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PREFACE

As part of an effort to improve its product lines, EMC periodically releases revisions of its software and hardware. Therefore, some functions described in this document might not be supported by all versions of the software or hardware currently in use. The product release notes provide the most up-to-date information on product features.

Contact your EMC representative if a product does not function properly or does not function as described in this document.

Note: This document was accurate at publication time. New versions of this document might be released on the EMC online support website. Check the EMC online support website to ensure that you are using the latest version of this document.

Purpose

This document describes how to configure and use EMC Solutions Enabler.

Audience

This manual provides both guide and reference information for command-line users and script programmers that focus on configuring and managing storage on Symmetrix arrays.

Related documentation

The following EMC publications provide additional information:

- *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix CLI Command Reference*
- *EMC Solutions Enabler Security Configuration Guide*
- *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix CLI Array Management Product Guide*
- *EMC Solutions Enabler Installation Guide*
- *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix SRM CLI Product Guide*
- *EMC Solutions Enabler SRDF Family CLI Product Guide*
- *EMC Solutions Enabler Migration CLI Product Guide*
- *EMC Solutions Enabler TimeFinder Family CLI Product Guide*
- *EMC Solutions Enabler CLI Quick Reference*
- EMC host connectivity guides for [your operating system]

Conventions used in this document

EMC uses the following conventions for special notices:

Note: A note presents information that is important, but not hazard-related.

IMPORTANT

An important notice contains information essential to software or hardware operation.

Typographical conventions

EMC uses the following type style conventions in this document:

Normal	Used in running (nonprocedural) text for: • Names of interface elements, such as names of windows, dialog boxes, buttons, fields, and menus • Names of resources, attributes, pools, Boolean expressions, buttons, DQL statements, keywords, clauses, environment variables, functions, and utilities • URLs, pathnames, filenames, directory names, computer names, links, groups, service keys, file systems, and notifications
Bold	Used in running (nonprocedural) text for names of commands, daemons, options, programs, processes, services, applications, utilities, kernels, notifications, system calls, and man pages Used in procedures for: • Names of interface elements, such as names of windows, dialog boxes, buttons, fields, and menus • What the user specifically selects, clicks, presses, or types
Italic	Used in all text (including procedures) for: • Full titles of publications referenced in text • Emphasis, for example, a new term • Variables
`Courier`	Used for: • System output, such as an error message or script • URLs, complete paths, filenames, prompts, and syntax when shown outside of running text
`Courier bold`	Used for specific user input, such as commands
`Courier italic`	Used in procedures for: • Variables on the command line • User input variables
< >	Angle brackets enclose parameter or variable values supplied by the user
[ ]	Square brackets enclose optional values
|	Vertical bar indicates alternate selections — the bar means “or”
{ }	Braces enclose content that the user must specify, such as x or y or z
...	Ellipses indicate nonessential information omitted from the example

Where to get help

EMC support, product, and licensing information can be obtained as follows:

Product information — For documentation, release notes, software updates, or information about EMC products, licensing, and service, go to the EMC online support website (registration required) at:

`http://Powerlink.EMC.com`

Technical support — For technical support, go to EMC online support and select Support. On the Support page, you will see several options, including one to create a service request. Note that to open a service request, you must have a valid support agreement. Contact your EMC sales representative for details about obtaining a valid support agreement or with questions about your account.

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Your suggestions will help us continue to improve the accuracy, organization, and overall quality of the user publications. Send your opinions of this document to:

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PART 1

Concepts and Procedures

The Concepts and Procedures part of this product guide provides conceptual information and describes how to perform various types of control operations on Symmetrix devices using the SYMCLI commands of the EMC Solutions Enabler software. These concepts and procedures are described in the subsequent chapters, as follows:

Chapter 1, "Managing Configuration Changes"

This chapter describes configuration concepts and how to manage various types of configurations using the configuration commands of SYMCLI.

Chapter 2, "Masking Devices with Auto-provisioning Groups"

This chapter describes storage provisioning concepts and how to confine host access to Symmetrix devices using the `symaccess` command of SYMCLI.

Chapter 3, "Device Masking"

This chapter describes device masking concepts and how to confine host access to Symmetrix devices using the device masking commands of SYMCLI.

Chapter 4, "Device Masking: iSCSI Setup"

This chapter describes how to configure your iSCSI driver software and authentication information.

Chapter 5, "Managing Network IPsec"

This chapter describes the IPsec standard and how to manage IPsec network policies, using the IPsec component of SYMCLI.

Chapter 6, "Federated Tiered Storage"

This chapter describes Federated Tiered Storage (FTS) concepts and explains how to configure and manage FTS using the SYMCLI.

Chapter 7, "Fully Automated Storage Tiering"

This chapter describes Fully Automated Storage Tiering (FAST) concepts and how use the `symfast` and `symtier` commands of SYMCLI.

Chapter 8, "Managing Time Windows"

This chapter explains how to add, remove, convert, and display time windows using the `symtw` command.

Chapter 9, "Optimizing Array Performance"

This chapter describes Symmetrix Optimizer concepts and how to use the `symoptmz` command of SYMCLI.

Chapter 10, "Enhanced Virtual LUN Technology"

This chapter explains how to perform virtual LUN migrations and use the `symmigrate` command of SYMCLI.

Chapter 11, "Performing Double Checksum Operations"

This chapter describes Double Checksum concepts and how to use the `symchksum` command of SYMCLI.

Chapter 12, “Managing Quality of Service”

This chapter describes QOS concepts and how to manage the Quality of Service (QoS) on devices in your storage environment using the `symqos` command of SYMCLI.

CHAPTER 1
Managing Configuration Changes

This chapter describes configuration change concepts and how to perform change operations using the Configuration Change component of the SYMCLI. The chapter covers the following topics:

Introduction

The SYMCLI configuration change command, `symconfigure`, is used to perform control operations on Symmetrix® arrays, and the array devices, tiers, groups, directors, and ports. Some of the Symmetrix array controls include setting array-wide metrics, and determining what type of devices the array will support, such as RAID 6 devices. Device controls include creating devices, mapping and masking devices, and configuring device pools. The `symconfigure` command is also used for reserving devices and releasing device reservations.

You can invoke `symconfigure` from the local host to make configuration changes to a locally-connected Symmetrix array, or to an RDF-linked Symmetrix array.

There are three ways to process `symconfigure` commands, as follows:

- The most common way to use `symconfigure` is placing commands, terminated with a semicolon (;), in a command file. An example follows:

  ```
  symconfigure commit -sid 3160 -file unmap_dev.cmd
  ```

  Where `unmap_dev.cmd` contains:

  ```
  unmap dev 020:024 from dir ALL:ALL;
  ```

  Note: When using the `symconfigure -file` option, text files can have a maximum comment of 512 characters on Windows. Make sure the comment line does not exceed 512 characters.

- Optionally, for UNIX platforms, you can redirect a number of screen entries to `stdin` to save keystroke entries and not deal with the command file.

  For example, to prepare a chain of `symconfigure` commands on the screen to be redirected to `stdin`, use the following form:

  ```
  symconfigure -sid SymmID prepare <<DELIM
     create dev count=3 size=3200 cyl,
      emulation=FBA, config=2-Way-Mir,
     create dev count=1, size = 3200 cyl,
      emulation=FBA, config=unprotected;
      DELIM
  ```

- A similar screen method can be used with the `-cmd` option. With this option, the commands that would normally be put in a command file are enclosed in quotes. A command can run over many lines, but you cannot press **Enter**. An example follows:

  ```
  symconfigure -sid 256 -cmd "create dev count=3, size = 3200 cyl,
  emulation=FBA, config=2-Way-Mir;create dev count=1, size = 3200 cyl,
  emulation=FBA, config=unprotected;" -v -nop preview
  ```

This section describes the `symconfigure` arguments, and the remaining chapter explains the command operations that can be written in a command file.

Configuration changes that are submitted to the array are processed in a session. The `symconfigure` command file format contains various command entries terminated with a semicolon (;). Multiple changes can be made in one session, but all changes must fall into one complete operation. For example, creating a device, adding the device to a device pool, and enabling the device state. Additional command file examples are provided with the actions described later in this chapter.

Table 1 defines the `symconfigure` command arguments:

Table 1 Configuration change controls

symconfigure option	Definition
`abort`	Gains control of an existing session to abort it and free any held locks.
`commit`	Attempts to apply the changes defined in the command file into the specified Symmetrix array.
`list`	Lists the relevant details, depending on the option: • `-freespace` shows the free physical disk space within the Symmetrix array as it can be used to create new Symmetrix devices for different emulation modes. Free disk space on unformatted disks is shown as available for all emulation modes. If a physical disk has been partially used to create a device, that device is considered formatted and the rest of the available space can only be used for devices of the same emulation mode. • `-v` displays configuration information that is not stored in the SYMAPI database and that needs to be retrieved directly from the configuration server. • `-reserve` shows a summary of all reservations.
`prepare`	Validates the syntax and correctness of the operations. Verifies the validity of the command file changes and their appropriateness for the specified Symmetrix array. The prepare action has no function for pool sessions.
`preview`	Ensures the command file syntax is correct. Verifies the validity of the command file changes.
`query`	Returns information about the status of a configuration change session.
`release`	Releases the specified device reservation.
`reserve`	Processes the command file to reserve the indicated devices and displays the resulting reserve ID.
`show`	Shows the details of the specified device reservation.
`verify`	Verifies that the configuration currently running in the specified Symmetrix array complies with the requirements for host-based configuration changes.

Refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix CLI Command Reference* for the complete man page description of the `symconfigure` command.

Mixed array environments

Before issuing a `symconfigure` command to a Symmetrix array containing both open system and mainframe devices, you must verify that the mainframe Missing Interrupt Handler (MIH) period for *each* mainframe server attached to the Symmetrix array is set to at least 2 minutes.

To view the current MIH period, use the z/OS command `D IOS,MIH`, and note the value for the DASD device class (for example, `DASD=1:30`).

To change the MIH period, use the z/OS command `SETIOS MIH,DASD=`*`mm:ss`*, where *`mm:ss`* is a period of time in minutes and seconds. Then use the z/OS command `D IOS,MIH` to verify your changes.

Once you have completed your configuration change session, use the `SETIOS MIH,DASD=`*`mm:ss`* command to set the MIH period back to its original value.

For more information, refer to your mainframe system administrator.

Configuration change session overview

Solutions Enabler 7.0 and higher, running on the Symmetrix VMAX™ Family with Enginuity™ handles configuration changes differently from previous versions of Solutions Enabler. The following is a list of changes in the configuration change feature of Solutions Enabler 7.0 (and higher) with the Enginuity operating environment for Symmetrix arrays:

- *Concurrent Provisioning*: Up to four concurrent configuration change sessions are allowed to run at the same time, when they are non-conflicting. This means that multiple parallel configuration change sessions can run at the same time as long as the changes do not include any conflicts on the following:
  - Device back-end port
  - Device front-end port
  - Device
- Devices and metadevices can be created and mapped in one command. This eliminates the need to perform multiple configuration changes when provisioning new storage.
- The Symmetrix array manages its own less restrictive device locking.
- A session ID identifies each running session on the array.

Note: New features in Enginuity 5874 are not supported on arrays running Enginuity 5773 and earlier unless noted.

A session acting on a specified `symconfigure` command file can be verified and checked using the `preview` and `prepare` arguments. The `commit` argument performs these same checks, but then attempts to execute the specified action.

Not all stages are always executed. Use discretion when controlling which stages are to be completed to allow checking and debugging of the command file before the changes are implemented.

Preview

The `preview` argument verifies the syntax and correctness of each individual change defined, their correctness as a set, and then terminates the session without change execution (correct within the realm of the host and valid as a possible Symmetrix configuration).

Prepare

The `prepare` argument performs the preview checks, validates the change operation (devices are in correct state, etc.), and also verifies the appropriateness of the resulting configuration definition against the current state of the Symmetrix arrays. The argument then terminates the session without attempting to make the configuration change. For Symmetrix VMAX Family arrays running Enginuity 5874, the `prepare` argument performs the same actions as the `preview` argument.

Note: The `prepare` argument has no function for SAVE device pool sessions.

An example of system output for `symconfigure prepare` command follows:

```
symconfigure -sid 256 -file script.mkdevice -v -nop prepare

A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Establishing a configuration change session..............Established.
    Processing symmetrix 000187940256
    {
      create dev count=1, size=3200, emulation=FBA,
        config=2-Way Mir, mvs_ssid=0000;
    }

    Performing Access checks.................................Allowed.
    Checking Device Reservations.............................Allowed.
    Submitting configuration changes.........................Submitted
    Validating configuration changes.........................Validated.

      New symdev:  038B
    Initiating PREPARE of configuration changes..............Queued.
    PREPARE requesting required resources....................Obtained.
    Step 013 of 017 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 014 of 017 steps....................................Executing.
    Local:  PREPARE..........................................Done.
    Closing configuration change request.....................Closed.
    Terminating the configuration change session.............Done.

The configuration change session has completed successfully.
```

Commit

The `commit` argument completes all checks and verifications, and then attempts to make the requested configuration changes in the specified Symmetrix array.

Query

After you commit a command file for execution, it takes a few minutes to complete execution. You can check the status of any configuration change session using the `query` argument.

To check the status of the change session for the next 2 minutes, every 10 seconds on Symmetrix `12345`, enter:

```
symconfigure -sid 12345 query -i 10 -c 12
```

The `query` command is useful in SRDF environments, where a change to a local Symmetrix array on one host results in a corresponding change to a remote Symmetrix array. The System Manager of a host connected to the remote Symmetrix array can monitor the progress of the change. A `query` is also helpful at sites where the Symmetrix Optimizer is also modifying a configuration by rearranging the placement of data.

The `query` command can also be used to show if there is a configuration session running.

The following is an example of the `symconfigure query` command on a Symmetrix array running Enginuity 5874:

```
symconfigure -sid 207 query

A Configuration Change query is in progress. Please wait...

A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Establishing a monitoring session.........................Established.

    Session ID : 158209 (0x00026a01)
    {
      The session changes are in the class of: Modifying symmetrix constraints
      {
        set symmetrix auto_meta_config=Concatenated;
      }

      The Application that initiated the configuration change : SYMCONFIGURE
      The Host that initiated the configuration change        : NA
      The Process ID that initiated the configuration change  : 31831
      The session length                                      : 12 secs
      The session status                                      : Running

      The last action requested was: COMMIT
      The state of the last action is: Running
      Step 46 of 65 steps.......................................Executing.
    }

    Session ID  : NA
    {
      The session changes are in the class of: NA
      The Application that initiated the configuration change : EMC Internal
      The Host that initiated the configuration change        : NA
      The Process ID that initiated the configuration change  : NA
      The session length                                      : 56 secs
      The session status                                      : Running
    }

     Session ID : 201 (0x000000c9)
     {
       The session changes are in the class of: mapping devices
       {
         map dev 100 to dir 15D:0, lun = F0;
       }


      The Application that initiated the configuration change : SYMCONFIGURE
      The Host that initiated the configuration change        : NA
      The Process ID that initiated the configuration change  : 244
      The session length                                      : 30 secs
      The session status                                      : Running

      The last action requested was: COMMIT
      The state of the last action is: Running
      Step 57 of 105 steps.......................................Executing.
    }

Terminating the monitoring session.......................Done.
```

Abort

You can abort a configuration session. To abort a change session on Symmetrix `12345`, enter:

```
symconfigure -sid 12345 abort
```

Because changes made in the SRDF operations class will initiate actions on the local Symmetrix and remote Symmetrix arrays, it might become necessary to abort processing on a remote Symmetrix array.

At some point during `commit` processing, a *point of no return* is reached. Any attempt to abort will be denied once processing has reached this point.

Session ID

Add the `-session_id` option to the `symconfigure abort` command, to differentiate between multiple running sessions. To abort the change session `100` on a Symmetrix array `343`, enter:

`symconfigure -sid 343 abort -session_id 100`

If the `session_id` is not known, running the `symconfigure -sid` *`SymmID`* `abort` command will display each running session and prompt for the session ID, as shown in the following example:

```
symconfigure -sid 343 abort

A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Looking for an existing configuration sessions.............Established.

    Session ID : 100 (0x00000064)
    {
      {
        set symmetrix auto_meta = Disabled;
      }

      The Application that initiated the configuration change : SYMCONFIGURE
      The Host that initiated the configuration change        : LQ283
      The Process ID that initiated the configuration change  : 15023
      The session length                                      : 28 secs
      The session status                                      : Running

    }

    Session ID : 105 (0x00000069)
    {
      {
        map dev 100 to dir 15D:0, lun = F0;
      }

      The Application that initiated the configuration change : SYMCONFIGURE
      The Host that initiated the configuration change        : LQ283
      The Process ID that initiated the configuration change  : 244
      The session length                                      : 30 secs
      The session status                                      : Running

    }

    Session ID :  2100
    {
      {
        map dev 104 to dir 2C:0, lun = 0F;
      }

      The Application that initiated the configuration change : SYMCONFIGURE
      The Host that initiated the configuration change        : LQ283
      The Process ID that initiated the configuration change  : 248
      The session length                                      : 22 secs
```

```
      The session status                                      : Running

    }

    Please enter the ID of the session you wish return to cancel abort: 100

    Session ID : 100 (0x00000064)
    {
      {
        set symmetrix auto_meta = Disabled;
      }

      The Application that initiated the configuration change : SYMCONFIGURE
      The Host that initiated the configuration change        : LQ283
      The Process ID that initiated the configuration change  : 15023
      The session length                                      : 28 secs
      The session status                                      : Running
}

    Abort the configuration change session 1 for Symmetrix unit 000190300343 (y/[n])? y
    Aborting configuration changes...........................Aborted.
    Terminating the configuration change session.............Done.
```

Making configuration changes safely

Before making configuration changes, you must thoroughly understand your Symmetrix configuration. The following guidelines help to establish safe disciplines as the changes you make can easily impact stored data:

- Verify that the current Symmetrix configuration is a viable configuration for host-initiated configuration changes.

  To verify your current Symmetrix configuration is ready for changes, enter:

  `symconfigure verify -sid` *`SymmID`*

- Before creating new Symmetrix devices, check for free physical disk space using the following command:

  `symconfigure list -freespace [-units CYL | MB] -sid` *`SymmID`*

  Free disk space on unformatted disks is shown as available for all emulation modes. New Symmetrix devices will be created first on physical disks that have no prior allocations, causing these disks to be committed to that emulation type.

  Examine the distribution of free space across formatted disks to see if the desired mirroring can be provided using one of the following commands:

  ```
  symdev list -sid SymmID -da all -space
  or
  symdisk list -sid SymmID
  ```

- No configuration change is activated in the Symmetrix system until you `commit` the action.

  Some classes of change operations may or may not impact current I/O. When possible, before you `commit` any action, stop I/O activity on the affected Symmetrix devices.

If required, set the impacted devices for change to be Not Ready using the following command:

```
symdg -g DgName not_ready [LdevName [LdevName...   ]]
```

Note: If I/O activity on an affected Symmetrix device occurs before or during a `commit` action, the `commit` action might fail. At the very least, heavy I/O activity on unaffected devices will impact how long it takes to commit changes.

- Ensure that all your critical data is preserved and safe when creating new or changing device configurations. Do not store data on any device that is not mirrored, or RAID-protected.

  All final configurations and device attribute adjustments must meet certain open systems guidelines detailed in the E-Lab™ Interoperability Navigator, which can be viewed at http://elabnavigator.EMC.com.

  Contact the EMC® Customer Support Center for assistance in reverting to your previous configuration should there be unforeseen problems with the new configuration.

- After committing a `symconfigure` mapping operation, you must update the device mapping information within the host system environment. Attempting host activity with a device after it has been removed or altered, but before you have updated the host's device information, can cause host errors.

  To update your hosts, run the utilities specified for your platform as described in Appendix E, "Updating the Host." The `symcfg discover` command should then be issued to update the SYMAPI database with the new device mapping information. After the host environment is updated, I/O activity can resume with the Symmetrix device.

Change Tracker session priority

The following `symconfigure` operations will be blocked when there is an active Change Tracker session on the related devices:

- Converting to VCMDB device
- Forming and dissolving a metadevice
- Adding metamember to a metadevice
- Removing metamembers from a metadevice
- Converting a metadevice from concatenated to striped
- Deleting a device
- Unbinding a thin device

Enable SYMAPI environment option

Before executing any of the class changes, the environment option `SYMAPI_CTRL_OF_NONVISIBLE_DEVS` in the `options` file might need to be enabled or removed. This option is normally enabled, which is required for many of the configuration changes available.

Note: A nonvisible device is a device that is not mapped to your host and/or does not have a physical host device name.

The editable `options` file is located in the SYMAPI configuration directory:

/var/symapi/config	(for UNIX)
C:\Program Files\EMC\Symapi\config	(for Windows)

To enable SYMAPI_CTRL_OF_NONVISIBLE_DEVS, set:

```
SYMAPI_CTRL_OF_NONVISIBLE_DEVS=ENABLE
```

The options file chapter in the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix CLI Command Reference* explains how to edit the options file.

Configuration operations supported

The Enginuity requirements for the configuration change operations are listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Configuration change operations (page 1 of 4)

Configuration change operation	5671	5771	5772	5773	5874	5875	5876
Create device:							
FBA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Celerra® FBA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
RAID-5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
RAID-6			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CKD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CKD meta devices	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
AS/400	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VME 512 FBA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VDEV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SAVE devices (for VDEVs)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Thin devices				✓	✓	✓	✓
DATA devices				✓	✓	✓	✓
DLDEV devices					✓	✓	✓
Delete device	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 2 Configuration change operations (page 2 of 4)

Configuration change operation	5671	5771	5772	5773	5874	5875	5876
Convert device:							
Adding or removing BCV/DRV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adding or removing RDF	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dynamic RDF[a]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Converting static SRDF to dynamic SRDF[a]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adding another mirror	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Removing a mirror	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Change device emulation:							
FBA and Celerra FBA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Convert director type:							
FA to RDF dir/RDF to FA							✓
Virtual Provisioning:							
Create thin pools				✓	✓	✓	✓
Set pool limits				✓	✓	✓	✓
Unbind thin device from pool				✓	✓	✓	✓
Rebind thin device to pool						✓	✓
Start/stop free thin device (unwritten allocated space)				✓	✓	✓	✓
Start/stop free thin device (zero-based reclaim)					✓	✓	✓
Start/stop drain thin pool				✓	✓	✓	✓
Rebalance thin pool					✓	✓	✓
Start/stop allocate tdev				✓	✓	✓	✓
Rename thin pool						✓	✓
Set device attributes:							
VCMdb	✓	✓	✓	✓			
ACLX					✓	✓	✓
RDB_Cksum	✓	✓	✓	✓			
dyn_rdf[a]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
dyn_rdf1_only[a]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
dyn_rdf2_only[a]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SCSI3_persist_reserv	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
RCVRPNT_TAG						✓	✓

Table 2 Configuration change operations (page 3 of 4)

Configuration change operation	5671	5771	5772	5773	5874	5875	5876
DIF1							✓
Set device geometry				✓	✓	✓	✓
Set device identifiers				✓	✓	✓	✓
Map device:	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
AS/400	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CKD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Unmap device:	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
AS/400	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CKD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Manage PAV Alias	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Form meta	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Add metamember:							
Concatenated	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Striped[a]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Remove metamember:							
Concatenated	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dissolve Meta	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swap RA group	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swap hyper (Optimizer)	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Swap SRDF device:	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dynamic SRDF devices[a]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Set front-end port attributes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Set Symmetrix-wide parameters:							
auto_meta				✓	✓	✓	✓
auto_meta_config				✓	✓	✓	✓
auto_meta_member_size				✓	✓	✓	✓
min_auto_meta_size				✓	✓	✓	✓
max_hypers_per_disk	✓	✓	✓	✓			
fba_multi_access_cache	✓	✓	✓	✓			
dynamic_rdf[a]	✓	✓	✓	✓			
raid_5_support	✓	✓					
raid_5_members	✓	✓					
concurrent_rdf[a]	✓	✓	✓				

Table 2 Configuration change operations (page 4 of 4)

Configuration change operation	5671	5771	5772	5773	5874	5875	5876
dynamic_concurrent_rdf[a]	✓	✓	✓				
pav_alias_limit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PAV_mode	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
rdfa_cache_percent	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
rdfa_host_throttle_time	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
hot_swap_policy		✓	✓	✓			
replace disk							✓
SRDF operations:							
Add/remove SRDF mirror				✓	✓	✓	✓
Device pools:							
Create/delete pools	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Add/remove/enable/disable pool members	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rename a pool						✓	✓
Federated Tiered Storage (FTS):							
Add external disk							✓
Add external disk group							✓
Remove external disk group							✓

a. Symmetrix 8000-series or higher.

Setting Symmetrix metrics

You can set certain attributes to gain access to new Symmetrix array features using the following command:

```
set Symmetrix MetricName=MetricValue
        [, MetricName=MetricValue];
```

Where:

MetricName — The Symmetrix metric to be set. Possible metric names are:

auto_meta — Enables the auto meta feature. This can be enabled only if the other auto meta parameters min_auto_meta_size, auto_meta_config and auto_meta_member_size are set to valid values. Possible values are ENABLE or DISABLE. This option is not applicable for CKD metadevices.

auto_meta_config — Specifies the default meta config when the auto_meta feature is enabled. Possible values are CONCATENATED, STRIPED, or NONE.

auto_meta_member_size — Specifies the default meta member size in cylinders when the auto_meta feature is enabled. Possible values are listed in Table 7 on page 51.

concurrent_rdf — Enables access to the concurrent SRDF feature - multiple R2 devices for a single static R1. Possible values are ENABLE or DISABLE.

dynamic_rdf — Enables the creation of a set of devices that are RDF-capable, (can be dynamically assigned as RDF1 or RDF2 devices). Possible values are ENABLE or DISABLE.

dynamic_concurrent_rdf — Enables access to the concurrent SRDF feature (multiple R2 devices for a single R1) for dynamic SRDF devices. Possible values are ENABLE or DISABLE.

Note: Enginuity 5874 and higher does not support concurrent_RDF, dynamic_RDF, and dynamic_concurrent_RDF.

fba_multi_access_cache — Determines whether a read request can share cache slots in some conditions. Possible values are ENABLE or DISABLE.

hot_swap_policy — Indicates whether data from a failed disk should be relocated temporarily, or permanently moved to a spare disk. Possible values are TEMPORARY or PERMANENT.

Note: Enginuity 5874 and higher does not support hot_swap_policy.

max_hypers_per_disk — Specifies the maximum number of hypers that can be created on a physical disk. Possible values are 1 to 255, where the upper limit varies with the Enginuity level.

Note: Enginuity 5874 and higher does not support max_hypers_per_disk. The maximum number of hypers per physical disk is set to 512 for 5874 and 1024 for 5875.

min_auto_meta_size — Specifies the size threshold that triggers auto meta creation. When you try to create a device greater than min_auto_meta_size and auto_meta is enabled then a meta will be created. Possible values are listed in Table 7 on page 51.

pav_alias_limit — If PAV is enabled, specifies the maximum number of aliases that can be assigned to a device. Possible values are:

– Enginuity 5671: 1-15
– Enginuity 5771/5772: 1-255
– Enginuity 5773+: 1-127

PAV_mode — Enables the use of PAV (Parallel Access Volumes). Possible values are:

STANDARD — Standard PAV volumes with static aliasing can be configured.

DYNAMIC_STANDARD — Standard PAV volumes with dynamic aliasing can be configured.

`rdfa_cache_percent` — Sets the percentage of write pending cache that can be used by SRDF/A. This is a value from 0 to 100 percent.

`rdfa_host_throttle_time` — Sets the number of seconds to throttle host writes to SRDF/A devices when cache is full, before dropping RDF/A sessions. Throttling delays a write from the host until a cache slot becomes free. Values are from 0 to 65535. This option is not supported on Symmetrix VMAX 10K/VMAXe arrays.

`raid_5_support` — Enables the ability to create RAID 5 devices in the Symmetrix array. Possible values are `ENABLE` or `DISABLE`. This feature is obsolete in Enginuity version 5772 and higher.

`raid_s_members` — If RAID-S support is enabled, this identifies the number of members in the Parity RAID set. Possible values are 3 or 7. This also controls the RAID 5 member count. This feature is obsolete in Enginuity version 5771 and higher.

`raid_s_support` — Enables the ability to create RAID-S or parity RAID devices in the Symmetrix array. Possible values are `ENABLE` or `DISABLE`. This feature is obsolete in Enginuity version 5772 and higher.

`VCMDB_restricted_access` — When enabled, restricts host access to the VCM database as indicated by the user. Possible values are `ENABLE` or `DISABLE`. This metric is obsolete in Enginuity version 5771 and higher.

Viewing the Symmetrix metrics

You can view the current settings for these metrics with the following command:

```
symcfg -sid SymmID -v list
```

Subsystem IDs for mainframe systems

On Symmetrix arrays with FICON or ESCON adapters, the `mvs_ssid` and `remote_mvs_ssid` are optional parameters when creating FBA devices through the `symconfigure` CLI. The array selects a unique `mvs_ssid` for the newly created FBA device. The parameter is optional; if an `mvs_ssid` is explicitly specified, will be honored. The `mvs_ssid` is required when a CKD device is being created.

To obtain a list of SSIDs that are currently in use, use the following form:

```
symcfg list -ssid -sid SymmID
```

Planning system protection configurations

The SYMCLI maintains configuration and status information for every device on each of the Symmetrix arrays that are accessible from the host. A Symmetrix device can map to a part of a physical disk or to an entire disk. The part of a physical disk to which a Symmetrix device maps is called a *hypervolume*.

Device mirrors

There are two Symmetrix device configurations that involve various mirror set protection possibilities. Table 3 shows the mirror positions for the Enginuity 5874 and higher virtualized mirror positions. Table 4 on page 35 provides the mirror protection scheme for arrays running Enginuity 5773 and earlier.

Table 3 Virtual mirror positions (page 1 of 2)

Device/mirror configuration	M1	M2	M3	M4
2-Way-BCV-Mir	RAID 1			
2-Way-Mir	RAID 1			
BCV	Data			
BCV+R-5[a]	RAID 5			
BCV+R-6[a]	RAID 6			
BCV+TDEV[b]				
2-Way-DRV-Mir	RAID 1			
Parity RAID 3+1 (in multiples of 3)	RAID 5			
Parity RAID 7+1 (in multiples of 7)	RAID 5			
RAID 6	RAID 6			
RDF1	Data	Remote Data		
RDF1+R-5[a]	RAID 5	Remote Data		
RDF1+R-6	RAID 6	Remote Data		
RDF1-BCV	Data	Remote Data		
RDF1-BCV+R-5[a]	RAID 5	Remote Data		
RDF1-BCV+R-6	RAID 6	Remote Data		
RDF1-BCV-Mir	RAID 1	Remote Data		
RDF1-Mir	RAID 1	Remote Data		
RDF2	Remote Data	DATA		
RDF2+R-5[a]	Remote Data	RAID 5		
RDF2+R-6	Remote Data	RAID 6		
RDF2-BCV	Remote Data	DATA		
RDF2-BCV+R-5[a]	Remote Data	RAID 5		
RDF2-BCV+R6	Remote Data	RAID 6		
RDF2-BCV-Mir	Remote Data	RAID 1		
RDF2-Mir	Remote Data	RAID 1		
RDF21	Remote Data	Remote Data	DATA	
RDF21+R-5	Remote Data	Remote Data	RAID 5	
RDF21+R-6	Remote Data	Remote Data	RAID 6	

Table 3 Virtual mirror positions (page 2 of 2)

Device/mirror configuration	M1	M2	M3	M4
RDF21-Mir	Remote Data	Remote Data	RAID 1	
TDEV	Thin			
RDF1+TDEV	Thin	Remote Data		
RDF2+TDEV	Remote Data	Thin		
Unprotected	DATA			
VDEV	Virtual			
RDF1 +DLDEV		Remote Data		
RDF2+DLDEV	Remote Data			
RDF21+DLDEV	Remote Data	Remote Data		

1. This table item is maintained for historical reasons. RAID 5 devices are built on either four or eight hyper members, where data and parity are striped across all members.
2. Only allowed with 5874.229.182 or higher.

Table 4 lists the mirror set protection schemes for devices on Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5773 and earlier.

Table 4 Mirror set protection schemes (page 1 of 2)

Device/mirror configuration	M1	M2	M3	M4
2-Way-BCV-Mir	Data	Data		
2-Way-Mir	Data	Data		
3-Way-Mir	Data	Data	Data	
4-Way-Mir	Data	Data	Data	Data
BCV	Data			
BCV+R-5[a]	Data and Parity	Data and Parity		
BCV+R-6[a]	Data and Parity			
DRV	Data			
2-Way-DRV-Mir	Data	Data		
Parity RAID 3+1 (in multiples of 3)	RAID Data	RAID Parity (shared)		
Parity RAID 7+1 (in multiples of 7)	RAID Data	RAID Parity (shared)		
RAID 5[a]	Data and Parity	Data and Parity		
RAID 6	Data and Parity			
RDF1	Data	Remote Data		
RDF1+R-5[a]	Data and Parity	Remote Data	Data and Parity	
RDF1+R-6	Data and Parity	Remote Data		
RDF1-BCV	Data	Remote Data		

Table 4 Mirror set protection schemes (page 2 of 2)

Device/mirror configuration	M1	M2	M3	M4
RDF1-BCV+R-5[a]	Data and Parity	Data and Parity		
RDF1-BCV+R-6	Data and Parity	Remote Data		
RDF1-BCV-Mir	Data	Remote Data	Data	
RDF1-Mir	Data	Remote Data	Data	
RDF1-R-S	RAID Data	Remote Data	RAID Parity	
RDF2	Remote Data	Data		
RDF2+R-5[a]	Remote Data	Data and Parity	Data and Parity	
RDF2+R-6	Remote Data	Data and Parity		
RDF2-BCV	Remote Data	Data		
RDF2-BCV+R-5[a]	Remote Data	Data and Parity	Data and Parity	
RDF2-BCV-Mir	Remote Data	Data	Data	
RDF2-Mir	Remote Data	Data	Data	
RDF2-R-S	Remote Data	RAID Data	RAID Parity	
RDF21	Remote Data	Remote Data	Data	
RDF21+R-5	Remote Data	Remote Data	Data and Parity	Data and Parity
RDF21+R-6	Remote Data	Remote Data	Data and Parity	
RDF21-Mir	Remote Data	Remote Data	Data	Data
TDEV[b]	N/A			
Unprotected	Data			
VDEV	Virtual			
DLDEV	N/A			

a. This table item is maintained for historical reasons. RAID 5 devices are built on either four or eight hyper members, where data and parity are striped across all members.

b. Only available with Enginuity V5773 and higher.

Parity RAID protection

Parity RAID devices must be created in multiples of three or seven. For example, a Parity RAID 3+1 protection group requires three devices for data and one for shared parity. Any requests to create parity devices outside of the three or seven multiple factor will be denied. The Symmetrix array maps each of the device's data mirrors to the same mirror positions on a separate hyper and creates one parity device to be shared by the DATA devices. The number of Parity RAID (three or seven members) devices must be defined in the Symmetrix attributes.

Figure 1 illustrates the devices of a parity RAID mirror configuration (3+1).

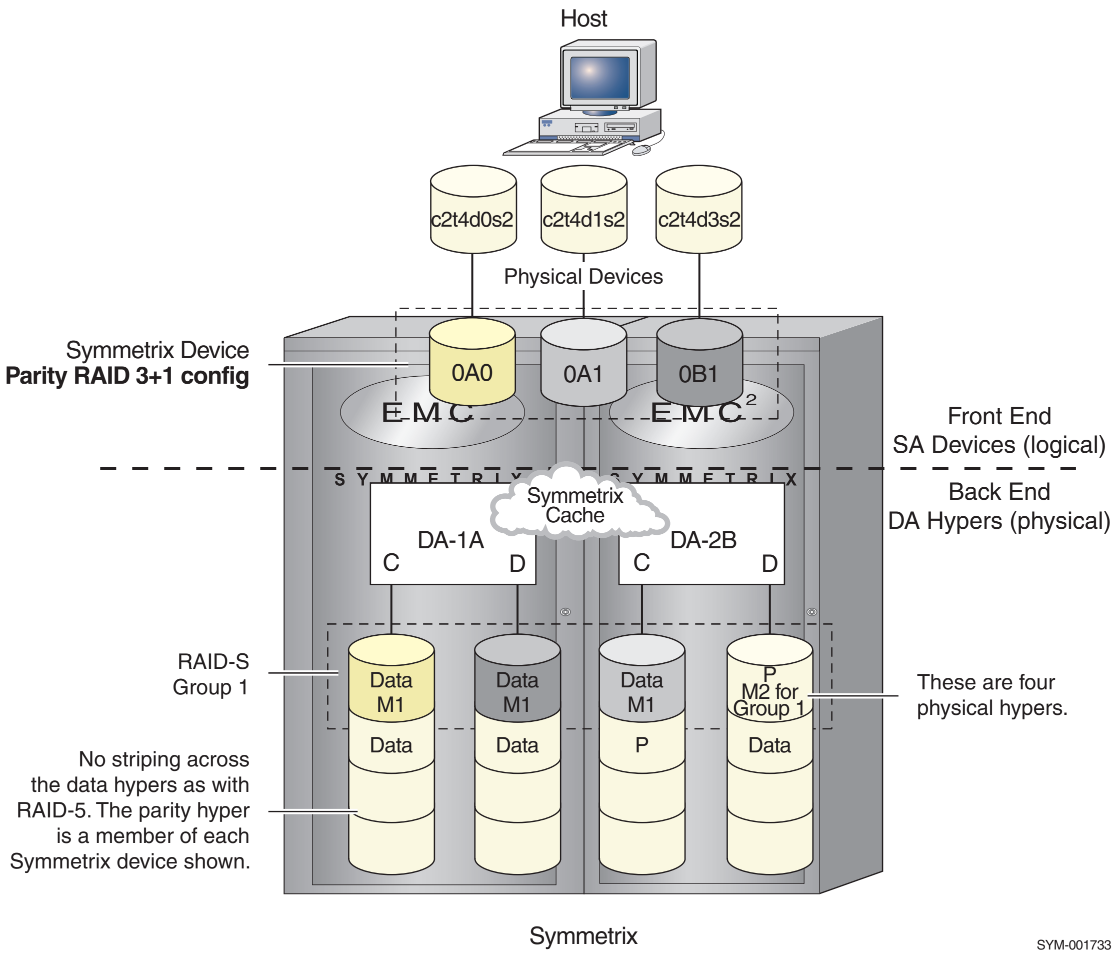


Figure 1 Symmetrix parity RAID mirror scheme

You can use the `symdev list` command to get a list of all the available devices. You can then choose a device from this list and get the configuration scheme it is serving by using the `symdev show` command. This information then leads you to back-end information for the device's disk director(s) and corresponding hyper volumes, and their mapping to disk drives. For more information, refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix CLI Array Management Product Guide*.

SRDF remote protection

The Symmetrix Remote Data Facility (SRDF®) is a business continuance solution that maintains a mirror image of data at the device level in Symmetrix arrays located in physically separate sites.

SRDF devices

SRDF configurations provide for either a unidirectional or a bidirectional data transfer over SRDF links between sites. Devices are designated as either R1 (source) or R2 (target) mirrors to synchronize and coordinate SRDF transfer activity. Devices can also be concurrent mirrors, such as an R11 device that has two separate R2 pair relationships with R2 devices in different Symmetrix arrays. In addition, a device can have a dual role of both source mirror (R1) to a target mirror (R2) and target mirror (R2) to a source device (R1). This device is called an R21. R21 devices are used in cascaded SRDF configurations. Refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix SRDF Family CLI Product Guide* for more details about cascaded SRDF devices.

As shown in Figure 2, a source R1 device is designated an RDF1 type, while a target R2 device is designated an RDF2 type. An R1 or an R2 device can also have associated mirror(s) (M1, M2) for increased protection. These are designated RDF1+Mir or RDF2+Mir as configuration types when using `symconfigure`.

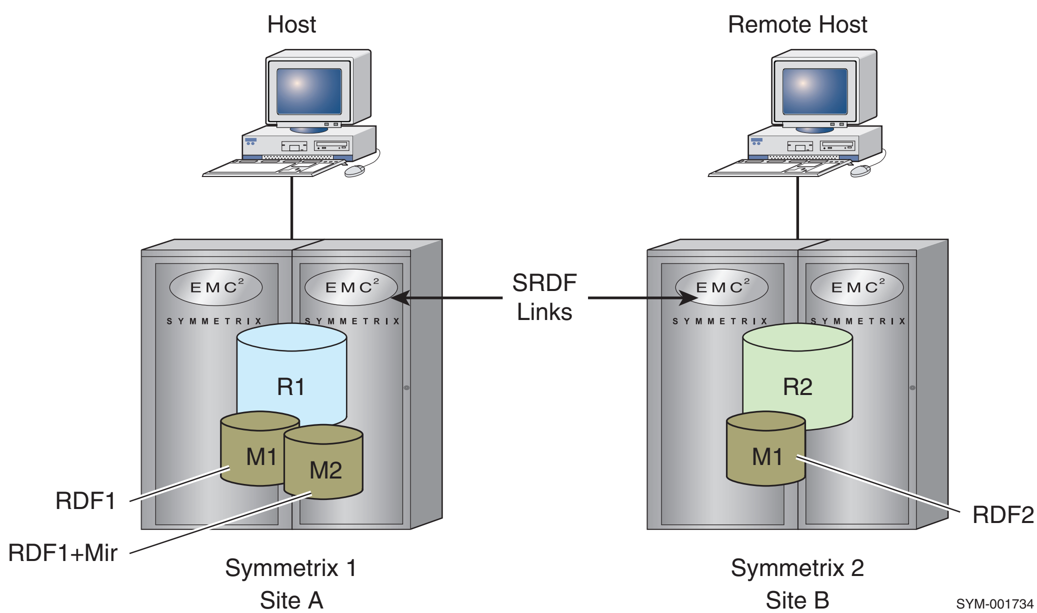


Figure 2 Simple SRDF device configuration

SRDF and BCV devices

You can configure both SRDF and TimeFinder® (BCV) devices that might be in various compounded remote configurations.

As shown in Figure 3 on page 39, you can have multiple sites (for example, remote Sites B and C) on SRDF links to remotely mirror a local Symmetrix array (at Site A). Remote Site B, functioning as a remote mirror to the standard devices at Site A, is most typical. You can also have a third site (remote Site C) to remotely mirror just the BCV devices in the Symmetrix at Site A.

There are two types of SRDF-connected BCV devices:

- The SRDF-connected BCVs can be paired with R2 mirrors of the local SRDF standard devices. In this case, the BCV is designated RBCV, which identifies it as remote BCV device.
- The SRDF-connected BCVs can be paired with the R2 mirrors of the local SRDF BCV devices, designated RDF1-BCV. The SRDF-connected BCV devices can be remotely associated with one device group of any type. In this case, a BCV device designated BRBCV, which identifies this device as a BCV on a remote host originating from a BCV.

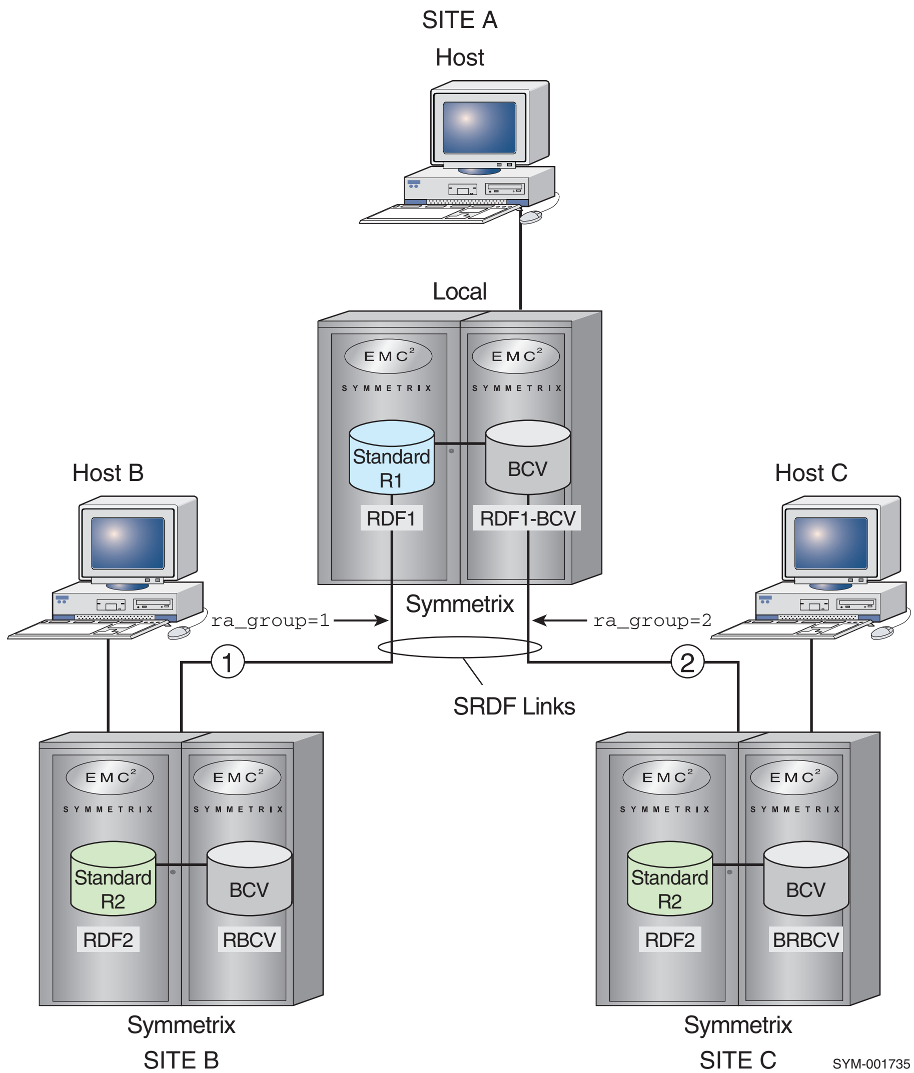


Figure 3 Various SRDF-connected device configurations with BCVs

Managing external disk groups

Solutions Enabler V7.4 introduces a new feature called Federated Tiered Storage (FTS). With FTS, an external LUN (eDisk) can be attached through the SAN to the Symmetrix array and can be used as external back-end disks for that Symmetrix array.

Refer to Chapter 6, "Federated Tiered Storage," for configuration details.

With Solutions Enabler V7.4, the following disk group management features are available:

- Create and name an empty external disk group
- Delete an empty external disk group

Note: Creating and deleting internal disk groups is not supported.

To use FTS, you must set up an external disk group using the `symconfigure` command. Use the following form to create an empty disk group:

```
create disk_group DskGrpName disk_location = external;
```

The disk group name serves as an additional identification mechanism and does not replace disk group numbers.

Example To create a disk group for a storage pool and give it the name `hr_sg_pool`, enter the following from the command line:

```
symconfigure -sid 2012 -cmd "create disk_group hr_disk_group
 disk_location = external;" commit
```

Note: Refer to *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix Array Management Product Guide* for all the list and show displays for the `symdisk` command.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply when creating disk groups:

- The maximum number of external disk groups that can be created on a Symmetrix is 512.
- A disk group cannot be created and deleted in the same session.
- The specified disk group name must be unique; the check for uniqueness is case insensitive.
- The specified disk group name cannot exceed 32 characters. Only alphanumeric characters, hyphens "-" and underscores "_" are allowed. The name cannot start with a hyphen "-" or underscore "_".
- The disk group name given cannot have the same format as the default disk group names, for example DISK_GROUP_001.

Deleting a disk group

The following form will be used to delete a disk group by disk group number or by disk group name:

```
delete disk_group <DskGrpNum | name:DskGrpName>;
```

Example To delete a disk group with the name `hr_disk_group`, enter the following from the command line:

```
symconfigure -sid 2012
    -cmd "delete disk_group name:hr_disk_group;" commit
```

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply when deleting disk groups:

- The disk group must be empty.
- The disk group name or number must exist.
- Only external disk groups can be deleted.

Physical disks and disk groups have some rules that need to be observed by this new feature, as follows:

- Managing external disk groups requires Enginuity release 5876 or higher.
- An external disk group can only contain external disks.
- Every external disk in the Symmetrix array must belong to an external disk group.

Managing devices

Creation of certain device (configuration) types may require two sessions. Table 5 describes the sessions required to create a device type and/or convert the various types of devices from one configuration type to another.

Table 5 Steps to create a device (page 1 of 2)

Desired device type	Session 1 create	Session 2
2-Way-BCV-Mir	2-Way-BCV-Mir	
2-Way-Mir	2-Way-Mir	
3-Way-Mir[a]	3-Way-Mir	
4-Way-Mir [b]	4-Way-Mir	
BCV	BCV	
BCV+TDEV	BCV+TDEV	
RDF1-BCV+TDEV	BCV+TDEV	Convert to RDF1-BCV+TDEV
RDF2-BCV+TDEV	BCV+TDEV	Convert to RDF2-BCV+TDEV
DRV[c]	DRV	
2-Way-DRV-Mir[g]	2-Way-DRV-Mir	
Parity RAID	RAID-S[d]	
RAID 5	RAID-5	
RAID 6	RAID-6	
RAID 5 BCV	BCV+R-5	
RAID 6 BCV	BCV+R-6	
RDF1	RDF1	
RDF1+R-5	RDF1+R-5	
RDF1+R-6	RDF1+R-6	
RDF1-BCV	BCV	Convert to RDF1-BCV
RDF1-BCV+R-5	RDF1+R-5	Convert to RDF1-BCV+R-5
RDF1-BCV+R-6	RDF1+R-6	RDF1-BCV+R-6
RDF1-BCV-Mir	RDF1+Mir	RDF1-BCV-Mir
RDF1-Mir	RDF1-Mir	

Table 5 Steps to create a device (page 2 of 2)

Desired device type	Session 1 create	Session 2
RDF2	RDF2	
RDF2+R-5	RDF2+R-5	
RDF2+R-6	RDF2+R-6	
RDF2-BCV	BCV	RDF2-BCV
RDF2-BCV+R-5	RDF2+R-5	RDF2-BCV+R-5
RDF2-BCV+R-6	RDF2+R-6	RDF2-BCV+R-6
RDF2-BCV-Mir	RDF2+Mir	RDF2-BCV-Mir
RDF2-Mir	RDF2-Mir	
RDF21[e]+R5	RDF1+R5	Add R2 mirror
RDF21[e,f]+R5	RDF2+R5	Add R1 mirror
RDF21[e,f]+R6	RDF1+R6	Add R2 mirror
RDF21[e,f]+R6	RDF2+R6	Add R1 mirror
RDF21[e,f]-Mir	RDF2-Mir	Add R1 mirror
RDF22[f,g]+R5	RDF2+R5	Add R2 mirror
RDF22[f g] +R6	RDF2+R6	Add R1 mirror
RDF1+TDEV	RDF1+TDEV	
RDF2+TDEV	RDF2+TDEV	
RDF1-BCV+TDEV	RDF1+TDEV	Convert to RDF1-BCV+TDEV
RDF2-BCV+TDEV	RDF2+TDEV	RDF2-BCV+TDEV
DLDEV[g]		
RDF1+DLDEV[g]		
RDF2+DLDEV[g]		
RDF21+DLDEV[g]	RDF2+DLDEV	AddR1 mirror
RDF21+DLDEV[g]	RDF1+DLDEV	AddR2 mirror
Thin device (TDEV)[e]	TDEV	
Unprotected	Unprotected	
Virtual	VDEV	

a. 3-Way-Mir devices are not supported on Enginuity 5773 and higher.

b. 4-Way-Mir devices cannot have any BCV devices. 4-Way-Mir devices are not supported on Enginuity 5874 and higher.

c. Not supported on Enginuity 5874 and higher.

d. Not allowed for Enginuity 5771 and higher.

e. Only for Enginuity 5773 and higher.

f. To create an R21or R22 device, use add rdf mirror with the symconfigure command.

g. Only for Enginuity 5874 and higher.

For information on creating dynamic-RDF capable devices, refer to "Configuring dynamic RDF-capable devices" on page 113.

When you create an SRDF device where a corresponding device must be created on a remote SRDF-linked Symmetrix, a configuration change session is initiated and managed on the remote Symmetrix by the local `symconfigure` utility.

Note: SAVE devices and DATA devices are created following the same procedure as for standard protected devices, with the additional specification of `attribute=savedev` or `attribute=datadev`.

Creating devices

In a command file, you can create (add) one or more Symmetrix devices in a specified Symmetrix array.

To create one or more devices, use the following command:

```
create dev count=n,
size=n [MB |GB | CYL],
emulation=EmulationType,
config=DeviceConfig,
[, data_member_count=nn]
[, remote_config=DeviceConfig,
   remote_data_member_count=nn,
   ra_group=n, [remote_mvs_ssid=nnn],
   [dynamic_capability=[dyn_rdf | dyn_rdf1_only | dyn_rdf2_only],]
[, mvs_ssid=nnn]
[, attribute=ckd_meta | savedev | datadev
  [in pool PoolName] [member_state=ENABLE | DISABLE], ]
[meta_member_size=n [MB | GB | CYL]]
[meta_config=n [striped | concatenated]]
[, disk_group=nnn| name:DskGrpName,
[remote_disk_group=nnn | name:DskGrpName] ],
   [, binding to pool=PoolName
   [preallocate size=n [MB |GB | CYL]
   [allocate_type = persistent]
   [remote_pool=PoolName]]
[, [mapping to dir DirNum:PortNum>
  [starting] target = <scsi_target>,
   lun=scsi_lun, vbus=fibre_vbus
   [starting] base_address <cuu_address>]...]
[[device_attr =
  [SCSI3_persist_reserv | ACLX |DIF1 |AS400_GK]]...];
```

Where:

`count` — Indicates the number of devices to create.

`size` — Specifies the size of the device needed in number of cylinders (default), megabytes, or gigabytes.

Table 6 Maximum device sizes by Enginuity version

Enginuity version	MBs	CYLs	GBs
Enginuity 5874 and higher	245760	262668	240
Enginuity 5773 and lower	61425	65520	59

To calculate the number of cylinders (for pre-Symmetrix DMX™), use either of the following:

blocks ÷ 960 or (size in megabytes) x 2.1333

To calculate the number of cylinders (for Symmetrix DMX and Symmetrix VMAX Family arrays), use the following:

1 cylinder = 15 tracks; each track is 64 KB

15 x 64 tracks = .937 MB for each cylinder

Note: Devices to be used as BCV, RDF, or metamembers will need to precisely match corresponding device sizes. Use `symdev/sympd show` or `symdev/sympd list -cyl` commands to see relevant device sizes.

Sizing limits for CKD devices are:

CKD 3380 — 3393 cyls

CKD 3390 — 262668 cyls

For additional information about sizing devices in cylinders, refer to Chapter 3 of the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix CLI Array Management Product Guide*.

`emulation` — Specifies the device emulation type.

With Solutions Enabler and Enginuity 5875 and higher, you can create an AS/400 volume of any size and meta configuration for the following emulation types:

`AS/400_M2107_099` — Specifies a volume type 2107_A99 to be treated as protected (equivalent to the current A0*x* models).

`AS/400_M2107_050` — Specifies a volume type 2107_A50 to be treated as unprotected (equivalent to the current A8*x* models).

If `auto_meta` is enabled, the command follows the `auto_meta` rules for non-AS400 FBA devices to create metadevices. Also, similar to non AS/400 FBA devices, the `meta_member_size` and `meta_config` can be used to override the `auto_meta` settings on the system.

Note: The protection interpretation by the OS is not related to the actual Symmetrix RAID protection.

`config` — Specifies the desired device configuration type. Possible values are shown in the second column of Table 5 on page 41.

`data_member_count` — Indicates the number of data members when creating a RAID 5 or RAID 6 devices on a Symmetrix array with Enginuity version 5772 and higher.

Value for data_member_count	Protection Type
3	RAID5 (3+1)
7	RAID5 (7+1)
6	RAID6 (6+2)
14	RAID6 (14+2)

`remote_config` — Specifies the desired remote SRDF configuration (if any) from Table 5 on page 41.

`remote_data_member_count` — Specifies the number of remote data members when creating SRDF RAID 5 or RAID 6 devices on a Symmetrix array with Enginuity version 5772 and higher. You should set the value to 3 or 7 for RAID 5 (3+1) and RAID 5 (7+1) or, 6 or 14 for RAID 6 (6+2) and RAID 6 (14+2).

`ra_group` — Specifies the RA group number in the SRDF environment.

`remote_mvs_ssid` — When creating an SRDF device in a remote Symmetrix array that also contains CKD devices, a z/OS (MVS) subsystem ID (`remote_mvs_ssid`) value may be provided so the new FBA devices are not seen as part of an existing subsystem ID group. Only one `mvs_ssid` and `remote_mvs_ssid` can be used in a session. They will be applied to all devices created within that session.

`dynamic_capability` — Specifies the type of dynamic SRDF device to create. Possible values are:

- `dyn_rdf` — Creates a dynamic SRDF device.
- `dyn_rdf1_only` — Creates a dynamic R1 SRDF device.
- `dyn_rdf2_only` — Creates dynamic R2 SRDF device.

With Enginuity 5874 and higher, a single device can be set to be dynamic, without automatically creating a device pair.

Note: Enginuity 5874 Q22011 SR supports creating thin BCV devices (BCV+TDEV and BCV-TDEV) with the dynamic capability set (`dyn_rdf`, `dyn_rdf1_only`, and `dyn_rdf2_only`. These devices can later be converted to be thin SRDF BCV devices. Refer to "Converting devices" on page 61.

When creating a dynamic pair, the specified dynamic capability is applied to the local device, and the corresponding remote device is assigned a complementary dynamic capability, according to the following:

Local device	**Remote device**
dyn_rdf	dyn_rdf
dyn_rdf1_only	dyn_rdf2_only
dyn_rdf2_only	dyn_rdf1_only

`mvs_ssid` — When creating a device in a Symmetrix array that also contains CKD devices, a z/OS (MVS) subsystem ID (`mvs_ssid`) value can be provided so the new FBA devices are not seen as part of an existing subsystem ID group. For more information about SSIDs, refer to "Subsystem IDs for mainframe systems" on page 33.

Note: The `mvs_ssid` and `remote_mvs_ssid` parameters are optional when creating FBA devices on Symmetrix arrays that have FICON or ESCON adapters.

`attribute` — Specifies the desired device attribute. Possible values are:

`ckd_meta` — When creating a device with emulation type of CKD-3390, this indicates that the device should be a striped metadevice. CKD metadevices must be created in sets of four devices.

savedev — When creating a device, this indicates that the device should be a SAVE device. The device will become part of a pool of devices that are used with TimeFinder/Snap for virtual device Snap operations.

datadev — When creating a device, this indicates that the device should be a DATA device. The device will become part of a pool of devices that are used with thin devices for virtual operations.

Note: If the Symmetrix array is running Enginuity 5874 and Solutions Enabler V7.1 or higher, a disk group must be specified when creating a SAVE device or DATA device if the `create dev` command is also adding the device(s) to a pool.

PoolName — Specifies the name of the SAVE or thin pool. It can be from 1 to 12 alphanumeric characters long and include hyphens (-), and underscore (_) characters. The name DEFAULT_POOL is reserved to represent the container of all *unpooled* SAVE devices. Thin pools do not use the DEFAULT_POOL.

Note: The pool name DF_DDEV_POOL is reserved for EMC use only.

member_state — Indicates whether the device(s) being added should be enabled or disabled in the pool.

Note: Refer to "Managing metadevices" on page 51 for details about creating metadevices using the meta_member_size and meta_config options.

disk_group — Specifies a disk group number (or name) to which the created device belongs. A disk group is a set of physical disks set aside to be used to create devices of a specific protection level. Disk group usage may improve the performance of some configurations.

name — Specifies the name of the disk group. By default, the disk group name is DISK_GROUP_*xxx*, where *xxx* is the disk group number.

Usage is: disk_group=# or disk_group=name:*DskGrpName*

remote_disk_group — Specifies a remote disk group number (or name) when creating a device.

name — Specifies the name of the remote disk group. By default, the disk group name is DISK_GROUP_*xxx*, where *xxx* is the disk group number.

binding to pool — Specifies the thin *PoolName*. This option is only available when creating thin devices. When creating SRDF thin devices, both SRDF devices must be bound at the same time. Individual RDF1 and RDF2 devices cannot be bound separately. Devices are not required to be bound to a pool upon creation, however, they cannot be used until they are bound to a pool.

preallocate size — Indicates the amount of space (pre) allocated to the thin device(s) when it is bound to a pool. If MB or GB is not specified, the size defaults to cylinders.

`allocate_type` — An optional parameter that can be specified along with the `preallocate_size` option. With this option, the allocations are unaffected by any reclaim operations, as well as clone, snap, or SRDF copy operations. If it is not supplied, `symconfigure` will preallocate non persistent tracks which can be reclaimed without any additional reclaim flags.

`remote_pool` — Specifies the name of the remote thin pool. This option is only for SRDF thin devices.

`scsi_target` — is a hex value for the SCSI target ID.

scsi_lun — Indicates a hex value for the SCSI logical unit number.

`fibre_vbus` — The virtual bus address used when mapping to an FA port using volume set addressing.

`cuu_address` — Indicates a base or alias address for a device being mapped to an EA or EF port. These are mainframe ports which expect devices to be mapped in groups to form CU images.

`device_attr` — Specifies the attributes to be set on the new device. Possible values include:

- `RDB_Cksum` (Enginuity 5773 and earlier)
- `VCMdb` (for device masking on Enginuity 5773 and earlier)
- `SCSI3_persist_reserv` (persistent group reservation) In Enginuity 5874 and lower, this attribute is disabled by default. In Enginuity 5875 and higher, this attribute is enabled by default.
- `dyn_rdf` (This option provides the most flexibility in performing dynamic SRDF operations)
- dyn_rdf1_only
- dyn_rdf2_only
- `ACLX` (for Auto-Provisioning Groups on Enginuity 5874 and higher)
- `RCVRPNT_TAG` (for RecoverPoint with Enginuity 5875 Q2 2011 SR and higher)
- `DIF1` (Enginuity 5876 and higher)
- `AS400_GK` (Enginuity 5876 and higher)

Note: Refer to "Setting device attributes" on page 67 for a list of the device attribute restrictions.

The output displayed during the config change session shows the types of devices created.

Example The output from creating devices from the device file `create_vp`, shows the device types as follows:

```
symconfigure -sid 266 -f create_vp -v -noprompt preview

A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Establishing a configuration change session..............Established.
    Processing symmetrix 000192600266
    {
      create dev count=3, size=2000 cyl, emulation=FBA, config=2-Way Mir,
        mvs_ssid=0, disk_group=5, attribute=datadev;
      create dev count=1, size=2000 cyl, emulation=FBA, config=TDEV,
        mvs_ssid=0;
      create dev count=1, size=1000 cyl, emulation=FBA, config=TDEV,
        mvs_ssid=0;
    }

    Performing Access checks.................................Allowed.
    Checking Device Reservations.............................Allowed.
    Validating configuration changes.........................Validated.

      New symdevs: 06BA:0CBC [DATA devices]
      New symdevs: 06BD:06BE [Thin Concatenated meta, head 06BD, member size
       1500 cyl]
      New symdev:  06BF      [TDEV]

    Closing configuration change request.....................Closed.
    Terminating the configuration change session.............Done.

               The configuration change session has completed successfully.
```

Restrictions on creating devices

There are restrictions on the use of unprotected devices created by `symconfigure`, or converted to unprotected devices. Such devices cannot be mapped to hosts for normal data storage use. If an unprotected device is intended for use as a gatekeeper, it should be created with 48 cylinders or less in order to be mapped to a host.

You can create devices with a variety of emulation types: Fixed Block Architecture (FBA), Celerra FBA or VME512 FBA, and CKD for z/OS environments.

You cannot create or convert to SRDF device types when:

- Domino mode is enabled on any current SRDF pairs.
- There are any invalid tracks on any of the current SRDF devices.
- Concurrent SRDF is enabled on a device.
- For AS/400 types, 2107_A99 and 2107_A50, a size must be specified. The size range allowed for these devices is a minimum of 165 cylinders and a maximum of 2236963 cylinders.
- An AS/400 device or a device tagged for RecoverPoint cannot be mapped to an FCoE director.

When creating devices in an z/OS environment, all new devices must have the same MVS SSID and any remote devices must also have the same remote MVS SSID within a single session. To create devices with different SSID values, you will need to run more than one session.

SRDF mode default

The SRDF mode on an SRDF device pairing will be Adaptive Copy Disk by default, unless the SYMAPI_DEFAULT_RDF_MODE is set in the option file. If the device being created is a diskless R1 device, the RDF mode will default to Adaptive Copy Write Pending, regardless of the option file setting. (Applies to Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5876 and higher.)

Symmetrix arrays running Solutions Enabler versions lower than V7.4 continue to set the SRDF mode to synchronous by default.

Gatekeeper devices

Use the `symconfigure create gatekeeper` command to create gatekeeper devices. All information about gatekeepers can be found in the *Solutions Enabler Installation Guide* and the EMC Knowledgebase solution emc255976 available on the EMC online support web site.

VDEV configuration restrictions

Symmetrix virtual devices are configured as full-size devices, but use minimal disk storage on the back-end. On Symmetrix DMX arrays, VDEVs reside in cache only and are depicted as having no back-end hypers. The format must be FBA. Virtual devices can also be used to form a VDEV metadevice. Other Symmetrix devices cannot be converted to form virtual devices. To configure a virtual device, set `config=vdev` in the device file.

SAVE device configuration restrictions

Symmetrix SAVE devices work in conjunction with virtual devices and can be unprotected[1], mirrored, or RAID 5/RAID 6.[2] SAVE devices cannot be part of a metavolume or grouped. SAVE devices cannot be converted to other Symmetrix devices. Configuring virtual and SAVE devices requires careful planning to anticipate what percentage of the data may change during a virtual copy session. Creating the SAVE device pool too small could result in data changes being lost during a copy session. Make sure that you create enough SAVE devices and set the size of the SAVE devices large enough to handle any expected changes. To configure a SAVE device, set `attribute=savedev` in the request to create a new device.

Copying a device

You can configure available disk space into a set of new devices by copying the attributes of an existing device. To do this, either specify the quantity of disk space to configure into the new devices, or the number of devices to be created. The quantity of disk space represents the new space that will be available for the host to use, and not the space allocated in the Symmetrix array to manage the request according to the device protection requirements. In addition, you can also override some of the copied device's attributes in the new devices. For example, you can copy the attributes of a standard device, but configure the new devices as BCVs.

1. Configuring SAVE devices as unprotected is not recommended and requires special approval by EMC.
2. For a given device emulation type, all SAVE devices must have the same protection.

To configure a device by copying a similar device, use the following form:

```
configure [n.nn [MB | GB] | nn devices]
copying dev SymDevName
[mapping to dir DirectorNum:PortNum
 [masking hba [awwn=awwn | wwn=wwn |
                iscsi=iscsi | aiscsi=aiscsi]
                   host_lun=lun |dynamic_lun]] ]
[overriding
[size=nnn [MB | GB | CYL]]
[emulation=EmulationType]
[config=DeviceConfig]
data_member_count=n
[mvs_ssid=nn]
[disk_group=n| name:DskGrpName]];
```

Where:

`n.nn [MB | GB]` — Specifies the quantity of disk space to configure.

`nn devices` — Specifies the number of devices to create.

SymDevName — The Symmetrix device name of the model device.

`DirectorNum:PortNum` — The mapping attributes of the device are not copied. If the new devices are to be mapped, you must specify the director/port addresses.

`masking hba` — The masking attributes of the model device are not copied. If the new devices are to be masked, you must specify the host HBA to which the devices should be masked. This option is not available on arrays running Enginuity 5874.

`host_lun` — Specifies the LUN addresses to be used for each device that is to be added for the host HBA.

`dynamic_lun` — Specifies to use the dynamic LUN addressing features but does not require a LUN address for each device. The LUN addresses are assigned based on what may already be in use for that host HBA.

`overriding` — Indicates that you will be overriding some of the characteristics of the copied device.

`size` — Specifies the size of the new devices.

`emulation` — Indicates the emulation type of the new devices.

`config` — Specifies the configuration type of the new devices. Possible values are shown in the second column of Table 5 on page 41.

`data_member_count` — Specifies the number of data members when creating a RAID 5 or RAID 6 devices on a Symmetrix array with Enginuity version 5772 and higher. You should set the value to 3 or 7 for RAID 5 (3+1) and RAID 5 (7+1) or, 6 or 14 for RAID 6 (6+2) and RAID 6 (14+2).

`mvs_ssid` — When creating devices in a Symmetrix array that also contains CKD devices, a z/OS (MVS) subsystem ID (`mvs_ssid`) value can be provided so the new FBA devices are not seen as part of an existing subsystem ID group.

`disk_group` — Specifies the disk group number (or name) in which to place the new devices. If this option is not specified, the model device's disk group is *not* used. Instead, the system will place the hypers on any available disk.

`name` — Specifies the name of the disk group. By default, the disk group name is `DISK_GROUP_xxx`, where *xxx* is the disk group number.

Usage is: `disk_group=#` or `disk_group=name:DskGrpName`

Managing metadevices

Metadevices allow individual devices to be concatenated to create larger devices. The devices assigned in a meta sequence do not need to be adjacent.

The *metahead* is the first device in the metadevice and is responsible for receiving incoming commands. When an incoming command for the metahead is processed, the Enginuity software determines which metadevice member should execute the command.

Several operating systems, such as Windows and some open systems environments, can have larger volumes than are provided by standard Symmetrix physical disk devices. A metadevice is a logical volume set created from individual Symmetrix hypers to define volumes larger than the current Symmetrix maximum hyper volume size of approximately 16 GB. Metadevices are functionally the same as logical volume sets implemented with the host volume manager software. Physically, a metadevice is two or more Symmetrix volumes presented to a host as a single addressable device. It consists of a metahead device, some number of member devices (optional), and a metatail device (see Figure 4).

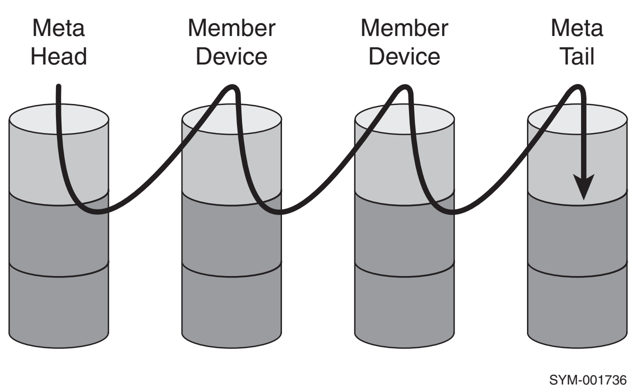


Figure 4 Concatenated metadevices

Metadevice size requirements

Metadevices may contain as many as 255 members. The maximum size metadevice that has been tested by EMC is 60 terabytes, which is the maximum size supported. Metadevices can consist of nonsequential and nonadjacent volumes.

Table 7 Metadevice sizes by Enginuity version for auto_meta

Enginuity version	Max single device size (CYL)	Max single device size (GB)	Min_auto_meta_size	Auto_meta_member_size
Enginuity 5874 and higher	262668	240	262669	262668
Enginuity 5773	65520	59	65521	65520

Meta performance

By allowing individual physical disk devices to be grouped together into a metadevice and the capability of metadevice addressing, Symmetrix enhances disk system functionality. To increase throughput and further improve performance, Symmetrix provides multiple I/O drive queues for metavolumes.

Accessing data in a metadevice

Addressing of data contained in a metadevice can be organized in two different ways:

- Concatenated devices
- Striped devices

Concatenated devices

Concatenated devices are volume sets that are organized with the first byte of data at the beginning of the first device (Figure 4 on page 51). Addressing continues to the end of the first device before any data on the next device is referenced. When writing to a concatenated device, the first metadevice member receives all the data until it is full, and then data is directed to the next member and so on.

Striped devices

Metadevice addressing by striping divides each metamember device into a series of stripes, addressing a stripe from each device before advancing to the next stripe on the first device (as shown in Figure 5). When writing to a striped volume, equal size stripes of data from each participating drive are written alternately to each member of the set.

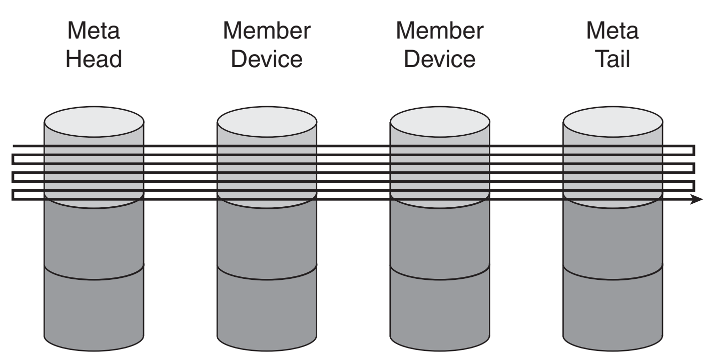


Figure 5 Striped data

Striping data across the multiple drives in definable cylinder stripes benefits *sequential writes* by avoiding stacking multiple writes to a single spindle and disk director. This scheme creates a large volume, but additionally balances the I/O activity between the disk devices and the Symmetrix disk directors.

If no stripe size is specified when creating a striped meta, all Enginuity codes will consider the default stripe size as 1920 blocks of 512 bytes each:

- 1 cylinder in Enginuity 5671 and earlier = 960 512-byte blocks
- 1 cylinder in Enginuity 5771 and higher = 1920 512-byte blocks

Note: The sum of the metamember's individual cylinder size and the metahead cylinder size, may not match. A `symdev show` of the metahead device only shows the usable cylinder size.

Creating metadevices

Metadevices can be created in either of the following ways:

- Automatically created (recommended) See "Automatic metadevice creation" on page 53 for setting the Symmetrix array-wide meta options and "Creating devices" on page 43.
- "Forming metadevices" on page 54

Automatic metadevice creation

Symmetrix-wide meta settings can be set using the `symconfigure` command and specifying a command file. The command file supports the following meta metrics in the `set symmetrix` command:

```
set symmetrix [auto_meta = <ENABLE|DISABLE>]
   [min_auto_meta_size = n [MB | GB | CYL]]
   [auto_meta_member_size = n [MB | GB | CYL]]
   [auto_meta_config = [striped | concatenated | NONE]];
```

- `auto_meta` — This is a Symmetrix-wide setting (`ENABLE`/`DISABLE`) that can be used to enable automatic creation of metadevices. The default value is `DISABLE`. This option is not applicable for CKD metadevices.
- `auto_meta_member_size` — When `auto_meta` is enabled, this setting indicates the number of cylinders of each metadevice member: The default value is 0, therefore this value must be changed.
- `auto_meta_config` (`striped` or `concatenated`) — When `auto_meta` is enabled, this setting indicates the configuration can be set to striped or concatenated. The default value is `NONE`, therefore this value must be changed.
- `min_auto_meta_size` — This setting is a size threshold that triggers auto meta creation. When you try to create a device with size greater than or equal to `min_auto_meta_size`, a metadevice will be created. Refer to Table 7 on page 51 for metadevice sizes.

For more information about setting Symmetrix array metrics, refer to "Setting Symmetrix metrics" on page 31.

Note: Device reservations are honored only when devices are explicitly specified during Solutions Enabler configuration change operations. Operations that allow the Enginuity operating environment to choose devices (such as when a meta is formed and only the metahead is specified) do not honor device reservations.

Restrictions

- The `min_auto_meta_size` cannot be set less than the `auto_meta_member_size`. Refer to Table 7 on page 51 for metadevice sizes.

- The metric `auto_meta` can be enabled only if `min_auto_meta_size` and `auto_meta_member_size` and `auto_meta_config` are set to valid values.
- You can override the `auto_meta_member_size` and the `auto_meta_config` in the create device command line only if `auto_meta` is `ENABLED` and the total device size is greater than `min_auto_meta_size`.
- Internal device types DATA, SAVE, and DRVs cannot be metadevices, so the parameters `min_auto_meta_size` and `meta_member_size` are not applicable when creating these devices.
- To reset the current default `meta_member_size`, set the value to 0.

Note: The `meta_member_size` must be specified in cylinders; Solutions Enabler converts values entered with MB and GB to cylinders. The conversion formula will calculate a number "*n*" where *n* is the minimum number of cylinders required to fit the requested capacity.

Forming metadevices

The automatic creation of metadevices can be accomplished with one configuration change session. Metadevice configurations that require two sessions (`form` and `convert`) are shown in Table 8.

Table 8 Steps to create an SRDF BCV metadevice

Desired device type	Session 1 form	Session 2 convert
Meta RDF1-BCV	Meta-BCV	→ Meta RDF1-BCV
Meta RDF2-BCV	Meta-BCV	→ Meta RDF2-BCV

If you do not use the automatic meta creation feature, you can form a metadevice using the `form meta` command.

When you initially create a metadevice, you must form the head and add the members in the same command file. If using the `count` option, no members need to be specified. The configuration server will automatically select members from the pool of unmapped devices that match the metahead in size, emulation, and configuration type.

Note: Make sure none of the devices being considered for a metadevice have the SCSI-3 persistent reserve flag enabled.

To form a metadevice, use the following command:

```
form meta from dev SymDevName,
config=MetaOption
[, stripe_size=<MetaStripeSize>[cyl]]
[, count=<member_count>];
```

where:

`config` — Specifies the meta configuration type. Possible values are `concatenated` or `striped`.

`stripe_size` — Specifies the size of the striped metadevice. This value can be expressed in blocks or cylinders. Possible sizes in 512 byte blocks are 1920, 3840, 7680, 15360, 30720, and 61440. The stripe size must be 1920, which is the default for all versions of Enginuity. If no stripe size is specified when creating a striped meta, all Enginuity codes will consider the default stripe size as 1920 blocks of 512 bytes each. For information on metavolume stripe sizes, refer to "Striped devices" on page 52.

`cyl` — Indicates that the `stripe_size` is expressed in cylinders. The size of a cylinder for FBA emulation is 960 512-byte blocks.

`count` — Indicates the total number of devices for the configuration server to add to the new metadevice, including the head. This option may be omitted if you want to specify the members using the `add dev` command.

RDF metadevices

The `create dev` command syntax also can create static and dynamic SRDF metadevices. To use this feature, both the local and the remote Symmetrix arrays must be running Enginuity V5773 or higher and the local Symmetrix array must have `auto_meta` enabled. The `auto_meta` feature may or may not be enabled on the remote Symmetrix array. However, any `auto_meta` settings on the remote Symmetrix array are ignored.

Example Assume that the local array is enabled for `auto_meta` and `min_auto_meta_size` is set to 30000. The following command file will create a 2-member metadevice, on both the local and the remote Symmetrix arrays:

```
create dev count=1, size = 60000, emulation=FBA, config=RDF1,ra_group=20,
remote_config=RDF2,dynamic_capability=dyn_rdf;
```

Note that SRDF devices cannot be used to form metadevices in one step. When this is necessary, the SRDF devices must first be converted to non-RDF devices (as shown in Table 8), the metadevices must be formed separately on both Symmetrix arrays, and then the metahead on one Symmetrix array can be converted back to an SRDF device.

Also, once the SRDF metadevice has been established, it cannot be modified in one step. If any modifications are required, it will again have to be converted to a non SRDF device first.

AS/400 metadevices

Many AS/400 devices are a fixed size. The emulation type determines the size of the device. Solutions Enabler determines the size automatically from the emulation type.

When `auto_meta` is enabled, Solutions Enabler attempts to create an AS/400 non metadevice and an AS/400 metadevice with or without a size value entered.

When `auto_meta` is disabled, Solutions Enabler will attempt to create an AS/400 non metadevice, but will reject a request to create an AS/400 metadevice.

Example The following command creates an AS/400 metadevice on a Symmetrix DMX array with emulation AS/400_M4328_50.

```
create dev count=1, emulation= AS/400_M4328_50, config=2-Way-Mir;
```

This will create an 8-member metadevice where total cylinder size is 143576 (native mode).

Meta configuration restrictions

Solutions Enabler V7.2 and higher, with Enginuity 5875 and higher, no longer requires that non metadevices be unmapped while being converted to a concatenated metadevice. A device being converted to a concatenated metadevice can be mapped and online to the host during the operation.

Note: A non metadevice being converted to a striped metadevice must still be unmapped before it can be converted.

The following are restrictions when configuring metadevices:

- Metamembers cannot be removed from a striped metadevice.
- To create a striped metadevice, all members must be the same size and have the same mirror protection.
- To remove a member from a concatenated metadevice, the member must be the tail. You cannot remove inner members.
- Only the head of a meta may have its type converted.
- Only the head of a meta is mapped or assigned to the host.
- All metas must contain at least one metamember. When a meta is formed, at least one member must be added.
- All metadevices must be composed of devices of the same BCV type (you must convert from SRDF devices in order to change metas).
- All metamembers must belong to the same physical disk group.
- Metadevices must be composed of devices that are all of the same FBA emulation type.
- You must create CKD metadevices using the `create dev` command, not the `form dev` command.
- VDEV metadevices must be composed of virtual devices that are of the same capacity, stripe size, count, and emulation type as the standard devices with which they will be used.
- An SRDF device cannot be used to form a metadevice (refer to Table 8 on page 54 for converting a metadevice for SRDF operation). The configuration manager cannot form a metadevice from SRDF devices that are RDFA-protected (that is, you cannot convert these devices to non-RDF, form the metadevice, and convert them back to RDF).

Adding members to a concatenated meta

To add additional members to an existing concatenated metadevice, use the following form:

```
add dev SymDevName[:SymDevName] to meta SymDevName;
```

Example

To add Symmetrix devices 0013 and 0014 to concatenated meta 0010, enter:

```
add dev 0013:0014 to meta 0010;
```

The `-protect_data` option is not supported for concatenated metadevices.

Adding members to a striped meta

Solutions Enabler supports expanding a striped thin metadevice with data protection. To add additional members to an existing striped metadevice, use the following form:

```
add dev SymDevName[:SymDevName] to meta SymDevName
[, protect_data=[TRUE | FALSE],
 bcv_meta_head=SymDevName];
```

Where:

`protect_data` — Possible values are `TRUE` or `FALSE`. The `protect_data` option is only for striped metas. When set to `TRUE`, the configuration manager automatically creates a protective copy to the BCV meta of the original device striping. Because this occurs automatically, there is no need to perform a BCV establish. When set to `FALSE`, the data will not be preserved during the meta expansion.

Note: For arrays running Enginuity V5773 and earlier, RAID 5 BCVs are not supported for the `protect_data` option. You can protect data by using a mirrored BCV device.

`bcv_meta_head` — When adding new members to an existing, striped metadevice, if the data on the metadevice is to be protected, you must specify the name of a `bcv_meta_head` that matches the original metadevice in capacity, stripe count, and stripe size.

Note: Thin BCV devices can be used as the `bcv_meta_head`. The thin BCV metahead and all members must be bound to a thin pool.

Example

To add Symmetrix devices `0013` and `0014` to striped meta `0010`, enter:

```
add dev 0013:0014 to meta 0010,
protect_data=TRUE,
bcv_meta_head=00CA;
```

Removing metamembers

To remove a metamember or members from the tail of a concatenated metadevice, use the following form:

```
remove dev SymDevName[:SymDevName] from meta SymDevName;
```

Example

To remove Symmetrix device 0014 from meta 0010, enter the following in a command file:

```
remove dev 0014 from meta 0010;
```

Dissolving a metadevice

The `symconfigure` command file can use a list of device numbers or ranges for the `dissolve meta` command. This allows multiple metadevices to be dissolved with one command.

To dissolve multiple metas, provide a list with the device numbers of the metahead devices, or use the device numbers of the meta heads within a device range. The command will skip over the device numbers of metamembers found in the range, dissolving only metas for the metaheads found within the range. If non metadevices are found within the range an error will return.

To dissolve one or more metadevices, use the following form:

```
dissolve meta dev SymDevName [:SymDevName]
     [[,SymDevName[:SymdevName]]...];
```

Example To dissolve multiple metadevices where the device numbers for the metas are contiguous from `d0` to `df`, including all the metaheads, create a command file containing the following command:

```
dissolve meta dev d0:df;
```

To dissolve the meta devices, use the following command:

```
symconfigure -sid 266 commit -file dissolve_meta.cmd -v -noprompt
```

Note: A `dissolve` action removes the metahead and all its members.

Data preservation concerns

When managing metadevices, data is not written directly to the devices involved, and therefore the original data is essentially preserved. However, due to the reorganization upon completion of the device management actions, the host is unable to access all of the original data. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the attached host to handle the change to the physical geometry of the device.

Note: The expansion of striped metadevices is an exception to this rule. In this case, you can provide a BCV meta to preserve the original data, which will be rewritten to the newly configured striped metadevice.

Table 9 lists the possible data management operations and their effects on data integrity.

Table 9 Metadevice data preservation

Metadevice type with data	Operation	Data integrity preserved status
Metadevices concatenated	Adding a member	Preserved
Metadevices concatenated	Removing a member	Preserved[a]
Metadevices concatenated	Dissolving to non meta	Not preserved[b]
Metadevices concatenated	Converting to striped	Configurable[c]
Metadevices striped	Adding a member	Configurable[c]
Metadevice striped	Dissolve	Not preserved[b]

a. Preserved up to where the metadevice is removed.

b. Preserved but there is no host component to piece the data together.

c. Protection is a user-configurable option.

CAUTION

Dissolving striped or concatenated devices cause data access loss.
Adding to concatenated metadevices preserves the metadevice data, but makes the new members's original data inaccessible.
Removing concatenated members cause data access loss on the removed member. Use these commands with great caution.

Managing spare disks

Note: Enginuity 5772 and higher does not support adding or removing spare disks.

With Enginuity 5771 and lower, you can reserve physical disks as dynamic (hot) spares. When a physical disk is reserved as a dynamic spare it is not allocated to any device and is held in reserve to support the hypers of a Symmetrix disk that has failed.

Adding a spare disk

A spare disk can only be created from any disk containing no hypers. To reserve an unused disk as a spare disk, use the following command:

```
create spare count=n[, format = [512 | 520]];
```

Where:

`count` — The number (positive integer) of disks to be set aside as spares.

`format` — The recording format to be used on a spare disk. Values are 512 or 520.

Deleting a spare disk

To remove a spare disk, making it available for normal storage, use the following command:

```
delete spare disk=[director_num, da_interface, scsi_id];
```

Where:

`director_num` — The director identity number, such as 16A.

`da_interface` —The DA SCSI path (c, d, e, or f).

`scsi_id` — The SCSI target ID (hex value).

For example:

```
delete spare disk=[16A, D, 0];
```

Viewing existing spares

To view the set of existing spares, use the following command:

```
symdisk list -spare -v
```

The following are restrictions/conditions that can impact I/O activity:

- When adding or removing Symmetrix spares, no restriction on I/O.
- A spare cannot be removed while in use.

Configuring thin metadevices

The same commands (`create dev`, `form meta`, `dissolve meta`, `convert meta`) can be used to configure a thin metadevice.

Follow these guidelines when creating a thin metadevice:

- On Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity versions lower than 5875, only unmapped thin devices can formed into metadevices.
- On Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5875 or higher:
  - Bound thin devices can be used as metaheads; however, bound thin devices cannot be used as metamembers.
  - Unmapped thin devices can be formed into striped metadevices.
  - Mapped or unmapped thin devices can be formed into concatenated metadevices.
- Only thin devices can be used to create a thin metadevice. Mixing of thin and non thin devices to create a meta is not allowed.
- For a striped metadevice, all members should have the same device size.

Dissolving a thin meta

Only unbound thin metadevices can be dissolved.

Expanding a thin metadevice

The process for expanding a thin metadevice is described in "Adding members to a concatenated meta" on page 56 and "Adding members to a striped meta" on page 57.

Solutions Enabler with Enginuity 5875.198.148 and higher, supports the use of a thin BCV metavolume while expanding striped thin metavolumes. The expansion guidelines are:

- All existing rules for using regular BCV devices apply to thin BCV (such as size, number of members, and member size).
- A thin BCV device used for data protection must be bound to a thin pool.
- A thin BCV device used for data protection must be fully allocated with the `allocate_type=persistent` option.
- A thin BCV device cannot be used while expanding a standard striped metadevice.
- Use of thin SRDF BCVs for data protection is not allowed.

The `protect_data` option is not applicable to unbound thin devices.

A thin BCV device used for data protection must be fully allocated with the persistent option specified (explained in "Creating thin devices (TDEVs)" on page 81).

As a part of the expansion process if the original metadevice was bound to a thin pool, the new metamember will be bound to the same pool.

Binding a thin metadevice to a pool

When binding a thin metadevice to a pool, use the `symconfigure` command to bind the metahead and give one preallocated size. Solutions Enabler will distribute the preallocated size among all the metamembers.

The distribution will depend on the type of the metadevice, as follows:

Striped metadevice — The preallocated size will be distributed evenly among the members.

Concatenated metadevice — Starting from the metahead, each member receives a minimum of the total preallocated size remaining, based on the specified `size_of_member`. For example, if 175 GB were preallocated for a metadevice with 3 members, each of 100 GB, Solutions Enabler will allocate 100 GB to the head and 75 GB to the 2nd member and 0 GB to the last member.

Refer to "Configuring Virtual Provisioning" on page 79 for more information about binding thin devices.

Converting devices

In the command file, you can convert the configuration type of an existing device or devices using the following command:

```
convert dev SymDevName[:SymDevName] to DeviceConfig
[emulation=EmulationType,]
[ra_group=n, remote_dev=SymDevName,
invalidate=invalidate_opt,
[remote_mvs_ssid=nnn],
start_copy=YES|NO ],
[mvs_ssid=nnn] [raidset = TRUE | FALSE];
```

Where:

SymDevName — Specifies the Symmetrix device name of the device targeted for change. To target more than one device, indicate the first and last devices in a series separated by a colon (:).

DeviceConfig — Specifies the desired device configuration type. Possible values are shown in the first column of Table 5 on page 41.

`emulation` — Indicates the device's emulation type.

`ra_group` — Specifies the RA group number in the SRDF environment.

`remote_dev` — Specifies the remote Symmetrix device name of the particular device targeted for change. If you specify a range of *SymDevNames* in the first line of the convert statement, the remote *SymDevName* value will be increased incrementally to arrive at the corresponding device number.

`invalidate_opt` — Indicates the SRDF device to invalidate so that a full copy can be initiated from the remote mirror. Allowed values are R1 (invalidate the source), or R2 (invalidate the target). The value NONE is not supported in Solutions Enabler V7.0 and higher.

`remote_mvs_ssid` — Specifies the remote z/OS (MVS) subsystem ID that will be assigned to any device created as a result of removing any mirror(s). If not provided, the original MVS SSID will be assigned when available. If the MVS SSID group is full, you must supply a new MVS SSID. Only one `remote_mvs_ssid` can be used in a session. It will be applied to all devices created within that session.

`start_copy` — Indicates whether an SRDF pair should be synchronized after the configuration change is committed.

Note: When creating SRDF devices, all conversions within a session must have:
- Device configuration settings that reflect the same destination SRDF type (RDF1 or RDF2).
- The same `ra_group` number.
- The same `invalidate` option.
- The same `start_copy` option.

`mvs_ssid` — Specifies the z/OS (MVS) subsystem ID that will be assigned to any device created as a result of removing any mirror(s). If not provided, the original MVS SSID will be assigned when available. If the MVS SSID group is full, you must supply a new MVS SSID. Only one `mvs_ssid` can be used in a session. It will be applied to all devices created within that session.

`raidset` — When requesting to convert a RAID-S group to unprotected devices, set `raidset` equal to `TRUE` and list the first RAID-S member. It is not necessary to list the other members.

Examples

To convert two existing BCV devices (001C and 001D) to an RDF1-BCV configuration and to invalidate the source R1 and synchronize the SRDF pair, enter in the command file:

```
convert dev 001C:001D to RDF1-BCV, ra group=1, remote_dev=001c,
invalidate=R1, start_copy=YES;
```

RDF devices

To convert an SRDF device or devices from static SRDF to dynamic RDF, use the following command:

```
convert rdf dev SymDevName[:SymDevName] to dynamic;
```

To convert SRDF device 0014 from static SRDF to dynamic RDF, enter in the command file:

```
convert rdf dev 0014 to dynamic;
```

Static thin R1 BCV to dynamic thin R1 BCV

To convert a static thin R1 BCV device to a dynamic thin R1 BCV, use the following command:

```
symconfigure -sid 397 -nop -v -cmd "convert rdf dev 15EE to dynamic;" commit

A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Establishing a configuration change session...............Established.
    Session ID    1455360 (0x00163500)
    Processing symmetrix 000194900397
    {
      convert rdf dev 15EE to dynamic;
    }

    Performing Access checks..................................Allowed.
    Checking Device Reservations..............................Allowed.
    Establishing session with Remote cfg srvr (000192600266)..Established.
    Locking devices...........................................Locked.
    Initiating COMMIT of Remote configuration changes.........Queued.
    Remote COMMIT requesting required resources...............Obtained.
    Initiating COMMIT of Local configuration changes..........Queued.
    Local COMMIT requesting required resources................Obtained.
    Step 004 of 049 steps.....................................Executing.
      . . .
    Remote: Step 032 of 134 steps.............................Executing.
    Step 025 of 135 steps.....................................Executing.
```

```
    Remote: Step 072, substep 1............................Executing.
    Step 071 of 135 steps..................................Executing.
    Remote: Step 121 of 134 steps..........................Executing.
    Local:  COMMIT.........................................Done.
    Remote: Step 122 of 134 steps..........................Executing.
    Remote: COMMIT.........................................Done.
    Terminating the configuration change session...........Done.

The configuration change session has successfully completed.
```

This requires Solutions Enabler V7.3.

With Enginuity 5875, a thin non metadevice can be converted to a thin concatenated metadevice, with the system automatically selecting the metas using the `form meta` command. For user-selected meta expansions, use the `add dev` command.

RAID 5 device to BCV

To convert an existing RAID 5 device to a RAID 5 BCV, use the following form:

```
convert dev DeviceNumber to BCV+R-5;
```

Note: You can only add the BCV attribute to existing RAID 5 devices; converting non RAID 5 devices to RAID 5 BCVs is not allowed.

RAID-S set to unprotected

To convert a RAID-S set whose members are SRDF devices (either RDF1+R-S or RDF2+R-S) to unprotected SRDF devices, create a command file that requests any member of the RAID-S be converted:

```
convert dev 00D5 to RDF1, raidset=TRUE;
```

Then run the `symconfigure` utility:

```
symconfigure -sid 05605 -file cvt_raids.cmd -v -noprompt commit
```

All members will be converted.

Note: If there is a problem converting any member of a RAID set, the SYMAPI log file will contain the details.

Restrictions

The following are restrictions for converting devices:

- The `convert` command can be used for three different classes of device configuration changes, as long as the class types are performed in separate sessions.

  Note: Changes for multiple operation classes can be executed in the same session, except for dynamic SRDF changes and device pool changes.

  The three class types that cannot be used in the same session are:

  - Add/remove BCV/DRV attributes
  - Add/remove SRDF attributes
  - Increase/decrease mirroring

- When adding DRV attributes, devices must be unmapped.
- Full swap operations require the R1 and R2 devices to be the same size.

- Only the head of a metadevice can have its type changed. The metamember(s) will automatically have the changes applied.
- You cannot convert one member of a raidset to unprotected without converting all the members to unprotected.
- When adding/removing SRDF attributes, there are no restrictions on I/O. The SRDF pair must be split or failed over. If failed over, the R1 device must be unmapped.
- When adding/removing BCV attributes, there are no restrictions on I/O. The standard/BCV pair must be split.
- The SRDF mode on an SRDF device pairing will be Adaptive Copy Disk by default, unless the SYMAPI_DEFAULT_RDF_MODE is set in the option file. If the device being converted is a diskless R1 device, the RDF mode will default to Adaptive Copy Write Pending, regardless of the option file setting. (Applies to Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5876 and higher.)

  Symmetrix arrays running Solutions Enabler versions lower than V7.4 continue to set the SRDF mode to synchronous by default.

Converting thin devices

Thin devices can be converted to other thin device configurations. Table 10 lists the valid conversions.

Table 10 Thin device conversions

Original thin device[a]	Converted to
TDEV	RDF1+TDEV
TDEV	RDF2+TDEV
TDEV	BCV+TDEV
BCV+TDEV[b]	TDEV
RDF1+TDEV	TDEV
RDF2+TDEV	TDEV
BCV+TDEV	RDF1-BCV+TDEV
BCV+TDEV	RDF2-BCV+TDEV
RDF1+TDEV	RDF1-BCV+TDEV
RDF2+TDEV	RDF2-BCV+TDEV
R1-BCV+TDEV[c]	R1+TDEV
R2-BCV+TDEV[c]	R2+TDEV
R1+TDEV[c]	R1-BCV+TDEV
R2+TDEV[c]	R2-BCV+TDEV

a. The original device type should be created before converting the device.

b. BCV+TDEV to TDEV is the only supported conversion for a BCV+TDEV device.

c. Requires Enginuity 5875 Q32011 SR.

Examples To convert a thin device TDEV to an RDF1 thin device:

```
convert dev 0015 to RDF1+TDEV;
```

To create a thin R1 BCV device by converting a thin BCV device:

```
symconfigure -sid 397 -nop -v -cmd "convert dev 15F2 to RDF1-BCV+TDEV ra_group=10
  remote_dev=16A invalidate=R1 start_copy=no;" commit
```

Impact on I/O

The following are restrictions/conditions to avoid impact on I/O activity:

- The BCV attribute is not allowed on thin SRDF devices or thin dynamic SRDF devices.
- The device being converted must not be part of a clone session.

Device group invalid warning

When converting devices that are currently in a device group, some groups will be declared invalid after particular operations.

One example would be if you are performing TimeFinder operations and have placed in a group, one standard (STD) device and one TimeFinder (BCV) device. When `symconfigure` enables you to change the BCV device to a non BCV device, the conversion leaves the group in an invalid state.

There are two ways to handle this situation:

- Remove the TimeFinder (BCV) device from the group before you begin the conversion process.
- Or, after the device has been converted, export (`symdg export`) the device group and remove from the file `symdg.txt` the invalid device and import (`symdg import`) the device group.

Converting a metadevice

To convert a metadevice's configuration from concatenated to striped, use the following command:

```
convert meta SymDevName config=MetaOption
[, stripe_size=MetaStripeSize>[cyl]],
[, protect_data=[TRUE|FALSE],
[bcv_meta_head=SymDevName];
```

Where:

`stripe_size` — Specifies the stripe size in 512 byte blocks.

`protect_data` — Specifies whether the data needs to be protected. Possible values are `TRUE` or `FALSE`. This option can only be used while converting a metadevice from concatenated to striped.

`bcv_meta_head` — Specifies the Symmetrix device name (or thin device name).

Metadevices can be converted from concatenated metadevices to striped devices using the `convert meta` command. The command can also be used to change the stripe size of a striped metadevice.

When converting from concatenated metadevices to striped devices, use the `protect_data` option to preserve data on the BCV metadevice during conversion. The BCV metadevice must match the original standard meta in size, configuration, and member count.

The `bcv_meta_head` option specifies which BCV metadevice to use.

Example To convert a concatenated metadevice 0030 to a striped metadevice and preserve data during the conversion using BCV metadevice 01F, enter:

```
convert meta 0030, config=striped, stripe_size=1920,
protect_data=TRUE, bcv_meta_head=01f
```

Note: The specified BCV metadevice must be identical to the original metadevice in capacity, stripe count, and stripe size.

Thin metadevices

The following thin metadevice conversions are supported:

- Convert thin concatenated metadevices to thin striped metadevices, without protecting data.
- Convert thin concatenated metadevices to thin striped metadevices, while protecting data using a regular BCV device.
- Convert a thin concatenated metadevice to a thin striped metadevice, while protecting the data on the thin meta using a thin BCV device that is persistently allocated.
- Convert a thin striped metadevice to a thin concatenated device, without protecting the data.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to converting thin metadevices:

- All existing rules for converting metadevices using BCV devices for data protection apply to thin BCV devices. (such as size, number of members, and member size).
- A thin BCV device used for data protection must be bound to a thin pool, and must be fully allocated with persistent allocations.
- RDF BCVs cannot be used for data protection.
- If a thin BCV metadevice is used for protecting data, the meta head and all members must be bound to a thin pool.
- All the data on the BCV device used for protecting the data will be lost.

Setting device attributes

You can set the device attributes or emulation of a number of devices in a range using the following command:

```
set device SymDevName[:SymDevName]
       [emulation=EmulationType]
       [identity = NO identity]
       [attribute=[NO] device_attr];
```

Where:

`emulation` — Specifies the device emulation type, which can be the following: FBA, CELERRA FBA or VME512 FBA.

`identity` — Restores the devices identity to its original value.

`attribute` — Indicates if a device attribute restricts how a device can be accessed. Possible values include:

- `RDB_Cksum` (Enginuity 5773 and earlier)
- `VCMdb` (for device masking on Enginuity 5773 and earlier)
- `SCSI3_persist_reserv` (persistent group reservation)
- `dyn_rdf` (This option provides the most flexibility in performing dynamic SRDF operations)
- dyn_rdf1_only
- dyn_rdf2_only
- `ACLX` (for Auto-Provisioning Groups on Enginuity 5874 and higher)
- `RCVRPNT_TAG` (for RecoverPoint on Enginuity 5875.198.148 and higher)
- `DIF1` (Enginuity 5876 and higher)
- `AS400_GK` (Enginuity 5876 and higher)

Note: Solutions Enabler V7.3 allows the `dyn_rdf`, `dyn_rdf1_only`, and `dyn_rdf2_only` attributes to be specified for thin BCV devices.

Examples

To convert five devices (0015 to 0019) to Celerra FBA emulation, enter in the command file:

```
set device 0015:0019 emulation=CELERRA_FBA;
```

To reset the device attribute of five devices (0015 to 0019) removing `RDB_Cksum`, enter the following in the command file:

```
set device 0015:0019 attribute=NO RDB_Cksum;
```

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply when setting device attributes:

- A device that is mapped or masked to an FCoE port cannot have the RCVRPVT_TAG attribute.
- When setting the device emulation type, the devices must be unmapped. No I/O to the devices involved.
- When setting the attribute type to a mapped device, it is recommended that you minimize the I/O activity to the affected devices.

The following restriction apply to setting the DIF1 device attribute:

- The DIF1 attribute can only be set on FBA devices.
- DIF1 attribute can be set on both standard and thin host-accessible devices. You cannot set the DIF1 attribute on any internal devices.
- A device must be unmapped if resetting the DIF1 attribute.
- A device with the DIF1 attribute can only be mapped to fiber front-end directors (no iSCSI or FCoE).
- Metadevices with the DIF1 attribute must have the same state, either all set or all reset, on the metahead and all metamembers.
- DIF1 attribute can not be set on DATA and SAVE devices.
- Devices can have either the RDB_Checksum attribute or the DIF1 attribute, not both. The DIF1 flag cannot be set on a device with an active double checksum.
- Devices can have either ACLX attribute or the DIF1 attribute, not both.
- There is no relation between the DIF1 attribute and replication. Both source and target devices of any replication can have their own DIF1 setting.
- The DIF1 attribute needs to be set before requesting a reset. If the reset request is for a device range, and any one of the devices does not have the DIF1 attribute set, an error returns.

The following restrictions apply to setting the AS400_GK attribute:

- The AS400_GK attribute is only supported with Solutions Enabler V7.4 and Enginuity 5876 and higher.
- The AS400_GK attribute can only be set on AS/400 or Celerra FBA devices.
- The device can not be configured as SAVE, DATA, BCV, SRDF or dynamic RDF.
- The device can be member of an SG, DG, or CG.
- If an AS/400 or a Celerra FBA device is created using the command `create gatekeeper`, the AS400_GK attribute is automatically enabled.
- The AS400_GK attribute can only be set on non metadevices. This attribute is only supported on AS400 devices with the following emulation types:
  - AS/400_M2107_A02
  - AS/400_M2107_A04
  - AS/400_M2107_A05
  - AS/400_M2107_A06
  - AS/400_M2107_A07
  - AS/400_M2107_A82
  - AS/400_M2107_A84
  - AS/400_M2107_A85
  - AS/400_M2107_A86
  - AS/400_M2107_A87
  - AS/400_M2107_050
  - AS/400_M2107_099
  - AS/400_D910_099

Setting device geometry

Solutions Enabler V7.0 and higher provides the ability to set the geometry for a disk on a Symmetrix arrays managed by a Solaris host.

Prior to Symmetrix DMX-4, the block size and sectors per track were reported differently. During a migration from an earlier version, for example from a DMX-3 to a DMX-4, Solaris looks at the new devices and determines that formatting is required (due to the change in block size), and will attempt to wipe the disks by invoking the `format` utility.

By setting the reported device geometry using Solutions Enabler to look like an older Symmetrix array (making a DMX-4 look like a earlier version of DMX, or to emulate a CLARiiON® disk) will satisfy Solaris and allow the migration to proceed. This feature is useful when migrating data from devices residing in earlier Symmetrix arrays to DMX-4 arrays running Enginuity 5773.

Note: This feature is only for Solaris hosts using the `format` utility.

Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5773 will display (with `list` and `show` commands) the specified (emulated) device geometry. Therefore, when a device's geometry is changed to emulate an a different device type, the display does not show the native, or true geometry, but the one that was specified.

Note: Throughout this section the following terms will be used:
`Symm-6` will be used to represent Symmetrix arrays with Enginuity versions 56*xx* and earlier, and `Symm-7` will represent Symmetrix arrays with Enginuity version 57*xx* and higher.

Some factors to consider when using the new disk geometry feature are:

- The disk geometry specified will remain as the geometry for the disk, until it is explicitly changed again.
- If a copy of a target disk is made, you need to remember to change the geometry of the new target too. As an example, if a device is replicated using SRDF from `Symm-6` (source) to `Symm-7`, you may decide to change the geometry on the replicated `Symm-7` device. If the `Symm-7` device were to be cloned, the clone device does not automatically receive the emulated geometry—it must be explicitly set.
- You need to know the exact geometry of the source disk and need to ensure that before the migration or replication occurs, this geometry is set for the target disk.

Note: There is also an array-wide setting called `FBA Geometry Emulation` that can only be turned on by an EMC Customer Engineer. When this is set to `Enabled`, all devices on a Symm-7 will emulate Symm-6 geometry. When set to `Enabled` on a Symmetrix array running Enginuity 5874, all devices will emulate Symm-6 geometry. However, even if this setting is enabled, the option of setting a geometry on an individual device level still exists, and this setting will take precedence over the array-wide setting.

This feature is set using the `symconfigure` command, which is executed using a command file. The syntax for setting the device geometry follows:

```
set dev SymDevName[:SymDevName]
```

```
      geometry [= SYMM-6 | = SYMM-7 | = CLARIION]
      cyls = n;

   set dev SymDevName[:SymDevName]
      geometry = <NO GEOMETRY>;
```

Where:

`SYMM-6` — Refers to the device geometry in Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 56xx and earlier (64 sectors/track, 15 tracks/cylinder).

`SYMM-7` — Refers to the device geometry in Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 57*xx* and higher (128 sectors/track, 15 tracks/cylinder).

`CLARIION` — Refers to the CLARiiON disk geometry (10 sectors/track, 16 tracks/cylinder; each sector is 512 bytes).

n — Refers to the device cylinder size.

`NO GEOMETRY` — Clears the current geometry if the device has an emulated geometry set.

Blocks and sector size for an FBA device is 512 bytes. The device geometry cannot be set on the following devices:

- Metamember
- Vault device
- SFS device
- SAVE device
- DATA device
- DRV
- Mapped device
- Non-FBA device
- VCMDB device

"Updating a disk label with emulated device geometry" on page 404 provides an example of the procedure and system output for updating a disk label for a data migration.

Showing device geometry

Disk geometry parameters will display if the `-v` option or the `-geometry` option is specified for the following commands:

- `symdg list -v`
- `symdev list -v`
- `sympd list -v`
- `symld show -geometry`
- `symdev show -geometry`
- `sympd show -geometry`

Example The following is an example of the command for displaying the device geometry:

`symdev -sid 016 show 0317 -geometry`

```
Device Physical Name      : Not Visible

 Device Symmetrix Name     : 0317
 Device Serial ID          : N/A
```

```
 Symmetrix ID             : 000192600175

 Number of RAID Groups    : 1
 Attached BCV Device      : N/A
 Attached VDEV TGT Device : N/A

 Vendor ID                : EMC
 Product ID               : SYMMETRIX
 Product Revision         : 5874
 Device WWN               : 60000970000192600175533030333137
 Device Emulation Type    : FBA
 Device Defined Label Type: N/A
 Device Defined Label     : N/A
 Device Sub System Id     : 0x1000
 Cache Partition Name     : DEFAULT_PARTITION

 Device Block Size        : 512

 Device Capacity
     {
     Cylinders            :        958
     Tracks               :      14370
     512-byte Blocks      :    1839360
     MegaBytes            :        898
     KiloBytes            :     919680
     }

 Effective Device Geometry: Native
     {
     Sectors/Track        :        128
     Tracks/Cylinder      :         15
     Cylinders            :        958
     512-byte Blocks      :    1839360
     MegaBytes            :        898
     KiloBytes            :     919680
     }

…(output shortened for this example...)
```

The field Effective Device Geometry can have four possible values:

- `User Defined` — Indicates the user has defined a geometry for this device.
- `Native` — Indicates the current device geometry is the same as the native geometry for the Symmetrix array.
- `Array wide emulation` — Indicates that the array-wide flag for FBA Geometry Emulation is set to Enabled and the effective geometry shown in the output is derived from this setting.

  Note: Even if the array-wide setting is turned on, the user can still define the geometry at the individual device level and this setting will take precedence over the array-wide setting.

- `N/A` — For non FBA devices.

Setting device identifiers

Solutions Enabler supports device identifier management on Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5773 and higher. This support allows names and identifiers to be defined for Symmetrix devices, HP devices, and VMS devices. The definitions are configured in a command file and processed with the `symconfigure` command.

The format of the command file for setting device identifiers follows:

```
set dev SymDevName[:SymDevName]
[[device_name = 'DevName'] | [NO DevName]]
[[hp_identifier = 'hp_id'] | [NO hp_identifier]]
[[vms_identifier = vms_id] | [NO vms_identifier]];
```

This format accommodates setting a device name or identifier on a single device, a range of devices, or multiple ranges of devices. Device identifiers do not have to be unique for all devices.

Restrictions for device_name

- The `device_name` can be less than or equal to 64 characters in length.
- Any character may be used except quotes, which are used to mark the start and end of the input.
- The names are case sensitive.
- There is no default device name for a device.

Restrictions for hp_id

- The `hp_id` can be less than or equal to 128 characters in length.
- Any character may be used except quotes which are used to mark the start and end of the input.
- The identifiers are case sensitive.
- There is no default HP identifier for a device.

Restrictions for vms_id

- The `vms_id` here is an unsigned 4-byte integer. A `vms_id` can be a number between 0 and 32766. This value will be accepted and displayed as a decimal value.

Note: The device identifier can include a `device_name` and the `hp_id` or a device name and the `vms_id`. The device identifier cannot include both the `hp_id` and the `vms_id`.

Identifier exclusions

The user cannot set device identifiers on the following devices:

- Metamembers. The device identifier of the metahead device will display, if applicable.
- The following internal devices (device identifiers display as N/A):
  - VAULT
  - SFS
  - DRV
  - SAVE (device names will be allowed for this device type)

- DATA (device names will be allowed for this device type)

Viewing device identifiers

Device identifiers are viewed through the `symdev list` command. CLI commands are usually limited to an 80-character output, but if the user requests the `hp_id` of a device to be displayed, the line could be over 80 characters in length. A new form of the `symdev list` command displays the device identifiers.

Note: This CLI command does not work in offline mode.

The following example commands display each of these identifiers and their sample output:

`symdev -sid 237 list -identifier device_name -devs 0370:0372`

```
Symmetrix ID: 000190300237

                                  Device
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Sym  Config          Attr Device Name
---- --------------- ---- -----------------------------------------------------

0370 2-Way Mir            oracle_database_accounts_device
0371 2-Way Mir            oracle_database_accounts_device
0372 2-Way Mir            oracle_database_accounts_device
0373 2-Way Mir            N/A
```

`symdev -sid 237 list -identifier device_nice_name -devs 0370:0373`

```
Symmetrix ID: 000190300237

                 Device
-------------------------------------------
Sym  Config          Attr Nice Name
---- --------------- ---- -----------------

0370 2-Way Mir            accounts_device
0371 2-Way Mir            accounts_device
0372 2-Way Mir            0001903002370372
0373 2-Way Mir            0001903002370373
```

`symdev -sid 237 list -identifier hp_id -devs 0370:0373`

```
Symmetrix ID: 000190300237

                                  Device
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Sym  Config          Attr HP Identifier
---- --------------- ---- -----------------------------------------------------
0370 2-Way Mir            hp_oracle_device
0371 2-Way Mir            hp_oracle_device
0372 2-Way Mir            N/A
0373 2-Way Mir            N/A
```

`symdev -sid 237 list -identifier vms_id -devs 0370:0373`

```
Symmetrix ID: 000190300237

           Device
--------------------------------
Sym  Config          Attr VMS ID
---- --------------- ---- ------
```

```
0370 2-Way Mir          8816
0371 2-Way Mir          8817
0372 2-Way Mir          192
0373 2-Way Mir          8819
```

Note: Device name, device nice name, HP device identifiers, and VMS device identifiers cannot be used in any control command. All these device identifiers are only for display. Both HP device identifiers and VMS device identifiers can be set on any host and any devices.

