



Sun Cluster 3.x With Sun StorEdge Netra D130 or StorEdge S1 Enclosure Manual

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Preface

The *Sun Cluster 3.x With StorEdge S1 or Netra st D130 Enclosure Manual* provides procedures specific to StorEdge™ S1 or Netra™ st D130 enclosures that are placed in a Sun™ Cluster environment.

Use this manual with any version of Sun Cluster 3.x software. Unless otherwise noted, procedures are the same for all Sun Cluster 3.x versions. See the “Revision History” on page 6 for a list of changes to this manual.

Who Should Use This Book

This book is for Sun representatives who are performing the initial installation of a Sun Cluster configuration and for system administrators who are responsible for maintaining the system.

This document is intended for experienced system administrators with extensive knowledge of Sun software and hardware. Do not use this document as a planning or presales guide. You should have already determined your system requirements and purchased the appropriate equipment and software before reading this document.

How This Book Is Organized

This book contains one chapter that consists of two major sections.

Section 1 discusses how to install StorEdge S1 or Netra st D130 Enclosures.

Section 2 discusses how to maintain StorEdge S1 or Netra st D130 Enclosures in a running cluster.

Revision History

The following table lists the information that has been revised or added since the initial release of this documentation. The table also lists the revision date for these changes.

TABLE P-1 Sun Cluster 3.x With StorEdge S1 or Netra st D130 Enclosure Manual

Revision Date	New Information
	No revisions.

Related Documentation

The following books provide conceptual information or procedures to administer hardware and applications. If you plan to use this documentation in a hard-copy format, ensure that you have the following books available for your reference.

The following Sun Cluster books support the Sun Cluster 3.1 release. If you are maintaining a different version of Sun Cluster software, refer to the appropriate documentation. All Sun Cluster documentation is available on <http://docs.sun.com>.

Documentation that is not available on <http://docs.sun.com> is listed with the appropriate URL.

TABLE P-2 Hardware Documentation

Title	Part Number
<i>OpenBoot 2.x Command Reference Manual</i>	806-2906
<i>Sun StorEdge MultiPack User's Guide</i>	Unavailable online
Shipped with your storage	

TABLE P-3 Sun Cluster Documentation

Application	Title	Part Number
Concepts	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 Concepts Guide</i>	816-3383

TABLE P-3 Sun Cluster Documentation (Continued)

Application	Title	Part Number
Hardware	<i>Sun Cluster 3.x Hardware Administration Manual</i>	817-0168
	Sun Cluster 3.x Hardware Administration Collection at http://docs.sun.com/db/coll/1024.1/	
Software Installation	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 Software Installation Guide</i>	816-3388
Data Services	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Service Planning and Administration Guide</i>	817-1526
	Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Service Collection at http://docs.sun.com/db/coll/573.10/	
API Development	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Services Developer's Guide</i>	816-3385
Administration	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 System Administration Guide</i>	816-3384
Error Messages	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 Error Messages Guide</i>	816-3382
Man Pages	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 Man Page Reference Manual</i>	816-5251
Release Notes	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 Release Notes</i>	816-5317
	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 Release Notes Supplement</i>	816-3381

Using UNIX Commands

This document contains information on commands used to install, configure, or upgrade a Sun Cluster configuration. This document might not contain complete information on basic UNIX[®] commands and procedures such as shutting down the system, booting the system, and configuring devices.

See one or more of the following sources for this information.

- Online documentation for the Solaris software environment
- Other software documentation that you received with your system
- Solaris operating environment man pages

Getting Help

If you have problems installing or using Sun Cluster, contact your service provider and provide the following information.

- Your name and email address (if available)
- Your company name, address, and phone number
- The model number and serial number of your systems
- The release number of the operating environment (for example, Solaris 8)
- The release number of Sun Cluster (for example, Sun Cluster 3.0)

Use the following commands to gather information on your system for your service provider.

Command	Function
<code>prtconf -v</code>	Displays the size of the system memory and reports information about peripheral devices
<code>psrinfo -v</code>	Displays information about processors
<code>showrev -p</code>	Reports which patches are installed
<code>prtdiag -v</code>	Displays system diagnostic information
<code>/usr/cluster/bin/scinstall -pv</code>	Displays Sun Cluster release and package version information

Also have available the contents of the `/var/adm/messages` file.

Accessing Sun Documentation Online

The docs.sun.comSM Web site enables you to access Sun technical documentation online. You can browse the docs.sun.com archive or search for a specific book title or subject. The URL is `http://docs.sun.com`.

Typographic Conventions

The following table describes the typographic changes used in this book.

TABLE P-4 Typographic Conventions

Typeface or Symbol	Meaning	Example
AaBbCc123	The names of commands, files, and directories; on-screen computer output	Edit your <code>.login</code> file. Use <code>ls -a</code> to list all files. <code>machine_name%</code> you have mail.
AaBbCc123	What you type, contrasted with on-screen computer output	<code>machine_name% su</code> Password:
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Command-line placeholder: replace with a real name or value	To delete a file, type rm <i>filename</i> .
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Book titles, new words, or terms, or words to be emphasized.	Read Chapter 6 in <i>User's Guide</i> . These are called <i>class</i> options. You must be <i>root</i> to do this.

Shell Prompts in Command Examples

The following table shows the default system prompt and superuser prompt for the C shell, Bourne shell, and Korn shell.

TABLE P-5 Shell Prompts

Shell	Prompt
C shell prompt	<code>machine_name%</code>
C shell superuser prompt	<code>machine_name#</code>
Bourne shell and Korn shell prompt	<code>\$</code>
Bourne shell and Korn shell superuser prompt	<code>#</code>

Installing and Maintaining the Netra D130 or StorEdge S1 Enclosure

This chapter contains the procedures to install and maintain the Netra™ D130 and StorEdge™ S1 storage enclosures in a Sun™ Cluster environment.

