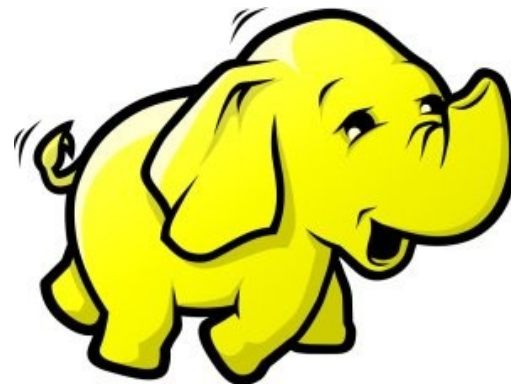




用企鵝龍打造多人雲端實驗叢集
Building Multiuser Hadoop Testbed with DRBL

Jazz Wang
Yao-Tsung Wang
jazz@nchc.org.tw



Powered by **DRBL**

Programmer v.s. System Admin.



Source:
<http://www.funnyjunksite.com/wp-content/uploads/2007/08/programmer.jpg>



Source:
<http://www.sysadminday.com/images/people/136-3697.JPG>

Agenda

PART 1 :

What is *Cluster Computing* ?

How to deploy PC cluster ?

PART 2 :

What is *DRBL* and *Clonezilla* ?

Can *DRBL* help to *deploy Hadoop* ?

PART 3 :

**Live Demo of *DRBL Live*
and *Clonezilla Live***



PART 1 :

PC Cluster 101

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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



Compute Nodes

Basic System Setup for Cluster

Messaging

MPICH

Account Mgmt.

SSHD

NIS

YP

GCC

GNU Libc

Bash

Perl



Kernel Module

Linux Kernel

Boot Loader

On **Manage Node**,

We need to install **Scheduler** and **Network File System** for sharing Files with **Compute Node**

Job Mgmt.

OpenPBS

File Sharing

NFS

Extra

Messaging

MPICH

GCC

Bash

Perl

Account Mgmt.

