

# Virtual Machines in Condor

Condor Project  
Computer Sciences Department  
University of Wisconsin-Madison

# Virtual Machines

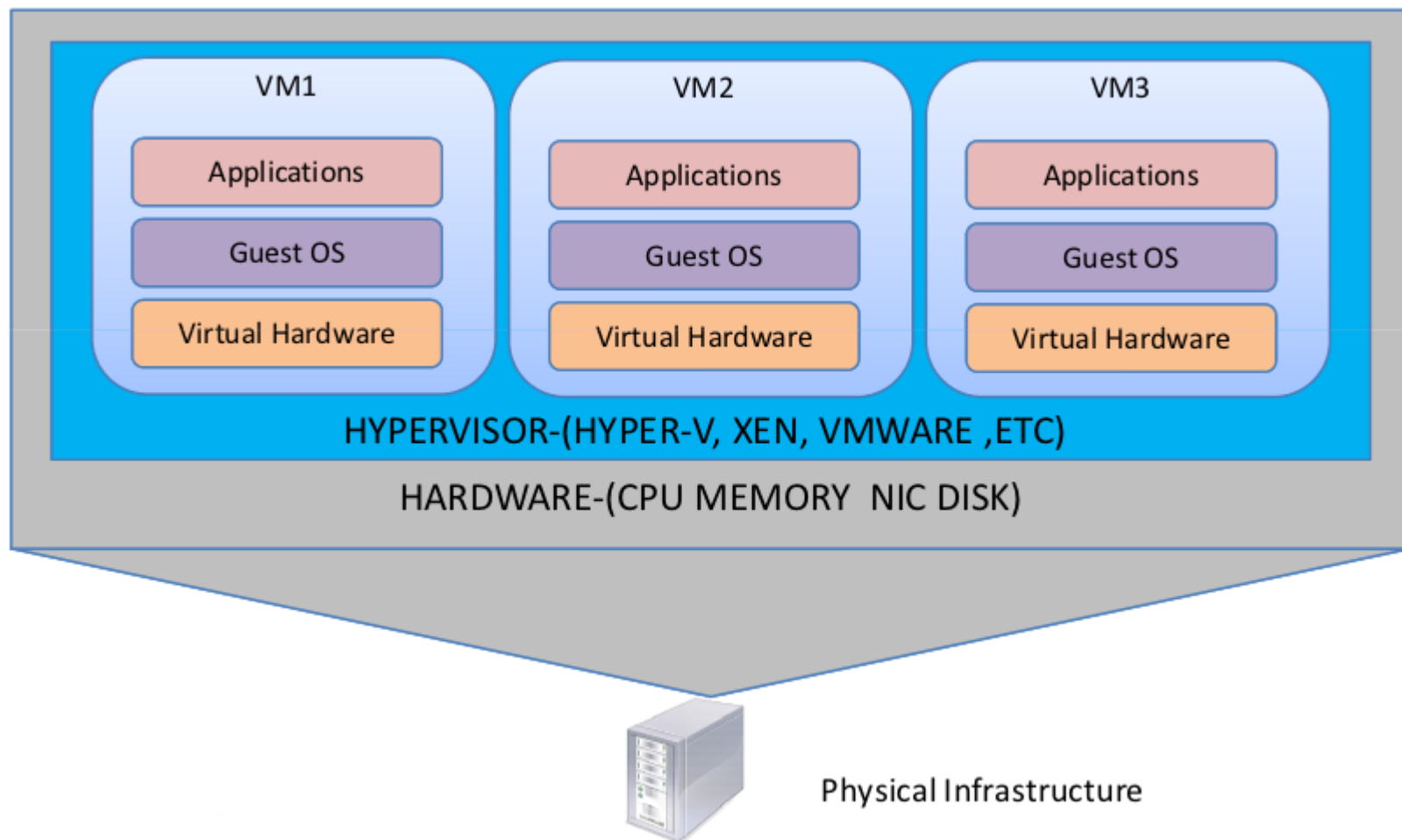
- Simulated hardware
- Software in the VM thinks it's running on a normal machine
- Efficient use of hardware resources
- Distributed architectures are inherently complex:
  - Resources scattered all around the globe and are heterogeneous
  - Distributed administration: no centralized control
  - Efficient resource management is essential in those architectures in order to achieve high performance



# Virtualization concept

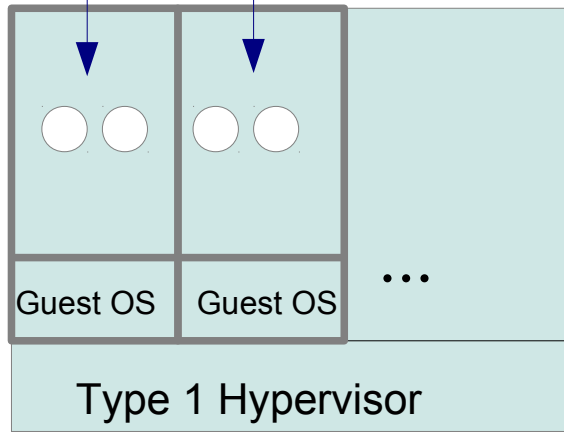
- Virtualization is a framework or methodology of dividing the resources of a computer into multiple execution environments, by applying one or more concepts or technologies such as hardware and software partitioning, time-sharing, partial or complete machine simulation, emulation, quality of service, and many others.
- Virtualized resources enable a more efficient resource management
- Each instance of such execution is called a Virtual Machine(VM)

