The RSPLIB RSerPool Implementation Handbook

dreibh@iem.uni-due.de

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Contents

1 Introduction

This is the documentation for the RSPLIB RSerPool package. It contains information how to install and make use of RSPLIB. For a detailed introduction to RSerPool and its concepts itself, see [Dre07]. For questions about RSerPool and RSPLIB, see our mailing lists at [Dre13].

2 What is RSerPool?

Figure 1 provides an illustration of the Reliable Server Pooling (RSerPool) architecture as defined by the Internet Draft [LOTD08]; the protocol stack of RSerPool is shown in figure 2. An RSerPool scenario consists of three component classes [LOTD08]: servers of a pool are called *pool elements* (PE). Each pool is identified by a unique *pool handle* (PH) in the handlespace, which is the set of all pools. The handlespace is managed by *pool registrars* (PR). PRs of an *operation scope* (the domain which is covered by the handlespace, e.g. an organization or building) synchronize their view

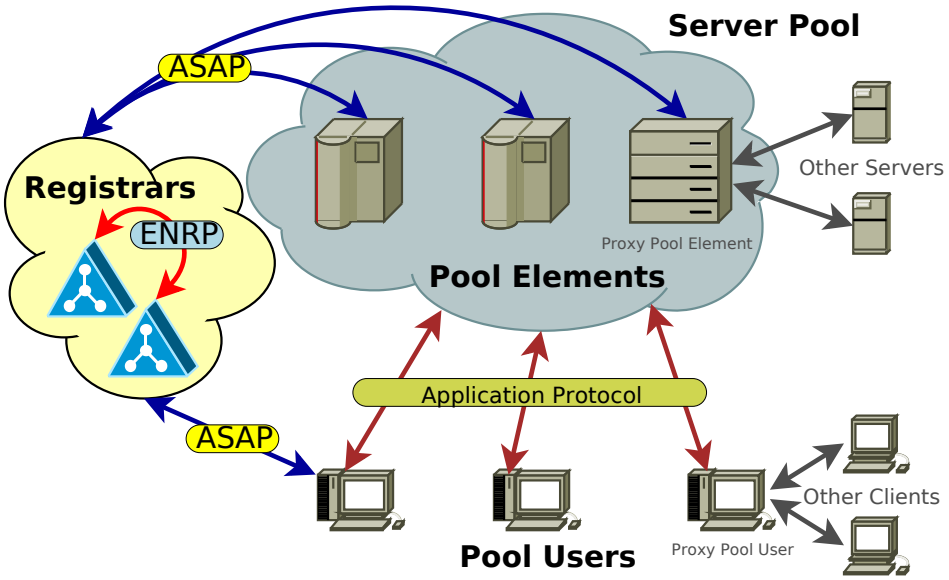

Figure 1: The RSerPool Architecture

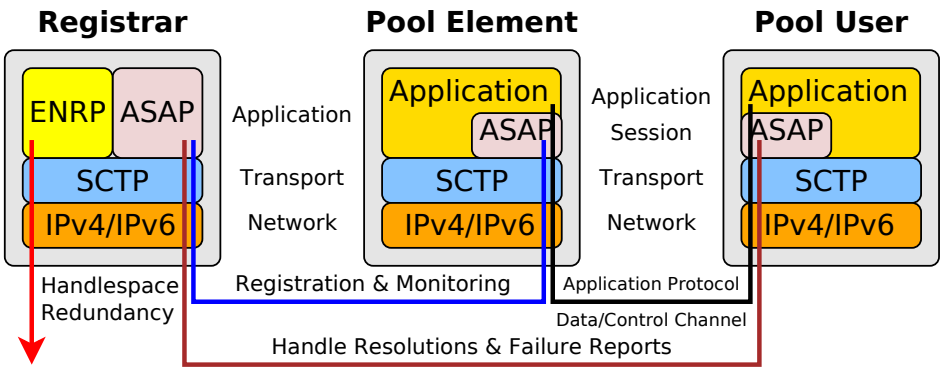

Figure 2: The RSerPool Protocol Stack

of the handlespace using the Endpoint haNdlespace Redundancy Protocol (ENRP [XSS+08, DZ18b, SXST08b]), transported via SCTP [Ste07, Jun05, JST00, JRT02].

