



# Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Service for Sun ONE Directory Server Guide

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# Preface

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*Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Service for Sun ONE Directory Server Guide* explains how to install and configure Sun™ Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server on your Sun Cluster nodes.

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

The instructions in this document assume knowledge of the Solaris™ operating environment and expertise with the volume manager software that is used with Sun Cluster.

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## UNIX Commands

This document contains information about commands that are specific to installing and configuring Sun Cluster data services. The document does *not* contain comprehensive information about basic UNIX® commands and procedures, such as shutting down the system, booting the system, and configuring devices. Information about basic UNIX commands and procedures is available from the following sources:

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

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# Typographic Conventions

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

**TABLE P-1** Typographic Conventions

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

---

# Shell Prompts in Command Examples

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

**TABLE P-2** Shell Prompts

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

---

## Related Documentation

Information about related Sun Cluster topics is available in the documentation that is listed in the following table.

Topic	Title	Part Number
Data service administration	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Service Planning and Administration Guide</i>	817-3305
	Sun Cluster 3.1 10/03 Data Services Collection at <a href="http://docs.sun.com/db/coll/573.11">http://docs.sun.com/db/coll/573.11</a>	
Concepts	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 10/03 Concepts Guide</i>	817-0519
Software installation	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 10/03 Software Installation Guide</i>	817-0518
System administration	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 10/03 System Administration Guide</i>	817-0516
Hardware administration	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 Hardware Administration Manual</i>	817-0168
	Sun Cluster 3.x Hardware Administration Collection at <a href="http://docs.sun.com/db/coll/1024.1">http://docs.sun.com/db/coll/1024.1</a>	
Data service development	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 10/03 Data Services Developer's Guide</i>	817-0520
Error messages	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 10/03 Error Messages Guide</i>	817-0521
Command and function reference	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 10/03 Reference Manual</i>	817-0522
Release information	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Services 10/03 Release Notes</i>	817-3324
	<i>Sun Cluster 3.1 10/03 Release Notes</i>	817-0638
	<i>Sun Cluster 3.x Release Notes Supplement</i>	816-3381

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## Accessing Sun Documentation Online

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

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# Help

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

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

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

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

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



# Installing and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server

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This chapter describes the procedures to install and configure Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server. This data service was formerly known as Sun Cluster HA for Netscape™ LDAP and Sun Cluster HA for iPlanet Directory Server. Some error messages from the application might use the name Netscape LDAP, but they refer to Sun ONE Directory Server. The application name on the Sun Cluster Agents CD-ROM might still be iPlanet Directory Server.

The procedures in this chapter apply to Netscape HTTP, version 4.1.6 and iPlanet Directory Server, versions 5.0 and 5.1. For later versions of iPlanet Directory Server (now known as Sun ONE Directory Server), see the Sun ONE documentation included with the data service.

This chapter contains the following procedures.

- “How to Configure and Activate Network Resources” on page 12
- “How to Install Sun ONE Directory Server for Solaris 8” on page 15
- “How to Install Sun ONE Directory Server for Solaris 9” on page 16
- “How to Configure Sun ONE Directory Server” on page 17
- “How to Install the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Packages by Using the Web Start Program ” on page 18
- “How to Install Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Packages by Using the `scinstall` Utility” on page 20
- “How to Complete the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Configuration” on page 21
- “How to Configure `SUNW.HAStoragePlus` Resource Type” on page 24

You must configure Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server as a failover data service. See “Planning for Sun Cluster Data Services” in *Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Service Planning and Administration Guide* and the *Sun Cluster 3.1 Concepts Guide* document for general information about data services, resource groups, resources, and other related topics.

---

**Note** – You can use SunPlex Manager to install and configure this data service. See the SunPlex Manager online help for details.

---

## Planning the Installation and Configuration

Use this section in conjunction with the worksheets in the *Sun Cluster 3.1 Release Notes* as a checklist before installation and configuration.

Consider the following points before you start your installation.

- Where will the server root reside?