# Virtualization concept



# Virtualization concept

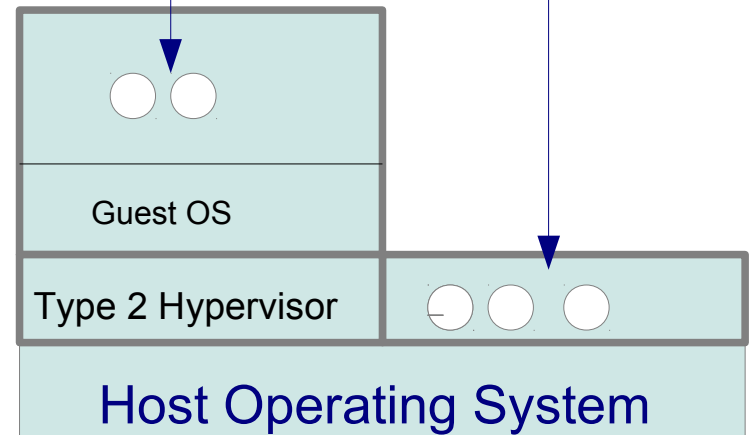
Guest OS Processes



Type 1 Hypervisor

Guest OS Processes

Host OS Processes



Type 2 Hypervisor

# Virtualization concept

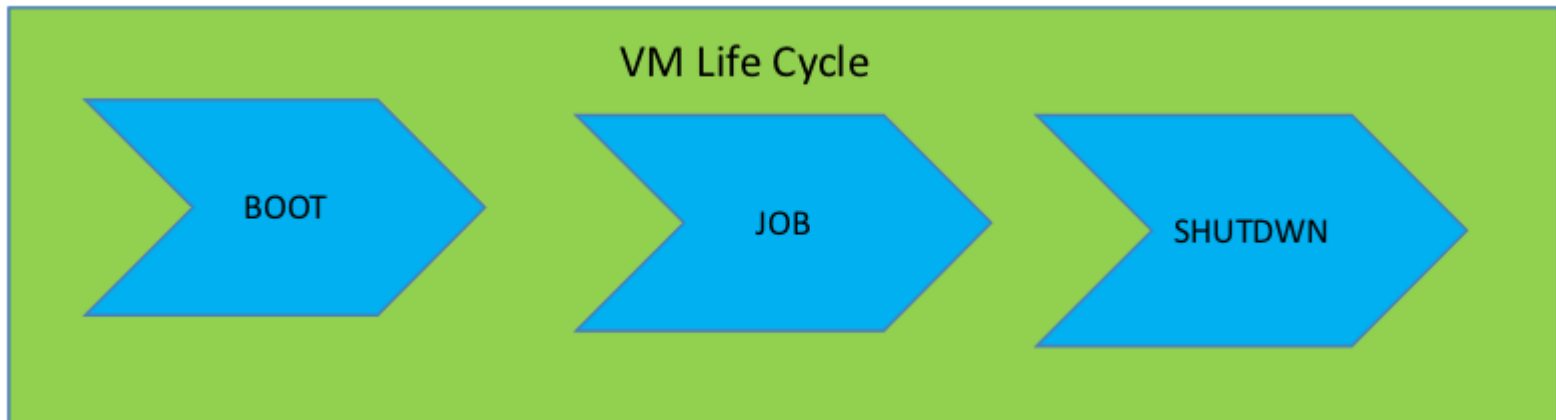
## > Few advantages of Virtual Machines

- Hardened security
- Platform isolation
- Easy reconfiguration
- Better Reliability, Availability and Serviceability

# Virtualization concept

## > Virtual Machine Life Cycle

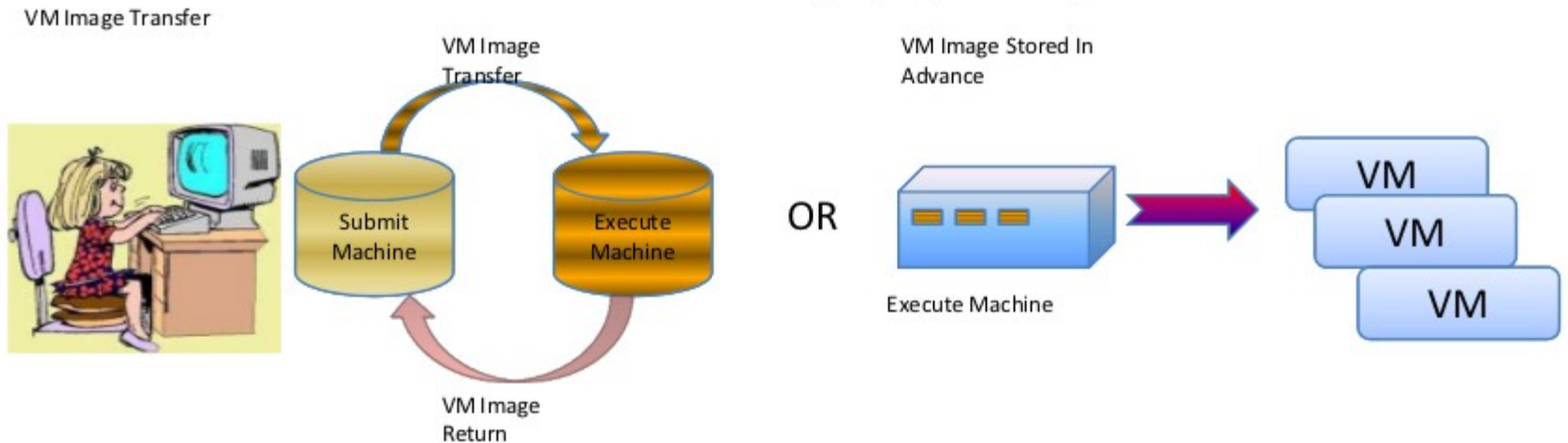
- Boot Up of the VM
- Running Job on VM
- Completion Job and Shutdown of the VM



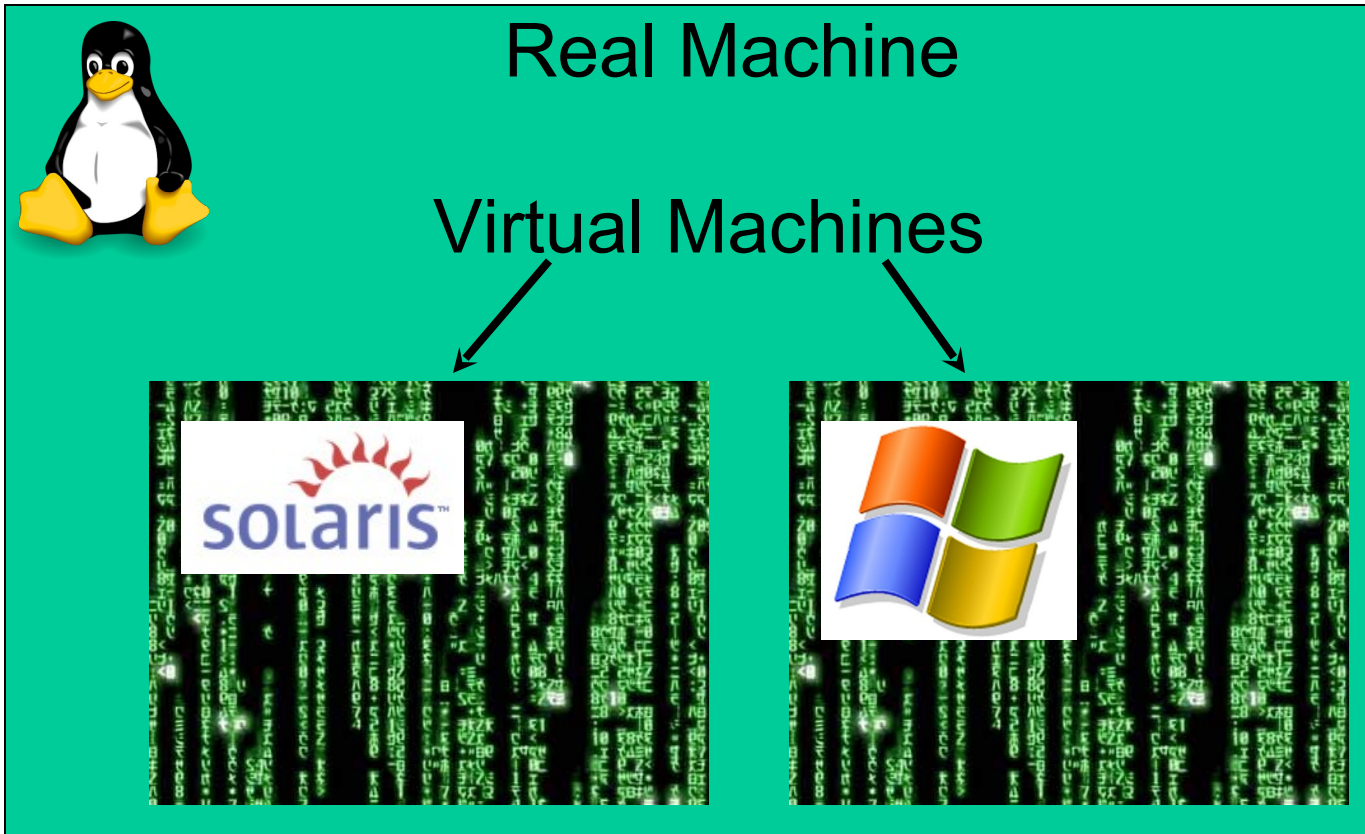
# Virtualization concept

## > Virtual Machine Job

- Starting Boot Up of the VM
- Running VM On
- Completion Shutdown of the VM
- Result Modified VM image ( Optional )