This chapter contains the following procedures.

- “How to Install a Storage Array” on page 11
- “How to Add a Disk Drive” on page 19
- “How to Replace a Disk Drive” on page 21
- “How to Remove a Disk Drive” on page 24
- “How to Add a Storage Array” on page 24
- “How to Replace a Storage Array” on page 31
- “How to Remove a Storage Array” on page 32

For conceptual information on multihost disks, see your Sun Cluster concepts documentation.

Installing Storage Arrays

This section describes the procedure for an *initial installation* of a storage array.

▼ How to Install a Storage Array

Use this procedure to install a storage arrays. Perform this procedure in conjunction with the procedures in the Sun Cluster software installation documentation and your server hardware manual.

This procedure uses an updated method for setting the `scsi-initiator-id`. This new method must be used with the StorEdge PCI Dual Ultra3 SCSI host adapter.

Multihost storage in clusters uses the multi-initiator capability of the SCSI (Small Computer System Interface) specification. For conceptual information on multi-initiator capability, see your Sun Cluster concepts documentation.

The single-ended SCSI specifications specify that bus lengths are based on speed and number of devices. The bus lengths in the following table outline a typical implementation of the single-ended SCSI specifications for Sun hardware. For details, see your host adapter and storage documentation.

TABLE 1-1 Typical Single-Ended, Wide SCSI Bus Lengths

Number of Devices ¹	Maximum Length
<i>UltraSCSI</i> (40MB/s: FAST-20, Wide)	
up to 4	3 meters
up to 8	1.5 meters
<i>FastSCSI</i> (20MB/s: FAST-10, Wide)	
up to 16	6 meters

¹ Devices include both targets and initiators.

If you exceed these specifications, you might experience SCSI errors. The host adapter or the driver might recover from these errors by retrying the request. If this action does not succeed, the host adapter or the driver might recover by renegotiating to a less demanding mode of operation. In some cases, the host adapter or the driver might not be able to recover from these errors, and I/O might fail. You experience delays in I/O if the host adapter or the driver needs to perform this recovery.

If your configuration uses UltraSCSI and requires the 6-meter bus length, use the host adapter driver's `scsi-options` property to limit the speed negotiation to FastSCSI operation. Use the following `/kernel/drv/glm.conf` file as an example to set the `scsi-options` property.

```
name="glm" parent="/pci@1f,4000" unit-address="2" scsi-options=0x3f8;
```

This example uses specific hardware. Change this example to accommodate the hardware in your configuration. In this example, the `scsi-options` property sets the following support.

- Disconnect/reconnect
- Synchronous transfer
- Parity
- Fast SCSI
- Wide SCSI

For more information, see your `isp(7D)`, `glm(7D)` or other host adapter driver man page and documentation on <http://sunsolve.sun.com>.

- **Install the host adapters and, if used, Netra E1 Expanders in the nodes. These nodes are to be connected to the storage arrays.**

For the procedure about how to install a host adapter, see the documentation that shipped with your host adapter, Netra E1, and node hardware.

Note – If your host has only one SCSI port, see “Single SCSI Port Hosts” on page 13. If your host has two SCSI ports, see “Dual SCSI Port Hosts” on page 15.

Single SCSI Port Hosts

When you install the storage array on single SCSI port hosts use the Netra E1 PCI Expander for the second host SCSI port. Figure 1–1 shows an overview of the installation. The storage arrays are cabled so that there is no single point of failure in the cluster. Netra E1 PCI Expanders provide the second SCSI port for the 1RU form factor hosts such as the Netra t1, x1 or t1 200.

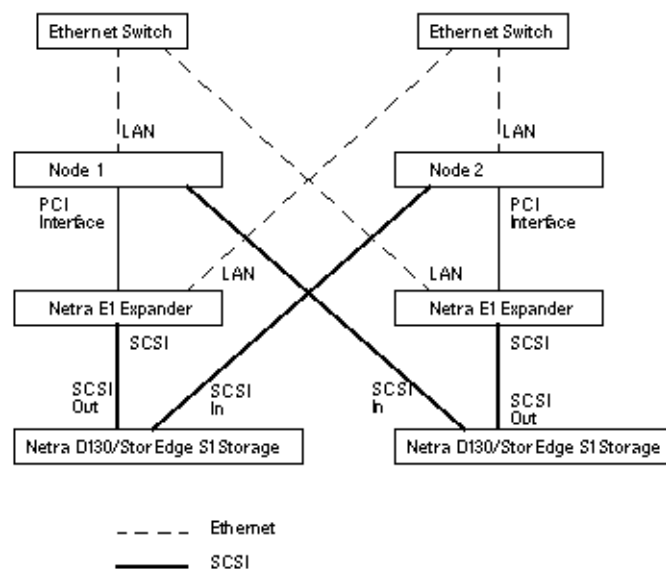


FIGURE 1–1 Mirrored Pair Configuration With Single SCSI Port Hosts: An Example

1. Connect the cables to the storage arrays, as shown in Figure 1–2.

To cable the storage arrays correctly, adhere to the bus length restrictions listed in the documentation that shipped with your host adapter. In a Sun Cluster environment, this cable length measurement includes the cables to both nodes. This cable length measurement also includes the bus length that is internal to each storage array, node, and host adapter.

