

Stefan Dietrich, on behalf of IT-Systems Hamburg, 2025-08-14



# Linux@DESY

#### **Overview**

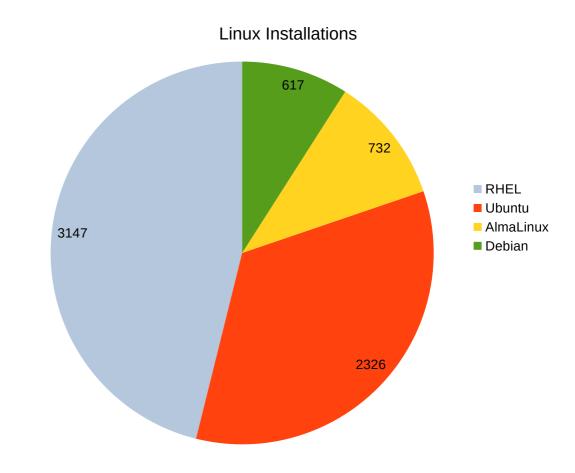
- IT provides support for several Linux distributions
  - Red Hat Enterprise Linux
  - AlmaLinux
  - Ubuntu LTS
  - Debian (limited support)
- RHEL: 5 year site-license with unlimited installations
- Installations available for all groups on the campus
  & Eu.XFEL
  - -> lot's of users & machines

- Core Component for Compute- & Storage Systems
  - IDAF: Maxwell, GRID & NAF Compute Clusters
  - Storage: dCache
- Experiment & Machine Control
  - Debian for experiment control
  - Ubuntu for machine control
- Desktops: Ubuntu
  - Traffic Light Model:
    - Green: full support, no sudo, common tasks doable
    - Yellow: sudo, no IT-support anymore
- Many other services rely on Linux as well

# Linux@DESY

#### **Numbers**

- Overall ~6800 active Linux installations
  - >= 50% RHEL & AlmaLinux
  - ~825 desktops
  - ~900 dcache nodes
  - ~1700 compute nodes
  - ~1400 virtual machines
  - ~150 ARM64
    (Raspberry Pi, 3x Ampere Altra servers)
  - ~35 POWER systems



# **Installation & Configuration Management**

## **Automation & Delegation**

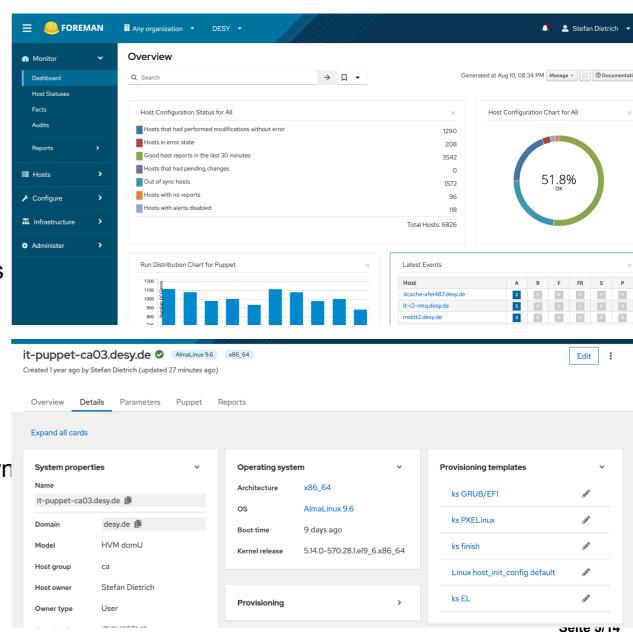
- Automating installation and configuration is mandatory at scale
  - Manual administration no longer scaling
  - Repeatable and consistent configuration
  - Avoid "balkanization" of configurations
  - Increase security with sane, central defaults
- Delegation important factor for us
  - delegation of boring tasks to group administrators, e.g. registering new machines
- Move from pets to cattle system administration

- Current tools:
  - Foreman (https://theforeman.org/)
  - Puppet/OpenVox (https://voxpupuli.org/openvox/)
- Long-term effort
  - Started with Puppet in ~2012
  - Consolidated previous 3 config management systems to Puppet/Foreman

