



Sun Cluster 3.1 - 3.2 With Sun StorEdge 6320 System Manual for Solaris OS



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Contents

Preface	5
1 Installing and Maintaining a Sun StorEdge 6320 System	11
Installing Storage Systems	11
▼ How to Install Storage Systems in a New Cluster	12
Adding Storage Systems to an Existing Cluster	14
Configuring Storage Systems	20
▼ How to Create a Logical Volume	20
▼ How to Remove a Logical Volume	22
Maintaining Storage Systems	26
StorEdge 6320 System FRUs	26
▼ How to Upgrade Storage Array Firmware	27
▼ How to Remove a Storage System	28
Replacing a Node-to-Switch Component	29
▼ How to Replace a Chassis	31
▼ How to Replace a Host Adapter	32
Index	37

Preface

The *Sun Cluster 3.1 - 3.2 With Sun StorEdge 6320 System Manual for Solaris OS* provides procedures that are specific to a Sun™ StorEdge™ 6320 system that is placed in a Sun Cluster environment.

Use this manual with any version of Sun Cluster 3.1 or 3.2 software on SPARC® based clusters and with any supported version of Sun Cluster 3.1 or 3.2 on x86 based clusters. Unless otherwise noted, procedures are the same for all Sun Cluster 3.1 or 3.2 versions. See the [“Revision History” on page 6](#) for a list of changes to this manual.

Note – This Sun Cluster release supports systems that use the SPARC and x86 families of processor architectures: UltraSPARC, SPARC64, and AMD64. In this document, the label x86 refers to systems that use the AMD64 family of processor architectures.

The information in this document pertains to both platforms unless otherwise specified in a special chapter, section, note, bulleted item, figure, table, or example.

Who Should Use This Book

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

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

How This Book Is Organized

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

Section 1 discusses how to install Sun StorEdge 6320 storage arrays.

Section 2 discusses how to configure logical units on Sun StorEdge 6320 storage arrays.

Section 3 describes how to maintain Sun StorEdge 6320 storage arrays in a running cluster.

Revision History

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

TABLE P-1 Sun Cluster 3.1 - 3.2 With Sun StorEdge 6320 System Manual for Solaris OS

Revision Date	New Information
January 2009	Updated links to Preface for different versions of Sun Cluster documentation.

Related Documentation

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

The following Sun Cluster books support the Sun Cluster 3.1 and 3.2 releases. If you are maintaining a different version of Sun Cluster software, refer to the appropriate documentation. All Sun Cluster documentation is available at <http://docs.sun.com>. Documentation that is not available at <http://docs.sun.com> is listed with the appropriate URL.

TABLE P-2 Hardware Documentation

Title	Part Number
<i>Sun StorEdge Traffic Manager Software Release Notes: For the Solaris Operating System</i>	817-0385
<i>Sun StorEdge Traffic Manager Installation and Configuration Guide</i>	816-1420
<i>Sun StorEdge 6320 System Reference and Service Manual</i>	816-7879
Available on http://www.sun.com/products-n-solutions/hardware/docs	
<i>Sun StorEdge 6320 System Installation Guide</i>	816-7878
Available on http://www.sun.com/products-n-solutions/hardware/docs	
<i>Sun StorEdge 6320 Series Site Preparation Guide</i>	816-7877
Available on http://www.sun.com/products-n-solutions/hardware/docs	

TABLE P-2 Hardware Documentation (Continued)

Title	Part Number
<i>Sun StorEdge 6020 and 6120 Array System Manual</i>	817-0200
Available on http://www.sun.com/products-n-solutions/hardware/docs	
<i>Sun StorEdge 6120 Array Installation Guide</i>	817-0199
Available on http://www.sun.com/products-n-solutions/hardware/docs	
<i>Sun StorEdge 6000 Family Host Installation Software Guide</i>	817-1739
Available on http://www.sun.com/products-n-solutions/hardware/docs	

TABLE P-3 Sun Cluster Documentation

Documentation
Solaris Cluster 3.2
Sun Cluster 3.1

Using UNIX Commands

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

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

- Online documentation for the Solaris™ Operating System (Solaris OS)
- Other software documentation that you received with your system
- Solaris Operating System man pages

Getting Help

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

- Your name and email address (if available)
- Your company name, address, and phone number
- The model number and serial number of your systems
- The release number of the operating environment (for example, Solaris 10)
- The release number of Sun Cluster (for example, Sun Cluster 3.2)

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

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

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

Documentation, Support, and Training

The Sun web site provides information about the following additional resources:

- [Documentation \(http://www.sun.com/documentation/\)](http://www.sun.com/documentation/)
- [Support \(http://www.sun.com/support/\)](http://www.sun.com/support/)
- [Training \(http://www.sun.com/training/\)](http://www.sun.com/training/)

Sun Welcomes Your Comments

Sun is interested in improving its documentation and welcomes your comments and suggestions. To share your comments, go to <http://docs.sun.com> and click Feedback.

Typographic Conventions

The following table describes the typographic conventions that are used in this book.

TABLE P-4 Typographic Conventions

Typeface	Meaning	Example
AaBbCc123	The names of commands, files, and directories, and onscreen computer output	Edit your <code>.login</code> file. Use <code>ls -a</code> to list all files. <code>machine_name% you have mail.</code>

TABLE P-4 Typographic Conventions (Continued)

Typeface	Meaning	Example
AaBbCc123	What you type, contrasted with onscreen computer output	machine_name% su Password:
<i>aabbcc123</i>	Placeholder: replace with a real name or value	The command to remove a file is <i>rm filename</i> .
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Book titles, new terms, and terms to be emphasized	Read Chapter 6 in the <i>User's Guide</i> . A <i>cache</i> is a copy that is stored locally. Do <i>not</i> save the file. Note: Some emphasized items appear bold online.

