OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
for PEARC24

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2024-07-15

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└─Introduction
  └─Acknowledgments and shameless plugs
    └─Acknowledgments and shameless plugs

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  └─Acknowledgments and shameless plugs
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OpenHPC especially Tim Middelkoop (Internet2) and Chris Simmons (Massachusetts Green High Performance Computing Center). They have a BOF at 1:30 Wednesday. You should go to it.

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NSF CC* for the equipment that led to some of the lessons we're sharing today (award #2127188).

ACCESS current maintainers of the project formerly known as the XSEDE Compatible Basic Cluster.

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Where we're starting from

Figure 1: Two example HPC networks for the tutorial

You:
▶ have installed OpenHPC before
▶ have been issued a (basically) out-of-the-box OpenHPC cluster for this tutorial
Cluster details:
▶ Rocky Linux 9 (x86_64)
▶ OpenHPC 3.1, Warewulf 3, Slurm 23.11.6
▶ 2 non-GPU nodes
▶ 2 GPU nodes (currently without GPU drivers, so: expensive non-GPU nodes)
▶ 1 management node (SMS)
▶ 1 unprovisioned login node

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Where we're starting from

We used the OpenHPC automatic installation script from Appendix A with a few variations:

1. Installed s-nail to have a valid MailProg for slurm.conf.
2. Created user1 and user2 accounts with password-less sudo privileges.
3. Changed CHROOT from /opt/ohpc/admin/images/rocky9.3 to /opt/ohpc/admin/images/rocky9.4.
4. Enabled slurmd and munge in CHROOT.
5. Added nano and yum to CHROOT.
6. Removed a redundant ReturnToService line from /etc/slurm/slurm.conf.
7. Stored all compute/GPU nodes' SSH host keys in /etc/ssh/ssh_known_hosts.
8. Globally set an environment variable CHROOT to /opt/ohpc/admin/images/rocky9.4.

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1. A login node that's practically identical to a compute node (except for where it needs to be different)
2. A slightly more secured SMS and login node
3. GPU drivers on the GPU nodes
4. Using node-local storage for the OS and/or scratch
5. De-coupling the SMS and the compute nodes (e.g., independent kernel versions)
6. Easier management of node differences (GPU or not, diskless/single-disk/multi-disk, Infiniband or not, etc.)
7. Slurm configuration to match some common policy goals (fair share, resource limits, etc.)

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    └─Assumptions

Assumptions

1. We have a VM named login, with no operating system installed.
2. The eth0 network interface for login is attached to the internal network, and eth1 is attached to the external network.
3. The eth0 MAC address for login is known—check the **Login server** section of your handout for that. It's of the format aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff.
4. We're logged into the SMS as user1 or user2 that has sudo privileges.

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    └─Create a new login node

Create a new login node

Working from section 3.9.3 of the install guide:

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo wwsh -y node new login --netdev eth0 \
    --ipaddr=172.16.0.2 --hwaddr=__:__:__:__:__:__
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo wwsh -y provision set login \
    --vnfs=rocky9.4 --bootstrap=$(uname -r) \
    --files=dynamic_hosts,passwd,group,shadow,munge.key,network
```

Make sure to replace the __ with the characters from your login node's MAC address!

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Ever since login was powered on, it's been stuck in a loop trying to PXE boot. What's the usual PXE boot process for a client in an OpenHPC environment?

1. The client network card tries to get an IP address from a DHCP server (the SMS) by broadcasting its MAC address.
2. The SMS responds with the client's IP and network info, a next-server IP (the SMS again), and a filename option (a bootloader from the iPXE project).

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What'd we just do?

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2. The SMS responds with the client's IP and network info, a next-server IP (the SMS again), and a filename option (a bootloader from the iPXE project).
3. The network card gets the bootloader over TFTP and executes it.

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What'd we just do?

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2. The SMS responds with the client's IP and network info, a next-server IP (the SMS again), and a filename option (a bootloader from the iPXE project).
3. The network card gets the bootloader over TFTP and executes it.
4. iPXE makes a second DHCP request and this time, it gets a URL (by default, http://SMS_IP/WW/ipxe/cfg/${client_mac}) for an iPXE config file.

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What'd we just do?

1. The node name, --bmcaddr, and --ipaddr parameters go into the SMS DHCP server settings.

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What'd we just do?

1. The node name, `--bmcaddr`, and `--ipaddr` parameters go into the SMS DHCP server settings.
2. The `--bootstrap` parameter defines the kernel and ramdisk for the iPXE configuration.

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What'd we just do?

1. The node name, `--bmcaddr`, and `--ipaddr` parameters go into the SMS DHCP server settings.
2. The `--bootstrap` parameter defines the kernel and ramdisk for the iPXE configuration.
3. The node name, `--netdev`, `--ipaddr`, `--bmcaddr` parameters all go into kernel parameters accessible from the provisioning software.

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What'd we just do?

1. The node name, --hwaddr, and --ipaddr parameters go into the SMS DHCP server settings.
2. The --bootstrap parameter defines the kernel and ramdisk for the iPXE configuration.
3. The node name, --netdev, --ipaddr, --hwaddr parameters all go into kernel parameters accessible from the provisioning software.
4. During the initial bootup, the --hwaddr parameter is passed to a CGI script on the SMS to identify the correct VNFS for the provisioning software to download (set by the --vnfs parameter).

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What'd we just do?

1. The node name, --hwaddr, and --ipaddr parameters go into the SMS DHCP server settings.
2. The --bootstrap parameter defines the kernel and ramdisk for the iPXE configuration.
3. The node name, --netdev, --ipaddr, --hwaddr parameters all go into kernel parameters accessible from the provisioning software.
4. During the initial bootup, the --hwaddr parameter is passed to a CGI script on the SMS to identify the correct VNFS for the provisioning software to download (set by the --vnfs parameter).
5. After downloading the VNFS, the provisioning software will also download files from the SMS set by the --files parameter.

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    └─Did it work? So far, so good.

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```
[user1@xxx ~]$ sudo ssh login
[root@login ~]# df -h
Filesystem
...
172.16.0.1:/home
172.16.0.1:/opt/ohpc/pub
```

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    └─Did it work? Not entirely.

