



Scalla

Configuration File Syntax

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Scalla: Structured Cluster Architecture for Low Latency Access
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1 Introduction

This document describes the syntax used in the configuration file for **xrootd** and **cmsd**. Refer to the respective configuration documents on directive details.

All configuration directives start with a prefix identifying the system component to which the directive applies. The prefix is separated by the actual directive keyword by a single period. This allows configuration of all aspects of a system using a single configuration file. The following table lists valid prefixes. Grayed rows indicate components that have been replaced but are still accepted for upward compatibility. You should migrate to the new components as quickly as possible.

Prefix	System Component
acc	Access control (i.e., authorization)
cms	Cluster Management Services
ofs	Open file system coordinating acc & oss components
oss	Open storage system (i.e., file system implementation)
sec	Security authentication
xrd	Extended Request Daemon
xrootd	The xrootd protocol implementation.
all	Applies the directive to all of the above components.

Records that do not start with a recognized identifier are ignored. This includes blank record, comment lines (i.e., lines starting with a pound sign, #), and prefixes not immediately followed by a single period. Because each component has a unique prefix, a common configuration file can be used for the whole system. The location of the configuration file is specified on the command line. Refer to the reference manuals for each component on how it locates the configuration files.

This guide documents the basic directive syntax and describes the use of conditional statements and set variables within the configuration file.

2 Specifying Conditional Directives

The **if-fi** directives are used to allow you to optionally include directives based on host and instance name. The syntax for this directive pair is:

```

if [ hostpat [. . .] ] [ conds ]
      [ directives when if is true ]

[ else if [ hostpat [. . .] ] [ conds ]
      [ directives when all previous if's are false
        and this if is true ]
]
•
• [ additional "else if" clauses, as desired ]
•
[ else
      [ directives when all previous if's are false ]
]

fi

hostpat: host | host+ | px* | *sfx | px*sfx]

conds: cond1 | cond2

cond1: exec pgm [. . .] [&& cond2]

cond2: named name [. . .]

```

Function

Specify the conditions under which subsequent directives are to be used.

Parameters

hostpat

The pattern of the host to which subsequent directive applies. All non-applicable hosts ignore all directives until the **fi**. Host patterns are:

host Any host that matches the specified **DNS** name.

host+ Any host that has an address that matches any of the addresses assigned to host.

*pfx** Any host starting with *pfx*.

**sfx* Any host ending with *sfx*.

*pfx*sfx* Any host beginning with *pfx* and ending with *sfx*.

name An instance name (i.e., a name that can be specified using the **-n** command line option). All directives until the **fi** are ignored unless the executable has been given one of the names in the list of names.

pgm The prefix-name of the executable. The prefix-name is defined to be all of the characters in the base filename (i.e., the directory path removed) up to but not including the first dot in the name, if any. If the name starts with a dot, the prefix-name is the complete base filename.

Defaults

None. At least one *hostpat*, **exec** or the **named** keyword must be specified.

Notes

- 1) All specified conditions must be true (i.e., *hostpat*, **exec**, and **named**) for the subsequent directives to be used.
- 2) A qualified **if** is an **if** that is preceded by an **else** on the same line. An unqualified **if** is an **if** that appears first on a line.
- 3) Every unqualified **if** must be followed by a **fi**. Every **fi** must be preceded by a qualified or unqualified **if**.
- 4) Every **else** must be preceded by a qualified or unqualified **if**.
- 5) Nested unqualified **if** directives are not allowed.
- 6) The name **anon** refers to servers that were not given a name via **-n**.
- 7) Some directives allow the "if" to be placed as the rightmost tokens on the associated directive line. For these directives, no "fi" is required as the end of the line determines the **if**'s scope.

Examples

```
if *slac.stanford.edu named anon
xrd.port 9999
fi
```

```
if named public
xrd.port 8888
else
xrd.port 9999
fi
```

```
if exec cmsd && named public
xrd.port 2131
else
xrd.port 1094
fi
```

```
if exec cmsd && named public
xrd.port 2131
else if exec cmsd && named private
xrd.port 3121
else
xrd.port 1094
fi
```


3 Using set Variables

3.1 Assigning Variable Values

```
set var = { value | varname }

varname: $envvar | $(envvar) | ${envvar} | ${envvar}
```

Function

Specify the value a set variable must have.