Shell Prompts in Command Examples

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

TABLE P-5 Shell Prompts

Shell	Prompt
C shell	machine_name%
C shell for superuser	machine_name#
Bourne shell and Korn shell	\$
Bourne shell and Korn shell for superuser	#

Installing and Maintaining a Sun StorEdge 6320 System

This chapter contains the procedures about how to install, configure, and maintain a Sun™ StorEdge™ 6320 system. These procedures are specific to a Sun Cluster environment.

This chapter contains the following main topics:

- “Installing Storage Systems” on page 11
- “Configuring Storage Systems” on page 20
- “Maintaining Storage Systems” on page 26

For detailed information about storage system architecture, features, and configuration utilities, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Reference and Service Manual* and the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Installation Guide*.

Installing Storage Systems

This section contains the procedures listed in [Table 1–1](#)

TABLE 1–1 Task Map: Installing Storage Systems

Task	Information
Install storage systems in a new cluster, before the OS and Sun Cluster software is installed.	“How to Install Storage Systems in a New Cluster” on page 12
Add storage systems to an existing cluster.	“Adding Storage Systems to an Existing Cluster” on page 14

You can install your storage system in several different configurations. Evaluate your needs. Determine which configuration is best for your situation. See the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Installation Guide*, and “Installing Storage Arrays” in *Sun Cluster 3.1 - 3.2 With Sun StorEdge 6120 Array Manual for Solaris OS*.

▼ How to Install Storage Systems in a New Cluster

Use this procedure to install a storage system *before* you install the Solaris operating environment and Sun Cluster software on your nodes. To add a storage system to an existing cluster, use the procedure in “[Adding Storage Systems to an Existing Cluster](#)” on page 14.

- 1 If necessary, install host adapters in the nodes to be connected to the storage system.**
For the procedure about how to install host adapters, see the documentation that shipped with your host adapters and nodes.
- 2 (StorEdge 6320SL storage system ONLY) Install the Fibre Channel (FC) switch for the storage system if you do not have a switch installed.**

Note – In a StorEdge 6320SL storage system, the customer provides the switch.

For the procedure about how to install an FC switch, see the documentation that shipped with your FC switch hardware.

- 3 Unpack, place, and level the storage system.**
For instructions, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Installation Guide*.
- 4 Install the system power cord and the system grounding strap.**
For instructions, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Installation Guide*.
- 5 (StorEdge 6320SL storage system ONLY) Connect the storage arrays to the FC switches by using fiber-optic cables.**



Caution – Do not connect the switch's Ethernet port to the storage system's private LAN.

For the procedure about how to cable the storage system, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Installation Guide*.

- 6 Power on the storage system and the nodes.**
For instructions about how to power on the storage system, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Installation Guide*. For instructions about how to power on a node, see the documentation that shipped with your node hardware.
- 7 Configure the service processor.**
For more information, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Installation Guide*.

8 Create a volume.

For the procedure about how to create a volume, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Reference and Service Manual*.

9 (Optional) Specify initiator groups for the volume.

For the procedure about how to specify initiator groups, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Reference and Service Manual*.

10 If necessary, reconfigure the storage system's FC switches to ensure that all nodes can access each storage array.

The following configurations might prevent some nodes from accessing each storage array in the cluster.

- Zone configuration
- Multiple clusters that use same switch
- Unconfigured ports or misconfigured ports

11 On all nodes, install the Solaris operating system and apply the required Solaris patches for Sun Cluster software and storage array support.

For the procedure about how to install the Solaris operating environment, see “[How to Install Solaris Software](#)” in *Sun Cluster Software Installation Guide for Solaris OS*.

12 Install any required patches or software for Solaris I/O multipathing software support to nodes and enable multipathing.

For the procedure about how to install the Solaris I/O multipathing software, see “[How to Install Sun Multipathing Software](#)” in *Sun Cluster Software Installation Guide for Solaris OS*.

13 Configure the STMS paths.

```
cfgadm -c configure controllerinstance
```

For the procedure about how to configure STMS paths for the Solaris 9 OS, see the *Sun StorEdge Traffic Manager Installation and Configuration Guide*. To configure multipathing for the Solaris 10 OS, see the *Solaris Fibre Channel Storage Configuration and Multipathing Support Guide*.

14 Update the Solaris device files and links.

```
# devfsadm
```

Note – You can wait for the `devfsadm` daemon to automatically update the Solaris device files and links, or you can run the `devfsadm` command to immediately update the Solaris device files and links.

15 Confirm that all storage arrays that you installed are visible to all nodes.

```
# luxadm probe
```

See Also To continue with Sun Cluster software installation tasks, see your Sun Cluster software installation documentation.

Adding Storage Systems to an Existing Cluster

Use this procedure to add a new storage system to a running cluster. To install systems to a new Sun Cluster configuration that is not running, use the procedure in [“How to Install Storage Systems in a New Cluster”](#) on page 12.

This procedure defines Node N as the node to be connected to the storage system you are adding and the node with which you begin working.

▼ How to Perform Initial Configuration Tasks on the Storage Array

- 1 *(StorEdge 6320SL storage system ONLY)* **Install the Fibre Channel (FC) switch for the storage system if you do not have a switch installed.**

Note – In a StorEdge 6320SL storage system, the customer provides the switch.

For the procedure about how to install an FC switch, see the documentation that shipped with your FC switch hardware.

- 2 **Configure the service processor.**
For more information, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Installation Guide*.
- 3 **Create a volume.**
For the procedure about how to create a volume, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Reference and Service Manual*.
- 4 **(Optional) Specify initiator groups for the volume.**
For the procedure about how to specify initiator groups, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Reference and Service Manual*.
- 5 **Unpack, place, and level the storage system.**
For instructions, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Installation Guide*.
- 6 **Install the system power cord and the system grounding strap.**
For instructions, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Installation Guide*.
- 7 *(StorEdge 6320SL storage system ONLY)* **Connect the storage arrays to the FC switches by using fiber-optic cables.**



Caution – Do not connect the switch's Ethernet port to the storage system's private LAN.

