

Automating Resource Management for Linux on z/VM: Lessons Learned

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Why Automation?



- Makes your life easier
- Less opportunity for mistakes
- Encapsulates knowledge of procedure details
- Computers are better at the repetitive tasks
- You can work on design, not implementation details

Automation of Linux Guest Creation



- Ability to create and destroy Linux guests on demand
- Various z/VM resources must be made available to the automation tool
- Resources are assigned to “pools” by administrators
- Resources are dynamically allocated from these pools, and freed back into them, by the automation tool

What Resources Are Needed?



- Directory Entries
 - Operations: Add, Delete, Insert item, Remove item
- DASD Devices
 - Operations: Allocate extent, Free extent
- Network Devices
 - Operations: Assign to guest, Remove from guest
- IP Addresses
 - Operations: Assign, Remove

Mainstar Provisioning Expert



- What it is:
 - A tool for making Linux guests under z/VM
- What it does:
 - Configures the (virtual) hardware and software
- How it does it:
 - Defines guests in the z/VM directory
 - Assigns DASD and network devices to guests
 - Creates and populates Linux filesystems
 - Configures Linux system and application files
- All operations are completely automated

Cloning vs. Configuring



- Cloning:
 - Creates an exact copy of an existing guest
 - Only the guest and host names and IP address change
 - Is a manual process, or done by scripts
 - Resource management is ad hoc
- Configuring:
 - Each instance can have different virtual hardware
 - Arbitrary arrangements of filesystems
 - Customize instance to specific needs of the workload
 - Process is automated, with well-defined resource management
 - Opens up lots of new possibilities

Political Issues vs. Technical Issues



- Some Political Issues:
 - Who controls which resources?
 - Can different groups control different resource pools?
 - Who has access to which resource pools?
 - When are resources made available to the tools?
- Some Technical Issues:
 - How are resource pools implemented?
 - How are resource pools used?
 - Which resources does z/VM control?
 - Which resources does Linux control?

Who Manages Resources?



- Several different groups have roles:
 - z/VM Admins
 - Network Admins
 - Security Admins
 - Linux Admins
- Each group has different interests/needs
- Communication between groups can be a problem
- Terminology differences can create confusion
- Automation tools can do parts of each groups roles

Directory Entries



- Must have one entry for each guest created
- Parts of the entry vary for each guest:
 - Guest ID
 - Storage (memory) size
 - MDISK assignments
 - Network devices
 - LINKs to shared devices
- Common parts of the entry can be in a directory profile

Directory Entries



- Political Issues:
 - Who controls the z/VM Directory?
 - How are changes made to it?
 - How is contention avoided?
 - How are security issues resolved?
 - z/VM admins are not used to dynamic entries
- Technical Issues:
 - Is anyone using XEDIT on the directory?
 - Use DIRMAINT directly or the Systems Management API?
 - Do any directory changes require RACF rule changes?
 - What goes into the directory profile?

DASD Management



- Types of DASD
 - ECKD
 - FBA
 - FCP-attached SCSI
 - VDISK
- Uses of DASD
 - Physical devices
 - Logical devices
 - Filesystems
 - Swap
- Groups of DASD

- Political Issues:
 - Who can allocate DASD?
 - Who owns the DASD?
 - Which DASD should be used for which purposes?
 - Should DASD be erased when it is freed?
- Technical Issues:
 - Access Permissions
 - Multiple DASD pools
 - How much DASD is needed?
 - Logical Volume Management
 - DATAMOVE

FCP-Attached SCSI Devices



- Different from traditional DASD, not virtualized by z/VM
- z/VM knows it as a Real Device
- Linux must provide the WWPN and LUN values
- Cannot allocate portions of a device to different guests

FCP-Attached SCSI Devices



- Political Issues:
 - Who assigns FCP devices?
 - Who knows the WWPNs and LUNs?
 - How do they get handed over to the Linux group?
- Technical Issues:
 - Should there be a managed pool of WWPNs and LUNs?
 - How to tell which devices are in use?
 - Linux has no access to SAN management tools

DASD Sharing



- Shared DASD must be read-only, because of Linux block caching
- Shared DASD cannot be changed after creation
- Reduces amount of DASD needed for many instances
- Does not reduce storage requirements of instances

- Political Issues:
 - Who can share the DASD?
 - Who owns shared DASD?
- Technical Issues:
 - Linking to the shared DASD
 - Preventing deletion of shared DASD while references exist
 - FCP-attached SCSI devices cannot be shared

Network Device Management



- Several types of network devices:
 - VSWITCH (Layer 2 and Layer 3)
 - Guest LAN (Hipersocket, OSA)
 - Channel-To-Channel
- Device type depends on subnet definition
- Need network address, netmask, gateway, etc.
- Must support multiple subnets
- Allow for both internal and external connectivity

Network Device Management



- Political Issues:
 - Who defines the network subnets?
 - Who controls the virtual network devices?
- Technical Issues:
 - How to represent available subnets?
 - Should the user select which subnet an instance is on?
 - Allow multiple network interfaces for an instance?
 - Should the tool create VSWITCHs dynamically?

IP Address Management



- Static vs. dynamic (DHCP) IP addresses
- IP addresses are defined within some subnet
- Subnets can be shared by several systems
- Available IP's on a subnet are defined by the Network Gods
- Automated tool cannot control all aspects of network
- Would like to assign static IP's from a pool of IP addresses

IP Address Management



- Political Issues:
 - Who assigns IP address to guests?
 - When are IP addresses assigned?
 - Should IP addresses be reserved in a resource pool?
 - Should IP addresses be assigned dynamically? (not DHCP)
- Technical Issues:
 - Should the user select the specific IP address for an instance?
 - Can any available subnet and IP address be used?
 - Should IP address pool be managed by z/VM or Linux?

Access Control



- Unfettered automated resource managers can be dangerous
- We must prevent some users from doing some operations
- Users should have access to the minimum they need to do their work
- Need to limit access to:
 - Each type of resource
 - Each instance of each type of resource
 - Each operation on a type of resource

- Political Issues:
 - Who is allowed to allocate resources?
 - Who is allowed to use resources?
 - Who is allowed to free resources?
 - How are production systems protected?
- Technical Issues:
 - How to authenticate users?
 - How to define permissions for each user, object and operation?
 - How to restrict user views based on access permissions?

Security Management



- Resource automation tools must work with established security policies
- Certain z/VM resources are often protected by RACF
- Creating directory entries, linking devices, etc. may require RACF rules
- Need a way to dynamically create RACF rules when dynamically allocating resources
 - Exit called on z/VM operations
- Security levels and methods vary from site to site

- Political Issues:
 - Who sets up RACF rules?
 - Who is allowed to change the rules?
 - Can RACF rules be allowed to be automated?
- Technical Issues:
 - RACF rules are very site-specific
 - Which operations need RACF operations?
 - How to undo changes to RACF rules?

Summary



- Automating the management of each type of resource has its own set of problems
- Different groups must be involved for each type of resource
- Automation tools may change when a group assigns a resource, but not which group does the assignment
- What each group will allow to be automated varies from site to site

Questions?



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