Deleting devices

In the command file, you can delete one or more Symmetrix devices from the specified Symmetrix array. Deleting a device frees the space that it once occupied for future use.

To delete one or more devices, use the following command:

delete dev *SymDevName*[:*SymDevName*][,raidset = TRUE | FALSE];

Where:

raidset — When requesting to delete a RAID-S group, set raidset to TRUE and list the first RAID-S member. It is not necessary to list the other members; all will be deleted.

Examples

To delete Symmetrix device 0015 from Symmetrix array 345, create a command file containing the following:

```
delete dev 0015;
```

Then activate the option using the command:

symconfigure -sid 345 -file delete_dev.cmd -v -noprompt commit

To delete all devices in a RAID-S set, create a command file with a statement that only identifies the first member of the RAID-S set:

```
delete dev 015C, raidset = TRUE;
```

Then run the symconfigure utility:

symconfigure -sid 605 -file delete_raids.cmd -v -noprompt commit

All members will be deleted.

Restrictions on deleting devices

The following are restrictions for deleting devices:

- The device emulation must be one of the following types:
  - FBA
  - CELERRA_FBA
  - VME_512_FBA
  - CKD_3380
  - CKD_3390
  - AS400_*n*

Note: AS/400 metadevices must be dissolved before being deleted.

- The device must not have an attached BCV or DRV.
- The device must not have any snap sessions.
- If the device is a DATA device, it must be disabled and have no used tracks.
- The device must not be:
  - Mapped to a front-end port
  - Part of an SRDF consistency group
  - A source or target of a clone session
  - Held
  - A virtual device that is in use
  - An RDF, SFS, SAVE, or VCM database device
  - A metamember
  - Masked by VCM
  - Bound if a thin device
  - Part of a storage group or view

Managing device reservations

With Enginuity version 5670 and higher, you can use the configuration change functionality to reserve devices and front-end mapping addresses for future configuration and masking operations. When using this feature, you reserve the devices/addresses you plan on using, verify that no one else has reserved the resources, and release the reservations when the task is complete.

All reservations are assigned a reserve ID, indicating that the specified devices/addresses are reserved. Any attempt to use the reserved devices/addresses will return a message indicating that the devices/addresses are reserved.

There are two types of device reservations:

- **Enforced** — Reservations are enforced by the SYMAPI library, and require that you specify the reserve ID to use the devices. This is the default behavior when reserving devices.
- **Advisory** — Reservations are enforced by co-operating applications. Some applications can ignore advisory reservations, allowing knowledgeable users to make configuration changes on reserved devices, provided that their changes are compatible with the reserving task's goal.

Both types of reservations can have expiration dates associated with them, which will automatically release a reservation if you fail to explicitly do so.

Note: Device reservations are honored only when devices are explicitly specified during Solutions Enabler configuration change operations. Operations that allow the Enginuity operating environment to choose devices (such as when a meta is formed and only the metahead is specified) do not honor device reservations.

Device reservations are enabled (TRUE) by default in the `options` file. To disable device reservations, set the SYMAPI_ENABLE_DEVICE_RESERVATIONS parameter in the `options` file to FALSE.

Device reservations are enforced (TRUE) by default in the `options` file. To disable the enforcing of device reservations, set the SYMAPI_ENFORCE_DEVICE_RESERVATIONS parameter in the `options` file to FALSE.

Note: For information on changing the `options` file parameters, refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Installation Guide* or the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix CLI Command Reference* .

Reserving devices

To reserve devices, use the following form:

```
symconfigure -sid SymmID [-expire ExpirationDate]
              [-f[ile] CmdFile | 'redirect stdin' | -cmd "Cmd"]
             -owner Owner -comment UserComment
             [-enforce | -advise]
    reserve
```

Where:

ExpirationDate — Specifies the date and time for a device reservation to expire. This is an optional parameter, and if not specified, defaults to no expiration. The format for this parameter is:

[*mm*/*dd*[/*yy*]:][*hh*:*mm*[:*ss*]]

If you only provide the *hh:mm*, the current day will be assumed. If you only provide the *mm/dd*, the current year will be assumed. You can also specify a four-digit year.

CmdFile — Specifies the name of any ASCII text file containing a set of commands to process at a higher time. This file can be used in the following ways:

- To reserve devices for specific configuration change operations, in which case the file will list configuration change commands.
- To reserve devices for non-specific operations, in which case the contents of the file will use the following form:

  ```
  reserve dev SymDevName[:SymDevName]
  ```

  Using this method allows you to reserve devices for other applications.

Owner — Specifies the name of the owner of the reservation (up to 31 characters long).

Usercomment — Indicates a user-specified comment detailing the device reservation (up to 255 characters long).

`-enforce` — Specifies an enforced reservation (default).

`-advise` — Specifies an advisory reservation.

When reserving devices, be sure to note the returned reserve ID for subsequent processing.

Example To reserve a set of devices to be deleted at a higher time, enter:

```
symconfigure -sid 3241 -file delete.cmd reserve
-owner "LabMgr" -comment "Deleting RAID-S devices"
-expire 04/15/2005 -enforce
```

where `delete.cmd` contains:

delete dev 0015, raidset=true;

```
delete dev 0017, raidset=true;
```

Committing changes on reserved devices

When committing changes on devices reserved with the Enforced flag, you must supply the appropriate reserve ID. If you do not have the reserve ID and someone else has reserved the devices, the commit will fail. If you have reserved the devices, or no one else has reserved the devices, then the commit will succeed.

When committing changes on devices reserved with the Advisory flag, some applications may not require a reserve ID. However, the `symconfigure` and `symmask` commands do require a reserve ID.

To commit changes on devices reserved with the `-enforce` option, use the following form:

```
symconfigure -sid SymmID -f[ile] CmdFile commit
[-reserve_id=ResvID[,ResvID[,ResvID]]]
[-remote_reserve_id=ResvID[,ResvID[,ResvID]]]
```

Example To commit the changes in the command file `delete.cmd`, enter:

`symconfigure -sid 3241 -file delete.cmd commit -reserve_id 5`

Viewing existing reserved devices

To view existing reservations, use the following commands:

```
symconfigure -reserved list

symconfigure -reserve_id ResvID show
```

Where:

ResvID — The device reservation ID.

Example To view the set of devices reserved on Symmetrix 54, enter:

`symconfigure -sid 54 list -reserved`

The following displays:

```
Symmetrix ID: 000387940054

         S Y M M E T R I X   D E V I C E   R E S E R V A T I O N S
 _____________________________________________________________________________________
 Reserve  Date        Flags
 ID       Reserved    TM    Owner         Devices    Port Addresses
 -------  ----------- ----- ------------- ---------  ---------------------------------
 000001   09/27 11:51 E-    Kevin         01A5              -
   Comment: Testing metadevice routines

 000005   10/10 13:45 EL    JaneH         01B6       01C:0 [C9]
                                          01B6       01C:1 [C9]
   Comment: Same device, multiple mapping addresses
```

```
000006   10/11 11:06 E-    SteveM        002E:0030       -
                                         0049:004B       -
                                         002D      15C:0 [2,0,3]
                                         0107      01C:0 [4]
                                         014D      01C:1 [25]
                                         0004      15C:0 [1,0,4]
                                         0047:0048  15C:0 [1,0,5:1,0,6]
  Comment: Set up more devices for RCopy testing

000008   10/17 15:34 EV    Shiran        01B7:01BA  15C:1 [0,1,0:0,1,3]
                                         01BC:01BF  15C:1 [0,1,4:0,1,7]
  Comment: Reserve some devices for VSA port

000002   10/19 11:27 E-    MikeS         0115:0145       -
  Comment: Deleting RAID-S devices

Legend for Flags:

  Type of Reservation  (T) :   E = Enforced         A = Advisory
  Mapping Address Mode (M) :   L = Lun addressing   V = Volume Set addressing
                               T = Target/lun       C = Channel addressing
```

To request details on reservation `000008`, enter:

symconfigure -sid 54 show -reserve_id 8

```
Symmetrix ID: 000387940054

  Reserve ID             : 000008

  Usage                  : Mapping
  Flags                  : Enforced

  Reserved Date          : 10/17/2005 15:34:04
  Expiration Date        : None

  Devices                : 01B7:01BA
  Front End Paths
    {
    Director Number      : 15C
    Director Port Number : 1
    VSA [VBUS,TID,LUN]   : [0,1,0] - [0,1,3]
    }

  Devices                : 01BC:01BF
  Front End Paths
    {
    Director Number      : 15C
    Director Port Number : 1
    VSA [VBUS,TID,LUN]   : [0,1,4] - [0,1,7]
    }

  Owner                  : Shiran
  Hostname               : api196
  Application            : SYMCONFIGURE
  User Data              : 0
  User Comment           : Reserve some devices for VSA port
```

Releasing reserved devices

When releasing device reservations, you must supply the appropriate reserve ID. Performing a configuration change on reserved devices will not release them. You must do this as an independent step.

To release reserved devices, use the following form:

```
symconfigure -sid SymmID [-noprompt] -reserve_id
ResvID[,ResvID[,ResvID]]
    release
```

Where:

`ResvID` — Specifies the device reservation ID.

Example To release the set of devices with the ID `5` and `7`, enter:

`symconfigure -sid 3241 release -reserve_id 5,7`

Configuring Virtual Provisioning

Virtual Provisioning™ (commonly known as thin provisioning) allows for storage to be allocated and accessed on demand from a pool of storage servicing one or many applications. This type of storage has multiple benefits:

- Enables LUNs to be “grown” into over time with no impact to the host or application as space is added to the thin pool.
- Delivers space only from the thin pool when it is written to, that is, on demand. Overallocated application components only use space that is written to—not requested.
- Provides for thin pool-wide striping and for the most part relieves the storage administrator of the burden of physical device/LUN configuration.

The Virtual Provisioning feature involves these concepts: *thin devices* (TDEV), *DATA devices* (DATADEV), and *thin pools* (THIN). Thin devices can be created with an inflated capacity, because the actual storage space for the data written to the thin devices is on the DATA devices. In this way, when additional storage is needed, more DATA devices can be created in the thin pool.

Figure 6 shows how the data allocated to the thin devices resides in pools of DATA devices. Thin devices bound to pools containing DATA devices are the components used for the Virtual Provisioning feature.

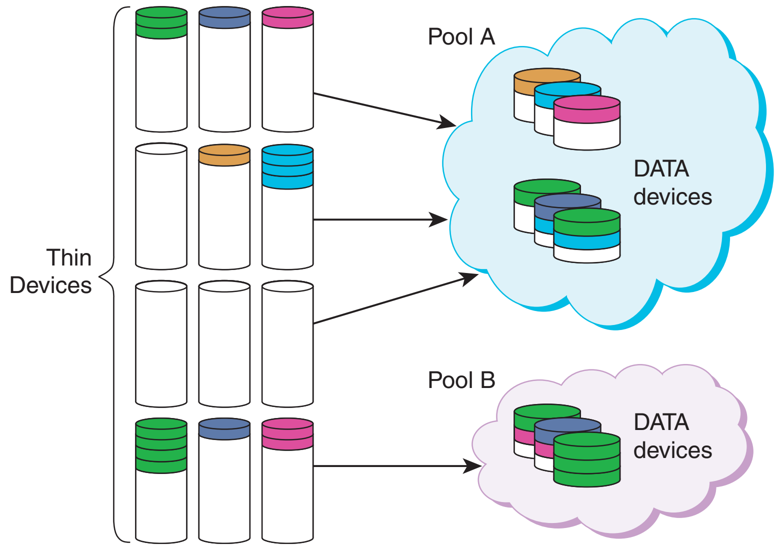


Figure 6 Data allocation for thin devices

DATA devices are not visible to the host.

Solutions Enabler supports Virtual Provisioning with Open Replicator, SRDF/Synchronous, SRDF/Asynchronous, SRDF Data Mobility (SRDF/DM), TimeFinder/Mirror, TimeFinder/Clone, and TimeFinder/Snap.

The data of a thin device can be spread across multiple pools. The `symcfg` command displays all of the pools in which a thin device has allocated tracks. Refer to the *EMC Symmetrix Array Management CLI Product Guide* for examples of the `symcfg` displays.

Solutions Enabler V7.4 with Enginuity V5876 supports cascaded storage groups (SGs). Any of the following operations performed on a parent SG will be performed on all devices contained by all child SGs of a specified parent SG:

```
bind, unbind, rebind

start allocate, stop allocate

start free, stop free

start reclaim, stop reclaim
```

Refer to the *EMC Symmetrix Array Management CLI Product Guide* for more information about creating and managing cascaded SGs.

Creating DATA devices

DATA devices are similar to SAVE devices, in that they are not visible to the host and must be contained in a pool before they can be used. Thin pools can only contain devices of the same emulation and protection type, however, the DATA devices can be different sizes.

Use a command file (`symconfigure`) to create DATA devices. The syntax related to creating DATA devices is shown below:

```
create dev count=n,
  size = n [MB | GB | CYL],
  emulation=EmulationType,
  config=DeviceConfig
  [, attribute=<ckd_meta | savedev | datadev>
  [in pool=PoolName]
  [member_state=<ENABLE | DISABLE> ]
```

Where:

`create dev count` — Specifies the number of DATA devices you are creating.

`size` — Indicates the size of the DATA device. If MB or GB is not specified, the size defaults to cylinders.

`emulation` — Specifies FBA or CKD 3390 devices.

`config` — Specifies the device configuration. The following configuration types are supported for DATA devices: 2-Way-Mir, RAID5 (3+1 and 7+1), and RAID6 (6+2 and 14+2).

`attribute` — Specifies the device type datadev.

`in pool` — Specifies the name of the thin pool.

`member_state` — Indicates the state of the DATA device; enable or disable. If a device is disabled, it cannot receive writes.

DATA device configuration rules

The following configuration rules apply to DATA devices:

- The only supported emulation types are FBA and CKD 3390.
- There is no default thin pool.
- A DATA device cannot be replicated (no BCV, RDF, and so on).
- A DATA device cannot be a metadevice.
- DATA devices are not visible to the host; they cannot be mapped or masked.
- RAID 10 protection for CKD 3390 DATA devices is not supported.

Creating thin devices (TDEVs)

Thin devices are devices that may or may not have storage allocated to them when they are created. To a host operating system, they look like regular devices with their configured capacity. The host treats them as regular devices and writes and reads from these devices like regular devices.

Use a command file (`symconfigure`) to create thin devices. Solutions Enabler V7.3 and higher supports allocating persistent tracks during the creation of a thin device, binding a thin device to a pool, and during the allocation of a thin device. In addition, reclaiming allocated persistent tracks is also supported.

For thin metadevices, refer to “Configuring thin metadevices” on page 60.

The syntax related to creating thin devices is shown below:

```
create dev count=n,
  size = n [MB | GB | CYL],
  emulation=EmulationType,
  config=DeviceConfig
  [, remote_config=DeviceConfig,
  [, binding to pool=PoolName
  [preallocate size = <ALL | n [ MB | GB | CYL>]
  [allocate_type=persistent]]
  [remote_pool=PoolName]];
```

Where:

`create dev count` — Specifies the number of thin devices you are creating.

`size= n [MB |GB |CYL]` — Specifies the size of each thin device. If MB or GB is not specified, the size defaults to cylinders.

`emulation` — Indicates FBA, CKD 3390, or AS/400 D910_099 devices.

Note: Thin CKD devices require Enginuity 5876 or higher.

`config` — Specifies TDEV (local thin device), RDF1+TDEV (local SRDF thin device), RDF2+TDEV (remote SRDF thin device), or BCV+TDEV.

`remote_config` — Specifies RDF2. The `remote_config` option is only used when creating both local and remote SRDF thin devices.

`binding to pool` — Specifies the name of the local thin pool.

`preallocate size` — Specifies the amount of space preallocated to the devices. The amount of space must be less than or equal to the available space in the pool and less than or equal to the allocated size of the thin device.

Note: If you are running Solutions Enabler V7.3, or higher, use the preallocate `ALL` option, which is the entire device.

`allocate_type` — An optional parameter that can be specified along with the `preallocate_size` option. With this option, the allocations are unaffected by any reclaim operations, as well as clone, snap, or SRDF copy operations. If it is not supplied, `symconfigure` will preallocate non persistent tracks which can be reclaimed without any additional reclaim flags.

Note: To remove the persistent allocation, unbind the thin device or execute a `symconfigure start reclaim on dev` command with a persistent type qualifier.

`remote_pool` — Specifies the name of the remote thin pool.

Restrictions when preallocating the size

- If the ALL option is used, the device size must be less than or equal to the available space in the pool.
- If a specific preallocate size is mentioned, the space must be less than or equal to the available space in the pool and less than or equal to the specified size of the thin device. If MB or GB is not specified, cylinders are used by default.

- The preallocate size can only be specified when the newly created device is also being bound to a pool.

Example of create/bind

To create ten 2 GB thin devices, bind them to thin pool `tp_pool`, preallocate 1 GB to each thin device, and mark the allocations as persistent, enter:

```
symconfigure commit -sid 12345 -file add_new_tdevs.cmd
```

Where `add_new_tdevs.cmd` contains:

```
create dev count=10, size=2GB
  emulation=FBA, config=TDEV,
  binding to pool tp_pool, preallocate size=1 GB
  allocate_type=persistent;
```

Thin devices that were not bound to a data pool during device creation, can be bound using the following form:

```
bind tdev <SymDevName[:SymDevName] |
          in DG DgName | in SG SgName>
          to pool PoolName
          <[preallocate size = <ALL | n [ MB | GB | CYL]>]
          [allocate_type=persistent]>;
```

Solutions Enabler V7.3 introduces the option to preallocate `ALL`, which is the entire device.

The same metadevice commands (`form meta`, `dissolve meta`, `convert meta`) can be used to configure a thin metadevice. Table 11 provides the supported thin metadevice features.

Table 11 Supported thin metadevice features

Metadevice feature	Thin device support
Form a thin meta	• Only thin devices can be used to create a thin metadevice. Mixing of thin and non thin metadevices to create a metadevice is not allowed. • Only unbound thin devices can be formed into a metadevice. • For a striped metadevice, all members should have the same device size.
Dissolve a thin meta	Only unbound thin metadevices can be dissolved.
Expand a thin meta	A bound striped metadevice cannot be expanded. An unbound striped or concatenated metadevice can be expanded; however, the new meta member must be unbound. As part of the expansion process, the new metamember will be bound to the same thin pool. The `protect_data` option is not supported for concatenated metadevices.
Convert a thin meta	Concatenated thin metadevices cannot be converted to striped metadevices. See Table 10 on page 64 for supported thin device conversion types.

Thin device configuration rules

The following rules apply to thin devices:

- The supported emulation types are FBA, CKD 3390, and AS/400 D910_099.
- Thin devices can only be bound to one pool.

- The thin pool to which the thin devices are bound must have free tracks.
- A thin device inherits its protection type from the pool to which it is bound. Whatever configuration type the DATA devices have, the thin devices have.
- Many thin devices can use the same pool.
- PowerPath® consistency groups are not supported for thin devices.
- The only supported SRDF configuration is when both the R1 and the R2 are thin devices.

Thin devices can be converted to other thin device configurations. Table 10 on page 64 lists the valid conversions.

Creating thin pools

Thin pools can be created at the same time as creating the DATA devices. The same naming conventions that apply to SAVE pools and RDF/DSE pools apply. However, there is no default thin pool. Refer to "Managing device pools" on page 101 for how to create a device pool.

Thin pool restrictions

The following restrictions apply to thin pools:

- DATA device pools must have the same disk type (EFD, FC, SATA).
- DATA devices created from external provisioning can only be added to pools of devices created from external provisioning.
- A thin pool can only contain DATA devices with one emulation type. The pool itself is not defined to be a pool for an emulation type. Instead, the first DATA device added to the thin pool defines its emulation type.
- All DATA devices in a thin pool must have the same protection. For example, if a thin pool has the first DATA device defined as a 2-Way-Mir, all subsequent added DATA devices must be 2-Way-Mir devices.
- A DATA device of a specific protection and emulation can be put only into an empty thin pool, or into a pool that *only* contains DATA devices that have the same protection and emulation type.
- A DATA device can only be removed from a thin pool if it is disabled and has no used tracks on it.
- DATA devices cannot be disabled and moved from a thin pool in the same session.
- If the total pool capacity needed to store existing thin device data will be insufficient as a result of a `disable dev` *`SymDevStart`*`:`*`SymDevEnd`* command, none of the devices in the requested range will be disabled.

Binding thin devices

Thin devices are bound to a thin pool (of DATA devices). Thin devices have the following bind operations: `bind`, `unbind`, and `rebind`.

To bind thin devices to a thin pool, use the following form:

```
bind tdev <SymDevName[:SymDevName] |
          in DG DgName | in SG SgName>
          to pool PoolName
          <[preallocate size = <ALL | n [MB | GB | CYL]>]
          [allocate_type = persistent]>;
```

Where:

`preallocate size` — The amount of preallocated space. The space must be less than or equal to the available space in the pool and less than or equal to the specified size of the thin device. If MB or GB are not specified, cylinders are used by default. Solutions Enabler V7.3 introduces the option to preallocate `ALL`, which is the entire device.

`allocate_type` — An optional parameter that can be specified along with the `preallocate_size` option. With this option, the allocations are unaffected by any reclaim operations, as well as clone, snap, or SRDF copy operations. If it is not supplied, `symconfigure` will preallocate non persistent tracks which can be reclaimed without any additional reclaim flags.

Note: To remove the persistent allocation, unbind the thin device or execute a `symconfigure start reclaim on dev` command with a persistent type qualifier.

Restrictions when preallocating the size

- If the ALL option is used, the device size must be less than or equal to the available space in the pool.
- If a specific preallocate size is mentioned, the space must be less than or equal to the available space in the pool and less than or equal to the specified size of the thin device. If MB or GB is not specified, cylinders are used by default.

Example The following example binds a thin device to a pool and preallocates the entire device during the bind:

```
symconfigure -sid 266 -nop -v -cmd "bind tdev 0436 to pool
   cfg_pool1 preallocate size=all;" commit

A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Establishing a configuration change session..............Established.
    Processing symmetrix 000192600266
    {
      bind tdev 0436 to pool cfg_pool1 preallocate size=150 cyl;
    }

    Performing Access checks.................................Allowed.
    Checking Device Reservations.............................Allowed.
    Locking devices..........................................Locked.
    Committing configuration changes.........................Started.
    Binding devices..........................................Done.
    Allocating devices.......................................Started.
    Committing configuration changes.........................Committed.
```

```
    Terminating the configuration change session.............Done.

The configuration change session has successfully completed.
```

The following output from a `symdev show` command shows the device capacity:

```
symdev show 0436 -sid 266

    Device Physical Name     : Not Visible

    Device Symmetrix Name    : 0436
    Device Serial ID         : N/A
    Symmetrix ID             : 000192600266

    Number of RAID Groups    : 0

    Attached BCV Device      : N/A

    Attached VDEV TGT Device : N/A

    Vendor ID                : EMC
    Product ID               : SYMMETRIX
    Product Revision         : 5875
    Device WWN               : 60000970000192600266533030343336
    Device Emulation Type    : FBA
    Device Defined Label Type: N/A
    Device Defined Label     : N/A
    Device Sub System Id     : 0x0004
    Cache Partition Name     : DEFAULT_PARTITION
    Bound Thin Pool Name     : cfg_pool1

    Device Block Size        : 512

    Device Capacity
        {
        Cylinders            :        150
        Tracks               :       2250
        512-byte Blocks      :     288000
        MegaBytes            :        141
        KiloBytes            :     144000
        }
    . . . <output abbreviated>
```

Unbinding thin devices

To unbind thin devices from pools, use the following form:

```
unbind tdev <SymDevName[:SymDevName] |
          in DG DgName | in SG SgName>
          from pool PoolName;
```

A thin device cannot be unbound from a pool if any of the following occurs:

- Device is mapped to a front-end port or in the Ready state
- Device is masked by VCM
- Device has active snap sessions
- Device is held
- Device is a source or target of a clone (src or tgt) session
- Device is a metamember
- Device is a part of an enabled SRDF CG group

- Device is an SRDF device
- Device is under FAST control

Rebinding thin devices

Previously, if you needed to change the binding of a thin device to a different pool, you had to unbind it and then rebind it to the new pool, which could result in data loss. With Solutions Enabler version 7.2 and higher, `symconfigure` allows you to rebind a thin device to a new pool without moving its data or losing any data. Rebind simply changes the thin device's current binding to a new pool. Rebind will not move any existing data to the new pool, but all new allocations to the thin device will go to the new pool after the rebind action completes.

Use the following command to rebind thin devices to a pool:

```
rebind tdev <SymDevName[:SymDevName] |
          in DG DgName | in SG SgName>
          to pool PoolName;
```

Restrictions for rebinding thin devices

The following are restrictions for rebinding thin devices:

- A thin device has to be in the `Bound` state before issuing a rebind.
- The new binding has to comply with the oversubscription ratio of the new pool. The entire size of the device being rebound will be considered when calculating the oversubscription.
- If devices in a range, device group, or storage group are bound to different pools, then all the devices will be rebound to the specified pool. No warning/errors will be issued.
- If a thin device is part of a storage group that is under FAST management, the thin device can only be bound to a pool in a tier that is part of the FAST policy associated with the storage group. Therefore, the device can only be rebound to a pool that is within the policy.
- If all the devices that are being rebound are already bound to the destination pool, an error returns. If some devices get bound to a pool different than what they are currently bound to, the CLI operation will return a success status.
- Only one bind, unbind, or rebind operation can be performed on the same device in any one session.

Use the `symdev show` command to check that the pool listed is the pool to which the device is bound, as follows:

```
symdev show -sid 351 1078

    Device Physical Name     : Not Visible

    Device Symmetrix Name    : 1078
    Device Serial ID         : N/A
    Symmetrix ID             : 000194900351

    Number of RAID Groups    : 0

    Attached BCV Device      : N/A

    Attached VDEV TGT Device : N/A
```

```
Vendor ID                 : EMC
Product ID                : SYMMETRIX
Product Revision          : 5874
Device WWN                : 60000970000194900351533031303738
Device Emulation Type     : FBA
Device Defined Label Type: N/A
Device Defined Label      : N/A
Device Sub System Id      : 0x0011
Cache Partition Name      : DEFAULT_PARTITION
Bound Thin Pool Name      : gf_thin

Device Block Size         : 512
    . . .
```

Setting pool attributes

You can configure the following attributes for a thin pool:

- **Maximum subscription percent** — This percent is the maximum limit for the thin pool. This ratio is the total host-perceived capacity of thin devices, divided by physical thin pool capacity.
- **Pool rebalancing attributes** — Pool Rebalancing is an operation in which uneven usage of data devices on a pool is evened out. With Enginuity version 5875 and Solutions Enabler version 7.2, the `symconfigure` CLI will allow following rebalancing attributes to be set/reset on any thin pool:
  - **Rebalancing variance** — The rebalancing variance is the target device utilization variance for the rebalancing algorithm. The rebalancing algorithm attempts to level distribution of data in a pool so that the percentage utilization of any device in the pool is within the target variance of the percentage utilization any other device in the pool.
  - **Maximum rebalance scan device range** — The maximum rebalance scan device range is the maximum number of devices in a pool on which the rebalancing algorithm will concurrently operate.
- **Pool reserved capacity** — The pool reserved capacity (PRC) is a percentage of the capacity of the virtual pool that will be reserved for non-FAST activities. If the free space in the pool (as a percentage of pool-enabled capacity) falls below the PRC, the FAST controller does not move any more chunks into the pool.

Note: Rebalancing can only be performed on thin pools and is not applicable for Snap or RDFA/DSE pools.

Pool attributes can be set for a thin pool when it is created using the following command form:

```
create pool PoolName,
    type = <snap | rdfa_dse | thin>
    [, max_subs_percent= <n>]
    [, rebalance_variance = <n>]
    [, max_dev_per_rebalance_scan = <n>]
    [, pool_resv_cap = n];
```

Pool attributes can also be set after the thin pool is created using the following form:

```
set pool PoolName,
    type = <thin>,
     <[max_subs_percent= <n | NONE>]
      [, rebalance_variance = <n>]
      [, max_dev_per_rebalance_scan = <n>]>
      [, pool_resv_cap = n | NONE];
```

Refer to "Managing device pools" on page 101 for details about configuring device pools.

Allocating space on a thin device

Space can be allocated for the thin device through the preallocate action during the `bind tdev` command, or using the `start allocate on tdev` command.

The command allows administrators to populate a region of the thin device, or a thin device in a device group or storage group, by giving a starting cylinder on the thin device and the number of cylinders to allocate, as shown:

```
start allocate on tdev <SymDevName[:SymDevName] |
          in DG DgName | in SG SgName>
          start_cyl = n
          <end_cyl = <n | last_cyl> |
          size = <nnn> MB|GB|CYL>
          [allocate_type = persistent];
```

The `start_cyl`, `end_cyl`, and `size` parameters are no longer position dependent. They can be entered in any order.

`allocate_type` — An optional parameter that can be specified along with the `preallocate_size` option. With this option, the allocations are unaffected by any reclaim operations, as well as clone, snap, or SRDF copy operations. If it is not supplied, `symconfigure` will preallocate non persistent tracks which can be reclaimed without any additional reclaim flags.

Note: If any of the tracks specified for persistent allocation are already allocated, the already allocated tracks will be marked as persistent. The allocation is performed on track groups of 12 tracks, therefore if any track in the track group are persistent, the whole track group becomes persistent, even if some part of the track group was allocated by a command that did not request a persistent allocation.

Examples

The following command starts allocation on the entire device for all the STD thin devices in the DG `myDg`:

```
symconfigure -sid 234 -nop -v -cmd "start allocate on tdev std
  in DG myDg start_cyl=0 end_cyl=last_cyl;" commit
```

The following command starts allocation for all the thin devices in the SG `mySg`:

```
symconfigure -sid 234 -nop -v -cmd "start allocate on tdev in
  SG mySg size=40MB;" commit
```

Restrictions

- If a device group is specified, the action of the command is limited to the standard devices in the device group only.

- Non thin devices in a range, device group, or storage group are ignored (skipped) for any `bind`, `unbind`, `rebind`, `allocate`, and `free` commands.
- If any of the devices in the device group or storage group are in a state other than bound, the command will fail.
- If the devices in a device group or storage group are bound to different pools, the allocate operation is allowed on the device group or storage group.

The following rules apply to device groups and storage groups with devices of varying sizes:

- If the allocate options specified are `start_cyl=0` and `end_cyl=last_cyl`, this command will allocate entire device size for all the devices.
- If `start_cyl` is greater than the size of any device in the device group or storage group, the above command will fail.
- If the allocate size is specified, and the size is greater than some of the devices, the command will fail.
- If the allocate options specified is `end_cyl`, and the `end_cyl` specified is larger than the size of any device in the device group or storage group, the above command will fail.

Space reclamation

With Solutions Enabler V7.3 and higher, two commands, `start reclaim` and `stop reclaim` manage reclaiming thin device tracks.

Note: The `start free` and `stop free` commands will continue to be supported for unwritten allocations on a range of cylinders for a device, and for stopping the `free` operation on a thin device in the `De-allocating` state (only).

To reclaim tracks on thin devices, use the following form:

```
start reclaim on tdev <SymDevName[:SymDevName] |
in DG DgName | in SG SgName>
[allocate_type = persistent];
```

If the `allocate_type=persistent` is specified, this command frees up tracks that are unwritten or zero-based, even if they are marked as persistent. This is the only way that persistent tracks can be freed using this command.

The command returns a success status if there are no allocations on the specified thin device.

If the allocate type is not specified, this command frees up both unwritten tracks and those that are completely written with zeros. It will not free up tracks that are marked persistent.

Stop reclamation

To stop the reclaim operation on a thin device, use the following form:

```
stop reclaim on tdev <SymDevName[:SymDevName] |
in DG DgName | in SG SgName>;
```

This command stops a reclaim operation that is currently underway on the thin device.

Stop free

If you want to free up the unwritten allocated space, use the `start free` command, as follows:

```
start free on tdev <SymDevName[:SymDevName] |
          in DG DgName | in SG SgName>
          start_cyl = n
          <end_cyl = <n | last_cyl> |
           size = nnn MB | GB | CYL>;
```

Restrictions

- If a device group is specified, the action of the command is limited to the standard devices in the device group only.
- If any of the devices in the device group or storage group are not thin devices, then the command will fail.
- Non thin devices in a range, device group, or storage group are ignored (skipped) for any `bind`, `unbind`, `rebind`, `allocate`, and `free` commands.
- If the devices in a device group or storage group are bound to different pools, the free operation is allowed on the device group or storage group.
- Space reclamation cannot be performed while a DATA device in the pool is draining.

Stopping a background operations on thin devices

Currently, most of the thin device operations run in the background. This means, as an example, that when a user issues a `start reclaim` operation, the command returns as soon as Enginuity receives the request while the actual operation takes place in background. Solutions Enabler displays these background tasks as the thin device status such as `Allocating`, `Deallocating`, `Reclaiming`, and so on.

Previously, Solutions Enabler only allowed users to start these background tasks. With Solutions Enabler 7.1 and higher, users can stop some of these background tasks in the middle of the operation. This feature is only supported for the following actions on thin devices:

- Stop the free operation on a thin device is the state is `De-allocating`.
- Stop current allocation process on the thin device.

Stop free

To stop a free operation, use the following form:

```
stop free on tdev SymDevName[:SymDevName] |
         in DG DgName | in SG SgName>;
```

Restrictions

- The device has to be in the `De-Allocating` state. An error returns if the device state does not correspond to the requested action.

Stop allocate

To stop a current allocation process on a thin device, use the following form:

```
stop allocate on tdev <SymDevName[:SymDevName] |
          in DG DgName | in SG SgName>;
```

The following command stops allocation on all the STD thin devices in the DG `myDg`:

```
symconfigure -sid 234 -nop -v -cmd "stop allocate on tdev
  in DG myDg;" commit
```

The following command stops allocation all the thin devices in the SG `mySg`:

```
symconfigure -sid 234 -nop -v -cmd "stop allocate on tdev
  in SG mySG;" commit
```

Restrictions

- A device has to be in the `Allocating` or `Deallocating` state. An error returns if the device state does not correspond to the requested action.
- If a device group is specified, the action of the command is limited to the standard devices in the device group.
- Non thin devices in a range, device group, or storage group are ignored (skipped) for any `bind`, `unbind`, `rebind`, `allocate`, and `free` commands.
- All the devices in the device group or storage group should be in allocating or bound state. Otherwise, the command will fail.

Draining a thin pool

Note: This feature is for Symmetrix DMX arrays running Enginuity 5773.150 and higher.

Solutions Enabler supports draining and rebalancing thin pools. The `symconfigure` command includes the following commands for this function:

- `deactivate` — Disables one or more DATA devices without automatic invocation of device draining.
- `activate` — Enables one or more DATA devices without automatic invocation of stop draining.
- `start drain` — Starts draining of one or more deactivated DATA devices.
- `stop drain` — Stops draining of one or more draining DATA devices.

Device draining rules

The following rules determine how many devices can be drained:

- The drain must not cause the enabled devices to end up with greater than 90% utilization in the pool. To calculate this, Solutions Enabler adds the total used tracks on the enabled devices and the total used tracks on the devices that will be drained and divides this sum by the total number of tracks on all the enabled devices. If the result is greater than 90% the drain request is blocked.
- The number of devices that are draining at any time are limited to 20% total of the number of devices to drain (or draining) plus the number of enabled devices. This limits the impact on the system.

Example

The following is an example of how to use this feature:

As shown in Figure 7 on page 93, you have a pool containing 32 DATA devices; the pool is 50% full. You add 16 new DATA devices to the pool, but you want to spread the pool data so that the additional 16 devices are as populated as the original 32.

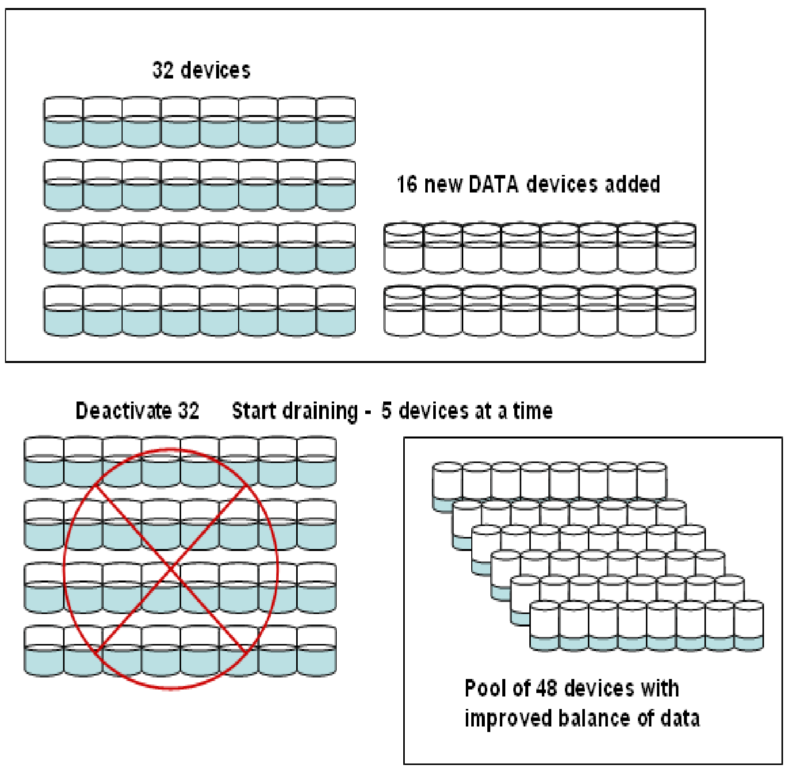


Figure 7 Draining a thin pool

These are the steps you follow to drain the 32 devices to the new 16 and rebalance the data load on the pool:

1. Deactivate 32 of the existing DATA devices. No new allocation will be done on these devices.
2. Perform the following actions until all 32 of the existing devices are processed:
   a. Start the drain on 5 of the 32 devices—these will be drained to the 16 new DATA devices.
   b. Monitor until the 5 DATA devices drop a certain percentage in the use.

c. Stop the drain.

d. Move on to the next set of 5 devices, performing steps a, b, and c for the rest of the original 32 DATA devices.

During this process, any new allocations on thin devices will write to the new 16 DATA devices only, because they are the only ones in an ENABLED state. You will need to factor in these writes while monitoring the drain on the 32 devices.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to this feature:

- This feature is for thin pools only.
- All devices in the pools cannot be deactivated at the same time.
- The drain operation is not supported with any ongoing replication operation.

Deactivating devices in a thin pool

The following command can be used in a `symconfigure` command file to `deactivate` devices in a thin pool:

```
deactivate dev SymDevName [:SymDevName]
in pool PoolName
type = thin;
```

The `deactivate` command disables the DATA device without starting a drain. This operation puts the DATA device in either of following two states:

Deactivated — If the DATA device has any used tracks.

Disabled — If the DATA device has zero used tracks.

Note: The last DATA device of a pool in a thin tier cannot be deactivated, even if that pool has no bound devices.

DEACTIVATED state is determined by a combination of the INACTIVE state, the NOT_DRAINING state, and the presence of used tracks.

Reads and writes can be performed from previously allocated space on deactivated DATA devices. No new allocations can be performed on deactivated DATA devices.

The `deactivate` command is only supported for ENABLED DATA devices.

Starting the drain on DATA devices

The following command can be used in a `symconfigure` command file to start the drain on the deactivated DATA devices in a thin pool:

```
start drain on dev SymDevName [:SymDevName]
in pool PoolName
type = thin;
```

The drain progress can be viewed using the `symcfg` command. It can be viewed by listing the DATA devices in the Symmetrix array or using a detailed pool show.

Activating devices in a thin pool

The following command can be used in a `symconfigure` command file to `activate` devices in a thin pool:

```
activate dev SymDevName [:SymDevName]
in pool PoolName
type = thin;
```

The `activate` command is essentially same as the `enable` command, however the `activate` command is not allowed if draining is in progress. After the `activate` command, the DATA device will go in the Enabled state.

The `activate` command is only supported for deactivated DATA devices with used tracks.

Stopping the drain on DATA devices

The following command can be used in a `symconfigure` command file to stop the drain on the DATA devices in a thin pool:

```
stop drain on dev SymDevName [:SymDevName]
in pool PoolName
type = thin;
```

The `stop drain` command can be issued on draining DATA devices to stop the drain operation. After the drain is stopped, the DATA devices are in the Deactivated state.

The `stop drain` command is only supported for draining DATA devices. Devices in any other state return an error.

Automated pool rebalancing

Whenever writes occur on a thin device, the actual data is written to the DATA devices in the thin pool to which the thin device is bound. The Symmetrix array does spread out the I/O equally on all the DATA devices in the thin pool, therefore, at any given moment the used capacity of each DATA device is uniform across the pool.

However, when new devices are added to the pool, the allocation spread is no longer uniform. With Solutions Enabler 7.1 and higher, you have the ability to automatically rebalance any unbalanced pools.

The `symconfigure` command provides two new actions for starting and stopping a write balancing operation on a per pool basis.

On a `start` operation, Solutions Enabler will:

1. Check to see if a pool balancing operation is in progress for the specified pool.
2. If pool balancing is not in progress, Solutions Enabler will initiate pool balancing on the specified pool.

While write balancing is in progress, it is possible that data will be moved from deactivated DATA devices but never to deactivated DATA devices. The CLI output reports the pool state as Balancing. After the balancing operation completes, the pool state will not display Balancing. This pool state indicates if any balancing is in progress on a pool at any given time. All pool balancing operations must be initiated by the user.

Stop any ongoing write balancing operation through a CLI command.

Automated pool rebalancing can be invoked on any enabled pool. While pool rebalancing is in progress, all pool operations can still occur. Use the following command within a `symconfigure` command file to start pool rebalancing on a thin pool:

```
start balancing on pool PoolName;
```

Example To start pool rebalancing on thin pool `XUN` on Symmetrix `343`, enter:

```
symconfigure -sid 343 commit -file balance.cmd
```

where `balance.cmd` contains:

```
start balancing on pool XUN;
```

The `start balancing` operation is only supported on an enabled thin pool. To be enabled, a thin pool must have at least one DATA device in the enabled state.

Example To check the status of the thin pool `XUN` on `343`, enter:

`symcfg show -sid 343 -pool XUN -thin`

Output similar to the following displays:

```
Symmetrix ID: 000190300343

Symmetrix ID                    : 000190300343
Pool Name                       : XUN
Pool Type                       : Thin
Dev Emulation                   : FBA
Dev Configuration               : 2-Way Mir
Pool State                      : Balancing
# of Devices in Pool            :   5
# of Enabled Devices in Pool    :   5

Enabled Devices(5):
  {
   --------------------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Used       Free   Full  Device    Session
   Dev        Tracks    Tracks     Tracks    (%)  State     Status
   --------------------------------------------------------------
   04B6         8004      2000       6004     25  Enabled   N/A
   04B7         8004      2004       6000     25  Enabled   N/A
   04B8         8004       500       7504      6  Enabled   N/A
   04B9         8004       400       7604      5  Enabled   N/A
   04BA         8004      2000       6004     25  Enabled   N/A
           --------  --------   --------   ----
   Tracks     40020      6459      40020     16
```

Stopping pool rebalancing

Use the following command within a `symconfigure` command file to terminate a rebalancing operation on a thin pool:

```
stop balancing on pool PoolName;
```

The `stop balancing` operation is only supported on thin pools.

When there is no balancing in progress, the output of the `symcfg pool show` looks similar to the following:

```
Symmetrix ID: 000190300343

Symmetrix ID                    : 000190300343
Pool Name                       : XUN
Pool Type                       : Thin
Dev Emulation                   : FBA
Dev Configuration               : 2-Way Mir
Pool State                      : Enabled
# of Devices in Pool            :   5
# of Enabled Devices in Pool    :   5

Enabled Devices(5):
  {
   --------------------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Used       Free   Full  Device    Session
   Dev        Tracks    Tracks     Tracks    (%)  State     Status
   --------------------------------------------------------------
   04B6         8004      1380       6624     17  Enabled   N/A
   04B7         8004      1400       6604     17  Enabled   N/A
   04B8         8004      1412       6592     18  Enabled   N/A
   04B9         8004      1312       6692     17  Enabled   N/A
   04BA         8004      1400       6604     17  Enabled   N/A
```

```
            --------  --------  --------  ----
    Tracks     40020      6459     40020    16
```

Verifying the pool and device states

The `symcfg verify` command allows you to verify the states of DATA devices and thin devices. It also allows you to determine if the pool is in a valid pool state.

To verify is a pool is enabled, disabled, the standard verification options are provided, such as blocking until the pool is in the desired state, and polling at a given rate. To verify a pool state, use the following form:

```
symcfg -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
        <-pool PoolName |-devs <SymDevStart:SymDevEnd |
           SymDevName
      [,<SymDevStart:SymDevEnd | SymDevName>...]>>

   verify -datadev
   <-draining | -drainwait | -disabled | -enabled |
   -deactivated | -nonpooled | -balancing>

symcfg -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
        -pool PoolName

   verify -poolstate
   <-enabled | -disabled | -balancing>
```

Viewing thin pools

When you add the `-tdev` option, thin devices display with all pools in which they have allocated tracks. The pool allocated tracks are listed per pool in which the device has allocations. The pool written tracks will only be reported for the bound pool and represents all tracks that have been written to the thin device for any allocation in any pool.

The following is an example command and sample output for the `symcfg list -tdev` option:

symcfg list -sid 397 -tdev

```
Symmetrix ID: 000194900397

Enabled Capacity (Tracks) :    2811324
Bound   Capacity (Tracks) :     515430

                  S Y M M E T R I X   T H I N   D E V I C E S
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                   Pool       Total          Total
     Bound      Flags     Total    Subs     Allocated       Written
Sym  Pool Name  EMSP     Tracks     (%)   Tracks   (%)   Tracks    (%)  Status
---- ---------- ----- --------- ----- --------- --- --------- --- -----------
00AC TR1_POOL     F...      45000      2     45024 100          0   0  Bound
00C5 -            F...      14700      0         0   0          0   0  Unbound
00CA -            F...      54000      0         0   0          0   0  Unbound
00CD -            F...      18000      0         0   0          0   0  Unbound
00CE -            F...      18000      0         0   0          0   0  Unbound
00CF -            F...      18000      0         0   0          0   0  Unbound
00D0 -            F...      18000      0         0   0          0   0  Unbound
  . . .
16ED -            9...      14700      0         0   0          0   0  Unbound
16EE -            9...      14700      0         0   0          0   0  Unbound
16F9 HR_POOL      9...      14700     10       120   1        105   1  Bound
16FA HR_POOL      9...      14700     10       120   1        105   1  Bound
```

```
16FD -            9...      14700     0         0   0         0   0 Unbound
16FE -            9...      14700     0         0   0         0   0 Unbound
  . . .
2055 -            F...       1500     0         0   0         0   0 Unbound
2056 -            F...       1500     0         0   0         0   0 Unbound

Total                  --------- ----- --------- --- --------- ---
Tracks                   4466685   159    116820   4      1050   0

Legend:
 Flags:  (E)mulation : A = AS400, F = FBA, 9 = CKD3390
         (M)ultipool : X = multi-pool allocations, . = single pool allocation
         (S)hared Tracks : S = Shared Tracks Present, . = No Shared Tracks
         (P)ersistent Allocs : A = All, S = Some, . = None
```

The emulation flag indicates the device type.

The following example shows the command and output when the `symcfg list` command is filtered by emulation type `-ckd3390`:

symcfg list -sid 397 -datadev -ckd3390

```
Symmetrix ID: 000194900397

               S Y M M E T R I X   D A T A   D E V I C E S
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
     Dev   Dev          Pool                          Usable  Used Full
Sym  Emul  Config       Type Pool Name    State    Tracks    Tracks  (%)
---- ----- ------------ ---- ------------ ----- --------- --------- ----
14F1 3390  2-Way Mir      -  -             Dis       1488         0    0
15C9 3390  2-Way Mir     TH  ckd_pool      Ena      14688       144    0
15CA 3390  2-Way Mir     TH  ckd_pool      Ena      14688        96    0
1624 3390  2-Way Mir      -  -             Dis      14688         0    0
16EF 3390  2-Way Mir     TH  HR_POOL       Ena      14688       108    0
16F0 3390  2-Way Mir     TH  HR_POOL       Ena      14688        72    0
16F1 3390  2-Way Mir     TH  HR_POOL       Ena      14688        60    0
16F2 3390  2-Way Mir     TH  HR_POOL       Ena      14688       108    0
16F3 3390  2-Way Mir     TH  HR_POOL       Ena      14688        96    0
16F4 3390  2-Way Mir     TH  HR_POOL       Ena      14688        60    0
16F5 3390  2-Way Mir     TH  HR_POOL       Ena      14688        84    0
16F6 3390  2-Way Mir     TH  HR_POOL       Ena      14688        96    0
16F7 3390  2-Way Mir     TH  HR_POOL       Ena      14688       132    0
16F8 3390  2-Way Mir     TH  HR_POOL       Ena      14688       144    0

Total                                            --------- --------- ----
Tracks                                              192432      1200    0

Legend for Pool Types:

    SN = Snap,  RS = Rdfa DSE,  TH = Thin,   - = N/A
    Ena = Enabled   Dis = Disabled   Dea = Deactivated   Drn = Draining
```

The following example shows the output when the pool does contain allocations from devices that are bound to a different pool:

symcfg show -pool sd_thin_351 -thin -sid 351 -detail

```
Symmetrix ID: 000194900351

Symmetrix ID                  : 000194900351
Pool Name                     : sd_thin_351
Pool Type                     : Thin
Dev Emulation                 : FBA
Dev Configuration             : 2-Way Mir
```

```
Pool State                      : Enabled
# of Devices in Pool            :   2
# of Enabled Devices in Pool    :   2
Max. Subscription Percent       : None

Enabled Devices(2):
  {
   ------------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Alloc       Free Full  Device
   Dev        Tracks     Tracks     Tracks  (%)  State
   ------------------------------------------------------
   1124        65544          0      65544    0  Enabled
   1125        65544         36      65508    0  Enabled
          ---------- ---------- ---------- ----
   Tracks     131088         36     131052    0
  }

Pool Bound Thin Devices(1):
  {
   -----------------------------------------------------------------------
                       Pool          Pool              Pool
   Sym           Total  Subs       Allocated          Written
   Dev          Tracks   (%)     Tracks    (%)     Tracks   (%)  Status
   -----------------------------------------------------------------------
   1128           8010     6          12     0          10     0  Bound
           ---------- ----- ---------- ----- ---------- -----
   Tracks         8010     6          12     0          10     0
  }

Other-Pool Bound Thin Devices(2):
  {
   ---------------------------------------------
                                        Pool
          Bound           Total       Allocated
   Sym  Pool Name        Tracks     Tracks   (%)
   ---------------------------------------------
   1078 gf_thin           33000         12     0
   107A test_pool         66000         12     0
                     ---------- ---------- -----
   Tracks                 99000         24     0
  }
```

Virtual Provisioning setup example

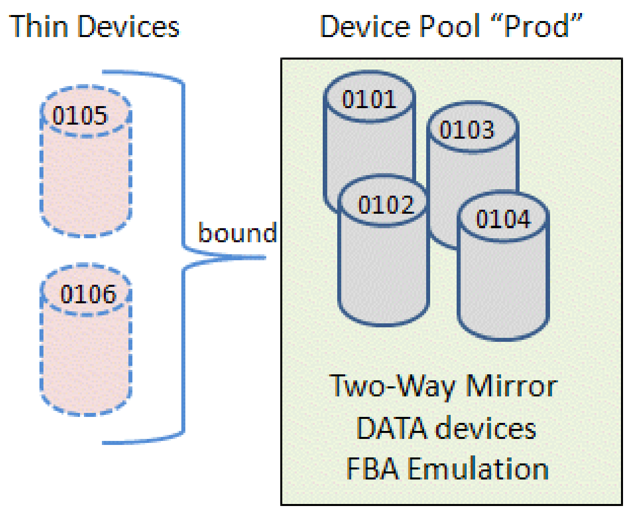
To set up a Virtual Provisioning environment:

1. Create a pool of DATA devices. An example follows, using the `symconfigure` command file form:

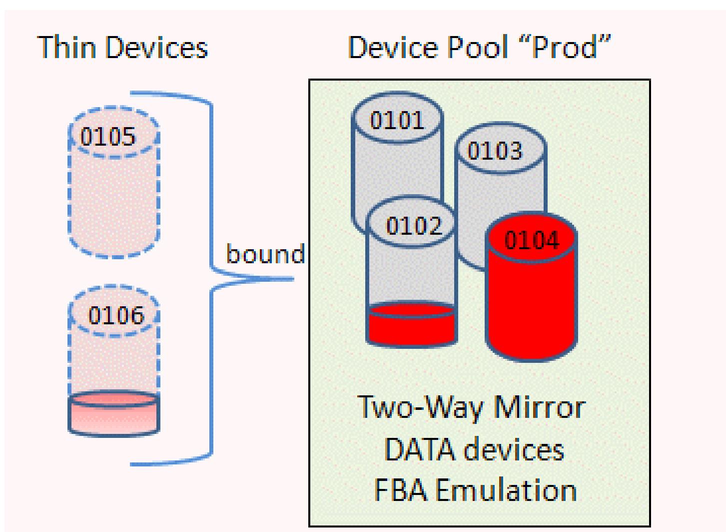
   ```
   create pool Prod type =thin;
   create dev count =4 config=2-Way_Mir, attribute=datadev,
   emulation=FBA, size=1000;
   add dev 0101:0104 to pool Prod type=thin member_state =ENABLE;
   ```

2. Create the thin devices. An example follows:

   ```
   create dev count=2, config=TDEV, emulation=FBA, size=4000;
   bind tdev 0105:0106 to pool Prod;
   ```



When an application first writes to a location on a thin device, space is allocated on the DATA devices for this write. Space is allocated in "chunks." Applications view thin devices as regular devices and have no idea that the storage backing them does not have the same capacity as the total capacity of the thin devices.



When the thin pool starts filling up, storage administrators always have the capability of adding more DATA devices to the pool to increase the overall pool size.

Managing device pools

This section explains how to create and delete device pools, add and remove devices from pools, and enable and disable their members. There are three types of device pools, Snap pools, SRDF/A DSE pools, and thin pools.

TimeFinder/Snap uses SAVE device pools to store pre-update images or change tracks during a virtual copy session. The Symmetrix array supports the creation of multiple named device pools, allowing `symsnap` commands to select a particular pool. This alleviates contention for SAVE device space among several snap sessions and eliminates the possibility of a single session using all pool space.

SRDF uses SRDF/A DSE pools to extend the cache space available to SRDF/A cycles by off-loading some or all of the cycle data from cache to pre-configured disk storage pool. These pools are configured the same as Snap pools.

Thin devices (used for Virtual Provisioning) are bound to DATA device pools. Each write to a thin device by the host is written in the bound DATA device pool. The DATA device pools do not have a default pool.

The following are attributes of device pools:

All device pools

- All device pools must have the same disk type (EFD, FC, SATA), unless the SYMAPI_POOL_ALLOW_MIX_TYPE options file setting is ENABLE.
- A device pool can only have devices of one emulation type in them. The pool itself is not defined to be a pool for an emulation type. Instead, the first device added to the pool defines its emulation type.
- When a pool is created, it will be created as either: `snap`, `rdfa_dse`, or `thin` pool.
- Device pools are made up of devices that are specifically configured to be used for pools.
- Devices that do not belong to any pools are available to be added to a pool. Devices in a pool are available for use once they are enabled.
- Devices can be removed from a pool, but must be disabled and "drained."

Snap pools

A special Snap pool DEFAULT_POOL exists by default, which contains SAVE devices that have not been assigned to any named pools but are available for Snap operations.

SRDF/DSE pools

- SRDF/A DSE pools can be associated (shared) with multiple SRDF/A groups.
- A single SRDF/A group can have, at most, four RDFA DSE pools associated with it. There can be at most one FBA, one CKD3390, one CKD3380, and one AS400 pool.
- An SRDF/A DSE pool can contain only one type of device from the list of FBA, CKD3390, CKD3380, and AS400.

Note: If the Symmetrix array is running Enginuity 5874 and Solutions Enabler V7.1 or higher, a disk group must be specified when creating a SAVE device or DATA device if the `create dev` command is also adding the device(s) to a pool.

Note: For more information about SAVE devices and TimeFinder/Snap operations, refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler TimeFinder Family CLI Product Guide*.

For information about using SRDF/A DSE pools, refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler SRDF Family CLI Product Guide*.

For information about using Virtual Provisioning and DATA device pools, refer to "Configuring Virtual Provisioning" on page 79.

Creating a device pool

To create a device pool, use the following form:

```
create pool PoolName, type = snap | rdfa_dse | thin
[, max_subs_percent= <n>]
[, rebalance_variance = n],
[, max_dev_per_rebalance_scan = n]
[, pool_resv_cap = n];
```

Where:

`type` — Specifies the type of device pool. Snap pools are for TimeFinder/Snap operations, SRDF/A DSE pools are for SRDF/A operations, thin pools are for Virtual Provisioning operations with thin devices.

`PoolName` — Specifies the name of the device pool. It can be from 1 to 12 alphanumeric characters long and include hyphens (-), and underscore (_) characters.

`max_subs_percent` — Specifies the maximum total capacity that can be bound to the pool. This can have a value between 0 and 65534. A value of 100 indicates that the total capacity of the thin devices bound to a pool cannot exceed 100 percent of the actual capacity of the pool. A value of 200 indicates that the total capacity of the thin devices bound to a pool cannot exceed twice the amount of the actual capacity of the pool.

A value of 1 will allow only a maximum thin capacity that totals 1/100th the actual physical capacity of the pool. The largest number 65534 indicates that the total capacity of the thin devices bound to a pool can be 65534 percent of the total physical capacity of the pool.

`rebalance_variance` — Specifies the value (in %) for the pool Rebalance Variance. It can be set in the range of 1 to 50. The default value is 1.

`max_dev_per_rebalance_scan` — Specifies the maximum limit (in %) for the pool rebalance scan device range. It can be set in the range of 2 to 1024. Its default value is 256.

`pool_resv_cap` — (FAST use only) The pool reserved capacity (PRC) is a percentage of the capacity of the virtual pool that will be reserved for non-FAST activities. If the free space in this pool (as a percentage of pool-enabled capacity) falls below the PRC, the FAST controller does not move any more chunks into the pool. Valid PRC values range from 1 to 80 percent.

Note: PRC values set at the pool-level override any globally set PRC values. For setting a global PRC value for all thin pools, refer to "Setting FAST control parameters" on page 277.

The maximum number of device pools per Symmetrix array is 512.

Example To create a new pool named `Finance`, enter:

```
create pool Finance, type=snap;
```

Deleting a device pool

You can only delete a device pool if it does not have any members.

To delete a device pool, use the following form:

```
delete pool PoolName, type= snap | rdfa_dse | thin;
```

Example To delete a pool named `Finance`, enter:

```
delete pool Finance, type=snap;
```

Adding devices to a pool

You can only add disabled and inactive devices to a pool. While adding the devices, you can specify whether they should be enabled or disabled in the pool.

To add devices to a pool, use the following form:

```
add dev SymDevName[:SymDevName] to pool PoolName
type= snap | rdfa_dse | thin
[, member_state=ENABLE | DISABLE];
```

Where:

`member_state` — Indicates whether the device(s) being added should be enabled or disabled in the pool.

Example To add and enable devices from `001B` to `001D` to a thin provisioning data pool named `ACT20`, enter:

```
add dev 001B:001D to pool ACT20, type=thin, member_state=ENABLE;
```

Removing devices from a pool

You can only remove disabled and inactive devices from a pool. Once you remove a device from a pool, the device is available to be added to any other pool.

To remove devices from a pool, use the following form:

```
remove dev SymDevName[:SymDevName] from pool PoolName,
type=snap | rdfa_dse | thin;
```

Example To remove device `001E` from a pool named `HR30`, enter:

```
remove dev 001E from pool HR30, type=rdfa_dse;
```

Note: The last DATA device of a pool in a thin tier cannot be removed, even if that pool has no bound devices.

Enabling/disabling devices

You can enable or disable devices for use in a pool. The devices in a pool do not all have to be in the same state (enabled or disabled). If all the devices in a pool are disabled, then the pool is disabled. If at least one device in a pool is enabled, then the pool is enabled. To enable or disable a range of devices, all the devices must be in the same pool. To disable a device, all sessions must be terminated, and have no used tracks.

Note: The last DATA device of a pool in a thin tier cannot be disabled, even if that pool has no bound devices.

If a DATA or SAVE device has used tracks and is disabled, the data will be drained to other devices in the pool if there is enough space. When complete, the device state changes to Disabled.

To enable or disable a device in a pool, use the following form:

```
enable | disable dev SymDevName[:SymDevName] in pool PoolName,
type=snap | rdfa_dse | thin;
```

Where:

PoolName — Specifies the name of the device pool. It can be from 1 to 12 alphanumeric characters long and include hyphen (-), and underscore (_) characters.

Example To enable the use of three new DATA devices in a pool named `Finance`, enter:

```
enable dev 01B:01D in pool Finance, type=thin;
```

Renaming a device pool

To rename a device pool, use the following form:

```
rename pool PoolName to NewPoolName type = <snap | rdfa_dse | thin>;
```

Restrictions

- The Symmetrix array must be running Solutions Enabler 7.2 and higher with Enginuity 5875.
- The new pool name must adhere to the same naming restrictions as when creating a pool.
- In a single command file that includes operations on a pool and a pool rename, you can:
  - Use the old pool name for the pool operations and rename the pool as the last operation.
  - Rename the pool as the first operation and use the new name for the subsequent pool operations.

  You cannot use the old pool name for some operations, change the pool name, and then use the new pool name for subsequent operations.
- Snap, thin, and DSE pools can be renamed; however, the default pool name (DEFAULT_POOL) for snap cannot be changed.
- You cannot create and rename a pool in the same session.

Monitoring a device pool

To monitor a device pool's usage, the `symcfg monitor` command has been added, as follows:

```
symcfg [-sid SymmID] [-i Interval] [-c Count] [-offline]
          [-percent <1-100> -action ScriptFile [-norepeat]]
          [-snap | -rdfa_dse | -thin] [-pool PoolName]
          [-mb] [-gb]
       monitor
```

Where:

`-action` — Selects a script that should be run when the specified percent value is encountered. The full pathname to the action script must be specified. The first argument passed to the script is automatically set to the percent value. This option requires the `-percent` option.

`-c` — Indicates the number (count) of times to display or to acquire an exclusive lock on the Symmetrix host database, the local Symmetrix, and the remote Symmetrix arrays.

`-i` — Specifies the repeat interval in seconds to display or to acquire an exclusive lock on the Symmetrix host database, the local Symmetrix, and the remote Symmetrix arrays. The default interval is 10 seconds. The minimum interval is 5 seconds.

`monitor` — Checks the total percent full of the devices currently configured in the pool and can optionally execute a script file if a specified percentage is encountered.

`-norepeat` — Specifies that the action script should only be run once if the threshold has been met. Used with the action script option on the `monitor` command.

`-percent`— Causes the action script to be executed when the percent full argument is encountered.

`-pool` — Specifies an SRDF/A DSE, snap, or thin pool.

`-snap` — Specifies that the type of the pool to be monitored is a snap pool.

`-rdfa_dse` — Specifies that the type of the pool to be monitored is an RDF/A DSE pool.

`-thin` — Specifies that the type of the pool to be monitored is a thin pool.

Viewing a device pool

To display all pools, use the `symcfg list` command with the Symmetrix ID, as shown in the following example command and output:

```
symcfg list -sid 397 -pools

Symmetrix ID: 000194900397

                         S Y M M E T R I X   P O O L S
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
             T T                                                     F   S
             y e                                                     u   t
 Pool        p c Dev   Dev              Total  Enabled     Used     Free ll  a
 Name        e h Emul  Config          Tracks   Tracks   Tracks   Tracks (%) te
------------ - - ----- ------------ -------- -------- -------- -------- --- ---
DEFAULT_POOL S M FBA   2-Way Mir       50775    50775        0    50775   0 Ena
  . . .
CKD_POOL     T S 3390  2-Way Mir       29376    29376      240    29136   0 Ena
TR1_POOL     T S FBA   2-Way Mir     3486576  2586576   115260  2471316   4 Ena
```

```
  . . .
testPRC      T - N/A   Unknown             0        0        0        0   0 Dis
test_prc     T S FBA   2-Way Mir       14700        0        0        0   0 Dis
  . . .
HR_POOL      T S 3390  2-Way Mir      146880   146880      960   145920   0 Ena
  . . .

Total                               -------- -------- -------- -------- ---
Tracks                               3957531  3018099   116820  2901279   3

Legend:
  Pool (Type):
    S = Snap,  R = Rdfa DSE  T = Thin
  (Tech)nology:
    S = SATA, F = Fibre Channel, E = Enterprise Flash Drive, M = Mixed, - = N/A
```

Some notes on the example output follow:

Note that the pool state is Disabled, if all devices in the pool are disabled. The pool state is enabled, if any device is enabled.

Free Tracks is (Enabled - Used) the disabled tracks are not counted when counting free tracks.

Full % is (Used Tracks/Enabled Tracks * 100) disabled tracks are not counted.

The Technology type is new with Enginuity 5875.

Viewing a thin pool

Thin pools can display information that is specific to thin pools, and not available for Snap and RDFA/DSE pools. To display this information, use the `-detail` option, as shown in the following example:

`symcfg -sid 432 show -pool prc_pool -thin -all -detail`

```
Symmetrix ID                   : 000194900432
Pool Name                      : prc_pool
Pool Type                      : Thin
Technology                     : SATA
Dev Emulation                  : FBA
Dev Configuration              : 2-Way Mir
Pool State                     : Enabled
# of Devices in Pool           :   4
# of Enabled Devices in Pool   :   4
Max. Subscription Percent      : None
Rebalance Variance             :   1%
Max devs per rebalance scan    : 256
Pool Reserved Capacity         :  10%

Enabled Devices(4):
  {
   ------------------------------------------------------
   Sym        Usable      Alloc       Free Full  Device
   Dev        Tracks     Tracks     Tracks  (%)  State
   ------------------------------------------------------
   06FB      1599996      41220    1558776    2  Enabled
   06FC      1599996      41364    1558632    2  Enabled
   06FD      1599996      41040    1558956    2  Enabled
   06FE      1599996      40956    1559040    2  Enabled
          ---------- ---------- ---------- ----
   Tracks    6399984     164580    6235404    2
  }

Pool Bound Thin Devices(1):
```

```
  {
   -----------------------------------------------------------------------
                          Pool          Pool              Total
   Sym           Total   Subs       Allocated           Written
   Dev          Tracks    (%)     Tracks     (%)      Tracks     (%)   Status
   -----------------------------------------------------------------------
   0602          33000      1       33012    100           0      0   Bound
           ---------- -----  ---------- ----- ---------- -----
   Tracks        33000      1       33012    100           0      0
  }

Other-Pool Bound Thin Devices(1):
  {
   ---------------------------------------------
                                          Pool
          Bound                Total     Allocated
   Sym   Pool Name            Tracks     Tracks    (%)
   ---------------------------------------------
   0708 Jo                    61890        240      0
                     ---------- ---------- -----
   Tracks                     61890        240      0
  }
```

Refer to "Managing device pools" on page 101 for additional examples of displaying thin pools.

Mapping devices

Note: With Enginuity 5874, when a device is masked it is automatically mapped. Refer to Chapter 2, page 2-130 for more details.

You can map devices to front-end director ports, or a range of devices to consecutive addresses specifying a starting address. This is part of the Symmetrix Device Reallocation (SDR) feature.

To map a Symmetrix device to a director port, use the following command:

```
map dev SymDevName [:SymDevName]to dir DirectorNum:PortNum
[, emulation=CELERRA_FBA]
[starting][target=ScsiTarget,] lun=ScsiLun
[, vbus=FibreVbus]
```

Notes: The parameters after the `map dev` command can be entered in any order.

The following options are not supported with Enginuity 5874 and higher:

```
[, awwn=awwn | wwn=wwn | iscsi=iscsi]
   [, masking host_lun=lun | dynamic_lun];
```

Where:

`awwn` — Specifies the user-given name or alias WWN of a host HBA port, if updating a VCM database. This value is for Enginuity 5773 and earlier.

`dynamic_lun` — Specifies to use the dynamic LUN addressing features but does not require a LUN address for each device. The LUN addresses are assigned based on what may already be in use for that host HBA. This value is for Enginuity 5773 and earlier.

`emulation` — Indicates that the device's emulation type is CELERRA FBA. This option is required when performing operations on a Celerra device, and indicates that you are aware that you are changing the Celerra environment.

`host_lun` — Specifies the LUN addresses to be used for each device that is to be added for the host HBA. This value is for Enginuity 5773 and earlier.

`iscsi` — Specifies the iSCSI name, if updating a VCM database. This value is for Enginuity 5773 and earlier.

`lun` — Specifies the SCSI logical unit number (hex value).

`starting` — Specifies the starting address for the range of devices.

`target` — Specifies the SCSI target ID (hex value).

`vbus` — Specifies the virtual bus (vbus) address for mapping to an FA port if using volume set addressing.

`wwn` — Specifies the unique 64-bit World Wide Name (WWN) identifier for an HBA port, if updating a VCM database. This value is for Enginuity 5773 and earlier.

Mapping a RecoverPoint-tagged device or an AS/400 device to an FCoE director is not supported for Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5876 and higher.

Example: Mapping class

To map metahead (device) `0030` to director `16A`, port 0, and SCSI target/lun 0, 7, enter in the command file:

```
map dev 0030 to dir 16A:0 target=0, lun=7;
```

To obtain a list of used addresses, including the next available address, use the following command:

```
symcfg list -SA all -address -available
```

To map a device `0032` to director 16A, port 0, and SCSI target/lun 0,2 and update the device masking database by specifying the WWN `20000000c920b484` of the host bus adapter (HBA) port through which a host accesses the device, enter the following command:

```
map dev 0032 to dir 16A:0 target=0, lun=2, wwn=20000000c920b484;
```

Impact on I/O

The following are restrictions/conditions to avoid impact on I/O activity:

- When mapping, there are no restrictions on I/O if adding a second path.
- After committing a `symconfigure` mapping operation, you must update the device mapping information within the host system environment. Attempting host activity with a device after it has been removed or altered, but before you have updated the host's device information, can cause host errors. For more information, refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler SRM CLI Product Guide*.
- To update your hosts, run the utilities specified for your platform as described in Appendix E, "Updating the Host." After the host environment is updated, I/O activity can resume with the Symmetrix device.

Mapping CKD devices

You can map or unmap a range of CKD devices from an EA/EF port. In addition, you can also assign PAV alias addresses for devices already mapped.

Mapping a range of devices

To map a range of devices to an EA/EF port, use the following form:

```
map dev SymDevName[:SymDevName] to dir
DirectorNum:PortNum, starting
base_address=cuu_address [mvs_ssid=nnn];
```

To map a range of devices to an EA or EF port, using the same addressing from a different port, use the following form:

```
map dev SymDevName[:SymDevName] to dir
DirectorNum:PortNum, copying dir
DirectorNum:PortNum;
```

Where:

`base_address` — Specifies the base address to be assigned to the first device in the mapping request. It will be incremented by one for each device in the range of devices being mapped.

Mainframe ports expect devices to be mapped in groups to form CU images. The first digit in the address is the CU image number, which can range from 0 to FF (Enginuity 5875). The remaining two digits can range from 00 to 0xFF.

You can divide the set of 256 `cu_address` available in a CU image into base addresses and aliases, as is required.

`mvs_ssid` — When mapping a range of devices to an EA/EF port, you may need to change the current `mvs_ssid` assigned to the devices. If the devices are becoming part of an existing CU image, they will be assigned the `mvs_ssid` of the devices already mapped. If a new CU image is being formed and mapped, a new `mvs_ssid` can be assigned during the map request.

`copying dir` — Specifies a directory from which to copy; used with Enginuity version 5671 for each EA/EF port.

Example

To map devices 01D through 023 to CU image A, where the next free base address is 20 and the SSID is 140, enter:

```
map dev 01D:023 to dir 01C:1 starting base_address=A20 mvs_ssid=140;
```

Copying the mapping of a range of devices

To copy a CU image mapping, all devices in the range must be mapped to the same CU image, or not mapped at all. Devices within the specified range that are not mapped will be ignored as long as they are not mappable (SAVE devices, DRVs, and so on). If a device in the range is mappable, the request will be rejected.

To copy a CU image mapping from one port to another, use the following form:

```
map dev SymDevName[:SymDevName] to dir DirectorNum:PortNum
copying dir DirectorNum:PortNum
```

Example To copy addresses of devices `010` through `050` from port `03C:0` to port `03D:0`, enter:

```
map dev 010:050 to dir 03D:0 copying dir 03C:0;
```

Assigning PAV alias addresses to mapped devices

When assigning PAV alias addresses to mapped devices, the aliases will be propagated to all director ports to which the devices are mapped. Devices within the range that are not mapped will be skipped. If any devices in the range are mapped to a different CU image than the first device, an error will be returned. If the device range has base addresses with gaps, the aliases will also have gaps.

To assign PAV alias addresses to devices mapped to EA or EF ports, use one of the following forms, according to the version of Enginuity:

- For Enginuity version 5671, use the following form:

```
add pav alias to dev SymDevName[:SymDevName], starting
alias=cuu_address;
```

- For Enginuity version 5771 and higher, use the following form:

```
add pav alias to dev SymDevName[:SymDevName], alias count=nnn;
```

Mainframe ports expect devices to be mapped in groups to form CU images. The first digit in the address is the CU image number, which can range from 0 to 0xF. The remaining two digits can range from 00 to 0xFF.

To assign a PAV alias address range to a CU image, use the following form:

```
add pav alias_range nnn:nnn to mvs_ssid = nnn;
```

Examples To add the alias `A60` to device `01D`, which is already mapped, enter:

```
add pav alias to dev 01D starting alias=A60;
```

To add total PAV aliases to device `37a`, enter:

```
add pav alias to dev 37a , alias count=32;
```

To add a PAV alias range to a CU image using SSID 140, enter:

```
add pav alias_range addr 0080:009f to mvs_ssid=140;
```

Removing PAV alias addresses from mapped devices

To remove PAV alias addresses from devices mapped to EA or EF ports, use the following forms, according to the version of Enginuity:

- For Enginuity version 5671, use the following form:

```
remove pav alias from dev SymDevName[:SymDevName],
starting alias=cuu_address;
```

- For Enginuity version 5771 and higher, use the following form:

```
remove pav alias from dev SymDevName[:SymDevName], alias count=nnn;
```

To remove a PAV alias address range from a CU image, use the following form:

```
remove pav alias_range from mvs_ssid =nnn
```

Example To remove aliases from CU image 7 so that additional devices can be mapped to it, enter:

```
remove pav alias from dev 012:052, starting alias=750;
remove pav alias from dev 012:052, starting alias=790;
```

To remove PAV alias range from device `37a`, enter

```
remove pav alias from dev 37a, alias count=32;
```

To remove PAV alias range from a CU image, enter:

```
remove pav alias_range 0080:009f from mvs_ssid=140;
```

Unmapping devices

You can unmap devices from front-end directors ports. This is part of the Symmetrix Device Reallocation (SDR) feature.

To unmap devices from a director port, use the following form:

```
unmap dev SymDevName[:SymDevName] from dir
<ALL:ALL | ALL:PortNum |
DirectorNum:ALL | DirectorNum:PortNum>
[, emulation=CELERRA_FBA]
[, devmask_access=remove | retain];
```

Where:

`emulation` — Indicates that the device's emulation type is CELERRA FBA. This option is required when performing operations on a Celerra device, and indicates that you are aware that you are changing the Celerra environment.

`devmask_access` — Indicates whether the device masking database should be updated. The `remove` option indicates that device masking access entries for the device should be removed from the VCMDB. The `retain` option specifies that entries remain in the database. This option is for Enginuity 5773 and earlier.

Unmapping a range of devices

Unmapping can be from one or all ports. Since all devices with the same SSID must either be mapped or unmapped, you must provide an SSID when unmapping only some devices in a CU image.

To unmap a range of devices from EA or EF ports, use the following form:

```
unmap dev SymDevName:[SymDevName] from dir
< ALL:ALL | ALL:PortNum | DirectorNum:ALL | DirectorNum:PortNum
[new_ssid=nnn];
```

Examples To unmap five devices from a CU image so that meta CKDs can replace them, and assign the devices an SSID different from the CU image, enter:

```
unmap dev 13B:13F from dir all:all, new_ssid=0160;
```

To unmap devices `0030` and `0031` from director `16A`, port `0`, and remove the entries from the device masking database, enter in the command file:

unmap dev 0030:0031 from dir 16A:0 devmask_access=remove;

Impact on I/O

The following are restrictions/conditions to avoid impact on I/O activity:

- When unmapping, no I/O activity is allowed on any devices in the specified mapped path. Devices must be made Not Ready or Write Disabled.

  For example, to make the device Not Ready:

  ```
  symdg create -type [REGULAR | RDF1 | RDF2] DgName
  symdg -g DgName -sid SymmID add dev SymDevName
  symdg -g DgName not_ready
  ```

  If you are unmapping only one path to a multipathed device, you may prefer to write disable that path only:

  ```
  symdg -g DgName -SA 16A -p 0 write_disable
  ```

  It is possible to make a device Not Ready without creating a device group:

  ```
  symdev -sid SymmID not_ready SymDevName
  ```

  Note: Do not use the `write_disable` argument with the `symrdf` command, as this write disables the source (R1) device(s) or the target (R2) device(s) to its/their local hosts.

- After committing a `symconfigure` mapping operation, update the device mapping information within the host system environment. Attempting host activity with a device after it has been removed or altered, but before you have updated the host's device information, can cause host errors. For more information, refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler SRM CLI Product Guide*.

  To update your hosts, run the utilities specified for your platform as described in Appendix E, "Updating the Host." After the host environment is updated, I/O activity can resume with the Symmetrix device.

Configuring dynamic RDF-capable devices

Note: Dynamic SRDF is enabled by default on Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5874 and higher. This section applies to Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5773 and lower.

Devices can be configured with `symconfigure` to be dynamic RDF-capable devices. Dynamic SRDF functionality enables you to create, delete, and swap SRDF pairs while the Symmetrix array is in operation. Using dynamic SRDF technology, you can establish SRDF device pairs from non-SRDF devices, and then synchronize and manage them in the same way as configured SRDF pairs.

In addition, when enabled, you can dynamically swap the SRDF device designations of a specified device group using the `symrdf` command. Source R1 device(s) become target R2 device(s) and target R2 device(s) become source R1 device(s). Swaps using dynamic SRDF perform faster.

Note: Dynamic swap is not supported if Enginuity versions are mixed between your local and remote Symmetrix arrays.

For information on using the devices with SRDF commands, refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix SRDF Family CLI Product Guide*.

The following steps must be performed before dynamic SRDF operations can be performed:

1. The Symmetrix must have the dynamic SRDF feature enabled.
2. The devices on which you want to perform dynamic SRDF operations must have the dynamic SRDF attribute set.

These actions must be performed on both the local and remote Symmetrix arrays.

Enabling dynamic SRDF on the device

Identify the non SRDF devices that you want available for use as dynamic SRDF devices. Create a command file that enables the dynamic SRDF operations for those devices. The following are possible attributes:

```
dyn_rdf       (Using the dyn_rdf option provides the most flexibility)
dyn_rdf1_only *
dyn_rdf2_only *
```

* These options limit a device to either an R1 or R2 device, and therefore, using them prevents the ability to perform SRDF swaps.

The following example shows such a file:

```
set dev 0020:002A attribute=dyn_rdf;
set dev 0040:0045 attribute=dyn_rdf;
set dev 0056:005A attribute=dyn_rdf;
```

Then, activate the option using the following command:

```
symconfigure -sid 5605 -file set_device_dyn_rdf.cmd -noprompt -v
commit
```

To view the set of devices currently available for use in dynamic SRDF operations:

```
symdev list -dynamic
```

Sample output

```
Symmetrix ID: 000000005605

Device Name                   Directors                  Device
---------------------------- ------------ ------------------------------------
Cap
Sym   Physical                SA :P DA :IT Config        Attribute     Sts   (MB)
---------------------------- ------------ ------------------------------------

000A Not Visible              ???:? 02B:D0 Unprotected   Grp'd         RW     516
000B Not Visible              ???:? 15A:D0 Unprotected   Grp'd         RW     516
000C Not Visible              ???:? 01B:D0 Unprotected   Grp'd         RW     516
000D Not Visible              ???:? 16A:D0 Unprotected   N/Grp'd       RW     516
000E Not Visible              ???:? 02A:D0 Unprotected   N/Grp'd       RW     516
0012 Not Visible              ???:? 01B:C1 Unprotected   Grp'd         RW     516
0013 Not Visible              ???:? 16A:C1 Unprotected   Grp'd         RW     516
0014 Not Visible              ???:? 02A:C1 Unprotected   Grp'd         RW     516
0015 Not Visible              ???:? 15B:C1 Unprotected   N/Grp'd       RW     516
0016 Not Visible              ???:? 01A:D1 Unprotected   N/Grp'd       RW     516
```

For information on using the devices with SRDF commands, refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix SRDF Family CLI Product Guide*.

Setting SRDF group attributes

RDF group attributes allow you to assign priorities to SRDF/A sessions, and to set the minimum amount of time before attempting an SRDF/A cycle switch.

Note: RDF attributes for arrays running Solutions Enabler V7.4 can be set using the `symrdf` command. Refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix SRDF Family CLI Product Guide*.

To set SRDF group attributes using the `symconfigure` command, use the following form:

```
set [ra | rdf] group GroupNum
          [minimum_cycle_time = CycleTime]  |
          [rdf_hw_compression = <ENABLE | DISABLE>] |
          [rdf_sw_compression = <ENABLE | DISABLE>] |
          [rdfa_devpace_autostart = <ENABLE | DISABLE>] |
          [rdfa_dse_autostart = <ENABLE | DISABLE>] |
          [rdfa_dse_pool = <PoolName | NO POOL>
           emulation = [fba | ckd-3390 | ckd-3380 | as400] ] |
          [rdfa_dse_threshold = <% of system WP>] |
          [rdfa_transmit_idle = <ENABLE | DISABLE>] |
          [rdfa_wpace_delay =  <delay in usecs>] |
          [rdfa_wpace_threshold = <min % of WP cache>] |
          [rdfa_wpace_autostart = <ENABLE | DISABLE>] |
          [session_priority = SessPriority];
```

Where:

`GroupNum` — The SRDF (RA) group number.

`minimum_cycle_time` — The minimum time to wait before attempting an SRDF/A cycle switch. Values range from 1 to 60 seconds for Enginuity V5773 and higher, and 5 to 60 seconds for earlier Enginuity versions.

`rdf_hw_compression` — Specifies whether the hardware compression feature is enabled. SRDF hardware compression is only supported on SRDF groups that are defined on fiber RDF directors. Although you can enable/disable SRDF hardware compression on the R2 side, the setting of SRDF hardware compression on the R1 side is what enables or disables the feature.

`rdf_sw_compression` — Specifies whether the software compression feature is enabled. This feature can be enabled for Asynchronous and Adaptive Copy mode.

`rdfa_devpace_autostart` — Specifies whether the SRDF/A device-level pacing feature is automatically enabled when an SRDF/A session is activated for the SRDF group.

`rdfa_dse_autostart` — Specifies whether SRDF/A DSE is automatically activated when SRDF/A session is activated for the group. Valid values are ENABLE or DISABLE. DISABLE is the default.

Note: You can enable both SRDF hardware compression and SRDF software compression. They work independently.

`rdfa_dse_pool` — The name of a collection of SAVE devices used for SRDF/A DSE.

`emulation` — The pool emulation type.

`rdfa_dse_threshold` — Specifies the percentage of the Symmetrix array's write pending limit. Once the cache usage of all active groups in the Symmetrix array exceeds this limit, data tracks for this group start to spill over to disks. Valid values are from 20 to 100. The default value is 50.

`rdfa_transmit_idle` — Indicates whether this group has transmit idle support enabled.

`rdfa_wpace_delay` — Specifies the maximum host I/O delay that the SRDF/A write pacing feature will cause. The value is specified in microseconds; the allowable values are from 1 to 1000000 (1 sec). The default value is 50000 usecs (50 ms).

`rdfa_wpace_threshold` — Specifies the minimum percentage of the system write pending cache at which the Symmetrix array will start pacing host write I/Os for this SRDF group. The allowable values are from 1 to 99 percent. The default value is 60%.

`rdfa_wpace_autostart` — Specifies whether the SRDF/A write pacing feature is automatically enabled when an SRDF/A session is activated for the SRDF group.

`session_priority` — The priority used to determine which SRDF/A sessions to drop if cache becomes full. Values range from 1 to 64, with 1 being the highest priority (last to be dropped).

Examples To set the SRDF/A session priorities for two different SRDF groups, enter:

`symconfigure commit -sid 12345 -file setup_rdfa.cmd`

where `setup_rdfa.cmd` contains:

```
set ra group 24, session_priority=1;
set ra group 42, session_priority=8;
```

To set the RDF/A DSE threshold, associate an SRDF group with a pool, and activate DSE automatically, enter:

`symconfigure commit -sid 12 -file setup_dse.cmd`

where `setup_dse.cmd` contains:

```
set rdf group 7 rdfa_dse_threshold=20
set rdf group 7 rdfa_dse_pool=r1pool, emulation=fba;
set rdf group 7 rdfa_dse_autostart=enable;
```

Note: Place the command for setting the threshold first in the file.

Enabling RDF/A

To enable SRDF/A (asynchronous) for a group, use the following form:

```
enable rdfa on ra_group=n,
  make_group_swappable=[TRUE | FALSE];
```

Disabling RDF/A

To disable SRDF/A (asynchronous) for a group, use the following form:

```
disable rdfa on ra_group=<nnn>,
  delete_support_devices=[TRUE | FALSE];
```

Example The following example shows a sample command and the output for listing the SRDF attributes:

```
symcfg list -sid 157 -rdfg 86 -rdfa

Symmetrix ID : 000192601157

                S Y M M E T R I X   R D F A   G R O U P S

-------- ----------- -------- ------ --- --- --------- ---------------
                                                        Write Pacing
 RA-Grp  Group       Flags    Cycle  Pri Thr Transmit   Delay  Thr Flg
         Name        CSRM TDA time           Idle Time (usecs) (%) SAU
-------- ----------- -------- ------ --- --- --------- ------- --- ---
 86 (55) RDFDVGR55   -IS- XI.     30  33  50 000:00:00   50000  60 I.-

Legend:

  RDFA Flags         :
      (C)onsistency  : X = Enabled, . = Disabled, - = N/A
      (S)tatus       : A = Active, I = Inactive, - = N/A
      (R)DFA Mode    : S = Single-session, M = MSC, - = N/A
      (M)sc Cleanup  : C = MSC Cleanup required, - = N/A
      (T)ransmit Idle : X = Enabled, . = Disabled, - = N/A
      (D)SE Status   : A = Active,  I = Inactive, - = N/A
      DSE (A)utostart : X = Enabled, . = Disabled, - = N/A

Write Pacing Flags  :
      (S)tatus        : A = Active, I = Inactive,  - = N/A
      (A)utostart     : X = Enabled, . = Disabled, - = N/A
      S(U)pported     : X = Supported, . = Not Supported, - = N/A
```

Adding/removing SRDF mirrors

Solutions Enabler supports setting both cascaded and concurrent SRDF environments. This feature is set using the `symconfigure` command with `add rdf mirror` and `remove rdf mirror`.

Note: All the SRDF features can also be configured using the `symrdf` command.

These commands can set up both dynamic and static SRDF device configurations.

The command file format follows:

```
add rdf mirror to dev SymDevName[:SymDevName]
    ra_group=n, mirror_type = [RDF1 | RDF2],
    remote_dev = SymDevName,
    invalidate = <invalidate_opt>,
    start_copy = [YES | NO]
    [,rdf_mode = [sync|semi|acp_wp|acp_disk|async]];

remove rdf mirror from dev SymDevName[:SymDevName],
    ra_group=n;
```

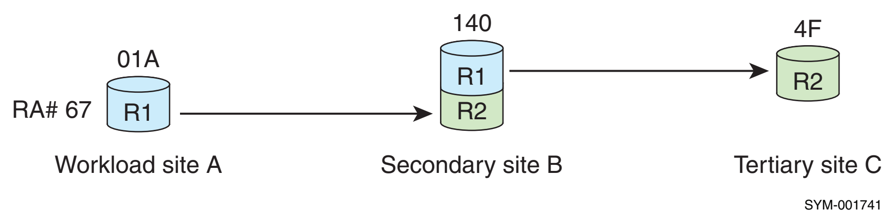
Where:

`invalidate_opt` — Indicates the SRDF device to invalidate so that a full copy can be initiated from the remote mirror. Allowed values are R1 (invalidate the source), or R2 (invalidate the target). The value NONE is allowed if the `start_copy` option is set to NO and the devices are not dynamic SRDF devices.

`rdf_mode` — Sets the SRDF mode when adding a mirror. The default SRDF mode is `acp_disk`, unless the SYMAPI_DEFAULT_RDF_MODE is set in the option file. If the R1 device of the created RDF pair is a diskless R1 device, the RDF mode will default to `acp_wp`, regardless of the option file setting. (Applies to Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5876 and higher.)

For a client/server environment, the SYMAPI_DEFAULT_RDF_MODE option file setting on the server-side host drives the default SRDF mode. The set `rdf_mode` operation on Symmetrix arrays running Solutions Enabler versions earlier than V7.4 continues to set the SRDF mode to `sync` when a mode has not been specified.

Example The following example shows how to add a mirror from each site.

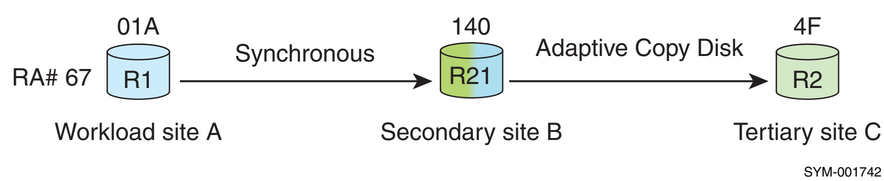


From site A, the `add mirror` command would be as follows:

```
add rdf mirror to dev 01A ra_group=67, mirror_type = RDF1,
remote_dev = 140, invalidate=R1, start_copy = YES,
rdf_mode = sync;
```

From site C, the `add mirror` command would be as follows:

```
add rdf mirror to dev 4F ra_group=67, mirror_type = RDF2,
remote_dev = 140, invalidate=R1, start_copy = YES,
rdf_mode = acp_disk;
```



Possible dual-mirrored device types include the following:

- R11 — A concurrent R1 device with 2 R1 SRDF mirrors.
- R21 — An SRDF device with 2 SRDF mirrors. One an R2 mirror, and the other an R1 mirror.
- R22 — A concurrent R2 device with 2 R2 SRDF mirrors.

With Solutions Enabler V7.3, a mirror can be added to an existing thin BCV to form a thin R1 BCV. BCV devices cannot be concurrent SRDF devices, therefore only one mirror can be added to a thin SRDF BCV device.

Add/remove mirror restrictions

R21 devices

The following restrictions apply to adding and removing mirrors for R21 devices:

- To set up a dynamic R21 device, the device must be both dyn_rdf1 and dyn_rdf2 capable. Use the following command to set this value:

```
set dev SymDevName[:SymDevName]
    attribute =dyn_rdf;
```

- When adding the first device to an SRDF group with `-rdf_mode async`, all subsequent devices that are added to the SRDF group must also be added with `-rdf_mode async`.
- If adding a dynamic SRDF mirror to form an R21 device the second hop (RDF link) can only be in `async` or `acp_disk` mode.
- If a mode is not specified, the default is synchronous mode.
- When adding the first device to an SRDF group with `-rdf_mode sync|semi|acp_wp|acp_disk`, subsequent devices cannot be added with `-rdf_mode async.`
- If the SRDF device is a part of a consistency group, a mirror cannot be added to form an RDF21 device.
- Devices cannot be added or removed if there is an active SRDF/A session.
- RDF mirrors cannot be added to VDEVS, SAVE devices, DATA devices, and thin devices.
- The command `swap RA group` will not support swapping SRDF groups with devices that have a cascaded or a concurrent SRDF setup.
- The following conditions must be met when adding a remote mirror to make a device an R21 device:
  - The R21 device should be able to see its current SRDF partner, i.e. the links cannot be partitioned.
  - The remote partner of the R21 cannot be an R21 device or a concurrent SRDF device.

R22 devices

The following restrictions apply to adding and removing mirrors for R22 devices:

- R22 devices are only supported on Gig-E and Fibre directors.
- Creating an R22 device means to add 2 SRDF mirrors. Each SRDF mirror of a single device must belong to a different SRDF group.
- R22 devices cannot be BCV devices.
- The two mirrors of the R22 device cannot be paired with the two R1 mirrors of a single concurrent R1 device.
- RDF mirrors cannot be added to VDEVs, SAVE devices, DATA devices, and thin devices.
- An R22 device cannot be converted from static to dynamic.
- The command `swap RA group` will not support swapping SRDF groups with devices that have a cascaded or a concurrent SRDF setup.

Static SRDF configuration restrictions

The following restrictions apply to static SRDF configurations:

- Static SRDF configurations can only be configured in `sync`, `ac_wp`, or `acp_disk` mode.
- Static SRDF R21 -> R2 leg has to be `acp_disk` mode.
- The `start_copy` value should be set to `no` and `invalidate` set to `NONE` if adding a remote mirror to a device leads to a concurrent SRDF configuration.

Note: Currently, the `symconfigure` command enforces a restriction that if invalidate is set to R1 or R2 `start_copy` should be set to `yes`.

For information about control operations for SRDF/Cascaded Replication, refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix SRDF Family CLI Product Guide*.

Swapping RA groups

You can swap all devices in an RA group from target to source, using the following command:

```
swap ra group nnn,
   refresh=R1|R2, start_copy=YES|NO;
```

Where:

`refresh` — The SRDF device (R1 source or R2 target) to refresh.

`start_copy` — Whether an SRDF pair should be synchronized after the configuration change is committed.

Example: Swapping RA group

To swap RA group 1 from the R1 source to an R2 target group, and then refresh the R2 device, enter:

```
swap ra group 1, refresh=r2, start_copy=yes;
```

Refresh data concerns

The refresh action identifies which device does not hold a valid copy of the data before the swap operation begins. If you determine that the R1 holds the valid copy, the action of `refresh R2` will obtain a count of the tracks that are different on the R2 and will copy (refresh) these tracks from the R1 to the R2 device. The result will be the reverse if you use `refresh=R1` as the action.

Restrictions and I/O impact

RA groups and their device members must be in the correct state before a group swap can be performed. At the group level , SRDF/A and Link Domino cannot be enabled and the group cannot contain a mix of dynamic and static SRDF devices. The following restrictions apply:

- R1/R2 devices must be the same size.
- R1 devices cannot have multiple R2 devices.
- There cannot be any active Open Replicator sessions.
- Devices must be NotReady, WriteDisabled, or unmapped.

- When R1 is being refreshed, the R2 cannot have any invalid tracks.
- When R2 is being refreshed, the R1 cannot have any invalid tracks.
- Parity RAID devices cannot be swapped.
- The device cannot be part of an enabled consistency group.
- Any BCV devices in either group cannot be established.
- All the devices in the RA group must be of the same type (RDF1 or RDF2) if FarPoint™ is enabled.
- Only one RA group may be swapped per configuration session.
- When swapping source and target attributes—no restriction on I/O to R2, but no I/O allowed to the R1 device.
- When swapping the RA group personalities that engage ESCON directors in a FarPoint connection, be aware that FarPoint buffer settings cannot be adjusted using `symconfigure`. If your FarPoint buffers are set to customized parameters other than default values, an EMC representative will need to be called to adjust the buffer settings after the swap has taken place.

Note: To swap cascaded or concurrent SRDF groups, use the `symrdf -g` *`DgName`* `swap` command.

Converting directors

With Solutions Enabler V7.4 and Enginuity 5876, you can change the emulation type of a director. This support is for FA and RA director types in a switched SRDF environment. Other director types are not supported. Use the `convert dir` option with the `symconfigure` command to convert an FA director to an RF director, and vice versa, as follows:

```
convert dir DirNum to type = <RF | FA>;
```

Note: The system checks for Access Control permission CFGSYM and for an SRDF license.

Example

To convert a director type from FA to RF, create a command file containing the following command:

```
convert dir 7H to type = RF;
```

Executing the command file will convert the director type.

```
symconfigure -sid 230 -file convert_dir.cmd commit

Execute a symconfigure operation for symmetrix '00019490230' (y/[n]) ? y

A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Establishing a configuration change session...............Established.
    Processing symmetrix 000192600266
    {
      convert dir 16H to type = RF
    }
Performing Access checks..................................Allowed.
```

```
    Checking Device Reservations..............................Allowed.
    Initiating COMMIT of configuration changes................Queued.
    COMMIT requesting required resources......................Obtained.
    Step 007 of 057 steps.....................................Executing.
    . . .
    Step 130 of 141 steps.....................................Executing.
    Local:  COMMIT............................................Done.
    Terminating the configuration change session..............Done.

The configuration change session has successfully completed.
The configuration change session has completed successfully.
```

After the `convert director` request executes successfully, the following `symcfg list` output can verify the new director types:

`symcfg -sid 290 list -dir all`

```
Symmetrix ID: 000194900230

           S Y M M E T R I X    D I R E C T O R S

    Ident   Symbolic  Numeric  Slot  Type           Status

    DF-7A     07A        7       7   DISK           Online
    DF-8A     08A        8       8   DISK           Online
    DF-7B     07B       23       7   DISK           Online
    DF-8B     08B       24       8   DISK           Online
    DF-7C     07C       39       7   DISK           Online
    DF-8C     08C       40       8   DISK           Online
    DF-7D     07D       55       7   DISK           Online
    DF-8D     08D       56       8   DISK           Online
    FA-7E     07E       71       7   FibreChannel   Online
    FA-8E     08E       72       8   FibreChannel   Online
    . . .
    RF-7H     07H      119       7   RDF-R1         Online
    RE-8H     08H      120       8   RDF-R1         Online
```

FA to RF restrictions

The following restrictions apply when converting from FA to RF:

- The Symmetrix array must not be in SRDF/DM (data mobility) mode.
- The Symmetrix array must have an SRDF license to convert from FA to RF. However, you can convert from FA to RF without RDF set up on the array.
- The FA director cannot have mapped devices.
- The FA / RF conversion must be a standalone request. You cannot execute other commands (such as unmapping devices) and a director FA/RF conversion in the same request.
- Director types FA and RF are the only supported types for conversion.
- Solutions Enabler does not enforce director order (allow 7G to be RF if 7H is not).
- Conversion operations on multiple different directors will be allowed in the same `symconfigure` session, however you cannot convert the same director multiple times in the same session.
- Solutions Enabler does not support converting the director type of both directors in an SRDF pair in a single session. Separate commands must be issued for converting the directors on local and remote arrays.

- If an `abort` action is requested when the `commit` is in processing, the abort may fail if the processing has passed the point of no return.
- Conversion is not allowed when the FA director is a 16 Gb director.

RF to FA restriction

- Solutions Enabler will check in the case of RF to FA conversion that the RF director does not have any configured SRDF groups (static or dynamic).

Setting port characteristics

To set the port characteristics of a specified director, use the following form:

```
set port DirectorNum:PortNum
[FlagName=enable|disable][, ...] ]
gige primary_ip_address=IPAddress
     primary_netmask=IPAddress,
     default_gateway=IPAddress,
     isns_ip_address=IPAddress
     primary_ipv6_address=IPAddress,
     primary_ipv6_prefix=<0 -128>,
[fa_loop_id=Integer] [hostname=HostName];
```

To reconfigure an existing port by copying the port flag settings of another port, use the following form:

```
set port DirectorNum:PortNum,
copying port DirectorNum:PortNum,
[fa_loop_id=Integer] [hostname=<HostName>];
```

When copying the port flag settings from one port to another, both ports must be the same type (Gig-E to Gig-E, FA to FA, and so on). When copying Gig-E ports, IP addresses will not be copied.

Note: Before you can copy the port flags from one port to another, you must first take the port being copied offline with the `symcfg offline` command.

Where:

FlagName — A SCSI or fibre port flag. Possible values for the SCSI protocol flags are in Table 12 on page 124, and the values for the fibre protocol flags are in Table 13 on page 126.

CAUTION

Incorrectly changing the port flags can render your storage system inaccessible. Be sure of your needs before resetting these flags.

gige — Indicates that one or more network address values are going to be specified for a front-end Gig-E director. Addresses should use the Internet standard dot notation.

`primary_ip_address` — The IP address for a front-end Gig-E port.

CAUTION

When changing the primary IP address, be sure to update all connected hosts with the new address.

`primary_netmask` — The IP netmask for a front-end Gig-E port.

`default_gateway` — The gateway or router address for a front-end Gig-E port.

`isns_ip_address` — The IP address for the Internet Storage Name Service (ISNS) associated with a front-end Gig-E port.

`primary_ipv6_address` — The IPv6 address for the front-end Gig-E port.

`primary_ipv6_prefix` — The IPv6 mask prefix for a front-end Gig-E port. The value can be 0 - 128, indicating the number of initial bits in the subnet that are identical.

`fa_loop_id` — The FA director loop ID (arbitrated loop physical address). (0 - 125) (Hard Addressing must be enabled.) Not applicable for Gig-E ports.

`hostname` — 12-character hostname.

Table 12 lists the SCSI protocol flags and their descriptions.

Table 12 SCSI protocol port flags (page 1 of 3)

SCSI protocol flags	Description
Auto_Busy[a]	When enabled specifically for Unisys A-series platforms only, this flag enables the auto-busy mechanism so that the Symmetrix array returns a Busy to all Unisys host requests.
Avoid_Force_Negotiate[a]	When enabled for Sequent V4.2.3 and lower, the Symmetrix array never initiates negotiations. Normal Symmetrix behavior is to initiate negotiations after an offline-to-online transition. This is for hosts that do not handle negotiations.
Avoid_Reset_Broadcast[a]	When enabled, a SCSI bus reset only occurs to the port that received the reset (not broadcast to all channels).
Command_Reordering[a]	When enabled with Tag Command Queueing in use, the incoming SCSI commands become reordered to Simple Queueing. The default is enabled and should only be disabled upon a request from EMC.
Common_Serial_Number	This flag should be enabled for multipath configurations or hosts that need a unique serial number to determine which paths lead to the same device.
Cyl_Count_In_Name[ab]	When this flag is enabled, the Symmetrix with the specified port embeds the cylinder count into the product ID returned in the SCSI Inquiry command. Enabled for Pyramid only when it is desirable to embed the Symmetrix support into the Pyramid kernel.
Disable_False_Disconnect[ab]	When enabled for debugging, this flag prevents the port from performing a False Disconnect operation. (Default is disabled and currently, you cannot change this flag.)
Disable_Interleaved_Cmds[a]	When enabled (always), metavolume command interleaving is being supported. This allows multiple metamembers to operate at the same time on the same volume.
Disable_Mini_Q[ab]	When enabled for debugging, this flag disables the use of the Mini Queue on the port. (Default is disabled and currently, you cannot change this flag.)
Disable_Q_Reset_on_UA	When enabled, a Unit Attention (UA) that is propagated from another director does not flush the queue for this device on this director. Used for hosts that do not expect the queue to be flushed on a 0629 sense (only on a Hard Reset).
Disable_Ultra[ab]	When enabled, this flag disables Ultra SCSI on an Ultra capable SA port. (Default is disabled and currently, you cannot change this flag.)

Table 12 SCSI protocol port flags (page 2 of 3)

SCSI protocol flags	Description
Environ_Set	When enabled, this flag enables the environmental error reporting by the Symmetrix to the host on the specific port.
HP3000_Mode[c]	When enabled for HP MPE 5.0 and Enginuity version 5062 and lower, this flag causes the Symmetrix port to return a SCSI Busy state instead of a 0B44 sense code when an xx3C error occurs.
Linked_Commands[ab]	When enabled, this flag enables support of SCSI linked commands. It allows a host to chain SCSI commands in a manner similar to mainframe Channel Command Words (CCWs). (Default is enabled, and currently, you cannot change this flag.)
Negotiate_Reset[d]	When enabled for AS/400 hosts, this flag forces a SCSI negotiation by the Symmetrix array after: • A SCSI reset • An error • A bus device reset This flag is used for AS/400 systems only (default is off).
PBAY_Monitor[a]	For the Sequent platforms only to allow emulation of the Sequent PBAY. When enabled, this flag enables low-level polling of the SCSI bus in order to intercept the nonstandard SCSI operations required for a Sequent PBAY disk subsystem. Must be used for the Sequent cluster operation for the Symmetry system for Sequent V4.2.x operating systems only. Must not be used on versions higher than V4.2.x or for any NUMA-Q systems and also not used for Fibre Channel.
SCSI_3	When enabled, the Inquiry data is altered when returned by any device on the port to report that the Symmetrix supports SCSI 3 protocol. When this flag is disabled, the SCSI 2 protocol is supported.
SCSI_Support	When enabled, this flag provides a stricter compliance with SCSI standards for managing device identifiers, multi-port targets, unit attention reports, and the absence of a device at LUN 0.
Sequent[c]	When enabled, the Symmetrix on the specified port does not force wide or synchronous negotiations, and sets the task timeout window to be 15 seconds before aborting a process. In addition, a busy status is returned instead of an 0B44H when aborting a command on a timeout.
Server_On_AS400	When enabled for AS/400 platforms, this flag indicates that the port is to behave as a server, returning server inquiry data, rather than AS/400 data.
Set_Qerr[a]	This flag should be enabled for SGI platforms only to flush the queue on a contingent allegiance condition (CAC). Must be used for V5.3 and V6.2 SGI operating systems and cluster environments. Not used on versions higher than V6.2.
Siemens[c]	For Siemens R-Series platforms only. When this flag is enabled for Siemens, the Symmetrix array returns in the sense data error 0B48, instead of 0B44 for normal behavior.
Soft_Reset	When enabled for a Bull/GCOS-7 host, the Symmetrix port supports the SCSI Soft Reset option.
SPC2_Protocol_Version[e]	This flag should be enabled (default) in a Windows 2003 environment running Microsoft HCT test version 12.1. When setting this flag, the port must be offline. **Note:** Reboot the host after setting this flag.
Sunapee[c]	When enabled for Sun PDB clusters, this flag enables the Sunapee option on the port.

Table 12 SCSI protocol port flags (page 3 of 3)

SCSI protocol flags	Description
Sync_Transfer[ab]	When enabled, this flag enables SCSI synchronous negotiations. (Default is enabled, and currently, you cannot change this flag.)
Tagged_Commands[ab]	When enabled, this flag enables support for tagged commands. (Default is enabled, and currently, you cannot change this flag.)
Wide_Transfer[ab]	When enabled, this flag enables SCSI Wide operation. (Default is enabled, and currently, you cannot change this flag.)

a. Supported in Enginuity version 5670 and higher.

b. Not available for host-based configuration changes.

c. Obsolete in Enginuity 5874 and higher.

d. Can only be set on SA ports with Enginuity 5568 and higher.

e. Requires Enginuity version 5670 and higher.

Table 13 lists the Fibre protocol flags and their descriptions.

Table 13 Fibre protocol port flags

Fibre protocol flags	Description
ACLX	When enabled, allows storage provisioning using Auto-provisioning Groups. This flag is applicable for Enginuity 5874 and higher.
AS400	This flag should be enabled for any AS400 (iSeries) hosts connecting to the port.
Auto_Negotiate	When enabled, allows two fibre ports to *handshake* and settle on an optimal speed for data transfer.
Class_2_Service[a,b]	This flag should be enabled for a Class 2 fibre protocol connection that requires an acknowledgement for each frame transmitted. (You **cannot change this flag**.)
Disk_Array[a]	When enabled (default), the port is represented as a disk array. This port information appears in the Inquiry data.
Generic_VSA[ab]	When enabled, the generic volume set addressing mode is selected. GVSA mode allows hexadecimal addressing. (You **cannot change this flag**.)
Global__3rdParty_Logout[a]	When enabled (default), an extension is provided to the existing third-party logout required by the standard. In addition to logging out the hosts who are logged in to the port receiving the third-party logout, the logout propagates to other Symmetrix fibre ports that share volumes with the port that had received the logout.
Hard_Addressing[a]	When enabled (default), the FA director attempts to get the loop_id specified when it initializes on the loop (hard-assigned addressing). When disabled, soft addressing is being used.
Init_Point_to_Point[c]	When enabled, specifies a point-to-point (direct or switched) topology in the initialization sequence. When disabled (default), it is initialized as an arbitrated loop.
Non_Participating[c]	When enabled along with the Hard_Addressing flag, the Fibre Channel director only uses hard-assigned addressing when it initializes on the loop. Otherwise, soft-assigned addressing is used during loop initialization (the default).
OpenVMS	Enabled for an OpenVMS fibre connection.

Table 13 Fibre protocol port flags (continued)

Fibre protocol flags	Description
Unique_WWN[c]	When enabled (default) for all environment configuration changes and new environments to ensure unique World Wide Names (WWN) within the fibre environment (uses Symmetrix serial numbers and port numbers). When disabled, you don't have to change WWNs.
VCM_State[d]	Enabled for device masking or the Volume Logix software, which provides volume configuration management controls to handle access to Symmetrix devices. (Disabled is the default.) This flag is only applicable for Enginuity 5773 and earlier.
Volume_Set_Addressing	When enabled along with the Disk_Array flag for HP-UX hosts, the volume set addressing mode is selected. VSA mode allows octal addressing.

a. Obsolete in Enginuity version 68 and higher.

b. Not available for host-based configuration changes.

c. Not available for Gig-E ports.

d. Obsolete in Enginuity 5874 and higher.

Example: Setting port characteristics

To turn on the write protect access logix (ACLX) for director `7E`, port `0`, enter:

```
set port 7e:0 ACLX=enable;
```

When setting port attributes, it is recommended that you temporarily suspend I/O activity to the effected ports during this operation.

Enable SYMAPI environment option

Environment option SYMAPI_CTRL_OF_NONVISIBLE_DEVS in the `options` file must be enabled (or not present in the options file) if there is no device from the local host mapped to this port. For information about enabling this option, refer to "Enable SYMAPI environment option" on page 28.

Viewing port flags

You can display the possible port flags and their current status with the following command:

```
symcfg -sid 397 list -dir 7e -p 0 -v
```

The following is a partial example of output:

```
Symmetrix ID: 000194900397
Time Zone   : EDT

    Product Model                       : VMAX-1SE
    Symmetrix ID                        : 000194900397
       . . .
    Director Identification: FA-7E

        Director Type                     : FibreChannel (563)
        Director Status                   : Online
...
SCSI Flags
            {
              Negotiate_Reset(N)            : Disabled
              Soft_Reset(S)                 : Disabled
              Environ_Set(E)                : Disabled
              HP3000_Mode(B)                : Disabled
              Common_Serial_Number(C)       : Enabled
              Disable_Q_Reset_on_UA(D)      : Disabled
              Sunapee(SCL)                  : Disabled
```

```
            Siemens(S)                    : Disabled
            Sequent(SEQ)                  : Disabled
            Avoid_Reset_Broadcast(ARB)    : Disabled
            Server_On_AS400(A4S)          : Disabled
            SCSI_3(SC3)                   : Disabled
            SPC2_Protocol_Version(SPC2)   : Enabled
            SCSI_Support1(OS2007)         : Disabled
          }

        Fibre Specific Flags
          {
            Volume_Set_Addressing(V)      : Disabled
            Non_Participating(NP)         : Disabled
            Init_Point_to_Point(PP)       : Enabled
            Unique_WWN(UWN)               : Enabled
            Access_Logix(ACLX)            : Enabled
            OpenVMS(OVMS)                 : Disabled
            AS400(AS4)                    : Disabled
            Auto_Negotiate(EAN)           : Enabled
...
```

CHAPTER 2
Masking Devices with Auto-provisioning Groups

This chapter explains how to confine host access to Symmetrix devices using Auto-provisioning Groups and the `symaccess` command of the SYMCLI. The chapter covers the following topics:

Auto-provisioning Groups

Auto-provisioning Groups allow storage administrators to create groups of host initiators, front-end ports, and logical devices. These groups are then associated to form a masking view, from which all controls are managed.