For the procedure about how to cable the storage system, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Installation Guide*.

8 Power on the new storage system.

Note – The storage arrays in your system might require several minutes to boot.

For the procedure about how to power on the storage system, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Installation Guide*.

9 If necessary, reconfigure the storage system's FC switches to ensure that all nodes can access each storage array.

The following configurations might prevent some nodes from accessing each storage array in the cluster:

- Zone configuration
- Multiple clusters that use the same switch
- Unconfigured ports or misconfigured ports

▼ How to Connect the Node to the FC Switches

This procedure provides the long forms of the Sun Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the forms of the command names, the commands are identical. For a list of the commands and their short forms, see [Appendix A, “Sun Cluster Object-Oriented Commands,”](#) in *Sun Cluster 3.1 - 3.2 Hardware Administration Manual for Solaris OS*.

To perform this procedure, become superuser or assume a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` role-based access control (RBAC) authorization.

1 Determine the resource groups and device groups that are running on all nodes.

Record this information because you use this information in [Step 20](#) and [Step 21](#) of this procedure to return resource groups and device groups to these nodes.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following commands:**

```
# clresourcegroup status +
# cldevicegroup status +
```

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:**

```
# scstat
```

2 Move all resource groups and device groups off Node N.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:**

```
# clnode evacuate nodename
```

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:**

```
# scswitch -S -h nodename
```

3 If you do not need to install one or more host adapters in Node N, skip to [Step 10](#).

To install host adapters, proceed to [Step 4](#).

4 If the host adapter that you that are installing is the first host adapter on Node N, determine whether the required drivers for the host adapter are already installed on this node.

For the required packages, see the documentation that shipped with your host adapters.

If this is not the first host adapter, skip to [Step 6](#).

5 If the required support packages not already installed, install them.

The support packages are located in the Product directory of the Solaris CD-ROM.

6 Shut down and power off Node N.

For the procedure about how to shut down and power off a node, see [Chapter 3, “Shutting Down and Booting a Cluster,”](#) in *Sun Cluster System Administration Guide for Solaris OS*.

7 Install one or more host adapters in Node N.

For the procedure about how to install host adapters, see the documentation that shipped with your host adapters and nodes.

8 Power on and boot Node N into noncluster mode by adding `-x` to your boot instruction.

For more information about how to boot nodes, see [Chapter 3, “Shutting Down and Booting a Cluster,”](#) in *Sun Cluster System Administration Guide for Solaris OS*.

9 If necessary, upgrade the host adapter firmware on Node N.

If you use the Solaris 8, Solaris 9, or Solaris 10 Operating System, [Sun Connection Update Manager](#) keeps you informed of the latest versions of patches and features. Using notifications and intelligent needs-based updating, [Sun Connection](#) helps improve operational efficiency and ensures that you have the latest software patches for your Sun software.

You can download the Sun Connection Update Manager product for free by going to <http://www.sun.com/download/products.xml?id=4457d96d>.

Additional information for using the Sun patch management tools is provided in *Solaris Administration Guide: Basic Administration* at <http://docs.sun.com> (<http://docs.sun.com>). Refer to the version of this manual for the Solaris OS release that you have installed.

If you must apply a patch when a node is in noncluster mode, you can apply it in a rolling fashion, one node at a time, unless instructions for a patch require that you shut down the entire cluster. Follow the procedures in “How to Apply a Rebooting Patch (Node)” in *Sun Cluster System Administration Guide for Solaris OS* to prepare the node and to boot it in noncluster mode. For ease of installation, consider applying all patches at the same time. That is, apply all patches to the node that you place in noncluster mode.

For a list of patches that affect Sun Cluster, see the [Sun Cluster Wiki Patch Klatch](#).

For required firmware, see the *Sun System Handbook*.

10 If necessary, install a GBIC or an SFP in the FC switch or the storage array.

For the procedure about how to install a GBIC or an SFP, see the documentation that shipped with your FC switch hardware or the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Installation Guide*.

11 Connect a fiber-optic cable between the FC switch and Node N.

For the procedure about how to install a fiber-optic cable, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Installation Guide*.

12 Install the required Solaris patches for storage array support on Node N.

If you use the Solaris 8, Solaris 9, or Solaris 10 Operating System, [Sun Connection Update Manager](#) keeps you informed of the latest versions of patches and features. Using notifications and intelligent needs-based updating, [Sun Connection](#) helps improve operational efficiency and ensures that you have the latest software patches for your Sun software.

You can download the Sun Connection Update Manager product for free by going to <http://www.sun.com/download/products.xml?id=4457d96d>.

Additional information for using the Sun patch management tools is provided in *Solaris Administration Guide: Basic Administration* at <http://docs.sun.com> (<http://docs.sun.com>). Refer to the version of this manual for the Solaris OS release that you have installed.

If you must apply a patch when a node is in noncluster mode, you can apply it in a rolling fashion, one node at a time, unless instructions for a patch require that you shut down the entire cluster. Follow the procedures in “How to Apply a Rebooting Patch (Node)” in *Sun Cluster System Administration Guide for Solaris OS* to prepare the node and to boot it in noncluster mode. For ease of installation, consider applying all patches at the same time. That is, apply all patches to the node that you place in noncluster mode.

For a list of patches that affect Sun Cluster, see the [Sun Cluster Wiki Patch Klatch](#).

For required firmware, see the *Sun System Handbook*.

13 To create the new Solaris device files and links, perform a reconfiguration boot on Node N by adding -r to your boot instruction.

For more information about how to boot nodes, see [Chapter 3, “Shutting Down and Booting a Cluster,”](#) in *Sun Cluster System Administration Guide for Solaris OS*.

