

Microsemi Smart Storage Controllers
User's Guide
maxView Storage Manager

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Microsemi Adaptec® Product Support

If you have questions about installing or using your Microsemi Adaptec® product, check this document first—you will find answers to most of your questions. If you need further assistance, use the support options listed below. To expedite your service, have your computer in front of you.

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- For support through email, submit your question at ask.microsemi.com.
- To contact Technical Support, visit our product support site at start.microsemi.com.

Technische Informationen und Support in Deutsch

- Suchen Sie in der Adaptec Support Knowledgebase (ASK) unter ask-de.microsemi.com nach Artikeln, Tipps zur Fehlerbehebung und häufig gestellten Fragen zu Ihrem Produkt.
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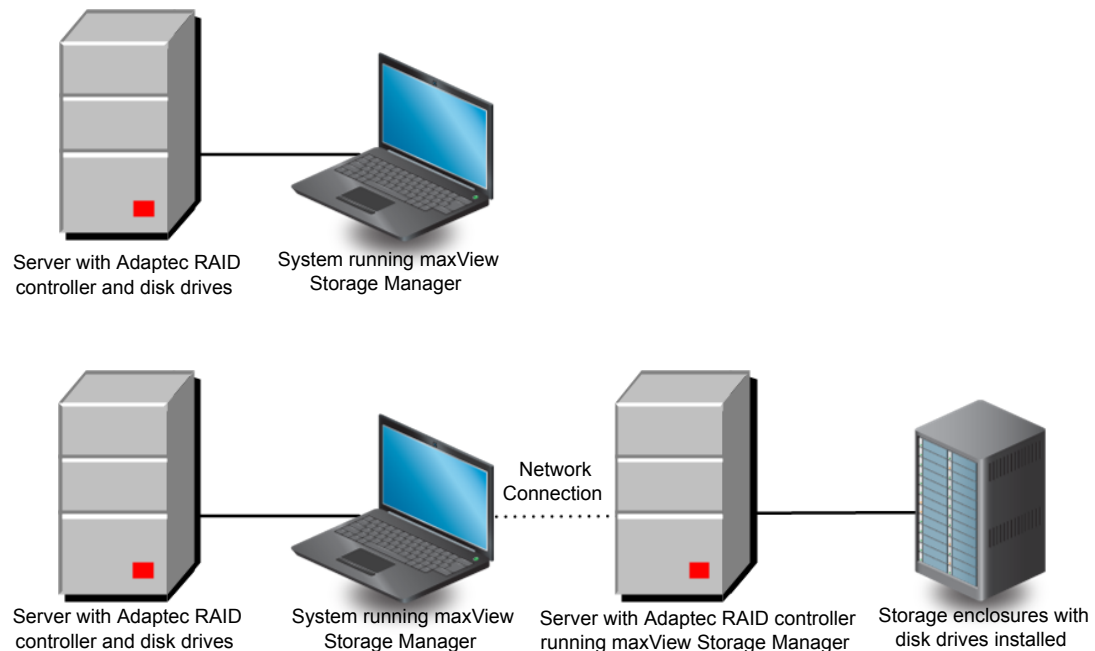
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1 About this Guide

maxView Storage Manager™ is a browser-based software application that helps you build a storage space using Microsemi Smart Storage Controllers, disk drives, and enclosures, and then manage your stored data, whether you have a single controller installed in a server or multiple controllers, servers, and enclosures.

This guide describes how to install and use maxView Storage Manager to build and manage *direct attached storage*; that is, storage where the controller and disk drives reside inside, or are directly attached to, the computer accessing them, similar to the basic configurations shown in the figures below.

Note: This guide focuses on using maxView Storage Manager with Microsemi Smart Storage Controllers (RAID, HBA). For information about using maxView Storage Manager with Microsemi Adaptec Series 6/7/8 (legacy) RAID controllers, see [How to Find More Information](#) on page 14.



1.1 What You Need to Know Before You Begin

This guide is written for data storage and IT professionals who want to create a storage space for their online data. You should be familiar with computer hardware, operating system administration, and Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) technology.

If you are using maxView Storage Manager as part of a complex storage system, with multiple servers, enclosures and Microsemi Smart Storage Controllers, you should be familiar with network administration, have knowledge of Local Area Networks (knowledge of storage area networks (SANs) is not required), and be familiar with the input/output (I/O) technology of the storage devices on your network, such as Serial ATA (SATA) or Serial Attached SCSI (SAS).

1.2 Terminology Used in this Guide

Because this guide provides information that can be used to manage multiple Microsemi Adaptec Smart Storage Controllers in a variety of configurations, the generic term “storage space” is used to refer to the controller(s), disk drives, and systems being managed with maxView Storage Manager.

For efficiency, the term “component” or “components” is used when referring generically to the physical and virtual parts of your storage space, such as systems, disk drives, controllers, and logical drives.

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:

- Controller (also known as adapter, board, or I/O card)
- Disk drive (also known as hard disk, hard drive, or hard disk drive)
- Solid State Drive (also known as SSD or non-rotating storage media)
- Logical drive (also known as a logical device)
- Array (also known as a storage pool or container)
- System (also known as a server, workstation, or computer)
- Enclosure (also known as a storage enclosure or disk drive enclosure)

1.3 How to Find More Information

You can find more information about your Microsemi Adaptec Smart Storage Controller, management software, and utilities by referring to these documents, available for download at

www.pmcs.com/myPMC:

- *SmartIOC 2100/SmartROC 3100 Installation and User's Guide, SmartIOC 2000 Installation and User's Guide*—Describes how to install drivers and configure the SmartIOC/SmartROC controller for initial use
- *SmartIOC 2100/SmartROC 3100 Command Line Utility User's Guide, SmartIOC 2000 Command Line Utility User's Guide*—Describes how to use the ARCCONF utility to perform RAID configuration and storage management tasks from an interactive command line.
- *Smart Storage Administrator User Guide*—Describes how to use the SSA CLI and GUI toolsets to configure, manage, monitor, and diagnose SmartIOC/SmartROC controllers.
- *SmartIOC 2100/SmartROC 3100 Software/Firmware Release Notes, SmartIOC 2000 Software/Firmware Release Notes*—Provides driver, firmware, and release package information, and known issues.
- *README: maxView Storage Manager & ARCCONF Command Line Utility*—Provides product information, installation notes, and known issues for maxView Storage Manager and ARCCONF command line utility.

For information about using maxView Storage Manager with Microsemi Adaptec Series 6/7/8 (legacy) RAID controllers, see the *maxView Storage Manager User's Guide for Microsemi ARC Controllers* (CDP-00285-06-A).

2 Introduction to maxView Storage Manager

This section introduces the maxView Storage Manager software, explains the concept of a “storage space,” and provides a checklist of getting-started tasks.

2.1 Getting Started

The first part of this guide provides the information you need to install, start, and begin to use maxView Storage Manager. Follow these general steps:

Step 1: Familiarize yourself with the software components of maxView Storage Manager, review the system requirements, and study the configuration examples that illustrate how to build and grow your storage space (described in the remainder of this chapter).

Step 2: Install maxView Storage Manager on every system that will be part of your storage space (see [Installing maxView Storage Manager](#) on page 20).

Step 3: Start maxView Storage Manager and explore its graphical user interface (see [Exploring maxView Storage Manager](#) on page 29).

Step 4: Build your storage space (see [Building Your Storage Space](#) on page 37).

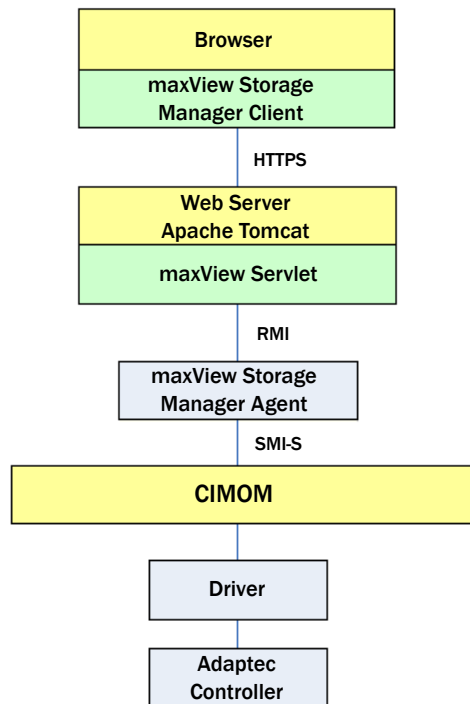
2.2 About maxView Storage Manager

maxView Storage Manager is a browser-based software application that helps you build a storage space for your data, using Microsemi Adaptec RAID controllers, disk drives, Solid State Drives (SSDs), and enclosures.

With maxView Storage Manager, you can group disk drives into arrays and logical drives and build in redundancy to protect your data and improve system performance. You can also use maxView Storage Manager to monitor and maintain all the controllers, enclosures, and disk drives in your storage space from a single location.

The maxView Storage Manager GUI, or *graphical user interface*, runs on most contemporary Web browsers (for a list of supported browsers, see [Browser Support](#) on page 17). A software stack comprising a Web server, Agent, and CIMOM server allows maxView Storage Manager to communicate with the controller(s) in your storage space and coordinate activity in your system.

A flexible installation model allows you to install all software components on a single machine, or distribute components on different machines across your network, with the maxView Storage Manager GUI and Web server on one machine, and the Agent and CIMOM server on others.



2.2.1 About the maxView Storage Manager Agent

The maxView Storage Manager *Agent* is designed to run in the background, without user intervention. Its job is to monitor system health, manage event notifications, task schedules, and other on-going processes on a system. It sends notices when tasks are completed successfully, and notifies you when errors or failures occur on that system.

If your storage space includes systems that won't be connected to monitors (and therefore won't require the graphical user interface), you can choose to install the *Agent only* on those systems instead of the full application.

You can manage and monitor systems running the Agent only by logging into them as remote systems (see [Starting maxView Storage Manager on Remote Systems](#) on page 38).

2.2.2 About the maxView Storage Manager Web Server

The maxView Storage Manager Web Server is an instance of the open-source Apache Tomcat servlet container. It runs the maxView Storage Manager Web application, and serves static and dynamic content to the maxView Storage Manager GUI. The maxView Web Server is installed automatically with the maxView Storage Manager GUI.

2.2.3 About the maxView Storage Manager CIM Server

The maxView Storage Manager CIM Server is an instance of the open-source Pegasus CIM Object Manager, or CIMOM. On Windows and Linux systems, the CIM Server manages the SMI-S hardware provider and notification provider, which monitor the controllers in your system and provide notifications to the maxView Storage Manager Agent. The maxView Storage Manager CIM Server is installed automatically with the maxView Storage Manager Agent.

2.3 System Requirements

To install maxView Storage Manager, each system in your storage space must meet these requirements:

- PC-compatible computer with Intel Pentium processor, or equivalent
- At least 4 GB of RAM
- 350 MB of free disk drive space
- One of these operating systems:
 - Microsoft® Windows® Server, Windows SBS, Windows 10, Windows 8.1, Windows 7
 - Red Hat® Enterprise Linux
 - SuSE Linux Enterprise Server
 - Ubuntu Linux
 - CentOS
- Hypervisors:
 - VMware vSphere, VMware ESXi
 - Citrix XenServer
 - Microsoft Hyper-V

See the *Release Notes* for a complete list of supported operating system versions.

Note: maxView Storage Manager can also be used *before* an operating system is installed. See [Running maxView Storage Manager from a Bootable USB Image](#) on page 27 for more information.

2.4 Browser Support

To run the maxView Storage Manager GUI, each system in your storage space must be running one of these Web browsers:

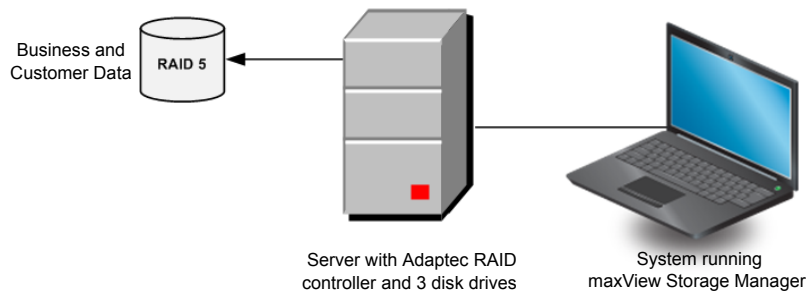
- Microsoft® Internet Explorer® 10, 11, or newer
- Microsoft® Edge browser for Windows 10
- Google® Chrome™ 32 or newer
- Mozilla Firefox® 31 or newer

2.5 Typical Storage Space Configurations

The following examples show typical storage spaces that you can build with maxView Storage Manager. You can grow your storage space as your requirements change by adding more systems, controllers, disk drives, and enclosures, and by adding redundant logical drives for protection against data loss.

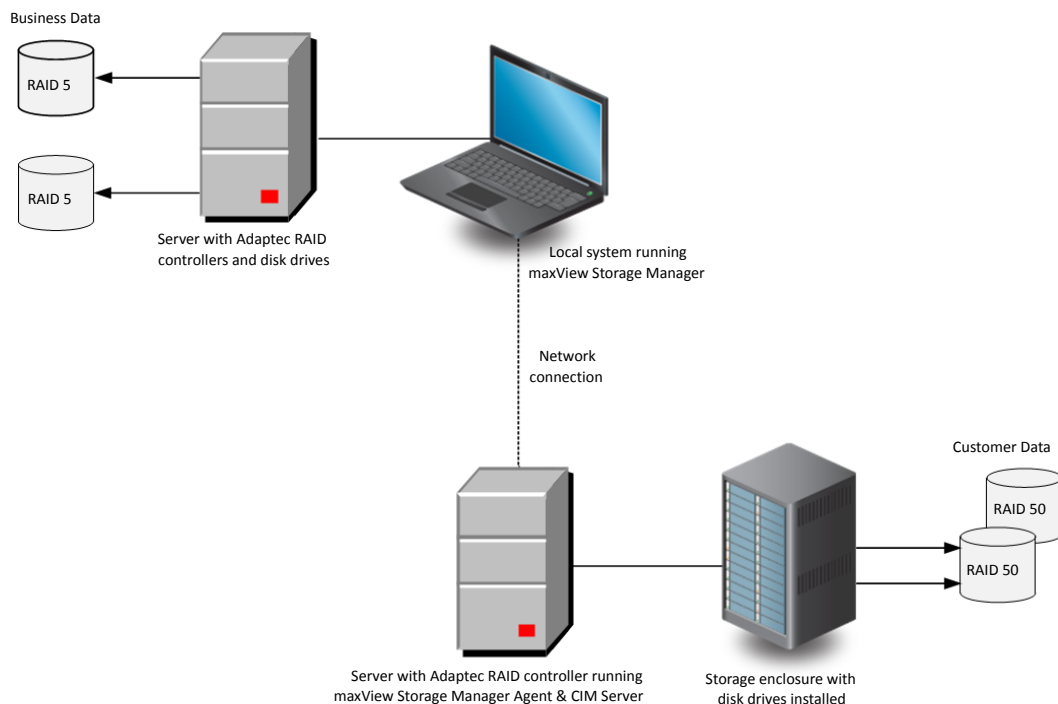
2.5.1 A Simple Storage Space

This example shows a simple storage space that might be appropriate for a small business. This storage space includes one RAID controller and three disk drives installed in a server. For data protection, the disk drives have been used to build a RAID 5 logical drive.



2.5.2 An Advanced Storage Space

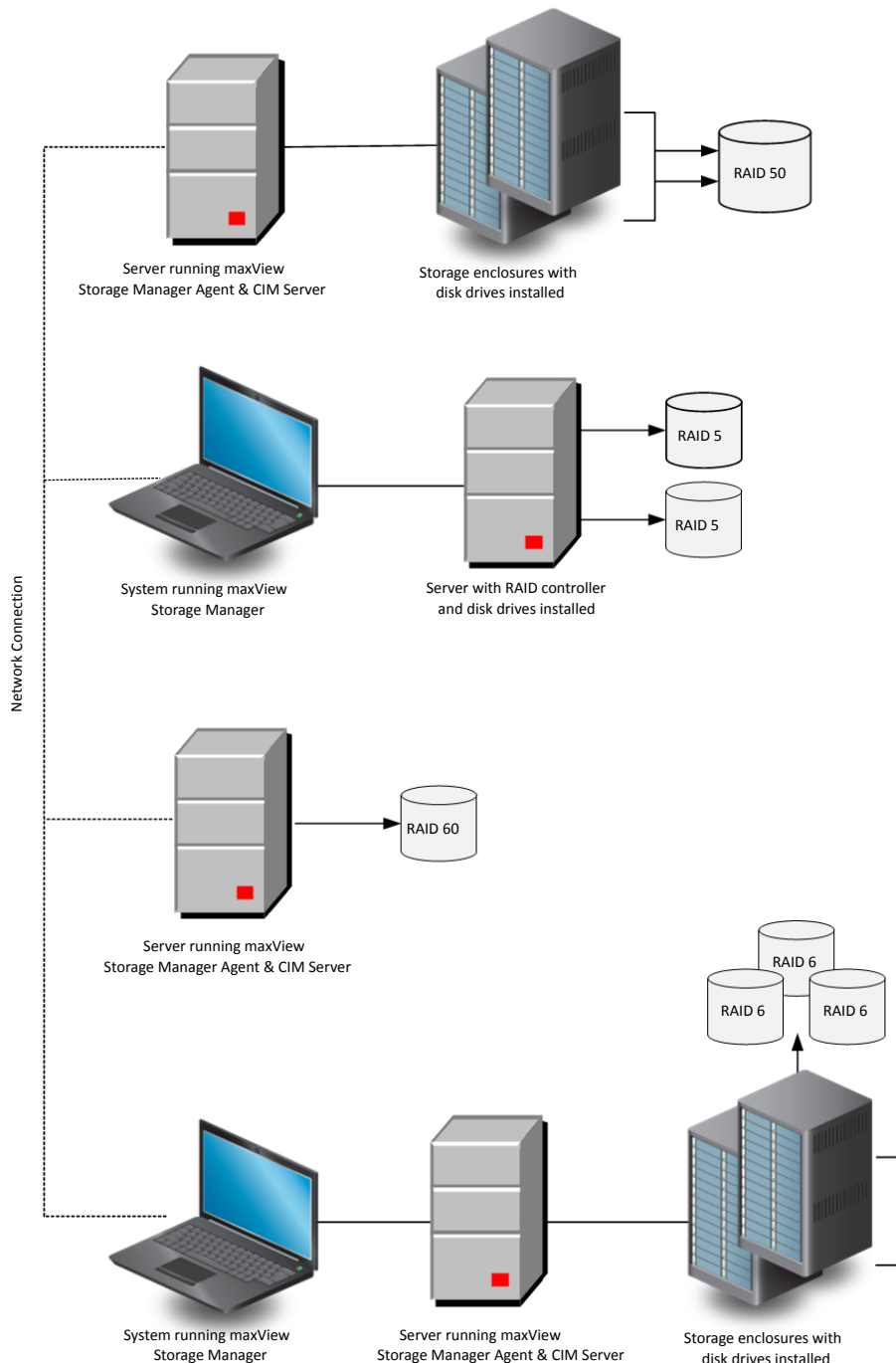
This example shows how you can grow your storage space as the requirements of your application change. On the first server, segments from each disk drive have been used to build two RAID 5 logical drives. A second server connected to two 12-disk enclosures has been added. The additional storage space has been used to create two RAID 50 logical drives. The Administrator of this storage space can create and modify logical drives and monitor both controllers, disk drives, and enclosures from a single system running the maxView Storage Manager GUI.



2.5.3 Continuing to Grow Your Storage Space

For more advanced applications, such as high-volume transaction processing in a "cloud" or data center environment, maxView Storage Manager helps you grow your storage space to include multiple controllers, storage enclosures, and disk drives in multiple locations.

In this example, multiple systems, servers, disk drives, and enclosures have been added to the storage space. The Administrator can create and modify logical drives and monitor all the controllers, enclosures, and disk drives in the storage space from any system running the maxView Storage Manager GUI.



3 Installing maxView Storage Manager

This section describes how to install and uninstall maxView Storage Manager on the supported operating systems. It also describes how to run maxView Storage Manager from a *bootable USB image*, before the application is installed on an operating system.

Note: To perform a silent installation without messages or user interaction, follow the instructions in [Silent Installation on Windows and Linux](#) on page 127.

Note: VMware users can install the maxView plugin for vSphere Web Client for Windows and monitor storage resources without using the maxView Storage Manager GUI. For more information, see [Using the maxView Plugin for VMware vSphere Web Client](#) on page 130.

3.1 Before You Begin the Installation

Complete the following steps before you begin the installation.

3.1.1 Gather Installation Information

Prepare the following information:

- CIM Server port number. The default port is recommended (5988). If you want to use a different port, select any one between 65500 and 65535 and it will be assigned as the CIM Server http port for maxView Storage Manager installation. (The selected port must be free at installation time.) The installation will verify the availability of this port. There is no guarantee that any port number besides the default will work in the future as any other application can claim this port. For more information on the CIM Server, see [About the maxView Storage Manager CIM Server](#) on page 16.
- maxView Web Server port number. The default port is recommended (8443). If the default port is not available, another port number will be automatically assigned. For more information on the Web Server, see [About the maxView Storage Manager Web Server](#) on page 16.

Note: You can install over an existing maxView Storage Manager installation if it is no more than two versions older than the current release. Otherwise, you must remove the old version before beginning a new installation. See [Uninstalling maxView Storage Manager](#) on page 28 for details.

3.1.2 Download the Installation Package

Complete these steps to download the installation package for your operating system(s):

1. Open a browser window, then type `www.pmcsl.com/myPMC` in the address bar.
2. Enter your myPMC account credentials.
3. Navigate to the HBA 1x00, SmartIOC 2x00, PM8068, or PM8069 product page.
4. Download the maxView Storage Manager installation package (zip file archive).
5. When the download completes, extract the package contents to a temporary location on your machine.

Note: See the *Release Notes* for a complete list of installer packages for the supported operating systems.

3.2 Installing on Windows

This section describes how to install maxView Storage Manager on Windows systems.

Note: You need administrator privileges to install maxView Storage Manager. For details on verifying privileges, refer to your operating system documentation.

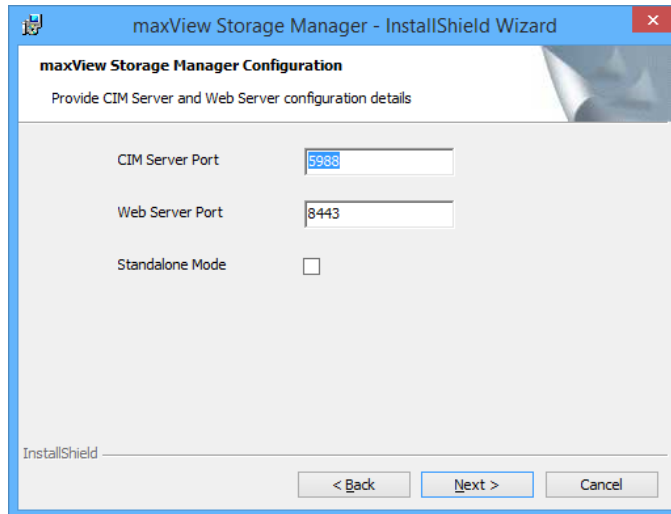
1. Open Windows Explorer or My Computer, then change to the directory where the Windows installer package is located (see [Download the Installation Package](#) on page 20 for details).
2. Double-click the setup program for your operating system version:

Options	Description
---------	-------------

Windows 64-bit	setup_asm_x64.exe
-----------------------	-------------------

The Installation wizard opens.

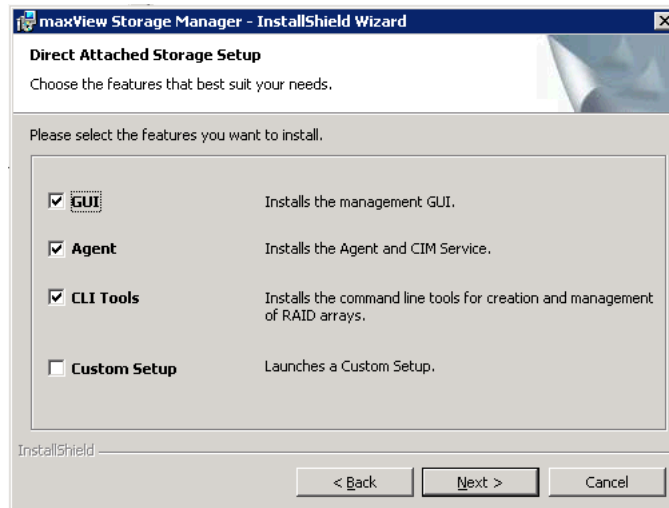
3. Click **Next** to begin the installation, click **I accept the terms of the license...**, then click **Next**.
4. In the Configuration Settings screen, accept or modify the default server ports:
 - a) CIM Server Port default: 5988.
 - b) Web Server Port default: 8443.



5. To *disable* remote system management from the GUI, click the **Standalone Mode** check box.

Note: In Standalone mode, maxView Storage Manager displays the system name as "localhost" and events as "127.0.0.1/localhost".
6. Click **Next**, then click **OK** to verify the CIM Server and Web Server port numbers.
7. In the Features screen, ensure that **GUI and/or Agent** is selected. Optionally, select **CLI Tools**. Then click **Next**.

Note: You must install the Agent on at least one machine.



8. Click **Install** to begin the installation.
9. Repeat these steps to install maxView Storage Manager on every Windows system that will be part of your storage space.

When the installation is complete you receive a confirmation message and the maxView Storage Manager icon is placed on your desktop.

3.3 Installing on Red Hat, CentOS, or SuSE Linux

This section describes how to install maxView Storage Manager on systems running Red Hat Linux, CentOS, or SuSE Linux. For a list of supported Linux operating systems, see [System Requirements](#) on page 17.

1. Open a shell window, then change to the directory where the Linux installer package is located (see [Download the Installation Package](#) on page 20 for details).
2. Run the `.bin` file for your operating system version (x.xx-xxxxx=version-build number):

Options	Description
Linux 64-bit	<code>./StorMan-X.XX-XXXXX.x86_64.bin</code>

3. When prompted for configuration details, enter the following:
 Enter the CIM Server HTTP Port: [default:5988]
 Standalone Mode: [default: No]
Note: Standalone Mode *disables* remote system management from the GUI. maxView Storage Manager displays the system name as "localhost", and events as "127.0.0.1/localhost".
4. Repeat these steps to install maxView Storage Manager on every Linux system that will be part of your storage space.
 When the installation completes a confirmation message is displayed and the maxView Storage Manager icon is placed on your desktop.

3.4 Installing on Ubuntu Linux

This section describes how to install maxView Storage Manager on systems running Ubuntu Linux.

1. Open a shell window, then change to the directory where the Linux installer package is located (see [Download the Installation Package](#) on page 20 for details).
2. Install the `.deb` package for your operating system version (x.xx-xxxxx=version-build number).

Options	Description
Linux 64-bit	<code>dpkg -i StorMan-X.XX-XXXXX_amd64.deb</code>

- When prompted for configuration details, enter the following:
 Enter the CIM Server HTTP Port: [default:5988]
 Standalone Mode: [default: No]

Note: Standalone Mode *disables* remote system management from the GUI. maxView Storage Manager displays the system name as "localhost", and events as "127.0.0.1/localhost".

- Repeat these steps to install maxView Storage Manager on every Ubuntu Linux system that will be part of your storage space.

When the installation is complete you receive a confirmation message and the maxView Storage Manager icon is placed on your desktop.

3.5 Installing on a Hypervisor

This section describes how to install maxView Storage Manager host components on a VMware, Citrix XenServer, or Microsoft Hyper-V hypervisor. After you complete the steps in this section, continue with [Installing on a Guest Operating System](#) on page 24 .

3.5.1 Installing on VMware

Use the following procedure to install the .vib files for a VMware ESXi 5.5 or 6.0 system. Perform the installation from a remote system running a Telnet/SSH client. Use a terminal emulator to access the ESXi server remotely.

- Copy the following files from the installer download location to the `/tmp` directory on your local ESXi server (see [Download the Installation Package](#) on page 20 for details):
 - `vmware-esx-provider-arconf.vib`
 - `vmware-esx-provider-arc-cim-provider.vib`

The `arconf.vib` is for command line communication.

The `arc-cim-provider.vib` is for remote management communication.

- Check for existing installation of `arconf`.

```
esxcli software vib list | grep arconf
```
- Remove the existing `arconf` package.

```
esxcli software vib remove -n arconf
```

 When the package is removed, you receive the message "Reboot Required: false."
- Check for an existing installation of `arc-cim-provider`.

```
esxcli software vib list | grep arc-cim-provider
```
- Remove the existing `arc-cim-provider` package.

```
esxcli software vib remove -n arc-cim-provider
```

 When the package is removed, you receive the message "Reboot Required: true."
- Set the installation acceptance level to either `PartnerSupported` or `CommunitySupported`:

```
esxcli software acceptance set --level=PartnerSupported
```
- Install the `arconf` package.

```
esxcli software vib install --no-sig-check -v /tmp/vmware-esx-provider-arconf.vib
```

 When the package is installed, you receive the message "Reboot Required: false."
- Install the `arc-cim-provider` package.

```
esxcli software vib install --no-sig-check -v /tmp/vmware-esx-provider-arc-cim-provider.vib
```

 When the package is installed, you receive the message "Reboot Required: true."

9. Reboot the system.
10. Continue with [Installing on a Guest Operating System](#) on page 24.

3.5.2 Installing on Citrix XenServer

Use the following procedure to install the maxView Storage Manager support package on a Citrix XenServer host. This package installs and configures the components necessary to run maxView Storage Manager from a XenServer guest operating system.

Note: Before installing the maxView Storage Manager support package on the XenServer host, you *must* install the XenServer Integration Suite Supplemental Pack. Do not continue until you complete this task. See your XenServer installation guide for details.

1. Copy the XenServer module rpm from the installer download location to your XenServer /tmp directory (see [Download the Installation Package](#) on page 20 for details).
2. Install the rpm package for your operating system version (x.xx-xxxxx=version-build number).

Options	Description
---------	-------------

XenServer 64-bit	rpm -i StorMan-X.XX-XXXXX.x86_64.rpm
-------------------------	--------------------------------------

3. Continue with [Installing on a Guest Operating System](#) on page 24.

3.5.3 Installing on Microsoft Hyper-V

Use the following procedure to install the maxView Storage Manager Agent package on a Microsoft Hyper-V host. The Agent package installs and configures the components necessary to run maxView Storage Manager from a Hyper-V guest operating system.

1. Open Windows Explorer or My Computer, then change to the directory where the Hyper-V Agent installer is located (see [Download the Installation Package](#) on page 20 for details).
2. Double-click the setup program for your operating system version:

Options	Description
---------	-------------

Hyper-V 64-bit	Setup_maxView_Hyper-v_Agent_x64.exe
-----------------------	-------------------------------------

The Installation wizard opens.

3. Click **Next** to begin the installation, click **I accept the terms of the license...**, then click **Next**.
4. In the Configuration Settings screen, accept or modify the default CIM server port, then click **Next**.
 - a) CIM Server Port default: 5988.
5. In the Setup Type screen, select **Complete** (recommended) or **Custom** (to choose components to install), then click **Next**.
6. Click **Install** to begin the installation. When the installation is complete, click **Finish**.
7. Continue with [Installing on a Guest Operating System](#) on page 24.

3.6 Installing on a Guest Operating System

This section describes how to install maxView Storage Manager on a VMware, Citrix XenServer, or Microsoft Hyper-V guest operating system. You can install maxView Storage Manager on a Windows guest OS or a Linux guest OS.

3.6.1 Installing on a Windows Guest OS - VMware/XenServer

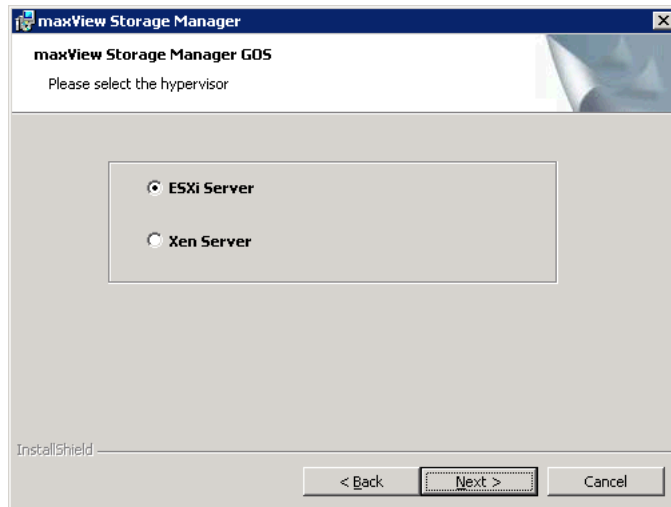
Use the following procedure to install maxView Storage Manager on a Windows guest OS running on VMware or Citrix XenServer.

1. On the VMware or XenServer guest OS, change to the directory where the guest OS installer package is located (see [Download the Installation Package](#) on page 20 for details).
2. Double-click the setup program for your operating system:

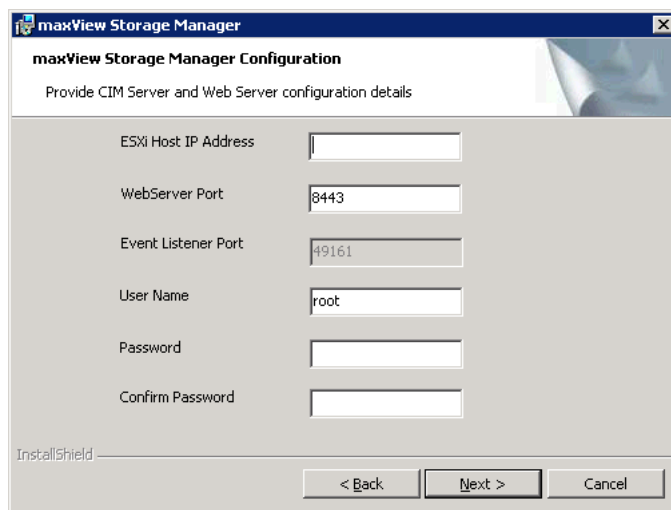
Options	Description
Windows GOS 64-bit	Setup_maxView_GOS_x64.exe
Windows GOS 32-bit	Setup_maxView_GOS_x86.exe

The Installation wizard opens.

- Choose the hypervisor type (ESXi Server or XenServer), then click **Next**.



- Enter the following configuration details:
 - Host IP Address (ESXi or XenServer host)
 - Web Server Port: 8443
 - Host user name (default: root)
 - Host operating system password/password confirmation



Note: The configuration details screen differs slightly for VMware and XenServer. However, the information you need to enter is the same for both operating systems.

- Click **Next**, then click **Install**.

When the installation is complete you receive a confirmation message.

3.6.2 Installing on a Windows Guest OS - Hyper-V

Use the following procedure to install maxView Storage Manager on a Windows guest OS running on Microsoft Hyper-V.

1. On the Hyper-V guest OS, change to the directory where the guest OS installer package is located (see [Download the Installation Package](#) on page 20 for details).
2. Double-click the setup program for your operating system:

Options	Description
Windows GOS 64-bit	Setup_maxView_Hyper-V_GUI_x64.exe
Windows GOS 32-bit	Setup_maxView_Hyper-V_GUI_x86.exe

The Installation wizard opens.

3. Click **Next** to begin the installation, click **I accept the terms of the license...**, then click **Next**.
4. In the Configuration Settings screen, accept or modify the default Web Server port, then click **Next**.
 - a) Web Server Port default: 8443
5. In the Setup Type screen, select **Complete** (recommended) or **Custom** (to choose components to install), then click **Next**.
6. Click **Install** to begin the installation.

When the installation is complete you receive a confirmation message.

3.6.3 Installing on a Linux Guest OS - VMware/XenServer

Use the following procedure to install maxView Storage Manager on a Linux guest OS running on VMware or Citrix XenServer.

1. On the VMware or XenServer guest OS, change to the directory where the Linux installer package is located (see [Download the Installation Package](#) on page 20 for details).
2. Run the installer for your operating system version (x.xx=version number):

Options	Description
Linux GOS 64-bit	./Storman-X.XX.GOS86_64.bin

3. At the prompt, choose the GOS type. Enter 1 for ESXi, 2 for XenServer:
Select the GOS Type. 1.ESXi Server 2.XenServer:
4. Enter the following configuration details:
Hypervisor IP address
Hypervisor username [default: root]
Hypervisor password
Event Listener Port [default: 65500]

When the installation is complete you receive a confirmation message.

3.6.4 Installing on a Linux Guest OS - Hyper-V

Use the following procedure to install maxView Storage Manager on a Linux guest OS running on Microsoft Hyper-V.

1. On the Hyper-V guest OS, change to the directory where the Linux guest OS installer is located (see [Download the Installation Package](#) on page 20 for details).
2. Run the installer for your operating system version (<xxxx>=version number):

Options	Description
Linux GOS 64-bit	<code>./StorMan-<xxxxx>.Hyper-V_GUI_x86_64.bin</code>
Linux GOS 32-bit	<code>./StorMan-<xxxxx>.Hyper-V_GUI_x86.bin</code>

When the installation is complete you receive a confirmation message.

3.7 Running maxView Storage Manager from a Bootable USB Image

Running maxView Storage Manager from a *bootable USB image* allows you to configure your controller before you install the operating system. The procedure consists of three basic steps:

1. Download the bootable USB image from the myPMC customer portal
2. Create a "live" image on a USB flash drive
Note: We recommend using LiveUSB Creator, available at fedorahosted.org (see Step [2], below).
3. Boot from the USB flash drive, login to maxView Storage Manager and configure your controller

The bootable USB image is not a substitute for running maxView Storage Manager as an installed application. Many of the features and functions described in this guide are not available when you run maxView Storage Manager from a bootable USB image. Use the bootable USB image only to configure your controller before you install an operating system.

Note: Before you begin, ensure that your system is set up to boot from a USB drive. Check the system BIOS to see if the USB drive is included in the boot sequence. (For more information, see your system's documentation.) You will need a USB drive with at least 1 GB of storage to complete this task. To run the bootable USB image, the target machine must have at least **4 GB** of memory.

To run maxView Storage Manager from a bootable USB image:

1. Download the bootable USB image from the myPMC customer portal:
 - a) Open a browser window, then type `www.pmcsc.com/myPMC` in the address bar.
 - b) Enter your myPMC account credentials.
 - c) Navigate to the HBA 1000, SmartIOC 2000, PM8068, or PM8069 product page.
 - d) Locate and download the bootable USB image (zip file archive).
 - e) Extract the contents of the bootable image archive file to a temporary location.
 The archive contains one file: the maxView Storage Manager bootable iso image.
2. Create a "live" image on the USB drive:
 - a) Run the LiveUSB Creator utility setup program at <https://fedorahosted.org/releases/l/i/liveusb-creator/liveusb-creator-3.11.8-setup.exe>.
 - b) Start LiveUSB Creator from the Windows All Programs menu.
 - c) In the Use Existing Live CD field, click **Browse**, then locate and select the maxView Storage Manager bootable iso image.
 - d) In the Target Device field, select the USB flash drive (e:\, for instance).
 - e) Click **Create Live USB**.
3. Insert the USB drive on the machine you want to configure.
 The Boot menu opens in a shell window.
4. Select **Launch maxView** from the menu.
 After a minute or so, the maxView Storage Manager login screen opens in a browser window.
Note: If you prefer to configure the controller from the command line, select **Launch arconf** from the Boot menu, then enter `root`, with no password, for the login credentials.
5. Enter `root/root` for the login credentials.

6. Continue with [Creating Arrays and Logical Drives](#) on page 40.

3.8 Uninstalling maxView Storage Manager

To uninstall maxView Storage Manager, follow the instructions for your operating system.

3.8.1 Uninstalling from Windows

To uninstall maxView Storage Manager from a Windows system, use the Add or Remove Programs tool in the Control Panel. All maxView Storage Manager components are uninstalled.

When the uninstall process is complete, you receive a confirmation message and the maxView icon is removed from your desktop.

3.8.2 Uninstalling from Red Hat, CentOS, or SuSE Linux

This section describes how to uninstall maxView Storage Manager from systems running Red Hat, CentOS, SuSE Linux.

Type the command `rpm -e StorMan`

When the uninstall process is complete, you receive a confirmation message and the maxView icon is removed from your desktop.

3.8.3 Uninstalling from Ubuntu Linux

This section describes how to uninstall maxView Storage Manager from systems running Ubuntu Linux.

Type the command `dpkg -r StorMan`

When the uninstall process is complete, you receive a confirmation message and the maxView icon is removed from your desktop.

3.8.4 Uninstalling from VMware

Use the following procedure to remove maxView Storage Manager from a VMware ESXi 5.5 or 6.0 system.

1. Log in with the user name: root
2. List the installed packages:

```
esxcli software vib list | grep arcconf  
esxcli software vib list | grep arc-cim-provider
```
3. Remove the arcconf package:

```
esxcli software vib remove -n arcconf
```
4. Remove the arc-cim-provider package:

```
esxcli software vib remove -n arc-cim-provider
```
5. Reboot the system.

To verify that maxView Storage Manager is uninstalled, repeat Step 2. If no results are shown, the software was uninstalled successfully.

4 Exploring maxView Storage Manager

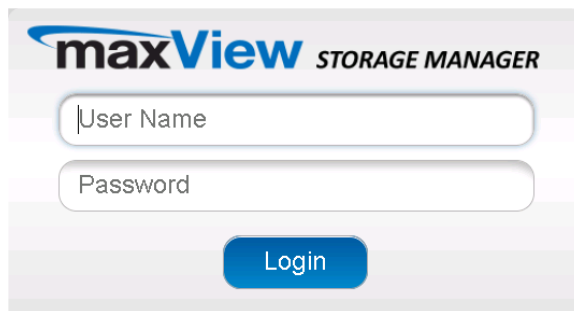
This section familiarizes you with the main features of the maxView Storage Manager graphical user interface. It describes how to start and log into maxView Storage Manager. It also explains how to get help and log out of maxView Storage Manager when you are finished working with the application.

4.1 Starting maxView Storage Manager and Logging In

The procedure for starting and logging in to maxView Storage Manager is the same for all operating systems with a graphical desktop. You can login as the Administrator, with full management-level access to your storage space, or as a Standard user, with restricted access to your storage space (see [Working in maxView Storage Manager](#) on page 29 for more information about access permissions).

1. On the desktop, double-click the maxView Storage Manager desktop icon.

The login window opens in the default browser.



Note: If you do not have an icon for maxView Storage Manager on your desktop, open a browser window, then type this URL in the address bar and press **Return**:
<https://127.0.0.1:8443/maxview/manager/login.xhtml>.

2. For full management-level access to your storage space, enter the Administrator account username and password for your operating system. For Standard-level access to your storage space, enter your regular network login credentials. Then click **Login**.

The maxView Storage Manager main window opens.

4.2 Working in maxView Storage Manager

You can perform most tasks in maxView Storage Manager by:

- Selecting storage components in the Enterprise View (controllers, hard drives, logical drives, and so on)
- Clicking icons on the *ribbon*, at the top of the maxView Storage Manager main window
- Working with information in the *Storage Dashboard* and *Chart View*
- Checking status in the Event Log and Task Log

If you are logged in as the Administrator, you have full access to manage and modify the components of your storage space, using all of the features of maxView Storage Manager. If you are logged in as a Standard user, you have restricted "view-only" access to your storage space, with limited ability to perform non-destructive operations, as described in the table below.

Note: maxView Storage Manager allows you to give Standard users Administrator privileges. For details, see [Granting Standard Users Admin Privilege](#) on page 122.