# Virtual Machines



# Benefits of Virtual Machines

- Job sandboxing
- Checkpoint and migration
- Jobs with elevated privileges
- Platform independence

# Job Sandboxing

- Protect machines from jobs
  - Both accidental and malicious damage
- Machine owners more willing to run unfamiliar jobs



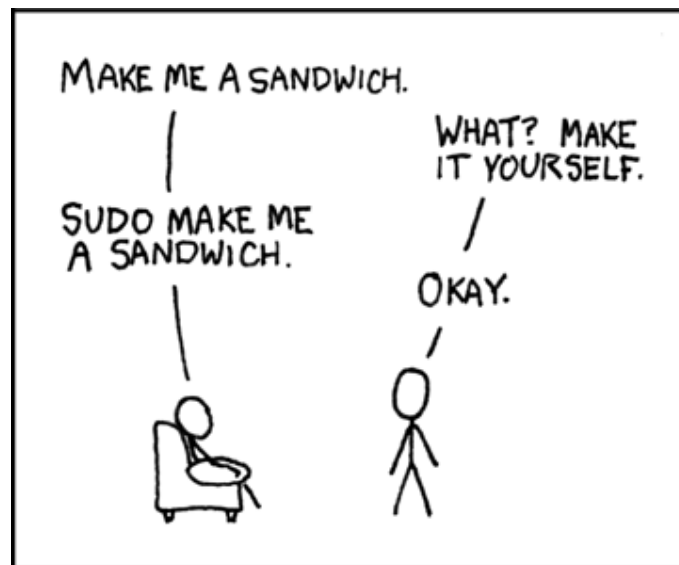
# Checkpoint and Migration

- State of entire VM (OS and all) is recorded
- VM can be checkpointed for...
  - Failure recovery
  - Migration to other machines



# Jobs with Elevated Privileges

- Run as root or administrator user
- Alter OS installation
- Useful for automated testing of software like Condor



# Platform Independence

- Jobs can run on more machines
- Machines can run more jobs
- Linux jobs on Windows machines
  - And vice versa



# VM Image Provided By...

## > Machine Owner

- Condor runs inside a VM
- VM becomes a node in your Condor pool

## > Job Owner

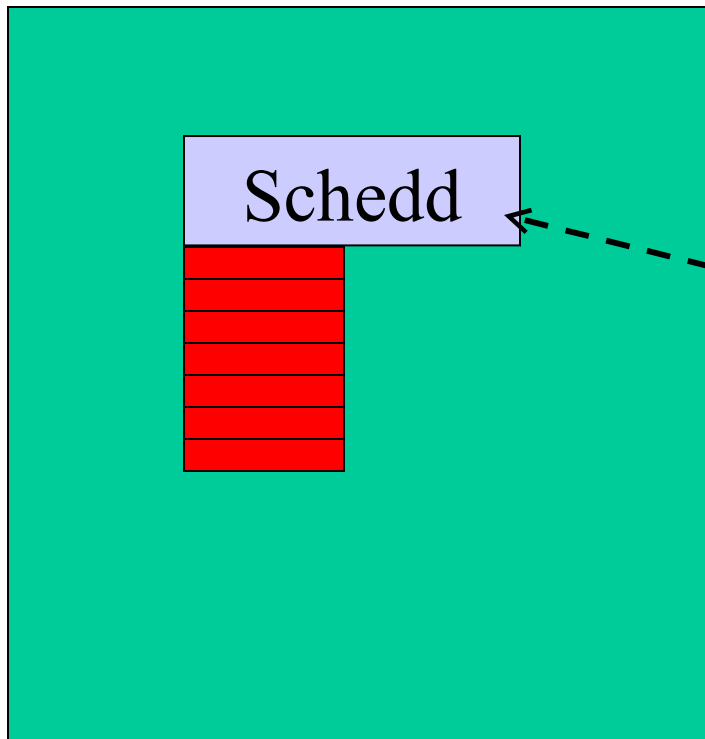
- VM universe
- Condor runs a user-provided VM image

# Condor in a VM

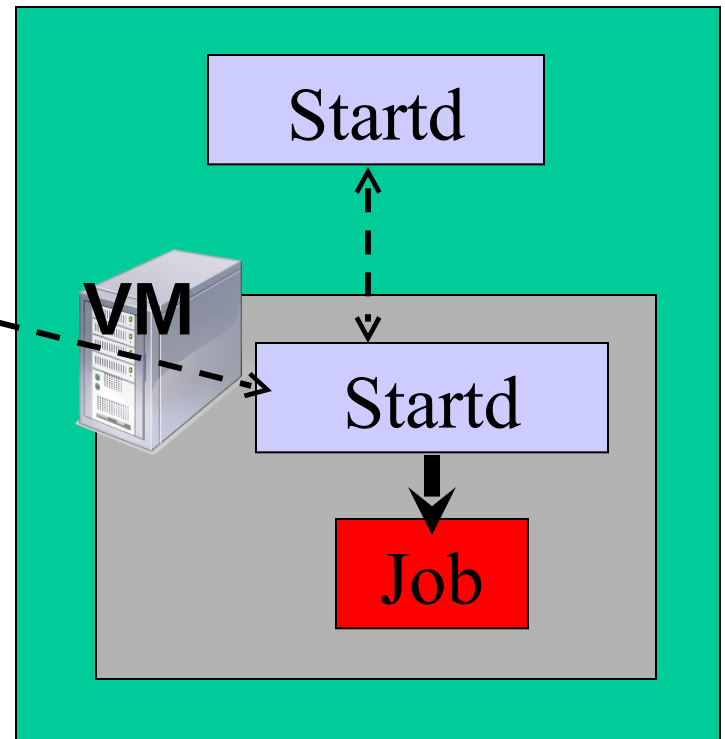
- > Run Condor in a VM
- > VM joins your pool
- > VM acts like any other node
- > Condor in VM can gather information from host machine
  - E.g. load average, keyboard idle time

# Condor in a VM

Submit Machine



Execute Machine



# Config Settings

## > Host config file

- `VMP_VM_LIST = vm1.bar.edu, vm2.bar.edu`
- `HOSTALLOW_WRITE = $(HOSTALLOW_WRITE), \`  
`$(VMP_VM_LIST)`