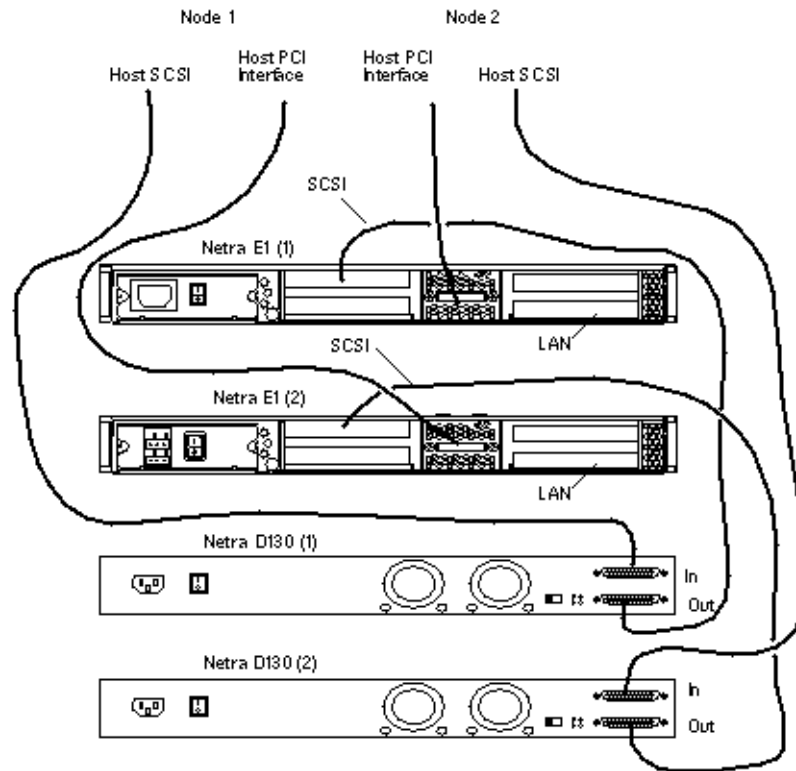


FIGURE 1-2 Cabling a Mirrored Pair Configuration With Single SCSI Port Hosts

2. Connect the Ethernet cables between the host storage arrays, Netra E1 PCI expanders, and Ethernet switches, as shown in Figure 1-3.

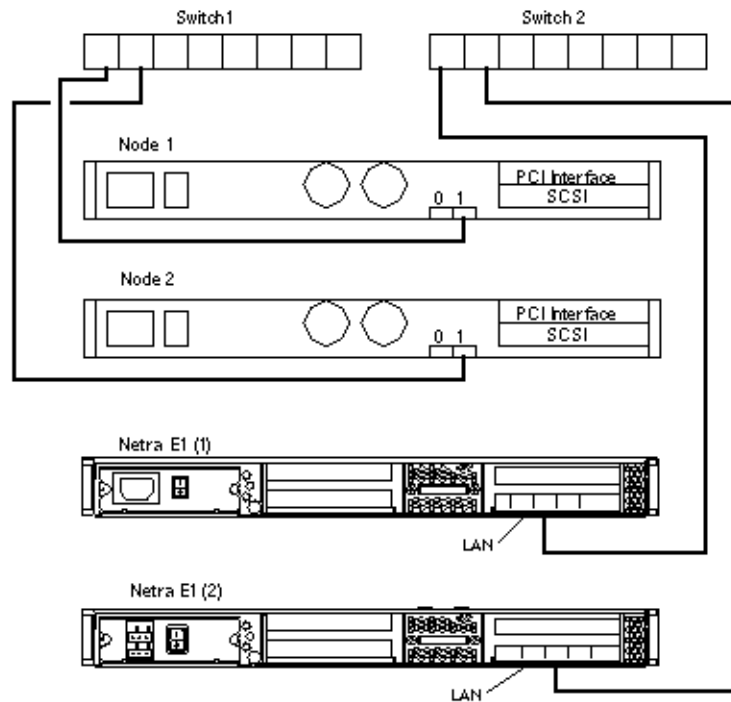


FIGURE 1-3 Cabling a Mirrored Pair Configuration With Single SCSI Port Hosts and Netra E1 PCI Expanders

Dual SCSI Port Hosts

1. Connect the cables to the storage arrays, as shown in Figure 1-4.

To cable the storage arrays correctly, adhere to the bus length restrictions listed in the documentation that shipped with your host adapter. In a Sun Cluster environment, this cable length measurement includes the cables to both nodes. This cable length measurement also includes the bus length that is internal to each storage array, node, and host adapter.

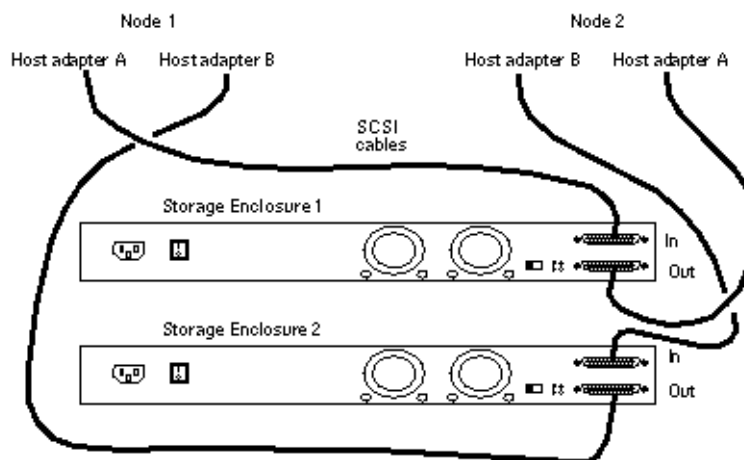


FIGURE 1-4 Cabling a Mirrored Pair Configuration With Dual SCSI Port Hosts

2. **Connect the AC or DC power cord for each storage arrays of the mirrored pair to a different power source.**
3. **Ensure that each device in the SCSI chain has a unique SCSI address.**
To avoid SCSI-chain conflicts, this procedure instructs you to reserve SCSI address 7 for one host adapter in the SCSI chain and change the other host adapter's global `scsi-initiator-id` to an available SCSI address. Then the procedure instructs you to change the `scsi-initiator-id` for local devices back to 7.

Note – A slot in the storage array might not be in use. However, do not set the `scsi-initiator-id` to a SCSI address for that disk slot. This precaution minimizes future complications if you install additional disk drives.