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```
[root@login ~]# sinfo
sinfo: error: resolve_ctls_from_dns_srv: res_nsearch error:
    Unknown host
sinfo: error: fetch_config: DNS SRV lookup failed
sinfo: error: _establish_config_source: failed to fetch config
sinfo: fatal: Could not establish a configuration source
```

systemctl status slurmd is more helpful, with
fatal: Unable to determine this slurmd's NodeName. So how do we fix this one?

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Option 1: take the error message literally

So there's no entry for login in the SMS slurm.conf. To fix that:

1. Run slurmd -C on the login node to capture its correct CPU specifications. Copy that line to your laptop's clipboard.
2. On the SMS, run nano /etc/slurm/slurm.conf and make a new line of all the slurmd -C output from the previous step (pasted from your laptop clipboard).

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    └─Option 1: take the error message literally

Option 1: take the error message literally

So there's no entry for login in the SMS `slurm.conf`. To fix that:

1. Run `slurmd -C` on the login node to capture its correct CPU specifications. Copy that line to your laptop's clipboard.
2. On the SMS, run `nano /etc/slurm/slurm.conf` and make a new line of all the `slurmd -C` output from the previous step (pasted from your laptop clipboard).
3. Save and exit `nano` by pressing `Ctrl-X` and then Enter.

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Option 1: take the error message literally

So there's no entry for login in the SMS slurm.conf. To fix that:

1. Run slurmd -C on the login node to capture its correct CPU specifications. Copy that line to your laptop's clipboard.
2. On the SMS, run nano /etc/slurm/slurm.conf and make a new line of all the slurmd -C output from the previous step (pasted from your laptop clipboard).
3. Save and exit nano by pressing Ctrl-X and then Enter.
4. Reload the new Slurm configuration everywhere (well, everywhere functional) with sudo scontrol reconfigure on the SMS.

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    └─Option 1: take the error message literally

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Now an sinfo should work on the login node:

```
[root@login ~]# sinfo
PARTITION AVAIL  TIMELIMIT  NODES  STATE NODELIST
normal*      up 1-00:00:00      1   idle c[1-2]
```

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    └─Option 2: why are we running `slurmd` anyway?

Option 2: why are we running `slurmd` anyway?

The `slurmd` service is really only needed on systems that will be running computational jobs, and the login node is not in that category.

Running `slurmd` like the other nodes means the login node can get all its information from the SMS, but we can do the same thing with a very short customized `slurm.conf` with two lines from the SMS' `slurm.conf`:

```
ClusterName=cluster
SlurmctldHost=sms
```

x

Interactive test

1. On the login node as root, temporarily stop the slurmd service with `systemctl stop slurmd`
2. On the login node as root, edit `/etc/slurm/slurm.conf` with `nano /etc/slurm/slurm.conf`
3. Add the two lines to the right, save and exit nano by pressing Ctrl-X and then Enter.

Verify that sinfo still works without slurmd and with the custom `/etc/slurm/slurm.conf`.

`/etc/slurm/slurm.conf` on login node

```
ClusterName=cluster
SlurmctldHost=ems
```

```
[root@login ~]# sinfo
PARTITION AVAIL  TIMELIMIT  NODES  STATE NODELIST
normal*      up 1-00:00:00      1   idle c[1-2]
```

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Make permanent changes from the SMS

Let's reproduce the changes we made interactively on the login node in the Warewulf settings on the SMS.

For the customized slurm.conf file, we can keep a copy of it on the SMS and add it to the Warewulf file store.

We've done that previously for files like the shared munge.key for all cluster nodes (see section 3.8.5 of the OpenHPC install guide).

We also need to make sure that file is part of the login node's provisioning settings.

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    └─Make permanent changes from the SMS

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Make permanent changes from the SMS

On the SMS:

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo scp login:/etc/slurm/slurm.conf \
  /etc/slurm/slurm.conf.login
slurm.conf                    100%   40    57.7KB/s   00:00
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo wwsh -y file import \
  /etc/slurm/slurm.conf.login --name=slurm.conf.login \
  --path=/etc/slurm/slurm.conf
```

Now the file is available, but we need to ensure the login node gets it. That's handled with wwsh provision.

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    └─A quick look at `wwsh provision`

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What are the provisioning settings for compute node c1?

```
[user1@sms ~]$ wwsh provision print c1
#### c1 ##############################################################
c1: MASTER        = UNDEF
c1: BOOTSTRAP     = 6.1.90-1.el9.elrepo.x86_64
c1: VNFS          = rocky9.4
c1: VALIDATE      = FALSE
c1: FILES         = dynamic_hosts,group,munge.key,network,
    passwd,shadow
...
c1: KARGS         = "net.ifnames=0 biosdevname=0 quiet"
c1: BOOTLOCAL     = FALSE
```

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A quick look at `wwsh provision`

What are the provisioning settings for node login?

```
[user18ms ~]$ wwsh provision print login
#### login ####################################################
login: MASTER          = UNDEF
login: BOOTSTRAP       = 6.1.90-1.el9.elrepo.x86_64
login: VNFS            = rocky9.4
login: VALIDATE        = FALSE
login: FILES           = dynamic_hosts,group,munge.key,network,
  passwd,shadow
.
login: KARGS           = "net.ifnames=0 biosdevname=0 quiet"
login: BOOTLOCAL       = FALSE
```

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      └─ A quick look at `wwsh provision`

A quick look at `wwsh provision`

The provisioning settings for `c1` and `login` are identical, but there's a lot to read in there to be certain about it.

We could run the two outputs through `diff`, but every line contains the node name, so **no lines are literally identical**.

Let's simplify and filter the `wwsh provision` output to make it easier to compare.

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    └─Filter the `wwsh provision` output

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Filter the `wwsh provision` output

- I only care about the lines containing = signs, so

```
wwsh provision print c1 | grep =
```

is a start.

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    └─Filter the `wwsh provision` output

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  └─Making better infrastructure nodes
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      └─Filtered result

Filtered result

`wwsh provision print c1 | grep = | cut -d: -f2-`

```
MASTER        = UNDEF
BOOTSTRAP     = 6.1.96-1.el9.elrepo.x86_64
VNFS          = rocky9.4
VALIDATE      = FALSE
FILES         = dynamic_hosts,group,munge.key,network,
 passwd,shadow
...
KARGS         = "net.ifnames=0 biosdevname=0 quiet"
BOOTLOCAL     = FALSE
```

Much more useful.

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    └─Make a function for this

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We may be typing that command pipeline a lot, so let's make a shell function to cut down on typing:

```
[user1@sms ~]$ function proprint() { \
  wwsh provision print $@ | grep - | cut -d: -f2- ; }
[user1@sms ~]$ proprint c1
MASTER          = UNDEF
BOOTSTRAP       = 6.1.96-1.el9.elrepo.x86_64
...
```

x

diff the outputs

We could redirect a `proprint c1` and a `proprint login` to files and `diff` the resulting files, or we can use the shell's `<()` operator to treat command output as a file:

```
[user1@sms ~]$ diff -u <(proprint c1) <(proprint login)
[user1@sms ~]$
```

Either of those shows there are zero provisioning differences between a compute node and the login node.

