IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller

IBM

Host Attachment User's Guide

Version 3.1.0

SC26-7563-05

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Version 3.1.0

Sixth Edition (October 2005)

Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in "Notices."

Contents

Figures

Tables

About this guide

This guide provides information that is required when attaching the IBM®
TotalStorage® SAN Volume Controller to an open-systems host with fibre-channel
adapters.

Each chapter describes how to attach a SAN Volume Controller to a specific
open-systems host with fibre-channel adapters.

Who should use this guide

The *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Host Attachment Guide* is intended
for system administrators or others who install and use the SAN Volume Controller.

Before using the SAN Volume Controller, you should have an understanding of
storage area networks (SANs), the storage requirements of your enterprise, and the
capabilities of your storage units.

Summary of changes

This document contains terminology, maintenance, and editorial changes.

Technical changes or additions to the text and illustrations for the latest release are
indicated by a vertical line to the left of the change.

The summary of changes topics describes new functions that have been added to
this release and to the previous release.

Summary of changes for SC26-7563-05 SAN Volume Controller Host Attachment Guide

The summary of changes provides a list of new, modified, and changed information
since the last version of the guide.

New information

This topic describes the changes to this guide since the previous edition,
SC26-7563-04. The following sections summarize the changes that have since
been implemented from the previous version.

This version includes the following new information:
- The SAN Volume Controller now supports the following host systems:
  - HP 9000 hosts running the HP-UX 11.0 operating system
  - HP AlphaServer hosts running Tru64 UNIX® operating systems
  - IBM System p5™ and eServer™ iSeries™ hosts running AIX® operating
    systems
  - IBM eServer pSeries® and BladeCenter® JS20 hosts running Linux® operating
    systems
  - IBM System z9™ and IBM eServer zSeries® hosts running Linux operating
    systems
- HACMP/XD clustering software is now supported for hosts running the AIX 5
  operating system.
- Information about IBM BladeCenter hosts has been added.

- Instructions for migrating SAN boot images are now included.
- Instructions for setting the parameters for the IBM TotalStorage DS4000-supported HBA and the QLogic HBA on hosts running the Windows® 2000 and 2003 operating system is now included.
- Information about the following known issues was added:
  - In some cases, it is normal for an HP 9000 host to display as offline.
  - For certain Linux kernels, virtual disks are limited to 1,099,511,627,264 bytes of capacity.
- The following interoperability Web page is available at the SAN Volume Controller product Web site:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html
- The number of connected hosts are limited only by the number of ports or HBAs supported by the multipathing device driver.
- For hosts running the VMware operating system, instructions for locating the WWPN have been added.

Changed information

This section lists the updates that were made in this document.
- The previous release referred to the uninterruptible power supply (UPS) as UPS 5115 and UPS 5125, by model number. For this release, the UPS is referred to by machine type. For example, this publication states 2145 uninterruptible power supply-1U (2145 UPS-1U) and 2145 uninterruptible power supply (2145 UPS). 2145 UPS-1U refers to the UPS 5115 and 2145 UPS refers to UPS 5125.

  Note: If text is referring to the UPS or to the uninterruptible power supply, then it is referring to a generic UPS and can be referring to either UPS. When the UPS is referred to as the 2145 UPS-1U or the 2145 UPS, then the specific UPS is designated.
- There is a new SAN Volume Controller supported model. The SAN Volume Controller is now documented by model number. For example, this publication states two SAN Volume Controller models types: SAN Volume Controller 2145-4F2 and the new SAN Volume Controller 2145-8F2.

  Note: If text is referring to the SAN Volume Controller then it is referring to a generic SAN Volume Controller and can be referring to either SAN Volume Controller model. When the SAN Volume Controller is referred to as the SAN Volume Controller 2145-4F2 or the SAN Volume Controller 2145-8F2, then the specific SAN Volume Controller is designated.
- The SAN Volume Controller no longer arrives with a CD set. All publication and product upgrades are available from the following Web site:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html
- The general information about attachment requirements has been enhanced for most hosts.
- For hosts running AIX, new instructions are provided for configuring to support fail fail and dynamic tracking.
- For hosts running AIX, the information for configuring the SAN Volume Controller devices with multiple paths per LUN has changed.
- Some of the steps given for installing a QLogic HBA driver on Intel hosts running Linux operating systems have changed.
- For hosts running Linux operating systems, the information for configuring storage has changed.

- The instructions for setting queue depths for Intel hosts running the Linux operating system have been updated.
- Hosts running the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 can support 512 VDisks.
- The examples for creating a file system for hosts running the Linux operating system now assume that you use the subsystem device driver (SDD).
- The commands for rebuilding the RAM disk on hosts running the Linux operating system have been clarified.
- The topic about LUNs being set offline in Linux operating system has been modified to include additional helpful information.
- Information about mapping more than one host running the Windows 2000 operating system to a virtual disk has been corrected.
- The Netfinity® DS4000 HBA, supported for hosts running Windows operating systems, is now referred to as an HBA supported by DS4000.
- The Windows topics for downloading the most current versions of the HBA drivers for DS4000-supported HBAs and QLogic HBAs have been combined.
- The supported configurations for Windows 2000 and 2003 SAN boot support have changed.
- The Windows 2000 and 2003 topic for configuring an HBA now refers to a QLA2xxx adapter, rather than a QLA23xx, because the adapter could be a QLA2200.
- The information for configuring HBAs on Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems has changed.
- For hosts running the Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems, the configuration maximum number of paths for the subsystem device driver (SDD) and Microsoft® Multipath I/O (MPIO) has increased to 8. However 4 paths is still the recommended configuration.
- The IBM TotalStorage Geographically Dispersed Sites Clustering Service, an IBM feature for hosts running the Windows 2003 operating system, is now called IBM TotalStorage Continuous Availability for Windows.
- The information about known problems for hosts running Windows 2000 and Windows 2003 operating systems has been updated.
- For hosts running the Windows NT operating system, the instructions for installing DS4000 and QLogic HBA drivers have changed.
- The instructions for locating the WWPN for hosts running Windows operating systems have been updated.
- Multipath support and instructions for configuring multipath support for hosts running the NetWare operating system have changed.
- Instructions for configuring clustering support for hosts running the NetWare operating system have changed.
- For Sun SPARC hosts, the instructions for configuring the HBA have been updated.
- For Sun SPARC hosts, the instructions for configuring LUNs for use with the subsystem device driver (SDD) have changed.
- References to the IBM TotalStorage FAStT series are now references to the IBM TotalStorage DS4000 series.

Deleted information

This section lists information that was removed from this book.
- Information was removed about HS20 adapters for pSeries blades being supported. HS20 adapters on this type of host system is not supported.

Summary of changes for SC26-7563-04 SAN Volume Controller Host Attachment Guide

This summary of changes provides a list of new, modified, and changed information since the SC26-7563-03 version of the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Host Attachment Guide*.

The following new or changed information appears throughout the publication:

- The following new sections and chapters were added:
  - New chapters for VMware hosts and Novell NetWare hosts were added.
  - New sections for Operating systems, host bus adapters (HBAs), drivers, and firmware support were added to most host chapters.
  - New sections for configuring the host operating system were added. These sections include information about multipath support, clustering support, and SAN boot support.
- For Hewlett-Packard hosts, the following new information that is specific to Hewlett-Packard systems was incorporated:
  - Information for configuring physical volume timeout was added.
  - The instructions for installing the HBA driver were modified.
  - You must enable the Cisco persistent FC (fibre channel) ID feature if you use a Cisco MDS 9000 Family switch with an HP-UX host.
  - You can configure the SAN Volume Controller to see new disk mappings without rebooting.
  - Additional known issues and resolutions were added.
- For IBM pSeries and RS/6000® hosts, the following new information that is specific to pSeries and RS/6000 hosts was incorporated:
  - You must enable the Cisco persistent FC (fibre channel) ID feature for AIX hosts if the hosts use a Cisco MDS 9000 Family switch
- For Intel® hosts that run Linux, the following new information that is specific to Linux hosts was incorporated:
  - Vendor-specific instructions for installing the HBAs were removed and the instructions now refer you to the vendor's instructions.
  - The instructions for installing the QLogic HBA driver have changed.
- For Sun hosts, the following new information that is specific to Sun hosts was incorporated:
  - Vendor-specific instructions for installing the HBAs were removed and the instructions now refer you to the vendor's instructions.
  - The instructions for installing and configuring the HBA drivers have changed.
  - The instructions for setting the host system parameters apply to all HBAs.
- For Windows 2000 and 2003 hosts, the following new information that is specific to these hosts was incorporated:
  - Vendor-specific instructions for installing the HBAs were removed and the instructions now refer you to the vendor's instructions.
  - The instructions for installing and configuring the HBA drivers have changed.
  - The instructions for locating the worldwide port number (WWPN) has been changed.
- For Windows NT® hosts, the following new information that is specific to Windows NT hosts was incorporated:
  - Vendor-specific instructions for installing the HBAs were removed and the instructions now refer you to the vendor's instructions.

- – The instructions for installing and configuring the HBA drivers have changed.
- – The instructions for locating the worldwide port number (WWPN) has been changed.
- Other changes that were incorporated include the following:
  - – The SAN Volume Controller supports up to 256 separate hosts.
  - – The SAN Volume Controller supports various types of multipathing software. The software supported depends on the host.
  - – The IBM TotalStorage Subsystem Device Driver is now called the subsystem device driver (SDD).
  - – The Netfinity FAStT is now called Netfinity DS4000.

Emphasis

Different typefaces are used in this guide to show emphasis.

The following typefaces are used to show emphasis:

Boldface	Text in **boldface** represents menu items and command names.
Italics	Text in *italics* is used to emphasize a word. In command syntax, it is used for variables for which you supply actual values, such as a default directory or the name of a cluster.
`Monospace`	Text in `monospace` identifies the data or commands that you type, samples of command output, examples of program code or messages from the system, or names of command flags, parameters, arguments, and name-value pairs.

SAN Volume Controller library and related publications

A list of other publications that are related to this product are provided to you for your reference.

The tables in this section list and describe the following publications:
- The publications that make up the library for the IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller
- Other IBM publications that relate to the SAN Volume Controller

SAN Volume Controller library

The following table lists and describes the publications that make up the SAN Volume Controller library. Unless otherwise noted, these publications are available in Adobe portable document format (PDF) from the following Web site:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

Title	Description	Order number
IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: CIM agent Developer's Reference	This reference guide describes the objects and classes in a Common Information Model (CIM) environment.	SC26-7590
IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Command-Line Interface User's Guide	This guide describes the commands that you can use from the SAN Volume Controller command-line interface (CLI).	SC26-7544
IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Configuration Guide	This guide provides guidelines for configuring your SAN Volume Controller.	SC26-7543
IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Host Attachment Guide	This guide provides guidelines for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to your host system.	SC26-7575
IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Installation Guide	This guide includes the instructions the service representative uses to install the SAN Volume Controller.	SC26-7541
IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Planning Guide	This guide introduces the SAN Volume Controller and lists the features you can order. It also provides guidelines for planning the installation and configuration of the SAN Volume Controller.	GA22-1052
IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Service Guide	This guide includes the instructions the service representative uses to service the SAN Volume Controller.	SC26-7542
IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Translated Safety Notices	This guide contains the danger and caution notices for the SAN Volume Controller. The notices are shown in English and in numerous other languages.	SC26-7577
IBM TotalStorage Master Console Installation and User's Guide	This guide includes the instructions on how to install and use the SAN Volume Controller Console	GC30-4090

Other IBM publications

The following table lists and describes other IBM publications that contain additional information related to the SAN Volume Controller.

Title	Description	Order number
IBM TotalStorage Multipath Subsystem Device Driver: User's Guide	This guide describes the IBM TotalStorage Multipath Subsystem Device Driver Version 1.5 for TotalStorage Products and how to use it with the SAN Volume Controller. This publication is referred to as the *IBM TotalStorage Multipath Subsystem Device Driver: User's Guide*.	SC26-7608

Related Web sites

The following Web sites provide information about the SAN Volume Controller or related products or technologies.

Type of information	Web site
SAN Volume Controller support	http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html
Technical support for IBM storage products	http://www.ibm.com/storage/support/

How to order IBM publications

The publications center is a worldwide central repository for IBM product publications and marketing material.

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The IBM publications center offers customized search functions to help you find the publications that you need. Some publications are available for you to view or download free of charge. You can also order publications. The publications center displays prices in your local currency. You can access the IBM publications center through the following Web site:

http://www.ibm.com/shop/publications/order/

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http://www.ibm.com/shop/publications/order/

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- Mail

  Fill out the Readers' Comments form (RCF) at the back of this book. If the RCF has been removed, you can address your comments to:

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Chapter 1. Host attachment overview for the IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller

The IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller supports IBM and non-IBM storage systems hosts so that you can consolidate storage capacity and workloads for open-systems hosts into a single storage pool. The storage pool can then be managed from a central point on the SAN (storage area network).

By allowing you to attach hosts from different vendors, the SAN Volume Controller offers you the following advantages:

- Makes your storage easier to manage
- Increases utilization of your data
- Allows you to apply advanced Copy Services functions across storage systems from many different vendors

Support for open-systems hosts

You can attach the SAN Volume Controller to open-systems hosts that use the small computer system interface-fibre channel protocol (SCSI-FCP).

Hosts are attached to the SAN Volume Controller through a switched fibre-channel fabric. Each SAN Volume Controller fibre-channel adapter has two ports, and each port is identified by a worldwide port number (WWPN).

SAN Volume Controller does not limit the number of fibre-channel ports or host bus adapters (HBAs) that each connected host or host partition can have. Your connected hosts are limited only by the number of ports or HBAs that are supported by the multipathing device driver on the host (or host partition).

Table 1 provides an overview of the host systems that are supported by the SAN Volume Controller.

Table 1. Overview of supported host systems

Brand	Server host systems	Operating system
HP	HP 9000	HP-UX 11i
		HP-UX 11.0
	HP AlphaServer	Tru64 UNIX

1

Table 1. Overview of supported host systems (continued)

Brand	Server host systems	Operating system
IBM	eServer BladeCenter JS20	AIX
		Linux
	eServer i5	AIX
	eServer iSeries	AIX
	eServer p5	AIX
	eServer pSeries	AIX
		Linux
	eServer pSeries SP™	AIX
	eServer zSeries	Linux
	RS/6000	AIX
	RS/6000 SP	AIX
	System p5™	AIX
	System z9™	Linux
Sun	SPARC servers	Solaris
various	Intel-based	Linux
		Microsoft Windows 2000 Server
		Microsoft Windows 2000 Advanced Server
		Microsoft Windows 2003 Server
		Microsoft Windows NT
		Novell NetWare
VMware	VMware ESX	various guest operating systems

The following IBM Web site provides current interoperability information about current support information, including maximum configuration details, technical flashes, hints and tips, and documentation about the SAN Volume Controller:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

For complete interoperability information, including the current information about host systems, operating system levels, HBAs, cables, and fabrics that IBM supports, see the following IBM Web site:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

LUNs

The SAN Volume Controller supports a maximum of 1024 LUNs per I/O group, with a maximum of 512 configured to any one host.

Note: Not all hosts support 512 LUNs.

Each virtual disk that is created on the SAN Volume Controller can be mapped to multiple HBA fibre-channel ports in a given host. There can also be multiple paths across the SAN. For these reasons, each host must run multipathing software, such as the subsystem device driver (SDD). The multipathing software manages the many paths that are available to the virtual disk and presents a single storage device to the operating system. The SAN Volume Controller supports a variety of multipathing software. The specific multipathing software that is supported by the SAN Volume Controller depends on the host operating system with which it is being used.

FlashCopy and Metro Mirror support

You can use the IBM TotalStorage FlashCopy® and IBM TotalStorage Metro Mirror functions for SAN Volume Controller across the host storage systems to help further simplify operations.

When you use the FlashCopy and Metro Mirror functions, keep in mind the following requirements and restrictions:

- If you require concurrent read/write access to both the source and target volumes, be sure that the source volume resides on a different host system than the target volume. A copy operation from a source volume to a target volume that is on the same host system creates a target volume with the same identification as the source volume. The host system sees two identical volumes.
- When the copy operation creates the same identification for the target volume as for the source volume, you cannot distinguish one from the other. Therefore, you might not be able to access the original data.
- The target volume and the source volume can be on the same host system for a Metro Mirror or FlashCopy operation only under the following conditions:
  - For the AIX operating system, when the host is using a logical volume manager (LVM) with **recreatevg** command.
  - For HP, when the host is using LVM with the **vfchigid -f** command.
  - For the AIX and Sun operating systems, when the host is *not* using an LVM.
  - For host systems that run the VERITAS Volume Manager, the SAN Volume Controller sets a bit in the inquiry data that enables the VERITAS Volume Manager to distinguish between the source and target virtual disks (VDisks) for those mapping states where the source and target VDisks could be identical copies.
  - For any host system, when the host system can distinguish between a source and a target volume that has the same identification.

Chapter 2. Attaching to an HP 9000 host

This information provides the requirements and instructions for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to an HP 9000 host.

Attachment requirements for HP 9000 hosts

You must be aware of the requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to an HP 9000 host.

You must meet the following requirements before you can attach the SAN Volume Controller to your HP 9000 host system:

- Check the LUN limitations for your host system. Ensure that there are enough fibre-channel adapters that are installed in the server to manage the total LUNs that you want to attach.

  Note: If you want to use more than eight LUNs per SCSI target with an HP 9000 host, you must set the type attribute to `hpux` when you create the host object using the SAN Volume Controller command-line interface or the SAN Volume Controller Console.

- Ensure that you have the documentation for your HP system and the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Installation Guide.* All SAN Volume Controller publications are available from the following Web site:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

- Ensure that you have installed the correct operating systems and version levels on your host. See the supported software levels for the SAN Volume Controller at the following Web site for details about the release level for your operating system:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported environments for HP 9000 hosts

Ensure that your HP 9000 hosts use a supported operating system and level.

The SAN Volume Controller supports HP 9000 hosts that run the operating systems listed below:

- HP-UX 11.0
- HP-UX 11i

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported HP operating system levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported HBAs for HP hosts

Ensure that your HP hosts use the correct host bus adapters (HBAs).

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported HBAs and platform levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported drivers and firmware for HP hosts

Be sure that you use the correct host bus adapter device driver and firmware levels for your HP hosts.

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported device driver and firmware levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Installing HBA drivers for HP 9000 hosts

After you install the host bus adapter (HBA) in your HP 9000 host, you must download and configure the appropriate HBA driver.

Perform the following tasks to install the adapter driver:
1. Obtain the appropriate HBA driver using the following steps:
   a. Go to the supported hardware list on the following Web page. Find the sections for the HP operating system and then the HBA that is installed on your host machine.

      http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

      The specific versions of the driver is indicated on the hardware list.
   b. Note the version number of the driver.
   c. Obtain the driver from Hewlett-Packard.
2. Install the driver according to the documentation provided with the driver.

After installing the adapters and drivers, you can verify their status using the `fcmsutil /dev/td`x command, where *x* is the number of the adapter, which normally begins with 0.

After storage has been configured and mapped to the host, you can discover the disks by running `ioscan -f -n`. The disks are discovered as IBM 2145 disks, and the number of discovered devices depends on the number of adapters and zoned paths to the SAN Volume Controller.

After discovering the disks, run `insf -e` to build the device nodes in the `/dev/dsk` and `/dev/rdsk` directories. When this is done, you can build your host disk devices using the subsystem device driver (SDD). For more information, see *IBM TotalStorage Multipath Subsystem Device Driver: User's Guide*.

Note: If you use a Cisco MDS 9000 Family switch with an HP-UX 11i host, you must ensure that you enable the Cisco persistent FC (fibre channel) ID feature. See your Cisco manual for more information.

Configuring the HP 9000 host operating system

You must configure the operating system before you can use the HP 9000 hosts with the SAN Volume Controller.

Before you configure the host operating system, the following tasks must be completed:
- An IBM service representative must have installed the SAN Volume Controller.
- You must have installed the appropriate host bus adapter (HBA) and driver on your host system.

After the prerequisite tasks are complete, use the following general steps to configure your HP 9000 host system:

1. Zone the host system to the SAN Volume Controller on the fibre-channel SAN.
2. Install the appropriate multipathing driver for your host system to enable the management of multiple paths to SAN Volume Controller virtual disks (VDisks).

    Notes:

    - The subsystem device driver (SDD) does not support the HP 9000 operating system in a clustering environment. Also note that SDD is not supported in the HP-UX 32-bit mode operating environment.
    - To have failover protection on an open system, SDD requires a minimum of two fibre-channel adapters. The maximum number of supported fibre-channel adapters is four, a total of four fibre-channel ports.

3. Create the host system on the SAN Volume Controller, using the worldwide port names (WWPNs). Map the VDisks to the host as required.
4. Create volumes/disks on your host using instructions in your host system publications.

    Related tasks

    "Locating the WWPN for an HP host" on page 91
    You can locate the WWPN for an HP (Hewlett-Packard) host by following the steps in this topic.

Multipath support for HP 9000 hosts

The SAN Volume Controller supports multipathing for HP 9000 hosts.

Multipathing support is available using either of the following software:
- Subsystem device driver (SDD)
- HP PVLinks (physical volume links)

SDD dynamic pathing on HP 9000 hosts

HP 9000 hosts support subsystem device driver (SDD) dynamic pathing when you add more paths to a virtual disk (VDisk) or when you present a new VDisk to a host.

On the HP 9000, SDD is aware of the preferred paths that are set by SAN Volume Controller for each VDisk. During failover processing, SDD tries the first preferred path, then the next known preferred path, and so on, until it has tried all preferred paths. If SDD cannot find an available path using the preferred paths, it tries nonpreferred paths. If all paths are unavailable, the VDisk goes offline.

Under HP 9000, SDD performs load balancing across the preferred paths where appropriate.

PVLinks dynamic pathing on HP 9000

HP 9000 hosts support HP PVLinks (physical volume links) dynamic pathing when you add more paths to a virtual disk (VDisk) or when you present a new VDisk to a host.

Unlike the subsystem device driver (SDD), PVLinks does *not* balance I/O loads and is unaware of the preferred paths that are set by SAN Volume Controller for each VDisk. Therefore SDD is strongly recommended, unless you are using a clustering environment or if you are using a VDisk as your boot disk.

During failover processing, PVLinks uses a simple algorithm: it tries the first path, then the next known path, and so on, until it has tried all paths. If all paths are unavailable, the VDisk goes offline.

If you use PVLinks, keep the following configuration considerations in mind:
- When you create a volume group, be sure to perform the following actions:
    - Specify the primary path that you want the HP 9000 host to use when it accesses the physical volume that is presented by the SAN Volume Controller. This is the only path that can access the physical volume. (The preferred path to the VDisk set by the SAN Volume Controller is ignored.)
    - Ensure that the primary links to the physical volumes (and, thus, the load) are balanced over the host bus adapters, the fibre-channel switches, SAN Volume Controller nodes, and any other devices.
- When you add alternate paths to the physical volume and extend a volume group, add the new paths in the preferred order that you want the HP 9000 host to use if the primary path become unavailable. To avoid unnecessary node failover due to host bus adapter, fibre-channel link, or fibre-channel switch failure, ensure that the first alternate path that you add is from the same SAN Volume Controller node as the primary path.

Multipathing configuration maximums for HP 9000 hosts

When you configure, keep in mind the maximum configuration for the subsystem device driver (SDD) on HP 9000 hosts.

Table 2 provides the maximum virtual disks (VDisks) and paths per VDisk for SDD.

Table 2. Configuration maximums for SDD on HP 9000 hosts

Object	SDD maximum	Description
VDisk (HDisk)	512	The maximum number of VDisks that can be supported by the SDD (per host object).
Paths per VDisk	4	The maximum number of paths to each VDisk.

Coexistence of SDD and PVLinks on HP 9000

If you want to use PVLinks (physical volume links) for multipathing a VDisk while the subsystem device driver (SDD) is installed, you must make sure that SDD does not configure a vpath for that VDisk.

To do this, add the serial number of any VDisks that you want SDD to ignore in the /etc/vpathmanualexcl.cfg file.

Note: If you are using the SAN boot function, SDD will automatically ignore the boot VDisk.

Clustering support for HP 9000 hosts

The SAN Volume Controller provides clustering support for HP 9000 hosts.

Table 3 on page 9 provides information about the supported cluster software and other information for clustering on an HP 9000 host.

Table 3. Clustering support for HP 9000 hosts

Operating system	Cluster software	Number of hosts in cluster
HP-UX 11i	ServiceGuard version 11.16 with PVLinks (physical volume links)	16
HP-UX 11	ServiceGuard version 11.14 with PVLinks	16

Note: SAN Volume Controller supports version A.01.00 of ServiceGuard Extension for Faster Failover (SGeFF).

Restriction: HP-UX does not currently support the use of high availability monitors to monitor disks presented by the SAN Volume Controller.

SAN boot support for HP 9000 hosts

SAN boot for HP 9000 hosts is supported by the SAN Volume Controller.

SAN boot is supported on HP-UX by using HP PVLinks (physical volume links) as the multipathing software on the boot device. PVLinks or the subsystem device driver (SDD) provides the multipathing support for the other devices that are attached to the system.

The following IBM Web site provides information about known restrictions for SAN boot support:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

Migrating existing SAN boot images

If you have an HP host and existing SAN boot images that are controlled by storage controllers, you can migrate these images to image-mode virtual disks (VDisks) that are controlled by the SAN Volume Controller.

