Linux-HA Release 2 Tutorial

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HA BLOG: http://techthoughts.typepad.com/
Tutorial Overview

- HA Principles
- Installing Linux-HA
- Basic Linux-HA configuration
- Configuring Linux-HA
- Sample HA Configurations
- Testing Clusters
- Advanced features
Part I

- General HA principles
- Architectural overview of Linux-HA
- Compilation and installation of the Linux-HA ("heartbeat") software
What Is HA Clustering?

- Putting together a group of computers which trust each other to provide a service even when system components fail
- When one machine goes down, others take over its work
- This involves IP address takeover, service takeover, etc.
- New work comes to the “takeover” machine
- Not primarily designed for high-performance
What Can HA Clustering Do For You?

- **It cannot achieve 100% availability** – *nothing can.*
- HA Clustering designed to recover from single faults
- It can make your outages very short
  - From about a second to a few minutes
- It is like a Magician's (Illusionist's) trick:
  - When it goes well, the hand is faster than the eye
  - When it goes not-so-well, it can be reasonably visible
- A good HA clustering system adds a “9” to your base availability

**Complexity is the enemy of reliability!**
High-Availability Workload Failover

![Diagram of workload failover with servers A and B, IP address 129.42.19.99, and network connections.](image-url)
Comparison to Load Balancing

- Primary goal of load balancing is increased performance across a symmetric set of services and servers – availability is secondary.
- Primary goal of HA is keeping your services running through failures – performance is secondary.
- HA and Load balancing are complementary – you can do either or both.
- Linux-HA can manage LVS load balancers.
- Linux-HA provides a simple “poor man's” load balancer (ClusterIP).
## Lies, Damn Lies, and Statistics

### Counting nines

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>9 hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99%</td>
<td>3.5 day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Barriers to HA systems

- Hardware costs
- Software costs
- Complexity
- Standards
Potential User Community

Linux HA

Old HA

HA
What would be the result?

- Increased availability for users – HA techniques usable in more situations
- Drastically multiplying customers multiplies experience - products mature faster (especially in OSS model)
- OSS developers grow with customers
- OSS Clustering is a disruptive technology
How is this like what you know?

- It's a lot like the current init startup scripts extended by
  - (optionally) adding parameters to them
  - running on a more than one computer
  - adding policies for
    - what order to do things
    - how services relate to each other
    - when and where to run them

- HA systems are a lot like “init on steroids”
What is different?

- Data sharing isn't usually an issue with a single server – it's critically important in clusters.
- HA Clusters introduce concepts and complications around:
  - Split-Brain
  - Quorum
  - Fencing
- You need to tell us about what applications run where, it's no longer implicit.
Communications failures can lead to separated partitions of the cluster.

If those partitions each try and take control of the cluster, then it's called a split-brain condition.

If this happens, then bad things will happen.

http://linux-ha.org/BadThingsWillHappen
Fencing

- Fencing tries to put a fence around an errant node or nodes to keep them from accessing cluster resources.
- This way one doesn't have to rely on correct behavior or timing of the errant node.
- We use STONITH to do this.
  - STONITH: Shoot The Other Node In The Head
- Other techniques also work (not yet implemented)
  - Fiber channel switch lockout
  - etc
Quorum

- Quorum can avoid split brain for many kinds of failures
- Typically one tries to make sure only one partition can be active
- Quorum is the term used to refer to methods for ensuring only one active partition
- Most common kind of quorum is voting – and only a partition with > n/2 nodes can run the cluster
- This doesn't work very well for 2 nodes :-(

Single Points of Failure (SPOFs)

- A single point of failure is a component whose failure will cause near-immediate failure of an entire system or service.

- Good HA design eliminates single points of failure.
Non-Obvious SPOFs

- Replication links are rarely single points of failure
  - The system may fail when another failure happens
- Some disk controllers have SPOFs inside them which aren't obvious without schematics
- Independent links buried in the same wire run have a common SPOF

- Non-Obvious SPOFs can require deep expertise to spot
The “Three R's” of High-Availability

- Redundancy
- Redundancy
- Redundancy

If this sounds redundant, that's probably appropriate... ;-

- Most SPOFs are eliminated by managed redundancy
- HA Clustering is a good way of providing and managing redundancy
Redundant Communications

- Intra-cluster communication is critical to HA system operation
  - Most HA clustering systems provide mechanisms for redundant internal communication for heartbeats, etc.

- External communications is usually essential to provision of service
  - External communication redundancy is usually accomplished through routing tricks
  - Having an expert in BGP or OSPF is a help
Data Sharing - None

Strangely enough, some HA configurations don't need any formal data sharing

- Firewalls
- Load Balancers
- (Caching) Proxy Servers
- Static web servers whose content is copied from a single source
Data Sharing – Replication

- Some applications provide their own replication
  - DNS, DHCP, LDAP, DB2, etc.
- Linux has excellent disk replication methods available
  - DRBD is my favorite
  - **DRBD-based HA clusters are extremely affordable**
- Some environments can live with less “precise” replication methods – rsync, etc.
- Often does not support parallel access
- Fencing highly desirable, but not always necessary
- **EXTREMELY cost effective**
- We will use this configuration in our example system
Two node Active/Passive HA Cluster
Real-Time Disk Replication (DRBD)

NETWORK (LAN) - data and heartbeat

129.42.19.99

Active Cluster Node

Gigabit Crossover

Disk Replication (DRBD)

Passive Cluster Node

Local Disk

High Availability

Linux-HA tutorial – USENIX/Boston 2008 / 23
Data Sharing – *FiberChannel*

- The most classic data sharing mechanism
- Allows for failover mode
- Allows for true parallel access
  - Oracle RAC, Cluster filesystems, etc.
- Fencing *always* required with FiberChannel
- iSCSI is equivalent to FC for our purposes
- Linux-HA is certified ServerProven with IBM storage

Keep in mind: Storage Controllers can have SPOFs inside them – design is important
Two node Active/Passive HA Cluster
Shared Disk (FastTT, ESS, etc.)

Network Clients

Network Clients

NETWORK (LAN) - data and heartbeat

Active Cluster Node

Passive Cluster Node

Redundant Heartbeat Path

Shared Disk

129.42.19.99

High Availability
Data Sharing – Back-End

- Network Attached Storage can act as a data sharing method
- Existing Back End databases can also act as a data sharing mechanism
- Both make reliable and redundant data sharing Somebody Else's Problem (SEP).
- If they did a good job, you can benefit from them.

- Beware SPOFs in your local network
Linux-HA Background

- The oldest and most well-known open-community HA project - providing sophisticated fail over and restart capabilities for Linux (and other OSes)
- In existence since 1998; => 30k mission-critical clusters in production since 1999
- Active, open development community led by IBM, NTT and Novell
- Wide variety of industries, applications supported
- Shipped with most Linux distributions (all but Red Hat)
- No special hardware requirements; no kernel dependencies, all user space
- All releases tested by automated test suites
Linux-HA Capabilities

- Supports n-node clusters – where 'n' <= something like 16
- Can use serial, UDP bcast, mcast, ucast comm.
- Fails over on any condition: node failure, service failure, IP connectivity, arbitrary criteria
- Active/Passive or full Active/Active – includes Cluster IP load levelling
- Built-in resource monitoring
- Support for the OCF resource standard
- Sophisticated dependency model with rich constraint support (resources, groups, incarnations, master/slave)
- XML-based resource configuration
- Configuration and monitoring GUI
- Support for OCFS2 cluster filesystem
- Multi-state (master/slave) resource support
- Split-site (stretch) cluster support with quorum daemon
General Linux-HA Philosophy

- Let Linux-HA decide as much as possible
- Describe how you want things done in a set of policies based on node attributes and relationships between services
- Whenever anything changes or fails, compare the state of the cluster to the current policies
- If the current state is “out of policy”, then take actions to bring cluster into compliance with the policies
- Failed actions are treated as a state change
Some Linux-HA Terminology

- **Node** – a computer (real or virtual) which is part of the cluster and running our cluster software stack

- **Resource** – something we manage – a service, or IP address, or disk drive, or whatever. If we manage it and it's not a node, it's a resource

- **Resource Agent** – a script which acts as a proxy to control a resource. Most are closely modelled after standard system init scripts.