14 Configure any unconfigured STMS paths.

- a. **Determine whether any devices are at an unconfigured state.**

```
cfgadm -c configure controllerinstance
```

- b. **If any devices are at an unconfigured state, configure the STMS paths.**

```
cfgadm -c configure controllerinstance
```

For the procedure about how to configure STMS paths, see the *Sun StorEdge Traffic Manager Installation and Configuration Guide*.

Note – You need to reboot if the `cfgadm` command does not configure the unconfigured devices that are associated with the volume you are creating. See the *Sun StorEdge Traffic Manager Installation and Configuration Guide* for more information.

15 Update the Solaris device files and links.

```
# devfsadm
```

Note – You can wait for the `devfsadm` daemon to automatically update the Solaris device files and links, or you can run the `devfsadm` command to immediately update the Solaris device files and links.

16 On Node N, update the paths to the DID instances.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:**

```
# cldevice populate
```

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:**

```
# scgdevs
```

17 If necessary, label the new storage array logical volume.

For the procedure about how to label a logical volume, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Reference and Service Manual*.

18 (Optional) On Node N, verify that the device IDs (DIDs) are assigned to the new storage array.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following commands:**

```
# cldevice list -n NodeN -v
```

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following commands:**

```
# scdidadm -l
```

19 Repeat [Step 2](#) through [Step 18](#) for each remaining node that you plan to connect to the storage array.

20 (Optional) Restore the device groups to the original node.

Perform the following step for each device group you want to return to the original node.

■ If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:

```
# cldevicegroup switch -n nodename devicegroup1[ devicegroup2 ...]
```

-n *nodename* The node to which you are restoring device groups.

devicegroup1[devicegroup2 ...] The device group or groups that you are restoring to the node.

■ If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:

```
# scswitch -z -D devicegroup -h nodename
```

21 (Optional) Restore the resource groups to the original node.

Perform the following step for each resource group you want to return to the original node.

■ If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:

```
# clresourcegroup switch -n nodename resourcegroup1[ resourcegroup2 ...]
```

nodename For failover resource groups, the node to which the groups are returned. For scalable resource groups, the node list to which the groups are returned.

resourcegroup1[resourcegroup2 ...] The resource group or groups that you are returning to the node or nodes.

■ If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:

```
# scswitch -z -g resourcegroup -h nodename
```

22 Perform volume management administration to incorporate the new volumes into the cluster.

For more information, see your Solaris Volume Manager or Veritas Volume Manager documentation.

Next Steps The best way to enable multipathing for a cluster is to install the multipathing software and enable multipathing before installing the Sun Cluster software and establishing the cluster. For this procedure, see [“How to Install Sun Multipathing Software”](#) in *Sun Cluster Software Installation Guide for Solaris OS*. If you need to add multipathing software to an established cluster, see [“How to Install Sun Multipathing Software”](#) in *Sun Cluster Software Installation Guide for Solaris OS* and follow the troubleshooting steps to clean up the device IDs.

Configuring Storage Systems

This section contains the procedures about how to configure a storage system in a running cluster. [Table 1–2](#) lists these procedures.

TABLE 1–2 Task Map: Configuring Storage Arrays

Task	Information
Create a volume.	“How to Create a Logical Volume” on page 20
Remove a volume.	“How to Remove a Logical Volume” on page 22

The following is a list of administrative tasks that require no cluster-specific procedures. See the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Reference and Service Manual* for the following procedures.

- Creating a storage pool.
- Removing a storage pool.
- Creating a volume group.
- Removing a volume group.
- Creating an initiator group.
- Adding an initiator group.
- Removing an initiator group.

▼ How to Create a Logical Volume

Use this procedure to create a logical volume from unassigned storage capacity.

Note – Sun storage documentation uses the following terms:

- Logical volume
- Logical device
- Logical unit number (LUN)

This manual uses *logical volume* to refer to all such logical constructs.

Before You Begin This procedure relies on the following prerequisites and assumptions.

- All nodes are booted in cluster mode and attached to the storage device.
- The storage device is installed and configured. If you are using multipathing, the storage device is configured as described in the installation procedure.

- If you are using Solaris I/O multipathing (MPxIO) for the Solaris 10 OS, previously called Sun StorEdge Traffic Manager in the Solaris 9 OS, verify that it is installed and configured and the path to the storage device is functioning. To configure the Traffic Manager for the Solaris 9 OS, see the *Sun StorEdge Traffic Manager Installation and Configuration Guide*. To configure multipathing for the Solaris 10 OS, see the *Solaris Fibre Channel Storage Configuration and Multipathing Support Guide*.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Sun Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the forms of the command names, the commands are identical. For a list of the commands and their short forms, see [Appendix A, “Sun Cluster Object-Oriented Commands,”](#) in *Sun Cluster 3.1 - 3.2 Hardware Administration Manual for Solaris OS*.

- 1 **Become superuser or assume a role that provides `solaris.cluster.modify` role-based access control (RBAC) authorization.**
- 2 **Follow the instructions in your storage device's documentation to create and map the logical volume. For a URL to this storage documentation, see “[Related Documentation](#)” on page 6.**
 - Completely set up the logical volume. When you are finished, the volume must be created, mapped, mounted, and initialized.
 - If necessary, partition the volume.
 - To allow multiple clusters and nonclustered nodes to access the storage device, create initiator groups by using LUN masking.
- 3 **If you are not using multipathing, skip to [Step 5](#).**
- 4 **If you are using multipathing, and if any devices that are associated with the volume you created are at an unconfigured state, configure the multipathing paths on each node that is connected to the storage device.**

To determine whether any devices that are associated with the volume you created are at an unconfigured state, use the following command.

```
# cfgadm -al | grep disk
```

Note – To configure the Solaris I/O multipathing paths on each node that is connected to the storage device, use the following command.

```
# cfgadm -o force_update -c configure controllerinstance
```

To configure the Traffic Manager for the Solaris 9 OS, see the *Sun StorEdge Traffic Manager Installation and Configuration Guide*. To configure multipathing for the Solaris 10 OS, see the *Solaris Fibre Channel Storage Configuration and Multipathing Support Guide*.