Perform the following steps to migrate your existing SAN boot images:

1. Shut down the host.
2. Perform the following configuration changes on the storage controller:
   a. Remove all the image-to-host mappings from the storage controller.
   b. Map the existing SAN boot image and any other disks being migrated to SAN Volume Controller control.
3. Zone one port of each host bus adapter (HBA) to one of the SAN Volume Controller ports that is associated with the I/O group for the target image-mode VDisk.
4. Perform the following configuration changes on the SAN Volume Controller:
   a. Create an image-mode VDisk for the managed disk (MDisk) that contains the SAN boot image. Use the MDisk unique identifier to specify the correct MDisk.
   b. Create a host object and assign it to the HBA port that you zoned to SAN Volume Controller port in step 3.
   c. Map the image mode VDisk to the host. For example, you might map the swap disk to the host with SCSI LUN ID 0.
   d. Map the swap disk to the host, if required. For example, you might map the swap disk to the host with SCSI LUN ID 1.

5. Change the boot address of the host by using the following steps:

   a. Reboot the host and open the BIOS utility of the host during the booting process.

   b. Set the primary boot path to the hardware path of the LUN mapped from the SAN Volume Controller.

6. Boot the host in single-path mode

7. Uninstall any multipathing driver that is unsupported for the HP host using the SAN Volume Controller.

8. Install subsystem device driver (SDD) if required.

9. If you installed SDD, reboot the host in single-path mode to ensure that the SDD was properly installed.

10. Zone each HBA port to one port on each SAN Volume Controller node.

11. Add additional HBA ports to the host object that you created in step 4b on page 9.

12. Configure the HBA settings on the host by using the following steps:

    a. Reboot the host and open the BIOS utility of the host during the booting process.

    b. Set the alternate boot path to the hardware path of the boot disk using the HBA and SAN Volume Controller node that is not used by the primary boot path.

    c. Exit the BIOS utility and finish booting the host.

13. Map any further VDisks to host as required.

Configuring physical volume timeout

Physical volumes (PV) can be multipathed with the subsystem device driver (SDD) or HP PVLinks.

You must set the PV timeout as follows:

- Physical volumes that are multipathed with SDD must have a PV timeout of 90 seconds.

- Physical volumes that are multipathed with PVLinks must have a PV timeout of 60 seconds. (The timeout default set by PVLinks is 4 minutes.)

Known issues and limitations

There are several known issues and limitations for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to an HP 9000 host.

The following IBM support Web site provides for the most current information about known restrictions:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

Adapter shown as offline

Host bus adapters on HP 9000 hosts sometimes display as offline. This does not necessarily indicate a problem.

Fibre-channel host bus adapters typically are logged in and are online only when they are actively working. If there is no volume group that is assigned to the adapter or if the volume group is not in use, the adapter logs out and is shown as offline. This behavior is normal.

Setting domain IDs

For HP 9000 hosts, there are several reasons why you might want to set the domain IDs prior to building the multiswitch fabric and prior to rezoning.

Consider the following reasons:
- When two active switches are joined, they determine if the domain ID is already in use as before. If there is a conflict it cannot be changed in an active switch. A conflict causes an active switch to fail.
- The domain ID identifies switch ports when you implement zoning using the domain and switch port number. If domain IDs are negotiated at every fabric start up, there is no guarantee that switch IDs will persist from one session to the next. If the switch ID changes, any zoning definitions become invalid.
- If the domain ID is changed after a SAN is set up, HP 9000 host systems can have difficulty logging back into the switch, and you might have to reconfigure the host reconfiguration o detect devices on the switch again.

Attaching to clusters

When you attach an HP 9000 host to a cluster that presents virtual disks (VDisks) from more than one I/O group, you must implement a specific configuration to immediately view any new disk mappings without having to reboot the host.

Each I/O group must present a VDisk on logical unit number (LUN) 0 to avoid reboots when presenting new LUNs.

ServiceGuard issues

Note these known issues when using ServiceGuard.

Starting ServiceGuard packages with degraded virtual disks
If you use ServiceGuard and PV links in an HP 9000 clustering environment, the package startup time can take from 20 to 60 minutes when you use the command `vgchange -a e` *VolumeGroupName* to start a package that contains a degraded virtual disk (VDisk).

To avoid a lengthy startup time, you can perform the following actions:
- Do not start packages on an HP 9000 cluster while upgrading the SAN Volume Controller cluster.
- Configure your HP-UX cluster so that each HP-UX node is running a package containing a VDisk from each input/output (I/O) group. This allows any automatic failover and failback to complete within a reasonable time.

Note: The lengthy startup time does not occur under the following circumstances:
  - If the HP-UX host already has an active volume group containing a degraded VDisk from the same I/O group.
  - If the HP-UX host booted while the VDisk was degraded.

Using a virtual disk as a cluster lock disk
ServiceGuard does not provide a way to specify alternate links to a cluster lock disk.

When you use a virtual disk (VDisk) as your lock disk in an HP 9000 clustering environment, the HP-UX node cannot access the lock disk when *both* of the following situations apply:

- The path that is defined for the FIRST_CLUSTER_LOCK_PV variable is unavailable.
- A 50-50 split in the quorum occurs.

To resolve this issue and to maintain redundancy, specify a different path to the lock disk for each HP-UX node in your cluster using the FIRST_CLUSTER_LOCK_PV variable in the cluster configuration ASCII file. For example, if you are configuring a two-node HP-UX cluster, set the path of FIRST_CLUSTER_LOCK_PV on HP-UX server A to the first SAN Volume Controller node (through one fibre-channel switch) and set the FIRST_CLUSTER_LOCK_PV for HP server B to the second node (through another fibre-channel switch).

Note: To determine that the paths to the lock disk are different on different machines, you must inspect the hardware path.

Chapter 3. Attaching to an HP AlphaServer host

This information explains the requirements and other information for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to an HP AlphaServer host.

Attachment requirements for HP AlphaServer hosts

You must be aware of the requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to an HP AlphaServer host.

You must meet the following requirements before you can attach the SAN Volume Controller to your HP AlphaServer host system:

- HP AlphaServer running the Tru64 UNIX operating system has a limit of 255 LUNs per target.
- Ensure that you have the documentation for your HP AlphaServer Tru64 UNIX system and the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Installation Guide*. All SAN Volume Controller publications are available from the following Web site:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html
- Ensure that you have installed the correct operating systems and version levels on your host. See the supported software levels for the SAN Volume Controller at the following Web page for details about the release level for your operating system:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported environments for HP AlphaServer hosts

Ensure that your HP AlphaServer hosts use a supported operating system and level.

The SAN Volume Controller supports HP AlphaServer hosts that run on the Tru64 UNIX operating system.

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported HP AlphaServer operating system levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported HBAs for HP hosts

Ensure that your HP hosts use the correct host bus adapters (HBAs).

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported HBAs and platform levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported drivers and firmware for HP hosts

Be sure that you use the correct host bus adapter device driver and firmware levels for your HP hosts.

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported device driver and firmware levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Installing adapter drivers for HP AlphaServer hosts

After you install the host bus adapter (HBA) in your HP AlphaServer host, you must download and configure the appropriate HBA driver.

Perform the following tasks to install the HBA driver:

1. Obtain the appropriate HBA driver using the following steps:

   a. Go to the supported hardware list on the following Web site and find the sections for the HP Tru64 operating system and the HBA that is installed on your host machine:

      http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

      The specific version of the driver is indicated on the hardware list.

   b. Note the version number for the driver.

   c. Obtain the driver from Hewlett-Packard.

2. Shut down the HP AlphaServer host system.

3. Use the procedures provided by the manufacturer of the adapter card to install the host adapter.

4. Restart the host (nonclustered configurations) or each cluster member (clustered configurations).

5. Bring each host system to a halt condition at the console level.

6. Type `set mode diag` at the HP AlphaServer console to place the console in diagnostic mode.

7. Type `wwidmgr -show adapter` to confirm that you installed each adapter properly.

8. Type `wwidmgr -set adapter -item 9999 -topo fabric` to change it to the fabric mode if you use fabric and it displays another topology.

9. If necessary, update the adapter firmware.

Figure 1 provides an example of what you see when you type the **wwidmgr** commands.

```
P00>>>wwidmgr -show wwid
[0] UDID:-1 WWID:01000010:6005-0768-0185-0033-7000-0000-0000-0000 (ev:wwid0)
[1] UDID:-1 WWID:01000010:6005-0768-0185-0033-7000-0000-0000-0223 (ev:none)
[2] UDID:-1 WWID:01000010:6005-0768-0185-0033-7000-0000-0000-1143 (ev:none)
[3] UDID:-1 WWID:01000010:6005-0768-0185-0033-7000-0000-0000-0225 (ev:none)
[4] UDID:-1 WWID:01000010:6005-0768-0185-0033-7000-0000-0000-0001 (ev:none)
[5] UDID:-1 WWID:01000010:6005-0768-0185-0033-7000-0000-0000-022b (ev:none)
 [6] UDID:-1 WWID:01000010:6005-0768-0185-0033-7000-0000-0000-0227 (ev:none)
P00>>>wwidmgr -show adapter
polling kgpsa0 (KGPSA-CA) slot 5, bus 0 PCI, hose 1
kgpsaa0.0.0.5.1    PGA0         WWN 2000-0000-c922-69bf
polling kgpsa1 (KGPSA-CA) slot 3, bus 0 PCI, hose 0
kgpsab0.0.0.3.0    PGB0         WWN 2000-0000-c923-db1a
item  adapter                  WWN            Cur. Topo  Next Topo
[ 0] kgpsab0.0.0.3.0   2000-0000-c923-db1a   FABRIC     FABRIC
[ 1] kgpsaa0.0.0.5.1   2000-0000-c922-69 bf  FABRIC     FABRIC
[9999] All of the above.
P00>>>wwidmgr -set adapter -item 9999 -topo fabric
polling kgpsa0 (KGPSA-CA) slot 5, bus 0 PCI, hose 1
kgpsaa0.0.0.5.1    PGA0         WWN 2000-0000-c922-69bf
polling kgpsa1 (KGPSA-CA) slot 3, bus 0 PCI, hose 0
kgpsab0.0.0.3.0    PGB0         WWN 2000-0000-c923-db1a
```

Figure 1. Example of the **wwidmgr** *command*

Figure 1 shows the worldwide node name (WWNN). You must have the worldwide port name (WWPN) to configure the storage unit host attachment. If you use

KGPSA adapters, you can determine the WWPN by replacing the "2" in the WWNN with a "1". For the above example, the WWPN of KGPSA-CA is 1000-0000-c922-69bf.

Configuring the Tru64 UNIX host operating system

You must configure the operating system before you can use Tru64 UNIX hosts with the SAN Volume Controller.

Before you configure the host operating system, the following tasks must be completed:
- An IBM service representative must have installed the SAN Volume Controller.
- You must have installed the appropriate host bus adapter (HBA) and driver on your host system.

After the prerequisite tasks are complete, use the following general steps to configure your Tru64 UNIX host system.

1. Zone the host system to the SAN Volume Controller on the fibre-channel SAN.
2. Configure and map the storage to the host.
3. Discover the disks by using the **hwmgr scan scsi** command.

   The disks are discovered as IBM 2145 disks, and the number of discovered devices depends on the number of adapters and zoned paths to the SAN Volume Controller.

4. Optionally, check the status and number of attached disks by using the following commands:
   - **hwmgr show scsi**
   - **hwmgr view devices**
   - **hwmgr show components**

Multipath support for HP AlphaServer hosts

SAN Volume Controller supports the multipathing and load-balancing functions that are embedded into the Tru64 device driver.

Multipathing configuration maximums for HP AlphaServer hosts

When you configure your HP AlphaServer hosts to support multipathing, keep in mind the multipathing configuration maximums.

Table 4 provides the maximum virtual disks (VDisks) and paths per VDisk for multipathing.

Table 4. Configuration maximums for multipathing on HP AlphaServer hosts

Object	Maximum for multipathing support	Description
VDisk	255	The maximum number of VDisks per I/O group that can be supported for multipathing. Because HP AlphaServer hosts have a limit of 255 LUNs per target, there is a limit of 255 VDisks per I/O group.
Paths per VDisk	8	The maximum number of paths to each VDisk. The maximum paths per VDisk is limited by the path-failover time.

Clustering support for HP AlphaServer hosts

The SAN Volume Controller provides clustering support for HP AlphaServer hosts.

Table 5 provides information about the supported cluster software and other information for clustering on an HP AlphaServer host.

Table 5. Clustering support for HP AlphaServer hosts

Operating system	Cluster software	Number of hosts in cluster
Tru64 UNIX	TruCluster Server	2

Note: SAN Volume Controller disks can be used as quorum and member boot disks for the installation and configuration of the TruCluster Server software.

SAN boot support for HP AlphaServer hosts

SAN boot for HP AlphaServer hosts is supported by the SAN Volume Controller.

SAN boot is supported on HP AlphaServer hosts by using TruCluster Server software as the multipathing software on the boot device.

The following IBM Web site provides information about any known restrictions for SAN boot support:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

Migrating existing SAN boot images

If you have an HP AlphaServer host and existing SAN boot images that are controlled by storage controllers, you can migrate these images to image-mode virtual disks (VDisks) that are controlled by the SAN Volume Controller.

Perform the following steps to migrate your existing SAN boot images:

1. Shut down the host.
2. Perform the following configuration changes on the storage controller:
   a. Remove all the image-to-host mappings from the storage controller.
   b. Map the existing SAN boot image and any other disks being migrated to SAN Volume Controller control.
3. Zone one port of each host bus adapter (HBA) to one of the SAN Volume Controller ports that is associated with the I/O group for the target image-mode VDisk.
4. Perform the following configuration changes on the SAN Volume Controller:
   a. Create an image-mode VDisk for the managed disk (MDisk) that contains the SAN boot image. Use the MDisk unique identifier to specify the correct MDisk.
   b. Create a host object and assign it to the HBA port that you zoned to SAN Volume Controller port in step 3.
   c. Map the image mode VDisk to the host. For example, you might map the swap disk to the host with SCSI LUN ID 0.
   d. Map the swap disk to the host, if required. For example, you might map the swap disk to the host with SCSI LUN ID 1.
5. Change the host's boot address by using the following steps:

a. Use the **init** command to re-initialize the system and use the **wwidmgr** utility before booting the operating system.

b. Set the primary boot path to the hardware path of the LUN mapped from the SAN Volume Controller.

6. Zone each HBA port to one port on each SAN Volume Controller node.

7. Add additional HBA ports to the host object that you created in step 4b on page 16.

8. Map any further VDisks to host as required.

Copy Services support for HP AlphaServer hosts

If you use the Tru64 UNIX advanced file system (AdvFS) option, you can map a FlashCopy target to the same machine as a FlashCopy source.

To use the same domain name, you must create a symbolic link to the new disk. Use the **ln -s /dev/disk/dskNc** command to create a symbolic link in the /etc/fdmns/*domain_name* directory, where *domain_name* is the name of the target directory in which to place the link. Refer to your Tru64 UNIX operating system documentation for additional information.

Chapter 4. Attaching to an IBM System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 AIX host

This information explains the requirements and other information for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to an IBM AIX host.

The SAN Volume Controller supports any of the following AIX hosts:

- IBM System p5
- IBM eServer p5
- IBM eServer i5
- IBM eServer pSeries
- IBM eServer iSeries
- IBM eServer BladeCenter JS20
- IBM RS/6000

Attachment requirements for System p5, eServer, and RS/6000 AIX hosts

This section provides an overview of the requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to System p5, eServer, and RS/6000 hosts running the AIX operating system.

Before you attach a System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 AIX host ensure that you meet the following prerequisites:

- Ensure that you have installed the correct operating systems and version levels on your host, including any updates and APARS (Authorized Program Analysis Reports) for the operating system.
- Ensure that you have the documentation for your host system and the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Installation Guide*. All SAN Volume Controller publications are available from the following Web site:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

Supported AIX environments for System p5, eServer, and RS/6000 hosts

Ensure that each System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 host uses a supported operating system and level.

The SAN Volume Controller supports System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 hosts that run the operating systems listed on Table 6.

Table 6. Supported System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 host operating systems

Operating systems	Level
AIX	AIX 4
	AIX 5

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported operating system levels for System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 hosts:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported HBAs for System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 hosts

Ensure that your System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 AIX hosts use the correct host bus adapters (HBAs).

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported HBAs:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported drivers and firmware for System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 hosts

Be sure that you use the correct host bus adapter device driver and firmware levels for your System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 AIX hosts.

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about device driver and firmware levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Installing the host attachment script on System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 hosts

To attach a System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 AIX host, you must install the AIX host attachment script.

Perform the following steps to install the host attachment scripts:

1. Download the AIX host attachment script from the following Web site:
   http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sdd/downloading.html
2. Follow the instructions that are provided on the Web page or any readme files to install the script.

Configuring the AIX operating system

You must configure the AIX operating system before you can use System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 AIX hosts with the SAN Volume Controller.

Before you configure the AIX host operating systems, the following tasks must be completed:

- IBM Systems Services Representative (SSR) must have installed the SAN Volume Controller.
- You must have installed the appropriate host bus adapters.

After the prerequisite tasks are complete, use the following general steps to configure your AIX host system.

1. Zone the host system to the SAN Volume Controller on the fibre-channel SAN.
2. Install the appropriate multipathing driver for your host system to enable the management of multiple paths to SAN Volume Controller virtual disks (VDisks).

   Note: The subsystem device driver (SDD) for the AIX operating system supports System p5, eServer, and RS/6000 AIX host systems in a clustering environment. To have failover protection on an open system, the SDD requires a minimum of two fibre-channel adapters. The

maximum number of fibre-channel ports that are supported in a single host (or logical partition) is four. This can be four single-port adapters or two dual-port adapters or a combination, as long as the maximum number of ports that are attached to the SAN Volume Controller does not exceed four.

3. Create the host system on the SAN Volume Controller, using the worldwide port names (WWPNs). Map the VDisks to the host as required.

4. Create volumes/disks on your host using instructions in your host system publications.

Related tasks

"Locating the WWPN for an IBM System p5, eServer, or an RS/6000 AIX host" on page 91
You can locate the WWPN for an IBM System p5, eServer or an RS/6000 AIX host by following the steps in this topic.

Configuring for fast fail and dynamic tracking

For hosts systems that run an AIX 5.2 or later operating system, you can achieve the best results by using the fast fail and dynamic tracking attributes.

Before configuring your host system to use these attributes, ensure that the host is running the AIX operating system version 5.2 or later.

Perform the following steps to configure your host system to use the fast fail and dynamic tracking attributes:

1. Issue the following command to set the Fibre Channel SCSI I/O Controller Protocol Device event error recovery policy to fast_fail:

   ```
   chdev -l fscsi1 -a fc_err_recov=fast_fail
   ```

2. Issue the following command to enable dynamic tracking of the fibre channel device:

   ```
   chdev -l fscsi0 -a dyntrk=yes
   ```

Multipath support for System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 hosts

You must install multipathing software on all System p5, eServer, and RS/6000 AIX hosts that are attached to the SAN Volume Controller.

On System p5, eServer, and RS/6000 AIX hosts, the subsystem device driver (SDD) provides multipathing support.

Configuring SAN Volume Controller devices with multiple paths per LUN

The SAN Volume Controller supports multiple LUNs on a System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 AIX host.

The SAN Volume Controller supports multiple path configurations for a LUN. This means that you can have multiple hdisks (logical hard disks) available on the host for each physical LUN.

To configure multiple paths for all LUNs, add all of the adapters and fibre-channel cables and run the **cfgmgr** command. You might need to run **cfgmgr** multiple times. See the *IBM TotalStorage Multipath Subsystem Device Driver: User's Guide* for details about using the **cfgmgr** command.

Note: In addition to the **cfgmgr** command, you might also find that the subsystem device driver (SDD) **addpaths** and **datapath query device** commands are helpful when configuring multiple paths.

Multipathing configuration maximums for System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 hosts

When you configure, keep in mind the maximum configuration for System p5, eServer, and RS/6000 AIX hosts.

Table 7 provides the maximum virtual disks (VDisks) and paths per VDisk for the subsystem device driver (SDD).

Table 7. Configuration maximums for SDD on System p5, eServer, and RS/6000 AIX hosts

Object	SDD maximum	Description
VDisk (HDisk)	512	The maximum number of VDisks that can be supported by the SDD (per host object). The maximum number of VDisks is enforced by the SAN Volume Controller.
Paths per VDisk	4	The maximum number of paths to each VDisk. The maximum number of paths is a recommendation. The number of paths directly corresponds with the resulting path-failover time.

Clustering support for System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 hosts

The SAN Volume Controller provides clustering support for System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 AIX hosts.

Table 8 provides information about the cluster software supported for System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 AIX hosts.

Table 8. Clustering software supported for System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 AIX hosts

Operating system	Cluster software	Vendor
AIX 5	HACMP™	IBM
	HACMP/XD	IBM

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported cluster software:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

SAN boot support for System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 hosts

The SAN Volume Controller does not provide SAN boot support for System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 AIX hosts.

Support for dynamically increasing virtual disk size

If your System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 AIX hosts use AIX 5.2 or a later AIX operating system version, the SAN Volume Controller supports the ability to dynamically increase virtual disk (VDisk) size.

The chvg command options provide the ability to grow the size of a physical volume that the Logical Volume Manager (LVM) uses, without interruptions to the use or availability of the system. Refer to the AIX publication *System Management Guide: Operating System and Devices* for more information.

Known issues and limitations

There are known issues and limitations with the SAN Volume Controller and a System p5, eServer, or RS/6000 AIX host.

The following IBM support Web site provides for the most current information about known restrictions:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

On a heavily loaded system, you might see the following symptoms, which can indicate that the host is low on direct memory access (DMA) resources:

- You might see errors that indicate that the host bus adapter (HBA) was unable to activate an I/O request on the first attempt.
- You might see lower-than-expected performance with no errors being logged.

To reduce the incidence of these messages, you can increase the resources by modifying the maximum transfer size attribute for the adapter as follows:

1. Type the following command to view the current setting:

   ```
   lsattr -El <HBA> -a max_xfer_size
   ```

   where *HBA* is the name of the adapter logging the error. For this example, the HBA is fcs0.
2. Type the following command to increase the size of the setting:

   ```
   chdev -l fcs0 -P -a max_xfer_size=0x1000000
   ```

   Note: To view the range of allowable values for the attribute, type: `lsattr -Rl fcs0 -a max_xfer_size`
3. Restart the host to put these changes into effect.

Sample AIX error log

This information provides an example of an AIX error log.

The errors that are shown in the following sample error log indicate that the HBA was unable to open an I/O request on the first attempt because the DMA resources were too low.

```
LABEL:  FCS_ERR6
IDENTIFIER: D0EAC662

Date/Time:      Wed Dec  4 16:41:48 MST
Sequence Number: 1949119
Machine Id:      0021DF9A4C00
Node Id:        lode1
Class:          H
Type:           TEMP
Resource Name:  fcs0
Resource Class: adapter
Resource Type:  df1000f9
Location:       3V-08
VPD:
        Part Number................03N2452
```

```
                   EC Level....................D
                   Serial Number...............1809102EC
                   Manufacturer................0018
                   FRU Number..................09P0102
                   Network Address.............10000000C92BB50F
                   ROS Level and ID............02C03891
                   Device Specific.(Z0)........1002606D
                   Device Specific.(Z1)........00000000
                   Device Specific.(Z2)........00000000
                   Device Specific.(Z3)........02000909
                   Device Specific.(Z4)........FF401050
                   Device Specific.(Z5)........02C03891
                   Device Specific.(Z6)........06433891
                   Device Specific.(Z7)........07433891
                   Device Specific.(Z8)........20000000C92BB50F
                   Device Specific.(Z9)........CS3.82A1
                   Device Specific.(ZA)........C1D3.82A1
                   Device Specific.(ZB)........C2D3.82A1

         Description
         MICROCODE PROGRAM ERROR

         Probable Causes
         ADAPTER MICROCODE

         Failure Causes
         ADAPTER MICROCODE

          Recommended Actions
          IF PROBLEM PERSISTS THEN DO THE FOLLOWING
          CONTACT APPROPRIATE SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE

         Detail Data
         SENSE DATA
         0000 0000 0000 0029 0002 0039 0000 0000 0061 1613 0090 D5FD 0000 C98B 0000 012C
         0000 0000 0000 0003 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
         0000 0000 0608 0000 0000 0010 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 2710 0000 07D0 0000 076C
         0000 0064 0000 000F 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
         0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
         0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
         0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
         0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
         0000 0000
```

Chapter 5. Attaching to IBM pSeries and JS20 hosts running the Linux operating system

This information provides an overview for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to supported POWER™ technology-based hosts running the Linux operating system.

The following POWER technology-based hosts are supported by the SAN Volume Controller:

- IBM eServer pSeries
- IBM eServer BladeCenter JS20

Attachment requirements for pSeries and JS20 hosts

This section provides an overview of the requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to a pSeries or JS20 host running the Linux operating system.

The following list provides the requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to your pSeries and JS20 hosts running the Linux operating system:

- Check the LUN limitations for your host system.
- Ensure that you have the documentation for your host system and the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Installation Guide*. All SAN Volume Controller publications are available from the following Web site:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html
- Ensure that you have installed the correct operating systems and are running a supported kernel of Linux.
- When you attach the SAN Volume Controller to a BladeCenter platform, refer to the BladeCenter documentation for SAN configuration details.

