Method

Add a fence device to this level

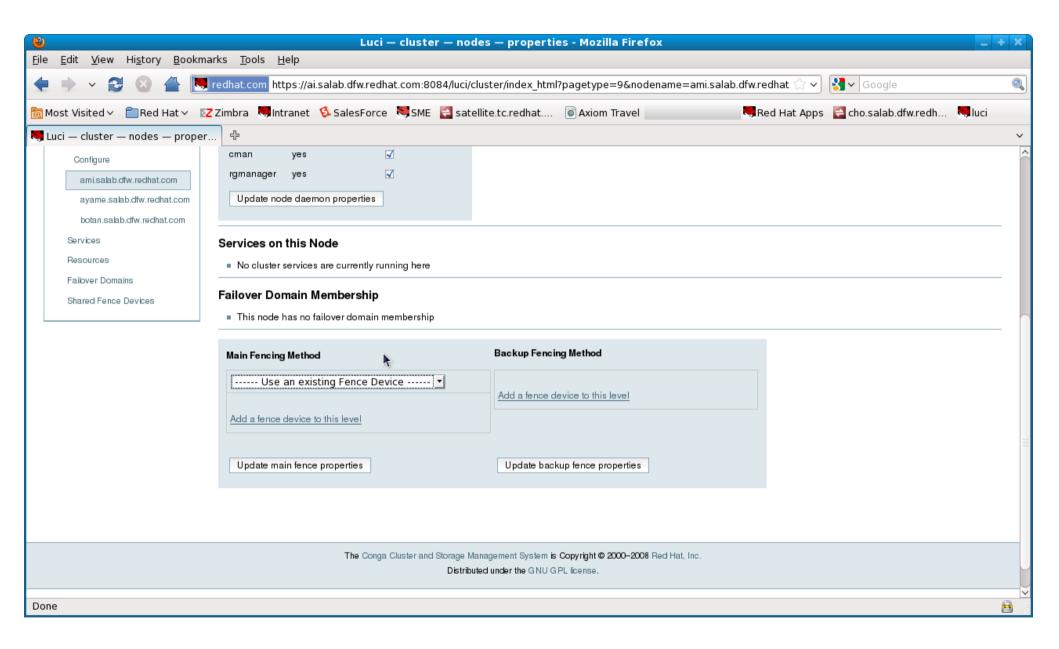




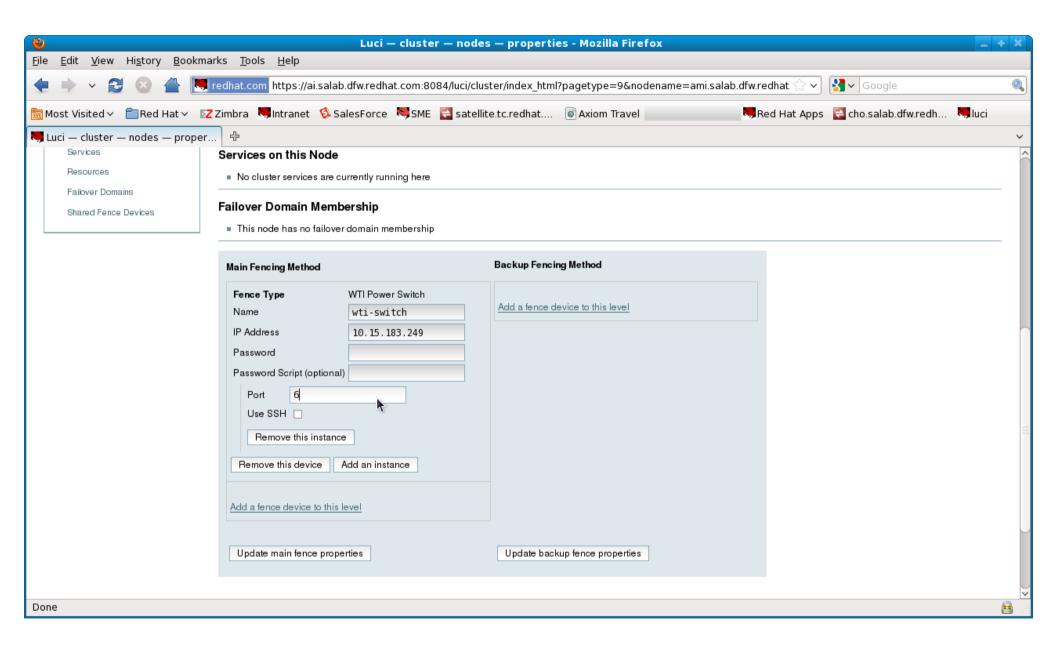














Configure Per-Node Fencing

Lather, rinse, repeat for each node.



Set up the volume group which will be used to house the virtual machine

Storage tab

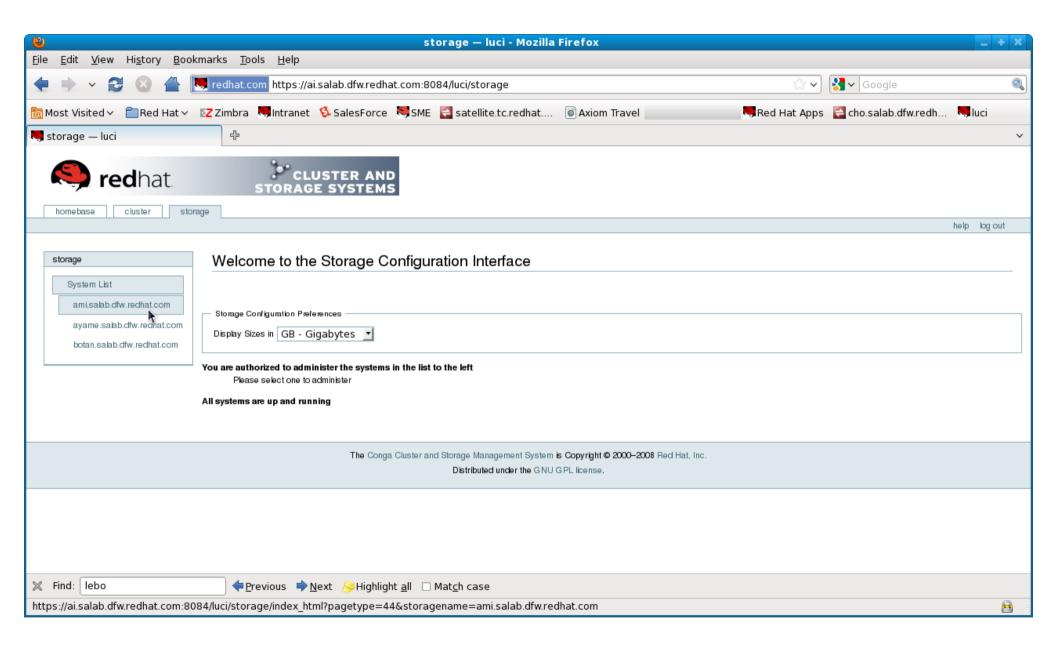
Choose a server

Choose Volume Groups

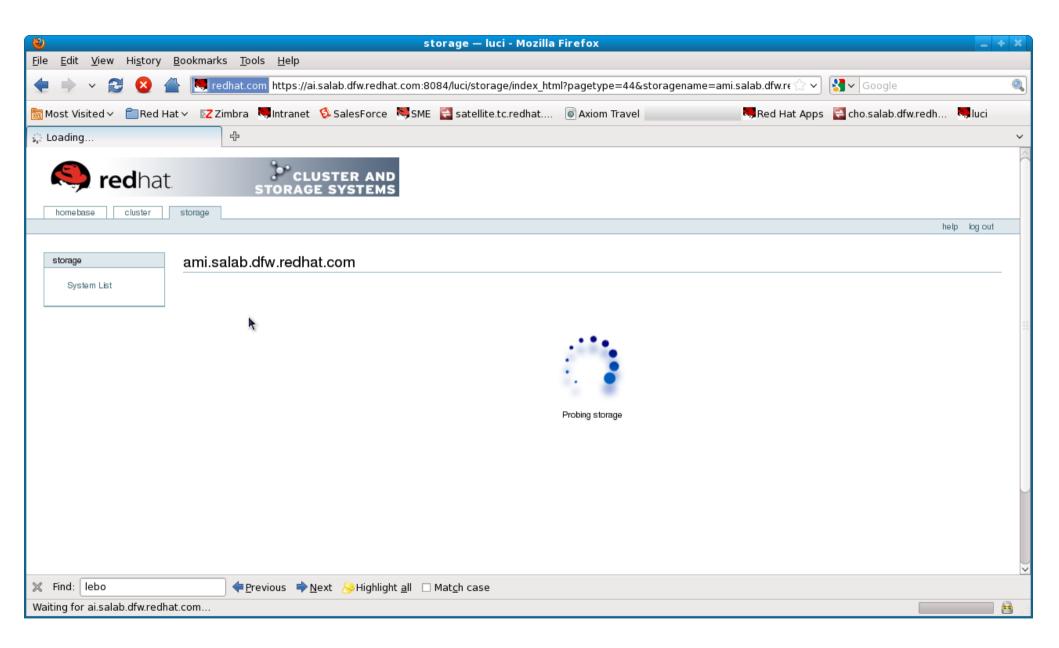
Choose New Volume Group

Name new VG and assign to a block device

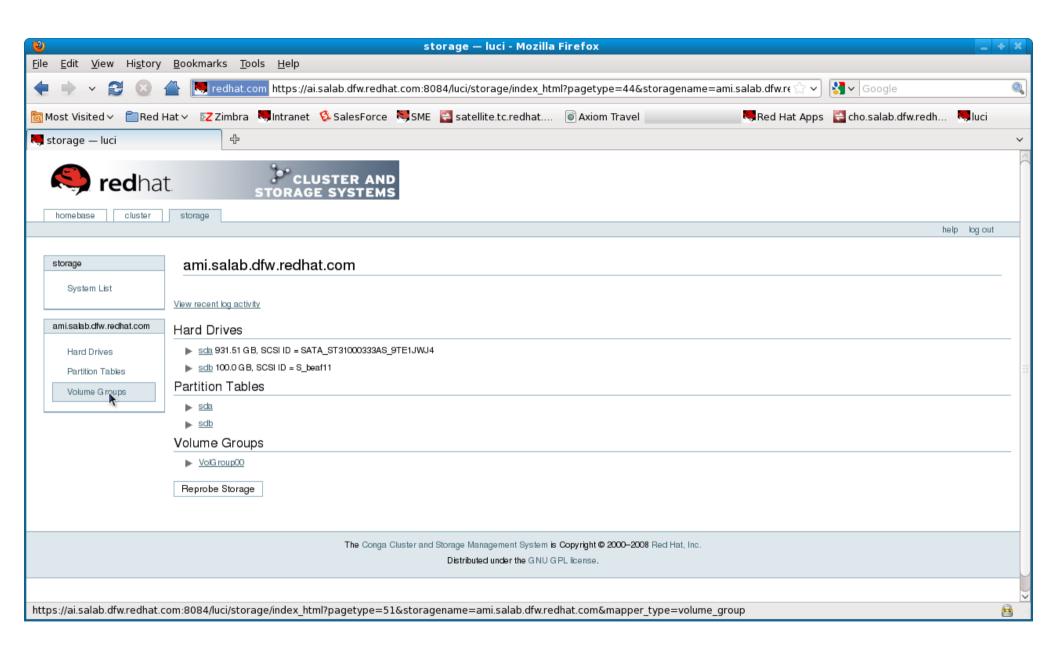




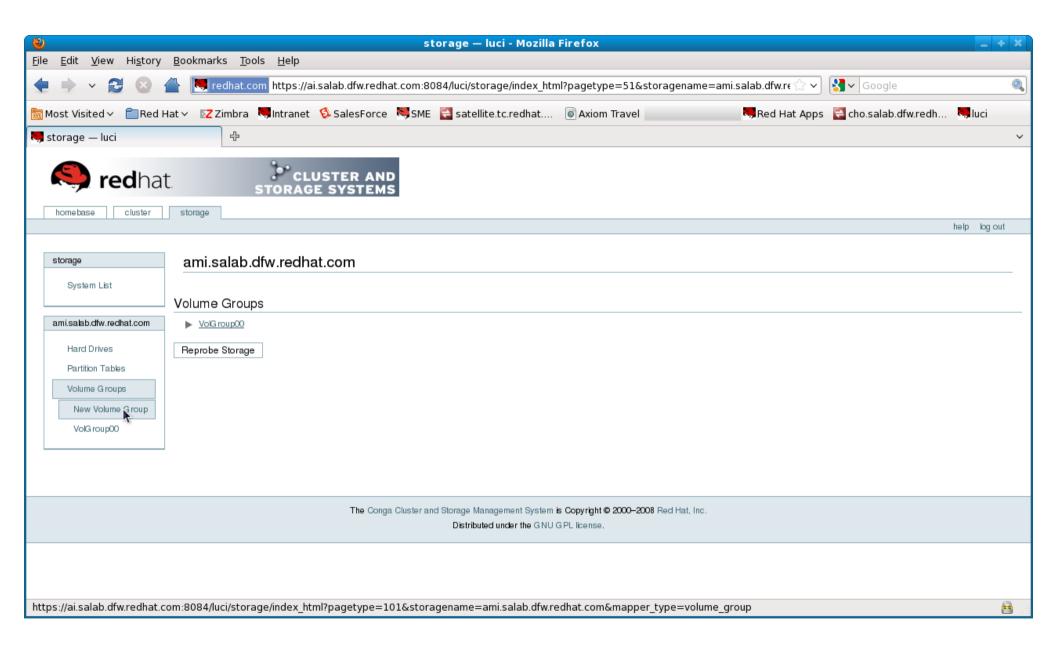




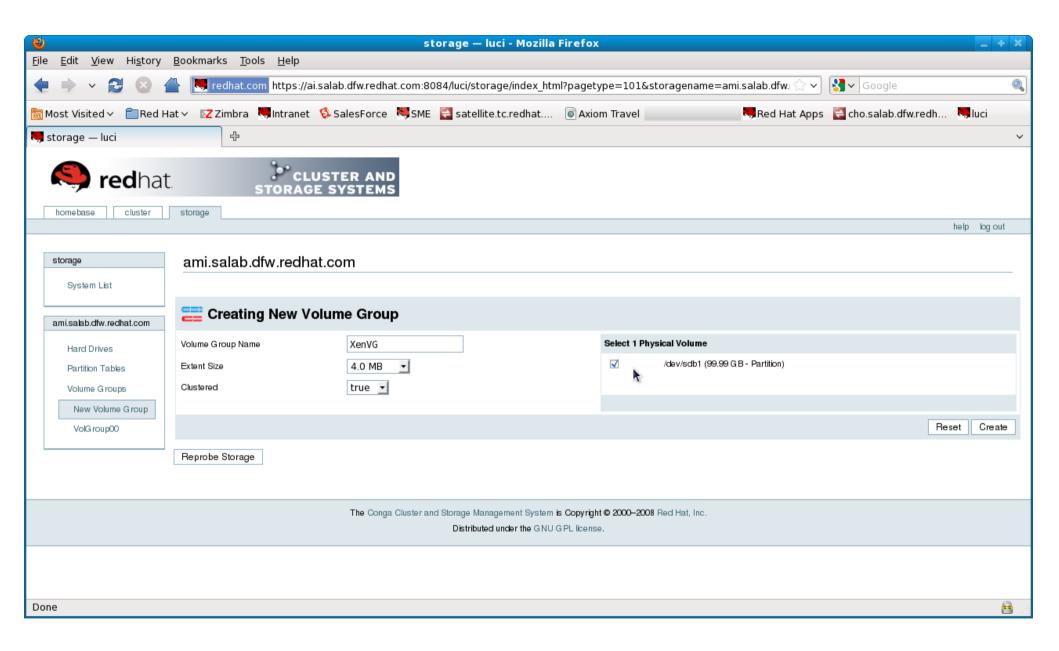




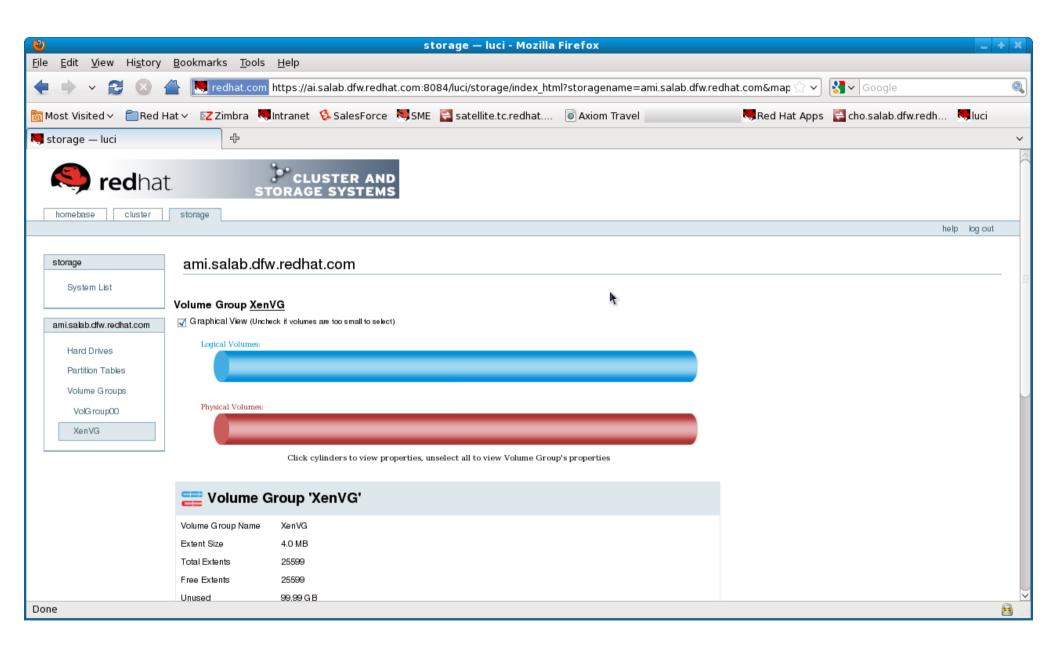














Set up the logical volume which will be used to house the virtual machines

Scroll down

New Logical Volume

Define LV Name

Define LV Size

Define Content (GFS2 recommended)

Define Unique GFS Name (gfs0)

Define mount point (/var/lib/xen/images)



Set up the logical volume which will be used to house the virtual machines

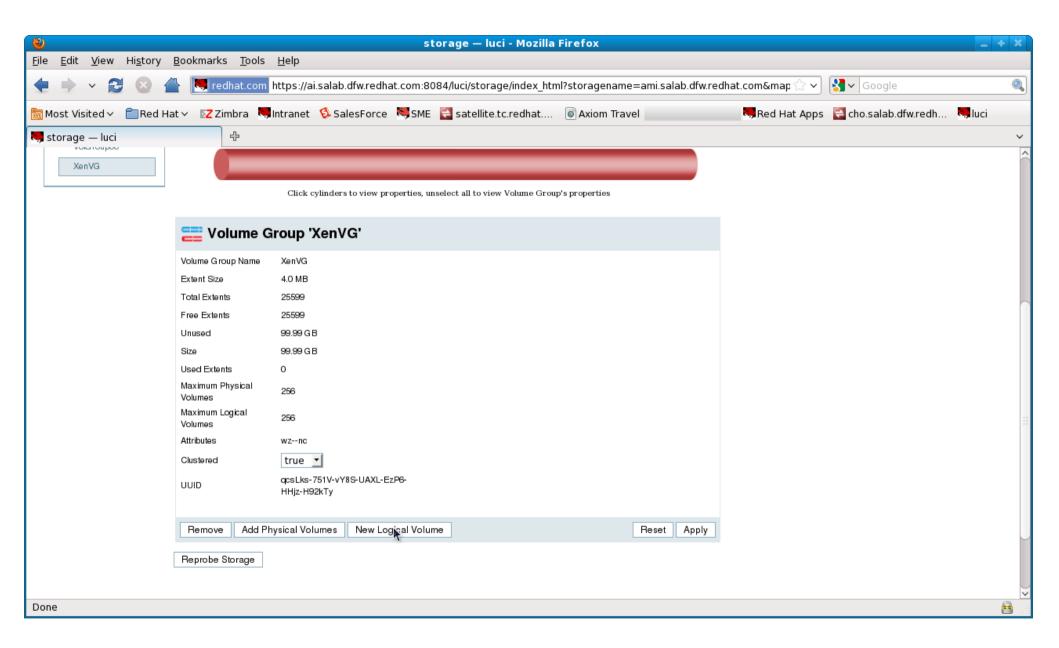
Set Mount to true

Set List in /etc/fstab to true

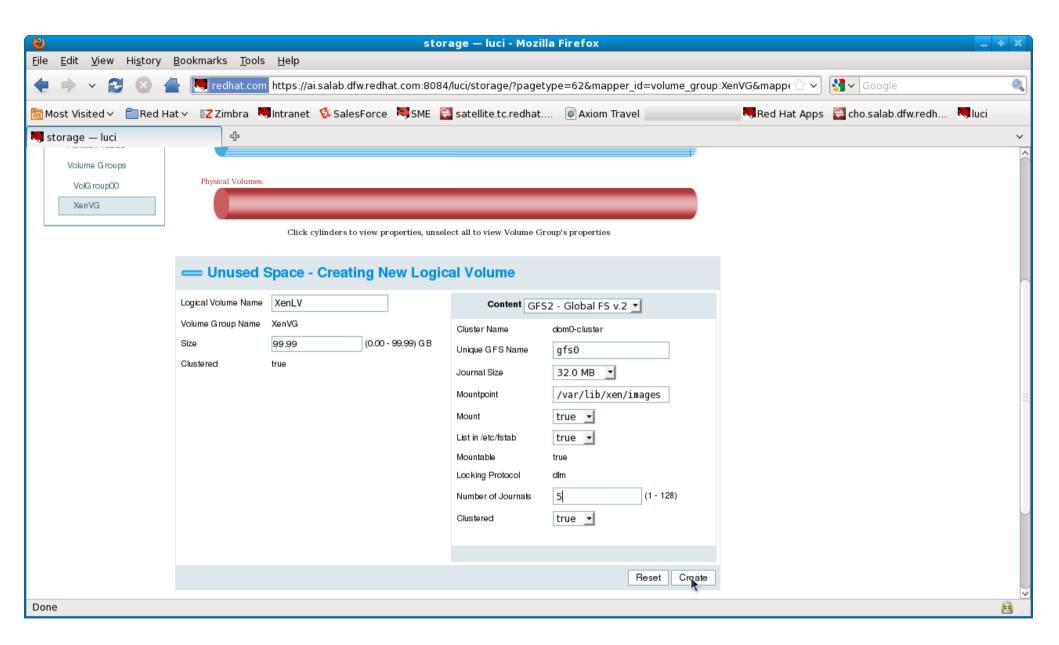
Set number of journals

Verify Clustered is set to true











```
Σ
                                root@ami:~
     Edit View Terminal Help
File
15289 ?
                      0:00 [iscsi q 5]
               S<
15290 ?
                      0:00 [scsi wq 5]
               S<
19327 ?
                      0:00 sshd: root@pts/1
               Rs
19329 pts/1
               Ss
                      0:00 -bash
22497 ?
               Ssl
                      0:00 /sbin/ccsd
22507 ?
               SLl
                      0:00 aisexec
22544 ?
               Ss
                      0:00 /sbin/groupd
22551 ?
               Ss
                      0:00 /sbin/fenced
22557 ?
               Ss
                      0:00 /sbin/dlm controld
22563 ?
               Ss
                      0:00 /sbin/qfs controld
22583 ?
               Ssl
                      0:00 clvmd -T20
22584 ?
                      0:00 [dlm astd]
               S<
22585 ?
               S<
                      0:00 [dlm scand]
22586 ?
               S<
                      0:00 [dlm recv]
22587 ?
               S<
                      0:00 [dlm send]
22588 ?
                      0:00 [dlm recoverd]
               S<
22641 ?
               S∢Ls
                      0:00 clurgmgrd
22643 ?
               S<l
                      0:00 clurgmgrd
22645 ?
                      0:00 [dlm recoverd]
               S<
23175 ?
                      0:00 /usr/libexec/ricci/ricci-worker -f /var/lib/ricci/que
               S<s
23176 ?
               S
                      0:00 ricci-modstorage
23266 ?
               R
                      0:00 /sbin/mkfs.gfs2 -J 32 -j 5 -0 -p lock dlm -t dom0-clu
               R+
                      0:00 ps ax
23269 pts/1
[root@ami ~]#
```



Add the mount point to the other hosts in the cluster

Storage

System List

System name

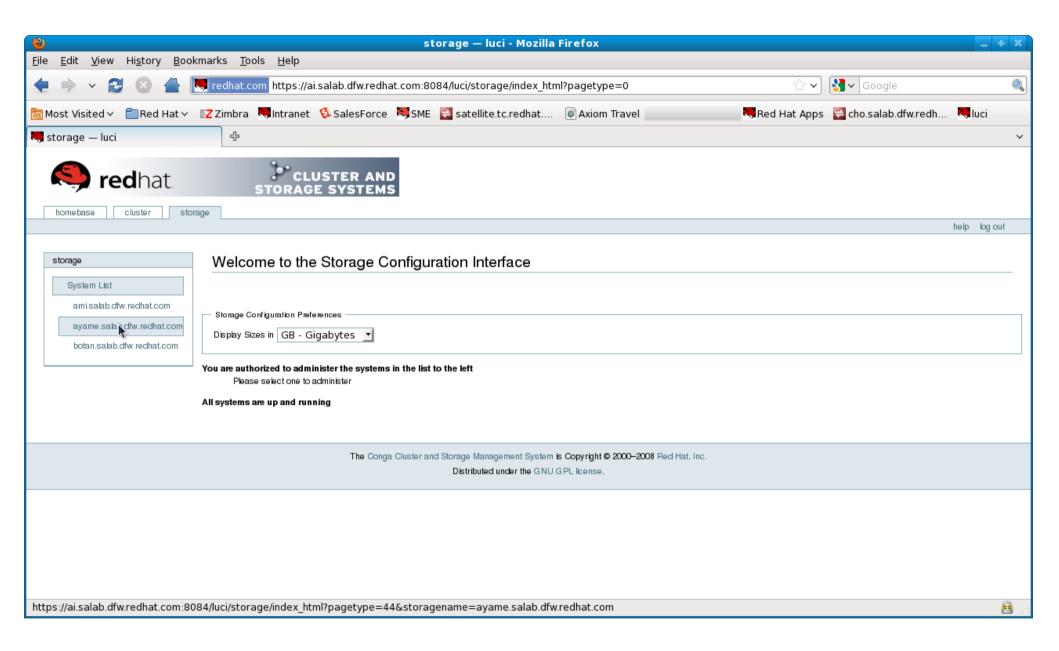
Expand VG

Expand LV

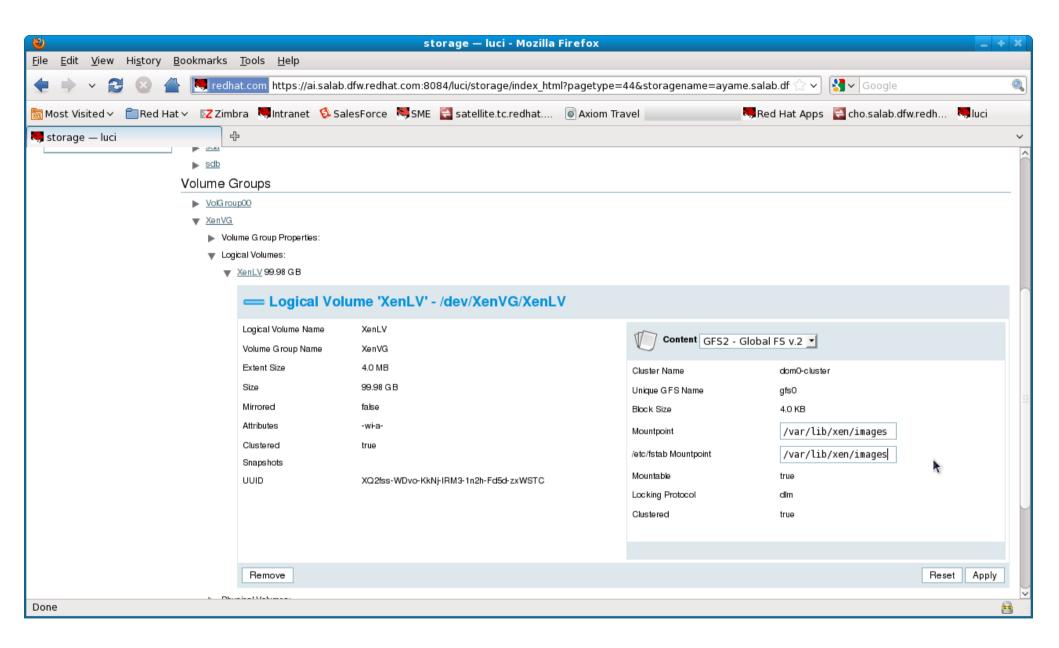
Fill in Mountpoint

Fill in /etc/fstab Mountpoint











Configure Storage (alternative method)

Copy and paste the last line of /etc/fstab to the other nodes and then mount -a



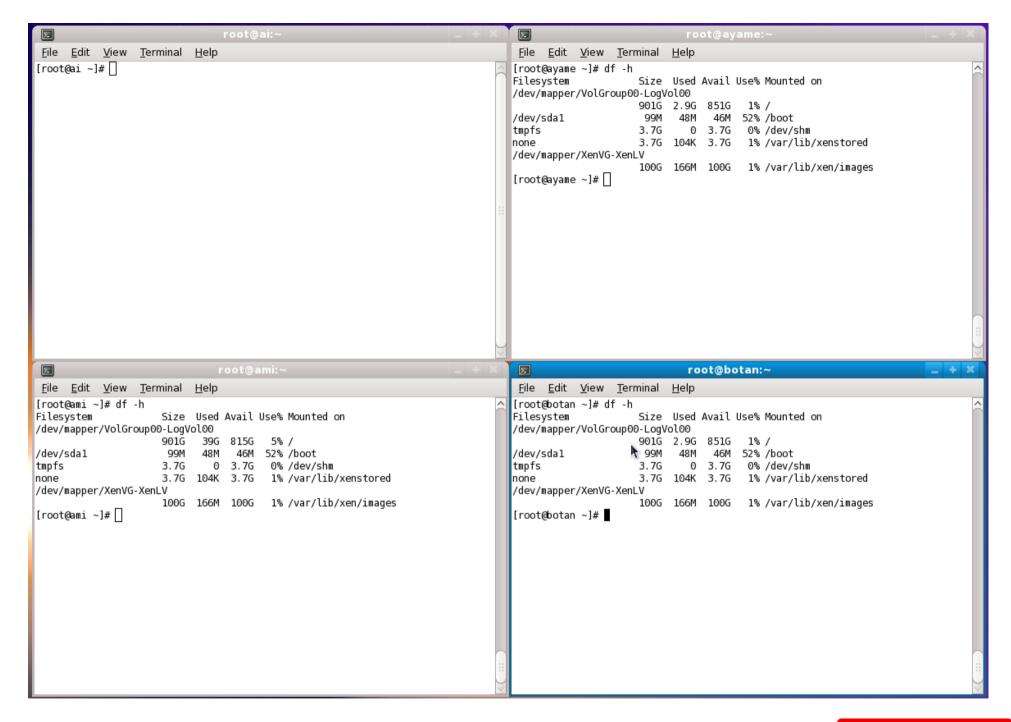
```
root@botan:~
 File Edit View Terminal Help
[root@botan ~]# mount
/dev/mapper/VolGroup00-LogVol00 on / type ext3 (rw)
proc on /proc type proc (rw)
sysfs on /sys type sysfs (rw)
devpts on /dev/pts type devpts (rw,gid=5,mode=620)
/dev/sdal on /boot type ext3 (rw)
tmpfs on /dev/shm type tmpfs (rw)
none on /proc/sys/fs/binfmt misc type binfmt misc (rw)
sunrpc on /var/lib/nfs/rpc pipefs type rpc pipefs (rw)
none on /var/lib/xenstored type tmpfs (rw)
none on /sys/kernel/config type configfs (rw)
[root@botan ~]# echo /dev/XenVG/XenLV /var/lib/xen/images gfs2 defaults 0 0 >> /
etc/fstab
[root@botan ~]# mount -a
[root@botan ~]# mount
/dev/mapper/VolGroup00-LogVol00 on / type ext3 (rw)
proc on /proc type proc (rw)
sysfs on /sys type sysfs (rw)
devpts on /dev/pts type devpts (rw,gid=5,mode=620)
/dev/sdal on /boot type ext3 (rw)
tmpfs on /dev/shm type tmpfs (rw)
none on /proc/sys/fs/binfmt misc type binfmt misc (rw)
sunrpc on /var/lib/nfs/rpc pipefs type rpc pipefs (rw)
none on /var/lib/xenstored type tmpfs (rw)
none on /sys/kernel/config type configfs (rw)
/dev/mapper/XenVG-XenLV on /var/lib/xen/images type gfs2 (rw,hostdata=jid=2:id=1
31073: first=0)
[root@botan ~]#
```



Verify Storage Availability

Something simple like a df -h on all nodes is fine.





