

CSE 660

Operating System Concepts & Theory

May 10, 2011

Lab 1 & 2

Install the Lustre File System

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## Table of Contents

Purpose: .....	3
What is the Lustre File System? .....	3
Overview .....	3
How does it work? .....	3
Application or usage.....	4
Installation of the Centos? .....	4
Preparation.....	4
Installation tutorial.....	4
Installation of Lustre .....	26
Preparation of Centos for Lustre.....	26
Packages for Lustre .....	26
Installation of server files of Lustre for Centos .....	26
Test for server installation. ....	37
Installation of Client files for Lustre on Centos.....	38
Installation Issues.....	38
Installation issues of Centos.....	38
Installation issues of Lustre Server.....	38
Installation issues of Lustre Client.....	38
Conclusions .....	39

## Purpose:

The Lab assignment is to install Centos and install the Lustre File System. Some direction was given as part of the lab.

## What is the Lustre File System?

### Overview

Lustre is a massively parallel distributed system, which is used for large cluster computing. In addition, Lustre provides a high performance file system for clusters of thousands nodes with petabytes of storage capacity.

Lustre installation on a Linux, Lustre file system driver module is loaded into the kernel and the file system is mounted like any other local or network file system. According the Lustre Operations Manual, "It is best known for powering seven of the ten largest high-performance computing (HPC) clusters worldwide, with tens of thousands of client systems, petabytes (PB) of storage and hundreds of gigabytes per second (GB/sec) of I/O throughput."

### How does it work?

Lustre has a number of components.

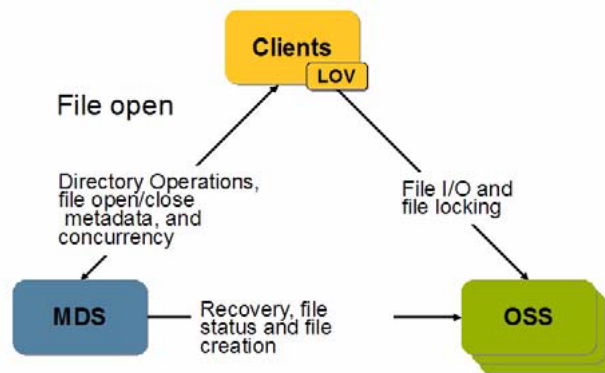
The Metadata server (MDS) manages the names and directories that Lustre is designed to track.

The Metadata Target (MDT) stores the information on files, directories, and permissions. There is only one per Lustre file system and works with the MDT.

The Object Storage Target (OST) stores the data on the file system. The data could be spread among multiple OSS's.

Object Storage Servers (OSS) are in charge of managing the I/O of the file system. It works with the network to request handling of the data working with multiple OST's if needed.

The clients work with the MDS and the OSS to manage and synchronize the data. See Figure below.



## Application or usage.

The Lustre File System can be used to provide performance where I/O is needed. It is also very scalable. Additional OSS can be added to increase the size of storage but still keep performance especially for high performance computing clusters.

## Installation of the Centos?

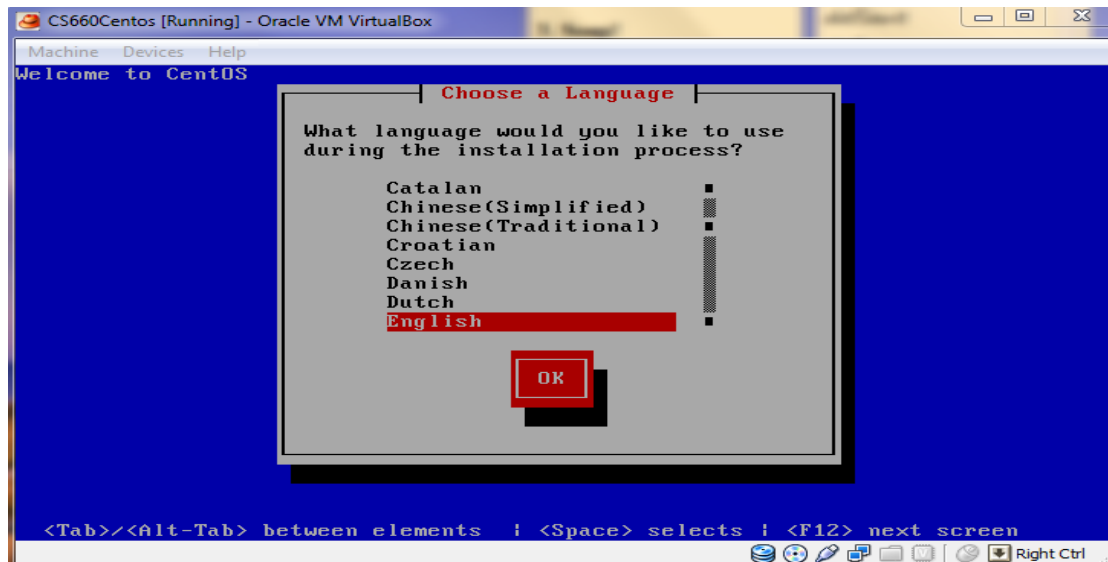
### Preparation

The assignment of lab1&2 is to use Centos ( a Linux distribution). We decided to use the net install version of Centos for the installation. This allows us to select what we want to install and then the installation program will download from the internet the files we need to complete the installation. We used the latest version of VBox from Sun to create our Virtual system for this project.

### Installation tutorial

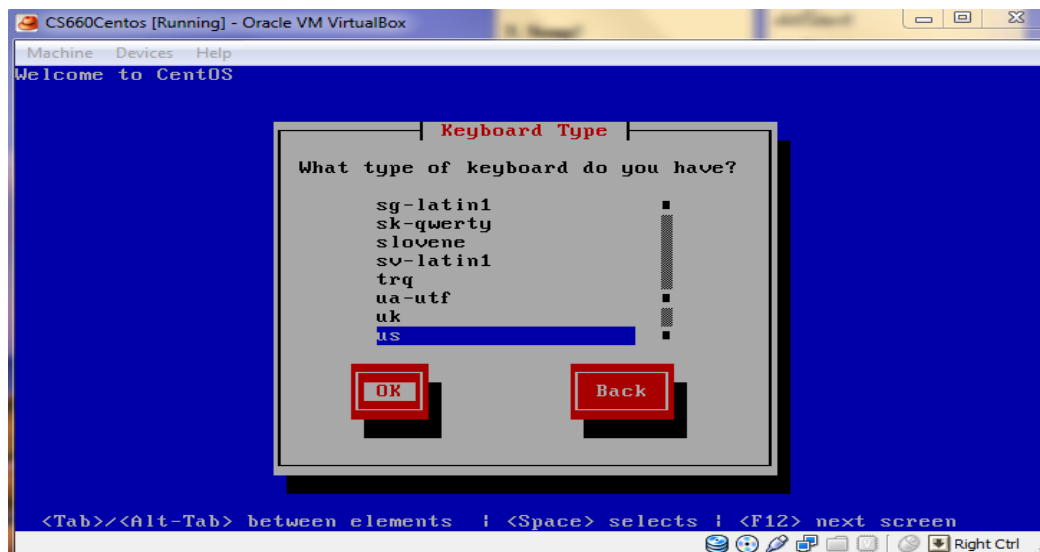
In VBox we mount the Net Install ISO so that we could boot the Centos installation program. In the following figure, you need to choose the preferring language that you would like to use

during the installation process by using the arrows “up and down”, then by clicking on the tap key to click the OK button.

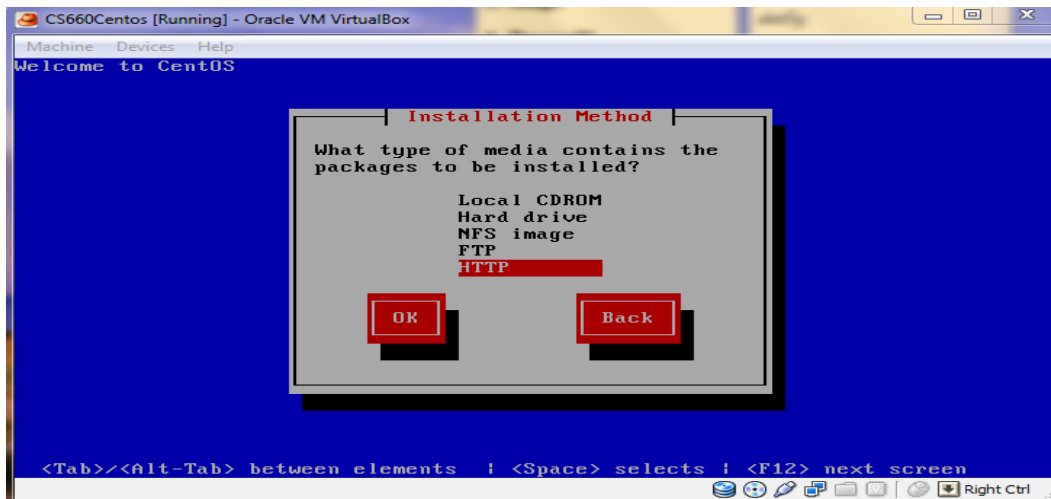


We have chosen “English”, as it appears in the above figure, clicked tap key, and clicked “OK” by clicking Enter key.

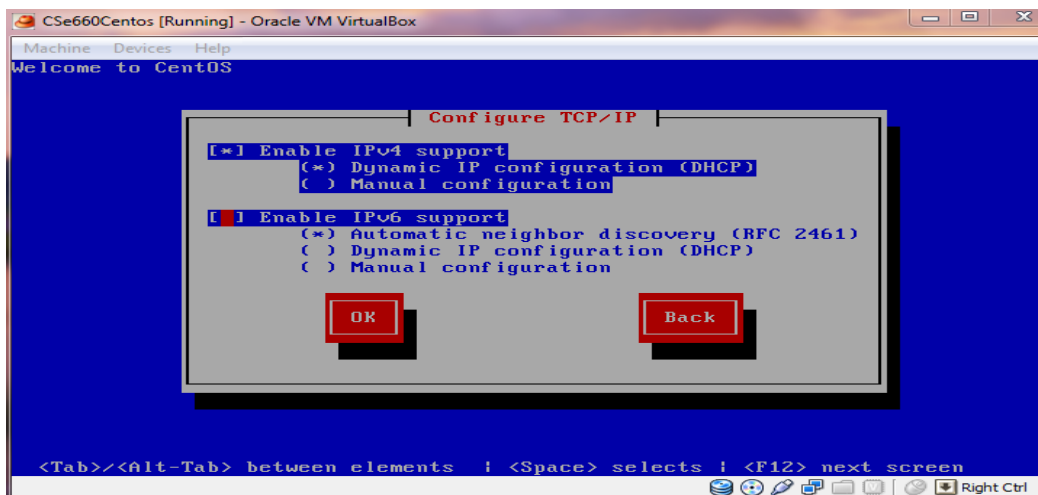
The following figure, allows us to choose the type of keyboard that we are using. We have chosen “us” and clicked “OK”.



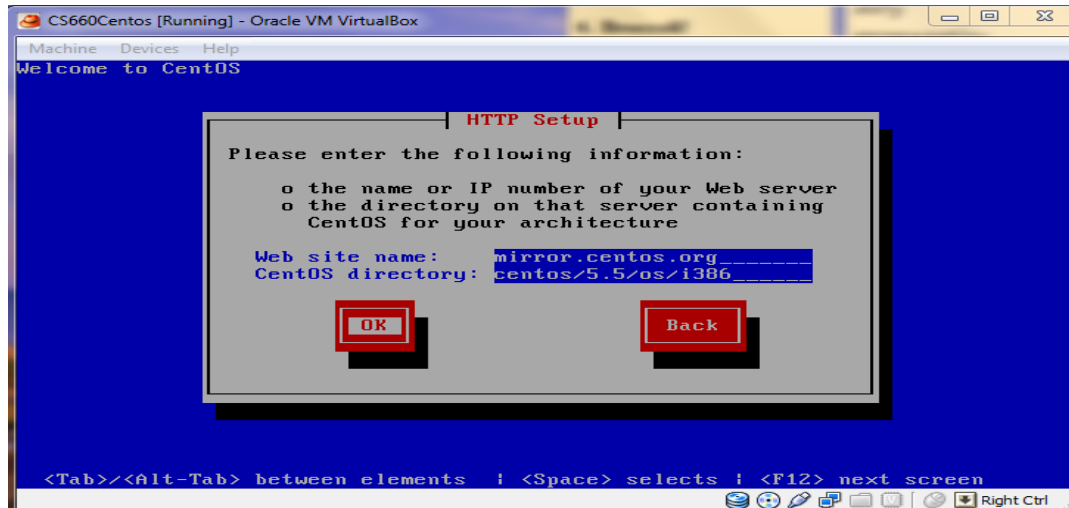
In the following figure, you have to choose the media type that contains the packages to be installed, which is “HTTP” as it shown.



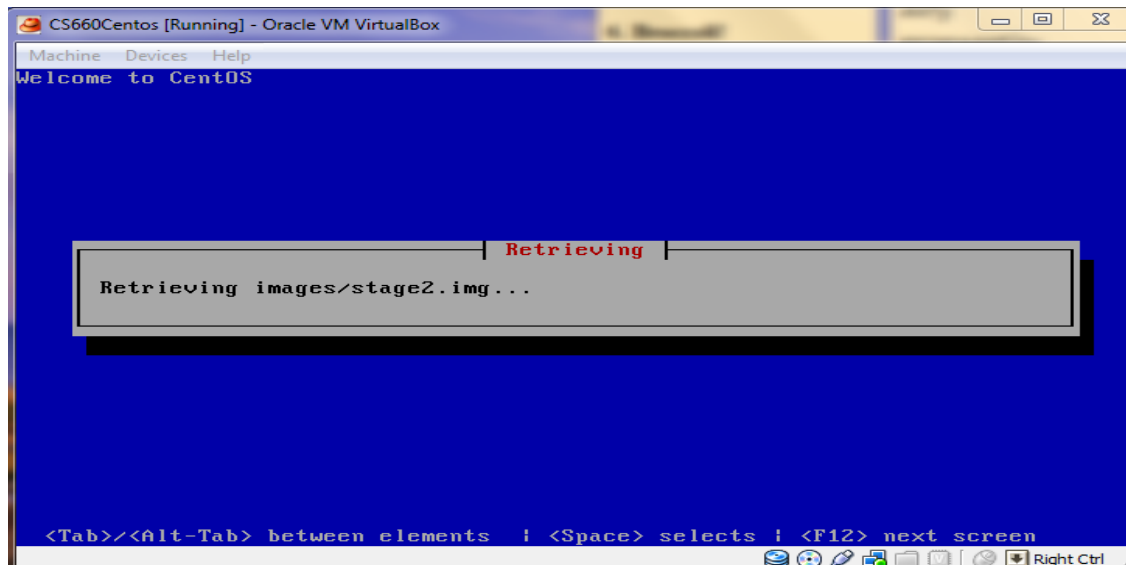
In order to configure TCP/IP, we have marked the following as it shown.