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Add the custom `slurm.conf` to the login node

Add a file to login's FILES property with:

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo wwsh -y provision set login \
    --fileadd=slurm.conf.login
```

(refer to section 3.9.3 of the install guide for previous examples of --fileadd).

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    └─Check for provisioning differences

Check for provisioning differences

```
[user1@sms ~]$ diff -u <(proprint c1) <(proprint login)
--- /dev/fd/63  2024-07-06 11:11:07.682059677 -0400
+++ /dev/fd/62  2024-07-06 11:11:07.683059681 -0400
@@ -2,7 +2,7 @@
 BOOTSTRAP       = 6.1.96-1.el9.elrepo.x86_64
 VNFS            = rocky9.4
 VALIDATE        = FALSE
-FILES           = dynamic_hosts,group,munge.key,network,
passwd,shadow
+FILES           = dynamic_hosts,group,munge.key,network,
passwd,shadow,slurm.conf.login
 PRESHELL        = FALSE
 POSTSHELL       = FALSE
 POSTNETDOWN     = FALSE
```

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    └─Ensure slurmd doesn't run on the login node

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Ensure slurmd doesn't run on the login node

To disable the slurmd service on just the login node, we can take advantage of conditions in the systemd service file. Back on the login node as root:

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo ssh login
[root@login ~]# systemctl edit slurmd
```

Insert three lines between the lines of ### Anything between here... and ### Lines below this comment...:

```
[Unit]
ConditionHost=|c*
ConditionHost=|g*
```

This will only run the service on nodes whose hostnames start with c or g.

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    └─Ensure slurmd doesn't run on the login node

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    └─Make the changes permanent

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Make the changes permanent

The systemctl edit command resulted in a file
/etc/systemd/system/slurmd.service.d/override.conf. Let's:

- make a place for it in the chroot on the SMS, and
- copy the file over from the login node.

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo mkdir -p \
  ${CHROOT}/etc/systemd/system/slurmd.service.d/
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo scp \
  login:/etc/systemd/system/slurmd.service.d/override.conf \
  ${CHROOT}/etc/systemd/system/slurmd.service.d/
override.conf                    100%   23    36.7KB/s   00:00
```

(**Note:** we globally pre-set the CHROOT environment for any account that logs into the SMS so that you didn't have to.)

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  └─Make the changes permanent

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Make the changes permanent

Finally, we'll:

► rebuild the VNFS, and
► reboot both the login node and a compute node to test the changes.

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo wwvnfs --chroot=${CHROOT}
Using 'rocky9.4' as the VNFS name
...
Total elapsed time
  84.45 s
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo ssh login reboot
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo ssh c1 reboot
```

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  └─Verify the changes on the login node

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Verify that the login node doesn't start slurmd, but can still run sinfo without any error messages.

```
[user1@xns ~]$ sudo ssh login systemctl status slurmd
o slurmd.service - Slurm node daemon
...
Jul 06 18:26:23 login systemd[1]: Slurm node daemon was
    skipped because of an unmet condition check
    (ConditionHost=c*).
[user1@xns ~]$ sudo ssh login sinfo
PARTITION AVAIL TIMELIMIT NODES  STATE NODELIST
normal+       up 1-00:00:00      1   idle c[1-3]
```

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    └─Verify the changes on a compute node

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Verify the changes on a compute node

Verify that the compute node still starts slurmd (it can also run sinfo).

```
[user19snw ~]$ sudo ssh c1 systemctl status slurmd
o slurmd.service - Slurm node daemon
...
Jul 06 19:03:22 c1 systemd[1]: Started Slurm node daemon.
Jul 06 19:03:22 c1 slurmd[1082]: slurmd: CPUs=2 Boards=1
  Sockets=2 Cores=1 Threads=1 Memory=5912 TmpDisk=2956
  Uptime=28 CPUSpecList=(null) FeaturesAvail=(null)
  FeaturesActive=(null)
[user19snw ~]$ sudo ssh c1 sinfo
PARTITION AVAIL  TIMELIMIT  NODES  STATE NODELIST
normal+      up 1-00:00:00      1   idle c2
normal+      up 1-00:00:00      1   down c1
```

(Yes, c1 is marked down—we'll fix that shortly.)

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    └─Problem: the login node doesn't let users log in

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Problem: the login node doesn't let users log in

What if we ssh to the login node as someone other than root?

```
[user1@ms ~]$ ssh login
Access denied: user user1 (uid=1001) has no active jobs on this
    node.
Connection closed by 172.16.0.2 port 22
```

which makes this the exact opposite of a login node for normal users. Let's fix that.

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    └─Make the login node function as a login node

Make the login node function as a login node

- The Access denied is caused by the pam_slurm.so entry at the end of /etc/pam.d/sshd, which is invaluable on a normal compute node, but not on a login node.
- On the SMS, you can also do a
- diff -u /etc/pam.d/sshd ${CHROOT}/etc/pam.d/sshd
- You'll see that the pam_slurm.so line is the only difference between the two files.

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    └─Test a PAM change to the login node

Test a PAM change to the login node

- Temporarily comment out the last line of the login node's /etc/pam.d/sshd and see if you can ssh into the login node as a normal user (i.e., ssh user16login).
- Your user should be able to log in now.
- In case the PAM configuration won't let root log in, **don't panic**! Instructors can reboot your login node from its console to put it back to its original state.

x

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  └─A dedicated login node
    └─Make the change permanent

x

Make the change permanent

- We want to ensure that the login node gets the same /etc/pam.d/sshd that the SMS uses.
- We'll follow the same method we used to give the login node a custom slurm.conf:

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo wwsh -y file import /etc/pam.d/sshd \
  --name=sshd.login
[user1@sms ~]$ wwsh file list
...
sshd.login :  rw-r--r--  1   root  root       727 /etc/pam.d/sshd
```

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    └─Make the change permanent

x

Make the change permanent

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo wwsh -y provision set login \
  --fileadd=sshd.login
[user1@sms ~]$ diff -u <(proprint cl) <(proprint login)
...
  VALIDATE          = FALSE
- FILES             = dynamic_hosts,group,munge.key,network,
  passwd,shadow
+ FILES             = dynamic_hosts,group,munge.key,network,
  passwd,shadow,slurm.conf.login,sshd.login
...
```

(refer to section 3.9.3 of the install guide for previous examples of `--fileadd`).

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  └─A dedicated login node
    └─Test the change

x

Test the change

Reboot the login node and let's see if we can log in as a regular user.

```
[user1#sms ~]$ sudo ssh login reboot
[user1#sms ~]$ ssh login
[user1@login ~]$
```

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    └─A bit more security for the login node

x

A bit more security for the login node

Not too long after your SMS and/or login nodes are booted, you'll see messages in the SMS /var/log/secure like:

```
Jul 11 11:24:06 smx sshd[162636]: Invalid user evilmike from
    68.66.205.120 port 1028
...
Jul 11 11:24:08 smx sshd[162636]: Failed password for invalid
    user evilmike from 68.66.205.120 port 1028 ssh2
...
```

because people who want to break into computers for various reasons have Internet connections.

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    └─A bit more security for the login node

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better infrastructure nodes
  └─A bit more security for the login node
    └─How fail2ban works (by default)

How `fail2ban` works (by default)

1. Monitor `/var/log/secure` and other logs for indicators of brute-force attacks (invalid users, failed passwords, etc.)
2. If indicators from a specific IP address happen often enough over a period of time, use `firewalld` to block all access from that address for a period of time.
3. Once that period has expired, remove the IP address from the block list.

