



Cluster, Grid and Cloud Computing

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Powered by **DRBL**

Brief History of Computing



Source: <http://pinedakrch.files.wordpress.com/2007/07/>

Mainframe
*Super
Computer*

Brief History of Computing

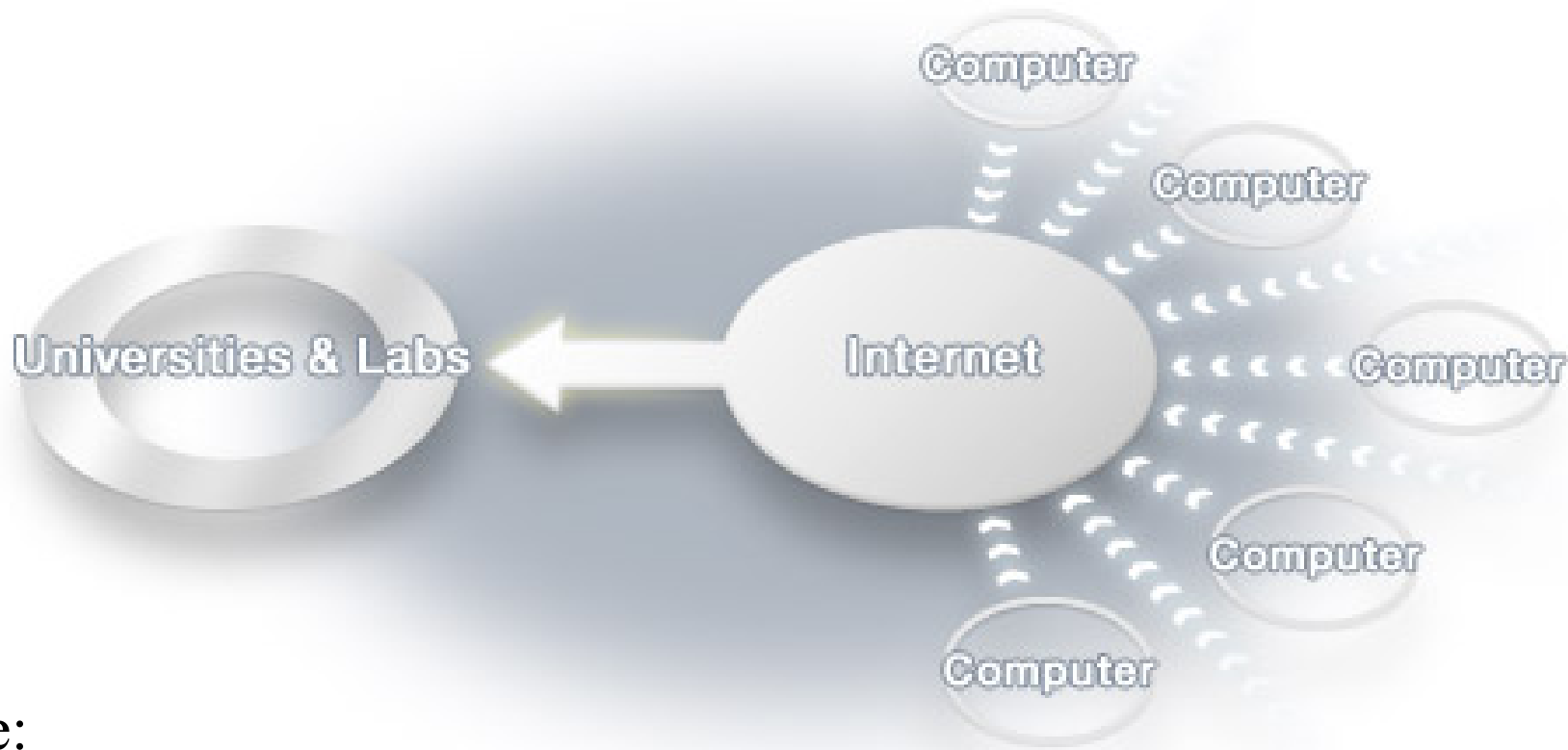


Source: <http://www.nchc.org.tw>

Mainframe
Super
Computer

PC | Linux
Cluster
Parallel

Brief History of Computing



Source:

