Storage Foundation and High Availability 7.0 Configuration and Upgrade Guide - Linux

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Section 1

Introduction to SFHA

- Chapter 1. Introducing Storage Foundation and High Availability

Chapter 1

Introducing Storage Foundation and High Availability

This chapter includes the following topics:

- About Storage Foundation High Availability
- About Veritas InfoScale Operations Manager
- About Storage Foundation and High Availability features
- About Symantec Operations Readiness Tools
- About configuring SFHA clusters for data integrity

About Storage Foundation High Availability

Storage Foundation High Availability (SFHA) includes the following:

Storage Foundation	Storage Foundation includes the following: ■ Veritas File System (VxFS) is a high-performance journaling file system that provides easy management and quick-recovery for applications. Veritas File System delivers scalable performance, continuous availability, increased I/O throughput, and structural integrity. ■ Veritas Volume Manager (VxVM) removes the physical limitations of disk storage. You can configure, share, manage, and optimize storage I/O performance online without interrupting data availability. Veritas Volume Manager also provides easy-to-use, online storage management tools to reduce downtime. VxFS and VxVM are a part of all Storage Foundation products. Do not install or update VxFS or VxVM as individual components.
Cluster Server (VCS)	Cluster Server is a clustering solution that provides the following benefits: ■ Reduces application downtime ■ Facilitates the consolidation and the failover of servers ■ Manages a range of applications in heterogeneous environments
Veritas agents	Veritas agents provide high availability for specific resources and applications. Each agent manages resources of a particular type. For example, the Oracle agent manages Oracle databases. Agents typically start, stop, and monitor resources and report state changes.

About Veritas Replicator Option

Veritas Replicator Option is an optional, separately-licensable feature.

File Replicator enables replication at the file level over IP networks. File Replicator leverages data duplication, provided by Veritas File System, to reduce the impact of replication on network resources.

Volume Replicator replicates data to remote locations over any standard IP network to provide continuous data availability and disaster recovery.

Volume Replicator is available with Storage Foundation, Storage Foundation High Availability, Storage Foundation Cluster File System, Storage Foundation for Oracle RAC, and Storage Foundation for SybaseCE.

Before installing this option, read the Release Notes for the product.

To install the option, follow the instructions in the Installation Guide for the product.

About Veritas InfoScale Operations Manager

Veritas InfoScale Operations Manager provides a centralized management console for Veritas InfoScale products. You can use Veritas InfoScale Operations Manager to monitor, visualize, and manage storage resources and generate reports.

Symantec recommends using Veritas InfoScale Operations Manager to manage Storage Foundation and Cluster Server environments.

You can download Veritas InfoScale Operations Manager from http://go.symantec.com/vom.

Refer to the Veritas InfoScale Operations Manager documentation for installation, upgrade, and configuration instructions.

The Veritas Enterprise Administrator (VEA) console is no longer packaged with Veritas InfoScale products. If you want to continue using VEA, a software version is available for download from http://www.symantec.com/operations-manager/support. Storage Foundation Management Server is deprecated.

If you want to manage a single cluster using Cluster Manager (Java Console), a version is available for download from http://www.symantec.com/operations-manager/support. You cannot manage the new features of this release using the Java Console. Cluster Server Management Console is deprecated.

About Storage Foundation and High Availability features

The following section describes different features in the Storage Foundation and High Availability product.

About LLT and GAB

VCS uses two components, LLT and GAB, to share data over private networks among systems. These components provide the performance and reliability that VCS requires.

LLT (Low Latency Transport) provides fast kernel-to-kernel communications, and monitors network connections.

GAB (Group Membership and Atomic Broadcast) provides globally ordered message that is required to maintain a synchronized state among the nodes.

About I/O fencing

I/O fencing protects the data on shared disks when nodes in a cluster detect a change in the cluster membership that indicates a split-brain condition.

The fencing operation determines the following:

- The nodes that must retain access to the shared storage
- The nodes that must be ejected from the cluster

This decision prevents possible data corruption. The installer installs the I/O fencing driver, part of VRTSvxfen RPM, when you install Veritas InfoScale Enterprise. To protect data on shared disks, you must configure I/O fencing after you install Veritas InfoScale Enterprise and configure SFHA.

I/O fencing modes - disk-based and server-based I/O fencing - use coordination points for arbitration in the event of a network partition. Whereas, majority-based I/O fencing mode does not use coordination points for arbitration. With majority-based I/O fencing you may experience loss of high availability in some cases. You can configure disk-based, server-based, or majority-based I/O fencing:

Disk-based I/O fencing	I/O fencing that uses coordinator disks is referred to as disk-based I/O fencing. Disk-based I/O fencing ensures data integrity in a single cluster.
Server-based I/O fencing	I/O fencing that uses at least one CP server system is referred to as server-based I/O fencing. Server-based fencing can include only CP servers, or a mix of CP servers and coordinator disks. Server-based I/O fencing ensures data integrity in clusters. In virtualized environments that do not support SCSI-3 PR, SFHA supports non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing. See “About I/O fencing for SFHA in virtual machines that do not support SCSI-3 PR” on page 23.

Majority-based I/O fencing	Majority-based I/O fencing mode does not need coordination points to provide protection against data corruption and data consistency in a clustered environment. Use majority-based I/O fencing when there are no additional servers and or shared SCSI-3 disks to be used as coordination points.

See " About planning to configure I/O fencing" on page 34.

Note: Symantec recommends that you use I/O fencing to protect your cluster against split-brain situations.

See the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide*.

About global clusters

Global clusters provide the ability to fail over applications between geographically distributed clusters when disaster occurs. You must add this license during the installation. The installer asks about configuring global clusters.

See the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide*.

About Symantec Operations Readiness Tools

Symantec Operations Readiness Tools (SORT) is a website that automates and simplifies some of the most time-consuming administrative tasks. It helps you identify risks in your datacenters and improve operational efficiency, enabling you to manage the complexity that is associated with datacenter architectures and scale.

Table 1-1 lists three major datacenter tasks and the SORT tools that can help you accomplish them.

Table 1-1 Datacenter tasks and the SORT tools

Task	SORT tools
Prepare for installations and upgrades	■ Installation and Upgrade checklists Display system requirements including memory, disk space, and architecture. ■ Installation and Upgrade custom reports Create reports that determine if you're ready to install or upgrade a Veritas InfoScale product. ■ Array-specific Module Finder List the latest Array Support Libraries (ASLs) and Array Policy Modules (APMs) for UNIX servers, and Device Driver Installers (DDIs) and Device Discovery Layers (DDLs) for Windows servers. ■ High Availability Agents table Find and download the agents for applications, databases, replication, and Symantec partners.
Identify risks and get server-specific recommendations	■ Patch notifications Receive automatic email notifications about patch updates. (Sign in required.) ■ Risk Assessment check lists Display configuration recommendations based on your Veritas InfoScale product and platform. ■ Risk Assessment custom reports Create reports that analyze your system and give you recommendations about system availability, storage use, performance, and best practices. ■ Error code descriptions and solutions Display detailed information on thousands of error codes.

Table 1-1 Datacenter tasks and the SORT tools *(continued)*

Task	SORT tools
Improve efficiency	■ Patch Finder List and download patches for your Veritas InfoScale enterprise products. ■ License/Deployment custom reports Create custom reports that list your installed Veritas InfoScale products and license keys. Display licenses by product, platform, server tier, and system. ■ Symantec Performance Value Unit (SPVU) Calculator Use the calculator to assist you with the pricing meter transition. ■ Documentation List and download Veritas InfoScale product documentation, including manual pages, product guides, and support articles. ■ Related links Display links to Veritas InfoScale product support, forums, customer care, and vendor information on a single page.

SORT is available at no additional charge.

To access SORT, go to:

https://sort.symantec.com

About configuring SFHA clusters for data integrity

When a node fails, SFHA takes corrective action and configures its components to reflect the altered membership. If an actual node failure did not occur and if the symptoms were identical to those of a failed node, then such corrective action would cause a split-brain situation.

Some example scenarios that can cause such split-brain situations are as follows:

- Broken set of private networks
  If a system in a two-node cluster fails, the system stops sending heartbeats over the private interconnects. The remaining node then takes corrective action. The failure of the private interconnects, instead of the actual nodes, presents identical symptoms and causes each node to determine its peer has departed. This situation typically results in data corruption because both nodes try to take control of data storage in an uncoordinated manner.
- System that appears to have a system-hang

If a system is so busy that it appears to stop responding, the other nodes could declare it as dead. This declaration may also occur for the nodes that use the hardware that supports a "break" and "resume" function. When a node drops to PROM level with a break and subsequently resumes operations, the other nodes may declare the system dead. They can declare it dead even if the system later returns and begins write operations.

I/O fencing is a feature that prevents data corruption in the event of a communication breakdown in a cluster. SFHA uses I/O fencing to remove the risk that is associated with split-brain. I/O fencing allows write access for members of the active cluster. It blocks access to storage from non-members so that even a node that is alive is unable to cause damage.

After you install Veritas InfoScale Enterprise and configure SFHA, you must configure I/O fencing in SFHA to ensure data integrity.

See " About planning to configure I/O fencing" on page 34.

About I/O fencing for SFHA in virtual machines that do not support SCSI-3 PR

In a traditional I/O fencing implementation, where the coordination points are coordination point servers (CP servers) or coordinator disks, Clustered Volume Manager (CVM) and Veritas I/O fencing modules provide SCSI-3 persistent reservation (SCSI-3 PR) based protection on the data disks. This SCSI-3 PR protection ensures that the I/O operations from the losing node cannot reach a disk that the surviving sub-cluster has already taken over.

See the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide* for more information on how I/O fencing works.

In virtualized environments that do not support SCSI-3 PR, SFHA attempts to provide reasonable safety for the data disks. SFHA requires you to configure non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing in such environments. Non-SCSI-3 fencing either uses server-based I/O fencing with only CP servers as coordination points or majority-based I/O fencing, which does not use coordination points, along with some additional configuration changes to support such environments.

See "Setting up non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing in virtual environments using installer" on page 110.

See "Setting up non-SCSI-3 fencing in virtual environments manually" on page 136.

About I/O fencing components

The shared storage for SFHA must support SCSI-3 persistent reservations to enable I/O fencing. SFHA involves two types of shared storage:

- Data disks—Store shared data
  See "About data disks" on page 24.
- Coordination points—Act as a global lock during membership changes
  See "About coordination points" on page 24.

About data disks

Data disks are standard disk devices for data storage and are either physical disks or RAID Logical Units (LUNs).

These disks must support SCSI-3 PR and must be part of standard VxVM disk groups. VxVM is responsible for fencing data disks on a disk group basis. Disks that are added to a disk group and new paths that are discovered for a device are automatically fenced.

About coordination points

Coordination points provide a lock mechanism to determine which nodes get to fence off data drives from other nodes. A node must eject a peer from the coordination points before it can fence the peer from the data drives. SFHA prevents split-brain when vxfen races for control of the coordination points and the winner partition fences the ejected nodes from accessing the data disks.

Note: Typically, a fencing configuration for a cluster must have three coordination points. Symantec also supports server-based fencing with a single CP server as its only coordination point with a caveat that this CP server becomes a single point of failure.

The coordination points can either be disks or servers or both.

- Coordinator disks

  Disks that act as coordination points are called coordinator disks. Coordinator disks are three standard disks or LUNs set aside for I/O fencing during cluster reconfiguration. Coordinator disks do not serve any other storage purpose in the SFHA configuration.

  You can configure coordinator disks to use Veritas Volume Manager's Dynamic Multi-pathing (DMP) feature. Dynamic Multi-pathing (DMP) allows coordinator disks to take advantage of the path failover and the dynamic adding and removal capabilities of DMP. So, you can configure I/O fencing to use DMP devices. I/O fencing uses SCSI-3 disk policy that is dmp-based on the disk device that you use.

Note: The dmp disk policy for I/O fencing supports both single and multiple hardware paths from a node to the coordinator disks. If few coordinator disks have multiple hardware paths and few have a single hardware path, then we support only the dmp disk policy. For new installations, Symantec only supports dmp disk policy for IO fencing even for a single hardware path.

See the *Storage Foundation Administrator's Guide*.

- Coordination point servers

  The coordination point server (CP server) is a software solution which runs on a remote system or cluster. CP server provides arbitration functionality by allowing the SFHA cluster nodes to perform the following tasks:

  - Self-register to become a member of an active SFHA cluster (registered with CP server) with access to the data drives
  - Check which other nodes are registered as members of this active SFHA cluster
  - Self-unregister from this active SFHA cluster
  - Forcefully unregister other nodes (preempt) as members of this active SFHA cluster

  In short, the CP server functions as another arbitration mechanism that integrates within the existing I/O fencing module.

  Note: With the CP server, the fencing arbitration logic still remains on the SFHA cluster.

  Multiple SFHA clusters running different operating systems can simultaneously access the CP server. TCP/IP based communication is used between the CP server and the SFHA clusters.

About preferred fencing

The I/O fencing driver uses coordination points to prevent split-brain in a VCS cluster. By default, the fencing driver favors the subcluster with maximum number of nodes during the race for coordination points. With the preferred fencing feature, you can specify how the fencing driver must determine the surviving subcluster.

You can configure the preferred fencing policy using the cluster-level attribute PreferredFencingPolicy for the following:

- Enable system-based preferred fencing policy to give preference to high capacity systems.

- Enable group-based preferred fencing policy to give preference to service groups for high priority applications.
- Enable site-based preferred fencing policy to give preference to sites with higher priority.
- Disable preferred fencing policy to use the default node count-based race policy.

See the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide* for more details.

See "Enabling or disabling the preferred fencing policy" on page 113.

Section 2

Configuration of SFHA

- Chapter 2. Preparing to configure
- Chapter 3. Preparing to configure SFHA clusters for data integrity
- Chapter 4. Configuring SFHA
- Chapter 5. Configuring SFHA clusters for data integrity
- Chapter 6. Manually configuring SFHA clusters for data integrity
- Chapter 7. Performing an automated SFHA configuration using response files
- Chapter 8. Performing an automated I/O fencing configuration using response files

Chapter 2

Preparing to configure

This chapter includes the following topics:

- I/O fencing requirements

I/O fencing requirements

Depending on whether you plan to configure disk-based fencing or server-based fencing, make sure that you meet the requirements for coordination points:

- Coordinator disks
  See "Coordinator disk requirements for I/O fencing" on page 28.
- CP servers
  See "CP server requirements" on page 29.

If you have installed Veritas InfoScale Enterprise in a virtual environment that is not SCSI-3 PR compliant, review the requirements to configure non-SCSI-3 fencing.

See "Non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing requirements" on page 32.

Coordinator disk requirements for I/O fencing

Make sure that the I/O fencing coordinator disks meet the following requirements:

- For disk-based I/O fencing, you must have at least three coordinator disks or there must be odd number of coordinator disks.
- The coordinator disks must be DMP devices.
- Each of the coordinator disks must use a physically separate disk or LUN. Symantec recommends using the smallest possible LUNs for coordinator disks.
- Each of the coordinator disks should exist on a different disk array, if possible.
- The coordinator disks must support SCSI-3 persistent reservations.

- Coordinator devices can be attached over iSCSI protocol but they must be DMP devices and must support SCSI-3 persistent reservations.
- Symantec recommends using hardware-based mirroring for coordinator disks.
- Coordinator disks must not be used to store data or must not be included in disk groups that store user data.
- Coordinator disks cannot be the special devices that array vendors use. For example, you cannot use EMC gatekeeper devices as coordinator disks.
- The coordinator disk size must be at least 128 MB.

CP server requirements

SFHA 7.0 clusters (application clusters) support coordination point servers (CP servers) that are hosted on the following VCS and SFHA versions:

- VCS 6.1 or later single-node cluster
- SFHA 6.1 or later cluster

Upgrade considerations for CP servers

- Upgrade VCS or SFHA on CP servers to version 7.0 if the current release version is prior to version 6.1.
- You do not need to upgrade CP servers to version 7.0 if the release version is 6.1 or later.
- CP servers on version 6.1 or later support HTTPS-based communication with application clusters on version 6.1 or later.
- CP servers on version 6.1 or later support IPM-based communication with application clusters on versions before 6.1.
- You need to configure VIPs for HTTPS-based communication if release version of application clusters is 6.1 or later.
- You need to configure VIPs for IPM-based communication if release version of application clusters is before 6.1.

Make sure that you meet the basic hardware requirements for the VCS/SFHA cluster to host the CP server.

See the *Veritas InfoScale™ Installation Guide*.

Note: While Symantec recommends at least three coordination points for fencing, a single CP server as coordination point is a supported server-based fencing configuration. Such single CP server fencing configuration requires that the coordination point be a highly available CP server that is hosted on an SFHA cluster.

Make sure you meet the following additional CP server requirements which are covered in this section before you install and configure CP server:

- Hardware requirements
- Operating system requirements
- Networking requirements (and recommendations)
- Security requirements

Table 2-1 lists additional requirements for hosting the CP server.

Table 2-1 CP server hardware requirements

Hardware required	Description
Disk space	To host the CP server on a VCS cluster or SFHA cluster, each host requires the following file system space: ■ 550 MB in the /opt directory (additionally, the language pack requires another 15 MB) ■ 300 MB in /usr ■ 20 MB in /var ■ 10 MB in /etc (for the CP server database)
Storage	When CP server is hosted on an SFHA cluster, there must be shared storage between the nodes of this SFHA cluster.
RAM	Each CP server requires at least 512 MB.
Network	Network hardware capable of providing TCP/IP connection between CP servers and SFHA clusters (application clusters).

Table 2-2 displays the CP server supported operating systems and versions. An application cluster can use a CP server that runs any of the following supported operating systems.

Table 2-2 CP server supported operating systems and versions

CP server	Operating system and version
CP server hosted on a VCS single-node cluster or on an SFHA cluster	CP server supports any of the following operating systems: ■ Linux: ■ RHEL 6 ■ RHEL 7 ■ SLES 11 ■ SLES 12 Review other details such as supported operating system levels and architecture for the supported operating systems. See the *Veritas InfoScale 7.0 Release Notes* for that platform.

Following are the CP server networking requirements and recommendations:

- Symantec recommends that network access from the application clusters to the CP servers should be made highly-available and redundant. The network connections require either a secure LAN or VPN.
- The CP server uses the TCP/IP protocol to connect to and communicate with the application clusters by these network paths. The CP server listens for messages from the application clusters using TCP port 443 if the communication happens over the HTTPS protocol. TCP port 443 is the default port that can be changed while you configure the CP server. The CP server listens for messages from the application clusters over the IPM-based protocol using the TCP port 14250. Unlike HTTPS protocol, which is a standard protocol, IPM (Inter Process Messaging) is a VCS-specific communication protocol.
  Symantec recommends that you configure multiple network paths to access a CP server. If a network path fails, CP server does not require a restart and continues to listen on all the other available virtual IP addresses.
- The CP server supports either Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4 addresses) or IPv6 addresses when communicating with the application clusters over the IPM-based protocol. The CP server only supports Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) when communicating with the application clusters over the HTTPS protocol.
- When placing the CP servers within a specific network configuration, you must take into consideration the number of hops from the different application cluster nodes to the CP servers. As a best practice, Symantec recommends that the number of hops and network latency from the different application cluster nodes to the CP servers should be equal. This ensures that if an event occurs that results in an I/O fencing scenario, there is no bias in the race due to difference in number of hops or network latency between the CPS and various nodes.

For communication between the SFHA cluster (application cluster) and CP server, review the following support matrix:

Table 2-3 Supported communication modes between SFHA cluster (application cluster) and CP server

Communication mode	CP server (HTTPS-based communication)	CP server (IPM-based secure communication)	CP server (IPM-based non-secure communication)
SFHA cluster (release version 6.1 or later)	Yes	No	No
SFHA cluster (release version prior to 6.1)	No	Yes	Yes

For secure communications between the SFHA and CP server over the IPM-based protocol, consider the following requirements and suggestions:

- In a secure communication environment, all CP servers that are used by the application cluster must be configured with security enabled. A configuration where the application cluster uses some CP servers running with security enabled and other CP servers running with security disabled is not supported.
- For non-secure communication between CP server and application clusters, there is no need to configure Symantec Product Authentication Service. In non-secure mode, authorization is still provided by CP server for the application cluster users. The authorization that is performed only ensures that authorized users can perform appropriate actions as per their user privileges on the CP server.

For information about establishing secure communications between the application cluster and CP server, see the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide*.

Non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing requirements

Supported virtual environment for non-SCSI-3 fencing:

- VMware Server ESX 4.0, 5.0, 5.1, and 5.5 on AMD Opteron or Intel Xeon EM64T (x86_64)
  Guest operating system: See the *Veritas InfoScale 7.0 Release Notes* for the list of supported Linux operating systems.

Make sure that you also meet the following requirements to configure fencing in the virtual environments that do not support SCSI-3 PR:

- SFHA must be configured with Cluster attribute UseFence set to SCSI3

- For server-based I/O fencing, all coordination points must be CP servers

Chapter 3

Preparing to configure SFHA clusters for data integrity

This chapter includes the following topics:

- About planning to configure I/O fencing
- Setting up the CP server

About planning to configure I/O fencing

After you configure SFHA with the installer, you must configure I/O fencing in the cluster for data integrity. Application clusters on release version 7.0 (HTTPS-based communication) only support CP servers on release version 6.1 and later.

You can configure disk-based I/O fencing, server-based I/O fencing, or majority-based I/O fencing. If your enterprise setup has multiple clusters that use VCS for clustering, Symantec recommends you to configure server-based I/O fencing.

The coordination points in server-based fencing can include only CP servers or a mix of CP servers and coordinator disks.

Symantec also supports server-based fencing with a single coordination point which is a single highly available CP server that is hosted on an SFHA cluster.

Warning: For server-based fencing configurations that use a single coordination point (CP server), the coordination point becomes a single point of failure. In such configurations, the arbitration facility is not available during a failover of the CP server in the SFHA cluster. So, if a network partition occurs on any application cluster during the CP server failover, the application cluster is brought down. Symantec recommends the use of single CP server-based fencing only in test environments.

You use majority fencing mechanism if you do not want to use coordination points to protect your cluster. Symantec recommends that you configure I/O fencing in majority mode if you have a smaller cluster environment and you do not want to invest additional disks or servers for the purposes of configuring fencing.

Note: Majority-based I/O fencing is not as robust as server-based or disk-based I/O fencing in terms of high availability. With majority-based fencing mode, in rare cases, the cluster might become unavailable.

If you have installed SFHA in a virtual environment that is not SCSI-3 PR compliant, you can configure non-SCSI-3 fencing.

See Figure 3-2 on page 37.

Figure 3-1 illustrates a high-level flowchart to configure I/O fencing for the SFHA cluster.

Figure 3-1 Workflow to configure I/O fencing

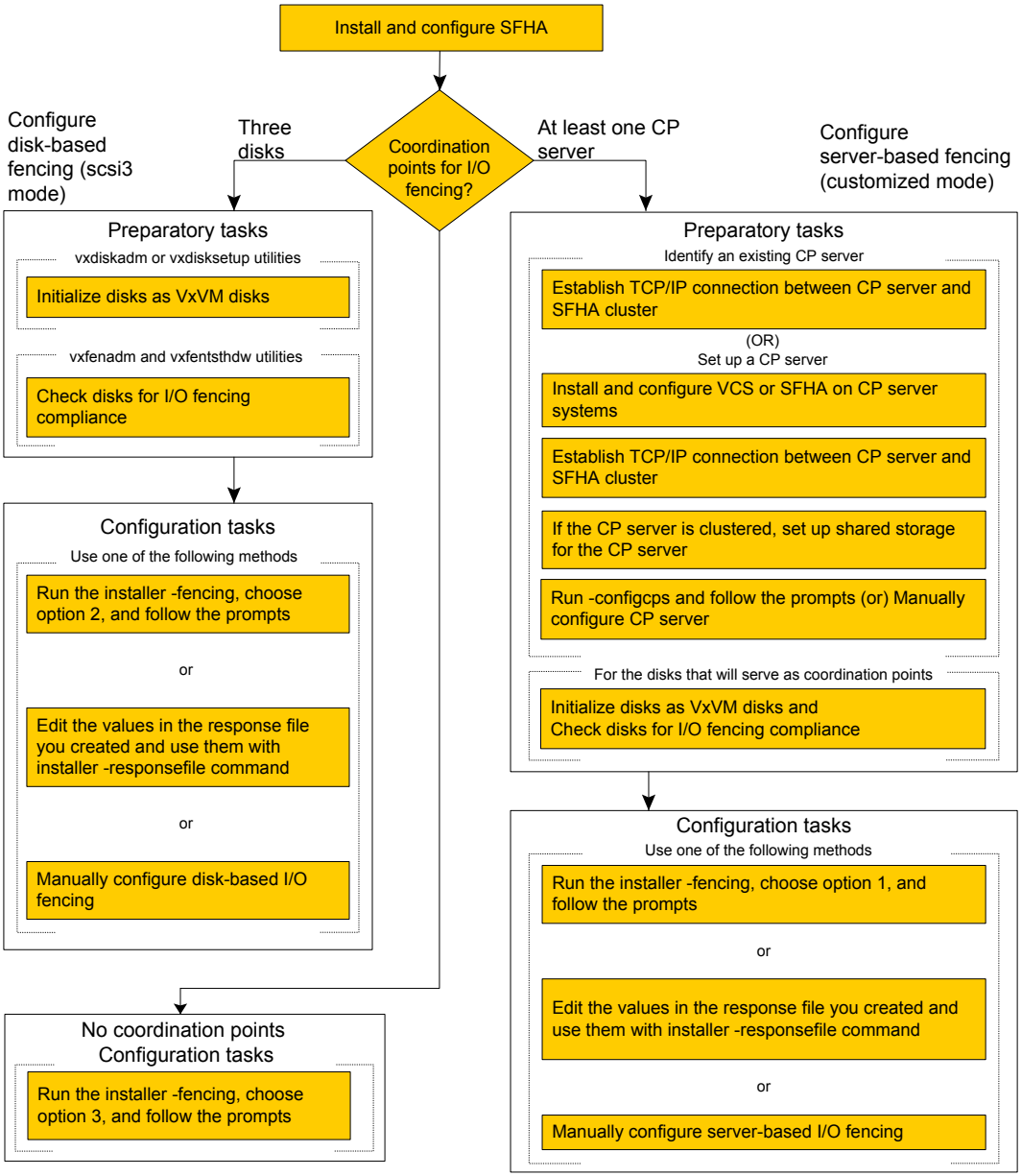
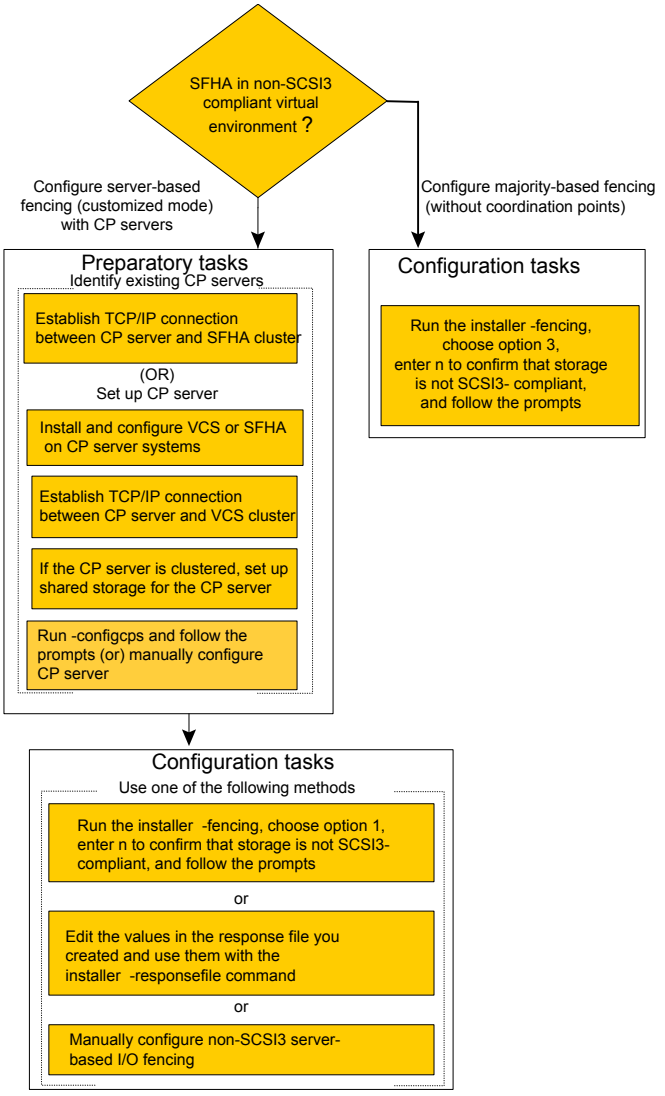


Figure 3-2 illustrates a high-level flowchart to configure non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing for the SFHA cluster in virtual environments that do not support SCSI-3 PR.

Figure 3-2 Workflow to configure non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing



After you perform the preparatory tasks, you can use any of the following methods to configure I/O fencing:

Using the installer	See "Setting up disk-based I/O fencing using installer" on page 88. See "Setting up server-based I/O fencing using installer" on page 97. See "Setting up non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing in virtual environments using installer" on page 110. See "Setting up majority-based I/O fencing using installer" on page 111.
Using response files	See "Response file variables to configure disk-based I/O fencing" on page 162. See "Response file variables to configure server-based I/O fencing" on page 165. See "Response file variables to configure non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing" on page 168. See "Response file variables to configure majority-based I/O fencing" on page 170. See "Configuring I/O fencing using response files" on page 161.
Manually editing configuration files	See "Setting up disk-based I/O fencing manually" on page 116. See "Setting up server-based I/O fencing manually" on page 122. See "Setting up non-SCSI-3 fencing in virtual environments manually" on page 136. See "Setting up majority-based I/O fencing manually " on page 142.

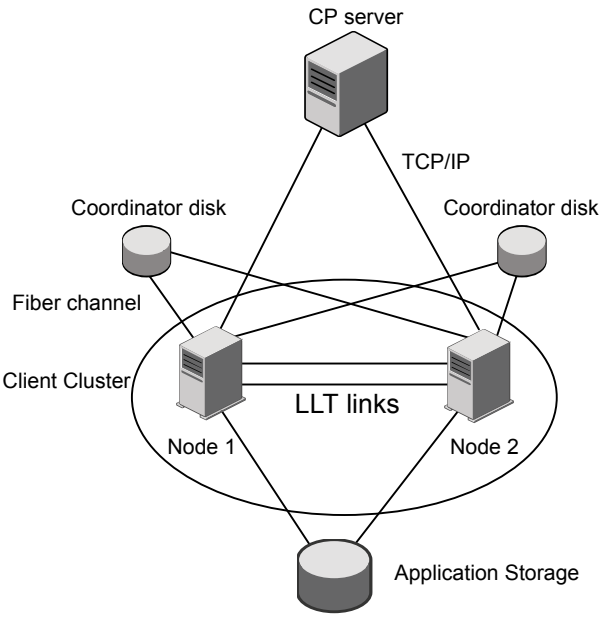
You can also migrate from one I/O fencing configuration to another.

See the *Storage foundation High Availability Administrator's Guide* for more details.

Typical SFHA cluster configuration with server-based I/O fencing

Figure 3-3 displays a configuration using a SFHA cluster (with two nodes), a single CP server, and two coordinator disks. The nodes within the SFHA cluster are connected to and communicate with each other using LLT links.

Figure 3-3 CP server, SFHA cluster, and coordinator disks



Recommended CP server configurations

Following are the recommended CP server configurations:

- Multiple application clusters use three CP servers as their coordination points
  See Figure 3-4 on page 40.
- Multiple application clusters use a single CP server and single or multiple pairs of coordinator disks (two) as their coordination points
  See Figure 3-5 on page 41.
- Multiple application clusters use a single CP server as their coordination point
  This single coordination point fencing configuration must use a highly available CP server that is configured on an SFHA cluster as its coordination point.
  See Figure 3-6 on page 41.

Warning: In a single CP server fencing configuration, arbitration facility is not available during a failover of the CP server in the SFHA cluster. So, if a network partition occurs on any application cluster during the CP server failover, the application cluster is brought down.

Although the recommended CP server configurations use three coordination points, you can use more than three coordination points for I/O fencing. Ensure that the total number of coordination points you use is an odd number. In a configuration where multiple application clusters share a common set of CP server coordination points, the application cluster as well as the CP server use a Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) to uniquely identify an application cluster.

Figure 3-4 displays a configuration using three CP servers that are connected to multiple application clusters.

Figure 3-4 Three CP servers connecting to multiple application clusters

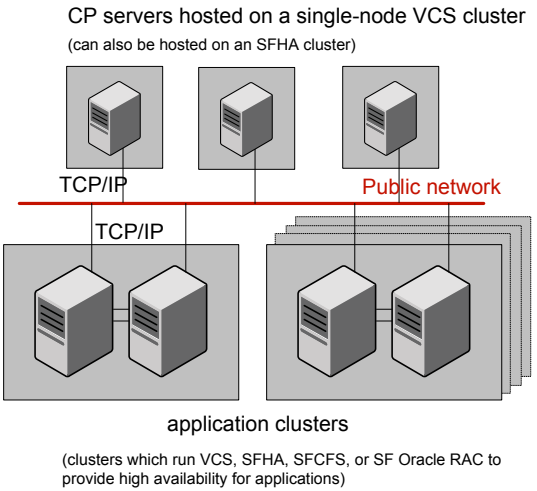


Figure 3-5 displays a configuration using a single CP server that is connected to multiple application clusters with each application cluster also using two coordinator disks.

Figure 3-5 Single CP server with two coordinator disks for each application cluster

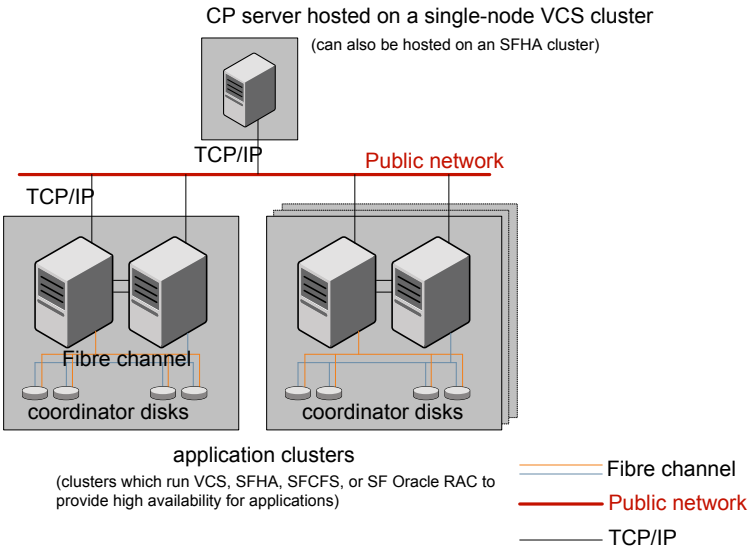
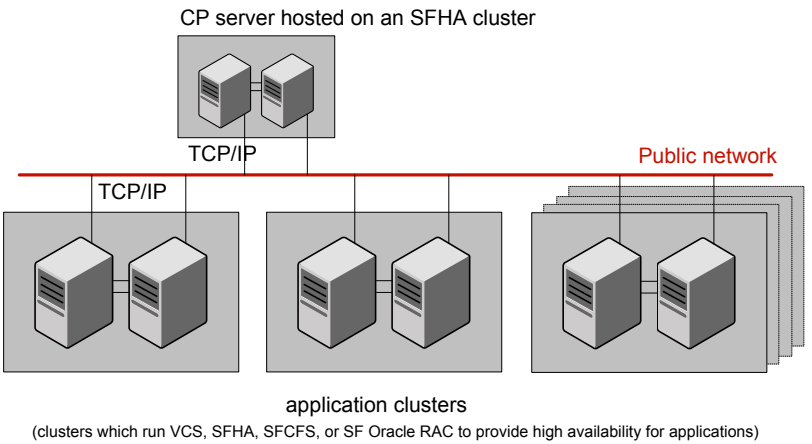


Figure 3-6 displays a configuration using a single CP server that is connected to multiple application clusters.

Figure 3-6 Single CP server connecting to multiple application clusters



See "Configuration diagrams for setting up server-based I/O fencing" on page 278.

Setting up the CP server

Table 3-1 lists the tasks to set up the CP server for server-based I/O fencing.

Table 3-1 Tasks to set up CP server for server-based I/O fencing

Task	Reference
Plan your CP server setup	See "Planning your CP server setup" on page 42.
Install the CP server	See "Installing the CP server using the installer" on page 43.
Configure the CP server cluster in secure mode	See "Configuring the CP server cluster in secure mode" on page 44.
Set up shared storage for the CP server database	See "Setting up shared storage for the CP server database" on page 44.
Configure the CP server	See " Configuring the CP server using the installer program" on page 45. See "Configuring CP server using response files" on page 57.
Verify the CP server configuration	See "Verifying the CP server configuration" on page 61.

Planning your CP server setup

Follow the planning instructions to set up CP server for server-based I/O fencing.

To plan your CP server setup

1. Decide whether you want to host the CP server on a single-node VCS cluster, or on an SFHA cluster.

   Symantec recommends hosting the CP server on an SFHA cluster to make the CP server highly available.

2. If you host the CP server on an SFHA cluster, review the following information. Make sure you make the decisions and meet these prerequisites when you set up the CP server:

   - You must set up shared storage for the CP server database during your CP server setup.

- Decide whether you want to configure server-based fencing for the SFHA cluster (application cluster) with a single CP server as coordination point or with at least three coordination points.
  Symantec recommends using at least three coordination points.

3. Decide whether you want to configure the CP server cluster for IPM-based communication or HTTPS communication or both.

   For IPM-based communication, the CP server on release 6.1 and later supports clients prior to 6.1 release. When you configure the CP server, you are required to provide VIPs for IPM-based clients.

   For HTTPS-based communication, the CP server on release 6.1 and later only supports clients on release 6.1 and later.

4. Decide whether you want to configure the CP server cluster in secure mode for IPM-based communication.

   Symantec recommends configuring the CP server cluster in secure mode for IPM-based secure communication between the CP server and its clients (SFHA clusters). Note that you use IPM-based communication if you want the CP server to support clients that are installed with a release version prior to 6.1 release.

5. Set up the hardware and network for your CP server.

   See "CP server requirements" on page 29.

6. Have the following information handy for CP server configuration:

   - Name for the CP server
     The CP server name should not contain any special characters. CP server name can include alphanumeric characters, underscore, and hyphen.
   - Port number for the CP server
     Allocate a TCP/IP port for use by the CP server.
     Valid port range is between 49152 and 65535. The default port number for HTTPS-based communication is 443 and for IPM-based secure communication is 14250.
   - Virtual IP address, network interface, netmask, and networkhosts for the CP server
     You can configure multiple virtual IP addresses for the CP server.

Installing the CP server using the installer

Perform the following procedure to install Veritas InfoScale Enterprise and configure VCS or SFHA on CP server systems.

To install Veritas InfoScale Enterprise and configure VCS or SFHA on the CP server systems

- Depending on whether your CP server uses a single system or multiple systems, perform the following tasks:

CP server setup uses a single system	Install Veritas InfoScale Enterprise or Veritas InfoScale Availability and configure VCS to create a single-node VCS cluster. See the *Veritas InfoScale Installation Guide* for instructions on CP server installation. See the *Cluster Server Configuration and Upgrade Guide* for configuring VCS. Proceed to configure the CP server. See " Configuring the CP server using the installer program" on page 45.
CP server setup uses multiple systems	Install Veritas InfoScale Enterprise and configure SFHA to create an SFHA cluster. This makes the CP server highly available. Proceed to set up shared storage for the CP server database.

Configuring the CP server cluster in secure mode

You must configure security on the CP server only if you want IPM-based (Symantec Product Authentication Service) secure communication between the CP server and the SFHA cluster (CP server clients). However, IPM-based communication enables the CP server to support application clusters prior to release 6.1.

This step secures the HAD communication on the CP server cluster.

Note: If you already configured the CP server cluster in secure mode during the VCS configuration, then skip this section.

To configure the CP server cluster in secure mode

- Run the installer as follows to configure the CP server cluster in secure mode.

```
# /opt/VRTS/install/installer  -security
```

Setting up shared storage for the CP server database

If you configured SFHA on the CP server cluster, perform the following procedure to set up shared storage for the CP server database.

The installer can set up shared storage for the CP server database when you configure CP server for the SFHA cluster.

Symantec recommends that you create a mirrored volume for the CP server database and that you use the VxFS file system type.

To set up shared storage for the CP server database

1. Create a disk group containing the disks. You require two disks to create a mirrored volume.

   For example:

   ```
   # vxdg init cps_dg  disk1 disk2
   ```

2. Create a mirrored volume over the disk group.

   For example:

   ```
   # vxassist -g cps_dg make cps_vol volume_size layout=mirror
   ```

3. Create a file system over the volume.

   The CP server configuration utility only supports vxfs file system type. If you use an alternate file system, then you must configure CP server manually.

   Depending on the operating system that your CP server runs, enter the following command:

   Linux `# mkfs -t vxfs /dev/vx/rdsk/cps_dg/cps_volume`

Configuring the CP server using the installer program

Use the configcps option available in the installer program to configure the CP server.

Perform one of the following procedures:

For CP servers on single-node VCS cluster:	See "To configure the CP server on a single-node VCS cluster" on page 46.
For CP servers on an SFHA cluster:	See "To configure the CP server on an SFHA cluster" on page 51.

To configure the CP server on a single-node VCS cluster

1 Verify that the `VRTScps` RPM is installed on the node.

2 Run the installer program with the configcps option.

```
# /opt/VRTS/install/installer  -configcps
```

3 Installer checks the cluster information and prompts if you want to configure CP Server on the cluster.

Enter **y** to confirm.

4 Select an option based on how you want to configure Coordination Point server.

```
1) Configure Coordination Point Server on single node VCS system
2) Configure Coordination Point Server on SFHA cluster
3) Unconfigure Coordination Point Server
```

5 Enter the option: [1-3,q] **1**.

The installer then runs the following preconfiguration checks:

- Checks to see if a single-node VCS cluster is running with the supported platform.
  The CP server requires VCS to be installed and configured before its configuration.

The installer automatically installs a license that is identified as a CP server-specific license. It is installed even if a VCS license exists on the node. CP server-specific key ensures that you do not need to use a VCS license on the single-node. It also ensures that Veritas Operations Manager (VOM) identifies the license on a single-node coordination point server as a CP server-specific license and not as a VCS license.

6 Restart the VCS engine if the single-node only has a CP server-specific license.

```
A single node coordination point server will be configured and
VCS will be started in one node mode, do you want to
continue?  [y,n,q]  (y)
```

7 Communication between the CP server and application clusters is secured by HTTPS from release 6.1.0 onwards. However, clusters on earlier release versions (prior to 6.1.0) that are using IPM-based communication are still supported.

Enter the name of the CP Server.

```
Enter the name of the CP Server: [b]   cps1
```

8 Enter valid virtual IP addresses for the CP Server with HTTPS-based secure communication. A CP Server can be configured with more than one virtual IP address. For HTTPS-based communication, only IPv4 addresses are supported. For IPM-based communication, both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported.

```
Enter Virtual IP(s) for the CP server for HTTPS,
separated by a space:  [b]  10.200.58.231 10.200.58.232
10.200.58.233
```

Note: Ensure that the virtual IP address of the CP server and the IP address of the NIC interface on the CP server belongs to the same subnet of the IP network. This is required for communication to happen between client nodes and CP server.

---

9 Enter the corresponding CP server port number for each virtual IP address or press **Enter** to accept the default value (443).

```
Enter the default port '443' to be used for all the
virtual IP addresses for HTTPS communication or assign the
corresponding port number in the range [49152, 65535] for
each virtual IP address. Ensure that each port number is
separated by a single
space: [b]  (443) 54442 54443 54447
```

10 Decide if you want to support clusters that are on releases prior to 6.1.0. These clusters use the Symantec Product Authentication Services (AT) (secure IPM-based protocol) to securely communicate with the CP servers.

```
Do you want to support older (prior to 6.1.0)
clusters? [y,n,q,b]  (y)
```

11 Enter virtual IPs for the CP Server for IPM-based secure communication.

```
Enter Virtual IP(s) for the CP server for IPM,
separated by a space [b]  10.182.36.8 10.182.36.9
```

Note that both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported.

12 Enter corresponding port number for each Virtual IP address or accept the default port.

```
Enter the default port '14250' to be used for all the
virtual IP addresses for IPM-based communication, or assign
the corresponding port number in the range [49152, 65535]
for each virtual IP address.
Ensure that each port number is separated by a single space:
[b] (14250) 54448 54449
```

13 Decide if you want to enable secure communication between the CP server and application clusters.

```
Symantec recommends secure communication between
the CP server  and application clusters. Enabling security
requires Symantec Product Authentication Service to be installed
and configured on the cluster. Do you want to enable Security for
the communications? [y,n,q,b] (y) n
```

14 Enter the absolute path of the CP server database or press **Enter** to accept the default value (/etc/VRTScps/db).

```
Enter absolute path of the database: [b] (/etc/VRTScps/db)
```

15 Verify and confirm the CP server configuration information.

```
CP Server configuration verification:
-----------------------------------------------
CP Server Name:  cps1
CP Server Virtual IP(s) for HTTPS: 10.200.58.231, 10.200.58.232,
10.200.58.233
CP Server Virtual IP(s) for IPM: 10.182.36.8, 10.182.36.9
CP Server Port(s) for HTTPS: 54442, 54443, 54447
CP Server Port(s) for IPM: 54448, 54449
CP Server Security for IPM: 0
CP Server Database Dir: /etc/VRTScps/db

-----------------------------------------------

Is this information correct? [y,n,q,?]  (y)
```

16 The installer proceeds with the configuration process, and creates a vxcps.conf configuration file.

```
Successfully generated the /etc/vxcps.conf configuration file
Successfully created directory /etc/VRTScps/db on node
```

17 Configure the CP Server Service Group (CPSSG) for this cluster.

```
Enter how many NIC resources you want to configure (1 to 2): 2
```

Answer the following questions for each NIC resource that you want to configure.

