Scaling IP address handling in CTDB

Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>

Samba Team IBM (Australia Development Laboratory, Linux Technology Center)

• CTDB uses a pool of IP addresses to provide high availability and (weak) load balancing

- CTDB uses a pool of IP addresses to provide high availability and (weak) load balancing
- When a node is hosting public IP addresses and it becomes **unhealthy** then the IP addresses are redistributed to other **healthy** nodes

- CTDB uses a pool of IP addresses to provide high availability and (weak) load balancing
- When a node is hosting public IP addresses and it becomes **unhealthy** then the IP addresses are redistributed to other **healthy** nodes
 - **releaseip:** Each node *releases* each public IP address that it should not be hosting

- CTDB uses a pool of IP addresses to provide high availability and (weak) load balancing
- When a node is hosting public IP addresses and it becomes **unhealthy** then the IP addresses are redistributed to other **healthy** nodes
 - **releaseip:** Each node *releases* each public IP address that it should not be hosting
 - **takeip:** Each node *takes* each public IP address that it should be hosting

- CTDB uses a pool of IP addresses to provide high availability and (weak) load balancing
- When a node is hosting public IP addresses and it becomes **unhealthy** then the IP addresses are redistributed to other **healthy** nodes
 - **releaseip:** Each node *releases* each public IP address that it should not be hosting
 - **takeip:** Each node *takes* each public IP address that it should be hosting
 - **ipreallocated:** Each node reconfigures (network, NAS, ...) services that depend on the allocation of public IP addresses

- CTDB uses a pool of IP addresses to provide high availability and (weak) load balancing
- When a node is hosting public IP addresses and it becomes **unhealthy** then the IP addresses are redistributed to other **healthy** nodes
 - **releaseip:** Each node *releases* each public IP address that it should not be hosting
 - **takeip:** Each node *takes* each public IP address that it should be hosting
 - **ipreallocated:** Each node reconfigures (network, NAS, ...) services that depend on the allocation of public IP addresses
- Alternative approaches include LVS

takeip and releaseip events

 CTDB uses "event scripts" to manipulate public IP addresses and manage services

- CTDB uses "event scripts" to manipulate public IP addresses and manage services
- The event scripts contain **takeip** and **releaseip** (and **updateip**) events for manipulating IP addresses

takeip and releaseip events

Taking an IP...

```
case "$1" in
takeip)
iface=$2
ip=$3
maskbits=$4
add_ip_to_iface $iface $ip $maskbits ||
  exit 1;
# cope with the script being killed while we have the interface blocked
iptables -D INPUT -i $iface -d $ip -j DROP 2> /dev/null
# flush our route cache
set_proc sys/net/ipv4/route/flush 1
;;
```

イロン 不同 とくほう イロン

3

15 scripts are enabled by default...

[root@m1n1 ~]# ctdb scriptstatus 15 scripts were executed last monitor cycle 00.ctdb Status:OK Duration:0.012 Tue May 6 10:47:24 2014 01 reclock Status:OK Duration:0.016 Tue May 6 10:47:25 2014 10.interface Status:OK Duration:0.033 Tue May 6 10:47:25 2014 Status:OK Duration:0.016 Tue May 6 10:47:25 2014 11.natgw 11.routing Status: OK Duration:0.011 Tue May 6 10:47:25 2014 13.per_ip_routing Status:OK Duration:0.015 Tue May 6 10:47:25 2014 20.multipathd Status:DISABLED 31 clamd Status: DISABLED 40 fs use Status DISABLED

10110_000	504045151515225						
40.vsftpd	Status:OK	Duration:0.021	Tue	May	6	10:47:25	2014
41.httpd	Status:OK	Duration:0.013	Tue	May	6	10:47:25	2014
49.winbind	Status:OK	Duration:0.011	Tue	May	6	10:47:25	2014
50.samba	Status:OK	Duration:0.045	Tue	May	6	10:47:25	2014
60.ganesha	Status:OK	Duration:0.013	Tue	May	6	10:47:25	2014
60.nfs	Status:OK	Duration:0.238	Tue	May	6	10:47:25	2014
62.cnfs	Status:OK	Duration:0.011	Tue	May	6	10:47:25	2014
70.iscsi	Status:OK	Duration:0.010	Tue	May	6	10:47:25	2014
91.lvs	Status:OK	Duration:0.009	Tue	May	6	10:47:25	2014
99.timeout	Status:DISAB	LED					

(日) (同) (日) (日) (日)

takeip and releaseip events

- takeip and releaseip event each run in parallel
- Some users have lots of public IP addresses

- takeip and releaseip event each run in parallel
- Some users have lots of public IP addresses
 - 10s, 100s, ...

