

# Red Hat Enterprise MRG 1.3

## Grid Installation Guide

Installation information for the Grid  
component of Red Hat Enterprise MRG



Lana Brindley

# Red Hat Enterprise MRG 1.3 Grid Installation Guide

## Installation information for the Grid component of Red Hat Enterprise MRG

### Edition 4

Author

Lana Brindley

[lbrindle@redhat.com](mailto:lbrindle@redhat.com)

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1801 Varsity Drive  
Raleigh, NC 27606-2072 USA  
Phone: +1 919 754 3700  
Phone: 888 733 4281  
Fax: +1 919 754 3701

This book will show you how to download and install the MRG Grid component of the Red Hat Enterprise MRG distributed computing platform. For detailed information on the use of MRG Grid, see the *MRG Grid User Guide*.

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# Preface

## Red Hat Enterprise MRG

This book contains basic overview and installation information for the MRG Grid component of Red Hat Enterprise MRG. Red Hat Enterprise MRG is a high performance distributed computing platform consisting of three components:

1. *Messaging* — Cross platform, high performance, reliable messaging using the Advanced Message Queuing Protocol (AMQP) standard.
2. *Realtime* — Consistent low-latency and predictable response times for applications that require microsecond latency.
3. *Grid* — Distributed High Throughput Computing (HTC) and High Performance Computing (HPC).

All three components of Red Hat Enterprise MRG are designed to be used as part of the platform, but can also be used separately.

## MRG Grid

Grid computing allows organizations to fully utilize their computing resources to complete high-performance tasks. By monitoring all resources - rack-mounted clusters and general workstations - for availability, any spare computing power can be redirected towards other, more intensive tasks until it is explicitly required again. This allows a standard networked system to operate in a way that is similar to a supercomputer.

MRG Grid provides High Throughput and High Performance computing and enables enterprises to achieve higher peak computing capacity as well as improved infrastructure utilization by leveraging their existing technology to build high performance grids. MRG Grid provides a job queueing mechanism, scheduling policy, priority scheme, resource monitoring, and resource management. Users submit their jobs to MRG Grid, where they are placed into a queue. MRG Grid then chooses when and where to run the jobs based upon a policy, carefully monitors their progress, and ultimately informs the user upon completion.

MRG Grid is based on the [Condor Project](http://www.cs.wisc.edu/condor/)<sup>1</sup> developed within the [University of Wisconsin-Madison](http://www.cs.wisc.edu/)<sup>2</sup>. Condor also offers a comprehensive library of freely available documentation in its [Manual](http://www.cs.wisc.edu/condor/manual/)<sup>3</sup>.

## 1. Document Conventions

This manual uses several conventions to highlight certain words and phrases and draw attention to specific pieces of information.

In PDF and paper editions, this manual uses typefaces drawn from the [Liberation Fonts](https://fedorahosted.org/liberation-fonts/)<sup>4</sup> set. The Liberation Fonts set is also used in HTML editions if the set is installed on your system. If not, alternative but equivalent typefaces are displayed. Note: Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 and later includes the Liberation Fonts set by default.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.cs.wisc.edu/condor/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.wisc.edu/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.cs.wisc.edu/condor/manual/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://fedorahosted.org/liberation-fonts/>

### 1.1. Typographic Conventions

Four typographic conventions are used to call attention to specific words and phrases. These conventions, and the circumstances they apply to, are as follows.

#### **Mono-spaced Bold**

Used to highlight system input, including shell commands, file names and paths. Also used to highlight keycaps and key combinations. For example:

To see the contents of the file **my\_next\_bestselling\_novel** in your current working directory, enter the **cat my\_next\_bestselling\_novel** command at the shell prompt and press **Enter** to execute the command.

The above includes a file name, a shell command and a keycap, all presented in mono-spaced bold and all distinguishable thanks to context.

Key combinations can be distinguished from keycaps by the hyphen connecting each part of a key combination. For example:

Press **Enter** to execute the command.

Press **Ctrl+Alt+F1** to switch to the first virtual terminal. Press **Ctrl+Alt+F7** to return to your X-Windows session.

The first paragraph highlights the particular keycap to press. The second highlights two key combinations (each a set of three keycaps with each set pressed simultaneously).

If source code is discussed, class names, methods, functions, variable names and returned values mentioned within a paragraph will be presented as above, in **mono-spaced bold**. For example:

File-related classes include **filesystem** for file systems, **file** for files, and **dir** for directories. Each class has its own associated set of permissions.

#### **Proportional Bold**

This denotes words or phrases encountered on a system, including application names; dialog box text; labeled buttons; check-box and radio button labels; menu titles and sub-menu titles. For example:

Choose **System** → **Preferences** → **Mouse** from the main menu bar to launch **Mouse Preferences**. In the **Buttons** tab, click the **Left-handed mouse** check box and click **Close** to switch the primary mouse button from the left to the right (making the mouse suitable for use in the left hand).

To insert a special character into a **gedit** file, choose **Applications** → **Accessories** → **Character Map** from the main menu bar. Next, choose **Search** → **Find...** from the **Character Map** menu bar, type the name of the character in the **Search** field and click **Next**. The character you sought will be highlighted in the **Character Table**. Double-click this highlighted character to place it in the **Text to copy** field and then click the **Copy** button. Now switch back to your document and choose **Edit** → **Paste** from the **gedit** menu bar.

The above text includes application names; system-wide menu names and items; application-specific menu names; and buttons and text found within a GUI interface, all presented in proportional bold and all distinguishable by context.