- 5 **On one node that is connected to the storage device, use the `format` command to label the new logical volume.**

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

- If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:

```
# cldevice populate
```

- If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:

```
# scgdevs
```

Note – You might have a volume management daemon such as `vold` running on your node, and have a DVD drive connected to the node. Under these conditions, a device busy error might be returned even if no disk is inserted in the drive. This error is expected behavior. You can safely ignore this error message.

7 To manage this volume with volume management software, use Solaris Volume Manager or Veritas Volume Manager commands to update the list of devices on all nodes that are attached to the new volume that you created.

For more information, see your Solaris Volume Manager or Veritas Volume Manager documentation.

- See Also**
- To configure a logical volume as a quorum device, see [Chapter 6, “Administering Quorum,” in *Sun Cluster System Administration Guide for Solaris OS*](#).
 - To create a new resource or configure a running resource to use the new logical volume, see [Chapter 2, “Administering Data Service Resources,” in *Sun Cluster Data Services Planning and Administration Guide for Solaris OS*](#).

▼ How to Remove a Logical Volume

Use this procedure to remove a logical volume. This procedure defines Node A as the node with which you begin working.

Note – Sun storage documentation uses the following terms:

- Logical volume
- Logical device
- Logical unit number (LUN)

This manual uses *logical volume* to refer to all such logical constructs.

Before You Begin This procedure relies on the following prerequisites and assumptions.

- All nodes are booted in cluster mode and attached to the storage device.
- The logical volume and the path between the nodes and the storage device are both operational.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Sun Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the forms of the command names, the commands are identical. For a list of the commands and their short forms, see [Appendix A, “Sun Cluster Object-Oriented Commands,”](#) in *Sun Cluster 3.1 - 3.2 Hardware Administration Manual for Solaris OS*.

1 Become superuser or assume a role that provides `solaris.cluster.read` and `solaris.cluster.modify` RBAC authorization.

2 Identify the logical volume that you are removing.

Refer to your Solaris Volume Manager or Veritas Volume Manager documentation for more information.

3 (Optional) Migrate all data off the logical volume that you are removing. Alternatively, back up that data.

4 If the LUN that you are removing is configured as a quorum device, choose and configure another device as the quorum device. Then remove the old quorum device.

To determine whether the LUN is configured as a quorum device, use one of the following commands.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:**

```
# clquorum show
```

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:**

```
# scstat -q
```

For procedures about how to add and remove quorum devices, see [Chapter 6, “Administering Quorum,”](#) in *Sun Cluster System Administration Guide for Solaris OS*.

5 If you are using volume management software, use that software to update the list of devices on all nodes that are attached to the logical volume that you are removing.

For instructions about how to update the list of devices, see your Solaris Volume Manager or Veritas Volume Manager documentation.

- 6 If you are using volume management software, run the appropriate Solaris Volume Manager or Veritas Volume Manager commands to remove the logical volume from any diskset or disk group.**

For more information, see your Solaris Volume Manager or Veritas Volume Manager documentation.

Note – Volumes that were managed by Veritas Volume Manager must be completely removed from Veritas Volume Manager control before you can delete them from the Sun Cluster environment. After you delete the volume from any disk group, use the following commands on both nodes to remove the volume from Veritas Volume Manager control.

```
# vxdisk offline Accessname
# vxdisk rm Accessname
```

Accessname Disk access name

- 7 If you are using multipathing, unconfigure the volume in Solaris I/O multipathing.**

```
# cfgadm -o force_update -c unconfigure Logical_Volume
```

- 8 Access the storage device and remove the logical volume.**

To remove the volume, see your storage documentation. For a list of storage documentation, see [“Related Documentation” on page 6](#).

- 9 Determine the resource groups and device groups that are running on all nodes.**

Record this information because you use it in [Step 14](#) and [Step 15](#) of this procedure to return resource groups and device groups to these nodes.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following commands:**

```
# clresourcegroup status +
# cldevicegroup status +
```

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:**

```
# scstat
```

- 10 Move all resource groups and device groups off Node A.**

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:**

```
# clnode evacuate nodename
```

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:**

```
# scswitch -S -h nodename
```


- 11 Shut down and reboot Node A.**
To shut down and boot a node, see [Chapter 3, “Shutting Down and Booting a Cluster,”](#) in *Sun Cluster System Administration Guide for Solaris OS*.
- 12 On Node A, remove the paths to the logical volume that you removed. Remove obsolete device IDs.**
- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:**

```
# devfsadm -C
# cldevice clear
```
 - **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:**

```
# devfsadm -C
# scdidadm -C
```
- 13 For each additional node that is connected to the shared storage that hosted the logical volume, repeat Step 9 to Step 12.**
- 14 (Optional) Restore the device groups to the original node.**
Do the following for each device group that you want to return to the original node.
- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:**

```
# cldevicegroup switch -n nodename devicegroup1[ devicegroup2 ...]
-n nodename                               The node to which you are restoring device groups.
devicegroup1[ devicegroup2 ...]          The device group or groups that you are restoring to the
node.
```
 - **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:**

```
# scswitch -z -D devicegroup -h nodename
```
- 15 (Optional) Restore the resource groups to the original node.**
Do the following for each resource group that you want to return to the original node.
- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:**

```
# clresourcegroup switch -n nodename resourcegroup1[ resourcegroup2 ...]
nodename                                   For failover resource groups, the node to which the
groups are returned. For scalable resource groups,
the node list to which the groups are returned.
resourcegroup1[ resourcegroup2 ...]       The resource group or groups that you are
returning to the node or nodes.
```

- If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:

```
# scswitch -z -g resourcegroup -h nodename
```

Maintaining Storage Systems

This section contains the procedures for maintaining a storage system in a running cluster. [Table 1–3](#) lists these procedures.