This reduces the effectiveness of brute-force password guessing by orders of magnitude (~10 guesses per hour versus ~100 or ~1000 guesses per hour).

Including `firewalld` could mean that some necessary services get blocked by default when `firewalld` starts. Let's see what those could be.

x

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└─Making better infrastructure nodes
  └─A bit more security for the login node
    └─See what processes are listening on the login node

x

See what processes are listening on the login node

We'll use the netstat command to look for sockets that are udp or tcp, listening, and what process the socket is attached to. We omit anything only listening for localhost connections.

```
[user18ms ~]$ sudo ssh login netstat -utlp | grep -v localhost
Active Internet connections (only servers)
Proto ... Local Address  ...  State    PID/Program name
tcp      0.0.0.0:ssh         LISTEN   1034/sshd: /usr/sbi
tcp      0.0.0.0:sunrpc      LISTEN   1/init
tcp6     [::]:ssh            LISTEN   1034/sshd: /usr/sbi
tcp6     [::]:sunrpc         LISTEN   1/init
udp      0.0.0.0:sunrpc      0.0.0.0:*  1/init
udp      0.0.0.0:37036       0.0.0.0:*  1143/rsyslogd
udp6     [::]:sunrpc         [::]:*    1/init
```

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    └─See what processes are listening on the login node

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sshd secure shell daemon, the main thing we want to protect against brute force attempts

init the first process started during booing the operating system. Effectively, this shows up when you participate in NFS file storage, as a server or a client (and login is a client).

rsyslogd message logging for all kinds of applications and services

Of these, sshd is the only one that we need to ensure firewalld doesn't block by default. In practice, the ssh port (22) is always in the default list of allowed ports.

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└─Making better infrastructure nodes
  └─A bit more security for the login node
    └─Test installing fail2ban on the login node

Test installing fail2ban on the login node

Install the fail2ban packages into the CHROOT with

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo yum install --installroot=${CHROOT} \
   fail2ban
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo chroot $(CHROOT) systemctl enable \
   fail2ban firewalld
```

(the yum command will also install firewalld as a dependency of fail2ban).

Add the following to the chroot's sshd.local file with
sudo nano ${CHROOT}/etc/fail2ban/jail.d/sshd.local:

```
[sshd]
enabled = true
```

x

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  └─A bit more security for the login node
    └─Should I run `fail2ban` everywhere?

x

Should I run `fail2ban` everywhere?

`fail2ban` is probably best to keep to the login node, and not the compute nodes.

- Nobody can SSH into your compute nodes from outside.
- Thus, the only things a compute node could ban would be your SMS or your login node.
- A malicious or unwitting user could easily ban your login node from a compute node by SSH'ing to it repeatedly, which would effectively be a denial of service.

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  └─A bit more security for the login node
    └─Test installing `fail2ban` on the login node

Test installing `fail2ban` on the login node

```
[user1@ms ~]$ sudo mkdir -p \
  ${CHROOT}/etc/systemd/system/fail2ban.service.d/ \
  ${CHROOT}/etc/systemd/system/firewalld.service.d/
```

x

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└─Making better infrastructure nodes
  └─A bit more security for the login node
    └─Test installing fail2ban on the login node

x

Test installing fail2ban on the login node

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo nano \
  ${CHROOT}/etc/systemd/system/fail2ban.service.d/override.conf
```

Add the lines

```
[Unit]
ConditionHost=!login*
```

save and exit with Ctrl-X.

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    └─Test installing fail2ban on the login node

x

Test installing fail2ban on the login node

Finally, duplicate the override file for firewalld:

```
[user1@smc ~]$ sudo cp \
${CHROOT}/etc/systemd/system/fail2ban.service.d/override.conf \
${CHROOT}/etc/systemd/system/firewalld.service.d/override.conf
```

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    └─Test installing fail2ban on the login node

x

Test installing fail2ban on the login node

Before we go further, check if there's anything in /var/log/secure on the login node:

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo ssh login ls -l /var/log/secure
-rw------- 1 root root 0 Jul  7 03:14 /var/log/secure
```

Nope. Let's fix that, too.

▶ Looking in /etc/rsyslog.conf, we see a bunch of things commented out,
  including the line #authpriv.* /var/log/secure.
▶ Rather than drop in an entirely new rsyslog.conf file that we'd have to maintain,
  rsyslog will automatically include any *.conf files in /etc/rsyslog.d.
▶ Let's make one of those for the chroot.

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    └─Make an rsyslog.d file, rebuild the VNFS, reboot the login node

```
[user1@ms ~]$ echo "authpriv.* /var/log/secure" | \
  sudo tee ${CHROOT}/etc/rsyslog.d/authpriv-local.conf
authpriv.* /var/log/secure
[user1@ms ~]$ cat \
  ${CHROOT}/etc/rsyslog.d/authpriv-local.conf
authpriv.* /var/log/secure
[user1@ms ~]$ sudo wwvnfs --chroot=${CHROOT}
[user1@ms ~]$ sudo ssh login reboot
```

x

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└─ Making better infrastructure nodes
   └─ A bit more security for the login node
      └─ Post-reboot, how's `fail2ban` and `firewalld` on the login node?

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x

Post-reboot, how's fail2ban and firewalld on the login node?

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo ssh login systemctl status firewalld
[root@login ~]# systemctl status firewalld
x firewalld.service - firewall - dynamic firewall daemon
    Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/firewalld.service;
      enabled; preset>
    Active: failed (Result: exit-code) since Thu 2024-07-11
      16:49:47 EDT; 46mi>
...
Jul 11 16:49:47 login systemd[1]: firewalld.service: Main
  process exited, code=exited, status=3/NOTIMPLEMENTED
Jul 11 16:49:47 login systemd[1]: firewalld.service: Failed
  with result "exit-code".
```

Not great.

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    └─Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

x

Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

- **So many** Google results amount to "reboot to get your new kernel", but we've just booted a new kernel.

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  └─A bit more security for the login node
    └─Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

x

Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

- **So many** Google results amount to "reboot to get your new kernel", but we've just booted a new kernel.
- Red Hat has an article telling you to verify that you haven't disabled module loading by checking `sysctl -a | grep modules_disabled`, but that's not disabled either.

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  └─A bit more security for the login node
    └─Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

x

- **So many** Google results amount to "reboot to get your new kernel", but we've just booted a new kernel.
- Red Hat has an article telling you to verify that you haven't disabled module loading by checking `sysctl -a | grep modules_disabled`, but that's not disabled either.
- The Red Hat article does tell you that packet filtering capabilities have to be enabled in the kernel, and that gets us closer.