- **DC** – Designated Coordinator – the “master node” in the cluster

- **STONITH** – Acronym for Shoot The Other Node In The Head – a method of fencing out nodes which are misbehaving by resetting them

- **Partitioned cluster** or **Split-Brain** – a condition where the cluster is split into two or more pieces which don't know about each other through hardware or software failure. Prevented from doing BadThings by STONITH

- **Quorum** – normally assigned to at most one single partition in a cluster to keep split-brain from causing damage. Typically determined by a voting protocol
Key Linux-HA Processes

- **CRM** – Cluster Resource Manager – The main management entity in the cluster
- **CIB** – The cluster Information Base – keeper of information about resources, nodes. Also used to refer to the information managed by the CIB process. The CIB is XML-based.
- **PE** – Policy Engine – determines what should be done given the current policy in effect – creates a graph for the TE containing the things that need to be done to bring the cluster back in line with policy *(only runs on the DC)*
- **TE** – Carries out the directives created by the PE – through it's graph *(only runs on the DC)*
- **CCM** – Consensus Cluster Membership – determines who is in the cluster, and who is not. A sort of gatekeeper for cluster nodes.
- **LRM** – Local Resource Manager – low level process that does everything that needs doing – not cluster-aware – no knowledge of policy – ultimately driven by the TE (through the various CRM processes)
- **stonithd** – daemon carrying out STONITH directives
- **heartbeat** – low level initialization and communication module
Linux-HA Release 2 Architecture

- PE (DC only)
- CRM
- CIB
- TE (DC only)
- LRM
- STONITH daemon
- logd*
- heartbeat
- apphbd

Infrastructure*

- clplumbing utility library
- IPC library
- PILS

* = everybody calls this
Compiling and Installing Linux-HA from source via RPM or .deb

- Grab a recent stable tar ball >= 2.1.3 from: http://linux-ha.org/download/index.html
- untar it with: tar tzf heartbeat-2.1.x.tar.gz
- cd heartbeat-2.1.x
- ./ConfigureMe package
- rpm -install full-RPM-pathnames
- ./ConfigureMe package produces packages appropriate to the current environment (including Debian, Solaris, FreeBSD, etc.)
Pre-built Packages

- The Linux-HA download site includes SUSE-compatible packages
- Debian includes heartbeat packages – for Sid and Sarge
- Fedora users can use yum to get packages
  - `$ sudo yum install heartbeat`
- RHEL-compatible versions are available from CentOS
  - http://dev.centos.org/centos/*/testing/i386/RPMS/
  - http://dev.centos.org/centos/*/testing/x86_64/RPMS/
RPM Package names

- **heartbeat-pils** – plugin loading system
- **heartbeat-stonith** – STONITH libraries and binaries
- **heartbeat** – main heartbeat package
- **heartbeat-ldirectord** – code for managing Linux Virtual Server installations

- The ldirectord subpackage is optional
- All other subpackages are mandatory. Fedora dropped the heartbeat prefix from the pils and stonith subpackages.
See screencast from:
http://linux-ha.org/Education/Newbie/InstallHeartbeatScreencast

**Special Note:**
If you have a Linux firewall enabled (most of you do), you will have to unblock UDP port 694
Part II

- System Concepts
- Sample HA System Configuration
- Introducing CIB configuration
Resource Objects in Release 2

- Release 2 supports “resource objects” which can be any of the following:
  - Primitive Resources
    - OCF, heartbeat-style, or LSB resource agent scripts
  - Resource Clones – need “n” resource objects - somewhere
  - Resource Groups – a group of primitive resources with implied co-location and linear ordering constraints
  - Multi-state resources (master/slave)
    - Designed to model master/slave (replication) resources (DRBD, et al)
SAMPLE: Running Example

To illustrate the basic principles of configuring the CIB we'll work on this example step-by-step:

- Two nodes
- Active/Passive
- One resource group:
  - Apache web server resource group
  - DRBD for data replication between the servers
  - A clone resource for STONITH
- We will do things the simplest way first, then improve it as we discuss the necessary features
- Won't cover application configuration in detail
- Will be woven into the explanation of CIB features
Hardware of Sample System

- Two Servers
  - Two NICs each – one for service, and one for DRBD data replication
  - Two disks – one for root, etc, one for DRBD data
- Crossover cable for DRBD private network
- Baytech RPC-5 ethernet-connected Remote power switch for STONITH

- This is the Data Sharing – Replication configuration covered earlier
Order to do things in...

- Make a simple IP address resource
- Put the resource in a group
- Add datadisk to the group
- Add Filesystem to the group
- Add apache to the group
- Create a STONITH resource
- Convert STONITH into a clone
- Create a DRBD master/slave resource
- Remove datadisk from the group and make it start after the drbd clone is in master state...
Cluster Information Base (CIB) Intro

- The CIB is an XML file containing:
  - Configuration Information
    - Cluster Node information
    - Resource Information
    - Resource Constraints
  - Status Information
    - Which nodes are up / down
    - Attributes of nodes
    - Which resources are running where
  - We only provide configuration information
Creating /var/lib/heartbeat/crm/cib.xml

- It has to be owned by haclient:hacluster
- It should be mode 0600
- When the cluster is running, it is managed by the CIB process – don't mess with it directly!
- \texttt{cib.xml} can be updated while the cluster is running – either completely or incrementally
- \texttt{cib.xml} is described here:
  
  \url{http://linux-ha.org/ClusterResourceManager/DTD1.0/Annotated}

- We will spend much of the rest of the class talking about what to put in cib.xml :-}
As you will soon see, many/most tags in our XML DTD require 'id' attributes.

These values absolutely must be unique among all other tags of the same type.

It is good practice to make them globally unique.

These tags are used by the cib_admin in order to specify exactly which part of the CIB is being modified.

In some of our examples, they've been omitted to save space on the slides...
About `<nvpairs>`s

- Many places in the CIB, we need to have allow an arbitrary set of name/value pairs
- In those places, we use `<nvpairs>` tags.
- Basic syntax is:

  ```xml
  <nvpairs id="some-unique-id"
    name="some_name"
    value="some-value"/>
  ```

  This is XML's verbose way of saying:

  ```xml
  some_name="some-value"
  ```
An Empty CIB

```xml
<cib>
  <configuration>
    <crm_config/>
    <nodes/>
    <resources/>
    <constraints/>
  </configuration>
  <status/>
</cib>
```
The **crm_config** CIB section – global cluster properties

```xml
<crm_config>
  <cluster_property_set set="cib-bootstrap-options">
    <attributes>
      <nvpair/>
    </attributes>
  </cluster_property_set>
</crm_config>
```
The nodes section of the CIB

- We let the CRM get the nodes information from the membership layer (and some from the 'heartbeat' layer)
- This makes things much easier on us :-)

The nodes section of the CIB
The resources section of the CIB

The resources section is one of the most important sections.

