



Platform Notes: Using luxadm Software

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Contents

Preface vii

- 1. luxadm Command Basics 1**
 - Command Syntax 1
 - Addressing 2
 - Addressing a StorEdge A5000 Disk Array 2
 - Addressing a SPARCstorage Array 3
 - Addressing a SPARCstorage RSM Tray 4
- 2. luxadm Subcommands 5**
 - Subcommand Support Matrix 5
 - Checking and Setting Disk LEDs 8
 - Checking the Current State of a Disk LED (`led`) 8
 - Setting a Disk LED to the Blink Mode (`led_blink`) 9
 - Turning Off a Disk LED (`led_off`) 9
 - Turning On a Disk LED (`led_on`) 10
 - Displaying Enclosure and Disk Information 11
 - Probing for StorEdge A5000 Disk Arrays (`probe`) 11
 - Displaying Enclosure or Device Specific Data (`display`) 12
 - Displaying Disk Information (`inquiry`) 14
 - Downloading Firmware and fcode 16

Downloading Firmware (download)	16
Changing a SPARCstorage Array WWN (download)	17
Downloading fcode to FC25/S Host Adapters (fc_s_download)	18
Downloading fcode to FC100 Host Adapters (fc100_s_download)	19
Accessing the Enclosure Services Card	20
Displaying Environmental Information (env_display)	20
Disabling the Alarm (alarm_off)	21
Enabling the Alarm (alarm_on)	22
Setting the Alarm (alarm_set)	22
Performing Enclosure and Disk Operations	23
Renaming a StorEdge A5000 Disk Array (enclosure_name)	23
Collecting Performance Statistics (perf_statistics)	24
Powering Off an Enclosure or Disk Drive (power_off)	25
Powering On Enclosures or Disk Drives (power_on)	25
Releasing Disks (release)	26
Reserving Disks (reserve)	27
Setting the Boot Device Variable (set_boot_dev)	28
Starting Disks (start)	28
Stopping Disks (stop)	29
Displaying and Setting NVRAM	30
Enabling and Disabling Fast Write (fast_write)	30
Displaying Fast Write Data (nvram_data)	30
Purging Fast Write Data from NVRAM (purge)	31
Flushing NVRAM (sync_cache)	32
Removing, Inserting, and Replacing Enclosures and Disks	32
Removing Devices (remove_device)	32
Inserting Devices (insert_device)	35
Replacing Devices (replace_device)	36

3. StorEdge A5000 Disk Array Hot-Plugging Procedures 39

UNIX File System (UFS) Operations 40

Adding a Disk Drive 40

Replacing a Disk Drive 42

Removing a Disk Drive 46

Volume Manager Operations 48

Adding a Disk Drive 48

Replacing a Disk Drive 49

Removing a Disk Drive 53

A. Expert Mode Subcommands 55

Index 57

Preface

Platform Notes: Using luxadm Software describes how to use the luxadm administrative program for the Sun[™] StorEdge[™] A5000 disk array (formerly named the Sun[™] Enterprise Network Array[™]), and SPARCstorage[™] disk arrays. These instructions are designed for an experienced system administrator.

Note - The ssaadm command is now linked to the luxadm command; the luxadm command has incorporated all the features of the ssaadm command.

Using UNIX Commands

This document does not contain information on basic UNIX[®] commands and procedures such as shutting down the system, booting the system, and configuring devices.

See one or more of the following for this information:

- *Solaris Handbook for Sun Peripherals*
- AnswerBook[™] online documentation for the Solaris[™] software environment
- Other software documentation that you received with your system

Typographic Conventions

TABLE P-1 Typographic Conventions

Typeface or Symbol	Meaning	Examples
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. % You have mail.
AaBbCc123	What you type, when contrasted with on-screen computer output	% su Password:
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Book titles, new words or terms, words to be emphasized Command-line variable; replace with a real name or value	Read Chapter 6 in the <i>User's Guide</i> . These are called <i>class</i> options. You <i>must</i> be superuser to do this. To delete a file, type <code>rm filename</code> .

Shell Prompts

TABLE P-2 Shell Prompts

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

Related Documentation

TABLE P-3 Related Documentation

Title	Part Number
<i>Sun StorEdge A5000 Installation and Service Manual</i>	802-7573

Sun Documentation on the Web

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luxadm Command Basics

The `luxadm` program is an administrative command that manages both the Sun StorEdge A5000 and SPARCstorage Array disk arrays. `luxadm` performs a variety of control and query tasks, depending on the command-line arguments and options used.

Command Syntax

The command line must contain a subcommand. You can enter options, usually at least one enclosure name or path name, and other parameters depending on the subcommand. You specify a device by entering either a physical path name or a logical path name.

The basic syntax is as follows:

```
luxadm [options] subcommand [options] {enclosure  
[, dev]... | pathname...}
```

When specifying a subcommand, you need to enter only as many characters as are required to uniquely identify the subcommand. For example, to run the `display` subcommand on an enclosure named `box1`, you could enter:

```
#luxadm disp box1
```

Addressing

This section explains how to specify, or address, a disk array.

Addressing a StorEdge A5000 Disk Array

You can address a StorEdge A5000 disk array by path name or enclosure name.

Specifying the Path Name

You can specify the device or controller using either a complete physical path name or a complete logical path name. A typical physical path name for a StorEdge A5000 disk array is:

```
/devices/sbus@1f,0/SUNW,socal@1,0/sf@0,0/ssd@w2200002037000f96,0:a,raw
```

or

```
/devices/io-unit@f,e0200000/sbi@0,0/SUNW,socal@2,0/sf@0,0/ssd@34,0:a,raw
```

For all StorEdge A5000 disk array interface boards (IBs) on the system, a logical link to the physical paths is kept in the directory `/dev/es`. An example of a logical link is `/dev/es/ses0`.

Specifying the Enclosure Name

For the StorEdge A5000 disk array, you can select a device or interface board using the world wide name (WWN) instead of the path name. The WWN is a unique 16-digit hexadecimal value that specifies either the port used to access the device or the device itself. A typical WWN value is `2200002037000f96`.

You can also specify the name of the StorEdge A5000 disk array and an identifier for the particular device in the enclosure. A device in a StorEdge A5000 disk array is identified as follows:

```
BOX_NAME, [f|r]slot_number
```

where:

TABLE 1-1 Addressing a StorEdge A5000 Disk Array by Enclosure Name

Options/ Arguments	Description
<i>BOX_NAME</i>	is the name of the StorEdge A5000 enclosure, as specified by the enclosure_name subcommand
<i>f</i> or <i>r</i>	specifies the front or rear slots in the StorEdge A5000 enclosure
<i>slot_number</i>	is the slot number in the StorEdge A5000 enclosure, either 0-6 or 0-10

When addressing the StorEdge A5000 disk array, the path name or enclosure name specifies the StorEdge A5000 IB.

Addressing a SPARCstorage Array

When addressing the SPARCstorage Array, the path name specifies the SPARCstorage Array controller or a disk in the SPARCstorage Array. The controller name is specified by its physical name. for example:

```
/devices/.../.../SUNW,soc@3,0/SUNW,pln@axxxxxxx,xxxxxxx:ctlr
```

The controller name can also be specified by a name of the form *cN*, where *N* is the logical controller number. `luxadm` uses the *cN* name to find an entry in the `/dev/rdisk` directory of a disk that is attached to the SPARCstorage Array controller. The `/dev/rdisk` entry is then used to determine the physical name of the SPARCstorage Array controller.

A disk in the SPARCstorage Array is specified by its logical or physical device name. For example:

```
/dev/rdisk/c1t0d0s2
```

or

```
/devices/.../.../SUNW,soc@3,0/SUNW,pln@axxxxxxx,xxxxxxx/ssd@0,0:c,raw
```

See the `disks(1M)` and `devlinks(1M)` man pages for more information on logical names for disks and subsystems.