<http://www.scei.co.jp/folding/en/dc.html>

Mainframe
*Super
Computer*

PC | Linux
*Cluster
Parallel*

Internet
*Distributed
Computing*

Brief History of Computing



Source: <http://gridcafe.web.cern.ch/gridcafe/whatisgrid/whatis.html>

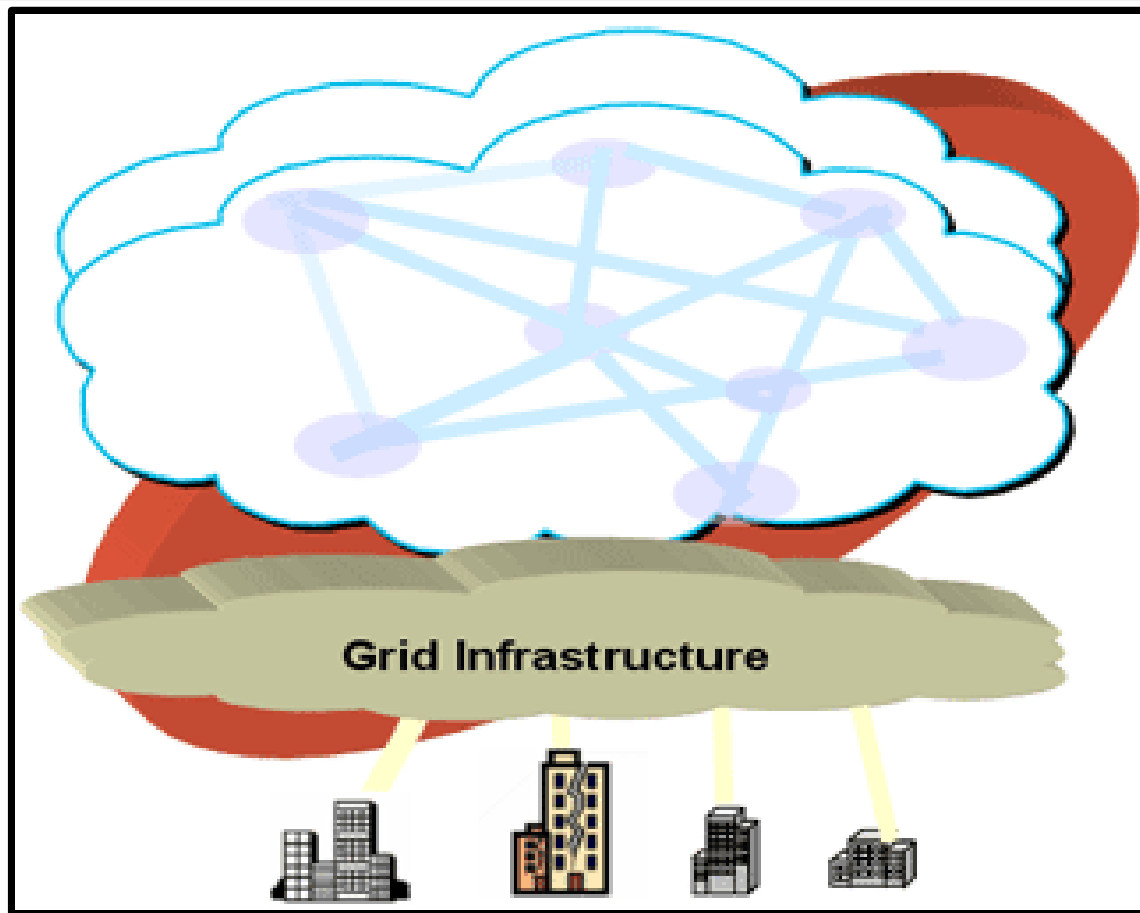
Mainframe
*Super
Computer*

PC | Linux
*Cluster
Parallel*

Internet
*Distributed
Computing*

Virtual Org.
*Grid
Computing*

Brief History of Computing



Source: <http://mmdays.com/2008/02/14/cloud-computing/>

mainframe
super
computer

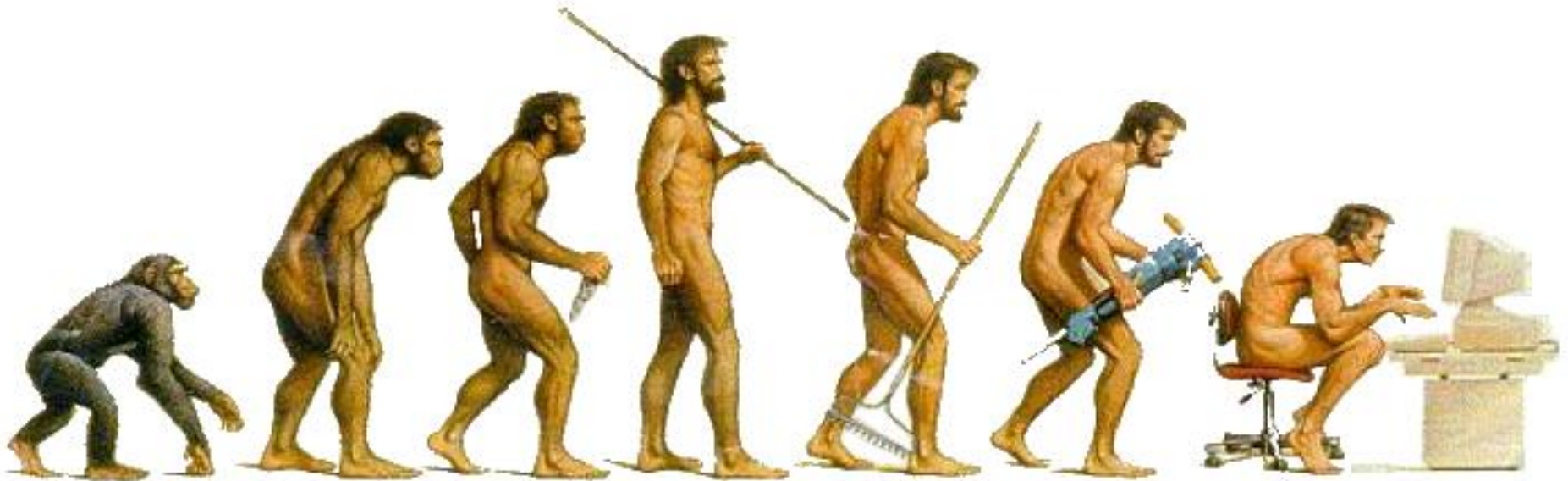
PC | Linux
Cluster
Parallel

Internet
Distributed
Computing

Virtual Org.
Grid
Computing

Data Explode
Cloud
Computing

Evolution



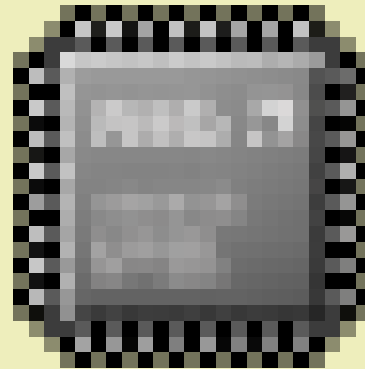
(OR is it?)