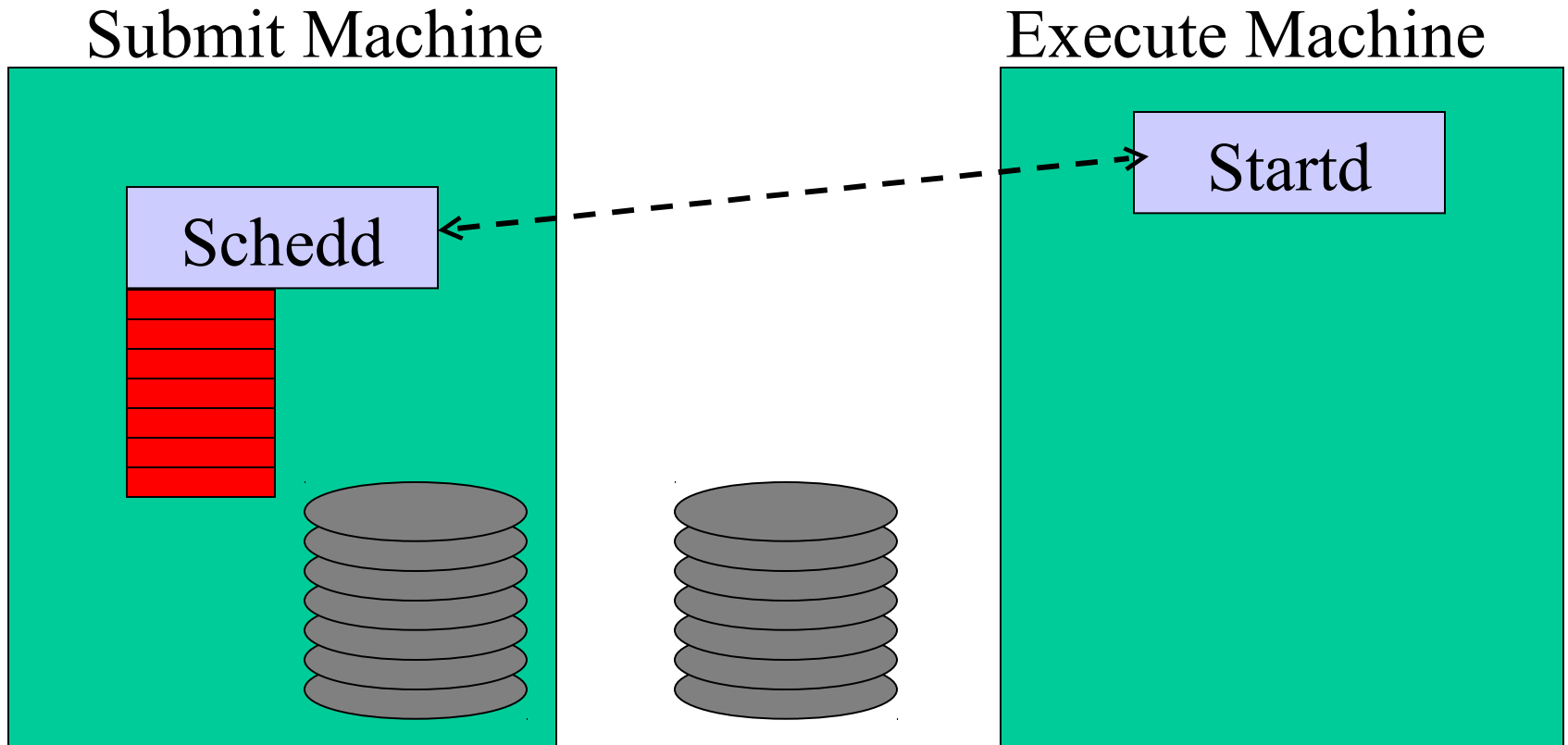
## > VM config file

- `VMP_HOST_MACHINE = foo.bar.edu`
- `START = (KeyboardIdle > 150) && \`  
`(HOST_KeyboardIdle > 150)`

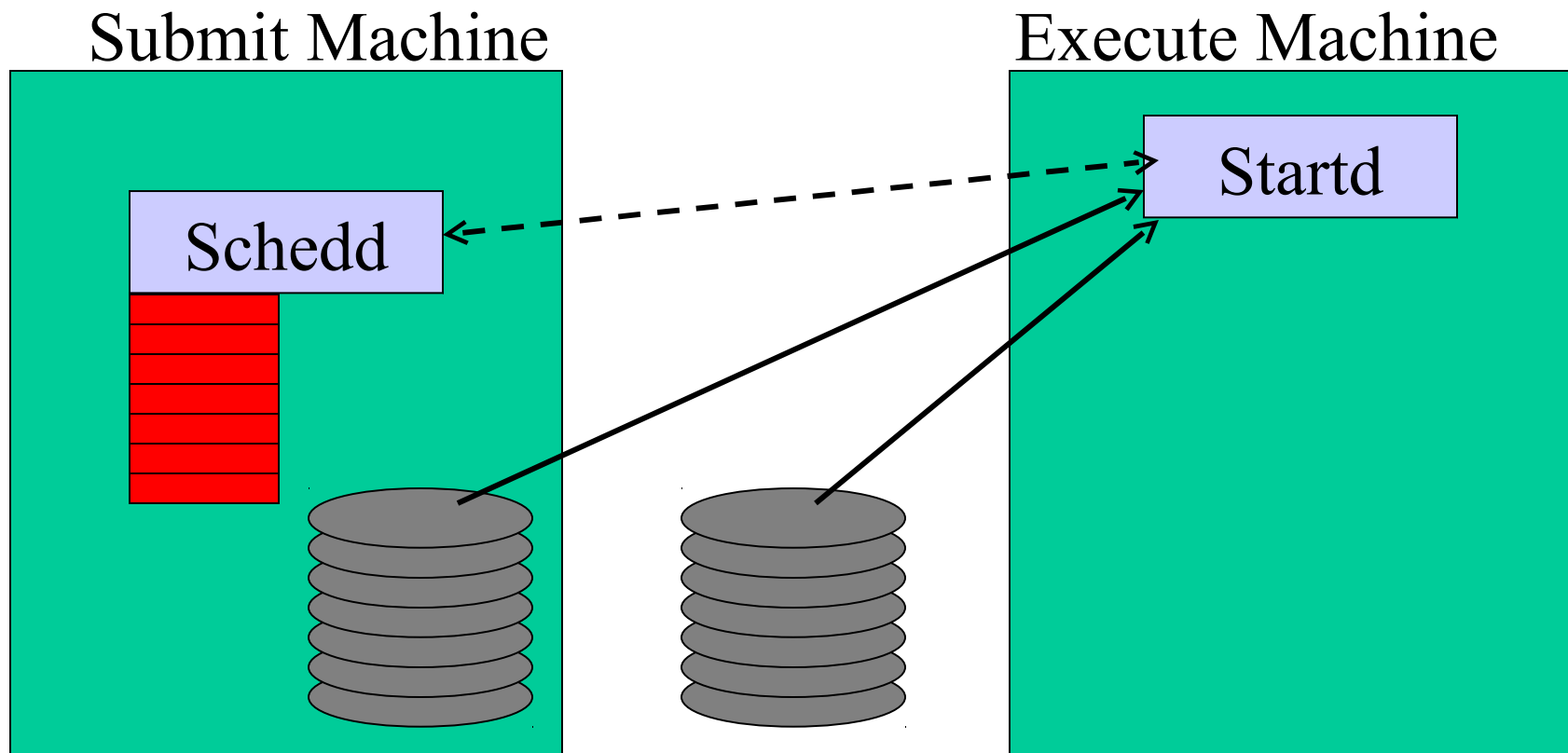
# VM Universe

- The VM image is the job
- Job output is the modified VM image
- VMWare, KVM and Xen are supported
- VM GAHP
  - Daemon used to condor\_starter to interact with VM software