- takeip and releaseip event each run in parallel
- Some users have lots of public IP addresses
 - 10s, 100s, ...
 - Large number of nodes, fine grained balancing

- takeip and releaseip event each run in parallel
- Some users have lots of public IP addresses
 - 10s, 100s, ...
 - Large number of nodes, fine grained balancing
 - Multiple networks/VLANs

- takeip and releaseip event each run in parallel
- Some users have lots of public IP addresses
 - 10s, 100s, ...
 - Large number of nodes, fine grained balancing
 - Multiple networks/VLANs
- When a lot of **takeip** and **releaseip** events run at once then this can generate a high load and take a long time

- takeip and releaseip event each run in parallel
- Some users have lots of public IP addresses
 - 10s, 100s, ...
 - Large number of nodes, fine grained balancing
 - Multiple networks/VLANs
- When a lot of **takeip** and **releaseip** events run at once then this can generate a high load and take a long time
- IP failover can time out

- takeip and releaseip event each run in parallel
- Some users have lots of public IP addresses
 - 10s, 100s, ...
 - Large number of nodes, fine grained balancing
 - Multiple networks/VLANs
- When a lot of **takeip** and **releaseip** events run at once then this can generate a high load and take a long time
- IP failover can time out
- Nodes can be banned

- takeip and releaseip event each run in parallel
- Some users have lots of public IP addresses
 - 10s, 100s, ...
 - Large number of nodes, fine grained balancing
 - Multiple networks/VLANs
- When a lot of **takeip** and **releaseip** events run at once then this can generate a high load and take a long time
- IP failover can time out
- Nodes can be banned
- ... and that's a problem!

takeip and releaseip events

Solution #1: Batch takeip and release ip

- ∢ ≣ ▶

 Add a configuration tunable so that TAKEIP and RELEASEIP controls get queued — so no scripts are run

- Add a configuration tunable so that TAKEIP and RELEASEIP controls get queued — so no scripts are run
- Add new controls: **TAKEIPBATCH** and **RELEASEIPBATCH**

- Add a configuration tunable so that TAKEIP and RELEASEIP controls get queued — so no scripts are run
- Add new controls: **TAKEIPBATCH** and **RELEASEIPBATCH**
- Add new events: **takeipbatch** and **releaseipbatch** that handle the equivalent of multiple **takeip** and **releaseip** events

- Add a configuration tunable so that TAKEIP and RELEASEIP controls get queued — so no scripts are run
- Add new controls: **TAKEIPBATCH** and **RELEASEIPBATCH**
- Add new events: **takeipbatch** and **releaseipbatch** that handle the equivalent of multiple **takeip** and **releaseip** events
- Rework the event scripts to support **takeipbatch** and **releaseipbatch**

- Add a configuration tunable so that TAKEIP and RELEASEIP controls get queued — so no scripts are run
- Add new controls: **TAKEIPBATCH** and **RELEASEIPBATCH**
- Add new events: **takeipbatch** and **releaseipbatch** that handle the equivalent of multiple **takeip** and **releaseip** events
- Rework the event scripts to support **takeipbatch** and **releaseipbatch**
- This is a lot of work...

- Add a configuration tunable so that TAKEIP and RELEASEIP controls get queued — so no scripts are run
- Add new controls: **TAKEIPBATCH** and **RELEASEIPBATCH**
- Add new events: **takeipbatch** and **releaseipbatch** that handle the equivalent of multiple **takeip** and **releaseip** events
- Rework the event scripts to support **takeipbatch** and **releaseipbatch**
- This is a lot of work...
- ... and it is not backward compatible

takeip and releaseip events

Solution #2: Minimise the work done in takeip and releaseip

- ∢ ≣ ▶

• Make running event scripts more efficient

- Make running event scripts more efficient
- Allow **ipreallocated** event to do the hard work since it is only run once per node

- Make running event scripts more efficient
- Allow **ipreallocated** event to do the hard work since it is only run once per node
- Force **ipreallocated** to do the hard work! :-)

- Make running event scripts more efficient
- Allow **ipreallocated** event to do the hard work since it is only run once per node
- Force **ipreallocated** to do the hard work! :-)
- Find and fix bugs, annoyances, and bottlenecks

- Make running event scripts more efficient
- Allow **ipreallocated** event to do the hard work since it is only run once per node
- Force **ipreallocated** to do the hard work! :-)
- Find and fix bugs, annoyances, and bottlenecks
- Can still do *solution* #1 if this isn't enough...some of the hard work will already be done

Making running event scripts more efficient

vfork + exec can be cheaper than (ctdb_)fork

bafa467 ctdb-daemon: Deprecate RELOAD and STATUS events 7aa20cc ctdb-daemon: No need to call event scripts with CTDB_CALLED_BY_USER 2879404 ctdb-daemon: Add ctdb_vfork_with_logging() 69324b6 ctdb-daemon: Add helper process to execute event scripts d86662a ctdb-daemon: Replace ctdb_fork_with_logging with ctdb_vfork_with_logging (part 1) 18c1f43 ctdb-daemon: Replace ctdb_fork_with_logging with ctdb_vfork_with_logging (part 2) 97575e1 ctdb-daemon: Remove unused code to run eventscripts d498090 ctdb-tests: Set CTDB_EVENT_HELPER when running with local daemons a92fd11 ctdb-daemon: Remove ctdb_fork_with_logging()