Note: Auto-provisioning Groups are not supported on Symmetrix DMX arrays running Enginuity 5773 and earlier. Storage administrators should continue to use the `symmask` and `symmaskdb` commands to mask devices in Symmetrix DMX arrays.

The `symaccess` command provides all the storage provisioning requirements for Symmetrix VMAX Series withEnginuity 5874 and higher.

With `symaccess`, the following device masking functions are no longer supported:

- There is no device masking database. With the `symaccess` command, all groups and views are backed up to a file, and can be restored from a backup file.
- Volume visibility and the LUN offset on an initiator are no longer supported.
- Heterogeneous host types are no longer supported. The HBA flags option is supported.

How it works

Storage provisioning with `symaccess` allows you to create a group of devices, a group of director ports, a group of host initiators, and with one command, associate them in what is called a *masking view*. Once a masking view exists, devices, ports, and initiators can be easily added or removed from their respective groups.

This feature reduces the number of commands needed for masking devices, and allows for easy management of the masking view.

The `symaccess` command is used to create and manage the groups and views. This command also contains some features similar to those found in the `symmask` and `symmaskdb` commands (a login history command and initiator attributes).

A host-visible (RW) gatekeeper device must be created with the ACLX device attribute. In addition, the ACLX flag must be enabled on the Symmetrix port.

Note: The `symaccess` command is not supported on Symmetrix DMX arrays.

The steps for creating a masking view are:

1. Create a storage group (one or more devices).
2. Create a port group (one or more director/port combinations).
3. Create an initiator group (one or more host WWNs or iSCSIs).
4. Create a masking view containing the storage group, port group, and initiator group.

When a masking view is created, the devices are automatically masked and mapped.

Figure 8 on page 131 shows a masking view.

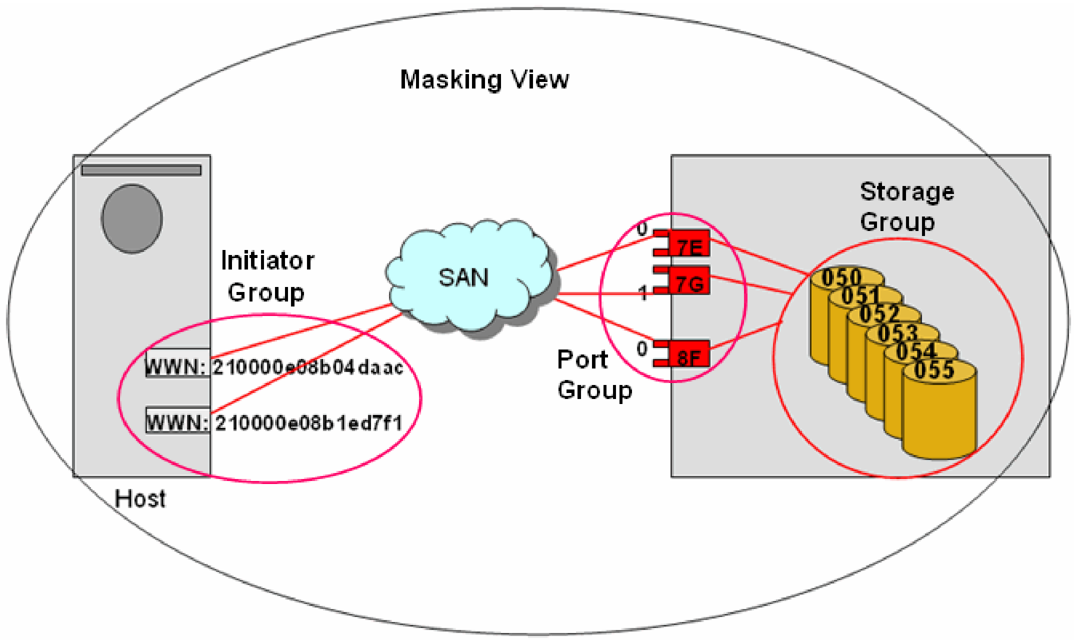


Figure 8 Masking view overview

After the masking view is created, any objects (devices, ports, initiators) added to a group automatically become part of the masking view.

Session rollback

When an Auto-provisioning session fails on Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5876 and higher, the system automatically rolls back the ACLX database to the state in was in prior to initiating the session. This rollback feature recovers the database and releases the session lock automatically. The audit log contains any messages relating to the rollback.

Note: Storage groups containing CKD devices must already be mapped, and must use the optional flag `-ckd`. Storage groups containing Celerra devices can be masked (and mapped) by using the `-celerra` option. Storage groups containing devices tagged for RecoverPoint can be masked and mapped by using the `-rp` option.

This chapter covers the following topics:

Discovering host HBAs

During the initial setup, an administrator runs `symaccess discover` on the controlling host to search the environment for Symmetrix devices on each HBA by using the following command:

```
symaccess discover hba
```

Note: It is assumed that the host from which these commands are run has access to the Symmetrix devices.

When the `symaccess discover` command finds a host HBA, it reads the login history table and performs the following:

1. Creates an ASCII alias and writes it to the login history table.

   Note: There is a `-rename` option that can be used with this command to force the discovered hostname/HBA name (or IP address) to be written to the login history table and the initiator group.

   ---

2. Prints the initiator identifier (WWN/iSCSI) of the HBAs that are connected to the masked channel and Symmetrix array.

The `symaccess discover` command sends information about this connection back to its host system. The `discover` command is the primary mechanism by which hosts other than the control station can learn about their paths to the Symmetrix array. This information can be displayed using the `symaccess list hba` command.

Note: An iSCSI initiator cannot log in to the array until it belongs to a masking view that includes that specific port on the array.

Creating groups and views

Use the `symaccess` command for:

"Creating storage groups" on page 132

"Creating port groups" on page 134

"Creating initiator groups" on page 135

"Creating a masking view" on page 136

The management commands for storage groups, port groups, initiator groups, and masking views are explained later in this chapter.

Creating storage groups

Arrays running Enginuity 5876 and higher can add a storage group to a storage group. This is called *cascaded storage groups*, and is explained in detail in the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix Array Management CLI Product Guide*. The `symaccess` command now supports the following operations:

- Adding child SGs during the creation of an SG

- Adding a child SG to a parent SG
- Removing a child SG from a parent SG
- Backup and restore parent SGs
- Listing cascaded SGs, both parent and child
- Displaying cascaded SGs, both parent and child

You can create a storage group using a range of devices, a list of devices, a device group, a storage group, or a device file. The `symaccess` syntax for creating a storage group is:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID create -name GroupName -type storage
   [devs SymDevStart:SymDevEnd |
         SymDevName[,SymDevName[,SymDevName...]] |
     <-g DgName [-std] [-bcv] [-vdev] [-tgt]> |
     <sg SgName[,SgName1,SgName2,.,SgNamen]>
     <-file DeviceFileName [src] [tgt]>
   [-reserve_id ResvID[,ResvID[,ResvID...]]]]
```

You can add devices at the storage group creation time, but those devices cannot have LUNs assigned to them. The LUNs are assigned by the Symmetrix array when the masking view is created.

Cascaded storage group restrictions

The following restrictions exist for child storage groups (SGs) belonging to a single parent SG:

- Only a single level of cascading is permitted. A parent SG may not be a child of another SG.
- SGs can only contain devices or other SGs. No mixing is permitted. This covers attempts to perform device add operations to a parent SG. This also covers attempts to add child SGs to an SG containing devices.
- A parent can have up to 32 child SGs.
- A parent SG cannot inherit the same device from more than one child SG.
- A child SG may only be contained by a single parent SG.

Example

In the following example, a range of devices containing storage for a critical application are put into a newly created storage group named `SG_1`:

```
symaccess create -sid 458 -name SG_1 -type storage devs 050:055
```

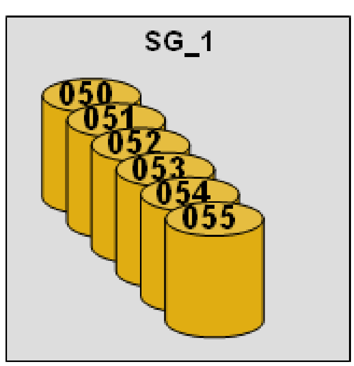


Figure 9 Storage group SG_1

Storage group names can be up to 64 characters, and are not case sensitive. Group names must be unique per group *type*, but different group types can share the same name. For example, a storage group, a port group, and an initiator group can all have the name `Financial_DB`. However, two storage groups cannot be named `Financial_DB`.

Device reservations will be enforced whenever devices are being added to a storage group.

The following sections provide more information about storage groups:

"Managing storage groups" on page 142 explains how to add and remove devices, rename a storage group, and delete a storage group.

"Displaying Auto-provisioning Group information" on page 153 explains the masking view output.

Creating port groups

Port groups may contain any number of valid front-end ports. A port can belong to more than one port group.

Only Fibre and Gig-E ports on front-end directors will be allowed to be added to a port group. Port groups can have mixed port types.

Ports must have the ACLX flag enabled to be added to a port group. Refer to "Setting port characteristics" on page 123 for information about setting a port flag.

```
symaccess -sid SymmID
  create -name GroupName -type port [-dirport Dir:Port[,Dir:Port...]]
```

Example In the following example, a new port group, PG_1 is created containing three front-end ports:

`symaccess create -sid 458 -name PG_1 -type port -dirport 7E:0,7G:1,8F:0`

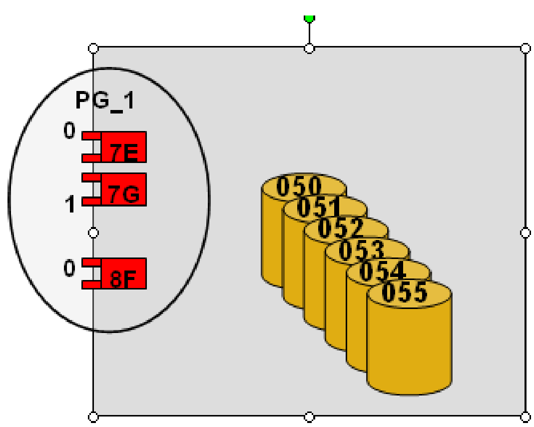


Figure 10 Port group PG_1

The following sections provide more information about port groups:

- "Managing port groups" on page 146 explains how to add and remove ports, rename a port group, and delete a port group.
- "Displaying Auto-provisioning Group information" on page 153 explains the masking view output.

Creating initiator groups

An initiator group is a container of one or more host initiators (Fibre or iSCSI). Each initiator group can contain up to 32 entries. An initiator group may also include the name of another initiator group to allow the groups to be cascaded to a depth of one. An HBA may only belong to one group, but may have masking views for both an upper and lower group if cascaded.

You can create an initiator group using the HBA's WWN, iSCSI, a file containing WWNs or iSCSI names, or another initiator group name. The `symaccess` syntax for creating an initiator group is:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID

create -name GroupName -type initiator [ -wwn wwn | -iscsi iscsi |
      -file InitiatorFilename | -ig InitiatorGroupName ]
   [-consistent_lun]
```

Use the `consistent_lun` option if the devices of a storage group (in a view) need to be seen on the same LUN on all ports of the port group. If the `consistent_lun` option is set on the initiator group, Solutions Enabler will make sure that the host LUN number assigned to devices is the same for the ports on the HBA. If this is not set, then the first available LUN on each individual port will be chosen.

Example In the following example, an initiator group, `IG_1` is created containing one WWN:

```
symaccess create -sid 458 -name IG_1 -type initiator -file IG_1
```

Where the file `IG_1` contains:

```
wwn:210000e08b04daac
```

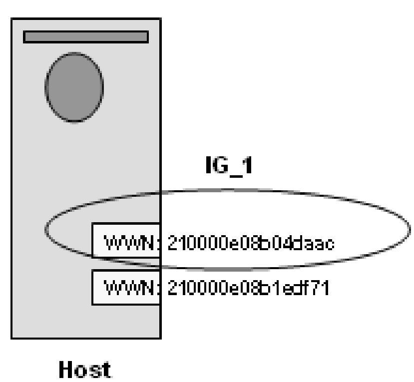


Figure 11 Initiator group IG_1

The following sections provide more information about initiator groups:

- "Managing initiator groups" on page 148 explains how to add and remove initiators, rename an initiator group, and delete an initiator group.
- "Displaying Auto-provisioning Group information" on page 153 explains the masking view output.

Creating a masking view

A masking view is a container of a storage group, a port group, and an initiator group. When you create a masking view, the devices in the storage group become visible to the host. The devices are masked and mapped automatically.

Volume dynamic addressing is enabled by default. The Symmetrix array assigns the next available LUN address on the FA port when the masking view is created. The LUN assigned on the FA port will not necessarily match the masking LUN.

The `symaccess` syntax for creating a masking view is as follows:

```
create view -sid SymmID -name ViewName -sg StorageGroupName
       -pg PortGroupName -ig InitiatorGroupName
       [ < [-reserve_id ResvID[,ResvID[,ResvID...]]]
       [-lun Addr] [-ckd] [-celerra] [-rp]
```

The groups being used must already exist and contain some entries (the initiator group can be empty) so that a complete view can actually be created.

Use the `-ckd` flag to mask CKD devices. By default, CKD devices are blocked from masking but will be allowed if the devices are already mapped. Celerra devices can be masked without the flag if they are not mapped. Use the `-celerra` flag to unmap Celerra devices. Use the `-rp` flag to map or mask devices that have been tagged for RecoverPoint.

Example In the following example, a masking view, `MV_1`, is created containing the previously-created storage group, port group, and initiator group:

```
symaccess -sid 458 create view -name MV_1 -sg SG_1 -pg PG_1 -ig IG_1
```

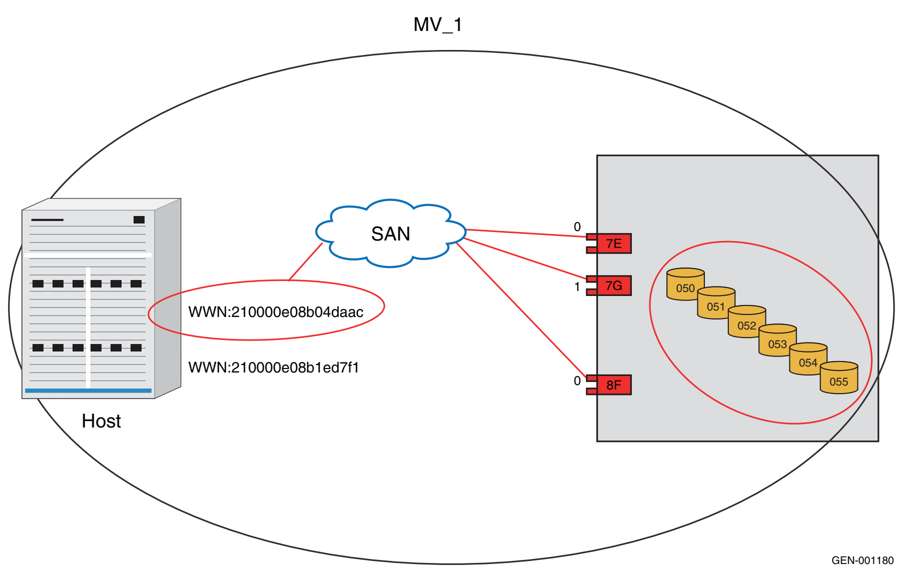


Figure 12 Masking view MV_1

After you have created the masking view, if you need to add additional storage for your application, you can add devices to the storage group and they will be automatically masked and mapped in the masking view.

The same principle applies for adding additional front-end ports or host initiators.

If you have storage that you want to manage from the same host, you can create a second storage group and then create a masking view with the same port group and initiator group. The same number of LUNs can be supplied.

Supplying this value is optional and the corresponding input flag should be supplied when it's given.

The masking view shown in Figure 12 on page 136 is a simple example. In a clustered environment, some devices may be seen by the entire cluster, but gatekeeper devices may only need to be seen by individual hosts. To show the flexibility of the storage provisioning functionality, the next section adds additional groups and another masking view to the example.

In this example, two gatekeeper devices are combined into storage group SG_2:

symaccess create -sid 458 -name SG_2 -type storage devs 087,088

One of the ports in the port group PG_1 is placed in a single port group PG_2:

symaccess create -sid 458 -name *PG_2* -type port -dirport 7E:0

A different host initiator is placed in the initiator group IG_2:

symaccess create -sid 458 -name IG_2 -type initiator -wwn 310000e08bk8902

The masking view GKV_2 is created, with the new groups, as follows:

symaccess create view -name GKV_2 -sg SG_2 -pg PG_2 -ig IG_2

Figure 13 shows the groups contained in GKV_2 in the dotted line circles.

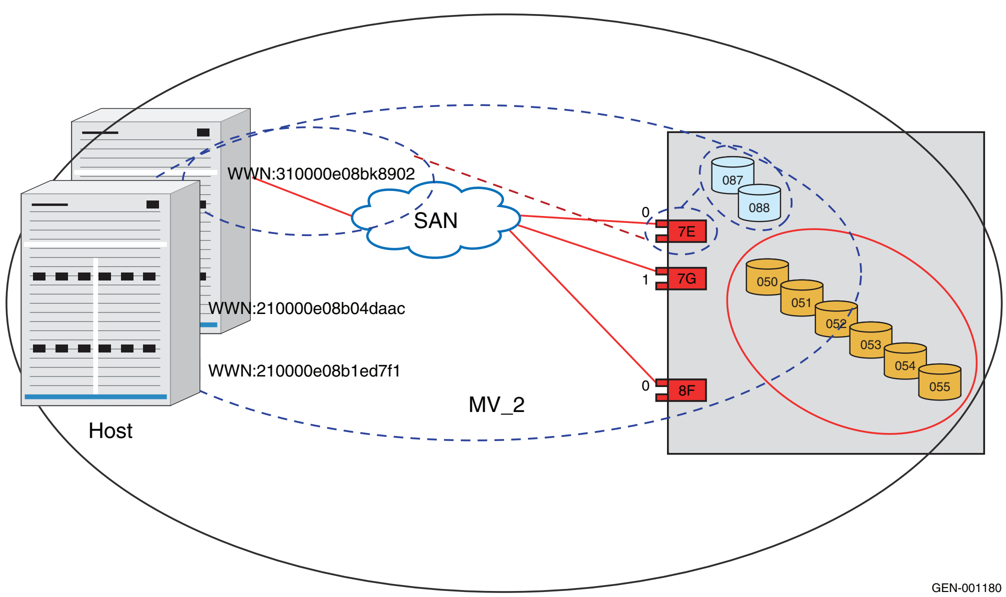


Figure 13 Two masking views

The following sections provide more information about masking views:

"Managing masking views" on page 138 explains how to rename a masking view and delete a masking view.

"Displaying Auto-provisioning Group information" on page 153 explains the masking view output.

Managing masking views

This section explains how to perform the following actions:

"Verifying the database" on page 138

"Deleting masking views" on page 138

"Naming groups and views" on page 139

"Backing up and restoring views" on page 139

Verifying the database

Use the `symaccess verify` command to verify that the Auto-provisioning database is consistent. Any inconsistencies display in the command output. This command can also be used with a backup file. Add the `-log` option for reporting the inconsistencies in a log file and on the screen.

To verify the ACLX database, use the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID | -file BackupFileName
  verify [-log]
```

Example s

The following example shows the message displayed when no consistencies are found:

`symaccess -sid 266 verify`

```
Starting a verify operation.................
The auto provisioning database is consistent
```

The next example shows verification of a database backup file with inconsistencies:

`symaccess -file /tmp/bkup1.file verify`

```
Starting a verify operation.................

Found SG 'stor_grp1' to contain the view flag but didn't find a matching view

Found IG 'init_grp1' contains invalid initiator records

Found masking view 'mask_view1' with parent IG 'init_grp1' but no masking records
   for the child IG 'child_grp1' are present

There are inconsistencies in the auto provisioning database
```

Deleting masking views

When a masking view is deleted, all groups in the masking view remain intact. Any device reservations will continue to be enforced when a masking view is deleted.

To delete a masking view, use the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID delete view -name ViewName
```

For example, to delete masking view `MV_1`, on Symmetrix `458`, enter:

`symaccess -sid 458 delete view -name mv_1`

Naming groups and views

Names for storage groups, port groups, initiator groups, and masking views can be up to 64 characters in length. Names are not case sensitive. They must be unique per group *type*. In other words, you can have the same name for a storage group, port group, and initiator group, but you cannot use the same name for two storage groups within the same array.

Renaming

Use the `rename -new_name` command to rename a storage group, port group, or an initiator group, using the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID rename -name GroupName -type <storage | port | initiator>
       -new_name NewGroupName
```

Use the `rename view -new_name` command to rename a masking view, using the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID rename view -name ViewName -new_name NewViewName
```

If the new name already exists, an error returns.

Cascaded initiator groups

The renaming of an initiator group will be propagated to the higher group if the group is cascaded.

Backing up and restoring views

The masking views, including storage groups, port groups, and initiator groups can be backed up to a file, and restored from the backup file.

The `backup` and `restore` functionality for `symaccess` has been improved in Solutions Enabler V7.3 (and higher) to provide more compact data records. To maintain backward compatibility, the `backup` and `restore` commands can be used on files created by previous versions of Solutions Enabler, however, the new format cannot be read or restored by previous versions of Solutions Enabler.

As a result of a restore, if a storage group violates FAST rules (such as, one device appears in multiple FAST controlled storage groups or a thin device gets restored to a storage group under FAST control), the restore will fail by default. The storage groups that cause the failure will be listed in the SYMAPI log file.

If the user specifies the `-disassociate` flag on the `restore` command, the storage groups causing a violation of FAST policies will be automatically disassociated from their FAST relationship. If the restore of a storage group from a backup file causes the violation, then the restored group's FAST association will be broken. All associations that are broken and the storage groups and devices that caused this break will be recorded in the SYMAPI log file. See Chapter 7, “Fully Automated Storage Tiering,” for details about using FAST.

Unused storage groups

Use the `-unused_sgs` option with the `restore` command to put back stand-alone storage groups as well as those currently in a masking view.

Table 14 lists behavior of the `restore` action when a combination of masking (Auto-provisioning), FAST, and unused storage groups are present in the backup file and may (or may not) have changed in the current Symmetrix configuration.

Table 14 symaccess restore behavior

Condition of the storage group in the backup file	Current condition of the storage group on the Symmetrix array	Default behavior (and condition of storage group after the restore)	Behavior when adding the `-unused_sgs` flag
Masking only	Masking only	The masking view will be restored from the backup file.	N/A
Masking or Masking + FAST Devices 19, 20, 21 are in the storage group.	Masking and FAST Devices 2, 3, 4 are in the storage group.	The storage group will have devices 19,20,21. The storage group will have the same FAST association that it had before the restore. FAST will be acting on devices 19,20,21 after the restore.	N/A
FAST only	Masking only or Masking and FAST	The storage group stays the way it is currently. However, masking is removed from this group. This means, that the views to which the group is associated right now, are dissolved.	N/A
FAST only or SG does not exist in the backup file.	Unused	The unused group is left on the Symmetrix array as is. The group is not restored from the backup file.	The group is removed from the array.
Unused Devices 19, 20, 21 are in the storage group.	Masking Devices 2, 3, 4 are in the storage group.	The storage group stays the way it is currently (devices 2, 3, 4 in the SG). However, masking is removed from this group. This means, that the views to which the group is associated right now, are dissolved.	Masking is removed from this group. This means, that the views to which the group is associated right now, are dissolved. The group is restored from the backup file (devices 19, 20, 21 in the SG now).
Unused Devices 19, 20, 21 are in the storage group.	Unused or FAST Devices 2, 3, 4 are in the storage group.	The storage group stays the way it is currently (devices 2, 3 and 4 in the SG).	The group is restored from the backup file. If the group was under FAST control before the restore operation, the FAST association is preserved. FAST now acts on the restored group, that is, on devices 19,20,21.
Unused Devices 19, 20, 21 are in the storage group.	Masking and FAST Devices 2, 3, 4 are in the storage group.	Masking is removed from this group. This means, that the views that the group is associated with right now, are dissolved. In this case, devices 19,20,21 are no longer masked. The contents of the group remain as devices 2,3,4. FAST still acts on these devices.	Masking is removed from this group. This means, that the views to which the group is associated right now, are dissolved. In this case, devices 19,20,21 are no longer masked. The group is restored from the backup file and therefore has devices 19, 20, 21. The FAST association of the group is preserved and FAST now acts on these new devices.

Use the following syntax to backup the masking views for a Symmetrix array to a file:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID -f BackupFilename [-noprompt]

   backup
   restore [-remove_ckd][-unused_sgs][-disassociate]
```

The `symaccess` command will validate the consistency of the Auto-provisioning data before the `backup` or `restore` actions are performed.

Use the `-noprompt` option to eliminate the prompt for confirmation of the operation. Use the `-remove_ckd` option to skip all CKD devices within the backup, allowing the backup to be restored if the CKD devices are no longer mapped.

The `-disassociate` option disassociates the storage group from a FAST policy if the storage group contains invalid devices for FAST.

Cascaded SGs

When restoring a backup file with cascaded SGs to versions of Enginuity earlier than 5876 parent SGs cannot be restored because they are not supported. In an effort to manage this issue, the command will operate as follows:

- All child SGs that are part of a view will be restored.
- For parent SGs that are in a view, the API will replace the content of the SG with the aggregate device list of its child SGs and will restore the converted SG. This restores an SG of devices that can be used to restore the view and allow devices in these views to maintain their masking after the restore.

The command will operate as follows when the `-unused_sgs` option is given:

- All unused child SGs will be restored.
- For parent SGs that are not part of a view, the API will replace the content of the SG with the aggregate device list of its child SGs and will restore the converted SG. Since the aggregate device list of a parent SG that is not in a view can exceed the maximum of 4096 devices device that can be added to a non-parent, some parent SGs may not be able to be converted. The API will verify that all the unused parent SGs can be converted and the restore operation will fail if one can't be converted.
- If one of the unused parent SGs cannot be converted and the `-force` option is given, Solutions Enabler will continue the `restore` converting all the SGs that can be converted. All parent SGs that cannot be converted will be empty SGs.

Examples The following example shows the message displayed when consistency errors are found during a backup operation:

```
symaccess backup -sid 266 -f aclx_backup -nop

Starting a backup operation................

There are inconsistencies in the masking database. The operation cannot be
   performed.
```

The following is an example of the displayed message when no consistency errors are found during the backup operation.

```
symaccess backup -sid 266 -f aclx_backup -nop

Starting a backup operation................

The masking data on Symmetrix 000192600266 was backed up to file aclx_backup.
```

Copying groups and views

The `symaccess copy` command provides the ability to copy a storage, port, or initiator group, or a complete masking view from one Symmetrix array to another Symmetrix array. When copying, any child view or cascaded initiator group will be included in the copy action.

Both arrays must be running Enginuity 5874 or higher.

To perform the copy action, use the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID -target_sid SymmID

   copy -name GroupName -type storage
        [-reserve_id ResvID[,ResvID[,ResvID...]]]

   copy -name GroupName -type initiator | port

   copy -name ViewName view [-ckd] [-celerra] [-rp]
        [-reserve_id ResvID[,ResvID[,ResvID...]]]
```

Example To copy masking view `mv_1` from Symmetrix `207` to Symmetrix `123`, enter:

`symaccess -sid 207 -target_sid 123 copy -name mv_1 view`

Use the `-reserve_id` option to include any device reservations, use the `-ckd` option to specify that the view contains CKD devices, use the `-celerra` option to specify that the view contains Celerra devices (the devices will also be mapped), and use the `-rp` option to include devices that have been tagged for RecoverPoint.

Managing storage groups

After creating a storage group, as explained in "Creating storage groups" on page 132, devices can be added to and removed from the storage group. Other actions on a storage group include renaming the group and deleting the group. This section explains how to perform all these actions using the `symaccess` command.

Adding devices

A storage group can contain up to 4k Symmetrix device numbers, and devices can belong to more than one storage group. When adding devices, specify the device names, a range of devices, a list of devices in a device group, or devices in a device file.

To add devices to an existing storage group, use the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID -name GroupName -type storage
         [-reserve_id ResvID[,ResvID[,ResvID...]]]
         [-ckd] [-celerra] [-rp]

add devs SymDevStart:SymDevEnd [-lun Addr] |SymDevName [-lun Addr] |
         SymDevName,SymDevName,SymDevName...
         [-lun Addr | -lun Addr,Addr,Addr...]

add -g DgName [-std] [-bcv] [-vdev] [-tgt] [-lun Addr]
add -file DeviceFileName [src] [tgt] [-lun Addr]
add sg SgName [,SgName1,SgName2,.,SgNamen]
       [-lun Addr]
```

Device reservations will continue to be enforced when they are added to a storage group. Use the `-ckd` option for adding CKD devices to a storage group. Use the `-celerra` option for adding (and mapping) Celerra devices to a storage group. Use the `-rp` option for adding devices tagged for RecoverPoint to a storage group.

Note: Enginuity 5876 blocks adding AS/400 and RecoverPoint-tagged devices to a storage group that is in a masking view containing FCoE directors. In addition, a `restore` of AS/400 and RecoverPoint-tagged devices to a storage group that is in a masking view containing FCoE directors is not supported. When detected, the AS/400 and RecoverPoint-tagged devices will be removed prior to completing the `restore` action.

Cascaded SG restrictions

The following restrictions exist for child SGs belonging to a single parent SG:

- Only a single level of cascading is permitted. A parent SG may not be a child of another SG.
- SGs can only contain devices or other SGs. No mixing is permitted. This covers attempts to perform device add operations to a parent SG. This also covers attempts to add child SGs to an SG containing devices.
- A parent can have up to 32 child SGs.
- A parent SG cannot inherit the same device from more than one child SG.
- A child SG may only be contained by a single parent SG.
- An SG associated with a FAST policy is not allowed to be a parent SG.

In addition, the following existing restrictions affect `add` operations:

- When in a view the total number of devices inherited by a parent SG cannot exceed 4096 devices.
- If adding Celerra devices into an SG, or a child SG with Celerra devices to a parent SG within a view, the `-celerra` flag must be used.

- If adding a CKD device or a child SG with CKD devices to a parent SG within a view, the `-ckd` flag must be used.
- If adding a RecoverPoint (RP) tagged device or a child SG with RP tagged devices to a parent SG within a view, the `-rp` flag must be used.
- A device may not be added to an SG associated with a FAST policy if the device already exists in another SG that is also associated with a FAST policy.

The next section provides examples of adding devices to a storage group.

Examples To add devices `089`, `090`, and `091` to storage group `SG_Prod` on Symmetrix array `458`, enter:

```
symaccess -sid 458 -name SG_Prod -type storage add devs 089,090,091
```

To add the BCV devices in device group `Prog2` to storage group `SG_Prod` on Symmetrix array `458`, enter:

```
symaccess -sid 458 -name SG_Prod -type storage add -g Prog2 -bcv
```

To add the target devices in a device file `ProdFile` to storage group `SG_Prod` on Symmetrix array `458`, enter:

```
symaccess -sid 458 -name SG_Prod -type storage add -file ProdFile tgt
```

Where `ProdFile` contains:

```
011     031
012     033
051     076
094     077
```

Devices `031`, `033`, `076`, and `077` are added to `SG_Prod`.

Designating the LUN address

When devices are added at the storage group creation time, do not specify a LUN address. The LUN address is determined when the masking view is created.

LUN addresses should only be supplied if the storage group is already contained within a view. In this case, a single LUN can be given, or one for each device range. If the LUN address is not specified, the Symmetrix array will assign the LUN address.

Removing devices

A storage group should not be deleted until all the devices have been removed. To remove devices from a storage group, or child storage groups, use the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID -name GroupName -type storage
   [-reserve_id ResvID[,ResvID[,ResvID...]]] [-force]
    [-unmap [-celerra]] [-ckd] [-rp]

remove devs SymDevStart:SymDevEnd | SymDevName |
     SymDevName,SymDevName,SymDevName...

remove -g DgName [-std] [-bcv] [-vdev] [-tgt]

remove -file DeviceFileName [src] [tgt]

remove sg SgName[,SgName1,SgName2,.,SgNamen]
```

Cascaded SG restrictions

The following restrictions exist for child and parent SG:

- If the parent SG has a masking view, removing devices from the child SGs will not be permitted if it causes the parent SG to have no more devices.
- If the parent SG has a masking view, removing a child SG is not permitted if it causes the parent SG to inherit no devices.
- Devices cannot be removed from a child SG using the parent SGs name.

In addition, the following existing restrictions affect remove operations:

- If removing Celerra devices from an SG or a child SG with Celerra devices from a parent SG within a view, the `-celerra` flag must be used.
- If removing a CKD device or a child SG with CKD devices from a parent SG within a view, the `-ckd` flag must be used.
- If removing an RP tagged device or a child SG with RP tagged devices from a parent SG within a view, the `-rp` flag must be used.

Example To remove the BCV devices in device group `Prog2` from storage group `SG_Prod` on Symmetrix array `458`, enter:

```
symaccess -sid 458 -name SG_Prod -type storage remove -g Prog2 -bcv
```

Note: A storage group cannot be completely emptied if it is associated with a masking view or in use by FAST.

Deleting storage groups

A storage group should be empty before being deleted, unless using the `-force` option.

```
symaccess -sid SymmID

delete <view -name ViewName [-unmap [-emulation celerra]]
       [-reserve_id ResvID[,ResvID[,ResvID...]]] > |
       < -name <GroupName> -type <storage
          [-reserve_id ResvID[,ResvID[,ResvID...]]] |
       port | initiator> [-force] > [-noprompt][-emulation ckd]
```

For example, to delete storage group `SG_1` from Symmetrix `458`, enter:

```
symaccess -sid 458 -name sg_1 -type storage delete
```

Note: A storage group cannot be deleted if it is associated with a masking view or is in use by FAST. To delete both a storage group and a masking view, delete the masking view first, then delete the storage group.

Use the `-unmap` option to unmap the devices from the ports contained in the port group of the view. If a device is mapped to the same port through another view, it will not be unmapped until the second masking view is deleted.

Managing port groups

Port groups contain director and port identification and belong to a masking view. Ports can be added and removed. When a port group is no longer associated with a masking view, it can be deleted.

In addition, CHAP authentication can be enabled and disabled on port groups. This section explains the following port-related tasks:

“Adding ports” on page 146

“Removing ports” on page 146

“Deleting port groups” on page 146

“Locking down a Fibre Channel ID” on page 147

Adding ports

Ports can be added to an existing port group by specifying the name of the group and indicating the group type and the director port combinations, using the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID -name GroupName -type port
   -dirport Dir:Port[,Dir:Port[,Dir:Port...]][-ckd]

add [-celerra] [-rp]
```

To add port 1 of Fibre director 16D to the existing port group PG_1 on Symmetrix 245, enter:

```
symaccess -sid 245 -name PG_1 -type port add -dirport 16D:1
```

Removing ports

To remove a port, use the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID -name GroupName -type port
   -dirport Dir:Port[,Dir:Port[,Dir:Port...]][-ckd][-unmap][-force]

remove [-unmap [-celerra] [-rp]]
```

To remove port 1 of Fibre director 16D from the existing port group PG_1 on Symmetrix 245, enter:

```
symaccess -sid 245 -name PG_1 -type port remove -dirport 16D:1
```

Note: A port group cannot be completely emptied if it is associated with a masking view.

Use the `-unmap` option to unmap all devices in the storage group associated with the view. Use the `-force` option to remove the port.

Deleting port groups

To delete a port group, use the following form:

```
delete <view -name ViewName> [-force] |
   -name GroupName -type <storage | port | initiator > [-noprompt]
```

Note: A port group cannot be deleted if it is associated with a masking view.

To delete port group PG_1 on Symmetrix 245, enter:

```
symaccess -sid -name PG_1 -type port delete
```

Locking down a Fibre Channel ID

Fibre Channel ID (FCID) lockdown is a security feature that limits host device access by adding Fibre Channel ID information of a switch within a fabric to device access records in the login history table. This feature handles WWN spoofing and the threat it poses to your networked systems in a shared (same director port) storage port configuration.

For example, to implement the Fibre Channel ID lockdown feature on Fibre Channel 021300 for director 16A, port 0, enter:

```
symaccess -sid 018 set lockdown on 021300
```

This feature lets you set the Fibre Channel ID (FCID) of the WWN of the HBA you want to protect. The FCID is then added to the database record for the WWN of the specified HBA with the specified director and is locked. Once a Fibre Channel ID is locked, no user with a spoofed WWN can log in. If a user with a spoofed WWN is already logged in, that user loses all access through that HBA.

CAUTION

When an HBA logs in to a director port, the Fibre Channel ID accompanies it, telling the director port where to send its response. By specifying Fibre Channel ID information of the switch, the valid physical path through the SAN for a particular HBA is locked down. Only an HBA with a Fibre Channel ID that matches the FCID specified in the device masking record is able to log in to the storage port. It is recommended that at least two HBAs be available on the administrator host. If one HBA becomes locked out, the host will have access through the other HBA and can correct the record in the database.

Lockdown steps

To find the Fibre Channel ID, lock it down, verify that it is locked down, and then force the change to take effect, use the following procedure:

1. Find the WWN. If the device is visible, run `symaccess list hba` to find the device path of the HBA you want to protect.
2. Find the Fibre Channel ID value by referring to “Finding the FCID of a switch” on page 190.
3. Run `symaccess set lockdown` to on with the FCID of the Fibre Channel ID you found in step 2.
4. To finalize the change, either reboot the host or pull the cable from the director and then replace the cable.

Managing initiator groups

This section explains how to manage initiator groups. The following topics are included:

Adding initiators

Initiators can be added to an existing initiator group by specifying the initiator type (`-wwn` or `-iscsi`), the initiator group name, or by using an input file. The following is the syntax for adding one or more initiators to an initiator group:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID -name GroupName -type initiator
        -wwn wwn | -iscsi iscsi | -ig InitiatorGroupName |
         -f InitiatorFilename
   add
```

Individual initiators

For example, to add initiator `-wwn 10000000c94ef69c` to the initiator group `IG_1` on Symmetrix `245`, enter:

`symaccess -sid 245 -name IG_1 add -type initiator -wwn 10000000c94ef69c`

File

When using an input file, each initiator must be placed on a new line and start with either `WWN:` or `iSCSI:` or `IG:`, depending on the type of the initiator or initiator group name. The following is an example of the format for an initiator file:

```
WWN:10000000c94ef69c
iSCSI:iscsiname
IG:IgName
#WWN:10000000c94ef69d
```

If the format of the initiator does not match the label at the start of the line, the file return an error. A commented line, which the system ignores, is specified by placing the pound sign (#) at the beginning of a line.

Cascaded initiator groups

An initiator group can be added to another initiator group, only if it does not contain any initiator groups.

The following scenario describes cascaded initiator groups:

- HOST1 contains WWN1 & WWN2, which are added to IG_1.

- HOST2 contains WWN3 & WWN4, which are added to IG_2.
- IG_3 is created and contains IG_1 & IG_2.

In this example, gatekeeper devices for HOST1 can be assigned to IG_1, while different gatekeeper devices for HOST2 can be assigned to IG_2. The application devices needed by both hosts can be assigned to IG_3.

Note: If using the Volume Set Addressing flag, both the parent and child initiator group must have the flag.

Removing initiators

The `symaccess remove` command removes specified initiators from an initiator group.

An initiator group that is currently associated with a masking view will be allowed to be emptied and the view will remain along with the other two groups. The following is the syntax for removing an initiator from an initiator group:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID -name GroupName -type initiator
        -wwn wwn | -iscsi iscsi | -ig InitiatorGroupName
        | -f InitiatorFilename [-login]
   remove
```

For example, to remove initiator `-wwn 10000000c94ef69c` from the initiator group `IG_1` on Symmetrix `245`, enter:

```
symaccess -sid 245 -name IG_1 remove -type initiator -wwn 10000000c94ef69c
```

Add the `-login` option to the command to remove the initiator from the Symmetrix array's login history table.

Deleting initiator groups

To delete an initiator group, use the following form:

```
delete <view -name ViewName> [-force] |
   -name GroupName -type <storage | port | initiator > [-noprompt]
```

To delete initiator group `IG_1` on Symmetrix 245, enter:

```
symaccess -sid -name IG_1 -type initiator delete
```

Note: An initiator group cannot be deleted if it is associated with a masking view.

Setting initiator group flags

This feature allows you to set all the available port flags at the initiator group level. The following flags are supported for initiator groups:

```
Volume_Set_Addressing     [V]
Common_Serial_Number      [C]
Disable_Q_Reset_on_UA     [D]
Environ_Set               [E]
Avoid_Reset_Broadcast     [ARB]
AS400                     [AS4]
OpenVMS                   [OVMS]
SCSI_3                    [SC3]
SPC2_Protocol_Version     [SPC2]
SCSI_Support1             [OS2007]
```

Note: A flag cannot be set for the group if it conflicts with any initiator in the group. After a flag is set for a group, it cannot be changed on an initiator basis.

To set an override flag for an initiator group, use the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID -name GroupName -type initiator
     set ig_flags <on <Flag> <-enable |-disable> | off [Flag]>
```

Where:

`on` — Turns on the specified initiator group port *`Flag`* override and allows you to set the status of that flag to either `enabled` or `disabled`.

`off` — Turns off the initiator group port *`Flag`* override.

`enable` — Sets the status of the initiator group port *`Flag`* to `enabled`. The status can only be set when the initiator group port flag override setting value is `on`.

`disable` — Sets the status of the initiator group port *`Flag`* to `disabled`. The status can only be set when the initiator group port flag override setting value is `on`.

Example To set the `OS2009 [OS2009]` for the initiator group `my_ig` on Symmetrix `266`, enter:

`symaccess -sid 266 -type init -name my_ig set ig_flags on OS2009 -enable`

Use the `show` command with the `-detail` option to view the flag from the previous command:

`symaccess -sid 266 show my_ig -type init -detail`

Output similar to the following example displays:

```
Symmetrix ID              : 000192600266

Initiator Group Name      : my_ig
Last updated at           : 10:52:15 AM on Wed Mar 31,2010

Port Flag Overrides       : Yes
  Enabled                 : OS2009(OS2009)
                          Common_Serial_Number(C)
  Disabled                : Avoid_Reset_Broadcast(ARB)
Consistent Lun            : No

Originator Port wwn       : 1234567822446688
User-generated Name       : 1234567822446688/1234567822446688
FCID Lockdown             : No
Heterogeneous Host        : No
Port Flag Overrides       : Yes
Enabled                   : OS2009(OS2009)
                          Common_Serial_Number(C)
Disabled                  : Avoid_Reset_Broadcast(ARB)
CHAP Enabled              : N/A
Type                      : Fibre
```

Note: The Write Protect Bypass flag is only supported on Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5875. The flag is not supported in Enginuity 5876. If a backup file contains an initiator group with the Write Protect Bypass flag set, a `restore` operation on a Symmetrix array running Enginuity 5876 will clear the flag from the initiator group and all its initiators.

Setting HBA flags

Symmetrix arrays running Solutions Enabler V7.0 and Enginuity 5874 and higher, only allow you to set the HBA port flags on a per initiator basis. The HBA must belong to an initiator group. This feature allows specific host flags to be enabled and disabled on the director port.

Note: Setting HBA port flags replaces setting the heterogeneous host configuration flags. To switch to setting HBA port flags, the heterogeneous host configuration must be disabled for a given HBA and all flags must be reset.

To set (or reset) the HBA flags, use the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID -wwn wwn | -iscsi iscsi

set hba_flags <on <flag,flag,flag...> <-enable |-disable> |
       off [flag,flag,flag...]>
```

Where:

`hba_flags` — Sets the record in the database to hold information on the HBA port setting that may differ than the current setting on the FA.

`on | off` — Turns HBA flags on or off.

`flag` — Specifies the overrided HBA port flags from the values [in brackets]:

Supported HBA port flags		Supported initiator group port flags	
AS400	[AS4]	AS400	[AS4]
Avoid_Reset_Broadcast	[ARB]	Avoid_Reset_Broadcast	[ARB]
Common_Serial_Number	[C]	Common_Serial_Number	[C]
Disable_Q_Reset_on_UA]	[D]	Disable_Q_Reset_on_UA	[D]
Environ_Set	[E]	Environ_Set	[E]
OpenVMS	[OVMS]	OpenVMS	[OVMS]
SCSI_3	[SC3]	SCSI_3	[SC3]
SCSI_Support1	[OS2007]	SCSI_Support1	[OS2007]
SPC2_Protocol_Version	[SPC2]	SPC2_Protocol_Version	[SPC2]
		Volume_Set_Addressing]	[V]

`-enable` — Enables the specified HBA port flag(s) on a per initiator basis.

`-disable` — Disables the specified HBA port flag(s) on a per initiator basis.

For example, to turn on HBA flags and enable the `Common_Serial_Number` and `SCSI_3` flags, and disable the `Disable_Q_Reset_on_UA` flag, on an HBA with the WWN ID `210000e08b0995b7` for Symmetrix 031, director 16A port 0, enter:

```
symaccess -sid 031 set hba_flags on C,SC3 -enable -wwn 210000e08b0995b7-dir 16A -p 0
symaccess -sid 031 set hba_flags on D -disable -wwn 210000e08b0995b7-dir 16A -p 0
```

The `symaccess show -detail` output has been modified to display the flags that are turned on and off for each HBA initiator that has this feature enabled, as shown in the following example:

```
symaccess -sid 237 -type initiator -detail show Prod1

Symmetrix ID            : 000190300237
Last updated at         : 08:46:54 AM on Tue Jul 29,2008
```

```
Initiator Group Name    : Prod1
Originator Port wwn  : 10000000c94ef69c
   User-generated Name  : api196/10000000c94ef69c
   FCID Lockdown        : No
   Heterogeneous Host   : No
   Port Flag Overrides  : No
   Type                 : Fibre

   Originator Port wwn  : 5006016839a00c5c
   User-generated Name  : 5006016839a00c5c/5006016839a00c5c
   FCID Lockdown        : No
   Heterogeneous Host   : No
   Port Flag Overrides  : No
   Type                 : Fibre

   iSCSI Name           : Symm_iScsi
   User-generated Name  : iScsi_node_alias/iScsi_port_alias
   FCID Lockdown        : N/A
   Heterogeneous Host   : No
   Port Flag Overrides  : No
   Type                 : iScsi

Group Name           : IniGrp
   User-generated Name  : N/A
   FCID Lockdown        : N/A
   Heterogeneous Host   : N/A
   Port Flag Overrides  : N/A
   Type                 : Initiator Group
```

Replacing an HBA

If a host adapter fails, or needs replacement for any reason, you can replace the adapter and assign its set of devices to a new adapter by using the `replace` action in the following form:

symaccess replace -wwn *wwn* -new_wwn *NewWWN* [-noprompt]

symaccess replace -iscsi *iscsi* -new_iscsi *NewiSCSI* [-noprompt]

To swap HBAs:

1. Run `symaccess list logins` to view the old WWN/iSCSI HBAs.
2. Swap the HBA boards.
3. Run `symaccess list hba` or `discover` to view the new initiator (for example WWN).
4. Run `symaccess replace` to substitute a new WWN for all occurrences of the old WWN. For example, to replace old WWN `20000000c920b484` with new WWN `20000000c920b393`:

`symaccess -sid 814 replace -wwn 20000000c920b484 -new_wwn 20000000c920b393`

5. Run `symaccess discover -rename` to establish the new AWWN and assign an AWWN to the new HBA in the login history table.

Renaming an HBA

To rename the alias for a specified initiator within a group and the login history table, use the following form:

symaccess -sid *SymmID*

```
rename -wwn wwn | -iscsi iscsi -alias alias
```

Using CHAP authentication

CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol) allows you to manage a credential name and a CHAP secret, which are similar to a username and a password, though more secure than the standard Password Authentication Procedure (PAP).

To enable CHAP on an iSCSI initiator, use the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID -iscsi iscsi enable chap
```

To set the CHAP credential and secret on a director and port, use the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID -dirport Dir:Port
   set chap -cred Credential -secret Secret
```

To enable CHAP on a specific director and port, use the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID [-dirport Dir:Port] enable chap
```

To disable CHAP on a specific director and port, use the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID [-dirport Dir:Port] disable chap
```

To delete CHAP from a specific director and port, use the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID [-dirport Dir:Port] delete chap
```

Displaying Auto-provisioning Group information

With Solutions Enabler V7.2, when you list information without using the `-detail` option, any column without data will not display. If the `-detail` option is provided, the column without data will display a dash (-).

This section shows the output for the masking views using the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID | -file BackupFilename

   list [-name GroupName] [-v]

   list -type <storage [-devs <SymDevName[:SymDevName]>] | port
         [-dirport Dir:Port] | initiator [-wwn wwn |
         -iscsi iscsi]> [-name GroupName] [-detail | -v]

   list devinfo [-ig InitiatorGroupName]

   list view [-name ViewName][-v][-detail]

   list chap [-dirport Dir:Port][-v]

   show GroupName -type <initiator [-detail] | port | storage>

   show view ViewName [-ig ChildInitiatorGroupName]

symaccess -sid SymmID

   list assignment [-v] -devs <SymDevStart:SymDevEnd |
        SymDevName | <SymDevName,SymDevName...>

   list no_assignments [-dirport Dir:Port]
```

Listing masking views

The following example shows the command and output for listing all masking views on Symmetrix array 237:

```
symaccess -sid 237 list view

Symmetrix ID            : 000190300237

Masking View Name   Initiator Group     Port Group          Storage Group
------------------- ------------------- ------------------- -------------------
View1                IG_1               PG_1                 SG_1
View2                WinHost            PG_5                 Acct
...
```

Listing groups with verbose (-v)

The following example shows the command and output for the same command, with the `-v` (verbose) option added:

```
symaccess -sid 234 list -v

Symmetrix ID          : 000192600234

Initiator Group Name  : cfg_grp
Initiator Count       : 1
Masking View Count    : 1
Last updated at       : 12:15:04 PM on Wed Apr 22,2009
Masking View Names    : cfg_view

Port Group Name       : cfg_port
Port Count            : 1
Masking View Count    : 1
Last updated at       : 12:15:04 PM on Wed Apr 22,2009
Masking View Names    : cfg_view

Storage Group Name    : cfg_stg
Device Count          : 3
Masking View Count    : 1
Last updated at       : 12:15:04 PM on Wed Apr 22,2009
Masking View Names    : cfg_view
```

Note: If the environment variable SYMCLI_MODE is set to V70, the `Masking View Names` field does not display.

Listing masking view details

The `symaccess show view` command output indicates the child SGs in a parent SG, as shown in the following example command and output:

```
symaccess -sid 266 show view iscsi_9g_view

Symmetrix ID                : 000192600266

Masking View Name           : iscsi_9g_view
Last updated at             : 09:20:42 AM on Tue May 10,2011

Initiator Group Name        : AP_iscsi_9g

   Host Initiators
     {
       IG   : iscsi_9g
```

```
      }

Port Group Name              : iscsi_9g

   Director Identification
      {
        SE-9G:0
      }

Storage Group Name           : iscsi_9g

   Number of Storage Groups : 2
   Storage Group Names       : iscsi_9g_A  (IsChild)
                               iscsi_9g_B  (IsChild)

Sym Dev                                    Host
Name     Dir:P  Physical Device Name        Lun  Attr  Cap(MB)
------   -----  -----------------------   ----  ----  -------
0050     09G:0  Not Visible                  0          160000
0051     09G:0  Not Visible                  1          160000
0052     09G:0  Not Visible                  2          160000
0053     09G:0  Not Visible                  3          160000
0054     09G:0  Not Visible                  4          160000
0055     09G:0  Not Visible                  5          160000
00AB     09G:0  Not Visible                  6          160000
00AC     09G:0  Not Visible                  7          160000
00AD     09G:0  Not Visible                  8          160000
00AE     09G:0  Not Visible                  9          160000
00AF     09G:0  Not Visible                  a          160000
                                                        -------
Total Capacity                                          1760000
```

Use the `-detail` option with the `list` command to display all the details of a view, including the child initiator groups.

Example To list the details of the `my_view` view on Symmetrix `601`, enter:

```
symaccess -sid 601 list view -name my_view -detail

Symmetrix ID                 : 000192600601

Masking View Name            : my_view
Last updated at              : 05:36:09 AM on Tue Mar 13,2012

Initiator Group Name         : tux_1111

   Host Initiators
      {
        WWN   : 1122334455667789 [alias:1122334455667789/1122334455667789]
      }

Port Group Name              : port_15f_1

   Director Identification
      {
        FA-15F:1
      }

Storage Group Name           : my_psg10

   Number of Storage Groups : 2
   Storage Group Names       : my_csg1                           (IsChild)
                               my_csgempty                       (IsChild)
```

```
Sym                                      Host
Dev     Dir:P  Physical Device Name      Lun   Attr  Cap(MB)
------  -----  -----------------------   ----  ----  -------
1A41    15F:1  Not Visible                  0              6
1A42    15F:1  Not Visible                  1              6
1A43    15F:1  Not Visible                  2              6
1A44    15F:1  Not Visible                  3              6
                                                     -------
Total Capacity                                            24
```

Viewing group details

Storage group, port group, and initiator group details can be displayed using the `symaccess list` and `symaccess show` commands, as follows:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID | -f BackupFilename

   list [-name GroupName] [-v]

   list -type <storage [-devs SymDevName <:SymDevName>] | port
         [-dirport Dir:Port] | initiator [-wwn wwn |
         -iscsi iscsi]> [-v] [-name GroupName]

   show GroupName -type <storage | port | initiator [-detail]>
   show view ViewName
```

An optional group name may be supplied as input and only the details on that group return.

An optional director and port number may be supplied and only the port groups that belong to the director and port return.

To display a list of the initiator groups, in verbose mode, use the following form:

```
list -type initiator [-wwn wwn | -iscsi iscsi] -v
```

To display a specific initiator group, in verbose mode, use the following form:

```
list -name GroupName -v
```

To display the details of a specific initiator group, use the following form:

```
show GroupName -type initiator -detail
```

To display information about specific devices, or device ranges, use the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID | -f BackupFilename
list -type <storage [-devs SymDevName <:SymDevName>]
[-name SgName] [-detail | -v]
```

The `symaccess -type storage list -detail` command output indicates the number of child SGs in a parent SG and the type of SG. The `symaccess -type storage -name` *`SgName`* `list` command also displays this information. The following is a sample command and output:

```
symaccess -sid 266 list -type storage -detail

Symmetrix ID          : 000192600266

                                  Dev   SG    View  FLG
Storage Group Name                Count Count Count  S
```

```
-------------------------------- ----- ----- ----- ---
iscsi_9g                            11     2     1  P
iscsi_9g_A                           6     1     1  C
iscsi_9g_B                           5     1     1  C
api4210_1e0_SG                      18     0     1  .

Legend:
(S)tatus, P = Parent SG, C = Child  SG, . = N/A
```

The `symaccess -type storage list -v` command output indicates the number of child SGs in a parent SG, as shown in the following example command and output:

```
symaccess -sid 266 -type storage list -v

Symmetrix ID          : 000192600266

Storage Group Name    : iscsi_9g    (IsParent)
Device Count          : 11
Storage Group Count   : 2
Masking View Count    : 1
Last updated at       : 09:19:53 AM on Tue May 10,2011
Masking View Names    : iscsi_9g_view

Storage Group Name    : iscsi_9g_A  (IsChild)
Device Count          : 6
Storage Group Count   : 1
Masking View Count    : 1
Last updated at       : 09:19:43 AM on Tue May 10,2011
Masking View Names    : iscsi_9g_view *

Storage Group Name    : api4210_1e0_SG
Device Count          : 18
Storage Group Count   : 0
Masking View Count    : 1
Last updated at       : 09:19:53 AM on Tue May 10,2011
Masking View Names    : None
. . .
* Denotes Masking Views through a cascaded group
```

Listing device assignments

To display the assignments for one or more devices, use the following form:

```
symaccess -sid SymmID list assignments
      -devs SymDevStart:SymDevEnd | SymDevName |
           SymDevName, SymDevName... [-v]
```

Example To list the assignments for device range `20:22` and device `24` on Symmetrix `120`, enter:

```
symaccess -sid 120 list assignments -devs 20:22,24

Symmetrix ID          : 000192600120

Device  Identifier        Type   Dir:P
------  ----------------  -----  ----------------
0020    10000000c9594dce  FIBRE  FA-7E:1
        210000e08b04daac  FIBRE  FA-7E:1
        210000e08b1ed7f1  FIBRE  FA-7E:1
0021    10000000c9594dce  FIBRE  FA-7E:1
        210000e08b04daac  FIBRE  FA-7E:1
        210000e08b1ed7f1  FIBRE  FA-7E:1
0022    10000000c9594dce  FIBRE  FA-7E:1
        210000e08b04daac  FIBRE  FA-7E:1
```

```
                210000e08b1ed7f1  FIBRE  FA-7E:1
        0024    10000000c9594dce  FIBRE  FA-7E:1
                210000e08b04daac  FIBRE  FA-7E:1
                210000e08b1ed7f1  FIBRE  FA-7E:1
```

Listing no assignments

To display a list of devices with no assignments, use the following form:

symaccess -sid *SymmID* list no_assignments [-dirport *DirNum*:*PortNum*]

Example To list the devices without assignments for Symmetrix 120, enter:

symaccess -sid 120 list no_assignments

Output similar to the following example displays:

```
Symmetrix ID              : 000192600120

Director Identification   : FA-7F
Director Port             : 0
ACLX Enabled              : No

No devices were found for this director/port

Director Identification   : FA-7F
Director Port             : 1
ACLX Enabled              : Yes

Devices not yet assigned :

030
031
032
033
034

...
```

Listing initiator group devices

To view all the devices masked to an initiator group, use the following form:

symaccess -sid *SymmID* list devinfo [-ig *InitiatorGroupName*]

Example To list the devices for initiator group nodeB on Symmetrix 120, enter:

symaccess -sid 120 list devinfo -ig nodeB

Output similar to the following example displays:

```
Symmetrix ID           : 000192600120

Initiator Group Name   : nodeB
Last updated at        : 07:25:06 PM on Tue Apr 07,2009

  Host Initiators
    {
      WWN  : 210000e08b04daac
    }

  Sym Dev                                    Host
  Name     Dir:P  Physical Device Name      Lun   Attr  Masking View Name
  ------   -----  -----------------------   ----  ----  -----------------
  0030     07E:1  Not Visible                  0        nodeB
  0031     07E:1  Not Visible                  1        nodeB
```

```
0032     07E:1  Not Visible                  2         cluster
0033     07E:1  Not Visible                  3         cluster
0034     07E:1  Not Visible                  4         cluster
```

Viewing the HBA alias name

Solutions Enabler V7.3 supports displaying both the WWN and the HBA alias name, as shown in the following example command and output:

```
symaccess -sid 266 -type init show init_grp

Symmetrix ID          : 000192600266

Initiator Group Name  : init_grp
Last updated at       : 01:40:56 PM on Wed Jan 12,2011

   Host Initiators
     {
       WWN  : 1177446622889944 [alias: 1177446622889944/1177446622889944]
     }

   Masking View Names
     {
       view1
       myview1
     }

   Parent Initiator Groups
     {
       None
     }
```

Using the -mode V71 option

Some of the Solutions Enabler V7.1 displays for the `symaccess list` command include dashes (-) by default in the `Init Count` and `View Count` columns. The counts for these columns only display when the `-detail` option is added. This caused some confusion in interpreting the displays. Therefore, beginning with Solutions Enabler V7.2, and for all Enginuity versions, the columns will not display when the `-detail` option is not included.

Example To display all the provisioning groups on Symmetrix 266, enter:

`symaccess -sid 266 list`

```
Symmetrix ID: 000192600266

Group Name                          Type
--------------------------------  ---------
my_ig                             Initiator
myig1                             Initiator
my_pg                             Port
my_sg                             Storage
```

When the `-mode v71` is specified, the `Init Count` and `View Count` columns display as before.

To display the `symaccess list` output with the `Count` columns, enter:

```
symaccess -sid 266 list -mode v71
```

```
Symmetrix ID: 000192600266

                                                    View
Group Name                           Count  Count    Type
-------------------------------  -----  -----  ---------
my_ig                                    -      -  Initiator
myig1                                    -      -  Initiator
my_pg                                    -      -  Port
my_sg                                    -      -  Storage
```

Note: The `-detail` option is still required to show the actual counts.

You can also use `-mode V71` with the `-type` option for initiators, ports, and storage groups.

Auto-provisioning Groups examples

Group Examples

To create a initiator group named `initexample`, and to add WWN initiator `210000e08b04daac` to it, enter:

symaccess -sid 234 -type initiator -wwn 210000e08b04daac -name initexample create

To create a storage group named `storexample`, and to add device `0026` to it, enter:

symaccess -sid 234 -type storage devs 0026 -name storexample create

To create a port group named `portexample`, and to add director `7E` and port `1` to it, enter:

symaccess -sid 234 -type port -dirport 7E:1 -name portexample create

To add devices to a storage group named `storexample`, enter:

symaccess -sid 234 -type storage -name storexample add devs 0027

To remove WWN initiator `210000e08b04daac` from initiator group named `initexample`, enter:

symaccess -sid 234 -type initiator -wwn 210000e08b04daac -name initexample remove

To delete an initiator group named `initexample`, enter:

symaccess -sid 234 -type initiator -name initexample delete

To list all initiator, port and storage groups, enter:

symaccess -sid 234 list

View Examples

To create a view named `viewexample,` containing initiator group `initexample`, port group `portexample`, and storage group `storexample`, enter:

symaccess -sid 234 -name viewexample -sg storexample -pg portexample -ig initexample create view

To delete a view named `viewexample`, enter:

symaccess -sid 234 -name viewexample delete view

To rename a view named `viewexample` to `mvexample`, enter:

symaccess -sid 234 rename view -name viewexample -new_name mvexample

To create a view, storage, port and initiator group named TEST, and to add devices to storage group TEST, initiators to initiator group TEST, and director ports to port group TEST, enter:

```
symaccess -sid 234 create view -name TEST -wwn 210000e08b04daac -dirport 7E:1 devs 0026
```

Backup and Restore Examples

To back up groups and views of Symmetrix ID 234 to a file backup_from_lab, enter:

```
symaccess -sid 234 backup -file backup_from_lab
```

To restore group and view information in file backup_from_lab to Symmetrix ID 234, enter:

```
symaccess -sid 234 restore -file backup_from_lab
```

CHAPTER 3
Device Masking

This chapter describes the device masking concepts and how to confine host access to Symmetrix devices using the device masking commands of the SYMCLI. The chapter covers the following topics:

Device masking overview

This chapter provides device masking information for Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5773 and earlier.

Note: Administrators managing Symmetrix VMAX Family with Enginuity 5874 should not use the `symmask` and `symmaskdb` commands described in this chapter. To mask devices on Symmetrix VMAX Family arrays, refer to Chapter 2, "Masking Devices with Auto-provisioning Groups."

SYMCLI device masking provides the ability to assign and mask access privileges of host bus adapters (HBAs) to Symmetrix directors and devices by associating one or more devices with an HBA-to-FA connection (known as a *masked channel*) that you define in the Symmetrix-based device masking database, known as the VCMDB. The VCMDB maintains all access records for an array and the Symmetrix array monitors host access to resolve any conflicts that might arise from multiple hosts having visibility to the same devices.

The device masking commands can also be used to configure heterogeneous hosts with shared access to the same FA port, which is useful in an environment with different host types. However, you can also use Fibre Channel ID lockdown security to protect an HBA from predatory WWN spoofing.

Note: For a detailed introduction to Solutions Enabler, SYMCLI, and the Symmetrix array, refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix Array Management CLI Product Guide*.

How Symmetrix device masking works

If you define masked channels that allow multiple hosts to connect to a single Symmetrix director, potential conflicts may arise as multiple hosts have access to discover and use the same set of devices. Device Masking allows you to control host access to a set of devices by maintaining a set of entries in the VCMDB on the array that defines the relationship between masked connections and devices.

Each entry includes a host's HBA identity (the HBA port WWN), its associated FA port, and a range of devices mapped to the FA port that should be visible only to the corresponding HBA. Once you make this VCMDB entry and activate the configuration, the Symmetrix makes visible to a host those devices that the VCMDB indicates are available to that host's initiator WWN through that FA port.

The VCMDB on each Symmetrix array specifies the devices that a particular host can access through a specific director. Each director can control access to as many as 256 unique WWNs or 512 iSCSIs (beginning with Enginuity version 5771). As many as 128 fiber director ports, and 64 multi-protocol (iSCSI) ports (depending on the Symmetrix model) can be configured within the device masking VCMDB.

You can initialize, back up, and restore this database. In addition, you can list, add, and remove database entries, clear the database, and manage WWN and iSCSI names.

All Fibre Channel ports connected to the host must be VCM-enabled. Refer to "Setting port characteristics" on page 123.

Host access examples

When a host attempts to access a Symmetrix storage device, as shown in In Figure 14, the host HBA initiator name (supplied when the host logs in to the fabric or arbitrated loop) is passed to the Symmetrix director port.

The Symmetrix records the connection, stores the initiator name in a *login history table* in its memory, and thereafter grants access to only the devices that are available to that initiator through that director port (as specified in the device masking VCMDB). However, if CHAP authentication is enabled in a native iSCSI topology, the VCMDB will first check the credential and secret before granting access.

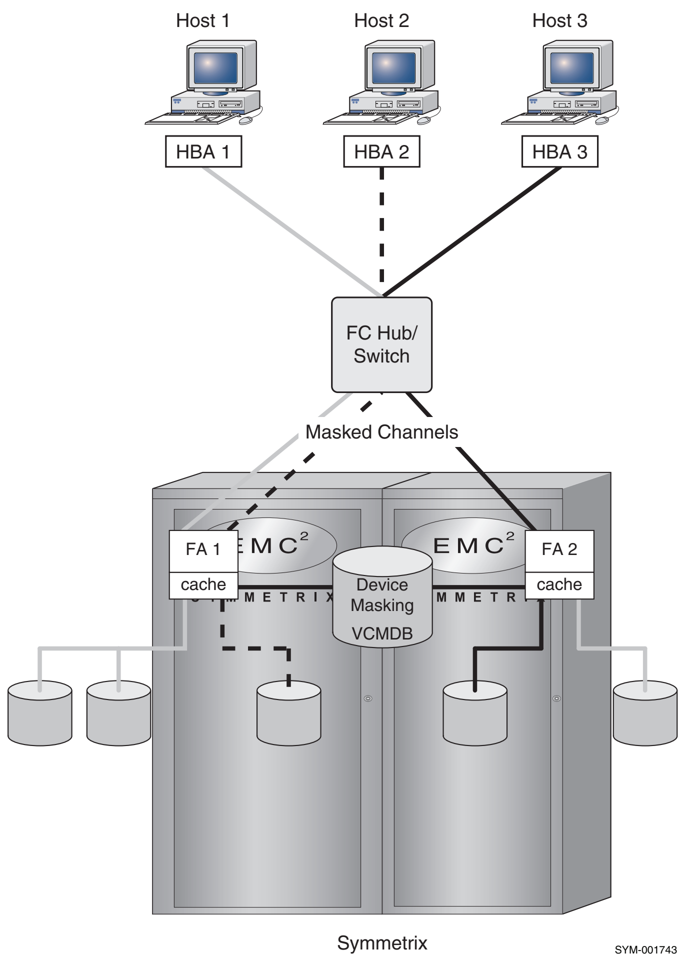


Figure 14 Device masking solution with WWN initiators

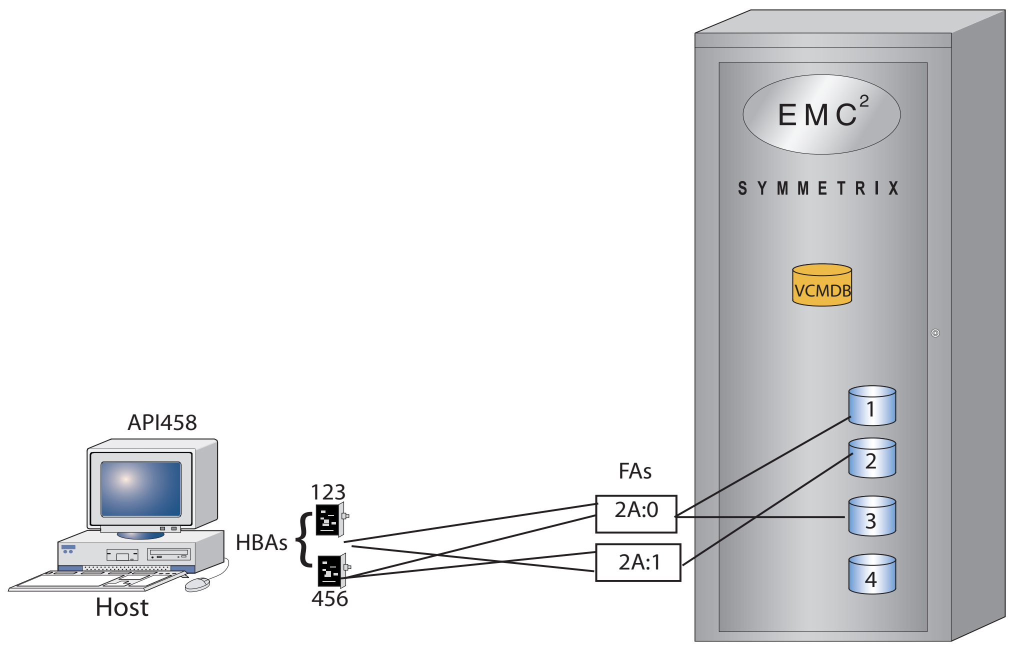
The host HBA port then sends I/O requests directed at particular Symmetrix devices to the director port. Each request includes the identity of the requesting HBA (from which its WWN or iSCSI can be determined) and the identity of the requested device, with its director and logical unit number (LUN).

The software that runs on a Symmetrix system processes each I/O request to verify that the HBA is allowed to access that device. Any request for a device that an HBA does not have access to, returns an error to the host.

In Figure 14, device masking grants Host 1 access to two of the three devices available through FA1, and grants Host 2 access to a third device. Similarly, Host 3 is granted access to only one of the two devices available through FA2, reserving the second device for use as a spare.

Solutions Enabler 7.0 provides the `-host` option to allow the host alias name to be used instead of the initiator types (wwn, alias, or iscsi). In addition, the ALL parameter has been added to the `-port` and `-director` options.

These additions can reduce the number of commands required to mask devices, as shown in the following example.



For the above setup there are four records in the VCMDB:

```
WWN 123 on Director port 2A:0 with alias api1458/123 and devices 1 and 3
WWN 123 on Director port 2A:1 with alias api1458/123 and device 2
WWN 456 on Director port 2A:0 with alias api1458/456 and devices 1 and 3
WWN 456 on Director port 2A:1 with alias api1458/456 and device 2
```

To mask device 4 with one command:

```
symmask -sid 343 -host api458 -dir ALL -p ALL add dev 4
```

Managing access for unsupported host platforms

Device masking can also manage access for host platforms that are not supported by this release. If a host can log on to the Symmetrix arrays using a Fibre Channel interface, its access can be controlled.

However, device masking cannot automatically discover the WWNs of host HBAs on unsupported platforms. Instead, you must manually set up a record in the database for these hosts.

Note: Because hosts on unsupported platforms cannot run device masking commands used for verifying host initiator name bindings, you must manage and update names without SYMCLI. Contact EMC Customer Support for help with hosts on unsupported platforms.

Device masking controls overview

SYMCLI commands `symmask and symmaskdb` specifically support the device masking control and monitor operations. With `these` commands, you can define and query the Symmetrix devices that each host's HBA ports are permitted to access.

The `symmask discover` command can be run on both the control station and the managed hosts. The `symmask discover` action locates paths to the device masking database (VCMDB) and assigns alias names (AWWN/AISCSI) to the HBAs residing on the host on which the command is run if they are NULL. You can optionally use the `rename` action to generate aliases to be assigned.

For detailed man page descriptions of these commands and their optons, refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix CLI Command Reference* .

Database device locking

During the execution of the `symmask` or `symmaskdb` commands, the SYMCLI sets a Symmetrix External Lock (SEL) on the Symmetrix where the device masking database (VCMDB) resides. This lock ensures that only one host can make changes to the database at any one point in time.

If during the processing of a `symmask` or `symmaskdb` command, the host fails, or a Ctrl/C is performed in the middle of the command, the lock might not release and could lock out further needed changes or control actions. If a device masking command is interrupted and the lock is not released, future invocations of a device masking command will display the following error message:

```
The operation failed because another process has an exclusive lock
on the local Symmetrix.
```

To further examine the presence of this lock, use the following form:

```
symcfg -sid SymmID list -lock -lockn ALL
```

CAUTION

Use the release action only if you believe the lock was forgotten and there are no other operations in progress to the database.

The command will list Symmetrix external locks being held. For this case, it will show a number 14 device masking lock and the length of time it has been on.

To release this lock, use the following form:

```
symcfg -sid SymmID -lockn 14 release
```

Supported topologies

Device masking supports Fibre Channel (point-to-point, arbitrated loop, and switch fabric) and native iSCSI topologies.

Fibre Channel topology

Figure 15 illustrates two different Fibre Channel network configurations that device masking supports:

- **Point-to-point** — Network A (left) is configured with a direct connections from one HBA on each host to one FA on the array, providing each host with access to a different set of devices.
- **Multi-initiator** — Network B (right) is configured with multiple hosts accessing the same Symmetrix devices through a common fabric.

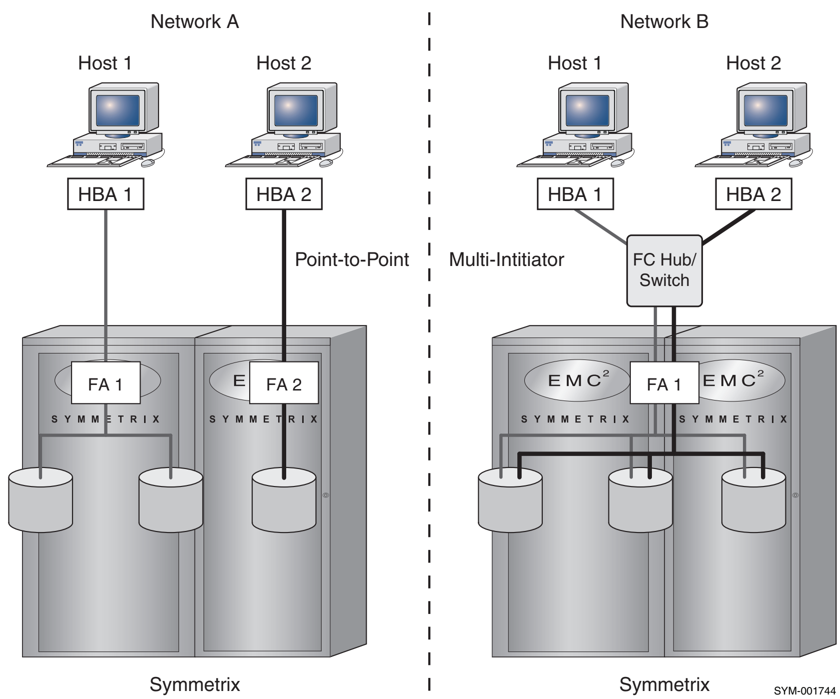


Figure 15 Point-to-point and multi-initiator topologies

Native iSCSI topology

In contrast to the Fibre Channel topology, in a native iSCSI environment, hosts are connected to a Symmetrix array through an Ethernet switch, as shown in Figure 16.

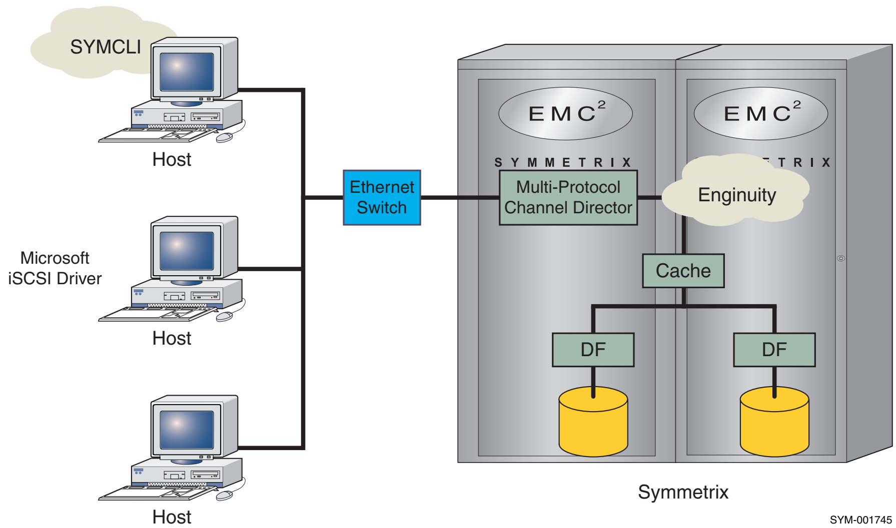


Figure 16 Native iSCSI topology

CHAP

Native iSCSI support standards require that a security protocol be available. Enginuity version 5670 provides the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP), which can be enabled or disabled by the user. Refer to "iSCSI software driver configuration" on page 203 for more information about CHAP authentication.

HBA initiator support

Both HBA and Symmetrix director ports in the topology are uniquely identified by a name (WWN or iSCSI). For ease of use, you can associate an ASCII nickname (AWWN and AISCSI).

SYMCLI device masking supports the following HBA initiators:

- World Wide Name (*wwn*) and alias for World Wide Name (*awwn*)
- Native iSCSI over TCP/IP (*iscsi*) and alias for iSCSI over TCP/IP (*aiscsi*)

Refer to "Discovering host HBAs" on page 172 for more information about WWN and iSCSI initiators.

Note: An iSCSI initiator can log in to the array (through a Gig-E port) before the VCMDB is initialized. After the database is initialized, only iSCSI initiators with a masking record are allowed to log in. If the database is initialized by a host connected to the array through a Gig-E port, a record for the iSCSI initiator of that host will be added to the database so that access to the array is not lost as a result of this command.

Using the device masking database

By default, the device masking database (VCMDB) is accessible to all HBAs that log in to the director port where the database is configured. Thus, any host with access privileges can effectively modify the contents of the database if it has device masking installed.

However, to prevent an unauthorized host from changing the database, the Symmetrix operating system allows you to control a host's access to the database device through the contents of the database records. Only HBAs with valid records in the database can access the database.

The device masking data base (VCMDB) can be unmapped from any director that is not being used for masking control.

Note: If you have PowerPath installed, you should keep the VCMDB mapped.

Configuring device masking

Before you begin using the Solutions Enabler Device Masking, it is important to understand your device masking and test your scripts in a controlled environment.

When you set up your device masking environment, you should initialize the device masking VCMDB (see "Initializing the database" on page 178). This should only be done on an inital setup, since it clears the device of any and all data.

Once you understand the Solutions Enabler Device Masking functionality described herein, you can begin to develop device masking scripts customized for your environment.

Access control environment setup

If Symmetrix Access Control is being used to protect Symmetrix devices, the host from which you run the device masking commands must be configured in an access control group with an ACL (Access Control List) granting VLOGIX rights to ALL_DEVS. Otherwise, changes to the configuration records in the VCMDB would fail.

Some controls require DIRCTRL or CFGSYM rights. Initialize, restore, and convert controls require CFGSYM and VLOGIX rights. Authentication and `symconnect` controls require DIRCTRL rights.

For more information about the Symmetrix Access Control `symacl` command, see the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix Array Management CLI Product Guide.*

Configuration steps

Configuring device masking involves four steps:

1. "Identify configuration components" on page 170
2. "Initialize and update the database" on page 171
3. "Enable authentication" on page 172
4. "Recommendations for activating the configuration" on page 172

You should be logged on to the control station as Administrator on a Windows system or as root on a UNIX system.

Identify configuration components

Discover local HBAs on a host that have a channel to a Symmetrix array and generate an AWWN for any HBA that does not have an AWWN assigned yet, updating the VCMDB with the new information.

symmask discover hba

Figure 17 on page 171 shows device masking components to identify.

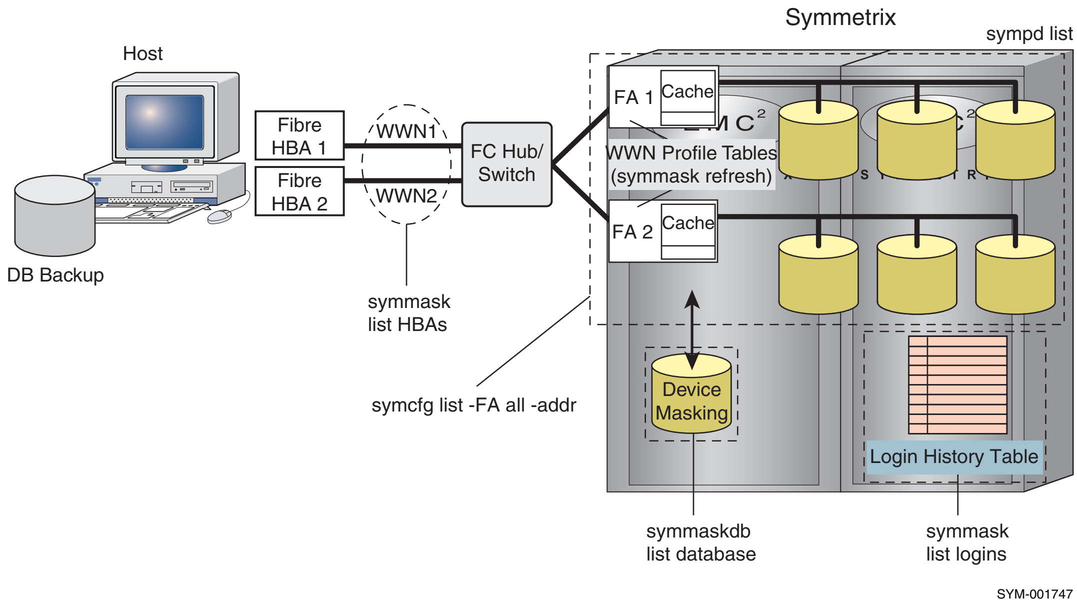


Figure 17 Device masking components

The following commands can be used to obtain the identifiers of each discovered element:

- List the Symmetrix physical device names of all the device masking devices:

  sympd list -vcm

- List the HBAs on a host and the Symmetrix FA director port to which each HBA is connected. Note the WWN of the HBA that you will be configuring and which FA port connects to that HBA:

  `symmask list hba`

- Symmetrix director port to which each HBA on the host connects:

  symmask list logins

- List devices mapped to the FA director that you will be configuring (for example, director 16A):

  symcfg list -FA 16A -addr

SYMCLI device masking supports both World Wide Name (WWN) and native iSCSI (iSCSI) HBA connections.

Initialize and update the database

After you have identified each element, you can initialize the database and create records. To initialize the database, use the following command:

symmaskdb -sid *SymmID* init -file *BackupFilename* [-vcmdb_type <3 | 4| 5>]

For more information on initializing the VCMDB, refer to “Initializing the database” on page 178; and for more information on supports database types, refer to “VCMDB database types” on page 179.

Make an entry for the HBA-to-FA connection in the VCMDB, specifying devices that the HBA can access. For example, add a range of devices (0030 through 0034) to the VCMDB on the Symmetrix array (`-sid 814`), specifying the HBA’s WWN and the FA director/port that the HBA connects to.

```
symmask -sid 814 -wwn 20000000c920b484 add devs 0030:0034 -dir 16A -p 0
```

Enable authentication

For detailed information regarding initializing, setting, enabling, and disabling authentication, refer to Chapter 4, “Device Masking: iSCSI Setup.”

Recommendations for activating the configuration

To ensure that updates to the VCMDB become active and visible to your host, it is recommended that you:

1. Back up the device masking VCMDB to a file by calling `symmaskdb backup`.

   Note: During the initial setup you cannot create a backup.

2. Update the Symmetrix array with the configuration changes by performing `symmask refresh`. This calls the Symmetrix director to refresh its WWN/iSCSI-related profile tables in cache with the contents of the device masking VCMDB.

   ⚠ CAUTION

   Before running the `symmask refresh` command, or the `symmask -verify` command, make sure there are no HBAs accessing devices in the masked channel (applications running or user activity).

3. Reboot all hosts that have had devices added or removed for the changes to take effect.

   Note: When you reboot a host, you must run `symcfg discover` to scan the Symmetrix devices and refresh the SYMAPI configuration database.

4. When configuration of the database is complete, use `sympd list` to view the Symmetrix devices that can be seen by the host.

Discovering host HBAs

During the initial setup, an administrator runs `symmask discover` on the controlling host to search the environment for Symmetrix devices on each HBA by using the following command:

```
symmask discover hba
```

Note: It is assumed that the host from which these commands are run has access to the Symmetrix devices.

When the `symmask discover` finds a host HBA, it reads the login history table and performs the following:

1. Checks whether an alias exists in the device masking VCMDB. If one does, this command writes it to the login history table.
2. If there is no alias in the device masking VCMDB record, or the login history table, it creates an ASCII alias and writes it to the login history table.

   Note: There is a `-rename` option that can be used with this command to force the discovered hostname/HBA name (or IP address) to be written to the login history table and the device masking VCMDB. This will overwrite any existing AWWN/AISCSI record you have previously established.

3. Prints the initiator identifier (WWN/iSCSI) of the HBAs that are connected to the masked channel and Symmetrix array.
4. If the `-rename` option was used with the `symmask discover` command, the initiator identifier and its ASCII alias are written to the device masking VCMDB.

The `symmask discover` command sends information about this connection back to its host system. The `discover` command is the primary mechanism by which hosts other than the control station can learn about their VCMDB paths to the Symmetrix array. This is displayed using the `symmask list hba` command.

Using alias names

Whether you have defined alias names (AWWN/AISCSI) for the various HBAs, or choose to use those assigned by the SYMAPI server during discovery, alias names can be used in the command line, replacing the cumbersome numeric identifiers.

These names, which are stored in the Symmetrix array's login history table, identify the HBAs connected to the network interface. Alias names can be shorter in length and much more recognizable than the cryptic WWNs/iSCSIs.

ASCII format

All alias names (auto-generated or user-defined) have two parts separated by a slash (/), such as *ALIAS*/*ALIAS*. An ASCII alias names generated by the `discover` action consists of two parts: the name of the host and the name of the HBA.

- For Fibre configurations, the adapter number takes the form of the WWN or iSCSI to guarantee uniqueness. For example, the AWWN for a host whose TCP/IP hostname is `john4554b`, on adapter `10000000c920cf87`, would be `john4554b/10000000c920cf87`.
- For Native iSCSI configurations, the values are hostname/IP address.

For more information on renaming Identifiers, refer to "Managing HBA initiators" on page 186.

Renaming identifiers

When using various `symmask` actions (such as adding or removing devices in the device mask) you can target an HBA path by specifying an AWWN or AISCSI in the command line. Once you have established the aliases with the identifiers in the history table and database, you can rename existing aliases with `symmask rename` action using the following form:

```
symmask -sid SymmID -iscsi iscsi rename aiscsiNew
```

For example, you are working with Symmetrix 0128 and you want to change your HBA of 20000000c920b484 to Solar2b, enter:

```
symmask -sid 0128 -wwn 20000000c920b484 rename Solar2b/b4
```

You can run `symmask list logins` to display the contents of the login history table to examine the existing alias names on a specified Symmetrix array.

Adding masked devices

The Symmetrix devices you want to isolate can be assigned to a specified masked channel (HBA to director port). You can add or remove devices from these masked channels using their Symmetrix device name, or device group name.

With Solutions Enabler V7.1, if an alias is set in the login history table, the first record for the initiator in the database can be added using that alias. In addition, any attribute can be set by alias name if the alias can be found in the login history table.

Adding devices

To add a device or devices to a specified HBA/director-port channel, use the following form:

```
symmask -sid SymmID -wwn wwn | -awwn awwn |
           -iscsi iscsi | -aiscsi aiscsi | -host HostName
           -dir <#|all> -p <#|all>  [-celerra] [-rp]
           [-reserve_id ResvID[,ResvID[,ResvID]]]

add devs SymDevStart:SymDevEnd |
          <SymDevName | SymDevName,SymDevName,SymDevName...>
              [-dynamic_lun | -lun Addr | <Addr,Addr...>]
            [-noprompt] [-remove_unmapped] [-map]
```

For example, to add devices 0014 and 0015 on Symmetrix 0128 for access to all directors and ports on Host3b, enter:

```
symmask -sid 0128 -host Host3b -dir all -p all add devs 0014,0015
```

If the devices are not addressed to the specified FA, a warning message displays.

If the devices are already assigned in the database to any WWN, an informational prompt displays. To turn off this functionality, use the `-noprompt` option.

Use the `-map` option to additionally map the devices while adding them to the masking database. This option requires Enginuity 5773.150 and higher.

Adding metadevices

To add metadevices, add only the *SymDevname* of the device that is designated as the metahead.

Adding reserved devices

If you are using devices that have been reserved, you must supply the device reservation ID.

For example, to add reserved device 0014 on Symmetrix 0128 for access to Host3b using director 16a, port 0, enter:

```
symmask -sid 0128 -host Host3b -dir 16a -p 0 add dev 0014 -reserve_id 5
```

"Managing device reservations" on page 75 provides more information about device reservations.

Adding device group devices

To add device group devices to a specified HBA/director-port channel, use the following form:

```
add -g DgName [-std] [-bcv] [-vdev] [-tgt] [-noprompt]
          [-dynamic_lun | -lun Addr] [-remove_unmapped]
```

Use the `-std` option to mask only the standard devices; `-bcv` to mask only the BCV devices; `-vdev` to mask only the virtual devices; and `-tgt` to mask only the target devices.

For example, to add the standard devices of device group `prodB` on Symmetrix 0128 for access to Host3b using director 16a, port 0, enter:

```
symmask -sid 0128 -awwn Host3b/4a add -g prodB -std -dir 16a -p 0
```

If no option is specified, only standard devices (`-std`) will be added.

Note: Device group names are not stored, only the device information is stored.

Adding devices from a device file

You can perform add masking operations on devices in a device file. When creating the device file, enter the source device first, a space, then the target device. Device files can contain comment lines that begin with the pound sign (#). For example:

```
#Device list mask2 for masking
0014 009A
0151 014C
....
```

A Symmetrix ID is required for this option. In addition you can use the keywords `src` and `tgt` to specify that the action should only use the source devices, or only use the target devices.

To mask only the source devices in the `Mask2` file on Symmetrix `0845`, to director FA-2A and port 0, enter:

```
symmask -sid 0845 -wwn 50060482d5f003c1 -dir FA-2A -p 0 add -f mask2 src
```

If the `src` or `tgt` keywords are not specified, only the source devices (`src`) are acted upon.

Adding devices with dynamic LUN addressing

When adding a list of devices, a device group, or a device range, you can specify the starting LUN address for each device using the `-lun` option, or have SYMAPI assign the LUN address using the `-dynamic_lun` option.

To add a device or devices to a specified HBA/director-port channel, specifying the LUN address use the following form:

```
symmask -sid SymmID -wwn wwn|-awwn awwn|-iscsi iscsi |-aiscsi aiscsi

add devs SymDevStart:SymDevEnd|SymDevName|SymDevName,,,...\
-lun Addr | Addr, Addr, Addr...
-dir # -p # [-noprompt][-dynamic_lun] [-remove_unmapped] [-map]
```

Where:

`-lun` — Specifies starting LUN addresses. You can specify a single starting LUN or multiple LUNs to match the given ranges. For example:

```
symmask add devs 15,18,20 -lun 0 -wwn 20000000c920b484 -dir 14C -p 1 -sid 12
```

`-dynamic_lun` — Specifies the use of dynamic LUN addressing, however the application assigns the addresses based on what is already in use for the host HBA.

`-removed_unmapped` — Allows you to remove any unmapped devices when adding devices with dynamic addressing. This option converts an existing device masking record to the new dynamic feature in a single step. Records that contain unmapped devices cannot be converted until those devices are removed.

`-map` — Allows you to map devices while adding them to the masking database. This option takes the next available LUN, which may or may not match the masking LUN. The `-map` option is only supported on Enginuity 5773.

Examples

To add devices `100` to `105` on Symmetrix 104 for access to wwn `20000000c920b484` starting at LUN addresses `0`, and using the next available LUN numbers, for director `2d`, port `0`, enter:

```
symmask add devs 100:105 -lun 0 -wwn 20000000c920b484 -dir 2d -p 0 -sid 104
```

When adding devices from a device file or device group, add the `-dynamic_lun` option to the existing syntax for the system to assign the LUN addresses. For example:

```
symmask add -f C:\my_device_file -dynamic_lun -wwn 20000000c920b484 -dir 3c -p 0 -sid 90

symmask add devs 2C,2E,30 -dynamic_lun -wwn 20000000c920b484 -dir 2a -p 1 -sid 215
```

Removing masked devices

You can remove some of the devices associated with an HBA entry, or you can remove the entire set of devices associated with an HBA entry. Removing some devices (but not all) requires syntax similar to that for adding devices and the same refresh, backup, and discover steps after completing the remove operation. You can remove devices from a masked channel at any time. To remove a device or devices from a masked channel, use the following form:

```
symmask -sid SymmID -wwn wwn|-awwn awwn|-iscsi iscsi|-aiscsi aiscsi
   -name <name>> | -host HostName -dir <#|all> -p <#|all>
[-celerra] [-reserve_id ResvID [,ResvID[,ResvID]]]

   remove devs SymDevStart:SymDevEnd | SymDevName |
   SymDevName,SymDevName,SymDevName... [-unmap] [-force]
```

The `-unmap` option allows you to unmap the devices while removing them from the masking database, if the devices are not masked to any other initiator on that port. This option is only supported for Enginuity 5773.150.

The `-force` option may be useful when you want to quickly remove a range of specified device names that might span device names not part of the existing noncontiguous masked channel. It may also be needed when working with metadevices.

After each set of changes, activate the configuration by performing a refresh (`symmask refresh`), back up the database (`symmaskdb backup`), and reboot the affected hosts.

Note: When ever you reboot a host, you must run `symcfg discover` on all the Symmetrix devices and refresh the SYMAPI database.

Examples To remove devices 0031 and 0033 from the 0030-to-0034 range of devices that was added previously:

`symmask -sid 814 -wwn 20000000c920b484 remove devs 0031,0033 -dir 16A -p 0`

To remove the remaining devices in the 0030-to-0034 device range, you can specify individual devices or the range with an option (`-force`) that allows you to remove a noncontiguous range. For example:

`symmask -sid 814 -wwn 20000000c920b484 remove devs 0030:0034 -dir 16A -p 0 -force`

To remove the entire set of devices that an HBA can access, use `symmask delete` and specify the WWN of the HBA. The delete action removes the HBA entry completely, including any attributes set previously. For example:

`symmask -sid 814 delete -wwn 20000000c920b484`

Removing metamembers

To remove metamembers from the device masking VCMDB, but keep the metaheads in place, use the following form:

```
symmaskdb -sid SymmID -meta_member remove
```

The `-force` option may be necessary when working with metamembers.

Removing device group devices

To remove device group devices from a specified HBA/director-port channel, use the following form:

```
symmask -sid SymmID -wwn wwn|-awwn awwn|-iscsi iscsi |-aiscsi aiscsi
remove -g DgName [-std] [-bcv] [-vdev] [-force] -dir # -p # [-noprompt]
```

Use the `-std` option to remove only the standard devices; `-bcv` to remove only the BCV devices; and `-vdev` to remove only the virtual devices. For example, to remove the standard devices of device group `prodB` on Symmetrix 0128 from access to Host3b using director 16a, port 0, enter:

`symmask -sid 0128 -awwn Host3b/4a remove -g prodB -std -dir 16a -p 0`

If no option is specified, only standard devices (`-std`) will be removed.

Note: Device group names are not stored, only the device information is stored.

Removing devices using a device file

To remove the masking entries for only the source devices in the `Mask2` file on Symmetrix `0845`, to director FA-2A and port 0, enter:

`symmask -sid 0845 -wwn 50060482d5f003c1 -dir FA-2A -p 0 remove -f mask2 src`

If the `src` or `tgt` keywords are not specified, only the source devices are acted upon.

Maintaining the device masking database

After the initial setup, records are added, updated, and deleted from the device masking VCMDB each time a SYMCLI command is issued to add or remove devices in a masked channel, a WWN /iSCSI alias is renamed, one HBA is swapped for another, or an HBA is cleared, removing its device mask allocation.

Initializing the database

For the initial setup of any device masking environment, a device reserved (VCM state enabled) in the Symmetrix array must be initialized and formatted for use as the device masking database, better known as the VCMDB.

Note: Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5771 and higher use the reserved device as a gatekeeper.

The initialization clears the disk device of any current data in the process of formatting the database. In most cases, you do not want to clear the data of an existing VCMDB. If you are unsure whether a VCMDB currently exists, issue the command that displays an existing VCMDB. For example, to view the VCMDB on Symmetrix 0128:

`symmaskdb -sid 0128 list database`

CAUTION

The following command is rarely used. Be sure you want to zero out the device masking VCMDB before proceeding.

To initialize and clear the database device, use the following form:

symmaskdb -sid *SymmID* init -file *BackupFilename* [-vcmdb_type <3 | 4| 5>]

For a safeguard, you must specify a backup filename, since this command will try to write the data from this device to a backup file on your host before it clears the current data.

For example, to initialize the database and create backup file `BackupDevMask1` on Symmetrix `0128`, enter:

`symmaskdb -sid 0128 init -file BackupDevMask1`

If you do not include the `–vcmdb_type` option, the default database type depends on the size of the VCMDB device.

Preventing unauthorized modification of the VCMDB

By default, the VCMDB grants access to all HBAs that log in to the FA director port where the database is configured. Without preventive measures, any host with access privileges can modify the VCMDB if it has the EMC Solutions Enabler Device Masking component.

One way to prevent unauthorized host access is by using the Configuration Manager to set the `VCMDB_restricted_access` Symmetrix parameter. This metric is obsolete in Enginuity version 5771 and higher.

Managing a backup VCMDB file

You can create a backup file containing the current contents of the device masking VCMDB. This is useful when you want to temporarily change the access rights or device masking assignments to various HBAs. Then at some point in time, you can return the device masking environment back to the original masked environment. Often, just backing up the database on a regular basis ensures you can recover your established masked environment in the event of some improper changes or failure.

Note: You cannot reuse any existing backup filename. Always create a new file.

To create a backup database file, use the following form:

```
symmaskdb -sid SymmID backup -file BackupFilename
```

For example, to create backup file BackupDevMask on Symmetrix 0128, enter:

```
symmaskdb -sid 0128 backup -file BackupDevMask
```

The VCMDB backup files vary in length, depending on their contents.

VCMDB database types

Device masking database types define the number of devices per database record and the number of records you can mask.

Solutions Enabler version 5.3 and Enginuity version 5670 introduced support for a Type 4 device masking VCMDB, which expanded the existing Type 3 VCMDB option.

Beginning with Solutions Enabler version 6.0 and Enginuity version 5671, a Type 5 device masking VCMDB is supported, and Enginuity version 5771 will only support a Type 6 VCMDB. The various VCMDB types are defined as:

- Type 3 — Supports up to 8 K devices per record and 32 fibre/32 iSCSI initiator records per port (the VCMDB device must be 24 cylinders or larger)
- Type 4 — Supports up to 8 K devices per record and 64 fibre/128 iSCSI initiator records per port (the VCMDB device must be 48 cylinders or larger)
- Type 5 — Supports up to 16 K devices per record and 64 fibre/128 iSCSI initiator records per port (the VCMDB device must be 96 cylinders or larger)
- Type 6 — Supports up to 64 K devices per record and 256 fibre/512 iSCSI initiator records per port (cannot be specified with SYMCLI)

When initializing the VCMDB database where no database currently exists, SYMCLI defaults to creating a database according the size of the VCMDB device being initialized, For example, a Type 4 VCMDB would be created for a 48-cylinder device. This default behavior is also true for the VCMDB device that currently holds a database (for example, a Type 4 database on a 96-cylinder device will be initialized as a Type 5 database). A Type 4 or 5 database initializes with direct I/O writes blocked to protect against outside sources corrupting the database. You can also block direct I/O writes to a Type 3 database using `set no_direct_io` option.

You can explicitly create a VCMDB of a specific type in the initialization procedure. This is especially important when you are considering backwards compatibility issues. If you had a larger VCMDB device size (96 cylinders, for example), but you have a need to be compatible with Solutions Enabler version 5.3, you would probably want to specify the smaller size (Type 3 or 4, for example) to maintain backward compatibility. The following command provides an example syntax specifying a VCMDB type:

```
symmaskdb -sid 814 init -file MyInitBackup -vcmdb_type 4
```

Converting a VCMDB type

You can convert a Type 3 database to Type 4 or Type 5, and a Type 4 to a Type 5, if the size of the VCMDB device on the specified Symmetrix array is large enough for the database type. The following is an example converts the VCMDB on Symmetrix 814 to a Type 5 database:

```
symmaskdb -sid 814 convert -vcmdb_type 5 -file MyCvrtBU
```

If you convert from a lower type database to a higher type, any hosts running a Solutions Enabler version that does not support the higher VCMDB type will not be able to access the database. For example, if one host running Solutions Enabler version 6.0 converts an existing VCMDB to Type 5, another connected host running Solutions Enabler version 5.4 will no longer have access to the database until this host is upgraded to version 6.0 or higher.

Restoring a backup VCMDB

You can restore the database from the backup file stored on the host, as follows:

```
symmaskdb -sid 0128 restore -file MyCvrtBU
```

The database is restored as is; Type 3 restores to Type 3, and Type 4 restores to Type 4. You can use the `convert` or `set` options to alter the resulting environments.

To restore the database from a backup file, but not the authentication information, enter:

```
symmaskdb -sid 0128 restore -file MyCvrtBU -skip_authentication
```

Note: The `-skip_authentication` option is not available with Enginuity 5771 and higher.

Restoring a backup and converting its type

To restore from a backup file and convert its database type in a single command specify the `-vcm_type` option and specify the type: 4 or 5. For example, enter:

```
symmaskdb -sid 0128 restore -file MyCvrtBU -vcm_type 5
```

Blocking direct writes to the VCMDB

If you have a Type 3 database and would like to block direct writes to the database, use the following form:

```
symmaskdb -sid SymmID set -no_direct_io
```

Note: Type 4 and 5 databases initialize with direct I/O writes blocked by default.

Viewing the VCMDB

Once you have initialized your database and created records, you can view various information about the database. In addition, you can view the login history details.

Viewing the database

You can examine the entire contents of the device masking VCMDB in its entirety, by director and port, by WWN name (or alias), or by iSCSI name (or alias) using the following form:

```
symmaskdb -sid SymmID | -file Filename [-v]
[-dir all [-p all] | -dir # [-p <#|all>]]
[-wwn wwn | -awwn awwn |
-iscsi iscsi | -aiscsi aiscsi]
list database
```

Example: Entire VCMDB

To view the device masking VCMDB on Symmetrix `6196`, enter:

```
symmaskdb -sid 6196 list database
```

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Symmetrix ID            : 000000006196

Database Type           : Type4
Last updated at         : 04:58:00 PM on Tue Mar 25,2004

Director Identification : FA-2A
Director Port           : 1

User-generated
Identifier        Type   Node Name         Port Name          Devices
----------------  -----  ---------------------------------  ---------
10000000c9238053  Fibre  api145            i@1f,4000,@2       0040:0043
10000000c924e04a  Fibre  HOST.23.65.70     10000000c924e04a   00BC:00BF
                                                              00C3:00C6
Director Identification : FA-2B
Director Port           : 1

                               User-generated
Identifier        Type   Node Name         Port Name          Devices
----------------  -----  ---------------------------------  ---------
10000000c9238053  Fibre  api145            i@1f,4000,@2       None
```

Example: iSCSI connected type 4 database

The following is sample output for a Type 4 database connected through iSCSI:

```
Symmetrix ID            : 000000006208

Database Type           : Type4
Last updated at         : 03:29:45 PM on Fri Jul 25,2004

Director Identification : SE-3A
Director Port           : 0

                               User-generated
Identifier        Type   Node Name         Port Name          Devices
----------------  -----  ---------------------------------  ---------
iqn.2002-06.com*  iSCSI  iSCSI             microsoft:api210   0001
```

```
                                                                    0005:0007
                                                                    0047
                                                                    004F

Director Identification : FA-14A
Director Port           : 0

                              User-generated
Identifier        Type   Node Name        Port Name         Devices
----------------  -----  ---------------------------------  ---------
2234567812345678  Fibre  2234567812345678 2234567812345678  0060
1234567812345678  Fibre  1234567812345678 1234567812345678  0060
```

Example: VCMDB records for a director

To examine the database for records concerning director `2b`, port `1` on Symmetrix `6196`, enter:

```
symmaskdb -sid 6196 list database -dir 2b -p 1
```

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Symmetrix ID            : 000000006196

Last updated at         : 04:58:00 PM on Tue Mar 25,2004

Director Identification : FA-2B
Director Port           : 1

                              User-generated
Identifier        Type   Node Name        Port Name         Devices
----------------  -----  ---------------------------------  ---------
10000000c9238053  Fibre  api145           i@1f,4000,@2      None
```

You can examine the masked assignment of devices to a specific HBA using the following form:

```
symmaskdb -sid SymmID list devs [-wwn wwn | -awwn awwn|-iscsi iscsi |
-aiscsi aiscsi]
```

Note: The initiator is newly optional with Solutions Enabler 7.1.

To examine the devices on Symmetrix 343 without supplying a specific initiator, enter:

```
symmaskdb -sid 343 list devs
```

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Symmetrix ID        : 000190300343

Originator Port wwn : 210000e08b04daac
User-generated Name : HOST.23.193.182/210000e08b04daac

Sym Dev                                              LUN
Name    Dir:P  Physical Device Name     VBUS  TID  SYMM HOST  Attr  Cap(MB)
------  -----  -----------------------  ----  ---  ---- ----  ----  -------
03A7     2C:0  N/A                         -    -     -    1              -

iSCSI Name:
iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:tk3-cu-hv34.parttest.extranettest.microsoft.com
User-generated Name : api82/172.23.199.16

Sym Dev                                              LUN
```

```
Name     Dir:P  Physical Device Name      VBUS  TID  SYMM HOST  Attr  Cap(MB)
------   -----  ----------------------    ----  ---  ---- ----  ----  -------
0275     15C:0  Not Visible                  0    0     1  N/A            754
0572     15C:0  Not Visible                  0    0   f00  N/A            188

iSCSI Name: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:usensthammal4e.eng.emc.com
User-generated Name : /

  No Devices were found for that iSCSI Name
```

Note: The appropriate physical device name now appears wherever multiple path information for HP-UX Agile devices is provided.

Viewing device capacity

You can view the capacity of devices assigned to a particular host with the following command:

```
symmaskdb -sid SymmID list capacity -host HostName
```

When a hostname is specified, such as api145, SYMAPI looks for records with the AWWN value of api145/*<wwn>* and pull that record for the device information. If the default AWWN alias has been modified to something other than the host name, this command does not include information for that HBA, or may appear incomplete if only 2 out 3 HBAs for a given host have the hostname in the alias.

Note: The `list database` and `list devs` commands can be targeted to a backup database file on your host by replacing the `-sid` option with a `-file` option that specifies your backup filename.

For example, to view the capacity of host `api145` on Symmetrix `6196`, enter:

```
symmaskdb -sid 6196 list capacity -host api145
```

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Symmetrix ID      : 000000006196

Host Name         : api145
Identifiers Found : 10000000c9238053

Device  Cap(MB)  Attr  Dir:P
------  -------  ----  ----
0040        187          2A:1
0041        187          2A:1
0042        187          2A:1
0043        187          2A:1

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

MB Total:    748
GB Total:    0.7
```

This command requires that the first part of the HBA alias be the host name.

Viewing HBA assignments

You can view which HBAs have been assigned to specific devices with the following command:

```
symmaskdb -sid 6196 list assignment -devs 0040:0043
```

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Symmetrix ID : 000000006196

Device  Identifier        Type   Dir:P
------  ----------------  -----  ----------
0040    10000000c9238053  FIBRE   2A:1
0041    10000000c9238053  FIBRE   2A:1
0042    10000000c9238053  FIBRE   2A:1
0043    10000000c9238053  FIBRE   2A:1
```

Use the `list no_assignment` command to list devices that are mapped, but not yet assigned, in the device masking VCMDB.

Viewing the login history table

The `symmask list logins` command is used to view the login history table. This table in the Symmetrix array lists which hosts and HBAs are logged on to a Symmetrix array for all directors and their director ports. You can also use options to restrict this data to a specific director and/or port number.

For example to return login information for Symmetrix `6196`, enter:

`symmask -sid 6196 list logins`

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Symmetrix ID            : 000000006196

Director Identification : FA-2A
Director Port           : 1

                            User-generated                      Logged On
Identifier       Type  Node Name        Port Name        FCID   In     Fabric
---------------- ----- --------------------------------- ------ ------ -----
10000000c9238053 Fibre api145           i@1f,4000,@2     260e13 Yes    Yes
5006048000060d21 Fibre NULL             NULL             261e13 No     Yes
```

The identifier field indicates which HBA is communicating with the Symmetrix array. User-generated node and port names are identified as the AWWN or AISCSI alias associated with it. Columns labelled On Fabric and Logged In indicate whether the HBA is connected to a fabric and whether it is logged in to the Symmetrix system.

You can use the verbose (`-v`) option to view the last active login information.

Refreshing the database

The device masking records are located in two places on the Symmetrix array: the database and the local directors. When a record is written to the array, it is stored in the database and then pushed out to the directors at a later time. A `symmask refresh` command will trigger all records within the database to be pushed out to the local directors. A login by an HBA only triggers the record for that specific HBA to be updated.

To view what is currently stored on the local directors to see what (if any) affect a `symmask refresh` command will have, use the `-verify` option, as shown in the following example:

`symmask refresh -verify -sid 0237`

The example output follows:

```
Symmetrix ID           : 000190300237

Database Type          : Type6
Last updated at        : 12:27:58 PM on Thu Sep 13,2007

Director Identification : FA-16C
Director Port          : 0
VCM Enabled            : No

   Originator Port wwn  : 5006048ad5f004ce
   Type                 : Fibre
-  Record Location      : Director only
-  Devices              : 0011:001E,0037:0040,0048:004B,0C1B:0C20,
                          0C28:0C38,0C96

Director Identification : SE-2D
Director Port          : 0
VCM Enabled            : No

   iSCSI Name: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:user.eng.emc.com
   Type                 : iSCSI
   Record Location      : Both, Database and Director
   Devices              : Do Not Match
-    Director Devices   : 0033:0036

   iSCSI Name: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:user.eng.emc.com
   Type                 : iSCSI
-  Record Location      : Director only
-  Devices              : 0033:0036

   iSCSI Name: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:user.eng.emc.com
   Type                 : iSCSI
-  Record Location      : Director only
-  Devices              : 0033:0036

   iSCSI Name: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:user.corp.emc.com
   Type                 : iSCSI
-  Record Location      : Director only
-  Devices              : 0033:0036

   iSCSI Name: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:user.eng.emc.com
   Type                 : iSCSI
-  Record Location      : Director only
-  Devices              : 0033:0036

   iSCSI Name: iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:api188
   Type                 : iSCSI
-  Record Location      : Director only
-  Devices              : 0033:0036

Director Identification : FA-16D
Director Port          : 0
VCM Enabled            : No

   Originator Port wwn  : 10000000c9239664
   Type                 : Fibre
   Record Location      : Both, Database and Director
   FCID Lockdown        : On
     FCID Values        : Do Not Match
+      Database FCID    : 123456
-      Director FCID    : 624e13
   Port Flag Overrides  : On
+    Database Enabled   : Disable_Q_Reset_on_UA(D)
                          Environ_Set(E)
     Disabled Flags     : Match
   Devices              : Do Not Match
```

```
      Matching Devices   : 001A:001C
-     Director Devices   : 0017:0019,0037:0041,0C1B:0C2E,0C43,0C95,
                           0C99:0CB6,0CC1:0CE8

    Originator Port wwn  : 210000e08b04daac
    Type                 : Fibre
    Record Location      : Both, Database and Director
    FCID Lockdown        : On
      FCID Values        : Match
    Lun Offset           : On
      Offset Value       : Do Not Match
+       Database Offset  : 0100
-       Director Offset  : Not Set
      Base Value         : Do Not Match
+       Database Base    : 0020
-       Director Base    : Not Set
    Devices              : Do Not Match
      Matching Devices   : 0017:0019
-     Director Devices   : 001A:001C,0037:0041,0C1B:0C2E,0C43,0C95,
                           0C99:0CB6,0CC1:0CE8

Legend: + = Added from database, - = Removed from director
```

This output is similar to the `list database -v` output, with the following differences:

- Includes the state of the VCM flag on the port.
- The first column contains either a minus (-) or a plus (+) when information within the records do not match, or when the record is located in only one location and will be completely added or removed.
- Attributes, such as LUN offset, which are not set in the record(s) are not displayed.