#### ***Mono-spaced Bold Italic* or *Proportional Bold Italic***

Whether mono-spaced bold or proportional bold, the addition of italics indicates replaceable or variable text. Italics denotes text you do not input literally or displayed text that changes depending on circumstance. For example:

To connect to a remote machine using ssh, type **ssh *username@domain.name*** at a shell prompt. If the remote machine is **example.com** and your username on that machine is john, type **ssh john@example.com**.

The **mount -o remount *file-system*** command remounts the named file system. For example, to remount the **/home** file system, the command is **mount -o remount /home**.

To see the version of a currently installed package, use the **rpm -q *package*** command. It will return a result as follows: ***package-version-release***.

Note the words in bold italics above — username, domain.name, file-system, package, version and release. Each word is a placeholder, either for text you enter when issuing a command or for text displayed by the system.

Aside from standard usage for presenting the title of a work, italics denotes the first use of a new and important term. For example:

Publican is a *DocBook* publishing system.

## 1.2. Pull-quote Conventions

Terminal output and source code listings are set off visually from the surrounding text.

Output sent to a terminal is set in **mono-spaced roman** and presented thus:

```
books      Desktop  documentation  drafts  mss    photos  stuff  svn
books_tests Desktop1  downloads      images  notes  scripts svgs
```

Source-code listings are also set in **mono-spaced roman** but add syntax highlighting as follows:

```
package org.jboss.book.jca.ex1;

import javax.naming.InitialContext;

public class ExClient
{
    public static void main(String args[])
        throws Exception
    {
        InitialContext iniCtx = new InitialContext();
        Object          ref    = iniCtx.lookup("EchoBean");
        EchoHome        home   = (EchoHome) ref;
        Echo            echo    = home.create();

        System.out.println("Created Echo");

        System.out.println("Echo.echo('Hello') = " + echo.echo("Hello"));
    }
}
```

## 1.3. Notes and Warnings

Finally, we use three visual styles to draw attention to information that might otherwise be overlooked.



### Note

Notes are tips, shortcuts or alternative approaches to the task at hand. Ignoring a note should have no negative consequences, but you might miss out on a trick that makes your life easier.



### Important

Important boxes detail things that are easily missed: configuration changes that only apply to the current session, or services that need restarting before an update will apply. Ignoring a box labeled 'Important' won't cause data loss but may cause irritation and frustration.



### Warning

Warnings should not be ignored. Ignoring warnings will most likely cause data loss.

## 2. Getting Help and Giving Feedback

### 2.1. Do You Need Help?

If you experience difficulty with a procedure described in this documentation, you can find help in the following ways:

#### Red Hat Knowledgebase

Visit the Red Hat Knowledgebase at <http://kbase.redhat.com> to search or browse through technical support articles about Red Hat products.

#### Red Hat Global Support Services

Your Red Hat subscription entitles you to support from Red Hat Global Support Services (GSS). Visit <http://support.redhat.com> for more information about obtaining help from GSS.

#### Other Red Hat documentation

Access other Red Hat documentation at <http://www.redhat.com/docs>

#### Red Hat electronic mailing lists

Red Hat hosts a large number of electronic mailing lists for discussion of Red Hat software and technology. You can find a list of publicly available lists at <https://www.redhat.com/mailman/listinfo>. Click on the name of any list to subscribe to that list or to access the list archives.

### 2.2. We Need Feedback!

If you find a typographical error in this manual, or if you have thought of a way to make this manual better, we would love to hear from you! Please submit a report in Bugzilla: <http://bugzilla.redhat.com/> against the product **Red Hat Enterprise MRG**.

When submitting a bug report, be sure to mention the manual's identifier: *Grid\_Installation\_Guide*



If you have a suggestion for improving the documentation, try to be as specific as possible when describing it. If you have found an error, please include the section number and some of the surrounding text so we can find it easily.

---

# Overview

MRG Grid provides high throughput and high performance computing and enables enterprises to achieve higher peak computing capacity as well as higher IT utilization by leveraging their existing infrastructure and building high performance grids. High throughput computing (HTC) delivers large amounts of computing power over a sustained period of time (months or years), whereas high performance computing (HPC) delivers significant computing power over a short period of time (hours or days).

MRG Grid enables enterprises and research organizations to bring the power of distributed computing across their entire infrastructure to tackle the largest computational problems in a highly efficient and effective manner.

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# MRG Grid Benefits and Features

## Benefits

MRG Grid provides significant benefits and value for enterprises, including:

### Power

MRG Grid can process the largest computational workloads, from massively parallel High Performance Computing jobs to long-running High Throughput Computing jobs

### Peak Workload Handling

MRG Grid adds on-demand computational power for handling peak loads. This is achieved through capabilities such as cycle-stealing, scheduling, and the use of remote grids.

### Flexibility

MRG Grid provides complete flexibility and can run high-burst or lengthy computations in both centralized and distributed grids. Jobs can be run on various platforms including Linux and Windows. Furthermore, MRG Grid can schedule virtualized environments and workloads for the upmost flexibility in utilizing infrastructure.

### Powerful Management Tools

Managing MRG Grid is simplified by leveraging the Red Hat Enterprise MRG unified, browser-based management console. The Red Hat Enterprise MRG integrated management tools enable administrators to manage, configure, provision, deploy, and monitor their grid deployments using the same tools they use for MRG Messaging and MRG Realtime.

