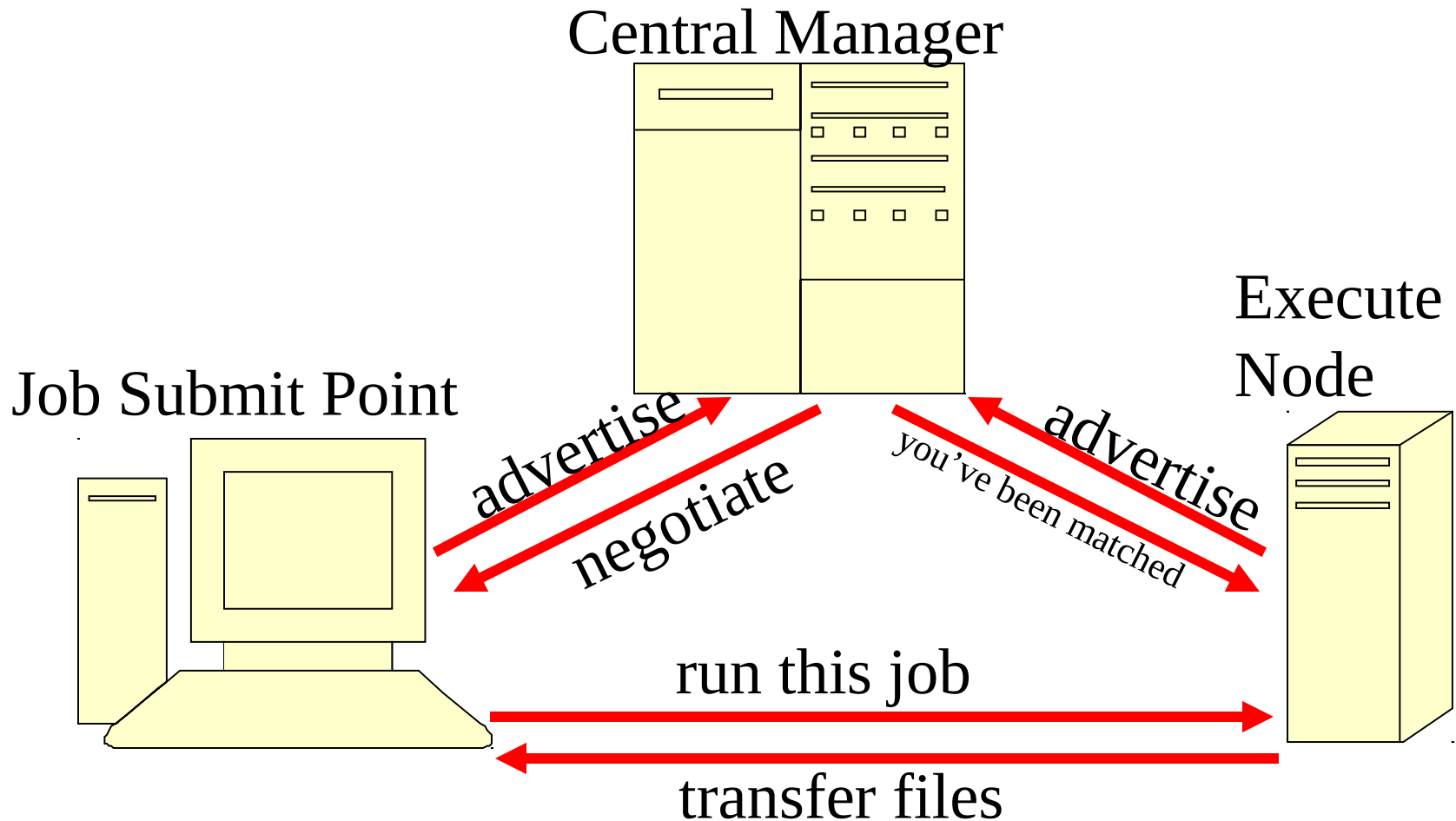


# CCB

# The Condor Connection Broker

Dan Bradley  
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Condor Project  
CS and Physics Departments  
University of Wisconsin-Madison