Managing HBA initiators

An HBA can be specified in symmask commands by its unique WWN, by an AWWN alias associated with the WWN, or by an iSCSI name (or its alias). These names appear in the Symmetrix login history table and in the VCMDB.

Note: Fiber HBAs have a host WWN and a port WWN for each port on the HBA. Most HBAs have only one port, but some have two. In rare cases, an HBA has four ports. HBA identification in device masking always refers to a port WWN.

When you issue the `symmask discover hba` command to update the login history table, the Symmetrix API (SYMAPI) checks the VCMDB to determine whether an AWWN exists for each WWN record. If not, SYMAPI creates an AWWN that consists of two parts (the name of the host and the name of the HBA) and writes it to the login history table. However, you can rename the AWWN to a shorter name, if you prefer.

The following command allows you to examine AWWNs in the login history table of Symmetrix 814:

```
symmask -sid 814 list logins
```

Creating and renaming aliases

To assign an AWWN to fit your naming requirements, you can use the `symmask rename` command at any time—even before SYMAPI generates an AWWN. For example, the following command assigns the two-part name Solaris3A/b4 as the AWWN for WWN 20000000c920b484:

```
symmask -sid 814 -wwn 20000000c920b484 rename Solaris3A/b4
```

If later you decide you want to replace all user-defined AWWNs (like Solaris3A/b4) with system-generated AWWNs, the following command overwrites all existing AWWN entries in the VCMDB:

```
symmask discover hba -rename
```

You can identify the HBA in `symmask` commands through an iSCSI name. The iSCSI is a SCSI-over-IP protocol that tries to take advantage of the IP network for SCSI traffic rather than requiring a new Fibre network. An iSCSI name is used like an IP address or a WWN and is displayed using the `symmask list logins` or the `symmask list hba` commands. A unique iSCSI name is determined by the hardware that logs into a Symmetrix array and, like the AWWN, a two-part alias name is generated from the `symmask discover hba` command.

Swapping a new HBA for a failed HBA

In the event a host adapter fails, or needs replacement for any reason, you can replace the adapter and assign its set of devices to a new adapter by using the `replace` action in the following form:

```
symmask -sid SymmID -wwn wwn|-awwn awwn|-iscsi iscsi|-aiscsi aiscsi
replace wwnNew | iscsiNew
```

To swap HBAs, it is suggested to:

1. Run `symmask list logins` to view the old WWN/iSCSI HBAs.
2. Swap HBA boards.
3. Run `symmask list hba` or `discover` to view the new initiator (for example WWN).
4. Run `symmask replace` to substitute a new WWN for all occurrences in the database of the old WWN. For example, to replace old WWN 20000000c920b484 with new WWN 20000000c920b393:

   ```
   symmask -sid 814 -wwn 20000000c920b484 replace 20000000c920b393
   ```

5. Run `symmask discover -rename` or `symmask rename` to establish the new AWWN and assign an AWWN to the new HBA in both the VCMDB and the login history table.
6. Run `symmask refresh` to update the director profile tables (in cache) from the database.

Deleting HBA associations

You can also delete (in the database) the set of devices associated to a host adapter by using the `symmask delete` action with the following form:

```
symmask -sid SymmID delete -wwn wwn|-awwn awwn|-iscsi iscsi|-aiscsi aiscsi [-login]
```

For this database record deletion, you can restrict the action to just devices on a specific Symmetrix director and port with the following option:

```
[-dir #|all -p #|all]
```

In addition, on arrays running Enginuity 5671 and higher, you can use the `-login` option to delete the entry from the login history table as well.

To delete a set of devices associated to a host adapter, it is suggested to:

1. Run `symmask delete` action.
2. Update the Symmetrix array with the configuration change by performing a `symmask refresh`. This calls the Symmetrix director to refresh its WWN/iSCSI-related profile tables in cache with the contents of the device masking VCMDB.

CAUTION

Before running the `symmask refresh` or the `symmask refresh -verify` commands, make sure there are no HBAs accessing devices in the masked channel (applications running or user activity).

Managing the Fibre Channel-to-host interface

Using the device masking commands, you can adjust the protocol characteristics of the Fibre Channel-to-host interface to be compatible with your host platform-specific requirements.

For your specific host communication protocol, the `symmask set` command allows an *advanced* user to adjust the following attributes on a host adapter port basis, or all ports by using `-dir ALL` / `-p ALL`:

- Fibre Channel ID (FCID) lock down
- Device LUN visibility
- LUN base/offset skip
- Heterogeneous host configuration

A record for the host adapter port assignment must already exist in the VCMDB for these channel attributes to be set.

CAUTION

Do not proceed with any of these adjustments unless you are comfortable with your understanding of the details of your HBA interfaces. Improper settings can disable the use of your host with the Symmetrix array.

Locking down a Fibre Channel ID

Fibre Channel ID (FCID) lockdown is a security feature that limits host device access by adding Fibre Channel ID information of a switch within a fabric to device access records in the device masking VCMDB. This feature handles WWN spoofing and the threat it poses to your networked systems in a shared (same director port) storage port configuration.

For example, to implement the Fibre Channel ID lockdown feature on Fibre Channel 021300 for director 16A, port 0, enter:

```
symmask -sid 018 set lockdown on 021300 -awwn SolarB/1f,0,fca@1,0 -dir 16A -p 0
```

This feature lets you set the Fibre Channel ID (FCID) of the WWN of the HBA you want to protect. The FCID is then added to the database record for the WWN of the specified HBA with the specified director and is locked. Once a Fibre Channel ID is locked, no user with a spoofed WWN can log in. If a user with a spoofed WWN is already logged in, that user loses all access through that HBA.

CAUTION

When an HBA logs into a director port, the Fibre Channel ID accompanies it, telling the director port where to send its response. By specifying Fibre Channel ID information of the switch (in addition to the WWN of the HBA in the device masking record), the valid physical path through the SAN for a particular HBA is locked down. Only an HBA with a Fibre Channel ID that matches the FCID specified in the device masking record is able to log in to the storage port. If the incorrect Fibre Channel ID is added to the device masking VCMDB, that HBA will lose access and the host utilities may hang on the server with the locked out WWN. It is recommended that at least two HBAs be available on the administrator host. If one HBA becomes locked out, the host will have access through the other HBA and can correct the record in the database.

Lockdown steps

To find the Fibre Channel ID, lock it down, verify that it is locked down, and then force the change to take effect, use the following procedure:

1. Find the WWN. If the device for the device masking VCMDB is visible, run `symmask list hba` to find the device path of the HBA you want to protect.

   Note: If the VCMDB is unmapped, no PDEVs will be visible when the `symmask list hba` command is issued. The `sympd` command must be called to set an alternate path.

2. Find the Fibre Channel ID value by using one of the following methods:

   - Run `symmask list logins -pdev`, specifying the device path you found in step 1, to find the Fibre Channel ID of the WWN of the HBA you want to protect.
   - Find the Fibre Channel ID value on the switch, refer to "Finding the FCID of a switch" on page 190.

3. Run `symmask set lockdown` set to on with the FCID of the Fibre Channel ID you found in step 2.

4. Run `symmaskdb list database` in verbose mode (`-v`) to verify that the Fibre Channel ID is locked down.

5. Either reboot the host or pull the cable from the director and then replace the cable. This causes the change to take effect. If you reboot, you must run `symcfg discover` to refresh the SYMAPI database.

Effects on other commands

This section describes how locking down a Fibre Channel ID affects other commands:

- `symmask delete` — Locking down a Fibre Channel ID has no effect on the `delete` action. The specified record is completely cleared from the database.

- `symmask replace` — Locking down a Fibre Channel ID has no effect on the `replace` action when the cable is simply moved from one HBA to another and not moved at the switch. In this case, the Fibre Channel ID value that is already in place in the database remains the same for the new HBA.

  However, if the cable is moved from one port on the switch to another, the FCID value changes. Do not unlock the Fibre Channel ID during this swap. Instead, leave at least one path open to the database device, and reset the FCID value after the swap by recalling the `set` action.

Since you do not have a path from the HBA whose Fibre Channel ID you want to lock down, you cannot use `symmask list logins` to find the FCID value. Instead you must obtain the FCID value from the switch.

Finding the FCID of a switch

This section describes how to find the Fibre Channel ID on Connectrix® and Brocade switches:

- Connectrix switch — Through the hardware view, click the board and then the port of the switch whose Fibre Channel ID you want to find. Right-click to display the port properties window that includes the FCID value.
- Brocade switch — Telnet to the switch and run `nsShow`. Look for the PID value of the WWN of the HBA you want to protect, which is the Fibre Channel ID value.

Format of a FCID

The Fibre Channel ID basically incorporates the port and the domain ID of the switch in the fabric into which the HBA is plugged.

Connectrix ED-1032 and Brocade 1000 series:

2 <u>2</u> ***0 4*** 1 3

<u>Underlined text</u> is the domain. ***Bold Italic text*** is the port.

In this example, the domain is 2 and the port is 04.

Note: For Connectrix, the port is offset by 4.

Brocade 2000 series DS-16B:

<u>0 2</u> 1 ***3*** 0 0

<u>Underlined text</u> is the domain. ***Bold Italic text*** is the port.

In this example, the domain is 02 and the port is 3.

Setting device LUN visibility

The device LUN visibility feature allows the host driver to discover devices with noncontiguous LUN addresses. During the process of discovery, the host operating system scans for LUNs starting at 000 and continuing to a point where it does not find a LUN in the sequence. If there is no LUN 000 on the target director, or there is a break in the sequence of LUNs on that target, some operating systems (notably HP-UX and Linux) do not detect the remaining LUNs and fail to discover noncontiguous devices.

To allow your host to detect all these devices, turn on the device LUN visibility feature so that all devices attached to a specified FA director and port are made available to the HBA. For example, to turn on visibility for FA director 16A, port 0, when working with a host HBA whose WWN is 20000000c920b484:

```
symmask -sid 814 set visibility on -dir 16A -p 0 -wwn 20000000c920b484
```

Allowing the host to scan the other devices past a break in the LUN sequence does not change how the host accesses them. For example, if an HP-UX host has LUNs 0000, 0002, 0003, 0004 assigned to it, that is exactly what the host will see. If you need the host to access this same sequence without the break between 0000 and 0002, you can adjust host visibility by offsetting LUN addresses as described in "Setting the LUN base/offset skip adjustment" on page 191.

Setting the LUN base/offset skip adjustment

Certain host platforms require LUN 000 to be present when it scans the interface for devices. For this feature, LUN refers to the SCSI LUN number. Also, these host types and others cannot see devices beyond the initial contiguous LUN sequence (they cannot skip over masked holes in an array of intended devices). In a device masking environment, this can be a problem when you need to mask out certain devices from the visibility range of certain host platforms.

For these host platforms, the device masking LUN base/offset skip adjustment feature provides the ability to specify a LUN *base* and an *offset* hexidecimal value for the skip hole (recorded in the database). When the host asks for a LUN that is equal to, or greater than the skip hole base value, the offset is added to the LUN value requested by the host to render the actual LUN (device) in the Symmetrix array. The *base* value is essentially the host's first missing LUN in the skip hole. The offset is the hole size (number of addresses needed to skip over the hole).

To set LUN base and offset values for a skip hole within an HBA to director channel, use the following form:

```
symmask -sid SymmID set lunoffset on offset base -awwn awwn -dir # -p #
```

For example, (with director 16A/port 0) to make LUNs (devices) 005 through 008 available to host HPB03/1, you need a LUN base address of 000 and an offset of 5 (to skip over 000-004):

```
symmask -sid 018 set lunoffset on 5 0 -awwn HPB03/1 -dir 16A -p 0
```

Multiple hosts and broken sequences

On the other hand, if your masked devices for an HBA-to-FA connection had LUN addresses 0000–0003 and 0007–0009, you would need to specify a LUN base address of 0004 and an offset of 0003 (to renumber LUNs 0007–0009 as LUNs 0004–0006). You can record only one gap per HBA-to-FA connection.

If you have multiple hosts that cannot discover devices with noncontiguous LUN addresses, you need to issue the `symmask set lunoffset` command for each host.

As shown in Table 15 for Scenario 1, you could have LUN devices 000 through 006 assigned to Host A and 007 through 00A assigned to Host B. Because in this case, Host B needs to see LUN 000 first, you would have to `set lunoffset on` with a base value of 000 and an offset of 7. For this case, Host A does not have a problem since there is no hole in its assigned device sequence and it starts with 000.

Table 15 LUN base/offset scenarios for multiple hosts with skip holes

	Host A LUNs	Host B LUNs	base	offset
Scenario 1	000-006		-	-
		007-00A	000	7
Scenario 2	000-002		-	-
	007-008		003	4
		003-006	000	3

For Scenario 2, you could have LUNs 000 through 002 and 007 through 008 assigned to Host A. Host B could have LUNs 003 through 006. Host A's 000-002 is not a problem, but LUNs 007 -008 require a skip hole base value of 003 (because the first visible sequence stopped at 002) and an offset of 4 (hole size). Also, Host B's LUNs 003-006 requires a skip base value of 000 and an offset of 3. This scenario would require two commands: one targeting Host A and one targeting Host B. Only one skip hole per HBA channel can be recorded in the database.

Setting the HBA port flags

HBA port flags can be set on a per initiator basis or by host name. This feature allows specific host flags to be enabled and disabled on a specified director and port or on all directors and all ports. Setting a port flag by host name or for all ports requires Enginuity 5773.150 and higher.

Note: Setting HBA port flags replaces setting the heterogeneous host configuration flags in the next section. The heterogeneous host configuration types listed in Table 16 on page 194 continue to be valid, but will not be expanded. To switch to setting HBA port flags, the heterogeneous host configuration must be disabled for a given director/port/HBA and all flags must be reset.

To set (or reset) the HBA flags, use the following form:

```
symmask -sid SymmID -wwn wwn | -awwn awwn |
        -iscsi iscsi | -aiscsi aiscsi | -host HostName

set hba_flags
           <on <<flag>,<flag>...> <-enable | -disable> |
            off [<flag>,<flag>...] >
           -dir <#|all> -p <#|all>
```

Where:

`hba_flags` — Sets the record in the database to hold information on the HBA port setting that may differ than the current setting on the corresponding FA.

`on | off` — Turns HBA flags on or off.

`flag` — Specifies the overrided HBA port flags from the values [in brackets]:

Common_Serial_Number	[C]	AS400	[AS4]
Disable_Q_Reset_on_UA	[D]	OpenVMS	[OVMS]
Environ_Set	[E]	SCSI_3	[SC3]
Siemens	[S]	Sunapee	[SCL]
Volume_Set_Addressing	[V]	Sequent	[SEQ]
Avoid_Reset_Broadcast	[ARB]	SPC2_Protocol_Version	[SPC2]
		SCSI_Support1	[OS2007]

`-enable` — Enables the specified HBA port flag(s) on a per initiator basis.

`-disable` — Disables the specified HBA port flag(s) on a per initiator basis.

Example To turn on HBA flags and enable the `Common_Serial_Number` for host `api1182` on Symmetrix `343` for all directors and ports, enter:

`symmask -sid 343 -host api1182 set hba_flags on C -enable -dir all -p all`

Output similar to the following displays:

```
symmaskdb list db -sid 343 -v

Symmetrix ID             : 000190300343

Database Type            : Type6
Last updated at          : 08:18:30 AM on Tue May 19,2009
 Director Identification : FA-2D
Director Port            : 0

   Originator Port wwn   : 1111111111110002
   Type                  : Fibre
   User-generated Name   : api1182/001
   Visibility            : No
   FCID Lockdown         : No
   Lun Offset            : No
   Heterogeneous Host    : No
   Port Flag Overrides   : Yes
     Enabled             : Common_Serial_Number(C)
     Disabled            : N/A
   Dynamic Addressing    : No
   Authentication State : N/A
   Devices               : 0098:009A

Director Identification : FA-2D
Director Port            : 1

   Originator Port wwn   : abcdefabcdef0001
   Type                  : Fibre
   User-generated Name   : api1182/002
   Visibility            : No
   FCID Lockdown         : No
   Lun Offset            : No
   Heterogeneous Host    : No
   Port Flag Overrides   : Yes
     Enabled             : Common_Serial_Number(C)
     Disabled            : N/A
   Dynamic Addressing    : No
   Authentication State : N/A
   Devices               : 0044
```

Setting the heterogeneous host configuration

Note: Setting the heterogeneous host configuration has been superseded by Setting the HBA port flags. The heterogeneous host configuration types listed in Table 16 continue to be valid, but will not be expanded. To switch to setting HBA port flags, the heterogeneous host configuration must be disabled on the array, and all flags must be reset.

Heterogeneous host configuration is a feature that allows different host types to share a single director FA port even though they may require different port settings for their distinctive interface protocol.

Turning on heterogeneous host, turns on the bits listed in Table 16, (and turns off the bits listed in footnote a) on the given director/port (for the given WWN or iSCSI). If this feature is enabled for one host type for a WWN, it must be disabled for that WWN before a new host type can be assigned.

This feature can be used in conjunction with the LUN offset skip feature to allow the different hosts their own LUN addressing scheme. With that scheme, the devices they see are different from those seen by any other host on the director.

The following syntax is used to set certain heterogeneous host configuration flags to optimize the host-to-director interface:

```
symmask -sid SymmID -wwn wwn -dir # -p # set heterogeneous on HostConfigFlag
```

Possible *HostConfigFlag* values are listed in the last column of Table 16.

Table 16 Host platforms and interface configuration flags (page 1 of 3)

Host platform	Requirements	Bit[a]	Host configuration flag (*HostConfigFlag*)
AS/400		AS4	AS400
AS/400	Load source extender	AS4, V	AS400_LSE
Bull Escala/AIX			BULL_AIX
Bull Escala/AIX	PowerPath V1.5.x or earlier	D	BULL_AIX_PP15
Celerra		ARB	CELERRA
HP/DEC AlphaServers Tru64 UNIX 5.x FC-SW		OVMS	DEC_UNIX
HP/DEC OpenVMS		SC3, OVMS	DEC_OVMS
Data General AViiON NUMA 25000 Server		D	DG_AViiON
FSC BS2000/OSD Servers		C, D	FSC_2000
FSC PRIMEPOWER GP7000F Series host			PRIMEPOWER
FSC PRIMEPOWER GP7000F Series host	PowerPath V1.5.x or earlier	D	PRIMEPOWER_PP15
FSC PRIMEPOWER GP7000F Series host	VERITAS DMP	C, D	PRIMEPOWER_DMP
Fujitsu Services ICL Open VME		C	ICL_OPEN
Hewlett-Packard HP-UX		C, V	HP_UX
IBM AIX with FC 6227, 6228, 6239		SC3	IBM_AIX

Table 16 Host platforms and interface configuration flags (page 2 of 3)

Host platform	Requirements	Bit[a]	Host configuration flag (*HostConfigFlag*)
IBM AIX with FC 6227, 6228, 6239	PowerPath V1.5.x or earlier	SC3, D	IBM_AIX_PP15
IBM AIX with FC 6227, 6228, 6239		C, SC3	IBM_AIX_DMP
IBM AIX with FC 6227, 6228, 6239		C, D, SC3	IBM_AIX_DMP_PP15
IBM AIX with EMC Fibre Channel			IBM_EMC
IBM AIX with EMC Fibre Channel	PowerPath V1.5.x or earlier	D	IBM_EMC_PP15
Linux			LINUX
Linux		C	LINUX_DMP
Linux	Veritas Cluster Server	D, C, SC3	LINUX_DMP_VCS
NCR MP-RAS/Windows NT			NCR
NCR MP-RAS/Windows NT	Multiple vendor platforms	D	NCR_MP
NCR MP-RAS/Windows NT	If Windows NT is used with TNT, set FBA Env. Sense key to 4; otherwise, set it to 6	E	NCR_NT
NCR MP-RAS/Windows NT	Multiple vendor platforms:If Windows NT is used with TNT, set FBA Env. Sense key to 4; otherwise, set it to 6	D, E	NCR_NT_MP
Novell NetWare			NOVELL
Novell NetWare	Cluster	D	NOVELL_CLUSTER
Windows NT/Windows 2000			WINDOWS
Windows NT/Windows 2000	PowerPath V1.5.x or earlier	D	WINDOWS_PP15
Windows NT/Windows 2000	HP/Agilent controllers	V	WINDOWS_HP
Windows NT/Windows 2000	PowerPath V1.5.x or earlier, HP/Agilent controllers	D, V	WINDOWS_HP_PP15
Windows NT/Windows 2000	VERITAS VxVM DMP	C	WINDOWS_DMP
Windows NT/Windows 2000	HP/Agilent controllers VERITAS VxVM DMP	C, V	WINDOWS_HP_DMP
Windows NT/Windows 2000	PowerPath V1.5.x or earlier, VERITAS VxVM DMP	C, D	WINDOWS_DMP_PP15
Windows NT/Windows 2000	HP/Agilent and PowerPath V1.5.x, VERITAS VxVM DMP	C, D, V	WINDOWS_HP_DMP_PP15
Sequent NUMA-Q		E, C, SEQ	SEQUENT
Sequent NUMA-Q	FC-SW configurations only	E, C, SEQ, V	SEQUENT_FCSW
FSC Reliant UNIX RM series		E, D, S	RELIANT
Sun			SOLARIS
Sun	PowerPath V1.5.x or earlier	D	SOLARIS_PP15

Table 16 Host platforms and interface configuration flags (page 3 of 3)

Host platform	Requirements	Bit[a]	Host configuration flag (*HostConfigFlag*)
Sun	VERITAS DMP	C, D	SOLARIS_DMP
Sun	Sun Cluster (ealier than 3.0)	C, D, SCL	SUN_CLUSTER
Sun	Sun Cluster (3.0 or higher)	C	SUN_CLUSTER30
VERITAS Cluster (VCS), EMC GeoSpan for VCS		D	VERITAS
VERITAS Cluster (VCS), EMC GeoSpan for VCS	VERITAS DMP	C, D	VERITAS_DMP
VERITAS Cluster (VCS), EMC GeoSpan for VCS	VSC 2.0 or higher		VERITAS20
VMware (ESX 2.5 or earlier only)		C, SC3*	VMWARE

1. The following defines the host characteristic for each of the bits used in the table:

AS4	AS/400 secondary port
C	Common serial number for multipaths
D	Disable Queue Reset on Unit Attention (UA)
E	Environmental reports to host from Symmetrix
S	Enable Siemens host RM/400 - RM/600
SCL	Enable Sunapee (for Sun PDB clusters)
SC3	SCSI 3 interface
SEQ	Sequent Host (DYNIX/ptx)
OVMS	OpenVMS Fibre connection
V	Enable volume set addressing
ARB	Avoid Reset Broadcast
SPC2	SPC2 Protocol (Enginuity 5x71 and higher)
SC3*	Bit will only be set if Enginuity Version is lower than 5670
0S2007	Enable SCSI_Support1

CHAPTER 4
Device Masking: iSCSI Setup

Prior to using the device masking SYMCLI commands with iSCSI, you must configure your iSCSI driver software and authentication information. This chapter covers the following topics:

iSCSI authentication overview

The iSCSI authentication is negotiated during the HBA login phase and can be implemented using CHAP. The implementation and configuration process for iSCSI CHAP authentication varies depending upon which Enginuity version is running on your host. Solutions Enabler supports the following Enginuity versions for iSCSI authentication:

- **Enginuity version 56*xx***: For details on configuring iSCSI authentication, refer to "iSCSI CHAP authentication: Enginuity version 56xx" on page 198.
- **Enginuity version 57*xx***: For details on configuring iSCSI authentication, refer to "iSCSI CHAP authentication: Enginuity version 57xx" on page 199.

In addition, Solutions Enabler provides support for a RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) server for storing authentication information. For details on configuring your RADIUS server, refer to "RADIUS server configuration" on page 216.

iSCSI CHAP authentication: Enginuity version 56*xx*

CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol) allows you to manage a credential name and a CHAP secret, which are similar to a username and a password, though more secure than the standard Password Authentication Procedure (PAP).

Requirements

Setting iSCSI authentication requires:

- Symmetrix DMX running Enginuity version 5670 (or higher)

  Note: If you are running Enginuity version 57*xx* (5771 and higher), refer to "iSCSI CHAP authentication: Enginuity version 57xx" on page 199.

- Fig-E board that manages the front-end connections in the Symmetrix array
- Gig-E-configured port
- Host systems that provide driver support for iSCSI
- An initialized device masking database (VCMDB)

Before an iSCSI host can log in and see any devices, the iSCSI name of the host must have a valid VCMDB database entry specifying the director and port from which it is connecting. For details on configuring your iSCSI drivers, refer to "iSCSI software driver configuration" on page 203.

Setting iSCSI authentication with the SYMCLI

Once you have configured your iSCSI driver software, and masked your devices, you can set the credential name and CHAP secret required for iSCSI authentication. The following command sets the authentication for the iSCSI initiator, `iqn.2002-06.com.microsoft.host210`, using the authentication type of `CHAP`. The `-credential` option and `-secret` option specify the required authentication information:

```
symmask -sid 6208 -iscsi iqn.2002-06.com.microsoft.host210
   set authentication -type CHAP -credential MyCredentials -secret
MySecret
```

Note: To set iSCSI authentication for a Symmetrix array using Enginuity version 57*xx* (5771 and higher), requires the use of the `symconnect` command instead of the `symmask set authentication` command, which is valid only for Enginuity version 56*xx* (5670 and higher). For information about using `symconnect` commands, refer to "iSCSI CHAP authentication: Enginuity version 57xx" on page 199.

Showing authentication information

The `symmask show` command returns the authentication information for a specified iSCSI initiator on a specific Symmetrix array. Note that the CHAP secret is never displayed. For example:

```
symmask -sid 6208 -iscsi iqn.2002-06.com.microsoft.host210
   show authentication
```

You can also display authentication data using the `symmaskdb list database -v` command.

When you set authentication using the `symmask` command, authentication is automatically enabled. If you decide to disable authentication, the authentication values are retained in the VCMDB, which allows you to enable them at a later time using the `enable` action. The following command disables authentication:

```
symmask -sid 6208 -iscsi iqn.2002-06.com.microsoft.host210
   disable authentication
```

Restoring authentication data and updating the iSCSI driver

When you restore a database, authentication data is restored to the Symmetrix array from the backup file. Keep in mind that the same authentication data also needs to be set in the host's iSCSI driver software if authentication had been changed since the backup file was generated.

If you had changed your authentication data after the backup file was created, the restored authentication data will be out of sync with the authentication data stored in the iSCSI driver software. To rectify this discrepancy, you must update the iSCSI driver software with the same information contained in the restored authentication data. For more information, refer to "iSCSI software driver configuration" on page 203.

To avoid restoring obsolete authentication data, use the `-skip_authentication` option. For example:

```
symmaskdb -sid 814 restore -file MyDevMaskBackup -skip_authentication
```

iSCSI CHAP authentication: Enginuity version 57*xx*

Beginning with Solutions Enabler version 6.0.2 running on Symmetrix arrays using Enginuity version 5771, connection security for iSCSI ports is set with the `symconnect` command. The `symconnect` functionality allows you to set one-way or two-way CHAP authentication between a host HBA and a Symmetrix array.

If a RADIUS server is configured to store the authentication information, you can set the RADIUS server information and enable the Symmetrix array to look there for the authentication data. For more information on the RADIUS server, refer to "RADIUS server configuration" on page 216.

Setting one-way CHAP authentication

With CHAP one-way authentication, the array challenges the host during the initial link negotiation process and expects to receive a valid credential and CHAP secret in response. When challenged, the host transmits a CHAP credential and CHAP secret to the Symmetrix array. The Symmetrix array looks for this credential and CHAP secret in its own CHAP authentication database or on a RADIUS server (if one is set and turned on). Once a positive authentication occurs, the array sends an acceptance message to the host. However, if the array fails to find any record of the credential/secret pair, it sends a rejection message, and the link is closed.

Setting iSCSI authentication for a Symmetrix authenticator requires that you supply the Symmetrix ID, the iSCSI name, the CHAP credential name (username), and the CHAP secret (password). The following command inserts an entry for the iSCSI initiator (iqn.2002-06.com.microsoft.host210) into the Symmetrix CHAP authentication database. The `-cred` and `-secret` parameters specify the authentication data that the host should send in response to a challenge by the Symmetrix array.

```
symconnect -sid 6208 -iscsi iqn.2002-06.com.microsoft.host210
   set chap -cred MyCredentials -secret MySecret
```

The CHAP protocol secret value (`MySecret` in this case) is a user-defined string up to 32 ASCII characters, or 64 binary characters (binary values should be prefixed with the string `0x`) for UNIX users. Windows users need to specify a secret between 12 and 16 characters and a credential name string between 8 and 256 characters.

The `set chap` action automatically enables CHAP authentication for the iSCSI initiator. You can use `disable chap` to disable CHAP authentication and `enable chap` to turn it back on.

```
symconnect -sid 6208 -iscsi iqn.2002-06.com.microsoft.host210
   disable chap
```

```
symconnect -sid 6208 -iscsi iqn.2002-06.com.microsoft.host210
   enable chap
```

Use the `delete chap` command to disable authentication, as follows:

```
symconnect -sid 6208 -iscsi iqn.2002-06.com.microsoft.host210
   delete chap
```

Setting two-way CHAP authentication

With two-way CHAP authentication, the host challenges and authenticates the Symmetrix too. Thus, both the host and Symmetrix array act as authenticators, and both act as peers. Configuring two-way authentication requires that you configure a one-way authentication for each communication direction.

"Setting one-way CHAP authentication" on page 200 shows how to set up the Symmetrix array as an authenticator, which covers one direction of communication. This section describes how to configure authentication from the opposite direction.

The following command illustrates how to set up the Symmetrix array as a peer. In this case we must define what credential and secret the Symmetrix array will send when challenged by the host HBA authenticator:

```
symconnect -sid 6208 -dir 2D -p 0 set chap -cred MyPeerCredentials
   -secret MyPeerSecret
```

The `-dir` and `-p` parameters specify the director (`2D`) and port (`0`) on the Symmetrix array (`6208`) through which a host HBA is connected. Make a note of the `-secret` value set here. This value will have to be set in the iSCSI Initiator properties window as described in "Configuring iSCSI for two-way chap authentication" on page 210.

Note: The host authenticator must have a user authentication database that contains matching authentication data for the authentication to be successful.

The `set chap` command automatically enables CHAP authentication for the Symmetrix director and port. You can use `disable chap` to disable CHAP authentication and `enable chap` to turn it back on:

```
symconnect -sid 6208 -dir 2D -p 0 disable chap
symconnect -sid 6208 -dir 2D -p 0 enable chap
```

Use the `disable chap` command to disable authentication, as follows:

```
symconnect -sid 6208 -dir 2D -p 0 delete chap
```

Initializing an authentication database

In most cases, you do not want to clear the data of an existing authentication database. If you are unsure whether an authentication database currently exists for a Symmetrix array, issue a command that displays any existing Symmetrix CHAP or RADIUS authentication database for the array. For example, to view any authentication database if it exists on Symmetrix `6208`:

```
symconnect -sid 6208 -list
```

To initialize and clear an authentication database, you must specify a backup file name to safeguard against clearing data in the database that should not be lost. For example, the following commands create backup files for Symmetrix CHAP and RADIUS authentication databases and attempt to write any current authentication data to these backup files prior to initializing:

```
symconnect -sid 6208 init chap -file MyChapInitBackup
symconnect -sid 6208 init radius -file MyRadiusInitBackup
```

Displaying authentication information

You can use the basic `symconnect list` command to display a Symmetrix array's authentication database (for example, any Symmetrix CHAP or RADIUS authentication database for Symmetrix `20`):

```
symconnect -sid 20 list
```

To display just the Symmetrix CHAP authentication database, include the `chap` option. For example:

```
symconnect -sid 20 list chap

Symmetrix ID            : 000190300020

Director Identification : SE-2D
Director Port           : 0

Protocol                : CHAP

Identifier                         Type   State     Credential
--------------------------------   -----  --------  ----------
```

```
SE-2D:0                            N/A    ENABLED   symm20
iqn.2002-06.com.microsoft.host210 iSCSI  DISABLED  api210
iqn.2002-06.com.microsoft.host211 iSCSI  ENABLED   api211
```

CHAP credentials have been defined in the Symmetrix authentication database for two iSCSI initiators, making it possible for the Symmetrix to authenticate either iSCSI HBA logging into its port. Credentials have also been defined for the Symmetrix director and port (`SE-2D:0`) in the event that two-way authentication is required and the Symmetrix array needs to submit authentication data to the host.

To display only a RADIUS authentication database, include the `radius` parameter. For example:

symconnect -sid 20 list radius

```
Symmetrix ID            : 000190300020

Director Identification : SE-2D
Director Port           : 0

Protocol                : RADIUS_SERVER

Server Rank  State     Server Name                 IP Address        Port
-----------  --------  --------------------------  ----------------  ----
Primary      ENABLED   AP22                       108.15.139.220    1812 <- default
1st Backup   ENABLED   AP23                       108.15.139.221    1812 <- default
2nd Backup   ENABLED   AP24                       108.15.139.222    1812 <- default

Protocol                : RADIUS
Identifier                         Type   State
--------------------------------   -----  --------
iqn.2002-06.com.microsoft.host210 iSCSI  DISABLED
iqn.2002-06.com.microsoft.host211 iSCSI  ENABLED
```

Backing up and restoring authentication information

Backing up authentication information on a regular basis ensures that you can restore a good version of the authentication database in case incorrect changes or other abnormalities occur in the current database.

The following command creates a backup version of the Symmetrix user authentication database in a file called `MyChapBackup` (each time you back up the database, you must specify a new file name):

```
symconnect -sid 6208 -file MyChapBackup backup chap
```

The following command restores this authentication database using the backup version in the file `MyChapBackup`:

```
symconnect -sid 6208 -file MyChapBackup restore chap
```

Similarly, you can back up and restore the authentication database on a RADIUS server by specifying `backup radius` and `restore radius`.

To display the contents of a backup authentication file, use the `symconnect list` command with the filename:

```
symconnect list -file MyChapBackup
```

iSCSI software driver configuration

This section provides the requirements and configuration steps for preparing a host system with a native iSCSI initiator and the VCMDB (residing in a Symmetrix DMX) to communicate over the Microsoft iSCSI software driver and the EMC Multi-Protocol Channel Director.

The following is an overview of the configuration process:

1. Collect information about the host computer and the Symmetrix DMX Multi-Protocol Channel director:
   a. Get the iSCSI name and IP address of the Symmetrix director from the Symmetrix array.
   b. Get the iSCSI name of the initiator from the host computer.
2. Configure information in the VCMDB of the Symmetrix array that will allow the host computer to access the Symmetrix devices desired:
   a. Add access to the Symmetrix devices from the host initiator by the iSCSI name to the VCMDB.
   b. Add the iSCSI authentication information (if any) about the host initiator.
   c. Refresh the database.
3. Update the iSCSI initiator with the Symmetrix information:
   a. Establish a target connection using iSCSI between the host computer and the designated Symmetrix director port with/without authentication.
   b. Have the host computer logon to the Symmetrix over iSCSI and establish target devices on the host computer that will persist through a reboot.
4. Perform the following disk administration on the devices on the Symmetrix array, if needed:
   a. Format
   b. Write signatures
   c. Assign drive letters

Configuration of the iSCSI driver can be completed with CHAP authentication as described in "Configuring iSCSI with CHAP authentication" on page 204, or without authentication as described in "Configuring iSCSI without CHAP authentication" on page 211. Refer to the procedure that meets your environment's authentication requirements.

Requirements

For detailed interoperability information, please refer to E-Lab Interoperability Navigator which can be reached at http://elabnavigator.EMC.com.

Note: Your systems must be installed and connected to the network before beginning the configuration.

Installing the iSCSI software initiator

From the Microsoft download site, download and install Microsoft iSCSI Software Initiator. The setup installs an icon on your desktop.

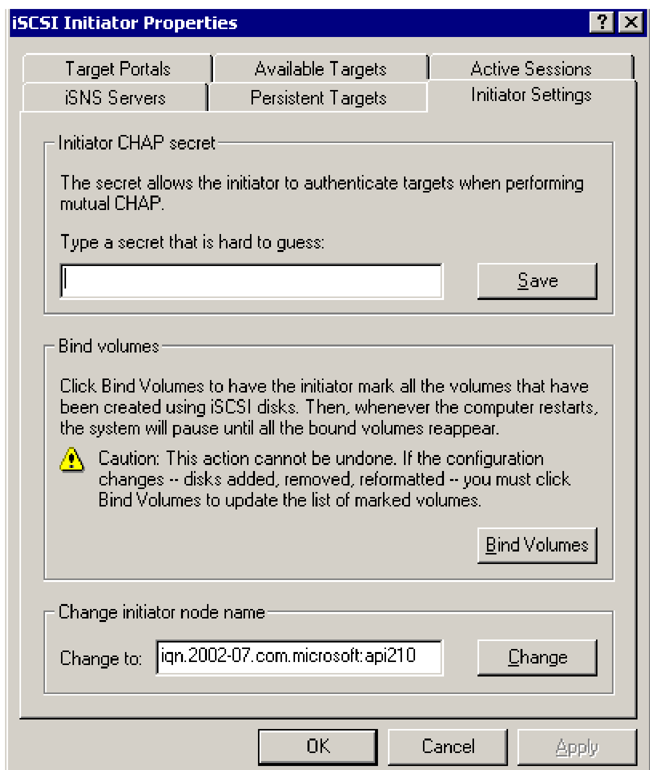
Configuring iSCSI with CHAP authentication

To complete this configuration, you must obtain the iSCSI name of the host, and the iSCSI ID of the multi-protocol director.

Note: This procedure contains steps that require the use of the iSCSI Initiator window and the DOS command window, as follows.

Collect information about the host computer and Symmetrix director

1. Execute the iSCSI Initiator control panel on the host system.
2. Click the **Initiator Settings** tab.



3. Copy the iSCSI ID of your host from the **Change to** field.

   Note: Do not enter any data in this window.

   ---

4. From the command line, display and copy the IP address of the Symmetrix multi-protocol director, as shown in this example:

   `symcfg -sid 6208 -dir 3a list -v`

   The last two lines of the display contain the iSCSI name and IP address. For example:

```
Symmetrix ID: 000000006208
Product Model                          : DMX2000P
```

```
Symmetrix ID                          : 000000006208
Microcode Version (Number)            : 5670 (16260000)
.
iSCSI NAME          : iqn.1992-04.com.emc.5006048000061002
iSCSI IP Address    : 10.10.10.21
```

Configure information in the VCMDB

5. Add a device to create a record in the VCMDB, using the following form:

   ```
   symmask -sid SymmID -iscsi iscsi -dir # -p # add dev #
   ```

Where:

`SymmID` — Identifies the Symmetrix ID.
`iscsi` — Specifies the iSCSI name (from step 3).
`-dir #` — Identifies the Symmetrix director number.
`-p #` — Identifies the Symmetrix port number.
`add dev #` — Specifies the Symmetrix device number(s).

Example: **symmask -sid 6208 -iscsi iqn.2002-07.com.microsoft:api210 -dir 3a -p 0 add dev 0023**

6. Set the CHAP authentication in the VCMDB using the SYMCLI, which is done differently for each supported Enginuity version:

   - For Enginuity version 5771 or higher:

     ```
     symconnect -sid SymmID -iscsi iscsi
        set chap -cred Credential -secret Secret
     ```

Where:

`SymmID` — Identifies the Symmetrix ID.
`iscsi` — Specifies the host iSCSI name.
`Credential` — Uses between 8 and 256 alphanumeric characters.
`Secret` — UNIX: 32 ASCII characters, or 64 binary characters (binary values should be prefixed with the string `0x`).
Windows: 12 and 16 ASCII characters.

   - For Enginuity version 5670 or higher:

     ```
     symmask -sid SymmID -iscsi iscsi
        set authentication -type CHAP
        -credential Credential -secret Secret
     ```

Where:

`SymmID` — Identifies the Symmetrix ID.
`iscsi` — Specifies the host iSCSI name.
`CHAP` — Indicates the authentication type.
`CHAPcredential` — Uses 8 alphanumeric characters.
`CHAPsecret` — Uses 12-16 alphanumeric characters.

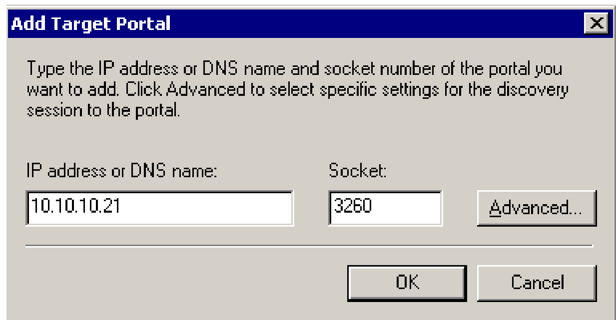
Note: For details about setting iSCSI Authentication, refer to "iSCSI CHAP authentication: Enginuity version 56xx" on page 198 or "iSCSI CHAP authentication: Enginuity version 57xx" on page 199.

7. Refresh the VCMDB, as shown in the following example:

   ```
   symmask -sid 6208 refresh
   ```

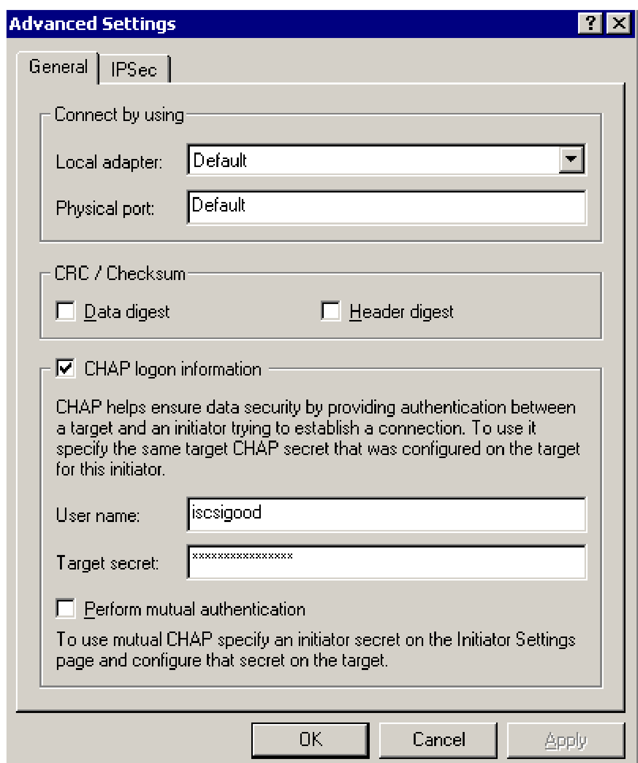
Update iSCSI initiator with Symmetrix information

8. From the iSCSI Initiator Properties window, click the **Target Portals** tab and click **Add**. The **Add Target Portal** dialog box appears.



9. Enter the iSCSI IP address (from step 4) of the Symmetrix multi-protocol director in the **IP address or DNS name** box and click **Advanced.**

   The **Advanced Settings** dialog box appears. The iSCSI name automatically displays in the **User name** field. Do not use this for your credential.



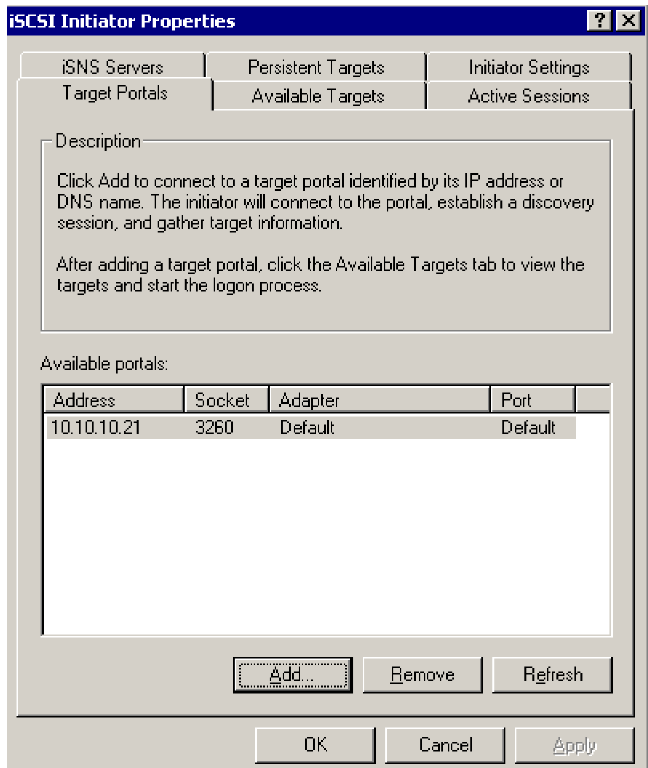
10. Check the box labeled **CHAP logon information**. Change the CHAP credential in the **User name** field, and enter a CHAP secret in the **Target secret** box. Click **OK.**

    The credential name string must be between 8 and 256 characters. The CHAP protocol secret value on UNIX can be 32 ASCII characters, or 64 binary characters (binary values should be prefixed with the string 0x). On Windows the secret must be between 12 and 16 ASCII characters.

Note: Do not check or change anything else in this dialog box.

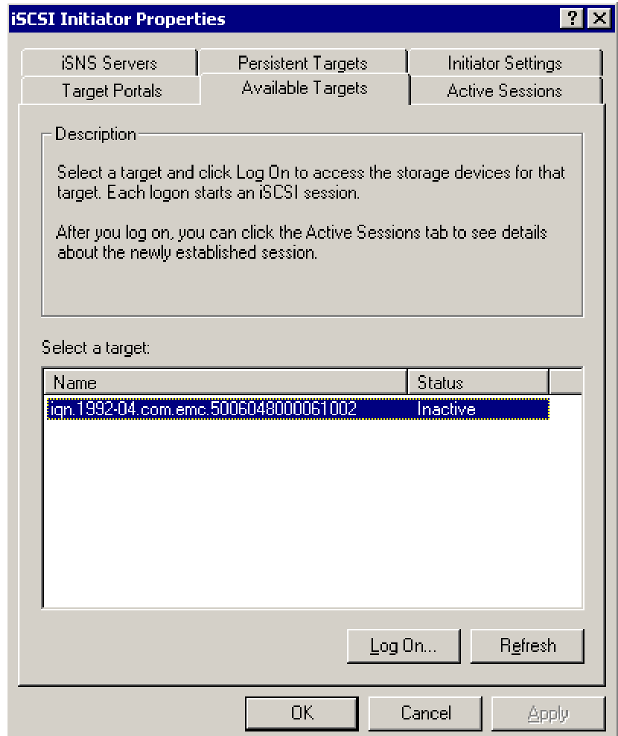
11. Click **OK** to close the **Advanced Settings** dialog box, and click **OK** to close the **Target Portal** dialog box.

    The multi-protocol director IP address should appear in the **Available portals** list in the **Target Portals** window.

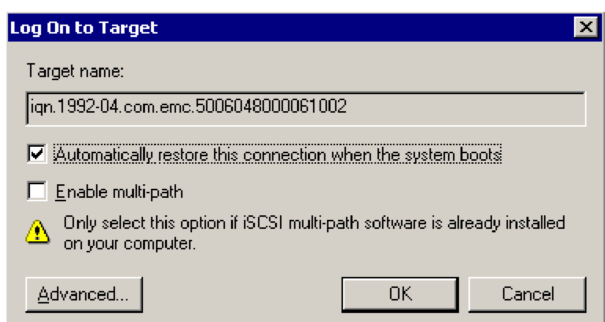


Note: If an error displays, select the IP address from the **Available portals** list and click **Remove**. Begin the configuration procedure again.

12. Click the **Available Targets** tab. The iSCSI name of the Symmetrix multi-protocol director (from step 4) displays in the **Select a target** list.



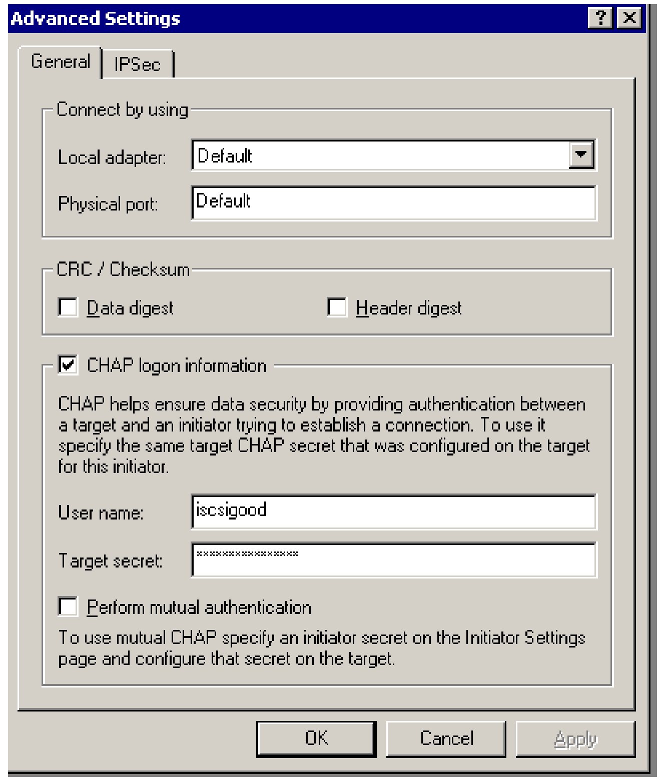
13. Click **Log On.** The **Log On to Target** window dialog box appears.



14. Check **Automatically restore this connection when the system boots,** and click **Advanced.**

    The **Advanced Settings** dialog box appears. The iSCSI name automatically displays in the **User name** field.

    Do not use this for your credential.

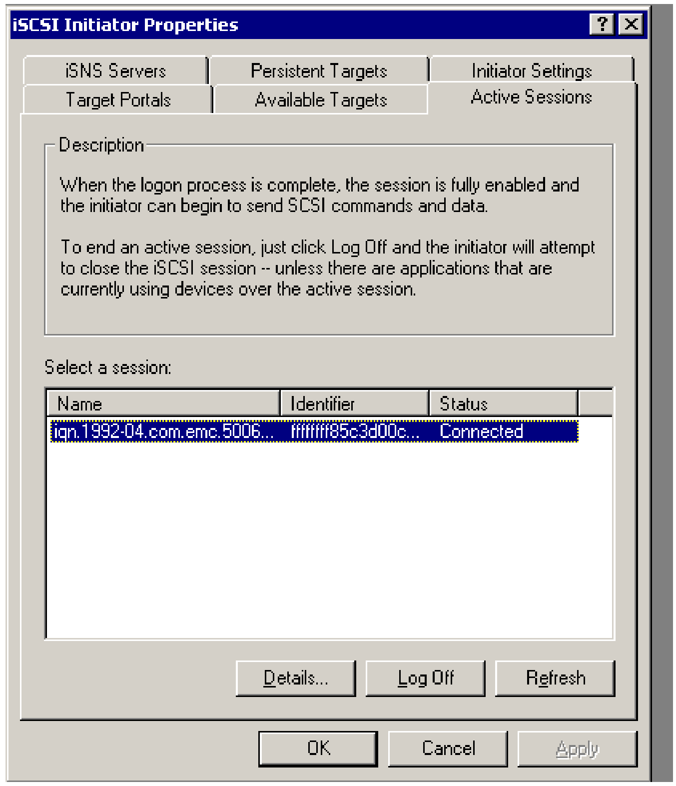


15. Select the box labeled **CHAP logon information**. Change the CHAP credential in the **User name** field, and enter a CHAP secret in the **Target secret** box. Click **OK**.

    The credential name string must be between 8 and 256 characters. The CHAP protocol secret value on UNIX can be 32 ASCII characters, or 64 binary characters (binary values should be prefixed with the string 0x). On Windows the secret value must be between 12 and 16 ASCII characters.

    Note: Do not select or change anything else in this window.

16. From the iSCSI Initiator Properties window, click the **Active Sessions** tab. An active session should display in the **Select a session** list.



17. Select the session and click **Details** to display the disks found by the iSCSI driver.

18. Click **OK** to exit from the iSCSI Initiator.

Perform disk administration on the Symmetrix devices

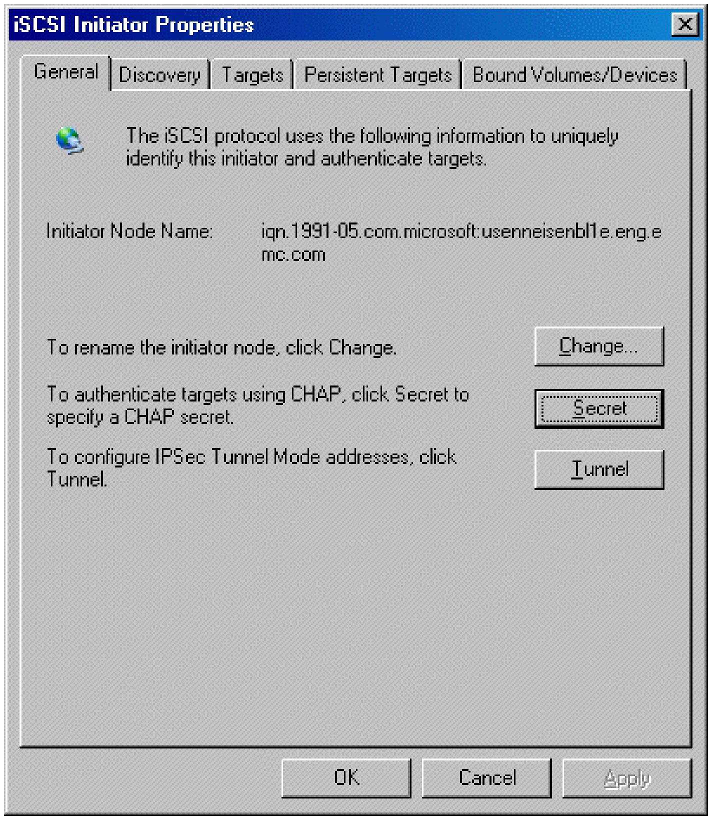
19. Perform any necessary disk administration, such as, formatting, write signatures, and assigning drive letters.

20. Reboot the host system.

Note: The configuration changes you made will not take effect until you reboot your host.

Configuring iSCSI for two-way chap authentication

For a two-way Chap configuration, after installing your iSCSI Initiator, open your iSCSI Initiator properties, click the **Secret** button on the **General** tab, and set the secret for two-way CHAP authentication to match the value set using `symconnect` as described in "Setting two-way CHAP authentication" on page 200.



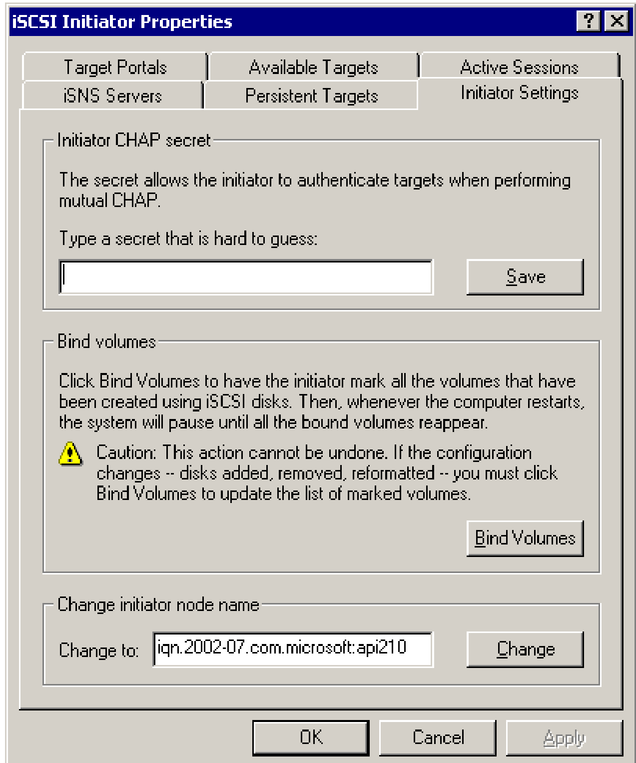
Configuring iSCSI without CHAP authentication

To complete this configuration, you must obtain the iSCSI name of the host, and the iSCSI ID of the multi-protocol director.

Note: This procedure contains steps that require the use of the iSCSI Initiator Properties window and the SYMCLI command window, as follows.

Collect information about the host computer and Symmetrix director

1. Open the iSCSI Initiator on the host system.
2. Click the **Initiator Settings** tab.



3. Copy the iSCSI ID of your host from the **Change to** field at the bottom of the window.

Note: Do not enter any data in this window.

---

4. List the iSCSI name and IP address of the Symmetrix multi-protocol director, as shown in this example:

   `symcfg -sid 6208 -dir 3a list -v`

   The last two lines of the display contain the iSCSI name and IP address. For example:

```
Symmetrix ID: 000000006208
Product Model                           : DMX2000P
Symmetrix ID                            : 000000006208
Microcode Version (Number)              : 5670 (16260000)
.
iSCSI NAME          : iqn.1992-04.com.emc.5006048000061002
iSCSI IP Address    : 10.10.10.21
```

Configure information in the VCMDB

5. From the command line, add a device to create a record in the VCMDB, using the following form:

   `symmask -sid` *`SymmID`* `-iscsi` *`iscsi`* `-dir # -p # add dev #`

Where:

`SymmID` — The Symmetrix ID.

`iscsi` — The iSCSI name copied in step 3.

`-dir` *#* — Symmetrix director number.

`-p` *#* — Symmetrix port number.

`add dev` *#* — Symmetrix device number.

For example:

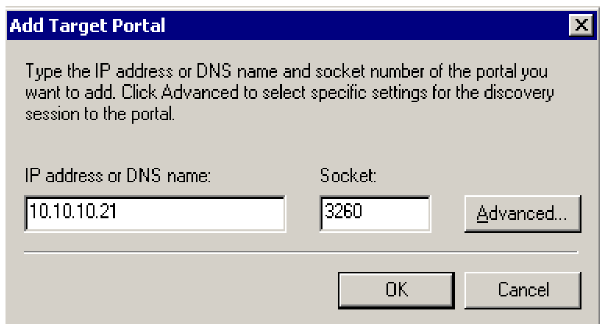
```
symmask -sid 6208 -iscsi iqn.2002-07.com.microsoft:api210 -dir 3a -p 0
      add dev 0023
```

6. Refresh the VCMDB, as shown in the following example:

   ```
   symmask -sid 6208 refresh
   ```

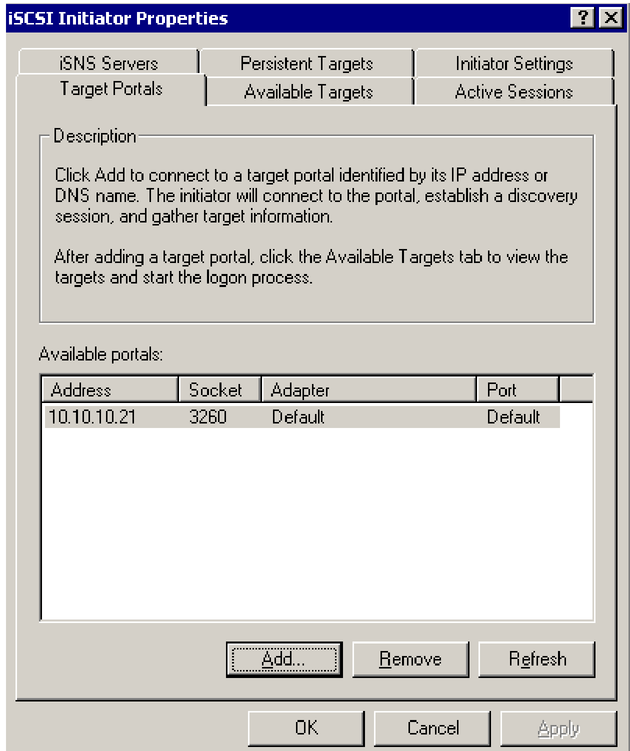
7. From the iSCSI Initiator window, select the **Target Portals** tab and click **Add**.

   The **Add Target Portal** dialog box appears.



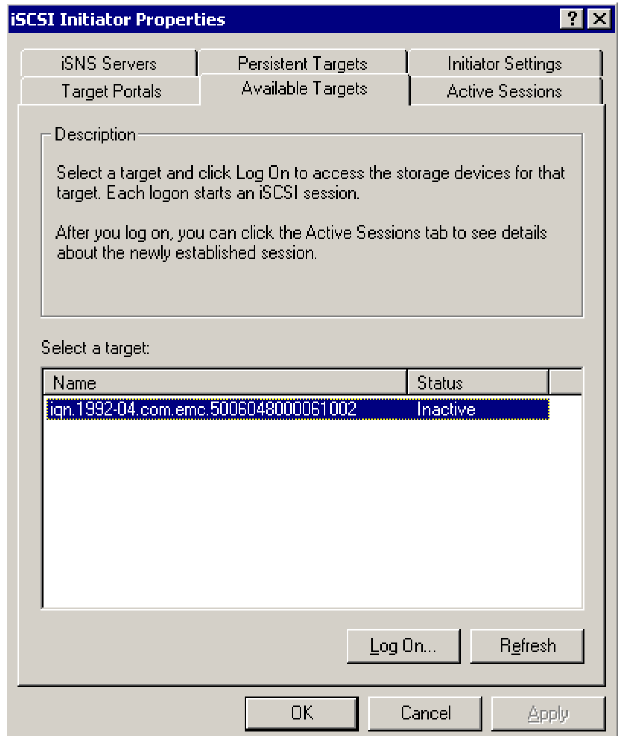
8. Enter the iSCSI IP address (from step 4) of the Symmetrix multi-protocol director in the **IP address or DNS name** box and click **OK**.

   The multi-protocol director IP address should appear in the **Available portals** list in the **Target Portals** window.

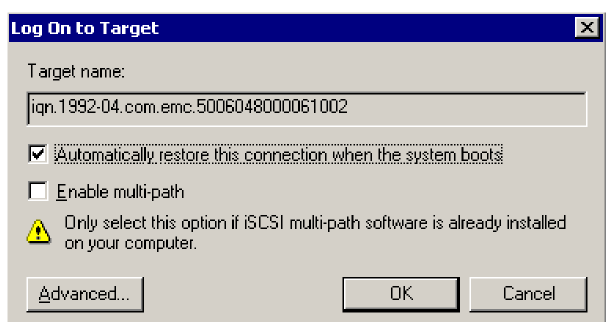


Note: If an error displays, select the IP address from the **Available portals** list and click **Remove**. Begin the configuration procedure again.

9. Click the **Available Targets** tab. The iSCSI name of the Symmetrix multi-protocol director (from step 4) appears in the **Select a target** list.

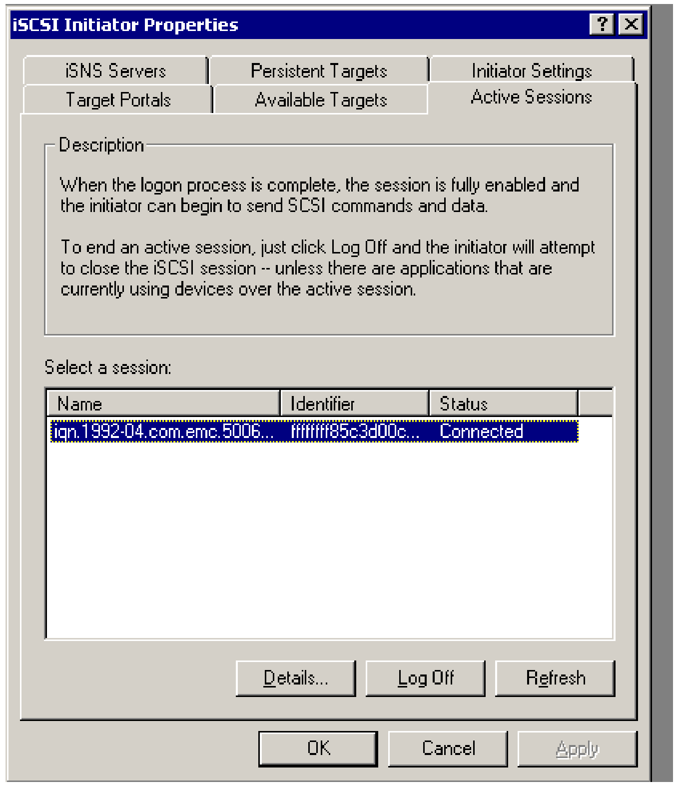


10. Click **Log On**. The **Log On to Target** dialog box appears.



11. Select **Automatically restore this connection when the system boots,** and click **OK.**

12. Click the **Active Sessions** tab. An active session should display in the **Select a session** list.



13. Select the session and click **Details** to display the disks found by the iSCSI driver.

14. Click **OK** to exit from the **iSCSI Initiator Properties** window.

Perform disk administration on the Symmetrix devices

15. Perform any necessary disk administration, such as, formatting, write signatures, and assigning drive letters.

16. Reboot the host system.

Note: The configuration changes you made will not take effect until you reboot your host.

RADIUS server configuration

When using a RADIUS server to store authentication data, you need to use the `symconnect` command to make the SYMAPI server aware of your RADIUS server. Once registered, the Symmetrix SYMAPI server will look to the RADIUS server for matching authentication data when attempting to authenticate a host's credential and secret.

You set the RADIUS server information at the Symmetrix director/port level, letting the Symmetrix know where to go for the authentication information when a host HBA tries to log in. The required information includes the server name, its IP address, its key (a password of up to 256 characters), and its rank (`primary`, `backup1`, or `backup2`). For example:

```
symconnect -sid 6208 -dir 2D -p 0 set radius -server AP22
   -key MyServerPassword -ip 108.15.139.220 -rank primary
```

The `-rank` parameter establishes server priority preference if two or three RADIUS servers are specified for a given director-port combination. If a primary and two backup servers are enabled, the system tries them in the obvious order until successful (a server might be unreachable for some reason). If primary is disabled, the system looks to `backup1` and `backup2`.

If the RADIUS server port to be used is different than the server's default port, you can specify it using the `-port` option. You can also include options that specify a server retry interval in seconds (`-i`) and the number of times to retry (`-c`).

The `set radius` command automatically enables RADIUS authentication for the Symmetrix array's director and port. You can use `disable radius` to disable authentication and `enable radius` to turn it back on:

```
symconnect -sid 6208 -dir 2D -p 0 disable radius -rank primary
```

```
symconnect -sid 6208 -dir 2D -p 0 enable radius -rank primary
```

Once you have set and enabled all RADIUS server information and at the Symmetrix director and port level, you can then enable the server authentication feature for a given iSCSI HBA logging into a port. Use either `set radius` or `enable radius` to turn on the RADIUS server authentication for the specified iSCSI initiator. For example:

```
symconnect -sid 6208 -iscsi iqn.2002-06.com.microsoft.host210
   enable radius
```

Similarly, you can use `disable radius` to turn off RADIUS authentication for the iSCSI initiator.

Use `delete radius` to delete the RADIUS authentication entry, as follows:

```
symconnect -sid 6208 -iscsi iqn.2002-06.com.microsoft.host210
   delete radius
```

CHAPTER 5
Managing Network IPsec

This chapter describes the IPsec standard and how to manage IPsec network policies, using the IPsec component of the SYMCLI. The chapter covers the following topics:

Introduction

This section overviews the IPsec standard and how it applies to Symmetrix networks.

IPsec standard

IPsec is a framework of open standards for security of network communication that provides data confidentiality, integrity, and authentication between participating peers at the IP layer of an Ethernet network.

IPsec allows two peers (computers) to trust each other's identity and share a private key for each communication session. Based on the session key, the computer peers establish an encrypted communications channel and can verify that data they receive is what was originally sent. These countermeasures mitigate many security attacks, including spoofing, tampering with data en route, connection hijacking, eavesdropping, and replay of transmission. IPsec is the same security technology used in many corporate VPN solutions.

IPsec technology protects the Internet Protocol (IP) version 4 and 6 (IPv4 and IPv6) standards. IPv4 is the most commonly used, but IPv6, sometimes called IPng (next generation) can provide more addresses, better security, reduced administrative workload, and enhanced support for mobile devices.

More specifically, the IPsec framework is an Internet Protocol standard (RFC 2401) that allows you to create IP network tunnels through an existing IP network. All traffic contained within this tunnel is afforded some configurable measure of protection against hostile exterior entities. This is accomplished by optionally transforming each network packet at the tunnel source in some way, wrapping the result with an IPsec header, and sending this wrapped packet to the destination. The process is reversed at the destination. First, the IPsec wrapper is stripped off, and the packet is transformed again. It then appears as it originally did, and may be processed by conventional means, as if it had never been modified.

IPsec offers three main services to users:

- Authentication — Verifies that a packet was originated by the sender
- Integrity — Ensures that packets are not modified in transit
- Encryption — Hides the packet contents from prying eyes

Not all of these services are necessary or even desirable at the same time, in all situations. Users may selectively employ the ones that fit their current needs.

IPsec policies

An IPsec implementation internally manages database records called policies. They are processed in order, sorting on an attached index number called the policy's priority. In general, policies describe how to select applicable network traffic, and how to apply IPsec protection to it. They contain proposal and transform requirements for the IP tunnel.

More specifically, a policy is a combination of parameters that describe how network traffic will be encrypted. A policy is a single record in the policy database, and is indexed/sorted by Priority. When network traffic appears that might be affected by encryption, the IPsec implementation scans forward, in priority order, through the policy database looking for a policy that matches the traffic. Each policy has proposals and transforms that are also tested, in order. Once a match has been found, searching is terminated, and an entry is created in the Security Associations database that reflects the policy found. Also, each policy has a unique priority.

IPsec and Symmetrix

The Symmetrix subsystem, running Enginuity 5773 and higher, in companion with specific crypto processors, provides IPsec traffic services on each of its Gigabit Ethernet (Advanced Multi-Protocol channel) directors. Here, IP network traffic to or from the array can be protected by IPsec applied to it that supports two significant network connection protocols:

- SRDF — Symmetrix to Symmetrix endpoints, securing SRDF links
- iSCSI — iSCSI host to Symmetrix endpoints or NAS to Symmetrix endpoints

Figure 18 illustrates an SRDF IPsec link and Figure 19 shows a host endpoint with the iSCSI connection.

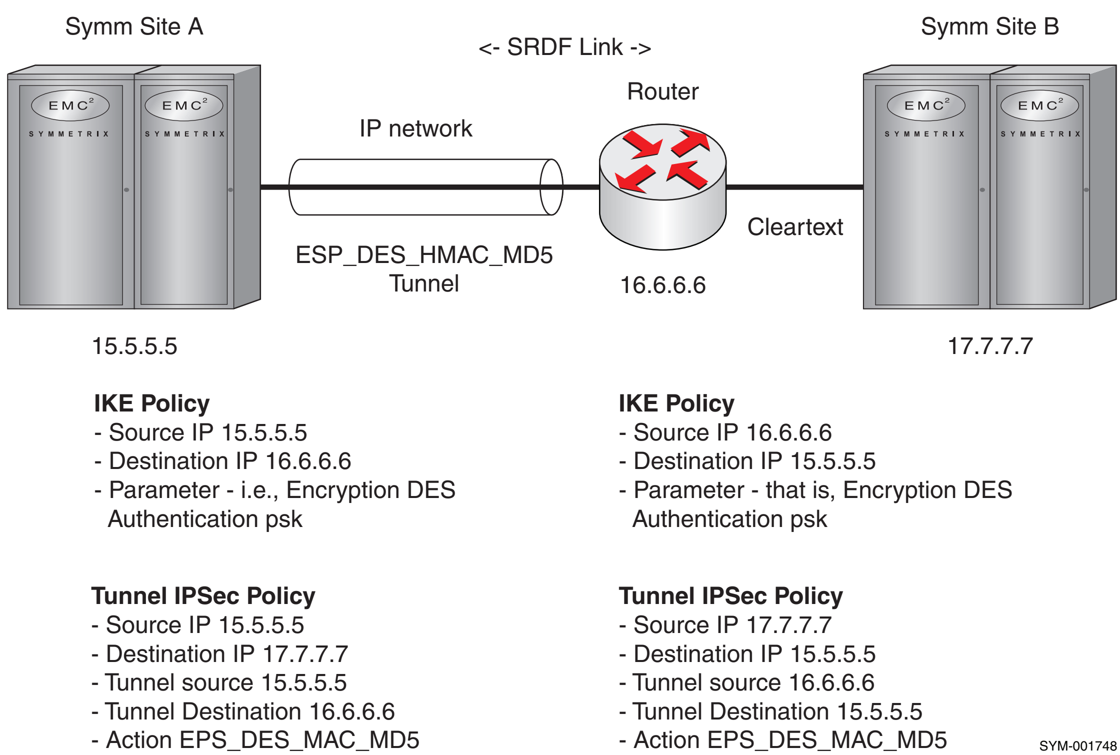


Figure 18 IPsec network tunnel with Symmetrix-to-Symmetrix endpoints

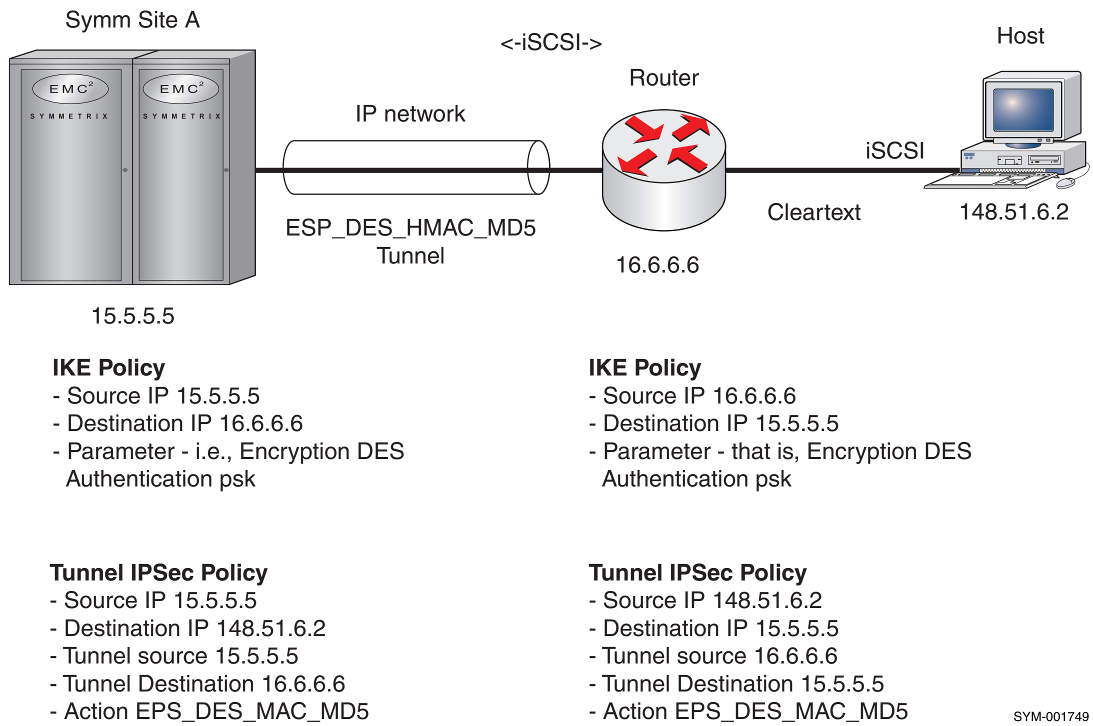


Figure 19 IPsec network tunnel with iSCSI host-to-Symmetrix endpoints

Traffic selection within IPsec is extremely fine-grained, as it is possible to apply IPsec only to iSCSI traffic with a connection to a particular host, or series of hosts, leaving other iSCSI traffic and SRDF untouched. Different destinations can have different types of protection.

Note: With such vast flexibility and versatility, configuration of IPsec is considered somewhat complex. It is recommended that IPsec management, described in this chapter, and the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix CLI Command Reference* be performed with or by network engineers that understand encryption disciplines and the standard RFC 2401 for IPsec, including details of your specific network and environment. Incorrect intervention in this area, could expose critical information to third parties; especially if the two endpoints are connected with a publicly-visible network.

For more information about the RFC 2401 standard, see the following:

`http://rfc.net/rfc2401.html`

SYMCLI IPsec management component

The SYMCLI IPsec component extends the basic SYMCLI command set to include the Solutions Enabler `symipsec` command. This command allows you to perform all the necessary control operations that manage various types of IPsec security association policy changes in your Symmetrix environment. This IPsec standards compliant command provides policy management to/from the IPsec processor chip on the Symmetrix Gig-E port. It also offers retrieval of policies and associated statistics.

If you employ the Access Control feature with `symacl`, access types BASE and CFGSYM are required.

Information retrieved from the IPsec subsystem is not stored in the SYMAPI database. The IPsec policies are stored in global memory and backed up to the Symmetrix vault, therefore policy database backups and restores are not provided.

The `symipsec` command allows you to display and set values of control parameters for Symmetrix IPsec encryption and authentication support as follows:

- Lists various active IPsec policies.
- Shows detail about an active policy.
- Lists the various statistics and errors in the Enginuity processing of policies.
- Previews and commits the scripted command file that defines the specific network security policy requirements.
- Uses command file entries to define the IPsec policy requirements, including details such as proposals, and transforms.

Viewing policy information

With the `symipsec` command, you can return a list of IPsec policies or show detail about a policy being processed on a director and port.

Note: Currently, when specifying port numbers in the `symipsec` command, only port 0 is a valid parameter (and is the default). Specifically targeting Port 1 on a director is not supported.

Listing policies

To list information about policies on a specified Symmetrix array and director, use the following form:

```
symipsec -sid SymmID list -dir #|ALL -port 0
      -priority Level#
      -all
```

Where:

Level# — the policy level index number. The lower the number, the higher the priority level (0-110).

For example, to list the policy priority numbers on director 16D within a specific Symmetrix array, enter:

symipsec -sid 343 -dir 16D list port 0 -all

The output will list all current policies on the specified director:

```
Symmetrix ID                : 000190300343
Director number             : 16D
Port number                 : 0
Policy priorities present   :
    0         10         20         30         80         90
    100        110
```

Showing policy detail

To show detail information about policies on a specified Symmetrix array, use the following form:

```
symipsec -sid SymmID show -dir #|ALL -port #|ALL
      -priority Level#
      -all
```

For example, to show the policy details on director 1A for a specific policy (20), enter:

`symipsec -sid 123456789012 -dir 1A -port 0 show -priority 20`

For a second example, to show the policy details on director `16D` about all current policies, enter:

`symipsec -sid 343 -dir 16D show -all`

The output will show detail information about all current policies on the specified director, for example:

```
Symmetrix ID                     : 000190300343
Director ID                      : 16D
Port number                      : 0
Policy priority                  : 0
Action                           : Secure
Local Endpoint:
  Endpoint type                  : Single
  IP Version                     : v4
  IP Address                     : 10.0.0.40
  IP Port Number                 : ANY
  IP Protocol Number             : ANY
  Flags                          : N/A
Remote Endpoint:
  Endpoint type                  : Single
  IP Version                     : v4
  IP Address                     : 10.0.0.51
  IP Port Number                 : ANY
  IP Protocol Number             : ANY
  Flags                          : N/A
Source Port Selectivity          : Packet
Protocol Selectivity             : Policy
Destination Port Selectivity     : Policy
Proposal Set:
  Proposal Set Type              : IKE
  IN SPI                         : 0
  OUT SPI                        : 0
  IN CPI                         : 0
  OUT CPI                        : 0
  IN Nonce                       : 0
  OUT Nonce                      : 0
  IKE Mode                       : Main
  PFS                            : Off
  Number of Proposals            : 1
    Proposal #                   : 1
    Proposal type :              : IKE
    Number of Transforms         : 1
      Transform #                : 1
      Transform type             : IKE
      Authorization Algorithm    : MD5
      Encryption Algorithm       : 3DES
      Lifetime (bytes)           : 0
      Lifetime (seconds)         : 86400
      ESP Mode                   : Transport
      DH Group                   : DH Group 1
      Authentication Method      : Preshared Key
```

```
      Compression Algorithm     : N/A
Symmetrix ID                    : 000190300343
Director ID                     : 16D
Port number                     : 0
Policy priority                 : 10
Action                          : Secure
Local Endpoint:
.
.
.
```

The output pattern repeats for every policy found on the specified director.

Listing policy statistics

To list statistical information about the IPsec processing of a policy or policies, use the following form. You can optionally target a remote endpoint address:

```
symipsec -sid SymmID list -dir #|ALL -port 0
   -stats -type StatsType [-priority Level#][-remote_addr IPendPt]
```

Where:

StatsType — possible values are:

- ike_errors
- ipsec_details

IPendPt — the IP endpoint address

Level# — the policy level index number. The lower the number, the higher the priority level (0-110).

Examples for retrieving statistical details

To display IPsec SA statistical details for a specific priority (20) on director 1A, enter:

```
symipsec -sid 123456789012 -dir 1A -port 0 list -stats -type
   ipsec_details -priority 20
```

For a second example, to display IPsec SA statistical details for a specified director 2C, enter:

```
symipsec -sid 067 -dir 2c list -stats -type ipsec_details
```

The output will list statistical detail information about all current policies on the specified director, for example:

```
Statistics from director 02C, port 0
                Local endpoint
  Endpoint type                : Single
  IP Version                   : v6
  IP Address                   : fd00:abcd:0:0:0:0:1:50
  IP Port Number               : 1748
  IP Protocol Number           : ANY
  Flags                        : N/A
                Remote endpoint
  Endpoint type                : Single
  IP Version                   : v6
  IP Address                   : fd00:abcd:0:0:0:0:1:41
  IP Port Number               : 48235
  IP Protocol Number           : ANY
  Flags                        : N/A

  SA Type                      : ESP
  ESP Mode                     : Transport
```

```
  Encryption Algorithm        : AES 128
  Authentication Algorithm    : XCBC
  Compression Algorithm       : N/A
  Total Rekeys                : 0

               Inbound SA values
  SPI                         : 4025390203
  Byte Limit                  : 1099511627776
  Seconds Limit               : 5400
  Packet Count                : 0
  Compressed Packet Count     : 0
  User Byte Count             : 0
  Compressed User Byte Count  : 0
  Authentication Errors       : 0
  Replay Errors               : 0
  Padding Errors              : 0

               Outbound SA values
  SPI                         : 4066949324
  Byte Limit                  : 1099511627776
  Seconds Limit               : 5400
  Packet Count                : 0
  Compressed Packet Count     : 0
  User Byte Count             : 0
  Compressed User Byte Count  : 0

Statistics from director 02C, port 0
                Local endpoint
  Endpoint type               : Single
.
.
.
```

The output pattern repeats for every policy found on the specified director.

Examples for retrieving IPsec errors on the director security processor

To display IPsec IKE errors in the security processor on director 2C, enter:

symipsec -sid 067 -dir 2c list -stats -type ike_errors

The output will list statistical IKE or IPsec errors related to any of the current policies on the specified director, for example:

```
Statistics from director 34, port 0
  Endpoint type                 : Single
  IP Version                    : v6
  IP Address                    : fd00:abcd:0:0:0:0:1:50
  IP Port Number                : ANY
  IP Protocol Number            : ANY
  Flags                         : N/A
                Phase 1 (IKE) errors
  Init Failures :             : 0
  Response Failures :         : 0
  Invalid Cookies :           : 0
  No Peer Responses :         : 0
  Invalid Peer Responses :    : 0
  Logical Failures :          : 0
                Phase 2 (IPsec) errors
  Init Failures :             : 0
  Response Failures :         : 0
  Invalid Cookies :           : 0
  No Peer Responses :         : 0
  Invalid Peer Responses :    : 0
  Logical Failures :          : 0
```

Command file scripting for creating/modifying policies

The command and control of IPsec policy declarations are done through scripting and managing a command file. You can add, modify, or delete policies using various entries in a specified command file.

Command file syntax adding/modifying policies

The following is the command file syntax to add a network policy or modify an existing network policy. Leading pound signs (#) on a command line entry comments out that notation from the command parser:

Note: You can only define one proposal and one transform per policy declaration.

```
policy add|modify
   -priority Level#
   -action secure|discard|bypass
   [-assoc_ike_policy Level#]
   #only if proposal_type is ipsec
   -local_addr IPaddr
      [-ipproto IPprotocol#|all][-ipport IPport#|all][-mask IPaddr]
   -remote_addr IPaddr
      [-ipproto IPprotocol#|all][-ipport IPport#|all][-mask IPaddr]
   [-remote_tunnel_addr IPaddr
   #only if esp_mode is tunnel
   [-selectivity {destip|destport|srcport} SPECIFICITY]
   #for policies with wildcarded ipaddr/port/proto only

   -proposal_set
   -proposal_set_type auto|ike|manual
   [-ike_mode main|aggressive]
   #if proposal_set_type is set to ike mode
   [-pfs on|off]
   #if proposal_set_type is set to ike mode
   [-key_format hex |ascii]
   [-presharedkey Keystring]
   #if proposal_set_type is set to ike mode
   [-inenc_key Keystring -outenc_key Keystring]
   #if transform type is ESP or IKE and proposal is manual mode
   [-inauth_key Keystring -outauth_key Keystring]
   #if proposal is set to manual mode and algorithm is not null
   [-in_spi SPI# -out_spi SPI#]
   #if proposal is set to manual mode and algorithm is AES mode
   [-in_nonce NONCE -out_nonce NONCE]
   #if proposal is set to manual mode

   -proposal
   -proposal_type ike|ipsec

   -transform
   -transform_type ike|esp
   [-auth_alg null|sha1|md5|xcbc]
   [-enc_alg null|des|3des|aes_128|aes_256|aes_cm_128|aes_cm_256]
   #if transform type is esp or ike
   [-dhgroup 1|2|3|4]
   #if transform type is ike
   [-esp_mode tunnel|transport]
   #if transform type is esp
   [-lifetime [LifeParam1][,][LifeParam2]
   [-auth_method preshared_key|dsa|rsa]
   #if transform type is ike. DSA and RSA not supported.
;
```

Scripting the policy syntax

The beginning section of the policy syntax sets the overall policy requirements. For a policy add or modify task, consider and set the following options:

```
-priority Level#
-action secure|discard|bypass
[-assoc_ike_policy Level#]
-local_addr IPaddr
   [-ipproto IPprotocol#|all][-ipport IPport#|all][-mask IPaddr]
-remote_addr IPaddr
   [-ipproto IPprotocol#|all][-ipport IPport#|all][-mask IPaddr]
[-remote_tunnel_addr IPaddr
[-selectivity {destip|destport|srcport} SPECIFICITY]
```

Where:

`-priority Level#`

Specifies the index number of the policy to be added or modified. Possible priorities range from 0 to 110. When packets arrive, policies with lower numbered priorities are examined first. Also, any associated IKE policies (`-assoc_ike_policy`) must have a lower priority index number (higher priority) than this object IPsec policy.

`-action secure|discard|bypass`

Sets the policy action to `secure`, requests that IPsec processing will be fully applied to packets that match this policy, requiring packet transformation.

Sets the policy action to `discard`, requests that the matching packets will be dropped completely. For use on unauthorized break-ins.

Sets the policy action to `bypass`, requests that the matching packets will be completely unmodified, and pass straight through the IPsec processor without encryption.

`-assoc_ike_policy Level#`

Specifies the index number of the associated IKE policy to the object IPsec policy. The `-proposal_type` option must be set to `ipsec`. When packets arrive, policies with lower numbered priorities are examined first. Associated IKE policies must have a lower priority index number (higher priority) than the corresponding IPsec policy.

```
-local_addr IPaddr
      [-ipproto IPprotocol#|all][-ipport IPport#|all][-mask IPaddr]
    -remote_addr IPaddr
      [-ipproto IPprotocol#|all][-ipport IPport#|all][-mask IPaddr]
```

These options primarily define the local and remote endpoint IP addresses. Optionally, you can target an IP protocol number (*`IPprotocol#`*) or all IP protocols and/or an IP port number (*`IPport#`*) or all IP port numbers. For example, IP protocol 6 should be used for TCP and 1 for IPv4-ICMP. And for example, IP port 1748 should be used for SRDF and port 3260 for iSCSI host connections. Note the SYMCLI can detect and handle both IPv4 and IPv6 address notations (dots and/or colons) in the command entry.

`-remote_tunnel_addr IPaddr`

Specifies the IP address of the remote tunnel object. The `-esp_mode` option must be set to `tunnel`.

`-selectivity {destip|destport|srcport} SPECIFICITY`

You can choose to use selectivity lists confined to destination or source points and can include *SPECIFICITY* types/protocols for wildcarded proposals only. When an endpoint field's properties have been wildcarded, it determines whether new connections will share an existing security association (selectivity `POLICY`), or if new connections will cause a new security association to be created (selectivity `PACKET`). Selecting `PACKET` results in a more secure configuration, since encryption keys won't be shared between connections, but consumes more resources. Selecting `POLICY` conserves security associations, when this is desired. Properties that may be wildcarded include IP address, IP port number, and IP protocol number.

Scripting proposal set syntax

The proposal set section of the policy syntax sets the proposal settings requirements. For a policy add or modify, consider and set the following options:

```
-proposal_set
-proposal_set_type auto|manual|ike
[-ike_mode main|aggressive]
[-pfs on|off]
[-key_format hex |ascii]
[-presharedkey Keystring]
[-inenc_key Keystring -outenc_key Keystring]
[-inauth_key Keystring -outauth_key Keystring]
[-in_spi SPI# -out_spi SPI#]
[-in_cpi CPI# -out_CPI CPI#]
[-in_nonce NONCE -out_nonce NONCE]
```

Where:

```
-proposal_set
-proposal_set_type auto|manual|ike
```

These options start the proposal set declaration. The `proposal_set_type` can be set to `auto`, `manual`, or `ike` for key management.

Automatic key management or SA management protocol is required to support anti-replay features of AH and ESP modes, and to accommodate on-demand creation of SAs. Multiple keys can be created as a result of this operation.

Manual key management is the simplest form of management where you must manually configure each system with keying data and security association management data relevant to secure communication with other systems. Manual techniques are practical in small, static environments, but it does not scale well.

The Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol is a key management protocol standard which is used in conjunction with the IPsec standard. IKE is a hybrid protocol which implements the Oakley key exchange and Skeme key exchange inside the SA and key management protocol (ISAKMP) framework. IKE eliminates the need to manually specify all the IPsec parameters in the crypto maps at both peer endpoints. It allows lifetime limits, changes to occur in keys during IPsec sessions, and allows anti-replay services and dynamic authentication of peers.

IKE options

```
-ike_mode main|aggressive
-pfs on|off
-presharedkey Keystring
```

These options require `proposal_set_type` to be set to `ike`.

IKE phase 1 negotiations are used to establish IKE security associations (SAs). These SAs protect the IKE 2 negotiations. IKE uses one of two modes for phase 1 negotiations: `main` or `aggressive`. Main mode is more intense and secure, but time consuming. Aggressive mode provides faster negotiations, but exposes identities of the peers to eavesdropping.

Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) mode for IKE policies can be turned on or off. (Typically, this should be left on, unless you have a special environment.

The preshared key option (`-presharedkey`) specifies the preshared key as the authentication method and defines the preshared key string. It should be the same secret string shared between security points.

Manual options

```
-inenc_key Keystring -outenc_key Keystring
-inauth_key Keystring -outauth_key Keystring
-in_spi SPI# -out_spi SPI#
-in_cpi CPI# -out_CPI CPI#
-in_nonce NONCE -out_nonce NONCE
```

These options require `proposal_set_type` to be set to `manual`.

For non-null `-enc_alg` only, the `-inenc_key` and `-outenc_key` options specify an encryption key string used for encrypting/decrypting inbound and outbound traffic. These must match the corresponding field on the remote endpoint.

For non-null `-auth_alg` only, the `-inauth_key` and `-outauth_key` options specify a hash key string used for authenticating inbound and outbound traffic. These must match the corresponding field on the remote endpoint.

The `-in_spi` and `-out_spi` options specify a Security Parameter Indexing (SPI) number for inbound and outbound traffic in security associations decode.

The `-in_nonce` and `-out_nonce` options specify a random nonce value for inbound and outbound traffic to counter replay attacks.

Proposal options

```
-proposal
-proposal_type ike|ipsec
```

These options start the proposal declaration. Currently, only one proposal per policy can be declared. Compression mode is not supported.

The `proposal_type` specifies the type of proposal to apply to the policy. Possible types supported are:

`ike` — IP Key Exchange

`ipsec` — IPsec

Transform options

```
-transform
-transform_type ike|ipsec
```

These options start the proposal declaration. Currently, only one transform per proposal and policy can be declared.

The `transform_type` specifies the type of transform to apply to the policy proposal. Possible types supported are:

`ike` — IP Key Exchange

`esp` — Encapsulation Security Payload

Currently, `ah` for authentication header is not supported.

`-auth_alg null|sha1|md5|xcbc`

Specifies the authentication algorithm for IKE or ESP policy and transform hash functions. Possible values are:

`null`

`sha1` — SHA-1 hash authentication algorithm

`md5` — MD5 hash authentication algorithm

`xcbc` — AES-XCBC-MAC constant key authentication algorithm

`-enc_alg null|des|3des|aes_128|aes_256|aes_cm_128|aes_cm_256`

Specifies the encryption algorithm for IKE or ESP policy transforms. Possible values are:

`null`

`des` — DES encryption algorithm

`3des` — 3DES or Triple DES (a.k.a. TDES) encryption algorithm

`aes_128` — Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) encryption (128-bit)

`aes_256` — Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) encryption (256-bit)

`aes_cm_128` — Advanced Encryption Standard counter mode (AES-CM)

`aes_cm_256` — Advanced Encryption Standard counter mode (AES-CM)

`-dhgroup 1|2|3|4`

Specifies which Diffe-Hellman (dh) group to use for the symmetrical key generation for IKE transforms only. Groups 1 through 4 are supported.

`-esp_mode tunnel|transport`

Specifies the ESP transform mode. Possible values are:

`tunnel` — Entire IP packet is encrypted/authenticated (full secure)

`transport` — Only the payload (just data) of the IP packet is authenticated

`-lifetime [`*`LifeParam1`*`][,][`*`LifeParam2`*

Specifies the life of the security policy with time and/or data size parameters for IKE and ESP only. Just one, or both values in any order, can be specified:

- A time value in minutes or hours (such as, 90 min or 5 hr)
- A data size value in megabytes or gigabytes (such as, 50 MB or 3 GB)

If both are specified, apply a comma between parameters with not intervening space. The first limit reached, will end the policy life.

`-auth_method preshared_key`

Specifies the authentication method for IKE transforms. Possible values are:

`preshared_key`

DSA and RSA methods are not supported.

Committing a policy-scripted command file

Once you have completed scripting the policy in the command file. You need to commit the file for execution. However, due to extensive notation work in any policy command file, it is recommended to preview the file for command syntax errors.

Preview the file

To preview the IPsec policy syntax of a command file, use the following command form:

```
symipsec -sid SymmID -dir # -port 0 -file /tmp/commandfile    preview
```

Note: When specifying port numbers in the `symipsec` command, only port 0 is a valid parameter (and is the default). Specifically targeting Port 1 on a director is not supported.

The following example, targets director 1A to preview an IPsec policy addition to the policy database, using file `/tmp/ap`:

```
symipsec -sid 0039 -dir 1A -port 0 -file /tmp/ap preview
```

Commit the file

To commit the IPsec policy syntax of a command file, use the following command form:

```
symipsec -sid SymmID -dir # -port 0 -file /tmp/commandfile commit
```

The following example, targets director 1A to commit an IPsec iSCSI policy addition to the policy database, using file `/tmp/ap`:

```
symipsec -sid 0039 -dir 1A -port 0 -file /tmp/ap commit
```

Where `/tmp/ap` contains:

```
policy add -priority 50 -assoc_ike_policy 40 -action secure
   -local_addr 172.23.195.20 -ipport 3260 -ipproto 6
   -remote_addr 50.60.70.80 -ipport 3260 -ipproto 6
   -selectivity destip packet -selectivity destport packet
   -proposal_set -proposal_set_type auto -proposal
   -proposal_type ipsec -transform -transform_type esp
   -enc_alg aes_cm_256  -lifetime 90m,5gb;
```

Deleting a policy-scripted command file

You can delete an existing IPsec policy.

To remove an IPsec policy from the policy database, enter:

```
symipsec -sid 0039 -dir 1A -port 0 -file /tmp/dp commit
```

Where `/tmp/dp` contains:

```
policy delete -priority 50;
```

CHAPTER 6
Federated Tiered Storage

This chapter describes Federated Tiered Storage (FTS) concepts and explains how to configure and manage FTS using the SYMCLI. This chapter covers the following topics:

What is FTS?

Note: FTS is supported on Symmetrix VMAX 20K/VMAX Series and Symmetrix VMAX 40K Series arrays with Solutions Enabler V7.4 and Enginuity 5876 and higher.

Federated Tiered Storage (FTS) gives you the ability to attach external storage to a Symmetrix array. Attaching external storage allows you to use physical disk space on existing arrays while gaining access to Symmetrix features such as local replication, remote replication, storage tiering, data management, and data migration. In addition, FTS simplifies the management of federated multi-vendor or EMC storage arrays.

Figure 20 shows the configuration of the network, storage arrays, and application hosts using FTS. For additional details about configuring FTS, refer to the *EMC Symmetrix Federated Tiered Storage (FTS) Technical Notes*.

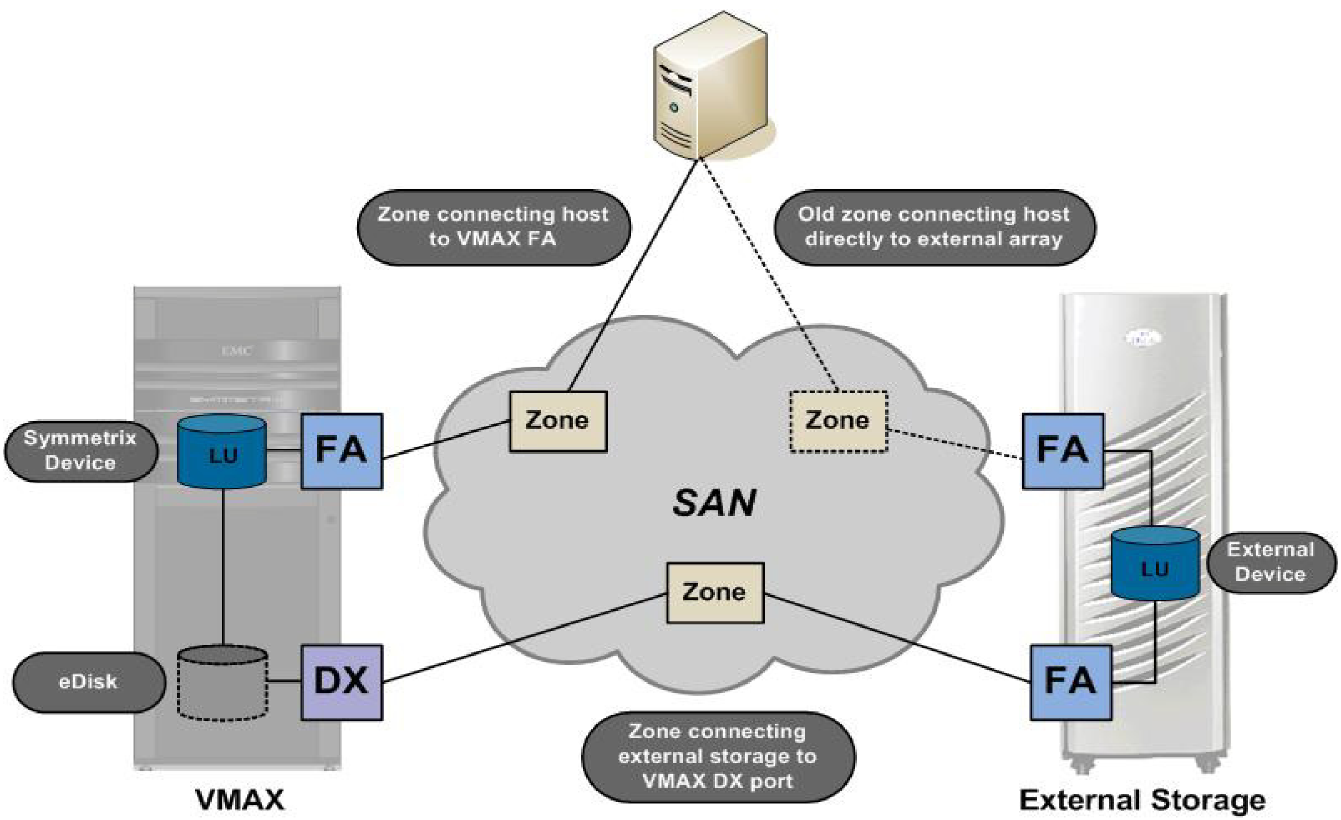


Figure 20 FTS configuration

eDisks

When you attach external storage to a Symmetrix array, FTS virtualizes an external array's SCSI logical units as Symmetrix disks called eDisks. eDisks have two modes of operation:

- Encapsulation — Allows you to preserve existing data on external arrays and access it through Symmetrix devices. These devices are called encapsulated devices.
- External Provisioning — Allows you to use external storage as raw capacity for new Symmetrix devices. These devices are called externally provisioned devices. Existing data on the external devices is deleted when they are externally provisioned.

The following restrictions apply to eDisks:

- Can only be unprotected devices. The RAID protection scheme of eDisks is dependent on the external array.
- Cannot be AS400, CKD, or gatekeeper devices.
- Cannot be used as VAULT, SFS, or ACLX devices.

Encapsulation

Encapsulation has two modes of operation:

- Encapsulation for disk group provisioning (DP encapsulation) — The eDisk is encapsulated and exported from the Symmetrix array as disk group provisioned devices.
- Encapsulation for virtual provisioning (VP encapsulation) — The eDisk is encapsulated and exported from the Symmetrix array as thin devices.

In either case, Enginuity automatically creates the necessary Symmetrix devices. If the eDisk is larger than the maximum Symmetrix device size or the configured minimum auto meta size, Enginuity creates multiple Symmetrix devices to account for the full size of the eDisk. These Symmetrix devices are concatenated into a single concatenated meta device to allow access to the complete volume of data available from the eDisk.

External provisioning

When you virtualize an eDisk for external provisioning, you can then create Symmetrix devices from the external disk group and present the storage to users. You can also use this storage to create a new FAST VP tier. See "FAST VP overview" on page 248 for additional details.

Geometry of encapsulated devices

Enginuity builds Symmetrix devices based on the Symmetrix cylinder size (fifteen 64K tracks), so the size of Symmetrix devices will not always match the raw capacity of the eDisk. If the size does not match, Enginuity sets a custom geometry on the encapsulated device. This custom geometry is reported as user defined geometry in Solutions Enabler.

For created meta devices, Enginuity defines the geometry on the meta head, and only the last member can have a size that spans beyond the raw capacity of the eDisk.

Geometry limited devices

Encapsulated devices that have a Symmetrix cylinder size larger than the reported user-defined geometry size are considered geometry limited. The following restrictions apply to geometry-limited devices:

- Does not support TimeFinder/Snap or TimeFinder/Mirror. Can only be used as source devices for TimeFinder/Clone operations. The rules for operations to larger target devices apply. See the *Solutions Enabler Symmetrix TimeFinder Family CLI Product Guide* for details about copying data from a source device to a larger target device.

  If the devices are meta devices, the following requirements must be met:

  – The number of meta members on the source device and the target device must be the same.

  – For each of the source device and target device meta members, the Symmetrix cylinder size must be the same.

- Can only be used as R1 devices for SRDF operations. The rules for operations to larger R2 devices apply. See the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix SRDF Family CLI Product Guide* for details about copying data from an R1 device to a larger R2 device. Does not support SRDF/AR.

  If the devices are meta devices, the following requirements must be met:

  – The number of meta members on the device that contains the R1 and the device that contains the R2 must be the same.

  – For each of the meta members on the device that contains the R1 and the device that contains the R2, the Symmetrix cylinder size must be the same.

- Cannot be expanded, dissolved, converted, or used as the target of a VLUN migration.
- Thin devices cannot be unbound or rebound from their pool, and their space cannot be reclaimed.
- Thin pools created during encapsulation cannot have data devices added to them unless the addition is the result of encapsulating external storage.
- Thin pools cannot be added to tiers.

Encapsulation examples

This section provides examples of geometry-limited encapsulation and encapsulation that is not geometry limited.

Geometry-limited encapsulation

Assume that you virtualize an eDisk and encapsulate the data for a 22GB external device with the automatic meta member size on the Symmetrix array configured to 9GB. The following actions occur:

1. Enginuity creates three 9GB Symmetrix devices and associates each one with an unprotected, virtual RAID group.
2. Enginuity concatenates the Symmetrix devices into a single concatenated meta device.
3. Enginuity sets the user defined geometry to reflect the encapsulated 22GB capacity.

This device is considered geometry limited because the Symmetrix device size reported on the meta head (27GB) is larger than the user defined geometry size of 22GB.

Encapsulation that is not geometry limited (meta rules enforced)

Assume that you virtualize an eDisk and encapsulate the data for a 27GB external device with the automatic meta member size on the Symmetrix array configured to 9GB. The following actions occur:

1. Enginuity creates three 9GB Symmetrix devices and associates each one with an unprotected. virtual RAID group.
2. Enginuity concatenates the Symmetrix devices into a single concatenated meta device.
3. Enginuity sets the user defined geometry to reflect the encapsulated 27GB capacity.

This device is not considered geometry limited because the Symmetrix device size reported on the meta head (27GB) and the user defined geometry (including the size in bytes) match exactly.

Encapsulation that is not geometry limited (exact device size enforced)

Assume that you virtualize an eDisk and encapsulate the data for a 22GB external device, and you override the automatic meta member size configured on the Symmetrix array by specifying the exact device size. The following actions occur:

1. Enginuity creates two 9GB Symmetrix devices and one 4GB Symmetrix device and associated each one with an unprotected, virtual RAID group.
2. Enginuity concatenates them into a single concatenated meta device.
3. Enginuity sets the user defined geometry to reflect the exact encapsulated 22GB capacity.

This device is not considered geometry limited because the Symmetrix device size reported on the meta head (22GB) and the user defined geometry (including the size in bytes) match exactly.

Adding an eDisk

When you add an eDisk to a Symmetrix array, you must add it to an external disk group. See "Managing external disk groups" on page 39 for details about creating an external disk group.

You can use the `symsan` command to obtain the WWN of the external LUN that you plan to add. The *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix Array Management CLI Product Guide* provides details about the `symsan` command.

The following restrictions apply when adding an eDisk:

- eDisks can only be associated with one external spindle at a time.
- The disk group for the eDisk must already exist (or be created first in the same command).
- With virtual provisioning, either an empty pool or an existing pool composed of external data devices must be provided.

To add an eDisk to an external disk group, create and commit a command file with the following syntax:

```
add external_disk wwn=wwn to
   disk_group=<DskGrpNum | name:DskGrpName>,
   encapsulate_data=<NO | YES [pool = PoolName]>
   [meta_member_size = n [MB | GB | CYL]]
   [member_size_equal=YES | NO] [dir = director_num];
```

Note the following behavior and requirements when constructing your command file:

- If the `encapsulate_data` option is set to NO, any data that is currently on the external device is deleted.
- If you are using virtual provisioning, you must provide the name of an existing thin pool.
- You can override the auto meta member size configured on the Symmetrix array by specifying the meta member size (`meta_member_size = n [MB | GB | CYL]`).
- If you do not specify that all of the created Symmetrix devices be the same size (`member_size_equal=YES`), the meta tail will be smaller than the other devices in the meta.

Examples

To add an eDisk for external provisioning to disk group `exchange_disks1`, create and commit a command file that contains the following command:

```
add external_disk wwn=60000970000194900306533030314341
   to disk_group=exchange_disks1, encapsulate_data=NO;
```

To add an eDisk to disk group `exchange_disks2` and encapsulate the data using DP encapsulation, create and commit a command file that contains the following command:

```
add external_disk wwn=60000970000194900306533030314345
   to disk_group=exchange_disks2, encapsulate_data=YES;
```

To add an eDisk to disk group `exchange_disks2` and encapsulate the data using VP encapsulation (with a thin pool named `eng_pool`), create and commit a command file that contains the following command:

```
add external_disk wwn=60000970000194900306533030314345
   to disk_group=exchange_disks2, encapsulate_data=YES,
   pool=eng_pool;
```

Removing an eDisk

The following rules apply when removing the eDisk:

- If it was added with encapsulation, the devices on the eDisk must be unmapped and must not be part of a migration, local replication, remote replication, or ORS session. RAID groups and any disk group provisioned devices or DATA devices created during the encapsulation are removed. Thin devices are unbound but they are not removed.
- If it was added for external provisioning, the Symmetrix devices on the eDisk must be deleted before it can be removed.

To remove an eDisk, create and commit a command file that contains the following syntax:

```
remove external_disk <wwn=wwn | spid=SpindleID>;
```

To remove an eDisk by specifying the eDisks WWN, create and commit a command file that contains a command similar to the following:

Example

```
remove external_disk wwn=60000970000184700306533030314345;
```

To remove an eDisk by using the specifying the spindle ID, create and commit a command file that contains a command similar to the following:

```
remove external_disk spid=2256;
```

CHAPTER 7
Fully Automated Storage Tiering

This chapter describes Fully Automated Storage Tiering (FAST) concepts and how to use the `symfast` and `symtier` commands of SYMCLI. This chapter covers the following topics:

What is FAST?

Fully Automated Storage Tiering (FAST™) is Symmetrix software that runs background algorithms to continuously analyze the utilization (busy rate) of the Symmetrix array devices. The FAST controller processes the algorithm data, and generates plans for moving and swapping data volumes to fine tune performance and reduce costs. FAST can move the most-used data to the fastest (and most expensive) storage, such as Enterprise Flash Drives (EFD), the least-used data to the slowest (and least expensive) storage, such as SATA, while maintaining the remaining data on Fibre Channel (FC) drives, based on user-defined Symmetrix tiers and FAST policies. The objective of tiered storage is to minimize the cost of storage, while improving or maintaining performance, by putting the right data, on the right Symmetrix tier, at the right time.

Solutions Enabler V7.4 with Enginuity 5876 introduces Federated Tiered Storage (FTS), which allows the virtualization of external storage as an external disk (eDisk). Adding the eDisk to the Symmetrix array makes its capacity available to the array as an external spindle. The order for fastest to slowest tiers is: EFD, FC, SATA, external.

Refer to Chapter 6, "Federated Tiered Storage" for the configuration details of FTS.

After configuration, FAST can be set to move/swap data automatically or with user approval. All three drive technologies (EFD, FC, and SATA), or external (eDisks), are not required in the Symmetrix array to use FAST; it can also work between two technologies.

There are two FAST products: FAST and FAST for virtual pools (FAST VP). The differences between these two versions are highlighted in Table 17.

Table 17 FAST version differences

FAST	FAST VP
Requires Solutions Enabler 7.1 and higher	Requires Solutions Enabler 7.2 and higher
Requires Enginuity 5874	Requires Enginuity 5875 and higher
Supports standard devices	Supports thin devices
Supports FBA and CKD device emulations	Supports FBA device emulation Enginuity 5876 supports thin CKD 3390 and thin IBM i 512-byte D910 devices
Disk group provisioning (DP) tiers: contain disk groups	Virtual pool (VP) tiers: contain thin pools
DP modes: Auto Approve and User Approve	VP modes: Auto Approve or None
User visible data movement plans and history	No plans or history generated
Federated Tiered Storage (eDisks) not supported	Supports Federated Tiered Storage (eDisks) with Enginuity 5876

To configure the Symmetrix array for FAST, the following actions are taken:

- Symmetrix tiers are defined. A Symmetrix *tier* is a specification of a type of storage (EFD, FC, SATA, eDisk), and a specification of a set of resources (disk groups/virtual pools) from which the storage will be selected. The configuration rules and restrictions for Symmetrix tiers are explained in "Managing Symmetrix tiers" on page 253.

- FAST policies are defined. A FAST *policy* groups from 1 to 3 Symmetrix tiers and assigns an upper limit for each tier. The upper limit specifies how much of an associated storage group can reside on the tier. The configuration rules and restrictions for policies are explained in “Managing policies” on page 263.
- Storage groups are defined. A *storage group* is a set of devices. A storage group is associated with a FAST policy and assigned a priority. A storage group can only be associated with one policy, however, one policy may be associated with many storage groups. The configuration rules and restrictions for storage groups (as related to FAST) are explained in “Managing storage groups” on page 267.

The associations between a storage group, FAST policy, and defined Symmetrix tiers are shown in Figure 21 on page 243.