Addressing a SPARCstorage RSM Tray

When addressing the SPARCstorage RSM tray, the path name specifies the controller or a disk in the SPARCstorage RSM tray. The controller name is specified by its physical name. For example

```
/devices/sbus@1f,0/QLGC,isp@1,10000/sd@8,0:c,raw
```

The controller name can also be specified by a name of the form `cN`, where `N` is the logical controller number. `luxadm` uses the `cN` name to find an entry in the `/dev/rdisk` directory of a disk that is attached to the SPARCstorage Array controller. The `/dev/rdisk` entry is then used to determine the physical name of the controller.

A disk in the SPARCstorage RSM tray is specified by its logical or physical device name. For example:

```
/dev/rdisk/c2t8d0s2
```

See the `disks(1M)` and `devlinks(1M)` man pages for more information on logical names for disks and subsystems.

luxadm Subcommands

This chapter discusses the `luxadm` subcommands and is divided into the following sections:

- “Subcommand Support Matrix” on page 5
- “Checking and Setting Disk LEDs” on page 8
- “Displaying Enclosure and Disk Information” on page 11
- “Downloading Firmware and `fcode` ” on page 16
- “Accessing the Enclosure Services Card” on page 20
- “Performing Enclosure and Disk Operations” on page 23
- “Displaying and Setting NVRAM” on page 30
- “Removing, Inserting, and Replacing Enclosures and Disks” on page 32

For information on how to specify (address) a disk array, see “Addressing” on page 2.

Subcommand Support Matrix

The following basic `luxadm` subcommands are supported on the StorEdge A5000 disk array, the SPARCstorage Array, and SPARCstorage RSM trays. See Appendix A for information about export mode subcommands and their supported platforms.

TABLE 2-1 Subcommand Support Matrix

Subcommand	StorEdge A5000	SPARCstorage Array	SPARCstorage RSM
alarm_off		yes	yes
alarm_on		yes	yes
alarm_set		yes	yes
display	yes	yes	
download	yes	yes	
enclosure_name	yes		
env_display			yes
fast_write		yes	
fc_s_download		yes	
fcal_s_download	yes		
inquiry	yes	yes	yes
insert_device	yes		yes
led	yes	yes	yes
led_blink	yes		
led_off	yes	yes	

TABLE 2-1 Subcommand Support Matrix *(continued)*

Subcommand	StorEdge A5000	SPARCstorage Array	SPARCstorage RSM
led_on		yes	yes
nvrn_data		yes	
perf_statistics		yes	
power_off	yes	yes	
power_on	yes		
probe	yes		
purge		yes	
release	yes	yes	yes
remove_device	yes		yes
replace_device			yes
reserve	yes	yes	
set_boot_dev	n/a	n/a	n/a
start		yes	
stop		yes	
sync_cache		yes	

Checking and Setting Disk LEDs

Checking the Current State of a Disk LED (`led`)

Use the `led` subcommand to check the current state of the yellow LED associated with a specific disk.

Supported on:

- StorEdge A5000
- SPARCstorage Array
- SPARCstorage RSM

```
luxadm [ -v ] led { enclosure, dev... | pathname... }
```

TABLE 2-2 `led` Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>enclosure</i>	The enclosure name of a StorEdge A5000 disk array
<i>dev</i>	The name of a specific disk in an enclosure
<i>pathname</i>	The physical or logical path name of a specific disk in an array

Example:

```
# luxadm led /devices/sbus@3,0/SUNW,socal@0,0/sf@0,0/ssd@w21000020370412ec,0:c,raw  
LED state is OFF for device in location: front,slot 0  
#
```

Setting a Disk LED to the Blink Mode (led_blink)

Use the `led_blink` subcommand to make the yellow LED associated with a specific disk blink or flash.

Supported on:

- StorEdge A5000

```
luxadm [ -v ] led_blink { enclosure,dev... | pathname... }
```

TABLE 2-3 led_blink Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>enclosure</i>	The enclosure name of a StorEdge A5000 disk array
<i>dev</i>	The name of a specific disk in an enclosure
<i>pathname</i>	The physical or logical path name of a specific disk in an array

Example:

```
# luxadm led_blink /devices/sbus@3,0/SUNW,socal@0,0/sf@0,0/ssd@w21000020370412ec,0:c,raw  
LED state is BLINKING for device in location: front,slot 0  
#
```

Turning Off a Disk LED (led_off)

Use the `led_off` subcommand to turn off the yellow LED associated with a specific disk.

Supported on:

- StorEdge A5000
- SPARCstorage Array
- SPARCstorage RSM

```
luxadm [ -v ] led_off { enclosure, dev... | pathname... }
```

TABLE 2-4 led_off Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>enclosure</i>	The enclosure name of a StorEdge A5000 disk array
<i>dev</i>	The name of a specific disk in an enclosure
<i>pathname</i>	The physical or logical path name of a specific disk in an array

Note - On a StorEdge A5000 disk array this may or may not cause the yellow LED to turn off or stop blinking depending on the state of the StorEdge A5000 disk array. Refer to *StorEdge A5000 Installation and Service Manual* for details.

Example:

```
# luxadm led_off /devices/sbus@3,0/SUNW,socal@0,0/sf@0,0/ssd@w21000020370412ec,0:c,raw
LED state is OFF for device in location: front,slot 0
#
```

Turning On a Disk LED (led_on)

Use the `led_on` subcommand to turn on the yellow LED associated with a specific disk.

Supported on:

- SPARCstorage Array
- SPARCstorage RSM

```
luxadm [ -v ] led_on pathname
```

TABLE 2-5 `led_on` Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<code>dev</code>	The name of a specific disk in an enclosure
<code>pathname</code>	The physical or logical path name of a specific disk in an array

Displaying Enclosure and Disk Information

Probing for StorEdge A5000 Disk Arrays (`probe`)

Use the `probe` subcommand to display information about all attached StorEdge A5000 disk arrays. The information displayed includes the logical path names, the WWNs, and the enclosure names.

Supported on:

- StorEdge A5000

```
luxadm [ -v ] probe [-p]
```

TABLE 2-6 `probe` Options

Option	Description
<code>-p</code>	Also displays the physical path name

Example:

```
# luxadm probe
Found
SENA Name:macs1   Node WWN:1234123412341234
  Logical Path:/dev/es/ses0
```

```
Logical Path:/dev/es/ses1  
#
```

Example:

```
# luxadm probe -p  
Found  
SENA          Name:macs1    Node WWN:5080020000000598  
Logical Path:/dev/es/ses0  
Physical Path:/devices/sbus@1f,0/SUNW,socal@0,0/sf@1,0/ses@w5080020000000599,0:0  
Logical Path:/dev/es/ses1  
Physical Path:/devices/sbus@1f,0/SUNW,socal@0,0/sf@1,0/ses@w508002000000059a,0:0  
Logical Path:/dev/es/ses2  
Physical Path:/devices/sbus@1f,0/SUNW,socal@0,0/sf@1,0/ses@w5080020000000599,0:0  
Logical Path:/dev/es/ses3  
Physical Path:/devices/sbus@1f,0/SUNW,socal@0,0/sf@1,0/ses@w508002000000059a,0:0  
#
```

Displaying Enclosure or Device Specific Data (display)

Use the `display` subcommand to display enclosure specific or device specific data.

Enclosure data consists of enclosure environmental sense information and status for all subsystem devices including disks. Device data consists of inquiry, capacity, and configuration information.