- a. **If necessary, power on the storage devices.**
For the procedure on powering on a storage device, see the service manual that shipped with your storage device.
- b. **If necessary, power on a node, but do not allow it to boot. If necessary, halt the system to continue with OBP Monitor tasks.**
- c. **Set the `scsi-initiator-id` for one node to 6.**

```
{1} ok setenv scsi-initiator-id 6
scsi-initiator-id = 6
```
- d. **Find the paths to the host adapters that connect to the local disk drives.**

```
{0} ok show-disks
```

Use this information to change the SCSI addresses in the nvramrc script. Do not include the /sd directories in the device paths.

- e. **Edit the nvramrc script to set the scsi-initiator-id for the local devices on the first node to 7.**

For a full list of commands, see the *OpenBoot 2.x Command Reference Manual*.



Caution – Insert exactly one space after the first double quote and before scsi-initiator-id.

```
{0} ok nvedit
0: probe-all
1: cd /pci@1f,4000/scsi@2
2: 7 " scsi-initiator-id" integer-property
3: device-end
4: cd /pci@1f,4000/scsi@3
5: 7 " scsi-initiator-id" integer-property
6: device-end
7: install-console
8: banner[Control C]
{0} ok
```

- f. **Store the changes.**

The changes you make through the nvedit command are recorded on a temporary copy of the nvramrc script. You can continue to edit this copy without risk. After you complete your edits, save the changes. If you are not sure about the changes, discard them.

- To store the changes, type:

```
{0} ok nvstore
{1} ok
```

- To discard the changes, type:

```
{0} ok nvquit
{1} ok
```

- g. **Verify the contents of the nvramrc script that you created, as shown in the following example.**

If the contents of the nvramrc script are incorrect, use the nvedit command to make corrections.

```
{0} ok printenv nvramrc
nvramrc =
    probe-all
    cd /pci@1f,4000/scsi@2
    7 " scsi-initiator-id" integer-property
    device-end
    cd /pci@1f,4000/scsi@3
    7 " scsi-initiator-id" integer-property
```

```

device-end
install-console
banner

{1} ok

```

- h. Instruct the OpenBoot PROM (OBP) Monitor to use the `nvrsrc` script, as shown in the following example.

```

{0} ok setenv use-nvrsrc? true
use-nvrsrc? = true
{1} ok

```

4. Verify that the `scsi-initiator-id` is set correctly on the second node.

- a. If necessary, power on the second node, but do not allow it to boot. If necessary, halt the system to continue with OBP Monitor tasks.
- b. Verify that the `scsi-initiator-id` for each host adapter on the second node is set to 7

Use the `show-disks` command to find the paths to the host adapters that are connected to these enclosures. Select each host adapter's device tree node, and display the node's properties to confirm that the `scsi-initiator-id` for each host adapter is set to 7.

```

{0} ok cd /pci@6,4000/pci@3/scsi@5
{0} ok .properties
scsi-initiator-id      00000007
...

```

5. Continue with the Solaris operating environment, Sun Cluster software, and volume management software installation tasks.

For software installation procedures, see your Sun Cluster software installation documentation.

Maintaining Storage Arrays

This section contains the procedures about how to maintain a storage arrays. The following table lists these procedures.

TABLE 1-2 Task Map:Maintaining a Storage Array

Task	Information
Add a disk drive.	"How to Add a Disk Drive" on page 19

TABLE 1–2 Task Map:Maintaining a Storage Array (Continued)

Task	Information
Replace a disk drive.	"How to Replace a Disk Drive" on page 21
Remove a disk drive.	"How to Remove a Disk Drive" on page 24
Add a storage arrays.	"How to Add a Storage Array" on page 24
Replace a storage arrays.	"How to Replace a Storage Array" on page 31
Remove a storage arrays.	"How to Remove a Storage Array" on page 32

▼ How to Add a Disk Drive

Use this procedure to add a disk drive to a running cluster. Perform the steps in this procedure in conjunction with the procedures in the Sun Cluster system administration documentation and your server hardware manual. "Example—Adding a Disk Drive" on page 20 shows how to apply this procedure.

For conceptual information on quorums, quorum devices, global devices, and device IDs, see your Sun Cluster concepts documentation.

1. Locate an empty disk slot in the storage arrays for the disk drive you are adding.

Identify the empty slots by using one of the following methods.

- Observe the disk drive LEDs on the front of the storage arrays.
- Remove the left side-cover of the unit.

The target address IDs corresponds to the slots appear on the middle partition of the drive bay.

2. Install the disk drive.

For the procedure about how to install a disk drive, see the documentation that shipped with your storage arrays.

3. On all nodes that are attached to the storage arrays, configure the disk drive.

```
# cfgadm -c configure cN
# devfsadm
```

4. On all nodes, ensure that entries for the disk drive have been added to the /dev/rdisk directory.

```
# ls -l /dev/rdisk
```

5. If necessary, use the **format(1M)** command or the **fmthard(1M)** command to partition the disk drive.

6. From any node, update the global device namespace.

If a volume management daemon such as **vold** is running on your node, and you have a CD-ROM drive connected to the node, a device busy error might be returned even if no disk is in the drive. This error is an expected behavior.

```
# scgdevs
```

7. On all nodes, verify that a device ID (DID) has been assigned to the disk drive.

```
# sddidadm -l
```

Note – As shown in “Example—Adding a Disk Drive” on page 20, the DID 35, which is assigned to the new disk drive, might not be in sequential order in the storage arrays.

8. Perform volume management administration to add the new disk drive to the configuration.

For more information, see your Solstice DiskSuite/Solaris Volume Manager™ or VERITAS Volume Manager documentation.