It consists of a set of resources, groups, clones, or master_slave entries

```xml
<resources>
  <primitive/>
  <group/>
  <clone/>
  <master_slave/>
  ...
</resources>
```
meta_attributes of Primitives

- **target_role** – {Started, Stopped, Master, Slave, default}
- **is_managed** – FALSE means heartbeat ignores it
- **resource_stickiness** – how badly do we want to stay where we are (if possible) when nodes return
- **resource_failure_stickiness** – ditto for resource failure
- **priority** – resource placement ordering - defaults to 0
- **restart_type** - dependency {restart, ignore} ??
- **multiple_active**: {stop_only, block, stop/start}
- **start_prereq** {nothing, quorum, fencing}
Classes of Primitive Resource Agents in R2

- **OCF** – Open Cluster Framework - http://opencf.org/
  - take parameters as name/value pairs through the environment
  - Can be monitored well by R2

- **Heartbeat** – R1-style heartbeat resources
  - Take parameters as command line arguments
  - Can be monitored by `status` action

- **LSB** – Standard LSB Init scripts
  - Take no parameters
  - Can be monitored by `status` action

- **Stonith** – Node Reset Capability
  - Very similar to OCF resources
OCF Class Resource Agents (primitive)

- OCF == Open Cluster Framework
- OCF Resource agents are the most powerful type of resource agent we support
- OCF RAs are extended init scripts
  - They accept parameters from the environment
  - They have additional actions:
    - monitor – for monitoring resource health
    - meta-data – for providing information about the RA for GUI
    - validate-all – for validating resource parameters
- OCF RAs are located in
  /usr/lib/ocf/resource.d/provider-name/
- See [http://linux-ha.org/OCFResourceAgent](http://linux-ha.org/OCFResourceAgent)
**SAMPLE:** Add an IP address w/GUI

- See screencast from: http://linux-ha.org/Education/Newbie/IPaddrScreencast
- This is a simple example of using the GUI to modify the cib.xml file
- The remaining examples will show the CIB rather than using the GUI
IPaddr2 resource Agent

- **Class:** OCF
- **Parameters:**
  - `ip` – IP address to bring up
  - `nic` – NIC to bring address up on (optional)
  - `cidr_netmask` – netmask for ip in CIDR form (optional)
  - `broadcast` – broadcast address (optional)

- If you don't specify `nic`, then heartbeat will figure out which interface serves the subnet that `ip` is on – which is quite handy. The same is true for `cidr_netmask`. 
SAMPLE: IPaddr2 primitive object

```xml
<primitive id="WebIP" class="ocf"
type="IPaddr2" provider="heartbeat">
  <instance_attributes>
    <attributes>
      <nvpair id="someid"
        name="ip"
        value="10.10.10.250"/>
      <nvpair id="someid2"
        name="nic"
        value="eth0"/>
    </attributes>
  </instance_attributes>
</primitive>
```
Filesystem resource Agent

- Class: **OCF**
- Parameters:
  - `device` – “devicename” to mount
  - `directory` – where to mount the filesystem
  - `fstype` – type of filesystem to mount
  - `options` – mount options *(optional)*
- This is essentially an `/etc/fstab` entry – expressed as a resource
SAMPLE: Filesystem primitive

```xml
<primitive id="FS001" class="ocf"
    type="Filesystem" provider="heartbeat">
  <instance_attributes>
    <attributes>
      <nvpair id="somedevid3"
        name="device" value="/dev/drbd0"/>
      <nvpair id="somedirid3"
        name="directory" value="/apache"/>
      <nvpair id="somefstypeid3"
        name="fstype" value="ext3"/>
    </attributes>
  </instance_attributes>
</primitive>
```
Apache resource Agent

- **Class:** OCF
- **Parameters:**
  - *configfile* – name of apache configuration file *(required)*
  - *port* – the port the server is running on *(optional)*
  - *statusurl* – URL to use in monitor operation *(optional)*
- Values for optional parameters are deduced from reading the configuration file.
- Configfile and html directories must go on shared media.
SAMPLE: apache primitive object

```xml
<primitive id="Webserver" class="ocf"
    type="apache" provider="heartbeat">
<operations>
    <op id="apache_mon"
        interval="30s" name="monitor"
        timeout="60s"/>
</operations>
<instance_attributes id="apache_inst_attrs">
    <attributes>
        <nvpair id="apache_config" name="configfile"
            value="/apache/httpd.conf"/>
    </attributes>
</instance_attributes>
</primitive>
```
LSB Class Resource Agents (primitive)

- LSB == Linux Standards Base
- LSB resource agents are standard System V-style init scripts commonly used on Linux and other UNIX-like OSes
- LSB init scripts are stored under /etc/init.d/
- This enables Linux-HA to immediately support nearly every service that comes with your system, and most packages which come with their own init script
- It's straightforward to change an LSB script to an OCF script
- See http://linux-ha.org/LSBResourceAgent
An LSB primitive object
(i.e., an init script)

This refers to the init script located at /etc/init.d/smb
'heartbeat' (R1) Class Resource Agents (primitive)

- Similar to LSB init scripts except they take command line parameters
- **status** operation used for resource monitoring
- Not often interesting for R2 installations
- Provided for compatibility with R1 versions of heartbeat for customers who wrote their own resource agents

http://linux-ha.org/HeartbeatResourceAgent
SAMPLE: datadisk (DRBD) primitive

```xml
<primitive id="ddisk" class="heartbeat" type="datadisk">
<instance_attributes>
<attributes>
<nvpair id="some1id5"
  name="1"
  value="apache"/>
</attributes>
</instance_attributes>
</primitive>

NOTE: This is not the ideal way to configure DRBD in an R2 configuration – we'll present a better way later
STONITH Resource Agents

- Provide a wrapper for STONITH reset modules
- Very similar to LSB resource agents – from a configuration point of view
- STONITH reset modules can be written in 'C' or any scripting language
- STONITH reset modules follow the STONITH API, not a resource agent API
SAMPLE: STONITH primitive

```xml
<primitive id="st" class="stonith"
    type="baytech">
    <instance_attributes>
        <attributes>
            <nvpair id="someid4"
                name="ip"
                value="10.10.10.100"/>
            <nvpair id="id5"
                name="passwd"
                value="admin"/>
        </attributes>
    </instance_attributes>
</primitive>
```
attributes of Resource Actions

- **timeout** – how long can action take before timing out
- **interval** – how long to delay before repeating monitor action
- **start_delay** – how long to wait before starting the action (typically monitor)
- **on_fail** (action: stop) – \{block, **fence**, stop, restart, nothing\}

- What is default? Is there a global value for this?
Setting monitor check level

<op id="apache_a1_mon" interval="120s" name="monitor" timeout="60s">
    <instance_attributes id="apache_a1_mon_attr">
        <attributes>
            <nvpair id="apache_a1_mon_attr_0" name="OCF_CHECK_LEVEL" value="20"/>
        </attributes>
    </instance_attributes>
</op>

The DTD allows <attributes> to be preceded by a <rule> so that 'deep' checking can be restricted to run on any criteria (like time of day)
Resource Groups

Resource Groups provide a recipe telling what resources you need and what order to start them in.

Resource Groups provide a simple method for creating ordering and co-location dependencies:

- Each resource object in the group is declared to have linear start-after ordering relationships.
- Each resource object in the group is declared to have co-location dependencies on each other.
- This is an easy way of converting release 1 resource groups to release 2.
- Resources are stopped in the reverse order they're started.
Resource Groups

- Resources can be put together in groups a lot like R1 resource groups or those of other HA systems.
- Groups are simple to manage, but less powerful than individual resources with constraints.

