DIGITAL StorageWorks
HSZ40 Array Controller Operating Software

HSOF Version 3.2
Release Notes

Order Number: EK–HSZ40–RN. M01

This document summarizes features and characteristics of the HSZ40 array controller operating software Version 3.2 that are not covered elsewhere in the documentation. These release notes also contain instructions for installing the software and should be retained for future reference.

Software Version: HSOF V3.2

Digital Equipment Corporation
Maynard, Massachusetts

January 1998

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Warning!
This is a Class A product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

Achtung!
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Avertissement!
Cet appareil est un appareil de Classe A. Dans un environnement résidentiel cet appareil peut provoquer des brouillages raioélectriques. Dans ce cas, il peut être demandé à l' utilisateur de prendre les mesures appropriées.

Contents

Introduction..1

Topics Covered...1
Release Package Contents...1
Intended Audience..2

Hardware and Software Support..3

Hardware Support..3
Operating System Support..3
Host Adapter Support..4
Device Support..4

New Features of Version 3.2...10

Summary..10

Clarifications..11

Battery Handling...11
Battery Handling and CACHE_UPS...11
Battery Handling and Cache Policy...11
Failed Battery Action..13
SHOW on Both Controllers..13
Logical Block Address Does Not Match for MEDIUM ERROR................14
Adding RAIDsets When Battery Condition is Low...................................14
Drive-Level Event Reports...14
Logical Device Event Reports..14
Using SAVE_CONFIGURATION to Save the Subsystem's Configuration........15

Operating Constraints...17

Maintenance Terminal Port Speeds...17
Limits on the Total Number of Storagesets..17
Restrictions on Moving Storagesets to Previous Software Versions............17
Partitioning Not Supported with SCSI Multiple Bus Failover.....................18
SCSI Multiple Bus Failover Host Operating System Support.....................18
CFMENU Constraints...19

CLONE Utility Constraints..19
Unit Problems after Battery Low 19
CLEAR_ERRORS LOST_DATA command 19
Only One Qualifier per CLI Command Recommended..............................19

Avoiding Problem Situations... 20

Device Adds, Moves, and Changes...20
Tape Drive Firmware Revision Upgrade..20
Running CONFIG or CFMENU Utilities During Backup Operations.........20
Changing Host Adapter Types 20
CLONE Utility 20
Extending the Life of Your Write-Back Cache Batteries 21
Shutting Down a Controller 21
Disabling the Write-Back Cache Batteries..22
Restarting the Controller..23
Moving Write-Back Cache Modules..23

Documentation Additions and Corrections..................... 25

CACHE_UPS 25
Fault Management Utility (FMU) Codes 26
Executive Services Last Failure 26
Host Interconnect Port Service Last Failure 26
Last Failure Codes No Longer Used 26

HSOF Software Installation/Upgrade 27

Required Parts and Tools..27
Nonredundant Configurations...28
Dual-Redundant Configurations 29

Identifying Your HSOF Software Revision Level 31

Order Numbers.. 32

Appendix A 33

Possible Problem with Disks Initialized with SAVE_CONFIG
Under HSOF V2.7 on HSZ40/20/SWXRC Controllers 33

How to Detect if You Have This Problem..34
Windows NT platforms...34
Novell NetWare platforms...35
Sun Solaris and Sun OS Platforms 35
OpenVMS platforms...36
DIGITAL UNIX platforms...37
AIX platforms..37
AIX 4.1.4...37
AIDX 3.2.5 38
HP-UX platforms..38
Solution...38

Introduction

These release notes provide information for the HSZ40 array controller operating software Version 3.2[1] not covered elsewhere in the documentation. This document should be used by individuals responsible for configuring, installing, and using the HSZ40 controllers.

Read this entire document before installing or upgrading the software.

Topics Covered

These release notes cover the following topics:

Hardware and software supported by HSOF Version 3.2Z-*x* software (where *x* represents number of patches associated with this version of software that are correctly installed)

- New features in HSOF Version 3.2
- Clarifications—Explanations of controller behavior in certain situations
- Operating constraints—Limitations placed on the operation of the controller by the nature of its design
- Avoiding problem situations—Information to help you avoid and recover from unusual controller behavior
- Corrections and additions to the documentation
- HSOF installation/upgrade instructions
- Identification of the software revision level
- Order numbers

Release Package Contents

The Version 3.2 release package consists of the following:

- A cover letter

[1] The OpenVMS™ SHOW CLUSTER command and the HSOF software SHOW THIS_CONTROLLER command display the version as “V32Z”.

- The HSZ40 documentation set, which includes many documents produced for HSOF Version 3.1, all still applicable to HSOF Version 3.2:
  - DIGITAL StorageWorks HSZ40 Array Controller
    HSOF Version 3.1
    Configuration Manual
  - DIGITAL StorageWorks HSZ40 Array Controller
    HSOF Version 3.1
    Service Manual
  - DIGITAL StorageWorks HSZ40 Array Controller
    HSOF Version 3.1
    CLI Reference Manual
  - DIGITAL StorageWorks HSZ40 Array Controller
    Operating Software HSOF Version 3.2 Release Notes
  - *DIGITAL StorageWorks Family Array Controller
    Operating Software (HSOF), Version 3.2 Software Product
    Description*
- A PCMCIA program card containing HSOF Version 3.2 software

Intended Audience

This document has been prepared for DIGITAL customers who have purchased HSZ40 array controllers and for DIGITAL Multivendor Customer Services personnel responsible for installing and maintaining systems that include HSZ40 array controllers.