## **Foreman**

#### **OS** Installation

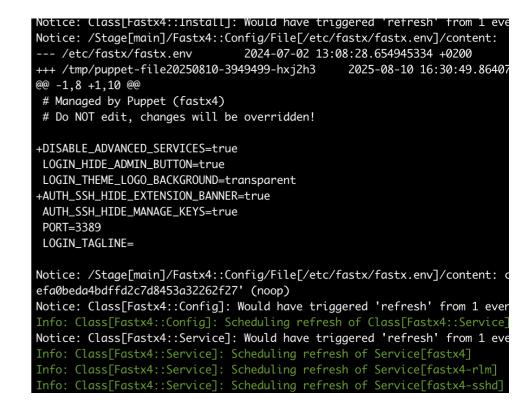
- Node registration & hostgroup (roles) assignment
- Manages PXE configuration files for automated OS installation
  - Kickstart, Subiquity & Debian-installer
  - Deploying on bare-metal and virtual machines
- Reporting & inventory capability
- Access via web interface, CLI or REST API
- Delegation capability
  - Allow group administratos to manage their own machines



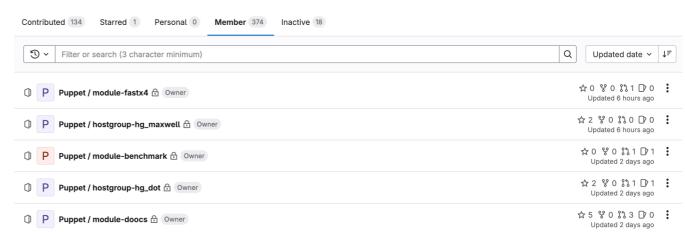
# **Puppet**

#### **Configuration Management**

- Pull model, big community, lots of 3rdparty modules
- DSL to describe desired state, enforced by Puppet
- Setup based on Open Source Puppet 7
  - Migration to OpenVox 8 (fork) this year
- Dedicated Gitlab instance for code management
  - 374 git repositories
  - CI/CD pipeline to test for unexpected changes
- Delegation capability
  - Allow administrators to manage their own configurations
  - Core modules, like SSH:
    - → merge request & review from IT



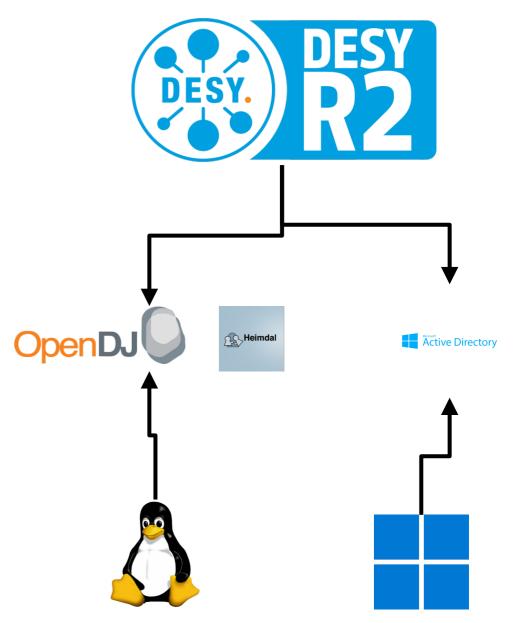
Projects Projects



## **Authentication & Authorization**

#### **LDAP & Kerberos**

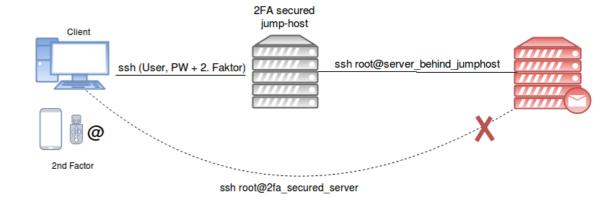
- No local user accounts, except for system users
- Central directory service
  - OpenDJ LDAP Server, holds user information
  - Heimdal Kerberos Server: User authentication
- Central user management tool: DESY Registry
  - Maintained by IT Information Fabrics
- DESY Registry feeds information to LDAP, Kerberos and Microsoft Active Directory
- SSSD on Linux for LDAP connections and password authentication via Kerberos
- Also: root logins via Kerberos (.k5login)