```xml
<group id="webserver">
  <primitive/>
  <primitive/>
</group>
```

- Groups can only contain primitives, not groups, etc.
- By default, groups imply co-location and ordering.
meta_attributes of Groups

- **ordered** – boolean – defaults to TRUE
  - TRUE means the group physical ordering implies start-after ordering constraints
  - FALSE means no such start-after ordering is implied

- **collocated** – boolean – defaults to TRUE
  - TRUE means all members of the group must be co-located
  - FALSE means no such co-location is implied

Disabling both makes the group a naming convenience

- **target-role**: same as for primitives – inherited by contained resources
**SAMPLE: Webserver Resource Group**

- Our Webserver resource group will consist of these resources:
  - Simple DRBD data replication resource ("datadisk")
  - Filesystem mount resource
  - IP address resource
  - Apache server resource

- Note that this is the order of startup actions:
  - Start replication (shift to master mode)
  - Mount filesystem
  - Bring up IP address
  - Start Apache
SAMPLE: Webserver Resource Group

```xml
<group id="grp_webserver">
  <primitive type="datadisk" class="heartbeat">
    ...
  </primitive>
  <primitive type="Filesystem" class="ocf">
    ...
  </primitive>
  <primitive type="IPaddr2" class="ocf">
    ...
  </primitive>
  <primitive type="apache" class="ocf">
    ...
  </primitive>
</group>
```
Part III

- Clones and Master/slave resources
- Constraints and Rules
- Maintaining your configuration
- Tips and command line tools
Resource Clones

Resource Clones allow one to have a resource which runs multiple ("n") times on the cluster.

This is useful for managing:
- load balancing clusters where you want "n" of them to be slave servers
- Cluster filesystems
- Cluster Alias IP addresses

Clone constructs can contain either primitives or groups.
If you want a resource to run in several places, then you can “clone” the resource

```xml
<clone id="MyID">
  <instance_attributes>
    <attributes/>
  </instance_attributes>
  <primitive>
    <operations/>
    <instance_attributes/>
  </primitive>
</clone>
```

You can also clone a group if you need to
meta_attributes of Clones

- **clone_max** – the maximum number of clones running total
- **clone_node_max** – maximum number of clones running on a single node
- **notify** – **TRUE** means peer notification is to be given
- **globally_unique** – **TRUE** means the clone number is unique across the entire cluster, **FALSE** means its only locally unique
- **ordered** – means don't overlap clone operations (start, etc.)
- **interleave** – means start clones with their respective operations interleaved. Otherwise, start each clone completely before going on to resources in the next (only meaningful with ordered=**TRUE**)
SAMPLE: STONITH “clone”

```xml
<clone id="fencing">
  <instance_attributes>
    <attributes>
      <nvpair id="1cm" name="clone_max" value="2"/>
      <nvpair id="2gu" name="globally_unique" value="false"/>
    </attributes>
  </instance_attributes>
  <primitive id="st" class="stonith" type="baytech">
    <operations>
      <op id="1mon" name="monitor" interval="5s" timeout="20s" prereq="nothing"/>
      <op id="2st" name="start" timeout="20s" prereq="nothing"/>
    </operations>
    <instance_attributes>
      <attributes>
        <nvpair name="ip"   value="10.10.10.100"/>
        <nvpair name="passwd" value="admin"/>
      </attributes>
    </instance_attributes>
  </primitive>
</clone>
```

This replaces the previous STONITH primitive declaration.
Multi-State (master/slave) Resources

- Normal resources can be in one of two stable states:
  - started
  - stopped

- Multi-state resources can have more than two stable states. For example:
  - stopped
  - running-as-master
  - running-as-slave

- This is ideal for modelling replication resources like DRBD, HADR (IBM DB2) and Oracle DataGuard

- Master/Slave resources are initially started in slave mode, then promoted to master afterwards
Master/Slave resource attributes (nvpairs)

- `clone_max` – max number of instances
- `clone_node_max` – max number per node
- `master_max` – max number of masters
- `master_node_max` – max # of masters/node
SAMPLE: DRBD master/slave resources

<master_slave id="drbd_ws08">
  <instance_attributes>
    <attributes>
      <nvpair name="clone_max" value="2"/>
      <nvpair name="globally_unique" value="true"/>
      <nvpair name="master_max" value="1"/>
    </attributes>
  </instance_attributes>
</master_slave>

<primitive type="drbd" class="ocf">
  <instance_attributes id="ia_drbdrc09">
    <attributes>
      <nvpair id="at_drbdrc09"
        name="drbd_resource"
        value="apache"/>
    </attributes>
  </instance_attributes>
</primitive>
</master_slave>

This is not the whole story – stay tuned!!
**crm_master**: Influencing who becomes master

- **crm_master** is invoked by a resource agent to change the weight given to a particular node to become master.

- It figures out which resource is being manipulated by the OCF_RESOURCE_INSTANCE environment variable.

- You can specify a positive or negative weight, including INFINITY and -INFINITY.
Basic Dependencies in Release 2

- **Ordering Dependencies**
  - start before *(normally implies stop after)*
  - start after *(normally implies stop before)*

- **Mandatory Co-location Dependencies**
  - must be co-located with
  - cannot be co-located with
Resource Location Constraints

- **Mandatory Constraints:**
  - Resource Objects can be constrained to run on any selected subset of nodes. Default depends on setting of `symmetric_cluster`.

- **Preferential Constraints:**
  - Resource Objects can also be preferentially constrained to run on specified nodes by providing weightings for arbitrary logical conditions.
  - The resource object is run on the node which has the highest weight (score).
Advanced Constraints

- Nodes can have arbitrary attributes associated with them in name=value form
- Constraint expressions can use these attributes as well as node names, etc. in largely arbitrary ways
- Operators:
  - =, !=, <, >, <=, >=
  - defined(attrname), undefined(attrname),
  - colocated(resource id), not colocated(resource id)
- Operations have types: int, string, version
Advanced Constraints (cont'd)

▶ Each constraint is associated with particular resource, and is evaluated in the context of a particular node.

▶ A given constraint has a boolean predicate associated with it according to the expressions before, and is associated with a weight, and condition.

▶ If the predicate is true, then the condition is used to compute the weight associated with locating the given resource on the given node.

▶ All conditions are given weights, positive or negative. Additionally there are special values for modeling must-have conditions

  ▶ +INFINITY
  ▶ -INFINITY
Creating Detailed Ordering Constraints

- Ordering constraints can apply between any two resource objects – primitive, group or clone
  - The main kind of ordering constraint that is used is start_after
  - There is also a start_before constraint
  - There may also be stop_after, and stop_before constraints :-(D
  - Although these others provide flexibility, they're not commonly used
- Ordering constraints can make start and stop actions complete faster than groups
Sample Ordering Constraint Graph

G_utility

R_named

R_dhcpd

R_postfix

R_10.10.10.21
Sample Ordering Constraint XML

```xml
<rsc_order id="O_dhcpd"
          from="R_dhcpd" type="after" to="G_utility"/>

<rsc_order id="O_named"
          from="R_named" type="after" to="G_utility"/>

<rsc_order id="O_postfix"
          from="R_postfix" type="after" to="G_utility"/>