Source: <http://cyberpingui.free.fr/humour/evolution-white.jpg>

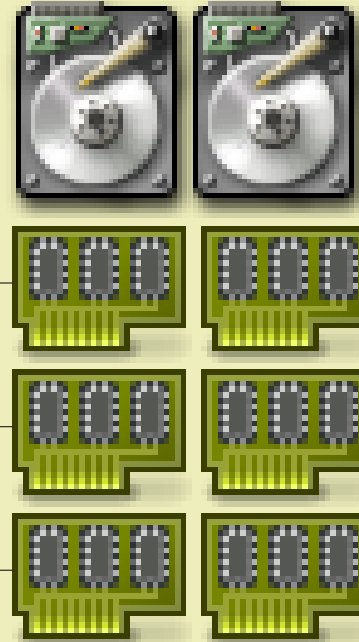
Evolution of Computing Architecture



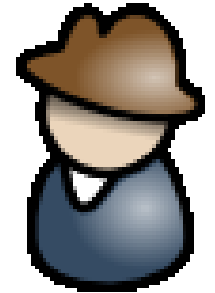
***Multiple
Users***



***Single
CPU***



***Shared
Memory***



***One
Admin.***

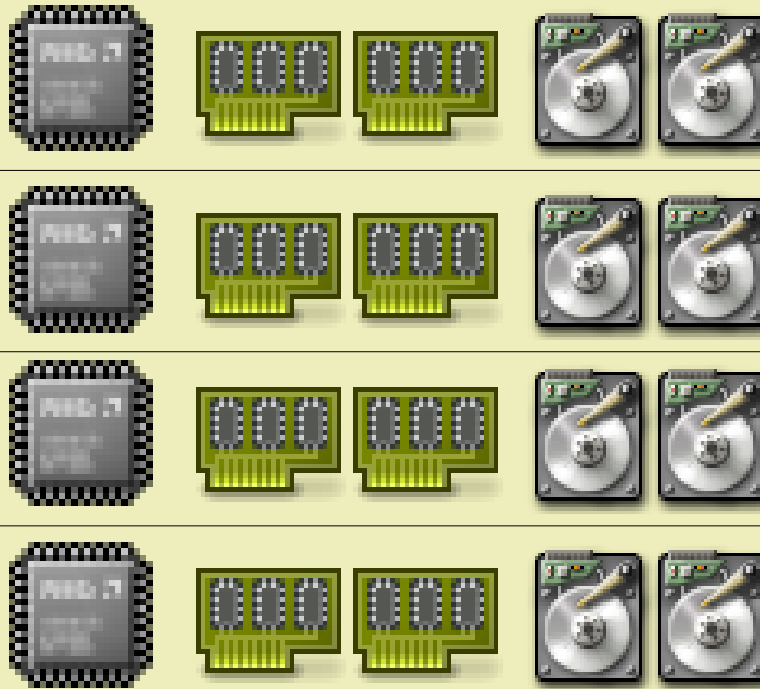
***Mainframe
Super
Computer***

***Single
Super Computer***

Evolution of Computing Architecture



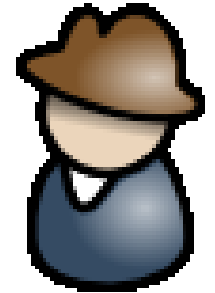
Multiple Users



Separate CPU

Separate Memory

**Multiple PC
in One Location**

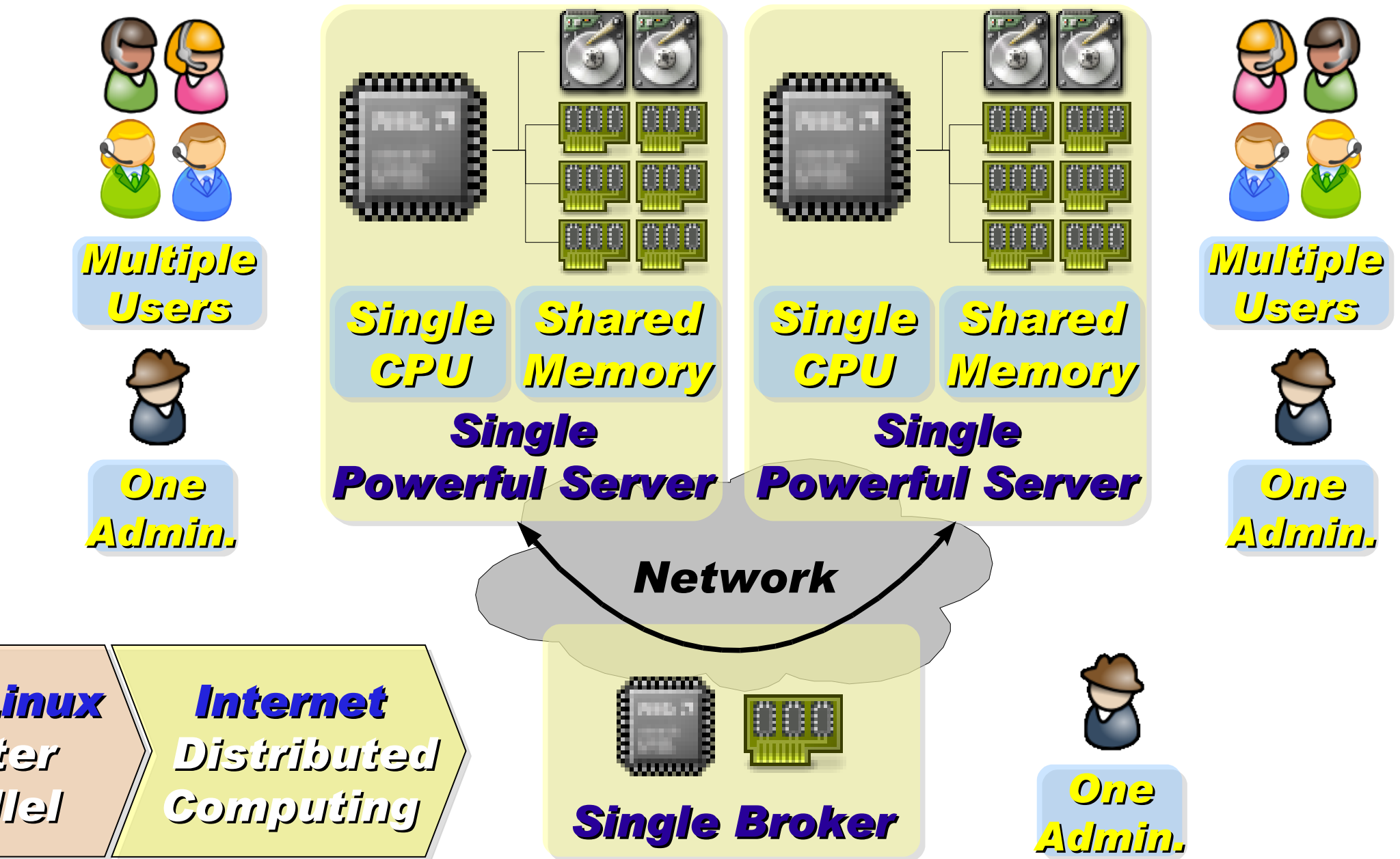


One Admin.

**Frame
er
nter**

**PC | Linux
Cluster
Parallel**

Evolution of Computing Architecture



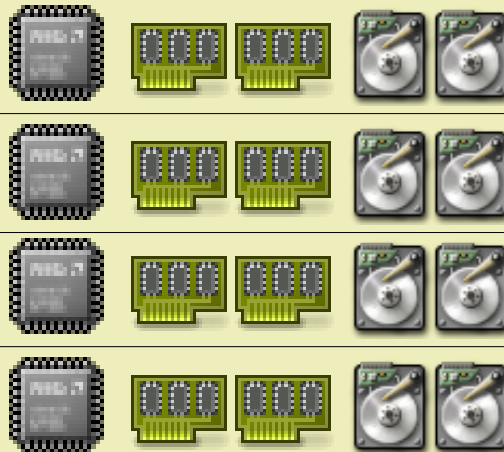
Evolution of Computing Architecture



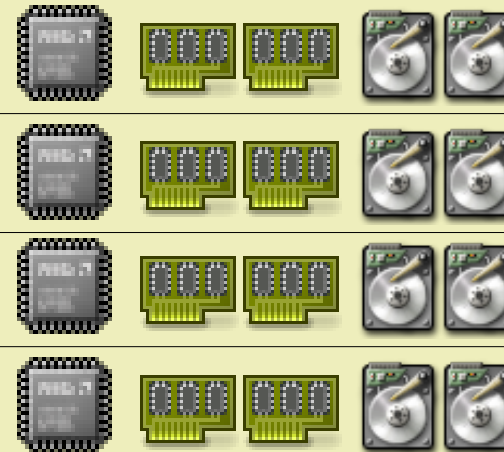
Multiple Users



One Admin.



**Multiple PC
in one location**



**Multiple PC
in other location**



Multiple Users



One Admin.