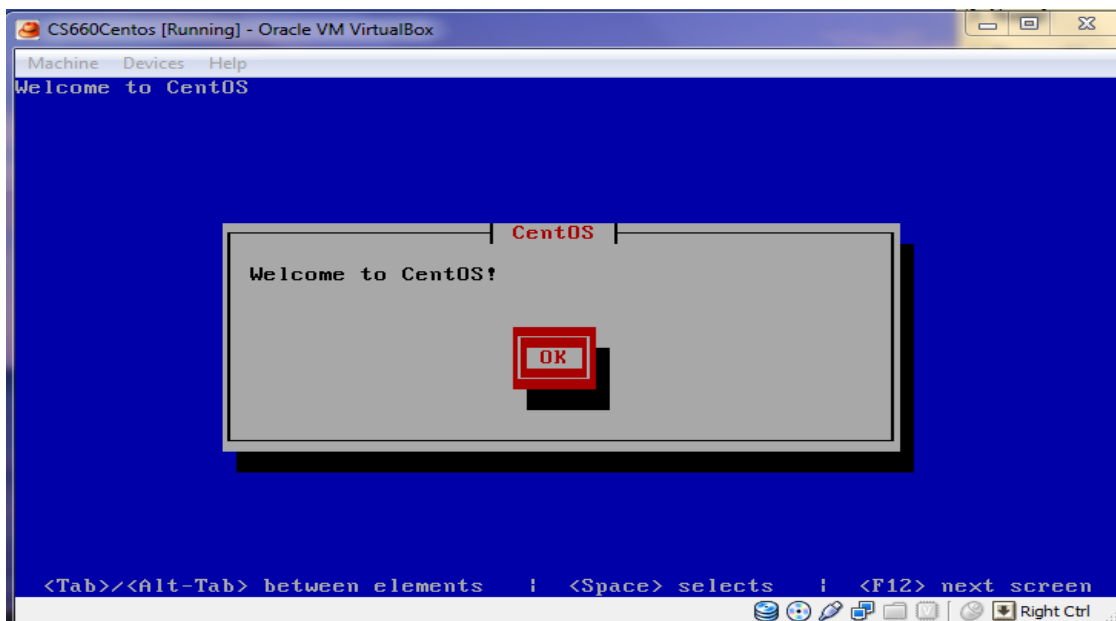
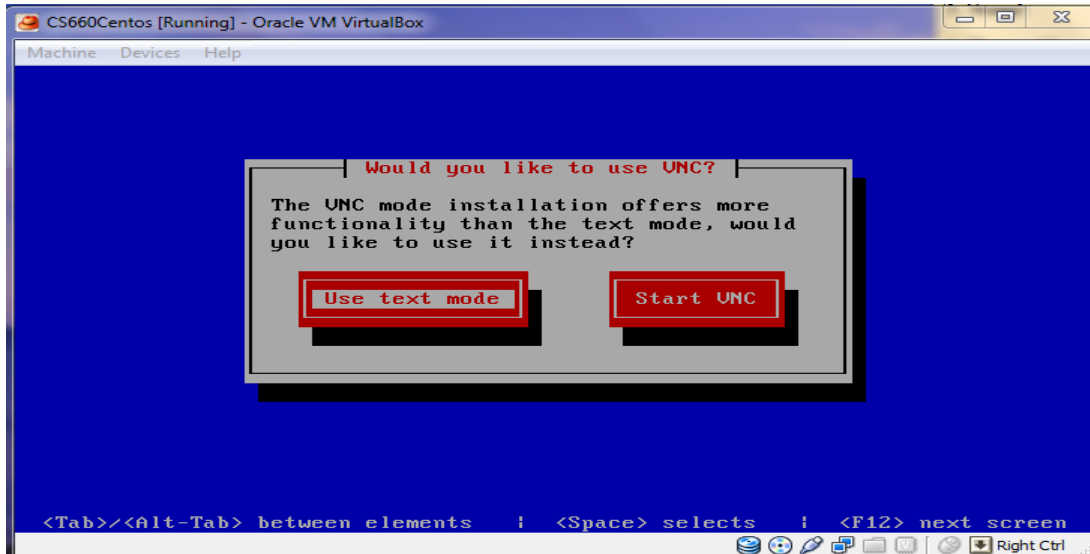
To setup the HTTP, we have the name of the Web server “site name”, and the directory on that server containing Centos.



Retrieving .....

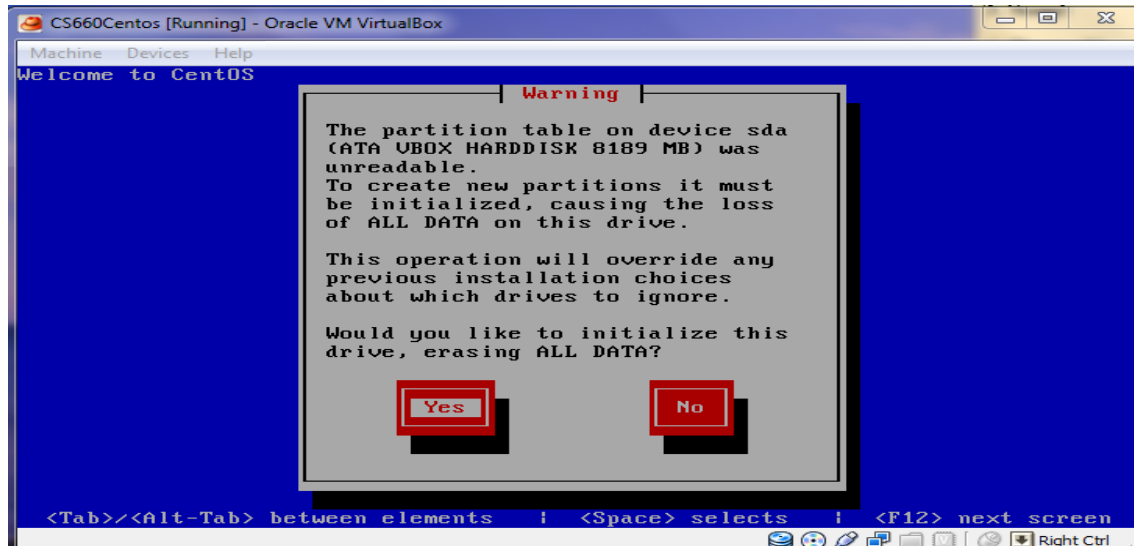


Installation mode, which we have chosen "Text Mode".

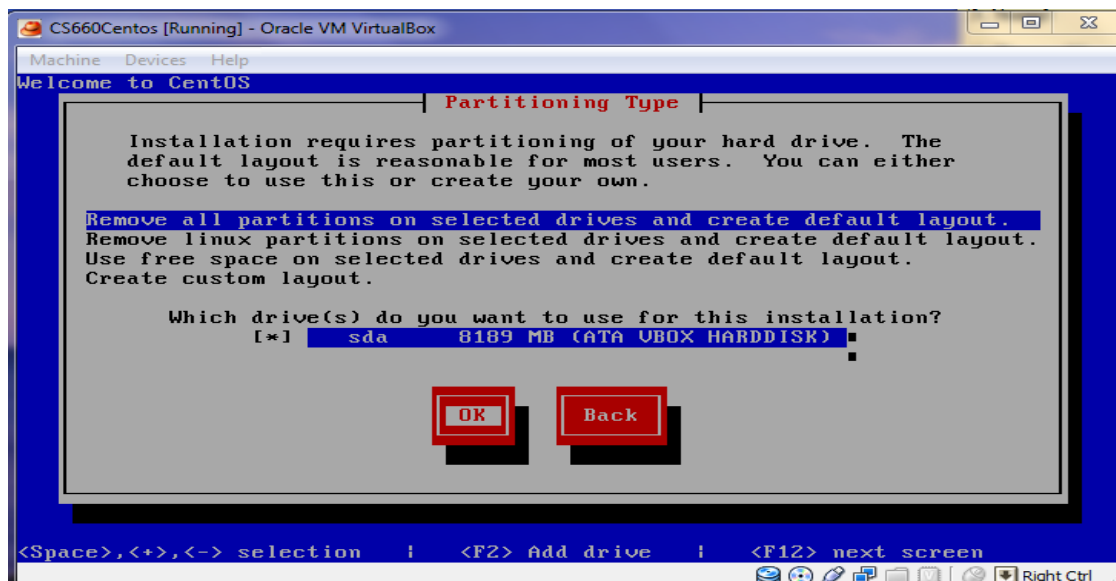




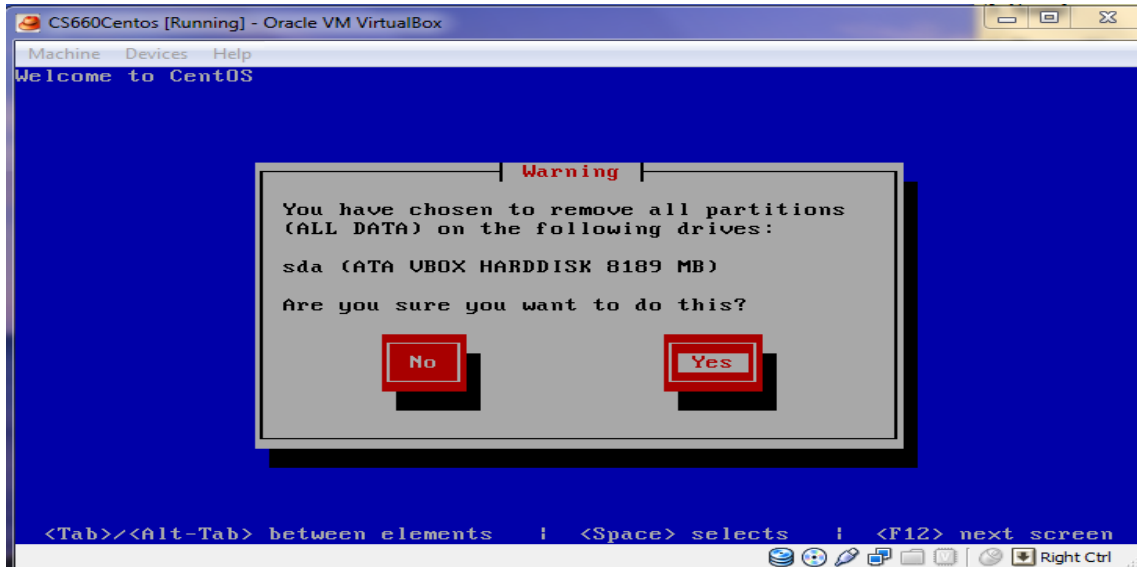
Because the device unreachable, we have to create new partition, which is going to override all previous installation, and erase all data. Choose "Yes".



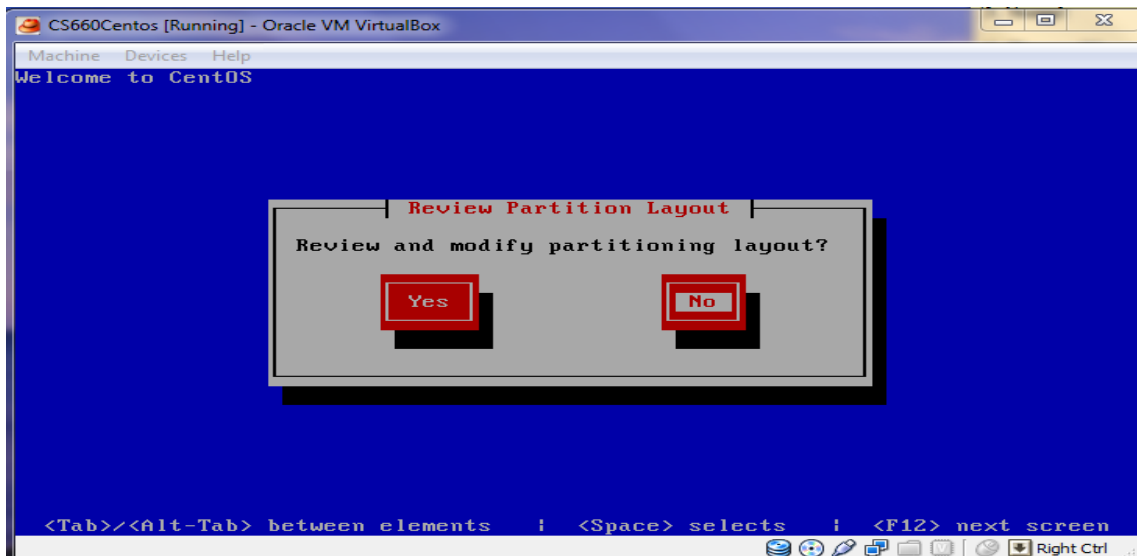
In partitioning type, we have removed all partitions on drivers, created a default layout, and chose the driver that we want to use in our installation.



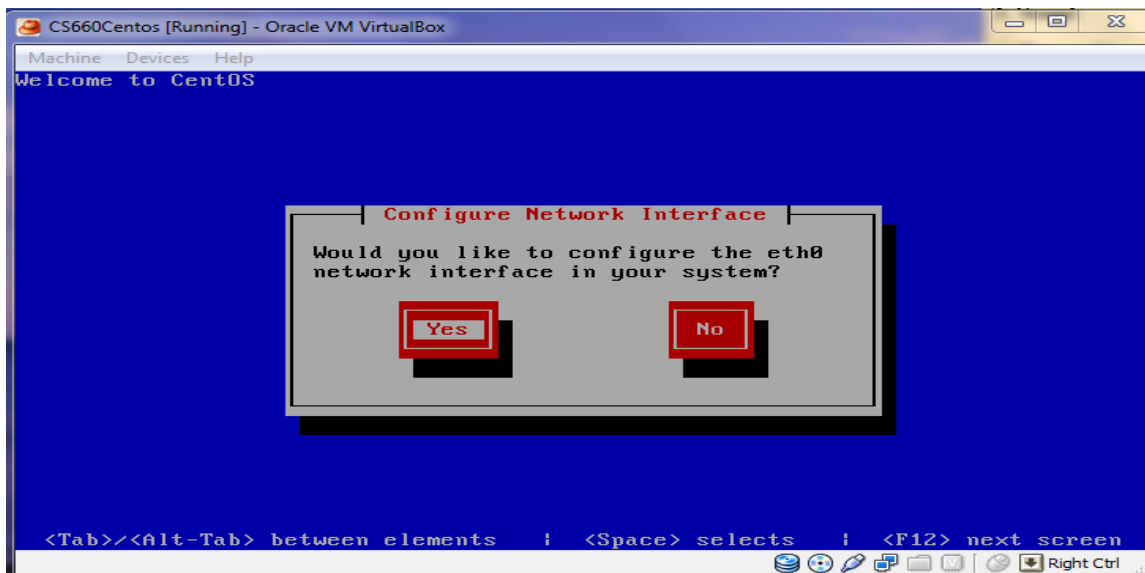
Warning about the previous figure.