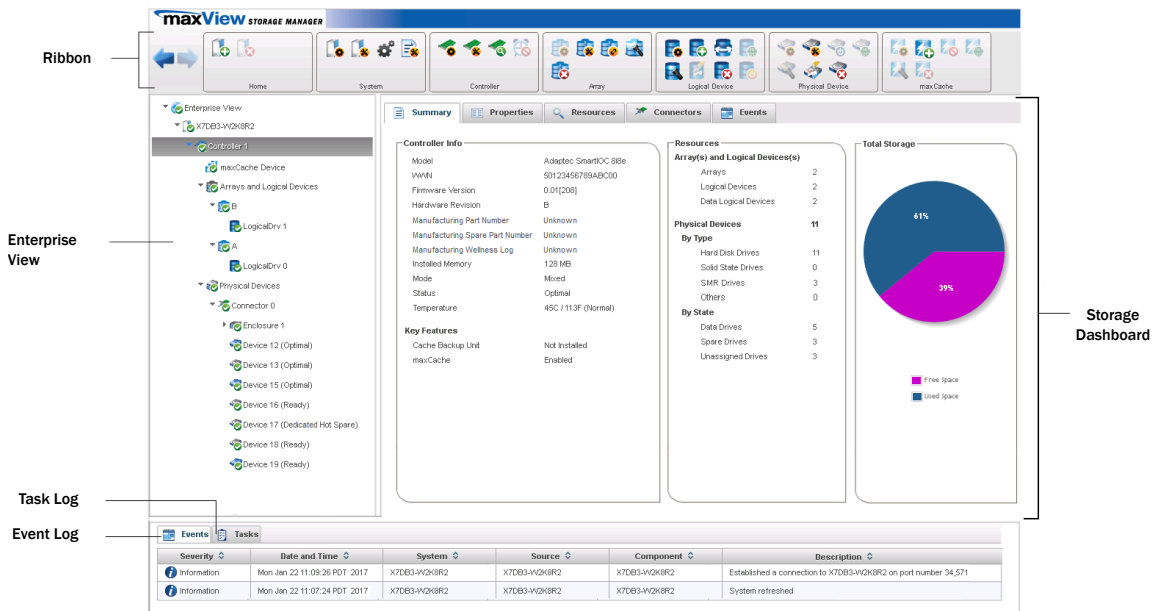
Standard users can:	Standard users can't:
Rescan controllers	Create arrays and logical drives
Save activity logs	Modify arrays and logical drives
Identify physical devices, logical devices, and enclosures	Delete arrays and logical drives
Silence alarms	Perform data migrations
View component properties on the Storage Dashboard	Clear the controller configuration

4.3 Overview of the Main Window

The main window of maxView Storage Manager has three main panels—left, right, and bottom—plus the ribbon, at the top of the window.

The left panel always shows the Enterprise View. The bottom panel shows the Event Log and Task Log. The right panel shows the Storage Dashboard and Chart View. Different information appears in the right panel depending on which component is selected in the Enterprise View.

In example below, a controller is selected in the Enterprise View, and the right panel displays the Storage Dashboard for the controller, with a chart view of its storage space.



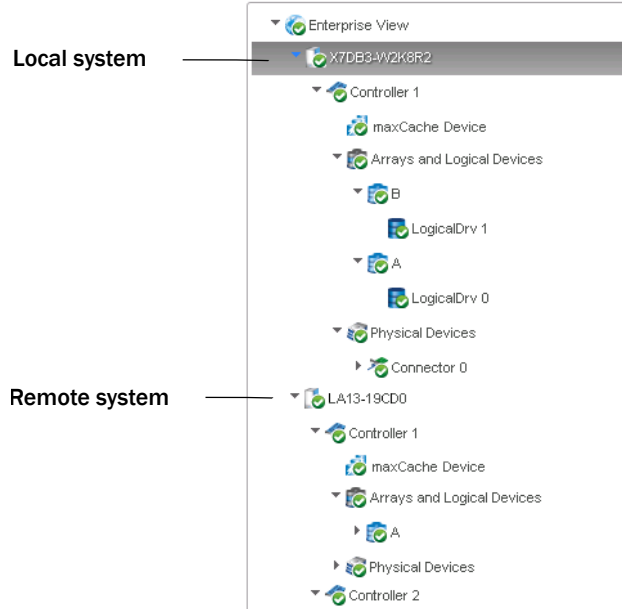
The screenshot displays the maxView Storage Manager interface. The **Ribbon** at the top includes tabs for Home, System, Controller, Array, Logical Device, Physical Device, and maxCache. The **Enterprise View** on the left shows a tree structure with 'Controller 1' selected, containing 'maxCache Device', 'Arrays and Logical Devices', 'LogicalDrv 1', 'LogicalDrv 0', 'Physical Devices', 'Connector 0', and 'Enclosure 1'. The **Task Log** and **Event Log** are at the bottom. The **Storage Dashboard** on the right shows 'Controller Info' (Model: Adaptec SmartROC 880e, WWN: 50123456789ABC00, Firmware Version: 0.01[2008], Hardware Revision: B, Manufacturing Part Number: Unknown, Manufacturing Spare Part Number: Unknown, Installed Memory: 128 MB, Mode: Mixed, Status: Optimal, Temperature: 45C / 111F (Normal), Key Features: Cache Backup Unit: Not Installed, maxCache: Enabled), 'Resources' (Array(s) and Logical Device(s): 2 Arrays, 2 Logical Devices, 2 Data Logical Devices; Physical Devices: 11 total, including 11 Hard Disk Drives, 0 Solid State Drives, 3 SMR Drives, 0 Others; By State: 5 Data Drives, 3 Spare Drives, 3 Unassigned Drives), and a 'Total Storage' pie chart showing 61% Free Space and 39% Used Space. A table at the bottom lists events and tasks.

You can resize the panels and scroll horizontally or vertically as needed, to view more or less information.

4.3.1 The Enterprise View

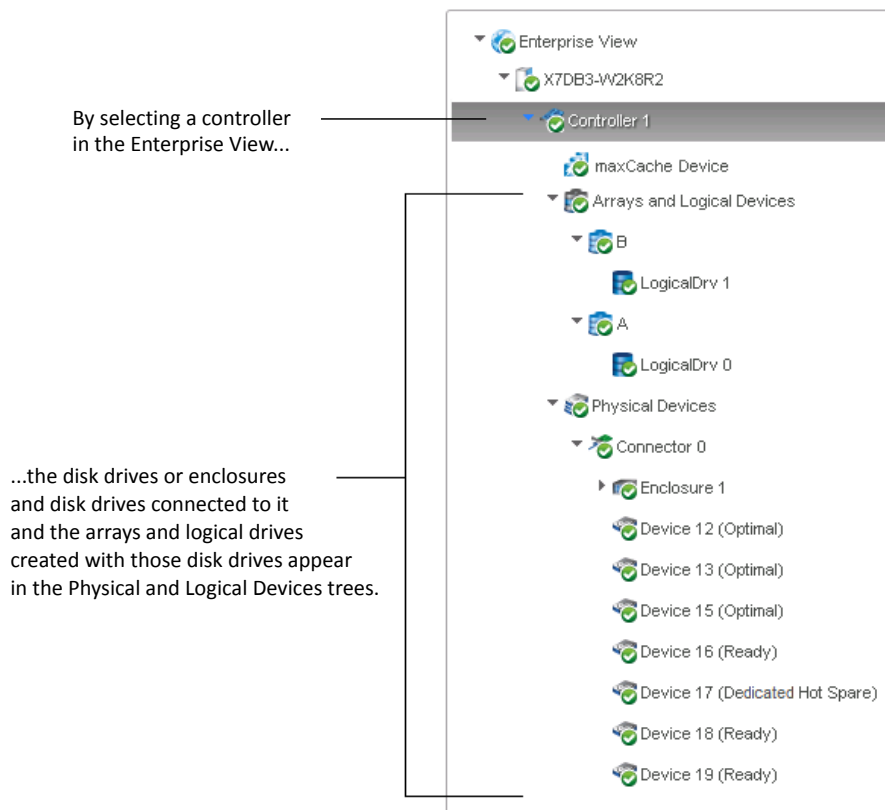
The Enterprise View is an expandable “tree” that shows the physical and logical components of your storage space. The Enterprise View lists the local system (the system you're working on) and any remote systems that you have logged in to from the local system. (See ‘Local’ or ‘Remote’? on page 37 for more information.) It also lists the *maxCache Devices* in your system.

Note: maxCache is not supported on all Microsemi Adaptec Smart Storage Controllers. See the Readme for more information. For more information about maxCache, see [Working with maxCache Devices](#) on page 80.













Expand a system in the Enterprise View to see its controllers, arrays, logical drives (“devices”), physical drives, enclosures, and maxCache Devices.

In the figure below, a controller is expanded in the Enterprise View, revealing the physical and logical devices associated with that controller.



You can perform most tasks in maxView Storage Manager by selecting a component in the Enterprise View, such as a controller or disk drive, then using the related commands on the *ribbon*, as described in the section below.

4.3.1.1 What do the Enterprise View Icons Mean?

Icon	Description
	System with controller and directly attached disk drives or enclosures
	Controller
	Enclosure
	Logical device
	maxCache Device (healthy) ¹
	Array (healthy)
	Hard disk drive
	Solid State Drive (SSD)
	SMR (Shingled Magnetic Recording) ² drive
	Connector or other physical device

4.3.2 The Ribbon

Most tasks in maxView Storage Manager are available from the *ribbon*, at the top of the main window. The ribbon replaces toolbars and menus in maxView Storage Manager to help you quickly find the commands you need to complete a task.



The ribbon is organized into groups of related tasks for Systems, Controllers, Arrays, Logical Devices, Physical Devices, and maxCache Devices. The Home group (on the left) provides commands for working with remote systems (see [Managing Remote Systems](#) on page 116). Active options on the ribbon vary, depending on which type of component is selected in the Enterprise View.

For instance, if you select a controller in the Enterprise View, these options are activated:

- Create Logical Drive in the Logical Device group
- Spare Management in the Physical Device group
- Create maxCache Device in maxCache group (if the controller supports maxCache)

¹ A green check mark in the Enterprise View means that the component is healthy with no problems or issues. For more information, see [Identifying a Failed or Failing Component](#) on page 123.

² Not supported on all controllers. See the Readme for more information.

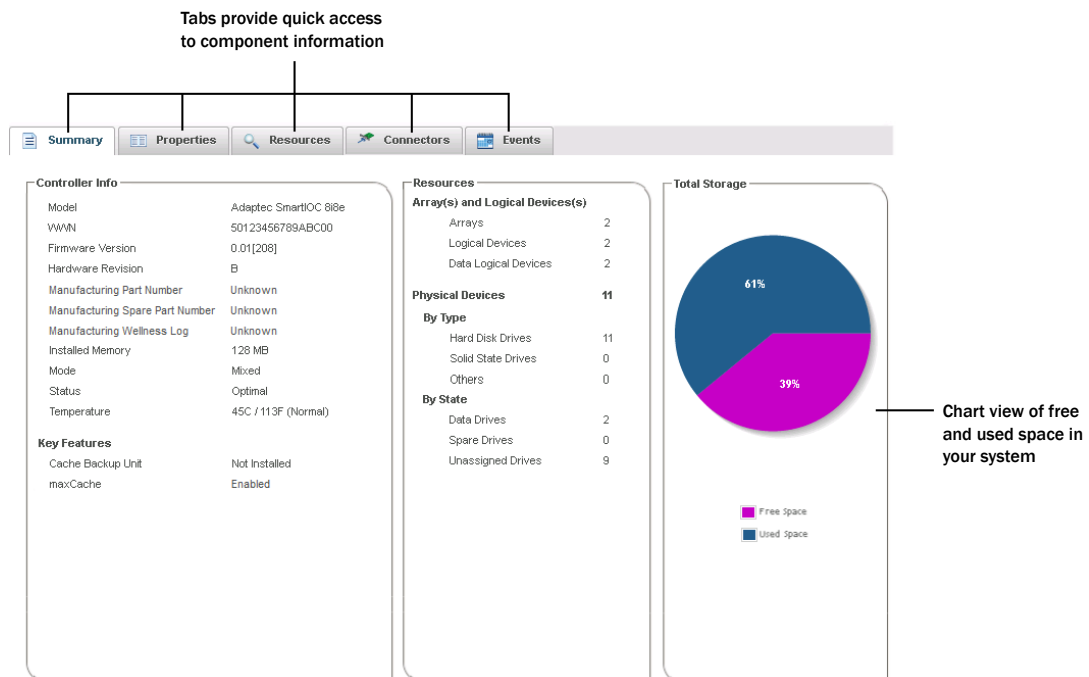
- All options in the Controller group

If you select an array in the Enterprise View, options in the Array group are highlighted; selecting a disk drive highlights options in the Physical Device group; and so on.

For a description of the icons on the ribbon, see [Icons At-a-Glance](#) on page 144.

4.3.3 The Storage Dashboard

When you select a component in the Enterprise View, maxView Storage Manager displays detailed information about that component on the *Storage Dashboard*. Occupying the largest portion of the main window in maxView Storage Manager, the Storage Dashboard provides status information, physical and logical device properties, resources, usage statistics, and reliability indicators for hard drives and SSDs. It also provides a chart view of free and used space in your system.



For more information about the types of information provided on the Storage Dashboard for each component in your storage space, see [Viewing Component Information and Status in the Storage Dashboard](#); also see [Revealing More Device Information](#).

4.4 Checking System Status from the Main Window

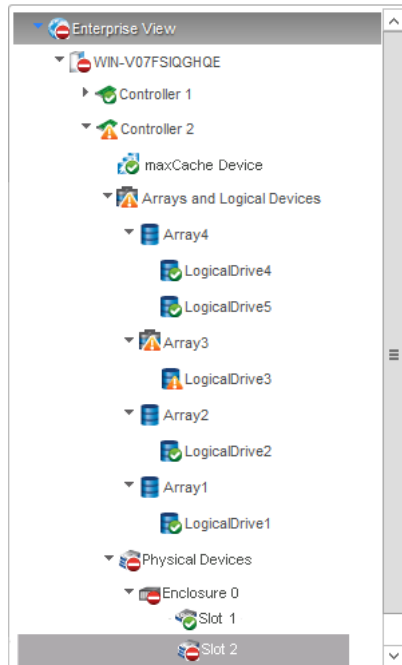
maxView Storage Manager includes an Event Log and Task Log for at-a-glance status and activity information for all managed systems. The Event Log provides status information and messages about activity (or *events*) occurring in your storage space. The Task Log provides information about current or recurring processes in your storage space, such as rebuilding a logical device. Single-click any event or task to see more information in an easier-to-read format. For more information about the Event Log and Task Log, see [Viewing Activity Status in the Event Log](#) on page 98 and [Working with Scheduled Tasks](#).

Click this tab to
open the Task Log

Click this tab to
open the Event Log

Severity	Source	Description	DateTime
Information	WIN-SCFOABPRBVAdaptee.com	Established a connection to WIN-SCFOABPRBV on port number 34,571.	Wed May 15 07:54:22 PDT 2013
Information	127.0.0.1	Established a connection to WIN-SCFOABPRBV on port number 34,571.	Tue May 14 08:24:24 PDT 2013
Information	WIN-SCFOABPRBVAdaptee.com	maxView Storage Manager started on TCP/IP port number 34,571.	Tue May 14 08:22:30 PDT 2013

Warning- and Error-level icons appear next to components in the Enterprise View 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 a Failed or Failing Component](#) on page 123 for more information.



If your storage space includes a drive enclosure with a temperature sensor, temperature, fan, and power module status is displayed on the Storage Dashboard (see [Monitoring Enclosure Status](#) on page 102).

For more information about checking status from the main window, see [Monitoring Status and Activity](#).

4.5 Revealing More Device Information

You can reveal more information about disk drive, array, and logical drive usage in your storage space (including maxCache Devices) with the Resources view on the Storage Dashboard.

To reveal disk drive usage by logical drive (and vice-versa), select a controller in the Enterprise View, then open the **Resources** tab on the Storage Dashboard. As shown in the figures below, you can click a logical drive to see its member disk drives and spares; similarly, you can click a physical disk to see which array (if any) it belongs to.

Note: Click the Arrow icons, on the right side of the Resources table, to jump to that resource in the Enterprise View tree.

Summary Properties Resources Connectors Events

Physical Device(s)						
Device	Protocol	Block Size	State	Total	Free	
Connector 0						
Enclosure 1						
Slot 0	SAS	512 Bytes	Optimal	73.4 GB	0 MB	
Slot 0	SAS	512 Bytes	Optimal	73.4 GB	0 MB	
Slot 0	SAS	512 Bytes	Ready	73.4 GB	73.4 GB	
Slot 0	SAS	512 Bytes	Optimal	73.4 GB	0 MB	
Device 12	SAS	512 Bytes	Optimal	73.4 GB	0 MB	
Device 13	SAS	512 Bytes	Optimal	73.4 GB	0 MB	
Device 15	SAS	512 Bytes	Dedicated ...	146 GB	9.2 GB	
Device 16	SAS	512 Bytes	Ready	146 GB	146 GB	
Device 17	SAS	512 Bytes	Ready	146 GB	146 GB	
Device 18	SAS	512 Bytes	Ready	146 GB	146 GB	
Device 19	SAS	512 Bytes	Ready	146 GB	146 GB	

Device

LogicalDrv 0

Two disk drives plus a dedicated hot spare comprise the selected logical drive

Device

No maxCache device created

Summary Properties Resources Connectors Events

Physical Device(s)						
Device	Protocol	Block Size	State	Total	Free	
Connector 0						
Enclosure 1						
Slot 0	SAS	512 Bytes	Optimal	73.4 GB	0 MB	
Slot 0	SAS	512 Bytes	Optimal	73.4 GB	0 MB	
Slot 0	SAS	512 Bytes	Ready	73.4 GB	73.4 GB	
Slot 0	SAS	512 Bytes	Optimal	73.4 GB	0 MB	
Device 12	SAS	512 Bytes	Optimal	73.4 GB	0 MB	

Device	Array State
LogicalDrv 0	Optimal
LogicalDrv 0	Optimal

Disk in Slot 0 belongs to Array B

4.6 Getting Help

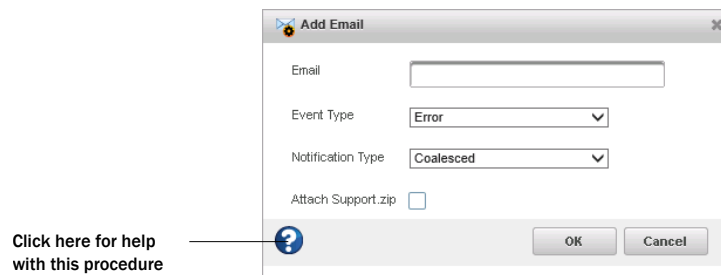
maxView Storage Manager provides online help that includes conceptual information and descriptions of on-screen items and dialog boxes, in addition to step-by-step instructions for completing tasks.

To open the online help, click the **Help** button at the upper-right corner of the main window.

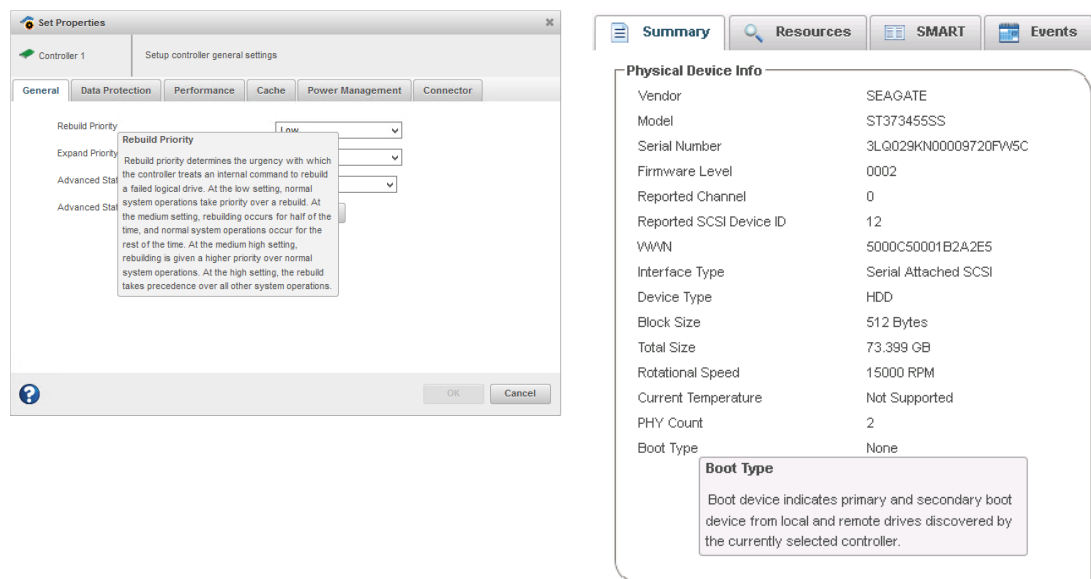
About | Help | Refresh | Logout

Click here to open the Help window

For help with a dialog box or wizard, click the question-mark icon, in the lower corner of the dialog box, for help with that specific procedure.



For help with individual options in the Set Properties dialog box (for controllers, logical drives, and physical drives), or specific information fields on the Storage Dashboard, mouse over any field or option name for a brief description of that option.



4.7 Logging Out of maxView Storage Manager

To log out of maxView Storage Manager:

1. In the Enterprise View, click on the local system.
2. Click the **Logout** button at the upper-right corner of the main window:



Click here to log out

You are logged out of maxView Storage Manager and the main window is closed.

5 Building Your Storage Space

Follow the instructions in this section to choose a management system, log in to each system in your storage space, and create arrays and logical drives.

Note: Before beginning the tasks in this chapter, ensure that maxView Storage Manager is installed on every system that will be part of your storage space.

5.1 Overview

To build your storage space, complete these steps:

1. Choose at least one management system (see [Choosing a Management System](#)).
2. Start and log in to maxView Storage Manager on the management system (see [Starting maxView Storage Manager and Logging In](#) on page 29).
3. Start maxView Storage Manager or the Agent on all other systems (see [Starting maxView Storage Manager on Remote Systems](#) on page 38).
4. Log in to all other systems from the management system (see [Logging into Remote Systems from the Local System](#) on page 39).
5. Create arrays and logical drives for all systems in your storage space (see [Creating Arrays and Logical Drives](#) on page 40).

As your storage requirements change, you can add systems, controllers, and disk drives, then modify the arrays and logical drives in your storage space by following the instructions in [Modifying Your Storage Space](#) on page 66.

5.2 Choosing a Management System

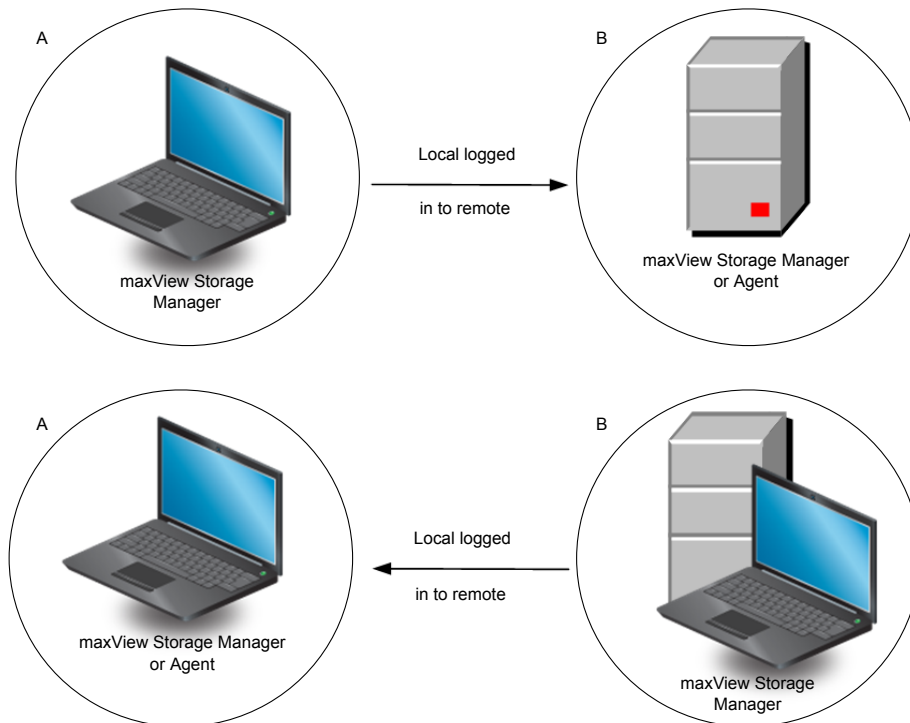
You must designate at least one system as a *management system*, a system from which you will manage the storage on all systems in your storage space.

The management system can be any system on your network that has a video monitor and can run the maxView Storage Manager GUI and Web server.

5.2.1 'Local' or 'Remote'?

Whenever you're working in maxView Storage Manager, the system that you're working on is the *local* system. All other systems in your storage space are *remote* systems. 'Local' and 'remote' are relative terms, as shown in the following figure—when you are working on system A (local system), system B is a remote system; when you are working on system B (local system), system A is a remote system.

For the purposes of this guide, the 'local system' is the management system.



5.2.2 Logging in on the Local System

To log in on the local system, see [Starting maxView Storage Manager and Logging In](#) on page 29.

5.3 Starting maxView Storage Manager on Remote Systems

You can run the maxView Storage Manager application on the remote systems in your storage space (making those systems usable as 'management systems'). Alternatively, if your storage space includes systems that aren't connected to monitors or that you don't anticipate using as management systems (and therefore won't require the GUI, or graphical user interface), you can run the *Agent only* on those systems. (For more information, see [About the maxView Storage Manager Agent](#) on page 16.)

- To start the full maxView Storage Manager application on a remote system, follow the instructions in [Starting maxView Storage Manager and Logging In](#) on page 29.
- To start the Agent only on a remote system, follow the instructions in [Starting the Agent Only](#).

5.3.1 Starting the Agent Only

To start the maxView Storage Manager Agent only on a remote system, follow the instructions for your operating system, as described in the sections below.

In an Agent Only configuration, you must ensure that the maxView Storage Manager CIM server is also running on the remote system, and that you start the services in the proper order:

1. CIM server
2. Agent

In general, maxView Storage Manager services start automatically when the system is powered on. Use the procedures in this section to manually start and stop the services, as needed. For more information about the maxView Storage Manager Agent and CIM server, see [About maxView Storage Manager](#) on page 15.

5.3.1.1 Windows

On Windows systems, the Agent and CIM server start automatically when the system is powered on.

To verify that the Agent and CIM server are running:

1. Open the Windows Control Panel.
2. Double-click **Administrative Tools**, then double-click **Services**.
3. In the list of services, check that the maxView Storage Manager Agent is installed and running. Then verify that the maxView CIM server is running. If not, you can choose to restart the services. Be sure to observe the proper startup order: CIM server first, then the Agent.

5.3.1.2 Linux or VMware

On Linux systems and VMware Guest OSs, the Agent and CIM server start automatically when the system is started. To manually start (or stop) the Agent on Linux, enter these commands:

1. Start the CIM server:

Options	Description
Start service	<code>service stor_cimserver start</code>
Stop service	<code>service stor_cimserver stop</code>
Check status	<code>service stor_cimserver status</code>

To start operations from the VMware console, use these commands:

Options	Description
Start service	<code>Sfcbd-watchdog start</code>
Stop service	<code>Sfcbd-watchdog stop</code>

2. Start the Agent:

Options	Description
Start service	<code>service stor_agent start</code>
Stop service	<code>service stor_agent stop</code>

5.4 Logging into Remote Systems from the Local System

Once maxView Storage Manager or the maxView Storage Manager Agent (see [About the maxView Storage Manager Agent](#)) is running on all systems in your storage space, you can log into the remote systems from the local system.

Once you have logged in to a remote system, it automatically appears in the Enterprise View each time you start maxView Storage Manager on the local system. You can work with a remote system's controllers, disk drives, and logical drives as if they were part of your local system.

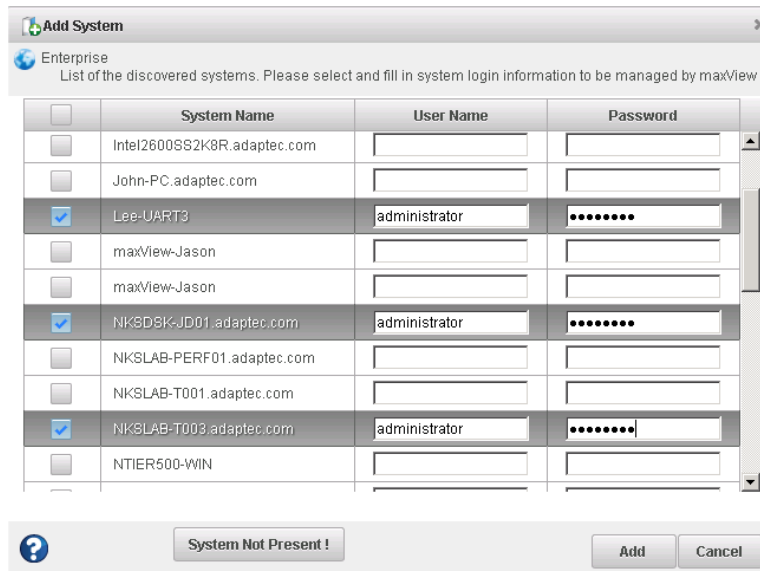
To log in to a remote system:

1. On the ribbon, in the Home group, click **Add System**.



The Add System window opens, showing a list of "discovered" systems; that is, systems on your network that are running the maxView Storage Manager Agent.

2. Select the systems you want to add to the Enterprise View, then enter the systems' login credentials (username/password) in the space provided.



	System Name	User Name	Password
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intel2600SS2K8R.adaptec.com		
<input type="checkbox"/>	John-PC.adaptec.com		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lee-UART3	administrator
<input type="checkbox"/>	maxView-Jason		
<input type="checkbox"/>	maxView-Jason		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NKSDSK-JD01.adaptec.com	administrator
<input type="checkbox"/>	NKSLAB-PERF01.adaptec.com		
<input type="checkbox"/>	NKSLAB-T001.adaptec.com		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NKSLAB-T003.adaptec.com	administrator
<input type="checkbox"/>	NTIER500-WIN		

Note: You can add a system manually if you don't see the system in the list. For more information, see [Manually Adding a Remote System](#).

3. Click **Add**.
maxView Storage Manager connects to the remote system(s) and adds them to the list of managed systems in the Enterprise View.

For more information about working with remote systems, see [Managing Remote Systems](#).

5.5 Creating Arrays and Logical Drives

maxView Storage Manager provides a wizard to help you create, or *configure*, the arrays and logical drives in your storage space. You can choose from two configuration methods:

- Create logical drive on new array—Helps you set the RAID level for the logical drive, group disk drives and SSDs, determine logical drive size and other advanced settings.
For instructions, see [Creating a Logical Drive on a New Array](#) on page 41.
- Create logical drive on existing array—Helps you select an array on which to create the logical drive, set the RAID level, group disk drives and SSDs, determine logical drive size and configure advanced settings.
For instructions, see [Creating a Logical Drive on an Existing Array](#) on page 44

Note:

1. Mixing SAS and SATA drives within the same logical drive is not supported. The wizard does not allow you to select a combination of SAS and SATA drive types.

- maxView Storage Manager supports SMR HA³ and SMR DM drives for all RAID levels. However, mixing SMR and PMR⁴ drives within the same logical drive is not supported. maxView Storage Manager displays a warning message if you try to create a logical drive using a combination of SMR and PMR device types.

5.5.1 Creating a Logical Drive on a New Array

Before you can create a logical drive, you must create an array. Use the On New Array configuration method to step through the process of creating a logical drive on a new array, setting the RAID level, and configuring other settings.

To create a logical drive on an existing array, see [Creating a Logical Drive on an Existing Array](#) on page 44.

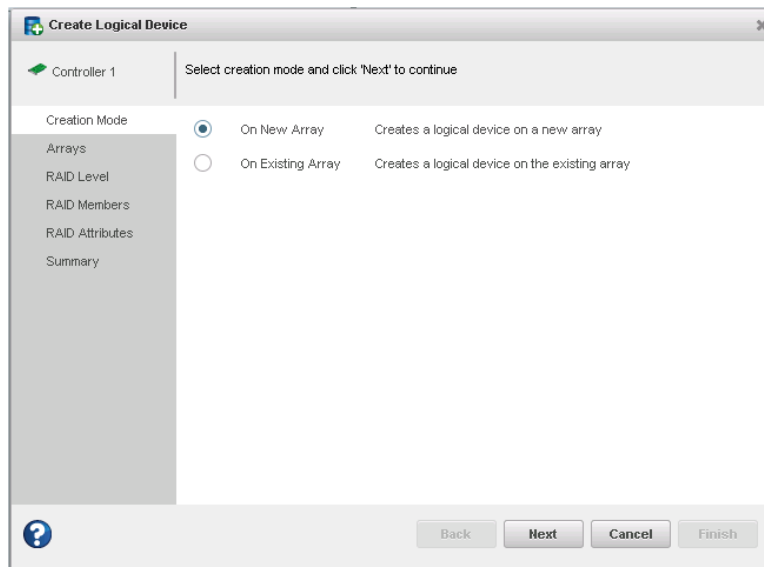
By default, maxView Storage Manager uses all available disk space to maximize the capacity of a new logical drive.

To create a logical drive on a new array:

- In the Enterprise View, select a system, then select a controller on that system.
- On the ribbon, in the Logical Device group, click **Create Logical Device**.



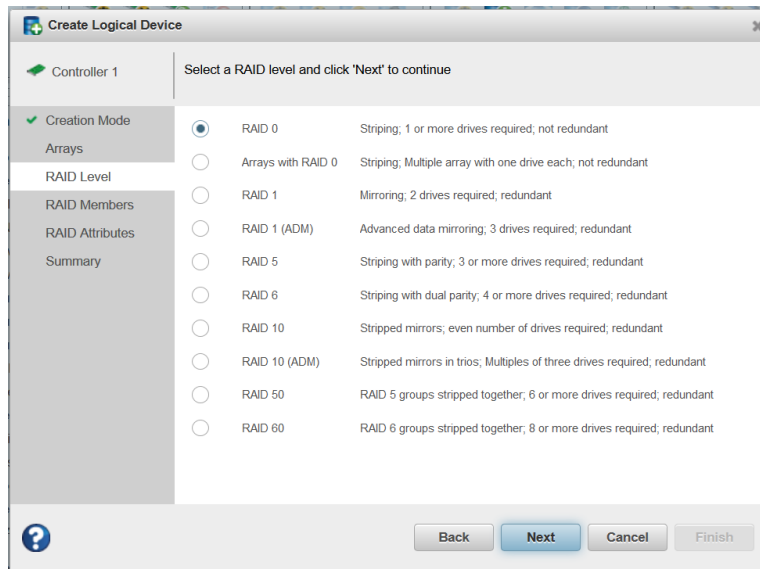
- When the wizard opens, select **On New Array**, then click **Next**.



- Select a RAID level for the logical drive, then click **Next**.

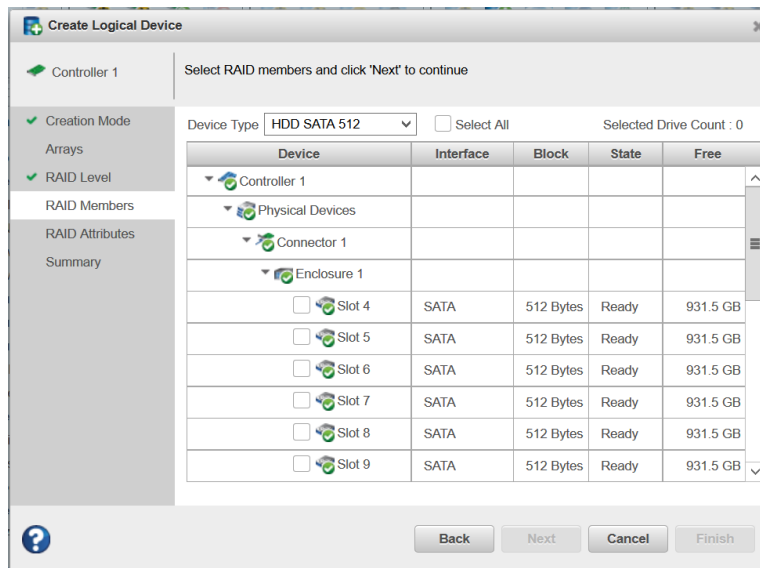
³ SMR: Shingled Magnetic Recording. HA: Host Aware (backward compatible with standard HDD).
DM: Device Managed (backward compatible with standard HDD).

⁴ PMR: Perpendicular Magnetic Recording; standard HDD recording technology.

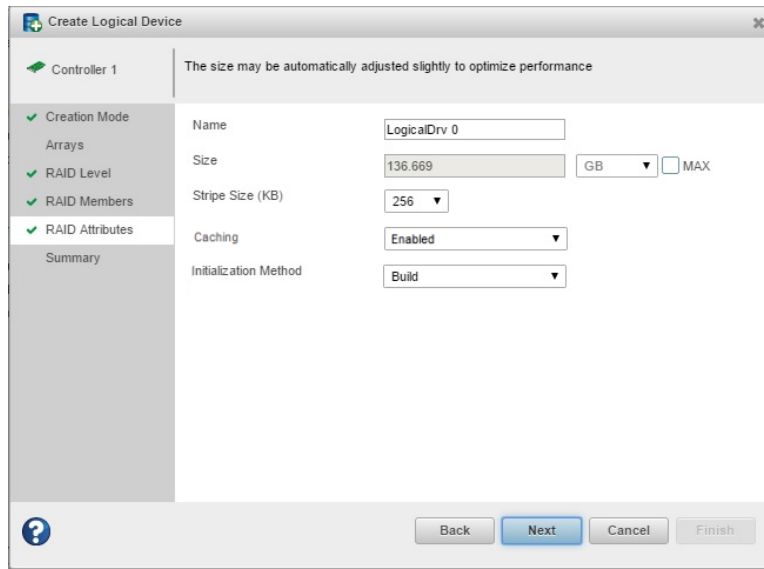


Note: Not all RAID levels are supported by all controllers. (See the Release Notes for more information.) See [Selecting the Best RAID Level](#) for more information about RAID levels.

5. Select the disk drives you want to include in the logical drive, then click **Next**. Be sure the drive type is the same for all drives (SAS or SATA, not mixed), and that you select the right number of drives for the RAID level you selected.



6. (Optional) In the RAID Attributes panel, customize the logical drive settings.



Create Logical Device

The size may be automatically adjusted slightly to optimize performance

Controller 1

Creation Mode

Arrays

RAID Level

RAID Members

RAID Attributes

Summary

Name: LogicalDrv 0

Size: 136.669 GB ☐ MAX

Stripe Size (KB): 256

Caching: Enabled

Initialization Method: Build

Back Next Cancel Finish

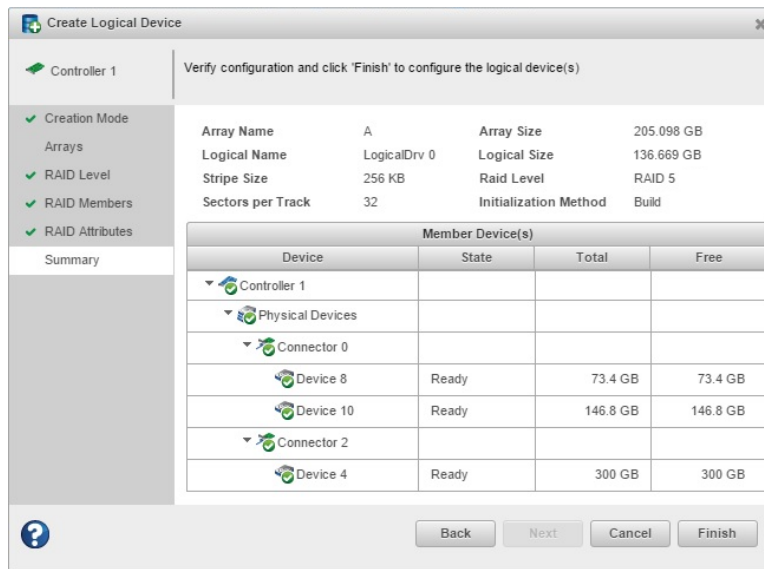
You can:

- Enter a name for the logical drive. Names can include any combination of letters, numbers, and spaces.
- Set the size and unit of measure for the logical drive. (By default, a new logical drive uses all available disk space.)
- Change the stripe size—the amount of data, in bytes, written per disk in the logical drive. (The default stripe size usually provides the best performance.)
- Enable or disable controller caching.
- Set the initialization method to Default or Build. The initialization method determines how the logical drive is prepared for reading and writing, and how long initialization will take:
 - **Default**—Initializes parity blocks in the background while the logical drive is available for access by the operating system. A lower RAID level results in faster parity initialization.
 - **Build**—Overwrites both the data and parity blocks in the foreground. The logical drive remains invisible and unavailable to the operating system until the parity initialization process completes. All parity groups are initialized in parallel, but initialization is faster for single parity groups (RAID 5). RAID level does not affect performance during Build initialization.

Note: Not all initialization methods are available for all RAID levels.

7. Click **Next**, then review the array and logical drive settings.

This example shows a RAID 5 logical drive ready to be created on Array A.



8. Click **Finish**.
maxView Storage Manager builds the array and logical drive. Use the Event Log and Task Log to track build progress.
9. If you have other disk drives or available disk space and want to create additional arrays on the controller, repeat Steps [2]-[8].
10. Repeat Steps [1]-[9] for each controller in your storage space.
11. Partition and format your logical drives. See [Partitioning and Formatting Your Logical Drives](#) on page 47.

5.5.2 Creating a Logical Drive on an Existing Array

After you create an array, you can continue to build your storage space by creating more logical drives on that array. Use the On Existing Array configuration method to step through the process of creating a logical drive on an existing array, setting the RAID level, and configuring other settings.

To create a logical drive on a new array, see [Creating a Logical Drive on a New Array](#) on page 41.

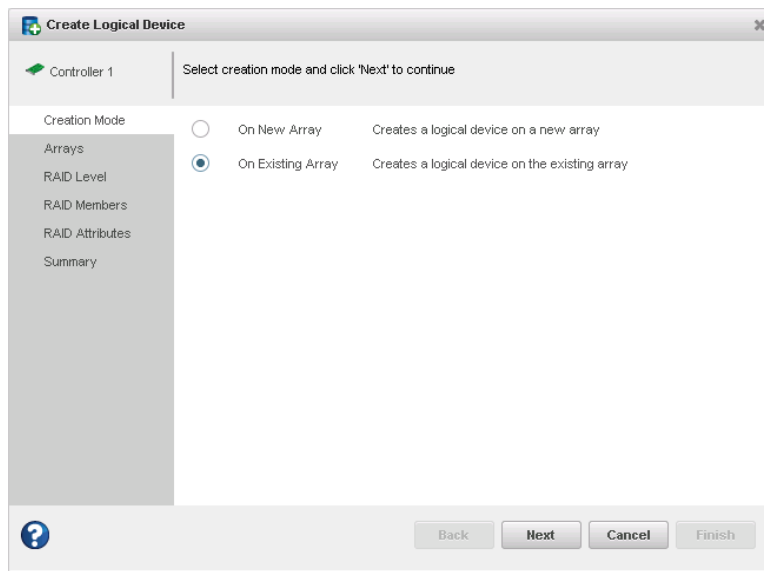
By default, maxView Storage Manager uses all available disk space to maximize the capacity of a new logical drive.

To create a logical drive on an existing array:

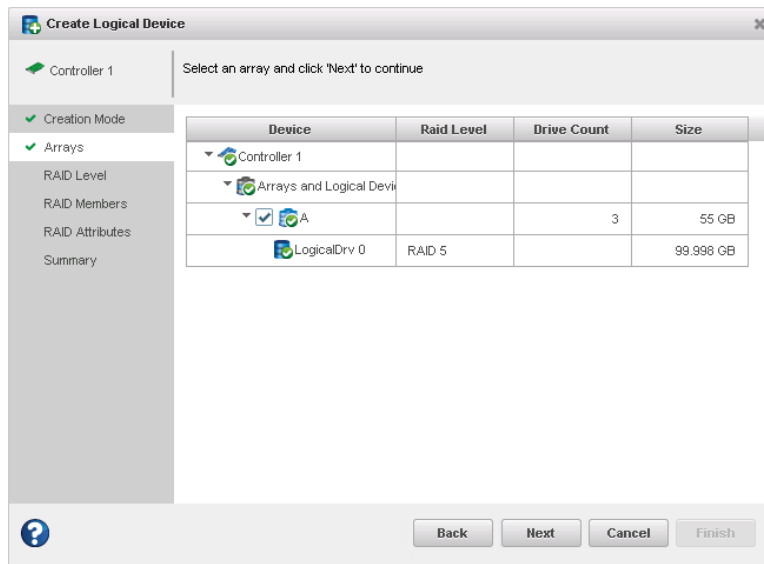
1. In the Enterprise View, select a system, then select a controller on that system.
2. On the ribbon, in the Logical Device group, click **Create Logical Device**.



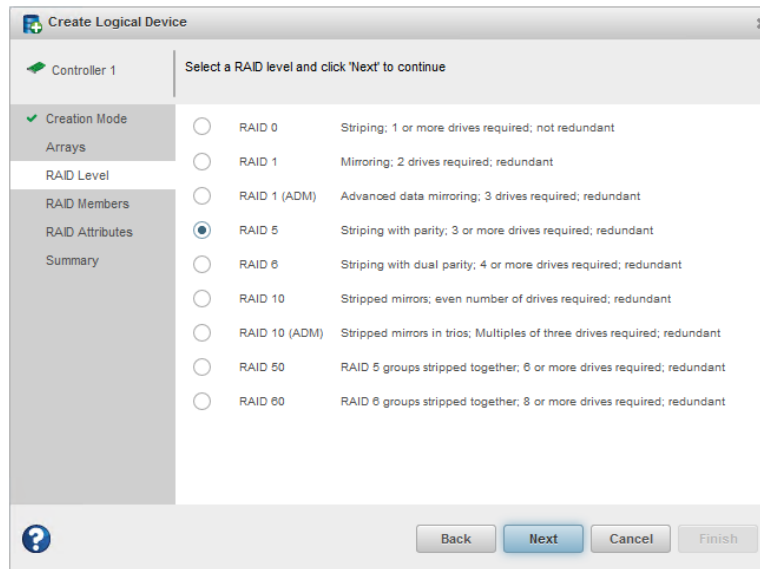
3. When the wizard opens, select **On Existing Array**, then click **Next**.