Supported on:

- StorEdge A5000
- SPARCstorage Array

```
luxadm [ -v ] display enclosure[,dev]... | pathname...
```

TABLE 2-7 display Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
-v	Displays mode sense data
<i>enclosure</i>	The enclosure name of a StorEdge A5000
<i>dev</i>	The name of a specific disk in an enclosure
<i>pathname</i>	The physical or logical path name of a StorEdge A5000, SPARCstorage Array, or a specific disk in an array
-p	Displays performance information for the specified device or subsystem
-r	Displays error information for the specified device or subsystem

Example:

```
# luxadm display macs1
(luxadm version: 1.36 98/03/10)
      SENA
              DISK STATUS
SLOT  FRONT DISKS      (Node WWN)      REAR DISKS      (Node WWN)
0      On (O.K.)      2000002037049dfa  Not Installed
1      On (O.K.)      2000002037070608  On (O.K.)      200000203704a9e1
2      On (O.K.)      2000002037070498  On (O.K.)      200000203704a285
3      On (O.K.)      2000002037049f31  On (O.K.)      200000203704a252
4      On (O.K.)      20000020370705e1  On (O.K.)      2000002037049d61
5      On (O.K.)      2000002037049b32  On (O.K.)      200000203704a8f1
6      On (O.K.)      2000002037049987  On (O.K.)      200000203704a9de
              SUBSYSTEM STATUS
FW Revision:1.05  Box ID:0  Node WWN:5080020000000598  Enclosure Name:macs1
Power Supplies (0,2 in front, 1 in rear)
 0 O.K.(rev.-02) 1 O.K.(rev.-02) 2 O.K.(rev.-02)
Fans (0 in front, 1 in rear)
 0 O.K.(rev.-05) 1 O.K.(rev.-00)
ESI Interface board(IB) (A top, B bottom)
A: O.K.(rev.-04)
  GBIC module (1 on left, 0 on right in IB)
  0 O.K.(rev.-05) 1 O.K. (rev.-05): Not Installed

B: O.K.(rev.-04)
  GBIC module (1 on left, 0 on right in IB)
  0 O.K.(rev.-05) 1 O.K. (rev.-05): Not Installed

Disk backplane (0 in front, 1 in rear)
Front Backplane: O.K.(rev.-05)
  Temperature sensors (on front backplane)
  0:42°C 1:42°C 2:40°C 3:39°C 4:40°C 5:42°C
```

```

6:43°C (All temperatures are NORMAL.)
Rear Backplane: 0.K.(rev.-05)
Temperature sensors (on rear backplane)
0:37°C 1:37°C 2:39°C 3:39°C 4:39°C 5:40°C
6:42°C (All temperatures are NORMAL.)
Interconnect assembly
0.K.(rev.-03)
Loop configuration
Loop A is configured as a single loop.
Loop B is configured as a single loop.
Language      USA English
#

```

Example:

```

# luxadm display -r macs1

                                (luxadm version: 1.36 98/03/10)

      SENA
Information for FC Loop on port 0 of FC100/S Host Adapter
at path: /devices/sbus@1f,0/SUNW,socal@0,0:0
Version Resets  Req_Q_Intrpts  Qfulls Requests Sol_Resps Unsol_Resps Lips
1           0                0         0         0         0         0         2
Els_sent  Els_rcvd  Abts      Abts_ok Offlines Onlines Online_loops
0          0       18        18         4         0         5
Information from sf driver:
Version Lip_count Lip_fail Alloc_fail #_cmds Throttle_limit Pool_size
1         0         0         0         0        1024         1
TARGET ERROR INFORMATION:
AL_PA  Els_fail Timouts Abts_fail Tsk_m_fail  Data_ro_mis Dl_len_mis Logouts
1      0         5         0         0         0         0         0
d2     0         2         0         0         0         0         0
ef     0         3         0         0         0         0         0
e8     0         0         0         0         0         0         0
e4     0         0         0         0         0         0         0
e2     0         2         0         0         0         0         0
e1     0         2         0         0         0         0         0
e0     0         0         0         0         0         0         0
dc     0         0         0         0         0         0         0
b5     0         0         0         0         0         0         0
cc     0         0         0         0         0         0         0
cb     0         0         0         0         0         0         0
ca     0         0         0         0         0         0         0
c9     0         0         0         0         0         0         0
c7     0         0         0         0         0         0         0
c6     0         0         0         0         0         0         0

```

Displaying Disk Information (inquiry)

Use the `inquiry` subcommand to display `inquiry` information for a specific disk

Downloading Firmware and fcode

Downloading Firmware (download)

Use the `download` subcommand to download a prom image to the FEPROMs on a StorEdge A5000 disk array IB or on a SPARCstorage Array controller board.

In a StorEdge A5000 disk array, when the download is complete, the disk array is be reset and the downloaded code is executed.

In a SPARCstorage Array, when the download is complete, you must reset the SPARCstorage Array to execute the downloaded code.

Supported on:

- StorEdge A5000
- SPARCstorage Array

```
luxadm [ -v ] download [-s] [-f filename-path ]
```



Caution - When using the `-s` option, the download modifies the FEPROM in the StorEdge A5000 disk array.

Note - The `-s` option does not apply to the SPARCstorage Array controller, as it always writes the downloaded firmware into the FEPROM.

TABLE 2-9 download Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
-s	Saves the downloaded firmware in the FEPROM in a StorEdge A5000 disk array . If -s is not specified, the downloaded firmware will not be saved across power cycles.
-f <i>filename</i>	Downloads the prom image in <i>filename</i> . If you do not specify a filename, the default prom image is used. The default prom image in a StorEdge A5000 is in the directory /usr/lib/locale/C/LC_MESSAGES and is named ibfirmware. The default prom image in a SPARCstorage Array is in the directory /usr/lib/firmware/ssa and is named ssafirmware.
-w <i>WWN</i>	This option is for the SPARCstorage Array only. See “Changing a SPARCstorage Array WWN (download)” on page 17.

Changing a SPARCstorage Array WWN (download)

Use the `download` subcommand to change the WWN of a SPARCstorage Array controller board.

Supported on:

- SPARCstorage Array

```
luxadm [ -v ] download [-w WWN] pathname
```

TABLE 2-10 download Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>pathname</i>	A SPARCstorage Array controller
-w <i>WWN</i>	Changes the World Wide Name for the SPARCstorage Array. <i>WWN</i> is a twelve-digit hex number; leading zeros are required. The new SPARCstorage Array controller's image will have the least-significant 6 bytes of the 8-byte WWN modified to <i>WWN</i> .

Downloading fcode to FC25/S Host Adapters (`fc_s_download`)

Use the `fc_s_download` subcommand to download new fcode into all the FC25/S SBus Cards. (This is the 25 MHz host adapter card that connects to SPARCstorage Arrays.)

The `fc_s_download` subcommand is interactive; it waits for user confirmation before downloading the fcode.

The version of the FC/S SBus Cards fcode that was released with this version of the Operating System is located in the directory `usr/lib/firmware/fc_s` and is named `fc_s_fcode`.

Supported on:

- SPARCstorage Array



Caution - Ensure that you download the `usr/lib/firmware/fc_s/fc_s_fcode` file.



Caution - Only use `fc_s_download` subcommand in single user mode; otherwise the FC/S card could be reset.

```
luxadm [ -v ] fc_s_download [-F] [-f fcode-file]
```

TABLE 2-11 fc_s_download Options

Option	Description
-F	Forcibly downloads the fcode. The subcommand expects user confirmation before the download.
-f <i>fcode-file</i>	The name of the file that has the new fcode. When the fc_s_download subcommand is invoked without the [-f fcode-file] option, the current version of the fcode in each FC/S SBus card is printed.

Downloading fcode to FC100 Host Adapters (fcal_s_download)

Use the fcal_s_download subcommand to download new fcode into all the FC100/S SBus or FC100/P PCI host adapters or to display the current version of the fcode in each host adapter. (This is the 100-MHz host adapter card which connects to StorEdge A5000 disk arrays.)

The fcal_s_download subcommand is interactive and waits for user confirmation before downloading the fcode.

Supported on:

- StorEdge A5000



Caution - Ensure that you download the /usr/lib/firmware/fc_s/fcal_s_fcode file.