You can store files and data that do not change on the local file system of each cluster node. However, place dynamic data on the cluster file system so that you can view or update the data from any cluster node.
- If you plan to use multiple Sun ONE Directory Server instances on a node, you must set the `nsslapd-listenhost` directive with the appropriate network resource as the IP address. This setting is necessary because the default Sun ONE Directory Server behavior is for the instance to bind to all IP addresses on the node. For example, to set up a particular instance to use the network resource `nds-1`, use the following entry.  

```
nsslapd-listenhost: nds-1.
```

This setting causes the instance to bind to the network resource `nds-1` only, rather than to all of the IP addresses on the node.
- The Sun ONE Directory Server administrative server is case-sensitive in its consideration of hostnames. Therefore, all hostnames specified in the Sun ONE Directory Server configuration for the administrative server must match their case with the Sun ONE Directory Server specification in the name service in use on the cluster node. This case-matching is particularly important because the DNS domain name must also match the host-name specification in the Sun ONE Directory Server configuration.

Be sure that the case of the fully qualified domain name of the machine for Sun ONE Directory Server matches the case of the domain name that the resolver returns. For example, if the DNS resolver returns `Eng.Sun.COM` as the domain name (note the mixed case), you must identically spell that name when you configure the Sun ONE Directory Server administrative server.

---

# Installing and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server

The following table lists the sections that describe the installation and configuration tasks.

**TABLE 1-1** Task Map: Installing and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server

Task	For Instructions, Go To
Configure and activate network resources	"How to Configure and Activate Network Resources" on page 12
Install and configure Sun ONE Directory Server	"Installing and Configuring Sun ONE Directory Server" on page 14
Install the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server packages	"Installing Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Packages" on page 18
Configure application resources and start Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server	"Completing the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Configuration" on page 20
Configure resource extension properties	"Configuring Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Extension Properties" on page 24
View fault monitor information	"Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Fault Monitor" on page 26

---

**Note** – If you run multiple data services in your Sun Cluster configuration, you can set up the data services in any order, with the following exception. You must set up Sun Cluster HA for DNS before you set up Sun ONE Directory Server. See *Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Service for Domain Name Service (DNS)* for details. DNS software is included in the Solaris operating environment. If the cluster is to obtain the DNS service from another server, configure the cluster to be a DNS client first.

---

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**Note** – After installation, use only the cluster administration command `scswitch(1M)` to manually start and stop Sun ONE Directory Server. See the man page for details. After you start Sun ONE Directory Server, the Sun Cluster software controls it.

---

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# Configuring and Activating Network Resources

Before you install and configure Sun ONE Directory Server, set up the network resources that the server will attempt to use after the server has been installed and configured. To configure and activate the network resources, use the following command-line procedure.

## ▼ How to Configure and Activate Network Resources

To perform this procedure, you need the following information about your configuration.

- The names of the cluster nodes that can master the data service.
- The network resource that clients use to access Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server. Normally, you set up this hostname when you install the cluster. See the *Sun Cluster 3.1 Concepts Guide* document for details on network resources.

---

**Note** – Perform this procedure on any cluster member.

---

1. **Become superuser on a cluster member.**
2. **Verify that all of the network addresses that you use have been added to your name service database.**

You should have performed this verification during the Sun Cluster installation. See the planning chapter in the *Sun Cluster 3.1 Software Installation Guide for details.*

---

**Note** – To avoid any failures because of name service lookup, ensure that all of the logical hostnames and shared addresses are present in the `/etc/inet/hosts` file on all of the cluster nodes. Configure name service mapping in the `/etc/nsswitch.conf` file on the servers to first check the local files before trying to access NIS, NIS+, or DNS.

---

3. **Create a failover resource group to hold the network and application resources.**

```
# scrgadm -a -g resource-group [-h nodelist]
```

- `-g resource-group` Specifies the name of the resource group. This name can be your choice.
- `[-h nodelist]` Specifies an optional comma-separated list of physical node names or Sun ONE Directory Server that identify potential masters. The order here determines the order in which the nodes are considered as primary during failover.

---

**Note** – Use the `-h` option to specify the order of the node list. If all of the nodes in the cluster are potential masters, you do not need to use the `-h` option.