4. Select the array on which to create the logical drive, then click **Next**.

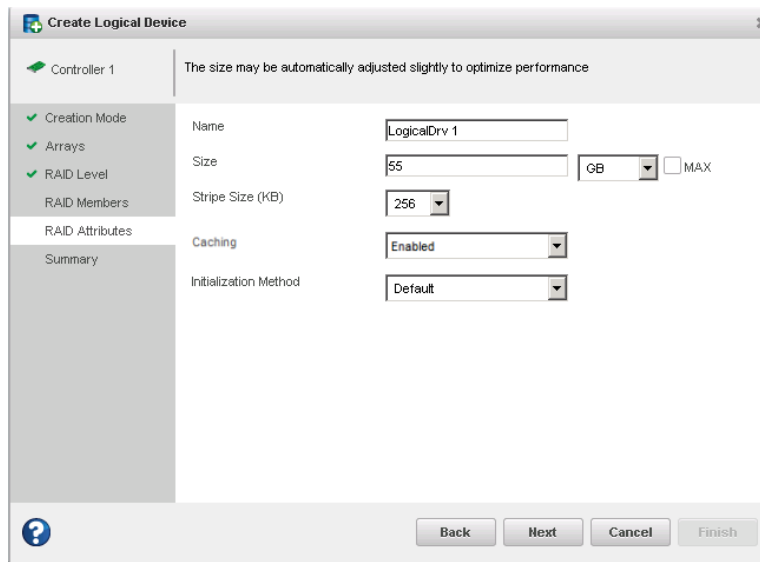


5. Select a RAID level for the logical drive, then click **Next**.



Note: Not all RAID levels are supported by all controllers. (See the Release Notes for more information.) See [Selecting the Best RAID Level](#) for more information about RAID levels.

6. (Optional) In the RAID Attributes panel, customize the logical drive settings.



You can:

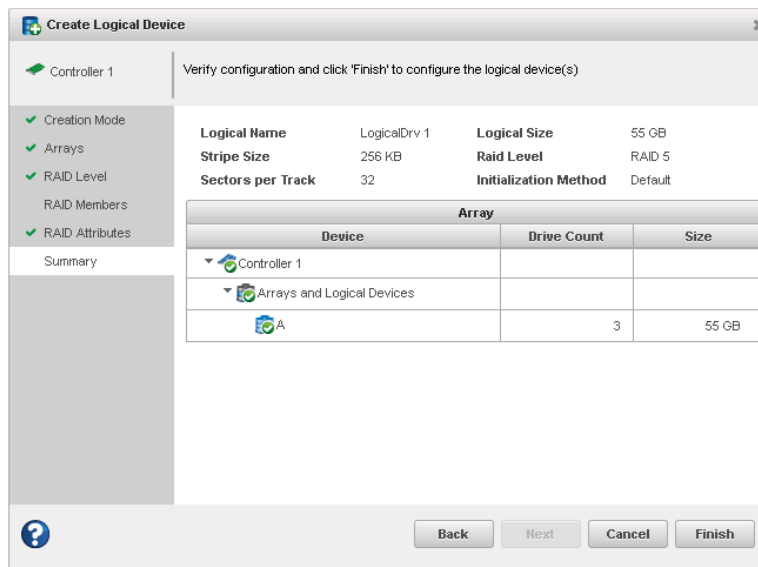
- Enter a name for the logical drive. Names can include any combination of letters, numbers, and spaces.
- Set the size and unit of measure for the logical drive. (By default, a new logical drive uses all available disk space.)
- Change the stripe size—the amount of data, in bytes, written per disk in the logical drive. (The default stripe size usually provides the best performance.)
- Enable or disable controller caching.
- Set the initialization method to Default or Build. The initialization method determines how the logical drive is prepared for reading and writing, and how long initialization will take:

- **Default**—Initializes parity blocks in the background while the logical drive is available for access by the operating system. A lower RAID level results in faster parity initialization.
- **Build**—Overwrites both the data and parity blocks in the foreground. The logical drive remains invisible and unavailable to the operating system until the parity initialization process completes. All parity groups are initialized in parallel, but initialization is faster for single parity groups (RAID 5). RAID level does not affect performance during Build initialization.

Note: Not all initialization methods are available for all RAID levels.

7. Click **Next**, then review the array and logical drive settings.

This example shows a RAID 5 logical drive ready to be created on Array A.



8. Click **Finish**.
maxView Storage Manager builds the logical drive on the array. Use the Event Log and Task Log to track build progress.
9. If you have other disk drives or available disk space and want to create more logical drives on an existing array, repeat Steps [2]-[8].
10. Repeat Steps [1]-[9] for each controller in your storage space.
11. Partition and format your logical drives. See [Partitioning and Formatting Your Logical Drives](#) on page 47.

5.5.3 Partitioning and Formatting Your Logical Drives

The logical drives you create appear as physical disk drives on your operating system. You *must* partition and format these logical drives before you can use them to store data.

Note: Logical drives that have not been partitioned and formatted cannot be used to store data.

Refer to your operating system documentation for more information.

5.5.4 Creating Logical Drives on Other Systems in Your Storage Space

If you installed maxView Storage Manager and Microsemi Adaptec Smart Storage controllers on more than one system, continue building your storage space as follows:

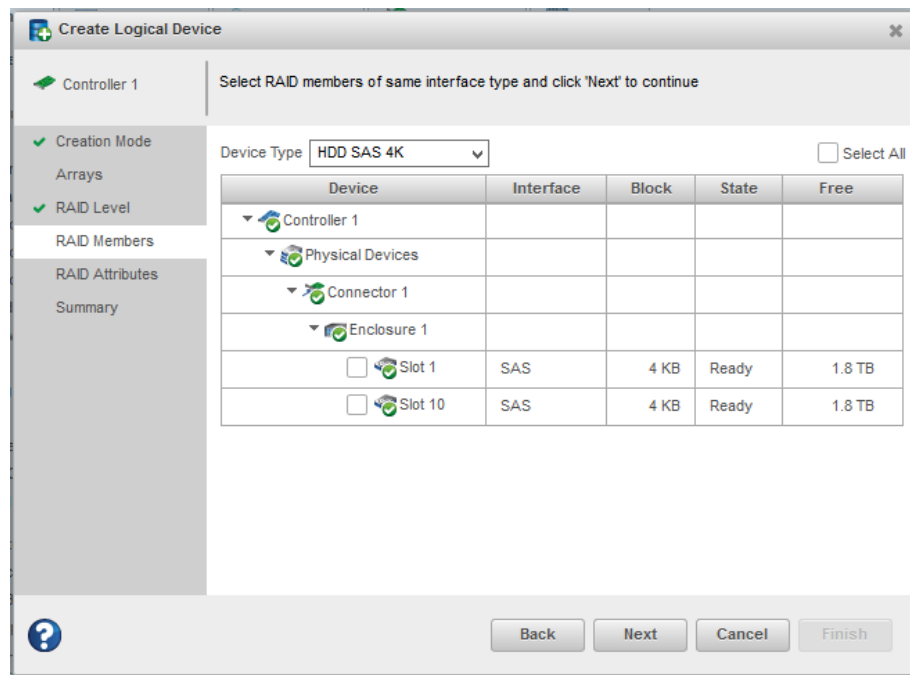
- From each individual system, log in to maxView Storage Manager and repeat the steps to create logical drives on new or existing arrays, *or*
- From your *local* system (the system you're working on), log in to all other systems in your storage space as *remote* systems (see [Logging into Remote Systems](#)), then repeat the steps to create logical drives on new or existing arrays, *or*
- From your local system, create a *server template file* and deploy the configuration to the remote systems in your storage space (see [Deploying Servers](#)).

5.5.5 Controller Support for 4K Drives

This section describes how to use the maxView GUI with 4K drives to create and modify logical drives and spares.

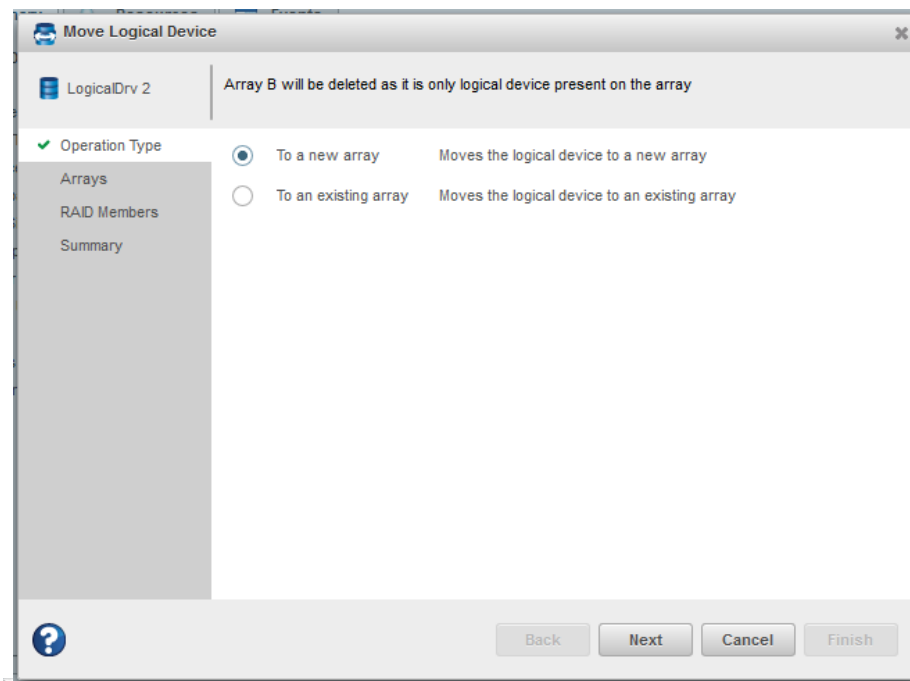
5.5.5.1 Creating a Logical Drive

You can create a logical device using 4K drives. 512-byte drives cannot be mixed with 4K drives. This can be done by selecting the **Device Type** as HDD SATA 4K or HDD SAS 4K. This will ensure that only HDD SATA 4K or HDD SAS 4K devices are displayed.

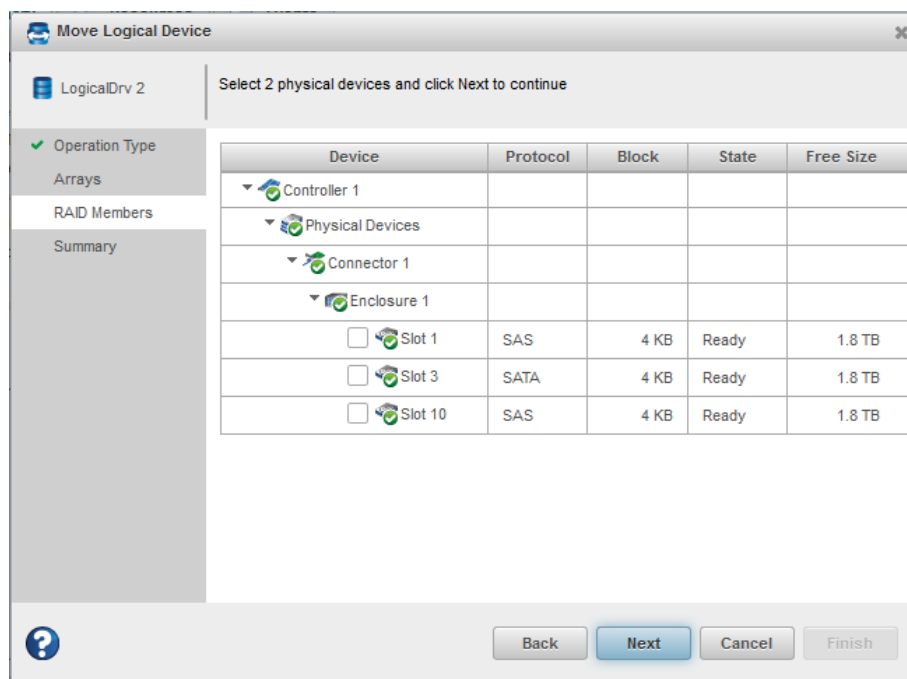


5.5.5.2 Moving a Logical Drive

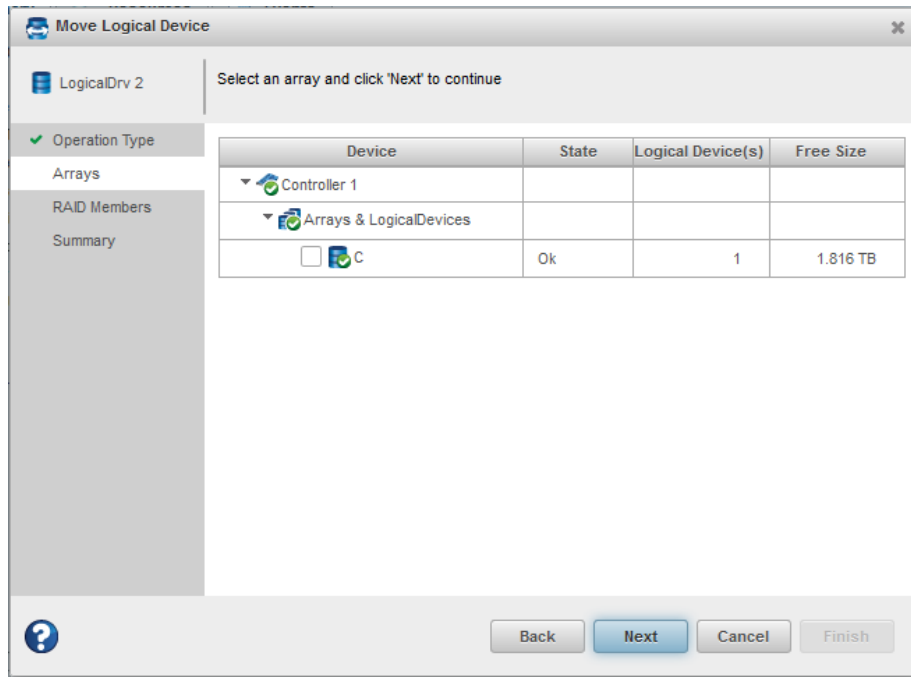
A 4K SAS or 4K SATA logical device can be moved to another array of 4K SAS or 4K SATA drives, but cannot be moved to an array with 512-byte drives.



- Moving to a new array: all SATA and SAS 4K drives that are available to move to a new array are listed.

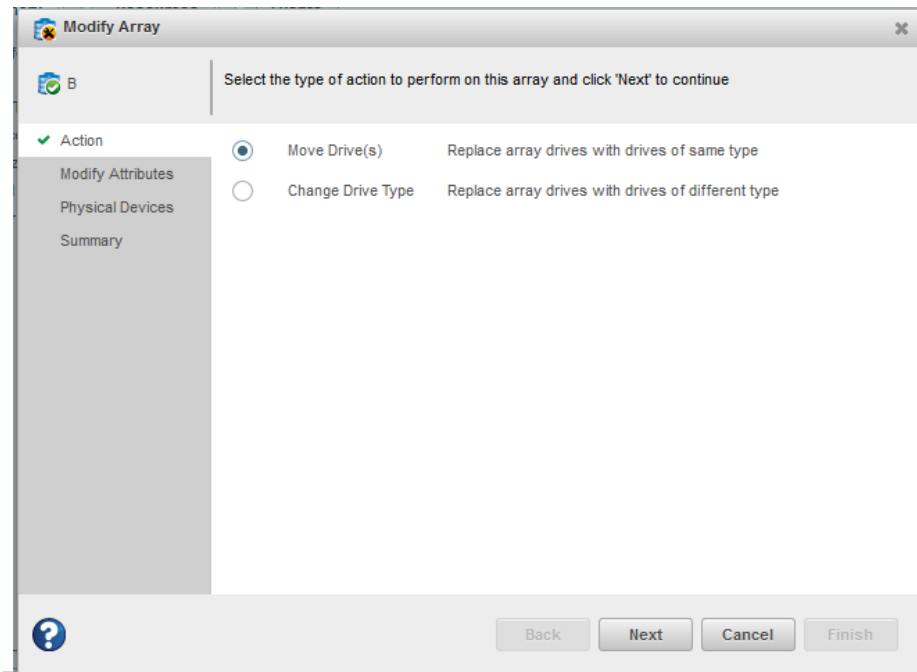


- Moving to an existing array: if the logical device has already been created in a different array using 4K drives, then the user can move a logical device to the existing array of the same block size SAS/SATA 4K drives. Only arrays created using 4K drives will be listed (512-byte arrays will not be listed).

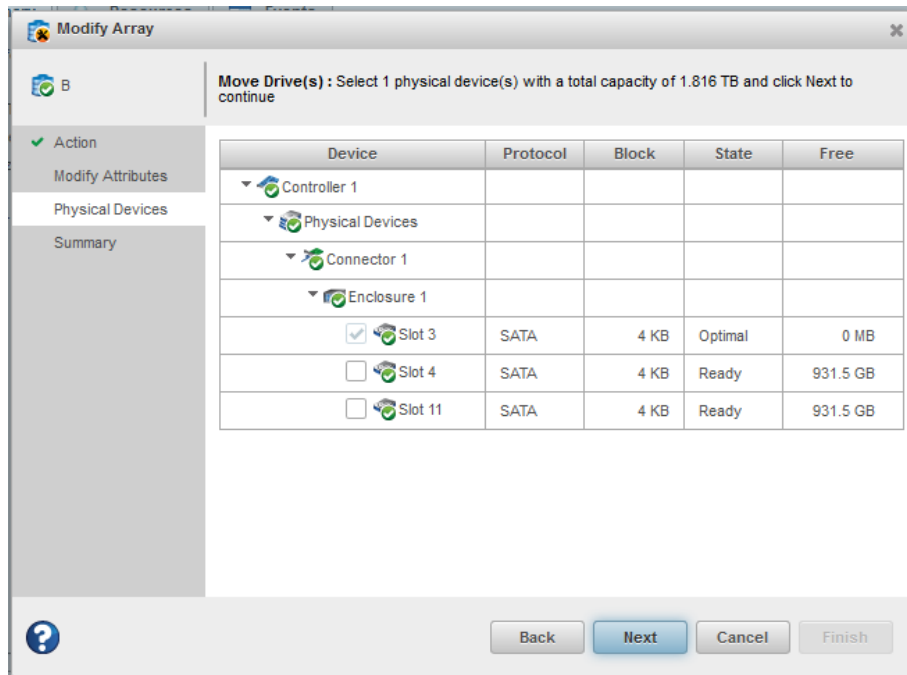


5.5.5.3 Modifying a Logical Drive

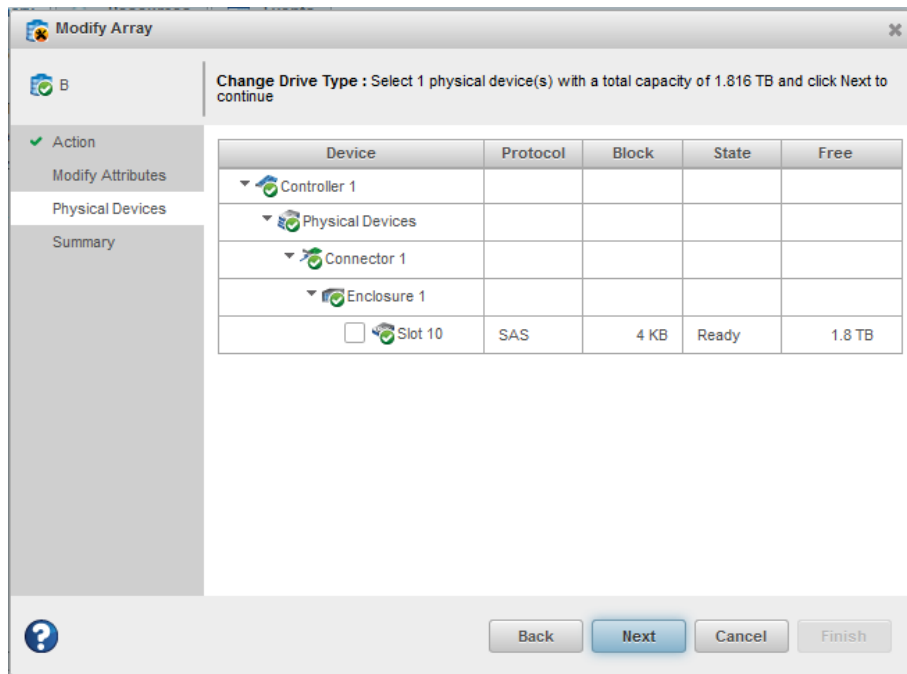
Arrays created using 4K drives can be modified.



- Moving drive(s): you can move a drive from one array to another array that uses the same interface type. For example, if an array is created using 4K SATA drives, then you can move a drive(s) from that array to a separate array that also uses 4K SATA drives.

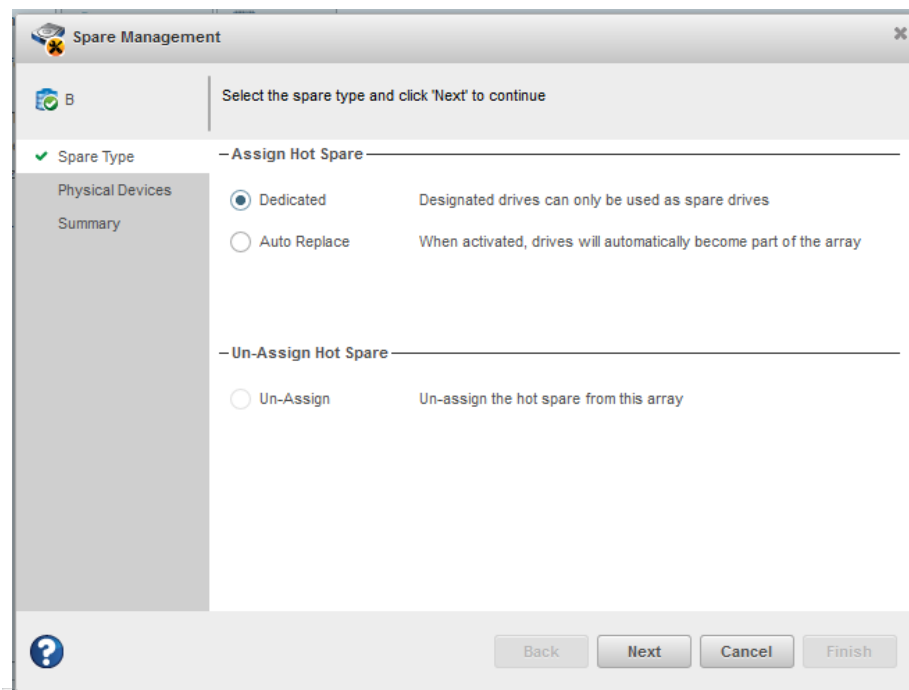


- Changing drive types: you can change the drive interface type from SAS to SATA or from SATA to SAS. For example, if an array is created using 4K SAS drives, you can change the drive type to 4K SATA drives only.

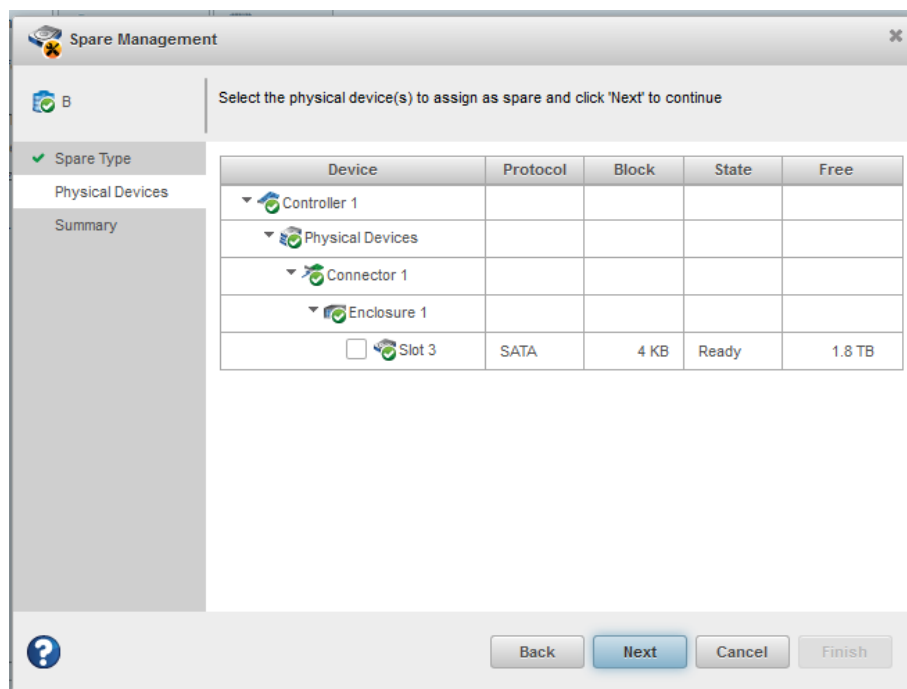


5.5.5.4 Assigning Spares at the Array Level

Spares for 4K logical drives can be assigned at the array level.

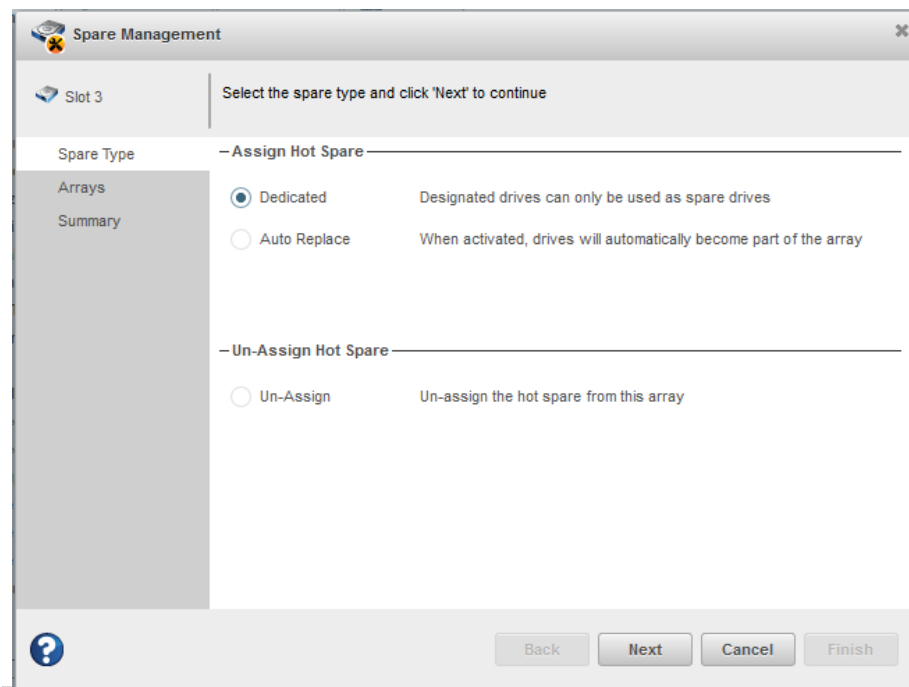


1. Dedicated Hot Spare: If the array/logical device is created using 4K SATA drives, then only the 4K SATA devices can be assigned as spares.
2. Auto-replace Hot Spare: process is the same as the Dedicated Hot Spare.

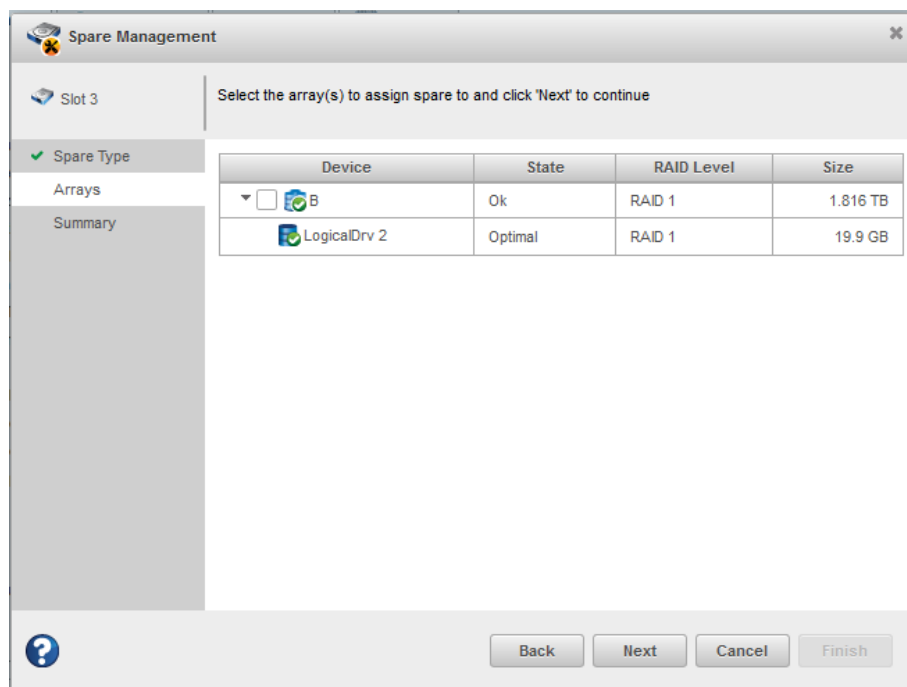


5.5.5.5 Assigning Spares at the Physical Device Level

Spares for 4K logical drives can be assigned at the physical device level.



- If array/logical device is created with 4K SAS drives, then only logical devices that were created with 4K SAS drives are listed.



Note:

- maxCache cannot be created using 4K SATA SSDs.
- 512-byte maxCache cannot be assigned to 4K logical devices.
- Drive interface types and drive block sizes cannot be mixed.

For example, SATA drives and SAS drives of the same block size cannot be mixed; 512-byte drives and 4K drives of the same interface type cannot be mixed.

6 Protecting Your Data

In addition to standard RAID (RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 5, RAID 10), Microsemi Adaptec controllers provide additional methods of protecting your data, including dedicated and auto-replace hot spare drives.

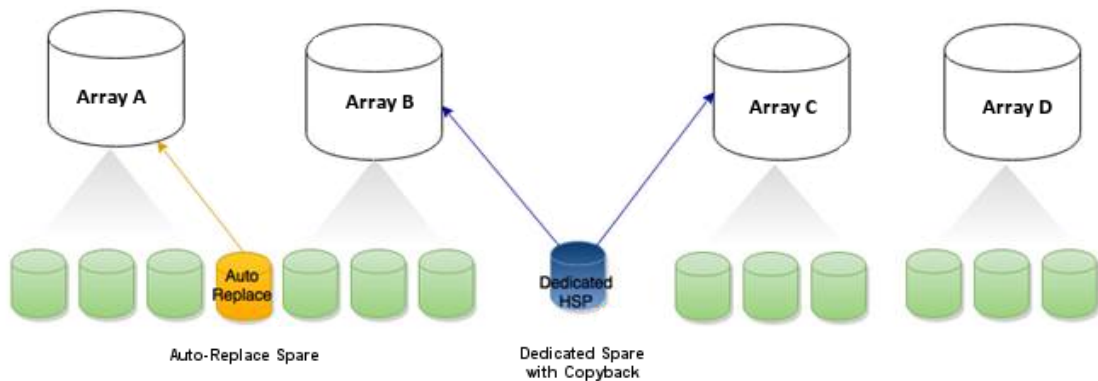
A *hot spare* is a disk drive or SSD (Solid State Drive) that automatically replaces any failed drive in a logical drive, and can subsequently be used to rebuild that logical drive. (For more information, see [Recovering from a Disk Drive Failure](#) on page 124.)

6.1 Dedicated Spare or Auto-Replace Spare?

A *dedicated* hot spare is assigned to one or more arrays. It will protect any redundant logical drive on those arrays.

After using a dedicated hot spare to rebuild a failed logical drive, data is moved back to its original location, using a process called *copyback*, once the controller detects that the failed drive has been replaced. Once the data is copied back, the hot spare becomes available again. You must create an array before you can assign a dedicated hot spare to protect it. To assign a dedicated hot spare, see [Assigning a Dedicated Hot Spare](#) on page 56.

An *auto-replace* hot spare is assigned to a specific array. It will protect any redundant logical drive on that array. After using an auto-replace spare to rebuild a failed logical drive, it becomes a permanent part of the array. You must create an array before you can assign an auto-replace hot spare to protect it. To assign an auto-replace hot spare, see [Assigning an Auto-Replace Hot Spare](#) on page 57.



6.2 Hot Spare Limitations

- Hot spares protect redundant logical drives only. You cannot protect a RAID 0 logical drive with a hot spare.
- You cannot create a hot spare from a disk drive that is already part of an array.
- You should select a disk drive that is at least as big as the largest disk drive it might replace.
- You must designate a SAS hot spare drive for an array comprised of SAS disk drives, and a SATA hot spare drive for an array comprised of SATA disk drives.
- You can designate a SMR HA⁵ or SMR DM drive for all hot spare types. A SMR drive cannot protect a PMR drive,⁶ or vice-versa.

⁵ SMR: Shingled Magnetic Recording. HA: Host Aware (backward compatible with standard HDD). DM: Device Managed (backward compatible with standard HDD).

⁶ PMR: Perpendicular Magnetic Recording; standard HDD recording technology.

6.3 Assigning a Dedicated Hot Spare

A dedicated hot spare is assigned to one or more arrays. It will protect any redundant logical drive on those arrays.

Note: You must create the array before you can assign a dedicated hot spare to protect it.

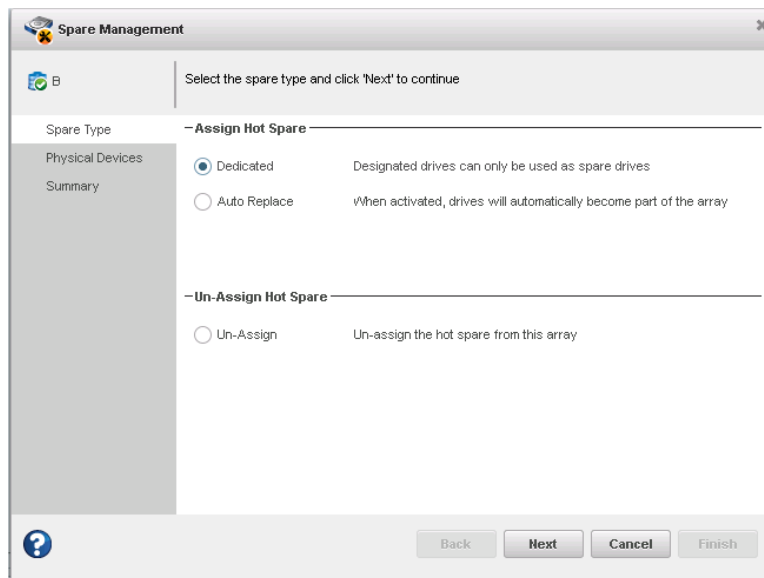
To assign a dedicated spare:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller, an array on that controller, or a Ready physical drive.
2. On the ribbon, in the Physical Device group, click **Spare Management**.

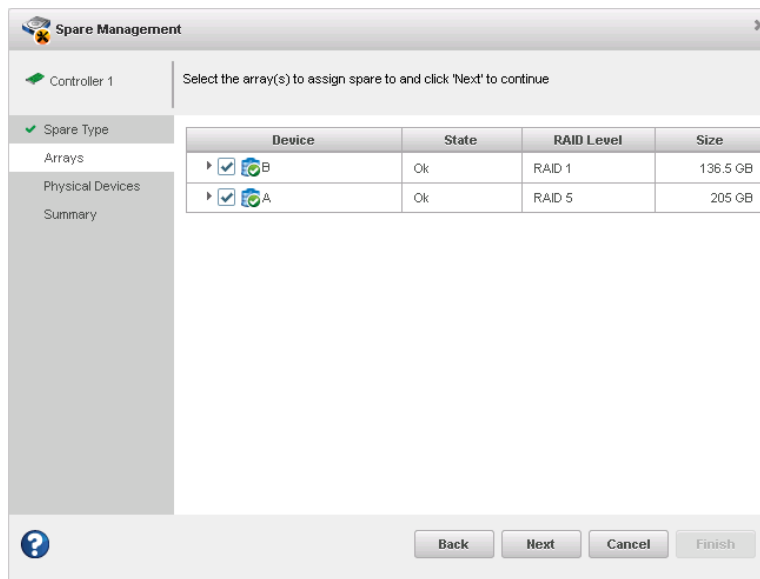


The Spare Management wizard opens.

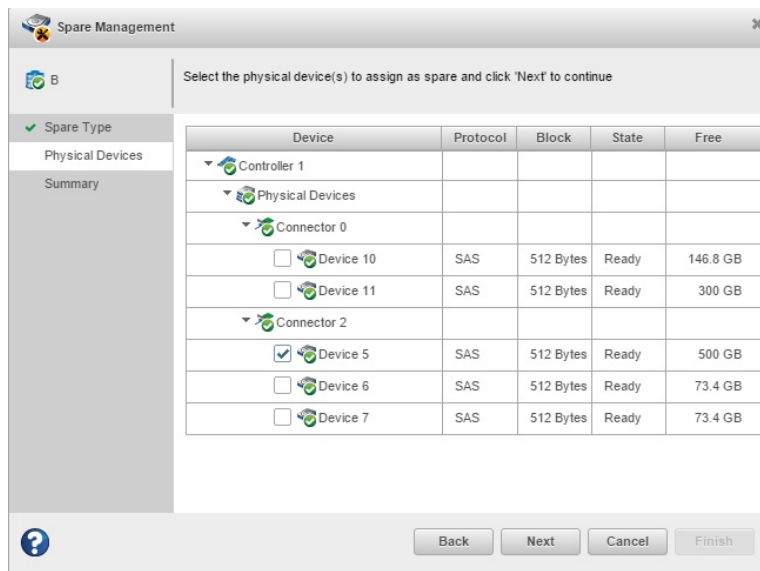
3. Select the **Dedicated** spare type, then click **Next**.



4. If you selected a controller or physical drive in the Enterprise view, select the arrays you want to protect with a dedicated spare, then click **Next**.



- If you selected a controller or array in the Enterprise view, select the physical drive(s) you want to dedicate as hot spares, then click **Next**. (See [Hot Spare Limitations](#) on page 55 for help selecting drives.)



- Review the summary of dedicated spares and protected arrays, then click **Finish**.

6.4 Assigning an Auto-Replace Hot Spare

An auto-replace hot spare is assigned to a specific array. After using an auto-replace spare to rebuild a failed logical drive, it becomes a permanent part of the array.

To assign an auto-replace hot spare to an array:

- In the Enterprise View, select a controller or an array on that controller.

Note: The Auto-Replace option is always available when you select an array on a controller. However, when you select the controller itself, the option is available only if one or more

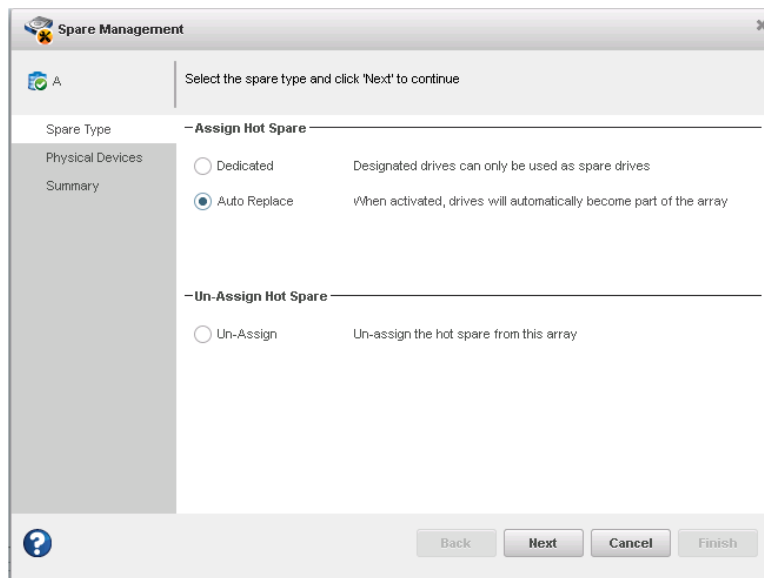
auto-replace spares already exist. Otherwise, you can just assign Dedicated spares in the wizard.

2. On the ribbon, in the Physical Device group, click **Spare Management**.

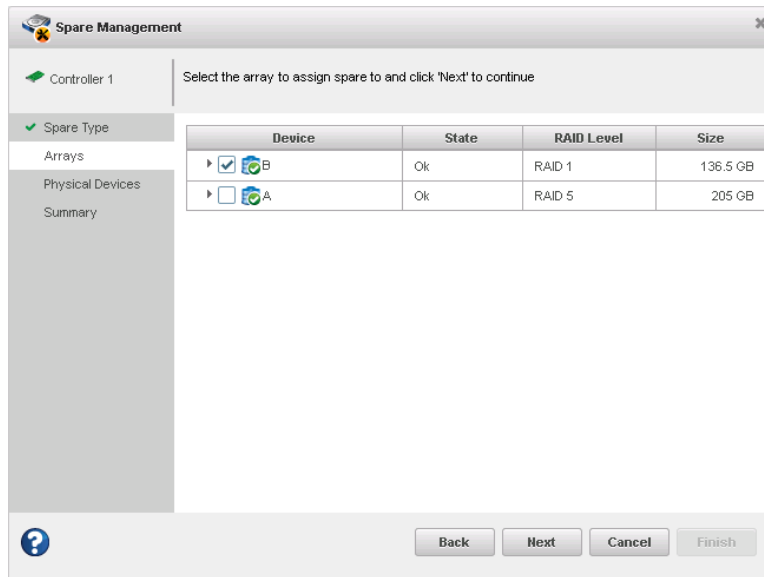


The Spare Management wizard opens.

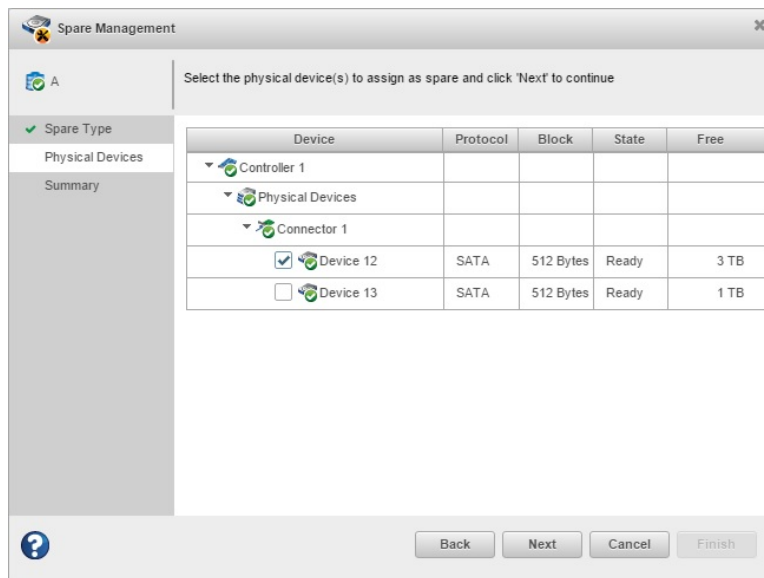
3. Select the **Auto-Replace** spare type, then click **Next**.



4. If you selected a controller in the Enterprise view, select the array you want to protect with an auto-replace spare, then click **Next**.



5. Select the physical drive(s) you want to assign as auto-replace hot spares, then click **Next**. (See [Hot Spare Limitations](#) on page 55 for help selecting drives.)



6. Review the summary of auto-replace spares and protected arrays, then click **Finish**.

6.5 Removing a Hot Spare

You can remove a dedicated or auto-replace hot spare from an array. Removing the last hot spare from an array returns the drive to the Ready state. You may want to remove a hot spare to:

- Make disk drive space available for another array or logical drive.
- Convert an auto-replace hot spare into a dedicated hot spare.
- Remove the 'hot spare' designation from a drive that you no longer want to use as a spare.