Signed-off-by: Amitay Isaacs <amitay@gmail.com>

Justification

- If the ctdbd process is large then doing fork(2) many times is expensive
- Instead, vfork(2) and exec(3) a small helper program
- Helper allows correct logging and termination handling

... by allowing it to know about individual IP address changes

885f89f ctdb-eventscripts: Allow "ipreallocated" event to know about changed IPs b8ffb74 ctdb-eventscripts: Run winbindd ip-dropped in "ipreallocated" event d87eb20 ctdb-eventscripts: Create Ganesha touch files in "ipreallocated" event cee805a ctdb-eventscripts: Change policy routing to do all work in "ipreallocated" 59a08c0 ctdb-eventscripts: Make service reconfiguration depend on IP changes file 0f451e2 ctdb-eventscripts: 0ptimise retrieval of GPFS node number

・ロト ・得ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

Allow **ipreallocated** event to do the hard work...

... by allowing it to know about individual IP address changes

885f89f ctdb-eventscripts: Allow "ipreallocated" event to know about changed IPs b8ffb74 ctdb-eventscripts: Run winbindd ip-dropped in "ipreallocated" event d87eb20 ctdb-eventscripts: Create Ganesha touch files in "ipreallocated" event cee805a ctdb-eventscripts: Change policy routing to do all work in "ipreallocated" 59a08c0 ctdb-eventscripts: Make service reconfiguration depend on IP changes file 07451e2 ctdb-eventscripts: primise retrieval of GPFS node number

Analysis

1 takeip and releaseip drop information into a state file

< 日 > < 同 > < 三 > < 三 >

Allow **ipreallocated** event to do the hard work...

... by allowing it to know about individual IP address changes

885f89f ctdb-eventscripts: Allow "ipreallocated" event to know about changed IPs b8ffb74 ctdb-eventscripts: Run winbindd ip-dropped in "ipreallocated" event d87eb20 ctdb-eventscripts: Create Ganesha touch files in "ipreallocated" event cee805a ctdb-eventscripts: Change policy routing to do all work in "ipreallocated" 59a08c0 ctdb-eventscripts: Make service reconfiguration depend on IP changes file 07451e2 ctdb-eventscripts: primise retrieval of GPFS node number

Analysis

- 1 takeip and releaseip drop information into a state file
- ipreallocated processes this state file to make IP address specific configuration changes

< 日 > < 同 > < 三 > < 三 >
Allow **ipreallocated** event to do the hard work...

... by allowing it to know about individual IP address changes

885f89f ctdb-eventscripts: Allow "ipreallocated" event to know about changed IPs b8ffb74 ctdb-eventscripts: Run winbindd ip-dropped in "ipreallocated" event d87eb20 ctdb-eventscripts: Create Ganesha touch files in "ipreallocated" event cee805a ctdb-eventscripts: Change policy routing to do all work in "ipreallocated" 59a08c0 ctdb-eventscripts: Make service reconfiguration depend on IP changes file 07451e2 ctdb-eventscripts: optimise retrieval of GPFS node number

Analysis

- 1 takeip and releaseip drop information into a state file
 - ipreallocated processes this state file to make IP address specific configuration changes
- 8 Resulting simplification

Allow ipreallocated event to do the hard work...

... by allowing it to know about individual IP address changes

885f89f ctdb-eventscripts: Allow "ipreallocated" event to know about changed IPs b8ffb74 ctdb-eventscripts: Run winbindd ip-dropped in "ipreallocated" event d87eb20 ctdb-eventscripts: Create Ganesha touch files in "ipreallocated" event cee805a ctdb-eventscripts: Change policy routing to do all work in "ipreallocated" 59a08c0 ctdb-eventscripts: Make service reconfiguration depend on IP changes file 0f45le2 ctdb-eventscripts: Optimise retrieval of GPFS node number

Analysis 1 takeip and releaseip drop information into a state file 2 ipreallocated processes this state file to make IP address specific configuration changes

- Resulting simplification
- Performance optimisation

Force **ipreallocated** event to do the hard work...

 \ldots by moving scripts that run ${\bf takeip}$ and ${\bf releaseip}$ to their own directory

1822c40 ctdb-daemon: IP events are considered internal events

Signed-off-by: Amitay Isaacs <amitay@gmail.com>

Ofd4eOf ctdb-tests: Local daemons startup must pass --ip-event-script-dir 4b1112c ctdb-eventscripts: Split 10.interface between events.d/ and ip_events.d/

Signed-off-by: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>

Force ipreallocated event to do the hard work...