SSHD

NIS

YP

GNU Libc

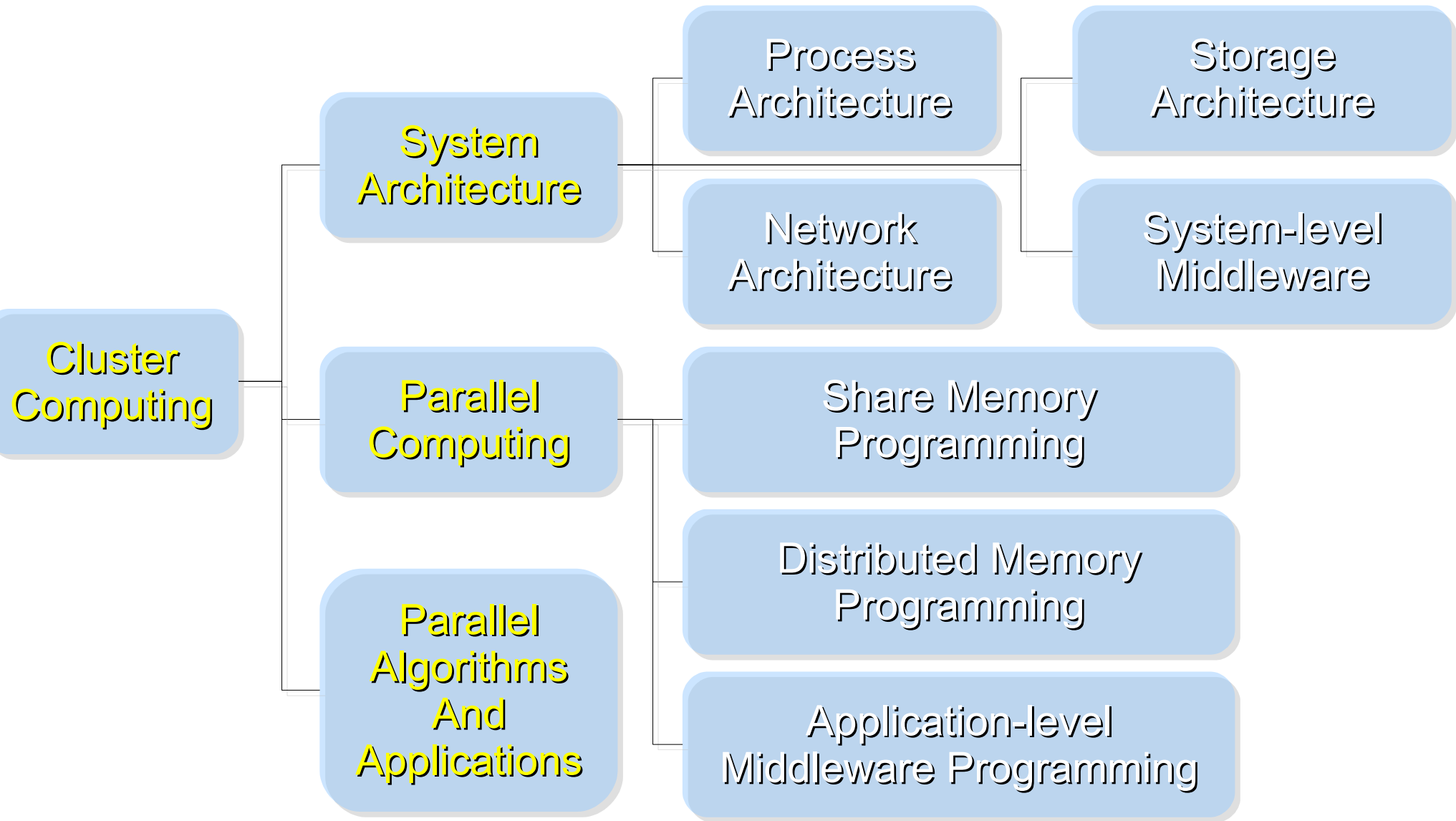
Kernel Module

Linux Kernel

Boot Loader



Research topics about PC Cluster



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

How to deploy 4000+ Nodes ????

資料標題：Scaling Hadoop to 4000 nodes at Yahoo!

資料日期：September 30, 2008

Total Nodes	4000
Total cores	30000
Data	16PB

	500-node cluster		4000-node cluster	
	write	read	write	read
number of files	990	990	14,000	14,000
file size (MB)	320	320	360	360
total MB processes	316,800	316,800	5,040,000	5,040,000
tasks per node	2	2	4	4
avg. throughput (MB/s)	5.8	18	40	66

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***

Comparison of Cluster Deploy Tools

	<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Support Diskless Sysmless</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Node configuration tools</i>	<i>Cluster management tools</i>	<i>Database installation</i>
<i>System Imager</i>	<i>ALL</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Image</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>OSCAR</i>	<i>RPM- based</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Image</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Kadeploy</i>	<i>ALL</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Image</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>DRBL</i>	<i>ALL</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Package</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>FAI</i>	<i>Debian- Based</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Package</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>



PART 2-1 :

