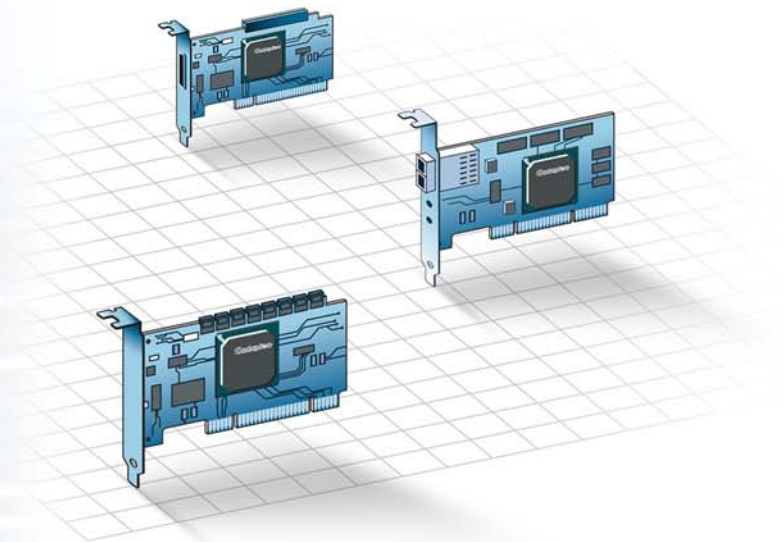


**adaptec**<sup>®</sup>

# Adaptec Storage Manager

## User's Guide

For iSCSI Storage



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## About this Guide

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When connected and configured as an iSCSI Storage Appliance, your server contains storage space that can be shared by systems in an IP Storage Area Network (IP SAN).

Three software components are included with the OnTarget 3.1:

- **Adaptec OnTarget™ operating system:** The Adaptec OnTarget software runs on an embedded version of the Linux operating system. The Adaptec OnTarget software is primarily concerned with virtualizing physical disks as iSCSI volumes; however, it can also be used to create or manage the iSCSI storage through the Command Line Interface (CLI). It should be updated whenever the Adaptec Storage Manager software is updated. Refer to [Maintaining Your iSCSI Storage Appliance on page 86](#) for instructions on updating the Adaptec OnTarget software.
- **Adaptec Storage Manager:** Use Adaptec Storage Manager (included on the Adaptec OnTarget User CD) to create and manage your iSCSI storage. You can also use Adaptec Storage Manager to monitor any Adaptec direct attached storage (DAS) RAID controllers. Adaptec Storage Manager is installed on workstations and consists of three modules:
- **GUI and agent:** The ASM GUI. Install it on laptops or workstations to access the ASM Management Service and manage storage remotely.
- **Management Service:** Install it along with the GUI to add and manage your iSCSI Storage Appliances.
- **Windows Support:** This includes additional modules for Windows 2003 systems that support automatic provisioning, mirroring, snapshots, and storage management using third-party VDS-aware tools.
- **Command Line Interface:** The Command Line Interface (CLI) software allows you to monitor and manage the iSCSI Storage Appliance. Use the CLI to create and manage iSCSI targets that appear as local disk storage on your server and use the event logging features to monitor the entire system.

## What's Included in this User's Guide

This *User's Guide* describes how to use Adaptec Storage Manager to configure your iSCSI Storage Appliance and create an IP SAN, modify and monitor iSCSI storage, and maintain your iSCSI Storage Appliance. It also provides instructions for installing and configuring iSCSI initiators in the systems that will be accessing iSCSI storage.

For advanced users, this *Guide* also provides detailed instructions for using the iSCSI Storage Appliance's CLI (see "Using the CLI" on page 134).

**Note:** For more information about using Adaptec Storage Manager with Adaptec direct attached storage, refer to the *Adaptec Storage Manager User's Guide for Direct Attached Storage* on the installation CD that came with your Adaptec DAS RAID controller.

## What You Need to Know Before You Begin

This *Guide* is written for system or network administrators who want to create an IP SAN. Advanced knowledge of storage networks is not required, but you should be familiar with computer hardware, data storage, and network administration terminology and tasks, and have knowledge of Internet SCSI (iSCSI) and Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) technology.

## Terminology Used in this Guide

In this *Guide*, when the term 'Adaptec Storage Manager' is used, it refers to the graphical user interface (GUI)—the window that opens on your monitor when you run the software.

For efficiency, the term "component" or "components" is used when referring generically to the physical and virtual parts of your IP SAN, such as systems, disk drives, pools, and logical devices.

Many of the terms and concepts referred to in this *Guide* are known to computer users by multiple names. In this *Guide*, this terminology is used:

- Disk drive (also known as hard disk, hard drive, or hard disk drive)
- Logical device (also known as logical drive)
- System (also known as a workstation or machine)
- Enclosure (also known as a JBOD, disk enclosure, or storage enclosure)

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## Additional Resources

Conventions used to call out useful or important information are described below:

**Note:** A note presents time-saving shortcuts related to the main topic.

**Caution:** A caution alerts you to potential hardware or software issues or hazards in the configuration or operation of Snap Server 700i Series. Consider cautions carefully before proceeding with any operation.

## Typographical Conventions

Convention	Usage
<i>Italic</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Emphasis</li><li>● The introduction of new terms</li><li>● File names</li><li>● Settings you select or enter in the Administration Tool</li></ul>
<b>Arial Bold</b>	Navigational paths, command buttons, and navigational links.
Arial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Text you type directly into a text field, a command line, or a Web page</li><li>● Buttons on a keyboard</li></ul>
<i>Arial Italic</i>	A variable for which you must substitute a value
Arial	Commands you enter in a command-line interface

# Planning Your IP SAN

# 1

This chapter introduces the Adaptec Storage Manager software and provides a guide to planning your IP SAN configuration and setup.

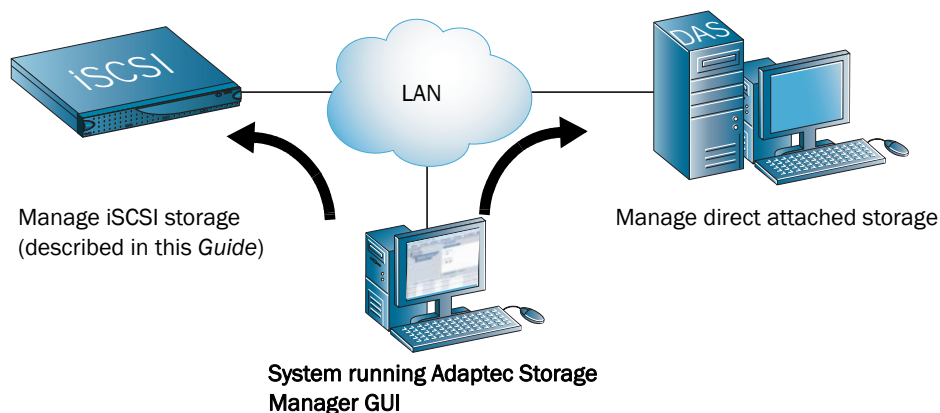
It also provides important instructions for using your iSCSI Storage Appliance on a network without a DHCP server.

## Introduction to Adaptec Storage Manager for iSCSI Storage

Adaptec Storage Manager is a software application that helps you build and manage storage for your online data. From the 'one-view' user interface, you can use Adaptec Storage Manager to:

- Create, monitor, and manage iSCSI storage
- Create, monitor, and manage direct attached storage

This *Guide* describes how to use Adaptec Storage Manager to set up, monitor, and manage iSCSI storage.



**Note:** For more information about managing direct attached storage, refer to the *Adaptec Storage Manager User's Guide for Direct Attached Storage* on the installation CD that came with your Adaptec DAS RAID controller.



You can use Adaptec Storage Manager to:

- Combine physical disk drives into virtual storage pools (*pools*) that are protected with RAID, and increase the capacity or change the RAID level of existing pools.
- Protect and control access to your IP SAN and data.
- Monitor your IP SAN, using activity notifications and the event viewer in the main window.
- Maintain your iSCSI Storage Appliances.
- Provision storage to the systems on your network automatically (supported on some operating systems only) or manually.
- Create application-consistent snapshots of provisioned storage, for extra data protection (supported on some operating systems only).
- Create synchronous mirrors of provisioned storage, for an extra layer of data protection and increased data availability (supported on some operating systems only).

**Note:** Synchronous mirroring requires a minimum of two iSCSI Storage Appliances.

Adaptec Storage Manager provides wizards to guide you through many of these tasks.

## iSCSI Storage Feature Support

Support for Adaptec Storage Manager's iSCSI storage features varies by operating system (OS)—depending on which OS is running on an individual system, either the full set or a subset of Adaptec Storage Manager iSCSI storage features is available on that system.

Additionally, the storage provisioning process may be automatic or manual for an individual system depending on which OS is installed.

Systems running Windows 2003 to which you provision storage are referred to in Adaptec Storage Manager as *iSCSI Storage Hosts*.

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The table on [page 13](#) lists the features available for a system running one of the supported OSs..

On a system running these OSs...	You can...	
Microsoft® Windows Data Center 2003 Windows Server® 2003 (all versions) Windows Small Business Server 2003	Install the GUI to manage your IP SAN from a centralized location Provision storage to the system automatically Create application-consistent snapshots of storage provisioned to the system Create synchronous mirrors (with automatic failover) of storage provisioned to the system Adaptec Multipath Input Output (MPIO) Device Specific Module (DSM) Driver Use Adaptec Storage Manager with Microsoft Virtual Disk Services (VDS)  <b>Note:</b> Microsoft VDS is supported only on Windows 2003 R2.	Full Feature Set
Windows® XP (all versions) Red Hat® Enterprise Linux 4 U5 Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 SP3	Install the GUI to manage your IP SAN from a centralized location Provision storage to the system manually Adaptec Multipath Input Output (MPIO) Device Specific Module (DSM) Driver.	Feature Subsets
VMware® ESX Server 3.X.X	Provision storage to the system manually <b>Note:</b> No other iSCSI storage feature is currently supported by VMware.	

For simplicity, in this *Guide*, Windows Server 2003 (all versions), Windows Small Business Server 2003, and Windows Data Center 2003 operating systems are known collectively as ‘Windows 2003’. Refer to the Adaptec Web site at [www.adaptec.com](http://www.adaptec.com) for the most up-to-date list of supported OSs.

## Understanding Adaptec Storage Manager’s Main Components

During installation, you have the option to install up to three main components of Adaptec Storage Manager on a system:

- The GUI and Agent
- The Management Service
- Windows Support (see [page 14](#))

Ensure that you understand the role of these components before continuing.

**Note:** Component support varies by operating system. See [page 151](#) for more information.

### The GUI and the Agent

The *GUI* (or *graphical user interface*) is the window that opens when you run Adaptec Storage Manager. You build, monitor, and modify your IP SAN from the GUI.

The Adaptec Storage Manager *Agent* is a software component that runs in the background and communicates status and other information about any Adaptec direct attached storage on a system. The Agent requires no user intervention and includes no user interface.

The GUI and Agent must be installed on at least one system in your IP SAN. See “Installing Adaptec Storage Manager” on page 23 for more information.

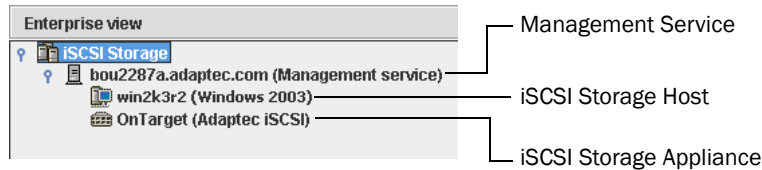
## The Management Service

The *Management Service* is the software component that coordinates and enables communication between your iSCSI Storage Appliance and the iSCSI Storage Hosts on your IP SAN. The Management Service also:

- Monitors your iSCSI Storage Appliance and IP SAN.
- Generates event alerts when activity, errors, or failures occur.
- Controls access to Adaptec Storage Manager and your IP SAN.
- Monitors jobs in progress and can schedule jobs to occur at a future time.

Similar to the Agent, the Management Service runs in the background, requires no user intervention, and includes no user interface.

A Management Service manages and monitors only the iSCSI Storage Appliances and iSCSI Storage Hosts that are added to it in Adaptec Storage Manager. (In the main window of Adaptec Storage Manager, the iSCSI Storage Appliances and iSCSI Storage Hosts are listed under the Management Service, as shown in the figure on page 14.)



You must install the Management Service on at least one system on the same subnet as your iSCSI Storage Appliance. See “Installing Adaptec Storage Manager” on page 23 for more information.

Adaptec recommends that you install the Management Service on the same system as the GUI and Agent; however, it can be installed anywhere on your IP SAN, as long as it's on the same subnet as your iSCSI Storage Appliance.

**Note:** You can install and add multiple Management Services to Adaptec Storage Manager, if you want some of your iSCSI Storage Appliances to be configured and managed separately from others. An individual iSCSI Storage Appliance can be added to one Management Service only.

## Windows Support

*Windows Support* is a bundle of software components that's offered as an installation option for systems running Windows 2003 only. (Component support varies by operating system. See page 151 for more information.) Windows support includes:

- **Multipath Input Output (MPIO) Device Specific Module (DSM) Driver**—Supports multiple redundant physical paths between your iSCSI Storage Appliance and your iSCSI Storage Hosts, and supports mirror failover. Supported on systems running Windows 2003 R2 only.
- **Provisioning Agent**—Automates functions such as volume and snapshot creation. Supported on systems running Windows 2003 only.

- **Virtual Disk Services (VDS) Provider**—Enables third-party management tools to configure your iSCSI Storage Appliance. Supported on systems running Windows 2003.
- **Volume ShadowCopy Service (VSS) Provider**—Enables the creation of application- and file-consistent snapshots. Supported on systems running Windows 2003 only.

Windows Support must be installed on any system that will be an iSCSI Storage Host. Windows Support can be installed on any system that requires support for third-party management tools. See “Installing Adaptec Storage Manager” on page 23 for more information.

## Planning Your IP SAN Configuration and Setup

As you plan your IP SAN, use this table to understand which Adaptec Storage Manager components can or must be installed on your IP SAN systems.

	Install...	On...	To...
<b>Required</b>	GUI and Agent	<b>At least one</b> system on your IP SAN	Build, manage, and monitor your IP SAN
	Management Service	<b>At least one</b> system on the same subnet as your iSCSI Storage Appliance (Adaptec recommends it be the same system as the GUI and Agent)	Build, manage, and monitor your IP SAN
<b>Optional</b>	Windows Support (see <a href="#">page 14</a> )	<b>All</b> Windows 2003 systems on your IP SAN that will be iSCSI Storage Hosts	Provision storage automatically, create volume snapshots, create synchronous mirrors, use Adaptec Storage Manager with non-Adaptec storage management tools

**Note:** See [page 151](#) for a complete list of supported Adaptec Storage Manager features by OS. For additional help planning your IP SAN, see [Sample IP SAN Configurations on page 16](#).

### Maximum Supported Connections

When building or expanding your IP SAN, ensure that you don’t exceed these connection limitations for your iSCSI Storage Appliance. To each separate iSCSI Storage Appliance, you can connect:

- Up to 100 Serial Attached SCSI (SAS) disk drives
- Up to 52 SATA II disk drives

**Note:** Re-initialize any previously used disk drive that was originally initialized by another RAID controller before connecting it to your iSCSI Storage Appliance. Refer to your operating system documentation for instructions.

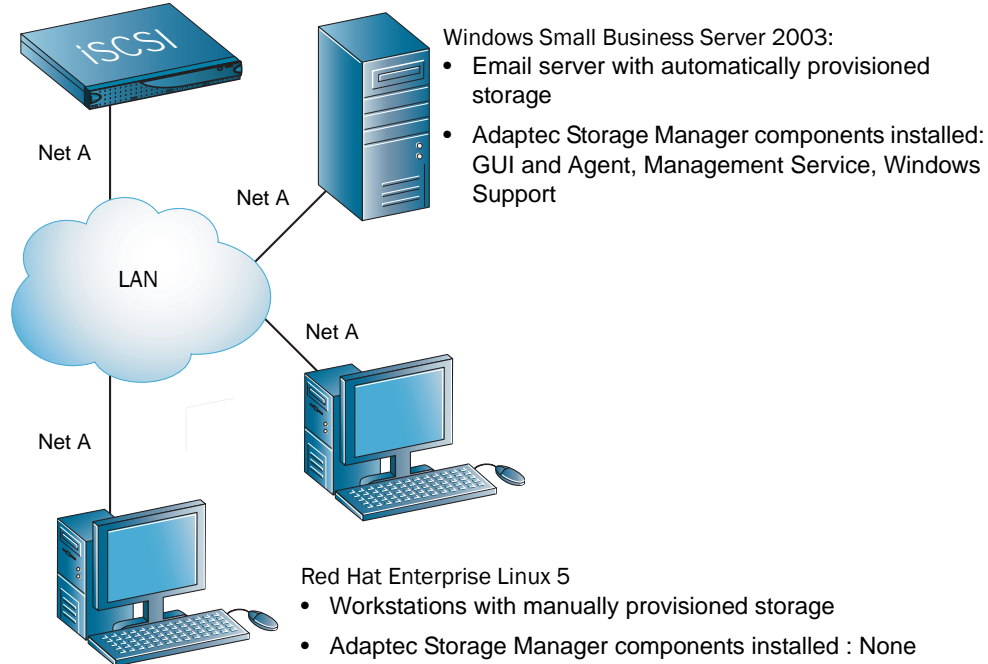
## Sample IP SAN Configurations

This section provides configuration examples that illustrate the storage management options and Adaptec Storage Manager installation requirements for each option.

### Basic Configuration #1

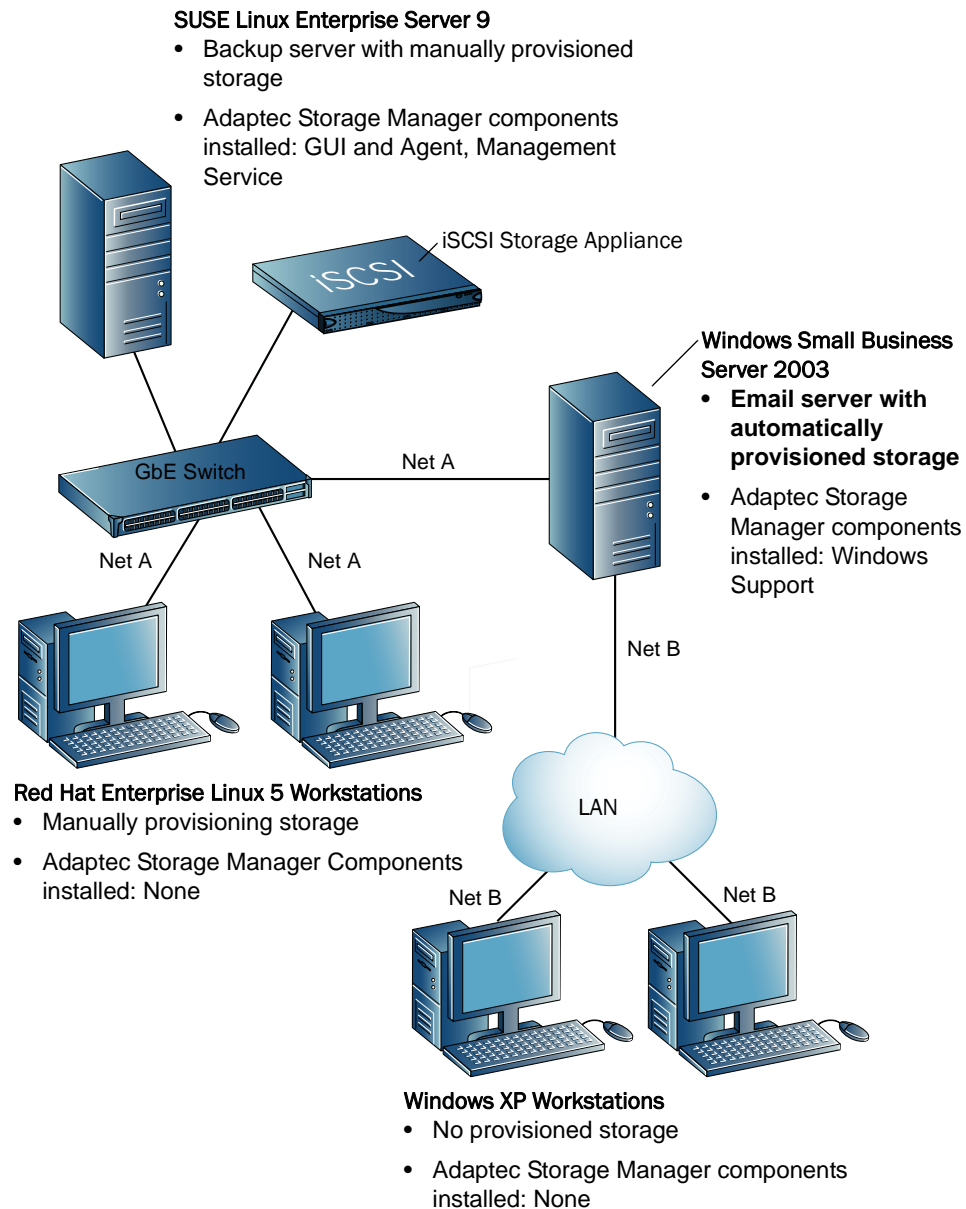
Note that because there is only one iSCSI Storage Appliance on this network, mirroring is not supported.

iSCSI Storage Appliance



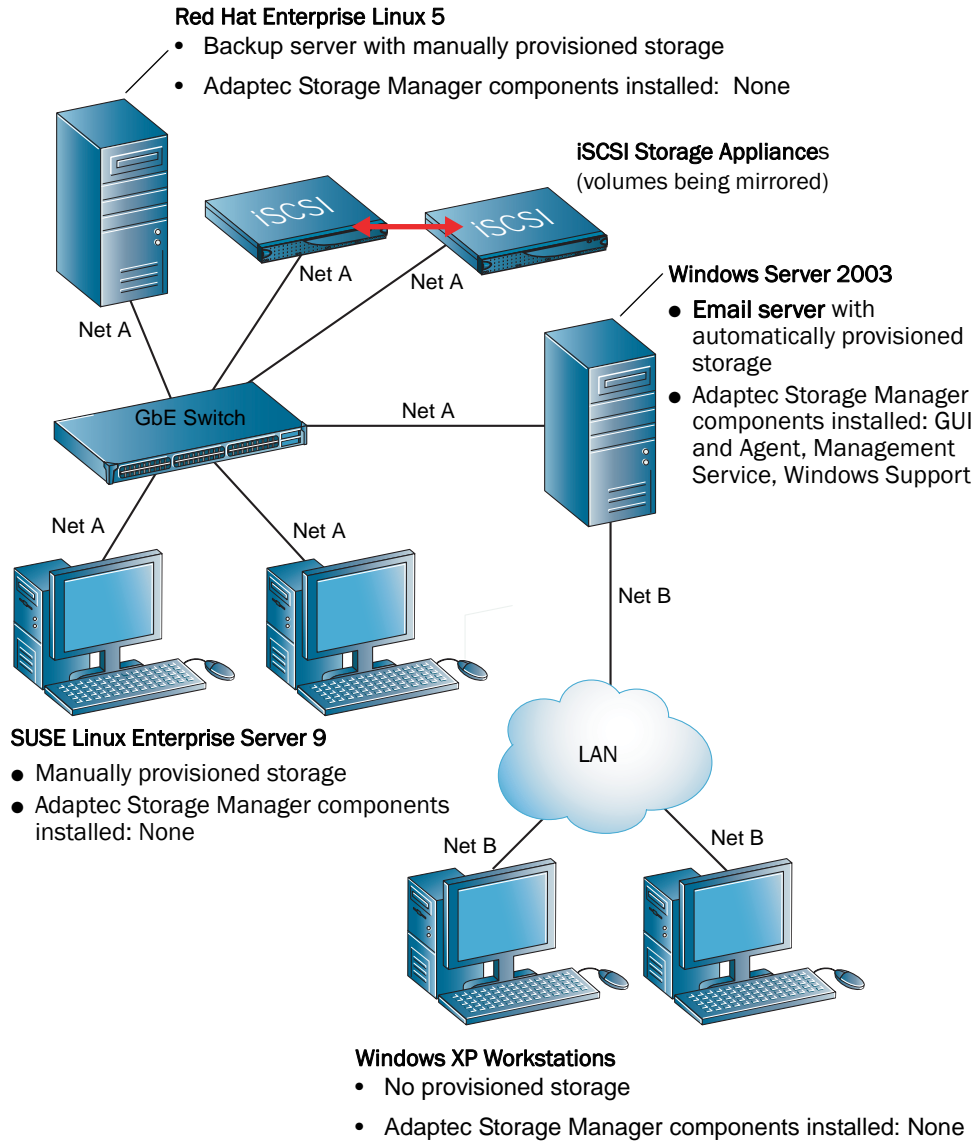
## Basic Configuration #2

Note that because there is only one iSCSI Storage Appliance on this network, mirroring is not supported.



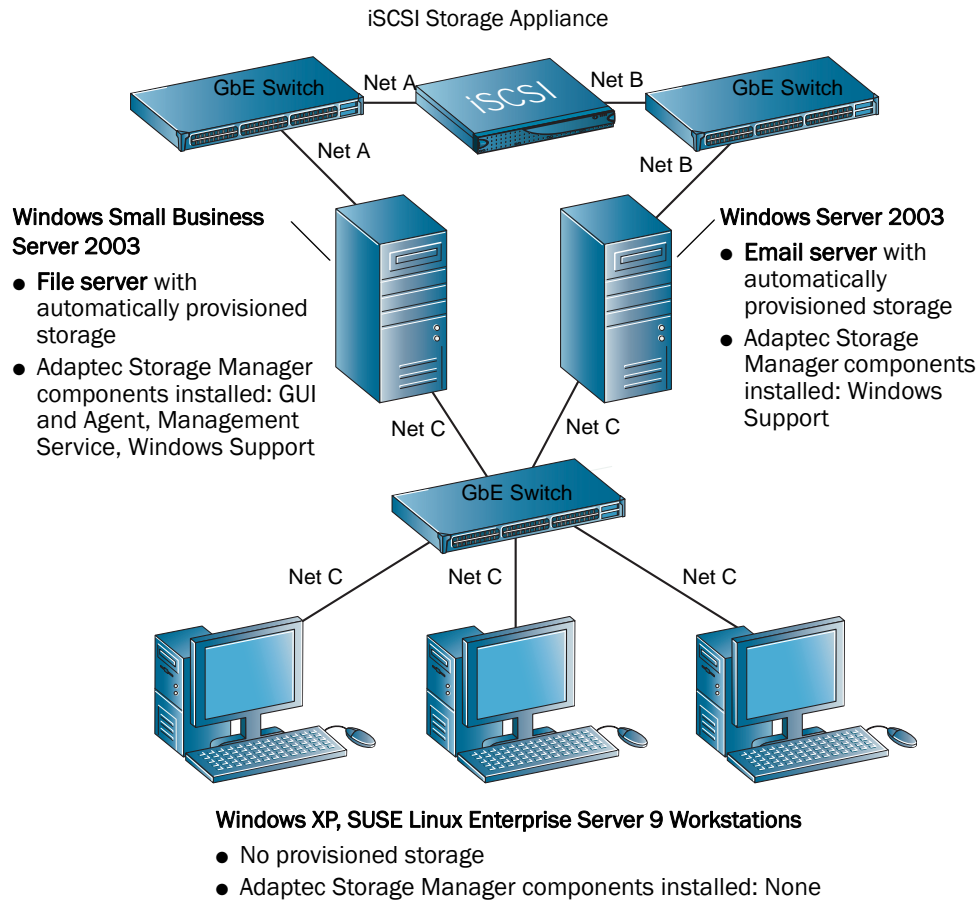
## Configuration with Mirroring

Note that because there are two iSCSI Storage Appliances on this network, mirroring is supported.



## Configuration with Two Subnets

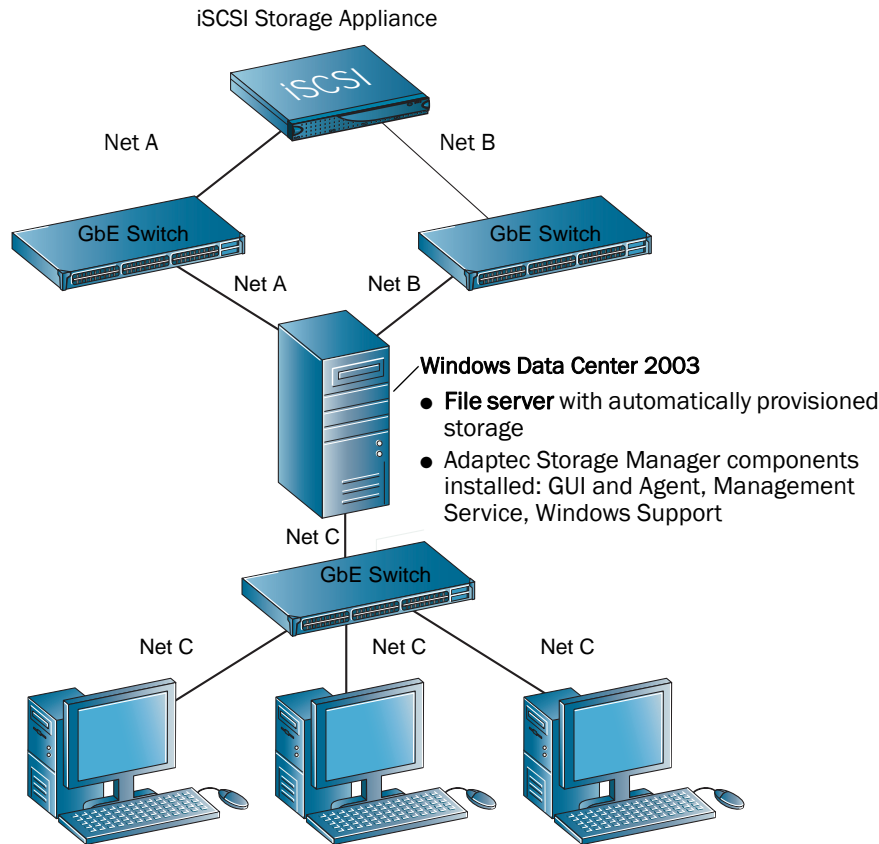
Note that because there is only one iSCSI Storage Appliance on this network, mirroring is not supported.





## Configuration with Multipath Access

Note that because there is only one iSCSI Storage Appliance on this network, mirroring is not supported.



### Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 Workstations

- No provisioned storage
- Adaptec Storage Manager components installed: None

## Building an IP SAN Without a DHCP Server

If you will be adding your iSCSI Storage Appliance to a network without a DHCP server, the IP address will default to 10.10.10.10. Follow the instructions in this section to place the server on your IP subnet before using Adaptec Storage Manager to configure the server as an iSCSI Storage Appliance.

- 1 On a system in your environment (for instance, the system where you will install Adaptec Storage Manager and the Management Service), set the IP address to the same subnet as the iSCSI Storage Appliance (10.10.10.x).
- 2 To open a command prompt and ping the iSCSI Storage Appliance to ensure you have communication, enter this command:

```
ping 10.10.10.10
```

- 3 Once you have confirmed that you can communicate with the iSCSI Storage Appliance, telnet to the server by entering this command:

```
telnet 10.10.10.10
```

- 4 You will automatically be placed in the CLI Installation wizard. To exit the wizard and go to the administrator prompt, enter this command:

```
*abort
```

- 5 If prompted for an ID and password, enter:

```
admin/admin (the defaults)
```

- 6 To change the IP address, type these commands, pressing **Enter** after each line:

```
interface
manage eth0
ip xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx (the IP address you want to give your iSCSI Storage Appliance)
```

It will take a few seconds for the IP address to change, and you will lose connection to the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

- 7 Continue with “Installing Adaptec Storage Manager” on page 23 to begin your IP SAN setup.

**Note:** If the system you used to change the iSCSI Storage Appliance’s IP address is the one on which you’ll install Adaptec Storage Manager and the Management Service, be sure to change your Management host back to the subnet you intend to use for managing your iSCSI Storage Appliance(s).

## System Requirements

PC-compatible computer with a single Intel Pentium 1.2 GHz processor or better, or equivalent, with a supported OS and an iSCSI initiator (see the following table).

**Note:** All OSs must have the latest Service Packs or Updates installed.

Supported OSs	iSCSI Initiators Supported by OSs
Windows Server 2003 32-bit or 64-bit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enterprise Edition or Enterprise Edition R2</li> <li>• Standard Edition or Standard Edition R2</li> <li>• Web Edition</li> </ul> Windows Small Business Server 2003 or Small Business Server 2003 R2 Windows Data Center 2003 or Data Center 2003 R2	Microsoft iSCSI Software Initiator v.2.04 or higher Q-Logic® QLA4050C Host Bus Adapter Q-Logic QLA4052C Host Bus Adapter
Windows XP (all versions), 32- or 64-bit	Microsoft iSCSI Software Initiator v.2.04 or higher
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 U5, 32- or 64-bit SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9, 32- or 64-bit	Q-Logic® QLA4050C Host Bus Adapter Q-Logic QLA4052C Host Bus Adapter Bundled Cisco® iSCSI Initiator
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 U4, 32- or 64-bit	Bundled Open-iSCSI Initiator
VMware ESX Server 3.X.X	Bundled Software Initiator

**Note:** An iSCSI initiator is only required on a system that will be accessing iSCSI storage. The Microsoft iSCSI Software Initiator 2.0.5 and above *must* be installed on Windows 2003 systems in addition to a hardware initiator.

- At least 512 MB of RAM
- 135 MB of free drive space
- CD drive
- 256 color video mode (*optional*—required only if the GUI will be installed)

# Installing Adaptec Storage Manager

# 2

This chapter explains how to install Adaptec Storage Manager.

## Before You Begin

- Ensure you understand the installation options described in “Introduction to Adaptec Storage Manager for iSCSI Storage” on page 11.
- Adaptec Storage Manager does not need to be installed on a system unless it’s being used as an iSCSI Storage Host or as the location of the GUI and Agent and/or Management Service.
- Ensure that you have installed an iSCSI initiator in each system to which you’ll be provisioning storage. Supported iSCSI initiators are listed in *iSCSI Initiator Support by OS* on page 151.
- Ensure that each system meets the requirements listed on [page 21](#).

## Installing on Windows

This section describes how to install Adaptec Storage Manager on systems running Windows. Adaptec Storage Manager includes the Java Runtime Environment (JRE).

See [page 21](#) for a list of supported OSs. Not all Adaptec Storage Manager features are supported by all Windows OSs. See “iSCSI Storage Feature Support” on page 12 for more information.

You will need the User CD to complete this task. Adaptec recommends doing the first installation on the system where you’ll run the GUI and Management Service.

**Note:** *Advanced users only*—You can perform a silent installation, if preferred. See [page 143](#).

To install Adaptec Storage Manager:

- 1 If a previous version of Adaptec Storage Manager is installed on your system, uninstall it. (Refer to your operating system documentation for instructions.)
- 2 Power on the system, then insert the CD.

The Adaptec Storage Manager InstallShield wizard opens automatically. (If it doesn’t, use Windows Explorer to display the CD contents, then double-click **setup.exe**.)

- 3 Click **Next** to begin the installation.
- 4 Select **I accept...**, then click **Next**.
- 5 Select **iSCSI Storage Setup**, then click **Next**.
- 6 Select the features you want to install.

