IBM System Storage SAN Volume Controller

IBM ®

Command-Line Interface User's Guide - Errata

Version 4.2.0
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Contents

Introduction

This guide provides errata information that pertains to release 4.2.0 of the *IBM System Storage SAN Volume Controller Command-Line Interface User's Guide.*

This guide contains the corrections and additions on a per chapter basis. The chapter numbers in this guide correspond directly with the chapter numbers in the *Command-Line Interface User's Guide* supplied with your SAN Volume Controller.

Who should use this guide

Before using the IBM System Storage SAN Volume Controller, you should review the errata contained within this guide and note the details with respect to the copy of the *Command-Line Interface User's Guide* supplied with you SAN Volume Controller.

Last Update

This document was last updated: August 17, 2007

Change History

The following revisions have been made to this document:

Revision Date	Sections Modified
June 6, 2007	New document
August 17, 2007	Chapter 6, amendments to **chemail**, **chemailuser**, **mkemailuser**, **setemail** and **testemail**. Chapter 7, amendments to **detectmdisk**. Chapter 21, amendments to **setevent**

Table 1: Change History

Chapter 6. E-Mail and inventory event notification commands

The following correction should be noted.

chemail

Pages 23 and 24, the following should replace the description of the -location parameter:

-location *location*

(Optional) Specifies the physical location of the system that is reporting the error. The *location* value should not contain punctuation or any other characters that are not alphanumeric or spaces.

An invocation example
svctask chemail -serverip 9.20.153.255 -port 26 -primary 0441234567
-contact 'fred blogs' -reply fblogs@yahoo.com
-location 'room 256 floor 1 Lampoon House'

chemailuser

Pages 25 and 26, the following should replace the description of the -user parameter:

-user *user_name*

(Optional) Specifies the name of the person that is the recipient of e-mail notifications. The user name must be unique. If you do not specify a user name, the system automatically assigns a user name in the format of emailuser*n* where n specifies a number beginning with 1 (that is, emailuser1, emailuser2, and so forth).

The *user_name* must not contain spaces.

The name **emailuser***n* where *n* is a number, is reserved and cannot be specified as one of your user names.

mkemailuser

Page 28, the following should replace the description of the -user parameter:

-user *user_name*

(Optional) Specifies the name of the person that is the recipient of e-mail notifications. The user name must be unique. If you do not specify a user name, the system automatically assigns a user name in the format of emailuser*n* where n specifies a number beginning with 1 (that is, emailuser1, emailuser2, and so forth).

The *user_name* must not contain spaces.

The name **emailuser***n* where *n* is a number, is reserved and cannot be specified as one of your user names.

*Pages 28, replace the **-enableinventoryemail** parameter with:*

-enableinventory

(Optional) Specifies that this recipient is to receive inventory e-mail notifications.

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setemail

Page 31, the following should replace the description of the -location parameter:

-location *location*

(Optional) Specifies the physical location of the system that is reporting the error. The *location* value should not contain punctuation or any other characters that are not alphanumeric or spaces.

An invocation example

svctask chemail -serverip 9.20.153.255 -port 26 -primary 0441234567
-contact 'fred blogs' -reply fblogs@yahoo.com
-location 'room 256 floor 1 Lampoon House'

testemail

*Pages 33 and 34, replace the **Possible failures** with the following:*

Possible failures

- CMMVC5786E The action failed because the cluster is not in a stable state.
- CMMVC6252E The command failed authorization because the session SSH key is wrong or was deleted.
- CMMVC6253E The command failed authorization because the session SSH key does not have the requisite role.
- CMMVC6269E Sendmail error EX_USAGE. A command or configuration line has been used incorrectly.
- CMMVC6270E Sendmail error EX_DATAERR. Address is wrong, or the message is too large for the mailbox.
- CMMVC6271E Sendmail error EX_NOINPUT. An input file (not a system file) did not exist or was not readable.
- CMMVC6272E Sendmail error EX_NOUSER. The sendmail command could not recognize a specified user ID.
- CMMVC6273E Sendmail error EX_NOHOST. The sendmail command could not recognize the specified host name.
- CMMVC6274E Sendmail error EX_UNAVAILABLE. A required system resource is not available.
- CMMVC6275E Sendmail error EX_SOFTWARE. An internal software error occurred (including bad arguments).
- CMMVC6276E Sendmail error EX_OSERR. A system resource error prevented the sending of an e-mail.
- CMMVC6277E Sendmail error EX_OSFILE. Failed to open a critical system file.
- CMMVC6278E Sendmail error EX_CANTCREAT. An output file could not be written to by sendmail.
- CMMVC6279E Sendmail error EX_IOERR. A system I/O error occurred during a sendmail operation.This could be due to a disk failure
- CMMVC6280E Sendmail error EX_TEMPFAIL. The sendmail command could not create a connection to a remote system.

