

Sine Nomine Associates

Automating Linux App Startup

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Session L55

Agenda

- Runlevels, init, and symlinks, oh, my!
- Sequence of events during startup
- A sample application startup script
- Separating startup logic and configuration variables: `/etc/sysconfig`
- Caveats on `insserv`, `yast` and friends
- Oracle startup scripts (a more advanced example)
- Q&A (if we have time)

Why Do This?

- Like any other production system, applications need to start at boot time without human intervention.
- Presentation spawned by a discussion in the Hillgang (and later the Linux-390) mailing list in early October 2005

Linux (and Unix) Startup

- Bootstrap loader for specific HW (stage1)
 - 3card loader
- Stage 2 loader (grub, zilo, lilo)
- Kernel (vmunix)
- Init
- Runlevel scripts

Runlevels

0 = halt

1/S = single user

2 = single user with network

3 = multiuser with network, no graphics

4 = reserved for future use

5 = multiuser with network, graphical

6 = shutdown/reboot

7-9 = reserved for future use

Runlevels

- Specials:
 - boot
 - halt
- Not Sys V standard, but becoming common

init

- Always process 1 (careful with job control!)
- Two variations: System V and BSD
 - Linux is System V based
 - Solaris and AIX are SysV
 - FreeBSD can be either (sysvinit package)

BSD init

- /etc/rc.boot
- /etc/rc.local
- /etc/rc.<n>
- Difficult to manage for complex environment

Sys V init

- Mostly compatible at a high level
 - /etc/rc.boot
 - /etc/rc.local
- New:
 - /etc/init.d/
 - /etc/init.d/rc<x>.d/

Sys V init

- Startup scripts go in /etc/init.d
- Symlinks built in /etc/rc<x>.d
 - Snn<scriptname> → /etc/init.d/<scriptname>
 - Knn<scriptname> → /etc/init.d/<scriptname>

 - Both symlinks point to the same physical file
 - Script called with different arguments to determine function

SysV init

- Scripts executed in numerical order on entry and exit from runlevel:
 - Eg, S01xxx before S02xxx
 - Scripts at same number are executed in alphabetic order (S01able before S01baker, etc)
 - Called with 'start'

 - Kxx scripts called on exit from runlevel
 - Called with 'stop' parameter

SysV init

- SuSE and RH use numbering to force prereq management and startup sequencing
 - Prereq/sequence checking based on magic header in file
 - Automated tools will renumber things – caution!
 - Scripts without magic headers are assigned S01
 - THIS MAY MAKE YOUR SYSTEM UNBOOTABLE!

Sample Script Header

- `#!/bin/sh`
- `### BEGIN INIT INFO`
- `# Provides: sshd`
- `# Required-Start: $network`
- `# Required-Stop: $network`
- `# Default-Start: 3 5`
- `# Default-Stop: 0 1 2 6`
- `# Description: Start the sshd daemon`
- `### END INIT INFO`

- `./etc/rc.status`
- `./etc/sysconfig/ssh`

Script Header, Cont.

- # Shell functions sourced from /etc/rc.status:
- # rc_check check and set local and overall rc status
- # rc_status check and set local and overall rc status
- # rc_status -v ditto but be verbose in local rc status
- # rc_status -v -r ditto and clear the local rc status
- # rc_failed set local and overall rc status to failed
- # rc_reset clear local rc status (overall remains)
- # rc_exit exit appropriate to overall rc status

- # First reset status of this service
- rc_reset

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
#
```

Script Header (RH)

```
# xinetd      This starts and stops xinetd.
```

```
#
```

```
# chkconfig: 345 56 50
```

```
# description: xinetd is a powerful replacement for  
inetd. \
```

```
# [... text omitted ..]
```

```
# processname: /usr/sbin/xinetd
```

```
# config: /etc/sysconfig/network
```

```
# config: /etc/xinetd.conf
```

```
# pidfile: /var/run/xinetd.pid
```

```
PATH=/sbin:/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/sbin
```

```
# Source function library.
```

```
./etc/init.d/functions
```

Samples

- Start with the working versions in `/etc/init.d`.
- `'man init.d'`
- Don't try to manipulate the links manually

Sample Script