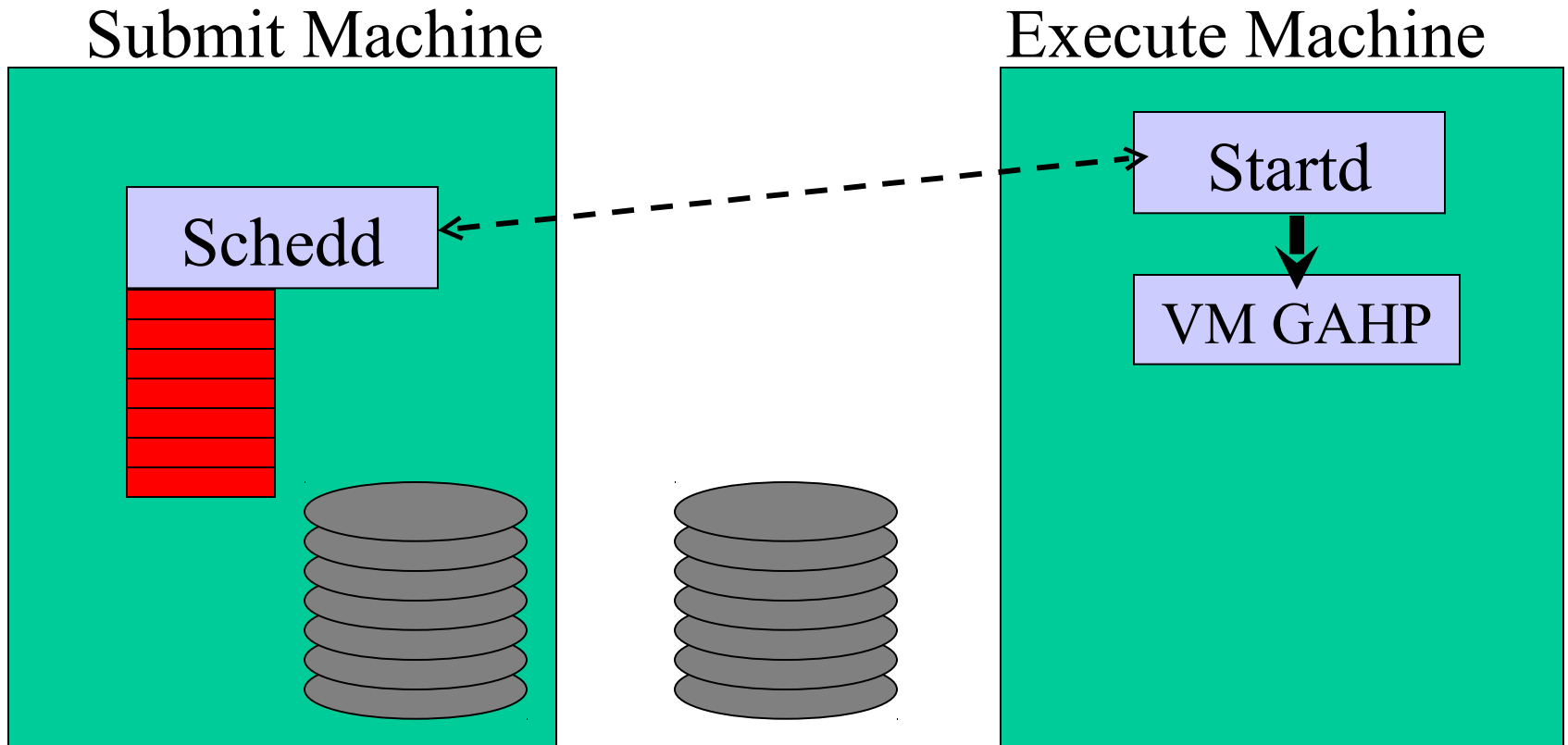
# VM Universe Example



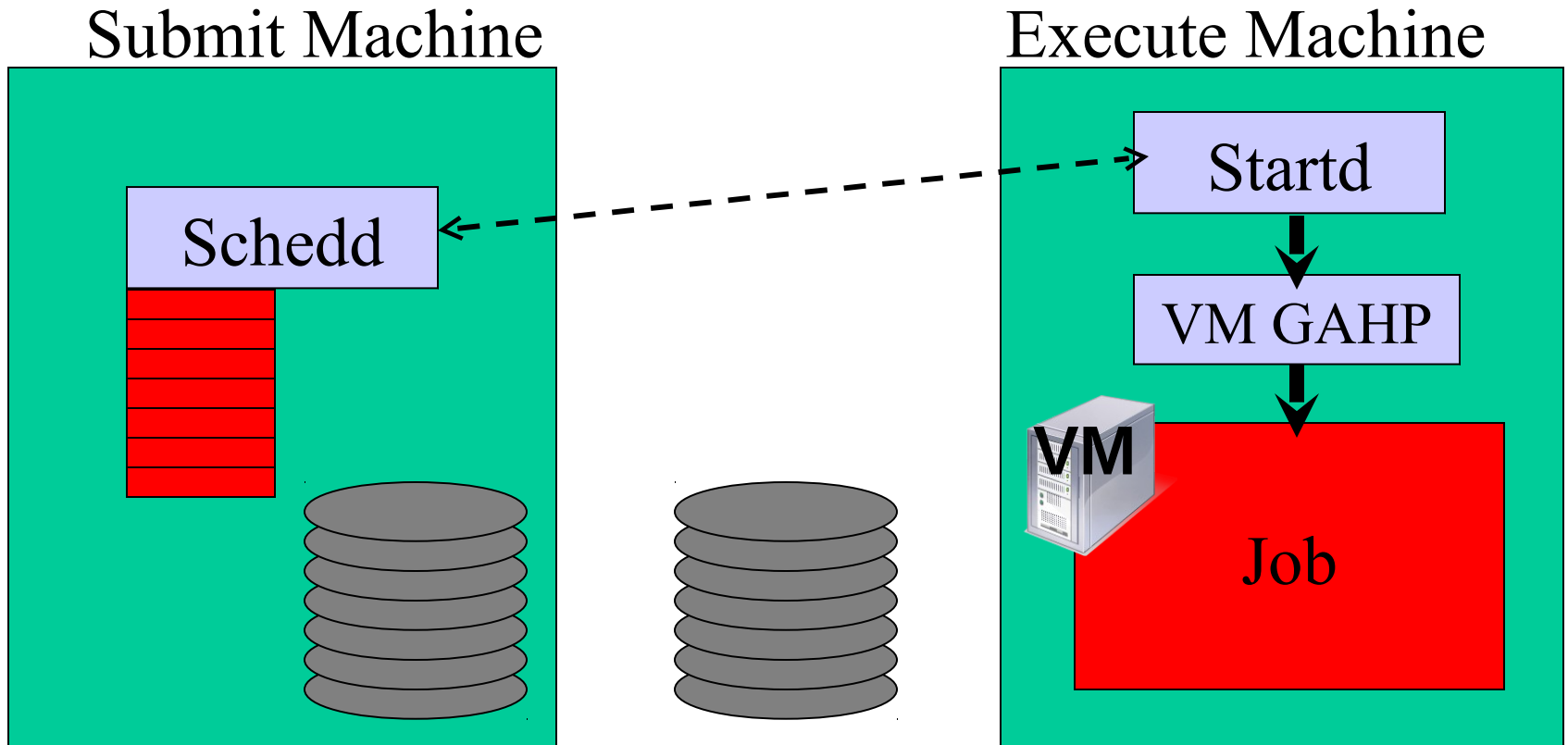
# VM Universe Example



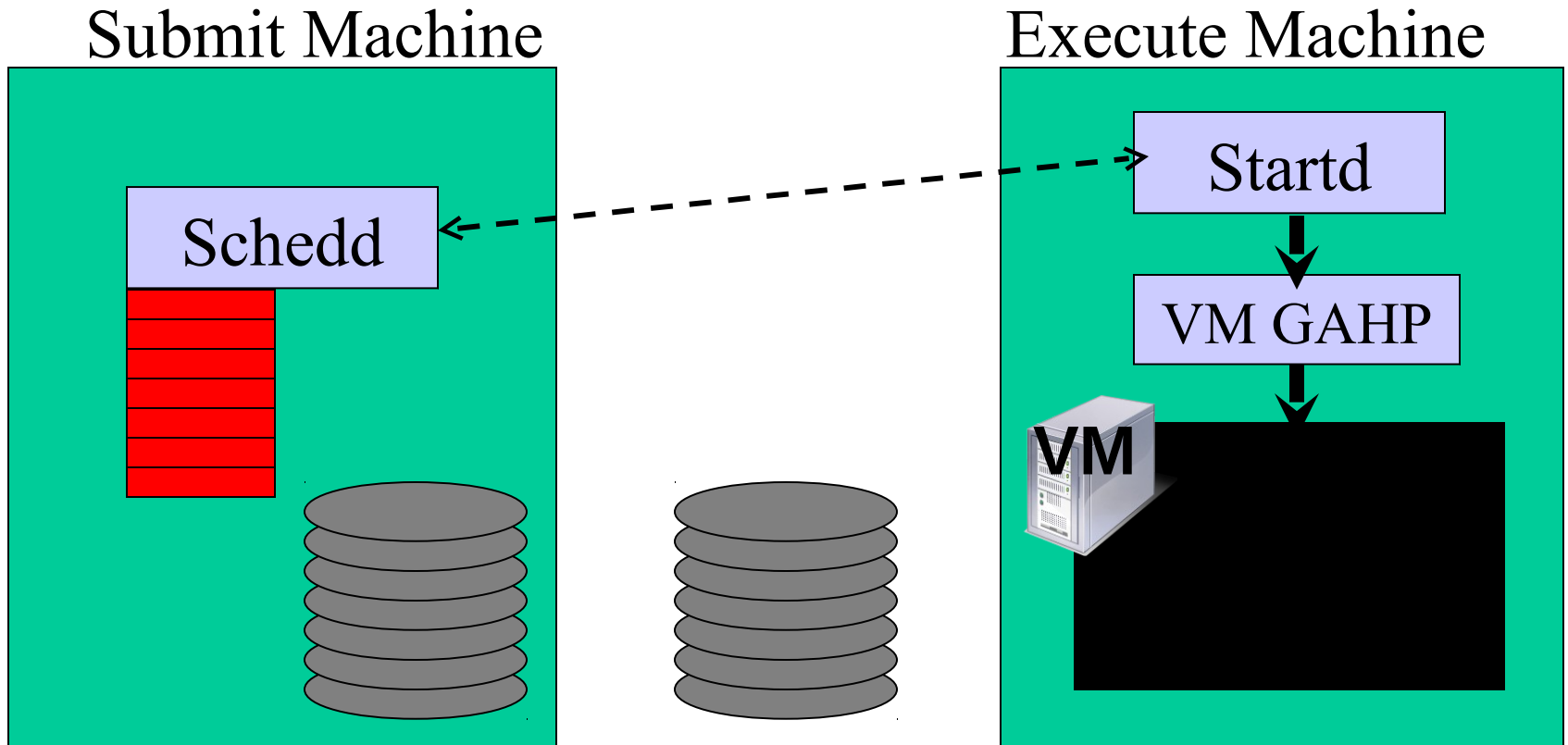
# VM Universe Example



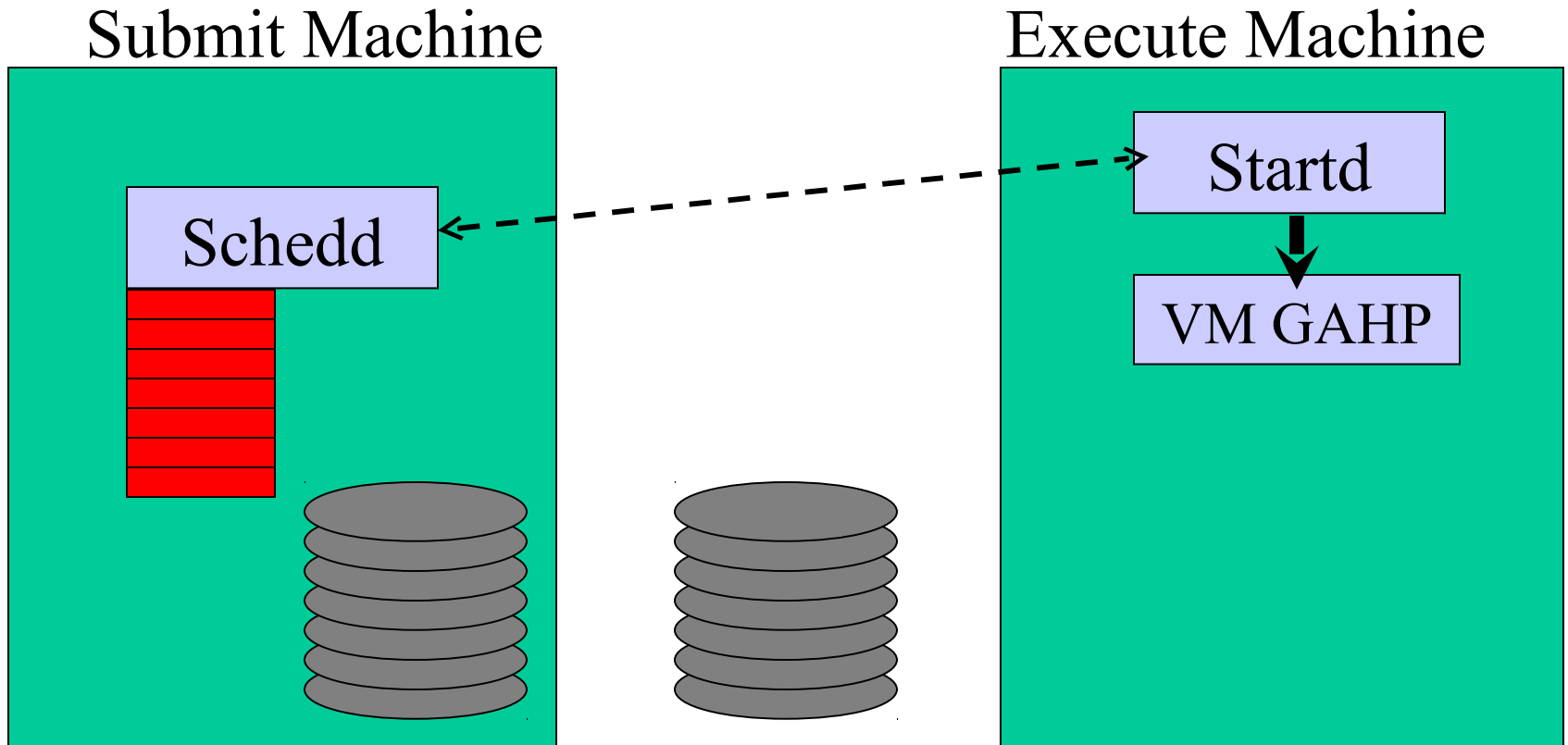
# VM Universe Example



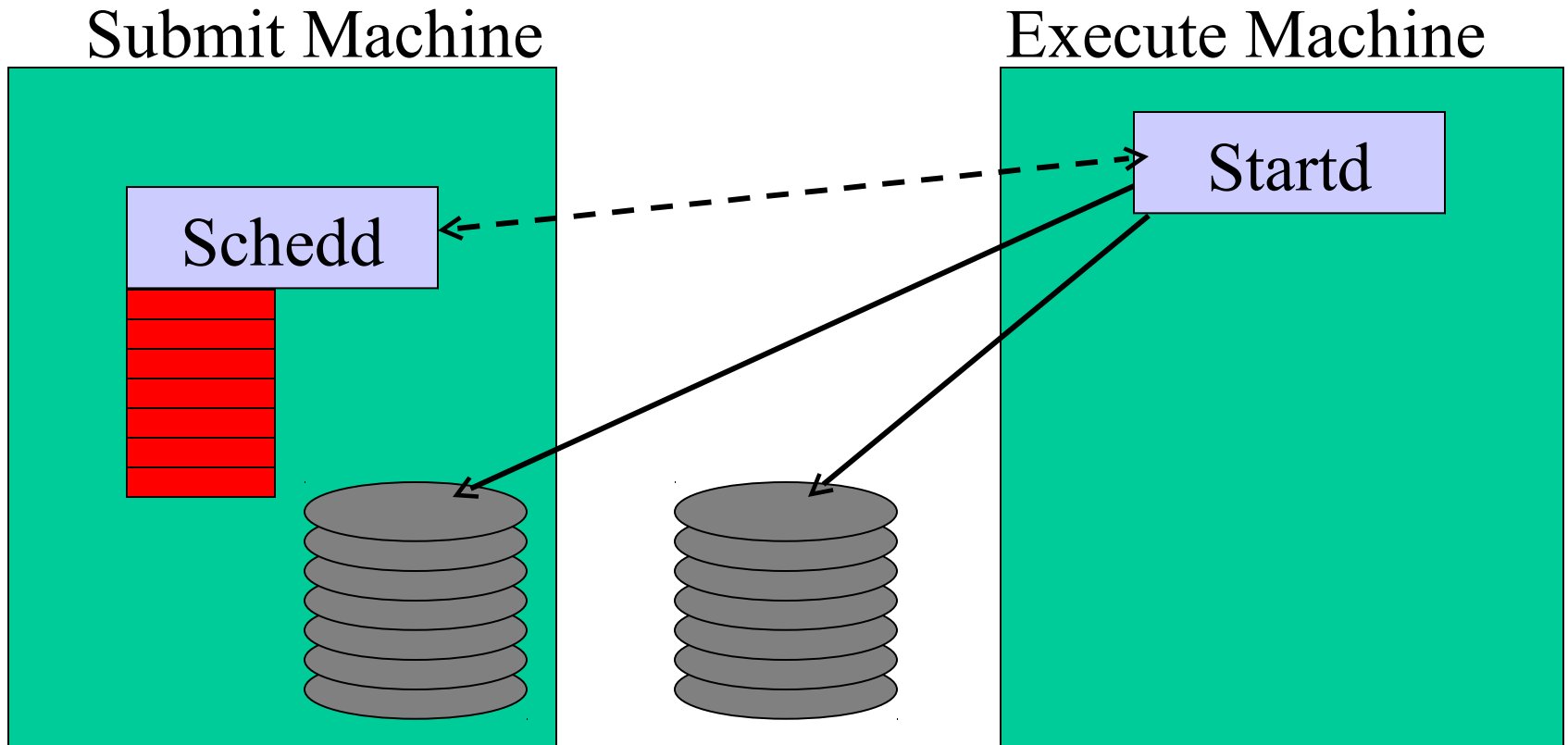
# VM Universe Example



# VM Universe Example



# VM Universe Example



# Condor Config File

- `VM_TYPE = <xen|kvm|vmware>`
  - Indicate what VM software you have
  - This enables VM capabilities
- `VM_MEMORY = 256`
  - Max memory all VMs can use
- `VM_MAX_NUMBER = 2`
  - Max simultaneous VMs

# Condor Config File

- `VM_NETWORKING = TRUE`
  - Can the VM access the network?
- `VM_NETWORKING_TYPE = nat, bridge`
  - Ways the VM access the network
- `VM_NETWORKING_DEFAULT_TYPE = nat`
  - Default network access type
- `VM_SOFT_SUSPEND = True`
  - Suspend VM in memory or write to disk?

# Config File for VMWare

- VMWARE\_NETWORKING\_TYPE = \  
    *<nat/bridged>*
  - Networking type to appear in .vmx file
- VMWARE\_LOCAL\_SETTINGS\_FILE = \  
    /path/to/file