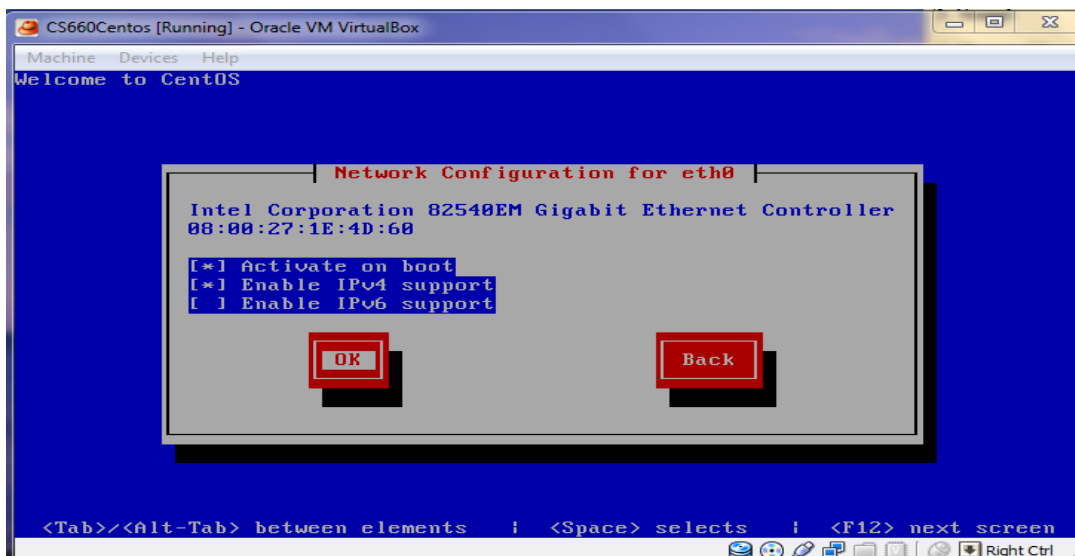
A chance to review the partition layout.

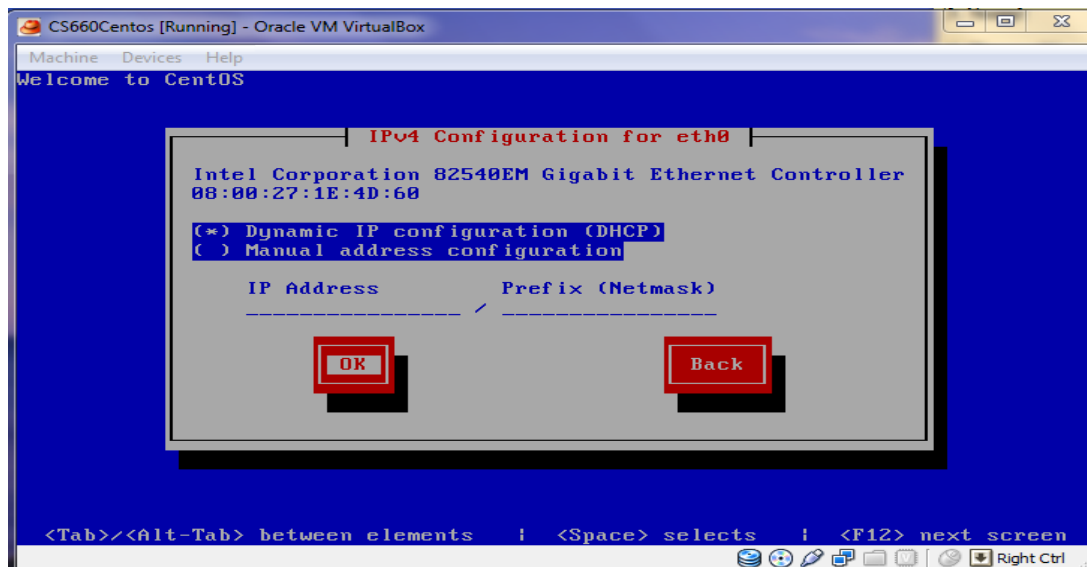


Click "Yes" to configure network interface.

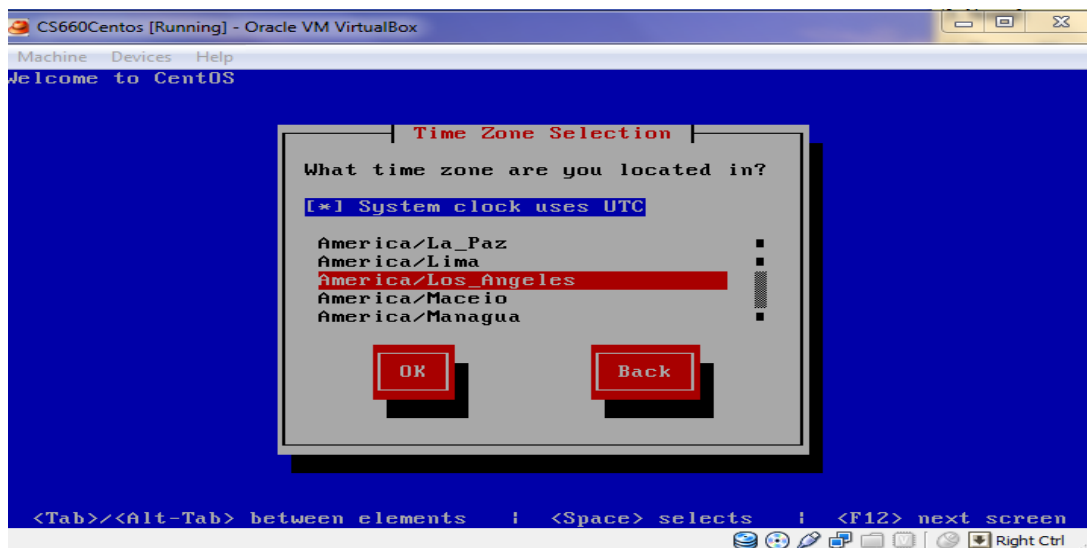


Configuration for "eth0" Ethernet network as an interface to the system.

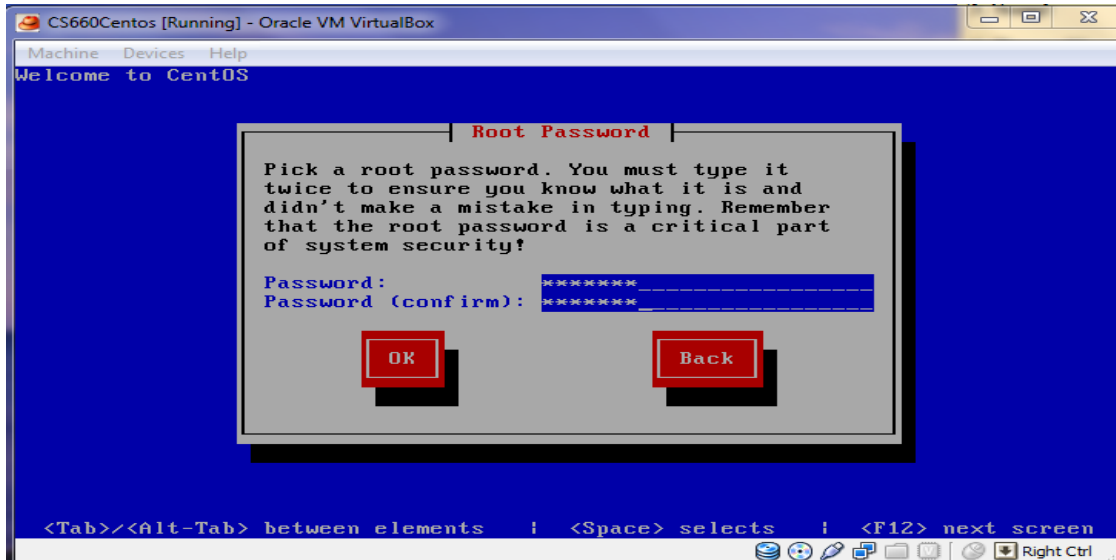




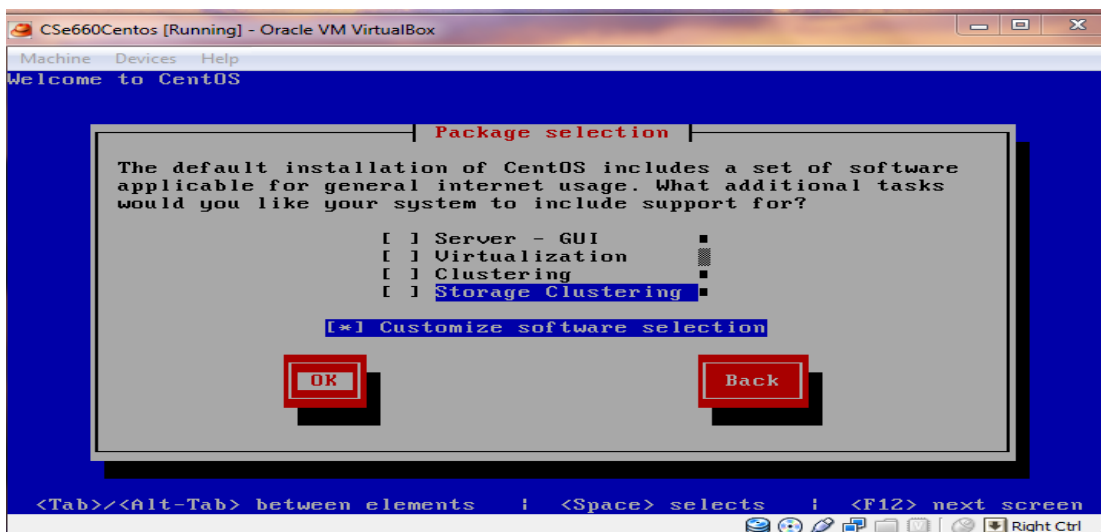
Time Zone Selection options.



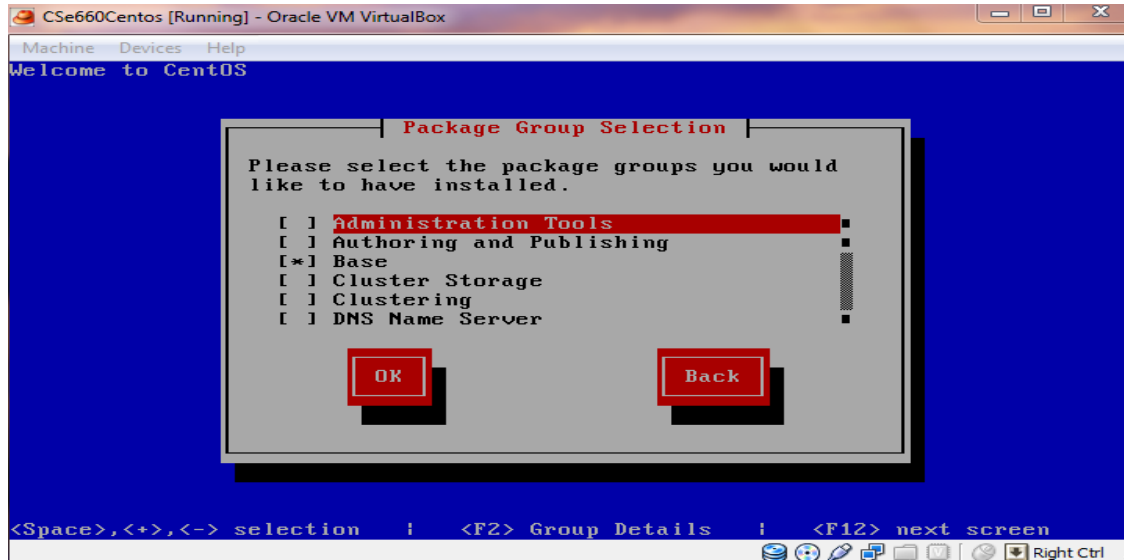
Creating a new password from the root.



In package selection, since we don't need any additional software application, we have chosen "Customize software selection".

