```
title Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server (2.6.18-36.el5)
        root (hd0,0)
        kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.18-36.el5 ro root=/dev/VolGroup00/LogVol00
console=ttyS0,115200n8 acpi=off
        initrd /initrd-2.6.18-36.el5.img
```

In this example, **acpi=off** has been appended to the kernel boot command line — the line starting with "kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.18-36.el5".

### Example 2.11. Kernel Boot Command Line with `acpi=off` Appended to It

## 3. Configuring max_luns

If RAID storage in your cluster presents multiple LUNs (Logical Unit Numbers), each cluster node must be able to access those LUNs. To enable access to all LUNs presented, configure `max_luns` in the `/etc/modprobe.conf` file of each node as follows:

1. Open `/etc/modprobe.conf` with a text editor.
2. Append the following line to `/etc/modprobe.conf`. Set *`N`* to the highest numbered LUN that is presented by RAID storage.

```
options scsi_mod max_luns=N
```

   For example, with the following line appended to the `/etc/modprobe.conf` file, a node can access LUNs numbered as high as 255:

```
options scsi_mod max_luns=255
```

3. Save `/etc/modprobe.conf`.
4. Run `mkinitrd` to rebuild `initrd` for the currently running kernel as follows. Set the *`kernel`* variable to the currently running kernel.

```
# cd /boot
# mkinitrd -f -v initrd-kernel.img kernel
```

   For example, the currently running kernel in the following `mkinitrd` command is 2.6.9-34.0.2.EL:

```
# mkinitrd -f -v initrd-2.6.9-34.0.2.EL.img 2.6.9-34.0.2.EL
```

**Tip**

You can determine the currently running kernel by running `uname -r`.

5. Restart the node.

# 4. Considerations for Configuring qdisk

Text goes here.