---

#### 4. Add network resources to the resource group.

For example, run the following command to add a logical hostname to a resource group.

```
# scrgadm -a -L -g resource-group -l hostname, ... [-n netiflist]
```

- `-L` Specifies that a network resource is being added.
- `-g resource-group` Specifies the name of the resource group.
- `-l hostname, ...` Specifies a comma-separated list of network resources.
- `-n netiflist` Specifies an optional, comma-separated list that identifies the IP Networking Multipathing groups that are on each node. Each element in *netiflist* must be in the form of *netif@node*. *netif* can be given as an IP Networking Multipathing group name, such as *sc\_ipmp0*. The node can be identified by the node name or node ID, such as *sc\_ipmp0@1* or *sc\_ipmp@phys-schost-1*.

---

**Note** – Sun Cluster does not currently support using the adapter name for *netif*.

---

#### 5. Verify that all of the network resources that you use have been added to your name service database.

You should have performed this verification during the Sun Cluster installation. See the planning chapter in the *Sun Cluster 3.1 Software Installation Guide* for details.

#### 6. Run the `scswitch` command to enable the resource group and bring the resource group online.

```
# scswitch -Z -g resource-group
```

- `-Z` Moves the resource group to the `MANAGED` state, and brings the resource group online.

`-g resource-group` Specifies the name of the resource group.

## Where to Go From Here

After you configure and activate the network resources, go to “Installing and Configuring Sun ONE Directory Server” on page 14.

---

# Installing and Configuring Sun ONE Directory Server

Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server is the Sun ONE Directory Server that uses Netscape Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) and runs under the control of the Sun Cluster software. This section describes the steps to install Sun ONE Directory Server and enable Sun ONE Directory Server to run as Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server.

The Sun ONE Directory Server software requires some variation from the default installation parameters. When you install and configure Sun ONE Directory Server, consider the following points.

- For the service to fail over correctly, when prompted for the computer name, instead of specifying a physical machine, you must specify a network resource (IP address) that can fail over between nodes. This requirement means that before you begin the installation, you must set up the network resource in your name services. You normally perform this step as part of the Sun Cluster installation. See the *Sun Cluster 3.1 Concepts Guide* document for details on network resources.
- Do not use the default server root disk path when prompted. Place your files on the cluster file system.

---

**Note** – Do not remove or relocate any of the installed files or directories that the Sun ONE Directory Server installation places on the cluster file system. For example, do not relocate any of the client binaries, such as `ldapsearch`, that are installed with the rest of the Sun ONE Directory Server software.

---

To install Sun ONE Directory Server, see one of the following sections.

- “How to Install Sun ONE Directory Server for Solaris 8” on page 15
- “How to Install Sun ONE Directory Server for Solaris 9” on page 16

## ▼ How to Install Sun ONE Directory Server for Solaris 8

This procedure describes the interaction with the Sun ONE or iPlanet`setup` command. Only the sections that are specific to Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server are included here. For the other sections, choose or change the default values as appropriate. This procedure includes only basic steps. See the Sun ONE Directory Server documentation for details.

1. **Become superuser on a cluster member.**
2. **Run the `setup` command from the install directory on the Sun ONE or iPlanet CD.**
3. **From `setup`, choose the menu items to install Sun ONE Directory Server with a custom installation.**

Custom installation allows you to specify the physical hostname for the administrative server. This enables you to access the administrative server whether the logical host is up or down.
4. **For the install location, select a location on the cluster file system, for example, `/global/nsldap`.**

---

**Note** – The logical host that you specify must be online on the node from which you run the Sun ONE Directory Server installation. This state is necessary because at the end of the Sun ONE Directory Server installation, Sun ONE Directory Server automatically starts and will fail if the logical host is offline on that node.

---

5. **Select the network resource along with your domain for the computer name, for example, `phys-schost-1.eng.sun.com`.**

Supply the hostname that is associated with a network resource when the `setup` command prompts you for the full server name.
6. **When prompted for the IP address to be used as the Sun ONE Directory Server Administrative Server, specify an IP address for one of the cluster nodes.**

As part of the installation, you set up an Sun ONE Directory Server Administrative Server. The IP address that you specify for this server must be that of a physical cluster node, not the name of the logical host that will fail over.

## Where to Go From Here

After you configure and activate the network resources, go to “How to Configure Sun ONE Directory Server” on page 17.