Caution - Do not attempt to download fcode to a FC100/S SBus Card that is in your boot path. Boot from another device, such as a CDROM, and then download the fcode.

```
luxadm [ -v ] fcal_s_download [ -f fcode-file ]
```

TABLE 2-12 fcal_s_download Options

Option	Description
<code>-f fcode-file</code>	This is the name of the file that has the new fcode. If you invoke the <code>fcal_s_download</code> subcommand without the <code>[-f fcode-file]</code> option, the current version of the fcode in each FC100/S SBus card is displayed. The version of the FC100/S SBus Cards fcode released with the operating system is located in the directory <code>usr/lib/firmware/fc_s</code> and is named <code>fcal_s_fcode</code> .

Accessing the Enclosure Services Card

The `env_display` and various `alarm` subcommands apply only to an Enclosure Services Card (SES) in a RSM tray in a SPARCstorage Array. The RSM tray is addressed by using the logical or physical path of the SES device or by specifying the controller followed by the tray number. The controller is addressed by `cN` or the physical path to the controller in the SPARCstorage Array.

Displaying Environmental Information (`env_display`)

Use the `env_display` subcommand to display the environmental information for a SPARCstorage Array.

Supported on:

- SPARCstorage Array
- SPARCstorage RSM

```
luxadm [ -v ] env_display
{ pathname | controller tray-number }
```

TABLE 2-13 `env_display` Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>pathname</i>	The path to an SES device
<i>controller</i>	The path to a SPARCstorage Array controller
<i>tray-number</i>	An RSM tray number. <i>tray-number</i> is valid only for an RSM tray in a SPARCstorage Array

Disabling the Alarm (`alarm_off`)

Use the `alarm_off` subcommand to disable the audible alarm for this enclosure. When invoked without an option, the current state of audible alarm is printed.

Supported on:

- SPARCstorage Array
- SPARCstorage RSM

```
luxadm [ -v ] alarm_off { pathname | controller tray-number }
```

TABLE 2-14 `alarm_off` Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>pathname</i>	The path to an SES device
<i>controller</i>	The path to a SPARCstorage Array controller
<i>tray-number</i>	An RSM tray number. <i>tray-number</i> is valid only for an RSM tray in a SPARCstorage Array

Enabling the Alarm (alarm_on)

Use the `alarm_on` subcommand to enable the audible alarm for this enclosure. When invoked without an option, the current state of audible alarm is printed.

Supported on:

- SPARCstorage Array
- SPARCstorage RSM

```
luxadm [ -v ] alarm_on { pathname / controller tray-number }
```

TABLE 2-15 `alarm_on` Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>pathname</i>	The path to an SES device
<i>controller</i>	The path to a SPARCstorage Array controller
<i>tray-number</i>	An RSM tray number. <i>tray-number</i> is valid only for an RSM tray in a SPARCstorage Array

Setting the Alarm (alarm_set)

Use the `alarm_set` subcommand to set the duration of the audible alarm to a specified number of seconds.

Supported on:

- SPARCstorage Array
- SPARCstorage RSM

```
luxadm [ -v ] alarm_set { pathname / controller tray-number } [seconds]
```

TABLE 2-16 alarm_set Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>pathname</i>	The path to an SES device
<i>controller</i>	The path to a SPARCstorage Array controller
<i>tray-number</i>	An RSM tray number. <i>tray-number</i> is valid only for an RSM tray in a SPARCstorage Array
<i>seconds</i>	The number of seconds

Performing Enclosure and Disk Operations

Renaming a StorEdge A5000 Disk Array (*enclosure_name*)

Use the `enclosure_name` subcommand to change the enclosure name of one or more StorEdge A5000 disk arrays. The new name must be 16 or less characters. The only allowed characters are alphabetic or numeric digits.

Supported on:

- StorEdge A5000

```
luxadm [ -v ] enclosure_name new-name enclosure... | pathname...
```

TABLE 2-17 enclosure_name Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>new-name</i>	The new enclosure name
<i>enclosure</i>	The enclosure name of a StorEdge A5000 disk array
<i>pathname</i>	The physical or logical path name of a StorEdge A5000 disk array

Collecting Performance Statistics (perf_statistics)

Use the `perf_statistics` subcommand to enable or disable the accumulation of performance statistics for a specific SPARCstorage Array controller.

Supported on:

- SPARCstorage Array

Note - The accumulation of performance statistics must be enabled before the `display -p` subcommand can be used.

```
luxadm [ -v ] perf_statistics [ -e ] pathname
```

TABLE 2-18 perf_statistics Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>pathname</i>	A SPARCstorage Array controller
<code>-e</code>	Enables the accumulation of performance statistics

Powering Off an Enclosure or Disk Drive

(`power_off`)

Use the `power_off` subcommand to set an enclosure to the power-save mode.

Note - StorEdge A5000 disk drives are not available when in the power-save mode.

When an Enclosure Services card in a SPARCstorage Array is addressed, the RSM tray is powered off.

When a disk drive in a StorEdge A5000 is addressed, the drive is set to the drive off/unmated state. When it is set to the drive off/unmated state, the drive is spun down (stopped) and put in the bypass mode.

Supported on:

- StorEdge A5000
- SPARCstorage Array

```
luxadm [ -v ] power_off { enclosure[,dev]... | pathname... }
```

TABLE 2-19 `power_off` Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>enclosure</i>	is the enclosure name of a StorEdge A50001.
<i>dev</i>	is the name of a specific disk in an enclosure1.
<i>pathname</i>	is the physical or logical path name of a StorEdge A5000, SPARCstorage Array, or a specific disk in an array1.

Powering On Enclosures or Disk Drives

(`power_on`)

Use the `power_on` subcommand to set a drive to its normal power-on state. If you specify a StorEdge A5000 disk drive, the `power_on` subcommand sets the specified disks to the normal start-up state.

Supported on:

- StorEdge A5000

```
luxadm [ -v ] power_on { enclosure[,dev]... | pathname... }
```

TABLE 2-20 power_on Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>enclosure</i>	The enclosure name of a StorEdge A5000 disk array
<i>dev</i>	The name of a specific disk in a disk array
<i>pathname</i>	The physical or logical path name of a StorEdge A5000 disk array or a specific disk in a disk array

Releasing Disks (release)

Use the `release` subcommand to release one or more disk drives from reservation.

Supported on:

- StorEdge A5000
- SPARCstorage Array
- SPARCstorage RSM

```
luxadm [ -v ] release { pathname... }
```

TABLE 2-21 `release` Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>enclosure</i>	The enclosure name of a StorEdge A5000 disk array
<i>dev</i>	The name of a specific disk in a disk array
<i>pathname</i>	The physical or logical path name of a StorEdge A5000 disk array, SPARCstorage Array, or a specific disk in a disk array

Reserving Disks (`reserve`)

Use the `reserve` subcommand to reserve the specified disk(s) for exclusive use by the host from which the subcommand was issued.

Supported on:

- StorEdge A5000
- SPARCstorage Array
- SPARCstorage RSM

```
luxadm [ -v ] reserve { pathname... }
```

TABLE 2-22 `reserve` Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>enclosure</i>	The enclosure name of a StorEdge A5000 disk array
<i>dev</i>	The name of a specific disk in a disk array
<i>pathname</i>	The physical or logical path name of a StorEdge A5000 disk array, SPARCstorage Array, or a specific disk in a disk array

Setting the Boot Device Variable (`set_boot_dev`)

Use the `set_boot_dev` subcommand to set the boot-device variable in the system PROM to a physical device name. The `set_boot_device` subcommand normally runs interactively; it requests confirmation for setting the default boot-device in the PROM.