Hadoop Deployment Tool

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Powered by **DRBL**



- Make Hadoop deployment *agile*
- Integrate with dynamic cluster deployments

Source: Deploying hadoop with smartfrog

http://people.apache.org/~stevel/slides/deploying_hadoop_with_smartfrog.pdf

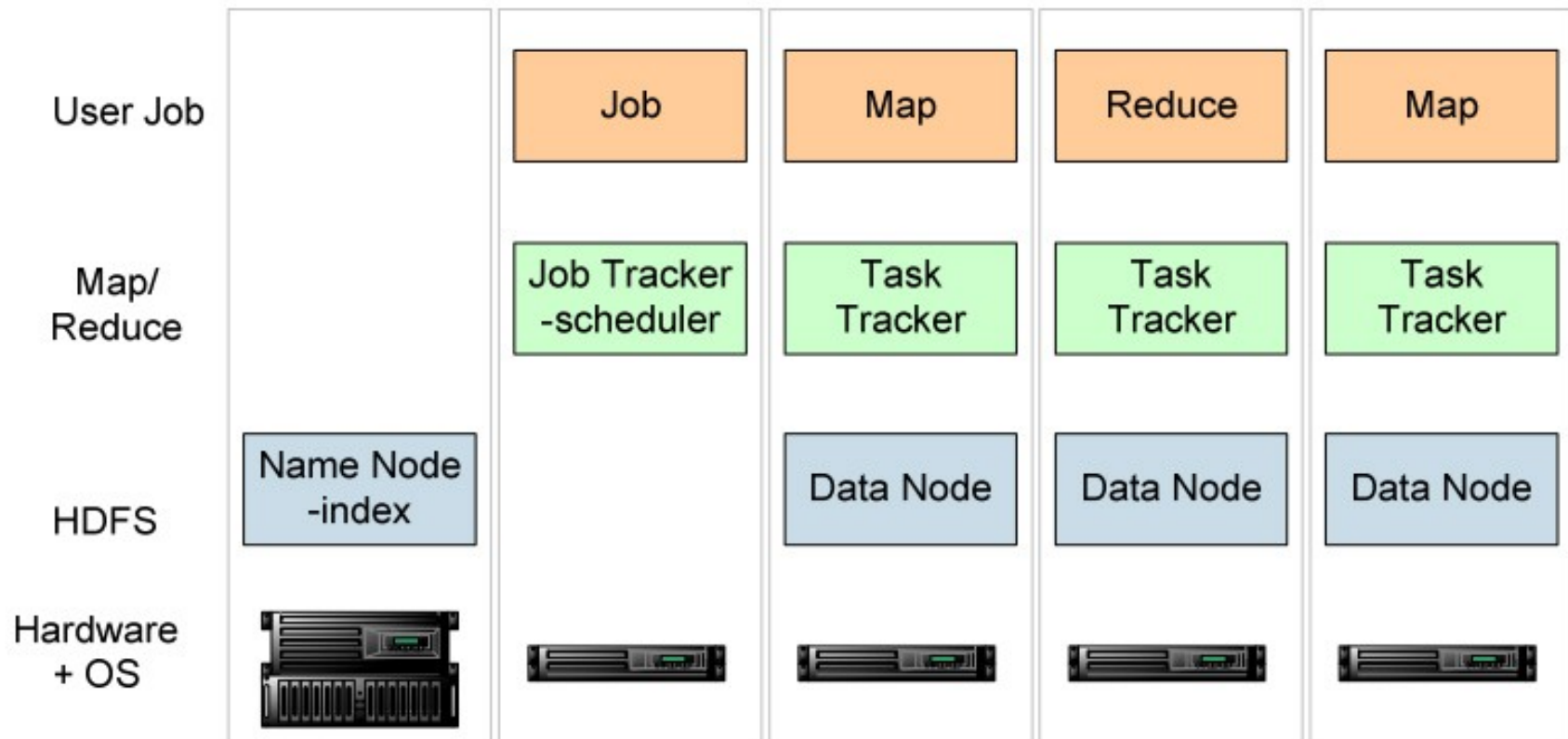
SmartFrog - HPLabs' CM tool

- Language for describing systems to deploy
—everything from datacentres to test cases
 - Runtime to create *components* from the model
 - Components have a lifecycle
 - LGPL Licensed, Java 5+
- <http://smartfrog.org/>

Source: Deploying hadoop with smartfrog

http://people.apache.org/~stevel/slides/deploying_hadoop_with_smartfrog.pdf

Basic problem: deploying Hadoop



one namenode, 1+ Job Tracker, many data nodes and task trackers

Source: Deploying hadoop with smartfrog

http://people.apache.org/~stevell/slides/deploying_hadoop_with_smartfrog.pdf



Model the system in the SmartFrog language

```
TwoNodeHDFS extends OneNodeHDFS {  
  
    localDataDir2 extends TempDirwithCleanup {  
  
    }  
  
    datanode2 extends datanode {  
        dataDirectories [LAZY localDataDir2];  
        dfs.datanode.https.address "https://localhost:0";  
    }  
}
```

Inheritance, cross-referencing, templating

Source: Deploying hadoop with smartfrog

http://people.apache.org/~stevel/slides/deploying_hadoop_with_smartfrog.pdf





PART 2-2 :

企鵝龍與再生龍
DRBL and Clonezilla

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Powered by **DRBL**

何謂企鵝龍 What is DRBL ??

- **Diskless Remote Boot in Linux**
- **Network is cheap, Man Hour is expensive.**
- **In short, DRBL is**
 - **Use network cable to replace SATA cable**
 - **All student PCs are connected to one single server**