Supported Linux distributions for pSeries and JS20 hosts

Ensure that each pSeries or JS20 host uses a supported Linux distributions.

Table 9 provides information about the distributions that are supported by pSeries and JS20 hosts running Linux.

Table 9. Supported Linux distributions for pSeries and JS20 hosts

Host server	Linux distribution
pSeries server	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server
JS20 blade server	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server
	Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported software levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported HBAs for pSeries and JS20 hosts running the Linux operating system

Ensure that your pSeries and JS20 hosts running the Linux operating system use the correct Linux host bus adapters (HBAs) and host software.

Table 10 lists the supported HBAs for pSeries and JS20 Linux hosts.

Table 10. Supported HBAs for pSeries and JS20 hosts running the Linux operating system

Host	Operating system	Supported HBAs
pSeries server	SUSE	Emulex adapters
JS20 blade server	Red Hat	QLogic
	SUSE	QLogic

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported HBAs and platform levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported drivers and firmware for pSeries and JS20 hosts running the Linux operating system

Be sure that you use the correct host bus adapter device driver and firmware levels for your pSeries and JS20 hosts running the Linux operating system.

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported device driver and firmware levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Installing the HBA on a host running the Linux operating system

The first step for attaching a host that runs the Linux operating system is to install the host bus adapter (HBA).

Before you install the HBA, ensure that the adapter is supported by the SAN Volume Controller. The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported HBAs if you want to verify that an HBA is supported:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

To install the HBA, use the following general steps:

1. Shutdown your host and its attached peripherals using the manufacturer's recommendations.
2. Install the HBA using the manufacturer's installation instructions.

Installing a QLogic HBA driver

If your Linux on pSeries or JS20 host contains a QLogic host bus adapter (HBA), you must download and install the appropriate QLogic driver for the adapter.

1. Download the appropriate QLogic driver and associated files using the following steps:
   a. Use the supported hardware list on the following Web page to find the specific operating system and the QLogic HBA that is installed on your host machine.

      http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

      The specific versions of the QLogic driver and the associated firmware version are indicated on the hardware list.

b. Ensure that your QLogic HBA is running the correct firmware version. If you need to update the firmware to the version listed on the hardware list, click on the link for the firmware version to download and install the correct version.

c. Click the link in the **HBA Driver** column.

d. Download the driver file for the driver to a local disk.

e. Decompress the downloaded file.

2. Install the QLogic HBA driver using the instructions in the downloaded file.

3. Restart the host.

Installing an Emulex HBA driver

If your Linux on pSeries or JS20 host contains an Emulex host bus adapter (HBA), you must download and install the appropriate QLogic driver for the adapter.

1. Download the appropriate Emulex driver and associated files using the following steps:

a. Go to the supported hardware list on the following Web site and find the specific operating system and then the Emulex HBA that is installed on your host machine.

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

The specific versions of the Emulex driver and the associated firmware version are indicated on the hardware list.

b. Ensure that your Emulex HBA is running the correct firmware version. If you need to update the firmware to the version listed on the hardware list, click on the link for the firmware version to download and install the correct version.

c. Click the link in the **HBA Driver** column.

d. Download the driver file for the driver to a local disk.

e. Decompress the downloaded file.

2. Install the Emulex HBA driver using the instructions in the downloaded file.

3. Restart the host.

Configuring the Linux operating system

You must configure the operating system before you can use hosts running the Linux operating system with the SAN Volume Controller.

Before you configure the host operating systems, the following tasks must be completed:

- IBM Systems Services Representative (SSR) must have installed the SAN Volume Controller.
- You must have installed the appropriate host bus adapters.

After the prerequisite tasks are complete, use the following general steps to configure your host system:

1. Zone the host system to the SAN Volume Controller on the fibre-channel SAN. See the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Configuration Guide* for additional information about zoning.

2. Install the appropriate multipathing driver for your host system to enable the management of multiple paths to SAN Volume Controller virtual disks (VDisks). Refer to the *IBM TotalStorage Multipath Subsystem Device Driver: User's Guide* for installation instructions.

3. Create the host system on the SAN Volume Controller, using the worldwide port names (WWPNs). Map the VDisks to the host, as required. See the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Configuration Guide* or *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Command-Line Interface User's Guide* for additional information about creating hosts and mapping.

4. Either create volumes or disks on your host using a logical volume manager (LVM) or partition and create file systems on the disks. Refer to your host system publications or see the *IBM TotalStorage Multipath Subsystem Device Driver: User's Guide* for more information.

Related tasks

"Locating the WWPN for a host running the Linux operating system" on page 92 You can locate the WWPN for a host running the Linux operating system with a QLogic adapter by following the steps in this topic.

Multipath support for pSeries and JS20 hosts

You must install multipathing software on all pSeries and JS20 hosts that are attached to the SAN Volume Controller.

On pSeries and JS20 hosts that run the Linux operating system, the following software provides multipathing support:

- Subsystem device driver (SDD)

SDD dynamic pathing on hosts running the Linux operating system

Hosts that run the Linux operating system do not support subsystem device driver (SDD) dynamic pathing. If you use a QLogic device driver, you must reload the device driver to pick up the new paths.

On the Linux operating system, SDD is aware of the preferred paths that are set by SAN Volume Controller for each VDisk. When failing over paths, SDD tries the first preferred path, then the next known preferred path, and so on until it has tried all preferred paths. If SDD cannot find an available path using the preferred paths, it begins trying non-preferred paths. If all paths are unavailable, the VDisk goes offline.

SDD on the Linux operating system does not perform load balancing across the preferred paths.

Multipathing configuration maximums for pSeries and JS20 hosts

When you configure, keep in mind the maximum configuration for the subsystem device driver (SDD) on pSeries and JS20 hosts running the Linux operating system.

Table 11 on page 29 provides the maximum virtual disks (VDisks) and paths per VDisk for SDD on hosts running the Linux operating system.

Table 11. Configuration maximums for SDD on pSeries and JS20 hosts running the Linux operating system

Object	Maximum	Description
VDisks	256	The maximum number of VDisks that can be supported by Linux (per host object).
Paths per VDisk	4	The maximum number of paths to each VDisk.

Clustering support on hosts running the Linux operating system

The SAN Volume Controller does not provide clustering support on hosts that run the Linux operating system.

SAN boot support on pSeries and JS20 hosts

The SAN Volume Controller does not provide SAN boot support for pSeries and JS20 hosts that run the Linux operating system.

Defining the number of disks for pSeries and JS20 hosts

When you define the number of disks on pSeries and JS20 hosts running the Linux operating system, you are allocating space for configured disks. On the Linux operating system, disks are represented as device files.

There are 256 minor numbers that are available for each of the eight major numbers that can be used to define Linux device files.

Use the following formula to define the maximum number of device files for the host system:

(Number of major numbers) x (Number of minor numbers) / (Number of partitions) = Number of devices

For example, 8 x 256 / 16 = 128.

Setting queue depth with QLogic HBAs

Configure your host running the Linux operating system to allow a maximum queue depth of four. The queue depth is the number of I/O operations that can be run in parallel on a device.

Perform the following steps to set the maximum queue depth:
1. Add the following line to the /etc/modules.conf file:

   ```
   options qla2300 ql2xmaxqdepth=4
   ```
2. Rebuild the RAM disk that is associated with the kernel being used by using one of the following commands:
   - If you are running on an SUSE Linux Enterprise Server operating system, run the `mk_initrd` command.
   - If you are running on a Red Hat operating system, run the `mkinitrd` command.

   Related concepts

"SAN Volume Controller storage configuration for Intel hosts running the Linux operating system" on page 43
Each of the attached SAN Volume Controller LUNs has a special device file in the Linux directory /dev.

Setting queue depth for Emulex HBAs

Configure your host running the Linux operating system to allow a maximum queue depth of four.

Perform the following steps to set the maximum queue depth:
1. Add the following line to the /etc/modules.conf file:

   ```
   lpfc_lun_queue_depth=4
   ```
2. Reboot the machine.

SAN Volume Controller storage configuration for pSeries and JS20 hosts

Each attached SAN Volume Controller LUN has a special device file in the Linux directory /dev.

There is a maximum of 128 fibre-channel disks that are based on the major numbers that are available. The entries for all 128 devices are added by the operating system automatically.

The range of devices are detailed below:

Device range without a subsystem device driver (SDD)
/dev/sda (LUN 0) to /dev/sddx (LUN 127)

Device range with an SDD
/dev/vpatha, vpathb...vpathp (LUN 0) to /dev/vpathaa, vpathab... vpathzp (LUN 127)

Figure 2 and Figure 3 show examples of the range for the devices.

```
# ls -l /dev/sda
brw-rw---- 1 root disk 8, 0 Aug 24 2005 /dev/sda
```

Figure 2. Example of range of devices for a host running the Linux operating system when not using the SDD

```
# ls -l /dev/vpatha
brw-rw---- 1 root disk 8, 0 Aug 24 2005 /dev/vpatha
```

Figure 3. Example of range of devices for a host running the Linux operating system when using the SDD

Partitioning the SAN Volume Controller disk
Use this information when you set up SAN Volume Controller disk partitions.

Before you create a file system, partition the disk by using the fdisk utility. You have to specify the special device file of the disk you want to partition when you run fdisk. Figure 4 on page 31 shows an example of the different options for the fdisk utility.

Note: If you are using the subsystem device driver (SDD), your path in the example is /dev/vpathb instead of /dev/sdb.

```
# fdisk /dev/sdb

Command  (m for help): m
Command  action
a     toggle a bootable flag
b     edit bsd disklabel
c     toggle the dos compatibility flag
d     delete a partition
l     list known partition types
m     print this menu
n     add a new partition
o     create a new empty DOS partition table
p     print the partition table
q     quit without saving changes
s     create a new empty Sun disklabel
t     change a partitions system id
u     change display/entry units
v     verify the partition table
w     write table to disk and exit
x     extra functionality (experts only)
```

Figure 4. Example of different options for the fdisk utility

Figure 5 shows an example of a primary partition on the disk /dev/sdb.

Note: If you are using the SDD, your path in the example is /dev/vpathb instead of /dev/sdb.

```
Command (m for help): n

Command  action
e     extended
p     primary partition (1-4)
p
Partition number (1-4): 1
First cylinder (1-953, default 1): Enter
Using default value 1
Last cylinder or +size or +sizeM or +sizeK (1-953, default 953): Enter
Using default value 953

Command (m for help): p

Disk /dev/sdb: 64 heads, 32 sectors, 953 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 2048 * 512 bytes

 Device Boot  Start  End   Blocks  Id  System
 /dev/sdb1     1 953   975856  83  Linux
```

Figure 5. Example of a primary partition on the disk /dev/sdb

Assigning the system ID to the partition
Use this information when you assign a system ID to the partition.

Perform the following steps to assign the system ID to the SAN Volume Controller partition on the host running the Linux operating system:
1. Assign the system partition ID.
2. Write the information to the partition table on the disk.
3. Exit the fdisk program.

Figure 6 shows the assignment of the Linux system ID to the partition (hex code 83).

```
Command  (m for help): t
Partition number (1-4): 1

Hex code (type L to list codes): 83

Command  (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered!

Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
SCSI device sdb: hdwr sector= 512 bytes. Sectors= 1953152 [953 MB] [1.0 GB]
 sdb: sdb1
SCSI device sdb: hdwr sector= 512 bytes. Sectors= 1953152 [953 MB] [1.0 GB]
 sdb: sdb1

WARNING: If you have created or modified any DOS 6.x partitions, please see the
fdisk manual page for additional information.
Syncing disks.
[root@yahoo /data]#
```

Figure 6. Example of assigning a Linux system ID to the partition

Creating file systems on the SAN Volume Controller

Use this information when you are ready to create and use file systems on the SAN Volume Controller.

After you partition the disk, the next step is to create a file system. Figure 7 shows an example of how to use the **mke2fs** command to create an EXT2 Linux file system (which is nonjournaled).

```
[root@yahoo /data]# mke2fs /dev/vpathb1
mke2fs 1.18, 11-Nov-1999 for EXT2 FS 0.5b, 95/08/09
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
122112 inodes, 243964 blocks
12198 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
8 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
15264 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
32768, 98304, 163840, 229376

Writing inode tables: done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
[root@yahoo /data]#
```

Figure 7. Example of creating a file with the mke2fs command

Figure 8 on page 33 shows an example of how to create the EXT2 Linux file system (which is nonjournaled) by using the **mkfs** command.

```
[root@yahoo /data]# mkfs -t ext2 /dev/vpathb1
mke2fs 1.18, 11-Nov-1999 for EXT2 FS 0.5b, 95/08/09
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
122112 inodes, 243964 blocks
12198 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
8 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
15264 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
32768, 98304, 163840, 229376
Writing inode tables: done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
[root@yahoo /data]#
```

Figure 8. Example of creating a file with the mkfs command

Chapter 6. Attaching to IBM System z9 or eServer zSeries hosts running the Linux operating system

This information provides an overview for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to supported IBM System z9™ and IBM eServer zSeries hosts running the Linux operating system.

Attachment requirements for System z9 and zSeries hosts running Linux operating systems

This section provides an overview of the requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to a System z9 or zSeries host running the Linux operating system.

The following list provides the requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to your System z9 or zSeries host system running the Linux operating system:

- Check the LUN limitations for your host system.
- Ensure that you have the documentation for your host system and the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Installation Guide*. All SAN Volume Controller publications are available from the following Web site:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html
- Ensure that you have installed the correct operating systems and are running a supported Linux kernel.

Supported Linux distributions for System z9 and zSeries hosts

Ensure that each System z9 and zSeries host uses a supported Linux distribution.

Table 12 provides information about the supported distributions.

Table 12. Supported Linux distributions for System z9 and zSeries hosts

Host server	Linux distribution
zSeries server	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server
System z9 server	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported software levels, including distribution levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported HBAs for System z9 and zSeries hosts running Linux operating systems

Ensure that your System z9 and zSeries hosts running the Linux operating system use the correct Linux host bus adapters (HBAs) and host software.

Table 13 on page 36 lists the supported HBAs for System z9 and zSeries hosts running the Linux operating system.

Table 13. Supported HBAs for System z9 and zSeries hosts running the Linux operating system

Host	Operating system	Supported HBAs (Note 1)
zSeries server	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server	FICON®
		FICON Express
		FICON Express2
System z9	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server	FICON
		FICON Express
		FICON Express2
Note:		
1. The System z9 and zSeries HBAs must be ordered as an additional feature for a host system. They are either factory-installed on the host system or installed in an existing system by an IBM service representative.		

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported HBA and platform levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported drivers and firmware for System z9 and zSeries hosts

Be sure that you use the correct host bus adapter device driver and firmware levels for your System z9 and zSeries hosts running the Linux operating system.

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported device driver and firmware levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Installing and configuring the HBA on System z9 and zSeries hosts

The host bus adapters (HBAs) for a System z9 or zSeries host must be ordered as features and they are either factory-installed when you order a new system or installed into an existing system by an IBM service representative.

Perform the following steps to check the installation of the HBA and to configure the HBA to work with the SAN Volume Controller:

1. Ensure that FICON, FICON Express, or FICON Express2 features are installed on your System z9 or zSeries system.
2. Configure the HBA to run in FCP mode.

See the following Web site for additional information about FCP connectivity:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/eserver/zseries/connectivity/fcp.html

Configuring the Linux operating system for System z9 and zSeries hosts

You must configure the Linux operating system before you can use System z9 and zSeries hosts with the SAN Volume Controller.

Before you configure the host operating systems, the following tasks must be completed:

- IBM Systems Services Representative (SSR) must have installed the SAN Volume Controller.
- You must have installed the appropriate host bus adapters.

After the prerequisite tasks are complete, use the following general steps to configure your System z9 and zSeries hosts running the Linux operating system:

1. Zone the host system to the SAN Volume Controller on the fibre-channel SAN. See the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Configuration Guide* for additional information about zoning.
2. Create the host system on the SAN Volume Controller, using the worldwide port names (WWPNs). Map the VDisks to the host, as required. See the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Configuration Guide* or *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Command-Line Interface User's Guide* for additional information about creating hosts and mapping.
3. Configure your Linux system for FCP attachment. Refer to the *Linux on zSeries Device Drivers and Installation Commands for the Linux Kernel 2.4 - June 2003 stream* publication (dated March 23, 2005) for additional information.
4. Either create volumes or disks on your host using the logical volume manager (LVM1) and create file systems on the disks. Refer to your host system publications.

Multipath support for System z9 and zSeries hosts

You must install multipathing software on all System z9 and zSeries hosts that are attached to the SAN Volume Controller.

On System z9 and zSeries hosts running the Linux operating system, the following software provides multipathing support:

- The logical volume manager for the Linux operating system

See the documentation at the following Web site for more information about using the logical volume manager with System z9 and zSeries hosts that run Linux kernel 2.4:

http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/linux/linux390/

Multipathing configuration maximums for LVM

When you configure, keep in mind the maximum configuration for the logical volume manager (specifically, LVM1) for the Linux operating system.

Table 14 provides the maximum number of physical volumes, logical volumes, and paths for LVM1.

Table 14. Configuration maximums for LVM1

Object	Maximum	Description
Number of volume groups	99	The number of volume groups that can be defined per host
Physical volumes per volume group	256	The maximum number of physical volumes that can be assigned to one volume group
Paths per physical volume	16	The maximum number of paths to each PV

Table 14. Configuration maximums for LVM1 (continued)

Object	Maximum	Description
Logical volumes	256	The total number of logical volumes supported by LVM1 (because of the 256 minor number limit of the kernel)

Clustering support on hosts running the Linux operating system

The SAN Volume Controller does not provide clustering support on hosts that run the Linux operating system.

SAN boot support on System z9 and zSeries hosts

On a SCSI LUN, you can perform an initial program load (IPL) process, but be aware that the boot can fail.

IPL processes on SCSI LUNs can fail because there is no multipath support during the boot process. Refer to the IBM Redbook entitled *Linux on zSeries: Fibre Channel Protocol Implementation Guide* for more information about using IPL processes with System z9 and zSeries hosts.

Defining the number of disks on System z9 and zSeries hosts

When you define the number of disks on System z9 and zSeries hosts running the Linux operating system, you are allocating space for configured disks.

On the Linux operating system, disks are represented as device files. The maximum number of devices depends on your Linux configuration.

SAN Volume Controller storage configuration for System z9 and zSeries hosts

Each attached SAN Volume Controller LUN has a special device file in the Linux directory /dev.

The maximum number of devices depends on your Linux configuration. Refer to the *Linux on zSeries Device Drivers and Installation Commands for the Linux Kernel 2.4 - June 2003 stream* publication (dated March 23, 2005) for additional information about multipathing support.

Known issues and limitations for System z9 and zSeries hosts

There are some restrictions for System z9 and zSeries hosts running the Linux operating system.

The following Web site provides currently known restrictions for the latest Linux for System z9 and zSeries streams:

http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/linux/linux390/

From that Web site, click **June 2003 stream** to find the known restrictions.

Chapter 7. Attaching to an Intel host running the Linux operating system

This information provides an overview for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to an Intel host running the Linux operating system.

Attachment requirements for Intel hosts running the Linux operating system

This section provides an overview of the requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to an Intel host running the Linux operating system.

The following list provides the requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to your Intel host running the Linux operating system:

- Check the LUN limitations for your host system.
- Ensure that you have the documentation for your host system and the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Installation Guide*. All SAN Volume Controller publications are available from the following Web site:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html
- Ensure that you have installed the correct operating systems and are running a supported kernel of Linux.
- When attaching the SAN Volume Controller to a BladeCenter platform, refer to the Bladecenter documentation for SAN configuration details.

Supported Linux distributions for Intel hosts

Ensure that each Intel host uses a supported Linux distributions.

The SAN Volume Controller supports Intel-based hosts that run the following Linux distributions:

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported software levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported HBAs for Intel hosts running the Linux operating system

Ensure that your Intel hosts running the Linux operating system use the correct host bus adapters (HBAs) and host software.

The SAN Volume Controller supports Intel (Linux) hosts that use the following types of HBAs:

- QLogic adapters (on Red Hat and SUSE operating systems with IBM xSeries® platforms)
- HS20 and HS40 adapters (on RedHat and SUSE operating systems with IBM BladeCenter platforms)

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about HBA and platform levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported drivers and firmware for Intel hosts running the Linux operating system

Be sure that you use the correct host bus adapter device driver and firmware levels for your Intel (Linux) hosts.

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported device driver and firmware levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Installing the HBA on a host running the Linux operating system

The first step for attaching a host that runs the Linux operating system is to install the host bus adapter (HBA).

Before you install the HBA, ensure that the adapter is supported by the SAN Volume Controller. The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported HBAs if you want to verify that an HBA is supported:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

To install the HBA, use the following general steps:

1. Shutdown your host and its attached peripherals using the manufacturer's recommendations.
2. Install the HBA using the manufacturer's installation instructions.

Installing a QLogic HBA driver on a host running the Linux operating system

If you use a QLogic host bus adapter (HBA) in your Intel-based host running the Linux operating system, you must download and install the appropriate QLogic driver for the adapter.

1. Restart your host system.
2. Download the appropriate QLogic driver and associated files using the following steps:
   a. Go to the supported hardware list on the following Web site and find the specific operating system and then the QLogic HBA that is installed on your host machine.

      http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

      The specific versions of the QLogic driver and the associated firmware version are indicated on the hardware list.
   b. Ensure that your QLogic HBA is running the correct firmware version. If you need to update the firmware to the version listed on the hardware list, click on the link for the firmware version to download and install the correct version.
   c. Click the link in the **HBA Driver** column.
   d. Download the driver file for the driver to a local disk.
   e. If you downloaded the driver file from a non-Linux host system, transfer the drive file to your host running the Linux operating system.
   f. Decompress the downloaded file.

3. If the host uses a 2.4 kernel Linux operating system, install the QLogic HBA driver using the instructions in the downloaded compressed file.

4. If the host uses a 2.6 Linux operating system, follow the instructions in the downloaded compressed file, and pass the **ql2xfailover=0** parameter when loading the ql2xxx.ko module. This configures the driver to present all paths so the subsystem device driver (SDD) can provide the failover mechanism.

5. Restart the host.

Configuring the Linux operating system

You must configure the operating system before you can use hosts running the Linux operating system with the SAN Volume Controller.

Before you configure the host operating systems, the following tasks must be completed:

• IBM Systems Services Representative (SSR) must have installed the SAN Volume Controller.

• You must have installed the appropriate host bus adapters.

After the prerequisite tasks are complete, use the following general steps to configure your host system:

1. Zone the host system to the SAN Volume Controller on the fibre-channel SAN. See the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Configuration Guide* for additional information about zoning.

2. Install the appropriate multipathing driver for your host system to enable the management of multiple paths to SAN Volume Controller virtual disks (VDisks). Refer to the *IBM TotalStorage Multipath Subsystem Device Driver: User's Guide* for installation instructions.

3. Create the host system on the SAN Volume Controller, using the worldwide port names (WWPNs). Map the VDisks to the host, as required. See the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Configuration Guide* or *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Command-Line Interface User's Guide* for additional information about creating hosts and mapping.

4. Either create volumes or disks on your host using a logical volume manager (LVM) or partition and create file systems on the disks. Refer to your host system publications or see the *IBM TotalStorage Multipath Subsystem Device Driver: User's Guide* for more information.

Related tasks

"Locating the WWPN for a host running the Linux operating system" on page 92 You can locate the WWPN for a host running the Linux operating system with a QLogic adapter by following the steps in this topic.

Multipath support for Intel hosts running the Linux operating system

You must install multipathing software on all hosts that are attached to the SAN Volume Controller.

On Intel-based hosts that run the Linux operating system, the following software provides multipathing support:

• Subsystem device driver (SDD)

SDD dynamic pathing on hosts running the Linux operating system

Hosts that run the Linux operating system do not support subsystem device driver (SDD) dynamic pathing. If you use a QLogic device driver, you must reload the device driver to pick up the new paths.

On the Linux operating system, SDD is aware of the preferred paths that are set by SAN Volume Controller for each VDisk. When failing over paths, SDD tries the first preferred path, then the next known preferred path, and so on until it has tried all preferred paths. If SDD cannot find an available path using the preferred paths, it begins trying non-preferred paths. If all paths are unavailable, the VDisk goes offline.

SDD on the Linux operating system does not perform load balancing across the preferred paths.

Multipathing configuration maximums for Intel hosts running the Linux operating system

When you configure, keep in mind the maximum configuration for the subsystem device driver (SDD) on Intel-based hosts that run the Linux operating system.

Table 15 provides the maximum virtual disks (VDisks) and paths per VDisk for SDD on the Linux operating system.

Table 15. Configuration maximums for on Intel hosts running the Linux operating system

Object	Maximum	Description
VDisks	512 (for 2.6 kernel operating systems) 256 (for 2.4 kernel operating systems	The maximum number of VDisks that can be supported by the Linux operating system (per host per cluster).
Paths per VDisk	4	The maximum number of paths to each VDisk.

Clustering support on hosts running the Linux operating system

The SAN Volume Controller does not provide clustering support on hosts that run the Linux operating system.

SAN boot support on Intel hosts running the Linux operating system

The SAN Volume Controller does not provide SAN boot support for Intel hosts that run the Linux operating system.