To remove a hot spare:

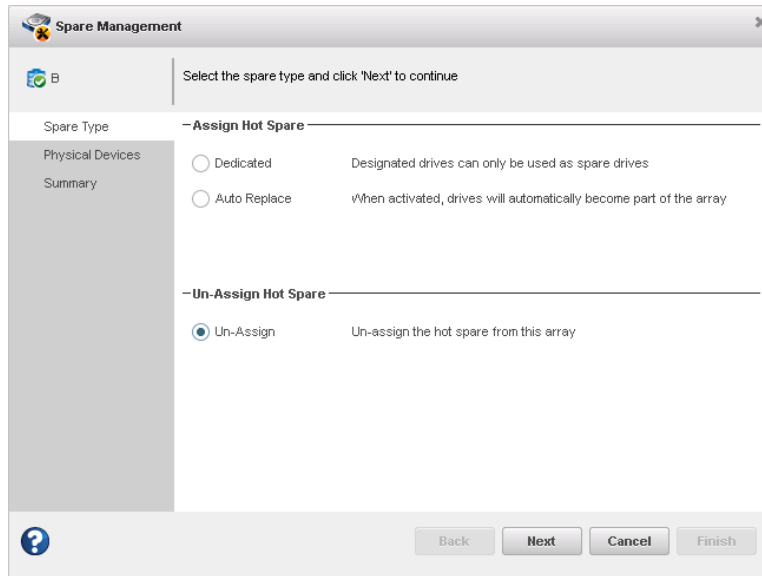
1. In the Enterprise View, select an array or an existing hot spare drive.

- On the ribbon, in the Physical Device group, click **Spare Management**.

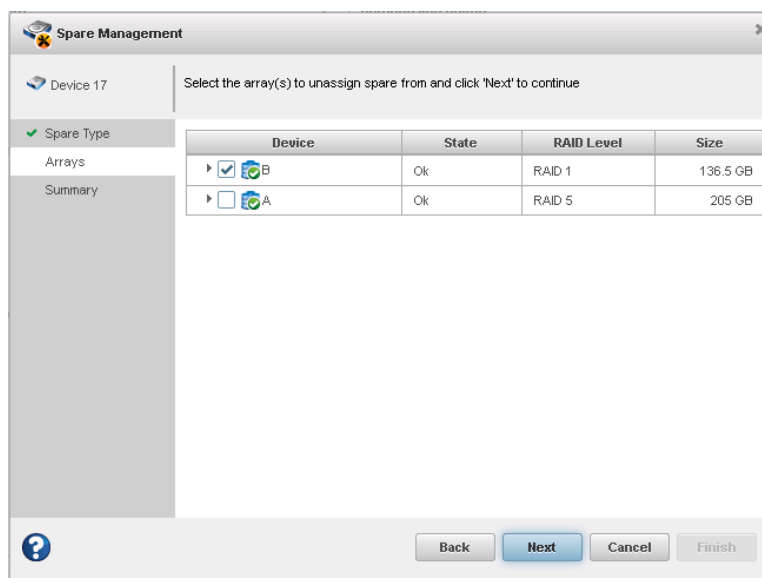


The Spare Management wizard opens.

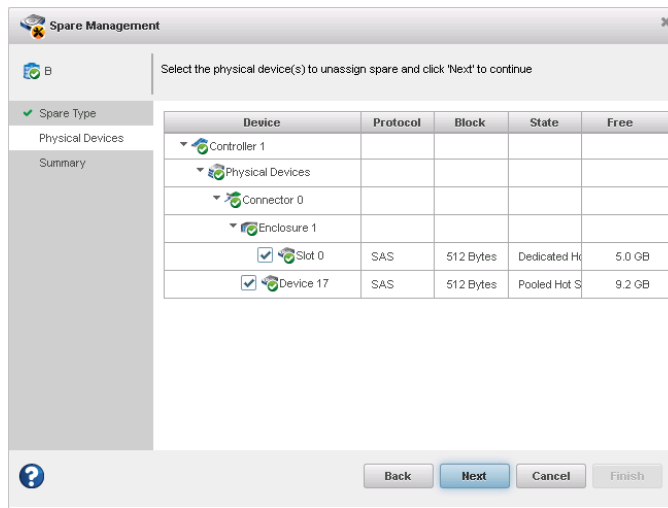
- Select **Un-Assign**, then click **Next**. (Un-Assign is preselected for an existing hot spare.)



- If you selected a hot spare in the Enterprise view, select the array(s) from which to remove the spare, then click **Next**.



- If you selected an array in the Enterprise view, select the hot spare(s) to remove from the array, then click **Next**.



- Review the summary of affected hot spares and arrays, then click **Finish**.
 If the spare protects only one array, it is deleted and the drive becomes available for other uses in your storage space. If the spare protects more than one array, it is removed from the selected array(s) but continues to protect the other arrays to which it is assigned.

6.6 Setting the Spare Activation Mode

The spare activation mode determines when a hot spare is used to rebuild a failed logical drive. You can choose to activate a spare when:

- A data drive fails; this is the default mode.
- A data drive reports a predictive failure (SMART) status.

In normal operations, the firmware starts rebuilding a failed logical drive with a spare only when a data drive fails. With the predictive failure activation mode, rebuilding can begin before the drive fails, reducing the likelihood of data loss.

The spare activation mode applies to all arrays on a controller.

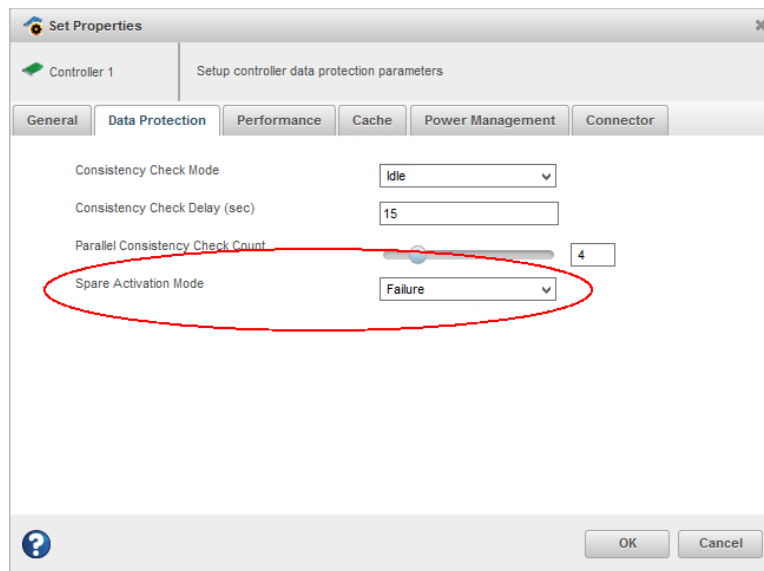
To set the spare activation mode:

- In the Enterprise View, select a controller.
- On the ribbon, in the Controller group, click **Set Properties**.



The Set Properties window opens.

- Click the **Data Protection** tab.
- From the Spare Activation Mode drop-down list, select **Failure** (default) or **Predictive**, then click **OK**.



6.7 Controller Sanitize Lock Freeze/Anti-Freeze

The Sanitize Lock Freeze/Anti-Freeze feature provides the controller level of sanitize lock, which helps prevent accidental erasing of user data on the disk after initiating a sanitize command. To accomplish this, you have the option of applying a controller-wide Sanitize Lock Freeze/Anti-Freeze policy. The freeze and anti-freeze commands will be used to block and unblock the sanitize commands that would erase user data on the disk.

The sanitize lock feature has three options:

- Freeze: prevents the user from performing any sanitize erase operation.
- Anti-Freeze: locks the freeze command, enabling the user to perform any sanitize erase operation.
- None: enables the user to perform any sanitize erase operation

This is applicable only to SATA drives which support Sanitize Erase, Freeze, and Anti-Freeze.

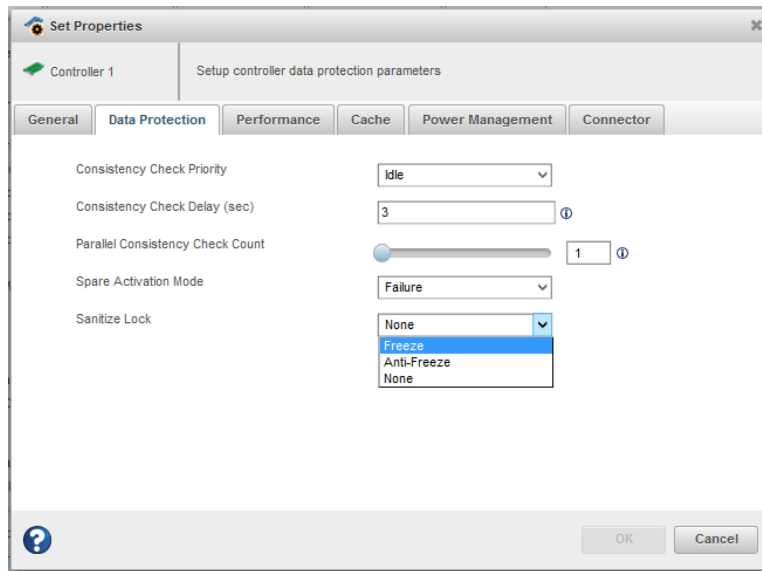
To set the Sanitize Lock:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller.
2. On the ribbon, in the Controller group, click **Set Properties**.



The Set Properties window opens.

3. Click the **Data Protection** tab.
4. From the Sanitize Lock drop-down list, select one of the three following options: **None** (default), **Freeze**, or **Anti-Freeze**.

**Note:**

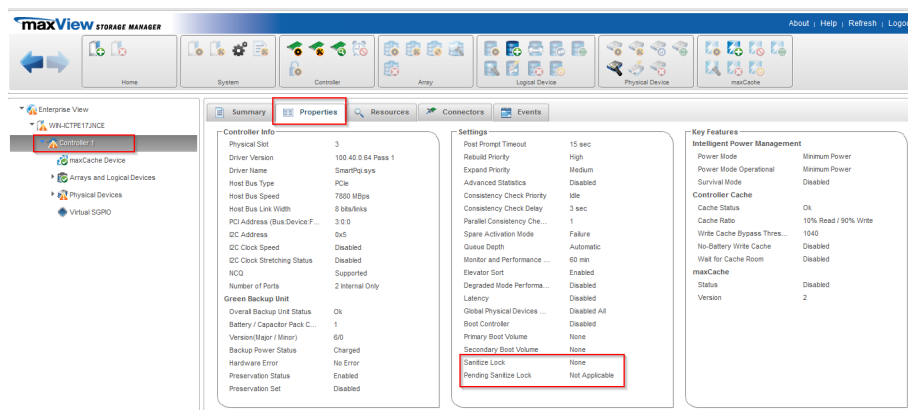
If the Sanitize Lock is set to any value other than **None**, the following warning message will be displayed in the menu header:

Changing the Sanitize Lock will require a reboot to apply the new state to the controller, and require all physical devices to be power cycled or hot-plugged for the lock state to be applied to the physical devices.

5. Click OK.

6.7.1 Sanitize Lock Property in Controller Node Properties Tab

The properties of the Sanitize Lock feature are displayed in the controller node properties tab as shown in the following screen capture.



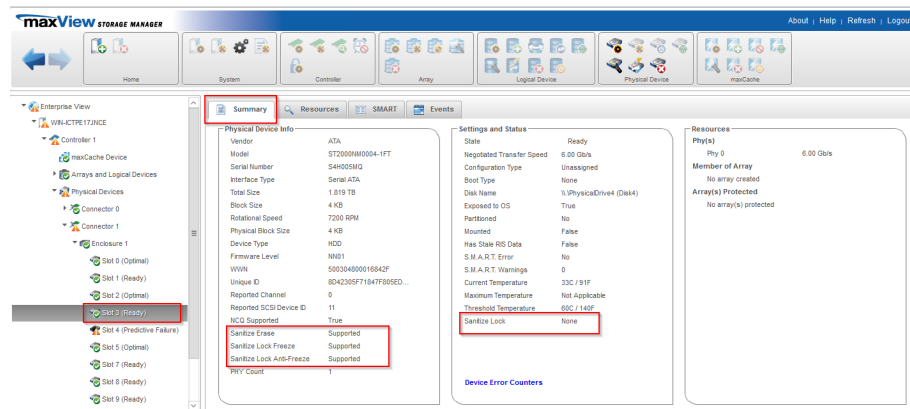
The Sanitize Lock property will display the current setting in which the controller is operating.

When the Sanitize Lock property is changed in the Set Properties dialog, the pending Sanitize Lock property will show the changed value.

When the machine is rebooted, the pending Sanitize Lock value will be "Not Applicable", and the Sanitize Lock value will be set to the previous pending Sanitize Lock value.

6.7.2 Physical Device Sanitize Lock Freeze/Anti-Freeze

This feature is supported only on SATA drives that are connected to the controller. If the drive supports the Sanitize Lock Freeze feature, it may or may not support the Sanitize Lock Anti-freeze. Based on the support bit on the drive, the Sanitize Lock policy can be set from the controller and it will be applied on the drives that support Sanitize Freeze/Anti-Freeze.



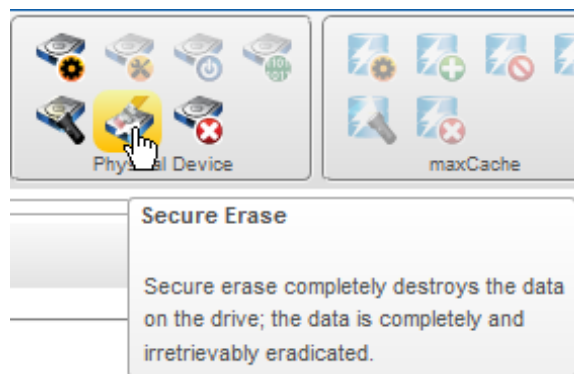
The Sanitize Lock property is dependent upon the following conditions:

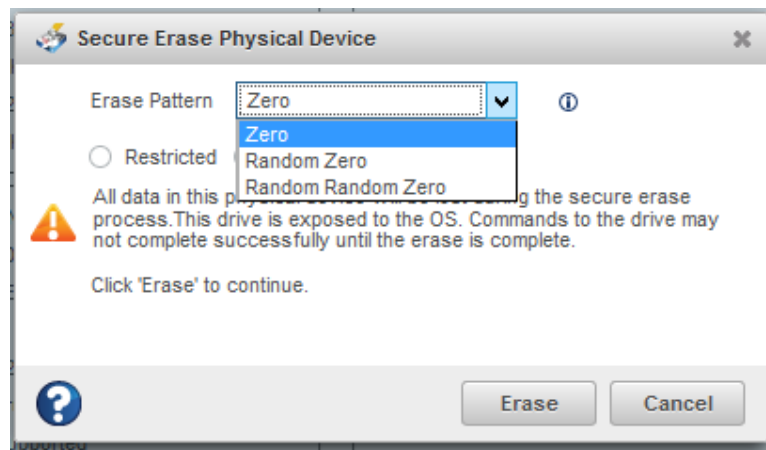
- If the drive does not support Sanitize Erase, the Sanitize Lock property is not displayed.
- If the drive supports Sanitize Erase but does not support Freeze/Anti-Freeze, then the Sanitize Lock property will be listed as "Not Applicable".
- If the controller Sanitize Lock is in the Freeze state, then no Sanitize Erase can be performed.
- If the controller Sanitize Lock is in the Anti-Freeze or None state, then all Sanitize Erase commands can be performed.

Once the controller Sanitize Lock is in the freeze state, then no Sanitize Erase operations will listed during the secure erase operation.

6.7.3 Secure Erase Pattern

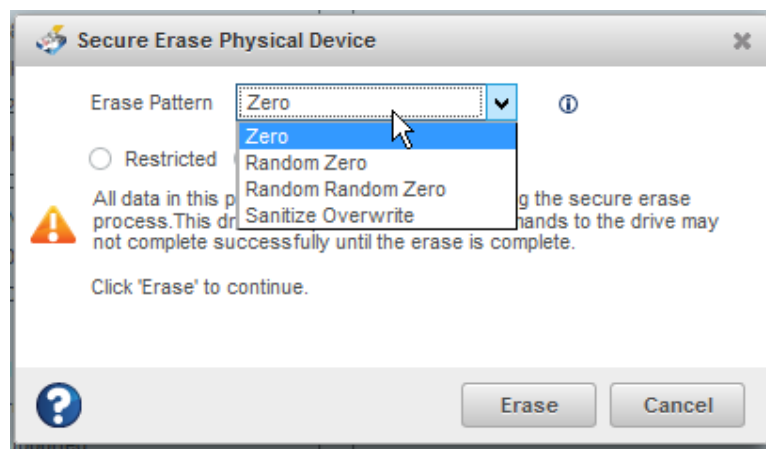
If the drive or controller Sanitize Lock is in the freeze state, then all the Sanitize Erase patterns will not be listed when you click on the Secure Erase ribbon icon in the physical device ribbon group.





Only three secure erases can be performed.

If the drive or controller Sanitize Lock is in Anti-Freeze or None states, then the Sanitize Erase pattern will be listed.



Note: When you perform the Sanitize Erase operation, it sets the controller Sanitize Lock to freeze, and reboots the system, the drive will remember the percentage completion for the Sanitize Secure Erase after the reboot. The freeze state will be applied only after the Sanitize Erase is completed and the sanitize erase operation cannot be stopped.

7 Modifying Your Storage Space

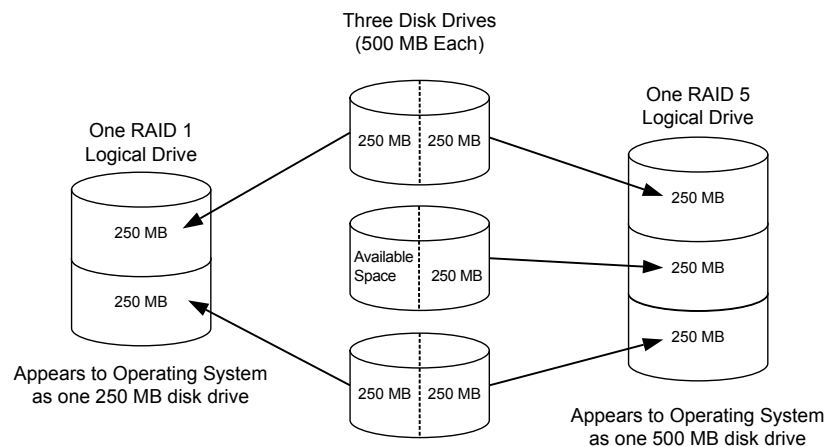
This section provides additional scenarios for creating and modifying arrays and logical drives. It explains how to check your logical drives for bad or inconsistent data; optimize controller and logical drive performance; move arrays and logical drives; and perform advanced operations, such as creating a split mirror backup array.

7.1 Understanding Arrays and Logical Drives

A *logical drive* is a group of physical disk drives that appears to your operating system as a single drive that can be used to store data.

The group of physical drives containing the logical drive is called a drive array, or just *array*. An array can contain several logical drives, each of a different size.

You can include the same disk drive in two different logical drives by using just a portion of the space on the disk drive in each, as shown in the following figure.



Disk drive space that has been assigned to a logical drive is called a *segment*. A segment can include all or just a portion of a disk drive's space. A disk drive with one segment is part of one logical drive, a disk drive with two segments is part of two logical drives, and so on. When a logical drive is deleted, the segments that comprised it revert to available space (or *free segments*).

A logical drive can include redundancy, depending on its RAID level. (See [Selecting the Best RAID Level](#) for more information.)

You can also protect your logical drives by assigning one or more hot spares to them. (See [Protecting Your Data](#) on page 55 for more information.)

7.2 Creating and Modifying Logical Drives

For basic instructions for creating logical drives, see [Building Your Storage Space](#) on page 37.

This section describes additional scenarios for creating logical drives:

- To create a logical drive from different-sized disk drives, see [Including Different-sized Disk Drives in a Logical Drive](#) on page 67.

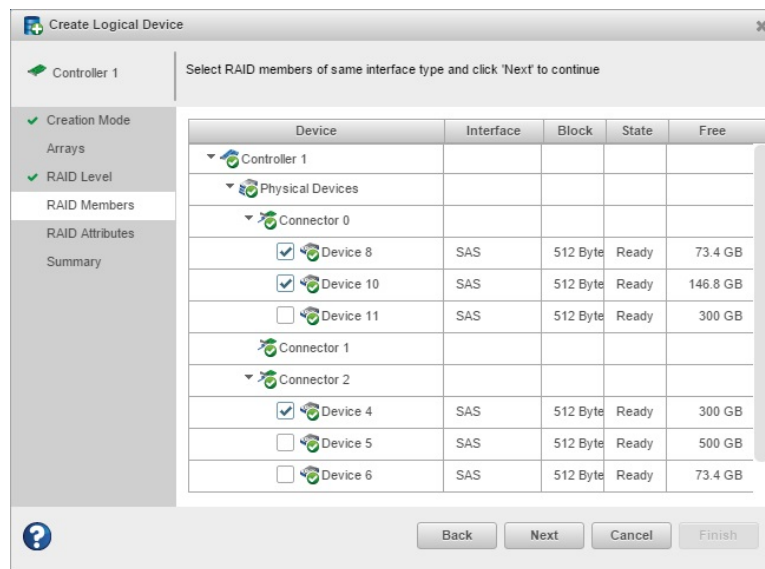
- To create a logical drive using available *segments* of disk drives, see [Creating a Logical Drive Using Available Segments](#).

7.2.1 Including Different-sized Disk Drives in a Logical Drive

You can combine disk drives of different sizes in the same logical drive. If the logical drive includes redundancy, however, the size of each segment can be no larger than the size of the smallest disk drive. (See [Selecting the Best RAID Level](#) for more information about redundancy.)

Note: You cannot combine SAS and SATA disk drives within the same array or logical drive.

To create a logical drive with disk drives of different sizes, follow the instructions in [Creating a Logical Drive on a New Array](#) on page 41. When the wizard displays the RAID Members panel, select different size drives, as shown in the figure below, then complete the wizard.



When the logical drive is created, check its resources on the Storage Dashboard: it should appear similar to the next figure, where a RAID 5 logical drive includes two disk drives of one size and one of another.

Summary Properties Resources Events				
Physical Disks				
Device	State	Total (GB)	Free (GB)	
Enclosure 0				
Slot 1	Optimal	232.885	172.714	
Slot 2	Optimal	232.885	61.094	
Slot 3	Dedicated hot spare	232.885	6.103	
Slot 4	Ready	232.885	232.714	
Slot 5	Ready	232.885	232.714	
Slot 6	Optimal	232.885	121.094	
Slot 7	Ready	232.885	232.714	
Slot 8	Hot spare	232.885	6.103	
Slot 9	Optimal	46.585	6.103	
Slot 10	Optimal	46.585	6.103	
Slot 11	Optimal	46.585	6.103	
Slot 12	Optimal	111.790	0.001	
Other devices				

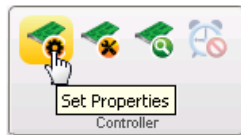
RAID5 with different size disks.
No segment is larger than smallest disk drive (111GB, in this example).

7.3 Enabling Background Consistency Check

When background consistency check is enabled, maxView Storage Manager continually and automatically checks your logical drives for bad or inconsistent data, and then fixes any problems. Enabling consistency check ensures that you can recover data if a logical drive fails. The scanning process checks physical drives in fault-tolerant logical drives for bad sectors. It also verifies the consistency of parity data, if applicable. The available modes are High, Disable, Idle. If you select the Idle mode, you must also specify a delay value and parallel scan count.

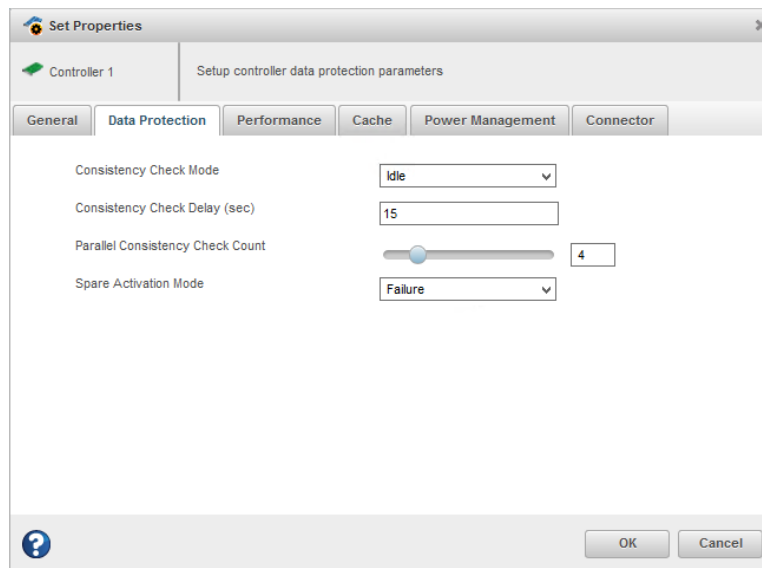
To enable or disable background consistency check:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller.
2. On the ribbon, in the Controller group, click **Set Properties**.



The Set Properties window opens.

3. Click the **Data Protection** tab.



4. In Consistency Check Mode drop-down list, select High, Disabled, or Idle.
5. If you selected the Idle mode, enter the consistency check delay (in seconds) and parallel consistency check count:
 - **Consistency Check Delay**—Amount of time the controller must be inactive before the consistency check is started. Enter a value from 0-30. A value of 0 disables the scan.
 - **Parallel Consistency Check Count**—Number of logical drives on which the controller will perform the consistency check in parallel.
6. Click **OK**.

7.4 Enabling Cache Optimizations

You can enable the following cache optimizations on a controller to improve I/O throughput on the arrays and logical drives in your storage space. You can apply the cache optimizations independently on a per controller or per logical drive basis.

Note: You cannot use controller caching and maxCache caching concurrently. Controller caching is available only if maxCache is not enabled on the controller. For more information about maxCache, see [Working with maxCache Devices](#) on page 80.

Option	Description
Cache Ratio	Sets the global Read:Write cache ratio.
Write Cache Bypass Threshold	Sets the write cache block size threshold, above which data is written directly to the drive.
No Battery Write Cache	Enables write caching on controllers without a backup module.
Wait for Cache Room	Waits for cache space (if none is available) before completing the request.
Global Physical Devices Write Cache Policy	Sets the write cache policy for the physical drives on the controller. Caution: Enabling drive write caching can improve performance. However, a power, device, system failure, or dirty shut down may result in data loss or file-system corruption.

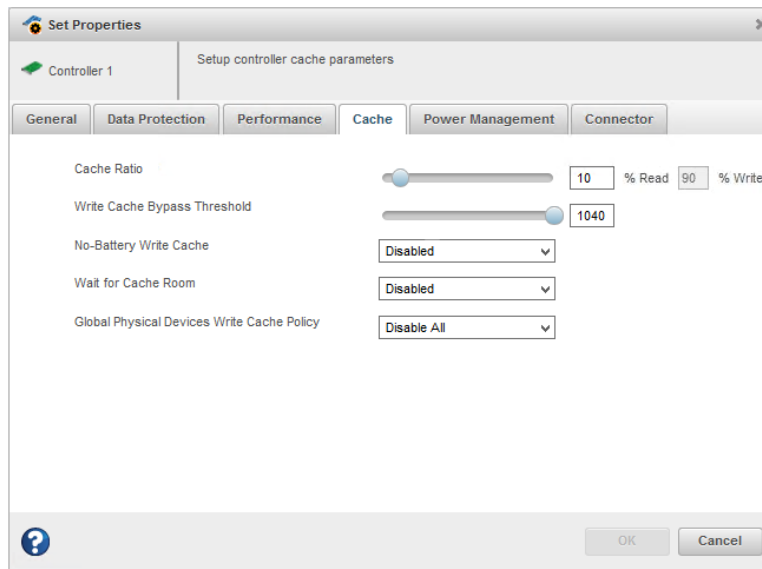
To enable cache optimizations on a controller:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller.
2. On the ribbon, in the Controller group, click **Set Properties**.



When the Set Properties window opens, click the **Cache** tab.

3. Adjust cache settings, as needed.



4. Click **OK**.

7.4.1 Enabling Cache Optimization for a Logical Drive

You can enable/disable cache optimization for each logical drive in your storage space:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller, then select a logical drive.
2. On the ribbon, in the Logical Device group, click **Set Properties**.
3. In the Write-Cache Mode drop down-list, select **Disabled (Write-Through)** or **Enabled (Write-Back)**.
4. Click **OK**.

7.5 Moving a Logical Drive

maxView Storage Manager allows you to move a single logical drive from one array to another array. You can choose the following destinations:

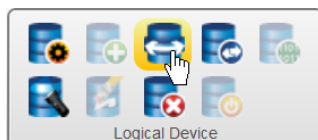
- Move Logical Drive To a New Array
- Move Logical Drive To an Existing Array

If you move the logical drive to a new array, the array is created automatically. If you move the logical drive to an existing array, it must have sufficient space and member disk drives to store the logical drive data and accommodate the RAID level; for example, three drives, minimum, for a RAID 5.

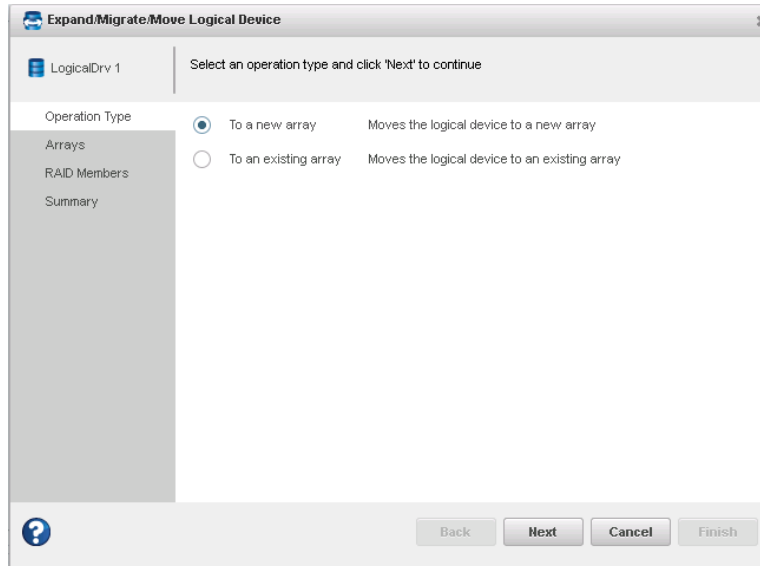
Note: Moving a logical drive can be a time-consuming process. All data in the logical drive is moved onto the new or existing array, and the controller continues to service I/O requests to other logical drives.

To move a logical drive:

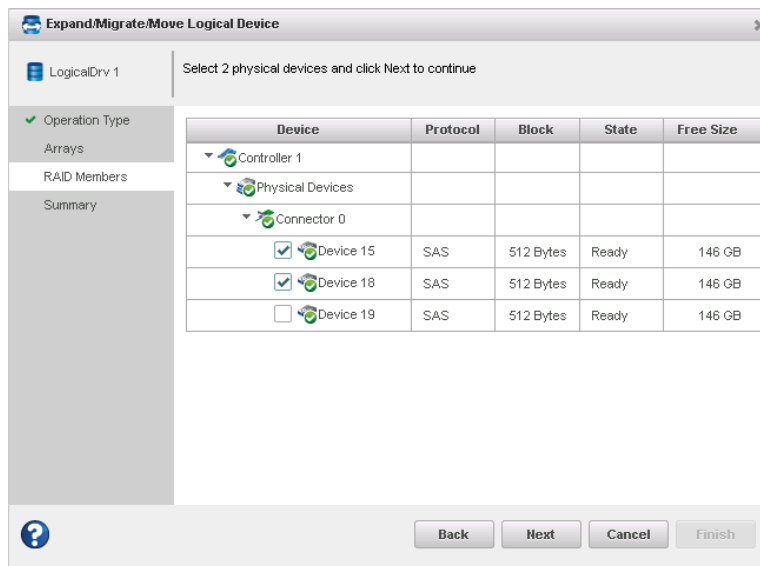
1. In the Enterprise View, select a logical drive.
2. On the ribbon, in the Logical Device group, click **Expand/Migrate Logical Device**.



- When the wizard opens, select **To New Array** or **To Existing Array**, then click **Next**.

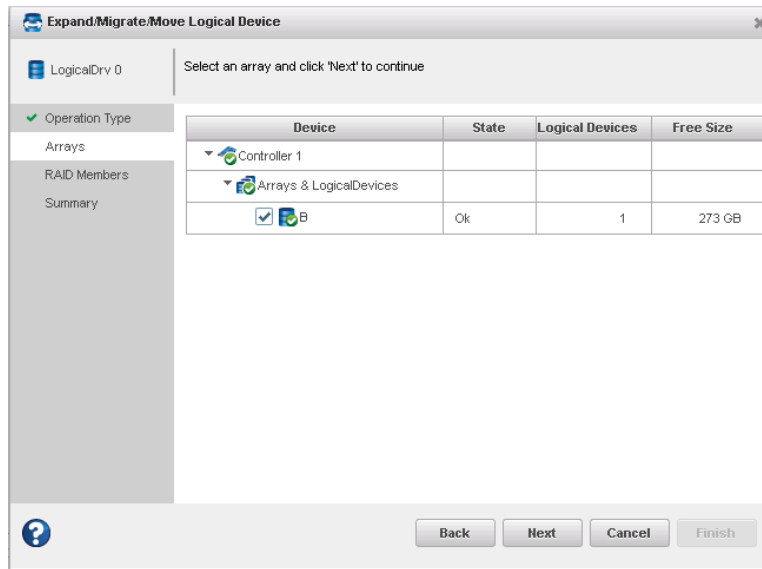


- If you are moving the logical drive to a new array, select the physical drives for the array. Be sure the drive type is the same for all drives (SAS or SATA, not mixed).



Note: The drives must have sufficient capacity to store the logical drive data.

- If you are moving the logical drive to an existing array, expand the Arrays and Logical Devices list, then select the destination array.



- Click **Next**, review the summary information, then click **Finish**.
 maxView Storage Manager moves the logical drive onto the new or existing array. If you moved the last logical drive on an array, maxView Storage Manager deletes the array and removes it from the Enterprise View.

7.6 Moving an Array

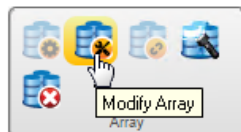
You can move an array by replacing its physical drives with drives of the same type or different type. For example, you can replace SAS drives in the array with other SAS drives, or replace SAS drives with SATA drives. You cannot combine drive types in the same array, however. If you choose to replace SAS drives with SATA drives, for example, *all* drives in the array must be replaced with SATA drives. The replacement drives must be in the Ready state; that is, not part of any array or assigned as a spare.

Moving an array automatically removes any previously assigned spare drives. Replaced drives in the array are freed and become Ready drives that can be used in other arrays, logical drives, or as spares.

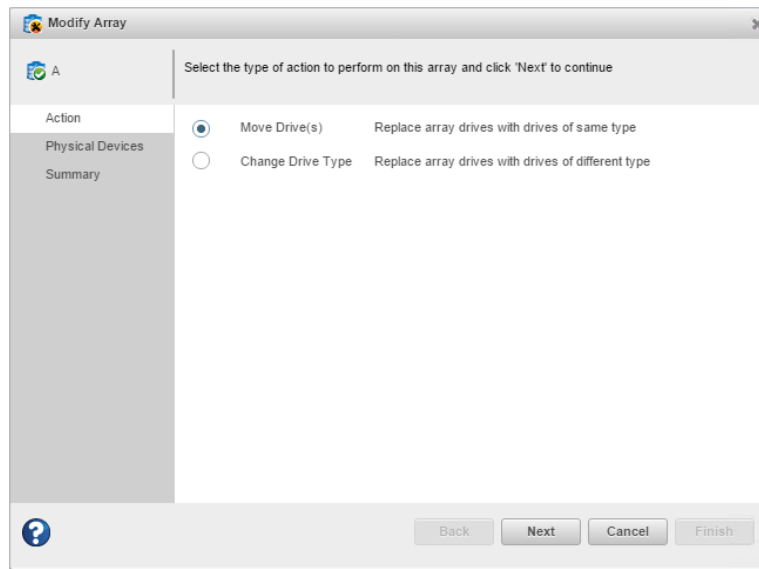
Note: Moving an array can be a time-consuming process. All data in each logical drive is copied to the replacement drives, and the controller continues to service I/O requests to other logical drives.

To move an array:

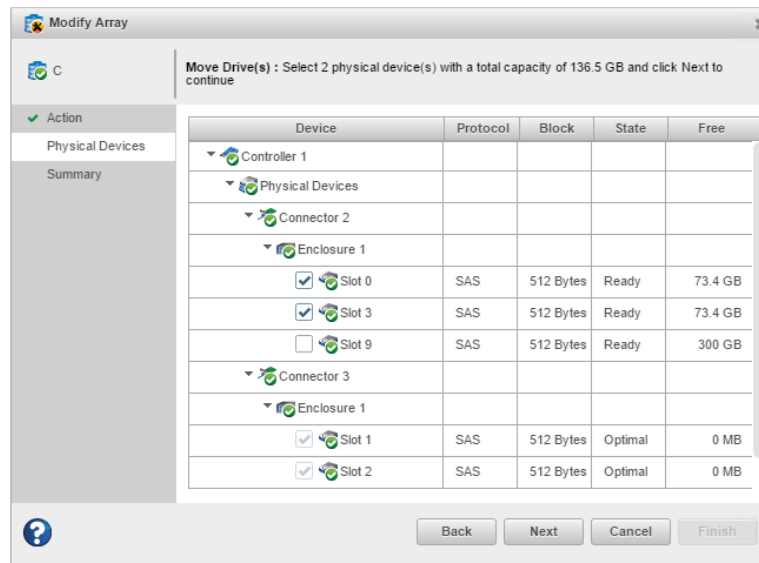
- In the Enterprise View, select an array.
- On the ribbon, in the Array group, click **Modify Array**.



- When the wizard opens, select an action, then click **Next**:
 - Select **Move Drives** to replace array drives with drives of the same type.
 - Select **Change Drive Type** to replace array drives with drives of a different type.



4. Select one or more drives. For Move Drives, the wizard displays only physical devices of the same type. For Change Drive Type, the wizard displays only physical devices of a different type. The RAID level determines the number of drives you need to select.



Note: The drives must have sufficient capacity to hold all of the logical drives in the source array.

5. Click **Next**, review the summary information, then click **Finish**.

7.7 Working with Mirrored Arrays

maxView Storage Manager allows you to split a mirrored array and then recombine it. This process entails splitting a RAID 1 or RAID 10 array into two identical new arrays consisting of RAID 0 logical drives. Arrays with other RAID configurations cannot be split.

7.7.1 Creating a Split Mirror Backup

Use this option to split a mirrored array, consisting of one or more RAID 1 or RAID 10 logical drives, into two arrays: a primary array and a backup array, with these characteristics:

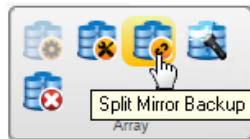
- The primary array and backup array will contain identical RAID 0 logical drives.
- The primary array continues to be fully accessible to the operating system.
- The backup array is hidden from the operating system and data on the drive is frozen.

Note: You can use the backup array to restore the primary array with its original contents. See [Re-mirroring, Rolling Back, or Reactivating a Split Mirror Backup](#) on page 74.
- The primary array includes the designation "Split Mirror Set Primary" as the device type.
- The backup array includes the designation "Split Mirror Set Backup" as the device type.

If the array is protected by a spare drive, the drive is unassigned after the split.

To create a split mirror backup:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a mirrored array.
2. On the ribbon, in the Array group, click **Split Mirror Backup**.



3. When prompted to create the backup array, click **OK**.



7.7.2 Re-mirroring, Rolling Back, or Reactivating a Split Mirror Backup

When you re-mirror a split mirrored array, you recombine the primary array and backup array into a single array. You can:

- Re-mirror the array and preserve the existing data; the backup array is discarded. This option re-creates the original mirrored array with the current contents of the primary array.
- Re-mirror the array and roll back to the contents of the backup array; existing data is discarded. This option re-creates the mirrored array but restores its original contents from the backup array.

You can also reactivate the split mirror backup. This option makes the backup array fully accessible to the operating system. maxView Storage Manager removes the "Split Mirror Set Backup" designation and re-designates it as a Data Array.

To re-mirror, roll back, or reactivate a split mirror backup:

1. In the Enterprise View, select the Split Mirror Set Primary array; that is, an array with an existing split mirror backup.

Note: Use the Summary tab on the Storage Dashboard to verify the array type.

- On the ribbon, in the Array group, click **Remirror/Activate Backup**.



- When prompted to select a re-mirroring task, choose: Re-mirror array, Re-mirror with roll-back, or Activate Backup.

Note: Microsemi recommends that you do not perform a re-mirror with roll back if the logical drive to be rolled back is mounted or in use by the operating system.



- Click **OK**.

7.8 Healing an Array

You can use the Heal Array operation to replace failed physical drives in the array with healthy physical drives. After replacement, the original array and logical drive numbering is unaffected.

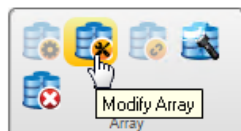
The Heal Array operation is part of the Modify Array wizard (see [Moving an Array](#) on page 72). It is available in the wizard only if:

- The array has at least one failed drive.
 - The array is not rebuilding to a spare.
 - A sufficient number of Ready physical drives of the same type and correct size are available to replace each failed physical drive in the array.
- Note:** The correct size is defined as a drive as large as the smallest drive on the array, but no larger than the smallest spare.

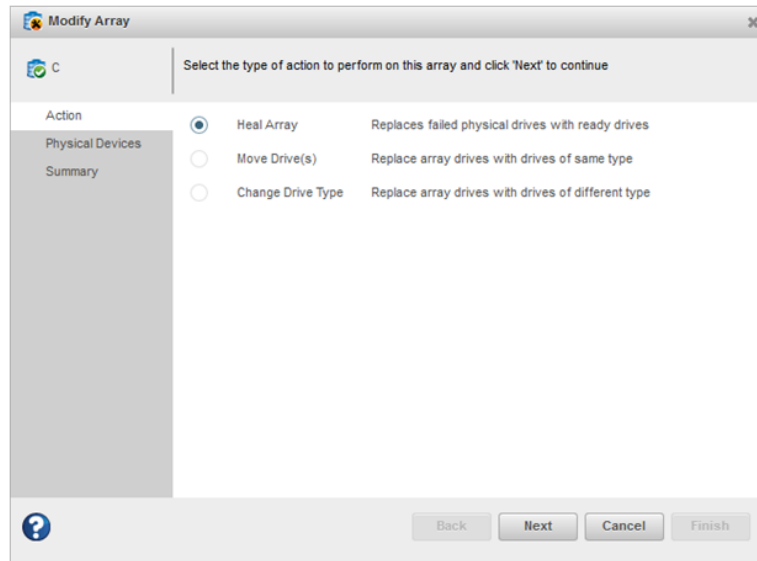
For a RAID 0 volume, the heal operation recreates the volume. For other RAID volume types, the heal operation rebuilds the volume.

To heal an array:

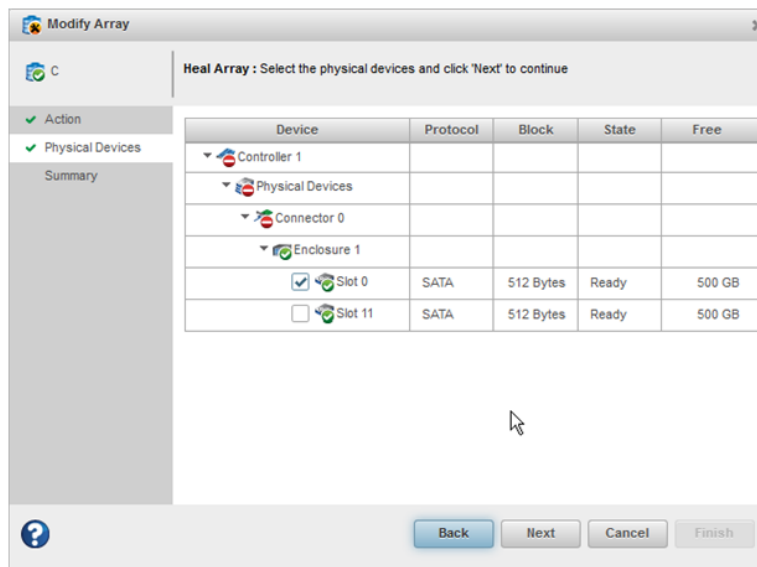
- In the Enterprise View, select an array.
- On the ribbon, in the Array group, click **Modify Array**.



- When the wizard opens, select **Heal Array**, then click **Next**.



- Select one or more drives to replace the failed drives in the array.



Note: The drives must have sufficient capacity to hold all of the logical drives in the array.

- Click **Next**, review the summary information, then click **Finish**.

7.9 Changing the Logical Drive Rebuild Priority

The Rebuild Priority setting determines the urgency with which the controller treats an internal command to rebuild a failed logical drive:

- At the low setting, normal system operations take priority over a rebuild.