**Diskfull
PC**



=



+



+



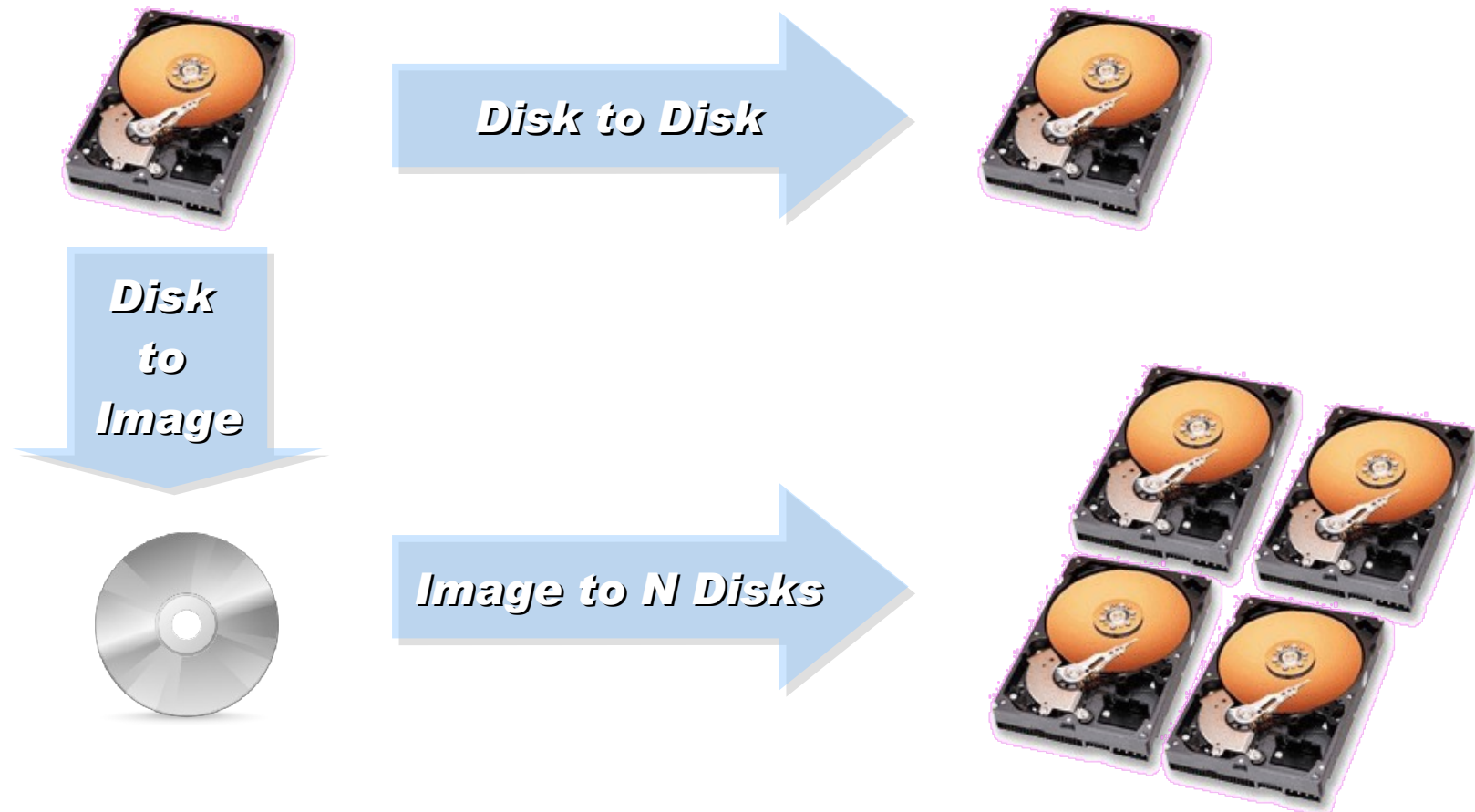
**Diskless
PC**



Server

何謂再生龍 What is Clonezilla ??

- **Clone** (複製) + **zilla** = **Clonezilla** (再生龍)
- **Open Source Alternative to Norton Ghost**
- **Support Windows, Linux and Mac**





PART 2-3 :

企鵝龍的開機原理

How does DRBL work ?

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Powered by **DRBL**

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

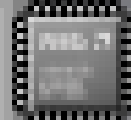
Perl

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

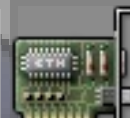
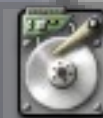
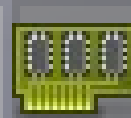
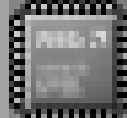
Ex. hostname

initrd-pxe

vmlinux-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

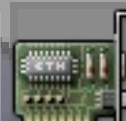
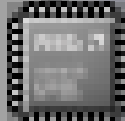
Ex. hostname

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

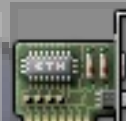
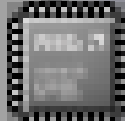
Config. Files
Ex. hostname

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

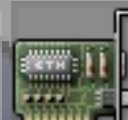
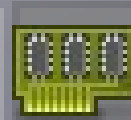
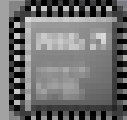
Config. Files
Ex. hostname

initrd-pxe

vmlinuz-pxe

pxelinux

GNU Libc



Kernel Module

Linux Kernel

Boot Loader

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

IP 1

IP 2

IP 3

IP 4

NFS

TFTP

DHCPD

SSHD

NIS

YP

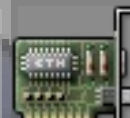
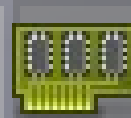
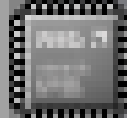
Config. Files
Ex. hostname