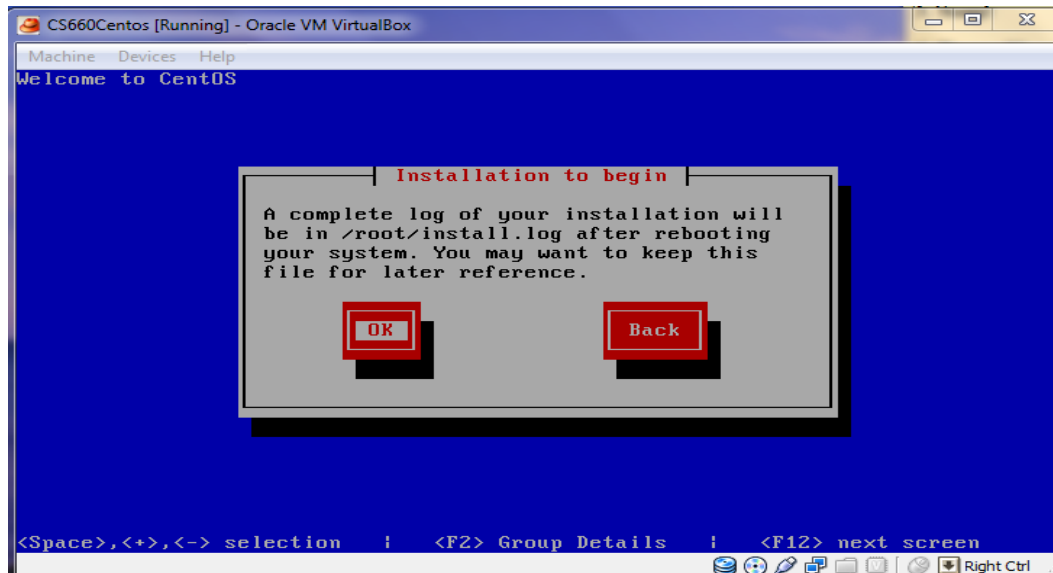


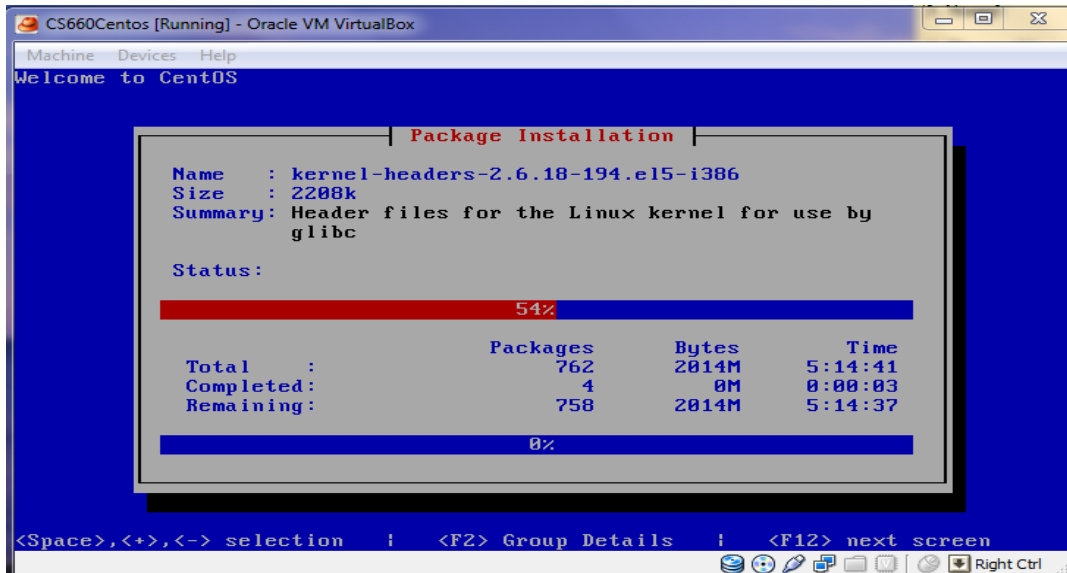
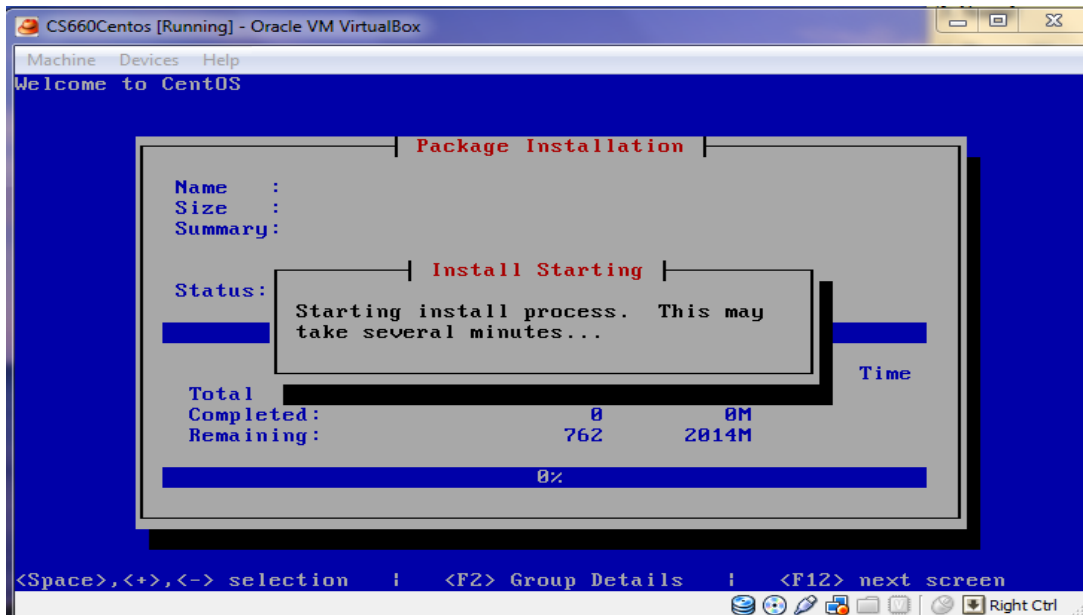
In Package Group Selection, we only need the “base” package group.



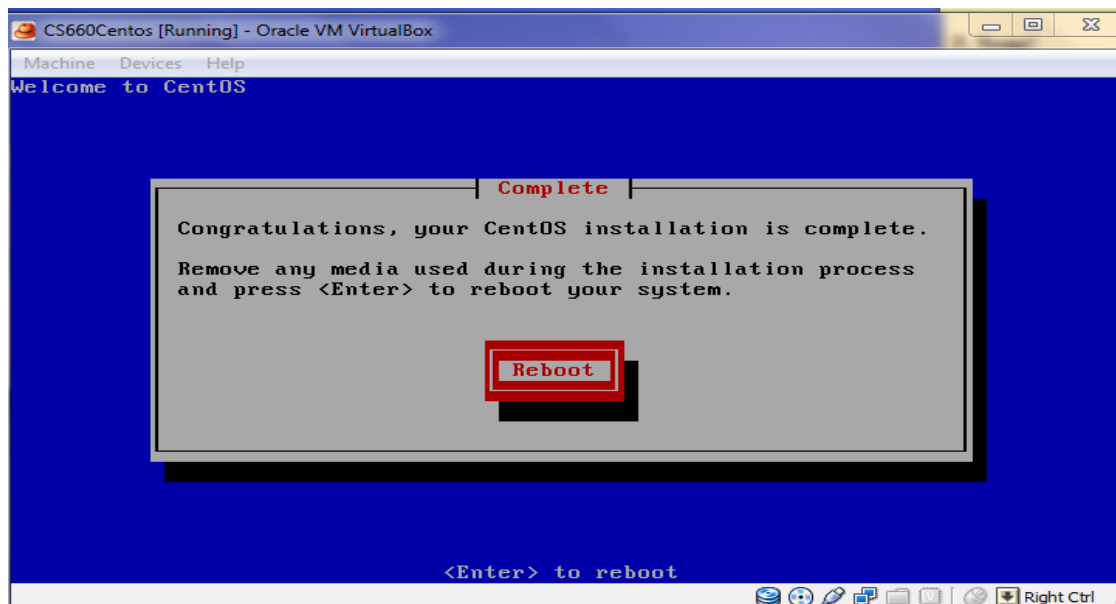
The reference of our installation, which is /root/install.log.

Click “OK” to begin installation.

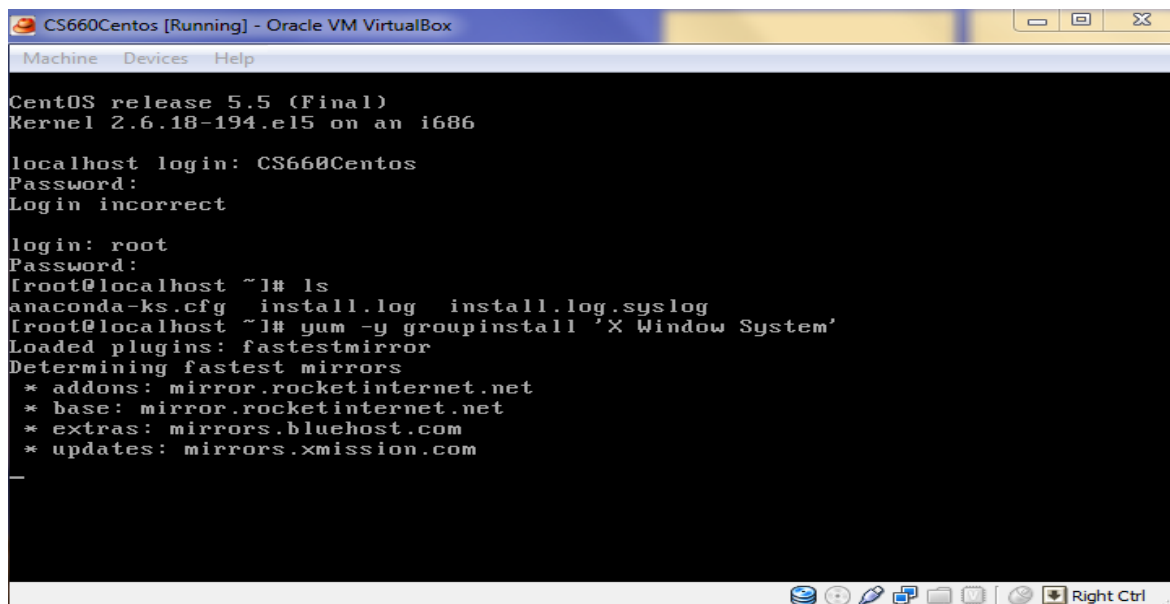




Installation has been completed. Click "Reboot".

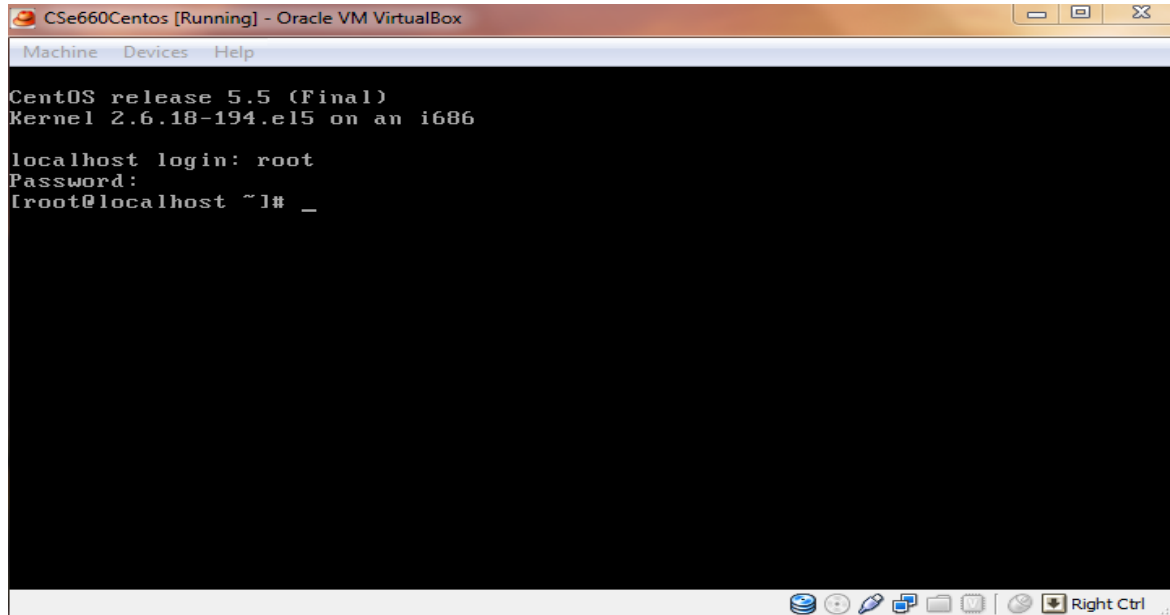


Rebooting.....





Logged in as the root, enter the your password.

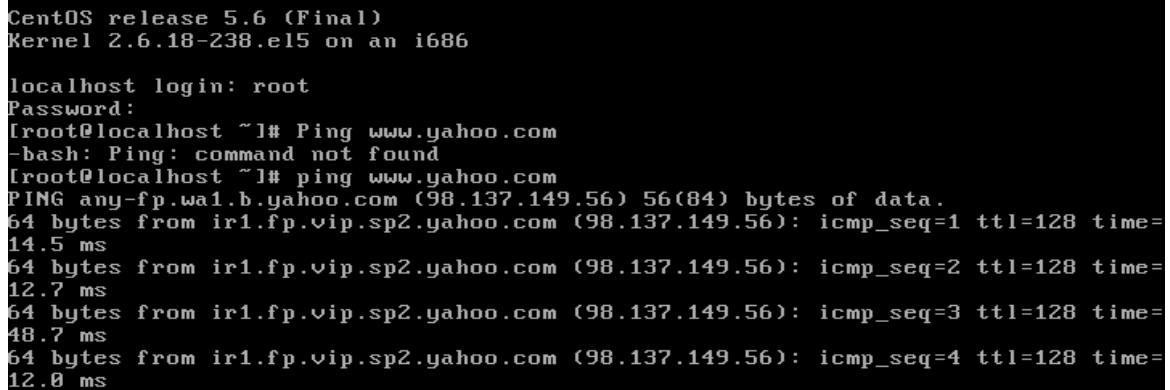


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "CSe660Centos [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal output displays the CentOS release 5.5 (Final) kernel 2.6.18-194.el5 on an i686 architecture. It prompts for a login, where "root" is entered, and then for a password. The prompt changes to [root@localhost ~]#.

```
CSe660Centos [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Machine  Devices  Help
CentOS release 5.5 (Final)
Kernel 2.6.18-194.el5 on an i686

localhost login: root
Password:
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

Now, we are going to ping "www.yahoo.com" as it shown, to test the internet connection.



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the CentOS release 5.6 (Final) kernel 2.6.18-238.el5 on an i686 architecture. It prompts for a login, where "root" is entered, and then for a password. The prompt changes to [root@localhost ~]#. The user enters "Ping www.yahoo.com", which results in a message: "-bash: Ping: command not found". The user then enters "ping www.yahoo.com", which results in a successful ping output showing four successful pings to any-fp.wa1.b.yahoo.com (98.137.149.56) with varying times.

```
CentOS release 5.6 (Final)
Kernel 2.6.18-238.el5 on an i686

localhost login: root
Password:
[root@localhost ~]# Ping www.yahoo.com
-bash: Ping: command not found
[root@localhost ~]# ping www.yahoo.com
PING any-fp.wa1.b.yahoo.com (98.137.149.56) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from ir1.fp.vip.sp2.yahoo.com (98.137.149.56): icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=
14.5 ms
64 bytes from ir1.fp.vip.sp2.yahoo.com (98.137.149.56): icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=
12.7 ms
64 bytes from ir1.fp.vip.sp2.yahoo.com (98.137.149.56): icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=
48.7 ms
64 bytes from ir1.fp.vip.sp2.yahoo.com (98.137.149.56): icmp_seq=4 ttl=128 time=
12.0 ms
-
```

Now, we are going to install variety of group install using the following commands:

```
# yum -y groupinstall 'X Window System'
```

execute startx to start the X-Window system.