Example—Adding a Disk Drive

The following example shows how to apply the procedure to add a storage arrays disk drive.

```
# sddidadm -l
16      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/c2t0d0 /dev/did/rdisk/d16
17      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/c2t1d0 /dev/did/rdisk/d17
18      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/c2t2d0 /dev/did/rdisk/d18
19      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/c2t3d0 /dev/did/rdisk/d19
...
26      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/c2t12d0 /dev/did/rdisk/d26
30      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/clt2d0 /dev/did/rdisk/d30
31      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/clt3d0 /dev/did/rdisk/d31
32      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/clt10d0 /dev/did/rdisk/d32
33      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/c0t0d0 /dev/did/rdisk/d33
34      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/c0t6d0 /dev/did/rdisk/d34
8190    phys-circinus-3:/dev/rmt/0 /dev/did/rmt/2
# cfgadm -c configure c1
# devfsadm
# scgdevs
Configuring DID devices
Could not open /dev/rdisk/c0t6d0s2 to verify device id.
Device busy
Configuring the /dev/global directory (global devices)
```

```

obtaining access to all attached disks
reservation program successfully exiting
# scdidadm -l
16      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/c2t0d0 /dev/did/rdsk/d16
17      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/c2t1d0 /dev/did/rdsk/d17
18      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/c2t2d0 /dev/did/rdsk/d18
19      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/c2t3d0 /dev/did/rdsk/d19
...
26      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/c2t12d0 /dev/did/rdsk/d26
30      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/clt2d0 /dev/did/rdsk/d30
31      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/clt3d0 /dev/did/rdsk/d31
32      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/clt10d0 /dev/did/rdsk/d32
33      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/c0t0d0 /dev/did/rdsk/d33
34      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdisk/c0t6d0 /dev/did/rdsk/d34
35      phys-circinus-3:/dev/rdsk/c2t13d0 /dev/did/rdsk/d35
8190    phys-circinus-3:/dev/rmt/0      /dev/did/rmt/2
#

```

Where to Go From Here

To configure a disk drive as a quorum device, see your Sun Cluster system administration documentation for the procedure about how to add a quorum device.

▼ How to Replace a Disk Drive

Use this procedure to replace a storage arrays disk drive. Perform the steps in this procedure in conjunction with the procedures in Sun Cluster system administration documentation and your server hardware manual. Use the procedures in your server hardware manual to identify a failed disk drive.

For conceptual information on quorums, quorum devices, global devices, and device IDs, see your Sun Cluster concepts documentation.

1. Identify the failed disk drive.

```
# scdidadm -o diskid -l cNtXdY
```

2. Determine if the disk drive you want to replace is a quorum device.

```
# scstat -q
```

- If the disk is not a quorum device, skip this step.
- If the disk drive you want to replace is a quorum device, add a new quorum device on a different storage device and remove the old quorum device.

For the procedure on how to add and remove a quorum device, see your Sun Cluster system administration documentation.

3. If possible, back up the metadvice or volume.

For more information, see your Solstice DiskSuite/Solaris Volume Manager or VERITAS Volume Manager documentation.

4. If you are using Solstice DiskSuite/Solaris Volume Manager as your volume manager, save the disk partitioning for use when you partition the new disk drive.

```
# prtvtoc /dev/rdisk/cNtXdYsZ > filename
```

Note – Do not save this file under /tmp because you will lose this file when you reboot. Instead, save this file under /usr/tmp.

5. Replace the failed disk.

- a. Determine which node owns the device group.

```
# scstat -D
```

- b. If you are using VERITAS Volume Manager, remove the LUNs from the VERITAS Volume Manager control on a node that does not have ownership of the device group.

```
# vxdisk offline cNtXdY
# vxdisk rm cNtXdY
```

- c. On a node that does not have ownership of the device group, suspend activity on the SCSI bus.

```
# cfgadm -x replace_device cX::disk/cXtYdZ
```

When prompted, enter **y** to suspend activity on the SCSI bus.

- d. After SCSI bus activity stops, replace the disk and enter **y** at the prompt.

After replacing the disk, warning messages might display. These messages can be ignored.

- e. Switch the primary for the device group.

```
# scswitch -z -D disk-device-group -h node
```

- f. If you are using VERITAS Volume Manager, remove the LUNs from the VERITAS Volume Manager control on a node that does not have ownership of the device group.

```
# vxdisk offline cNtXdY
# vxdisk rm cNtXdY
```

- g. Suspend activity on the device group's original primary.

```
# cfgadm -x replace_device cX::disk/cXtYdZ
```

When prompted, enter **y** to suspend activity on the SCSI bus.

- h. When prompted to proceed with the disk replacement, enter **y** to proceed.

Warning messages might display. These messages can be ignored.

6. On all nodes that are attached to the storage device, run the **devfsadm(1M)** command to probe all devices and to write the new disk drive to the **/dev/rdisk** directory.

Depending on the number of devices connected to the node, the **devfsadm** command can require at least five minutes to complete.

```
# devfsadm
```

7. Label the new disk drive by using the **format** command.

8. If you are using Solstice DiskSuite/Solaris Volume Manager as your volume manager, from any node that is connected to the storage device, partition the new disk drive by using the partitioning you saved.

If you are using VERITAS Volume Manager, skip this step.

```
# fmthard -s filename /dev/rdisk/cNtXdYsZ
```

9. From all nodes that are connected to the disk drive, update the DID database and driver.

```
# scdidadm -R deviceID
```

Note – After running **scdidadm -R** on the first node, each subsequent node that you run the command on might display a warning. This warning can be ignored.

10. From any node, confirm that the failed disk drive has been replaced by comparing the new physical DID to the physical DID that was identified at the beginning of this procedure.

If the new physical DID is different, you successfully replaced the failed disk drive with a new disk drive.

```
# scdidadm -o diskid -l cNtXdY
```

11. Perform volume management administration to add the disk drive back to its diskset or disk group.

For more information, see your Solstice DiskSuite/Solaris Volume Manager or VERITAS Volume Manager documentation.