initrd-pxe

vmlinuz-pxe

pxelinux

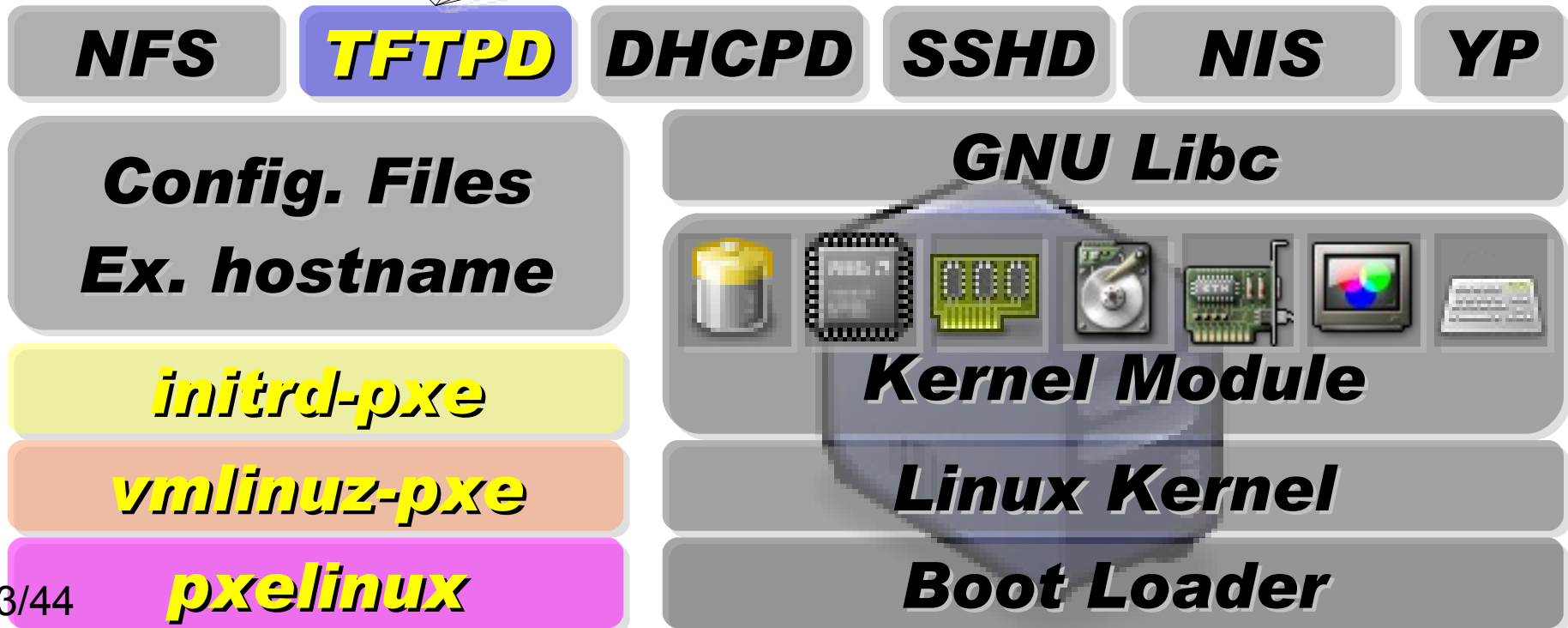
GNU Libc

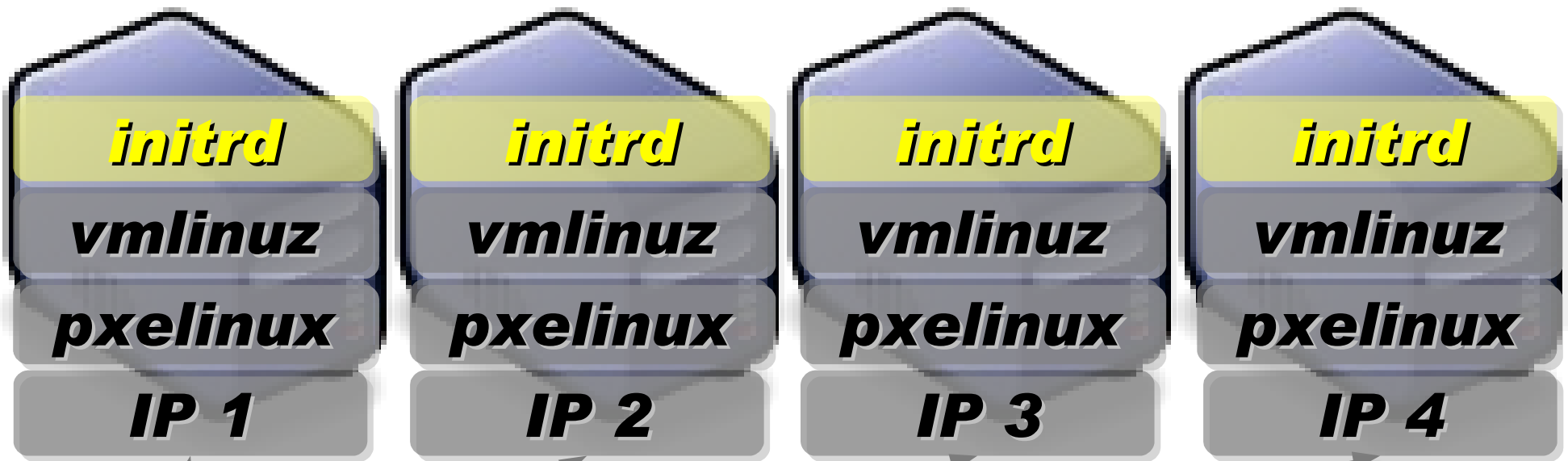


Kernel Module

Linux Kernel

Boot Loader

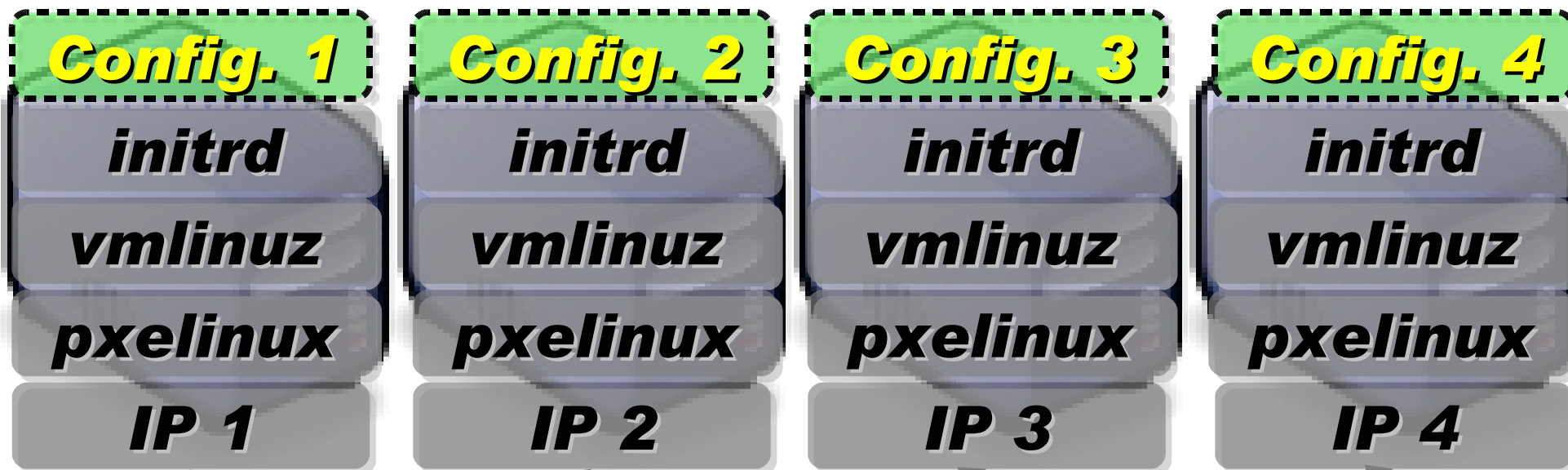




NFS **TFTPD** **DHCPD** **SSHD** **NIS** **YP**

Config. Files GNU Libc

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



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

Config. Files
Ex. hostname

initrd-pxe

vmlinuz-pxe

pxelinux