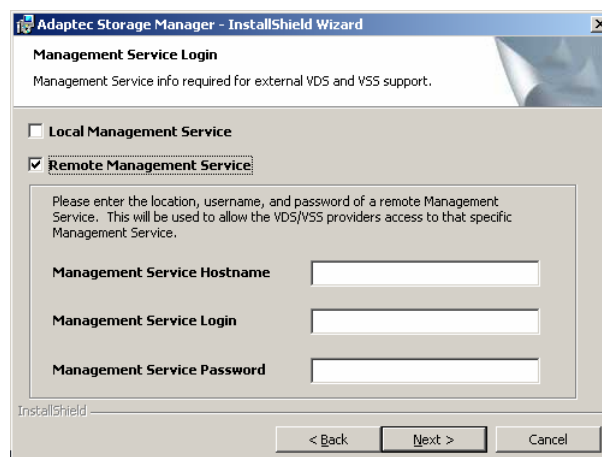


Ensure that you select these minimum required features:

- **GUI and Agent**—Required on at least one system
- **Management Service**—Required on at least one system on the same subnet as your iSCSI Storage Appliance (Adaptec recommends the same system as the GUI and Agent)
- **Windows Support**—Required on any system running Windows 2003, to create an iSCSI Storage Host

**Note:** The Windows Support option won't appear during installation on any OS besides Windows 2003.

- 7 Click **Next**.
- 8 If prompted, set a user name and password for the Management Service, then click **Next**. (You won't be prompted if you aren't installing the Management Service.)
- 9 If prompted, enter Management Service log-in information for VSS/VDS support:



10 Click **Install**.

11 When the installation is complete, click **Finish**.

Continue installing Adaptec Storage Manager, as needed. Then continue with “Setting Up Your iSCSI Storage Appliance and IPSAN” on page 28.

## Installing on Linux

This section describes how to install Adaptec Storage Manager on systems running Linux. Adaptec Storage Manager includes the Java Runtime Environment (JRE).

See [page 21](#) for a list of supported Linux OSs. Not all Adaptec Storage Manager features are supported by Linux. See “iSCSI Storage Feature Support” on page 12 for more information.

### Before You Begin

You will need the User CD to complete this task.

If you are installing on systems running Red Hat Enterprise Linux, you will need to install packages from the Red Hat Linux installation CD.

**Note:** The version strings in the file names may be different from what’s shown in the examples below. Check the version strings on your Red Hat installation CD.

- Install these two packages:

```
compat-libstdc++-7.3-2.96.122.i386.rpm
```

```
compat-libstdc++-devel-7.3-2.96.122.i386.rpm
```

For example, type:

```
rpm --install /mnt/compat-libstdc++-7.3-2.96.122.i386.rpm
```

where *mnt* is the mount point of the CD-ROM drive.

- (*Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 only*), install this package:

```
xorg-x11-deprecated-libs-6.8.1-23.i386.rpm
```

- (*Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 only*), install *one* of these packages:

```
libXp-1.0.0-8.i386.rpm (for a 32-bit OS)
```

or

```
libXp-1.0.0-8.x86.rpm (for a 64-bit OS)
```

If a previous version of Adaptec Storage Manager is installed on your system, you must remove it before beginning this installation. Any customization files you created with the previous version are saved and used in the upgrade.

To remove Adaptec Storage Manager GUI, enter this command:

```
rpm --erase StorMan
```

To uninstall the Management Service, enter these commands:

- Stop the management service—`sh /etc/init.d/asm-mgmt stop`
- Erase the rpm—`rpm --erase asm-mgmt`

## Installing Adaptec Storage Manager

**Note:** To run Adaptec Storage Manager on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 64-bit, you must complete a standard installation with Compatibility Arch Support.

To install Adaptec Storage Manager:

- 1 Insert then mount the CD:

For Red Hat— `mount /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom`

For SUSE—`mount /dev/cdrom /media/cdrom`

- 2 Change to the cdrom directory:

For Red Hat—`cd /mnt/cdrom/linux/manager`

For SUSE—`cd /media/cdrom/linux/manager`

- 3 Extract the RPM package and install it:

```
rpm --install ./StorMan*.rpm
```

- 4 To install the Management Service:

```
# rpm -i asm-mgmt-5.10-<OS-specific RPM>.rpm
```

where *OS-specific RPM* is the rpm for the OS. For example, `asm-mgmt-5.10-1012.rhel5.i586`.

- 5 Continue with “Creating an Administrator and Starting the Management Service”.

## Creating an Administrator and Starting the Management Service

By default, Adaptec Storage Manager includes only one user account, the Administrator (which allows full access to your IP SAN and all Adaptec Storage Manager features). You use the Administrator user name and password to log into the Management Service.

To set up the Administrator account and start the Management Service, as root:

- 1 Enter this command:

```
/opt/asm-mgmt/sbin/setup
```

- 2 When prompted, press **Enter** to select **admin** as the Administrator user name.
- 3 When prompted, enter a password for the Administrator. When prompted, re-enter the password.

Linux shuts down and restarts the Management Service.

- 4 Unmount the CD:

For Red Hat—`umount /mnt/cdrom`

For SUSE—`umount /media/cdrom`

If you require the GUI and Agent or Management Service on more than one Linux system, repeat the steps in this section. Otherwise, continue with “Setting Up Your iSCSI Storage Appliance and IPSAN” on page 28.

## Using Adaptec Storage Manager with a Firewall

If your network includes a firewall, you must unblock these ports:

- 8003 (TCP)—Allows inbound connections to the system running the Management Service; allows outgoing connections on systems running the Windows Support components(see [page 14](#)).
- 34580 (TCP)—Allows outbound connections from the system running the Management Service; allows inbound connections for systems running the Provisioning Agent (see [page 14](#)).
- 34581 (TCP)—Allows outbound connections from the system running the Management Service; allows inbound connections for systems running the Provisioning Agent (see [page 14](#)).
- 34570 to 34579 (TCP)—Supports Direct Attached Storage.
- 34570 (UDP)—Supports Direct Attached Storage.
- 34577 to 34580 (UDP)—Supports Direct Attached Storage.

If you have installed the GUI and Agent or Management Service on a system running Windows XP, you must also unblock the javaw process in the Windows firewall. Refer to your operating system documentation for instructions.

---



# 3

## Setting Up Your iSCSI Storage Appliance and IPSAN

---

Once you have installed Adaptec Storage Manager, your next task is to configure your iSCSI Storage Appliance and set up your iSCSI storage. Adaptec Storage Manager provides a wizard to guide you through these steps.

### An Overview of the Setup Process

Adaptec Storage Manager provides automatic prompts and a wizard to help you configure your iSCSI Storage Appliance and set up your iSCSI storage. This is an overview of the seven basic steps:

- 1 Start Adaptec Storage Manager. Adaptec Storage Manager then prompts you to log in to a Management Service and add your iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- 2 The wizard opens automatically and prompts you configure your iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- 3 Register your iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- 4 The wizard prompts you create RAID pools (*pools*). Pools can be used immediately to provision storage; you don't have to wait for them to finish building and verifying.
- 5 The wizard prompts you provision storage to your systems automatically (systems running Windows 2003 only) or manually.
- 6 Re-open the wizard to add more iSCSI Storage Appliances, create more pools, and provision more storage, as required.
- 7 Once setup in Adaptec Storage Manager is complete, log in to manually provisioned iSCSI storage.

**Note:** Setup time depends on the amount of storage and number and types of systems in your IP SAN.

### Before You Begin

- Ensure that a supported iSCSI initiator is installed on each system to which you'll be provisioning storage. (All windows 2003 systems must have the Microsoft Software

Initiator installed, even if a hardware iSCSI initiator is also installed.) See *iSCSI Initiator Support by OS* on page 151 for a complete listing.

- Ensure that Adaptec Storage Manager's Windows Support components are installed on all systems running Windows 2003 (iSCSI Storage Hosts).
- Prepare these values for the iSCSI Storage Appliance:
  - A name for the iSCSI Storage Appliance (the *host name*); the name can be any combination of alphabetical and/or numerical characters
  - The network domain to which the iSCSI Storage Appliance belongs; the name can be any combination of alphabetical and/or numerical characters
  - A password for administrator-level (full) access to the CLI, if required
  - A password for operator-level (limited) access to the CLI, if required

**Note:** The administrator- and operator-level passwords both default to `admin` if you don't change them.

- IP addresses for each Ethernet Port on the iSCSI Storage Appliance
- The netmask of the iSCSI Storage Appliance
- The IP address to be used for broadcasts
- Optional:
  - Default gateway address—The name or IP address of a router where packets are sent if their destinations are not defined
  - DNS server IP addresses—IP addresses of up to 3 systems that will act as DNS servers
- If you are not on a DHCP network, ensure that IP addresses have been given to all iSCSI Storage Appliances. See “Building an IP SAN Without a DHCP Server” on page 20 for more information.

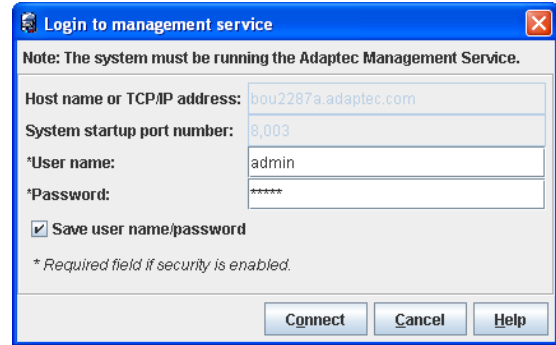
## Step 1: Starting Adaptec Storage Manager

**Note:** You need root or administrative privileges to run Adaptec Storage Manager. You can't run multiple instances of Adaptec Storage Manager on the same system.

- 1 Start Adaptec Storage Manager.
  - On a system running Windows, click **Start > Programs > Adaptec Storage Manager**.
  - On a system running Linux:
    - Type `cd /usr/StorMan`, then press **Enter** to change to the Adaptec Storage Manager installation directory.
    - Type `sh StorMan.sh`, then press **Enter**:

Adaptec Storage Manager opens and the Login to Management Service window pops up. If the Management Service is installed on the same system as the GUI, the host name and user name fields will be automatically filled in.

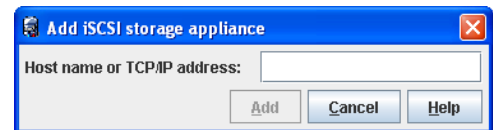
- 2 Enter the Administrator password you set when you installed Adaptec Storage Manager.



If the Management Service is not installed on the local system, enter the name or TCP/IP address of the system on which the Management Service is installed, then enter the Administrator user name and password you set when you installed Adaptec Storage Manager.

**Note:** If you want to be prompted to log in to the Management Service each time Adaptec Storage Manager is opened, uncheck the **Save user name/password** check box. You might want to do this if some users have user-level access only to Adaptec Storage Manager. See [page 39](#) for more information.

The wizard opens and the Add iSCSI Storage Appliance window pops up.



**Note:** If your iSCSI Storage Appliance is on a network without a DHCP server, complete the steps in [Building an IP SAN Without a DHCP Server on page 20](#) before you continue with this section.

- 3 Enter the host name or TCP/IP address of your iSCSI Storage Appliance, then click **Add**.

**Note:** An iSCSI Storage Appliance can be associated with (or *added to*) only one Management Service at a time.

If prompted, click **OK**, enter the Administrator password for the iSCSI Storage Appliance, then click **Add**. (You will only be prompted for a password if this iSCSI Storage Appliance was added to another Management Service previously.) The default password is admin.

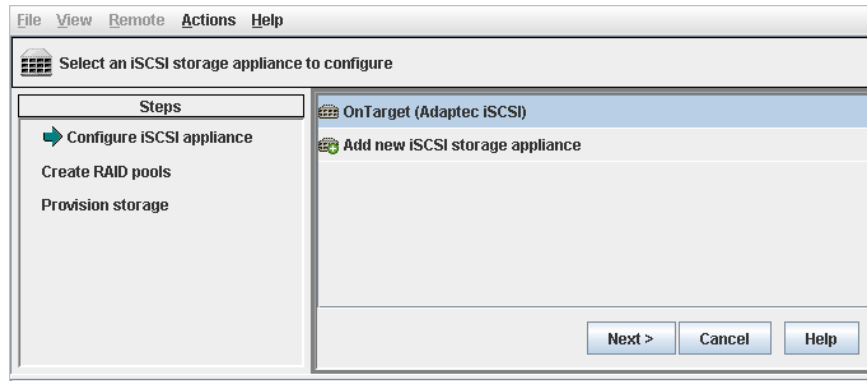
The iSCSI Storage Appliance is added to Adaptec Storage Manager.

## Step 2: Configuring the iSCSI Storage Appliance

The wizard comprises three configuration steps, listed in the left panel:

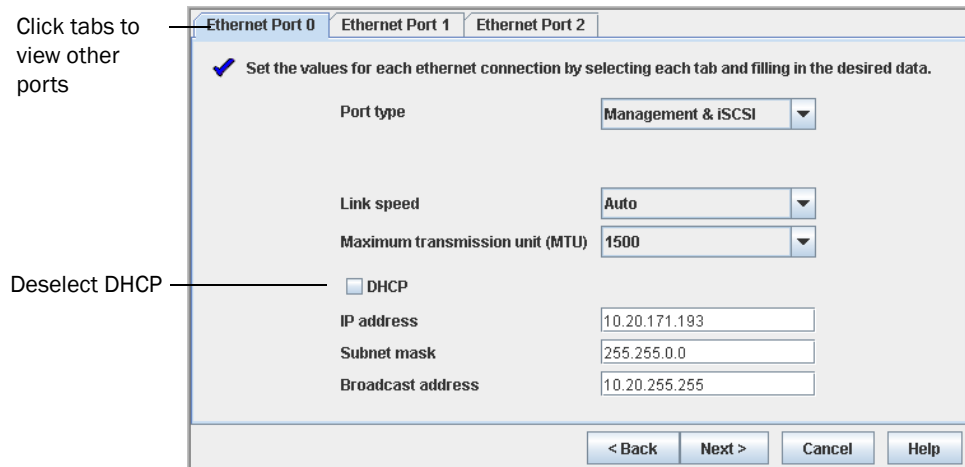
- Configure iSCSI Storage Appliance
- Create RAID pools
- Provision Storage

This section explains the steps in the order in which they're presented in the wizard.



To configure your iSCSI Storage Appliance:

- 1 Select the iSCSI Storage Appliance (shown as 'OnTarget' in the previous figure), then click **Next**.
- 2 Under Network settings, enter the values you prepared in *Before You Begin* on page 28.  
Enter a name for the iSCSI Storage Appliance and the network domain to which the iSCSI Storage Appliance belongs.  
Enter a gateway name or IP address, or accept the default gateway.  
Enter IP addresses for up to three domain name servers, if required.
- 3 (*Optional*) Under CLI settings, change the Administrator and Operator passwords from their defaults. (By default, both passwords are 'admin'.)
- 4 Click **Next**, then set values for each Ethernet port on your iSCSI Storage Appliance, using the tabs at the top of the window to ensure that all ports are configured. Use static IP addresses for each port, and ensure that DHCP is *deselected*.



**Note:** By default, Ethernet Port 0 is the management port and is used by the Management Service to communicate with your iSCSI Storage Appliances; it is also an iSCSI port. You can configure Ethernet Port 0 as a management port only by selecting that option in the Port Type drop-down menu.

- 5 Click **Next**. By default, the current date and time is used for the iSCSI Storage Appliance. You can choose to manually set the date and time values, if required.

**Note:** The Adaptec OnTarget operating system does not automatically adjust the time setting on your iSCSI Storage Appliance to accommodate Daylight Saving Time. However, the appliance uses the time setting for event timestamps only; the appliance time setting is not used for job schedules or other functions.

- 6 Click **Next**, confirm the settings for this iSCSI Storage Appliance, then click **Apply**.

The settings are applied to the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

- 7 Click **Register Now**, then follow the online instructions to register your iSCSI Storage Appliance.

The wizard continues to the Create RAID Pools step.

## Step 3: Creating RAID Pools

The wizard offers two methods for creating (or *configuring*) pools—*express* configuration and *custom* configuration. This section describes how to use the custom configuration method.

The custom configuration option steps you through the manual process of creating pools, helping you group disk drives, set RAID levels, determine pool size, and configure advanced settings. Use this option when you want to create customized pools with any or all available disk drives. Up to 20 pools are supported on a single iSCSI Storage Appliance.

**Note:** For instructions on creating pools using express configuration, see [page 76](#).

To build pools with the custom method:

- 1 Select **Custom configuration...**, then click **Next**.

- 2 Select a RAID level.

The most common RAID levels are listed first; advanced RAID levels are available by clicking **Advanced settings**.

**Note:** Although all RAID levels are listed in the wizard, the RAID levels available for your pools depend on the number of disk drives in your iSCSI Storage Appliance. See “RAID Quick Reference” on page 141 for more information.

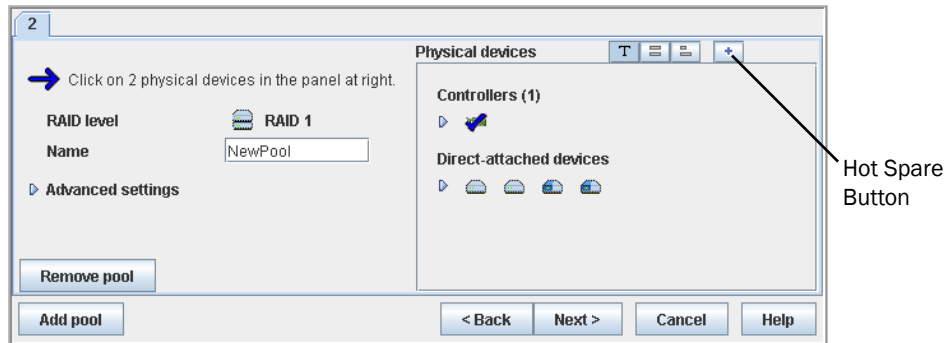
- 3 Click **Next**.

- 4 In the Physical Devices panel, enter a name for the pool. Use a meaningful name that will help you easily identify it later. Pool names can be up to 15 characters long.

If you don't have enough disk drives to create a pool with the RAID level you chose in the previous step, click **Back** to select a new RAID level.

- 5 Select the disk drives you want to use in the pool. (Adaptec Storage Manager prompts you to select the correct number of disk drives.)

**Note:** Adaptec recommends that you *not* combine SAS and SATA disk drives within the same pool. Adaptec Storage Manager generates a warning if you try to create a pool using a combination of SAS and SATA disk drives.



By default, Adaptec Storage Manager automatically sets the size of the pool and maximizes the capacity of the disk drives you select.

- 6 (Optional) Create a global hot spare by control-clicking on an available disk drive; alternatively, click the **Create Global Hot Spare** button, then select an available disk drive.

A plus sign (+) appears to indicate that the selected drive will be designated as a hot spare, as shown in the previous figure. To remove a hot-spare designation from a disk drive, control-click it again.

- 7 (Optional) Click **Advanced Settings** and customize the settings as required.
- 8 If you have no other available disk drives, skip to [Step 10](#).

If you have available disk drives and want to create additional pools, click **Add pool** to open a new tab in the wizard.

- 9 Repeat Steps 2 to 8 for each pool that you want to create.
- 10 Click **Next**, review the pool settings, click **Apply**, then click **Yes** to create the pools.

Adaptec Storage Manager creates the pool(s). You can use the pool *immediately* to provision storage, without waiting for the build/verify process to complete. For more information about pools, see “Creating and Modifying Pools” on page 75.

**Caution:** Don't remove and reinsert any drive included in the pool while the pool is building.

The wizard continues to the Provision Storage step.

## Step 4: Provisioning Storage to Your Systems

The wizard provides two paths for storage provisioning, automatic provisioning and manual provisioning. Which path you follow depends on which OS is running on the system to which you're provisioning:

- For systems running Windows 2003, see the next section.
- For systems running any other supported OS, see [page 35](#).

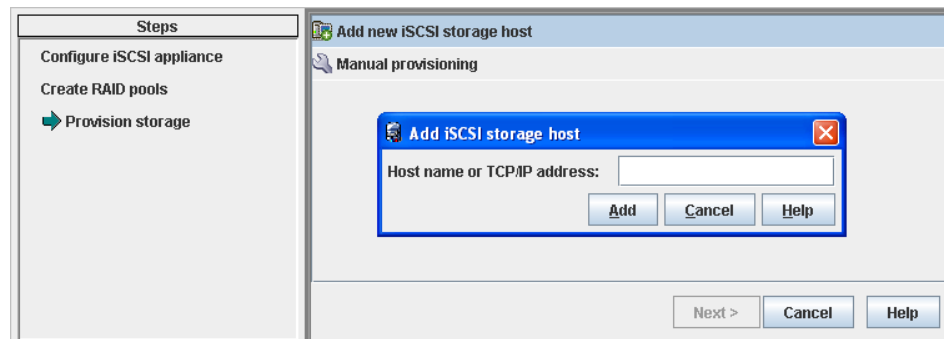
You can provision storage from a new pool *immediately*. You don't have to wait for the pool's build/verify process to complete.

## Provisioning Storage Automatically

**Note:** This task is supported by systems running Windows 2003 (iSCSI Storage Hosts) only.

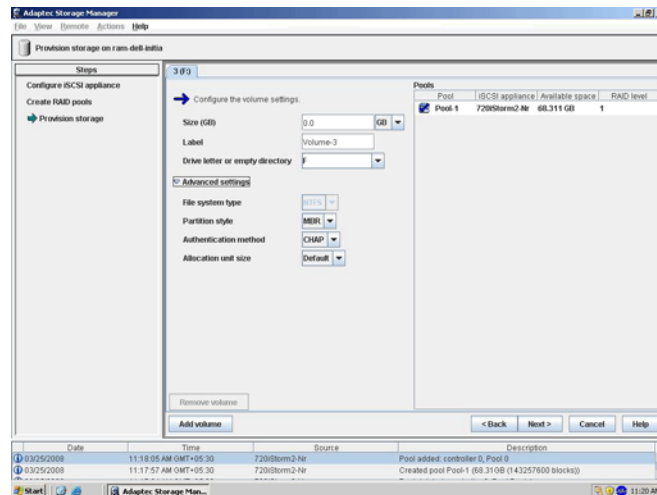
When you provision storage to an iSCSI Storage Host, you create a *volume* in Adaptec Storage Manager that automatically appears as a formatted disk drive on the iSCSI Storage Host and can be used right away to store data. You don't have to manually partition or format the volume on the iSCSI Storage Host.

- 1 In the Add iSCSI Storage Host window of the wizard, enter the host name of a Windows 2003 system. Alternatively, if you assigned a static IP address to the system, enter it instead of the host name. Then, click **Add**.



The system appears in the Select iSCSI Storage Host list.

- 2 Select the iSCSI Storage Host you just added, then click **Next**.
- 3 Enter a size for the volume. (Adaptec Storage Manager won't allow you to enter a number greater than the amount of available pool space.)



- 4 Enter a name (or *label*) for the volume. Use a meaningful name that will help you easily identify it later.
- 5 Select a drive letter for the volume. Only unused drive letters are available in the Drive Letter of Empty Directory drop-down list.

- 6 (Optional) Click the **Advanced settings** arrow and adjust the settings as required.

**Note:** Adaptec highly recommends using CHAP authentication. Avoid disabling authentication. (See “Controlling Access to Your IP SAN with Authentication” on page 69 for more information.)

- 7 In the Pools list, select the pool to create the volume.

The Available Space column of the Pools list shows which pools have sufficient space for the new volume. When you select a pool, the amount of available space is automatically adjusted. If you have no more available pool space, skip to [Step 9](#).

- 8 If you have pool space available and want to create additional volumes for this iSCSI Storage Host, click **Add volume** to open a new tab in the wizard.

Repeat this step to add volumes for this iSCSI Storage Host, as required.

- 9 Click **Next**, review the volume settings, then click **Apply**.

Adaptec Storage Manager begins to create the volume(s). The wizard closes. To use the Job Manager to monitor the volume creation, see “Monitoring Jobs in Progress” on page 92.

You can begin using the volume for storage *immediately*, without waiting for the build/verify process to complete. For more information about volumes, see “Creating and Modifying Volumes” on page 82.

To provision more storage, see [Step 5: Continuing to Build Your IP SAN on page 38](#).

## Provisioning Storage Manually

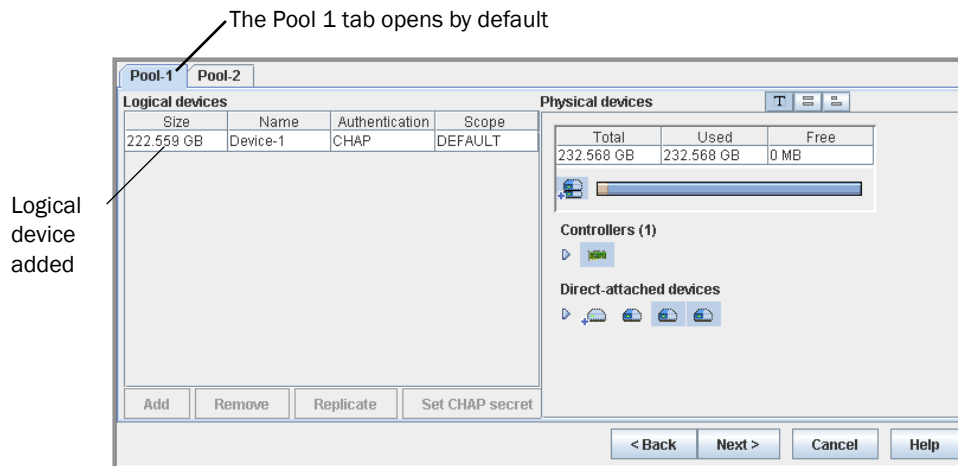
**Note:** Use this provisioning method for systems running any supported OS other than Windows 2003.

When you provision storage manually, you create a *logical device* in Adaptec Storage Manager that becomes the *iSCSI target* accessed by an iSCSI initiator. Once a logical device is created, you must log into it from the iSCSI initiator and format it the same way you would format a physical disk drive. Once the logical device is logged into and formatted, it can be used to store data.

- 1 In the wizard, if the Add iSCSI Storage Host window has opened automatically, click **Cancel**.
- 2 Select **Manual provisioning**, then click **Next**.
- 3 Select the pool you want by clicking its tab in the upper left-hand side of the window, then click **Add**.



A logical device with default settings appears in the Logical Devices panel. By default, the logical device is the same size as the pool.



- 4 Change the logical device's default settings by continuing with [Step 5](#), or accept the default settings and continue with [Step 8](#).
- 5 Click inside the **Size** field and enter the size of the logical device. Specify MB, GB, or TB as the size unit (for instance, 20 GB).
- 6 Click inside the **Name** field and enter a name for the logical device. Logical device names can be up to 16 characters long.
- 7 Click inside the Authentication box and select an authentication method. (See [Controlling Access to Your IP SAN with Authentication on page 69](#) for more information.) CHAP authentication is set by default.
  - To use CHAP authentication, click **Set CHAP secret**, enter a user name and password, then click **Add**. Click **Cancel** to close the window.

**Note:** If you are using CHAP with the Microsoft iSCSI initiator, the CHAP password must be 12–16 characters long or it will be rejected by the iSCSI initiator.

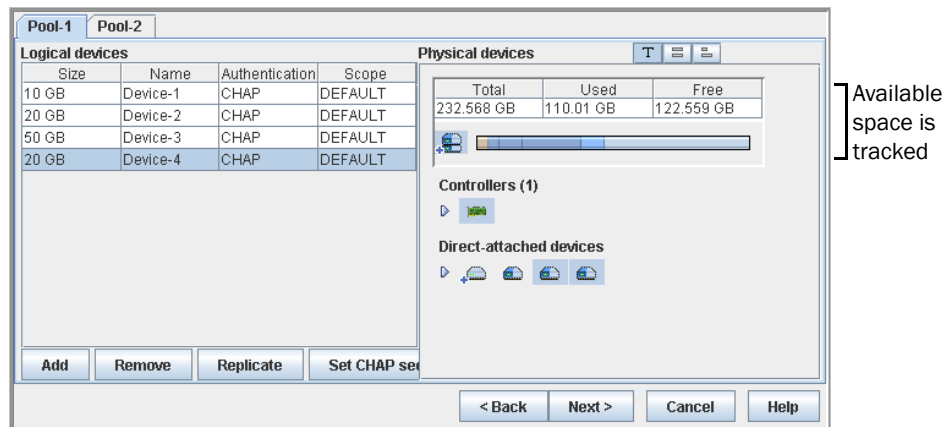
You can set different user names and passwords for each logical device you create, or you can create one user name and password and apply it to all the logical devices you create during this configuration session (existing logical devices remain unchanged). To apply the same CHAP secret user name and password to all logical devices in this session, set the same user name and password for the first logical device, then select **Apply the user name and password...** when you repeat this step for your second logical device.

- If you select SRP authentication, click inside the **Scope** field to type a unique name for the scope, or choose an existing name from the drop-down menu.

**Note:** If you are using Internet Storage Name Service (iSNS) to discover iSCSI targets and want to control which logical devices can be logged into by which iSCSI initiators, you must use CHAP authentication. Without CHAP authentication, all iSCSI initiators will be able to log in to all logical devices.

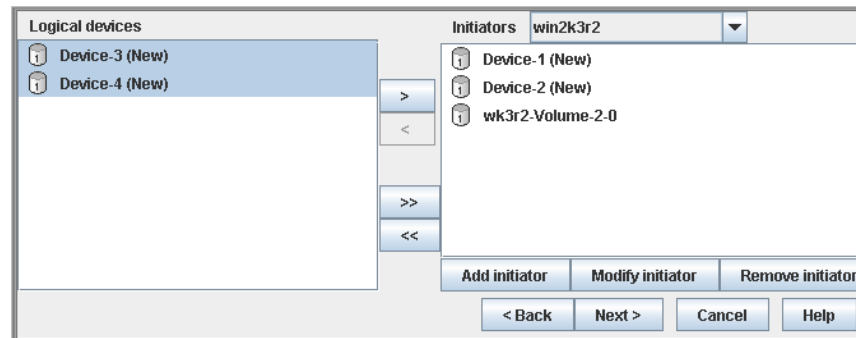
- 8 If you have available space in this pool and want to create additional logical devices, repeat [Step 3](#) to [Step 7](#).

Each pool can support up to 512 logical devices. The Physical Devices panel of the window monitors the used and free space available in the pool you're working in.



To create a new logical device using the same settings as an existing one, select that logical device, then click **Replicate**.

- 9 Repeat [Step 3](#) to [Step 8](#) for each pool on your iSCSI Storage Appliance, as required.
- 10 Click **Next**.
- 11 Create a Discovery Control List. (A Discovery Control List allows one or more specified iSCSI initiators to discover an iSCSI target while preventing other iSCSI initiators from discovering it. See [page 67](#) for more information.)



- a Click **Add Initiator**.  
The Add iSCSI Initiator window opens.
- b Enter the *IQN* (iSCSI Qualified Name) assigned to the iSCSI initiator.
- c Enter a name (or *alias*) for the initiator. The name must begin with a alphabetic character, and can contain only letters and numbers.
- d (Optional—VMware ESX users only) Click **Advanced options**, then enable **Uses permanent discovery session**.
- e (Optional—Advanced users only) Click **Advanced settings** to enable or disable Protocol Data Unit, iSCSI ping, and discovery settings.

**Note:** Refer to your iSCSI initiator’s documentation for more information about the advanced settings.

f Click **OK**.

**Note:** The iSCSI initiator appears in the Initiators drop-down menu.

g Repeat Steps a to f to add more initiators, if required.

h From the Initiators drop-down menu, select the initiator you want.

i From the list of logical devices, select the logical device(s) that you want the selected initiator to discover, then click the right arrow (>).

j Repeat Steps h and i for each iSCSI initiator.

**Note:** Each logical device can support up to 32 iSCSI initiators. For more information about Discovery Control Lists, see [page 67](#).

k Click **Next**, review the configuration summary, click **Apply**, then click **Yes**.

Adaptec Storage Manager begins to build the logical device(s). The wizard closes. For more information about logical devices, see “Creating and Modifying Logical Devices” on page 84.

Before you can begin to use the iSCSI storage, you must log in to the logical devices (iSCSI targets), then partition and format them. See [Step 6: Logging in to the iSCSI Storage on page 38](#) for instructions.

## Step 5: Continuing to Build Your IP SAN

To add or configure another appliance, create more pools, or provision more storage, re-open the wizard by right-clicking the Management Service in the Enterprise View, then selecting **Configure SAN**.

For more information on each task, follow the instructions in this chapter or see “Modifying Your iSCSI Storage” on page 73.

## Step 6: Logging in to the iSCSI Storage

If all the systems on your IP SAN are iSCSI Storage Hosts, skip to [Step 7: Registering Your iSCSI Storage Appliance on page 39](#).

If you have systems on your IP SAN running Windows XP, Linux, or VMware, the next step is to log in to the logical devices from those systems, then partition and format the logical devices. Log-in varies by iSCSI initiator and OS; for complete instructions, refer to the documentation provided with your iSCSI initiator and system.

The basic steps are:

- 1 Run the iSCSI initiator’s management tool.
- 2 Point the initiator to the IP address of an iSCSI port on your iSCSI Storage Appliance (set in [Step 4 on page 31](#)).
- 3 Discover the iSCSI target that you want to access from the local system. (The iSCSI targets are the logical devices you created in [Provisioning Storage Manually on page 35](#)).
- 4 Log in to the iSCSI target.

- 5 Partition and format the logical device on the local system, just as you would any new locally installed disk drive.
- 6 Repeat these steps for each system on your IP SAN that is not running Windows 2003. When you are finished, continue with [Step 7: Registering Your iSCSI Storage Appliance on page 39](#).

## Step 7: Registering Your iSCSI Storage Appliance

If you didn't register your iSCSI Storage Appliance at the end of [Step 2: Configuring the iSCSI Storage Appliance on page 30](#), you will be prompted to register again when:

- You next log in to the Management Service. Adaptec Storage Manager finds any unregistered iSCSI Storage Appliances associated with that Management Service and prompts you to register each one individually.
- You next view or change the configuration settings on that iSCSI Storage Appliance in the wizard.

You must register your iSCSI Storage Appliance to receive notification of new software releases and updates, and to receive technical support.

## Beginning to Use Your IP SAN

Once setup is complete, use Adaptec Storage Manager to manage and monitor your IP SAN.

### Logging In To Adaptec Storage Manager Next Time

Once your IP SAN is set up, each time you start Adaptec Storage Manager, any Management Services on the iSCSI Storage branch will be grayed out.



To begin a new session on Adaptec Storage Manager, click on the grayed out Management Service.

Unless you enable the 'Save User' feature when you log in to the Management Service (see [page 30](#)), you will be prompted to enter a user name and password. Once you have logged in and the connection to the Management Service is re-established, all iSCSI Storage Appliances and iSCSI Storage Hosts associated with that Management Service appear in the Enterprise View and you can begin to monitor and manage your IP SAN.

### Allowing Other Users To Log In To Your IP SAN

By default, Adaptec Storage Manager includes only one user account, the Administrator (which allows full access to your IP SAN and all Adaptec Storage Manager features).

After setup is complete, if you want to maintain security but allow other users limited or full access to your IP SAN, you can add them to Adaptec Storage Manager, assign them an access privilege level, and set passwords for them to use when logging in to the Management Service.

**Note:** You can log into the same Management Service from more than one GUI at the same time, even if you log in at different access privilege levels.

For more information, see [Limiting User Access to Your IP SAN with the Security Manager on page 70](#).

## Setting Up VSS/VDS Access

If you are using a VSS requester or a third-party VDS provisioning tool in a system running Windows XP, Linux, or VMware, you must add that system to the Microsoft VDS/VSS host list in Adaptec Storage Manager. (Refer to your Microsoft VDS/VSS documentation for more information.)

The Management Service must be installed somewhere on the same network (or subnet) as the VDS/VSS providers. The VDS/VSS providers can be installed on the same system as the Management Service, or on a separate system.

Only systems on the VDS/VSS host list can complete jobs through the Management Service, such as creating volumes or snapshots.

**Note:** On iSCSI Storage Hosts, Adaptec Storage Manager automatically updates the VDS/VSS host list during installation. No manual intervention is required.

### Adding a System to the VDS/VSS Host List

To add a system to the VDS/VSS host list:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, right-click the **Management Service**, select **Management service actions**, then click **Manage VDS/VSS access**.

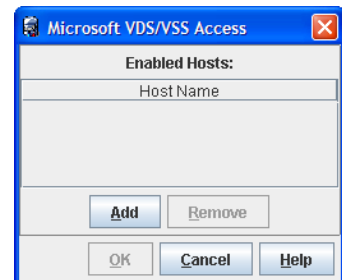
The Microsoft VDS/VSS Access window opens.

- 2 Click **Add**.

The Enable Microsoft VDS/VSS Access from this Host window opens.

- 3 Enter the host name of the system, then click **Add**.

**Note:** To find the host name for a system, open a command prompt window, type `hostname`, then press **Enter**. Use the displayed host name in the Enable Microsoft VDS/VSS Access from this Host window. You can't use the system's IP address.