Supported on:

- StorEdge A5000
- SPARCstorage Array
- SPARCstorage RSM

```
luxadm [ -v ] set_boot_dev [ -y ] pathname
```

TABLE 2-23 `set_boot_dev` Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>pathname</i>	A block special device or a mount-point
-y	Runs non-interactively; no confirmation is requested or required

Starting Disks (`start`)

Use the `start` subcommand to spin up one or more disks.

Supported on:

- SPARCstorage Array

```
luxadm [ -v ] start [ -t tray-number ] pathname
```

TABLE 2-24 `start` Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<code>-t tray-number</code>	The tray number
<code>pathname</code>	The physical or logical path name of a SPARCstorage Array, or a specific disk in a disk array

Stopping Disks (`stop`)

Use the `stop` subcommand to spin down one or more disks.

Supported on:

- SPARCstorage Array

```
luxadm [ -v ] stop [ -t tray-number ] pathname
```

TABLE 2-25 `stop` Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<code>-t tray-number</code>	is the tray number.
<code>pathname</code>	is the physical or logical path name of a SPARCstorage Array, or a specific disk in a disk array

Displaying and Setting NVRAM

Enabling and Disabling Fast Write (`fast_write`)

Use the `fast_write` subcommand to enable or disable the use of the NVRAM to enhance the performance of writes in the SPARCstorage Array.

Supported on:

- SPARCstorage Array

```
luxadm [ -v ]  
fast_write [-s] -c pathname
```

TABLE 2-26 `fast_write` Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>pathname</i>	A SPARCstorage Array controller or an individual disk
-e	Causes the SPARCstorage Array to save the change so it will persist across power-cycles
-c	Enables fast writes for synchronous writes only
-e	Enables fast writes
-d	Disables fast writes

Displaying Fast Write Data (`nvrām_data`)

Use the `nvrām_data` subcommand to display the amount of fast write data in the NVRAM for a specific disk. This command can only be used for an individual disk.

Supported on:

- SPARCstorage Array

```
luxadm [ -v ] nvram_data pathname
```

TABLE 2-27 *nvram_data* Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>pathname</i>	A SPARCstorage Array controller or an individual disk

Purging Fast Write Data from NVRAM (*purge*)

Use the *purge* subcommand to purge any fast write data from NVRAM for one or more disks.

Supported on:

- SPARCstorage Array



Caution - Use the *purge* subcommand with caution, usually only when a drive has failed.

```
luxadm [ -v ] purge pathname
```

TABLE 2-28 *purge* Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>pathname</i>	A SPARCstorage Array controller or an individual disk. If you specify a SPARCstorage Array controller, fast write data for all disks associated with that controller will be purged

Flushing NVRAM (sync_cache)

Use the `sync_cache` subcommand to flush all outstanding writes for one or more disks from NVRAM to the media

Supported on:

- SPARCstorage Array

```
luxadm [ -v ] sync_cache pathname
```

TABLE 2-29 `sync_cache` Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>pathname</i>	A SPARCstorage Array controller or an individual disk. If you specify a SPARCstorage Array controller, outstanding writes for all disks associated with that controller will be flushed

Removing, Inserting, and Replacing Enclosures and Disks

This section discusses how to remove, insert, and replace disk drives, enclosures, or a chain of enclosures. For more detailed instructions on performing these operations with a StorEdge A5000 disk array, see Chapter 3 and refer to the *Sun StorEdge A5000 Installation and Service Manual*.

Removing Devices (`remove_device`)

Use the `remove_device` subcommand to hot remove a disk drive, enclosure, or a chain of enclosures. This subcommand interactively guides you through the hot removal of one or more devices.

Supported on:

- StorEdge A5000
- SPARCstorage RSM

In the StorEdge A5000 disk array, the `remove_device` subcommand:

- Checks whether the device is busy and if so warns you.
- Offlines the device (this fails if the disk is open).
- Informs you when device(s) can be safely removed.
- Informs you which device to remove by blinking the activity LED on the enclosure.
- Requests confirmation that the list(s) is/are as expected.
- Removes the logical device(s) names for the device that was removed.

In the SPARCstorage RSM, the `remove_device` subcommand:

- Takes the device offline.
- Quiesces the bus for buses that support quiescing.
- Informs you that the device can be safely replaced.
- Requests confirmation that the device has been replaced.
- Unquiesces the bus for buses that support quiescing.
- Brings the (now removed) device back online.
- Removes the logical device name for the device that was removed.

```
luxadm [ -v ] remove_device [ -F ] { enclosure, dev... | pathname... }
```

TABLE 2-30 `remove_device` Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<code>-F</code>	Forces the hot-plugging operation on one or more devices even if those devices are being used by the host (and are, therefore, busy). Caution—Removing devices that are in use will cause unpredictable results. Try to hot-plug normally (without <code>-F</code>) first, resorting to this option only when you are sure of the consequences of overriding normal hot-plugging checks.
<code>enclosure</code>	The enclosure name of a StorEdge A5000 disk array

TABLE 2-30 `remove_device` Options and Arguments (continued)

Option/ Argument	Description
<code>dev</code>	The name of a specific disk in a disk array
<code>pathname</code>	The physical or logical path name of a StorEdge A5000 or a specific disk in an array

Example:

```
# luxadm remove_device macs1,f1
```

```
WARNING!!! Please ensure that no filesystems are mounted
on these device(s).
All data on these devices should have been backed up.
```

The list of devices which will be removed is:

```
1: Box Name "macs1" frontslot 1
```

Please enter 'q' to Quit OR <Return> to Continue:

```
stopping: Drive in "macs1" front slot 1....Done
offlining: Drive in "macs1" front slot 1....Done
```

Hit <Return> after removing the device(s).

You must physically remove the device at this time. After you hit a key, the following is displayed:

```
Drive in Box Name "macs1" front slot 1
Removing Logical Nodes:
Removing c2t1d0s0
Removing c2t1d0s1
Removing c2t1d0s2
Removing c2t1d0s3
Removing c2t1d0s4
Removing c2t1d0s5
Removing c2t1d0s6
Removing c2t1d0s7
#
```

Inserting Devices (`insert_device`)

Use the `insert_device` subcommand for hot insertion of a new disk drive, enclosure, or chain of enclosures. If you specify more than one enclosure, you can perform concurrent hot insertions on multiple buses.

Supported on:

- StorEdge A5000
- SPARCstorage RSM

The `insert_device` subcommand interactively guides you through the hot insertion of one or more devices. In the StorEdge A5000 disk array the `insert_device` subcommand:

- Informs you when the device(s) can be safely inserted.
- Requests confirmation that the list(s) is as expected.
- Creates the logical device names for the new devices.
- Displays the logical path name for the devices.

In the SPARCstorage RSM, the `insert_device` subcommand:

- Quiesces the bus for buses that support quiescing.
- Informs you that the device can be safely inserted.
- Requests confirmation that the device has been inserted.
- Unquiesces the bus for buses that support quiescing.
- Creates the logical device name for the new device.

```
luxadm [ -v ] insert_device enclosure, dev...
```

TABLE 2-31 `insert_device` Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
<i>enclosure</i>	The enclosure name of a StorEdge A5000 disk array
<i>dev</i>	The name of a specific disk in a disk array

Example:

```
# luxadm insert_device, macs1,f1
```

The list of devices which will be inserted is:

```
1: Box Name "macs1" front slot 1
```

Please enter 'q' to Quit or <Return> to Continue:

Hit <Return> after inserting the device(s).

You must physically install the disk drive at this time. After hitting any key, the following is displayed:

```
Drive in Box Name "macs1" front slot 1
Logical Nodes under /dev/dsk and /dev/rdisk :
c2t1d0s0
c2t1d0s1
c2t1d0s2
c2t1d0s3
c2t1d0s4
c2t1d0s5
c2t1d0s6
c2t1d0s7
#
```

Replacing Devices (`replace_device`)

Use the `replace_device` subcommand to hot replace a device.