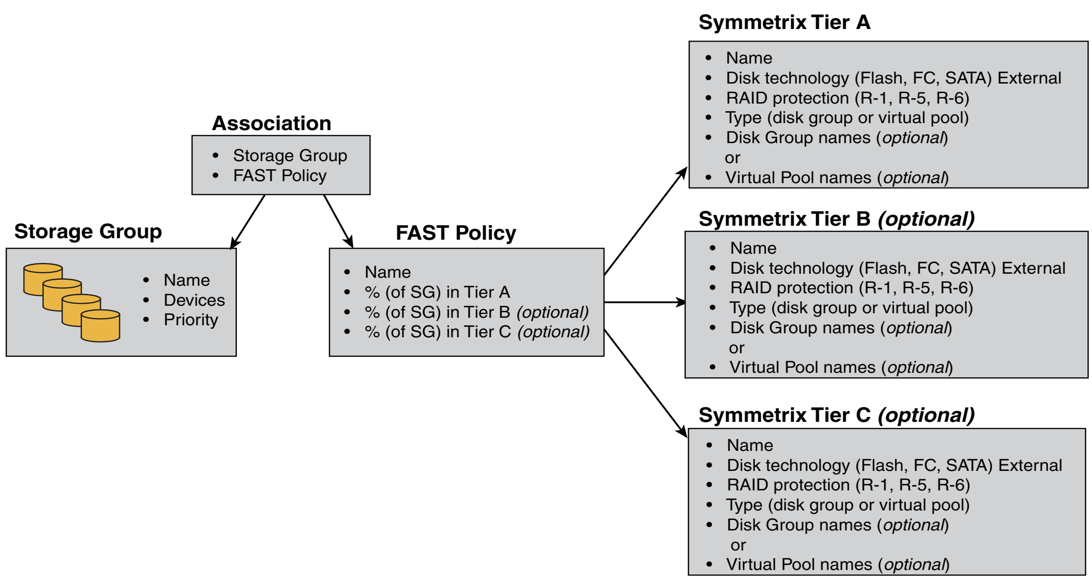


Figure 21 FAST component associations

- Time windows define when the FAST controller should collect performance information or execute data movement. Time windows are explained in “Setting time windows” on page 318.
- Control parameters define the numbers of and types of devices, the mode of operation, the thresholds for data movement, and the analysis time period. The control parameters are explained in “Managing the FAST controller” on page 274.

In addition, other tools are available to monitor your FAST configuration, including the following:

- Reports: The *compliance report* shows if the current placement of the devices in the storage group complies with the policy definition. The *technology demand report* shows the demand on each tier and technology, as per the current FAST configuration. These reports are explained in “FAST reports” on page 286.
- Many `list` and `show` commands are available to examine the details of the FAST configuration. These displays are shown in “Displaying FAST information” on page 284 and “FAST Output Examples” on page 447.

The SYMCLI commands for FAST are supported only on Symmetrix arrays that are attached locally to the host.

Note: To use FAST or FAST VP, both Symmetrix Optimizer and FAST must be licensed and enabled. There are two types of licenses for FAST: FAST and FAST VP. The *EMC Solutions Enabler Installation Guide* provides all the licensing information.

FAST overview

Note: FAST (disk group provisioning, or DP) supports standard devices and requires Solutions Enabler V7.1 and higher. FAST VP (Virtual Pools) supports thin devices and requires Solutions Enabler V7.2 and higher.

The primary goal of FAST is to share the Symmetrix disks (of varying technologies and drive speeds) among the applications so that the response time improves for the most critical applications, while the non critical applications maintain an average response time. The response time is dependent on the FAST policies that are created.

The following example uses a Symmetrix array with the simple configuration shown in Figure 22.

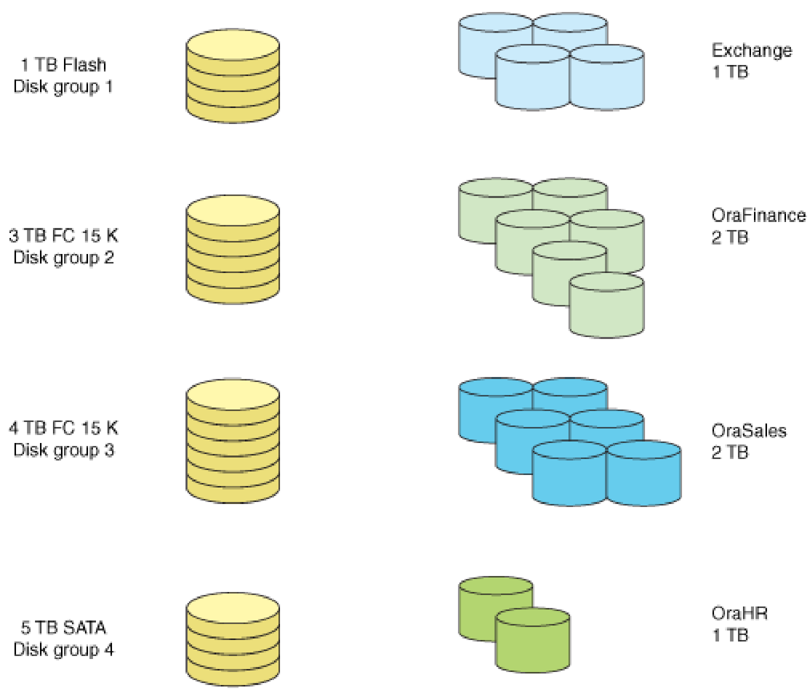


Figure 22 Sample Symmetrix array - before FAST configuration

In this Symmetrix array, there are four disk groups and four applications using their storage. Flash disks are in disk group 1, Fibre Channel 15 K disks are divided into two disk groups: 2 and 3. The remaining disks are SATA, in disk group 4. All four applications use a set of these devices.

In this example, the user wants to share flash drives between three of the most important applications, Exchange, Oracle Finance, and Oracle Sales. The user also wants to make sure that the Oracle HR database does not use any of the flash space.

Figure 23 on page 245 shows the completed FAST configuration. The text after the figure explains each step taken during the configuration.

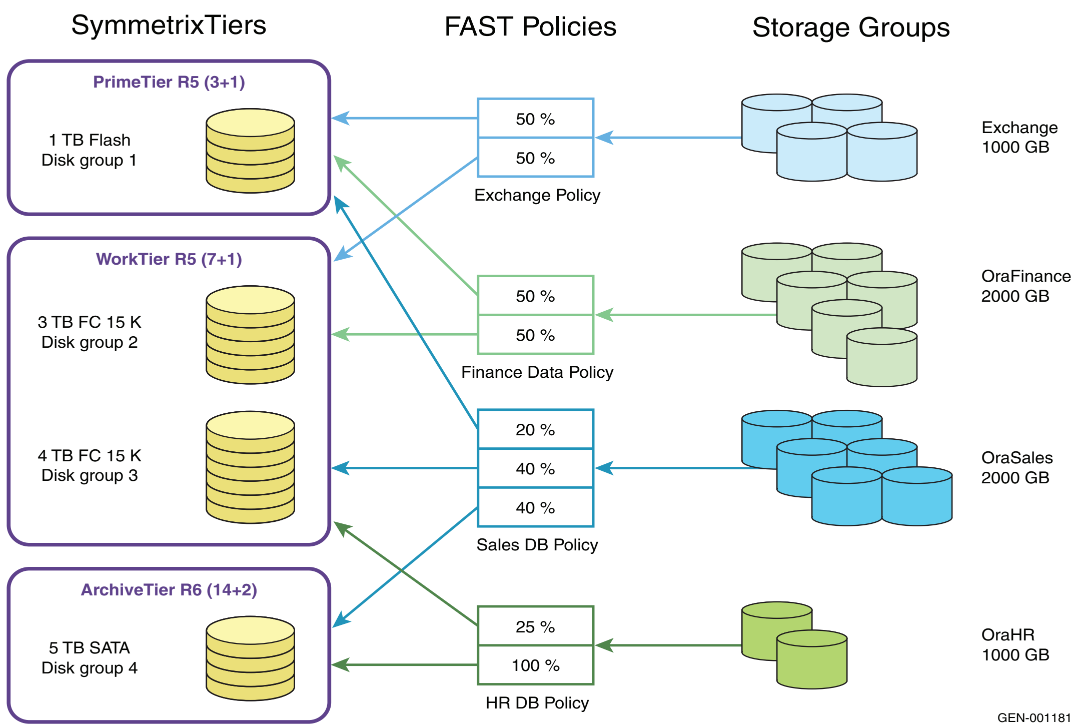


Figure 23 FAST configuration example

To build the configuration shown in Figure 23, the following actions are taken:

Tiers

The following Symmetrix tiers are configured:

- PrimeTier — With RAID 5 (3 +1) protection, Flash technology, and disk group 1.
- WorkTier — With RAID 5 (7+1) protection, Fibre Channel technology, and disk groups 2 and 3.
- ArchiveTier — With RAID 6 (14+2) protection, SATA technology, and disk group 4.

Policies

The following FAST policies are set:

- ExchangePolicy — PrimeTier 50%, WorkTier 50%
- FinanceDataPolicy — PrimeTier 50%, WorkTier 50%
- SalesDBPolicy — PrimeTier 20%, WorkTier 40%, ArchiveTier 40%
- HRDBPolicy — WorkTier 25%, ArchiveTier 100%

Storage groups

The following storage groups, containing the devices used by their corresponding applications, are created:

- Exchange
- OraFinance
- OraSales
- OraHR

Associations

After the storage group is created, it can be associated with the respective FAST policy, as follows:

- Exchange — ExchangePolicy
- OraFinance — FinanceDataPolicy

- OraSales — SalesDBPolicy
- OraHR — HRDBPolicy

The association tells the FAST controller that it should optimize the performance of the storage group and also specifies the upper limits of the resources it should use to optimize performance of the devices.

For example, in the association of `OraSales — SalesDBPolicy`:

The FAST controller can place up to 20% of devices in the OraSales storage group on PrimeTier, up to 40% of the devices on WorkTier, and up to 40% of devices on ArchiveTier.

The capacity in a policy is specified as a percentage of the storage group, and the percentages in the policy must add up to at least 100%, but can be more than 100%. If the percentages add up to more than 100% (example `HRDBPolicy`), that means the FAST controller has some flexibility, or head room in one or more tiers, and can judiciously place the devices in the tiers deemed best suited. The percentages are only a way to limit the use of an expensive tier by the FAST controller. If there are many hot devices in the storage group, the percentage of the Flash tier can be set so that this storage group does not use all the Flash disk space at the expense of the other storage groups.

Within a FAST policy, the limit for a tier determines how many devices from an associated storage group (as a percentage of total SG logical capacity) are allowed to reside on the tier. The demand for a storage group on a tier is the physical raw capacity that the devices will need on the tier if the storage group was to occupy its full quota of space on the tier. The total demand for a tier is the sum of demands for all storage groups associated with the tier:

- 50% of the storage group `OracleFinance`, that is 1 TB of logical space or 1 TB worth of RAID 5 (3+1) devices, can be on PrimeTier. Therefore, `OracleFinance` can occupy approximately 1.33 TB (1 * 4/3) of raw space on this tier.
- 50% of `Exchange` can be on PrimeTier that is 0.5 TB of RAID 5 (3+1) devices or 0.66TB of raw space.
- 20% of `OracleSales` can be on flash, that is 0.4 TB of RAID 5 (3+1) or 0.53 TB of raw space.

Therefore, the total demand on the tier is approximately 2.52 TB, however the tier only has 1TB of raw space. Such configurations are legal; it only means that the storage groups are competing for the resources in this tier. "FAST reports" on page 286 explains how to verify the demands on the tier in the FAST configuration.

In such cases, the priority of the storage group decides which group gets to use the resource. The user needs to specify the priority of the storage group at time of policy association. As application priorities change, these priorities can be modified.

Setting the storage group priority is explained in "Associating a storage group to a policy" on page 270.

Standard configuration example 2

Figure 24 provides another example of a more complex FAST configuration with overlapping tiers and multiple storage groups.

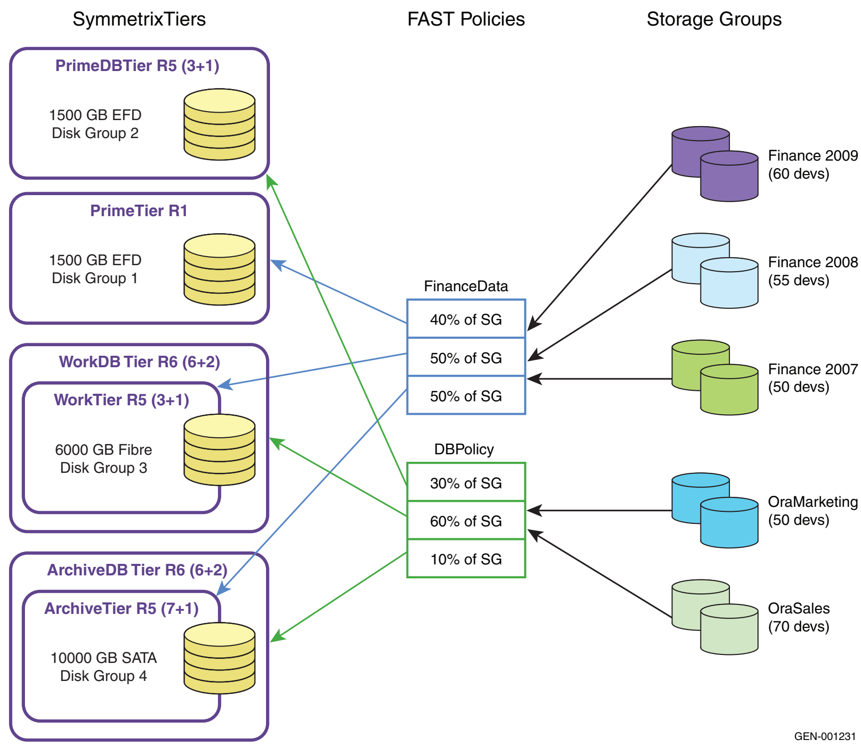


Figure 24 Complex FAST configuration example

The configuration shown in Figure 24 shows three Finance applications, each with its own storage group associated with policy FinanceData. It also includes two Oracle applications associated with DBPolicy.

The user has partitioned the EFD (flash) disk groups into two groups: disk group 1, and disk group 2. PrimeDBTier only includes disk group 2 and PrimeTier only includes disk group 1.

FAST VP overview

Note: FAST supports disk group provisioning (DP) and requires Solutions Enabler V7.1 and higher. FAST VP supports virtual pools and requires Solutions Enabler V7.2 and higher.

FAST VP builds incrementally upon the functionality of FAST, adding support for thin devices and sub-LUN data movement. FAST moves application data at the volume (LUN) level. Entire devices are promoted or demoted between tiers based on overall device performance. FAST VP adds finer granularities of performance measurement and data movement. The data from a single thin device under FAST control can be spread across multiple tiers. The FAST controller is free to relocate individual sub-extents of a thin device, based on performance data gathered at the extent level.

Note: A FAST VP extent is 480 thin device extents (5760 tracks, or 360 MB). The FAST VP sub-extent is 10 thin device extents (120 tracks, or 7680 KB). A FAST VP thin device extent is 1 track group (12 tracks, or 768 KB).

Virtual pools

FAST VP uses the concept of virtual pools. A thin pool contains thin devices of identical emulation and protection type, all of which reside on disks of the same technology type and speed. Thin devices have no storage allocated to them when they are created; rather storage is allocated on-demand from a "bound" thin pool. The first write to a location in a thin device results in space being allocated on a DATA device from the bound pool.

With FAST VP, the data for a thin device may reside in its bound pool and potentially in one or more other pools. The role of thin pools in FAST VP is analogous to the role of disk groups in FAST. Both comprise the back-end storage available to devices under FAST control.

Refer to "Configuring Virtual Provisioning" on page 79 for more information about thin pools.

VP tiers

FAST VP uses a virtual pool (VP) tier: a set of thin pools. A VP tier has a disk technology type and a protection type. To be a member of a VP tier, a thin pool must contain only DATA devices that reside on the tier technology type and match the tier protection type.

FTS support

Solutions Enabler V7.4 running Enginuity 5876 introduces Federated Tiered Storage (FTS). This feature virtualizes external storage as an external disk (eDisk). Adding the eDisk to the Symmetrix array makes its capacity available to the array as an external spindle.

Chapter 6, "Federated Tiered Storage,"provides additional information about FTS.

FAST VP supports tiers of externally provisioned VP pools. Encapsulated devices are not supported. There is no support for externally provisioned or encapsulated (standard) devices with FAST. The support for FAST VP is explained below:

- Tiers — You can create VP tiers, which can contain externally provisioned pools. The external tiers can only contain VP pools configured with externally provisioned DATA devices. There will be no technology type for the external tiers. External tiers are treated as the slowest, performance wise, technology tiers. The new order for fast to slow tiers is EFD, FC, SATA, and external tiers.
- Policy — You can add external tiers to a FAST VP policy.
- Association — Once a policy with an external tier is part of the association, data from the associated storage group can move to/from the external tier without any restriction.

FAST policies

A FAST policy is a set of one to three DP tiers or one to three VP tiers, but not a combination of both DP and VP tiers. Policies define a limit for each tier in the policy. This limit determines how much data from a storage group associated with the policy is allowed to reside on the tier.

Storage groups are sets of devices. Storage groups define the devices used by specific applications. Storage groups are associated with FAST policies, and all of the devices in the storage group come under FAST control. The FAST controller can move these devices (or data from the devices) between tiers in the associated policy.

A storage group associated with a FAST policy may contain standard devices and thin devices, but the FAST controller will only act on the devices that match the type of tier contained in the associated policy. For example, if the policy contains thin tiers, then the FAST controller will only act on the thin devices in the associated storage group.

Simple example

Figure 25 on page 250 shows a simple FAST configuration in a virtual provisioned environment. The storage group SQLServer is associated with the FAST Policy DBThinPolicy. SQLServer contains 300 GB of thin devices.

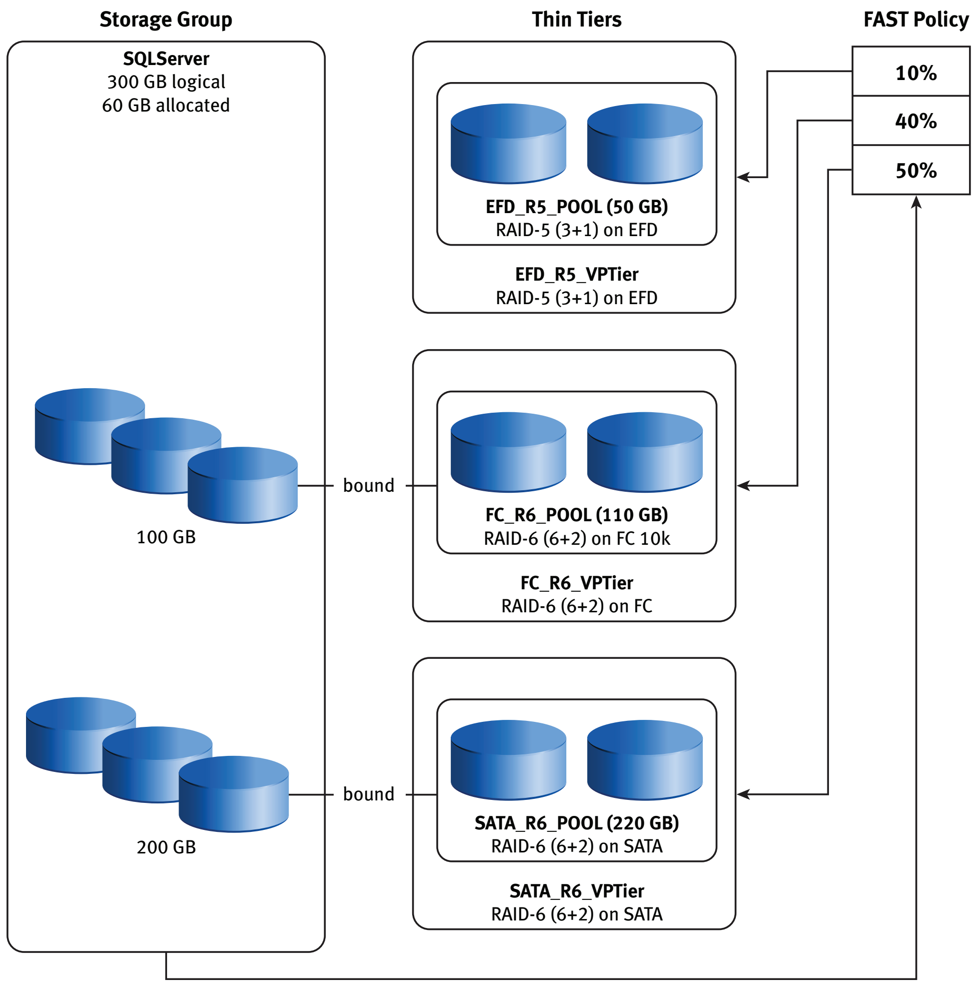


Figure 25 FAST VP configuration example

The following Symmetrix thin tiers were configured:

Tiers

- `EFD_R5_VPTier` — With RAID 5 (3+1) protection, Flash technology, and thin pool `EFD_R5_POOL`. This tier contains a single pool, `EFD_R5_POOL`, which contains 50 GB of RAID-5 (3+1) DATA devices.
- `FC_R6_VPTier` — With RAID 6 (6+2) protection, Fibre Channel technology, and thin pool `FC_R6_POOL`.
- `SATA_R6_VPTier` — With RAID 6 (6+2) protection, SATA technology, and thin pool `SATA_R6_POOL`.

Storage group

The `SQLServer` storage group contains 300 GB logical capacity, but only 60 GB of the 300 GB total logical size of `SQLServer` is actually allocated.

Policy

The `DB_VP_Policy` is set as follows:

- `EFD_R5_VPTier` — 10%
- `FC_R6_VPTier` — 40%
- `SATA_R6_VPTier` — 50%

This means up to 10% of the allocated capacity of thin devices in SQLServer can reside in EFD_R5_VPTier, and up to 40% and 50% can reside in FC_R6_VPTier and SATA_R6_VPTier respectively.

Thin pools

- EFD_R5_POOL contains 50 GB of RAID-5(3+1) DATA devices and belongs to EFD_R5_VPTier.
- FC_R6_POOL contains 110 GB of RAID-6(6+2) DATA devices. 100 GB of thin devices from SQLServer are bound to FC_R6_POOL, meaning the initial allocations for those devices will be made in FC_R6_POOL. The FC_R6_POOL belongs to FC_R6_VPTier.
- SATA_R6_POOL contains 220 GB of RAID-6(6+2) DATA devices. 200 GB of thin devices from SQLServer are bound to SATA_R6_POOL. The SATA_R6_POOL belongs to the SATA_R6_VPTier.

Assuming the initial allocations all occurred in FC_R6_POOL, FAST could promote up to 6 GB of this allocated data to EFD_R5_VPTier and demote up to 30 GB to SATA_R6_VPTier, leaving up to 24 GB on FC_R6_VPTier.

Complex example

Figure 26 shows a more complicated FAST configuration in an environment mixing disk group (DP) tiers and virtual pool (VP) tiers. The storage group `Finance2010` is associated with the FAST Policy `Finance_VP_Policy`.

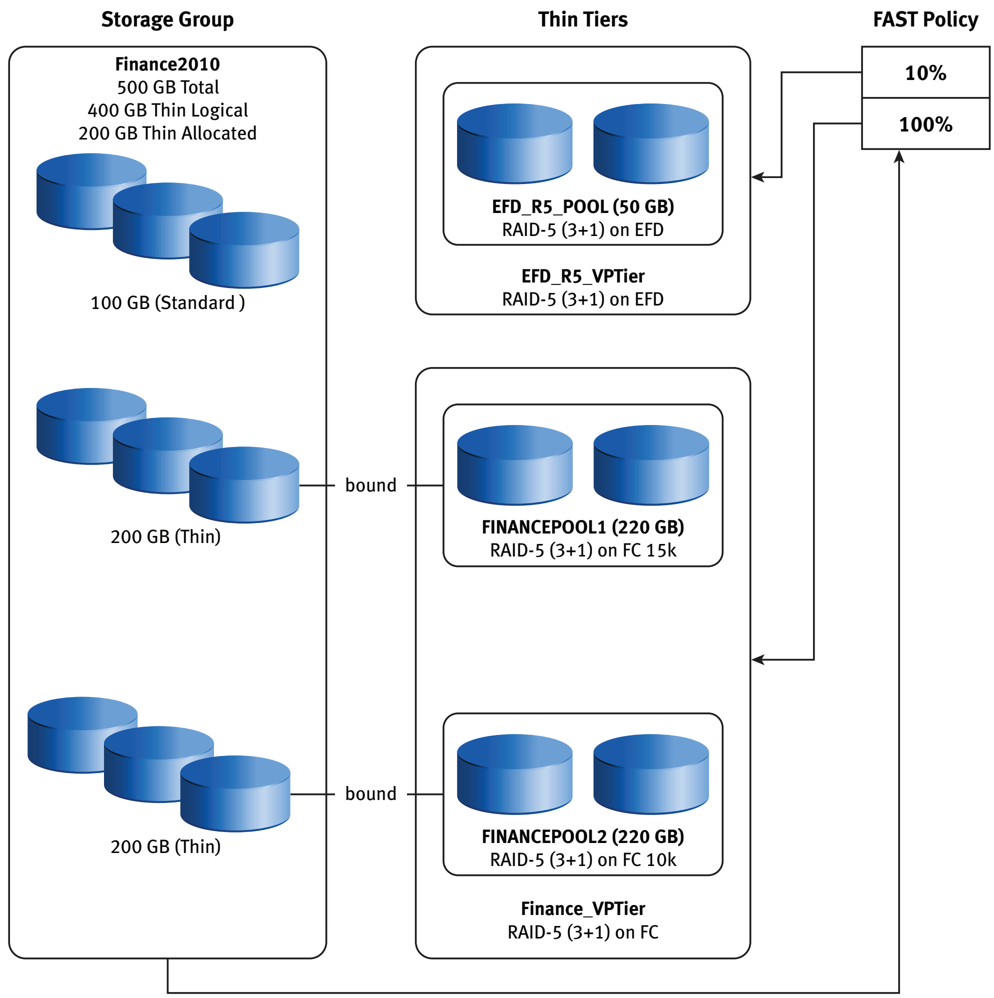


Figure 26 FAST VP complicated configuration example

Tiers The following Symmetrix VP tiers were configured:

- `EFD_R5_VPTier` — With RAID 5 (3+1) protection, Flash technology, and thin pool `EFD_R5_POOL`. This tier contains a single pool, `EFD_R5_POOL`, which contains 50 GB of RAID-5 (3+1) DATA devices.
- `Finance_VPTier` — With two pools: `FINANCEPOOL1` and `FINANCEPOOL2`, each containing 220 GB of RAID-5 (3+1) DATA devices. 200 GB of thin devices from `Finance2010` are bound to each of `FINANCEPOOL1` and `FINANCEPOOL2`.

Storage group `Finance2010` contains 400 GB of thin devices and 100 GB of standard devices. Although `Finance2010` contains both thin and standard devices (for masking purposes), FAST will only manage the thin devices in the storage group, because the associated policy contains virtual pool tiers. Only the allocated capacity of the thin devices will be counted when determining the compliance of the storage group with the limits in the associated FAST Policy.

Policy The limit for EFD_R5_VPTier in Finance_VP_Policy is 10%, and the limit for Finance_VPTier is 100%. All initial allocations for Thin Devices in Finance2010 will come from Finance_VPTier, because all the devices are bound to one of the pools in Finance_VPTier. Because the limit for Finance_VPTier is 100%, FAST is allowed to leave all of the allocated tracks on Finance_VPTier. However, if the performance statistics indicate some of the allocated tracks are busy, FAST may promote up to 10% of the allocated tracks to EFD_R5_VPTier.

Note that EFD_R5_VPTier is shared between Finance_VP_Policy and DB_VP_Policy from Figure 25 on page 250. If all of 300 GB of thin devices in the storage group SQLServer became fully allocated, FAST could relocate 10% or 30 GB of this data to EFD_R5_VPTier. If all 400 GB of thin devices in Finance2010 became fully allocated, then FAST could relocate 10% or 40 GB of this data to EFD_R5_VPTier. In this situation, up to 70 GB of data is allowed to reside on EFD_R5_VPTier, which only has 50 GB of capacity. Finance2010 and SQLServer would be competing for a shared resource, capacity in an EFD tier, and FAST would use a user-defined priority for each storage group to resolve which one gets the resource.

Managing Symmetrix tiers

A Symmetrix *tier* is the specification of the type of disk technology and speed (EFD, FC, SATA, or eDisk), the RAID protection type, and the specification of a set of resources (disk groups/virtual pools) from which the storage will be selected. Tiers can be created in the array for managing data performance with FAST, or as another way to group and report on the disk capacity usage.

Disk group tiers and virtual pool tiers

A disk group provisioning (DP) tier is a set of disk groups with the same technology type. A DP tier has a target protection type. A virtual pool tier (VP) is a set of thin pools. A VP tier has a disk technology type and a RAID protection type. Members of a VP tier must be in thin pools with only DATA devices that reside on the tier technology type and match the tier protection type.

The symtier command provides the following capabilities for creating and managing tiers:

"Tier restrictions"

"Creating disk group tiers" on page 255

"Creating virtual pool tiers" on page 255

"Renaming tiers" on page 258

"Deleting tiers" on page 258

"Adding disk groups to a tier" on page 256

"Removing disk groups from a tier" on page 257

"Adding thin pools to a tier" on page 257

"Removing thin pools from a tier" on page 257

"Listing and showing tier information" on page 258

Tier restrictions

The following restrictions apply to tiers:

- Symmetrix tier names cannot exceed 32 characters. Only alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-), and underscores (_) are allowed, however, the name cannot start with a hyphen or an underscore. Each tier name must be unique per Symmetrix array (across both disk group and virtual pool tiers), ignoring differences in case.
- The maximum number of tiers that can be defined on a Symmetrix array is 256, counting both DP and VP tiers. If creating a new tier exceeds this limit, then an existing tier must be deleted before creating the new tier.
- Disk groups can only be specified when the tier include type is static. When specifying the disk group in the command, the disk group technology type should match the tier technology. Both the disk group name and the disk group ID cannot be specified in the same command.
- The protection types 3+1, and 7+1 are only valid when used with `-tgt_raid5,` and protection type 6 + 2 and 14+2 are only valid when used with `-tgt_raid6`.
- An error returns on the `symtier create` action, if there are no matching disk groups to the tier technology.
- An error returns on the `symtier create` action, if a tier already exists with the exact same tier definition. Two tier definitions match when they have the same RAID type and disk groups.
- A DP tier cannot be created if it will partially overlap with an existing tier. Two tiers partially overlap when they share only a subset of disk groups. For example, TierA partially overlaps with TierB when TierA contains disk groups 1 & 2 and TierB contains only disk group 2. (Creating TierA will fail.)
- A mix of static and dynamic DP tier definitions is not allowed for a single technology type. However, you can have both static VP tiers and dynamic DP tiers of the same technology type. Likewise, you can have static VP and DP tiers of the same technology type.
- Dynamic VP tiers are not supported.

Virtual pool restrictions

The following restrictions apply to virtual pools in VP tiers:

- A pool cannot be included in a VP tier if the pool is empty, disabled, or not a thin pool.
- The thin pool and thin tier technology type must match, meaning all DATA devices in the pool must reside on disks of the VP tier technology type.
- All DATA devices in the pool must reside on disks of the same storage class (disk technology type and speed), regardless of the SYMAPI_POOL_ALLOW_MIX_TYPE option.
- The protection type of the thin pool and VP tier must match.
- The emulation type of all thin pools included in a given VP tier must all be the same. FBA, CKD 3390, and IBM i 512-byte D910 device emulations are supported for DATA devices.
- A VP tier can contain a maximum of 4 thin pools.

- A thin pool cannot be included in more than one VP tier.

Creating disk group tiers

When creating a Symmetrix tier for disk group provisioning, you must specify a tier name, the protection type (RAID 1, RAID 5, RAID 6), the technology (EDF, FC, SATA), and how the disk groups will be added to the tier. There are two ways disk groups can be added to a tier:

- Dynamic — A `dynamic` tier automatically includes all disk groups currently in the array that match the tier technology; this type of tier will expand to accommodate any newly added disk groups.
- Static — A `static` tier must be manually populated with disk groups. You can use disk group name(s) or disk group ID(s). Both disk group name and ID cannot be specified using the same command. If the *DiskGroupID* is not specified, an empty tier will be created.

The `-interval` and `-count` options can be used with the `symtier create` command to retry the command in case the SYMCLI fails to get an exclusive lock on the SYMAPI database.

When the FAST controller moves a device to a tier, it changes the device's protection type to match the tier's protection type.

Use the following form to create a tier:

```
symtier -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
   create -name TierName
          <-tgt_raid1 |
           -tgt_raid5 -tgt_prot <3+1 | 7+1> |
           -tgt_raid6 -tgt_prot <6+2 | 14+2>>
-technology <EFD | FC | SATA>
          -inc_type dynamic | [static
          [-dsk_grp <DiskGroupID[,DiskGroupID...] |
                      name:DiskGroupName[,DiskGroupName...]>]]
```

Example To create a `static` tier on Symmetrix `207` called `Primary` with `RAID 1` `EFD` technology using disk group `1`, enter:

```
symtier -sid 207 create -name Primary -inc_type static -tgt_raid1 -technology EFD -dsk_grp 1
```

The new tier, `Primary`, now contains all the disks in disk group 1, resides on flash drives, and has RAID 1 protection. All disks in disk group 1 are now a part of this tier. When a storage group is associated with this tier through a FAST policy, the FAST controller may decide to move one or more devices to this tier. After the devices are moved to this tier, the devices will be in disk group 1 and their protection type will be RAID 1.

Creating virtual pool tiers

When creating a virtual pool (VP) tier, you must specify a tier name, the protection type (RAID 1, RAID 5, RAID 6), the technology (EDF, FC, SATA, external), and thin pools names. To be a member of a VP tier, a thin pool must contain only DATA devices that reside on the tier technology type and match the tier protection type.

Thin tiers can only be static, therefore the `-inc_type` option is not included in the syntax. To create a thin tier, use the following form:

```
symtier -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
create -name TierName
          <-tgt_unprotected |-tgt_raid1 |
           -tgt_raid5 -tgt_prot <3+1 | 7+1> |
           -tgt_raid6 -tgt_prot <6+2 | 14+2>>
          <-technology <EFD | FC | SATA> | -external>
          -vp
          [-pool <PoolName[,PoolName...]>]
```

Example To create a VP tier named `EFD_R5_VPTier` that has RAID 5 (3+1) protection and SATA disks on Symmetrix 234, enter:

```
symtier -sid 234 create -name EFD_R5_VPTier -tgt_raid5 -tgt_prot 3+1
-technology SATA -vp
```

FTS tier restrictions

The following restrictions apply to creating external virtual tiers with Federated Tiered Storage (FTS):

- External tiers cannot be created with Enginuity versions lower than 5876.
- The `-tgt_unprotected` option is only valid for external tiers. In addition, it must be specified as the protection type for any external tier.
- The `-external` option cannot be used with the `-technology` option; the technology is either EFD, FC, or SATA. The `-external` option indicates an eDisk configured using Federated Tiered Storage (FTS).
- External tiers (FTS) are only supported for FAST VP.
- If there are IBM i 512-byte D910 devices in the storage group, an external tier is not allowed as part of the associated policy.
- The optionally supplied VP pools must contain external-provisioned DATA devices when creating external tiers.
- The optionally supplied VP pools must not contain external-provisioned DATA devices when creating non-external tiers.

Adding disk groups to a tier

A disk group can only be added to a DP tier if the tier type is `static`. Use the following form to add disk groups to a tier:

```
symtier -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]

  add -tier_name TierName [-propagate]
          -dsk_grp <DiskGroupID[,DiskGroupID...]> |
                   <name:DiskGroupName[,DiskGroupName...]>
```

Tiers in a Symmetrix array cannot partially overlap. (See next *example*.) The `-propagate` option addresses the partial overlap restriction. When this option is used with the `add -disk_grp` command, the new disk group will also be added to all tiers that overlap with the tier being modified. This option only works when adding an unused disk group to a tier. That is, a disk group that does not participate in any tier.

Example For example, if there are two tiers, TierA with disk groups 1 and 2, and TierB with disk group 1 and 2, the following command can be issued:

```
symtier -sid 207 add -dsk_grp 3 -tier_name TierA -propogate
```

This command adds disk group 3 to TierA, TierB, and any other overlapping tiers.

Note: If TierA had only disk group 1, and TierB had only disk group 2, Solutions Enabler does not provide a way to make TierA contain disk group 1 and 2 and TierB contain disk group 1 and 2. The only way to do this is to delete the tiers and start again.

Removing disk groups from a tier

A disk group can be removed from a DP tier if the tier type is `static`. Use the following form to remove a disk group from a tier:

```
symtier -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
  remove -tier_name TierName [-propagate]
          -dsk_grp <DiskGroupID[,DiskGroupID...]> |
                   <name:DiskGroupName[,DiskGroupName...]>
```

Example To remove disk group `2` from `PrimeTier`, enter:

```
symtier -sid 207 remove -dsk_grp 2 -tier_name PrimeTier
```

As with adding a disk group to a tier, you can use the `-propagate` option to remove the disk group from all tiers that overlap. The last disk group can not be removed from a tier that is part of a FAST policy.

Adding thin pools to a tier

Use the following form to add a thin pool to a VP tier:

```
symtier -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]

add -tier_name TierName
          -pool <PoolName[,PoolName...]>
```

Note: An error returns if you try to add a thin pool that is already included the tier.

Example To add thin pool `EFD_R5_POOL` to the `EFD_R5_VPTier` on Symmetrix 234, enter:

```
symtier -sid 234 add -pool EFD_R5_POOL -tier_name EFD_R5_VPTier
```

Removing thin pools from a tier

Use the following form to remove a thin pool from a VP tier:

```
symtier -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]

   remove -tier_name TierName
          -pool <PoolName[,PoolName...]>
```

You cannot remove all thin pools from a VP tier if the tier is part of a FAST policy. In addition, you cannot remove a pool from a tier if the tier is in an associated policy, and a device in the storage group is bound to the pool.

Renaming tiers

A tier name can be changed using the `symtier rename` command, as follows:

```
symtier -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
   rename -tier_name TierName -name NewTierName
```

Example To rename the tier `Primary` to `PrimeTier`, enter:

```
symtier -sid 207 rename -tier_name Primary -name PrimeTier
```

Any new name must adhere to all "Tier restrictions" on page 254.

Deleting tiers

Before deleting a tier, make sure it is not associated with any FAST policy. Use the following form to delete a tier:

```
symtier -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
   delete -tier_name TierName [-force]
```

The `-force` option is required to delete a non-empty static tier.

Example To delete a tier named `DBTier`, enter:

```
symtier -sid 207 delete -tier_name DBTier
```

The `DBTier` is deleted from Symmetrix 207.

Listing and showing tier information

The `symtier list` command gives a summary of all the disk group or virtual pool tiers in the array. The `symtier show` command includes more details about each tier.

```
symtier [-sid SymmID] [-v] [-offline]
    list [-dp | -vp [-ckd] [-fba]]
         [-technology <EFD | FC | SATA> | -external]

symtier show -sid SymmID [-offline]
```

Note: Prior to using the `-offline` option, the SYMAPI database must be populated with the tier information by using the command `symcfg sync -fast`.

When listing the tier information (without the `-v` option), you can specify `-dp` (disk group provisioning) or `-vp` (virtual pool provisioning). When neither option is specified, all tiers display without their capacity information.

Solutions Enabler V7.4 adds two new columns to the `symtier list` display, one for the emulation type of FAST VP tiers and one for disk location (internal or external). FAST tiers and empty FAST VP tiers will display N/A.

Example To list all the tiers on Symmetrix `432`, enter:

```
symtier list -sid 432

Symmetrix ID          : 000194900432

-----------------------------------------------------
                          L                        I
                          o      Target            n
Tier Name            Type c Tech Protection   Emul c
-------------------- ---- - ---- ------------ ----- -
```

```
HR_DP                 DP   I SATA RAID-1       N/A   S
HR_TEST_TIER          VP   I SATA RAID-1       FBA   S
test_366859           VP   I SATA RAID-1       3390  S
test_external         VP   X N/A  Unprotected  FBA   S

Legend:
  Tier (Type)       :  DP = Disk Group Provisioning, VP = Virtual Pools
  Disk (Loc)ation   :  I = Internal, X = External
  (Inc) Type        :  S = Static, D = Dynamic
```

When the -dp option is specified, only the disk group tiers display, including their capacity information. When the -vp option is specified, only the virtual pool tiers display, including their capacity information.

Example To list all the thin tiers on Symmetrix 432, enter:

symtier list -vp -sid 432

```
Symmetrix ID          : 000194900432

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
                      L                        I  Logical Capacities (GB)
                      o     Target             n --------------------------
Tier Name             c Tech Protection   Emul c  Enabled      Free     Used
--------------------- - ---- ------------ ----- - --------- --------- ---------

HR_TEST_TIER          I SATA RAID-1       FBA   S         4         4         0
test_366859           I SATA RAID-1       3390  S         0         0         0
test_external         X N/A  Unprotected  FBA   S         4         4         0

Legend:
Disk (Loc)ation  :  I = Internal, X = External
  (Inc) Type     :  S = Static, D = Dynamic
```

The columns in the output are defined as follows:

Tier Name — Name of the tier.

Loc(ation) — Internal or external tier.

Tech — Technology of the tier.

Target Protection — Tier protection type.

Emul — Device emulation type.

Include Type — Specifies whether the tier is static or dynamic.

Enabled Capacity (Logical)— Total pool enabled capacity for all thin pools in the tier.

Free Capacity (Logical) — Total enabled capacity minus the used capacity, (minimum 0).

Used Capacity (Logical) — Total pool allocated capacity for all thin pools in the tier. Allocated capacity on all DATA devices will be counted, including DATA devices that are not enabled; therefore Used may be greater than Enabled.

The next example lists the disk group tiers on Symmetrix 234:

```
symtier -sid 234 list -dp

Symmetrix ID          : 000194900234

--------------------------------------------------------------------
                                        I  Logical      Raw  Logical
                           Target       n  Max Cfg Unconfig   Config
Tier Name             Tech Protection   c     (GB)     (GB)     (GB)
--------------------- ---- ------------ - -------- -------- --------
ArchiveTier           SATA RAID-5(7+1)  D    78464    88113     1365
PrimeTier             EFD  RAID-1       S      645      290      500
WorkTier              FC   RAID-5(3+1)  D     2753     1030     1980

Legend:
  Inc Type       :  S = Static, D = Dynamic
```

The columns unique to the disk group tier display follow:

`Logical Max Cfg (GB)` — An estimate of the potential maximum logical configured capacity for the tier, if all the unconfigured space in the tier disk groups was used to create one large device of the tier protection type. The tier raw unconfigured capacity is multiplied by a factor based on tier protection type to estimate how many more logical GB worth of devices could reside on the tier (multiplied by 7/8 for a RAID-5 (7+1) tier). The resulting estimate is added to the current tier logical configured capacity to get the maximum configurable capacity. If a disk group in the tier does not have enough usable disks to support devices of the tier protection type (disk count of 7 for a RAID-5 (7+1) tier), that disk group does not contribute any capacity towards the tier maximum configurable capacity.

This value is only an estimate, and it is not guaranteed that the full maximum configurable capacity can be reached for the tier, because the estimate does not account for:

- Affinity groups.
- The physical layout of hypers on the disks.
- If standard tiers overlap, the unconfigured space from disk groups included in both tiers will be attributed to each tier, therefore the same unconfigured space may be counted multiple times.

`Raw Unconfig (GB)` — The unconfigured space in the tier disk groups. If disk group tiers overlap, the unconfigured space from disk groups included in both tiers will be attributed to each tier, therefore the same free space may be counted multiple times. If a disk group does not have enough usable disks to support devices of the tier protection type (disk count of 7 for a RAID-5 (7+1) tier), raw free capacity for that disk group will be reported as 0.

`Logical Config (GB)` — The sum of the logical capacity of all devices that match the tier protection type and reside on the tier disk groups.

Verbose listing

Use the `-v` option to expand the output to include more details, as shown in the following command and output example:

```
symtier list -sid 432 -v

Symmetrix ID          : 000194900432

Tier Name             : HR_DP
Tier Type             : DP
Technology            : SATA
Target Protection     : RAID-1
Emulation             : N/A
Include Type          : Static

Disk Groups(1)
    {
    -----------------------------------------------------------
                                      Logical      Raw  Logical
    Dsk Dsk                Speed  Disk  Max Cfg Unconfig   Config
    Grp Group Name         (RPM) Count     (GB)     (GB)     (GB)
    --- -------------- -------- ----- -------- -------- --------
    002 HELLO              7200    16     7176    11852     1250
                                 ----- -------- -------- --------
    Total                          16     7176    11852     1250
    }
Tier Name             : HR_TEST_TIER
Tier Type             : VP
Technology            : SATA
Target Protection     : RAID-1
Emulation             : FBA
Include Type          : Static

Thin Pools(1)
    {
    --------------------------------------------------
                         Logical Capacities (GB)
                 Dev   -------------------------- Full
    Pool Name    Emul   Enabled     Free     Used  (%)
    ------------ ----- -------- -------- -------- ----
    HR_TEST      FBA          4        4        0    0
                       -------- -------- --------
    Total                     4        4        0
    }
Tier Name             : test_366859
Tier Type             : VP
Technology            : SATA
Target Protection     : RAID-1
Emulation             : 3390
Include Type          : Static

Thin Pools(1)
    {
    --------------------------------------------------
                         Logical Capacities (GB)
                 Dev   -------------------------- Full
    Pool Name    Emul   Enabled     Free     Used  (%)
    ------------ ----- -------- -------- -------- ----
    test_ckd     3390         4        2        2   50
                       -------- -------- --------
    Total                     4        2        2
    }

Legend:
  Tier Type      :  DP = Disk Group Provisioning, VP = Virtual Pools
```

Show tiers

In the `show` display, a new `Tier Type` field displays. In addition, for thin tiers, a new `Thin Pools` table displays, as shown in the following example command and output:

```
symtier -sid 432 show -tier_name AS400_TIER

Symmetrix ID          : 000194900432

Tier Name             : AS400_TIER
Tier Type             : VP
Technology            : SATA
Target Protection     : RAID-1
Emulation             : FBA
Include Type          : Static

Thin Pools(1)
    {
    --------------------------------------------------
                         Logical Capacities (GB)
                 Dev    -------------------------- Full
    Pool Name    Emul   Enabled     Free     Used  (%)
    ------------ ----- -------- -------- -------- ----
    AS400_TP     FBA          4        2        2   50
                       -------- -------- --------
    Total                     4        2        2
    }

Legend:
  Tier Type     :  DP = Disk Group Provisioning, VP = Virtual Pools
```

The next example shows another command and output for `symtier show` for an external tier on Symmetrix 432:

```
symtier -sid 432 show -tier_name test_external

Symmetrix ID          : 000194900432

Tier Name             : test_external
Tier Type             : VP
Disk Location         : External
Technology            : N/A
Target Protection     : Unprotected
Include Type          : Static

Thin Pools(1)
    {
    --------------------------------------------------
                         Logical Capacities (GB)
                 Dev    -------------------------- Full
    Pool Name    Emul   Enabled     Free     Used  (%)
    ------------ ----- -------- -------- -------- ----
    external_vp  FBA          4        4        0    0
                       -------- -------- --------
    Total                     4        4        0
    }

Legend:
  Tier (Type)   :  DP = Disk Group Provisioning, VP = Virtual Pools
```

Managing policies

A FAST *policy* is a grouping of 1 to 3 tiers and an assigned upper limit of how much each associated storage group (application) or VP pool can use from the tier. When creating a FAST policy, the most important component that must be set is percentage of the storage group that can reside on each tier.

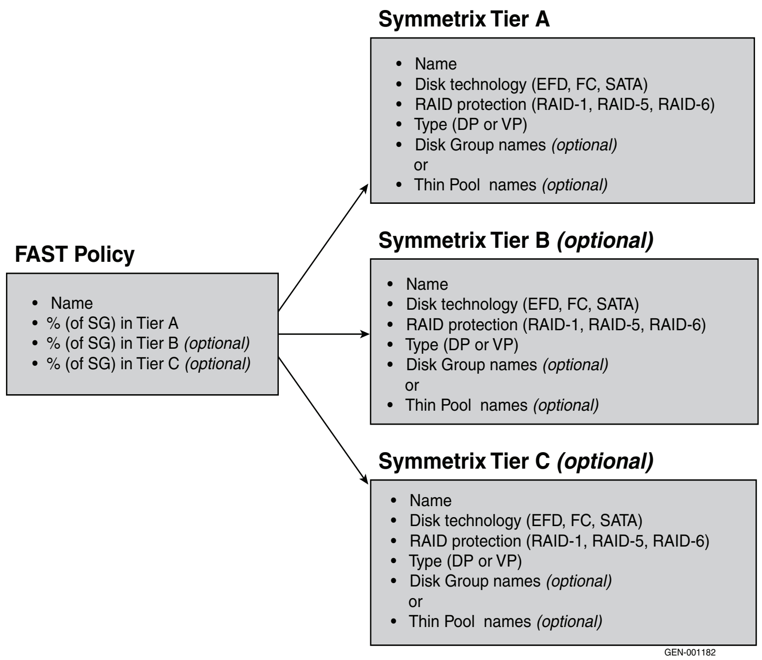


Figure 27 FAST policy overview

This section explains the following policy topics:

"Policy restrictions"

"Creating a FAST policy" on page 264

"Adding a tier to a policy" on page 265

"Modifying the limit for a tier in a policy" on page 265

"Removing a tier from a policy" on page 265

"Renaming a policy" on page 266

"Deleting a policy" on page 266

"Listing and showing policies" on page 266

Policy restrictions

The following restrictions apply to FAST policies:

- Policy names must be unique and cannot exceed 32 characters. Policy names are case insensitive, in other words, HRPolicy and hrpolicy are not unique names.
- Only alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-), and underscores (_) are allowed. The policy name cannot start with a hyphen or underscore.
- An array can have up to 256 policies.

- There can be a maximum of up to three tiers in a storage policy, and each tier must be unique, there can be no overlapping disk groups.
- A policy cannot have an empty tier.
- A FAST policy may contain up to three disk group (DP) tiers or up to three virtual pool (VP) tiers, but not a combination of both DP and VP tiers. The first tier that is added to a given policy determines the type of tier that policy will contain.
- The emulation type of included thin pools must match across all VP tiers in a FAST policy. For example, A FAST policy cannot contain both VP tiers with FBA thin pools and VP tiers with CKD thin pools.
- The capacity limit for the tier (`-MaxSgPercent`) must to be greater than 0 and less than or equal to 100. All other values will be rejected.

Creating a FAST policy

FAST policies are created using the `symfast` command, as follows:

```
symfast -fp -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
   create -name FastPolicyName [-emulation <3390 |FBA>]
[-tier_name TierName  [-max_sg_percent MaxSgPercent]]
```

The `-emulation` option is only available for arrays running Enginuity 5876 and higher. If the emulation type is not provided, the default emulation is FBA. Mixed emulation VP types are not allowed in the same policy.

The `MaxSgPercent` specified in a FAST policy indicates the upper limit of how much of the total storage group's logical capacity can be allocated to a specific tier.

For example, the assigned capacity for Tier 1 is 40% and the storage group associated with the FAST policy has five devices, each of them 40 GB. So the total capacity is 200 GB and the space available in Tier 1 for this storage group is at most 80 GB. Consequently, the FAST controller will not place more than two devices on Tier 1.

Note: The `-max_sg_percent` option is no longer required. If it is not specified, the default value is 100.

The FAST controller uses this capacity percent as an upper limit and does not exceed the limit. In the above case if FAST policy had 50% capacity for Tier 1, that is 100 GB for Tier 1. The FAST controller would still only place at maximum two devices on the Tier 1 since adding one more device will exceed the upper limit of 50%.

To create a FAST policy, you must supply the Symmetrix ID, a policy name, at least one tier name, and the upper limit (percent) of the tier that the storage group can occupy.

Note: The limit for the tier in the policy, `-MaxSgPercent`, will be computed using only the capacity of thin devices in the associated storage group; standard devices in the storage group are excluded from the calculation. Additionally, only allocated tracks from the thin devices will be counted, not logical device capacity.

Example To create a policy with the name `DBPolicy`, add the tier `PrimeDBTier` to the policy, and specify a capacity of `30`% of a storage group, enter:

```
symfast -fp -sid 207 create -name DBPolicy -tier_name PrimeDBTier -max_sg_percent 30
```

As per the policy, no more than 30% of a storage group associated with this policy will reside on PrimeDBTier.

Adding a tier to a policy

The following restrictions apply when adding a tier to a policy:

- An empty tier cannot be added; the maximum tiers for each policy is three.
- A new tier cannot be added if it will result in a configuration where two tiers in the same policy share a common disk group.
- When adding a VP tier to a FAST policy, the policy must be empty or contain only VP tiers.
- A policy can only have the same emulation VP tiers.
- A given VP tier may be included in multiple FAST policies.

To add a tier to a policy, use the following form:

```
symfast -fp -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
            -fp_name FastPolicyName
  add -tier_name TierName
            -max_sg_percent MaxSgPercent
```

Example To add the tier `ArchiveDBTier` to the policy `DBPolicy` and specify that the tier can contain up to `10`% of the storage group associated with this policy, enter:

`symfast -fp -sid 207 add -tier_name ArchiveDBTier -max_sg_percent 10 -fp_name DBPolicy`

For any storage group associated with the DBPolicy, no more than 10% of its storage should be in `ArchiveDBTier`.

Modifying the limit for a tier in a policy

To modify the limit of the tier capacity available to a storage group, use the following form:

```
symfast -fp -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
            -fp_name FastPolicyName
  modify -tier_name TierName
               -max_sg_percent MaxSgPercent
```

Example To change the limit of `PrimeDBTier` to `70`% in `DBPolicy` on Symmetrix `207`, enter:

`symfast -fp -sid 207 modify -fpname DBPolicy-tier_name PrimeDBTier -max_sg_percent 70`

As per the policy, no more than `70`% of the storage group associated with this policy will reside on `PrimeDBTier`. If the policy is associated, the sum of the limits must still be equal to or greater than 100%.

Removing a tier from a policy

Before removing any tier from a policy, make sure the `remove` action will not result in the sum of the tier limits being less than 100%. If the tier is the only tier in the policy, and the policy is associated with a storage group, the tier cannot be removed. A VP tier cannot be removed from a policy if thin devices in the associated storage group are bound to pools in the tier.

Use the following form to remove a tier from a policy:

```
symfast -fp -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
            -fp_name FastPolicyName
```

```
   remove -tier_name TierName
```

Example To remove `ArchiveTier` from the `FinanceData` policy on Symmetrix `207`, enter:

`symfast -fp -sid 207 -fp_name FinanceData remove -tier_name ArchiveTier`

The `ArchiveTier` is removed from the policy.

Renaming a policy

When renaming a policy, make sure the new name does not already exist. To rename a FAST policy, use the following form:

```
symfast -fp -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
            -fp_name FastPolicyName
   rename -name NewFastPolicyName
```

Example To rename `DBPolicy` to `OraDBPolicy` on Symmetrix `207`, enter:

`symfast -fp -sid 207 rename -fp_name DBPolicy -name OraDBPolicy`

The new name for the policy is `OraDBPolicy`.

Deleting a policy

The following restrictions apply to deleting FAST policies:

- A policy that has tiers can only be deleted by using the `-force` flag.
- The policy must not be associated with any storage group. If the policy is associated, attempts to delete the policy return an error. To delete the policy, first disassociate the storage group from the policy, and then delete the policy.

To delete a FAST policy, use the following form:

```
symfast -fp -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
            -fp_name FastPolicyName
delete -fp_name FastPolicyName [-force]
```

Example To delete FAST policy `HRPolicy` on Symmetrix `207`, enter:

`symfast -fp -sid 207 delete -fp_name HRPolicy`

The FAST policy `HRPolicy` is deleted from the array.

Listing and showing policies

To list and show FAST policies, use the following form:

```
   symfast [-sid SymmID] [-offline] [-v]
      list -fp [-v] [-dp | -vp [-ckd | -fba]]

   symfast [-sid SymmID] [-offline]
      show -fp_name FastPolicyName
```

Notice that the `list` command includes an optional filter for disk group provisioning (`-dp`) or virtual pools (`-vp`) and the emulation type (`-ckd`) and (`-fba`).

Note: Prior to using the `-offline` option, the SYMAPI database must be populated with the FAST information by using the command `symcfg sync -fast`.

Examples In the policy output, when you specify the `-dp` option, only the policies containing disk group tiers display. When you specify the `-vp` option, only the policies containing virtual pool tiers display. When neither option is specified, all policies display.

To list the FAST policies for Symmetrix `432` that contain VP tiers, enter:

`symfast list -sid 432 -fp -v`

```
Symmetrix ID            : 000194900432

Policy Name             : HR_FP
Emulation               : FBA

Tiers(1)
    {
    ------------------------------------------------------------------
                                        Max SG       Target
    Tier Name                        Type  Percent Tech  Protection
    -------------------------------- ---- -------- ----- -------------
    HR_TIER                          VP        100 SATA  RAID-1
    }

Storage Groups(2)
    {
    ------------------------------------
    Storage Group Name               Pri
    -------------------------------- ---
    HR_SG                            3
    HR_TEST_SG                       2
    }
```

Managing storage groups

Storage groups are a collection of devices on the Symmetrix array that can be used for masking/mapping, Virtual LUN Technology, and FAST operations. This section explains how to create a storage group, how to add and remove devices, and explains the FAST-related storage group options.

This section explains the following storage group topics:

"FAST storage group and device restrictions"

"Creating storage groups" on page 269

"Adding devices and storage groups" on page 269

"Associating a storage group to a policy" on page 270

"Disassociating a storage group from a policy" on page 271

"Modifying a storage group" on page 272

FAST storage group and device restrictions

The following restrictions apply to storage groups that are associated with FAST policies:

- A storage group can be associated with only one policy. The policy must have at least one tier.
- The emulation type of all devices in the storage group, including both standard and thin devices, must be the same.

- Thin device emulation types supported by FAST VP are FBA, CKD 3390, and IBM i 512-byte D910 devices.
- The Symmetrix array can have a maximum of 8192 storage group associations to policies. Further, only 1000 of these associations can be with policies containing VP tiers.
- The total of the limits in the FAST policy must add up to at least 100%.
- A device can be associated with only one policy. An attempt to associate a storage group with a device that is already associated to a policy will be blocked. This restriction applies to all devices, standard and thin, associated with any FAST policy, regardless of whether the policy contains DP or VP tiers. For example, a standard device in a storage group associated with a policy containing VP tiers could not be added to a different storage group associated with a policy containing DP tiers. To place all of the standard and thin devices under FAST control, two separate storage groups would have to be created.
- Only the metahead is allowed in the storage group; metamembers cannot be part of a storage group.
- Storage groups containing a mix of standard and thin devices can be associated with a FAST policy containing VP tiers, however, FAST will only operate on the thin devices, and only the capacity from thin devices will be used to determine compliance. Conversely, when the FAST policy contains DP tiers, FAST will only operate on the standard devices, and only the capacity from standard devices will be used to determine compliance.

  All devices in the storage group are considered under FAST control, however, a choice must be made whether FAST will manage the thin devices or the standard devices in a given storage group.
- Devices that are not movable cannot be added to a storage group that is (or will be) associated with a FAST policy. FAST does not support moving the following device types:
  - AS400, ICOS, ICL
  - CKD EAV, CKD EAV phase 3, and CKD concatenated metadevices
  - Diskless
  - DRV
  - SAVE
  - SFS
  - Unprotected
  - VDEV (can be added to a storage group, but will be ignored for FAST operations)
- If the FAST policy contains VP tiers, none of the thin devices can be bound to a pool outside of the policy.
- The FAST policy can contain multiple VP tiers with the same technology type, however FAST VP only performs *compliance* movements between such tiers. There will be no *performance* movements between tiers of the same technology type within a single FAST policy.
- No checks are made for oversubscription at association time. A virtual pool in a VP tier in an associated FAST policy becomes a shared resource; its capacity is no longer used not only by the bound thin devices but also thin devices under FAST control.

Therefore, even a pool that is not oversubscribed (`MAX_SUBS_PERCENT <= 100%`) may become full due to a combination of allocations for bound devices and FAST moving chunks into the pool.

Creating storage groups

Storage groups are created using the `symsg` command. To create a storage group, use the following form:

```
symsg -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
   create SgName
```

The following restrictions apply to creating storage groups:

- GNS does not support storage groups. Storage groups are saved in a special area on the Symmetrix array.
- An array can contain a maximum of 8192 storage groups.
- Each storage group can contain a maximum of 4096 devices.
- Storage groups are supported only on Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5874 and higher.

Example To create storage group `sg1` on Symmetrix `207`, enter:

```
symsg -sid 207 create sg1
```

An empty storage group, `sg1`, is created on Symmetrix 207.

Adding devices and storage groups

To add devices or storage group(s) (requires Enginuity 5876), use the following form:

```
symsg -sg SgName -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
   add dev SymDevName
   add sg SgName [,SgName2, SgName3, ..., SgNameN]
```

Refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix Management CLI Product Guide* for the details and restrictions for adding and removing (child) storage groups.

To add multiple devices, or devices in a range or a file, use the following form:

```
symsg -sg SgName -sid SymmID [-i Interval]
          [-c Count] [-v]
          [-SA <# | ALL>] [-P #] [-N #]
          [-cap # [-captype <mb> | <cyl>]]
          [-devs <SymDevStart:SymDevEnd | SymDevName
            [,<SymDevStart:SymDevEnd | SymDevName>...]> |
           -file DeviceFileName [-tgt]>]
addall [pd | devs]
```

Although the `-devs` option implies you can enter a single range or a list of comma delimited devices, the option supports a free-form combination of entries. An example of `-devs` usage is:

```
symsg -sid 207 -sg sg1 -devs  64:105,22a,505,600:605,0700
```

There are many additional options with the `symsg` command. The complete command set description is in the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix Array Management CLI Product Guide*.

Associating a storage group to a policy

Use the `symfast` command to associate a storage group to an existing FAST policy. This operation associates a storage group to an existing FAST policy and assigns a priority value for the association. The priority of a storage group affects which storage group is serviced first by the tier when there is contention among FAST storage groups for space in a storage tier. The values are 1, 2, or 3. Priority 1 has the highest value, priority 3 has the lowest value.

SRDF Coordination

Previously, when R1 devices and R2 devices were both managed by FAST, there was no coordination of FAST VP actions (moves) between the local and remote Symmetrix arrays. Both sets of devices were managed individually, based on statistics collected locally on each array. Without coordination, the R1 device and the corresponding R2 device could reside in different tiers, which could impact RDF performance.

Solutions Enabler V7.4 running Enginuity V5876 provides an option to set FAST VP RDF coordination on an association. This instructs FAST to factor the R1 device statistics into the move decisions that are made on the R2 device. This attribute can be set on a storage group, even when there are no SRDF devices in the storage group.

To associate a storage group with a FAST policy, and set any associated attributes, use the `symfast` command, as follows:

```
symfast -fp -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
             -fp_name FastPolicyName
   associate -sg SgName -priority PriorityValue
            [-rdf_coordination <ENABLE | DISABLE>]
```

For the SRDF coordination, both the R1 and the R2 devices must reside on an array running Enginuity 5876 or higher.

You cannot associate a parent SG with a FAST policy.

Example To associate storage group `OraSales` with the FAST policy `DBPolicy`, and set the storage group priority at `1`, enter:

`symfast -sid 207 associate -sg OraSales -fp_name DBPolicy -priority 1`

This association is successful when the storage group configuration rules have been followed and there is enough capacity allocated in the tiers that belong to the FAST policy. The association will not be blocked if the tiers do not have sufficient capacity, but the storage group will be out of compliance with its policy.

After the storage group is associated with the policy, the FAST controller will actively monitor the storage group and suggest or run optimizations to improve performance.

Reassociating a storage group to a new policy

With Solutions Enabler V.4, you can reassociate a storage group to a new policy. When a storage group is reassociated, all the current attributes set on the original association automatically propagate to the new association. This feature eliminates the previous process of disassociating a storage group, then associating the group to a new policy, and entering the attributes, such as priority, on the association.

A new `reassociate` option has been added to the `symfast` command, as follows:

```
symfast -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
            -sg_name SgName
reassociate -fp_name FastPolicyName
```

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the reassociate action:

- The storage group name must be a valid storage group name.
- The storage group and policy must already exist on the Symmetrix array.
- The storage group must be in an association before performing a reassociation.
- The new policy for the storage group, must have the same emulation as the storage group. Mix emulation association will result in an error.
- The storage group cannot be associated with empty policy, the reassociated policy must contain at least one tier.
- The total of the capacity percentage for the target FAST policy must add up to at least 100%.
- If the FAST policy contains VP Tiers, all of the thin devices in the storage group must be bound to any VP pool in a tier in the policy. None of the thin devices can be bound to a pool outside of the policy.

Disassociating a storage group from a policy

When a storage group is disassociated from a FAST policy, the FAST controller no longer tries to optimize the performance of that storage group. To disassociate a storage group from a policy, use the following form:

```
symfast -fp -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
            -fp_name FastPolicyName
   disassociate -sg SgName
```

Example To disassociate storage group `OraSales` from the FAST policy `DBPolicy`, enter:

`symfast -sid 207 disassociate -sg OraSales -fp_name DBPolicy`

The disassociate operation occurs, even if the FAST controller is currently moving devices in the storage group.

Disassociating a storage group containing thin devices means those devices in the storage group are no longer under FAST control. Data from the thin devices remains where it is, even if it is spread across multiple pools. FAST will not move the data back to the bound pool.

Modifying a storage group

With Enginuity 5876, you can modify a storage group priority and the SRDF coordination. The SRDF coordination is only applicable to FAST VP.

The priority of the storage group can only be changed if the storage group is associated with a FAST policy.

To change a storage group priority or the SRDF coordination attribute, use the `symfast modify` command, as follows:

```
symfast -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
         -fp_name FastPolicyName
 modify -sg SgName [-priority PriorityValue]
       [-rdf_coordination = ENABLE | DISABLE]
```

The priority values can be 1 (highest), 2, or 3 (lowest). The SRDF coordination attribute is only applicable for FAST VP.

Example To decrease the priority of storage group `OraMarketing`, associated with FAST policy `DBPolicy`, from `1` to `2`, enter:

`symfast -sid 207 modify -sg OraMarketing -fp_name HRDBPolicy -priority 2`

The storage group `OraMarketing` has a priority of `2`.

Displaying storage group associations

Use the `symfast list -association` command to display the storage groups, their priority, their associated policies, and whether the SRDF coordination attribute is set.

Note: Before using the `-offline` option, the SYMAPI database must be populated with the storage group, tier, and FAST data using the `symcfg sync -fast` command.

Examples To display the storage group associations on Symmetrix `432`, enter:

`symfast list -sid 432 -association`

Output similar to the following displays:

```
Symmetrix ID          : 000194900432

--------------------------------------------------------------------------
Storage Group Name               Policy Name                      Pri Flgs
                                                                       R
-------------------------------- -------------------------------- --- ----
HR_SG                            HR_FP                            3    X
HR_TEST                          HR_FP                            2    .

Legend:
 Flgs:
   (R)DF Coordination : X = Enabled, . = Disabled
```

The output is sorted alphabetically by storage group name.

The `show` action of `symfast` displays information about associations between FAST policies containing standard or thin tiers and storage groups.

```
symfast [-sid SymmID] [-offline]
    show -association -sg SgName [-all] [-v]
```

The show association display includes a `Tier Type` column in the `Tiers` table. A new table lists thin devices. By default, only the devices managed by FAST display (thin devices in the case of a policy containing thin tiers, and standard devices in the case of a policy containing standard and thin tiers); gatekeeper devices are filtered out.

Use the `-all` option to show all devices in the storage group, regardless of the associated policy.

The `symfast show -association` output shows FAST VP associations as Enable or Disable. Disable displays for all FAST VP associations on Symmetrix arrays running versions lower than Enginuity 5876. FAST (DP) associations will display N/A.

Example To show the associations for storage group `test_fast_VP` on Symmetrix `432`, enter:

symfast -sid 432 show -association -sg test_fast_VP

```
Symmetrix ID          : 000194900432

Storage Group         : test_fast_VP

Thin Devices(1)
    {
    -------------------------------------------------
         Flgs Dev         Total Bound        Allocated
    Sym   PC  Emul       Tracks Pool Name       Tracks
    ---- ---- ----- ---------- ------------ ---------
    06D1  NX  FBA        30945 test_fast_VP        12

    Total           ----------              ---------
    Tracks               30945                     12
       GBs                   2                      0
    }

Policy Name          : test_fast_VP
Priority             : 1
RDF Coordination     : Enabled

Tiers(1)
    {
    -----------------------------------------------------------------------
                                       Max SG       Target         Flgs
    Tier Name                     Type  Percent Tech  Protection      C
    -------------------------------- ---- -------- ----- ------------- ----
    test_fast_VP                     VP        100 SATA  RAID-1         X
}

Legend:
 Tier Type: DP = Disk Group Provisioning, VP = Virtual Pools
 Device Flags:
   (P)inned      : Y = Device is Pinned, N = Device is not Pinned
```

Note: The show association displays also indicate devices that are pinned. The FAST controller will not move devices (or data from devices) that are pinned, even if the device is under FAST control. However, a user-pinned device can be moved using Optimizer or migrated using the `symmigrate` command. The *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix Array Management CLI Product Guide* provides more information about pinning devices.

A verbose `show association` display can be generated. In addition to the information shown by the non-verbose display, the verbose display shows the distribution of allocated tracks from thin devices in the storage group across the thin tiers in the associated FAST policy. By default, only the devices managed by FAST display, either standard or thin devices, based on the policy. Gatekeeper devices are also filtered out.

Appendix D, "FAST Output Examples," provides more examples of output displays.

Managing the FAST controller

The FAST controller is the intelligence of the FAST software. The FAST controller runs its algorithms continuously in the background, checking to see if any FAST policies initiate a performance improvement for the applications managed by those policies.

The FAST controller has two states—Enabled and Disabled. Disabled means that the FAST controller does not do any data movement between tiers based on the FAST policies. Enabled means that the FAST controller performs data movement between tiers based on the policies. You can differentiate between FAST and FAST VP with the enable and disable commands by adding the `-dp` or `-vp` options to the command.

The FAST controller considers EFD as the highest performing tier, FC as the second highest, and SATA the slowest performing tier. External tiers are considered slower than SATA tiers. The FAST controller tries to place the busiest volumes on EFD, as well as make sure it does not exceed the upper limit set by the FAST policy.

In FAST, the FAST controller, an entity residing on the Service Processor, was solely responsible for FAST data movements. The FAST controller gathered and analyzed device statistics then issued explicit movement instructions to the Symmetrix array.

With FAST VP, there is a division of responsibilities between the FAST controller and the Enginuity operating system. The performance information is gathered by Enginuity and sent to the FAST controller. It issues explicit movement instructions for thin devices, but only for compliance movements. The responsibility for performance movements for thin devices rests with Enginuity. The FAST controller sends to Enginuity a set of partial instructions, called a movement policy, for each storage group under FAST control. Enginuity interprets these instructions and independently executes performance movements for thin devices, based on the device statistics.

Because of these architectural changes, in the event of a loss of the service processor, performance statistics will continue to be collected. Performance data movements will also continue for a short period of time, but will eventually stop, until the service processor is recovered.

This section explains the following FAST controller topics:

"Enabling and disabling FAST" on page 275

"Displaying the FAST state" on page 275

"Managing time windows" on page 277

"Setting FAST control parameters" on page 277

"Displaying FAST control parameters" on page 279

"Displaying FAST plans" on page 280

"Approving a FAST plan" on page 282

"Declining a FAST plan" on page 283

Enabling and disabling FAST

By default, the FAST controller is disabled when shipped. Using the `symfast` command, the FAST controller can be enabled or disabled. To enable the FAST controller, use the `symfast enable` command.

```
symfast -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count] [-noprompt]

    enable [-dp | -vp]
    disable [-dp | -vp]
```

Where:

`-dp` — Enables/disables FAST disk group provisioning.

`-vp` — Enables/disables FAST VP (virtual pool) provisioning.

If neither option is supplied, both FAST and FAST VP will be enabled/disabled.

Note: Solutions Enabler V7.4 and higher supports FAST controls for local and remote Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5876.

Examples

To enable the FAST controller for disk group provisioning, enter:

`symfast -sid 207 enable -dp`

To disable the FAST VP controller, enter:

`symfast -sid 207 disable -vp`

Note: Depending on the state of the FAST controller, the `disable` action can take some time to complete.

Disabling the FAST controller without the `-dp` or `-vp` options stops all data movement of both standard and thin devices, although if there is currently a FAST standard plan executing, the current group will complete before the FAST controller is disabled. Likewise, if the FAST controller is currently executing thin data movements for compliance, those data movements will complete before the FAST controller is disabled.

If the disable command fails, for example because the FAST controller is unresponsive or DisabledWithError, it is possible that performance movement will continue for thin devices.

In this case, the only way to completely stop the thin data movement is to change the `-thin_data_move_mode` control parameter to NONE. Refer to "Setting FAST control parameters" on page 277.

Displaying the FAST state

To verify the state of the FAST controller, use the `list -state` command, optionally specifying the `-vp` or `-dp` options. If `-vp` or `-dp` are not specified, both options display.

Output displays similar to the following two examples:

Example 1

`symfast -sid 234 list -state -dp`

```
Symmetrix ID: 000194900234

    FAST State               : Enabled
    Degraded Reason          : N/A
    Error Message            : N/A
    Current Activities       : Idle
```

Example 2

symfast -sid 234 list -state -vp

```
Symmetrix ID: 000194900234

    FAST State               : Degraded
    Degraded Reason          : No DRVs
                               FAST VP is not licensed
    Error Message            : N/A
    Current Activities       : Idle
```

In the previous output the `FAST State` can have the following possible values:

`Enabled` —The FAST controller is enabled.

`Disabled` — The FAST controller is disabled.

`Disabling` — The FAST controller is in transition from Enabled to Disabled. Or Disable is in progress.

`DisabledWithError` — The FAST controller is disabled with error.

`Degraded` — The FAST controller was activated but not fully functional because of absence of DRV devices or other reasons. It is possible for multiple degraded reasons to occur simultaneously. The `Degraded Reason` field may have a reason for the degraded state or will have a value of `N/A`. The possible values for the `Degraded Reason` are:

- FAST thin tiers reached PRC (Pool Reserved Capacity) value
- FAST VP compliance movement failed
- FAST VP performance movement policy update failed
- FAST algorithm experienced an error
- Optimizer algorithm experienced an error
- Optimizer/FAST standard move time window is not present or does not extend into the future
- FAST thin move time window is not present or does not extend into the future
- Performance time window is not present or does not extend into the future
- Optimizer/FAST movement is not allowed due to internal hard script error
- Optimizer is not licensed
- FAST is not licensed
- FAST VP is not licensed
- Statistics collection is failing for standard device; No Performance movement will happen
- Statistics collection is failing for thin devices; No Performance movement will happen
- No DRVs
- Broken metadevices
- Illegal time windows
- Illegal groups and rules
- Illegal device attributes
- Illegal FAST parameters

The Error Message will display more information, if available, about the FAST controller when its state is DisabledWithError.

In the previous output the Current Activities can have the following possible values:

Idle — Fast controller is current idle.

RunningPlan — The FAST controller is running a plan.

FetchingStats — The FAST controller is fetching statistics.

AnalyzingStats — The FAST controller is analyzing statistics.

PendingPlan — The FAST controller has a plan scheduled and is waiting to start the plan.

Managing time windows

Solutions Enabler V7.3 introduces the symtw command for managing time windows. You can use this command to convert any existing time windows to the new format.

Refer to Chapter 8, "Managing Time Windows" for information about managing time windows.

Setting FAST control parameters

FAST control parameters are set using the following form:

```
symfast -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count]
   set -control_parms
         [-approval_mode Auto_Approve | User_Approve] |
         [-min_perf_period PerfTime] |
         [-vp_data_move_mode <Auto | None>]
         [-workload_period WorkTime] |
         [-max_simult_devs MaxSimultDevs] |
         [-max_devs MaxDevs] |
         [-vp_reloc_rate ThinRate]
         [-swap_notvisible_devs Enable | Disable]
         [-allow_only_swap Enable | Disable ]
         [-pool_resv_cap ResvPct]
         [-vp_allocation_by_fp <ENABLE | DISABLE>];
```

Where:

-approval_mode — Sets the mode of the FAST controller to automatic or user approval mode using a command line. The possible values are: Auto_Approve and User_Approve. The default value is Auto_Approve. If the FAST controller is set to User_Approve mode, it will generate plans, but not perform any movements unless the plans are approved by the user. The -approval_mode option can set the mode of the FAST controller and Optimizer using a command line. This parameter is for standard devices only.

Note: *With Solutions Enabler V7.1.1 and higher, the* -approval_mode *option replaces the* -mode *option. The* -mode *option will continue to work, although its use will be deprecated. The* -mode *option can also be used to set the CLI compatibility mode.*

-min_perf_period — Specifies the amount of samples required initially before a recommendation is made. You should make sure that the values you specify are long enough (usually a week) for FAST to establish a good characterization of your typical workloads. The parameter exists in case you do not want to wait until the entire

workload period has elapsed before the FAST controller commences its analysis and activity. The minimum value is 2 hours, the maximum value is the current value of the workload period parameters.

`-vp_data_move_mode` — The VP data movement mode for thin devices is analogous to the approval mode for standard devices. In `Auto` mode, the FAST system continuously performs data movement for thin devices within the data movement window, without user intervention. If the mode is set to `None`, the FAST controller does not perform any data movement for thin devices. There is no equivalent of `User_Approve` mode for VP data movement.

`-workload_period` — Specifies the amount of workload sampling that FAST should maintain for sample analysis. This is specified in units of time (hours). For example, you can indicate the FAST controller should maintain two weeks worth of workload samples for analysis. The minimum value is 2 hours, the maximum value is 672 (4 weeks).

`-max_simult_devs` — Determines the maximum number of devices that can be moved simultaneously. The minimum value is 2, the maximum value is 32. The default value is 8. This parameter is for standard devices only.

`-max_devs` — Determines the maximum number of devices that can be moved in a 24-hour period. The minimum value is 2, the maximum value is 200. The default value is 200. This parameter is for standard devices only.

`-vp_reloc_rate` — The FAST VP relocation rate determines the aggressiveness of the data movement for thin devices, similar to the `max_simult_devs` setting for standard devices. The lower the value of the VP relocation rate, the more aggressive FAST will be. This setting does not affect the speed of the data movement itself; that is controlled by the VLUN QoS setting. The minimum value is 1, the maximum value is 10, and the default value is 5.

`-swap_notvisible_devs` — Indicates if the FAST controller can use host invisible devices (unmasked and unmapped) to do a full swap with devices in storage groups under FAST control to improve performance of the storage group. Possible values are ENABLE and DISABLE. The default is DISABLE. This parameter is for standard devices only.

`-allow_only_swap` — Indicates that the FAST controller can only perform a full swap of devices and cannot move devices to unconfigured space. The default is DISABLE. This parameter is for standard devices only.

`-pool_resv_cap` — The pool reserved capacity (PRC) is a percentage of the capacity of each virtual pool that will be reserved for non-FAST activities. If the free space in a given pool (as a percentage of pool-enabled capacity) falls below the PRC, the FAST controller does not move any more chunks into that pool. To move any new chunks to the pool, the FAST controller must first move some chunks from that pool to another pool to free up space. Enforcement of the PRC is best-effort; FAST may move chunks to a virtual pool resulting in a violation of the PRC, because non-FAST activities (such as new allocations for writes to a thin device) can simultaneously consume pool free capacity. The minimum value is 1, the maximum is 80, and the default is 10.

Note: To set the PRC of an individual pool, use the `set pool` command, as explained in "Setting pool attributes" on page 88. If the PRC is not set at the pool-level, the value set with `symfast` is the default.

`-vp_allocation_by_fp` — When set to ENABLE, for all thin devices managed by FAST, Enginuity will choose a pool from the policy when making an allocation for the thin device. When set to DISABLE, the allocation will be from the bound pool. The default value for this option is DISABLE.

Note: The `-vp_allocation_by_fp` option is only supported by Enginuity 5876 and higher. All Enginuity versions prior to 5876 will display N/A for this option.

Example To set the FAST controller to `AUTO_APPROVE` mode, the amount of workload sampling for analysis to `200` hours, and the minimum amount of sampling before the recommendation is `100` hours, enter:

```
symfast -sid 207 set -control_parms -mode AUTO_APPROVE -min_perf_period 100
          -workload_period 200
```

Example To set the FAST controller for the maximum concurrent device movement to `8` and the maximum number of devices that can be moved per day to `32`, enter:

```
symfast -sid 207 set -control_parms -max_simult_devs 8 -max_devs 32
```

Note: Metadevice movement is counted as one device.

Displaying FAST control parameters

To display the FAST control parameters, use the following form:

```
symfast [-sid SymmID] [-offline]
   list -control_parms
```

Note: Before using the `-offline` option, the SYMAPI database must be populated with the storage group, tier, and FAST data using the `symcfg sync -fast` command:

Example To display the control parameters for Symmetrix 432, enter:

```
symfast -sid 432 list -control_parms
```

A display similar to the following displays:

```
Symmetrix ID: 000194900432

    Optimizer and FAST Control Parameters:

    Data Movement Mode                  : User_Approve
    Max Simultaneous Device Moves       : 8
    Max Device Moves Per Day            : 200

    Optimizer, FAST and FAST VP Control Parameters:

    Min Initial Workload Period(hrs)    : 2
    Workload Analysis Period(hrs)       : 2

    FAST Control Parameters:
```

```
Swap Not Visible Devices           : Disabled
Allow Only Swap                    : Disabled

FAST VP Control Parameters:

FAST VP Data Movement Mode         : NONE
FAST VP Data Relocation Rate       : 5
Thin Pool Reserved Capacity(%)     : 10
VP Allocation By FAST policy       : Enabled
```

The features that require Enginuity 5876 are shown in bold.

These are the possible values for DP data movement mode:

`Auto_Approve` — Indicates the FAST controller is in automatic mode.

`User_Approve` — Indicates the FAST controller is in user approval mode.

These are the possible values for VP data movement mode:

`Auto` — Indicates the FAST controller is in automatic mode.

`None` — Indicates the FAST controller will not perform any data moves on thin devices.

Displaying FAST plans

Note: FAST VP does not display plans for thin devices. However, you can view data movement details in the Optimizer logs (`symoptmz -sid` *`SymmID`* `read -log_type RUNTIME`).

FAST generates optimization plans approximately every hour. FAST plans can contain multiple move/swap suggestions, listed by group. You can query the system at any time to view the current FAST plan.

The FAST controller/Optimizer has the ability to concurrently execute up to two types of plans:

- FAST DP/traditional Optimizer plan (FAST DP plan)
- Optimizer manual swap/rollback plan (Optimizer manual plan)

Plans are subdivided into groups that execute serially. Each individual plan has a unique ID.

The `symfast` command does not manage Optimizer manual plans, except to show the history of these activities. Use the following form to display a FAST plan:

```
symfast -sid SymmID
   list -plan [-v]
```

Note: Both Optimizer plans and FAST plans will display with the `symfast list -plan` command. Check the `Group Attributes` in the output for the origin of the plan.

To list the FAST plan for Symmetrix `234`, enter:

`symfast list -sid 234 -plan`

Output similar to the following will display:

```
Symmetrix ID                    : 000194900234
```

```
Plan ID                         : 12222009:154359
Plan Type                       : Auto Generated
Plan State                      : CnfigInProgress
Start Time                      : Tue Dec 22 20:30:23 2009
Percent Complete                : 5%
Estimated time to completion    : 04:12:30
Number of Groups                : 3

Group 1:
  {
  Group Attributes              : Optimizer Generated
  Group State                   : InProgress
  Time Started                  : Tue Dec 22 20:30:23 2009
  Time Completed                : N/A
  Percent Complete              : 20%
  Estimated time to completion : 00:40:12

  Swap Pairs (2)
    {
              Source Device                          Target Device
    ------------------------------------  ------------------------------------
          Dsk                                   Dsk
    Sym   Grp Group Name        Prot      Sym   Grp Group Name        Prot
    ----  --- ----------------  --------  ----  --- ----------------  --------
    0023  004 sata_disks        R5(3+1)   0088  004 sata_disks        R5(3+1)
    0032  004 sata_disks        R1        0058  004 sata_disks        R1
    }
  }

Group 2:
  {
  Group Attributes              : FAST Generated(Performance)
  Group State                   : NotStarted
  Time Started                  : N/A
  Time Completed                : N/A
  Percent Complete              : 0%
  Estimated time to completion : 01:35:31

  Swap Pairs (2)
    {
              Source Device                          Target Device
    ------------------------------------- -------------------------------------
                                Storage                                 Storage
    Sym  Tier Name   Prot     Group Name  Sym  Tier Name   Prot     Group Name
    ---- ----------- -------- ----------- ---- ----------- -------- -----------
    0045 PrimeTier   R1       OraSales    00E0 PrimeDBTier R5(3+1)  OraSales
    0046 PrimeTier   R1       OraSales    00E1 PrimeDBTier R5(3+1)  OraSales
    }
  }

Group 3:
  {
  Group Attributes              : FAST Generated(Compliance)
  Group State                   : NotStarted
  Time Started                  : N/A
  Time Completed                : N/A
  Percent Complete              : 0%
  Estimated time to completion : 04:12:30

  Move Devices (6)
    {
                    Source Device                              Target
    ------------------------------------------------ --------------------------
                                  Dsk Storage                                Dsk
    Sym  Tier Name     Prot     Grp Group Name       Tier Name     Prot     Grp
    ---- ------------- -------- --- ---------------- ------------- -------- ---
```

```
    0042 N/A           R6(14+2) 003 OraSales         ArchiveDBTier R5(7+1)  004
    0043 N/A           R6(14+2) 003 OraSales         ArchiveDBTier R5(7+1)  004
    0044 N/A           R6(14+2) 003 OraSales         ArchiveDBTier R5(7+1)  004
    0059 PrimeDBTier   R5(3+1)  002 OraSales         WorkDBTier    R5(3+1)  003
    005A PrimeDBTier   R5(3+1)  002 OraSales         WorkDBTier    R5(3+1)  003
    005B PrimeDBTier   R5(3+1)  002 OraSales         WorkDBTier    R5(3+1)  003
    }
  }
```

FAST plan output description

In the previous display, the `Group Attributes` can have the following values:

`FAST Generated` — Indicates the swap/move plan was generated by the FAST controller.

`Optimizer Generated` — Indicates the swap/move plan was generated by the Symmetrix Optimizer.

In the previous display, the `Group State` can have the following values:

`Done` — The group has finished everything.

`InProgress` — The group is currently running. If running, the `Percent Complete` and the `Estimated time to completion` fields report the progress.

`NotStarted` — The group has not started running yet.

`Failed` — The execution of the entire group has failed and will be retried.

In the previous display, the `Plan State` field can have the following possible values in `USER_APPROVE` mode and will be set to `NA` in `AUTO_APPROVE` mode:

`NotApproved` — Indicates that this is a proposed plan for the FAST controller and the user needs to approve it before the FAST controller can implement the plan.

`ApprovedWithSpecifiedTime` — Indicates that the plan has been approved and scheduled at a specific time.

`ApprovedWithDelay` — Indicates that the plan has been approved and is waiting in a queue to run.

`ApprovedWithConfigParameters` — Indicates that the plan has been approved and will be scheduled as per the time window and control parameter settings.

`InProgress` — Indicates that the plan is currently running.

`Aborting` — Indicates that the plan is currently aborting. This state can occur when the user attempts to decline a running plan.

For FAST DP plans, the plan listing also displays source tier name, source disk group number, and source RAID protection type for device moves. The target disk group name longer displays for device moves, although target disk group number still displays. Time started and completed also displays for each group.

Approving a FAST plan

When FAST is in `USER_APPROVE` mode, it generates plans approximately every hour, but does not act on them. A FAST plan can be approved or declined. FAST only executes approved plans. Query the system often to be shown the current FAST plan.

Note: FAST plans cannot be partially approved. Plans are approved or declined as a whole.

Use the `symfast -plan approve -id PlanID` command to approve a FAST plan. If you want the plan to start at a specific time, you can add the `-begin_at TimeVal` option to the command.

```
symfast -plan -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count] [-noprompt]
   approve -id PlanID [-begin_at=TimeVal]
```

To identify the *PlanID*, use the `Plan ID` returned in the `symfast list -plan` output. The `-begin_at` option specifies the specific time to run the FAST plan. If this option is not specified, FAST defaults to the time window definition. The *TimeVal* format is `MMDDYYYY:HHMMSS`.

Note: Use the `-i` and `-c` options to monitor FAST progress over time.

Example

To approve the FAST plan `08022009:150115` on Symmetrix `207,` and execute this plan during the scheduled time window, enter:

`symfast -plan -sid 207 approve -id 08022009:150115`

The FAST plan 08022009:150115 is approved.

Note: The `approve` command can only be used in `USER_APPROVE` mode.

Declining a FAST plan

To decline a FAST plan, use the following form:

```
symfast -plan -sid SymmID [-i Interval] [-c Count] [-noprompt]
   decline -id PlanID
```

A running plan can be declined. The FAST controller will attempt to abort a running plan; it will complete the current group, and not start any other group of changes.

Example

To decline the FAST plan `08022009:150115` on Symmetrix `207`, enter:

`symfast -plan -sid 207 decline -id 08022009:150115`

The FAST controller deletes the plan. A plan can be declined both before approval and after approval. With Solutions Enabler V7.2, an approved plan can be declined while in progress, but the current in progress group will run to completion.

The `decline` action of `symfast` allows an in-progress FAST standard plan to be aborted, even in AUTO_APPROVE mode. Aborting a plan deletes all groups except for the in-progress group. The FAST controller can immediately generate and begin execution of a new plan unless it is disabled or the approval mode is changed to USER_APPROVE.

Note: The `decline` command can be used in either `USER_APPROVE` or `AUTO_APPROVE` mode to abort a running plan.

Displaying FAST information

This section contains list and show displays to use to examine FAST data. Reports about the following topics are explained:

"FAST activity" on page 284

"Audit log messages" on page 286

The next section, "FAST reports" on page 286, provides additional examples of data that can be generated about FAST configurations.

FAST activity

Note: FAST VP does not show thin device history.

Use the following syntax to display the activity history, or the FAST plan for a Symmetrix array:

```
symfast [-sid SymmID] list -history [-v]
   [-start_date TimeVal] [-end_date TimeVal]
```

Optionally use the `-start_date` and `-end_date` to narrow down the time range.

Example To view the FAST activity history for Symmetrix 207, enter:

`symfast -sid 234 list -history`

Output similar to the following displays:

Note: The following output includes the Optimizer manual device swap history (`Group 1`).

```
Symmetrix ID                : 000194900234
Number of Groups            : 4

Group 1:
  {
  Time Started              : Tue Dec 22 09:30:23 2009
  Time Completed            : Tue Dec 22 09:35:24 2009
  Group Attributes          : Optimizer Manual Swap

  Swap Pairs (2)
    {
              Source Device                         Target Device
    ------------------------------------  ------------------------------------
          Dsk                                   Dsk
    Sym   Grp  Group Name        Prot       Sym   Grp  Group Name        Prot
    ----  ---  ----------------  --------   ----  ---  ----------------  --------
    0020  004  sata_disks        R5(3+1)    0086  002  flash_disks       R5(3+1)
    0031  004  sata_disks        R1         0055  002  flash_disks       R1
    }
  }

Group 2:
  {
  Time Started              : Tue Dec 22 20:30:23 2009
  Time Completed            : Tue Dec 22 20:35:24 2009
  Group Attributes           : Optimizer Generated

  Swap Pairs (2)
    {
```

```
              Source Device                          Target Device
    ------------------------------------  ------------------------------------
          Dsk                                   Dsk
    Sym   Grp Group Name        Prot      Sym   Grp Group Name        Prot
    ----  --- ----------------  --------  ----  --- ----------------  --------
    0023  004 sata_disks        R5(3+1)   0088  004 sata_disks        R5(3+1)
    0032  004 sata_disks        R1        0058  004 sata_disks        R1
    }
  }

Group 3:
  {
  Time Started              : Tue Dec 22 20:40:50 2009
  Time Completed            : Tue Dec 22 20:45:23 2009
  Attributes                : FAST Generated(Performance)

  Swap Pairs (2)
    {
              Source Device                         Target Device
    ------------------------------------- -------------------------------------
                            Storage                                 Storage
    Sym  Tier Name   Prot     Group Name  Sym  Tier Name   Prot     Group Name
    ---- ----------- -------- ----------- ---- ----------- -------- -----------
    0045 PrimeTier   R1       OraSales    00E0 WorkDBTier  R5(3+1)  OraSales
    0046 PrimeTier   R1       OraSales    00E1 WorkDBTier  R5(3+1)  OraSales
    }
  }

Group 4:
  {
  Time Started              : Tue Dec 22 20:50:23 2009
  Time Completed            : Tue Dec 22 21:05:20 2009
  Attributes                : FAST Generated(Compliance)

  Move Devices(6)
    {
                    Source Device                               Target
    ------------------------------------------------ --------------------------
                                Dsk Storage                                Dsk
    Sym  Tier Name     Prot     Grp Group Name       Tier Name     Prot     Grp
    ---- ------------- -------- --- ---------------- ------------- -------- ---
    0042 N/A           R6(14+2) 003 OraSales         ArchiveDBTier R5(7+1)  004
    0043 N/A           R6(14+2) 003 OraSales         ArchiveDBTier R5(7+1)  004
    0044 N/A           R6(14+2) 003 OraSales         ArchiveDBTier R5(7+1)  004
    0059 PrimeDBTier   R5(3+1)  002 OraSales         WorkDBTier    R5(3+1)  003
    005A PrimeDBTier   R5(3+1)  002 OraSales         WorkDBTier    R5(3+1)  003
    005B PrimeDBTier   R5(3+1)  002 OraSales         WorkDBTier    R5(3+1)  003
    }
  }
```

The `Group Attributes` field can have the following possible values:

- `FAST Generated` — Indicates that the swap/move was generated by the FAST controller. May include the logic behind the action, such as Performance, or Compliance (to policy).
- `Optimizer Generated` — Indicates the swap was generated by Optimizer.
- `Optimizer Manual Swap` — Indicates the swap was initiated by the user using the optimizer manual mode.
- `Optimizer Manual Rollback` — Indicates the swap/move was generated as a part of the optimizer roll back activity.

Audit log messages

The following FAST user actions will have entries in the Symmetrix audit log:

- Create/delete a tier; add/remove disk groups
- Create/delete a policy; add/remove tiers; rename a policy; change a policy tier capacity
- Associate/disassociate a storage group to/from a policy; change the priority of a storage group association
- Enable/disable the FAST controller; approve/decline a plan
- Set FAST control parameters

Example An example of an audit log entry follows:

```
Record Number           :      181
    Records in Seq      :        1
    Offset in Seq       :        3
    Time                : 02/23/09 15:21:13
    Vendor ID           : EMC Corp
    Application ID      : SYMTIER
    Application Version : 7.1.0
    API Library         : SDK
    API Version         : X7.1.0 (Edit Level: 1101)
    Host Name           : api1182.lss.
    OS Name             : LINUX
    OS Revision         : 2.6.9-22.0
    Client Host         :
    Process ID          : 00030023
    Task ID             : 00000002
    Function Class      : CfgChg
    Action Code         : Create
    Text                : Starting a Tier 'CREATE' operation for Tier
                             "PrimeDBTier".
                          Options=(FC, RAID6(6+2), Static)
    Username            : H:api1182\root
    Activity ID         : SEc7be45528f
```

FAST reports

FAST provides two types of reports about the FAST configuration:

Compliance report — Displays compliance information for all storage groups associated with FAST policies, including policies containing VP tiers and policies containing DP tiers. The compliance report examines compliance for each FAST storage group in isolation; contention for tier capacity among storage groups is not accounted for, nor is tier capacity consumed by devices not under FAST control. See "Compliance report" on page 287.

Technology demand report — Provides information about this contention for tier resources. See "Technology demand reports" on page 289.

The compliance report and technology demand report together show whether the most efficient use of storage is in place.

Compliance report

A storage group is FAST-compliant only if all devices in the storage group exist only on the tiers defined in the policy and the percentage capacity of all the tiers occupied by the storage group are within the upper limits of the tier capacities specified in the policy.

The `symfast` command provides options for generating reports about storage groups, policies, and the current logical capacity demand of that association. To generate a report for the demand of a storage group and its associated FAST policy, use the following form:

```
symfast -sid SymmID [-offline]
   list -association [-demand [-sg SgName |
                     -fp_name PolicyName][-mb]]
```

Where:

`-association` — Displays FAST associations that exist between storage groups and FAST policies.

`-demand` — Displays details about the demand of FAST storage groups on storage tiers.

`-sg` — Displays a report for a specific storage group.

`-fp_name` — Displays a report for a specific FAST policy.

`-mb` — Displays the reported capacities in MBs instead of the default (GB).

Note: Prior to using the `-offline` option, the SYMAPI database must be populated with tier, storage group, and FAST data using the command `symcfg sync -fast`.

For storage groups associated with policies containing DP tiers, the limit, `FAST SG Used`, and `Growth` columns will be based on the logical capacity of standard devices in the storage group only. The capacity of any thin devices in the storage group will not be counted.

For storage groups associated with policies containing VP tiers, the limit, `FAST SG Used`, and `Growth` columns will be based on the allocated capacity of thin devices in the storage group only. The capacity of any standard devices in the storage group will not be counted, nor will any unallocated logical capacity of the thin devices. The display also indicates whether the RDF Coordination value is set for each association. For FAST disk group associations, this value is always `N/A`. For FAST VP associations, `Enable` or `Disable` displays.

The following example provides output for the `list -association -demand` command:

```
symfast list -sid 432 -association -demand

Symmetrix Id      : 000194900432

Policy Name       : HR_DP
Storage Group     : HR_DP
Priority          : 1
RDF Coordination  : N/A

Tiers (1)
   {
   --------------------------------------------------------------------
                                        Logical Capacities (GB)
                                    -------------------------------
                     Target    Max SG      Max SG   FAST SG
```

```
   Name          Type Prot     Percent     Demand     Usage     Growth
   ------------- ---- -------- ------- ---------- --------- ----------
   HR_EAV        DP   R1           100        111         0       +111
   [OutOfPolicy] N/A  N/A            -          -       111       -111

       Total                            ---------- ---------
                                               111       111
   }
Policy Name      : HR_FP
Storage Group    : HR_SG
Priority         : 3
RDF Coordination : Enabled

Tiers (1)
   {
   --------------------------------------------------------------------
                                            Logical Capacities (GB)
                                        --------------------------------
                      Target    Max SG     Max SG   FAST SG
   Name          Type Prot     Percent     Demand     Usage     Growth
   ------------- ---- -------- ------- ---------- --------- ----------
   HR_TIER       VP   R1           100          4         2         +2

       Total                            ---------- ---------
                                                 4         2
   }

Legend:
  Tier Type     :  DP = Disk Group Provisioning, VP = Virtual Pools
```

Compliance report column descriptions

The compliance report columns provide the following information:

[`OutofPolicy`] row in the `Name` column — Shows the devices in the storage group that currently do not reside on the tiers defined in the FAST policy.

`Max SG Percent` column — Shows the limit of the storage group per tier as defined in the FAST policy.

`Max SG Demand` column — Shows the calculated upper limit, in GB, for the storage group on the tier.

`FAST SG Usage` column — Shows the current occupancy of the storage group in a tier.

`Growth` column — Shows, as per the FAST policy, how much more the storage group can grow on a given tier. This column also indicates compliance. If the potential to grow is negative, the storage group has exceeded the capacity limit for this tier, therefore the storage group is out of compliance.

Technology demand reports

Technology demand reports show the state of the FAST configuration from the point of view of technology and tiers. The thin demand report presents a Symmetrix-wide snapshot of the current allocations of thin devices under FAST control and of the capacities of thin pools in thin tiers. The report shows the demand the thin devices place on each of the pools if no new allocations were made.

To generate a report for the demand (or details about) a technology type and its tiers, use the following form:

```
symfast [-sid SymmID] [-offline]

   list <-tech <EFD | FC | SATA | ALL> -external>
   -demand [-v] [-dp | -vp][-allocated]
```

By default, Max SG Demand is calculated using the logical (configured) capacity of thin devices under FAST control. If `-allocated` is specified, Max SG Demand is calculated using the allocated capacity of thin devices under FAST control.

When specifying `-external`, do not use with the `-technology` option.

If neither `-dp` or `-vp` is specified, `-dp` is the default. If the array only contains VP tiers, and the `-vp` option is not specified, the report will show the VP tiers.

Note: Prior to using the `-offline` option, the SYMAPI database must be populated with tier, storage group, and FAST data using the command `symcfg sync -fast`.

The VP demand report displays information only for VP tiers and for storage groups associated with FAST policies containing VP tiers. The `symfast list -external -demand -vp` display adds another block for external tiers. The technology will display `N/A` for external tiers.

```
symfast -sid 432 list -external -demand -vp

Symmetrix ID : 000194900432

Technology   : N/A
Disk Location: External

VP Tiers (1)
   {
   -----------------------------------------------------------------------------
                 A                        Logical Capacities (GB)
                 T          ----------------------------------------------------
                 T Target      Tier    Tier    Tier FAST SG   FAST Max SG Excess
   Tier          R Prot     Enabled    Free    Used   Usage  Avail Demand
   ------------- - -------- ------- ------- ------- ------- ------ ------ ------
   external_test N Unprot       894     888       6       0      0      -      -
    Total                   ------- ------- ------- ------- ------ ------ ------
                                894     888       0       0      0      -      -
   }

Legend:
  ATTR      :  F = Tier in a FAST policy associated with SG(s)
            :  P = Tier in a FAST policy unassociated with SG(s)
            :  N = Tier not in any FAST policy
```

The columns in the previous output example are defined as follows:

`Tier` — Shows names of VP tiers.

`ATTR` — Shows the status of the VP tier. Tiers can have one of 3 possible attributes:

- In a FAST Policy associated with a storage group (`F`)
- In a FAST Policy or Policies where none of the FAST Polices are associated with a storage group (`P`)
- Not in any FAST Policy (`N`)

`Target Prot` — Target protection of the tier.

`Tier Enabled` — Total logical capacity enabled for the tier.

`Tier Free` — The enabled logical capacity minus the used logical capacity, minimum 0.

`Logical Tier Used` — Total pool allocated capacity for all thin pools in the tier. Allocated capacity on all DATA devices will be counted, including DATA devices that are not enabled; therefore Used may be greater than Enabled.

`Logical FAST SG Usage` — Sum of allocated capacity residing on this tier from thin devices in a storage group associated with a FAST Policy containing VP tiers. A separate [OutOfTier] line lists the allocated capacity from such thin devices in a pool of matching technology type that is not included in any VP Tier.

`Logical FAST Available` — If the thin tier is in a FAST policy associated with a storage group, the FAST Available capacity is equivalent to the Tier Free value less the PRC from all thin pools included in the thin tier (with a minimum value of zero) plus the FAST SG Usage. If the tier is not in any FAST policy or is in policies where none of the policies are associated to a storage group then this value will be 0.

`Logical Max SG Demand` — Sum of the allocated capacity of all thin devices in a storage group associated with a FAST policy containing this VP tier if the devices were to occupy the full allotted quota (per the limit defined in the FAST policy) of space in the VP tier. Logical Max SG Demand also equals them sum of the values in the Max SG Demand column for all entries for this tier in the compliance report. If the tier is not in any FAST policy or is in policies where none of the policies are associated to a storage group then this value is not applicable.

`Logical Excess` — Difference between FAST Available and Logical Max SG Demand. If the thin tier is not in any FAST policy or is in policies where none of the policies are associated to a storage group then this value is not applicable.

Appendix D, “FAST Output Examples,” provides an example of this technology demand report for thin devices using the verbose (`-v`) option.

CHAPTER 8
Managing Time Windows

This chapter explains how to add and remove time windows using the `symtw` command. Instructions for converting time windows created in earlier versions of Solutions Enabler are also included. The chapter covers the following topics:

Managing time windows

IMPORTANT

This feature requires Enginuity 5875.235.172 or higher.

Time windows are used by FAST, FAST VP, and Symmetrix Optimizer to collect performance statistics and execute data movement within the array. Solutions Enabler V7.3 introduced a new command, `symtw`, to manage time windows. This command improves on the process and formatting of time windows (previously managed with `symoptmz set time_window`).

You can continue to use the `symoptmz` command, or you can convert previously defined time windows to the new format using the `symtw convert` command. However, you cannot use both commands. In addition, the `symtw` command is not available until a `symtw convert` operation executes on a Symmetrix array.

Note: After using the `symtw` command, the `symoptmz` command for setting time windows is no longer supported.

There are three different types of time windows:

- Data movement for disk group provisioned devices (`-dp`).
- Data movement for virtually provisioned devices (`-vp`).
- Performance time windows which control the collection of statistics.

In addition, a defined time window needs to be specified as either *inclusive*, which allows the operation to be executed repetitively, or *exclusive* which prevents the operation for a future specific date and time.

The new time window definition includes the following features:

- All inclusive time windows are similar to the weekly by day time window definitions without the start and end date.
- The inclusive time windows are defined by using one or more days of the week and the start/end time to be applied to each day. The start and end time are in 30 minute increments from 00:00 to 24:00. The time 00:00 represents midnight AM and 24:00 represents midnight PM.
- The exclusive time windows can be defined for a period of time with the start date/time and end date/time. The start and end time are in 30 minutes increments from 00:00 to 24:00. The exclusive time window will have the highest priority and it will override any time windows that have been defined during those time period.
- The time window definitions stored on Symmetrix database are in GMT time. Solutions Enabler V7.3.1 has added the option in the API to display the host local time when adding, removing, or querying the time windows.
- Any newly added time windows will not replace the current time windows. They will be added on top of the current time windows. The remove operation will allow the user to remove any specified time windows.
- Any expired exclusive time windows will be deleted whenever the time window database is updated.

- The `symtw` command supports a `convert` command to translate any legacy time window definitions defined previously using the `symoptmz` command to the enhanced `symtw` time window definitions. After the execution of the `symtw convert` command, time window definition and reporting using the `symoptmz` command will be blocked and all time window management and reporting must be performed using the `symtw` command.
- There are three system default time windows and the FAST VP controller will collect performance statistics and execute data movement only after a `symtw convert` operation by the user.
- Symmetrix VMAX 10K/VMAXe arrays only support `symtw` for defining FAST VP time windows. There are predefined performance time windows. They can optionally be removed using the `symtw remove` or `symtw rmall` commands.

This chapter provides the following information about time windows:

"Converting time windows" on page 294

"Adding time windows" on page 296

"Removing time windows" on page 297

"Displaying time windows" on page 298

"Time window examples" on page 301

Time window restrictions and guidelines

The following guidelines apply to the symtw type time window:

- For the inclusive time windows, the start time and end time cannot be extended to the previous or next day. Any time windows that extend to the next day need to be defined by using a separate symtw add commands with the same type.
- For the exclusive time windows, the time window start date/time and end date/time must be specified and the dates must in the future time.
- For both inclusive and exclusive time windows, the valid start and end time values for the days are from 00:00 to 24:00 in 30 minutes increments. The time 00:00 represents midnight AM and 24:00 represents midnight PM.

Time window weekly format

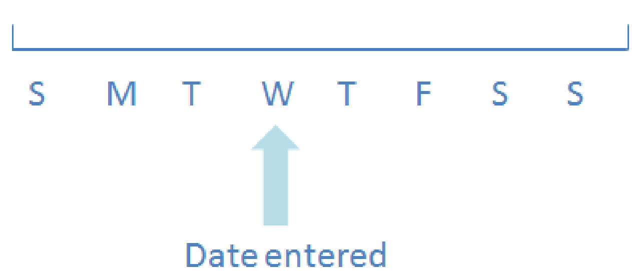


Figure 28 Time window weekly format

Inclusive time windows *always* utilize a Sunday to Saturday week. Therefore, if you enter a command, such as `symtw convert` with Wednesday's date, as shown in Figure 28, the system begins the conversion process beginning with the previous Sunday and through the seven days to the next Saturday.

Any time windows created in the previous week are deleted, and any time windows in the future after Saturday are deleted. The only exception is a legacy 'exclude' window for one time in the future.

Converting time windows

The `symtw convert` command converts any legacy time window definitions defined through the `symoptmz` command to the enhanced `symtw` time window format.

You have the option to choose the start date when converting the time windows. When the date is specified in the command line, the enhanced time window definitions are created based on the composite time windows generated from the 7 days starting from the specified date. The converting date will be the current day if the user does not provide the exact date information.

Conversion guidelines

Follow these guidelines when converting legacy time windows:

- You must execute the `convert` command before you can use the `symtw` command to manage and report on time windows. All `symtw` commands will return an error if the legacy time window definition format still exists on the Symmetrix array.
- When the `symoptmz` time window definitions cannot be translated to the new `symtw` time window definitions, an error returns. The `-force` option can be specified to force the best effort conversion of the time windows.
- The `symoptmz` command is not supported after a successful `symtw convert` operation creates the enhanced time window format on the Symmetrix array.
- The `symtw` command is not supported if the time window database has been initialized and the format is in the legacy `symoptmz` time window format. When the time window database is uninitialized, the `convert` command is also required and it will set the database to the enhanced time window format.
- Only the time windows defined during the 7 days including the start date will be converted. All inclusive time windows defined before or after this period of time will be deleted.
- Exclusive time windows previously defined for a future date will convert to the enhanced time window format only if it is defined as `ONCE`.
- The start and end time of the time windows will be rounded to the nearest half hour time. The start time will be rounded down to the previous half hour and the end time will be rounded up to the next half hour.

Conversion examples

The following command will convert the inclusion legacy time window definitions, defined from Feb 6, 2011 through Feb 12, 2011, to the enhanced time window format. In addition all 'once' exclusion legacy time window definitions from Feb 6, 2011 and later will be converted to the enhanced time window format.

The following examples will display the output of `symtw convert` given the legacy time windows, assuming they are in file `legacy_windows` (the contents shown below), and the `symoptmz -sid 432  -f legacy_windows commit` command was executed:

Example legacy_windows file contents

```
set time_window id=MyPerf type=perf flag=include period=once
   starting=02202010:000000 ending=02202012:000000;
set time_window id=MyPerf1 type=perf flag=exclude period=WEEKLY
   starting=11042010:200000 ending=12302010:210000 days=WED_START FRI
   start_time=19:00 end_time=20:00;
set time_window id=MyDpDataMove type=swap provisioning=dp flag=include
   period=WEEKLY_BY_DAY starting=11042010:200000 ending=12302012:210000 days=SUN
   MON TUE THUR start_time=19:00 end_time=2:00;
set time_window id=MyDpDataMoveExclude type=swap provisioning=dp flag=exclude
   period=ONCE starting=02112011:120000 ending=02112011:131500;
set time_window id=MyDpDataMoveExclude1 type=swap provisioning=dp flag=exclude
   period=ONCE starting=11242010:200000 ending=11252010:210000;
set time_window id=MyDpDataMoveExclude2 type=swap provisioning=dp flag=exclude
   period=ONCE starting=02142011:200000 ending=02142011:210000;
set time_window id=MyVpDataMove type=swap provisioning=vp flag=include
   period=WEEKLY starting=11042010:200000 ending=12302012:210000 days=WED_START FRI
   start_time=19:00 end_time=20:00;
set time_window id=MyVpDataMove2 type=swap provisioning=vp flag=include
   period=WEEKLY starting=02112011:200000 ending=12302012:210000 days=WED_START FRI
   start_time=19:00 end_time=20:00;
set time_window id=MyVpDataMoveExclude type=swap provisioning=vp flag=exclude
   period=WEEKLY starting=03042011:200000 ending=12302011:210000 days=WED_START
   FRI;
```

In this conversion example the `-force` option is added for a “best effort” conversion:

`symtw convert  -sid 432 -force`

```
Execute conversion of legacy time windows for Symmetrix 000000000432

Evaluating DP Move Time Window 'The Default Time Window': Convertible
Evaluating VP Move Time Window 'The Default Time Window': Convertible
Evaluating Performance Time Window 'The Default Time Window': Convertible
Evaluating Performance Time Window 'MyPerf ': Convertible
Evaluating Performance Time Window 'MyPerf1': Expired
Evaluating DP Move Time Window 'MyDpDataMove': Convertible
Evaluating DP Move Time Window 'MyDpDataMoveExclude': Convertible
Evaluating DP Move Time Window 'MyDpDataMoveExclude1': Expired
Evaluating DP Move Time Window 'MyDpDataMoveExclude2': Convertible
Evaluating VP Move Time Window 'MyVpDataMove': Convertible
Evaluating VP Move Time Window 'MyVpDataMove2': Partially Convertible - End of
   period exceeds enhanced time window end date
Evaluating VP Move Time Window 'MyVpDataMoveExclude': Not-Convertible - Weekly
   exclude starts after enhanced time window end date.


Converting DP Move Time Window 'The Default Time Window': Done
Converting VP Move Time Window 'The Default Time Window': Done
Converting Performance Time Window 'The Default Time Window': Done
Converting Performance Time Window 'MyPerf ': Done
Converting Performance Time Window 'MyPerf1': Skipped
```

```
Converting DP Move Time Window 'MyDpDataMove': Done
Converting DP Move Time Window 'MyDpDataMoveExclude': Done
Converting DP Move Time Window 'MyDpDataMoveExclude1': Skipped
Converting DP Move Time Window 'MyDpDataMoveExclude2': Done
Converting VP Move Time Window 'MyVpDataMove': Done
Converting VP Move Time Window 'MyVpDataMove2': Done
Converting VP Move Time Window 'MyVpDataMoveExclude': Skipped

Conversion of legacy Time Windows successfully completed.
```

Adding time windows

Use the following syntax to create a time window:

```
symtw -sid SymmID -inclusive [-noprompt]
          -type <move_dp | move_vp | perf | all>
    add   -days DayList -start_time Time -end_time Time

symtw -sid SymmID -exclusive [-noprompt]
          -type <move_dp | move_vp | perf | all>
    add   -start_day DateTime -end_day DateTime
```

Where:

`-inclusive` — Specifies that you want to create this time window.