Defining the number of disks on Intel hosts running the Linux operating system

When you define the number of disks on Intel hosts running the Linux operating system, you are allocating space for configured disks. On the Linux operating system, disks are represented as device files.

For 2.4 Linux kernels, there are 256 minor numbers that are available for each of the eight major numbers that can be used to define Linux device files. Use the following formula to define the maximum number of device files for the host system:

(Number of major numbers) x (Number of minor numbers) / (Number of partitions) = Number of devices

For example, if you have 16 partitions on a 2.4 kernel, you would have 128 devices (8 x 256 / 16 = 128).

For 2.6 Linux kernels, there are significantly more minor device numbers that are available. Because SAN Volume Controller limits you to 512 VDisks per host, you have more device numbers than can be used.

Setting queue depth with QLogic HBAs

Configure your host running the Linux operating system to allow a maximum queue depth of four. The queue depth is the number of I/O operations that can be run in parallel on a device.

Perform the following steps to set the maximum queue depth:

1. Add the following line to the /etc/modules.conf file:

   ```
   options qla2300 ql2xmaxqdepth=4
   ```

2. Rebuild the RAM disk that is associated with the kernel being used by using one of the following commands:

   - If you are running on an SUSE Linux Enterprise Server operating system, run the `mk_initrd` command.
   - If you are running on a Red Hat operating system, run the `mkinitrd` command.

   Related concepts

   "SAN Volume Controller storage configuration for Intel hosts running the Linux operating system"
   Each of the attached SAN Volume Controller LUNs has a special device file in the Linux directory /dev.

SAN Volume Controller storage configuration for Intel hosts running the Linux operating system

Each of the attached SAN Volume Controller LUNs has a special device file in the Linux directory /dev.

Hosts that use 2.4 kernel Linux operating systems have a maximum of 128 fibre-channel disks that are based on the major numbers that are available. The entries for all 128 devices are added by the operating system automatically.

Hosts that use 2.6 kernel Linux operating systems can have as many fibre-channel disks as the number allowed by the SAN Volume Controller. The following IBM Web site provides the most current information about maximum configuration for the SAN Volume Controller:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

The range of devices for each type of kernel is detailed below:

Device range without a subsystem device driver (SDD)
/dev/sda (LUN 0) to /dev/sddx (LUN 127)

Device range with an SDD
- 2.4 kernel operating systems have the following range:

/dev/vpatha, vpathb...vpathp (LUN 0) to /dev/vpathaa, vpathab... vpathzp (LUN 127)

- 2.6 kernel operating systems have the following range:

  /dev/vpatha, vpathb...vpathz (LUN 0) to /dev/vpathaa, vpathab... vpathzz (LUN 127)

Figure 9 and Figure 10 show examples of the range for the devices.

```
# ls —l /dev/sda
brw-rw---- 1 root disk 8, 0 Aug 24 2005 /dev/sda
```

Figure 9. Example of range of devices for an Intel host running the Linux operating system when not using the SDD

```
# ls —l /dev/vpatha
brw-rw---- 1 root disk 8, 0 Aug 24 2005 /dev/vpatha
```

Figure 10. Example of range of devices for an Intel host running the Linux operating system when using the SDD

Partitioning the SAN Volume Controller disk

Use this information when you set up SAN Volume Controller disk partitions.

Before you create a file system, partition the disk by using the fdisk utility. You have to specify the special device file of the disk you want to partition when you run fdisk. Figure 11 shows an example of the different options for the fdisk utility.

Note: If you are using the subsystem device driver (SDD), your path in the example is /dev/vpathb instead of /dev/sdb.

```
# fdisk /dev/sdb

Command  (m for help): m
Command  action
a     toggle a bootable flag
b     edit bsd disklabel
c     toggle the dos compatibility flag
d     delete a partition
l     list known partition types
m     print this menu
n     add a new partition
o     create a new empty DOS partition table
p     print the partition table
q     quit without saving changes
s     create a new empty Sun disklabel
t     change a partitions system id
u     change display/entry units
v     verify the partition table
w     write table to disk and exit
x     extra functionality (experts only)
```

Figure 11. Example of different options for the fdisk utility

Figure 12 on page 45 shows an example of a primary partition on the disk /dev/sdb.

Note: If you are using the SDD, your path in the example is /dev/vpathb instead of /dev/sdb.

```
Command (m for help): n

Command  action
e     extended
p     primary partition (1-4)
p
Partition number (1-4): 1
First cylinder (1-953, default 1): Enter
Using default value 1
Last cylinder or +size or +sizeM or +sizeK (1-953, default 953): Enter
Using default value 953

Command (m for help): p

Disk /dev/sdb: 64 heads, 32 sectors, 953 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 2048 * 512 bytes

 Device Boot  Start  End   Blocks  Id  System
 /dev/sdb1     1 953   975856  83  Linux
```

Figure 12. Example of a primary partition on the disk /dev/sdb

Assigning the system ID to the partition
Use this information when you assign a system ID to the partition.

Perform the following steps to assign the system ID to the SAN Volume Controller partition on the host running the Linux operating system:
1. Assign the system partition ID.
2. Write the information to the partition table on the disk.
3. Exit the fdisk program.

Figure 13 shows the assignment of the Linux system ID to the partition (hex code 83).

```
Command  (m for help): t
Partition number (1-4): 1

Hex code (type L to list codes): 83

Command  (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered!

Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
SCSI device sdb: hdwr sector= 512 bytes. Sectors= 1953152 [953 MB] [1.0 GB]
 sdb: sdb1
SCSI device sdb: hdwr sector= 512 bytes. Sectors= 1953152 [953 MB] [1.0 GB]
 sdb: sdb1

WARNING: If you have created or modified any DOS 6.x partitions, please see the
fdisk manual page for additional information.
Syncing disks.
[root@yahoo /data]#
```

Figure 13. Example of assigning a Linux system ID to the partition

Creating file systems on the SAN Volume Controller
Use this information when you are ready to create and use file systems on the SAN Volume Controller.

After you partition the disk, the next step is to create a file system. Figure 14 shows an example of how to use the **mke2fs** command to create an EXT2 Linux file system (which is nonjournaled).

```
[root@yahoo /data]# mke2fs /dev/vpathb1
mke2fs 1.18, 11-Nov-1999 for EXT2 FS 0.5b, 95/08/09
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
122112 inodes, 243964 blocks
12198 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
8 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
15264 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
32768, 98304, 163840, 229376

Writing inode tables: done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
[root@yahoo /data]#
```

Figure 14. Example of creating a file with the mke2fs command

Figure 15 shows an example of how to create the EXT2 Linux file system (which is nonjournaled) by using the **mkfs** command.

```
[root@yahoo /data]# mkfs -t ext2 /dev/vpathb1
mke2fs 1.18, 11-Nov-1999 for EXT2 FS 0.5b, 95/08/09
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
122112 inodes, 243964 blocks
12198 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
8 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
15264 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
32768, 98304, 163840, 229376
Writing inode tables: done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
[root@yahoo /data]#
```

Figure 15. Example of creating a file with the mkfs command

Known issues and limitations

There are known issues and limitations of attaching the SAN Volume Controller to an Intel host running the Linux operating system.

The following IBM Web site provides the most current information about known restrictions:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

LUN set offline

On Intel-based hosts running the Linux operating system, in response to errors, the kernel might permanently disable a LUN and log a message that states both **device set offline** and the specific device.

The kernel typically sets a LUN offline to avoid a possible miscompare mechanism. The message is logged in the syslog, which is usually found in the /var/log/messages directory.

If you receive this message, try one of the following actions:
- Remove the module.
- Reboot the host.

If you decide to remove the module or need additional details for setting the LUN online, see the *IBM TotalStorage Multipath Subsystem Device Driver: User's Guide*.

Maximum file system size limits VDisk size

For certain Linux kernels, the maximum file system is less than the LUN maximum size supported by the SAN Volume Controller.

For 2.4 Linux kernels, the maximum file system size is 512 bytes less than 1 terabyte (TB). For these kernels, this means that your virtual disks are limited to 1 099 511 627 264 bytes of capacity.

Chapter 8. Attaching to a host running the Microsoft Windows 2000 or 2003 operating system

This information explains the requirements and other information for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to a host running the Windows 2000 or 2003 operating system.

Attachment requirements for hosts running Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems

This section provides an overview of the requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to a host running the Windows 2000 or 2003 operating system.

The following list provides the requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to your host running a Windows 2000 or 2003 operating system:

- Check the LUN limitations for your host system. Ensure that there are enough fibre-channel adapters installed in the server to handle the total LUNs that you want to attach.
- Ensure that you have the documentation for your Windows operating system and the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Installation Guide.* All SAN Volume Controller publications are available from the following Web site:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html
- Ensure that you have installed the correct operating system levels on your host. Be sure to review the device driver installation documents and configuration utility documents for any additional patches that you might need.

Supported environments for hosts running Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems

Ensure that each host uses a supported operating system and version.

The SAN Volume Controller supports hosts that run the Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems listed in Table 16.

Table 16. Supported Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems

Operating systems	Level
Windows 2000 (32-bit only)	Windows 2000 Server
	Windows 2000 Advanced Server
Windows 2003 (32-bit only)	Windows 2003 Server, Standard Edition
	Windows 2003 Server, Enterprise Edition

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported host operating systems:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported HBAs for hosts running the Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems

Ensure that your hosts running the Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems use the correct host bus adapters (HBAs).

The SAN Volume Controller supports hosts running the Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems that use the following types of HBAs:

- HBAs supported by DS4000 (on IBM xSeries platforms)
- QLogic (on IBM xSeries and IBM BladeCenter platforms) HBAs
- Emulex (on IBM xSeries platforms) HBAs

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about HBA and platform levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported drivers and firmware for hosts running Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems

Be sure that you use the correct host bus adapter device driver and firmware levels for your hosts that run the Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems.

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported device driver and firmware levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Installing the HBA on a host running the Windows 2000 or 2003 operating system

The first step for attaching a host running the Windows 2000 or 2003 system is to install the host bus adapter (HBA).

Before you install the HBA, ensure that the adapter is supported by the SAN Volume Controller. The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported HBAs if you want to verify that an HBA is supported:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

To install the HBA, use the following general steps:

1. Shutdown your host and its attached peripherals, following the manufacturer's recommendations.
2. Install the HBA, using the manufacturer's installation instructions.

Installing the HBA driver for hosts running the Windows 2000 or 2003 operating system

After you install the host bus adapter (HBA) into the host machine, you must download and install the appropriate HBA driver.

Follow manufacturer's instructions to upgrade the BIOS levels for each type of HBA.

Installing DS4000-supported or QLogic HBA drivers

You must download and install the appropriate device driver for a DS4000-supported HBA or QLogic HBA on your hosts running the Windows 2000 or Windows 2003 operating system.

Before you begin this task, you must have installed a DS4000-supported HBA or a QLogic HBA.

Perform the following steps to download and install the correct HBA driver:

1. Download the appropriate HBA driver and associated files using the following steps:

   a. See the interoperability information at the following IBM Web site for currently supported hardware:

      http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

   b. On the supported hardware list, find the specific operating system and then find the section for the HBA that is installed on your host machine. The current version of the HBA driver and the associated firmware version are provided on the hardware list.

   c. Ensure that your HBA is running the correct firmware version. If you need to update the firmware to the version listed on the hardware list, click on the link for the firmware version to download and install the correct version.

   d. Click the link in the **HBA Driver** column.

   e. Download the driver file for the driver to a local disk.

   f. If you downloaded the driver file to a system other than your Windows host system, transfer the drive file to the host system.

   g. Unzip the downloaded file.

2. Install the HBA device driver using the instructions contained in the downloaded zip file.

3. Reboot your host system.

Installing an Emulex HBA driver

If your host running the Windows 2000 or Windows 2003 operating system contains a Emulex host bus adapter (HBA), you must download and install the appropriate Emulex driver for the adapter.

1. Download the appropriate Emulex driver and associated files using the following steps:

   a. See the interoperability information at the following IBM Web site for currently supported hardware and find the specific operating system, then find the Emulex HBA that is installed on your host machine:

      http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

      The specific versions of the Emulex driver and the associated firmware version are indicated on the hardware list.

   b. Ensure that your Emulex HBA is running the correct firmware version. If you need to update the firmware to the version listed on the hardware list, click on the link for the firmware version to download and install the correct version.

   c. Click the link in the **HBA Driver** column. Your browser is redirected to the Emulex Web site where you can download the necessary driver files.

   d. On the Emulex Web site, find the section for the appropriate Emulex HBA and driver. Download the zip file for the driver to a local disk.

   e. If you downloaded the driver zip file to a system other than your host system, transfer the drive file to the host system running Windows 2000 or Windows 2003.

   f. Unzip the downloaded file.

2. Install the Emulex HBA driver using the installation instructions available from the Emulex Web site.

3. Install the Emulex HBAnyware and any other configuration utilities using the instructions on the Emulex Web site.

4. Reboot your host system.

Configuring the HBA on a host running the Windows 2000 or 2003 operating system

After you install the host bus adapter (HBA) and driver on your host, you must configure the HBA.

Configuring the DS4000-supported or QLogic HBA for hosts running Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems

After you have installed a DS4000-supported host bus adapter (HBA) or a QLogic HBA as well as the device driver, you must configure the HBA.

To configure the HBA for hosts that run the Windows 2000 and Windows 2003 operating systems, use the following steps:

1. Reboot the server.

2. When you see the QLogic banner, press Ctrl+Q to get to the FAST!UTIL menu panel.

3. From the Select Host Adapter menu select the Adapter Type QLA2*xxx*.

4. From the Fast!UTIL Options menu select **Configuration Settings**.

5. From the Configuration Settings menu, click **Host Adapter Settings**.

6. From the Host Adapter Settings menu, set the parameters and values as follows:

   a. Host Adapter BIOS: **Disabled**

   b. Frame size: **2048**

   c. Loop Reset Delay: **5 (minimum)**

   d. Adapter Hard Loop ID: **Disabled**

   e. Hard Loop ID: **0**

   f. Spinup Delay: **Disabled**

   g. Connection Options: **1 - point to point only**

   h. Fibre Channel Tape Support: **Disabled**

   i. Data Rate: **2**

7. Press Esc to return to the Configuration Settings menu.

8. From the Configuration Settings menu, select **Advanced Adapter Settings**.

9. From the Advanced Adapter Settings menu, set the following parameters:

   a. Execution throttle: **100**

   b. Luns per Target: **0**

   c. Enable LIP Reset: **No**

   d. Enable LIP Full Login: **Yes**

   e. Enable Target Reset: **Yes**

   f. Login Retry Count: **30**

   g. Port Down Retry Count: **30**

   h. Link Down Timeout: **0**

i. Extended error logging: **Disabled (might be enabled for debugging)**

j. RIO Operation Mode: **0**

k. Interrupt Delay Timer: **0**

10. Press Esc to return to the Configuration Settings menu.

11. Press Esc.

12. From the Configuration settings modified window select **Save changes**.

13. From the Fast!UTIL Options menu, select **Select Host Adapter** and repeat steps 3 on page 52 to 12, if more than one QLogic adapter has been installed.

14. Restart the server.

15. Ensure that the following registry key includes the required parameters.

Key	Required parameters
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE → **SYSTEM** → **CurrentControlSet** → **Services** → *ql2xxx* → **Parameters** → **Device** → **DriverParameters**	`Buschange=0;FixupInquiry=1`

16. Reboot the system.

Configuring the Emulex HBA for hosts running Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems

After you have installed the Emulex host bus adapter (HBA) and the driver, you must configure the HBA.

The recommended settings for configuring the Emulex HBA drivers are provided on Table 17.

The following IBM Web site provides the most current information about the HBA parameter settings that are supported by IBM:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

Table 17. Recommended configuration file parameters for the Emulex HBA

Parameters	Recommended Settings
Automatically map SCSI devices	Checked (enabled)
Query name server for all N-ports	Checked (enabled)
Allow multiple paths to SCSI targets	Checked (enabled)
Register for state change	Checked (enabled)
Use report LUNs	Checked (enabled)
LUN mapping	Checked (enabled)
Automatic LUN mapping	Checked (enabled)
Disable Target Reset for Tape Devices	Not checked (disabled)
Use PLOGI instead of PDISC after LIP	Checked (enabled)
Scan in device ID order	Not checked (disabled)
Enable class 2 for SCSI devices	Not checked (disabled)
Report unknown SCSI devices	Not checked (disabled)
Look for disappearing devices	Not checked (disabled)
Translate queue full to busy	Checked (enabled)
Use bus reset status for retries	Not checked (disabled)

Table 17. Recommended configuration file parameters for the Emulex HBA (continued)

Parameters	Recommended Settings
Retry unit attention	Not checked (disabled)
Retry PLOGI open failures	Not checked (disabled)
Enable FCP-2 recovery	Checked (enabled)
Enable FDMI	Not checked (disabled)
Maximum number of LUNs	Equal to or greater than the number of the SAN Volume Controller LUNs that are available to the host bus adapter
Maximum queue depth	8
Link Timer	30 seconds
Retries	64
E_D_TOV	2000 milliseconds
AL_TOV	15 milliseconds
Wait ready time	45 seconds
Retry timer	2000 milliseconds
R_A_TOV	2 seconds
ARB_TOV	1000 milliseconds
Link Control	
Topology	Point-to-point (fabric)
Link speed	Auto

Configuring the Windows 2000 and 2003 operating system

You must configure the Windows 2000 or 2003 operating system before you can use the hosts with the SAN Volume Controller.

Before you configure the host operating systems, the following tasks must be completed:

- IBM Systems Services Representative (SSR) must have installed the SAN Volume Controller.
- You must have installed the appropriate host bus adapter and driver on your host system.

After the prerequisite tasks are complete, use the following general steps to configure your Windows 2000 or 2003 operating system.

1. Zone the host system to the SAN Volume Controller on the fibre-channel SAN.
2. Install the appropriate multipathing driver for your host system to enable the management of multiple paths to SAN Volume Controller virtual disks (VDisks).
3. Create the host system on the SAN Volume Controller, using the worldwide port names (WWPNs). Map the VDisks to the host as required.
4. Create volumes/disks on your host using instructions in your host system publications.

   Related reference

   "Locating the WWPN for a host running the Microsoft Windows 2000 or 2003 operating system" on page 92

Determining the WWPN of a host that runs a Windows operating system depends on the type of HBA in your host server.

Multipath support for host running the Windows 2000 and 2003 operating system

You must install a multipathing software on all attached hosts that run the Windows 2000 or Windows 2003 operating system.

For hosts that run the Windows 2000 operating system, you must use the following driver for multipathing support:

- subsystem device driver (SDD)

For hosts that run the Windows 2003 operating system, you can use either of the following drivers for multipathing support:

- SDD
- Microsoft Multipath I/O (MPIO) driver, when used with the IBM subsystem device driver device specific module (SDDDSM).

SDD dynamic pathing on hosts running Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems

The subsystem device driver (SDD) for Windows supports dynamic pathing for hosts that run the Windows 2000 and Windows 2003 operating systems.

SDD supports dynamic pathing when you add more paths to an existing VDisk and when you present a new VDisk to the host. No user intervention is required, other than is normal for a new device discovery under the Windows operating system.

Preferred paths are also supported with SDD for Windows. When you use clustering, SDD is aware of the preferred paths that the SAN Volume Controller sets for each VDisk. In this case, SDD uses its reserve policy to reserve a single path to the device and uses a preferred path if one is available. If you do not use clustering, SDD uses a load-balancing policy and tries to equalize the load across all preferred paths. If preferred paths are available, SDD uses the path that has the least I/O at the time. If SDD finds no available preferred paths, it tries to balance the load across all the paths it does find and uses the least active non-preferred path.

Note: The SDD driver can coexist on a host running the Windows 2000 operating system with the IBM DS4000 (FAStT) Redundant Dual Active Controller (RDAC) driver. Coexistence is not supported on hosts that run the Windows 2003 operating system. For supported levels of DS4000 RDAC, see the supported hardware list at the following IBM Web site:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

When you configure, keep in mind the SDD for Windows maximum configuration, which is provided on Table 18 on page 56.

Table 18. Configuration maximums for SDD for Windows

Object	SDD maximum	Description
VDisk	512 (See Note 1.)	The maximum number of VDisks that can be supported by the SAN Volume Controller for a host running a Microsoft Windows operating system (per host object).
Paths per VDisk (See Note 2.)	8	The maximum number of paths to each VDisk. The recommended number of paths is 4.
Notes:		
1. You can assign a maximum of 26 individual drive letters to a host running a Windows operating system. However, both the Windows 2000 and Windows 2003 operating systems support submounting drives as directories within other drives.		
2. SDD for Windows supports 16 paths per VDisk, but SAN Volume Controller supports only a maximum of eight paths to ensure a reasonable path-failover time.		

MPIO dynamic pathing

You can use the Microsoft Multipath I/O (MPIO) driver for dynamic pathing when you also use the IBM Subsystem Device Driver Device Specific Module (SDDDSM).

MPIO supports dynamic pathing when you add more paths to an existing VDisk and when you present a new VDisk to the host. No user intervention is required, other than is normal for a new device discovery under a Windows operating system.

Preferred path support is available through SDDDSM. When you use clustering, SDDDSM is aware of the preferred paths that the SAN Volume Controller sets for each VDisk. In this case, SDDDSM uses its reserve policy to reserve a single path to the device and uses a preferred path if one is available. If you do not use clustering, SDDDSM uses a load-balancing policy that tries to equalize the load across all preferred paths. If preferred paths are available, SDDDSM uses the path that has the least I/O at the time. If SDDDSM finds no available preferred paths, it tries to balance the load across all the paths it does find and uses the least active non-preferred path.

Path probing and reclamation is provided by MPIO/SDDDSM. For SDDDSM, the interval is set to 60 seconds. You can change this by modifying the following Windows system registry key:
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\mpio\Parameters\PathVerificationPeriod

When you configure, keep in mind the MPIO/SDDDSM for Windows maximum configuration, which is provided in Table 19.

Table 19. Configuration maximums for MPIO/SDDDSM for Windows

Object	MPIO/SDDDSM maximum	Description
VDisk	512 (See Note 1.)	The maximum number of VDisks that can be supported by the SAN Volume Controller for a host running a Microsoft Windows operating system (per host object).
Paths per VDisk (See Note 2.)	8	The maximum number of paths to each VDisk. The recommended number of paths is 4.

Table 19. Configuration maximums for MPIO/SDDDSM for Windows (continued)

Object	MPIO/SDDDSM maximum	Description
Notes:		
1. You can assign a maximum of 26 individual drive letters to a host running a Windows operating system. However, both Windows 2000 and Windows 2003 support submounting drives as directories within other drives.		
2. MPIO/SDDDSM for Windows actually supports 16 paths per VDisk, but the SAN Volume Controller supports only a maximum of eight paths to ensure a reasonable path-failover time.		

Clustering support for hosts running Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems

The SAN Volume Controller provides clustering support for hosts that run Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems.

Table 20 provides information about the cluster software supported for hosts that run Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems.

Table 20. Clustering software supported for hosts that run Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems

Operating system	Cluster software	Vendor
Windows 2000	Microsoft Cluster Server (MSCS)	Microsoft
Windows 2003	Microsoft Cluster Server (MSCS)	Microsoft
	Microsoft Cluster Server (MSCS), with IBM TotalStorage Continuous Availability for Windows (See Note.)	Microsoft and IBM
Note:		
• When you use MSCS with the IBM TotalStorage Continuous Availability for Windows feature, hosts that run the Windows 2003 operating system can support IBM TotalStorage Metro Mirror for SAN Volume Controller.		

SAN boot support for hosts running Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems

The SAN Volume Controller can be used as a boot device for hosts that run Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems.

For SAN boot support for hosts running the Windows 2000 operating system, you must use one of the hardware and software configurations shown on Table 21.

Table 21. Supported configurations for Windows 2000 SAN boot support

Option 1	Option 2
• Subsystem device driver (SDD)	• SDD
• Emulex host bus adapter (HBA)	• QLogic HBA
• Emulex FC Port driver	• QLogic SCSI Miniport driver

For SAN boot support for hosts running the Windows 2003 operating system, you must use one of the hardware and software configurations shown on Table 22.

Table 22. Supported configurations for Windows 2003 SAN boot support

Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
• SDD • Emulex HBA • Emulex FC Port driver	• SDD • QLogic HBA • QLogic SCSI Miniport driver	• Windows Multipath I/O driver with the IBM subsystem device driver device specific module (SDDDSM) • QLogic 23*xx* HBA • QLogic STOR Miniport driver

Restrictions:

- See the supported hardware list at the following IBM Web site to ensure that you download and use the appropriate drivers for the SAN Volume Controller:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

- See the software restrictions page on the following IBM support Web site for the most current information about known restrictions for SAN boot support:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

Configuring for SAN boot for hosts running Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems

If you want to use the SAN Volume Controller as a boot device for a host running either the Windows 2000 or 2003 operating system, you must configure the system correctly.

Use the following steps to configure the system:

1. Configure the SAN Volume Controller so that only the boot virtual disk (VDisk) is mapped to the host.
2. Configure the fibre-channel SAN so that the host can see only one SAN Volume Controller node port. This means that there is only one path from the host to its boot disk.
3. Install Windows, using the normal procedure, selecting the VDisk as the partition on which to install.
4. After Windows and subsystem device driver (SDD) or subsystem device driver device specific module (SDDDSM) is installed, zoning should be modified to allow multiple paths.