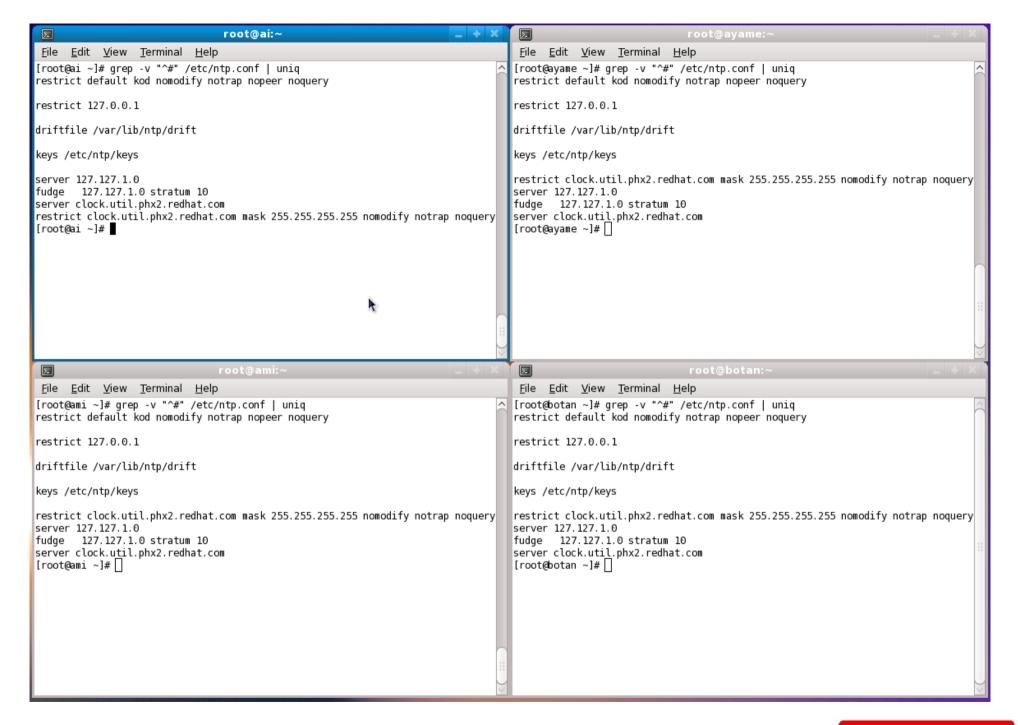


Prepare dom0 machines for live migration

Make sure that time is synced across all of the dom0 machines.

You **must** use something like NTP. Even if you just set up the management server as an NTP server, the dom0 times **must** be synced for live migration to work right!







Install Virtual Machines

Use virt-manager or virt-install

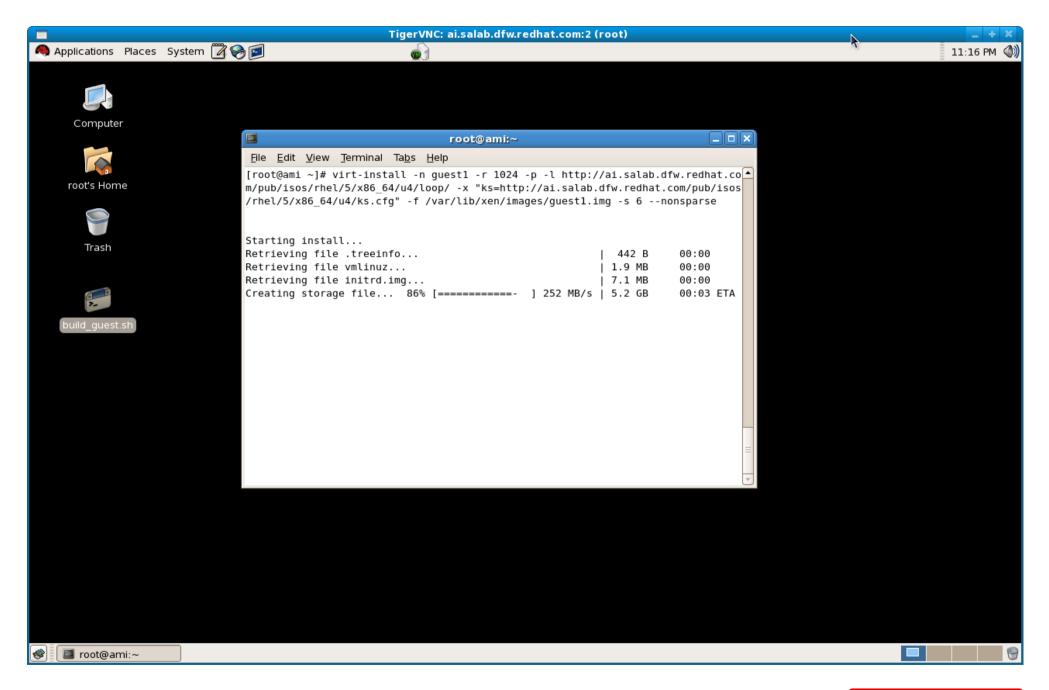
The following is a single command, separated here for easier viewing:

```
virt-install -n guest1 -r 1024 -p \
```

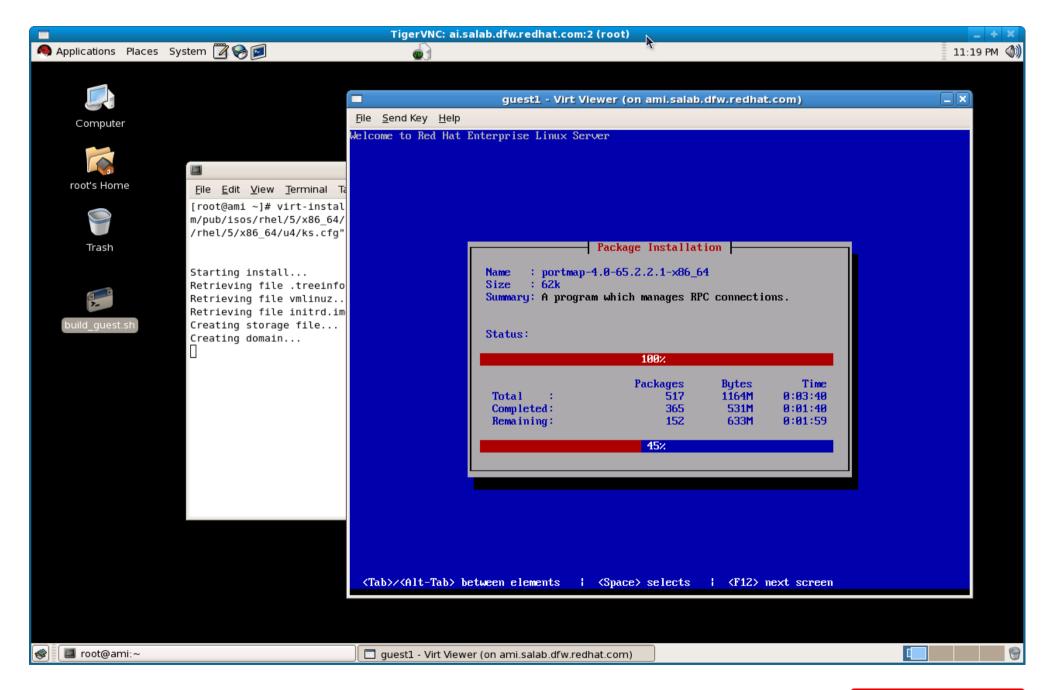
- -I http://ai.salab.dfw.redhat.com/pub/isos/rhel/5/x86_64/u4/loop/ \
- -x "ks=http://ai.salab.dfw.redhat.com/pub/isos/rhel/5/x86_64/u4/ks.cfg" \
- -f /var/lib/xen/images/guest1.img -s 6 --nonsparse













Prepare all dom0 machines for live migration

```
In the /etc/xend-config.sxp file set the following:
   (xend-relocation-server yes)
   (xend-relocation-port 8002)
   (xend-relocation-address ")
   (xend-relocation-hosts-allow ")
Restart the xend service
Test live migration
   virsh migrate guest1 \ xen
     +ssh://root@ayame.salab.dfw.redhat.com
```



```
root@ami:~
 Σ
 File Edit View Terminal Help
[root@ami ~]# grep xend-relocation /etc/xen/xend-config.sxp | grep -v "^#"
(xend-relocation-server yes)
(xend-relocation-port 8002)
(xend-relocation-address '')
(xend-relocation-hosts-allow '')
[root@ami ~]# service xend restart
restart xend:
                                                           [ OK ]
[root@ami ~]# virsh migrate guestl xen+ssh://root@ayame.salab.dfw.redhat.com
root@ayame.salab.dfw.redhat.com's password:
[root@ami ~]# virsh --connect xen+ssh://root@ayame.salab.dfw.redhat.com
root@ayame.salab.dfw.redhat.com's password:
Welcome to virsh, the virtualization interactive terminal.
Type: 'help' for help with commands
      'quit' to quit
virsh # list
 Id Name
                         State
  0 Domain-0
                        running
                        idle
 4 guest1
virsh #
```



Prepare dom0 machines for live migration

Stop all the guests chkconfig xendomains off service xendomains stop



```
Σ
                                 root@ami:~
 File Edit View Terminal Help
[root@ami ~]# virsh list
 Id Name
                          State
  0 Domain-0
                          running
[root@ami ~]# chkconfig xendomains off
[root@ami ~]# service xendomains stop
Shutting down Xen domains:[done]
[root@ami ~]# █
                                                             [ OK ]
```



Prepare dom0 machines for live migration

Normally you would move the config files etc /etc/xen to shared storage (/var/lib/xen/images on each dom0), but there is a bug in the beta version of RHEL 5.4, BZ 519786.

Either:

use the vm.sh from the BZ

copy all of the domU config files to /etc/xen on all of the nodes

symlink the configs from /etc/xen/[guest] to /var/lib/xen/images/[guest] on all the nodes.

For this presentation, I used the vm.sh from the BZ and moved all the configs to shared storage



```
Σ
                              root@ami:~
File Edit View Terminal Help
[root@ami ~]# ls /var/lib/xen/images/
guest1.img guest2.img guest3.img guest4.img guest5.img guest6.img
[root@ami ~]# mv /etc/xen/guest* /var/lib/xen/images/
[root@ami ~]# ls /var/lib/xen/images/
guest1
           guest2
                      guest3
                                  guest4
                                             guest5
                                                         guest6
guest1.img guest2.img guest3.img guest4.img guest5.img guest6.img
[root@ami~]#
```



Configure Failover Domains

Cluster tab

Cluster Name

Failover Domains

Add Failover Domain

FD Name

Check "Prioritized"

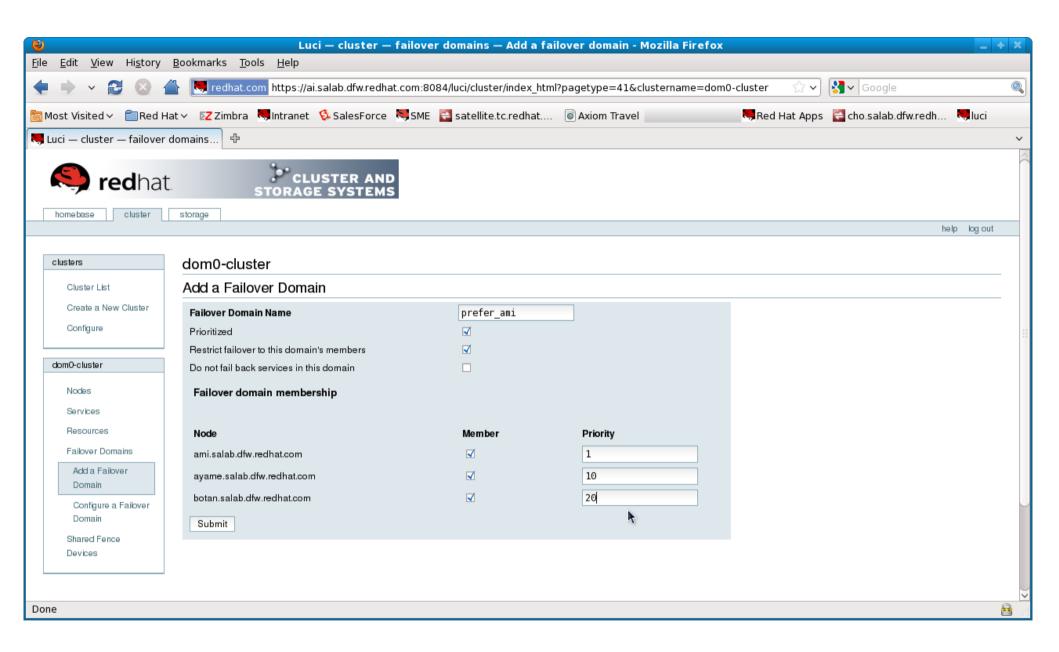
Check "Restrict failover to this domain's members"

Do not check "Do not fail back services..."

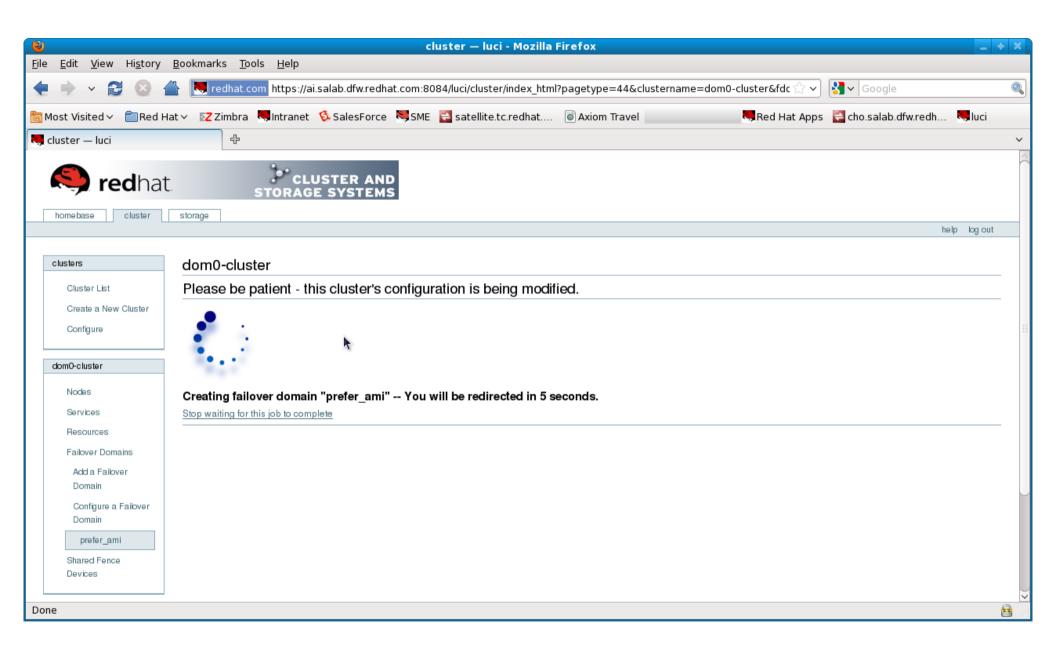
Assign members and priorities

Submit









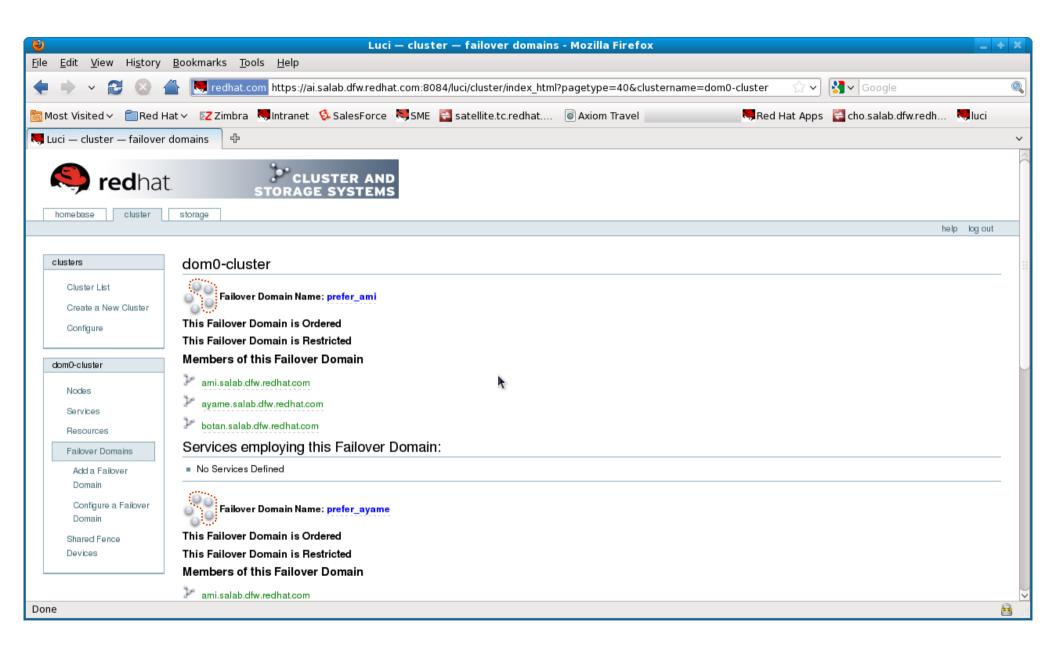


Configure Failover Domains

Create a domain for each dom0.

```
prefer_ami
ami 1, ayame 10, botan 20
prefer_ayame
ayame 1, botan 10, ami 20
prefer_botan
botan 1, ami 10, ayame 20
```







Define Virtual Machine Services

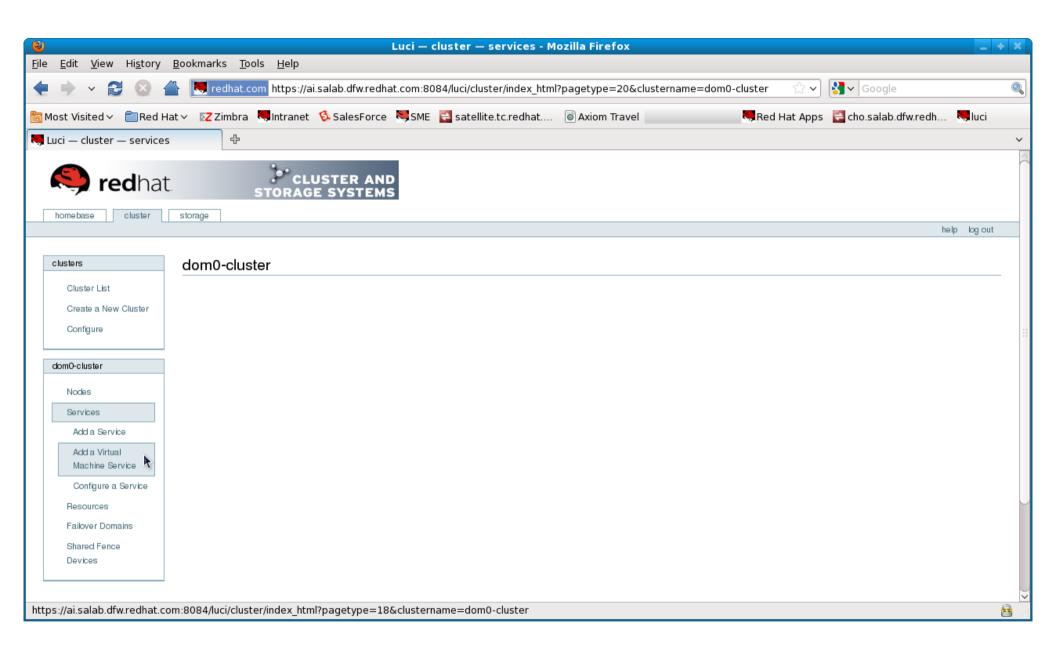
Cluster Tab

Cluster Name

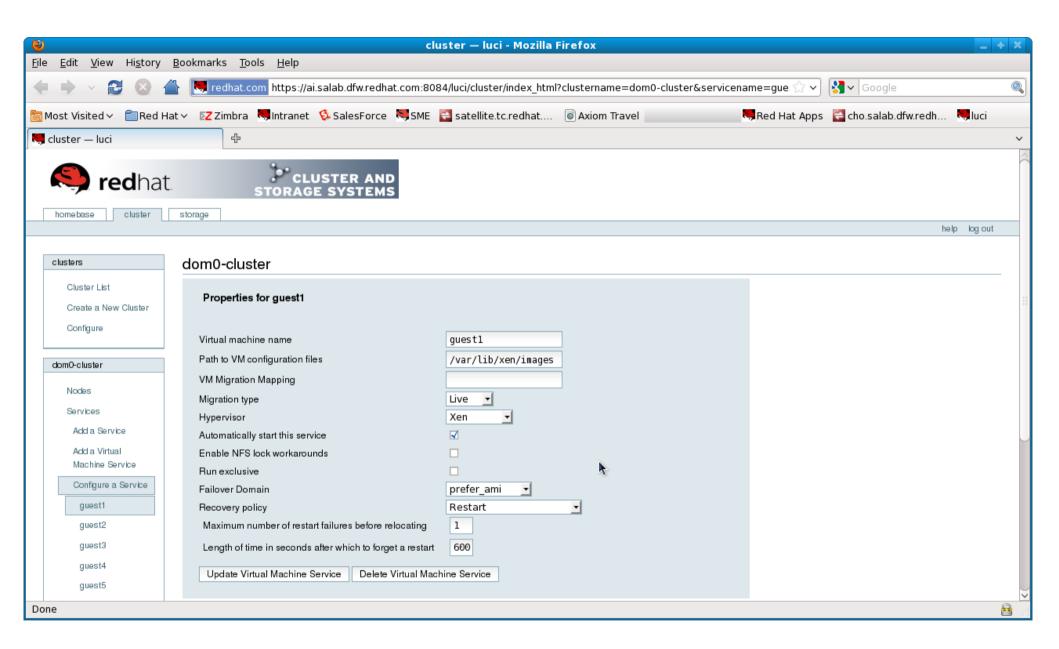
Services

Add Virtual Machine Service









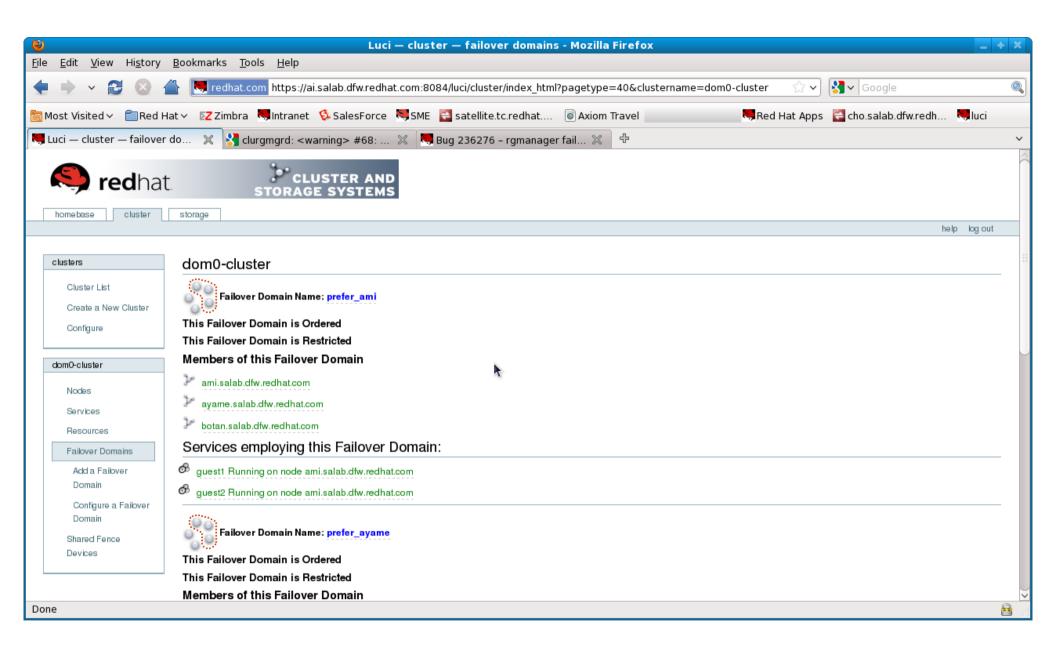


Define Virtual Machine Services

Repeat for each VM Service

In this example, two VM Services are assigned to each failover domain - this equates to two machines starting on ai, two on ayame and two on botan







Test virtual machine management services

Cluster Tab

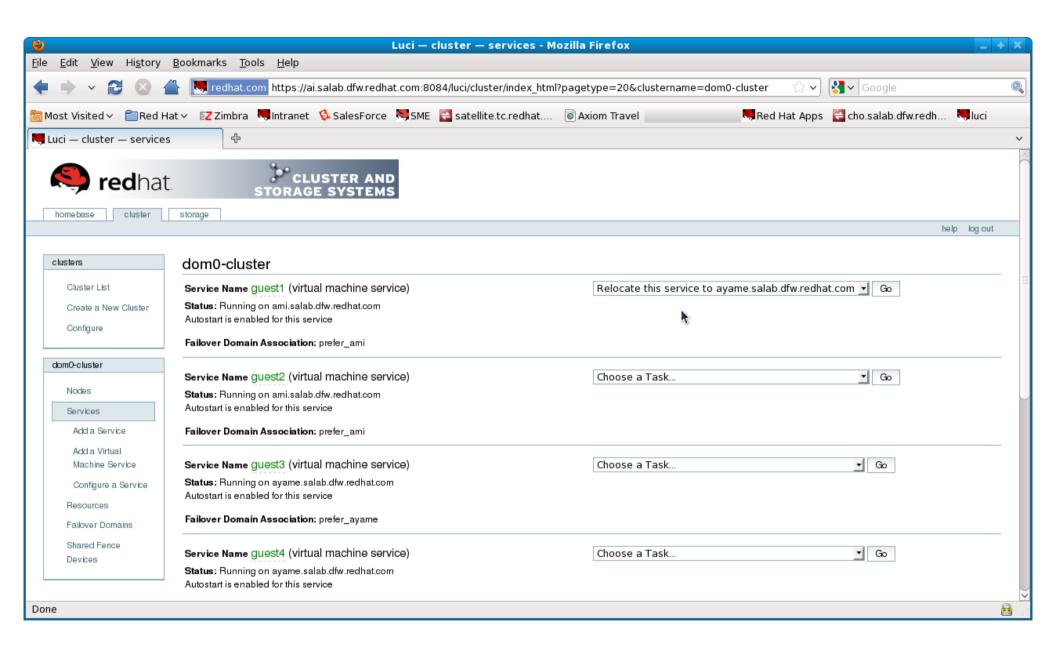
Cluster Name

Services

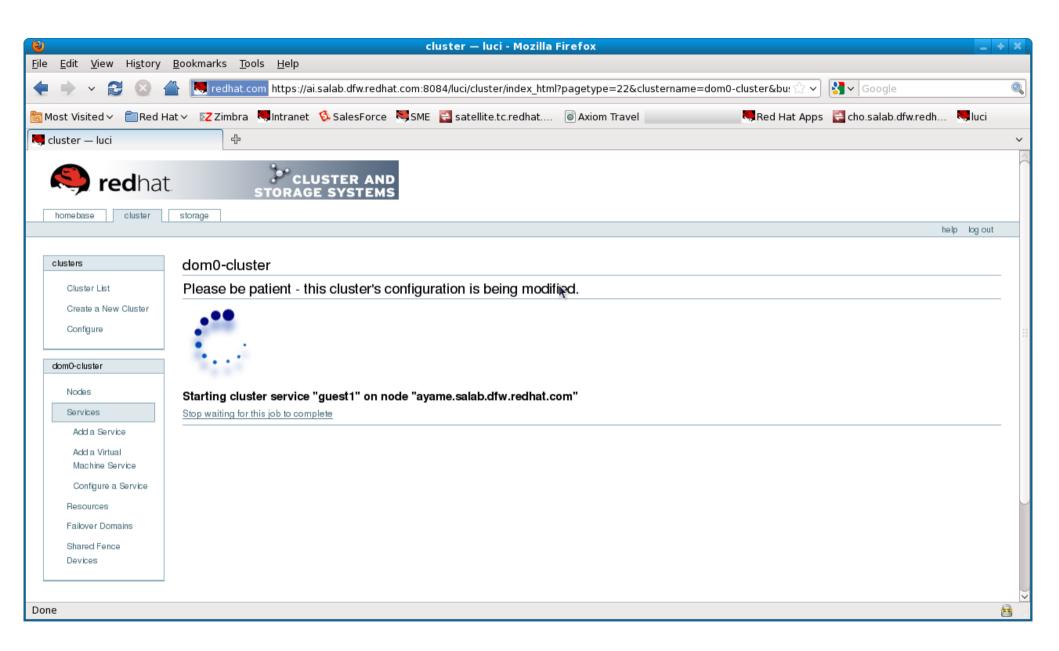
Choose an action for one of the machines from the drop down menu

Go and confirm

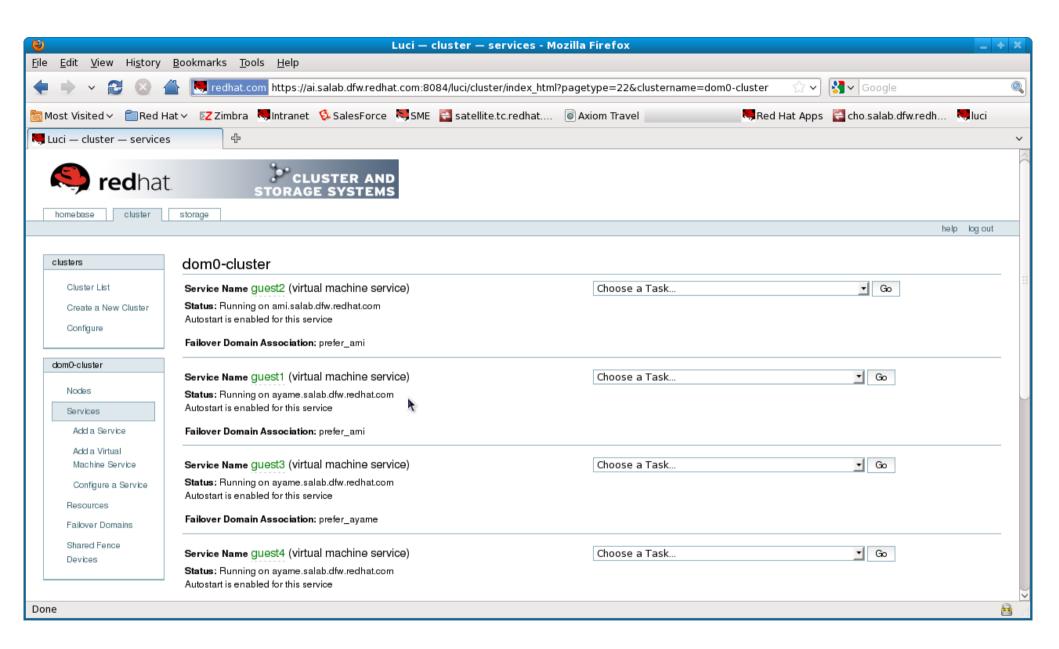














```
root@ayame:~
File Edit View Terminal Help
[root@ayame ~]# virsh list
Id Name
                         State
 0 Domain-0
                         running
 5 quest4
                        idle
                        idle
 6 quest3
 8 quest1
                         idle
[root@ayame ~]# clustat
Cluster Status for dom0-cluster @ Thu Aug 27 17:10:35 2009
Member Status: Ouorate
                                         ID Status
Member Name
ami.salab.dfw.redhat.com
                                             1 Online, rgmanager
ayame.salab.dfw.redhat.com
                                             2 Online, Local, rgmanager
botan.salab.dfw.redhat.com
                                             3 Online, rgmanager
Service Name
                                Owner (Last)
                                                               State
                                ayame.salab.dfw.redhat.com
vm:quest1
                                                               started
vm:guest2
                                ami.salab.dfw.redhat.com
                                                               started
                                ayame.salab.dfw.redhat.com
vm:guest3
                                                               started
                                                               started
vm:guest4
                                ayame.salab.dfw.redhat.com
vm:guest5
                                botan.salab.dfw.redhat.com
                                                               started
vm:quest6
                                                               started
                                botan.salab.dfw.redhat.com
[root@ayame ~]#
```