`-exclusive` — Specifies that you want the system to exclude these times from any time window.

`-noprompt` — Requests that no prompts are returned after the command is entered. The default is to prompt the user for confirmation.

`-type` — Indicates the type of time window, as follows:

`move_dp` — Move data on disk provisioned devices.
`move_vp` — Move data on virtually provisioned devices.
`perf` — Gather performance data.
`all` — Create all three types of time windows.

`Daylist` — Specifies the days for the time window. Possible values are: Any comma-separated combination of `MON`, `TUE`, `WED`, `THU`, `FRI`, `SAT`, and `SUN`.

`Time` — Specifies the time of day in the format of `HH:MM`. Possible values are `00:00` to `24:00` for each day in 30 minute increments. The time `00:00` represents midnight AM, and `24:00` represents midnight PM.

`DateTime` — Specifies the date and time in the format of `MMDDYYYY:HHMM`. The time of day is in 30 minute increments. The valid values for minutes are `0` and `30`.

Hint: Inclusive time windows only use the *`DayList`* and *`Time`* parameters. Exclusive time windows only use the *`DateTime`* parameter.

Inclusive time window example

In the following examples, two *inclusive* time windows are added:

```
symtw -sid 397 add -type MOVE_DP -inclusive
     -days Mon,Tue,Wed,Thu,Fri
     -start_time 18:00 -end_time 24:00

symtw -sid 397 add -type MOVE_VP -inclusive
     -days Mon,Tue,Wed,Thu,Fri
     -start_time 08:00 -end_time 17:30
```

Exclusive time window example

In the following examples, two *exclusive* time window are added:

```
symtw -sid 397 add -type MOVE_DP -exclusive
     -start_day 11042011:0000 -end_day 11042011:2300

symtw -sid 397 add -type MOVE_DP -exclusive
     -start_day 12252011:0000 -end_day 12262011:2400
```

Removing time windows

Use the `symtw remove` command to execute the following operations:

- Remove the specified inclusive time windows using the `-type`, `-days`, `-start_time` and `-end_time` options.
- Remove the specified exclusive time window with `-type`, `-start_date` and `-end_date` options.

This command does not require an exact match between the existing time windows and the input time windows from the command when removing the time windows.

Use the following syntax for removing time windows:

```
symtw -sid SymmID -inclusive [-noprompt]
          -type <move_dp | move_vp | perf | all>

    remove -days DayList -start_time Time -end_time Time

symtw -sid SymmID -exclusive [-noprompt]
          -type <move_dp | move_vp | perf | all>

    remove -start_day DateTime -end_day DateTime
```

These options are defined in "Adding time windows" on page 296.

Inclusive time window example

The following example removes the time windows from 17:30 to 18:30 on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. In this example, the existing time windows are defined as Monday to Friday and the starting and ending time are from 18:00 to 24:00 for each day.

```
symtw -sid 397 remove -type MOVE_DP -inclusive
    -days Mon,Tue,Wed,Thu,Fri
   -start_time 17:30 -end_time 18:30
```

After the execution of the `remove` command, the new time windows will be Monday to Friday and the starting and ending times are from 18:30 to 24:00 for each day.

Inclusive time window example

The following example removes the exclusive time window:

```
symtw -sid 397 remove -type MOVE_DP -exclusive
  -start_day 11042011:0000 -end_day 11042011:0800
```

Removing all time windows

The `symtw rmall` command allows you to clear time windows, as follows:

- Remove all inclusive time windows of one type or more with the `-type` and `-inclusive` options.
- Remove all exclusive time windows of one type or more with the `-type` and `-exclusive` options.

- Remove all exclusive and inclusive time windows of one type or more with the `-type`, `-exclusive`, and `-inclusive` options.

Removing all time windows example

The following command removes all DP inclusive time windows:

```
symtw -sid 397 rmall -type MOVE_DP -inclusive
```

The following command removes all time window definitions:

```
symtw -sid 397 rmall -type ALL -exclusive -inclusive
```

Displaying time windows

To display the defined time windows, use the `symtw list` command. Use the `-type` option to filter the display for only the requested window types. The list command provides the following options:

```
symtw [-sid SymmID] [-offline]

   list [-type <move_dp | move_vp | perf>]
   list -summary [-date Date]
```

Where:

`-type` — Displays only the specified type.

`-summary` — Displays a calendar view of all defined time windows.

`-date` — Displays the defined time window for the specified date. The date format is: MMDDYYYY

The following example shows the time windows defined for Symmetrix array 397:

```
symtw -sid 397 list

Symmetrix ID: 000194900397

  DP Data Movement Time Windows

    Sunday        : None
    Monday        : 18:30 - 24:00
    Tuesday       : 18:30 - 24:00
    Wednesday     : 18:30 - 24:00
    Thursday      : 18:30 - 24:00
    Friday        : 18:30 - 24:00
    Saturday      : None

    Exclusive Time Windows (2)
      {
        Fri Nov  4 08:00:00 2011 - Fri Nov  4 23:00:00 2011
        Fri Dec 25 00:00:00 2011 - Sat Dec 26 24:00:00 2011
      }

  VP Data Movement Time Windows

    Sunday        : None
    Monday        : 08:00 - 17:30
    Tuesday       : 08:00 - 17:30
    Wednesday     : 08:00 - 17:30
    Thursday      : 08:00 - 17:30
    Friday        : 08:00 - 17:30
    Saturday      : None

    Exclusive Time Windows (0)
```

```
  Performance Time Windows

    Sunday        : 07:00 - 18:00
    Monday        : 07:00 - 18:00
    Tuesday       : 07:00 - 18:00
    Wednesday     : 07:00 - 18:00
    Thursday      : 07:00 - 18:00
    Friday        : 07:00 - 18:00
    Saturday      : 07:00 - 18:00

    Exclusive Time Windows (0)
```

Using the -summary option

Use the `symtw list -summary` command to show a summary of the time window definitions for the current week starting from Sunday. Any exclusive time window that overrides the defined time windows during the current time of period also display.

symtw list -sid 397 -summary

```
Symmetrix ID: 0001949000397

                                  Time Window Summary
              |-------------------------------------------------------|
              |  SUN   |  MON   |  TUE   |  WED   |  THU   |  FRI   |  SAT   |
              |--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
              | D V P  | D V P  | D V P  | D V P  | D V P  | D V P  | D V P  |
              |--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
00:00 - 00:30 | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  |
00:30 - 01:00 | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  |
01:00 - 01:30 | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  |
01:30 - 02:00 | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  |
02:00 - 02:30 | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  |
02:30 - 03:00 | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  |
03:00 - 03:30 | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  |
03:30 - 04:00 | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  |
04:00 - 04:30 | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  |
04:30 - 05:00 | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  |
05:00 - 05:30 | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  |
05:30 - 06:00 | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  |
06:00 - 06:30 | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  |
06:30 - 07:00 | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  |
07:00 - 07:30 | . . P  | . . P  | . . P  | . . P  | . . P  | . . P  | . . P  |
07:30 - 08:00 | . . P  | . . P  | . . P  | . . P  | . . P  | . . P  | . . P  |
08:00 - 08:30 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
08:30 - 09:00 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
09:00 - 09:30 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
09:30 - 10:00 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P ->. V P<- . V P  | . . P  |
10:00 - 10:30 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
10:30 - 11:00 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
11:00 - 11:30 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
11:30 - 12:00 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
12:00 - 12:30 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
12:30 - 13:00 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
13:00 - 13:30 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
13:30 - 14:00 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
14:00 - 14:30 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
14:30 - 15:00 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
15:00 - 15:30 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
15:30 - 16:00 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
16:00 - 16:30 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
16:30 - 17:00 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
17:00 - 17:30 | . . P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . V P  | . . P  |
17:30 - 18:00 | . . P  | . . P  | . . P  | . . P  | . . .  | . . P  | . . P  |
18:00 - 18:30 | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  | . . .  |
```

```
18:30 - 19:00 | . . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | E . . | . . . |
19:00 - 19:30 | . . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | E . . | . . . |
19:30 - 20:00 | . . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | E . . | . . . |
20:00 - 20:30 | . . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | E . . | . . . |
20:30 - 21:00 | . . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | E . . | . . . |
21:00 - 21:30 | . . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | E . . | . . . |
21:30 - 22:00 | . . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | E . . | . . . |
22:00 - 22:30 | . . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | E . . | . . . |
22:30 - 23:00 | . . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | E . . | . . . |
23:00 - 23:30 | . . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | . . . |
23:30 - 24:00 | . . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | D . . | . . . |
              |-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Legend: D = Disk Group Provisioning Movement Time Window
        V = Virtual Provisioning Movement Time Window
        P = Performance Time Window
        E = Time Windows Overridden by the Exclusive Time Windows
```

The time slot that is marked with **->** and **<-** denotes the time when the `list` command was executed.

The `symcfg list` display indicates the type of time window format, as shown in the next example command and output:

```
symcfg list -sid 397 -v

Symmetrix ID: 0001949000397
Time Zone   : EST

    Product Model                        : VMAX-1
    Symmetrix ID                         : 000194900397

    Microcode Version (Number)           : 5875 (16F30000)
    Microcode Registered Build           : 0
    Microcode Date                       : 11.19.2010

    . . .

    IPSec Status                         : Pass Thru
    Allow spare in mirror 4 position     : Disabled
    Disks Service                        : Normal
    Symmetrix Data Encryption            : Disabled
    Time Window Definition Format        : Enhanced

    Parity Raid Configuration            : N/A
    Raid-5 Configuration                 : RAID-5 (3+1 and 7+1)
    Raid-6 Configuration                 : RAID-6 (6+2 and 14+2)
    PAV Mode                             : DynamicStandardPAV
    PAV Alias Limit                      : 31

    SRDF/A Maximum Host Throttle (Secs)  : 0
    SRDF/A Maximum Cache Usage (Percent) : 75

    Auto Meta                            : Enabled
    Minimum Auto Meta Size               : 2000
    Auto Meta Member Size                : 1500
    Auto Meta Configuration              : Concatenated
```

In the previous output, the **Time Window Definition Format** will be labeled **Legacy** if the time windows were previously created using the `symoptmz` command.

For more information about the `symcfg` command, refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Array Management Product Guide*.

Time window examples

This section provides some additional examples of using the new time window command, `symtw`:

In the example commands below, DP time windows will be created that encompass 00:00 to 09:00 and 12:30 to 24:00 on Saturday as well as the entire day on Sunday. This will be accomplished by adding a window that covers all 24 hours in Saturday and Sunday and then removing the period from 9:00 to 12:30 on Saturday:

```
symtw -sid 397 add -type MOVE_DP -inclusive
     -days Sun,Sat -start_time 00:00 -end_time 24:00

symtw -sid 397 remove -type MOVE_DP -inclusive
     -days Sat -start_time 09:00 -end_time 12:30
```

Alternatively, the same windows could have been defined using three add commands as shown below:

```
symtw -sid 397 add -type MOVE_DP -inclusive
     -days Sat -start_time 00:00 -end_time 09:00

symtw -sid 397 add -type MOVE_DP -inclusive
     -days Sat -start_time 12:30 -end_time 24:00

symtw -sid 397 add -type MOVE_DP -inclusive
     -days Sun -start_time 00:00 -end_time 24:00
```

The following add command will define a set of DP time windows on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from midnight to 6 AM:

```
symtw -sid 397 add -type MOVE_DP -inclusive
     -days Mon,Tue,Wed,Thu,Fri -start_time 00:00 -end_time 06:00
```

The following commands will define a set of DP time windows on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from noon to 2 PM and 4PM to midnight. This can be accomplished in 2 ways either by using 2 add commands or by using a combination of an add command and a remove command:

```
symtw -sid 397 add -type MOVE_DP -inclusive
     -days Mon,Tue,Wed,Thu,Fri -start_time 12:00 -end_time 14:00

symtw -sid 397 add -type MOVE_DP -inclusive
     -days Mon,Tue,Wed,Thu,Fri -start_time 16:00 -end_time 24:00
```

or

```
symtw -sid 397 add -type MOVE_DP -inclusive
     -days Mon,Tue,Wed,Thu,Fri -start_time 12:00 -end_time 24:00

symtw -sid 397 remove -type MOVE_DP -inclusive
     -days Mon,Tue,Wed,Thu,Fri -start_time 14:00 -end_time 16:00
```

The following add commands will define a set of VP time windows on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from 8 AM to midnight:

```
symtw -sid 397 add -type MOVE_VP -inclusive
     -days Mon,Tue,Wed,Thu,Fri -start_time 08:00 -end_time 24:00
```

The following remove commands will modify the VP time windows that have been defined in the previous add command. The first remove command will modify the previously created VP time window to end at 5:30 PM on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday only instead of 24:00. The second remove command will modify the previously created VP time window to end at 8:30 PM on Tuesday and Thursday only instead of 24:00:

```
symtw -sid 397 remove -type MOVE_VP -inclusive
     -days Mon,Wed,Fri -start_time 17:30 -end_time 24:00

symtw -sid 397 remove -type MOVE_VP -inclusive
     -days Tue,Thu -start_time 20:30 -end_time 24:00
```

The following add command will add a VP time window from 09:00 to 12:30 on Saturday:

```
symtw -sid 397 add -type MOVE_VP -inclusive
     -days Sat -start_time 09:00 -end_time 12:30
```

The following add commands will add PERF time windows for weekdays and an additional window for Saturday:

```
symtw -sid 397 add -type PERF -inclusive
     -days Mon,Tue,Wed,Thu,Fri -start_time 07:00 -end_time 22:00


symtw -sid 397 add -type PERF -inclusive
     -days Sat -start_time 08:00 -end_time 13:00
```

The following output example shows the time windows that have been defined in previous commands:

```
symtw -sid 397 list

Symmetrix ID: 000194900397

  DP Data Movement Time Windows

    Sunday        : 00:00 - 24:00
    Monday        : 00:00 - 06:00
                    12:00 - 14:00
                    16:00 - 24:00
    Tuesday       : 00:00 - 06:00
                    12:00 - 14:00
                    16:00 - 24:00
    Wednesday     : 00:00 - 06:00
                    12:00 - 14:00
                    16:00 - 24:00
    Thursday      : 00:00 - 06:00
                    12:00 - 14:00
                    16:00 - 24:00
    Friday        : 00:00 - 06:00
                    12:00 - 14:00
                    16:00 - 24:00
    Saturday      : 00:00 - 09:00
                    12:30 - 24:00

    Exclusive Time Windows (0)

  VP Data Movement Time Windows

    Sunday        : None
    Monday        : 08:00 - 17:30
    Tuesday       : 08:00 - 20:30
    Wednesday     : 08:00 - 17:30
    Thursday      : 08:00 - 20:30
    Friday        : 08:00 - 17:30
```

```
  Saturday     : 09:00 - 12:30

  Exclusive Time Windows (0)

Performance Time Windows

  Sunday       : None
  Monday       : 07:00 - 22:00
  Tuesday      : 07:00 - 22:00
  Wednesday    : 07:00 - 22:00
  Thursday     : 07:00 - 22:00
  Friday       : 07:00 - 22:00
  Saturday     : 08:00 - 13:00

  Exclusive Time Windows (0)
```

CHAPTER 9
Optimizing Array Performance

This chapter describes the Symmetrix Optimizer concepts and how to improve array performance using the Symmetrix Optimizer commands of the SYMCLI. This chapter covers the following topics:

What is Symmetrix Optimizer?

Symmetrix Optimizer is one of a family of information management software solutions offered by EMC. Symmetrix Optimizer improves array performance by continuously monitoring the back-end activity and swapping highly active volumes with idle volumes to achieve improve the balance of the workload across the disks. This automated, continuous process is based on user-defined parameters and is completely transparent to end users, hosts, and applications in the environment.

Solutions Enabler V7.1 includes a significant performance improvement for Symmetrix Optimizer software by changing the storage location of the Optimizer control settings—from the Optimizer server to the Symmetrix array. In addition, locks are no longer taken on the Optimizer server. Because of these changes, the Optimizer server will not have to stop the background statistic collection and swap processes when you set parameters and define swaps.

Note: Solutions Enabler V7.1 introduces Fully Automated Storage Tiering (FAST), which provides the ability to move volumes between multiple storage tiers (Flash, Fibre Channel, SATA). This first release of FAST shares the Optimizer database on the Symmetrix service processor—and uses the same SYMCLI control parameters and time windows. Chapter 7, "Fully Automated Storage Tiering," explains how to use FAST.

The Symmetrix Optimizer application (client and server) resides on the Symmetrix service processor, as shown in Figure 29.

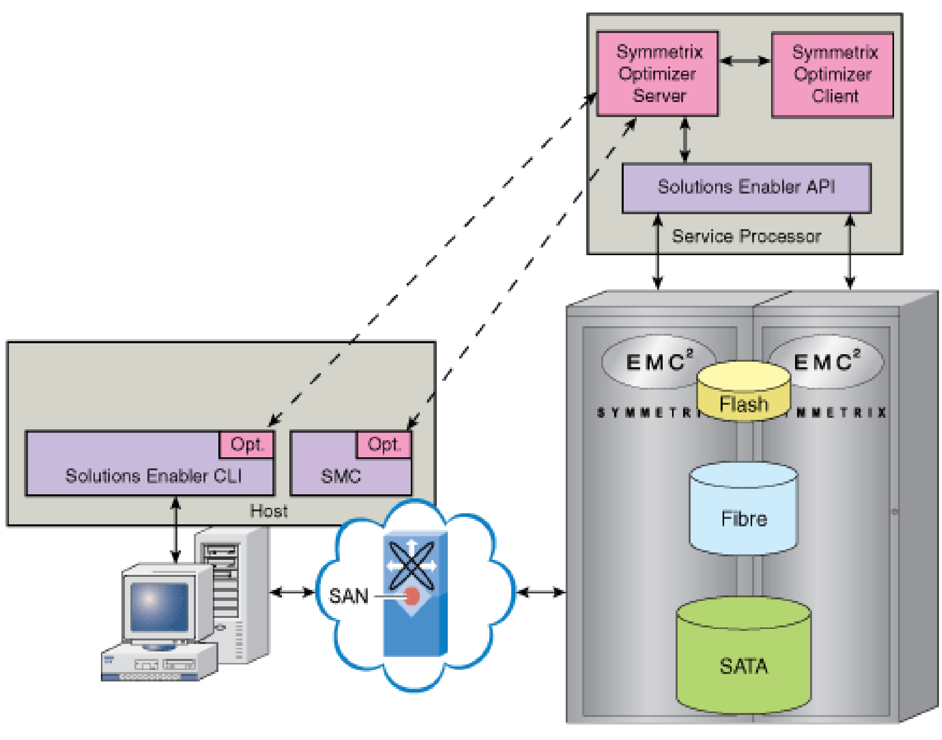


Figure 29 Symmetrix Optimizer application architecture

The Optimizer client interface on the service processor is used by EMC Customer Service. From a host system, Solutions Enabler CLI commands and Symmetrix Management Console (SMC) dialogs can communicate with the Optimizer server.

The SYMCLI command, `symoptmz` provides all the necessary commands to control the behavior of Symmetrix Optimizer.

This chapter provides an overview of the Optimizer functionality, its requirements and restrictions, the different modes of operation, and a description of the process Optimizer uses to make the device swaps.

The second half of the chapter introduces the `symoptmz` command, and explains all the options, variables, and parameters that can be used to manage Symmetrix Optimizer on the Symmetrix array.

Symmetrix Optimizer always works within a single Symmetrix array.

Optimizer does not change the protection of a device.

Data movement

Optimizer provides two types of data movement: full device swap and device move. In a device move operation, a set of source devices will be moved to a list of disks; the array internally determines the device distribution on the disks.

Configuration requirements

Symmetrix Optimizer has evolved over time and configuration requirements have changed with Enginuity versions. This section provides the common requirements, then divides the requirements by Enginuity version.

Devices

The following restrictions apply to devices that are considered for a swap:

- Same size and emulation
- Same protection (Enginuity 5874)
- Available DRVs for both source and target
- Currently attached to legal RAID groups

Symmetrix Optimizer can optimize all open system and mainframe RAID 1 (mirrored), RAID 5, RAID 6, and RDF-protected devices in an array. Optimizer collects statistics for all devices in the array, however, the devices listed below are not supported:

- BCV devices
- CKD meta
- DATA devices
- DRV devices
- Marked by user as "Do not move"
- SFS devices
- Striped CKD devices
- Thin device

- Vault devices
- Virtual / SAVE devices
- WORM protected devices

This means that statistics are still collected for them, but the devices will not be swapped by Optimizer.

Enginuity 5773 and earlier

DRV devices

As a minimum, two DRVs must be configured for each size and emulation of the volume to be swapped by Optimizer. For example, for Optimizer to swap a 4 GB open system volume, then two 4 GB open system DRVs must be configured. If more than one simultaneous swap is desired, then additional DRVs are needed (two for each swap). If there are volumes of mixed size or emulation within the same array, then DRVs are required for each size and type to be swapped.

Open mirror position

Optimizer requires an open mirror position to be able to perform a swap, however, Symmetrix arrays (running Enginuity 5773 and earlier) have a four mirror slot limitation per volume. This limitation may make it difficult in certain configurations for Optimizer to obtain the mirror position it requires to perform a swap. For example, a RAID 1 device already has two BCVs established, and Optimizer wants to swap this device, it cannot get a mirror slot for the DRV. If Optimizer does not have a mirror slot available, then it will drop the swap and rerun the analysis. If Optimizer is in Rollback, Manual, or User-Approved mode, then Optimizer will retry a number of times until an error is encountered. Eventually, Optimizer will stop trying if a mirror slot does not become available.

Configuration lock requirement

For Symmetrix arrays running 5773 and earlier, Optimizer holds a Symmetrix External Lock (SEL) to perform a swap or migration. The configuration lock is an exclusive lock on the Symmetrix array for performing configuration changes. This lock prevents multiple applications from changing the array configuration at the same time. If another application holds the configuration lock when Optimizer wants to create a swap, then Optimizer will behave as previously described (no open mirror position). Optimizer will hold the configuration lock for the duration of the swap or migration, or until the operation is cancelled, so other applications will not have the ability to perform configuration changes during this time.

Note: Committed swap or migration operations that are scheduled for a later time can be cancelled up until the scheduled time.

Enginuity 5874 and higher

DRV devices

All DRVs are mirrored and only one DRV per swap is required. In addition, the DRV can be equal or larger in size than the logical device that is swapped.

Open mirror position

Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5874 and higher do not require the open mirror position.

Open configuration lock requirement

Swaps on Symmetrix arrays running Enginuity 5874 and higher do not explicitly prevent other configuration changes from taking place during the swap operation.

How does Symmetrix Optimizer work?

The analysis methodology and the swap procedure are the core technology and the two main components of the Symmetrix Optimizer solution. The following sections provide a brief description of each.

Once initialized with the user-defined parameters, Symmetrix Optimizer operates totally autonomously on the Symmetrix service processor. Symmetrix Optimizer monitors and controls array performance by following these steps:

Step 1: Symmetrix Optimizer builds a database of device activity statistics on the Symmetrix back-end. This data is saved for a maximum of two weeks.

Step 2: Using the statistical data collected, configuration information, and the user-defined parameters, the Optimizer algorithm identifies busy and idle devices and their locations on the physical drives. The algorithm tries to minimize average disk service time by balancing I/O activity across physical disks. Optimizer determines which disks require balancing by locating busy devices close to each other on the same disk, and/or by locating busy devices on faster areas of the disks. Optimizer takes into account the speed of the disk, the disk geometry, and the actuator speed to determine faster disks.

Step 3: Once a solution for load balancing has been developed, the next phase is to carry out the Symmetrix device swaps. You can specify whether swaps should occur in a completely automated fashion, or if the device swaps require user approval before the action is taken.

Step 4: Once a swap function completes, Symmetrix Optimizer continues data analysis for the next swap.

Performance metrics

Optimizer looks only at back-end activity; it uses the back-end logical device statistics, and the following metrics:

- DA logical volumes reads
- DA logical volumes writes
- Logical volume prefetch
- DA logical volumes KB read
- DA logical volumes KB written

While modeling the disk service time, different weights are assigned to read, write, and prefetch activity. The assumption is that since writes are done as a background process, they are done in sequence and hence are more efficient. Optimizer does not try to follow DMSP policies; instead, it assumes that reads are equally spread among all the device mirrors, and all mirrors perform all writes.

Modeling service time

Service time is defined as the sum of seeks, latency and transfer time:

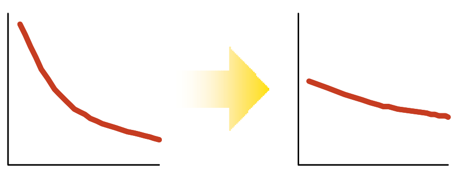
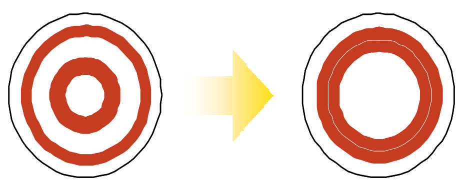
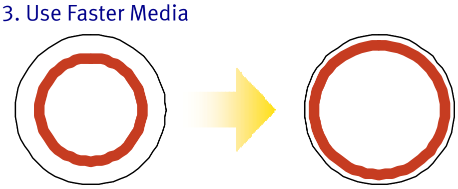
- **Seek time** — Seek time is the time it takes the disk arm to move and position the disk head on the correct track—move from track *X* (serving the previous I/O) to track *Y* (serving the next I/O). Optimizer uses a gig-to-gig database to model seek time for different addresses and different disk drives.
- **Latency time** — Latency time is the delay for disk rotation. The latency time is a function of the disk rotational speed. Optimizer assumes one-third of a spin for each I/O, assuming the internal disk optimization is on.
- **Transfer time** — Transfer time is the time that it takes the disk to transfer the data from/to the disk. Transfer time is a function of the data transfer rate, disk bandwidth, and data layout. Optimizer uses the Zone Bit Recording (ZBR) database to model the transfer time of data. The ZBR database includes information about the bandwidth of each zone of the disk.

Accurate seek and latency times are impractical to get because they require a complete trace of I/Os sequence, therefore the Optimizer uses a mathematical model to calculate these metrics.

The analysis

When Symmetrix Optimizer evaluates the performance statistics, it determines potential device swaps based on how well they would improve overall performance. This analysis is based on minimizing disk service time (rotational latency plus seek time plus transfer time). Symmetrix Optimizer uses three strategies when determining which swaps to make.

Table 18 Optimizer strategies for determining swaps

Swap strategy	Description
1. Load Balancing 	Swaps highly active devices on disks with lower activity to even out the load across the physical drives in the Symmetrix system. This decreases the contention on the individual physical disks, improving the performance of both highly active devices and low-activity devices.
2. Minimize Seek 	Performs swaps that relocate highly active devices so that they are closer together on the physical disk and will decrease the seek distance for I/Os to these devices. When Optimizer swaps devices, it will try to achieve this type of configuration since it decreases the overall I/O service time.
3. Use Faster Media 	Optimizer tries to swap highly active devices on the outer zones of the disk. This is because devices located on the outer zones of the disk have faster transfer speeds.

Symmetrix Optimizer's algorithm uses detailed disk performance information that takes into account several drive characteristics, such as those gig-to-gig seek times, zone-bit recording, and bandwidth data.

Finding the best swap

The Optimizer analysis consists of three high-level phases:

- **Calculate service time** — Model and sum the total service time of each disk and for every time stamp that was marked to be included by the analysis.
- **Sort disks by activity** — Sort all disks by their modeled total service time.
- **Find best swap** — Starting at the busiest disk, check all potential swaps. The analysis process models *what-if* scenarios using *virtual swaps* to estimate the impact of a swap on the service time of the affected disks. The philosophy of Optimizer is to check as many swaps as possible in order to guarantee that the best swap is indeed selected.

For Enginuity 5773 and earlier, 1 to 256 hypers are allowed per disk. The maximum number of hypers per physical disk automatically sets to 512 for Enginuity 5874 and 1024 for Enginuity 5875. Finding a swap that improves service time by 10 percent or more on these systems is very rare. Since using a percentage of improvement as swap *goodness* criteria is not applicable anymore, Optimizer had to adapt a different method (*MO*) that deals better with the “many hypers contribute smaller chunks” problem. M0 is defined as “the best you could possibly get” from a swap. Each disk in the system is assigned an M0 designation, which is defined as the minimum service time a disk can get by replacing one of its hypers by a null hyper (a hyper that performs no I/Os to the disk).

When analyzing a swap, Optimizer checks how close the new-modeled service time is to the disk’s M0; the closer to M0, the better the swap. Usually, two disks are affected by a single swap; the busier disk’s service time is expected to go down, while the other disk’s service time is expected to go up. In addition to the M0, the Optimizer also ensures that the new maximum of service times is less than the old one.

Swap procedure for Enginuity 5874 and higher

Symmetrix VMAX Family arrays with Enginuity 5874 streamlines the device swap procedure by using only one DRV device during the swap. With Enginuity 5874, only mirrored DRV devices can be created. Refer to Table 5 on page 41 for information about creating mirrored DRV devices.

This section provides the new steps for swapping devices using Symmetrix Optimizer. Refer to “Swap procedure for Enginuity 5773 and earlier” on page 313 if you have an earlier version of Enginuity.

Hypervolumes are swapped using a four-step process. One DRV must be configured per swap. The DRV should be of equal or greater size that the swapped devices. With Symmetrix Optimizer, up to eight simultaneous swaps can happen at one time.

Figure 30 on page 313 illustrates the steps for swapping device A with device B.

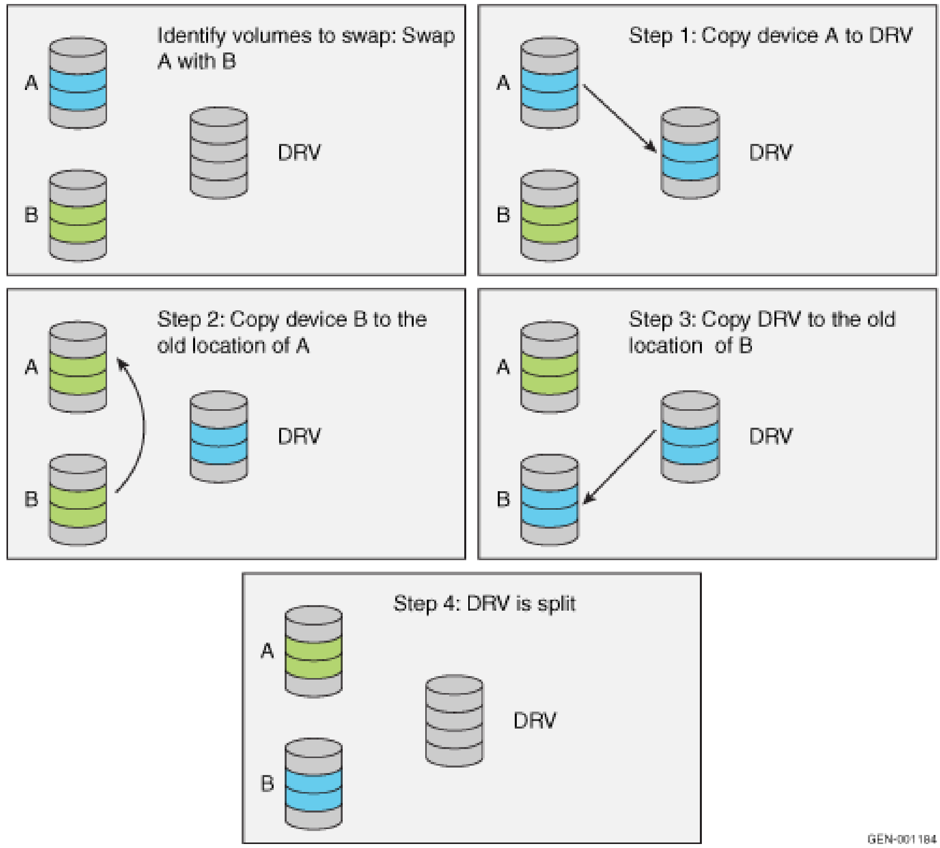


Figure 30 Swap steps using one DRV

Swap procedure for Enginuity 5773 and earlier

The swap procedure relies on the Symmetrix TimeFinder technology and uses DRVs as temporary mirrors. The following section describes the four swap steps when dealing with mirrored devices swaps. In the case of three mirror devices, the swap procedure does not require a DRV.

Step 1: Identify volumes to swap

Symmetrix Optimizer identifies a pair of hypervolumes to swap by recognizable patterns of hypervolume activity and criteria. In Figure 31, assume the red volumes (on A) have high activity and the blue volumes (on B) have low activity.

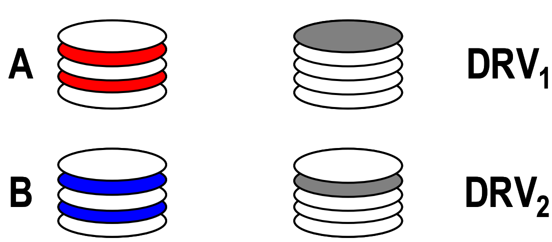


Figure 31 Identify volumes to swap

Step 2: Copy volume to DRV

Symmetrix Optimizer swap commands are passed to SymmWin, which assigns one DRV (DRV1) as a third mirror for hypervolume A. A second DRV (DRV2) will be assigned as a third mirror for hypervolume B. All tracks on the third mirror are marked invalid. Tracks are copied from the valid mirrors to the two DRVs. After the DRVs are synchronized, the two original swap physical mirrors are marked Not Ready (volume A and volume B) and their attributes are swapped (see Figure 32). Both hypervolumes still have two (or more) physical mirrors. Host activity to the hypervolumes is now directed to DRVs and the other mirror.

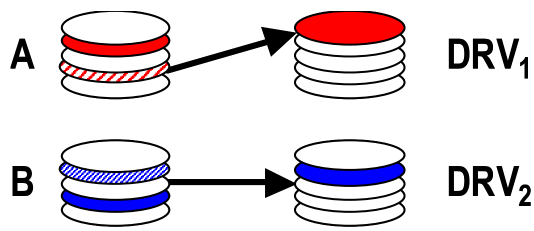


Figure 32 Copy volume to DRV

Step 3: Copy DRV to new location

The data on the DRVs are now copied to the new location. After the attributes of the original hypervolumes are swapped, SymmWin copies the tracks from the valid mirrors to the two new mirrors and then makes the original hypervolumes Ready (see Figure 33). This is similar to a BCV restore.

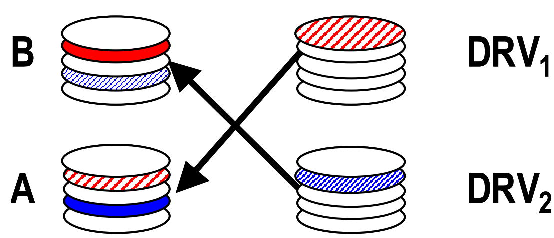


Figure 33 Copy DRVs to new locations

Step 4: DRVs are split

The final step is to split the DRVs from their standard and mirror hypervolumes after synchronization completes (see Figure 34). The drive's balance improves and the DRVs are now available for the next swap.

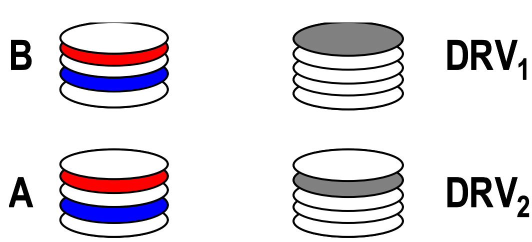


Figure 34 DRVs are split

Note: Swap of three mirror devices does not require a DRV.

Legality of swaps

As a rule, Optimizer will never suggest a swap that conflicts with configuration rules as defined by the Enginuity, SymmWin, or the configuration groups. To minimize the affect of the swap procedure on the overall Symmetrix performance, the Optimizer will not include the same spindle twice in one swap group. In addition, you can use QoS controls to set a lower BCV priority for the STDs to be swapped, and plan the swap activities to occur on idle business time using the Time Window feature. Chapter 12, “Managing Quality of Service” explains how to use QoS controls.

Symmetrix Optimizer operations using SYMCLI

SYMCLI on the host system issues commands to display the values of the parameters that control the behavior of the Symmetrix Optimizer. Some of the `symoptmz` commands are executed directly on the command line, while others are processed in a command file.

Table 19 describes the `symoptmz` commands that can be executed on the command line.

Table 19 Symmetrix Optimizer CLI command

`symoptmz` **command argument**	**Description**
`clear_stats`	Clears disk statistics maintained by Symmetrix Optimizer.
`commit`	Updates Optimizer with the changes defined in the command file.
`disable`	Disables the Optimizer algorithm processing.
`enable`	Enables the Optimizer algorithm processing.
`list`	Displays Optimizer-specific attributes of Symmetrix devices.
`prepare`	Performs extra range checks on the changes specified in the command file.
`preview`	Verifies the syntax of the changes specified in the command file.
`query`	Queries Symmetrix Optimizer and displays the current state and version information of the Optimizer. If `-v` is specified, additional information about the version and open sessions displays.
`read`	Reads from Optimizer’s log file.
`rollback`	Rolls back a Symmetrix configuration to that of a previous point-in-time.
`show`	Shows information about the current Optimizer data movement/swap plans or configuration parameters.
`sync`	Acquires version information from Optimizer. This argument is supported only in conjunction with `-version`.

This section describes the `symoptmz` commands listed in Table 19. Refer to the following sections for command file commands:

“Setting control parameters” on page 317

“Setting advanced parameters” on page 318

"Setting time windows" on page 318

"Setting the swap priority for devices" on page 318

"Setting manual swap lists" on page 319

"Reviewing Optimizer plans" on page 319

"Approving a swap list" on page 328

"Performing rollbacks" on page 329

"Reading Optimizer logs" on page 329

"Migrating devices" on page 330

Enabling and Disabling Optimizer

To start and stop the Optimizer process on the array service processor, use the `symoptmz enable` and `symoptmz disable` commands. When enabled, Optimizer collects data and performs data movement. When disabled, Optimizer does not perform data movement.

Committing command file changes

Note: Solutions Enabler V7.1 has eliminated stopping Optimizer to process a request, such as setting parameters or defining a swap. The Optimizer start and stop state has been replaced by the enable and disable commands.

Commands for setting or clearing any parameters or time windows may be placed in a command file, which will then be processed by `symoptmz`. Alternatively, `stdin` redirection can be used with "here documents" in UNIX shell scripts.

Each command in the file has to be terminated by a semi-colon (;). There is no limit on the number of commands or the type of commands that can be placed in a command file. All the commands in a command file are executed in a single Optimizer session. The commands in the command file are not case sensitive, however, the parameters entered are case sensitive.

To change any Optimizer parameters, use a command file with the `commit` option.

Example To commit the changes specified in the command file `opt_config.txt`, issue the command:

```
symoptmz -file opt_config.txt commit
```

The `commit` option carries out syntax and range checks, and then updates the Optimizer with the modified parameters.

Clearing the Optimizer statistics

To clear the disk statistics maintained by Optimizer, use the following form:

```
symoptmz -sid SymmID clear_stats
```

Setting control parameters

Note: Control parameters can be set for Optimizer or FAST. Both tools use the same command file format.

Optimizer control parameters are set using the following syntax in the command file:

```
set control_parms [start_mode=AUTO | MANUAL>,]
  [swap_mode=AUTO | USER_OK,]
  [min_perf_period=min_perf,]
  [workload_period=workload,]
  [max_simult_swaps=max_simult,]
  [swap_rate=max_swaps];
```

Table 20 describes each parameter.

Table 20 Optimizer control parameters

Parameter	Description
start_mode	Determines whether Optimizer is enabled or disabled whenever Optimizer is launched. For example, after rebooting the service processor.
swap_mode	Controls whether Optimizer should automatically swap devices (AUTO) as soon as it finds swaps that would improve performance. If Optimizer is enabled in AUTO swap mode, each day it will make up to the number of swaps specified by the swap_rate parameter, under control of the swap time window settings. If Optimizer is enabled in USER_OK swap mode, it will generate lists of swap suggestions approximately once an hour, and then wait for the user to approve the swap list before proceeding.
min_perf_period	Specifies the amount of samples required initially before a recommendation will be made. You should make sure that the values you specify are long enough (usually a week) for Optimizer to establish a good characterization of your typical workloads. This parameter is expressed in hours. Keep in mind that the Optimizer statistics database holds about 14 days worth of data.
workload_period	Specifies how far back in time Optimizer should consider when the optimization algorithm is run. Be careful not to make this value too large or you may include data that is so old it is no longer representative of your current workloads. This parameter is expressed in hours.
max_simult_swaps	Controls how many swaps Optimizer can perform simultaneously (up to four). The actual value should reflect the number of devices that will be swapped simultaneously. The acceptable values are from two (a single pair swapped) to eight (four pairs swapped) Optimizer swaps.
swap_rate	Sets the maximum number of swaps that Optimizer is allowed to make in a single day. This parameter is only relevant if swap_mode is set to AUTO. Note that reflects the total number of devices to be swapped in a day. A value of 24 would allow 12 pairs of devices to be swapped in a day.

Example The following command file sets up Optimizer to analyze data from the previous seven days and to start figuring out swap suggestions after three days of collecting data. It also sets Optimizer to User Approved mode and sets the maximum number of simultaneous swaps to eight (four pairs of hypervolumes):

```
set control_parms start_mode=AUTO,
  min_perf_period=72,
  workload_period=168
  swap_mode=USER_OK,
  max_simult_swaps=8,
  swap_rate=50;
```

Setting advanced parameters

Symmetrix Optimizer provides the following advanced parameters that can be set:

```
set advanced_parms [max_rollback = <max_days>,]
                   [hot_spot = <TRUE | FALSE>,];
```

Where:

max_days — Specifies the maximum number of days for rollbacks. For example, if 8 were specified, only swaps that took place within the past eight days would be eligible for rollback.

hot_spot — For each time sample, the disk access time is computed from the statistics collected.

Setting time windows

Solutions Enabler V7.3 introduces the symtw command for managing time windows. You can use this command to convert any existing time windows to the new format. The new time window format is for FAST, FAST VP, and Symmetrix Optimizer.

Refer to Chapter 8, "Managing Time Windows" for information about managing time windows with the symtw command.

IMPORTANT

You can (and should) use the symtw convert command to convert any existing time windows (previously created with the symoptmz command) to the new format.

For information about managing time windows for arrays running versions of Enginuity earlier than 5874 Q22011, refer to Appendix Appendix G, "Managing Legacy Time Windows".

Setting the swap priority for devices

There may be devices that store critical application data for which you want the highest possible performance, or devices that you never want Optimizer to swap.

Use the following command to set the device priority:

```
set swap_priority <NO_SWAP | NORMAL | HIGH> for
    dev SymDevStart[:SymDevEnd];
```

Where:

NO_SWAP — sets the device to never be swapped.

NORMAL — allows swaps that will improve performance.

HIGH — requires the best performance.

Example

To set the swap priority for device 020 to HIGH, commit a command file containing the following:

```
set swap_priority HIGH for dev 020;
```

Setting manual swap lists

Enginuity 5874 and higher

To set a manual swap list, use the following form:

```
set dev_swap SymDevName1 with SymDevName2
  [, SymDevName3 with SymDevName4, ...]
  [begin_at=TimeVal];
```

Example

```
set dev_swap 0030 with 0040;
```

Note: Solutions Enabler V7.1.1 and higher supports manual swaps between different device protection types.

Enginuity 5773 and earlier

To set a manual swap list, use the following form:

```
set swap_list {Hyper1} with {Hyper2} [, {Hyper3} with {Hyper4},... ]
[begin_at=TimeVal];
```

Where:

Hypern — Is of the form `DDD,I,T,HH`:

DDD — Is the director identifier
I — Is the director interface
T — Is the target ID
HH — Is the hyper number

TimeVal — Is in the form of `MMDDYYYY:HHMMSS`.

Reviewing Optimizer plans

This section provides examples of the Optimizer-generated plans for swaps.

Show parameters

To show Optimizer's planned activities, use the following arguments with the `symoptmz` command:

```
symoptmz show [-v] -swap_list | -activity_list
          [-manual | -generated ]

       show -parms [-dp | -vp] [-offline]
       show -composite [-dp | -vp]
       show [-v]  -swap_list | -rollback_list
```

Where:

-activity_list — Displays all the swap lists currently known to Optimizer (interchangeable with `-swap_list`).

-generated — Displays Optimizer-generated swap plans (and FAST-generated plans).

-manual — Displays any user-defined swap plans.

-parms — Displays information about the control parameters of Symmetrix Optimizer.

-dp — Filters the display to include only standard devices. (Disk group provisioning)

-vp — Filters the display to include only thin devices. (Virtual provisioning)

If neither filter is specified, all data movement time windows display.

-offline — Displays the control parameters and time windows from the cached SYMAPI database.

-composite — Displays composite time windows. Composite time windows are generated by Optimizer by combining all known user-defined time windows.

-dp — Filters the display to include only standard devices.

-vp — Filters the display to include only thin devices.

If neither filter is specified, all data movement time windows display.

Note: With Enginuity 5568 and earlier, the `symoptmz show` command is only supported without any options.

-rollback_list — Displays a list of possible rollback points.

-swap_list — Displays all the swap lists and migrations currently known to Optimizer.

Showing control parameters

Example To show the Optimizer parameters set for Symmetrix 234 for standard devices only, enter:

symoptmz -sid 234 show -parms -dp

Output similar to the following displays:

```
Optimizer Control Parameters

  . . .

  Number of Swap Time Windows : 1


    Time Window ID              : The Default Time Window
    Type                        : Swap
    Provisioning                : Standard
    Flags                       : Exclusive
    Periodicity                 : Once
    Start Date                  : None
    Stop  Date                  : None

  Performance Time Windows      : 1

    Time Window ID              : The Default Time Window
    Type                        : Performance
    Flags                       : Inclusive
    Periodicity                 : Once
    Start Date                  : None
    Stop  Date                  : None
```

Example To show the Optimizer parameters set for Symmetrix 234 for thin devices only, enter:

```
symoptmz -sid 234 show -parms -vp
```

Output similar to the following displays:

```
Optimizer Control Parameters

  . . .

  Number of Swap Time Windows : 1


    Time Window ID            : The Default Time Window
    Type                      : Swap
    Provisioning              : Thin
    Flags                     : Exclusive
    Periodicity               : Once
    Start Date                : None
    Stop  Date                : None

  Performance Time Windows    : 1

    Time Window ID            : The Default Time Window
    Type                      : Performance
    Flags                     : Inclusive
    Periodicity               : Once
    Start Date                : None
    Stop  Date                : None
```

Example To show the Optimizer parameters set for Symmetrix 234 for all devices, enter:

```
symoptmz -sid 234 show -parms
```

Output similar to the following displays:

```
Optimizer Control Parameters

  . . .

  Number of Swap Time Windows : 2


    Time Window ID            : The Default Time Window
    Type                      : Swap
    Provisioning              : Standard
    Flags                     : Exclusive
    Periodicity               : Once
    Start Date                : None
    Stop  Date                : None

    Time Window ID            : The Default Time Window
    Type                      : Swap
    Provisioning              : Thin
    Flags                     : Exclusive
    Periodicity               : Once
    Start Date                : None
    Stop  Date                : None

  Performance Time Windows    : 1

    Time Window ID            : The Default Time Window
    Type                      : Performance
    Flags                     : Inclusive
    Periodicity               : Once
    Start Date                : None
```

```
    Stop  Date                  : None
```

Example To show the Optimizer parameters set for Symmetrix 234 for all devices using the `-offline` option, enter:

`symoptmz -sid 234 show -parms -offline`

Output similar to the following displays:

```
symoptmz -sid 234 show -parms -offline

Optimizer Control Parameters

  . . .

  Number of Swap Time Windows : 2


    Time Window ID              : The Default Time Window
    Type                        : Swap
    Provisioning                : Standard
    Flags                       : Exclusive
    Periodicity                 : Once
    Start Date                  : None
    Stop  Date                  : None

    Time Window ID              : The Default Time Window
    Type                        : Swap
    Provisioning                : Thin
    Flags                       : Exclusive
    Periodicity                 : Once
    Start Date                  : None
    Stop  Date                  : None

  Performance Time Windows     : 1

    Time Window ID              : The Default Time Window
    Type                        : Performance
    Flags                       : Inclusive
    Periodicity                 : Once
    Start Date                  : None
    Stop  Date                  : None
```

Showing composite windows

Example To show all the composite windows for Symmetrix 234, enter:

`symoptmz -sid 234 show -composite`

Output similar to the following displays:

```
Number of Composite Time Windows : 3

  Start Time            Stop Time             Type  Prov.  Flags
  --------------------  --------------------  ----  -----  ------------

  Dec 31 19:00:00 1999  Dec 30 19:00:00 2030  Swap  STD    Exclusive
  Dec 31 19:00:00 1999  Dec 30 19:00:00 2030  Swap  THIN   Exclusive
  Dec 31 19:00:00 1999  Dec 30 19:00:00 2030  Perf  N/A    Inclusive
```

Example To show the composite windows for Symmetrix 234 using the `-dp` option, enter:

symoptmz -sid 234 show -composite -dp

Output similar to the following displays:

```
Number of Composite Time Windows : 2

  Start Time            Stop Time             Type  Prov.  Flags
  --------------------  --------------------  ----  -----  ------------

  Dec 31 19:00:00 1999  Dec 30 19:00:00 2030  Swap  STD    Exclusive
  Dec 31 19:00:00 1999  Dec 30 19:00:00 2030  Perf  N/A    Inclusive
```

Example To show the composite windows for Symmetrix 234 using the `-vp` option, enter:

symoptmz -sid 234 show -composite -vp

Output similar to the following displays:

```
Number of Composite Time Windows : 2

  Start Time            Stop Time             Type  Prov.  Flags
  --------------------  --------------------  ----  -----  ------------

  Dec 31 19:00:00 1999  Dec 30 19:00:00 2030  Swap  THIN   Exclusive
  Dec 31 19:00:00 1999  Dec 30 19:00:00 2030  Perf  N/A    Inclusive
```

Showing the swap list

With Solutions Enabler V7.1.1, the output for the `symoptmz show` command has been updated to include the estimated percent of the plan complete and the estimated time to completion.

Example The following command displays the swap list for Symmetrix `234`. The new fields in this display are bold in the output and described with the other field descriptions after the example:

symoptmz show -swap_list -sid 234

```
This operation may take up to a few minutes. Please be patient...

Symmetrix ID                   : 000194900234
Number of Plans                : 2

Plan ID                        : 12222009:130114
Plan Type                      : Manual Defined
Plan State                     : ApprovedWithConfigParameters
Start Time                     : Tue Dec 22 21:30:23 2009
Percent Complete               : 90%
Estimated time to completion   : 00:02:15
Number of Groups               : 1

Group 1:
  {
  Group Attributes             : Optimizer Manual Swap
  Group State                  : InProgress
  Time Started                 : Tue Dec 22 21:30:23 2009
  Time Completed               : N/A

  Percent Complete             : 90%
  Estimated time to completion : 00:02:15
```

```
    Swap Pairs (2)
      {
                 Source Device                          Target Device
      ------------------------------------  ------------------------------------
            Dsk                                   Dsk
      Sym   Grp Group Name          Prot      Sym   Grp Group Name          Prot
      ----  --- ----------------  --------  ----  --- ----------------  --------
      0020  004 sata_disks        R5(3+1)   0086  004 sata_disks        R5(3+1)
      0031  004 sata_disks        R1        0055  004 sata_disks        R1
      }
    }

  Plan ID                         : 12222009:154359
  Plan Type                       : Auto Generated
  Plan state                      : InProgress
  Start Time                      : Tue Dec 22 20:30:23 2009
  Percent Complete                : 5%
  Estimated time to completion    : 04:12:30
  Number of Groups                : 3

  Group 1:
    {
    Group Attributes              : Optimizer Generated
    Group State                   : InProgress
    Percent Complete              : 20%
    Estimated time to completion : 00:40:12

  . . .
```

The terms in the display are explained in Table 21.

Table 21 New fields in Optimizer display (page 1 of 2)

Field	Description
`Plan Type`	Defines where the plan originated. Possible values are: • `Manual Defined` — User defined swap/rollback plan. • `Auto Generated` — Optimizer/FAST auto-generated plan.
`Plan State`	Defines the current state of the plan. The possible values are: • `NotApproved` — The plan is not scheduled. • `ApprovedWithConfigParamaters` — The plan is approved and scheduled according to a set time window. • `ApprovedWithDelay` — The plan is approved and scheduled according to a user-defined start time. • `Validating` — The Optimizer server is validating the manual swap/rollback plan. • `ConfigInProgress` — Data movement is in progress for the plan. • `Aborting` — The plan is in the process of aborting.
`Percent Complete`	Provides an estimate of how much (percent) of the plan has completed.
`Estimated time to completion`	Provides an estimated time to the plan's completion based on the invalid track data and timestamps returned.
`Delayed Start`	Indicates if there is a delay in the plan start time. Possible values are: • `None` — No delay. • `Time` — Displays an additional Start_time field.
`Group Attribute`	Indicates where the plan originated. Possible values are: • Optimizer Manual Swap • Optimizer Manual Rollback • Optimizer Generated • Fast Generated

Table 21 New fields in Optimizer display (page 2 of 2)

Field	Description
`Group State`	Displays the state of the group. The possible values are: • Done • InProgress • NotStarted • `Failed` — The execution of the entire group has failed and will be retried.
`Time Started`	The time the swap started.
`Time Completed`	The time the swap completed.

Example To show the swap list output for Symmetrix 234 with the verbose (`-v`) option, enter:

`symoptmz show -swap_list -sid 234 -v`

```
Symmetrix ID                    : 000194900234
Number of Plans                 : 2

Plan ID                         : 12222009:130114
Plan Type                       : Manual Defined
Plan State                      : ApprovedWithConfigParameters
Start Time                      : Tue Dec 22 21:30:23 2009
Percent Complete                : 90%
Estimated time to completion    : 00:02:15
Number of Groups                : 1

Group 1:
  {
  Group Attributes              : Optimizer Manual Swap
  Group State                   : InProgress
  Time Started                  : Tue Dec 22 21:30:23 2009
  Time Completed                : N/A
  Percent Complete              : 90%
  Estimated time to completion : 00:02:15

    . . .

Plan ID                         : 12222009:154359
Plan Type                       : Auto Generated
Plan State                      : CnfigInProgress
Start Time                      : Tue Dec 22 20:30:23 2009
Percent Complete                : 5%
Estimated time to completion    : 04:12:30
Number of Groups                : 3

  . . .

Group 3:
  {
  Group Attributes              : FAST Generated(Compliance)
  Group State                   : NotStarted
  Time Started                  : N/A
  Time Completed                : N/A
  Percent Complete              : 0%
  Estimated time to completion : 04:12:30

  Move Devices(6)
    {
    SRC Device(s)               : 0042 0043 0044
    SRC Protection Type         : R6(14+2)
    SRC Storage Group Name      : OraSales
    SRC Tier Name               : N/A
```

```
    SRC Disk Group Number      : 3
    SRC Disk Group Name        : fiber_disks
    TGT Protection Type        : R5(7+1)
    TGT Tier Name              : ArchiveDBTier
    TGT Disk Group Number      : 4
    TGT Disk Group Name        : sata_disks
    TGT Disks                  : [16A, D, 1] [01A, C, E] [15C, C, D] [15D, D, A]
                                 [01C, D, 2] [12A, D, D] [15B, C, E] [07A, C, 2]
                                 [01D, C, 5] [12C, C, 1] [15B, D, 1] [07A, D, 8]
                                 [01F, C, 5] [12H, C, 1] [07H, D, 1] [07F, D, 8]
    Percent Complete           : 0%

    SRC Device(s)              : 0059 005A 005B
    SRC Protection Type        : R5(3+1)
    SRC Storage Group Name     : OraSales
    SRC Tier Name              : PrimeDBTier
    SRC Disk Group Number      : 2
    SRC Disk Group Name        : flash_disks2
    TGT Protection Type        : R5(3+1)
    TGT Tier Name              : WorkDBTier
    TGT Disk Group Number      : 3
    TGT_Disk Group Name        : fiber_disks
    TGT Disks                  : [16C, D, 1] [01B, C, E] [15A, C, D] [15C, D, A]
                                 [01A, D, 2] [12B, D, D] [15C, C, E] [07B, C, 2]
                                 [01D, C, 5] [12C, C, 1] [15B, D, 1] [07A, D, 8]
    Percent Complete           : 0%
    }
  }
```

Example To show the manual swap list for Symmetrix 234, enter:

symoptmz show -swap_list -manual -sid 234

Output similar to the following displays:

```
Symmetrix ID                   : 000194900234

Plan ID                        : 12222009:130114
Plan Type                      : Manual Defined
Plan State                     : ApprovedWithConfigParameters
Start Time                     : Tue Dec 22 21:30:23 2009
Percent Complete               : 90%
Estimated time to completion   : 00:02:15
Number of Groups               : 1

Group 1:
{
Group Attributes             : Optimizer Manual Swap
Group State                  : InProgress
Time Started                 : Tue Dec 22 21:30:23 2009
Time Completed               : N/A
Percent Complete             : 90%
Estimated time to completion : 00:02:15

Swap Pairs (2)
{
Source Device                          Target Device
------------------------------------   ------------------------------------
Dsk                                    Dsk
Sym   Grp Group Name        Prot       Sym   Grp Group Name        Prot
----  --- ----------------  --------   ----  --- ----------------  --------
0020  004 sata_disks        R5(3+1)    0086  004 sata_disks        R5(3+1)
0031  004 sata_disks        R1         0055  004 sata_disks        R1
}
}
```

Example To display a list of Optimizer-generated plans for Symmetrix 234, enter:

symoptmz show -swap_list -sid 234 -generated

Output similar to the following displays:

```
This operation may take up to a few minutes. Please be patient...
Symmetrix ID                   : 000194900234

Plan ID                        : 12222009:154359
Plan Type                      : Auto Generated
Plan State                     : InProgress
Start Time                     : Tue Dec 22 20:30:23 2009
Percent Complete               : 5%
Estimated time to completion   : 04:12:30
Number of Groups               : 3

Group 1:
{
Group Attributes             : Optimizer Generated
Group State                  : InProgress
Time Started                 : Tue Dec 22 21:30:23 2009
Time Completed               : N/A
Percent Complete             : 20%
Estimated time to completion : 00:40:12

Swap Pairs (2)
{
Source Device                        Target Device
------------------------------------ ------------------------------------
Dsk                                  Dsk
Sym   Grp Group Name       Prot      Sym   Grp Group Name       Prot
----  --- ---------------- --------  ----  --- ---------------- --------
0023  004 sata_disks       R5(3+1)   0088  004 sata_disks       R5(3+1)
0032  004 sata_disks       R1        0058  004 sata_disks       R1
}
}

Group 2:
{
Group Attributes             : FAST Generated(Performance)
Group State                  : NotStarted
Time Started                 : Tue Dec 22 20:30:23 2009
Time Completed               : N/A
Percent Complete             : 0%
Estimated time to completion : 01:35:31


Swap Pairs (2)
{
Source Device                         Target Device
------------------------------------- -------------------------------------
Storage                               Storage
Sym  Tier Name   Prot     Group Name  Sym  Tier Name   Prot     Group Name
---- ----------- -------- ----------- ---- ----------- -------- -----------
0045 PrimeTier   R1       OraSales    00E0 PrimeDbTier R5(3+1)  OraSales
0046 PrimeTier   R1       OraSales    00E1 PrimeDbTier R5(3+1)  OraSales
}
}

Group 3:
{
Group Attributes             : FAST Generated(Compilance)
Group State                  : NotStarted
Time Started                 : Tue Dec 22 21:30:23 2009
```

```
Time Completed                : N/A
Percent Complete              : 0%
Estimated time to completion : 04:12:30

Move Devices (6)
{
Source Device                          Target
--------------------- ----------------------------------------------
Storage                                      Dsk
Sym  Group Name        Tier Name        Prot     Grp Group Name
---- ---------------- ---------------- -------- --- ----------------
0042 OraSales          ArchiveTier      R5(7+1)  004 sata_disks
0043 OraSales          ArchiveTier      R5(7+1)  004 sata_disks
0044 OraSales          ArchiveTier      R5(7+1)  004 sata_disks
0059 OraSales          WorkDbTier       R5(3+1)  001 fiber_disk
005A OraSales          WorkDbTier       R5(3+1)  001 fiber_disk
005B OraSales          WorkDbTier       R5(3+1)  001 fiber_disk
}
}
```

Note: FAST-generated plans will also display in the Optimizer output. There are no plans for thin tiers.

Approving a swap list

User approval mode allows you to see which swaps will occur before they take place. To set Optimizer to user approval mode, use the `set control_parms swap_mode=USER_OK;` line in the command file. Once this is set, Optimizer recalculates a swap list approximately once every hour as long as samples have been collected for the specified minimum performance period. At any time, the latest swap list can be retrieved using the `symoptmz show -swap_list` command. The swap list can then be approved or declined using the following syntax in the command file:

```
set swap <APPROVE | DECLINE>
  [begin_at=TimeVal,]
  TIMESTAMP=TimeVal;
```

The time stamp specified must be the time stamp returned by the last `symoptmz show -swap_list` command. If the command to approve or decline the swap list returns an error, the swap list is probably out of date and a new one is available from the service processor. The latest swap list should then be retrieved again with the `symoptmz show -swap_list` command.

"Reviewing Optimizer plans" on page 319 provides examples of output from the `symoptmz show -swap_list` command.

Performing rollbacks

Rollbacks are used to undo swaps that conflict with your business rules. Rollbacks are performed by first showing the rollback list, as follows:

```
symoptmz show -rollback_list
```

Use the following command file syntax to rollback a swap:

```
set swap <APPROVE | DECLINE>
  [begin_at=TimeVal,]
  TIMESTAMP=TimeVal,
  [,ROLLBACK];
```

The rollback feature is an *all or nothing* feature. Optimizer reverses all swaps by going backward from the present to a selected earlier time and undoing each and every swap. Use the User Approved mode as described in "Approving a swap list" on page 328 to undo specific swaps. Rollback swaps can be scheduled for execution according to normal Optimizer policy.

Note: When Optimizer rolls back a swap, if FAST swaps are in the swap list, they will be affected. For more information about FAST, see Chapter 7, "Fully Automated Storage Tiering."

Reading Optimizer logs

To retrieve the Optimizer activity log, including swaps that have been completed, use the following command:

```
symoptmz read -log_type RUNTIME [-start DateTime] [-stop DateTime]
```

To retrieve the Optimizer error log, use the command:

```
symoptmz read -log_type ERROR [-start DateTime] [-stop DateTime]
```

The log that is returned includes DOS line-feed characters that can be removed using sed or another text editor:

```
cat opt_log.txt | sed s/^M$// > cleaned_opt_log.txt
```

In a UNIX shell, the ^M should be typed using CTRL-V CTRL-M.

In addition, the `symoptmz read` command can be used to determine why a swap was not performed.

Migrating devices

Note: The symoptmz migrate command is not available on Symmetrix VMAX Family arrays running Enginuity 5874 and higher. For those arrays, use the symmigrate command, as explained in Chapter 10, “Enhanced Virtual LUN Technology.”

When devices are moved to a new set of disks, this is called a *migration.* A migration can be used to populate newly added disk drives, or to move devices between high performance and high capacity disks. A migration can only be initiated by a user. When devices are moved to a new location, this is called a *relocation*, and it may be used to balance disk usage or to fill in holes left by deleting devices. Relocations are performed by the Optimizer automatically, as needed. A relocation cannot be initiated by a user.

Symmetrix Optimizer `symoptmz` command has been enhanced with the following features for data migrations:

- The source devices to be migrated can be specified as a device group.
- The target disks can be a disk group number.
- You can optionally specify that unmapped and/or unmasked devices can be used as target devices.

When devices or device group devices are migrated to target disks or disk groups, Optimizer looks for free space on the target disks for the migration. If the target disks do not have any free space, you can specify to use unmapped and/or unmasked devices. These options indicate that source devices can be migrated to space occupied by unmapped and/or unmasked devices on the target disks. When this option is specified, Optimizer will NOT look for free space on the target disks but will only look for matching unmapped and/or unmasked devices.

Note: The unmapped and unmasked options are not recommended if there is free space on the target disks.

As with all device migrations, devices on the target disk list must match the size, emulation, and protection type of the source devices for the migration to succeed. To initiate a migration, use the `symoptmz` command with the following syntax in the command file:

```
migrate
   dev[s] SymDevStart1[:SymDevEnd1]
   [,SymDevStart2[:SymDevEnd2],...]
   TO disk[s] {diskn} [,{diskn},...]
   [unmapped=TRUE] [unmasked=TRUE]
   [begin_at=TimeVal];

migrate
   device_group DgName
   TO disk_group_num #
   [unmapped=TRUE] [unmasked=TRUE]
   [begin_at=TimeVal];

migrate
   device_group DgName
   TO disk[s] {diskn} [,{diskn},...]
   [unmapped=TRUE] [unmasked=TRUE]
   [begin_at=TimeVal];
```

```
migrate
   dev[s] SymDevStart1[:SymDevEnd1]
   [,SymDevStart2[:SymDevEnd2],...]
   TO disk_group_num #
   [unmapped=TRUE] [unmasked=TRUE]
   [begin_at=TimeVal];
```

Where:

The `diskn` is of the form `DDD,I,T`:

`DDD` is the director Identifier,

`I` is the Director Interface, and

`T` is the Target ID

The *`TimeVal`* is in the form of `MMDDYYYY:HHMMSS`.

Example An example of a device migration command file follows:

```
migrate devices 240, 245:247 to disks {16B, C, 0}, {4D, C, 0};
migrate device_group Mydgname to disk_group_num 1;
migrate devices 240, 245:247 to disk_group_num 2;
migrate device_group Mydgname to disks {16B, C, 0}, {4D, C, 0};
migrate devices 240, 245:247 to disks {16B, C, 0}, {4D, C, 0} unmapped=TRUE;
migrate device_group Mydgname to disk_group_num 0 unmasked=TRUE;
migrate devices 240, 245:247 to disk_group_num 0 unmapped=TRUE unmasked=TRUE;
```

CHAPTER 10
Enhanced Virtual LUN Technology

This chapter explains how to change device protection or improve array performance using Enhanced Virtual LUN Technology and Virtual LUN VP mobility. This chapter covers the following topics:

Overview

Enhanced Virtual LUN Technology allows storage administrators to quickly move an application's data to other storage within the same array. A migration can change the protection level and disk type of FBA, CKD, and IBM i 512-byte D910 devices. A migration can use the storage of existing devices that do not contain live data or unconfigured disk space.

Virtual LUN migration is from source devices to equally-sized target devices, or disks with free space equal to the source devices. A migration will not disrupt hosts or internal applications.

A virtual LUN migration may be initiated in the following circumstances:

- Traditional data management involves moving data to a lower tier as it ages and becomes less critical to the business. Protection might change as the data ages.
- Emerging tiered storage configurations include moving data continuously during its lifecycle, either to optimize price/performance or respond to cyclical business changes.

A virtual LUN migration can be performed online or offline.

The `symmigrate` command performs virtual LUN migrations.

Virtual LUN VP mobility

Virtual LUN VP (virtual pools) mobility allows thin devices to be moved between pools. You can request that, for a given list of devices, the data tracks be moved from their current pool to a target pool. In addition, if the devices themselves are not already bound to the target pool, they will be rebound to the target pool.

To implement this thin-to-thin mobility, the `symmigrate` command provides a target type, `-tgt_pool`, as the destination for a migration. The destination pool is specified with `-pool` *`PoolName`*.

To run a thin migration, all input source devices must be thin devices. Thin migrations will support up to 20,000 devices per migration.

Device pool-level migrations

Solutions Enabler V7.4 offers the capability to migrate allocations from one pool to another pool for a specified set of thin devices.

A pool-level migration of thin devices does not change the binding of that thin device to the target pool, therefore the rebind option must be done manually, if the rebind is desired.

This functionality differs from the full migration of a TDEV in that not all the TDEV allocations will be migrated, just the allocations that are in the source pool. Any allocations in pools other than the source pool will not be migrated to the target in this pool-to-pool migration.

Migration requirements by features

Table 22 lists the hardware, software, disk, and devices requirements for migrating devices using the virtual LUN technology.

Table 22 Virtual LUN requirements by features

Enhanced Virtual LUN Technology	Virtual LUN thin-to-thin mobility	Pool-to-pool migrations
Symmetrix VMAX Family arrays running Enginuity 5874 and higher	Symmetrix VMAX Family arrays running Enginuity 5875 and higher	Symmetrix VMAX Family arrays running Enginuity 5876 and higher
Solutions Enabler V7.0 and higher	Solutions Enabler V7.2 and higher	Solutions Enabler V7.4 and higher
Supported disk types: • Enterprise flash • Fibre Channel • SATA	Supported disk types: • Enterprise flash • Fibre Channel • SATA	Supported disk types: • Enterprise flash • Fibre Channel • SATA
Supported device types: • Standard Symmetrix devices, unprotected Symmetrix devices • Metadevices • FBA, CKD, IBM i 512-byte D910 devices	Supported device types: • Standard Symmetrix devices, unprotected Symmetrix devices • Thin devices • Metadevices • FBA, CKD, IBM i 512-byte D910 devices	Supported device types: • Thin devices
Unsupported device types: • VDEVs (TimeFinder Snap) • DATA devices • Thin devices • Vault devices/SFS/VCM • SAVE devices	Unsupported device types: • VDEVs (TimeFinder Snap) • DATA device • Vault devices/SFS/VCM • SAVE devices	

Virtual LUN technology restrictions

- You cannot migrate protected devices to an unprotected protection type. Migrations of unprotected source devices to unprotected target are supported.
- You cannot migrate to the same protection type (RAID 5 (3+1) to RAID 5 (3+1) and the same disk group number (disk group 1 to disk group 1). The desired protection type or disk group number must be different from what exists on the source devices. This restriction is for disk group provisioned devices.
- The target devices cannot be in any state where the possibility that data is currently being replicated, for example RDF, clone, or snap devices. These devices are blocked from migration. This restriction is for disk group provisioned devices.
- You cannot migrate a thin device to a standard device, or a standard device to a thin device.
- Thin devices must be in the `Bound` state to be migrated. If they are in any other state, an error returns. If the thin device is not already bound to the target pool, it will be bound to that pool after the migration completes.
- Thin devices that are currently involved in an active migration session are not eligible for transitioning to other thin device states until the migration completes and is terminated.

What's happening inside the array

Solutions Enabler has virtualized the RAID architecture so that RAID 1 and RAID 5 protection mechanisms have been virtualized behind the Symmetrix mirror positions, as RAID 6 was in Enginuity 5772 on Symmetrix DMX arrays.

This allows multiple, independent RAID groups per Symmetrix logical volume. It also reduces the protection positions required.

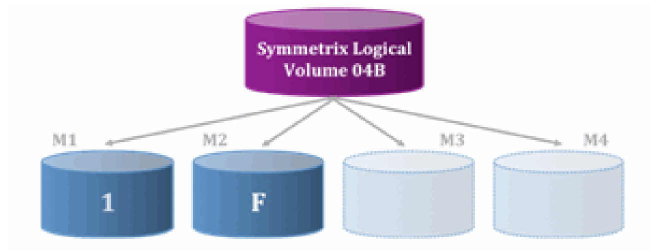


Figure 35 Initial state of RAID 1 device with SRDF

Using virtual LUN technology to migrate a RAID 1 device group device (as shown in Figure 35) to a RAID 5 device group device, leverages virtual RAID to attach and synchronize the new hypers.

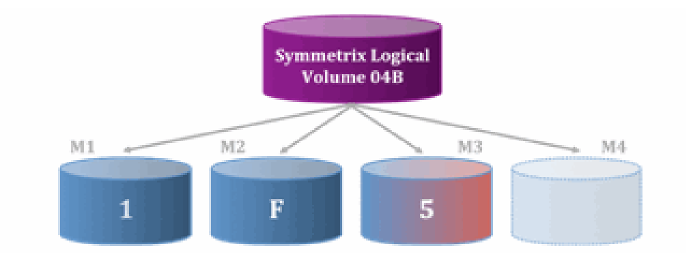


Figure 36 Synchronizing the RAID 5 group

The new target RAID group is associated as an additional mirror to the specified source device. A brief configuration lock is taken for the devices at this time. The system then begins the process of synchronizing the data between the primary and secondary mirrors of the source device, as shown in Figure 36.

Reads and writes are serviced during the migration process.

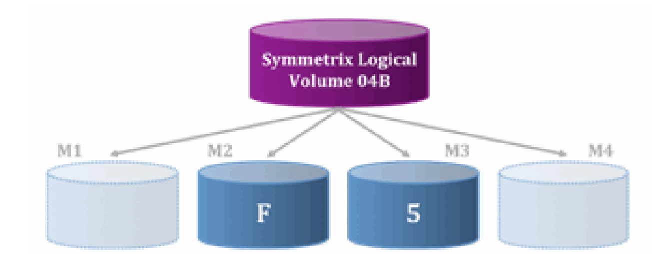


Figure 37 RAID 5 group with SRDF

When the data has been fully synchronized on all of the devices associated with a specific migration session, the system automatically promotes the secondary mirror on the source device to be the new primary mirror, as shown in Figure 37.

The following occurs on the target side:

Configured space — The original primary mirror of the source devices will become the primary mirror of the target devices.

Unconfigured space —The system deletes the original primary mirror and returns the space to the pool of free space on the Symmetrix array.

During the migration the source device will be available for all local and remote replication. The target device will be set by the system as user not ready for the duration of the migration and all operations to set the device to ready will be blocked.

Source devices

Source devices can be specified by using the following:

- A device group
- A storage group
- A source file (containing a list of source devices or device pairs)

Target criteria

Target criteria can be specified as configured space or unconfigured space. A target disk group is specified, as well as the target protection type: Unprotected, RAID1, RAID 5 (3+1 or 7+1) , or RAID 6 (6+2 or14+2), unless using pairs in a file. The target protection type and disk group is assumed when using a device file.

The `symmigrate` command now supports a new target type, `-tgt_pool`, as the destination for a thin migration. The destination pool is specified with `-pool` *`PoolName`*.

Using files

Device file

A device file (*DevFile*) is a text file that contains pairs of source and target devices and one pair per line in the file though the line continuation character of '\' can be used to wrap lines.

Note: Make sure all the devices in the device file match the type of migration specified.

```
For example:

   10     20
   12     22
   14     27
```

Device file for metadevice

Or for a metadevice:

```
15 28, 29, 30, 31, \
   32, 33, 34, 39
```

A metadevice to metadevice file is also allowed, if the device sizes are equal, and all members are also equal in size and order.

Source file

A source file (*SrcFile*) is a text file that contains only source devices and one device per line in the file.

For example:

```
9A
9E
9F
```

Creating virtual LUN migration sessions

The CLI provides the actions listed in Table 23 to create and manage migration sessions.

Table 23 Action descriptions for symmigrate command

symmigrate action	Description
`establish`	Starts a new session and begins the Synchronizing process.
`list`	Lists all the sessions for a given Symmetrix array, or for all Symmetrix arrays.
`query`	Queries for the status of the specified session.
`terminate`	Terminates a session and removes it from the Symmetrix array.
`validate`	Verifies that the information provided is currently allowed. No changes will be made to the device(s) and the command can optionally output a file containing device pairs (when using configured space).
`verify`	Verifies that a session is in a specified state.

Establish

The `symmigrate establish` command creates the migration session and begins the migration of the source devices to the new target location. The target protection type and disk group number must be provided by the user (unless using a device pair file or thin devices). This is the point in the migration process that the mirrors are moved to the source device from the target, if using configured space, or are created if using unconfigured space. The migration of thin devices is similar to the migration of regular devices. You can specify device groups, storage groups, or devices ranges as source thin devices. To run a thin migration, all input source devices must be thin devices, unless the source is a device group or storage group. Thin migrations will support up to 20,000 devices per migration.

Like all other CLI interfaces, the migration control operation will operate on the metahead only. Only the metahead is needed for the control operation; the meta members will be determined by the system. In a configured disk space migration, if the source device is a metadevice, non metadevices can be chosen to match the source device provided that the devices are matched in size and quantity to the meta members. In this case, the output from the `validate` command will be a device-devices list instead of a device-device pair. The source device will be the meta head and the target devices will be a comma separated device list. Alternatively, if there is an available metadevice to use as a target, it can be specified in the standard pair file format.

Note: CKD striped metadevices can only migrate to unconfigured space, and the target protection type is restricted to RAID-1.

Validate

The `symmigrate validate` command is an optional command, that can be used in two different ways. The command can be used as a simple positive/negative test to determine if a migration will succeed. This will be denoted by the return value of the command. The command can also be used when migrating to configured space to output a file that contains the exact pairs of devices that will be used for the migration. This output can be used to verify that the command will produce the exact migration that is desired by the user and to modify the resulting file if it is not.

Any `symmigrate` operations performed on a parent SG will be performed on all devices contained by all child SGs of a specified parent SG. Those operations include:

- `validate`
- `establish`
- `terminate`

Note: The file output is only a listing of what the system chose to do at the time the `validate` command was run. To guarantee that the exact pairs that were returned are used, run the `symmigrate establish` command with the file that was output by the `validate` command.

Migrating to configured space

A migration to configured space can be performed using a device file or by specifying target criteria.

The following sections explain how to perform each type of migration operation.

Device file

Use the following syntax create a migration session using a device file:

```
symmigrate [-v][-i Interval] [-c Count] [-noprompt]
         -name SessionName
         -file DevFile -sid SymmID
  validate
  establish
```

For example, if the `input.txt` file contains the following pairs:

```
10     20
12     22
14     27
```

The SYMCLI command would be, as follows:

```
symmigrate validate -sid 123 -f input.txt -name DevMigration
symmigrate establish -sid 123 -f input.txt -name DevMigration
```

Target criteria

To perform a migration to configured space, and specifying the target criteria, follow this form:

```
symmigrate [-v]
           [-i Interval] [-c Count] [-noprompt]
           -name SessionName
           <-file SrcFile -sid SymmID |
            -sg SgName -sid SymmID |
            -g DgName [-bcv | -tgt]>
           -tgt_config -tgt_dsk_grp DskGrp | name:DskGrpName
           <-tgt_unprotected                  |
            -tgt_raid1                        |
            -tgt_raid5 -tgt_prot <3+1 | 7+1> |
            -tgt_raid6 -tgt_prot <6+2 | 14+2>>

      validate [-outfile OutputFile]
      establish
```

Where:

-name — Indicates a session name when validating or establishing a session.

The source devices can be identified by one of the following:

- A file, *SrcFile*, which requires the Symmetrix ID
- A storage group (-sg), which requires the Symmetrix ID
- A device group, with an optional pointer to the BCV or TGT list

The target criteria is specified as follows:

-tgt_config — Tells the array to look for configured space.

-tgt_dsk_grp — Identifies the disk group number or name for the migration. The source devices will be in that disk group when the migration is complete.

Protection — The following options specify the protection type that the devices will have when the migration is complete:

-tgt_unprotected — Unprotected. This option is only valid if the source devices are unprotected.

-tgt_raid1 — RAID 1 protection.

-tgt_raid5 — RAID 5 protection with either -tgt_prot 3+1 or 7+1.

-tgt_raid6 — RAID 6 protection, with either -tgt_prot 6+2 or 14+2.

Verbose error reporting

The establish and validate migration operations examine all target devices supplied in the user input and return a message for each, indicating whether the device was selected or skipped. The message lists the device number and if skipped, the reason why it was skipped. A device may be skipped when the device is (or has):

- An invalid configuration
- A local or remote replication or migration session
- Host visible
- Capacity, emulation, protection type, or block size mismatch

- Reserved

The `symmigrate validate` command can be used to produce a file that will indicate which devices the system identifies as the target *at the time* the `symmigrate validate` command is run.

Examples

For the following example, the device input file named `test1` contained:

```
0A20 0C90
0A21 0C91
0A22 0C92
0A23 0C93
0A24 0C95
0A25 0C99
```

The following output shows the new messages from a failed `symmigrate establish` operation for the configured devices shown above in the file `test1`:

```
symmigrate -file test1 -sid 123 -name test1 establish -nop -v

`Establish' operation execution is in progress for
the device list in device file `test1'. Please wait...

STARTING a Migrate `ESTABLISH' operation.

Source devices:
0A20:0A25 [SELECTED]

Target devices:
0C90:0C93 [SKIPPED - Local or remote replication or migration]
0C95      [SELECTED]
0C99      [SKIPPED - Host visible]

The Migrate `ESTABLISH' operation FAILED.

There are not enough target devices to complete the specified migration
```

For the next example, the following device input file named `test2` was used:

```
0151
```

The following shows the new output from a successful `symmigrate establish` for a configured migration to a disk group:

```
symmigrate -file test2 -sid 123 -name test2 -tgt_config
-tgt_dsk_grp 5 -tgt_raid5 -tgt_prot 3+1 -nop -v establish

`Establish' operation execution is in progress for
the device list in device file `test2'. Please wait...

STARTING a Migrate `ESTABLISH' operation.

Source devices:
0151      [SELECTED]

Target devices:
. . .
0A47      [SKIPPED - Local or remote replication or migration]
0A48      [SKIPPED - Capacity, emulation, prot type or block size mismatch]
0A49:0A4C [SKIPPED - Local or remote replication or migration]
0A4D      [SKIPPED - Capacity, emulation, prot type or block size mismatch]
0A4E      [SELECTED]
0A4F:0A52 [SKIPPED - Local or remote replication or migration]
```

```
    Establish Migration..............................................Started.
    Establish Migration..............................................Done.

The Migrate `ESTABLISH' operation SUCCEEDED.
```

Migrating to unconfigured space

This section explains how to perform a virtual LUN migration to unconfigured space.

Use the following form when migrating devices to unconfigured space:

```
symmigrate [-v]
         [-i Interval] [-c Count] [-noprompt]
         -name SessionName
         <-file SrcFile -sid SymmID |
          -sg SgName -sid SymmID |
          -g DgName [-bcv | -tgt]>

         <-tgt_unconfig -tgt_dsk_grp DskGrp | name:DskGrpName

         <-tgt_unprotected                  |
          -tgt_raid1                        |
          -tgt_raid5 -tgt_prot <3+1 | 7+1> |
          -tgt_raid6 -tgt_prot <6+2 | 14+2>>
validate
establish
```

Where:

-name — Indicates a session name when validating or establishing a session.

The source devices can be identified by one of the following:

- A file, *SrcFile*, which requires the Symmetrix ID
- A storage group (`-sg`), which requires the Symmetrix ID
- A device group, with an optional pointer to the BCV or TGT list

The target criteria is specified as follows:

-tgt_unconfig — tells the array to look for unconfigured space.

-tgt_dsk_grp — identifies the disk group number or name for the migration. The source devices will be in that disk group when the migration is complete.

Protection — the following options specify the protection type that the devices will have when the migration is complete:

-tgt_unprotected — Unprotected. This option is only valid if the source devices are unprotected.

-tgt_raid1 — RAID 1 protection.

-tgt_raid5 — RAID 5 protection with either `-tgt_prot 3+1` or `7+1`.

-tgt_raid6 — RAID 6 protection, with either `-tgt_prot 6+2` or `14+2`.

An example of a virtual LUN migration of devices in a device group `-tgt` list to unconfigured space, with RAID 5 3+1 protection follows:

```
symmigrate validate
      -g mydg -tgt
      -tgt_raid5 -tgt_prot 3+1 -tgt_dsk_grp 5
```

```
      -tgt_unconfig -name DGunconfig

 symmigrate establish
      -g mydg -tgt
      -tgt_raid5 -tgt_prot 3+1 -tgt_dsk_grp 5
      -tgt_unconfig -name DGunconfig -nop
```

Error reporting

The `establish` and `validate` migration operations examine all target devices supplied in the user input and return a message stating whether the device was selected or skipped. The message lists the device number and if skipped, the reason why it was skipped. A device may be skipped when the device is (or has):

- An invalid configuration
- A local or remote replication or migration session
- Host visible
- Capacity, emulation, protection type, or block size mismatch
- Reserved

Example For the following example, the device input file contained:

```
0A33
```

The following output shows the message from a successful `symmigrate establish` for the unconfigured devices:

```
symmigrate -file test1 -sid 123 -name test1 establish -tgt_unconfig   -tgt_raid1
   -tgt_dsk_grp 1 -nop -v

`Establish' operation execution is in progress for
the device list in device file `test1'. Please wait...

STARTING a Migrate `ESTABLISH' operation.

Source devices:
0A33       [SELECTED]

    Establish Migration.............................................Started.
    Establish Migration.............................................Done.

The Migrate `ESTABLISH' operation SUCCEEDED.
```

Migrating to a thin pool

Solutions Enabler includes the Virtual LUN VP mobility feature. This feature allows thin devices to be moved between pools. The source thin devices can be specified in a file, device group, or storage group. The target location is specified using a new target type, `-tgt_pool`. The source pool should be removed from FAST control before moving allocations to the target pool.

Use the following form when migrating devices to a thin pool:

```
symmigrate [-v] [-i Interval] [-c Count] [-noprompt] -name SessionName
         <-file SrcFile -sid SymmID |
          -sg SgName -sid SymmID |
          -g DgName [-bcv | -tgt]>
          -src_pool PoolName
          -tgt_pool -pool PoolName
```

```
establish
validate
```

Where:

-src_pool — Specifies the name of the pool to be used as the source for a thin migration to a target thin pool. Only allocations within the source pool for the designated set of thin devices will migrate to the target pool.

-tgt_pool — Indicates this is a thin migration. This option must also include the thin pool name (`-pool` *`PoolName`*).

The other options and parameters are identical to those defined in "Migrating to configured space" on page 339 and "Migrating to unconfigured space" on page 342, including the verbose error reporting (`-v`).

Viewing a thin migration

The output display for a thin migration includes the migration type (`Flags`), as shown in the following example:

```
symmigrate -sid 341 -name poolm query -i 60

Symmetrix ID: 000194900341

           Invalid    Status     Done Flags
Src  Tgt    Tracks  SRC => TGT   (%)   T      Session Name
---- ---- -------- ------------ ---- ----- ----------------
0150  N/A    30000 SyncInProg     25   T    poolm

Total     --------
 Tracks      30000
 MB(s)        1875
 Done(%)        25

Flags:
(T)ype: T = The session is a thin migration session.
        C = The session is a configured migration session.
        U = The session is an unconfigured migration session.

Symmetrix ID: 000194900341

           Invalid    Status     Done Flags
Src  Tgt    Tracks  SRC => TGT   (%)   T      Session Name
---- ---- -------- ------------ ---- ----- ----------------
0150  N/A    20000 SyncInProg     50   T    poolm

Total     --------
 Tracks      20000
 MB(s)        1250
 Done(%)        50

Copy Rate                       :     10.4 MB/S
Estimated time to completion    : 00:02:00

Flags:
(T)ype: T = The session is a thin migration session.
        C = The session is a configured migration session.
        U = The session is an unconfigured migration session.
```

The `-detail` option provides both the flag and target description to the output display. The `TGT Description` field contains the target pool name if the session is a thin migration or the target protection type if the session is a non-thin migration.

Examples The following are two examples of `symmigrate query` with the `-detail` option. The first example shows a query of a thin migration and the second a query of a configured migration:

symmigrate -sid 341 -name poolm query -detail

```
Symmetrix ID: 000194900341

           Invalid    Status     Done Flags   TGT
Src  Tgt    Tracks  SRC => TGT   (%)    T   Dsk Grp     TGT Description   Session Name
---- ---- -------- ------------ ---- ----- ------- ------------------------------- ---
0150  N/A    20000 SyncInProg     50    T        01          thinpool      poolm

Total     --------
 Tracks      20000
 MB(s)        1250
 Done(%)        50

Flags:
(T): T = The session is a thin migration session.
     C = The session is a configured migration session.
     U = The session is an unconfigured migration session.
```

symmigrate -sid 341 -name config query -detail

```
Symmetrix ID: 000194900341

           Invalid    Status     Done Flags   TGT
Src  Tgt    Tracks  SRC => TGT   (%)    T   Dsk Grp       TGT Description   Session Name
---- ---- -------- ------------ ---- ----- ------- ------------------------------- ----
0200 0350        0 Completed     100    C        01           RAID-5(3+1)     config

Total     --------
 Tracks          0
 MB(s)           0
 Done(%)       100

Flags:
(T): T = The session is a thin migration session.
     C = The session is a configured migration session.
     U = The session is an unconfigured migration session.
```

Managing virtual LUN migration sessions

The `symmigrate` command allows you to `list`, `verify`, `query`, and `terminate` the migration sessions by using the session name, or by using the session name and specifying the filename, device group, or storage group.

Note: If a session has existed for two weeks without being listed or queried, it will automatically be removed, at which point it will not be returned by a `query` or `list` command.

The Symmetrix device lock will be held on the source device(s) only when the `establish` and `terminate` operations are in progress. The lock will be released from the time the migration enters the Sync In Progress state until you terminate the session. When the session is terminated, the lock will be taken again.

A limit of 16 concurrent migration and configuration change sessions can be run for devices in disk group migrations. For thin devices in thin pool migrations, the limit is 128.

Listing sessions

Use the `symmigrate list` command to display all the existing migration sessions for a specified Symmetrix array, or all Symmetrix arrays, as follows:

```
symmigrate [-v] [-i Interval] [-c Count]
list [-sid SymmID] [-names] [-detail]
```

To display the migration sessions currently on Symmetrix array 432, enter:

`symmigrate -sid 432 list`

The following is an example of the output display:

```
Symmetrix ID: 000194900432

            Invalid    Status    Done Flags
Src  Tgt    Tracks  SRC => TGT   (%)   T   Session Name
---- ---- -------- ------------ ---- ----- ----------------
0210 0325        0 Migrated      100   C   Application1
440   N/A        0 Synchronized  100   U   UNCmigr
06FF  N/A        0 Migrated      100   T   ThinMigr1

Total     --------
 Tracks          0
 MB(s)         0.0
 Done(%)       100

Flags:
(T)ype: T = The session is a thin migration session.
        C = The session is a configured migration session.
        U = The session is an unconfigured migration session.
```

The `-detail` option includes the source and target information for each session in the display, as shown in the following sample output:

```
Symmetrix ID: 000194900432

           Invalid    Status    Done Flags   TGT
Src  Tgt    Tracks  SRC => TGT   (%)   T   Dsk Grp TGT  Description    Session Name
---- ---- -------- ------------ ---- ----- ------- -------------------------------
06FF  N/A    0 Migrated      100   T          01    bigpool            ThinMigr1
0210 0325    0 Migrated      100   C          02    fastpool           Application1
440   N/A    0 Synchronized  100   U          01    sparepool          UNCmigr

Total     --------
 Tracks          0
 MB(s)         0.0
 Done(%)       100

Flags:
(T)ype: T = The session is a thin migration session.
        C = The session is a configured migration session.
        U = The session is an unconfigured migration session.
        P = The session is a Virtual Provisioning pool migration session.
```

Querying sessions

Use the `symmigrate query` command to display the status of a specific migration session, or all migration sessions, as follows:

```
symmigrate [-v] [-i Interval] [-c Count]
            -name SessionName -sid SymmID

   query [-detail][-summary]
```

The `query` command can be used with the session name only, with the addition of the Symmetrix ID.

To display the status of the session named `Migrate1` on Symmetrix 258, enter:

```
symmigrate query -name Migrate1 -sid 258 -detail


Symmetrix ID: 000192600258


           Invalid    Status     Done   TGT
Src  Tgt    Tracks  SRC => TGT   (%) Dsk Grp TGT Protection   Session Name
---- ---- -------- ------------ ---- ------- -------------- ----------------
0010  N/A        0 Migrated      100      01  RAID-5(7+1)   Migrate1
0014  N/A        0 Migrated      100      01  RAID-5(7+1)   Migrate1

Total     --------
 Tracks          0
 MB(s)         0.0
```

Query with -summary option

When the `-summary` option is specified, a summary listing of session states and the number of sessions in each state will be included in the output from each command in order to assist with interpreting the command output.

Used with `symmigrate query`, the `-summary` option replaces the table(s) listing all sessions and their current session states with an abbreviated listing that shows all possible session states and the number of sessions within the scope of the query that are in each state.

The `Total` summary that shows total invalid tracks will be formatted differently when `-summary` is specified.

The estimated time to completion will be shown when:

- At least one of the `-i` and/or `-c` options is specified.
- There has been a change in the invalid track counts since the previous iteration.

The following shows the output from `symmigrate query -summary`:

```
symmigrate query -name sess -summary -i 5  c 2

Session name: sess

  Migration Session State       Count
  -----------------------      ------
  CreateInProg                      0
  SyncInProg                        2
  Synchronized                      0
  MigrateInProg                     0
  Migrated                          0
```

```
  Failed                            0
  Invalid                           0
  -----------------------      ------
  Total                             2

                                Track(s)    MB(s)
                             -----------  -------
  Total Invalid                    26863   1678.9


Session name: sess

  Migration Session State       Count
  -----------------------      ------
  CreateInProg                      0
  SyncInProg                        1
  Synchronized                      1
  MigrateInProg                     0
  Migrated                          0
  Failed                            0
  Invalid                           0
  -----------------------      ------
  Total                             2

                                Track(s)    MB(s)
                             -----------  -------
  Total Invalid                    11153    697.1

  Synchronization Rate         :     109.1 MB/S
  Estimated time to completion :  00:00:06
```

Synchronization rate and estimated time to completion are shown only when `-i` and/or `-c` is specified and the number of invalid tracks has changed since the previous iteration.

Verifying sessions

The `symmigrate verify` command allows you to determine if a migration session is in a specific state. The syntax follows:

```
symmigrate -sid SymmID -name SessionName [-i Interval] [-c Count]

   verify [-createinprog | -syncinprog | -synchronized |
              -migrateinprog | -migrated | -failed | -invalid]
          [-summary]
```

A virtual LUN migration session is complete when it is in the Migrated state.

To verify whether a migration session named `migrate1` is in the migrated state, enter:

symmigrate -sid 258 -name migrate1 verify -migrated -i 30

The output is similar to the following:

```
   NONE of the devices are in the 'Migrated' state.
   NONE of the devices are in the 'Migrated' state.
   ..............................................................
   NONE of the devices are in the 'Migrated' state.
   ALL of the devices are in the 'Migrated' state.
```

Verifying sessions with the -summary option

Used with `symmigrate verify`, the `-summary` option provides the same information as provided by the `symmigrate query -summary` command. That identical information precedes the single line summary provided by `symmigrate verify`.

In the following sample command and output, the `symmigrate verify -summary` command verifies the same session as in the previous example of `symmigrate query` using the `-summary` option:

```
symmigrate -sid 341 -name sess verify -failed -summary -i 5  c 2

Session name: sess

  Migration Session State       Count
  -----------------------      ------
  CreateInProg                      0
  SyncInProg                        1
  Synchronized                      1
  MigrateInProg                     0
  Migrated                          0
  Failed                            0
  Invalid                           0
  -----------------------      ------
  Total                             2

                                 Track(s)    MB(s)
                               -----------  -------
  Total Invalid                      26863   1678.9

  None of the session(s) with name 'sess' are in 'Failed' state.


Session name: sess

  Migration Session State       Count
  -----------------------      ------
  CreateInProg                      0
  SyncInProg                        1
  Synchronized                      1
  MigrateInProg                     0
  Migrated                          0
  Failed                            0
  Invalid                           0
  -----------------------      ------
  Total                             2

                                 Track(s)    MB(s)
                               -----------  -------
  Total Invalid                      11153    697.1

  Synchronization rate         :     105.6 MB/S
  Estimated time to completion :  00:00:53

  None of the session(s) with name 'sess' are in 'Failed' state.
```

Terminating sessions

A migration session remains active until it is terminated. When the status of the devices in the session is Migrated, the session is complete and can be terminated. Thin migrations can be terminated prior to completion.

To terminate a session, use the following form:

```
symmigrate -name SessionName -sid SymmID>

   terminate [-noprompt]
```

Viewing the audit log

For any control command, the API will log the start and end of the operation as well as any errors that may occur. Table 24 provides a description of the information that is saved in the audit log, based on the target selection type.

Table 24 Audit log session information

Target selection type	Information in the audit log
Device file	Session name, source devices, target disk group, target protection type, and target devices
Configured/unconfigured space with no specified devices	Session name, source devices, target disk group, and target protection type
A thin pool	Session name, source devices, target protection type, and target pool

For information about the `symaudit` command, refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Array Management CLI Product Guide* and the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix CLI Command Reference*.

Virtual LUN migration examples

This section provides several virtual LUN migration examples. Appendix B, "Virtual LUN Migration Example," provides the step-by-step input and output for a virtual LUN migration session from start to finish.

1. The migration source and target device pairs are in a file, and the target protection type is RAID-5 (3+1).

   Device pairs in `input.txt` are:

   ```
   10      20
   11      21
   12      22
   13      23
   ```

   To use this file, enter the following:

   ```
   symmigrate validate -sid 123 -f input.txt -name Migrate2
   
   symmigrate establish -sid 123 -f input.txt -name Migrate2
   ```

2. You have a storage group `mystoragegrp` that contains devices that you want to migrate to a new protection type but in the same disk group (group number 1), using configured space. The exact target devices that are chosen are irrelevant. For example:

   ```
   symmigrate validate -sid 123
       -sg mystoragegrp
       -tgt_raid6 -tgt_prot 6+2 -tgt_dsk_grp 1
       -tgt_config -name sgconfig
   
   symmigrate establish -sid 123
       -sg mystoragegrp
       -tgt_raid6 -tgt_prot 6+2 -tgt_dsk_grp 1
       -tgt_config -name sgconfig
   ```

3. You have a device group `mydg` that has a TGT list of devices that needs to be migrated to unconfigured space in disk group 5. The protection type is to remain the same at RAID-5 (3+1). The output file `diskfile` will be created with the chosen physical disks. For example:

```
symmigrate establish
      -g mydg -tgt
      -tgt_raid5 -tgt_prot 3+1 -tgt_dsk_grp 5
      -tgt_unconfig -name DGunconfig -nop
```

4. To migrate thin devices in a storage group `mystorgrp` to the target pool `fastpool`, enter:

```
symmigrate -sid 0265 -v -name migrsess -noprompt
-sg mystorgrp -tgt_pool -pool fastpool establish
```

5. To list all migration sessions established on one Symmetrix array, enter:

```
symmigrate list -sid 123 -detail
```

6. To monitor a migration session named `mysession`, enter:

```
symmigrate query -name mysession -sid 123 -i 5 -c 2
```

CHAPTER 11
Performing Double Checksum Operations

This chapter describes the Double Checksum concepts and how to minimize the impact of I/O errors on database consistency during I/O transfers between hosts and Symmetrix storage devices using the Double Checksum commands of the SYMCLI. This chapter covers the following topics:

Overview

The EMC Double Checksum feature provides a method to help minimize the impact of I/O errors on database consistency during I/O transfers between hosts and Symmetrix storage devices.

For Oracle, **EMC Double Checksum for Oracle** contains a rich set of checks that can be natively performed by the Symmetrix. For each Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) write in the Symmetrix system, checksum values are computed and compared to test the data for any corruption picked up along the way from the host. Although errors of this kind are infrequent, they can have a considerable effect on data availability and recovery. Refer to "Implementing EMC Double Checksum for Oracle" on page 355 for details on this feature.

For generic RDBMS applications, **EMC Double Checksum for Generic Applications** provides the Generic SafeWrite[1] feature to help protect critical applications from incurring an incomplete write, and subsequent torn page, due to a failure with a component connected to the Symmetrix Front End Channel Adapter. Generic SafeWrite is most often used to protect against corruption are from HBA and link failures including server crashes, where essentially, it will help protect against fractured writes that can occur before the data reaches the Symmetrix array. Refer to "Implementing Generic SafeWrite for generic applications" on page 359 for details on this feature.

This chapter contains overview and concept information; see the `symchksum` command in the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix CLI Command Reference* for the complete list of syntax and options.

Traditional methods of preventing data corruption

Data corruption checking is an integral part of most RDBMS products. For instance, Oracle computes a checksum that verifies the data within each page. If corruption occurs, the checksum will be incorrect when the data is read. However, this checking only takes place within the host system—not the storage array.

As a result, if there is corruption after the data has left the host system, it will not be detected until that data is read back into the system, which can be some time—maybe months—later. The RDBMS will issue an alert, and then the data must be rebuilt from backups and database logs. While a corruption remains undetected, the number of database logs required for recovery increases. This causes the data recovery process to be more complex and time-consuming.

Data corruption between host and conventional storage

Although data appears to the host to travel directly to the Symmetrix array, it passes through multiple hardware and software layers. These can lead to problems such as corruption introduced by errors in the operating system or the I/O driver. Hardware can also introduce corruption, such as errors in the host adapter, cable and connector problems, static electricity, and RF noise and interference.

1. Generic SafeWrite has been created with RDBMS in mind. Applications intended for use with Generic SafeWrite include, but are not limited to Microsoft Exchange, Microsoft SQL Server, DB2/UDB and Oracle. Generic SafeWrite is not intended for use with applications where torn pages are not a concern, such as fileshares or FTP servers.

This means that valid data within the RDBMS might arrive corrupted at the storage device. The storage device writes the data as is, because it has no way of validating the data.

Benefits of checking within the Symmetrix array

With this feature, the Symmetrix array can perform error checks on data pages handled within a checksum extent *as they are written to the disk.* The check takes place before the write command is acknowledged. If an error is detected within the blocks of the extent, the I/O can be rejected or reported in a phone home connection or logged in the Symmetrix error log facilities. The error action can be specified by the administrator.

This checking feature minimizes the possibility of data corruption occurring between the host and the Symmetrix array. It improves the recovery time by flagging the error at the time of the "write.” When this error condition is raised, and reject I/O is selected, Oracle takes an action, such as taking the tablespace offline.

Implementing EMC Double Checksum for Oracle

The `symchksum` command allows you to perform control operations that manage the checksum I/O extents.

For example, to enable Oracle checksum checking on the extents of all the devices that define the current database instance and then to phone home on error, enter:

```
symchksum enable -type Oracle -phone_home
```

This command requires an Oracle PAK license.

The following are current restrictions for this feature:

- Oracle databases version 8.0 and above are supported.
- Data block size is limited to 32 KB.
- Checksum data objects can only be Oracle data files, control files, and redo logs.
- Devices cannot be diskless devices (DLDEVs).

The Oracle instance being checked must be started with the following `init.ora` configuration parameter set to true: db_block_checksum=true.

Note: Manipulating remote devices over an SRDF link is not supported. The `symchksum` command can only manipulate devices in locally attached Symmetrix arrays.

Other checksum operations

The following additional checks are available:

- MagicNumber — Verifies the 3-bit magic number that appears in Oracle data blocks. (Enabled by default.)
- NonzeroDba — Checks for non-zero data block address. The dba stored in a data block is never zero. (Enabled by default.)
- Check_All_Blocks — Applies checks to each block in a write. Otherwise, only the first block is checked.
- Straddle — Checks that the write does not straddle known Oracle areas.

◆ Check_dba — Checks that the logical address embedded by Oracle is compatible with the storage address of the writes.

Note: If `-check_dba` is selected, extents from separate datafiles cannot be collapsed. The `-check_dba` option requires data specific to each datafile, which would be lost in an extent collapse.
As a result, each datafile will occupy at least one Symmetrix device extent. When using a logical volume manager and `-check_dba`, this creates a limitation of 200 datafiles per volume group or disk group.

To enable Oracle checksum and add the optional operations of check DBA and check all blocks, enter:

`symchksum -type Oracle enable -check_dba -check_all_blocks`

With the addition of these new tests, the output when you list the extents will look similar to the following:

```
Symmetrix ID: 000187900671


          D E V I C E S    W I T H    C H E C K S U M    E X T E N T S


                                                         Action  Checks

                                                            R P  C   C   A N   D
                                                            e h  h M h S l Z F i
                                                            j o  k a k t l   r s
                                                          L e n  s g D r B D a c
                                      Num Blk             o c e  u i B a l B c r
Device Name                       Dev Exts Siz Type       g t H  m c A d k A t d
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

/dev/sdj                         0048    1 16b Oracle     X X X  X X . . . X X X
/dev/sdz                         0058    1 16b Oracle     X X X  X X . . . X X X

2 Devices with Checksum extents were found.
```

You can use this output to determine which features are enabled on the devices with checksum extents.

Suppressing default features

By default, the `symchksum` command attempts to select the following tests:

- Block checksum value (Checksum)
- Blocksize verification (BlkSize)
- 3-bit magic number (MagicNumber) in Oracle data blocks (not available for redo logs)
- Checks for non-zero data block addresses (NonZeroDba)

To turn off any of the automatic checksum features, use the `-suppress_feature` option and supply the name of the feature, for example:

`symchksum -type Oracle enable -suppress_feature MagicNumber`

The `-suppress_feature` option is only for the operations that run by default. If you want to turn off an option that was manually enabled, such as `-phone_home`, you must disable the checksum operation and begin again with a new `symchksum enable` command.

Enabling checksum options

When using the `symchksum enable` command, you can decide if you would like to reject the I/O, or have the Symmetrix array phone home when a checksum error is detected.

If an I/O is not a multiple of the object block size, the user can choose to reject the I/O. This is called a fractured I/O, and is selected with the `-fractured_reject_io` option. When using this option, the `-reject_io` option must also be used.

When extents are enabled with the `-discard` option, EMC Double Checksum writes blocks to disk until a failed block is detected. The `-discard` option divides a large I/O into smaller units of 32 KB each. When a checksum failure is detected, all blocks in that unit and subsequent units are discarded. When using this option, the `-reject_io` option must also be used.

The `symchksum enable` command understands the Oracle database structure. The feature can be enabled for tablespaces, control files, redo logs, or the entire database.

Note: For Oracle 9i and above, if the block size for a tablespace is altered, then the user must disable and then re-enable the extents of the tablespace to ensure that the block size of the enabled extents match the block size of the tablespace.

Note: When FF or power down occurs, extents are lost. You must run the `symchksum enable` command again.

Verifying checksum is enabled

The `symchksum` command also allows you to verify that the data file's extents are currently enabled for checksum checking. This provides an easy way to determine if the specified tablespace or instance is fully protected by the Symmetrix checksum feature. The `verify` action will report if all, some, or none of the Oracle data file's extents are enabled for checksum checking. This is useful in environments where the database configuration changes frequently. An example of this is if a new data file was added but checksum was not enabled for the new file.

The `symchksum verify` command understands the Oracle database structure. The feature can be enabled for tablespaces, control files, redo logs, or the entire database.

Validating for checksum operations

The `symchksum` command also allows you to validate your Oracle tablespace or instance for checksum operations without performing any active actions. This is helpful when you want to know if your database environment is configured to support Symmetrix checksum functionality without actually making any changes.

If the validate is successful, you can enable EMC Double Checksum on the specified Oracle database or tablespace. The following items are validated:

- Oracle version 8 or higher is installed
- Oracle's checksum initialization parameter is set (`db_block_checksum`)

- If the Oracle data file is created on a striped LVM, that the LVM stripe width is a multiple of the Oracle block size
- Oracle data file's block size is less than or equal to 32 KB
- The Symmetrix Enginuity version supports the checksum functionality
- Each Symmetrix device (prior to Enginuity V5773) has the Checksum flag set
- Each Symmetrix device has a supportable number of extents defined

The `symchksum validate` command understands the Oracle database structure. The feature can be enabled for tablespaces, control files, redo logs, or the entire database.

Disabling checksum

The `symchksum disable` command understands the Oracle database structure. The feature can be enabled for tablespaces, control files, redo logs, or the entire database.

The `symchksum disable` command can also be used on a device basis. This capability is not normally used, but is provided in the event the tablespace was dropped before EMC Double Checksum was disabled for that object.

When the `disable` action is specified for a Symmetrix device, the `-force` flag is required. Disabling extents in this way can cause a mapped tablespace or database to be only partially protected, therefore, use this option with caution. All the extents being monitored for checksum errors on the specified Symmetrix device will be disabled.

Functionality by Enginuity level

In support of the Oracle and EMC Hardware Assisted Resilient Data (HARD) initiative, EMC Double Checksum provides end-to-end database integrity by employing sophisticated error detection technology to detect and prevent corruption of data blocks written to Symmetrix arrays. Table 25 shows the **EMC Double Checksum for Oracle** functionality provided in each Enginuity version

Table 25 EMC Double Checksum for Oracle functionality by Enginuity level

Enginuity Level	Block checksum verification	Dial home alert	Discard	Max extents [a] / Symmetrix volume	Magic number detection	Zero dba detection	All blocks option [b]	Straddle [c]
5*x*68	Yes	Yes	No	32	No	No	No	No
5669	Yes	Yes	No	32	No	No	No	No
5670 rev 49-	Yes	Yes	Forced On	200	No	No	No	No
5670 rev 50+	Yes	Yes	Yes	200	Yes	Yes	No	No
5670 rev 75.71+	Yes	Yes	Yes	200	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

a. Symmetrix extents are internal to the Symmetrix array and are used to map Oracle tablespace locations; they are not the same as Oracle extents

b. For Magic Number Detection and Zero dba Detection, the default mode is to check only the first block in an I/O. If the All Blocks Option is selected in the SYMCLI, then Magic Number Detection and Zero dba Detection checks are performed for each Oracle block. For the checksum check, the only mode is to sum the I/O as a whole; it is not affected by the All Blocks Option.

c. Sd an extension to the Oracle and EMC HARD initiative, EMC Double Checksum functionality checks for I/O that overlaps defined database areas. For example, consider a database that has data from blocks 16 to 105. If an I/O is received for blocks 100 to 200, this I/O is said to straddle the database's data. This is unexpected and likely to be a potentially corrupting I/O. If the Straddle option is selected in the SYMCLI, then EMC Double Checksum will consider straddling I/O to be an error.

Implementing Generic SafeWrite for generic applications

Generic SafeWrite (GSW) is used to help protect critical applications from incurring an incomplete write, and subsequent torn page, due to a failure with a component connected to the Symmetrix Front End Channel Adapter.

Torn pages: Using generic safewrite to protect applications

A Relational Database Management System (RDBMS), such as Oracle and Microsoft SQL Server, structure data within database files using pages (also referred to as blocks). Pages within a database are the smallest allocation unit size possible for a database object (such as a table or a row).

For example, the page size for Microsoft SQL Server, and for Oracle, is 8 KB. Although this size is configurable, it is usually set to 8 KB. If an incomplete page is written to a database file, a corruption to the database will occur. The resulting corruption is commonly referred to as a *torn page*.

Torn pages are only detected by most RDBMSs after the corruption has been written, when that area of the database is read, which could be long after when the corruption was introduced. In general, the only recovery from a torn page is to perform a restore from a backup (some RDBMSs allow page-level restores, while others require a complete database restore). Torn pages can occur due to failures in various components that lie between the RDBMS and the storage array. Some of these components include the operating system, file system, logical volume manager, I/O driver, host bus adapter, Fibre or SCSI link and storage adapter.

The EMC Double Checksum Generic SafeWrite feature can help protect critical applications from incurring incomplete writes, and subsequent torn pages, due to a failure with a component connected to the Symmetrix Front End Channel Adapter.

Most often, Generic SafeWrite will be used to protect against corruption that occurs when the HBA or link fails (including server crashes). In this scenario, Generic SafeWrite will protect against fractured writes that occur before the data reaches the Symmetrix array.

Why generic?

Generic SafeWrite is deemed *generic* because the checks performed to ensure complete data are application independent. For instance, Generic SafeWrite will not perform any Oracle- or SQL Server-specific checksums to verify data integrity. It is important to note that for Oracle, EMC Double Checksum for Oracle provides a rich set of checks which can be natively performed by the Symmetrix array. For more information on EMC Double Checksum for Oracle, refer to “Implementing EMC Double Checksum for Oracle” on page 355.

Where to enable Generic SafeWrite

Generic SafeWrite only needs to be enabled for specific devices on the Symmetrix array. For a RDBMS, Generic SafeWrite only needs to be enabled for devices that support data files. The list below gives an example of database files where the supporting devices for these files should have Generic SafeWrite enabled:

Microsoft Exchange:

- `.edb` files

- `.stm` files

Microsoft SQL Server:

- `.mdf` files
- `.ndf` files

Oracle:

- Data files
- Control files

Note: Manipulating remote devices over an SRDF link is not supported. The `symchksum` command can only manipulate devices in locally attached Symmetrix arrays.