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    └─Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

x

- **So many** Google results amount to "reboot to get your new kernel", but we've just booted a new kernel.
- Red Hat has an article telling you to verify that you haven't disabled module loading by checking `sysctl -a | grep modules_disabled`, but that's not disabled either.
- The Red Hat article does tell you that packet filtering capabilities have to be enabled in the kernel, and that gets us closer.
- It is possible to install and start firewalld on the SMS (you don't have to verify this right now), and that's using the same kernel as the login node.

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  └─ A bit more security for the login node
    └─ Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

- **So many** Google results amount to "reboot to get your new kernel", but we've just booted a new kernel.
- Red Hat has an article telling you to verify that you haven't disabled module loading by checking `sysctl -a | grep modules_disabled`, but that's not disabled either.
- The Red Hat article does tell you that packet filtering capabilities have to be enabled in the kernel, and that gets us closer.
- It is possible to install and start firewalld on the SMS (you don't have to verify this right now), and that's using the same kernel as the login node.
- Or **is it**?

x

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    └─Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

- How did we get the kernel that the login node is using?

x

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    └─Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

x

Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

- How did we get the kernel that the login node is using?
- Via wwbootstrap $(uname -r) on the SMS (section 3.9.1)

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    └─Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

- How did we get the kernel that the login node is using?
- Via wwbootstrap $(uname -r) on the SMS (section 3.9.1)
- That section **also** had a command that most of us don't pay close attension to:
  echo "drivers += updates/kernel/" >> /etc/warewulf/bootstrap.conf

x

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└─Making better infrastructure nodes
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        └─Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

- How did we get the kernel that the login node is using?
- Via wwbootstrap $(uname -r) on the SMS (section 3.9.1)
- That section **also** had a command that most of us don't pay close attension to:
  echo "drivers += updates/kernel/" >> /etc/warewulf/bootstrap.conf
- So though the login node is running the same kernel **version** as the SMS, it may **not** have all the drivers included.

x

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└─Making better infrastructure nodes
 └─A bit more security for the login node
  └─Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

x

Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

- How did we get the kernel that the login node is using?
- Via `wwbootstrap $(uname -r)` on the SMS (section 3.9.1)
- That section **also** had a command that most of us don't pay close attension to:
  `echo "drivers += updates/kernel/" >> /etc/warewulf/bootstrap.conf`
- So though the login node is running the same kernel **version** as the SMS, it may **not** have all the drivers included.
- Where are the drivers we care about? `lsmod` on the SMS shows a lot of `nf`-named modules for the Netfilter kernel framework.

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  └─A bit more security for the login node
    └─Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

- How did we get the kernel that the login node is using?
- Via wwbootstrap $(uname -r) on the SMS (section 3.9.1)
- That section **also** had a command that most of us don't pay close attension to:
  echo "drivers += updates/kernel/" >> /etc/warewulf/bootstrap.conf
- So though the login node is running the same kernel **version** as the SMS, it may **not** have all the drivers included.
- Where are the drivers we care about? lsmod on the SMS shows a lot of nf-named modules for the Netfilter kernel framework.
- find /lib/modules/$(uname -r) -name '*nf*' shows these modules are largely located in the kernel/net folder (specifically kernel/net/ipv4/netfilter, kernel/net/ipv6/netfilter, and kernel/net/netfilter).

x

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  └─A bit more security for the login node
    └─Diagnosing 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED

x

Is kernel/net in our /etc/warewulf/bootstrap.conf at all?

```
[user1@nns ~]$ grep kernel/net /etc/warewulf/bootstrap.conf
[user1@nns ~]$
```

Nope, let's add it.

```
[user1@nns ~]$ grep kernel/net /etc/warewulf/bootstrap.conf
[user1@nns ~]$ echo "drivers += kernel/net/" | \
  sudo tee -a /etc/warewulf/bootstrap.conf
drivers += kernel/net/
[user1@nns ~]$ grep kernel/net /etc/warewulf/bootstrap.conf
drivers += kernel/net/
```

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x

Let's re-run the wwbootstrap command and reboot the login node:

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo wwbootstrap $(uname -r)
...
Bootstrap image '6.1.97-1.el9.elrepo.x86_64' is ready
Done.
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo ssh login reboot
```

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└─ Making better infrastructure nodes
    └─ A bit more security for the login node
        └─ Did 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED go away?

x

Did 3/NOTIMPLEMENTED go away?

```
[user@sms ~]$ sudo ssh login systemctl status firewalld
o firewalld.service - firewalld - dynamic firewall daemon
    Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/firewalld.service;
      enabled; preset: enabled)
    Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-07-11 21:58:18
      EDT; 43s ago
...
Jul 11 21:58:18 login systemd[1]: Starting firewalld - dynamic
    firewall daemon...
Jul 11 21:58:18 login systemd[1]: Started firewalld - dynamic
    firewall daemon.
```

It did.

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└─Making better infrastructure nodes
 └─A bit more security for the login node
  └─Does fail2ban actually work now?

x

Does `fail2ban` actually work now?

```
[user14sms ~]$ sudo ssh login grep 68.66.205.120 \
    /var/log/fail2ban.log
...
2024-07-11 22:02:27,030 fail2ban.actions ... [sshd] Ban \
    68.66.205.120
```

It does.

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  └─Making better infrastructure nodes
    └─A bit more security for the login node
      └─What does it look like from evilmike's side?

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─More seamless reboots of compute nodes
    └─Why was c1 marked as down?

x

Why was c1 marked as down?

You can return c1 to an idle state by running
sudo scontrol update node=c1 state=resume on the SMS.

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo scontrol update node=c1 state=resume
[user1@sms ~]$ sinfo
PARTITION AVAIL  TIMELIMIT  NODES  STATE NODELIST
normal*      up 1-00:00:00      1   idle c[1-2]
```

We should configure things so that we don't have to manually resume nodes every time
we reboot them.

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─More seamless reboots of compute nodes
    └─More seamless reboots of compute nodes

More seamless reboots of compute nodes

- Slurm doesn't like it when a node gets rebooted without its knowledge.
- There's an scontrol reboot option that's handy to have nodes reboot when system updates occur, but it requires a valid setting for RebootProgram in /etc/slurm/slurm.conf.
- By default, Slurm and OpenHPC don't ship with a default RebootProgram, so let's make one.

x

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─More seamless reboots of compute nodes
    └─Adding a valid RebootProgram

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Adding a valid RebootProgram

```
[user1@sms ~]$ grep -i reboot /etc/slurm/slurm.conf
#RebootProgram=
[user1@sms ~]$ echo 'RebootProgram="/sbin/shutdown -r now"' \
 | sudo tee -a /etc/slurm/slurm.conf
#RebootProgram=
[user1@sms ~]$ grep -i reboot /etc/slurm/slurm.conf
RebootProgram="/sbin/shutdown -r now"
```

x

OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─More seamless reboots of compute nodes
    └─Informing all nodes of the changes and testing it out

x

```
[user1@smm ~]$ sudo scontrol reconfigure
[user1@smm ~]$ sudo scontrol reboot ASAP nextstate=RESUME c1
```

▶ scontrol reboot will wait for all jobs on a group of nodes to finish before rebooting the nodes.
▶ scontrol reboot ASAP will immediately put the nodes in a DRAIN state, routing all pending jobs to other nodes until the rebooted nodes are returned to service.
▶ scontrol reboot ASAP nextstate=RESUME will set the nodes to accept jobs after the reboot. nextstate=DOWN will lave the nodes in a DOWN state if you need to do more work on them before returning them to service.