Grid Middleware

Network

**Internet
distributed
computing**

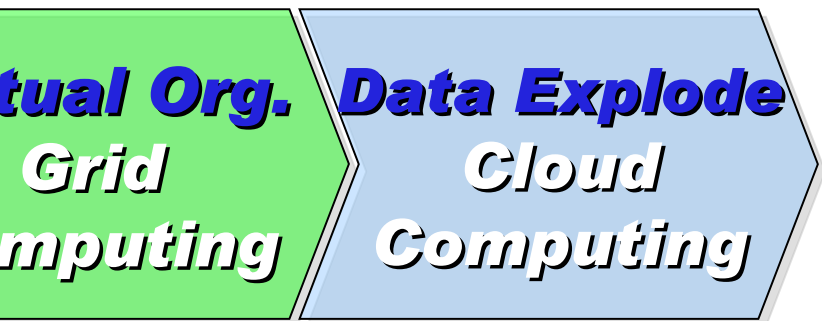
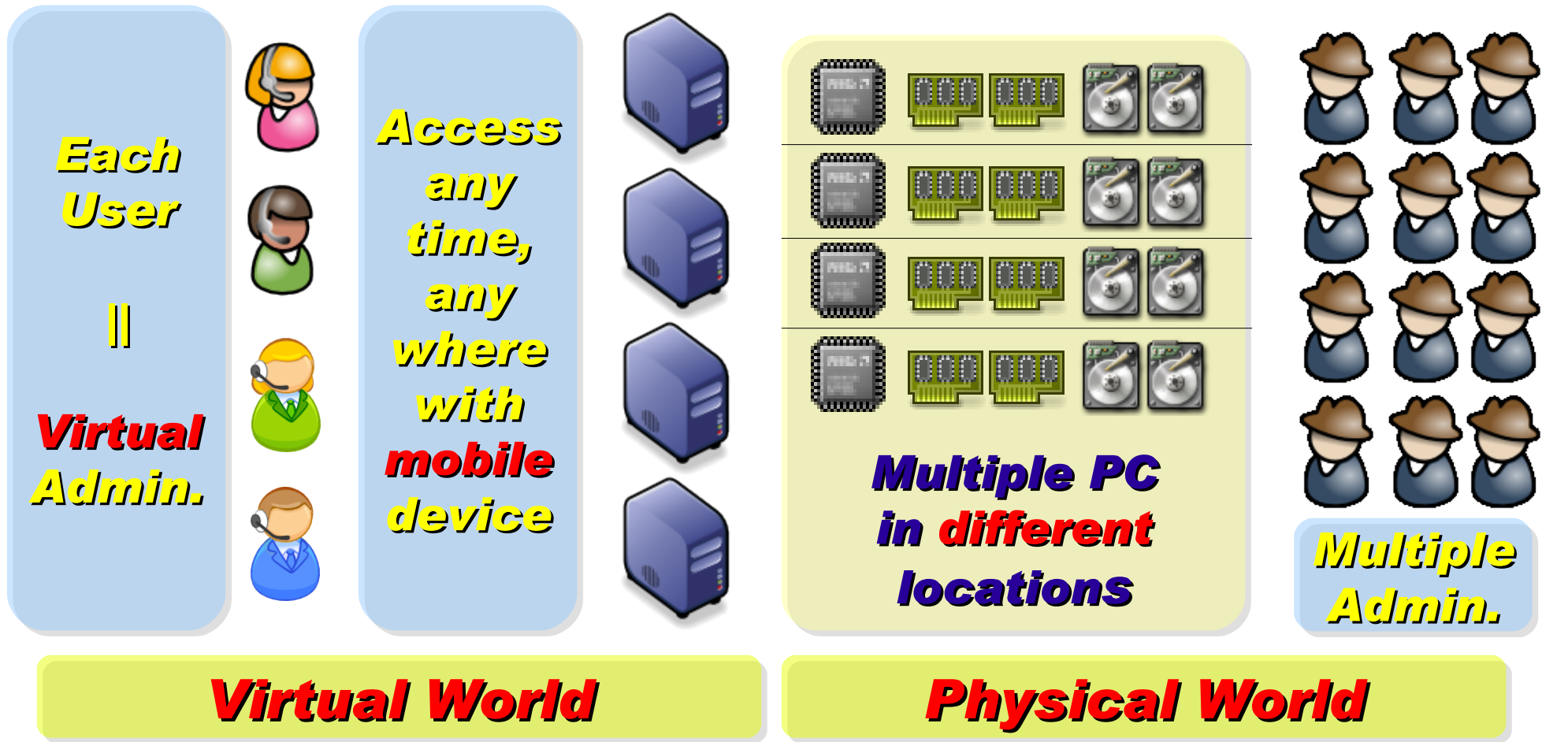
**Virtual Org.
Grid
Computing**

Virtual Organization

Heterogeneous

CyberInfrastructure

Evolution of Computing Architecture



What is NEXT ?!?

Challenges of Cluster Computing

- **Hardware**

- **Ethernet Speed | PC Density**
- **Power | Cooling | Heat**
- **Network and Storage Architecture**

- **Software**

- **Job Scheduler (Cluster level)**
- **Account Management**
- **File Sharing | Package Management**

- **Limitation**

- **Shared Memory**
- **Global Memory Management**

Common Method to deploy Cluster



**1. Setup one
Template
machine**

**2. Cloning
to
multiple
machine**



**3. Configure
Settings**



**4. Install
Job
Scheduler**



**5. Running
Benchmark**

Challenges of Common Method

Add New User Account ?

Upgrade Software ?

How to share user data ?

Configuration Synchronization

Advanced Methods to deploy Cluster

- ***SSI (Single System Image)***
 - ***Multiple PCs as Single Computing Resources***
 - ***Image-based***
 - ***homogeneous***
 - ***ex. SystemImager, OSCAR, Kadeploy***
 - ***Package-based***
 - ***heterogeneous***
 - ***easy update and modify packages***
 - ***ex. FAI, DRBL***
- ***Other Deploy tools***
 - ***Rocks : RPM only***
 - ***cfengine : configuration engine***



