

EGEE

R-GMA Service Tool

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Abstract: This document describes the R-GMA service publication tool

1 INTRODUCTION

The R-GMA servicetool enables a site to publish information about the services it knows about and their current status.

The tool consists of a daemon that regularly monitors configuration files containing information about the services a site has installed. At regular intervals, this information is published to the GlueService, GlueServiceData, GlueServiceAssociation and GlueServiceOwner tables. These files also contains information about a script to run to obtain status information for each service and a frequency to run this script. These scripts are run by the daemon with the specified frequency and the results inserted into the GlueServiceStatus table.

2 INSTALLATION

INSTALLATION FROM RPMS

1. Install R-GMA client library for Java

```
rpm -Uvh glite-rgma-base-4.x.x-1.noarch.rpm
rpm -Uvh glite-rgma-api-java-4.x.x-1.noarch.rpm
rpm -Uvh glite-rgma-stubs-servlet-java-4.x.x-1.noarch.rpm
```

2. Configure R-GMA client library

To run R-GMA programs the environment variable `RGMA_HOME` must be set (alternatively if the variable `GLITE_LOCATION` is set this will be used instead). The main R-GMA setup script must then be run to configure the locations of the local server, schema and registry.

```
export RGMA_HOME=/opt/glite
/opt/glite/share/rgma/scripts/rgma-setup.py
```

3. Install Servicetool

```
rpm -Uvh glite-rgma-servicetool-4.x.x-1.noarch.rpm
```

3 CONFIGURATION

Servicetool uses a configuration directory which contains the following files:

servicetool.conf A name=value properties file. Currently the only recognized property is `site` which specifies the site name for all published services. The default site name is `changeme.invalid` which must be changed before services can be published. A site name should be a valid DNS entry, e.g. `lxb2029.cern.ch`, and must be unique to the site.

services A directory containing service files. Each file describes one service and has the following format:

```
Name=server.example.rl.ac.uk_org.example.ExampleService.  
ReadableName=An example service  
Endpoint=http://example.rl.ac.uk/serviceEndpoint  
Type=org.example.ExampleService  
Version=1.2.3  
PublishInterval=600  
StatusScript=/usr/sbin/check_service  
StatusInterval=60  
WSDL=http://example.rl.ac.uk/service?WSDL  
Semantics=http://example.rl.ac.uk/service/semantics.html  
  
VO=VOName1  
VO=VOName2  
  
AssociatedService=AssocServiceName  
AssociatedService=AnotherAssocServiceName  
  
RandomDataKey=Value  
AnotherRandomDataKey=AnotherValue
```

Services may be published by adding a valid configuration file to the `services` directory.

SERVICE PROPERTIES

A service has the following properties which are specified in the service configuration file:

Name	Globally unique name for the service. In general this should have the form <code>hostname_type</code> where <code>hostname</code> is the name of the host the service is running on, and <code>type</code> is the service type, as defined by the <code>Type</code> property. If the service is specific to a particular Virtual Organisation, the VO name may be inserted between the <code>hostname</code> and the <code>type</code> (separated by the <code>_</code> character).
ReadableName	Human-readable name for the service. Need not be globally unique. This property is optional - if it is absent the unique service name will be used instead.
Endpoint	URL to contact the service at.
Type	The service type. This should be uniquely defined for each service and should be a reversed DNS entry owned by the creator of the service type.
Version	Service version in the form <code>major.minor.patch</code> , e.g. 1.2.3
PublishInterval	How often to publish the service details, in seconds
StatusScript	Script to run when determining service status. This script should return an exit code of 0 to indicate the service is OK, other values should indicate an error. The first line of the standard output should be a brief message describing the service status (e.g. 'Accepting connections')
StatusInterval	How often to check and publish service status, in seconds.
WSDL	URL of a WSDL document for the service (Leave blank if the service has no WSDL)
Semantics	URL of a document containing a detailed description of the service and how it should be used.
VO	Name of a Virtual Organization this service is considered part of. This property is optional and may also be used multiple times for services that are part of more than one VO.
AssociatedService	Name of another service associated with this one. This property is optional and may also be used multiple times.

Properties specified in the service configuration file that do **not** match any of the above properties will be treated as service-specific key/value data and inserted into the `GlueServiceData` table appropriately. **N.B. this means you cannot have service data with a key that is the same as one of the standard service properties.** This is a deliberate limitation to avoid confusion between standard and service-specific properties.

4 COMMAND USAGE

DAEMON

```
rgma-servicetool-daemon (--config <config dir>)
                        (--check-interval <seconds>)
```

`--config` specifies the location of the configuration directory. If this parameter is absent, the default configuration directory will be used, which is:

```
$RGMA_HOME/etc/rgma-servicetool
```

--check-interval specifies how often to check for changes in the configuration, in seconds.

An init.d script is provided for Unix systems. The servicetool daemon may be controlled by:

```
/etc/init.d/rgma-servicetool <start|stop|restart|status>
```

This daemon uses the default configuration directory. Logging output is written to the file:

```
/var/log/glite/rgma-servicetool.log
```

Logging configuration may be changed by editing the file:

```
$RGMA_HOME/etc/rgma-servicetool/log4j.properties
```