```
# yum -y groupinstall 'KDE (K Desktop Environment)'
```

Then execute system-config-display.

Wait and after some time a gui configuration will pop up. Select the resolution of "1024X768" and click "OK".

You may install firefox and development tools by:

```
# yum install firefox
```

```
# yum groupinstall "Development Tools"
```

Group installing "X Window System" using:

```
#yum -y groupinstall 'X Window System'
```

```
12.0 ms
64 bytes from ir1.fp.vip.sp2.yahoo.com (98.137.149.56): icmp_seq=5 ttl=128 time=
12.2 ms
64 bytes from ir1.fp.vip.sp2.yahoo.com (98.137.149.56): icmp_seq=6 ttl=128 time=
12.2 ms
64 bytes from ir1.fp.vip.sp2.yahoo.com (98.137.149.56): icmp_seq=7 ttl=128 time=
12.3 ms
--- any-fp.wa1.b.yahoo.com ping statistics ---
7 packets transmitted, 7 received, 0% packet loss, time 6005ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 12.049/17.849/48.759/12.644 ms
[root@localhost ~]# cls
-bash: cls: command not found
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# yum -y groupinstall 'X Window System'_
```

```
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 12.049/17.849/48.759/12.644 ms
[root@localhost ~]# cls
-bash: cls: command not found
[root@localhost ~]# 
[root@localhost ~]# 
[root@localhost ~]# 
[root@localhost ~]# 
[root@localhost ~]# 
[root@localhost ~]# 
[root@localhost ~]# 
[root@localhost ~]# 
[root@localhost ~]# 
[root@localhost ~]# yum -y groupinstall 'X Window System'
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Determining fastest mirrors
 * base: mirrors.easynews.com
 * extras: mirror.hmc.edu
 * updates: centos.mirror.facebook.net

base                               | 1.1 kB      00:00
base/primary                       | 954 kB      00:00
base                                2683/2683
extras                             | 2.1 kB      00:00
```

```

Installing      : libgnumecanvas          5/192
Installing      : libXmu                   6/192
Installing      : libfontenc              7/192
Installing      : gnome-keyring           8/192
Installing      : alsa-lib                9/192
Installing      : libXfont               10/192
Installing      : xorg-x11-font-utils    11/192
Installing      : libxslt                 12/192
Installing      : libXxf86vm             13/192
Installing      : libdrm                 14/192
Installing      : mesa-libGL             15/192
Installing      : pyxf86config           16/192
Updating        : openssh                17/192
Installing      : xorg-x11-xauth         18/192
Installing      : usermode-gtk           19/192
Installing      : libogg                 20/192
Installing      : avahi                  21/192
Installing      : libXtst                 22/192
Installing      : libXxf86misc           23/192
Installing      : libxkbfile             24/192
Installing      : libdmx                  25/192
Installing      : pycairo                 26/192
Installing      : ttmkfsdir              27/192
Installing      : audiofile              28/192

```

```
xorg-x11-drv-ur98.i386 0:1.1.0-1.1
xorg-x11-drv-v4l.i386 0:0.1.1-4
xorg-x11-drv-vesa.i386 0:1.3.0-8.2.e15
xorg-x11-drv-vga.i386 0:4.1.0-2.1
xorg-x11-drv-via.i386 0:0.2.1-9
xorg-x11-drv-vmouse.i386 0:12.4.0-2.1
xorg-x11-drv-vmware.i386 0:10.13.0-2.1
xorg-x11-drv-void.i386 0:1.1.0-3.1
xorg-x11-drv-voodoo.i386 0:1.1.0-3.1
xorg-x11-font-utils.i386 1:7.1-2
xorg-x11-fonts-base.noarch 0:7.1-2.1.e15
xorg-x11-server-utils.i386 0:7.1-5.e15_6.2
xorg-x11-utils.i386 0:7.1-2.fc6
xorg-x11-xkb-utils.i386 0:1.0.2-2.1
xsri.i386 1:2.1.0-10.fc6
xulrunner.i386 0:1.9.2.15-2.e15_6
yelp.i386 0:2.16.0-26.e15

Dependency Updated:
  openssl.i386 0:4.3p2-72.e15_6.3
  openssl-clients.i386 0:4.3p2-72.e15_6.3
  openssl-server.i386 0:4.3p2-72.e15_6.3

Complete!
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Complete!

yum -y groupinstall 'KDE (K Desktop Environment)'

```
xorg-x11-drv-ur98.i386 0:1.1.0-1.1
xorg-x11-drv-u4l.i386 0:0.1.1-4
xorg-x11-drv-vesa.i386 0:1.3.0-8.2.el5
xorg-x11-drv-vga.i386 0:4.1.0-2.1
xorg-x11-drv-via.i386 0:0.2.1-9
xorg-x11-drv-vmouse.i386 0:12.4.0-2.1
xorg-x11-drv-vmware.i386 0:10.13.0-2.1
xorg-x11-drv-void.i386 0:1.1.0-3.1
xorg-x11-drv-voodoo.i386 0:1.1.0-3.1
xorg-x11-font-utils.i386 1:7.1-2
xorg-x11-fonts-base.noarch 0:7.1-2.1.el5
xorg-x11-server-utils.i386 0:7.1-5.el5_6.2
xorg-x11-utils.i386 0:7.1-2.fc6
xorg-x11-xkb-utils.i386 0:1.0.2-2.1
xsri.i386 1:2.1.0-10.fc6
xulrunner.i386 0:1.9.2.15-2.el5_6
yelp.i386 0:2.16.0-26.el5

Dependency Updated:
  openssh.i386 0:4.3p2-72.el5_6.3
  openssh-clients.i386 0:4.3p2-72.el5_6.3
  openssh-server.i386 0:4.3p2-72.el5_6.3

Complete!
[root@localhost ~]# yum -y groupinstall 'KDE (K Desktop Environment)'
```

lockdev	i386	1.0.1-10	base	14	k
net-snmp-libs	i386	1:5.3.2.2-9.el5_5.1	base	1.3	M
paps	i386	0.6.6-19.el5	base	33	k
pilot-link	i386	2:0.11.8-16	base	407	k
poppler	i386	0.5.4-4.4.el5_5.14	base	3.0	M
poppler-utils	i386	0.5.4-4.4.el5_5.14	base	73	k
qt	i386	1:3.3.6-23.el5	base	3.6	M
sane-backends	i386	1.0.18-5.el5	base	1.0	M
sane-backends-libs	i386	1.0.18-5.el5	base	2.3	M
sip	i386	4.4.5-3	base	216	k
system-config-printer-libs	i386	0.7.32.10-1.el5	base	218	k

Updating for dependencies:

cups-libs	i386	1:1.3.7-26.el5_6.1	updates	199	k
dbus	i386	1.1.2-15.el5_6	updates	235	k
dbus-libs	i386	1.1.2-15.el5_6	updates	124	k

#### Transaction Summary

=====

Install	55 Package(s)
Upgrade	3 Package(s)

Total download size: 159 M

Downloading Packages:

(1/58): libXdamage-1.0.3-2.1.i386.rpm	11	kB	00:00
---------------------------------------	----	----	-------

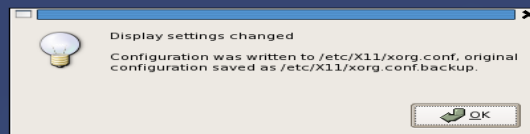
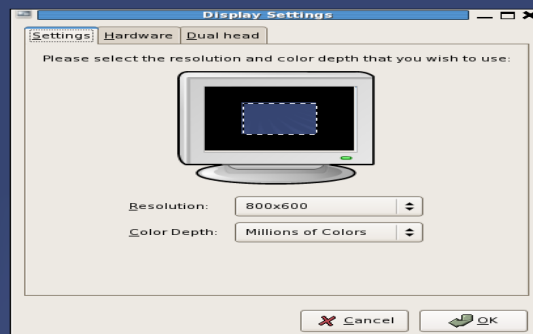
(29/58): dbus-1.1.2-15.el5_6.i386.rpm	235	kB	00:00
(30/58): flac-1.1.2-28.el5_0.1.i386.rpm	305	kB	00:02
(31/58): pilot-link-0.11.8-16.i386.rpm	407	kB	00:02
(32/58): lm_sensors-2.10.7-9.el5.i386.rpm	511	kB	00:01
(33/58): gmp-4.1.4-10.el5.i386.rpm	664	kB	00:02
(34/58): libtheora-1.0alpha7-1.i386.rpm	708	kB	00:04
(35/58): libsmclient-3.0.33-3.29.el5_6.2.i386.rpm	908	kB	00:00
(36/58): htdig-3.2.0b6-11.el5.i386.rpm	997	kB	00:04
(37/58): sane-backends-1.0.18-5.el5.i386.rpm	1.0	MB	00:05
(38/58): PyXML-0.8.4-4.el5_4.2.i386.rpm	1.0	MB	00:04
(39/58): arts-1.5.4-1.i386.rpm	1.1	MB	00:04
(40/58): net-snmp-libs-5.3.2.2-9.el5_5.1.i386.rpm	1.3	MB	00:04
(41/58): gphoto2-2.2.0-3.el5.i386.rpm	1.4	MB	00:05
(42/58): PyQt-3.16-4.i386.rpm	2.0	MB	00:08
(43/58): sane-backends-libs-1.0.18-5.el5.i386.rpm	2.3	MB	00:06
(44/58): kdeaddons-3.5.4-1.fc6.i386.rpm	2.5	MB	00:09
(45/58): poppler-0.5.4-4.4.el5_5.14.i386.rpm	3.0	MB	00:13
(46/58): cups-1.3.7-26.el5_6.1.i386.rpm	3.1	MB	00:00
(47/58): qt-3.3.6-23.el5.i386.rpm	3.6	MB	00:16
(48/58): kdeutils-3.5.4-5.fc6.i386.rpm	3.8	MB	00:14
(49/58): kdeartwork-3.5.4-1.fc6.i386.rpm	5.8	MB	00:24
(50/58): kdemultimedia-3.5.4-2.fc6.i386.rpm	7.4	MB	00:34
(51/58): kdeggraphics-3.5.4-17.el5_5.1.i386.rpm	7.8	MB	00:27
(52/58): hplip-1.6.7-6.el5_6.1.i386.rpm	7.8	MB	00:02
(53/58): kdeaccessibil (39%) 20% [==	1	236	kB/s 1.7 MB 00:30 ETA

## # system-config-display

```
libmng.i386 0:1.0.9-5.1
libraw1394.i386 0:1.3.0-1.e15
libsane-hpaio.i386 0:1.6.7-6.e15_6.1
libsmbclient.i386 0:3.0.33-3.29.e15_6.2
libtheora.i386 0:1.0alpha7-1
lm_sensors.i386 0:2.10.7-9.e15
lockdev.i386 0:1.0.1-10
net-snmp-libs.i386 1:5.3.2.2-9.e15_5.1
paps.i386 0:0.6.6-19.e15
pilot-link.i386 2:0.11.8-16
poppler.i386 0:0.5.4-4.4.e15_5.14
poppler-utils.i386 0:0.5.4-4.4.e15_5.14
qt.i386 1:3.3.6-23.e15
sane-backends.i386 0:1.0.18-5.e15
sane-backends-libs.i386 0:1.0.18-5.e15
sip.i386 0:4.4.5-3
system-config-printer-libs.i386 0:0.7.32.10-1.e15

Dependency Updated:
  cups-libs.i386 1:1.3.7-26.e15_6.1      dbus.i386 0:1.1.2-15.e15_6
  dbus-libs.i386 0:1.1.2-15.e15_6

Complete!
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# system-config-display_
```



Installing FireFox. #yum install firefox.

```
poppler.i386 0:0.5.4-4.4.el5_5.14
poppler-utils.i386 0:0.5.4-4.4.el5_5.14
qt.i386 1:3.3.6-23.el5
sane-backends.i386 0:1.0.18-5.el5
sane-backends-libs.i386 0:1.0.18-5.el5
sip.i386 0:4.4.5-3
system-config-printer-libs.i386 0:0.7.32.10-1.el5

Dependency Updated:
  cups-libs.i386 1:1.3.7-26.el5_6.1      dbus.i386 0:1.1.2-15.el5_6
  dbus-libs.i386 0:1.1.2-15.el5_6

Complete!
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# system-config-display
Window manager warning: Failed to read theme from file /usr/share/themes/Clearlooks/metacity-1/metacity-theme-1.xml: Failed to open file '/usr/share/themes/Clearlooks/metacity-1/metacity-theme-1.xml': No such file or directory
Window manager warning: Failed to load theme "Clearlooks": Failed to open file '/usr/share/themes/Clearlooks/metacity-1/metacity-theme-1.xml': No such file or directory
Window manager warning: Lost connection to the display ':17.0';
most likely the X server was shut down or you killed/destroyed
the window manager.
[root@localhost ~]# yum install firefox_
```

Enter "y" for Yes.

```
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
* base: mirrors.easynews.com
* extras: mirror.hmc.edu
* updates: centos.mirror.facebook.net
Setting up Install Process
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package firefox.i386 0:3.6.15-1.el5.centos set to be updated
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
Package Arch Version Repository Size
=====
Installing:
firefox i386 3.6.15-1.el5.centos updates 14 M

Transaction Summary
=====
Install 1 Package(s)
Upgrade 0 Package(s)

Total download size: 14 M
Is this ok [y/N]: y_
```

```
=====
Installing:
firefox i386 3.6.15-1.el5.centos updates 14 M

Transaction Summary
=====
Install 1 Package(s)
Upgrade 0 Package(s)

Total download size: 14 M
Is this ok [y/N]: y
Downloading Packages:
firefox-3.6.15-1.el5.centos.i386.rpm | 14 MB 00:03
Running rpm_check_debug
Running Transaction Test
Finished Transaction Test
Transaction Test Succeeded
Running Transaction
Installing : firefox 1/1

Installed:
firefox.i386 0:3.6.15-1.el5.centos

Complete!
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Install "Development Tools"

# yum groupinstall "Development Tools"

```
=====
Installing:
  firefox                i386                3.6.15-1.el5.centos        updates                14 M

Transaction Summary
=====
Install      1 Package(s)
Upgrade      0 Package(s)

Total download size: 14 M
Is this ok [y/N]: y
Downloading Packages:
firefox-3.6.15-1.el5.centos.i386.rpm                | 14 MB      00:03
Running rpm_check_debug
Running Transaction Test
Finished Transaction Test
Transaction Test Succeeded
Running Transaction
  Installing      : firefox                                1/1

Installed:
  firefox.i386 0:3.6.15-1.el5.centos

Complete!
[root@localhost ~]# yum groupinstall "Development Tools"
```

Enter "y" for Yes.