```
case "$1" in
start)
    if ! test -f /etc/ssh/ssh_host_key ; then
        echo Generating /etc/ssh/ssh_host_key.
        ssh-keygen -t rsa1 -b 1024 -f /etc/ssh/ssh_host_key -N "
    fi
[... Code omitted ... ]

    echo -n "Starting SSH daemon"
    ## Start daemon with startproc(8). If this fails
    ## the echo return value is set appropriate.

    startproc -f /usr/sbin/sshd $SSHD_OPTS

    # Remember status and be verbose
    rc_status -v
;;
```

Sample Script

```
stop)
  echo -n "Shutting down SSH daemon"
  ## Stop daemon with killproc(8) and if this fails
  ## set echo the echo return value.
  if [ -x /bin/netstat ]; then
    netstat -nlp 2>/dev/null | while read prot a b local remote state pro
g; do
  if [ "${local##*:}" = "22" ]; then
    if [ -n "$prog" ]; then
      kill -TERM ${prog%%/*}
    fi
  fi
done
else
rc_failed 1
fi # Remember status and be verbose
rc_status -v
;;
```

Sample Script

```
try-restart)
  ## Stop the service and if this succeeds (i.e. the
  ## service was running before), start it again.
  $0 status >/dev/null && $0 restart

  # Remember status and be quiet
  rc_status
;;
```

Sample Script

```
restart)
  ## Stop the service and regardless of whether it was
  ## running or not, start it again.
  $0 stop
  $0 start

  # Remember status and be quiet
  rc_status
;;
```

Sample Script

```
force-reload|reload)
  ## Signal the daemon to reload its config. Most daemons
  ## do this on signal 1 (SIGHUP).

  echo -n "Reload service sshd"

  [... code omitted .. ]

  rc_status -v

;;
```

Sample Script

```
status)
  echo -n "Checking for service sshd: "
  ## Check status with checkproc(8), if process is running
  ## checkproc will return with exit status 0.

  # Status has a slightly different for the status command:
  # 0 - service running
  # 1 - service dead, but /var/run/ pid file exists
  # 2 - service dead, but /var/lock/ lock file exists
  # 3 - service not running

  if [ -x /bin/netstat ]; then
    netstat -nlp 2>/dev/null | ( while read prot a b local remote state p
rog; do
[...code omitted ... ]
fi
  rc_status -v
  ;;
```

Sample Script

```
probe)
  ## Optional: Probe for the necessity of a reload,
  ## give out the argument which is required for a reload.

  test /etc/ssh/sshd_config -nt /var/run/sshd.pid && echo reload
;;
```

Sample Script

```
*)  
    echo "Usage: $0 {start|stop|status|try-restart|restart|force-reload|relo  
ad|probe}"  
    exit 1  
    ;;  
esac  
rc_exit
```

Linux Tools for Manipulating init

- insserv
- chkconfig
- /etc/sysconfig
 - Not really a tool, but a place to store config info, Bourne shell syntax

chkconfig

```
chkconfig -s|--set [name state]
chkconfig -e|--edit [names]
chkconfig -c|--check name [state]
chkconfig -l|--list [--deps] [names]
chkconfig -a|--add [names]
chkconfig -d|--del [names]
```

Danger, Will Robinson!

- SLES 7 insserv is BROKEN
 - Make sure your scripts have correct headers!
- SLES 8 insserv is OK.
- Works OK in RH
 - Note that comment header is different in RH, but both RH and United Linux headers can be in same file.

/etc/sysconfig

- Separates configuration values for a service from program startup logic
- Bourne shell script syntax, but used ONLY for setting variables
- Must be sourced early in startup script – see examples.

/etc/sysconfig Example

```
LOGFILE=orasys_strt_`date +%m%d%y`;  
LOGDIR=/tech/oracle/admin/doc;  
ORACLE_SID=skazal9;  
MOUNT_PT=/tech/oracle;  
ORAENV_ASK=NO;  
ORACLE_USER=oracle;
```

Oracle Startup