The `replace_device` subcommand interactively guides you through the hot insertion of one or more devices. The `replace_device` subcommand:

- Takes the device offline.
- Quiesces the bus for buses that support quiescing.
- Informs you that the device can be safely replaced.
- Requests confirmation that the device has been replaced.
- Unquiesces the bus for buses that support quiescing.
- Brings the device back online.

Supported on:

- SPARCstorage RSM

```
luxadm [ -v ] replace_device [ -F ] pathname
```

TABLE 2-32 `replace_device` Options and Arguments

Option/ Argument	Description
-F	Forces the hot-plugging operation on one or more devices even if those devices are being used by the host (and are, therefore, busy). Caution—Replacing devices which are in use will cause unpredictable results. Try to hot-plug normally (without -F) first, resorting to this option only when you are sure of the consequences of overriding normal hot-plugging checks.
<i>pathname</i>	A SPARCstorage Array controller or an individual disk

StorEdge A5000 Disk Array Hot-Plugging Procedures

This chapter describes how to hot-plug StorEdge A5000 disk arrays and disk drives. The procedures are grouped depending upon whether you are using UNIX file system (UFS) operations or Sun StorEdge Volume Manager to perform the procedures.

Note - The procedure for hot-plugging an entire StorEdge A5000 disk array is similar to the procedure for removing and replacing an individual disk drive. Instead of specifying an *enclosure,dev*, you need to specify only the *enclosure* in the appropriate procedure.

You cannot perform hot-plug reconfiguration or operations on an active disk drive. All disk access activity must be stopped before you remove or replace a disk drive.



Caution - As with other high-RAS products, you should not randomly remove disk drives. The StorEdge A5000 disk array design provides support to replace failed drives in redundant (mirrored or RAID) configurations. If the drive is active, you must stop that activity before removing it. You can do this without bringing down the operating system or powering down the unit. The StorEdge A5000 disk array supports hot-plugging, but there are software considerations that must be taken into account. Follow the procedures in this section when removing, replacing, or adding disk drives.

Refer to the *Sun StorEdge A5000 Installation and Service Manual* for details on removing disk drives.

It is divided into the following sections:

- “UNIX File System (UFS) Operations” on page 40

- “Adding a Disk Drive” on page 40
- “Replacing a Disk Drive” on page 42
- “Removing a Disk Drive” on page 46

- “Volume Manager Operations” on page 48
 - “Adding a Disk Drive” on page 48
 - “Replacing a Disk Drive” on page 49
 - “Removing a Disk Drive” on page 53

UNIX File System (UFS) Operations

Adding a Disk Drive

This section describes how to configure your system when you add a disk drive while the power is on and the operating system is running.



Caution - These procedures should be performed only by a qualified system administrator. Performing hot-plug operations on an active disk drive can result in data loss and/or data corruption.

You must create a new device entry for the drive in the `/devices` and `/dev/dsk` and `/dev/rdisk` hierarchy. The new drive is assigned a name associated with the slot into which the drive was installed.

1. Select any available slot in the StorEdge A5000 disk array for the new disk drive.

For reference when you configure the software environment, make a note of which enclosure and slot you choose.

2. Use the `luxadm insert_device` command to add the new device.

This command is interactive. You will be guided through the procedure for inserting a new device or chain of devices.

```
# luxadm insert_device macs1,f1
```

```
The list of devices which will be inserted is:
```

```
1: Box Name "macs1" front slot 1
```

```
Please enter "q" to Quit or <Return> to Continue:
```

Hit <Return> after inserting the device(s).

3. Insert the disk drive and hit return.

The following is displayed:

```
Drive in Box Name "macs1" front slot 1
Logical Nodes under /dev/dsk and /dev/rdisk :
c2t1d0s0
c2t1d0s1
c2t1d0s2
c2t1d0s3
c2t1d0s4
c2t1d0s5
c2t1d0s6
c2t1d0s7
#
```

The new disk drive is now available for use as a block or character device. Refer to the `sd(7)` man page for further details.

4. Verify that the device label meets your requirements.

You can use the `prtvtoc` command to inspect the label for your disk. To modify the label, use the `format` command. Refer to the `prtvtoc(1M)` and `format(1M)` man pages for more information.

5. Once you have selected a disk slice for your UFS file system, create a file system on the slice:

```
# newfs /dev/rdisk/cwtxdysz
```

Refer to the `newfs(1M)` man page for more information.

6. If necessary, create a mountpoint for the new file system:

```
# mkdir mount_point
```

where: *mount_point* is a fully qualified path name. Refer to the `mount(1M)` man page for more information.

7. After the file system and mountpoint have been created, modify the `/etc/vfstab` file to reflect the new file system.

See the `vfstab(4)` man page for more details.

8. Mount the new file system using the `mount` command:

```
# mount mount_point
```

where: *mount_point* is the directory you created.

The file system is ready to be used.

Replacing a Disk Drive

This section describes how on configuring your system to replace a disk drive while the power is on and the operating system is running.

You must stop any activity on the disk; physically remove the old drive and install the new one; and configure the Solaris environment to recognize the drive. You must then configure your application to accept the new disk drive.



Caution - These procedures should be performed only by a qualified system administrator. Performing hot-plug operations on an active disk drive can result in data loss and/or data corruption.

Different applications provide various levels of error logging. In general, you can find messages about failing or failed disks in your system console window. The information is also logged in the `/usr/adm/messages` file(s). See the documentation that came with your application for more information.

Preparing to Replace the Disk Drive

The following procedure describes how to unconfigure a disk being used by one or more UFS file systems.

1. **Stop any application processes on the file systems to be unconfigured.**
2. **Back up your system.**
3. **Determine what file system(s) are on the disk:**

```
# mount | grep cwtxdysz
```

For example, if the device to be removed is `c2t1d0`, enter the following:

```
# mount | grep c2t3d0
/export/home (/dev/dsk/c2t1d0s7 ): 98892 blocks 142713 files
/export/home2 (/dev/dsk/c2t1d0s5 ): 153424 blocks 112107 files
```

4. Determine and save the partition table for the disk.

If the replacement disk is the same type as the faulty disk, you can use the `format` command to save the partition table of the disk. Use the `save` command in `format` to save a copy of the partition table to the `/etc/format.dat` file. This enables you to configure the replacement disk so that its layout matches the current disk.

Refer to the `format(1M)` man page for more information.

5. Unmount any file systems on the disk.

Note - If the file system(s) is on a disk that is failing or has failed, the `umount` operation may not complete. A large number of error messages may be displayed in the system console and in the `/var` directory during the `umount` operation. If the `umount` operation does not complete, you may have to reboot the system.

For each file system from Step 3 on page 42 returned, type:

```
# umount filesystem
```

where *filesystem* is the first field for each line returned in Step 3 on page 42.

For example:

```
# umount /export/home
# umount /export/home2
```

6. Using the `df` command, verify that the file system has been unmounted.

Removing the Disk Drive

1. Use the `luxadm remove_device` command to remove the disk.

The `luxadm remove_device` command is interactive. You will be guided through the procedure for removing a device or chain of devices.

```
# luxadm remove_device /dev/rdisk/c2t1d0s5
```

```
WARNING!!! Please ensure that no filesystems are mounted
on these device(s).
All data on these devices should have been backed up.
```

```
The list of devices which will be removed is:
1: Box Name "macs1" front slot 1
```

```
Please enter 'q' to Quit or <Return> to Continue:
```

```
stopping: Drive in "macs1" front slot 1....Done
offlining: Drive in "macs1" front slot 1....Done

Hit <Return> after removing the device(s).
#
```

2. Remove the disk drive and then hit any key.

Note - The yellow LED on the designated disk drive(s) should be flashing.

