

Bcfg2, Config Management, and You

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Overview

- Configuration Management
 - What is it, why is it hard
- Bcfg2
 - Overview and design goals
- Considerations in choosing a configuration tool

Configuration Management

- Configuration management is an API for programming your configuration
 - Each tool defines a DSL
- Why would I want that?
 - Too many nodes to do it by hand
 - Too many people modifying configuration
 - Too much configuration diversity
 - Higher level configuration programming
- Goals for configuration management tools
 - Efficient representation of diversity
 - Node scalability
 - Programmability

Sounds simple, right?

- Node count is the easiest thing to scale (IMO)
 - Lots of scalable algorithms for broadcasts, etc
- Configuration diversity is a lot trickier
 - Combinations can be brittle
 - Some tastes don't taste good together
- Increasing administrator population is ever harder to support
 - Larger head count usually means more specialization
 - More coordination overhead
- Matching administrator mental models is key
 - Administrators in charge of ensuring things work
 - Vary from administrator to administrator
 - Often no consensus within groups

Comparisons to software development

- Configuration management development is similar to software development
- Similar pitfalls
 - Branches are trivial and merges are hard
- Similar approaches help
 - Version control
 - Testing and validation
 - Release management processes
- Still an active area of development, with new buzzwords from year to year
- Most techniques are vastly easier to deploy in new environments
 - Much more costly in pre-existing ones
 - Like adding unit testing to pre-existing codebases

Bcfg2

- Client/Server system written in Python
 - ~20K sloc
- Lightweight
 - Single server easily handles 1k nodes
- Flexible enough to handle wide range of use cases
 - Start with small static environments requiring auditing
 - Grow to large scale HPC systems
 - Elegantly configure dynamic cloud infrastructures
- Production grade and reliable
 - First external deployment in 2005
 - Used at minimally 100 sites
 - Users cut across all major market segments
- Active and helpful community



Key Design Goals

- Model system configuration in unambiguous, simple terms
- Close the loop between administrators, configuration specification, and current system states
- Enable a variety of administrative regimen for systems
- Support extensive configuration debugging
- Composition of information from a number of sources
- Expose plugin api to all aspects of the configuration process
- Configuration Meta-programming

System Configuration Modelling

- Specifications are declarative
 - Describe goals, not process
- Entries describe common system objects
 - Software packages
 - Services
 - Configuration files
 - POSIX filesystem entries
- Validation based on congruency
 - Matches performed against all entries in the configuration
 - And no extra configuration detected on the client
- Design allows translation between specification and current state
 - Specification can be rendered into reconfiguration operations when needed
 - State can be rendered into a declarative configuration specification



Closing the loop between goals and reality

- Tools fail!
 - Bugs
 - System failures
 - Thinko's
- Need independent verification capabilities
 - Do I have what I said I wanted?
- Built an interface that reports on client state back to the server
 - Full operation log
 - Divergence between stated goals and current state
 - Extra configuration entries
 - Performance data
- And a reporting system that shows overall system configuration health
 - Multi-client patterns in state



Enable administrator choice of deployment strategies

- It is essential that administrators control how configuration happens
 - Bcfg2 designed as a swiss army knife
- Basic client modes
 - Dryrun
 - Interactive
- Selective rule based deployments
 - Only deploy changes selectively
 - (based on the change itself, the client or the time)
- Support bidirectional specification flow
 - Server -> Client (typical)
 - Client -> Server (delegation)

Configuration Debugging

- Like in software engineering, debugging is needed
 - Complicated systems don't always act as expected
- Built a full system introspection capability into Bcfg2
- From the server-side
 - Query full client metadata
 - Perform configuration goal construction
 - Drop into a configuration debugger
- Good framework for centralized testing

Configuration Process/Plugin API

- Bcfg2 is configuration plumbing
- Users can customize all aspects of the configuration process
 - Using Python
 - With a simple API
- Major functional areas
 - Client probing
 - Metadata resolution
 - Configuration goal specification
 - Validation
 - Processing of state information

Configuration Meta-programming

- The first stage in configuration management is literal configuration
 - "copy this file into that location"
- The next stage is rule based configuration
 - "webservers get this configuration, ftpservers get that one"
- The third stage is meta-programming
 - Configuration patterns used to generate configuration goals
 - "ntp clients should talk to our ntp servers"
 - "the ssh_known_hosts file should contain entries for all machines"
- Supported in Bcfg2
 - Through entry templating
 - Query interface to metadata
 - Raw access through Plugin API

Considerations in choosing and deploying a tool

- Using any robust tool will be better than manual administration
- Find the tool that matches your administrative philosophy
 - Mental models are a big part of that
- Communities have different personalities
 - Find a comfortable one
- Assume deployment will take twice as long as you expect
 - The first 70% goes fast, but the rest..
- Building group consensus is key
 - You will have problems if you force a solution into place by fiat
 - Take the time to teach people how to use the system
 - Listen to their concerns



Questions?

http://www.bcfg2.org

Irc.freenode.net #bcfg2