Introduction to Diskless Remote Boot Linux

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Powered by **DRBL**



At First, We have $4 + 1$ PC Cluster

*It'd better be
2ⁿ*



*Manage
Scheduler*

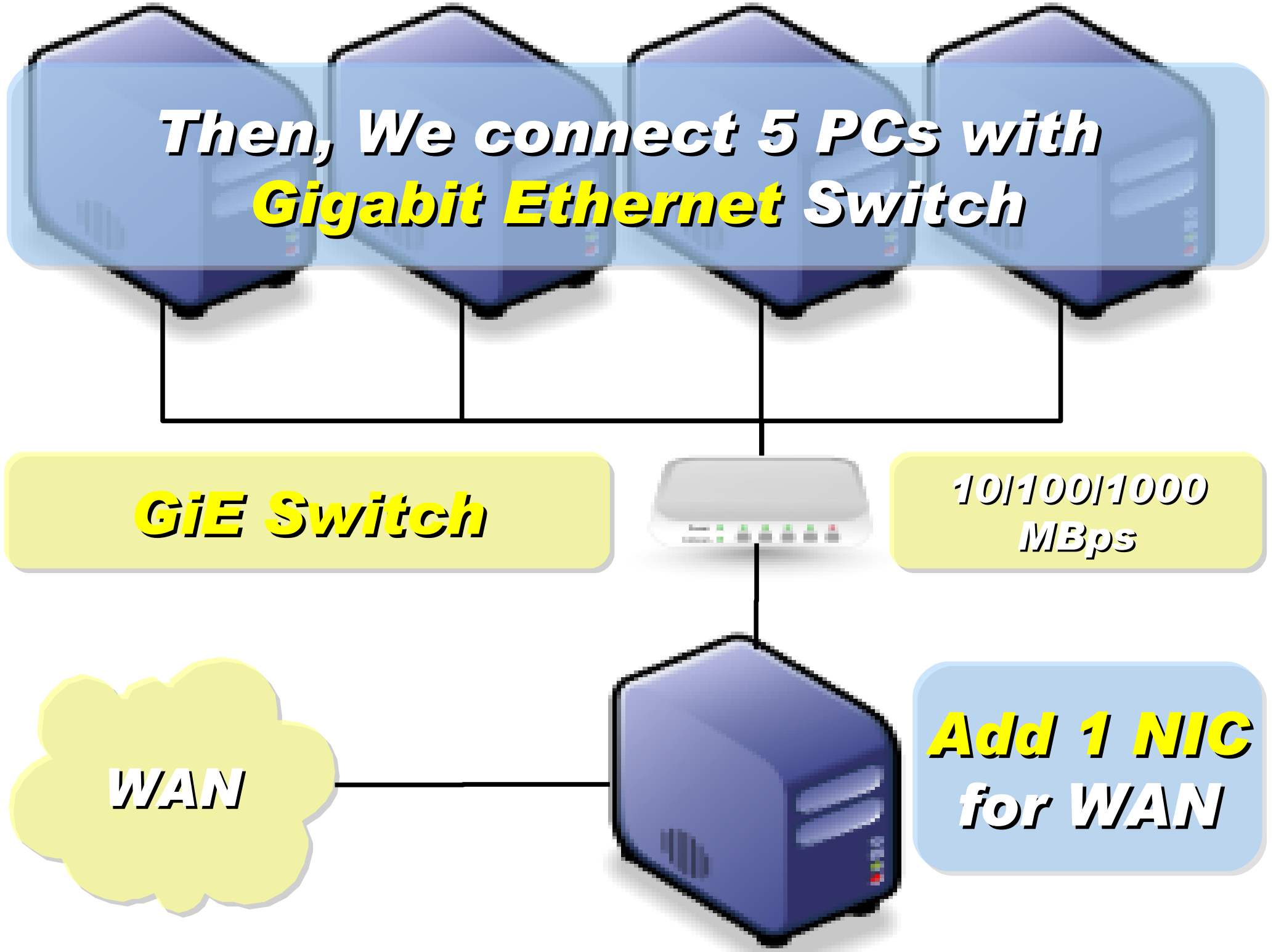
*Then, We connect 5 PCs with
Gigabit Ethernet Switch*

GiE Switch

*10/100/1000
MBps*

WAN

***Add 1 NIC
for WAN***



Compute Nodes

4 Compute Nodes will communicate via LAN Switch. Only Manage Node have Internet Access for Security!

WAN

Manage Node



DRBL Client PCs

***For Effective Management,
We'll install DRBL Server on
Manage Node, and Compute Nodes
become DRBL Client.***



WAN



DRBL Server

**1st, We install Base System of
GNU/Linux on Management Node.**

You can choose:

**Redhat, Fedora, CentOS, Mandriva,
Ubuntu, Debian, ...**

GNU Libc



Kernel Module

Linux Kernel

Boot Loader

*2nd, We install **DRBL package** and
configure it as **DRBL Server**.*

*There are lots of service needed:
**SSHD, DHCPD, TFTPD, NFS Server,
NIS Server, YP Server ...***

Network Booting

Account Mgmt.

NFS

TFTPD

DHCPD

SSHD

NIS

YP

Perl

Bash

GNU Libc

DRBL Server
*based on existing
Open Source and
keep Hacking!*



Kernel Module

Linux Kernel

Boot Loader

After running **“drblsrv -i”** & **“drblpush -i”**, there will be **pxelinux, vmlinux-pex, initrd-pxe** in **TFTPROOT**, and different **configuration files** for each Compute Node in **NFSROOT**

NFS

TFTPD

DHCPD

SSHD

NIS

YP

Config. Files
Ex. hostname

initrd-pxe

vmlinuz-pxe

pxelinux

GNU Libc



Kernel Module

Linux Kernel

Boot Loader

3nd, We enable *PXE* function in *BIOS* configuration.

BIOS PXE

BIOS PXE

BIOS PXE

BIOS PXE

NFS

TFTPD

DHCPD

SSHD

NIS

YP

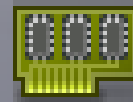
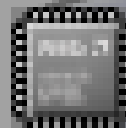
Config. Files
Ex. hostname

initrd-pxe

vmlinuz-pxe

pxelinux

GNU Libc



Kernel Module

Linux Kernel

Boot Loader

While Booting, *PXE* will query IP address from *DHCPD*.

BIOS PXE

BIOS PXE

BIOS PXE

BIOS PXE

NFS

TFTPD

DHCPD

SSHD

NIS

YP

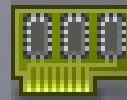
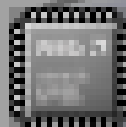
Config. Files
Ex. hostname

initrd-pxe

vmlinuz-pxe

pxelinux

GNU Libc



Kernel Module

Linux Kernel

Boot Loader

While Booting, *PXE* will query IP address from *DHCPD*.