Test virtual machine failover services

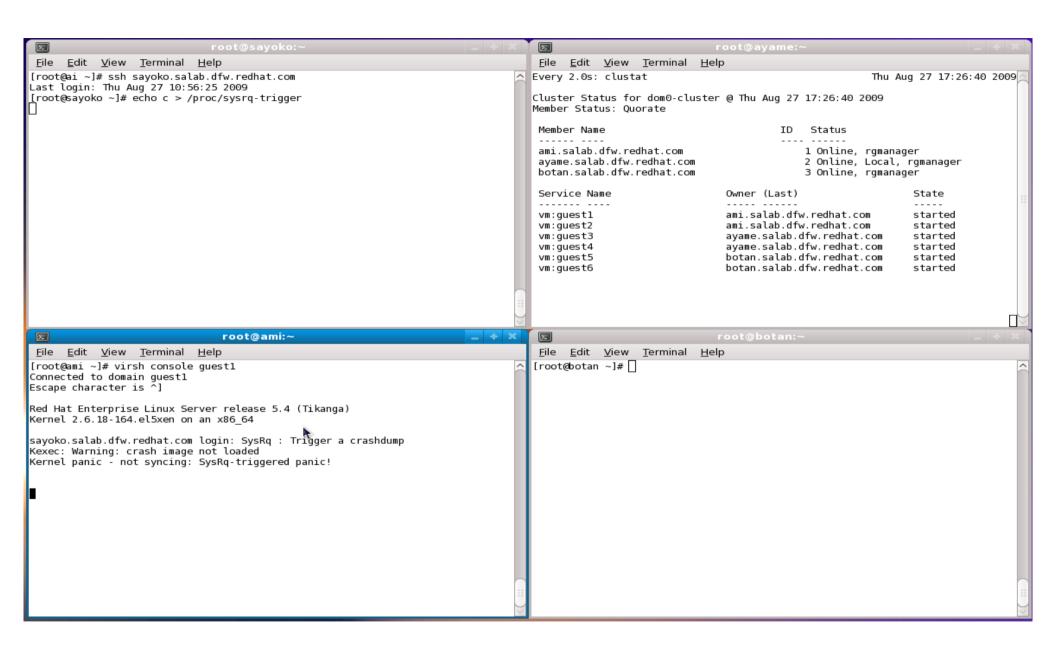
Log into a domU machine and crash it

echo c > /proc/sysrq-trigger

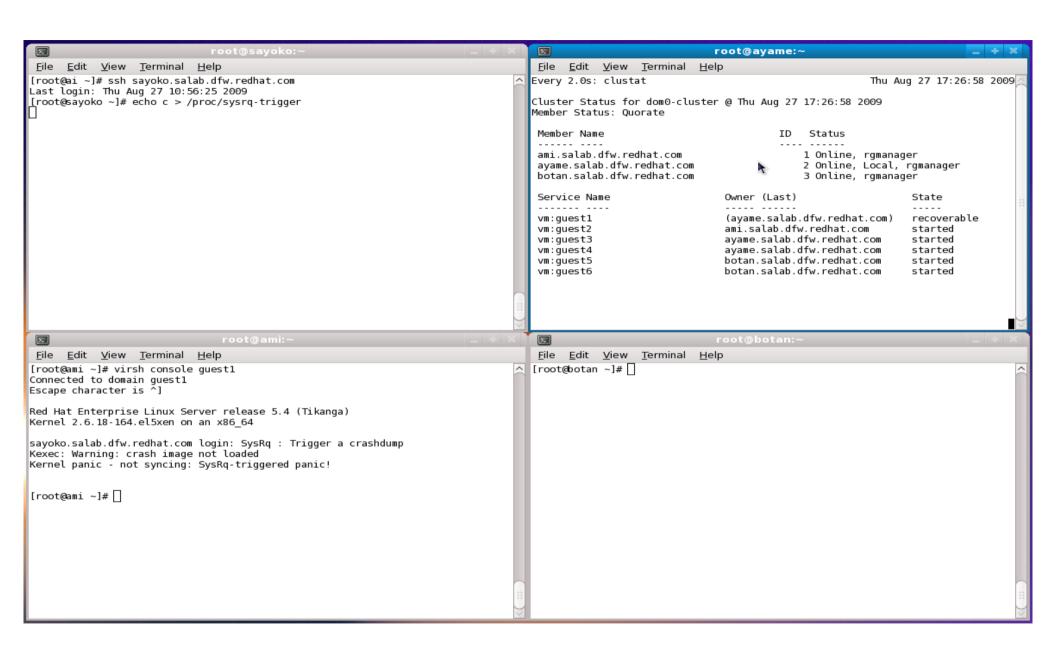
Watch clustat on one of the dom0 machines

In the following slides, the domU system is crashed and the cluster restarts it on ami.

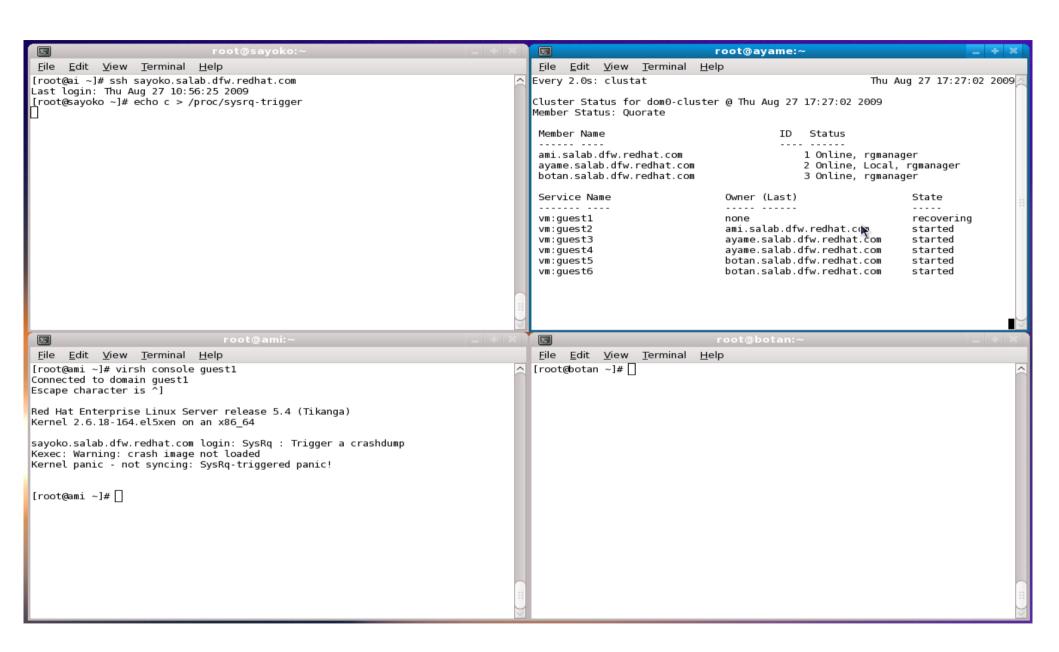




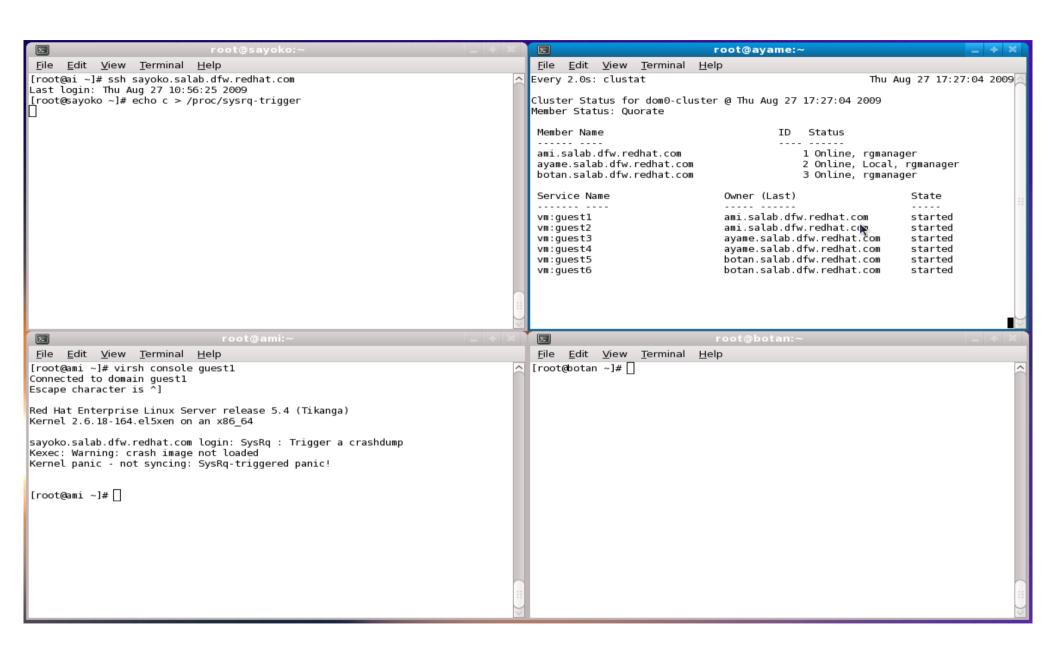










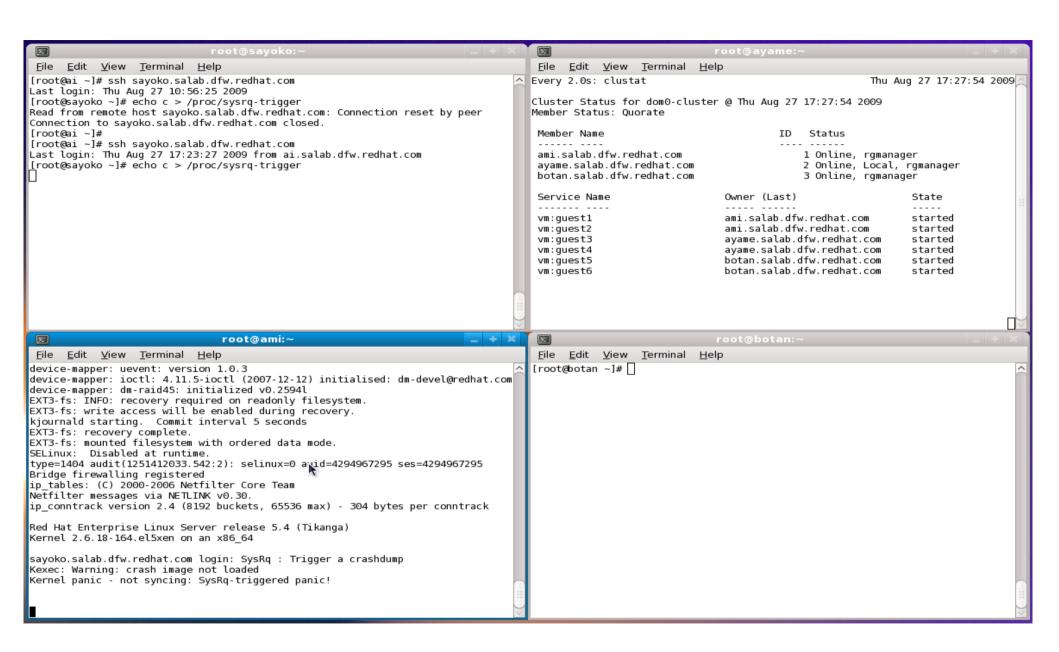




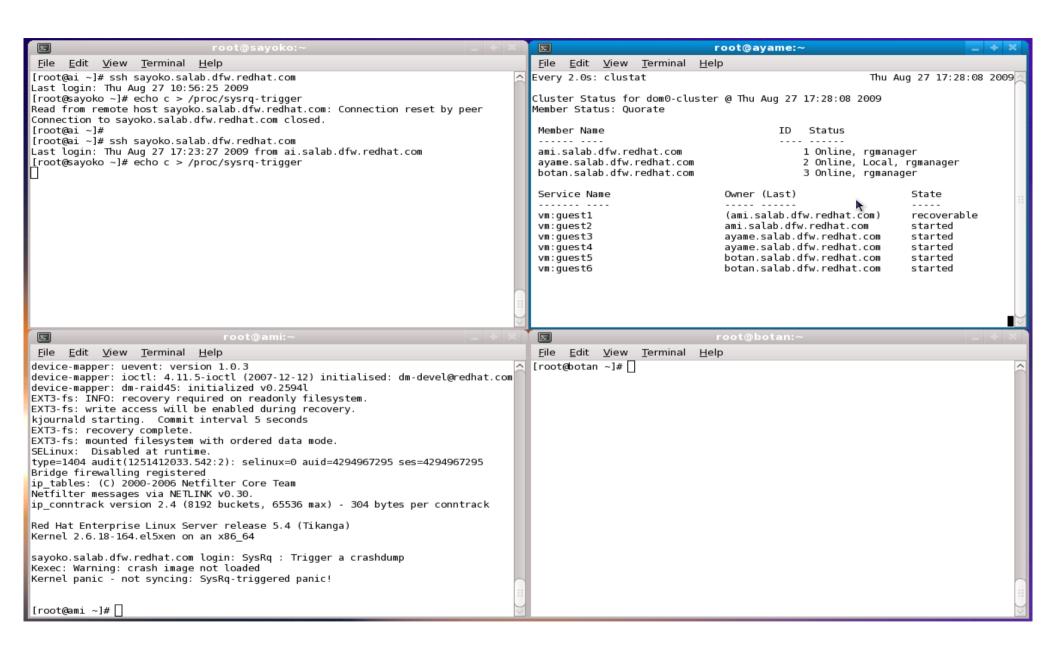
Test virtual machine failover services

The same guest is crashed a second time and the cluster migrates it to ayami based on the failover domain rules we set up earlier.

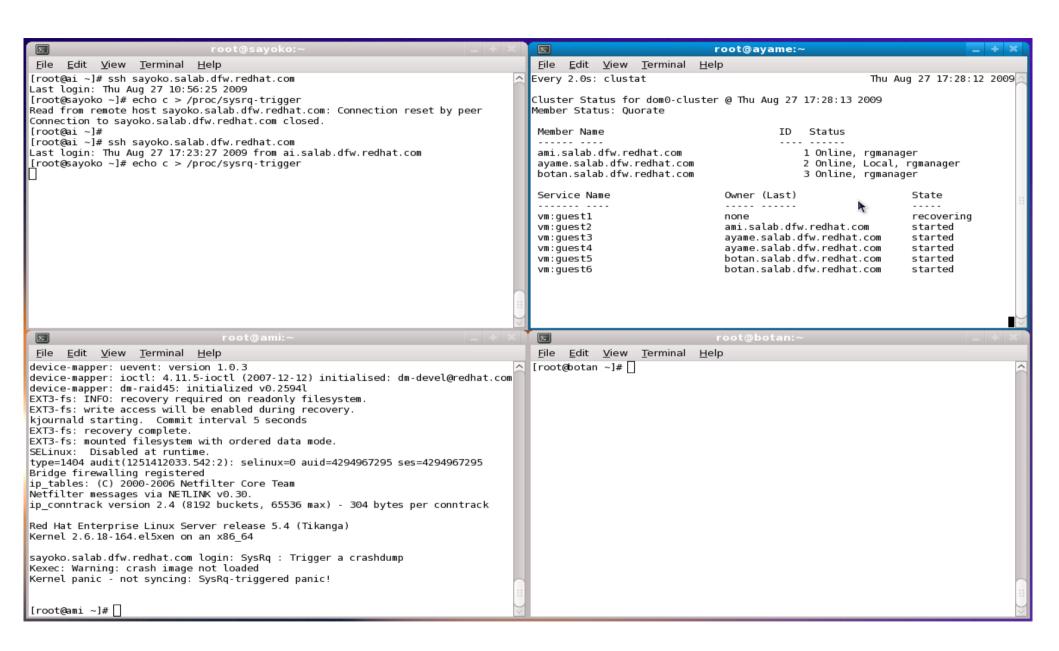




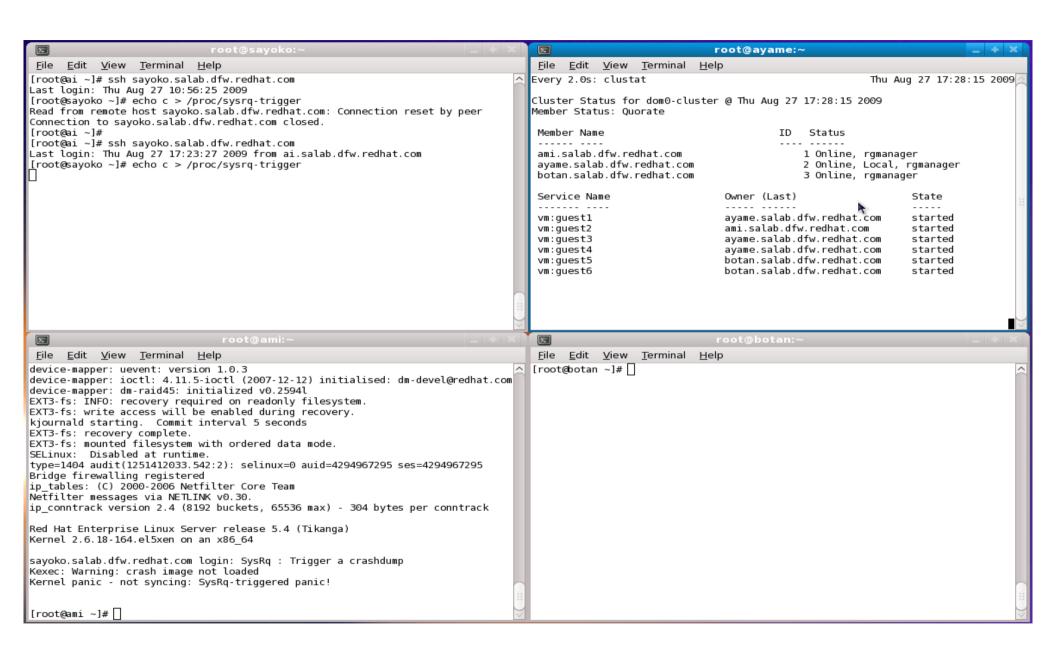














Define a new cluster - domU-cluster

Cluster tab

Create new cluster

Cluster name

Node Hostnames/passwords

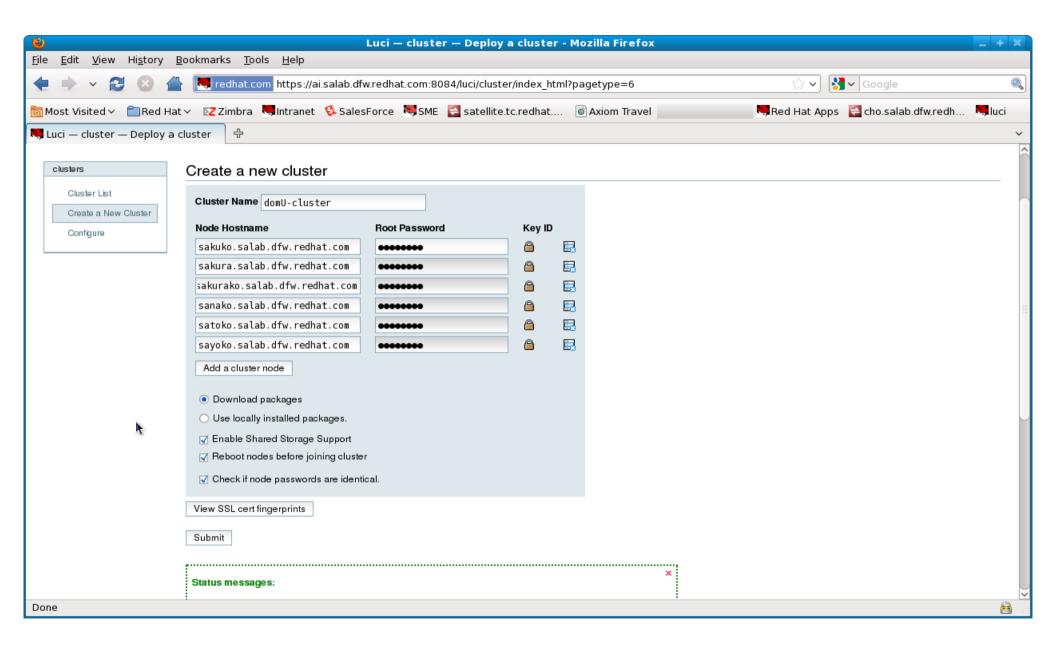
Enable share storage

Reboot nodes

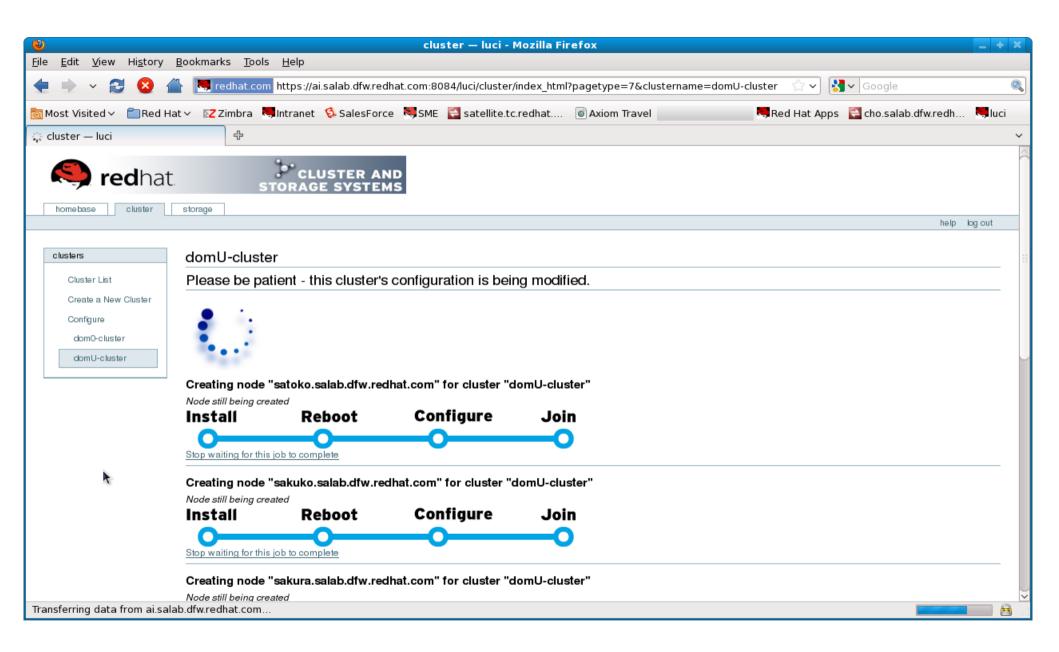
Check if passwords identical

View SSL fingerprints





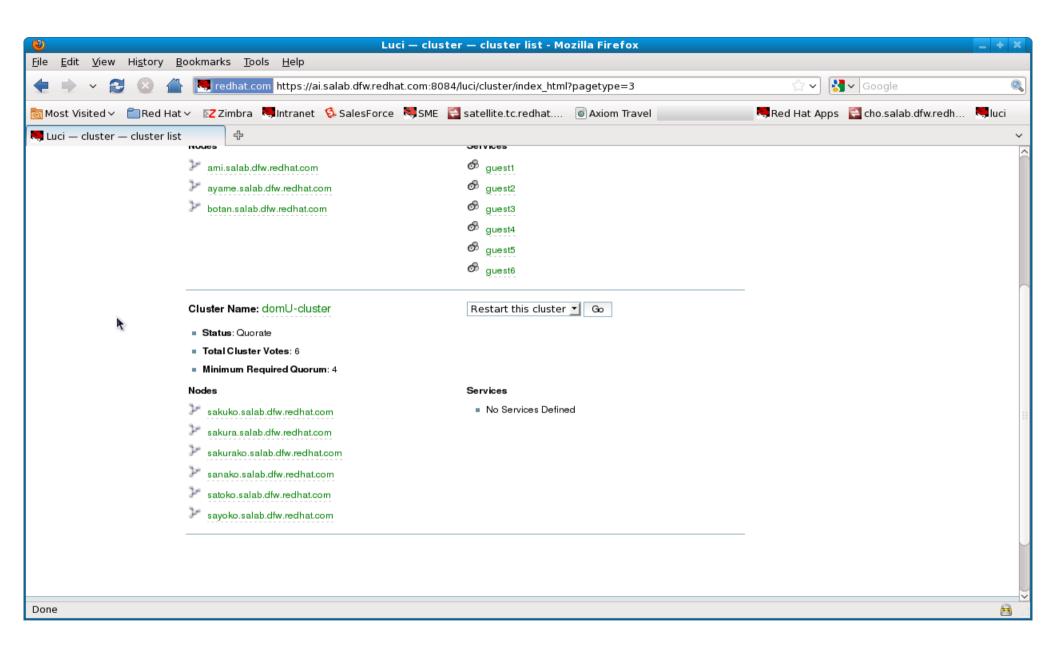






```
Σ
                              root@ayame:~
                                                                         _ + X
 File Edit View Terminal Help
                                ami.salab.dfw.redhat.com
 vm:quest2
                                                               started
 vm:quest3
                                (none)
                                                               recoverable
                                (none)
                                                               recoverable
 vm:guest4
 vm:quest5
                                botan.salab.dfw.redhat.com
                                                               started
 vm:quest6
                                (none)
                                                               recoverable
[root@ayame ~]# clustat
Cluster Status for dom0-cluster @ Fri Aug 28 13:56:35 2009
Member Status: Ouorate
 Member Name
                                         ID Status
 ami.salab.dfw.redhat.com
                                             1 Online, rgmanager
 ayame.salab.dfw.redhat.com
                                             2 Online, Local, rgmanager
 botan.salab.dfw.redhat.com
                                             3 Online, rgmanager
                                Owner (Last)
                                                                State
 Service Name
 vm:quest1
                                ami.salab.dfw.redhat.com
                                                               started
                                (none)
 vm:quest2
                                                               recoverable
                                                               recoverable
 vm:guest3
                                (none)
 vm:quest4
                                (none)
                                                               recoverable
                                botan.salab.dfw.redhat.com
 vm:guest5
                                                               started
 vm:quest6
                                                               recoverable
                                (none)
[root@ayame ~]#
```