It is recommended to enable Generic SafeWrite for database file devices, though it is not necessary to enable it for database log devices. In general, a RDBMS will write to its respective log file with a 512 byte sector alignment. The RDBMS can therefore determine the last sector that was correctly written and subsequently discard or rollback any transactions that are incomplete.

Note: It is always a best practice to separate the location of database files and log files for a given database onto unique devices. There are cases, however, where the data file and log file may share the same device. In this case, it is still possible to have GSW enabled, however, there will be a performance impact to the log writes which may impact application performance.

There are no restrictions regarding the size of a device or the number of devices where GSW can be enabled. However, for both Generic Safewrite and Oracle Safewrite only SRDF/S and TimeFinder/Mirror are supported. It is also supported to enable GSW on filesystems across all logical volume managers as well as on raw devices, given the OS platforms are supported by the Solutions Enabler Storage Resource Management (SRM) component. When using filesystems on Windows and Linux hosts, for performance reasons, it is strongly recommended to ensure the filesystems are properly aligned with the storage. For more information regarding filesystem alignment, refer to *Using diskpar and diskpart to Align Partitions on Windows Basic and Dynamic Disks* available on EMC Powerlink.

Configuring Generic SafeWrite

To use Generic SafeWrite, you must:

- For Enginuity versions prior to 5773, enable the `RDB_cksum` device flag on all devices targeted for Generic SafeWrite
- Run a discover operation to update the physical device information in the SYMAPI database
- Enable Generic SafeWrite on all devices targeted for Generic SafeWrite use with the `symchksum` command

Setting the RDB_cksum Symmetrix device flag

Note: Symmetrix arrays running Solutions Enabler V7.0 and higher do not require the `RDB_cksum` device flag enabled for Double Checksum and Generic SafeWrite use.

For Enginuity versions prior to 5773 only:

Before you can use Generic SafeWrite, the `RDB_cksum` Symmetrix device flag must be enabled on all devices targeted for Generic SafeWrite use. This change does not turn Generic SafeWrite on, it only allows it to be enabled on the specified devices.

The `RDB_cksum` device flag can be set by using the SYMCLI `symconfigure` command, which will perform a Symmetrix configuration change. For more information on using `symconfigure`, refer to Chapter 1, "Managing Configuration Changes."

Note: If `symconfigure` cannot be used, the appropriate device flag can also be set on the array by a EMC Customer Support Engineer.

The following is an example command:

```
symconfigure -sid 54 -f c:\enable_cksum.txt commit
```

Where the `c:\enable_cksum.txt` file contains the following command:

```
set device 0015:0019 attribute=RDB_Cksum;
```

Note: When using `symconfigure`, if metavolumes are used, this flag only the metahead needs to be specified.

Enabling Generic SafeWrite

Once the device flags are set on the Symmetrix array, it is then possible to use the `symchksum` command to enable Generic SafeWrite. Before running the `symchksum` command, confirm the following:

- The devices that you enabled for Generic SafeWrite are visible to the host from where the `symchksum` command will be run.
- Run a `symcfg discover` command after presenting devices to a host, in order to update the SYMAPI configuration database with the correct physical drive information.

Using the `symchksum` command, Generic SafeWrite can be enabled by specifying a specific device, a range of devices, or a device group.

Enabling for a device

To enable Generic SafeWrite for a device, use the command syntax shown in the example below:

```
symchksum enable -type generic dev 005 -sid 54
```

Note: If this is a metadevice, only the metahead needs to be specified.

Enabling for a range of devices

To enable Generic SafeWrite for a contiguous range of devices:

symchksum enable -type generic -devs 005:025 -sid 54

Enabling for a device group

To enable Generic SafeWrite for a device group:

symchksum enable -type generic -g sql_data -sid 54

Note: Enabling Generic SafeWrite on a Composite Group (CG) is currently not supported.

The `symchksum enable -type generic` command automatically sets the Log, Phone Home, and Generic Double Checksum options as described below:

- Log — Indicates that errors will be sent to the Symmetrix error log. These events should be visible with the `symevent` command.
- Phone Home — Indicates that an error will initiate a call by the Symmetrix to EMC Customer Service.
- Generic — Allows two functions to be performed by the Symmetrix array. First, when an incomplete write is detected, it will be rejected and the Symmetrix will force the I/O to be retried from the host. Then, if the host is not available to retry the I/O, the write will be discarded, preventing it from being written to disk.

How to disable Generic SafeWrite

Generic SafeWrite can be disabled using the `symchksum disable -type generic` command as shown in the same examples below.

Disabling for a device

To disable Generic SafeWrite for a device, use the command syntax shown in the example below:

symchksum disable -type generic dev 005 -sid 54

Note: If this is a metadevice, only the metahead needs to be specified.

Disabling for a range of devices

To disable Generic SafeWrite for a contiguous range of devices:

symchksum disable -type generic -devs 005:025 -sid 54

Disabling for a device group

To disable Generic SafeWrite for a device group:

symchksum disable -type generic -g sql_data -sid 54

Listing Generic SafeWrite devices

To list which devices are Generic SafeWrite enabled, use the `symchksum list` command with the `-type generic` option. Only Generic SafeWrite-enabled devices that are visible to the host running the `symchksum list` command are returned.

The following example shows the expected output from the list command, with Generic for the type and the Log and PhoneH (short for Phone Home) options set.

```
cmd

C:\>symchksum list -sid 54 -type generic

Symmetrix ID: 000187900754

          D E V I C E S    W I T H    C H E C K S U M    E X T E N T S

                                                         Action  Checks

                                                           R P   C   C   A N   D
                                                           e h   h M h S l Z F i
                                                           j o   k a k t l   r s
                                                         L e n   s g D r B D a c
                                      Num Blk            o c e   u i B a l B c r
Device Name                       Dev Exts Siz Type      g t H   m c A d k A t d
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

\\.\PHYSICALDRIVE2                103    1  4b Generic   X . X   . . . . . . . .
\\.\PHYSICALDRIVE3                10B    1  4b Generic   X . X   . . . . . . . .
\\.\PHYSICALDRIVE4                113    1  4b Generic   X . X   . . . . . . . .
\\.\PHYSICALDRIVE5                11B    1  4b Generic   X . X   . . . . . . . .
\\.\PHYSICALDRIVE6                123    1  4b Generic   X . X   . . . . . . . .
\\.\PHYSICALDRIVE7                12B    1  4b Generic   X . X   . . . . . . . .
\\.\PHYSICALDRIVE8                133    1  4b Generic   X . X   . . . . . . . .

7 Devices with Checksum extents were found.

C:\>_
```

Figure 38 Generic SafeWrite list output

The `symchksum show` command can also be used to look at a specific device. For example:

`symchksum show dev 103 -type generic -mb -sid 54`

Performance considerations

Application performance should remain unaffected because database log writes, as well as database reads, will be performed normally. However, outside of application performance, there may be a slight increase in the write response time to the database file devices depending on application profile and usage. In general, this response time increase should not impact application performance. Writes to a database file are done asynchronously, therefore write response times to this file are less of a concern than to the log device.

Syntax and examples

This section contains the `symchksum` argument descriptions and several examples of using the SYMCLI `symchksum` command. See the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix CLI Command Reference* for the complete list of syntax and options.

Table 26 symchksum syntax and descriptions

Command	Argument	Description
`symchksum`	`list`	Lists all devices that currently have checksum checking enabled. The list can be filtered by using the `-type` option (to show Oracle or generic).
	`show`	Displays the extents of a specified device that are having checksum checking performed.
	`enable`	Enables checksum checking on the extents of the specified devices.
	`disable`	Disables checksum checking on the extents of the specified devices.
	`validate`	Validates that a specified database or tablespace is able to have checksum checking enabled.
	`verify`	Verifies whether the specified database or tablespace has checksum checking enabled on all their devices.

To list the devices on Symmetrix array 3890 that have extents being checked for checksum errors, enter:

```
symchksum list -sid 3890
```

To show all the extents of Symmetrix device 0A1 on Symmetrix array 3890 that are being checked for checksum errors, enter:

```
symchksum show dev 0A1 -sid 3890
```

To enable Checksum on the extents of all the devices that define the current database instance and then to phone home on error, enter:

```
symchksum enable -type Oracle -phone_home
```

To enable Checksum on the extents of all the devices that define the tablespace and then to log on error, enter:

```
symchksum enable -type Oracle -tbs SYSTEM
```

To verify that Oracle tablespace USER01 has Checksum enabled on all the devices that have defined it, enter:

```
symchksum verify -type Oracle -tbs USER01
```

To disable Checksum on the current database instance, enter:

```
symchksum disable -type Oracle
```

Note: Disable by device should only be used under special circumstances. For example, this option can be used to remove extents if a database or a tablespace has been dropped without first doing a normal disable. In this case, disable by device can be used to remove the extents.

To disable (with force) Checksum for all checksum extents on Symmetrix device 0A1 on Symmetrix unit 3890, enter:

```
symchksum disable dev 0A1 -sid 3890 -force
```

CHAPTER 12
Managing Quality of Service

This chapter describes the QoS concepts and how to manage the Quality of Service (QoS) on devices in your storage environment and how to manage dynamic cache partitions in your Symmetrix array by using the SYMCLI `symqos` command. The chapter covers the following topics:

Overview

Quality of Service (QoS) allows you more flexibility in managing your Symmetrix system's performance. By increasing the response time for specific copy operations on selected devices or groups, you can increase the overall performance of the other Symmetrix devices.

The QoS (Quality of Service) SYMCLI feature allows you to adjust the data transfer (copy) pace on specified devices, or devices in a device group or storage group, of certain operations.

The contention for cache access can be quality of service managed by the least recently used (LRU) ring partitions in the Symmetrix cache.

With Solutions Enabler, you can control the priority service time of devices and create and manage cache partitions for different device groupings.

The `symqos` command provides Quality of Service controls on specified devices. Table 27 lists the features of the QoS command.

Table 27 symqos command descriptions

Command	Description
`symqos`	Invokes quality of service controls on certain devices. Possible operations are: • Sets the copy pace for device groups and storage groups. • Sets priority service time for a range of devices, a device group, or a storage group. • Enables/disables priority service time for devices. • Queries the QoS copy priorities for members of a specified group. • Sets the LRU cache assignments to a device or device group. • Resets the LRU assignment back to the default LRU. • Lists the LRU cache assignments. • Enables the display of the SRDF director CPU workload distributions. • Creates and deletes cache partitions. • Modifies cache partitions. • Adds and removes a device or a range of devices to a cache partition. • Empties cache partitions. • Renames cache partitions. • Enables analysis of cache partitions. • Lists specific devices in a cache partition.

Setting copy pace and priority

Using SYMCLI, you can set QoS parameters and values for specified devices managing the copy pace (priority) and the LRU assignments.

Also with Enginuity V5875, the pace and priority settings are supported for VLUNs and discontinued for BCV devices. In addition, the `symqos` command now supports storage groups as a target parameter.

Copy pace and priority settings

Different copy pace (and priority) levels can be set on certain types of devices. Possible copy pace levels on the devices are 0, the highest, to 16, the lowest. Zero is the default. Use the following form when setting the copy pace.

```
symqos -g DgName [-bcv | -nobcv]
symqos [<-sg SgName |
             -devs <SymDevStart:SymDevEnd | SymDevName
                  [,<SymDevStart:SymDevEnd | SymDevName>
                   . . .]>>]

set <BCV|RDF|MIR|CLONE|VLUN> pace|priority
<URGENT|Value|STOP> [LdevName]
```

If a device group is not specified, a storage group or devices must be specified. The definitions for the syntax follow.

Where:

-dg — Indicates the copy operation is on a device group devices.

-sg — Indicates the copy operation is on storage group devices.

-bcv – Specifies to only work on BCV group members.

-nobcv – Specifies to work on group members that are not BCVs.

-devs — Indicates the copy operation is on a range of devices.

BCV — TimeFinder copy operations.

Note: BCV is not supported for the URGENT and STOP values.

RDF — SRDF copy operations

MIR — Mirror copy operations

CLONE — Clone (previously called Snap) copy operations

VLUN — VLUN copy operations

Note: Setting the pace/priority for VLUN is supported with Enginuity 5875 and higher.

Unless an *LdevName* is specified, this command defaults to setting parameters on STD and BCV devices.

URGENT — The copy pace is classified as urgent and may be faster than the default.

Value — An integer value between 0 (fastest pace) to 16 (slowest pace). If the value URGENT is used, the copy pace is classified as urgent, and may be faster than 0, the default value. If the value STOP is used, copying is stopped.

Note: The URGENT and STOP actions are supported with Enginuity 5875 and higher.

Stop — The background initiated copying will stop.

Note: The syntax items `pace` and `priority` are interchangeable nouns, which can be used to identify and set the same parameter.

With Enginuity 5875 and higher, the copy is driven from the target DA. This change increases optimized writes, and limits cache consumption, allowing tighter control of copy scheduling. QoS can still be applied on the target or source volumes, unless there are multiple clone sessions on the source device. In that case, applying QoS on the source will apply to all copy sessions. Setting on the target will only apply to that particular session.

You can specify a different clone copy priority for each clone session associated with the same source device. To set a separate clone priority for each session, the `set` operation needs to be performed on the clone target device. When the clone priority is set on the clone source device, all clone sessions associated with that device have the same clone priority. When priority is set on both the source and target devices, the target priority takes precedence and the source clone priority for that session is ignored.

Examples

The `ProdA group` has 1000 volumes and is in the Precopied state, and the `ProdB` group has 10 volume pairs, all of which are also source devices for `ProdA`.

If devices in `ProdB` require copying quickly, set QoS only on the target devices to URGENT. Or alternatively, set QoS on `ProdA` to priority 16 to slow the copy of the 1000 volumes.

For SRDF operations, in device group `ProdDB`, to set the copy pace level to `2` for all STD and BCV devices, enter:

```
symqos set RDF pace 2 -g ProdDB
```

For SRDF operations, to set the SRDF copy pace value to `1` on just clone devices of device group `ProdDB`, enter:

```
symqos set CLONE pace 1 -g ProdDB -bcv
```

To set a copy pace to `1` during copy operations for mirror device `DEV021` in group `ProdDB`, enter:

```
symqos set MIR pace 1 -g ProdDB DEV021
```

Using query

Solutions Enabler V7.2 and higher provides a VLUN column in the output for the `symqos query` command, as shown in the following example command and output:

```
symqos -g dg_test1 query

Disk Group (DG) Name      : dg_test1
DG's Type                 : REGULAR
DG's Symmetrix ID         : 000194900341


             Device Name                                       Copy Pace
--------------------------------------- --------------- -------------------
Logical      Physical               Sym  Config          BCV RDF MIR CLN VLN
--------------------------------------- --------------- -------------------

DEV001       Not Visible            0170 Unprotected       0   2   0   0 URG
DEV002       Not Visible            0171 Unprotected       0   2   0 STP   0
. . .
Legend:
  Copy Pace : STP = Copy is stopped,
              URG = Copy has urgent priority.
```

Systems running Solutions Enabler earlier than V7.2 will not display the VLUN column.

Listing copy pace settings

When copy pace is set on a storage group, the output only shows data specific to that storage group, as shown in the following example command and output:

```
symqos list -sid 432 -sg sg_test

Storage Group (SG) Name: sg_test
SG's Symmetrix ID      : 000194900432

                  Device Name                                  Copy Pace
------------------------------------------- --------------- ---------------
Sym  Physical                               Config          BCV RDF MIR CLN VLN
------------------------------------------- --------------- -------------------

0029 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   2   0   0  0
```

When copy pace is set on a devices, the Symmetrix ID displays at the top, as shown in the following example command and output:

```
symqos list -sid 311 -devs 0040:0048

Symmetrix ID           : 000194900311

Device Name                                     Copy Pace
------------------------------------------- --------------- -------------------
 Sym Physical                               Config          BCV RDF MIR CLN VLN
------------------------------------------- --------------- -------------------
 040 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
 041 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
 042 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
 043 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
 044 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
 045 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
 046 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
 047 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
 048 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
```

When copy pace is set on a device group, the output only shows data specific to that device group, as shown in the following example command and output:

```
symqos -g dg_test list

Device Group (DG) Name: dg_test
DG's Type             : REGULAR
DG's Symmetrix ID     : 000194900311

                  Device Name                                     Copy Pace
------------------------------------------- --------------- -------------------
 Sym Physical                               Config          BCV RDF MIR CLN VLN
------------------------------------------- --------------- -------------------
 040 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
 041 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
 042 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
 043 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
 044 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
 045 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
 046 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
 047 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
 048 Not Visible                            2-Way Mir         0   3   0   0   0
```

Setting host I/O priority

Using Symmetrix Priority Controls (SPC), you can use the `symqos` command to enable and prioritize the service time of the host I/O to a device, a range of devices, or devices in a device or storage group. The following device types can not be assigned a priority:

- DATA
- DLDEV
- DRV
- SAVE
- SFS
- Thin
- VAULT
- VDEV

Enabling and disabling priority of service

To enable or disable the priority of service feature for an array, use the following form:

```
symqos -pst -sid SymmID enable | disable
```

For example, to enable host I/O device priority feature for Symmetrix `1234`, enter:

```
symqos -pst -sid 1234 enable
```

To disable host I/O device priority feature for Symmetrix `1234`, enter:

```
symqos -pst -sid 1234 disable
```

Note: Enabling priority of service is not supported on Symmetrix VMAX 10K/VMAXe arrays.

Setting host I/O priority

When priority of service is enabled, all eligible devices in the array are assigned priority 1 by default. To assign a new priority, use the following form:

```
symqos -pst -sid SymmID
[-devs SymDevStart:SymDevEnd | -g DgName] [-std] [-bcv]
set hostio priority Value
```

Where:

`-pst` — Indicates a priority of service operation.

`set hostio priority` — Assigns host I/O priority to a range of devices or devices in a device group. When setting the priority for devices in a device group, the priority can optionally be assigned to either STD or BCV devices, or both.

`Value` — For host I/O priority setting, values are range from 1 (highest priority) to 16 (lowest priority).

For example, to assign all STD devices of device group `DeviceGroup` to host I/O priority 4, enter:

```
symqos -pst -g DeviceGroup set hostio priority 4 -std
```

If neither STD or BCV is specified, the default is STD.

Listing priority of service

To view the priority of service for a range of devices or devices in a device group, or a given host I/O priority, use the following form:

```
symqos -pst [-hostio_priority Value]

   list -sid SymmID [-devs SymDevStart:SymDevEnd]
   list -g DgName [-std] [-bcv]
```

For example, to list the priority of service time for Symmetrix `131`, devices `002` and `003`, enter:

```
symqos -pst -sid 131 list -hostio_priority -devs 002:003
```

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Symmetrix ID                : 000190300131
Priority Service Time State : Enabled

          Device              Priority
---------------------------   --------
Sym   Config           Attr   HostIO
----  ---------------  ----   ------

0002  2-Way Mir        -         2
0003  2-Way Mir        (M)       2
```

When listing device groups, if the device type is not specified, the display will list both STD and BCV devices.

For complete syntax for the `symqos` command, refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix CLI Command Reference*.

Setting LRU parameters and values

Using SYMCLI, you can set QoS parameters and values for specified devices managing LRU cache I/O operations.

The contention for cache access can be managed by the least recently used (LRU) ring partitions in the Symmetrix cache. You can manage the cache strategy utilizing LRU rings (groups) and assigning certain devices or device groups to them. The syntax follows:

```
set LRU <#,#,# | ALL> [LdevName]
set LRUname LRUname [LdevName]
```

To assign all devices of device group `ProdDB` to LRU group `2`, enter:

```
symqos -g ProdDB set LRU 2
```

Or, to assign all devices of device group `ProdDB` to an LRU group named `GROUP_2`, enter:

```
symqos -g ProdDB set LRUname GROUP_2
```

Using the `-lru` option of `symcfg list`, you can list the cache-slot allocation and allocation percentage of a specified LRU cache management group number. You can list all the LRUs if you specify `ALL`.

Using the `reset` option of `symqos`, you can reset the LRU assignment back to the default LRU. For example:

```
symqos reset LRU LdevName
```

Setting RDF director workload distribution

Solutions Enabler V7.4 supports mixed SRDF workloads on the same RDF director. The supported workloads for this feature are:

- Synchronous I/Os
- Asynchronous I/Os
- Copy I/Os

The configuration can be done on a source or target Symmetrix array, but it only affects the director that contains the R1 devices in the RDF group. You may want to configure both sides the same if your devices ever swap the RDF personality.

Solution Enabler V7.4 provides an interface to enable and disable the RDF director CPU resource distribution and to display the current setting. If the feature is disabled, then the pre-5876 Enginuity behavior for RDF director CPU resource distribution will be in effect.

Use the `symqos` command to set and display the default RDF director CPU resource distribution assigned to each type of workload. The default RDF director CPU distribution will be used for an RDF director if the feature is enabled and an RDF director specific value has not been set or has been reset.

Use the `symqos` command to set, reset, and display the RDF director CPU resource distribution assigned to each type of workload on a specific RDF director.

Note: Any change made to a specific SRDF director's settings will take effect immediately for that director. Any change made to the system default settings will take effect immediately for all SRDF directors that do not have explicit director level settings.

Feature requirements

This feature requires the following:

- The Symmetrix array must be running Enginuity 5876.
- The user must have SYMAPI_ACCESS_TYPE_CFGSYM access control privilege to the Symmetrix array involved in the action.
- The Symmetrix array must have an SRDF license.

Enabling and disabling the RDF director workload distribution

Use the following syntax to enable this feature:

```
symqos -RA -sid SymmID

   enable -io
   disable -io
```

Example

To enable the workload percentage settings for Synchronous, Asynchronous, and Copy I/Os on Symmetrix 1234, enter:

```
symqos -RA -sid 1234 enable -io
```

Setting the RDF director workload distribution

Use the following syntax to set the I/O defaults on the SRDF director:

```
symqos -RA -sid SymmID

   set IO -default
       -sync SyncPercent -async AsyncPercent -copy CopyPercent

   set IO -dir <# | ALL>
       -sync SyncPercent -async AsyncPercent -copy CopyPercent
```

Each percent value is the percentage of RDF director CPU resources for each type of I/Os. These specified percentages should add up to 100.

Examples To set the default settings of the workload percentages on Symmetrix 1234 to 60% for Synchronous I/Os, 30% for Asynchronous I/Os and 10% for Copy I/Os, enter:

```
symqos -RA -sid 1234 set IO -default -sync 60
           -async 30 -copy 10
```

To set the settings of the workload percentages on director 8G of Symmetrix 1234 to 50% for Synchronous I/Os, 30% for Asynchronous I/Os and 20% for Copy I/Os, enter:

```
symqos -RA -sid 1234 -dir 8G set IO -sync 50
           -async 30 -copy 20
```

Resetting the RDF director workload distribution

Use the `reset` command to reset the workload percentages to the Symmetrix array default values:

```
reset IO -dir <# | ALL>
```

Example To reset the settings of the workload percentages on director 8G of Symmetrix 1234, enter:

```
symqos -RA -sid 1234 -dir 8G reset IO
```

Displaying the RDF director workload distribution

The following example shows the output format of the `symqos -RA list -io` command:

```
symqos -RA list -io

Symmetrix ID: 000194900300

  RA IO State     : Disabled

  System Defaults:

    Synchronous IOs (%)  :  50
    Asynchronous IOs (%) :  40
    Copies IOs (%)       :  10

  RDF Directors:

        Flg       IO Percent
    Dir  R    Sync  Async  Copy
    --- ---   ----  -----  ----
    08G  X      60     30    10
    07H  .      50     40    10
    08H  X      50     30    20
```

```
Symmetrix ID: 000194900397

  RA IO State    : Enabled

  System Defaults:

    Synchronous IOs (%)  :  70
    Asynchronous IOs (%) :  20
    Copies IOs (%)       :  10

  RDF Directors:

        Flg      IO Percent
    Dir  R   Sync  Async  Copy
    --- ---  ----  -----  ----
    08G  X     60     30    10
    07H  .     70     20    10
08H  X     50     30    20

Symmetrix ID: 000194901138

  RA IO State    : N/A

  System Defaults:

    Synchronous IOs (%)  :  N/A
    Asynchronous IOs (%) :  N/A
    Copies IOs (%)       :  N/A

  RDF Directors:

        Flg     IO Percent
    Dir  R   Sync  Async  Copy
    --- ---  ----  -----  ----
    07G  -      -      -     -
    08G  -      -      -     -
    07H  -      -      -     -
    08H  -      -      -     -

Legend for Flg:

 (R)A IO Set:  X = Set, . = Default, - = N/A
```

The command in this example is run without the Symmetrix ID (`-sid`), therefore the information for all Symmetrix arrays and all RDF directors displays.

A Symmetrix array running an Enginuity version lower than 5876 displays a dash (**-**) and `N/A`, as shown for Symmetrix 138.

Viewing the audit log

The example of audit logs shown next are the generated logs for the following `symqos` commands respectively:

```
symqos enable -IO
symqos -RA -sid 397 set IO -default -sync 60 -async 30 -copy 10
symqos -RA -sid 397 set IO -dir 8G -sync 70 -async 10 -copy 20
```

`symaudit list -text -sid 397`

```
              A U D I T   L O G   D A T A
```

```
Symmetrix ID           : 000194900397

  Record                           Function    Action     Activity
  Number   Date       Time       Class       Code       ID
  -------  --------   --------   ---------- -------    ----------------
             Text
             ------------------------------------------------------
     1541  11/14/11   16:02:08   QoS         Enable     SEbe71a374621
             STARTING a QOS 'ENABLE_RA_IO' operation. Symm= 000194900397

     1542  11/14/11   16:03:42   QoS         Enable     SEbe71a374621
             The QOS 'ENABLE_RA_IO' operation SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

     . . .


     1788  11/14/11   16:06:13   QoS         Set        SEbe71a99355
             STARTING a QOS 'SET' operation. Symm= 000194900397, SyncPercent=60,
   AsyncPercent=30, CopyPercent=10

     1789  11/14/11   16:07:38   QoS         Set        SEbe71a99355
             The QOS 'SET' operation SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

     . . .
```

Managing dynamic cache partitions

Dynamic Cache Partitioning (DCP) divides the cache memory into multiple partitions with unique names and their device path assignments. Partition areas can be made static or dynamic in size. The dynamic partitioning provides flexibility to the amount of floating memory that can be allocated with a high and low watermark. This allows memory resources to be temporarily donated to other partitions when needed. The `symqos` command allows you to create partitions for different device groupings in addition to the default partition that all devices belong to initially. Each partition will have a target cache percentage as well as a minimum and maximum percentage. In addition, you can donate unused cache to other partitions after a a specified donation time. Beginning with Solutions Enabler V7.4, the number of allowed cache partitions has increased from 8 to 16.

Cache partitioning is enabled and disabled on the Symmetrix array.

Prerequisites

Before creating a cache partition, note the following:

- There must be an available partition.
- There must be enough cache left in the default partition that it does not fall below the minimum required cache.

Enabling and disabling cache partitions

To enable or disable cache partitions for the Symmetrix array, use the following form:

symqos -cp -sid *SymmID* enable | disable

Examples To enable each cache partition on Symmetrix 301, enter:

symqos -cp -sid 301 enable

To disable each cache partition on Symmetrix 301, enter:

```
symqos -cp -sid 301 disable
```

Creating cache partitions

Before you can add devices to a cache partition, it must be created. To create a cache partition, use the following form:

```
symqos -cp -name PartitionName -sid SymmID

   create -target TargetPercent
          -min MinimumPercent
          -max MaximumPercent
          -wp WritePendingLimit
          -time DonationTime
```

Where:

-cp — Indicates a cache partition operation.

PartitionName — Identifies the partition by a unique name. The name can be up to 31 characters.

TargetPercent — Specifies the target cache percentage for a cache partition.

MinimumPercent — Specifies the minimum cache percentage for a cache partition.

MaximumPercent — Specifies the maximum cache percentage for a cache partition.

WritePendingLimit — Specifies the write pending limit percentage for a cache partition. Possible values are 40 - 80.

DonationTime — Specifies the donation time in seconds; the time for when idle cache is made available to other cache partitions.

Adding devices to a cache partition

You can add single devices, a range of devices, or devices in a device group or SRDF group to a cache partition. The `addall` option must be used with device ranges and SRDF groups. With device groups, you can specify all devices (`addall`), logical devices (`ld`), standard devices (`-std`), BCV devices (`-bcv`), or virtual devices (`-vdev`).

Device restrictions

When adding devices to a cache partition:

- Only specify the head device for metadevices and CKD devices.
- Do not add VAULT devices, as these are blocked from being moved to any new partition.
- Ensure that all devices in SRDF groups that are in Async mode belong to a single partition.
- With Enginuity version 5876 and higher, if a device range is specified with the `addall` or `rmall` commands, DATA devices are included in the operation. In previous versions of Enginuity, DATA devices were blocked.

To add devices to a partition, use the following form:

```
symqos -cp -name PartitionName -sid SymmID
   add dev SymDevName

symqos -cp -name PartitionName -sid SymmID
```

```
      [-devs SymDevStart:SymDevEnd | -rdfg GrpNum |
       -pool PoolName -snap | -rdfa_dse | -thin]
    addall

symqos -cp -name PartitionName -g DgName
    add ld LdevName
    addall [-std] [-bcv][-vdev]
```

If the device type is not specified, the default is to add only STD devices.

Examples To add device `001` to partition `TestP` on Symmetrix `310`, enter:

`symqos -cp -name TestP -sid 310 add dev 001`

To add device range `002` through `012` to partition `TestP` on Symmetrix `310`, enter:

`symqos -cp -name TestP -sid 310 -devs 002:012 addall`

To add the BCV devices in device group `Finance` to the partition `TestP` on Symmetrix `310`, enter:

`-symqos -cp -name TestP -sid 310 -g Finance addall -bcv`

With Enginuity 5876 and higher, device pools can be added to and removed from cache partitions.

To add a thin pool named `Finance` to the cache partition `TestA`, enter:

`symqos -cp TestA -sid 310 addall -pool Finance -thin`

Modifying a cache partition

Use the `modify` argument to change the values of a cache partition, as follows:

```
symqos -cp -name PartitionName -ran-sid SymmID

    modify [-target TargetPercent]
           [-min MinimumPercent]
           [-max MaximumPercent]
           [-wp WritePendingLimit]
           [-time DonationTime]
```

Renaming

Use the `rename -new_name` option to rename the cache partition, as follows:

```
symqos -cp -name PartitionName -sid SymmID
    rename -new_name NewPartitionName
```

For example, to rename cache partition `TestP` on Symmetrix `310` to `TestA`, enter:

`symqos -cp TestP -sid 310 rename -new_name TestA`

Deleting

The `delete` option will delete a cache partition. When deleting a cache partition, all devices and cache currently assigned to that partition will move back to the default partition.

Removing devices from a cache partition

The `remove dev`, `rmall`, and `remove ld` options are used to remove devices from a cache partition and return them to the default partition. This can be done for a device range, a device group, or an SRDF group.

To remove the BCV devices in device group `Finance` from the partition `TestP` on Symmetrix `310`, enter:

symqos -cp -name TestP -sid 310 -g Finance remall -bcv

Using analyze mode

Dynamic Cache Partitioning (DCP) also provides an `analyze` mode, which can be used to determine how much actual cache your applications require. While in `analyze` mode, applications will not fail due to cache partition overflow.

Cache partitions cannot be changed from enabled to `analyze`; the cache partition must be disabled to use the `analyze` mode. The syntax for setting the cache partition to analyze mode follows:

```
symqos -cp -sid SymmID
   analyze
```

To run in `analyze` mode, set the target percent, and then set all partitions with a minimum of 0%, a maximum of 100%, and a donation time of 0 seconds. After running in `analyze` mode, you can list the cache partition settings with the `-usage` option, and determine more accurate cache partition target values.

The `-usage` option is shown in the following example:

```
symqos -cp list -sid 237 -settings -usage

Symmetrix ID: 000190300237

    Cache Partitioning         : Enabled
    Number of Partitions       : 2
    Max Num of Partitions      : 8
    Min Allowed Target %       : 10
    Max Allowed Target %       : 90
    XRC Partition State        : Enabled
    XRC Partition Name         : XRC_partition
    Empty Partition Removal    : Remove
    Time of Last Modification  : 01:12:02 PM on Tue Mar 13,2007


                                                        Cache Slots
                   Min  Tgt  Max  WP   Time   Device  ------------------  Used
Partition Name     (%)  (%)  (%)  (%)  (s)    Count      WP       Used    (%)
-----------------  ---  ---  ---  ---  -----  ------  --------  --------  ----
DEFAULT_PARTITION    0   65  100   80    300    1024      2156    395166    95
Lab2                35   35   35   50    300      56       234      6898    65
```

SRDF/A output

To have the SRDF/A output based on cache partition values, instead of system-wide settings, set `SYMAPI_CP_ANALYSIS_MODE` in the options file to `ENABLE` when running in `analyze` mode.

The cache partition values display automatically when cache partitions are enabled, but only display in `analyze` mode when this options file setting is enabled. The default value is `DISABLE`.

The SRDF/A information displayed in CLI commands will show the percent of cache in use, calculated by the target cache percentage and the write pending limit for the partition of the associated SRDF group.

```
RDFA Information:
```

```
            {
            Session Number                    : 39
            Cycle Number                      : 0
            Number of Devices in the Session  : 16
            Session Status                    : Inactive
. . .
            Tracks not Committed to the R2 Side: 0
            Time that R2 is behind R1         : 00:00:00
            R1 Side Percent Cache In Use      :  0
            R2 Side Percent Cache In Use      :  0
. . .
```

Empty partition removal

By default, any partition that does not have devices assigned to it will be removed after four hours with no activity. This feature appears in the partition settings output (see the DCP settings output).

To change this feature, use the following form:

symqos -cp -sid *SymmID* set empty preserve

Listing cache partitions

When listing cache partitions, the information can be for a range of devices, a device group, an SRDF group, a Symmetrix array, or a cache partition name. List cache partition information using the following form:

```
symqos -cp [-name PartitionName]

     list [-devs SymDevStart:SymDevEnd [-all]| -rdfg GrpNum]
     list -g DgName [-std] [-bcv] [-vdev]
     list [-sid SymmID] -settings [-usage] [-v]
```

The `-settings` option lists the general cache partition configuration for the array, as shown in the following example:

symqos -cp -sid 237 list -settings

```
Symmetrix ID: 000190300237

   Cache Partitioning         :Analysis
   Number of Partitions       :2
   Max Num of Partitions      :8
   Min Allowed Target %       :10
   Max Allowed Target %       :90
   XRC Partition State        :Enabled
   XRC Partition Name         :XRC_partition
   Empty Partition Removal    :Enabled
   Time of Last Modification :2:11:47 PM on Thu May 24, 2007

                   Min  Tgt  Max  WP   Time
Partition Name     (%)  (%)  (%)  (%)  (s)
-----------------  ---  ---  ---  ---  -----
DEFAULT_PARTITION    0   100 100   80    300
```

The `-usage` option includes cache usage information, as shown in the following example:

symqos -cp list -sid 237 -settings -usage

```
Symmetrix ID: 000190300237

    Cache Partitioning         : Enabled
    Number of Partitions       : 2
    Max Num of Partitions      : 8
```

```
Min Allowed Target %       : 10
Max Allowed Target %       : 90
XRC Partition State        : Enabled
XRC Partition Name         : XRC_partition
Empty Partition Removal    :Enabled
Time of Last Modification  : 01:12:02 PM on Tue Mar 13,2007

                                                           Cache Slots
                    Min  Tgt  Max  WP   Time   Device  ------------------  Used
Partition Name      (%)  (%)  (%)  (%)  (s)    Count      WP       Used    (%)
-----------------   ---  ---  ---  ---  -----  ------  --------  --------  ----
DEFAULT_PARTITION     0   65  100   80    300    1024      2156    395166    95
Lab2                 35   35   35   50    300      56       234      6898    65
```

For complete syntax of the `symqos` command, refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix CLI Command Reference*.

QoS examples

Using SYMCLI, you can get a list of QoS parameters and values for specified devices.

For example, to get a list of copy pace levels for devices `010` through `0B2` in Symmetrix `2334`, enter:

symqos list -sid 2334 -devs 10:B2

Note: If you omit the `-sid` option, the specified range of devices will apply to all Symmetrix arrays.

In the preceding example, concerning the `-devs` option, the *SymdevStart* value will default to zero if you omit the value as follows:

symqos list -sid 2334 -devs :B2

This will increase the range to include all devices between `000` and `0B2`. If you omit the *SymdevEnd* value, the range will list all devices found beyond the *SymdevStart* value on the specified Symmetrix array as follows:

symqos list -sid 2334 -devs 10:

To list the LRU assignments of devices `00C` through `013` to the various LRU cache management groups, enter:

symqos list -lru -sid 346 -devs 00C:013

To get the copy pace levels concerning just the BCV devices of device group `ProdDB`, enter:

symqos -g ProdDB query -bcv

To get the copy pace levels concerning both the BCV and STD devices of device group `ProdDB`, enter:

symqos -g ProdDB query

To get the copy pace levels concerning just the STD devices of device group `ProdDB`, enter:

symqos -g ProdDB query -nobcv

To view the LRU assignment of all devices in a device group, enter:

symqos -g ProdDB query -lru

To assign all devices of device group `ProdDB` to LRU group `2`, enter:

```
symqos -g ProdDB set LRU
```

To enable the workload percentage settings for Synchronous, Asynchronous, and Copy I/Os on Symmetrix 1234, enter:

```
symqos -RA -sid 1234 enable -io
```

To set the default settings of the workload percentages on Symmetrix 1234 to 60% for Synchronous I/Os, 30% for Asynchronous I/Os, and 10% for Copy I/Os, enter:

```
symqos -RA -sid 1234 set IO -default -sync 60
       -async 30 -copy 10
```

To change the settings of the workload percentages on director 8G of Symmetrix 1234 to 50% for Synchronous I/Os, 30% for Asynchronous I/Os, and 20% for Copy I/Os, enter:

```
symqos -RA -sid 1234 -dir 8G set IO -sync 50
       -async 30 -copy 20
```

To reset the settings of the workload percentages on director 8G of Symmetrix 1234, enter:

```
symqos -RA -sid 1234 -dir 8G reset IO
```

PART 2

Operational Examples

The Operational Examples part of this product guide identifies and focuses on some specific array control tasks that represent the most typical practices in the management of your Symmetrix storage environment. These practical examples illustrate various array control processes by showing the SYMCLI command sequences to accomplish these tasks. These specific management tasks are described in the subsequent chapters as follows:

Appendix A, "Configuration Change Examples"

This appendix provides detailed examples using the Configuration Change component.

Appendix B, "Virtual LUN Migration Example"

This appendix provides a detailed example of a virtual LUN migration.

Appendix C, "Auto-provisioning Groups Example"

This appendix provides an example of creating an initiator group, port group, storage group, and masking view.

Appendix D, "FAST Output Examples"

This appendix provides several examples of FAST output and explains the column headings.

Appendix E, "Updating the Host"

This appendix explains how to update a host so that the host recognizes the new Symmetrix configuration.

Appendix F, "SIU: Overview and Management"

This appendix describes the Symmetrix Integration Utilities (SIU) disk management operations for your storage system in a Windows Server environment.

Appendix G, "Managing Legacy Time Windows"

This appendix explains how to manage time windows using the symoptmz command.

APPENDIX A
Configuration Change Examples

This appendix contains examples using the configuration change action. These examples illustrate advanced configuration concepts. Only advanced users or system administrators should change a Symmetrix configuration.

Creating devices

This section provides an example of creating a device on a Symmetrix VMAX Family array running Enginuity V5874.

For detailed information about a Symmetrix configuration, use `symconfigure list` with the verbose (`-v`) option, as shown in the following sample command and output:

symconfigure -sid 1135 list -v

```
    Symmetrix ID                         : 000192601135

        Configuration Server Version     : 5874.240.191
        Configuration Server Protocol    : 0xA09
        Configuration Server Date        : 09.01.2010

        FBA formatted                    :   2009727
        FBA unformatted                  :         0
        AS/400 formatted                 :   1273392
        AS/400 unformatted               :         0
        IBM_FBA formatted                :   2009727
        IBM_FBA unformatted              :         0
        UNISYS_FBA formatted             :   2009727
        UNISYS_FBA unformatted           :         0
        ICL formatted                    :         0
        ICL unformatted                  :         0
        CKD-3380 formatted               :         0
        CKD-3380 unformatted             :         0
        CKD-3390 formatted               :   2294762
        CKD-3390 unformatted             :         0

        Max Hypers per Disk              : N/A
        FBA Multi Access Cache           : N/A
        Dynamic RDF Configuration        : Enabled
        RAID-S support                   : N/A
        RAID membership count            : N/A
        VCMdb Access Restricted          : N/A
        RAID-5 support                   : Enabled
```

The `symdisk list` command displays the capacity of the disk, as shown in the following sample command and output:

symdisk -sid 1135 list |less

```
Symmetrix ID                 : 000192601135
Disks Selected               : 250

                                                         Capacity(MB)
Ident  Symb Int TID Vendor     Type       Hypr   Total      Free       Actual
------ ---- --- --- ---------- ---------- ---- ---------- ---------- ----------
DF-7A  07A    C   0 SEAGATE    T146155     339     139028      14293     139028
DF-7A  07A    C   2 SEAGATE    T146155     340     139028       7261     139028
DF-7A  07A    C   4 SEAGATE    T146155     340     139028       6643     139028
DF-7A  07A    C   6 SEAGATE    T146155       0          0          0     139028
.
.
.
DF-10D 10D    D  13 SEAGATE    T146155     113     139028      17080     139028
DF-10D 10D    D  15 SEAGATE    T146155     115     139028      24286     139028

                                               ---------- ---------- ----------
Totals                                           32504697    3126809   35982751
```

The following command creates one 2-Way-Mir FBA device in disk group 3:

```
symconfigure -sid 397 -cmd "create dev count=1, size=220, config=2-Way-Mir,
   emulation=FBA, disk_group=3;" commit

Execute a symconfigure operation for symmetrix '000194900397' (y/[n]) ? y

A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Establishing a configuration change session..............Established.
    Processing symmetrix 000194900397
    Performing Access checks.................................Allowed.
    Checking Device Reservations.............................Allowed.
    Initiating COMMIT of configuration changes...............Queued.
    COMMIT requesting required resources.....................Obtained.
    Step 004 of 046 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 014 of 046 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 023 of 046 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 025 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 042 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 042 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 076 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 077 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 080 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 082 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 085 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 085 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 094 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 094 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 111 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 117 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 118 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 135 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 135 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 140 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 141 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 156 of 156 steps....................................Executing.
    Local:  COMMIT...........................................Done.

      New symdev:  159C
    Terminating the configuration change session.............Done.
```

To monitor the configuration change session while the `symconfigure commit` operation is processing, issue the `symconfigure query` command, as shown in "Setting front-end port attributes" on page 394.

When you add new devices, the SYMAPI host database file on the host issuing the configuration change is updated automatically on successful completion of the `symconfig commit` command. (Automatic update of the local SYMAPI database occurs for all configuration changes except mapping changes.) To refresh the SYMAPI host database files on all *other* hosts attached to that Symmetrix array, you can perform the `symcfg sync` command on those hosts.

To confirm that the new devices have been added correctly, issue another `symdev list` command.

Mapping devices

The hardware setup remains the same as the previous example: an HP-UX host (api157) and two Solaris hosts (api145 and api146), each connected to a Symmetrix array (sid 120). All commands are issued from Solaris host api145. The example maps the four new Symmetrix devices to front-end director FA-4B so that these devices can be made visible to host api145.

Using the `-connections` option with `symcfg list` allows you to see the host connections to a Symmetrix array connected to a host running SYMAPI software. The following display shows the front-end directors that each host uses to reach the Symmetrix (sid 120). Although a host can use more than one front-end director to connect to the same Symmetrix array, host api145 here uses only director FA-4B. The “FA” prefix indicates a fibre front-end adapter, while an “SA” prefix indicates a SCSI front-end adapter:

`symcfg list -connections -sid 120`

```
Symmetrix ID : 000185500120

  Symmetrix                                Host
-------------  ----------------------------------------------------------
Director Port  Node Name     IP Address      HW Type  OS Name  OS Revision
-------- ----  ------------- --------------- -------- -------- -----------

FA-5B     0    api146        172.23.65.146   sun4u    SunOS    5.7
FA-4B     0    api145        172.23.65.145   sun4u    SunOS    5.6
SA-14A    1    api157        172.23.65.157   9000/897 HPUX     B.11.00
```

The `symdev list` command with the `-noport` option displays devices that are not yet mapped to any front-end (SA) adapter ports, including the newly-created devices (009B through 009E):

`symdev list -sid 120 -noport`

```
Symmetrix ID: 000184500120

        Device Name          Directors                  Device
---------------------------- ------------ -------------------------------------
                                                                           Cap
Sym  Physical                SA :P DA :IT Config        Attribute    Sts   (MB)
---------------------------- ------------ -------------------------------------

0000 Not Visible             ???:? 01A:C0 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
000A Not Visible             ???:? 02B:C0 BCV           N/Asst'd     RW     103
000B Not Visible             ???:? 15B:C4 Unprotected   N/Grp'd  (M) RW     309
000E Not Visible             ???:? 16B:C0 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
000F Not Visible             ???:? 01B:C4 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
0010 Not Visible             ???:? 01A:D0 Unprotected   N/Grp'd  (M) RW     516
0015 Not Visible             ???:? 02A:C4 2-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW     103
0016 Not Visible             ???:? 16A:D0 3-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW     103
0017 Not Visible             ???:? 01A:C4 4-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW     103
...............................................................................
0099 Not Visible             ???:? 15B:C1 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
009A Not Visible             ???:? 01A:C3 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
009B Not Visible             ???:? 01A:C5 2-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW     103
009C Not Visible             ???:? 02B:C1 2-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW     103
009D Not Visible             ???:? 16A:C4 2-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW     103
009E Not Visible             ???:? 15B:C3 2-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW     103
```

The `sympd list` command displays devices that are visible to this host, meaning that these devices are currently the only ones on the Symmetrix array that have been mapped to a front-end director (04B) and recognized by performing a host update:

```
sympd list -sid 120

Symmetrix ID: 000184500120

        Device Name           Directors                  Device
---------------------------- ------------ -------------------------------------
                                                                         Cap
Physical                Sym  SA :P DA :IT Config        Attribute    Sts   (MB)
---------------------------- ------------ -------------------------------------

/dev/rdsk/c1t0d1s2      0029 04B:0 16B:C3 RDF2          N/Grp'd      WD     103
/dev/rdsk/c1t0d2s2      0033 04B:0 15A:C3 RDF1          N/Grp'd      RW     103
/dev/rdsk/c1t0d3s2      003D 04B:0 02B:D2 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW       3
```

This `symcfg list -address -available` command displays the VBUS, TID, and LUN addresses associated with front-end director 04B, port 0, and indicates the next available LUN address (generated by adding 1 to the last LUN address used). To decide on a LUN value, consider the LUN conventions for your host platform. The example uses LUN 00B as the address for the first new device:

```
symcfg list -sid 120 -sa 04B -p 0 -address -available

Symmetrix ID: 000184500120

           Director                   Device Name          Attr     Address
    ---------------------- ---------------------------- ---- --------------
    Ident   Symbolic  Port Sym    Physical                     VBUS  TID  LUN
    ------  --------  ---- ----   -----------------------      ----  ---  ---

    FA-4B   04B       0    -      AVAILABLE                       0    0  000 *
                           0029   /dev/rdsk/c1t0d1s2              0    0  001
                           0033   /dev/rdsk/c1t0d2s2              0    0  002
                           003D   /dev/rdsk/c1t0d3s2              0    0  003
                           0046   Not Visible                     0    0  004
                           -      AVAILABLE                       0    0  005 *
                           0075   Not Visible                     0    0  00A
                           -      AVAILABLE                       0    0  00B *

Legend for Available address:
 (*): The VBUS, TID, LUN address values represent a gap in the address
     assignments or are the next available address in the run
```

The `symconfigure verify` command verifies that the current Symmetrix configuration is available for host-initiated configuration changes (that is, a configuration change session can be opened):

```
# symconfigure -sid 120 verify

A Configuration Change Verification is in progress. Please wait...
    Establishing a configuration change session...............Established.
    Verifying configuration...................................Verified.
    Terminating the configuration change session..............Done.

The configuration verification session has succeeded.
```

The following command uses the vi text editor to create a text file named `map_dev.cmd`. As was done here, you can enter into the file the `map dev` entries that define the director, port, and LUN addresses for the four new devices. If you are mapping to a fibre adapter (FA) port system and are *not* using volume set addressing (as is the case for this example), only the LUN address is required (not the VBUS or TID):

```
vi map_dev.cmd

map dev 09B to dir 04B:0, lun=00B;
map dev 09C to dir 04B:0, lun=00C;
map dev 09D to dir 04B:0, lun=00D;
map dev 09E to dir 04B:0, lun=00E;
```

The `symconfigure` command with the `commit` argument executes the command file and begins the process of mapping the devices:

symconfigure -sid 120 -file map_dev.cmd -v -noprompt commit

```
Establishing a monitoring session........................Established.
The session changes are in the class of: Mapping/unmapping devices
{
  map dev 009B to dir 4B:0, target=00, lun=0B;
  map dev 009C to dir 4B:0, target=00, lun=0C;
  map dev 009D to dir 4B:0, target=00, lun=0D;
  map dev 009E to dir 4B:0, target=00, lun=0E;
}

The last action requested was: PREPARE
The state of the last action is: Running
PREPARE...............................................Done.
The last action requested was: COMMIT
The state of the last action is: Running
Step 05 of 44 steps.......................................Executing.
.............................................................................................................
Step 43 of 44 steps.......................................Executing.
Monitored session has terminated
Terminating the monitoring session.......................Done.
```

To monitor the configuration change session while the `symconfigure commit` operation is processing, issue the `symconfigure query` command (as shown in examples 3 and 4).

The `symdev list` command shows that devices 009B through 009E are now mapped to a Symmetrix front-end port (04B:0) but that the new devices are not yet visible to the host:

symdev list -sid 120

```
Symmetrix ID: 000184500120

        Device Name           Directors                  Device
---------------------------- ------------ ------------------------------------
                                                                         Cap
Sym  Physical                SA :P DA :IT Config        Attribute    Sts   (MB)
---------------------------- ------------ ------------------------------------

0000 Not Visible             ???:? 01A:C0 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
0001 Not Visible             ???:? 16A:D4 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
0002 Not Visible             13A:0 02A:C0 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
0003 Not Visible             13A:1 15A:D4 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
0004 Not Visible             13B:0 15A:C0 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
0005 Not Visible             13B:1 02A:D4 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
0006 Not Visible             14A:0 16A:C0 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
0007 Not Visible             14A:1 01A:D4 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
0008 Not Visible             14B:0 01B:C0 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
```

```
0009 Not Visible           14B:1 16B:C4 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
000A Not Visible           ???:? 02B:C0 BCV           N/Asst'd     RW     103
000B Not Visible           ???:? 15B:C4 Unprotected   N/Grp'd  (M) RW     309
000C Not Visible           ???:? 15B:C0 Unprotected   N/Grp'd  (m) RW       -
000D Not Visible           ???:? 02B:C4 Unprotected   N/Grp'd  (m) RW       -
000E Not Visible           ???:? 16B:C0 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
000F Not Visible           ???:? 01B:C4 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
0010 Not Visible           ???:? 01A:D0 Unprotected   N/Grp'd  (M) RW     516
0011 Not Visible           ???:? 16A:C4 Unprotected   N/Grp'd  (m) RW       -
0012 Not Visible           ???:? 02A:D0 Unprotected   N/Grp'd  (m) RW       -
0013 Not Visible           ???:? 15A:C4 Unprotected   N/Grp'd  (m) RW       -
..............................................................................
0099 Not Visible           ???:? 15B:C1 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
009A Not Visible           ???:? 01A:C3 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW     103
009B Not Visible           04B:0 01A:C5 2-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW     103
009C Not Visible           04B:0 02B:C1 2-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW     103
009D Not Visible           04B:0 16A:C4 2-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW     103
009E Not Visible           04B:0 15B:C3 2-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW     103
```

- The `sympd list` command confirms that the new devices are not visible to the host. This command displays only those devices that have a physical device name, which means that host can "see" them:

`sympd list -sid 120`

```
Symmetrix ID: 000184500120

        Device Name          Directors                  Device
---------------------------- ------------ -------------------------------------
                                                                           Cap
Physical                Sym  SA :P DA :IT Config        Attribute    Sts   (MB)
---------------------------- ------------ -------------------------------------

/dev/rdsk/c1t0d1s2      0029 04B:0 16B:C3 RDF2          N/Grp'd      WD     103
/dev/rdsk/c1t0d2s2      0033 04B:0 15A:C3 RDF1          N/Grp'd      RW     103
/dev/rdsk/c1t0d3s2      003D 04B:0 02B:D2 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW       3
```

Executing the following utilities introduces the new devices to the host in a Sun Solaris environment:

```
drvconfig
disks
devlinks
```

After performing the proper host procedures to update the host view, you need to complete host addressing by making sure that the host address is recognized in the SYMAPI view. To update the SYMAPI database on your host, issue the `symcfg discover` command:

`symcfg discover`

```
This operation may take up to a few minutes. Please be patient...
```

The `sympd list` command shows that the new devices are now visible to the host:

`sympd list -sid 120`

```
Symmetrix ID: 000184500120

        Device Name          Directors                  Device
---------------------------- ------------ -------------------------------------
                                                                           Cap
Physical                Sym  SA :P DA :IT Config        Attribute    Sts   (MB)
---------------------------- ------------ -------------------------------------
```

```
/dev/rdsk/c1t0d1s2       0029 04B:0 16B:C3 RDF2          N/Grp'd      WD     103
/dev/rdsk/c1t0d2s2       0033 04B:0 15A:C3 RDF1          N/Grp'd      RW     103
/dev/rdsk/c1t0d3s2       003D 04B:0 02B:D2 Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW       3
/dev/rdsk/c1t0d32s2      009B 04B:0 01A:C0 2-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW     103
/dev/rdsk/c1t0d33s2      009C 04B:0 16A:D4 2-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW     103
/dev/rdsk/c1t0d34s2      009D 04B:0 01A:D2 2-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW     103
/dev/rdsk/c1t0d35s2      009E 04B:0 01A:D2 2-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW     103
```

Setting front-end port attributes

The hardware setup for this example is a Solaris host (api145) connected to a Symmetrix array (sid 120). The host is connected to front-end director FA-4A, which is a Fibre Channel director. The example illustrates how to modify a front-end port attribute (SCSI_3).

- Using the `-connections` option with `symcfg list` allows you to see the host connections to a Symmetrix array. The following display shows the front-end director (FA-4A) that this host uses to reach the Symmetrix (sid 120):

```
symcfg list -sid 120 -connections

Symmetrix ID:    000192601120

  Symmetrix                                Host
-------------  ---------------------------------------------------------
Director Port  Node Name     IP Address      HW Type  OS Name  OS Revision
-------- ----  ------------- --------------- -------- -------- -----------

UN-1A     0    HK192601135   0.0.0.1         INTEL    WinNT-SP 5.1.2600
FA-8E     0    laqa1043      10.242.51.43    x86_64   LINUX    2.6.18-164
FA-8E     0    laqa1041      *4675:834a:b9c7 AMD64    WinNT    6.0.6002
FA-8E     0    laqa0092      10.242.50.92    i86pc    SunOS    5.10
FA-8E     0    laqa1025      *2336:2ba9:79fe x86_64   WinNT    6.1.7600
FA-8E     0    laqa0083      10.242.50.83    sun4u    SunOS    5.10
FA-8E     0    laqa1042      10.242.51.42    x86_64   LINUX    2.6.27.19-
FA-8E     0    laqa0038      10.242.50.38    i86pc    SunOS    5.10
FA-8E     0    laqa0240      10.242.50.240   00CB718  AIX      6.1
FA-8E     0    laqa0124      10.242.50.124   i86pc    SunOS    5.10
```

- The Symmetrix port attribute VCM_State is a fibre protocol flag that can be either enabled or disabled (the default). You need to enable this flag for device masking or Volume Logix software (which provides volume management controls to handle access to Symmetrix devices). The `symcfg list` command provides detailed (`–v`) information about the Symmetrix configuration and the front-end director/port that connects the host to the Symmetrix array. The section *Fibre Specific Flags*, in the example below, shows that VCM_State is currently disabled. The ellipsis (......) indicates where some output was omitted for brevity:

```
symcfg list -sid 120 -sa 04A -p 0 -v

Symmetrix ID: 000184500120

    Product Model                           : 8430
    Symmetrix ID                            : 000184500120

    Microcode Version (Number)              : 5568
    Microcode Date                          : 11.12.2001

    Microcode Patch Date                    : 11.12.2001
    Microcode Patch Level                   : 37
.......................................................
```

```
Number of Configured (Sym) Devices   : 159
Number of Visible (Host) Devices     :   6
Number of Configured Actual Disks    :  96
Number of Configured Hot Spares      :   0

Number of Powerpath Devices          :   0
Powerpath Run Time Version           : N/A

SDDF Configuration State             : Enabled
Configuration Change State           : Enabled
WORM Configuration Level             : N/A
WORM Characteristics                  : N/A

Symmetrix Configuration Checksum     : 8FB66
Switched RDF Configuration State     : Disabled
Concurrent RDF Configuration State   : Disabled
Dynamic RDF Configuration State      : Disabled
RDF Data Mobility Configuration State: Disabled
Access Control Configuration State   : Disabled
Device Masking (VCM) Config State    : Disabled

Director Identification: FA-4A

    Director Type                      : FibreChannel
    Director Status                    : Online

    Number of Director Ports           : 1
    Director Ports Status              : [ON,N/A,N/A,N/A]

    Director Symbolic Number           : 04A
    Director Numeric Number            :  4
    Director Slot Number               :  4

    Director Port: 0

      WWN Node Name                    : 50060482bfcfe603
      WWN Port Name                    : 50060482bfcfe603

      Fibre Channel Loop ID            : 0
      Fibre Adapter Type               : N/A

      SCSI Flags
        {
          Tagged_Commands              : Enabled
          Linked_Commands              : Disabled
          Sync_Transfer                : Disabled
          Wide_Transfer                : Disabled
          Negotiate_Reset              : Disabled
          Soft_Reset                   : Disabled
          Environ_Set                  : Disabled
          Cyl_Count_In_Name            : Disabled
        }

      Fibre Specific Flags
        {
          Disk_Array                   : Disabled
          Volume_Set_Addressing        : Disabled
          Hard_Addressing              : Enabled
          Non_Participating            : Disabled
          Global_3rdParty_Logout       : Disabled
          Init_Point_to_Point          : Disabled
          Unique_WWN                   : Enabled
          Generic_VSA                  : Disabled
          VCM_State                    : Disabled
          Class_2_Service              : Disabled
```

```
  OpenVMS                      : Disabled
}
```

- The `symconfigure verify` command verifies that the current Symmetrix configuration is available for host-initiated configuration changes (that is, a configuration change session can be opened):

symconfigure -sid 120 verify

```
A Configuration Change Verification is in progress. Please wait...
    Establishing a configuration change
session..............Established.
    Verifying
configuration.................................Verified.
    Terminating the configuration change session.............Done.

The configuration verification session has succeeded.
```

- The `symconfigure` command with the `commit` argument executes the command file and begins the process of setting the SCSI_3 flag to "disable:"

symconfigure -sid 397 -cmd "set port 07f:1 SCSI_3=disable;" commit -v -noprompt

```
A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Establishing a configuration change session..............Established.
    Processing symmetrix 000194900397
    {
      set port 8F:0 SCSI_3(SC3)=Disable;
    }

    Performing Access checks.................................Allowed.
    Checking Device Reservations.............................Allowed.
    Initiating COMMIT of configuration changes...............Queued.
    COMMIT requesting required resources.....................Obtained.
    Step 004 of 046 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 017 of 046 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 023 of 046 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 025 of 079 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 041 of 079 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 055 of 079 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 055 of 079 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 060 of 079 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 061 of 079 steps....................................Executing.
    Local:  COMMIT...........................................Done.
    Terminating the configuration change session.............Done.

The configuration change session has successfully completed.
```

- To monitor the configuration change session while the `symconfigure commit` operation is processing, you can issue the `symconfigure query` command or the following UNIX `tail` command from a second window. The following two commands allow you to compare outputs from the `tail` command and from `symconfigure query`:

tail -f /var/symapi/log/symapi-20011228.log

```
12/28/2001 16:10:34.404  22122  0 EMC:SYMCLI  iCfgChgSessionStart  Called to start a local
session for SID 000184500120
12/28/2001 16:10:40.524  22122  Establishing session with Local cfg srvr
(000184500120)...Established.
12/28/2001 16:10:47.871  22122  {
12/28/2001 16:10:47.878  22122   set port 4A:0 VCM_State=ENABLE;
12/28/2001 16:10:47.881  22122  }
```

```
12/28/2001 16:10:52.891  22122  Submitting configuration changes..........Submitted.
12/28/2001 16:11:03.901  22122  Validating configuration changes..........Validated.
12/28/2001 16:11:14.922  22122  Initiating PREPARE of configuration changes..Queued.
12/28/2001 16:11:26.922  22122  PREPARE requesting required resources......Obtained.
12/28/2001 16:11:28.932  22122  Step 004 of 011 steps.....................Executing.
12/28/2001 16:11:34.942  22122  Step 007 of 011 steps.....................Executing.
12/28/2001 16:11:41.952  22122  Step 008 of 011 steps.....................Executing.
12/28/2001 16:12:03.972  22122  Local:  PREPARE...............................Done.
12/28/2001 16:12:15.082  22122  Initiating COMMIT of configuration changes...Queued.
12/28/2001 16:12:27.083  22122  COMMIT requesting required resources.......Obtained.
12/28/2001 16:12:28.093  22122  Step 004 of 039 steps.....................Executing.
.....................................................................................
12/28/2001 16:17:13.577  22122  Step 038 of 039 steps.....................Executing.
12/28/2001 16:17:19.587  22122  Local:  COMMIT................................Done.
12/28/2001 16:17:19.602  22122  0 EMC:SYMCLI  process_load_request  Switching to FULL load for
000184500120 because the configuration changed
12/28/2001 16:17:26.275  22122  Terminating session with configuration server..Done.
```

- The `symconfigure query` command issued from a second window checks the status of the configuration change session 30 times at 10-second intervals:

symconfigure query -sid 120 -i 10 -c 30

```
    Establishing a monitoring session........................Established.
    The session changes are in the class of: Modifying port configurations
    {
      set port 4A:0
        VCM_State=enable;
    }

    The last action requested was: PREPARE
    The state of the last action is: Running
    PREPARE...................................................Done.
    The last action requested was: COMMIT
    The state of the last action is: Running
    Step 06 of 39 steps.......................................Executing.
    ..................................................................
    Step 38 of 39 steps.......................................Executing.
    COMMIT....................................................Done.
    Monitored session has terminated
    Terminating the monitoring session........................Done.
```

- The `symcfg list` command again provides the detailed (`-v`) information about the Symmetrix configuration and the front-end director/port that connects the host to the Symmetrix array. The section `Fibre Specific Flags`, in the example below, shows that VCM_State is now enabled:

symcfg -sa 04A -p 0 list -v -sid 120

```
Symmetrix ID: 000184500120

    Product Model                       : 8430
    Symmetrix ID                        : 000184500120

    Microcode Version (Number)          : 5568 (15BFAA01)
    Microcode Date                      : 11.12.2001

    Microcode Patch Date                : 11.12.2001
    Microcode Patch Level               : 37
..............................................................

    Director Identification: FA-4A

        Director Type                       : FibreChannel
        Director Status                     : Online
```

```
Number of Director Ports           : 1
Director Ports Status              : [ON,N/A,N/A,N/A]

Director Symbolic Number           : 04A
Director Numeric Number            :  4
Director Slot Number               :  4

Director Port: 0

  WWN Node Name                    : 50060482bfcfe603
  WWN Port Name                    : 50060482bfcfe603

  Fibre Channel Loop ID            : 0
  Fibre Adapter Type               : N/A
```

```
  Fibre Specific Flags
    {
      Disk_Array                   : Disabled
      Volume_Set_Addressing        : Disabled
      Hard_Addressing              : Enabled
      Non_Participating            : Disabled
      Global_3rdParty_Logout       : Disabled
      Init_Point_to_Point          : Disabled
      Unique_WWN                   : Enabled
      Generic_VSA                  : Disabled
      VCM_State                    : Enabled
      Class_2_Service              : Disabled
      OpenVMS                      : Disabled
    }
```

Configuring concurrent SRDF devices

This example is performed using Solutions Enabler version 6.0. You can use the SYMCLI Configuration Manager to configure concurrent dynamic SRDF pairs while the Symmetrix array is running. In this Fibre Channel example, the controlling host is connected to a local Symmetrix array (sid 011). The local Symmetrix array is connected via SRDF links to two remote Symmetrix arrays (sid 093 and sid 201). The example uses two different SRDF (RA) groups to achieve the connection between each local R1 device and its two remote R2 mirrors.

For brevity, this example shows creating an SRDF group with only one connection (one local director to one remote director). Using recommended practice, you would have at least two sets of RA directors supporting the SRDF group.

- The following command uses the vi text editor to create a text file named `set_sym.cmd`. As shown here, you can enter into this file the `set symmetrix` entries that set the three flags necessary to enable concurrent dynamic SRDF in the Symmetrix array attached to your host (these flags may or may not have been set using SymmWin). You will also need to ensure that the `dynamic_rdf` flag is enabled in the two remote Symmetrix arrays (enabling the concurrent flags in the remote arrays is not necessary).

```
vi set_sym.cmd

set symmetrix dynamic_rdf=enable;
set symmetrix concurrent_dynamic_rdf=enable;
set symmetrix concurrent_rdf=enable;
```

- The `symconfigure commit` command executes the command file and initiates the process of setting the Symmetrix `dynamic_rdf` parameter and the `concurrent_dynamic_rdf` flag. The ellipsis (......) indicates output that was omitted for brevity:

symconfigure -sid 11 -file set_sym.cmd -v -noprompt commit

```
Establishing a configuration change session..............Established.
Processing symmetrix 000187400011
{
  set symmetrix dynamic_rdf_configuration = Enabled;
  set symmetrix concurrent_dynamic_rdf = Enabled;
  set symmetrix concurrent_rdf = Enabled;
}

Submitting configuration changes.........................Submitted.
Validating configuration changes.........................Validated.
Initiating PREPARE of configuration changes..............Queued.
PREPARE requesting required resources....................Obtained.
Step 008 of 011 steps....................................Executing.
Local:  PREPARE..........................................Done.
Initiating COMMIT of configuration changes...............Queued.
COMMIT requesting required resources.....................Obtained.
Step 012 of 034 steps....................................Executing.
.........................................................................
Step 032 of 034 steps....................................Executing.
Local:  COMMIT...........................................Done.
Terminating the configuration change session.............Done.
```

- The `symcfg list` command displays current SRDF (RA) groups that serve as SRDF links to connect local Symmetrix 011 to remote Symmetrix 093 through director 4D:

symcfg list -ra 4D -sid 11

```
Symmetrix ID: 000187400011

                 S Y M M E T R I X    R D F    D I R E C T O R S


                                                 Remote       Local   Remote
  Ident  Symb   Num  Slot  Type        Attr  SymmID       RA Grp  RA Grp  Status

  RF-4D   04D    52     4  RDF-R1         -   000187400093 27 (1A) 23 (16) Online
                                          -   000187400093 28 (1B) 24 (17)
                                          -   000187400093 29 (1C) 25 (18)
                                          -   000187400093 30 (1D) 26 (19)
                                          -   000187400093 31 (1E) 27 (1A)
```

- The following `symrdf addgrp` command creates a dynamic SRDF group that represents another SRDF link between Symmetrix 000187400011 and Symmetrix 000187400093. It adds dynamic SRDF group 58 on the local Symmetrix array, and SRDF group 58 on the remote Symmetrix array. You must specify a group label (grp58 in this case) that can be used when modifying or deleting the group. Creation of the dynamic SRDF group includes director 4D from the local Symmetrix and 3C from the remote Symmetrix as the director end points of this connection.

It is important to be aware of your network topology when creating dynamic SRDF groups between two Symmetrix arrays. To create a dynamic SRDF link (a connection) between RA directors, the director end points must be able to see each other through the Fibre Channel fabric. For example, a dynamic SRDF link can be created between local and remote directors only if the Fibre Channel zoning is set up so that the two directors can see each other through the fabric:

```
symrdf -v addgrp -label grp58 -rdfg 58 -sid 187400011 -dir 4D
-remote_rdfg 58 -remote_sid 000187400093 -remote_dir 3C -noprompt

An RDF Addgrp operation execution is in
progress for dynamic group 'grp58'. Please wait...

  Successfully Added Dynamic RDF Group 'grp58' for Symm: 000187400011
```

Note: For brevity, this command creates an SRDF group with only one connection (local director 4D to remote director 3C). Using recommended practice, you would have at least two sets of RA directors supporting the SRDF group. For example, the previous command could include `-dir 4D,4C` and `-remote_dir 3C,3D`.

- Another `symcfg list` command verifies the logical connections from the local director (4D) point of view. Dynamic SRDF group 58 has been added to both the local and remote Symmetrix arrays:

```
symcfg list -ra 4D -sid 11

Symmetrix ID: 000187400011

                 S Y M M E T R I X    R D F    D I R E C T O R S


                                           Remote       Local    Remote
  Ident   Symb   Num  Slot  Type      Attr  SymmID       RA Grp   RA Grp   Status

  RF-4D   04D    52     4   RDF-R1      -   000187400093 27 (1A)  23 (16)  Online
                                        -   000187400093 28 (1B)  24 (17)
                                        -   000187400093 29 (1C)  25 (18)
                                        -   000187400093 30 (1D)  26 (19)
                                        -   000187400093 31 (1E)  27 (1A)
                                        -   000187400093 58 (39)  58 (39)
```

- Another `symcfg list` displays current SRDF (RA) groups that serve as SRDF links to connect local Symmetrix 000187400011 to the second remote Symmetrix (000000006201) through director 13A:

```
symcfg list -ra 13A -sid 11

Symmetrix ID: 000187400011

                 S Y M M E T R I X    R D F    D I R E C T O R S


                                           Remote       Local    Remote
  Ident   Symb   Num  Slot  Type      Attr  SymmID       RA Grp   RA Grp   Status

  RE-13A  13A    13    13   RDF-R1      -   000000006201 47 (2E)  47 (2E)  Online
                                        -   000000006201 50 (31)  50 (31)
```

- The following `symrdf addgrp` command creates a dynamic SRDF group that represents another SRDF link between Symmetrix 000187400011 and Symmetrix 000000006201. It adds dynamic SRDF group 51 on the local Symmetrix, and SRDF group 51 on the remote Symmetrix. Creation of the local and remote SRDF groups includes director 13A from the local Symmetrix and 13B from the remote Symmetrix array:

```
symrdf -v addgrp -label grp51 -rdfg 51 -sid 187400011 -dir 13A
-remote_rdfg 51 -remote_sid 000000006201 -remote_dir 13B -noprompt
```

```
An RDF Addgrp operation execution is in
progress for dynamic group 'grp51'. Please wait...

  Successfully Added Dynamic RDF Group 'grp51' for Symm: 000187400011
```

Note: For brevity, this command creates an SRDF group with only one connection (local director 13A to remote director 13B). Using recommended practice, you would have at least two sets of RA directors supporting the SRDF group. For example, the previous command could include `-dir 13A,13B` and `-remote_dir 13B,13C`.

- Another `symcfg list` command verifies the logical connections from the local director (13A) point of view. Dynamic SRDF group 51 has been added to both the local and remote Symmetrix arrays:

`symcfg list -ra 13A -sid 11`

```
Symmetrix ID: 000187400011

                 S Y M M E T R I X    R D F    D I R E C T O R S


                                                Remote       Local   Remote
  Ident   Symb   Num  Slot  Type        Attr  SymmID       RA Grp  RA Grp  Status

  RE-13A  13A     13    13  RDF-R1        -   000000006201 47 (2E) 47 (2E) Online
                                          -   000000006201 50 (31) 50 (31)
                                          -   000000006201 51 (32) 51 (32)
```

The `symdev list` command with the `-dynamic` option displays those devices on the local Symmetrix arrays that have been configured to be capable of dynamic RDF. These will be the source devices:

`symdev list -dynamic -sid 11`

```
Symmetrix ID: 000187400011

        Device Name          Directors                  Device
--------------------------- ------------- -------------------------------------
                                                                           Cap
Sym  Physical               SA :P DA :IT  Config        Attribute    Sts   (MB)
--------------------------- ------------- -------------------------------------

0300 /dev/vx/rdmp/c6t0d0s2  14C:0 16A:D8  RAID-5       N/Grp'd      RW     449
0301 /dev/vx/rdmp/c6t0d1s2  14C:0 02A:D8  RAID-5       N/Grp'd      RW     449
0302 /dev/vx/rdmp/c6t0d2s2  14C:0 01A:C4  RAID-5       N/Grp'd      RW     449
0303 /dev/vx/rdmp/c6t0d3s2  14C:0 15A:C0  RAID-5       N/Grp'd      RW     449
0304 /dev/vx/rdmp/c6t0d4s2  14C:0 16A:C3  RAID-5       N/Grp'd      RW     449
0305 /dev/vx/rdmp/c6t0d5s2  14C:0 02A:C3  RAID-5       N/Grp'd      RW     449
```

- The following command uses the vi text editor to create a text file named `OEA2OEB2.list`. As was done here, you can enter into the file those device names that will constitute one of the sets of dynamic SRDF pairs (those R1/R2 pairs for the local Symmetrix and remote Symmetrix 000187400093). The R1 devices are listed in first column, and the remote R2 devices are listed in the second column on the same line as their respective R1 source. Like the R1 devices, the R2 devices must also be non-RDF devices that have been set with the dynamic SRDF attribute:

```
vi OEA2OEB2.list

300  080
301  081
```

```
302  082
303  083
304  084
305  085
```

- The following command uses the vi text editor to create a text file named `OEA2O6A2.list`. As was done here, you can enter into the file those device names that will constitute the second set of dynamic SRDF pairs (those R1/R2 pairs for the local Symmetrix and remote Symmetrix 000000006201):

vi OEA2O6A2.list

```
300  150
301  151
302  152
303  153
304  154
305  155
```

- The `symrdf createpair` command parses the file called `OEA2OEB2.list` that defines the dynamic SRDF pairs and specifies that the column-1 devices in the file are R1 devices (`-type RDF1`) on the local Symmetrix (000187400011). Communication is done via SRDF group 58 (`-rdfg 58`), which was previously established as the SRDF link to remote Symmetrix 000187400093:

symrdf createpair -file OEA2OEB2.list -sid 11 -rdfg 58 -type rdf1 -establish -noprompt

```
An RDF 'Create Pair' operation execution is in progress for device
file 'OEA2OEB2.list'. Please wait...

                 Create RDF Pair in (0011,58)..................................Done.
                 Mark target device(s) in (0011,58) for full copy from source....Started.
                 Devices: 0300-0305 ......................................... Marked.
                 Mark target device(s) in (0011,58) for full copy from source....Done.
                 Merge track tables between source and target in (0011,58).......Started.
                 Devices: 0300-0305 ......................................... Merged.
                 Merge track tables between source and target in (0011,58).......Done.
                 Resume RDF link(s) for device(s) in (0011,58)..................Started.
                 Resume RDF link(s) for device(s) in (0011,58)..................Done.

The RDF 'Create Pair' operation successfully executed for device
file 'OEA2OEB2.list'.
```

- A second `symrdf createpair` command parses the file called `OEA2O6A2.list` that defines the dynamic SRDF pairs and specifies that the column-1 devices in the file are R1 devices (`-type RDF1`) on the local Symmetrix (000187400011). Communication is done via SRDF group 51 (`-rdfg 51`), which was previously established as the SRDF link to remote Symmetrix 000000006201:

symrdf createpair -file OEA2O6A2.list -sid 11 -rdfg 51 -type rdf1 -establish -nop

```
An RDF 'Create Pair' operation execution is in progress for device
file 'OEA2O6A2.list'. Please wait...

                 Create RDF Pair in (0011,51)..................................Done.
                 Mark target device(s) in (0011,51) for full copy from source....Started.
                 Devices: 0300-0305 ......................................... Marked.
                 Mark target device(s) in (0011,51) for full copy from source....Done.
                 Merge track tables between source and target in (0011,51).......Started.
                 Devices: 0300-0305 ......................................... Merged.
                 Merge track tables between source and target in (0011,51).......Done.
                 Resume RDF link(s) for device(s) in (0011,51)..................Started.
```

```
           Resume RDF link(s) for device(s) in (0011,51)..................Done.

The RDF 'Create Pair' operation successfully executed for device
file 'OEA2O6A2.list'.
```

- The symdg command creates an RDF1 type device group named dynConc. The symld command adds to the group on which the R1 devices that were created, the local Symmetrix (sid 11):

```
symdg create -type rdf1 dynConc
symld -g dynConc -sid 11 -range 300:305 addall dev
```

- The symrdf query -rdfg all command displays the concurrent SRDF pairings for the local R1 devices in the device group dynConc. The -rdfg option allows you to see the SRDF pairs represented by both SRDF (RA) groups. As shown, all concurrent pairs are in the Synchronized state:

```
symrdf -g dynConc query -rdfg all

Device Group (DG) Name            : dynConc
DG's Type                         : RDF1
DG's Symmetrix ID                 : 000187400011
Remote Symmetrix ID               : 000000006201
RDF (RA) Group Number             : 51 (32)
Remote Symmetrix ID               : 000187400093
RDF (RA) Group Number             : 58 (39)


       Source (R1) View                Target (R2) View     MODES
--------------------------------    ------------------------ ----- ------------
             ST                  LI       ST
Standard      A                   N        A
Logical       T  R1 Inv   R2 Inv  K        T  R1 Inv   R2 Inv       RDF Pair
Device  Dev   E  Tracks   Tracks  S Dev    E  Tracks   Tracks MDA   STATE
-------------------------------- -- ------------------------ ----- ------------

DEV001  0300 RW       0        0 RW 0080 WD       0        0 S..   Synchronized
             RW       0        0 RW 0150 WD       0        0 S..   Synchronized
DEV002  0301 RW       0        0 RW 0081 WD       0        0 S..   Synchronized
             RW       0        0 RW 0151 WD       0        0 S..   Synchronized
DEV003  0302 RW       0        0 RW 0082 WD       0        0 S..   Synchronized
             RW       0        0 RW 0152 WD       0        0 S..   Synchronized
DEV004  0303 RW       0        0 RW 0083 WD       0        0 S..   Synchronized
             RW       0        0 RW 0153 WD       0        0 S..   Synchronized
DEV005  0304 RW       0        0 RW 0084 WD       0        0 S..   Synchronized
             RW       0        0 RW 0154 WD       0        0 S..   Synchronized
DEV006  0305 RW       0        0 RW 0085 WD       0        0 S..   Synchronized
             RW       0        0 RW 0155 WD       0        0 S..   Synchronized

Total           -------- --------           -------- --------
  Track(s)             0        0                  0        0
  MB(s)              0.0      0.0                0.0      0.0

Legend for MODES:

 M(ode of Operation): A = Async, S = Sync, E = Semi-sync, C = Adaptive Copy
 D(omino)           : X = Enabled, . = Disabled
 A(daptive Copy)    : D = Disk Mode, W = WP Mode, . = ACp off
```

Updating a disk label with emulated device geometry

Note: Because changes in geometry are destructive, disk geometry changes should be made to a device prior to it being allocated to a host. If a device needs to be re-purposed and does not contain useful data, the device must be unmapped or unmasked and write disabled or not ready before its geometry can be modified.

The following procedure can be run to prepare the host volumes and update the disk label using only native operating system utilities:

1. Have an EMC Customer Engineer enable FBA Geometry Emulation or use Solutions Enabler to set the device geometry to SYMM-7.
2. Synchronize the source and target volumes.
3. Split the target volumes and insure that they are ready and read/write.
4. Print the VTOC of the source volumes to a file, as follows:

   ```
   prtvtoc /dev/rdsk/SourceVolume > FileName
   ```

5. Transfer the VTOC files to the target host.
6. Update the manufacturer information on the target volumes, as follows:

   ```
   format TargetVolume
   type
   Auto configure
   label
   ```

7. Update the partition information on the target volumes, as follows:

   ```
   fmthard -s FileName TargetVolume
   ```

Procedure example

The following example shows the commands and the resulting output of a data migration and update to the disk label.

This example uses Solutions Enabler to modify the target disk geometry and SRDF to perform the migration. The disk group that will be migrated is called `geodg` and contains Symmetrix devices `036` and `037` from the source array which is serial number `0073`, and is a DMX 2000S-M2 running Enginuity 5671:

```
symcfg list

                                 S Y M M E T R I X

                                        Mcode    Cache      Num Phys  Num Symm
    SymmID       Attachment  Model      Version  Size (MB)  Devices   Devices

    000387720073 Local       2000S-M2   5671       65536         30        80
    000190100414 Remote      DMX3-24    5773      131072          0       144


symiq | grep c2t50060485C708E268d11s2

/dev/rdsk/*d11s2     R1      EMC        SYMMETRIX    5671 7300036000    4417920
/dev/vx/rdmp/*d11s2  R1      EMC        SYMMETRIX    5671 7300036000    4417920


syminq | grep c2t50060485C708E268d12s2
```

```
/dev/rdsk/*d12s2    R1     EMC       SYMMETRIX    5671 7300037000    4417920
/dev/vx/rdmp/*d12s2 R1     EMC       SYMMETRIX    5671 7300037000    4417920


vxprint -htQq
dg geodg        default      default  29000    1203016756.36.licoa034

dm geodg01      c2t50060485C708E268d11s2 auto 2048 8831616 -
dm geodg02      c2t50060485C708E268d12s2 auto 2048 8831616 -

v  geodgvol01   -            ENABLED  ACTIVE  17663232 ROUND    -        fsgen
pl geodgplex01  geodgvol01   ENABLED  ACTIVE  17663232 CONCAT   -        RW
sd geodg01sd01  geodgplex01  geodg01  0       8831616  0        c2t5006* ENA
sd geodg02sd01  geodgplex01  geodg02  0       8831616  8831616  c2t5006* ENA
```

The disk group contains a single Veritas volume that is mounted and contains data:

```
df -k

Filesystem            kbytes    used   avail capacity  Mounted on
/dev/dsk/c0t1d0s0    16379106 6176410 10038905    39%    /
/proc                       0       0       0     0%    /proc
mnttab                      0       0       0     0%    /etc/mnttab
fd                          0       0       0     0%    /dev/fd
swap                  1430576     112 1430464     1%    /var/run
dmpfs                 1430464       0 1430464     0%    /dev/vx/dmp
dmpfs                 1430464       0 1430464     0%    /dev/vx/rdmp
swap                  1430840     376 1430464     1%    /tmp
/dev/vx/dsk/geodg/geodgvol01
                      8831616 4213799 4329252    50%    /mp/geodgvol01_mp


ls -l /mp/geodgvol01_mp

total 8388678
drwxr-xr-x   2 root     other       3072 Feb 14 16:36 flat_files
drwxr-xr-x   2 root     root          96 Feb 14 14:26 lost+found
-rw------T   1 root     other    1073741824 Feb 14 16:37 testfile1
-rw------T   1 root     other    1073741824 Feb 14 16:38 testfile2
-rw------T   1 root     other    1073741824 Feb 14 16:39 testfile3
-rw------T   1 root     other    1073741824 Feb 14 16:41 testfile4


ls -l /mp/geodgvol01_mp/flat_files

total 290
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other        131 Feb 14 16:36 arp.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other       1583 Feb 14 16:36 audiocs.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other       1414 Feb 14 16:36 audioens.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other       1601 Feb 14 16:36 audiots.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other       1810 Feb 14 16:36 bofi.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other        135 Feb 14 16:36 clone.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other        129 Feb 14 16:36 cn.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other        139 Feb 14 16:36 conskbd.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other        164 Feb 14 16:36 consms.conf


cat /mp/geodgvol01_mp/flat_files/arp.conf
#
# Copyright (c) 1992, by Sun Microsystems, Inc.
#
#ident  "@(#)arp.conf   1.4     93/06/03 SMI"
name="arp" parent="pseudo" instance=0;
```

The targets of the migration in Symmetrix 0414 (DMX3-24, Enginuity 5773) are devices 076 and 077. Before migrating, the device geometry should be correctly set to SYMM-6 so that they match the source devices on the DMX:

```
symconfigure -sid 14 -cmd "set dev 0076:0077 geometry=SYMM-6 cyls=9204;" commit

A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Establishing a configuration change session..............Established.
    Processing symmetrix 000190100414
    Performing Access checks.................................Allowed.
    Checking Device Reservations.............................Allowed.
    Locking devices..........................................Locked.
    Validating configuration changes.........................Validated.
    Preparing configuration changes..........................Prepared.
    Committing configuration changes.........................Started.
    Committing configuration changes.........................Committed.
    Terminating the configuration change session.............Done.

The configuration change session has successfully completed.


symdev list -geometry_set -sid 14

Symmetrix ID: 000190100414

        Device Name          Directors                  Device
-------------------------- ------------- -------------------------------------
                                                                          Cap
Sym  Physical               SA :P DA :IT  Config       Attribute    Sts   (MB)
-------------------------- ------------- -------------------------------------

0076 Not Visible           ???:? 16C:C9  2-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW    4314
0077 Not Visible           ???:? 16D:DB  2-Way Mir     N/Grp'd      RW    4314
```

Note: Setting the device geometry can be performed before or after the devices are configured as SRDF devices.

The devices are configured as SRDF devices using dynamic SRDF (RDF group 01 already exists), and is synchronized:

```
cat dynamic
036 076
037 077

symrdf -sid 73 -file dynamic -rdfg 1 createpair -type R1 -establish -nop

An RDF 'Create Pair' operation execution is in progress for device
file 'dynamic'. Please wait...

    Create RDF Pair in (0073,001)...................................Started.
    Create RDF Pair in (0073,001)...................................Done.
    Mark target device(s) in (0073,001) for full copy from source....Started.
    Devices: 0036-0037 in (0073,001).............................. Marked.
    Mark target device(s) in (0073,001) for full copy from source....Done.
    Merge track tables between source and target in (0073,001).......Started.
    Devices: 0036-0037 in (0073,001).............................. Merged.
    Merge track tables between source and target in (0073,001).......Done.
    Resume RDF link(s) for device(s) in (0073,001)...................Started.
    Resume RDF link(s) for device(s) in (0073,001)...................Done.

The RDF 'Create Pair' operation successfully executed for device
file 'dynamic'.
```

A Symmetrix device group containing the two devices has been created and the devices have been synchronized:

```
symrdf -g vxgeodg query

Device Group (DG) Name             : vxgeodg
DG's Type                          : RDF1
DG's Symmetrix ID                  : 000387720073    (Microcode Version: 5671)
Remote Symmetrix ID                : 000190100414    (Microcode Version: 5773)
RDF (RA) Group Number              :   1 (00)


       Source (R1) View                Target (R2) View     MODES
--------------------------------    ----------------------- ----- ------------
             ST                  LI      ST
Standard      A                   N       A
Logical       T  R1 Inv   R2 Inv  K       T  R1 Inv   R2 Inv       RDF Pair
Device  Dev   E  Tracks   Tracks  S Dev   E  Tracks   Tracks MDA   STATE
-------------------------------- -- ----------------------- ----- ------------

DEV001  0036 RW       0        0 RW 0076 WD      0        0 S..   Synchronized
DEV002  0037 RW       0        0 RW 0077 WD      0        0 S..   Synchronized

Total          -------- --------          -------- --------
  Track(s)            0        0                 0        0
  MB(s)             0.0      0.0               0.0      0.0

Legend for MODES:

 M(ode of Operation): A = Async, S = Sync, E = Semi-sync, C = Adaptive Copy
 D(omino)           : X = Enabled, . = Disabled
 A(daptive Copy)    : D = Disk Mode, W = WP Mode, . = ACp off
```

A copy of the VTOC from the source volumes must be saved so that it can be written to the target devices after they are labeled. This is done by saving the output of prtvtoc to a file:

```
prtvtoc /dev/rdsk/c3t50060485C708E247d11s2 > /mig_files/d11_0036.vtoc

prtvtoc /dev/rdsk/c3t50060485C708E247d12s2 > /mig_files/d12_0037.vtoc

cat /mig_files/d11_0036.vtoc
* /dev/rdsk/c3t50060485C708E247d11s2 partition map
*
* Dimensions:
*     512 bytes/sector
*      64 sectors/track
*      15 tracks/cylinder
*     960 sectors/cylinder
*    9204 cylinders
*    9202 accessible cylinders
*
* Flags:
*   1: unmountable
*  10: read-only
*
*                          First     Sector    Last
* Partition  Tag  Flags    Sector     Count    Sector  Mount Directory
       2      5    01          0   8833920   8833919
       7     15    01          0   8833920   8833919


# cat /mig_files/d12_0037.vtoc
* /dev/rdsk/c3t50060485C708E247d12s2 partition map
*
```

```
* Dimensions:
*     512 bytes/sector
*      64 sectors/track
*      15 tracks/cylinder
*     960 sectors/cylinder
*    9204 cylinders
*    9202 accessible cylinders
*
* Flags:
*   1: unmountable
*  10: read-only
*
*                          First     Sector    Last
* Partition  Tag  Flags    Sector     Count    Sector  Mount Directory
       2      5    01          0   8833920   8833919
       7     15    01          0   8833920   8833919
```

The VTOC files from the source volumes can then be transferred to the target host. The SRDF pairs can now be split:

```
symrdf -g vxgeodg split -nop

An RDF 'Split' operation execution is
in progress for device group 'vxgeodg'. Please wait...

    Suspend RDF link(s).......................................Done.
    Read/Write Enable device(s) on RA at target (R2)..........Done.

The RDF ‘Split’ operation successfully executed for device group 'vxgeodg'.
```

The target devices are now available to the target host:

```
./inq -no_dots | grep 0076

/dev/rdsk/c2t3d11s2    :EMC   :SYMMETRIX      :5773  :1400076000 :     4417920
/dev/vx/rdmp/c2t3d11s2 :EMC   :SYMMETRIX      :5773  :1400076000 :     4417920

./inq -no_dots | grep 0077

/dev/rdsk/c2t3d12s2    :EMC   :SYMMETRIX      :5773  :1400077000 :     4417920
/dev/vx/rdmp/c2t3d12s2 :EMC   :SYMMETRIX      :5773  :1400077000 :     4417920
```

They contain the label from the source DMX. The labels can now be rewritten on the target devices:

```
...
      47. c2t3d11 <EMC-SYMMETRIX-5671 cyl 9202 alt 2 hd 15 sec 64>
          /pci@1f,4000/fibre-channel@5/sd@3,b
      48. c2t3d12 <EMC-SYMMETRIX-5671 cyl 9202 alt 2 hd 15 sec 64>
          /pci@1f,4000/fibre-channel@5/sd@3,c

Specify disk (enter its number): 47
selecting c2t3d11
[disk formatted]

FORMAT MENU:
        disk       - select a disk
        type       - select (define) a disk type
        partition  - select (define) a partition table
        current    - describe the current disk
        format     - format and analyze the disk
        repair     - repair a defective sector
        label      - write label to the disk
        analyze    - surface analysis
        defect     - defect list management
```

```
        backup     - search for backup labels
        verify     - read and display labels
        save       - save new disk/partition definitions
        inquiry    - show vendor, product and revision
        volname    - set 8-character volume name
        !<cmd>     - execute <cmd>, then return
        quit
format> type


AVAILABLE DRIVE TYPES:
        0. Auto configure
        1. Quantum ProDrive 80S
        2. Quantum ProDrive 105S
        3. CDC Wren IV 94171-344
        4. SUN0104
        5. SUN0207
        6. SUN0327
        7. SUN0340
        8. SUN0424
        9. SUN0535
        10. SUN0669
        11. SUN1.0G
        12. SUN1.05
        13. SUN1.3G
        14. SUN2.1G
        15. SUN2.9G
        16. Zip 100
        17. Zip 250
        18. SUN36G
        19. EMC-SYMMETRIX-5773
        20. EMC-SYMMETRIX-5773
        21. EMC-SYMMETRIX-5773
        22. EMC-SYMMETRIX-5671
        23. other
Specify disk type (enter its number)[22]: 0
c2t3d11: configured with capacity of 4.21GB
<EMC-SYMMETRIX-5773 cyl 9202 alt 2 hd 15 sec 64>
selecting c2t3d11
[disk formatted]
format> label
Ready to label disk, continue? Y


Specify disk (enter its number)[48]: 48
selecting c2t3d12
[disk formatted]
format> type


AVAILABLE DRIVE TYPES:
        0. Auto configure
        1. Quantum ProDrive 80S
        2. Quantum ProDrive 105S
        3. CDC Wren IV 94171-344
        4. SUN0104
        5. SUN0207
        6. SUN0327
        7. SUN0340
        8. SUN0424
        9. SUN0535
        10. SUN0669
        11. SUN1.0G
        12. SUN1.05
        13. SUN1.3G
        14. SUN2.1G
```

```
        15. SUN2.9G
        16. Zip 100
        17. Zip 250
        18. SUN36G
        19. EMC-SYMMETRIX-5773
        20. EMC-SYMMETRIX-5773
        21. EMC-SYMMETRIX-5773
        22. EMC-SYMMETRIX-5671
        23. EMC-SYMMETRIX-5773
        24. other
Specify disk type (enter its number)[22]: 0
c2t3d12: configured with capacity of 4.21GB
<EMC-SYMMETRIX-5773 cyl 9202 alt 2 hd 15 sec 64>
selecting c2t3d12
[disk formatted]
format> label
Ready to label disk, continue? y

format> q
#
```

The target device labels now contain the correct Manufacturer ID and disk geometry. The VTOC that was copied over from the source host can now be written to the target devices:

```
fmthard -s /mig_files/d11_0036.vtoc /dev/rdsk/c2t3d11s2

fmthard:  New volume table of contents now in place.

fmthard -s /mig_files/d12_0037.vtoc /dev/rdsk/c2t3d12s2

fmthard:  New volume table of contents now in place.
```

The VTOC on the target devices now matches the VTOC on the source devices:

```
prtvtoc /dev/rdsk/c2t3d11s2

* /dev/rdsk/c2t3d11s2 partition map
*
* Dimensions:
*     512 bytes/sector
*      64 sectors/track
*      15 tracks/cylinder
*     960 sectors/cylinder
*    9204 cylinders
*    9202 accessible cylinders
*
* Flags:
*   1: unmountable
*  10: read-only
*
*                          First     Sector    Last
* Partition  Tag  Flags    Sector     Count    Sector  Mount Directory
       2      5    01          0   8833920   8833919
       7     15    01          0   8833920   8833919

prtvtoc /dev/rdsk/c2t3d12s2

* /dev/rdsk/c2t3d12s2 partition map
*
* Dimensions:
*     512 bytes/sector
*      64 sectors/track
*      15 tracks/cylinder
*     960 sectors/cylinder
*    9204 cylinders
*    9202 accessible cylinders
*
```

```
* Flags:
*   1: unmountable
*  10: read-only
*
*                          First     Sector    Last
* Partition  Tag  Flags    Sector     Count    Sector  Mount Directory
       2      5    01          0   8833920   8833919
       7     15    01          0   8833920   8833919
```

Use the following commands to import, start, and mount the file system to the Veritas disk group:

```
vxdg -C import geodg

vxvol -g geodg start geodgvol01

vxprint -htQq

dg geodg        default      default  29000    1203016756.36.licoa034

dm geodg01      c2t3d11s2    auto     2048     8831616  -
dm geodg02      c2t3d12s2    auto     2048     8831616  -

v  geodgvol01   -            ENABLED  ACTIVE   17663232 ROUND     -      fsgen
pl geodgplex01  geodgvol01   ENABLED  ACTIVE   17663232 CONCAT    -        RW
sd geodg01sd01  geodgplex01  geodg01  0        8831616  0         c2t3d11  ENA
sd geodg02sd01  geodgplex01  geodg02  0        8831616  8831616   c2t3d12  ENA

fsck -F vxfs /dev/vx/dsk/geodg/geodgvol01
log replay in progress
replay complete - marking super-block as CLEAN

mount -F vxfs /dev/vx/dsk/geodg/geodgvol01 /mp/geodgvol01_R2mp
```

Use the following command to verify that the data is intact:

```
ls -l /mp/geodgvol01_R2mp
total 8388678
drwxr-xr-x   2 root     other       3072 Feb 14 16:36 flat_files
drwxr-xr-x   2 root     root          96 Feb 14 14:26 lost+found
-rw------T   1 root     other    1073741824 Feb 14 16:37 testfile1
-rw------T   1 root     other    1073741824 Feb 14 16:38 testfile2
-rw------T   1 root     other    1073741824 Feb 14 16:39 testfile3
-rw------T   1 root     other    1073741824 Feb 14 16:41 testfile4

ls -l /mp/geodgvol01_R2mp/flat_files
total 290
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other        131 Feb 14 16:36 arp.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other       1583 Feb 14 16:36 audiocs.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other       1414 Feb 14 16:36 audioens.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other       1601 Feb 14 16:36 audiots.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other       1810 Feb 14 16:36 bofi.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other        135 Feb 14 16:36 clone.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other        129 Feb 14 16:36 cn.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other        139 Feb 14 16:36 conskbd.conf
-rw-r--r--   1 root     other        164 Feb 14 16:36 consms.conf
...

cat /mp/geodgvol01_R2mp/flat_files/arp.conf
#
# Copyright (c) 1992, by Sun Microsystems, Inc.
#
#ident  "@(#)arp.conf   1.4     93/06/03 SMI"

name="arp" parent="pseudo" instance=0;
```

Configuring Virtual Provisioning

In the following Virtual Provisioning example, a command file (`thin_config_file`) is used with the `symconfigure` command to create the environment.

symconfigure -sid 343 -f thin_config_file -v -nop commit

The file `thin_config_file` contained the commands for `symconfigure`.

Creating a pool

The following command file creates an empty thin pool:

create pool LARGE type = thin;

The pool `LARGE` can be viewed using the following command:

symcfg -sid 343 list -pools -mb

```
Symmetrix ID: 000190300343

                         S Y M M E T R I X   P O O L S
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
             Ty                                                             Sta
 Pool         p Dev   Dev             Total  Enabled     Used     Free Full   t
 Name         e Emul  Config            MBs      MBs      MBs      MBs  (%)   e
------------ -- ----- ------------ -------- -------- -------- -------- ---- ---
DEFAULT_POOL SN FBA   Mixed          103574   103574        0   103574    0 Ena
DEFAULT_POOL SN 3390  Unknown             0        0        0        0    0 Dis
DEFAULT_POOL SN 3380  Unknown             0        0        0        0    0 Dis
DEFAULT_POOL SN AS400 Unknown             0        0        0        0    0 Dis
xt_tp_2way   TH FBA   2-Way Mir        1440     1440      938      501   65 Ena
tp_pool      TH FBA   2-Way Mir       34525    34525        0    34524    0 Ena
tp_pool2     TH FBA   2-Way Mir       34525    17262       90    17172    0 Ena
HR_THIN_R5   TH FBA   RAID-5(7+1)      3360     3360      309     3050    9 Ena
LARGE        TH N/A   Unknown             0        0        0        0    0 Dis

Total                              -------- -------- -------- -------- ----
MBs                                  177425   160162     1339   158822    0

Legend for Pool Types:

    SN = Snap,  RS = Rdfa DSE  TH = Thin
```

Creating DATA devices

The following command file creates 200 DATA devices:

```
create dev count = 200
           size = 1 GB,
           emulation=fba,
           config=RAID-6,
           data_member_count=3,
           attribute=datadev;
```

The file is then committed with the `symconfigure` command.

symconfigure -sid 343 -f thin_config_file -v -nop commit

```
A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Establishing a configuration change session...............Established.
    Processing symmetrix 000190300343
    {
      create dev count=200, size=1093, emulation=FBA,
```

```
    config=RAID-6, data_member_count=3, mvs_ssid=0000, attribute=datadev;
}

Performing Access checks..................................Allowed.
Checking Device Reservations..............................Allowed.
Submitting configuration changes..........................Submitted
Validating configuration changes..........................Validated.

  New symdevs: 032F:03F6
Initiating PREPARE of configuration changes...............Prepared.
Initiating COMMIT of configuration changes................Queued.
COMMIT requesting required resources......................Obtained.
Step 020 of 078 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 041 of 151 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 065 of 151 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 068 of 151 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 071 of 151 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 071 of 151 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 078 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 082 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 082 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 093 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 098 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 099 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 099 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 107 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 109 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 115 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 118 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 125 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 126 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 127 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 127 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 127 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 127 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 127 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 127 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 127, substep 1.......................................Executing.
Step 127, substep 1.......................................Executing.
Step 127, substep 1.......................................Executing.
Step 127, substep 2.......................................Executing.
Step 127, substep 2.......................................Executing.
Step 127, substep 2.......................................Executing.
Local:  COMMIT............................................Done.
Terminating the configuration change session..............Done.
```

The configuration change session has successfully completed.

The created DATA devices `032F` to `03F6` can be viewed using the `symdev list` or the `symcfg list` commands:

```
symdev -sid 343 list -RANGE 32D:3F6 -all

Symmetrix ID: 000190300343

        Device Name          Directors                  Device
--------------------------- ------------- -------------------------------------
                                                                        Cap
Sym  Physical               SA :P DA :IT  Config        Attribute    Sts   (MB)
--------------------------- ------------- -------------------------------------

032D Not Visible            ???:? 15B:CD  Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW    2063
032E Not Visible            ???:? 02A:C5  Unprotected   N/Grp'd      RW    2063
032F Not Visible            ???:? 01A:CC  RAID-6        N/A     (DT) RW    1025
0330 Not Visible            ???:? 01A:D7  RAID-6        N/A     (DT) RW    1025
```

```
..
..
03F4 Not Visible           ???:? 01A:D7  RAID-6         N/A     (DT) RW    1025
03F5 Not Visible           ???:? 02A:CB  RAID-6         N/A     (DT) RW    1025
03F6 Not Visible           ???:? 02A:D6  RAID-6         N/A     (DT) RW    1025
```

```
symcfg -sid 343 list -datadevs -mb

Symmetrix ID: 000190300343

               S Y M M E T R I X   D A T A   D E V I C E S
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
     Dev   Dev          Pool                              Total      Used Full
Sym  Emul  Config       Type Pool Name    State       MBs        MBs  (%)
---- ----- ------------ ---- ------------ ----- ---------- ---------- ----
01C9 FBA   2-Way Mir     TH  tp_pool2      Drn      17262          0    0
01CA FBA   2-Way Mir     TH  tp_pool2      Ena      17262         90    0
01CB FBA   2-Way Mir     TH  tp_pool       Ena      17262          0    0
01CC FBA   2-Way Mir     TH  tp_pool       Ena      17262          0    0
01FB FBA   2-Way Mir      -  -             Dis        468          0    0
..
..
03F1 FBA   RAID-6(6+2)    -  -             Dis       1024          0    0
03F2 FBA   RAID-6(6+2)    -  -             Dis       1024          0    0
03F3 FBA   RAID-6(6+2)    -  -             Dis       1024          0    0
03F4 FBA   RAID-6(6+2)    -  -             Dis       1024          0    0
03F5 FBA   RAID-6(6+2)    -  -             Dis       1024          0    0
03F6 FBA   RAID-6(6+2)    -  -             Dis       1024          0    0

Total                                           ---------- ---------- ----
  MBs                                               294770       1339    0


Legend for Pool Types:

    SN = Snap,  RS = Rdfa DSE,  TH = Thin,   - = N/A
```

Adding DATA devices to the pool

The following file (`thin_config_file`) was created to add DATA devices to the pool:

```
add dev 032F:03F6 to pool LARGE type = thin,
member_state = ENABLE;
```

The file was then committed with the `symconfigure` command:

```
symconfigure -sid 343 -f thin_config_file -v -nop commit

A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Establishing a configuration change session...............Established.
    {
      add dev 032F:03F6 to pool LARGE, type=thin, member_state=enable;
    }

    Performing Access checks..................................Allowed.
    Checking Device Reservations..............................Allowed.
    Locking devices...........................................Locked.
    Committing configuration changes..........................Reordering.
    Adding pool devs .........................................Done.
    Enabling pool devs .......................................Done.
    Committing configuration changes..........................Committed.
    Terminating the configuration change session..............Done.
```

The configuration change session has successfully completed. The pool can now be viewed, as shown in this example using the `symcfg show` command with the `-detail` and `-all` options:

```
symcfg -sid 343 -pool LARGE -thin -detail -all -mb show

Symmetrix ID: 000190300343

Symmetrix ID                  : 000190300343
Pool Name                     : LARGE
Pool Type                     : Thin
Dev Emulation                 : FBA
Dev Configuration             : RAID-6(6+2)
Pool State                    : Enabled
# of Devices in Pool          : 200
# of Enabled Devices in Pool  : 200
Max. Subscription Percent    : None

Enabled Devices(200):
  {
   ------------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Alloc       Free Full  Device
   Dev           MBs        MBs        MBs  (%)  State
   ------------------------------------------------------
   032F         1024          0       1024    0  Enabled
   0330         1024          0       1024    0  Enabled
..
..
   03F5         1024          0       1024    0  Enabled
   03F6         1024          0       1024    0  Enabled
          ---------- ---------- ---------- ----
   MBs        204900          0     204900    0
             }
```

This output indicates that no thin devices are bound to the device pool `LARGE`.

Setting pool limits

Right now, thin devices totaling any capacity can be bound to the `LARGE` pool. To limit this, the pool subscription percent (`max_subs_percent=`) can be set. In the next example, the pool is set to be oversubscribed by 250%, which means that the total capacity of the thin devices that are bound to this pool cannot exceed 250% of the pool capacity.

In the command file, a couple of DATA devices will also be disabled, as follows:

```
disable dev 03F5:03F6 in pool LARGE, type=thin;
set pool LARGE, type=thin, max_subs_percent=250;
```

The following display shows the `LARGE` pool after the configuration change session:

```
symcfg -sid 343 -pool LARGE -thin -detail -all -mb show

Symmetrix ID: 000190300343

Symmetrix ID                  : 000190300343
Pool Name                     : LARGE
Pool Type                     : Thin
Dev Emulation                 : FBA
Dev Configuration             : RAID-6(6+2)
Pool State                    : Enabled
# of Devices in Pool          : 200
# of Enabled Devices in Pool  : 198
Max. Subscription Percent    : 250

Enabled Devices(198):
```

```
  {
   -----------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Alloc        Free Full  Device
   Dev           MBs        MBs         MBs  (%)  State
   -----------------------------------------------------
   032F         1024          0        1024    0  Enabled
   0330         1024          0        1024    0  Enabled
   0331         1024          0        1024    0  Enabled
..
..
   03F3         1024          0        1024    0  Enabled
   03F4         1024          0        1024    0  Enabled
          ---------- ---------- ---------- ----
   MBs        202851          0      202851    0
  }


Disabled Devices(2):
  {
   -----------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Alloc        Free Full  Device
   Dev           MBs        MBs         MBs  (%)  State
   -----------------------------------------------------
   03F5         1024          0        1024    0  Disabled
   03F6         1024          0        1024    0  Disabled
          ---------- ---------- ---------- ----
   MBs          2049          0        2049    0
  }
```

In this example, there are still no thin devices bound to the device pool `LARGE`.

Creating thin devices and binding them to the pool

The following command file creates the thin devices, and is followed by the `symconfigure` command processing the file:

```
create dev count=100,
           size=500MB,
           config=TDEV,
           emulation=FBA,
           binding to pool=LARGE;
```

symconfigure -sid 343 -f thin_config_file -v -nop commit

```
A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Establishing a configuration change session...............Established.
    Processing symmetrix 000190300343
    {
      create dev count=100, size=534, emulation=FBA,
        config=TDEV, mvs_ssid=0000,
        binding to pool=LARGE;
    }

    Performing Access checks..................................Allowed.
    Checking Device Reservations..............................Allowed.
    Submitting configuration changes..........................Submitted
    Validating configuration changes..........................Validated.

      New symdevs: 03F7:045A
    Initiating PREPARE of configuration changes...............Prepared.
    Initiating COMMIT of configuration changes................Started.
    Committing configuration changes..........................Queued.
    COMMIT requesting required resources......................Obtained.
    Step 004 of 078 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 020 of 078 steps.....................................Executing.
```

```
Step 038 of 078 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 062 of 151 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 066 of 151 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 071 of 151 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 071 of 151 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 076 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 078 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 082 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 082 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 097 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 099 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 099 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 107 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 109 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 115 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 124 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 127 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Step 173 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
Local:  COMMIT............................................Done.
Binding devices...........................................Done.
Terminating the configuration change session..............Done.
```

The configuration change session has successfully completed.

The thin devices can be listed using the `symdev list`, or the `symcfg list` commands, as shown:

symdev -sid 343 list -tdev -RANGE 03F7:045A

```
Symmetrix ID: 000190300343

        Device Name          Directors                  Device
--------------------------- ------------- -------------------------------------
                                                                         Cap
Sym  Physical               SA :P DA :IT  Config        Attribute    Sts   (MB)
--------------------------- ------------- -------------------------------------

03F7 Not Visible            ???:?  NA:NA  TDEV          N/Grp'd      RW     501
..
..
0459 Not Visible            ???:?  NA:NA  TDEV          N/Grp'd      RW     501
045A Not Visible            ???:?  NA:NA  TDEV          N/Grp'd      RW     501
```

symcfg -sid 343 list -tdev -mb

```
Symmetrix ID: 000190300343

Enabled Capacity (MBs) :     259439
Bound   Capacity (MBs) :      87682

                  S Y M M E T R I X   T H I N   D E V I C E S
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
                                   Pool       Pool           Pool
                  Dev       Total  Subs    Allocated       Written
Sym  Pool Name    Emul        MBs   (%)        MBs (%)        MBs (%) Status
---- ------------ ----- --------- ----- --------- --- --------- --- -----------
01BF -            FBA       17263     0         0   0         0   0 Unbound
01C0 -            FBA       17263     0         0   0         0   0 Unbound
01C1 -            FBA       17263     0         0   0         0   0 Unbound
01C2 tp_pool      FBA       17263    50         0   0         0   0 Bound
01C3 tp_pool2     FBA       17263   100       135   1         0   0 Unbinding
01C4 -            FBA       17263     0         0   0         0   0 Unbound
01C5 -            FBA       17263     0         0   0         0   0 Unbound
..
..
```

```
0456 LARGE        FBA         500      0         0   0         0   0 Bound
0457 LARGE        FBA         500      0         0   0         0   0 Bound
0458 LARGE        FBA         500      0         0   0         0   0 Bound
0459 LARGE        FBA         500      0         0   0         0   0 Bound
045A LARGE        FBA         500      0         0   0         0   0 Bound

Total                   --------- ----- --------- --- --------- ---
  MBs                      618532   238      1459   1         4   0
```

The pool can be viewed using the `symcfg show` command, as shown:

```
symcfg -sid 343 -pool LARGE -thin -detail -all -mb show

Symmetrix ID: 000190300343

Symmetrix ID                   : 000190300343
Pool Name                      : LARGE
Pool Type                      : Thin
Dev Emulation                  : FBA
Dev Configuration              : RAID-6(6+2)
Pool State                     : Enabled
# of Devices in Pool           : 200
# of Enabled Devices in Pool   : 198
Max. Subscription Percent     : 250

Enabled Devices(198):
  {
   ------------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Alloc        Free Full  Device
   Dev           MBs        MBs         MBs  (%)  State
   ------------------------------------------------------
   032F         1024          0        1024    0  Enabled
   0330         1024          0        1024    0  Enabled
..
..
   03F3         1024          1        1023    0  Enabled
   03F4         1024          2        1022    0  Enabled
          ---------- ---------- ---------- ----
   MBs        202851         75      202776    0
  }


Disabled Devices(2):
  {
   ------------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Alloc        Free Full  Device
   Dev           MBs        MBs         MBs  (%)  State
   ------------------------------------------------------
   03F5         1024          0        1024    0  Disabled
   03F6         1024          0        1024    0  Disabled
          ---------- ---------- ---------- ----
   MBs          2049          0        2049    0
  }

Thin Devices(100):
  {
   -----------------------------------------------------------------------
                     Pool          Pool              Pool
   Sym          Total  Subs       Allocated         Written
   Dev            MBs   (%)       MBs    (%)        MBs   (%)  Status
   -----------------------------------------------------------------------
   03F7           500     0         0      0          0     0  Bound
   03F8           500     0         0      0          0     0  Bound
..
..
   0459           500     0         0      0          0     0  Bound
```

```
 045A          500     0          0     0          0     0  Bound
        ---------- ----- ---------- ----- ---------- -----
 MBs         50062    25         75     0          3     0
}
```

The above display can be altered using the `-gb` option to show the values in gigabytes or it shows the number of Symmetrix tracks if no option is specified.

Binding with preallocate

The following command file creates some thin devices, binds them to the `LARGE` pool, and preallocates space for the thin devices:

```
create dev count=100,
           size=500MB,
           config=TDEV,
           emulation=FBA,
           binding to pool=LARGE,
           preallocate size=400MB;
```

The configuration change session output follows:

```
symconfigure -sid 343 -f thin_config_file -v -nop commit

A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Establishing a configuration change session...............Established.
    Processing symmetrix 000190300343
    {
      create dev count=100, size=534, emulation=FBA,
        config=TDEV, mvs_ssid=0000,
        binding to pool=LARGE, preallocate size =427 cyl;
    }

    Performing Access checks..................................Allowed.
    Checking Device Reservations..............................Allowed.
    Submitting configuration changes..........................Submitted
    Validating configuration changes..........................Validated.