### ▼ How to Install Sun ONE Directory Server for Solaris 9

The Sun ONE Directory Server is bundled with the Solaris 9.0 operating system. If you are using Solaris 9.0, use the Solaris 9.0 CDs to install the Sun ONE Directory Server.

1. **Install the Sun ONE Directory Server packages (these packages might be called iPlanet Directory Server) on all the nodes of the cluster, if they are not already installed.**
2. **Identify a location on a global file system where you intend to keep all your directory servers (for example, /global/nsldap).**  
If you want to, you may create a separate directory for this file system.
3. **On all nodes, create a link to this directory from /var/ds5. If /var/ds5 already exists on a node, remove it and create the link.**

```
# rmdir /var/ds5
# ln -s /global/nsldap /var/ds5
```

4. **On any one node, set up the directory server(s) in the usual way.**

```
# directoryserver setup
```

On this node, a link, /usr/iplanet/ds5/slaped-*<instance-name>*, will be created automatically. On all other nodes, create the link manually

In the following example, dixon-1 is the name of the Directory Server.

```
# ln -s /var/ds5/slaped-dixon-1 /usr/iplanet/ds5/slaped-dixon-1
```

5. **Supply the logical hostname when the setup command prompts you for the server name.**

This step is required for failover to work correctly.

---

**Note** – The logical host that you specify must be online on the node from which you run the `directoryserver setup` command. This state is necessary because at the end of the Sun ONE Directory Server installation, Sun ONE Directory Server automatically starts and will fail if the logical host is offline on that node.

---



6. **If prompted for the logical hostname, select the logical hostname along with your domain for the computer name, for example, `phys-schost-1.eng.sun.com`.**

Supply the hostname that is associated with a network resource if the setup command prompts you for the full server name.

7. **If prompted for the IP address to be used as the Sun ONE Directory Server Administrative Server, specify the IP address of the cluster node on which you are running `directoryserver setup`.**

As part of the installation, you set up an Sun ONE Directory Server Administrative Server. The IP address that you specify for this server must be that of a physical cluster node, not the name of the logical host that will fail over.

## Where to Go From Here

After you configure and activate the network resources, go to “How to Configure Sun ONE Directory Server” on page 17.

## ▼ How to Configure Sun ONE Directory Server

- Use the Sun ONE Administration Server to configure and test Sun ONE Directory Server.

See your Sun ONE or iPlanet documentation for details.

After completing the configuration, Sun ONE Directory Server starts automatically. Before you proceed to the next part of the installation and configuration process, you must use `stop-slapd` to stop the server.

## Where to Go From Here

If you have not installed the data service packages for Sun ONE Directory Server from the Sun Cluster Agents CD-ROM, go to “Installing Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Packages” on page 18. If you have installed the packages, go to “Completing the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Configuration” on page 20.

---

# Installing Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Packages

If you did not install the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server packages during your initial Sun Cluster installation, perform this procedure to install the packages. Perform this procedure on each cluster node where you are installing the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server packages. To complete this procedure, you need the Sun Cluster Agents CD-ROM.

If you are installing more than one data service simultaneously, perform the procedure in “Installing the Software” in *Sun Cluster 3.1 10/03 Software Installation Guide*.

Install the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server packages by using one of the following installation tools:

- The Web Start program
- The `scinstall` utility

---

**Note** – The Web Start program is *not* available in releases earlier than Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Services 10/03.

---

## ▼ How to Install the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Packages by Using the Web Start Program

You can run the Web Start program with a command-line interface (CLI) or with a graphical user interface (GUI). The content and sequence of instructions in the CLI and the GUI are similar. For more information about the Web Start program, see the `installer(1M)` man page.

1. **On the cluster node where you are installing the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server packages, become superuser.**
2. **(Optional) If you intend to run the Web Start program with a GUI, ensure that your `DISPLAY` environment variable is set.**
3. **Load the Sun Cluster Agents CD-ROM into the CD-ROM drive.**

If the Volume Management daemon `vold(1M)` is running and configured to manage CD-ROM devices, it automatically mounts the CD-ROM on the `/cdrom/scdataservices_3_1_vb` directory.

