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# STORAGE RECONFIGURATION WITH RED HAT ENTERPRISE LINUX AND RED HAT ENTERPRISE VIRTUALIZATION

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#### **Objectives**

- Add additional LUNs to a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) server
- Expand LUNs used by a RHEL server
- Make use of additional/expanded LUNs
- Add additional LUNs to a Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization (RHEV) storage pool
- Overcommit RHEV guest storage with "sparse provisioning"
- Use RHEV templates to ease deployment of guests
- Manage guest updates and testing with RHEV snapshots





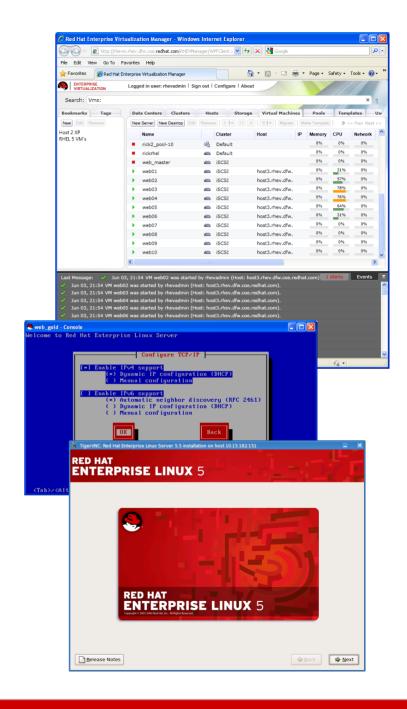
#### **Environment**

Web Front-End Web Front-End Web Front-End **Application RHEV Guest RHEV Guest RHEV Guest** Layer Database DBMS- PostgreSQL, MySQL, Oracle, DB2, etc. Layer server server hba 1 hba 2 hba 1 hba 2 SAN<sub>2</sub> SAN 1 cntrlr 1 cntrlr 2 **RAID JBoss** SUMIT WORLD



#### **Application Tier Setup**

- Create "master" guest
- "Unconfigure" master guest
- Shut down master guest
- Create template
- Create guests from template
- Start guests

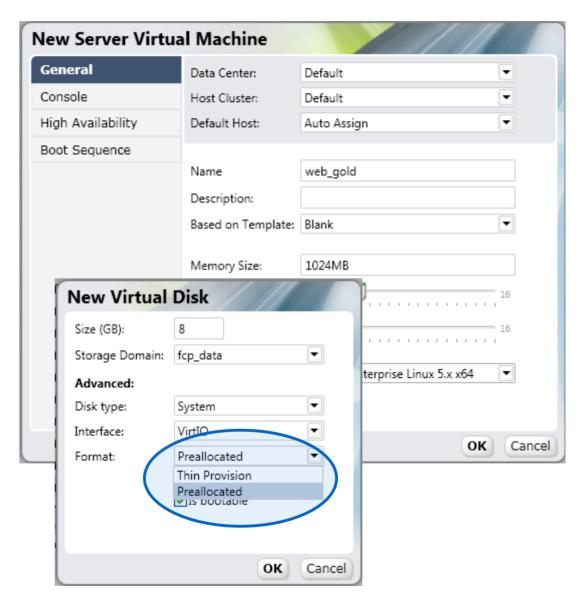






#### **Creating the "Master" Guest**

- Define the guest
  - CPUs
  - Memory
  - Disks
  - NICs
- Set up operating system
- Set up applications