18 Enter a valid network interface for the virtual IP address for the CP server process.

```
Enter a valid network interface on sys1 for NIC resource - 1: eth0
Enter a valid network interface on sys1 for NIC resource - 2:  eth1
```

19 Enter the NIC resource you want to associate with the virtual IP addresses.

```
Enter the NIC resource you want to associate with the virtual IP 10.200.58.231 (1 to 2): 1
Enter the NIC resource you want to associate with the virtual IP 10.200.58.232 (1 to 2): 2
```

20 Enter the networkhosts information for each NIC resource.

```
Symantec recommends configuring NetworkHosts attribute to ensure NIC resource
to be always online

Do you want to add NetworkHosts attribute for the NIC device eth0
on system sys1? [y,n,q] y
Enter a valid IP address to configure NetworkHosts for NIC eth0
on system sys1: 10.200.56.22

Do you want to add another Network Host? [y,n,q] n
```

21 Enter the netmask for virtual IP addresses. If you entered an IPv6 address, enter the prefix details at the prompt.

Note that if you are using HTTPS-based communication, only IPv4 addresses are supported.

```
Enter the netmask for virtual IP for
HTTPS 192.169.0.220: (255.255.252.0)
Enter the netmask for virtual IP for
IPM 192.169.0.221: (255.255.252.0)
```

22 Installer displays the status of the Coordination Point Server configuration. After the configuration process has completed, a success message appears.

```
For example:
Updating main.cf with CPSSG service group.. Done
Successfully added the CPSSG service group to VCS configuration.
Trying to bring CPSSG service group
ONLINE and will wait for upto 120 seconds

The Symantec coordination point server is ONLINE

The Symantec coordination point server has
been configured on your system.
```

23 Run the `hagrp -state` command to ensure that the CPSSG service group has been added.

```
For example:
# hagrp -state CPSSG
#Group Attribute System Value
CPSSG State.... |ONLINE|
```

It also generates the configuration file for CP server (/etc/vxcps.conf). The vxcpserv process and other resources are added to the VCS configuration in the CP server service group (CPSSG).

For information about the CPSSG, refer to the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide*.

To configure the CP server on an SFHA cluster

1 Verify that the `VRTScps` RPM is installed on each node.

2 Ensure that you have configured passwordless ssh or rsh on the CP server cluster nodes.

3 Run the installer program with the configcps option.

```
# ./installer -configcps
```

4 Specify the systems on which you need to configure the CP server.

5 Installer checks the cluster information and prompts if you want to configure CP Server on the cluster.

Enter **y** to confirm.

6 Select an option based on how you want to configure Coordination Point server.

```
1)  Configure Coordination Point Server on single node VCS system
2)  Configure Coordination Point Server on SFHA cluster
3)  Unconfigure Coordination Point Server
```

7 Enter **2** at the prompt to configure CP server on an SFHA cluster.

The installer then runs the following preconfiguration checks:

- Checks to see if an SFHA cluster is running with the supported platform. The CP server requires SFHA to be installed and configured before its configuration.

8 Communication between the CP server and application clusters is secured by HTTPS from Release 6.1.0 onwards. However, clusters on earlier release versions (prior to 6.1.0) that are using IPM-based communication are still supported.

Enter the name of the CP server.

```
Enter the name of the CP Server: [b]  cps1
```

9 Enter valid virtual IP addresses for the CP Server. A CP Server can be configured with more than one virtual IP address. For HTTPS-based communication, only IPv4 addresses are supported. For IPM-based communication, both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported

```
Enter Virtual IP(s) for the CP server for HTTPS,
 separated by a space: [b] 10.200.58.231 10.200.58.232 10.200.58.233
```

10 Enter the corresponding CP server port number for each virtual IP address or press Enter to accept the default value (443).

```
Enter the default port '443' to be used for all the virtual IP addresses
for HTTPS communication or assign the corresponding port number in the range [49152,
65535] for each virtual IP address. Ensure that each port number is separated by
a single space: [b] (443) 65535 65534 65537
```

11 Decide if you want to support clusters that are on releases prior to 6.1.0. These clusters use the Symantec Product Authentication Services (AT) (secure IPM-based protocol) to securely communicate with the CP servers.

```
Do you want to support older (prior to 6.1.0) clusters? [y,n,q,b] (y)
```

12 Enter Virtual IPs for the CP Server for IPM-based secure communication. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported.

```
Enter Virtual IP(s) for the CP server for IPM, separated by a space:
[b] 10.182.36.8 10.182.36.9
```

13 Enter corresponding port number for each Virtual IP address or accept the default port.

```
Enter the default port '14250' to be used for all
the virtual IP addresses for IPM-based communication, or
assign the corresponding port number in the range [49152, 65535]
for each virtual IP address.
Ensure that each port number is separated by a single space:
[b]  (14250) 54448 54449
```

14 Decide if you want to enable secure communication between the CP server and application clusters.

```
Symantec recommends secure communication between the CP server and application clusters.
Enabling security requires Symantec Product Authentication Service to be
installed and configured on the cluster.
Do you want to enable Security for the communications? [y,n,q,b] (y)
```

15 Enter absolute path of the database.

```
CP Server uses an internal database to store the client information.
As the CP Server is being configured on SFHA cluster, the database should reside
on shared storage with vxfs file system. Please refer to documentation for
information on setting up of shared storage for CP server database.
Enter absolute path of the database: [b] /cpsdb
```

16 Verify and confirm the CP server configuration information.

```
CP Server configuration verification:

CP Server Name: cps1
CP Server Virtual IP(s) for HTTPS: 10.200.58.231, 10.200.58.232,
10.200.58.233
CP Server Virtual IP(s) for IPM: 10.182.36.8, 10.182.36.9
CP Server Port(s) for HTTPS: 65535, 65534, 65537
CP Server Port(s) for IPM: 54448, 54449
CP Server Security for IPM: 1
CP Server Database Dir: /cpsdb

Is this information correct? [y,n,q,?] (y)
```

17 The installer proceeds with the configuration process, and creates a vxcps.conf configuration file.

```
Successfully generated the /etc/vxcps.conf configuration file
Copying configuration file /etc/vxcps.conf to sys0....Done
Creating mount point /cps_mount_data on sys0. ... Done
Copying configuration file /etc/vxcps.conf to sys0. ... Done
Press Enter to continue.
```

18 Configure CP Server Service Group (CPSSG) for this cluster.

```
Enter how many NIC resources you want to configure (1 to 2): 2

Answer the following questions for each NIC resource that you want to configure.
```

19 Enter a valid network interface for the virtual IP address for the CP server process.

```
Enter a valid network interface on sys1 for NIC resource - 1: eth0
Enter a valid network interface on sys1 for NIC resource - 2: eth1
```

20 Enter the NIC resource you want to associate with the virtual IP addresses.

```
Enter the NIC resource you want to associate with the virtual IP 10.200.58.231 (1 to 2): 1
Enter the NIC resource you want to associate with the virtual IP 10.200.58.232 (1 to 2): 2
```

21 Enter the networkhosts information for each NIC resource.

```
Symantec recommends configuring NetworkHosts attribute to ensure NIC resource
to be always online


Do you want to add NetworkHosts attribute for the NIC device eth0
on system sys1? [y,n,q] y
Enter a valid IP address to configure NetworkHosts for NIC eth0
on system sys1: 10.200.56.22


Do you want to add another Network Host? [y,n,q] n
Do you want to apply the same NetworkHosts for all systems? [y,n,q] (y)
```

22 Enter the netmask for virtual IP addresses. If you entered an IPv6 address, enter the prefix details at the prompt.

Note that if you are using HTTPS-based communication, only IPv4 addresses are supported.

```
Enter the netmask for virtual IP for
HTTPS 192.168.0.111: (255.255.252.0)
Enter the netmask for virtual IP for
IPM 192.168.0.112: (255.255.252.0)
```

23 Configure a disk group for CP server database. You can choose an existing disk group or create a new disk group.

```
Symantec recommends to use the disk group that has at least
two disks on which mirrored volume can be created.
Select one of the options below for CP Server database disk group:

1)  Create a new disk group
2)  Using an existing disk group

Enter the choice for a disk group: [1-2,q]  2
```

24 Select one disk group as the CP Server database disk group.

```
Select one disk group as CP Server database disk group: [1-3,q] 3
1)  mycpsdg
2)  cpsdg1
3)  newcpsdg
```

25 Select the CP Server database volume.

You can choose to use an existing volume or create new volume for CP Server database. If you chose newly created disk group, you can only choose to create new volume for CP Server database.

```
Select one of the options below for CP Server database volume:
 1)  Create a new volume on disk group newcpsdg
 2)  Using an existing volume on disk group newcpsdg
```

26 Enter the choice for a volume: [1-2,q] **2**.

27 Select one volume as CP Server database volume [1-1,q] **1**

```
1) newcpsvol
```

28 After the VCS configuration files are updated, a success message appears.

```
For example:
Updating main.cf with CPSSG service group .... Done
Successfully added the CPSSG service group to VCS configuration.
```

29 If the cluster is secure, installer creates the softlink `/var/VRTSvcs/vcsauth/data/CPSERVER` to `/cpsdb/CPSERVER` and check if credentials are already present at `/cpsdb/CPSERVER`. If not, installer creates credentials in the directory, otherwise, installer asks if you want to reuse exsting credentials.

```
Do you want to reuse these credentials? [y,n,q] (y)
```

30 After the configuration process has completed, a success message appears.

```
For example:
Trying to bring CPSSG service group ONLINE and will wait for upto 120 seconds
The Symantec Coordination Point Server is ONLINE
The Symantec Coordination Point Server has been configured on your system.
```

31 Run the `hagrp -state` command to ensure that the CPSSG service group has been added.

```
For example:
# hagrp -state CPSSG
#Group Attribute System Value
CPSSG State cps1 |ONLINE|
CPSSG State cps2 |OFFLINE|
```

It also generates the configuration file for CP server (`/etc/vxcps.conf`). The vxcpserv process and other resources are added to the VCS configuration in the CP server service group (CPSSG).

For information about the CPSSG, refer to the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide*.

Configuring CP server using response files

You can configure a CP server using a generated responsefile.

On a single node VCS cluster:

- Run the `installer` command with the responsefile option to configure the CP server on a single node VCS cluster.

  ```
  # /opt/VRTS/install/installer -responsefile '/tmp/sample1.res'
  ```

On a SFHA cluster:

- Run the `installer` command with the responsefile option to configure the CP server on a SFHA cluster.

  ```
  # /opt/VRTS/install/installer -responsefile '/tmp/sample1.res'
  ```

Response file variables to configure CP server

Table 3-2 describes the response file variables to configure CP server.

Table 3-2 describes response file variables to configure CP server

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{opt}{configcps}	Scalar	This variable performs CP server configuration task
CFG{cps_singlenode_config}	Scalar	This variable describes if the CP server will be configured on a singlenode VCS cluster
CFG{cps_sfha_config}	Scalar	This variable describes if the CP server will be configured on a SFHA cluster
CFG{cps_unconfig}	Scalar	This variable describes if the CP server will be unconfigured
CFG{cpsname}	Scalar	This variable describes the name of the CP server
CFG{cps_db_dir}	Scalar	This variable describes the absolute path of CP server database
CFG{cps_security}	Scalar	This variable describes if security is configured for the CP server
CFG{cps_reuse_cred}	Scalar	This variable describes if reusing the existing credentials for the CP server
CFG{cps_https_vips}	List	This variable describes the virtual IP addresses for the CP server configured for HTTPS-based communication
CFG{cps_ipm_vips}	List	This variable describes the virtual IP addresses for the CP server configured for IPM-based communication
CFG{cps_https_ports}	List	This variable describes the port number for the virtual IP addresses for the CP server configured for HTTPS-based communication
CFG{cps_ipm_ports}	List	This variable describes the port number for the virtual IP addresses for the CP server configured for IPM-based communication
CFG{cps_nic_list}{cpsvip<n>}	List	This variable describes the NICs of the systems for the virtual IP address

Table 3-2 describes response file variables to configure CP server *(continued)*

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{cps_netmasks}	List	This variable describes the netmasks for the virtual IP addresses
CFG{cps_prefix_length}	List	This variable describes the prefix length for the virtual IP addresses
CFG{cps_network_hosts}{cpsnic<n>}	List	This variable describes the network hosts for the NIC resource
CFG{cps_vip2nicres_map}{<vip>}	Scalar	This variable describes the NIC resource to associate with the virtual IP address
CFG{cps_diskgroup}	Scalar	This variable describes the disk group for the CP server database
CFG{cps_volume}	Scalar	This variable describes the volume for the CP server database
CFG{cps_newdg_disks}	List	This variable describes the disks to be used to create a new disk group for the CP server database
CFG{cps_newvol_volsize}	Scalar	This variable describes the volume size to create a new volume for the CP server database
CFG{cps_delete_database}	Scalar	This variable describes if deleting the database of the CP server during the unconfiguration
CFG{cps_delete_config_log}	Scalar	This variable describes if deleting the config files and log files of the CP server during the unconfiguration
CFG{cps_reconfig}	Scalar	This variable defines if the CP server will be reconfigured

Sample response file for configuring the CP server on single node VCS cluster

Review the response file variables and their definitions.

See Table 3-2 on page 58.

```
# Configuration Values:
#
our %CFG;
$CFG{cps_db_dir}="/etc/VRTScps/db";
$CFG{cps_https_ports}=[ qw(443) ];
$CFG{cps_https_vips}=[ qw(192.169.0.220) ];
$CFG{cps_ipm_ports}=[ qw(14250) ];
$CFG{cps_ipm_vips}=[ qw(192.169.0.221) ];
$CFG{cps_netmasks}=[ qw(255.255.252.0 255.255.252.0) ];
$CFG{cps_nic_list}{cpsvip1}=[ qw(eth0) ];
$CFG{cps_nic_list}{cpsvip2}=[ qw(eth0) ];
$CFG{cps_security}="0";
$CFG{cps_singlenode_config}=1;
$CFG{cps_vip2nicres_map}{"192.169.0.220"}=1;
$CFG{cps_vip2nicres_map}{"192.169.0.221"}=1;
$CFG{cpsname}="cps1";
$CFG{opt}{configcps}=1;
$CFG{opt}{configure}=1;
$CFG{prod}="AVAILABILITY70";
$CFG{systems}=[ qw(cps1) ];
$CFG{vcs_clusterid}=64505;
$CFG{vcs_clustername}="single";
1;
```

Sample response file for configuring the CP server on SFHA cluster

Review the response file variables and their definitions.

See Table 3-2 on page 58.

```
#
# Configuration Values:
#
our %CFG;

$CFG{cps_db_dir}="/cpsdb";
$CFG{cps_diskgroup}="cps_dg1";
$CFG{cps_https_ports}=[ qw(50006 50007) ];
$CFG{cps_https_vips}=[ qw(10.198.90.6 10.198.90.7) ];
$CFG{cps_ipm_ports}=[ qw(14250) ];
```

```
$CFG{cps_ipm_vips}=[ qw(10.198.90.8) ];
$CFG{cps_netmasks}=[ qw(255.255.248.0 255.255.248.0 255.255.248.0) ];
$CFG{cps_network_hosts}{cpsnic1}=[ qw(10.198.88.18) ];
$CFG{cps_network_hosts}{cpsnic2}=[ qw(10.198.88.18) ];
$CFG{cps_newdg_disks}=[ qw(emc_clariion0_249) ];
$CFG{cps_newvol_volsize}=10;
$CFG{cps_nic_list}{cpsvip1}=[ qw(eth0 eth0) ];
$CFG{cps_nic_list}{cpsvip2}=[ qw(eth0 eth0) ];
$CFG{cps_nic_list}{cpsvip3}=[ qw(eth0 eth0) ];
$CFG{cps_security}="0";
$CFG{cps_sfha_config}=1;
$CFG{cps_vip2nicres_map}{"10.198.90.6"}=1;
$CFG{cps_vip2nicres_map}{"10.198.90.7"}=1;
$CFG{cps_vip2nicres_map}{"10.198.90.8"}=1;
$CFG{cps_volume}="volcps";
$CFG{cpsname}="cps1";
$CFG{opt}{configcps}=1;
$CFG{opt}{configure}=1;
$CFG{opt}{noipc}=1;

$CFG{prod}="ENTERPRISE70";

$CFG{systems}=[ qw(sys1 sys2) ];
$CFG{vcs_clusterid}=49604;
$CFG{vcs_clustername}="sfha2233";

1;
```

Verifying the CP server configuration

Perform the following steps to verify the CP server configuration.

To verify the CP server configuration

1 Verify that the following configuration files are updated with the information you provided during the CP server configuration process:

- /etc/vxcps.conf (CP server configuration file)
- /etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/main.cf (VCS configuration file)
- /etc/VRTScps/db (default location for CP server database for a single-node cluster)

- /cps_db (default location for CP server database for a multi-node cluster)

2 Run the `cpsadm` command to check if the vxcpserv process is listening on the configured Virtual IP.

If the application cluster is configured for HTTPS-based communication, no need to provide the port number assigned for HTTP communication.

```
# cpsadm -s cp_server -a ping_cps
```

For IPM-based communication, you need to specify 14250 as the port number.

```
# cpsadm -s cp_server -p 14250  -a ping_cps
```

where *cp_server* is the virtual IP address or the virtual hostname of the CP server.

Chapter 4

Configuring SFHA

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Configuring Storage Foundation High Availability using the installer
- Configuring SFDB

Configuring Storage Foundation High Availability using the installer

Storage Foundation HA configuration requires configuring the HA (VCS) cluster. Perform the following tasks to configure the cluster.

Overview of tasks to configure SFHA using the product installer

Table 4-1 lists the tasks that are involved in configuring SFHA using the script-based installer.

Table 4-1 Tasks to configure SFHA using the script-based installer

Task	Reference
Start the software configuration	See "Starting the software configuration" on page 65.
Specify the systems where you want to configure SFHA	See "Specifying systems for configuration" on page 65.
Configure the basic cluster	See "Configuring the cluster name" on page 66. See "Configuring private heartbeat links" on page 66.

Table 4-1 Tasks to configure SFHA using the script-based installer *(continued)*

Task	Reference
Configure virtual IP address of the cluster (optional)	See "Configuring the virtual IP of the cluster" on page 72.
Configure the cluster in secure mode (optional)	See "Configuring SFHA in secure mode" on page 73.
Add VCS users (required if you did not configure the cluster in secure mode)	See "Adding VCS users" on page 78.
Configure SMTP email notification (optional)	See "Configuring SMTP email notification" on page 79.
Configure SNMP email notification (optional)	See "Configuring SNMP trap notification" on page 81.
Configure global clusters (optional)	See "Configuring global clusters" on page 82.
Complete the software configuration	See "Completing the SFHA configuration" on page 83.

Required information for configuring Storage Foundation and High Availability Solutions

To configure Storage Foundation High Availability, the following information is required:

See also the *Cluster Server Installation Guide*.

- A unique Cluster name
- A unique Cluster ID number between 0-65535
- Two or more NIC cards per system used for heartbeat links
  One or more heartbeat links are configured as private links and one heartbeat link may be configured as a low priority link.

You can configure Storage Foundation High Availability in secure mode.

Running SFHA in Secure Mode guarantees that all inter-system communication is encrypted and that users are verified with security credentials. When running in Secure Mode, NIS and system usernames and passwords are used to verify identity. SFHA usernames and passwords are no longer used when a cluster is running in Secure Mode.

The following information is required to configure SMTP notification:

- The domain-based hostname of the SMTP server
- The email address of each SMTP recipient
- A minimum severity level of messages to be sent to each recipient

The following information is required to configure SNMP notification:

- System names of SNMP consoles to receive VCS trap messages
- SNMP trap daemon port numbers for each console
- A minimum severity level of messages to be sent to each console

Starting the software configuration

You can configure SFHA using the product installer.

Note: If you want to reconfigure SFHA, before you start the installer you must stop all the resources that are under VCS control using the `hastop` command or the `hagrp -offline` command.

To configure SFHA using the product installer

1. Confirm that you are logged in as a superuser.
2. Start the configuration using the installer.

   ```
   # /opt/VRTS/install/installer -configure
   ```

   The installer starts the product installation program with a copyright message and specifies the directory where the logs are created.
3. Select the component to configure.
4. Continue with the configuration procedure by responding to the installer questions.

Specifying systems for configuration

The installer prompts for the system names on which you want to configure SFHA. The installer performs an initial check on the systems that you specify.

To specify system names for configuration

1. Enter the names of the systems where you want to configure SFHA.

```
Enter the operating_system system names separated
by spaces:  [q,?] (sys1) sys1 sys2
```

2. Review the output as the installer verifies the systems you specify.

   The installer does the following tasks:

   - Checks that the local node running the installer can communicate with remote nodes
     If the installer finds ssh binaries, it confirms that ssh can operate without requests for passwords or passphrases. If ssh binaries cannot communicate with remote nodes, the installer tries rsh binaries. And if both ssh and rsh binaries fail, the installer prompts to help the user to setup ssh or rsh binaries.
   - Makes sure that the systems are running with the supported operating system
   - Checks whether Veritas InfoScale Enterprise is installed
   - Exits if Veritas InfoScale Enterprise7.0 is not installed

3. Review the installer output about the I/O fencing configuration and confirm whether you want to configure fencing in enabled mode.

```
Do you want to configure I/O Fencing in enabled mode? [y,n,q,?] (y)
```

   See " About planning to configure I/O fencing" on page 34.

Configuring the cluster name

Enter the cluster information when the installer prompts you.

To configure the cluster

1. Review the configuration instructions that the installer presents.
2. Enter a unique cluster name.

```
Enter the unique cluster name: [q,?] clus1
```

Configuring private heartbeat links

You now configure the private heartbeat links that LLT uses.

VCS provides the option to use LLT over Ethernet or LLT over UDP (User Datagram Protocol) or LLT over RDMA. Symantec recommends that you configure heartbeat links that use LLT over Ethernet or LLT over RDMA for high performance, unless hardware requirements force you to use LLT over UDP. If you want to configure LLT over UDP, make sure you meet the prerequisites.

You must not configure LLT heartbeat using the links that are part of aggregated links. For example, link1, link2 can be aggregated to create an aggregated link, aggr1. You can use aggr1 as a heartbeat link, but you must not use either link1 or link2 as heartbeat links.

See "Using the UDP layer for LLT" on page 283.

See "Using LLT over RDMA: supported use cases " on page 297.

The following procedure helps you configure LLT heartbeat links.

To configure private heartbeat links

1 Choose one of the following options at the installer prompt based on whether you want to configure LLT over Ethernet or LLT over UDP or LLT over RDMA.

- Option 1: Configure the heartbeat links using LLT over Ethernet (answer installer questions)
  Enter the heartbeat link details at the installer prompt to configure LLT over Ethernet.
  Skip to step 2.
- Option 2: Configure the heartbeat links using LLT over UDP (answer installer questions)
  Make sure that each NIC you want to use as heartbeat link has an IP address configured. Enter the heartbeat link details at the installer prompt to configure LLT over UDP. If you had not already configured IP addresses to the NICs, the installer provides you an option to detect the IP address for a given NIC.
  Skip to step 3.
- Option 3: Configure the heartbeat links using LLT over RDMA (answer installer questions)
  Make sure that each RDMA enabled NIC (RNIC) you want to use as heartbeat link has an IP address configured. Enter the heartbeat link details at the installer prompt to configure LLT over RDMA. If you had not already configured IP addresses to the RNICs, the installer provides you an option to detect the IP address for a given RNIC.
  Skip to step 4.
- Option 4: Automatically detect configuration for LLT over Ethernet

Allow the installer to automatically detect the heartbeat link details to configure LLT over Ethernet. The installer tries to detect all connected links between all systems.

Make sure that you activated the NICs for the installer to be able to detect and automatically configure the heartbeat links.

Skip to step 7.

Note: Option 4 is not available when the configuration is a single node configuration.

---

2 If you chose option 1, enter the network interface card details for the private heartbeat links.

The installer discovers and lists the network interface cards.

You must not enter the network interface card that is used for the public network (typically eth0.)

```
Enter the NIC for the first private heartbeat link on sys1:
[b,q,?] eth1
eth1 has an IP address configured on it. It could be a
public NIC on sys1.
Are you sure you want to use eth1 for the first private
heartbeat link? [y,n,q,b,?] (n) y
Would you like to configure a second private heartbeat link?
[y,n,q,b,?] (y)
Enter the NIC for the second private heartbeat link on sys1:
[b,q,?] eth2
eth2 has an IP address configured on it. It could be a
public NIC on sys1.
Are you sure you want to use eth2 for the second private
heartbeat link? [y,n,q,b,?] (n) y
Would you like to configure a third private heartbeat link?
[y,n,q,b,?](n)

Do you want to configure an additional low priority heartbeat
link? [y,n,q,b,?] (n)
```

3 If you chose option 2, enter the NIC details for the private heartbeat links. This step uses examples such as *private_NIC1* or *private_NIC2* to refer to the available names of the NICs.

```
Enter the NIC for the first private heartbeat
link on sys1: [b,q,?) private_NIC1
Do you want to use address 192.168.0.1 for the
first private heartbeat link on sys1: [y,n,q,b,?] (y)
Enter the UDP port for the first private heartbeat
link on sys1: [b,q,?] (50000)
Would you like to configure a second private
heartbeat link? [y,n,q,b,?] (y)
Enter the NIC for the second private heartbeat
link on sys1: [b,q,?] private_NIC2
Do you want to use address 192.168.1.1 for the
second private heartbeat link on sys1: [y,n,q,b,?] (y)
Enter the UDP port for the second private heartbeat
link on sys1: [b,q,?] (50001)
Do you want to configure an additional low priority
heartbeat link? [y,n,q,b,?] (n) y
Enter the NIC for the low priority heartbeat
link on sys1: [b,q,?] (private_NIC0)
Do you want to use address 192.168.3.1 for
the low priority heartbeat link on sys1: [y,n,q,b,?] (y)
Enter the UDP port for the low priority heartbeat
link on sys1: [b,q,?] (50004)
```

4 If you chose option 3, choose the interconnect type to configure RDMA.

```
1)  Converged Ethernet (RoCE)
2)  InfiniBand
b)  Back to previous menu

Choose the RDMA interconnect type [1-2,b,q,?] (1) 2
```

The system displays the details such as the required OS files, drivers required for RDMA , and the IP addresses for the NICs.

A sample output of the IP addresses assigned to the RDMA enabled NICs using InfiniBand network. Note that with RoCE, the RDMA NIC values are represented as eth0, eth1, and so on.

```
System        RDMA NIC          IP Address
================================================================
sys1           ib0               192.168.0.1
sys1           ib1               192.168.3.1
sys2           ib0               192.168.0.2
sys2           ib1               192.168.3.2
```

5 If you chose option 3, enter the NIC details for the private heartbeat links. This step uses RDMA over an InfiniBand network. With RoCE as the interconnect type, RDMA NIC is represented as Ethernet (eth).

```
Enter the NIC for the first private heartbeat
link (RDMA) on sys1: [b,q,?] <ib0>

Do you want to use address 192.168.0.1 for the
first private heartbeat link on sys1: [y,n,q,b,?] (y)

Enter the port for the first private heartbeat
link (RDMA) on sys1: [b,q,?] (50000) ?

Would you like to configure a second private
heartbeat link? [y,n,q,b,?] (y)
Enter the NIC for the second private heartbeat link (RDMA) on sys1:
[b,q,?] (ib1)

Do you want to use the address 192.168.3.1 for the second
private heartbeat link on sys1: [y,n,q,b,?] (y)
Enter the port for the second private heartbeat link (RDMA) on sys1:
[b,q,?] (50001)

Do you want to configure an additional low-priority heartbeat link?
[y,n,q,b,?] (n)
```

6 Choose whether to use the same NIC details to configure private heartbeat links on other systems.

```
Are you using the same NICs for private heartbeat links on all
systems? [y,n,q,b,?] (y)
```

If you want to use the NIC details that you entered for sys1, make sure the same NICs are available on each system. Then, enter **y** at the prompt.

If the NIC device names are different on some of the systems, enter **n**. Provide the NIC details for each system as the program prompts.

For LLT over UDP and LLT over RDMA, if you want to use the same NICs on other systems, you must enter unique IP addresses on each NIC for other systems.

7 If you chose option 4, the installer detects NICs on each system and network links, and sets link priority.

If the installer fails to detect heartbeat links or fails to find any high-priority links, then choose option 1 or option 2 to manually configure the heartbeat links.

See step 2 for option 1, or step 3 for option 2 or step 4 for option 3.

8 Enter a unique cluster ID:

```
Enter a unique cluster ID number between 0-65535: [b,q,?] (60842)
```

The cluster cannot be configured if the cluster ID 60842 is in use by another cluster. Installer performs a check to determine if the cluster ID is duplicate. The check takes less than a minute to complete.

```
Would you like to check if the cluster ID is in use by another
cluster? [y,n,q] (y)
```

9 Verify and confirm the information that the installer summarizes.

Configuring the virtual IP of the cluster

You can configure the virtual IP of the cluster to use to connect from the Cluster Manager (Java Console), Veritas InfoScale Operations Manager, or to specify in the RemoteGroup resource.

See the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide* for information on the Cluster Manager.

See the *Cluster Server Bundled Agents Reference Guide* for information on the RemoteGroup agent.

To configure the virtual IP of the cluster

1 Review the required information to configure the virtual IP of the cluster.

2 When the system prompts whether you want to configure the virtual IP, enter `y`.

3 Confirm whether you want to use the discovered public NIC on the first system.

Do one of the following:

- If the discovered NIC is the one to use, press `Enter`.
- If you want to use a different NIC, type the name of a NIC to use and press `Enter`.

```
Active NIC devices discovered on sys1: eth0
Enter the NIC for Virtual IP of the Cluster to use on sys1:
[b,q,?](eth0)
```

4 Confirm whether you want to use the same public NIC on all nodes.

Do one of the following:

- If all nodes use the same public NIC, enter `y`.
- If unique NICs are used, enter `n` and enter a NIC for each node.

```
Is eth0 to be the public NIC used by all systems
[y,n,q,b,?] (y)
```

If you want to set up trust relationships for your secure cluster, refer to the following topics:

See "Configuring a secure cluster node by node" on page 74.

Configuring SFHA in secure mode

Configuring SFHA in secure mode ensures that all the communication between the systems is encrypted and users are verified against security credentials. SFHA user names and passwords are not used when a cluster is running in secure mode.

To configure SFHA in secure mode

1 To install and configure SFHA in secure mode, run the command:

```
# ./installer -security
```

2 The installer displays the following question before the installer stops the product processes:

- Do you want to grant read access to everyone? [y,n,q,?]
  - To grant read access to all authenticated users, type **y**.
  - To grant usergroup specific permissions, type **n**.
- Do you want to provide any usergroups that you would like to grant read access?[y,n,q,?]
  - To specify usergroups and grant them read access, type **y**
  - To grant read access only to root users, type **n**. The installer grants read access read access to the root users.
- Enter the usergroup names separated by spaces that you would like to grant read access. If you would like to grant read access to a usergroup on

a specific node, enter like 'usrgrp1@node1', and if you would like to grant read access to usergroup on any cluster node, enter like 'usrgrp1'. If some usergroups are not created yet, create the usergroups after configuration if needed. [b]

3 To verify the cluster is in secure mode after configuration, run the command:

```
# haclus -value SecureClus
```

The command returns 1 if cluster is in secure mode, else returns 0.

Configuring a secure cluster node by node

For environments that do not support passwordless ssh or passwordless rsh, you cannot use the `-security` option to enable secure mode for your cluster. Instead, you can use the `-securityonenode` option to configure a secure cluster node by node. Moreover, to enable security in fips mode, use the `-fips` option together with `-securityonenode`.

Table 4-2 lists the tasks that you must perform to configure a secure cluster.

Table 4-2 Configuring a secure cluster node by node

Task	Reference
Configure security on one node	See "Configuring the first node" on page 74.
Configure security on the remaining nodes	See "Configuring the remaining nodes" on page 75.
Complete the manual configuration steps	See "Completing the secure cluster configuration" on page 76.

Configuring the first node

Perform the following steps on one node in your cluster.

To configure security on the first node

1. Ensure that you are logged in as superuser.
2. Enter the following command:

   ```
   # /opt/VRTS/install/installer -securityonenode
   ```

   The installer lists information about the cluster, nodes, and service groups. If VCS is not configured or if VCS is not running on all nodes of the cluster, the installer prompts whether you want to continue configuring security. It then prompts you for the node that you want to configure.

   ```
   VCS is not running on all systems in this cluster. All VCS systems
   must be in RUNNING state. Do you want to continue? [y,n,q] (n) y

   1) Perform security configuration on first node and export
   security configuration files.

   2) Perform security configuration on remaining nodes with
   security configuration files.

   Select the option you would like to perform [1-2,q.?] 1
   ```

   Warning: All VCS configurations about cluster users are deleted when you configure the first node. You can use the `/opt/VRTSvcs/bin/hauser` command to create cluster users manually.

3. The installer completes the secure configuration on the node. It specifies the location of the security configuration files and prompts you to copy these files to the other nodes in the cluster. The installer also specifies the location of log files, summary file, and response file.
4. Copy the security configuration files from the location specified by the installer to temporary directories on the other nodes in the cluster.

Configuring the remaining nodes

On each of the remaining nodes in the cluster, perform the following steps.

To configure security on each remaining node

1. Ensure that you are logged in as superuser.
2. Enter the following command:

```
# /opt/VRTS/install/installer -securityonenode
```

The installer lists information about the cluster, nodes, and service groups. If VCS is not configured or if VCS is not running on all nodes of the cluster, the installer prompts whether you want to continue configuring security. It then prompts you for the node that you want to configure. Enter **2**.

```
VCS is not running on all systems in this cluster. All VCS systems
must be in RUNNING state. Do you want to continue? [y,n,q] (n) y

1) Perform security configuration on first node and export
security configuration files.

2) Perform security configuration on remaining nodes with
security configuration files.

Select the option you would like to perform [1-2,q.?]  2
Enter the security conf file directory: [b]
```

The installer completes the secure configuration on the node. It specifies the location of log files, summary file, and response file.

Completing the secure cluster configuration

Perform the following manual steps to complete the configuration.

To complete the secure cluster configuration

1. On the first node, freeze all service groups except the ClusterService service group.

```
# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/haconf -makerw

# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/hagrp -list Frozen=0

# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/hagrp -freeze groupname -persistent

# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/haconf -dump -makero
```

2. On the first node, stop the VCS engine.

```
# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/hastop -all -force
```

3 On all nodes, stop the CmdServer.

```
# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/CmdServer -stop
```

4 To grant access to all users, add or modify `SecureClus=1` and `DefaultGuestAccess=1` in the cluster definition.

For example:

To grant read access to everyone:

```
Cluster clus1 (
SecureClus=1
DefaultGuestAccess=1
)
```

Or

To grant access to only root:

```
Cluster clus1 (
SecureClus=1
)
```

Or

To grant read access to specific user groups, add or modify SecureClus=1 and GuestGroups={} to the cluster definition.

For example:

```
cluster clus1 (
SecureClus=1
GuestGroups={staff, guest}
```

5 Modify `/etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/main.cf` file on the first node, and add `-secure` to the WAC application definition if GCO is configured.

For example:

```
Application wac (
                StartProgram = "/opt/VRTSvcs/bin/wacstart -secure"
                StopProgram = "/opt/VRTSvcs/bin/wacstop"
                MonitorProcesses = {"/opt/VRTSvcs/bin/wac -secure"}
                RestartLimit = 3
                )
```

6 On all nodes, create the `/etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/.secure` file.

```
# touch /etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/.secure
```

7 On the first node, start VCS. Then start VCS on the remaining nodes.

```
# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/hastart
```

8 On all nodes, start CmdServer.

```
# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/CmdServer
```

9 On the first node, unfreeze the service groups.

```
# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/haconf -makerw

# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/hagrp -list Frozen=1

# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/hagrp -unfreeze groupname -persistent

# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/haconf -dump -makero
```

Adding VCS users

If you have enabled a secure VCS cluster, you do not need to add VCS users now. Otherwise, on systems operating under an English locale, you can add VCS users at this time.

To add VCS users

1. Review the required information to add VCS users.
2. Reset the password for the Admin user, if necessary.

```
Do you wish to accept the default cluster credentials of
'admin/password'? [y,n,q] (y) n
Enter the user name: [b,q,?] (admin)
Enter the password:
Enter again:
```

3. To add a user, enter `y` at the prompt.

```
Do you want to add another user to the cluster? [y,n,q] (y)
```

4. Enter the user's name, password, and level of privileges.

```
Enter the user name: [b,q,?] smith
Enter New Password:*******

Enter Again:*******
Enter the privilege for user smith (A=Administrator, O=Operator,
G=Guest): [b,q,?] a
```

5. Enter `n` at the prompt if you have finished adding users.

```
Would you like to add another user? [y,n,q] (n)
```

6. Review the summary of the newly added users and confirm the information.

Configuring SMTP email notification

You can choose to configure VCS to send event notifications to SMTP email services. You need to provide the SMTP server name and email addresses of people to be notified. Note that you can also configure the notification after installation.

Refer to the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide* for more information.

To configure SMTP email notification

1. Review the required information to configure the SMTP email notification.
2. Specify whether you want to configure the SMTP notification.

   If you do not want to configure the SMTP notification, you can skip to the next configuration option.

   See "Configuring SNMP trap notification" on page 81.
3. Provide information to configure SMTP notification.

   Provide the following information:

   - Enter the SMTP server's host name.

     ```
     Enter the domain-based hostname of the SMTP server
     (example: smtp.yourcompany.com): [b,q,?] smtp.example.com
     ```

   - Enter the email address of each recipient.

     ```
     Enter the full email address of the SMTP recipient
     (example: user@yourcompany.com): [b,q,?] ozzie@example.com
     ```

   - Enter the minimum security level of messages to be sent to each recipient.

     ```
     Enter the minimum severity of events for which mail should be
     sent to ozzie@example.com  [I=Information, W=Warning,
     E=Error, S=SevereError]: [b,q,?] w
     ```
4. Add more SMTP recipients, if necessary.

   - If you want to add another SMTP recipient, enter `y` and provide the required information at the prompt.

     ```
     Would you like to add another SMTP recipient? [y,n,q,b] (n) y

     Enter the full email address of the SMTP recipient
     (example: user@yourcompany.com): [b,q,?] harriet@example.com

     Enter the minimum severity of events for which mail should be
     sent to harriet@example.com  [I=Information, W=Warning,
     E=Error, S=SevereError]: [b,q,?] E
     ```

   - If you do not want to add, answer **n**.

```
Would you like to add another SMTP recipient? [y,n,q,b] (n)
```

5 Verify and confirm the SMTP notification information.

```
SMTP Address: smtp.example.com
Recipient: ozzie@example.com receives email for Warning or
higher events
Recipient: harriet@example.com receives email for Error or
higher events

Is this information correct? [y,n,q] (y)
```

Configuring SNMP trap notification

You can choose to configure VCS to send event notifications to SNMP management consoles. You need to provide the SNMP management console name to be notified and message severity levels.

Note that you can also configure the notification after installation.

Refer to the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide* for more information.

To configure the SNMP trap notification

1 Review the required information to configure the SNMP notification feature of VCS.

2 Specify whether you want to configure the SNMP notification.

If you skip this option and if you had installed a valid HA/DR license, the installer presents you with an option to configure this cluster as global cluster. If you did not install an HA/DR license, the installer proceeds to configure SFHA based on the configuration details you provided.

See "Configuring global clusters" on page 82.

3 Provide information to configure SNMP trap notification.

Provide the following information:

- Enter the SNMP trap daemon port.

```
Enter the SNMP trap daemon port: [b,q,?] (162)
```

- Enter the SNMP console system name.

```
Enter the SNMP console system name: [b,q,?] sys5
```

- Enter the minimum security level of messages to be sent to each console.

```
Enter the minimum severity of events for which SNMP traps
should be sent to sys5 [I=Information, W=Warning, E=Error,
S=SevereError]: [b,q,?] E
```

4 Add more SNMP consoles, if necessary.

- If you want to add another SNMP console, enter `y` and provide the required information at the prompt.

```
Would you like to add another SNMP console? [y,n,q,b] (n) y
Enter the SNMP console system name: [b,q,?] sys4
Enter the minimum severity of events for which SNMP traps
should be sent to sys4 [I=Information, W=Warning,
E=Error, S=SevereError]: [b,q,?] S
```

- If you do not want to add, answer `n`.

```
Would you like to add another SNMP console? [y,n,q,b] (n)
```

5 Verify and confirm the SNMP notification information.

```
SNMP Port: 162
Console: sys5 receives SNMP traps for Error or
higher events
Console: sys4 receives SNMP traps for SevereError or
higher events

Is this information correct? [y,n,q] (y)
```

Configuring global clusters

You can configure global clusters to link clusters at separate locations and enable wide-area failover and disaster recovery. The installer adds basic global cluster information to the VCS configuration file. You must perform additional configuration tasks to set up a global cluster.

See the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide* for instructions to set up SFHA global clusters.

Note: If you installed a HA/DR license to set up replicated data cluster or campus cluster, skip this installer option.

To configure the global cluster option

1. Review the required information to configure the global cluster option.
2. Specify whether you want to configure the global cluster option.

   If you skip this option, the installer proceeds to configure VCS based on the configuration details you provided.
3. Provide information to configure this cluster as global cluster.

   The installer prompts you for a NIC, a virtual IP address, and value for the netmask.

   You can also enter an IPv6 address as a virtual IP address.

Completing the SFHA configuration

After you enter the SFHA configuration information, the installer prompts to stop the SFHA processes to complete the configuration process. The installer continues to create configuration files and copies them to each system. The installer also configures a cluster UUID value for the cluster at the end of the configuration. After the installer successfully configures SFHA, it restarts SFHA and its related processes.

To complete the SFHA configuration

1. If prompted, press Enter at the following prompt.

   ```
   Do you want to stop InfoScale Enterprise  processes now? [y,n,q,?] (y)
   ```

2. Review the output as the installer stops various processes and performs the configuration. The installer then restarts SFHA and its related processes.

3 Enter y at the prompt to send the installation information to Symantec.

```
Would you like to send the information about this installation
to us  to help improve installation in the future?
[y,n,q,?] (y) y
```

4 After the installer configures SFHA successfully, note the location of summary, log, and response files that installer creates.

The files provide the useful information that can assist you with the configuration and can also assist future configurations.

summary file	Describes the cluster and its configured resources.
log file	Details the entire configuration.
response file	Contains the configuration information that can be used to perform secure or unattended installations on other systems. See "Configuring SFHA using response files" on page 146.

Verifying the NIC configuration

The installer verifies on all the nodes if all NICs have PERSISTENT_NAME set correctly.

If the persistent interface names are not configured correctly for the network devices, the installer displays the following messages:

```
PERSISTENT_NAME is not set for all the NICs.
You need to set them manually before the next reboot.
```

Set the PERSISTENT_NAME for all the NICs.

Warning: If the installer finds the network interface name to be different from the name in the configuration file, then the installer exits.

Verifying and updating licenses on the system

After you install Veritas InfoScale Enterprise, you can verify the licensing information using the vxlicrep program. You can replace the demo licenses with a permanent license.

See "Checking licensing information on the system" on page 85.

See "Updating product licenses" on page 85.

Checking licensing information on the system

You can use the vxlicrep program to display information about the licenses on a system.

To check licensing information

1 Navigate to the `/sbin` folder containing the `vxlicrep` program and enter:

```
# vxlicrep
```

2 Review the following output to determine the following information:

- The license key
- The type of license
- The product for which it applies
- Its expiration date, if any. Demo keys have expiration dates. Permanent keys and site keys do not have expiration dates.

```
License Key                = xxx-xxx-xxx-xxx-xxx
Product Name               = Veritas InfoScale Enterprise
Serial Number              = xxxxx
License Type               = PERMANENT
OEM ID                     = xxxxx

Features :=
Platform                   = Linux
Version                    = 7.0
Tier                       = 0
Reserved                   = 0
Mode                       = VCS
```

Updating product licenses

You can use the `./installer -license` command or the `vxlicinst -k` to add the Veritas InfoScale Enterprise license key on each node. If you have Veritas InfoScale Enterprise already installed and SFHA configured and you use a demo license, you can replace the demo license.

See "Replacing a Veritas InfoScale Enterprise demo license with a permanent license" on page 86.

To update product licenses using the installer command

1 On any one node, enter the license key using the command:

```
# ./installer -license
```

2 At the prompt, enter your license number.

To update product licenses using the vxlicinst command

- On each node, enter the license key using the command:

```
# vxlicinst -k license key
```

Replacing a Veritas InfoScale Enterprise demo license with a permanent license

When a SFHA demo key license expires, you can replace it with a permanent license using the `vxlicinst(1)` program.

To replace a demo key

1 Make sure you have permissions to log in as root on each of the nodes in the cluster.

2 Shut down SFHA on all nodes in the cluster:

```
# hastop -all -force
```

This command does not shut down any running applications.

3 Enter the permanent license key using the following command on each node:

```
# vxlicinst -k license key
```

4 Make sure demo licenses are replaced on all cluster nodes before starting SFHA.

```
# vxlicrep
```

5 Start SFHA on each node:

```
# hastart
```

Configuring SFDB

By default, SFDB tools are disabled that is the vxdbd daemon is not configured. You can check whether SFDB tools are enabled or disabled using the`/opt/VRTS/bin/sfae_config status` command.

To enable SFDB tools

1. Log in as root.
2. Run the following command to configure and start the vxdbd daemon. After you perform this step, entries are made in the system startup so that the daemon starts on a system restart.

   ```
   #/opt/VRTS/bin/sfae_config enable
   ```

To disable SFDB tools

1. Log in as root.
2. Run the following command:

   ```
   #/opt/VRTS/bin/sfae_config disable
   ```

Chapter 5

Configuring SFHA clusters for data integrity

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Setting up disk-based I/O fencing using installer
- Setting up server-based I/O fencing using installer
- Setting up non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing in virtual environments using installer
- Setting up majority-based I/O fencing using installer
- Enabling or disabling the preferred fencing policy

Setting up disk-based I/O fencing using installer

You can configure I/O fencing using the `-fencing` option of the installer.

Initializing disks as VxVM disks

Perform the following procedure to initialize disks as VxVM disks.