12. If you want this new disk drive to be a quorum device, add the quorum device.

For procedures on how to add quorum devices, see your Sun Cluster system administration documentation.

▼ How to Remove a Disk Drive

Use this procedure to remove a disk drive from a storage arrays. Perform the steps in this procedure in conjunction with the procedures in the Sun Cluster system administration documentation and your server hardware manual.

For conceptual information on quorum, quorum devices, global devices, and device IDs, see your Sun Cluster concepts documentation.

1. Is the disk drive you are removing a quorum device?

```
# scstat -q
```

- If no, proceed to Step 2.
- If yes, choose and configure another device to be the new quorum device. Then remove the old quorum device.

For procedures about how to add and remove quorum devices, see your Sun Cluster system administration documentation.

2. Perform volume management administration to remove the disk drive from the configuration.

For more information, see your Solstice DiskSuite/Solaris Volume Manager or VERITAS Volume Manager documentation.

3. Identify the disk drive that needs to be removed. Identify the slot from which the disk drive needs to be removed.

If the disk error message reports the drive problem by DID, use the `scdidadm -l` command to determine the Solaris device name.

```
# scdidadm -l deviceID  
# cfgadm -al
```

4. Remove the disk drive.

For more the procedure about how to remove a disk drive, see the *Sun StorEdge MultiPack Storage Guide*.

5. On all nodes, remove references to the disk drive.

```
# cfgadm -c unconfigure cN::dsk/cNtXdY  
# devfsadm -C  
# scdidadm -C
```

▼ How to Add a Storage Array

Use this procedure to install a storage array in a running cluster. Perform the steps in this procedure in conjunction with the procedures in the Sun Cluster software installation documentation and your server hardware manual.

This procedure uses an updated method for setting the `scsi-initiator-id`. This new method must be used with the StorEdge PCI Dual Ultra3 SCSI host adapter. If you are adding this storage array to a cluster configuration that uses the previous method of setting the `scsi-initiator-id`, you will need to update the `nvrामrc` script and set the `scsi-initiator-id` by using this procedure. The previous method relied on setting each node's `scsi-initiator-id` for shared storage in the `nvrामrc` script.

Note – To determine if the cluster configuration uses the previous method of setting the `scsi-initiator-id`, run the following command on the two nodes that you plan to connect to this storage array.

```
# eeprom scsi-initiator-id
If scsi-initiator-id equals 7 on both nodes, you must update the nvrामrc
script and set the scsi-initiator-id for each node that connects to this storage
array.
```

For conceptual information on multi-initiator SCSI and device IDs, see the Sun Cluster concepts documentation.

The single-ended SCSI specifications specify that bus lengths are based on speed and number of devices. The bus lengths in the following table outline a typical implementation of the single-ended SCSI specifications for Sun hardware. For details, see your host adapter and storage documentation.

TABLE 1-3 Typical Single-Ended, Wide SCSI Bus Lengths

Number of Devices ¹	Maximum Length
<i>UltraSCSI</i> (40MB/s: FAST-20, Wide)	
up to 4	3 meters
up to 8	1.5 meters
<i>FastSCSI</i> (20MB/s: FAST-10, Wide)	
up to 16	6 meters

¹ Devices include both targets and initiators.

If you exceed these specifications, you might experience SCSI errors. The host adapter or the driver might recover from these errors by retrying the request. If this action does not succeed, the host adapter or the driver might recover by renegotiating to a less demanding mode of operation. In some cases, the host adapter or the driver might not be able to recover from these errors, and I/O might fail. You experience delays in I/O if the host adapter or the driver needs to perform this recovery.

If your configuration uses UltraSCSI and requires the 6-meter bus length, use the host adapter driver's `scsi-options` property to limit the speed negotiation to FastSCSI operation. Use the following `/kernel/drv/glm.conf` file as an example to set the `scsi-options` property.

```
name="glm" parent="/pci@1f,4000" unit-address="2" scsi-options=0x3f8;
```

This example uses specific hardware. Change this example to accommodate the hardware in your configuration. In this example, the `scsi-options` property sets the following support.

- Disconnect/reconnect
- Synchronous transfer
- Parity
- Fast SCSI
- Wide SCSI

For more information, see your `isp(7D)`, `glm(7D)` or other host adapter driver man page and documentation on <http://sunsolve.sun.com>.

1. Shut down and power off Node 1.

For the procedure about how to shut down and power off a node, see your Sun Cluster system administration documentation.

2. Install the host adapters in Node 1.

For the procedure about how to install a host adapter, see the documentation that shipped with your host adapter and node.

3. Connect the appropriate SCSI cable between the node and the storage arrays, as shown in Figure 1–5.

To cable the storage arrays correctly, adhere to the bus length restrictions listed in the documentation that shipped with your host adapter. In a Sun Cluster environment, this cable length measurement includes the cables to both nodes. This cable length measurement also includes the bus length that is internal to each storage array, node, and host adapter.

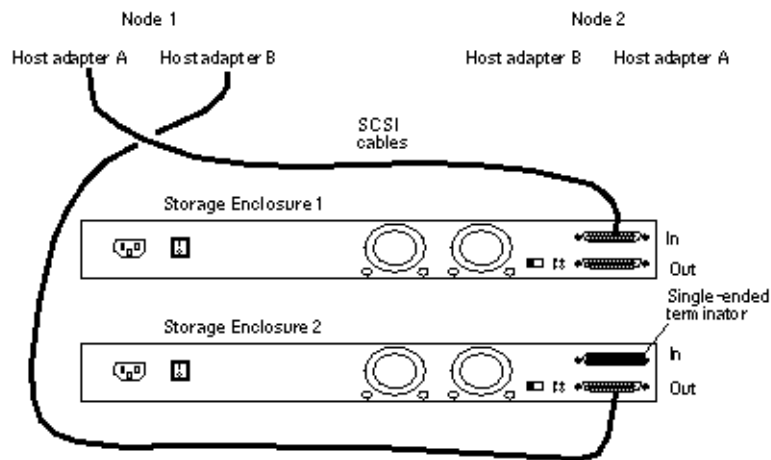


FIGURE 1-5 Adding a Storage Arrays Mirrored Pair Configuration: Part I

4. **Install a terminator on the SCSI IN port of the *second* storage arrays as shown in Figure 1-5. This terminator is temporary.**
5. **Connect each storage arrays of the mirrored pair to different power sources.**
6. **Ensure that each device in the SCSI chain has a unique SCSI address.**