The host name appears in the host list.

- 4 Repeat Steps 2 and 3 to add more systems to the host list.
- 5 Click **OK** to close the Microsoft VDS/VSS Access window.

The systems you added to the host list can now complete jobs through the Management Service.

**Note:** If your system has problems connecting to the VDS Provider, see [page 109](#) for troubleshooting tips.

### Removing a System from the VDS/VSS Host List

To remove a system from the VDS/VSS host list:

- 1 Open the Microsoft VDS/VSS Access window (see [Step 1 on page 40](#)).
- 2 Select the system you want to remove, then click **Remove**.

The system is removed from the host list.

- 3 Click **OK** to close the Microsoft VDS/VSS Access window.

## Next Steps

Once setup is complete, use Adaptec Storage Manager to modify and monitor your IP SAN.

### Adding More Components

As your iSCSI storage requirements grow, you can add more components (Management Services, iSCSI Storage Appliances, and iSCSI Storage Hosts) to your IP SAN by following the instructions in “Adding More Components to Your IP SAN” on page 73.

### Protecting Your IP SAN

Adaptec recommends protecting your IP SAN using Adaptec Storage Manager’s security features. For more information, see “Protecting Your Data” on page 49 and “Controlling Access to Your IP SAN” on page 67.

### Modifying, Maintaining, and Monitoring Your IP SAN

Complete instructions on modifying your iSCSI storage, maintaining your iSCSI Storage Appliance and Adaptec Storage Manager, and monitoring your iSCSI storage, network attached storage, and IP SAN are provided in the remainder of this Guide.

---

# 4

## Getting to Know Adaptec Storage Manager

This chapter will help you familiarize yourself with the main features of Adaptec Storage Manager and learn to navigate to the information you need.

### Working in Adaptec Storage Manager

Adaptec Storage Manager provides multiple ways to work with its menus and windows.

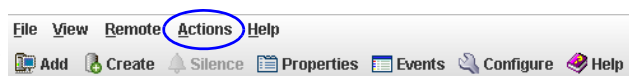
Most menu options are available by:

- Selecting items from the menu bar.
- Clicking buttons on the tool bar.
- Right-clicking on components in the main window. (Only tasks and windows associated with a specific component are available on right-click menus.)

For simplicity, the tasks in this *Guide* are explained mainly using menu bar options.

#### About the Actions Menu

Most of the main tasks in Adaptec Storage Manager are part of the Actions menu on the menu bar (as shown at

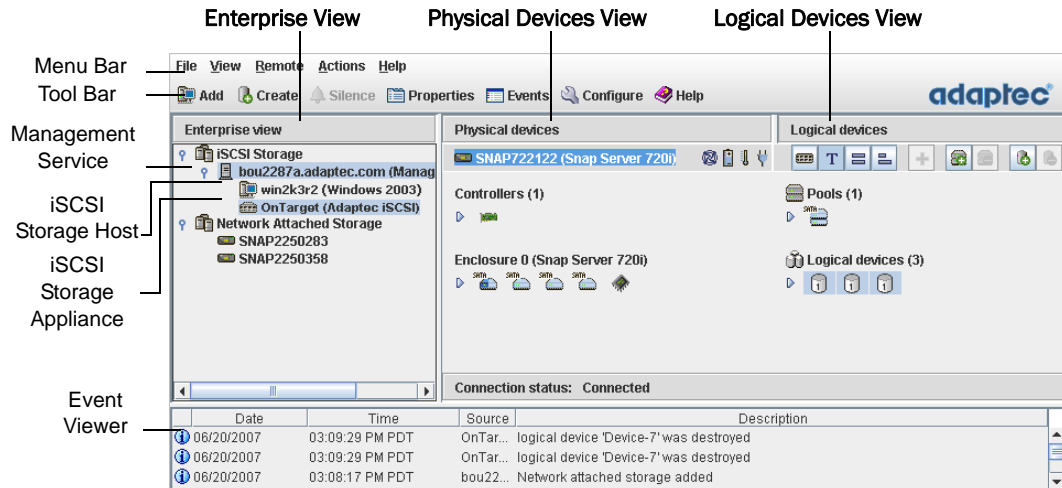


right). Options on the Actions menu vary, depending on which type of component is selected in the main window. For instance, iSCSI Storage Hosts, disk drives, and hot spares each have specialized Actions menus.

### Navigating the Main Window

The main window of Adaptec Storage Manager has three main panels—left, right, and bottom—in addition to the other features shown in this figure.

The left panel always shows the Enterprise View; the bottom panel always shows the Event Viewer. Different information, or *views*, appear in the right panel depending on which component is selected in the Enterprise View. (In this example, the iSCSI Storage Appliance is selected in the Enterprise View, and the right panel displays the Physical Devices and Logical Devices Views.)



Resize the panels and scroll horizontally or vertically to view more or less information.

## The Enterprise View

The Enterprise View is an expandable tree with the the iSCSI Storage branch (see [page 43](#)).

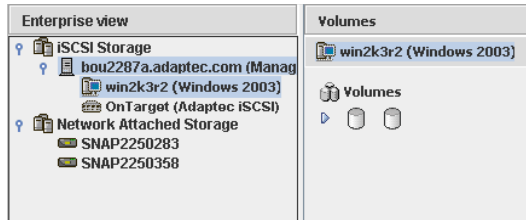
### The iSCSI Storage Branch

Under iSCSI Storage, the Enterprise View lists the Management Service (see [page 14](#)), the iSCSI Storage Appliance, and any iSCSI Storage Hosts that are part of your IP SAN.

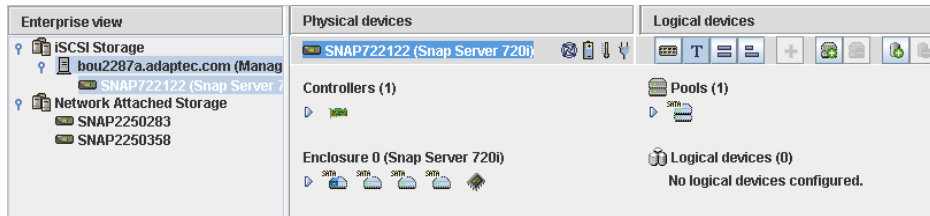
**Note:** The iSCSI Storage Appliance and the iSCSI Storage Hosts appear in the Enterprise View under the Management Service that is monitoring them.



When you select a component in the Enterprise View, the disk drives, pools, or other devices associated with it appear in the right-hand panel of the window, as shown in these figures.



When you select an iSCSI Storage Host in the Enterprise View... the storage volumes that have been provisioned to that system appear in the Volumes View.

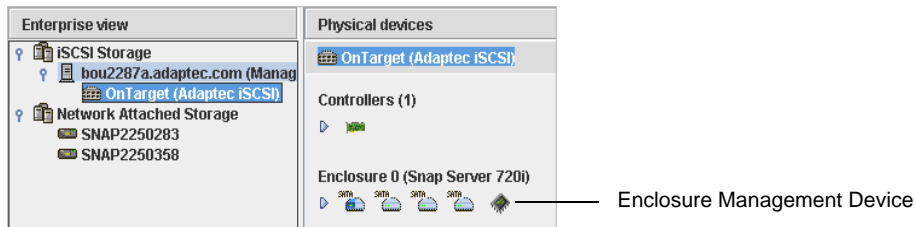


When you select the iSCSI Storage Appliance in the Enterprise View... the controller and disk drives it contains, and the pools and logical devices created with those disk drives, appear in the Physical and Logical Devices View.

You can perform most tasks by selecting a component in the Enterprise View and working with its associated devices in the right-hand panel.

## The Physical Devices View

When you select your iSCSI Storage Appliance in the Enterprise View, the controller and disk drives it contains appear in the Physical Devices View.



This iSCSI Storage Appliance contains..... one controller and four disk drives.

If an iSCSI Storage Appliance or enclosure contains an enclosure management device, it also appears in the Physical Devices View. Right-click the enclosure management device icon to view the status and properties of the enclosure's devices, such as its disk drives and fans.

Disk drives designated as hot spares have plus signs (+) beside them:

- A blue plus sign (shown at right) means that the spare is protecting at least one pool.
- A hot spare with a yellow plus sign (shown at right) may not be large enough to protect the pool it's assigned to, or may not be assigned to a pool.



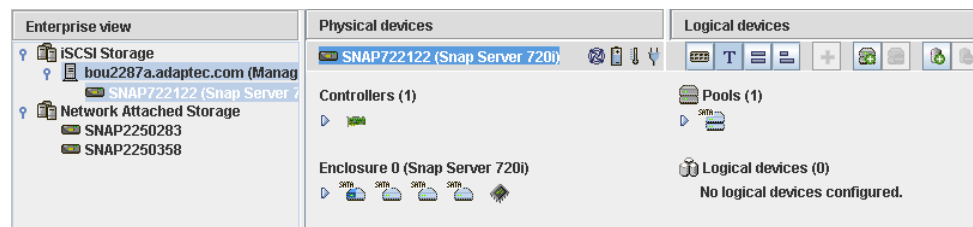
With tool tips enabled (see [page 103](#)), hold your cursor over any disk drive to see its status, port number, and maximum speed. You can also click the arrow, shown at right, to see this same information for all the disk drives at the same time. To reveal further information, use the View buttons to change how the disk drives are displayed, as described in [Revealing More Information on page 47](#).

A disk drive shaded in light blue is not part of any pool. A disk drive shaded half light/half dark blue (as shown at right) has space available for additional logical devices or snapshots.

To view the pools or logical devices associated with a particular disk drive, see [The Logical Devices View on page 45](#).

## The Logical Devices View

When you select the iSCSI Storage Appliance in the Enterprise View, the pools and logical devices associated with that appliance appear in the Logical Devices View. (A *pool* is a collection of disk drives combined in a RAID set. A *logical device* is created within a pool and is seen as a single iSCSI target.)



This appliance is connected to...

...one controller and four disk drives...

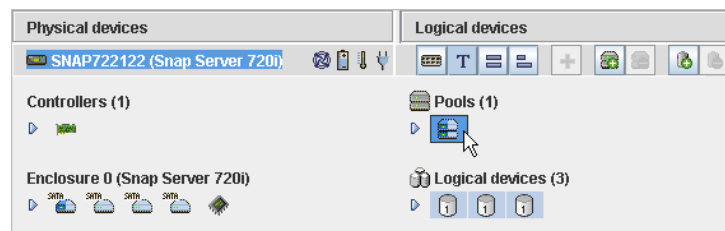
...from which one pool has been created.

The RAID level of a logical device is indicated by the number inside the logical device's icon. For instance, the logical device shown at right has RAID 1.

Pools protected by hot spares have plus signs (+) beside them, as shown at right.

With tool tips enabled (see [page 103](#)), hold your cursor over any pool to see its name and size; hold your cursor over any logical device to see its name, size, and status. You can also click the arrow, shown at right, to view this same information for all pools or logical devices at the same time.

Select a pool to highlight the disk drives that comprise it in the Physical Devices View, and the logical device created from it in the Logical Devices View.

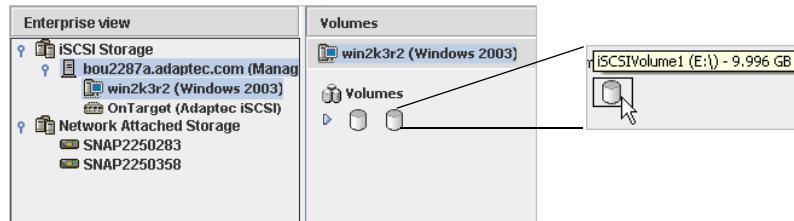


The selected pool includes four disk drives and has been used to create three logical devices.


You can also select any disk drive to see which (if any) pool it belongs to. A disk drive shaded in light blue is not part of any pool.

## The Volumes View

When you select an iSCSI Storage Host in the Enterprise View, the storage volumes that have been provisioned to that system appear in the Volumes View.



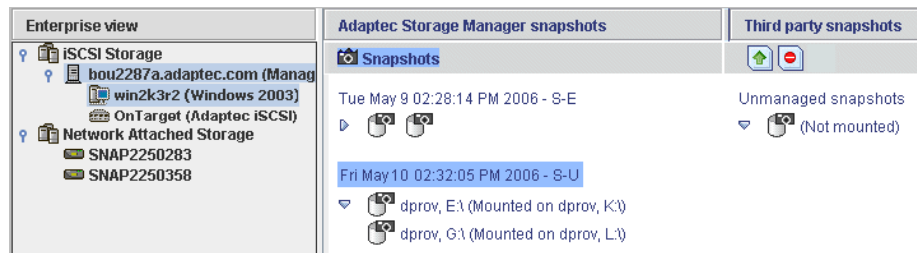
This iSCSI Storage Host has... ..two storage volumes provisioned to it.

With tool tips enabled (see [page 103](#)), hold your cursor over any volume to see its size and drive letter (as shown in the previous figure). You can also click the arrow, shown at right,  to see this same information for all volumes at the same time. To reveal further information, use the View buttons to change how the volumes are displayed, as described on [page 47](#).

## The Snapshots View

When you select a snapshot in the Enterprise View, the snapshots associated with the volumes on your iSCSI Storage Hosts appear in the Snapshots View.


If you have created *third-party snapshots* (snapshots created using a tool other than Adaptec Storage Manager), they also appear in the Snapshots View.



The volumes associated with the iSCSI Storage Host...

...have four Adaptec Storage Manager snapshots...

...and one third-party snapshot associated with them.

Adaptec Storage Manager snapshots are organized by *snapshot sets*—one or more snapshots created at the same time. With tool tips enabled (see [page 103](#)), hold your cursor over any snapshot to see its name, volume ID, and mount point (if any). You can also click the arrow, shown at right,  to view this same information for all snapshots at the same time.

Third-party snapshots display their basic properties only.

## Revealing More Information

You can reveal more information about volumes, disk drives, pools, and logical devices by using the View buttons (circled below) to change what information displays.

**Note:** Not all views are available for all components.

Default View (Enclosure View)

Click the arrows to expand list and reveal basic information.

Click this button to see the size capacities of your disk drives. Disk drives or segments of disk drives that are included in logical devices are shaded brown.

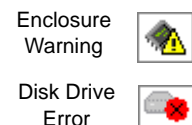
Click this button to see the size capacities of your disk drives relative to each other. (Also available in the Volumes View.)

## Checking System Status from the Main Window

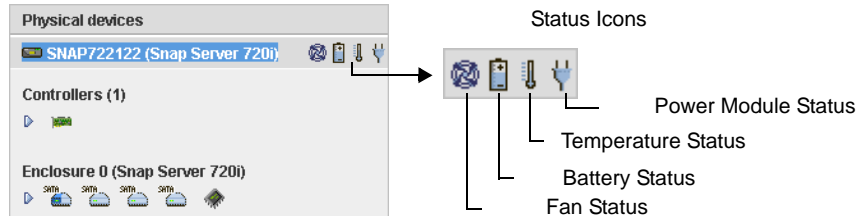
Adaptec Storage Manager includes an Event Viewer for at-a-glance system and event status information. The Event Viewer provides status information and messages about activity (or *events*) occurring on your IP SAN. Double-click any event to see more information in an easier-to-read format.

Date	Time	Source	Description
06/22/2007	03:18:00 PM PDT	OnTarget	Created pool Pool-2 (73.37GB (153866240 blocks))
06/22/2007	03:17:23 PM PDT	OnTarget	logical device 'wk3r2-Volume-2-0' was destroyed
06/22/2007	03:17:16 PM PDT	OnTarget	logical device 'Device-4' was destroyed
06/22/2007	12:36:33 PM PDT	bou2287a.adaptec.com	Established a connection to bou2287a.adaptec.com (Mana...
06/22/2007	12:36:32 PM PDT	bou2287a.adaptec.com	Network attached storage added

Warning- and Error-level icons, shown at right, appear next to components (such as systems and pools) affected by a failure or error, creating a trail, or *rapid fault isolation*, that helps you identify the source of a problem when it occurs. See “Identifying Failed or Failing Components” on page 110 for more information.



If your IP SAN includes a controller with a temperature sensor, or an enclosure with an enclosure management device, such as a SCSI Accessed Fault-Tolerant Enclosure (SAF-TE) processor, temperature, fan, and power module status is displayed by status icons in the Physical Device view, as shown in the next figure. These status icons change color to indicate status (see *What Do the Status Icons Mean?* on page 95).



For more information, see “Monitoring Status and Activity” on page 92.

## Getting Help

Adaptec Storage Manager online Help includes conceptual information, glossary definitions, and descriptions of on-screen menus and items, in addition to step-by-step instructions for completing tasks.

To open the online Help, click the **Help** button, or press the **F1** key for context-sensitive help.

Press the **Help** button in a dialog box or wizard for help with that specific dialog box, window, or procedure.

## Uninstalling Adaptec Storage Manager

### Uninstalling From Windows Systems

To uninstall Adaptec Storage Manager from a Windows system, use the Add or Remove Programs tool in the Control Panel. All Adaptec Storage Manager components, including the Management Service, will be uninstalled.

### Uninstalling From Linux Systems

- 1 To uninstall Adaptec Storage Manager from a Linux system, type this command:
 

```
rpm --erase StorMan
```
- 2 To uninstall the Adaptec Storage Manager Management Service, type these commands:
  - Stop the management service—`sh /etc/init.d/asm-mgmt stop`
  - Erase the rpm—`rpm --erase asm-mgmt`
- 3 When prompted to stop the Management Service, type OK, then press **Enter**.  
Adaptec Storage Manager and the Management Service are uninstalled.

## Protecting Your Data

In addition to the redundancy protection provided to your storage pools by RAID, you can protect your data by assigning hot spares (disk drives that automatically replace failed disk drives) to your storage pools, taking application-consistent snapshots of it (“pictures” of your data at a particular point in time) for backup purposes, and mirroring your data (creating an exact copy that is continuously synchronized with the original).

This chapter explains how to use Adaptec Storage Manager to work with hot spares, snapshots, and mirrored volumes.

### Protecting Your Data with Hot Spares

A *hot spare* is a disk drive that automatically replaces any failed drive in a pool, and can subsequently be used to rebuild that pool. (For more information, see [Recovering from a Disk Drive Failure on page 112.](#))

Hot spares assigned to iSCSI Storage pools are *global* hot spares—they protect any pool in the iSCSI Storage Appliance (except RAID 0 logical devices and single volumes). You can create a hot spare either before or after you build your pools; you can also create a hot spare while you’re creating a pool. To create a hot spare, see [page 50](#).

An *assigned* hot spare are *dedicated* hot spares—they are used only to rebuild the logical devices to which they are assigned.

#### Hot Spare Limitations

- You can’t create a hot spare for RAID 0 pools and single volumes.
- You can’t create a hot spare from a disk drive that is already part of a pool.
- You should select a disk drive that is at least as big as the largest disk drive it might replace.
- Adaptec recommends that you *not* designate a SAS hot spare for a pool comprising SATA disk drives, or a SATA hot spare for a pool comprising SAS disk drives.

## Creating a Global Hot Spare for a Pool

This section describes how to designate a hot spare before or after you create a pool.

**Note:** To designate a hot spare while you're creating a pool, see [Step 6 on page 33](#).

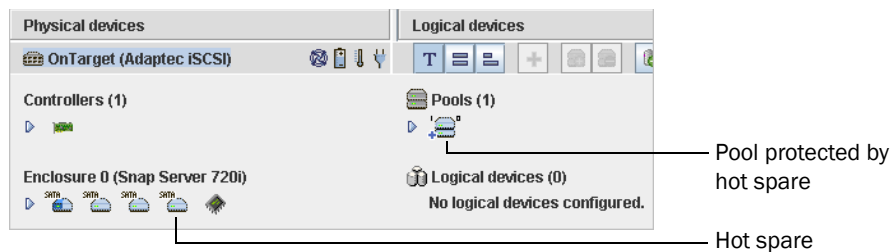
To designate a hot spare:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

In the Physical Devices View, click the disk drive you want to designate as a hot spare. (See “Hot Spare Limitations” on page 49 for help selecting a disk drive.)

- 2 Click the **Create Global Hot Spare** button (shown at right).

A plus sign appears on the selected disk drive, indicating that it's designated as a hot spare. A plus sign also appears on the pool that includes the hot spare. (A yellow plus sign indicates an error. See [What Do the Hot Spare Icons Mean? on page 51](#) for help solving the problem.)



Any other pools created on that iSCSI Storage Appliance are protected automatically by that hot spare.

## Assigning a Hot Spare to a Logical Device




**Note:** You cannot assign a hot spare while a logical device is being built or modified.

To assign a hot spare drive to a logical device:

- 1 In the Physical Devices View, select an available (unused) disk drive.
- 2 In the **Actions** menu, click **Create assigned hot-spare drive**, then select the logical device you want.

**Note:** A plus sign appears on the selected disk drive, indicating that it's designated as a hot spare. (A yellow plus sign indicates an error. See [What Do the Hot Spare Icons Mean? on page 51](#) for help solving the problem.)

## What Do the Hot Spare Icons Mean?

Icon	Explanation	Action
	Healthy global or dedicated hot spare	No action required.
	Hot spare is too small to protect the pool(s) it's assigned to	Designate larger disk drive as hot spare
	Hot spare has been built into a pool after disk drive failure	Designate replacement or other available disk drive as new hot spare

## Deleting a Hot Spare

You can delete a hot spare. You may want to do this to:

- Make disk drive space available for a pool or logical device.
- Remove the 'hot spare' designation from a disk drive that is no longer being used as a hot spare.

To remove or delete a hot spare:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance associated with the hot spare.
- 2 In the Physical Devices View, click the hot spare.
- 3 In the **Actions** menu bar, click **Delete hot-spare drive**.

The hot spare is deleted and the disk drive becomes available for other uses in your IP SAN.

## Backing Up Your Data with Snapshots

**Notes** 1 To create snapshots on systems running Windows XP, Linux, or VMware, you must use the CLI (see [page 134](#).) Snapshots created on these operating systems are fail-consistent only, as the VSS Provider is not supported by the operating systems. 2 We can now use Target Based Snapshots in Windows XP and Linux operating systems.

Adaptec Storage Manager's *snapshot* feature creates a frozen copy of a volume at a point in time. A snapshot sets up a link between the source volume and the underlying logical devices in your iSCSI Storage Appliance. When data on the source volume changes, the differences are captured on the snapshot drive.

If an error occurs on the volume, you can roll back the volume to the point in time when the snapshot was created. You can also use the snapshot feature for tape backup, drive cloning, and multi-server rollout.

Adaptec Storage Manager has a snapshot wizard to help you create a snapshot and *snapshot sets* (a group of snapshots taken at the same time). A snapshot can include one volume or multiple volumes. You cannot create a snapshot of either a mirrored volume (the mirror manager) nor its mirror (the mirror plex). You can't work with any individual snapshot in a snapshot set; only the complete snapshot set can be mounted or deleted, for example.

You can choose to run a snapshot job immediately, or schedule it for another time.




## Before You Begin

Ensure that the VSS Provider (see [page 14](#)) is installed on the system on which you plan to take snapshots. Also ensure that Microsoft Hotfix 913648 or equivalent is installed on the system. Refer to <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/895092>.

## Creating a Snapshot from an iSCSI Storage Host Volume

You can create a up to 256 separate snapshots on one iSCSI Storage Appliance. (You can include multiple volumes in one snapshot.) When you are creating snapshots for a mirrored volume, snapshots will be created on the mirror master plex only.

To create a snapshot:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Host you want.
- 2 In the Volumes View, select any volume.
- 3 Click the Snapshots button (shown at right). Or, In the **Actions** menu, select **Create snapshot**. 

The wizard opens.

- 4 Select the volume(s) you want to include in the snapshot set.

**Note:** If the volume you select has dependent volumes listed, Adaptec strongly recommends that you copy the volume *and* its dependencies, to avoid losing related data.

- 5 Type a name or description for the snapshot, then click **Next**.

The Snapshot Settings screen opens. The pool for the snapshot is automatically assigned.

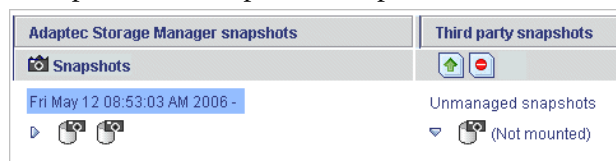
- 6 Set the mount point for the snapshot. (If you don't want to mount the snapshot, select **None** from the iSCSI Storage Host drop-down list, then skip to [Step 7](#).)
  - a Select the iSCSI Storage Host where you want to mount the snapshot, then assign a drive letter.
 

All volumes in a snapshot set are mounted or unmounted. If you mount the snapshot set, all volumes are mounted on the same server.
  - b Set the access type (**Read only** or **Read/Write**).
  - c If you are copying multiple volumes, click the tab of the next volume, then repeat Steps 4 to 6.

- 7 Click **Apply** to begin the snapshot immediately. The Job Manager opens (see [page 92](#)) and the job begins.

To schedule the snapshot for a later time or to create the snapshot on a recurring basis, see [Scheduling a Snapshot Job on page 56](#).

When the snapshot has been created, it appears in the Enterprise View. Select any snapshot in the Enterprise View to open the Snapshot View, shown in the next figure.



**Caution:** Carefully monitor the capacity of the pool that contains your snapshots. At this time, when the pool reaches maximum capacity, all snapshots contained within it will go offline. See [Recovering Snapshots After a Pool Capacity Failure on page 114](#) for more information.

## Mounting a Snapshot Set

When you create a snapshot set, you have the option to mount it to a specific system on your IP SAN. (The individual snapshots within a snapshot set are either all mounted or all unmounted. You can't mount just some individual snapshots.) If you choose *not* to mount a snapshot set during creation, you can mount it after it has been created.

To mount a snapshot set:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Host you want.
- 2 In the Snapshots View, select the title of the snapshot set.



- 3 Click the **Mount Snapshots** button (shown at right). Or, In the **Actions** menu, select **Mount snapshot set.**



The Mount Snapshot Set window opens.

- 4 Select the iSCSI Storage Host on which to mount the snapshots.
- 5 Set a mount point for the snapshots of each volume by selecting a drive letter or entering the full path to an empty directory.

Each snapshot must have its own mount point.

- 6 Set the access type (**Read only** or **Read/Write**).

All snapshots in the snapshot set will have the same access type.

- 7 Click **OK** to mount the snapshot set.

**Caution:** If you set up a recurring job that creates and mounts a snapshot on the same disk drive, you must free the disk drive after each job or the job will fail.

## Deleting a Snapshot Set

Although you can't delete an individual snapshot, you can delete an entire snapshot set.

To delete a snapshot set:

- 1 In the Snapshots View, select the title of the snapshot set.
- 2 Click the **Delete Snapshots** button (shown at right). Or, In the **Actions** menu, select **Delete snapshot set.**
- 3 Click **Yes** to delete the snapshot set.



## Creating Target Based Snapshots

ASM provides application consistent snapshots for Windows volumes (VSS). For other operating systems you must use the command line utility to perform snapshot operations. You can also snapshot logical devices using ASM, for non-Windows operating systems. To perform a snapshot, launch ASM, right-click a logical device and select the snapshot option. ASM will allow the user to create the snapshot immediately or schedule the snapshot to occur at a later time.

To create a target based snapshot:

**Note:** Ensure to disconnect all the initiators before creating a target based snapshot.

- 1 Create a logical device using manual provisioning from ASM.
- 2 Set the authentication type to either **CHAP** or **None** and assign to any initiator.
- 3 Login to the new logical device and store data in it.
- 4 Log off the initiator.

**Note:** Always log off the parent before creating a target based snapshot, as target based snapshots are not application consistent snapshots]

- 5 Select the target in the Enterprise View and right-click the logical device and select **Create Snapshot**.
- 6 Provide a description to the target based snapshot.
- 7 Select the **Access Type**.
  - Read Only
  - Read Write
- 8 Select the **Authentication Type**.
  - CHAP
  - None

**Note:** By default the authentication type is set to be same as the parent.

- 9 Assign to the initiator.

**Note:** Assign to the provisioned system if you want to mount the TBS using mount option.

- 10 When the target based snapshots are created the snapshots will be listed under ASM snapshots in the Enterprise View.

**Note:** If you create CLI snapshots, they will be listed under third party snapshots.

## Mounting a Target Based Snapshot

You can mount a TBS onto any provisioned system. Complete these steps to mount a target based snapshot onto a provisioned system.

**Note:** Refresh the ASM once before trying to mount the TBS, to ensure that it selects the latest available drive letter.

- 1 Select the Snapshot from the Enterprise View, right-click the snapshot and choose an option to mount.  
**Note:** Only snapshots with correct file system can be mounted.
- 2 Select the drive letter and CHAP information.
- 3 Go to My Computer and check if the TBS is successfully mounted and has all the data of the parent volume.

## Performing Roll back of a Mirror Snapshot

You cannot perform a snapshot rollback of a mirrored volume. To rollback the user will need to perform the following steps:

- 1 Break the mirrored volume into basic non-mirrored volumes.
- 2 Logout any initiator connections to the volume.
- 3 Issue rollback from the CLI and wait for rollback to complete.
- 4 Once rollback is complete, login to the volume.
- 5 Recreate the mirror with full resynchronization.

If a full resynchronization is required during a mirror failover, existing snapshots on the slave plex that is being resynchronized will be deleted.

## Performing Roll back of a Target Based Snapshot

Rollback operation copies the data from the snapshot volume to the original volume. So if changes were made to the original volume, all such changes will be lost and data at the time of snapshot taken will be replicated to the original volume.

- 1 After taking the snapshot, login to the original volume and modify the data,. Log out both parent and snapshot volume from all initiators.
- 2 Select the Snapshot from the enterprise view and right-click on target based snapshot and select **Roll back Snapshot set**.
- 3 To verify if the progress of the roll back, select the target in the Enterprise view and check the roll back status.
- 4 Once the rollback is complete, login to the parent volume and verify if the rollback is completed successfully.

## Creating Volume Snapshots

Volume snapshots are snapshots of a file or directory on a specific volume, taken at any time.

**Note:** Volume snapshots are supported only in Windows 2003.

To create volume snapshots,

- 1 Create a pool.
- 2 Create a logical drive using the provisioning agent.  
**Note:** The pool should have capacity to hold all the snapshots you present in a particular logical device.
- 3 Add file(s) to your logical device.
- 4 In ASM, click the provisioning agent in the Enterprise view. All the associated volumes are display in the Physical and Logical Device view.
- 5 Right click the volume you want to snapshot and click **Create Snapshot**.  
**Note:** The maximum number of volumes you can include in a snapshot set is 4 from a single iSCSI storage appliance, and is 9 if you are using 3 iSCSI storage appliances.
- 6 Select the volume you want to snapshot. Enter a description and click **Next**.
- 7 Select the **Managed system, Drive** and **Access Type** and click **Next**.
- 8 Click **Apply** to create the snapshot or **Schedule** to snapshot the volume at a specific time.

## Ensuring Pool Capacity for Your Snapshots

Ensuring that there is adequate capacity in a pool to maintain your snapshots is extremely important. Currently, when a pool reaches maximum capacity, all snapshots contained within it go offline and are only retrievable manually.

Always carefully monitor the capacity of any pool that contains snapshots to avoid the lengthy retrieval process and prevent snapshot loss.

### Recovering from a Pool Capacity Warning

Adaptec Storage Manager generates a warning message when pool capacity reaches 5%. A second warning message is generated when pool capacity reaches 3%.

When you receive one of these messages, delete any unneeded volumes from the pool or expand the size of the pool *as soon as possible*.

### Recovering from a Pool Capacity Failure

If pool capacity becomes exhausted, all snapshots within that pool (and all the volumes on which the snapshots are based) go offline, and Adaptec Storage Manager generates a failure message.

To recover, see [Recovering Snapshots After a Pool Capacity Failure](#) on page 114.

## Scheduling a Snapshot Job

If a job is lengthy and limits access to your iSCSI Storage Appliance, you may want to set a date and time for the job to complete, instead of running the job while there is activity on your IP SAN. If a job must be performed regularly, you can schedule it to recur at preset times.

At this time, on the iSCSI Storage branch of Adaptec Storage Manager, you can schedule snapshot jobs.

To schedule a job:

- 1 Complete each step of the task until you are prompted to click **Apply**. (*Don't* click **Apply**.)
- 2 Click **Schedule**.

The schedule window opens.

- 3 Set the date and time for the job.

**Note:** Keep geography in mind—If you are scheduling jobs on an iSCSI Storage Appliance located in another geographical area, remember that the time you set for a scheduled job is the *Management Service's* time, which may be different from local time or the iSCSI Storage Appliance's time. You will be prompted to select a new time if the one you've set occurs in the past on the Management Service.

- 4 If you want this job to occur regularly, set the frequency, and set the number of snapshots to retain at one time.

**Note:** When the maximum number of snapshots is reached, the oldest snapshot will be replaced by a new one.

- 5 Click **Apply**.

The job is saved in the Schedule Manager. To check the status of a scheduled job, see the next section.

**Caution:** If you set up a recurring job that creates and mounts a snapshot on the same disk drive, you must free the disk drive after each job or the job will fail.

### Checking on Scheduled Jobs

You can use Adaptec Storage Manager's Schedule Manager to monitor and modify the jobs you have scheduled. (To schedule a job, see [page 56](#).)

Jobs are associated with Management Services. If you have multiple Management Services on your IP SAN, the Schedule Manager displays the scheduled jobs associated with each Management Service separately.

To check on scheduled jobs:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the Management Service.
- 2 In the **Configure** menu, select the Management Service you want, then select **Schedules**.

The Schedule Manager opens on the Schedules tab of a new window. The Execution Result column shows the current condition of each job:

- **Success**—The job has been completed successfully.
- **Success\***—A recurring job has been completed once and will be repeated at the scheduled time.
- **Warning**—The job has not been completed successfully. A recoverable error has occurred, such as a job missing its start time.
- **Failure**—The job has not completed successfully. A non-recoverable error has occurred.

The Schedule Manager displays all scheduled jobs in order of scheduled start time, and includes basic information about each job. Although you can't sort the jobs in any other order, you can reorganize the columns in the Schedule Manager by clicking and dragging the column heads.

**Note:** For more information about a Warning or Failure message, double-click the job to open the Job Properties window.) You can undo a failed job—see [page 94](#).

- 3 Close the Schedules window when you're done.

### Modifying a Scheduled Job

If your requirements change, you can reschedule a job to a different date or time, or change the frequency with which it recurs. For recurring snapshot jobs, you can also change the number of snapshots to retain at one time.

To modify a scheduled job:

- 1 Open the Schedule Manager (see [page 57](#)).
- 2 Select the job you want to change, then click **Modify Scheduled Job**.
- 3 In the Modify Scheduled Job window, make the required changes, then click **OK**.

The job and Schedule Manager are updated with the new information.

### What if a job misses its start time?

If a job misses its start time, it must be rescheduled. For instructions, see [Modifying a Scheduled Job on page 58](#).

If a recurring job misses its start time, it is automatically rescheduled to run at the next scheduled interval.

### Deleting a Scheduled Job

If a scheduled job is no longer required, you can delete it from the Job Manager.

To delete a job:

- 1 Open the Schedule Manager (see [page 57](#)).
- 2 Select the job you want to delete, then click **Delete scheduled job**.
- 3 Click **Yes** to confirm the deletion.

The job is deleted.

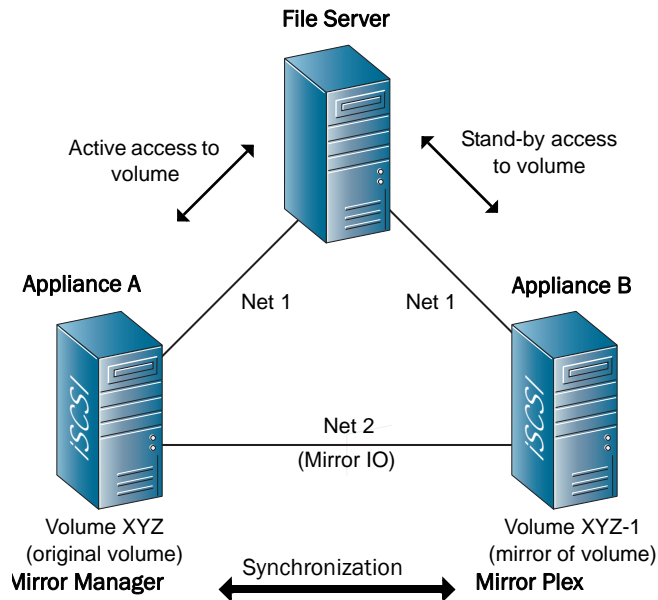
## Backing Up Your Data with Mirrored Volumes

You can mirror a volume to add another layer of data protection and increase data availability.