   Restriction: For SDD, there can be no multipathing during the boot sequence, until after SDD is loaded.
5. Set redundant boot devices in the BIOS to allow the host to boot when its original boot path has failed.

Migrating existing SAN boot images

If you have a host that runs a Windows 2000 or 2003 operating system and existing SAN boot images that are controlled by storage controllers, you can migrate these images to image-mode virtual disks (VDisks) that are controlled by the SAN Volume Controller.

Perform the following steps to migrate your existing SAN boot images:

1. Shut down the host.
2. Perform the following configuration changes on the storage controller:
   a. Remove all the image-to-host mappings from the storage controller.
   b. Map the existing SAN boot image and any other disks to the SAN Volume Controller.
3. Zone one port of each host bus adapter (HBA) to one of the SAN Volume Controller ports that is associated with the I/O group for the target image-mode VDisk.
4. Perform the following configuration changes on the SAN Volume Controller:
   a. Create an image-mode VDisk for the managed disk (MDisk) that contains the SAN boot image. Use the MDisk unique identifier to specify the correct MDisk.
   b. Create a host object and assign it to the HBA port that you zoned to the SAN Volume Controller port in step 3.
   c. Map the image mode VDisk to the host. For example, you might map the boot disk to the host with SCSI LUN ID 0.
   d. Map the swap disk to the host, if required. For example, you might map the swap disk to the host with SCSI LUN ID 1.
5. Change the boot address of the host by performing the following steps:
   a. Reboot the host and open the BIOS utility of the host during the booting process.
   b. Set the BIOS settings on the host to find the boot image at the WWPN of the SVC node that is zoned to the HBA port.
6. Boot the host in single-path mode.
7. Uninstall any multipathing driver that is unsupported for SAN Volume Controller hosts that run the Windows 2000 and 2003 operating system.
8. Install SDD or the Subsystem Device Driver Device Specific Module (SDDDSM).
9. Reboot the host in single-path mode to ensure that SDD or SDDDSM was properly installed.
10. Zone each HBA port to one port on each SAN Volume Controller node.
11. Add additional HBA ports to the host object that you created in step 4b.
12. Configure the HBA settings on the host by using the following steps:
    a. Reboot the host and open the host's BIOS utility during the booting process.
    b. Change the settings for both HBAs so that they are boot-enabled and can see both nodes in the I/O group that contains the SAN boot image.
    c. Exit the BIOS utility and finish booting the host.
13. Map any further VDisks to host as required.

Known issues and limitations for hosts running Windows 2000 and 2003 operating systems

There are known issues and limitations when attaching to a host that runs the Windows 2000 or 2003 operating system.

The following IBM Web site provides the most current information about known restrictions for hosts, including hosts that run a Microsoft Windows operating system:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

Mapping VDisks to multiple hosts

You can create multiple VDisk assignments. Normally, multiple VDisk-to-host assignments should not be used, as corruption is likely to occur if more than one host can access a disk. However, in certain environments, such as that found in IBM's SAN File System (SFS), a VDisk must be mapped to more than one host. To do this you must use the command line interface (CLI) and use the -force flag.

If you are mapping more than one host to a virtual disk (VDisk), which is common in certain environments, you might enter the following commands to assign your VDisks to a host using the CLI:

1. `svctask mkvdiskhostmap -force -host host1 VDISK1`
2. `svctask mkvdiskhostmap -force -host host1 VDISK2`
3. `svctask mkvdiskhostmap -force -host host2 VDISK2`
4. `svctask mkvdiskhostmap -force -host host2 VDISK1`

In this example, host2 assigns VDISK2 to SCSI LUN 0 by default because it is the first assigned disk. There might be a conflict because host1 has VDISK2 assigned to SCSI LUN 1.

To avoid this problem, perform either of the following actions:

- Create a single host object with all the host bus adapter worldwide port names of all hosts that are to be presented the same set of disks (all hosts in the cluster or all SFS hosts) and map the VDisk to that host object.
- Issue the following commands:
  1. `svctask mkvdiskhostmap -force -host host1 -scsi 0 VDISK1`
  2. `svctask mkvdiskhostmap -force -host host1 -scsi 1 VDISK2`
  3. `svctask mkvdiskhostmap -force -host host2 -scsi 0 VDISK1`
  4. `svctask mkvdiskhostmap -force -host host2 -scsi 1 VDISK2`

  These commands fail if a VDisk-to-host mapping already uses SCSI LUN 0 and SCSI LUN 1, as in the case of a SAN booted host.

Using the SAN boot feature with Microsoft clusters

Microsoft SAN Boot Clusters (MSCS) have the following Microsoft restrictions:

- On a host running the Windows 2000 operating system, you must present clustered disks and boot disks on separate HBA ports.
- On a host running the Windows 2003 operating system, you can present clustered disks and boot disks on the same HBA ports only if you use the QLogic STOR Miniport driver.

The following IBM Web site provides additional details about using the SAN boot feature with Microsoft clusters:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

Chapter 9. Attaching to a host running the Microsoft Windows NT operating system

These are requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to a host running the Windows NT operating system.

Attachment requirements for hosts running the Windows NT operating system

This section provides an overview of the requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to a host running the Windows NT operating system.

The following list provides the requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to your host running the Windows NT operating system:

- Check the LUN limitations for your host system. Ensure that there are enough fibre-channel adapters installed in the server to handle the total LUNs that you want to attach.
- Ensure that you have the documentation for your Windows NT operating system and the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Installation Guide*. All SAN Volume Controller publications are available from the following Web site:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html
- Ensure that you have installed the correct operating system levels on your host. Be sure to review the device driver installation documents and configuration utility documents for any additional patches that you might need.

Supported environments for hosts running the Windows NT operating system

Ensure that each host uses a supported operating system and version.

The SAN Volume Controller supports hosts that run the Windows NT operating systems listed on Table 23.

Table 23. Supported operating systems for hosts that run the Windows NT operating system

Operating systems	Level
Windows NT	Windows NT4 Server

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported host operating systems:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported HBAs for hosts running the Windows NT operating system

Ensure that your hosts use the correct host bus adapters (HBAs).

The SAN Volume Controller supports hosts running the Windows NT operating system that use the following type of HBAs:

- DS4000 (on IBM xSeries platforms)
- QLogic (on IBM xSeries platforms)

61

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about HBA and platform levels

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported drivers and firmware for hosts running the Windows NT operating system

Be sure that you use the correct host bus adapter device driver and firmware levels for your hosts that run the Windows NT operating system.

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about device driver and firmware levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Installing the HBA on a host running the Windows NT operating system

The first step for attaching a host that runs the Windows NT operating system is to install the host bus adapter (HBA).

Before you install the HBA, ensure that the adapter is supported by the SAN Volume Controller. See the supported hardware list at the following IBM Web site if you need to verify that the HBA is supported:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

To install the HBA, use the following general steps:

1. Shutdown your host and its attached peripherals, following the manufacturer's recommendations.
2. Install the HBA, using the manufacturer's installation instructions.

Installing a DS4000 or QLogic HBA driver

If you use the DS4000 or QLogic HBA on a host that runs the Windows NT operating system, you must download and install the appropriate device driver.

Before you begin this task, you must have installed the DS4000 or QLogic HBA.

Perform the following steps to download and install the correct HBA driver:

1. Download the appropriate HBA driver and associated files using the following steps:
    a. See the interoperability information at the following IBM Web site for currently supported hardware:

       http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html
    b. On the supported hardware list, find the specific operating system and then find the section for the HBA that is installed on your host machine. The current version of the HBA driver and the associated firmware version are provided on the hardware list.
    c. Ensure that your HBA is running the correct firmware version. If you need to update the firmware to the version listed on the hardware list, click on the link for the firmware version to download and install the correct version.
    d. Click the link in the **HBA Driver** column.

e.   Download the driver file for the driver to a local disk.

f.   If you downloaded the driver file to a system other than your host system, transfer the drive file to your host system that is running the Windows NT operating system.

g.   Unzip the downloaded file.

2.   Install the HBA device driver using the instructions contained in the downloaded zip file.

3.   Reboot your host system.

Configuring the DS4000 or QLogic HBA for hosts running the Windows NT operating system

After you have installed the DS4000 or QLogic host bus adapter (HBA) and the device driver, you must configure the HBA.

To configure the DS4000 or QLogic HBA for a host that runs the Windows NT operating system, use the following steps:

1.   Reboot the server.

2.   When you see the QLogic banner, press Ctrl+Q to get to the FAST!UTIL menu panel.

3.   From the Select Host Adapter menu, select the Adapter Type QLA23*xx*.

4.   From the Fast!UTIL Options menu, select **Configuration Settings**.

5.   From the Configuration Settings menu, click **Host Adapter Settings**.

6.   From the Host Adapter Settings menu, set the parameters and values as follows:

a.   Host Adapter BIOS: **Disabled**

b.   Frame size: **2048**

c.   Loop Reset Delay: **5 (minimum)**

d.   Adapter Hard Loop ID: **Disabled**

e.   Hard Loop ID: **0**

f.   Spinup Delay: **Disabled**

g.   Connection Options: **1 - point to point only**

h.   Fibre Channel Tape Support: **Disabled**

i.   Data Rate: **2**

7.   Press Esc to return to the Configuration Settings menu.

8.   From the Configuration Settings menu, select **Advanced Adapter Settings**.

9.   From the Advanced Adapter Settings menu, set the following parameters:

a.   Execution throttle: **100**

b.   Luns per Target: **0**

c.   Enable LIP Reset: **No**

d.   Enable LIP Full Login: **Yes**

e.   Enable Target Reset: **Yes**

f.   Login Retry Count: **30**

g.   Port Down Retry Count: **30**

h.   Link Down Timeout: **0**

i.   Extended error logging: **Disabled (might be enabled for debugging)**

j.   RIO Operation Mode: **0**

        k.   Interrupt Delay Timer: **0**

10. Press Esc to return to the Configuration Settings menu.

11. Press Esc.

12. From the Configuration settings modified window select **Save changes**.

13. From the Fast!UTIL Options menu, select **Select Host Adapter** and repeat steps 3 on page 63 to 12, if more than one QLogic adapter has been installed.

14. Restart the server.

15. Ensure that the following registry key includes the required parameters.

Key	Required parameters
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE → **SYSTEM** → **CurrentControlSet** → **Services** → *ql2xxx* → **Parameters** → **Device** → **DriverParameters**	`Buschange=0;FixupInquiry=1`

16. Reboot the system.

Configuring the Windows NT operating system

You must configure the operating system before you can use hosts running the Windows NT operating system.

Before you configure the host operating systems, the following tasks must be completed:

- IBM Systems Services Representative (SSR) must have installed the SAN Volume Controller.
- You must have installed the appropriate host bus adapters.

After the prerequisite tasks are complete, use the following general steps to configure your Windows NT operating system.

1. Zone the host system to the SAN Volume Controller on the fibre-channel SAN.

2. Install the appropriate multipathing driver for your host system to enable the management of multiple paths to SAN Volume Controller virtual disks (VDisks).

3. Create the host system on the SAN Volume Controller, using the worldwide port names (WWPNs). Map the VDisks to the host as required.

4. Create volumes/disks on your host using instructions in your host system publications.

    Related tasks

    "Locating the WWPN for a host running the Windows NT operating system" on page 92
    You can locate the worldwide port names (WWPNs) for a host running the Windows NT operating system with a QLogic host bus adapter (HBA) within the QLogic BIOS.

Multipath support for hosts running the Windows NT operating system

You must install a multipathing software on all hosts running the Windows NT operating system that are attached to the SAN Volume Controller.

For hosts that run the Windows NT operating system, you must use the following driver for multipathing support:

- Subsystem device driver (SDD)

SDD dynamic pathing on hosts running the Windows NT operating system

The subsystem device driver (SDD) for Windows supports dynamic pathing for hosts that run the Windows NT operating system.

SDD supports dynamic pathing when you add more paths to an existing VDisk and when you present a new VDisk to the host. No user intervention is required, other than is normal for a new device discovery under Windows operating systems.

Preferred paths are also supported with SDD for Windows. When you use clustering, SDD is aware of the preferred paths that the SAN Volume Controller sets for each VDisk. In this case, SDD uses its reserve policy to reserve a single path to the device and uses a preferred path if one is available. If you do not use clustering, SDD uses its load-balancing policy that tries to equalize the load across all preferred paths. If preferred paths are available, SDD uses the path that has the least I/O at the time. If SDD finds no available preferred paths, it tries to balance the load across all the paths it does find and uses the least active non-preferred path.

When you configure, keep in mind the SDD for Windows maximum configuration, which is provided in Table 24.

Table 24. Configuration maximums for SDD for Windows

Object	SDD maximum	Description
VDisk	512 (See Note 1.)	The maximum number of VDisks that can be supported by the SAN Volume Controller for a host that runs a Microsoft Windows operating system (per host object).
Paths per VDisk (See Note 2.)	8	The maximum number of paths to each VDisk.
Notes:		
1. You can assign a maximum of 26 individual drive letters to a host that runs the Windows NT operating system.		
2. SDD for Windows supports 16 paths per VDisk, but SAN Volume Controller supports only a maximum of eight paths to ensure a reasonable path-failover time.		

Clustering support for hosts running the Windows NT operating system

The SAN Volume Controller does not provide clustering support for hosts that run the Windows NT operating system.

SAN boot support for hosts running the Windows NT operating system

The SAN Volume Controller does not provide SAN boot support for hosts that run the Windows NT operating system.

Configuration for availability and recovery

This information provides a quick explanation of the configuration for availability and recovery.

The host adapter uses the time-out parameter to bind its recovery actions and responses to the disk subsystem. The value exists in different places in the system configuration. You can retrieve and use it in different ways depending on the type of host adapter that is installed.

Setting the TimeOutValue registry

The Windows NT HBA uses the time-out parameter to bind its recovery actions and responses to the disk subsystem.

This information provides the steps required for setting the TimeOutValue registry on a host running the Windows NT operating system.

1. From the **Run** menu or command prompt, type:

    `Regedit32.exe`

2. Navigate to the following registry key:

    `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Disk`

3. Look for the value called `TimeOutValue`. If the value called `TimeOutValue` does not exist, go to step 3a. If the `TimeOutValue` exists, go to step 4.

    a. Click **Edit → Add Value...**

    b. For ValueName, type: `TimeOutValue`.

    c. For data type, type: `REG-DWORD`.

    d. Click **OK**.

    e. For Value data, type: `3c`.

    f. For Base, click **Hex**.

    g. Click **OK**.

4. If the value exists and is less than 0x0000003c (60 decimal), perform the following steps to increase it to 0x3c.

    a. Click **TimeOutValue**.

    b. Click **Edit → DWORD...**.

    c. For Value data, type: `3c`.

    d. For Base, click **Hex**.

    e. Click **OK**.

5. Exit the Regedit32 program.

6. Restart your Windows NT server for the changes to take effect.

Chapter 10. Attaching to a host running a Novell NetWare operating system

This information explains the requirements and other information for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to a host running the Novell NetWare operating system.

Attachment requirements for hosts running NetWare operating systems

This section provides an overview of the requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to a host that runs a Novell NetWare operating system.

- Ensure that there are enough fibre-channel adapters installed in the server to handle the total LUNs that you want to attach.
- Ensure that you have the documentation for the NetWare operating system and the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Installation Guide.* All SAN Volume Controller publications are available from the following Web site:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

- Ensure that you have installed the correct operating systems and version levels on your host. Be sure to review the device driver installation documents and configuration utility documents for any additional NetWare patches that you might need.

Supported NetWare environments

Ensure that each host that runs a Novell NetWare operating system uses a supported level of the operating system.

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported operating system levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported HBAs for hosts running NetWare operating systems

Ensure that your hosts that run a Novell NetWare operating system use the correct host bus adapters (HBAs).

The SAN Volume Controller supports hosts running the NetWare operating system that use the following HBA type:

- QLogic (on IBM xSeries platforms)

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about HBA and platform levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported drivers and firmware for hosts running NetWare operating systems

Be sure that you use the correct host bus adapter device driver and firmware levels for your hosts that run a Novell NetWare operating system.

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about device driver and firmware levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Installing an HBA on a host running NetWare operating systems

The first step for attaching a host that runs the NetWare operating system is to install the host bus adapter (HBA).

Before you install the HBA, ensure that it is supported by the SAN Volume Controller. See the supported hardware list at the following IBM Web site if you need to verify that the HBA is supported:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

To install the HBA, use the following general steps:

1. Shutdown your host and its attached peripherals, following the manufacturer's recommendations.
2. Install the HBA, using the adapter manufacturer's installation instructions.

Installing the HBA driver on hosts running NetWare operating systems

Follow the instructions provided by Novell to install the HBA drivers and firmware. Installing these components should be part of the NetWare installation and setup process.

Configuring the NetWare operating system

You must configure the operating system before you can use hosts that run a Novell NetWare operating system with the SAN Volume Controller.

Before you configure the host operating systems, the following tasks must be completed:

• IBM Systems Services Representative (SSR) must have installed the SAN Volume Controller.
• You must have installed the appropriate host bus adapters.

After the prerequisite tasks are complete, use the following general steps to configure your host system.

1. Define the host system with the worldwide port name identifiers. You will have to locate the list of worldwide port names.
2. Define the fibre-port configuration if it was not done during the installation of the SAN Volume Controller or fibre-channel adapters.
3. Configure the host system for the SAN Volume Controller by using the instructions in your NetWare publications.

Multipath support for hosts running NetWare operating systems

You must install a multipathing software on all hosts that run a NetWare operating system and are attached to the SAN Volume Controller.

On hosts that run a NetWare operating system, the following software provides multipathing support:

• Novell Storage Services (NSS)

Configuring multipath support for hosts running NetWare operating systems

You must configure the Novell Storage Services (NSS) for multipath support.

Perform the following steps to configure NSS for multipathing:

1. Find and open the \NWSERVER\STARTUP.NCF file.
2. Enable asynchronous event notification by finding the LOAD SCSIHD.CDM line and adding AEN to the end of the line. The following line provides an example for a line that enables asynchronous event notification:

   ```
   LOAD SCSIHD.CDM AEN
   ```
3. Set multipathing support by adding the following line to the top of the file:

   ```
   SET MULTI-PATHING SUPPORT=ON
   ```
4. Configure the host bus adapters (HBAs) by performing the following steps:

   a. Locate a line in the file that loads a fibre-channel HBA (for example `LOAD QL2300.HAM SLOT=101`).

   b. Add the LUNS, MAXLUNS, ALLPATHS, PORTNAMES, and INQUIRY parameters, separated by spaces, to the end of the line. Use the following syntax:

   ```
   LOAD adapter_driver_file SLOT=slot_number /LUNS
     /MAXLUNS=max_number_luns /ALLPATHS /PORTNAMES /INQUIRY
   ```

   where *adapter_driver_file* is the file name for the HBA driver, *slot_number* is the number of the slot where the HBA is located, and *max_number_luns* is the maximum number of logical unit numbers (LUNs) that are allowed during the LUN scan.

   An example line is provided below:

   ```
   LOAD QL2300.HAM SLOT=101 /LUNS /MAXLUNS=64 /ALLPATHS /PORTNAMES /INQUIRY
   ```

   c. Repeat step 4a and step 4b for each line in the file that loads a fibre-channel host bus adapter.
5. Find and open the SYS:\SYSTEM\AUTOEXEC.NCF file.
6. Insert the following line above the line that reads **MOUNT ALL**:

   ```
   SCAN ALL LUNS
   ```

Clustering support for hosts running NetWare operating systems

The SAN Volume Controller supports clustering for hosts that run NetWare operating systems.

Table 25 provides information about the cluster software supported for hosts that run a NetWare operating system.

Table 25. Clustering software supported for hosts running a NetWare operating system

Operating system	Cluster software	Vendor
NetWare	Novell Cluster Services	Novell

Configuring clustering support for hosts running NetWare operating systems

You must configure the Novell Storage Services (NSS) for clustering support.

Perform the following steps to configure NSS for clustering:

1. Find and open the SYS\SYSTEM\LDNCS.NCF file.

2. Configure NSS to prevent clustered hosts from entering a failover cascade when a single host fails by using the following steps:

   a. Find the line containing CLSTRLIB.

   b. Add the /HMO=OFF parameter (for example, `CLSTRLIB /HMO=OFF`).

3. Configure NSS to prevent hosts from entering the recovery state following cluster or IO errors by ensuring that the SET AUTO RESTART AFTER ABEND line is set to 3. For example, the line must look similar to the following line:

   `SET AUTO RESTART AFTER ABEND=3`

   A value of 3 causes the host to immediately restart following a cluster or I/O abend. A value less than 3 will cause the host to enter and remain in the recovery state with its network card disabled.

SAN boot support for hosts running NetWare operating systems

The SAN Volume Controller does not provide SAN boot support for NetWare hosts

Chapter 11. Attaching to a Sun SPARC host

This information provides an overview for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to a Sun SPARC host running a Solaris operating system.

Attachment requirements for Sun SPARC hosts

This section provides an overview of the requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to Sun SPARC hosts.

The requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to your Sun host system are as follows:

- Check the LUN limitations for your host system. Ensure that there are enough fibre-channel adapters installed in the server to handle the total LUNs you want to attach.
- Ensure that you have the documentation for your host system and the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Installation Guide*. All SAN Volume Controller publications are available from the following Web site:

    http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html
- Ensure that you have installed the correct operating system level and any updates.
- Review device driver installation documents and configuration utility documents for additional patches that you might need.

Supported environments for Sun SPARC hosts

Ensure that each host uses a supported operating system and version.

The SAN Volume Controller supports Sun SPARC hosts that run the following operating systems:

- Solaris 8, SPARC Platform Edition
- Solaris 9, SPARC Platform Edition

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported software levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported HBAs for Sun SPARC hosts

Ensure that your Sun SPARC hosts use the correct host bus adapters (HBAs).

The SAN Volume Controller supports Sun SPARC hosts that use the following types of HBAs:

- JNI
- Emulex
- QLogic

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about HBA levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported drivers and firmware for Sun SPARC hosts

Be sure that you use the correct host bus adapter device driver and firmware levels for your Sun SPARC hosts.

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about device driver and firmware levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Installing the HBA on a Sun SPARC host

The first step for attaching the Sun SPARC host is to install the host bus adapter (HBA).

Before you install the HBA, ensure that the adapter is supported by the SAN Volume Controller. See the supported hardware list at the following IBM Web site if you need to verify that the HBA is supported:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

To install the HBA, use the following general steps:

1. Shutdown your host and its attached peripherals, following the manufacturer's recommendations.
2. Install the HBA, using the manufacturer's installation instructions.

Installing the HBA driver

After you install the host bus adapter (HBA) into the host machine, you must download and install the appropriate HBA driver.

Installing a JNI HBA driver

If your Sun SPARC host contains a JNI host bus adapter (HBA), you must download and install the appropriate JNI driver for the adapter.

1. Restart your host system.
2. Download the appropriate JNI driver and associated files using the following steps:
   a. Go to the supported hardware list on the following Web site and find the specific operating system and then the JNI HBA that is installed on your host machine.

      http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

      The specific versions of the JNI driver and the associated firmware version are indicated on the hardware list.
   b. Ensure that your JNI HBA is running the correct firmware version. If you need to update the firmware to the version listed on the hardware list, click on the link for the firmware version to download and install the correct version.
   c. Note the version number for the JNI HBA driver and click the link (in the **HBA Driver** column). Your browser is redirected to a Web site where you can download the necessary driver files.
   d. Find the section for the appropriate JNI driver version and download the following files to a local disk:
      - JNIC146x.pkg file for the recommended JNI driver

- Recommended JNI Fcode
- EZF_2.2.2.tar

e. If you downloaded the driver file from a non-Sun host system, transfer the drive file to a Sun SPARC host system.

3. Install the JNI HBA driver (JNIC146x.pkg) and the Fcode using the JNI instructions.

Installing an Emulex HBA driver

If your Sun SPARC host contains a Emulex host bus adapter (HBA), you must download and install the appropriate Emulex driver for the adapter.

1. Restart your host system.
2. Download the appropriate Emulex driver and associated files using the following steps:
    a. Go to the supported hardware list on the following Web site and find the specific operating system and then the Emulex HBA that is installed on your host machine.

    http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

    The specific versions of the Emulex driver and the associated firmware version are indicated on the hardware list.

    b. Ensure that your Emulex HBA is running the correct firmware version. If you need to update the firmware to the version listed on the hardware list, click on the link for the firmware version to download and install the correct version.

    c. Click the link in the **HBA Driver** column. Your browser is redirected to the Emulex Web site where you can download the necessary driver files.

    d. Find the section for the appropriate Emulex HBA and driver. Download the tar file for the driver to a local disk.

    e. If you downloaded the driver tar file from a non-Sun host system, transfer the drive file to your Sun SPARC host system.

    f. Decompress the downloaded tar file until you have the following files:
       - lpfc.1 (which is used to install the HBA driver)
       - Two tar.gz files (which are used to install the Emulex HBAnywhere client and the lputil command-line interface utility)

3. Install the Emulex HBA driver (lpfc.1) using the instructions on the Emulex Web site.

4. Restart the host using the `reboot -- -r` command.

5. Install the Emulex HBAnyware configuration utility and the lputil command-line interface utility using the instructions on the Emulex Web site.

6. Restart the host system.

Installing a QLogic HBA driver

If your Sun SPARC host contains a QLogic host bus adapter (HBA), you must download and install the appropriate QLogic driver for the adapter.