<rsc_order id="O_postfix_ip"
          from="R_postfix" type="after" to="R_10.10.10.21"/>
```
**SAMPLE:** Colocating a resource with the master instance

```xml
<rsc_colocation id="fs_on_drbd0-1"
    to="drbd_ws08" from="grp_webserver"
    to_role="stopped"
    score="-infinity"/>

<rsc_colocation id="fs_on_drbd0-2"
    to="drbd_ws08" from="grp_webserver"
    to_role="slave"
    score="-infinity"/>

<rsc_order id="drbd_before_fs" action="start"
    from="grp_webserver" to="drbd_ws08"
    to_action="promote"/>
```

This taken from [http://linux-ha.org/CIB/Idioms](http://linux-ha.org/CIB/Idioms)
Useful tools for checking your CIB

- `crm_verify -LV` – checks your CIB for errors
  - Everyone should run this!

- `ciblint -L` – extensively checks your CIB for possible errors, oddities, and inconsistencies
  - Everyone should run this too!

- `ptest` – tells what will happen when various failure events occur
  - `ptest` uses the same decision engine libraries as the CRM does
  - `ptest` is also used for regression testing during heartbeat development
Managing init (LSB) services

- LSB services are monitored using their status operation – this is usually a pretty wimpy monitor.
- It is important that they conform to the LSB exit code behavior:
  - status operation actually implemented
  - status operation when stopped exits with 1, 2, or 3
  - stopping when stopped returns exit code 0
  - starting when started returns exit code 0
Managing init (LSB) services – cont'd

- Make sure the data needed by the service is on a shared or replicated filesystem
- Don't forget to put the configuration files on shared media too
- Symlinks are your friend!
  - Sean Reifschneider's `drbdlinks` resource agent is really handy for managing symbolic links. You don't need to be running DRBD to use it :-D
LSB -> OCF conversion

- Add a `monitor` action to monitor the service in detail.

- Add environment parameters `OCF_RESKEY_XXX` to allow more than one copy to be running, or get their data or configuration from 'non-standard' places.

- Add a `meta-data` action to deliver meta data to stdout describing the resource, and its parameters (here-documents are convenient for this).

- Add a `validate-all` action to validate the parameters given to the service and give an error exit if they're invalid.
drbdlinks

- DRBDlinks is a handy tool for managing symbolic links for filesystem mounts.
- It is useful with filesystem replication (DRBD) or shared disk arrangements.
- You need one drbdlinks resource for each filesystem you want to manage with it.
- It is currently only available as a Heartbeat classic style resource (not yet as an OCF resource).
- Find it here: http://tummy.com/Community/software/drbdlinks/
drbdlinks configuration

restartSyslog(1)
mountpoint('/drbd1')
link('/etc/dhcpd.conf')
link('/etc/postfix')
link('/etc/named.conf')
link('/etc/named.conf.include')
link('/var/lib/dhcp')
link('/var/lib/named')
The crm_resource command

- crm_resource can be used to
  - force a resource to migrate to a particular node
  - un-migrate a resource
  - delete a resource
  - force re-probing for 'rogue' resources
  - retrieve and set properties for a resource
  - retrieve parameters for a resource
  - locate which node a resource is running on
  - reset failure counters
The crm_standby Command

- crm_standby can be used to:
  - put a node into standby mode
  - remove a node from standby status
  - retrieve the standby status of a node

- A node can be put into or taken out of standby status either indefinitely, or until next reboot
The cibadmin command

- **cibadmin** can be used to do a wide variety of potentially dangerous things to your CIB:
  - Dump out the current live CIB or selected sections of it
  - Add XML to a specific part of the XML subtree
  - Remove a specific XML subtree or leaf node
  - Modify an attribute in a particular XML element
  - Replace a particular XML element or subtree
  - Indicate whether current CIB is master CIB or not
  - Force a resync of the CIB from the master CIB
- cibadmin has a reasonable man page
Co-location Constraints

- The XML DTD permits both mandatory and optional co-location constraints.

- As of 2.0.8, both mandatory co-location constraints are supported.

- As of 2.0.8, co-location constraints are fully asymmetric.
Sample Co-location Constraints

<\texttt{rsc\_co\_location} id="C\_10.10.10.21" from="R\_10.10.10.21" to="G\_utility" score="INFINITY"/>

<\texttt{rsc\_co\_location} id="C\_postfix" from="R\_postfix" to="G\_utility" score="INFINITY"/>

<\texttt{rsc\_co\_location} id="C\_dhcpd" from="R\_dhcpd" to="G\_utility" score="INFINITY"/>

<\texttt{rsc\_co\_location} id="C\_named" from="R\_named" to="G\_utility" score="INFINITY"/>
Writing and testing OCF Resource Agents

- If you have an init script for the resource available under a suitable license, start with that.
- If possible, make your resource agent reusable by others.
  - Avoid things that are distribution-specific
  - Avoid hard-coding local conventions (use parameters)
  - Think generally
Writing and testing OCF Resource Agents - Methodology

- Locate init script to use as template (if any)
  - Your final script can serve dual duty as an LSB init script and an OCF Resource Agent with a little effort
- Decide what parameters you want to pass the agent
- Support these actions in the script:
  - start, stop, status, monitor, meta-data, validate-all
- Test the script manually
- Test the script with Andrew's test tool (ocf-tester)
Part IV

- Writing Resource Agents
- Even More sophisticated Features
- Quorum Server
- Testing Your Cluster
OCF Resource Agents – Parameters

- Decide what parameters your resource agent needs to have configurable. Examples:
  - location of data for service
  - Direct configuration information (IP address, etc.)
  - location of configuration file (if configurable)
  - location of binaries
  - user id to run as
  - other parameters to issue when starting
  - It's better to parse configuration files rather than duplicating configuration information in parameters
OCF Resource Agents – Parameters

- Choose reasonably intuitive parameter names like 'ip' or 'configfile', etc.

- Whatever names you choose, the OCF standard prepends OCF_RESKEY_ to them. ip becomes OCF_RESKEY_ip, etc.

- Provide reasonable defaults – if possible
  - If you do this for all parameters, and you support the status operation (with LSB status exit codes), then your script can also be used as an LSB init script.
OCF RAs – Return Codes

- **Proper monitor** return codes:
  - 0  running
  - 7  stopped (follows the LSB convention)
  - other  something bad happened

- If resource is started, start operation must succeed (return code 0)
- If resource is stopped, stop operation must succeed (return code 0)

- **status** return codes are different from **monitor** return codes (to make them LSB compatible...)}
OCF meta-data and validate-all

- **validate-all** checks the parameters supplied and exits with 0 if they're correct, and non-zero (LSB conventions) if they can be determined to be incorrect.

- **meta-data** operation just delivers a fixed blob of XML to standard output describing this resource agent, and exits 0. The meta-data operation replaces the structured comments provided for by the LSB. This meta-data is used by the GUI and is useful for humans doing configuration by hand.
OCF stop, start, monitor actions

- **start** initiates or activates the resource.
- **stop** deactivates, stops, or terminates the resource.
- **monitor** examines the resource to see if it is running correctly.

  - The monitor action can implement different levels of checking quality or difficulty.
  - The better the quality of monitoring, the more likely service outages are to be noticed and recovered from.
  - The desired level(s) of checking can then be selected by the administrator through the CIB configuration for the monitor action.
OCF Meta-data example

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE resource-agent SYSTEM "ra-api-1.dtd">

<resource-agent name="IPaddr">
  <version>1.0</version>
  
  <longdesc lang="en">IPaddr manages aliased IP addresses. It will add an IP alias when started, and remove it when stopped.</longdesc>

  <shortdesc lang="en">Manage virtual IPv4 addresses</shortdesc>
```
OCF Meta-data example

```xml
<parameters>
  <parameter name="ip" unique="1" required="1">
    <longdesc lang="en">
      The IPv4 address to be configured in dotted quad notation, for example "192.168.1.1".
    </longdesc>
    <shortdesc lang="en">IPv4 address</shortdesc>
    <content type="string" default=""/>
  </parameter>
</parameters>
```
OCF Meta-data example