**Note:** Mirroring is supported on iSCSI Storage Hosts only.

When a volume is *mirrored*, a second volume residing on a second iSCSI Storage Appliance becomes a duplicate of the original volume, and the data between the volume and its mirror is continually synchronized. If a data-access problem occurs on the original volume, *failover* (from the original volume to the mirror) occurs automatically.

A dedicated link between the volume and its mirror is required, to support the continual synchronization.



## Mirror Managers and Mirror Plexes

The original volume is called the mirror *manager*; its mirror is called the mirror *plex*. The mirror plex must have a name that's unique across both iSCSI Storage Appliances. Data is written to the mirror manager first; then, the mirror plex is synchronized with the mirror manager.

Once a mirrored volume is created, you can use Adaptec Storage Manager to manage it. This section describes how to:

- Create a mirrored volume (see [page 59](#)).
- Extend a mirrored volume (see [page 60](#)).
- Force a failover on a mirrored volume (see [page 60](#)).
- Fail back a mirrored volume (see [page 60](#)).
- Break a mirrored volume (see [page 61](#)).
- Delete a mirrored volume (see [page 62](#)).

## Creating a Mirrored Volume

You can mirror a new volume or an existing volume.

**Note:** The MPIO DSM driver (see [page 14](#)) must be installed on the iSCSI Storage Host that's accessing the volume. Without the MPIO driver, automatic failover can't occur.

To create a mirrored volume:

- 1 In the Volumes View, right-click the volume you want to mirror, then select **Create remote mirror plex**.

The Define Remote Mirror Plex window opens.



- In the Pools list, select the pool in which you want to create the mirror.

Only pools with sufficient space that also reside in a different iSCSI Storage Appliance than the original volume appear in the Pools list.

- (Optional) Click **Advanced settings** to adjust the capacity display units.
- Click **Next**, review the mirror settings, then click **Apply**.

The Job Manager opens (see [page 92](#)) and the job begins.

When the job is complete, the volume and its mirror can be used.

**Note:** If Adaptec Storage Manager displays a message that indicates there is insufficient space to create a mirror plex, press **F5** then try creating the mirror plex again.

## Extending a Mirrored Volume

You can increase the size of a volume, up to the space available in its pool. If you want to increase the size of a mirrored volume, the mirror also has to have enough space in its pool to be extended by the same amount.

To extend a mirrored volume:

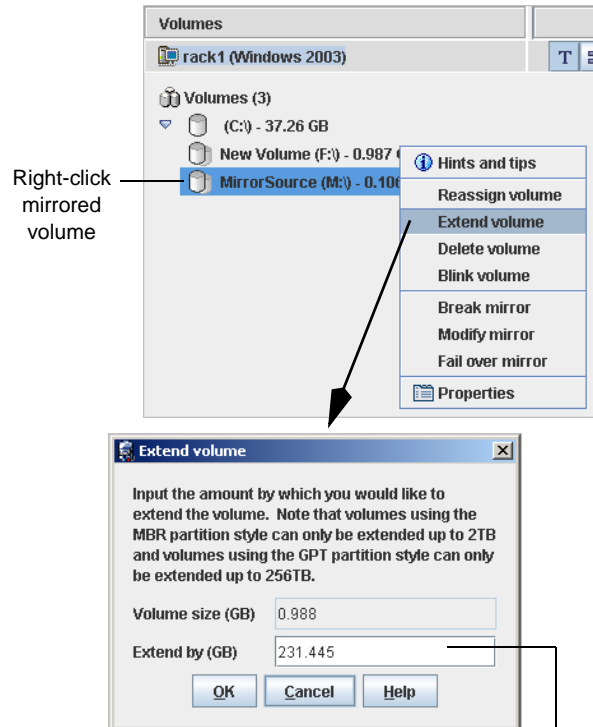
- In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Host you want.
- In the Volumes View, right-click the mirrored volume you want, then select **Extend volume**.

The Extend Volume window opens.

By default, the Extend By field is set to the space available in the pool. Adjust the number to suit your requirements, then click **OK**.

The Job Manager opens (see [page 92](#)) and the job begins.

When the job is complete, the volume appears in the Volumes view with its new size.



The default extension equals the maximum available space

## Failing Over a Mirrored Volume

When a data-access problem occurs on a mirrored volume, *failover* (from the original volume to the mirror) occurs automatically. You can also force a failover. You might want to do this if:

- You want to test the failover setup.
- You need to take the volume (or mirror manager) off-line for maintenance.

**Note:** You can't fail over a mirrored volume unless the mirror is fully synchronized.

To fail over a mirrored volume:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Host you want.
- 2 In the Volumes View, right-click the mirrored volume you want, then select **Fail over mirror**.
- 3 Click **Yes** to fail over the mirror.

The mirror is failed over. Any system that was accessing the original volume automatically begins to access the mirror instead.

## Failing Back a Mirrored Volume

When a data-access problem occurs on a mirrored volume, *failover* (from the original volume to the mirror) occurs automatically. Use Adaptec Storage Manager to fail back the mirrored volume and restore the original volume to mirror manager after the problem has been solved.

**Note:** You can't fail back a mirrored volume unless the mirror is synchronized.

To fail back a mirrored volume:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Host you want.
- 2 In the Volumes View, right-click the mirrored volume you want, then select **Fail back mirror**.
- 3 Click **Yes** to fail back the mirror.

The mirror is failed back—the original volume is restored as the mirror manager.

## Breaking a Mirrored Volume

You can *break* a mirrored volume so that data on the original volume is no longer duplicated on the second volume.

**Note:** When you break a mirrored volume, you can change the duplicate volume into a new, independent volume by mounting it to a new location.

To break a mirrored volume:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Host you want.
- 2 In the Volumes View, select the mirrored volume you want.
- 3 In the **Actions** menu, select **Break mirror**.

The Break Mirror window opens.

- 4 To break the mirror without retaining the duplicate volume, skip to [Step 5](#).

To mount the duplicate volume to a new location:

- a From the iSCSI Storage Host drop-down list, select an iSCSI Storage Host on which to mount the volume. (Only iSCSI Storage Hosts are listed.)
  - b Select a drive letter for the volume. (Only available drive letters are listed.)  
Alternatively, type the full path to an existing empty directory.
- 5 Click **OK**.

## Removing an Unavailable Mirror Plex

If a mirror plex becomes unavailable (due to a power failure or a failed disk drive, for instance), follow the instructions in this section to permanently disassociate it from the mirror manager.

**Note:** To remove an online mirror plex, see [Breaking a Mirrored Volume on page 61](#).

To remove an unavailable mirror plex:

- 1 In the Volumes View, select the mirrored volume.
- 2 In the Actions menu, select **Remove remote plex association**.
- 3 Click **Yes**.

The association is broken permanently. To recover the storage space, delete the underlying logical device (see [page 85](#)).

If a remote broken mirror plex becomes available again, it would automatically be broken as mirror and will come up as a normal logical device.

## Deleting a Mirrored Volume

You can delete a volume, if required.

**Caution:** When you delete a volume or mirrored volume, all data is destroyed.

To delete a volume:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Host you want.
- 2 In the Volumes View, right-click the mirrored volume you want, then select **Delete volume**.
- 3 Click **Yes** to delete the volume.

The Job Manager opens (see [page 92](#)) and the job begins.

## Backing Up Your Data with Replicas

Replica is an upgrade feature. If the replica feature is locked, you must purchase the feature key from Adaptec Web site.

Replicas are only supported on Windows and Linux operating systems.

Adaptec Storage Manager's replication requires at least two iSCSI Storage Hosts, one deployed at a primary site, and one deployed at a secondary site. Data from a primary site (source) is copied to a secondary site (destination replica). After the data is copied, the destination replica can be broken away and mounted on the secondary site.

To break an existing replica, see [page 65](#).

## Specifying Replica Site

**Note:** To avoid a corrupted replica, ensure that no files are open or in use on the source logical drive before you begin this task.

Before creating a replica for a iSCSI host, add a destination replica site.

To add a replica site,

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Host you want replicate.
- 2 Right-click on the host and click **Management Service Actions** and then click **Manage Replica Site Access**.
- 3 The Manage Replica Site Access dialog opens.
- 4 Click **Add**.
- 5 The Add Replica dialog opens.

- 6 Enter the required details about the destination site and click **Add**.

## Creating Replicas

Adaptec Storage Manager includes a replica wizard to help you create a replica at the specified replica site. A replica can include one volume or multiple volumes, including mirrored volumes.

### To Create a Replica

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Host.
- 2 In the Volumes View, select the volume you want to replicate.
- 3 Click the **Create Replica** button. Or, in the Actions menu, select **Create Replica**.

The replication wizard opens.

Logical device	Pool	Available space	RAID level
<input type="checkbox"/> mbm2-Volume-2-0-replica-120052778	Pool-1	66.318 GB	Simple volume
<input type="checkbox"/> mbm2-Volume-2-0-replica-120052238	Pool-1	66.318 GB	Simple volume
<input type="checkbox"/> mbm2-Volume-2-0-replica-120054389	Pool-1	66.318 GB	Simple volume
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mbm2-Volume-3-0-replica-120053066	Pool-1	66.318 GB	Simple volume

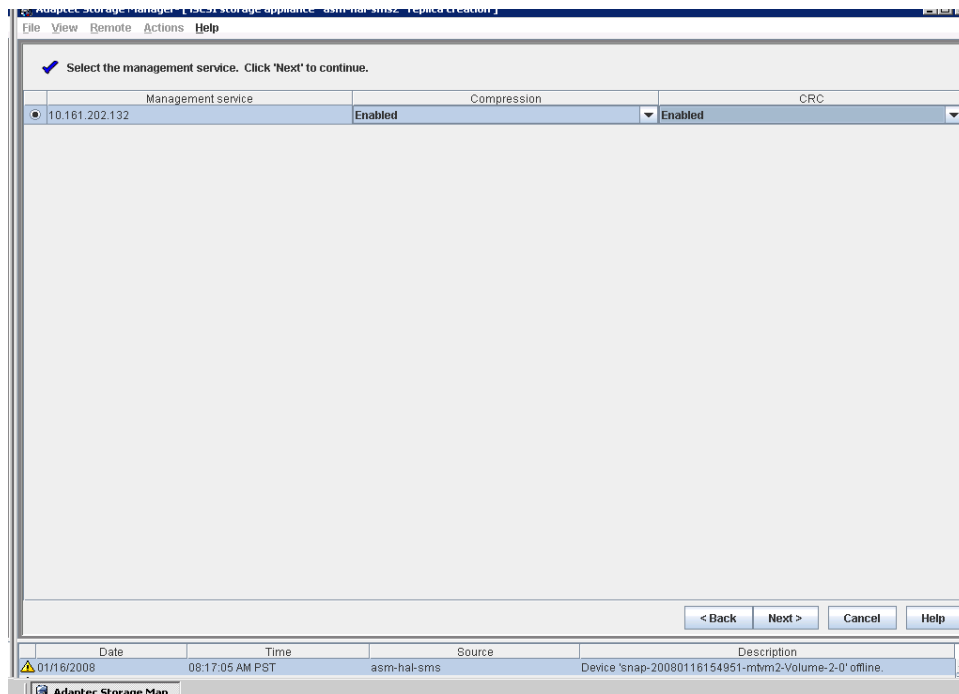
Description

< Back Next > Cancel Help

- Select the logical device(s) you want to include in the replica set.

**Note:** If the logical device you select has dependent volumes listed, Adaptec strongly recommends that you copy the volume and its dependencies, to avoid losing related data.

- Type a name or description for the replica, then click **Next**.
- Select the management service for creating the replica.
  - Set the Compression: Enabled or Disabled
  - Set the CRC: Enabled or Disabled



- Click **Next**.
- Select the replica pool for each volume in the replica set. Then, click **Apply** to create the replica immediately or, click **Schedule** to schedule the replica update for a later time.

When the replica has been created, it appears in the Enterprise View. Select any replica in the Enterprise View to open the Replica View.

## Updating Replica Set

- In the Replica View, select the Replica set section name.
- Right-click the replica set and select **Update Replica Set**.  
The Update replica screen opens.
- Select **Update Now** to update the replica set immediately or **Scheduled Update** to schedule a replica update.

## Aborting a Replica Set Update

- To abort a replica set update. Right-click the replica set and select **Abort Replica Set Update**.

- 2 Click **Yes** to confirm the abort.

## Switching Roles

To change the destination replica site, you need to switch the role of the secondary site management service.

**Note:** Before switching the roles for a replica set, make sure the source volume is logged out of the initiator.

- 1 Right-click the replica set and select **Switch roles**.
- 2 Select the secondary site management service to switch the roles and click **OK**.

## Re-Establishing a Replica Set

To reset the replica details,

- 1 Right-click the replica set and select **Re-establish Replica Details**.
- 2 Select the secondary site management service to switch the roles and click **OK**.

## Mounting a Replica Set

To mount a replica set to a specific iSCSI appliance,

- 1 Right-click the replica set and select **Mount Replica Set**.
- 2 Select an iSCSI appliance as the **Mount Point** and select the **Drive** to mount the replica volume.

## Unmounting a Replica Set

To unmount a replica set,

- 1 Right-click the replica set and select **Unmount Replica Set**.
- 2 Click **Yes** for confirmation.

## Breaking a Replica Set

**Note:** You can not break an individual replica. You can only break an entire replica set.

- 1 In the Replica View, select the Replica set section name.
- 2 Click the **Break Replica** button or, in the Actions menu, select **Break Replica Set**.
- 3 Click **Yes** to break the replica set.

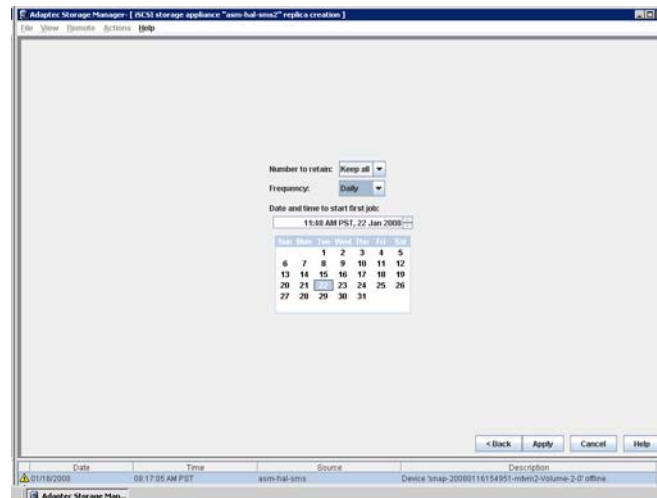
## Scheduling Replica Update

If a job is lengthy and limits access to your iSCSI Storage Appliance, you may want to set a date and time for the job to complete, instead of running the job while there is activity on your IP SAN. If a job must be performed regularly, you can schedule it to recur at preset times.

### To Schedule a Replica Update

- 1 Create the Replica, completing each step of the task until you are prompted to click **Schedule**.

The schedule window opens.



If you want the update to occur regularly, set the frequency, and set the number of replicas to retain at one time.

- 2 Set the date and time for the update.

**Note:** Keep geography in mind—If you are scheduling jobs on an iSCSI Storage Appliance located in another geographical area, remember that the time you set for a scheduled job is the Management Service’s time, which may be different from the local time or the iSCSI Storage Appliance’s time. You will be prompted to select a new time if the one you’ve set occurs in the past on the Management Service.

- 3 Click **Apply**.

The job is saved in the Schedule Manager.

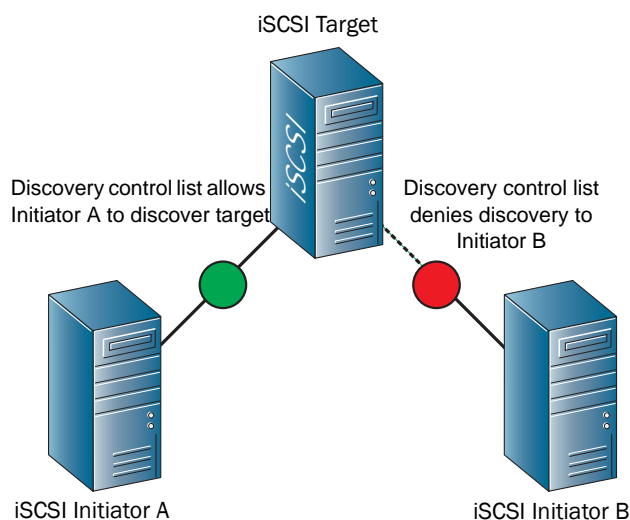
**Caution:** If you set up a recurring job that creates and mounts a snapshot on the same disk drive, you must free the disk drive after each job or the job will fail.

## Controlling Access to Your IP SAN

This chapter describes how to use Adaptec Storage Manager to restrict and control access to your IP SAN and iSCSI targets (logical devices) with Discovery Control Lists, authentication, and the Security Manager.

### Limiting Discovery of iSCSI Targets with Discovery Control Lists

If you want to limit which iSCSI initiators can discover an iSCSI target (logical device), you can create a Discovery control list which will allow one or more specified iSCSI initiators to discover an iSCSI target while preventing other iSCSI initiators from discovering it, as illustrated in this figure.



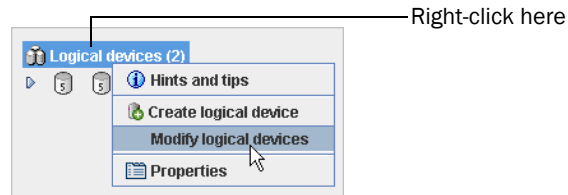
Each iSCSI target can have its own Discovery Control List, with specified iSCSI initiators that are permitted to discover it.

**Note:** Discovery control lists don't prevent iSCSI initiators from logging into iSCSI targets that aren't on their control lists. If you are using iSNS to discover iSCSI targets and want to control which logical devices are logged into by which iSCSI initiators, you must set CHAP authentication. Without CHAP authentication, all iSCSI initiators will be able to log in to all iSCSI targets. See [Controlling Access to Your IP SAN with Authentication on page 69](#) for more information.



## Modifying a Discovery Control List

- 1 In the Enterprise View, click the iSCSI Storage Appliance you want.
- 2 In the Logical Devices View, right-click the words **Logical devices** then select **Modify logical devices**.



The wizard opens. See the figures in *Provisioning Storage Manually* on page 35 for more information.

- 3 At the top of the wizard, click the tab of the pool you want, then click **Next**.

The next screen of the wizard opens.

- 4 Click **Add Initiator**.

The Add iSCSI Initiator window opens.

- 5 Enter the IQN (iSCSI Qualified Name) assigned to the iSCSI initiator installed on your system.
- 6 Enter a name (or *alias*) for the initiator. The name must begin with an alphabetic character, and can contain only letters and numbers.
- 7 (*Optional—Advanced users only*) Click **Advanced settings** to enable or disable Protocol Data Unit and iSCSI ping settings.

**Note:** Refer to your iSCSI initiator’s documentation for more information about the advanced settings.

- 8 Click **OK**.

The iSCSI initiator appears in the Initiators drop-down menu.

- 9 Repeat Steps 4 to 8 to add more initiators, if required.
- 10 From the Initiators drop-down menu, select the initiator you want.
- 11 From the list of logical devices, select the logical device(s) that you want the selected initiator to discover, then click the right arrow (>).

If you want the selected initiator to discover *all* the logical devices, click the double right arrows (>>).

Repeat Steps 10 and 11 for each iSCSI initiator.

**Note:** Each logical device can support up to 512 iSCSI initiators.

- 12 Click **Next** again, then review the configuration summary.

Click **Back** to change the configuration.

- 13 Click **Apply**, then click **Yes**.

The logical devices are created or modified, and iSCSI initiator assignments are saved in the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

## Controlling Access to Your IP SAN with Authentication

When you create a new volume (see [page 34](#)) or logical device ([page 35](#)), you can set an authentication method so that any server that attempts to log in to your iSCSI Storage Appliance is forced to authenticate itself.

**Note:** Supported authentication methods vary by iSCSI initiator. Refer to your iSCSI initiator documentation for more information.

Once an authentication method is set, any server trying to log in without authentication, or with the incorrect authentication, is rejected.

Two authentication methods are available in Adaptec Storage Manager:

- **Challenge Handshake Authentication Password (CHAP)**—Default setting

**Note:** If you are using iSNS (see [page 121](#)) to discover iSCSI targets and want to control which iSCSI targets can be logged into by which iSCSI initiators, you must set CHAP authentication. Without CHAP authentication, all iSCSI initiators will be able to log in to all iSCSI targets.

- **Secure Remote Password (SRP)**

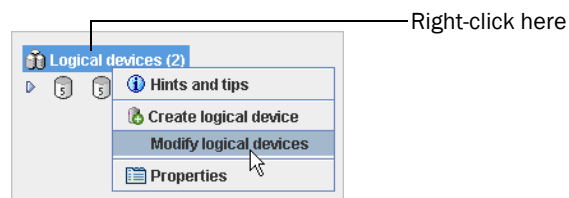
You can choose not to set any authentication method. When authentication for a provisioned volume or logical device is set to None, the authentication method (if any) is set by the iSCSI initiator instead of your iSCSI Storage Appliance, and your iSCSI Storage Appliance allows a server to log in when the server bypasses security or when the server-requested authentication is completed successfully.

## Modifying the Authentication Settings

You can add authentication, change authentication methods, or remove authentication from any provisioned volume or logical device. You can change the access settings for any provisioned volume or logical device.

To change an authentication setting:

- 1 In the Logical Devices View, right-click the words **Logical devices**, then select **Modify logical devices**.



The wizard opens.

- 2 Change the authentication settings as required. (For more detailed instructions, see [Step 7 of \*Provisioning Storage Manually\* on page 35.](#))
- 3 Click **Next** to continue, click **Next** again, then review the configuration summary. Click **Back** to change the configuration.

- 4 Click **Apply**, then click **Yes**.

The authentication settings are modified.

## Limiting User Access to Your IP SAN with the Security Manager

To protect your IP SAN, you can use Adaptec Storage Manager's Security Manager to control which users can access and modify your iSCSI storage.

Each Adaptec Storage Manager user is given a password and is assigned one of two access privilege levels, *Administrator* level or *Operator* level (see [page 70](#)). To access Adaptec Storage Manager and your IP SAN, the user enters his or her password when logging in to the Management Service (see [Step 2 on page 30](#)).

**Note:** Multiple users can be logged into the same Management Service at the same time.

A user is associated with a specific Management Service. If your IP SAN includes more than one Management Service, you can:

- Add the same user to all Management Services, or limit that user to specific Management Services only.
- Assign the same user different privilege levels on different Management Services.

### Understanding Access Privilege Levels

This section describes the two access privilege levels supported by Adaptec Storage Manager.

#### Administrator Level

Administrators have full access to your IP SAN, and can manage and modify your iSCSI storage as required.

Adaptec Storage Manager requires at least one Administrator-level user.

#### Operator Level

Operators have restricted access to your IP SAN, as described in this table.

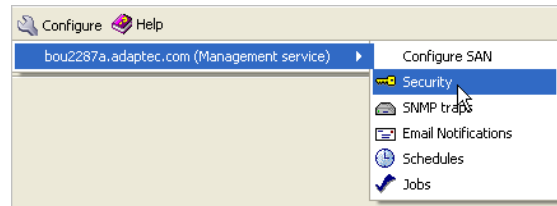
Operators can...	Operators can't...
Blink a hardware component, such as a disk driver or iSCSI Storage Appliance	Provision storage to an iSCSI Storage Host
View Properties window of all storage components of your IP SAN	Create, modify, or delete a pool, volume, or logical device
Verify a pool	Mirror a volume or modify or break a mirrored volume
Create a hot spare	Create or delete a snapshot
View event logs	
Save a support archive	
Change Adaptec Storage Manager preferences	
View online Help	

## Opening the Security Manager

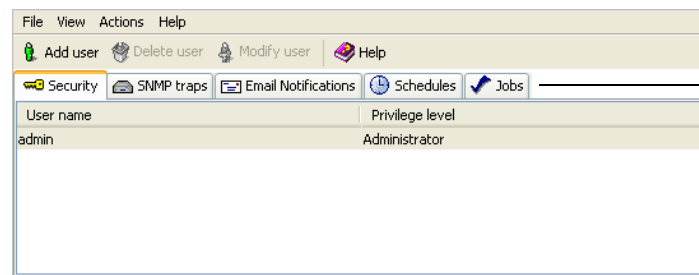
This section describes how to open the Security Manager and add users.

To configure the Security Manager:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the Management Service.
- 2 In the **Configure** menu, select the Management Service you want, then select **Security**.



The Security Manager opens on the Security tab of a new window.



You can access other utilities in this window, such as the Schedule Manager (see [page 57](#)), by clicking their tabs.

By default, a single user—with the administrator name and password that you added during Adaptec Storage Manager installation—is included on the Security List. You can add, modify, and delete users as your requirements change:

- To add a user, see the next section.
- To modify a user's name or password, see [page 72](#).
- To delete a user, see [page 72](#).

## Adding a User to the Security Manager

To add a user to the Security Manager:

- 1 Open the Security Manager (see [page 71](#)).
- 2 In the tool bar, click **Add user**.

The User Properties window opens.

- 3 Enter a user name, then enter and confirm a password for that user. You *must* enter a password.

**Note:** Be sure to note the passwords you enter; they won't appear anywhere on-screen in the Security Manager. Security passwords are case-sensitive.

- 4 Select a Privilege Level from the drop-down menu. (See [Understanding Access Privilege Levels on page 70](#) for more information.)
- 5 Click **Add**.

The user appears in the Security Manager.

- 6 Continue adding users as required for your IP SAN.

## Modifying a User's Information

To change a user's name or password:

- 1 Open the Security Manager (see [page 71](#)).
- 2 Select the user's name, then click **Modify user**. (Alternatively, double-click the user's name.)

The User Properties window opens.

- 3 Modify the user's information as required, then click **Modify**.

**Note:** Be sure to note the passwords you enter; they won't appear anywhere on-screen in the Security Manager. Security passwords are case-sensitive.

The new information is saved in the Security Manager.

## Removing a User from the Security Manager

You can remove any user from the Security Manager. (At least one user with Administrator-level privileges must remain.) Once a user has been deleted, he or she no longer has access to your IP SAN through Adaptec Storage Manager.

To remove a recipient from the Security Manager:

- 1 Open the Security Manager. (See [page 71](#).)
- 2 Select the user's name, then click **Delete user**.
- 3 Click **Yes** to confirm the deletion.

The recipient is removed from the Security Manager and no longer has access your IP SAN through Adaptec Storage Manager.

---

## Modifying Your iSCSI Storage

This chapter explains how to add new pools, volumes, and logical devices to your IP SAN, and how to modify those components as your iSCSI storage needs change. It also describes how to add more iSCSI Storage Appliances, iSCSI Hosts, and Management Services to your IP SAN.

### Adding More Components to Your IP SAN

You can add additional Management Services, iSCSI Storage Appliances, and iSCSI Storage Hosts to your IP SAN at any time.

- To add a Management Service, see the next section.
- To add an iSCSI Storage Appliance, see [page 74](#).
- To add an iSCSI Storage Host, see [page 74](#).

#### Adding a Management Service

If you have installed a Management Service on another system and want to use it to manage new iSCSI Storage Appliances, follow the instructions in this section to add that Management Service to Adaptec Storage Manager.

**Note:** An iSCSI Storage Appliance can be associated with (or *added to*) only one Management Service at a time. An iSCSI Storage Appliance already being managed by an existing Management Service can't be added to a new Management Service.

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select **iSCSI Storage**.
- 2 In the Actions menu, click **Add management service**.

The Login to Management Service window opens.

- 3 Enter the name or TCP/IP address of the system on which the Management Service is installed, then enter the Administrator user name and password that you set when you installed Adaptec Storage Manager.
- 4 Click **Connect**.

The Management Service is added to the iSCSI Storage branch.

## Adding an iSCSI Storage Appliance

If you have installed additional iSCSI Storage Appliances, follow these instructions to add them to Adaptec Storage Manager.

**Note:** An iSCSI Storage Appliance can be associated with (or *added to*) only one Management Service at a time.

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the Management Service.
- 2 In the Actions menu, click **Add iSCSI storage appliance**.  
The Add iSCSI Storage Appliance window opens.
- 3 Enter the host name or TCP/IP address of your iSCSI Storage Appliance, then click **Add**. The TCP/IP address appears on the front panel LCD display of your Snap Server 700i Series.

The iSCSI Storage Appliance is added to the Management Service.

### Using the Wizard

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the Management Service.
- 2 Click **Add new iSCSI storage appliance**.  
The Add iSCSI Storage Appliance window opens.
- 3 Enter the host name or TCP/IP address of your iSCSI Storage Appliance, then click **Add**. The TCP/IP address appears on the front panel LCD display of your Snap Server 700i Series.

The iSCSI Storage Appliance is added to the Management Service.

## Adding an iSCSI Storage Host

To add a new iSCSI Storage Host to Adaptec Storage Manager:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the Management Service.
- 2 In the Actions menu, click **Add iSCSI storage host**.  
The Add iSCSI Storage Host window opens.
- 3 Enter the host name of an iSCSI Storage Host. Alternatively, if you assigned a static IP address to the iSCSI Storage Host, enter it instead of the host name.
- 4 Click **Add**.

The system is added to the Management Service. To provision storage to the system, see “Provisioning Storage Automatically” on page 34.

### Using the iSCSI Storage Appliance Wizard

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the Management Service.
- 2 Click **Add new iSCSI storage appliance**.  
The Add iSCSI Storage Appliance window opens.
- 3 Enter the host name of an iSCSI Storage Host. Alternatively, if you assigned a static IP address to the iSCSI Storage Host, enter it instead of the host name.

#### 4 Click **Add**.

The system is added to the Management Service. To provision storage to the system, see “Provisioning Storage Automatically” on page 34.

## Capacity Limitations

This section lists the capacity limitations for the components in your IP SAN.

Component Description	Capacity Limitation
Number of pools in an iSCSI Storage Appliance	20
Maximum pool size	512 TB
Number of characters in a pool name	Up to 15
Physical devices in a RAID 5 or RAID 6 pool	16
Physical devices in a RAID 0 or RAID 10 pool	100 Each RAID 0 or RAID 10 can handle upto 100 SAS devices or 52 SATA devices.
Physical devices in a RAID 1 pool	2
Logical devices in a pool	512
Logical devices supported by an iSCSI Storage Appliance	512
Number of characters in a logical device name	Up to 32
Maximum pools	20
Maximum volumes/logical devices	512—includes basic, snapshot, mirrored, replica source, replica destination, and cloning
Maximum snapshots	256—includes snapshots, replica source, replica destination, and cloning
Maximum mirror plexes	20— includes any combination of master/slave
Maximum replica volumes	40— includes any combination of source/destination Each replica volume consumes 1 volume and 2 snapshots.
Maximum clones	20—while clone is in progress, consumes 1 volume and 1 snapshot. On completion, the cloned volume will become a basic volume.

## Creating and Modifying Pools

In Adaptec Storage Manager, a storage pool is created by grouping disk drives together to form a virtual storage unit. Each pool includes RAID (the RAID level depends on how many disk drives are in the pool) and can also include a hot spare for an additional level of data protection. Logical devices and volumes are then built from the storage space contained within that pool.

Once a pool is created, you can use Adaptec Storage Manager to increase its capacity, change its RAID level, and make other modifications.

This section describes how to:



- Create a new pool after setup is complete (see the following section).
- Create a pool using express configuration (see [page 76](#))
- Add capacity to an existing pool (see [page 77](#)).
- Change the RAID level of a pool (see [page 78](#)).
- Move a pool to another iSCSI Storage Appliance (see [page 78](#)).
- Enable or disable the controller read or write cache for a pool (see [page 80](#)).
- Delete a single pool (see [page 81](#)) or all pools (see [page 81](#)).

## Creating a New Pool

You can add new pools to your IP SAN at any time, as long as adequate disk drive space is available. You can provision storage from a new pool *immediately*. You don't have to wait for the build/verify process to complete.

To create a new pool:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- 2 On the toolbar, click **Create**, then select **Create Pool**.

Alternately, click the **Create Pool** button in the Logical Devices View, as shown above right.



The wizard opens.

- 3 Select a configuration method:
  - If you select **Express configuration...**, continue with “Creating Pools Using Express Configuration” on page 76.
  - If you select **Custom configuration...**, continue with “Step 3: Creating RAID Pools” on page 32.

## Creating Pools Using Express Configuration

Adaptec Storage Manager offers two methods for creating pools—express configuration and custom configuration. This section describes how to use the express configuration method.

**Note:** For instructions on creating pools using custom configuration, see “Step 3: Creating RAID Pools” on page 32.

### About the Express Configuration Method

When you use express configuration, Adaptec Storage Manager automatically creates pools by grouping together same-sized physical disk drives, and assigns RAID levels based on the number of physical disk drives in a pool:

- A pool with three or more physical disk drives is assigned RAID 5.
- A pool with two physical disk drives is assigned RAID 1.

- A pool with only a single physical disk drive becomes a simple volume, which does not offer redundancy.

**Note:** To create a pool with any other RAID level, you must use the custom method, as described in “Step 3: Creating RAID Pools” on page 32. See “RAID Quick Reference” on page 141 for more information about RAID levels.

SAS and SATA disk drives are grouped in separate pools. The maximum number of pools created depends on the number of disk drives in your iSCSI Storage Appliance. Up to 20 pools are supported on a single iSCSI Storage Appliance.

Pool size is set by Adaptec Storage Manager and automatically maximizes the capacity of the disk drives. Pool size can't be adjusted during creation, even using custom configuration. (To change pool size after a pool has been created, see [Adding Capacity to a Pool on page 77.](#))

### Creating Pools with the Express Method

To create pools:

- 1 Select **Express configuration...**, then click **Next**.
- 2 Review the information that is displayed.

To exclude specific disk drives or to make other changes, click **Modify pools**. See [Step 5 on page 32](#) for more information.

- 3 Click **Apply**, then click **Yes** to confirm.

The pool is created. You can provision storage from a new pool *immediately*, without waiting for the build/verify process to complete.

**Caution:** Don't remove any drive included in the pool while the pool is building.

### Adding Capacity to a Pool

You can add disk drives to an existing pool to *expand* its capacity without changing its RAID level. When you expand a pool, stored data is distributed (or *migrated*) across all the original and new disk drives.

You can expand pools with any of these RAID levels: RAID 0, RAID 5, RAID 6, or RAID 10. The maximum supported size for a pool is 512 TB.

To increase the capacity of a pool:

- 1 In the Logical Devices View, select the pool you want.
- 2 In the Actions menu, click **Expand or migrate pool**.

The wizard opens to the Choose RAID Level window. (*Don't* change the RAID level.)

- 3 Click **Next**.

The Modify Pool window opens.

- 4 Select available disk drives to add to the pool. Unavailable disk drives are indicated by blue check marks.
- 5 Click **Next**, then review the pool settings.
- 6 Click **Apply**, then click **Yes** to expand the pool.

The capacity of the pool is increased. You can use the new storage space right away.

## Changing a Pool's RAID Level

If your requirements change, you can change the RAID level of an existing pool. You might want to do this to increase the capacity or performance of a pool, add redundancy to a pool, or to make disk drive space available for other uses.

When you change the RAID level of an existing pool, stored data is migrated across existing and new disk drives.

This table lists supported migrations:

From RAID Level	To RAID Level
Simple Volume	RAID 1
RAID 0	RAID 5 or RAID 10
RAID 1	RAID 5 or RAID 10
RAID 5	RAID 10 or RAID 6

You can also migrate from RAID 5 to RAID 0. If the pool has a spare drive associated with it, the RAID 0 pool retains the spare drive.

**Note:** Migrations that do not involve a change in RAID level are also supported in RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 5, and RAID 6. See [Adding Capacity to a Pool on page 77](#) for more information.