TABLE 1–3 Task Map: Maintaining Storage Systems

Task	Information
Remove a storage system.	“How to Remove a Storage System” on page 28
Upgrade storage array firmware.	“How to Upgrade Storage Array Firmware” on page 27
Replace a node-to-switch component. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Node-to-switch fiber-optic cable ▪ FC host adapter ▪ FC switch ▪ GBIC or SFP 	“How to Replace a Node-to-Switch Component in a Cluster Without Multipathing” on page 30
Replace a node's host adapter.	“How to Replace a Host Adapter” on page 32
Add a node to the storage array.	Sun Cluster system administration documentation
Remove a node from the storage array.	Sun Cluster system administration documentation

StorEdge 6320 System FRUs

The following is a list of administrative tasks that require no cluster-specific procedures. See the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Reference and Service Manual* for the following procedures.

- Adding a disk drive.
- Replacing a failed disk drive.
- Removing a disk drive.
- Replacing an Ethernet cable.
- Replacing an Ethernet hub in a cabinet.
- Replacing the power cable on the storage array.

- Replacing a power and cooling unit (PCU).
- Replacing a storage service processor.
- Replacing a storage service processor accessory tray.
- Replacing a service processor panel.
- Replacing a USB relay panel.
- Replacing a USB flash disk.
- Extending a dual-controller configuration.
- Removing a dual-controller configuration.
- Replacing a chassis.
- Replacing a controller.
- Replacing a storage array-to-switch component in a dual-controller configuration.

A storage array-to-switch component includes all of the following components:

- Fiber-optic cable that connects an FC switch to a storage array
- FC switch GBIC or an SFP that connects an FC switch to a storage array
- FC switch that connects an FC switch to a storage array
- FC switch power cord
- Interconnect cables that connect two storage arrays
- Interconnect cards

▼ How to Upgrade Storage Array Firmware

Use this procedure to upgrade storage array firmware in a running cluster. Storage array firmware includes controller firmware, unit interconnect card (UIC) firmware, EPROM firmware, and disk drive firmware.

Note – When you upgrade firmware on a storage device or on an enclosure, redefine the stripe size of a LUN, or perform other LUN operations, a device ID might change unexpectedly. When you perform a check of the device ID configuration by running the `cldevice check` or `sccdidadm -c` command, the following error message appears on your console if the device ID changed unexpectedly.

```
device id for nodename:/dev/rdisk/cXtYdZsN does not match physical
device's id for ddecimalnumber, device may have been replaced.
```

To fix device IDs that report this error, run the `cldevice repair` or `sccdidadm -R` command for each affected device.

1 Stop all I/O to the storage arrays you are upgrading.

2 Apply the controller, disk drive, and loop-card firmware patches by using the arrays' GUI tools.

For the list of required patches, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Reference and Service Manual*. For the procedure about how to apply firmware patches, see the firmware patch README file. For the procedure about how to verify the firmware level, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Reference and Service Manual*.

For specific instructions, see your storage array's documentation.

3 Confirm that all storage arrays that you upgraded are visible to all nodes.

```
# luxadm probe
```

4 Restart all I/O to the storage arrays.

You stopped I/O to these storage arrays in [Step 1](#).

▼ How to Remove a Storage System

Use this procedure to permanently remove a storage system from a running cluster.

This procedure defines Node N as the node that is connected to the storage system you are removing and the node with which you begin working.



Caution – During this procedure, you lose access to the data that resides on the storage system that you are removing.

1 If necessary, back up all database tables, data services, and volumes that are associated with each partner group that is affected.**2 Remove references to the volumes that reside on the storage system that you are removing.**

For more information, see your Solaris Volume Manager or Veritas Volume Manager documentation.

3 Disconnect the cables that connected Node N to the FC switches in your storage system.**4 On all nodes, remove the obsolete Solaris links and device IDs (DIDs).****■ If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:**

```
# devfsadm -C  
# cldevice clear
```

■ If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:

```
# devfsadm -C  
# scdidadm -C
```

- 5 Repeat [Step 3](#) through [Step 4](#) for each node that is connected to the storage system.

Replacing a Node-to-Switch Component

Use this procedure to replace a node-to-switch component that has failed or that you suspect might be contributing to a problem.

Note – Node-to-switch components that are covered by this procedure include the following components:

- Node-to-switch fiber-optic cables
- Gigabit interface converters (GBICs) or small form-factor pluggables (SFPs) on an FC switch
- FC switches

To replace a host adapter, see [“How to Replace a Host Adapter” on page 32](#).

This procedure defines Node A as the node that is connected to the node-to-switch component that you are replacing. This procedure assumes that, except for the component you are replacing, your cluster is operational.

Ensure that you are following the appropriate instructions:

- If your cluster uses multipathing, see [“How to Replace a Node-to-Switch Component in a Cluster That Uses Multipathing” on page 29](#).
- If your cluster does *not* use multipathing, see [“How to Replace a Node-to-Switch Component in a Cluster Without Multipathing” on page 30](#).

▼ **How to Replace a Node-to-Switch Component in a Cluster That Uses Multipathing**

- 1 If your configuration is active-passive, and if the active path is the path that needs a component replaced, make that path passive.
- 2 **Replace the component.**
Refer to your hardware documentation for any component-specific instructions.
- 3 (Optional) If your configuration is active-passive and you changed your configuration in [Step 1](#), switch your original data path back to active.