IP 1

IP 2

IP 3

IP 4

NFS

TFTPD

DHCPD

SSHD

NIS

YP

Config. Files
Ex. hostname

GNU Libc



initrd-pxe

Kernel Module

vmlinuz-pxe

Linux Kernel

pxelinux

Boot Loader

After PXE get its IP address, it will download booting files from **TFTPD.**

IP 1

IP 2

IP 3

IP 4

NFS

TFTPD

DHCPD

SSHD

NIS

YP

Config. Files
Ex. hostname

initrd-pxe

vmlinuz-pxe

pxelinux

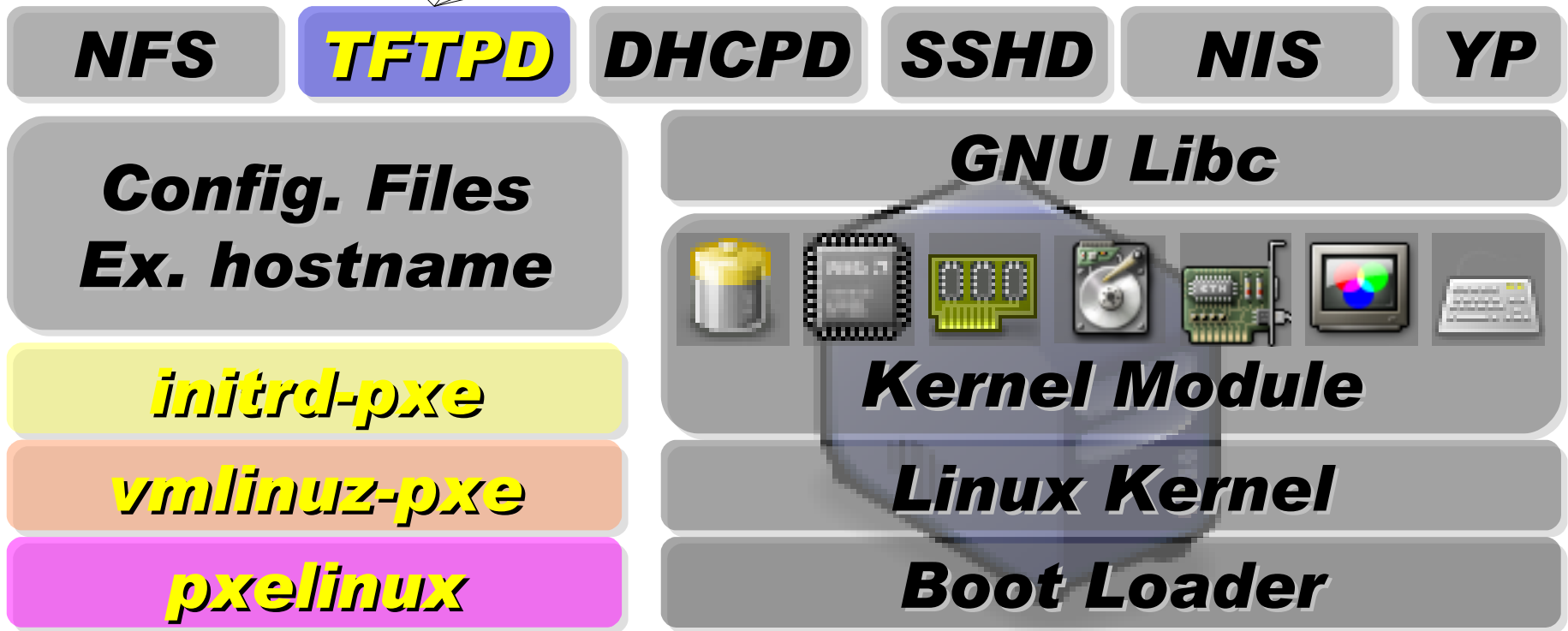
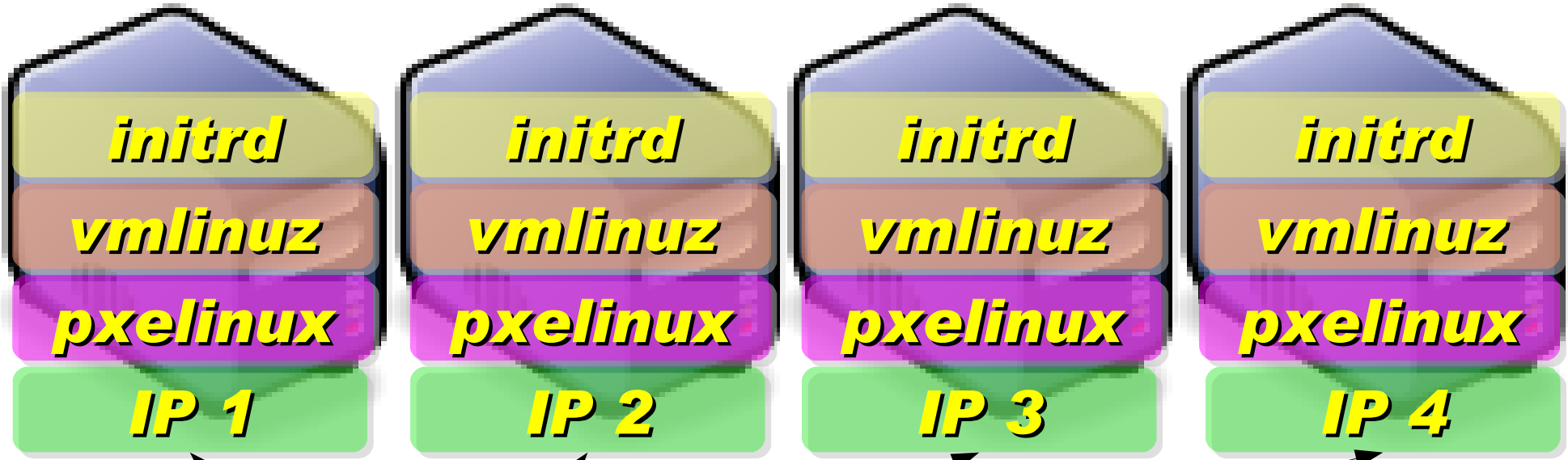
GNU Libc