To avoid SCSI-chain conflicts, this procedure instructs you to reserve SCSI address 7 for one host adapter in the SCSI chain and change the other host adapter's global `scsi-initiator-id` to an available SCSI address. Then the procedure instructs you to change the `scsi-initiator-id` for local devices back to 7.

Note – A slot in the storage array might not be in use. However, do not set the `scsi-initiator-id` to a SCSI address for that disk slot. This precaution minimizes future complications if you install additional disk drives.

- a. **If necessary, power on the storage devices.**

For the procedure on powering on a storage device, see the service manual that shipped with your storage device.

- b. **If necessary, power on a node, but do not allow it to boot. If necessary, halt the system to continue with OBP Monitor tasks.**

- c. **Set the `scsi-initiator-id` for one node to 6.**

```
{1} ok setenv scsi-initiator-id 6
scsi-initiator-id = 6
```

- d. Find the paths to the host adapters that connect to the local disk drives.

```
{0} ok show-disks
```

Use this information to change the SCSI addresses in the `nvrामrc` script. Do not include the `/sd` directories in the device paths.

- e. Edit the `nvrामrc` script to set the `scsi-initiator-id` for the local devices on the first node to 7.

For a full list of commands, see the *OpenBoot 2.x Command Reference Manual*.



Caution – Insert exactly one space after the first double quote and before `scsi-initiator-id`.

```
{0} ok nvedit
0: probe-all
1: cd /pci@1f,4000/scsi@2
2: 7 " scsi-initiator-id" integer-property
3: device-end
4: cd /pci@1f,4000/scsi@3
5: 7 " scsi-initiator-id" integer-property
6: device-end
7: install-console
8: banner[Control C]
{0} ok
```

- f. Store the changes.

The changes you make through the `nvedit` command are recorded on a temporary copy of the `nvrामrc` script. You can continue to edit this copy without risk. After you complete your edits, save the changes. If you are not sure about the changes, discard them.

- To store the changes, type:

```
{0} ok nvstore
{1} ok
```

- To discard the changes, type:

```
{0} ok nvquit
{1} ok
```

- g. Verify the contents of the `nvrामrc` script that you created, as shown in the following example.

If the contents of the `nvrामrc` script are incorrect, use the `nvedit` command to make corrections.

```
{0} ok printenv nvrामrc
nvrामrc =                probe-all
                        cd /pci@1f,4000/scsi@2
                        7 " scsi-initiator-id" integer-property
                        device-end
```

```

cd /pci@1f,4000/scsi@3
7 " scsi-initiator-id" integer-property
device-end
install-console
banner
{1} ok

```

- h. Instruct the OpenBoot PROM (OBP) Monitor to use the nvramrc script, as shown in the following example.**

```

{0} ok setenv use-nvramrc? true
use-nvramrc? = true
{1} ok

```

- 7. Perform a reconfiguration boot to create the new Solaris device files and links.**

- 8. On all nodes, verify that the DIDs have been assigned to the disk drives in the storage arrays.**

```
# sddidadm -l
```

- 9. Shut down and power off Node 2.**

For the procedure about how to shut down and power off a node, see your Sun Cluster system administration documentation.

- 10. Install the host adapters in Node 2**

For the procedure about how to install a host adapter, see the documentation that shipped with your host adapter and node.

- 11. Remove the SCSI terminator that you installed in Step 4.**

- 12. Connect the storage arrays to the host adapters by using SCSI cables, as shown in Figure 1–6.**

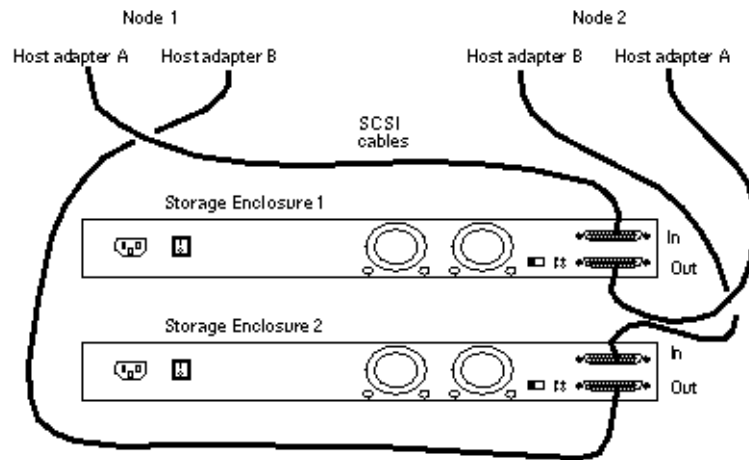


FIGURE 1-6 Adding a Mirrored Pair Configuration: Part II

13. Verify that the `scsi-initiator-id` is set correctly on the second node.

- a. If necessary, power on the second node, but do not allow it to boot. If necessary, halt the system to continue with OBP Monitor tasks.