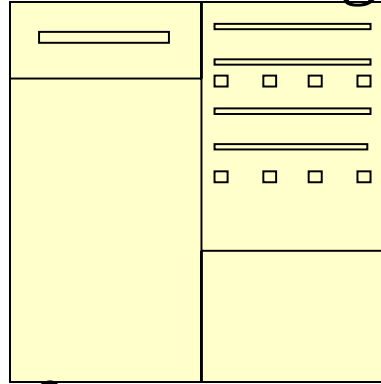
# Condor Connections



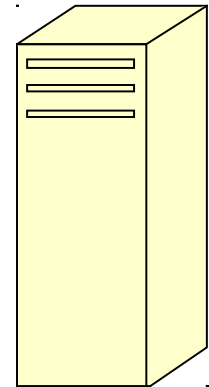
# Execute Node Unreachable

Execute node is behind a firewall or is NATed.

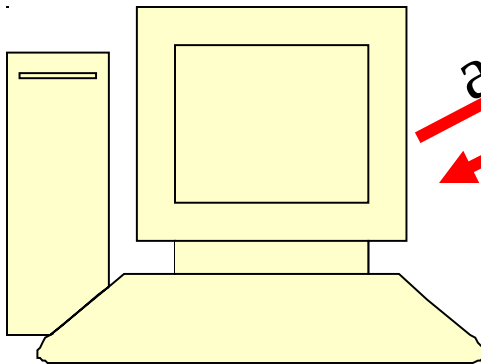
Central Manager



Execute Node



Job Submit Point



advertise

negotiate

no go!

run this job

transfer files

you've been matched

advertise

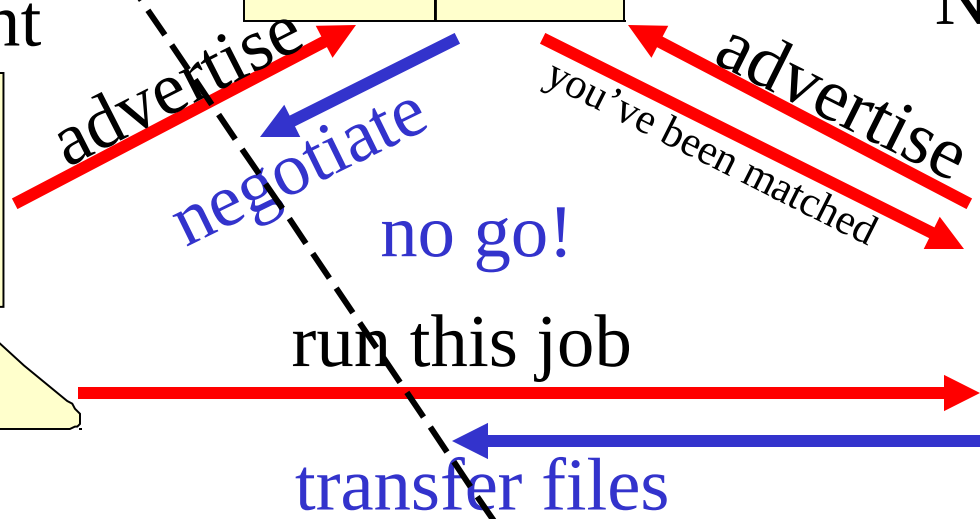
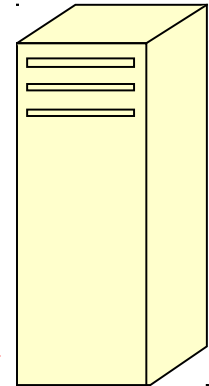
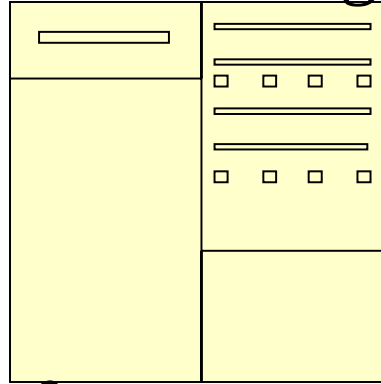
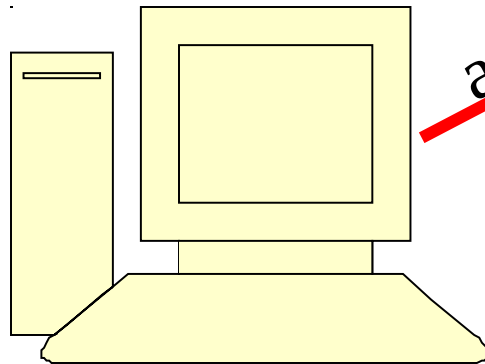
# Submit Node Unreachable

Central Manager

Submit node is behind a firewall or is NATed.