## Features

MRG Grid provides a broad set of features across both High Throughput Computing and High Performance Computing, including:

### Virtualization

Allows for submission of a virtual machine (VM) as a user job, supporting migration of the VM

### Dedicated and Undedicated Node Management (Cycle-Stealing)

Allows for dedicated resources (clusters) to be augmented with otherwise undedicated (desktops) using flexible policies

### Multiple Standards-Based APIs

The web service interface provides job submission and management functionality; the command line interface provides functionality that is highly scriptable, with consistent output

### Security

Authentication using multiple mechanisms

Privacy provided by network encryption

Integrity of network traffic

Authorization through flexible configuration policies

### Management Tools

Powerful browser-based management tools for managing daemons and machines, security, compute jobs, scalability settings, priorities, and more. Also provides sophisticated monitoring capabilities.

### Workflow Management

The ability to specify job dependencies, via [DAGMan](#)<sup>1</sup>, allows for construction and execution of complex workflows

### Accounting

User and group resource utilization is tracked and accessible to administrators

### ClassAds

A flexible language for policy and meta-data description

### Policies

Flexible, customizable policies specified by jobs and resources via ClassAds

### High Availability

The Negotiator and Collector, via the High Availability Daemon (HAD), and the Schedd, via Schedd Fail-over, can have their state replicated to allow for graceful fail-over upon service disruption

### Compute On-Demand (COD)

The ability for a node or set of nodes to be claimed by a user in such a way that others may use the claimed nodes until the user needs them

### Priority Based Scheduling

Priority scheduling is performed at the granularity of a user

Fair-share scheduling can be performed on groups of users

Priority management is controllable by administrators

### Account Remapping

Allows for execution across administrative domains

Enhance security by using a restricted pool of users to run jobs on execute machines

### Parallel Universe

Provides an extensible framework for running parallel - including Message Passing Interface (MPI) - jobs

Co-allocation of compute nodes is done automatically

Framework implementation for MPICH1, [MPICH2](#)<sup>2</sup>, and [LAM](#)<sup>3</sup> provided

### Java Universe

Explicit support of jobs written in Java

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.cs.wisc.edu/condor/dagman/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.mcs.anl.gov/research/projects/mpich2/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.lam-mpi.org/>

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#### Time Scheduling for Job Execution (Cron)

Allows a job or multiple jobs to be started at specific times, with customizable policy for failures such as missed deadlines

#### File Staging

Support for automatic file staging in the absence of a shared file system. Job input and online file streaming from submit to execute nodes using Chirp

---



# Installing MRG Grid

In order to install MRG Grid you will need to have registered your system with [Red Hat Network](#)<sup>1</sup>. This table lists the Red Hat Enterprise MRG channels available on Red Hat Network for MRG Grid.

Channel Name	Operating System	Architecture
Red Hat MRG Grid	RHEL-4 AS	32bit, 64bit
Red Hat MRG Grid	RHEL-4 ES	32bit, 64bit
Red Hat MRG Grid	RHEL-5 Server	32bit, 64bit
Red Hat MRG Grid	non-Linux	32bit

Table 3.1. Red Hat Enterprise MRG Channels Available on Red Hat Network



## Important

Before you install Red Hat Enterprise MRG check that your hardware and operating system are supported. A complete list is available on the [Red Hat Enterprise MRG Supported Hardware Page](#)<sup>2</sup>.

## 3.1. Installing MRG Grid on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5

1. Install the MRG Grid group using the **yum** command.

```
# yum groupinstall "MRG Grid"
```

2. You can check the installation location and that the components have been installed successfully by using the **rpm -ql** command with the name of the package you installed. For example:

```
# rpm -ql condor
/etc/condor
/etc/condor/condor_config
/usr/bin/condor
...
[output truncated]
```



## Note

If you find that yum is not installing all the dependencies you require, make sure that you have registered your system with [Red Hat Network](#)<sup>3</sup>.

## 3.2. Installing MRG Grid on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4

1. Install the MRG Grid components using the **up2date** command.

<sup>1</sup> <https://rhn.redhat.com/help/about.pxt>

```
# up2date condor mrg-grid-docs
```

2. You can check the installation location and that the components have been installed successfully by using the **rpm -ql** command with the name of the package you installed. For example:

```
# rpm -ql condor
/etc/condor
/etc/condor/condor_config
/usr/bin/condor
...
[output truncated]
```