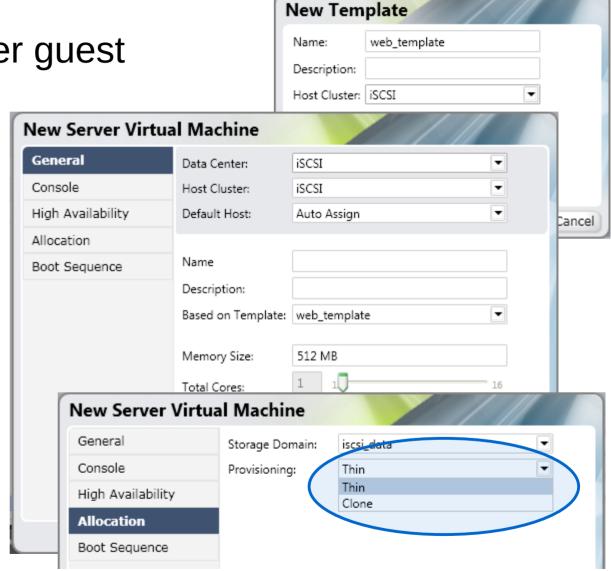






#### **Creating the Template and Guests**

- "Unconfigure" master guest
  - SSH host keys
  - MAC address(es)
  - Use DHCP
  - "Firstboot" scripts?
  - Shut down
- Create template
- Create guests







#### **Guest Virtual Disks**

- Storage types
  - NFS files (possibly sparse)
  - iSCSI and Fibre-Channel logical volumes
- "Preallocated" raw image
- "Thinly provisioned" qcow2
  - Holds changes relative to "backing file"
  - Changes to backing file will corrupt qcow2 data



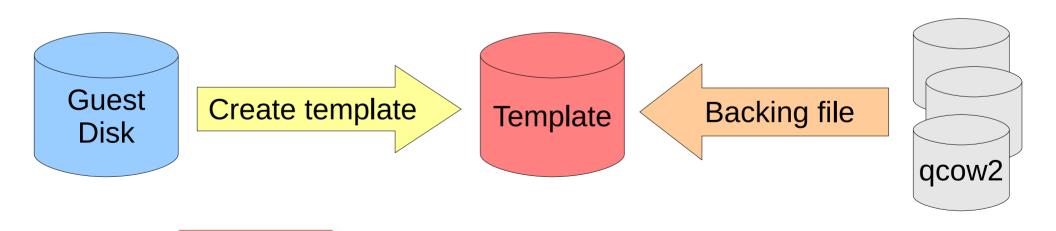


#### **Templates**

- Complete copy of guest disk
- Independent of guest disk once created
- Derived guests
  - "Cloned" full copy

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• "Thin" (shown)





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### **Thin Provisioning in Action**

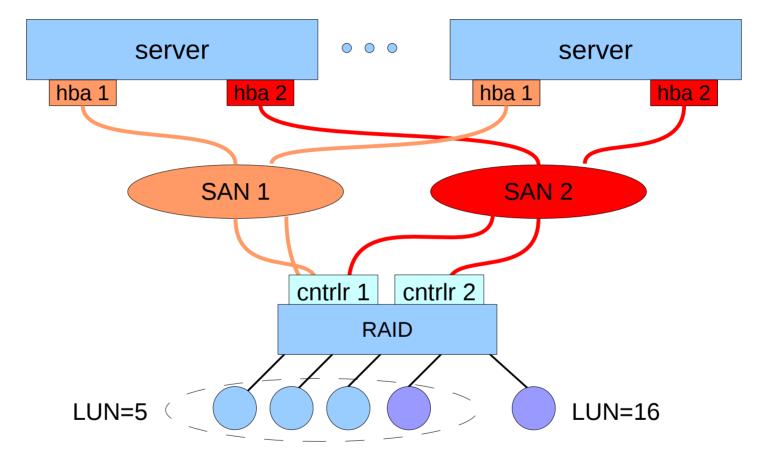
	Name	Cluster	Host	IP Address	Memory	CPU	Network	Display	Status	Uptime
	web_master	iSCSI			0%	0%	0%		Down	
•	web01	iSCSI	host3.rhev.dfw.		0%	77%	0%	VNC	Powering Up	< 1 min
•	web02	iSCSI	host3.rhev.dfw.		0%	99%	0%	VNC	Powering Up	< 1 min
•	web03	iSCSI	host3.rhev.dfw.		0%	95%	0%	VNC	Powering Up	< 1 min
•	web04	iSCSI	host3.rhev.dfw.		0%	82%	0%	VNC	Powering Up	< 1 min
•	web05	iSCSI	host3.rhev.dfw.		0%	48%	0%	VNC	Powering Up	< 1 min
•	web06	iSCSI	host3.rhev.dfw.		0%	30%	0%	VNC	Powering Up	< 1 min
•	web07	iSCSI	host3.rhev.dfw.		0%	0%	0%	VNC	Powering Up	< 1 min
•	web08	iSCSI	host3.rhev.dfw.		0%	0%	0%	VNC	Powering Up	< 1 min
•	web09	iSCSI	host3.rhev.dfw.		0%	0%	0%	VNC	Powering Up	< 1 min
•	web10	iSCSI	host3.rhev.dfw.		0%	79%	0%	VNC	Up	< 1 min