```
glibc-devel                i386                2.5-58.el5_6.3            updates                2.0 M
glibc-headers              i386                2.5-58.el5_6.3            updates                603 k
imake                      i386                1.0.2-3                   base                   319 k
kernel-devel               i686                2.6.18-238.9.1.el5        updates                5.5 M
kernel-headers             i386                2.6.18-238.9.1.el5        updates                1.1 M
libXevie                   i386                1.0.1-3.1                 base                   14 k
libgfortran                i386                4.1.2-50.el5              base                   232 k
libstdc++-devel            i386                4.1.2-50.el5              base                   2.8 M
perl-URI                   noarch              1.35-3                    base                   116 k
postgresql-libs            i386                8.1.23-1.el5_6.1          updates                196 k
pyspi                      i386                0.6.1-1.el5               base                   79 k
systemtap-runtime          i386                1.3-4.el5                 base                   92 k
xorg-x11-server-Xvfb       i386                1.1.1-48.76.el5_6.4       updates                1.6 M
Updating for dependencies:
glibc                      i686                2.5-58.el5_6.3            updates                5.3 M
glibc-common               i386                2.5-58.el5_6.3            updates                16 M
nscd                       i386                2.5-58.el5_6.3            updates                167 k

Transaction Summary
=====
Install      56 Package(s)
Upgrade      3 Package(s)

Total download size: 93 M
Is this ok [y/N]: y_
```

```
Transaction Summary
=====
Install      56 Package(s)
Upgrade      3 Package(s)

Total download size: 93 M
Is this ok [y/N]: y
Downloading Packages:
(1/59): pstack-1.2-7.2.2.i386.rpm                    | 4.5 kB      00:00
(2/59): libXevie-1.0.1-3.1.i386.rpm                  | 14 kB       00:01
(3/59): diffstat-1.41-1.2.3.el5.i386.rpm             | 18 kB       00:00
(4/59): byacc-1.9-29.2.2.i386.rpm                   | 37 kB       00:00
(5/59): redhat-rpm-config-8.0.45-32.el5.centos.noarch.rp | 54 kB       00:00
(6/59): ltrace-0.5-13.45svn.el5.i386.rpm            | 61 kB       00:00
(7/59): pyspi-0.6.1-1.el5.i386.rpm                  | 79 kB       00:01
(8/59): apr-util-1.2.7-11.el5_5.2.i386.rpm          | 80 kB       00:00
(9/59): systemtap-runtime-1.3-4.el5.i386.rpm        | 92 kB       00:00
(10/59): indent-2.2.9-14.fc6.i386.rpm               | 93 kB       00:00
(11/59): patchutils-0.2.31-2.2.2.i386.rpm            | 109 kB      00:00
(12/59): perl-URI-1.35-3.noarch.rpm                  | 116 kB      00:00
(13/59): python-ldap-2.2.0-2.1.i386.rpm              | 122 kB      00:00
(14/59): apr-1.2.7-11.el5_5.3.i386.rpm              | 123 kB      00:00
(15/59): flex-2.5.4a-41.fc6.i386.rpm                | 124 kB      00:00
```

Typing "startx" to open the centos window as following.

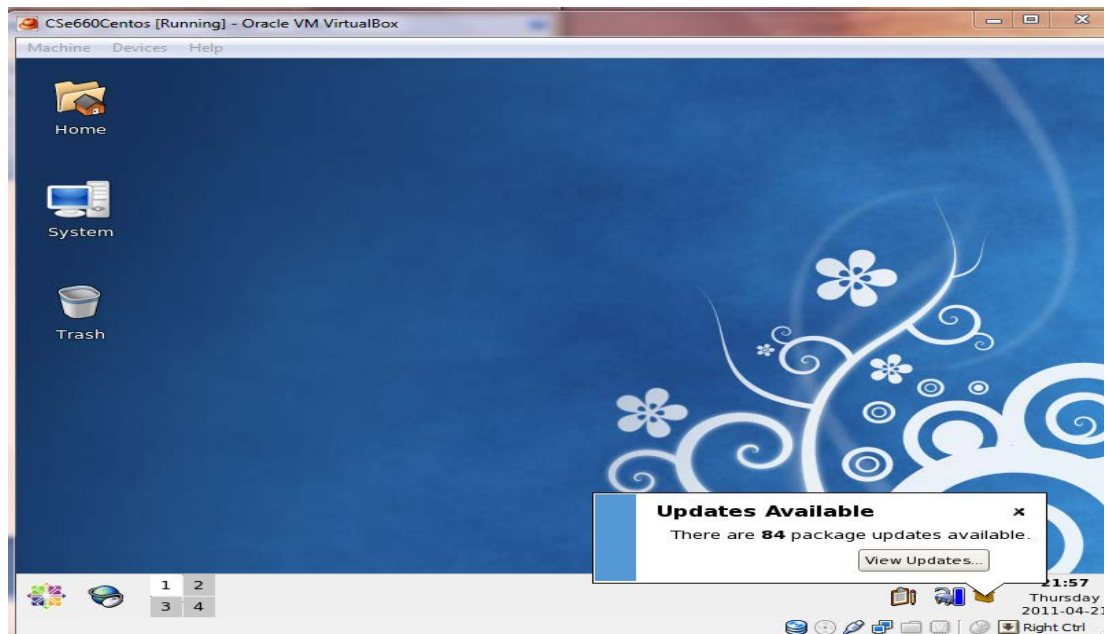
```
apr.i386 0:1.2.7-11.e15_5.3
apr-util.i386 0:1.2.7-11.e15_5.2
at-spi.i386 0:1.7.11-3.e15
elfutils-libs.i386 0:0.137-3.e15
gail.i386 0:1.9.2-3.e15_4
glibc-devel.i386 0:2.5-58.e15_6.3
glibc-headers.i386 0:2.5-58.e15_6.3
imake.i386 0:1.0.2-3
kernel-devel.i686 0:2.6.18-238.9.1.e15
kernel-headers.i386 0:2.6.18-238.9.1.e15
libXevie.i386 0:1.0.1-3.1
libgfortran.i386 0:4.1.2-50.e15
libstdc++-devel.i386 0:4.1.2-50.e15
perl-URI.noarch 0:1.35-3
postgresql-libs.i386 0:8.1.23-1.e15_6.1
pyspi.i386 0:0.6.1-1.e15
systemtap-runtime.i386 0:1.3-4.e15
xorg-x11-server-Xvfb.i386 0:1.1.1-48.76.e15_6.4

Dependency Updated:
glibc.i686 0:2.5-58.e15_6.3      glibc-common.i386 0:2.5-58.e15_6.3
nscd.i386 0:2.5-58.e15_6.3

Complete!
[root@localhost ~]# startx_
```







Installing Centos is done.

## Installation of Lustre

### Preparation of Centos for Lustre

Visiting the website <http://www.lustre.org> is the first requirement. There are a number of areas that should read through, especially the Lustre manual.

### Packages for Lustre

Lustre is designed, developed and maintained by Oracle Corporation.

We had to install the following package, in the following order:

1- Lustre-patched kernel (MDS/MGS/OSS Only)

kernel-2.6.18-194.3.1.el5\_lustre.1.8.4.i686.rpm.

**\*Note:** in case if you weren't able to install the kernel you have to use the following command: "rpm -ivh --force kernel-2.6.18-194.3.1.el5\_lustre.1.8.4.i686.rpm", to force it.

2- Lustre modules (Client and Server for Lustre patched kernel)

lustre-modules-1.8.4-2.6.18\_194.3.1.el5\_lustre.1.8.4.i686.rpm.

3- Backing filesystem kernel module (MDS/MGS/OSS Only)

lustre-ldiskfs-3.1.3-2.6.18\_194.3.1.el5\_lustre.1.8.4.i686.rpm.

4- Lustre userland tools (Client and server for patched Lustre kernel)

lustre-1.8.4-2.6.18\_194.3.1.el5\_lustre.1.8.4.i686.rpm.

5- Backing filesystem creation and repair tools (MDS/MGS/OSS Only)

e2fsprogs-1.41.10.sun2-0redhat.rhel5.i386.rpm.

### Installation of server files of Lustre for Centos

After downloading the Lustre kernel we had to install it using the force command to overwrite the newer Centos kernel that existed.

```
root@localhost:~ - Shell - Konsole
Session Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help

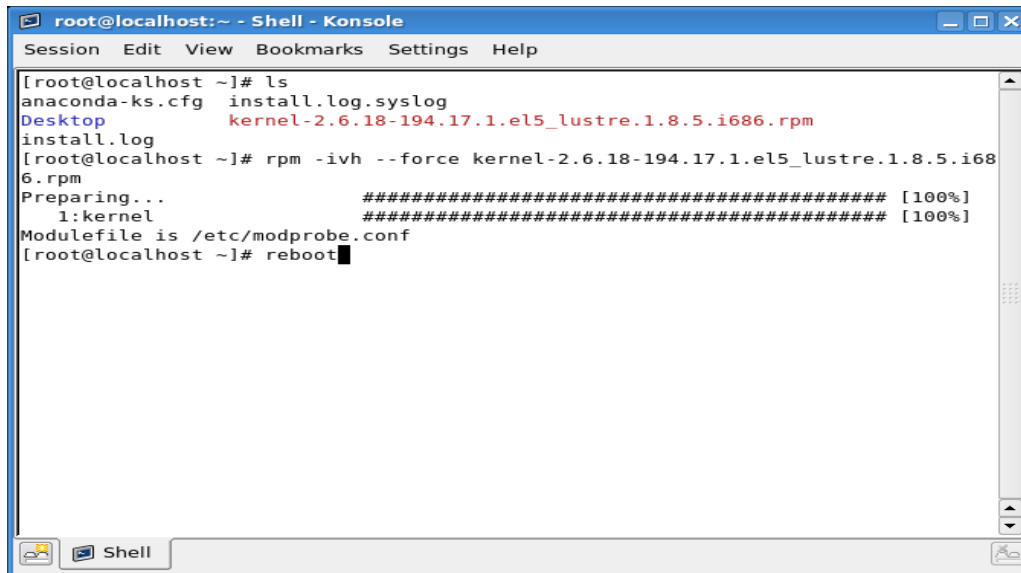
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  install.log.syslog
Desktop          kernel-2.6.18-194.17.1.el5_lustre.1.8.5.i686.rpm
install.log
[root@localhost ~]# rpm -ivh --force kernel-2.6.18-194.17.1.el5_lustre.1.8.5.i686.rpm
```

```
root@localhost:~ - Shell - Konsole
Session Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help