- At the medium setting, normal system operations and rebuilds get equal priority.
- At the medium high setting, rebuilds get higher priority than normal system operations.
- At the high setting, rebuilds take precedence over all other system operations.

If the logical drive is part of an array with an online spare, rebuilding begins automatically when drive failure occurs. If the array does not have an online spare, rebuilding begins when the failed physical drive is replaced. For more information, see [Rebuilding Logical Drives](#) on page 125.

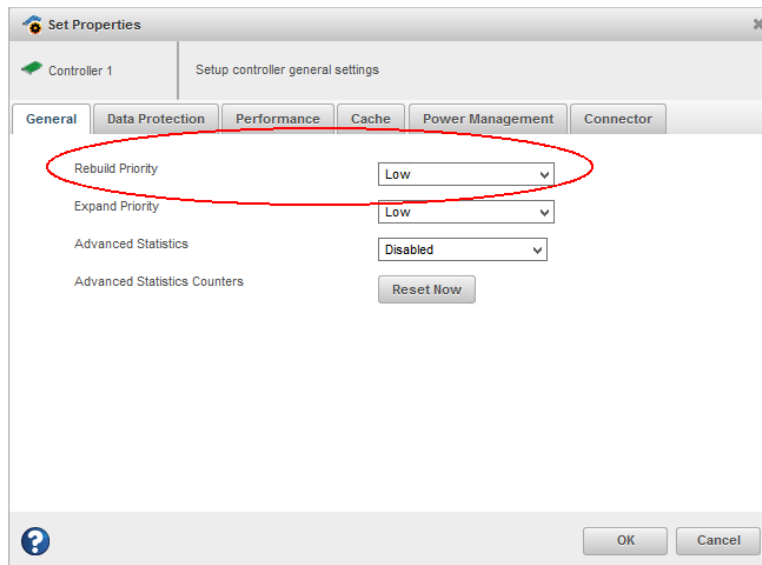
To change the rebuild priority:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller.
2. On the ribbon, in the Controller group, click **Set Properties**.



The Set Properties window opens.

3. In Rebuild Priority Mode drop-down list, select Low, Medium, Medium High, or High. The Rebuild Priority field is circled in the next figure.



4. Click **OK**.

7.10 Renaming a Logical Drive

To change the name of a logical drive:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller, then select the logical drive you want to rename.
2. On the ribbon, in the Logical Device group, click **Set Properties**.



The Set Properties window opens.

3. In the Logical Device Name field, type the new name, then click **OK**. Names can include any combination of letters, numbers, and spaces.
maxView Storage Manager updates the logical drive name and displays the new name in the Enterprise View.

7.11 Deleting an Array or Logical Drive

When you delete an array or logical drive, it is removed from the Enterprise View and the disk drives or segments in the logical drive(s) become available to use in a new array or logical drive (see [Creating a Logical Drive Using Available Segments](#)).

Caution: When you delete an array you lose all data on the logical drive(s) within the array, in addition to the array itself. When you delete a logical drive, you lose all data stored on that logical drive. Be sure you no longer need the data on the array or logical drive before you delete it.

To delete an array or logical drive:

1. In the Enterprise View, select the array or logical drive you want to delete.
2. On the ribbon, in the Array group or Logical Device group (shown below), click **Delete**.



3. When prompted to continue, click **Delete** to delete the array or logical drive.

Note: If a deleted logical drive is the only logical in the array, the array itself is also deleted.

7.12 Maintaining an Energy-Efficient Storage Space

The power management options in maxView Storage Manager control the power profile of the physical drives on a controller. They offer a balance between maximum performance and minimum power usage. To ensure continued operations when temperature thresholds are exceeded, you can enable Survival mode to throttle dynamic power settings to their minimum values.

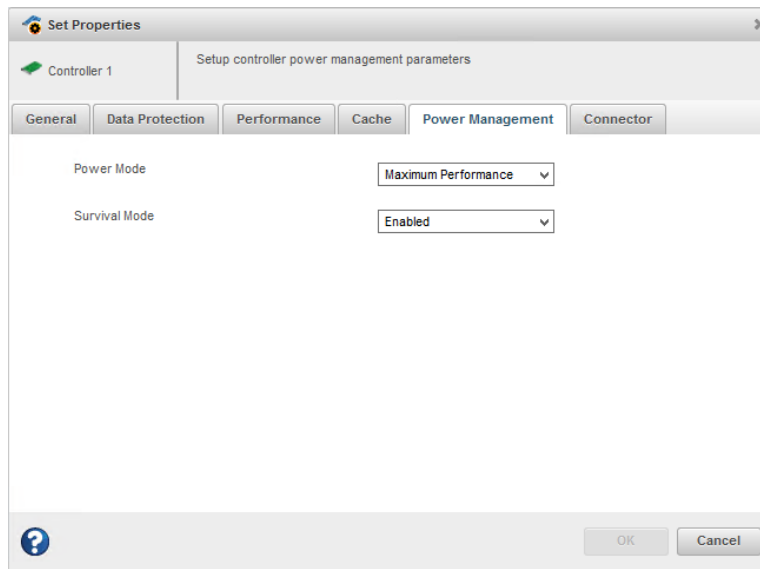
To set the power management options for a controller:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller.
2. On the ribbon, in the Controller group, click **Set Properties**.



The Set Properties window opens.

3. Click the **Power Management** tab.



4. In the Power Mode drop-down list, select:
 - Minimum Power—Set power settings to lowest possible values and reduce power dynamically, based on workload.
 - Maximum Performance—Set power settings to highest possible values and do not reduce power dynamically.
5. In the Survival Mode drop-down list, select:
 - Enabled—Allows the controller to throttle back dynamic power settings to their minimum values when temperatures exceed the warning threshold.
Note: Enabling Survival mode allows the server to continue running in more situations, but may affect performance.
 - Disabled—Disables Survival mode.
6. Click **OK**.

8 Working with maxCache Devices

Microsemi Adaptec Smart Storage Controllers support an advanced SSD caching technology called maxCache™. maxCache uses a reserved logical drive, called the *maxCache Device*, to support read and redundant write caching for storage connected directly to your controller. The maxCache Device is comprised of SSDs only.

With maxCache read caching enabled, the system copies frequently read "hot" data to the maxCache Device for faster retrieval. With maxCache write caching enabled, the maxCache Device is populated with certain "hot" blocks from the logical drives on the controller. All writes to these hot blocks go directly to the maxCache Device. The data remain on the maxCache Device until it is full or some other "hotter" data replaces it.

8.1 maxCache Limitations

- maxCache is not supported on all Microsemi Adaptec Smart Storage Controllers. See the Readme for more information.
- If the maxCache controller has a green backup module, the super capacitor must be fully charged.
- You cannot use maxCache and controller caching concurrently. maxCache is available only if controller caching is disabled. See [Enabling Cache Optimizations](#) on page 69.
- The minimum size for a cached logical drive is 16 GB.
- The following operations are not available when maxCache is enabled:
 - Expand Array/Logical Device
 - Move Logical Device
 - Replace Array Drives
 - Split Mirror
 - Heal Array
 - Migrate Array

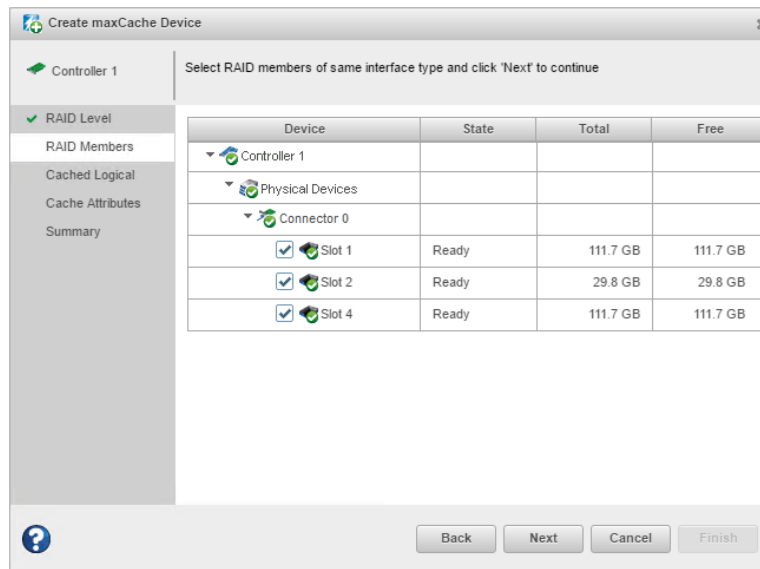
8.2 Creating a maxCache Device

To create a maxCache Device:

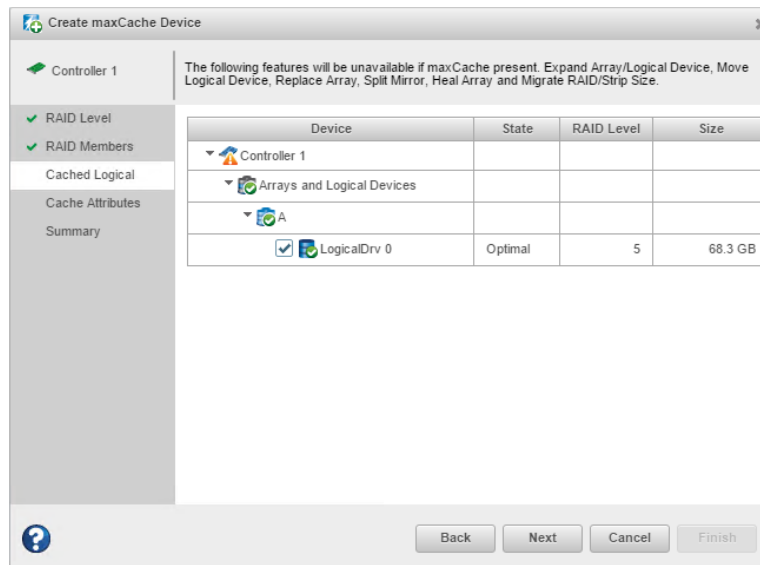
1. In the Enterprise View, select a system, then select a controller on that system.
2. On the ribbon, in the maxCache group, click **Create maxCache**.



3. When the wizard opens, select a RAID level for the maxCache Device, then click **Next**.
See [Selecting the Best RAID Level](#) for more information about RAID levels.
4. Select the SSDs that you want to include in the maxCache Device, then click **Next**. Be sure to select the right number of SSDs for the RAID level you selected.



5. Select the cached logical drive (16 GB minimum), then click **Next**.



6. (Optional) In the Cache Attributes panel, customize the maxCache Device settings. You can:
 - Set a smaller logical drive size. (By default, the maxCache Device uses all available drive space.)
 - Set the write cache mode to Write-Back (default) or Write-Through.
7. Click **Next**, then review the logical drive settings.
8. Click **Finish**, then click **OK**.
 maxView Storage Manager updates the configuration, then adds an array and logical device to the maxCache Device tree in the Enterprise View.

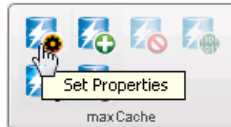
8.3 Changing the Write Cache Mode

The write cache mode determines when data is stored on the maxCache Device and when the controller communicates with the operating system. You can set the Write Cache mode to:

- **Write-Through**—The controller sends (or *writes*) the data to the maxCache Device, then sends confirmation to the operating system that the data was received. Use this setting when performance is less important than data protection.
- **Write-Back**—The controller sends confirmation to the operating system that the data was received, then writes the data to the maxCache Device. Use this setting when performance is more important than data protection.

To change the maxCache write cache mode:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller, then select a maxCache Device on that controller.
2. On the ribbon, in the maxCache group, click **Set Properties**.



The Set Properties window opens.

3. In the Write Cache drop-down list, select **Write-Back** or **Write-Through**.
4. Click **OK**.

8.4 Deleting the maxCache Device

When you delete the maxCache Device, the component SSDs become available and can be used to create a new logical drive, hot spare, or new maxCache Device.

Caution: Be sure that the maxCache controller is quiescent before deleting the maxCache Device; otherwise you may lose data.

To delete the maxCache Device:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller, then select the maxCache Device.
2. On the ribbon, in the maxCache group, click **Delete**.



3. When prompted, click **Delete**, then click **OK**. Click **Cancel** to cancel the action.

8.5 Analyzing maxCache Performance

maxView Storage Manager provides advanced usage statistics about the maxCache Devices on your Microsemi Smart Storage controllers. You can use these statistics to gain a better understanding of how maxCache is performing in your storage space. Use the Statistics Viewer to view the maxCache statistics; see [Viewing Advanced Statistics](#) on page 110 for more information.

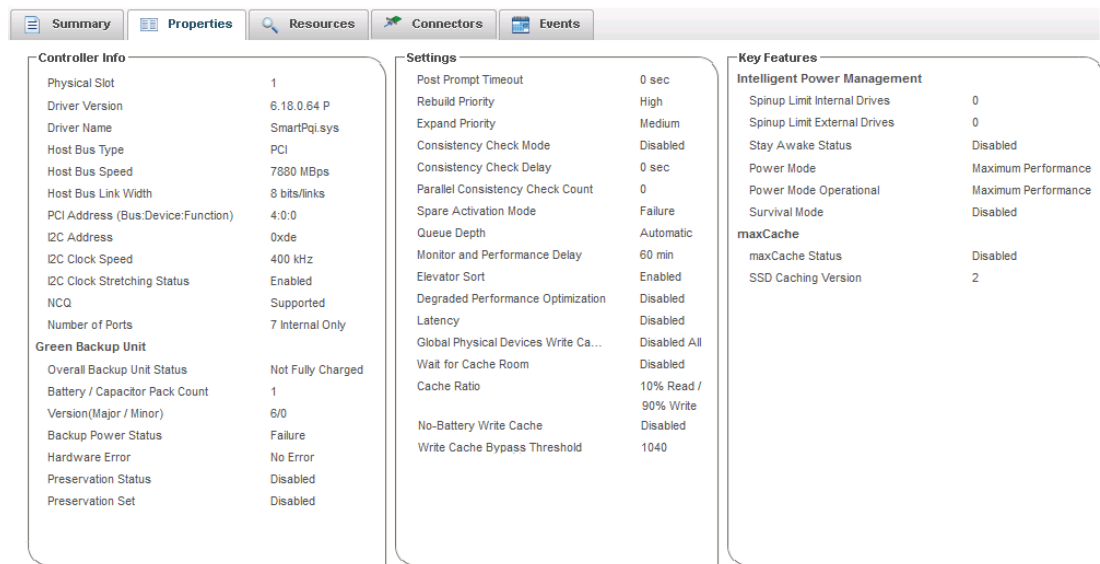
9 Maintaining Physical Devices

This section describes how to manage the controllers, disk drives, solid state drives, and enclosures in your storage space.

9.1 Viewing Device Properties

Click on any physical device in the Enterprise View then, on the Storage Dashboard, click the **Properties** tab to view version numbers, status, model numbers, features, and other information about the device.




The properties listed vary, depending on which type of device you select. The figure below shows the properties for a controller. For more information about using the Storage Dashboard to monitor the components in your storage space, see [Viewing Component Status in the Storage Dashboard](#) on page 100.





Controller Info		Settings		Key Features	
Physical Slot	1	Post Prompt Timeout	0 sec	Intelligent Power Management	
Driver Version	6.18.0.64 P	Rebuild Priority	High	Spinup Limit Internal Drives	0
Driver Name	SmartPqI.sys	Expand Priority	Medium	Spinup Limit External Drives	0
Host Bus Type	PCI	Consistency Check Mode	Disabled	Stay Awake Status	Disabled
Host Bus Speed	7880 MBps	Consistency Check Delay	0 sec	Power Mode	Maximum Performance
Host Bus Link Width	8 bits/links	Parallel Consistency Check Count	0	Power Mode Operational	Maximum Performance
PCI Address (Bus:Device:Function)	4:0:0	Spare Activation Mode	Failure	Survival Mode	Disabled
I2C Address	0xde	Queue Depth	Automatic	maxCache	
I2C Clock Speed	400 kHz	Monitor and Performance Delay	60 min	maxCache Status	Disabled
I2C Clock Stretching Status	Enabled	Elevator Sort	Enabled	SSD Caching Version	2
NCQ	Supported	Degraded Performance Optimization	Disabled		
Number of Ports	7 Internal Only	Latency	Disabled		
Green Backup Unit		Global Physical Devices Write Ca...	Disabled All		
Overall Backup Unit Status	Not Fully Charged	Wait for Cache Room	Disabled		
Battery / Capacitor Pack Count	1	Cache Ratio	10% Read / 90% Write		
Version(Major / Minor)	6/0	No-Battery Write Cache	Disabled		
Backup Power Status	Failure	Write Cache Bypass Threshold	1040		
Hardware Error	No Error				
Preservation Status	Disabled				
Preservation Set	Disabled				

9.2 Locating Drives in Your Storage Space

You can blink the LEDs on disk drives and SSDs to identify where they are physically located in your storage space. This table describes how to locate specific devices.

To Locate...	Select...
A disk drive	Disk Drive icon: 
All disk drives on a controller	Controller icon: 
All disk drives included in an array	Array icon: 

To Locate...	Select...
All disk drives included in a logical drive	Logical Drive icon: 
All SSDs in the maxCache Device	maxCache Device icon: 

9.2.1 Locating Disk Drives

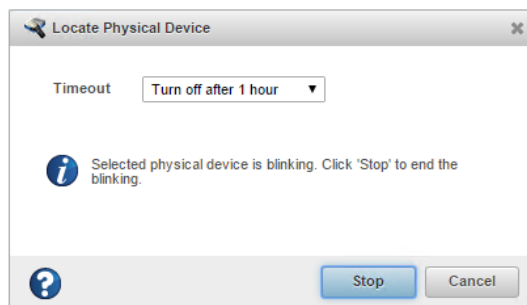
To locate an individual disk drive or all physical drives on the controller:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller or an individual drive on the controller.
2. On the ribbon, in the Physical Device group, click **Locate**.



The Locate Physical Device window opens.

3. From the drop-down list, select the timeout period (1 hour, 4 hours, 24 hours).
4. Click the **Locate** button.
The LED on the disk drive(s) begin to blink.
5. To stop blinking the drive(s) immediately, click **Stop**.



6. Click **Cancel** to close the Locate Physical Device window.
The LED(s) continue to blink for the duration of the timeout period.

9.2.2 Locating Physical Disks in an Array or Logical Drive

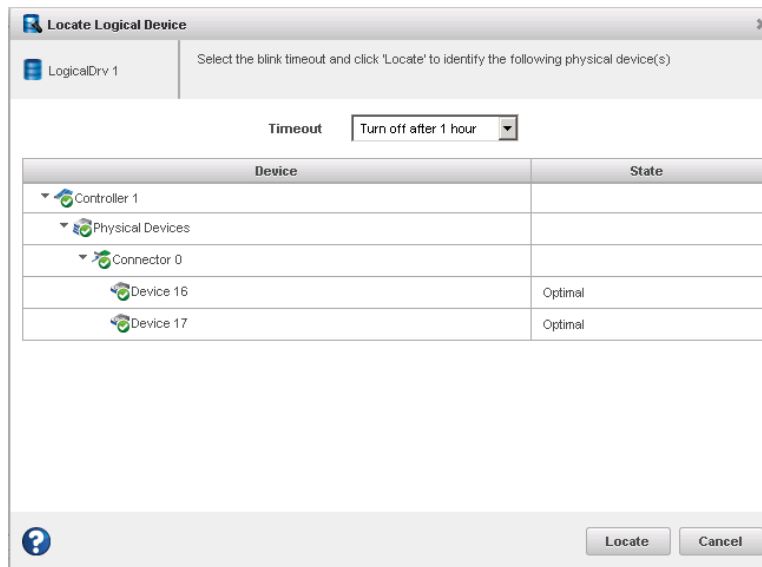
To locate all physical disks in an array or logical drive:

1. In the Enterprise View, open the Arrays and Logical Devices tree for a controller, then select an array or logical drive.
2. On the ribbon, in the Array group or Logical Device group (shown below), click **Locate**.



The Locate Logical Device window opens and displays a list of the physical disks associated with the array or logical drive.

3. Select the timeout period (1 hour, 4 hours, 24 hours), then click **Locate**.



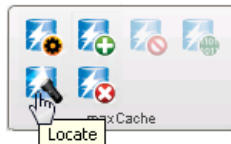
The LEDs on the disk drives begin to blink.

4. Click **Cancel** to close the Locate window.
The LEDs continue to blink for the duration of the timeout period.
5. Click **Stop** to stop blinking the drives immediately.

9.2.3 Locating SSDs in the maxCache Device

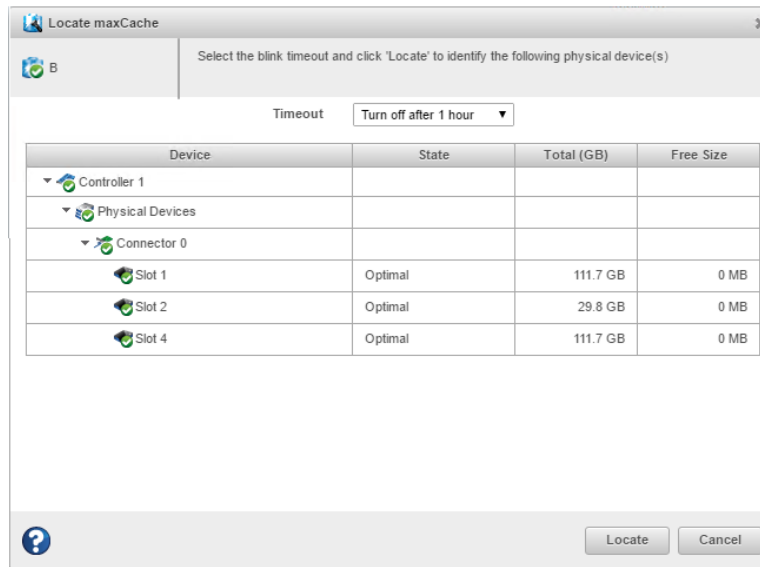
To locate the Solid State Drives (SSDs) in the maxCache Device:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller; then select the maxCache Device on that controller. You can select the maxCache array or logical device.
2. On the ribbon, in the maxCache group, click **Locate**.



The Locate maxCache window opens, displaying a list SSDs comprising the maxCache Device.

3. Select the time-out period from the drop-down list: 1 hour, 4 hours, 24 hours.
4. Click the **Locate** button.



The LEDs on the SSDs begin to flash.

5. Click **Stop** to stop blinking the SSDs.
6. Click **Cancel** to close the Locate maxCache window.

9.3 Working with Failed or Failing Disk Drives

This section describes how to use maxView Storage Manager to manage failed or failing disk drives in your storage space.

9.3.1 Replacing Disk Drives in a Logical Drive

You can replace one or more disk drives in a logical drive. You may want to replace a drive to upgrade to larger disk drives, or to make disk drive size uniform across the logical drive.

Caution: If another disk drive in the logical drive fails during rebuild (see [Rebuilding Logical Drives](#) on page 125), you may lose data. For help solving disk drive problems, see [Recovering from a Disk Drive Failure](#).

To replace a disk drive in a logical drive:

1. In the Physical Devices tree in the Enterprise View, find the disk drive you want to replace; note its size and location (for instance Slot 1 in Enclosure 0).
2. Set the drive state to failed. (See [Setting a Disk Drive to 'Failed'](#) on page 86.)
3. Remove and replace the disk drive with one of equal or greater size.
4. Wait for the logical drive to rebuild. (See [Rebuilding Logical Drives](#) on page 125.)
5. Repeat these steps for each disk drive you want to replace.

9.3.2 Setting a Disk Drive to 'Failed'

Before you can remove a disk drive, you should set it to the Failed state to protect your data. To fail a disk drive (or SSD), use the Force Offline option for physical devices.

You can set a disk drive to the Failed state if:

- The disk drive is not part of a logical drive, *or*
- The disk drive is part of a redundant, healthy logical drive

Once you force a drive offline, it can be brought online again only after power-cycling the controller.

Caution: You may lose data or damage your disk drive if you remove a disk drive without first setting it to a failed state.

To set a disk drive to Failed:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller then, in the Physical Devices tree, select the drive you want to set to Failed.
2. On the ribbon, in the Physical Devices group, click **Force Offline**.



The Force Offline window opens.

3. Click **Force**.

The drive is taken offline and set to the Failed state.

Note: If the drive is part of a healthy logical drive, the drive is degraded and a warning message is displayed in the Event Log.

9.4 Erasing a Disk Drive

You can use maxView Storage Manager to *securely* erase existing data on any disk drive or SSD in the Ready state. Secure erase completely destroys the data on the drive; the data is completely and irretrievably eradicated.

Optionally, you can choose the erase pattern.

To securely erase a disk drive or SSD:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller then, in the Physical Devices tree, select the drive you want to erase.
2. On the ribbon, in the Physical Device group, click **Secure Erase**.



The Secure Erase Physical Device window opens.

3. From the drop-down list, select the erase pattern:
 - **Zero** (default)—Initializes all blocks to zero.
 - **Random Zero**—Initializes block to random value then zero.
 - **Random Random Zero**—Initializes block to random value, next block to random value, then zero.
4. Click **Erase** to erase the drive.

9.4.1 Restricted/Unrestricted Secure Erase

maxView Storage Manager provides the following sanitize erase patterns:

- **Sanitize Overwrite**—sanitize overwrite fills every physical sector of the drive with a pattern.
- **Sanitize Block Erase**—(SSD only) sanitize block erase sets the blocks on the drive to a vendor-specific value, removing all user data.

- **Sanitize Crypto Scramble**—sanitize cryptographic scramble (crypto scramble) changes the internal encryption keys that are used for user data, making the data irretrievable.

For the above sanitize erase patterns, the following sanitize erase methods are applicable if your drive supports the method:

- **Restricted:** the drive will be unusable until the sanitize operation is completed successfully. If a restricted sanitize operation fails, you are only allowed to start another sanitize operation.
- **Unrestricted:** the drive will be recoverable in the case that the sanitize erase operation fails. User data may still be present on the drive. Not all drives support this sanitize method.

9.5 Uninitializing Disk Drives

This section describes how to use maxView Storage Manager to erase data and meta-data (including logical drive and partition information) from the disk drives (and SSDs) in your storage space. You can uninitialize individual disks, or use the wizard to uninitialize all disks on a controller.

9.5.1 Uninitializing a Disk Drive

You can uninitialize any disk drive (or SSD) in the Failed state, Ready state, or Raw state; for instance, a failed drive in a logical drive. Uninitializing a disk drive clears Microsemi Adaptec meta-data and reserved space from the drive and removes any OS partitions; existing data on the drive is destroyed.

Note: Uninitialized drives change from their current state to the Raw state. Raw drives are compatible with any Host Bus Adapter (HBA), including Microsemi Adaptec RAID controllers operating in HBA mode, and can be exchanged with drives on the motherboard's SATA interface.

To uninitialize a disk drive:

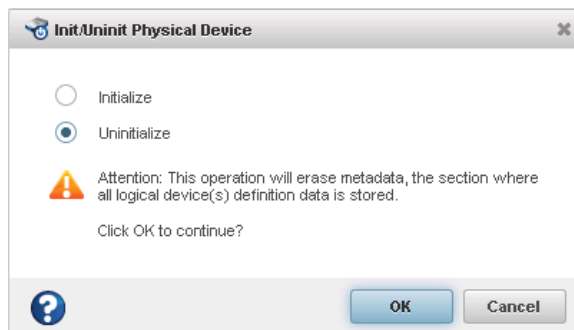
1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller; then, in Physical Devices tree, select the disk drive you want to uninitialize.
2. On the ribbon, in the Physical Device group, click **Initialize**.



The Initialize/Uninitialize Physical Device window opens.

Note: The Initialize option is not supported in this release.

3. Click the **Uninitialize** button, then click **OK**.



4. When prompted, click **OK** to close the Initialize/Uninitialize Device window.

9.5.2 Uninitializing all Drives on a Controller

To uninitialize all disk drives (or SSDs) on a controller, use the Initialize/Uninitialize Physical Devices wizard to clear the meta-data on all drives at once.

To uninitialize drives with the wizard:

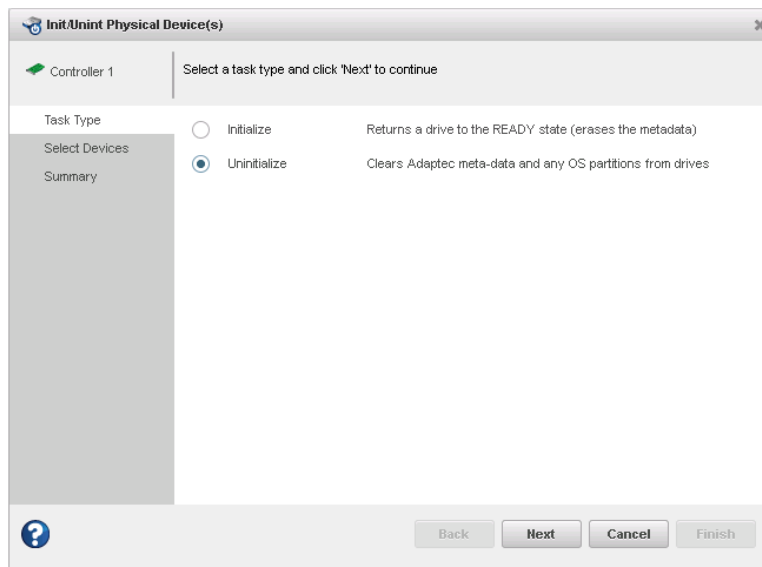
1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller.
2. On the ribbon, in the Physical Device group, click **Initialize**.



The Initialize/Uninitialize Physical Devices wizard opens.

Note: The Initialize option is not supported in this release.

3. Select Uninitialize, then click **Next**.



4. Select drives on the controller to uninitialize, then click **Next**.

Note: Only drives in the Failed, Ready, or Raw state can be uninitialized.

5. Review the Summary, then click **Finish**.

9.6 Working with Controllers

This section describes how to use maxView Storage Manager to manage the controllers in your storage space:

- To re-scan a controller, see [Rescanning a Controller](#) on page 90.
- To optimize controller performance, see [Optimizing Controller Performance](#) on page 90.
- To change the operating mode of connectors on the controller, see [Changing the Connector Operating Mode](#) on page 91.

9.6.1 Rescanning a Controller

After you connect a disk drive or remove a Ready (non-failed) disk drive from a controller, maxView Storage Manager may not recognize the change until it rescans the controller.

To rescan a controller:

1. In the Enterprise View, select the controller.
2. On the ribbon, in the Controller group, click **Rescan**.



The Rescan window opens.

3. Click the **Rescan** button (on the Rescan window).
maxView Storage Manager scans all the channels or ports on the controller you selected.
4. When the rescan is finished, click **Cancel** to close the Rescan window.

9.6.2 Optimizing Controller Performance

You can enable the following performance optimizations on a controller to improve I/O throughput and ensure optimal performance of the arrays and logical drives in your storage space.

Option	Description
Queue Depth	Sets the max drive request queue depth for the controller. Valid values are Automatic, 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32.
Monitor and Performance Delay	Sets the MNP Analysis delay for the controller, in seconds. Set the value to zero to disable Monitor and Performance Analysis. Default is 60 minutes (3600 seconds).
Elevator Sort	Sets the behavior of the drive's write Elevator sort algorithm, a scheduling optimization that prioritizes I/O requests such that disk arm and head motion continues in the same direction. Enabling the elevator sort improves seek times and disabling the elevator sort improves throughput.
Degraded Performance Optimization	For degraded RAID 5 logical drives, enabling this setting directs the controller to attempt to improve performance of large read requests by buffering physical drive requests. Disabling this setting forces the controller to read from the same drives multiple times.
Latency	Enables Flexible Latency Optimization for HDDs. When latency optimization is enabled, the controller detects high-latency I/O requests and applies a cutoff, or threshold, value, after which it suspends elevator sorting and services the request right away. You can set the latency optimization to low, medium, high, aggressive level 1, or aggressive level 2.

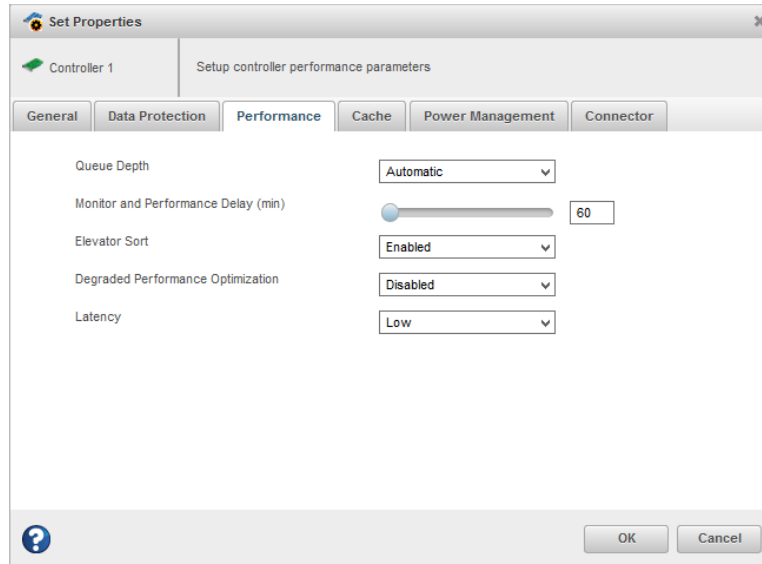
To enable/disable performance optimizations on a controller:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller.
2. On the ribbon, in the Controller group, click **Set Properties**.



When the Set Properties window opens, click the **Performance** tab.

3. Enable/disable performance optimizations, as needed.



4. Click **OK**.

9.6.3 Changing the Connector Operating Mode

Use this option to change the behavior of the connectors on your Microsemi Adaptec Smart Storage Controller. The connectors on the controller can operate in three modes:

- HBA Mode: exposes physical drives to the operating system
- RAID Mode: exposes only RAID volumes to the operating system
- Mixed Mode: exposes RAID volumes and physical drives to the operating system

By default, products with RAID support are configured to operate in Mixed Mode. Mode options vary, depending on the configuration of logical and physical devices on the connector. For example, you cannot switch the connector to HBA mode if the connector is already configured with a RAID volume.

A reboot is required for connector mode changes to take effect.

Note: Changing from Mixed Mode or HBA Mode to RAID Mode removes access to the physical drives from the operating system.

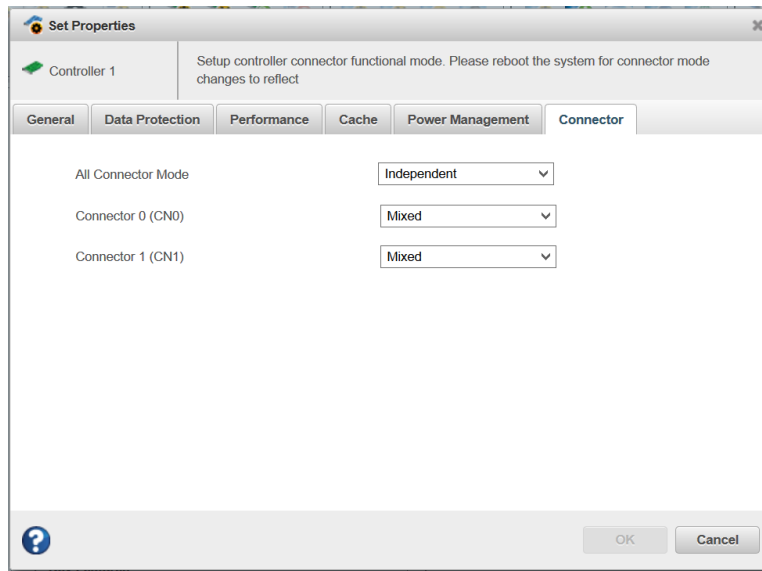
To change the connector mode on a controller:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a controller.
2. On the ribbon, in the Controller group, click **Set Properties**.



When the Set Properties window opens, click the **Connector** tab.

3. From the drop-down list, change the connector mode for each port to RAID, HBA, or Mixed.



4. Click **OK**.
5. Reboot the server.

9.7 Updating Controller, Enclosure, and Disk Drive Firmware

Note: This task is recommended for advanced users only.

maxView Storage Manager includes a wizard to help you update the firmware on the controllers, enclosures, and disk drives in your storage space. The wizard updates the firmware for devices of the same type on the local or a remote system.

For example, if your storage space includes disk drives from two different manufactures, you must update the firmware for each manufacturer's drives separately, by running the wizard twice. Additionally, if you have more than one system in your storage space, you must run the wizard for each system separately.

To update the firmware on the controllers, enclosures, or disk drives in your storage space, review the prerequisites in [Before You Begin](#) on page 92, then follow one of these sets of instructions:

- [Updating the Controller Firmware](#) on page 92
- [Updating the Disk Drive Firmware](#) on page 95
- [Updating the Enclosure Firmware](#) on page 96

9.7.1 Before You Begin

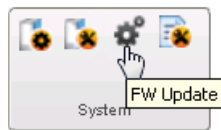
Before you begin, download the latest firmware images from www.adaptec.com, or from your vendor's support site on the World Wide Web. Controller images come in sets of one or more files and have a .bin file extension. Disk drive and enclosure image file names vary by manufacturer.

9.7.2 Updating the Controller Firmware

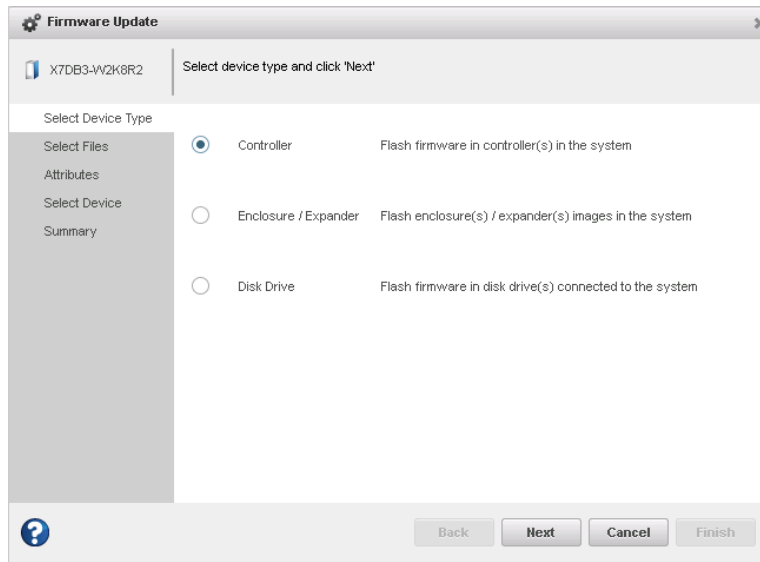
Use the Firmware Update wizard to update the firmware for one or more controllers of the same type on the local or a remote system.

To update the controller firmware:

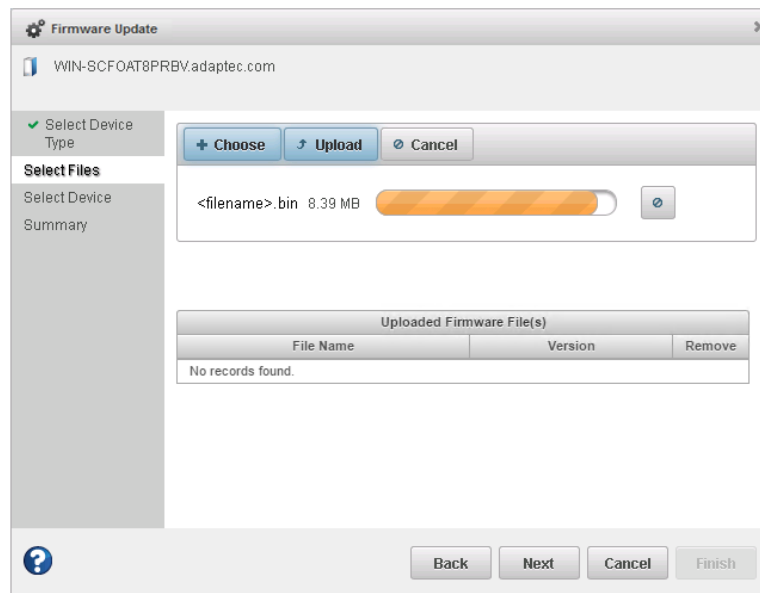
1. In the Enterprise View, select a system.
2. On the ribbon, in the System group, click **Firmware Update**.



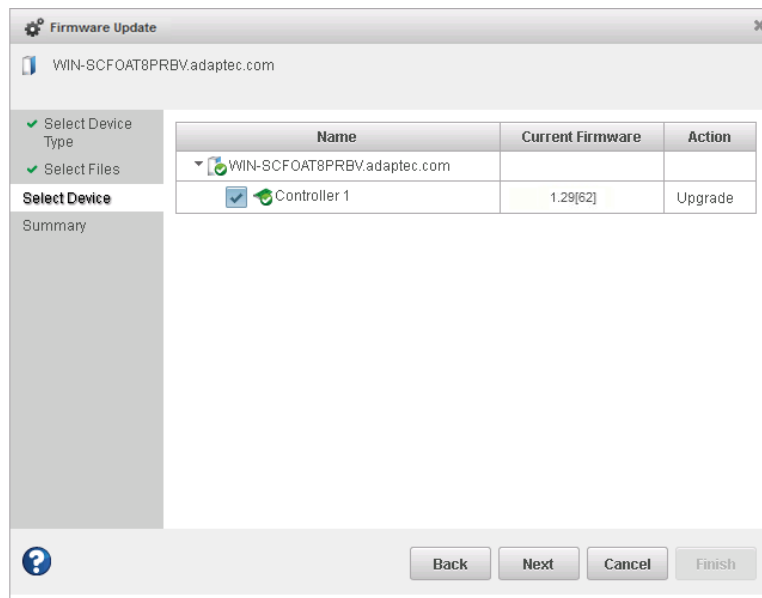
- When the wizard opens, select **Controller**, then click **Next**.



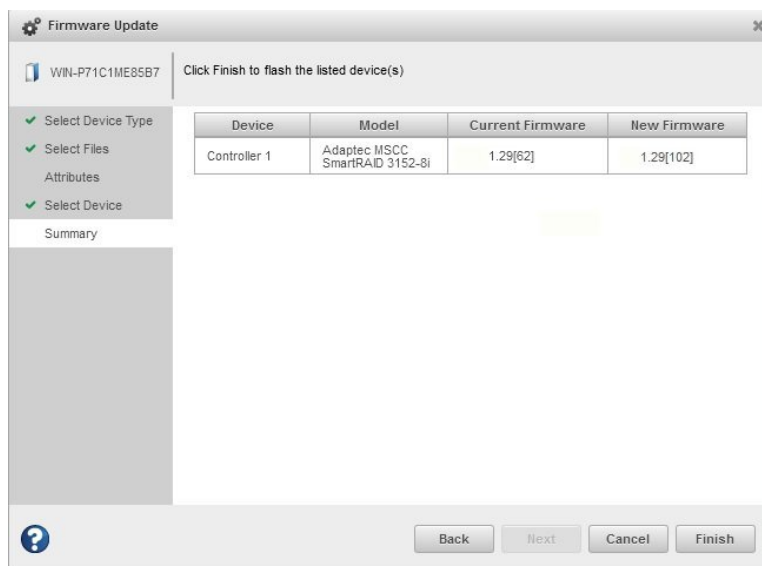
- Click **Choose**, browse the file system for the firmware update file (typically, a .bin file), click **Open** to select the file (the button label may be different on your browser), then click **Upload**.



- When the file name appears in the Uploaded Firmware File(s) list, click **Next**.
- Select the controllers you want to update, then click **Next**.



7. Review the update summary, then click **Finish**.



Caution: Do *not* power down the controller(s) while the update is in progress!

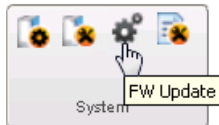
8. When the update is complete, click **OK**. Restart the server to activate the new firmware image.

9.7.3 Updating the Disk Drive Firmware

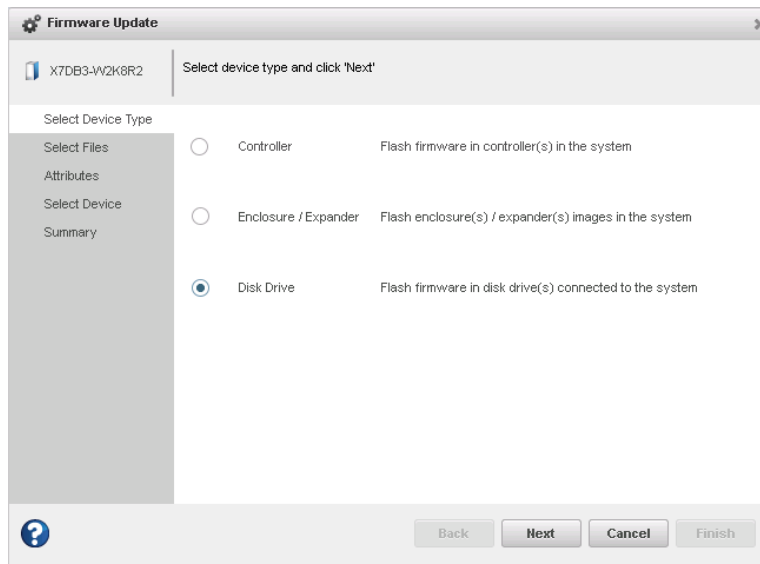
Use the Firmware Update wizard to update the firmware for one or more disk drives of the same type on the local or a remote system. The procedure is similar to updating the controller firmware (see [Updating the Controller Firmware](#) on page 92).