To change the RAID level of a pool:

- 1 In the Logical Devices View, select the pool you want.
- 2 In the Actions menu, click **Expand or migrate pool**.  
The wizard opens to the Choose RAID Level window.
- 3 Select a new RAID level. (Only supported RAID levels are listed.)
- 4 Click **Next**.  
The Modify Pool window opens.
- 5 If prompted, select additional disk drives to support the new RAID level.
- 6 Click **Next**, then review the pool settings.
- 7 Click **Apply**, then click **Yes** to change the pool's RAID level.

The RAID level is changed.

## Moving a Pool to Another iSCSI Storage Appliance

You can move an existing pool to another iSCSI Storage Appliance, if required. When you move a pool, you transfer its RAID data and transfer its disk drives to the new appliance.

### About Foreign and Alien Pools

To move a pool, first you export it from the original iSCSI Storage Appliance. An exported pool is referred to as a *foreign pool*. Then, you import the foreign pool to the new iSCSI Storage Appliance.

If an error (for instance, a power failure) occurs while a pool is being created, and the pool is only partially completed, it's referred to as an *alien* pool. In Adaptec Storage Manager, alien pools are grayed out in the Logical Devices View and can't be used to store data. You should delete alien pools from Adaptec Storage Manager.

### Moving a Pool

You must complete these basic steps to move a pool to another iSCSI Storage Appliance:

- 1 Export the pool. (Exporting a pool prepares its RAID configuration for transfer.)
- 2 Move the disk drives that comprise the pool to the new iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- 3 Import the pool.
- 4 Reset authentication on any logical devices in the pool.

**Notes** 1) Ensure that no iSCSI initiators are accessing a pool before you attempt to export it. Pools being accessed can't be exported. 2) Adaptec recommends that you not export a pool while it is building, rebuilding, or synchronizing. If you do, it appears as an alien pool when you import it to a new iSCSI Storage Appliance.

To move a pool to another iSCSI Storage Appliance:

**Note:** If possible, record the authentication settings of any logical devices in the pool. Ideally, you should re-use the same settings when resetting authentication.

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance you want.
- 2 In the Logical Devices View, select the pool you want.
- 3 In the **Actions** menu, select **Export pool**.
- 4 Click **Yes** to export the pool.  
The pool's status changes to *foreign*.
- 5 Shut down *both* iSCSI Storage Appliances—the appliance you are exporting from *and* the appliance you are importing to. See [Shutting Down the iSCSI Storage Appliance on page 88](#) for instructions.
- 6 Move the disk drives that comprise the pool to the new iSCSI Storage Appliance, following the manufacturer's instructions.
- 7 Power on the new iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- 8 In the Enterprise View of Adaptec Storage Manager, select the new iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- 9 In the Logical Devices View, select the pool you just exported.

**Note:** Only one foreign pool at a time can appear in Adaptec Storage Manager.

- 10 In the **Actions** menu, select **Import pool**.
- 11 Click **Yes** to import the pool.

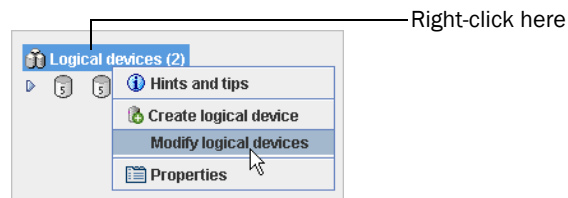
The pool is imported to the new iSCSI Storage Appliance. This process can take up to three minutes.

## Resetting Authentication on Imported Logical Devices

If authentication was set on any logical devices before you exported the pool, it must be reset once the pool is imported.

To reset authentication:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance you want.
- 2 In the Logical Devices View, right-click the words ‘**Logical devices**’, then select **Modify logical devices**.



The wizard opens to the Define Logical Devices screen.

- 3 At the top of the wizard, click the tab of the pool you want.

The logical devices for that pool are displayed.

- 4 (*Optional*) Click inside the Authentication box next to a logical device and select the authentication method.

**Note:** If possible, re-use the authentication settings that were set before you moved the pool. If the pool contains automatically provisioned volumes, use new authentication settings. (You must also reconfigure your iSCSI Storage Hosts with these new settings.)

- If you select **CHAP**—Click **Set CHAP secret**, enter a user name and password, then click **Add**. Click **Cancel** to close the window.

**Note:** If you are using CHAP with the Microsoft iSCSI initiator, the CHAP password must be 12–16 characters long or it will be rejected by the iSCSI initiator.

- If you select **SRP**—Click inside the **Scope** field to type a unique name for the scope, or choose an existing name from the drop-down menu.

- 5 Click **Next**, click **Next** again, then review the configuration summary.

- 6 Click **Apply**, then click **Yes**.

The new settings are saved in the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

## Changing the Controller Cache Settings for a Pool

For each pool, you can use Adaptec Storage Manager to enable or disable the read and write cache of the RAID controller installed in your iSCSI Storage Appliance.

### Enabling or Disabling the Controller Write Cache

**Caution:** Before you change a cache setting, be sure that you fully understand the implications of the new setting.

To enable or disable the controller write cache settings for a pool:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance you want.

- 2 In the Logical Devices View, select the pool you want.
- 3 In the **Actions** menu, select **Configure write cache**, then select either **Enabled** or **Disabled**.
- 4 Click **Yes** to change the cache setting.

The setting is changed.

### Enabling or Disabling the Controller Read Cache

**Caution:** Before you change a cache setting, be sure that you fully understand the implications of the new setting.

To enable or disable the controller write cache settings for a pool:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance you want.
- 2 In the Logical Devices View, select the pool you want.
- 3 In the **Actions** menu, select **Configure read cache**, then select either **Enabled** or **Disabled**.
- 4 Click **Yes** to change the cache setting.

The setting is changed.

### Deleting an Individual Pool

You can delete an individual pool (and all the logical devices that are defined in that pool) if your requirements change. To delete all pools at once, see [page 81](#).

Before you begin, ensure that you have backed up any data that you want to save. When the pool is deleted, any data or programs stored on that pool are also deleted.

To delete a pool:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance you want.
- 2 In the Logical Devices View, select the pool you want to delete.
- 3 In the **Actions** menu, select **Delete pool**.
- 4 Click **Yes** to delete the pool.

The pool is deleted.

**Note:** Depending on your OS, the drive-letter assignments of any remaining drives may change after a pool is deleted and the system is rebooted.

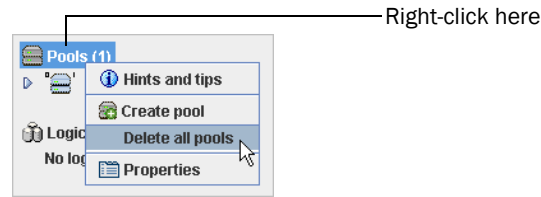
### Deleting All Pools

**Caution:** Deleting all pools destroys all data in the iSCSI Storage Appliance. Before you begin, ensure that you have backed up any data that you want to save.

To delete all pools in an iSCSI Storage Appliance:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance you want.

- In the Logical Devices View, right-click the word ‘**Pools**’, then select **Delete all pools**.



- Click **Yes** to delete all the pools.

The pools are deleted.

## Creating and Modifying Volumes

When Adaptec Storage Manager provisions storage to an iSCSI Storage Host, it creates a logical device, automatically logs into it from the iSCSI Storage Host, and formats it. The result is a *volume*—in Adaptec Storage Manager, a volume is a logical device that has been automatically provisioned to an iSCSI Storage Host.

Volumes appear in the Volumes View. On an iSCSI Storage Host, a volume appears as a local disk drive. Each volume in the Volumes View corresponds to a logical device in the Logical Devices View.

**Note:** For information about storage provisioning on systems running Window XP, Linux, or VMware, see [Creating and Modifying Logical Devices on page 84](#).

Once a volume is created, you can use Adaptec Storage Manager to modify it. This section describes how to:

- Create a new volume after setup is complete (see the following section).
- Add capacity to a volume (see [page 83](#)).
- Reassign a volume to a different iSCSI Storage Host (see [page 83](#)).
- Delete a volume (see [page 83](#)).

**Note:** To mirror a volume to add another layer of data protection, see “Backing Up Your Data with Mirrored Volumes” on page 58.

### Creating a New Volume

You can add new volumes to your IP SAN at any time, as long as adequate pool space is available.

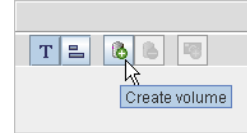
To create a new volume:

- In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Host you want. (To add a new iSCSI Storage Host, see [page 74](#).)

**Note:** A pool with available space must be available on your iSCSI Storage Appliance before you can build a volume or mirrored volume on an iSCSI Storage Host. (To create a mirrored volume, see “Backing Up Your Data with Mirrored Volumes” on page 58.)

- 2 In the **Actions** menu, select **Create volume** or click the **Create Volume** button.

The wizard opens.



- 3 Continue with [Step 3 on page 34](#) of “Provisioning Storage Automatically”.

## Adding Capacity to a Volume

You can increase the size of a volume, up to the space available in its pool.

To add capacity to a volume:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Host you want.
- 2 In the Volumes View, right-click the volume you want, then select **Extend volume**. For help selecting the right volume, use the expansion arrows to display more volume information.  
The Extend Volume window opens.
- 3 By default, the Extend By field is set to the space available in the pool. Adjust the number to suit your requirements, then click **OK**.

**Note:** You must extend the size of a volume in multiples of 10 MB.

You can begin using the volume for storage *immediately*; you don't have to wait for the job to complete. The volume appears in the Volumes view with its new size.

## Reassigning a Volume to Another iSCSI Storage Host

You can reassign a volume to a different iSCSI Storage Host on your IP SAN, or change the volume drive letter.

**Note:** When you are reassigning a volume, the system it's being assigned to must be connected to the same Management Service as the original system.

To reassign a volume:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Host you want.
- 2 In the Volumes View, right-click the volume you want, then select **Reassign volume**.  
The Reassign Volume window opens.
- 3 Reassign the volume by selecting a different system from the iSCSI Storage Host drop-down list, or select a new drive letter or remote directory.
- 4 Click **OK**.

**Caution:** If you are reassigning a volume, ensure that there is no activity on the volume before you continue. If the volume is in use, the reassignment will not complete successfully.

- 5 Click **Yes** to begin the job.

## Deleting a Volume

You can delete a volume, if required.

**Caution:** When you delete a volume, all data is destroyed.



To delete a volume:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Host you want.
- 2 In the Volumes View, right-click the mirrored volume you want, then select **Delete volume**.
- 3 Click **Yes** to delete the volume.

The job begins.

## Creating and Modifying Logical Devices

In Adaptec Storage Manager, a *logical device* is an iSCSI target accessed by the iSCSI initiators in the systems on your IP SAN. When you manually provision storage manually, you begin by creating a logical device that you then log into from the system and format locally. In Adaptec Storage Manager, logical devices appear in the Logical Devices View.

**Note:** For more information about provisioning storage manually and automatically, see [Step 4: Provisioning Storage to Your Systems on page 33](#).

Once a logical device is created, you can use Adaptec Storage Manager to modify it. This section describes how to:

- Create a new logical device after setup is complete (see the following section)
- Modify a logical device (see [page 84](#))
- Delete a logical device (see [page 85](#))

**Note:** To create or edit the Discovery Control List for a logical device, see “Limiting Discovery of iSCSI Targets with Discovery Control Lists” on page 67.

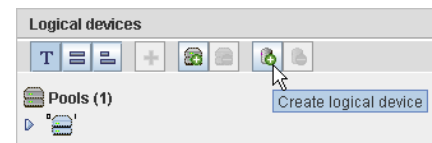
### Creating a New Logical Device

You can add new logical devices to your IP SAN at any time, as long as adequate pool space is available.

To create a new logical device:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- 2 In the tool bar, click **Create**, then select **Create logical device**.

Alternately, click the **Create Logical Device** button in the Logical Devices View, as shown above right.



The wizard opens.

- 3 Select any pool.
- 4 Continue with [Step 3 on page 35](#) of “Provisioning Storage Manually”.

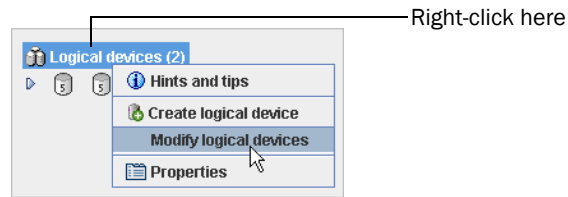
### Modifying a Logical Device

You can change the size, name, and authentication method for any logical device.

To modify a logical device:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance you want.

- In the Logical Devices View, right-click the words ‘**Logical devices**’, then select **Modify logical devices**.



The wizard opens to the Define Logical Devices screen.

- Click the tab of the pool you want.

The logical devices for that pool are displayed.

- Adjust the logical device settings, as required. (See “Provisioning Storage Manually” on page 35 for more information.)
- Click **Next**, click **Next** again, then review the configuration summary.

**Note:** To create or edit the Discovery Control List for a logical device, see “Limiting Discovery of iSCSI Targets with Discovery Control Lists” on page 67.

- Click **Apply**, then click **Yes**.

The new settings are saved in the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

## Deleting a Logical Device

**Caution:** Before you begin, ensure that you have backed up any data that you want to save. When the logical device is deleted, any data or programs stored on that logical device are also deleted.

To delete a logical device:

- In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance you want.
- In the Logical Devices View, select the logical device you want.
- In the **Actions** menu, select **Delete logical device**.
- Click **Yes** to delete the logical device.

The logical device is deleted.

# Maintaining Your iSCSI Storage Appliance

This chapter describes how to use Adaptec Storage Manager to configure the UPS monitor, blink devices, shut down and restart your iSCSI Storage Appliance, change the appliance settings, and update the Adaptec OnTarget operating system.

**Note:** To add and configure a new iSCSI Storage Appliance after initial IP SAN setup is complete, see [Adding an iSCSI Storage Appliance on page 74](#).

## Configuring the Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) Monitor

You can use Adaptec Storage Manager to set the UPS monitor settings for each iSCSI Storage Appliance in your IP SAN. You can set customized UPS monitor settings for each separate iSCSI Storage Appliance.

You can monitor the UPS using either a USB or SNMP connection.

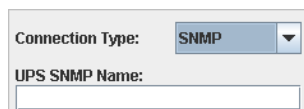
**Note:** If the UPS broadcasts that it's about to shut down, your iSCSI Storage Appliance will also shut down if it is connected to the UPS through an SNMP connection.

To configure UPS monitor settings:

- 1 In the Enterprise view, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- 2 In the **Actions** menu, select **Configure UPS monitor**.

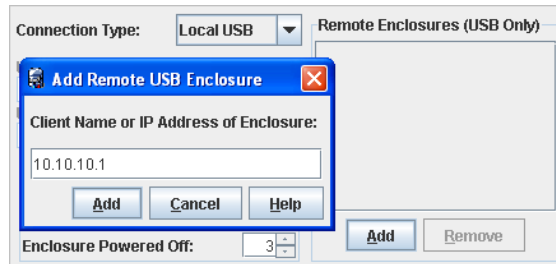
The Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) Configuration window opens.

- 3 Select a UPS connection type.
  - If you select **SNMP**, enter the SNMP host name or TCP/IP address in the UPS SNMP Name field.



The screenshot shows a configuration window with two fields. The first field is labeled "Connection Type:" and has a dropdown menu with "SNMP" selected. The second field is labeled "UPS SNMP Name:" and is an empty text input box.

- If you select **Local USB**, click **Add**.

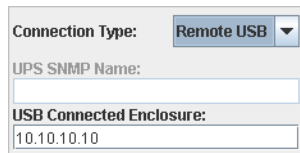


In the Add Remote USB Enclosure window, enter the name or IP address of a remote iSCSI Storage Appliance to which the local system will communicate UPS information, then click **Add**.

Repeat this step until you have added all the iSCSI Storage Appliances you want to communicate with the local USB connection.

**Note:** To remove an iSCSI Storage Appliance from the list, select it, then click **Remove**.

- If you select **Remote USB**, enter the local USB host name or TCP/IP address in the USB Connected Enclosure field.



- 4 In the Enclosure Powered Off box, set the battery life threshold at which the iSCSI Storage Appliance powers itself down. (The default is two minutes.)
- 5 Click **OK**.

Repeat the steps in this section for each iSCSI Storage Appliance in your IP SAN.




## Blinking Appliances, Enclosures, and Disk Drives






You can blink the LEDs on your iSCSI Storage Appliances, enclosures, and the disk drives installed in your appliances and enclosures to identify where they are physically located.

To blink a component:

- 1 In Adaptec Storage Manager, right-click the component, then select **Blink...**

This table describes what to right-click to blink specific iSCSI Storage Appliances, enclosures, and disk drives.

Right-click...	To Blink...
 iSCSI Storage Appliance in the Enterprise View	The iSCSI Storage Appliance
 Controller icon in the Physical Devices View	All disk drives installed in an iSCSI Storage Appliance and attached JBODs
 Disk Drive icon	A specific disk drive

Right-click...	To Blink...
 Enclosure Management Device icon	An enclosure
 Pool icon	All disk drives included in a pool
 Logical Device icon	All disk drives included in a logical drive
 Pools (2) Text in the Logical Devices View	All disk drives included in all pools on a specified iSCSI Storage Appliance
 Logical devices Text in the Logical Devices View	All disk drives included in all the logical drives on a selected controller

The LEDs on the component begin to flash.

- 2 Click **OK** to stop blinking the component.

## Shutting Down the iSCSI Storage Appliance

You can use Adaptec Storage Manager to shut down your iSCSI Storage Appliance. You might want to do this to export a pool to another iSCSI Storage Appliance (see [page 78](#)) or complete maintenance tasks.

**Note:** Users can't access data on pools or logical devices on the appliance until it's restarted (see the following section).

To shut down the appliance:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- 2 In the **Actions** menu, select **Shut down iSCSI Storage Appliance**.
- 3 Click **Yes** to shut down the appliance.

The appliance shuts down.

## Restarting the iSCSI Storage Appliance

To shut down and restart the appliance using Adaptec Storage Manager:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- 2 In the **Actions** menu, select **Restart iSCSI Storage Appliance**.
- 3 The appliance restarts.

**Note:** Restarting may take several minutes, during which time the data on the appliance won't be available.

## Changing the iSCSI Storage Appliance's Settings

You can use Adaptec Storage Manager to change the network, date, and time settings for your iSCSI Storage Appliance.

To change the network settings using Adaptec Storage Manager:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- 2 In the **Actions** menu, select **Configure iSCSI storage appliance**.

The wizard opens to the Configure iSCSI Storage Appliance step.

- 3 Edit the appliance settings, following the instructions in “Step 2: Configuring the iSCSI Storage Appliance” on page 30.
- 4 Click **Apply**, then click **Cancel** to close the wizard.

## Updating the Adaptec OnTarget Operating System

As newer versions of the Adaptec OnTarget operating system become available, you can update your iSCSI Storage Appliance. Adaptec Storage Manager stores two versions (or images) at a time, so that if you experience problems with a newly downloaded one, you can revert to the previous image.

**Note:** This task is recommended for advanced users only. If you are also updating to a newer version of Adaptec Storage Manager, complete that update before updating the controller image. See [page 102](#) for more information.

New images for your iSCSI Storage Appliance are posted on the Adaptec Web site at [www.adaptec.com](http://www.adaptec.com). Image files have a .upgrade file extension. Once you have downloaded a new image, use Adaptec Storage Manager to update your iSCSI Storage Appliances.

- To apply a new image, see the following section.
- To see which image is currently in use, see [page 90](#).
- To revert to a previous image, see [page 90](#).

### Applying a New Image

**Caution: Before you begin**—Because all updated iSCSI Storage Appliances will be automatically rebooted after the image has been updated, stop all active applications before you begin.

To apply a new image:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select **iSCSI Storage**.
- 2 In the **Actions** menu, select **Update controller images**.
- 3 Click **Yes** to continue this task.

The Adaptec ROM Update wizard opens.

- 4 Click **Next**.
- 5 Click **Add** to browse to the new image file you downloaded, select the file, then click **Open**.
- 6 In the wizard, click **Next**.

- 7 Select the iSCSI Storage Appliances you want to update, then click **Next**, then review the update summary.
- 8 Click **Apply**.

The image is updated. All updated iSCSI Storage Appliances are rebooted. (This may take a few minutes.)

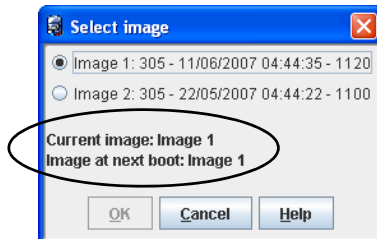
## Checking the Current Image

To see what image is currently running:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance you want.
- 2 In the Physical Devices View, select the controller (shown at right).
- 3 In the **Actions** menu, select **Select controller image**.



The Select Image window opens.



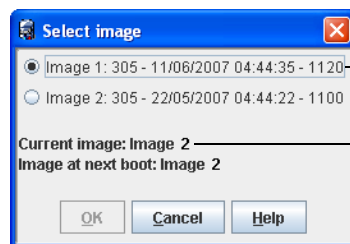
- 4 In the example above, Image 1 is the image running currently. Image 1 is also the image that will be used the next time the iSCSI Storage Appliance is rebooted or powered on.

## Reverting to the Previous Image

Adaptec Storage Manager stores two versions (or images) of Adaptec OnTarget at a time. If you experience problems with a newly downloaded image, you can revert to the previous one. You can also return from the previous image to the new one, if required.

To choose the image to use the next time the iSCSI Storage Appliance is restarted or powered on:

- 1 Follow Step 1 to Step 3 of Checking the Current Image.
- 2 The Select Image window, select the controller image file you want, click **OK**.



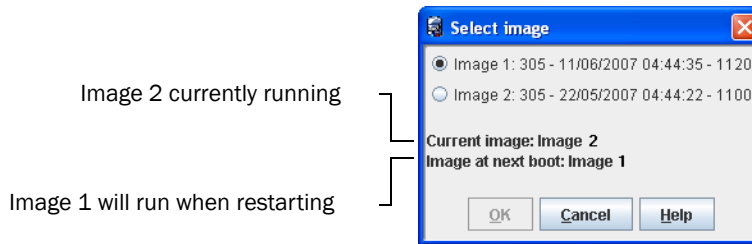
Example:

Select Image 1 to run when restarting

Image 2 is currently running

- 3 Click **Yes** to confirm the image change.

- To check that the image you selected will be used after the iSCSI Storage Appliance is restarted, select the controller in the Physical Devices View, then in the **Actions menu**, select **Select controller image**.



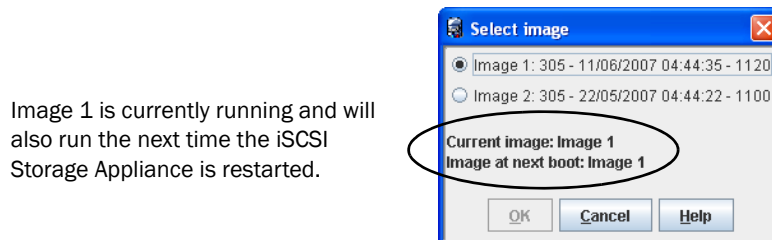
In the example above, Image 2 is still the current controller image but Image 1 is set to be the image the controller will use when you restart iSCSI Storage Appliance.

- Click **OK**.

**Caution:** Do not make any configuration changes before you restart the appliance. Any changes that you make will be lost when the appliance restarts.

- Restart the iSCSI Storage Appliance (see [page 88](#)).

To check that the image you selected is running, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance in the Enterprise View, select the controller in the Physical Devices View, then in the **Actions menu**, select **Select controller image**. The Current Image should be the image you selected.





## Monitoring Status and Activity

This chapter describes how Adaptec Storage Manager helps you monitor your IP SAN, and iSCSI Storage Appliance on your network.

### Monitoring Jobs in Progress

You can monitor jobs, such as automatic storage provisioning or creating a snapshot, as they progress by using a utility in Adaptec Storage Manager called the Job Manager. To open the Job Manager, see [page 93](#).

The Job Manager opens on the Jobs tab of a new window.

ID	State	Status	Description
2	Running	Step 5 in progress...	Create a 1024 MB Simple volume (F:) on host 'ip2k3test...
3	Running	Job not yet started	Create a 1024 MB Simple volume (F:) on host 'ip2k3test...

Done	Step	Step Description
✓	1	Acquire locks for host & controller agents.
✓	2	Read the SAN storage details.
✓	3	Create new targets.
✓	4	Create users as required.
→	5	Login each new target.
	6	Login each new path to the target.
	7	Create volume.

In the Job Manager, the each step is listed and tracked separately. As each step is completed, a check mark appears in the Done column in the lower half of the window, as shown above.

The job's status is reported in the top half of the window, as shown in the previous figure. A job's status can be:

- **Running**—Job is in process and progressing normally.
- **Attention**—Job has failed.
- **Rolling back**—Completed steps are being undone.
- **Cancelling**—Job is being cancelled (the **Quit job** button has been clicked).

You can use Adaptec Storage Manager to monitor and manage jobs in progress:

- To open the Job Manager, see [page 93](#).
- To cancel a job in progress, see [page 93](#).
- To resume a cancelled job, see [page 93](#).
- To undo a failed job, see [page 94](#).

## Opening the Job Manager

You can open the Job Manager at any time to monitor and manage jobs that are currently in progress. (This includes scheduled jobs that have begun.)

To open the Job Manager:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the Management Service.
- 2 In the **Configure** tab, select the Management Service you want, then select **Jobs**.

The Job Manager opens on the Security tab of a new window (see the figure on [page 92](#)), showing all running jobs.

- 3 Select any job to view its progress. Close the Jobs window when you're done.

## Cancelling a Job in Progress

You can cancel a job in progress unless the job is in Attention status. (A job in Attention status must be *undone*, not cancelled. See [page 94](#).) You might want to do this if the job requirements have changed, or if the job is no longer required.

Cancelling a job does not undo any steps that have been completed. To undo a job, see [page 94](#). You can resume a job that is being cancelled in the Job Manager (see [page 93](#))—once a job is fully cancelled, it can't be resumed.

To cancel a running job:

- 1 Open the Job Manager.
- 2 Select the job you want to cancel, click **Quit job**, then click **Yes** to cancel the job.

The job's status changes to Cancelled.

To resume a job that is in the process of being cancelled, see [page 93](#).

## Resuming a Cancelled Job

You can resume a job that in the process of being cancelled in the Job Manager. A resumed job continues from the last step it completed before the job was cancelled.

**Note:** Depending on the job, there may be very little opportunity time-wise to resume a cancelling job.

To resume a cancelled job:

- 1 Open the Job Manager.
- 2 Select the job you want to resume, click **Resume job**, then click **Yes** to resume the job.

The job's status changes to Running, and the job continues with the next step on its list.

## Undoing a Failed Job

If a job fails, you can choose to undo the steps that were completed before the failure, such as the creation of new users or targets.

To undo a failed job:

- 1 Open the Job Manager. (See [page 93](#)).
- 2 Select the failed job you want to undo, then click **Undo job**.
- 3 Click **Yes** to undo the job.

The job's status changes to Rolling Back, and the completed steps are undone.

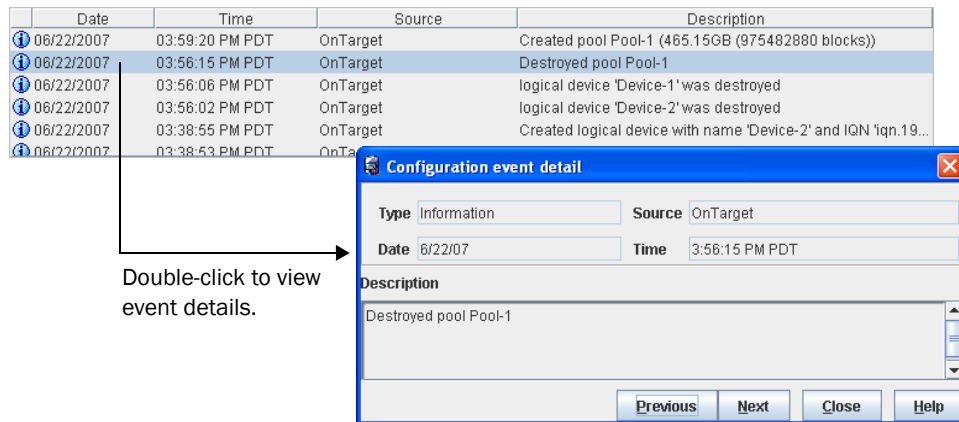
## Viewing Status and Activity

You can see status information and messages about the activity (or *events*) occurring on your IP SAN by checking component properties and looking at the Event Viewer and status icons in Adaptec Storage Manager.

### Using the Event Viewer and Event Log

The Event Viewer displays a log of activity occurring on your IP SAN. Status is indicated by icons (see [page 95](#)) in the left-hand column, as shown in the figure below.

Double-click any event to see more information in an easier-to-read format. Click **Next** to see the next event in the list.






To open a full-screen version of the event log, click **Events** in the tool bar.

To make it easier to find a specific event, click the column heads to sort the events. (Sort events by status icons to help you find specific Error- or Warning-level events.)

## What Do the Status Icons Mean?

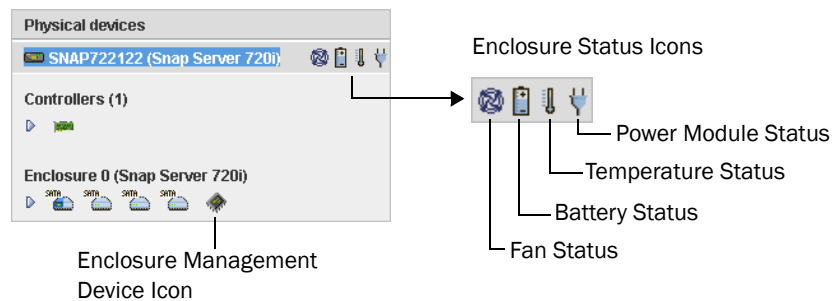
Adaptec Storage Manager indicates event status with icons. This table lists the three categories, or types, of events based on severity.

Icon	Status	Examples
	Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A connection to the Management Service was successfully established.</li> <li>A pool was created.</li> <li>A volume was created.</li> <li>A logical device was deleted.</li> </ul>
	Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A volume is in a degraded state.</li> <li>A disk drive is being rebuilt.</li> <li>A hot spare in a pool has failed.</li> <li>An enclosure fan or power supply has failed.</li> </ul>
	Error	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A pool has failed.</li> <li>A disk drive within a pool has failed.</li> <li>An iSCSI Storage Appliance is not responding.</li> </ul>










Warning- and Error-level icons appear next to all components (such as iSCSI Storage Hosts and pools) affected by a failure or error, creating a trail that helps you identify the source of a problem. See [Identifying Failed or Failing Components on page 110](#) for more information.

## Viewing Enclosure Status

If your IP SAN includes an enclosure with an enclosure management device, such as a SCSI Accessed Fault-Tolerant Enclosure (SAF-TE) processor, Adaptec Storage Manager also displays temperature, fan, and power module status in the Physical Device view, as shown in the next figure.



The enclosure status icons change color to indicate status:

	Icon	Status	Examples
Enclosure Fan Status		Normal	Fans are working properly.
		Warning	A fan has failed. To determine which fan has failed, see "Identifying Failed or Failing Components" on page 110.
		Error	Multiple fans have failed.
Enclosure Temperature Status		Normal	Enclosure temperature is normal.
		Warning	Enclosure temperature is higher than normal.
		Error	Enclosure is overheating.
Enclosure Power Supply Status		Normal	Power supplies are working normally. To determine which fan has failed, see "Identifying Failed or Failing Components" on page 110.
		Warning	One power supply has failed.
		Error	Multiple power supplies have failed.

**Note:** If your enclosure does not have an enclosure management device, the status icons appear but *do not* indicate status.

## Viewing Component Properties

Double-click any component in the main window of Adaptec Storage Manager to view version numbers, status, model numbers, and other information about that component. (Alternatively, you can select any component, then click the **Properties** button in the tool bar.)

The properties listed vary, depending on which type of component you select.

## Notifying Users By Email About Status and Activity

You can set up Adaptec Storage Manager to send email messages (or *notifications*) to a selected email address when an event, such as the creation of a pool or the failure of a disk drive, occurs on the iSCSI Storage Appliance. Email notifications also help you monitor these activities on your IP SAN from any location:

- Progress of scheduled jobs, such as snapshot creation
- Changes in the status of the physical components of your IP SAN, such as disk drives
- Changes to the iSCSI Storage Appliance, such as the expansion of a volume, the creation of a mirrored volume, or the creation of a hot spare

Only the email address you specify receives email notifications (see [page 98](#)). You can specify which types of events generate email messages to ensure that urgent issues receive immediate attention.

Follow the instructions in this section to:

- Set up email notifications (see [page 97](#)).
- Send a test email (see [page 97](#)).
- Modify a recipient's information or remove a recipient (see [page 98](#)).
- Modify email settings (see [page 98](#)).
- Disable email notifications (see [page 99](#)).

## Setting Up Email Notifications

This section describes how to set up email notifications for one Management Service. If you have multiple Management Services on your IP SAN, you must complete the tasks in this section for each one separately.

Before you begin, note this information:

- The address of your Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) server (host name and domain, or TCP/IP address)
- The name and email address of the person who will receive email notifications (email notifications can be sent to only one email address)

To set up email notifications:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the Management Service.
- 2 Click the **Configure** button, select the Management Service, then select **Email Notifications**.

The Email Notifications window opens. The SMTP Server Settings window opens if you haven't set up email notifications previously. (If you have set up email notifications previously, the SMTP Server Settings window doesn't open—skip to [Step 5](#).)

- 3 Enter the address of your SMTP server and the "From" address to appear in email notifications. If an email recipient will be replying to email notifications, be sure that the "From" address belongs to a system that is actively monitored.
- 4 Click **Add** to save the settings.
- 5 In the Email Notifications window tool bar, click **Add email recipient**.

The Add Email Recipient window opens.

- 6 Enter the recipient's email address, select the level of events for which the recipient will receive an email, then click **Add**. (For more information on event levels, see [page 95](#).)

The email address is added to the Email Notification Manager. (Note that the Add Email Recipient button is now greyed-out. Only one system can be in the Email Notification Manager at a time.)

- 7 Close the Email Notifications window. Continue by sending a test message, as described on [page 97](#).

Repeat the steps in this section for each Management Service on your IP SAN.

## Sending a Test Message

To ensure that an email recipient is receiving event notifications, you can send them a test message.

To send a test message:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the Management Service you want.
- 2 Click the **Configure** button, select the Management Service, then select **Email Notifications**.
- 3 Select the email address.
- 4 In the **Actions** menu, select **Send test message**.
  - a The test message is sent. If the test is successful, the email recipient receives the test message. If the test fails:
    - b Ensure that the recipient's email address is correct.
    - c Ensure that your SMTP server address is correct.
    - d Try sending the test message again.

### Modifying a Recipient's Information or Removing a Recipient

This section describes how to modify a recipient's email address, change the types of event notifications that are sent, or stop sending email notifications.

To modify a recipient's information:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the Management Service you want.
- 2 Click the **Configure** button, select the Management Service, then select **Email Notifications**.
- 3 Select the email address.
- 4 Modify the recipient's information as required, then click **OK**.

*Or,*

In the tool bar, click **Delete email recipient**, then click **Yes** to confirm the deletion.

Modifications become effective immediately. If you have deleted an email recipient but you still want to be notified about status and activity by email, set up a new email recipient following the steps in [Setting Up Email Notifications on page 97](#).

### Modifying Email Settings

You can modify these email settings as your needs change:

- Address of your SMTP server
- 'From' address that will appear in email notifications

To modify email settings:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the Management Service you want.
- 2 Click the **Configure** button, select the Management Service, then select **Email Notifications**.
- 3 In the **Actions** menu, select **SMTP server settings**.

The SMTP Server Settings window opens.

- 4 Edit the SMTP server settings as required, then click **Add** to save the settings.

If the email recipient will be replying to email notifications, be sure that the “From” address belongs to a system that is actively monitored.

Modifications become effective immediately.

## Disabling Email Notifications

Email notifications are enabled by default, but can be disabled, if required.

**Note:** If you disable email notifications, events will be generated but email messages won't be sent.

To disable email notifications:

- 1 Open the Email Notification Manager.
- 2 In the **Actions** menu, select **Disable Email Notifications**.