Copy the fence_xvm.key to the domU cluster members
Either scp or use the web UI



Set up a shared fence device

Cluster Tab

Cluster Name

Shared Fence Devices

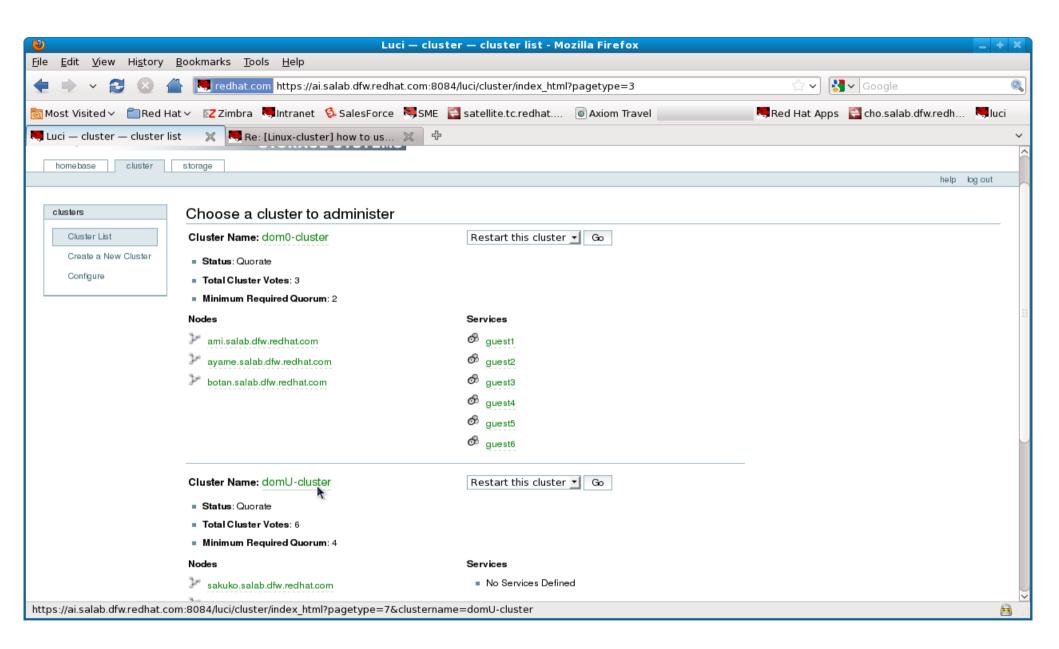
Add a Fence Device

Type

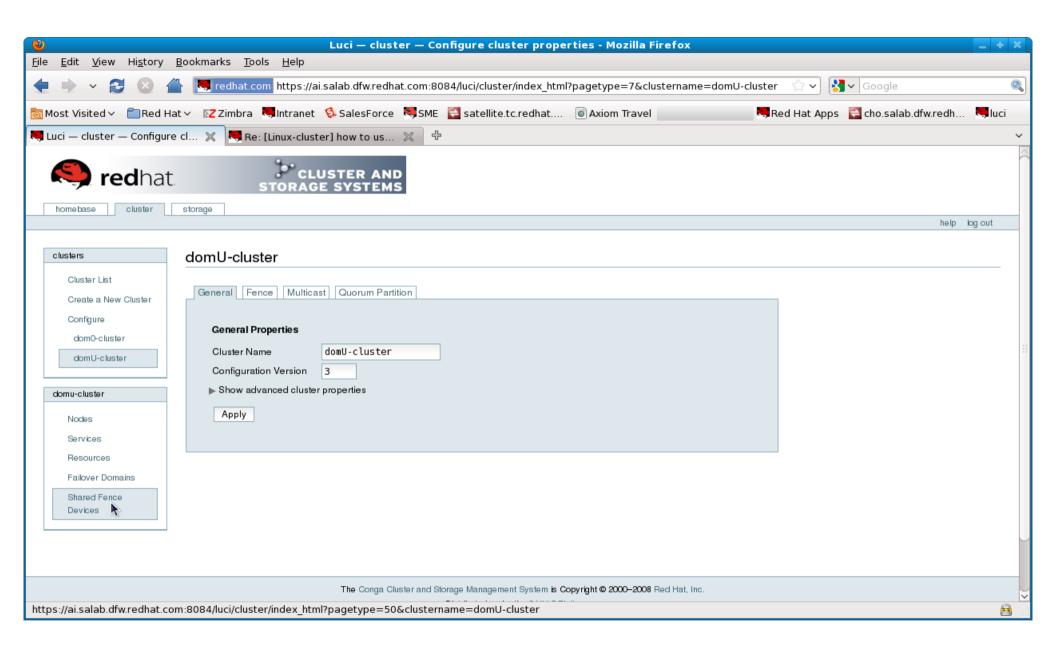
Name

Submit and confirm

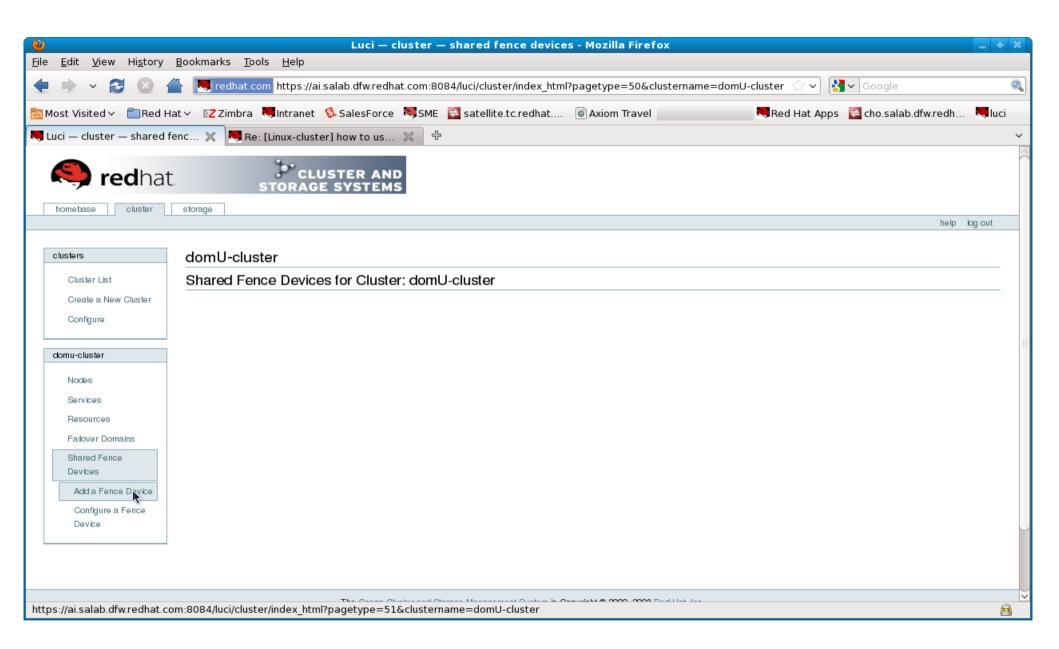




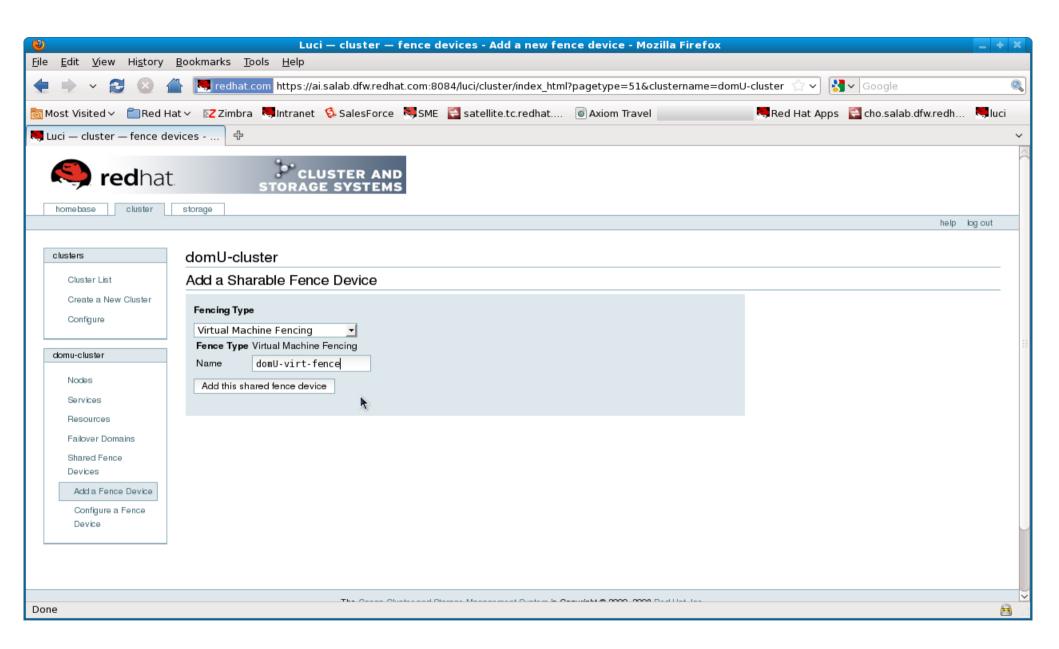




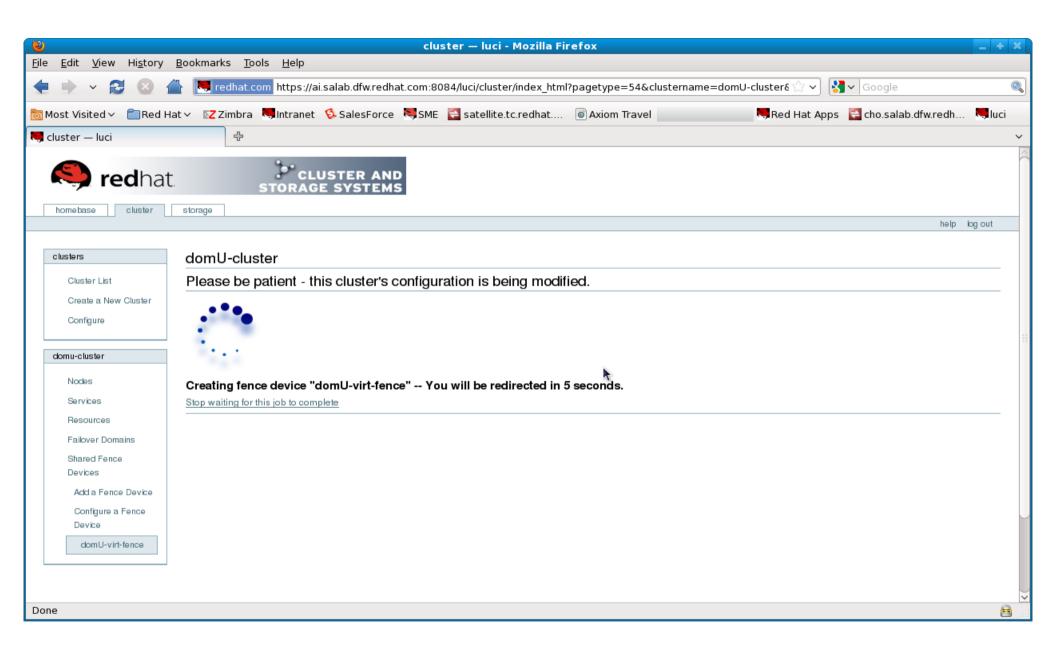














Assign Fence Devices to Each domU

Cluster Node

Main Fencing Method

Add Fence Device To This Level

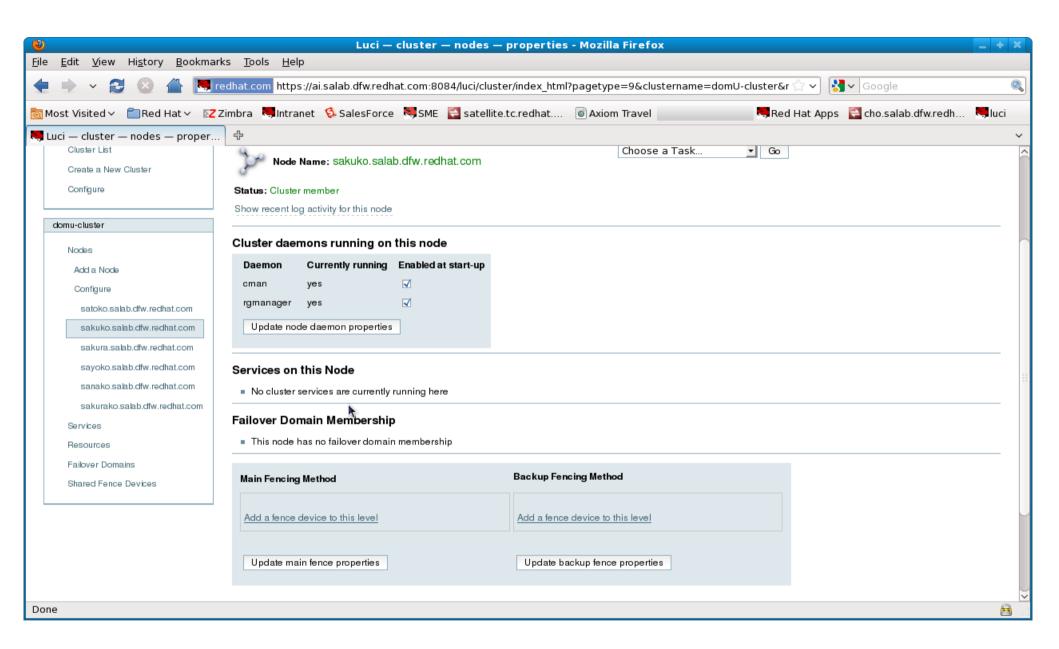
Pre-defined device

Domain name

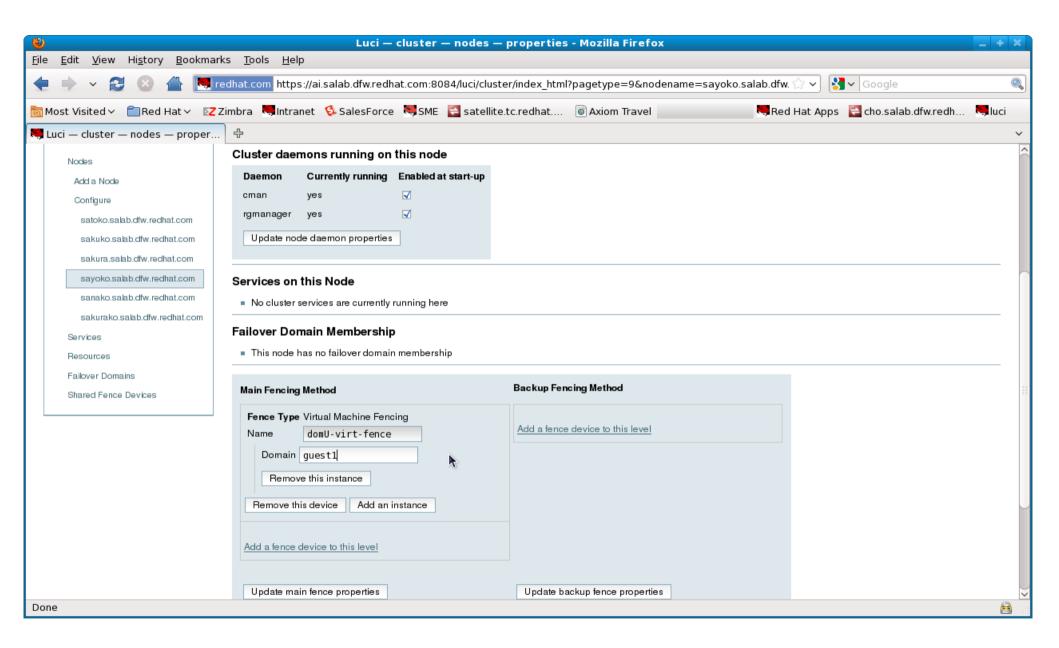
Update and confirm

Repeat for each domU machine

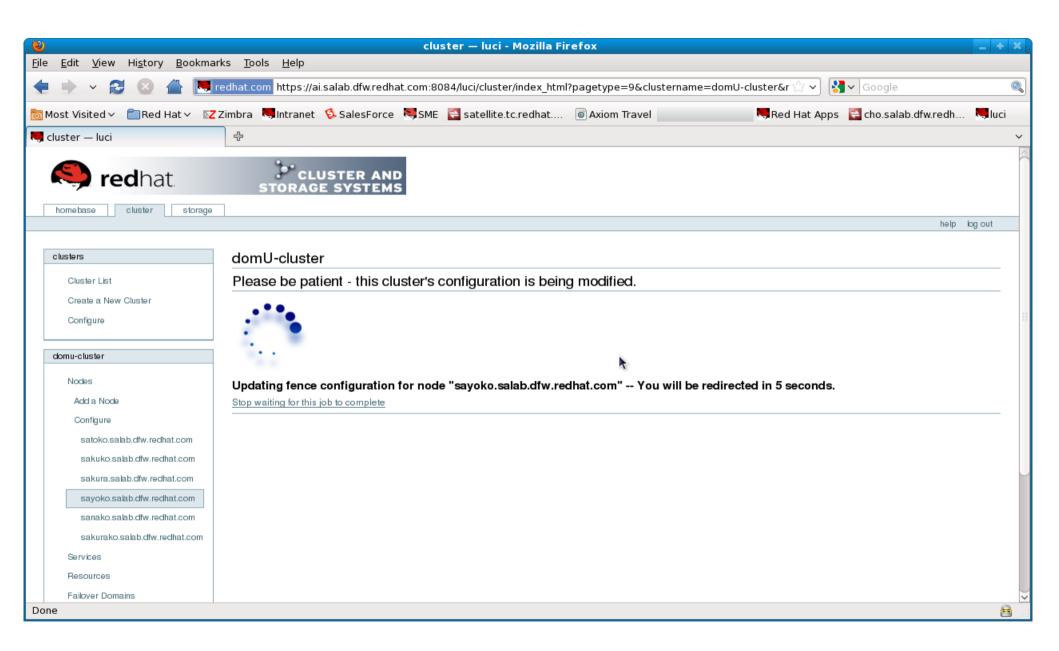








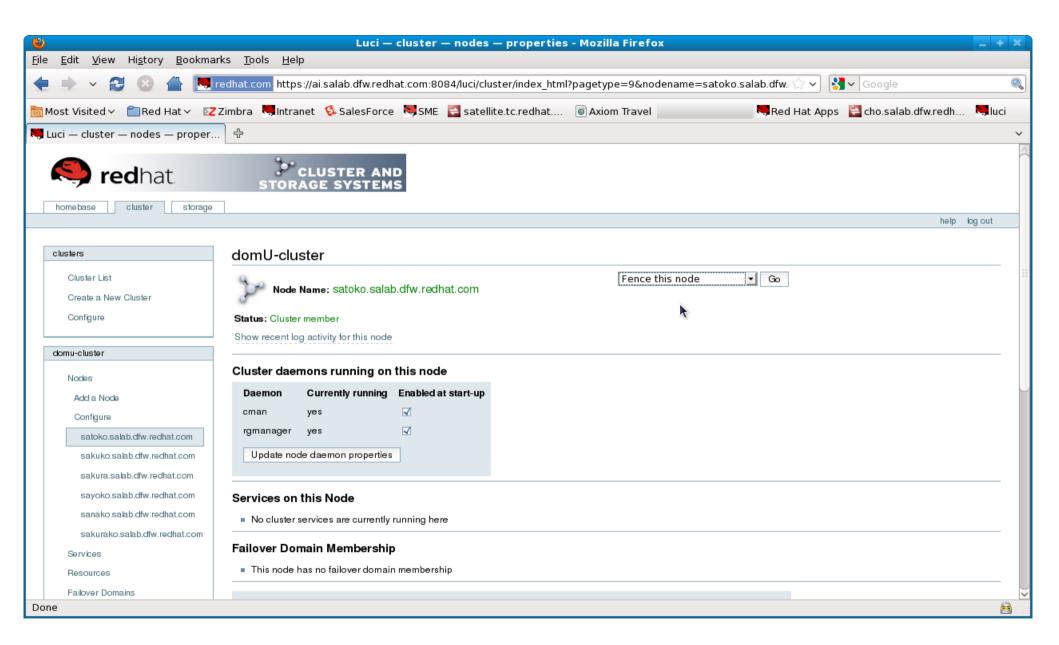




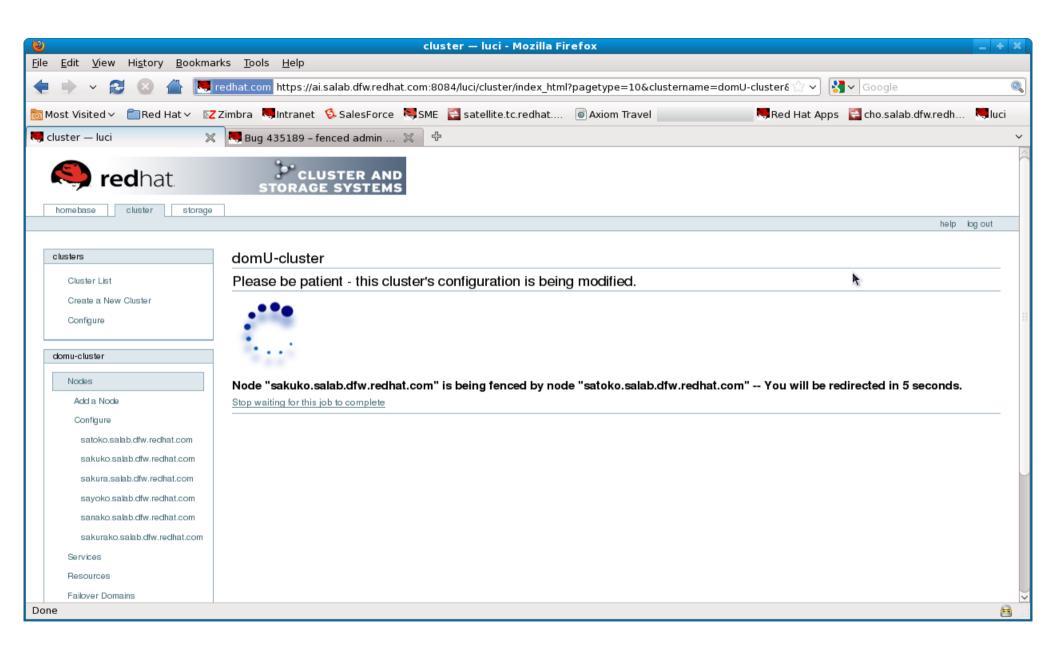


Test by fencing a domU











```
Σ
                              root@satoko:~
                                                                         _ + X
 File Edit View Terminal Help
Aug 28 15:00:11 satoko fence node[3646]: Fence of "sakuko.salab.dfw.redhat.com"
was successful
Aug 28 15:00:20 satoko openais[2203]: [TOTEM] entering GATHER state from 12.
Aug 28 15:00:25 satoko openais[2203]: [TOTEM] entering GATHER state from 0.
Aug 28 15:00:25 satoko openais[2203]: [TOTEM] Saving state aru 91 high seg recei
ved 91
Aug 28 15:00:25 satoko openais[2203]: [TOTEM] Storing new sequence id for ring 6
Aug 28 15:00:25 satoko openais[2203]: [TOTEM] entering COMMIT state.
Aug 28 15:00:25 satoko openais[2203]: [TOTEM] entering RECOVERY state.
Aug 28 15:00:25 satoko openais[2203]: [TOTEM] position [0] member 10.15.183.92:
Aug 28 15:00:25 satoko openais[2203]: [TOTEM] previous ring seg 104 rep 10.15.18
3.91
Aug 28 15:00:25 satoko openais[2203]: [TOTEM] aru 91 high delivered 91 received
flag 1
Aug 28 15:00:25 satoko openais[2203]: [TOTEM] position [1] member 10.15.183.93:
Aug 28 15:00:25 satoko openais[2203]: [TOTEM] previous ring seg 104 rep 10.15.18
3.91
Aug 28 15:00:25 satoko openais[2203]: [TOTEM] aru 91 high delivered 91 received
flag 1
Aug 28 15:00:25 satoko openais[2203]: [TOTEM] position [2] member 10.15.183.94:
Aug 28 15:00:25 satoko openais[2203]: [TOTEM] previous ring seg 104 rep 10.15.18
3.91
```

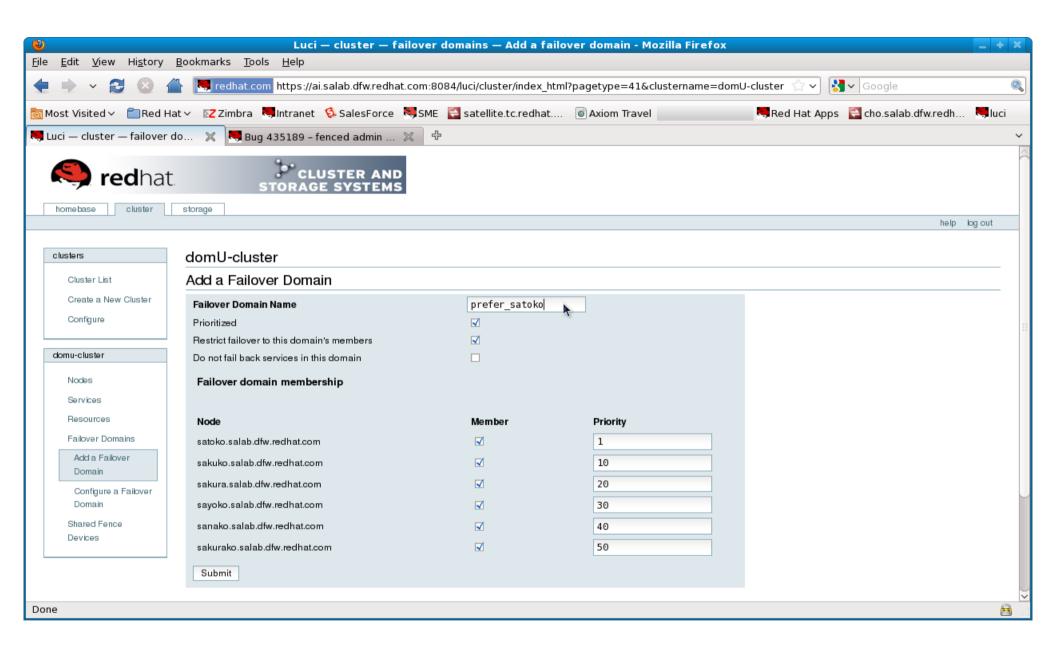


Define failover domain(s) for the app you want to run on this domU cluster

In this case, a simple Apache web server with an NFS mounted /var/www/html and a floating IP address

Here I've defined a FD prefer_satoko







Define resources for the service

Cluster Tab

Cluster Name

Resources

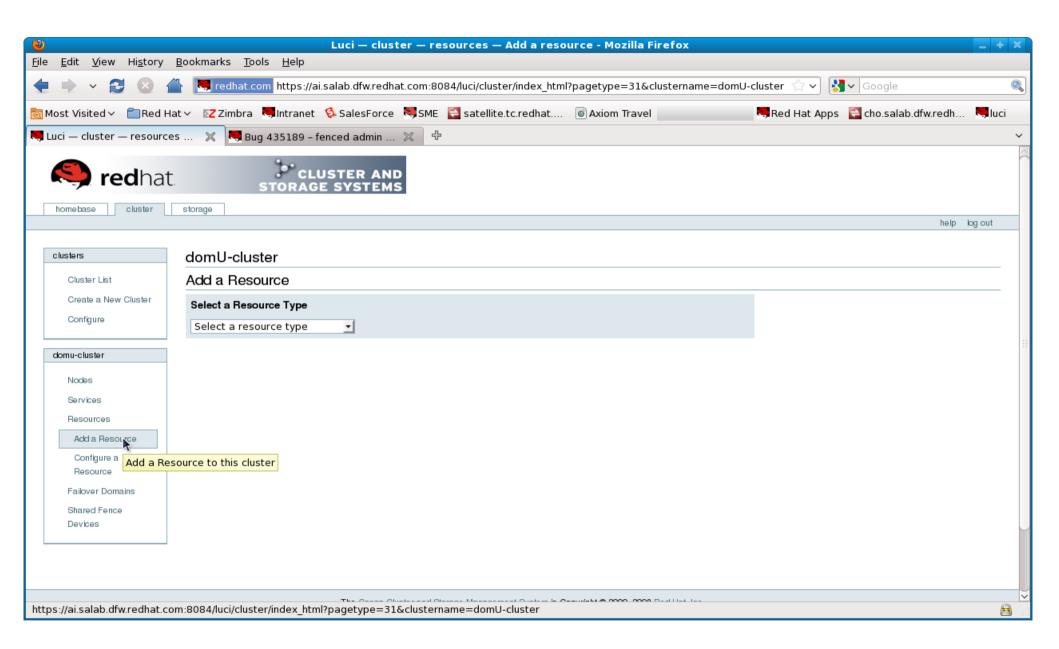
Add a Resource

IP address

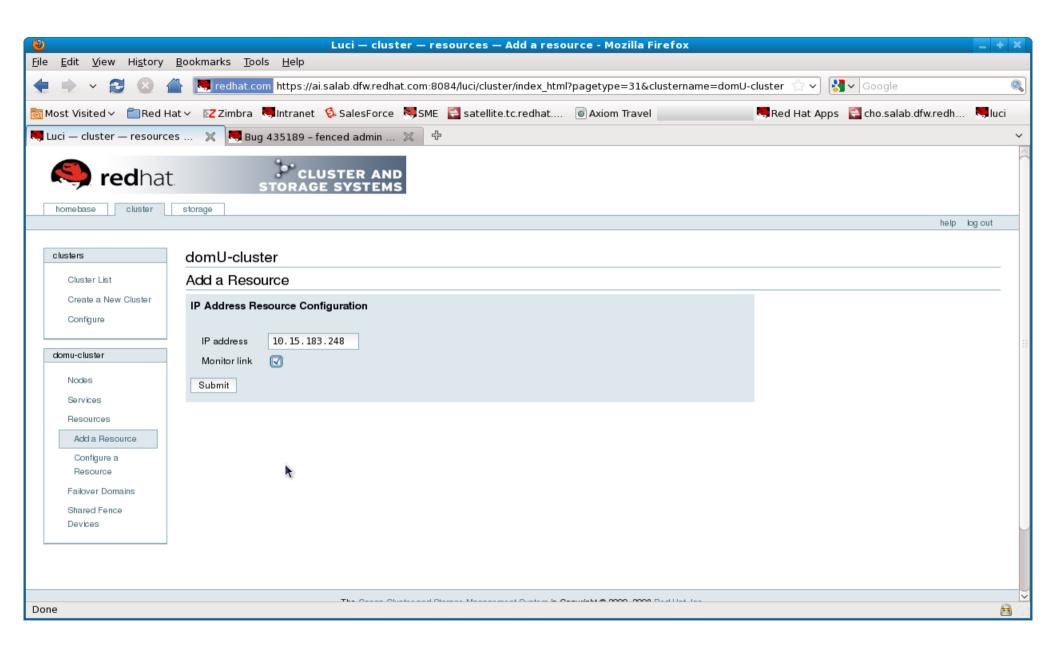
NFS mount

Script

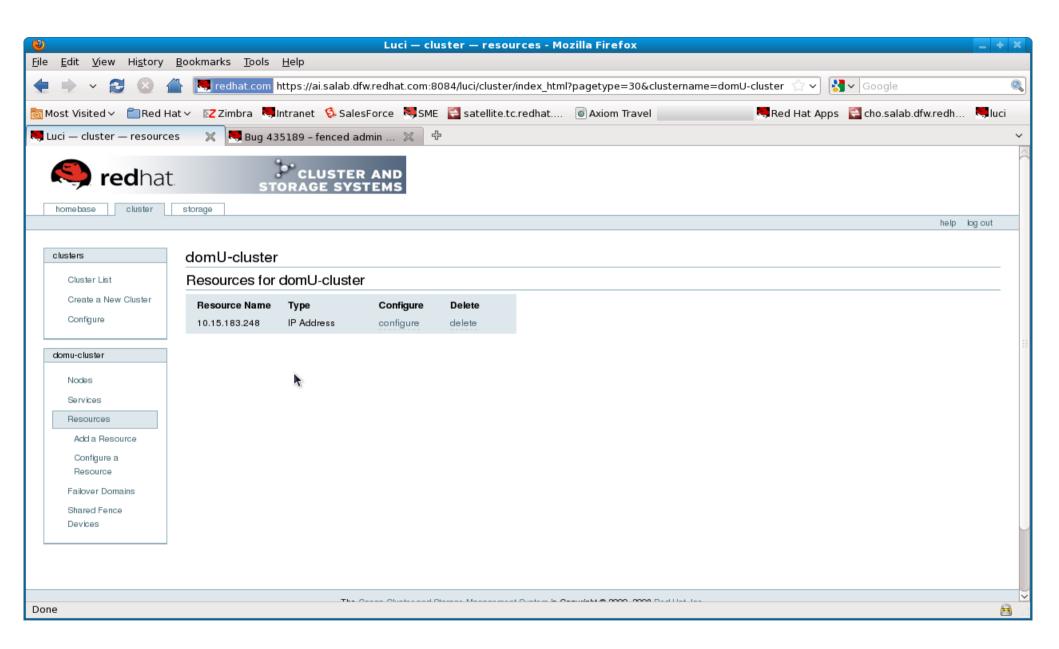




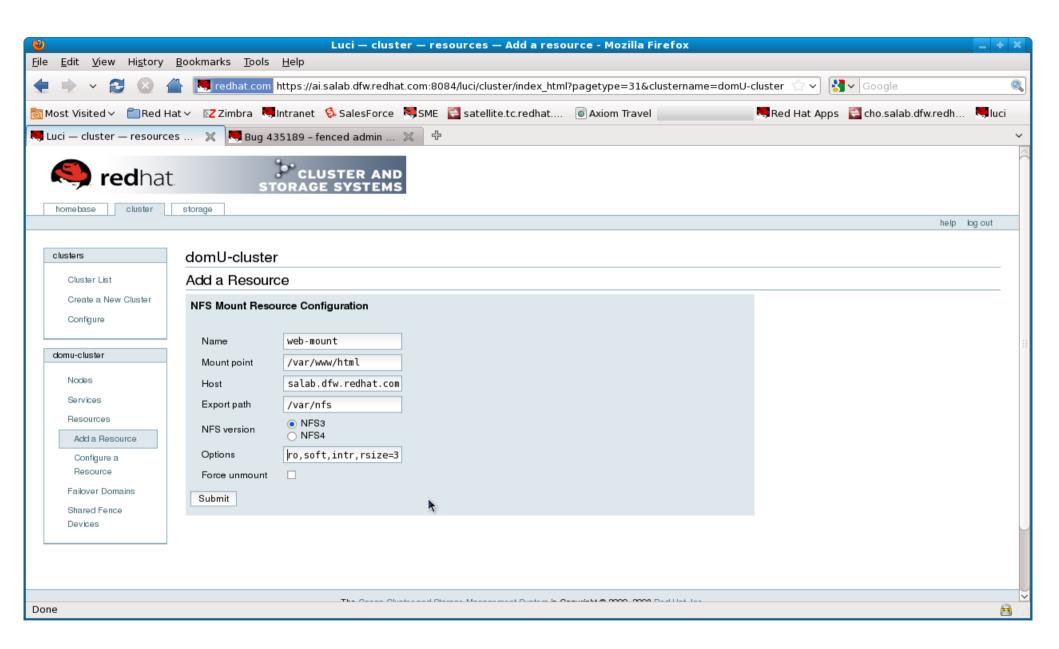




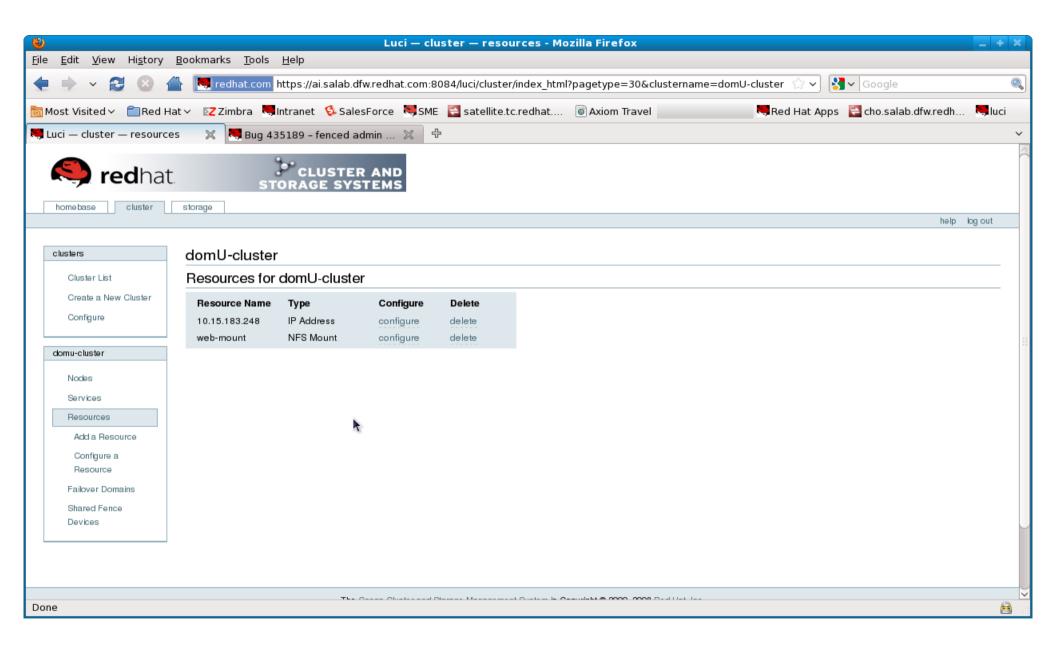




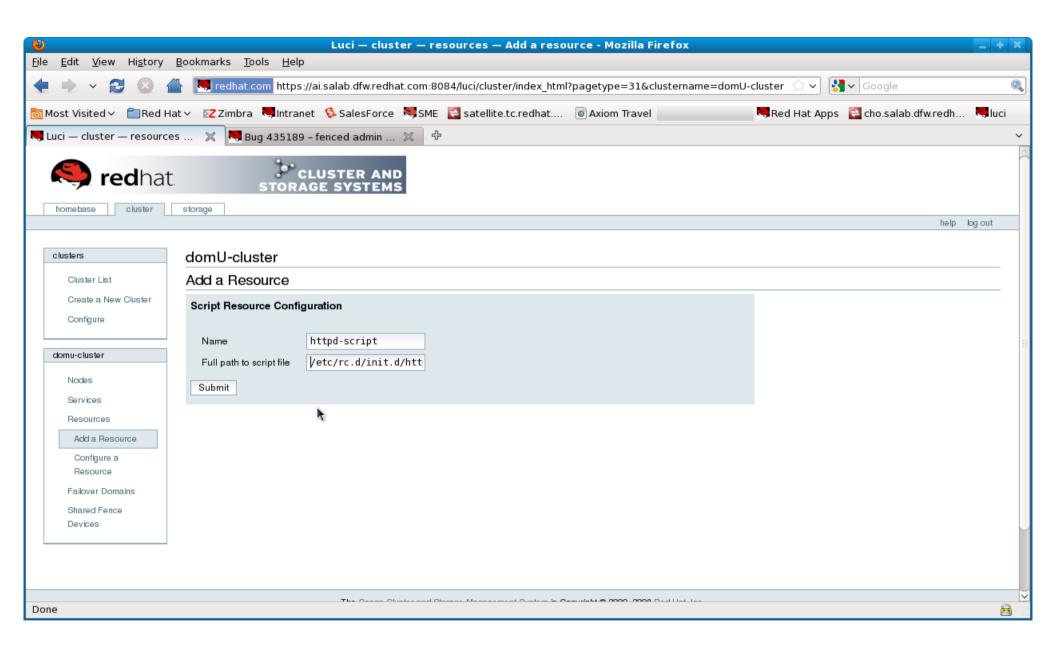




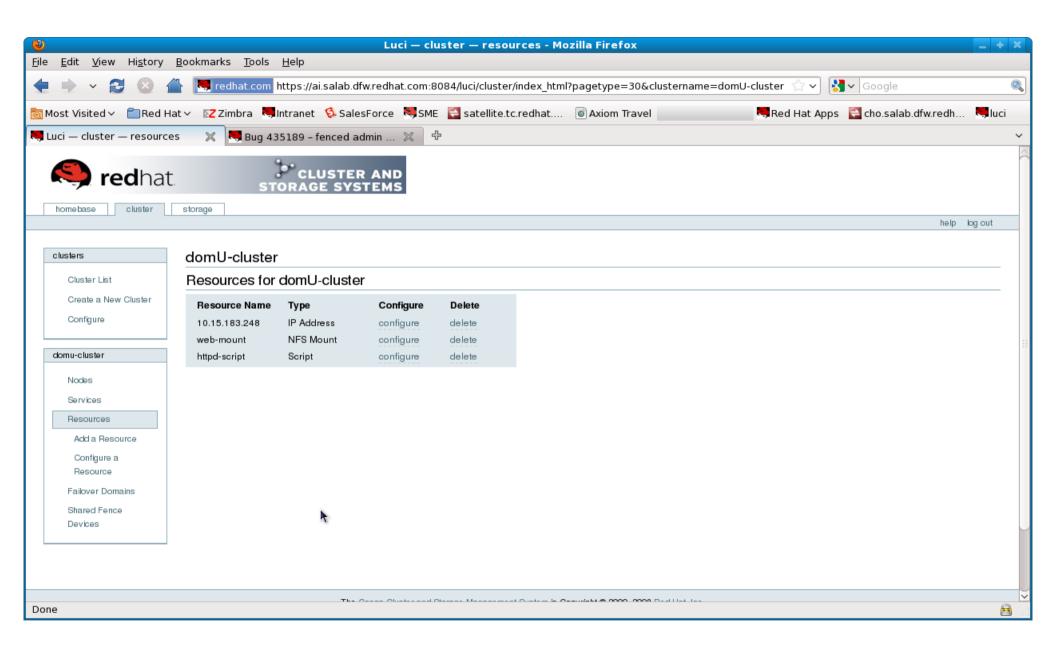














Define a service which uses all of those resources

Cluster Tab

Cluster Name

Services



Define a service which uses all of those resources

Add a Service

Name

Auto-start?