GNU Libc



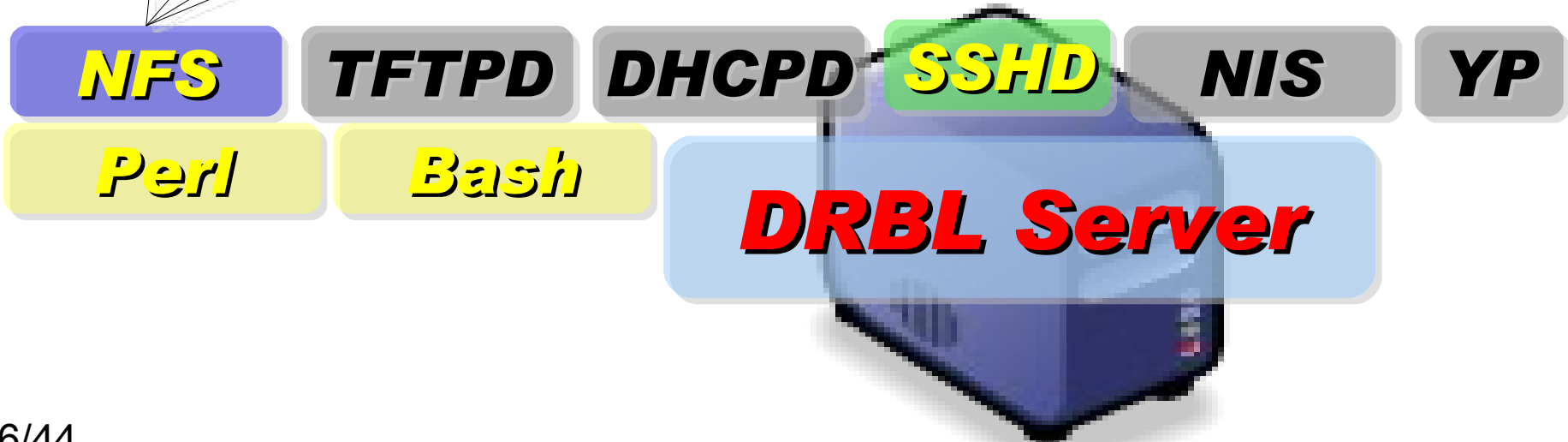
Kernel Module

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





PART 2 -1:

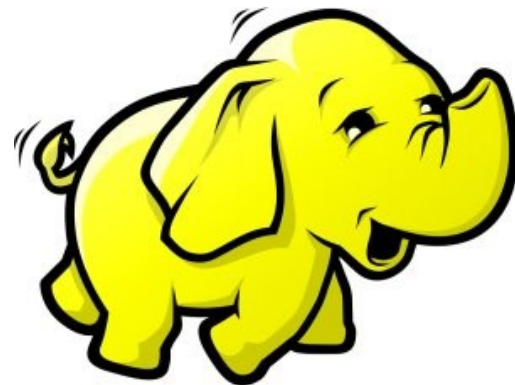
當企鵝龍遇上小飛象

When DRBL meet Hadoop

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Powered by **DRBL**

Deploy Hadoop Using DRBL

- **Under development. Need packaging.**
- **drbl-hadoop – mounting local hard disk for HDFS**

```
svn co http://trac.nchc.org.tw/pub/grid/drbl-hadoop
```