1. Restart your host system.
2. Download the appropriate QLogic driver and associated files using the following steps:
    a. Go to the supported hardware list on the following Web site and find the specific operating system and then the QLogic HBA that is installed on your host machine.

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

The specific versions of the QLogic driver and the associated firmware version are indicated on the hardware list.

   b. Ensure that your QLogic HBA is running the correct firmware version. If you need to update the firmware to the version listed on the hardware list, click on the link for the firmware version to download and install the correct version.

   c. Click the link in the **HBA Driver** column.

   d. Download the driver file for the driver to a local disk.

   e. If you downloaded the driver file from a non-Sun host system, transfer the drive file to your Sun SPARC host system.

   f. Decompress the downloaded file.

3. Install the QLogic HBA driver using the instructions in the downloaded compressed file.

4. Restart the host using the `reboot -- -r` command.

Configuring the HBA on the Sun SPARC host

After you install the host bus adapter (HBA) and driver on your Sun SPARC host, you must configure the HBAs.

Configuring the JNI HBA

After you have installed the JNI host bus adapter (HBA) and the driver, you must configure the HBA.

To configure a JNI host bus adapter (HBA) for the Solaris operating system, use the following steps.

1. Edit the jnic146x.conf file to set up the HBA connection to the switch fabric so that the file contains the following settings:

```
automap=1; (dynamic binding)
FcLoopEnabled=0;
FcFabricEnabled=1;
TargetOfflineEnable=0;
LunDiscoveryMethod=1;  (this is typically the default)
LunRecoveryInterval=10000;
```

   Note: If you are using the subsystem device driver (SDD) or are SAN booting the machine, you must use static port binding. Otherwise, use dynamic binding.

2. Modify the sd.config file (in the /kernel/drv/ directory) to inform the Solaris operating system about the new SCSI target device and LUNs. For example, if you had four LUNs, you would add lines similar to the following example lines:

```
name="sd" class="scsi" target=0 lun=0;
name="sd" class="scsi" target=0 lun=1;
name="sd" class="scsi" target=0 lun=2;
name="sd" class="scsi" target=0 lun=3;
```

3. Register the HBA ports and map virtual disks (VDisks) to the host using the following steps.

   Note: If a monitor is attached to the host, the user interface will display. If no monitor is attached, you must use an xhost capable client with an attached monitor.

a. Log on to the attached console of the Sun or the remote host with xhost capability.

b. Start the EZ Fibre configuration utility by entering the following:

`/opt/jni/ezfibre/standalone/ezf`

The user interface will display a list with both adapters listed, and all of the connected remote ports listed as targets.

c. Use the SAN Volume Controller command line interface or graphical user interface to register the HBA ports with the SAN Volume Controller.

d. Create the necessary VDisks and map them to the host.

   Note: You can obtain the HBA worldwide port name (WWPN) from the /var/adm/messages file, the EZ Fibre utility, the SVC/SIS candidate HBA port list, or by using the Solaris prtconf tool.

e. When the VDisks are created and mapped, restart the host with the `reboot -- -r` command.

4. After the host has been restarted, restart the EZ Fibre configuration utility. It should show all of the available VDisks under the listing of their corresponding HBA targets.

5. Decide whether you will use dynamic port binding or static (persistent) port binding. If you are using the subsystem device driver (SDD) or are SAN booting the machine, you must use static port binding. Otherwise, use dynamic binding.

6. If you decide to use static binding, use the following steps to map the SVC/SIS-controlled VDisks to the host with persistent bindings:

a. Using the EZ Fibre utility, select an HBA.

b. Select the third tab on the HBA panel.

c. Click **Select All**.

d. Click **Commit**.

e. Click **Activate Changes**.

f. Select the same HBA.

g. On the first panel, change the **Dynamic Binding** tab to **Disabled**.

h. Click **Commit**.

i. Click **Activate Changes**.

j. Repeat steps 6a through 6i until you have performed it on all of the HBAs.

   Attention: The EZ Fibre configuration utility will append any changes to the end of the /kernel/drv/jnic146x.conf file. After multiple reconfigurations, this file can become very large. It is recommended that you make a copy of the jnic146x.conf file after installing the driver and restore it before making any configuration changes.

7. Restart the host and examine the /var/adm/messages file to ensure that the JNI HBA is set up as a switch-fabric connection.

Related tasks

"Locating the WWPN for a Sun SPARC host" on page 93
You can locate the WWPN for a Sun SPARC host by following the steps in this topic.

Parameter settings for the JNI HBAs

As part of the configuration process, set the parameters for the JNI host bus adapters on Sun SPARC hosts.

For the most current information about fibre-channel adapter parameter settings, see http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html.

Configuring the Emulex HBA for Sun SPARC hosts

After you have installed the Emulex host bus adapter (HBA) and the driver on the Sun SPARC host, you must configure the HBA.

To configure the Emulex HBA for a Sun SPARC host, use the following steps:

1. Modify the sd.config file (in the /kernel/drv/ directory) to inform the Solaris operating system about the new SCSI target device and LUNs. For example, if you had four LUNs, you would add lines similar to the following example lines:

```
name="sd" class="scsi" target=0 lun=0;
name="sd" class="scsi" target=0 lun=1;
name="sd" class="scsi" target=0 lun=2;
name="sd" class="scsi" target=0 lun=3;
```

2. Register the HBA ports and map virtual disks (VDisks) to the host using the following steps.

   a. Log on to the attached console of the Sun or the remote host with xhost capability.

   b. Start the HBAnyware configuration utility by entering the following:

      `/usr/sbin/hbanyware/hbanyware`

      The user interface will display a list with both adapters listed, and all of the connected remote ports listed as targets.

   c. Use the SAN Volume Controller command line interface or graphical user interface to register the HBA ports with the SAN Volume Controller.

   d. Create the necessary VDisks and map them to the host.

      Note: You can obtain the HBA worldwide port name (WWPN) from the /var/adm/messages file, the HBAnyware utility, the SVC/SIS candidate HBA port list, or by using the Solaris prtconf tool.

   e. When the VDisks are created and mapped, restart the host with the `reboot -- -r` command.

3. After the host has been restarted, restart the HBAnyware utility. It should show all of the available VDisks under the listing of their corresponding HBA targets.

4. Decide whether you will use dynamic port binding or static port binding. If you are using the subsystem device driver (SDD) or are SAN booting the machine, you must use static port binding. Otherwise, use dynamic binding. If you use static port binding with the SAN Volume Controller VDisks, perform the following steps:

   a. Run the lputil utility by entering the following:

      `/usr/sbin/lpfc/lputil`

   b. From the **Main Menu**, press 5 (Persistent Bindings).

   c. From the **Persistent Bindings Menu**, press 1 (Display Current Bindings). Ensure that there are no current bindings. If there are any existing mappings, remove them.

   d. Again, from the **Persistent Bindings Menu**, press 5 (Bind Automapped Targets) and then press the appropriate number to select adapter 0. Assuming that your SAN Volume Controller has four nodes, you should see four targets.

   e. Press Enter and then enter Y (Yes) to bind the targets.

f. Repeat steps 4d on page 76 through 4e on page 76 for adapter 1. After you complete these steps, when you display the current bindings (by pressing 1 from the **Persistent Bindings Menu**), eight persistent targets should display.

5. Restart the host and examine the /var/adm/messages file to ensure that the Emulex HBA is set up as a switch-fabric connection.

   Related tasks

   "Locating the WWPN for a Sun SPARC host" on page 93
   You can locate the WWPN for a Sun SPARC host by following the steps in this topic.

Configuring the QLogic HBA for Sun SPARC hosts

After you have installed the QLogic host bus adapter (HBA) and the driver, you must configure the HBA.

To configure the QLogic HBA for Sun SPARC hosts, use the following steps:

1. Set up the HBA connection to the switch fabric by editing the qla2300.conf configuration file. (When you install the QLogic driver, this file is installed in the /kernel/drv/ directory.) Make the following changes in the file:

   a. Set the maximum number of LUNs by adding or editing the following line. You can change 8 to the maximum number of LUNs that you need.

      ```
      Hba0-maximum-luns-per-target = 8
      ```

   a. Set the HBA to fabric-only mode by including the following line:

      ```
      Hba0-connection-options = 2
      ```

2. Decide whether you must use dynamic port binding or static port binding. If you are using the subsystem device driver (SDD) or are SAN booting the machine, you must use static port binding. Otherwise, use dynamic binding. If you use static port binding, make the following changes to the configuration file:

   a. Add a line that is similar to the following example:

      ```
      hba0-SCSI-target-id-2-fibre-channel-port-name = "50057680130018"
      ```

   b. Set the Automap parameter to 0 as shown below:

      ```
      Automap = 0
      ```

3. Restart the host and examine the /var/adm/messages file to ensure that the QLogic HBA is set up as a switch-fabric connection.

Configuring the Solaris operating system

You must configure the Solaris operating system before you can use Sun SPARC hosts with the SAN Volume Controller.

Before you configure the Solaris operating system, the following tasks must be completed:

- IBM Systems Services Representative (SSR) must have installed the SAN Volume Controller.
- You must have installed the appropriate host bus adapters.

After the prerequisite tasks are complete, use the following general steps to configure your Solaris operating system.

1. Zone the host system to the SAN Volume Controller on the fibre-channel SAN.
2. Install the appropriate multipathing driver for your host system to enable the management of multiple paths to SAN Volume Controller virtual disks (VDisks).

Note: The subsystem device driver (SDD) does not support the Solaris operating system in a clustering environment.

3. Create the host system on the SAN Volume Controller, using the worldwide port names (WWPNs). Map the VDisks to the host as required.

4. Create volumes/disks on your host using instructions in your host system publications.

Related tasks

You can locate the WWPN for a Sun SPARC host by following the steps in this topic.

Setting the Sun SPARC host parameters for the HBA

You can set the parameters on the Sun SPARC host to optimize the performance between the HBA and the SAN Volume Controller.

To set the system parameters for optimum performance with the supported HBA, use the following instructions:

1. Type `cd /etc` to change to the /etc subdirectory.

2. Back up the system file in the subdirectory.

3. Edit the system file, and set the following parameters for servers with configurations that use the HBA:

sd_max_throttle

This sd_max_throttle parameter specifies the maximum number of commands that the sd driver can queue to the host adapter driver. The default value is 256, but you must set the parameter to a value less than or equal to a maximum queue depth for each LUN connected. Determine the value by using the following formula:

`256 ÷ (LUNs per adapter)`

where *LUNs per adapter* is the largest number of LUNs assigned to a single adapter.

To set the sd_max_throttle parameter for the SAN Volume Controller LUNs in this example, you would add the following line to the /etc/system file:

`set sd:sd_max_throttle=5`

sd_io_time

This parameter specifies the time-out value for disk operations. Add the following line to the /etc/system file to set the sd_io_time parameter for the SAN Volume Controller LUNs:

`set sd:sd_io_time=0x78`

sd_retry_count

This parameter specifies the retry count for disk operations. Add the following line to the /etc/system file to set the sd_retry_count parameter for the SAN Volume Controller LUNs:

`set sd:sd_retry_count=5`

maxphys

This parameter specifies the maximum number of bytes that you can transfer for each SCSI transaction. The default value is 126976 (124 KB). If the I/O block size that you requested exceeds the default value, the request is broken into more than one request. The value should be

tuned for the application requirements. For maximum bandwidth, set the maxphys parameter by adding the following line to the /etc/system file:

```
set maxphys=1048576 (1 MB)
```

Note: Do not set the value for maxphys greater than 1048576 (1 MB). Doing so can cause the system to hang.

If you are use the VERITAS Volume Manager on the SAN Volume Controller LUNs, you must set the VxVM maximum I/O size parameter (vol_maxio) to match the maxphys parameter. When you set the maxphys parameter to 1048576 and you use the VERITAS Volume Manager on your SAN Volume Controller LUNs, set the maxphys parameter like in the following sentence:

```
set vxio:vol_maxio=2048
```

Discovering new LUNs

The LUN discovery method you must use depends on the type of host bus adapter (HBA) that your Sun SPARC host uses.

Use the following instructions to discover new LUNs:

JNI HBAs

1. Run `/opt/JNIC146x/jni_update_drv -ar` to initiate an HBA driver process to check for new LUNs
2. Run `devfsadm -C -v` to rebuild the device's file system.

Emulex HBAs

Note: Emulex HBAs automatically discover new LUNs.

Run `devfsadm -C -v` to rebuild the device's file system.

QLogic HBAs

Note: QLogic HBAs automatically discover new LUNs.

Run `devfsadm -C -v` to rebuild the device's file system.

Configuring LUNs for use with SDD

If you are using the subsystem device driver (SDD) for multipathing support on a Sun SPARC host, you must use these instructions to configure the LUNs.

The following instructions are based on the SunOS 5.8 Generic_108528–16 version. Use a bash shell as root to correctly configure your path.

You can use the following steps for all HBAs that are used with SDD:

1. Delete the following files:
   - `/etc/vpathsave.cfg`
   - `/etc/vpath.cfg`
2. Use the `format` command to check for disks.
   a. If you see disks, proceed to the next step.
   b. If you do not see disks, verify the configuration of your HBAs and clustering configuration and try again.

c. If you still do not see disks, reboot the machine by issuing a `reboot -- -rv` command.

Note: You may see a "mode sense error" listed for each disk when running format for the first time. This is normal, and will not occur once the disks have been labeled.

3. Configure SDD by issuing the `cfgvpath -c` command.

4. Issue the `devfsadm -C -v` command to scan for disks.

5. After the **devfsadm** command completes, issue the `vpathmkdev` command to create vpaths for the new disks.

6. Issue the `format` command and browse the returned list for your vpaths.

7. The devices are now accessible from /dev/dsk/vpath#.

Configuring LUNs for use with VERITAS DMP

If you are using the VERITAS Volume Manager with the Dynamic Multi-Pathing (DMP) for multipathing support on a Sun SPARC host, you must use these instructions to configure the LUNs.

You can use the following steps for all HBAs that are used with the VERITAS Volume Manager with DMP:

1. Issue the `format` command to check for disks.

   a. If you see disks, proceed to the next step.

   b. If you do not see disks, verify the configuration of your HBAs and clustering configuration and try again.

   Note: You may see a "mode sense error" listed for each disk when running format for the first time. This is normal, and will not occur once the disks have been labeled.

2. Label each device by using the Solaris operating system `format` command.

3. Use the `vxdiskadm` utility to initialize the disks, using the following steps:

   a. Start the `vxdiskadm` utility.

   b. From the menu, select **21 (Get the newly connected/zoned disks in VxVM view)**.

   c. Press `c` to continue and then press Enter. Wait for the command to complete.

   d. From the menu, select **1 (Add or initialize one or more disks)** and initialize each disk.

4. Run the `vxdisk list` command to see the devices. You can now use the devices to create VERITAS Volume Manager devices when added to a volume group.

Multipath support for Sun SPARC hosts

You must install a multipathing software on all Sun SPARC hosts that are attached to the SAN Volume Controller.

Multipathing support is available for Sun SPARC hosts using either of the following software:

- Subsystem device driver (SDD)
- VERITAS Volume Manager

SDD dynamic pathing on Sun SPARC hosts

Sun SPARC hosts support subsystem device driver (SDD) dynamic pathing when you add paths to an existing virtual disk (VDisk) or when a new VDisk is mapped to a host.

VERITAS Volume Manager with dynamic pathing on Sun SPARC hosts

Ensure that you are familiar with using VERITAS Volume Manager with the Dynamic Multi-Pathing (DMP) feature on Sun SPARC hosts.

VERITAS Volume Manager with DMP automatically selects the next available I/O path for I/O requests dynamically without action from the administrator. The Volume Manager with DMP is also informed of when you repair or restore a connection and when you add or remove devices after the system has been fully booted (provided that the operating system recognizes the devices correctly). The JNI drivers support the mapping of new VDisks without rebooting the Solaris host.

VERITAS Volume Manager with DMP *does not* support preferred pathing with SAN Volume Controller. VERITAS Volume Manager with DMP does support load balancing across multiple paths with SAN Volume Controller.

Coexistence of SDD and VERITAS Volume Manager with DMP on Sun SPARC hosts

VERITAS Volume Manager with DMP will coexist in "pass-thru" mode with the subsystem device driver (SDD). This means that DMP uses the vpath devices provided by SDD.

The coexistence requires a VERITAS Array Support Library. This can be found on the VERITAS installation media or from VERITAS support.

Clustering support for Sun SPARC hosts

The SAN Volume Controller provides clustering support for Sun SPARC hosts.

Clustering support can be provided for Sun SPARC hosts with the following cluster software:

* VERITAS Cluster Server

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported software levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Restriction: When you use clustering software on Sun SPARC hosts, you must use the VERITAS Volume Manager with DMP for multipathing support with the SAN Volume Controller. The subsystem device driver (SDD) is not supported when using Solaris clustering.

SAN boot support for Sun SPARC hosts

SAN boot for Sun SPARC hosts is supported by the SAN Volume Controller.

SAN boot is supported by the Solaris 9 operating system running VERITAS Volume Manager with DMP.

SAN boot is *not* supported when subsystem device driver (SDD) is used as the multipathing software.

See the software restrictions page on the following IBM support Web site for any known restrictions for SAN boot support:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

Configuring for SAN boot with Sun SPARC hosts

To use the SAN boot feature with a Sun SPARC host that is using the SAN Volume Controller, the boot disk must be encapsulated by the VERITAS Volume Manager. (Encapsulation is the method for placing the boot disk under Volume Manager's management.)

You must have your VERITAS Volume Manager administrator's guide to complete the following steps.

Use these high-level steps to ensure that your boot disk is encapsulated by the Volume Manager:

1. Configure the host bus adapter (HBA) for static port binding.
2. Configure the VDisk that is to be used as your SAN boot disk and then map the VDisk to the host.
3. Configure the LUNs for use with VERITAS Volume Manager with DMP
4. Mirror the boot volume onto the discovered LUNs using the instructions in the VERITAS Volume Manager administrator's guide.
5. Configure your HBA for SAN boot.

   Related tasks

   "Migrating existing SAN boot images" on page 85
   If you have a Sun SPARC host and existing SAN boot images that are controlled by storage controllers, you can migrate these images to image-mode virtual disks (VDisks) that are controlled by the SAN Volume Controller.

Configuring a JNI HBA for SAN boot:

To take advantage of the SAN boot feature with a JNI HBA on a Sun SPARC host, you must appropriately configure the HBA.

Before you configure the JNI HBA, ensure that you have already done the following:

- Configured the HBA for static port binding.
- Configured and mapped the VDisk that serves as the SAN boot disk.
- Configured the LUNs for use with VERITAS Volume Manager with DMP.
- Mirrored the boot volume onto the discovered LUNs.
- Installed the correct level of FCode on your HBA. To find the correct level, see the supported hardware list at the following Web site:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

To configure the JNI HBA for SAN boot, use the following steps:

1. Change to the OpenBoot prompt. For example, you might type in a command similar to the following:

   `shutdown -i0 -g0 -y`
2. At the OK prompt, type `setenv auto-boot? false`. This command specifies that the system will not reboot after a power failure or after using the reset command.
3. Type `setenv use-nvramrc? true` to enable script interpretation.
4. Type `reset-all` to clear the system's registers.

5. Type `devalias` to identify the device aliases and the associated paths of devices that are connected to the system. Note the device alias of the HBA, which presents your SAN boot volume.

6. Select the HBA device by typing " */devicestring*" `select-dev`, where */devicestring* is the device alias string that you wrote down. The following command is an example:

   ` " /pci@1f,2000/JNI,FCR@1" select-dev`

   Note: There is a space between the opening quotation mark and the forward slash.

7. Type `set-pconfig.`

8. Type `set-speed.`

9. Run `probe-scsi-all` and note the WWPN associated with the boot volume.

10. Type `set-bootp-wwn` and enter the WWPN found in step 9.

11. Type `set-nvp-valid` and type `FF` as the offset when prompted

12. Type `reset-all.`

13. Type `boot vx-`*disk* `–rv`, where *disk* is the name of your boot disk.

Configuring an Emulex HBA for SAN boot:

To take advantage of the SAN boot feature with an Emulex host bus adapter (HBA) on a Sun SPARC host, you must appropriately configure the HBA.

Before you configure the Emulex HBA, ensure that you have already done the following:

- Configured the HBA for static port binding.
- Configured and mapped the VDisk that serves as the SAN boot disk.
- Configured the LUNs for use with VERITAS Volume Manager with DMP.
- Mirrored the boot volume onto the discovered LUNs.
- Installed the correct level of FCode on your HBA. To find the correct level, see the supported hardware list at the following Web site:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

To configure the Emulex HBA for SAN boot, use the following steps:

1. Start the lputil utility (/usr/sbin/lpfc/lputil).

2. At the main menu, enter `3` (Firmware Maintenance).

3. At the firmware maintenance menu, enter `6` (Boot BIOS Maintenance). If the boot code is currently disabled, press `1` to enable it.

4. Change to the OpenBoot prompt. For example, you might type in a command similar to the following:

   `shutdown -i0 -g0 -y`

   Note: An `ok` displays for the prompt when you are at the OpenBoot prompt.

5. Type `setenv auto-boot? false`. This command specifies that the system will not reboot after a power failure or after using the reset command.

6. Type `setenv use-nvramrc? true` to enable script interpretation.

7. Type `reset-all` to clear the system's registers.

8. Type `devalias` to identify the device aliases and the associated paths of devices that are connected to the system. Note the device alias of the HBA, which presents your SAN boot volume.

9. Select the HBA device by typing " */devicestring*" `select-dev`, where */devicestring* is the device alias string that you wrote down. The following command is an example:

```
" /pci@1f,2000/lpfc@1" select-dev
```

Note: There is a space between the opening quotation mark and the forward slash.

10. Type `set-default-mode` to reset the HBA parameters.

11. Type `set-ptp` to set the HBA to point mode.

12. Run `probe-scsi-all`. Note the WWPN associated with the boot volume, along with its LUN and target IDs. You will use this information for the next step.

13. Type `WWPN` *yourwwpn lun targetid*, where *yourwwpn* is the WWPN associated with the boot volume, *lun* is the associated LUN, and *targetid* is the associated target ID. The following command is an example:

```
WWPN 5005076803041234 0 3
```

14. Type `reset-all`.

15. Type `boot` `vx-`*disk* `-rv`, where *disk* is the name of your boot disk.

Configuring an QLogic HBA for SAN boot:

To take advantage of the SAN boot feature with an QLogic host bus adapter (HBA) on a Sun SPARC host, you must appropriately configure the HBA.

Before you configure the QLogic HBA, ensure that you have already done the following:

- Configured the HBA for static port binding.
- Configured and mapped the VDisk that serves as the SAN boot disk.
- Configured the LUNs for use with VERITAS Volume Manager with DMP.
- Mirrored the boot volume onto the discovered LUNs.
- Installed the correct level of FCode on your HBA. To find the correct level, see the supported hardware list at the following Web site:

    http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

To configure the QLogic HBA for SAN boot, use the following steps:

1. Change to the OpenBoot prompt. For example, you might type in a command similar to the following:

```
shutdown -i0 -g0 -y
```

Note: An `ok` displays for the prompt when you are at the OpenBoot prompt.

2. Type `setenv auto-boot? false`. This command specifies that the system will not reboot after a power failure or after using the reset command.

3. Type `setenv use-nvramrc? true` to enable script interpretation.

4. Type `reset-all` to clear the system's registers.

5. Type `show-devs` to identify the device aliases and the associated paths of devices that are connected to the system. Write down the device alias of the first QLogic HBA.

6. Select the HBA device by typing " */devicestring*" `select-dev`, where */devicestring* is the device alias string that you wrote down. The following command is an example:

```
" /pci@1f,0/pci@1/QLGC,qla@4" select-dev
```

> **Note:** There is a space between the opening quotation mark and the forward slash.

7. Type `show-children` and write down the WWPN, loop ID and LUN of the boot device.

8. Type `WWPN` *yourwwpn loopid lun* `set-boot-id`, where *yourwwpn* is the WWPN associated with the boot volume, *loopid* is the associated loop ID, and *lun* is the associated LUN. The following command is an example:

   `5005076812345678 80 0 set-boot-id`

9. Type `reset-all`.

10. Type `boot vx-`*disk* `-rv`, where *disk* is the name of your boot disk.

Migrating existing SAN boot images

If you have a Sun SPARC host and existing SAN boot images that are controlled by storage controllers, you can migrate these images to image-mode virtual disks (VDisks) that are controlled by the SAN Volume Controller.

Perform the following steps to migrate your existing SAN boot images:

1. Shut down the host.

2. Perform the following configuration changes on the storage controller:

   a. Remove all the image-to-host mappings from the storage controller.

   b. Map the existing SAN boot image and any other disks that you want to present to the SAN Volume Controller.

3. Zone one port of each host bus adapter (HBA) to one of the SAN Volume Controller ports that is associated with the I/O group for the target image-mode VDisk.

4. Perform the following configuration changes on the SAN Volume Controller:

   a. Create an image-mode VDisk for the managed disk (MDisk) that contains the SAN boot image. Use the MDisk unique identifier to specify the correct MDisk.

   b. Create a host object and assign it to the HBA port that you zoned to SAN Volume Controller port in step 3.

   c. Map the image mode VDisk to the host. For example, you might map the swap disk to the host with SCSI LUN ID 0.

   d. Map the swap disk to the host, if required. For example, you might map the swap disk to the host with SCSI LUN ID 1.

