



Automating PMP Maintenance

Szymon Trocha (PSNC), Nikola Gacesa (AMRES)

Network Performance and Monitoring Workshop, Prague, Czech Republic

1-2 April 2025

Public (PU)

GN5-2

Why do we automate?

- To speed-up deployment process
- To improve efficiency for repetitive tasks
- To increase productivity giving team members extra time for other tasks
- To provide common tools to operate the service
- To reduce human errors
- To transfer knowledge



Pilars of perfSONAR automation

In-built deployment support

- Installation helper script
- Configuration settings bundles

Operation support

- Day-to-day maintenance
- Using common automating tools

In-built deployment support

Installation automation script

- Automatically performs the first two steps of installation (repo config + bundle installation)
- `# curl -s https://downloads.perfsonar.net/install | sh -s - toolkit`

Configuration settings bundles

- Optional add-on packages
 - `perfsonar-toolkit-ntp` - Automatically detects closest NTP servers and sets them in `ntp.conf`
 - `perfsonar-toolkit-security` - Adds default firewall rules and installs fail2ban
 - `perfsonar-toolkit-servicewatcher` - Adds a cron job that checks if services are still running
 - `perfsonar-toolkit-sysctl` - Adds default sysctl tuning settings
 - `perfsonar-toolkit-systemenv-testpoint` - Configures auto-update and set some default logging locations

Operation supporting components

- Use common automating tools of your choice
- Ansible
- Bash scripts

What do we automate?

New host
onboarding

Access (ssh
keys, users,
permissions)

Configuration
(schedule,
archiving)

Service
control

Package
Management

Updates

Automation examples (1/2)

Access configuration

- Hardening remote by limiting it only to specific team members with ssh keys
- For a newly deployed PMP node (testpoint or toolkit already installed)
- Requires ssh access with username/password and sudo privileges

Joining the mesh configuration

- In order for the node to become part of the mesh, we push a psconfig remote configuration
- Forcing refresh



Automation examples (2/2)

Archiving configuration

- In order for the node to publish test results to the archive, we trigger an archiving configuration

System services maintenance

- Service restart for the changes to take full effect or to recover
- Package management (install, update)



Playbooks (all over time)

```
root@pmp-archive:/etc/ansible/playbooks# ls
archiving.yml          keys.yml              psconfig.yml
auto_updates.yml      maintenance.yml      ps-repo.yml
check-version.yml     network-settings.yml remove-remote.yml
corrections.yml       node_exporter.yml   restart-scheduler.yml
cpugovernor.yml       pmp-archive-old.yml  setup.yml
files                 pmp-archive.yml      sysmon.yml
hosts-file.yml        privacy-notice.yml   users.yml
HOWTO.md              pscfg-json-change.yml
root@pmp-archive:/etc/ansible/playbooks#
```

Example user management playbook items

- Check GÉANT team user access is set as intended
- Create a pseudo group
- Create a geantadmin user
- Set authorized keys
- Add useful user configuration files
- Make sure system updates are installed
- Install required and very useful packages - DEB
- Create a pseudouser user
- Create a pswebadmin user
- Disable root access
- sshd restart

Automation examples - users and ssh keys

```
# ansible-playbook -kK playbooks/users.yml -e  
"ansible_user=geantadmin" -l "{target_node_fqdn}"
```

```
...  
- "files/authorized_keys/antoine"  
  - "files/authorized_keys/dragan"  
  - "files/authorized_keys/ljubomir"  
  - "files/authorized_keys/nikola"  
  - "files/authorized_keys/szymon"  
tags: [ 'nodes::geantadmin' ]
```

```
...
```

Automation examples - psconfig push with schedule

```
# ansible-playbook -kK playbooks/pscfg-json-change.yaml  
-e "ansible_user=geantadmin" -l "{target_node_fqdn}"
```

...

```
- name: Add new remote configuration
```

```
  shell: |
```

```
    psconfig remote --configure-archives add  
"https://pmp-archive.geant.org/psconfig/pscfg-pmp.json"
```

```
  register: add_result
```

...

Automation examples - remote archive configuration

```
# ansible-playbook -kK playbooks/pmp-archive.yml -e
"ansible_user=geantadmin" -l "{target_node_fqdn}"
...
    "archiver": "http",
    "data": {
        "schema": 3,
        "url": "https://{% raw %} scheduled_by_address
{% endraw %}/logstash",
        "op": "put",
        "_headers": {
            "x-ps-observer": "{% raw %}
scheduled_by_address {% endraw %}",
            "content-type": "application/json"
        }
    }
...

```

Automation examples - local service control

```
# /home/geantadmin/restart_services - currently as a local BASH script on  
all nodes:
```

```
...
```

```
services=(  
    "pscheduler-scheduler"  
    "pscheduler-runner"  
    "pscheduler-archiver"  
    "pscheduler-ticker"  
    "psconfig-pscheduler-agent"  
    "owamp-server"  
    "perfsonar-lsregistrationdaemon"  
)
```

```
# Loop through each service and restart it  
for service in "${services[@]}; do  
    echo "Attempting to restart $service..."  
    systemctl restart "$service"
```

```
...
```



Thank You



Automating PMP Maintenance

Szymon Trocha (PSNC), Nikola Gacesa (AMRES)

Network Performance and Monitoring Workshop, Prague, Czech Republic

1-2 April 2025

Public (PU)

The scientific work is published for the realization of the international project co-financed by Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education from financial resources of the programme entitled "PMW"

GN5-2