Enable NFS lock workarounds

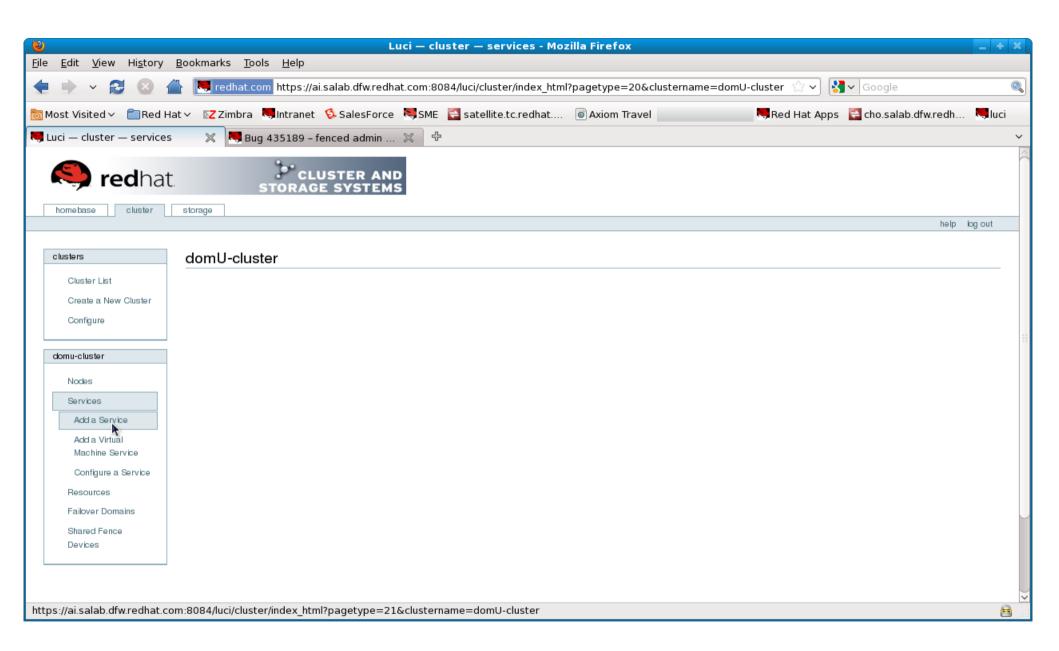
Run exclusive

FD

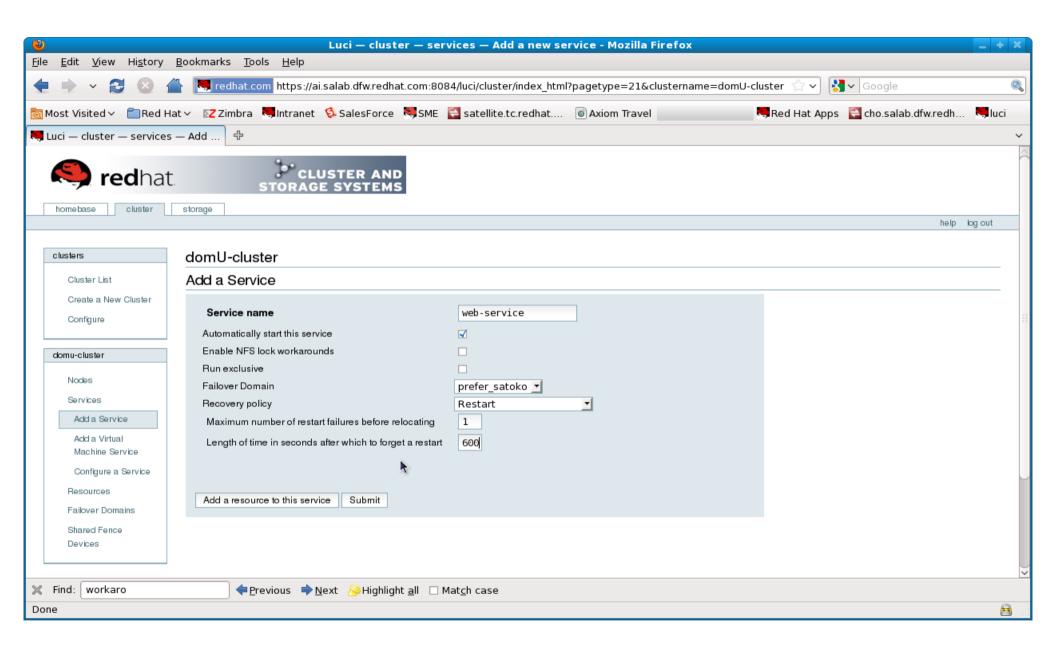
Recovery Policy

Maximum number of restart failures before relocating Length of time in seconds after which to forget a restart











Define a service which uses all of those resources

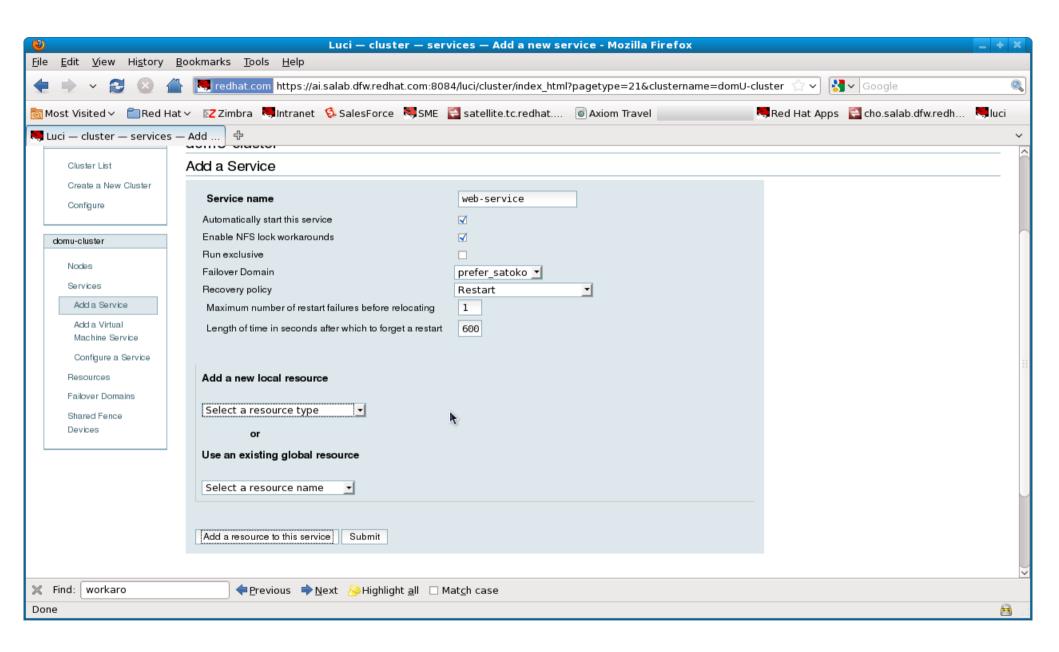
Add Global Resources to the service

IP address

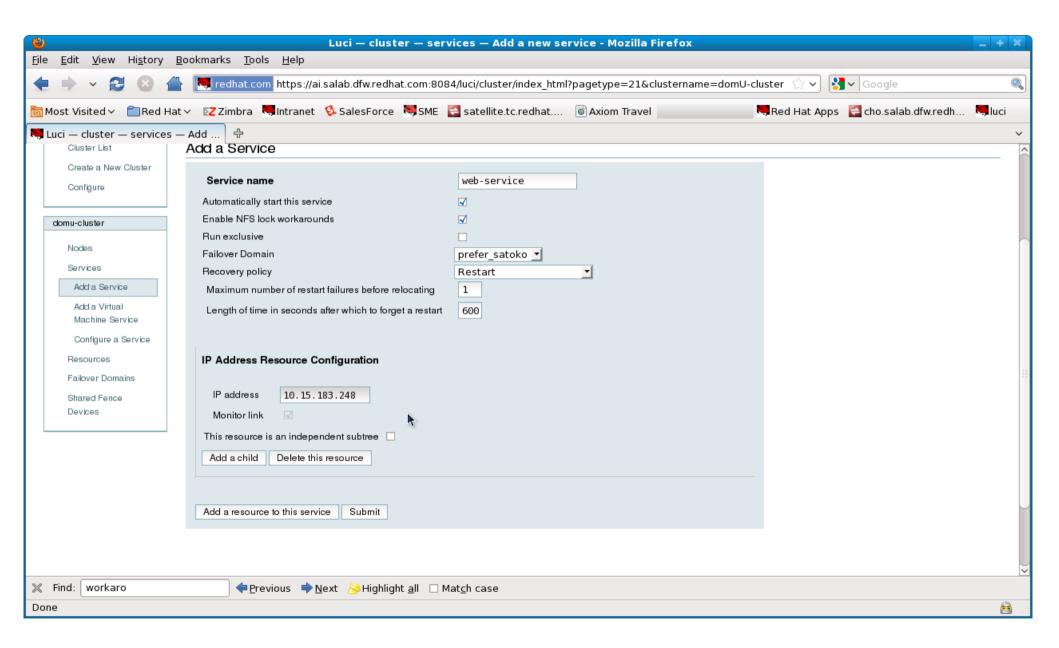
NFS Mount

Script

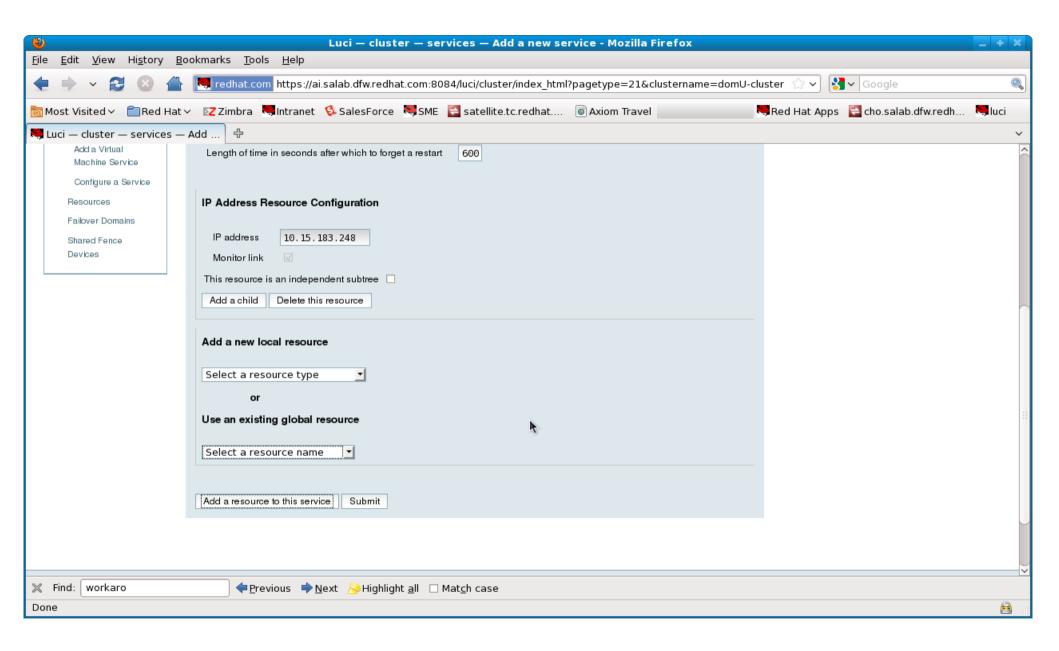




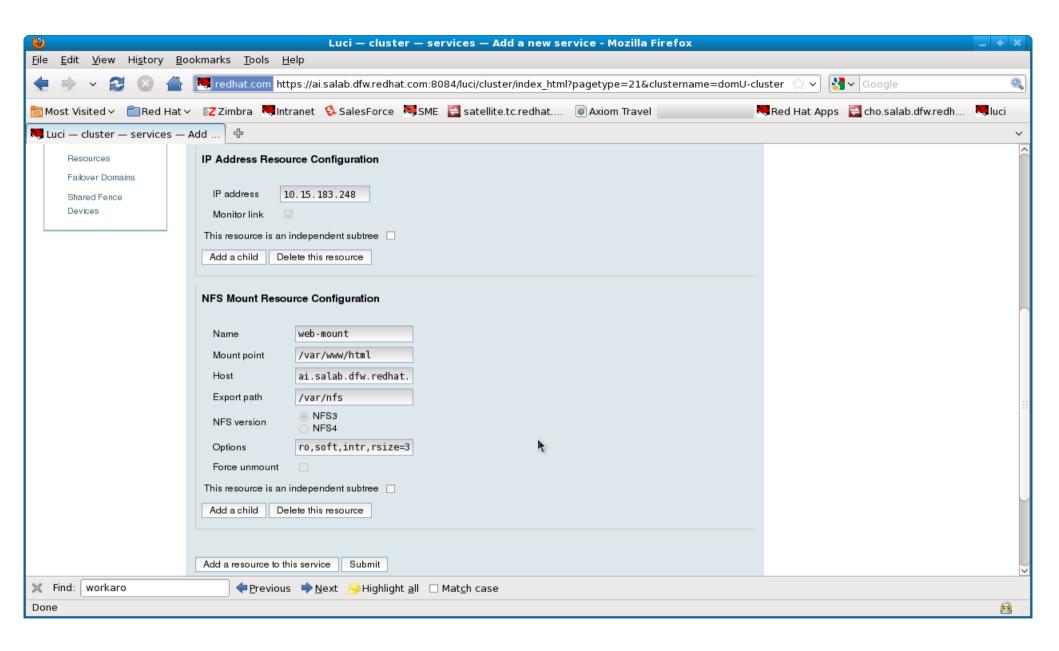




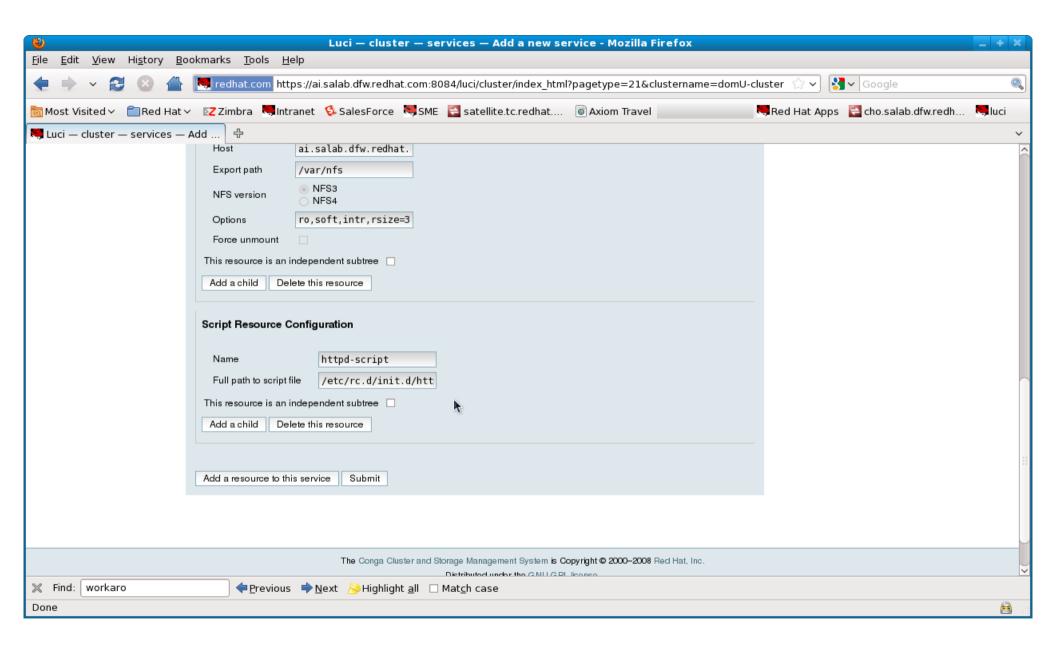










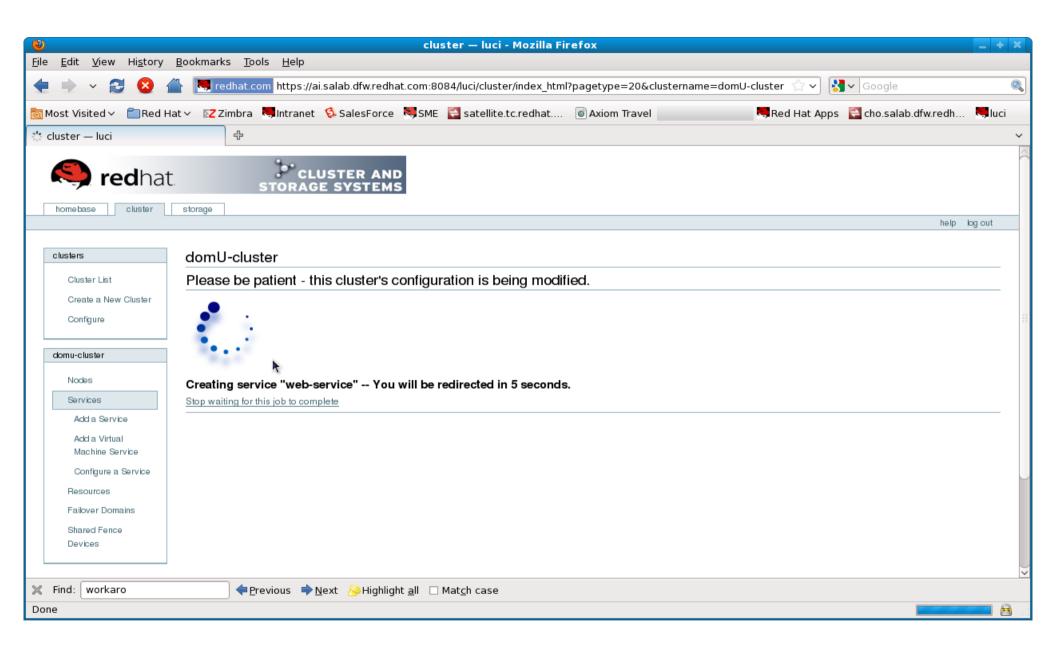




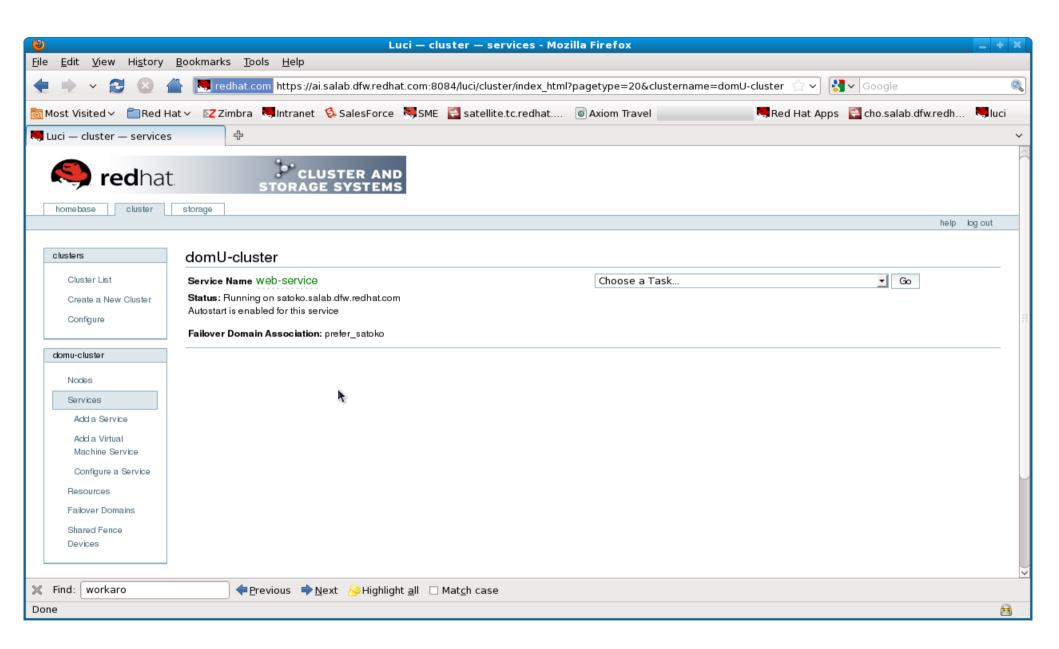
Submit and confirm

Open the IP address defined in the resource definition in your web browser

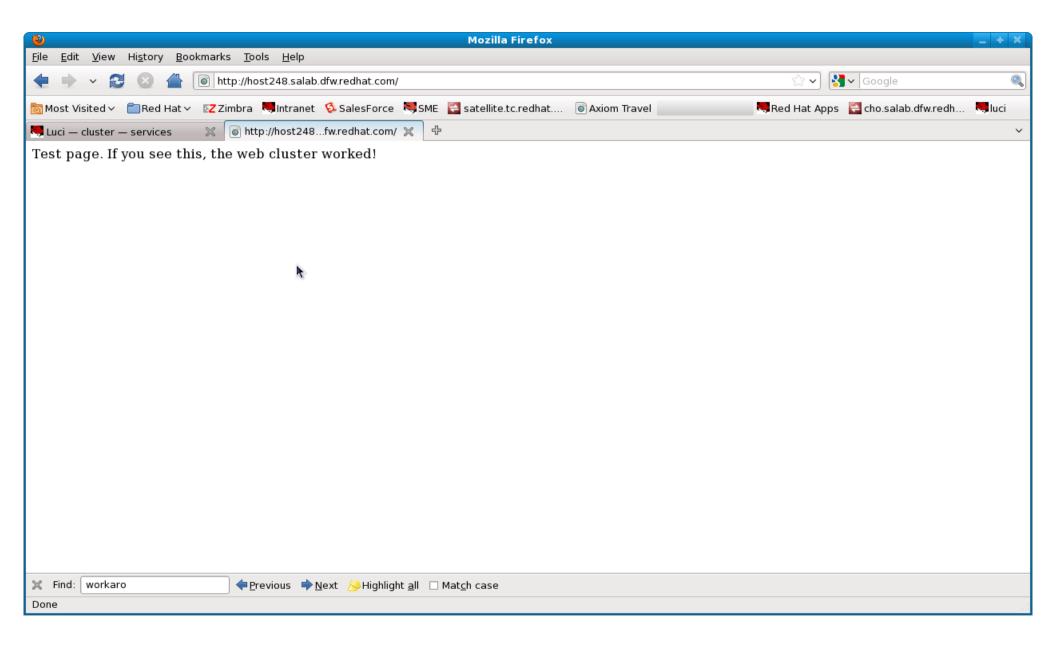












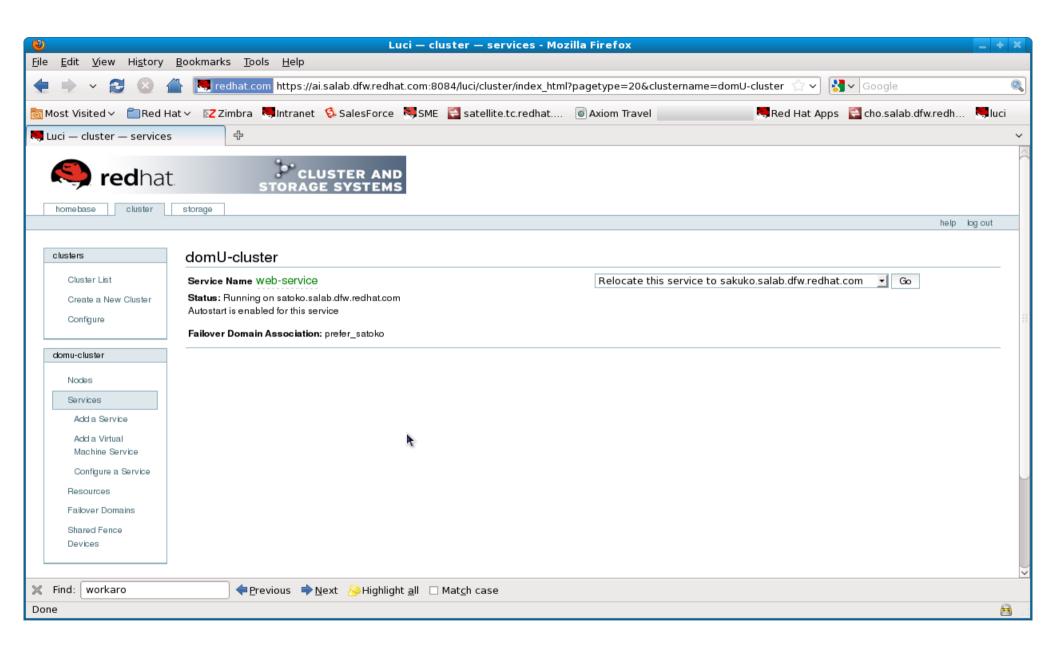


```
Σ
                             root@satoko:~
 File Edit View Terminal Help
[root@satoko ~]# mount
/dev/xvda3 on / type ext3 (rw)
proc on /proc type proc (rw)
sysfs on /sys type sysfs (rw)
devpts on /dev/pts type devpts (rw,gid=5,mode=620)
/dev/xvdal on /boot type ext3 (rw)
tmpfs on /dev/shm type tmpfs (rw)
none on /proc/sys/fs/binfmt misc type binfmt misc (rw)
sunrpc on /var/lib/nfs/rpc pipefs type rpc pipefs (rw)
none on /sys/kernel/config type configfs (rw)
ai.salab.dfw.redhat.com:/var/nfs on /var/www/html type nfs (ro,soft,intr,rsize=3
2768, wsize=32768, addr=10.15.183.1)
[root@satoko ~]#
[root@satoko ~]#
[root@satoko ~]# service httpd status
httpd (pid 7749) is running...
[root@satoko ~]#
```