To update the disk drive firmware:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a system.
2. On the ribbon, in the System group, click **Firmware Update**.



3. When the wizard opens, select **Disk Drive**, then click **Next**.



4. In the Select Files panel, click **Choose**, browse the file system for the firmware update file, click **Open** to select the file (the button label may be different on your browser), then click **Upload**.
5. When the file name appears in the Uploaded Firmware File(s) list, click **Next**.
6. In the Attributes panel, select the Chunk Size, from 1-n, in kilobytes (KB), then click **Next**.
7. In the Select Devices panel, select the disk drives you want to update, then click **Next**.
8. Review the update summary, then click **Finish**.

Caution: Do *not* power down the controller(s) while the update is in progress!

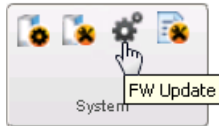
9. When the update is complete, click **OK**. Restart the server to activate the new firmware image.

9.7.4 Updating the Enclosure Firmware

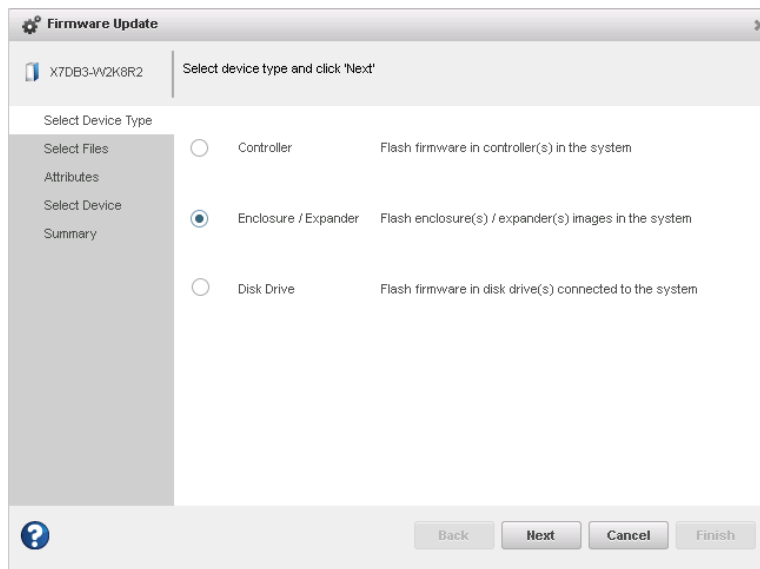
Use the Firmware Update wizard to update the firmware for one or more enclosures or expanders of the same type on the local or a remote system.

To update the enclosure/expander firmware:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a system.
2. On the ribbon, in the System group, click **Firmware Update**.



3. When the wizard opens, select **Enclosure/Expander**, then click **Next**.



4. In the Select Files panel, click **Choose**, browse the file system for the firmware update file, click **Open** to select the file (the button label may be different on your browser), then click **Upload**.

Note: If the upgrade requires multiple firmware update files, update one file at a time or use a combined firmware image to complete the upgrade.

5. When the file name appears in the Uploaded Firmware File(s) list, click **Next**.
6. Select the **Chunk Size**, from 1-n, in kilobytes (KB).
7. Select the firmware **Upgrade Type**:
 - **Firmware**—update the firmware image on the expander or enclosure
 - **Manufacturer**—update the manufacturing image (BOOT SEEPROM) on the expander or enclosure
 - **CPLD**—update the CPLD image on the expander or enclosure
8. Select the firmware upgrade **Mode**:
 - **Download Microcode Data Only**—transfer microcode to the device using one or more write buffer commands; requires system reset or power cycle to activate.
 - **Download Microcode with Offsets and Activate**—transfer microcode to the device using one or more write buffer commands and activate immediately.

- **Download Microcode with Offsets, Save and Activate**—transfer microcode to the device using one or more write buffer commands, save to non-volatile storage, then activate.

Note: In this release, maxView Storage Manager supports option 3 only for expander firmware upgrade: Download Microcode with Offsets, Save and Activate.

9. When you are ready to continue, click **Next**.
10. In the Select Devices panel, select the enclosure(s) you want to update, then click **Next**.
11. Review the summary information, then click **Finish**.

Caution: Do *not* power down the controller or enclosure(s) while the update is in progress!
12. When the update is complete, click **OK**. Restart the server to activate the new firmware image, as needed.

10 Monitoring Status and Activity

This section describes how maxView Storage Manager helps you monitor status and activity in your storage space.

10.1 Monitoring Options

maxView Storage Manager provides many ways to monitor the status of your storage space:

- **Event Log**—The main window of maxView Storage Manager features an event log that provides at-a-glance status information about activity (or *events*) occurring in your storage space. All Warning- and Error-level events are also recorded in your *operating system's* event log. See [Viewing Activity Status in the Event Log](#) on page 98 and [Changing an Operating System's Event Log Setting](#) on page 111.
- **Task Log**—The main window also features a task log that provides status information about the progress of tasks in your storage space, such as the creation of a logical drive. See [Viewing Task Status in the Task Log](#) on page 100.
- **Storage Dashboard**—Occupying the largest portion of the main window in maxView Storage Manager, the Storage Dashboard provides complete, at-a-glance, information about the components of your storage space, including status information, physical and logical device properties, resources, and reliability indicators for hard drives and SSDs. See [Viewing Component Status in the Storage Dashboard](#).
- **Chart View**—Provides a visual representation of free and used space for a system, controller, or your entire storage space. See [Viewing Storage Space Usage in Chart View](#) on page 103.
- **Notifications**—You can set maxView Storage Manager to email status notifications in your choice of format to help you monitor activities in your storage space, such as:
 - Changes in the status of physical devices, such as disk drive failures.
 - Changes on local or remote systems, such as the creation of a hot spare.
 - Changes in temperature in storage enclosures, or that fans or power supplies within an enclosure have failed.See [Notifying Users by Email About Status and Activity](#) on page 104.
- **Advanced Statistics**—You can set maxView Storage Manager to log advanced I/O and usage statistics for the RAID controllers in your system. See [Monitoring Advanced Statistics about Activity in Your Storage Space](#) on page 108.
- **Audible Alarm**—A series of beeps sounds whenever a serious event occurs on your storage space. See [Working with System Alarms](#).

10.2 Checking Status from the Main Window

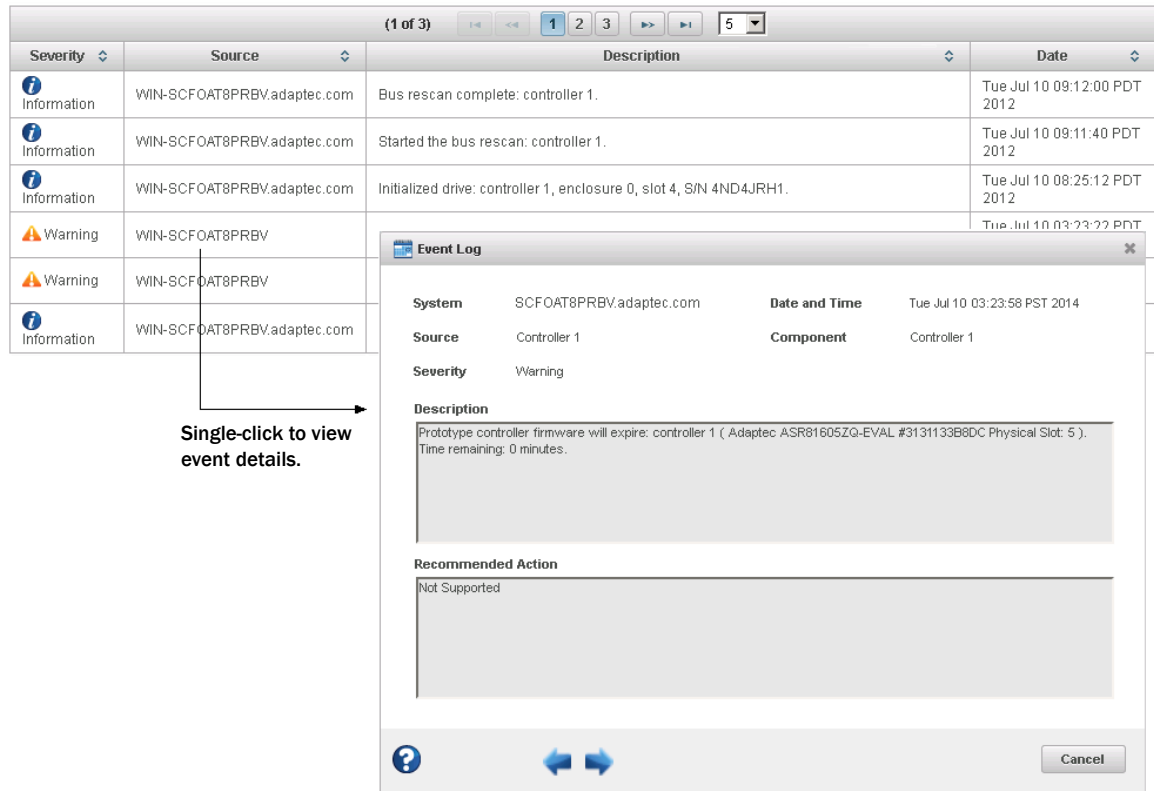
You can view status information and messages about the activity occurring in your storage space by looking at the *event log*, status icons, and *task log* in the main window of maxView Storage Manager. (You can also view all events for a system in its operating system event log; see [Changing an Operating System's Event Log Setting](#) on page 111.) Using the Storage Dashboard and Chart View, you can also monitor the physical and logical components of your storage space from the main window, including summary information and status, physical and logical device properties and resources, and usage and I/O statistics.

10.2.1 Viewing Activity Status in the Event Log

The Event Log lists activity occurring in your storage space, with the most recent event listed at the top. Status is indicated by icons (see [What Do the Event Status Icons Mean?](#) on page 99) in the left-hand column, as shown in the figure below.

You can view events as they occur in the bottom panel of the maxView Storage Manager main window. The main window displays the last 100 events in your storage space. To view more events, filtered by device (a controller, for example), open the **Event tab** on the Storage Dashboard (see [Viewing Component Status in the Storage Dashboard](#)).

Single-click any event to open the Event Log Detail window to see more information in an easier-to-read format. Use the up and down arrows to view previous or following events.






Single-click to view event details.

To make it easier to find a specific event, click on the column heads to sort the events. For example, sorting the events by Severity can help you find specific Error- or Warning-level events quickly.

10.2.1.1 What Do the Event Status Icons Mean?

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

Icon	Status	Examples
	Information	The local system successfully connected to a remote system. A logical drive was created. A hot spare was deleted.
	Warning	A logical drive is in a degraded state. A disk drive is being rebuilt. A controller is not responding to an enclosure.
	Error	A controller has failed. A logical drive has failed. A disk drive or hot spare has failed. An enclosure is overheating.

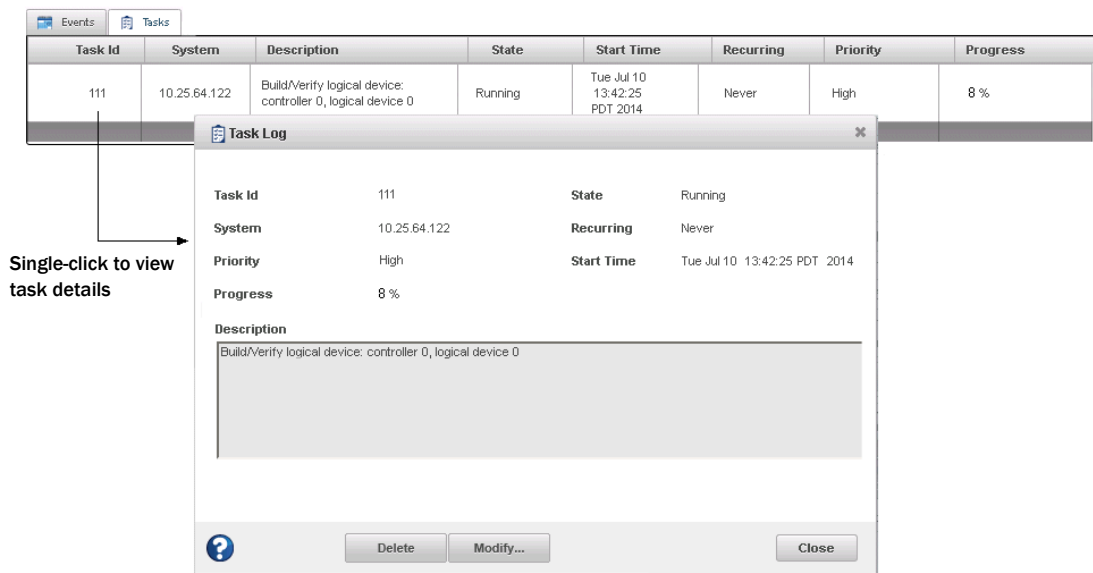
Icon	Status	Examples
		Multiple fans or power supplies within an enclosure have failed. An enclosure is not responding.

Note: All Warning- and Error-level events also cause the audible alarm to sound. See [Working with Controllers](#) on page 89 for more information.

10.2.2 Viewing Task Status in the Task Log

The Task Log shows the status and progress of tasks in your storage space, with the most recent task listed at the top.

Single-click any task to open the Task Log Detail window to see more information in an easier-to-read format.



The screenshot shows the 'Tasks' tab in the top navigation bar. Below it is a table with columns: Task Id, System, Description, State, Start Time, Recurring, Priority, and Progress. The first row shows Task Id 111, System 10.25.64.122, Description 'Build/Verify logical device: controller 0, logical device 0', State 'Running', Start Time 'Tue Jul 10 13:42:25 PDT 2014', Recurring 'Never', Priority 'High', and Progress '8 %'.

An arrow points from the 'Task Id' column to a 'Task Log' detail window. The window contains the following information:

- Task Id:** 111
- System:** 10.25.64.122
- Priority:** High
- Progress:** 8 %
- Description:** Build/Verify logical device: controller 0, logical device 0
- State:** Running
- Recurring:** Never
- Start Time:** Tue Jul 10 13:42:25 PDT 2014

At the bottom of the window are buttons for '?', 'Delete', 'Modify...', and 'Close'.

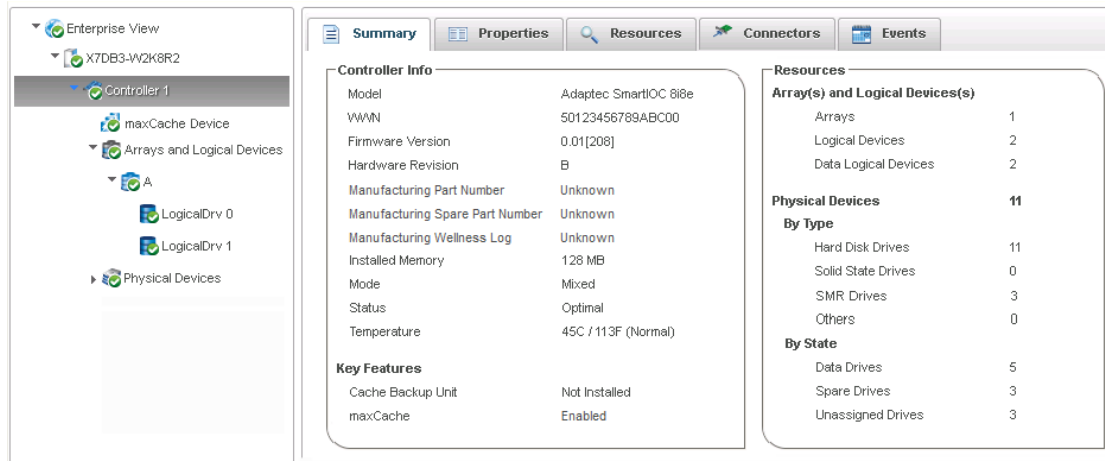
Single-click to view task details

10.2.3 Viewing Component Status in the Storage Dashboard

The Storage Dashboard provides detailed information about the components of your storage space, including local and remote systems, controllers, arrays, logical drives, enclosures, disk drives and SSDs, and maxCache Devices. Occupying the largest portion of the main window in maxView Storage Manager, the Storage Dashboard organizes component information by category, with a tabs providing one-click access to summary information and status, properties, resources, and usage statistics.

The information on the Storage Dashboard varies, depending on which component is selected in the Enterprise View. The figure below shows the Storage Dashboard for a controller. Tabs provide access to summary information, controller properties, and resources. The Events tab shows filtered events for the selected device (see [Viewing Activity Status in the Event Log](#) on page 98).

Note: For information about Chart View, on the right side of the Storage Dashboard, see [Viewing Storage Space Usage in Chart View](#) on page 103.



The screenshot shows the Storage Dashboard interface. On the left, the 'Enterprise View' tree is expanded to show 'Controller 1'. The main panel displays the 'Summary' tab for 'Controller 1'. The 'Controller Info' section lists details such as Model (Adaptec SmartIOC 8i8e), VWWN (50123456789ABC00), Firmware Version (0.01[208]), Hardware Revision (B), and Manufacturing Part Number (Unknown). The 'Key Features' section shows 'Cache Backup Unit' as 'Not Installed' and 'maxCache' as 'Enabled'. The 'Resources' section provides a breakdown of 'Array(s) and Logical Device(s)' (1 Array, 2 Logical Devices, 2 Data Logical Devices) and 'Physical Devices' (11 total, including 11 Hard Disk Drives, 0 Solid State Drives, 3 SMR Drives, and 0 Others).

The following table lists the categories and types of information provided on the Storage Dashboard for each component in your storage space. All top-level nodes in the Enterprise View (System, Controller, Arrays, Logical Drives, Physical Devices, and so on) include a Summary tab and Events tab.

Component	Categories/Tabs	Examples
System	Summary Properties	System name and IP address Operating system Number and type of controllers Alarm status (see Working with System Alarms) Web Server settings SMTP settings
Controller	Summary Properties Resources Connectors	Model, key features, manufacturing data, driver and firmware version, controller mode, and status Number of physical drives, arrays, logical drives, and status Power management features I2C address for PBSI interface (hex), I2C clock speed and clock stretching status maxCache status Health and activity of flash backup module, if present ("Green backup" status) Connector functional mode Performance optimizations and other settings Physical drive assignments by logical device (see Revealing More Device Information on page 34)
Arrays	Summary Resources	Total size and unused size Spare rebuild mode Logical drive RAID level, size, status
Logical drives and maxCache Device	Summary Resources	Raid level, segment and group (RAID 10 only), size, mount point, status Member drives and sizes
Enclosure	Summary Resources Slots	Enclosure type, vendor, model and status Fan, power supply, and temperature status (see Monitoring Enclosure Status on page 102) Speaker status Slot allocation and usage

Component	Categories/Tabs	Examples
Hard drives and SSDs	Summary	Drive type (hard drive, SSD, SMR), interface type (SAS/SATA), vendor, and model
	Resources	Drive state (Ready, Optimal, Hot Spare), mount point
	SMART Statistics	Channel number and device ID
		Transfer speed
		Drive segment allocation
		SMART statistics (see Viewing SMART Statistics on page 102)

10.2.3.1 Monitoring Enclosure Status

If your storage space includes an enclosure with an enclosure management device, such as a SCSI Accessed Fault-Tolerant Enclosure (SAF-TE) processor, maxView Storage Manager displays temperature, fan, and power module status on the Storage Dashboard, as shown in the figure below.

Resources	
Fan(s)	6
Optimal	6
Malfunctioning	0
Not Installed	0
Power Supplies	2
Optimal	2
Malfunctioning	0
Not Installed	0
Temperature Sensor(s)	2
Normal	2
Abnormal	0
Not Installed	0
Speaker(s)	1
On	1
Off	0
Not Installed	0

10.2.3.2 Viewing SMART Statistics

You can use the Storage Dashboard to view various indicators of reliability for the SATA hard drives and SSDs in your storage space. maxView Storage Manager displays SMART statistics for the drives using *Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology* available on most contemporary hard drives and non-spinning storage devices. You can use this information to verify the health of your hard drives and SSDs and to predict drive failures.

To view the SMART statistics for a hard drive or SSD, select the drive in the Enterprise View, then click the **SMART** tab on the Storage Dashboard. For SSDs, the statistics include wear-level and longevity

indicators, as shown in next figure. Refer to your drive vendor's data sheet for a description of individual report items.

Summary Resources SMART Events

Please refer to drive vendors data sheet for description

(2 of 3)

ID	Name	Normal
0xBB	Temperature	100
0xC2	Reported I/O Error Detection Code Errors	30
0xC3	Unknown Attribute	120
0xC4	Unknown Attribute	100
0xC9	Unknown Attribute	120
0xCC	Unknown Attribute	120
0xE6	Life Curve Status	100
0xE7	SSD Life Left	100
0xE9	Unknown Attribute	0
0xEA	Unknown Attribute	0

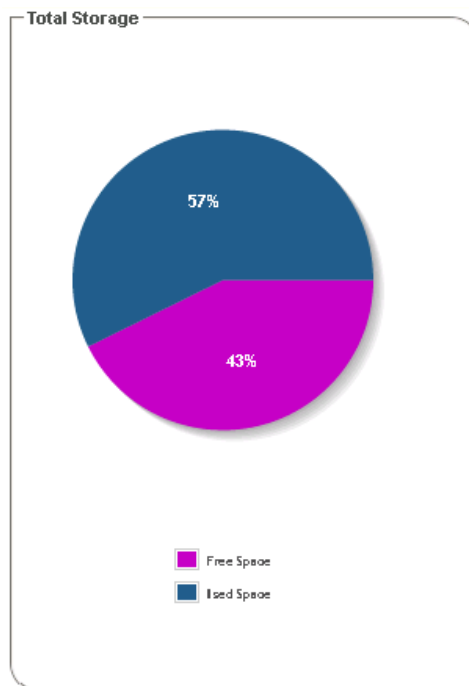
(2 of 3)

SSD wear-level and longevity indicators

10.2.4 Viewing Storage Space Usage in Chart View

Chart View provides a visual representation of the free and used space for a system, controller, array, or your entire storage space (all systems and controllers). Located on the right side of the Storage Dashboard in the maxView main window, Chart View displays a pie chart of storage space usage.

To view storage space usage in Chart View, simply select a component in the Enterprise View (a system, for instance); the chart view is updated immediately.



10.3 Notifying Users by Email About Status and Activity

You can set up maxView Storage Manager to send email messages (or *notifications*) to one or more email addresses when an event occurs on a system, such as the creation of a logical drive or the failure of a disk drive. Email notifications can help you monitor activity on your entire storage space from any location, and are especially useful in storage spaces that include multiple systems running the maxView Storage Manager Agent only.

Only the users you specify receive email notifications. You can specify which types of events generate email messages (Error, Informational, Warning). You can also specify if you want to be notified instantly when an event occurs to ensure that urgent issues receive immediate attention from the right people. Alternatively, you can specify that you want events “coalesced” and receive only one email message for each event type.

Follow the instructions in this section to:

- Set up email notifications (see [Setting Up Email Notifications](#) on page 104).
- Send a test email (see [Sending a Test Message](#) on page 106).
- Modify or remove an email recipient (see [Modifying or Removing an Email Recipient](#) on page 107).
- Modify email server settings (see [Modifying Email Server Settings](#) on page 108).
- Disable email notifications (see [Disabling Email Notifications](#) on page 108)

10.3.1 Setting Up Email Notifications

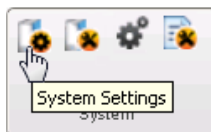
This section describes how to set up email notifications for one system. If you want to monitor multiple systems by email, you must complete the tasks in this section for each one separately.

Before you begin, note this information:

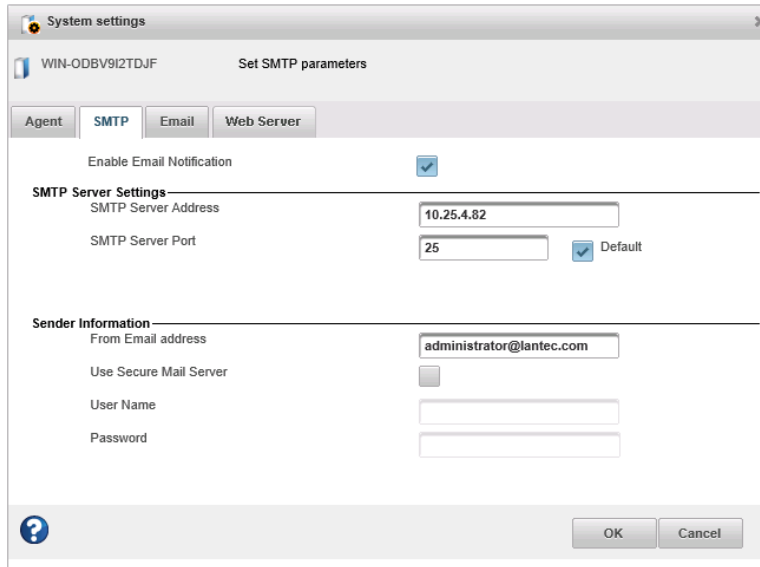
- The address of your Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) server (host name and domain, or TCP/IP address)
- The email address of each person who will receive email notifications

To set up email notifications:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a system.
2. On the ribbon, in the System group, click **System Settings**.



3. When the System settings window opens, click the **SMTP** tab.
4. Select **Enable Email Notifications**.
5. Enter the IP address of your SMTP server and the server's port number (or use the default port). Then, enter the “From” address that you want to appear in your 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.



System settings

WIN-ODBV9I2TDJF Set SMTP parameters

Agent SMTP Email Web Server

Enable Email Notification ☒

SMTP Server Settings

SMTP Server Address 10.25.4.82

SMTP Server Port 25 ☒ Default

Sender Information

From Email address administrator@lanfec.com

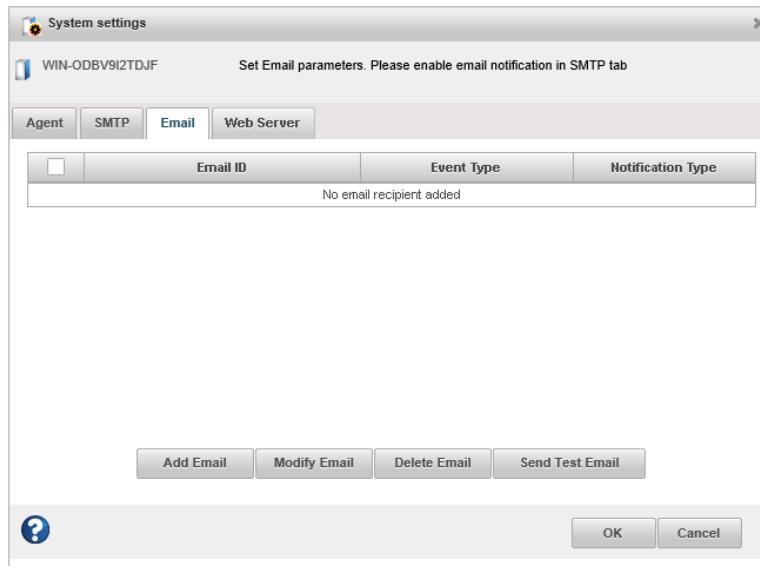
Use Secure Mail Server ☐

User Name

Password

OK Cancel

6. If authentication is enabled on your SMTP server (that is, the server requires authentication details before it will send messages to users), select **Use Secure Mail Server**, then enter the SMTP server's login credentials (username/password) in the space provided.
7. On the System settings window, click the **Email** tab.
The Email Notifications Manager opens.



System settings

WIN-ODBV9I2TDJF Set Email parameters. Please enable email notification in SMTP tab

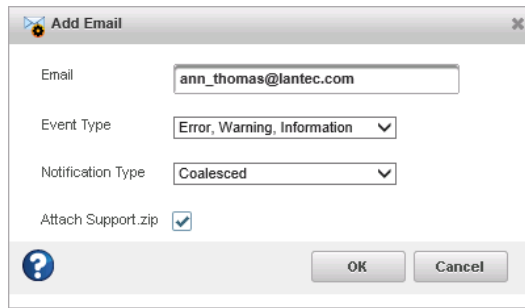
Agent SMTP Email Web Server

<input type="checkbox"/>	Email ID	Event Type	Notification Type
No email recipient added			

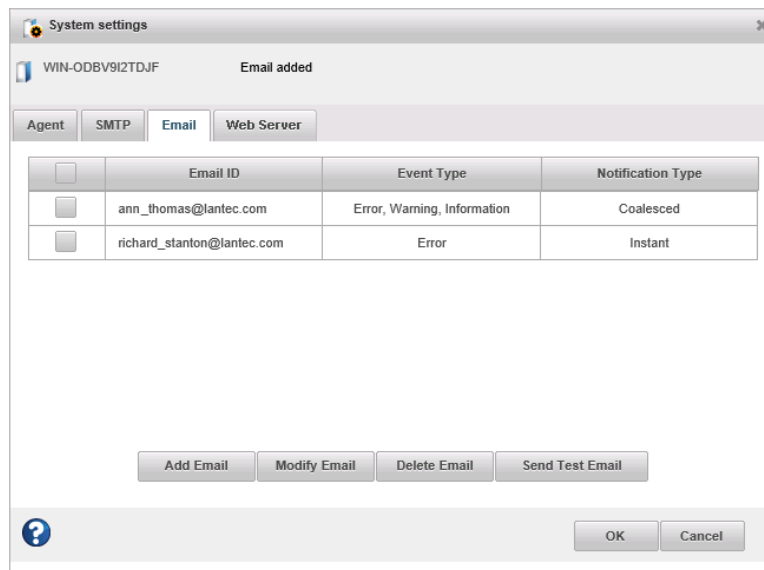
Add Email Modify Email Delete Email Send Test Email

OK Cancel

8. Click **Add Email**. When the Add Email window opens, enter the recipient's email address, select the level of events that will trigger an email notification for that recipient (Error, Error/Warning, Error/Warning/Informational), then select the notification type—Instant or Coalesced. To include a support archive file with the email, click **Attach Support.zip**, then click **OK**. (For more information about event levels, see [What Do the Event Status Icons Mean?](#) on page 99; for more information about the support archive file, see [Creating a Support Archive File](#) on page 125.)



Repeat this step to add more email recipients.
 Each recipient appears in the Email Notifications Manager, as shown below:



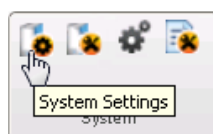
9. When you're done adding email recipients, click **OK**.
 The email recipients and your SMTP server settings are saved.
10. Repeat the steps in this section *for each system* you want to monitor with email notifications, then continue by sending test messages to all recipients (see [Sending a Test Message](#) on page 106).

10.3.2 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:

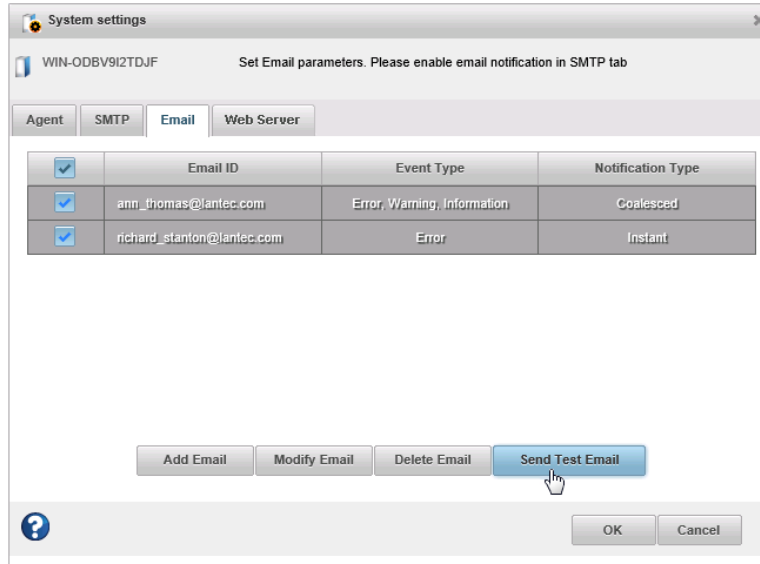
1. In the Enterprise View, select the system you want.
2. On the ribbon, in the System group, click **System Settings**.



3. When the System settings window opens, click the **Email** tab.

The Email Notifications Manager opens.

4. Select one or more email addresses to send a test message to. To select all addresses, click the check box at the top of the list, as shown in the figure below.



5. Click **Send Test Email**.

If the test is successful, the email recipient(s) receive the test message. If the test fails:

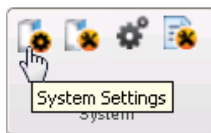
- Ensure that the recipient's email address is correct. (See [Modifying or Removing an Email Recipient](#) on page 107.)
- Ensure that your SMTP server address is correct. (See [Modifying Email Server Settings](#) on page 108.)
- Try sending the test message again.

10.3.3 Modifying or Removing an Email Recipient

This section describes how to modify a recipient's email address, change the types of event notifications the recipient receives, or stop sending email notifications to a recipient from a selected system.

To modify recipient information or to stop sending email notifications to a recipient:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a system.
2. On the ribbon, in the System group, click **System Settings**.



3. When the System settings window opens, click the **Email** tab.
The Email Notifications Manager opens.
4. Select the email recipient you want to modify or remove, then:
 - Click **Modify Email**, change the recipient information, as needed, then click **Modify** to save your changes.

Or,

- Click **Delete Email** to remove the recipient from the notification list.

The changes become effective immediately.

5. Click **OK** to close the Email Notifications Manager.

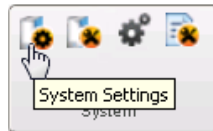
10.3.4 Modifying Email Server Settings

You can modify these email server settings, if required:

- Address and port of your SMTP server
- 'From' address that will appear in email notifications
- Secure server login credentials

To modify email server settings:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a system.
2. On the ribbon, in the System group, click **System Settings**.



3. When the System settings window opens, click the **SMTP** tab.
4. Edit the SMTP server settings as required, then click **OK** to save your changes.

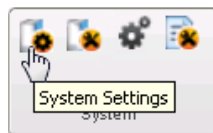
10.3.5 Disabling Email Notifications

This section describes how to disable email notifications on a selected system.

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

To disable email notifications:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a system.
2. On the ribbon, in the System group, click **System Settings**.



3. When the System settings window opens, click the **SMTP** tab.
4. Clear the **Enable Email Notifications** check box.
5. Click **OK** to save your changes.

10.4 Monitoring Advanced Statistics about Activity in Your Storage Space

You can set maxView Storage Manager to log advanced I/O and usage statistics about the RAID controllers, hard drives, SSDs, and logical drives in your storage space, including maxCache caching statistics.

Follow the instructions in this section to:

- Enable statistics logging on a controller (see [Setting up Statistics Logging](#) on page 109).
- View the advanced statistics for a controller, hard drive, SSD, logical drive, or maxCache Device (see [Viewing Advanced Statistics](#) on page 110).

- Reset the statistics counters (see [Resetting the Statistics Counters](#) on page 111).

10.4.1 Setting up Statistics Logging

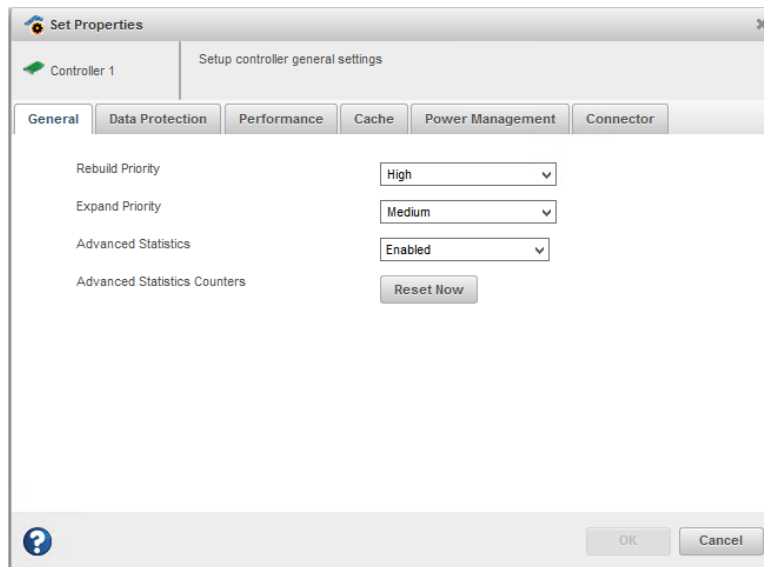
To set up statistics logging for the controllers in your storage space:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a system, then select a controller.
2. On the ribbon, in the Controller group, click **Set Properties**.



The Set Properties window opens.

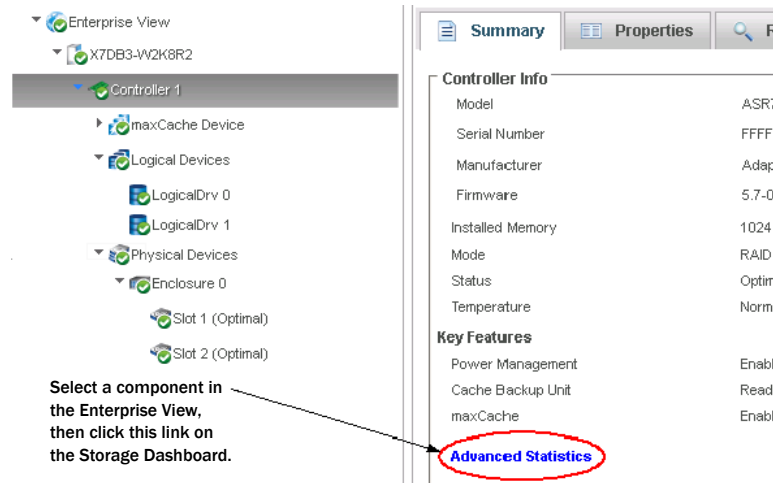
3. In the Advanced Statistics drop-down list, select **Enabled**.



4. Click **OK**.

10.4.2 Viewing Advanced Statistics

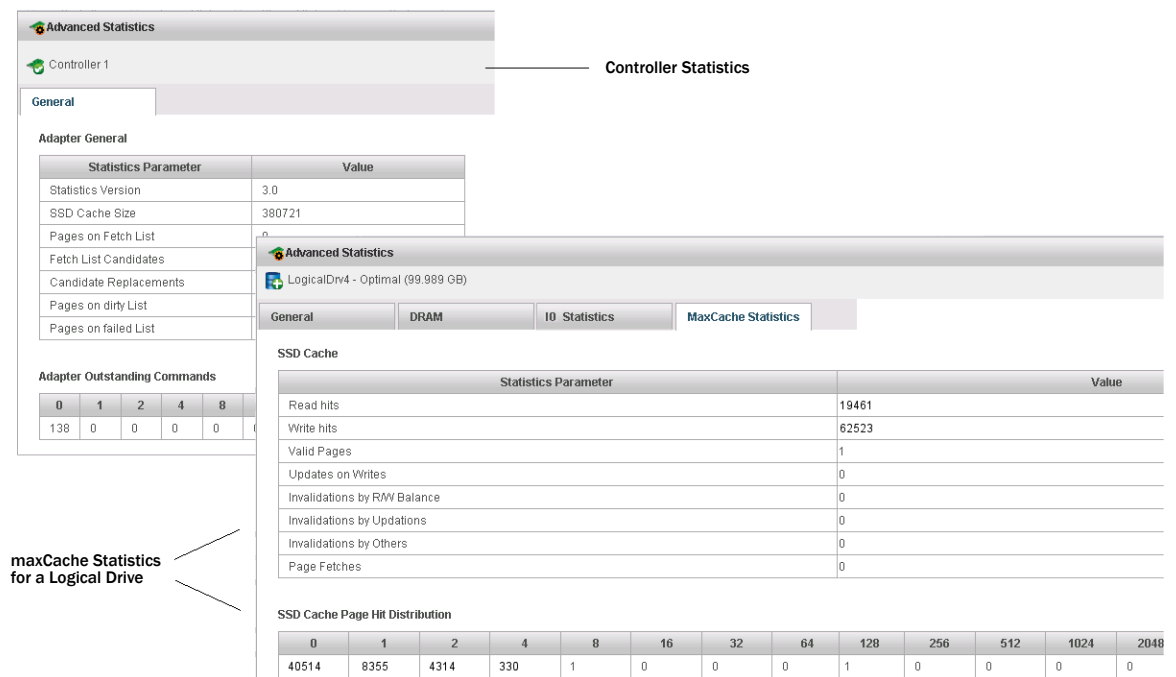
Use the Statistics Viewer to view the advanced statistics for the controllers, hard drives, SSDs, logical drives, and maxCache Devices in your storage space. To view the statistics for a component, select it in the Enterprise View then, on the Storage Dashboard, click the **Advanced Statistics** link, on the Summary tab. See [Advanced Statistics Descriptions](#) on page 149 for a complete list of Advanced Statistics descriptions.



Select a component in the Enterprise View, then click this link on the Storage Dashboard.

Advanced Statistics

The statistics listed vary, depending on which type of component you select. The following example shows the advanced statistics for a controller (on the left) and the maxCache statistics for a logical drive, including cache hits and misses and a histogram of cache hit distribution.



Advanced Statistics

Controller 1

General

Adapter General

Statistics Parameter	Value
Statistics Version	3.0
SSD Cache Size	380721
Pages on Fetch List	0
Fetch List Candidates	0
Candidate Replacements	0
Pages on dirty List	0
Pages on failed List	0

Adapter Outstanding Commands

	0	1	2	4	8
	138	0	0	0	0

Advanced Statistics

LogicalDrv4 - Optimal (99.989 GB)

General DRAM IO Statistics MaxCache Statistics

SSD Cache

Statistics Parameter	Value
Read hits	19461
Write hits	62523
Valid Pages	1
Updates on Writes	0
Invalidations by R/W Balance	0
Invalidations by Updates	0
Invalidations by Others	0
Page Fetches	0

SSD Cache Page Hit Distribution

	0	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024	2048
	40514	8355	4314	330	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

maxCache Statistics for a Logical Drive

10.4.3 Resetting the Statistics Counters

In maxView Storage Manager, advanced statistics are cumulative. That is, the statistics continue to accumulate until you reset the counters for a controller to zero.

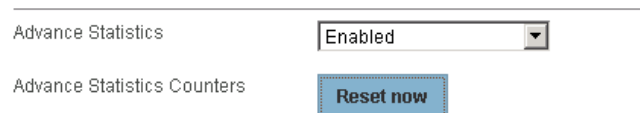
To reset the statistics counters for a controller:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a system, then select the controller you want to reset.
2. On the ribbon, in the Controller group, click **Set Properties**.



The Set Properties window opens.

3. Click the **Reset Now** button, then click **Apply**.



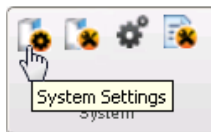
The statistics counters are reset.

10.5 Changing an Operating System's Event Log Setting

In addition to the maxView Storage Manager event log, all Warning- and Error-level events on a system are recorded in its *operating system* event log. You can select the type of events that are recorded, or you can disable operating system event logging.

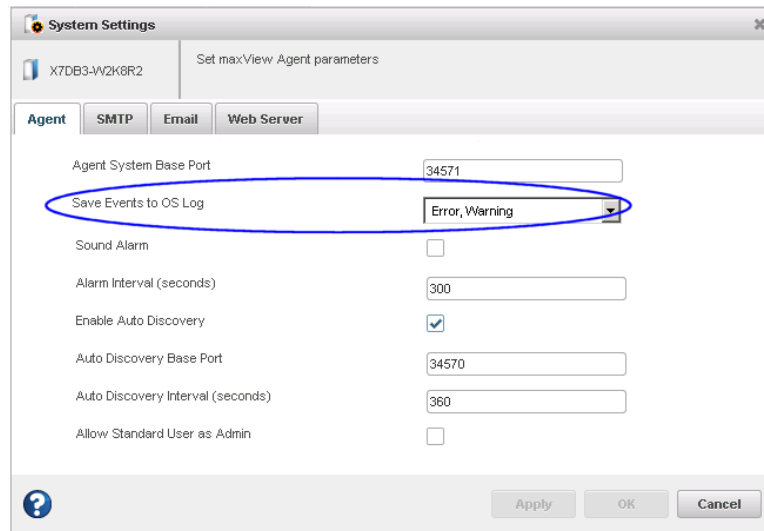
To change or disable operating system event logging on a system:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a system.
2. On the ribbon, in the System group, click **System Settings**.