Unlike already available solutions in the area of GRID and high-performance computing, the fundamental property of RSerPool is to be"lightweight", i.e. it must also be usable low-performance devices like telecommunications equipment or routers. This property restricts the RSerPool architecture to the management of pools and sessions only, but on the other hand makes a very efficient realization possible [DR08b, DR07a, DR05a]. In particular, an operation scope has a limited range, e.g. a company or organization; RSerPool does not intend to scale to the whole Internet. Nevertheless, it is assumed that PEs can be distributed globally, for their service to survive localized disasters [DR07b].

PEs choose an arbitrary PR to register into a pool by using the Aggregate Server Access Protocol (ASAP [SXST08a, Dre18, SXST08b]), again transported via SCTP. Upon registration at a PR, the chosen PR becomes the Home-PR (PR-H) of the newly registered PE. A PR-H is responsible for monitoring its PEs' availability by using ASAP Endpoint Keep-Alive messages (to be acknowledged by the PE within a given timeout) and propagates the information about its PEs to the other PRs of the operation scope via ENRP Update messages.

A client is called *pool user* (PU) in RSerPool terminology. To access the service of a pool given by its PH, a PE has to be selected. This selection procedure – called *handle resolution* – is performed by an arbitrary PR of the operation scope. A PU can request a handle resolution from a PR using the ASAP protocol. The PR selects PE identities by using a pool-specific server selection rule, denoted as *pool policy*. A set of adaptive and non-adaptive pool policies is defined in [DT08, DZ18a]; for a detailed discussion of these policies, see [Dre07, DR05b, DR05c, DZR07, ZDR08, DR08c, ZDR07a, ZDR07c, ZDR07b].

3 Installation

In this section, the installation of the RSPLIB package is described.

3.1 Installation of the SCTP Protocol

The first step is to decide which SCTP implementation should be used. You have the choice between kernel SCTP and userland SCTP. In most cases, you probably want kernel SCTP. It is most efficient and the implementation should be sufficiently stable.

3.1.1 Installation of Kernel SCTP for Linux

A SCTP kernel module is already provided by all major Linux distributions. To load it into the kernel, call:

```
sudo modprobe sctp
```

In order to load it permanently, add a line "sctp" to /etc/modules. After that, the module will be loaded automatically at boot time. Also make sure that the SCTP include files are installed (in particular: /usr/include/netinet/sctp.h). If they are not installed, install the package libsctp-dev (or similar name). For Debian/Ubuntu Linux, you can use:

```
sudo apt-get install libsctp-dev
```

3.1.2 Installation of Userland SCTP SCTPLIB/SOCKETAPI

In the usual case, you use kernel SCTP. Then, the following steps can be skipped! However, if you decide to use our userland SCTP implementation SCTPLIB [Tü12], the following steps have to be performed. The SCTPLIB userland SCTP implementation consists of two packages: SCTPLIB containing the actual SCTP implementation and SOCKETAPI containing a BSD sockets API for SCTPLIB. You need both. Get the latest versions from [Dre13] (https://www.uni-due.de/~be0001/rserpool https://www.uni-due.de/~be0001/rserpool). First, unpack, configure and installSCTPLIB:

```
tar xzf sctplib-<version>.tar.gz
cd sctplib-<version>
./configure --enable-shared --enable-static <Options>
make
sudo make install
```

Useful options are "`--enable-static --disable-shared --enable-maintainer-mode`" to generate a static library with debug symbols. This is useful for debugging purposes (e.g. memory leak detection using Valgrind [Val12]). To use SCTP over UDP (defined in [**?**]), use "`--enable-sctp-over-udp`". The next step is to install the socketapi package:

```
tar xzf socketapi-<version>.tar.gz
cd socketapi-<version>
./configure --enable-shared --enable-static <Options>
make
sudo make install
```

Again, you can use "`--enable-static --disable-shared --enable-maintainer-mode`" to generate a static library with debug symbols. If you want to use kernel SCTP and SCTP over UDP simultaneously, add "`--enable-sctp-over-udp`". In this case, the socketapi will not abort if it finds a loaded kernel SCTP module.

3.2 Installation of the RSPLIB Package

After installing SCTP support, the RSPLIB package can be installed.

3.2.1 Preparation Work

In order to prepare your system for the installation of the RSPLIB package, it is recommended to do the following tasks:

- The Component Status Protocol (CSP) can be used to send status messages of PRs, PEs and PUs to a central monitoring program (cspmonitor, to be explained later). This is a helpful feature to keep an overview of large, distributed test setups. You can set a default address and report interval for CSP by defining two environment variables:
  `CSP_SERVER=<Address>:<Port>`
  `CSP_INTERVAL=<Report interval in milliseconds>`
  Useful settings are CSP_SERVER=127.0.0.1:2960 and CSP_INTERVAL=333.