To initialize disks as VxVM disks

1. List the new external disks or the LUNs as recognized by the operating system. On each node, enter:

   ```
   # fdisk -l
   ```

2. To initialize the disks as VxVM disks, use one of the following methods:

   - Use the interactive vxdiskadm utility to initialize the disks as VxVM disks. For more information, see the *Storage Foundation Administrator's Guide*.

- Use the `vxdisksetup` command to initialize a disk as a VxVM disk.

  ```
  # vxdisksetup -i device_name
  ```

  The example specifies the CDS format:

  ```
  # vxdisksetup -i sdr format=cdsdisk
  ```

  Repeat this command for each disk you intend to use as a coordinator disk.

Checking shared disks for I/O fencing

Make sure that the shared storage you set up while preparing to configure SFHA meets the I/O fencing requirements. You can test the shared disks using the vxfentsthdw utility. The two nodes must have `ssh` (default) or `rsh` communication. To confirm whether a disk (or LUN) supports SCSI-3 persistent reservations, two nodes must simultaneously have access to the same disks. Because a shared disk is likely to have a different name on each node, check the serial number to verify the identity of the disk. Use the `vxfenadm` command with the `-i` option. This command option verifies that the same serial number for the LUN is returned on all paths to the LUN.

Make sure to test the disks that serve as coordinator disks.

The vxfentsthdw utility has additional options suitable for testing many disks. Review the options for testing the disk groups (`-g`) and the disks that are listed in a file (`-f`). You can also test disks without destroying data using the `-r` option.

See the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide*.

Checking that disks support SCSI-3 involves the following tasks:

- Verifying the Array Support Library (ASL)
  See "Verifying Array Support Library (ASL)" on page 89.
- Verifying that nodes have access to the same disk
  See "Verifying that the nodes have access to the same disk" on page 90.
- Testing the shared disks for SCSI-3
  See "Testing the disks using vxfentsthdw utility" on page 91.

Verifying Array Support Library (ASL)

Make sure that the Array Support Library (ASL) for the array that you add is installed.

To verify Array Support Library (ASL)

1. If the Array Support Library (ASL) for the array that you add is not installed, obtain and install it on each node before proceeding.

   The ASL for the supported storage device that you add is available from the disk array vendor or Symantec technical support.

2. Verify that the ASL for the disk array is installed on each of the nodes. Run the following command on each node and examine the output to verify the installation of ASL.

   The following output is a sample:

   ```
   # vxddladm listsupport all


   LIBNAME             VID                 PID
   ============================================================
   libvxhitachi.so     HITACHI             DF350, DF400, DF400F,
                                           DF500, DF500F
   libvxxp1281024.so   HP                  All
   libvxxp12k.so       HP                  All
   libvxddns2a.so      DDN                 S2A 9550, S2A 9900,
                                           S2A 9700
   libvxpurple.so      SUN                 T300
   libvxxiotechE5k.so  XIOTECH             ISE1400
   libvxcopan.so       COPANSYS            8814, 8818
   libvxibmds8k.so     IBM                 2107
   ```

3. Scan all disk drives and their attributes, update the VxVM device list, and reconfigure DMP with the new devices. Type:

   ```
   # vxdisk scandisks
   ```

   See the Veritas Volume Manager documentation for details on how to add and configure disks.

Verifying that the nodes have access to the same disk

Before you test the disks that you plan to use as shared data storage or as coordinator disks using the vxfentsthdw utility, you must verify that the systems see the same disk.

To verify that the nodes have access to the same disk

1. Verify the connection of the shared storage for data to two of the nodes on which you installed Veritas InfoScale Enterprise.
2. Ensure that both nodes are connected to the same disk during the testing. Use the vxfenadm command to verify the disk serial number.

   ```
   # vxfenadm -i diskpath
   ```

   Refer to the `vxfenadm` (1M) manual page.

   For example, an EMC disk is accessible by the /dev/sdx path on node A and the /dev/sdy path on node B.

   From node A, enter:

   ```
   # vxfenadm -i /dev/sdx

   SCSI ID=>Host: 2 Channel: 0 Id: 0 Lun: E

   Vendor id : EMC
   Product id : SYMMETRIX
   Revision : 5567
   Serial Number : 42031000a
   ```

   The same serial number information should appear when you enter the equivalent command on node B using the /dev/sdy path.

   On a disk from another manufacturer, Hitachi Data Systems, the output is different and may resemble:

   ```
   SCSI ID=>Host: 2 Channel: 0 Id: 0 Lun: E

   Vendor id       : HITACHI
   Product id      : OPEN-3
   Revision        : 0117
   Serial Number   : 0401EB6F0002
   ```

Testing the disks using vxfentsthdw utility

This procedure uses the /dev/sdx disk in the steps.

If the utility does not show a message that states a disk is ready, the verification has failed. Failure of verification can be the result of an improperly configured disk array. The failure can also be due to a bad disk.

If the failure is due to a bad disk, remove and replace it. The vxfentsthdw utility indicates a disk can be used for I/O fencing with a message resembling:

```
The disk /dev/sdx is ready to be configured for I/O Fencing on
node sys1
```

For more information on how to replace coordinator disks, refer to the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide*.

To test the disks using vxfentsthdw utility

1. Make sure system-to-system communication functions properly.

   See "About configuring secure shell or remote shell communication modes before installing products" on page 266.

2. From one node, start the utility.

3. The script warns that the tests overwrite data on the disks. After you review the overview and the warning, confirm to continue the process and enter the node names.

   Warning: The tests overwrite and destroy data on the disks unless you use the `-r` option.

   ```
   ******** WARNING!!!!!!!! ********
   THIS UTILITY WILL DESTROY THE DATA ON THE DISK!!

   Do you still want to continue : [y/n] (default: n) y
   Enter the first node of the cluster: sys1
   Enter the second node of the cluster: sys2
   ```

4. Review the output as the utility performs the checks and reports its activities.

5. If a disk is ready for I/O fencing on each node, the utility reports success for each node. For example, the utility displays the following message for the node sys1.

   ```
   The disk is now ready to be configured for I/O Fencing on node
   sys1

   ALL tests on the disk /dev/sdx have PASSED
   The disk is now ready to be configured for I/O fencing on node
   sys1
   ```

6. Run the vxfentsthdw utility for each disk you intend to verify.

Note: Only dmp disk devices can be used as coordinator disks.

Configuring disk-based I/O fencing using installer

Note: The installer stops and starts SFHA to complete I/O fencing configuration. Make sure to unfreeze any frozen VCS service groups in the cluster for the installer to successfully stop SFHA.

To set up disk-based I/O fencing using the installer

1. Start the installer with `-fencing` option.

   ```
   # /opt/VRTS/install/installer  -fencing
   ```

   The installer starts with a copyright message and verifies the cluster information.

   Note the location of log files which you can access in the event of any problem with the configuration process.

2. Enter the host name of one of the systems in the cluster.

3. Confirm that you want to proceed with the I/O fencing configuration at the prompt.

   The program checks that the local node running the script can communicate with remote nodes and checks whether SFHA 7.0 is configured properly.

4. Review the I/O fencing configuration options that the program presents. Type **2** to configure disk-based I/O fencing.

   ```
   1. Configure Coordination Point client based fencing
   2. Configure disk based fencing
   3. Configure fencing in disabled mode
   Select the fencing mechanism to be configured in this
   Application Cluster [1-3,q.?] 2
   ```

5. Review the output as the configuration program checks whether VxVM is already started and is running.

   - If the check fails, configure and enable VxVM before you repeat this procedure.
   - If the check passes, then the program prompts you for the coordinator disk group information.

6. Choose whether to use an existing disk group or create a new disk group to configure as the coordinator disk group.

   The program lists the available disk group names and provides an option to create a new disk group. Perform one of the following:

- To use an existing disk group, enter the number corresponding to the disk group at the prompt.
  The program verifies whether the disk group you chose has an odd number of disks and that the disk group has a minimum of three disks.
- To create a new disk group, perform the following steps:
  - Enter the number corresponding to the **Create a new disk group** option.
    The program lists the available disks that are in the CDS disk format in the cluster and asks you to choose an odd number of disks with at least three disks to be used as coordinator disks.
    Symantec recommends that you use three disks as coordination points for disk-based I/O fencing.
  - If the available VxVM CDS disks are less than the required, installer asks whether you want to initialize more disks as VxVM disks. Choose the disks you want to initialize as VxVM disks and then use them to create new disk group.
  - Enter the numbers corresponding to the disks that you want to use as coordinator disks.
  - Enter the disk group name.

7 Verify that the coordinator disks you chose meet the I/O fencing requirements.

You must verify that the disks are SCSI-3 PR compatible using the vxfentsthdw utility and then return to this configuration program.

See "Checking shared disks for I/O fencing" on page 89.

8 After you confirm the requirements, the program creates the coordinator disk group with the information you provided.

9 Verify and confirm the I/O fencing configuration information that the installer summarizes.

10 Review the output as the configuration program does the following:

- Stops VCS and I/O fencing on each node.
- Configures disk-based I/O fencing and starts the I/O fencing process.
- Updates the VCS configuration file main.cf if necessary.
- Copies the /etc/vxfenmode file to a date and time suffixed file /etc/vxfenmode-*date-time*. This backup file is useful if any future fencing configuration fails.
- Updates the I/O fencing configuration file /etc/vxfenmode.

- Starts VCS on each node to make sure that the SFHA is cleanly configured to use the I/O fencing feature.

11 Review the output as the configuration program displays the location of the log files, the summary files, and the response files.

12 Configure the Coordination Point Agent.

```
Do you want to configure Coordination Point Agent on
the client cluster? [y,n,q] (y)
```

13 Enter a name for the service group for the Coordination Point Agent.

```
Enter a non-existing name for the service group for
Coordination Point Agent: [b] (vxfen) vxfen
```

14 Set the level two monitor frequency.

```
Do you want to set LevelTwoMonitorFreq? [y,n,q] (y)
```

15 Decide the value of the level two monitor frequency.

```
Enter the value of the LevelTwoMonitorFreq attribute: [b,q,?] (5)
```

Installer adds Coordination Point Agent and updates the main configuration file.

See "Configuring CoordPoint agent to monitor coordination points" on page 134.

Refreshing keys or registrations on the existing coordination points for disk-based fencing using the installer

You must refresh registrations on the coordination points in the following scenarios:

- When the CoordPoint agent notifies VCS about the loss of registration on any of the existing coordination points.
- A planned refresh of registrations on coordination points when the cluster is online without having an application downtime on the cluster.

Registration loss may happen because of an accidental array restart, corruption of keys, or some other reason. If the coordination points lose the registrations of the cluster nodes, the cluster may panic when a network partition occurs.

Warning: Refreshing keys might cause the cluster to panic if a node leaves membership before the coordination points refresh is complete.

To refresh registrations on existing coordination points for disk-based I/O fencing using the installer

1. Start the installer with the `-fencing` option.

   ```
   # /opt/VRTS/install/installer  -fencing
   ```

   The installer starts with a copyright message and verifies the cluster information.

   Note down the location of log files that you can access if there is a problem with the configuration process.

2. Confirm that you want to proceed with the I/O fencing configuration at the prompt.

   The program checks that the local node running the script can communicate with the remote nodes and checks whether SFHA 7.0 is configured properly.

3. Review the I/O fencing configuration options that the program presents. Type the number corresponding to refresh registrations or keys on the existing coordination points.

   ```
   Select the fencing mechanism to be configured in this
   Application Cluster [1-6,q]
   ```

4. Ensure that the disk group constitution that is used by the fencing module contains the same disks that are currently used as coordination disks.

5. Verify the coordination points.

   ```
   For example,
   Disk Group: fendg
   Fencing disk policy: dmp
   Fencing disks:
    emc_clariion0_62
    emc_clariion0_65
    emc_clariion0_66
   ```

   Is this information correct? [y,n,q] **(y)**.

   ```
   Successfully completed the vxfenswap operation
   ```

   The keys on the coordination disks are refreshed.

6. Do you want to send the information about this installation to us to help improve installation in the future? [y,n,q,?] **(y)**.

7. Do you want to view the summary file? [y,n,q] **(n)**.

Setting up server-based I/O fencing using installer

You can configure server-based I/O fencing for the SFHA cluster using the installer.

With server-based fencing, you can have the coordination points in your configuration as follows:

- Combination of CP servers and SCSI-3 compliant coordinator disks
- CP servers only
  Symantec also supports server-based fencing with a single highly available CP server that acts as a single coordination point.

See " About planning to configure I/O fencing" on page 34.

See "Recommended CP server configurations" on page 39.

This section covers the following example procedures:

Mix of CP servers and coordinator disks	See "To configure server-based fencing for the SFHA cluster (one CP server and two coordinator disks)" on page 97.
Single CP server	See "To configure server-based fencing for the SFHA cluster (single CP server)" on page 101.

To configure server-based fencing for the SFHA cluster (one CP server and two coordinator disks)

1. Depending on the server-based configuration model in your setup, make sure of the following:
   - CP servers are configured and are reachable from the SFHA cluster. The SFHA cluster is also referred to as the application cluster or the client cluster.
     See "Setting up the CP server" on page 42.
   - The coordination disks are verified for SCSI3-PR compliance.
     See "Checking shared disks for I/O fencing" on page 89.
2. Start the installer with the `-fencing` option.

   ```
   # /opt/VRTS/install/installer  -fencing
   ```

   The installer starts with a copyright message and verifies the cluster information.

   Note the location of log files which you can access in the event of any problem with the configuration process.

3 Confirm that you want to proceed with the I/O fencing configuration at the prompt.

The program checks that the local node running the script can communicate with remote nodes and checks whether SFHA 7.0 is configured properly.

4 Review the I/O fencing configuration options that the program presents. Type **1** to configure server-based I/O fencing.

```
Select the fencing mechanism to be configured in this
Application Cluster [1-3,b,q] 1
```

5 Make sure that the storage supports SCSI3-PR, and answer y at the following prompt.

```
Does your storage environment support SCSI3 PR? [y,n,q] (y)
```

6 Provide the following details about the coordination points at the installer prompt:

- Enter the total number of coordination points including both servers and disks. This number should be at least 3.

```
Enter the total number of co-ordination points including both
Coordination Point servers and disks: [b] (3)
```

- Enter the total number of coordinator disks among the coordination points.

```
Enter the total number of disks among these:
[b] (0) 2
```

7 Provide the following CP server details at the installer prompt:

- Enter the total number of virtual IP addresses or the total number of fully qualified host names for each of the CP servers.

```
How many IP addresses would you like to use to communicate
 to Coordination Point Server #1?: [b,q,?] (1) 1
```

- Enter the virtual IP addresses or the fully qualified host name for each of the CP servers. The installer assumes these values to be identical as viewed from all the application cluster nodes.

```
Enter the Virtual IP address or fully qualified host name #1
for the HTTPS Coordination Point Server #1:
[b] 10.209.80.197
```

The installer prompts for this information for the number of virtual IP addresses you want to configure for each CP server.

- Enter the port that the CP server would be listening on.

```
Enter the port that the coordination point server 10.198.90.178
would be listening on or accept the default port
suggested: [b] (443)
```

8 Provide the following coordinator disks-related details at the installer prompt:

- Choose the coordinator disks from the list of available disks that the installer displays. Ensure that the disk you choose is available from all the SFHA (application cluster) nodes.
  The number of times that the installer asks you to choose the disks depends on the information that you provided in step 6. For example, if you had chosen to configure two coordinator disks, the installer asks you to choose the first disk and then the second disk:

```
Select disk number 1 for co-ordination point

1) sdx
2) sdy
3) sdz

Please enter a valid disk which is available from all the
cluster nodes for co-ordination point [1-3,q] 1
```

- If you have not already checked the disks for SCSI-3 PR compliance in step 1, check the disks now.
  The installer displays a message that recommends you to verify the disks in another window and then return to this configuration procedure.
  Press Enter to continue, and confirm your disk selection at the installer prompt.
- Enter a disk group name for the coordinator disks or accept the default.

```
Enter the disk group name for coordinating disk(s):
[b] (vxfencoorddg)
```

9 Verify and confirm the coordination points information for the fencing configuration.

For example:

```
Total number of coordination points being used: 3
Coordination Point Server ([VIP or FQHN]:Port):
    1. 10.209.80.197 ([10.209.80.197]:443)
SCSI-3 disks:
    1. sdx
    2. sdy
Disk Group name for the disks in customized fencing: vxfencoorddg
Disk policy used for customized fencing: dmp
```

The installer initializes the disks and the disk group and deports the disk group on the SFHA (application cluster) node.

10 Verify and confirm the I/O fencing configuration information.

```
CPS Admin utility location: /opt/VRTScps/bin/cpsadm
Cluster ID: 2122
Cluster Name: clus1
UUID for the above cluster: {ae5e589a-1dd1-11b2-dd44-00144f79240c}
```

11 Review the output as the installer updates the application cluster information on each of the CP servers to ensure connectivity between them. The installer then populates the `/etc/vxfenmode` file with the appropriate details in each of the application cluster nodes.

```
Updating client cluster information on Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197

Adding the client cluster to the Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197 .......... Done

Registering client node sys1 with Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197...... Done
Adding CPClient user for communicating to Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197 .... Done
Adding cluster clus1 to the CPClient user on Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197 .. Done

Registering client node sys2 with Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197 ..... Done
Adding CPClient user for communicating to Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197 .... Done
Adding cluster clus1 to the CPClient user on Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197 ..Done

Updating /etc/vxfenmode file on sys1 ................................. Done
Updating /etc/vxfenmode file on sys2 ......... ....................... Done
```

See "About I/O fencing configuration files" on page 257.

12 Review the output as the installer stops and restarts the VCS and the fencing processes on each application cluster node, and completes the I/O fencing configuration.

13 Configure the CP agent on the SFHA (application cluster). The Coordination Point Agent monitors the registrations on the coordination points.

```
Do you want to configure Coordination Point Agent on
the client cluster? [y,n,q] (y)

Enter a non-existing name for the service group for
Coordination Point Agent: [b] (vxfen)
```

14 Additionally the coordination point agent can also monitor changes to the Coordinator Disk Group constitution such as a disk being accidently deleted from the Coordinator Disk Group. The frequency of this detailed monitoring can be tuned with the LevelTwoMonitorFreq attribute. For example, if you set this attribute to 5, the agent will monitor the Coordinator Disk Group constitution every five monitor cycles.

Note that for the LevelTwoMonitorFreq attribute to be applicable there must be disks as part of the Coordinator Disk Group.

```
Enter the value of the LevelTwoMonitorFreq attribute: (5)

Adding Coordination Point Agent via sys1 .... Done
```

15 Note the location of the configuration log files, summary files, and response files that the installer displays for later use.

16 Verify the fencing configuration using:

```
# vxfenadm -d
```

17 Verify the list of coordination points.

```
# vxfenconfig -l
```

To configure server-based fencing for the SFHA cluster (single CP server)

1 Make sure that the CP server is configured and is reachable from the SFHA cluster. The SFHA cluster is also referred to as the application cluster or the client cluster.

2 See “Setting up the CP server” on page 42.

3 Start the installer with `-fencing` option.

```
# /opt/VRTS/install/installer   -fencing
```

The installer starts with a copyright message and verifies the cluster information.

Note the location of log files which you can access in the event of any problem with the configuration process.

4 Confirm that you want to proceed with the I/O fencing configuration at the prompt.

The program checks that the local node running the script can communicate with remote nodes and checks whether SFHA 7.0 is configured properly.

5 Review the I/O fencing configuration options that the program presents. Type **1** to configure server-based I/O fencing.

```
Select the fencing mechanism to be configured in this
Application Cluster [1-7,q] 1
```

6 Make sure that the storage supports SCSI3-PR, and answer y at the following prompt.

```
Does your storage environment support SCSI3 PR? [y,n,q] (y)
```

7 Enter the total number of coordination points as **1**.

```
Enter the total number of co-ordination points including both
Coordination Point servers and disks: [b] (3) 1
```

Read the installer warning carefully before you proceed with the configuration.

8 Provide the following CP server details at the installer prompt:

- Enter the total number of virtual IP addresses or the total number of fully qualified host names for each of the CP servers.

  ```
  How many IP addresses would you like to use to communicate
  to Coordination Point Server #1? [b,q,?] (1) 1
  ```

- Enter the virtual IP address or the fully qualified host name for the CP server. The installer assumes these values to be identical as viewed from all the application cluster nodes.

  ```
  Enter the Virtual IP address or fully qualified host name
  #1 for the Coordination Point Server #1:
  [b] 10.209.80.197
  ```

The installer prompts for this information for the number of virtual IP addresses you want to configure for each CP server.

- Enter the port that the CP server would be listening on.

```
Enter the port in the range [49152, 65535] which the
Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197
would be listening on or simply accept the default
port suggested: [b] (443)
```

9 Verify and confirm the coordination points information for the fencing configuration.

For example:

```
Total number of coordination points being used: 1
Coordination Point Server ([VIP or FQHN]:Port):
    1. 10.209.80.197 ([10.209.80.197]:443)
```

10 Verify and confirm the I/O fencing configuration information.

```
CPS Admin utility location: /opt/VRTScps/bin/cpsadm
Cluster ID: 2122
Cluster Name: clus1
UUID for the above cluster: {ae5e589a-1dd1-11b2-dd44-00144f79240c}
```

11 Review the output as the installer updates the application cluster information on each of the CP servers to ensure connectivity between them. The installer then populates the `/etc/vxfenmode` file with the appropriate details in each of the application cluster nodes.

The installer also populates the `/etc/vxfenmode` file with the entry `single_cp=1` for such single CP server fencing configuration.

```
Updating client cluster information on Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197

Adding the client cluster to the Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197 .......... Done

Registering client node sys1 with Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197...... Done
Adding CPClient user for communicating to Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197 .... Done
Adding cluster clus1 to the CPClient user on Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197 .. Done

Registering client node sys2 with Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197 ..... Done
Adding CPClient user for communicating to Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197 .... Done
Adding cluster clus1 to the CPClient user on Coordination Point Server 10.209.80.197 .. Done

Updating /etc/vxfenmode file on sys1 ................................. Done
Updating /etc/vxfenmode file on sys2 ......... ....................... Done
```

See "About I/O fencing configuration files" on page 257.

12 Review the output as the installer stops and restarts the VCS and the fencing processes on each application cluster node, and completes the I/O fencing configuration.

13 Configure the CP agent on the SFHA (application cluster).

```
Do you want to configure Coordination Point Agent on the
client cluster? [y,n,q] (y)

Enter a non-existing name for the service group for
Coordination Point Agent: [b] (vxfen)

Adding Coordination Point Agent via sys1 ... Done
```

14 Note the location of the configuration log files, summary files, and response files that the installer displays for later use.

Refreshing keys or registrations on the existing coordination points for server-based fencing using the installer

You must refresh registrations on the coordination points in the following scenarios:

- When the CoordPoint agent notifies VCS about the loss of registration on any of the existing coordination points.
- A planned refresh of registrations on coordination points when the cluster is online without having an application downtime on the cluster.

Registration loss might occur because of an accidental array restart, corruption of keys, or some other reason. If the coordination points lose registrations of the cluster nodes, the cluster might panic when a network partition occurs.

Warning: Refreshing keys might cause the cluster to panic if a node leaves membership before the coordination points refresh is complete.

To refresh registrations on existing coordination points for server-based I/O fencing using the installer

1. Start the installer with the `-fencing` option.

   ```
   # /opt/VRTS/install/installer  -fencing
   ```

   The installer starts with a copyright message and verifies the cluster information.

   Note the location of log files that you can access if there is a problem with the configuration process.

2. Confirm that you want to proceed with the I/O fencing configuration at the prompt.

   The program checks that the local node running the script can communicate with the remote nodes and checks whether SFHA 7.0 is configured properly.

3. Review the I/O fencing configuration options that the program presents. Type the number corresponding to the option that suggests to refresh registrations or keys on the existing coordination points.

   ```
   Select the fencing mechanism to be configured in this
   Application Cluster [1-7,q] 6
   ```

4 Ensure that the `/etc/vxfentab` file contains the same coordination point servers that are currently used by the fencing module.

Also, ensure that the disk group mentioned in the `/etc/vxfendg` file contains the same disks that are currently used by the fencing module as coordination disks.

5 Verify the coordination points.

```
For example,
Total number of coordination points being used: 3
Coordination Point Server ([VIP or FQHN]:Port):
      1. 10.198.94.146 ([10.198.94.146]:443)
      2. 10.198.94.144 ([10.198.94.144]:443)
SCSI-3 disks:
      1. emc_clariion0_61
Disk Group name for the disks in customized fencing: vxfencoorddg
Disk policy used for customized fencing: dmp
```

6 Is this information correct? [y,n,q] **(y)**

```
Updating client cluster information on Coordination Point Server
 IPaddress

Successfully completed the vxfenswap operation
```

The keys on the coordination disks are refreshed.

7 Do you want to send the information about this installation to us to help improve installation in the future? [y,n,q,?] **(y)**.

8 Do you want to view the summary file? [y,n,q] **(n)**.

Setting the order of existing coordination points for server-based fencing using the installer

This section describes the reasons, benefits, considerations, and the procedure to set the order of the existing coordination points for server-based fencing.

About deciding the order of existing coordination points

You can decide the order in which coordination points can participate in a race during a network partition. In a network partition scenario, I/O fencing attempts to

contact coordination points for membership arbitration based on the order that is set in the `vxfentab` file.

When I/O fencing is not able to connect to the first coordination point in the sequence it goes to the second coordination point and so on. To avoid a cluster panic, the surviving subcluster must win majority of the coordination points. So, the order must begin with the coordination point that has the best chance to win the race and must end with the coordination point that has the least chance to win the race.

For fencing configurations that use a mix of coordination point servers and coordination disks, you can specify either coordination point servers before coordination disks or disks before servers.

Note: Disk-based fencing does not support setting the order of existing coordination points.

Considerations to decide the order of coordination points

- Choose the coordination points based on their chances to gain membership on the cluster during the race and hence gain control over a network partition. In effect, you have the ability to save a partition.
- First in the order must be the coordination point that has the best chance to win the race. The next coordination point you list in the order must have relatively lesser chance to win the race. Complete the order such that the last coordination point has the least chance to win the race.

Setting the order of existing coordination points using the installer

To set the order of existing coordination points

1. Start the installer with `-fencing` option.

   ```
   # /opt/VRTS/install/installer  -fencing
   ```

   The installer starts with a copyright message and verifies the cluster information.

   Note the location of log files that you can access if there is a problem with the configuration process.

2. Confirm that you want to proceed with the I/O fencing configuration at the prompt.

   The program checks that the local node running the script can communicate with remote nodes and checks whether SFHA 7.0 is configured properly.

3 Review the I/O fencing configuration options that the program presents. Type the number corresponding to the option that suggests to set the order of existing coordination points.

For example:

```
Select the fencing mechanism to be configured in this
Application Cluster [1-7,q] 7


Installer will ask the new order of existing coordination points.
Then it will call vxfenswap utility to commit the
coordination points change.
```

Warning: The cluster might panic if a node leaves membership before the coordination points change is complete.

4 Review the current order of coordination points.

```
Current coordination points order:
(Coordination disks/Coordination Point Server)
Example,
1)  /dev/vx/rdmp/emc_clariion0_65,/dev/vx/rdmp/emc_clariion0_66,
/dev/vx/rdmp/emc_clariion0_62
2)  [10.198.94.144]:443
3)  [10.198.94.146]:443
b)  Back to previous menu
```

5 Enter the new order of the coordination points by the numbers and separate the order by space [1-3,b,q] **3 1 2**.

```
New coordination points order:
(Coordination disks/Coordination Point Server)
Example,
1) [10.198.94.146]:443
2) /dev/vx/rdmp/emc_clariion0_65,/dev/vx/rdmp/emc_clariion0_66,
/dev/vx/rdmp/emc_clariion0_62
3) [10.198.94.144]:443
```

6 Is this information correct? [y,n,q] **(y)**.

```
Preparing vxfenmode.test file on all systems...
Running vxfenswap...
Successfully completed the vxfenswap operation
```

7 Do you want to send the information about this installation to us to help improve installation in the future? [y,n,q,?] **(y)**.

8 Do you want to view the summary file? [y,n,q] **(n)**.

9 Verify that the value of `vxfen_honor_cp_order` specified in the `/etc/vxfenmode` file is set to **1**.

```
For example,
vxfen_mode=customized
vxfen_mechanism=cps
port=443
scsi3_disk_policy=dmp
cps1=[10.198.94.146]
vxfendg=vxfencoorddg
cps2=[10.198.94.144]
vxfen_honor_cp_order=1
```

10 Verify that the coordination point order is updated in the output of the `vxfenconfig -l` command.

```
For example,
I/O Fencing Configuration Information:
======================================

single_cp=0
[10.198.94.146]:443 {e7823b24-1dd1-11b2-8814-2299557f1dc0}
/dev/vx/rdmp/emc_clariion0_65  60060160A38B1600386FD87CA8FDDD11
/dev/vx/rdmp/emc_clariion0_66  60060160A38B1600396FD87CA8FDDD11
/dev/vx/rdmp/emc_clariion0_62  60060160A38B16005AA00372A8FDDD11
[10.198.94.144]:443 {01f18460-1dd2-11b2-b818-659cbc6eb360}
```

Setting up non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing in virtual environments using installer

If you have installed Veritas InfoScale Enterprise in virtual environments that do not support SCSI-3 PR-compliant storage, you can configure non-SCSI-3 fencing.

To configure I/O fencing using the installer in a non-SCSI-3 PR-compliant setup

1. Start the installer with `-fencing` option.

   ```
   # /opt/VRTS/install/installer  -fencing
   ```

   The installer starts with a copyright message and verifies the cluster information.

2. Confirm that you want to proceed with the I/O fencing configuration at the prompt.

   The program checks that the local node running the script can communicate with remote nodes and checks whether SFHA 7.0 is configured properly.

3. For server-based fencing, review the I/O fencing configuration options that the program presents. Type **1** to configure server-based I/O fencing.

   ```
   Select the fencing mechanism to be configured in this
   Application Cluster
   [1-7,q] 1
   ```

4. Enter **n** to confirm that your storage environment does not support SCSI-3 PR.

   ```
   Does your storage environment support SCSI3 PR?
   [y,n,q] (y) n
   ```

5. Confirm that you want to proceed with the non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing configuration at the prompt.

6. For server-based fencing, enter the number of CP server coordination points you want to use in your setup.

7. For server-based fencing, enter the following details for each CP server:

   - Enter the virtual IP address or the fully qualified host name.
   - Enter the port address on which the CP server listens for connections. The default value is 443. You can enter a different port address. Valid values are between 49152 and 65535.

   The installer assumes that these values are identical from the view of the SFHA cluster nodes that host the applications for high availability.

8 For server-based fencing, verify and confirm the CP server information that you provided.

9 Verify and confirm the SFHA cluster configuration information.

Review the output as the installer performs the following tasks:

- Updates the CP server configuration files on each CP server with the following details for only server-based fencing, :
  - Registers each node of the SFHA cluster with the CP server.
  - Adds CP server user to the CP server.
  - Adds SFHA cluster to the CP server user.
- Updates the following configuration files on each node of the SFHA cluster
  - `/etc/vxfenmode` file
  - `/etc/vxenviron` file
  - `/etc/sysconfig/vxfen` file
  - `/etc/llttab` file
  - `/etc/vxfentab` (only for server-based fencing)

10 Review the output as the installer stops SFHA on each node, starts I/O fencing on each node, updates the VCS configuration file main.cf, and restarts SFHA with non-SCSI-3 fencing.

For server-based fencing, confirm to configure the CP agent on the SFHA cluster.

11 Confirm whether you want to send the installation information to us.

12 After the installer configures I/O fencing successfully, note the location of summary, log, and response files that installer creates.

The files provide useful information which can assist you with the configuration, and can also assist future configurations.

Setting up majority-based I/O fencing using installer

You can configure majority-based fencing for the cluster using the installer .

Perform the following steps to confgure majority-based I/O fencing

1 Start the installer with the -fencing option.

```
# /opt/VRTS/install/installer  -fencing
```

Where *version* is the specific release version. The installer starts with a copyright message and verifies the cluster information.

Note: Make a note of the log file location which you can access in the event of any issues with the configuration process.

---

2 Confirm that you want to proceed with the I/O fencing configuration at the prompt. The program checks that the local node running the script can communicate with remote nodes and checks whether SFHA is configured properly.

3 Review the I/O fencing configuration options that the program presents. Type **3** to configure majority-based I/O fencing.

```
Select the fencing mechanism to be configured in this
Application Cluster [1-7,b,q] 3
```

Note: The installer will ask the following question. Does your storage environment support SCSI3 PR? [y,n,q,?] Input 'y' if your storage environment supports SCSI3 PR. Other alternative will result in installer configuring non-SCSI3 fencing(NSF).

---

4 The installer then populates the /etc/vxfenmode file with the appropriate details in each of the application cluster nodes.

```
Updating /etc/vxfenmode file on sys1 ..... Done
Updating /etc/vxfenmode file on sys2 ..... Done
```

5 Review the output as the installer stops and restarts the VCS and the fencing processes on each application cluster node, and completes the I/O fencing configuration.

6 Note the location of the configuration log files, summary files, and response files that the installer displays for later use.

7 Verify the fencing configuration.

```
# vxfenadm -d
```

Enabling or disabling the preferred fencing policy

You can enable or disable the preferred fencing feature for your I/O fencing configuration.

You can enable preferred fencing to use system-based race policy, group-based race policy, or site-based policy. If you disable preferred fencing, the I/O fencing configuration uses the default count-based race policy.

Preferred fencing is not applicable to majority-based I/O fencing.

See "About preferred fencing" on page 25.

To enable preferred fencing for the I/O fencing configuration

1. Make sure that the cluster is running with I/O fencing set up.

   ```
   # vxfenadm -d
   ```

2. Make sure that the cluster-level attribute UseFence has the value set to SCSI3.

   ```
   # haclus -value UseFence
   ```

3. To enable system-based race policy, perform the following steps:

   - Make the VCS configuration writable.

     ```
     # haconf -makerw
     ```

   - Set the value of the cluster-level attribute PreferredFencingPolicy as System.

     ```
     # haclus -modify PreferredFencingPolicy System
     ```

   - Set the value of the system-level attribute FencingWeight for each node in the cluster.
     For example, in a two-node cluster, where you want to assign sys1 five times more weight compared to sys2, run the following commands:

     ```
     # hasys -modify sys1 FencingWeight 50
     # hasys -modify sys2 FencingWeight 10
     ```

   - Save the VCS configuration.

     ```
     # haconf -dump -makero
     ```

   - Verify fencing node weights using:

     ```
     # vxfenconfig -a
     ```

4 To enable group-based race policy, perform the following steps:

- Make the VCS configuration writable.

  ```
  # haconf -makerw
  ```

- Set the value of the cluster-level attribute PreferredFencingPolicy as Group.

  ```
  # haclus -modify PreferredFencingPolicy Group
  ```

- Set the value of the group-level attribute Priority for each service group. For example, run the following command:

  ```
  # hagrp -modify service_group Priority 1
  ```

  Make sure that you assign a parent service group an equal or lower priority than its child service group. In case the parent and the child service groups are hosted in different subclusters, then the subcluster that hosts the child service group gets higher preference.

- Save the VCS configuration.

  ```
  # haconf -dump -makero
  ```

5 To enable site-based race policy, perform the following steps:

- Make the VCS configuration writable.

  ```
  # haconf -makerw
  ```

- Set the value of the cluster-level attribute PreferredFencingPolicy as Site.

  ```
  # haclus -modify PreferredFencingPolicy Site
  ```

- Set the value of the site-level attribute Preference for each site.

  ```
  For example,
  # hasite -modify Pune Preference 2
  ```

- Save the VCS configuration.

  ```
  # haconf -dump -makero
  ```

6 To view the fencing node weights that are currently set in the fencing driver, run the following command:

```
# vxfenconfig -a
```

To disable preferred fencing for the I/O fencing configuration

1. Make sure that the cluster is running with I/O fencing set up.

```
# vxfenadm -d
```

2. Make sure that the cluster-level attribute UseFence has the value set to SCSI3.

```
# haclus -value UseFence
```

3. To disable preferred fencing and use the default race policy, set the value of the cluster-level attribute PreferredFencingPolicy as Disabled.

```
# haconf -makerw
# haclus -modify PreferredFencingPolicy Disabled
# haconf -dump -makero
```

Chapter 6

Manually configuring SFHA clusters for data integrity

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Setting up disk-based I/O fencing manually
- Setting up server-based I/O fencing manually
- Setting up non-SCSI-3 fencing in virtual environments manually
- Setting up majority-based I/O fencing manually

Setting up disk-based I/O fencing manually

Table 6-1 lists the tasks that are involved in setting up I/O fencing.

Table 6-1

Task	Reference
Initializing disks as VxVM disks	See "Initializing disks as VxVM disks" on page 88.
Identifying disks to use as coordinator disks	See "Identifying disks to use as coordinator disks" on page 117.
Checking shared disks for I/O fencing	See "Checking shared disks for I/O fencing" on page 89.
Setting up coordinator disk groups	See "Setting up coordinator disk groups" on page 118.

Table 6-1 *(continued)*

Task	Reference
Creating I/O fencing configuration files	See "Creating I/O fencing configuration files" on page 118.
Modifying SFHA configuration to use I/O fencing	See "Modifying VCS configuration to use I/O fencing" on page 119.
Configuring CoordPoint agent to monitor coordination points	See "Configuring CoordPoint agent to monitor coordination points" on page 134.
Verifying I/O fencing configuration	See "Verifying I/O fencing configuration" on page 121.

Removing permissions for communication

Make sure you completed the installation of Veritas InfoScale Enterprise and the verification of disk support for I/O fencing. If you used `rsh`, remove the temporary `rsh` access permissions that you set for the nodes and restore the connections to the public network.

If the nodes use `ssh` for secure communications, and you temporarily removed the connections to the public network, restore the connections.

Identifying disks to use as coordinator disks

Make sure you initialized disks as VxVM disks.

See "Initializing disks as VxVM disks" on page 88.

Review the following procedure to identify disks to use as coordinator disks.

To identify the coordinator disks

1. List the disks on each node.

   For example, execute the following commands to list the disks:

   ```
   # vxdisk -o alldgs list
   ```

2. Pick three SCSI-3 PR compliant shared disks as coordinator disks.

   See "Checking shared disks for I/O fencing" on page 89.

Setting up coordinator disk groups

From one node, create a disk group named vxfencoorddg. This group must contain three disks or LUNs. You must also set the coordinator attribute for the coordinator disk group. VxVM uses this attribute to prevent the reassignment of coordinator disks to other disk groups.

Note that if you create a coordinator disk group as a regular disk group, you can turn on the coordinator attribute in Volume Manager.

Refer to the *Storage Foundation Administrator's Guide* for details on how to create disk groups.

The following example procedure assumes that the disks have the device names sdx, sdy, and sdz.

To create the vxfencoorddg disk group

1. On any node, create the disk group by specifying the device names:

```
# vxdg init vxfencoorddg sdx sdy sdz
```

2. Set the coordinator attribute value as "on" for the coordinator disk group.

```
# vxdg -g vxfencoorddg set coordinator=on
```

3. Deport the coordinator disk group:

```
# vxdg deport vxfencoorddg
```

4. Import the disk group with the `-t` option to avoid automatically importing it when the nodes restart:

```
# vxdg -t import vxfencoorddg
```

5. Deport the disk group. Deporting the disk group prevents the coordinator disks from serving other purposes:

```
# vxdg deport vxfencoorddg
```

Creating I/O fencing configuration files

After you set up the coordinator disk group, you must do the following to configure I/O fencing:

- Create the I/O fencing configuration file /etc/vxfendg
- Update the I/O fencing configuration file /etc/vxfenmode

To update the I/O fencing files and start I/O fencing

1. On each nodes, type:

   ```
   # echo "vxfencoorddg" > /etc/vxfendg
   ```

   Do not use spaces between the quotes in the "vxfencoorddg" text.

   This command creates the /etc/vxfendg file, which includes the name of the coordinator disk group.

2. On all cluster nodes specify the use of DMP disk policy in the `/etc/vxfenmode` file.

   - `# cp /etc/vxfen.d/vxfenmode_scsi3_dmp /etc/vxfenmode`

3. To check the updated /etc/vxfenmode configuration, enter the following command on one of the nodes. For example:

   ```
   # more /etc/vxfenmode
   ```

4. Ensure that you edit the following file on each node in the cluster to change the values of the VXFEN_START and the VXFEN_STOP environment variables to 1:

   /etc/sysconfig/vxfen

Modifying VCS configuration to use I/O fencing

After you add coordination points and configure I/O fencing, add the UseFence = SCSI3 cluster attribute to the VCS configuration file /etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/main.cf.

If you reset this attribute to UseFence = None, VCS does not make use of I/O fencing abilities while failing over service groups. However, I/O fencing needs to be disabled separately.

To modify VCS configuration to enable I/O fencing

1. Save the existing configuration:

   ```
   # haconf -dump -makero
   ```

2. Stop VCS on all nodes:

   ```
   # hastop -all
   ```

3 To ensure High Availability has stopped cleanly, run `gabconfig -a`.

In the output of the commans, check that Port h is not present.

4 If the I/O fencing driver vxfen is already running, stop the I/O fencing driver.

```
# /etc/init.d/vxfen stop
```

5 Make a backup of the main.cf file on all the nodes:

```
# cd /etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config
# cp main.cf main.orig
```

6 On one node, use vi or another text editor to edit the main.cf file. To modify the list of cluster attributes, add the UseFence attribute and assign its value as SCSI3.

```
cluster clus1(
UserNames = { admin = "cDRpdxPmHpzS." }
Administrators = { admin }
HacliUserLevel = COMMANDROOT
CounterInterval = 5
UseFence = SCSI3
)
```

Regardless of whether the fencing configuration is disk-based or server-based, the value of the cluster-level attribute UseFence is set to SCSI3.

7 Save and close the file.

8 Verify the syntax of the file /etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/main.cf:

```
# hacf -verify /etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config
```

9 Using rcp or another utility, copy the VCS configuration file from a node (for example, sys1) to the remaining cluster nodes.

For example, on each remaining node, enter:

```
# rcp sys1:/etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/main.cf \
/etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config
```

10 Start the I/O fencing driver and VCS. Perform the following steps on each node:

- Start the I/O fencing driver.
  The vxfen startup script also invokes the `vxfenconfig` command, which configures the vxfen driver to start and use the coordination points that are listed in /etc/vxfentab.

```
# /etc/init.d/vxfen start
```

- Start VCS on the node where main.cf is modified.

```
# /opt/VRTS/bin/hastart
```

- Start VCS on all other nodes once VCS on first node reaches RUNNING state.

```
# /opt/VRTS/bin/hastart
```

Verifying I/O fencing configuration

Verify from the vxfenadm output that the SCSI-3 disk policy reflects the configuration in the /etc/vxfenmode file.

To verify I/O fencing configuration

1 On one of the nodes, type:

```
# vxfenadm -d
```

Output similar to the following appears if the fencing mode is SCSI3 and the SCSI3 disk policy is dmp:

```
I/O Fencing Cluster Information:
================================

Fencing Protocol Version: 201
Fencing Mode: SCSI3
Fencing SCSI3 Disk Policy: dmp
Cluster Members:

   * 0 (sys1)
   1 (sys2)

RFSM State Information:
   node 0 in state 8 (running)
   node 1 in state 8 (running)
```

2 Verify that the disk-based I/O fencing is using the specified disks.

```
# vxfenconfig -l
```

Setting up server-based I/O fencing manually

Tasks that are involved in setting up server-based I/O fencing manually include:

Table 6-2 Tasks to set up server-based I/O fencing manually

Task	Reference
Preparing the CP servers for use by the SFHA cluster	See "Preparing the CP servers manually for use by the SFHA cluster" on page 122.
Generating the client key and certificates on the client nodes manually	See "Generating the client key and certificates manually on the client nodes " on page 125.
Modifying I/O fencing configuration files to configure server-based I/O fencing	See "Configuring server-based fencing on the SFHA cluster manually" on page 127.
Modifying SFHA configuration to use I/O fencing	See "Modifying VCS configuration to use I/O fencing" on page 119.
Configuring Coordination Point agent to monitor coordination points	See "Configuring CoordPoint agent to monitor coordination points" on page 134.
Verifying the server-based I/O fencing configuration	See "Verifying server-based I/O fencing configuration" on page 135.

Preparing the CP servers manually for use by the SFHA cluster

Use this procedure to manually prepare the CP server for use by the SFHA cluster or clusters.

Table 6-3 displays the sample values used in this procedure.

Table 6-3 Sample values in procedure

CP server configuration component	Sample name
CP server	cps1
Node #1 - SFHA cluster	sys1
Node #2 - SFHA cluster	sys2
Cluster name	clus1
Cluster UUID	{f0735332-1dd1-11b2}

To manually configure CP servers for use by the SFHA cluster

1 Determine the cluster name and uuid on the SFHA cluster.

For example, issue the following commands on one of the SFHA cluster nodes (sys1):

```
# grep cluster /etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/main.cf

cluster clus1

# cat /etc/vx/.uuids/clusuuid

{f0735332-1dd1-11b2-bb31-00306eea460a}
```

2 Use the `cpsadm` command to check whether the SFHA cluster and nodes are present in the CP server.

For example:

```
# cpsadm -s cps1.symantecexample.com -a list_nodes

ClusName  UUID                                    Hostname(Node ID) Registered
clus1  {f0735332-1dd1-11b2-bb31-00306eea460a} sys1(0)         0
clus1  {f0735332-1dd1-11b2-bb31-00306eea460a} sys2(1)         0
```

If the output does not show the cluster and nodes, then add them as described in the next step.

For detailed information about the `cpsadm` command, see the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide.*

3 Add the SFHA cluster and nodes to each CP server.

For example, issue the following command on the CP server (cps1.symantecexample.com) to add the cluster:

```
# cpsadm -s cps1.symantecexample.com -a add_clus\
 -c clus1  -u {f0735332-1dd1-11b2}

Cluster clus1 added successfully
```

Issue the following command on the CP server (cps1.symantecexample.com) to add the first node:

```
# cpsadm -s cps1.symantecexample.com -a add_node\
 -c clus1 -u {f0735332-1dd1-11b2} -h sys1 -n0

Node 0 (sys1) successfully added
```

Issue the following command on the CP server (cps1.symantecexample.com) to add the second node:

```
# cpsadm -s cps1.symantecexample.com -a add_node\
 -c clus1 -u {f0735332-1dd1-11b2} -h sys2 -n1

Node 1 (sys2) successfully added
```

4 If security is to be disabled, then add the user name "cpsclient@hostname" to the server. This and the subsequent steps are for configuring a non-secure CP server.