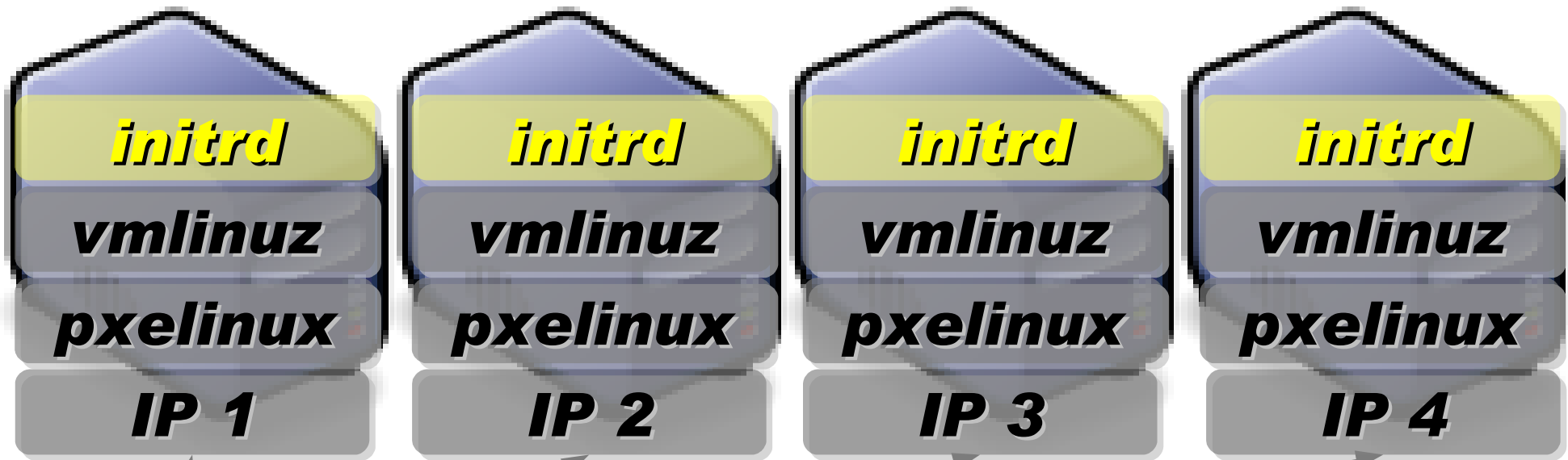


Kernel Module

Linux Kernel

Boot Loader





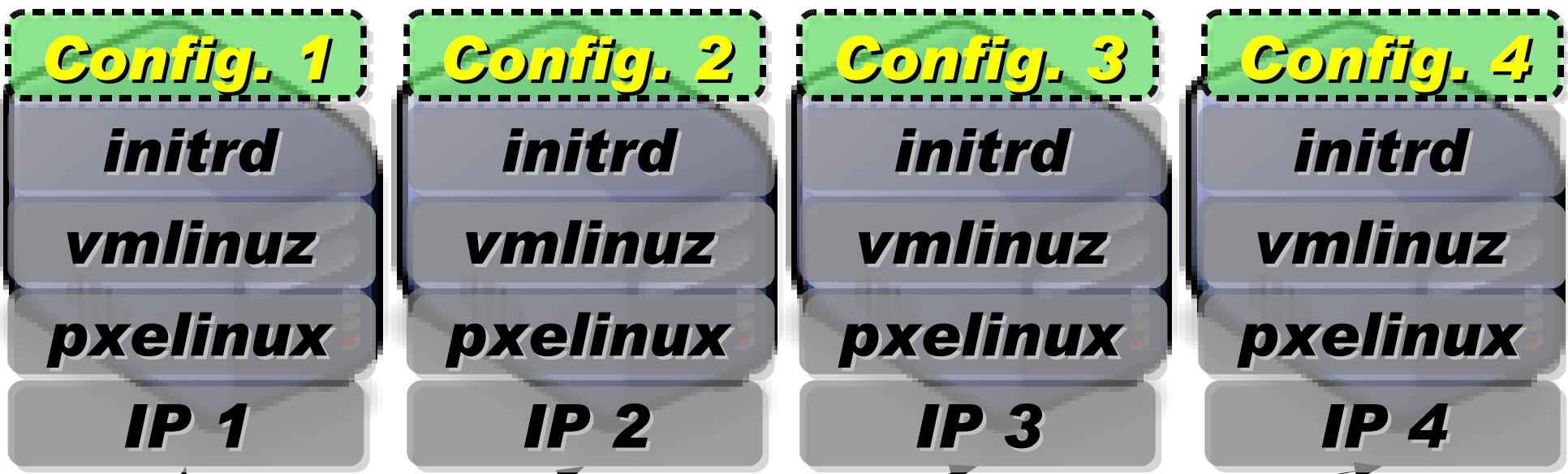
NFS **TFTPD** **DHCPD** **SSHD** **NIS** **YP**

Config. Files GNU Libc

After downloading booting files, scripts in *initrd-pxe* will config **NFSROOT for each Compute Node.**

pxelinux

Boot Loader



- NFS**
- TFTPD**
- DHCPD**
- SSHD**
- NIS**
- YP**

Config. Files
Ex. hostname

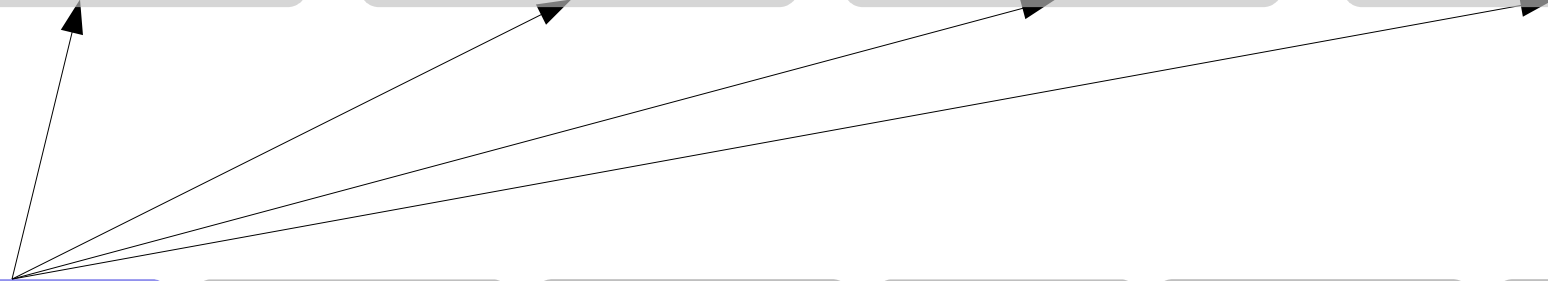
- initrd-pxe**
- vmlinuz-pxe**
- pxelinux**