The Agent Settings window opens.

3. In the Save Events to OS Log drop-down list, select the type of events that you want to log, then click **OK**.



4. Restart maxView Storage Manager to apply the new setting.

11 Managing Your Storage Space

This section describes the advanced features in maxView Storage Manager that help you manage your storage space. You can:

- Deploy servers with a *server template file*
- Manage remote systems and auto-discovery tasks with the Remote System wizard
- Clear a controller configuration
- Use a custom base port for the maxView Storage Manager Agent
- Change the Web Server port
- Grant Standard users Admin Privilege

11.1 Deploying Servers

maxView Storage Manager helps you deploy servers in your storage space without configuring each server manually. You can select an optimally configured server in your storage space, save its configuration to a *server template file*, then duplicate the configuration on servers throughout your network.

The basic procedure works like this:

1. Choose the system you want to use as the model for other servers in your storage space.
2. Save the configuration to a server template file.
3. Log in to each remote system in your storage space and restore the configuration from the server template file.

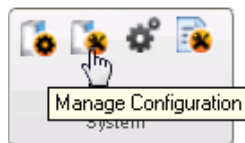
The following sections provide details on each of these steps.

11.1.1 Creating a Server Template File

This procedure saves the configuration of a system that you want to use as a model for other servers in your storage space. It creates a server template file in XML format, which defines the controller type(s), operational settings, physical drive size, logical drive size, RAID level, and more. The default name of the server template file is `ControllerConf.xml`.

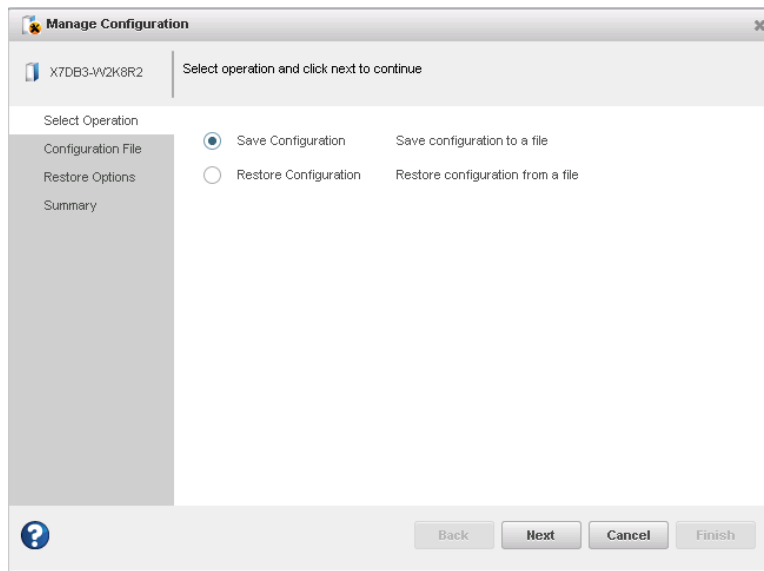
To create a server template file:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a system.
2. On the ribbon, in the System group, click **Manage Configuration**.



The Manage Configuration wizard opens.

3. Select **Save Configuration**, then click **Next**.



4. Review the Summary information, then click **Finish**.
5. When the File Download window opens, click **Save File**, then click **OK**.

Note: The procedure for downloading and saving the template file may vary, depending on the Web browser.
6. Continue with [Duplicating the Server Template](#) to deploy the same configuration on multiple systems in your storage space.

11.1.2 Duplicating the Server Template

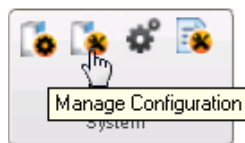
When you are ready to duplicate the server template on other systems in your storage space, you can restore the configuration from the server template file.

Keep in mind that:

- The server template file (default, `ControllerConf.xml`) is editable. For example, you may need to change the disk drive capacity or logical drive size to accommodate the differences on each machine.
- Drives from the same vendor with slightly different capacities (147 GB vs. 150 GB, for instance) are considered interchangeable. If the logical drive capacity changes as a result of the size difference, it is scaled accordingly. For example, if the new drives have 4% more capacity due to vendor or model changes, then all logical drives are increased in size by 4%.

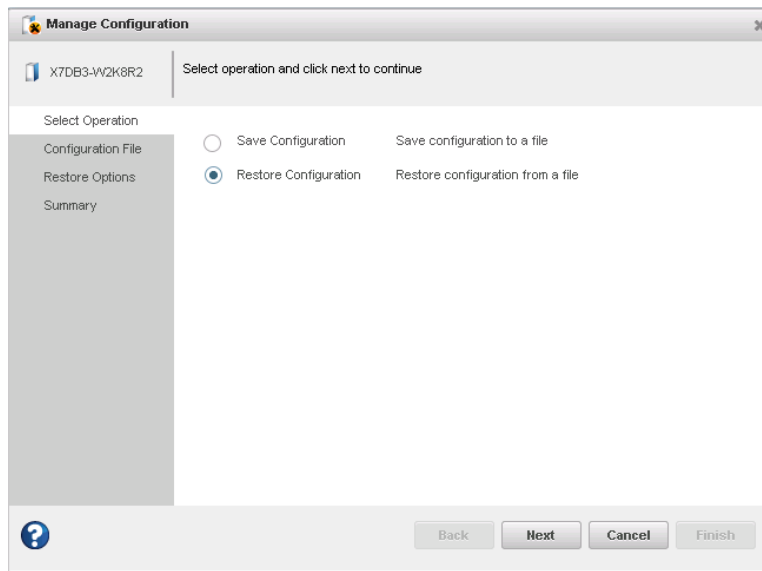
To duplicate the server template on another system:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a system.
2. On the ribbon, in the System group, click **Manage Configuration**.

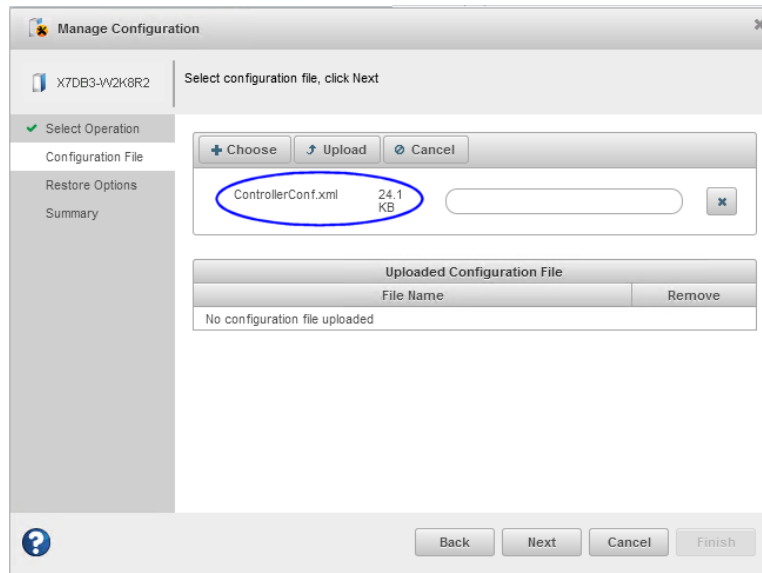


The Manage Configuration wizard opens.

3. Select **Restore Configuration**, then click **Next**.

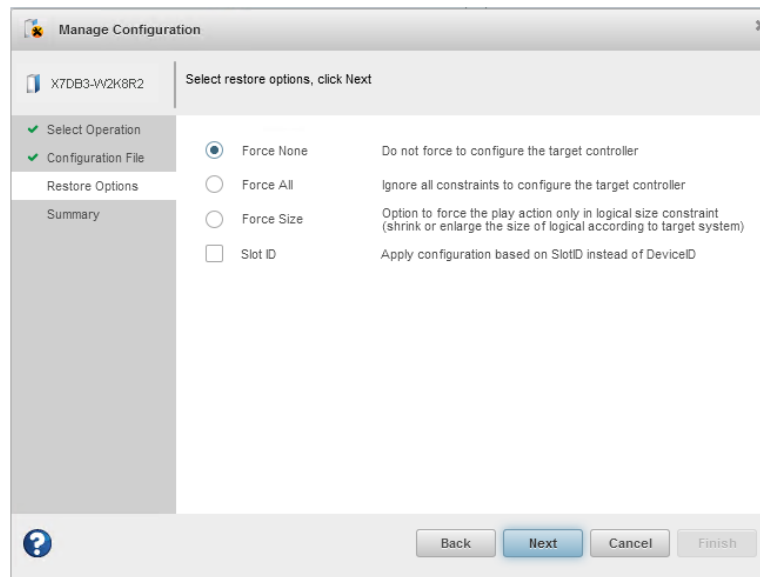


4. In the Configuration File panel, click **Choose**, navigate the file system to your server template file, then click **Open**. When the file name appears in the "selected file" area (circled in blue in figure below), click **Upload**, wait for the upload to complete, then click **Next**.



5. In the Restore Options panel, choose a Force option if a controller does not support all of the features of the template controller, or if the drive capacity on the new system does not match the configuration in the server template file. The default is Force None. You can choose to:

Options	Description
Force All	To force deployment of all features
Force Size	To force deployment of just the logical drives

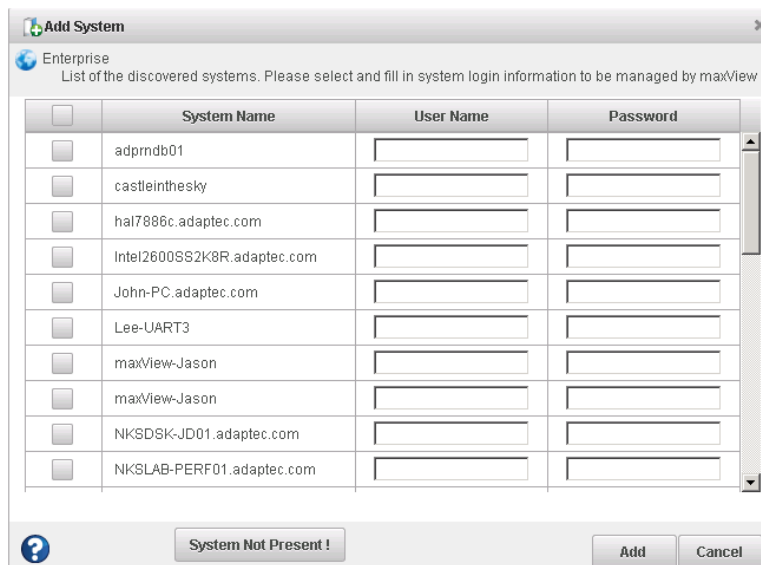


6. To apply the configuration based on SlotID rather than DeviceID, click the **Slot ID** check box.
7. Click **Next**, review the summary information, then click **Finish**.
 maxView Storage Manager duplicates the system configuration on the new controller.

11.2 Managing Remote Systems

maxView Storage Manager has a wizard to help you manage the remote systems in your storage space. The wizard simplifies the process of connecting to remote systems from the local system and adding them to the Enterprise View.

When you start maxView Storage Manager, an “auto-discovery” task runs in the background, continuously searching your network for systems running the maxView Storage Manager Agent. The wizard presents a list of discovered systems (see figure below). You can select systems to add to the Enterprise View when you start maxView Storage Manager; add systems manually if they are not discovered automatically; and remove systems that you no longer want to manage.



11.2.1 Adding Remote Systems with the Wizard

For basic instructions for adding remote systems with the wizard, see [Logging into Remote Systems from the Local System](#). Once you add a system in the wizard, it automatically appears in the Enterprise View each time you start maxView Storage Manager. You can work with a remote system's controllers, disk drives, and logical drives as if they were part of your local system.

Note: The wizard adds all selected systems to the Enterprise view even if login fails on some systems. For those systems, try running the wizard again with different login credentials.

11.2.2 Manually Adding a Remote System

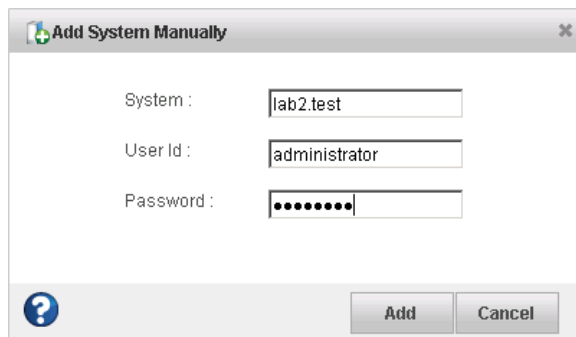
You can add a remote system manually if auto-discovery fails to find the system on your network.

To manually add a remote system:

1. On the ribbon, in the Home group, click **Add System**.



2. When the Add System window opens, click **System Not Present**.
The Add System Manually window opens.
3. Enter the system name and login credentials in the space provided, then click **Add**.


 A screenshot of a dialog box titled 'Add System Manually'. It contains three input fields: 'System :', 'User Id :', and 'Password :'. The 'System' field contains 'lab2.test', the 'User Id' field contains 'administrator', and the 'Password' field contains a series of dots. At the bottom, there is a question mark icon, an 'Add' button, and a 'Cancel' button.

The window closes and the system appears in the discovered systems list in the Add System window.

4. Select the system, then click **Add**.
maxView Storage Manager connects to the remote system and adds it to the Enterprise View.

11.2.3 Removing a Remote System

If you no longer want to manage a remote system, you can remove it from the Enterprise View.

Note: Removing a remote system from the Enterprise View does not take it off-line.

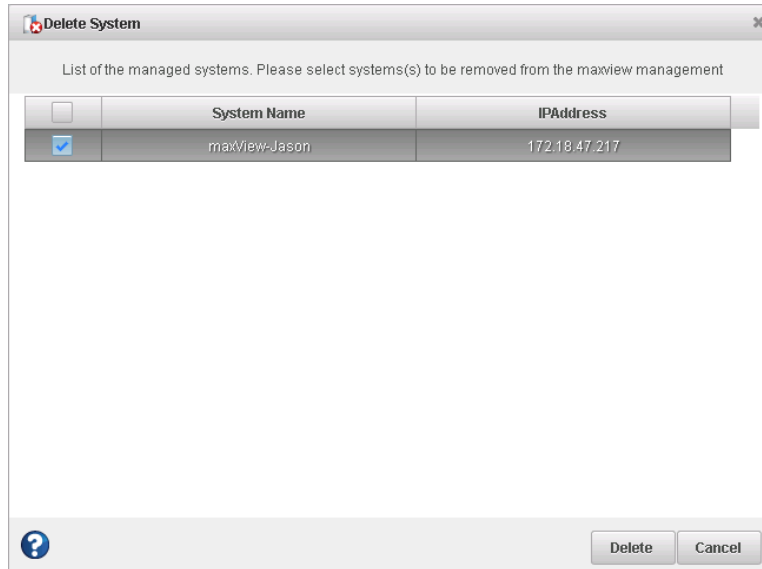
To remove a remote system:

1. On the ribbon, in the Home group, click **Delete System**.



The Delete System window opens.

2. Select the system(s) you want to remove. To select all systems in the list, click the checkbox at the top of the window.



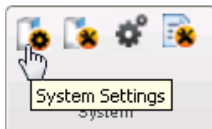
3. Click **Delete**.
maxView Storage Manager removes the remote system(s) from the Enterprise View.

11.2.4 Changing the Auto-Discovery Settings

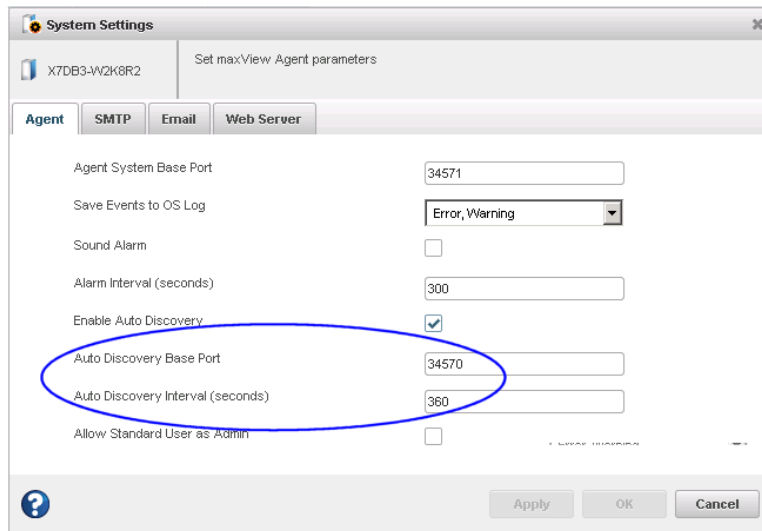
Auto-discovery, in maxView Storage Manager, is enabled by default. The auto-discovery task runs in the background each time maxView Storage Manager is started. You can disable auto-discovery if desired, and configure the auto-discovery settings described below.

To change the auto-discovery settings on a system:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a system.
2. On the ribbon, in the System group, click **System Settings**.



The maxView Storage Manager Agent Settings window opens for that system. The auto-discovery settings appear at the bottom.



3. To enable/disable auto-discovery, select **Enable Auto Discovery**. (This option toggles between enabled and disabled.)
4. Update the auto-discovery settings, as needed:
 - In the Auto Discovery Base Port field, enter the port number for the auto-discovery task. You can use any available port for auto-discovery. The default port is 34570. If you change the port, you must restart the maxView Storage Manager Agent for the change to take effect.
 - In the Auto Discovery Interval field, enter the number of seconds between each auto-discovery check. This number determines how often maxView Storage Manager checks for changes in remote system resources. The default is 360 seconds.
5. Click **OK** to save the changes.

11.3 Clearing the Controller Configuration

You can clear the configuration of a controller to accommodate changes in your storage space. For example, you may want to clear a controller if you upgraded your hardware or if you plan to move the controller to another machine. Clearing the configuration destroys the controller meta-data, including array and logical device information, partition information, maxCache information, and so on. Once you clear the controller configuration, your online data is no longer accessible.

Caution: When you clear a controller configuration, you lose all data stored on that controller. Be sure you no longer need the data on the controller before proceeding.

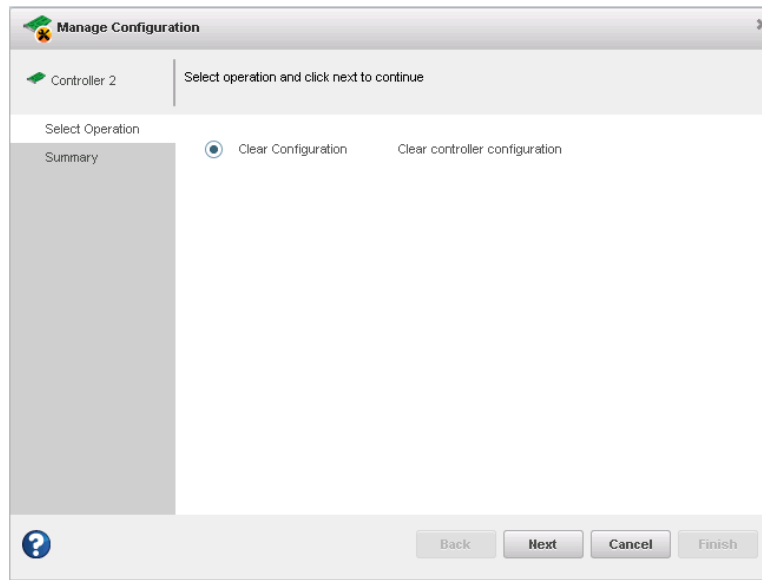
To clear the controller configuration:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a system, then select a controller on that system.
2. On the ribbon, in the Controller group, click **Manage Configuration**.



The Manage Configuration wizard opens.

3. Select **Clear Configuration**, then click **Next**.



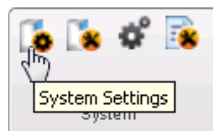
4. Review the Summary information, then click **Finish**.

11.4 Changing the Agent Base Port Setting

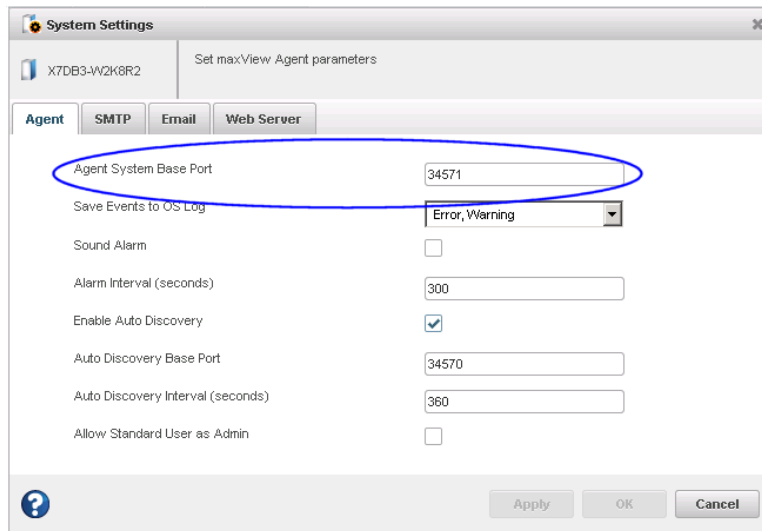
You can change the base port setting for the maxView Storage Manager Agent, if needed, to accommodate changes in your network or IT requirements. The Agent can use any open port for communication. The default port is 34571. If you change the port, you must restart the maxView Storage Manager Agent for the change to take effect.

To change the Agent base port setting:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a system.
2. On the ribbon, in the System group, click **System Settings**.



The Agent Settings window opens. In the figure below, the base port setting is circled in blue.



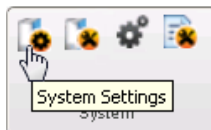
3. Enter the new base port, then click **Apply**.
4. Restart the Agent.

11.5 Changing the Web Server Port

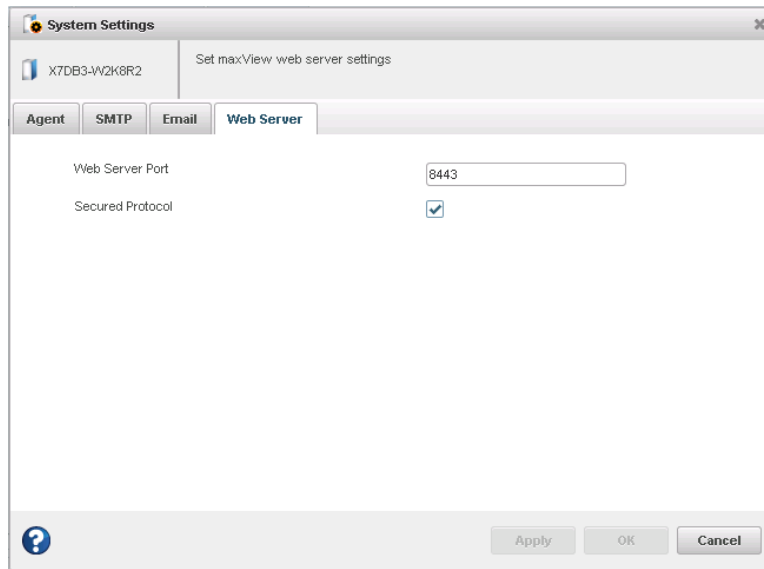
You can change the port used by the maxView Storage Manager Web Server, if needed, to accommodate changes in your network or IT requirements. The Web Server can use any open port for communication. The default port is 8443. If you change the port, you must restart maxView Storage Manager for the change to take effect.

To change the Web Server port:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a system.
2. On the ribbon, in the System group, click **System Settings**.



When the System Settings window opens, click the **Web Server** tab.



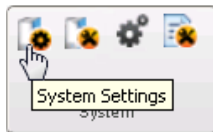
3. Enter the new Web Server port. Optionally, click **Secured Protocol** to enable/disable secure communication over https.
4. Click **Apply**.
5. Restart maxView Storage Manager.

11.6 Granting Standard Users Admin Privilege

Normally, Standard users have restricted access to your storage space, with limited ability to perform non-destructive operations in maxView Storage Manager (see [Working in maxView Storage Manager](#) on page 29). You can grant Standard users Admin Privilege to accommodate changes in your system policies or IT requirements.

To grant Admin privilege to Standard users:

1. In the Enterprise View, select a system.
2. On the ribbon, in the System group, click **System Settings**.



The Agent Settings window opens.

3. Click the **Allow Standard User as Admin** check box, then click **Apply**.
4. Restart the Agent.

12 Solving Problems

This section describes how to troubleshoot the components in your storage space.

12.1 General Troubleshooting Tips

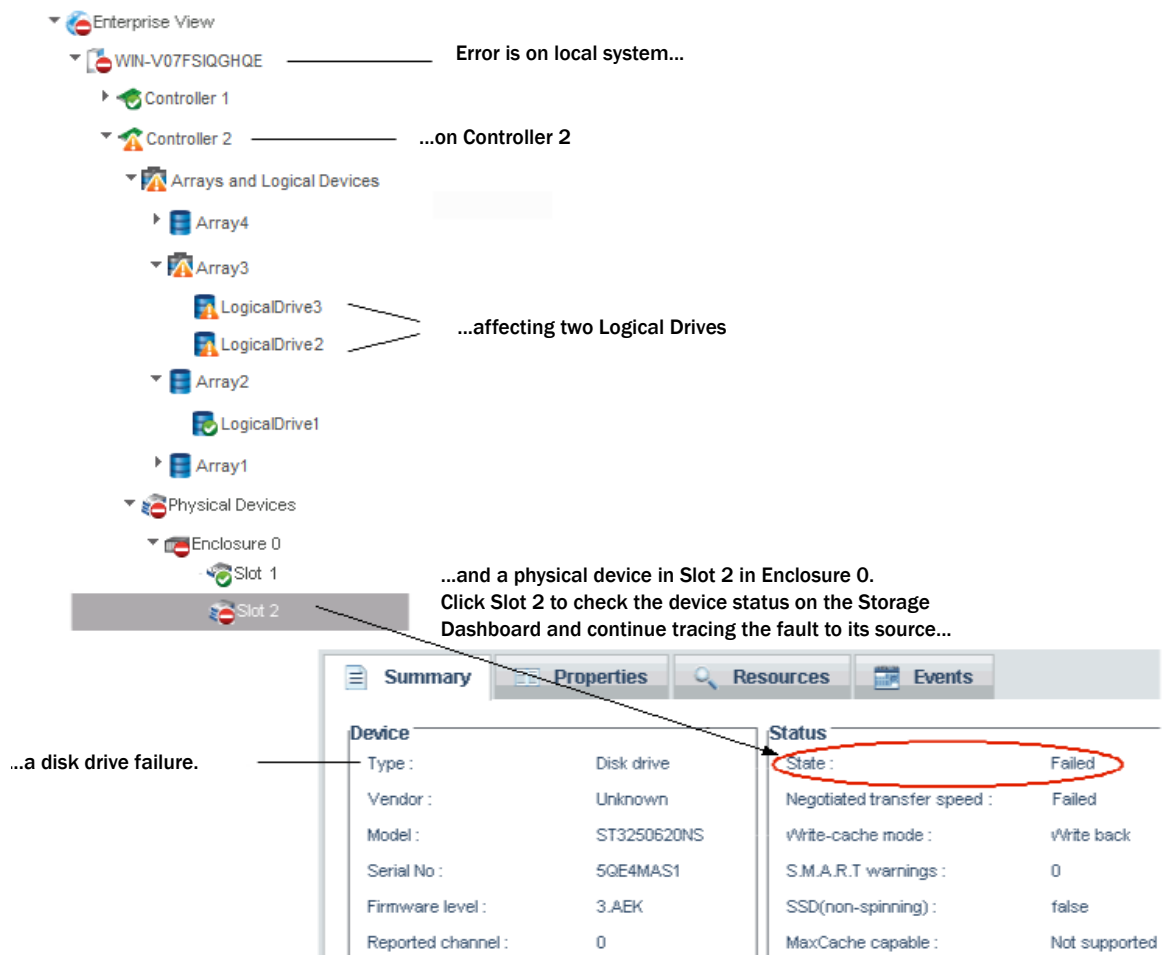
If you experience problems installing or using maxView Storage Manager, try these troubleshooting tips first:

- Ensure that all managed systems are powered on and that you are logged in to any remote systems that you want to manage. (See [Logging into Remote Systems from the Local System](#) on page 39 for more information.)
- Check all cable connections.
- Try uninstalling and reinstalling maxView Storage Manager.
- Check the Release Notes for compatibility issues and known problems.

12.2 Identifying a Failed or Failing Component

When you receive notice of a Warning- or Error-level event, use maxView Storage Manager's *rapid fault isolation* feature to quickly identify the source of the problem.

For instance, in this example, a disk drive has failed. To find the failed disk drive, expand the tree in the Enterprise View, look for the orange and red warning and error icons, then continue tracing the problem to its source.



The screenshot illustrates the 'Enterprise View' tree structure. An error message 'Error is on local system...' points to 'WIN-V07FSIQGHQE'. This points to 'Controller 2', which has a warning icon and the text '...on Controller 2'. 'Controller 2' points to 'Arrays and Logical Devices', which points to 'Array3'. 'Array3' points to 'LogicalDrive3' and 'LogicalDrive2', with the text '...affecting two Logical Drives'. 'LogicalDrive3' points to 'Array2', which points to 'LogicalDrive1'. 'LogicalDrive1' points to 'Array1'. 'Array1' points to 'Physical Devices', which points to 'Enclosure 0'. 'Enclosure 0' points to 'Slot 1' and 'Slot 2'. 'Slot 2' has a red error icon and is highlighted with a red box. An arrow points from 'Slot 2' to the 'Properties' tab of the device details window.

...a disk drive failure.

Device		Status	
Type :	Disk drive	State :	Failed
Vendor :	Unknown	Negotiated transfer speed :	Failed
Model :	ST3250620NS	Write-cache mode :	Write back
Serial No :	5QE4MAS1	S.M.A.R.T warnings :	0
Firmware level :	3.AEK	SSD(non-spinning) :	false
Reported channel :	0	MaxCache capable :	Not supported

...and a physical device in Slot 2 in Enclosure 0.
Click Slot 2 to check the device status on the Storage Dashboard and continue tracing the fault to its source...

12.3 Recovering from a Disk Drive Failure

This section describes how to recover when a disk drive or SSD fails:

- If the logical drive is protected by a hot spare, see [Failed Disk Drive Protected by a Hot Spare](#) on page 124.
- If the logical drive is *not* protected by a hot spare, see [Failed Disk Drive Not Protected by a Hot Spare](#).
- If there is a disk drive failure in more than one logical drive simultaneously, see [Failure in Multiple Logical Drives Simultaneously](#) on page 124.
- If it is a RAID 0 logical drive, see [Disk Drive Failure in a RAID 0 Logical Drive](#) on page 125.
- If multiple disk drives fail within the same logical drive, see [Forcing a Logical Drive with Multiple Drive Failures Back Online](#) on page 125.

12.3.1 Failed Disk Drive Protected by a Hot Spare

If a disk drive in a logical drive fails and that logical drive is protected by a hot spare, the hot spare is automatically incorporated into the logical drive and takes over for the failed drive.

For example, if a disk drive fails in a RAID 5 logical drive, the logical drive is automatically *rebuilt*, with its data reconstructed using the hot spare in place of the failed drive. You can access the logical drive while it's rebuilding.

To recover from the failure:

1. Remove and replace the failed disk drive, following the manufacturer's instructions.
2. If the logical drive is protected with a *dedicated* hot spare, data is moved back to its original location once the controller detects that the failed drive has been replaced. Once the data is copied back, the hot spare becomes available to protect other logical drives. No further action is necessary.

If the logical drive is protected with an *auto-replace* hot spare, the spare becomes a permanent part of the array. You must designate a new hot spare to protect the logical drive(s) on that array.

See [Protecting Your Data](#) on page 55 for more information about managing spares.

12.3.2 Failed Disk Drive *Not* Protected by a Hot Spare

If a disk drive in a logical drive fails when the logical drive is not protected by a hot spare, remove and replace the failed disk drive. The controller detects the new disk drive and begins to rebuild it. You can access the logical drive while it's rebuilding.

For example, when one of the disk drives fails in a RAID 1 logical drive, the logical drive is *not* automatically rebuilt. The failed disk drive must be removed and replaced before the logical drive can be rebuilt.

If the controller fails to rebuild the logical drive, check that the cables, disk drives, and controllers are properly installed and connected. Then, if necessary, follow the instructions in [Rebuilding Logical Drives](#).

12.3.3 Failure in Multiple Logical Drives Simultaneously

If a disk drive fails in more than one logical drive at the same time (one failure per logical drive), and the logical drives have hot spares protecting them, the controller rebuilds the logical drives 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 logical drive that includes the disk drive that failed first is rebuilt first, assuming an appropriate hot spare is available—see the previous bullet.)

Note: If the number of disk drive failures exceeds the number of hot spares, see [Failed Disk Drive Not Protected by a Hot Spare](#).

12.3.4 Disk Drive Failure in a RAID 0 Logical Drive

Because RAID 0 volumes do not include redundancy, if a disk drive fails in a RAID 0 logical drive, the data cannot be recovered.

Correct the cause of the failure or replace the failed disk drives. Then, restore your data from backup, if available.

12.3.5 Forcing a Logical Drive with Multiple Drive Failures Back Online

If multiple disk drives fail in the same logical drive, you may be able to recover the data by forcing the logical drive back online. For instance, if two drives fail in a RAID 5, forcing it online may allow you to access the data, depending on which disk drives failed.

Caution: This procedure is not guaranteed to successfully recover your logical drive. The surest way to recover your data is to restore the failed logical drive from backup.

To force a logical drive online:

1. In the Enterprise view, select the failed logical drive (see [Identifying a Failed or Failing Component](#) on page 123).
2. On the ribbon, in the Logical Device group, click **Force Online**.



3. Click **Force**, then click **OK**.

12.4 Rebuilding Logical Drives

A *hot-swap rebuild* occurs when a controller detects that a failed disk drive in a logical drive has been removed and then reinserted.

Note: You can use the Heal Array operation as an alternative to a hot-swap rebuild if you have a sufficient number of Ready physical drives of the same type in your storage space. See [Healing an Array](#) on page 75.

To start a hot-swap rebuild:

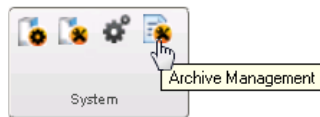
1. Following manufacturer's instructions, gently pull the failed disk drive from the server without fully removing it, then wait for it to spin down fully before continuing.
2. If there is nothing wrong with the disk drive, reinstall it, following manufacturer's instructions.
If necessary, replace the failed disk drive with a new disk drive of equal or larger size.
3. The controller detects the reinserted (or new) disk drive and begins to rebuild the logical drive.

12.5 Creating a Support Archive File

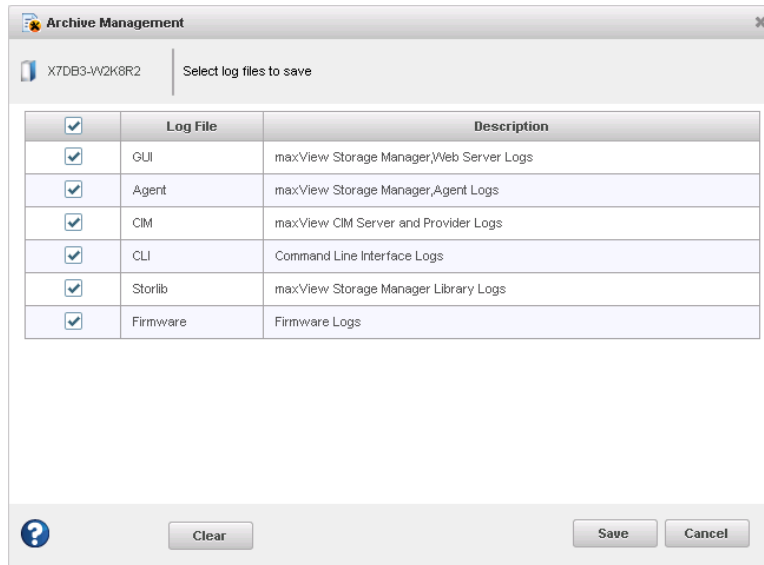
Your support representative might ask you to create a support archive file to help diagnose a problem with your system. Saved information includes device logs, drive logs, event logs, error logs, controller logs, history logs, and SMART statistics.

To create the support archive file:

1. In the Enterprise View, select the system on which the problem is occurring. (Look for the orange or red error icons in the Enterprise View.)
2. On the ribbon, in the System group, click **Archive Management**.



The Archive Management window opens.



3. Select the logs you want to save.
4. Click **Save**.
5. When the File Download window opens, click **OK**.
6. In the Archive Management window, click **Clear All Logs**, or **Cancel** to exit.

A Silent Installation on Windows and Linux

This appendix describes how to complete a silent installation of maxView Storage Manager on Windows and Linux systems. A silent installation uses command line parameters to complete an installation without messages or user interaction.

Note: Silent installation on Linux is supported on Red Hat, CentOS, and SLES only.

A.1 Completing a Silent Installation

This section describes the silent installation process for Windows and Linux.

A.1.1 Windows Silent Installation

To complete a silent installation on Windows:

1. Open a command prompt window, then change to the directory where you downloaded the Windows setup program (see [Downloading the Installer Package](#) for details).
2. Run the silent installation from the command line:

Options	Description
Windows 64-bit	setup_asm_x64.exe /s /v"/qn <properties>"

where <properties> is one or more of the options listed in [Switches, Properties, and Values](#) on page 128.

Separate properties with spaces and enclose all properties after /v in quotes, with NO leading space. Separate feature names for the ADDLOCAL property with commas.

A.1.1.1 Switches, Properties, and Values

This section describes the command line options for Windows silent installation. These options are not supported on Linux.

Switch or Property	Description
/s (required)	Suppress dialog boxes.
/v (required)	Pass command line parameters to the setup program.
/qn	Suppress progress bar during installation.
/qb	Show progress bar during installation.
/lv* <path> (optional)	Generate verbose installation log at <path>. Example: /lv* c:\pmc.log
INSTALLDIR (optional)	Specifies the installation path. If specified, the installation path must be enclosed in escaped quotation marks. Example: INSTALLDIR="C:\Program Files\Adaptec\maxView Storage Manager\ Note: The default installation path is "C:\Program Files\Adaptec\maxView Storage Manager".
ADDLOCAL (optional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALL (default)—Installs the maxView Storage Manager Console (GUI and Agent), and ARCCONF (CLI). If you specify ALL, do not specify any of the following values. ARCCONF—Installs the Command Line Interface tool (ARCCONF) Agent—Installs the maxView Storage Manager Agent Console—Installs the maxView Storage Manager GUI Note: Use commas to separate multiple values.

A.1.2 Linux Silent Installation

To complete a silent installation on Red Hat Linux, CentOS, or SLES:

1. Open a shell window, then change to the directory where you downloaded the Linux installer package (see [Downloading the Installer Package](#) for details).
2. Run the silent installation from the command line using one of these commands (x.xx-xxxxx=version-build number):

Options	Description
Linux 64-bit	./StorMan-X.XX-XXXXX.x86_64.bin --silent

Note: Linux systems also support silent upgrade and silent removal. See [Example Command Line Installations](#) on page 129.

A.2 Example Command Line Installations

This section shows typical command line installations for Windows and Linux. In the Linux examples, <x.xx>-<xxxx>=version-build number.

- Normal Windows Installation:

```
setup_asm_x64.exe /s /v"/qb /lv* c:\pmc.log"
```

- Install to Specific Location on Windows:

```
setup_asm_x64.exe /s /v"/qb INSTALLDIR="C:\Program Files\Adaptec\maxView Storage Manager\""
```

- Install Specific Feature on Windows:

```
setup_asm_x64.exe /s /v"/qb ADDLOCAL=ARCCONF /lv* c:\pmc.log"
```

- Normal Linux Installation:

```
./StorMan-<x.xx>-<xxxx>.x86_64.bin --silent
```

- Linux Software Upgrade:

```
./StorMan-<x.xx>-<xxxx>.x86_64.bin --upgrade
```

- Linux uninstallation (removal):

```
./StorMan-<x.xx>-<xxxx>.x86_64.bin --remove
```

Alternative: `rpm -e StorMan`

B Using the maxView Plugin for VMware vSphere Web Client

The maxView plugin for VMware vSphere Web Client is a monitoring tool that lets you explore your storage resources directly from the vSphere Web client, without using maxView Storage Manager as a separate Web GUI. It replicates most of the information on the maxView Storage Manager Dashboard (see [The Storage Dashboard](#) on page 33) for the controllers, logical devices, physical devices, enclosures, and systems (hosts) in your storage space. It offers a vSphere "look and feel" and native navigation.

Note: The maxView plugin is a monitoring tool only. To modify your storage space, such as creating or deleting a logical drive or designating a hot spare, you must use the maxView Storage Manager GUI or CLI (ARCCONF).

B.1 Installing the maxView Plugin for vSphere Web Client

Follow the instructions in this section to install the maxView plugin for vSphere Web Client on a Windows x64 system.

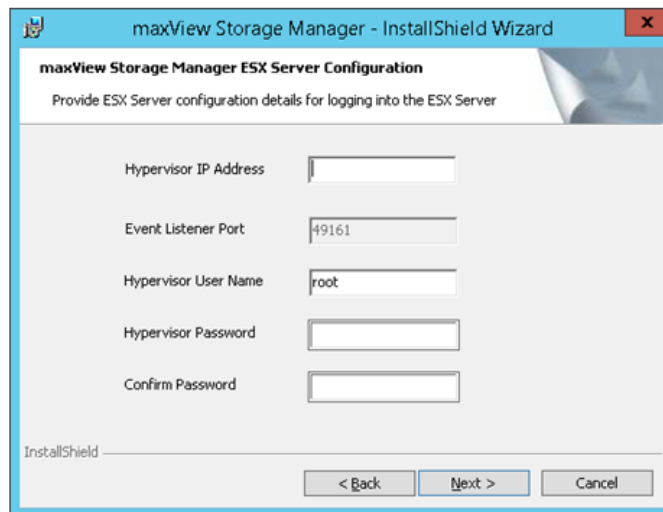
Note: Before you begin, ensure that VMware vSphere Web Client is already installed on the Windows host. You need administrator privileges to install the maxView plugin.

1. Download the setup program for the maxView vSphere plugin from the Web site (see [Downloading the Installer Package](#)).
2. Double-click the setup program:

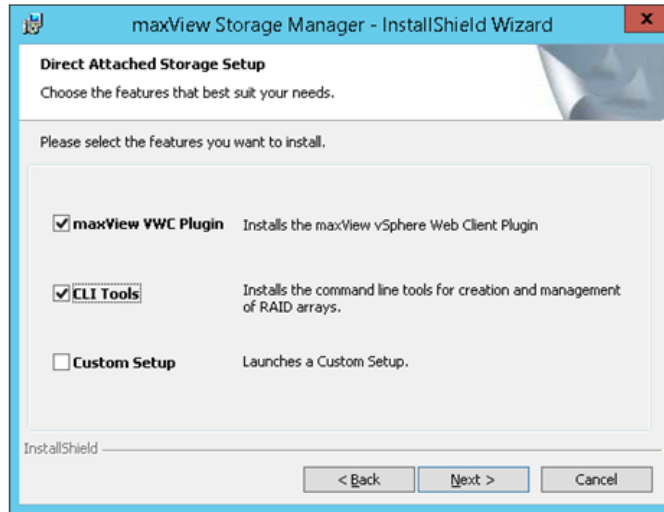
Options	Description
VMware ESXi 5.5 client	setup_maxView_VWC_Plugin_x64.exe
VMware ESXi 6.0 client	setup_maxView_VWC6_Plugin_x64.exe

The Installation wizard opens.

3. Click **Next** to begin the installation, accept the terms in the license agreement, then click **Next**.
4. Enter the following configuration settings for your VMware ESXi server, then click **Next**:
 - a) Hypervisor IP address
 - b) Hypervisor user name
 - c) Hypervisor password



- In the Features screen, ensure that **maxView VWC Plugin** is selected. Optionally, select **CLI Tools**. Then click **Next**.

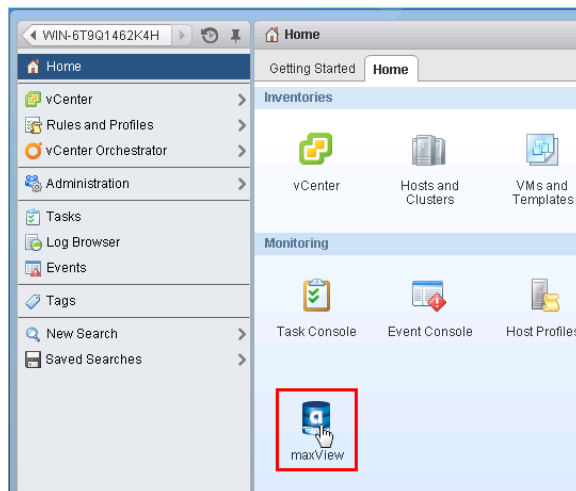


- Click **Install** to begin the installation.