[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  install.log.syslog
Desktop          kernel-2.6.18-194.17.1.el5_lustre.1.8.5.i686.rpm
install.log
[root@localhost ~]# rpm -ivh --force kernel-2.6.18-194.17.1.el5_lustre.1.8.5.i686.rpm
Preparing...
1:kernel
```

#####	[100%]
#####	( 76%)

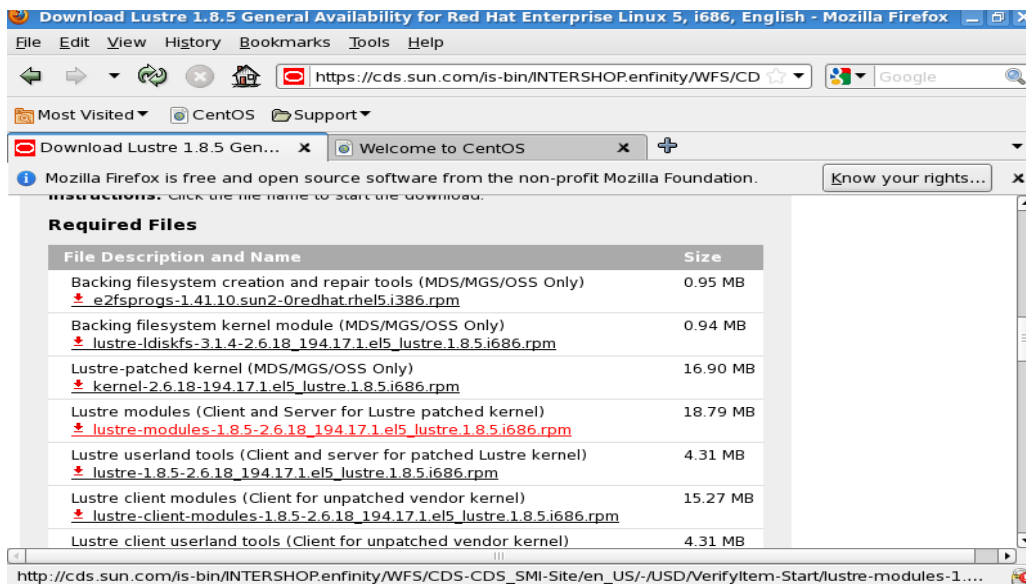
After it finishes installing the kernel, reboot

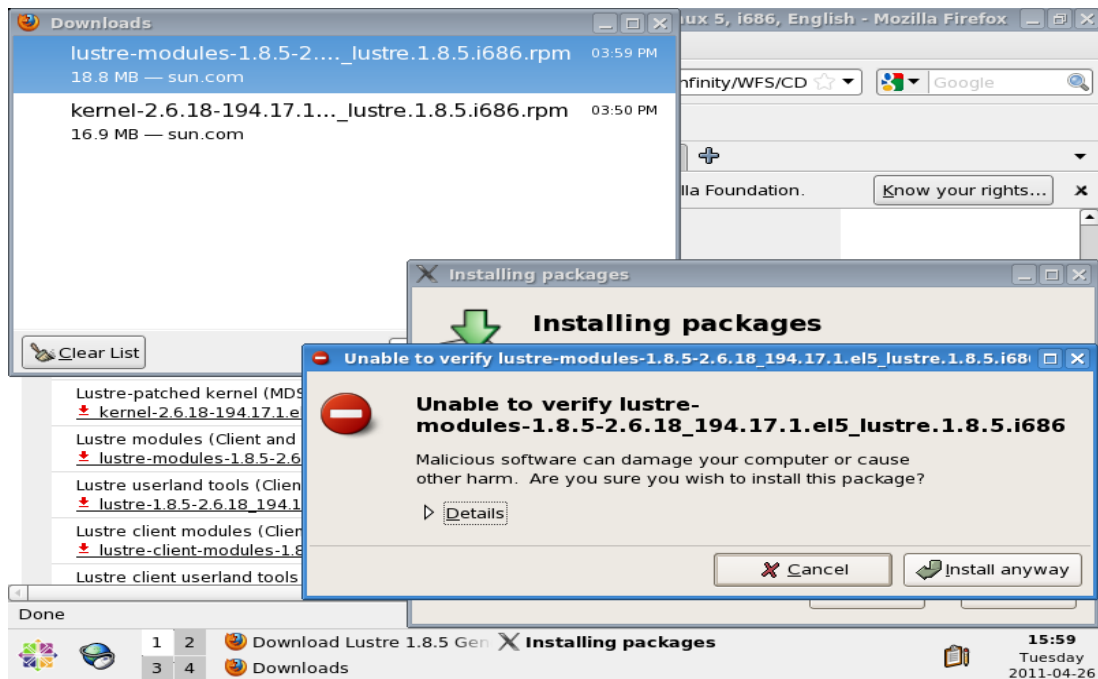
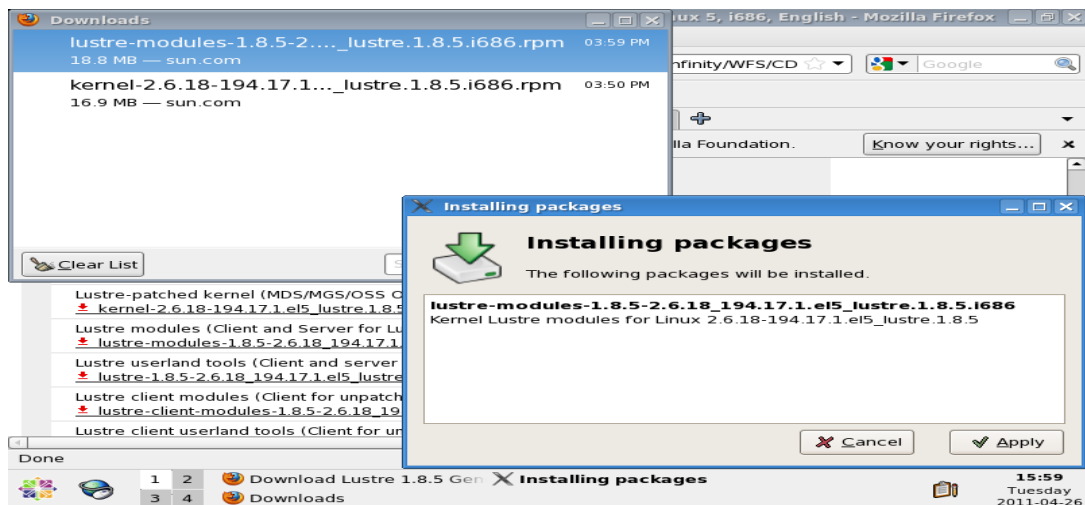


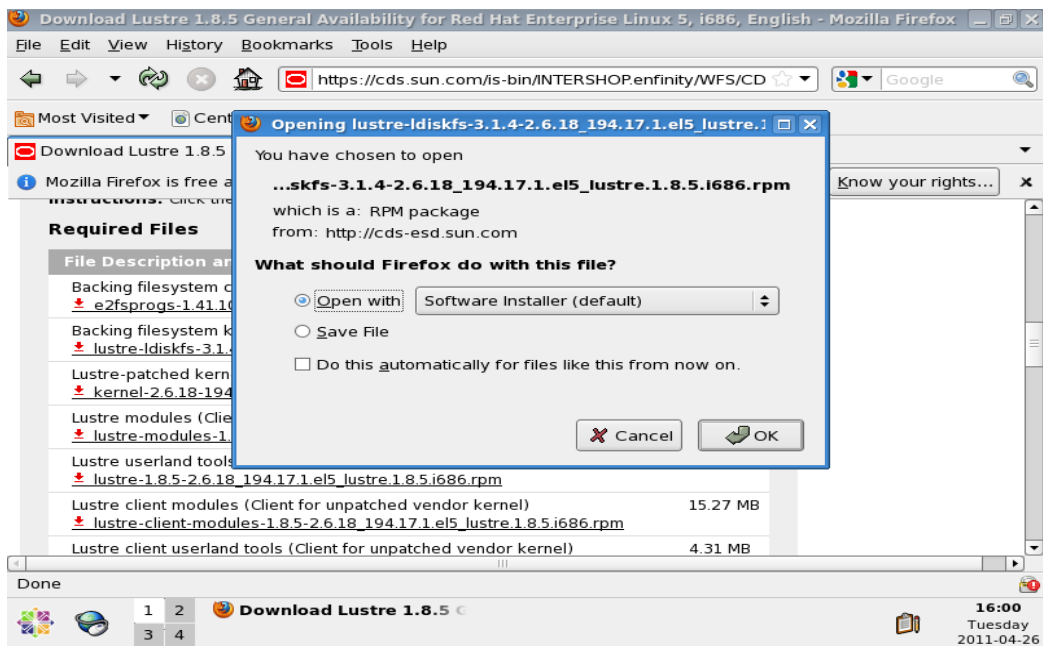
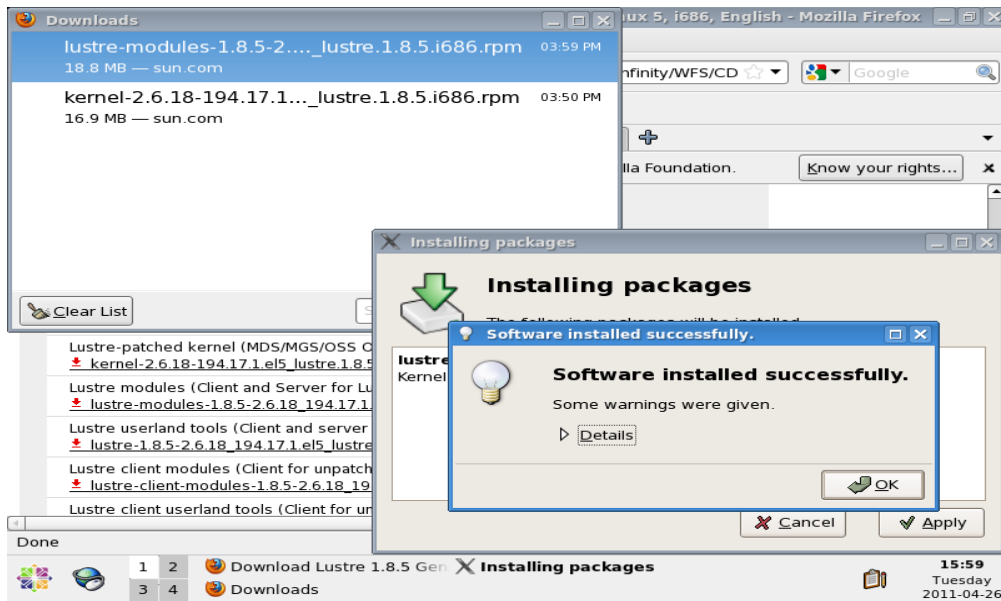
```
root@localhost:~ - Shell - Konsole
Session Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help

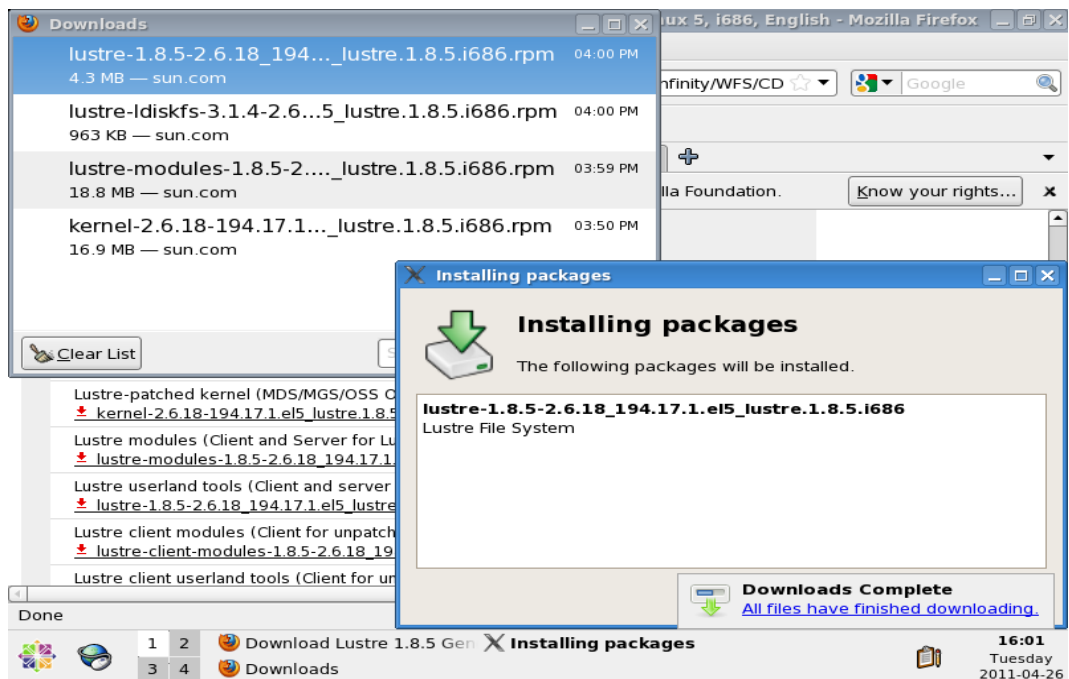
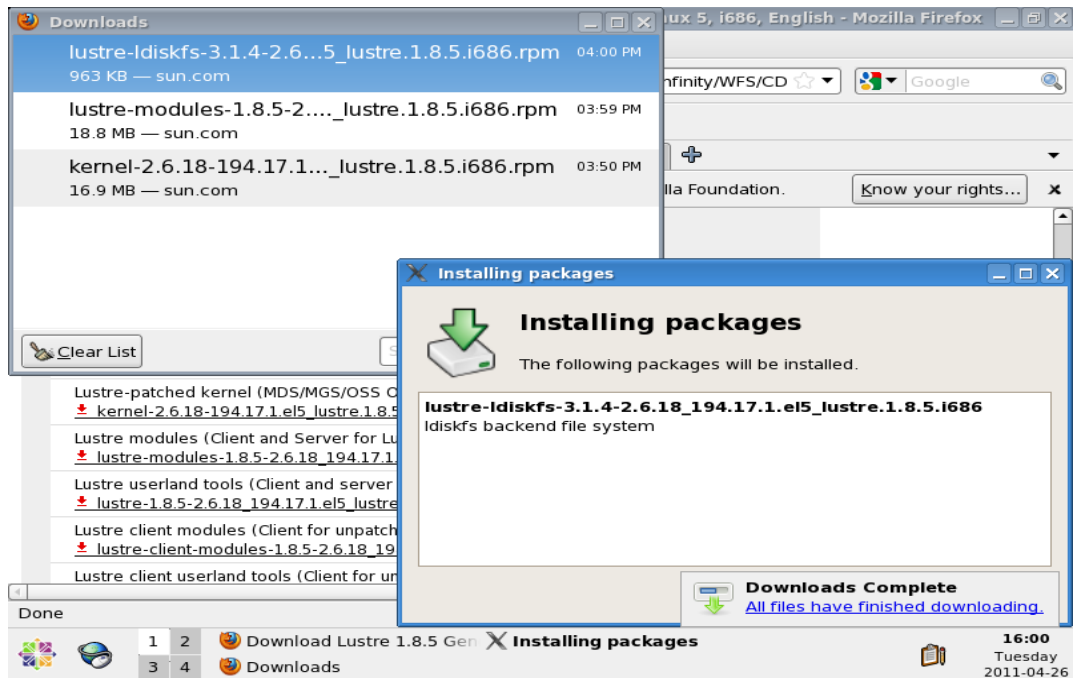
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  install.log.syslog
Desktop          kernel-2.6.18-194.17.1.el5_lustre.1.8.5.i686.rpm
install.log
[root@localhost ~]# rpm -ivh --force kernel-2.6.18-194.17.1.el5_lustre.1.8.5.i686.rpm
Preparing...                               ##### [100%]
1:kernel                                   ##### [100%]
Modulefile is /etc/modprobe.conf
[root@localhost ~]# reboot
```

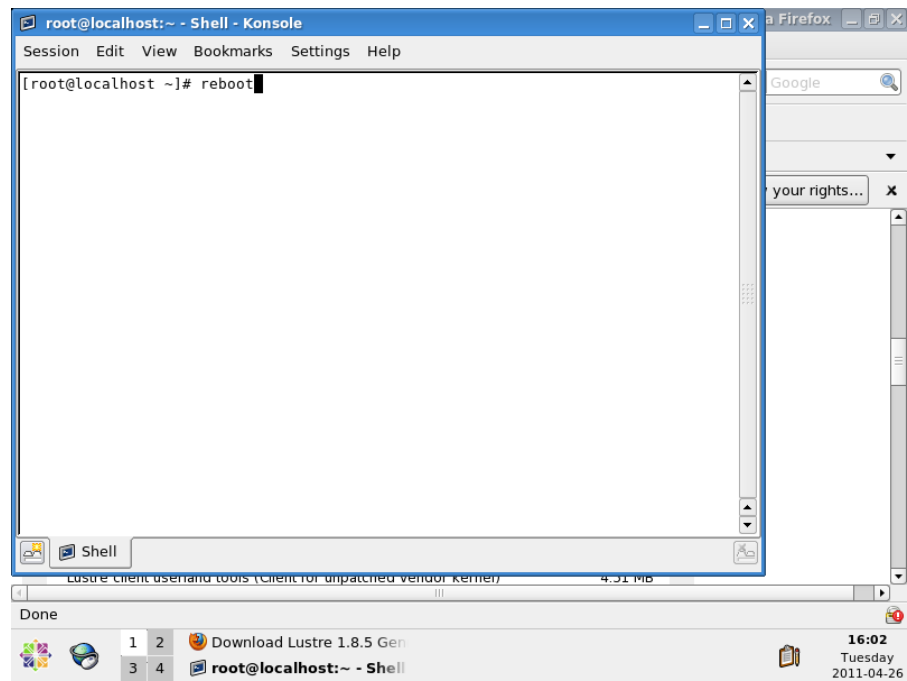
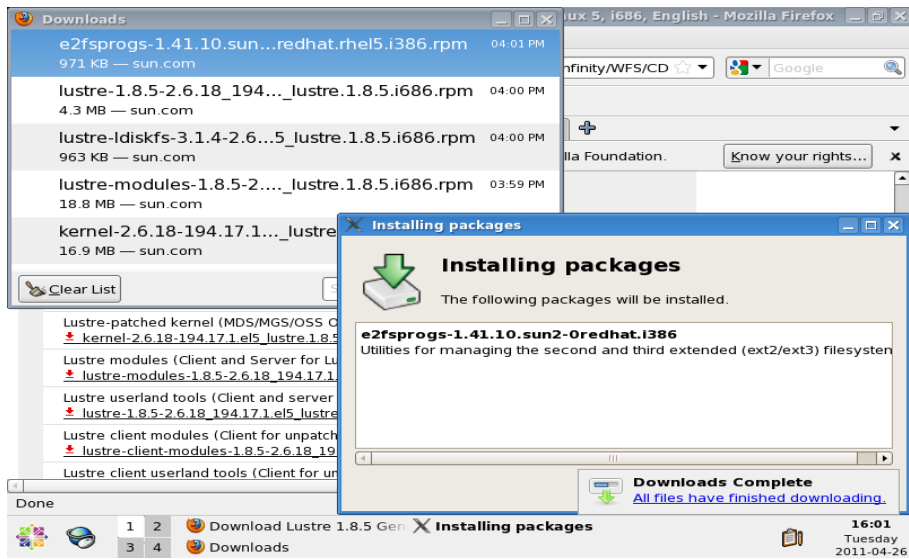
Now, after we have rebooted to the Lustre kernel, we are going to install the rest of the commands in the order that we have mentioned above. We decided to use Firefox to download and use the install feature that is compatible with CentOS. After the kernel, the modules are installed. Each of the installs gave a warning about not being able to verify Lustre. We will show this the first time, but it is implied on the other installs of Lustre.





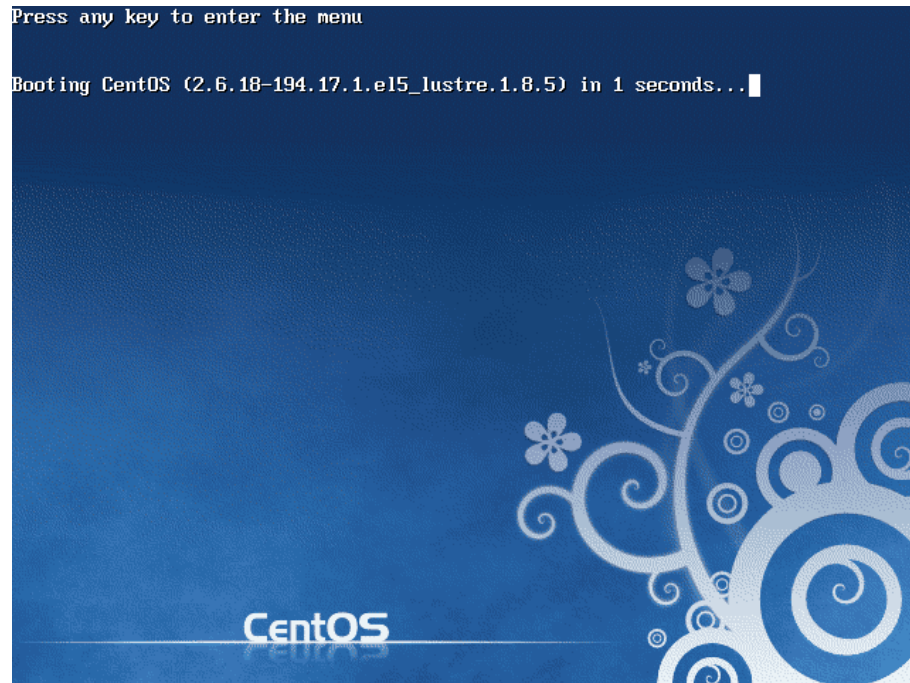








After reboot, the splash screen indicates that the Lustre Kernel is running.