 \ldots by moving scripts that run ${\bf takeip}$ and ${\bf releaseip}$ to their own directory

1822c40 ctdb-daemon: IP events are considered internal events

Signed-off-by: Amitay Isaacs <amitay@gmail.com>

```
Ofd4eOf ctdb-tests: Local daemons startup must pass --ip-event-script-dir
4b1112c ctdb-eventscripts: Split 10.interface between events.d/ and ip_events.d/
```

Signed-off-by: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>

Outcome

takeip and releaseip events only run 1 script...so far...

Bug #1: Who are these replies for?

2014/05/05 14:06:23.607793 [31085]: Add IP 192.168.99.3 2014/05/05 14:06:23.624186 [31085]: Add IP 192.168.99.2 2014/05/05 14:06:23.653991 [31085]: Could not find idr:493 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654032 [31085]: pnn 0 Invalid reqid 493 in ctdb_reply_control 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654045 [31085]: Could not find idr:494 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654053 [31085]: pnn 0 Invalid reqid 494 in ctdb_reply_control ...

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

Bug #1: Who are these replies for?

2014/05/05 14:06:23.607793 [31085]: Add IP 192.168.99.3 2014/05/05 14:06:23.624186 [31085]: Add IP 192.168.99.2 2014/05/05 14:06:23.653991 [31085]: Could not find idr:493 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654022 [31085]: pnn 0 Invalid reqid 493 in ctdb_reply_control 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654045 [31085]: Could not find idr:494 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654053 [31085]: pnn 0 Invalid reqid 494 in ctdb_reply_control

Analysis

Someone reworked ctdb reloadips to make it send releaseip and takeip controls asynchronously...

(日)

Bug #1: Who are these replies for?

2014/05/05 14:06:23.607793 [31085]: Add IP 192.168.99.3 2014/05/05 14:06:23.624186 [31085]: Add IP 192.168.99.2 2014/05/05 14:06:23.653991 [31085]: Could not find idr:493 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654032 [31085]: pnn 0 Invalid reqid 493 in ctdb_reply_control 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654045 [31085]: Could not find idr:494 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654053 [31085]: pnn 0 Invalid reqid 494 in ctdb_reply_control ...

Analysis

- Someone reworked ctdb reloadips to make it send releaseip and takeip controls asynchronously...
- ... but they forget to register state so that the replies could be waited for!

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

Bug #1: Who are these replies for?

2014/05/05 14:06:23.607793 [31085]: Add IP 192.168.99.3 2014/05/05 14:06:23.624186 [31085]: Add IP 192.168.99.2 2014/05/05 14:06:23.653991 [31085]: Could not find idr:493 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654032 [31085]: pnn 0 Invalid reqid 493 in ctdb_reply_control 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654045 [31085]: Could not find idr:494 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654053 [31085]: pnn 0 Invalid reqid 494 in ctdb_reply_control ...

Analysis

- Someone reworked ctdb reloadips to make it send releaseip and takeip controls asynchronously...
- ... but they forget to register state so that the replies could be waited for!
- Who would make such a mistake?

(日) (同) (日) (日) (日)

Bug #1: Who are these replies for?

2014/05/05 14:06:23.607793 [31085]: Add IP 192.168.99.3 2014/05/05 14:06:23.624186 [31085]: Add IP 192.168.99.2 2014/05/05 14:06:23.653991 [31085]: Could not find idr:493 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654022 [31085]: pnn 0 Invalid reqid 493 in ctdb_reply_control 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654045 [31085]: Could not find idr:494 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654053 [31085]: pnn 0 Invalid reqid 494 in ctdb_reply_control

Analysis

- Someone reworked ctdb reloadips to make it send releaseip and takeip controls asynchronously...
- ... but they forget to register state so that the replies could be waited for!
- Who would make such a mistake?

Culprit

```
950e23f ctdbd: Make ctdb_reloadips_child send controls asynchronously
Signed-off-by: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>
```

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

Bug #1: Who are these replies for?

2014/05/05 14:06:23.607793 [31085]: Add IP 192.168.99.3 2014/05/05 14:06:23.624186 [31085]: Add IP 192.168.99.2 2014/05/05 14:06:23.653991 [31085]: Could not find idr:493 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654032 [31085]: pnn 0 Invalid reqid 493 in ctdb_reply_control 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654045 [31085]: Could not find idr:494 2014/05/05 14:06:23.654053 [31085]: pnn 0 Invalid reqid 494 in ctdb_reply_control

Analysis

- Someone reworked ctdb reloadips to make it send releaseip and takeip controls asynchronously...
- ... but they forget to register state so that the replies could be waited for!
- Who would make such a mistake?

Culprit

```
950e23f ctdbd: Make ctdb_reloadips_child send controls asynchronously
Signed-off-by: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>
```

Fix

e5778cc ctdb/daemon: reloadips must register state of asynchronous controls Signed-off-by: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>

Bug #2: Why is release p still running after deleteip finishes?