**4. Change to the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server component directory of the CD-ROM.**

The Web Start program for the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server data service resides in this directory.

```
# cd /cdrom/scdataservices_3_1_vb/\ncomponents/SunCluster_HA_SunONE_Directory_Server_3.1
```

**5. Start the Web Start program.**

```
# ./installer
```

**6. When you are prompted, select the type of installation.**

- To install only the C locale, select Typical.
- To install other locales, select Custom.

**7. Follow instructions on the screen to install the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server packages on the node.**

After the installation is finished, the Web Start program provides an installation summary. This summary enables you to view logs that the Web Start program created during the installation. These logs are located in the `/var/sadm/install/logs` directory.

**8. Exit the Web Start program.**

**9. Unload the Sun Cluster Agents CD-ROM from the CD-ROM drive.**

- a. To ensure that the CD-ROM is not being used, change to a directory that does *not* reside on the CD-ROM.
- b. Eject the CD-ROM.

```
# eject cdrom
```

## Where to Go From Here

See “Completing the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Configuration” on page 20 to register Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server and to configure the cluster for the data service.

## ▼ How to Install Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Packages by Using the `scinstall` Utility

1. **Load the Sun Cluster Agents CD-ROM into the CD-ROM drive.**
2. **Run the `scinstall` utility with no options.**

This step starts the `scinstall` utility in interactive mode.
3. **Choose the menu option, Add Support for New Data Service to This Cluster Node.**

The `scinstall` utility prompts you for additional information.
4. **Provide the path to the Sun Cluster Agents CD-ROM.**

The utility refers to the CD as the “data services cd.”
5. **Specify the data service to install.**

The `scinstall` utility lists the data service that you selected and asks you to confirm your choice.

---

**Note** – The application name on the CD-ROM might be iPlanet Directory Server.

---

6. **Exit the `scinstall` utility.**
7. **Unload the CD from the drive.**

### Where to Go From Here

See “Completing the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Configuration” on page 20 to register Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server and to configure the cluster for the data service.

---

## Completing the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Configuration

This procedure describes how to use the `scrgadm` command to register and configure Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server.

---

**Note** – Other options also enable you to register and configure the data service. See “Tools for Data Service Resource Administration” in *Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Service Planning and Administration Guide* for details about these options.

---

To perform this procedure, you need the following information about your configuration.

- The name of the resource type for Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server. This name is `SUNW.nslldap`.
- The names of the cluster nodes that can master the data service.
- The network resource that clients use to access Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server. Normally, you set up this network resource when you install the cluster. See the *Sun Cluster 3.1 Concepts Guide* document for details on network resources.
- The path to the Sun ONE Directory Server application binaries that are the resources for Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server. You can install the binaries on the local disks or the cluster file system. See “Planning for Sun Cluster Data Services” in *Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Service Planning and Administration Guide* for a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of each location.
- The port where Sun ONE Directory Server listens. For non-secure instances, the `port_list` standard resource property for the Sun ONE Directory Server resource defaults to `389/tcp`, and the value for the secure port is `636/tcp`. If you set the port to a number other than 389, you must specify that value when you configure the `port_list` property. See “Administering Data Service Resources” in *Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Service Planning and Administration Guide* for instructions on how to set resource properties.

---

**Note** – Perform this procedure on any cluster member.

---

## ▼ How to Complete the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Configuration

The fault monitor determines whether the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server instance is secure or non-secure. The monitor probes secure and non-secure directory servers differently. If you have created a password file, the instance is determined to be secure. If you have not created a password file, the instance is determined to be non-secure. The password file is named `keypass` and is in a different format than iPlanet’s password file. The `keypass` file contains only the

password for which a secure instance of directory server prompts when started manually. This password file is located in the same directory as the `start-slapd` program that is used to start this instance of the directory server.

---

**Note** – If Sun ONE Directory Server is in secure mode, then the path name must also contain a file named `keypass`, which contains the secure key password that is needed to start this instance. If a `keypass` file exists, then Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server assumes that the `keypass` instance is secure.

---

Perform the following steps to complete your configuration.

1. **Become superuser on a cluster member.**
2. **Register the resource type for the data service.**

```
# scrgadm -a -t SUNW.nslldap
```

-a Adds the data service resource type.

-t `SUNW.nslldap` Specifies the predefined resource type name.