5 Add the users to the CP server.

Issue the following commands on the CP server (cps1.symantecexample.com):

```
# cpsadm -s cps1.symantecexample.com -a add_user -e\
cpsclient@hostname\
 -f cps_operator -g vx

User cpsclient@hostname
successfully added
```

6 Authorize the CP server user to administer the SFHA cluster. You must perform this task for the CP server users corresponding to each node in the SFHA cluster.

For example, issue the following command on the CP server (cps1.symantecexample.com) for SFHA cluster clus1 with two nodes sys1 and sys2:

```
# cpsadm -s cps1.symantecexample.com -a\
add_clus_to_user -c clus1\
 -u {f0735332-1dd1-11b2}\
 -e cpsclient@hostname\
 -f cps_operator -g vx

Cluster successfully added to user
 cpsclient@hostname  privileges.
```

See “Generating the client key and certificates manually on the client nodes ” on page 125.

Generating the client key and certificates manually on the client nodes

The client node that wants to connect to a CP server using HTTPS must have a private key and certificates signed by the Certificate Authority (CA) on the CP server

The client uses its private key and certificates to establish connection with the CP server. The key and the certificate must be present on the node at a predefined location. Each client has one client certificate and one CA certificate for every CP server, so, the certificate files must follow a specific naming convention. Distinct certificate names help the `cpsadm` command to identify which certificates have to be used when a client node connects to a specific CP server.

The certificate names must be as follows: ca_*cps-vip*.crt and client _*cps-vip*.crt

Where, *cps-vip* is the VIP or FQHN of the CP server listed in the `/etc/vxfenmode` file. For example, for a sample VIP, *192.168.1.201*, the corresponding certificate name is ca*_192.168.1.201*.

To manually set up certificates on the client node

1 Create the directory to store certificates.

```
# mkdir -p /var/VRTSvxfen/security/keys
/var/VRTSvxfen/security/certs
```

Note: Since the openssl utility might not be available on client nodes, Symantec recommends that you access the CP server using SSH to generate the client keys or certificates on the CP server and copy the certificates to each of the nodes.

---

2 Generate the private key for the client node.

```
# /usr/bin/openssl genrsa -out client_private.key 2048
```

3 Generate the client CSR for the cluster. CN is the UUID of the client's cluster.

```
# /usr/bin/openssl req -new -key client_private.key\
-subj '/C=countryname/L=localityname/OU=COMPANY/CN=CLUS_UUID'\
-out client_192.168.1.201.csr
```

Where, *countryname* is the country code, *localityname* is the city, *COMPANY* is the name of the company, and *CLUS_UUID* is the certificate name.

4 Generate the client certificate by using the CA key and the CA certificate. Run this command from the CP server.

```
# /usr/bin/openssl x509 -req -days days -in
client_192.168.1.201.csr\
-CA /var/VRTScps/security/certs/ca.crt -CAkey\
/var/VRTScps/security/keys/ca.key -set_serial 01 -out
client_192.168.10.1.crt
```

Where, *days* is the days you want the certificate to remain valid, *192.168.1.201* is the VIP or FQHN of the CP server.

5 Copy the client key, client certificate, and CA certificate to each of the client nodes at the following location.

Copy the client key at `/var/VRTSvxfen/security/keys/client_private.key`. The client is common for all the client nodes and hence you need to generate it only once.

Copy the client certificate at `/var/VRTSvxfen/security/certs/client_192.168.1.201.crt`.

Copy the CA certificate at `/var/VRTSvxfen/security/certs/ca_192.168.1.201.crt`

Note: Copy the certificates and the key to all the nodes at the locations that are listed in this step.

6 If the client nodes need to access the CP server using the FQHN and or the host name, make a copy of the certificates you generated and replace the VIP with the FQHN or host name. Make sure that you copy these certificates to all the nodes.

7 Repeat the procedure for every CP server.

8 After you copy the key and certificates to each client node, delete the client keys and client certificates on the CP server.

Configuring server-based fencing on the SFHA cluster manually

The configuration process for the client or SFHA cluster to use CP server as a coordination point requires editing the `/etc/vxfenmode` file.

You need to edit this file to specify the following information for your configuration:

- Fencing mode
- Fencing mechanism
- Fencing disk policy (if applicable to your I/O fencing configuration)
- CP server or CP servers
- Coordinator disk group (if applicable to your I/O fencing configuration)
- Set the order of coordination points

Note: Whenever coordinator disks are used as coordination points in your I/O fencing configuration, you must create a disk group (vxfencoorddg). You must specify this disk group in the `/etc/vxfenmode` file.

See "Setting up coordinator disk groups" on page 118.

The customized fencing framework also generates the `/etc/vxfentab` file which has coordination points (all the CP servers and disks from disk group specified in `/etc/vxfenmode` file).

To configure server-based fencing on the SFHA cluster manually

1. Use a text editor to edit the following file on each node in the cluster:

   `/etc/sysconfig/vxfen`

   You must change the values of the `VXFEN_START` and the `VXFEN_STOP` environment variables to 1.

2. Use a text editor to edit the `/etc/vxfenmode` file values to meet your configuration specifications.

   - If your server-based fencing configuration uses a single highly available CP server as its only coordination point, make sure to add the `single_cp=1` entry in the `/etc/vxfenmode` file.
   - If you want the `vxfen` module to use a specific order of coordination points during a network partition scenario, set the `vxfen_honor_cp_order` value to be **1**. By default, the parameter is disabled.

   The following sample file output displays what the `/etc/vxfenmode` file contains:

   See "Sample vxfenmode file output for server-based fencing" on page 128.

3. After editing the `/etc/vxfenmode` file, run the vxfen init script to start fencing.

   For example:

   ```
   # /etc/init.d/vxfen start
   ```

Sample vxfenmode file output for server-based fencing

The following is a sample vxfenmode file for server-based fencing:

```
#
# vxfen_mode determines in what mode VCS I/O Fencing should work.
#
# available options:
```

```
# scsi3      - use scsi3 persistent reservation disks
# customized - use script based customized fencing
# disabled   - run the driver but don't do any actual fencing
#
vxfen_mode=customized

# vxfen_mechanism determines the mechanism for customized I/O
# fencing that should be used.
#
# available options:
# cps      - use a coordination point server with optional script
#            controlled scsi3 disks
#
vxfen_mechanism=cps

#
# scsi3_disk_policy determines the way in which I/O fencing
# communicates with the coordination disks. This field is
# required only if customized coordinator disks are being used.
#
# available options:
# dmp - use dynamic multipathing
#
scsi3_disk_policy=dmp

#
# security parameter is deprecated release 6.1 onwards
# since communication with CP server will always happen
# over HTTPS which is inherently secure. In pre-6.1 releases,
# it was used to configure secure communication to the
# cp server using VxAT (Veritas Authentication Service)
# available options:
# 0 - don't use Veritas Authentication Service for cp server
#   communication
# 1  - use Veritas Authentication Service for cp server
#   communication
security=1

#
# vxfen_honor_cp_order determines the order in which vxfen
# should use the coordination points specified in this file.
#
# available options:
```

```
# 0 - vxfen uses a sorted list of coordination points specified
# in this file,
# the order in which coordination points are specified does not matter.
#   (default)
# 1 - vxfen uses the coordination points in the same order they are
#    specified in this file

# Specify 3 or more odd number of coordination points in this file,
# each one in its own line. They can be all-CP servers,
# all-SCSI-3 compliant coordinator disks, or a combination of
# CP servers and SCSI-3 compliant coordinator disks.
# Please ensure that the CP server coordination points
# are numbered sequentially and in the same order
# on all the cluster nodes.
#
# Coordination Point Server(CPS) is specified as follows:
#
#  cps<number>=[<vip/vhn>]:<port>
#
# If a CPS supports multiple virtual IPs or virtual hostnames
# over different subnets, all of the IPs/names can be specified
# in a comma separated list as follows:
#
# cps<number>=[<vip_1/vhn_1>]:<port_1>,[<vip_2/vhn_2>]:<port_2>,
...,[<vip_n/vhn_n>]:<port_n>
#
# Where,
# <number>
#  is the serial number of the CPS as a coordination point; must
#  start with 1.
# <vip>
#  is the virtual IP address of the CPS, must be specified in
#  square brackets ("[]").
# <vhn>
#  is the virtual hostname of the CPS, must be specified in square
#  brackets ("[]").
# <port>
#  is the port number bound to a particular <vip/vhn> of the CPS.
#  It is optional to specify a <port>. However, if specified, it
#  must follow a colon (":") after <vip/vhn>. If not specified, the
#  colon (":") must not exist after <vip/vhn>.
#
# For all the <vip/vhn>s which do not have a specified <port>,
```

```
# a default port can be specified as follows:
#
# port=<default_port>
#
#  Where <default_port> is applicable to all the <vip/vhn>s for
#  which a <port> is not specified. In other words, specifying
#  <port> with a <vip/vhn> overrides the <default_port> for that
#  <vip/vhn>. If the <default_port> is not specified, and there
#  are <vip/vhn>s for which <port> is not specified, then port
#  number 14250 will be used for such <vip/vhn>s.
#
# Example of specifying CP Servers to be used as coordination points:
# port=57777
# cps1=[192.168.0.23],[192.168.0.24]:58888,[cps1.company.com]
#  cps2=[192.168.0.25]
# cps3=[cps2.company.com]:59999
#
# In the above example,
# - port 58888 will be used for vip [192.168.0.24]
# - port 59999 will be used for vhn [cps2.company.com], and
# - default port 57777 will be used for all remaining <vip/vhn>s:
#    [192.168.0.23]
#    [cps1.company.com]
#    [192.168.0.25]
# - if default port 57777 were not specified, port 14250
# would be used for all remaining <vip/vhn>s:
#    [192.168.0.23]
#    [cps1.company.com]
#    [192.168.0.25]
#
# SCSI-3 compliant coordinator disks are specified as:
#
#  vxfendg=<coordinator disk group name>
# Example:
#  vxfendg=vxfencoorddg
#
# Examples of different configurations:
#  1. All CP server coordination points
# cps1=
# cps2=
# cps3=
#
# 2. A combination of CP server and a disk group having two SCSI-3
```

```
# coordinator disks
# cps1=
# vxfendg=
# Note: The disk group specified in this case should have two disks
#
# 3. All SCSI-3 coordinator disks
# vxfendg=
# Note: The disk group specified in case should have three disks
# cps1=[cps1.company.com]
# cps2=[cps2.company.com]
# cps3=[cps3.company.com]
# port=443
```

Table 6-4 defines the vxfenmode parameters that must be edited.

Table 6-4 vxfenmode file parameters

vxfenmode File Parameter	Description
vxfen_mode	Fencing mode of operation. This parameter must be set to “customized”.
vxfen_mechanism	Fencing mechanism. This parameter defines the mechanism that is used for fencing. If one of the three coordination points is a CP server, then this parameter must be set to “cps”.
scsi3_disk_policy	Configure the vxfen module to use DMP devices, "dmp". **Note:** The configured disk policy is applied on all the nodes.
security	Deprecated from release 6.1 onwards. Security parameter is deprecated release 6.1 onwards as communication between CP servers and application clusters happens over the HTTPS protocol which is inherently secure. In releases prior to 6.1, the security parameter was used to configure secure communication to the CP server using the VxAT (Veritas Authentication Service) options. The options are: ■ 0 - Do not use Veritas Authentication Service for CP server communication ■ 1 - Use Veritas Authentication Service for CP server communication

Table 6-4 vxfenmode file parameters *(continued)*

vxfenmode File Parameter	Description

cps1, cps2, or vxfendg	Coordination point parameters.
	Enter either the virtual IP address or the FQHN (whichever is accessible) of the CP server.
	`cps<number>=[virtual_ip_address/virtual_host_name]:port`
	Where *port* is optional. The default port value is 443.
	If you have configured multiple virtual IP addresses or host names over different subnets, you can specify these as comma-separated values. For example:
	`cps1=[192.168.0.23],[192.168.0.24]:58888, [cps1.company.com]`
	Note: Whenever coordinator disks are used in an I/O fencing configuration, a disk group has to be created (vxfencoorddg) and specified in the /etc/vxfenmode file. Additionally, the customized fencing framework also generates the /etc/vxfentab file which specifies the security setting and the coordination points (all the CP servers and the disks from disk group specified in /etc/vxfenmode file).

port	Default port for the CP server to listen on. If you have not specified port numbers for individual virtual IP addresses or host names, the default port number value that the CP server uses for those individual virtual IP addresses or host names is 443. You can change this default port value using the port parameter.
single_cp	Value 1 for single_cp parameter indicates that the server-based fencing uses a single highly available CP server as its only coordination point. Value 0 for single_cp parameter indicates that the server-based fencing uses at least three coordination points.
vxfen_honor_cp_order	Set the value to 1 for vxfen module to use a specific order of coordination points during a network partition scenario. By default the parameter is disabled. The default value is 0.

Configuring CoordPoint agent to monitor coordination points

The following procedure describes how to manually configure the CoordPoint agent to monitor coordination points.

The CoordPoint agent can monitor CP servers and SCSI-3 disks.

See the *Storage Foundation and High Availability Bundled Agents Reference Guide* for more information on the agent.

To configure CoordPoint agent to monitor coordination points

1. Ensure that your SFHA cluster has been properly installed and configured with fencing enabled.
2. Create a parallel service group vxfen and add a coordpoint resource to the vxfen service group using the following commands:

```
# haconf -makerw
# hagrp -add vxfen
# hagrp -modify vxfen SystemList sys1 0 sys2 1
# hagrp -modify vxfen AutoFailOver 0
# hagrp -modify vxfen Parallel 1
# hagrp -modify vxfen SourceFile "./main.cf"
# hares -add coordpoint CoordPoint vxfen
# hares -modify coordpoint FaultTolerance 0
# hares -override coordpoint LevelTwoMonitorFreq
# hares -modify coordpoint LevelTwoMonitorFreq 5
# hares -modify coordpoint Enabled 1
# haconf -dump -makero
```

3. Configure the Phantom resource for the vxfen disk group.

```
# haconf -makerw
# hares -add RES_phantom_vxfen Phantom vxfen
# hares -modify RES_phantom_vxfen Enabled 1
# haconf -dump -makero
```

4 Verify the status of the agent on the SFHA cluster using the `hares` commands. For example:

```
# hares -state coordpoint
```

The following is an example of the command and output::

```
# hares -state coordpoint

# Resource    Attribute   System   Value
coordpoint    State       sys1   ONLINE
coordpoint    State       sys2   ONLINE
```

5 Access the engine log to view the agent log. The agent log is written to the engine log.

The agent log contains detailed CoordPoint agent monitoring information; including information about whether the CoordPoint agent is able to access all the coordination points, information to check on which coordination points the CoordPoint agent is reporting missing keys, etc.

To view the debug logs in the engine log, change the dbg level for that node using the following commands:

```
# haconf -makerw

# hatype -modify Coordpoint LogDbg 10

# haconf -dump -makero
```

The agent log can now be viewed at the following location:

/var/VRTSvcs/log/engine_A.log

Note: The Coordpoint agent is always in the online state when the I/O fencing is configured in the majority or the disabled mode. For both these modes the I/O fencing does not have any coordination points to monitor. Thereby, the Coordpoint agent is always in the online state.

Verifying server-based I/O fencing configuration

Follow the procedure described below to verify your server-based I/O fencing configuration.

To verify the server-based I/O fencing configuration

1 Verify that the I/O fencing configuration was successful by running the `vxfenadm` command. For example, run the following command:

```
# vxfenadm -d
```

Note: For troubleshooting any server-based I/O fencing configuration issues, refer to the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide*.

2 Verify that I/O fencing is using the specified coordination points by running the `vxfenconfig` command. For example, run the following command:

```
# vxfenconfig -l
```

If the output displays `single_cp=1`, it indicates that the application cluster uses a CP server as the single coordination point for server-based fencing.

Setting up non-SCSI-3 fencing in virtual environments manually

To manually set up I/O fencing in a non-SCSI-3 PR compliant setup

1 Configure I/O fencing either in majority-based fencing mode with no coordination points or in server-based fencing mode only with CP servers as coordination points.

See "Setting up server-based I/O fencing manually" on page 122.

See "Setting up majority-based I/O fencing manually " on page 142.

2 Make sure that the SFHA cluster is online and check that the fencing mode is customized mode or majority mode.

```
# vxfenadm -d
```

3 Make sure that the cluster attribute UseFence is set to SCSI-3.

```
# haclus -value UseFence
```

4 On each node, edit the /etc/vxenviron file as follows:

```
data_disk_fencing=off
```

5 On each node, edit the /etc/sysconfig/vxfen file as follows:

```
vxfen_vxfnd_tmt=25
```

6 On each node, edit the /etc/vxfenmode file as follows:

```
loser_exit_delay=55
vxfen_script_timeout=25
```

Refer to the sample /etc/vxfenmode file.

7 On each node, set the value of the LLT sendhbcap timer parameter value as follows:

- Run the following command:

```
lltconfig -T sendhbcap:3000
```

- Add the following line to the /etc/llttab file so that the changes remain persistent after any reboot:

```
set-timer senhbcap:3000
```

8 On any one node, edit the VCS configuration file as follows:

- Make the VCS configuration file writable:

```
# haconf -makerw
```

- For each resource of the type DiskGroup, set the value of the MonitorReservation attribute to 0 and the value of the Reservation attribute to NONE.

```
# hares -modify <dg_resource> MonitorReservation 0

# hares -modify <dg_resource> Reservation "NONE"
```

- Run the following command to verify the value:

```
# hares -list Type=DiskGroup MonitorReservation!=0

# hares -list Type=DiskGroup Reservation!="NONE"
```

The command should not list any resources.

- Modify the default value of the Reservation attribute at type-level.

```
# haattr -default DiskGroup Reservation "NONE"
```

- Make the VCS configuration file read-only

```
# haconf -dump -makero
```

9 Make sure that the UseFence attribute in the VCS configuration file main.cf is set to SCSI-3.

10 To make these VxFEN changes take effect, stop and restart VxFEN and the dependent modules

- On each node, run the following command to stop VCS:

```
# /etc/init.d/vcs stop
```

- After VCS takes all services offline, run the following command to stop VxFEN:

```
# /etc/init.d/vxfen stop
```

- On each node, run the following commands to restart VxFEN and VCS:

```
# /etc/init.d/vxfen start
# /etc/init.d/vcs start
```

Sample /etc/vxfenmode file for non-SCSI-3 fencing

```
#
# vxfen_mode determines in what mode VCS I/O Fencing should work.
#
# available options:
# scsi3      - use scsi3 persistent reservation disks
# customized - use script based customized fencing
# disabled   - run the driver but don't do any actual fencing
#
vxfen_mode=customized

# vxfen_mechanism determines the mechanism for customized I/O
# fencing that should be used.
#
# available options:
# cps      - use a coordination point server with optional script
#            controlled scsi3 disks
#
```

```
vxfen_mechanism=cps

#
# scsi3_disk_policy determines the way in which I/O fencing
# communicates with the coordination disks. This field is
# required only if customized coordinator disks are being used.
#
# available options:
# dmp - use dynamic multipathing
#
scsi3_disk_policy=dmp

#
# Seconds for which the winning sub cluster waits to allow for the
# losing subcluster to panic & drain I/Os. Useful in the absence of
# SCSI3 based data disk fencing loser_exit_delay=55
#
# Seconds for which vxfend process wait for a customized fencing
# script to complete. Only used with vxfen_mode=customized
# vxfen_script_timeout=25

# security parameter is deprecated release 6.1 onwards since
# communication with CP server will always happen over HTTPS
# which is inherently secure. In pre-6.1 releases, it was used
# to configure secure communication to the cp server using
# VxAT (Veritas Authentication Service) available options:
# 0 - don't use Veritas Authentication Service for cp server
#   communication
# 1  - use Veritas Authentication Service for cp server
#   communication
security=1

#
# vxfen_honor_cp_order determines the order in which vxfen
# should use the coordination points specified in this file.
#
# available options:
# 0 - vxfen uses a sorted list of coordination points specified
# in this file, the order in which coordination points are specified
# does not matter.
#   (default)
# 1 - vxfen uses the coordination points in the same order they are
#    specified in this file
```

```
# Specify 3 or more odd number of coordination points in this file,
# each one in its own line. They can be all-CP servers, all-SCSI-3
# compliant coordinator disks, or a combination of CP servers and
# SCSI-3 compliant coordinator disks.
# Please ensure that the CP server coordination points are
# numbered sequentially and in the same order on all the cluster
# nodes.
#
# Coordination Point Server(CPS) is specified as follows:
#
#  cps<number>=[<vip/vhn>]:<port>
#
# If a CPS supports multiple virtual IPs or virtual hostnames
# over different subnets, all of the IPs/names can be specified
# in a comma separated list as follows:
#
# cps<number>=[<vip_1/vhn_1>]:<port_1>,[<vip_2/vhn_2>]:<port_2>,
# ...,[<vip_n/vhn_n>]:<port_n>
#
# Where,
# <number>
#  is the serial number of the CPS as a coordination point; must
#  start with 1.
# <vip>
#  is the virtual IP address of the CPS, must be specified in
#  square brackets ("[]").
# <vhn>
#  is the virtual hostname of the CPS, must be specified in square
#  brackets ("[]").
# <port>
#  is the port number bound to a particular <vip/vhn> of the CPS.
#  It is optional to specify a <port>. However, if specified, it
#  must follow a colon (":") after <vip/vhn>. If not specified, the
#  colon (":") must not exist after <vip/vhn>.
#
# For all the <vip/vhn>s which do not have a specified <port>,
# a default port can be specified as follows:
#
# port=<default_port>
#
#  Where <default_port> is applicable to all the <vip/vhn>s for which a
#  <port> is not specified. In other words, specifying <port> with a
```

```
#  <vip/vhn> overrides the <default_port> for that <vip/vhn>.
# If the <default_port> is not specified, and there are <vip/vhn>s for
# which <port> is not specified, then port number 14250 will be used
# for such <vip/vhn>s.
#
# Example of specifying CP Servers to be used as coordination points:
# port=57777
# cps1=[192.168.0.23],[192.168.0.24]:58888,[cps1.company.com]
#  cps2=[192.168.0.25]
# cps3=[cps2.company.com]:59999
#
# In the above example,
# - port 58888 will be used for vip [192.168.0.24]
# - port 59999 will be used for vhn [cps2.company.com], and
# - default port 57777 will be used for all remaining <vip/vhn>s:
#    [192.168.0.23]
#    [cps1.company.com]
#    [192.168.0.25]
# - if default port 57777 were not specified, port 14250 would be
#  used for all remaining <vip/vhn>s:
#    [192.168.0.23]
#    [cps1.company.com]
#    [192.168.0.25]
#
# SCSI-3 compliant coordinator disks are specified as:
#
#  vxfendg=<coordinator disk group name>
# Example:
#  vxfendg=vxfencoorddg
#
# Examples of different configurations:
#  1. All CP server coordination points
# cps1=
# cps2=
# cps3=
#
# 2. A combination of CP server and a disk group having two SCSI-3
# coordinator disks
# cps1=
# vxfendg=
# Note: The disk group specified in this case should have two disks
#
# 3. All SCSI-3 coordinator disks
```

```
# vxfendg=
# Note: The disk group specified in case should have three disks
# cps1=[cps1.company.com]
# cps2=[cps2.company.com]
# cps3=[cps3.company.com]
# port=443
```

Setting up majority-based I/O fencing manually

Table 6-5 lists the tasks that are involved in setting up I/O fencing.

Task	Reference
Creating I/O fencing configuration files	Creating I/O fencing configuration files
Modifying VCS configuration to use I/O fencing	Modifying VCS configuration to use I/O fencing
Verifying I/O fencing configuration	Verifying I/O fencing configuration

Creating I/O fencing configuration files

To update the I/O fencing files and start I/O fencing

1. On all cluster nodes, run the following command

   ```
   # cp /etc/vxfen.d/vxfenmode_majority /etc/vxfenmode
   ```

2. To check the updated /etc/vxfenmode configuration, enter the following command on one of the nodes.

   ```
   # cat /etc/vxfenmode
   ```

3. Ensure that you edit the following file on each node in the cluster to change the values of the `VXFEN_START` and the `VXFEN_STOP` environment variables to 1.

   ```
   /etc/sysconfig/vxfen
   ```

Modifying VCS configuration to use I/O fencing

After you configure I/O fencing, add the UseFence = SCSI3 cluster attribute to the VCS configuration file /etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/main.cf.

If you reset this attribute to UseFence = None, VCS does not make use of I/O fencing abilities while failing over service groups. However, I/O fencing needs to be disabled separately.

To modify VCS configuration to enable I/O fencing

1. Save the existing configuration:

```
# haconf -dump -makero
```

2. Stop VCS on all nodes:

```
# hastop -all
```

3. To ensure High Availability has stopped cleanly, run `gabconfig -a`.

   In the output of the commans, check that Port h is not present.

4. If the I/O fencing driver vxfen is already running, stop the I/O fencing driver.

```
# /etc/init.d/vxfen stop
```

5. Make a backup of the main.cf file on all the nodes:

```
# cd /etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config
# cp main.cf main.orig
```

6. On one node, use vi or another text editor to edit the main.cf file. To modify the list of cluster attributes, add the UseFence attribute and assign its value as SCSI3.

```
cluster clus1(
UserNames = { admin = "cDRpdxPmHpzS." }
Administrators = { admin }
HacliUserLevel = COMMANDROOT
CounterInterval = 5
UseFence = SCSI3
)
```

   For fencing configuration in any mode except the disabled mode, the value of the cluster-level attribute UseFence is set to SCSI3.

7. Save and close the file.

8. Verify the syntax of the file /etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/main.cf:

```
# hacf -verify /etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config
```

9 Using rcp or another utility, copy the VCS configuration file from a node (for example, sys1) to the remaining cluster nodes.

For example, on each remaining node, enter:

```
# rcp sys1:/etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/main.cf \
/etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config
```

10 Start the I/O fencing driver and VCS. Perform the following steps on each node:

- Start the I/O fencing driver.
  The vxfen startup script also invokes the `vxfenconfig` command, which configures the vxfen driver.

  ```
  # /etc/init.d/vxfen start
  ```

- Start VCS on the node where main.cf is modified.

  ```
  # /opt/VRTS/bin/hastart
  ```

- Start VCS on all other nodes once VCS on first node reaches RUNNING state.

  ```
  # /opt/VRTS/bin/hastart
  ```

Verifying I/O fencing configuration

Verify from the vxfenadm output that the fencing mode reflects the configuration in the /etc/vxfenmode file.

To verify I/O fencing configuration

- On one of the nodes, type:

```
# vxfenadm -d
```

Output similar to the following appears if the fencing mode is majority:

```
I/O Fencing Cluster Information:
================================

 Fencing Protocol Version: 201
 Fencing Mode: MAJORITY
 Cluster Members:

        * 0 (sys1)
          1 (sys2)

 RFSM State Information:
        node   0 in state  8 (running)
        node   1 in state  8 (running)
```

Chapter 7

Performing an automated SFHA configuration using response files

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Configuring SFHA using response files
- Response file variables to configure SFHA
- Sample response file for SFHA configuration

Configuring SFHA using response files

Typically, you can use the response file that the installer generates after you perform SFHA configuration on one cluster to configure SFHA on other clusters.

To configure SFHA using response files

1. Make sure the Veritas InfoScale Availability or Enterprise RPMs are installed on the systems where you want to configure SFHA.
2. Copy the response file to one of the cluster systems where you want to configure SFHA.

3 Edit the values of the response file variables as necessary.

To configure optional features, you must define appropriate values for all the response file variables that are related to the optional feature.

See "Response file variables to configure SFHA" on page 147.

4 Start the configuration from the system to which you copied the response file. For example:

```
# /opt/VRTS/install/installer -responsefile
/tmp/response_file
```

Where `/tmp/response_file` is the response file's full path name.

Response file variables to configure SFHA

Table 7-1 lists the response file variables that you can define to configure SFHA.

Table 7-1 Response file variables specific to configuring SFHA

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{opt}{configure}	Scalar	Performs the configuration if the RPMs are already installed. (Required) Set the value to 1 to configure SFHA.
CFG{accepteula}	Scalar	Specifies whether you agree with EULA.pdf on the media. (Required)
CFG{activecomponent}	List	Defines the component to be configured. The value is SFHA70 for SFHA (Required)

Table 7-1 Response file variables specific to configuring SFHA *(continued)*

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{keys}{keyless} CFG{keys}{license}	List	`CFG{keys}{keyless}` gives a list of keyless keys to be registered on the system. `CFG{keys}{license}` gives a list of user defined keys to be registered on the system. (Optional)
CFG{systems}	List	List of systems on which the product is to be configured. (Required)
CFG{prod}	Scalar	Defines the product for operations. The value is ENTERPRISE70 for Veritas InfoScale Enterprise. (Required)
CFG{opt}{keyfile}	Scalar	Defines the location of an ssh keyfile that is used to communicate with all remote systems. (Optional)
CFG{opt}{rsh}	Scalar	Defines that *rsh* must be used instead of ssh as the communication method between systems. (Optional)
CFG{opt}{logpath}	Scalar	Mentions the location where the log files are to be copied. The default location is /opt/VRTS/install/logs. **Note:** The installer copies the response files and summary files also to the specified *logpath* location. (Optional)

Table 7-1 Response file variables specific to configuring SFHA *(continued)*

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{uploadlogs}	Scalar	Defines a Boolean value 0 or 1. The value 1 indicates that the installation logs are uploaded to the Symantec website. The value 0 indicates that the installation logs are not uploaded to the Symantec website. (Optional)

Note that some optional variables make it necessary to define other optional variables. For example, all the variables that are related to the cluster service group (csgnic, csgvip, and csgnetmask) must be defined if any are defined. The same is true for the SMTP notification (smtpserver, smtprecp, and smtprsev), the SNMP trap notification (snmpport, snmpcons, and snmpcsev), and the Global Cluster Option (gconic, gcovip, and gconetmask).

Table 7-2 lists the response file variables that specify the required information to configure a basic SFHA cluster.

Table 7-2 Response file variables specific to configuring a basic SFHA cluster

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{donotreconfigurevcs}	Scalar	Defines if you need to re-configure VCS. (Optional)
CFG{donotreconfigurefencing}	Scalar	Defines if you need to re-configure fencing. (Optional)
CFG{vcs_clusterid}	Scalar	An integer between 0 and 65535 that uniquely identifies the cluster. (Required)
CFG{vcs_clustername}	Scalar	Defines the name of the cluster. (Required)

Table 7-2 Response file variables specific to configuring a basic SFHA cluster *(continued)*

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{vcs_allowcomms}	Scalar	Indicates whether or not to start LLT and GAB when you set up a single-node cluster. The value can be 0 (do not start) or 1 (start). (Required)
CFG{fencingenabled}	Scalar	In a SFHA configuration, defines if fencing is enabled. Valid values are 0 or 1. (Required)

Table 7-3 lists the response file variables that specify the required information to configure LLT over Ethernet.

Table 7-3 Response file variables specific to configuring private LLT over Ethernet

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{vcs_lltlink#} {"system"}	Scalar	Defines the NIC to be used for a private heartbeat link on each system. Atleast two LLT links are required per system (lltlink1 and lltlink2). You can configure up to four LLT links. You must enclose the system name within double quotes. (Required)

Table 7-3 Response file variables specific to configuring private LLT over Ethernet *(continued)*

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{vcs_lltlinklowpri#} {"system"}	Scalar	Defines a low priority heartbeat link. Typically, lltlinklowpri is used on a public network link to provide an additional layer of communication. If you use different media speed for the private NICs, you can configure the NICs with lesser speed as low-priority links to enhance LLT performance. For example, lltlinklowpri1, lltlinklowpri2, and so on. You must enclose the system name within double quotes. (Optional)

Table 7-4 lists the response file variables that specify the required information to configure LLT over UDP.

Table 7-4 Response file variables specific to configuring LLT over UDP

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{lltoverudp}=1	Scalar	Indicates whether to configure heartbeat link using LLT over UDP. (Required)
CFG{vcs_udplink<n>_address} {<sys1>}	Scalar	Stores the IP address (IPv4 or IPv6) that the heartbeat link uses on node1. You can have four heartbeat links and <n> for this response file variable can take values 1 to 4 for the respective heartbeat links. (Required)

Table 7-4 Response file variables specific to configuring LLT over UDP *(continued)*

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG {vcs_udplinklowpri<n>_address} {<sys1>}	Scalar	Stores the IP address (IPv4 or IPv6) that the low priority heartbeat link uses on node1. You can have four low priority heartbeat links and <n> for this response file variable can take values 1 to 4 for the respective low priority heartbeat links. (Required)
CFG{vcs_udplink<n>_port} {<sys1>}	Scalar	Stores the UDP port (16-bit integer value) that the heartbeat link uses on node1. You can have four heartbeat links and <n> for this response file variable can take values 1 to 4 for the respective heartbeat links. (Required)
CFG{vcs_udplinklowpri<n>_port} {<sys1>}	Scalar	Stores the UDP port (16-bit integer value) that the low priority heartbeat link uses on node1. You can have four low priority heartbeat links and <n> for this response file variable can take values 1 to 4 for the respective low priority heartbeat links. (Required)
CFG{vcs_udplink<n>_netmask} {<sys1>}	Scalar	Stores the netmask (prefix for IPv6) that the heartbeat link uses on node1. You can have four heartbeat links and <n> for this response file variable can take values 1 to 4 for the respective heartbeat links. (Required)

Table 7-4 Response file variables specific to configuring LLT over UDP *(continued)*

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG {vcs_udplinklowpri<n>_netmask} {<sys1>}	Scalar	Stores the netmask (prefix for IPv6) that the low priority heartbeat link uses on node1. You can have four low priority heartbeat links and <n> for this response file variable can take values 1 to 4 for the respective low priority heartbeat links. (Required)

Table 7-5 lists the response file variables that specify the required information to configure LLT over RDMA.

Table 7-5 Response file variables specific to configuring LLT over RDMA

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{lltoverrdma}=1	Scalar	Indicates whether to configure heartbeat link using LLT over RDMA. (Required)
CFG{vcs_rdmalink<n>_address} {<sys1>}	Scalar	Stores the IP address (IPv4 or IPv6) that the heartbeat link uses on node1. You can have four heartbeat links and <n> for this response file variable can take values 1 to 4 for the respective heartbeat links. (Required)

Table 7-5 Response file variables specific to configuring LLT over RDMA *(continued)*

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG {vcs_rdmalinklowpri<n>_address} {<sys1>}	Scalar	Stores the IP address (IPv4 or IPv6) that the low priority heartbeat link uses on node1. You can have four low priority heartbeat links and <n> for this response file variable can take values 1 to 4 for the respective low priority heartbeat links. (Required)
CFG{vcs_rdmalink<n>_port} {<sys1>}	Scalar	Stores the RDMA port (16-bit integer value) that the heartbeat link uses on node1. You can have four heartbeat links and <n> for this response file variable can take values 1 to 4 for the respective heartbeat links. (Required)
CFG{vcs_rdmalinklowpri<n>_port} {<sys1>}	Scalar	Stores the RDMA port (16-bit integer value) that the low priority heartbeat link uses on node1. You can have four low priority heartbeat links and <n> for this response file variable can take values 1 to 4 for the respective low priority heartbeat links. (Required)
CFG{vcs_rdmalink<n>_netmask} {<sys1>}	Scalar	Stores the netmask (prefix for IPv6) that the heartbeat link uses on node1. You can have four heartbeat links and <n> for this response file variable can take values 1 to 4 for the respective heartbeat links. (Required)

Table 7-5 Response file variables specific to configuring LLT over RDMA *(continued)*

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG {vcs_rdmalinklowpri<n>_netmask} {<sys1>}	Scalar	Stores the netmask (prefix for IPv6) that the low priority heartbeat link uses on node1. You can have four low priority heartbeat links and <n> for this response file variable can take values 1 to 4 for the respective low priority heartbeat links. (Required)

Table 7-6 lists the response file variables that specify the required information to configure virtual IP for SFHA cluster.

Table 7-6 Response file variables specific to configuring virtual IP for SFHA cluster

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{vcs_csgnic} {system}	Scalar	Defines the NIC device to use on a system. You can enter 'all' as a system value if the same NIC is used on all systems. (Optional)
CFG{vcs_csgvip}	Scalar	Defines the virtual IP address for the cluster. (Optional)
CFG{vcs_csgnetmask}	Scalar	Defines the Netmask of the virtual IP address for the cluster. (Optional)

Table 7-7 lists the response file variables that specify the required information to configure the SFHA cluster in secure mode.

Table 7-7 Response file variables specific to configuring SFHA cluster in secure mode

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{vcs_eat_security}	Scalar	Specifies if the cluster is in secure enabled mode or not.
CFG{opt}{securityonenode}	Scalar	Specifies that the securityonenode option is being used.
CFG{securityonenode_menu}	Scalar	Specifies the menu option to choose to configure the secure cluster one at a time. ■ 1—Configure the first node ■ 2—Configure the other node
CFG{secusrgrps}	List	Defines the user groups which get read access to the cluster. List or scalar: list Optional or required: optional
CFG{rootsecusrgrps}	Scalar	Defines the read access to the cluster only for root and other users or user groups which are granted explicit privileges in VCS objects. (Optional)
CFG{security_conf_dir}	Scalar	Specifies the directory where the configuration files are placed.
CFG{opt}{security}	Scalar	Specifies that the security option is being used.
CFG{defaultaccess}	Scalar	Defines if the user chooses to grant read access to everyone. Optional or required: optional
CFG{vcs_eat_security_fips}	Scalar	Specifies that the enabled security is FIPS compliant.

Table 7-8 lists the response file variables that specify the required information to configure VCS users.

Table 7-8 Response file variables specific to configuring VCS users

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{vcs_userenpw}	List	List of encoded passwords for VCS users The value in the list can be "Administrators Operators Guests" **Note:** The order of the values for the vcs_userenpw list must match the order of the values in the vcs_username list. (Optional)
CFG{vcs_username}	List	List of names of VCS users (Optional)
CFG{vcs_userpriv}	List	List of privileges for VCS users **Note:** The order of the values for the vcs_userpriv list must match the order of the values in the vcs_username list. (Optional)

Table 7-9 lists the response file variables that specify the required information to configure VCS notifications using SMTP.

Table 7-9 Response file variables specific to configuring VCS notifications using SMTP

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{vcs_smtpserver}	Scalar	Defines the domain-based hostname (example: smtp.symantecexample.com) of the SMTP server to be used for web notification. (Optional)
CFG{vcs_smtprecp}	List	List of full email addresses (example: user@symantecexample.com) of SMTP recipients. (Optional)

Table 7-9 Response file variables specific to configuring VCS notifications using SMTP *(continued)*

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{vcs_smtprsev}	List	Defines the minimum severity level of messages (Information, Warning, Error, SevereError) that listed SMTP recipients are to receive. Note that the ordering of severity levels must match that of the addresses of SMTP recipients. (Optional)

Table 7-10 lists the response file variables that specify the required information to configure VCS notifications using SNMP.

Table 7-10 Response file variables specific to configuring VCS notifications using SNMP

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{vcs_snmpport}	Scalar	Defines the SNMP trap daemon port (default=162). (Optional)
CFG{vcs_snmpcons}	List	List of SNMP console system names (Optional)
CFG{vcs_snmpcsev}	List	Defines the minimum severity level of messages (Information, Warning, Error, SevereError) that listed SNMP consoles are to receive. Note that the ordering of severity levels must match that of the SNMP console system names. (Optional)

Table 7-11 lists the response file variables that specify the required information to configure SFHA global clusters.

Table 7-11 Response file variables specific to configuring SFHA global clusters

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{vcs_gconic} {system}	Scalar	Defines the NIC for the Virtual IP that the Global Cluster Option uses. You can enter 'all' as a system value if the same NIC is used on all systems. (Optional)
CFG{vcs_gcovip}	Scalar	Defines the virtual IP address to that the Global Cluster Option uses. (Optional)
CFG{vcs_gconetmask}	Scalar	Defines the Netmask of the virtual IP address that the Global Cluster Option uses. (Optional)

Sample response file for SFHA configuration

The following example shows a response file for configuring Storage Foundation High Availability.

```
##############################################
#Auto generated sfha responsefile #
##############################################



our %CFG;
$CFG{accepteula}=1;
$CFG{opt}{rsh}=1;
$CFG{vcs_allowcomms}=1;
$CFG{opt}{gco}=1;
$CFG{opt}{vvr}=1;
$CFG{opt}{configure}=1;
$CFG{activecomponent}=[ qw(SFHA70) ];
$CFG{upi}="SF";
$CFG{prod}="ENTERPRISE70";
$CFG{systems}=[ qw( sys1 sys2 ) ];
$CFG{vm_restore_cfg}{sys1}=0;
```

```
$CFG{vm_restore_cfg}{sys2}=0;
$CFG{vcs_clusterid}=127;
$CFG{vcs_clustername}="clus1";
$CFG{vcs_username}=[ qw(admin operator) ];
$CFG{vcs_userenpw}=[ qw(JlmElgLimHmmKumGlj bQOsOUnVQoOUnTQsOSnUQuOUnPQtOS) ];
$CFG{vcs_userpriv}=[ qw(Administrators Operators) ];
$CFG{vcs_lltlink1}{sys1}="eth1";
$CFG{vcs_lltlink2}{sys1}="eth2";
$CFG{vcs_lltlink1}{sys2}="eth1";
$CFG{vcs_lltlink2}{sys2}="eth2";
$CFG{opt}{logpath}="/opt/VRTS/install/logs/installer-xxxxxx/installer-xxxxxx.response";

1;
```

Chapter 8

Performing an automated I/O fencing configuration using response files

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Configuring I/O fencing using response files
- Response file variables to configure disk-based I/O fencing
- Sample response file for configuring disk-based I/O fencing
- Response file variables to configure server-based I/O fencing
- Sample response file for configuring non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing
- Response file variables to configure non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing
- Response file variables to configure majority-based I/O fencing
- Sample response file for configuring majority-based I/O fencing

Configuring I/O fencing using response files

Typically, you can use the response file that the installer generates after you perform I/O fencing configuration to configure I/O fencing for SFHA.

To configure I/O fencing using response files

1. Make sure that SFHA is configured.
2. Based on whether you want to configure disk-based or server-based I/O fencing, make sure you have completed the preparatory tasks.

   See " About planning to configure I/O fencing" on page 34.
3. Copy the response file to one of the cluster systems where you want to configure I/O fencing.

   See "Sample response file for configuring disk-based I/O fencing" on page 165.

   See "Sample response file for configuring server-based I/O fencing" on page 167.

   See "Sample response file for configuring non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing" on page 168.

   See "Sample response file for configuring majority-based I/O fencing" on page 170.
4. Edit the values of the response file variables as necessary.

   See "Response file variables to configure disk-based I/O fencing" on page 162.

   See "Response file variables to configure server-based I/O fencing" on page 165.

   See "Response file variables to configure non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing" on page 168.

   See "Response file variables to configure majority-based I/O fencing" on page 170.
5. Start the configuration from the system to which you copied the response file. For example:

   ```
   # /opt/VRTS/install/installer
   -responsefile /tmp/response_file
   ```

   Where `/tmp/response_file` is the response file's full path name.

Response file variables to configure disk-based I/O fencing

Table 8-1 lists the response file variables that specify the required information to configure disk-based I/O fencing for SFHA.

Table 8-1 Response file variables specific to configuring disk-based I/O fencing

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{opt}{fencing}	Scalar	Performs the I/O fencing configuration. (Required)
CFG{fencing_option}	Scalar	Specifies the I/O fencing configuration mode. ■ 1—Coordination Point Server-based I/O fencing ■ 2—Coordinator disk-based I/O fencing ■ 3—Disabled-based I/O fencing ■ 4—Online fencing migration ■ 5—Refresh keys/registrations on the existing coordination points ■ 6—Change the order of existing coordination points ■ 7—Majority-based fencing (Required) (Required)
CFG{fencing_dgname}	Scalar	Specifies the disk group for I/O fencing. (Optional) **Note:** You must define the fencing_dgname variable to use an existing disk group. If you want to create a new disk group, you must use both the fencing_dgname variable and the fencing_newdg_disks variable.
CFG{fencing_newdg_disks}	List	Specifies the disks to use to create a new disk group for I/O fencing. (Optional) **Note:** You must define the fencing_dgname variable to use an existing disk group. If you want to create a new disk group, you must use both the fencing_dgname variable and the fencing_newdg_disks variable.

Table 8-1 Response file variables specific to configuring disk-based I/O fencing *(continued)*

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{fencing_cpagent_monitor_freq}	Scalar	Specifies the frequency at which the Coordination Point Agent monitors for any changes to the Coordinator Disk Group constitution. **Note:** Coordination Point Agent can also monitor changes to the Coordinator Disk Group constitution such as a disk being accidently deleted from the Coordinator Disk Group. The frequency of this detailed monitoring can be tuned with the LevelTwoMonitorFreq attribute. For example, if you set this attribute to 5, the agent will monitor the Coordinator Disk Group constitution every five monitor cycles. If LevelTwoMonitorFreq attribute is not set, the agent will not monitor any changes to the Coordinator Disk Group. 0 means not to monitor the Coordinator Disk Group constitution.
CFG {fencing_config_cpagent}	Scalar	Enter '1' or '0' depending upon whether you want to configure the Coordination Point agent using the installer or not. Enter "0" if you do not want to configure the Coordination Point agent using the installer. Enter "1" if you want to use the installer to configure the Coordination Point agent.
CFG {fencing_cpagentgrp}	Scalar	Name of the service group which will have the Coordination Point agent resource as part of it. **Note:** This field is obsolete if the **fencing_config_cpagent** field is given a value of '0'.

Sample response file for configuring disk-based I/O fencing

Review the disk-based I/O fencing response file variables and their definitions.