The following is displayed:

```
Drive in Box Name
"macs1" front slot 1

Removing Logical Nodes:
Removing c2t1d0s0
Removing c2t1d0s1
Removing c2t1d0s2
Removing c2t1d0s3
Removing c2t1d0s4
Removing c2t1d0s5
Removing c2t1d0s6
Removing c2t1d0s7
#
```

Installing the New Disk Drive

1. Use the `luxadm insert_device` command to add the new device.

This command is interactive. You will be guided through the procedure for inserting a new device or chain of devices.

```
# luxadm insert_device, macs1,f1
```

```
The list of devices which will be inserted is:
1: Box Name "macs1" front slot 1
```

```
Please enter 'q' to Quit or <Return> to Continue:
```

```
Hit <Return> after inserting the device(s).
```

2. Insert the disk drive and hit Return.

The following is displayed:

```
Drive in Box Name "macs1" front slot 1
Logical Nodes under /dev/dsk and /dev/rdisk :
```

```
c2t1d0s0
c2t1d0s1
c2t1d0s2
c2t1d0s3
c2t1d0s4
c2t1d0s5
c2t1d0s6
c2t1d0s7
#
```

The new disk drive is now available for use as a block or character device. Refer to the `sd(7)` man page for further details.

3. Verify that the device label meets your requirements.

You can use the `prtvtoc` command to inspect the label for your disk. To modify the label, use the `format` command. See the `prtvtoc(1M)` and `format(1M)` man pages for more information.

4. Verify that the device's partition table satisfies the requirements of the file system(s) you intend to re-create.

You can use the `prtvtoc` command to inspect the label for your device. If you need to modify the label, use the `format` command. Refer to the `prtvtoc(1M)` and `format(1M)` man pages for more information. For example:

```
# prtvtoc /dev/rdisk/cwtxdysz
```

If you have saved a disk partition table using the `format` utility and the replacement disk type matches the old disk type, then you can use the `format` utility's `partition` section to configure the partition table of the replacement disk. See the `select` and `label` commands in the `partition` section.

If the replacement disk is of a different type than the disk it replaced, you can use the partition size information from the previous disk to set the partition table for the replacement disk. Refer to the `prtvtoc(1M)` and `format(1M)` man pages for more information.

5. Once you have selected a disk slice for your UFS file system, create a file system on the slice:

```
# newfs /dev/rdisk/cwtxdysz
```

6. Mount the new file system using the `mount` command:

```
# mount mount_point
```

where: `mount_point` is the directory on which the faulty disk was mounted.

The new disk is ready to be used. You can now restore data from your backups.

Removing a Disk Drive

This section describes how to configure your system to remove a disk drive while the power is on and the operating system is running. Use the procedures in this chapter if you do *not* intend to replace the disk drive.

You must select the disk and stop any activity or applications on it, unmount it, physically remove the drive, and configure the Solaris environment to recognize that the drive is no longer there. You must then configure your application to operate without this device in place.



Caution - These procedures should be performed only by a qualified system administrator. Performing hot-plug operations on an active disk drive can result in data loss and/or data corruption.

Preparing to Remove the Disk Drive

The following procedure describes how to unconfigure a disk being used by one or more UFS file systems.

1. **Stop any application processes on the file systems to be unconfigured.**
2. **Back up your system.**
3. **Determine what file system(s) are on the disk:**

```
# mount | grep cwtxdysz
```

For example, if the device to be removed is `c2t1d0`, enter the following:

```
# mount | grep c2t1d0
/export/home (/dev/dsk/c2t1d0s7 ): 98892 blocks 142713 files
/export/home2 (/dev/dsk/c2t1d0s5 ): 153424 blocks 112107 files
```

4. **Unmount any file systems on the disk.**

Note - If the file system(s) are on a disk that is failing or has failed, the `umount` operation may not complete. A large number of error messages may be displayed in the system console and in the `/var` directory during the `umount` operation. If the `umount` operation does not complete, you may have to restart the system.

For each file system returned, type:

```
# umount filesystem
```

where: `filesystem` is the first field for each line returned in Step 3 on page 46.

For example:

```
# umount /export/home  
# umount /export/home2
```

Removing the Disk Drive

1. Use the `luxadm remove_device` command to remove the disk.

The `luxadm remove_device` command is interactive. You will be guided through the procedure for removing a device or chain of devices.

```
# luxadm remove_device /dev/rdisk/c2t1d0s2
```

```
WARNING!!! Please ensure that no filesystems are mounted  
on these device(s).  
All data on these devices should have been backed up.
```

```
The list of devices which will be removed is:  
1: Box Name "macs1" front slot 1
```

```
Please enter 'q' to Quit or <Return> to Continue:
```

```
stopping: Drive in "macs1" front slot 1...Done  
offlining: Drive in "macs1" front slot 1...Done
```

```
Hit <Return> after removing the device(s).
```

2. Remove the disk drive and then hit any key.

Note - The yellow LED on the designated disk drive(s) should be flashing.

The following is displayed:

```
Drive in Box Name "macs1" front slot 1  
Removing Logical Nodes:  
Removing c2t1d0s0  
Removing c2t1d0s1  
Removing c2t1d0s2  
Removing c2t1d0s3  
Removing c2t1d0s4
```

```
Removing c2t1d0s5
Removing c2t1d0s6
Removing c2t1d0s7
#
```

Volume Manager Operations

Adding a Disk Drive

This section describes how to use Volume Manager to configure your system when you add a disk drive while the power is on and the operating system is running.



Caution - These procedures should be performed only by a qualified system administrator. Performing hot-plug operations on an active disk drive may result in data loss and/or data corruption.

You must create a new device entry for the drive in the `/devices` and `/dev/dsk` and `/dev/rdisk` hierarchy. The new drive is assigned a name associated with the slot into which the drive was installed.

1. Select any available slot in the StorEdge A5000 disk array for the new disk drive.

For reference when you configure the software environment, make a note of which enclosure and slot you choose.

2. Use the `luxadm insert_device` command to add the new device.

This command is interactive. You will be guided through the procedure for inserting a new device or chain of devices.

```
# luxadm insert_device macs1,f1
```

```
The list of devices which will be inserted is:
 1: Box Name "macs1" front slot 1
```

```
Please enter "q" to Quit or <Return> to Continue:
```

```
Hit <Return> after inserting the device(s).
```

3. Insert the disk drive and hit Return.

The following is displayed:

```
Drive in Box Name "macs1" front slot 1
Logical Nodes under /dev/dsk and /dev/rdisk :
c2t1d0s0
c2t1d0s1
c2t1d0s2
c2t1d0s3
c2t1d0s4
c2t1d0s5
c2t1d0s6
c2t1d0s7
#
```

The new disk drive is now available for use as a block or character device. Refer to the `sd(7)` man page for further details.

4. Configure the Volume Manager to recognize the disk drive.

```
# vxctl enable
```

5. Add the new disk to a new or existing Volume Manager disk group:

```
# vxdiskadd cwtxdysz
```

where: `cwtxdysz` is the new disk.

Refer to the `vxdiskadd(1M)` man page for further details.

The disk is now ready for use with Volume Manager as part of a new volume, added to an existing volume as a plex, or to increase an existing volume. Refer to your *Sun StorEdge Volume Manager User's Guide* for more information.

Replacing a Disk Drive

This section describes how on using Volume Manager to configuring your system to replace a disk drive while the power is on and the operating system is running.



Caution - These procedures should be performed only by a qualified system administrator. Performing hot-plug operations on an active disk drive can result in data loss and/or data corruption.

Terminate all user- and application-level processes on all volumes, plexes, and/or subdisks that are located on the drive to be removed before performing this procedure.

Preparing to Replace the Disk Drive

1. Identify the faulty disk drive.

Different applications provide various levels of error logging. In general, you can find messages about failing or failed disks in your system console window. The information is also logged in the `/usr/adm/messages` file(s). See the documentation that came with your application for more information.

