

# iKVM

Java remote console client <ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/IPMIView/Linux/>

[ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/IPMIView/Jar/IPMIView20-Class\\_v2.8.0\\_Build110802.zip](ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/IPMIView/Jar/IPMIView20-Class_v2.8.0_Build110802.zip)

Real installation is **endless pain** and won't work (for me).

```
dpavlin@klin:/opt$ wget ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/IPMIView/Jar/IPMIView20-Class_v2.8.0_Build110802.zip
dpavlin@klin:/opt$ unzip IPMIView20-Class_v2.8.0_Build110802.zip -d IPMIView
dpavlin@klin:/opt$ cd IPMIView/
dpavlin@klin:/opt/IPMIView$ chmod 755 IPMIView20.sh
```

According to <http://www.mcgill.org.za/stuff/archives/340> you should be able to run KVM stand alone:

```
java -cp .....$PWD/iKVM.jar:$PWD/IPMIView20.jar:$PWD/TrapView.jar:..... \
-Djava.library.path=. \
-D tw.com.aten.ikvm.KVMMain \
$IP $USERNAME $PASSWORD null 5900 623 2 0

java -Djava.library.path=. -jar iKVM.jar \
$IP $USERNAME $PASSWORD null 5900 623 2 0
```

## Infiniband

- <http://inqbus-hosting.de/support/dokumentation/docs/debian-infiniband-howto>

```
dpavlin@porn:~$ dmesg | grep ib
[ 0.000000] Fast TSC calibration using PIT
[ 0.000002] Calibrating delay loop (skipped), value calculated using timer frequency.. 6185.92
[ 0.764371] vgaarb: bridge control possible 0000:06:03.0
[ 1.261922] PM: Hibernation image not present or could not be loaded.
[ 1.311730] libata version 3.00 loaded.
[ 1.948194] Refined TSC clocksource calibration: 3092.973 MHz.
[ 17.345807] ib_mthca: Mellanox InfiniBand HCA driver v1.0 (April 4, 2008)
[ 17.345810] ib_mthca: Initializing 0000:04:00.0
[ 17.345827] ib_mthca 0000:04:00.0: PCI INT A -> GSI 16 (level, low) -> IRQ 16
[ 17.345841] ib_mthca 0000:04:00.0: setting latency timer to 64
[ 18.547370] ib_mthca 0000:04:00.0: HCA FW version 4.7.600 is old (4.8.200 is current).
[ 18.547373] ib_mthca 0000:04:00.0: If you have problems, try updating your HCA FW.
[ 18.547538] ib_mthca 0000:04:00.0: irq 51 for MSI/MSI-X
[ 18.547542] ib_mthca 0000:04:00.0: irq 52 for MSI/MSI-X
[ 18.547546] ib_mthca 0000:04:00.0: irq 53 for MSI/MSI-X
dpavlin@porn:~$ cat /sys/class/infiniband/mthca0/ports/1/state
4: ACTIVE
dpavlin@porn:~$ cat /sys/class/infiniband/mthca0/ports/1/rate
20 Gb/sec (4X DDR)
dpavlin@porn:~$ cat /sys/class/infiniband/mthca0/ports/1/phys_state
5: LinkUp
dpavlin@porn:~$ cat /sys/class/infiniband/mthca0/ports/2/phys_state
2: Polling
```

# ZFS

disks seem to move from boot to boot so we need to specify disks for pool using persistent IDs:

```
zpool create -f test raidz3 `ls /dev/disk/by-id/ata-Hitachi_HDS723030ALA640_MK03* | grep -v part`
```

## Drive LEDs

[http://groups.google.com/a/zfsonlinux.org/group/zfs-discuss/browse\\_thread/thread/2a822bb27a1cdce5](http://groups.google.com/a/zfsonlinux.org/group/zfs-discuss/browse_thread/thread/2a822bb27a1cdce5)

~~hdparm -I, specifically, will give you the serial number and  
lsescsi/lshblk would probably be helpful here with topology. Lighting a  
bay LED without relying on guessing which drive you're doing i/o is  
deable, but more dependent on your specific adapter's tools available.  
-See also: smp\_utils [http://sg.danny.cz/sg/smp\\_utils.html](http://sg.danny.cz/sg/smp_utils.html).~~

Setting the fault or identify leds can be done with the sg3\_utils package and a carefully crafted SES command. Alternately, if you load the SES kernel module you can set them via the fault and locate sysfs entries.

```
ls /sys/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:0f.0/0000:07:00.0/host6/port-6:0/expander-6:0/port-6:0:17/end_device-6:0:17/target6:0:16/6:0:16:0/enclosure/6:0:16:0/S LOT\ 000  
active device fault locate power status type uevent
```