See "Response file variables to configure disk-based I/O fencing" on page 162.

```
#
# Configuration Values:
#
our %CFG;
$CFG{fencing_config_cpagent}=1;
$CFG{fencing_cpagent_monitor_freq}=5;
$CFG{fencing_cpagentgrp}="vxfen";
$CFG{fencing_dgname}="fencingdg1";
$CFG{fencing_newdg_disks}=[ qw(emc_clariion0_155
 emc_clariion0_162 emc_clariion0_163) ];
$CFG{fencing_option}=2;
$CFG{opt}{configure}=1;
$CFG{opt}{fencing}=1;
$CFG{fencing_cpagent_monitor_freq}=5;

$CFG{prod}="ENTERPRISE70";

$CFG{systems}=[ qw(sys1sys2)];
$CFG{vcs_clusterid}=32283;
$CFG{vcs_clustername}="clus1";
1;
```

Response file variables to configure server-based I/O fencing

You can use a coordination point server-based fencing response file to configure server-based customized I/O fencing.

Table 8-2 lists the fields in the response file that are relevant for server-based customized I/O fencing.

Table 8-2 Coordination point server (CP server) based fencing response file definitions

Response file field	Definition
CFG {fencing_config_cpagent}	Enter '1' or '0' depending upon whether you want to configure the Coordination Point agent using the installer or not. Enter "0" if you do not want to configure the Coordination Point agent using the installer. Enter "1" if you want to use the installer to configure the Coordination Point agent.
CFG {fencing_cpagentgrp}	Name of the service group which will have the Coordination Point agent resource as part of it. **Note:** This field is obsolete if the `fencing_config_cpagent` field is given a value of '0'.
CFG {fencing_cps}	Virtual IP address or Virtual hostname of the CP servers.
CFG {fencing_reusedg}	This response file field indicates whether to reuse an existing DG name for the fencing configuration in customized fencing (CP server and coordinator disks). Enter either a "1" or "0". Entering a "1" indicates reuse, and entering a "0" indicates do not reuse. When reusing an existing DG name for the mixed mode fencing configuration. you need to manually add a line of text , such as "$CFG{fencing_reusedg}=0" or "$CFG{fencing_reusedg}=1" before proceeding with a silent installation.
CFG {fencing_dgname}	The name of the disk group to be used in the customized fencing, where at least one disk is being used.
CFG {fencing_disks}	The disks being used as coordination points if any.
CFG {fencing_ncp}	Total number of coordination points being used, including both CP servers and disks.
CFG {fencing_ndisks}	The number of disks being used.

Table 8-2 Coordination point server (CP server) based fencing response file definitions *(continued)*

Response file field	Definition
CFG {fencing_cps_vips}	The virtual IP addresses or the fully qualified host names of the CP server.
CFG {fencing_cps_ports}	The port that the virtual IP address or the fully qualified host name of the CP server listens on.
CFG{fencing_option}	Specifies the I/O fencing configuration mode. ■ 1—Coordination Point Server-based I/O fencing ■ 2—Coordinator disk-based I/O fencing ■ 3—Disabled-based I/O fencing ■ 4—Online fencing migration ■ 5—Refresh keys/registrations on the existing coordination points ■ 6—Change the order of existing coordination points ■ 7—Majority-based fencing (Required)

Sample response file for configuring server-based I/O fencing

The following is a sample response file used for server-based I/O fencing:

```
$CFG{fencing_config_cpagent}=0;
$CFG{fencing_cps}=[ qw(10.200.117.145) ];
$CFG{fencing_cps_vips}{"10.200.117.145"}=[ qw(10.200.117.145) ];
$CFG{fencing_dgname}="vxfencoorddg";
$CFG{fencing_disks}=[ qw(emc_clariion0_37 emc_clariion0_12) ];
$CFG{fencing_ncp}=3;
$CFG{fencing_ndisks}=2;
$CFG{fencing_cps_ports}{"10.200.117.145"}=443;
$CFG{fencing_reusedg}=1;
$CFG{opt}{configure}=1;
$CFG{opt}{fencing}=1;
$CFG{prod}="ENTERPRISE70";
$CFG{systems}=[ qw(sys1 sys2) ];
$CFG{vcs_clusterid}=1256;
$CFG{vcs_clustername}="clus1";
$CFG{fencing_option}=1;
```

Sample response file for configuring non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing

The following is a sample response file used for non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing :

```
$CFG{fencing_config_cpagent}=0;
$CFG{fencing_cps}=[ qw(10.198.89.251 10.198.89.252 10.198.89.253) ];
$CFG{fencing_cps_vips}{"10.198.89.251"}=[ qw(10.198.89.251) ];
$CFG{fencing_cps_vips}{"10.198.89.252"}=[ qw(10.198.89.252) ];
$CFG{fencing_cps_vips}{"10.198.89.253"}=[ qw(10.198.89.253) ];
$CFG{fencing_ncp}=3;
$CFG{fencing_ndisks}=0;
$CFG{fencing_cps_ports}{"10.198.89.251"}=443;
$CFG{fencing_cps_ports}{"10.198.89.252"}=443;
$CFG{fencing_cps_ports}{"10.198.89.253"}=443;
$CFG{non_scsi3_fencing}=1;
$CFG{opt}{configure}=1;
$CFG{opt}{fencing}=1;
$CFG{prod}="ENTERPRISE70";
$CFG{systems}=[ qw(sys1 sys2) ];
$CFG{vcs_clusterid}=1256;
$CFG{vcs_clustername}="clus1";
$CFG{fencing_option}=1;
```

Response file variables to configure non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing

Table 8-3 lists the fields in the response file that are relevant for non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing.

See “About I/O fencing for SFHA in virtual machines that do not support SCSI-3 PR” on page 23.

Table 8-3 Non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing response file definitions

Response file field	Definition
CFG{non_scsi3_fencing}	Defines whether to configure non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing. Valid values are 1 or 0. Enter 1 to configure non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing.

Table 8-3 Non-SCSI-3 I/O fencing response file definitions *(continued)*

Response file field	Definition
CFG {fencing_config_cpagent}	Enter '1' or '0' depending upon whether you want to configure the Coordination Point agent using the installer or not. Enter "0" if you do not want to configure the Coordination Point agent using the installer. Enter "1" if you want to use the installer to configure the Coordination Point agent. **Note:** This variable does not apply to majority-based fencing.
CFG {fencing_cpagentgrp}	Name of the service group which will have the Coordination Point agent resource as part of it. **Note:** This field is obsolete if the `fencing_config_cpagent` field is given a value of '0'. This variable does not apply to majority-based fencing.
CFG {fencing_cps}	Virtual IP address or Virtual hostname of the CP servers. **Note:** This variable does not apply to majority-based fencing.
CFG {fencing_cps_vips}	The virtual IP addresses or the fully qualified host names of the CP server. **Note:** This variable does not apply to majority-based fencing.
CFG {fencing_ncp}	Total number of coordination points (CP servers only) being used. **Note:** This variable does not apply to majority-based fencing.
CFG {fencing_cps_ports}	The port of the CP server that is denoted by *cps* . **Note:** This variable does not apply to majority-based fencing.

Response file variables to configure majority-based I/O fencing

Table 8-4 lists the response file variables that specify the required information to configure disk-based I/O fencing for SFHA.

Table 8-4 Response file variables specific to configuring majority-based I/O fencing

Variable	List or Scalar	Description
CFG{opt}{fencing}	Scalar	Performs the I/O fencing configuration. (Required)
CFG{fencing_option}	Scalar	Specifies the I/O fencing configuration mode. ■ 1—Coordination Point Server-based I/O fencing ■ 2—Coordinator disk-based I/O fencing ■ 3—Disabled-based fencing ■ 4—Online fencing migration ■ 5—Refresh keys/registrations on the existing coordination points ■ 6—Change the order of existing coordination points ■ 7—Majority-based fencing (Required)

Sample response file for configuring majority-based I/O fencing

```
$CFG{fencing_option}=7;
$CFG{config_majority_based_fencing}=1;
$CFG{opt}{configure}=1;
$CFG{opt}{fencing}=1;
$CFG{prod}="ENTERPRISE70";
$CFG{systems}=[ qw(sys1  sys2) ];
```

```
$CFG{vcs_clusterid}=59082;
$CFG{vcs_clustername}="clus1";
```

Section 3

Upgrade of SFHA

- Chapter 9. Planning to upgrade SFHA
- Chapter 10. Upgrading Storage Foundation and High Availability
- Chapter 11. Performing an automated SFHA upgrade using response files
- Chapter 12. Performing post-upgrade tasks

Chapter 9

Planning to upgrade SFHA

This chapter includes the following topics:

- About the upgrade
- Supported upgrade paths
- Considerations for upgrading SFHA to 7.0 on systems configured with an Oracle resource
- Preparing to upgrade SFHA
- Using Install Bundles to simultaneously install or upgrade full releases (base, maintenance, rolling patch), and individual patches

About the upgrade

This release supports upgrades from 6.0 and later versions. If your existing installation is from a pre-60 version, you must first upgrade to version 6.0, then follow the procedures mentioned in this document to upgrade the product.

The installer supports the following types of upgrade:

- Full upgrade
- Automated upgrade using response files

Table 9-1 describes the product mapping after an upgrade.

Table 9-1 Veritas InfoScale product mapping after upgrade

Product (6.2.x and earlier)	Product (7.0)	Component (7.0)
SFHA	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise	SFHA

During the upgrade, the installation program performs the following tasks:

1. Stops the product before starting the upgrade
2. Upgrades the installed packages and installs additional packages

   If your current installation uses a permanent license key, you will be prompted to update the license to 7.0. If you choose not to update, you can continue to use the old license, limiting the capability of your product to the corresponding component. For example, if you choose not to update the permanent license of your existing SFCFSHA installation, the installer after upgrade will enable SFCFSHA component. The capabilities of other components in the product Veritas InfoScale Enterprise will not be available to you. If your installation uses a keyless license, the installer registers the new keys for the new product with full product capabilities.
3. Restores the existing configuration.

   For example, if your setup contains an SFHA installation, the installer upgrades and restores the configuration to SFHA. If your setup included multiple components, the installer upgrades and restores the configuration of the components.
4. Starts the configured components.

Note: If the root disk is encapsulated, you need not unencapsulate the root disk. Reboot the system after the upgrade.

Supported upgrade paths

If you are on an unsupported operating system version, ensure that you first upgrade to a supported verison of the operating system. Also, upgrades between major operating system versions are not supported, for example, from RHEL 6 to RHEL 7. If you plan to move between major operating system versions, you need to reinstall the product. For supported operating system versions, see the *Veritas InfoScale Release Notes*.

Table 9-2 lists the supported upgrade paths for upgrades on RHEL and Oracle Linux.

Table 9-2 Supported upgrade paths on RHEL and Oracle Linux

From product version	From OS version	To OS version	To product version	To Component
6.0 and 6.0 RP1	RHEL 6 Update 1, 2 Oracle Linux 6 Update 1	RHEL 6 Update 4, 5, 6 Oracle Linux 6 Update 4, 5, 6	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0	SFHA
6.0.1	RHEL 6 Update 1, 2, 3 Oracle Linux 6 Update 1, 2, 3	RHEL 6 Update 4, 5, 6 Oracle Linux 6 Update 4, 5, 6	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0	SFHA
6.0.2	RHEL 6 Update 1, 2 Oracle Linux 6 Update 1, 2	RHEL 6 Update 4, 5, 6 Oracle Linux 6 Update 4, 5, 6	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0	SFHA
6.0.3	RHEL 6 Update 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Oracle Linux 6 Update 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	RHEL 6 Update 4, 5, 6 Oracle Linux 6 Update 4, 5, 6	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0	SFHA
6.0.5	RHEL 6 Update 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Oracle Linux 6 Update 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	RHEL 6 Update 4, 5, 6 Oracle Linux 6 Update 4, 5, 6	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0	SFHA
6.1	RHEL 6 Update 3, 4, 5 Oracle Linux 6 Update 3, 4, 5	RHEL 6 Update 4, 5, 6 Oracle Linux 6 Update 4, 5, 6	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0	SFHA
6.1.1, 6.2	RHEL 6 Update 3, 4, 5, 6 Oracle Linux 6 Update 3, 4, 5	RHEL 6 Update 4, 5, 6 Oracle Linux 6 Update 4, 5, 6	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0	SFHA

Table 9-2 Supported upgrade paths on RHEL and Oracle Linux *(continued)*

From product version	From OS version	To OS version	To product version	To Component
6.2	RHEL 7 Oracle Linux 7	RHEL 7, Update 1 Oracle Linux 7, Update 1	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0	SFHA
6.2.1	RHEL 6 Update 4, 5, 6 Oracle Linux 6 Update 4, 5, 6	RHEL 6 Update 4 ,5, 6 Oracle Linux 6 Update 4, 5, 6	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0	SFHA
6.2.1	RHEL 7, Update 1 Oracle Linux 7, Update 1	RHEL 7, Update 1 Oracle Linux 7, Update 1	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0	SFHA

Table 9-3 lists the supported upgrade paths for upgrades on SLES.

Table 9-3 Supported upgrade paths on SLES

From product version	From OS version	To OS version	To product version	To component
6.0 and 6.0 RP1	SLES 11 SP1	SLES 11 SP3	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0	SFHA
6.0.1, 6.0.2, 6.0.3	SLES 11 SP1 SLES 11 SP2	SLES 11 SP3	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0	SFHA
6.0.4	SLES 11 SP2 SLES 11 SP3	SLES 11 SP3	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0	SFHA
6.0.5	SLES 11 SP1 SLES 11 SP2 SLES 11 SP3	SLES 11 SP3	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0	SFHA
6.1, 6.1.1, 6.2, 6.2.1	SLES 11 SP2 SLES 11 SP3	SLES 11 SP3	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0	SFHA

Table 9-3 Supported upgrade paths on SLES *(continued)*

From product version	From OS version	To OS version	To product version	To component
6.2.1	SLES 12	SLES 12	Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0	SFHA

Considerations for upgrading SFHA to 7.0 on systems configured with an Oracle resource

If you plan to upgrade SFHA running on systems configured with an Oracle resource, set the `MonitorOption` attribute to 0 (zero) before you start the upgrade.

For more information on enabling the Oracle health check, see the *Cluster Server Agent for Oracle Installation and Configuration Guide*.

Preparing to upgrade SFHA

Before you upgrade, you need to prepare the systems and storage. Review the following procedures and perform the appropriate tasks.

Getting ready for the upgrade

Complete the following tasks before you perform the upgrade:

- Review the *Veritas InfoScale 7.0 Release Notes* for any late-breaking information on upgrading your system.
- Review the Symantec Technical Support website for additional information: http://www.symantec.com/techsupp/
- Make sure that the administrator who performs the upgrade has root access and a good knowledge of the operating system's administration.
- Make sure that all users are logged off and that all major user applications are properly shut down.
- Make sure that you have created a valid backup.
  See "Creating backups" on page 178.
- Ensure that you have enough file system space to upgrade. Identify where you want to copy the RPMs, for example `/packages/Veritas` when the root file system has enough space or `/var/tmp/packages` if the `/var` file system has enough space.

Do not put the files under `/tmp`, which is erased during a system restart.

Do not put the files on a file system that is inaccessible before running the upgrade script.

You can use a Symantec-supplied disc for the upgrade as long as modifications to the upgrade script are not required.

If `/usr/local` was originally created as a slice, modifications are required.

- For any startup scripts in `/etc/init.d/`, comment out any application commands or processes that are known to hang if their file systems are not present.
- Make sure that the current operating system supports version 7.0 of the product. If the operating system does not support it, plan for a staged upgrade.
- Schedule sufficient outage time and downtime for the upgrade and any applications that use the Veritas InfoScale products. Depending on the configuration, the outage can take several hours.
- Any swap partitions not in `rootdg` must be commented out of `/etc/fstab`. If possible, swap partitions other than those on the root disk should be commented out of `/etc/fstab` and not mounted during the upgrade. The active swap partitions that are not in `rootdg` cause `upgrade_start` to fail.
- Make sure that the file systems are clean before upgrading.
- Upgrade arrays (if required).
  See "Upgrading the array support" on page 185.
- To reliably save information on a mirrored disk, shut down the system and physically remove the mirrored disk. Removing the disk in this manner offers a failback point.
- Determine if the root disk is encapsulated.
  See "Determining if the root disk is encapsulated" on page 179.
- Make sure that DMP support for native stack is disabled (`dmp_native_support=off`). If DMP support for native stack is enabled (`dmp_native_support=on`), the installer may detect it and ask you to restart the system.

Creating backups

Save relevant system information before the upgrade.

To create backups

1. Log in as superuser.
2. Before the upgrade, ensure that you have made backups of all data that you want to preserve.

3. Back up information in files such as `/boot/grub/menu.lst`, `/etc/grub.conf` or `/etc/lilo.conf`, and `/etc/fstab`.
4. Installer verifies that recent backups of configuration files in VxVM private region have been saved in `/etc/vx/cbr/bk`.

   If not, a warning message is displayed.

   Warning: Backup `/etc/vx/cbr/bk` directory.

5. Copy the `fstab` file to `fstab.orig`:

   ```
   # cp /etc/fstab /etc/fstab.orig
   ```

6. Run the `vxlicrep`, `vxdisk list`, and `vxprint -ht` commands and record the output. Use this information to reconfigure your system after the upgrade.
7. If you install Veritas InfoScale Enterprise 7.0 software, follow the guidelines that are given in the *Cluster Server Configuration and Upgrade Guide* for information on preserving your VCS configuration across the installation procedure.
8. Back up the external `quotas` and `quotas.grp` files.

   If you are upgrading from 6.0.3, you must also back up the `quotas.grp.64` and `quotas.64` files.
9. Verify that quotas are turned off on all the mounted file systems.

Determining if the root disk is encapsulated

Check if the system's root disk is under VxVM control by running this command:

```
# df -v /
```

The root disk is under VxVM control if `/dev/vx/dsk/rootdg/rootvol` is listed as being mounted as the root (`/`) file system.

If the root disk is encapsulated, follow the appropriate upgrade procedures.

Pre-upgrade planning for Volume Replicator

Before installing or upgrading Volume Replicator (VVR):

- Confirm that your system has enough free disk space to install VVR.
- Make sure you have root permissions. You must have root permissions to perform the install and upgrade procedures.

- If replication using VVR is configured, Symantec recommends that the disk group version is at least 110 prior to upgrading.
  You can check the Disk Group version using the following command:

  ```
  # vxdg list diskgroup
  ```

- If replication using VVR is configured, make sure the size of the SRL volume is greater than 110 MB.
  Refer to the *Veritas InfoScale™ 7.0 Replication Administrator's Guide*.
- If replication using VVR is configured, verify that all the Primary RLINKs are up-to-date on all the hosts.

  ```
  # /usr/sbin/vxrlink -g diskgroup status rlink_name
  ```

  Note: Do not continue until the primary RLINKs are up-to-date.

- If VCS is used to manage VVR replication, follow the preparation steps to upgrade VVR and VCS agents.

See the *Veritas InfoScale™ 7.0 Replication Administrator's Guide* for more information.

See the *Getting Started Guide* for more information on the documentation.

Planning an upgrade from the previous VVR version

If you plan to upgrade VVR from the previous VVR version, you can upgrade VVR with reduced application downtime by upgrading the hosts at separate times. While the Primary is being upgraded, the application can be migrated to the Secondary, thus reducing downtime. The replication between the (upgraded) Primary and the Secondary, which have different versions of VVR, will still continue. This feature facilitates high availability even when the VVR upgrade is not complete on both the sites. Symantec recommends that the Secondary hosts be upgraded before the Primary host in the Replicated Data Set (RDS).

See the *Veritas InfoScale™ 7.0 Release Notes* for information regarding VVR support for replicating across Storage Foundation versions.

Replicating between versions is intended to remove the restriction of upgrading the Primary and Secondary at the same time. VVR can continue to replicate an existing RDS with Replicated Volume Groups (RVGs) on the systems that you want to upgrade. When the Primary and Secondary are at different versions, VVR does not support changing the configuration with the `vradmin` command or creating a new RDS.

Also, if you specify TCP as the network protocol, the VVR versions on the Primary and Secondary determine whether the checksum is calculated. As shown in Table 9-4, if either the Primary or Secondary are running a version of VVR prior to 7.0, and you use the TCP protocol, VVR calculates the checksum for every data packet it replicates. If the Primary and Secondary are at VVR 7.0, VVR does not calculate the checksum. Instead, it relies on the TCP checksum mechanism.

Table 9-4 VVR versions and checksum calculations

VVR prior to 7.0 (DG version <= 140)	VVR 7.0 (DG version >= 150)	VVR calculates checksum TCP connections?
Primary	Secondary	Yes
Secondary	Primary	Yes
Primary and Secondary		Yes
	Primary and Secondary	No

Note: When replicating between versions of VVR, avoid using commands associated with new features. The earlier version may not support new features and problems could occur.

If you do not need to upgrade all the hosts in the RDS simultaneously, you can use replication between versions after you upgrade one host. You can then upgrade the other hosts in the RDS later at your convenience.

Note: If you have a cluster setup, you must upgrade all the nodes in the cluster at the same time.

Planning and upgrading VVR to use IPv6 as connection protocol

SFHA supports using IPv6 as the connection protocol.

This release supports the following configurations for VVR:

- VVR continues to support replication between IPv4-only nodes with IPv4 as the internet protocol
- VVR supports replication between IPv4-only nodes and IPv4/IPv6 dual-stack nodes with IPv4 as the internet protocol
- VVR supports replication between IPv6-only nodes and IPv4/IPv6 dual-stack nodes with IPv6 as the internet protocol

- VVR supports replication between IPv6 only nodes
- VVR supports replication to one or more IPv6 only nodes and one or more IPv4 only nodes from a IPv4/IPv6 dual-stack node
- VVR supports replication of a shared disk group only when all the nodes in the cluster that share the disk group are at IPv4 or IPv6

Preparing to upgrade VVR when VCS agents are configured

To prepare to upgrade VVR when VCS agents for VVR are configured, perform the following tasks in the order presented:

- Freezing the service groups and stopping all the applications
- Preparing for the upgrade when VCS agents are configured

Freezing the service groups and stopping all the applications

This section describes how to freeze the service groups and stop all applications.

To freeze the service groups and stop applications

Perform the following steps for the Primary and Secondary clusters:

1. Log in as the superuser.
2. Make sure that `/opt/VRTS/bin` is in your PATH so that you can execute all the product commands.
3. Before the upgrade, cleanly shut down all applications.
   - OFFLINE all application service groups that do not contain RVG resources. Do not OFFLINE the service groups containing RVG resources.
   - If the application resources are part of the same service group as an RVG resource, then OFFLINE only the application resources. In other words, ensure that the RVG resource remains ONLINE so that the private disk groups containing these RVG objects do not get deported.

   Note: You must also stop any remaining applications not managed by VCS.

4. On any node in the cluster, make the VCS configuration writable:

   ```
   # haconf -makerw
   ```

5 On any node in the cluster, list the groups in your configuration:

```
# hagrp -list
```

6 On any node in the cluster, freeze all service groups except the ClusterService group by typing the following command for each group name displayed in the output from step 5.

```
# hagrp -freeze group_name -persistent
```

Note: Make a note of the list of frozen service groups for future use.

7 On any node in the cluster, save the configuration file (`main.cf`) with the groups frozen:

```
# haconf -dump -makero
```

Note: Continue only after you have performed steps 3 to step 7 for each node of the cluster.

8 Display the list of service groups that have RVG resources and the nodes on which each service group is online by typing the following command on any node in the cluster:

```
# hares -display -type RVG -attribute State
 Resource        Attribute         System     Value
 VVRGrp           State            sys2    ONLINE
 ORAGrp           State            sys2    ONLINE
```

Note: For the resources that are ONLINE, write down the nodes displayed in the System column of the output.

9 Repeat step 8 for each node of the cluster.

10 For private disk groups, determine and note down the hosts on which the disk groups are imported.

See "Determining the nodes on which disk groups are online" on page 184.

Determining the nodes on which disk groups are online

For private disk groups, determine and note down the hosts on which the disk groups containing RVG resources are imported. This information is required for restoring the configuration after the upgrade.

To determine the online disk groups

1. On any node in the cluster, list the disk groups in your configuration, and note down the disk group names listed in the output for future use:

   ```
   # hares -display -type RVG -attribute DiskGroup
   ```

   Note: Write down the list of the disk groups that are under VCS control.

2. For each disk group listed in the output in step 1, list its corresponding disk group resource name:

   ```
   # hares -list DiskGroup=diskgroup Type=DiskGroup
   ```

3. For each disk group resource name listed in the output in step 2, get and note down the node on which the disk group is imported by typing the following command:

   ```
   # hares -display dg_resname -attribute State
   ```

   The output displays the disk groups that are under VCS control and nodes on which the disk groups are imported.

Preparing for the upgrade when VCS agents are configured

If you have configured the VCS agents, it is recommended that you take backups of the configuration files, such as `main.cf` and `types.cf`, which are present in the `/etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config` directory.

To prepare a configuration with VCS agents for an upgrade

1. List the disk groups on each of the nodes by typing the following command on each node:

   ```
   # vxdisk -o alldgs list
   ```

   The output displays a list of the disk groups that are under VCS control and the disk groups that are not under VCS control.

   Note: The disk groups that are not locally imported are displayed in parentheses.

2. If any of the disk groups have not been imported on any node, import them. For disk groups in your VCS configuration, you can import them on any node. For disk groups that are not under VCS control, choose an appropriate node on which to import the disk group. Enter the following command on the appropriate node:

   ```
   # vxdg -t import diskgroup
   ```

3. If a disk group is already imported, then recover the disk group by typing the following command on the node on which it is imported:

   ```
   # vxrecover -bs
   ```

4. Verify that all the Primary RLINKs are up to date.

   ```
   # vxrlink -g diskgroup status rlink_name
   ```

   Note: Do not continue until the Primary RLINKs are up-to-date.

Upgrading the array support

The Veritas InfoScale 7.0 release includes all array support in a single RPM, `VRTSaslapm`. The array support RPM includes the array support previously included in the `VRTSvxvm` RPM. The array support RPM also includes support previously packaged as external Array Support Libraries (ASLs) and array policy modules (APMs).

See the 7.0 Hardware Compatibility List for information about supported arrays.

When you upgrade Storage Foundation products with the product installer, the installer automatically upgrades the array support. If you upgrade Storage Foundation products with manual steps, you should remove any external ASLs or APMs that were installed previously on your system. Installing the `VRTSvxvm` RPM exits with an error if external ASLs or APMs are detected.

After you have installed Veritas InfoScale 7.0, Symantec provides support for new disk arrays through updates to the `VRTSaslapm` RPM.

For more information about array support, see the *Storage Foundation Administrator's Guide*.

Using Install Bundles to simultaneously install or upgrade full releases (base, maintenance, rolling patch), and individual patches

Beginning with version 6.1, you can easily install or upgrade your systems directly to a base, maintenance, patch level or a combination of multiple patches and packages together in one step using Install Bundles. With Install Bundles, the installer has the ability to merge so that customers can install or upgrade directly to maintenance or patch levels in one execution. The various scripts, RPMs, and patch components are merged, and multiple releases are installed together as if they are one combined release. You do not have to perform two or more install actions to install or upgrade systems to maintenance levels or patch levels.

Releases are divided into the following categories:

Table 9-5 Release Levels

Level	Content	Form factor	Applies to	Release types	Download location
Base	Features	RPMs	All products	Major, minor, Service Pack (SP), Platform Release (PR)	FileConnect
Maintenance	Fixes, new features	RPMs	All products	Maintenance Release (MR), Rolling Patch (RP)	Symantec Operations Readiness Tools (SORT)
Patch	Fixes	RPMs	Single product	P-Patch, Private Patch, Public patch	SORT, Support site

When you install or upgrade using Install Bundles:

- Veritas InfoScale products are discovered and assigned as a single version to the maintenance level. Each system can also have one or more patches applied.
- Base releases are accessible from FileConnect that requires customer serial numbers. Maintenance and patch releases can be automatically downloaded from SORT.
- Patches can be installed using automated installers from the 6.0.1 version or later.
- Patches can now be detected to prevent upgrade conflict. Patch releases are not offered as a combined release. They are only available from Symantec Technical Support on a need basis.

You can use the `-base_path` and `-patch_path` options to import installation code from multiple releases. You can find RPMs and patches from different media paths, and merge RPM and patch definitions for multiple releases. You can use these options to use new task and phase functionality to correctly perform required operations for each release component. You can install the RPMs and patches in defined phases using these options, which helps you when you want to perform a single start or stop process and perform pre and post operations for all level in a single operation.

Four possible methods of integration exist. All commands must be executed from the highest base or maintenance level install script.

In the example below:

- 7.0 is the base version
- 7.0.1 is the maintenance version
- 7.0.1.100 is the patch version for 7.0.1
- 7.0.0.100 is the patch version for 7.0

1. Base + maintenance:

   This integration method can be used when you install or upgrade from a lower version to 7.0.1.

   Enter the following command:

   ```
   # installmr -base_path <path_to_base>
   ```

2. Base + patch:

   This integration method can be used when you install or upgrade from a lower version to 7.0.0.100.

Enter the following command:

```
# installer -patch_path <path_to_patch>
```

3. Maintenance + patch:

   This integration method can be used when you upgrade from version 7.0 to 7.0.1.100.

   Enter the following command:

   ```
   # installmr -patch_path <path_to_patch>
   ```

4. Base + maintenance + patch:

   This integration method can be used when you install or upgrade from a lower version to 7.0.1.100.

   Enter the following command:

   ```
   # installmr -base_path <path_to_base>
   -patch_path <path_to_patch>
   ```

Note: From the 6.1 or later release, you can add a maximum of five patches using *-patch_path <path_to_patch> -patch2_path <path_to_patch> ... -patch5_path <path_to_patch>*

Chapter 10

Upgrading Storage Foundation and High Availability

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Upgrading Storage Foundation and High Availability from previous versions to 7.0
- Upgrading Volume Replicator
- Upgrading SFDB

Upgrading Storage Foundation and High Availability from previous versions to 7.0

If you are running an earlier release of Storage Foundation and High Availability, you can upgrade to the latest version using the procedures described in this chapter.

For a cluster, use the appropriate procedures to upgrade Storage Foundation High Availability.

See "Upgrading Storage Foundation and High Availability using the product installer" on page 190.

If you need to upgrade your kernel with Storage Foundation 7.0 already installed, use the kernel upgrade procedure.

See the *Storage Foundation Administrator's Guide* for information about upgrading the kernel.

Upgrading Storage Foundation and High Availability using the product installer

Use this procedure to upgrade Storage Foundation and High Availability (SFHA).

To upgrade Storage Foundation and High Availability

1. Log in as superuser.
2. Take all service groups offline.

   List all service groups:

   ```
   # /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/hagrp -list
   ```

   For each service group listed, take it offline:

   ```
   # /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/hagrp -offline service_group \
       -sys system_name
   ```

3. Enter the following commands on each node to freeze HA service group operations:

   ```
   # haconf -makerw
   # hasys -freeze -persistent nodename
   # haconf -dump -makero
   ```

4. Use the following command to check if any VxFS file systems or Storage Checkpoints are mounted:

   ```
   # df -h | grep vxfs
   ```

5. Unmount all Storage Checkpoints and file systems:

   ```
   # umount /checkpoint_name
   # umount /filesystem
   ```

6. Verify that all file systems have been cleanly unmounted:

   ```
   # echo "8192B.p S" | fsdb -t vxfs filesystem | grep clean
   flags 0 mod 0 clean clean_value
   ```

   A *clean_value* value of `0x5a` indicates the file system is clean, `0x3c` indicates the file system is dirty, and `0x69` indicates the file system is dusty. A dusty file system has pending extended operations.

   Perform the following steps in the order listed:

- If a file system is not clean, enter the following commands for that file system:

```
# fsck -t vxfs filesystem
# mount -t vxfs filesystem mountpoint
# umount mountpoint
```

This should complete any extended operations that were outstanding on the file system and unmount the file system cleanly.
There may be a pending large RPM clone removal extended operation if the `umount` command fails with the following error:

```
file system device busy
```

You know for certain that an extended operation is pending if the following message is generated on the console:

```
Storage Checkpoint asynchronous operation on file_system
file system still in progress.
```

- If an extended operation is pending, you must leave the file system mounted for a longer time to allow the operation to complete. Removing a very large RPM clone can take several hours.
- Repeat this step to verify that the unclean file system is now clean.

7 If a cache area is online, you must take the cache area offline before you upgrade the VxVM RPM. Use the following command to take the cache area offline:

```
# sfcache offline cachename
```

8 Stop activity to all VxVM volumes. For example, stop any applications such as databases that access the volumes, and unmount any file systems that have been created on the volumes.

9 Stop all the volumes by entering the following command for each disk group:

```
# vxvol -g diskgroup stopall
```

To verify that no volumes remain open, use the following command:

```
# vxprint -Aht -e v_open
```

10 Make a record of the mount points for VxFS file systems and VxVM volumes that are defined in the `/etc/fstab` file. You will need to recreate these entries in the `/etc/fstab` file on the freshly installed system.

11 Perform any necessary preinstallation checks.

12 To invoke the common installer, run the `installer` command on the disc as shown in this example:

```
# cd /cdrom/cdrom0
# ./installer
```

13 Enter `G` to upgrade and press Return.

14 You are prompted to enter the system names (in the following example, "host1") on which the software is to be installed. Enter the system name or names and then press Return.

```
Enter the 64 bit  <platform> system names separated
by spaces : [q, ?] host1 host2
```

where <platform> is the platform on which the system runs, such as RHEL6.

Depending on your existing configuration, various messages and prompts may appear. Answer the prompts appropriately.

During the system verification phase, the installer checks if the boot disk is encapsulated and the upgrade's path. If the upgrade is not supported, you need to un-encapsulate the boot disk.

15 The installer asks if you agree with the terms of the End User License Agreement. Press **y** to agree and continue.

16 The installer discovers if any of the systems that you are upgrading have mirrored encapsulated boot disks. You now have the option to create a backup of the systems' root disks before the upgrade proceeds. If you want to split the mirrors on the encapsulated boot disks to create the backup, answer **y**.

17 The installer then prompts you to name the backup root disk. Enter the name for the backup and mirrored boot disk or press **Enter** to accept the default.

Note: The split operation can take some time to complete.

---

18 You are prompted to start the split operation. Press **y** to continue.

19 The installer lists the RPMs that it installs or upgades.

20 Reboot the system if the boot disk is encapsulated before the upgrade.

21 If you need to re-encapsulate and mirror the root disk on each of the nodes, follow the procedures in the "Administering Disks" chapter of the *Storage Foundation Administrator's Guide*.

If you have split the mirrored root disk to back it up, then after a successful reboot, verify the upgrade and re-join the backup disk group. If the upgrade fails, revert to the backup disk group.

22 If necessary, reinstate any missing mount points in the `/etc/fstab` file on each node that you recorded in step 10.

23 If any VCS configuration files need to be restored, stop the cluster, restore the files to the `/etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config` directory, and restart the cluster.

24 Make the VCS configuration writable again from any node in the upgraded group:

```
# haconf -makerw
```

25 Enter the following command on each node in the upgraded group to unfreeze HA service group operations:

```
# hasys -unfreeze -persistent nodename
```

26 Make the configuration read-only:

```
# haconf -dump -makero
```

27 Bring all of the VCS service groups, such as failover groups, online on the required node using the below command:

```
# hagrp -online groupname -sys nodename
```

28 Restart all the volumes by entering the following command for each disk group:

```
# vxvol -g diskgroup startall
```

29 Remount all VxFS file systems and Storage Checkpoints on all nodes:

```
# mount /filesystem
# mount /checkpoint_name
```

30 You can perform the following optional configuration steps:

- If you want to use features of Storage Foundation 7.0 for which you do not currently have an appropriate license installed, obtain the license and run the `vxlicinst` command to add it to your system.

- To upgrade VxFS Disk Layout versions and VxVM Disk Group versions, follow the upgrade instructions.
  See "Upgrading VxVM disk group versions" on page 208.

Upgrading Volume Replicator

If a previous version of Volume Replicator (VVR) is configured, the product installer upgrades VVR automatically when you upgrade the Storage Foundation products.

You have the option to upgrade without disrupting replication.

See "Upgrading VVR without disrupting replication" on page 194.

Upgrading VVR without disrupting replication

This section describes the upgrade procedure from an earlier version of VVR to the current version of VVR when replication is in progress, assuming that you do not need to upgrade all the hosts in the RDS simultaneously.

You may also need to set up replication between versions.

See "Planning an upgrade from the previous VVR version" on page 180.

When both the Primary and the Secondary have the previous version of VVR installed, the upgrade can be performed either on the Primary or on the Secondary. We recommend that the Secondary hosts be upgraded before the Primary host in the RDS. This section includes separate sets of steps, for the Primary upgrade and for the Secondary upgrade.

Note: If you have a cluster setup, you must upgrade all the nodes in the cluster at the same time.

Upgrading VVR on the Secondary

Follow these instructions to upgrade the Secondary hosts.

To upgrade the Secondary

1. Stop replication to the Secondary host by initiating a Primary pause using the following command:

   ```
   # vradmin -g diskgroup pauserep local_rvgname sec_hostname
   ```

2. Upgrade from VVR 6.0 or later to VVR 7.0 on the Secondary.

3. Do one of the following:

- Upgrade the disk group now. Enter the following:

  ```
  # vxdg upgrade dgname
  ```

- Upgrade the disk group later.
  If you upgrade the disk group later, be sure to pause replication before you upgrade the disk group. Also, after pausing replication, upgrade the disk group on Primary as well as Secondary.

4 Resume the replication from the Primary using the following command:

```
# vradmin -g diskgroup resumerep local_rvgname sec_hostname
```

Upgrading VVR on the Primary

After you upgrade the Secondary, use the product installer to upgrade the Primary.

To upgrade the Primary

1 Stop replication to the Primary host by initiating a Primary pause using the following command:

```
# vradmin -g diskgroup pauserep local_rvgname
```

2 Upgrade from VVR 6.0 or later to VVR 7.0 on the Secondary.

3 Do one of the following:

- Upgrade the disk group now. Enter the following:

  ```
  # vxdg upgrade dgname
  ```

- Upgrade the disk group later.
  If you upgrade the disk group later, be sure to pause replication before you upgrade the disk group. Also, after pausing replication, upgrade the disk group on Primary as well as Secondary.

4 Resume the replication from the Primary using the following command:

```
# vradmin -g diskgroup resumerep local_rvgname
    sec_hostname
```

See “Planning an upgrade from the previous VVR version” on page 180.

Upgrading SFDB

While upgrading to 7.0, the SFDB tools are enabled by default, which implies that the vxdbd daemon is configured. You can enable the SFDB tools, if they are disabled.

To enable SFDB tools

1. Log in as root.
2. Run the following command to configure and start the vxdbd daemon.

```
# /opt/VRTS/bin/sfae_config enable
```

Note: If any SFDB installation with authentication setup is upgraded to 7.0, the commands fail with an error. To resolve the issue, setup the SFDB authentication again. For more information, see the *Veritas InfoScale™ Storage and Availability Management for Oracle Databases* or *Veritas InfoScale™ Storage and Availability Management for DB2 Databases*.

Chapter 11

Performing an automated SFHA upgrade using response files

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Upgrading SFHA using response files
- Response file variables to upgrade SFHA
- Sample response file for SFHA upgrade

Upgrading SFHA using response files

Typically, you can use the response file that the installer generates after you perform SFHA upgrade on one system to upgrade SFHA on other systems.

To perform automated SFHA upgrade

1. Make sure the systems where you want to upgrade SFHA meet the upgrade requirements.
2. Make sure the pre-upgrade tasks are completed.
3. Copy the response file to the system where you want to upgrade SFHA.
4. Edit the values of the response file variables as necessary.

5 Mount the product disc and navigate to the folder that contains the installation program.

6 Start the upgrade from the system to which you copied the response file. For example:

```
# ./installer -responsefile /tmp/response_file
```

Where /tmp/*response_file* is the response file's full path name.

Response file variables to upgrade SFHA

Table 11-1 lists the response file variables that you can define to configure SFHA.

Table 11-1 Response file variables for upgrading SFHA

Variable	Description
CFG{accepteula}	Specifies whether you agree with the EULA.pdf file on the media. List or scalar: scalar Optional or required: required
CFG{systems}	List of systems on which the product is to be installed or uninstalled. List or scalar: list Optional or required: required
CFG{upgrade}	Upgrades all RPMs installed. List or scalar: list Optional or required: required
CFG{keys}{keyless} CFG{keys}{license}	`CFG{keys}{keyless}` gives a list of keyless keys to be registered on the system. `CFG{keys}{license}` gives a list of user defined keys to be registered on the system. List or scalar: list Optional or required: required
CFG{opt}{keyfile}	Defines the location of an ssh keyfile that is used to communicate with all remote systems. List or scalar: scalar Optional or required: optional

Table 11-1 Response file variables for upgrading SFHA *(continued)*

Variable	Description
CFG{opt}{tmppath}	Defines the location where a working directory is created to store temporary files and the RPMs that are needed during the install. The default location is /var/tmp. List or scalar: scalar Optional or required: optional
CFG{opt}{logpath}	Mentions the location where the log files are to be copied. The default location is /opt/VRTS/install/logs. List or scalar: scalar Optional or required: optional
CFG{mirrordgname}{system}	If the root dg is encapsulated and you select split mirror is selected: Splits the target disk group name for a system. List or scalar: scalar Optional or required: optional
CFG{splitmirror}{system}	If the root dg is encapsulated and you select split mirror is selected: Indicates the system where you want a split mirror backup disk group created. List or scalar: scalar Optional or required: optional
CFG{opt}{disable_dmp_native_support}	If it is set to 1, Dynamic Multi-pathing support for the native LVM volume groups and ZFS pools is disabled after upgrade. Retaining Dynamic Multi-pathing support for the native LVM volume groups and ZFS pools during upgrade increases RPM upgrade time depending on the number of LUNs and native LVM volume groups and ZFS pools configured on the system. List or scalar: scalar Optional or required: optional

Table 11-1 Response file variables for upgrading SFHA *(continued)*

Variable	Description
CFG{opt}{patch_path}	Defines the path of a patch level release to be integrated with a base or a maintenance level release in order for multiple releases to be simultaneously installed . List or scalar: scalar Optional or required: optional
CFG{opt}{patch2_path}	Defines the path of a second patch level release to be integrated with a base or a maintenance level release in order for multiple releases to be simultaneously installed. List or scalar: scalar Optional or required: optional
CFG{opt}{patch3_path}	Defines the path of a third patch level release to be integrated with a base or a maintenance level release in order for multiple releases to be simultaneously installed. List or scalar: scalar Optional or required: optional
CFG{opt}{patch4_path}	Defines the path of a fourth patch level release to be integrated with a base or a maintenance level release in order for multiple releases to be simultaneously installed. List or scalar: scalar Optional or required: optional
CFG{opt}{patch5_path}	Defines the path of a fifth patch level release to be integrated with a base or a maintenance level release in order for multiple releases to be simultaneously installed. List or scalar: scalar Optional or required: optional

Table 11-1 Response file variables for upgrading SFHA *(continued)*

Variable	Description
CFG{rootsecusrgrps}	Defines if the user chooses to grant read access to the cluster only for root and other users/usergroups which are granted explicit privileges on VCS objects. List or scalar: scalar Optional or required: optional
CFG{secusrgrps}	Defines the usergroup names that are granted read access to the cluster. List or scalar: scalar Optional or required: optional

Sample response file for SFHA upgrade

The following example shows a response file for upgrading Storage Foundation High Availability.

```
our %CFG;
$CFG{accepteula}=1;
$CFG{client_vxfen_warning}=1;
$CFG{keys}{keyless}=[ qw(ENTERPRISE) ];
$CFG{fencing_cps}=[ qw(10.198.92.157 10.198.92.158) ];
$CFG{fencing_cps_ports}{"10.198.92.157"}=443;
$CFG{fencing_cps_ports}{"10.198.92.158"}=443;
$CFG{fencing_cps_vips}{"10.198.92.157"}=[ qw(10.198.92.157) ];
$CFG{fencing_cps_vips}{"10.198.92.158"}=[ qw(10.198.92.158) ];
$CFG{opt}{noipc}=1;
$CFG{opt}{upgrade}=1;
$CFG{prod}="ENTERPRISE70";
$CFG{systems}=[ qw(cdclab-p51a-03 cdclab-p51a-04) ];
$CFG{vcs_allowcomms}=1;
1;
```

The `vcs_allowcomms` variable is set to 0 if it is a single-node cluster, and the llt and gab processes are not started before upgrade.

Chapter 12

Performing post-upgrade tasks

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Optional configuration steps
- Re-joining the backup boot disk group into the current disk group
- Reverting to the backup boot disk group after an unsuccessful upgrade
- Recovering VVR if automatic upgrade fails
- Post-upgrade tasks when VCS agents for VVR are configured
- Upgrading disk layout versions
- Upgrading VxVM disk group versions
- Updating variables
- Setting the default disk group
- About enabling LDAP authentication for clusters that run in secure mode
- Verifying the Storage Foundation and High Availability upgrade

Optional configuration steps

After the upgrade is complete, additional tasks may need to be performed.

You can perform the following optional configuration steps:

- If Volume Replicator (VVR) is configured, do the following steps in the order shown:

- Reattach the RLINKs.
- Associate the SRL.

- To encapsulate and mirror the boot disk, follow the procedures in the "Administering Disks" chapter of the *Storage Foundation Administrator's Guide*.
- To upgrade VxFS Disk Layout versions and VxVM Disk Group versions, follow the upgrade instructions.
  See "Upgrading VxVM disk group versions" on page 208.

Re-joining the backup boot disk group into the current disk group

Perform this procedure to rejoin the backup boot disk if you split the mirrored boot disk during upgrade. After a successful upgrade and reboot, you no longer need to keep the boot disk group backup.

To re-join the backup boot disk group

- Re-join the *backup_bootdg* disk group to the boot disk group.

  ```
  # /etc/vx/bin/vxrootadm -Y join backup_bootdg
  ```

  where the `-Y` option indicates a silent operation, and *backup_bootdg* is the name of the backup boot disk group that you created during the upgrade.

Reverting to the backup boot disk group after an unsuccessful upgrade

Perform this procedure if your upgrade was unsuccessful and you split the mirrored boot disk to back it up during upgrade. You can revert to the backup that you created when you upgraded.