<actions>

<action name="start" timeout="90s" />
<action name="stop" timeout="100s" />
<action name="monitor" depth="10" timeout="20s"
         interval="5s" start-delay="1s" />
<action name="validate-all" timeout="30s" />
<action name="meta-data" timeout="5s" />

</actions>

</resource-agent>
</xml>
Introducing node attributes

Nodes can be assigned arbitrary attributes, which can then be used in resource location rules

```xml
<node id="uuid1" uname="nodeA" type="normal">
  <instance_attributes id="uuid1:attrs">
    <attributes>
      <nvpair id="uuid1:installed_ram" name="installed_ram" value="1024"/>
      <nvpair id="uuid1:pingcount" name="pingcount" value="2"/>
    </attributes>
  </instance_attributes>
</node>
```
Using pingd to fail over on loss of network connectivity

- **pingd** is a daemon which sets node attributes in the CIB based on how many different destinations are reachable from the current node.

- **To use pingd:**
  - Direct heartbeat to ping your routers or whatever addresses you've selected using the **ping** or **ping_group** directives
  - Configure pingd to run on whatever nodes you wish specifying the attribute value you want, and the values to set into it
  - Incorporate these attributes into your CIB location constraints
Starting pingd as an OCF clone resource (1/2)

<clone id="pingd">
    <instance_attributes id="pingd">
        <meta_attributes>
            <nvpair id="pingd-clone_max" name="clone_max" value="10"/>
            <nvpair id="pingd-clone_node_max" name="clone_node_max" value="1"/>
            <nvpair id="pingd-dampen" name="dampen" value="5s"/>
            <nvpair id="pingd-multiplier" name="multiplier" value="100"/>
        </meta_attributes>
    </instance_attributes>
</clone>
Starting pingd as an OCF clone resource (2/2)

```xml
<primitive id="pingd-child" provider="heartbeat" class="OCF" type="pingd">
  <operations>
    <op id="pingd-child-monitor" name="monitor" interval="20s" timeout="40s" prereq="nothing"/>
    <op id="pingd-child-start" name="start" prereq="nothing"/>
  </operations>
</primitive>
</clone>
```
Starting pingd from ha.cf

Insert something similar to this into your ha.cf files:

```bash
respmaw haclusten /usr/lib/heartbeat/pingd -m 100 -d 5s
```

- `-m`: multiplier factor for number of ping nodes
- `-d`: hysteresis (settling) time delay

This example sets the attribute 'pingd' to 100 times the number of ping nodes reachable from the current machine, and delays 5 seconds before modifying the pingd attribute in the CIB

See also:
http://www.linux-ha.org/ha.cf/PingDirective
and http://www.linux-ha.org/v2/faq/pingd
Using pingd attributes in rules

- Previous examples defaulted the attribute value to 'pingd'

```xml
<rsc_location id="my_resource:connected"
    rsc="my_resource">
    <rule id="my_resource:connected:rule"
        score_attribute="pingd" >
        <expression id="my_resource:connected:expr:defined"
            attribute="pingd"
            operation="defined"/>
    </rule>
</rsc_location>
```

- This rule causes the value of the node attribute pingd to be added to the value of every node on which it is defined

- Previous examples set it to 100*ping_count
Failing over on arbitrary conditions

- **pingd** is a worked example of how to fail over on arbitrary conditions
- **attrd_updater** is what **pingd** uses to modify the CIB
- **attrd** implements the idea of hysteresis in setting values into the CIB – allowing things to settle out into stable configurations before failing over – to avoid false failovers
- **pingd** asks heartbeat to notify it when ping nodes come and go. When they do, it invokes **attrd_updater** to make the change, and **attrd** updates the CIB – after a delay
- You can use **attrd_updater** yourself to do this for any condition you can observe
Using attrd_updater

attrd_updater command line arguments:

- `-n name` name of attribute to set
- `-v value` value to set attribute `name` to
- `-s attribute-set` which attribute set does `name` reside in
- `-d dampen time` time delay before updating CIB

To use attrd:

- Write code to observe something
- Invoke `attrd_updater` to update some attribute value when it changes
- Write CIB rules to use the attribute value you set
Split-site ("stretch") clusters

- Geographic-scale communications are never as reliable as local communications
- Fencing techniques (STONITH, SCSI reserve) all require highly reliable communications, don't work remotely
- Split-site clusters cannot rely on fencing in most cases
- Quorum without fencing must be used instead
- Two-site quorum without fencing is problematic
- Linux-HA introduces a quorum server to solve this problem
Quorum Server basics

- Quorum Server provides an extra quorum vote
- Quorum server not a cluster member
- Quorum server does not require special networking
- Reliability of quorum server and links to it are important
Quorum Server: Single Site failure

- “New Jersey” is down
- Quorum server supplies extra quorum vote
- Cluster retains quorum
- “New York” continues to provide service
Quorum Server prevents Split-Brain

- Communications between sites goes down
- Both sites contact quorum server
- Quorum server gives quorum to New York **ONLY**
- New Jersey site: no quorum -> no services
Quorum Server Not a SPOF

- Quorum server goes down
- Cluster retains quorum
- Services are still supplied
- Service is uninterrupted
Multiple Failures *Can* Lead To No Service

- Quorum server: down
- New Jersey site: down
- New York site: up

*no quorum => no service*

- Quorum can be overridden manually to force service at New York
Time Based Configuration Rules

- The CRM can be given different rules for different periods of time – by the hour, day of week, etc.
- These can either be default rule parameters or rule parameters for specific resources.
- The most common and obvious use of these are to allow “failback” only during certain times when workload is expected to be light.
- The concept is quite general and can be used for virtually any set of `<attributes>` in the CIB.
- Start and end times follow the ISO8601 standard.
- `<date_spec>` notation is cron-like.
Allowing fail-back of an IP address only on weekends

```xml
<primitive id="my_ip" provider="heartbeat"
  class="OCF" type="IPaddr">
  <instance_attributes id="my_ip:weekend_override" score="100">
    <rule id="my_ip:failover" boolean_op="and">
      <date_expression id="my_ip:days" operation="date_spec">
        <date_spec id="my_ip:days" weekdays="6-7"/>
      </date_expression>
    </rule>
    <meta_attributes>
      <nvpair id="sat-sun-sticky" name="resourceStickiness" value="0"/>
    </meta_attributes>
  </instance_attributes>
  <instance_attributes id="my_ip" score="10">
    <meta_attributes>
      <nvpair id="default-sticky" name="resourceStickiness" value="INFINITY"/>
    </meta_attributes>
  </instance_attributes>
</primitive>
```
Setting default_resource_stickiness to default to fail back on weekends

```xml
<crm_config>
  <cluster_property_set id="weekend_override" score="100">
    <rule id="my_ip:failover" boolean_op="and">
      <date_expression id="my_ip:days" operation="date_spec">
        <date_spec id="my_ip:days" weekdays="6-7"/>
      </date_expression>
    </rule>
    <attributes>
      <nvpair id="sat-sun-stick" name="default_resource_stickiness" value="0"/>
    </attributes>
  </cluster_property_set>
  <cluster_property_set id="default_cluster_properties" score="10">
    <attributes>
      <nvpair id="default-sticky" name="default_resource_stickiness" value="INFINITY"/>
    </attributes>
  </cluster_property_set>
  ...
</crm_config>
```
More about Time-Based rules