  - Extra attributes to insert in .vmx file

# Config File for Xen/KVM

- LIBVIRT\_XML\_SCRIPT = \  
\$(LIBEXEC)/libvirt\_simple\_script.awk
  - **Optional** callout to write libvirt XML description
- VM\_BRIDGE\_SCRIPT = \  
vif-bridge bridge=xenbr0
  - **Script** to set up networking
- XEN\_BOOTLOADER = /usr/bin/pygrub
  - **Xen** only, when kernel included in disk image

# Machine ClassAd

HasVM = True

VM\_AvailNum = 2

VM\_Memory = 256

VM\_Networking = True

VM\_Networking\_Types = "nat,bridge"

VM\_GAHP\_VERSION =  
"\$VMGaHPVersion..."

VM\_Type = "vmware"

# Build a Submit File

- universe = vm
- executable = MyJob1
  - Executable only used for naming in condor\_q display
- vm\_type = *<vmware/kvm/xen>*

# Build a Submit File

- `vm_memory = 256`
  - Units are megabytes

# Build a Submit File

- > `vm_networking = <True/False>`
  - Does VM require a network interface?
  - Some machines may not provide one
- > `vm_networking_type = <nat/bridge>`
  - Does VM require a specific type of network interface?
  - Some machines may not provide both types

# Build a Submit File

- > `vm_no_output_vm = \`  
`<True/False>`
  - Should modified VM image be returned to user?
  - Some VM jobs may send results over the network

# Build a Submit File

- `vm_cdrom_files = a.txt, b.txt`
  - Files are mounted in VM as a CD-ROM image
  - Allows you to use a VM image for many different jobs
  - You can replace the list of files with a single ISO image

# Build a Submit File

- `vm_should_transfer_cdrom_files = \`  
`<True/False>`
  - If True, files for CD-ROM image are transferred from submit machine to execute machine
  - If False, files are read from a shared filesystem on execute machine

# Build a Submit File

- > `vm_checkpoint = <True/False>`
  - If True, Condor will checkpoint VM periodically and on eviction from execute machine
  - Checkpoints stored on submit machine

# VMWare Parameters

- > `vmware_dir = <path>`
  - Directory containing the VMWare VM image to be run

# VMWare Parameters

- `vmware_snapshot_disk = \`  
`<True/False>`
  - A snapshot disk records only the changes from the original VM image
  - Saves network bandwidth and disk space on submit machine