Related tasks

"Configuring for SAN boot with Sun SPARC hosts" on page 82
To use the SAN boot feature with a Sun SPARC host that is using the SAN Volume Controller, the boot disk must be encapsulated by the VERITAS Volume Manager. (Encapsulation is the method for placing the boot disk under Volume Manager's management.)

Chapter 12. Attaching to a host running a VMware operating system

This information explains the requirements and other information for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to a variety of guest host operating systems running on the VMware operating system.

Attachment requirements for hosts running VMware operating systems

This section provides an overview of the requirements for attaching the SAN Volume Controller to a host running on a VMware operating system.

- Ensure that there are enough fibre-channel adapters installed in the server to handle the total LUNs that you want to attach.
- Ensure that you have the documentation for the VMware operating system, the guest host operating system, and the *IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller: Installation Guide*. All SAN Volume Controller publications are available from the following Web site:

  http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

- Ensure that you have installed the correct operating systems and version levels on your host. Be sure to review the device driver installation documents and configuration utility documents for any additional VMware or guest operating system patches that you might need.

Supported environments for hosts running VMware operating systems

Ensure that each host running on a VMware operating system uses a supported level of VMware and a supported guest operating system.

The SAN Volume Controller supports hosts that run the VMware operating system levels and guest operating systems listed in Table 26.

Table 26. Supported operating systems for hosts running on a VMware operating system

Operating system levels	Guest operating systems
VMware ESX Server	Windows 2000 Advanced Server
	Windows 2003 Server, Enterprise Edition
	Novell NetWare

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about supported host operating systems:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported HBAs for hosts running VMware operating systems

Ensure that your hosts running on VMware operating systems use the correct host bus adapters (HBAs).

The SAN Volume Controller supports hosts running on VMware operating systems that use the following types of HBAs:

- QLogic (on IBM xSeries platforms)
- HS20 and HS40 (on IBM BladeCenter platforms)

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about HBA and platform levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Supported drivers and firmware for hosts running VMware operating systems

Be sure that you use the correct host bus adapter device driver and firmware levels for hosts running on a VMware operating system.

The following IBM Web page provides current interoperability information about device driver and firmware levels:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

Installing the HBA on a host running a VMware operating system

The first step for attaching the host on a VMware operating system is to install the host bus adapter (HBA).

Before you install the HBA, ensure that it is supported by the SAN Volume Controller. See the supported hardware list at the following IBM Web site if you need to verify that the HBA is supported:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/software/sanvc/installing.html

To install the HBA, use the following general steps:

1. Shutdown your host and its attached peripherals, following the manufacturer's recommendations.
2. Install the HBA, using the adapter manufacturer's installation instructions.

Installing the HBA drivers for hosts running VMware operating systems

Follow the instructions provided by VMware to install the HBA drivers and firmware. Installing these components should be part of the VMware installation and setup process.

Configuring the VMware operating system

You must configure the VMware operating system and the guest operating system before you can use hosts running on a VMware platform with the SAN Volume Controller.

Before you configure the host operating systems, the following tasks must be completed:

- IBM Systems Services Representative (SSR) must have installed the SAN Volume Controller.
- You must have installed the appropriate host bus adapters.

After the prerequisite tasks are complete, use the following general steps to configure your host system.

1. Define the host system with the worldwide port name identifiers. You will have to locate the list of worldwide port names.
2. Define the fibre-channel port configuration if it was not done during the installation of the SAN Volume Controller or fibre-channel adapters.
3. Configure the host system for the SAN Volume Controller by using the instructions in your VMware and guest operating system publications.

Multipath support for hosts running VMware operating systems

You must install a multipathing software on all hosts running VMware operating systems that are attached to the SAN Volume Controller.

On hosts that run a VMware operating system, the following software provides multipathing support:

- VMware multipathing software

VMware multipathing software dynamic pathing

VMware multipathing software does not support dynamic pathing.

Preferred paths set in SAN Volume Controller are ignored.

VMware multipathing software performs static load balancing for I/O, based upon a host setting that defines the preferred path for a given volume.

Multipathing configuration maximums for hosts running VMware operating systems

When you configure, keep in mind the maximum configuration for the VMware multipathing software.

Table 27 provides the maximum SCSI devices and paths per virtual disk (VDisk).

Table 27. Configuration maximums for VMware multipathing software

Object	VMware maximum	Description
SCSI devices	256	The maximum number of SCSI devices supported by the VMware software. Note that each path to a VDisk equates to a single SCSI device
Paths per VDisk	4	The maximum number of paths to each VDisk.

Clustering support for hosts running VMware operating systems

The SAN Volume Controller does not provide clustering support on VMware guest operating systems.

SAN boot support for hosts running VMware operating systems

The SAN Volume Controller can be used as a boot device for the VMware guest operating system.

For SAN boot support for hosts running a VMware operating system, you must meet the following requirement:

- The guest operating system must be on a SAN disk.

See the software restrictions page on the following IBM support Web site for any other restrictions for SAN boot support:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

Chapter 13. Fibre-channel port name identification

This is an overview of the fibre-channel port name identification for the following host systems:

- HP 9000
- HP AlphaServer
- IBM System p5, eServer, or RS/6000
- Linux
- Sun
- Windows 2000 and Windows 2003
- Windows NT
- VMware

The WWPN consists of 16 hexadecimal characters (0 - 9 and A - F). The SAN Volume Controller uses it to uniquely identify the fibre-channel HBA that is installed in your host system. The SAN Volume Controller automatically finds the WWPN for your host fibre-channel HBA when you attach your host system to the SAN Volume Controller.

Note: If your host uses more than one fibre-channel HBA to connect to your SAN Volume Controller, you must add multiple entries to the host list for this host. You must add one for each fibre-channel HBA. Each HBA will have a unique WWPN.

The format and content of the fibre-channel port identifier are determined by the manufacturer of the link control facility for the applicable fibre-channel port. The identifier is an eight-byte field, which the fibre-channel protocols use to uniquely identify the fibre-channel port.

Locating the WWPN for an HP host

You can locate the WWPN for an HP (Hewlett-Packard) host by following the steps in this topic.

1. Go to the root directory.
2. Type: `ioscan -fnC fc`
3. Look under the description for the Fibre Channel Mass Storage adapter.

   For example, look for the device path name /dev/td1 or /dev/fcms1.
4. Type: `fcmsutil` */dev/td1* where */dev/td1* is the path.

Locating the WWPN for an IBM System p5, eServer, or an RS/6000 AIX host

You can locate the WWPN for an IBM System p5, eServer or an RS/6000 AIX host by following the steps in this topic.

1. Log in as root.
2. Type `lscfg -vl fcs`*x*, where *x* is the adapter number.

   The network address is the fibre-channel adapter port WWPN value.

   Related tasks

91

"Configuring the AIX operating system" on page 20
You must configure the AIX operating system before you can use System p5,
eServer, or RS/6000 AIX hosts with the SAN Volume Controller.

Locating the WWPN for a host running the Linux operating system

You can locate the WWPN for a host running the Linux operating system with a
QLogic adapter by following the steps in this topic.

1. Restart the server.
2. Press Alt+Q to get the **FAST!Util** menu.

   If you have more than one fibre-channel host bus adapter (HBA) installed, all
   the fibre-channel HBA are displayed. Scroll down to the adapter you want.
   Press Enter.
3. From the **FAST!Util** menu, scroll down and select **Select Host Adapter**.
4. Scroll up and highlight **Configuration Settings**. Press Enter.
5. From the **Configuration Settings** menu, click **Host Adapter Settings**.
6. Write down the 16-digit alphanumeric string that is displayed.

   Related tasks

   "Configuring the Linux operating system" on page 27
   You must configure the operating system before you can use hosts running the
   Linux operating system with the SAN Volume Controller.

   "Configuring the Linux operating system" on page 41
   You must configure the operating system before you can use hosts running the
   Linux operating system with the SAN Volume Controller.

Locating the WWPN for a host running the Microsoft Windows 2000 or 2003 operating system

Determining the WWPN of a host that runs a Windows operating system depends
on the type of HBA in your host server.

For Qlogic, you can use the SANsurfer GUI/IBM FAStT MSJ (management suite
java) if you have it, or reboot the host and enter ctrl+Q to enter the Qlogic BIOS,
where you can find the HBA WWPNS.

For Emulex hosts, use the elxcfg tool that is packaged with the firmware. This
opens in the Windows operating system and does not require a reboot.

   Related tasks

   "Configuring the Windows 2000 and 2003 operating system" on page 54
   You must configure the Windows 2000 or 2003 operating system before you can
   use the hosts with the SAN Volume Controller.

Locating the WWPN for a host running the Windows NT operating system

You can locate the worldwide port names (WWPNs) for a host running the Windows
NT operating system with a QLogic host bus adapter (HBA) within the QLogic
BIOS.

Reboot the host and enter ctrl+Q to enter the Qlogic BIOS. There you will find the
HBA WWPNs.

   Related tasks

You must configure the operating system before you can use hosts running the Windows NT operating system.

Locating the WWPN for a Sun SPARC host

You can locate the WWPN for a Sun SPARC host by following the steps in this topic.

1. After you install the adapter and you restart the host system, view the /var/adm/messages file.

2. Search for the line that contains the applicable phrase for your host bus adapter (HBA):

   a. For the JNI SBUS HBA, search for `fcaw`*x*`: Fibre Channel WWNN`, where *x* is the adapter number (0, 1, and so on). You can find the WWPN on the same line immediately after the WWNN.

   b. For the JNI PCI HBA, search for `fca-pci`*x*`: Fibre Channel WWNN`, where *x* is the adapter number (0, 1, and so on). You can find the WWPN on the same line following the WWNN.

   c. For the QLogic QLA2200F HBA, search for `qla2200-hba`*x*`-adapter-port-name` where *x* is the adapter number (0, 1, and so on).

Locating the WWPNs for a host running a VMware operating system

You can locate the worldwide port names (WWPNs) for a host running a VMware operating system.

Perform the following steps to locate the WWPNs for the host:

1. Open the VMware Management Interface and click the **Options** tab.

2. Select **Storage Management**. and then in the new window

3. Click the **Adapter bindings** tab. The WWPN will then be listed at the end of each port heading line, which are the lines starting with `vmhba`. For example, in the following line, **21:00:00:E0:8B:1A:E4:C6** is the WWPN of the HBA port:

   `vmhba0: QLogic Corp QLA231x/2340 (rev 02) (21:00:00:E0:8B:1A:E4:C6)`

Accessibility

Accessibility features help a user who has a physical disability, such as restricted mobility or limited vision, to use software products successfully.

Features

These are the major accessibility features in the SAN Volume Controller master console:

- You can use screen-reader software and a digital speech synthesizer to hear what is displayed on the screen. The following screen readers have been tested: JAWS v4.5 and IBM Home Page Reader v3.0.
- You can operate all features using the keyboard instead of the mouse.

Navigating by keyboard

You can use keys or key combinations to perform operations and initiate many menu actions that can also be done through mouse actions. You can navigate the SAN Volume Controller Console and help system from the keyboard by using the following key combinations:

- To traverse to the next link, button, or topic, press Tab inside a frame (page).
- To expand or collapse a tree node, press → or ←, respectively.
- To move to the next topic node, press V or Tab.
- To move to the previous topic node, press ^ or Shift+Tab.
- To scroll all the way up or down, press Home or End, respectively.
- To go back, press Alt+←.
- To go forward, press Alt+→.
- To go to the next frame, press Ctrl+Tab.
- To move to the previous frame, press Shift+Ctrl+Tab.
- To print the current page or active frame, press Ctrl+P.
- To select, press Enter.

Accessing the publications

You can view the publications for the SAN Volume Controller in Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) using the Adobe Acrobat Reader. The PDFs are provided at the following Web site:

http://www.ibm.com/servers/storage/support/virtual/2145.html

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Properly shielded and grounded cables and connectors must be used in order to meet FCC emission limits. Neither the provider nor the manufacturer is responsible for any radio or television interference caused by using other than recommended cables and connectors or by unauthorized changes or modifications to this equipment. Unauthorized changes or modifications could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device complies with Part 15 of FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device might not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that might cause undesired operation.

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Ensure that you are familiar with the Japanese Voluntary Control Council for Interference (VCCI) statement.

This product is a Class A Information Technology Equipment and conforms to the standards set by the Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology Equipment (VCCI). In a domestic environment, this product might cause radio interference, in which event the user might be required to take adequate measures.

Korean Government Ministry of Communication (MOC) statement

Ensure that you are familiar with the Korean Government Ministry of Communication (MOC) statement.

Please note that this device has been approved for business purposes with regard to electromagnetic interference. If you find that this device is not suitable for your use, you can exchange it for one that is approved for non-business purposes.

New Zealand compliance statement

Ensure that you are familiar with the New Zealand compliance statement.

This is a Class A product. In a domestic environment this product might cause radio interference, in which event the user might be required to take adequate measures.

International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) statement

This product has been designed and built to comply with (IEC) Standard 950.

Avis de conformité à la réglementation d'Industrie Canada

Ensure that you are familiar with the avis de conformité à la réglementation d'Industrie Canada.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe A est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

Industry Canada compliance statement

This Class A digital apparatus complies with IECS-003.

United Kingdom telecommunications requirements

This apparatus is manufactured to the International Safety Standard EN60950 and as such is approved in the U.K. under approval number NS/G/1234/J/100003 for indirect connection to public telecommunications systems in the United Kingdom.

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Dieses Gerät ist berechtigt in Übereinstimmung mit dem deutschen EMVG das EG-Konformitätszeichen zu führen.

Der Aussteller der Konformitätserklärung ist die IBM Deutschland.

Informationen in Hinsicht EMVG Paragraph 3 Abs. (2):

Das Gerät erfüllt die Schutzanforderungen nach EN 50082-1 und EN 55022 Klasse A.

EN55022 Klasse A Geräte bedürfen folgender Hinweise:

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Glossary

This glossary includes terms for the IBM TotalStorage SAN Volume Controller.

This glossary includes selected terms and definitions from A Dictionary of Storage Networking Terminology (http://www.snia.org/education/dictionary), copyrighted 2001 by the Storage Networking Industry Association, 2570 West El Camino Real, Suite 304, Mountain View, California 94040-1313. Definitions derived from this book have the symbol (S) after the definition.

The following cross-references are used in this glossary:

See   Refers the reader to one of two kinds of related information:
- A term that is the expanded form of an abbreviation or acronym. This expanded form of the term contains the full definition.
- A synonym or more preferred term.

See also
Refers the reader to one or more related terms.

Contrast with
Refers the reader to a term that has an opposite or substantively different meaning.

access mode
One of three different modes in which a logical unit (LU) in a disk controller system can operate. See also *image mode*, *managed space mode*, and*unconfigured mode*.

agent code
An open-systems standard that interprets Common Information Model (CIM) requests and responses as they transfer between the client application and the device.

application server
A host that is attached to the storage area network (SAN) and that runs applications.

array   An ordered collection, or group, of physical storage devices that are used to define logical volumes or devices.

association
A class that contains two references that define a relationship between two referenced objects.

asymmetric virtualization
A virtualization technique in which the virtualization engine is outside the data path and performs a metadata-style service. The metadata server contains all the mapping and locking tables while the storage devices contain only data. See also *symmetric virtualization*

auxiliary virtual disk
The virtual disk that contains a backup copy of the data and that is used in disaster recovery scenarios. See also *master virtual disk.*

availability
The ability of a system to continue working, with perhaps a decrease in performance, after individual components fail.

bandwidth

The range of frequencies an electronic system can transmit or receive. The greater the bandwidth of a system, the more information the system can transfer in a given period of time.

blade One component in a system that is designed to accept some number of components (blades). Blades could be individual servers that plug into a multiprocessing system or individual port cards that add connectivity to a switch. A blade is typically a hot-swappable hardware device.

block A unit of data storage on a disk drive.

block virtualization

The act of applying virtualization to one or more block-based (storage) services for the purpose of providing a new aggregated, higher-level, richer, simpler, or secure block service to clients. Block virtualization functions can be nested. A disk drive, RAID system, or volume manager all perform some form of block-address to (different) block-address mapping or aggregation. See also *virtualization*.

Boolean

Pertaining to the processes used in the algebra formulated by George Boole.

cache A high-speed memory or storage device used to reduce the effective time required to read data from or write data to lower-speed memory or a device. Read cache holds data in anticipation that it will be requested by a client. Write cache holds data written by a client until it can be safely stored on more permanent storage media such as disk or tape.

Call Home

A communication service that links a machine to a service provider. The machine can use this link to place a call to IBM or to another service provider when service is required. With access to the machine, service personnel can perform service tasks, such as viewing error and problem logs or initiating trace and dump retrievals.

cascading

The process of connecting two or more fibre-channel hubs or switches together to increase the number of ports or extend distances.

CIM See *Common Information Model*.

CIM object manager (CIMOM)

The common conceptual framework for data management that receives, validates, and authenticates the CIM requests from the client application. It then directs the requests to the appropriate component or service provider.

CIMOM

See *CIM object manager*.

class The definition of an object within a specific hierarchy. A class can have properties and methods and can serve as the target of an association.

Cisco command-line interface

An interface that is used to perform functions that are provided on the service panel.

CLI See *command line interface*.

client A computer system or process that requests a service of another computer system or process that is typically referred to as a server. Multiple clients can share access to a common server.

client application
A storage management program that initiates Common Information Model (CIM) requests to the CIM agent for the device.

cluster
In SAN Volume Controller, a pair of nodes that provides a single configuration and service interface.

command line-interface (CLI)
A type of computer interface in which the input command is a string of text characters.

Common Information Model (CIM)
A set of standards developed by the Distributed Management Task Force (DMTF). CIM provides a conceptual framework for storage management and an open approach to the design and implementation of storage systems, applications, databases, networks, and devices.

concurrent maintenance
Service that is performed on a unit while it is operational.

configuration node
A node that acts as the focal point for configuration commands and manages the data that describes the cluster configuration.

connected
In a Global Mirror relationship, pertaining to the status condition that occurs when two clusters can communicate.

consistency group
A group of copy relationships between virtual disks that are managed as a single entity.

consistent copy
In a Global Mirror relationship, a copy of a secondary virtual disk (VDisk) that is identical to the primary VDisk from the viewpoint of a host system, even if a power failure occurred while I/O activity was in progress.

consistent-stopped
In a Global Mirror relationship, the state that occurs when the secondary virtual disk (VDisk) contains a consistent image, but the image might be out-of-date with respect to the primary VDisk. This state can happen when a relationship was in the consistent-synchronized state when an error occurred that forced a freeze of the consistency group. This state can also happen when a relationship is created with the create-consistent flag set to TRUE.

consistent-synchronized
In a Global Mirror relationship, the status condition that occurs when the primary virtual disk (VDisk) is accessible for read and write I/O operations. The secondary VDisk is accessible for read-only I/O operations. See also *primary virtual disk* and *secondary virtual disk*.

container
- IBM definition: A visual user-interface component that holds objects.
- HP definition:
    1. Any entity that is capable of storing data, whether it is a physical device or a group of physical devices.

2. A virtual, internal controller structure representing either a single disk or a group of disk drives linked as a storageset. Stripesets and mirrorsets are examples of storageset containers that the controller uses to create units.

copied

In a FlashCopy relationship, a state that indicates that a copy has been started after the copy relationship was created. The copy process is complete and the target disk has no further dependence on the source disk.

Copy Services

In the SAN Volume Controller, the two services that enable you to copy virtual disks (VDisks): FlashCopy and Global Mirror.

copying

A status condition that describes the state of a pair of virtual disks (VDisks) that have a copy relationship. The copy process has been started but the two virtual disks are not yet synchronized.

counterpart SAN

A nonredundant portion of a redundant storage area network (SAN). A counterpart SAN provides all the connectivity of the redundant SAN but without the redundancy. Each counterpart SANs provides an alternate path for each SAN-attached device. See also *redundant SAN*.

cross-volume consistency

In SAN Volume Controller, a consistency group property that guarantees consistency between virtual disks when an application issues dependent write operations that span multiple virtual disks.

data migration

The movement of data from one physical location to another without disrupting I/O operations.

degraded

Pertaining to a valid configuration that has suffered a failure but continues to be supported and legal. Typically, a repair action can be performed on a degraded configuration to restore it to a valid configuration.

dense wavelength division multiplexing (DWDM)

A technology that places many optical signals onto one single-mode fiber using slightly different optical frequencies. DWDM enables many data streams to be transferred in parallel.

dependent write operations

A set of write operations that must be applied in the correct order to maintain cross-volume consistency.

destage

A write command initiated by the cache to flush data to disk storage.

device

- In the CIM Agent, the storage server that processes and hosts client application requests.
- IBM definition: A piece of equipment that is used with the computer and does not generally interact directly with the system, but is controlled by a controller.
- HP definition: In its physical form, a magnetic disk that can be attached to a SCSI bus. The term is also used to indicate a physical device that has been made part of a controller configuration; that is, a physical

device that is known to the controller. Units (virtual disks) can be created from devices after the devices have been made known to the controller.

device provider
A device-specific handler that serves as a plug-in for the Common Information Model (CIM); that is, the CIM object manager (CIMOM) uses the handler to interface with the device.

directed maintenance procedures
The set of maintenance procedures that can be run for a cluster. These procedures are run from within the SAN Volume Controller application and are documented in the service guide.

disconnected
In a Global Mirror relationship, pertains to two clusters when they cannot communicate.

disk controller
A device that coordinates and controls the operation of one or more disk drives and synchronizes the operation of the drives with the operation of the system as a whole. Disk controllers provide the storage that the cluster detects as managed disks (MDisks).

disk drive
A disk-based, nonvolatile, storage medium.

disk zone
A zone defined in the storage area network (SAN) fabric in which the SAN Volume Controller can detect and address the logical units that the disk controllers present.

Distributed Management Task Force (DMTF)
An organization that defines standards for the management of distributed systems. See also *Common Information Model*.

DMTF See *Distributed Management Task Force*.

domain name server
In the Internet suite of protocols, a server program that supplies name-to-address conversion by mapping domain names to IP addresses.

DRAM See *dynamic random access memory*.

DWDM
See *Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing*.

dynamic random access memory (DRAM)
A storage in which the cells require repetitive application of control signals to retain stored data.

EC See *engineering change.*

empty In a Global Mirror relationship, a status condition that exists when the consistency group contains no relationships.

engineering change (EC)
A correction for a defect of hardware or software that is applied to a product.

error code
A value that identifies an error condition.

ESS See *IBM TotalStorage Enterprise Storage Server®*.

exclude
> To remove a managed disk (MDisk) from a cluster because of certain error conditions.

excluded
> In SAN Volume Controller, the status of a managed disk that the cluster has removed from use after repeated access errors.

extent A unit of data that manages the mapping of data between managed disks and virtual disks.

fabric In fibre-channel technology, a routing structure, such as a switch, that receives addressed information and routes it to the appropriate destination. A fabric can consist of more than one switch. When multiple fibre-channel switches are interconnected, they are described as cascading. See also *cascading*.

fabric port (F_port)
> A port that is part of a fibre-channel fabric. An F_port on a fibre-channel fabric connects to the node port (N_port) on a node.

failover
> In SAN Volume Controller, the function that occurs when one redundant part of the system takes over the workload of another part of the system that has failed.

FC See *fibre channel*.

fibre channel
> A technology for transmitting data between computer devices at a data rate of up to 4 Gbps. It is especially suited for attaching computer servers to shared storage devices and for interconnecting storage controllers and drives.

fibre-channel extender
> A long-distance communication device that interconnects storage area network (SAN) fabric components.

field replaceable unit
> An assembly that is replaced in its entirety when any one of its components fails. In some cases, a field replaceable unit might contain other field replaceable units.

FlashCopy service
> In SAN Volume Controller, a copy service that duplicates the contents of a source virtual disk (VDisk) to a target VDisk. In the process, the original contents of the target VDisk are lost. See also *point-in-time copy*.

FlashCopy mapping
> A relationship between two virtual disks.

FlashCopy relationship
> See *FlashCopy mapping*.

F_port
> See *fabric port*.

FRU See *field replaceable unit*.

fuzzy copy
> In Global Mirror, the copy that is provided when running in the asynchronous mode. The target virtual disk (VDisk) is not necessarily consistent with the source VDisk at every point in time. The host application

writes data to the source VDisk and receives the final status on the write operation before the data is actually written to the target VDisk.

gateway
An entity that operates above the link layer and translates, when required, the interface and protocol used by one network into those used by another distinct network.

GB See *gigabyte*.

GBIC See *gigabit interface converter*.

gigabit interface converter (GBIC)
An interface module that converts the light stream from a fibre-channel cable into electronic signals for use by the network interface card.

gigabyte (GB)
In decimal notation, 1 073 741 824 bytes.

grain In a FlashCopy bitmap, the unit of data represented by a single bit.

hardcoded
Pertaining to software instructions that are statically encoded and not intended to be altered.