- CMMVC6281E Sendmail error EX_PROTOCOL. The remote system returned something that was incorrect during a protocol exchange.
- CMMVC6282E Sendmail error EX_NOPERM. The user does not have permission to perform the requested operation.
- CMMVC6283E Sendmail error EX_CONFIG. There is a fatal problem with the sendmail configuration.
- CMMVC6284E An unknown error occurred. Please ensure your SMTP server is running.
- CMMVC6285E The email command timed out. Please check your email server settings as listed on the SVC.
- CMMVC6286E The email service has not been enabled.
- CMMVC6287E The user specified does not exist.

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Chapter 7. Cluster commands

The following correction should be noted.

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detectmdisk

Pages 45 and 46, the following should replace the detectmdisk description:

Description

This command causes the cluster to rescan the fibre-channel network. The rescan discovers any new MDisks that might have been added to the cluster and rebalances MDisk access across the available controller device ports. This command will also detects if any controller ports are no longer available and updates the SAN Volume Controller configuration to reflect these changes.

Note: Although it might appear that the **detectmdisk** command has completed, some extra time might be required for it to run. The **detectmdisk** is asynchronous and returns a prompt while the command continues to run in the background.

In general, the cluster automatically detects disks when they appear on the network. However, some fibre-channel controllers do not send the required SCSI primitives that are necessary to automatically discover the new disks.

If you have attached new storage and the cluster has not detected it, you might need to run this command before the cluster detects the new disks.

When back-end controllers are added to the fibre-channel SAN and are included in the same switch zone as a cluster, the cluster automatically discovers the back-end controller and interrogates the controller to determine what storage is presented to it. The SCSI LUs that are presented by the back-end controller are displayed as unmanaged MDisks. However, if the configuration of the back-end controller is modified after this has occurred, the cluster might be unaware of these configuration changes. This task allows a user to request the cluster to rescan the fibre-channel SAN to update the list of unmanaged MDisks.

Note: The automatic discovery that is performed by the cluster does not write anything to an unmanaged MDisk. It is only when a user instructs the cluster to add an MDisk to an MDisk group or use an MDisk to create an image mode virtual disk that the storage is actually used.

Discovering MDisks: Check to see which MDisks are available by issuing the **svctask detectmdisk** command to manually scan the fibre-channel network for any MDisks. When the detection is complete, issue the **svcinfo lsmdiskcandidate** command to show the unmanaged MDisks. These MDisks have not been assigned to an MDisk group. Alternatively, you can issue the **svcinfo lsmdisk** command to view all of the MDisks.

Reconfiguring fabric: If disk controller ports have been removed as part of a reconfiguration the SAN Volume Controller will detect this change and report error 1630 "Number of device logins reduced" as it cannot distinguish an intentional reconfiguration from a port failure. If the error persists, and redundancy has been compromised, the more serious 1627 "Insufficient redundancy in disk controller connectivity" error will be reported. You must issue the **svctask detectmdisk** command to force the SAN Volume Controller to update its configuration and accept the changes to the controller ports.

Note: You should only issue the **svctask detectmdisk** command when you are sure all disk controller ports are working, and correctly configured in the controller and the SAN zoning. Failure to do this may result in errors not being reported.

Chapter 10. Host commands

The following correction should be noted.

chhost

Page 84, the following should replace the description of the -type parameter:

> **-type** *hpux | tpgs | generic*
>
> (Optional) Specifies the type of host. Valid entries are hpux, tpgs or generic. The tpgs option enables extra target port unit attentions.
>
> See the Host Attachment Guide for more information on which hosts require the use of -type. The default is generic.

mkhost

Page 85, the following should replace the description of the -type parameter:

> **-type** *hpux | tpgs | generic*
>
> (Optional) Specifies the type of host. Valid entries are hpux, tpgs or generic. The tpgs option enables extra target port unit attentions.
>
> See the Host Attachment Guide for more information on which hosts require the use of -type. The default is generic.

Chapter 21. Error log commands

The following correction should be noted.

setevent

Page 284, the first sentence should be replaced with:

> The **setevent** command specifies how the SAN Volume Controller will send SNMP traps when an error or event is logged to the error log.

Chapter 24. Service mode commands

The following correction should be noted.

applysoftware

Page 295, the -force parameter is not valid for this command.