Job Submit Point

Execute Node

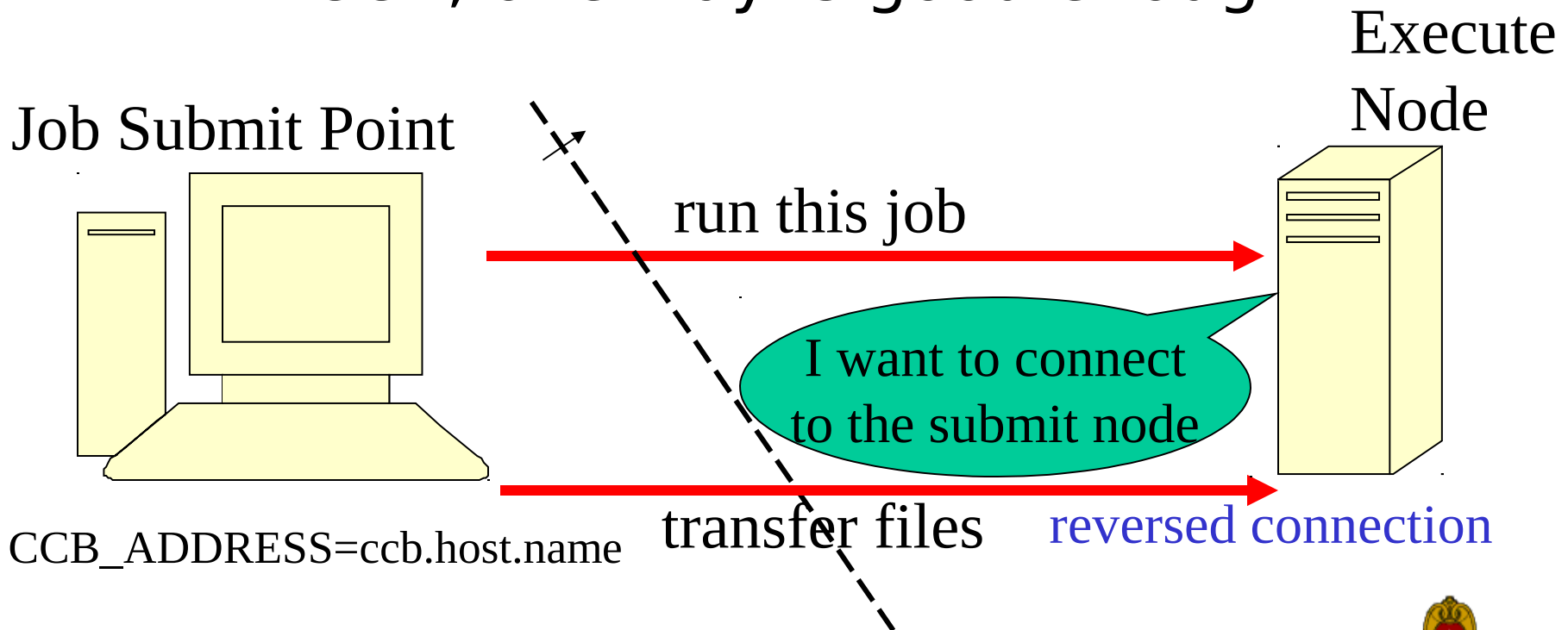


# Common Scenarios

- Why cross private network boundaries?
  - Flocking
  - Multi-site Condor pool
  - Glidein

