



# **Cray X1 System Administration/Configuration**

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12 May, 2003**



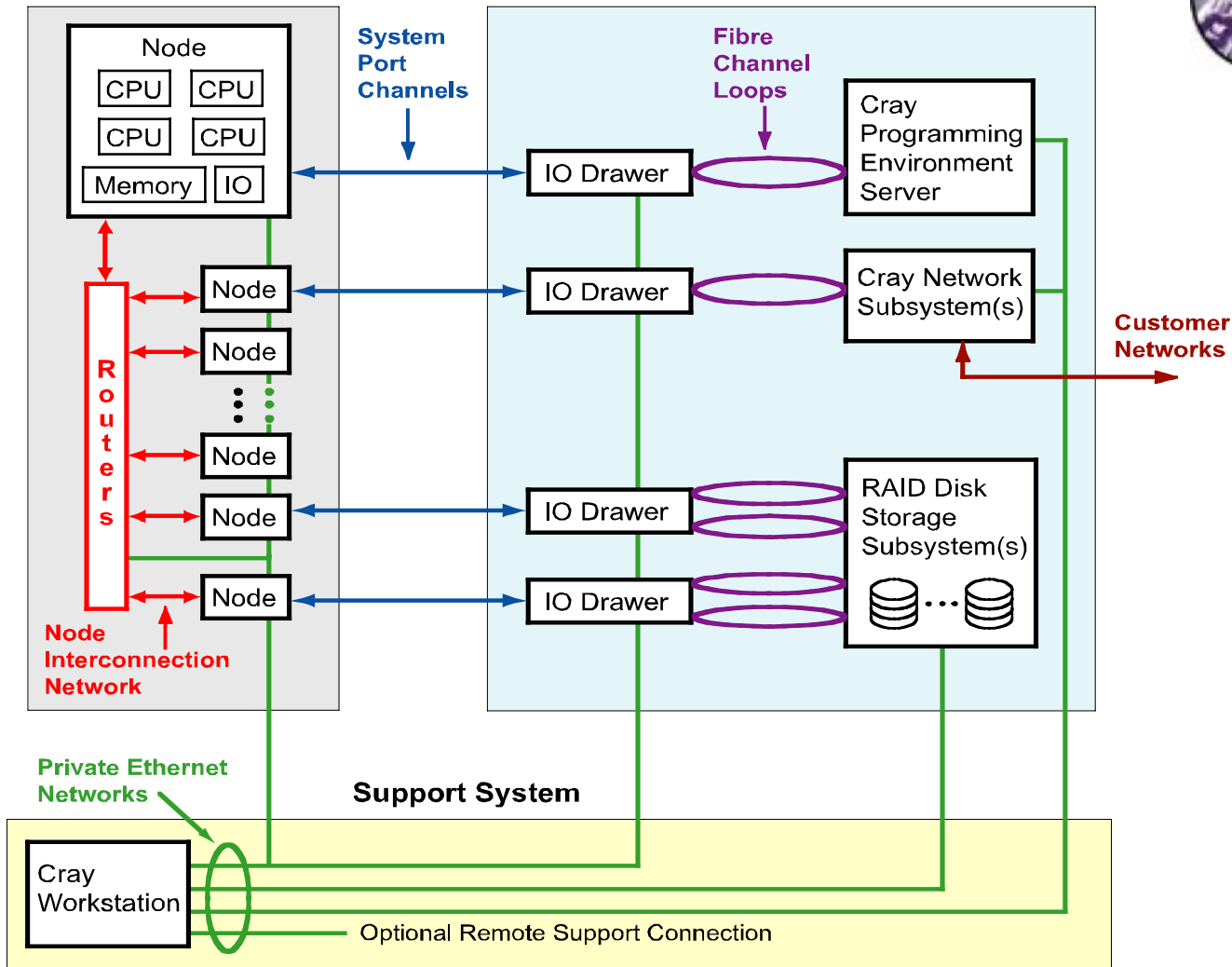
# Cray X1 System Components

- Mainframe
- IOC
- CWS
- CPES
- CNS
- System Control Facility



**Mainframe Cabinet(s)**

**IO and Peripheral Cabinets**





# System Control Facility

- L0 controller
  - monitor component state
  - L1-resident
- L1 controller
  - initial system startup/scan
  - driver interface for communication w/system modules
  - hardware error logging
  - module-resident (node, router, IOD, BCU)