3. **Add the Sun ONE Directory Server application resource to the failover resource group that you created for your network resources.**

The resource group that contains the application resources is the same resource group that you created for your network resources in “How to Configure and Activate Network Resources” on page 12.

```
# scrgadm -a -j resource -g resource-group \  
-t SUNW.nslldap [-y Network_resources_used=network-resource, ...] \  
-y Port_list=port-number/protocol -x Confdir_list=pathname
```

-j *resource*  
Specifies the Sun ONE Directory Server application resource name.

-y `Network_resources_used=network-resource`  
Specifies a comma-separated list of network resources (logical hostnames or shared addresses) in *resource-group*, which the Sun ONE Directory Server application resource must use.

-t `SUNW.nslldap`  
Specifies the type of resource to add.

-y `Port_list=port-number/protocol`  
Specifies a port number and the protocol to be used, for example, `389/tcp`. The `Port_list` property must have one or two entries.

-x `Confdir_list=pathname`  
Specifies a path for your Sun ONE Directory Server configuration directory. The `Confdir_list` extension property is required. The `Confdir_list` property must have exactly one entry.

#### 4. Enable the resource and its monitor.

```
# scswitch -e -j resource
```

-e Enables the resource and its monitor.

-g resource Specifies the name of the application resource that is being enabled.

## Example—Registering and Configuring Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server

This example shows how to register Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server.

### *Cluster Information*

*Node names: phys-schost-1, phys-schost-2*

*Logical hostname: schost-1*

*Resource group: resource-group-1 (for all resources)*

*Resources: schost-1 (logical hostname),*

*nsldap-1 (Sun ONE Directory Server application resource)*

*(Create a failover resource group.)*

```
# scrgadm -a -g resource-group-1 -h phys-schost-1,phys-schost-2
```

*(Add a logical hostname resource to the resource group.)*

```
# scrgadm -a -L -g resource-group-1 -l schost-1
```

*(Bring the resource group online.)*

```
# scswitch -Z -g resource-group-1
```

*(Install and configure Sun ONE Directory Server.)*

*(To install and configure the iPlanet Directory Server, run the "setup" program from the node that is currently hosting the logical hostname.)*

*(Stop the Sun ONE Directory Server server.)*

*(Register the SUNW.nsldap resource type.)*

```
# scrgadm -a -t SUNW.nsldap
```

*(Create an Sun ONE Directory Server resource and add it to the resource group.)*

```
# scrgadm -a -j nsldap-1 -g resource-group-1 \  
-t SUNW.nsldap -y Network_resources_used=schost-1 \  
-y Port_list=389/tcp \  
-x Confdir_list=/global/nsldap/slapd-schost-1
```

*(Enable the application resources.)*

```
# scswitch -e -j nsldap-1
```

## ▼ How to Configure SUNW.HAStoragePlus Resource Type

The SUNW.HAStoragePlus resource type was introduced in Sun Cluster 3.0 5/02. This new resource type performs the same functions as SUNW.HAStorage, and synchronizes actions between HA storage and the data service.

SUNW.HAStoragePlus also has an additional feature to make a local file system highly available. Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server is not disk-intensive and not scalable, and therefore setting up the SUNW.HAStoragePlus resource type is optional.

See the SUNW.HAStoragePlus(5) man page and “Relationship Between Resource Groups and Disk Device Groups” in *Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Service Planning and Administration Guide* for background information. See “Synchronizing the Startups Between Resource Groups and Disk Device Groups” in *Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Service Planning and Administration Guide* for the procedure. (If you are using a Sun Cluster 3.0 version prior to 5/02, you must set up SUNW.HAStorage instead of SUNW.HAStoragePlus. See “Synchronizing the Startups Between Resource Groups and Disk Device Groups” in *Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Service Planning and Administration Guide* for the procedure.)

---

## Configuring Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Extension Properties

This section describes how to configure the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server extension properties. Typically, you use the command line `scrgadm -x parameter=value` to configure extension properties when you create the Sun ONE Directory Server resource. You can also use the procedures that “Administering Data Service Resources” in *Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Service Planning and Administration Guide* describes to configure them later.

See “Standard Properties” in *Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Service Planning and Administration Guide* for details on all Sun Cluster properties.