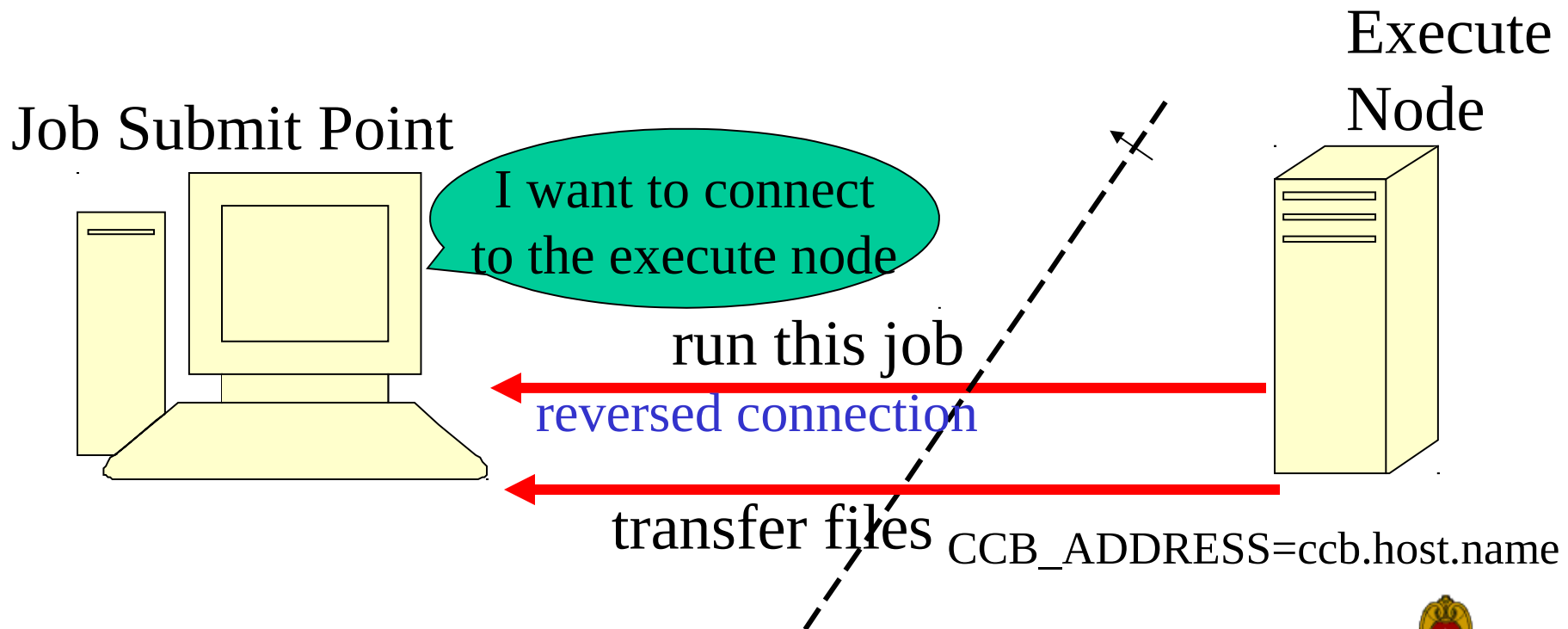
# CCB: Condor Connection Broker

- > Condor wants two-way connectivity
- > With CCB, one-way is good enough



# CCB: Condor Connection Broker

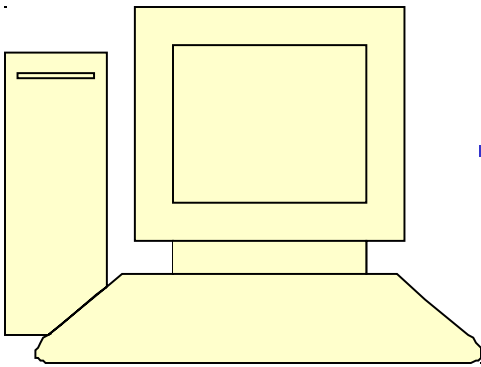
- > Works in the mirror case too



# Limitations of CCB

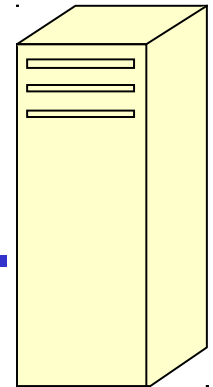
1. Doesn't help with standard universe
2. Requires one-way connectivity