- http://linux-ha.org/v2/faq/time_based_failback

- http://linux-ha.org/ClusterResourceManager/DTD1.0/Annotated#date_expression


- Time-based rules can be sensitive to the phase of the moon (for implementing werewolf HA ;-))
Testing HA Configurations

- A configuration which has not been thoroughly tested will not be highly available - *for certain*.
- Be sure and keep at least a test cluster around for testing future changes and upgrades.
- If you can't have a full copy of your production environment, a small copy is better than nothing!
- Virtual machines can help a lot here.
- A significant percentage of avoidable outages occur because of untested operational procedures. Practice on your test environment.
Testing HA Configurations - 2

- Make sure you test at least these things:
  - Failure of every node
  - Failure of each resource (application)
  - Failure of the customer network to the active server
- Each should be tested multiple times, including with failback
- If you are using time-based rules, be sure and test during each time period
- Be sure and test under full load, overload and no load conditions
If you are have multi-path fiber channel disks be sure you test all these conditions:

- Failure of a path into the disk controller
- Failure of a path into the active host
- Failure of a path into the passive host

Be sure and test them under full load, overload, and no load conditions

These kinds of failures can affect the timing of monitor operations
Testing HA Configurations - 4

- **Systems with shared disks need to be configured with STONITH enabled**
- STONITH setup needs to be fully tested
  - Test by hand using the stonith command line tool
  - Force a STONITH by killing heartbeat on one of the active servers
  - Force a STONITH by powering off an active server
  - Force a STONITH by resetting an active server
- Make sure failure of one of your hosts doesn't systematically cause failure of its STONITH device
OCF RAs – Manual Testing - 1

- Install relevant software, and create test data to go with it

- Test *at least* this order of actions:
  - monitor (must exit with return code 7 -- stopped)
  - start (should succeed)
  - start (must succeed)
  - monitor (must succeed)
  - stop (must succeed)
  - stop (must succeed)
  - monitor (must exit with return code 7 -- stopped)
After starting it, try to impair the resource somehow

- kill a daemon, or ifdown an interface, remove a database or config file, or other action harmful to the resource in question

Make sure 'monitor' reports failure

Use this experience to improve your 'monitor' testing

Heartbeat's can only recover from things your monitor action reports
OCF RA testing with ocf-tester

**ocf_tester** provides basic testing of OCF Resource Agents for certain key conditions heartbeat is especially concerned with.

```bash
ocf-tester -v -n my_ip_rsc  \
  -o ip=127.0.10.1         \n  -o netmask=255.255.0.0   \n  /usr/lib/ocf/resource.d/heartbeat/IPaddr
```

- **-v**  verbose
- **-n**  resource id (name)
- **-o**  resource option (parameter)
References

- http://linux-ha.org/
- http://linux-ha.org/download/
- http://linux-ha.org/SuccessStories
- http://linux-ha.org/Certifications
- http://linux-ha.org/
  ClusterResourceManager/DTD1.0/Annotated
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Backup Slides
How is HA Clustering Different from Disaster Recovery (“geographic clustering”)?

- **HA (single-site):**
  - Reliable inter-node communication
  - Failover is cheap
  - Failover times measured in seconds

- **DR (split-site):**
  - Unreliable inter-node communication assumed
  - Failover is expensive
  - Automatic failback may be impossible
  - Failover times often longer, sometimes measured in hours

Linux-HA provides special features to deal with “geographic clustering” (aka disaster recovery)
When are you in a DR situation?

**Alan's DR rule of thumb:**

- Once you bury your wires in the ground, you've crossed over from HA to DR

**Why?**

- You lose the ability to ensure the reliability of inter-node communication
- Once you're in a DR situation, you typically cannot use shared storage, and have to use storage replication
What happens differently in DR?

- Data must be replicated, cannot be shared
- You can't rely on fencing
- Quorum typically becomes problematic – particularly for a 2-site DR arrangement
  - Linux-HA provides a quorum daemon to deal with this
Installing RPMs

- rpm -install heartbeat-2.1.x-1.xxx.rpm \ heartbeat-pils-2.1.x-1.xxx.rpm \ heartbeat-stonith-2.1.x-1.xxx.rpm

- That was simple, wasn't it?
Initial configuration

- Create the following files by copying templates found in your system's documentation directory
  `/usr/share/doc/heartbeat-version` into `/etc/ha.d`
  - `ha.cf` -> `/etc/ha.d/ha.cf`
  - `authkeys` -> `/etc/ha.d/authkeys`
Fixing up `/etc/ha.d/ha.cf`

- Add the following directives to your `ha.cf` file:
  ```
  node node1 node2 node3 # or enable autojoin
  bcast eth0 # could use mcast or ucast
  crm on  # this is the minimum set
  ```

- For complete documentation on the `ha.cf` file see: [http://linux-ha.org/ha.cf](http://linux-ha.org/ha.cf)
Fixing up /etc/ha.d/authkeys

- Authkeys provides a shared authentication key for the cluster. Each cluster should have a different key.

- Add 2 lines a lot like these to authkeys:
  ```
  auth 1
  1 sha1 PutYourSuperSecretKeyHere
  ```

- File **MUST** be mode **0600** or **0400**

- Be sure and change your signature key ;-)

- Complete documentation on authkeys is here: [http://linux-ha.org/authkeys](http://linux-ha.org/authkeys)
crm_config Global Cluster Properties

- transition-idle-timeout
- symmetric-cluster
- no-quorum-policy
- stonith-enabled
- stonith-action
- startup-fencing
- default-resource-stickiness
- default-resource-failure-stickiness
- is-managed-default
- stop-orphan-resources
- stop-orphan-actions
- short-resource-names
crm_config: transition-idle-timeout

- **interval, default=60s**
  - Provides the default global timeout for actions
  - Any action which has a defined timeout automatically uses the action-specific timeout
crm_config: symmetric-cluster

- **boolean, default=TRUE**
  - If true, resources are permitted to run anywhere by default.
  - Otherwise, explicit constraints must be created to specify where they can run.

- Typically set to **TRUE**
Do we prefer to run on the existing node or be moved to a "better" one?

- **0**: resources will be placed optimally in the system. This may mean they are moved when a "better" or less loaded node becomes available. This option is almost equivalent to the old **auto_failback on** option.

- **value > 0**: resources will prefer to remain in their current location but may be moved if a more suitable node is available. Higher values indicate a stronger preference for resources to stay where they are.

- **value < 0**: resources prefer to move away from their current location. Higher absolute values indicate a stronger preference for resources to be moved.
default-resource-stickiness (cont'd)

- Special cases:

  - **INFINITY**: resources will always remain in their current locations until forced off because the node is no longer eligible to run the resource (node shutdown, node standby or configuration change). This option is almost equivalent to the old `auto_failback off` option.

  - **-INFINITY**: resources will always move away from their current location.
resource-failure-stickiness

- is the amount that failures take away from the weight for running a resource on a given node
- Each time it fails, resource-failure-stickiness is subtracted from the score of the node

- In groups, resource-failure-stickiness is cumulative – see web site for details
**crm_config: is-managed-default**

- **boolean, default=TRUE**
  - **TRUE**: resources will be started, stopped, monitored and moved as necessary/required
  - **FALSE**: resources will not be started if stopped, stopped if started nor have any recurring actions scheduled.