Table 1–2 describes the extension properties that you can configure for Sun ONE Directory Server. The only required extension property for creating a Sun ONE Directory Server resource is the `Confdir_list` property, which specifies a directory



in which the Sun ONE Directory Server configuration files reside. You can update some extension properties dynamically. You can update others, however, only when you create the resource. The Tunable entries indicate when you can update each property.

**TABLE 1-2** Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Extension Properties

Name/Data Type	Description
Confdir_list (string array)	<p>A path name that points to the server root, including the <code>slapd-hostname</code> subdirectory where the <code>start-slapd</code> and <code>stop-slapd</code> scripts reside. Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server requires this extension property, and the property must have one entry. If iPlanet Directory Server is in secure mode, then the path name must also contain a file named <code>keypass</code>, which contains the secure key password needed to start this instance.</p> <p><b>Default:</b> None</p> <p><b>Range:</b> None</p> <p><b>Tunable:</b> At creation</p>
Monitor_retry_count (integer)	<p>The number of times that the process monitor facility (PMF) restarts the fault monitor during the time window that the <code>Monitor_retry_interval</code> property specifies. Note that this property refers to restarts of the fault monitor itself rather than to the resource. The system-defined properties <code>Retry_interval</code> and <code>Retry_count</code> control restarts of the resource.</p> <p><b>Default:</b> 4</p> <p><b>Range:</b> 0 – 2, 147, 483, 641</p> <p>–1 indicates an infinite number of retry attempts.</p> <p><b>Tunable:</b> Any time</p>

**TABLE 1-2** Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Extension Properties  
(Continued)

Name/Data Type	Description
Monitor_retry_interval (integer)	<p>The time (in minutes) over which failures of the fault monitor are counted. If the number of times that the fault monitor fails exceeds the value that is specified in the extension property Monitor_retry_count within this period, the PMF cannot restart the fault monitor.</p> <p><b>Default:</b> 2</p> <p><b>Range:</b> 0 – 2, 147, 483, 641</p> <p>-1 indicates an infinite retry interval.</p> <p><b>Tunable:</b> Any time</p>
Probe_timeout (integer)	<p>The time-out value (in seconds) that the fault monitor uses to probe a Sun ONE Directory Server instance.</p> <p><b>Default:</b> 120</p> <p><b>Range:</b> 0 – 2, 147, 483, 641</p> <p><b>Tunable:</b> Any time</p>

---

## Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server Fault Monitor

The probe for Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server accesses particular IP addresses and port numbers. The IP addresses are from network resources that the `Network_resources_used` property lists. The `Port_list` resource property lists the port(s). See “Standard Properties” in *Sun Cluster 3.1 Data Service Planning and Administration Guide* for descriptions of these properties.

The fault monitor determines whether the Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server instance is secure or non-secure. The monitor probes secure and non-secure directory servers differently. If you have created a password file, the instance is determined to be secure. If you have not created a password file, the instance is determined to be non-secure. The password file is named `keypass` and if in a different format than iPlanet’s password file. The `keypass` file contains only the password for which a secure instance of directory server prompts when started manually. This password file is located in the same directory as the `start-slapd` program used to start this instance of the directory server.

If two ports are specified and you have created a password file, the data service accepts secure requests on one and non-secure requests on the other. However the HA-agent probes both ports as secure.

The probe for a secure instance consists of a TCP connect. If the connect succeeds, the probe is successful. Connect failure or timeout is interpreted as complete failure.

The probe for an insecure instance depends on running the `ldapsearch` executable that is provided with Sun Cluster HA for Sun ONE Directory Server. The search filter that is used is intended to always find something. The probe detects partial and complete failures. The following conditions are considered as partial failures. All other error conditions are interpreted as complete failures.

- `Probe_timeout` duration is exceeded while the set of IP addresses is probed for the port. The following list identifies potential causes of this problem.
  - System load.
  - Network-traffic load.
  - Directory-server load.
  - `Probe_timeout` is set too low for the typical load or the number of directory-server instances (that is, IP address and port combinations) that are being monitored.
- A problem other than timeout occurs while `ldapsearch` is invoked. Note that this scenario does not apply to the situation where `ldapsearch` is invoked successfully but returns an error.



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