- **hadoop-register – Website and ssh applet**

```
svn co http://trac.nchc.org.tw/pub/cloud/hadoop-register
```



root / **drbl-hadoop-0.1**

Name ▲
↑ ../
📄 drbl-hadoop
📄 drbl-hadoop-mount-disk

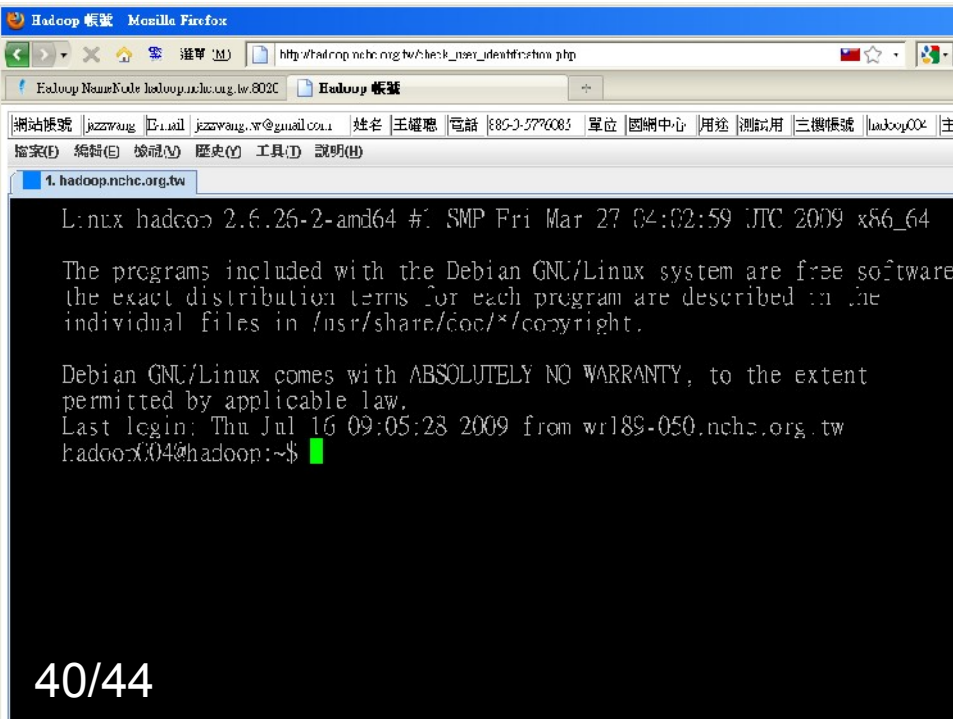


root / **hadoop-register**

Name ▲	Size	Rev	Age	Last
↑ ../				
▶ etc		103	4 weeks	wa
📄 adduser.php	1.3 kB	85	6 weeks	wa
📄 check_activate_code.php	2.2 kB	85	6 weeks	wa

About hadoop.nchc.org.tw

- **DRBL Server x 1 (hadoop) with more space for /home and /tftpboot**
- **DRBL Client x 19 (hadoop101~hadoop119)**
- **Using Cloudera Hadoop Debian Packages**
- **Use drbl-hadoop and cloudera's init.d script to deploy hadoop**
- **Use hadoop-register to host web service and ssh applet**



```
Linux hadoop 2.6.26-2-amd64 #1 SMP Fri Mar 27 04:02:59 UTC 2009 x86_64
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Thu Jul 16 09:05:23 2009 from wr189-050.nchc.org.tw
hadoop:x04@hadoop:~$
```



hadoop Hadoop Map/Reduce Administration

State: RUNNING|
Started: Sun Jul 19 22:48:19 EDT 2009
Version: 0.18.3-4cloudera0.3.0, r
Compiled: Fri May 29 23:29:49 UTC 2009 by root
Identifier: 200907192248

Cluster Summary

Maps	Reduces	Total Submissions	Nodes	Map Task Capacity	Reduce Task
0	0	711	19	38	38

Running Jobs

Running Jobs

Lesson Learn

- **Cloudera Hadoop Package use init.d script to start/stop ...**
 - **name node, data node, job tracker, task tracker**
- **Creat 500 users in advanced :**
 - **Use DRBL build-in command /opt/drbl/sbin/drbl-useradd**
- **Setup default HDFS home directory**
 - **Use for loop to run “hadoop fs -mkdir tmp“ for each user**
- **Setup permission of user HDFS folders**
 - **Use for loop to run “hadoop dfs -chown \$(id) /usr/\$(id)“**
- **HDFS use the space of /var/lib/hadoop/cache/hadoop/dfs**
- **MapReduce use the space of /var/lib/hadoop/cache/hadoop/mapred**