```
#!/bin/sh
# Oracle database startup script
# Mutated from PostGRES example in SuSE distribution
#
# Author (of the Postgres version):
# Karl Eichwalder , 1998
# Reinhard Max , 2000
# Tweaked: David Boyes , 2005
#
# Caveat: Trivially tested. Don't blame me if it makes your
# system sick. After all, what did you pay for it?
#
# /etc/init.d/oracledb
#
# and symbolic its link
#
# /usr/sbin/oracledb
#
### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides: oracle
# Required-Start: $network $remote_fs
# Required-Stop:
# Default-Start: 3 5
# Default-Stop:
# Description: Start Oracle Databases
### END INIT INFO
```

Oracle Example

```
# Source SuSE config
ORA_SYSCONFIG=/etc/sysconfig/$0
if [ -f $ORA_SYSCONFIG ]; then
  . $ORA_SYSCONFIG
fi
#
# All the environment variable settings go in ORA_SYSCONFIG
#
#
# Shell functions sourced from /etc/rc.status:
# rc_check check and set local and overall rc status
# rc_status check and set local and overall rc status
# rc_status -v ditto but be verbose in local rc status
# rc_status -v -r ditto and clear the local rc status
# rc_failed set local and overall rc status to failed
# rc_reset clear local rc status (overall remains)
# rc_exit exit appropriate to overall rc status
. /etc/rc.status
#
```

Oracle Example

```
# check for external Oracle startup script and bail if not present.
#
H=/tech/oracle/admin/sys/orasetup.sh
test -x $H || exit 5
SUBIN=bin/su
# The echo return value for success (defined in /etc/rc.config).
rc_reset
# Return values acc. to LSB for all commands but status:
# 0 - success
# 1 - generic or unspecified error
# 2 - invalid or excess argument(s)
# 3 - unimplemented feature (e.g. "reload")
# 4 - insufficient privilege
# 5 - program is not installed
# 6 - program is not configured
# 7 - program is not running
#
# Note that starting an already running service, stopping
# or restarting a not-running service as well as the restart
# with force-reload (in case signalling is not supported) are
# considered a success.
case "$1" in
start)
echo -n "Starting Oracle Database Engine"
## create logfile
##
touch $LOGDIR/$LOGFILE
##
## set up oracle profile environment
./tech/oracle/admin/environment/oracleprofile $MOUNT_PT \
$ORACLE_SID >> $LOGDIR/$LOGFILE 2>&1
##
## and start 'er up, Clancy
##
startproc $SUBIN $ORACLE_USER -c $ORACLE_HOME/bin/dbstart >> \
$LOGDIR/$LOGFILE 2>&1
rc_status -v
;;
```

Oracle Example

```
stop)
    echo -n "Stopping Oracle Database Engine"
    ## Stop daemon with killproc(8) and if this fails
    ## set the echo return value.
killproc -INT $H
    rc_status -v
    ;;
try-restart)
    ## Stop the service and if this succeeds (i.e. the
    ## service was running before), start it again.
    ## Note: try-restart is not (yet) part of LSB (as of 0.7.5)
    $0 status && $0 restart
    ;;
restart)
    ## Stop the service and regardless of whether it was
    ## running or not, start it again.
    $0 stop
    $0 start
    rc_status
    ;;
```

Oracle Example

```
force-reload | reload)
    echo -n "Reloading configuration for PostgreSQL"
    killproc -HUP $H
    rc_status -v
    ;;
status)
    echo -n "Checking for PostgreSQL: "
    ## Check status with checkproc(8), if process is running
    ## checkproc will return with exit status 0.
    # Status has a slightly different for the status command:
    # 0 - service running
    # 1 - service dead, but /var/run/ pid file exists
    # 2 - service dead, but /var/lock/ lock file exists
    # 3 - service not running
    # NOTE: checkproc returns LSB compliant status values.
    checkproc $H
    rc_status -v
    ;;
probe)
    rc_failed 3
    rc_status -v
    ;;
*)
    echo "Usage: $0 {start|stop|status|try-restart|restart|force-reload|reload|probe}"
    exit 1
    ;;
esac
# Inform the caller not only verbosely and set an exit status.
rc_exit
```

Q&A

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