Summary Procedure [2]

This chapter provides a summary of the steps you need to perform to configure, start up, and shut down an SFS environment. These steps are described in detail in later chapters.

2.1 Configuring the SFS environment

You configure an SFS environment and define SFS file systems with the following steps. To perform these steps with the aid of the UNICOS installation and configuration menu system, see Chapter 3, page 7. To perform these steps manually, see Chapter 4, page 25.

1. On each Cray Research system in the SFS cluster, define the interfaces to the semaphore device (`/dev/smp` and `/dev/sfs`).
2. On each system in the SFS cluster, define the Shared Mount Table.
3. Define and create the SFS file systems. You create an SFS file system on only one system in the SFS cluster.
4. Add the SFS file systems you have defined to the `/etc/fstab` file of each system in the cluster.
5. Create the `/etc/config/sfs` file, which includes an entry for each Cray Research system in the SFS cluster, indicating which SFS arbiters are accessible by that system, and an entry for each SFS arbiter, indicating the path names of the character special devices that support the arbiter.

2.2 SFS startup

After configuring the SFS environment and creating the SFS file systems, you initialize the SFS environment by executing the `/etc/sfs_start` command. This command initializes the SFS environment, checks and mounts the SFS file systems, and initiates the system lock recovery daemon. The `/etc/sfs_start` command is described in detail in Chapter 5, page 33.

2.3 Shutting down an SFS environment

To shut down an SFS environment, invoke the `/etc/sfs_stop` command. This command unmounts the shared file systems and kills the SFS daemon processes.