Name	Туре	Cross Data-Center Statu	s Avail.
fcp_data	Data (Ma	ster) Active	2,734 GE
▲ iscsi_data	Data (Ma	ster) Active	10 GE
▲ nfs_iso	ISO	Active	198 GB
General Data Center	Virtual Machines Te	emplates	
General Data Center	Virtual Machines Te	emplates	
		emplates	
Size:	39 GB	emplates	





#### **Environment**

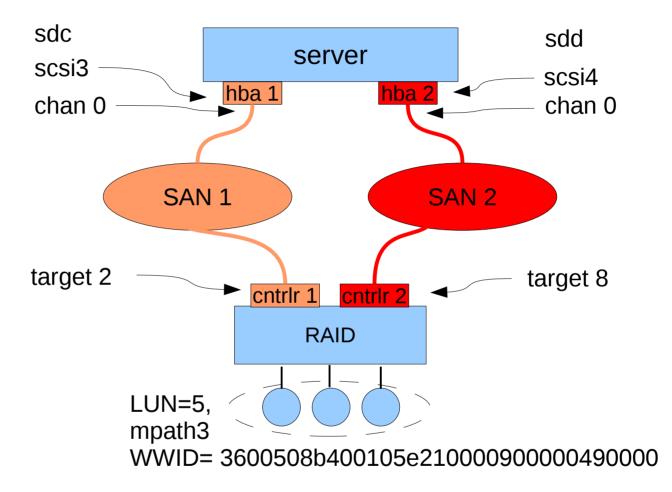


Objective: Enlarge the existing LUN, and add a new LUN





#### The Names of Things



"Attached scsi disk sdc at scsi3, channel 0, id 2, lun 5"...

"Attached scsi disk sdd at scsi4, channel 0, id 8, lun 5"...





#### The mpath virtual device:

Multipath will notice the matching WWID for sdc and sdd:

#### multipath -ll

```
mpath3 (3600508b400105e210000900000490000)
[size=100 GB][features="0"][hwhandler="0"]
\_ round-robin 0 [prio=1][active]
\_ 3:0:2:5 sdc 8:32 [active][ready]
\_ round-robin 0 [prio=1][enabled]
\_ 4:0:8:5 sdd 8:48 [active][ready]
```

Be aware: The WWID is the only persistent name for the device!





#### **Add New Storage**

You: Hello, I would like to request a 100GB increase in the size of LUN 5 (WWID=3600508b400105e210000900000490000), and I'd like a second LUN at 300 GB.

Storage Admin: I am *Mordac* the preventer of information services...

<much later>

Storage Admin: Okay, it's done.

You: Ummm, would you please tell me the WWNN of the storage server, so I can identify the paths to it, and the new LUN number?

Storage Admin: <more abuse...>

Storage Admin: 5000-1FE1-5009-7080, LUN 16

You: Thank-you.





#### Make the system aware of the new storage

We will add a LUN while the system is running.