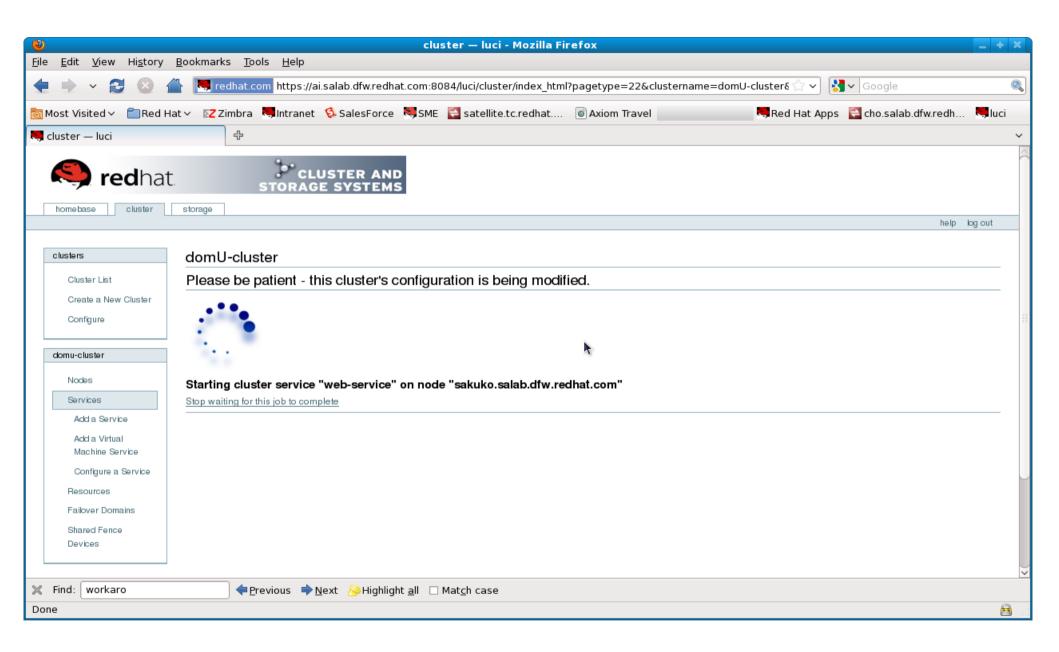


Test migration and failover

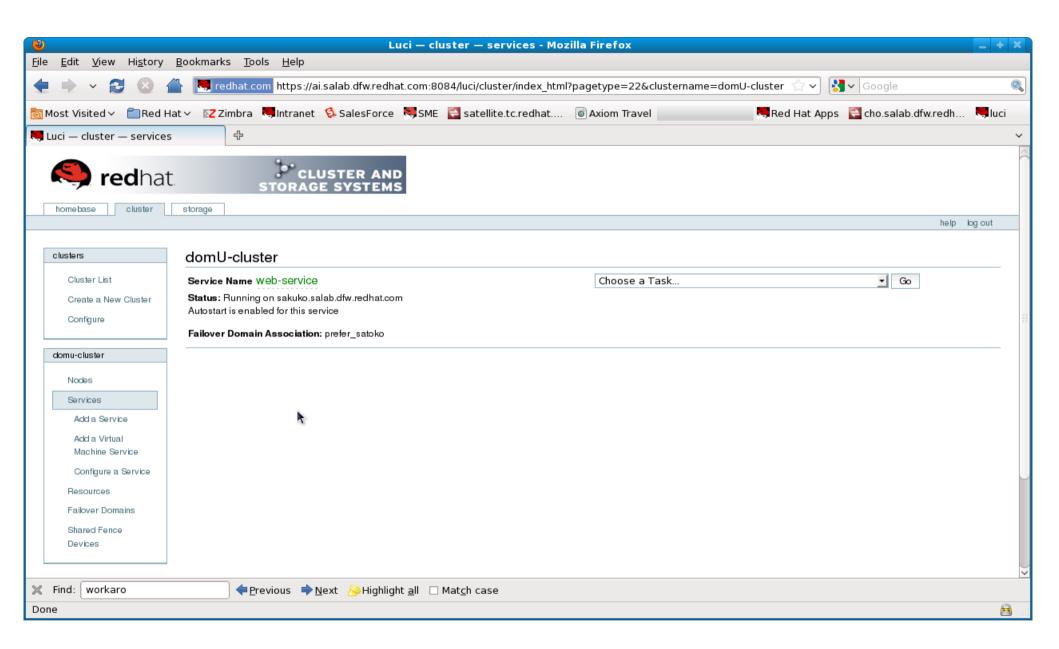














```
Σ
                             root@satoko:~
 File Edit View Terminal Help
[root@satoko ~]# mount
/dev/xvda3 on / type ext3 (rw)
proc on /proc type proc (rw)
sysfs on /sys type sysfs (rw)
devpts on /dev/pts type devpts (rw,gid=5,mode=620)
/dev/xvdal on /boot type ext3 (rw)
tmpfs on /dev/shm type tmpfs (rw)
none on /proc/sys/fs/binfmt misc type binfmt misc (rw)
sunrpc on /var/lib/nfs/rpc pipefs type rpc pipefs (rw)
none on /sys/kernel/config type configfs (rw)
[root@satoko ~]#
[root@satoko ~]#
[root@satoko ~]# service httpd status
httpd is stopped
[root@satoko ~]#
```



```
Σ
                             root@sakuko:~
 File Edit View Terminal Help
Connection to satoko.salab.dfw.redhat.com closed.
[root@ai ~]# ssh sakuko.salab.dfw.redhat.com
Last login: Fri Aug 28 14:58:25 2009 from ai.salab.dfw.redhat.com
[root@sakuko ~]# mount
/dev/xvda3 on / type ext3 (rw)
proc on /proc type proc (rw)
sysfs on /sys type sysfs (rw)
devpts on /dev/pts type devpts (rw,gid=5,mode=620)
/dev/xvdal on /boot type ext3 (rw)
tmpfs on /dev/shm type tmpfs (rw)
none on /proc/sys/fs/binfmt misc type binfmt misc (rw)
sunrpc on /var/lib/nfs/rpc_pipefs type rpc_pipefs (rw)
none on /sys/kanel/config type configfs (rw)
ai.salab.dfw.redhat.com:/var/nfs on /var/www/html type nfs (ro,soft,intr,rsize=3
2768,wsize=32768,addr=10.15.183.1)
[root@sakuko ~]#
[root@sakuko ~]#
[root@sakuko ~]# service httpd status
httpd (pid 7634) is running...
[root@sakuko ~]#
```



```
root@sakuko:~
Σ
File Edit View Terminal Help
[root@sakuko ~]# clustat
Cluster Status for domU-cluster @ Fri Aug 28 16:12:17 2009
Member Status: Ouorate
Member Name
                                        ID Status
satoko.salab.dfw.redhat.com
                                            1 Online, rgmanager
sakuko.salab.dfw.redhat.com
                                            2 Online, Local, rgmanager
sakura.salab.dfw.redhat.com
                                            3 Online, rgmanager
sayoko.salab.dfw.redhat.com
                                            4 Online, rgmanager
sanako.salab.dfw.redhat.com
                                            5 Online, rgmanager
sakurako.salab.dfw.redhat.com
                                            6 Online, rgmanager
Service Name
                               Owner (Last)
                                                              State
                               sakuko.salab.dfw.redhat.com
service:web-service
                                                              started
[root@sakuko ~]#
```



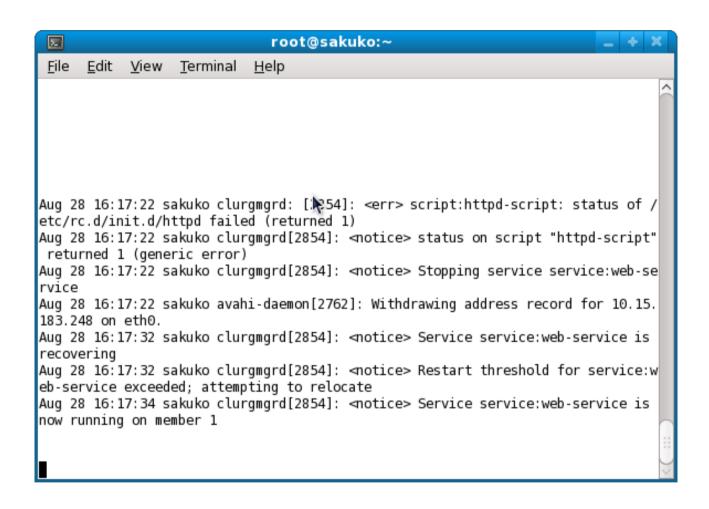
Test, test, test

Kill the app

Crash the domU

Crash the dom0







WOW! You made it this far!

This should give you a good start - it is not, and can not be, comprehensive.

To learn a lot more about virtualization, take RH401:

http://tinyurl.com/5gnj2f

To learn a lot more about clustering, look at RH436:

http://tinyurl.com/o89Inr

If you need help getting this all set up, contact Red Hat Consulting:

http://www.redhat.com/consulting/



Thank you very much!

Feel free to reach out to me at thomas@redhat.com, or Lon at lhh@redhat.com

Updated slides at

http://people.redhat.com/tcameron

http://www.redhat.com/promo/summit

Please take the survey at:

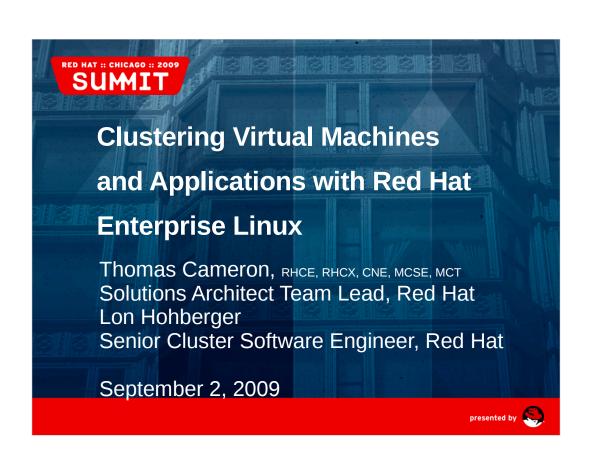
http://www.redhat.com/summit-survey



QUESTIONS?

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK: REDHAT.COM/SUMMIT-SURVEY





This Presentation

The updated version of this presentation is available at http://people.redhat.com/tcameron

If you like this presentation, please take the survey at http://www.redhat.com/summit-survey and tell your friends!



Agenda

Red Hat and Virtualization

Architecture

Configure Raw Storage and iSCSI

On the Target

On the Client

Define dom0 Cluster

Conga

Configure Shared Storage for dom0 Machines

Conga

Install domU machines



Agenda

Set up cluster of domU machines Set up Application Cluster on domU machines Questions



Red Hat and Virtualization

Red Hat leads the way in Open Source virtualization

Highly successful entry into virtualization with Xen at the release of RHEL 5.0

Acquired Qumranet, the company which developed KVM September 2008

KVM included in RHEL 5.4 – more choice, more flexibility!

Announcing Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization (RHEV), a KVM based hypervisor and enterprise virtualization management system at Summit this year.



Architecture

ai - iSCSI target and Conga server. Not part of the cluster, just storage and management. Kickstarted with clusterstorage and clustering groups and scsi-target-utils package

ami, ayame and botan - iSCSI initiators, dom0 cluster members. Kickstarted with virtualization, cluster-storage and clustering groups and iscsi-initiator-utils package

sakuko, sakura, sakurako, sanako, satoko and sayoko domU machines. Kickstarted with cluster-storage and clustering groups. Running an Apache cluster.

All systems are on a gigabit ethernet network

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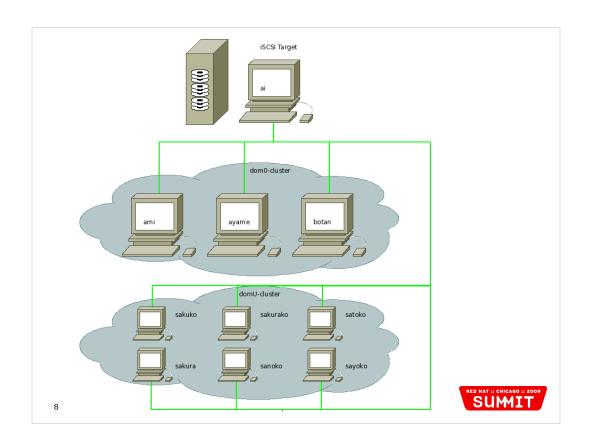
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install text network --bootproto dhcp url --url http://cho.salab.dfw.redhat.com/ty/xZSxYSae lang en US langsupport --default en US en US keyboard us mouse none zerombr yes clearpart --all part /boot --fstype=ext3 --size=100 part pv.01 --size=1000 --grow part swap --size=2100 volgroup VolGroup00 pv.01 logvol / --vgname=VolGroup00 --name=LogVol00 --size=1 --grow bootloader --location mbr timezone --utc America/Chicago auth -- enablemd5 -- enableshadow rootpw --iscrypted \$1\$NSMQB/\$4hPK9.OkxSs/bx3al.l72/ selinux --disabled reboot firewall --disabled skipx repo --name=Cluster --baseurl=http://cho.salab.dfw.redhat.com/kickstart/dist/ks-rhel-x86_64-server-5-u3/Cluster repo --name=ClusterStorage --baseurl=http://cho.salab.dfw.redhat.com/kickstart/dist/ks-rhel-x86 64-server-5-u3/ClusterStorage repo --name=VT --baseurl=http://cho.salab.dfw.redhat.com/kickstart/dist/ks-rhel-x86_64-server-5-u3/VT repo --name=Workstation --baseurl=http://cho.salab.dfw.redhat.com/kickstart/dist/ks-rhel-x86 64-server-5-u3/Workstation

%packages --resolvedeps

@virtualization kernel-xen @clustering @cluster-storage @base xen scsi-target-utils



Configure storage and iSCSI on ai

Create the physical volume, volume group and logical volume. In this case, /dev/sdb1 is a newly created, blank partition of 1TiB:

pvcreate /dev/sdb1 vgcreate VolGroup01 /dev/sdb1 lvcreate -n VMStorage -L 100GB VolGroup01

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/dev/sdb1 is the whole disk.

We create one large physical volume with the pvcreate command.

We use the whole physical volume (and therefore the whole disk) for the volume group with the vgcreate command.

Then we create a small, 100GiB logical volume called VMStorage with the lycreate command.

Configure storage and iSCSI on ai

Make sure that the iSCSI target software is installed yum -y groupinstall clustering cluster-storage yum -y install scsi-target-utils chkconfig tgtd on

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Could easily get away with only installing the luci RPM instead of all of the clustering and cluster-storage groups.

scsi-target-utils will install perl-Config-General as a dependency

Only chkconfig tgtd on, don't start it yet.

Configure storage and iSCSI on ai Configure the target Configure the /etc/tgtd/target.conf to look something like this: <target iqn.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1> backing-store /dev/mapper/VolGroup01-VMStorage initiator-address 10.15.183.6 initiator-address 10.15.183.7 initiator-address 10.15.183.8 </target>

The iSCSI Qualified Name (iqn) is the string "iqn.[the date].[the domain name in reverse]:[disk]"

The backing store can be any block device or logical volume.

The initiator address lines are there for security - only allow those servers to connect which are authorized to do so

Configure storage and iSCSI on ai

Stop and start the tgtd service on the iSCSI target service tgtd stop sleep 5 service tgtd start

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I usually do a 5 second sleep between stopping and starting, otherwise there is a potential for the target to not log out cleanly and then fail to start

Configure storage and iSCSI on ai

Check that your target is available tgtadm --lld iscsi --op show --mode target

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Will give you a verbose readout of the targets available

```
File Edit View Terminal Help

[root@ai -]# tgtadm --1ld iscsi --op show --mode target

Target 1: iqn. 2009-06.com. redhat.dfw.salab:diskl

System information:

Driver: iscsi

State: ready

I_T nexus: 10

I_T nexus: 26

Initiator: iqn. 1994-05.com. redhat:88647efd3573

Connection: 0

I_T nexus: 27

Initiator: iqn. 1994-05.com. redhat:d6eff839a065

Connection: 0

IP Address: 10. 15. 183.6

I_T nexus: 28

I_T nexus: 28

I_I nexus: 28

I_I nexus: 28

Initiator: iqn. 1994-05.com. redhat:437eb150453a

Connection: 0

IP Address: 10. 15. 183.7

LUN information:

LUN: 0

Type: controller

SCSI ID: deadbeaf1:0

SCSI Six beaf10

Online: Yes

Removable media: No

Backing store: No backing store

LUN: 1

Type: disk

SCSI ID: deadbeaf1:1

SCSI Six beaf11

Size: 107374 MB

Online: Yes

Removable media: No

Backing store: /dev/mapper/VolGroup01-VMStorage

Account information:

ACL inf information:

ACL inf is 183.6

10. 15. 183.7

10. 15. 183.7

10. 15. 183.8

[root@ai -]# 

RESUMAT: EMB
```

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Configure storage and iSCSI on initiators

On each of the dom0 servers (ami, ayame and botan)

yum -y groupinstall clustering cluster-storage

yum -y install iscsi-initiator-utils

chkconfig iscsi on

chkconfig iscsid on

service iscsid restart

service iscsi restart

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In my lab, I kickstarted ami, ayame and botan with the @ clustering and @ cluster-storage groups and iscsinitiator-utils, so the first two steps are actually redundant

Make sure you (re)start iscsid before iscsi. iscsid inserts several necessary kernel modules and checks network setting sanity. The iscsi service only handles logins.

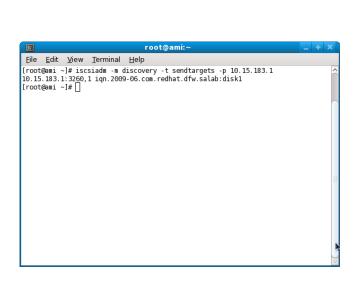
Configure storage and iSCSI on initiators

Discover the iSCSI target iscsiadm -m discovery -t sendtargets -p 10.15.183.1

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- -m discovery sets the iscsi command mode to discover
- -t sendtargets asks the target to send iSCSI target info to the initiator
- -p 10.15.183.1 is the address of the portal. Optionally you can add a port number with the syntax "-p 10.15.183.1:3260" 3260 is the default port.





Configure storage and iSCSI on initiators

Log in to the target (command below is actually all one command, it is on multiple lines for ease of visibility)

iscsiadm -m node \

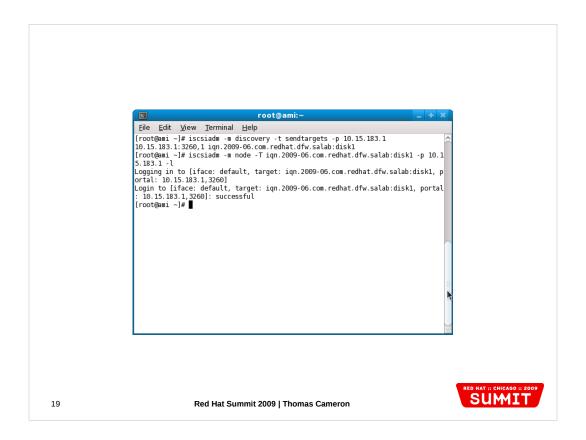
-T ign.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1 \

-p 10.15.183.1 -l

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- -m node sets the mode to that of a node on the cluster
- -T [iqn] specifies the target we got from the previous command
- -p [address] is the address and, optionally, the port number of the portal (target)
- -l logs on to the target



In this slide we took the output of the previous discovery and used it to do a login

- -m node sets the mode of the action to be that of a node on the storage cluster
- -T [iqn] is the iqn of the LUN we want to attach to
- -p [address] is the address of the target

You should see the "Login to iface..." statement end in "successful"

Configure storage and iSCSI on initiators

Run "fdisk -l" or "cat /proc/partitions" to verify that your system "sees" the new disk

There should be no partition table on e.g. /dev/sdb



```
File Edit View Terminal Help

10.15.183.1:3260,1 iqn.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1
[root@ami ~]# iscsiadm -m node -T iqn.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1 -p 10.15.183.1 -1
Logging in to [iface: default, target: iqn.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1, portal: 10.15.183.1, 3260]
Login to [iface: default, target: iqn.2009-06.com.redhat.dfw.salab:disk1, portal: 10.15.183.1, 3260]: successful
[root@ami ~]# fdisk -l
Disk /dev/sda: 1000.2 GB, 1000204886016 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 121601 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes

Device Boot Start End Blocks Id System
/dev/sda1 * 1 13 104391 83 Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda2 14 281 2152710 82 Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda3 282 121601 974502900 8e Linux LVM

Disk /dev/sdb: 107.3 GB, 10\&74182400 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 13054 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes

Disk /dev/sdb doesn't contain a valid partition table
[root@mi -]#
```



Configure storage and iSCSI on initiators

Create a partition on the LUN using fdisk

fdisk /dev/sdb

Choose n for new

Choose p for primary

Choose 1 for first partition

Hit [enter] to start at the first cylinder

Hit [enter] to end at the last cylinder

Hit w to write changes to disk

As root, run "partprobe" and "fdisk -l" on the other nodes and verify that the new partition shows up.

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This example assumes use of the whole LUN.

```
File Edit View Jerminal Help

[root@ami -]# fdisk /dev/sdb

Device contains neither a valid DOS partition table, nor Sun, SGI or OSF disklabel

Building a new DOS disklabel. Changes will remain in memory only,
until you decide to write them. After that, of course, the previous

content won't be recoverable.

The number of cylinders for this disk is set to 13054.
There is nothing wrong with that, but this is larger than 1024,
and could in certain setups cause problems with:
1) software that runs at boot time (e.g., old versions of LILO)
2) booting and partitioning software from other OSS
        (e.g., DOS FDISK, OS/2 FDISK)
Warning: invalid flag 0x00000 of partition table 4 will be corrected by w(rite)

Command (m for help): n

Command action
        e extended
        p primary partition (1-4)
        P

Partition number (1-4): 1

First cylinder (1-13054, default 1):
Using default value 1

Last cylinder or +size or +sizeM or +sizeK (1-13054, default 13054):
Using default value 13054

Command (m for help): |
```



Configure storage and iSCSI on initiators

Make sure that the ricci service is installed and running on all the dom0 nodes.

service ricci status

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Again, on my lab systesm, since they were built with the clustering and cluster-storage groups, ricci was running at boot time.

On the management station (ai), make sure that the luci package is installed

yum -y install luci

chkconfig luci on

Don't start the luci service yet!

Add an administrator password

luci_admin init

service luci start

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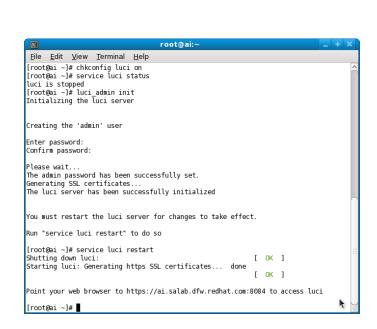
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Since my systems were kickstarted with the clustering and cluster-storage package groups installed, luci was already there.

Make sure that luci is not started when running "luci_admin init"

Go to the URL listed by the restart to access Conga

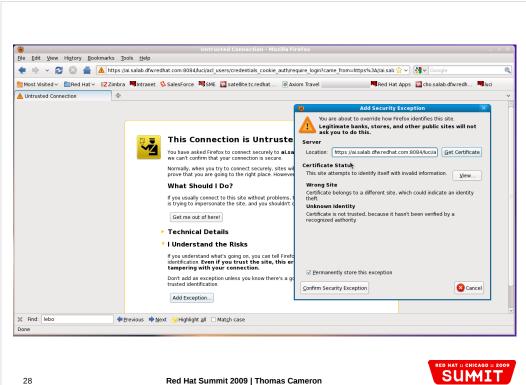


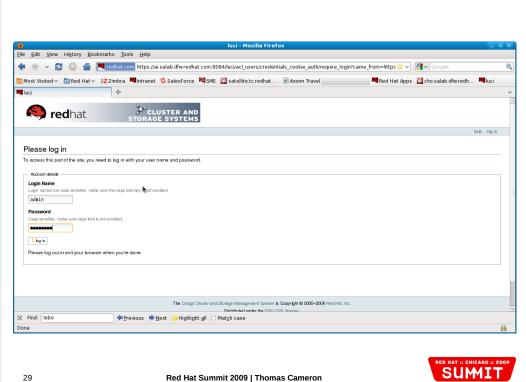
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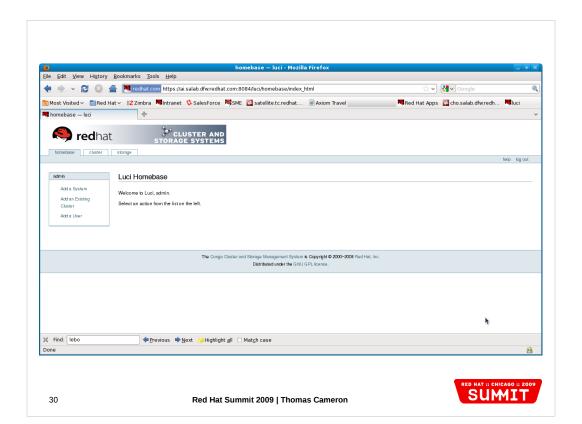
Open the URL listed by the "service luci start" command in your web browser

You will be warned about the self-signed certificate, it's fine to accept it assuming you trust your network









Choose the "Cluster" tab and create a new cluster

Cluster name

Node names and passwords

Download or use locally installed

Enable shared storage since we'll be using GFS

Reboot nodes

Check the box if the passwords are all the same

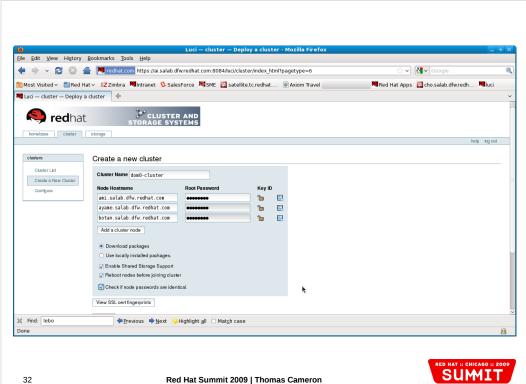


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I always choose "download packages" just on the off chance there is a newer version on RHN

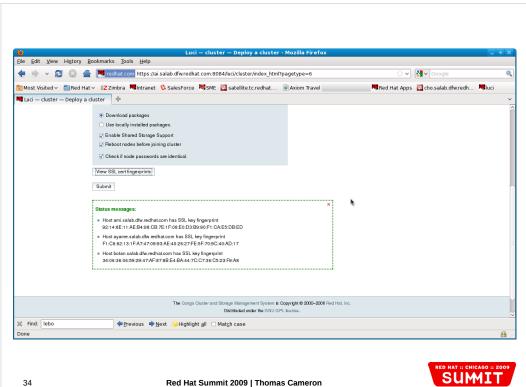
I always choose to reboot the nodes just to make sure the cluster comes up correctly

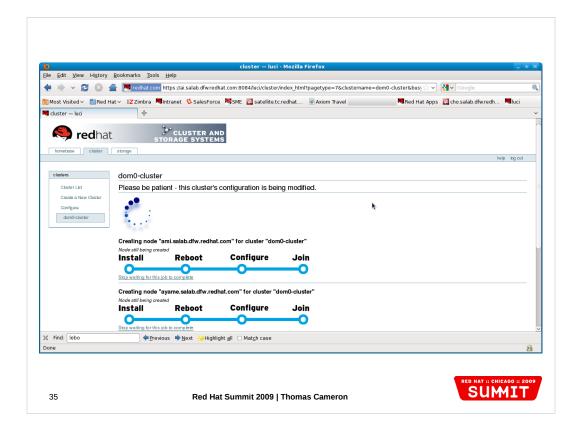


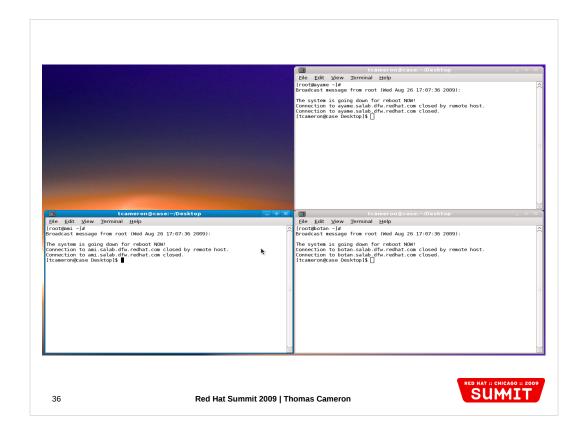
Check to see if the luci server can talk to the ricci services on all nodes

Click "View SSL fIngerprints" button If that checks out, click on "Submit"

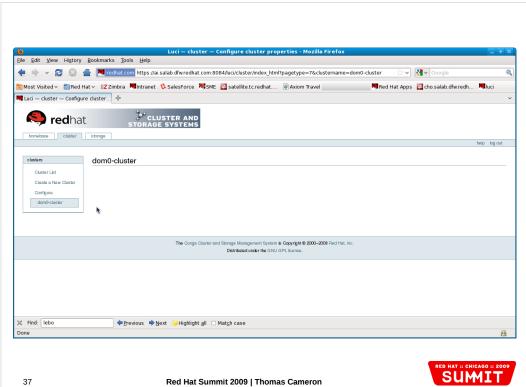








The three dom0 machines reboot.



After the nodes all reboot, click on "Cluster List" to see if everything came up

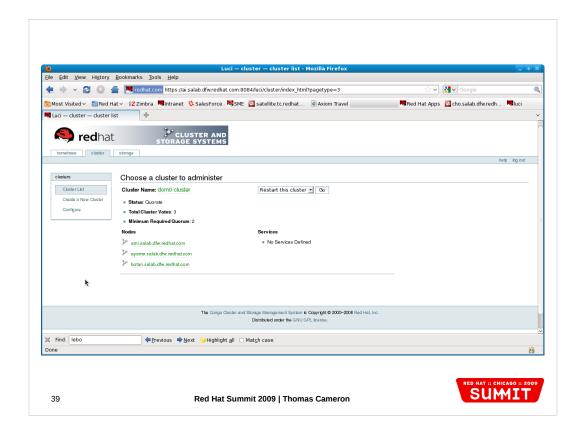
If the cluster name and the node names are green, you're good.

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Note that it is not unusual for the web UI to throw an error until the nodes reboot, since luci can't reach ricci on the nodes.



Set up a shared fence device

Cluster tab

Cluster name

Shared Fence Devices

Add a shareable fence device

Fill out details

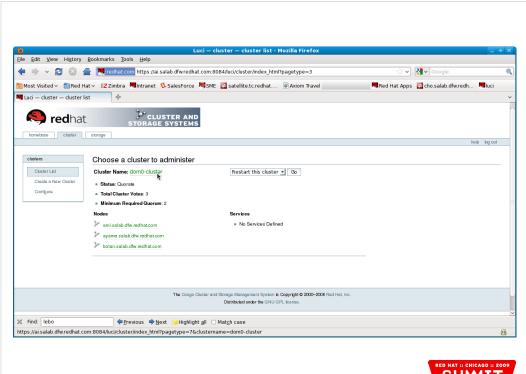
Submit and accept

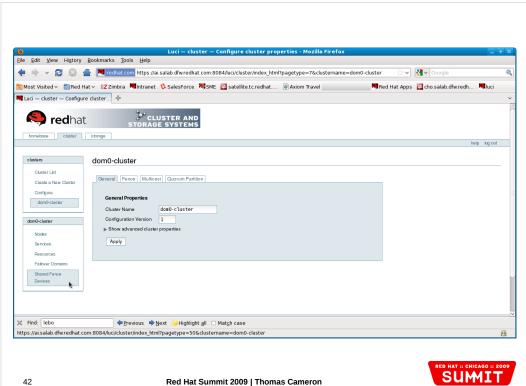
40

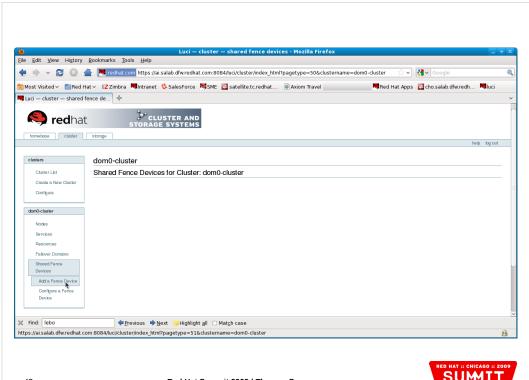
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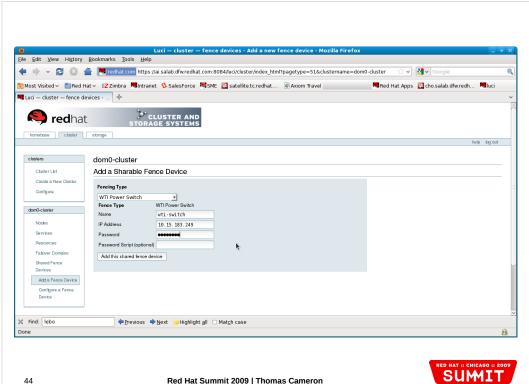


There are numerous fence devices supported, including fiber switch, remote power switch, iLO, DRAC, etc.









Define virtual machine fencing

Cluster tab

Click on cluster

Choose Fence tab

Check the box for XVM fence daemon

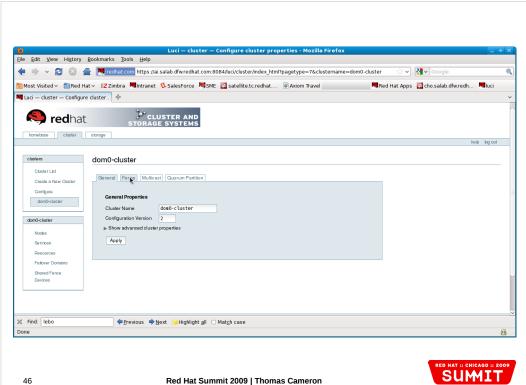
Enter a hostname from dom0 cluster

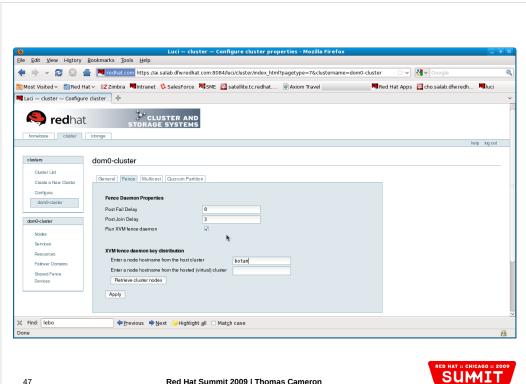
Retrieve cluster nodes

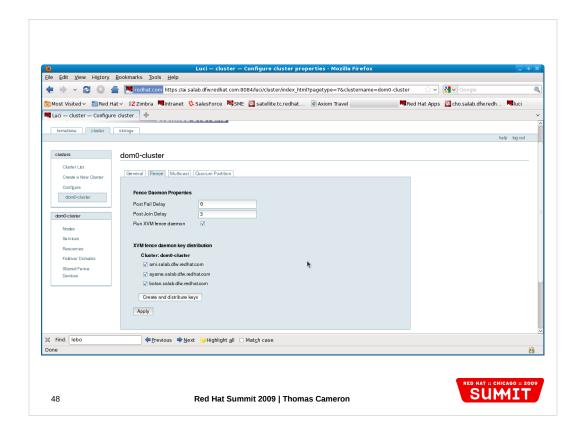
Create and distribute keys

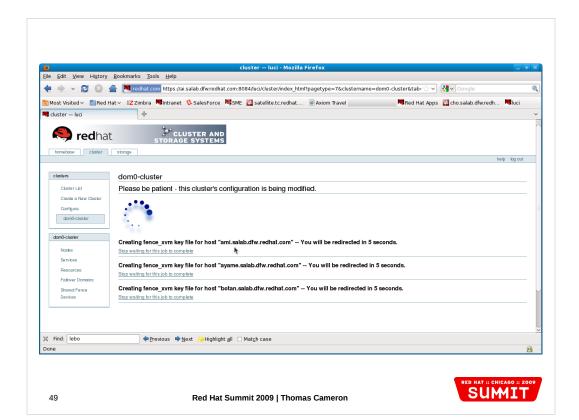
Apply and confirm







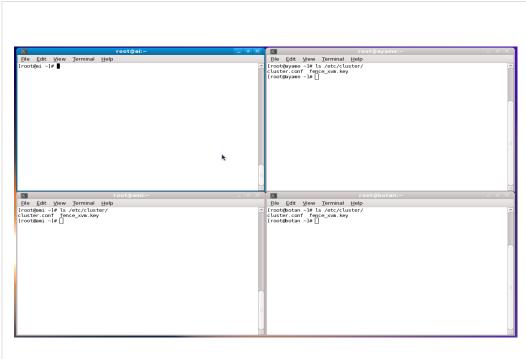




Configure the Cluster Using Conga

Check that /etc/fence_xvm.key was created on each of the dom0 cluster node members.