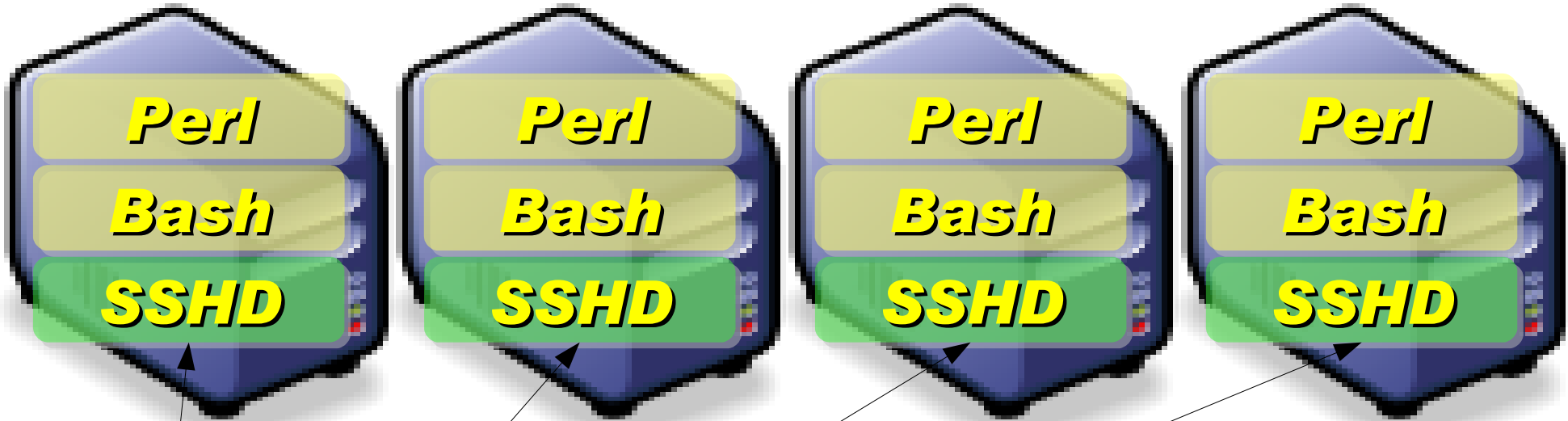
GNU Libc

Kernel Module

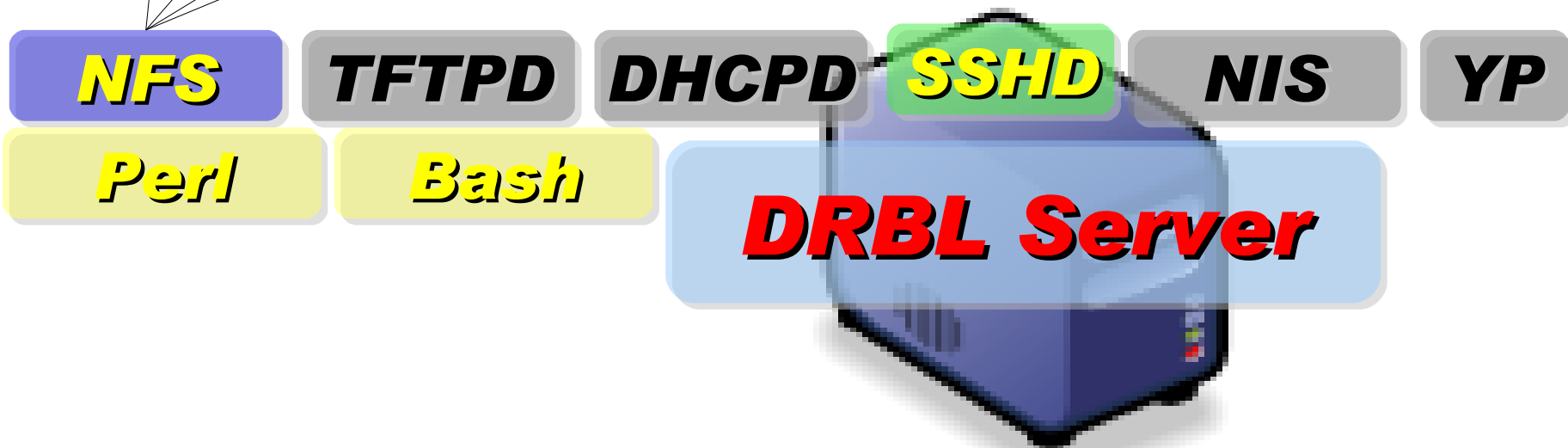
Linux Kernel

Boot Loader





**Applications and Services will also
deployed to each Compute Node
via **NFS****





*With the help of **NIS** and **YP**,
You can login each Compute Node
with the **Same ID / PASSWORD**
stored in **DRBL Server!***

SSH Client

NFS

TFTPD

DHCPD

SSHD

NIS

YP

DRBL Server





Questions?

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Powered by **DRBL**



Appendix A

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Powered by **DRBL**

自由軟體 (Free Software)

站在巨人的肩膀上，是自由軟體發展的理念。其靈活、可自由複製、分享的價值，將有效解決資訊教育的管理成本及商業軟體高成本負擔的問題。



降低資訊教育管理成本

需要「化繁為簡」的解決方案！



一般國內小學的電腦教室

☑ 人力、時間成本高

教師 1 人維護管理多組設備
教學同時分派或收集作業

☑ 設備維護成本高

需分別處理設定 (每班約 40 台)
如：電腦中毒、環境設定
系統操作問題、開關機、
備份還原等

平衡商業軟體與知識教育

知識和軟體都需要讓孩子「帶著走」！



☑ 商業軟體授權高成本

在校學習，也需回家複習

學校每台（平均）2 萬

學生家用（平均）4 萬

☑ 知識與法治的學習

教育知識，也需教育尊重

尊重智財權觀念

國網中心自由軟體開發

多元化資訊教學的新選擇！

以個人叢集電腦 (PC Cluster) 經驗發展 DRBL&Clonezilla



企鵝龍 DRBL
(Diskless Remote Boot in Linux)

適合將整個電腦教室轉換
成純自由軟體環境



再生龍 Clonezilla

適用完整系統備份、裸機
還原或災難復原

是自由！不是免費…

分送、修改、存取、使用軟體的自由。免費是附加價值。

企鵝龍 DRBL & 再生龍 Clonezilla

電腦教室管理的新利器！

■ 以每班 40 台電腦為估算單位

DRBL&Clonezilla	未使用	使 用
管理簡化	分別管理40台	管理 1台 伺服器
硬體設備成本	每台都需配備周邊硬體	伺服器控制，節約每台學生機之周邊硬體
軟體授權成本	40台:3000*40= 120,000 (MS Windows授權1台電腦之授權費NT\$3,000)	軟體授權 NT\$0
合法複製、分享	需負擔授權費	複製合法 NT\$0
多元化電腦教學	不同系統無法並存	Linux 與MS Windows可並存

降低成本，提升形象



教育單位採用 DRBL

擴至全國各單位

高速計算研究
資料儲存備援

降低管理維護成本
帶動自由軟體使用
節樽軟體授權成本 (估計)

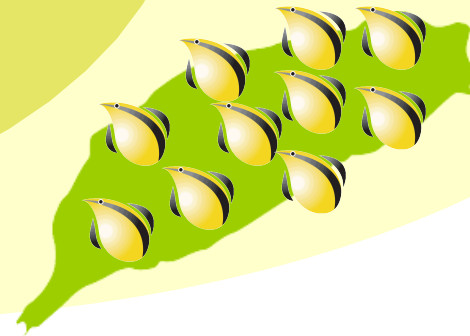
節省龐大軟體授權費

降低台灣盜版率

提升台灣形象

NT. 98,595,000 元

以某商業獨家軟體每機 3000 元授權費計，
每班 35 台電腦 (3000*35*939)



從台灣到國際

DRBL 與 Clonezilla 無遠弗屆

2007 年 1 月 1 日 -5 月

下載人次: 27,346	DRBL	Clonezilla
台 灣	939人次	783人次
國 外	3,220人次	22,404人次

2003 年 -2007 年

下載人次: 超過 40,000	使用單位
台 灣	超過400個單位
國 外	超過20個國家

由於自由軟體可自由複製與散播，所以仍有未納入記錄之眾多國際與國內隱性的使用者。



Appendix B

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Powered by **DRBL**

Research topics about PC Cluster