# CWS/Operations



- hardware configuration  
x1config, csm utilities
- boot  
bootsys -> bootx1
- monitor  
/opt/log files, x1wacs
- dump  
dumpsys



# x1config utility

- /opt/craycfg/cray.cfg
- system component (e.g. LC chassis)
- 2 brick pairs (V, W):
  - 8 node slots
  - 4 router slots
  - 2 BCU slots
- nodemodule
- iomodule



# Partitioning

- subdivide X1 system into multiple logical machines
- IO must be available on each partition
- configure in `cray.cfg` file
- boot, dump each partition independently, use `-cfgpart` option on `cmds`



# CPES Environment

- compiler/loader execute on CPES
- Cray X1 file systems NFS mounted on CPES under specific mount point (e.g. /x1)
- /x1/opt/ctl on CPES mounted on Cray X1 as /opt/ctl
- “cc” from cross-mounted dir. on Cray X1 triggers compiler execution on CPES





## UNICOS/mp OS

- based on IRIX
- Enhancements for MSP support
- Node flavors: application, os, support
- Limited device driver support (fiber channel disk, network)
- Political scheduler for applications
- XFS/XLV



# UNICOS/mp user limits

- limit\_mkdb(8) command
- batch vs. interactive
- command vs. application
- maximum, initial
- core size, memory, cputime, pes, ...
- format:

*username:limscope:limtype limname=value*



## /etc/acct/limit.db example

```
*:ia:* cpu=7200  
*:ba:* cpu=unlimited  
*:ba:max core=unlim  
*:ia:max core=unlim  
*:ba:init core=0  
*:ia:init core=0  
peggy:ia:* pe=32
```



# UNICOS/mp Disk Configuration

- iod connections described in `cray.cfg` file
- RAID config. managed on CWS, using `csm` utilities
- RAID LUNs → logical units, disk devices to OS
- discovery at X1 boot time
- use `parts(8)` to partition LUNs
- use `xlvmake(8)` to create logical volumes



## IO chassis

```
chassis 01 {  
    slot I0 { module ioca0; }  
    slot I1 { module ioca1; }  
}
```

## node SPC

```
nodemodule vn0 {  
    I0.S0.SPC = 0I0B0;  
    I0.S1.SPC = 0I0B1;  
    I1.S0.SPC = 0I0A0;  
    I1.S1.SPC = 0I0A1;  
}
```



## iod config

```
iomodule ioca1 {  
  A.0.1.func0 = Disk 0;  
  A.0.1.func1 = Disk 20;  
  A.0.2.func0 = Disk 2;  
  
  A.1.1.func0 = Network_qfa 0;  
  A.1.2.func0 = Network_qfa 1;  
  
  B.0.1.func0 = Console;  
  B.1.1.func0 = Disk 11;  
}
```



# Disk device name syntax

*dksWdXIYsZ*

- dksW -> W is disk number assigned in cray.cfg file
- dX -> X is fibre channel loop-ID of host-port on a RAID controller (0-3)
- IY -> Y is logical unit (LUN) #
- sZ -> Z is slice #, as configured via parts(8)