Job Submit Point

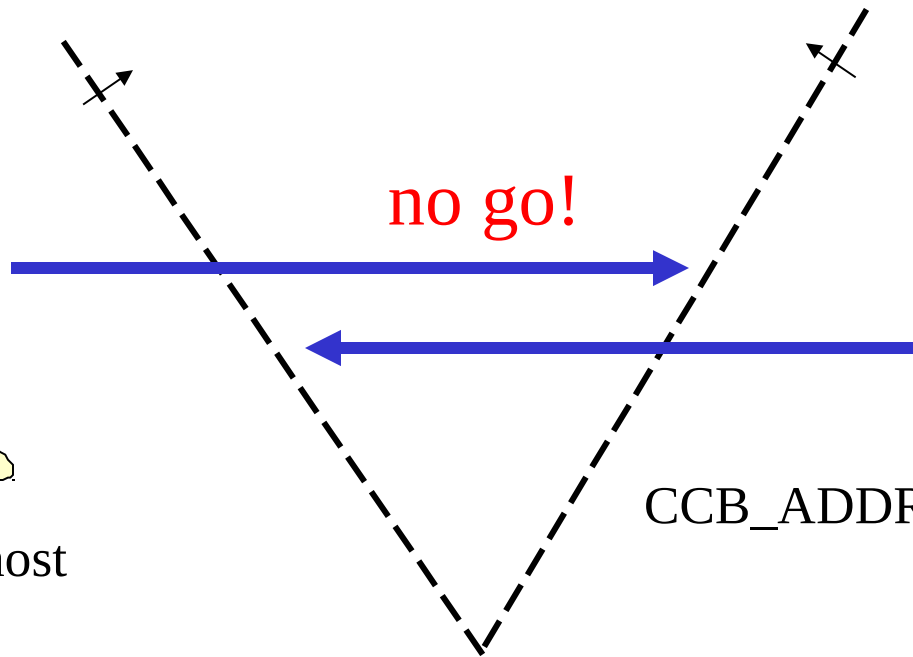


CCB\_ADDRESS=ccb1.host

Execute Node



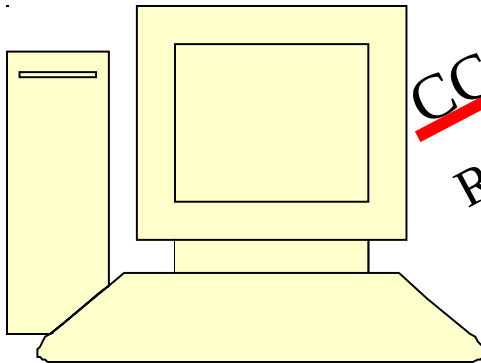
CCB\_ADDRESS=ccb2.host



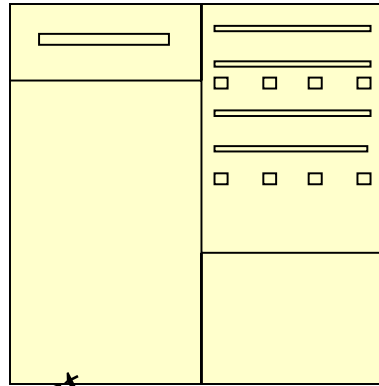
# Connecting to CCB

CCB server must be reachable by **both** sides.