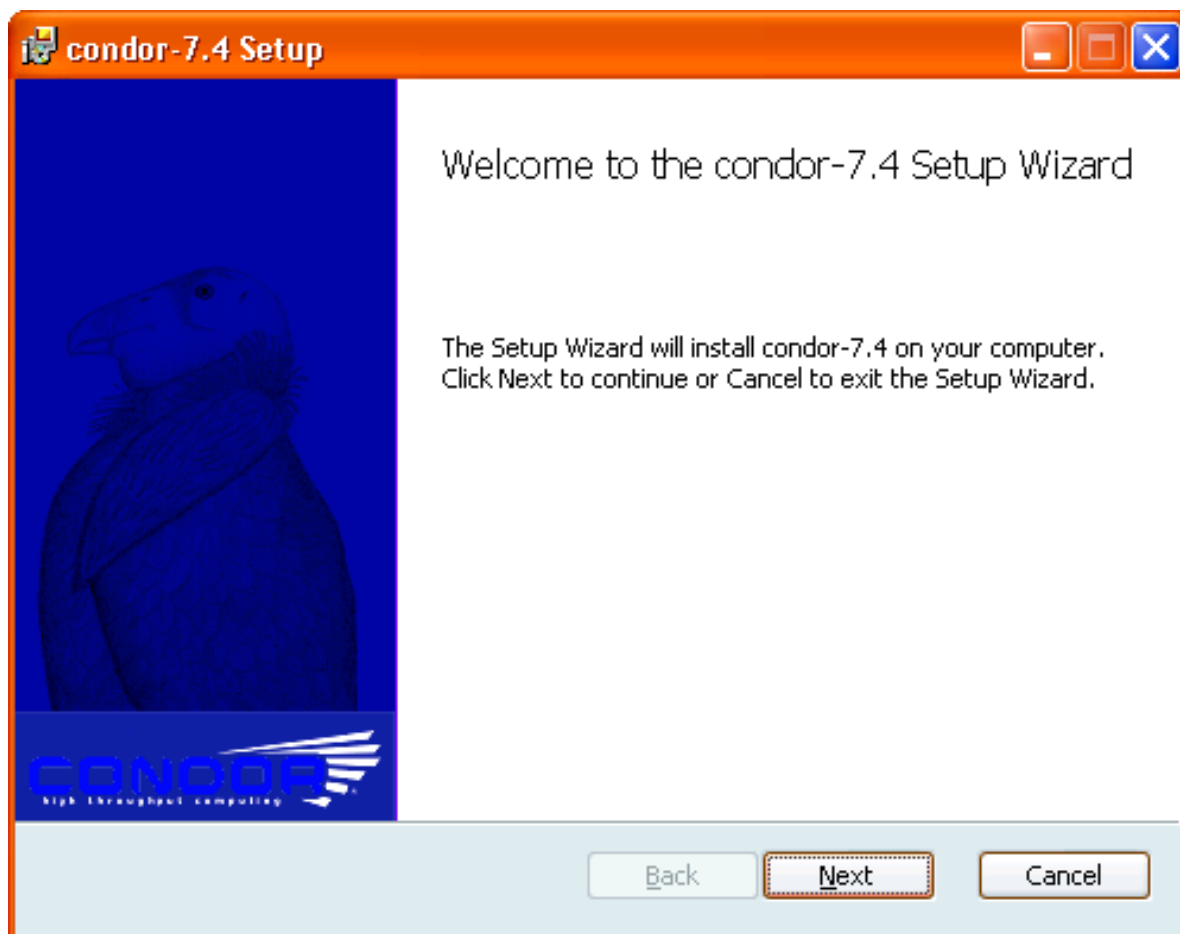


### Note

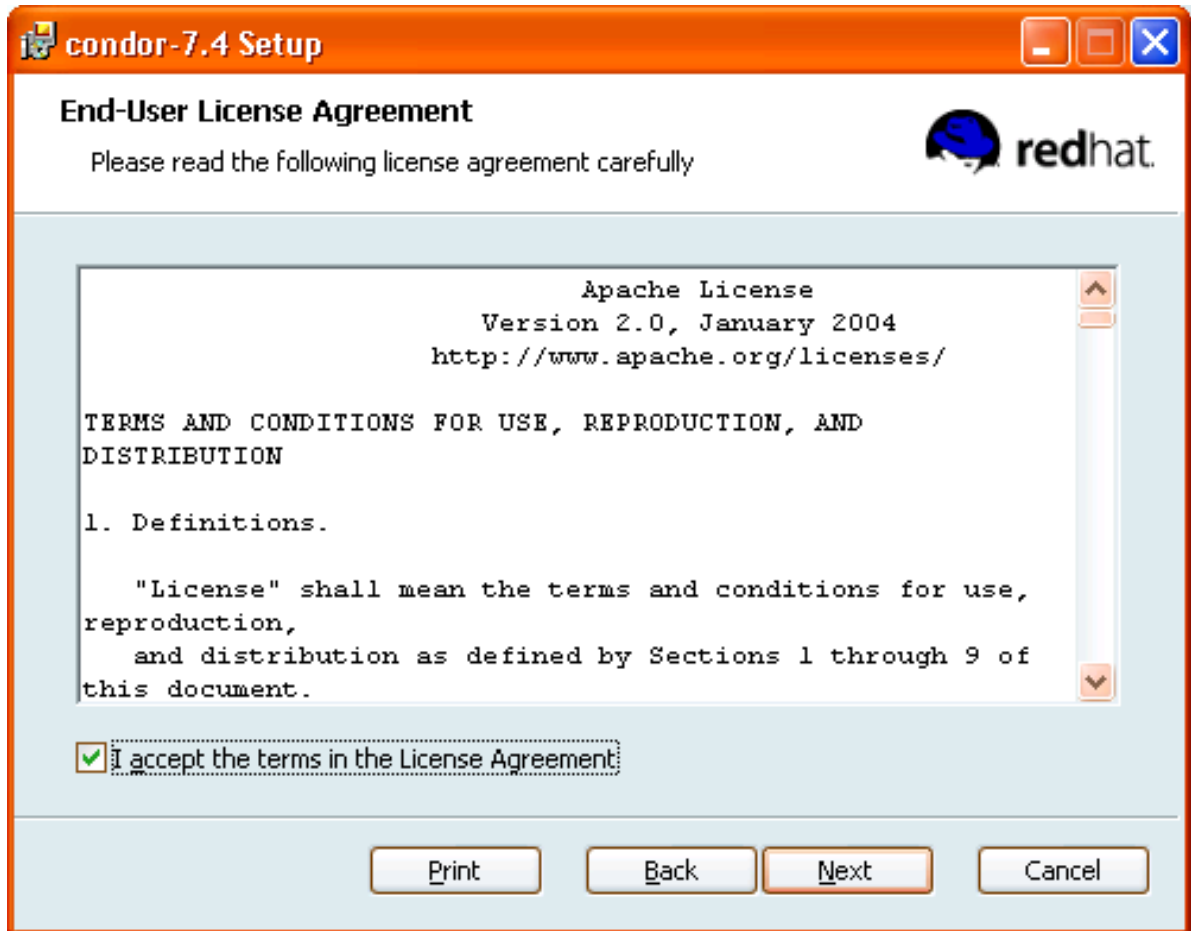
If you find that **up2date** is not installing all the dependencies you require, make sure that you have registered your system with [Red Hat Network](#)<sup>4</sup>.