Email notifications are disabled. The Email Notifications tab (shown at right) shows the red ‘disabled’ icon.



To re-enable email notifications, repeat Steps 1 and 2 of “Disabling Email Notifications”, selecting Enable Notifications during Step 2.

## Notifying Users By SNMP Trap About Status and Activity

**Note:** Before attempting the tasks in this section, you should be familiar with SNMP traps concepts and technology.

You can use Adaptec Storage Manager to monitor Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) traps on your iSCSI Storage Appliance, such as disk drive failures and logical device verifications. One system—typically the system where the GUI is installed—can receive SNMP trap notifications.

In the SNMP Trap Manager, you can manage the Traps List (only one system can be on the list at a time) and send test traps to the system in the Traps List.

Follow the instructions in this section to:

- Set up SNMP trap notifications (see [page 99](#)).
- Send a test trap (see [page 100](#)).
- Modify a system's information or remove a recipient (see [page 100](#)).
- Disable SNMP trap notifications (see [page 101](#)).

## Setting Up SNMP Trap Notifications

**Note:** Before attempting the tasks in this section, you should be familiar with SNMP traps concepts and technology.

To set up SNMP trap notifications:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the Management Service.
- 2 Click the **Configure** button, select the Management Service you want, then select **SNMP Trap Manager**. The SNMP Trap Manager opens on the SNMP Traps tab of a new window.
- 3 In the toolbar, click **Add System**.



The Add System Window opens.

- 4 Enter the host name or TCP/IP address for the system.

Adaptec recommends accepting the default trap port number, community, and version settings.

- 5 Select the event levels for which you want to receive SNMP traps. (For more information on event levels, see [page 95](#).)
- 6 Click **Add**.

The system is added to the SNMP Traps List. (Note that the Add System button is now greyed-out. Only one system can be on the SNMP Traps List at a time.)

- 7 Close the SNMP Traps window when you're done. Continue by sending a test trap, as described on [page 100](#).

## Sending a Test Trap

To send a test trap to the system on the SNMP Traps List:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the Management Service.
- 2 Click the **Configure** button, select the Management Service you want, then select **SNMP Trap Manager**.
- 3 Select the TCP/IP address of the listed system.
- 4 In the **Actions menu**, select **Send test trap**.

The test trap is sent.

If the test is successful, the system receives the test message. If the test fails:

- a Ensure that the system's host name or IP address is correct.
- b Ensure that an SNMP console is running on the system, then retry the test.

## Modifying a System's Information or Removing a System

If a system's information changes, or if you need to change the types of event notifications the system receives, you can update the system's information.

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the Management Service.
- 2 Click the **Configure** button, select the Management Service you want, then select **SNMP Trap Manager**.
- 3 Select the TCP/IP address of the listed system.

In the toolbar, click **Modify System**, change the system properties as required, then click **Modify**.

*Or,*

In the toolbar, click **Delete System**, then click **Yes** to confirm the deletion.

Modifications take effect immediately. If you have deleted a system but you still want to be notified about status and activity by SNMP traps, set up a new system following the steps in [Setting Up SNMP Trap Notifications on page 99](#).

## Disabling SNMP Traps

If you disable SNMP traps, they are generated but not sent to any system.

To disable SNMP traps:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the Management Service.
- 2 Click the **Configure** button, select the Management Service you want, then select **SNMP Trap Manager**.
- 3 In the **Actions menu**, select **Disable SNMP traps**.

The SNMP Trap Manager is disabled.

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# Updating and Customizing Adaptec Storage Manager

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# 10

This chapter explains how to customize Adaptec Storage Manager as your requirements change and update it as new versions become available.

## Updating Adaptec Storage Manager

When newer versions of Adaptec Storage Manager become available, you can update your IP SAN, if required.

Newer versions of Adaptec Storage Manager can be downloaded from the Adaptec Web site at [www.adaptec.com](http://www.adaptec.com).

If a newer version of Adaptec Storage Manager includes features that are incompatible with an earlier version and therefore isn't "downgradeable" after installation, you will be notified by Adaptec Storage Manager before the installation begins.

**Note:** If a previous version of Adaptec Storage Manager is installed on your system, you must remove it before installing a new version.

## Customizing Adaptec Storage Manager

Change display settings, and add or remove features from the Adaptec Storage Manager main window to make managing your IP SAN easier and more effective.

**Note:** The tasks described in this section are optional.

You can customize Adaptec Storage Manager by:

- Sorting the systems in the Enterprise View (see [page 103](#)).
- Selecting the standard unit of measure shown for disk drives (see [page 103](#)).
- Excluding the tool bar or status bar from the main window, or turning off the Tool Tips (see [page 103](#)).

## Sorting Systems in the Enterprise View

You can choose the order in which components appear in the Enterprise View. You can select the order in which the branches are displayed, and you can choose to have all components listed either alphabetically (by name) or chronologically (by the date on which they were added to Adaptec Storage Manager).

You might want to do this to make it easier to monitor your network or find a particular component in the Enterprise View.

By default, components of the Enterprise View are listed in alphabetical order.

To change how components are ordered in the Enterprise View:

- 1 In the File menu, select **Preferences**.
- 2 Click the **Display options** tab.
- 3 In the **System tree orientation** drop-down menu, select the Enterprise View branch that you want to appear first. (Options available in the menu depend on what type of storage is included in your network.)
- 4 In the **System tree sorting** drop-down menu, select either **Alphabetical** or **Chronological**.
- 5 Click **OK**.

The Enterprise View is updated.

**Note:** You can also select which branches of the Enterprise View appear or don't appear. See [page 43](#) for more information.

## Setting the Standard Unit of Measure

You can set Adaptec Storage Manager to show disk drive capacity in measures of megabytes (MB), gigabytes (GB), or terabytes (TB). You can also choose the Auto-select setting to allow Adaptec Storage Manager to show the most appropriate unit of measure based on disk drive size. The Auto-select option allows different disk drives to be shown in different units of measure.

By default, disk drives are shown in GB.

To change the standard unit of measure:

- 1 In the File menu, select **Preferences**.
- 2 Click the **Display options** tab.
- 3 In the **Capacity display units** drop-down menu, select the option you want.
- 4 Click **OK**.

The display units in Adaptec Storage Manager are updated.

## Changing the Main Window Appearance

You can choose to remove the tool bar and status bar from the main Adaptec Storage Manager window to save space on-screen. You can also choose to turn off the Tool Tips that automatically appear when you place your cursor over on-screen items.

You can choose which branches of the Enterprise View appear or don't appear. You might want to do this if you are focusing on one branch in particular, or if your network no longer includes a particular type of storage.

To change the appearance of the main window, use the **View** menu options; these options are toggle switches, which means that they can be selected and deselected by clicking on them.

## Creating and Working with Display Groups

You can organize related Management Services into display groups to make managing your IP SAN easier and more effective.

Management Services (and their associated iSCSI Storage Appliances and iSCSI Storage Hosts) in a display group appear together in the Enterprise View under the group name. A Management Service can belong to only one display group at a time; you can't include the same Management Service in multiple display groups.

Display groups are sorted alphabetically and appear in the Enterprise View below any Management Services that are not part of a display group.

To create a display group:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, right-click on a Management Service that you want to add to a display group.
- 2 In the **Actions** menu, select **Change display group**, then click **New group**.
- 3 Enter a name for the new display group, then click **OK**.

The display group is created and the system you selected in [Step 2](#) is added to it.

- 4 To add another Management Service to the display group, select the Management Service in the Enterprise View, in the **Actions** menu select **Change display group**, then click the display group name.

The Management Service is added to the display group.

### Adding a System to a Display Group

As your IP SAN grows and changes, you can add new systems to your display groups.

**Note:** A system can belong to only one display group at a time; you can't include the same system in multiple display groups.

To add a system to a display group:

- 1 Right-click on the system in the Enterprise View.
- 2 Select **Change display group**, then click the display group name.

The system is added to the display group.

### Viewing Display Group Status

To quickly view the status of Management Services within a display group, you can open the display group Properties window.

To view display group status:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the display group name.
- 2 In the **Actions** menu, click **Properties**.

The Properties window opens for that display group, summarizing the status of the Management Services that belong to that group.

### **Modifying Display Groups**

You can rename a display group, move a Management Service from one display group to another, remove a Management Service from a display group, and delete an entire display group, using the Action menu options for the display group and Management Services.

Any changes made to display groups affect the display groups only, not the Management services, iSCSI Storage Appliances, and iSCSI Storage Hosts included in them.

This chapter provides tips to help you resolve problems on your iSCSI Storage Appliance using Adaptec Storage Manager.

## General Troubleshooting Tips

If you experience problems installing or using Adaptec Storage Manager, follow these suggestions:

- Ensure that Adaptec Storage Manager is properly installed on the management system.
- Ensure that no one is running Adaptec Storage Manager remotely on the management system. (Adaptec Storage Manager will only open once on a system.)
- Ensure that an iSCSI initiator is properly installed on each system. (The Windows Support components of Adaptec Storage Manager can't be installed on a system until an iSCSI initiator is installed.)
- If the system is running Windows 2003, ensure that the Microsoft Software Initiator is installed, even if a hardware iSCSI initiator is also installed.
- Ensure that all iSCSI Storage Hosts are powered on and that they have the Windows Support components of Adaptec Storage Manager installed on them. (See [page 14](#) for more information.)
- Ensure that the system on which you're running the Adaptec Storage Manager GUI supports 256 color video mode.
- Ensure that you have correctly set the IP addresses of the data ports on your iSCSI Storage Appliance (see [page 30](#)).
- Ensure that you have logged into the Management Service as an Administrator.
- Check all cable connections.
- Try uninstalling and reinstalling Adaptec Storage Manager.

**Caution:** To avoid permanent data loss, *do not* modify the default BIOS settings of the RAID controller. To safely configure or modify the iSCSI Storage Appliance, use either Adaptec Storage Manager or the CLI only.

You can track IP SAN activity by viewing the log files generated automatically by Adaptec Storage Manager. These files are located in the directory where Adaptec Storage Manager is installed:

- **RaidEvt.log**—Information reported in the Event Viewer for all systems.
- **RaidEvtA.log**—Information reported in the Event Viewer for the local system.
- **RaidErr.log**—Java messages generated by Adaptec Storage Manager.
- **RaidErrA.log**—Java messages generated by the Adaptec Storage Manager Agent.

**Note:** Log files have a maximum size. When they reach their size limit, the information is moved to a new file with a .1 extension, which itself is deleted eventually as newer log files are created.

## Troubleshooting Questions and Answers

### **Adaptec Storage Manager is installed properly. Why won't it open?**

Adaptec Storage Manager won't start on a system that uses only 16 colors. To successfully run Adaptec Storage Manager, your system must support 256 color video mode.

### **Why am I prompted for a password when I add an iSCSI Storage Appliance to the Management Service?**

You may be prompted for a password if the iSCSI Storage Appliance you are adding was added to another Management Service previously. Enter the CLI Administrative password for that iSCSI Storage Appliance. The default password is admin.

### **Why can't I add an iSCSI Storage Host to a Management Service?**

If you cannot login to an iSCSI Storage Host, ensure that:

- The iSCSI Storage Host isn't already being managed by another Management Service.
- You entered the correct host name or data port IP address.
- The system is powered on.
- A compatible version of Adaptec Storage Manager is installed on the system.
- The Windows Support components of Adaptec Storage Manager are installed on the system (see [page 14](#)).
- The system is on the same network (or subnet) as the iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- The system is running on the correct port.
- The Management Service is started in the Microsoft Services file.

### **Why am I prompted for a user name and password when I add an iSCSI Storage Host to a Management Service?**

One reason you may be prompted for a user name and password is if the iSCSI Storage Host you are adding was added to another Management Service previously. Enter the Windows user name and Administrative password for that iSCSI Storage Host.



### Why are some of my pools greyed-out in Adaptec Storage Manager?

- If you have transferred a disk drive that was used for direct attached storage to your iSCSI Storage Appliance, any arrays that were stored on that disk drive will appear as *alien pools*.
- In Adaptec Storage Manager, alien pools are greyed-out in the Logical Devices View and can't be used to store data. Delete these alien pools from Adaptec Storage Manager. See "Deleting an Individual Pool" on page 81 or "Deleting All Pools" on page 81 for instructions.
- If you update your iSCSI Storage Appliance to a new image of the operating system (see [page 89](#)), then delete a pool, that pool will appear offline if you then revert to the previous image of the operating system. You can't delete an offline pool from Adaptec Storage Manager.

### Why did my volume creation/reassign job fail or seem to fail?

Currently, volume creation jobs may fail or appear to fail if they are started during a period of heavy I/O activity while your iSCSI Storage Appliance is also in the process of creating or rebuilding a pool. To resolve the problem, wait to create a volume until pool creation is complete or I/O activity has decreased.

A volume creation or reassign job will fail if its selected mount point is already in use.

### Why can't I connect to a newly imported pool?

If authentication is set on a pool which is exported from one iSCSI Storage Appliance and imported to another, you must reset authentication on the pool once it's imported. Why did my recurring snapshot job fail?

If you set up a recurring job that creates and mounts a snapshot on the same disk drive, you must free the disk drive after each job or the job will fail.

### Why did all the snapshots in my pool suddenly go offline?

Currently, when a pool reaches maximum capacity, all snapshots contained within it go offline. For more information, see "Ensuring Pool Capacity for Your Snapshots" on page 56.

Always carefully monitor the capacity of any pool that contains snapshots to avoid a lengthy recovery process or possible snapshot loss. To recover from a pool capacity failure, see [Recovering Snapshots After a Pool Capacity Failure on page 114](#).

### How do I recover storage space from a mirror plex that's gone offline?

If a mirror plex becomes unavailable (due to a power failure or a failed disk drive, for instance), you must first permanently disassociate it from the mirror manager (see [page 62](#)), then delete the underlying logical device to recover the storage space (see [page 85](#)).

### Why aren't email notifications being received properly?

If the system designated to receive email notifications is not receiving them:

- Ensure that the recipient's email address is correct. (See [Modifying a Recipient's Information or Removing a Recipient on page 98](#) to modify the address.)
- Ensure that your SMTP server address is correct. (See [Modifying Email Settings on page 98](#) to modify the address.)

Send a test email to ensure that the problem is solved. (See [page 97](#).)

**Why am I getting an error message that says ‘N-way mirroring not supported’?**

If you change the IP address of an iSCSI Storage Appliance used in a mirror, this message may appear when you try to create a mirror on that appliance. Use the CLI to update the IP address in the controller list for each mirror partner. If the iSCSI Storage Appliance is no longer used in a mirror, delete the IP address entry from the controller list.

**How can I stop Adaptec Storage Manager from generating ‘Terminating connection’ messages about my VMware systems?**

To stop receiving ‘Terminating connection’ messages from the VMware systems accessing storage on your iSCSI Storage Appliance, enable the VMware iSCSI initiators’ “Uses permanent discovery session” option (in the initiators’ Advanced settings).

**Why did all the other disk drives in my pool disappear when I only removed one disk drive?**

If your IP SAN includes multiple iSCSI Storage Appliances, all remaining disk drives in a pool may disappear from the Adaptec Storage Manager GUI and the CLI device list if you remove a disk drive from the pool. Refresh the GUI and the CLI device list by shutting down and restarting the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

**Why don’t the configuration changes I made using the CLI appear in Adaptec Storage Manager?**

If you are using the CLI and Adaptec Storage Manager concurrently, changes made in the CLI may not appear in the Adaptec Storage Manager GUI immediately. Press **F5** to refresh the window.

**Why can’t my system connect to the VDS Provider?**

At this time, Adaptec Storage Manager does not support Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6).

Follow the instructions for your OS to work around this issue:

- For Windows XP (Service Packs installed) or Windows Server 2003, see
- For Windows XP (No Service Pack Installed)

**Windows XP (Service Packs Installed) or Windows Server 2003**

- 1 Log on to the system with a user account that has privileges to change network configuration.
- 2 In the **Control Panel**, double-click **Network Connections**.
- 3 Right-click any local area connection, and then click **Properties**.
- 4 Select **Microsoft TCP/IP version 6** (*Windows XP with SP2 or Windows Server 2003*).
- or
- Select **Microsoft IPv6 Developer Edition** (*Windows XP with SP1*).
- 5 Click **Uninstall**.
- 6 When prompted to confirm the removal of the Microsoft IPv6 Developer Edition or Microsoft TCP/IP version 6 protocol, click **OK**.

**Windows XP (No Service Pack Installed)**

- 1 Log on to the system with a user account that has local administrator privileges

- 2 From the desktop, click **Start**, point to **Programs**, point to **Accessories**, and then click **Command Prompt**.
- 3 At the command prompt, enter:

```
ipv6 uninstall
```

### How do I create a support archive file?

Your Adaptec Storage Manager service representative might ask you to create a configuration and status information archive file to help diagnose a problem with your system.

To create the archive file:

- 1 In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance on which the problem is occurring.
- 2 In the **Actions** menu, select **Save support archive**.
- 3 Enter a name for the archive file or accept the default name, then click **Save**.

## Silencing an Alarm

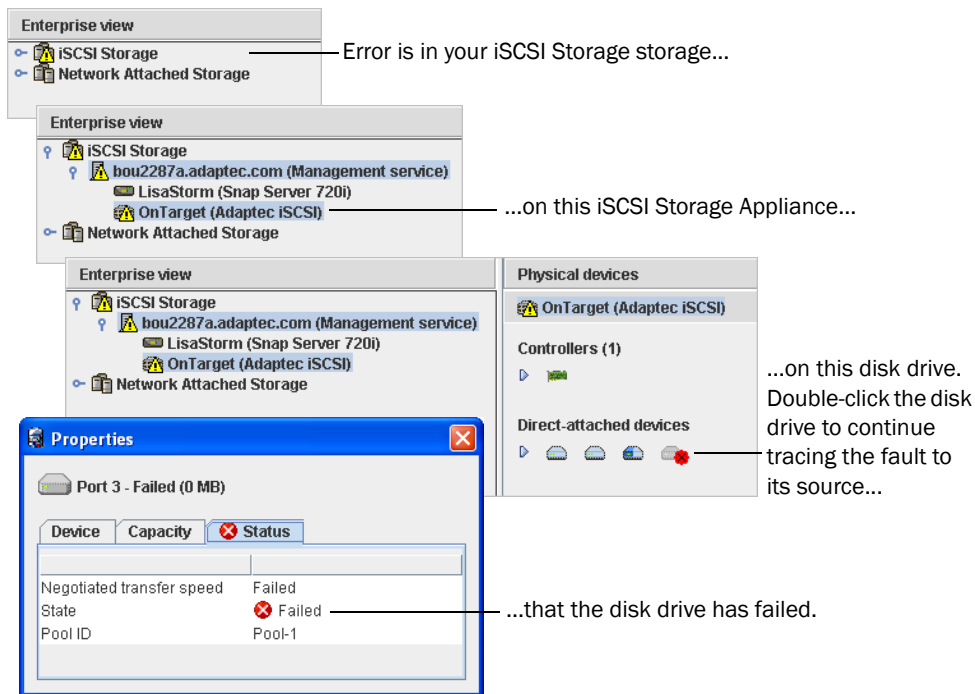
At this time, the Silence button in Adaptec Storage Manager will not silence an alarm on iSCSI storage devices or JBODs. If an alarm sounds, you must silence it at the device level (for instance, by pressing the Mute button on the back of the JBOD), or use the CLI to enter a silence command (see [page 134](#)).

## Identifying Failed or Failing Components

When you are notified of a Warning- or Error-level event, use Adaptec Storage Manager's rapid fault isolation feature to quickly identify the source of the problem.

For instance, in this example, an iSCSI Storage Appliance has stopped responding. To find the source of the problem, follow the yellow Error and red Warning icons, as shown in the example on [page 111](#).

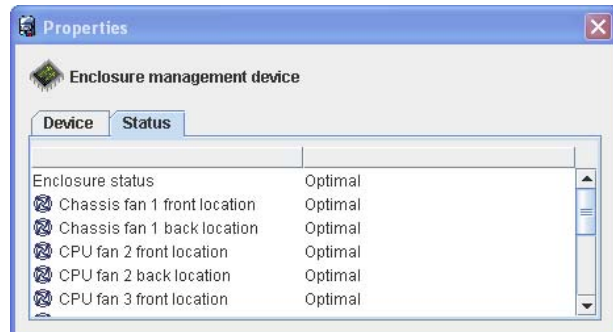
Once the source of a problem has been identified, you can blink the associated hardware component (if applicable) to find its physical location. See [page 87](#).



**Note:** At any time, you can open the Properties window of a component by double-clicking the component in the right panel of Adaptec Storage Manager.

## Identifying Which Fan has Failed

If the fan icon shows a failed fan, you can determine which fan failed by selecting the affected server in the Enterprise View, then double-clicking the Enclosure Management Device icon to open the Properties window for the server. Click the **Status** tab, then scroll through the list of enclosure components. A yellow or red exclamation point will appear next to the problem component.



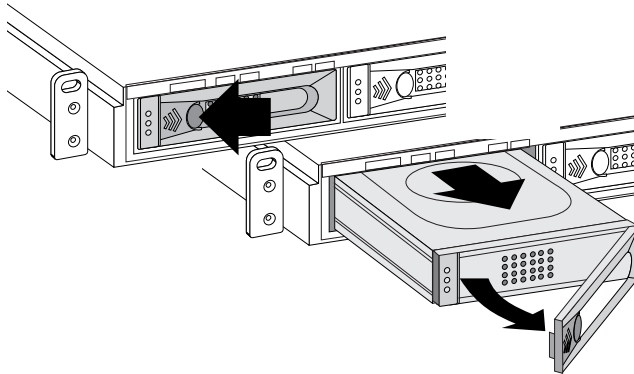
## Hot Swapping Disk Drives

The term *hot swap* refers to the ability to remove and add components to a system without the need to turn off the server or interrupt client access.

**Caution:** Do not hot swap a disk drive that is part of a pool, volume, or logical device. You may lose data and pool configuration information if you do.

You can hot swap disk drives on a RAID 1, 5, 6, or 10 by following the basic steps outlined next:

- 1 On the closed handle of the failed disk drive, press the button in and to the left to release the latch.



- 2 Open the handle and pull to remove the drive from the chassis.
- 3 Release the latch on the new drive and open its handle. If the handle is closed, you cannot insert the disk drive completely into the bay.
- 4 Insert the new disk drive, making sure you push it forward until it is firmly seated and the handle begins to swing closed. Then close the handle until it clicks into place to completely seat the drive to its connection.

**Note:** Be sure to push firmly on the drive to securely seat it in the drive bay before you close the handle. You should hear a click to indicate the drive has been inserted as far as it can go.

## Recovering from a Disk Drive Failure

When a disk drive fails for any reason, it is represented in Adaptec Storage Manager with a red X, as shown at right.



This section explains how to recover when a disk drive fails:

- If the pool was protected by a hot spare (see the next section).
- If the pool was *not* protected by a hot spare (see [page 112](#)).
- If there is a disk drive failure in more than one pool simultaneously (see [page 113](#)).
- If it is a RAID 0 pool (see [page 113](#)).
- If multiple disk drives fail within the same pool (see [page 113](#)).

### Failed Disk Drive Protected by a Hot Spare

When a pool is protected by a hot spare, if a disk drive in that pool fails the hot spare is automatically incorporated into the pool and takes over for the failed drive.

For instance, when a disk drive fails in a RAID 5 pool, the pool is automatically *rebuilt* (its data is reconstructed) using the hot spare in place of the failed drive. You can't access the pool until the rebuilding is complete.

**Note:** In Adaptec Storage Manager, the color of the hot spare changes from light-blue to dark-blue, showing that it is now part of a pool.

To recover from the failure:

- 1 Remove and replace the failed disk drive (following the instructions in [Hot Swapping Disk Drives on page 111](#)).

- 2 Designate a new hot spare to protect the pools on that iSCSI Storage Appliance.

### Failed Disk Drive Not Protected by a Hot Spare

When a pool is not protected by a hot spare, if a disk drive in that pool fails, remove and replace the failed disk drive. The controller detects the new disk drive and begins to rebuild the pool.

For instance, when one of the disk drives fails in a RAID 1 pool, the pool is *not* automatically rebuilt. The failed disk drive must be removed and replaced before the pool can be rebuilt.

If the controller fails to rebuild the pool, check that the cables, disk drives, and controllers are properly installed and connected.

### Failure in Multiple Pools Simultaneously

If there's a disk drive failure in more than one pool at the same time (one failure per pool), and the pools have hot spares protecting them, the controller rebuilds the pools with these limitations:

- A hot spare must be of equal or greater size than the failed disk drive it's replacing.
- Failed disk drives are replaced with hot spares in the order in which they failed. (The pool that includes the disk drive that failed first is rebuilt first, assuming an appropriate hot spare is available—see the previous bullet.)

If there are more disk drive failures than hot spares, see [Failed Disk Drive Not Protected by a Hot Spare on page 113](#).

### Disk Drive Failure in a RAID 0 Pool

Because RAID 0 volumes do not include redundancy, if a disk drive fails in a RAID 0 pool, the data can't be recovered.

Correct the cause of the failure or replace the failed disk drives. Then, restore your data (if available).

### Multiple Failures in the Same Pool

Except in RAID 6 pools, if more than one disk drive fails at the same time in the same pool, the data can't be recovered.

Correct the cause of the failure or replace the failed disk drives. Then, restore your data (if available).

**Note:** In some instances, RAID 10 pools *may* survive multiple disk drive failures, depending on which disk drives fail.

### Removing a Failed Disk Drive's Icon from Adaptec Storage Manager

**Note:** You can only complete this task on disk drives that are not included in any pool.

When a disk drive fails, it may still appear in Adaptec Storage Manager although it is no longer available. To see an accurate representation of your IP SAN and make it easier to monitor your disk drives, you can remove a failed disk drive from the Physical Devices View.

In the Physical Devices View, right-click the failed disk drive, then select **Remove failed drive**.

## Rebuilding Pools

A *hot-swap rebuild* occurs when a controller detects that a failed disk drive in a pool has been removed and then reinserted.

To start a hot-swap rebuild:

- 1 Following the instructions in [Hot Swapping Disk Drives on page 111](#), gently pull the failed disk drive from the server without fully removing it, then wait for it to spin down fully before continuing. If nothing is wrong with the disk drive, reinstall it.  
If necessary, replace the failed disk drive with a new disk drive of equal or larger size.
- 2 The controller detects the reinserted (or new) disk drive and begins to rebuild the pool.

## Recovering Snapshots After a Pool Capacity Failure

If pool capacity becomes exhausted, all snapshots within that pool (and all the volumes on which the snapshots are based) go offline, and Adaptec Storage Manager generates a failure message.

When a pool capacity failure happens, the write that exhausted the pool's capacity is failed back to the iSCSI initiator that wrote it.

**Note:** For more information, see “Ensuring Pool Capacity for Your Snapshots” on page 56.

If you receive a failure message, follow these steps to recover your snapshots:

- Delete unneeded volumes from the pool (see [page 81](#)).
  - Add storage capacity to the pool (see [page 77](#)).
  - Delete all the snapshot sets associated with the volume (see [page 53](#)).
- 1 Recover or create available space in the pool:
    - Delete unneeded volumes from the pool.
    - Add storage capacity to the pool.
    - Delete all the snapshot sets associated with the volume.
  - 2 In the Snapshots View, select an offline snapshot to highlight its snapshot parent, then select the snapshot parent.
  - 3 In the **Actions** menu, select **Set snapshot group online**.  
**Note:** If the Set snapshot group online menu option is greyed-out, recover or create more space in the pool, following the suggestions in [Step 1](#).
  - 4 Click **Yes** to confirm.

The snapshots are recovered.

## Using the Reset Button to Perform a Limited Reset of the Appliance

The Reset button is accessed via a small hole next to the Power button on the front of the server. Verify that the server is fully booted (as indicated by the System LED blinking once per second), and push the **Reset** button. The system will reboot after about a minute. As a part of the reset and reboot process, the iSCSI storage server:

- Clears user-defined settings such as DHCP configuration
- Resets the server name to its default setting
- Resets network speed and bonding settings to their defaults
- Resets the Administrator password to the default (admin)
- Resets the Operator password to the default (admin)

## Recovering from an iSCSI Storage Appliance Failure

These instructions describe how to recover from the failure of an iSCSI Storage Appliance.

**Note:** If you are recovering from an appliance failure in a mirrored environment, see [page 119](#).

- 1 Shut down the appliance.
  - a In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance.
  - b From the **Actions** menu, select **Shut down iSCSI storage appliance**.
  - c Click **Yes** to shut down the appliance.

- 2 Replace the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

Remove the disk drives from the failed appliance and reinstall them in the new one, following the instructions in *Hot Swapping Disk Drives* on [page 111](#).

**Note:** The disk drives don't have to remain in the same order.

- 3 Configure the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

**Note:** When configuring your iSCSI Storage Appliance, use settings that are identical to the previous configuration, if possible. Using identical settings increases the likelihood that the iSCSI initiators on your IP SAN will automatically discover and reconnect to existing iSCSI targets.

- a In the Enterprise View, select the iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- b In the **Actions** menu, select **Configure iSCSI storage appliance**.

The wizard opens to the Configure iSCSI Storage Appliance step.

- c Enter the settings for your iSCSI Storage Appliance when prompted. If possible, use the *exact* same values as the previous configuration.

If you don't have a record of the previous configuration settings (recorded at initial setup), enter values as if you are configuring a new iSCSI Storage Appliance.

- d Click **Apply**, then click **Cancel** to close the wizard.

- 4 Reconnect with the iSCSI Storage Appliance.



- a In the Enterprise View, select the Management Service to which your iSCSI Storage Appliance was associated.
- b If the Management Service automatically reconnects to the iSCSI Storage Appliance, skip to [Step g](#).  
If the Management Service can't automatically reconnect to the iSCSI Storage Appliance, you must remove that appliance from the Management Service then add it back in.
- c Right-click the Management Service, select **Remove**, then select the name of the iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- d Right-click the Management Service, then select **Add iSCSI storage appliance**.  
The Add iSCSI Storage Appliance dialog box opens.
- e Enter the IP address of the iSCSI Storage Appliance, then click **Add**.
- f If prompted, enter the administrator password you set while configuring your iSCSI Storage Appliance, but *don't* enter a user name.  
The iSCSI Storage Appliance appears in the Enterprise View, under the Management Service.
- g If your iSCSI targets come back online, the recovery is complete.  
If you used new settings while configuring your iSCSI Storage Appliance, or if you used settings that were identical to the previous configuration but your iSCSI targets failed to come back online, continue with [Step 5](#).

## 5 Reconnect your iSCSI initiators and iSCSI targets.

Follow the instructions in this section if you used new settings while configuring your iSCSI Storage Appliance, or if you used settings that were identical to the previous configuration but your iSCSI targets failed to come back online. You must complete the tasks in this section for each system on your IP SAN:

- For iSCSI Storage Hosts, see the next section.
- For systems running Windows XP, Linux, or VMware, see [page 118](#).

## Recovery on iSCSI Storage Hosts

Follow the steps in this section to reconnect each iSCSI Storage Host in your IPSAN.

### Enabling Authentication

If any of the iSCSI targets (logical devices) on your iSCSI Storage Appliance have CHAP enabled, complete this task. Otherwise, skip to [Removing iSCSI Targets and Adding the Appliance IP Address on page 117](#).

The wizard opens to the Define Logical Devices screen.

- 1 In the Logical Devices View, right click **Logical devices**, then click **Modify Logical devices**.
- 2 Click **Set CHAP Secret**.
- 3 In the Global User Name and Password Management window, enter a user name and password for a user that will have access to the logical device, then click **Add**.

- 4 Continue adding user names and passwords until all users are included on the list.

**Note:** The user list must have at least one name on it.

- 5 Click **Cancel** to close the window.
- 6 Repeat [Step 2](#) to [5](#) for each logical device with CHAP authentication.
- 7 Click **Next**, then click **Next** again.
- 8 Click **Apply**, then click **Yes**.

### Removing iSCSI Targets and Adding the Appliance IP Address

The iSCSI Initiator Properties window opens.

- 1 On the iSCSI Storage Host, go to the **Start menu** and open **Microsoft iSCSI Initiator**.

The iSCSI Initiator Properties window opens.

- 1 Click the **Targets** tab, then log off any iSCSI target whose status is 'Reconnecting'.
- 2 Click the **Persistent Targets** tab, then remove any iSCSI target whose status is 'Inactive'.
- 3 Click the **Discovery** tab.
- 4 From the list of IP addresses, remove any address that does not belong to the iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- 5 Click **Add**.
- 6 Enter the IP address for the iSCSI data port on your iSCSI Storage Appliance (as set in "Step 2: Configuring the iSCSI Storage Appliance" on page 30), then click **OK**.

If your iSCSI Storage Appliance has two iSCSI data ports, repeat this step for the other port.

### Logging into the iSCSI Targets

- 1 In the iSCSI Initiator Properties program, click the **Targets** tab.
- 2 Select an iSCSI target, then click **Log On....**
- 3 Select **Automatically restore this connection....**

If CHAP is enabled on this iSCSI target, click **Advanced**, select **CHAP logon information**, enter the user name and password ('target secret') for that iSCSI target, then click **OK**.

**Note:** The target secret is the password you set in [Removing iSCSI Targets and Adding the Appliance IP Address on page 117](#).

- 4 Click **OK** to log on to the iSCSI target.

### Reconnecting Mirrored Volumes

Before you begin, ensure that you are connected to each iSCSI Storage Appliance that hosts the mirrored volumes, using either a monitor and keyboard or a serial cable connected to a system running a terminal emulation program.

**Note:** In these steps, the iSCSI Storage Appliance with the replaced flash drive is called Appliance A; the iSCSI Storage Appliance that contains the mirrored volumes is called Appliance B.

If Appliance A does not have a new IP address, skip to [Step d](#) below.

If Appliance A has a new IP address:

- a Type **controller manage Appliance\_A ip remove oldIPAddress**, then press **Enter**.
- b Type **controller manage Appliance\_A ip add newIPAddress**, then press **Enter**.
- c Appliance B logs in to Appliance A. (This may take a few moments.)
- d Type **controller list**, then press **Enter**.

Confirm that Appliance A's controller is listed.

- 5 Use Appliance A's CLI to reconnect Appliance A to Appliance B.
  - a Type **controller discover IPAddress\_of\_applianceB**, then press **Enter**.
  - b Type **controller add IPAddress\_of\_applianceB**, then press **Enter**.
  - c Type **controller list**, then press **Enter**. Confirm that Appliance B's controller is listed.
- 6 Use Appliance A's CLI to update the IP addresses of remote plexes in Appliance A's mirrors.
  - a Type **mirror manage m1 plex 0/1 IPAddress\_of\_ApplianceB\_iSCSI\_interface**, then press **Enter**.
  - b Repeat Step 1 for each mirror.
- 7 Use Appliance B's CLI to update the IP addresses of remote plexes in Appliance B's mirrors.
  - a Type **mirror manage m1 plex 0/1 IPAddress\_of\_ApplianceA\_iSCSI\_interface**, then press **Enter**.
  - b Repeat Step 1 for each mirror.

### Last Step

In the View menu, select **Refresh**. All iSCSI Storage Appliances, iSCSI targets, and mirrored volumes should appear online, connected, and in normal status. The recovery of each iSCSI Storage Host is complete.

## Recovery on Systems Running Windows XP, Linux, or VMware

This section provides a general overview of the steps required to reconnect to each system in your IPSAN that's running an OS besides Windows 2003. For specific instructions, refer to the documentation provided with your iSCSI initiators.

- 1 Remove all iSCSI target sessions from the iSCSI initiator.
- 2 Remove all iSCSI Storage Appliance data ports from the iSCSI initiator.
- 3 Add the IP address(es) of the data port(s) on your iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- 4 Your iSCSI initiator may automatically discover the iSCSI targets on your iSCSI Storage Appliance. If not, manually add the iSCSI targets to the iSCSI initiator.

The recovery of each system is complete.

## Recovering from a Flash Drive Failure in a Mirrored Environment

Follow the instructions in this section if a flash drive fails in an iSCSI Storage Appliance that is part of a mirror.

- a Shut down the iSCSI Storage Appliance (see [page 115](#)).
- b Replace the flash drive (see [page 115](#)).
- c Power on and configure the iSCSI Storage Appliance (see [page 30](#)).