- b. Verify that the `scsi-initiator-id` for each host adapter on the second node is set to 7

Use the `show-disks` command to find the paths to the host adapters that are connected to these enclosures. Select each host adapter's device tree node, and display the node's properties to confirm that the `scsi-initiator-id` for each host adapter is set to 7.

```
{0} ok cd /pci@6,4000/pci@3/scsi@5
{0} ok .properties
scsi-initiator-id      00000007
...
```

14. Perform a reconfiguration boot on Node 2 to create the new Solaris device files and links.

15. On all nodes, verify that the DIDs have been assigned to the disk drives in the storage arrays.

```
# scdidadm -l
```

16. Perform volume management administration to add the disk drives to the volume management configuration. These disk drives resize in the storage arrays.

For more information, see your Solstice DiskSuite/Solaris Volume Manager or VERITAS Volume Manager documentation.

▼ How to Replace a Storage Array

Use this procedure to replace a storage arrays. This procedure assumes that you want to retain the disk drives in the storage arrays that you are replacing. This procedure also assume that you want to retain the references to these disk drives.

If you want to replace your disk drives, see “How to Replace a Disk Drive” on page 21.

1. If possible, back up the metadevices or volumes that reside in the storage array.

For more information, see your Solstice DiskSuite/Solaris Volume Manager or VERITAS Volume Manager documentation.

2. Perform volume management administration to remove the storage array from the configuration.

For more information, see your Solstice DiskSuite/Solaris Volume Manager or VERITAS Volume Manager documentation.

3. Disconnect the SCSI cables from the storage arrays. Disconnect the cable on the SCSI OUT connector, and then disconnect the cable on the SCSI IN connector as shown in Figure 1–7.

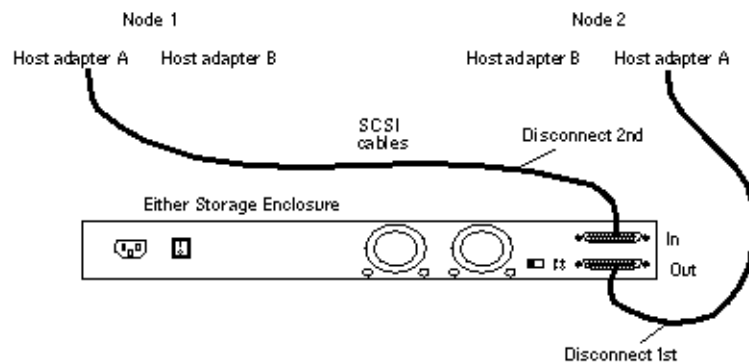


FIGURE 1–7 Replacing a Storage Array

4. Power off, and disconnect the storage arrays from the AC power source.

For more information, see the documentation that shipped with your storage arrays and the labels inside the lid of the storage arrays.

5. Connect the new storage arrays to an AC power source.

For more information, see the documentation that shipped with the storage arrays and the labels inside the lid of the storage arrays.

6. Connect the SCSI cables to the new storage arrays. Reverse the order in which you disconnected the SCSI cables as shown in Figure 1–7.

7. **One disk drive at a time, remove the disk drives from the old storage arrays. Insert the disk drives into to the same slots in the new storage arrays.**
8. **Power on the storage arrays.**
9. **On all nodes that are attached to the storage arrays, run the `devfsadm(1M)` command.**


```
# devfsadm
```
10. **One node at a time, shut down and reboot the nodes connected to the storage arrays.**

For the procedure about how to shut down and power off a node, see your Sun Cluster system administration documentation.
11. **Perform volume management administration to add the storage arrays to the configuration.**

For more information, see your Solstice DiskSuite/Solaris Volume Manager or VERITAS Volume Manager documentation.

▼ How to Remove a Storage Array

Use this procedure to remove a storage arrays from a cluster. This procedure assumes that you want to remove the references to the disk drives in the storage array.

1. **Perform volume management administration to remove the storage arrays from the configuration.**

For more information, see your Solstice DiskSuite/Solaris Volume Manager or VERITAS Volume Manager documentation.
2. **Disconnect the SCSI cables from the storage arrays. Disconnect the SCSI cable in the order that is shown in Figure 1–8.**

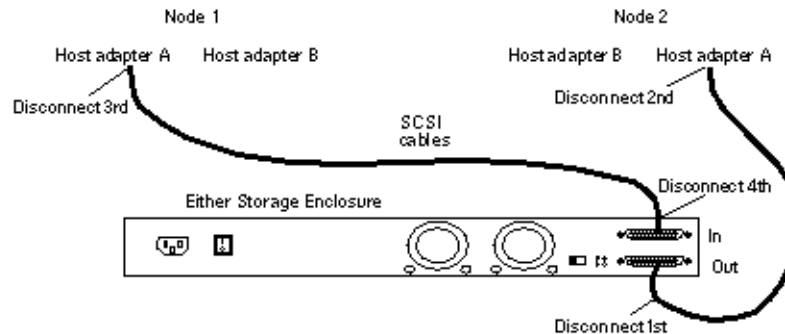


FIGURE 1-8 Removing a Storage Array

3. **Power off, and disconnect the storage arrays from the AC power source.**
For more information, see the documentation that shipped with the storage arrays and the labels inside the lid of the storage arrays.
4. **Remove the storage arrays.**
For the procedure about how to remove an storage array, see your *Sun StorEdge MultiPack Storage Guide*.
5. **Identify the disk drives that you need to remove from the cluster.**

```
# cfgadm -al
```
6. **On all nodes, remove references to the disk drives that were in the storage arrays. You removed this storage array in Step 4.**

```
# cfgadm -c unconfigure cN::dsk/cNtXdY
# devfsadm -C
# scdidadm -C
```
7. **If you plan to remove a host adapter that has an entry in the `nvrामrc` script, delete the references to the host adapters in the `nvrामrc` script.**

Note – If there are no other parallel SCSI devices connected to the nodes, you can delete the contents of the `nvrामrc` script and, at the OpenBoot PROM, set `setenv use-nvrामrc? false`.

8. **If needed, remove any unused host adapters from the nodes.**
For the procedure about how to remove a host adapter, see the documentation that shipped with your host adapter and node.

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