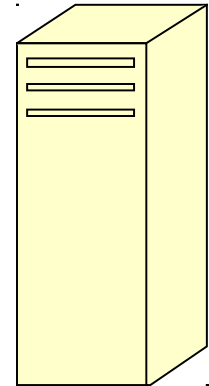
Job Submit Point



CCB Server



Execute Node



CCB connect

READ  
authorization level

CCB listen

DAEMON  
authorization level

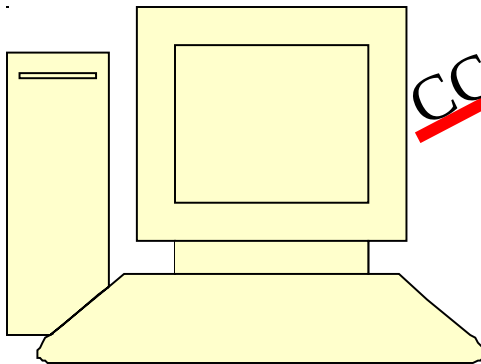
CCB\_ADDRESS=ccb.host

# CCB Server Behind

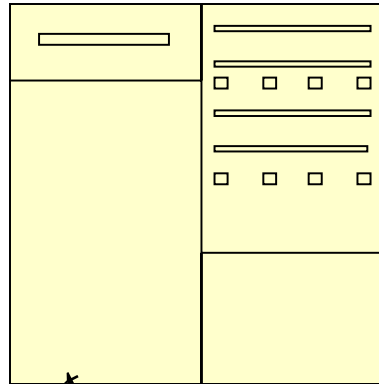
## Firewall

Must have an open port to connect to CCB

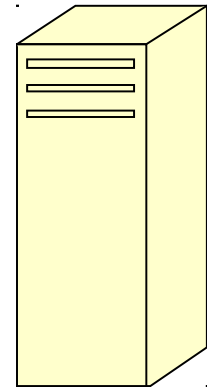
Job Submit Point



CCB Server



Execute Node



CCB connect

CCB listen

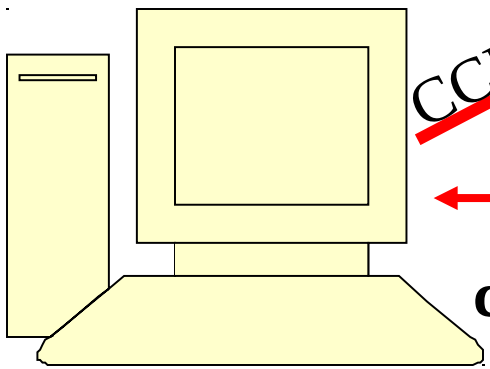
open port here (default 9618)

CCB\_ADDRESS=ccb.host

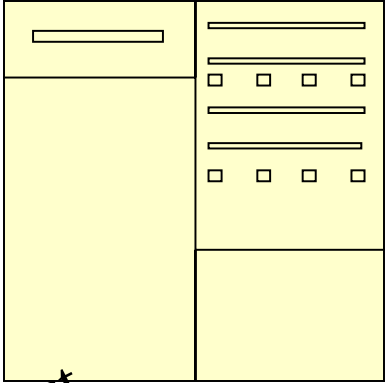
# Security on Reversed Connection

Client and server security policies are enforced in **logical** direction

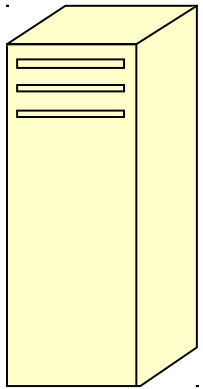
Job Submit Point



CCB Server



Execute Node



CCB connect

CCB listen

run this job

reversed connection

client-side

daemon-side

CCB\_ADDRESS=ccb.host

# GCB: Generic Connection Broker

- GCB: Condor 6.9.13
  - Clever: mostly invisible to Condor code
  - However, this makes some things difficult!
- CCB: Condor 7.3.0
  - Inspired by GCB
  - More tightly integrated into Condor
  - Not a complete replacement

# Why CCB?

- > Secure
  - supports full Condor security set
- > Robust
  - supports reconnect, failover
- > Portable
  - supports all Condor platforms, not just Linux

# Why CCB?

- > Dynamic
  - CCB clients and servers configurable without restart
- > Informative log messages
  - Connection errors are propagated
  - Names and local IP addresses reported (GCB replaces local IP with broker IP)
- > Easy to configure
  - automatically switches UDP to TCP in Condor protocols
  - CCB server only needs one open port

# Configuring CCB

## > The Server:

- The collector *is* a CCB server
- UNIX: MAX\_FILE\_DESCRIPTOR=10000

## > The Client:

1. CCB\_ADDRESS = \$(COLLECTOR\_HOST)
2. PRIVATE\_NETWORK\_NAME = your.domain

(optimization: hosts with same network name don't use CCB to connect to each other)

# Tests of CCB

- Igor Sfiligoi's Cross-Atlantic Mega Condor Glidein Test Pool for CMS
  - one machine with 70 CCB collectors
  - execute nodes in private networks
  - GSI authentication
  - 100,000 registered Condor daemons
  - 200,000 jobs/day with one schedd

# Summary

- > CCB makes Condor work if
  - You have one-way connectivity

## Fine Print:

- And using Condor 7.3+
- And the private side sets CCB\_ADDRESS
- And the private side is authorized at the DAEMON authorization level by CCB
- And the public side can connect to CCB
- And the public side is authorized at the READ authorization level by CCB
- And not using “standard universe”