2014/05/05 14:07:20.744574 [31085]: Delete IP 192.168.99.199 2014/05/05 14:07:20.749204 [31085]: Delete IP 192.168.99.200 2014/05/05 14:07:20.848403 [recoverd:31275]: Reenabling takeover runs 2014/05/05 14:07:20.856375 [31085]: 10.interface: Kept secondary 192.168.99.197/24 on dev lo 2014/05/05 14:07:20.857044 [31085]: 10.interface: Kept secondary 192.168.99.191/24 on dev lo ...

Bug #2: Why is releaseip still running after deleteip finishes?

2014/05/05 14:07:20.744574 [31085]: Delete IP 192.168.99.199 2014/05/05 14:07:20.749204 [31085]: Delete IP 192.168.99.200 2014/05/05 14:07:20.848403 [recoverd:31275]: Reenabling takeover runs 2014/05/05 14:07:20.856375 [31085]: 10.interface: Kept secondary 192.168.99.197/24 on dev lo 2014/05/05 14:07:20.857044 [31085]: 10.interface: Kept secondary 192.168.99.191/24 on dev lo ...

Analysis



Bug #2: Why is release p still running after deleteip finishes?

2014/05/05 14:07:20.744574 [31085]: Delete IP 192.168.99.199 2014/05/05 14:07:20.749204 [31085]: Delete IP 192.168.99.200 2014/05/05 14:07:20.848403 [recoverd:31275]: Reenabling takeover runs 2014/05/05 14:07:20.856375 [31085]: 10.interface: Kept secondary 192.168.99.197/24 on dev lo 2014/05/05 14:07:20.857044 [31085]: 10.interface: Kept secondary 192.168.99.191/24 on dev lo ...

Analysis

- It has always been like this.
- Each deleteip control invokes a releaseip event asynchronously...

Bug #2: Why is releaseip still running after deleteip finishes?

2014/05/05 14:07:20.744574 [31085]: Delete IP 192.168.99.199 2014/05/05 14:07:20.749204 [31085]: Delete IP 192.168.99.200 2014/05/05 14:07:20.848403 [recoverd:31275]: Reenabling takeover runs 2014/05/05 14:07:20.856375 [31085]: 10.interface: Kept secondary 192.168.99.197/24 on dev lo 2014/05/05 14:07:20.857044 [31085]: 10.interface: Kept secondary 192.168.99.191/24 on dev lo ...

Analysis It has always been like this. Each deleteip control invokes a releaseip event asynchronously... ... and does not wait!

(日) (同) (日) (日) (日)

Bug #2: Why is **releaseip** still running after **deleteip** finishes?

2014/05/05 14:07:20.744574 [31085]: Delete IP 192.168.99.199 2014/05/05 14:07:20.749204 [31085]: Delete IP 192.168.99.200 2014/05/05 14:07:20.848403 [recoverd:31275]: Reenabling takeover runs 2014/05/05 14:07:20.856375 [31085]: 10.interface: Kept secondary 192.168.99.197/24 on dev lo 2014/05/05 14:07:20.857044 [31085]: 10.interface: Kept secondary 192.168.99.191/24 on dev lo ...

Analysis	
۲	It has always been like this.
٩	Each deleteip control invokes a releaseip event asynchronously
۹	and does not wait!
	That's a little bit unexpected

< ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 >

Bug #2: Why is **release** still running after **delete** finishes?

Fix

commit 9b907536fb657fa15c02858caf0ffff633ecd478
Author: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>
Date: Wed Jan 22 13:30:47 2014 +1100

ctdb/daemon: Make delete IP wait until the IP is released

reloadips really expects deleted IPs to be released before completing. Otherwise the recovery daemon starts failing the local IP check. The races that follow can cause a node to be banned.

To make the error handling simple, do the actual deletion in release_ip_callback().

< □ > < 同 > < 回 >

Bug #2: Why is **release** still running after **delete** finishes?

Fix

commit 9b907536fb657fa15c02858caf0ffff633ecd478
Author: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>
Date: Wed Jan 22 13:30:47 2014 +1100

ctdb/daemon: Make delete IP wait until the IP is released

reloadips really expects deleted IPs to be released before completing. Otherwise the recovery daemon starts failing the local IP check. The races that follow can cause a node to be banned.

To make the error handling simple, do the actual deletion in release_ip_callback().

Optimisation

20c7196 ctdb/daemon: Optimise deletion of IPs Signed-off-by: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>

Bug #2: Why is **release** still running after **delete** finishes?

Fix

commit 9b907536fb657fa15c02858caf0ffff633ecd478
Author: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>
Date: Wed Jan 22 13:30:47 2014 +1100

ctdb/daemon: Make delete IP wait until the IP is released

reloadips really expects deleted IPs to be released before completing. Otherwise the recovery daemon starts failing the local IP check. The races that follow can cause a node to be banned.

