GT 5.0.1 XIO: System Administrator's Guide
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Introduction

Globus XIO is a development API. The only administration required is to install it according to the GT 5.0.1 installation instructions.

⚠ Important

This information is in addition to the basic Globus Toolkit prerequisite, overview, installation, security configuration instructions in the Installing GT 5.0.1. Read through this guide before continuing!
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Chapter 1. Building and Installing

XIO is built and installed with a default GT 5.0.1 installation, see the Installing GT.
Chapter 2. Configuring

Globus XIO is a development API; therefore, configuration details are largely in the hands of the applications using it.
Chapter 3. Deploying

Once a user has a successful installation of Globus XIO they may wish to use their own drivers. Once the driver is compiled, it can be used at runtime by Globus XIO so long as it can be found in the LD_LIBRARY_PATH.
Chapter 4. Testing

A test suite is available to test the Globus XIO framework. To test it, simply run:

$GLOBUS_LOCATION/test/globus_xio_test/TESTS.pl
Chapter 5. Security Considerations

1. Security considerations for XIO

Globus XIO is a framework for creating network protocols. Several existing protocols, such as TCP, come built into the framework. XIO itself introduces no known security risks. However, all network applications expose systems to the risks inherent when outsiders can connect to them. Also included in the XIO distribution is the GSI driver, which provides a driver that allows for secure connections.
Chapter 6. Troubleshooting

For a list of common errors in GT, see Error Codes.

1. Set GLOBUS_LOCATION correctly

- The environment variable GLOBUS_LOCATION must be set to a valid Globus 5.0.1 installation.

- Various other environment variables must be set in order to easily use the GlobusXIO application. The proper environment can be established by running:
  
  ```
  source $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/globus-user-env.sh
  ```

  or

  ```
  source $GLOBUS_LOCATION/etc/globus-user-env.csh
  ```

  depending on the shell you are using.
2. Errors
### Table 6.1. XIO Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Possible Solutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operation was canceled</td>
<td>An I/O operation has been canceled by a close or a cancel</td>
<td>In most cases this will be intentionally performed by the application developer. In unexpected cases the application developer should verify that there is not a race condition relating to closing a handle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation timed out</td>
<td>Occurs when the application developer associates a timeout with a handle's I/O operations. If no I/O is performed before the timeout expires this error will be triggered.</td>
<td>The remote side of connection might be hung and busy. The network could have higher latencies than expected. The filesystem might be over worked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An end of file occurred</td>
<td>This occurs when and EOF is detected on the file descriptor</td>
<td>When doing file I/O this like means you read to the end of the file and thus you are finished and should now close it. On network connections however it means the socket was closed on the remote end. This can happen if the remote side suddenly dies (seg-fault is common here) or if the remote side chooses to close the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact string invalid</td>
<td>A poorly formed contact string was passed in to open</td>
<td>Verify the format of the contact string with the documentation of the drivers in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory allocation failed on XXXX</td>
<td>malloc failed. The system is likely quite overloaded</td>
<td>Free up memory in your application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System error in XXXX</td>
<td>A low level system error occurred. The errno and errstring should indicate more information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid stack</td>
<td>The requested stack does not meet XIO standards</td>
<td>Most likely a transport driver is not on the bottom of the stack, or 2 transport drivers are in the stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation already registered</td>
<td>With certain common drivers like TCP and FILE, only one specific operations can be registered at a time (1 read, 1 write). If another operation of the same type is posted to the handle before receiving the previous operations callback, this error can occur.</td>
<td>Restructure the application code so that it waits for the callback before registering the next IO operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpected state</td>
<td>The internal logic of XIO came across a logical path that should not be possible. Often times this is due to application memory corruption or trying to perform an IO operation on a closed or otherwise invalid handle.</td>
<td>Use valgrind or some sort of memory management tool to verify there is no memory corruption. Try to recreate the problem in a small program. Submit the program and the memory trace at bugzilla.globus.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver in handle has been unloaded</td>
<td>A driver associated with the offending operation has already been unloaded by the application code.</td>
<td>Verify that you are not unloading drivers until they are no longer in use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Troubleshooting

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module not activated</td>
<td><code>globus_module_activate(GLOBUS_XIO_MODULE);</code> has not been called.</td>
<td>Call this before making any other XIO API calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>