– so use the least disruptive scan possible, to probe just the device we want:

# find the paths to the storage server whose WWNN=50001FE150097080

grep -i 50001FE150097080 /sys/class/fc\_transport/\*/node\_name

/sys/class/fc\_transport/target3:0:2/node\_name:0x50001fe150097080

/sys/class/fc\_transport/target4:0:8/node\_name:0x50001fe150097080

# probe each path for LUN=16

echo "0 2 16" > /sys/class/scsi\_host/host3/scan

echo "0 8 16" > /sys/class/scsi\_host/host4/scan

# Check /var/log/messages...





#### A new multipath LUN is added

```
kernel: SCSI device sdk: 629145600 512-byte hdwr sectors (322123 MB)
kernel: sd 3:0:2:16: Attached scsi disk sdk
kernel: sd 3:0:2:16: Attached scsi generic sg12 type 0
kernel: SCSI device sdl: 629145600 512-byte hdwr sectors (322123 MB)
kernel: sd 4:0:8:16: Attached scsi disk sdl
kernel: sd 4:0:8:16: Attached scsi generic sg13 type 0
multipath -ll
mpath5 (3600508b400105e210000c000003c0000) dm-9
[size=300G][features=1 queue_if_no_path][hwhandler=0][rw]
\_ round-robin 0 [prio=100][enabled]
\_ 3:0:2:16 sdk 8:128 [active][ready]
\_ 4:0:8:16 sdl 8:144 [active][ready]
```



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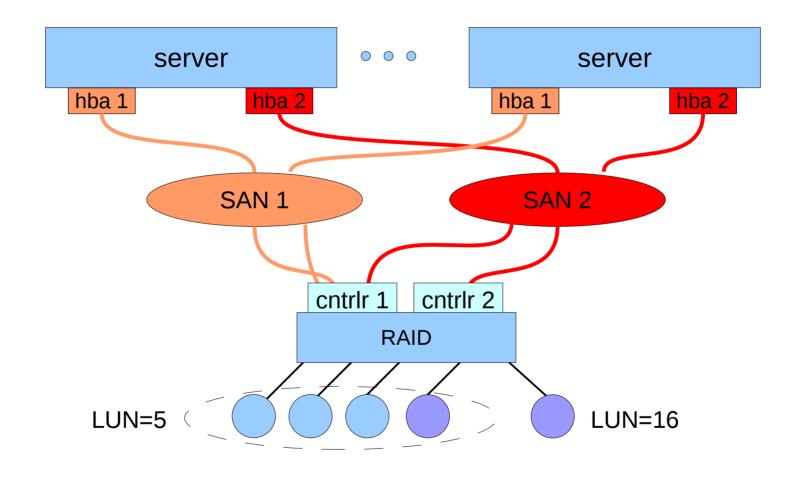
#### Increase the size of an existing LUN

```
echo 1 > /sys/block/sdc/device/rescan
echo 1 > /sys/block/sdd/device/rescan
kernel: sdc: detected capacity change from 107374182400 to 214748364800
kernel: SCSI device sdc: 419430400 512-byte hdwr sectors (214748 MB)
kernel: sdd: detected capacity change from 107374182400 to 214748364800
kernel: SCSI device sdd: 419430400 512-byte hdwr sectors (214748 MB)
multipathd -k"resize map mpath4"
multipath -ll
mpath3 (3600508b400105e210000900000490000)
[size=200 GB][features="0"][hwhandler="0"]
\_ round-robin 0 [prio=1][active]
\_ 3:0:2:5 sdc 8:32 [active][ready]
\_ round-robin 0 [prio=1][enabled]
\_ 4:0:8:5 sdd 8:48 [active][ready]
```



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#### We've doubled the size of LUN 5 and added LUN 16







#### **Application Tier Upgrade**

- Create master guest snapshot
- Add additional virtual disk to master guest
  - Expand storage pool
- Boot master guest
- Set up new virtual disk
  - fdisk, pvcreate, vgextend, lvextend, resize2fs
- Upgrade master guest
  - Operating system, applications, etc.