▼ How to Replace a Node-to-Switch Component in a Cluster Without Multipathing

Before You Begin This procedure provides the long forms of the Sun Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the forms of the command names, the commands are identical. For a list of the commands and their short forms, see [Appendix A, “Sun Cluster Object-Oriented Commands,”](#) in *Sun Cluster 3.1 - 3.2 Hardware Administration Manual for Solaris OS*.

- 1 **Become superuser or assume a role that provides `solaris.cluster.read` and `solaris.cluster.modify` RBAC authorization.**
- 2 **If the physical data path has failed, do the following:**
 - a. **Replace the component.**
 - b. **Fix the volume manager error that was caused by the failed data path.**
 - c. **(Optional) If necessary, return resource groups and device groups to this node.**

You have completed this procedure.

- 3 **If the physical data path has not failed, determine the resource groups and device groups that are running on Node A.**
 - **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following commands:**

```
# clresourcegroup status -n NodeA
# cldevicegroup status -n NodeA
```

-n *NodeA* The node for which you are determining resource groups and device groups.
 - **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:**

```
# scstat
```
- 4 **Move all resource groups and device groups to another node.**
 - **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:**

```
# clnode evacuate nodename
```
 - **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:**

```
# scswitch -S -h nodename
```
- 5 **Replace the node-to-switch component.**

Refer to your hardware documentation for any component-specific instructions.

6 (Optional) Restore the device groups to the original node.

Do the following for each device group that you want to return to the original node.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:**

```
# cldevicegroup switch -n nodename devicegroup1[ devicegroup2 ...]
```

-n nodename The node to which you are restoring device groups.

devicegroup1[devicegroup2 ...] The device group or groups that you are restoring to the node.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:**

```
# scswitch -z -D devicegroup -h nodename
```

7 (Optional) Restore the resource groups to the original node.

Do the following for each resource group that you want to return to the original node.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:**

```
# clresourcegroup switch -n nodename resourcegroup1[ resourcegroup2 ...]
```

nodename For failover resource groups, the node to which the groups are returned. For scalable resource groups, the node list to which the groups are returned.

resourcegroup1[resourcegroup2 ...] The resource group or groups that you are returning to the node or nodes.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:**

```
# scswitch -z -g resourcegroup -h nodename
```

▼ How to Replace a Chassis

Use this procedure to replace a storage array chassis in a running cluster. This procedure assumes that you want to retain all FRUs other than the chassis and the backplane. To replace the chassis, you must replace both the chassis and the backplane. These components are manufactured as one part.



Caution – You must be a Sun service provider to perform this procedure. If you need to replace a storage array chassis or a storage array midplane, contact your Sun service provider.

1 Detach the submirrors on the storage array that is connected to the chassis and the midplane that you are replacing. Detach the submirrors to stop all I/O activity to this storage array.

For more information, see your Solaris Volume Manager or Veritas Volume Manager documentation.

2 Are the storage arrays in your partner–group configuration redundant as a result of host-based mirroring?

- If yes, proceed to [Step 3](#).
- If no, shut down the cluster.

For the procedure about how to shut down a cluster, see your Sun Cluster system administration documentation.

3 Replace the chassis and the midplane.

For the procedure about how to replace a storage array chassis and a storage array midplane, see the *Sun StorEdge 6320 System Reference and Service Manual*.

4 Did you shut down the cluster in [Step 2](#)?

- If no, proceed to [Step 5](#).
- If yes, boot the cluster back into cluster mode.

For the procedure about how to boot a cluster, see your Sun Cluster system administration documentation.

5 Reattach the submirrors that you detached in [Step 1](#) to resynchronize the submirrors.



Caution – The world wide numbers (WWNs) change as a result of this procedure. You must reconfigure your volume manager software to recognize the new WWNs.

For more information, see your Solaris Volume Manager or Veritas Volume Manager documentation.

▼ **How to Replace a Host Adapter**

Use this procedure to replace a failed host adapter in a running cluster. This procedure defines Node A as the node with the failed host adapter that you are replacing.

Before You Begin This procedure relies on the following prerequisites and assumptions.

- Except for the failed host adapter, your cluster is operational and all nodes are powered on.
- Your nodes are not configured with dynamic reconfiguration functionality.

If your nodes are configured for dynamic reconfiguration **and** you are using two entirely separate hardware paths to your shared data, see the *Sun Cluster Hardware Administration Manual for Solaris OS* and skip steps that instruct you to shut down the cluster.

You cannot replace a single, dual-port HBA that has quorum configured on that storage path by using DR. Follow all steps in the procedure. For the details on the risks and limitations of this configuration, see “Configuring Cluster Nodes With a Single, Dual-Port HBA” in *Sun Cluster 3.1 - 3.2 Hardware Administration Manual for Solaris OS*.

Exceptions to this restriction include three-node or larger cluster configurations where no storage device has a quorum device configured.

This procedure provides the long forms of the Sun Cluster commands. Most commands also have short forms. Except for the forms of the command names, the commands are identical. For a list of the commands and their short forms, see [Appendix A, “Sun Cluster Object-Oriented Commands,”](#) in *Sun Cluster 3.1 - 3.2 Hardware Administration Manual for Solaris OS*.

1 Become superuser or assume a role that provides `solaris.cluster.read` and `solaris.cluster.modify` RBAC authorization.

2 Determine the resource groups and device groups that are running on Node A.

Record this information because you use this information in [Step 10](#) and [Step 11](#) of this procedure to return resource groups and device groups to Node A.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following commands:**

```
# clresourcegroup status -n NodeA
# cldevicegroup status -n NodeA
```

-n *NodeA* The node for which you are determining resource groups and device groups.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:**

```
# scstat
```

3 Move all resource groups and device groups off Node A.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:**

```
# clnode evacuate nodename
```

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:**

```
# scswitch -S -h nodename
```

4 Shut down Node A.

For the full procedure about how to shut down and power off a node, see [Chapter 3, “Shutting Down and Booting a Cluster,”](#) in *Sun Cluster System Administration Guide for Solaris OS*.