- For debugging, it is useful to turn on the generation of core dumps. Under the bash shell, this can be done by"ulimit -c unlimited".

To make all settings above permanent, you can append them to your shell configuration (usually ~/.bashrc). Example (your settings may be different!):

```
...
export CSP_SERVER=127.0.0.1:2960
export CSP_INTERVAL=333
ulimit -c unlimited
```

In order to use RSerPool, your host needs at least one multicast-capable network interface with at least a private IP address (i.e. 192.168.x.y; 10.a.b.c; 172.16.n.m - 172.31.i.j). If your host is already connected to a network and has an IP address, everything should be fine. For testing with a non-connected host, you can just set up a dummy interface:

```
sudo ifconfig dummy0 10.255.255.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.255.255.255 up multicast
```

In order to permanently set up a dummy interface, you can add the following lines to /etc/network/interfaces (Debian/Ubuntu Linux; may be different for other distributions!):

```
auto dummy0
iface dummy0
inet static address 172.31.249.1 netmask 255.255.255.252
```

(You may need to change this!)

```
post-up ip link set dummy0 up multicast on
pre-down ip link set dummy0 up multicast off
```

After appending these lines, they will be loaded automatically each time a new bash shell is started. Your system should now be ready to install the RSPLIB package.

3.2.2 Configuration and Installation

In order to install RSPLIB, get the latest version from [Dre13] (https://www.uni-due.de/~be0001/rserpool), unpack, configure and compile it:

```
tar xzf rsplib-<version>.tar.gz
cd rsplib-<version>
cmake .  <Options>
make
sudo make install
```

(This step is optional and not needed to run the examples!)

You may use the following options:

`-DUSE_KERNEL_SCTP=1` Enables usage of kernel SCTP (**default**).

`-DUSE_KERNEL_SCTP=0` Use userland SCTP (i.e. SCTPLIB/SOCKETAPI) instead of kernel SCTP.

`-DMAX_LOGLEVEL=`*n* Allows for reduction of the maximum logging verbosity to *n*. Setting a lower value here makes the programs smaller, at cost of reduces logging capabilities (**default: 9**).

`-DENABLE_QT=1` Enables Qt usage; this is necessary for the Fractal Generator client. Without Qt, the client's compilation will be skipped. The ./configure script expects the environment variable QTDIR set to the Qt directory. You may need to set it appropriately, e.g. "export QTDIR=/usr/share/qt5" for Ubuntu Linux. This setting depends on your distribution; use "locate qwidget.h" to find out the directory. It is recommended to add the setting of QTDIR to your shell configuration (usually ~/.bashrc). (**default**)

`-DENABLE_QT=0` Disables Qt usage; the Fractal Generator client will **not** be available.

`-DENABLE_REGISTRAR_STATISTICS=1` Adds registrar option to write statistics file. (**default**)

`-DENABLE_REGISTRAR_STATISTICS=0` Do not compile in the statistics option. In this case, the dependency on LIBBZ2 is removed.

`-DENABLE_HSMGTVERIFY=1` Enable Handlespace Management verification. This is useful for debugging only; it makes the very PR slow!

`-DENABLE_HSMGTVERIFY=0` Turns off Handlespace Management verification. (**default**)

`-DENABLE_CSP=1` Enable the Component Status Protocol support (strongly recommended!) (**default**)

`-DENABLE_CSP=0` Turns the Component Status Protocol support off.

`-DBUILD_TEST_PROGRAMS=1` Enable building of test programs.

`-DBUILD_TEST_PROGRAMS=0` Disable building of test programs. (**default**)

The RSPLIB package also provides filter and coloring rules for WIRESHARK [LSWC18]. You can find them in the rsplib/wireshark/ subdirectory. Just copy the files "dfilters" and "colorfilters" to your WIRESHARK settings directory: ~/.wireshark (Ubuntu/Debian) or /root/.wireshark (you need root permission to do so, i.e. use "sudo"!). Optionally, you can also copy the file "preferences" (if you do not have your own preferences configured yet, otherwise this would overwrite them!). You do **not** need to install the provided dissectors, they have already contributed to the WIRESHARK developers and are included already!