```
Setting up other filesystems.
Setting up new root fs
no fstab.sys, mounting internal defaults
Switching to new root and running init.
unmounting old /dev
unmounting old /proc
unmounting old /sys
type=1404 audit(1303859051.527:2): enforcing=1 old_enforcing=0 auid=4294967295 s
es=4294967295
type=1403 audit(1303859051.930:3): policy loaded auid=4294967295 ses=4294967295
INIT: version 2.86 booting
       Welcome to  CentOS release 5.6 (Final)
       Press 'I' to enter interactive startup.
Setting clock  (utc): Tue Apr 26 16:04:17 PDT 2011      [ OK ]
Starting udev:                                       [ OK ]
Loading default keymap (us):                        [ OK ]
Setting hostname localhost.localdomain:              [ OK ]
No devices found
Setting up Logical Volume Management:  No volume groups found
                                                [ OK ]

Checking filesystems
/: Adding dirhash hint to filesystem.

/ primary superblock features different from backup, check forced.
/: |===== / 70.0%
```

```

unmounting old /dev
unmounting old /proc
unmounting old /sys
type=1404 audit(1303859051.527:2): enforcing=1 old_enforcing=0 auid=4294967295 s
es=4294967295
type=1403 audit(1303859051.930:3): policy loaded auid=4294967295 ses=4294967295
INIT: version 2.86 booting
      Welcome to CentOS release 5.6 (Final)
      Press 'I' to enter interactive startup.
Setting clock (utc): Tue Apr 26 16:04:17 PDT 2011          [ OK ]
Starting udev:                                           [ OK ]
Loading default keymap (us):                            [ OK ]
Setting hostname localhost.localdomain:                  [ OK ]
No devices found
Setting up Logical Volume Management:  No volume groups found
                                                    [ OK ]

Checking filesystems
/: Adding dirhash hint to filesystem.

/ primary superblock features different from backup, check forced.
/: ***** REBOOT LINUX *****
/: 97220/2560864 files (0.4% non-contiguous), 680380/2560359 blocks
Unmounting file systems
Automatic reboot in progress.

```

```

Setting hostname localhost.localdomain:                  [ OK ]
No devices found
Setting up Logical Volume Management:  No volume groups found
                                                    [ OK ]

Checking filesystems
/: clean, 97220/2560864 files, 680380/2560359 blocks
/diska: Adding dirhash hint to filesystem.

/diska: clean, 11/767232 files, 41566/767095 blocks
/diskb: Adding dirhash hint to filesystem.

/diskb: clean, 11/767232 files, 41566/767103 blocks
/boot: Adding dirhash hint to filesystem.

/boot primary superblock features different from backup, check forced.
/boot: 47/26104 files (14.9% non-contiguous), 26123/104388 blocks
[PASSED]
Remounting root filesystem in read-write mode:          [ OK ]
Mounting local filesystems:                             [ OK ]
Checking local filesystem quotas:                       [ OK ]
Enabling local filesystem quotas:                       [ OK ]
Enabling /etc/fstab swaps:                             [ OK ]
INIT: Entering runlevel: 3
Entering non-interactive startup

```

```

CentOS release 5.6 (Final)
Kernel 2.6.18-194.17.1.el5_lustre.1.8.5 on an i686

localhost login: _

```

Now that the Lustre File System is installed the configuration of the Lustre can now be set.

The first thing to do is check your IP address. This address will potentially change after each reboot. We initially set the network to DHCP.

```
CentOS release 5.6 (Final)
Kernel 2.6.18-194.17.1.el5_lustre.1.8.5 on an i686

localhost login: root
Password:
Last login: Tue Apr 26 16:06:51 on tty1
[root@localhost ~]# ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0C:29:B9:72:04
          inet addr:192.168.63.136  Bcast:192.168.63.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:34 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:21 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:4643 (4.5 KiB)  TX bytes:3334 (3.2 KiB)
          Interrupt:67 Base address:0x2000

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:8 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:8 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:560 (560.0 b)  TX bytes:560 (560.0 b)

[root@localhost ~]# _
```

Modify the Modprobe.conf file to add Lustre Network info.

```
[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/modprobe.conf_
```

We need to add the line that is highlighted. This is used by the Luster Network (lnet).

```
alias eth0 pcnet32
alias scsi_hostadapter mptbase
alias scsi_hostadapter1 mptspi
alias scsi_hostadapter2 ata_piix
alias net-pf-10 off
alias ipv6 off
options ipv6 disable=1
alias snd-card-0 snd-ens1371
options snd-card-0 index=0
options snd-ens1371 index=0
options lnet networks=tcp0_
remove snd-ens1371 { /usr/sbin/alsactl store 0 >/dev/null 2>&1 || : ; } /sbin/m
odprobe -r --ignore-remove snd-ens1371

-- INSERT --
```

Directories need to be created.

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls
bin  dev  diskb  home  lost+found  misc  net  proc  sbin  srv  tmp  var
boot  disks  etc  lib  media  mnt  opt  root  selinux  sys  usr
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir mnt_
```

```

[root@localhost ~]# cd mnt
[root@localhost mnt]# mkdir mdt
[root@localhost mnt]# mkdir ost
[root@localhost mnt]# _

```

We dismount the two partitions that were created earlier. They are to be used for Lustre. Then we create the MDT part of Lustre.

```

[root@localhost ~]# df
Filesystem            1K-blocks      Used Available Use% Mounted on
/dev/sda2              9920624    2399388   7009168  26% /
/dev/sda5              2972236     70120   2748700   3% /diska
/dev/sda3              2972268     70120   2748728   3% /diskb
/dev/sda1              101086     22821    73046   24% /boot
tmpfs                  517632         0    517632   0% /dev/shm
[root@localhost ~]# ls
bin  dev  diskb  home  lost+found  misc  net  proc  sbin  srv  tmp  var
boot  diska  etc    lib  media  mnt  opt  root  sellmax  sys  usr
[root@localhost ~]# umount /dev/sda5
[root@localhost ~]# umount /dev/sda3
[root@localhost ~]# _

```

Create the MGS and MDT Lustre File System

```

[root@localhost ~]# mkfs.lustre --fsname=lustre --mgs --mdt /dev/sda5

Permanent disk data:
Target:      lustre-MDTffff
Index:       unassigned
Lustre FS:   lustre
Mount type:  ldiskfs
Flags:       0x75
              (MDT MGS needs_index first_time update )
Persistent mount opts: iopen_nopriv,user_xattr,errors=remount-ro
Parameters:  mdt.group_upcall=/usr/sbin/l_getgroups

checking for existing Lustre data: not found
device size = 2996MB
2 6 18
formatting backing filesystem ldiskfs on /dev/sda5
      target name  lustre-MDTffff
      4k blocks    767095
      options      -J size=116 -i 4096 -I 512 -q -O dir_index,uninit_groups
-F
mkfs_cmd = mke2fs -j -b 4096 -L lustre-MDTffff -J size=116 -i 4096 -I 512 -q -O
dir_index,uninit_groups -F /dev/sda5 767095
Writing CONFIGS/mountdata

```

Create the OST Lustre File System.

```
[root@localhost mnt]# mkfs.lustre --fsname=lustre --ost --mgsnode=192.168.63.136
0tcp0 /dev/sda3

    Permanent disk data:
Target:      lustre-OSTffff
Index:       unassigned
Lustre FS:   lustre
Mount type:  ldiskfs
Flags:       0x72
              (OST needs_index first_time update )
Persistent mount opts: errors=remount-ro,extents,malloc
Parameters: mgsnode=192.168.63.1360tcp

checking for existing Lustre data: not found
device size = 2996MB
2 6 18
formatting backing filesystem ldiskfs on /dev/sda3
    target name  lustre-OSTffff
    4k blocks    767103
    options      -J size=116 -i 16384 -I 256 -q -O dir_index,extents,uninit_groups -F
mkfs_cmd = mke2fs -j -b 4096 -L lustre-OSTffff -J size=116 -i 16384 -I 256 -q -O dir_index,extents,uninit_groups -F /dev/sda3 767103
```

Now we mount both file systems.

```
[root@localhost mnt]# mount -t lustre /dev/sda5 /mnt/mdt
Lustre: MGC192.168.63.1360tcp: Reactivating import
Lustre: MGS: Logs for fs lustre were removed by user request.  All servers must
be restarted in order to regenerate the logs.
Lustre: lustre-MDT0000: new disk, initializing
Lustre: 4169:0:(lproc_mds.c:271:lprocfs_wr_group_upcall()) lustre-MDT0000: group
upcall set to /usr/sbin/l_getgroups
[root@localhost mnt]# _
```

```
[root@localhost mnt]# mount -t lustre /dev/sda3 /mnt/ost
LDISKFS-fs: file extents enabled
LDISKFS-fs: malloc enabled
Lustre: MGS: Regenerating lustre-OSTffff log by user request.
Lustre: lustre-OST0000: new disk, initializing
[root@localhost mnt]# _
```

This completes Lustre File system. It is installed and running. The client is normally installed on a different system for testing.

### Test for server installation.

For our test we will not be installing a client on a separate computer. We will connect to another computer who is also a Luster File Server. Each will connect as a client to the other. For testing we can connect to our own file server to test for functionality.

## Installation of Client files for Lustre on Centos

If we were truly using a client, we would install the client packages for Lustre. But we all ready have the services installed on the server to attach to a different server to act as a client. Mount the client link to a previously created folder. This can under the /mnt folder.

```
[root@LustreIJB lustre]# mount -t lustre 192.168.1.23@tcp0:/lustre /mnt/l2_
```

So now we create a file under one connection.

```
[root@LustreIJ mnt]# cd l2
[root@LustreIJ l2]# ls
[root@LustreIJ l2]# touch foo
[root@LustreIJ l2]# ls
foo
[root@LustreIJ l2]# _
```

Then we change to the other directory on the other system

```
[root@LustreIJB mnt]# cd lustre
[root@LustreIJB lustre]# ls
foo
```

The file is automatically replicated.

## Installation Issues

### Installation issues of Centos

The installation went well. There was a learning curve on what to install what not to install on the initial installation.

### Installation issues of Lustre Server

The installation had some issue initially, because once we rebooted the system and after we installed the Lustre system, the Centos file system would crash. We just had to install the partions of Centos in a different order and remove any references of any unwanted partitions in the fstab file.

### Installation issues of Lustre Client

The difficulty here was understanding how Lustre worked and how to test it. Once we did it the first time, it was easy to repeat with other students who needed to connect to us for testing purposes.

## Conclusions

The Lustre File system is interesting. The ability to have a file replicated or synchronized quickly was great. We were also able to remove the network connection, create a file and re-connect the network and have the file synchronized. In a large scale implementation, it could be difficult to manage.