2. Back up your system.

3. Refer to the documentation that came with your system for backup details.

4. Identify the disk media name for the disk you intend to replace.

```
# vxdisk list | grep cwtxdysz
```

For example, if the disk to be removed is `c2t1d0`, enter:

```
# vxdisk list | grep c0t1d0
c2t1d0s2      sliced      disk01      rootdg      online
```

The disk media name is the third field in the output above: `disk01`.

You can use the `vxdiskadm` utility to prepare the disk for replacement.

5. Type `vxdiskadm` in a shell.

```
# vxdiskadm
```

This operation is interactive and requires user confirmation of the operation.

6. Select the “Remove a disk for replacement” option.

When prompted for a disk name to replace, type the disk media name from Step 4 on page 50.

`vxdiskadm` marks the disk for replacement and saves the subdisk information to be rebuilt on the replacement disk.

Redundant data is automatically recovered after the replacement disk has been reattached to Volume Manager. Nonredundant data is identified as unusable and must be re-created from backups.

Refer to the `vxdiskadm(1M)` man page for further details.

7. Quit the `vxdiskadm` utility.

Replacing the Disk Drive

1. Use the `luxadm remove_device` command to remove the disk.

The `luxadm remove_device` command is interactive. You will be guided through the procedure for removing a device or chain of devices.

```
# luxadm remove_device macs1,f1
```

```
WARNING!!! Please ensure that no filesystems are mounted
on these device(s).
All data on these devices should have been backed up.
```

The list of devices which will be removed is:

```
1: Box Name "macs3" rear slot 1
```

Please enter 'q' to Quit OR <Return> to Continue:

```
stopping: Drive in "macs1" front slot 1...Done
offlining: Drive in "macs1" front slot 1...Done
```

Hit <Return> after removing the device(s).

2. Remove the disk drive and then hit any key.

Note - The yellow LED on the designated disk drive(s) should be flashing.

The following is displayed:

```
Drive in Box Name "macs1" front slot 1
  Removing Logical Nodes:
  Removing c2t18d0s0
  Removing c2t18d0s1
  Removing c2t18d0s2
  Removing c2t18d0s3
  Removing c2t18d0s4
  Removing c2t18d0s5
  Removing c2t18d0s6
  Removing c2t18d0s7
#
```

3. Use the `luxadm insert_device` command to add the new device.

This command is interactive. You will be guided through the procedure for inserting a new device or chain of devices.

```
# luxadm insert_device macs1,f1
```

```
The list of devices which will be inserted is:
1: Box Name "macs1" front slot 1
```

Please enter 'q' to Quit or <Return> to Continue:

Hit <Return> after inserting the device(s).

4. Insert the disk drive and then hit Return.

The following is displayed:

```
Drive in Box Name "macsl" front slot 1
Logical Nodes under /dev/dsk and /dev/rdisk :
c2t1d0s0
c2t1d0s1
c2t1d0s2
c2t1d0s3
c2t1d0s4
c2t1d0s5
c2t1d0s6
c2t1d0s7
#
```

The new disk drive is now available for use as a block or character device. Refer to the `sd(7)` man page for further details.

Recreating a Volume Manager Configuration on the New Drive

To re-create the replaced disk on the new drive:

1. Configure the Volume Manager to recognize the disk drive.

```
# vxdtl enable
```

2. Use the `vxdiskadm` utility to replace the failed disk.

Select the "Replace a failed or removed disk" option.

This operation requires user confirmation. When prompted for a disk name to replace, use the disk media name from Step 4 on page 50 of "Preparing to Replace the Disk Drive" on page 50.

`vxdiskadm` supplies a list of available disks to be used as replacements.

3. Select the replacement drive.

`vxdiskadm` automatically configures the replacement drive to match the failed drive.

Redundant data is recovered automatically. Space for nonredundant data is created and identified. Nonredundant data must be recovered from backing store.

See the `vxdiskadm` man page for further details.

Removing a Disk Drive

This section describes how to configure your system to remove a disk drive while the power is on and the operating system is running. Use the procedures in this section if you do *not* intend to replace the disk drive.

You must select the disk and stop any activity or applications on it, unmount it, physically remove the drive, and configure the Solaris environment to recognize that the drive is no longer there. You must then configure your application to operate without this device in place.



Caution - These procedures should be performed only by a qualified system administrator. Performing hot-plug operations on an active disk drive can result in data loss and/or data corruption.

Preparing to Remove the Disk Drive

1. Back up your system.

2. Identify the disk media name for the disk you intend to remove.

```
# vxdisk list | grep cwtxdysz
```

For example, if the disk to be removed is c2t1d0, enter:

```
# vxdisk list | grep c2t1d0
c2t1d0s2      sliced      disk01      rootdg      online
```

The disk media name is the third field in the output above: `disk01`.

You can use the `vxdiskadm` utility to prepare the disk for removal.

3. Type `vxdiskadm` in a shell.

For example:

```
# vxdiskadm
```

This operation is interactive and requires user confirmation of the operation.

4. Select the “Remove a disk” option.

When prompted for a disk name to remove, type the disk media name from Step 2 on page 53.

`vxdiskadm` marks the disk to be removed.

Refer to the `vxdiskadm(1M)` man page for further details.

Removing the Disk Drive

1. Use the `luxadm remove_device` command to remove the disk.

The `luxadm remove_device` command is interactive. You will be guided through the procedure for removing a device or chain of devices.

```
# luxadm remove_device /dev/rdisk/c2t1d0s2

WARNING!!! Please ensure that no filesystems are mounted
on these device(s).
All data on these devices should have been backed up.
```

```
The list of devices which will be removed is:
 1: Box Name "macs1" front slot 1
```

```
Please enter 'q' to Quit or <Return> to Continue:
```

```
stopping: Drive in "macs1" front slot 1....Done
offlining: Drive in "macs1" front slot 1....Done
```

```
Hit <Return> after removing the device(s).
```

2. Remove the disk drive and then hit any key.

Note - The yellow LED on the designated disk drive(s) should be flashing.

The following is displayed:

```
Drive in Box Name "macs1" front slot 1
  Removing Logical Nodes:
  Removing c2t1d0s0
  Removing c2t1d0s1
  Removing c2t1d0s2
  Removing c2t1d0s3
  Removing c2t1d0s4
  Removing c2t1d0s5
  Removing c2t1d0s6
  Removing c2t1d0s7
#
```

Expert Mode Subcommands



Caution - The expert mode subcommands should be used only by qualified personnel who are knowledgeable about the systems they are managing.

Expert mode subcommands are listed in the following table.

The command line must contain the `luxadm -e` (expert mode) option and a subcommand.

```
luxadm -e subcommand pathname
```

TABLE A-1 Expert Mode Subcommands

Subcommand	Description
<code>bus_getstate</code>	Gets and displays the state of the specified bus or the bus controlling the specified device.
<code>bus_quiesce</code>	Quiesces the specified bus or the bus controlling the specified device.
<code>bus_reset</code>	Resets the specified bus or the bus controlling the specified device.
<code>bus_resetall</code>	Resets the specified bus or the bus controlling the specified device, and all devices on that bus.
<code>bus_unquiesce</code>	Unquiesces the specified bus or the bus controlling the specified device.
<code>dev_getstate</code>	Gets and displays the state of the specified device.

TABLE A-1 Expert Mode Subcommands *(continued)*

Subcommand	Description
<code>dev_reset</code>	Resets the specified device.
<code>forcelip</code>	Forces the link to reinitialize using the Loop Initialize Primitive (LIP) sequence. This subcommand is supported on the StorEdge A5000 disk array only.
<code>offline</code>	Takes the specified device offline
<code>online</code>	Puts the specified device online
<code>rdls</code>	Reads the link error status block from a specified device. This subcommand also displays the link error status information for the host adapter associated with the specified device, if available. The <code>rdls</code> subcommand is supported on the Sun StorEdge A5000 disk array only.

Index