To make the error handling simple, do the actual deletion in release_ip_callback().

Optimisation

20c7196 ctdb/daemon: Optimise deletion of IPs Signed-off-by: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>

Tweak

6cdde27 ctdb:daemon avoid goto ctdb_remove_orphaned_ifaces()
Signed-off-by: Gregor Beck <gbeck@sernet.de>

(a)

э

Annoyance #1: **deleteip** doesn't fit the ctdb reloadips model

Analysis

ctdb reloadips does:

Martin Schwenke Scaling IP address handling in CTDB

A 10

(*) *) *) *)

Annoyance #1: **deleteip** doesn't fit the ctdb reloadips model

Analysis

ctdb reloadips does:



Disable IP allocation runs

Annoyance #1: **deleteip** doesn't fit the ctdb reloadips model

Analysis

ctdb reloadips does:



Disable IP allocation runs

2 Determine public IP addresses that are no longer configured and do asynchronous deleteip control for each

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

Annoyance #1: **deleteip** doesn't fit the ctdb reloadips model

Analysis

ctdb reloadips does:

- Disable IP allocation runs
 - Determine public IP addresses that are *no longer configured* and do asynchronous deleteip control for each
- 3 Determine public IP addresses that are newly configured and do asynchronous addip control for each

| 4 同 1 4 三 1 4 三 1

Annoyance #1: deleteip doesn't fit the ctdb reloadips model

Analysis

ctdb reloadips does:

- Disable IP allocation runs
- Determine public IP addresses that are *no longer configured* and do asynchronous deleteip control for each
- 3 Determine public IP addresses that are newly configured and do asynchronous addip control for each
- Wait for outstanding controls

- 4 同 ト 4 ヨ ト 4 ヨ ト

Annoyance #1: **deleteip** doesn't fit the ctdb reloadips model

Analysis

ctdb reloadips does:

- Disable IP allocation runs
- Determine public IP addresses that are *no longer configured* and do asynchronous deleteip control for each
- 3 Determine public IP addresses that are newly configured and do asynchronous addip control for each
- Wait for outstanding controls
- 5 Enable IP allocation runs

- 4 同 ト 4 ヨ ト 4 ヨ ト

Annoyance #1: **deleteip** doesn't fit the ctdb reloadips model

Analysis

ctdb reloadips does:

- Disable IP allocation runs
 - Determine public IP addresses that are *no longer configured* and do asynchronous deleteip control for each
- 3 Determine public IP addresses that are newly configured and do asynchronous addip control for each
- Wait for outstanding controls
- 5 Enable IP allocation runs
- Trigger an IP allocation run

Annoyance #1: **deleteip** doesn't fit the ctdb reloadips model

Analysis

ctdb reloadips does:

- Disable IP allocation runs
- Determine public IP addresses that are *no longer configured* and do asynchronous deleteip control for each
- 3 Determine public IP addresses that are newly configured and do asynchronous addip control for each
- Wait for outstanding controls
- 5 Enable IP allocation runs
- Trigger an IP allocation run
- All actual IP address manipulation should be done in the IP allocation run

- 4 同 2 4 日 2 4 日 2

Annoyance #1: **deleteip** doesn't fit the ctdb reloadips model

Analysis

ctdb reloadips does:

- Disable IP allocation runs
- 2) Determine public IP addresses that are *no longer configured* and do asynchronous deleteip control for each
- 3 Determine public IP addresses that are newly configured and do asynchronous addip control for each
- Wait for outstanding controls
- 5 Enable IP allocation runs
- Trigger an IP allocation run
- All actual IP address manipulation should be done in the IP allocation run
- However, deleteip now waits for IP addresses to be released, so work is done there

Annoyance #1: **deleteip** doesn't fit the ctdb reloadips model

Analysis

ctdb reloadips does:

- Disable IP allocation runs
- Determine public IP addresses that are *no longer configured* and do asynchronous deleteip control for each
- 3 Determine public IP addresses that are newly configured and do asynchronous addip control for each
- Wait for outstanding controls
- 5 Enable IP allocation runs
- Trigger an IP allocation run
- All actual IP address manipulation should be done in the IP allocation run
- However, deleteip now waits for IP addresses to be released, so work is done there

Fix

d9defb9 ctdb-daemon: Deletion of IPs is deferred until the next takeover run Signed-off-by: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>

Annoyance #1: **deleteip** doesn't fit the ctdb reloadips model

Analysis

ctdb reloadips does:

- Disable IP allocation runs
- 2) Determine public IP addresses that are *no longer configured* and do asynchronous deleteip control for each
- 3 Determine public IP addresses that are newly configured and do asynchronous addip control for each
- Wait for outstanding controls
- 5 Enable IP allocation runs
- Trigger an IP allocation run
- All actual IP address manipulation should be done in the IP allocation run
- However, deleteip now waits for IP addresses to be released, so work is done there

