IBM System Storage SAN Volume Controller and Storwize V7000

Command-Line Interface User's Guide - Errata

Version 6.2.0

GC27-2287-01-Errata

June 1, 2011

Contents

Introduction

This guide provides errata information that pertains to release 6.2.0 of the *IBM System Storage SAN Volume Controller and Storwize V7000 CLI 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 *CLI User's Guide* supplied with your SAN Volume Controller or Storwize V7000.

Who should use this guide

This errata should be used by anyone using the *IBM System Storage SAN Volume Controller and Storwize V7000 Command-Line Interface User's Guide.* 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 your SAN Volume Controller or Storwize V7000.

Last Update

This document was last updated: June 1, 2011

Change History

The following revisions have been made to this document:

Revision Date	Sections Modified
June 1, 2011	New publication

Table 1: Change History

Chapter 5. Array commands

The following corrections should be noted.

mkarray

The following section has been corrected.
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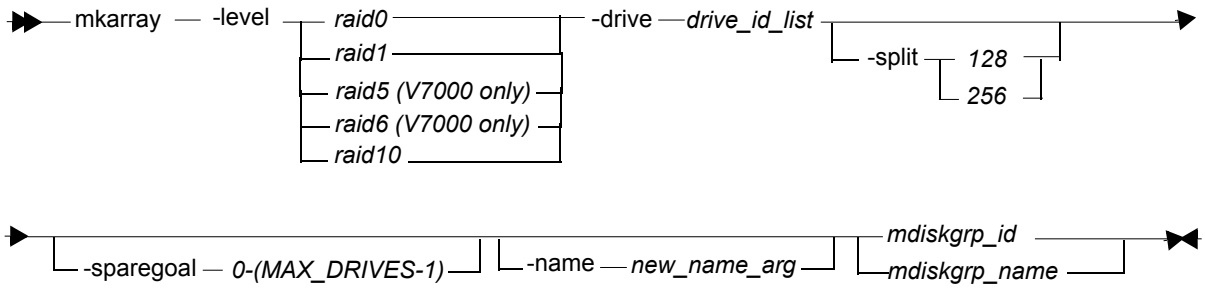
Use the **mkarray** command to create an MDisk RAID array and add it to an MDisk group (storage pool).

Syntax



Parameters

-level
Sets the RAID level for the array MDisk being created.

-drive
Identifies the drive or drives to use as members of the RAID array.
Drives are specified as a sequence of mirrored drive pairs. For example, if an array is created with -drive a:b:c:d, drive *b* contains the mirror copy of drive *a*, and drive *d* contains the mirror copy of drive *c*.
The following requirements apply for certain RAID levels. These are specific to the SAN Volume Controller, Storwize V7000 does not have the same restrictions:

- RAID-0: All drives in a RAID-0 array of internal drives must be located in the same node.
- RAID-1: The pair of drives must contain one drive from one node in the I/O group, and one drive from the other node.
- RAID-10: The drives are specified as a sequence of drive pairs. Each pair of drives must contain one drive from a node in the I/O group, and a drive from the other node.

-strip
(Optional) Sets strip size (in kilobytes) for the array MDisk being created. The default is 256 KB.

-sparegoal
(Optional) Sets the number of spares that this array's members should be protected by. The default is 1 (except for RAID 0 arrays, which have a default of 0).

-name
(Optional) Specifies the name to which you want to apply the array MDisk.

mdiskgrp_id
Identifies the MDisk group (by ID) to which you want to add the created array mdisk.

mdiskgrp_name
Identifies MDisk group (by the user-defined name) to which you want to add created array MDisks.

Description

This command creates an array MDisk RAID array and adds it to an MDisk group. Although the array's tier is automatically determined, you can change it later using the **chmdisk** command.

Standard output
MDisk, id [*x*], successfully created

An invocation example
mkarray -level raid0 -drive 0:1:2:3 raid0grp

The resulting output
MDisk, id [0], successfully created

An invocation example (to create fully redundant arrays)
mkarray -level raid1 -drive 4:5 -strip 128 mdiskgrp4

The resulting output
MDisk, id [1], successfully created

An invocation example (to create fully redundant arrays)
mkarray -level raid10 -drive 6:7:8:9:10 raid10grp

The resulting output
MDisk, id [2], successfully created