結論 Conclusion

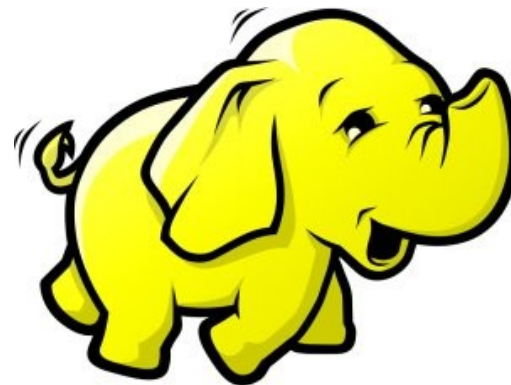
- **Thanks to Cloudera to provide Hadoop related packages.**
- **Benefits**
 - **DRBL save your time and money. It **make your life easier.****
 - **It's developed by Taiwan developers. **Easy to communicate.****
 - **Using Network Booting could **save power consumption****
- **Weakness**
 - **DRBL-Hadoop currently is **only good for building experimental Hadoop Cluster.****
 - **If you are looking for operational product, maybe you can try SmartFrog.**



PART 2 -2:

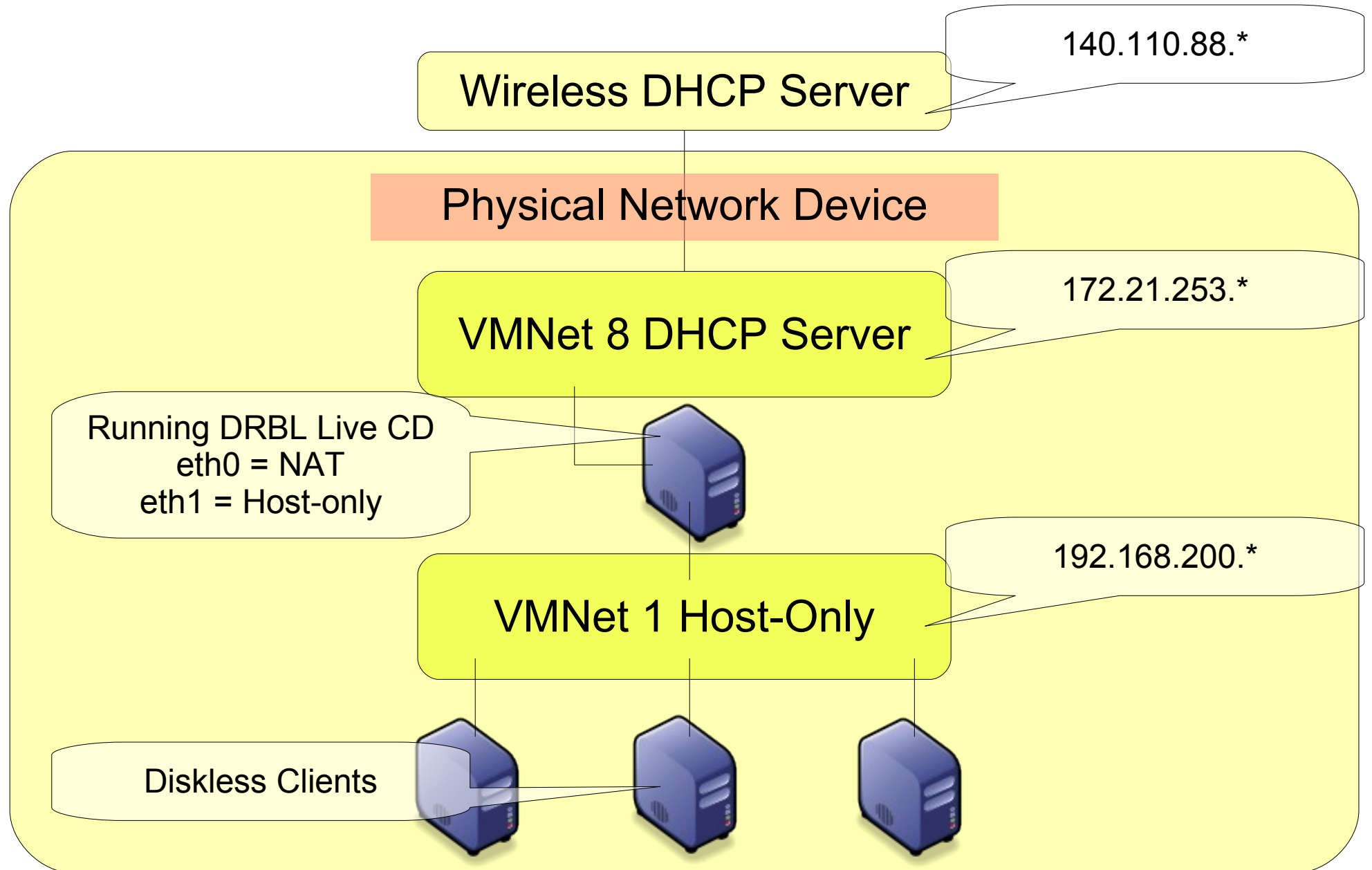
Live Demo

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Powered by **DRBL**

Demo Network Topology





Questions?

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