**Note:** When configuring your iSCSI Storage Appliance, use settings that are *identical* to the previous configuration, if possible.

- 1 Complete these tasks, as described in previous sections:
  - a Shut down the iSCSI Storage Appliance.
  - b Replace the flash drive.
  - c Power on and configure the iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- 2 In the CLI, ensure you are logged on as Administrator. (If you are, a '#' appears at the prompt.)
- 3 Type this command, then press **Enter**:
 

```
controller discover IP_address_of_remote_iSCSI_Storage_Appliance
```
- 4 Type this command, then press **Tab**:
 

```
controller add <Tab>
```

The list of controllers to be added appears.
- 5 Type this command, then press **Enter**:
 

```
mirror <Tab> plex 1 ip add mirror_plex_IP_address
```
- 6 Type this command, then press **Enter**:
 

```
mirror info
```

Plex 0 Local and Plex 1 Remote should both appear as Synchronized Online.

All iSCSI target, pool, and logical device information appears online in Adaptec Storage Manager.
- 7 Check the iSCSI initiator to ensure that the iSCSI target connection is re-established. If the iSCSI initiator and iSCSI target are not reconnected:
  - a In the CLI, enter this command, then press **Enter**:
 

```
logical manage volume_name authentication none
```
  - b Manually log in to the iSCSI target from the iSCSI initiator. (CHAP is not used.)

The recovery is complete.

## Displaying ASM Mirror Volumes and Destroyed Mirror Volumes in the Disk Manager

When you shutdown the controller/JBod and reboot the new master, ASM mirror volumes and destroyed mirror volumes will not be displayed as the corresponding mirror plex is not available. Complete the steps to setup the system as a mirror, without any partner mirror plex.

- 1 Remove the mirror plex, using CLI.  
     **Remove plex** (this will not work if the mirror plex is the master)  
     or  
     **!mirror manage remove**
- 2 Login to new master target via Microsoft iSCSI GUI.  
     If required reset the authentication.  
     **logical manage auth none**
- 3 Import the foreign pool.
- 4 Login to the old master target using iSCSI GUI.  
     If required reset the authentication.  
     **logical manage auth none**
- 5 Activate the volume and assign drive letter via Disk Manager.

## Completing Stalled Replica Update

When you are updating a replica the replication might get stalled due to non -availability of the destination site.

To complete the replica update:

- 1 Check the availability of the destination site.
- 2 Verify the network connectivity between the source and destination sites.
- 3 Abort the stalled replica update set so that it is changed to Replicated LUF state.
- 4 Reschedule the replica update job.

## Unable to Perform Replication When Source and Destination have Static IP Address

When the source and destination sites are in the same network and are assigned with a static IP address in Ethernet port1, the replication will happen. If the IP address of the destination site is changed and set to the private network the replication will not happen. Ensure that for the replication to happen successfully, make sure the iscsi connection of the iSCSI storage appliance have the same IP address and are in the same network.

# Configuring iSCSI Initiators



Use the information in this appendix in conjunction with the documentation supplied with your initiator to configure the iSCSI initiators that connect to the iSCSI targets on your iSCSI Storage Appliance.

## Configuring iSNS with the CLI

You can use Microsoft iSNS Server to discover targets on an iSCSI network. To download the iSNS package, go to the Microsoft Web site and search for *isns*. The package installs a readme file that contains extensive release notes on bug fixes and current iSNS limitations. Be sure to read these notes before attempting to use the service.

**Note:** When you use iSNS, all iSCSI initiators and users can connect to any iSCSI targets—no restrictions are enforced.

- 1 Install the iSNS service on a Windows server. Note the IP address of the server on which the iSNS service is installed.
- 2 Open the CLI on the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

You can access the CLI two ways. Each method presents the CLI automatically:

- Attach a VT100 terminal emulation utility (for example, hyperterminal) to the serial port of the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

Use these terminal emulation program settings to access the CLI:

- Null Modem Cable
- Baud Rate: 115,200
- Data Bits: 8
- Parity: None
- Stop Bits: 1
- Flow Control: Off

**Note:** Flow control *must* be set to **Off**. Otherwise, the system will appear to hang.

- Connect to the iSCSI Storage Appliance through a Telnet session (once the initial network values have been set). Telnet to the IP address that is assigned to the management port on the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

3 Log in to the CLI as Administrator, using the password you set in “Step 2: Configuring the iSCSI Storage Appliance” on page 30. If you didn’t set a password, use the default password, `admin`.

4 Enter:

```
isns
```

5 Enter:

```
server IP_address
```

Where *IP\_address* is the address of the iSNS server (see Step 1).

6 To exit the CLI, enter:

```
end  
quit
```

**Note:** For more information about the CLI, see “Using the CLI” on page 134.

7 Configure iSNS in the iSCSI initiator.

You will need to configure the initiator and add an iSNS server to complete the configuration of iSNS.

For example, from a Windows client:

- When using the Microsoft initiator, run the Microsoft initiator software, select the iSNS Servers tab, and click **Add**. Enter the name or address of the iSNS server, and then click **OK**.
- When using the QLogic4050/4052 initiator, right-click the QLogic adapter and select **Properties**. Select the Discovery Configuration tab, and check **Perform Discovery**. Check **Use iSNS Server**, enter the server name or IP Address, and click **OK**.

**Note:** After you have completed this procedure, all the iSCSI targets on the iSCSI Storage Appliance automatically appear in the Microsoft Initiators target list.

## iSCSI Configuration for Microsoft Windows

This section describes how to install and configure these iSCSI initiators for Microsoft Windows:

- MS Initiator
- QLogic4050/4052 Initiator

### Configuration Notes

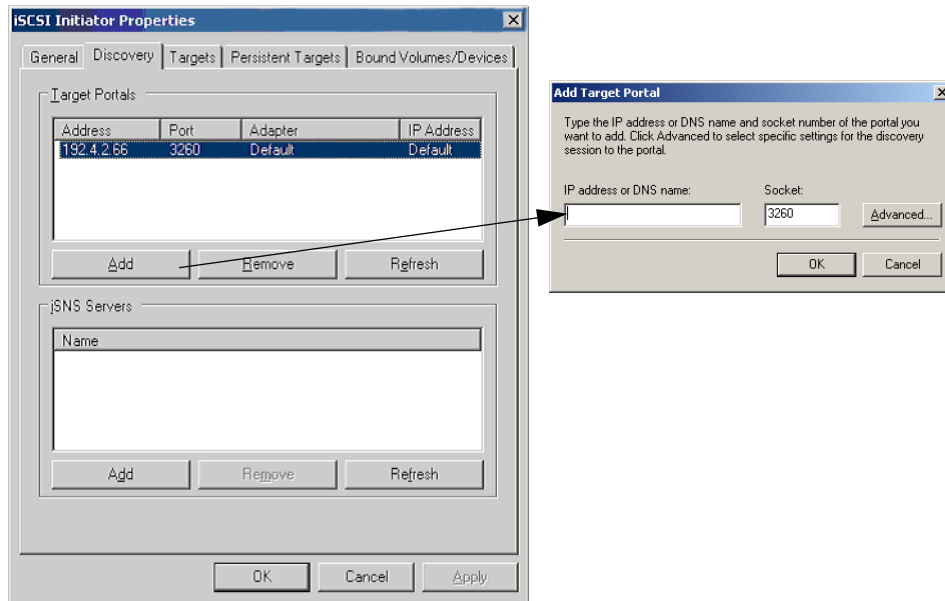
- On Windows XP and Windows 2003 operating systems, Microsoft does not support dynamic disks for use with the Microsoft iSCSI initiator. Adaptec recommends using the QLogic QLA4050/4052, which supports dynamic disks, or using only basic disks with the Microsoft initiator to avoid unexpected behaviour and possible data loss when using the MS initiator to connect to iSCSI targets in your iSCSI Storage Appliance.
- Choose to install the Microsoft MPIO driver during iSCSI initiator installation.

## Configuring the MS Initiator Connection to the iSCSI Storage Appliance (Target Portal)

The Microsoft iSCSI initiator is available for download from the Microsoft support Web site. Search for *iSCSI initiator*, and download the initiator appropriate for your OS version.

- 1 Start up the initiator.

Navigate to **Control Panel > iSCSI Initiator**. When the Properties dialog opens, select the Discovery tab.



- 2 Define the iSCSI Storage Appliance as a target portal.

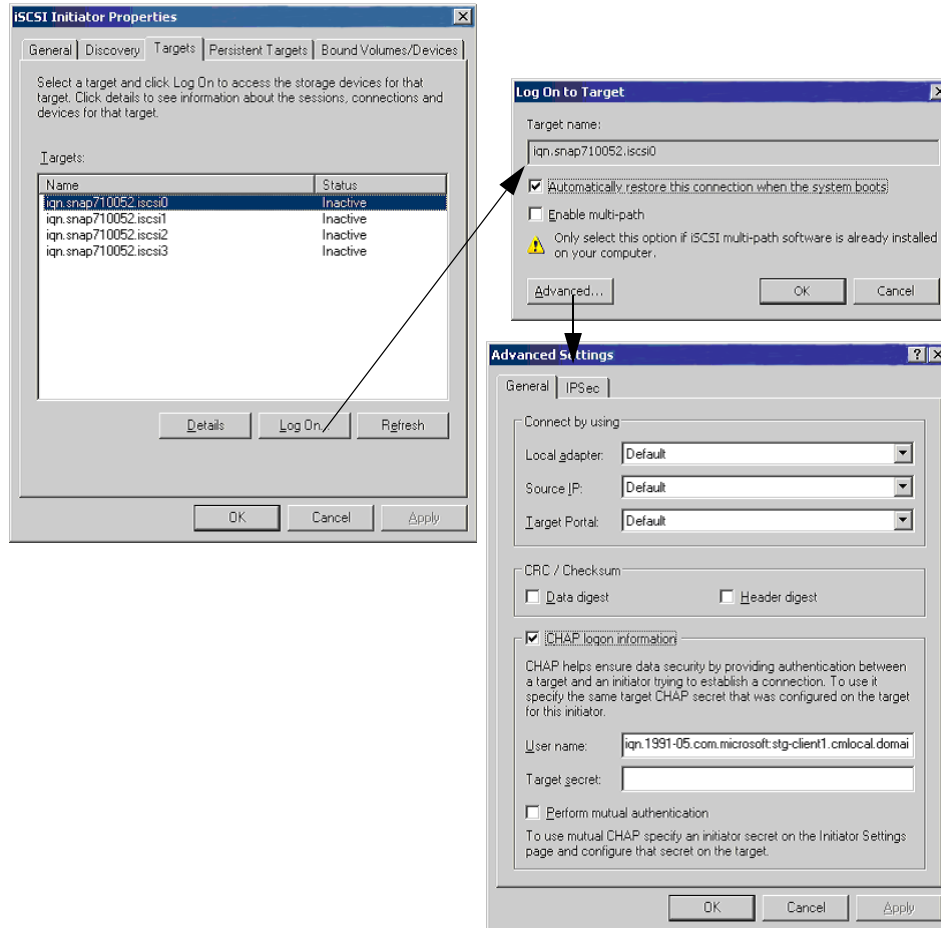
Under Target Portals, click **Add**, enter the iSCSI Storage Appliance's IP address or server name, and click **OK**. The server information appears in the Target Portals list box.



## Connecting to a Logical Device (iSCSI Target) Using the MS Initiator

- 1 From the **Targets** tab, log into the logical device.

Select the desired iSCSI target and click **Log On**. To automatically re-establish the connection when the Windows system reboots, select the **Automatically restore...** option.



**Note:** The IQNs for your iSCSI targets may be different than those shown in the examples above.

- 2 Enter the CHAP user name and password (if applicable).

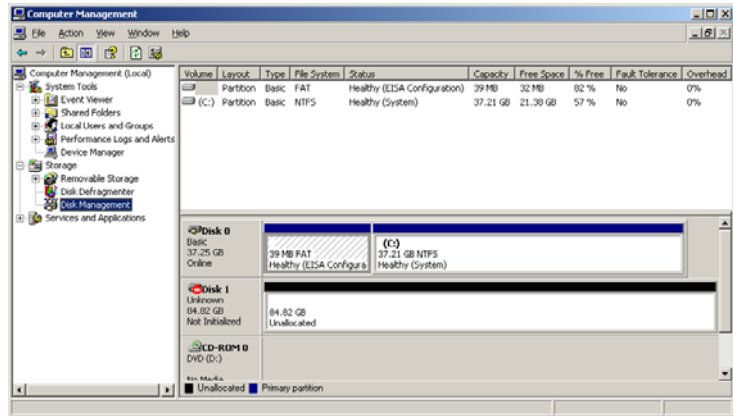
If you are using CHAP authentication, click **Advanced**, click the **CHAP login information** box, and enter the CHAP user name and password you created along with the logical device. Verify that the **Perform mutual authentication** box is unchecked. Click **OK** to return to the Log On to Target window.

- 3 Click **OK** to return to the main window. The status of the Target in the Targets list changes to **Connected**.

## Formatting a Logical Device Using the Windows Disk Management Tool

- 1 Open the Windows Computer Management tool.

Navigate to **Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Computer Management**, and select **Disk Management**. If a wizard opens, close it and proceed to the next step as you must manually write the signature to the disk.



- 2 Initialize the logical device.

Right-click the new disk label (Disk 1 in the illustration) and select **Write Signature** (Windows 2000) or **Initialize Disk** (Windows 2003, XP). The new logical device initializes as a *Basic* disk.

- 3 Format the logical device.

Right-click the new disk and select **New Partition** from the right-click menu. Complete the New Partition wizard, accepting the defaults. Once formatted, the disk is labeled *healthy* and is ready for use.

- 4 To turn a QLogic QLA4050/4052 disk into a dynamic disk, right-click the disk in the Disk Management window and select **Convert to Dynamic Disk**. When using the Microsoft iSCSI initiator, dynamic disks are not recommended.

## Configuring Microsoft Services Installed on Logical Devices to Start Automatically (MS Initiator)

iSCSI technology allows iSCSI Storage Appliances to host the data files for applications that otherwise require local disk storage, such as MS SQL Server 2000 and Exchange Server 2003. If you use the Microsoft initiator on Windows XP or a Windows 2003 server, services installed on logical devices will start up automatically by default once you have configured them to persistently reconnect. On the Windows 2000 server, however, you must edit the Windows registry to make the service dependent on the iSCSI Initiator Service.

**Caution:** Use the Registry Editor with caution. Changes suggested by Adaptec should be evaluated by qualified technical staff to ensure that they do not affect the proper functionality of the Windows implementation, installed applications, or other components on the Windows system whose registry is being modified. The result of any modifications to the Windows registry can vary, and implied outcomes of any modification suggested by Adaptec are NOT guaranteed, and may not be supported.

Adaptec strongly recommends backing up your registry before making any modifications. Please see Microsoft Knowledge Base article 322755 (Windows 2000) for details on backing up and restoring the Windows registry.

## Configuring the Server to Persistently Connect

- 1 As described in previous sections, create a logical device on the iSCSI Storage Appliance and use the MS Initiator and Windows management tools to format the disk.

- 2 From the Target tab of the Initiator's Property dialog box, log in to the iSCSI Storage Appliance target.
- 3 Check the **Automatically restore this connection when the system reboots** box to make this a persistent target.
- 4 Use the Disk Administrator to configure all volumes on top of the disks.
- 5 From the Bound Volumes/Devices tab on the Property dialog box, click **Bind All** to allow the iSCSI service to configure the list of persistent volumes. If you are running Windows XP and Windows 2003 Server, your logical devices will now start automatically on reboot. If you are running Windows 2000 Server, you must continue to the following procedures and edit the registry to make services dependent on the iSCSI Initiator service.

### Editing the Windows Registry for MS Exchange Server or MS SQL Server

- 1 Install Exchange Server 2003 and configure it to use the logical device as the location to store database files.
- 2 On a Windows workstation running Windows 2000, enter this on the command line:  

```
regedt32
```
- 3 Navigate to the Key:
  - a For Exchange Server:  
**HKey\_Local\_Machine > System > Current Control Set > Services > lanmanserver**
  - b For SQL Server:  
**HKey\_Local\_Machine > System > Current Control Set > Services > MSSQLServer**
- 4 If the value DependOnService already exists, double-click it. If it does not, create it:
  - a Select **Add Value** from the Edit menu to open the Add Value dialog box.
  - b In the **Name** field, enter:  
**DependOnService**  
Click **OK**.
- 5 In the Data box that opens, enter:  
**MSiSCSI**  
Click **OK**, and then close the registry.
- 6 Reboot the Windows server.

### Configuring Shares to Logical Devices (MS Initiator)

When using the Microsoft initiator, shares to logical devices may not automatically reconnect when the Windows system hosting the shares is rebooted. There are two methods to resolve this issue:

- Share an iSCSI target that has an assigned drive letter. This method requires changes to the Windows registry and is described in Microsoft Knowledgebase article #870964 (<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/870964>).

- Mount the logical device to a folder on an existing NTFS volume as described in “Mounting a Logical Device Without a Drive Letter”. This method does not require changes to the Windows registry and is described below.

### Mounting a Logical Device Without a Drive Letter

To complete this procedure, you must create and format an iSCSI target on the iSCSI Storage Appliance and connect to this logical device using the Microsoft initiator. You must also have an existing NTFS volume on a local disk within the Windows server, initiating the connection.

- 1 Right-click My Computer and select **Manage**.
- 2 The new formatted volume will appear in the Disk Management window.
- 3 Right-click the **New Volume** and select **Change Drive Letter and Paths...**
- 4 Click **Remove** in the Change Drive Letter and Paths for (New Volume) dialog, and click **Yes** to confirm drive letter removal.
- 5 Right-click the **New Volume** again and select **Change Drive Letter and Paths...**
- 6 Select **Add** in the Change Drive Letter and Paths for (New Volume) dialog.
- 7 In the Add Drive Letter or Path dialog, select **Mount in the following empty NTFS folder**.
- 8 Create a folder or enter the path to the one that will be shared from the Windows server and select **OK**.
- 9 Select **OK** in the Add Drive Letter or Path dialog. This will return you to the Disk Management window.  
You will see the icon of a disk in place of the folder icon in the File Management window.
- 10 Create a share to the logical device in the standard method, then reboot the Windows machine and verify that the share is persistent.

### Configuring Dynamic Disks to Persistently Reconnect (MS Initiator)

On Windows XP and Windows 2003 operating systems, when iSCSI targets are configured as dynamic disks, the Microsoft iSCSI initiator connecting to the dynamic disk may fail to connect properly during system boot. Using dynamic disks for iSCSI targets on Windows XP and Windows 2003 operating systems is not supported by Microsoft. For more information, see the *Microsoft iSCSI Software Initiator User's Guide*, available on the Microsoft web site.

## Configuring the QLogic QLA4050 and QLA4052 iSCSI Initiators for Microsoft Windows

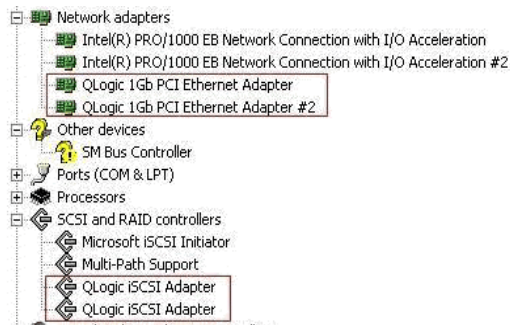
### Requirements

- Windows 2003, Windows 2000, Windows XP installed server
- Microsoft iSCSI Software Initiator

## Setting Up SAN Boot from Q-logic 4050C/4052C iscsi HBA

**Note:** Before installing qllogic iSCSI HBA in the initiator system identified, uninstall the MSFT iSCSI software initiator to avoid conflict.

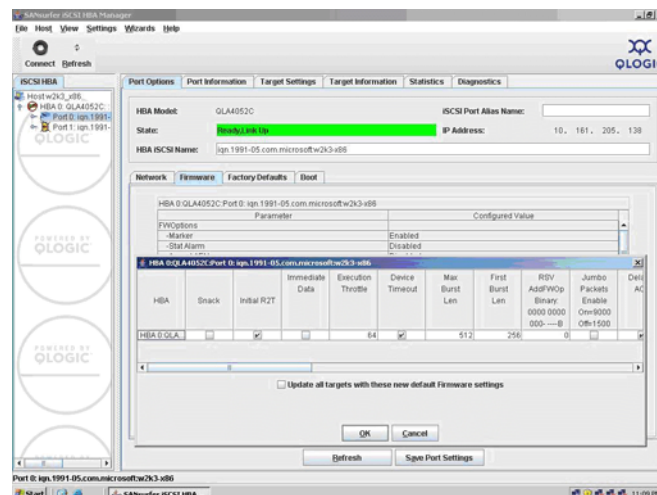
- 1 Install Q-logic 4050C/4052C in the PCI-X slot of the initiator system set to boot from SAN.
- 2 Install the latest HBA drivers from q-logic support site ([http://support.qlogic.com/support/product\\_resources.asp?id=962](http://support.qlogic.com/support/product_resources.asp?id=962))
- 3 Ensure to install Ethernet driver and iSCSI driver for the card. In Device Manager you should be able to see 2 separate driver install for Network adapter and iSCSI adapter.



- 4 Install the SAN surfer management software (version: 5.0.0.32). You can download from q-logic support site ([http://support.qlogic.com/support/product\\_resources.asp?id=962&osid=85](http://support.qlogic.com/support/product_resources.asp?id=962&osid=85))
- 5 Connect Port0 (on 4052) to a know network and assign a static/dhcp.
- 6 Launch the SAN surfer and connect to the local host.

**Note:** SAN surfer will connect only if the port has a valid IP address.

- 7 Set the **Initial R2T=yes** and **IntermediateData=no** in the firmware. Click **Port Options — Firmware**. Edit and check InitialR2T and uncheck IntermediateData.



8 Click **Save Port Settings**. Enter the security password. The default password is *config*.

**Note:** If you have enabled the Boot you may receive a warning to reboot for changes to reflect.

9 Reboot the system. Enter Ctrl-Q to enter qllogic bios.

10 Select the port identified to boot from SAN. The first port in the list is port 0 for dual port HBA.

11 Select **Configuration Settings** in the Fast UTIL screen. Select **Host Adapter Settings**, ensure that there is a valid Initiator IP address, subnet mask and gateway. Hit **Esc** and when prompted, save changes.

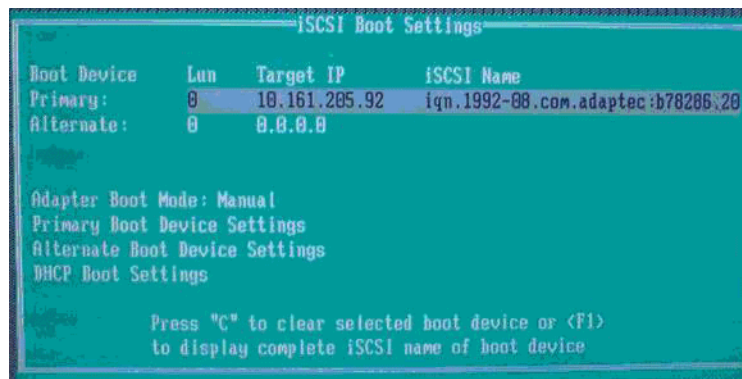
**Note:** Set the initiator IP address to be static.

12 From CLI, create a logical either selecting the authentication to CHAP or none, and assign it to the qllogic HBA.

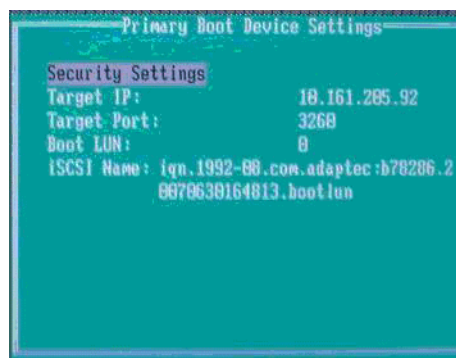
13 Select **Configuration Settings** and select **iSCSI Boot Settings**. Change the Adapter Boot Mode to be Manual. Select **Primary Boot Device Setting** and key in the IP address of the Target to SAN boot from. Hit **ESC** and save the changes.

**Note:** The IP address of the target and the Initiator should be on the same subnet. If the authentication type to discover the LUN is set to CHAP, ensure to set the secret and username, in Primary Boot Device Settings.

14 From the **iSCSI Boot Settings** screen, select **Primary** and hit Enter. The HBA discovers the target. Ensure that the target with a proper iSCSI name is displayed in the screen:



15 Select **Primary Boot Device Settings**. The target iSCSI name is discovered like:



- 16 Save changes and reboot the system. During the Q-logic post, the boot LUN should be displayed with the iSCSI storage appliance build number as shown in the picture below. Change the system BIOS to boot from Q-logic HBA to install OS.
- 17 Load the OS CD, set the system BIOS to boot from the CD first, continue with the installation instruction, select **Adaptec iSCSI disk** when prompted where to install. After the OS is completely installed, change the boot settings in the system BIOS to select Adaptec iSCSI disk as the first boot device.

## Setting Up Qlogic HBA to Create Provisioned Volumes in ASM

Complete these steps to setup Qlogic iSCSI HBA to create provisioned simple volume or mirror.

- 1 Install Q-logic 4050C/4052C in the PCI-X slot of the initiator system where ASM will be installed.
- 2 Install the Qlogic HBA network and iSCSI drivers. Also ensure that Qlogic iSCSI settings **Initial R2T=yes** and **Immediate Data=No**. For more information refer, “Setting Up SAN Boot from Q-logic 4050C/4052C iscsi HBA” on page 128.
- 3 Install the microsoft initiator by selecting only Initiator Service and Microsoft MPIO Multipathing Support for iSCSI.
- 4 In the Microsoft iSCSI initiator panel, set the Adapter information under **Discovery** tab to **Qlogic HBA**.
- 5 Make sure that the Microsoft iSCSI initiator iqname and the Qlogic iqname are the same. If they are not same, goto **Qlogic iSCSI driver properties** in Device Manager, select the **HBA Information** tab and update the **Initiator Name**.

**Note:** If you cannot modify the initiator iqname, you can also use qlogic **SAN Surfer** to edit the iqname.

- 6 Set the IP address for iSCSI.

**Note:** Both network and iSCSI IP address should be unique, to discover and connect to a LUN.

- 7 Goto **iSCSI Driver Properties** in Device Manager, select **TCP-IP Settings** tab and set the IP address.

After you install ASM, you can view the qlogic HBA in the Enterprise view.

## iSCSI Configuration for Red Hat or SUSE Linux

This section provides information on supported iSCSI HBAs and initiators for Red Hat and SuSE Linux operating systems.

### Setting Up an Out of the Box Cisco Initiator

You can set up Cisco initiator for Red Hat Linux Enterprise Version 4.0 - U4/U5 using these steps.

- 1 Start the iSCSI service.  
`/etc/init.d/iscsi restart`



- 2 Verify if inbox Cisco-initiator is installed on a RHEL 4 setup, using one of these commands:

- `rpm -qf /sbin/iscsid`
- `rpm -qa | grep iscsi-initiator-utils`

If the Cisco initiator is installed, the utility is displayed in the output.

- 3 Set the Cisco initiator as the default initiator. The default initiator can be modified in `initiatorname.iscsi` in `/etc` directory.

For example, the default initiator name can be set as `iqn.1987-05.com.cisco:rhel4`.

- 4 Set the target portal address, target name and the authentication details for CHAP login, in the `iscsi.conf` file present in `/etc` directory.

- For iSCSI portal, uncomment the Discovery address parameter and enter the IP address.

```
-----
# Discovery Address Category
# -----
# To localize parameters to targets found on a particular discovery
address
# (i.e., to override the global settings), you need to use the
# DiscoveryAddress setting. The format for the DiscoveryAddress
setting is
# a.b.c.d, a.b.c.d:e (where e is a TCP port number), or an instance
name. An
# example of these settings would be:
#
DiscoveryAddress=10.161.205.92
```

- For target name, uncomment TargetName parameter and enter the name of the target as listed in CLI.

**Note:** The target name should be modified only for using a particular target.

```
-----
# Discovery Address Category
# -----
# To localize parameters to targets found on a particular
discovery address
# -----
# Target Name Category
# -----
# To localize parameters to targets identified by a particular
target name
# (i.e., to override the global settings), you need to use the
# TargetName setting. The format for the TargetName setting
is
# Either the 'iqn' or 'eui' format. An example of these settings
would be:
#
TargetName=iqn.1992-08.com.adaptec:c9c631.20070806040135.11
```

- 5 Modify the authentication settings,

- one-way CHAP—uncomment `OutgoingUsername` & `OutgoingPassword` and enter the same values given when creating a logical device from ASM/CLI.



- Mutual CHAP—uncomment `OutgoingUsername`, `OutgoingPassword`, `IncomingUsername` & `IncomingPassword`. For incoming username/password we need define those at the target using
  - logical CHAP user
  - logical CHAP password. This password should be different from while creating logical from ASM/CLI.

**Note:** For Mutual CHAP— we cannot use same password for both Outgoing and Incoming.

```
# -----
# AUTHENTICATION SETTINGS
# -----
# To globally configure a CHAP username and password for
# initiator
# authentication by the target(s), uncomment the following lines:
#
OutgoingUsername=user1
OutgoingPassword=adapteccadaptec
#
# To globally configure a CHAP username and password for
# target(s)
# authentication by the initiator, uncomment the following lines:
#
IncomingUsername=user1
IncomingPassword=adapteccadaptec
```

- 6 Exit all the iSCSI sessions and restart the iSCSI services.

```
/etc/init.d/iscsi restart
```

- 7 Verify if the new iSCSI device is added.

```
fdisk -l
```

- 8 Perform all relevant linux commands to partition, format, mount, run stress, and unmount.

## iSCSI Configuration for VMware

This section provides information on the setup and configuration of the VMware ESX Server v3.x iSCSI initiator. For more information regarding installation and configuration of required VMware components, refer to the documentation included with the VMware ESX Server installation.

### Configuration Notes

- When you install VMware ESX Server, the software iSCSI Initiator is automatically installed. Make sure ESX Server has a VMkernel port for iSCSI traffic and iSCSI port in the ESX Server Firewall is enabled. For more information about configuring your software/hardware iSCSI initiator, refer *VMware iSCSI SAN Configuration Guide*.
- Upon discovering logical devices on the iSCSI Storage Appliance, the VMware ESX initiator will find all assigned logical devices and automatically log into them. If logical devices are distributed across multiple systems, you can use CHAP authentication to restrict the number of logical devices the VMware initiator can access. See “Controlling Access to Your IP SAN with Authentication” on page 69 for more information.

- When adding a new ESX initiator to the Discovery Control List, you must have the “uses permanent discovery session” option enabled. For more information refer “Modifying a Discovery Control List” on page 68.

## Using the VI Client to Configure iSCSI Services

Follow the instructions in the *VMware iSCSI SAN Configuration Guide*, available at <http://www.vmware.com> to configure and enable your iSCSI service.

### To setup discovery address for iSCSI logical devices

- 1 Create the VMKernel on the NIC card used for the iSCSI connection.
- 2 Under Storage Adapters, select the iscsi initiator to configure and click **Properties**. The iSCSI Initiator Properties dialog box appears.
- 3 Select **Dynamic Discovery** tab and click **Add...** to add IP address of your iSCSI storage appliance.
- 4 Click **OK** to save changes.

### To setup CHAP Parameters

- 1 In the CHAP Authentication dialog box, select **Use the following CHAP credentials** and specify your CHAP username and password.
- 2 Click **OK** to save changes.

### To connect and use the discovered iSCSI logical devices

- 3 Under **Storage configuration**, click **Add Storage** and select Disk/LUN as storage type.
  - 4 Select the iSCSI logical device for your datastore, specify the datastore name, maximum file size, and maximum capacity and click **Next**.
-

# Using the CLI



The Command Line Interface (CLI) software is a terminal-based command line interface that allows you to monitor and manage the iSCSI Storage Appliance. You can use the CLI to create and manage iSCSI targets that will appear as local disk storage on your server. You can use the CLI's event logging features to monitor the entire system.

This appendix introduces the CLI and provides instructions for using the CLI to configure the settings on your iSCSI Storage Appliance.

## Accessing the CLI

You can access the CLI two ways. Each method presents the CLI automatically:

- Attach a VT100 terminal emulation utility (for example, hyperterminal) to the serial port of the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

Use these terminal emulation program settings to access the CLI:

- Null Modem Cable
- Baud Rate: 115,200
- Data Bits: 8
- Parity: None
- Stop Bits: 1
- Flow Control: Off

**Note:** Flow control *must* be set to Off. Otherwise, the system will appear to hang.

- Connect to the iSCSI Storage Appliance through a Telnet session (once the initial network values have been set.)

Telnet to the IP address that is assigned to the management port on the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

**Note:** The default administrator password is admin.

## Access Levels and Passwords

The CLI has two levels of access: operator and administrator. The default password for both levels is admin.

### Operator-Level Access

From the operator level, you can monitor the current status of the iSCSI Storage Appliance, but you cannot make any configuration changes.

To set the operator password, type:

```
password operator <Enter>
new password ***** <Enter>
confirm new password ***** <Enter>
```

**Note:** You must be in Administrator level to set passwords.

### Administrator-Level Access

From the administrator level, you have full access to all the features of the software and can make changes to the configuration of the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

**Note:** The default administrator password is admin.

To change the administrator password type:

```
password administrator <Enter>
new password ***** <Enter>
confirm new password ***** <Enter>
```

### Switching Access Levels

To switch from operator level to administrator level, type administrator, press **Enter**, type the administrator password, then press **Enter**.

To switch from administrator level to operator level, type operator.

**Note:** If you forget a password, you can log into the iSCSI Storage Appliance by connecting a serial cable to the COM 1 port of the iSCSI Storage Appliance and using a terminal emulation program, such as Hyperterminal. (For terminal emulation program settings, see [page 134](#).) You are not required to enter a password. Set up new passwords by following the instructions in “Operator-Level Access” or “Administrator-Level Access” on this page.

## Using the Wizard to Configure Your iSCSI Storage Appliance

The Setup wizard runs if the iSCSI Storage Appliance is in factory default state when the CLI is started. (You can also run the Setup wizard by typing setup.) The Setup wizard prompts you to enter the information required to connect the iSCSI Storage Appliance to a local network. In addition to typing in the values (the answers to the questions), you can also use the three commands in this table.

Command	Function
*abort	Quit the Setup wizard without changing anything
*back	Go to previous question
Help	Describe the current options

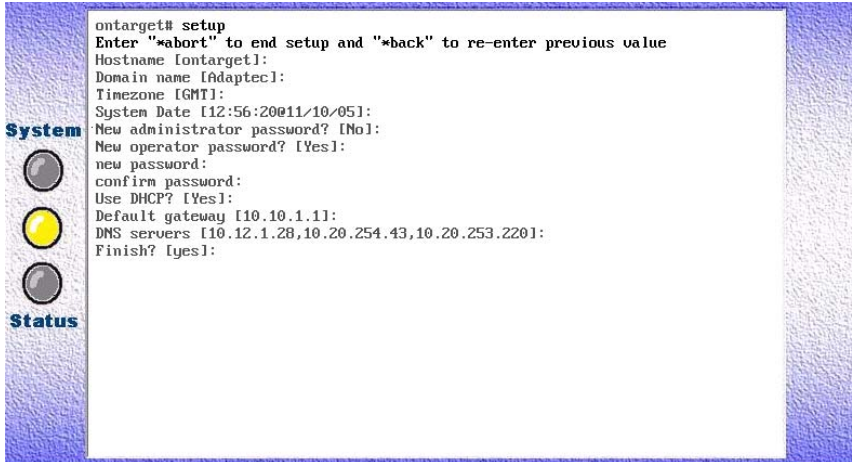
If a question has a predefined or default answer, the answer appears in square brackets [ ].

Some values take an arbitrary string, in which case you can't use the `*back` or `*abort` commands. In those circumstances, enclose the answer in double-quotes " " so that the answer will be accepted even if it is the same as a command.

