Implementing Linux-Enabled Condor in Windows Computer Labs

> Horst Severini Chris Franklin, Josh Alexander University of Oklahoma



What is Condor?

 Condor[®] is a program developed by the University of Wisconsin to allow desktop computers to harness idle time to perform computationally intensive operations.



Why do you need it?

 Condor[®] provides free computing cycles for scientific and research use, which increases supercomputing capacity by acquiring additional computing time on otherwise idle desktop PCs in campus PC labs.



Condor: Linux vs. Windows

- Condor inside Linux: full featured
- Condor inside Windows[®]: "clipped"
 - No autocheckpointing
 - No job automigration
 - No remote system calls
 - No Standard Universe



Lots of PCs in IT Labs

At many institutions, there are lots of PC labs managed by a central IT organizations.

- If the head of IT (e.g., CIO) is on board, then all of these PCs can be Condorized.
- But, these labs tend to be Windows[®] labs, not Linux. So you can't take the Windows[®] desktop experience away from the desktop users, just to get Condor.
- So, how can we have <u>Linux Condor</u> **AND** <u>Windows</u>[®] <u>desktop</u> on the <u>same PC</u> at the <u>same time</u>?

Solution Attempt #1: VMware

Attempted solution: VMware

- Linux as native host OS
- Condor inside Linux
- VMware inside Linux
- Windows[®] inside VMware

Tested on ~200 PCs in IT PC labs (Union, library, dorms, Physics Dept) In production for over a year



VMware Disadvantages

Attempted solution: VMware

- Linux as native host OS
- Condor inside Linux
- VMware inside Linux
- Windows[®] inside VMware

Disadvantages

- VMware costs money! (Less so now than then.)
- Crashy
- VMware performance tuning (straight to disk) was unstable
- Sensitive to hardware heterogeneity
- Painful to manage
- CD/DVD burners and USB drives didn't work in some PCs.



A Better Solution: coLinux

Cooperative Linux (coLinux)

http://www.colinux.org/

- FREE!
- Runs inside native Windows[®]
- No sensitivity to hardware type
- Better performance
- Easier to customize
- Smaller disk footprint and lower CPU usage in idle
- Minimal management required (~10 hours/month)





Preventing BSOD

 The Data Execution Prevention feature inside Windows[®], when running on some newer processors, can conflict with coLinux and cause system failure. The solution to this problem is to add the /NOEXECUTE switch to the Windows[®] boot.ini.

Network Issue

Networking options

- <u>Bridged</u>: Each PC has to have a second IP address, so the institution has to have plenty of spare IP addresses available. (Oklahoma solution)
- <u>NAT</u>: The Condor pool requires a Generic Connection Broker (GCB) on a separate, dedicated PC (hardware \$), and has some instability. Switched to OpenVPN.(Nebraska solution)
 - Nebraska experimented with port forwarding in Windows[®], but abandoned it for OpenVPN because of security and usability.



Monitoring Issue

Condor inside Linux monitors keyboard and mouse usage to decide when to suspend a job.

In coLinux, this is tricky.

Working with James Bley at the University of Kansas, we set up a Visual Basic script on the Windows[®] side to send the keyboard and mouse information to coLinux.



Current Status

Currently, we have approximately 700 computers running Condor inside coLinux. These computers have been running without significant problem for several months.



Future Goals

- Make the installation even easier
- Allow for additional monitoring of keyboard and mouse usage
- Vista compatibility



Questions?