Fix

d9defb9 ctdb-daemon: Deletion of IPs is deferred until the next takeover run Signed-off-by: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>

Analysis

Not upstream yet

Martin Schwenke Scaling IP address handling in CTDB

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

Annoyance #1: **deleteip** doesn't fit the ctdb reloadips model

Analysis

ctdb reloadips does:

- Disable IP allocation runs
- 2) Determine public IP addresses that are *no longer configured* and do asynchronous deleteip control for each
- 3 Determine public IP addresses that are newly configured and do asynchronous addip control for each
- Wait for outstanding controls
- 5 Enable IP allocation runs
- Trigger an IP allocation run
- All actual IP address manipulation should be done in the IP allocation run
- However, deleteip now waits for IP addresses to be released, so work is done there

Fix

d9defb9 ctdb-daemon: Deletion of IPs is deferred until the next takeover run Signed-off-by: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>

Analysis

- Not upstream yet
- Changes behaviour of ctdb delip...

Martin Schwenke Scaling IP address handling in CTDB

<ロ> <同> <同> < 同> < 同>

Annoyance #1: **deleteip** doesn't fit the ctdb reloadips model

Analysis

ctdb reloadips does:

- Disable IP allocation runs
- 2) Determine public IP addresses that are no longer configured and do asynchronous deleteip control for each
- 3 Determine public IP addresses that are newly configured and do asynchronous addip control for each
- Wait for outstanding controls
- 5 Enable IP allocation runs
- Trigger an IP allocation run
- All actual IP address manipulation should be done in the IP allocation run
- However, deleteip now waits for IP addresses to be released, so work is done there

Fix

d9defb9 ctdb-daemon: Deletion of IPs is deferred until the next takeover run Signed-off-by: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>

Analysis

- Not upstream yet
- Changes behaviour of ctdb delip...but ctdb reloadips is recommended

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

Bottleneck #1: Re-adding secondary address...

Analysis

The above improvements are great

-

∃ >

Bottleneck #1: Re-adding secondary address...

Analysis

- The above improvements are great
- However, when a primary IP address is deleted Linux deletes all of the secondaries... and they need to be re-added

- **→** → **→**

Bottleneck #1: Re-adding secondary address...

Analysis

- The above improvements are great
- However, when a primary IP address is deleted Linux deletes all of the secondaries... and they need to be re-added
- In the worst case that's O(n!)

- 4 同 6 4 日 6 4 日 6

Bottleneck #1: Re-adding secondary address...

Analysis The above improvements are great However, when a primary IP address is deleted Linux deletes all of the secondaries...and they need to be re-added In the worst case that's O(n!)

Solutions

Use /32 netmasks to avoid secondaries?

Bottleneck #1: Re-adding secondary address...

Analysis The above improvements are great However, when a primary IP address is deleted Linux deletes all of the secondaries...and they need to be re-added In the worst case that's O(n!)

Solutions

Use /32 netmasks to avoid secondaries? No, that breaks broadcast...

< 日 > < 同 > < 三 > < 三 >
Bottleneck #1: Re-adding secondary address...

Analysis

- The above improvements are great
- However, when a primary IP address is deleted Linux deletes all of the secondaries... and they need to be re-added
- In the worst case that's O(n!)

Solutions

- Use /32 netmasks to avoid secondaries? No, that breaks broadcast...
- Batch IP address releases when primary is being deleted then just delete it (first) else do something clever to minimise re-adds...

Bottleneck #1: Re-adding secondary address...

Analysis

- The above improvements are great
- However, when a primary IP address is deleted Linux deletes all of the secondaries... and they need to be re-added
- In the worst case that's O(n!)

Solutions

- Use /32 netmasks to avoid secondaries? No, that breaks broadcast...
- Batch IP address releases when primary is being deleted then just delete it (first) else do something clever to minimise re-adds...
- # echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/promote_secondaries

Bottleneck #1: Re-adding secondary address...

Analysis

- The above improvements are great
- However, when a primary IP address is deleted Linux deletes all of the secondaries... and they need to be re-added
- In the worst case that's O(n!)

Solutions

- Use /32 netmasks to avoid secondaries? No, that breaks broadcast...
- Batch IP address releases when primary is being deleted then just delete it (first) else do something clever to minimise re-adds...
- # echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/promote_secondaries

Thanks to:

http://tmartiro.blogspot.com.au/2013/03/remove-primary-address-without-removing.html

Bottleneck #1: Re-adding secondary address...

Analysis

- The above improvements are great
- However, when a primary IP address is deleted Linux deletes all of the secondaries... and they need to be re-added
- In the worst case that's O(n!)

Solutions

- Use /32 netmasks to avoid secondaries? No, that breaks broadcast...
- Batch IP address releases when primary is being deleted then just delete it (first) else do something clever to minimise re-adds...
- # echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/promote_secondaries
- Thanks to: http://tmartiro.blogspot.com.au/2013/03/remove-primary-address-without-removing.html
- Hmmm...this is undocumented...