To revert the backup boot disk group after an unsuccessful upgrade

1. To determine the boot disk groups, look for the *rootvol* volume in the output of the `vxprint` command.

   ```
   # vxprint
   ```

2. Use the `vxdg` command to find the boot disk group where you are currently booted.

   ```
   # vxdg bootdg
   ```

3 Boot the operating system from the backup boot disk group.

4 Join the original boot disk group to the backup disk group.

```
# /etc/vx/bin/vxrootadm -Y join original_bootdg
```

where the `-Y` option indicates a silent operation, and *original_bootdg* is the boot disk group that you no longer need.

Recovering VVR if automatic upgrade fails

If the upgrade fails during the configuration phase, after displaying the VVR upgrade directory, the configuration needs to be restored before the next attempt. Run the scripts in the upgrade directory in the following order to restore the configuration:

```
# restoresrl
# adddcm
# srlprot
# attrlink
# start.rvg
```

After the configuration is restored, the current step can be retried.

Post-upgrade tasks when VCS agents for VVR are configured

The following lists post-upgrade tasks with VCS agents for VVR:

- Unfreezing the service groups
- Restoring the original configuration when VCS agents are configured

Unfreezing the service groups

This section describes how to unfreeze services groups and bring them online.

To unfreeze the service groups

1 On any node in the cluster, make the VCS configuration writable:

```
# haconf -makerw
```

2 Edit the `/etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/main.cf` file to remove the deprecated attributes, SRL and RLinks, in the RVG and RVGShared resources.

3 Verify the syntax of the main.cf file, using the following command:

```
# hacf -verify
```

4 Unfreeze all service groups that you froze previously. Enter the following command on any node in the cluster:

```
# hagrp -unfreeze service_group -persistent
```

5 Save the configuration on any node in the cluster.

```
# haconf -dump -makero
```

6 If you are upgrading in a shared disk group environment, bring online the RVGShared groups with the following commands:

```
# hagrp -online RVGShared -sys masterhost
```

7 Bring the respective IP resources online on each node.

See "Preparing for the upgrade when VCS agents are configured" on page 184.

Type the following command on any node in the cluster.

```
# hares -online ip_name -sys system
```

This IP is the virtual IP that is used for replication within the cluster.

8 In shared disk group environment, online the virtual IP resource on the master node.

Restoring the original configuration when VCS agents are configured

This section describes how to restore a configuration with VCS configured agents.

Note: Restore the original configuration only after you have upgraded VVR on all nodes for the Primary and Secondary cluster.

To restore the original configuration

1. Import all the disk groups in your VVR configuration.

   ```
   # vxdg -t import diskgroup
   ```

   Each disk group should be imported onto the same node on which it was online when the upgrade was performed. The reboot after the upgrade could result in another node being online; for example, because of the order of the nodes in the AutoStartList. In this case, switch the VCS group containing the disk groups to the node on which the disk group was online while preparing for the upgrade.

   ```
   # hagrp -switch grpname -to system
   ```

2. Recover all the disk groups by typing the following command on the node on which the disk group was imported in step 1.

   ```
   # vxrecover -bs
   ```

3. Upgrade all the disk groups on all the nodes on which VVR has been upgraded:

   ```
   # vxdg upgrade diskgroup
   ```

4. On all nodes that are Secondary hosts of VVR, make sure the data volumes on the Secondary are the same length as the corresponding ones on the Primary. To shrink volumes that are longer on the Secondary than the Primary, use the following command on each volume on the Secondary:

   ```
   # vxassist -g diskgroup  shrinkto volume_name volume_length
   ```

   where *volume_length* is the length of the volume on the Primary.

   Note: Do not continue until you complete this step on all the nodes in the Primary and Secondary clusters on which VVR is upgraded.

5. Restore the configuration according to the method you used for upgrade:

   If you upgraded with the VVR upgrade scripts

   Complete the upgrade by running the `vvr_upgrade_finish` script on all the nodes on which VVR was upgraded. We recommend that you first run the `vvr_upgrade_finish` script on each node that is a Secondary host of VVR.

   Perform the following tasks in the order indicated:

   - To run the `vvr_upgrade_finish` script, type the following command:

```
# /disc_path/scripts/vvr_upgrade_finish
```

where *disc_path* is the location where the Veritas software disc is mounted.

- Attach the RLINKs on the nodes on which the messages were displayed:

```
# vxrlink -g diskgroup -f att rlink_name
```

If you upgraded with the product installer

Use the Veritas InfoScale product installer and select start a Product. Or use the installation script with the `-start` option.

6 Bring online the RVGLogowner group on the master:

```
# hagrp -online RVGLogownerGrp -sys masterhost
```

7 If you plan on using IPv6, you must bring up IPv6 addresses for virtual replication IP on primary/secondary nodes and switch from using IPv4 to IPv6 host names or addresses, enter:

```
# vradmin changeip newpri=v6 newsec=v6
```

where *v6* is the IPv6 address.

8 Restart the applications that were stopped.

Upgrading disk layout versions

In this release, you can create and mount only file systems with disk layout Version 7, 8, 9, and 10. You can only local mount disk layout Version 6 only to upgrade to a later disk layout version.

Note: If you plan to use 64-bit quotas, you must upgrade to the latest disk layout Version 10. The use of 64-bit quota on earlier disk layout versions is deprecated in this release.

Disk layout Version 6 has been deprecated and you cannot cluster mount an existing file system that has disk layout Version 6. To upgrade a cluster file system with disk layout Version 6, you must local mount the file system and then upgrade the file system using the `vxupgrade` utility to a later version.

To upgrade the disk layout versions

- To get to disk layout Version 10 from Version 6. You must incrementally upgrade the disk layout of this file system. For example:

```
# vxupgrade -n 7 /mnt
# vxupgrade -n 8 /mnt
# vxupgrade -n 9 /mnt
# vxupgrade -n 10 /mnt
```

See the `vxupgrade`(1M) manual page.

You must upgrade any existing file systems with disk layout Version 4 to disk layout Version 7 or later using the `vxfsconvert` command.

See the `vxfsconvert`(1M) manual page.

Note: Symantec recommends that you upgrade existing file systems to the highest supported disk layout version prior to upgrading to this release. Once a disk layout version has been upgraded, it is not possible to downgrade to the previous version.

You can check which disk layout version your file system has by using the following command:

```
# fstyp -v /dev/vx/dsk/dg1/vol1 | grep -i version
```

For more information about disk layout versions, see the *Storage Foundation Administrator's Guide*.

Upgrading VxVM disk group versions

All Veritas Volume Manager disk groups have an associated version number. Each VxVM release supports a specific set of disk group versions. VxVM can import and perform tasks on disk groups with those versions. Some new features and tasks work only on disk groups with the current disk group version. Before you can perform the tasks or use the features, upgrade the existing disk groups.

For 7.0, the Veritas Volume Manager disk group version is different than in previous VxVM releases. Symantec recommends that you upgrade the disk group version if you upgraded from a previous VxVM release.

After upgrading to SFHA 7.0, you must upgrade any existing disk groups that are organized by ISP. Without the version upgrade, configuration query operations continue to work fine. However, configuration change operations will not function correctly.

For more information about ISP disk groups, refer to the *Storage Foundation Administrator's Guide*.

Use the following command to find the version of a disk group:

```
# vxdg list diskgroup
```

To upgrade a disk group to the current disk group version, use the following command:

```
# vxdg upgrade diskgroup
```

For more information about disk group versions, see the *Storage Foundation Administrator's Guide*.

Updating variables

In `/etc/profile`, update the `PATH` and `MANPATH` variables as needed.

`MANPATH` can include `/opt/VRTS/man` and `PATH` can include `/opt/VRTS/bin`.

Setting the default disk group

You may find it convenient to create a system-wide default disk group. The main benefit of creating a default disk group is that VxVM commands default to the default disk group. You do not need to use the `-g` option.

You can set the name of the default disk group after installation by running the following command on a system:

```
# vxdctl defaultdg diskgroup
```

See the *Storage Foundation Administrator's Guide*.

About enabling LDAP authentication for clusters that run in secure mode

Symantec Product Authentication Service (AT) supports LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) user authentication through a plug-in for the authentication broker. AT supports all common LDAP distributions such as OpenLDAP and Windows Active Directory.

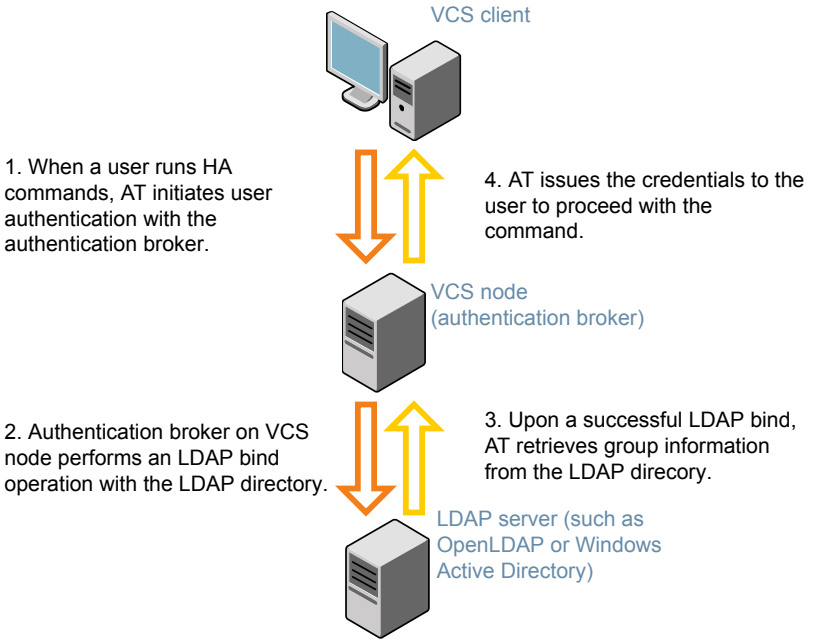
For a cluster that runs in secure mode, you must enable the LDAP authentication plug-in if the VCS users belong to an LDAP domain.

If you have not already added VCS users during installation, you can add the users later.

See the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide* for instructions to add VCS users.

Figure 12-1 depicts the SFHA cluster communication with the LDAP servers when clusters run in secure mode.

Figure 12-1 Client communication with LDAP servers



The LDAP schema and syntax for LDAP commands (such as, ldapadd, ldapmodify, and ldapsearch) vary based on your LDAP implementation.

Before adding the LDAP domain in Symantec Product Authentication Service, note the following information about your LDAP environment:

- The type of LDAP schema used (the default is RFC 2307)
  - UserObjectClass (the default is posixAccount)
  - UserObject Attribute (the default is uid)
  - User Group Attribute (the default is gidNumber)
  - Group Object Class (the default is posixGroup)
  - GroupObject Attribute (the default is cn)

  - Group GID Attribute (the default is gidNumber)
  - Group Membership Attribute (the default is memberUid)
- URL to the LDAP Directory
- Distinguished name for the user container (for example, UserBaseDN=ou=people,dc=comp,dc=com)
- Distinguished name for the group container (for example, GroupBaseDN=ou=group,dc=comp,dc=com)

Enabling LDAP authentication for clusters that run in secure mode

The following procedure shows how to enable the plug-in module for LDAP authentication. This section provides examples for OpenLDAP and Windows Active Directory LDAP distributions.

Before you enable the LDAP authentication, complete the following steps:

- Make sure that the cluster runs in secure mode.

  ```
  # haclus -value SecureClus
  ```

  The output must return the value as 1.

- Make sure that the AT version is 6.1.6.0 or later.

  ```
  # /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/vcsauth/vcsauthserver/bin/vssat showversion
  vssat version: 6.1.12.8
  ```

To enable OpenLDAP authentication for clusters that run in secure mode

1. Run the LDAP configuration tool `atldapconf` using the `-d` option. The `-d` option discovers and retrieves an LDAP properties file which is a prioritized attribute list.

   ```
   # /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/vcsauth/vcsauthserver/bin/atldapconf \
   -d -s domain_controller_name_or_ipaddress -u domain_user

   Attribute list file name not provided, using AttributeList.txt

   Attribute file created.
   ```

   You can use the `catatldapconf` command to view the entries in the attributes file.

2. Run the LDAP configuration tool using the `-c` option. The `-c` option creates a CLI file to add the LDAP domain.

   ```
   # /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/vcsauth/vcsauthserver/bin/atldapconf \
   -c -d LDAP_domain_name

   Attribute list file not provided, using default AttributeList.txt

   CLI file name not provided, using default CLI.txt

   CLI for addldapdomain generated.
   ```

3. Run the LDAP configuration tool `atldapconf` using the `-x` option. The `-x` option reads the CLI file and executes the commands to add a domain to the AT.

   ```
   # /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/vcsauth/vcsauthserver/bin/atldapconf -x

   Using default broker port 14149

   CLI file not provided, using default CLI.txt

   Looking for AT installation...

   AT found installed at ./vssat

   Successfully added LDAP domain.
   ```

4 Check the AT version and list the LDAP domains to verify that the Windows Active Directory server integration is complete.

```
# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/vcsauth/vcsauthserver/bin/vssat showversion

vssat version: 6.1.12.8

# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/vcsauth/vcsauthserver/bin/vssat listldapdomains

Domain Name : mydomain.com

Server URL : ldap://192.168.20.32:389

SSL Enabled : No

User Base DN : CN=people,DC=mydomain,DC=com

User Object Class : account

User Attribute : cn

User GID Attribute : gidNumber

Group Base DN : CN=group,DC=symantecdomain,DC=com

Group Object Class : group

Group Attribute : cn

Group GID Attribute : cn

Auth Type : FLAT

Admin User :

Admin User Password :

Search Scope : SUB
```

5 Check the other domains in the cluster.

```
# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/vcsauth/vcsauthserver/bin/vssat showdomains -p vx
```

The command output lists the number of domains that are found, with the domain names and domain types.

6 Generate credentials for the user.

```
# unset EAT_LOG

# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/vcsauth/vcsauthserver/bin/vssat authenticate \
-d ldap:LDAP_domain_name -p user_name -s user_password -b \
localhost:14149
```

7 Add non-root users as applicable.

```
# useradd user1

# passwd pw1

Changing password for "user1"

user1's New password:

Re-enter user1's new password:

# su user1

# bash

# id

uid=204(user1) gid=1(staff)

# pwd

# mkdir /home/user1

# chown user1 /home/ user1
```

8 Add the non-root user to the VCS configuration.

```
# haconf -makerw
# hauser -add user1
# haconf -dump -makero
```

9 Log in as non-root user and run VCS commands as LDAP user.

```
# cd /home/user1

# ls

# cat .vcspwd

101 localhost mpise LDAP_SERVER ldap

# unset VCS_DOMAINTYPE

# unset VCS_DOMAIN

# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/hasys -state

   #System        Attribute          Value

cluster1:sysA     SysState           FAULTED

cluster1:sysB     SysState           FAULTED

cluster2:sysC     SysState           RUNNING

cluster2:sysD     SysState           RUNNING
```

Verifying the Storage Foundation and High Availability upgrade

Refer to the *Verifying the Veritas InfoScale installation* chapter in the *Veritas InfoScale Installation Guide*.

Section 4

Post-installation tasks

- Chapter 13. Performing post-installation tasks

Chapter 13

Performing post-installation tasks

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Switching on Quotas
- About configuring authentication for SFDB tools

Switching on Quotas

This turns on the group and user quotas once all the nodes are upgraded to 7.0, if it was turned off earlier.

To turn on the group and user quotas

- Switch on quotas:

```
# vxquotaon -av
```

About configuring authentication for SFDB tools

To configure authentication for Storage Foundation for Databases (SFDB) tools, perform the following tasks:

Configure the `vxdbd` daemon to require authentication	See "Configuring vxdbd for SFDB tools authentication" on page 218.
Add a node to a cluster that is using authentication for SFDB tools	See "Adding nodes to a cluster that is using authentication for SFDB tools" on page 234.

Configuring vxdbd for SFDB tools authentication

To configure vxdbd, perform the following steps as the root user

1. Run the `sfae_auth_op` command to set up the authentication services.

```
# /opt/VRTS/bin/sfae_auth_op -o setup
Setting up AT
Starting SFAE AT broker
Creating SFAE private domain
Backing up AT configuration
Creating principal for vxdbd
```

2. Stop the `vxdbd` daemon.

```
# /opt/VRTS/bin/sfae_config disable
vxdbd has been disabled and the daemon has been stopped.
```

3. Enable authentication by setting the `AUTHENTICATION` key to `yes` in the `/etc/vx/vxdbed/admin.properties` configuration file.

   If `/etc/vx/vxdbed/admin.properties` does not exist, then use`cp /opt/VRTSdbed/bin/admin.properties.example /etc/vx/vxdbed/admin.properties`.

4. Start the `vxdbd` daemon.

```
# /opt/VRTS/bin/sfae_config enable
vxdbd has been enabled and the daemon has been started.
It will start automatically on reboot.
```

The `vxdbd` daemon is now configured to require authentication.

Section 5

Adding and removing nodes

- Chapter 14. Adding a node to SFHA clusters
- Chapter 15. Removing a node from SFHA clusters

Chapter 14

Adding a node to SFHA clusters

This chapter includes the following topics:

- About adding a node to a cluster
- Before adding a node to a cluster
- Adding a node to a cluster using the Veritas InfoScale installer
- Adding the node to a cluster manually
- Adding a node using response files
- Configuring server-based fencing on the new node
- After adding the new node
- Adding nodes to a cluster that is using authentication for SFDB tools
- Updating the Storage Foundation for Databases (SFDB) repository after adding a node

About adding a node to a cluster

After you install Veritas InfoScale and create a cluster, you can add and remove nodes from the cluster.You can create clusters of up to 64 nodes.

You can add a node:

- Using the product installer
- Manually

The following table provides a summary of the tasks required to add a node to an existing SFHA cluster.

Table 14-1 Tasks for adding a node to a cluster

Step	Description
Complete the prerequisites and preparatory tasks before adding a node to the cluster.	See "Before adding a node to a cluster" on page 221.
Add a new node to the cluster.	See "Adding a node to a cluster using the Veritas InfoScale installer" on page 223. See "Adding the node to a cluster manually" on page 226.
If you are using the Storage Foundation for Databases (SFDB) tools, you must update the repository database.	See "Adding nodes to a cluster that is using authentication for SFDB tools" on page 234. See "Updating the Storage Foundation for Databases (SFDB) repository after adding a node" on page 235.

The example procedures describe how to add a node to an existing cluster with two nodes.

Before adding a node to a cluster

Before preparing to add the node to an existing SFHA cluster, perform the required preparations.

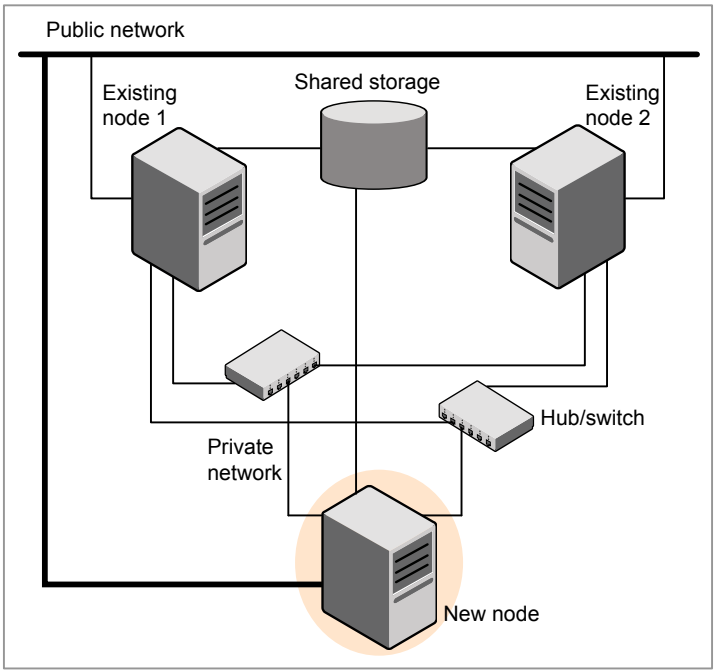
- Verify hardware and software requirements are met.
- Set up the hardware.
- Prepare the new node.

To verify hardware and software requirements are met

1. Review hardware and software requirements for SFHA.
2. Verify the new system has the same identical operating system versions and patch levels as that of the existing cluster
3. Verify the existing cluster is installed with Enterprise and that SFHA is running on the cluster.

Before you configure a new system on an existing cluster, you must physically add the system to the cluster as illustrated in Figure 14-1.

Figure 14-1 Adding a node to a two-node cluster using two switches



To set up the hardware

1 Connect the SFHA private Ethernet controllers.

Perform the following tasks as necessary:

- When you add nodes to a cluster, use independent switches or hubs for the private network connections. You can only use crossover cables for a two-node cluster, so you might have to swap out the cable for a switch or hub.
- If you already use independent hubs, connect the two Ethernet controllers on the new node to the independent hubs.

Figure 14-1 illustrates a new node being added to an existing two-node cluster using two independent hubs.

2 Make sure that you meet the following requirements:

- The node must be connected to the same shared storage devices as the existing nodes.
- The node must have private network connections to two independent switches for the cluster.

For more information, see the *Cluster Server Configuration and Upgrade Guide*.

- The network interface names used for the private interconnects on the new node must be the same as that of the existing nodes in the cluster.

Complete the following preparatory steps on the new node before you add it to an existing SFHA cluster.

To prepare the new node

1. Navigate to the folder that contains the installer program. Verify that the new node meets installation requirements.Verify that the new node meets installation requirements.

```
# ./installer -precheck
```

2. Install Veritas InfoScale Enterprise RPMs only without configuration on the new system. Make sure all the VRTS RPMs available on the existing nodes are also available on the new node.

```
# ./installer
```

Do not configure SFHA when prompted.

```
Would you like to configure InfoScale Enterprise after installation?
 [y,n,q] (n) n
```

Adding a node to a cluster using the Veritas InfoScale installer

You can add a node to a cluster using the `-addnode` option with the Veritas InfoScale installer.

The Veritas InfoScale installer performs the following tasks:

- Verifies that the node and the existing cluster meet communication requirements.
- Verifies the products and RPMs installed but not configured on the new node.
- Discovers the network interfaces on the new node and checks the interface settings.
- Creates the following files on the new node:

  `/etc/llttab`

  `/etc/VRTSvcs/conf/sysname`
- Updates and copies the following files to the new node from the existing node:

```
/etc/llthosts
/etc/gabtab
/etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/main.cf
```

- Copies the following files from the existing cluster to the new node
  /etc/vxfenmode
  /etc/vxfendg
  /etc/vx/.uuids/clusuuid
  /etc/sysconfig/llt
  /etc/sysconfig/gab
  /etc/sysconfig/vxfen
- Configures disk-based or server-based fencing depending on the fencing mode in use on the existing cluster.

At the end of the process, the new node joins the SFHA cluster.

Note: If you have configured server-based fencing on the existing cluster, make sure that the CP server does not contain entries for the new node. If the CP server already contains entries for the new node, remove these entries before adding the node to the cluster, otherwise the process may fail with an error.

See "Removing the node configuration from the CP server" on page 241.

To add the node to an existing cluster using the installer

1. Log in as the root user on one of the nodes of the existing cluster.
2. Run the Veritas InfoScale installer with the -addnode option.

   ```
   # cd /opt/VRTS/install

   # ./installer -addnode
   ```

   The installer displays the copyright message and the location where it stores the temporary installation logs.
3. Enter the name of a node in the existing SFHA cluster.

   The installer uses the node information to identify the existing cluster.

   ```
   Enter one node of the InfoScale Enterprise cluster to which
   you would like to add one or more new nodes: sys1
   ```
4. Review and confirm the cluster information.

5 Enter the name of the systems that you want to add as new nodes to the cluster.

```
Enter the system names separated by spaces
to add to the cluster: sys5
```

Confirm if the installer prompts if you want to add the node to the cluster.

The installer checks the installed products and RPMs on the nodes and discovers the network interfaces.

6 Enter the name of the network interface that you want to configure as the first private heartbeat link.

```
Enter the NIC for the first private heartbeat
link on sys5: [b,q,?] eth1

Enter the NIC for the second private heartbeat
link on sys5: [b,q,?] eth2
```

Note: At least two private heartbeat links must be configured for high availability of the cluster.

7 Depending on the number of LLT links configured in the existing cluster, configure additional private heartbeat links for the new node.

The installer verifies the network interface settings and displays the information.

8 Review and confirm the information.

9 If you have configured SMTP, SNMP, or the global cluster option in the existing cluster, you are prompted for the NIC information for the new node.

```
Enter the NIC for VCS to use on sys5: eth3
```

10 If the existing cluster uses server-based fencing, the installer will configure server-based fencing on the new nodes.

The installer then starts all the required processes and joins the new node to cluster.

The installer indicates the location of the log file, summary file, and response file with details of the actions performed.

If you have enabled security on the cluster, the installer displays the following message:

```
Since the cluster is in secure mode, check the main.cf
whether you need to modify the usergroup that you would
like to grant read access. If needed, use the following
commands to modify:

# haconf -makerw

# hauser -addpriv <user group> GuestGroup

# haconf -dump -makero
```

11 Confirm that the new node has joined the SFHA cluster using `lltstat -n` and `gabconfig -a` commands.

Adding the node to a cluster manually

Perform this procedure after you install Veritas InfoScale Enterprise only if you plan to add the node to the cluster manually.

Table 14-2 Procedures for adding a node to a cluster manually

Step	Description
Start the Veritas Volume Manager (VxVM) on the new node.	See "Starting Veritas Volume Manager (VxVM) on the new node" on page 227.
Configure the cluster processes on the new node.	See "Configuring cluster processes on the new node" on page 228.

Table 14-2 Procedures for adding a node to a cluster manually *(continued)*

Step	Description
Configure fencing for the new node to match the fencing configuration on the existing cluster. If the existing cluster is configured to use server-based I/O fencing, configure server-based I/O fencing on the new node.	See "Starting fencing on the new node" on page 230.
Start VCS.	See "To start VCS on the new node" on page 234.
If the ClusterService group is configured on the existing cluster, add the node to the group.	See "Configuring the ClusterService group for the new node" on page 230.

Starting Veritas Volume Manager (VxVM) on the new node

Veritas Volume Manager (VxVM) uses license keys to control access. As you run the `vxinstall` utility, answer **n** to prompts about licensing. You installed the appropriate license when you ran the `installer` program.

To start VxVM on the new node

1. To start VxVM on the new node, use the vxinstall utility:

   ```
   # vxinstall
   ```

2. Enter **n** when prompted to set up a system wide disk group for the system.

   The installation completes.

3. Verify that the daemons are up and running. Enter the command:

   ```
   # vxdisk list
   ```

   Make sure the output displays the shared disks without errors.

Configuring cluster processes on the new node

Perform the steps in the following procedure to configure cluster processes on the new node.

1. Do not apply for SUSE Linux.
2. Edit the /etc/llthosts file on the existing nodes. Using vi or another text editor, add the line for the new node to the file. The file resembles:

   ```
   0 sys1
   1 sys2
   2 sys5
   ```

3. Copy the `/etc/llthosts` file from one of the existing systems over to the new system. The `/etc/llthosts` file must be identical on all nodes in the cluster.
4. Create an `/etc/llttab` file on the new system. For example:

   ```
   set-node sys5
   set-cluster 101

   link eth1 eth-[MACID for eth1] - ether - -
   link eth2 eth-[MACID for eth2] - ether - -
   ```

   Except for the first line that refers to the node, the file resembles the /etc/llttab files on the existing nodes. The second line, the cluster ID, must be the same as in the existing nodes.
5. Use vi or another text editor to create the file `/etc/gabtab` on the new node. This file must contain a line that resembles the following example:

   ```
   /sbin/gabconfig -c -nN
   ```

   Where N represents the number of systems in the cluster including the new node. For a three-system cluster, N would equal 3.
6. Edit the /etc/gabtab file on each of the existing systems, changing the content to match the file on the new system.
7. Use vi or another text editor to create the file `/etc/VRTSvcs/conf/sysname` on the new node. This file must contain the name of the new node added to the cluster.

   For example:

   ```
   sys5
   ```

8 Create the Unique Universal Identifier file `/etc/vx/.uuids/clusuuid` on the new node:

```
# /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/uuidconfig.pl -rsh -clus -copy \
-from_sys sys1 -to_sys sys5
```

9 Start the LLT, GAB, and ODM drivers on the new node:

```
# /etc/init.d/llt start

# /etc/init.d/gab start

# /etc/init.d/odm restart
```

10 On the new node, verify that the GAB port memberships:

```
# gabconfig -a
GAB Port Memberships
===============================================================
Port a gen df204 membership 012
```

Setting up the node to run in secure mode

You must follow this procedure only if you are adding a node to a cluster that is running in secure mode. If you are adding a node to a cluster that is not running in a secure mode, proceed with configuring LLT and GAB.

Table 14-3 uses the following information for the following command examples.

Table 14-3 The command examples definitions

Name	Fully-qualified host name (FQHN)	Function
sys5	sys5.nodes.example.com	The new node that you are adding to the cluster.

Setting up SFHA related security configuration

Perform the following steps to configure SFHA related security settings.

Setting up SFHA related security configuration

1 Start /opt/VRTSat/bin/vxatd process.

2 Create HA_SERVICES domain for SFHA.

```
# vssat createpd --pdrtype ab --domain HA_SERVICES
```

3 Add SFHA and webserver principal to AB on node sys5.

```
# vssat addprpl --pdrtype ab --domain HA_SERVICES --prplname \
webserver_VCS_prplname --password new_password --prpltype \
service --can_proxy
```

4 Create `/etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/.secure` file:

```
# touch /etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/.secure
```

Starting fencing on the new node

Perform the following steps to start fencing on the new node.

To start fencing on the new node

1 For disk-based fencing on at least one node, copy the following files from one of the nodes in the existing cluster to the new node:

```
/etc/sysconfig/vxfen
/etc/vxfendg
/etc/vxfenmode
```

See "Configuring server-based fencing on the new node" on page 232.

2 Start fencing on the new node:

Configuring the ClusterService group for the new node

If the ClusterService group is configured on the existing cluster, add the node to the group by performing the steps in the following procedure on one of the nodes in the existing cluster.

To configure the ClusterService group for the new node

1 On an existing node, for example sys1, write-enable the configuration:

```
# haconf -makerw
```

2 Add the node sys5 to the existing ClusterService group.

```
# hagrp -modify ClusterService SystemList -add sys5 2

# hagrp -modify ClusterService AutoStartList -add sys5
```

3 Modify the IP address and NIC resource in the existing group for the new node.

```
# hares -modify gcoip Device eth0 -sys sys5

# hares -modify gconic Device eth0 -sys sys5
```

4 Save the configuration by running the following command from any node.

```
# haconf -dump -makero
```

Adding a node using response files

Typically, you can use the response file that the installer generates on one system to add nodes to an existing cluster.

To add nodes using response files

1 Make sure the systems where you want to add nodes meet the requirements.

2 Make sure all the tasks required for preparing to add a node to an existing SFHA cluster are completed.

3 Copy the response file to one of the systems where you want to add nodes.

See "Sample response file for adding a node to a SFHA cluster" on page 232.

4 Edit the values of the response file variables as necessary.

See "Response file variables to add a node to a SFHA cluster" on page 231.

5 Mount the product disc and navigate to the folder that contains the installation program.

6 Start adding nodes from the system to which you copied the response file. For example:

```
# ./installer -responsefile /tmp/response_file
```

Where /tmp/*response_file* is the response file's full path name.

Depending on the fencing configuration in the existing cluster, the installer configures fencing on the new node. The installer then starts all the required processes and joins the new node to cluster. The installer indicates the location of the log file and summary file with details of the actions performed.

Response file variables to add a node to a SFHA cluster

Table 14-4 lists the response file variables that you can define to add a node to an SFHA cluster.

Table 14-4 Response file variables for adding a node to an SFHA cluster

Variable	Description
$CFG{opt}{addnode}	Adds a node to an existing cluster. List or scalar: scalar Optional or required: required
$CFG{newnodes}	Specifies the new nodes to be added to the cluster. List or scalar: list Optional or required: required

Sample response file for adding a node to a SFHA cluster

The following example shows a response file for adding a node to a SFHA cluster.

```
our %CFG;

$CFG{clustersystems}=[ qw(sys1) ];
$CFG{newnodes}=[ qw(sys5) ];
$CFG{opt}{addnode}=1;
$CFG{opt}{configure}=1;
$CFG{opt}{vr}=1;

$CFG{prod}=" ENTERPRISE70";

$CFG{systems}=[ qw(sys1 sys5) ];
$CFG{vcs_allowcomms}=1;
$CFG{vcs_clusterid}=101;
$CFG{vcs_clustername}="clus1";
$CFG{vcs_lltlink1}{sys5}="eth1";
$CFG{vcs_lltlink2}{sys5}="eth2";

1;
```

Configuring server-based fencing on the new node

This section describes the procedures to configure server-based fencing on a new node.

To configure server-based fencing on the new node

1. Log in to each CP server as the root user.
2. Update each CP server configuration with the new node information:

```
# cpsadm -s cps1.symantecexample.com \
-a add_node -c clus1 -h sys5 -n2

Node 2 (sys5) successfully added
```

3. Verify that the new node is added to the CP server configuration:

```
# cpsadm -s cps1.symantecexample.com -a list_nodes
```

   The new node must be listed in the output.

4. Copy the certificates to the new node from the peer nodes.

See "Generating the client key and certificates manually on the client nodes " on page 125.

Adding the new node to the vxfen service group

Perform the steps in the following procedure to add the new node to the vxfen service group.

To add the new node to the vxfen group using the CLI

1. On one of the nodes in the existing SFHA cluster, set the cluster configuration to read-write mode:

```
# haconf -makerw
```

2. Add the node sys5 to the existing vxfen group.

```
# hagrp -modify vxfen SystemList -add sys5 2
```

3. Save the configuration by running the following command from any node in the SFHA cluster:

```
# haconf -dump -makero
```

After adding the new node

Start VCS on the new node.

To start VCS on the new node

- Start VCS on the new node:

```
# hastart
```

Adding nodes to a cluster that is using authentication for SFDB tools

To add a node to a cluster that is using authentication for SFDB tools, perform the following steps as the root user

1. Export authentication data from a node in the cluster that has already been authorized, by using the `-o export_broker_config` option of the `sfae_auth_op` command.

   Use the `-f` option to provide a file name in which the exported data is to be stored.

   ```
   # /opt/VRTS/bin/sfae_auth_op \
   -o export_broker_config -f exported-data
   ```

2. Copy the exported file to the new node by using any available copy mechanism such as `scp` or `rcp`.

3. Import the authentication data on the new node by using the `-o import_broker_config` option of the `sfae_auth_op` command.

   Use the `-f` option to provide the name of the file copied in Step 2.

   ```
   # /opt/VRTS/bin/sfae_auth_op \
    -o import_broker_config -f exported-data
   Setting up AT
   Importing broker configuration
   Starting SFAE AT broker
   ```

4. Stop the `vxdbd` daemon on the new node.

   ```
   # /opt/VRTS/bin/sfae_config disable
   vxdbd has been disabled and the daemon has been stopped.
   ```

5 Enable authentication by setting the `AUTHENTICATION` key to `yes` in the `/etc/vx/vxdbed/admin.properties` configuration file.

If `/etc/vx/vxdbed/admin.properties` does not exist, then use `cp /opt/VRTSdbed/bin/admin.properties.example /etc/vx/vxdbed/admin.properties`

6 Start the `vxdbd` daemon.

```
# /opt/VRTS/bin/sfae_config enable
vxdbd has been enabled and the daemon has been started.
It will start automatically on reboot.
```

The new node is now authenticated to interact with the cluster to run SFDB commands.

Updating the Storage Foundation for Databases (SFDB) repository after adding a node

If you are using Database Storage Checkpoints, Database FlashSnap, or SmartTier for Oracle in your configuration, update the SFDB repository to enable access for the new node after it is added to the cluster.

To update the SFDB repository after adding a node

1 Copy the `/var/vx/vxdba/rep_loc` file from one of the nodes in the cluster to the new node.

2 If the `/var/vx/vxdba/auth/user-authorizations` file exists on the existing cluster nodes, copy it to the new node.

If the `/var/vx/vxdba/auth/user-authorizations` file does not exist on any of the existing cluster nodes, no action is required.

This completes the addition of the new node to the SFDB repository.

Chapter 15

Removing a node from SFHA clusters

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Removing a node from a SFHA cluster

Removing a node from a SFHA cluster

Table 15-1 specifies the tasks that are involved in removing a node from a cluster. In the example procedure, the cluster consists of nodes sys1, sys2, and sys5; node sys5 is to leave the cluster.

Table 15-1 Tasks that are involved in removing a node

Task	Reference
■ Back up the configuration file. ■ Check the status of the nodes and the service groups.	See "Verifying the status of nodes and service groups" on page 237.
■ Switch or remove any SFHA service groups on the node departing the cluster. ■ Delete the node from SFHA configuration.	See "Deleting the departing node from SFHA configuration" on page 238.
Modify the llthosts(4) and gabtab(4) files to reflect the change.	See "Modifying configuration files on each remaining node" on page 241.
For a cluster that is running in a secure mode, remove the security credentials from the leaving node.	See "Removing security credentials from the leaving node " on page 242.

Table 15-1 Tasks that are involved in removing a node *(continued)*

Task	Reference
On the node departing the cluster: ■ Modify startup scripts for LLT, GAB, and SFHA to allow reboot of the node without affecting the cluster. ■ Unconfigure and unload the LLT and GAB utilities.	See "Unloading LLT and GAB and removing Veritas InfoScale Availability or Enterprise on the departing node" on page 243.

Verifying the status of nodes and service groups

Start by issuing the following commands from one of the nodes to remain in the cluster node sys1 or node sys2 in our example.

To verify the status of the nodes and the service groups

1 Make a backup copy of the current configuration file, main.cf.

```
# cp -p /etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/main.cf\
/etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config/main.cf.goodcopy
```

2 Check the status of the systems and the service groups.

```
# hastatus -summary

-- SYSTEM STATE
-- System      State          Frozen
A  sys1    RUNNING        0
A  sys2    RUNNING        0
A  sys5      RUNNING        0

-- GROUP STATE
-- Group    System      Probed   AutoDisabled   State
B  grp1     sys1      Y        N               ONLINE
B  grp1     sys2      Y        N               OFFLINE
B  grp2     sys1      Y        N               ONLINE
B  grp3     sys2      Y        N               OFFLINE
B  grp3     sys5    Y        N              ONLINE
B  grp4     sys5    Y        N              ONLINE
```

The example output from the `hastatus` command shows that nodes sys1, sys2, and sys5 are the nodes in the cluster. Also, service group grp3 is configured to run on node sys2 and node sys5, the departing node. Service group grp4 runs only on node sys5. Service groups grp1 and grp2 do not run on node sys5.

Deleting the departing node from SFHA configuration

Before you remove a node from the cluster you need to identify the service groups that run on the node.

You then need to perform the following actions:

- Remove the service groups that other service groups depend on, or
- Switch the service groups to another node that other service groups depend on.

To remove or switch service groups from the departing node

1 Switch failover service groups from the departing node. You can switch grp3 from node sys5 to node sys2.

```
# hagrp -switch grp3 -to sys2
```

2 Check for any dependencies involving any service groups that run on the departing node; for example, grp4 runs only on the departing node.

```
# hagrp -dep
```

3 If the service group on the departing node requires other service groups—if it is a parent to service groups on other nodes—unlink the service groups.

```
# haconf -makerw
# hagrp -unlink grp4 grp1
```

These commands enable you to edit the configuration and to remove the requirement grp4 has for grp1.

4 Stop SFHA on the departing node:

```
# hastop -sys sys5
```

5 Check the status again. The state of the departing node should be EXITED. Make sure that any service group that you want to fail over is online on other nodes.

```
# hastatus -summary
```

```
-- SYSTEM STATE
-- System      State          Frozen
A  sys1    RUNNING        0
A  sys2      RUNNING        0
A  sys5      EXITED         0

-- GROUP STATE
-- Group    System      Probed   AutoDisabled   State
B  grp1     sys1      Y        N              ONLINE
B  grp1     sys2      Y        N              OFFLINE
B  grp2     sys1      Y        N              ONLINE
B  grp3     sys2      Y        N              ONLINE
B  grp3     sys5    Y        Y              OFFLINE
B  grp4     sys5    Y        N              OFFLINE
```

6 Delete the departing node from the SystemList of service groups grp3 and grp4.

```
# haconf -makerw
# hagrp -modify grp3 SystemList -delete sys5
# hagrp -modify grp4 SystemList -delete sys5
```

Note: If sys5 was in the autostart list, then you need to manually add another system in the autostart list so that after reboot, the group comes online automatically.

7 For the service groups that run only on the departing node, delete the resources from the group before you delete the group.

```
# hagrp -resources grp4
    processx_grp4
    processy_grp4
# hares -delete processx_grp4
# hares -delete processy_grp4
```

8 Delete the service group that is configured to run on the departing node.

```
# hagrp -delete grp4
```

9 Check the status.

```
# hastatus -summary
    -- SYSTEM STATE
    -- System      State          Frozen
    A  sys1      RUNNING        0
    A  sys2      RUNNING        0
    A  sys5    EXITED         0

    -- GROUP STATE
    -- Group    System      Probed   AutoDisabled   State
    B  grp1     sys1      Y        N              ONLINE
    B  grp1     sys2      Y        N              OFFLINE
    B  grp2     sys1      Y        N              ONLINE
    B  grp3     sys2      Y        N              ONLINE
```

10 Delete the node from the cluster.

```
# hasys -delete sys5
```

11 Save the configuration, making it read only.

```
# haconf -dump -makero
```

Modifying configuration files on each remaining node

Perform the following tasks on each of the remaining nodes of the cluster.

To modify the configuration files on a remaining node

1 If necessary, modify the /etc/gabtab file.

No change is required to this file if the `/sbin/gabconfig` command has only the argument `-c`. Symantec recommends using the `-n`*N* option, where *N* is the number of cluster systems.

If the command has the form `/sbin/gabconfig -c -n`*N*, where *N* is the number of cluster systems, make sure that *N* is not greater than the actual number of nodes in the cluster. When *N* is greater than the number of nodes, GAB does not automatically seed.

Symantec does not recommend the use of the `-c -x` option for `/sbin/gabconfig`.

2 Modify /etc/llthosts file on each remaining nodes to remove the entry of the departing node.

For example, change:

```
0 sys1
1 sys2
2 sys5
```

To:

```
0 sys1
1 sys2
```

Removing the node configuration from the CP server

After removing a node from a SFHA cluster, perform the steps in the following procedure to remove that node's configuration from the CP server.

Note: The `cpsadm` command is used to perform the steps in this procedure. For detailed information about the `cpsadm` command, see the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide*.

To remove the node configuration from the CP server

1. Log into the CP server as the root user.
2. View the list of VCS users on the CP server.

   If the CP server is configured to use HTTPS-based communication, run the following command:

   ```
   # cpsadm -s cp_server -a list_users
   ```

   If the CP server is configured to use IPM-based communication, run the following command:

   ```
   # cpsadm -s cp_server -p 14250 -a list_users
   ```

   Where *cp_server* is the virtual IP/ virtual hostname of the CP server.
3. Remove the node entry from the CP server:

   ```
   # cpsadm -s cp_server -a rm_node  -h sys5 -c clus1 -n 2
   ```

4. View the list of nodes on the CP server to ensure that the node entry was removed:

   ```
   # cpsadm -s cp_server -a list_nodes
   ```

Removing security credentials from the leaving node

If the leaving node is part of a cluster that is running in a secure mode, you must remove the security credentials from node sys5. Perform the following steps.

To remove the security credentials

1. Stop the AT process.

   ```
   # /opt/VRTSvcs/bin/vcsauth/vcsauthserver/bin/vcsauthserver.sh \
   stop
   ```

2. Remove the credentials.

   ```
   # rm -rf /var/VRTSvcs/vcsauth/data/
   ```

Unloading LLT and GAB and removing Veritas InfoScale Availability or Enterprise on the departing node

Perform the tasks on the node that is departing the cluster.

You can use script-based installer to uninstall Veritas InfoScale Availability or Enterprise on the departing node or perform the following manual steps.

If you have configured SFHA as part of the InfoScale products, you may have to delete other dependent RPMs before you can delete all of the following ones.

To stop LLT and GAB and remove Veritas InfoScale Availability or Enterprise

1. If you had configured I/O fencing in enabled mode, then stop I/O fencing.

```
# /etc/init.d/vxfen stop
```

2. Stop GAB and LLT:

```
# /etc/init.d/gab stop
# /etc/init.d/llt stop
```

3. To determine the RPMs to remove, enter:

```
# rpm -qa |grep VRTS
```

4. To permanently remove the Availability or Enterprise RPMs from the system, use the `rpm -e` command. Start by removing the following RPMs, which may have been optionally installed, in the order shown:

```
# rpm -e VRTSsfcpi
# rpm -e VRTSvcswiz
# rpm -e VRTSvbs
# rpm -e VRTSsfmh
# rpm -e VRTSvcsea
# rpm -e VRTSvcsdr
# rpm -e VRTSvcsag
# rpm -e VRTScps
# rpm -e VRTSvcs
# rpm -e VRTSamf
# rpm -e VRTSvxfen
# rpm -e VRTSgab
# rpm -e VRTSllt
# rpm -e VRTSspt
```

```
# rpm -e VRTSvlic
# rpm -e VRTSperl
```

5 Remove the LLT and GAB configuration files.

```
# rm /etc/lltab
# rm /etc/gabtab
# rm /etc/llthosts
```

Updating the Storage Foundation for Databases (SFDB) repository after removing a node

After removing a node from a cluster, you do not need to perform any steps to update the SFDB repository.

For information on removing the SFDB repository after removing the product:

Section 6

Configuration and upgrade reference

- Appendix A. SFHA services and ports
- Appendix B. Configuration files
- Appendix C. Configuring the secure shell or the remote shell for communications
- Appendix D. Sample SFHA cluster setup diagrams for CP server-based I/O fencing
- Appendix E. Configuring LLT over UDP
- Appendix F. Using LLT over RDMA

Appendix A

SFHA services and ports

This appendix includes the following topics:

- About InfoScale Enterprise services and ports

About InfoScale Enterprise services and ports

If you have configured a firewall, ensure that the firewall settings allow access to the services and ports used by InfoScale Enterprise.