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─More seamless reboots of compute nodes
    └─Did it work?

Did it work?

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo ssh c1 uptime
 15:52:27 up 1 min,  0 users,  load average: 0.09, 0.06, 0.02
[user1@sms ~]$ sinfo
PARTITION AVAIL  TIMELIMIT  NODES  STATE NODELIST
normal*      up 1-00:00:00      1   idle c[1-2]
```

x

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Decoupling kernels from the SMS
    └─Decoupling kernels from the SMS

x

Decoupling kernels from the SMS

- If you keep your HPC around for a long period, you might want/need to support different operating systems or releases.
- Maybe you need to run a few nodes on Rocky 8 while keeping the SMS on Rocky 9 (`vnode chroot` supports that).
- Maybe you need to use a different kernel version for exotic hardware or new features, but don't want to risk the stability of your SMS.
- A simple `wwbootstrap $(uname -r)` won't do that.

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Decoupling kernels from the SMS
    └─Decoupling kernels from the SMS

x

Check `wwbootstrap --help`:

```
[user1@sms ~]$ wwbootstrap --help
USAGE: /usr/bin/wwbootstrap [options] kernel_version
...
  OPTIONS:
     -c, --chroot  Look into this chroot directory to find
                   the kernel
...
```

So if we install a kernel into the $(CHROOT) like any other package, we can bootstrap from it instead of the SMS kernel.

OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide

└─Making better compute nodes

　　└─Decoupling kernels from the SMS

　　　　└─Install a different kernel into the CHROOT, bootstrap it

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo yum -y install --installroot=$CHROOT kernel
...
Installing:
 kernel   x86_64 5.14.0-427.24.1.el9_4 ...

Complete!
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo wwbootstrap --chroot=${CHROOT} \
 5.14.0-427.24.1.el9_4.x86_64
Number of drivers included in bootstrap: 880

Bootstrap image '5.14.0-427.24.1.el9_4.x86_64' is ready
Done.
```

x

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└─Making better compute nodes
 └─Decoupling kernels from the SMS
  └─Check your nodes' provisioning summary

Check your nodes' provisioning summary

```
[user1@sms ~]$ wwsh provision list
NODE            VNFS            BOOTSTRAP               ...
=======================================================================
c1              rocky9.4        6.1.97-1.el9.elrep...
c2              rocky9.4        6.1.97-1.el9.elrep...
g1              rocky9.4        6.1.97-1.el9.elrep...
g2              rocky9.4        6.1.97-1.el9.elrep...
login           rocky9.4        6.1.97-1.el9.elrep...
```

x

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Decoupling kernels from the SMS
    └─Change the default kernel for nodes, reboot them.

Change the default kernel for nodes, reboot them.

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo wwsh provision set '*' \
  --bootstrap=5.14.0-427.24.1.el9_4.x86_64
Are you sure you want to make the following changes to 5
  node(s):

     SET: BOOTSTRAP        = 5.14.0-427.24.1.el9_4.x86_64

Yes/No> y
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo scontrol reboot ASAP nextstate=RESUME \
  c[1-2]
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo pdsh -w 'g[1-2],login' reboot
```

x

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Decoupling kernels from the SMS
    └─Verify everything came back up

Verify everything came back up

```
[user@sms ~]$ sudo pdsh -w 'c[1-2],g[1-2],login' uname -r \
 | sort
c1: 5.14.0-427.24.1.el9_4.x86_64
c2: 5.14.0-427.24.1.el9_4.x86_64
g1: 5.14.0-427.24.1.el9_4.x86_64
g2: 5.14.0-427.24.1.el9_4.x86_64
login: 5.14.0-427.24.1.el9_4.x86_64
[user@sms ~]$ sinfo
PARTITION AVAIL  TIMELIMIT  NODES  STATE NODELIST
normal*      up 1-00:00:00      2   idle c[1-2]
```

x

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Downsides of stateless provisioning

x

Downsides of stateless provisioning

Log into c1 as root, check available disk space and memory, then allocate a 5 GB array in memory:

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo ssh c1
[root@c1 ~]# df -h /tmp
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
tmpfs           2.9G  943M  2.1G  29% /
[root@c1 ~]# free -m
              total        used        free ...
Mem:           5912        3182        2862 ...
Swap:             0           0           0 ...
[root@c1 ~]# module load py3-numpy
[root@c1 ~]# python3 -c \
  'import numpy as np; x=np.full((25000, 25000), 1)'
[root@c1 ~]#
```

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Downsides of stateless provisioning

x

Downsides of stateless provisioning

Consume some disk space in /tmp, try to allocate the same 5 GB array again:

```
[root@c1 ~]# dd if=/dev/zero of=/tmp/foo bs=1M count=1024
1024+0 records in
1024+0 records out
1073741824 bytes (1.1 GB, 1.0 GiB) copied, 0.63492 s, 1.7 GB/s
[root@c1 ~]# module load py3-numpy
[root@c1 ~]# python3 -c \
  'import numpy as np; x=np.full((25000, 25000), 1)'
Killed
```

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Downsides of stateless provisioning

x

Downsides of stateless provisioning

Clean off the disk usage, allocate the 5 GB array in memory once more, and log out
from the node:

```
[root@c1 ~]# rm /tmp/foo
[root@c1 ~]# python3 -c \
  'import numpy as np; x=np.full((25000, 25000), 1)'
[root@c1 ~]# exit
[user1@xxx ~]$
```

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
 └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
  └─Summary of the default OpenHPC settings

Summary of the default OpenHPC settings

1. The root filesystem is automatically sized to 50% of the node memory.
2. There's no swap space.
3. Consumption of disk space affects the workloads you can run (since disk space is really in RAM).