Bottleneck #1: Re-adding secondary address...

Analysis

- The above improvements are great
- However, when a primary IP address is deleted Linux deletes all of the secondaries... and they need to be re-added
- In the worst case that's O(n!)

Solutions

- Use /32 netmasks to avoid secondaries? No, that breaks broadcast...
- Batch IP address releases when primary is being deleted then just delete it (first) else do something clever to minimise re-adds...
- # echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/promote_secondaries
- Thanks to: http://tmartiro.blogspot.com.au/2013/03/remove-primary-address-without-removing.html
- Hmmm...this is undocumented...
- How long has it been there?

Bottleneck #1: Re-adding secondary address...

promote_secondaries introduced in Linux kernel ...

commit 8f937c6099858eee15fae14009dcbd05177fa91d Author: Harald Welte <laforge@gnumonks.org> Date: Sun May 29 20:23:46 2005 -0700

[IPV4]: Primary and secondary addresses

Add an option to make secondary IP addresses get promoted when primary IP addresses are removed from the device. It defaults to off to preserve existing behavior.

\$ git describe 8f937c6099858eee15fae14009dcbd05177fa91d v2.6.12-rc5-193-g8f937c6

< □ > < 同 > < 三 >

Bottleneck #1: Re-adding secondary address...

promote_secondaries introduced in Linux kernel ...

commit 8f937c6099858eee15fae14009dcbd05177fa91d Author: Harald Welte <laforge@gnumonks.org> Date: Sun May 29 20:23:46 2005 -0700

[IPV4]: Primary and secondary addresses

Add an option to make secondary IP addresses get promoted when primary IP addresses are removed from the device. It defaults to off to preserve existing behavior.

\$ git describe 8f937c6099858eee15fae14009dcbd05177fa91d v2.6.12-rc5-193-g8f937c6

promote_secondaries documented in Linux kernel...

commit d922e1cb1ea17ac7f0a5c3c2be98d4bd80d055b8
Author: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>
Date: Tue Jan 28 15:26:42 2014 +1100

net: Document promote_secondaries

\$ git describe d922e1cb1ea17ac7f0a5c3c2be98d4bd80d055b8
v3.13-8616-gd922e1c

<ロ> <問> <問> < 回> < 回>

Bottleneck #1: Re-adding secondary address...

Use promote_secondaries in CTDB

176ae6c ctdb-eventscripts: Deleting IPs should use the promote_secondaries option 058e14c ctdb-eventscripts: Fix regression in IP add/delete functions 20eb250 ctdb-eventscripts: Pass event name to service_reconfigure() aceb341 ctdb-eventscripts: Minimise the work done by policy routing

Signed-off-by: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>

< ∃ >

Bottleneck #1: Re-adding secondary address...

Use promote_secondaries in CTDB

176ae6c ctdb-eventscripts: Deleting IPs should use the promote_secondaries option 058e14c ctdb-eventscripts: Fix regression in IP add/delete functions 20eb250 ctdb-eventscripts: Pass event name to service_reconfigure() aceb341 ctdb-eventscripts: Minimise the work done by policy routing

Signed-off-by: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>

Analysis

Upstream in samba/master, not in ctdb/2.5 yet

Image: Image:

- ∢ ≣ ▶

Bottleneck #1: Re-adding secondary address...

Use promote_secondaries in CTDB

176ae6c ctdb-eventscripts: Deleting IPs should use the promote_secondaries option 058e14c ctdb-eventscripts: Fix regression in IP add/delete functions 20eb250 ctdb-eventscripts: Pass event name to service_reconfigure() aceb341 ctdb-eventscripts: Minimise the work done by policy routing

Signed-off-by: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>

Analysis

- Upstream in samba/master, not in ctdb/2.5 yet
- Oops!

< □ > < 同 > < 三 >

Bottleneck #1: Re-adding secondary address...

Use promote_secondaries in CTDB

```
176ae6c ctdb-eventscripts: Deleting IPs should use the promote_secondaries option
058e14c ctdb-eventscripts: Fix regression in IP add/delete functions
20eb250 ctdb-eventscripts: Pass event name to service_reconfigure()
aceb341 ctdb-eventscripts: Minimise the work done by policy routing
```

Signed-off-by: Martin Schwenke <martin@meltin.net>

Analysis

- Upstream in samba/master, not in ctdb/2.5 yet
- Oops!
- Policy routing should never lose unintended routes...

Questions?

・ロン ・部 と ・ ヨ と ・ ヨ と …

æ

- This work represents the view of the author and does not necessarily represent the view of IBM.
- IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines Corporation in the United States and/or other countries.
- Linux is a registered trademark of Linus Torvalds.
- Microsoft and Windows are trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both.
- Other company, product, and service names may be trademarks or service marks of others.