- Can be overridden by the resource's definition

- Handy for disabling management of resources for software maintenance
crm_config: no-quorum-policy

- **enum, default=stop**
  - **stop** Stop all running resources in our partition requiring quorum.
  - **ignore** Pretend we have quorum
  - **freeze** Do not start any resources not currently in our partition. Resources in our partition may be moved to another node within the partition.
**crm_config: stonith-enabled**

- **boolean, default=FALSE**
  - If **TRUE**, failed nodes will be fenced.

- A setting of **TRUE** requires STONITH-class resources to be configured for correct operation.
crm_config: stonith-action

- `enum {reboot, off}, default=reboot`
  - If set to `reboot`, nodes are rebooted when they are fenced
  - If set to `off`, nodes are shut off when they are fenced

- Typically defaulted to `reboot`
**crm_config: startup-fencing**

- **boolean, default=TRUE**
  - If true, nodes we have never heard from are fenced
  - Otherwise, we only fence nodes that leave the cluster after having been members of it first

- *Potentially dangerous* to set to **FALSE**
crm_config: stop-orphan-resources

- **boolean, default=**TRUE (as of release 2.0.6)
- Defines the action to take on running resources for which we currently have no definition:
  - TRUE : Stop the resource
  - FALSE : Ignore the resource

- This defines the CRM's behavior when a resource is deleted by an admin without it first being stopped.
crm_config: stop-orphan-actions

- **boolean, default=TRUE**
- What to do with a recurring action for which we have no definition:
  - **TRUE** : Stop the action
  - **FALSE** : Ignore the action

- This defines the CRM's behavior when the interval for a recurring action is changed.
**crm_config: short-resource-names**

- **boolean, default=FALSE, recommended=TRUE**
  - This option is for backwards compatibility with versions earlier than 2.0.2 which could not enforce id-uniqueness for a given tag type.

- It is highly recommended that you set this to **TRUE**.

- **WARNING:** The cluster must be completely stopped before changing this value.
Using the Heartbeat GUI (hb_gui)

- hb_gui allows configuration and monitoring through the same interface.
- It provides both node-centric and resource-centric views.
- Although it supports a significant portion of what the CRM supports, it is a work-in-progress at this time, and does not yet allow for expressing the full power found in the CIB.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>linux-ha</td>
<td>with quorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hadev1</td>
<td>running(dc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hadev2</td>
<td>stopped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lsb_dummy</td>
<td>running on ['hadev1']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocf_msdummy:3</td>
<td>running on ['hadev1']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rsc_hadev1</td>
<td>running on ['hadev1']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rsc_hadev2</td>
<td>running on ['hadev1']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocf_127.0.0.11</td>
<td>running on ['hadev1']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rsc_hadev3</td>
<td>running on ['hadev1']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child_DoFencing:0</td>
<td>running on ['hadev1']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocf_127.0.0.13</td>
<td>running on ['hadev1']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heartbeat_127.0.0.12</td>
<td>running on ['hadev1']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DclPaddr</td>
<td>running on ['hadev1']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocf_msdummy:1</td>
<td>running on ['hadev1']</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nodes**

- **Node Name:** hadev3
- **Online:** True
- **Is it DC:** False
- **Type:** member
- **Standby:** True
- **Expected up:** True
- **Shutdown:** False
- **Unclean:** False

**Resources**

- **DclPaddr** running on ['hadev1']
## High Availability Tutorial

### Add Native Resource @plinuxl11

**Resource ID:** my_ip  
**Belong to group:** group-1

**Type (double click for detail):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class/Provider</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICP</td>
<td>ocf/heartbeat</td>
<td>ICP resource agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPFail</td>
<td>heartbeat</td>
<td>IPFail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPAddr</td>
<td>heartbeat</td>
<td>IPAddr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPAddr</td>
<td>ocf/heartbeat</td>
<td>Manages virtual IPv4 addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPAddr2</td>
<td>heartbeat</td>
<td>IPAddr2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Parameters:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>target_role</td>
<td>stopped</td>
<td>press &quot;Default&quot; or &quot;Start&quot; button in toolbar/menu to start the resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip</td>
<td>IPv4 address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**If belong to a clone or master/slave:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clone</th>
<th>Master/Slave</th>
<th>Clone or Master/Slave ID:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>clone_max</th>
<th>master_max</th>
<th>clone_node_max</th>
<th>master_node_max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ClusterMon resource Agent

- Class: **OCF**
- Parameters:
  - *htmlfile* – name of output file
  - *update* – how often to update the HTML file (*required*)
  - *user* – who to run crm_mon as
  - *extra_options* – Extra options to pass to crm_mon (*optional*)
- Update must be in seconds
- *htmlfile* must be located in the Apache docroot
- Suggested value for *extra_options*: “-n -r”
smb and nmb resources

- Class: **LSB** (i.e., normal init script)
- They take no parameters
- Must be started *after* the IP address resource is started
- Must be started after the filesystem they are exporting is started
- Their configuration files should go on shared or replicated media
nfslock and nfssserver Resources

- **Class:** LSB (i.e., normal init script)
- Neither takes any parameters
- NFS config and lock info must be on shared media
- NFS filesystem data must be on shared media
- Inodes of mount devices and all files must match (!)
- Must be started *before* IP address is acquired
- Newer versions of NFS don't have separate nfslock service
**ibmhmc STONITH Resource**

- **Class:** stonith
- **Parameters:**
  - `ip` – IP address of the HMC controlling the node in question

This resource talks to the “management console” for IBM's POWER architecture machines.
Sample NFS Configuration

```xml
<primitive id="Rnfs" class="lsb" type="nfsserver">
  <operations>
    <op id="nfsmon" interval="30s" name="monitor" timeout="60s"/>
  </operations>
  <instance_attributes/>
</primitive>
```

- NFS needs to have the following symlinked onto shared media to make it work when failing over:
  - `/etc/exports`
  - `/var/lib/nfs`

- Making the (major,minor) of disk devices match can be a bit tricky – newer versions of NFS can be convinced to not require this
Sample Samba Configuration

```xml
<primitive id="samba-smb"
  class="lsb"
  type="smb">
  <operations>
    <op id="samba_mon"
        interval="30s" name="monitor"
        timeout="60s"/>
  </operations>
  <instance_attributes/>
</primitive>

Samba needs to have the following symlinked onto shared disk to make it work when failing over:

- /etc/samba
- /var/lib/samba
```
Sample DNS Configuration

```xml
<primitive id="Rnamed" class="lsb" type="named">
  <operations>
    <op id="named_mon" interval="30s" name="monitor" timeout="60s"/>
  </operations>
  <instance_attributes/>
</primitive>
```

- named (DNS) needs to have the following symlinked onto shared disk to make it work when failing over:
  - `/etc/dhcpd.conf`
  - `/var/lib/dhcp`
Sample DHCP Configuration

```xml
<primitive id="Rdhcp" class="lsb" type="dhcpd">
  <operations>
    <op id="dhcp_mon"
      interval="30s" name="monitor"
      timeout="60s"/>
  </operations>
  <instance_attributes/>
</primitive>
```

- DHCP needs to have the following symlinked onto shared disk to make it work when failing over:
  - `/etc/dhcpd.conf`
  - `/var/lib/dhcp`