## 3.3. Installing MRG Grid on Microsoft Windows

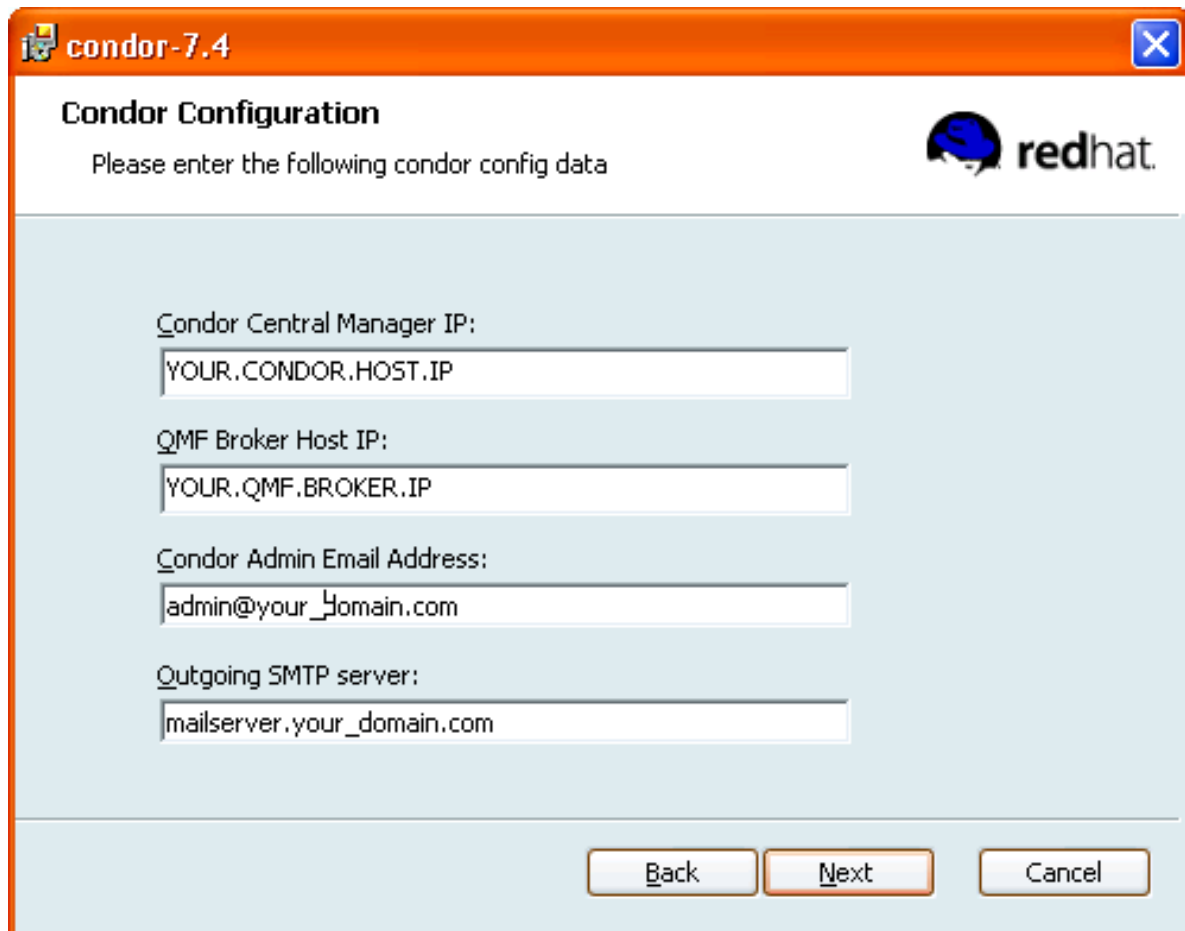
1. Navigate to the directory where the installation file has been saved. Double-click on the **.msi** file.
2. Click **Next** to begin the installation.



3. Read the End-User License Agreement. Check **I accept the terms in the License Agreement** and click **Next** to continue.

