Xen Roll: Users Guide





Xen Roll: Users Guide:

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Preface

The Xen Roll installs and configures the ...

Please visit the xen site¹ to learn more about their release and the individual software components.

Notes

1. http://xen.org

Chapter 1. Overview

Table 1-1. Summary

Name	xen
Version	5.0
Maintained By	Rocks Group
Architecture	i386, x86_64
Compatible with Rocks TM	5.0

Table 1-2. Roll Compatibility

Roll	Requires a	Optional _b	Conflicts
alpha		X	
area51		X	
base	X		
bio		X	
condor		X	
ganglia		X	
grid		X	
hpc		X	
java		X	
kernel	X		
os (disk 1)	X		
os (disk 2)	X		
os (disk 3)		X	
os (disk 4)		X	
os (disk 5)		X	
os (disk 6)		X	
os (disk 7)		X	
pbs		X	
service-pack		X	
sge		X	
viz		X	
web-server		X	

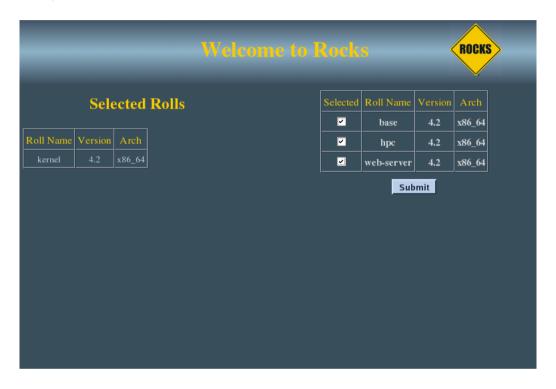
Notes

- a. You may also substitute your own OS CDs for the $Rocks^{TM}$ OS Roll CDs. In this case you must use all the CDs from your distribution and not use any of the $Rocks^{TM}$ OS Roll CDs.
- b. Only Rolls that have been verified as compatible with this Roll are listed. Other Rolls will likely work, but have not been tested by the maintainer of this Roll.

Chapter 2. Installing

2.1. On a New Server

The xen Roll should be installed during the initial installation of your server (or cluster). This procedure is documented in section 1.2 of the RocksTM usersguide. You should select the xen Roll from the list of available rolls when you see a screen that is similar to the one below.



Chapter 3. Using the Xen Roll

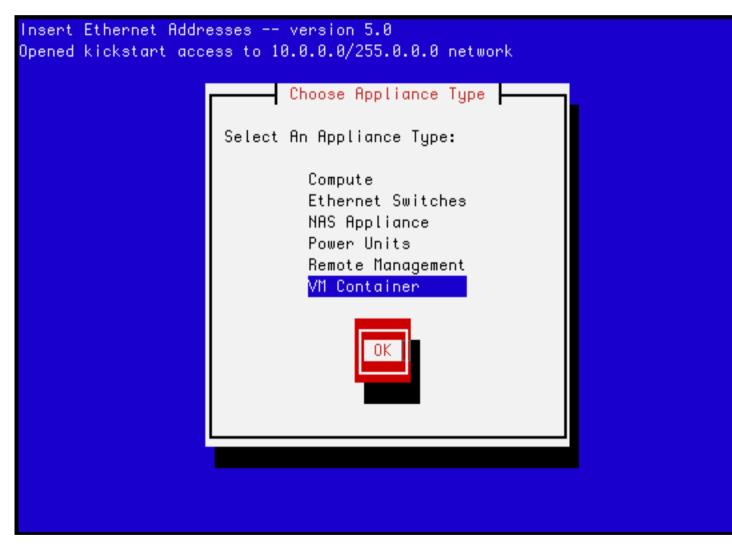
3.1. Installing VM Containers

First, you will need to install a physical machine that will act as the "container" for your VMs. This method is very similar to the method for installing compute nodes.

On the frontend, execute:

insert-ethers

You will see a screen that looks like:



Select the 'VM Container' appliance, then hit 'OK'.

Now PXE boot the physical machine that will be your VM container. Just like a compute node, the VM container will be recognized by insert-ethers and installed. The default name of the node will be vm-container-X-Y.

You can install as many VM containers as you like.

3.2. Adding, Installing and Booting VMs

In the common case, you will execute three Rocks commands over the lifetime of your VMs: add (to add VM info to the database), create (to install a newly added VM) and start (to boot an installed VM).