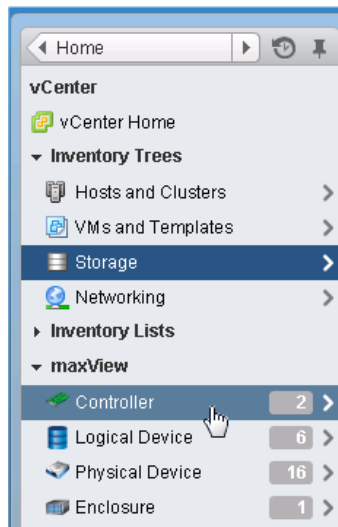
When the installation is complete, you receive a confirmation message that the plugin is installed.

B.2 Starting the maxView Plugin for vSphere Web Client

- Launch the VMware vSphere Web Client: double-click the vSphere desktop icon, then enter your login credentials.
- In the Monitoring section on the vSphere Home screen (on the right), click the **maxView** icon; the Controller information screen opens.



- Alternatively, in the Navigation pane (on the left), click **vCenter**, scroll down to the maxView tree, then select a resource category, such as Controller, Logical Device, Physical Device, or Enclosure, to open the information screen for that item.




B.3 Monitoring maxView Resources in vSphere Web Client

For each maxView resource in your storage space—controller, logical device, physical device, and so on—you can view summary information about the resource (or "object") and view its related resources, such as the physical devices in a logical drive, the logical drives on a controller, or the controllers on a host.

For example, the figure below shows the summary information screen for a logical drive, with expandable information fields containing general information about the logical drive, its settings, and resources. (Each expandable field has an arrow next to it.)

con2-log-1 Actions ▾

Getting Started **Summary** Related Objects



con2-log-1

ID: 0


RAID level: 1

Status: Optimal

Date created: 04/07/2014

Interface type: Serial Attached SCSI

Data space: 50%



Parity space: 50%

▼ Logical Device Information

Data space	930.99 GB
Parity space	931 GB
Stripe size	Not Applicable
Partitioned	No
Bootable	Yes
Block size	512
Protected by hot spare	No
Failed stripes	No

▼ Settings

Power management	Disabled
▶ Controller cache	On
▶ maxCache	Not Supported

▼ Resources


Name	Status
Slot 1	Optimal
Slot 0	Optimal

Click on the **Related Objects** tab (next to the Summary tab) to show the physical devices comprising the logical drive, the logical drive's controller, or a filtered list of events for that logical drive.

Button bar provides quick access to related object information

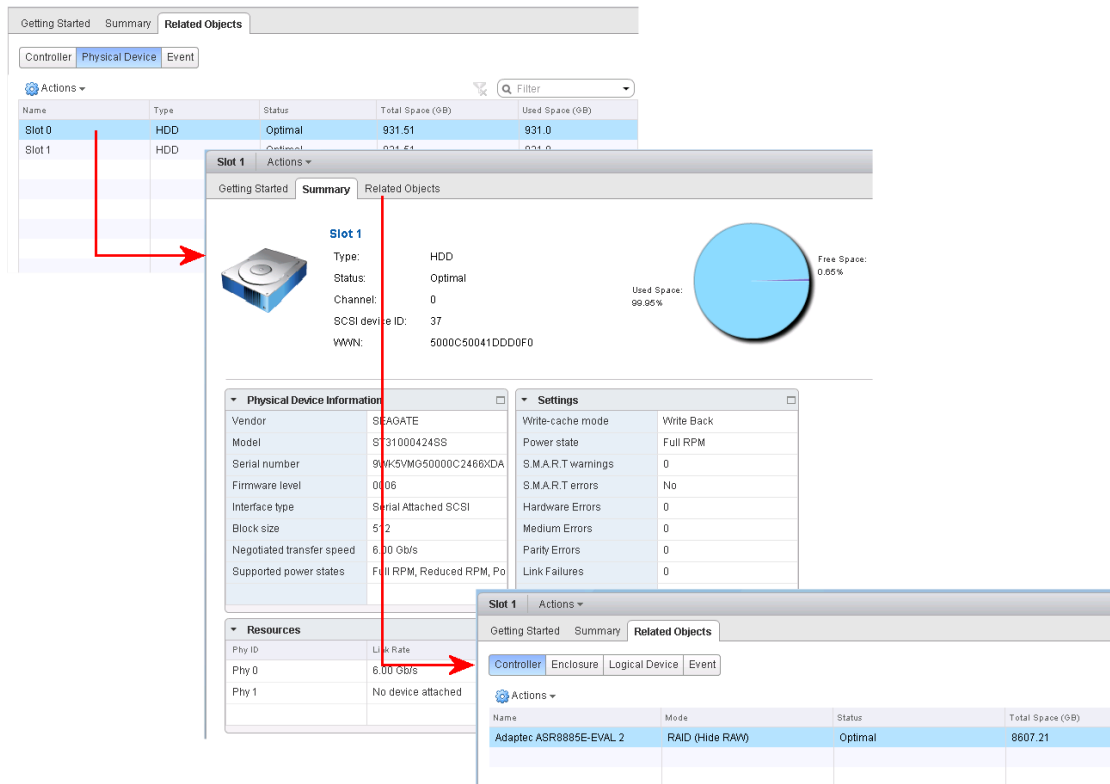
Getting Started Summary **Related Objects**

Controller Physical Device Event

⚙ Actions ▾  Filter

Name	Type	Status	Total Space (GB)	Used Space (GB)
Slot 0	HDD	Optimal	931.51	931.0
Slot 1	HDD	Optimal	931.51	931.0

To drill down further, click on any item in the related objects table, below the button bar. For example, click on a physical device in the table shown below to view summary information for that device, its related objects, and so on.



The screenshot displays the maxView interface for a storage controller. The main view shows the 'Slot 1' summary, including a pie chart for disk usage (99.95% used, 0.05% free) and a table of physical device information. The 'Related Objects' section shows a table of logical devices, with 'Adaptec ASR8885E-EVAL 2' selected. A red arrow points from the 'Slot 1' row in the 'Physical Device' table to the 'Slot 1' summary view. Another red arrow points from the 'Link Rate' field in the 'Resources' section to the 'Controller' tab in the 'Related Objects' section.

Name	Type	Status	Total Space (GB)	Used Space (GB)
Slot 0	HDD	Optimal	931.51	931.0
Slot 1	HDD	Optimal	931.51	931.0

Slot 1 Summary:

- Type: HDD
- Status: Optimal
- Channel: 0
- SCSI device ID: 37
- WWN: 5000C50041DDD0F0

Physical Device Information:

Vendor	SEAGATE
Model	S31000424SS
Serial number	944K5VMG50000C246XDA
Firmware level	0406
Interface type	Serial Attached SCSI
Block size	512
Negotiated transfer speed	6.00 Gb/s
Supported power states	Full RPM, Reduced RPM, Po

Settings:

Write-cache mode	Write Back
Power state	Full RPM
S.M.A.R.T warnings	0
S.M.A.R.T errors	No
Hardware Errors	0
Medium Errors	0
Parity Errors	0
Link Failures	0

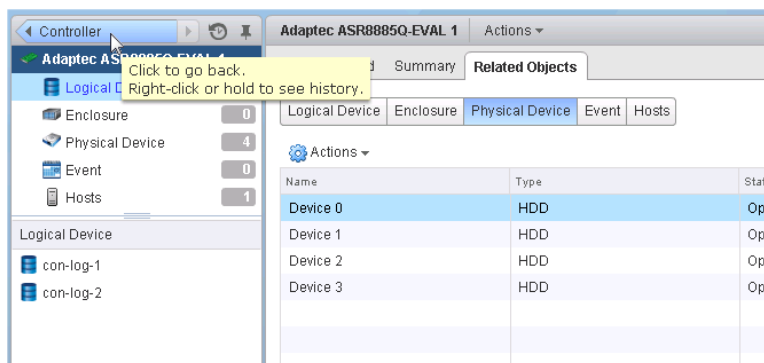
Resources:

Phy ID	Link Rate
Phy 0	6.00 Gb/s
Phy 1	No device attached

Related Objects:

Name	Mode	Status	Total Space (GB)
Adaptec ASR8885E-EVAL 2	RAID (Hide RAW)	Optimal	8607.21

When you're ready to monitor a different resource, click the resource category in the Navigation pane (on the left). Or click on the History window one or more times (in the upper-left corner of the vSphere client) to return to the vCenter top-level screen; then select a resource in the maxView tree.



The screenshot displays the maxView interface for a storage controller. The main view shows the 'Adaptec ASR8885Q-EVAL 1' summary, including a table of logical devices. The 'Related Objects' section shows a table of physical devices, with 'Device 0' selected. A yellow tooltip points to the 'Controller' tab in the 'Related Objects' section.

Navigation Pane:

- Controller
- Logical Device
- Enclosure
- Physical Device
- Event
- Hosts

Adaptec ASR8885Q-EVAL 1 Summary:

Name	Type	Status
Device 0	HDD	Optimal
Device 1	HDD	Optimal
Device 2	HDD	Optimal
Device 3	HDD	Optimal

Related Objects:

Name	Mode	Status	Total Space (GB)
Adaptec ASR8885Q-EVAL 1	RAID (Hide RAW)	Optimal	8607.21

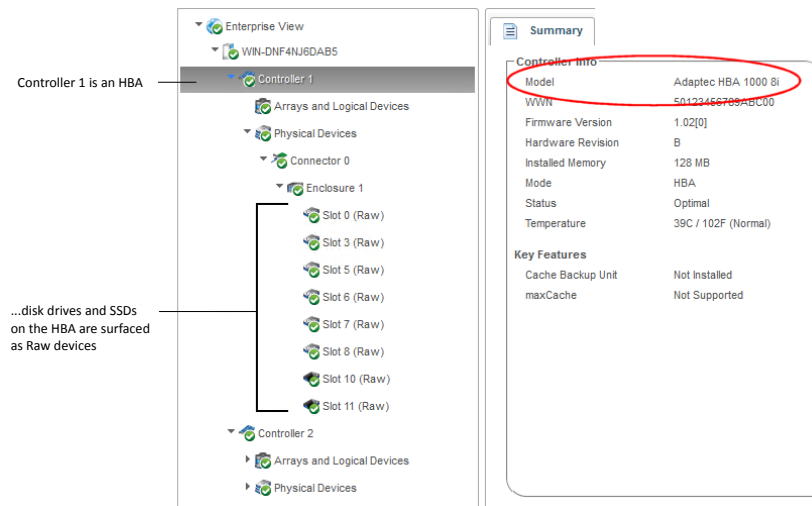
Once you return to the top-level screen or choose a resource in the Navigation pane, the procedure for viewing the resource summary and drilling down for more detail is identical for all maxView resources in your storage space.

For more information about the types of information provided on the summary screen and related objects screens for each maxView resource, see [Viewing Component Status in the Storage Dashboard](#).

C Using maxView Storage Manager with HBAs and Non-RAID Mode Controllers

maxView Storage Manager allows you to manage storage resources on Microsemi Adaptec Host Bus Adapters (HBAs) and RAID controllers operating in HBA mode (see [Changing the Connector Operating Mode](#) on page 91). In the Enterprise View, maxView Storage Manager displays HBAs and non-RAID mode controllers in the controller list. Drives on the HBA are surfaced to the OS as Raw devices; that is, storage devices without Microsemi Adaptec RAID meta-data.

Note: maxView Storage Manager identifies the drive as a Raw device even if it has an OS partition.



With HBAs and non-RAID mode controllers, maxView Storage Manager limits access to features that are not used to configure and maintain RAID volumes (see table below). For example, on the Ribbon, you can use the options in the Controller group to manage your controller, but not options in the Array group or Logical Device group (because HBAs don't support logical volumes); similarly, you can use options in the System group to upgrade the controller firmware, but not the Spare Management option in the Physical Devices group (because HBAs don't support spares); and so on.

Ribbon	Options for HBAs / Non-RAID Mode Controllers
System Group	Firmware Update
Controller Group	Rescan, Properties (non-RAID mode controllers only)
Array Group	None
Logical Device Group	None
Physical Devices Group	Force Offline, Uninitialize, Locate
maxCache Group	None

The Storage Dashboard provides detailed information about the HBAs and non-RAID mode controllers in your storage space (similar to its function for RAID controllers), including the enclosures, disk drives, and SSDs connected to them (for more information about the dashboard, see [Viewing Component Status in the Storage Dashboard](#)).

Tabs on the dashboard provide quick access to summary information, controller properties, resources, and the connector configuration. The Events tab shows filtered events for the device (see [Viewing Activity Status in the Event Log](#) on page 98).

The following table lists the categories and types of information provided on the Storage Dashboard for HBAs and connected devices.

Component	Categories	Examples
Controller	Summary Properties Resources Connectors	Model, WWN, key features, firmware version, controller mode, status, number and type of physical devices. Slot, driver version, bus type and speed, number of ports, settings (mostly disabled) Physical drive assignments by connector, including protocol, state, free and used space Connector name, number of devices, functional mode
Physical Devices (node)	Summary	Physical drive assignments by connector, including protocol, state, free and used space
Connector	Summary	Functional mode, number of devices
Enclosure	Summary	Enclosure type, vendor, model, ID, channel, firmware version, status Fan, power supply, and temperature status (see Monitoring Enclosure Status on page 102) Slot allocation and usage
Hard drives and SSDs	Summary Resources SMART	Drive type (hard drive, SSD), vendor, interface (SAS/SATA), and model Block size, total size, rotational speed Boot type Firmware version, WWN, transfer speed Free space, used space, reserved space SMART statistics (see Viewing SMART Statistics on page 102)

D Selecting the Best RAID Level

When you create logical drives in maxView Storage Manager, you can assign a RAID level to protect your data.

Each RAID level offers a unique combination of performance and redundancy. RAID levels also vary by the number of disk drives they support.

This section provides a comparison of all the RAID levels supported by maxView Storage Manager, and provides a basic overview of each to help you select the best level of protection for your storage system.

Note: Not all RAID levels are supported by all controllers. See the Release Notes for supported RAID levels on specific controller models.

D.1 Comparing RAID Levels

Use this table to select the RAID levels that are most appropriate for the logical drives on your storage space, based on the number of available disk drives and your requirements for performance and reliability.

RAID Level	Redundancy	Disk Drive Usage	Read Performance	Write Performance	Built-in Hot Spare	Minimum Disk Drives
RAID 0	No	100%	***	***	No	2
RAID 1	Yes	50%	**	**	No	2
RAID 1E	Yes	50%	**	**	No	3
RAID 10	Yes	50%	**	**	No	4
RAID 5	Yes	67 – 94%	***	*	No	3
RAID 50	Yes	67 – 94%	***	*	No	6
RAID 6	Yes	50 – 88%	**	*	No	4
RAID 60	Yes	50 – 88%	**	*	No	8

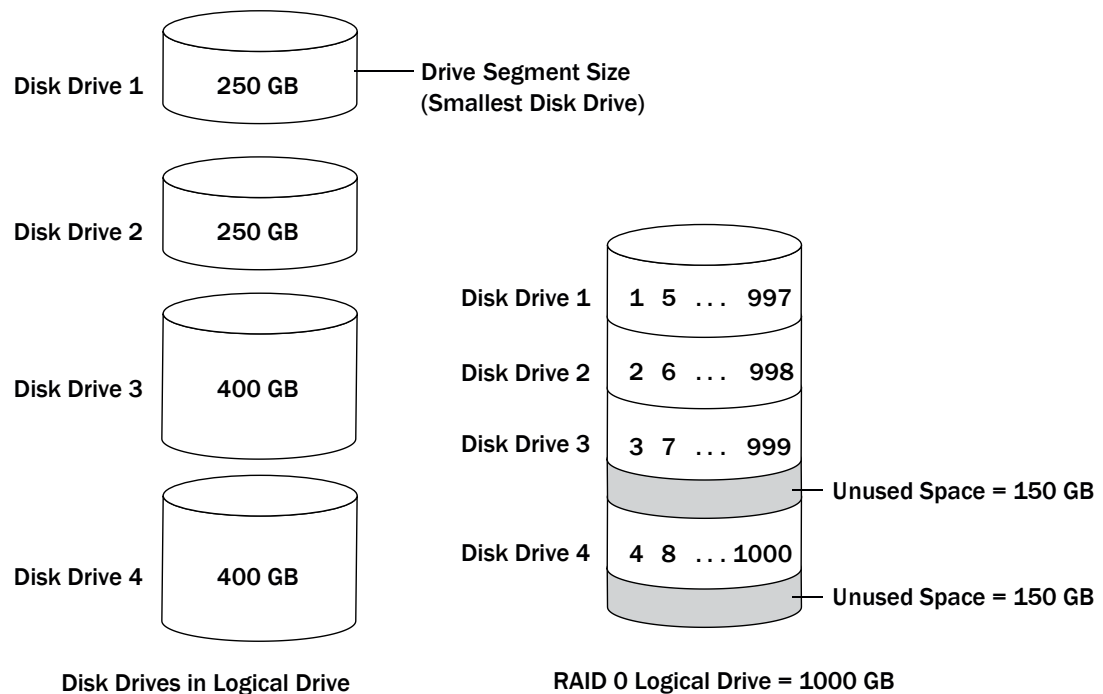
Disk drive usage, read performance, and write performance depend on the number of drives in the logical drive. In general, the more drives, the better the performance.

D.2 Non-redundant Logical Drives (RAID 0)

A logical drive with RAID 0 includes one or more disk drives and provides data *striping*, where data is distributed evenly across the disk drives in equal-sized sections. However, RAID 0 logical drives do not maintain redundant data, so they offer *no data protection*.

Compared to an equal-sized group of independent disks, a RAID 0 logical drive provides improved I/O performance.

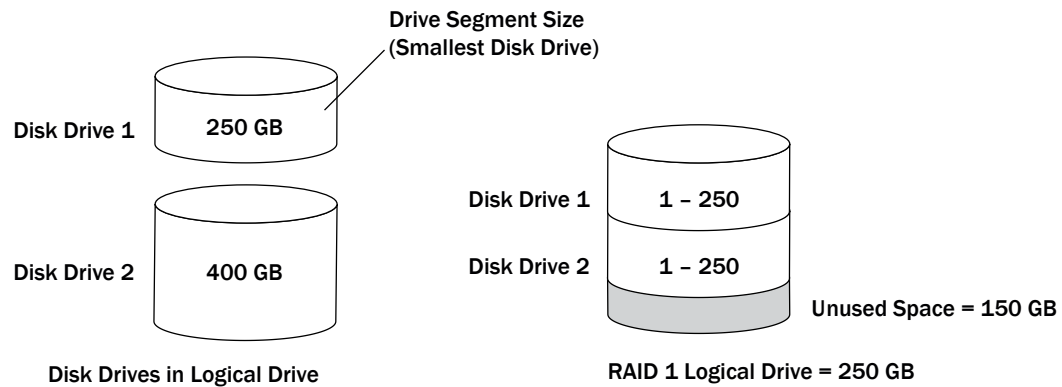
Drive segment size is limited to the size of the smallest disk drive in the logical drive. For instance, an array with two 250 GB disk drives and two 400 GB disk drives can create a RAID 0 drive segment of 250 GB, for a total of 1000 GB for the volume, as shown in this figure.



D.3 RAID 1 Logical Drives

A RAID 1 logical drive is built from two disk drives, where one disk drive is a *mirror* of the other (the same data is stored on each disk drive). Compared to independent disk drives, RAID 1 logical drives provide improved performance, with up to twice the read rate and an equal write rate of single disks. However, capacity is only 50 percent of independent disk drives.

If the RAID 1 logical drive is built from different-sized disk drives, the free space, drive segment size is the size of the smaller disk drive, as shown in this figure.



D.4 RAID 1 (ADM) Logical Drives

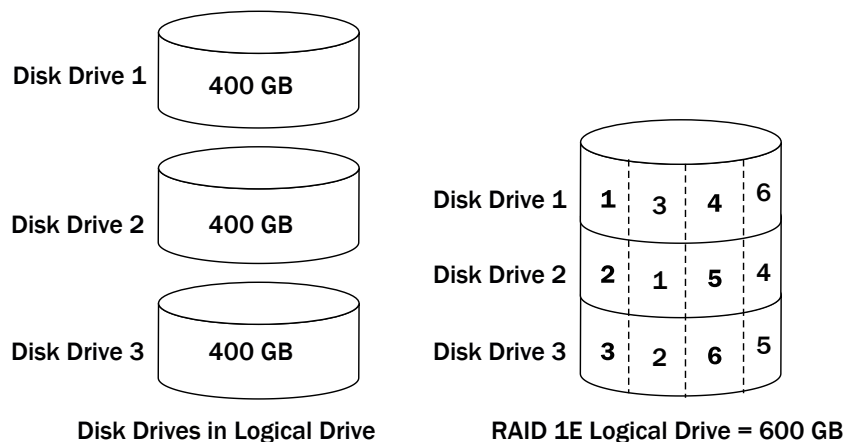
RAID 1 Advanced Data Mirroring, or ADM, is similar to RAID 1, but creates fault tolerance by maintaining redundant copies of data using three disk drives, rather than two. All three drives contain mirrored duplicated user data.

If a drive fails, the remaining drives provide backup copies of the files and normal system operations are not interrupted.

D.5 RAID 1 Enhanced Logical Drives

A RAID 1 Enhanced (RAID 1E) logical drive—also known as a *striped mirror*—is similar to a RAID 1 array except that data is both mirrored *and* striped, and more disk drives can be included. A RAID 1E logical drive can be built from three or more disk drives.

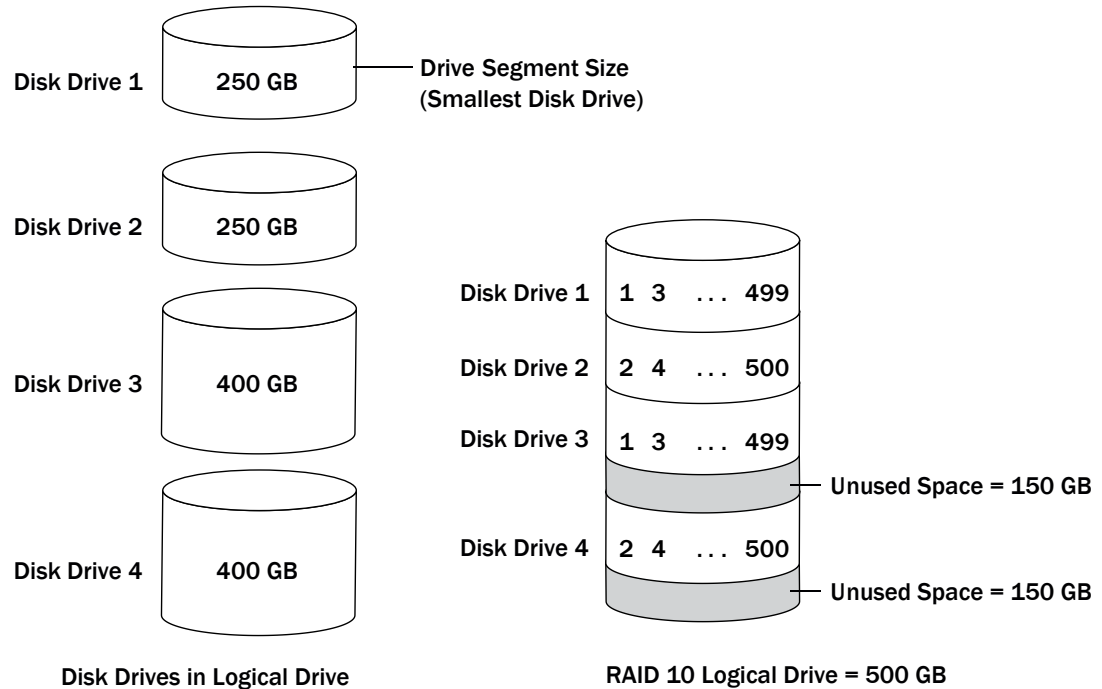
In this example, the large bold numbers represent the striped data, and the smaller, non-bold numbers represent the mirrored data stripes.



D.6 RAID 10 Logical Drives

A RAID 10 logical drive is built from two or more equal-sized RAID 1 logical drives. Data in a RAID 10 logical drive is both striped and mirrored. Mirroring provides data protection, and striping improves performance.

Drive segment size is limited to the size of the smallest disk drive in the logical drive. For instance, an array with two 250 GB disk drives and two 400 GB disk drives can create two mirrored drive segments of 250 GB, for a total of 500 GB for the logical drive, as shown in this figure.



D.7 RAID 10 (ADM) Logical Drives

RAID 10 Advanced Data Mirroring, or ADM, is similar to RAID 10, but creates fault tolerance by maintaining redundant copies of data using at least six disk drives. Data is striped across two or more sets of RAID 1 (ADM) drives for rapid access.

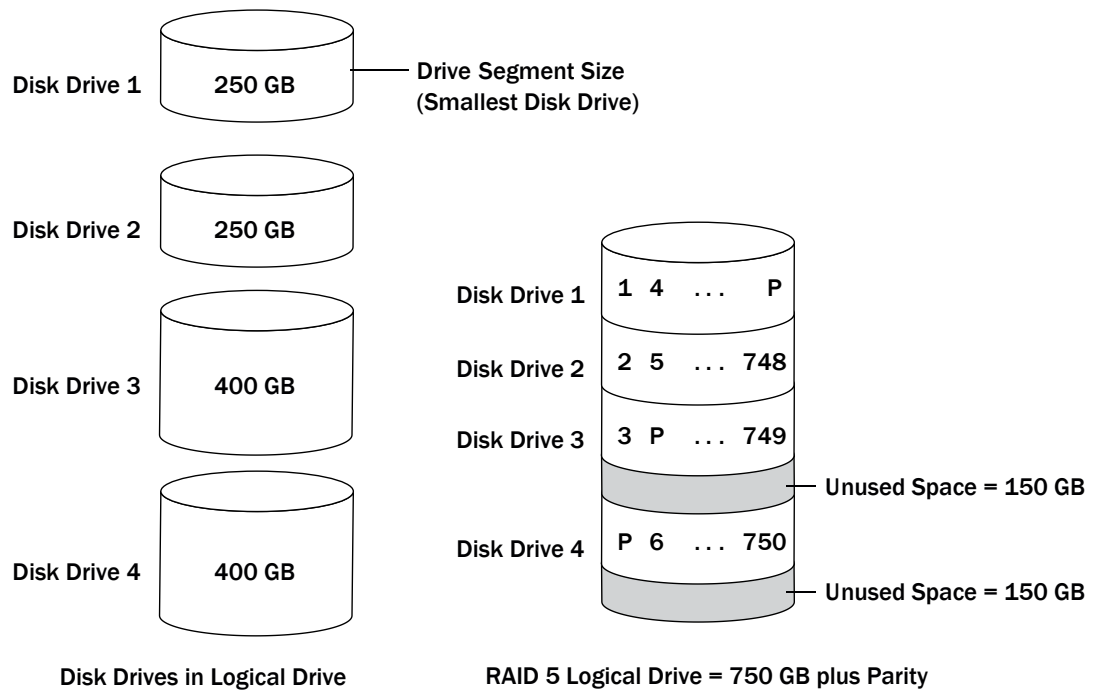
If a drive fails, the remaining drives provide backup copies of the files and normal system operations are not interrupted.

D.8 RAID 5 Logical Drives

A RAID 5 logical drive is built from a minimum of three disk drives, and uses data striping and *parity* data to provide redundancy. Parity data provides data protection, and striping improves performance.

Parity data is an error-correcting redundancy that's used to re-create data if a disk drive fails. In RAID 5 logical drives, parity data (represented by Ps in the next figure) is striped evenly across the disk drives with the stored data.

Drive segment size is limited to the size of the smallest disk drive in the logical drive. For instance, an array with two 250 GB disk drives and two 400 GB disk drives can contain 750 GB of stored data and 250 GB of parity data, as shown in this figure.



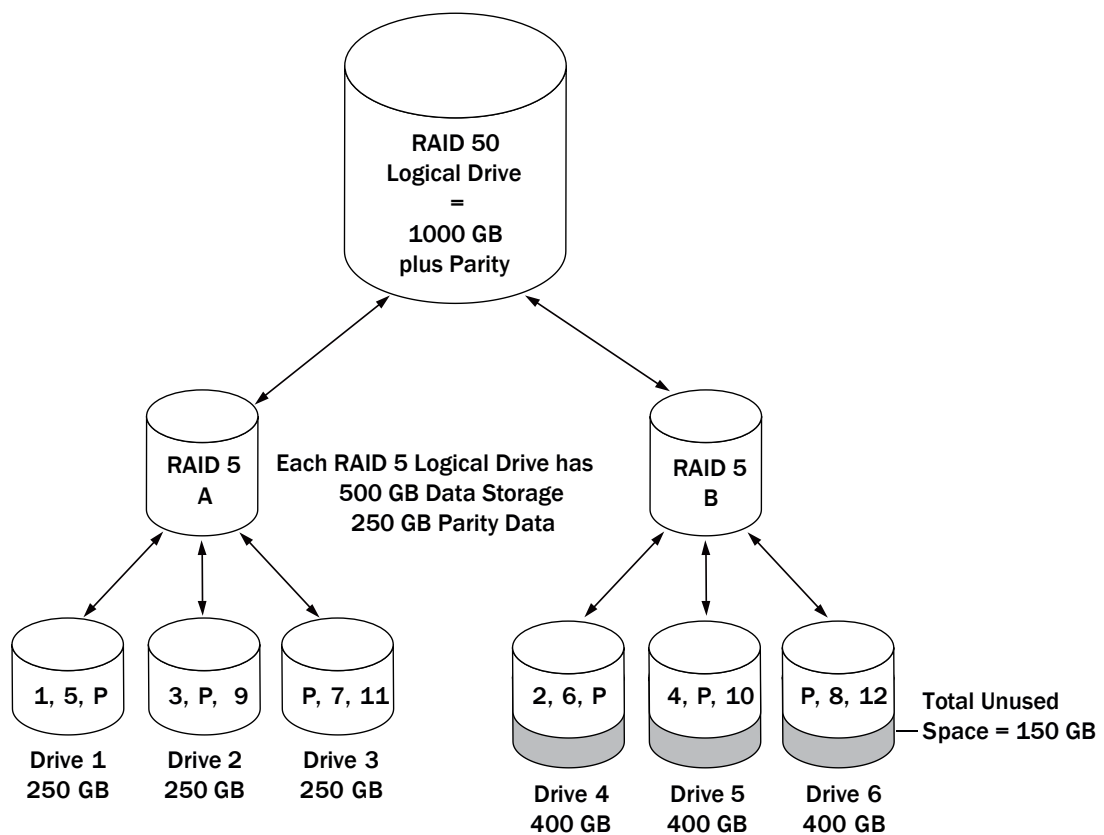
D.9 RAID 50 Logical Drive

A RAID 50 logical drive is built from six to forty-eight disk drives configured as two or more RAID 5 arrays, and stripes stored data and parity data across all disk drives in both RAID 5 logical drives. (For more information, see [RAID 5 Logical Drives](#).)

The parity data provides data protection, and striping improves performance. RAID 50 logical drives also provide high data transfer speeds.

Drive segment size is limited to the size of the smallest disk drive in the logical drive. For example, three 250 GB disk drives and three 400 GB disk drives comprise two equal-sized RAID 5 logical drives with 500 GB of stored data and 250 GB of parity data. The RAID 50 logical drive can therefore contain 1000 GB (2 x 500 GB) of stored data and 500 GB of parity data.

In this figure, P represents the distributed parity data.

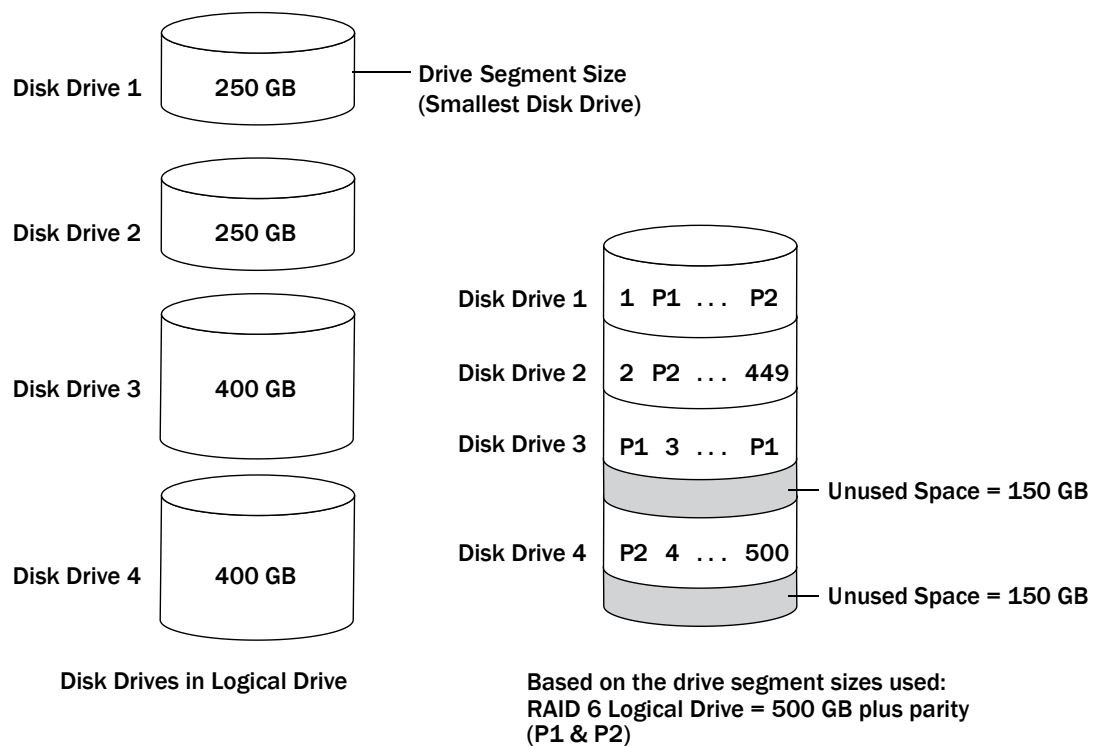


D.10 RAID 6 Logical Drives

A RAID 6 logical drive—also known as dual drive failure protection—is similar to a RAID 5 logical drive because it uses data striping and parity data to provide redundancy. However, RAID 6 logical drives include *two* independent sets of parity data instead of one. Both sets of parity data are striped separately across all disk drives in the logical drive.

RAID 6 logical drives provide extra protection for your data because they can recover from two simultaneous disk drive failures. However, the extra parity calculation slows performance (compared to RAID 5 logical drives).

RAID 6 logical drives must be built from at least four disk drives. Maximum stripe size depends on the number of disk drives in the logical drive.



D.11 RAID 60 Logical Drives

Similar to a RAID 50 logical drive (see [RAID 50 Logical Drives](#)), a RAID 60 logical drive—also known as dual drive failure protection—is built from eight disk drives configured as two or more RAID 6 logical drives, and stripes stored data and two sets of parity data across all disk drives in both RAID 6 logical drives.

Two sets of parity data provide enhanced data protection, and striping improves performance. RAID 60 logical drives also provide high data transfer speeds.

E Icons At-a-Glance

The following is a complete list of icons used in maxView Storage Manager. It contains the icons on the ribbon, in the Enterprise View, and on tabs and dialog boxes.

See [Overview of the Main Window](#) on page 30 for more information.

Ribbon Home Icons

Icon	Description
	Remote system add
	Remote system delete





Ribbon System Icons

Icon	Description
	System settings
	Manage configuration (save/restore)
	Firmware update
	Save archive file

Ribbon Controller Icons







Icon	Description
	Controller settings
	Manage configuration (clear)
	Controller rescan

Ribbon Array Icons






Icon	Description
	Array settings
	Array modify
	Array split/mirror
	Array locate

Icon	Description
	Array delete






Ribbon Logical Device Icons

Icon	Description
	Logical drive settings
	Logical drive create
	Logical drive expand/migrate
	Logical drive locate
	Logical drive delete
	Logical drive force online














Ribbon Physical Device Icons

Icon	Description
	Physical disk properties
	Assign/unassign physical disk as spare
	Force physical disk offline
	Physical disk secure erase
	Physical disk locate




Ribbon maxCache Icons

Icon	Description
	maxCache Device create
	maxCache Device set properties
	maxCache Device locate
	maxCache Device delete
	maxCache Device disable

Enterprise View Icons

Icon	Description
	Enterprise View
	Local or remote system
	Controller
	Enclosure
	Logical disk
	Logical disks
	Physical disk
	Hard disk drive
	Solid State drive
	SMR drive
	Physical disks
	Enclosure
	Connector or other physical device

Enterprise View Status Icons

Icon	Description
	Enterprise OK
	Enterprise error
	Enterprise no access
	Enterprise warning

Enterprise View System Icons

Icon	Description
	System OK

Icon	Description
	System error
	System missing
	System no access
	System warning





Enterprise View Connector Icons

Icon	Description
	Connector OK
	Connector failed
	Connector missing
	Connector warning






Enterprise View Controller Icons

Icon	Description
	Controller OK
	Controller failed
	Controller missing
	Controller warning





Enterprise View Enclosure Icons

Icon	Description
	Enclosure Management OK
	Enclosure Management failed
	Enclosure missing
	Enclosure Management warning

Enterprise View Physical Disk Icons

Icon	Description
	Physical disk OK
	Physical disks OK
	Physical disks failure
	Physical disks missing
	Physical disks warning

Enterprise View MaxCache Device Icons

Icon	Description
	maxCache Device error
	maxCache Device missing
	maxCache Device OK
	maxCache Device warning

Tab Icons

Icon	Description
	Summary
	Properties
	Resources
	Events
	Task

Dialog Box Icons

Icon	Description
	E-mail notification
	Chart

F Advanced Statistics Descriptions

The following table describes the advanced statistics properties by device type.

See [Viewing Advanced Statistics](#) on page 110 for more information.

Table 1 • Advanced Statistics Descriptions

Type	Property	Description	Units
Controller	Average Dirty Cache Lines	The average number of dirty cache lines that are waiting to be flushed. Dirty cache lines that are in the process of being flushed are not included in this count. Note that lines in the read-ahead cache may also be "dirty," so the number of dirty cache lines may exceed the number of write cache lines.	
Controller	Free Largest Transfer Buffer Sectors	The average number of consecutive transfer buffer sectors available in the controller's internal pool.	
Controller	Average Free Total Transfer Buffer Sectors	The average number of transfer buffer sectors available in the controller's internal pool.	
Controller	Average Free Logical Requests	The average number of logical request structures available in the controller's internal pool.	
Controller	Average Free Processor RAM in kB	The average amount of available processor RAM in kB available in the controller's internal pool.	
Controller	Average Locked Stripes	The average number of stripes that are locked. In this context, a stripe is a group of physical sectors across a RAID group that is busy performing a write operation (other operations to the same sectors are locked out during this process).	
Controller	Average Locked Stripes Waiting	The average number of requests that are stalled waiting to access stripes that are locked. A large value indicates random writes over a small area of a RAID 5 array.	
Controller	Average Write Cache Sectors	The average number of 512-byte blocks that there is room for in the write cache. Controller cache is currently organized in 16 kB "lines," so divide this value by 32 to determine the number of available write cache lines.	
Controller	Command List Count	Number of command lists submitted by the host.	
Controller	Command List Latency	Average command latency in hundredths of milliseconds.	Hundredths of milliseconds
Controller	Logical Request Count	Number of logical requests submitted by the host.	
Controller	Maximum DMA Transfer Queue Depth	The maximum number of DMA transfer (WCXC bus master) requests that have been queued up at any time since performance monitoring was started.	
Controller	Maximum Outstanding Command List	Maximum number of outstanding command lists.	
Controller	Percent Active	Percentage of time (in tenths of a percent) that at least one logical request is outstanding, including event-notification commands.	Tenths of a percent

Type	Property	Description	Units
Controller	Percent Busy	Percentage of time (in percent) that the controller's CPU is not just sitting in the "idle" task. Note that background activity such as surface analysis is not considered "idle" time.	Percent
Controller	Percent Time Waiting For DMA	The percentage of time (in tenths of a percent) that the local CPU has been stalled waiting for DMA (WCXC bus master) transfers.	Tenths of a percent
Controller	Sample Interval	Time since performance monitoring was last cleared, in tenths of seconds.	Tenths of seconds
Logical Drive	Average Queue Depth	Average number of logical read and write requests queued.	
Logical Drive	Average Read Latency	Average latency for logical read requests in hundredths of milliseconds.	Hundredths of milliseconds
Logical Drive	Average Write Latency	Average latency for logical write requests in hundredths of milliseconds.	Hundredths of milliseconds
Logical Drive	Cache Hits	Number of cache hits (host-generated logical read requests which could be serviced entirely by the cache without any disk access).	
Logical Drive	Cache Misses	Number of cache misses.	
Logical Drive	Coalesced Requests	Number of host requests to this volume that were coalesced by firmware.	
Logical Drive	Flush Read Requests	Number of read-fill requests issued by the cache flush task. The flush task generates read requests to make a dirty cache line completely valid so that it can be flushed in a single write request.	
Logical Drive	Flush Write Requests	Number of flush requests issued by the cache flush task.	
Logical Drive	Logical Reads	Number of logical read requests submitted by the host, excluding requests coalesced by firmware.	
Logical Drive	Logical Writes	Number of logical write requests submitted by the host, excluding requests coalesced by firmware.	
Logical Drive	Maximum Read Request Latency	Maximum latency for logical read requests to this volume in hundredths of milliseconds.	
Logical Drive	Maximum Write Request Latency	Maximum latency for logical write requests to this volume in hundredths of milliseconds.	Hundredths of milliseconds
Logical Drive	Non-Sequential Reads	Number of non-consecutive or non-sequential read requests from the host. A non-sequential request is defined as a logical request with a starting logical block that is not equal to 1 plus the ending logical block of the previously received logical request.	
Logical Drive	Non-Sequential Writes	Number of non-consecutive or non-sequential write requests from the host. A non-sequential request is defined as a logical request with a starting logical block that is not equal to 1 plus	

Type	Property	Description	Units
		the ending logical block of the previously received logical request.	
Logical Drive	Posted Writes	Number of host write operations that were absorbed by the posted write cache.	
Logical Drive	Read Ahead Sector Count	Number of sectors pre-fetched.	
Logical Drive	Sectors Flushed	Total number of sectors in all flush requests issued by the cache flush task.	
Logical Drive	Sectors Read	Number of logical blocks read from this volume by the host. Does not include any internally generated read requests (such as read-ahead, capacity expansion, etc.).	
Logical Drive	Sectors Written	Number of logical blocks written to this volume by the host. Does not include any internally generated write requests (such as read-ahead, capacity expansion, etc.).	
Logical Drive	Unaligned Reads	Number of unaligned read requests from the host. An unaligned logical request is defined as one that spans multiple physical drives but has a block count smaller than or equal to the distribution factor.	
Logical Drive	Unaligned Writes	Number of unaligned write requests from the host. An unaligned logical request is defined as one that spans multiple physical drives but has a block count smaller than or equal to the distribution factor.	
Physical Drive	Average Request Latency	Average latency for physical read/write requests in hundredths of milliseconds.	Hundredths of milliseconds
Physical Drive	Maximum Queue Depth	Maximum number of physical (SCSI) requests in the queue for this drive, including both those queued up on the drive and those on the array controller's elevator queue.	
Physical Drive	Maximum Request Latency	Maximum latency for physical read/write requests in hundredths of milliseconds.	Hundredths of milliseconds
Physical Drive	Maximum Wait Time Between Completions	Maximum amount of time between completion of outstanding requests (when multiple requests are outstanding), in hundredths of milliseconds. A high value may indicate that the drive is experiencing errors.	Hundredths of milliseconds
Physical Drive	Read Requests	Number of physical (SCSI) read requests generated from host and cache read-ahead logical requests (not counting internal requests such as surface analysis, rebuild, expand, snapshot, M&P, etc.).	
Physical Drive	Write Requests	Number of physical (SCSI) write requests generated from host and cache-flush logical requests (not counting internal requests such as surface analysis, rebuild, expand, snapshot, M&P, RIS saves, etc.).	
Physical Drive	Aborted Commands	The number of times a drive was failed due to aborted commands that could not be retried successfully.	
Physical Drive	Medium Errors	The number of times a drive was failed due to unrecoverable media errors.	

Type	Property	Description	Units
Physical Drive	Parity Errors	The total number of times that write memory errors were detected on transfers to/from cache memory from other components. This includes parity errors, ECC corrected errors, and ECC un-corrected errors, depending upon the controller.	
Physical Drive	Hardware Errors	The number of times a drive returned a bad hardware status.	

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