Even if we reformat node-local storage every time we reboot, moving file storage from RAM to disk is beneficial.

x

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Strategies

Strategies

Typical bare-metal node
- PXE handled by network card, all disks available for node-local storage
- Usually, the default kernel contains all the drivers you need

Jetstream2 instance
- First disk (/dev/vda) exists to provide iPXE support, so don't break that
- Some extra steps may be needed to enable storage and filesystem kernel modules

x

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Examine the existing partition scheme (non-GPU nodes)

Examine the existing partition scheme (non-GPU nodes)

Log back into a compute node as root, check the existing partition table:

```
[user1@smw ~]$ sudo ssh c1 parted -l /dev/vda
Model: Virtio Block Device (virtblk)
Disk /dev/vda: 21.5GB
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: gpt
Disk Flags:

Number  Start    End     Size     File system   Name   Flags
1       1049kB   3146kB  2097kB                 EFI    boot, esp
```

x

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Examine the existing partition scheme (GPU nodes)

Examine the existing partition scheme (GPU nodes)

Log back into a gpu node as root, check the existing partition table:

```
[rocky@zns ~]$ sudo zsh g1 parted -l /dev/vda
parted -l /dev/vda
Model: Virtio Block Device (virtblk)
Disk /dev/vda: 64.4GB
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: gpt
Disk Flags:

Number  Start   End     Size    File system  Name  Flags
1       1049kB  3146kB  2097kB               EFI   boot, esp
```

x

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
    └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
        └─Summary of existing partition schemes

Summary of existing partition schemes

1. GPT (GUID partition table) method on both node types
2. Different amounts of disk space on each node type
3. Each sector is 512 bytes
4. Bootable partition 1 (from 1049 kB == 1 MiB to 3146 kB == 3 MiB) for iPXE

x

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Plan for new partition scheme

x

Plan for new partition scheme

1. Non-destructive partitioning of /dev/vda once (outside of Warewulf, with a parted script).
2. 512 MiB partition for /boot.
3. 2 GiB partition for swap.
4. 2 GiB partition for /.
5. remaining space for /tmp.

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Define new partition scheme

x

Could make a copy of an OpenHPC-provided example partition scheme (in /etc/warefule/filesystem/examples), but we'll start one from scratch:

```
[user14xxx ~]$ sudo nano \
  /etc/warewulf/filesystem/jetstream.cmds
```

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Define new partition scheme

x

Define new partition scheme

Contents of jetstream.cmds (part 1):

```
select /dev/vda
```

On Jetstream2:

- we leave /dev/vda1 unmodified, since we need it for iPXE booting,
- we "semi-manually" (i.e., outside of Warewulf, but using a script) partition the rest of /dev/vda to include
  - 512 MiB for /boot
  - 2 GB for swap
  - 2 GB for /
  - remaining space for /tmp

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Define new partition scheme

x

Define new partition scheme

Contents of jetstream.cmds (part 2):

```
# mkpart primary ext4 3MiB 515MiB
# mkpart primary linux-swap 515MiB 2563MiB
# mkpart primary ext4 2563MiB 4611MiB
# mkpart primary ext4 4611MiB 100%
name 2 boot
name 3 swap
name 4 root
name 5 tmp
```

▶ Note how to create partitions, and add commands to label them.
▶ mkpart commands are intended to be comments here, so that Warewulf can ignore them, but we can keep everything in one place.

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Define new partition scheme

Define new partition scheme

Contents of jetstream.cmds (part 3):

```
## mkfs NUMBER FS-TYPE [ARGS...]
mkfs 2 ext4 -L boot
mkfs 3 swap
mkfs 4 ext4 -L root
mkfs 5 ext4 -L tmp
## fstab NUMBER mountpoint type opts freq passno
fstab 4 /     ext4 defaults 0 0
fstab 2 /boot ext4 defaults 0 0
fstab 3 none  swap defaults 0 0
fstab 5 /tmp  ext4 defaults 0 0
```

▶ Format partitions and mount them.
▶ Save and exit nano with Ctrl-X.

x

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Partition the disks outside of Warewulf

x

- `parted` has a `--script` parameter helpful for passing in one or more commands at the command line.
- We want to pass in the commented mkpart commands of our `jetstream.cmds` file.

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Show the mkpart lines

Show the mkpart lines

```
[user@msn ~]$ grep mkpart \
  /etc/warewulf/filesystem/jetstream-vda.cmds
# mkpart primary ext4 3MiB 515MiB
# mkpart primary linux-swap 515MiB 2663MiB
# mkpart primary ext4 2663MiB 4611MiB
# mkpart primary ext4 4611MiB 100%
```

x

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Take out the # signs from the mkpart lines

x

Take out the # signs from the mkpart lines

```
[user18xxx ~]$ grep mkpart \
  /etc/warewulf/filesystem/jetstream-vda.cmds | sed 's/#//g'
mkpart primary ext4 3MiB 515MiB
mkpart primary linux-swap 515MiB 2663MiB
mkpart primary ext4 2663MiB 4611MiB
mkpart primary ext4 4611MiB 100%
```

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
 └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
  └─Put all the commands on one line

Put all the commands on one line

```
[user1@sms ~]$ echo $(grep mkpart \
 /etc/warewulf/filesystem/jetstream-vda.cmds | sed 's/#//g')
mkpart primary ext4 3MiB 515MiB mkpart primary linux-swap
 515MiB 2663MiB mkpart primary ext4 2663MiB 4611MiB mkpart
 primary ext4 4611MiB 100%
```

x

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Partition the drive

Partition the drive

(all of the below goes on one literal line, no backslashes, line breaks, or anything else)

```
[user1@ms ~]$ sudo ssh g2 parted --script /dev/vda
$(echo ${grep mkpart
/etc/warewulf/filesystem/jetstream-vda.cmds |
sed 's/#//g'})
```

x

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Check your results

Check your results

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo ssh g2 parted -l
Model: Virtio Block Device (virtblk)
Disk /dev/vda: 64.4GB
...
Number Start    End     Size   File system     Name     Flags
1      1049kB   3146kB  2097kB                 EFI      boot, esp
2      3146kB   540MB   537MB  ext4            primary
3      540MB    2792MB  2252MB linux-swap(v1)  primary  swap
4      2792MB   4835MB  2043MB ext4            primary
5      4835MB   64.4GB  59.6GB ext4            primary
```

Now repeat the previous sudo ssh NODE parted --script command for the other
nodes (c1, c2, and g1).

x

OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide

└─Making better compute nodes

  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning

    └─Apply the Warewulf filesystem provisioning commands to the nodes

x