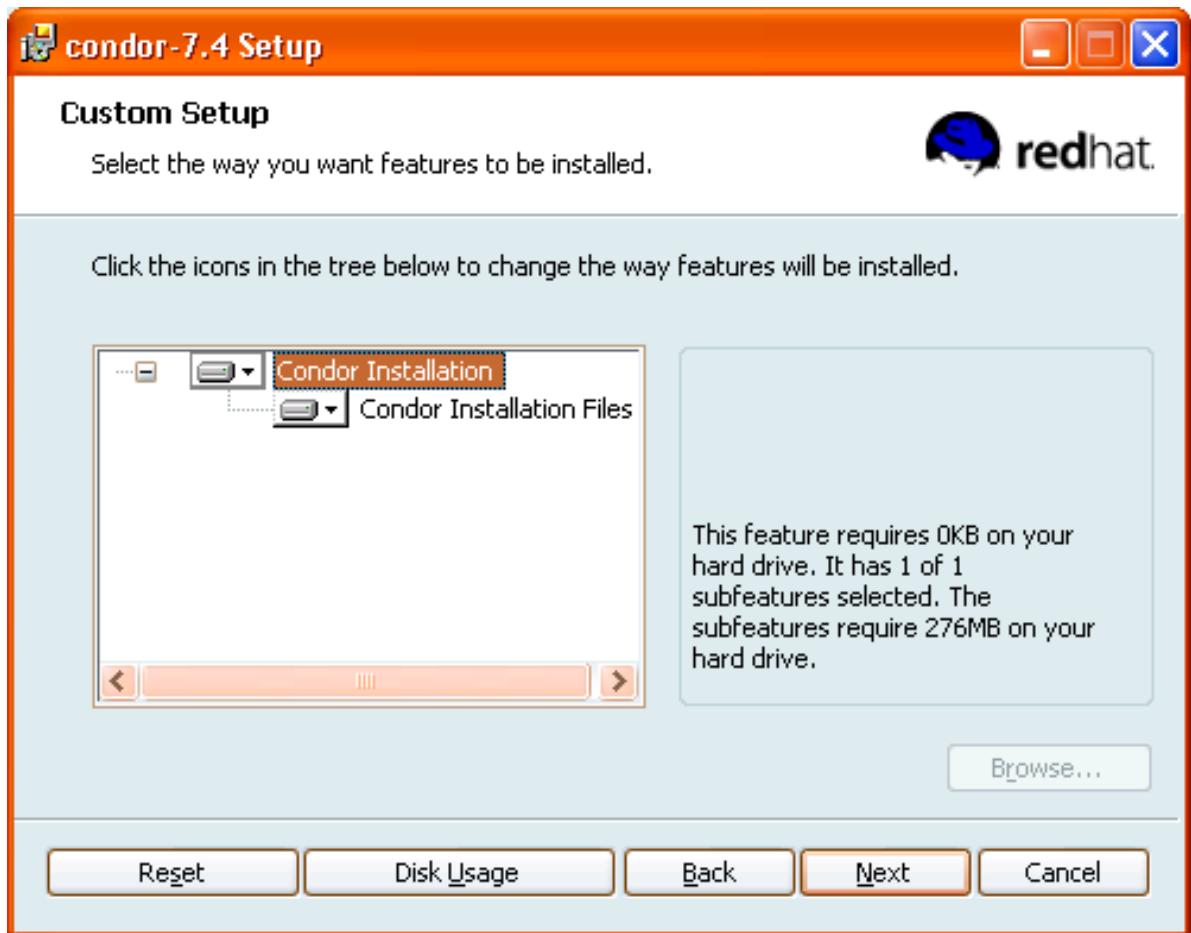


4. Enter the configuration information for the installation. Click **Next** to continue.

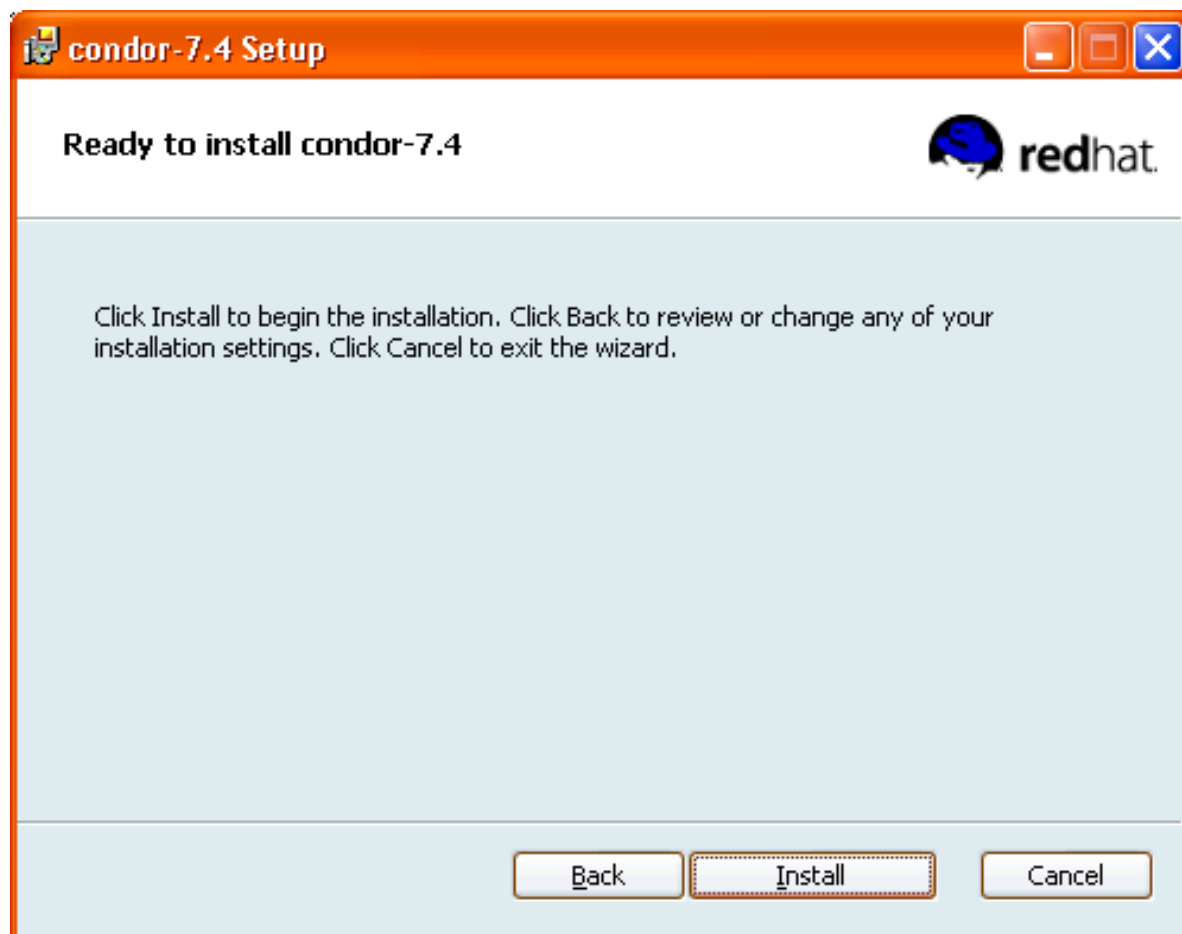


The screenshot shows a window titled "condor-7.4" with a Red Hat logo in the top right corner. The main heading is "Condor Configuration" with the instruction "Please enter the following condor config data". There are four text input fields with the following labels and placeholder text: "Condor Central Manager IP:" with "YOUR.CONDOR.HOST.IP", "QMF Broker Host IP:" with "YOUR.QMF.BROKER.IP", "Condor Admin Email Address:" with "admin@your\_domain.com", and "Outgoing SMTP