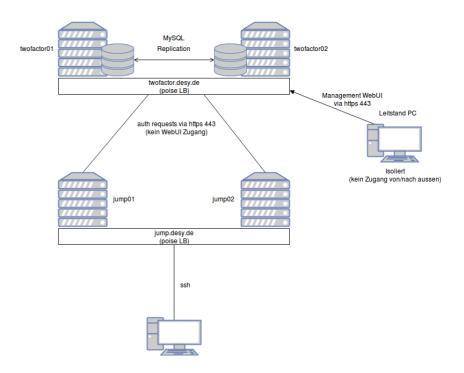


# **Securing root Logins**

## **Jump Host**

- Best practice: Require multi-factor authentication for administrative tasks
  - We use kerberos for root logins (.k5login)
  - Loss of password could result into root access
- Implemented "Jump Hosts"
  - Based on Privacyldea for MFA & plain OpenSSH
- Login flow
  - Login to Jump Host as normal user
  - Requires password and 2nd factor
  - All servers reconfigured to allow only root logins from Jump Hosts
- Avoids rollout of MFA directly on servers





# **Secret Management**

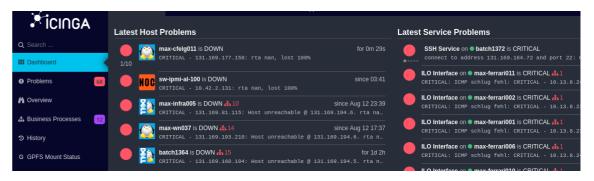


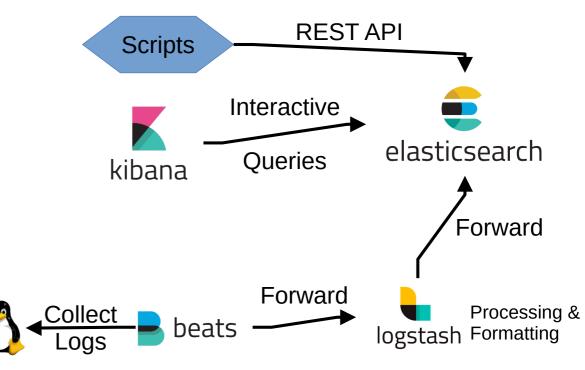
- 3 secret management tools in use
  - Different use-cases & historic reasons
- Host Key Distribution (HKD)
  - Kerberos keytab distribution
  - SSH known host management
  - Generic file secret management
- Keystore (GPG-based)
  - Secure storage of passwords and access from multiple users/groups
- HashiCorp Vault
  - Generic secret solution, better integration with Puppet

- Vault to supersede Keystore & (most parts of) HKD
  - e.g. rotate root passwords more often
- WiP: Distribution of X.509 certificates via Vault

# **Service Monitoring & Log Analysis**

- Central Icinga 2 instance for hardware/service monitoring & alerting
  - includes on-call duty notification for business critical services
  - Central view for all machines in the data center
- Central Linux log management with Elasticsearch, Logstash & Kibana (ELK)
  - Central view for all Linux related logs, allows automated analysis or centralized queries
  - Logstash: convert unstructured logs to structured logs with key/value pairs
  - ~700 GiB/day for Linux syslogs; overall ~3 TiB/day
- Stack operated by IT Network & Operations group





# **Open Source & Monetization**

- We rely on lot's of open source software
- Observing increased monetization from companies behind popular open source tools
  - Idea of open source is declining
- Examples
  - CentOS Linux → CentOS Stream
  - Perforce buying Puppet: discontinued open source edition; alienating community, while participating from OSS
  - HashiCorp: License change to target cloud vendors
  - Anaconda Python: very popular solution, mixing free and paid channels, using paid parts by accident unavoidable
    - -> blocking access to Anaconda in central firewall

# **Summary**

- Automation at scale is an important task
- Just providing Linux installations is not enough
  - Additional tools are necessary to keep up with the increasing number of machines
- Central views for services, logs, performance etc. are crucial
- What about Containers?
  - Starting containers for simple services can be achieved with Puppet & Quadlets
  - More complex orchestration necessary? K8s see next talk

# Vielen Dank! Fragen?

# **Performance Monitoring (2)**

- Performance metrics of Linux machines
- Telegraf collecting several metrics by default
  - Utilization of CPU, memory, disk...
  - Can be extended with additional inputs
- Time series database: Graphite
- Grafana for visualization