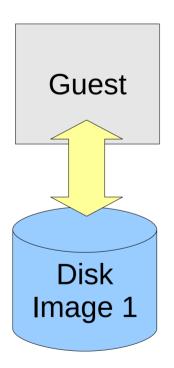
- Test
  - Revert to snapshot if necessary
- Unconfigure
  - SSH host keys
- Shutdown
- Create new template
- Create **new** guests from new template
- Transition from old guests to new guests

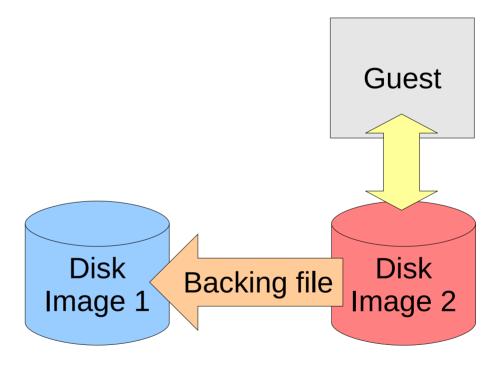




#### **Creating a Snapshot**

**Before** After



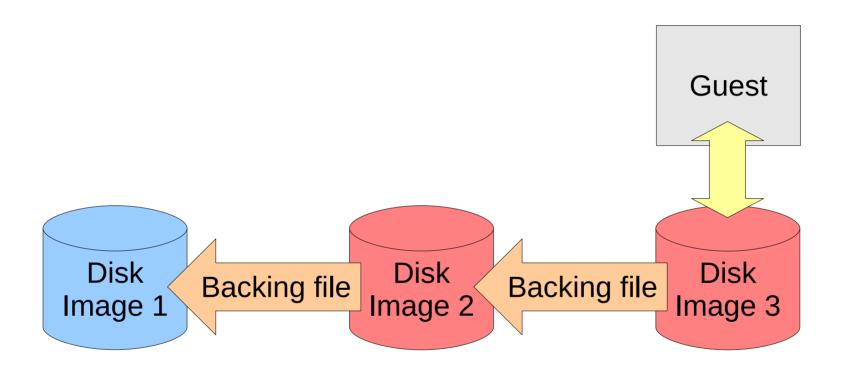