3.3 Testing the Installation

To perform a test of the installation, start the following programs in the rsplib/ subdirectory of the RSPLIB package:

1. Start the CSP monitor, it will print out useful information about the components started:
   `./cspmonitor`
2. First, start a registrar:
   `./rspregistrar`
3. Start a PE for the Fractal Generator service:
   `./rspserver -fractal`
   The PE should find the PR and show its PE ID upon startup. When it shows the ID, it has successfully registered. If something does not work, use the parameter -loglevel=5 to increase the verbosity of the log output. Also refer to subsection 3.2.1 to check your system configuration. Have a look at the CSP monitor output. It should show the PR and PE.
4. Start a PU for the Fractal Generator service:
   `./fractalpooluser`
   You should now see the calculation progress in the PU's window. Also have a look at the CSP monitor output; it should show the PU.
5. Start more PEs, PUs and PRs. You can turn on the "unreliable mode" of the PE using the parameter -fgpfailureafter=20. When all PEs are in unreliable mode, you should see the failovers. You can also abort and restart the PRs. Also have a look at the CSP monitor output.
6. Start WIRESHARK, sniff on the "lo" (loopback, only local traffic) or the "any" interface. If you have set up the filter and coloring rules (see subsection 3.3), you can select some useful filters and get the RSerPool traffic nicely colorized.

4 The Programs

All installable programs in the rsplib/ subdirectory also have a manual page (suffix: .8). You can view the manual page in the rsplib/ directory using

```
man ./<program name>.8
```

After installation (make install, see subsection 3.2.2), the manual pages will also be available directly.

The programs included in rsplib/ subdirectory have the following purposes:

rspregistrar The PR implementation.

rspserver A PE which provides multiple services. The actual service started is given by command-line parameter.

rspterminal A simple PU for services like Echo, Discard, Daytime and CharGen.

pingpongclient A simple PU for a request-response example service with cookie-based failover [Dre02, DR09].

calcappclient The PU for the CalcApp service used for performance measurements (see [Dre07, DR07b, DZRD09]).

fractalpooluser The PU for the FractalGenerator service.

scriptingclient The PU for the scripting service (remote script execution with input/output data transfer; see also [DR08a]).

cspmonitor The CSP monitor program to view status information of running components.

hsdump A ENRP-based test utility to dump the handlespace of a PR.

5 The RSPLIB API

5.1 Initialization/Clean-Up

5.1.1 rsp_initinfo()

...

5.1.2 rsp_freeinfo()

...

5.1.3 rsp_initarg()

...

5.1.4 rsp_initialize()

...

5.1.5 rsp_cleanup()

...

5.2 Basic Mode API

5.2.1 rsp_pe_registration()

...

5.2.2 rsp_pe_deregistration()

...

5.2.3 rsp_pe_failure()

...

5.2.4 rsp_getaddrinfo()

...

5.2.5 rsp_freeaddrinfo()

...

5.3 Enhanced Mode API Socket Functions

5.3.1 rsp_socket()

...

5.3.2 rsp_update_session_parameters()

...

5.3.3 rsp_bind()

...

5.3.4 rsp_listen()

...

5.3.5 rsp_getsockname()

...

5.3.6 rsp_getpeername()

...

5.3.7 rsp_close()

...

5.3.8 rsp_poll()

...

5.3.9 rsp_select()

...

5.3.10 rsp_getsockopt()

...

5.3.11 rsp_setsockopt()

...

5.4 Enhanced Mode API Pool Element Functions

5.4.1 rsp_register()

...

5.4.2 rsp_deregister()

...

5.4.3 rsp_accept()

...

5.4.4 rsp_connect()

...

5.5 Enhanced Mode API Pool User Functions

5.5.1 rsp_has_cookie()

...

5.5.2 rsp_forcefailover()

...

5.5.3 rsp_sendmsg()

...

5.5.4 rsp_send_cookie()

...

5.5.5 rsp_recvmsg()

...

5.5.6 rsp_recvfullmsg()

...

5.5.7 rsp_read()

...

5.5.8 rsp_recv()

...

5.5.9 rsp_write()

...

5.5.10 rsp_send()

...

5.6 Enhanced Mode API Miscellaneous Functions

5.6.1 rsp_mapsocket()

...

5.6.2 rsp_unmapsocket()

...

5.6.3 rsp_print_notification()

...

5.6.4 rsp_getpolicybytype()

...

5.6.5 rsp_getpolicybyname()

...

5.6.6 rsp_csp_setstatus()

...

Testbed Platform

A large-scale and realistic Internet testbed platform with support for the multi-homing feature of the underlying SCTP protocol is NorNet. A description of NorNet is provided in [DG13, GDK14, Dre15, Dre14], some further information can be found on the project website at https://www.nntb.no.

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