Table A-1 lists the services and ports used by InfoScale Enterprise .

Note: The port numbers that appear in bold are mandatory for configuring InfoScale Enterprise.

Table A-1 SFHA services and ports

Port Number	Protocol	Description	Process
4145	TCP/UDP	VVR Connection Server VCS Cluster Heartbeats	vxio
5634	HTTPS	Symantec Storage Foundation Messaging Service	xprtld
8199	TCP	Volume Replicator Administrative Service	vras
8989	TCP	VVR Resync Utility	vxreserver

Table A-1 SFHA services and ports *(continued)*

Port Number	Protocol	Description	Process
14141	TCP	Symantec High Availability Engine Veritas Cluster Manager (Java console) (ClusterManager.exe) VCS Agent driver (VCSAgDriver.exe)	had
14144	TCP/UDP	VCS Notification	Notifier
14149	TCP/UDP	VCS Authentication	vcsauthserver
14150	TCP	Veritas Command Server	CmdServer
14155	TCP/UDP	VCS Global Cluster Option (GCO)	wac
14156	TCP/UDP	VCS Steward for GCO	steward
443	TCP	Coordination Point Server	Vxcpserv
49152-65535	TCP/UDP	Volume Replicator Packets	User configurable ports created at kernel level by `vxio.sys` file

Appendix B

Configuration files

This appendix includes the following topics:

- About the LLT and GAB configuration files
- About the AMF configuration files
- About the VCS configuration files
- About I/O fencing configuration files
- Sample configuration files for CP server

About the LLT and GAB configuration files

Low Latency Transport (LLT) and Group Membership and Atomic Broadcast (GAB) are VCS communication services. LLT requires /etc/llthosts and /etc/lltab files. GAB requires /etc/gabtab file.

Table B-1 lists the LLT configuration files and the information that these files contain.

Table B-1 LLT configuration files

File	Description

Table B-1 LLT configuration files *(continued)*

File	Description
/etc/sysconfig/llt	This file stores the start and stop environment variables for LLT: ■ LLT_START—Defines the startup behavior for the LLT module after a system reboot. Valid values include: 1—Indicates that LLT is enabled to start up. 0—Indicates that LLT is disabled to start up. ■ LLT_STOP—Defines the shutdown behavior for the LLT module during a system shutdown. Valid values include: 1—Indicates that LLT is enabled to shut down. 0—Indicates that LLT is disabled to shut down. The installer sets the value of these variables to 1 at the end of SFHA configuration. If you manually configured VCS, make sure you set the values of these environment variables to 1. Assign the buffer pool memory for RDMA operations: ■ LLT_BUFPOOL_MAXMEM—Maximum assigned memory that LLT can use for the LLT buffer pool. This buffer pool is used to allocate memory for RDMA operations and packet allocation, which are delivered to the LLT clients. The default value is calculated based on the total system memory, the minimum value is 1GB, and the maximum value is 10GB. You must specify the value in GB.

/etc/llthosts	The file `llthosts` is a database that contains one entry per system. This file links the LLT system ID (in the first column) with the LLT host name. This file must be identical on each node in the cluster. A mismatch of the contents of the file can cause indeterminate behavior in the cluster.
	For example, the file /etc/llthosts contains the entries that resemble:
	`0 sys1`
	`1 sys2`

Table B-1 LLT configuration files *(continued)*

File	Description

/etc/llttab	The file `llttab` contains the information that is derived during installation and used by the utility `lltconfig(1M)`. After installation, this file lists the LLT network links that correspond to the specific system.
	
	For example, the file /etc/llttab contains the entries that resemble:
	
	`set-node sys1`
	`set-cluster 2`
	`link eth1 eth1 - ether - -`
	`link eth2 eth2 - ether - -`
	
	If you use aggregated interfaces, then the file contains the aggregated interface name instead of the eth-*MAC_address*.
	
	`set-node sys1`
	`set-cluster 2`
	`link eth1 eth-00:04:23:AC:12:C4 - ether - -`
	`link eth2 eth-00:04:23:AC:12:C5 - ether - -`
	
	The first line identifies the system. The second line identifies the cluster (that is, the cluster ID you entered during installation). The next two lines begin with the `link` command. These lines identify the two network cards that the LLT protocol uses.
	
	If you configured a low priority link under LLT, the file also includes a "link-lowpri" line.
	
	Refer to the `llttab(4)` manual page for details about how the LLT configuration may be modified. The manual page describes the ordering of the directives in the `llttab` file.

Table B-2 lists the GAB configuration files and the information that these files contain.

Table B-2 GAB configuration files

File	Description
/etc/sysconfig/gab	This file stores the start and stop environment variables for GAB: ■ GAB_START—Defines the startup behavior for the GAB module after a system reboot. Valid values include: 1—Indicates that GAB is enabled to start up. 0—Indicates that GAB is disabled to start up. ■ GAB_STOP—Defines the shutdown behavior for the GAB module during a system shutdown. Valid values include: 1—Indicates that GAB is enabled to shut down. 0—Indicates that GAB is disabled to shut down. The installer sets the value of these variables to 1 at the end of SFHA configuration.
/etc/gabtab	After you install SFHA, the file /etc/gabtab contains a `gabconfig(1)` command that configures the GAB driver for use. The file /etc/gabtab contains a line that resembles: `/sbin/gabconfig -c -nN` The `-c` option configures the driver for use. The `-nN` specifies that the cluster is not formed until at least `N` nodes are ready to form the cluster. Symantec recommends that you set N to be the total number of nodes in the cluster. **Note:** Symantec does not recommend the use of the `-c -x` option for `/sbin/gabconfig`. Using `-c -x` can lead to a split-brain condition. Use the `-c` option for `/sbin/gabconfig` to avoid a split-brain condition.

About the AMF configuration files

Asynchronous Monitoring Framework (AMF) kernel driver provides asynchronous event notifications to the VCS agents that are enabled for intelligent resource monitoring.

Table B-3 lists the AMF configuration files.

Table B-3 AMF configuration files

File	Description
/etc/sysconfig/amf	This file stores the start and stop environment variables for AMF: ■ AMF_START—Defines the startup behavior for the AMF module after a system reboot or when AMF is attempted to start using the init script. Valid values include: 1—Indicates that AMF is enabled to start up. (default) 0—Indicates that AMF is disabled to start up. ■ AMF_STOP—Defines the shutdown behavior for the AMF module during a system shutdown or when AMF is attempted to stop using the init script. Valid values include: 1—Indicates that AMF is enabled to shut down. (default) 0—Indicates that AMF is disabled to shut down.
/etc/amftab	After you install VCS, the file `/etc/amftab` contains a `amfconfig`(1) command that configures the AMF driver for use. The AMF init script uses this `/etc/amftab` file to configure the AMF driver. The `/etc/amftab` file contains the following line by default: `/opt/VRTSamf/bin/amfconfig -c`

About the VCS configuration files

VCS configuration files include the following:

- main.cf
  The installer creates the VCS configuration file in the /etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config folder by default during the SFHA configuration. The main.cf file contains the minimum information that defines the cluster and its nodes.
  See "Sample main.cf file for VCS clusters" on page 253.
  See "Sample main.cf file for global clusters" on page 255.
- types.cf
  The file types.cf, which is listed in the include statement in the main.cf file, defines the VCS bundled types for VCS resources. The file types.cf is also located in the folder /etc/VRTSvcs/conf/config.
  Additional files similar to types.cf may be present if agents have been added, such as OracleTypes.cf.

Note the following information about the VCS configuration file after installing and configuring VCS:

- The cluster definition includes the cluster information that you provided during the configuration. This definition includes the cluster name, cluster address, and the names of users and administrators of the cluster.
  Notice that the cluster has an attribute UserNames. The installer creates a user "admin" whose password is encrypted; the word "password" is the default password.
- If you set up the optional I/O fencing feature for VCS, then the UseFence = SCSI3 attribute is present.
- If you configured the cluster in secure mode, the main.cf includes "SecureClus = 1" cluster attribute.
- The installer creates the ClusterService service group if you configured the virtual IP, SMTP, SNMP, or global cluster options.

  The service group also has the following characteristics:

  - The group includes the IP and NIC resources.
  - The service group also includes the notifier resource configuration, which is based on your input to installer prompts about notification.
  - The installer also creates a resource dependency tree.
  - If you set up global clusters, the ClusterService service group contains an Application resource, wac (wide-area connector). This resource's attributes contain definitions for controlling the cluster in a global cluster environment. Refer to the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide* for information about managing VCS global clusters.

Refer to the *Cluster Server Administrator's Guide* to review the configuration concepts, and descriptions of main.cf and types.cf files for Linux systems.

Sample main.cf file for VCS clusters

The following sample main.cf file is for a cluster in secure mode.

```
include "types.cf"
include "OracleTypes.cf"
include "OracleASMTypes.cf"
include "Db2udbTypes.cf"
include "SybaseTypes.cf"


cluster vcs_cluster2 (
    UserNames = { admin = cDRpdxPmHpzS, smith = dKLhKJkHLh }
    ClusterAddress = "192.168.1.16"
```

```
    Administrators = { admin, smith }
    CounterInterval = 5
    SecureClus = 1
)

    system sys1 (
   )

    system sys2 (
   )

    group ClusterService (
       SystemList = { sys1 = 0, sys2 = 1 }
       UserStrGlobal = "LocalCluster@https://10.182.2.76:8443;"
       AutoStartList = { sys1, sys2 }
       OnlineRetryLimit = 3
       OnlineRetryInterval = 120
       )

    IP webip (
       Device = eth0
       Address = "192.168.1.16"
       NetMask = "255.255.240.0"
       )

NIC csgnic (
       Device = eth0
       NetworkHosts = { "192.168.1.17", "192.168.1.18" }
       )

NotifierMngr ntfr (
   SnmpConsoles = { "sys5" = Error, "sys4" = SevereError }
   SmtpServer = "smtp.example.com"
   SmtpRecipients =  { "ozzie@example.com" = Warning,
                "harriet@example.com" = Error }
   )

webip requires csgnic
   ntfr requires csgnic

// resource dependency tree
//
//     group ClusterService
//     {
```

```
//     NotifierMngr ntfr
//          {
//          NIC csgnic
//          }
// }
```

Sample main.cf file for global clusters

If you installed SFHA with the Global Cluster option, note that the ClusterService group also contains the Application resource, wac. The wac resource is required to control the cluster in a global cluster environment.

```
    .
    .
    group ClusterService (
       SystemList = { sys1 = 0, sys2 = 1 }

       UserStrGlobal = "LocalCluster@https://10.182.2.78:8443;"

       AutoStartList = { sys1, sys2 }
       OnlineRetryLimit = 3
       OnlineRetryInterval = 120
       )

       Application wac (
          StartProgram = "/opt/VRTSvcs/bin/wacstart"
          StopProgram = "/opt/VRTSvcs/bin/wacstop"
          MonitorProcesses = { "/opt/VRTSvcs/bin/wac" }
          RestartLimit = 3
          )
    .
    .
```

In the following main.cf file example, bold text highlights global cluster specific entries.

```
include "types.cf"

cluster vcs03 (
    ClusterAddress = "10.182.13.50"
    SecureClus = 1
    )

system sysA (
    )
```

```
system sysB (
    )

system sysC (
    )

group ClusterService (
    SystemList = { sysA = 0, sysB = 1, sysC = 2 }
    AutoStartList = { sysA, sysB, sysC }
    OnlineRetryLimit = 3
    OnlineRetryInterval = 120
    )

Application wac (
    StartProgram = "/opt/VRTSvcs/bin/wacstart -secure"
    StopProgram = "/opt/VRTSvcs/bin/wacstop"
    MonitorProcesses = { "/opt/VRTSvcs/bin/wac -secure" }
    RestartLimit = 3
    )

IP gcoip (
    Device = eth0
    Address = "10.182.13.50"
    NetMask = "255.255.240.0"
    )

NIC csgnic (
    Device = eth0
    NetworkHosts = { "10.182.13.1" }
    )

NotifierMngr ntfr (
   SnmpConsoles = { sys4 = SevereError }
   SmtpServer = "smtp.example.com"
   SmtpRecipients =  { "ozzie@example.com" = SevereError }
   )

gcoip requires csgnic
ntfr requires csgnic
wac requires gcoip

// resource dependency tree
```

```
//
//      group ClusterService
//      {
//      NotifierMngr ntfr
//          {
//          NIC csgnic
//          }
//      Application wac
//          {
//          IP gcoip
//              {
//              NIC csgnic
//              }
//          }
//      }
```

About I/O fencing configuration files

Table B-4 lists the I/O fencing configuration files.

Table B-4 I/O fencing configuration files

File	Description
/etc/sysconfig/vxfen	This file stores the start and stop environment variables for I/O fencing: ■ VXFEN_START—Defines the startup behavior for the I/O fencing module after a system reboot. Valid values include: 1—Indicates that I/O fencing is enabled to start up. 0—Indicates that I/O fencing is disabled to start up. ■ VXFEN_STOP—Defines the shutdown behavior for the I/O fencing module during a system shutdown. Valid values include: 1—Indicates that I/O fencing is enabled to shut down. 0—Indicates that I/O fencing is disabled to shut down. The installer sets the value of these variables to 1 at the end of SFHA configuration.
/etc/vxfendg	This file includes the coordinator disk group information. This file is not applicable for server-based fencing and majority-based fencing.

Table B-4 I/O fencing configuration files *(continued)*

File	Description
/etc/vxfenmode	This file contains the following parameters: ■ vxfen_mode ■ scsi3—For disk-based fencing. ■ customized—For server-based fencing. ■ disabled—To run the I/O fencing driver but not do any fencing operations. ■ majority— For fencing without the use of coordination points. ■ vxfen_mechanism This parameter is applicable only for server-based fencing. Set the value as cps. ■ scsi3_disk_policy ■ dmp—Configure the vxfen module to use DMP devices The disk policy is dmp by default. If you use iSCSI devices, you must set the disk policy as dmp. **Note:** You must use the same SCSI-3 disk policy on all the nodes. ■ List of coordination points This list is required only for server-based fencing configuration. Coordination points in server-based fencing can include coordinator disks, CP servers, or both. If you use coordinator disks, you must create a coordinator disk group containing the individual coordinator disks. Refer to the sample file /etc/vxfen.d/vxfenmode_cps for more information on how to specify the coordination points and multiple IP addresses for each CP server. ■ single_cp This parameter is applicable for server-based fencing which uses a single highly available CP server as its coordination point. Also applicable for when you use a coordinator disk group with single disk. ■ autoseed_gab_timeout This parameter enables GAB automatic seeding of the cluster even when some cluster nodes are unavailable. This feature is applicable for I/O fencing in SCSI3 and customized mode. 0—Turns the GAB auto-seed feature on. Any value greater than 0 indicates the number of seconds that GAB must delay before it automatically seeds the cluster. -1—Turns the GAB auto-seed feature off. This setting is the default.

Table B-4 I/O fencing configuration files *(continued)*

File	Description

/etc/vxfentab	When I/O fencing starts, the vxfen startup script creates this /etc/vxfentab file on each node. The startup script uses the contents of the /etc/vxfendg and /etc/vxfenmode files. Any time a system is rebooted, the fencing driver reinitializes the vxfentab file with the current list of all the coordinator points.
	Note: The /etc/vxfentab file is a generated file; do not modify this file.
	For disk-based I/O fencing, the /etc/vxfentab file on each node contains a list of all paths to each coordinator disk along with its unique disk identifier. A space separates the path and the unique disk identifier. An example of the /etc/vxfentab file in a disk-based fencing configuration on one node resembles as follows:
	■ DMP disk:
	`/dev/vx/rdmp/sdx3 HITACHI%5F1724-100%20%20FAStT%5FDISKS%5F6 00A0B8000215A5D000006804E795D0A3`
	`/dev/vx/rdmp/sdy3 HITACHI%5F1724-100%20%20FAStT%5FDISKS%5F6 00A0B8000215A5D000006814E795D0B3`
	`/dev/vx/rdmp/sdz3 HITACHI%5F1724-100%20%20FAStT%5FDISKS%5F6 00A0B8000215A5D000006824E795D0C3`
	For server-based fencing, the /etc/vxfentab file also includes the security settings information.
	For server-based fencing with single CP server, the /etc/vxfentab file also includes the single_cp settings information.
	This file is not applicable for majority-based fencing.

Sample configuration files for CP server

The `/etc/vxcps.conf` file determines the configuration of the coordination point server (CP server.)

See "Sample CP server configuration (/etc/vxcps.conf) file output" on page 265.

The following are example main.cf files for a CP server that is hosted on a single node, and a CP server that is hosted on an SFHA cluster.

- The main.cf file for a CP server that is hosted on a single node:
  See "Sample main.cf file for CP server hosted on a single node that runs VCS" on page 260.
- The main.cf file for a CP server that is hosted on an SFHA cluster:
  See "Sample main.cf file for CP server hosted on a two-node SFHA cluster" on page 262.

Note: If you use IPM-based protocol for communication between the CP server and SFHA clusters (application clusters), the CP server supports Internet Protocol version 4 or version 6 (IPv4 or IPv6 addresses). If you use HTTPS-based protocol for communication, the CP server only supports Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4 addresses).

The example main.cf files use IPv4 addresses.

Sample main.cf file for CP server hosted on a single node that runs VCS

The following is an example of a single CP server node main.cf.

For this CP server single node main.cf, note the following values:

- Cluster name: cps1
- Node name: cps1

```
include "types.cf"
include "/opt/VRTScps/bin/Quorum/QuorumTypes.cf"

// cluster name:  cps1
// CP server: cps1

cluster cps1 (
     UserNames = { admin = bMNfMHmJNiNNlVNhMK, haris = fopKojNvpHouNn,
             "cps1.symantecexample.com@root@vx" = aj,
             "root@cps1.symantecexample.com" = hq }
     Administrators = { admin, haris,
             "cps1.symantecexample.com@root@vx",
             "root@cps1.symantecexample.com" }
     SecureClus = 1
     HacliUserLevel = COMMANDROOT
     )

system cps1 (
     )

group CPSSG (
      SystemList = { cps1 = 0 }
      AutoStartList = { cps1 }
      )
```

```
        IP cpsvip1 (
              Critical = 0
              Device @cps1 = eth0
              Address = "10.209.3.1"
              NetMask = "255.255.252.0"
              )

        IP cpsvip2 (
              Critical = 0
              Device @cps1 = eth1
              Address = "10.209.3.2"
              NetMask = "255.255.252.0"
              )

        NIC cpsnic1 (
             Critical = 0
             Device @cps1 = eth0
             PingOptimize = 0
             NetworkHosts @cps1 = { "10.209.3.10" }
             )

        NIC cpsnic2 (
             Critical = 0
             Device @cps1 = eth1
             PingOptimize = 0
             )

        Process vxcpserv (
             PathName = "/opt/VRTScps/bin/vxcpserv"
             ConfInterval = 30
             RestartLimit = 3
             )

        Quorum quorum (
              QuorumResources = { cpsvip1, cpsvip2 }
              )

    cpsvip1 requires cpsnic1
    cpsvip2 requires cpsnic2
    vxcpserv requires quorum


    // resource dependency tree
```

```
//
// group CPSSG
// {
// IP cpsvip1
//     {
//     NIC cpsnic1
//     }
// IP cpsvip2
//     {
//     NIC cpsnic2
//     }
// Process vxcpserv
//     {
//     Quorum quorum
//     }
// }
```

Sample main.cf file for CP server hosted on a two-node SFHA cluster

The following is an example of a main.cf, where the CP server is hosted on an SFHA cluster.

For this CP server hosted on an SFHA cluster main.cf, note the following values:

- Cluster name: cps1
- Nodes in the cluster: cps1, cps2

```
include "types.cf"
include "CFSTypes.cf"
include "CVMTypes.cf"
include "/opt/VRTScps/bin/Quorum/QuorumTypes.cf"


// cluster: cps1
// CP servers:
// cps1
// cps2

cluster cps1 (
     UserNames = { admin = ajkCjeJgkFkkIskEjh,
            "cps1.symantecexample.com@root@vx" = JK,
            "cps2.symantecexample.com@root@vx" = dl }
     Administrators = { admin, "cps1.symantecexample.com@root@vx",
            "cps2.symantecexample.com@root@vx" }
```

```
     SecureClus = 1
     )

system cps1 (
     )

system cps2 (
     )

group CPSSG (
      SystemList = { cps1 = 0, cps2 = 1 }
      AutoStartList = { cps1, cps2 } )

      DiskGroup cpsdg (
            DiskGroup = cps_dg
            )

      IP cpsvip1 (
            Critical = 0
            Device @cps1 = eth0
            Device @cps2 = eth0
            Address = "10.209.81.88"
            NetMask = "255.255.252.0"
            )

      IP cpsvip2 (
            Critical = 0
            Device @cps1 = eth1
            Device @cps2 = eth1
            Address = "10.209.81.89"
            NetMask = "255.255.252.0"
            )

      Mount cpsmount (
            MountPoint = "/etc/VRTScps/db"
            BlockDevice = "/dev/vx/dsk/cps_dg/cps_volume"
            FSType = vxfs
            FsckOpt = "-y"
            )

      NIC cpsnic1 (
           Critical = 0
           Device @cps1 = eth0
```

```
            Device @cps2 = eth0
            PingOptimize = 0
            NetworkHosts @cps1 = { "10.209.81.10 }
            )

      NIC cpsnic2 (
            Critical = 0
            Device @cps1 = eth1
            Device @cps2 = eth1
            PingOptimize = 0
            )

      Process vxcpserv (
             PathName = "/opt/VRTScps/bin/vxcpserv"
             )

      Quorum quorum (
             QuorumResources = { cpsvip1, cpsvip2 }
             )

      Volume cpsvol (
             Volume = cps_volume
             DiskGroup = cps_dg
             )

cpsmount requires cpsvol
cpsvip1 requires cpsnic1
cpsvip2 requires cpsnic2
cpsvol requires cpsdg
vxcpserv requires cpsmount
vxcpserv requires quorum


// resource dependency tree
//
// group CPSSG
// {
// IP cpsvip1
//     {
//     NIC cpsnic1
//     }
// IP cpsvip2
//     {
```

```
//     NIC cpsnic2
//     }
// Process vxcpserv
//     {
//     Quorum quorum
//     Mount cpsmount
//         {
//         Volume cpsvol
//             {
//             DiskGroup cpsdg
//             }
//         }
//     }
// }
```

Sample CP server configuration (/etc/vxcps.conf) file output

The following is an example of a coordination point server (CP server) configuration file `/etc/vxcps.conf` output.

```
##  The vxcps.conf file determines the
## configuration for Veritas CP Server.
cps_name=cps1
vip=[10.209.81.88]
vip=[10.209.81.89]:56789
vip_https=[10.209.81.88]:55443
vip_https=[10.209.81.89]
port=14250
port_https=443
security=1
db=/etc/VRTScps/db
ssl_conf_file=/etc/vxcps_ssl.properties
```

Appendix C

Configuring the secure shell or the remote shell for communications

This appendix includes the following topics:

- About configuring secure shell or remote shell communication modes before installing products
- Manually configuring passwordless ssh
- Setting up ssh and rsh connection using the installer -comsetup command
- Setting up ssh and rsh connection using the pwdutil.pl utility
- Restarting the ssh session
- Enabling rsh for Linux

About configuring secure shell or remote shell communication modes before installing products

Establishing communication between nodes is required to install Veritas InfoScale software from a remote system, or to install and configure a system. The system from which the installer is run must have permissions to run `rsh` (remote shell) or `ssh` (secure shell) utilities. You need to run the installer with superuser privileges on the systems where you plan to install the Veritas InfoScale software.

You can install products to remote systems using either secure shell (ssh) or remote shell (rsh). Symantec recommends that you use ssh as it is more secure than rsh.

You can set up ssh and rsh connections in many ways.

- You can manually set up the ssh and rsh connection with UNIX shell commands.
- You can run the `installer -comsetup` command to interactively set up ssh and rsh connection.
- You can run the password utility, `pwdutil.pl`.

This section contains an example of how to set up ssh password free communication. The example sets up ssh between a source system (sys1) that contains the installation directories, and a target system (sys2). This procedure also applies to multiple target systems.

Note: The product installer supports establishing passwordless communication.

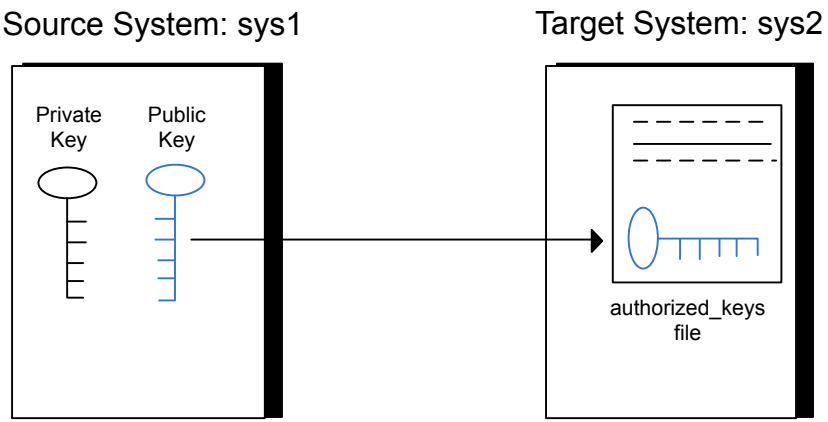
Manually configuring passwordless ssh

The ssh program enables you to log into and execute commands on a remote system. ssh enables encrypted communications and an authentication process between two untrusted hosts over an insecure network.

In this procedure, you first create a DSA key pair. From the key pair, you append the public key from the source system to the authorized_keys file on the target systems.

Figure C-1 illustrates this procedure.

Figure C-1 Creating the DSA key pair and appending it to target systems



Read the ssh documentation and online manual pages before enabling ssh. Contact your operating system support provider for issues regarding ssh configuration.

Visit the Openssh website that is located at: http://openssh.org to access online manuals and other resources.

To create the DSA key pair

1. On the source system (sys1), log in as root, and navigate to the root directory.

   ```
   sys1 # cd /root
   ```

2. To generate a DSA key pair on the source system, type the following command:

   ```
   sys1 # ssh-keygen -t dsa
   ```

   System output similar to the following is displayed:

   ```
   Generating public/private dsa key pair.
   Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_dsa):
   ```

3. Press Enter to accept the default location of `/root/.ssh/id_dsa`.
4. When the program asks you to enter the passphrase, press the Enter key twice.

   ```
   Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
   ```

   Do not enter a passphrase. Press Enter.

   ```
   Enter same passphrase again:
   ```

   Press Enter again.
5. Output similar to the following lines appears.

   ```
   Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_dsa.
   Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_dsa.pub.
   The key fingerprint is:
   1f:00:e0:c2:9b:4e:29:b4:0b:6e:08:f8:50:de:48:d2 root@sys1
   ```

To append the public key from the source system to the authorized_keys file on the target system, using secure file transfer

1 From the source system (sys1), move the public key to a temporary file on the target system (sys2).

Use the secure file transfer program.

In this example, the file name `id_dsa.pub` in the root directory is the name for the temporary file for the public key.

Use the following command for secure file transfer:

```
sys1 # sftp sys2
```

If the secure file transfer is set up for the first time on this system, output similar to the following lines is displayed:

```
Connecting to sys2 ...
The authenticity of host 'sys2 (10.182.00.00)'
can't be established. DSA key fingerprint is
fb:6f:9f:61:91:9d:44:6b:87:86:ef:68:a6:fd:88:7d.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?
```

2 Enter `yes`.

Output similar to the following is displayed:

```
Warning: Permanently added 'sys2,10.182.00.00'
(DSA) to the list of known hosts.
root@sys2 password:
```

3 Enter the root password of sys2.

4 At the `sftp` prompt, type the following command:

```
sftp> put /root/.ssh/id_dsa.pub
```

The following output is displayed:

```
Uploading /root/.ssh/id_dsa.pub to /root/id_dsa.pub
```

5 To quit the SFTP session, type the following command:

```
sftp> quit
```

6 Add the `id_dsa.pub` keys to the `authorized_keys` file on the target system. To begin the `ssh` session on the target system (sys2 in this example), type the following command on sys1:

```
sys1 # ssh sys2
```

Enter the root password of sys2 at the prompt:

```
password:
```

Type the following commands on sys2:

```
sys2 # cat /root/id_dsa.pub >> /root/.ssh/authorized_keys
sys2 # rm  /root/id_dsa.pub
```

7 Run the following commands on the source installation system. If your ssh session has expired or terminated, you can also run these commands to renew the session. These commands bring the private key into the shell environment and make the key globally available to the user `root`:

```
sys1 # exec /usr/bin/ssh-agent $SHELL
sys1 # ssh-add

  Identity added: /root/.ssh/id_dsa
```

This shell-specific step is valid only while the shell is active. You must execute the procedure again if you close the shell during the session.

To verify that you can connect to a target system

1 On the source system (sys1), enter the following command:

```
sys1 # ssh -l root sys2 uname -a
```

where sys2 is the name of the target system.

2 The command should execute from the source system (sys1) to the target system (sys2) without the system requesting a passphrase or password.

3 Repeat this procedure for each target system.

Setting up ssh and rsh connection using the installer -comsetup command

You can interactively set up the ssh and rsh connections using the `installer -comsetup` command.

Enter the following:

```
# ./installer -comsetup

Input the name of the systems to set up communication:
Enter the <platform> system names separated by spaces:
[q,?] sys2
Set up communication for the system sys2:

  Checking communication on sys2 ..................... Failed

CPI ERROR V-9-20-1303 ssh permission was denied on sys2. rsh
permission was denied on sys2. Either ssh or rsh is required
to be set up and ensure that it is working properly between the local
node and sys2 for communication

Either ssh or rsh needs to be set up between the local system and
sys2 for communication

Would you like the installer to setup ssh or rsh communication
automatically between the systems?
Superuser passwords for the systems will be asked. [y,n,q,?] (y) y

Enter the superuser password for system sys2:

     1)  Setup ssh between the systems
     2)  Setup rsh between the systems
     b)  Back to previous menu

Select the communication method [1-2,b,q,?] (1) 1

Setting up communication between systems. Please wait.
Re-verifying systems.

 Checking communication on sys2 ..................... Done

Successfully set up communication for the system sys2
```

Setting up ssh and rsh connection using the pwdutil.pl utility

The password utility, `pwdutil.pl`, is bundled under the `scripts` directory. The users can run the utility in their script to set up the ssh and rsh connection automatically.

```
# ./pwdutil.pl -h
Usage:

Command syntax with simple format:

    pwdutil.pl check|configure|unconfigure ssh|rsh <hostname|IP addr>
    [<user>] [<password>] [<port>]

Command syntax with advanced format:

    pwdutil.pl [--action|-a 'check|configure|unconfigure']
               [--type|-t 'ssh|rsh']
               [--user|-u  '<user>']
               [--password|-p '<password>']
               [--port|-P '<port>']
               [--hostfile|-f '<hostfile>']
               [--keyfile|-k '<keyfile>']
               [-debug|-d]
               <host_URI>

    pwdutil.pl -h | -?
```

Table C-1 Options with pwdutil.pl utility

Option	Usage
--action|-a 'check|configure|unconfigure'	Specifies action type, default is 'check'.
--type|-t 'ssh|rsh'	Specifies connection type, default is 'ssh'.
--user|-u '<user>'	Specifies user id, default is the local user id.
--password|-p '<password>'	Specifies user password, default is the user id.
--port|-P '<port>'	Specifies port number for ssh connection, default is 22

Table C-1 Options with pwdutil.pl utility *(continued)*

Option	Usage
--keyfile|-k '<keyfile>'	Specifies the private key file.
--hostfile|-f '<hostfile>'	Specifies the file which list the hosts.
-debug	Prints debug information.
-h|-?	Prints help messages.
<host_URI>	Can be in the following formats: <hostname> <user>:<password>@<hostname> <user>:<password>@<hostname>: <port>

You can check, configure, and unconfigure ssh or rsh using the `pwdutil.pl`utility. For example:

- To check ssh connection for only one host:

  ```
  pwdutil.pl check ssh hostname
  ```

- To configure ssh for only one host:

  ```
  pwdutil.pl configure ssh hostname user password
  ```

- To unconfigure rsh for only one host:

  ```
  pwdutil.pl unconfigure rsh hostname
  ```

- To configure ssh for multiple hosts with same user ID and password:

  ```
  pwdutil.pl -a configure -t ssh -u user -p password hostname1
  hostname2 hostname3
  ```

- To configure ssh or rsh for different hosts with different user ID and password:

  ```
  pwdutil.pl -a configure -t ssh user1:password1@hostname1
  user2:password2@hostname2
  ```

- To check or configure ssh or rsh for multiple hosts with one configuration file:

  ```
  pwdutil.pl -a configure -t ssh --hostfile /tmp/sshrsh_hostfile
  ```

- To keep the host configuration file secret, you can use the 3rd party utility to encrypt and decrypt the host file with password.
  For example:

```
### run openssl to encrypt the host file in base64 format
# openssl aes-256-cbc -a -salt -in /hostfile -out /hostfile.enc
enter aes-256-cbc encryption password: <password>
Verifying - enter aes-256-cbc encryption password: <password>

### remove the original plain text file
# rm /hostfile

### run openssl to decrypt the encrypted host file
# pwdutil.pl -a configure -t ssh `openssl aes-256-cbc -d -a
-in /hostfile.enc`
enter aes-256-cbc decryption password: <password>
```

- To use the ssh authentication keys which are not under the default $HOME/.ssh directory, you can use --keyfile option to specify the ssh keys. For example:

```
### create a directory to host the key pairs:
# mkdir /keystore

### generate private and public key pair under the directory:
# ssh-keygen -t rsa -f /keystore/id_rsa

### setup ssh connection with the new generated key pair under
the directory:
# pwdutil.pl -a configure -t ssh --keyfile /keystore/id_rsa
user:password@hostname
```

You can see the contents of the configuration file by using the following command:

```
# cat /tmp/sshrsh_hostfile
user1:password1@hostname1
user2:password2@hostname2
user3:password3@hostname3
user4:password4@hostname4

# all default: check ssh connection with local user
hostname5
The following exit values are returned:

0     Successful completion.
```

```
1     Command syntax error.
2     Ssh or rsh binaries do not exist.
3     Ssh or rsh service is down on the remote machine.
4     Ssh or rsh command execution is denied due to password is required.
5     Invalid password is provided.
255   Other unknown error.
```

Restarting the ssh session

After you complete this procedure, ssh can be restarted in any of the following scenarios:

- After a terminal session is closed
- After a new terminal session is opened
- After a system is restarted
- After too much time has elapsed, to refresh ssh

To restart ssh

1. On the source installation system (sys1), bring the private key into the shell environment.

   ```
   sys1 # exec /usr/bin/ssh-agent $SHELL
   ```

2. Make the key globally available for the user `root`

   ```
   sys1 # ssh-add
   ```

Enabling rsh for Linux

The following section describes how to enable remote shell.

Symantec recommends configuring a secure shell environment for Veritas InfoScale product installations.

See “Manually configuring passwordless ssh” on page 267.

See the operating system documentation for more information on configuring remote shell.

To enable rsh for rhel6/sles

1. To ensure that the `rsh` and `rsh-server` RPMs are installed, type the following command:

   ```
   # rpm -qa | grep -i rsh
   ```

   If it is not already in the file, type the following command to append the line "`rsh`" to the `/etc/securetty` file:

   ```
   # echo "rsh" >> /etc/securetty
   ```

2. Modify the line `disable = no` in the /etc/xinetd.d/rsh file.

3. In the `/etc/pam.d/rsh` file, change the "`auth`" type from "`required`" to "`sufficient`":

   ```
   auth     sufficient
   ```

4. Add the "promiscuous" flag into /etc/pam.d/rsh and /etc/pam.d/rlogin after item “pam_rhosts_auth.so”.

5. To enable the rsh server, type the following command:

   ```
   # chkconfig rsh on
   ```

6. Modify the `.rhosts` file. Each line of the `.rhosts` file contains a fully qualified domain name or IP address for each remote system. This file also contains the name of a user having access to the local system. For example, if the root user must remotely access `sys1` from `sys2`, add an entry for `sys2.`*`companyname`*`.com` to the `.rhosts` file on `sys1` by typing the following command:

   ```
   # echo "sys2.companyname.com" >> $HOME/.rhosts
   ```

7. Install the Veritas InfoScale product.

To disable rsh for rhel6/sles

1. Remove the "`rsh`" entry in the `/etc/securetty` file.
2. Disable the rsh server by typing the following command:

```
# chkconfig rsh off
```

3. After you complete an installation procedure, delete the `.rhosts` file from each user's `$HOME` directory to ensure security:

```
# rm -f $HOME/.rhosts
```

To enable rsh for rhel7

- Run the following commands to enable rsh passwordless connection:

```
# systemctl start rsh.socket
# systemctl start rlogin.socket
# systemctl enable rsh.socket
# systemctl enable rlogin.socket
# echo rsh >> /etc/securetty
# echo rlogin >> /etc/securetty
#echo "+ +" >> /root/.rhosts
```

To disable rsh for rhel7

- Run the following commands to disable rsh passwordless connection:

```
# systemctl stop rsh.socket
# systemctl stop rlogin.socket
# systemctl disable rsh.socket
# systemctl disable rlogin.socket
```

Appendix D

Sample SFHA cluster setup diagrams for CP server-based I/O fencing

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Configuration diagrams for setting up server-based I/O fencing

Configuration diagrams for setting up server-based I/O fencing

The following CP server configuration diagrams can be used as guides when setting up CP server within your configuration:

- Two unique client clusters that are served by 3 CP servers:
- Client cluster that is served by highly available CP server and 2 SCSI-3 disks:
- Two node campus cluster that is served be remote CP server and 2 SCSI-3 disks:
- Multiple client clusters that are served by highly available CP server and 2 SCSI-3 disks:

Two unique client clusters served by 3 CP servers

In the `vxfenmode` file on the client nodes, vxfenmode is set to `customized` with vxfen mechanism set to `cps`.

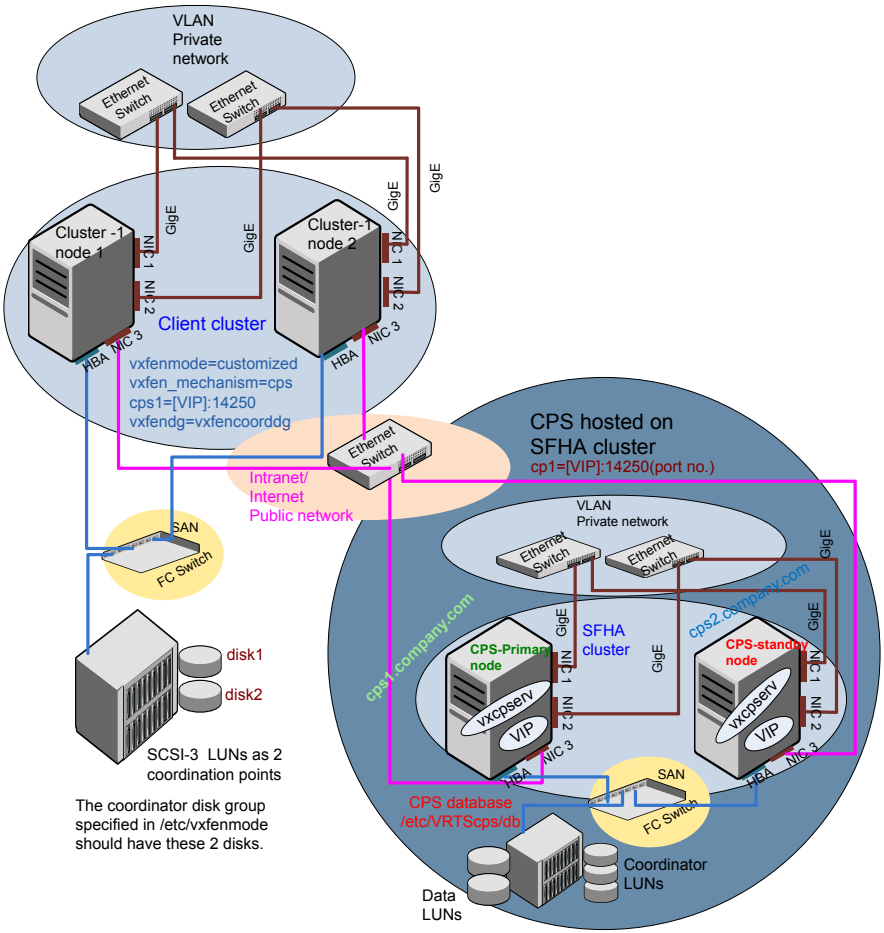
Client cluster served by highly available CPS and 2 SCSI-3 disks

Figure D-1 displays a configuration where a client cluster is served by one highly available CP server and 2 local SCSI-3 LUNs (disks).

In the `vxfenmode` file on the client nodes, `vxfenmode` is set to customized with vxfen mechanism set to `cps`.

The two SCSI-3 disks are part of the disk group vxfencoorddg. The third coordination point is a CP server hosted on an SFHA cluster, with its own shared database and coordinator disks.

Figure D-1 Client cluster served by highly available CP server and 2 SCSI-3 disks



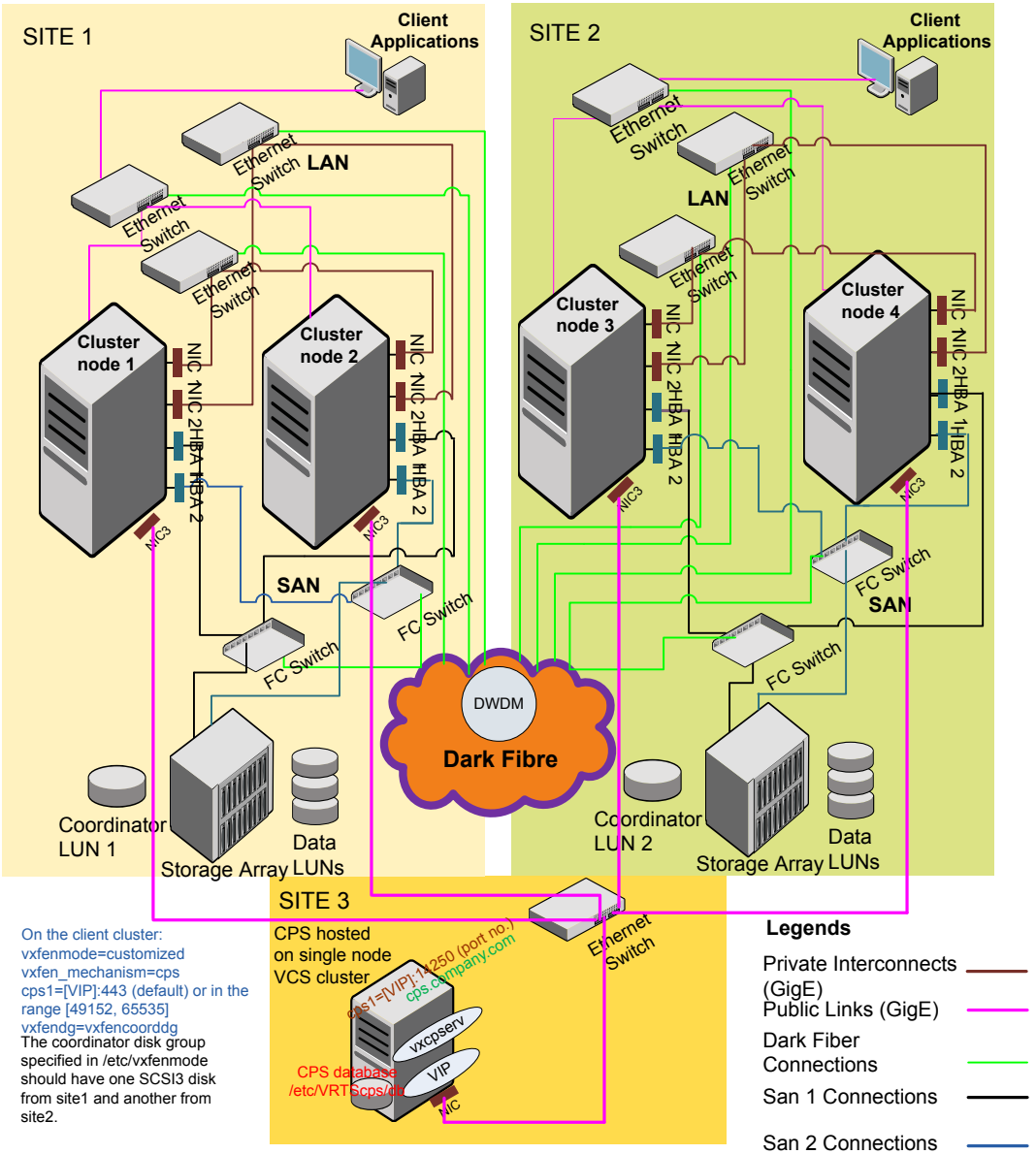
Two node campus cluster served by remote CP server and 2 SCSI-3 disks

Figure D-2 displays a configuration where a two node campus cluster is being served by one remote CP server and 2 local SCSI-3 LUN (disks).

In the `vxfenmode` file on the client nodes, vxfenmode is set to `customized` with vxfen mechanism set to `cps`.

The two SCSI-3 disks (one from each site) are part of disk group vxfencoorddg. The third coordination point is a CP server on a single node VCS cluster.

Figure D-2 Two node campus cluster served by remote CP server and 2 SCSI-3



Multiple client clusters served by highly available CP server and 2 SCSI-3 disks

In the `vxfenmode` file on the client nodes, vxfenmode is set to `customized` with vxfen mechanism set to `cps`.

The two SCSI-3 disks are are part of the disk group vxfencoorddg. The third coordination point is a CP server, hosted on an SFHA cluster, with its own shared database and coordinator disks.

Appendix E

Configuring LLT over UDP

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Using the UDP layer for LLT
- Manually configuring LLT over UDP using IPv4
- Using the UDP layer of IPv6 for LLT
- Manually configuring LLT over UDP using IPv6

Using the UDP layer for LLT

SFHA provides the option of using LLT over the UDP (User Datagram Protocol) layer for clusters using wide-area networks and routers. UDP makes LLT packets routable and thus able to span longer distances more economically.