      New symdevs: 045B:04BE
    Initiating PREPARE of configuration changes...............Prepared.
    Initiating COMMIT of configuration changes................Started.
    Committing configuration changes..........................Queued.
    COMMIT requesting required resources......................Obtained.
    Step 020 of 078 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 037 of 078 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 061 of 151 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 066 of 151 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 071 of 151 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 071 of 151 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 076 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 078 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 082 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 082 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 097 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 098 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 099 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 104 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 104 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 113 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 119 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 124 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 132 of 173 steps.....................................Executing.
    Local:  COMMIT............................................Done.
    Binding devices...........................................Done.
```

```
Allocating devices......................................Started.
Terminating the configuration change session.............Done.
```

The configuration change session has successfully completed.

The result of this create, bind, and preallocate action can be seen by looking at the pool, as follows:

symcfg -sid 343 -pool LARGE -thin -detail -all -mb show

```
Symmetrix ID: 000190300343

Symmetrix ID                  : 000190300343
Pool Name                     : LARGE
Pool Type                     : Thin
Dev Emulation                 : FBA
Dev Configuration             : RAID-6(6+2)
Pool State                    : Enabled
# of Devices in Pool          : 200
# of Enabled Devices in Pool  : 198
Max. Subscription Percent    : 250

Enabled Devices(198):
  {
   ------------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Alloc       Free Full  Device
   Dev           MBs        MBs        MBs  (%)  State
   ------------------------------------------------------
   032F         1024        189        835   18  Enabled
   0330         1024        202        822   19  Enabled
   0331         1024        168        855   16  Enabled
   0332         1024        199        825   19  Enabled
   0333         1024        195        828   19  Enabled
..
..
   03F3         1024        219        805   21  Enabled
   03F4         1024        192        831   18  Enabled
          ---------- ---------- ---------- ----
   MBs        202851      40200     162651   19
  }


Disabled Devices(2):
  {
   ------------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Alloc       Free Full  Device
   Dev           MBs        MBs        MBs  (%)  State
   ------------------------------------------------------
   03F5         1024          0       1024    0  Disabled
   03F6         1024          0       1024    0  Disabled
          ---------- ---------- ---------- ----
   MBs          2049          0       2049    0
  }

Thin Devices(200):
  {
   -----------------------------------------------------------------------
                       Pool          Pool               Pool
   Sym          Total  Subs        Allocated          Written
   Dev            MBs   (%)        MBs    (%)        MBs    (%)  Status
   -----------------------------------------------------------------------
   03F7           500     0          0      0          0      0  Bound
   03F8           500     0          0      0          0      0  Bound
..
..
```

```
   0458          500     0          0     0          0     0  Bound
   0459          500     0          0     0          0     0  Bound
   045A          500     0          0     0          0     0  Bound
   045B          500     0        401     0          0     0  Bound
   045C          500     0        401     0          0     0  Bound
   045D          500     0        401     0          0     0  Bound
..
..
   04BD          500     0        401     0          0     0  Bound
   04BE          500     0        401     0          0     0  Bound
         ---------- ----- ---------- ----- ---------- -----
   MBs        100125    49      40200    20          8     0
  }
```

Disabling DATA devices

When you disable DATA devices, enough space needs to be available in the pool to accommodate the allocation that has happened on the devices being disabled. The following command file disables two devices:

```
disable dev 032F:0330 in pool LARGE, type=thin;
```

After the configuration change session, the pool `LARGE` can be viewed, as follows:

symcfg -sid 343 -pool LARGE -thin -all -mb show

```
Symmetrix ID: 000190300343

Symmetrix ID                   : 000190300343
Pool Name                      : LARGE
Pool Type                      : Thin
Dev Emulation                  : FBA
Dev Configuration              : RAID-6(6+2)
Pool State                     : Enabled
# of Devices in Pool           : 200
# of Enabled Devices in Pool   : 196

Enabled Devices(196):
  {
   --------------------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Used       Free  Full  Device    Session
   Dev           MBs       MBs        MBs   (%)  State     Status
   --------------------------------------------------------------
   0331         1024       170        854    16  Enabled   N/A
   0332         1024       201        822    19  Enabled   N/A
..
..
   03F2         1024       225        799    21  Enabled   N/A
   03F3         1024       221        803    21  Enabled   N/A
   03F4         1024       195        829    19  Enabled   N/A
         --------  --------  --------  ----
   MBs       200802     40200    160602    20
  }

Disabled Devices(4):
  {
   --------------------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Used       Free  Full  Device    Session
   Dev           MBs       MBs        MBs   (%)  State     Status
   --------------------------------------------------------------
   032F         1024       189        835    18  Draining  N/A
   0330         1024         0       1024     0  Draining  N/A
   03F5         1024         0       1024     0  Disabled  N/A
   03F6         1024         0       1024     0  Disabled  N/A
         --------  --------  --------  ----
   MBs         4098       189       3909     4
```

```
}
```

Allocating space for thin devices

Space can be allocated for thin devices after they have been bound. The following command file allocates space for thin devices `03FF` to `045A`:

```
allocate tdev 03FF:045A start_cyl = 0 end_cyl = 500;
```

The following output is shown after the configuration change session:

```
symcfg -sid 343 -pool LARGE -thin -all -mb show

Symmetrix ID: 000190300343

Symmetrix ID                  : 000190300343
Pool Name                     : LARGE
Pool Type                     : Thin
Dev Emulation                 : FBA
Dev Configuration             : RAID-6(6+2)
Pool State                    : Enabled
# of Devices in Pool          : 200
# of Enabled Devices in Pool  : 196
Max. Subscription Percent    : 250

Enabled Devices(196):
  {
   ---------------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Alloc       Free Full  Device
   Dev        Tracks     Tracks     Tracks  (%)  State
   ---------------------------------------------------------
   0331        16392       6792       9600   41  Enabled
..
..
Disabled Devices(4):
  {
   ---------------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Alloc       Free Full  Device
   Dev        Tracks     Tracks     Tracks  (%)  State
   ---------------------------------------------------------
   032F        16392          0      16392    0  Disabled
   0330        16392          0      16392    0  Disabled
   03F5        16392          0      16392    0  Disabled
   03F6        16392          0      16392    0  Disabled
          ---------- ---------- ---------- ----
   Tracks      65568          0      65568    0
  }

Thin Devices(200):
  {
   -----------------------------------------------------------------------
                      Pool          Pool              Pool
   Sym          Total  Subs       Allocated          Written
   Dev         Tracks   (%)     Tracks    (%)      Tracks   (%)  Status
   -----------------------------------------------------------------------
   03F7          8010     0         12      0           1     0  Bound
   03F8          8010     0         12      0           1     0  Bound
   03F9          8010     0         12      0           1     0  Bound
   03FA          8010     0         12      0           1     0  Bound
   03FB          8010     0         12      0           1     0  Bound
   03FC          8010     0         12      0           1     0  Bound
   03FD          8010     0         12      0           1     0  Bound
   03FE          8010     0         12      0           1     0  Bound
   03FF          8010     0       7536      0           1     0  Bound
   0400          8010     0       7536      0           1     0  Bound
   0401          8010     0       7536      0           1     0  Bound
```

```
   0402          8010     0       7536     0          1     0  Bound
   0403          8010     0       7536     0          1     0  Bound
..
..
   04BD          8010     0       6480     0          1     0  Bound
   04BE          8010     0       6528     0          1     0  Bound
           ---------- ----- ---------- ----- ---------- -----
   Tracks     1602000    50    1341672    42        179     0
  }
```

Freeing space on thin devices

Space that has been allocated but not written to, can be freed on a thin device. If a user allocated or preallocated a large amount of space for a thin device, but is not actually consuming that space, this is the way that the unused space can be freed. The following command file frees space on devices `03FF` to `045A`:

```
free tdev 03FF:045A start_cyl = 0 end_cyl = last_cyl;
```

The output while the deallocation is in progress looks as follows:

```
symcfg -sid 343 -pool LARGE -thin -all -mb show

Symmetrix ID: 000190300343

Symmetrix ID                  : 000190300343
Pool Name                     : LARGE
Pool Type                     : Thin
Dev Emulation                 : FBA
Dev Configuration             : RAID-6(6+2)
Pool State                    : Enabled
# of Devices in Pool          : 200
# of Enabled Devices in Pool  : 196
Max. Subscription Percent    : 250

Enabled Devices(196):
  {
   ------------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Alloc       Free Full  Device
   Dev        Tracks     Tracks     Tracks  (%)  State
   ------------------------------------------------------
   0331        16392       5580      10812   34  Enabled
..
..
   03F4        16392       6348      10044   38  Enabled
          ---------- ---------- ---------- ----
   Tracks    3212832    1104756    2108076   34
  }


Disabled Devices(4):
  {
   ------------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Alloc       Free Full  Device
   Dev        Tracks     Tracks     Tracks  (%)  State
   ------------------------------------------------------
   032F        16392          0      16392    0  Disabled
..
..
   03F6        16392          0      16392    0  Disabled
          ---------- ---------- ---------- ----
   Tracks      65568          0      65568    0
  }
```

```
Thin Devices(200):
  {
   -----------------------------------------------------------------------
                      Pool          Pool              Pool
   Sym          Total  Subs       Allocated          Written
   Dev         Tracks   (%)     Tracks   (%)     Tracks   (%)  Status
   -----------------------------------------------------------------------
   03F7          8010     0         12     0          1     0  Bound
   03F8          8010     0         12     0          1     0  Bound
   03F9          8010     0         12     0          1     0  Bound
   03FA          8010     0         12     0          1     0  Bound
   03FB          8010     0         12     0          1     0  Bound
   03FC          8010     0         12     0          1     0  Bound
   03FD          8010     0         12     0          1     0  Bound
   03FE          8010     0         12     0          1     0  Bound
   03FF          8010     0       4092     0          1     0  Dealloc'ing
   0400          8010     0       4476     0          1     0  Dealloc'ing
   0401          8010     0       4404     0          1     0  Dealloc'ing
..
..
   04BE          8010     0       6528     0          1     0  Bound
           ---------- ----- ---------- ----- ---------- -----
   Tracks     1602000    50    1069296    33        179     0
  }
```

After the space is freed, the output looks as follows:

```
symcfg -sid 343 -pool LARGE -thin -all -mb show

Symmetrix ID: 000190300343

Symmetrix ID                  : 000190300343
Pool Name                     : LARGE
Pool Type                     : TH
Dev Emulation                 : FBA
Dev Configuration             : RAID-6(6+2)
Pool State                    : Enabled
# of Devices in Pool          : 200
# of Enabled Devices in Pool  : 196
Max. Subscription Percent    : 250

Enabled Devices(196):
  {
   ------------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Alloc       Free Full  Device
   Dev        Tracks     Tracks     Tracks  (%)  State
   ------------------------------------------------------
   0331        16392       5580      10812   34  Enabled
..
..
   03F4        16392       6348      10044   38  Enabled
          ---------- ---------- ---------- ----
   Tracks    3212832    1104756    2108076   34
  }


Disabled Devices(4):
  {
   ------------------------------------------------------
   Sym         Total      Alloc       Free Full  Device
   Dev        Tracks     Tracks     Tracks  (%)  State
   ------------------------------------------------------
   032F        16392          0      16392    0  Disabled
..
..
```

```
   03F6        16392          0      16392    0  Disabled
          ---------- ---------- ---------- ----
   Tracks      65568          0      65568    0
  }

Thin Devices(200):
  {
   ----------------------------------------------------------------------
                       Pool          Pool                Pool
   Sym          Total  Subs       Allocated            Written
   Dev         Tracks   (%)     Tracks    (%)     Tracks    (%)  Status
   ----------------------------------------------------------------------
   03F7          8010     0         12      0          1      0  Bound
   03F8          8010     0         12      0          1      0  Bound
   03F9          8010     0         12      0          1      0  Bound
   03FA          8010     0         12      0          1      0  Bound
   03FB          8010     0         12      0          1      0  Bound
   03FC          8010     0         12      0          1      0  Bound
   03FD          8010     0         12      0          1      0  Bound
   03FE          8010     0         12      0          1      0  Bound
   03FF          8010     0         12      0          1      0  Bound
   0400          8010     0         12      0          1      0  Bound
   0401          8010     0         12      0          1      0  Bound
   0402          8010     0         12      0          1      0  Bound
..
..
   04BD          8010     0       6480      0          1      0  Bound
   04BE          8010     0       6528      0          1      0  Bound
           ---------- ----- ---------- ----- ---------- -----
   Tracks     1602000    50     649488     20        179      0
  }
```

Automatically creating metadevices

The following output shows the Auto Meta feature is enabled on Symmetirx array 069. If a new volume of 120000 cylinders or larger is created, the Auto Meta feature is invoked, creating a striped meta volume with each member being 65520 cylinders in size. The total metavolume size is rounded up based on the member size.

```
symcfg -sid 69 list -v

Symmetrix ID: 000195600069
Time Zone   : EST

    Product Model                         : VMAX
    Symmetrix ID                          : 000195600069

............

Auto Meta                            : Enabled
 Minimum Auto Meta Size               : 120000
 Auto Meta Member Size                : 65520
 Auto Meta Configuration              : Striped
```

In the following example, a size of 160000 cylinders is requested. This rounds up the size to a total of 196560 cylinders. Thus creating three volumes each at 65520 cylinders, which are combined to form the metavolume.

```
symconfigure -sid 69 -cmd "create dev count=1, size=160000 cyl, emulation=FBA,
   config=2-Way-Mir, disk_group=1;" commit

Execute a symconfigure operation for symmetrix '000195600069' (y/[n]) ? y

A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Establishing a configuration change session..............Established.
    Processing symmetrix 000195600069
    Performing Access checks.................................Allowed.
    Checking Device Reservations.............................Allowed.
    Initiating COMMIT of configuration changes...............Queued.
    COMMIT requesting required resources.....................Obtained.
    Step 013 of 063 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 036 of 167 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 057 of 167 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 057 of 167 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 118 of 174 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 121 of 174 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 121 of 174 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 145 of 174 steps....................................Executing.
    Step 161 of 174 steps....................................Executing.
    Local:  COMMIT...........................................Done.

      New symdevs: 0988:098A [Striped meta, head 0988, member_size 65520 cyl]
    Terminating the configuration change session.............Done.

The configuration change session has successfully completed.
```

The following output shows the newly-created striped metavolume:

```
symdev -sid 69 show 988

    Device Physical Name     : Not Visible

    Device Symmetrix Name    : 0988
```

```
Device Serial ID         : N/A
Symmetrix ID             : 000195600069

Number of RAID Groups    : 1
Encapsulated Device      : No

Attached BCV Device      : N/A

Attached VDEV TGT Device : N/A

Vendor ID                : EMC
Product ID               : SYMMETRIX
Product Revision         : 5876
Device WWN               : 60000970000195600069533030393838
Device Emulation Type    : FBA
Device Defined Label Type: N/A
Device Defined Label     : N/A
Device Sub System Id     : 0x0001
Cache Partition Name     : DEFAULT_PARTITION

Device Block Size        : 512

Device Capacity
    {
    Cylinders            :     196560
    Tracks               :    2948400
    512-byte Blocks      :  377395200
    MegaBytes            :     184275
    KiloBytes            :  188697600

    Geometry Limited     : No
    }

Device External Identity
    {
    Device WWN           : 60000970000195600069533030393838

    Front Director Paths (0): N/A

    Geometry             : Native
        {
        Sectors/Track        :        128
        Tracks/Cylinder      :         15
        Cylinders            :     196560
        512-byte Blocks      :  377395200
        MegaBytes            :     184275
        KiloBytes            :  188697600
        }
    }

Device Configuration     : 2-Way Mir       (Meta Head)

Device is WORM Enabled   : No
Device is WORM Protected : No

SCSI-3 Persistent Reserve: Enabled

Dynamic Spare Invoked    : No

Dynamic RDF Capability   : None

STAR Mode                : No
STAR Recovery Capability : None
STAR Recovery State      : NA

Device Service State     : Normal
```

```
Device Status            : Ready            (RW)
Device SA Status         : N/A              (N/A)
Device User Pinned       : False
Host Access Mode         : Active
Device Tag(s)            : None

Extent Based Clone       : None
DIF1 Flag                : False
AS400_GK                 : False
Host Cache Registered    : False

Meta Configuration       : Striped
Meta Stripe Size         : 960k    (1 Cylinders)
Meta Device Members (3)  :
    {
    ----------------------------------------------------------------------
                           BCV  DATA                    RDF  DATA
                  ----------------------------  --------------------------
    Sym    Cap    Std Inv BCV Inv Pair          R1 Inv R2 Inv Pair
    Dev    (MB)   Tracks  Tracks  State         Tracks Tracks State
    ----------------------------------------------------------------------
--> 0988  61425        -       -  N/A                -      - N/A
    0989  61425        -       -  N/A                -      - N/A
    098A  61425        -       -  N/A                -      - N/A
    ----------------------------------------------------------------------
         184275        -       -                     -      -
    }

Mirror Set Type          : [RAID-1,N/A,N/A,N/A]

Mirror Set DA Status     : [RW,N/A,N/A,N/A]

Mirror Set Inv. Tracks   : [0,0,0,0]

Back End Disk Director Information
    {
    Hyper Type                           : RAID-1
    Hyper Status                         : Ready            (RW)
    Disk [Director, Interface, TID]      : [N/A,N/A,N/A]
    Spindle ID                           : N/A
    Disk Director Volume Number          : N/A
    Hyper Number                         : N/A
    Mirror Number                        : 1
    Disk Group Number                    : 1
    Disk Group Name                      : DISK_GROUP_001
    }

RAID Group Information
    {
    Mirror Number                          : 1
    RAID Type                              : RAID-1
    Device Position                        : Primary
    Protection Level                       : 2
    RAID Group Service State               : Normal
    Failing Member Mask                    : N/A
    Hyper Devices:
        {
        Device : 0988 (M)
            {
            -------------------------------------------------------------
            Spindle   Disk     DA       Hyper      Member       Disk
                     DA :IT   Vol#   Num Cap(MB) Num Status Grp#  Cap(MB)
            -------------------------------------------------------------
            19C9     08D:C2     102   53   62388   1 RW         1  1823565
            A8D      07B:D2     357   53   62388   2 RW         1  1823565
```

```
            }
        Device : 0989 (m)
            {
            -------------------------------------------------------------
            Spindle   Disk      DA       Hyper      Member       Disk
                     DA :IT   Vol#   Num Cap(MB) Num Status Grp#  Cap(MB)
            -------------------------------------------------------------
            385      08A:D2     359   52   62388   1 RW        1  1823565
            11D1     07C:C2     101   52   62388   2 RW        1  1823565
            }
        Device : 098A (m)
            {
            -------------------------------------------------------------
            Spindle   Disk      DA       Hyper      Member       Disk
                     DA :IT   Vol#   Num Cap(MB) Num Status Grp#  Cap(MB)
            -------------------------------------------------------------
            198F     07D:D6     445   50   62388   1 RW        1  1823565
            ACB      08B:C6     194   50   62388   2 RW        1  1823565
            }
        }
    }
```

Setting port flags on a front-end director

The following command sets the port flags on a front-end director of Symmetrix array 700181:

```
symconfigure -sid 181 -cmd " set port 6E:0 Disable_Q_Reset_on_UA=enable; " commit

Execute a symconfigure operation for symmetrix '000195700181' (y/[n]) ? y

A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Establishing a configuration change session...............Established.
    Processing symmetrix 000195700181
    Performing Access checks..................................Allowed.
    Checking Device Reservations..............................Allowed.
    Initiating COMMIT of configuration changes................Queued.
    COMMIT requesting required resources......................Obtained.
    Step 008 of 063 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 013 of 063 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 032 of 063 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 036 of 063 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 048 of 101 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 068 of 101 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 071 of 101 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 077 of 101 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 081 of 101 steps.....................................Executing.
    Local:  COMMIT............................................Done.
    Terminating the configuration change session..............Done.

The configuration change session has successfully completed.
```

Removing port flags from a front-end director

The following command removes the port flags (set in the previous example) from a front-end director of Symmetrix array 700181:

```
symconfigure -sid 181 -cmd " set port 6E:0 Avoid_Reset_Broadcast=disable; " commit

Execute a symconfigure operation for symmetrix '000195700181' (y/[n]) ? y

A Configuration Change operation is in progress. Please wait...

    Establishing a configuration change session...............Established.
    Processing symmetrix 000195700181
    Performing Access checks..................................Allowed.
    Checking Device Reservations..............................Allowed.
    Initiating COMMIT of configuration changes................Queued.
    COMMIT requesting required resources......................Obtained.
    Step 008 of 063 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 013 of 063 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 035 of 063 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 036 of 063 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 040 of 101 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 057 of 101 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 069 of 101 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 075 of 101 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 078 of 101 steps.....................................Executing.
    Step 099 of 101 steps.....................................Executing.
    Local:  COMMIT............................................Done.
    Terminating the configuration change session..............Done.

The configuration change session has successfully completed.
```

APPENDIX B
Virtual LUN Migration Example

This appendix provides an example of a Symmetrix Virtual LUN migration.

Virtual LUN migration example

This section provides a step-by-step `symmigrate` example. It walks through each step that is involved in a single migration session.

In this example, a device group will be used as the source. The source devices are RAID5 (3+1) devices that are specified as a TGT list of devices in a device group named `mydg`.

Device group `mydg` has the following TGT devices: 0020, 0021 with 1439 MBs in size and the protection type is RAID5 (3+1). The disk group number is 4.

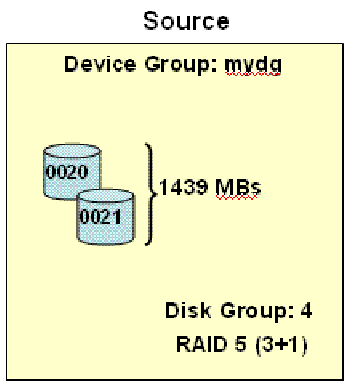


Figure 39 Device view prior to migration session

The following `validate` command will validate the `symmigrate` request and generate the device to device pairs in the output file named `mydgtosgout`:

```
symmigrate validate -nop -v -outfile mydgtosgout
      -g mydg -tgt
      -tgt_raid6 -protection 6+2 -tgt_dsk_grp 1
      -tgt_config
      -name myfullsession

'Validate' operation execution is in progress for the device group - mydg. Please wait...

STARTING a Migrate 'Validate' operation.

SELECTING the list of Source devices

  Devices 0020, 0021 [SELECTED]

The Migrate 'Validate' operation SUCCEEDED.

'Validate' operation successfully executed for the device group - mydg.
```

The following command shows the validated device-to-device pairs in the output file:

```
more mydgtosgout

0020 0075
0021 0086
```

After the `validate` command, use the `establish` command to establish the migration session by using the validated output file `mydgtosgout`.

`symmigrate establish -sid 123 -file mydgtosgout -nop -v -name myfullsession`

```
'Establish' operation execution is in progress for the device list
in device file 'mydgtosgout'. Please wait...

STARTING a Migrate 'Establish' operation.

PAIRING of Source and Target Devices:

  Devices: 0020-0075, 0021-0086

The Migrate 'Establish' operation SUCCEEDED.

'Establish' operation successfully executed for the device list
in device file 'mydgtosgout'.
```

For the preceding command, the following audit log messages will be generated:

```
STARTING a Migrate 'ESTABLISH' operation for Device Pairs. Options=(RAID6_6+2, DiskGroup 1,
Configured Space)

Symm 000192600123 Source Devices: [0020 0021] Target Devices: [0075 0086]

The Migrate 'ESTABLISH' operation SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED.
```

The following `symmigrate list` command will list all the existing migration sessions on this Symmetrix array:

`symmigrate list -sid 123`

```
Symmetrix ID: 000192600123

           Invalid    Status    Done
Src  Tgt    Tracks  SRC => TGT   (%)   Session Name
---- ---- -------- ------------ ---- ----------------
0010  N/A        0 Migrated      100 Migrate1
0014  N/A        0 Migrated      100 Migrate1
0020 0075    23024 SyncInProg     50 myfullsession
0021 0086    32209 SyncInProg     30 myfullsession

Total     --------
 Tracks      55233
 MB(s)      1726.0
```

After the `list` command, use the `symmigrate query` command with the `-detail` option to query the `myfullsession` migration session. This provides more detailed information about this session:

`symmigrate query -name myfullsession -sid 123 -detail`

```
Symmetrix ID: 000192600123

           Invalid    Status    Done   TGT
Src  Tgt    Tracks  SRC => TGT   (%) Dsk Grp TGT Protection   Session Name
---- ---- -------- ------------ ---- ------- -------------- ----------------
0020 0075    18420 SyncInProg    60       01 RAID-6(6+2)    myfullsession
0021 0086    27628 SyncInProg    40       01 RAID-6(6+2)    myfullsession

Total     --------
 Tracks      46048
```

```
 MB(s)      1439.0
```

The `symmigrate query` command with the `-i` option can also be used to monitor the progress of this migration session:

```
symmigrate query -name myfullsession -sid 123 -i 5 -c 2

Symmetrix ID: 000192600123

           Invalid    Status    Done
Src  Tgt    Tracks  SRC => TGT   (%)   Session Name
---- ---- -------- ------------ ---- ----------------
0020 0075    13814 SyncInProg     70 myfullsession
0021 0086    23024 SyncInProg     50 myfullsession

Total     --------
 Tracks      36834
 MB(s)      1151.1

Copy rate                      :      4.7 MB/S
Estimated time to completion   : 00:02:37


Symmetrix ID: 000192600123

           Invalid    Status    Done
Src  Tgt    Tracks  SRC => TGT   (%)   Session Name
---- ---- -------- ------------ ---- ----------------
0020 0075    13010 SyncInProg     72 myfullsession
0021 0086    22310 SyncInProg     52 myfullsession

Total     --------
 Tracks      35320
 MB(s)      1103.8

Copy rate                      :      4.7 MB/S
Estimated time to completion   : 00:02:30
```

As the migration session is in SyncInProg state, the following `symdev show` command will display the device RAID group information for both the source and the target devices. Both the primary and the secondary RAID group will be shown for the source device and only the original primary RAID group will be shown for the target device.

The following is the `device show` output for source device `0020`:

```
symdev show 0020 -sid 123

    Device Physical Name     : Not Visible

    Device Symmetrix Name    : 0020
    .
    .
    .
    Device Configuration     : RAID-5          (Non-Exclusive Access)

    Device is WORM Enabled   : No
    Device is WORM Protected : No

    SCSI-3 Persistent Reserve: Disabled

    Dynamic Spare Invoked    : No

    Dynamic RDF Capability   : RDF1_OR_RDF2_Capable

    STAR Mode                : No
```

```
STAR Recovery Capability : None
STAR Recovery State      : NA

Device Service State     : Normal

Device Status            : Ready            (RW)
Device SA Status         : N/A              (N/A)

Mirror Set Type          : [RAID-5,RAID-6,N/A,N/A]

Mirror Set DA Status     : [RW,RW,N/A,N/A]

Mirror Set Inv. Tracks   : [0,0,0,0]

Back End Disk Director Information
    {
    Hyper Type                          : RAID-5
    Hyper Status                        : Ready           (RW)
    Disk [Director, Interface, TID]     : [N/A,N/A,N/A]
    Disk Director Volume Number         : N/A
    Hyper Number                        : N/A
    Mirror Number                       : 1

    Hyper Type                          : RAID-6
    Hyper Status                        : Ready           (RW)
    Disk [Director, Interface, TID]     : [N/A,N/A,N/A]
    Disk Director Volume Number         : N/A
    Hyper Number                        : N/A
    Mirror Number                       : 2
    }

RAID Group Information
    {
    Mirror Number                : 1
    RAID Type                    : RAID-5
    Protection Level             : 3+1
    Device Position              : Primary
    RAID Group Service State     : Normal
    Failing Member Mask          : N/A
    Hyper Devices:
        {
        Device : 0020
            {
            ------------------------------------------------------
             Disk     DA      Hyper       Member       Disk
            DA :IT   Vol#   Num Cap(MB)  Num Status  Grp#  Cap(MB)
            ------------------------------------------------------
            16B:Dd    841    18    2878    1 RW         4   140014
            01C:D9    720    18    2878    2 RW         4   140014
            16D:C4    137    18    2878    3 RW         4   140014
            01A:Ce    460    18    2878    4 RW         4   140014
            }
        }

    Mirror Number                : 2
    RAID Type                    : RAID-6
    Protection Level             : 6+2
    Device Position              : Secondary
    RAID Group Service State     : Normal
    Failing Member Mask          : N/A
    Hyper Devices:
        {
        Device : 0020
            {
            ------------------------------------------------------
             Disk     DA      Hyper       Member       Disk
```

```
            DA :IT   Vol#   Num Cap(MB)  Num Status  Grp#  Cap(MB)
            ------------------------------------------------------
            01A:C4    176    55    1439    1 RW         1   140014
            16B:D7    674    55    1439    2 RW         1   140014
            16C:D6    678    55    1439    3 RW         1   140014
            01D:C7    224    55    1439    4 RW         1   140014
            16A:D6    682    55    1439    5 RW         1   140014
            01B:C7    244    55    1439    6 RW         1   140014
            01C:C8    275    54    1439    7 RW         1   140014
            16D:Dd    861    54    1439    8 RW         1   140014
            }
        }
    }
```

The following is the device show output for target device `0075`:

symdev show 0075 -sid 123

```
    Device Physical Name     : Not Visible

    Device Symmetrix Name    : 0075
    .
    .
    .
    Device Configuration     : RAID-6          (Non-Exclusive Access)

    Device is WORM Enabled   : No
    Device is WORM Protected : No

    SCSI-3 Persistent Reserve: Disabled

    Dynamic Spare Invoked    : No

    Dynamic RDF Capability   : RDF1_OR_RDF2_Capable

    STAR Mode                : No
    STAR Recovery Capability : None
    STAR Recovery State      : NA

    Device Service State     : Normal

    Device Status            : Not Ready         (NR)
    Device SA Status         : N/A              (N/A)

    Mirror Set Type          : [RAID-6,N/A,N/A,N/A]

    Mirror Set DA Status     : [NR,N/A,N/A,N/A]

    Mirror Set Inv. Tracks   : [0,0,0,0]

    Back End Disk Director Information
        {
        Hyper Type                             : RAID-6
        Hyper Status                           : Not Ready           (NR)
        Disk [Director, Interface, TID]        : [N/A,N/A,N/A]
        Disk Director Volume Number            : N/A
        Hyper Number                           : N/A
        Mirror Number                          : 1
        }
    RAID Group Information
        {
        RAID Type                       : RAID-6
        Device Position                 : Primary
        RAID Group Number               : 361
        RAID Group Capacity (MB)        : 8631
        RAID Group Ready State          : Not Ready
        RAID Group WriteProtect State   : Enabled
```

```
        Failing Member Mask             : N/A
        RAID-6 Hyper Devices (6+2):
            {
            Device : 0FA8
                {
                ------------------------------------------------------
                 Disk     DA       Hyper       Member       Disk
                DA :IT   Vol#   Num Cap(MB)  Num Status  Grp#  Cap(MB)
                ------------------------------------------------------
                01A:C4    176    55    1439     1 NR         1   140014
                16A:D6    682    55    1439     5 NR         1   140014
                01B:C7    244    55    1439     6 NR         1   140014
                16B:D7    674    55    1439     2 NR         1   140014
                01C:C8    275    54    1439     7 NR         1   140014
                16C:D6    678    55    1439     3 NR         1   140014
                01D:C7    224    55    1439     4 NR         1   140014
                16D:Dd    861    54    1439     8 NR         1   140014
                }
            }
        }
```

The following `symmigrate query` command shows that the migration operation is finished and the migration session is in the Migrated state:

```
symmigrate query -name myfullsession -sid 123

Symmetrix ID: 000192600123

           Invalid    Status     Done
Src  Tgt    Tracks  SRC => TGT   (%)   Session Name
---- ---- -------- ------------ ---- ----------------
0020 0075        0     Migrated  100 myfullsession
0021 0086        0     Migrated  100 myfullsession

Total      --------
 Tracks          0
 MB(s)           0
```

When the migration session is in the Migrated state, use the `symmigrate terminate` command to remove the session, as shown:

```
symmigrate terminate -sid 123 -name myfullsession -nop

'Terminate' operation execution is in progress for migration session
- myfullsession. Please wait...

'Terminate' operation successfully executed for migration session
- myfullsession.
```

For the preceding command, the following audit log messages are generated:

```
STARTING a Migrate 'TERMINATE' operation for Session Name. Options=(None)

Symm 000192600123 Session Name: [myfullsession]

The Migrate 'TERMINATE' operations SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED.
```

When the migration is complete, the devices look as shown inFigure 40

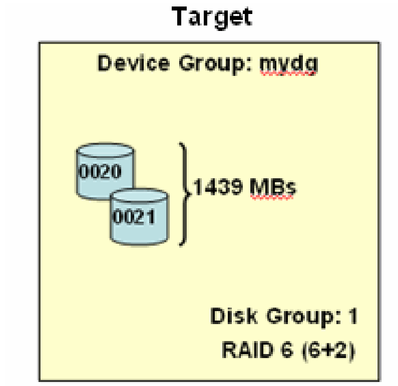


Figure 40 Device view after the migration session

The following is the output for `symmigrate list` command after the `terminate` command (`myfullsession` no longer displays):

```
symmigrate list -sid 123


Symmetrix ID: 000192600123

           Invalid    Status     Done
Src  Tgt    Tracks  SRC => TGT   (%)    Session Name
---- ---- -------- ------------ ---- ----------------
0010  N/A        0 Migrated      100 Migrate1
0014  N/A        0 Migrated      100 Migrate1

Total     --------
 Tracks          0
 MB(s)           0
```

The following `symdev show` command displays the RAID group information for both the source and the target device after the migration has finished:

```
symdev show 0020 -sid 123

    Device Physical Name     : Not Visible

    Device Symmetrix Name    : 0020
    .
    .
    .
    Device Configuration     : RAID-6         (Non-Exclusive Access)

    Device is WORM Enabled   : No
    Device is WORM Protected : No

    SCSI-3 Persistent Reserve: Disabled

    Dynamic Spare Invoked    : No

    Dynamic RDF Capability   : RDF1_OR_RDF2_Capable

    STAR Mode                : No
    STAR Recovery Capability : None
    STAR Recovery State      : NA

    Device Service State     : Normal

    Device Status            : Ready            (RW)
```

```
    Device SA Status         : N/A              (N/A)

    Mirror Set Type          : [RAID-6,N/A,N/A,N/A]

    Mirror Set DA Status     : [RW,N/A,N/A,N/A]

    Mirror Set Inv. Tracks   : [0,0,0,0]

    Back End Disk Director Information
        {
        Hyper Type                            : RAID-6
        Hyper Status                          : Ready           (RW)
        Disk [Director, Interface, TID]       : [N/A,N/A,N/A]
        Disk Director Volume Number           : N/A
        Hyper Number                          : N/A
        Mirror Number                         : 1
        }

    RAID Group Information
        {
        Mirror Number                  : 1
        RAID Type                      : RAID-6
        Device Position                : Primary
        RAID Group Number              : 361
        RAID Group Capacity (MB)       : 8631
        RAID Group Ready State         : Not Ready
        RAID Group WriteProtect State  : Enabled
        Failing Member Mask            : N/A
        RAID-6 Hyper Devices (6+2):
            {
            Device : 0FA8
                {
                ------------------------------------------------------
                 Disk     DA      Hyper       Member        Disk
                DA :IT   Vol#   Num Cap(MB)  Num Status  Grp#  Cap(MB)
                ------------------------------------------------------
                01A:C4    176    55    1439    1 RW         1   140014
                16A:D6    682    55    1439    5 RW         1   140014
                01B:C7    244    55    1439    6 RW         1   140014
                16B:D7    674    55    1439    2 RW         1   140014
                01C:C8    275    54    1439    7 RW         1   140014
                16C:D6    678    55    1439    3 RW         1   140014
                01D:C7    224    55    1439    4 RW         1   140014
                16D:Dd    861    54    1439    8 RW         1   140014
                }
            }
        }
```

symdev show 0075 -sid 123

```
    Device Physical Name     : Not Visible

    Device Symmetrix Name    : 0075
    .
    .
    .
    Device Configuration     : RAID-5          (Non-Exclusive Access)

    Device is WORM Enabled   : No
    Device is WORM Protected : No

    SCSI-3 Persistent Reserve: Disabled

    Dynamic Spare Invoked    : No

    Dynamic RDF Capability   : RDF1_OR_RDF2_Capable
```

```
STAR Mode                 : No
STAR Recovery Capability : None
STAR Recovery State       : NA

Device Service State      : Normal

Device Status             : Ready            (RW)
Device SA Status          : N/A              (N/A)

Mirror Set Type           : [RAID-5,N/A,N/A,N/A]

Mirror Set DA Status      : [RW,N/A,N/A,N/A]

Mirror Set Inv. Tracks    : [0,0,0,0]

Back End Disk Director Information
    {
    Hyper Type                            : RAID-5
    Hyper Status                          : Ready            (RW)
    Disk [Director, Interface, TID]       : [N/A,N/A,N/A]
    Disk Director Volume Number           : N/A
    Hyper Number                          : N/A
    Mirror Number                         : 1
    }

RAID Group Information
    {
    Mirror Number                  : 1
    RAID Type                      : RAID-5
    Device Position                : Primary
    RAID Group Number              : 122
    RAID Group Capacity (MB)       : 8631
    RAID Group Ready State         : Ready
    RAID Group WriteProtect State  : Enabled
    Failing Member Mask            : N/A
    RAID-5 Hyper Devices (3+1):
        {
        Device : 05B1
            {
            -----------------------------------------------------
             Disk     DA      Hyper       Member       Disk
            DA :IT   Vol#   Num Cap(MB)  Num Status  Grp#  Cap(MB)
            -----------------------------------------------------
            01A:Ce    460    18    2878    4 RW         4   140014
            16B:Dd    841    18    2878    1 RW         4   140014
            01C:D9    720    18    2878    2 RW         4   140014
            16D:C4    137    18    2878    3 RW         4   140014
            }
        }
    }
```

APPENDIX C
Auto-provisioning Groups Example

This appendix describes how to create and display the elements that can comprise a masking view. This appendix contains the following topics:

Creating and displaying children and parent storage groups

The following command creates a storage group named `Child_SG1` that contains volumes 200 through 204:

symaccess -sid 69 -type storage -name Child_SG1 create dev 200:204

The following command creates a storage group named `Child_SG2` that contains volumes 300 to 304:

symaccess -sid 69 -type storage -name Child_SG2 create dev 300:304

The following command creates a storage group named `Parent_SG`, which becomes the parent in a cascaded storage group containing the children storage groups `Child_SG1` and `Child_SG2`. `Child SG1` and `Child_SG2` become children to `Parent_SG` from this command:

symaccess -sid 69 -type storage -name Parent_SG create sg Child_SG1,Child_SG2

Showing parent storage groups

The following output shows that `Child_SG1` and `Child_SG2` are children of `Parent_SG`:

```
symaccess -sid 69 -type storage show Parent_SG

Symmetrix ID                 : 000195600069

Storage Group Name           : Parent_SG
Last updated at              : 01:12:29 PM on Mon Feb 13,2012

   Number of Storage Groups : 2
   Storage Group Names      : Child_SG1                        (IsChild)
                              Child_SG2                        (IsChild)

   Devices                  : 0200:0204 0300:0304

   Masking View Names
     {
       None
     }
```

Showing children storage groups

The following output shows that `Parent_SG` is a parent of `Child_SG1`:

```
symaccess -sid 69 -type storage show Child_SG1

Symmetrix ID               : 000195600069

Storage Group Name         : Child_SG1
Last updated at            : 01:10:17 PM on Mon Feb 13,2012

   Number of Storage Groups : 1
   Storage Group Names      : Parent_SG                        (IsParent)

   Devices                  : 0200:0204

   Masking View Names
     {
       None
```

Creating and displaying port groups

The following command creates a port group named `My_portgroup` and adds director port `7E:0` to it:

```
symaccess -sid 69 create -type port -name My_portgroup -dirport 7E:0
```

Displaying port group information

The following output shows that director port `7E:0` was successfully added to `My_portgroup`:

```
symaccess -sid 69 -type port show My_portgroup

Symmetrix ID          : 000195600069

Port Group Name       : My_portgroup
Last updated at       : 01:23:38 PM on Mon Feb 13,2012

   Director Identification
     {
       FA-7E:0
     }

   Masking View Names
     {
       None
     }
```

The following output shows the `Port Count` and `View Count` of `My_portgroup`:

```
symaccess -sid 69 -type port -name My_portgroup list

Symmetrix ID          : 000195600069

                                   Port    View
Port Group Name                    Count   Count
--------------------------------   -----  -----
My_portgroup                           1      0
```

Creating and showing initiator groups

The following command creates an initiator group named `My_server` and adds an initiator with a WWN of `10000000c990e075` to it:

```
symaccess -sid 69 create -type init -name My_server -wwn
10000000c990e075
```

Displaying initiator group information

The following output shows that the host initiator with the WWN of `10000000c990e075` was successfully added to `My_server`:

```
symaccess -sid 69 -type init show My_server

Symmetrix ID          : 000195600069

Initiator Group Name  : My_server
Last updated at       : 01:29:53 PM on Mon Feb 13,2012

   Host Initiators
     {
       WWN  :10000000c990e075 [alias: 14se0066/10000000c990e075]
     }

   Masking View Names
     {
       None
     }

   Parent Initiator Groups
     {
       None
     }
```

The following output provides more details about `My_server`:

```
symaccess -sid 69 -type init show My_server -det

Symmetrix ID          : 000195600069

Initiator Group Name  : My_server
Last updated at       : 01:29:53 PM on Mon Feb 13,2012

Port Flag Overrides   : No
Consistent Lun        : No

   Originator Port wwn  : 10000000c990e075
   User-generated Name  : 14se0066/10000000c990e075
   FCID Lockdown        : No
   Heterogeneous Host   : No
   Port Flag Overrides  : No
   CHAP Enabled         : N/A
   Type                 : Fibre
```

The following output shows the `Init Count` and `View Count` of `My_server`:

```
symaccess -sid 69 -type init -name My_server list

Symmetrix ID          : 000195600069

                                     Init    View
Initiator Group Name                 Count   Count
--------------------------------   -----  -----
My_server                                1       0
```

Creating and displaying masking views

The following command creates a masking view named `My_View` from the previously created storage, initiator and port groups.

```
symaccess -sid 69 create view -name My_View -ig My_server -sg
Parent_SG -pg My_portgroup
```

Showing masking view information

The following output shows that `My_View` contains the `Host Initiator` with the WWN of `10000000c990e075`, the `Port Group My_portgroup`, and the `Storage Group Parent_SG` with children `Child_SG1 and Child_SG2`:

```
symaccess -sid 69 view show My_View

Symmetrix ID                : 000195600069

Masking View Name           : My_View
Last updated at             : 01:35:11 PM on Mon Feb 13,2012

Initiator Group Name        : My_server

   Host Initiators
     {
       WWN  : 10000000c990e075 [alias: l4se0066/10000000c990e075]
     }

Port Group Name             : My_portgroup

   Director Identification
     {
       FA-7E:0
     }

Storage Group Name          : Parent_SG

   Number of Storage Groups : 2
   Storage Group Names      : Child_SG1                        (IsChild)
                              Child_SG2                        (IsChild)

Sym                                        Host
Dev      Dir:P  Physical Device Name      Lun   Attr  Cap(MB)
------  -----  -----------------------  ----  ----  -------
0200     07E:0  Not Visible                  1               3
0201     07E:0  Not Visible                  2               3
0202     07E:0  Not Visible                  3               3
0203     07E:0  Not Visible                  4               3
0204     07E:0  Not Visible                  5               3
0300     07E:0  Not Visible                  6          246251
0301     07E:0  Not Visible                  7          246251
```

```
0302    07E:0  Not Visible                 8          246251
0303    07E:0  Not Visible                 9          246251
0304    07E:0  Not Visible                 a          246251
                                                     -------
Total Capacity                                       1231270
```

APPENDIX D
FAST Output Examples

This chapter provides several examples of FAST output and explains the column headings.

Showing associations for mixed storage groups using -all

The show association display includes a new `Tier Type` column in the tiers table. The existing devices table will list only standard devices and will include a new `Attribute` column. A new table will list thin devices. When the `-all` option is specified, all standard and thin devices in the storage group are shown, including those not managed by FAST (by default, only the devices managed by FAST would display). The `Policy Tier Name` displays N/A for such devices.

Total capacity are shown for the thin devices (in tracks and GB) and for the standard devices (in GB) in the storage group.

To show the associated policies and tiers for storage group `SQLServer` on Symmetrix 234, enter:

symfast -sid 234 show -association -sg SQLServer -all

Output similar to the following displays:

```
Symmetrix ID          : 000194900234

Storage Group         : SQLServer

Thin Devices(15)
    {
    --------------------------------------------------
         Flags Dev        Total Bound        Allocated
    Sym    P   Emul      Tracks Pool Name       Tracks
    ---- ----- ----- ---------- ------------ ---------
    5E2A   N   FBA       327680 FC_R6_POOL       65152
    5E2B   N   FBA       327680 FC_R6_POOL       63616
      . . .
    8FB2   Y   FBA       327680 SATA_R6_POOL     64600
    8FB3   N   FBA       327680 SATA_R6_POOL     65464

    Total            ----------              ---------
    Tracks              4915200                 983040
       GBs                  300                     60
    }

Standard Devices(4)
    {
    ---------------------------------------------------------------------
         Flags             Policy        Dsk  Dsk                    Cap
    Sym    P   Protection  Tier Name     Grp  Group Name     Tech   (GB)
    ---- ----- ------------ ------------- ---- -------------- ----- -----
    029C   N   RAID-1       N/A           003  DISK_GROUP_003 FC        0
    029D   N   RAID-1       N/A           003  DISK_GROUP_003 FC        0
    029E   N   RAID-1       N/A           003  DISK_GROUP_003 FC        0
    029F   N   RAID-1       N/A           003  DISK_GROUP_003 FC        0

    Total                                                      ---------
      GBs                                                              0
    }
Policy Name          : DB_VP_Policy
Priority             : 1

Tiers(3)
    {
    ------------------------------------------------------------------
                                          Max SG       Target
    Tier Name                        Type  Percent Tech  Protection
    -------------------------------- ---- -------- ----- -------------
    EFD_R5_VPTier                    VP         10 EFD   RAID-5(3+1)
```

```
    FC_R6_VPTier                     VP          40 FC    RAID-6(6+2)
    SATA_R6_VPTier                   VP          50 SATA  RAID-6(6+2)
    }

Legend:
 Tier Type: DP = Disk Group Provisioning, VP = Virtual Pools
 Flags:
   (P)inned : Y = Device is Pinned, N = Device is not Pinned
```

Showing associations for standard tiers

To show the association for storage group `Finance2009` on Symmetrix `234`, enter:

`symfast -sid 234 show -association -sg Finance2009`

Output similar to the following displays:

```
Symmetrix ID          : 000194900234

Storage Group         : Finance2009

Standard Devices(62)
    {
    ---------------------------------------------------------------------
         Flags             Policy        Dsk  Dsk                     Cap
    Sym    P   Protection   Tier Name     Grp  Group Name     Tech   (GB)
    ---- ----- ------------ ------------- ---- -------------- ----- -----
    0100   N   RAID-1       PrimeTier     001  flash1_disks   EFD      20
    0101   Y   RAID-1       PrimeTier     001  flash1_disks   EFD      20
    0102   N   RAID-5(3+1)  [OutOfPolicy] 002  flash2_disks   EFD      20
      . . .

    Total                                                       ---------
      GBs                                                           1200
    }

Policy Name          : FinanceData
Priority             : 1

Tiers(3)
    {
    ------------------------------------------------------------------
                                           Max SG       Target
    Tier Name                        Type  Percent Tech  Protection
    -------------------------------- ---- -------- ----- -------------
    PrimeTier                        DP          40 EFD   RAID-1
    WorkTier                         DP          50 FC    RAID-5(3+1)
    ArchiveTier                      DP          50 SATA  RAID-5(7+1)
    }

Legend:
 Tier Type:  DP = Disk Group Provisioning, VP = Virtual Pools
 Flags:
   (P)inned : Y = Device is Pinned, N = Device is not Pinned
```

Total capacity are shown for the standard devices (in GB) in the storage group.

The `[OutOfPolicy]` row in the `Tier Name` column, shows standard devices in the storage group that do not reside on the tiers defined in the fast policy.

Listing the FAST plan for disk groups with the -v option

This example show the command and output for a FAST plan (for disk group provisioning) that was automatically generated:

symfast -sid 234 list -plan -v

```
Symmetrix ID                    : 000194900234

Plan ID                         : 12222009:154359
Plan Type                       : Auto Generated
Plan State                      : CnfigInProgress
Start Time                      : Tue Dec 22 20:30:23 2009
Percent Complete                : 5%
Estimated time to completion    : 04:12:30
Number of Groups                : 3

  . . .

Group 3:
  {
  Group Attributes              : FAST Generated(Compliance)
  Group State                   : NotStarted
  Time Started                  : N/A
  Time Completed                : N/A
  Percent Complete              : 0%
  Estimated time to completion  : 04:12:30

  Move Devices(6)
    {
    SRC Device(s)               : 0042 0043 0044
    SRC Protection Type         : R6(14+2)
    SRC Storage Group Name      : OraSales
    SRC Tier Name               : N/A
    SRC Disk Group Number       : 3
    SRC Disk Group Name         : fiber_disks
    TGT Protection Type         : R5(7+1)
    TGT Tier Name               : ArchiveDBTier
    TGT Disk Group Number       : 4
    TGT Disk Group Name         : sata_disks
    TGT Disks                   : [16A, D, 1] [01A, C, E] [15C, C, D] [15D, D, A]
                                  [01C, D, 2] [12A, D, D] [15B, C, E] [07A, C, 2]
                                  [01D, C, 5] [12C, C, 1] [15B, D, 1] [07A, D, 8]
                                  [01F, C, 5] [12H, C, 1] [07H, D, 1] [07F, D, 8]
    Percent Complete            : 0%

    SRC Device(s)               : 0059 005A 005B
    SRC Protection Type         : R5(3+1)
    SRC Storage Group Name      : OraSales
    SRC Tier Name               : PrimeDBTier
    SRC Disk Group Number       : 2
    SRC Disk Group Name         : flash_disks2
    TGT Protection Type         : R5(3+1)
    TGT Tier Name               : WorkDBTier
    TGT Disk Group Number       : 3
    TGT_Disk Group Name         : fiber_disks
    TGT Disks                   : [16C, D, 1] [01B, C, E] [15A, C, D] [15C, D, A]
                                  [01A, D, 2] [12B, D, D] [15C, C, E] [07B, C, 2]
                                  [01D, C, 5] [12C, C, 1] [15B, D, 1] [07A, D, 8]
    Percent Complete            : 0%
    }
  }
```

Listing the history with the -v option

The following sample command and output lists the activity history of Symmetrix 234 using the `-v` (verbose) option:

```
symfast list -sid 234 -history -v

Symmetrix ID              : 000194900234
Number of Groups          : 4

Group 1:
  {
  Time Started            : Tue Dec 22 09:30:23 2009
  Time Completed          : Tue Dec 22 09:35:24 2009
  Group Attributes        : Optimizer Manual Swap

  Swap Pairs (2)
    {
    SRC Device            : 0020
    SRC Disk Group Num    : 4
    SRC Disk Group Name   : sata_disks
    SRC protection Type   : R5(3+1)
    SRC Disks             : [01A, C, E] [16B, D, D] [01C, D, 9] [16D, C, 4]
    TGT Device            : 0086
    TGT Disk Group Num    : 2
    TGT Disk Group Name   : flash_disks
    TGT protection Type   : R6(6+2)
    TGT Disks             : [16A, D, 3] [01B, C, 1] [16B, D, F] [01C, C, 6]
                            [15A, D, 3] [02B, C, 1] [16B, C, 6] [01C, C, 5]

      . . .

Group 4:
  {
  Time Started            : Tue Dec 22 20:50:23 2009
  Time Completed          : Tue Dec 22 21:05:20 2009
  Attributes              : FAST Generated(Compliance)

  Move Devices(6)
{
    SRC Device(s)         : 0042
    SRC Protection Type   : R6(14+2)
    SRC Storage Group Name : OraSales
    SRC Tier Name         : N/A
    SRC Disk Group Number  : 3
    SRC Disk Group Name   : fiber_disks
    TGT Protection Type   : R5(7+1)
    TGT Tier Name         : ArchiveDBTier
    TGT Disk Group Number  : 4
    TGT Disk Group Name   : sata_disks
    TGT Disks             : [16A, D, 1] [01A, C, E] [15C, C, D] [15D, D, A]
                            [01C, D, 2] [12A, D, D] [15B, C, E] [07A, C, 2]

    SRC Device(s)         : 0043
    SRC Protection Type   : R6(14+2)
    SRC Storage Group Name : OraSales
    SRC Tier Name         : N/A
    SRC Disk Group Number  : 3
    SRC Disk Group Name   : fiber_disks
    TGT Protection Type   : R5(7+1)
    TGT Tier Name         : ArchiveDBTier
    TGT Disk Group Number  : 4
    TGT Disk Group Name   : sata_disks
    TGT Disks             : [01D, C, 5] [12C, C, 1] [15B, D, 1] [07A, D, 8]
                            [01F, C, 5] [12H, C, 1] [07H, D, 1] [07F, D, 8]
```

```
. . .
    SRC Device(s)          : 005B
    SRC Protection Type    : R5(3+1)
    SRC Storage Group Name : OraSales
    SRC Tier Name          : PrimeDBTier
    SRC Disk Group Number  : 2
    SRC Disk Group Name    : flash_disks2
    TGT Protection Type    : R5(3+1)
    TGT Tier Name          : WorkDBTier
    TGT Disk Group Number  : 3
    TGT Disk Group Name    : fiber_disks
    TGT Disks              : [01D, C, 5] [12C, C, 1] [15B, D, 1] [07A, D, 8]
    }
  }
```

Listing the technology demand for DP tiers

The next example shows a the command and ouput for DP tiers:

```
symfast list -sid 234 -tech FC -demand -dp

Symmetrix ID                 : 000194900234

Technology                   : FC
Raw Total(GB)                :        6000
Raw Unconfigured (GB)        :        1030
Raw Configured (GB)          :        4970
Raw FAST SG Usage Total (GB) :        4239
Raw FAST Available (GB)      :        5270
Raw Max SG Demand Total (GB) :        4120
Raw Excess (GB)              :       +1150

DP Tiers (2)
   {
   ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
                 A                            Logical Capacities (GB)
                 T          Raw Tier ----------------------------------------
                 T Target   Unconfig     Tier FAST SG    FAST  Max SG   Excess
   Tier          R Prot         (GB)   Config   Usage   Avail  Demand
   ------------- - -------- -------- -------- ------- ------- ------- --------
   WorkDBTier    F R6(6+2)      1030     1598    1420    2193    1440     +753
   WorkTier      F R5(3+1)      1030     1980    1760    2533    1650     +833
   [OutOfTier]   - N/A             -      150       0       0       -        -
    Total                           -------- -------         -------
                                        3728    3180            3090
   }

Legend:
  ATTR      :  F = Tier in a FAST policy associated with SG(s)
            :  P = Tier in a FAST policy unassociated with SG(s)
            :  N = Tier not in any FAST policy
```

Definitions of each item in the report follows:

Technology block definitions

`Raw Total` — Sum of capacities of all disks that match the technology type. Also the sum of `Raw Unconfigured` and `Raw Configured`.

`Raw Unconfigured` — Sum of unconfigured space on all disks that match the technology type.

Raw Configured — Sum of configured space on all disks that match the technology type.

Raw FAST SG Usage Total — Sum of hyper sizes of all standard devices that reside on this technology and are in a storage group associated with a FAST policy containing DP tiers.

Raw FAST Available — Based on Raw FAST SG Usage Total. If the swap_notvisible_devs control parameter is ENABLED, the hyper sizes of not-host-visible (unmapped/unmasked) standard devices that reside on this technology are included in Raw FAST Available. If the allow_only_swap control parameter is DISABLED, Raw Unconfigured is included in Raw FAST Available.

Raw Max SG Demand Total — Sum of hyper sizes of all standard devices in a storage group associated with a FAST policy containing DP tiers if they were to occupy the full allotted quota (as per the FAST policy) of space in a DP tier of this technology type. This is an estimated number. Solutions Enabler approximates the physical space that would be occupied by the standard devices based on the tier protection type.

Raw Excess — Difference between Raw FAST Available and Raw Max FAST SG Demand.

Tier block definitions

Name — Shows names of all DP tiers of this technology type.

ATTR — Shows the status of the DP tier. Tiers can have 1 of 3 possible attributes:

- In a FAST policy associated with a storage group
- In a FAST policy or policies where none of the FAST polices are associated with a storage group
- Not in any FAST policy

Target Prot — Target protection of the DP tier.

Raw Tier Unconfigured — Unconfigured space in the tier disk groups. If DP tiers overlap, the unconfigured space from disk groups included in both tiers will be attributed to each tier, therefore the same free space may be counted multiple times. If a disk group does not have enough usable disks to support devices of the tier protection type (disk count of 7 for a RAID-5 (7+1) Tier), the Raw Free capacity for that disk group will be reported as 0.

Logical Tier Configured— Sum of the logical capacity of all devices that match the Tier protection type and reside on the tier disk groups. Matches the Logical Config column from the symtier list -dp display.

Logical FAST SG Usage — Sum of the logical capacity of all devices that match the tier protection type, reside on the tier disk groups, and are in a storage group associated with a FAST policy containing DP tiers (a subset of Logical Tier Configured).

Logical FAST Available — Based on Logical FAST SG Usage for the DP tier. If the tier is in a FAST policy associated with a storage group and the swap_notvisible_devs control parameter is ENABLED, the logical capacity of not-host-visible (unmapped/unmasked) standard devices that reside on this technology are included in Logical FAST Available. If the tier is in a FAST policy associated with a storage group and the `allow_only_swap` control parameter is DISABLED, the estimated additional available capacity will be included, based on `Raw Tier Unconfigured` capacity. Tier `Raw Unconfigured` capacity is multiplied by a factor based on tier protection type to estimate how many more logical GB worth of devices FAST could move to the tier. This value is only an estimate, and it is not guaranteed that the full FAST `Available Capacity` can be reached for the tier, because the estimate does not account for:

- Affinity groups.
- The physical layout of hypers on the disks.
- If DP tiers overlap, the unconfigured space from disk groups included in both tiers will be attributed to each tier, therefore the same unconfigured space may be counted multiple times.

`Logical Max SG Demand` — Sum of logical capacities of all standard devices in a storage group associated with a FAST policy containing this DP tier if the devices were to occupy the full allotted quota (as per the FAST policy) of space in the DP tier. The `Logical Max SG Demand` also equals them sum of the values in the `Max SG Demand` column for all entries for this tier in the compliance report. If the tier is not in any FAST policy or is in policies where none of the policies are associated to a storage group then this value is not applicable.

`Logical Excess` — Difference between `Logical FAST Available` and `Logical Max FAST SG Demand`. If the DP tier is not in any FAST policy or is in policies where none of the policies are associated to a storage group then this value is not applicable.

Note: If on a given technology there exist standard devices that do not belong to any DP tier, they will be shown as `[OutOfTier]`. This can happen when the RAID type of standard devices does not match any tier RAID type, or when the defined DP tiers only contain a subset of the disk groups of the technology.

Note: Totals are not shown for the `Raw Tier Unconfig` and `FAST Avail` columns, because unconfigured space in disk groups shared by multiple tiers will be counted towards each tier, therefore it would be counted multiple times in the total.

Listing the technology demand for VP tiers using -v

The following example shows a technology report for VP tiers with the `-v` (verbose) output. An explanation of the report follows the sample output:

```
symfast list -sid 234 -tech FC -demand -vp -v

Symmetrix ID                          : 000194900234

Technology                            : FC
Logical Tier Enabled Total (GB)       :         700
Logical Tier Free Total (GB)          :         470
Logical Tier Used Total (GB)          :         230
Logical FAST SG Usage Total (GB)      :         181
Logical FAST Available Total (GB)     :         495
Logical Max SG Demand Total (GB)      :         235
Logical Excess (GB)                   :        +260
```

```
VP Tiers (3)
   {
   Tier Name                           : FC_R6_VPTier
   Target Prot                         : R6(6+2)
   Logical Tier Enabled (GB)           :         110
   Logical Tier Free (GB)              :          90
   Logical PRC Total (GB)              :          11
   Logical Tier Used (GB)              :          20
   Logical FAST SG Usage Total (GB)    :          20
   Logical FAST Available (GB)         :          99
   Logical Max SG Demand Total (GB)    :          60
   Logical Excess (GB)                 :         +39
   Tier Status : Tier in a FAST policy associated with SG(s)

   Storage Groups (1)
       {
       ----------------------------------------------
                                   P  FAST SG   Max SG
                     FAST          r    Usage   Demand
       SG Name       Policy        i Log (GB) Log (GB)
       ------------  ------------- - -------- --------
       SQLServer     DB_VP_Policy  1       20       60
                                     -------- --------
             Total                         20       60
       }

   Tier Name                           : Finance_VPTier
   Target Prot                         : R5(3+1)
   Logical Tier Enabled (GB)           :         440
   Logical Tier Free (GB)              :         280
   Logical PRC Total (GB)              :          44
   Logical Tier Used (GB)              :         160
   Logical FAST SG Usage Total (GB)    :         160
   Logical FAST Available (GB)         :         396
   Logical Max SG Demand Total (GB)    :         200
   Logical Excess (GB)                 :        +196
   Tier Status : Tier in a FAST policy associated with SG(s)

   Storage Groups (1)
       {
       ----------------------------------------------
                                   P  FAST SG   Max SG
                     FAST          r    Usage   Demand
       SG Name       Policy        i Log (GB) Log (GB)
       ------------  ------------- - -------- --------
       Finance2010   Finance_VP_P* 1      160      200
                                     -------- --------
             Total                        160      200
       }

   Tier Name                           : TierNotInPolicy
   Target Prot                         : R5(3+1)
   Logical Tier Enabled (GB)           :         150
   Logical Tier Free (GB)              :         100
   Logical PRC Total (GB)              :          15
   Logical Tier Used (GB)              :          50
   Logical FAST SG Usage Total (GB)    :           0
   Logical FAST Available (GB)         :           0
   Logical Max SG Demand Total (GB)    :           -
   Logical Excess (GB)                 :           -
   Tier Status : Tier not in any FAST policy

   No devices in a FAST SG on tier TierNotInPolicy

   Tier Name                           : [OutOfTier]
```

```
Target Prot                          : N/A
Logical Tier Enabled (GB)            :           -
Logical Tier Free (GB)               :           -
Logical PRC Total (GB)               :           -
Logical Tier Used (GB)               :           -
Logical FAST SG Usage Total (GB)     :           1
Logical FAST Available (GB)          :           -
Logical Max SG Demand Total (GB)     :           -
Logical Excess (GB)                  :           -
Tier Status : -

Storage Groups (1)
    {
    ----------------------------------------------
                                P  FAST SG   Max SG
                  FAST          r    Usage   Demand
    SG Name       Policy        i Log (GB) Log (GB)
    ------------  ------------- - -------- --------
    SQLServer     [OutOfPolicy] 1        1        -
                                  -------- --------
          Total                          1        -
    }

}
```

Technology with -vp and -v report description

The verbose report above shows a more detailed break down of the VP tier `Totals`. The fields in the `Tier` block match the non-verbose report, except that the `ATTR` field is displayed as `Tier Status` and has a full text description that matches the legend.

The following additional fields are displayed in the `Tier` block:

`Logical PRC Total` — Sum of (PRC% * pool enabled capacity) for all DATA device pools in the tier. The PRC determines how much capacity from each DATA device pool will be reserved for non-FAST activities. If the free space in a given DATA device pool (as a percentage of pool enabled capacity) falls below the PRC then the FAST system may not move any more chunks into this pool.

The totals for the `Tier` block appear in a separate `Technology` block:

`Logical Tier Enabled Total` — Sum of pool enabled capacities of all DATA device pools included in VP tiers that match the technology type. Also the total of tier enabled from the tier block.

`Logical Tier Free Total` — `Tier Enabled Total` - `Tier Used Total`, minimum 0.

`Logical Tier Used Total` — Sum of pool allocated capacity for all DATA device pools included in VP tiers that match the technology type. Allocated capacity on all DATA devices will be counted, including DATA devices that are not enabled; therefore `Used` may be greater than `Enabled`. Also the total of `Tier Used` from the `Tier` block.

`Logical FAST SG Usage Total` — Sum of allocated capacity residing on this technology from thin devices in a storage group associated with a FAST policy containing VP tiers. Also the total of `FAST SG Usage` from the `Tier` block.

`Logical FAST Available Total` — Sum of FAST storage group `Usage` and (tier `Free` less the PRC from all included DATA device pools, minimum 0) for all VP tiers that match the technology type and are included in associated FAST policies. Also the total of `FAST Available` from the `Tier` block.

`Logical Max SG Demand Total` — Sum of the allocated capacity of all thin devices in a storage group associated with a FAST policy containing VP tiers if they were to occupy the full allotted quota (per the limit defined in FAST policy) of space in a VP tier of this technology type. Also the total of `Max SG Demand` from the `Tier` block.

`Logical Excess` — Difference between `FAST Available` and `Max FAST SG Demand Total`. Also the total of `Excess` from the `Tier` block.

The `Storage Group` block shows the following additional information about associated storage groups:

`SG Name` — Storage group name.

`Policy` — Policy name. An `[OutOfPolicy]` entry is shown if devices from the storage group reside on this tier, but the tier is not part of the associated policy.

`Priority` — Priority of the association between the storage group and the policy

`Logical FAST SG Usage` — Sum of allocated capacity from thin devices in the storage group that resides on this VP tier.

`Logical Max SG Demand` — Sum of allocated capacity from thin devices in the storage group if they were to occupy the full allotted quota (as per the FAST policy) of space in the VP tier. If `-allocated` is specified, `Max SG Demand` will be calculated using allocated instead of configured capacity (this value may be less than the `Max SG Demand` column for this storage group and policy in the compliance report if the thin devices are not fully allocated). This value is not applicable if the policy associated with the storage group does not contain the VP tier.

Listing the technology demand for DP tiers using -v

This example shows the output for a technology demand for DP tiers in verbose mode. Definitions of the output fields are after the display:

```
symfast list -sid 234 -tech FC -demand -dp -v

Symmetrix ID                    : 000194900234

Technology                      : FC
Raw Total(GB)                   :        6000
Raw Free (GB)                   :        1030
Raw Used (GB)                   :        4970
Raw FAST SG Usage Total (GB)    :        4239
Raw FAST Available (GB)         :        5270
Raw Max SG Demand Total (GB)    :        4120
Raw Excess (GB)                 :       +1150

DP Tiers (2)
   {
   Tier Name                       : WorkDBTier
   Target Prot                     : R6(6+2)
   Raw Tier Unconfigured (GB)      :        1030
   Logical Tier Configured (GB)    :        1598
   Logical FAST SG Usage Total (GB) :       1420
   Logical FAST Available (GB)     :        2193
   Logical Max SG Demand Total (GB) :       1440
   Logical Excess (GB)             :        +753
   Tier Status : Tier in a FAST policy associated with SG(s)

   Storage Groups (2)
       {
```

```
    ---------------------------------------------
                               P  FAST SG   Max SG
                 FAST          r    Usage   Demand
    SG Name      Policy        i Log (GB) Log (GB)
    ------------ ------------- - -------- --------
    OraMarketing DBPolicy      1      640      600
    OraSales     DBPolicy      2      780      840
                                 -------- --------
          Total                      1420     1440
    }

Tier Name                        : WorkTier
Target Prot                      : R5(3+1)
Raw Tier Unconfigured (GB)       :        1030
Logical Tier Configured (GB)     :        1980
Logical FAST SG Usage Total (GB) :        1760
Logical FAST Available (GB)      :        2533
Logical Max SG Demand Total (GB) :        1650
Logical Excess (GB)              :        +833
Tier Status : Tier in a FAST policy associated with SG(s)

Storage Groups (3)
    {
    ---------------------------------------------
                               P  FAST SG   Max SG
                 FAST          r    Usage   Demand
    SG Name      Policy        i Log (GB)  Log (GB)
    ------------ ------------- - -------- --------
    Finance2009  FinanceData   1      600      600
    Finance2008  FinanceData   2      640      550
    Finance2007  FinanceData   2      520      500
                                 -------- --------
          Total                      1760     1650
    }

Tier Name                        : [OutOfTier]
Target Prot                      : N/A
Raw Tier Unconfigured (GB)       :           -
Logical Tier Configured (GB)     :         150
Logical FAST SG Usage Total (GB) :           0
Logical FAST Available (GB)      :           0
Logical Max SG Demand Total (GB) :           -
Logical Excess (GB)              :           -
Tier Status : -

No devices in a FAST SG on tier [OutOfTier]

}
```

The verbose report above shows a detailed break down of the DP tier totals. The fields in the `Tier` block exactly match the non-verbose report, except that the `ATTR` field displays as `Tier Status` and has a full text description that matches the legend.

The `Storage Groups` block shows the following additional information about associated storage groups:

- `SG Name` — Storage group name.
- `Policy` — Policy name. An `[OutOfPolicy]` entry is shown if devices from the storage group reside on this tier, but the tier is not part of the associated policy.
- `Priority`— Priority of the association between the storage group and the policy
- `Logical FAST SG Usage` — Sum of logical capacities of all standard devices in the storage group with matching RAID protection that reside on this DP tier.

- `Logical Max SG Demand` — Sum of logical capacities of all standard devices in the storage group if they were to occupy the full allotted quota (as per the FAST policy) of space in the DP tier. This value matches the `Max SG Demand` column for this storage group and policy in the compliance report. This value is not applicable if the policy associated with the storage group does not contain the DP tier.

Listing the technology demand using V71 mode

When the `-mode v71` option is specified, the `-dp` option is implied, and all fields will revert to their definitions from SE 7.1. The column definitions are listed after the sample command and output:

```
symfast list -sid 234 -tech FC -demand -mode v71

Symmetrix ID              : 000194900234

Technology                : FC
Total(GB)                 :       6000
Free (GB)                 :       1030
Used (GB)                 :       4970
FAST SG Usage Total (GB)  :       4239
FAST Available (GB)       :       5270
Max SG Demand Total (GB)  :       4120
Excess (GB)               :      +1150

Tiers (2)
   {
   ----------------------------------------------------------------------------
                 A                                Raw Capacities (GB)
                 T          -----------------------------------------------------
                 T Target       Tier     Tier FAST SG    FAST  Max SG   Excess
   Tier          R Prot         Free     Used   Usage   Avail  Demand
   ------------- - -------- -------- -------- ------- ------- ------- --------
   WorkDBTier    F R6(6+2)      1030     2130    1893    2923    1920    +1003
   WorkTier      F R5(3+1)      1030     2640    2346    3377    2200    +1177
   [OutOfTier]   - N/A             -      200       0       0       -        -
    Total                           -------- -------         -------
                                        4970    4239            4120
   }

Legend:
  ATTR      :  F = Tier in a FAST policy associated with SG(s)
            :  P = Tier in a FAST policy unassociated with SG(s)
            :  N = Tier not in any FAST policy
```

Technology Block

- `Total` — Sum of capacities of all disks that match the technology type. Also the sum of `Free` and `Used`.
- `Free` — Sum of unconfigured space on all disks that match the technology type.
- `Used` — Sum of configured space on all disks that match the technology type.
- `FAST SG Usage Total` — Sum of hyper sizes of all standard devices that reside on this technology and are in a storage group associated with a FAST policy containing DP tiers.

- `FAST Available` — Based on `FAST SG Usage Total`. If the `swap_notvisible_devs` control parameter is ENABLED, the hyper sizes of not-host-visible (unmapped/unmasked) standard devices that reside on this technology are included in `FAST Available`. If the `allow_only_swap` control parameter is DISABLED, `Free` is included in `FAST Available`.
- `Max SG Demand Total` — Sum of hyper sizes of all Standard devices in a storage group associated with a FAST policy containing standard tiers if they were to occupy the full allotted quota (as per the FAST policy) of space in a standard tier of this technology type. This is an estimated number. Solutions Enabler will try to approximate the physical space that would be occupied by the standard devices based on the tier protection type.

`Excess` — Difference between `FAST Available` and `Max FAST SG Demand`.

Tier Block

- `Name` — Shows names of all standard tiers of this technology type.
- `ATTR` — Shows the status of the standard tier. Tiers can have 1 of 3 possible attributes:
  - In a FAST policy associated with a storage group.
  - In a FAST policy or policies where none of the FAST polices are associated with a storage group.
  - Not in any FAST policy.
- `Target Prot` — Target protection of the standard tier.
- `Raw Free` — Unconfigured space in the tier disk groups. If standard tiers overlap, the unconfigured space from disk groups included in both tiers will be attributed to both tiers. Hence the same free space may be counted multiple times. If a disk group does not have enough usable disks to support devices of the tier protection type (disk count of 7 for a RAID-5(7+1) Tier), `Raw Free` capacity for that disk group will be reported as 0.
- `Raw Used` — Sum of hypers of all standard devices with matching raid protection on this standard tier.
- `Raw FAST SG Usage` — Sum of the hypers of all standard devices with matching RAID protection that reside on this tier and are in a storage group associated with a FAST policy containing standard tiers.
- `Raw FAST Available` — If the standard tier is in some FAST policy associated with a storage group, the `FAST Available` capacity is the sum of `Raw FAST SG Usage`, `Raw Free`, and sum of hyper sizes of not visible standard devices (unmapped/unmasked) that reside on the tier. Free space will be added only if the `allow_only_swap` control parameter is disabled. Space occupied by not visible standard devices will be added only if the `swap_notvisible_devs` control parameter is enabled. If the tier is not in any FAST policy or is in policies where none of the policies are associated to a storage group then the `FAST Available` capacity is same as `FAST SG Usage`.
- `Raw Max SG Demand` — Sum of hypers of all standard devices in a Storage Group associated with a FAST Policy containing this Standard Tier if the devices were to occupy the full allotted quota (as per the FAST Policy) of space in the Standard Tier. This is an estimated number. Solutions Enabler will try to approximate the physical

space that would be occupied by the Standard Devices based on the Tier protection type. If the Tier is not in any FAST Policy or is in Policies where none of the Policies are associated to a Storage Group then this value is Not applicable.

- `Raw Excess` — Difference between Raw FAST Available and Raw Max FAST SG Demand. If the Standard Tier is not in any FAST Policy or is in Policies where none of the Policies are associated to a Storage Group then this value is Not applicable.

Note: If on a given technology there exist standard devices that do not belong to any standard tier they will be shown as `[OutOfTier]`. This can happen when the RAID type of standard devices does not match any tier RAID type, or when the defined standard tiers only contain a subset of the disk groups of the technology.

APPENDIX E
Updating the Host

After you reconfigure a Symmetrix array by moving, deleting, adding, or modifying one or more devices, you must update the host so that the host recognizes the new Symmetrix configuration.

For some platforms, the `symcfg scan` command is available to perform the host update. These include Sun Solaris, HP-UX, IBM AIX, Tru64/OSF1, Windows, and HP Open VMS systems.

This appendix describes the procedures for these host systems:

Sun Solaris systems

Whenever devices are newly mapped to a host system, or device channel addresses are changed, you need to perform the following actions to introduce the new devices to the system.

To add new Symmetrix devices while online in the Solaris environment, perform the following steps:

1. Execute the following utilities:

   drvconfig or **symcfg scan**
   `disks`
   `devlinks`

2. Follow the instructions in the Solaris documentation to introduce new devices to the host environment.

HP-UX systems

Whenever devices are newly mapped to a host system or device channel addresses are changed, you need to perform the following actions to introduce the new devices to the system.

To view the results of the mapping changes, use the `ioscan` command in a statement similar to the following:

```
ioscan -fnC disk
```

You can define newly connected physical volumes to the HP-UX host system without rebooting it, using the following form:

```
insf -e
```

For more information, refer to the HP 9000 documentation.

IBM AIX systems

Whenever devices are newly mapped to a host system or device channel addresses are changed, you need to perform the following actions to introduce the new devices to the AIX system:

1. From the **SMIT** menu, select **Devices › Fixed Disk › Add a Disk**.
2. Select the **EMC SYMMETRIX** definition from the disk table.
3. Select the SCSI bus on which the new disk resides.
4. Type the connection address for the new device (target, LUN).
5. Select **EXECUTE**.
6. Repeat steps 2 through 5 for each new device being added to the configuration.

HP Tru64 UNIX systems

Whenever devices are newly mapped to a host system or device channel addresses are changed, you need to perform the following actions to introduce the new devices to the system.

When using Tru64 UNIX, you can introduce the new devices to the system with these steps:

1. At the prompt, type:

   `scsimgr -scan_bus bus=BUSNUM`

2. Repeat for each LUN:

   a. Write a label to the device you are defining:

   ```
   disklabel -rw rz<lun_letter><unitID> <label>
   ```

   b. Change the ownership on the device to a particular application:

   ```
   chown <owner>:<group> *rz<lun letter><unitID>*
   ```

3. Follow the host documentation to introduce new devices to the host environment.

Windows systems

Whenever devices are newly mapped to a host system or device channel addresses are changed, you need to perform the following actions to introduce the new devices to the system.

Windows 2000

To add new Symmetrix devices to a Windows 2000 system while the system remains online, perform these steps:

1. From the desktop, select **Start, Settings, Control Panel, Add /Remove Hardware**. Complete the wizard to discover and add the new Symmetrix devices.
2. Partition and format the new devices as described in the *Windows 2000* chapter of the *Open Systems Host Environment Product Guide*.

Windows 2003

To add new Symmetrix devices to a Windows 2003 system while the system remains online, perform these steps:

1. From the desktop, select **Start, Settings, Control Panel, Add /Remove Hardware**. Complete the wizard to discover and add the new Symmetrix devices.
2. Partition and format the new devices as described in the Windows 2003 documentation.

HP Open VMS systems

Whenever devices are newly mapped to an OpenVMS system, or device paths or addresses are changed, the following actions must be performed. If a VMS identifier (device address) is changed on an existing device, the device must be dismounted before performing this step.

To make the results of the changes visible to the host system, use the SYSMAN utility, as follows:

```
$ mcr sysman
SYSMAN> io scsi_path_verify
SYSMAN> io autoconfig
SYSMAN> exit
```

APPENDIX F
SIU: Overview and Management

This chapter describes the Symmetrix Integration Utilities (SIU) disk management operations for your storage system in a Windows Server environment.

Topics include:

Introduction

The Symmetrix Integration Utilities (SIU) integrates and extends the Windows 2003 and Windows 2008 disk management functionality to better operate with and on TimeFinder and Symmetrix Remote Data Facilities (SRDF) devices.

SIU operations integrate with the management functionality of TimeFinder and SRDF with support specifically for Windows servers by extending their ability to:

- Mount and unmount hard disks and their associated file systems.
- Flush file system cache buffers to disk.
- Manipulate disk signatures.

SIU is not a replacement for the Windows Logical Disk Manager (LDM), but bridges these lacking functionalities necessary for Windows users to optimally work with EMC business continuance storage devices.

Note: Windows 2008 Server systems need the Microsoft hotfix 952790 installed. (http://support/microsoft.com/kb/952790).

SIU capabilities

SIU enables you to perform the following actions:

- View the physical disk, volume, and VMware datastore configuration data.
- Update the partition table on a disk.
- Set and clear volume flags.
- Flush any pending cached file system data to disk.
- Show individual disk, volume, or VMware datastore details.
- Mount and unmount volumes to a drive letter or mount point.
- Manipulate disk signatures.
- Scan the drive connections and discovers any new disks available to the system.
- Mask devices to and unmask devices from the Windows host.

Privilege requirements

SIU is based on the functionality and features of associated hardware and software in an EMC Enterprise Storage environment managed and used on Windows 2003 and Windows 2008 platforms. Most command actions require administrative privileges. On Windows 2008, you must be a local administrator, or the command prompt must be `Run as administrator`.

Note: For security reasons, Windows Server 2008 does not honor the `Start In` path property of the shortcut `Run as administrator`. Therefore, the shortcut will always begin in the Windows system directory, instead of the SIU directory.

SIU commands

The SIU CLI commands are a syntactical set and form of one command (`symntctl`), which has various arguments to support each of the main functional operations or actions. A summary of the SIU command set that operate in a Windows operating system environment is listed in Table 28. These commands can be used in scripts when working on Windows 2003 or Windows 2008 platforms

Table 28 SIU command summary

Command	Argument	Action
`symntctl`		Performs disk management operations for Windows platforms to properly work with Business Continuance devices. Use with the following arguments for other operations.
	`flag`	Sets and clears volume flags.
	`flush`	Flushes all pending unwritten file system cache entries to disk.
	`list`	Lists all visible physical disks, volumes, and VMware datastores.
	`mask`	Removes access to the specified Symmetrix device on all HBAs of the host where the specified device is visible.
	`mount`	Mounts the specified volume to the specified mount point or drive letter.
	`rescan`	Scans the device connections and discovers any new disks available to the system.
	`show`	Displays individual disk, volume, or VMware datastore details.
	`signature`	Manipulates disk signatures.
	`umount`	Unmounts a volume from the drive letter and all mount points.
	`unmask`	Adds access to the specified Symmetrix device on all HBAs of the host that is connected to the specified Symmetrix array.
	`update`	Updates the partition table on a disk.

For command syntax information, refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix CLI Command Reference* .

Volume management software

Windows Server 2003 and Windows Server 2008 have two types of disks: basic and dynamic. Basic disks support primary partitions only, while dynamic disks support dynamic volumes only.

The Windows Logical Disk Manager (LDM) provides full management functionality for basic disks, but only limited management functionality for dynamic disks. Most of the advanced capabilities of dynamic disks are only available with Veritas Storage Foundation for Windows (SFW).

SFW dynamic disk groups with TimeFinder

For Windows advanced server systems with dynamic disks, SIU functionality works with Veritas Storage Foundation for Windows.

If you are going to set up and use Veritas dynamic disk groups (VDGs) on a production server, you must comply with the following requirements when configuring VDGs for use with Solutions Enabler TimeFinder/Mirror software:

- Create a TimeFinder/Mirror device group for every dynamic disk group, maintaining the one-to-one basis. To keep this relationship clear, name the dynamic disk groups the same as the TimeFinder/Mirror device groups.
- It is not necessary to create the disk group on the backup server, since the Logical Disk Manager (LDM) database is resident on every dynamic disk, as it is copied over to the backup server on each of the BCVs. All disk group definitions are stored in this database and will immediately appear on the backup server (in an offline state). You can create the TimeFinder/Mirror device groups on either the production server or the backup server.

Be aware of the following when creating TimeFinder/Mirror device groups:

- Do not mix STD and BCV devices in the same VDG.
- Do not have Symmetrix and non-Symmetrix storage type devices in the same VDG.
- Do not mix R1 and R2 devices in the same VDG.
- Do not add gatekeeper devices to any VDG.

Note: SFW 5.1 on windows server 2008 is not supported.

Configuring a VMware virtual server

When the SIU server is on a VMware virtual server (VM), there are additional setup requirements and steps:

- Enable the SPC-2 flag on the Symmetrix ports being used.
- Set the environment variable VICLIENT_DISABLE_CACHE to 1.

1. Install VMware Tools on the backup/recovery server.
2. Open a command prompt to the Solutions Enabler `shlib` directory which is typically located at:

   ```
   C:\Program Files\EMC\SYMCLI\shlib
   ```

3. Run the following command, `vicfg` setup. This utility is designed to configure access to the ESX Server by enabling SSL ports on the firewall, configuring certificates, and encrypting and storing the login credentials:
   - When prompted, please enter the username and password to be used as credentials for the ESX Server. These credentials are encrypted and stored in the Solutions Enabler authorization database, so there is no concern over their security.
4. Assign at least 2 Symmetrix gatekeeper devices to the VM. These gatekeepers will be required in order for Solutions Enabler to discover the Symmetrix from the VM:
   - Verify that the proper zoning is in place to connect the HBAs in the ESX Server to the Symmetrix.
   - Using Symmetrix device masking (`symmask.exe`), assign access for the ESX Server to the gatekeeper devices.
   - Configure the VM to have Raw Device Mappings (RDM) for each of the gatekeeper devices. The VM should now see the gatekeepers in a SCSI inquiry (`syminq.exe`).

5. Run the command `symcfg discover` to verify that Solutions Enabler can discover the Symmetrix array.

SIU does not automatically interoperate with the VMware high availability software such as Vmotion, or the VMware load-balancing software such as Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS). If the VM moves to a different ESX Server, whether through manual intervention or through one of these products, the configuration and authorization needs to be performed again.

Note: The Symmetrix Integration Utilities (SIU) supports VMware ESX Server V4.0 and higher. However, to facilitate integration into the VMware environment, you must disable all caching by setting the environment variable VICLIENT_DISABLE_CACHE = 1.

Configuring the ESX 3.5 Server

Follow these steps to configure the ESX 3.5 Server:

Note: Make sure you are using VMware ESX Server 3.5 Update 2.

1. Install VMware Tools on the backup/recovery server.
2. Open a command prompt to the Solutions Enabler `shlib` directory which is typically located at:

   ```
   C:\Program Files\EMC\SYMCLI\shlib
   ```

3. Run the following command:

   ```
   vicfg setup
   ```

   This utility is designed to configure access to the ESX Server by enabling SSL ports on the firewall, configuring certificates, and encrypting and storing the login credentials:

4. When prompted, enter the username and password to be used as credentials for the ESX Server. These credentials are encrypted and stored in the Solutions Enabler authorization database for security.

Configuring the ESX 4.0 Server

Follow these steps to configure the ESX 4.0 Server:

1. Setup the vSphere Management appliance, which serves as CIM server, as follows:
   a. Open the VMware vSphere Client.
   b. Select from the menu options: **Open ›Deploy OVF Template ›Deploy from URL.** Provide the following URL to setup vSphere Management appliance:

      ```
      http://www.vmware.com/go/importvma/vma4.ovf
      ```

      This creates a virtual machine which serves as a CIM Server.
   c. When prompted, enter the username and password (must have root privileges). For example: **`vi-admin`**
   d. Start the VM and run the following scripts:

   ```
   sudo /etc/vmware/vmware-smis-setup.pl
   ```

e. Run following commands to open the firewall on unsecured port 5988:

```
sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 5988 -j ACCEPT
sudo /etc/init.d/iptables save
sudo /etc/init.d/iptables restart
```

f. Make sure that all iptable entries are proper.

2. Install VMware tools on the backup/recovery server.

   The Virtual Machine needs Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN). For example:

   hostname.domain.com. -note: trailing '.'

   Note: The Virtual Machine needs Fully Qualified Domain Name(FQDN). For example: hostname.domain.com. -note:trailing ' . '

3. Open a command prompt to the Solutions Enabler `shlib` directory which is typically located at:

   ```
   C:\Program Files\EMC\SYMCLI\shlib
   ```

4. Run the following command:

   ```
   vicfg setup
   ```

   The utility is designed to configure access to the ESX Server by enabling SSL ports on the firewall, configuring certificates, and encrypting and storing the login credentials.

5. When prompted, enter the username and password to be used as credentials for the ESX Server. These credentials are encrypted and stored in the Solution Enabler authorization database for security.

6. An entry in the Solution Enabler authorization database pointing to CIM server should be made by running the following command:

```
symcfg auth add -host <HostName> -username <UserName> -password <PassWord>
   -namespace vmware/cim -port 5988 -vmware
```

The output of the `symcfg auth list -vmware` command should be similar to the following:

```
Hostname               Username             Namespace         Port
 -----------        -----------------     -------------      ------
 10.31.96.111           root                vmware/esxv2      5988
 10.31.99.214           vi-admin            vmware/cim        5988
```

Viewing detailed information about disks

The SIU list action provides a consolidated view for displaying and managing physical disk, volume, and VMware datastore configuration data.

To view disk numbers in your storage configuration, enter:

`symntctl list -disk`

To view the volume configuration, enter:

`symntctl list -volume`

To view VMware datastores in the virtual infrastructure, enter:

```
symntctl list -datastore
```

The `show` action provides detailed information about an individual disk, volume, or VMware datastore.

To target a specific disk enter:

```
symntctl show -pd diskN
```

where *diskN* is the disk number.

To target a specific volume enter:

```
symntctl show -vol VolName [-g VolGroup]
```

To target a specific VMware datastore enter:

```
symntctl show -datastore DatastoreName
```

Specifying the output type

SIU allows you to specify the output format for the `symntctl list` and `symntctl show` commands, as follows:

- XML_ELEMENT — Provides the output using individual XML elements.
- XML_ATTRIBUTE — Provides the output using concatenated XML attributes.

Samples of XML output are provided in “XML examples” on page 484.

Mounting and unmounting disks

After splitting BCV or SRDF volumes, you can reassign the drive letters for those volumes using the SIU `mount` action. The SIU `mount` action lets you mount hard disks and their associated file systems in your storage environment.

The `mount` action mounts the specified volume name, GUID, or Symmetrix device to the specified drive letter or mount point:

```
symntctl mount -drive DriveLetter | -path MountPnt
   -vol VolName [-g VolGroup] | -guid VolGuid |
   -sid SymId | -symdev SymDev | -part Partition#
```

SIU utilizes Microsoft Virtual Disk Service (VDS) functionality to make a volume `permanently dismounted` (offline) while performing unmount operations. Other applications are prevented from accessing the volumes in this state, thus ensuring data integrity during TimeFinder/Mirror establish and split operations. The volume can be brought back online with the SIU mount operation.

SIU and SYMAPI database

When performing `mount` operations on the Symmetrix device number (`-symdev` option), SIU relies on the SYMAPI database to obtain physical drive information. The physical drive information within the SYMAPI database is created and updated following a Symmetrix discover command `symcfg discover`. Therefore, if any device changes are made to the mount host, it is recommended to run the `symcfg discover` command to update the SYMAPI database to reflect those changes. If device changes are made frequently to the mount host, then the `discover` should be scripted as a part of the mount process.

When `symntctl mount` or `umount` commands are called, SIU takes an exclusive lock against the SYMAPI database. If other Solutions Enabler commands occur in parallel to the SIU operations, SIU waits on any locks against the SYMAPI database and continues after the locks are released.

Because SIU `mount` and `unmount` operations can interact with the SYMAPI database, it is recommended that at least two gatekeeper devices are presented to the SIU mount host.

Disk unmount operations

On the BCV or SRDF target (R2) side, establishing a BCV with its standard volume makes the BCV unavailable to the Windows system. Windows systems generate error messages if a mounted volume is referenced while unavailable.

The SIU `unmount` action provides the ability to unmount hard disks and their associated file systems, and also removes the drive letter from the specified disk volume.

You can target a drive letter or mount point:

```
symntctl umount -drive DriveLetter
symntctl umount -path MountPnt
```

Or, you can target a volume or global ID:

```
symntctl umount -vol VolName [-g VolGroup]
symntctl umount -guid VolGuid
```

Or, you can target a Symmetrix device or physical device, or device partition:

```
symntctl umount -sid SymmID -symdev SymDev [-part Partition#]
symntctl umount -pd Pdev [-part Partition#]
```

The `-force` option can be used when unmounting to ignore and break any handles open to the volume by other applications.

Unmount operations affect the current drive letter mapping. The command performs a file system flush as part of the dismount process, and the drive is flagged as permanently dismounted (offline) until a subsequent `mount` operation. This ensures that no other applications can access the volume while it is being unmounted, thus ensuring data integrity during TimeFinder/Mirror establish and split operations.

When an unmount operation is performed, SIU and VDS does the following:

1. Gets a handle to the volume being unmounted from the operating system.
2. Obtains an exclusive lock on that volume from the operating system (unless `-force` is specified).
3. Flushes all pending file system cached data to disk for that volume.
4. Dismounts the volume by calling `DeviceIoControl()` with the `FSCTL_DISMOUNT_VOLUME` control code.
5. Offlines the volume by calling DeviceIoControl() with the IOCTL_VOLUME_OFFLINE control code.

Note: Offlining of volumes on dynamic disks is not supported on Windows 2003 Server. Therefore, the unmounting operation can not be performed on dynamic disks on Windows 2003 Server.

6. Deletes all drive letter or mount points associated with the volume and releases the lock.

Manipulating disk signatures

In the Windows operating system, disks are identified by disk signatures (also known as labels).

Note: In Windows Server 2003/2008, GPT (GUID Partitioned) disks are identified by disk ID. The disk signature operation is not applicable to GPT disks.

Using a signature action, you can assign, change, initialize, and erase a signature from a disk.

Specify the physical disk for a signature operation using the `-pd` option, or use the Symmetrix ID and Symmetrix device options:

```
symntctl signature -pd diskN ...
```

where *diskN* is the physical disk number.

or

```
symntctl signature -sid SymmID -symdev SymDev
```

To view disk numbers in your storage configuration, enter:

```
symntctl list -signature
```

Using the `-sig` option, the signature of a disk is assigned/changed to any desired label specified in this command option.

Using the `-initialize` option, SIU assigns signatures to any disks discovered without signatures.

Using the `-erase` option, the signature of the specified disk is erased. This option is only used when setting up shared disks and TimeFinder configurations.

Note: With Windows 2003/2008, this option will erase the signature, only to have Windows immediately re-generate a new signature. Therefore, the volume will appear with a different signature, instead of an empty signature.

Updating partition tables

SIU allows the Symmetrix device partition tables to be updated using the `symntctl update` command with the following options:

- Use the `-all` option to update the partition tables of each physical disk.
- Use the `-pd PhysicalDrive#` option to update the partition table for the specified physical drive, for example:

```
symntctl update -pd \\.\PhysicalDrive#
```

- Use the Symmetrix ID and device number to update the partition table for the specified Symmetrix device, for example:

```
symntctl update -sid 309 -symdev 01e3
```

Flushing cache buffers to disk

TimeFinder/Mirror operations such as an on-the-fly BCV split require that the file system cache buffers be flushed to disk for a clean and complete split. The SIU flush action does this without removing the drive letter or volume association. This flush action is needed where the standard/BCV or SRDF R1/R2 pair is split without taking down an application.

You can target the standard or R1 device to flush with a drive letter or a mount point:

```
symntctl flush -drive DriveLetter
symntctl flush -path MountPnt
```

Or, you can target the standard device to flush with a volume name or global ID (GUID):

```
symntctl flush -vol VolName -g VolGroup
symntctl flush -guid VolGUID
```

Because this command only flushes the Windows file system, applications that handle their own cache management (such as SQL Server or Exchange) are not affected. Flush or checkpoint mechanisms embedded in the application must flush its own application data. The application data must be flushed first, followed by a file system flush.

For example, to flush a volume with the volume GUID of `Volume{ecba40b5-d522-11d5-98cb-00b0d0b03303}`, enter:

```
symntctl flush -guid Volume{ecba40b5-d522-11d5-98cb-00b0d0b03303}
```

Device masking operations

It is often necessary to add and remove access to a given Symmetrix device for the current host. This is known as *device masking*. Device masking typically requires several steps to make the device visible or hidden to the host, especially if multiple HBAs and PowerPath are being used. SIU provides the ability to perform device masking operations with a single command by leveraging some of its internal functionality, like system rescan. When using SIU to mask or unmask a device, SIU does the following:

1. Obtains a list of all of the HBAs connected to the specified Symmetrix array on the current host.
2. Determines the current state of the specified device on each of the HBAs (whether it is currently masked or unmasked).
3. Either adds or removes access to the specified device (depends on whether it is a mask or unmask operation) for each of the HBAs.
4. Performs a system rescan of the host so that the newly masked devices will be removed from the host, and the newly unmasked devices will appear on the host.

For SIU device masking to work correctly, the Symmetrix array must be configured for device masking. The following requirements exist:

- There must be a valid VCMDB created on the Symmetrix array.
- The VCMDB must be mapped to all of the Fiber Adapters (FA) where the device masking is to take place.

- The VCM flag must be set on all of the FAs where the device masking is to take place.
- The Symmetrix device that is to be masked or unmasked must be mapped to all of the FAs where the device masking is to take place.

Note: SIU device masking does not perform any checks to determine if the Symmetrix device is currently accessible to other hosts on the SAN. It is your responsibility to prevent multiple hosts from using the same device.

If connected to a Symmetrix running Enginuity 5874 and higher, to perform Device Masking/Unmasking, at least one masking view must be present. Refer to Chapter 2, "Masking Devices with Auto-provisioning Groups," for details about creating and using masking views.

Device masking is very useful when attempting to break open handles to a current volume. By masking the device from the host, Windows will be forced to completely unload the I/O stack for that device, thus removing all open handles. The device can then be unmasked and it will appear on the host without any open handles.

Note: In Windows 2008 devices must be properly uninstalled before being masked from the system. SIU performs the necessary uninstall process, however, the process can fail if there are open handles to a volume.

If you experience trouble masking devices on Windows 2008 use the `-force` flag to break any open handles. It is best to manually close any programs with open handles to the volume first, but specifying `-force` will break the handles automatically.

Using device masking to break the open handles to a volume may be necessary when using TimeFinder/Mirror in particular environments. Currently, it is recommended that the BCV be unmounted by SIU before establishing it. In most cases, this is sufficient to prevent corrupting the volume's cache during the TimeFinder/Mirror establish. However, if the host is running monitoring agents or anti-virus software that maintains open handles to the BCV, the unmount will not be enough. Instead, you must mask the BCV prior to the TimeFinder/Mirror establish in order to remove the open handles. After the split operation, the BCV can be unmasked so that it is accessible to the host. This procedure is explained in "For basic disks with open handles" on page 479.

Using volume flags

SIU provides three flag options that can be set on volumes, Symmetrix devices (and partitions), physical devices (and partitions), drive letters, and volume GUIDs using the `symntctl flag -set` *`Flag`* command.

Where *`Flag`* can be:

- READONLY — Sets the volume as read only.
- HIDDEN — Sets the volume as hidden. Volumes flagged as HIDDEN cannot be identified by `-guid` for any SIU command.
- NO_DEFAULT_DRIVE_LETTER — Sets the volume to have no default drive letter.

For example, to set the HIDDEN flag on partition 4 of Symmetrix device 01e3, in Symmetrix array 309, enter:

symntctl flag -set hidden -sid 309 -symdev 01e3 -part 4

To clear an existing flag, use the `symntctl flag -clear` option, as follows:

symntctl flag -clear hidden -sid 309 -symdev 01e3 -part 4

Use the `symntctl flag -clear` command with the `-all` option to clear the flags for all disks or volumes, as shown:

symntctl flag -clear hidden -all

Refer to the *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix CLI Command Reference* for the complete syntax of the `symntctl` command.

Performing typical storage operations

The following are typical storage operations that use both SIU and TimeFinder/Mirror commands to manage the storage environment. The `sleep` and `timeout` utilities can be used interchangeably to cause a delay in the execution of scripts.

Synchronizing the BCV

Using the `symntctl` and the `symmir` commands, the following procedures for basic and dynamic disks work with `devgroup1` to synchronize the BCV device (drive *x*) with the standard on primary and secondary servers. For more information on the `symmir` command, refer to *EMC Solutions Enabler Symmetrix TimeFinder Family CLI Product Guide*.

For Windows Basic or Dynamic Disks

1. Unmount the volume on the secondary system:

   `symntctl umount -drive x:`

2. Establish the standard and BCV pair on the primary system:

   symmir -g devgroup1 est

3. Verify that the device is synchronized on the primary system:

   symmir -g devgroup1 verify -synched

4. Perform a flush on the primary system:

   `symntctl flush -drive x:`

5. Split the device on the primary system:

   symmir -g devgroup1 split

6. Perform a rescan on the secondary system:

   symntctl rescan

7. Mount the volume on the secondary system:

   `symntctl mount -drive x: -vol volumex`

For Veritas Dynamic Disks

1. Unmount the volume on the secondary system:

   `symntctl umount -drive x:`

2. Deport the dynamic disk group on the secondary system and rescan:

   ```
   vxdg deport -g devgroup1
   symntctl rescan
   ```

3. Perform an establish on the primary system:

   ```
   symmir -g devgroup1 est
   ```

4. Rescan the storage bus on the backup server to assure that the disk has been dropped and will not be accessed by Windows Plug and Play:

   ```
   symntctl rescan
   ```

5. Verify that the device is synchronized on the primary system:

   ```
   symmir -g devgroup1 verify -synched
   ```

6. Perform a flush on the primary system:

   ```
   symntctl flush -drive x:
   ```

7. Split the device on the primary system:

   ```
   symmir -g devgroup1 split
   ```

8. Perform a rescan on the secondary system:

   ```
   symntctl rescan
   ```

9. Perform an import of the disk group on the secondary system and rescan:

   ```
   vxdg import -g devgroup1 -C
   symntctl rescan
   ```

10. Mount the volume on the secondary system:

    ```
    symntctl mount -drive x: -vol volumex
    ```

For basic disks with open handles

To ensure that cache corruption does not occur when a BCV has open handles, use the following procedure:

Note: This procedure should be used for all TimeFinder operations if the BCV volume has open handles (usually due to a monitoring agent or anti-virus software).

---

1. Unmount the volume on the secondary system:

   ```
   symntctl umount –drive x: -force
   ```

2. Establish the standard and BCV pair on the primary system:

   ```
   symmir -g devgroup1 est
   ```

3. Verify that the device is synchronized on the primary system:

   ```
   symmir -g devgroup1 verify -synched
   ```

4. Perform a flush on the primary system:

   ```
   symntctl flush -drive x:
   ```

5. Split the device on the primary system:

   ```
   symmir -g devgroup1 split
   ```

6. Mount the volume on the secondary system:

   ```
   symntctl mount -drive x: -vol volumex
   ```

Restoring Veritas dynamic disks with TimeFinder

The following procedure restores a BCV of a dynamic disk that uses both SIU and TimeFinder/Mirror commands:

1. Unmount any drive letters or reparse points currently assigned to the BCVs in the dynamic disk group on the backup server:

   ```
   symntctl umount -drive x:
   ```

2. Deport the dynamic disk group on the backup server and rescan:

   ```
   vxdg deport -g DgName
   symntctl rescan
   ```

3. Unmount any drive letters or reparse points currently assigned to the standard devices in the dynamic disk group on the production server:

   ```
   symntctl umount -drive x:
   ```

   This step is necessary to ensure that the standard device is not written to during the restore (since all writes are committed to the BCV). Do not use `mountvol` to perform this dismount.

4. Deport the dynamic disk group on the production server and rescan:

   ```
   vxdg deport -g DgName
   symntctl rescan
   ```

CAUTION

Failure to perform this step may leave the dynamic disk group in an unrecoverable state on the production server.

5. Restore the TimeFinder/Mirror device group:

   ```
   symmir -g DgName restore
   ```

6. Rescan the storage bus on the backup server:

   ```
   symntctl rescan
   ```

   The dynamic disk group and all of its dynamic disks are listed as unreadable, and are therefore, offline.

7. Split the TimeFinder/Mirror device group with the following commands:

   ```
   symmir -g DgName verify -synched
   symmir -g DgName split
   ```

8. Rescan the storage bus on the backup server with the following command:

   ```
   symntctl rescan
   ```

```
The dynamic disk group and all of its dynamic disks are readable, but
are still offline and foreign.
```

9. Rescan the storage bus on the production server:

   `symntctl rescan`

   The dynamic disk group and all of its dynamic disks are present, but offline and foreign on the production server.

10. Import the dynamic disk group on the backup server:

    `vxdg import -g` *`DgName`* `-C`

11. Rescan the storage bus on the backup server:

    `symntctl rescan`

12. Import the dynamic disk group on the production server:

    `vxdg import -g` *`DgName`* `-C`

    ```
    The dynamic disk group and all of its dynamic disks are online and
    healthy.
    ```

13. Rescan the storage bus on the production server:

    `symntctl rescan`

    ```
    The dynamic disk group and all of its dynamic disks are present, but
    offline and foreign on the production server.
    ```

14. Remount each of the volumes in the disk group on the production server:

    ```
    symntctl mount -drive x: -vol volumex
    ```

    ```
    Use the LDM snap-in, SIU CLI, for this mount.
    ```

Creating a backup using TimeFinder/Snap

This example starts with the VDEVS unmasked (available) to the backup/reporting host. `Automount` should be disabled. Disabled is the default and can be checked through the *diskpart* CLI.

1. Create the snap devices:

   `symsnap -g test create -nop`

2. Activate the snap devices:

   ```
   symsnap -g test activate -nop
   ```

3. Plug and Play rescan to discover the VDEVs in their Ready state:

   ```
   symntctl rescan
   timeout 30
   ```

4. Update the SYMAPI database for SIU mount operations:

   symcfg dis

5. The VDEVs should now be in their Ready state. Force Windows to rescan the device layout of the VDEVs:

   symntctl update -sid 54 -symdev 3C0

6. Mount the snap devices to desired mount points:

   ```
   symntctl mount -drive w: -symdev 3C0 -sid 54
   ```

7. When the backup or reporting is finished, unmount the snap devices:

   ```
   symntctl umount -drive w:
   ```

8. Terminate the snap devices:

   symsnap -g test terminate -nop

9. The VDEVs should now be in their terminated state. Force Windows to rescan the device layout of the VDEVs:

   symntctl update -sid 54 -symdev 3C0

Creating a backup using TimeFinder/Clone

This example starts with the BCVs unmasked (available) to the backup/reporting host. `Automount` should be disabled. Disabled is the default and can be checked through the "diskpart" CLI. Any volumes on the BCVs should have been previously unmounted by SIU.

1. Create or recreate the clone session using one or the other of these commands:

   symclone create -g test
   symclone recreate -g test

2. Activate the clone devices:

   symclone activate -g test

3. Mount the clone devices:

   ```
   symntctl mount -drive w: -sid 54 -symdev 456
   ```

4. When backup or reporting is finished, unmount the clone devices:

   ```
   symntctl umount -drive w
   ```

SIU examples

This section provides examples using the `symntctl` command.

To flush any unwritten file system buffers to `drive` E, enter:

```
symntctl flush -drive E:
```

To flush any unwritten file system buffers to mount point `E:\drivex,` enter:

```
symntctl flush -path E:\drivex
```

To flush any unwritten file system buffers to volume `volumex`, enter:

```
symntctl flush -vol volumex
```

To flush a volume with a GUID of `Volume{ecba40b5-d522-11d5-98cb-00b0d0b03303}`, enter:

```
symntctl flush
-guid Volume{ecba40b5-d522-11d5-98cb-00b0d0b03303}
```

To show the physical configuration for disk 3, enter:

```
symntctl show -pd disk3
```

To show the following example output enter:

```
symntctl show -vol HarddiskVolume7
```

To mount a basic volume called `volumex` to drive x, enter:

```
symntctl mount -drive x -vol volumex
```

To mount a dynamic volume called `volumex` of `volumegroupx` to mount point `x:\volumex`, enter:

```
symntctl mount -path x:\volumex -vol volumex
-g volumegroupx
```

To mount a volume with the a GUID of `Volume{ecba40b5-d522-11d5-98cb-00b0d0b03303}` to `drive x`, enter:

```
symntctl mount -drive x
-guid Volume{ecba40b5-d522-11d5-98cb-00b0d0b03303}
```

To unmount a volume associated with drive x, enter:

```
symntctl umount -drive x
```

To unmount a volume called `volumex` of `volumegroupx`, enter:

```
symntctl umount -vol volumex -g volumegroupx
```

To unmount a volume with a GUID of `Volume{ecba40b5-d522-11d5-98cb-00b0d0b03303}` from drive x, enter:

```
symntctl umount
-guid Volume{ecba40b5-d522-11d5-98cb-00b0d0b03303}
```

To change the signature of disk 4 to `1ED67A70`, enter:

```
symntctl signature -pd disk4 -sig 1ED67A70
```

To erase the signature of disk 4, enter:

symntctl signature -pd disk4 -erase

To initialize the signature of all disks that have `0` for their signatures, enter:

symntctl signature -initialize

To remove a Symmetrix device from the host, enter:

symntctl mask -pd disk4

or

symntctl mask -sid 000190300186 -symdev 3ED

To present a Symmetrix device to the host, enter:

symntctl unmask -sid 000190300186 -symdev 3ED

XML examples

SIU provides the ability to specify the output format for the `symntctl list` and `symntctl show` commands. Here are examples of XML output.

symntctl.exe show -vol HarddiskVolume2 -output XML_ATTRIBUTE

```
<?xml version="1.0" standalone="yes" ?>
<SymCLI_ML>
  <Volume name="HarddiskVolume2" guid="e79fbcba-cdae-11dc-a419-005056b841fa" flag="PERMANENTLY
DISMOUNTED">
    <Extent name="\\.\PhysicalDrive3" starting="32256" length="526385664" symid="000190300186"
symdev="3DC" />
  </Volume>
</SymCLI_ML>
```

```
symntctl.exe show -pd \\.\PhysicalDrive3 -output XML_ELEMENT
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" standalone="yes" ?>
<SymCLI_ML>
  <Disk>
    <name>\\.\PhysicalDrive3</name>
    <disktype>basic</disktype>
    <partitiontype>MBR</partitiontype>
    <size>4314</size>
    <symid>000190300186</symid>
    <symdev>3DC</symdev>
    <signature>5C02D0EB</signature>
    <status>online</status>
    <diskaddress>Port1Path0Target3Lun0</diskaddress>

<devicepath>\\?\scsi#disk&ven_emc&prod_symmetrix&rev_5771#4&3a739529&0&030#{53f56307-b6bf-11d
0-94f2-00a0c91efb8b}</devicepath>
    <adapter>LSI Logic PCI-X Ultra320 SCSI Host Adapter</adapter>
    <Volume>
      <name>HarddiskVolume2</name>
      <starting>32256</starting>
      <length>526385664</length>
    </Volume>
  </Disk>
</SymCLI_ML>
```

APPENDIX G
Managing Legacy Time Windows

This appendix describes the procedure used in Enginuity versions prior to 5875 for managing time windows in Optimizer, FAST and FAST VP. The new time windows procedure, using the `symtw` command, is explained in "Setting time windows" on page 318.

Setting time windows

Note: Time windows can be set for Optimizer or FAST. Both tools use the same command file format for time windows.

To set the swap time or performance time windows, use the `symoptmz` command with the following syntax in the command file:

```
set time_window id=tw_id,
  type=<SWAP | PERF>,
  flag=<INCLUDE | EXCLUDE>,
  period=<ONCE | WEEKLY | WEEKLY_BY_DAY>,
  starting=DateTime,
  ending=DateTime,
  [days=DayList,
  start_time=hh:mm,
  end_time=hh:mm];
```

Table 29 describes each parameter.

Table 29 Optimizer time window parameters

Parameter	Description
`time_window`	Specifies a user-defined name that identifies this time window.
`type`	Defines the kind of time window being defined. Possible values are: SWAP: Defines whether a swap is (INCLUDE) or is not (EXCLUDE) performed in the given time window, according the flag setting. PERF: Defines whether the array's performance is monitored (INCLUDE) or not (EXCLUDE) in the given time window, according the flag setting. Using this setting, you could, for example, configure Optimizer to monitor on weekdays from 9 - 5 and only allow swaps on Sundays.
`flag`	Defines the option for the time window type. Possible values are: `INCLUDE` — Perform the action during this time. `EXCLUDE` — Do not perform the action during this time.
`period`	Defines the frequency of occurrence. Possible values are: `ONCE` means the action will occur only one time. `WEEKLY_BY_DAY` requires the individual days of the week to be specified. The time window applies to each day specified and each day has its own time window. `WEEKLY` setting is equivalent to a *range*. The `starting` parameter identifies the first of a series of consecutive days that the recurring time period applies to, and the next day in the list serves as the ending day of the week to which the time period applies.
`DateTime`	Identifies the date and time in the form of *MMDDYYYY:HHMMSS*.
`DayList`	Specifies a comma-separated combination of MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, or SUN. For the case of WEEKLY, *DayList* must begin with one of the following: MON_START, TUE_START, WED_START, THU_START, FRI_START, SAT_START, or SUN_START, which identifies the first of a series of consecutive days to which the time window applies. The next entry identifies the day of the week, which concludes the range of days.
`start/end_time`	Defines the start time *hh:mm* and end time as *hh:mm*.

Clearing a time window

To clear a time window, use the following form:

```
clear time_window type=<SWAP | PERF>;
```