HBA See *host bus adapter*.

host An open-systems computer that is connected to the SAN Volume Controller through a fibre-channel interface.

host bus adapter (HBA)
In SAN Volume Controller, an interface card that connects a host bus, such as a peripheral component interconnect (PCI) bus, to the storage area network.

host ID
In SAN Volume Controller, a numeric identifier assigned to a group of host fibre-channel ports for the purpose of logical unit number (LUN) mapping. For each host ID, there is a separate mapping of Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) IDs to virtual disks (VDisks).

host zone
A zone defined in the storage area network (SAN) fabric in which the hosts can address the SAN Volume Controllers.

hub A fibre-channel device that connects nodes into a logical loop by using a physical star topology. Hubs will automatically recognize an active node and insert the node into the loop. A node that fails or is powered off is automatically removed from the loop.

hub A communications infrastructure device to which nodes on a multi-point bus or loop are physically connected. Commonly used in Ethernet and fibre-channel networks to improve the manageability of physical cables. Hubs maintain the logical loop topology of the network of which they are a part, while creating a "hub and spoke"physical star layout. Unlike switches, hubs do not aggregate bandwidth. Hubs typically support the addition or removal of nodes from the bus while it is operating. (S) Contrast with *switch*.

subsystem device driver (SDD)
An IBM pseudo device driver designed to support the multipath configuration environments in IBM products.

IBM TotalStorage Enterprise Storage Server (ESS)
An IBM product that provides an intelligent disk-storage subsystem across an enterprise.

ID See *identifier*.

identifier (ID)
A sequence of bits or characters that identifies a user, program device, or system to another user, program device, or system.

idle In a FlashCopy relationship, the state that occurs when the source and target virtual disks (VDisks) act as independent VDisks even if a mapping exists between the two. Read and write caching is enabled for both the source and the target.

idling The status of a pair of virtual disks (VDisks) that have a defined copy relationship for which no copy activity has yet been started.

idling In a Global Mirror relationship, that state that indicates that the master virtual disks (VDisks) and auxiliary VDisks are operating in the primary role. Consequently, both VDisks are accessible for write I/O operations.

idling-disconnected
In a Global Mirror relationship, the state that occurs when the virtual disks (VDisks) in this half of the consistency group are all operating in the primary role and can accept read or write I/O operations.

illegal configuration
A configuration that will not operate and will generate an error code to indicate the cause of the problem.

image mode
An access mode that establishes a one-to-one mapping of extents in the managed disk (MDisk) with the extents in the virtual disk (VDisk). See also *managed space mode* and *unconfigured mode*.

image VDisk
A virtual disk (VDisk) in which there is a direct block-for-block translation from the managed disk (MDisk) to the VDisk.

IML See *initial microcode load*.

inconsistent
In a Global Mirror relationship, pertaining to a secondary virtual disk (VDisk) that is being synchronized with the primary VDisk.

inconsistent-copying
In a Global Mirror relationship, the state that occurs when the primary virtual disk (VDisk) is accessible for read and write input/output (I/O) operations, but the secondary VDisk is not accessible for either. This state occurs after a **start** command is issued to a consistency group that is in the inconsistent-stopped state. This state also occurs when a **start** command is issued, with the force option, to a consistency group that is in the idling or consistent-stopped state.

inconsistent-disconnected
In a Global Mirror relationship, a state that occurs when the virtual disks (VDisks) in the half of the consistency group that is operating in the secondary role are not accessible for either read or write I/O operations.

inconsistent-stopped
In a Global Mirror relationship, the state that occurs when the primary

virtual disk (VDisk) is accessible for read and write input/output (I/O) operations, but the secondary VDisk is not accessible for either read or write I/O operations.

indication
An object representation of an event.

initial microcode load (IML)
In SAN Volume Controller, the process by which the run-time code and data for a node are loaded into memory and initialized.

input/output (I/O)
Pertaining to a functional unit or communication path involved in an input process, an output process, or both, concurrently or not, and to the data involved in such a process.

instance
An individual object that is a member of some class. In object-oriented programming, an object is created by instantiating a class.

integrity
The ability of a system to either return only correct data or respond that it cannot return correct data.

Internet Protocol (IP)
In the Internet suite of protocols, a connectionless protocol that routes data through a network or interconnected networks and acts as an intermediary between the higher protocol layers and the physical network.

interoperability
The capability to communicate, run programs, or transfer data among various functional units in a way that requires the user to have little or no knowledge of the unique characteristics of those units.

Inter-Switch Link (ISL)
A protocol for interconnecting multiple routers and switches in a storage area network.

I/O   See *input/output.*

I/O group
A collection of virtual disks (VDisks) and node relationships that present a common interface to host systems.

I/O throttling rate
The maximum rate at which an I/O transaction is accepted for this virtual disk (VDisk).

IP   See *Internet Protocol.*

IP address
The unique 32-bit address that specifies the location of each device or workstation in the Internet. For example, 9.67.97.103 is an IP address.

ISL   See *Inter-Switch Link.*

ISL hop
Considering all pairs of node ports (N-ports) in a fabric and measuring distance only in terms of Inter-Switch Links (ISLs) in the fabric, the number of ISLs traversed is the number of ISL hops on the shortest route between the pair of nodes that are farthest apart in the fabric.

JBOD (just a bunch of disks)
IBM definition: See *non-RAID*. HP definition: A group of single-device logical units not configured into any other container type.

LBA See *logical block address*.

least recently used (LRU)
An algorithm used to identify and make available the cache space that contains the least-recently used data.

line card
See *blade*.

local fabric
In SAN Volume Controller, those storage area network (SAN) components (such as switches and cables) that connect the components (nodes, hosts, switches) of the local cluster together.

local/remote fabric interconnect
The storage area network (SAN) components that are used to connect the local and remote fabrics together.

logical block address (LBA)
The block number on a disk.

logical unit (LU)
An entity to which Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) commands are addressed, such as a virtual disk (VDisk) or managed disk (MDisk).

logical unit number (LUN)
The SCSI identifier of a logical unit within a target. (S)

longitudinal redundancy check (LRC)
A method of error checking during data transfer that involves checking parity.

LRC See *longitudinal redundancy check*.

LRU See *least recently used*.

LU See *logical unit*.

LUN See *logical unit number*.

LUN masking
A process that allows or prevents I/O to the disk drives through the host-bus-adapter (HBA) device or operating-system device driver.

managed disk (MDisk)
A Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) logical unit that a redundant array of independent disks (RAID) controller provides and a cluster manages. The MDisk is not visible to host systems on the storage area network (SAN).

managed disk group
A collection of managed disks (MDisks) that, as a unit, contain all the data for a specified set of virtual disks (VDisks).

managed space mode
An access mode that enables virtualization functions to be performed. See also *image mode* and *unconfigured mode*.

Management Information Base (MIB)
Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) units of managed information that specifically describe an aspect of a system, such as the

system name, hardware number, or communications configuration. A collection of related MIB objects is defined as a MIB.

mapping
See *FlashCopy mapping*.

master virtual disk
The virtual disk (VDisk) that contains a production copy of the data and that an application accesses. See also *auxiliary virtual disk.*

MB   See *megabyte*.

MDisk See *managed disk*.

megabyte (MB)
In decimal notation, 1 048 576 bytes.

mesh configuration
A network that contains a number of small SAN switches configured to create a larger switched network. With this configuration, four or more switches are connected together in a loop with some of the paths short circuiting the loop. An example of this configuration is to have four switches connected together in a loop with ISLs for one of the diagonals. The SAN Volume Controller does not support this configuration.

method
A way to implement a function on a class.

MIB   See

migration
See *data migration*.

mirrorset
IBM definition: See *RAID-1*. HP definition: A RAID storageset of two or more physical disks that maintain a complete and independent copy of the data from the virtual disk. This type of storageset has the advantage of being highly reliable and extremely tolerant of device failure. Raid level 1 storagesets are referred to as mirrorsets.

namespace
The scope within which a Common Information Model (CIM) schema applies.

node   One SAN Volume Controller. Each node provides virtualization, cache, and Copy Services to the storage area network (SAN).

node name
A name identifier associated with a node. (SNIA)

node rescue
In SAN Volume Controller, the process by which a node that has no valid software installed on its hard disk drive can copy the software from another node connected to the same fibre-channel fabric.

node port (N_port)
A port that connects a node to a fabric or to another node. N_ports connect to fabric ports (F_ports) or to other N_ports of other nodes. N_ports handle creation, detection, and flow of message units to and from the connected systems. N_ports are end points in point-to-point links.

non-RAID

Disks that are not in a redundant array of independent disks (RAID). IBM definition: Disks that are not in a redundant array of independent disks (RAID). HP definition: See *JBOD*.

N_port

See *node port*.

NWWN

See *worldwide node name*.

object In object-oriented design or programming, a concrete realization of a class that consists of data and the operations associated with that data.

object model

A representation, such as a diagram, of objects in a given system. Using symbols similar to standard flowchart symbols, an object model depicts the classes the objects belong to, their associations with each other, the attributes that make them unique, and the operations that the objects can perform and that can be performed on them.

object name

An object that consists of a namespace path and a model path. The namespace path provides access to the Common Information Model (CIM) implementation managed by the CIM Agent, and the model path provides navigation within the implementation.

object path

An object that consists of a namespace path and a model path. The namespace path provides access to the Common Information Model (CIM) implementation managed by the CIM Agent, and the model path provides navigation within the implementation.

offline Pertaining to the operation of a functional unit or device that is not under the continual control of the system or of a host.

online Pertaining to the operation of a functional unit or device that is under the continual control of the system or of a host.

operating set

In SAN Volume Controller, the set of nodes that are operating together to deliver storage services.

oversubscription

The ratio of the sum of the traffic that is on the initiator N-node connections to the traffic that is on the most heavily loaded Inter-Switch Links (ISLs), where more than one ISL is connected in parallel between these switches. This definition assumes a symmetrical network and a specific workload that is applied equally from all initiators and sent equally to all targets. See also, *symmetrical network*.

partition

- IBM definition: A logical division of storage on a fixed disk.
- HP definition: A logical division of a container represented to the host as a logical unit.

partner node

The other node that is in the I/O group to which this node belongs.

partnership

In Global Mirror, the relationship between two clusters. In a cluster partnership, one cluster is defined as the local cluster and the other cluster as the remote cluster.

paused

In SAN Volume Controller, the process by which the cache component quiesces all ongoing I/O activity below the cache layer.

petabyte (PB)

In decimal notation, 1 125 899 906 842 624 bytes.

pend To cause to wait for an event.

Global Mirror

In SAN Volume Controller, a copy service that enables host data on a particular source virtual disk (VDisk) to be copied to the target VDisk designated in the relationship.

PLUN See *managed disk*.

point-in-time copy

The instantaneous copy that the FlashCopy service makes of the source virtual disk (VDisk). In some contexts, this copy is known as a T_0 copy.

port The physical entity within a host, SAN Volume Controller, or disk controller system that performs the data communication (transmitting and receiving) over the fibre channel.

port ID

An identifier associated with a port.

power-on self-test

A diagnostic test that servers or computers run when they are turned on.

prepared

In a Global Mirror relationship, the state that occurs when the mapping is ready to start. While in this state, the target virtual disk (VDisk) is offline.

preparing

In a Global Mirror relationship, the state that occurs when any changed write data for the source virtual disk (VDisk) is flushed from the cache. Any read or write data for the target VDisk is discarded from the cache.

primary virtual disk

In a Global Mirror relationship, the target of write operations issued by the host application.

property

In the Common Information Model (CIM), an attribute that is used to characterize instances of a class.

PuTTY

A free implementation of Telnet and SSH for Windows 32-bit platforms

PWWN

See *worldwide port name*.

qualifier

A value that provides additional information about a class, association, indication, method, method parameter, instance, property, or reference.

quorum disk

A managed disk (MDisk) that contains quorum data and that a cluster uses to break a tie and achieve a quorum.

quorum index

The pointer that indicates the order used to resolve a tie. Nodes attempt to lock the first quorum disk (index 0), followed by the next disk (index 1), and finally the last disk (index 2). The tie is broken by the node that locks them first.

rack A free-standing framework that holds the devices and card enclosure.

RAID See *redundant array of independent disks*.

RAID 0

- IBM definition: RAID 0 allows a number of disk drives to be combined and presented as one large disk. RAID 0 does not provide any data redundancy. If one drive fails, all data is lost.

- HP definition: A RAID storageset that stripes data across an array of disk drives. A single logical disk spans multiple physical disks, allowing parallel data processing for increased I/O performance. While the performance characteristics of RAID level 0 is excellent, this RAID level is the only one that does not provide redundancy. Raid level 0 storagesets are referred to as stripesets.

RAID 1

SNIA dictionary definition: A form of storage array in which two or more identical copies of data are maintained on separate media. IBM definition: A form of storage array in which two or more identical copies of data are maintained on separate media. Also known as mirrorset. HP definition: See *mirrorset*.

RAID 5

- SNIA definition: A form of parity RAID in which the disks operate independently, the data strip size is no smaller than the exported block size, and parity check data is distributed across the array's disks. (S)

- IBM definition: See above.

- HP definition: A specially developed RAID storageset that stripes data and parity across three or more members in a disk array. A RAIDset combines the best characteristics of RAID level 3 and RAID level 5. A RAIDset is the best choice for most applications with small to medium I/O requests, unless the application is write intensive. A RAIDset is sometimes called parity RAID. RAID level 3/5 storagesets are referred to as RAIDsets.

RAID 10

A type of RAID that optimizes high performance while maintaining fault tolerance for up to two failed disk drives by striping volume data across several disk drives and mirroring the first set of disk drives on an identical set.

redundant array of independent disks

A collection of two or more disk drives that present the image of a single disk drive to the system. In the event of a single device failure, the data can be read or regenerated from the other disk drives in the array.

redundant SAN

A storage area network (SAN) configuration in which any one single component might fail, but connectivity between the devices within the SAN

is maintained, possibly with degraded performance. This configuration is normally achieved by splitting the SAN into two, independent, counterpart SANs. See also *counterpart SAN.*

reference
A pointer to another instance that defines the role and scope of an object in an association.

rejected
A status condition that describes a node that the cluster software has removed from the working set of nodes in the cluster.

relationship
In Global Mirror, the association between a master virtual disk (VDisk) and an auxiliary VDisk. These VDisks also have the attributes of a primary or secondary VDisk. See also *auxiliary virtual disk, master virtual disk, primary virtual disk, and secondary virtual disk.*

reliability
The ability of a system to continue to return data even if a component fails.

Global Mirror
In SAN Volume Controller, a copy service that enables host data on a particular source virtual disk (VDisk) to be copied to the target VDisk designated in the relationship.

remote fabric
In Global Mirror, the storage area network (SAN) components (switches and cables) that connect the components (nodes, hosts, and switches) of the remote cluster.

roles   Authorization is based on roles that map to the administrator and service roles in an installation. The switch translates these roles into SAN Volume Controller administrator and service user IDs when a connection is made to the node for the SAN Volume Controller.

SAN   See *storage area network.*

SAN Volume Controller fibre-channel port fan in
The number of hosts that can see any one SAN Volume Controller port.

schema
A group of object classes defined for and applicable to a single namespace. Within the CIM Agent, the supported schemas are the ones that are loaded through the managed object format (MOF).

SCSI   See *Small Computer Systems Interface.*

SCSI back-end layer
The layer in a Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI) network that performs the following functions: controls access to individual disk controller systems that are managed by the cluster; receives requests from the virtualization layer, processes them, and sends them to managed disks; addresses SCSI-3 commands to the disk controller systems on the storage area network (SAN).

SCSI front-end layer
The layer in a Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI) network that receives I/O commands sent from hosts and provides the SCSI-3 interface to hosts. SCSI logical unit numbers (LUNs) are mapped to virtual disks

(VDisks) in this layer as well. Thus, the layer converts SCSI read and write commands that are addressed to LUNs into commands that are addressed to specific VDisks.

SDD   See *subsystem device driver (SDD)*.

SDRAM
See *Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory*.

secondary virtual disk
In Global Mirror, the virtual disk (VDisk) in a relationship that contains a copy of data written by the host application to the primary VDisk.

Secure Shell
A program to log in to another computer over a network, to execute commands in a remote machine, and to move files from one machine to another.

sequential VDisk
A virtual disk that uses extents from a single managed disk.

server   In a network, the hardware or software that provides facilities to other stations; for example, a file server, a printer server, a mail server. The station making the request of the server is usually called the client.

Service Location Protocol (SLP)
In the Internet suite of protocols, a protocol that identifies and uses network hosts without having to designate a specific network host name.

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
In the Internet suite of protocols, a network management protocol that is used to monitor routers and attached networks. SNMP is an application-layer protocol. Information on devices managed is defined and stored in the application's Management Information Base (MIB).

SLP   See *Service Location Protocol*.

Small Computer System Interface (SCSI)
A standard hardware interface that enables a variety of peripheral devices to communicate with one another.

SMI-S   See *Storage Management Initiative Specification*.

SNIA   See *Storage Networking Industry Association*.

SNMP   See *Simple Network Management Protocol*.

SSH   See *Secure Shell*.

stand-alone relationship
In FlashCopy and Global Mirror, relationships that do not belong to a consistency group and that have a null consistency group attribute.

stop   A configuration command that is used to stop the activity for all copy relationships in a consistency group.

stopped
The status of a pair of virtual disks (VDisks) that have a copy relationship that the user has temporarily broken because of a problem.

storage area network (SAN)
A network whose primary purpose is the transfer of data between computer systems and storage elements and among storage elements. A SAN consists of a communication infrastructure, which provides physical

connections, and a management layer, which organizes the connections, storage elements, and computer systems so that data transfer is secure and robust. (S)

Storage Management Initiative Specification (SMI-S)
A design specification developed by the Storage Networking Industry Association (SNIA) that specifies a secure and reliable interface that allows storage management systems to identify, classify, monitor, and control physical and logical resources in a storage area network. The interface is intended as a solution that integrates the various devices to be managed in a storage area network (SAN) and the tools used to manage them.

Storage Networking Industry Association (SNIA)
An association of producers and consumers of storage networking products whose goal is to further storage networking technology and applications. See www.snia.org.

striped
Pertains to a virtual disk (VDisk) that is created from multiple managed disks (MDisks) that are in the MDisk group. Extents are allocated on the MDisks in the order specified.

stripeset
See *RAID 0*.

superuser authority
The level of access required to add users.

suspended
The status of a pair of virtual disks (VDisks) that have a copy relationship that has been temporarily broken because of a problem.

switch
A network infrastructure component to which multiple nodes attach. Unlike hubs, switches typically have internal bandwidth that is a multiple of link bandwidth, and the ability to rapidly switch node connections from one to another. A typical switch can accommodate several simultaneous full link bandwidth transmissions between different pairs of nodes. (S) Contrast with *hub*.

symmetrical network
A network in which all the initiators are connected at the same level and all the controllers are connected at the same level.

symmetric virtualization
A virtualization technique in which the physical storage in the form of Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) is split into smaller chunks of storage known as *extents*. These extents are then concatenated, using various policies, to make virtual disks (VDisks). See also *asymmetric virtualization*.

synchronized
In Global Mirror, the status condition that exists when both virtual disks (VDisks) of a pair that has a copy relationship contain the same data.

Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory (SDRAM)
A type of dynamic random access memory (DRAM) with features that make it faster.

system
A functional unit, consisting of one or more computers and associated software, that uses common storage for all or part of a program and also

for all or part of the data necessary for the execution of the program. A computer system can be a stand-alone unit, or it can consist of multiple connected units.

terabyte
In decimal notation, 1 099 511 628 000 bytes.

topology
The logical layout of the components of a computer system or network and their interconnections. Topology deals with questions of what components are directly connected to other components from the standpoint of being able to communicate. It does not deal with questions of physical location of components or interconnecting cables. (S)

trigger
To initiate or reinitiate copying between a pair of virtual disks (VDisks) that have a copy relationship.

unconfigured mode
A mode in which I/O operations cannot be performed. See also *image mode* and *managed space mode*.

uninterruptible power supply
A device connected between a computer and its power source that protects the computer against blackouts, brownouts, and power surges. The uninterruptible power supply contains a power sensor to monitor the supply and a battery to provide power until an orderly shutdown of the system can be performed.

unit identifiers (UIDs)
A unit identifier can be one of the following:

1. an integer expression whose value must be zero or positive
2. an * (asterisk) that corresponds to unit 5 for input or unit 6 for output
3. the name of a character array, character array element, or character substring for an internal file

unmanaged
An access mode that pertains to a managed disk (MDisk) that is not used by the cluster.

valid configuration
A configuration that is supported.

VDisk See *virtual disk*.

virtual disk (VDisk)
In SAN Volume Controller, a device that host systems attached to the storage area network (SAN) recognize as a Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) disk.

virtualization
In the storage industry, a concept in which a pool of storage is created that contains several disk subsystems. The subsystems can be from various vendors. The pool can be split into virtual disks that are visible to the host systems that use them.

virtualized storage
Physical storage that has virtualization techniques applied to it by a virtualization engine.

vital product data (VPD)
> Information that uniquely defines system, hardware, software, and microcode elements of a processing system.

virtual storage area network (VSAN)
> A fabric within the SAN.

VLUN See *virtual disk*.

VSAN See *virtual storage area network*.

WBEM
> See *Web-Based Enterprise Management*.

Web-Based Enterprise Management (WBEM)
> A tiered, enterprise-management architecture that was developed by the Distributed Management Task Force (DMTF). This architecture provides the management design framework that consists of devices, device providers, the object manager, and the messaging protocol for the communication between client applications and the object manager.

worldwide node name (WWNN)
> An identifier for an object that is globally unique. WWNNs are used by Fibre Channel and other standards.

WWNN
> See *worldwide node name*.

WWPN
> See *worldwide port name*.

worldwide port name (WWPN)
> A unique 64-bit identifier associated with a fibre-channel adapter port. The WWPN is assigned in an implementation- and protocol-independent manner.

zoning
> In fibre-channel environments, the grouping of multiple ports to form a virtual, private, storage network. Ports that are members of a zone can communicate with each other, but are isolated from ports in other zones.

Index

A

accessibility
  keyboard   95
  shortcut keys   95
adapter drivers
  /see also host attachment package (for AIX
    hosts)   19
  installing
    on HP 9000 hosts   6
    on HP AlphaServer hosts   14
    on Intel (Linux) hosts   40
    on Novell NetWare hosts   68
    on pSeries or JS20 (Linux) hosts   26, 27
    on Sun (Solaris) hosts   72, 73
    on VMware hosts   88
    on Windows 2000 and 2003 hosts   50, 51
    on Windows NT hosts   62
  on eServer (AIX) hosts   20
  on RS/6000 (AIX) hosts   20
  on System p5 (AIX) hosts   20
  supported
    on HP 9000 hosts   6, 13
    on HP AlphaServer hosts   6, 13
    on Intel (Linux) hosts   40
    on Novell NetWare hosts   67
    on pSeries and JS20 (Linux) hosts   26
    on Sun (Solaris) hosts   72
    on System z9 (Linux) hosts   36
    on VMware hosts   88
    on Windows 2000 and 2003 hosts   50
    on Windows NT hosts   62
    on zSeries (Linux) hosts   36
adapters
  /see also host bus adapters (HBAs)   50
AIX
  /see also IBM eServer (AIX) hosts   19
  /see also IBM RS/6000 (AIX) hosts   19
  /see also IBM System p5 (AIX) hosts   19
  support   19
attaching
  HP 9000 hosts   5
  HP AlphaServer hosts   13
  IBM eServer (AIX) hosts   19
  IBM RS/6000 (AIX) hosts   19
  IBM System p5 (AIX) hosts   19
  Intel (Linux) hosts   39
  Novell NetWare hosts   67
  pSeries and JS20 (Linux) hosts   25
  Sun (Solaris) hosts   71
  System z9 (Linux) hosts   35
  VMware hosts   87
  Windows 2000 and 2003 hosts   49
  Windows NT hosts   61
  zSeries (Linux) hosts   35
attachment requirements
  eServer (AIX) hosts   19
  HP 9000 hosts   5

attachment requirements *(continued)*
  HP AlphaServer hosts   13
  Intel (Linux) hosts   39
  Novell NetWare hosts   67
  pSeries and JS20 (Linux) hosts   25
  RS/6000 (AIX) hosts   19
  Sun (Solaris) hosts   71
  System p5 (AIX) hosts   19
  System z9 (Linux) hosts   35
  VMware hosts   87
  Windows 2000 and 2003 hosts   49
  Windows NT hosts   61
  zSeries (Linux) hosts   35
audience   xiii

B

BladeCenter
  /see also IBM eServer (AIX) hosts   19
BladeCenter hosts   25
BladeCenter platforms
  Intel (Linux) hosts   39
  pSeries and JS20 (Linux) hosts   25
  VMware hosts   87
  Windows 2000 and 2003 hosts   50

C

Canadian electronic emission notice   100
chvg command   23
cluster software
  ServiceGuard   8, 16
clustering support
  AIX hosts   22
  HP 9000 host   8
  HP AlphaServer hosts   16
  Intel (Linux) hosts   29, 38, 42
  NetWare hosts   69
  pSeries and JS20 (Linux) hosts   29, 38, 42
  Sun (Solaris) hosts   81
  VMware hosts   89
  Windows 2000 and 2003 hosts   57
  Windows NT hosts   65
  zSeries (Linux) hosts   29, 38, 42
commands
  hwmgr scan scsi   15
  hwmgr show components   15
  hwmgr show devices   15
  hwmgr show scsi   15
  set mode diag   14
  wwidmgr -set adapter   14
  wwidmgr -show adapter   14
configuring
  HBAs for Sun (Solaris)   74, 76, 77
  HBAs for System z9 (Linux) hosts   36
  HBAs for Windows   52, 53, 63
  Intel (Linux) hosts   30, 31, 32, 43, 44, 45, 46

123

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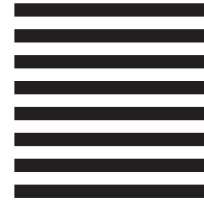
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