# parts dks20d0l4

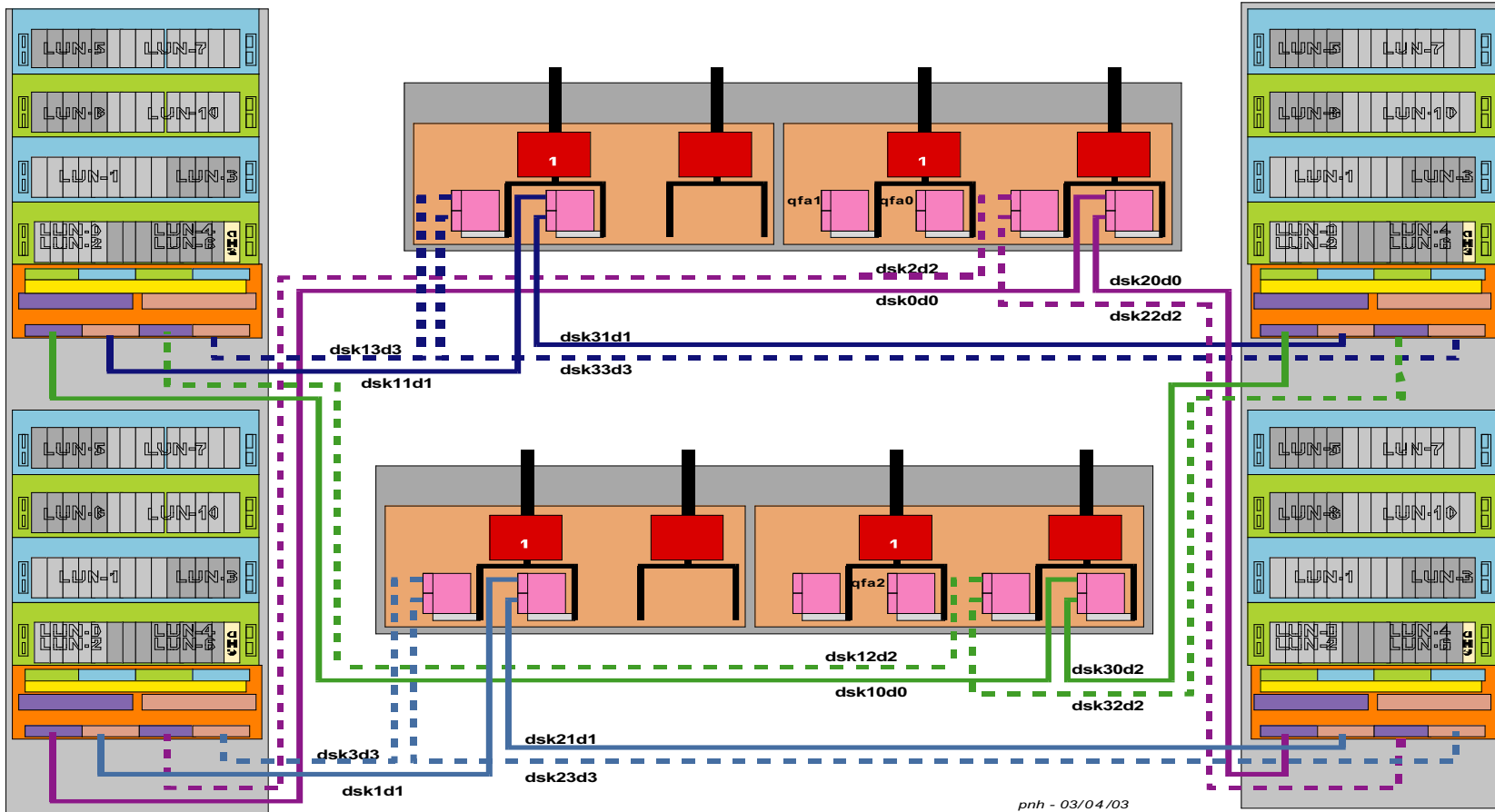
dks20d0l4 {

capacity = 80.000 GBytes ctqdepth = 8

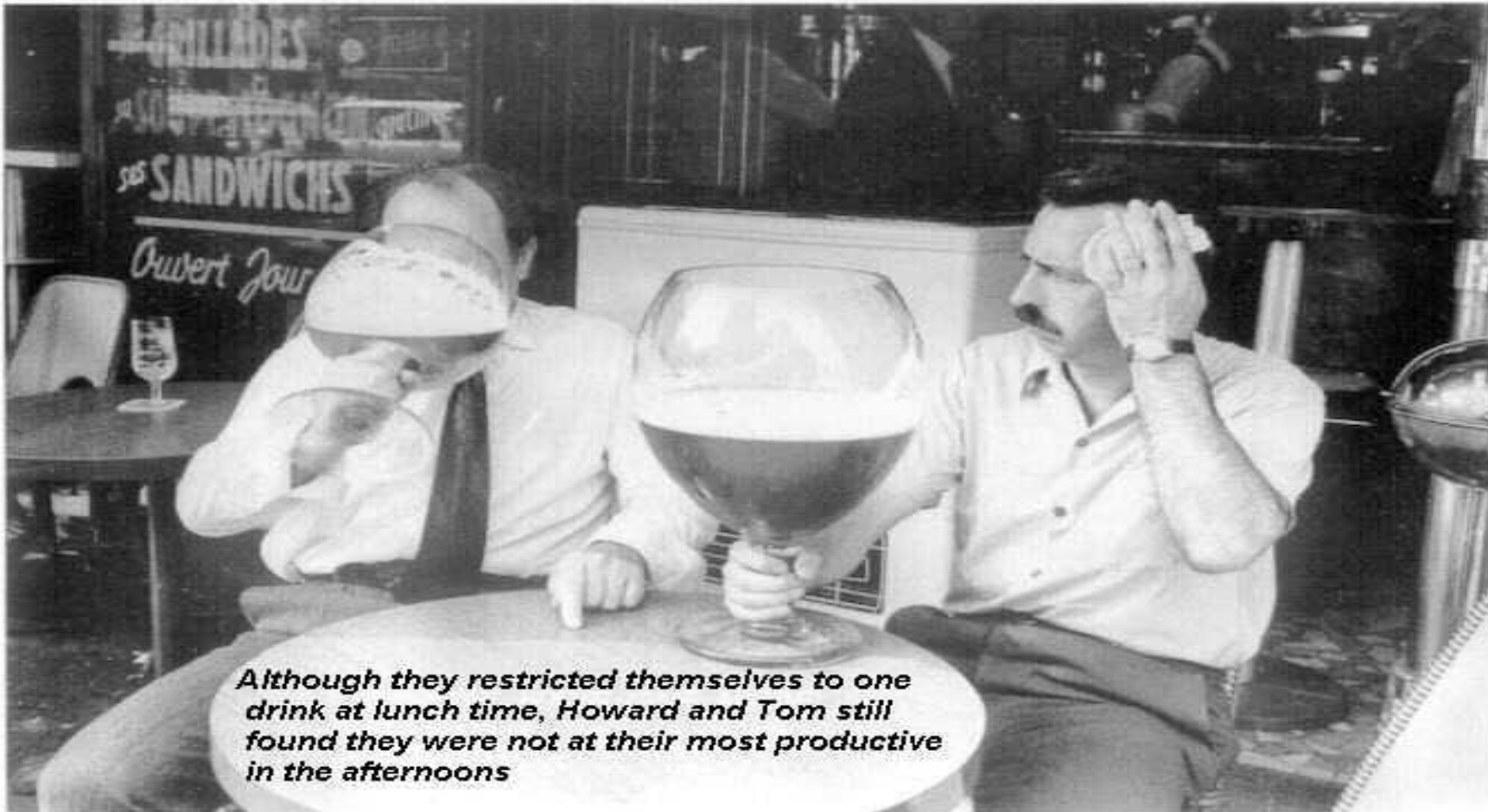
part	type	blocks		mbytes		%
----	-----	-----		-----		----
8	volhdr	0 +	4096	0 +	2	
0	xfs	4096 +	39061504	2 +	19073	25%
1	swap	39065600 +	23437312	19075 +	11444	15%
2	xfs	62502912 +	46874624	30519 +	22888	30%
3	xfs	109377536 +	46872464	53407 +	22887	29%
10	vol	0 +	156250000	0 +	76294	100%

}





pnh - 03/04/03



*Although they restricted themselves to one drink at lunch time, Howard and Tom still found they were not at their most productive in the afternoons*