

Refer to [Section 5.8, “Adding a Cluster Service to the Cluster”](#).

8. Propagating the configuration file to the other nodes in the cluster.

Refer to [Section 5.9, “Propagating The Configuration File: New Cluster”](#).

9. Starting the cluster software. Refer to [Section 5.10, “Starting the Cluster Software”](#).

5.2. Starting the Cluster Configuration Tool

You can start the **Cluster Configuration Tool** by logging in to a cluster node as root with the `ssh -Y` command and issuing the `system-config-cluster` command. For example, to start the **Cluster Configuration Tool** on cluster node nano-01, do the following:

1. Log in to a cluster node and run `system-config-cluster`. For example:

```
$ ssh -Y root@nano-01
.
.
.
# system-config-cluster
```

2. If this is the first time you have started the **Cluster Configuration Tool**, the program prompts you to either open an existing configuration or create a new one. Click **Create New Configuration** to start a new configuration file (refer to [Figure 5.1, “Starting a New Configuration File”](#)).

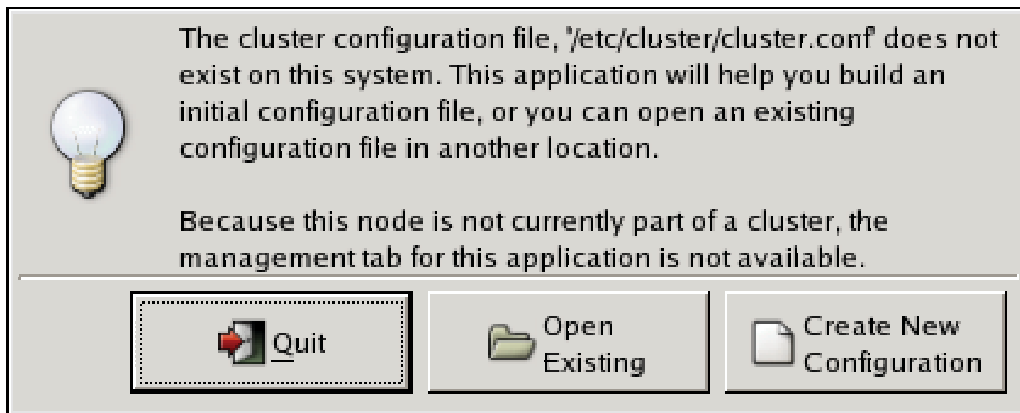


Figure 5.1. Starting a New Configuration File



Note

The **Cluster Management** tab for the Red Hat Cluster Suite management GUI is available after you save the configuration file with the **Cluster Configuration Tool**, exit, and restart the Red Hat Cluster Suite management GUI (`system-config-cluster`). (The **Cluster Management** tab displays the status of the cluster service manager, cluster nodes, and resources, and shows statistics concerning

cluster service operation. To manage the cluster system further, choose the **Cluster Configuration** tab.)

3. Clicking **Create New Configuration** causes the **New Configuration** dialog box to be displayed (refer to [Figure 5.2, "Creating A New Configuration"](#)). The **New Configuration** dialog box provides a text box for cluster name and the following checkboxes: **Custom Configure Multicast** and **Use a Quorum Disk**. In most circumstances you only need to configure the cluster name.



Note

Choose the cluster name carefully. The only way to change the name of a Red Hat cluster is to create a new cluster configuration with the new name.

Custom Configure Multicast

Red Hat Cluster software chooses a multicast address for cluster management communication among cluster nodes. If you need to use a specific multicast address, click the **Custom Configure Multicast** checkbox and enter a multicast address in the **Address** text boxes.



Note

IPV6 is not supported for Cluster Suite in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.

If you do not specify a multicast address, the Red Hat Cluster software (specifically, **cman**, the Cluster Manager) creates one. It forms the upper 16 bits of the multicast address with 239.192 and forms the lower 16 bits based on the cluster ID.



Note

The cluster ID is a unique identifier that **cman** generates for each cluster. To view the cluster ID, run the `cman_tool status` command on a cluster node.

If you do specify a multicast address, you should use the 239.192.x.x series that **cman** uses. Otherwise, using a multicast address outside that range may cause unpredictable results. For example, using 224.0.0.x (which is "All hosts on the network") may not be routed correctly, or even routed at all by some hardware.



Note

If you specify a multicast address, make sure that you check the configuration of routers that cluster packets pass through. Some routers may take a long time to learn addresses, seriously impacting cluster performance.