server:" with "mailserver.your\_domain.com". At the bottom right, there are three buttons: "Back", "Next", and "Cancel". The "Next" button is highlighted with an orange border.

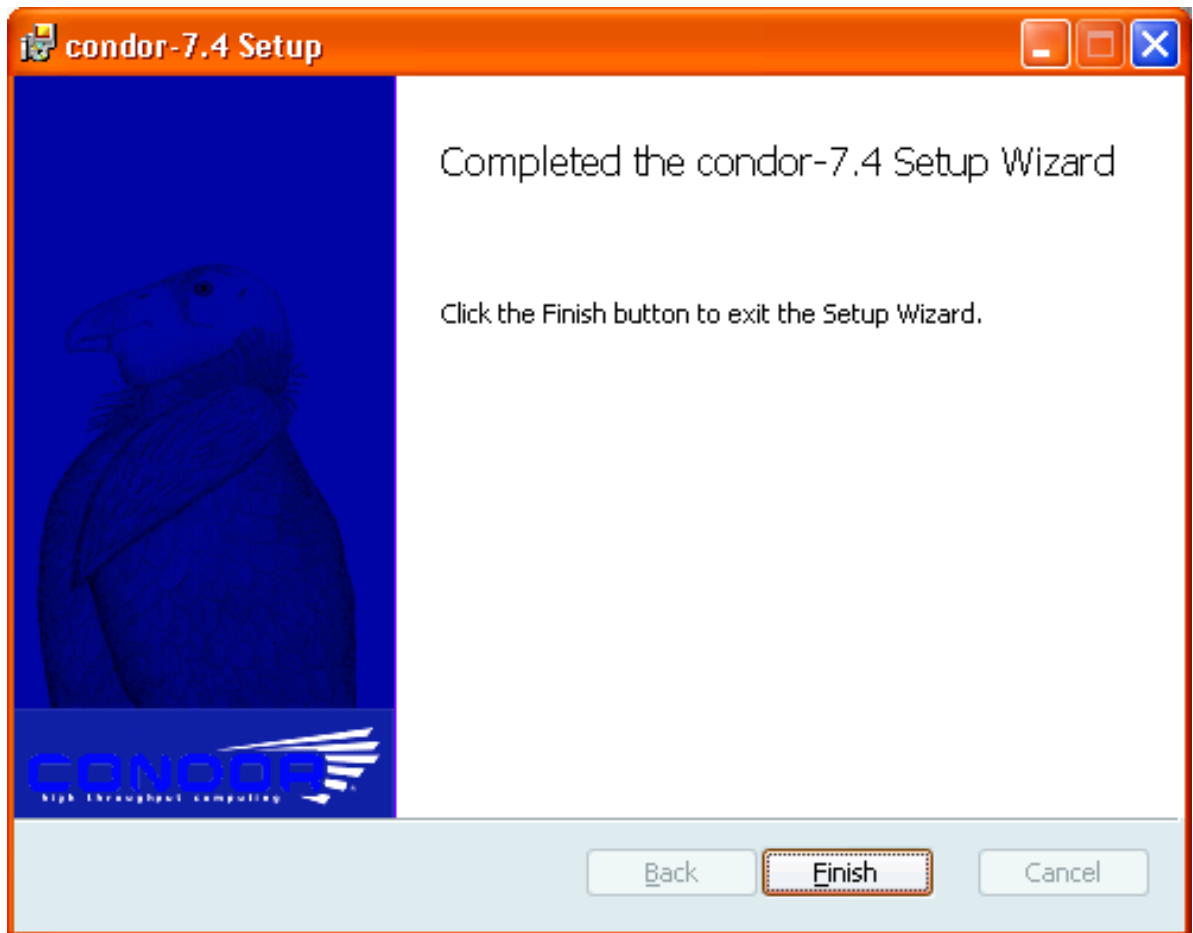
5. Select any additional features required for the installation. Click **Next** to continue.



6. Click **Install** to complete the installation.



7. Click **Finish** to exit the Setup Wizard.



8. The Setup Wizard will prompt for the machine to be restarted.

Remote configuration is enabled by default. After the restart, MRG Grid will attempt to connect to the remote configuration store to download the new configuration.