To add a VM to the system, you need to associate a VM with a physical machine (i.e., a VM container) and you need to assign an appliance type to the VM. Here's an example:

```
# rocks add host vm vm-container-0-0 membership="Compute"
```

The above command will output a message similar to:

```
added VM on node "vm-container-0-0" slice "0" with vm_name "compute-0-0-0"
```

This tells us that, in the database, the compute VM named "compute-0-0-0" has been assigned to the physical machine "vm-container-0-0".

The next step is to install the VM.

VMs are installed with the create command. Here's how to install the VM that was added above:

```
# rocks create host vm compute-0-0-0
```

The above command will start the standard Rocks installation process for the VM named "compute-0-0-0". After the installation process initializes the network inside the VM, you can monitor the installation just like a physical machine installation by executing:

```
# rocks-console compute-0-0-0
```

After the installation completes, you can boot the VM by executing:

```
# rocks start host vm compute-0-0-0
```

After the VM boots, you can interact with the VM just like any other physical machine.

Chapter 4. Command Reference

4.1. add

4.1.1. add host vm

rocks add host vm {host...} {membership} [cpus=string] [disk=string] [disksize=string] [ip=string] [mac=string] [mem=string] [membership=string] [name=string] [nummacs=string] [slice=string] [subnet=string]

Add a VM specification to the database.

arguments

host

One or more physical host names.

membership

The membership to assign to the VM.

parameters

```
[cpus=string]
```

The number of CPUs to assign to this VM. The default is: 1.

```
[disk=string]
```

A disk specification for this VM. The default is:

file:/<largest-partition-on-physical-node>/xen/disks/<vm-name>.hda,hda,w

```
[disksize=string]
```

The amount of disk space in gigabytes to assign to the disk specification. The default is: 36.

```
[ip=string]
```

The IP address to assign to the VM. If no IP address is provided, then one will be automatically assigned.

```
[mac=string]
```

A MAC address to assign to this VM. If no MAC address is specified, the next free MAC address will be selected.

```
[mem=string]
```

The amount of memory in megabytes to assign to this VM. The default is: 1024.

[membership=string]

Can be used in place of the membership argument.

[name=string]

The name to assign to the VM (e.g., 'compute-0-0-0').

```
[num-macs=string]
```

The number of MAC addresses to automatically assign to this VM. The default is 1.

```
[slice=string]
```

The 'slice' id on the physical node. Each VM on a physical node has a unique slice number The default is the next available free slice number.

```
[subnet=string]
```

The subnet to associate to this VM. The default is: private.

examples

rocks add host vm

Create a default VM.

rocks add host vm mem=4096

Create a VM and allocate 4 GB of memory to it.

4.2. create

4.2.1. create host vm

```
rocks create host vm {host...}
```

Create a VM slice on a physical node. This command will configure a VM and install it. This can be used for the initial setup of a VM or to reconfigure an existing VM.

arguments

host

A list of one or more VM host names.

examples

rocks create host vm compute-0-0-0

Create VM host compute-0-0-0.

4.3. dump

4.3.1. dump host vm

rocks dump host vm [host...]

Dump host VM information as rocks commands.

arguments

[host]

Zero, one or more host names. If no host names are supplied, information for all hosts will be listed.

examples

\$ rocks dump host vm compute-0-0-0

Dump VM info for compute-0-0-0.

\$ rocks dump host interface

Dump VM info for all configured virtual machines.

related commands

add host vm

4.4. list

4.4.1. list host vm

rocks list host vm [host...] [showdisks=bool]

Lists the VM configuration for hosts.

arguments

[host]

Zero, one or more host names. If no host names are supplied, information for all hosts will be listed.

parameters

[showdisks=boo1]

If true, then output VM disk configuration. The default is 'false'.

examples

\$ rocks list host vm compute-0-0

List the VM configuration for compute-0-0.

\$ rocks list host vm compute-0-0 compute-0-1

List the VM configuration for compute-0-0 and compute-0-1.

4.5. move

4.5.1. move host vm

rocks move host vm {host} {physhost} {file}

Move a VM from its current physical node to another.

arguments

host

The name of the VM host to move.

physhost

The name of the physical host in which to move the VM.

file

The name of the file that stores the running VM's state.

examples

rocks move host vm compute-0-0-0 vm-container-1-0

Move VM host compute-0-0-0 to physical host vm-container-1-0.

4.6. pause

4.6.1. pause host vm

rocks pause host vm {host...}

Pauses a VM slice on a physical node.

arguments

host

A list of one or more VM host names.

examples

rocks pause host vm compute-0-0-0

Pause VM host compute-0-0-0.