Original "base image" is now snapshot



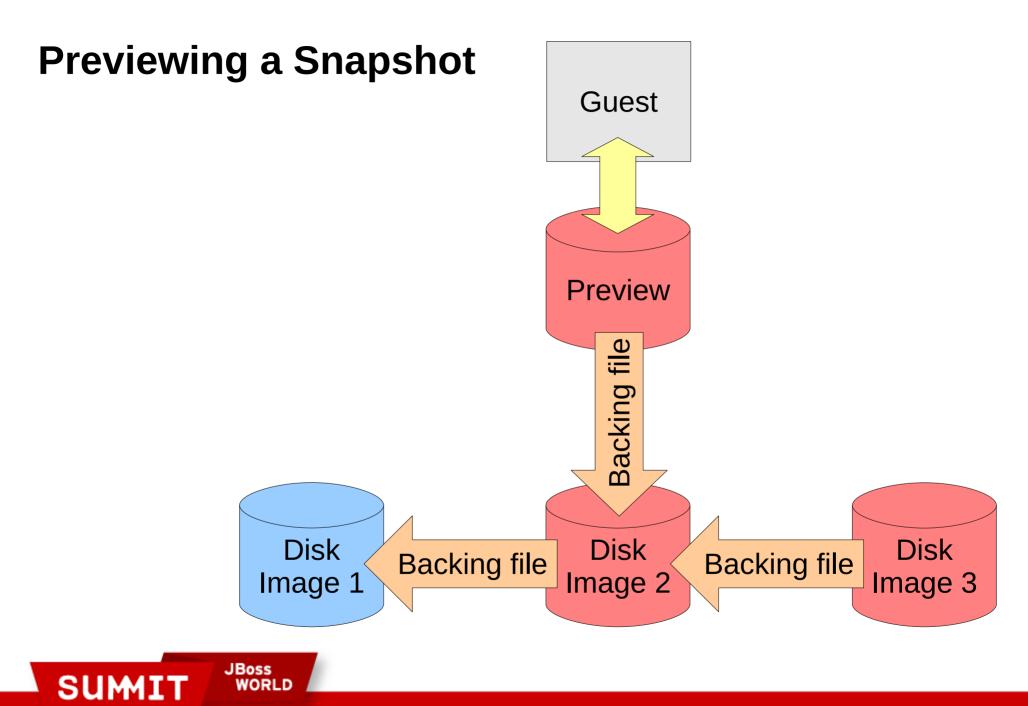


#### **Creating Another Snapshot**





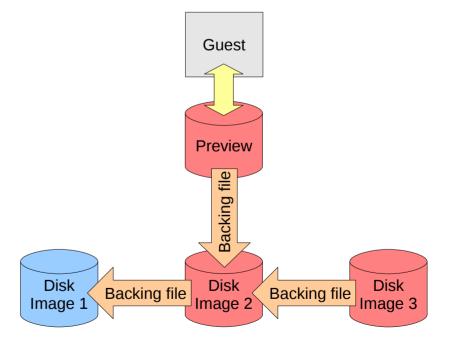






#### **Snapshot Undo/Commit**

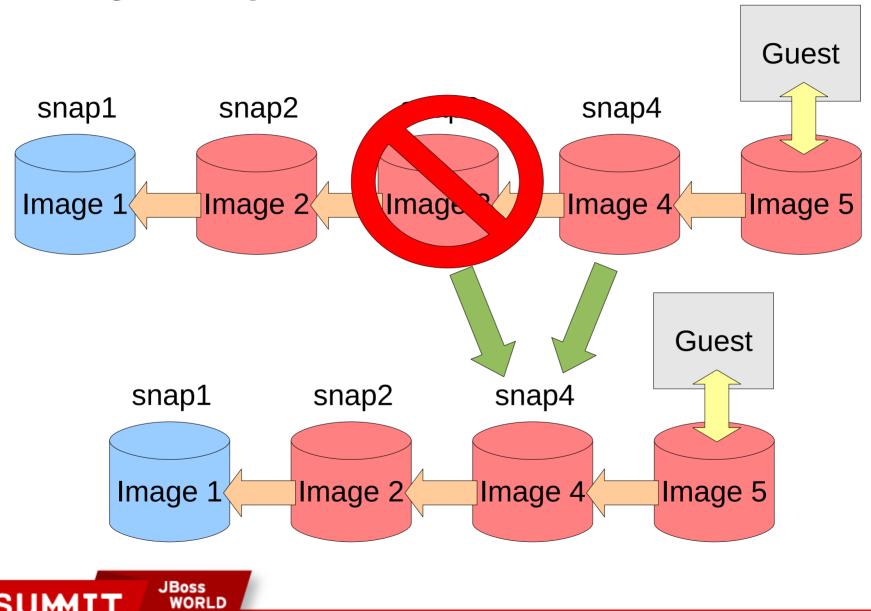
- Available when snapshot is previewed
- "Undo"
  - Preview is discarded
- "Commit"
  - Subsequent snapshots discarded
  - Guest "attached" to preview