5 Power off Node A.**6 Replace the failed host adapter.**

To remove and add host adapters, see the documentation that shipped with your nodes.

7 If you need to upgrade the node's host adapter firmware, boot Node A into noncluster mode by adding -x to your boot instruction. Proceed to [Step 8](#).

If you do not need to upgrade firmware, skip to [Step 9](#).

8 Upgrade the host adapter firmware on Node A.

If you use the Solaris 8, Solaris 9, or Solaris 10 Operating System, [Sun Connection Update Manager](#) keeps you informed of the latest versions of patches and features. Using notifications and intelligent needs-based updating, [Sun Connection](#) helps improve operational efficiency and ensures that you have the latest software patches for your Sun software.

You can download the Sun Connection Update Manager product for free by going to <http://www.sun.com/download/products.xml?id=4457d96d>.

Additional information for using the Sun patch management tools is provided in *Solaris Administration Guide: Basic Administration* at <http://docs.sun.com> (<http://docs.sun.com>). Refer to the version of this manual for the Solaris OS release that you have installed.

If you must apply a patch when a node is in noncluster mode, you can apply it in a rolling fashion, one node at a time, unless instructions for a patch require that you shut down the entire cluster. Follow the procedures in [“How to Apply a Rebooting Patch \(Node\)”](#) in *Sun Cluster System Administration Guide for Solaris OS* to prepare the node and to boot it in noncluster mode. For ease of installation, consider applying all patches at the same time. That is, apply all patches to the node that you place in noncluster mode.

For a list of patches that affect Sun Cluster, see the [Sun Cluster Wiki Patch Klatch](#).

For required firmware, see the *Sun System Handbook*.

9 Boot Node A into cluster mode.

For more information about how to boot nodes, see [Chapter 3, “Shutting Down and Booting a Cluster,”](#) in *Sun Cluster System Administration Guide for Solaris OS*.

10 (Optional) Restore the device groups to the original node.

Do the following for each device group that you want to return to the original node.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:**

```
# cldevicegroup switch -n nodename devicegroup1[ devicegroup2 ...]
```

-n nodename The node to which you are restoring device groups.

devicegroup1[devicegroup2 ...] The device group or groups that you are restoring to the node.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:**

```
# scswitch -z -D devicegroup -h nodename
```

11 (Optional) Restore the resource groups to the original node.

Do the following for each resource group that you want to return to the original node.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.2, use the following command:**

```
# clresourcegroup switch -n nodename resourcegroup1[ resourcegroup2 ...]
```

nodename For failover resource groups, the node to which the groups are returned. For scalable resource groups, the node list to which the groups are returned.

resourcegroup1[resourcegroup2 ...] The resource group or groups that you are returning to the node or nodes.

- **If you are using Sun Cluster 3.1, use the following command:**

```
# scswitch -z -g resourcegroup -h nodename
```


Index

A

adding

See also installing

disk drive, 26

initiator groups, 20

nodes, 26

partner groups, 27

storage systems, 14-19

arrays, *See* storage systems

C

chassis

replacing, 27, 31-32

configuring, storage systems, 20-26

controllers, replacing, 27

cooling units, replacing, 27

creating

initiator groups, 20

logical volumes, 20-22

storage pools, 20

volume groups, 20

D

deleting logical volumes, 22-26

disk drive, adding, 26

disk drives

removing, 26

replacing, 26

E

Ethernet cables, replacing, 26

Ethernet hubs, replacing, 26

F

firmware, upgrade storage array firmware, 27-28

FRUs, 26-27

H

HBAs, replacing, 32-35

help, 7-8

host adapters, replacing, 32-35

I

initiator groups

creating, 20

modifying, 20

removing, 20

installing

See also adding

storage systems, 12-14

interconnect cables, replacing, 27

interconnect cards, replacing, 27

L

logical devices, *See* logical volumes
logical unit numbers
 See logical volumes
 See volumes
logical volumes
 creating, 20-22
 removing, 22-26
loop cables, *See* interconnect cables
loop cards, *See* interconnect cards
LUNs, *See* logical volumes

M

maintaining, storage systems, 26-35
midplane
 replacing, 27, 31-32

N

node-to-switch components, replacing, 29-31
nodes
 adding, 26
 removing, 26

P

partner groups
 adding, 27
 removing, 27
pools, *See* storage pools
power cables, replacing, 26
power units, replacing, 27

R

removing
 disk drives, 26
 initiator groups, 20
 logical volumes, 22-26
 nodes, 26

removing (*Continued*)
 partner groups, 27
 storage pools, 20
 storage systems, 28-29
 volume groups, 20

replacing

 chassis, 27, 31-32
 controllers, 27
 cooling units, 27
 disk drives, 26
 Ethernet cables, 26
 Ethernet hubs, 26
 host adapters, 32-35
 midplane, 27, 31-32
 node-to-switch components, 29-31
 power cables, 26
 power units, 27
 service processor accessory tray, 27
 service processor panel, 27
 storage service processor, 27
 switch-to-storage array components, 27
 USB flash disk, 27
 USB relay panel, 27

S

service processor, replacing, 27
service processor accessory tray, replacing, 27
service processor panel, replacing, 27
SPA tray, *See* service processor accessory tray
SSP, *See* service processor
storage array firmware, upgrading, 27-28
storage pools
 creating, 20
 removing, 20
storage systems
 adding, 14-19
 configuring, 20-26
 installing, 12-14
 maintaining, 26-35
 removing, 28-29
switch-to-storage array components, replacing, 27
systems, *See* storage systems

T

technical support, 7-8

U

upgrading, storage array firmware, 27-28

USB flash disk, replacing, 27

USB relay panel, replacing, 27

V

volume groups

 creating, 20

 removing, 20