SUMIT

Configure Per-Node Fencing

Cluster tab

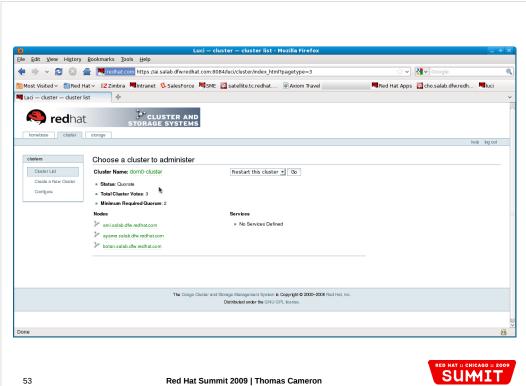
Cluster Name

Node Name

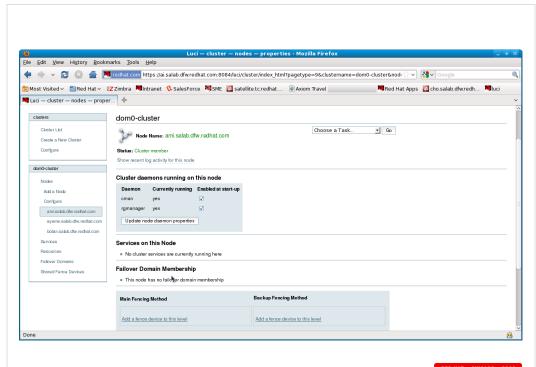
Main Fencing Method

Add a fence device to this level

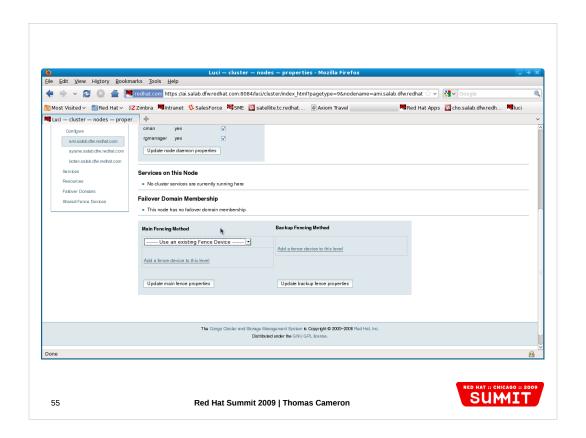




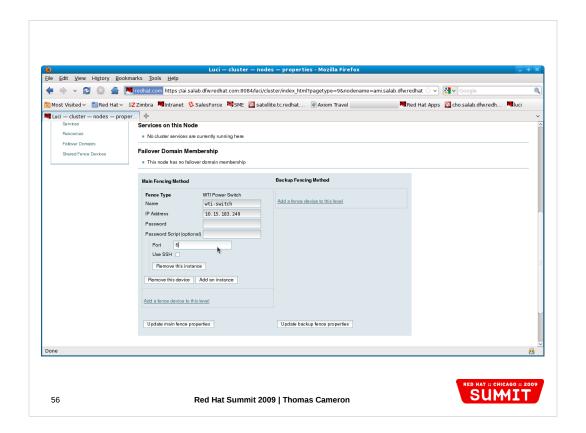
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SU



When you click the drop-down, choose the existing fencing device. In this case, a WTI power switch.



If you've already specified the password for the power switch, and there are no per-port passwords, you do not need to set the password again. Just the power port.

Configure Per-Node Fencing Lather, rinse, repeat for each node.

Make sure that you put the right power port number in for each node.

Configure Storage Using Conga

Set up the volume group which will be used to house the virtual machine

Storage tab

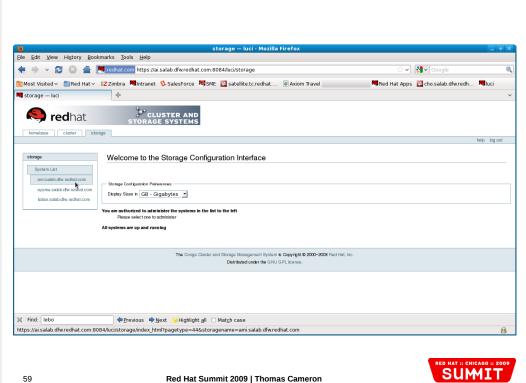
Choose a server

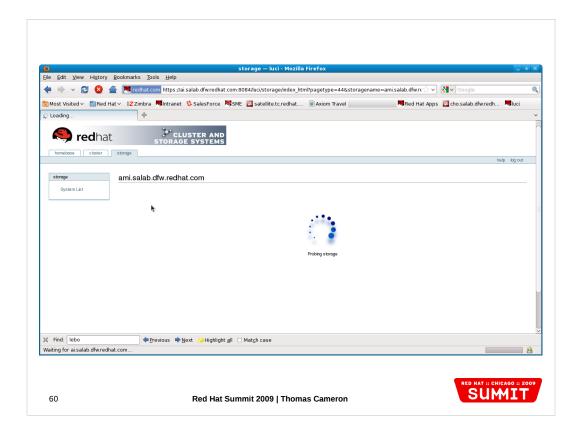
Choose Volume Groups

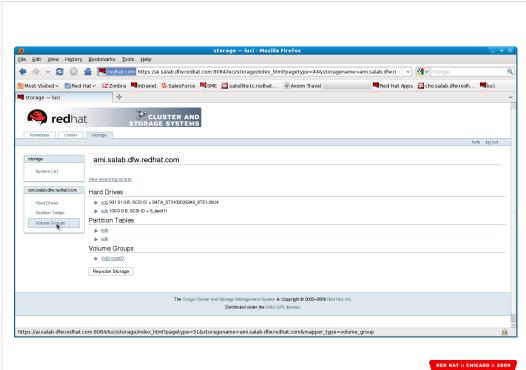
Choose New Volume Group

Name new VG and assign to a block device



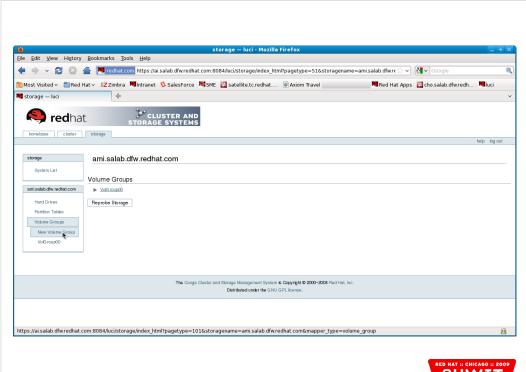




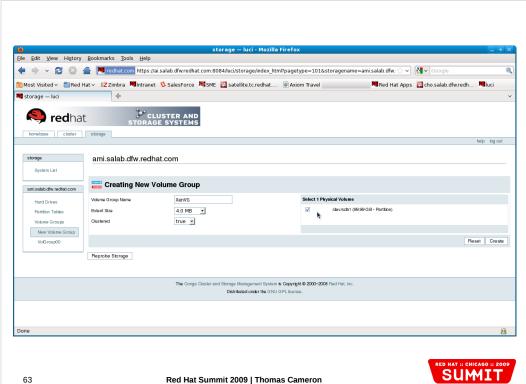


SUMIT

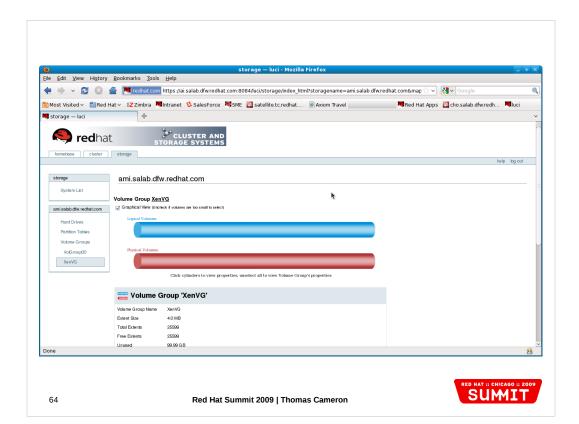
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Configure Storage Using Conga

Set up the logical volume which will be used to house the virtual machines

Scroll down

New Logical Volume

Define LV Name

Define LV Size

Define Content (GFS2 recommended)

Define Unique GFS Name (gfs0)

Define mount point (/var/lib/xen/images)



Configure Storage Using Conga

Set up the logical volume which will be used to house the virtual machines

Set Mount to true

Set List in /etc/fstab to true

Set number of journals

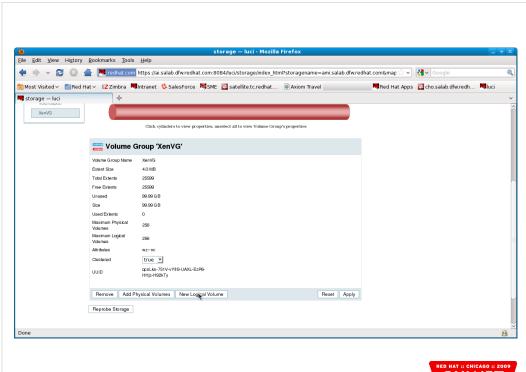
Verify Clustered is set to true

66

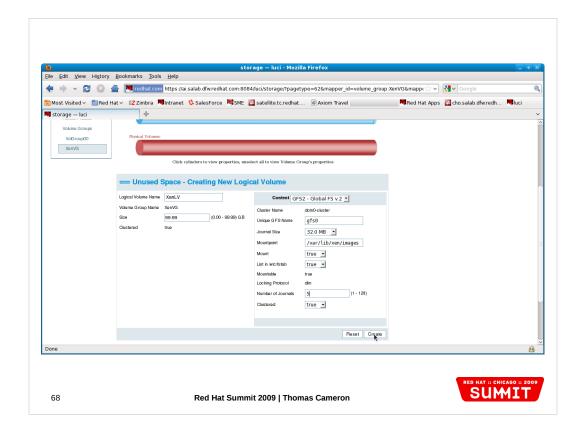
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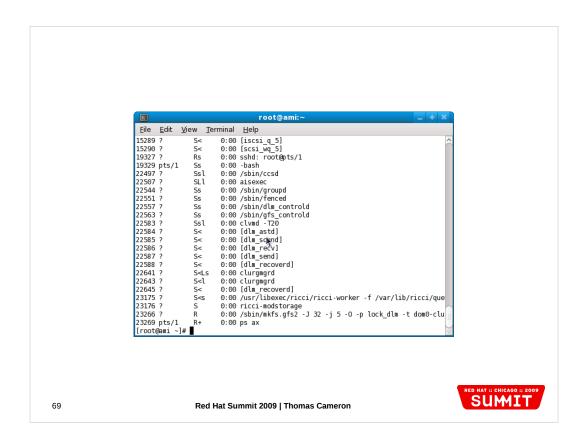
I usually add a couple of spare journals so that if I want to add nodes later there are journals for them. Not nearly as big a deal on GFS2 as on GFS1.



SUMIT



In some rare cases, once you've created the volume group on one host, you might need to restart the clvmd service on the other nodes so they register the new volume group. Alternatively, just re-probe storage through the Conga web UI.



After submitting the job, you can watch the mkfs.gfs2 process running on the target machine.

Configure Storage Using Conga

Add the mount point to the other hosts in the cluster

Storage

System List

System name

Expand VG

Expand LV

Fill in Mountpoint

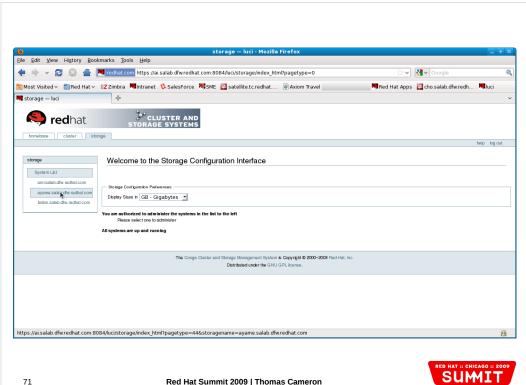
Fill in /etc/fstab Mountpoint

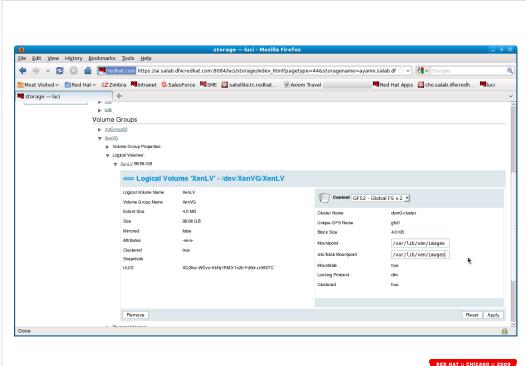
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In some cases, you might need to reprobe storage so that the host "sees" the new LV





SUMIT

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Configure Storage (alternative method)

Copy and paste the last line of /etc/fstab to the other nodes and then mount -a



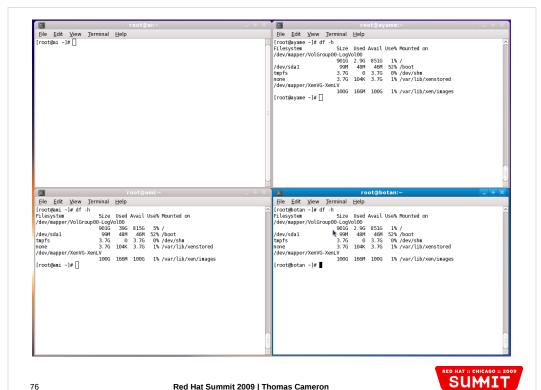


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Verify Storage Availability

Something simple like a df -h on all nodes is fine.





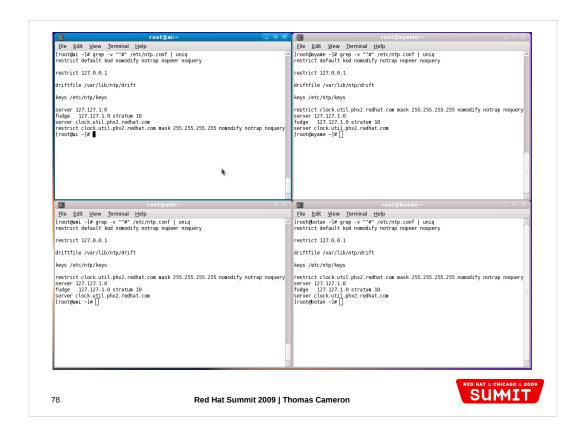
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Prepare dom0 machines for live migration

Make sure that time is synced across all of the dom0 machines.

You **must** use something like NTP. Even if you just set up the management server as an NTP server, the dom0 times **must** be synced for live migration to work right!





In the lab, all of the servers are syncing against our internal time source. All of the servers time is synced.

Install Virtual Machines

Use virt-manager or virt-install

The following is a single command, separated here for easier viewing:

virt-install -n guest1 -r 1024 -p \

- -I http://ai.salab.dfw.redhat.com/pub/isos/rhel/5/x86 64/u4/loop/ \
- -x "ks=http://ai.salab.dfw.redhat.com/pub/isos/rhel/5/x86_64/u4/ks.cfg" \
- -f /var/lib/xen/images/guest1.img -s 6 --nonsparse

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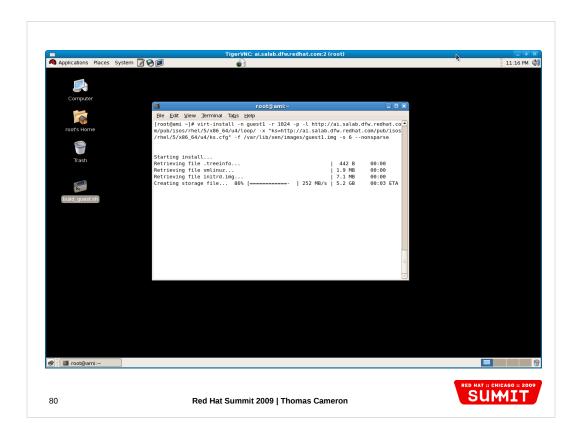
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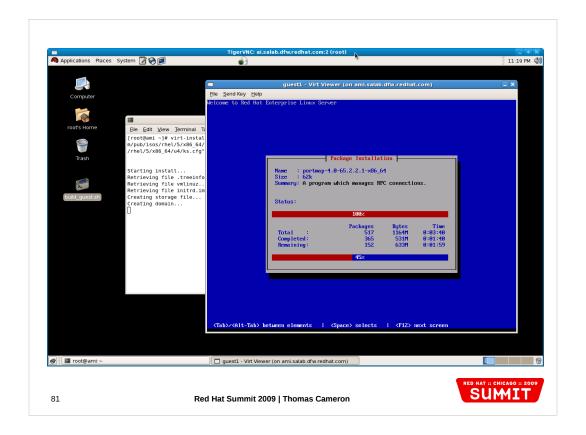


In my lab, I created two domU guests on each dom0 host.

--non-sparse is very important for performance!

For mass provisioning via virt-install we also added an option to not wait in the foreground for the install to complete '--wait'





Since I am using a single gigabit NIC for each dom0, I only installed one guest at a time per dom0. The iSCSI target, ai, was pretty loaded with three concurrent installations going but it ran pretty well. For a production system I would definitely do bonded ethernet on the dom0 and the iSCSI target.

Prepare all dom0 machines for live migration

```
In the /etc/xend-config.sxp file set the following:
```

(xend-relocation-server yes)

(xend-relocation-port 8002)

(xend-relocation-address ")

(xend-relocation-hosts-allow ")

Restart the xend service

Test live migration

virsh migrate guest1 \ xen +ssh://root@ayame.salab.dfw.redhat.com

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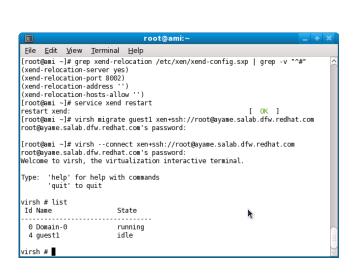
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Note that these are two single quotes (') not a single double-quote

For testing migration, since virsh uses ssh, you might want to create ssh keys. See the man page for ssh-keygen(1)

Note that this is only an example and done in a secure lab. Consider security implications of opening up your server this wide!





Prepare dom0 machines for live migration

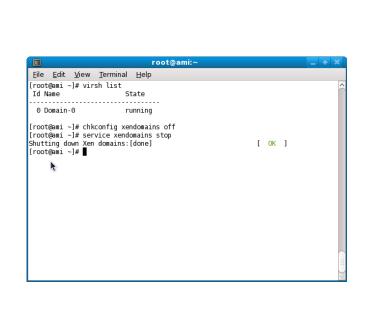
Stop all the guests chkconfig xendomains off service xendomains stop

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We don't want the xendomains service to try to start a guest at the same time that the clustering services are trying to start them, so we'll turn all start/stop abilities over the clustering





Prepare dom0 machines for live migration

Normally you would move the config files etc /etc/xen to shared storage (/var/lib/xen/images on each dom0), but there is a bug in the beta version of RHEL 5.4, BZ 519786.

Either:

use the vm.sh from the BZ

copy all of the domU config files to /etc/xen on all of the nodes

symlink the configs from /etc/xen/[guest] to /var/lib/xen/images/[guest] on all the nodes.

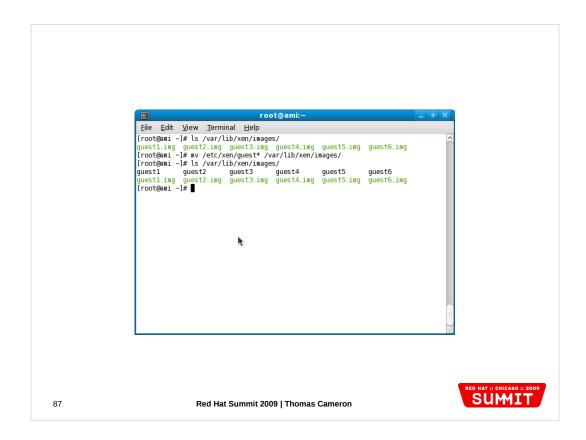
For this presentation, I used the vm.sh from the BZ and moved all the configs to shared storage

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Since the cluster service needs to have access to the config files, they need to be on shared storage. Since /var/lib/xen/images is already shared, just move them there.



This shows the results of having moved the config files on all three dom0 machines at the same time.

Configure Failover Domains

Cluster tab

Cluster Name

Failover Domains

Add Failover Domain

FD Name

Check "Prioritized"

Check "Restrict failover to this domain's members"

Do not check "Do not fail back services..."

Assign members and priorities

Submit

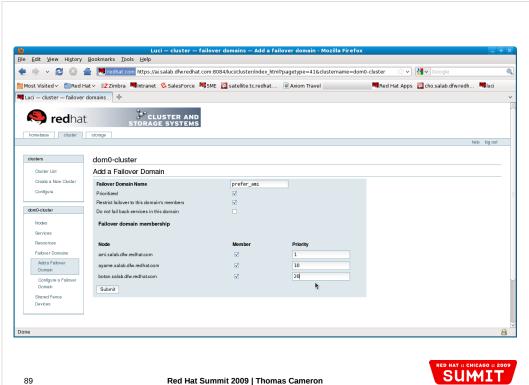
88

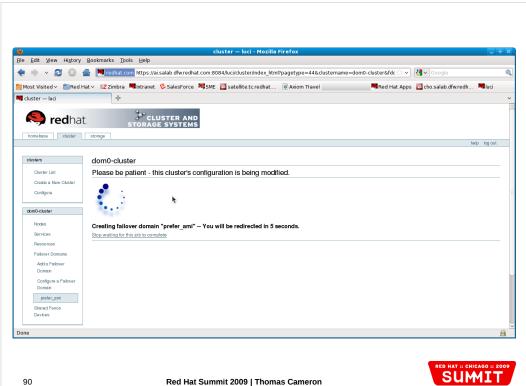
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Prioritized sets services assigned to the FD to run on the lowest priority first

Set up FD for each server in the dom0 cluster.





Configure Failover Domains

```
Create a domain for each dom0.

prefer_ami

ami 1, ayame 10, botan 20

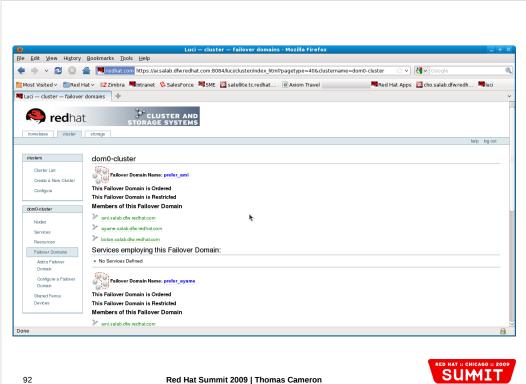
prefer_ayame

ayame 1, botan 10, ami 20

prefer_botan

botan 1, ami 10, ayame 20
```





Define Virtual Machine Services

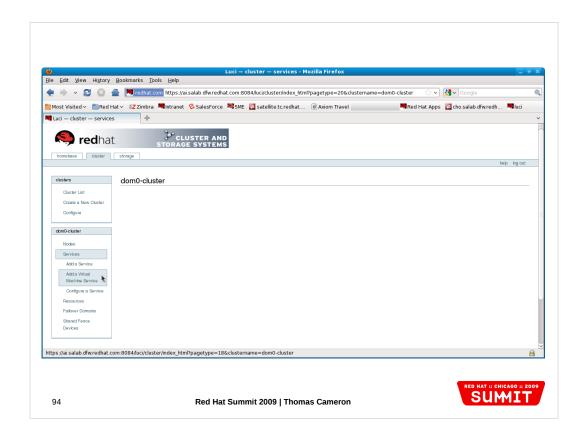
Cluster Tab

Cluster Name

Services

Add Virtual Machine Service





Note BZ 519252 - Conga does not show the option to add a virtual machine service. Workaround is to edit /var/lib/luci/Extensions/ricci_communicator.py and change these lines:

self.__dom0 = hello.firstChild.getAttribute('xen_host') == 'true'

to:

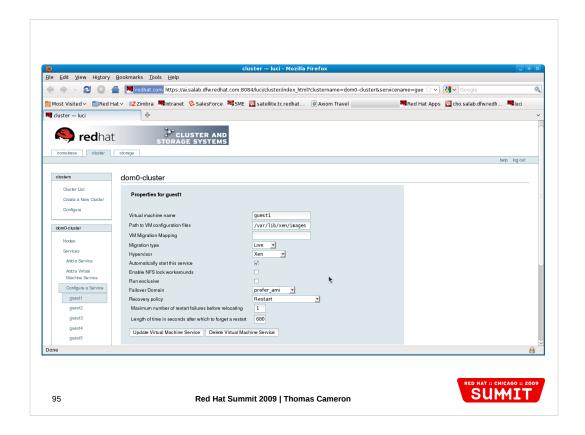
self. dom0 = True

self.__dom0 = resp.firstChild.getAttribute('xen_host') == 'true'

to:

self.__dom0 = True

Also, FD will not show up correctly in luci-0.12.2-6.el5. Update to luci-0.12.2-6.el5 from RHEL 5.4 to fix it.



VM name must be the same as the config file name

VM Migration Mapping is for multi-homed machines, if you want to specify a management network interface

HV should be set to Xen

No NFS so skip it

Run exclusive allows no other services on this cluster, skip it

Example recovery policy sets restart unless it fails more than once in 10 minutes, then relo

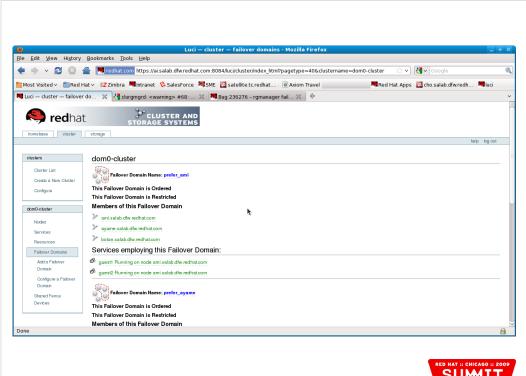
If you have problems getting the VMs to come up in the cluster, manually start them and then activate them in the Conga interface.

Define Virtual Machine Services

Repeat for each VM Service

In this example, two VM Services are assigned to each failover domain - this equates to two machines starting on ai, two on ayame and two on botan





Test virtual machine management services

Cluster Tab

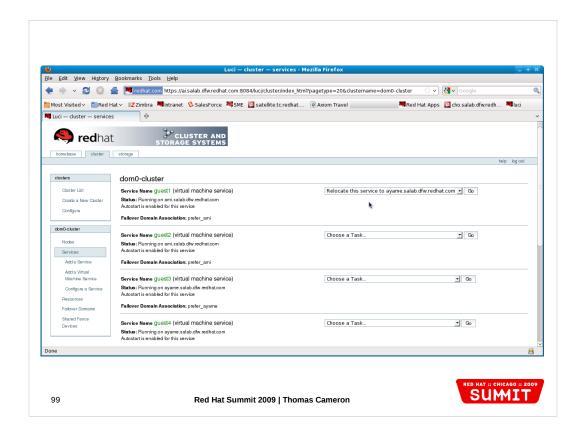
Cluster Name

Services

Choose an action for one of the machines from the drop down menu

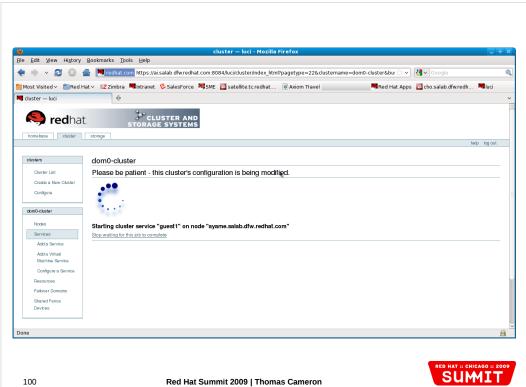
Go and confirm

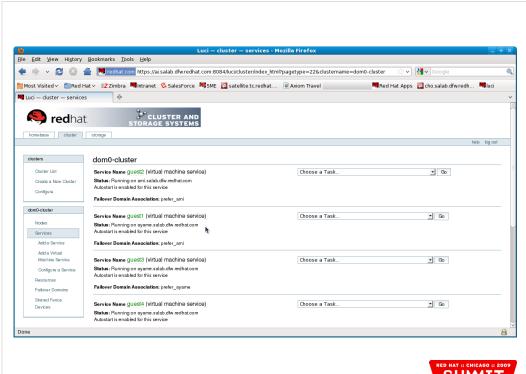


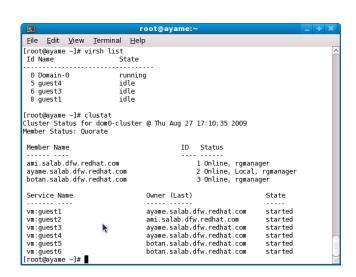


You can also do this from the command line:

[root@ayame ~]# clusvcadm -M vm:guest1 -m ayame 'ayame' not in membership list Closest match: 'ayame.salab.dfw.redhat.com' Trying to migrate vm:guest1 to ayame.salab.dfw.redhat.com...Success [root@ayame ~]#









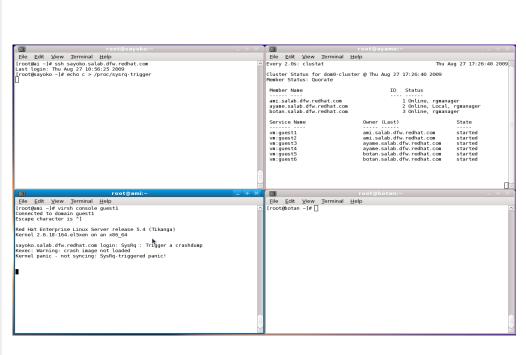
Test virtual machine failover services

Log into a domU machine and crash it
echo c > /proc/sysrq-trigger

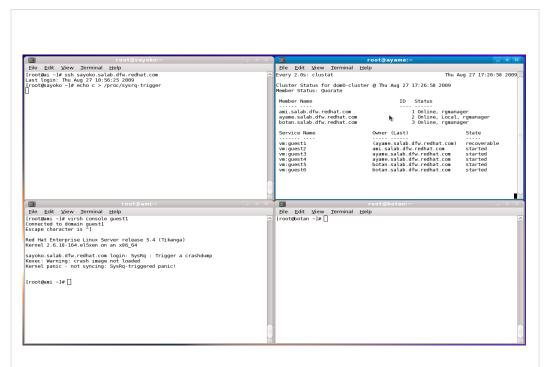
Watch clustat on one of the dom0 machines

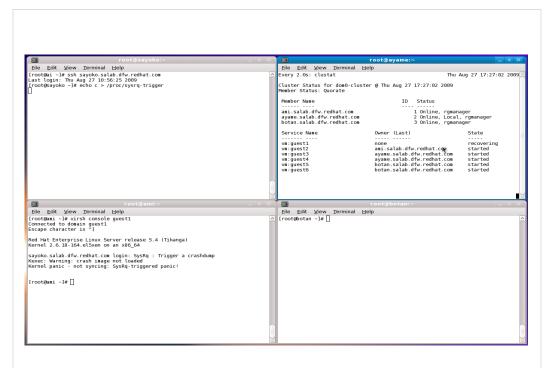
In the following slides, the domU system is crashed and the cluster restarts it on ami.