4.7. remove

4.7.1. remove host vm

rocks remove host vm {host...}

Remove the configuration info in the database for the supplied hosts.

arguments

host

A list of one or more VM host names.

examples

rocks remove host vm compute-0-0-0

Remove the configuration info in the database for compute-0-0-0.

4.8. report

4.8.1. report host vm

rocks report host vm {host} [create=bool]

Outputs the VM configuration file for a slice on a physical node.

arguments

host

One VM host name (e.g., compute-0-0-0).

parameters

[create=boo1]

If set, then output a configuration specification that will be used to create (install) a VM.

examples

\$ rocks report host vm compute-0-0-0

Outputs a configuration file for the VM host compute-0-0-0.

4.8.2. report host xen bridge

rocks report host xen bridge

Generates the Xen networking bridge configuration script for a host.

examples

\$ rocks report host xen bridge

4.9. restore

4.9.1. restore host vm

rocks restore host vm {host...} {file}

Restore a VM on a physical node. This command restores a previously saved VM.

arguments

host

A list of one or more VM host names.

file

The file name the saved VM state is stored in. If you don't supply this parameter, then the default file name is: /<largest-partition-on-physical-host>/xen/disks/<vm-name%gt;.saved. For example, on a physical node with the default partitioning, the file that contains the state for VM compute-0-0-0 is: /state/partition1/xen/disks/compute-0-0-0.saved

examples

rocks restore host vm compute-0-0-0

Restore VM host compute-0-0-0.

4.10. resume

4.10.1. resume host vm

rocks resume host vm {host...}

Resume a paused VM slice on a physical node.

arguments

host

A list of one or more VM host names.

examples

rocks resume host vm compute-0-0-0

Resume paused VM host compute-0-0-0.

4.11. save

4.11.1. save host vm

rocks save host vm {host...} {file}

Save a VM on a physical node. This command saves a currently running VM, then halts the VM. This saved state can be used to restart the VM with the command 'rocks restore host vm'.

arguments

host

A list of one or more VM host names.

file

The file name the saved VM state will be stored in. If you don't supply this parameter, then the default file name will be: /<largest-partition-on-physical-host>/xen/disks/<vm-name>.saved. For example, on a physical node with the default partitioning, the saved file for VM compute-0-0-0 will be named: /state/partition1/xen/disks/compute-0-0-0.saved

examples

rocks save host vm compute-0-0-0

Save VM host compute-0-0-0.

4.12. set

4.12.1. set host vm

rocks set host vm

{host} [disk=string] [disksize=string] [mem=string] [physnode=string] [slice=string] [virt-type=string]

Change the VM configuration for a specific VM.

arguments

host

One or more VM host names.

parameters

```
[disk=string]
```

A VM disk specification. More than one disk can be supplied. Each disk specification must separated by a space.

```
[disksize=string]
```

The size of the VM disk.

```
[mem=string]
```

The amount of memory in megabytes to assign to this VM.

```
[physnode=string]
```

The physical machine this VM should run on.

```
[slice=string]
```

The slice ID for this VM.

```
[virt-type=string]
```

Set the virtualization type for this VM. This can be 'para' or 'hardware'.

examples

rocks set host vm compute-0-0-0 mem=4096

Change the memory allocation for VM compute-0-0-0 to 4 GB.

4.13. start

4.13.1. start host vm

```
rocks start host vm {host...} [create=bool]
```

Boots a VM slice on a physical node.

arguments

host

A list of one or more VM host names.

parameters

```
[create=boo1]
```

If set, then output a configuration specification that will be used to create (install) a VM.

examples

rocks start host vm compute-0-0-0 Start VM host compute-0-0-0.

4.14. stop

4.14.1. stop host vm

rocks stop host vm {host...}

Boots a VM slice on a physical node.

arguments

host

A list of one or more VM host names.

examples

rocks stop host vm compute-0-0-0

Stop VM host compute-0-0-0. This is equivalent to a 'hard power off', (i.e., pulling the power cord from a node).

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Rocks(r)
www.rocksclusters.org
version 5.0 (V)

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B.1. xen

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-- Keir Fraser (on behalf of the Xen team)

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If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

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You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type 'show w'. This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type 'show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands 'show w' and 'show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than 'show w' and 'show c'; they could even be

mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program 'Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General Public License instead of this License.

Notes

1. http://cvs.rocksclusters.org