### Note

The installer can also be run in unattended mode. Open the shell by selecting **Start** → **Run** then typing in **cmd**. At the shell prompt, use a command like this:

```
> msixec [options] condor-7.4.msi CONDOR_HOST="YOUR.CONDOR.HOST.IP"  
BROKER_HOST="YOUR.QMF.BROKER.IP" ADMIN_EMAIL="admin@your_domain.com"  
SMTP="mailserver.your_domain.com"
```





# Getting Started with MRG Grid

1. It is advised that you review the local configuration file before starting MRG Grid. By default, this file is located at `/etc/condor/config.d/00personal_condor.config`.
2. The default configuration sets up a *Personal Condor*. This is a specific configuration suited for individual users who do not have their own pool of machines. To find out more about Personal Condor, see the [Condor Manual](#)<sup>1</sup>.
3. To allow other machines to join your pool additional configuration must be done. Specifically, you will need to customize the **ALLOW\_WRITE** option. Open the `~condor/condor_config.local` file in your preferred text editor and locate the section titled **Host/IP Access Levels**.
4. The value for this option should be set to allow machines to join your pool and submit jobs. Any machine that you give write access to using the **ALLOW\_WRITE** option should also be given read access using the **ALLOW\_READ** option.

```
ALLOW_WRITE = *.your.domain.com
```



## Warning

The simplest option is to change the **ALLOW\_WRITE** option to **ALLOW\_WRITE = \***. However, this will allow anyone to submit jobs or add machines to your pool. This is a serious security risk and therefore not recommended.

5. MRG Grid is usually run as a service. To start MRG Grid run the following command:

```
# service condor start
```



## Note

See [Further Reading](#), for places to turn for help if you have trouble with installing MRG Grid.

For detailed configuration information, see the *MRG Grid User Guide*.



# More Information

## Reporting Bugs

Follow these instructions to enter a bug report:

1. You will need a [Bugzilla](#)<sup>1</sup> account. You can create one at [Create Bugzilla Account](#)<sup>2</sup>.
2. Once you have a Bugzilla account, log in and click on [Enter A New Bug Report](#)<sup>3</sup>.
3. You will need to identify the product (Red Hat Enterprise MRG), the version (1.1), and whether the bug occurs in the software (component=grid) or in the documentation (component=Grid\_Installation\_Guide).

## Further Reading

Red Hat Enterprise MRG and MRG Grid Product Information

<http://www.redhat.com/mrg>

*MRG Grid User Guide* and other Red Hat Enterprise MRG manuals

<http://docs.redhat.com/docs/en-US/index.html>

Condor Manual

<http://www.cs.wisc.edu/condor/manual/>

Red Hat Knowledgebase

<https://access.redhat.com/knowledge/search>



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# Appendix A. Revision History

<b>Revision 4.0</b>	<b>Tue Sep 28 2010</b>	Lana Brindley <a href="mailto:lbrindle@redhat.com">lbrindle@redhat.com</a>
Prepared for publishing		
<b>Revision 3.6</b>	<b>Tue Sep 28 2010</b>	Lana Brindley <a href="mailto:lbrindle@redhat.com">lbrindle@redhat.com</a>
BZ #616185 - Download chapter		
<b>Revision 3.5</b>	<b>Wed Sep 22 2010</b>	Lana Brindley <a href="mailto:lbrindle@redhat.com">lbrindle@redhat.com</a>
BZ #616185 - Download chapter		
<b>Revision 3.4</b>	<b>Wed Sep 15 2010</b>	Lana Brindley <a href="mailto:lbrindle@redhat.com">lbrindle@redhat.com</a>
BZ #632720 - Getting Started chapter		
Prepared for MRG QE review		
<b>Revision 3.3</b>	<b>Tue Sep 14 2010</b>	Lana Brindley <a href="mailto:lbrindle@redhat.com">lbrindle@redhat.com</a>
BZ #632720 - Changes from technical review		
<b>Revision 3.2</b>	<b>Tue Aug 24 2010</b>	Lana Brindley <a href="mailto:lbrindle@redhat.com">lbrindle@redhat.com</a>
Added installation information for Windows		
Updated More Information chapter		
Prepared for technical review		
<b>Revision 3.1</b>	<b>Thu Oct 29 2009</b>	Lana Brindley <a href="mailto:lbrindle@redhat.com">lbrindle@redhat.com</a>
Final version for 1.2 release		
<b>Revision 3.0</b>	<b>Thu Sep 24 2009</b>	Lana Brindley <a href="mailto:lbrindle@redhat.com">lbrindle@redhat.com</a>
Moved 'Getting Started' info to its own chapter		
BZ #482959 - local configuration file location		
<b>Revision 2.6</b>	<b>Mon Jan 19 2009</b>	Lana Brindley <a href="mailto:lbrindle@redhat.com">lbrindle@redhat.com</a>
Added links to product page		
<b>Revision 2.5</b>	<b>Mon Dec 22 2008</b>	Michael Hideo <a href="mailto:mhideo@redhat.com">mhideo@redhat.com</a>
Further changes as per BZ #470847		
<b>Revision 2.3</b>	<b>Mon Nov 24 2008</b>	Lana Brindley <a href="mailto:lbrindle">lbrindle</a>

## Appendix A. Revision History

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Minor updates and changes in preparation for delivery to QE

**Revision 2.2**    **Thu Oct 30 2008**                      **Lana Brindley** [lbrindle](#)

Minor updates and changes in preparation for technical review

**Revision 2.1**    **Thu Oct 30 2008**                      **Lana Brindley** [lbrindle](#)

Ported information from Deployment Guide to Installation Guide