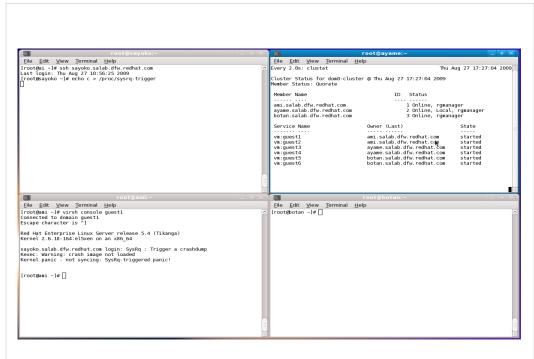




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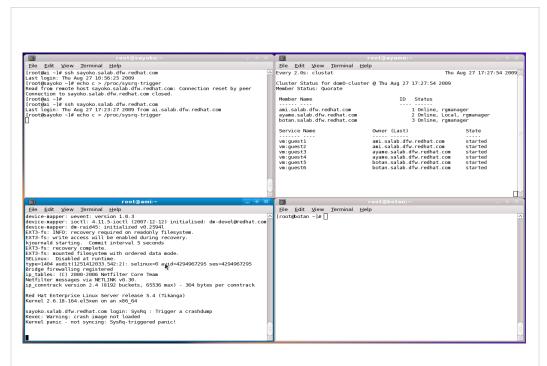


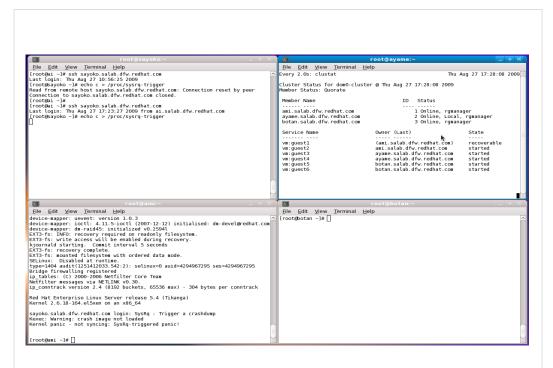
107

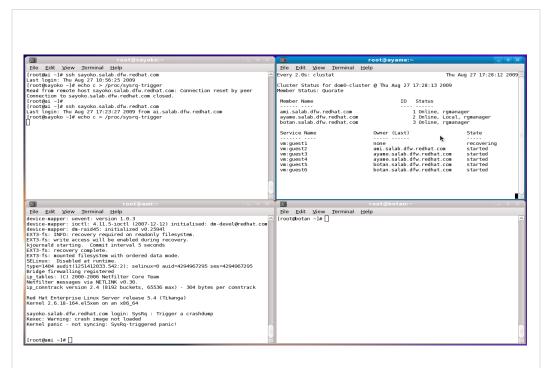
Test virtual machine failover services

The same guest is crashed a second time and the cluster migrates it to ayami based on the failover domain rules we set up earlier.

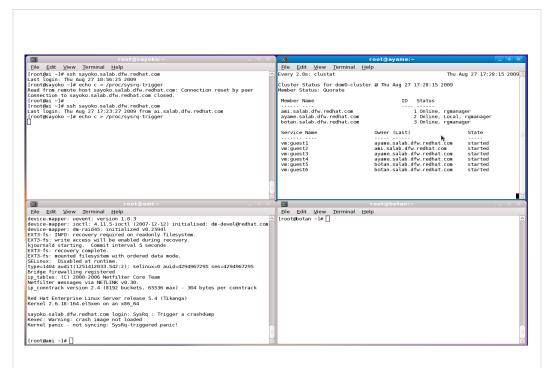








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Set up the clustered app on the domU cluster

Define a new cluster - domU-cluster

Cluster tab

Create new cluster

Cluster name

Node Hostnames/passwords

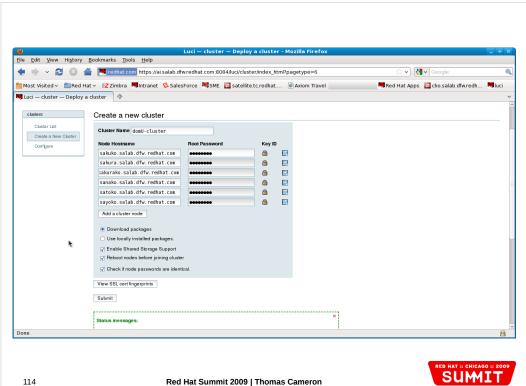
Enable share storage

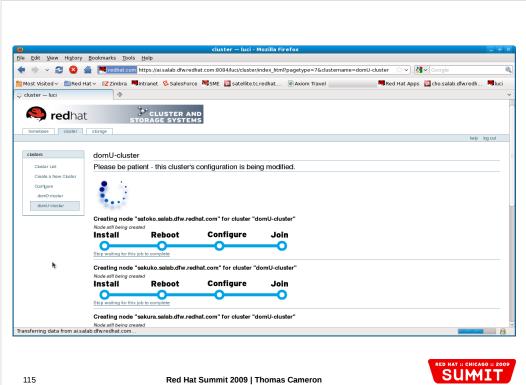
Reboot nodes

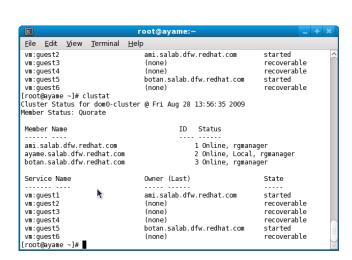
Check if passwords identical

View SSL fingerprints

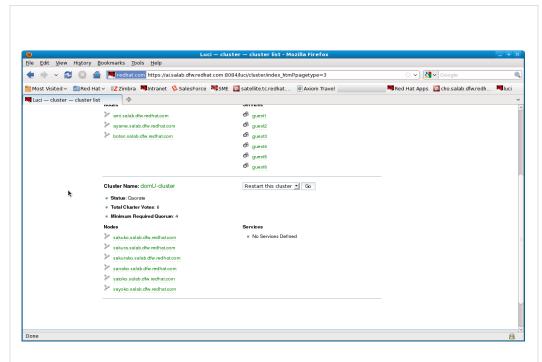












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Set up the clustered app on the domU cluster

Copy the fence_xvm.key to the domU cluster members Either scp or use the web UI



Set up the clustered app on the domU cluster

Set up a shared fence device

Cluster Tab

Cluster Name

Shared Fence Devices

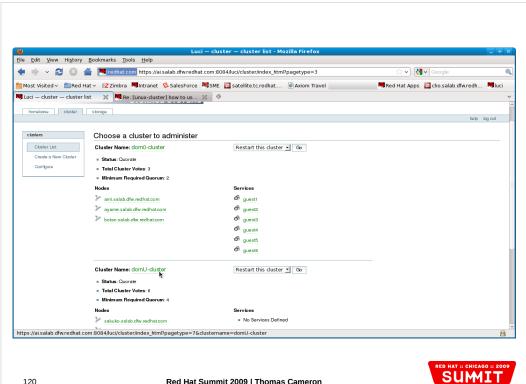
Add a Fence Device

Type

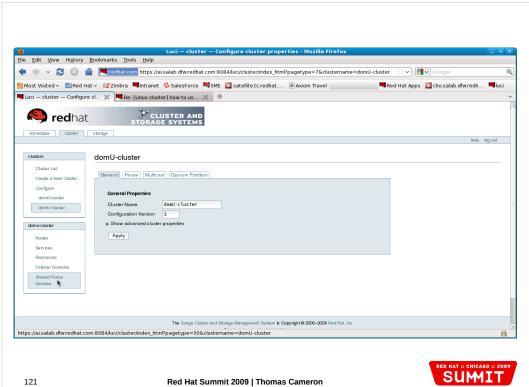
Name

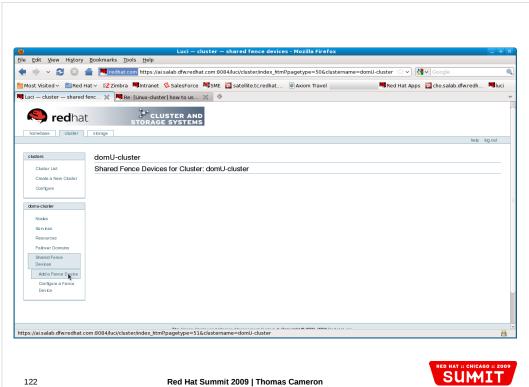
Submit and confirm

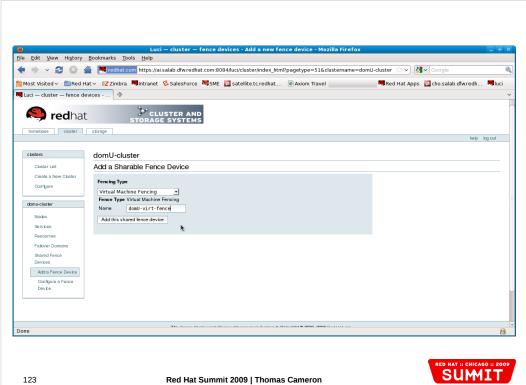


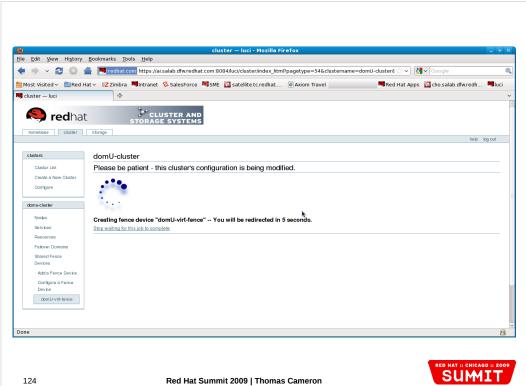


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Assign Fence Devices to Each domU

Cluster Node

Main Fencing Method

Add Fence Device To This Level

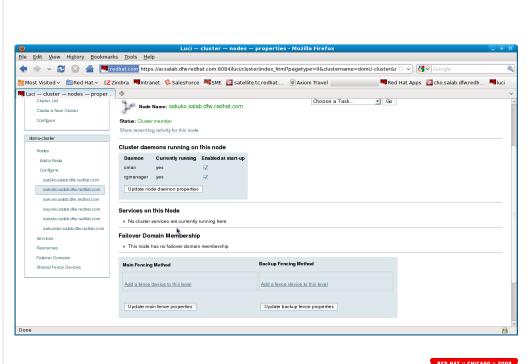
Pre-defined device

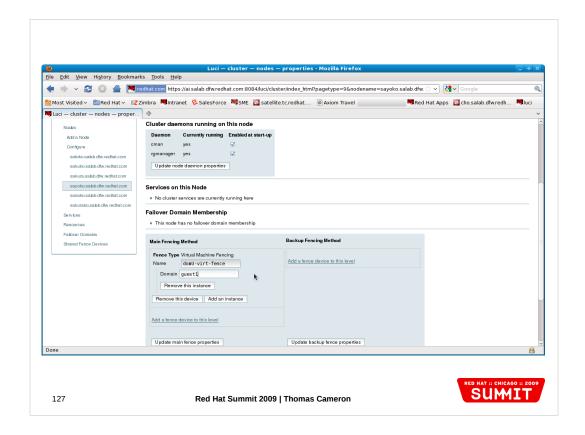
Domain name

Update and confirm

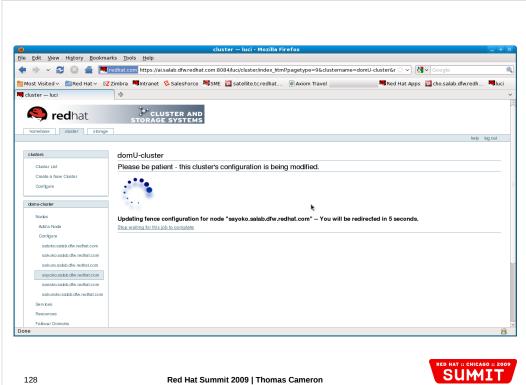
Repeat for each domU machine





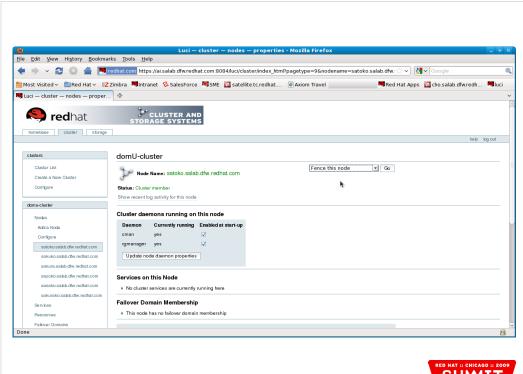


The "Domain" name is the name of the virtual machine, in this case sayoko is running as guest1



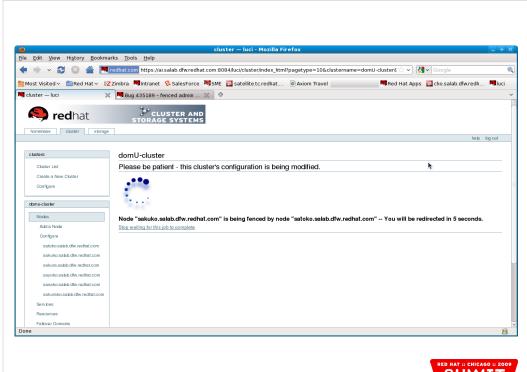
Test by fencing a domU

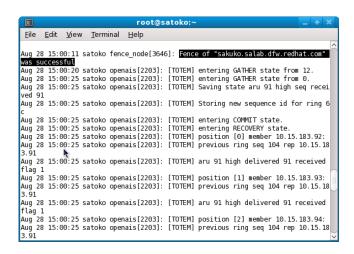




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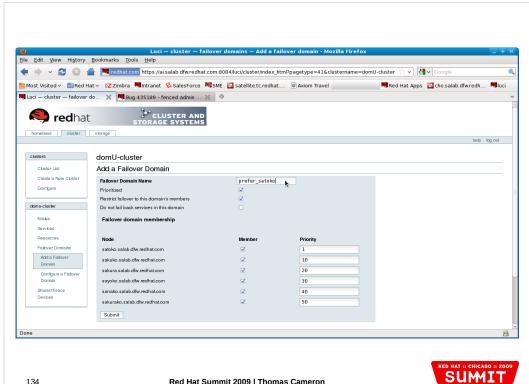


Define failover domain(s) for the app you want to run on this domU cluster

In this case, a simple Apache web server with an NFS mounted /var/www/html and a floating IP address

Here I've defined a FD prefer_satoko





Define resources for the service

Cluster Tab

Cluster Name

Resources

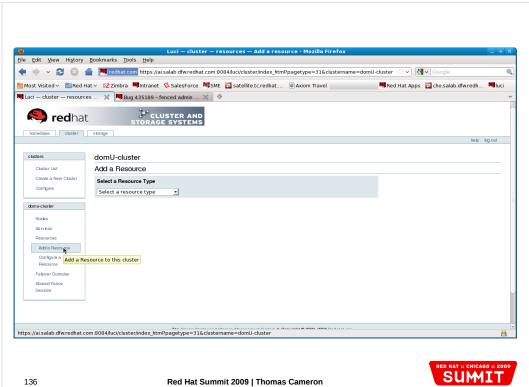
Add a Resource

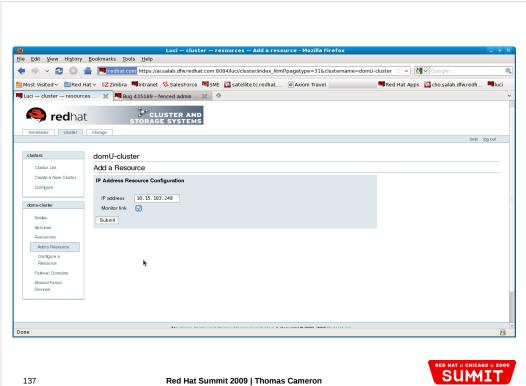
IP address

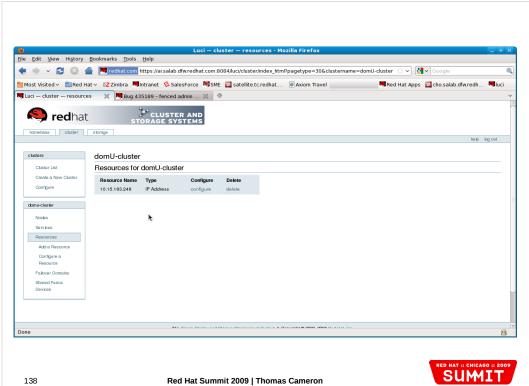
NFS mount

Script

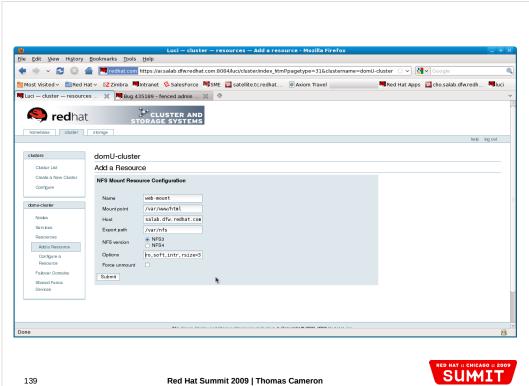


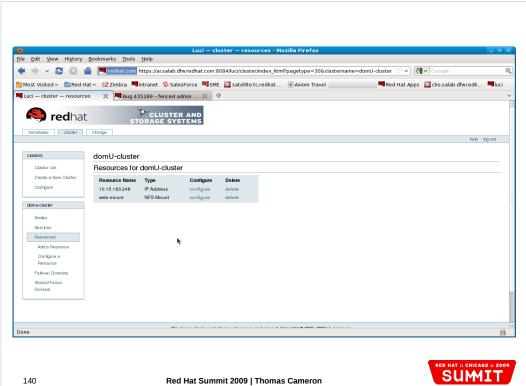


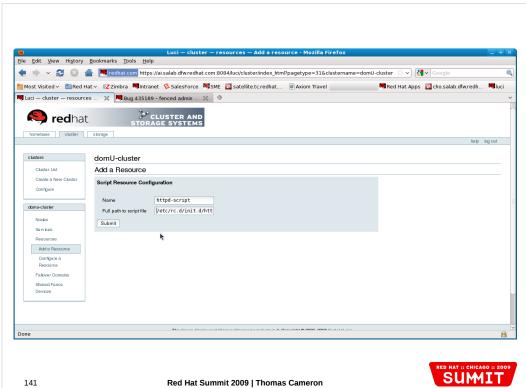


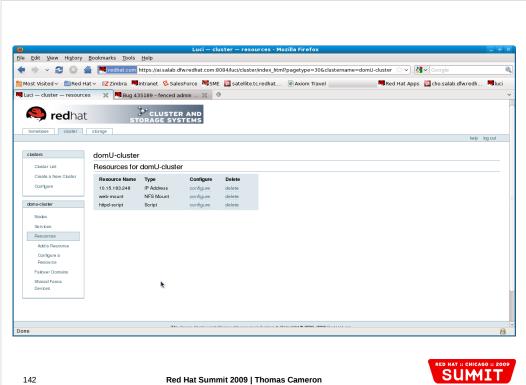












Define a service which uses all of those resources

Cluster Tab

Cluster Name

Services



Define a service which uses all of those resources

Add a Service

Name

Auto-start?

Enable NFS lock workarounds

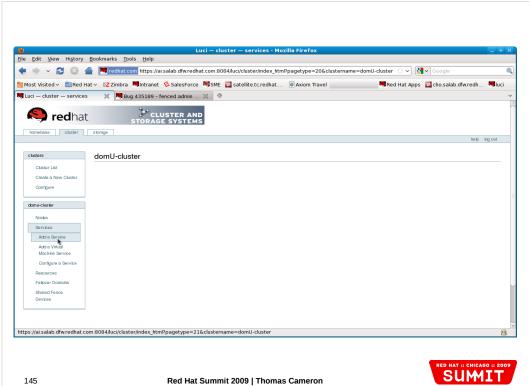
Run exclusive

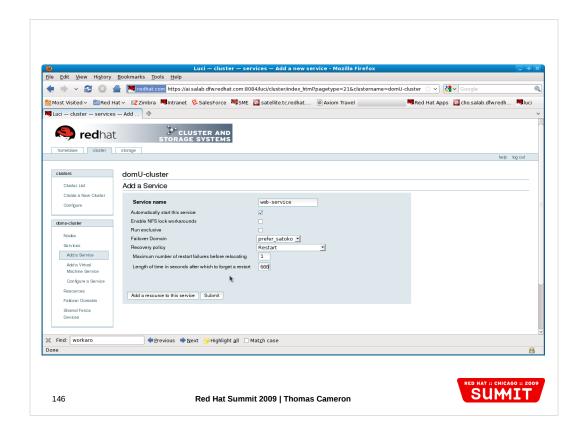
FD

Recovery Policy

Maximum number of restart failures before relocating Length of time in seconds after which to forget a restart







Since this is not an HA callout like clunfslock (just failing over from one domU to another), there is no need to check the "Enable NFS lock workarounds" box.

Define a service which uses all of those resources

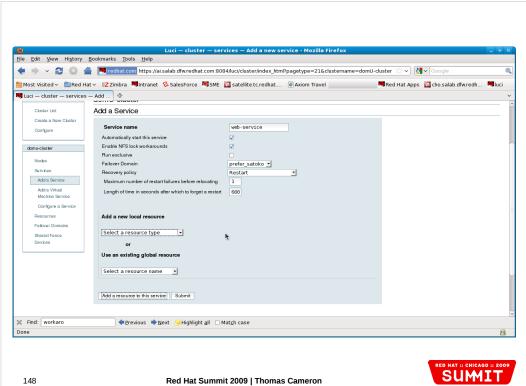
Add Global Resources to the service

IP address

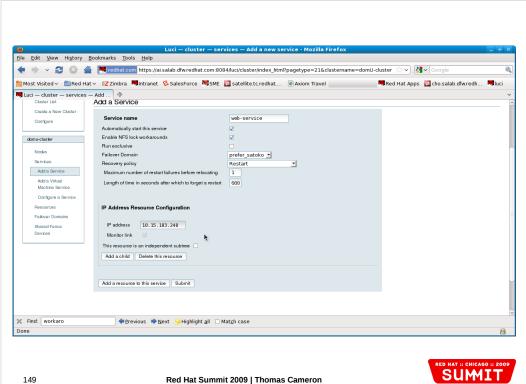
NFS Mount

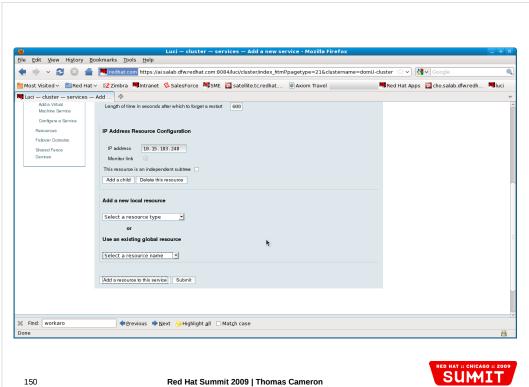
Script

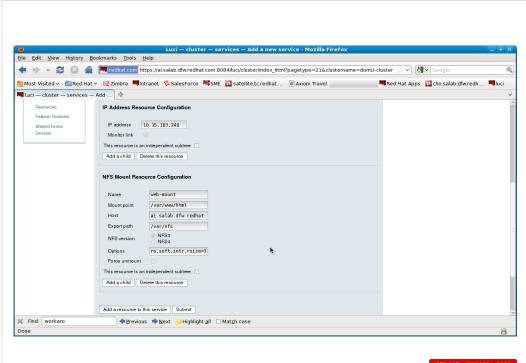




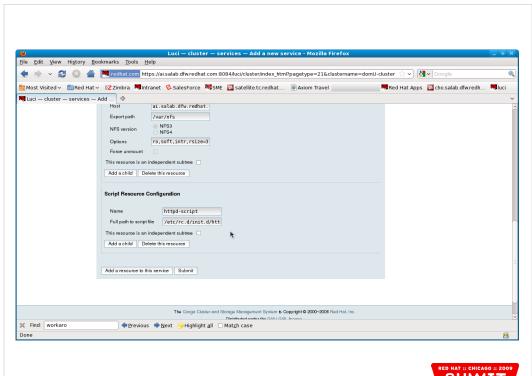








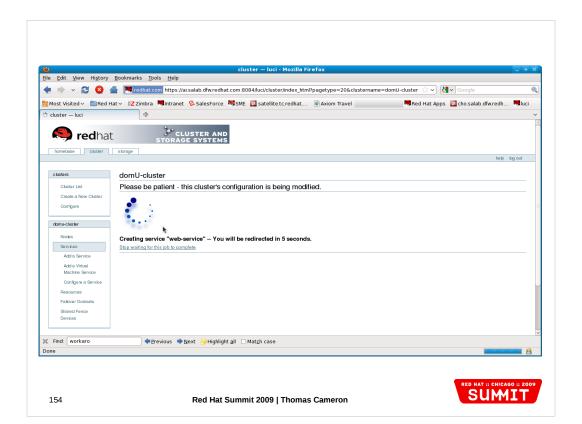
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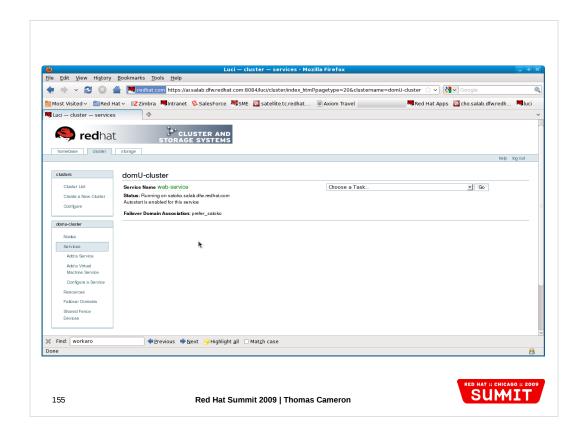


Submit and confirm

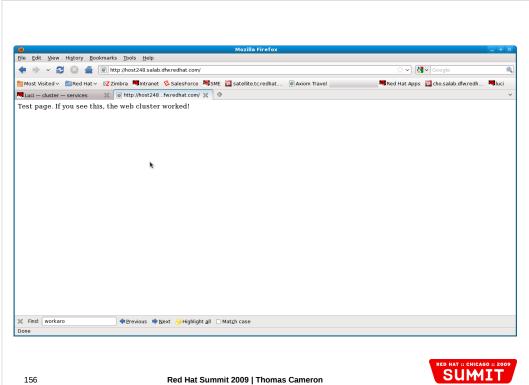
Open the IP address defined in the resource definition in your web browser

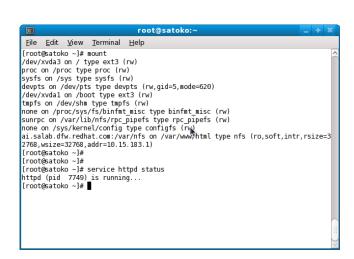






Remember that it may take a few seconds for the service to go green. If it comes up red, just refresh the screen a few times.



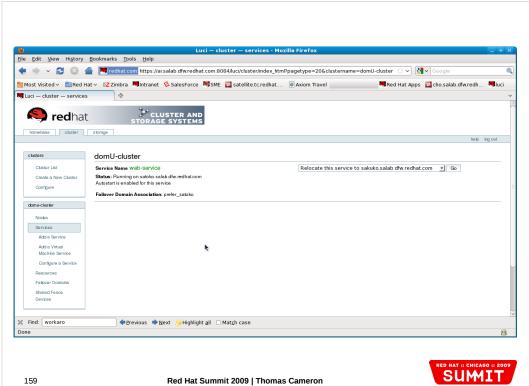


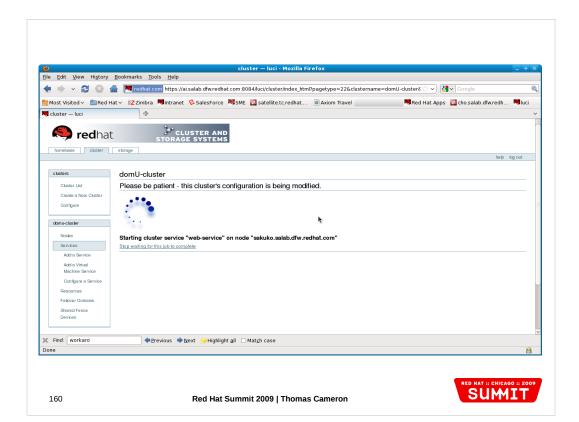


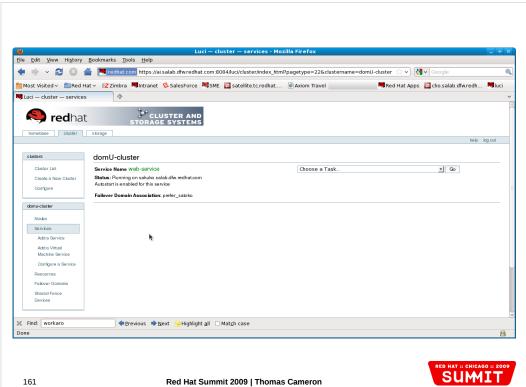
Set up the clustered app on the domU cluster

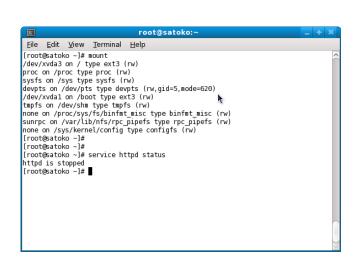
Test migration and failover













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```
root@sakuko:~

File Edit View Terminal Help

Connection to satoko.salab.dfw.redhat.com closed.

[root@ai ~]# ssh sakuko.salab.dfw.redhat.com

Last login: Fri Aug 28 14:58:25 2009 from ai.salab.dfw.redhat.com

[root@akuko ~]# mount

/dev/xvda3 on / type ext3 (rw)

proc on /proc type proc (rw)

sysfs on /sys type sysfs (rw)

devpts on /dev/pts type devpts (rw,gid=5,mode=620)

/dev/xvda1 on /boot type ext3 (rw)

tmpfs on /dev/shm type tmpfs (rw)

none on /proc/sys/fs/binfmt_misc type binfmt_misc (rw)

sunrpc on /var/lib/nfs/rpc_pipefs type rpc_pipefs (rw)

none on /sys/k&mel/config type configfs (rw)

ai.salab.dfw.redhat.com:/var/nfs on /var/www/html type nfs (ro,soft,intr,rsize=3

2768,wsize=32768,addr=10.15.183.1)

[root@sakuko -]#

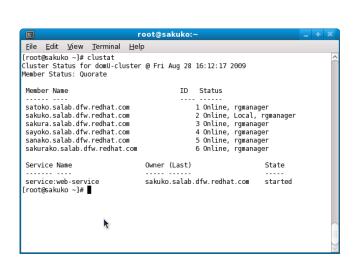
[root@sakuko -]#

[root@sakuko -]# service httpd status

httpd (pid 7634) is running...

[root@sakuko -]#
```







Set up the clustered app on the domU cluster

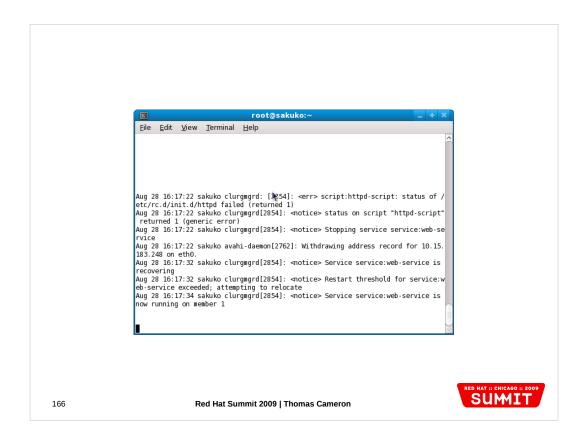
Test, test, test

Kill the app

Crash the domU

Crash the dom0





In this slide I've issued "pkill -9 httpd" twice. This demonstrates that the cluster has restarted the service once, then relocated per our FD thresholds.

WOW! You made it this far!

This should give you a good start - it is not, and can not be, comprehensive.

To learn a lot more about virtualization, take RH401:

http://tinyurl.com/5gnj2f

To learn a lot more about clustering, look at RH436:

http://tinyurl.com/o89lnr

If you need help getting this all set up, contact Red Hat Consulting:

http://www.redhat.com/consulting/



Thank you very much!

Feel free to reach out to me at thomas@redhat.com, or Lon at lhh@redhat.com

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QUESTIONS?

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