# VMWare Parameters

- `vmware_should_transfer_files = \`  
`<True/False>`
  - If True, files in `vmware_dir` are transferred from submit machine to execute machine
  - If False, files are read from a shared file system on execute machine

# Xen/KVM Parameters

- `xen_disk = file1:dev1:perm1,\  
file2:dev2:perm2`
- `kvm_disk = file1:dev1:perm1,\  
file2:dev2:perm2`
  - The VM image is a list of disk image files, along with the devices they should be mapped to in the VM and the permissions they should have
  - The image files can be whole disks or disk partitions

# Xen Parameters

- `xen_kernel = included`
  - The kernel is in the disk image file
- `xen_kernel = /path/to/kernel`
  - Use the indicated kernel

# Xen Parameters

- > xen\_kernel\_params = *<params>*
  - Append *<params>* to Xen kernel command line
- > xen\_root = *<device>*
  - Indicates root disk when kernel not included in disk image
- > xen\_initrd = *<path>*
  - Path to ramdisk image to be used

# Xen/KVM Parameters

- > xen\_cdrom\_device = *<device>*
- > kvm\_cdrom\_device = *<device>*
  - When using vm\_cdrom\_files, you must specify what device the CD-ROM image will be mapped to

# Xen/KVM Parameters

- `xen_transfer_files = file1, file2`
- `kvm_transfer_files = file1, file2`
  - **Xen-related** files to be transferred from the submit machine to the execute machine
  - Any VM image files not listed are assumed to be accessible on the execute machine

# Checkpointing and Networking

- VM's MAC and IP address are saved across checkpoint and restart
- Network connections may be lost
  - If NAT networking is used and job changes machines
  - If job is idle for too long before restart
- VMWare provides a tool to maintain DHCP leases across checkpoint and restart

# VM Checkpointing vs. Standard Universe

- No relinking
- Works with more types of jobs
  - Multiple processes and threads
  - Networking (but migration problematic)
- No Remote IO
  - Must specify input files

# Creating a VM Image

- Configure OS to...
  - Run your application on boot-up
  - Shut down when your application exits
- Input files can be read from CD-ROM image
  - Input files can include application binary

# Running in the VM

## > Sample boot script on linux

- /etc/rc.d/rc3.d/S90myjob:

```
#!/bin/sh
```

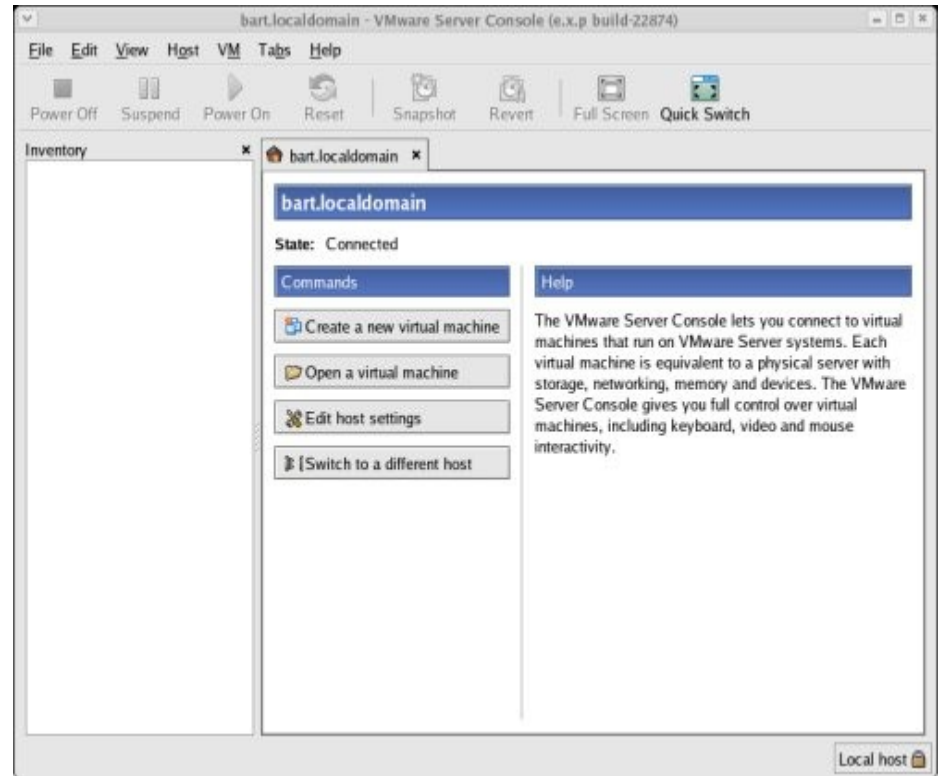
```
su - joe ~/myjob 123 >~/output
```

```
shutdown -h now
```

# How to Create VM images

## > VMware Server

- Using VMware Server Console



# How to Create VM images

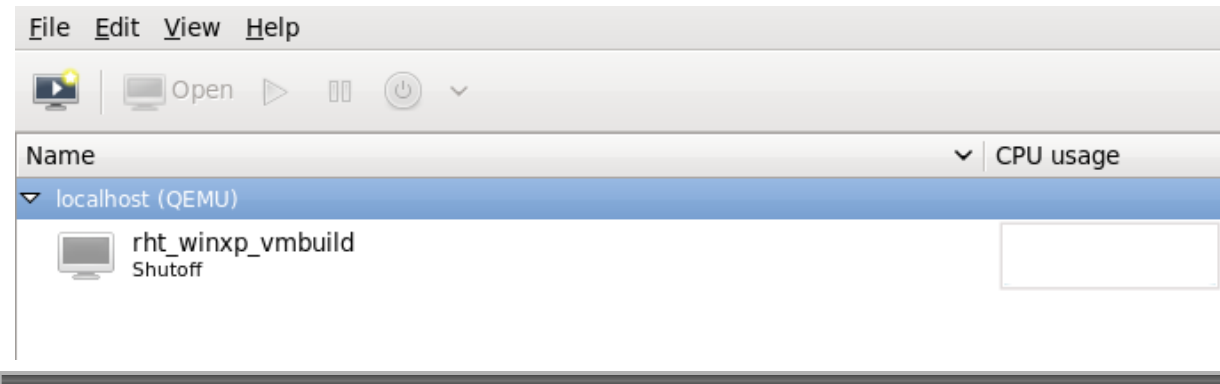
## > VMware Server

- Can download pre-created VMs from <http://www.vmware.com/appliances/>
- Many Linux distributions: Ubuntu, Fedora, Red Hat Enterprise, openSUSE, CentOS

# How to Create VM images

## > Xen and KVM

- Several Linux distributions have GUI or command line tool to create a VM image
  - On Fedora Core, virt-install and virt-manager
  - On OpenSuse, through YaST
- Can create a VM from scratch by using dd, mke2fs, and mount -o loop



# Small VM Images

- > Damn Small Linux
  - [www.damnsmalllinux.org](http://www.damnsmalllinux.org)
  - As small as 6MB
- > LitePC
  - [www.litepc.com](http://www.litepc.com)
  - Windows 2000 in 150MB
  - Windows 9x in 40MB

# Thank You

- > Any questions?
- > Several VM-related talks on Wednesday
- > Discussion: Virtual Machines and Condor
  - Friday, 11:30-12:15