When to use LLT over UDP

Use LLT over UDP in the following situations:

- LLT must be used over WANs
- When hardware, such as blade servers, do not support LLT over Ethernet

LLT over UDP is slower than LLT over Ethernet. Use LLT over UDP only when the hardware configuration makes it necessary.

Manually configuring LLT over UDP using IPv4

The following checklist is to configure LLT over UDP:

- Make sure that the LLT private links are on separate subnets. Set the broadcast address in /etc/lltab explicitly depending on the subnet for each link.

See "Broadcast address in the /etc/llttab file" on page 284.

- Make sure that each NIC has an IP address that is configured before configuring LLT.
- Make sure the IP addresses in the /etc/llttab files are consistent with the IP addresses of the network interfaces.
- Make sure that each link has a unique not well-known UDP port.
  See "Selecting UDP ports" on page 286.
- Set the broadcast address correctly for direct-attached (non-routed) links.
  See "Sample configuration: direct-attached links" on page 287.
- For the links that cross an IP router, disable broadcast features and specify the IP address of each link manually in the /etc/llttab file.
  See "Sample configuration: links crossing IP routers" on page 289.

Broadcast address in the /etc/llttab file

The broadcast address is set explicitly for each link in the following example.

- Display the content of the /etc/llttab file on the first node sys1:

```
sys1 # cat /etc/llttab

set-node sys1
set-cluster 1
link link1 udp - udp  50000  -  192.168.9.1 192.168.9.255
link link2 udp - udp  50001  -  192.168.10.1 192.168.10.255
```

  Verify the subnet mask using the ifconfig command to ensure that the two links are on separate subnets.

- Display the content of the /etc/llttab file on the second node sys2:

```
sys2 # cat /etc/llttab

set-node sys2
set-cluster 1
link link1 udp - udp  50000  -  192.168.9.2 192.168.9.255
link link2 udp - udp  50001  -  192.168.10.2 192.168.10.255
```

  Verify the subnet mask using the ifconfig command to ensure that the two links are on separate subnets.

The link command in the /etc/lltab file

Review the link command information in this section for the /etc/lltab file. See the following information for sample configurations:

- See "Sample configuration: direct-attached links" on page 287.
- See "Sample configuration: links crossing IP routers" on page 289.

Table E-1 describes the fields of the link command that are shown in the /etc/lltab file examples. Note that some of the fields differ from the command for standard LLT links.

Table E-1 Field description for link command in /etc/lltab

Field	Description
tag-name	A unique string that is used as a tag by LLT; for example link1, link2,....
device	The device path of the UDP protocol; for example udp. A place holder string. On other unix platforms like Solaris or HP, this entry points to a device file (for example, /dev/udp). Linux does not have devices for protocols. So this field is ignored.
node-range	Nodes using the link. "-" indicates all cluster nodes are to be configured for this link.
link-type	Type of link; must be "udp" for LLT over UDP.
udp-port	Unique UDP port in the range of 49152-65535 for the link. See "Selecting UDP ports" on page 286.
MTU	"-" is the default, which has a value of 8192. The value may be increased or decreased depending on the configuration. Use the `lltstat -l` command to display the current value.
IP address	IP address of the link on the local node.
bcast-address	■ For clusters with enabled broadcasts, specify the value of the subnet broadcast address. ■ "-" is the default for clusters spanning routers.

The set-addr command in the /etc/lltab file

The `set-addr` command in the /etc/lltab file is required when the broadcast feature of LLT is disabled, such as when LLT must cross IP routers.

See "Sample configuration: links crossing IP routers" on page 289.

Table E-2 describes the fields of the set-addr command.

Table E-2 Field description for set-addr command in /etc/llttab

Field	Description
node-id	The node ID of the peer node; for example, 0.
link tag-name	The string that LLT uses to identify the link; for example link1, link2,....
address	IP address assigned to the link for the peer node.

Selecting UDP ports

When you select a UDP port, select an available 16-bit integer from the range that follows:

- Use available ports in the private range 49152 to 65535
- Do not use the following ports:
  - Ports from the range of well-known ports, 0 to 1023
  - Ports from the range of registered ports, 1024 to 49151

To check which ports are defined as defaults for a node, examine the file /etc/services. You should also use the `netstat` command to list the UDP ports currently in use. For example:

```
# netstat -au | more
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address         State
udp        0      0 *:32768                 *:*
udp        0      0 *:956                   *:*
udp        0      0 *:tftp                  *:*
udp        0      0 *:sunrpc                *:*
udp        0      0 *:ipp                   *:*
```

Look in the UDP section of the output; the UDP ports that are listed under Local Address are already in use. If a port is listed in the /etc/services file, its associated name is displayed rather than the port number in the output.

Configuring the netmask for LLT

For nodes on different subnets, set the netmask so that the nodes can access the subnets in use. Run the following command and answer the prompt to set the netmask:

```
# ifconfig interface_name netmask netmask
```

For example:

- For the first network interface on the node sys1:

  ```
  IP address=192.168.9.1, Broadcast address=192.168.9.255,
  Netmask=255.255.255.0
  ```

  For the first network interface on the node sys2:

  ```
  IP address=192.168.9.2, Broadcast address=192.168.9.255,
  Netmask=255.255.255.0
  ```

- For the second network interface on the node sys1:

  ```
  IP address=192.168.10.1, Broadcast address=192.168.10.255,
  Netmask=255.255.255.0
  ```

  For the second network interface on the node sys2:

  ```
  IP address=192.168.10.2, Broadcast address=192.168.10.255,
  Netmask=255.255.255.0
  ```

Configuring the broadcast address for LLT

For nodes on different subnets, set the broadcast address in /etc/llttab depending on the subnet that the links are on.

An example of a typical /etc/llttab file when nodes are on different subnets. Note the explicitly set broadcast address for each link.

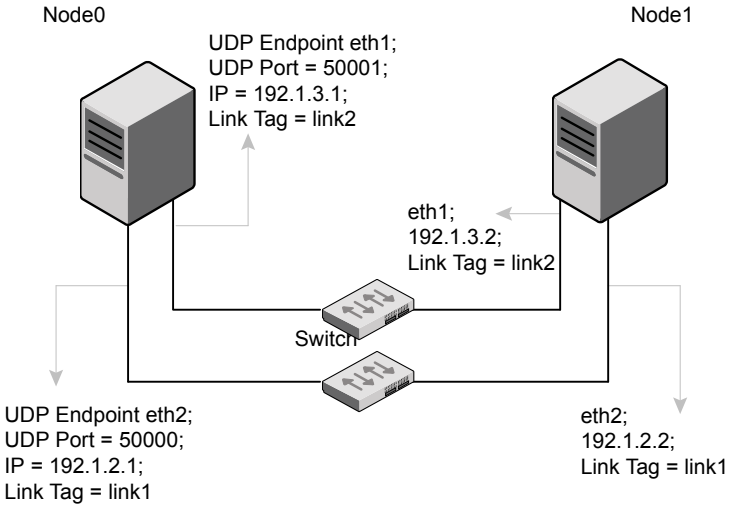
```
# cat /etc/llttab
set-node nodexyz
set-cluster 100

link link1 udp - udp 50000 - 192.168.30.1 192.168.30.255
link link2 udp - udp 50001 - 192.168.31.1 192.168.31.255
```

Sample configuration: direct-attached links

Figure E-1 depicts a typical configuration of direct-attached links employing LLT over UDP.

Figure E-1 A typical configuration of direct-attached links that use LLT over UDP



The configuration that the /etc/llttab file for Node 0 represents has directly attached crossover links. It might also have the links that are connected through a hub or switch. These links do not cross routers.

LLT sends broadcast requests to peer nodes to discover their addresses. So the addresses of peer nodes do not need to be specified in the /etc/llttab file using the `set-addr` command. For direct attached links, you do need to set the broadcast address of the links in the /etc/llttab file. Verify that the IP addresses and broadcast addresses are set correctly by using the `ifconfig -a` command.

```
set-node Node0
set-cluster 1
#configure Links
#link tag-name device node-range link-type udp port MTU \
IP-address bcast-address
link link1 udp - udp 50000 - 192.1.2.1 192.1.2.255
link link2 udp - udp 50001 - 192.1.3.1 192.1.3.255
```

The file for Node 1 resembles:

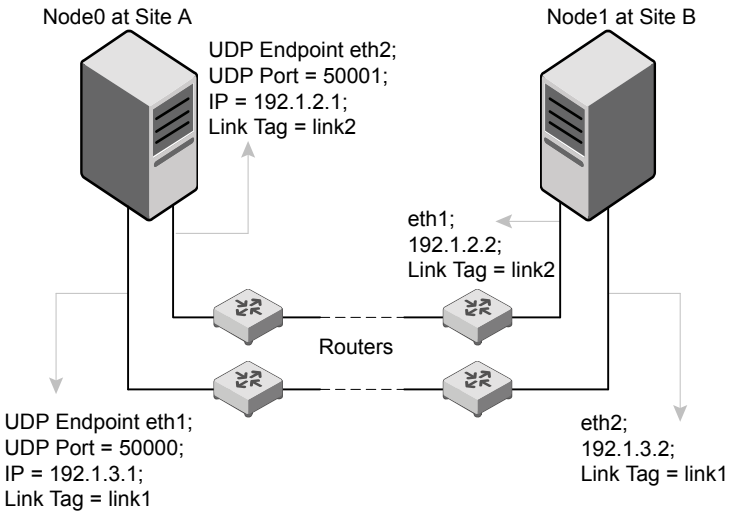
```
set-node Node1
set-cluster 1
#configure Links
#link tag-name device node-range link-type udp port MTU \
IP-address bcast-address
```

```
link link1 udp - udp 50000 - 192.1.2.2 192.1.2.255
link link2 udp - udp 50001 - 192.1.3.2 192.1.3.255
```

Sample configuration: links crossing IP routers

Figure E-2 depicts a typical configuration of links crossing an IP router employing LLT over UDP. The illustration shows two nodes of a four-node cluster.

Figure E-2 A typical configuration of links crossing an IP router



The configuration that the following `/etc/lltab` file represents for Node 1 has links crossing IP routers. Notice that IP addresses are shown for each link on each peer node. In this configuration broadcasts are disabled. Hence, the broadcast address does not need to be set in the `link` command of the `/etc/lltab` file.

```
set-node Node1
set-cluster 1

link link1 udp - udp 50000 - 192.1.3.1 -
link link2 udp - udp 50001 - 192.1.4.1 -

#set address of each link for all peer nodes in the cluster
#format: set-addr node-id link tag-name address
set-addr        0 link1 192.1.1.1
set-addr        0 link2 192.1.2.1
set-addr        2 link1 192.1.5.2
set-addr        2 link2 192.1.6.2
```

```
set-addr        3 link1 192.1.7.3
set-addr        3 link2 192.1.8.3

#disable LLT broadcasts
set-bcasthb     0
set-arp         0
```

The /etc/llttab file on Node 0 resembles:

```
set-node Node0
set-cluster 1

link link1 udp - udp 50000 - 192.1.1.1 -
link link2 udp - udp 50001 - 192.1.2.1 -

#set address of each link for all peer nodes in the cluster
#format: set-addr node-id link tag-name address
set-addr        1 link1 192.1.3.1
set-addr        1 link2 192.1.4.1
set-addr        2 link1 192.1.5.2
set-addr        2 link2 192.1.6.2
set-addr        3 link1 192.1.7.3
set-addr        3 link2 192.1.8.3

#disable LLT broadcasts
set-bcasthb     0
set-arp         0
```

Using the UDP layer of IPv6 for LLT

Storage Foundation 7.0 provides the option of using LLT over the UDP (User Datagram Protocol) layer for clusters using wide-area networks and routers. UDP makes LLT packets routable and thus able to span longer distances more economically.

When to use LLT over UDP

Use LLT over UDP in the following situations:

- LLT must be used over WANs
- When hardware, such as blade servers, do not support LLT over Ethernet

Manually configuring LLT over UDP using IPv6

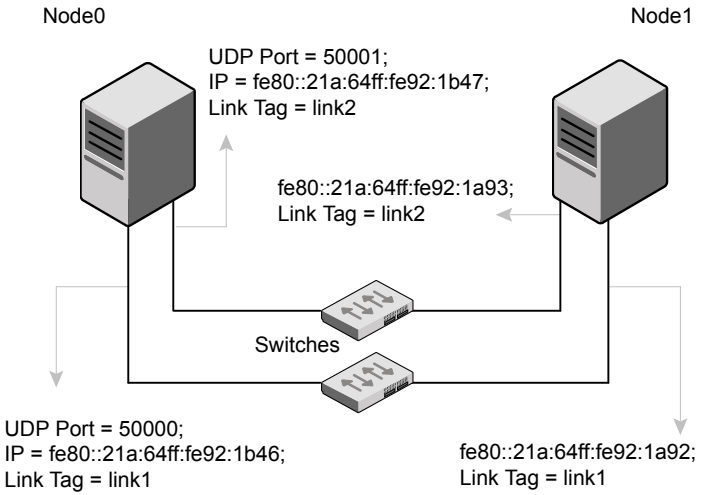
The following checklist is to configure LLT over UDP:

- For UDP6, the multicast address is set to "-".
- Make sure that each NIC has an IPv6 address that is configured before configuring LLT.
- Make sure the IPv6 addresses in the /etc/llttab files are consistent with the IPv6 addresses of the network interfaces.
- Make sure that each link has a unique not well-known UDP port.
- For the links that cross an IP router, disable multicast features and specify the IPv6 address of each link manually in the /etc/llttab file.
  See "Sample configuration: links crossing IP routers" on page 292.

Sample configuration: direct-attached links

Figure E-3 depicts a typical configuration of direct-attached links employing LLT over UDP.

Figure E-3 A typical configuration of direct-attached links that use LLT over UDP



The configuration that the /etc/llttab file for Node 0 represents has directly attached crossover links. It might also have the links that are connected through a hub or switch. These links do not cross routers.

LLT uses IPv6 multicast requests for peer node address discovery. So the addresses of peer nodes do not need to be specified in the /etc/lltab file using the `set-addr` command. Use the `ifconfig -a` command to verify that the IPv6 address is set correctly.

```
set-node Node0
set-cluster 1
#configure Links
#link tag-name device node-range link-type udp port MTU \
IP-address mcast-address
link link1 udp6 - udp6 50000 - fe80::21a:64ff:fe92:1b46 -
link link1 udp6 - udp6 50001 - fe80::21a:64ff:fe92:1b47 -
```

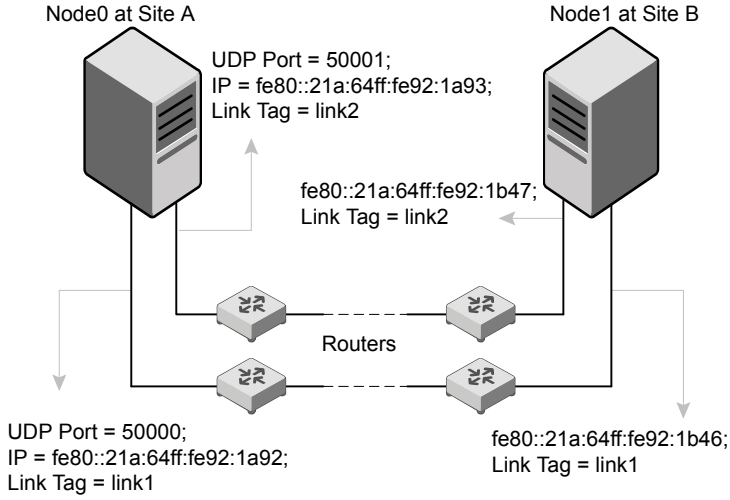
The file for Node 1 resembles:

```
set-node Node1
set-cluster 1
#configure Links
#link tag-name device node-range link-type udp port MTU \
IP-address mcast-address
link link1 udp6 - udp6 50000 - fe80::21a:64ff:fe92:1a92 -
link link1 udp6 - udp6 50001 - fe80::21a:64ff:fe92:1a93 -
```

Sample configuration: links crossing IP routers

Figure E-4 depicts a typical configuration of links crossing an IP router employing LLT over UDP. The illustration shows two nodes of a four-node cluster.

Figure E-4 A typical configuration of links crossing an IP router



The configuration that the following `/etc/lltab` file represents for Node 1 has links crossing IP routers. Notice that IPv6 addresses are shown for each link on each peer node. In this configuration multicasts are disabled.

```
set-node Node1
set-cluster 1

link link1 udp6 - udp6 50000 - fe80::21a:64ff:fe92:1a92 -
link link1 udp6 - udp6 50001 - fe80::21a:64ff:fe92:1a93 -

#set address of each link for all peer nodes in the cluster
#format: set-addr node-id link tag-name address
set-addr 0 link1 fe80::21a:64ff:fe92:1b46
set-addr 0 link2 fe80::21a:64ff:fe92:1b47
set-addr 2 link1 fe80::21a:64ff:fe92:1d70
set-addr 2 link2 fe80::21a:64ff:fe92:1d71
set-addr 3 link1 fe80::209:6bff:fe1b:1c94
set-addr 3 link2 fe80::209:6bff:fe1b:1c95

#disable LLT multicasts
set-bcasthb     0
set-arp         0
```

The /etc/llttab file on Node 0 resembles:

```
set-node Node0
set-cluster 1

link link1 udp6 - udp6 50000 - fe80::21a:64ff:fe92:1b46 -
link link2 udp6 - udp6 50001 - fe80::21a:64ff:fe92:1b47 -

#set address of each link for all peer nodes in the cluster
#format: set-addr node-id link tag-name address
set-addr 1 link1 fe80::21a:64ff:fe92:1a92
set-addr 1 link2 fe80::21a:64ff:fe92:1a93
set-addr 2 link1 fe80::21a:64ff:fe92:1d70
set-addr 2 link2 fe80::21a:64ff:fe92:1d71
set-addr 3 link1 fe80::209:6bff:fe1b:1c94
set-addr 3 link2 fe80::209:6bff:fe1b:1c95

#disable LLT multicasts
set-bcasthb     0
set-arp         0
```

Appendix F

Using LLT over RDMA

This appendix includes the following topics:

- Using LLT over RDMA
- About RDMA over RoCE or InfiniBand networks in a clustering environment
- How LLT supports RDMA capability for faster interconnects between applications
- Using LLT over RDMA: supported use cases
- Configuring LLT over RDMA
- Troubleshooting LLT over RDMA

Using LLT over RDMA

This section describes how LLT works with RDMA, lists the hardware requirements for RDMA, and the procedure to configure LLT over RDMA.

About RDMA over RoCE or InfiniBand networks in a clustering environment

Remote direct memory access (RDMA) is a direct memory access capability that allows server to server data movement directly between application memories with minimal CPU involvement. Data transfer using RDMA needs RDMA-enabled network cards and switches. Networks designed with RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE) and InfiniBand architecture support RDMA capability. RDMA provides fast interconnect between user-space applications or file systems between nodes over these networks. In a clustering environment, RDMA capability allows applications on separate nodes to transfer data at a faster rate with low latency and less CPU usage.

See "How LLT supports RDMA capability for faster interconnects between applications" on page 296.

How LLT supports RDMA capability for faster interconnects between applications

LLT and GAB support fast interconnect between applications using RDMA technology over InfiniBand and Ethernet media (RoCE). To leverage the RDMA capabilities of the hardware and also support the existing LLT functionalities, LLT maintains two channels (RDMA and non-RDMA) for each of the configured RDMA links. Both RDMA and non-RDMA channels are capable of transferring data between the nodes and LLT provides separate APIs to their clients, such as, CFS, CVM, to use these channels. The RDMA channel provides faster data transfer by leveraging the RDMA capabilities of the hardware. The RDMA channel is mainly used for data-transfer when the client is capable to use this channel. The non-RDMA channel is created over the UDP layer and LLT uses this channel mainly for sending and receiving heartbeats. Based on the health of the non-RDMA channel, GAB decides cluster membership for the cluster. The connection management of the RDMA channel is separate from the non-RDMA channel, but the connect and disconnect operations for the RDMA channel are triggered based on the status of the non-RDMA channel

If the non-RDMA channel is up but due to some issues in RDMA layer the RDMA channel is down, in such cases the data-transfer happens over the non-RDMA channel with a lesser performance until the RDMA channel is fixed. The system logs displays the message when the RDMA channel is up or down.

LLT uses the Open Fabrics Enterprise Distribution (OFED) layer and the drivers installed by the operating system to communicate with the hardware. LLT over RDMA allows applications running on one node to directly access the memory of an application running on another node that are connected over an RDMA-enabled network. In contrast, on nodes connected over a non-RDMA network, applications cannot directly read or write to an application running on another node. LLT clients such as, CFS and CVM, have to create intermediate copies of data before completing the read or write operation on the application, which increases the latency period and affects performance in some cases.

LLT over an RDMA network enables applications to read or write to applications on another node over the network without the need to create intermediate copies. This leads to low latency, higher throughput, and minimized CPU host usage thus improving application performance. Cluster volume manager and Cluster File Systems, which are clients of LLT and GAB, can use LLT over RDMA capability for specific use cases.

See “Using LLT over RDMA: supported use cases ” on page 297.

Using LLT over RDMA: supported use cases

You can configure the LLT over RDMA capability for the following use cases:

- Storage Foundation Smart IO feature on flash storage devices: The Smart IO feature provides file system caching on flash devices for increased application performance by reducing IO bottlenecks. It also reduces IO loads on storage controllers as the Smart IO feature meets most of the application IO needs. As the IO requirements from the storage array are much lesser, you require lesser number of servers to maintain the same IO throughput.
- Storage Foundation IO shipping feature: The IO shipping feature in Storage Foundation Cluster File System HA (SFCFSHA) provides the ability to ship IO data between applications on peer nodes without service interruption even if the IO path on one of the nodes in the cluster goes down.
- Storage Foundation Flexible Storage Sharing feature : The Flexible Storage Sharing feature in cluster volume manager allows network shared storage to co-exist with physically shared storage. It provides server administrators the ability to provision clusters for Storage Foundation Cluster File System HA (SFCFSHA) and Storage Foundation for Oracle RAC (SFRAC) or SFCFSHA applications without requiring physical shared storage.

Both Cluster File System (CFS) and Cluster Volume Manager (CVM) are clients of LLT and GAB. These clients use LLT as the transport protocol for data transfer between applications on nodes. Using LLT data transfer over an RDMA network boosts performance of file system data transfer and IO transfer between nodes.

To enable RDMA capability for faster application data transfer between nodes, you must install RDMA-capable network interface cards, RDMA-supported network switches, configure the operating system for RDMA, and configure LLT.

Ensure that you select RDMA-supported hardware and configure LLT to use RDMA functionality.

See “Choosing supported hardware for LLT over RDMA” on page 298.

See “Configuring LLT over RDMA” on page 297.

Configuring LLT over RDMA

This section describes the required hardware and configuration needed for LLT to support RDMA capability. The high-level steps to configure LLT over RDMA are as follows:

Table F-1 lists the high-level steps to configure LLT over RDMA.

Step	Action	Description
Choose supported hardware	Choose RDMA capable network interface cards (NICs), network switches, and cables.	See "Choosing supported hardware for LLT over RDMA" on page 298.
Check the supported operating system	Linux flavors only.	RHEL 6.3, RHEL 6.4, SUSE Linux Enterprise 11 SP2, SUSE Linux Enterprise 11 SP3, Oracle Linux 6.3, Oracle Linux 6.4
Install RDMA, InfiniBand or Ethernet drivers and utilities	Install the packages to access the RDMA, InfiniBand or Ethernet drivers and utilities.	See "Installing RDMA, InfiniBand or Ethernet drivers and utilities" on page 299.
Configure RDMA over an Ethernet network	Load RDMA and Ethernet drivers.	See "Configuring RDMA over an Ethernet network" on page 300.
Configuring RDMA over an InfiniBand network	Load RDMA and InfiniBand drivers.	See "Configuring RDMA over an InfiniBand network" on page 302.
Tune system performance	Tune CPU frequency and boot parameters for systems.	See "Tuning system performance" on page 306.
Configure LLT manually	Configure LLT to use RDMA capability. Alternatively, you can use the installer to automatically configure LLT to use RDMA.	See "Manually configuring LLT over RDMA" on page 308.
Verify LLT configuration	Run LLT commands to test the LLT over RDMA configuration.	See "Verifying LLT configuration" on page 312.

Choosing supported hardware for LLT over RDMA

To configure LLT over RDMA you need to use the hardware that is RDMA enabled.

Table F-2

Hardware	Supported types	Reference
Network card	Mellanox-based Host Channel Adapters (HCAs) (VPI, ConnectX, ConnectX-2 and 3)	For detailed installation information, refer to the hardware vendor documentation.
Network switch	Mellanox, InfiniBand switches Ethernet switches must be Data Center Bridging (DCB) capable	For detailed installation information, refer to the hardware vendor documentation.
Cables	Copper and Optical Cables, InfiniBand cables	For detailed installation information, refer to the hardware vendor documentation.

Warning: When you install the Mellanox NIC for using RDMA capability, do not install Mellanox drivers that come with the hardware. LLT uses the Mellanox drivers that are installed by default with the Linux operating system. LLT might not be configurable if you install Mellanox drivers provided with the hardware.

Installing RDMA, InfiniBand or Ethernet drivers and utilities

Install the following RPMs to get access to the required RDMA, InfiniBand or Ethernet drivers and utilities. Note that the rpm version of the RPMs may differ for each of the supported Linux flavors.

Symantec does not support any external Mellanox OFED packages. The supported packages are listed in this section.

Symantec recommends that you use the Yellowdog Updater Modified (yum) package management utility to install RPMs on RHEL systems and use Zypper, a command line package manager, on SUSE systems.

Note: Install the OpenSM package only if you configure an InfiniBand network. All other packages are required with both InfiniBand and Ethernet networks.

Table F-3 lists the drivers and utilities required for RDMA, InfiniBand or Ethernet network.

Packages	RHEL	SUSE
Userland device drivers for RDMA operations	▪ `libmthca` ▪ `libmlx4` ▪ `rdma` ▪ `librdmacm-utils`	▪ `libmthca-rdmav2` ▪ `libmlx4-rdmav2` ▪ `ofed` ▪ `librdmacm`
OpenSM related package (InfiniBand only)	▪ `opensm` ▪ `opensm-libs` ▪ `libibumad`	▪ `opensm` ▪ `libibumad3`
InfiniBand troubleshooting and performance tests	▪ `Ibutils` ▪ `infiniband-diags` ▪ `Perftest`	▪ `Ibutils` ▪ `infiniband-diags`
libibverbs packages for userland InfiniBand operations	▪ `libibverbs-devel` ▪ `libibverbs-utils`	▪ `libibverbs`

Configuring RDMA over an Ethernet network

Configure the RDMA and Ethernet drivers so that LLT can use the RDMA capable hardware.

See "Enable RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE)" on page 300.

See "Configuring RDMA and Ethernet drivers" on page 301.

See "Configuring IP addresses over Ethernet Interfaces" on page 301.

Enable RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE)

The following steps are applicable only on a system installed with RHEL Linux. On SUSE Linux, the RDMA is enabled by default.

1. Make sure that the SFHA stack is stopped and the LLT and GAB modules are not loaded.

2. Skip this step if you are on a RHEL 7 system. Alternatively, create or modify the `/etc/modprobe.d/mlx4.conf` configuration file and add the value `options mlx4_core hpn=1` to the file. This enables RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE) in Mellanox drivers (installed by default with the operating system).

3 Verify whether the Mellanox drivers are loaded.

```
# lsmod | grep mlx4_en

# lsmod | grep mlx4_core
```

4 Unload the Mellanox drivers if the drivers are loaded.

```
# rmmod mlx4_ib

# rmmod mlx4_en

# rmmod mlx4_core
```

Configuring RDMA and Ethernet drivers

Load the Mellanox drivers that are installed by default with the operating system and enable the RDMA service.

1 (RHEL Linux only) Load the Mellanox drivers.

```
# modprobe mlx4_core

# modprobe mlx4_ib

# modprobe mlx4_en
```

2 Enable RDMA service on the Linux operating system.

On RHEL Linux: `# chkconfig --level 235 rdma on`

On SUSE Linux: `# chkconfig --level 235 openibd on`

Configuring IP addresses over Ethernet Interfaces

Perform the following steps to configure IP addresses over the network interfaces which you plan to configure under LLT. These interfaces must not be aggregated interfaces.

1. Configure IP addresses using Linux `ifconfig` command. Make sure that the IP address for each link must be from a different subnet.

   Typical private IP addresses that you can use are:

   Node0:

   link0: 192.168.1.1

   link1: 192.168.2.1

   Node1:

   link0: 192.168.1.2

   link1: 192.168.2.2

2. Run IP ping test between nodes to ensure that there is network level connectivity between nodes.
3. Configure IP addresses to start automatically after the system restarts or reboots by creating a new configuration file or by modifying the existing file.
   - On RHEL, modify the `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/` directory by modifying the `ifcfg-eth` (Ethernet) configuration file.
   - On SUSE, modify the `/etc/sysconfig/network/` by modifying the `ifcfg-eth` (Ethernet) configuration file.
     For example, for an Ethernet interface eth0, create the `ifcfg-eth0` file with values for the following parameters.

```
DEVICE=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=192.168.27.1
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
NETWORK=192.168.27.0
BROADCAST=192.168.27.255
NM_CONTROLLED=no # This line ensures IPs are plumbed correctly after bootup
ONBOOT=yes
STARTMODE='auto' # This line is only for SUSE
```

Configuring RDMA over an InfiniBand network

While configuring RDMA over an InfiniBand network, you need to configure the InfiniBand drivers, configure the OpenSM service, and configure IP addresses for the InfiniBand interfaces.

See "Configuring RDMA and InfiniBand drivers" on page 303.

See “ Configuring the OpenSM service” on page 304.

See “Configuring IP addresses over InfiniBand Interfaces” on page 305.

Configuring RDMA and InfiniBand drivers

Configure the RDMA and InfiniBand drivers so that LLT can use the RDMA capable hardware.

1. Ensure that the following RDMA and InfiniBand drivers are loaded. Use the `lsmod` command to verify whether a driver is loaded.

   The InfiniBand interfaces are not visible by default until you load the InfiniBand drivers. This procedure is only required for initial configuration.

   ```
   # modprobe rdma_cm

   # modprobe rdma_ucm

   # modprobe mlx4_en

   # modprobe mlx4_ib

   # modprobe ib_mthca

   # modprobe ib_ipoib

   # modprobe ib_umad
   ```

2. Load the drivers at boot time by appending the configuration file on the operating system.

   On RHEL and SUSE Linux, append the `/etc/rdma/rdma.conf` and `/etc/infiniband/openib.conf` files respectively with the following values:

   ```
   ONBOOT=yes

   RDMA_UCM_LOAD=yes

   MTHCA_LOAD=yes

   IPOIB_LOAD=yes

   SDP_LOAD=yes

   MLX4_LOAD=yes

   MLX4_EN_LOAD=yes
   ```

3. Enable RDMA service on the Linux operating system.

   On RHEL Linux:

   ```
   # chkconfig --level 235 rdma on
   ```

   On SUSE Linux:

   ```
   # chkconfig --level 235 openibd on
   ```

Configuring the OpenSM service

OpenSM is an InfiniBand compliant Subnet Manager and Subnet Administrator, which is required to initialize the InfiniBand hardware. In the default mode, OpenSM

scans the IB fabric, initializes the hardware, and checks the fabric occasionally for changes.

For InfiniBand network, make sure to configure subnet manager if you have not already configured the service.

1. Modify the OpenSM configuration file if you plan to configure multiple links under LLT.

   On RHEL, update the `/etc/sysconfig/opensm` file.

2. Start OpenSM.

   On RHEL7, run **`# systemctl start opensm.service`**

   On other Linux systems, run **`# /etc/init.d/opensm start`**

3. Enable Linux service to start OpenSM automatically after restart.

   On RHEL Linux, **`# chkconfig --level 235 opensm on`**

   On SUSE Linux, **`# chkconfig --level 235 opensmd on`**

Configuring IP addresses over InfiniBand Interfaces

Perform the following steps to configure IP addresses over the network interfaces which you plan to configure under LLT. These interfaces must not be aggregated interfaces.

1. Configure IP addresses using Linux `ifconfig` command. Make sure that the IP address for each link must be from a different subnet.

   Typical private IP addresses that you can use are: **192.168.12.1, 192.168.12.2, 192.168.12.3** and so on.

2. Run the InfiniBand ping test between nodes to ensure that there is InfiniBand level connectivity between nodes.

   - On one node, start the ibping server.

     ```
     # ibping -S
     ```

   - On the node, get the GUID of an InfiniBand interface that you need to ping from another node.

     ```
     # ibstat


     CA 'mlx4_0'
     Number of ports: 2
      --
     Port 1:
     State: Active
     ```

```
---
Port GUID: 0x0002c90300a02af1
Link layer: InfiniBand
```

- Ping the peer node by using its GUID.

  ```
  # ibping -G 0x0002c90300a02af1
  ```

  Where, *0x0002c90300a02af1* is the GUID of the server.

3 Configure IP addresses automatically after restart by creating a new configuration file or by modifying the existing file.

- On RHEL, modify the `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/` directory by modifying the `ifcfg-ibX` (InfiniBand) configuration file.
- On SUSE, modify the `/etc/sysconfig/network/` by modifying the `ifcfg-ibX` (InfiniBand) configuration file.

```
For example, for an Infiniband interface ib0,
create ifcfg-ib0 file with values for the following parameters.

DEVICE=ib0
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=192.168.27.1
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
NETWORK=192.168.27.0
BROADCAST=192.168.27.255
NM_CONTROLLED=no # This line ensures IPs are plumbed correctly
after bootup and the Network manager does not interfere
with the interfaces
ONBOOT=yes
STARTMODE='auto' # This line is only for SUSE
```

Tuning system performance

Run IP ping test to ensure that systems are tuned for the best performance. The latency should be less than 30us, if not then your system may need tuning. However, the latency may vary based on your system configuration.

To tune your system, perform the following steps. For additional tuning, follow the performance tuning guide from Mellanox.

Performance Tuning Guidelines for Mellanox Network Adapters

Tuning the CPU frequency

To tune the CPU frequency of a system, perform the following steps:

1. Verify whether the CPU frequency is already tuned.

```
# cat /proc/cpuinfo | grep Hz


model name      : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2643 0 @ 3.30GHz
cpu MHz         : 3300.179
```

2. If the CPU frquency displayed by the `cpu MHz` and `model name` attribute is the same, then the CPU frequency is already tuned. You can skip the next steps.

   If the CPU frequency displayed by the `cpu Mhz` and `model name` attribute is not the same, then follow the next steps to tune the frequency.

3. Go to system console and restart the system.
4. Press F11 to enter into BIOS settings.
5. Go to BIOS menu > Launch System setup > BIOS settings > System Profile Settings > System Profile > Max performance.

   The menu options might vary with system type.

Tuning the boot parameter settings

To tune the boot parameter settings, perform the following steps.

1. In the `/boot/grub/grub.conf` file or any other boot loader configuration file, ensure that the value of the `intel_iommu` is set to **off**.
2. Append the `/boot/grub/grub.conf` file or any other boot loader configuration file with the following parameters if they are not listed in the configuration file.

   `intel_idle.max_cstate=0 processor.max_cstate=1`

3. Restart the system.

On RHEL 7 systems:

1. In the `/etc/default/grub` file, append the GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX variable with intel_idle.max_cstate=0 processor.max_cstate=1
2. After `/etc/default/grub` is modified, run the following command:

   `grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg`

3. Restart the system.

Manually configuring LLT over RDMA

You can automatically configure LLT to use RDMA using the installer. To manually configure LLT over RDMA follow the steps that are given in this section.

The following checklist is to configure LLT over RDMA:

- Make sure that the LLT private links are on separate subnets. Set the broadcast address in `/etc/lltab` explicitly depending on the subnet for each link.
  See "Broadcast address in the `/etc/lltab` file" on page 308.
- Make sure that each RDMA enabled NIC (RNIC) over an InfiniBand or Ethernet network has an IP address that is configured before configuring LLT.
- Make sure that the IP addresses in the `/etc/lltab` files are consistent with the IP addresses of the network interfaces (InfiniBand or Ethernet network interfaces).
- Make sure that each link has a unique and a private IP range for the UDP port.
  See "Selecting UDP ports" on page 309.
- See the sample comfiguration for direct-attached (non-routed) links.
  See "Sample configuration: direct-attached links" on page 311.

Broadcast address in the `/etc/lltab` file

The broadcast address is set explicitly for each link in the following example.

- Display the content of the `/etc/lltab` file on the first node sys1:

```
sys1 # cat /etc/lltab

set-node sys1
set-cluster 1
link link1 udp - rdma  50000  -  192.168.9.1 192.168.9.255
link link2 udp - rdma  50001  -  192.168.10.1 192.168.10.255
```

  Verify the subnet mask using the ifconfig command to ensure that the two links are on separate subnets.

- Display the content of the `/etc/lltab` file on the second node sys2:

```
sys2 # cat /etc/lltab

set-node sys2
set-cluster 1
link link1 udp - rdma  50000  -  192.168.9.2 192.168.9.255
link link2 udp - rdma  50001  -  192.168.10.2 192.168.10.255
```

Verify the subnet mask using the ifconfig command to ensure that the two links are on separate subnets.

The link command in the `/etc/lltab` file

Review the link command information in this section for the `/etc/lltab` file. See the following information for sample configurations:

- See "The link command in the `/etc/lltab` file"on page 309 on page 309.

Table F-4 describes the fields of the link command that are shown in the `/etc/lltab` file examples. Note that some of the fields differ from the command for standard LLT links.

Table F-4 Field description for link command in `/etc/lltab`

Field	Description
tag-name	A unique string that is used as a tag by LLT; for example link1, link2,....
device	The device path of the UDP protocol; for example udp. A place holder string. Linux does not have devices for protocols. So this field is ignored.
node-range	Nodes using the link. "-" indicates all cluster nodes are to be configured for this link.
link-type	Type of link; must be "rdma" for LLT over RDMA.
udp-port	Unique UDP port in the range of 49152-65535 for the link. See "Selecting UDP ports" on page 286.
MTU	"-" is the default, which has a value of 8192. Do not change this default value for the RDMA links.
IP address	IP address of the link on the local node.
bcast-address	Specify the value of the subnet broadcast address.

Selecting UDP ports

When you select a UDP port, select an available 16-bit integer from the range that follows:

- Use available ports in the private range 49152 to 65535
- Do not use the following ports:

- Ports from the range of well-known ports, 0 to 1023
- Ports from the range of registered ports, 1024 to 49151

To check which ports are defined as defaults for a node, examine the file /etc/services. You should also use the `netstat` command to list the UDP ports currently in use. For example:

```
# netstat -au | more
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address         State
udp        0      0 *:32768                 *:*
udp        0      0 *:956                   *:*
udp        0      0 *:tftp                  *:*
udp        0      0 *:sunrpc                *:*
udp        0      0 *:ipp                   *:*
```

Look in the UDP section of the output; the UDP ports that are listed under Local Address are already in use. If a port is listed in the /etc/services file, its associated name is displayed rather than the port number in the output.

Configuring the netmask for LLT

For nodes on different subnets, set the netmask so that the nodes can access the subnets in use. Run the following command and answer the prompt to set the netmask:

```
# ifconfig interface_name netmask netmask
```

For example:

- For the first network interface on the node sys1:

  ```
  IP address=192.168.9.1, Broadcast address=192.168.9.255,
  Netmask=255.255.255.0
  ```

  For the first network interface on the node sys2:

  ```
  IP address=192.168.9.2, Broadcast address=192.168.9.255,
  Netmask=255.255.255.0
  ```

- For the second network interface on the node sys1:

  ```
  IP address=192.168.10.1, Broadcast address=192.168.10.255,
  Netmask=255.255.255.0
  ```

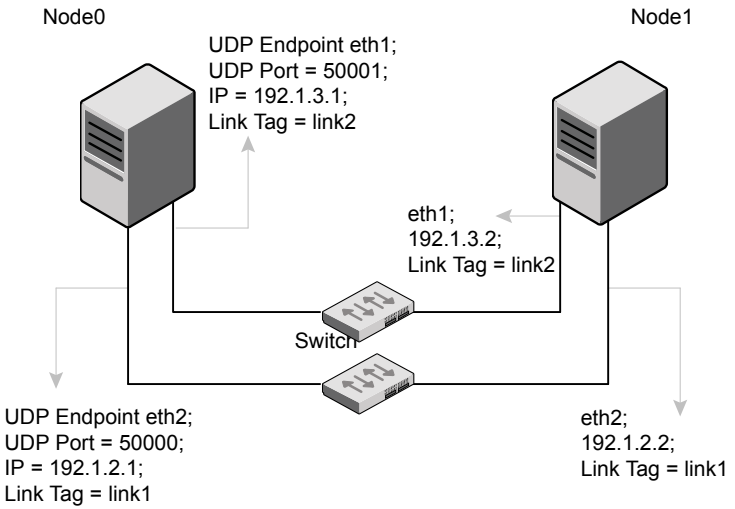
  For the second network interface on the node sys2:

```
IP address=192.168.10.2, Broadcast address=192.168.10.255,
Netmask=255.255.255.0
```

Sample configuration: direct-attached links

Figure F-1 depicts a typical configuration of direct-attached links employing LLT over UDP.

Figure F-1 A typical configuration of direct-attached links that uses LLT over RDMA



The configuration that the /etc/lltttab file for Node 0 represents has directly attached crossover links. It might also have the links that are connected through a hub or switch. These links do not cross routers.

LLT sends broadcasts to peer nodes to discover their addresses. So the addresses of peer nodes do not need to be specified in the /etc/lltttab file using the `set-addr` command. For direct attached links, you do need to set the broadcast address of the links in the /etc/lltttab file. Verify that the IP addresses and broadcast addresses are set correctly by using the `ifconfig -a` command.

```
set-node Node0
set-cluster 1
#configure Links
#link tag-name device node-range  link-type udp port MTU IP-addressbast-address
link link1 udp - rdma 50000 - 192.1.2.1 192.1.2.255
link link2 udp - rdma 50001 - 192.1.3.1 192.1.3.255
```

The file for Node 1 resembles:

```
set-node Node1
set-cluster 1
#configure Links
#link tag-name device node-range link-type udp port MTU IP-address bast-address
link link1 udp - rdma 50000 - 192.1.2.2 192.1.2.255
link link2 udp - rdma 50001 - 192.1.3.2 192.1.3.255
```

LLT over RDMA sample /etc/llttab

The following is a sample of LLT over RDMA in the etc/llttab file.

```
set-node sys1
set-cluster clus1
link eth1 udp - rdma 50000 - 192.168.10.1 - 192.168.10.255
link eth2 udp - rdma 50001 - 192.168.11.1 - 192.168.11.255
link-lowpri eth0 udp - rdma 50004 - 10.200.58.205 - 10.200.58.255
```

Verifying LLT configuration

After starting LLT, GAB and other component, run the following commands to verify the LLT configuration.

1 Run the `lltstat -l` command to view the RDMA link configuration. View the link-type configured to rdma for the RDMA links.

```
# lltstat -l


LLT link information:
link 0  link0 on rdma hipri
mtu 8192, sap 0x2345, broadcast 192.168.27.255, addrlen 4
txpkts 171  txbytes 10492
rxpkts 105  rxbytes 5124
latehb 0  badcksum 0  errors 0
```

2 Run the `lltstat -nvv -r` command to view the RDMA and non-RDMA channel connection state.

LLT internally configures each RDMA link in two modes (RDMA and non-RDMA) to allow both RDMA and non-RDMA traffic to use the same link. The GAB membership-related traffic goes over the non-RDMA channel while node to node data-transfer goes over high-speed RDMA channel for better performance.

```
# lltstat -rnvv active


LLT node information:
Node          State Link  Status TxRDMA RxRDMA Address
* 0 thorpc365 OPEN  link0   UP    UP     UP    192.168.27.1
                    link1   UP    UP     UP    192.168.28.1
                    link2   UP    N/A    N/A   00:15:17:97:91:2E

1 thorpc366   OPEN  link0   UP    UP     UP    192.168.27.2
                    link1   UP    UP     UP    192.168.28.2
                    link2   UP    N/A    N/A   00:15:17:97:A1:7C
```

Troubleshooting LLT over RDMA

This section lists the issues and their resolutions.

IP addresses associated to the RDMA NICs do not automatically plumb on node restart

If IP addresses do not plumb automatically, you might experience LLT failure.

Resolution: Assign unique IP addresses to RNICs and assign the same in the configuration script. For example, on an ethernet network, the `ifcfg-eth` script must be modified with the unique IP address of the RNIC.

See "Configuring IP addresses over InfiniBand Interfaces" on page 305.

Ping test fails for the IP addresses configured over InfiniBand interfaces

Resolution: Check the physical configuration and configure OpenSM. If you configured multiple links, then make sure that you have configured OpenSM to monitor multiple links in the configuration file. On RHEL, configure the `/etc/sysconfig/opensm` file.

See " Configuring the OpenSM service" on page 304.

After a node restart, by default the Mellanox card with Virtual Protocol Interconnect (VPI) gets configured in InfiniBand mode

After restart, you might expect the Mellanox VPI RNIC to get configured in the Ethernet mode. By default, the card gets configured in the InfiniBand mode.

Resolution: Update the Mellanox configuration file. On RHEL, configure the `/etc/rdma/mlx4.conf` file.

The LLT module fails to start

When you try to start LLT, it may fail to start and you may see the following message:

```
# /etc/init.d/llt start
Starting LLT:
LLT: loading module...
LLT:Error loading LLT dependency rdma_cm.
Make sure module rdma_cm is available on the system.
```

Description: Check the system log at /var/log/messages. If the log file lists the following error, the issue may be because the IPv6 module is not available on the system. In addition, the LLT module has indirect dependency on the IPv6 module.

```
ib_addr: Unknown symbol ipv6_dev_get_saddr
ib_addr: Unknown symbol ip6_route_output
ib_addr: Unknown symbol ipv6_chk_addr
```

Resolution: Load the IPv6 module. If you do not want to configure the IPv6 module on the node, then configure the IPv6 module to start in the disabled mode.

To start IPv6 in the disabled mode:

- In the `/etc/modprobe.d/` directory, create a file `ipv6.conf` and add the following line to the file

  ```
  options ipv6 disable=1
  ```

The LLT module starts up without any issues once the file loads the IPv6 module in the disabled mode.

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