```
[user@xxx ~]$ sudo wwsh provision set 'c*' \
  --filesystem=jetstream-vda
[user@xxx ~]$ sudo wwsh provision set 'g*' \
  --filesystem=jetstream-vda
```

Do not reboot your nodes yet!

x

What could possibly go wrong?

- A lot, if you consider some edge cases and corner cases.
- This was by far the slowest-progressing and most error-prone section of the tutorial to develop.
- Using `wwsh provision set NODE --prewhell=1 and/or --postshell=1` during debugging was invaluable.
- Rather than have y'all suffer through this without easy access to a console, I'll take you through what would have gone wrong if we'd rebooted just now.

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─What went wrong (part 1)

x

Figure 2: Device not ready, retrying

▶ Running `dmesg | grep vd` at the `postabell` command prompt confirmed that no `/dev/vd` devices were found.

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
   └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
      └─How it got fixed (part 1)

x

How it got fixed (part 1)

- Comparing the `lsmod` output on the failing node versus the SMS indicated we were missing the `virtio_blk` kernel module.
- Running `modprobe virtio_blk` and `dmesg | grep vd` at the postshell command prompt confirmed this.
- Warewulf fix is to:
  - run
    ```
    echo modprobe += virtio_blk | sudo tee -a /etc/warewulf/bootstrap.conf
    ```
  - run `sudo wwbootstrap KERNEL_VERSION`
  - reboot the node and try again.

x

Figure 3: Mounting /, error

OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─How it got fixed (part 2)

x

Figure 4: parted -l looks ok

- running parted -l showed a valid partition table

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─How it got fixed (part 2)

x

How it got fixed (part 2)

- Trying to mount the proposed root partition with
  mkdir /mnt ; mount -t auto /dev/sdb4 /mnt failed with
  mount: mounting /dev/vdb4 as /mnt failed: No such file or directory

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─How it got fixed (part 2)

x

How it got fixed (part 2)

- Trying to mount the proposed root partition with
  `mkdir /mnt ; mount -t auto /dev/sdb4 /mnt` failed with
  `mount: mounting /dev/vdb4 as /mnt failed: No such file or directory`
- But both /mnt and /dev/sdb4 both existed, as seen from `ls -l` on each of them.

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─How it got fixed (part 2)

x

- Trying to mount the proposed root partition with
  mkdir /mnt ; mount -t auto /dev/sdb4 /mnt failed with
  mount: mounting /dev/rdb4 as /mnt failed: No such file or directory
- But both /mnt and /dev/sdb4 both existed, as seen from ls -l on each of them.
- Surprisingly, when I left the root partition as a ramdisk and tried to partition and
  mount swap and /tmp from disk partitions, provisioning threw errors, but
  post-provisioning, both swap and /tmp **were available** to the node!

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└─Making better compute nodes
 └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
  └─How it got fixed (part 2)

x

- What was different? A missing filesystem module in the provisioning kernel (in my case, ext4).

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─How it got fixed (part 2)

x

- What was different? A missing filesystem module in the provisioning kernel (in my case, ext4).
- Running modprobe ext4 at the postinstall command prompt and re-running the mount command above caused the filesystem to mount.

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─How it got fixed (part 2)

x

How it got fixed (part 2)

- What was different? A missing filesystem module in the provisioning kernel (in my case, ext4).
- Running modprobe ext4 at the postall command prompt and re-running the mount command above caused the filesystem to mount.
- Warewulf fix is to:

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─How it got fixed (part 2)

x

How it got fixed (part 2)

- What was different? A missing filesystem module in the provisioning kernel (in my case, ext4).
- Running `modprobe ext4` at the `postxball` command prompt and re-running the `mount` command above caused the filesystem to mount.
- Warewulf fix is to:
  - run `echo modprobe += ext4 | sudo tee -a /etc/warewulf/bootstrap.conf`

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└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─How it got fixed (part 2)

x

- What was different? A missing filesystem module in the provisioning kernel (in my case, ext4).
- Running `modprobe ext4` at the postsfsall command prompt and re-running the mount command above caused the filesystem to mount.
- Warewulf fix is to:
  - run `echo modprobe += ext4 | sudo tee -a /etc/warewulf/bootstrap.conf`
  - run `sudo wwbootstrap KERNEL_VERSION`

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─How it got fixed (part 2)

▶ What was different? A missing filesystem module in the provisioning kernel (in my case, ext4).
▶ Running `modprobe ext4` at the `postall` command prompt and re-running the mount command above caused the filesystem to mount.
▶ Warewulf fix is to:
  ▶ run `echo modprobe += ext4 | sudo tee -a /etc/warewulf/bootstrap.conf`
  ▶ run `sudo wwbootstrap KERNEL_VERSION`
  ▶ reboot the node and try again.

x

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Semi-stateful node provisioning
    └─Make the necessary wwbootstrap changes, then reboot your nodes

x

Make the necessary wwbootstrap changes, then reboot your nodes

```
[user1@sms ~]$ echo modprobe += virtio_blk | \
    sudo tee -a /etc/warewulf/bootstrap.conf
[user1@sms ~]$ echo modprobe += ext4 | \
    sudo tee -a /etc/warewulf/bootstrap.conf
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo wwbootstrap $(uname -r)
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo pdsh -w 'c[1-2],g[1-2]' reboot
```

OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Management of GPU drivers
    └─Management of GPU drivers

(installing GPU drivers – mostly rsync'ing a least-common-denominator chroot into a GPU-named chroot, copying the NVIDIA installer into the chroot, mounting /proc and /sys, running the installer, umounting /proc and /sys, and building a second VNFS)

x

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
   └─Management of GPU drivers
      └─See what we have, download the driver

See what we have, download the driver

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo ssh g1 lspci | grep -i nvidia
06:00.0 3D controller: NVIDIA Corporation GA100 [A100 SXM4
    40GB] (rev a1)
[user1@sms ~]$ export NV=550.90.07
[user1@sms ~]$ export B=https://us.download.nvidia.com/tesla/
[user1@sms ~]$ wget \
    ${B}/${NV}/NVIDIA-Linux-x86_64-${NV}.run
```

x

```
[user1@sms ~]$ chmod 755 NVIDIA-Linux-x86_64-${NV}.run
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo mount -o rw,bind /proc $(CHROOT)/proc
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo mount -o rw,bind /dev $(CHROOT)/dev
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo cp NVIDIA-Linux-x86_64-${NV}.run \
    $CHROOT/root
```

x

OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Making better compute nodes
  └─Management of GPU drivers
    └─Install the driver, clean up, update VNFS

x

```
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo chroot ${CHROOT} \
  /root/NVIDIA-Linux-x86_64-${NV}.run \
  --kernel-name=5.14.0-427.24.1.el9_4.x86_64 \
  --disable-nouveau --silent --run-nvidia-xconfig --no-drm
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo rm \
  ${CHROOT}/root/NVIDIA-Linux-x86_64-${NV}.run
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo umount ${CHROOT}/proc ${CHROOT}/dev
[user1@sms ~]$ sudo wwvnfs --chroot=${CHROOT}
```

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Managing system complexity
  └─Configuration settings for different node types
    └─Configuration settings for different node types

x

(have been leading into this a bit with the wwsh file entries, systemd conditions, etc.
But here we can also talk about nodes with two drives instead of one, nodes with and
without Infiniband, nodes with different provisioning interfaces, etc.)

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OpenHPC: Beyond the Install Guide
└─Managing system complexity
  └─Automation for Warewulf3 provisioning
    └─Automation for Warewulf3 provisioning

Automation for Warewulf3 provisioning

(here we can show some sample Python scripts where we can store node attributes and logic for managing the different VNFSes)

x

Configuring Slurm policies

Can adapt a lot of Mike's CaRCC Emerging Centers talk from a couple years ago for this. Fair share, hard limits on resource consumption, QOSes for limiting number of GPU jobs or similar.

x