To configure the iSCSI Storage Appliance:

- 1 Power on the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

The Command Line Interface (CLI) Setup wizard opens.



```

ontarget# setup
Enter "abort" to end setup and "back" to re-enter previous value
Hostname [ontarget1]:
Domain name [Adaptec]:
Timezone [GMT]:
System Date [12:56:20@11/10/05]:
New administrator password? [No]:
New operator password? [Yes]:
new password:
confirm password:
Use DHCP? [Yes]:
Default gateway [10.10.1.1]:
DNS servers [10.12.1.28,10.20.254.43,10.20.253.220]:
Finish? [yes]:
  
```

The CLI Setup wizard then prompts you to enter the values you prepared in “Before You Begin” on page 28.

**Note:** Adaptec highly recommends that you record the values you enter during this task and store them for future reference.

- 2 At the Hostname prompt, type a name for the iSCSI Storage Appliance, then press **Enter**. Use alphanumeric characters, such as Hostname or Hostname1.
- 3 Type the network domain to which the iSCSI Storage Appliance belongs, then press **Enter**. Use alphanumeric characters, such as Domain or Domain1.
- 4 Press **Enter** to accept the current system date, or type a new date, then press **Enter**. Use this format: [hh:mm:ss@mm/dd/yy]
- 5 Press **Enter** to accept the current time zone, or type a new time zone, then press **Enter**. Use this format: GMT+12 – GMT-12
- 6 Type yes (the whole word, not just “y”) to create a new administrative password, then press **Enter**. Type the new password, then press **Enter**. Confirm the new password, then press **Enter**.
- 7 Type a new operator password, then press **Enter**. Confirm the new password, then press **Enter**.
- 8 Press **Enter** to accept the DHCP default setting. The default setting is No.
- 9 Press **Enter**, or type a default gateway address (the name or IP number of a router to which packets for destinations that do not have routes defined for them in the system should be sent), then press **Enter**.

- 10 Press **Enter**, or type the IP addresses of your DNS servers (up to three are supported), then press **Enter**.
- 11 Type the IP address for the iSCSI Storage Appliance, then press **Enter**.  
Use this format: xxx.yyy.zzz.aaa
- 12 Type the netmask of the iSCSI Storage Appliance, then press **Enter**.  
Use this format: xxx.yyy.zzz.aaa
- 13 Type the IP address to be used for broadcasts, then press **Enter**.  
Use this format: xxx.yyy.zzz.aaa
- 14 When the configuration is complete, the host name given to the iSCSI Storage Appliance displays (for example, myhostname#).
- 15 Type quit, then press **Enter** to log out of the CLI.
- 16 Disconnect from the iSCSI Storage Appliance.

**Caution:** To avoid permanent data loss, *do not* modify the default BIOS settings of the RAID controller. To safely configure or modify the iSCSI Storage Appliance, use either the CLI or Adaptec Storage Manager only.

## About CLI Commands and Parameters

A command is an area of functionality (for example, pool), followed by an action (for example, create), and possibly also followed by one or more parameters (for example, *pool\_name*). For example:

```
pool create mypool
```

Different commands are available depending on what access level you're working in (operator or administrator) and on what the context the CLI is running in.

Many commands take lists, which are terminated by the end of the line or by another keyword.

### About Parameters

Parameters may be in a fixed or variable order. When parameters are in a fixed order, the CLI uses their position on the line to determine what they signify. When parameters are in a variable order, they are preceded by a keyword that the CLI uses to determine what they signify.

### About Manage Commands

The manage commands are distinctive, because they take as a parameter an item to be acted upon (for instance, a logical device or a disk) and apply to it other commands with their own sets of parameters. For example:

```
port manage port topology topology
```

where *topology* may be considered a separate command within the manage command.

### Command Abbreviation

Most commands and parameters can be abbreviated to their shortest unique abbreviation. For example, if you are in the Operator level and wish to change to the Administrator level, all you have to type is admin.

## About the Command Format in This Guide

In this *Guide*, these formats are used to express commands and parameters.

Format	Examples	Description
command or parameter	device identify logical	The command to be entered.
<i>command or parameter</i>	<i>raid-level</i> <i>stripe-depth</i> <i>name</i>	The type of value to be entered.
[parameter]	[ <i>device list</i> ] [ <i>options</i> ] [start   stop]	The parameter is optional. If all of a command's parameters are optional, at least one must be entered unless the parameter list itself is enclosed in square brackets [ ].
value   value	start   stop enable   disable	Multiple values are available for a parameter but only one of the values may be entered.

## Command Completion

You can request a command completion at any time by pressing the **Tab** key.

If the partial command you've typed can be completed by only one possible option, pressing **Tab** adds that option to the end of the line automatically.

If the partial command you've typed can be completed by one of several options, pressing **Tab** lists those options and redisplay the partial command. If those options have a common root, it is added to the partial command automatically. (If the partial command you've typed can't be completed with any option, pressing **Tab** has no effect.)

When options, such as a range of numbers or class of objects, can't be listed, a description appears instead, enclosed in angle brackets < >, to clarify what information is being requested. For example, <name> or <stripedepth> (as shown below).

```
Enclosure1# pool create a2 raid5 <TAB>
1024      16      32      64
128      256     512     <stripedepth>
```

### Command and Parameter Separation

Commands and parameters are separated with one or more spaces and/or tab characters (white space). White space at the start and end of a command line is ignored.

### Character Case and White Space

In general, the CLI is *not* case-sensitive. Commands and parameters can be typed using any combination of upper and lower case letters<sup>1</sup>.

However, all IQNs, iSCSI Aliases, and initiator names must be entered in lower-case letters.

<sup>1</sup> There may be a few exceptions, such as file names, where case is significant.

If a white space character has to be entered as part of a parameter, enclose the parameter in a pair of double-quotes (“ ”). Everything between the quotes, including any enclosed white space, is used as the parameter—the double-quotes are not used as part of the parameter.

## Command Line Editing

You can edit commands and parameters by using the keystrokes described in this table.

Keystroke	Function
Ctrl+A	Jump to the start of the line
Ctrl+B	Move cursor back one character (left)
Ctrl+C	Escapes and terminates lengthy jobs
Ctrl+D	Delete the character at, or in front of, the cursor
Ctrl+E	Jump to the end of the current line
Ctrl+F	Moves cursor forward one character
Ctrl+H; or Backspace	Erases a mistake when entering a command
Ctrl+K	Delete from the cursor forward to the end of the line
Ctrl+N; or down arrow	Display the next command in the command history
Ctrl+P; or up arrow	Display the previous command in the command history
Ctrl+S	Search for a command in the command history
Ctrl+T	Transpose two characters
Ctrl+U	Delete complete line
Esc B	Move cursor back one word
Esc D	Deletes from cursor to end of the word
Esc F	Moves cursor forward one word
Tab	Complete the command or display alternatives if there is more than one possible command
Q	Moves cursor to end of multi-page list

## Viewing Long Reports

When a command generates a report (including help messages) that is longer than one page, only the first page of the report is displayed; the rest of the report can be viewed by using the keystrokes in this table.

Keystroke	Function
B	Previous page
D or J	Down to next line
E or >	Advance to end of report
H or ?	Display this list
N or F or <Enter> or <Space>	Next page
P or <	Back to first page
Q	Quit report



Keystroke	Function
R or <F5>	Redraw current page
U or K	Up to previous line

## The CLI and Adaptec Storage Manager

The CLI and Adaptec Storage Manager occasionally differ in terminology and other types of information.

- Adaptec Storage Manager uses a disk drive's World Wide Name (WWN), the CLI uses the disk drive's device ID for drive numbering.
- Separate status PDU (Adaptec Storage Manager) and Piggybacking of SCSI status (CLI) both refer to an advanced iSCSI initiator setting.

## Getting Help

You can request help at any time by typing `help` or `?` anywhere in a line. The type of help provided depends on where you are in the CLI. For instance, typing `help` may generate a list of valid commands or parameters, or a list of all available commands.

You can request a command completion at any time by pressing the **Tab** key (see [Command Completion on page 138](#) for more information).

# RAID Quick Reference



This appendix provides quick-reference information about the RAID levels supported by your iSCSI Storage Appliance.

## Comparing RAID Levels

Use this table to select the RAID levels that are most appropriate for the pools on your IP SAN, based on the number of available disk drives and your requirements for performance and reliability. Only the RAID levels supported by your iSCSI Storage Appliance are listed

RAID Level	Redundancy	Disk Drive Usage	Read Performance	Write Performance	Minimum Disk Drives
RAID 0	No		***	***	2
RAID 1	Yes	100%	**	**	2
RAID 10	Yes	50%	**	**	4
RAID 5	Yes	50%	***	*	3
RAID 6	Yes	67% – 94%	**	*	4
Spanned Volume	No	50% – 88%	*	*	2

Disk drive usage, read performance, and write performance depend on the number of drives in the pool. In general, the more drives, the better the performance. More information about each RAID level is available in the Glossary on [page 153](#).

**Note:** None of the RAID levels listed include a built-in hot spare.

## Selecting a RAID Level by Size of Pool

Use this table to select a RAID level based on the number of disk drives in your pool.

Number of Disk Drives in Pool	Possible RAID Levels
One	Simple volume
Two	RAID 0 or RAID 1
Three or more	RAID 0 or RAID 5

Number of Disk Drives in Pool	Possible RAID Levels
Four or more	RAID 0, RAID 6, or RAID 10
Six or more	RAID 0
Eight or more	RAID 0

## Expanding Pool Capacity

Using Adaptec Storage Manager, you can expand the capacity of a pool by adding one or more disk drives (see [page 77](#)). You can expand pools with any of these RAID levels: RAID 0, RAID 5, RAID 6.

## Changing from One RAID Level to Another

Using Adaptec Storage Manager, you can change a pool's RAID level. Changing a pool's RAID level may also increase its capacity. This table lists supported migrations:

From RAID Level	To RAID Level
Simple Volume	RAID 1
RAID 0	RAID 5 or RAID 10
RAID 1	RAID 5 or RAID 10
RAID 5	RAID 6

You can also migrate from RAID 1 or RAID 5 to RAID 0. If the pool has a spare drive associated with it, the RAID 0 pool retains the spare drive.

**Note:** Migrations that do not involve a change in RAID level are also supported in RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 5, and RAID 6. See [Expanding Pool Capacity on page 142](#) for more information.



## Completing a Silent Windows Installation

---

This appendix describes how to complete a silent Windows installation of Adaptec Storage Manager instead of following the installation instructions provided in “Installing on Windows” on page 23. A *silent installation* uses command line parameters to complete an installation without messages or user interaction.

**Note:** If a previous version of Adaptec Storage Manager is installed on your system, you must remove it before beginning this installation. Use the Add or Remove Programs tool in the Control Panel.

### Completing a Silent Installation

You will need the User CD to complete this task.

To complete a silent installation:

- 1 Insert the CD into your CD drive.
- 2 Open a command prompt window and change to the CD directory.
- 3 Install Adaptec Storage Manager using this command line string:

```
setup.exe /s /v" /qn <properties>"
```

where <properties> is one or more of the options listed in the next section, [Available Properties and Values](#).

Separate properties with spaces; separate feature names for the ADDLOCAL property with commas (see examples on [page 146](#)).

**Note:** Synchronous Installation—To install Adaptec Storage Manager so that the setup.exe file does not close until the installation is complete, add the /w parameter to setup.exe and run the application with the start /WAIT command as shown in this example:

```
start /WAIT setup.exe /w /s /v" /qn <OPTIONS>"
```

You might want to do this for a batch file installation so that the setup will not return until the installation is finished.

After a minute or two, the silent installation should be complete and the Adaptec Storage Manager icon should be accessible. Continue with “Setting Up Your iSCSI Storage Appliance and IPSAN” on page 28.

## Available Properties and Values

Property	Values
INSTALLDIR (Not required)	<p>Specifies the installation path. If you are specifying the installation path, it must be set for a command line install, and must be enclosed in escaped quotation marks.</p> <p>For example: INSTALLDIR="C:\Program Files\Adaptec\Adaptec Storage Manager"</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If you do not explicitly set the installation path, the default path is "C:\Program Files\Adaptec\Adaptec Storage Manager"</p>
USERNAME (Required)*	<p>Specifies the log-in user name for the Management Service.</p> <p>*This Property is required only if the Management Service feature is installed.</p>
PASSWORD (Required*)	<p>Specifies the log-in password for the Management Service.</p> <p>*This Property is required only if the Management Service feature is installed.</p>
MGMTLOC (Required*)	<p>Specifies the location of the local or remote Management Service to allow access for VDS/VSS. This value should be the local computer name, not "localhost".</p> <p>*This Property is required only if VDSExternal or VSSExternal features are installed.</p>
MGMTUSER (Required*)	<p>Specifies the Management Service log-in user name to set up VDS/VSS access. If you are installing the Management Service onto the local computer, this value is the same as the USERNAME property.</p> <p>*This Property is required only if VDSExternal or VSSExternal features are installed.</p>

Property	Values
ADDLOCAL (Required)	<p><b>Note:</b> Use commas to separate multiple values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>ALL</b>—Installs all of the following features. If you specify ALL, do not also specify any of the following values.</li> <li>● <b>Agent</b>—Installs the Adaptec Storage Manager Direct Attached Storage Agent. If this feature is installed, the machine will reboot if certain RAID controllers that use the filter driver are installed. If necessary, use the REBOOT property to suppress this.</li> <li>● <b>ASMReadme</b>—Installs the Readme file in its Start menu shortcut.</li> <li>● <b>CLITools</b>—Installs the Command Line Interface tool.</li> <li>● <b>Console</b>—Installs the Adaptec Storage Manager GUI.</li> <li>● <b>DSM</b> (Windows 2000 and Windows Server 2003 x86 or x64 only)—Installs the MPIO DSM. Currently, the MPIO DSM CAN NOT BE INSTALLED SILENTLY; user intervention is required to begin the DSM driver installation and to reboot following installation. If necessary, use the REBOOT property to suppress this. This value is supported by Windows 2000 and Windows Server 2003 x86 only.</li> <li>● <b>ManagementService</b>—Installs the iSCSI Storage Management Service. Requires you to set user name and password properties.</li> <li>● <b>SNMP Support</b>—Installs SNMP support for Adaptec Storage Manager. Requires the Agent feature to be installed, also. If you select the SNMPSupport feature, the Agent feature is automatically included, even if you don't specify it.</li> <li>● <b>VDSExternal</b> (Windows Server 2003 R2 x86 only)—Installs support for VDS for iSCSI storage. Requires Microsoft iSCSI Software Initiator v.2.02 or higher. Also requires that you also set the MGMTLOC, MGMTUSER, and MGMTPASS properties.</li> <li>● <b>VDSProvider</b> (Windows Server 2003 x86 only)—Installs support for VDS for direct attached storage RAID controllers.</li> <li>● <b>VSSExternal</b> (Windows Server 2003 R2 x86 or x64 only)—Installs support for VSS. Requires Microsoft iSCSI Software Initiator v.2.02 or higher. Also requires that you also set the MGMTLOC, MGMTUSER, and MGMTPASS properties.</li> <li>● <b>WinAgent</b> (Windows Server 2003 x86 only)—Installs the iSCSI Storage management agent. Requires Microsoft iSCSI Software Initiator v.2.02 or higher. Also requires that the DSM and VSSExternal features also be installed.</li> </ul>
MGMTPASS	<p>Specifies the Management Service log-in password to set up VDS/VSS access. If you are installing the Management Service onto the local computer, this value is the same as the PASSWORD property.</p> <p>*This Property is required only if VDSExternal or VSSExternal features are installed.</p>
REBOOT (Not Required)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Force</b>—Forces a reboot at the end of the installation.</li> <li>● <b>Suppress</b>—Suppresses a reboot unless files were in use and could not be overwritten during installation.</li> <li>● <b>ReallySuppress</b>—Suppresses all reboots at the end of the installation.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> A reboot is only forced by the Adaptec installer if you have installed the DSM feature, or if any files can't be overwritten.</p>

## Example Command Line Installations

- To install the basic options, which include the GUI, Agent, Readme, and SNMP Support:

```
setup.exe /s /v"/qn ADDLOCAL=Console,Agent,ASMReadme,SNMPSupport"
```

- To install just the Agent and suppress a reboot at the end of installation:

```
setup.exe /s /v"/qn ADDLOCAL=Agent REBOOT=ReallySupress"
```

- To install all features silently, on a machine named COMP1234, then force a reboot:

```
setup.exe /s /v"/qn ADDLOCAL=ALL USERNAME=admin PASSWORD=pass REBOOT=Force  
MGMTLOC=COMP1234 MGMTUSER=admin MGMPASS=pass"
```

**Note:** This will install the DSM feature, which *cannot* be installed silently. You must click the Windows driver installation dialog box to successfully complete the DSM installation. (This is currently a Windows limitation.)

- To install only the CLI Tools and suppress a reboot:

```
setup.exe /s /v"/qn ADDLOCAL=CLITools REBOOT=ReallySuppress"
```

- To install the GUI feature to a different installation path:

```
setup.exe /s /v"/qn ADDLOCAL=Console INSTALLDIR="C:\Adaptec Storage  
Manager\""
```

- To install and have setup wait until the install finishes before it closes:

```
start /WAIT setup.exe /w /s /v"/qn ADDLOCAL=Console,Agent  
REBOOT=ReallySupress"
```

- To install the VDS/VSS Services with support for a remote Management Service (already installed on machine COMP1234):

```
setup.exe /s /v"/qn ADDLOCAL=VDSExternal,VSSExternal MGMTLOC=COMP1234  
MGMTUSER=admin MGMPASS=pass"
```

- To install a local Management Service and the VDS/VSS Services with support for this local management service on machine COMP1234:

```
setup.exe /s /v"/qn ADDLOCAL=Management Service,VDSExternal,VSSExternal  
USERNAME=admin PASSWORD=pass MGMTLOC=COMP1234 MGMTUSER=admin  
MGMPASS=pass"
```

---



# Configuring Multipath Device in Linux



This appendix describes how to configure multipath device in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.

Linux multipath is done in user-level which comes as multipath-tools-set and in kernel-level as dm-multipath module. The dm-multipath module added in Linux kernel since 2.6.11 registers to dm-mod module as part of the device-mapper framework and dm-path-selector, dm-hw-handler modules register to dm-multipath. The dm-path-selector (viz. dm-round-robin) implements the policy for path selection and dm-hw-handler (viz. dm-atf) does device specific initialization and error handling (i.e. failover and failback).

- 1 Make sure to complete the discovery and login procedure for Adaptec iSCSI targets. It is recommended to reduce the iSCSI replacement time out value (`node.session.timeo.replacement_timeout` present in `/etc/iscsi/iscsid.conf` file) to 30 secs or lesser. For more information, refer [iscsiadm \(8\): open-iscsi administration utility - Linux man page](#).
- 2 The RHEL compatible ATF-MPIO rpm depends upon RHEL's device mapper multipath rpm (i.e. `device-mapper-multipath-0.4.7-8.el5.i386.rpm`) and the kernel rpm (i.e. `kernel-2.6.18-8.el5.rpm`).

SLES compatible ATF-MPIO rpm depends upon SLES's default multipath tool (i.e. `multipath-tools-0.4.7-34.18`) and the kernel rpm (i.e. `kernel-2.6.16.46-0.12`).

Ensure that these rpms are installed before starting the ATF-MPIO rpm installation.

- 3 Ensure that multipath daemon is not running and the module `dm-multipath.ko` is not loaded before starting the ATF MPIO installation. For verification, use these commands:  

```
#/etc/init.d/multipathd stop  
#rmmod dm-multipath
```
- 4 In case of RHEL, after installing the ATF-MPIO rpm, add the appropriate device(s) to the blacklist block present in `/etc/multipath.conf` file. Only those devices will be used by multipath frame work.

After commenting out those lines, this section appears as follows:

```
# blacklist {
#         devnode " * "
# }
```

- 5 To create a multipath device execute the following commands:

```
#!/etc/init.d/multipathd reload | start
```

or

```
#service multipathd reload | start
```

or

```
#multipath -v4
# >"add multipath <dm-block-device name>"
```

For listing the coalesced paths execute:

```
#multipath -ll
```

**Note:** Ensure that the hardware handler used is "atf" by looking at "hwhandler=1 atf" in the output display of multipath -ll command.

### Example

```
[size=12G][features=1 queue_if_no_path][hwhandler=1 atf]
\_ _atf__ _0 [prio=4][active]
```

These utilities (/sbin/multipath or /sbin/multipathd) provided in the multipath-tools-set creates a coalesced (multipath) block device. The "multipathd" daemon would monitor the paths for the multipath device using "adpt\_atf" path\_checker. And also, dm-atf and dm-round-robin modules would get loaded and registered to dm-multipath.

## OS Support Quick Reference

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This appendix provides a quick-reference matrix of feature support by OS.

For more information about Adaptec Storage Manager features (including special system requirements), see “Planning Your IP SAN” on page 11.

## iSCSI Initiator Support by OS

OS with Latest Service Pack	Supported iSCSI Initiators						
	Microsoft iSCSI Initiator 2.05 or later	Q-Logic QLA4050C HBA	Q-Logic QLA4052C HBA	Bundled Microsoft iSCSI Initiator	Bundled Cisco iSCSI Initiator	Bundled Open-iSCSI Initiator	Bundled Software Initiator
Windows OSs							
Windows Server 2003: Enterprise Edition Enterprise Edition R2 Standard Edition Standard Edition R2 Web Edition							
Windows Small Business Server 2003	✓	✓	✓				
Windows Small Business Server 2003 R2							
Windows Data Center 2003							
Windows Data Center 2003 R2							
Windows XP (All Versions)	✓						
Linux OSs							
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 U4		✓	✓		✓		
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5						✓	
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9							
VMware OSs							
ESX Server		✓	✓				✓

## Adaptec Storage Manager Feature Support by OS

OS with Latest Service Pack	Supported Adaptec Storage Manager Features					
	GUI and Agent	Management Service	Multipath Driver	Provisioning Agent	VDS Provider	VSS Provider
Windows OSs						
Windows Server 2003: Enterprise Edition Enterprise Edition R2 Standard Edition Standard Edition R2 Web Edition	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓

	Supported Adaptec Storage Manager Features					
			Windows Support Components			
OS with Latest Service Pack	GUI and Agent	Management Service	Multipath Driver	Provisioning Agent	VDS Provider	VSS Provider
Windows Small Business Server 2003 R2						
Windows Small Business Server 2003 R2						
Windows Data Center 2003						
Windows Data Center 2003 R2						
Windows XP (All Versions)	✓	✓				
Linux OSs						
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 U5						
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5	✓	✓	✓			
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9						

## Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>Adaptec Storage Manager Agent</b>	Software component that runs in the background and communicates status and other information about any Adaptec direct attached storage on a system. The Agent requires no user intervention and includes no user interface.
<b>Administrator</b>	A level of access privilege that allows full access to Adaptec Storage Manager, your iSCSI Storage Appliance, and your IP SAN.
<b>alien pool</b>	A partially configured pool, usually created as a result of an error during pool creation, such as a power failure.
<b>Appliance Software ID</b>	Unique number that is used to identify your iSCSI Storage Appliance, and is required when you register your iSCSI Storage Appliance, receive technical support, and redeem feature keys (software license keys). The Appliance Software ID can be found on the Device tab of the Properties window for your iSCSI Storage Appliance.
<b>available space</b>	Space on a disk drive that is not being used by a logical device. When a logical device is deleted, its space becomes available. See <i>also</i> <a href="#">logical device</a> .
<b>cache</b>	A temporary, fast storage area that holds data from a slower storage device for quick access. Cache storage is normally transparent to the accessing device.
<b>CHAP Authentication</b>	Challenge Handshake Authentication Password Authentication, a method of restricting access to your iSCSI Storage Appliance. When CHAP is enabled, your iSCSI Storage Appliance validates the identity of systems trying to access it by sending a challenge (such as a request for a password) and authenticating the response.
<b>DHCP</b>	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. Automatically assigns dynamic IP addresses to devices, such as controllers and iSCSI Storage Appliances, on a network.
<b>domain name</b>	The name given to the group of iSCSI Storage Appliances and systems that are part of the same IP SAN (share a common part of the IP address).
<b>dual drive failure protection</b>	Another name for RAID 6. See <a href="#">RAID 6 pool</a> .
<b>email notifications</b>	Event messages about remote systems that are emailed to selected recipients.
<b>enclosure</b>	Also known as a JBOD (Just a Bunch Of Disks), storage enclosure, or disk enclosure.
<b>EUI</b>	Extended Unique Identifier. A unique identifier used to differentiate iSCSI targets and iSCSI initiators from each other. An EUI consists of the string “eui” followed by exactly 16 hexadecimal characters.
<b>event</b>	Activity on your IP SAN, such as a disk drive failure or logical device verification.
<b>fault tolerance</b>	The ability of a system to continue to perform its functions even when one or more disk drives have failed.

Term	Definition
<b>firmware</b>	A combination of hardware and software; software written onto read-only memory (ROM).
<b>foreign pool</b>	A pool that has been exported from its original iSCSI Storage Appliance, but hasn't yet been imported to its new iSCSI Storage Appliance.
<b>format</b>	See <a href="#">initialize</a> .
<b>gateway</b>	A node on a network that controls access to another network.
<b>GUI</b>	Graphical User Interface. The window that opens when you start Adaptec Storage Manager. The GUI must be installed on at least one system on your IP SAN.
<b>HBA</b>	Host Bus Adapter. A hardware device that connects a host system, such as a workstation, to network or storage devices (such as DVD drives).
<b>host</b>	A system that's connected to a network.
<b>host name</b>	The unique name by which a network storage device (your iSCSI Storage Appliance) is known on the network.
<b>hot spare</b>	A spare disk drive which will automatically replace a failed disk drive in a pool.
<b>hot-swap</b>	Remove and replace a failed disk drive in a pool without shutting down the server or disrupting activity on the pool.
<b>initialize</b>	Prepare a disk drive for reading and writing.
<b>initiator</b>	See <a href="#">iSCSI initiator</a> .
<b>IP address</b>	Internet Protocol address. A unique number that devices use to identify and communicate with each other on a computer network that uses the IP standard.
<b>IP SAN</b>	Internet Protocol Storage Area Network. A collection of iSCSI initiators and targets grouped together into a network.
<b>IQN</b>	iSCSI Qualified Name. A unique identifier used to differentiate iSCSI targets and iSCSI initiators from each other. An IQN consists of a date code, the domain name (reversed) of the organization creating the iSCSI name, and (optionally) other unique information as required. Example: iqn.2006-08.com.adaptec:example.target.xyz
<b>iSCSI</b>	SCSI command blocks encapsulated in Ethernet packets and transferred over an IP network (IP SAN).
<b>iSCSI initiator</b>	Hardware or software that runs on a host and initiates IO to an iSCSI target. An iSCSI initiator encapsulates SCSI commands and data requests into iSCSI packets for transfer across the IP SAN. See also <a href="#">iSCSI target</a> .
<b>iSCSI Storage</b>	Storage that is created, managed, and accessed over an IP SAN. Also one branch of the Enterprise View tree in Adaptec Storage Manager.
<b>iSCSI Storage Appliance</b>	A Snap Server 700i Series. The iSCSI initiators on your network access the iSCSI targets you create on your iSCSI Storage Appliance.
<b>iSCSI Storage Host</b>	A system running one of these OSs that has or will have storage provisioned to it automatically: Windows Server 2003 (all versions), Windows Small Business Server 2003, Windows Data Center 2003.
<b>iSCSI target</b>	Storage device (in this instance, a logical device on the iSCSI Storage Appliance) that receives iSCSI requests from iSCSI initiators and sends iSCSI responses in return. See also <a href="#">iSCSI initiator</a> .
<b>iSNS</b>	Internet Storage Name Service. A protocol that helps automate the discovery, management, and configuration of iSCSI devices on a TCP/IP network.
<b>job</b>	A multi-step task that's performed by Adaptec Storage Manager, such as creating or deleting a volume or a creating snapshot. See also <a href="#">Job Manager</a> .
<b>Job Manager</b>	A utility in Adaptec Storage Manager that you can use to monitor jobs as they progress. See also <a href="#">job</a> .
<b>LAN</b>	Local Area Network. A network of interconnected systems sharing the resources of a single server, typically within the area of a small office building.

Term	Definition
<b>local system</b>	The computer (or <i>system</i> ) that you're working on. In Adaptec Storage Manager, 'local' and 'remote' are relative terms. See also <a href="#">remote system</a> .
<b>logical device</b>	One or more disk drives grouped together to appear as a single device to an OS. Also known as a logical drive.
<b>managed system</b>	A computer (or <i>system</i> ) with direct attached storage that's being managed by Adaptec Storage Manager.
<b>Management Service</b>	A component of Adaptec Storage Manager that coordinates and enables communication between your iSCSI Storage Appliance and the iSCSI Storage Hosts on your IP SAN. The Management Service also: monitors your iSCSI Storage Appliance and IP SAN; generates event alerts when activity, errors, or failures occur; controls access to Adaptec Storage Manager and your IP SAN; monitors jobs in progress and can schedule jobs to occur at a future time. Similar to the Agent, the Management Service runs in the background, requires no user intervention, and includes no user interface. You must install the Management Service on at least one system on the same subnet as your iSCSI Storage Appliance.
<b>mirror manager</b>	A volume that is being mirrored. See also <a href="#">mirroring</a> , <a href="#">mirror plex</a> .
<b>mirror plex</b>	A mirror copy of a volume. See also <a href="#">mirroring</a> , <a href="#">mirror manager</a> .
<b>mirroring</b>	In RAID technology, data protection that duplicates all data from one drive onto a second drive. See also <a href="#">Two disk drives, where one disk drive is a mirror of the other (the same data is stored on each disk drive)</a> . In Adaptec Storage Manager, a feature that lets you create a copy of a volume. When a volume is <i>mirrored</i> , a second volume residing on second iSCSI Storage Appliance is used to duplicate the data on the volume. See also <a href="#">mirror manager</a> , <a href="#">mirror plex</a> .
<b>MPIO DSM</b>	Multipath I/O Device Specific Module. A component of Adaptec Storage Manager that allows you to set up multiple redundant physical paths between your iSCSI Storage Appliance and your iSCSI Storage Hosts. In a multipath IP SAN, if one path fails, all IO activity automatically switches over ( <i>fails over</i> ) to the remaining path. A component of the Windows Support installation option in Adaptec Storage Manager; must be installed on all iSCSI Storage Hosts on your IP SAN if you want to create volume mirrors or a multipath IP SAN. See also <a href="#">Windows Support</a> . Adaptec Storage Manager supports failover only. Load balancing is not supported.
<b>netmask</b>	A unique number that identifies the subnet on which device, such as your iSCSI Storage Appliance, resides.
<b>operator</b>	A level of restricted user permission that doesn't allow full access to all features of the iSCSI Storage Appliance.
<b>parity</b>	A form of data protection used by some RAID levels to re-create the data of a failed disk drive in a logical device. See also <a href="#">Two disk drives, where one disk drive is a mirror of the other (the same data is stored on each disk drive)</a> .
<b>partition</b>	Divides the space of a disk drive into isolated sections.
<b>physical device</b>	A physical storage devices such as a disk drive, tape drive, or iSCSI Storage Appliance.
<b>pool</b>	A pool is a disk drive or collection of disk drives which can be divided into logical devices, which then become the iSCSI targets that are accessed by the iSCSI initiators in your IP SAN systems. Also known as a <i>storage pool</i> .
<b>Provisioning Agent</b>	A component of Adaptec Storage Manager that automates functions on iSCSI Storage Hosts such as volume and snapshot creation. A component of the Windows Support installation option in Adaptec Storage Manager; must be installed on all iSCSI Storage Hosts on your IP SAN if you want to be able to provision storage automatically and access other automated features. See also <a href="#">Windows Support</a> .
<b>RAID</b>	Redundant Array of Independent Disks.
<b>RAID 0 pool</b>	Two or more disk drives with <i>striped</i> data (data distributed evenly across the disk drives in equal-sized sections). RAID 0 does not provide data protection.
<b>RAID 1 pool</b>	Two disk drives, where one disk drive is a <i>mirror</i> of the other (the same data is stored on each disk drive).



Term	Definition
<b>RAID 10 pool</b>	Built from two or more equal-sized RAID 1 pools. Data in a RAID 10 pool is both striped and mirrored.
<b>RAID 5 pool</b>	A minimum of three disk drives, with data striping and parity data to provide redundancy. See also <a href="#">parity</a> .
<b>RAID 6 pool</b>	Similar to a RAID 5 pool because it uses data striping and parity data to provide redundancy. However, RAID 6 pools include two independent sets of parity data instead of one. Both sets of parity data are striped separately across all disk drives in the pool. Also referred to as <i>dual drive failure protection</i> .
<b>rapid fault isolation</b>	In Adaptec Storage Manager, the trail of yellow or red warning icons that leads from the high-level system view to the failed or failing component.
<b>rebuild</b>	Re-create a logical device after a disk drive failure.
<b>recurring job</b>	A scheduled job, such as snapshot creation, that occurs on a regular basis. See also <a href="#">scheduled job</a> .
<b>redundancy</b>	The capability of preventing data loss if a disk drive fails. See also <a href="#">mirroring</a> , <a href="#">parity</a> .
<b>remote system</b>	In Adaptec Storage Manager, all other systems with direct attached storage besides your local system are remote systems. 'Local' and 'remote' are relative terms. See also <a href="#">local system</a> .
<b>SAN</b>	Storage Area Network. A storage architecture that connects servers and disk drives across a network for reliability, scalability, and performance.
<b>scheduled job</b>	Activity, such as snapshot creation, that is set to be completed at a specified date and time. See also <a href="#">redundancy</a> .
<b>scope</b>	One or more iSCSI initiators that can access the same iSCSI target(s). iSCSI initiators are often grouped together in scopes by function or department.
<b>SMTP</b>	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.
<b>snapshot</b>	A frozen image of a volume at a particular point in time.
<b>SNMP trap notifications</b>	TBD
<b>spare</b>	See <a href="#">hot spare</a> .
<b>SRP Authentication</b>	Secure Remote Password, a method of restricting access to your iSCSI Storage Appliance. When SRP is enabled, a system trying to access your iSCSI Storage Appliance must provide the correct password to authenticate its identity.
<b>storage pool</b>	See <a href="#">pool</a> .
<b>stripe size</b>	Amount of data written to one partition before the controller moves to the next partition in a stripe set.
<b>striped mirror</b>	A RAID 1, logical device.
<b>striping</b>	A method of enhancing performance by spreading data evenly over multiple disk drives. Provides no data protection.
<b>target</b>	See <a href="#">iSCSI target</a> .
<b>verify</b>	Check a logical device for inconsistent or bad data. May also fix any data problems or parity errors.
<b>VDS Provider</b>	Virtual Disk Service Provider. A component of Adaptec Storage Manager that lets you configure a mixed storage environment—a network with both Adaptec and non-Adaptec storage devices—from single user interface without using management tools from each storage vendor. A component of the Windows Support installation option in Adaptec Storage Manager; must be installed on all iSCSI Storage Hosts on your IP SAN if you have a mixed storage environment. Not all OSs support the VDS Provider. See <a href="#">Adaptec Storage Manager Feature Support by OS on page 151</a> for more information. See also <a href="#">Windows Support</a> .
<b>volume</b>	Storage that has been fully provisioned to an iSCSI Storage Host on your IP SAN. A volume has a drive letter, and has been formatted for data storage.

---

Term	Definition
<b>VSS Provider</b>	Volume ShadowCopy Service Provider. A component of Adaptec Storage Manager that lets you create application- and file-consistent point-in-time copies (true data snapshots) of the volumes on your iSCSI Storage Hosts. A component of the Windows Support installation option in Adaptec Storage Manager; must be installed on all iSCSI Storage Hosts on your IP SAN if you want to be able to back up your data with snapshots. See <i>also</i> <a href="#">snapshot</a> , <a href="#">Windows Support</a> .
<b>Windows 2003</b>	Collective term for Windows Server 2003 (all versions), Windows Small Business Server 2003, and Windows Data Center 2003 operating systems.
<b>Windows Support</b>	Windows Support is a collection of Adaptec Storage Manager components that can be installed on iSCSI Storage Hosts only. Windows Support comprises these components: <a href="#">MPIO DSM</a> (Multipath Driver), <a href="#">Two disk drives, where one disk drive is a mirror of the other (the same data is stored on each disk drive)</a> ., <a href="#">VDS Provider</a> , and <a href="#">VSS Provider</a> .

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