Parameters

var The name of a variable. Variable names may only contain letters and digits and should start with a letter. Case is significant. Variable names may not be longer than 63 characters.

value The value to be assigned to the variable. It must consist of a single non-blank text token no longer than 511 characters.

varname

The value comes from an environmental variable named *envvar*. The environmental variable must not be longer than 511 characters. In most cases the environmental variable must be defined, as explained below.

Specification	Defined <i>envvar</i>	Undefined <i>envvar</i>
<i>\$envvar</i>	Definition substituted	Fatal error
<i>\$(envvar)</i>	Definition substituted	Fatal error
<i>\${envvar}</i>	Definition substituted	Fatal error
<i>\${envvar}</i>	Definition substituted	Null string substituted

Notes

- 1) Unless *\${envvar}* notation is used; use of an environmental variable that has not been set is considered to be a fatal error.

Example

```
set myVar = myToken
set yourVar=${EnvVar}
```


3.2 Substituting Variables

```

1st_token subs

subs:    [vname] [text] [subs]

vname:   $var | ${var} | $(var) | ${var}

```

Function

Specify a variable to be substituted by its set value.

Parameters

1st_token

The first token in any line of a configuration file. The first token may never specify a variable and is one of the following:

- A prefixed directive
- **if**, **else**, or the token **fi**
- **set**
- **#** (indicating a comment)

text Any text.

var The name of a set variable. The variable name ends when a non-alphanumeric character is encountered; including the end of the line. The variable's value replaces "\$var" as defined by the table below.

Specification	Defined <i>var</i>	Undefined <i>var</i>
\$var	Definition substituted	Fatal error
\$(var)	Definition substituted	Fatal error
\${var}	Definition substituted	Fatal error
\${var}	Definition substituted	Null string substituted

Notes

- 1) Except for **\$(envvar)**; use of a variable that has not been set is considered to be a fatal error.
- 2) Variables may be used in any text line other than a **set** statement.
- 3) Substitution occurs only once. Substituted lines are never rescanned.

Example

```
set myHost = io.slac.stanford.edu
set myPath = /opt/xrootd/lib/
```

```
all.role manager if $myHost
ofs.fslib $(myPath)libXrdOfs.so
```

3.3 Specifying set Options

```
set { -q | -v | -V }
```

Function

Specify the level of substitution detail.

Parameters

- q** Enables quiet mode. Neither substitutions nor substituted lines are displayed.
- v** Enables verbose mode. While substitutions are not displayed; substituted lines are displayed. This is the default.
- V** Enables very verbose mode. Both substitutions and substituted lines are displayed.

Defaults

set -v

Notes

- 1) Configuration files are processed by multiple components. Every time a component scans through a configuration file and “-v” is in effect, substituted lines used by that component are displayed.
- 2) When “-V” is in effect, every time a variable is given a value the assignment is displayed. If it differs from the previous value. This means that each component scanning through the configuration file will generate a display of all such **set** statements.

Example

```
set -V
```

3.4 Assigning Environmental Variable Values

```
setenv envvar = { value | varname }
varname: $var | $(var) | ${var} | ${var}
```

Function

Specify the value a set variable must have.

Parameters

envvar The name of an environmental variable. Variable names may only contain letters and digits and should start with a letter. Case is significant. Environmental variable names may not be longer than 63 characters and may not start with **XRD**.

value The value to be assigned to the environmental variable. It must consist of a single non-blank text token no longer than 511 characters.

varname

The value comes from a set variable named *var*. In most cases the set variable must be defined, as explained below.

Specification	Defined <i>var</i>	Undefined <i>var</i>
<i>\$var</i>	Definition substituted	Fatal error
\$(var)	Definition substituted	Fatal error
\${var}	Definition substituted	Fatal error
`\${var}	Definition substituted	Null string substituted

Notes

- 1) Unless **`\${var}** notation is used; use of a set variable that is not defined is considered to be a fatal error.

Example

```
setenv EnvVar = myToken
set myPath = /foo/fum/fi/
setenv EnvPath = `${myPath}
```

4 Document Change History

29 March 2007

- Manual introduced.

8 January 2008

- Deprecate the **odc** and **olb** components.

23 June 2009

- Document the new “**if/else if/else/fi**” construct.

13 November 2010

- Document the new “**setenv**” construct.
- Allow undefined variables to be used via the **\$\$** construct.
- Remove references to the **odc** and **olb** components.