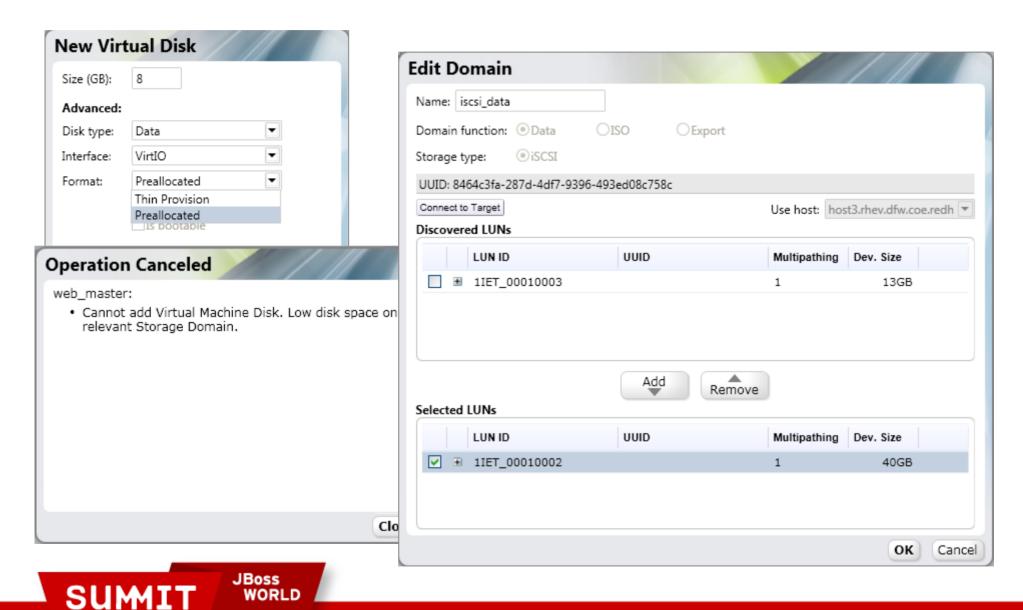
#### **Deleting a Snapshot**

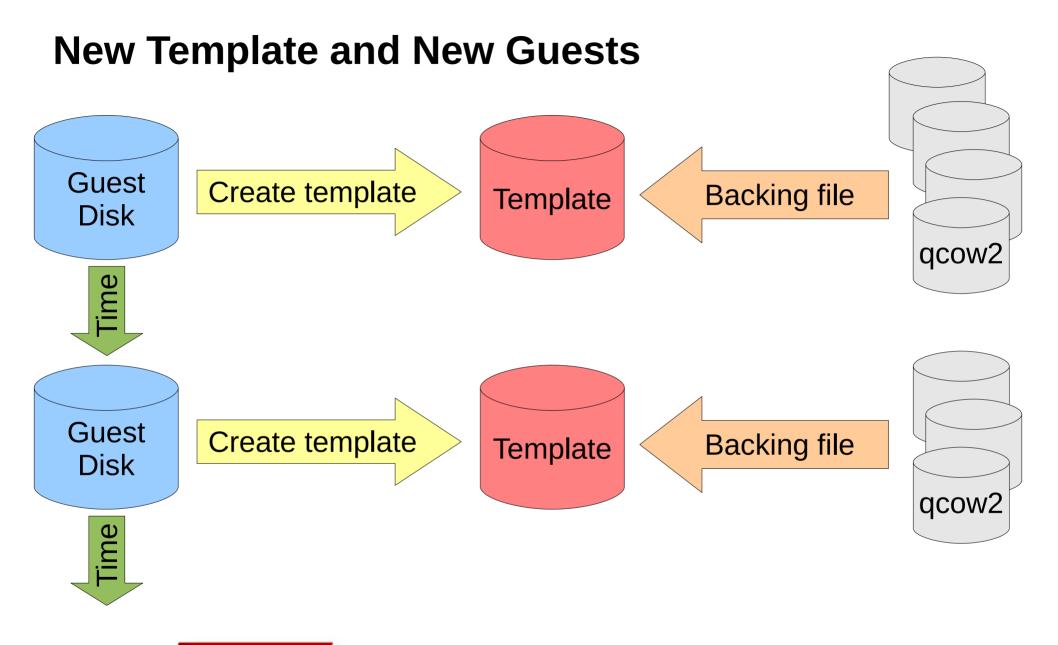




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#### **Expanding the Storage Pool**











#### **Summary**

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux
  - LUN(s)
    - Expand
    - Add
  - Rescanning
  - Multipath

- Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization
  - Guest disks
    - Pre-allocated
    - Thin
  - Templates & guests
    - Cloned
    - Thin
  - Snapshots
  - Storage pools





#### **Please Turn In Your Evaluations**

**Thank** 



You!



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