Hardware and Software Support

This section lists the hardware and software compatible with HSOF Version 3.2 software.

Hardware Support

HSOF Version 3.2 software supports the following revisions for the HSZ40 controllers and associated hardware:

- HSZ40–B*x* and HSZ40–C*x* controller modules
- Version 2 cache module, hardware revision A or B
- BA350–MA controller shelf
- BA350–S*x* 8-bit SCSI device shelf
- BA356-Sx wide device shelf with 8-bit or 16-bit personality module (controller operates in 8-bit mode only)
- BA35*x*–HF power supply

Operating System Support

HSOF Version 3.2 software on HSZ40 controllers is supported by the following operating system versions, within the limitations described in *DIGITAL StorageWorks HSZ40 Array Controller HSOF Version 3.1 Configuration Manual*:

- DIGITAL UNIX™ Versions 3.2c, 3.2d, 3.2g, and 4.0b
- DIGITAL UNIX™ Versions 4.0 and 4.0a with the following patches:
  - *V4.0 requires patch OSF 400-114*
  - *V4.0a requires patch OSF 405-034*
- OpenVMS Alpha Versions 6.2, 7.0, and 7.1
- Windows NT® Server Versions 3.51 and 4.0

Host Adapter Support

The following host adapters are supported by the DIGITAL UNIX operating system for HSZ40 controllers:

- KZTSA (for DEC 3000™ systems) adapter firmware version A11
- PMAZC (for DEC 3000 systems – requires a DWZZ-series signal converter) adapter firmware version 2.0
- KZMSA (for DEC 7000™ and DEC 10000™ systems and for DIGITAL AlphaServers 8200 and 8400 – requires a DWZZ-series signal converter)
- KZPSA (for DIGITAL AlphaServers 1000/2000/2100/8200/8400) adapter firmware version A10 and higher

The following host adapters are supported by the OpenVMS Alpha operating system Version 6.2 and higher for HSZ40 controllers:

- KZTSA (for DEC 3000 systems) adapter firmware version A11 and higher
- KFTIA (for TurboLaser 8200 embedded SCSI) adapter firmware version 2.46 and higher
- PMAZC (for DEC 3000 systems – requires a DWZZ-series signal converter) adapter firmware version 2.1 and higher
- KZMSA (for DEC 7000 and DEC 10000 systems – requires a DWZZ-series signal converter)
- KZPAA (for DIGITAL AlphaServers 1000/2000/2100 systems)
- KZPSA (for DIGITAL AlphaServers 1000/2000/2100/8200/8400) adapter firmware version A10 and higher

The following host adapter is supported by the Windows NT operating system Version 3.51 for HSZ40 controllers:

- KZPSA (for DIGITAL AlphaServers 400/1000/2000/2100) adapter firmware version A10 and higher

Device Support

HSOF Version 3.2 Software supports the devices listed in Table 1 through Table 4 at the indicated hardware and microcode levels or higher.

Table 1: Supported Disk Drives

Device	Capacity in Gigabytes	Minimum Microcode Version	Minimum Hardware Version
RZ25-VA	0.43	0900	B01
RZ26-VA	1.05	T392	D02
RZ26L-VA/VW	1.05	440C	A01
RZ26N-VA/VW	1.05	446	A01
SWXD3-SF/WF	1.05	446	A01
DS-RZ26N-VZ	1.05	1003	A01
RZ28-VA/VW	2.10	435E	A01
RZ28B-VA	2.10	0003	A01
RZ28D-VA/VW	2.10	0008	A01
SWXD3-SG/WG	2.10	0008	A01
RZ28M-VA/VW	2.10	0466	A01
DS-RZ28M-VZ	2.10	1003	A01
SWXD3-SH/WH	2.10	0466	A01
RZ29B-VA/VW	4.3	0007	B01
SWXD3-SE/WE	4.3	0007	C02/A01
DS-RZ40-VA	9.1	LYGO	A01
DS-RZ1BB-VW	2.1	LYJO/0656	A01
DS-RZ1CB-VW	4.3	LYJO/0656	A01
DS-RZ1DB-VW	9.1	LYJO/0307	A01
RZ74-VA	3.57	T427B	B07

Table 2: Supported Tape Drives

Device	Capacity in Gigabytes	Minimum Microcode Version	Minimum Hardware Version	Notes
TL812	960/1920	1.2 robot/CC33 drive	A01	1,2,3,4,5
TL822	5280/10560	1g4F robot/CC33 drive	A01	1,2,3,4,5
TL826	3520/7040	1g4F robot/CC33 drive	A01	1,2,3,4,5
DS-TL893	924/1848T	V2A/5A	A01	1,2,3,4,5
DS-TL894	1.68/3.36T	V1.24	A01	1,2,3,4,5
DS-TL896	6.16/12.32T	V2A/5A	A01	1,2,3,4,5
TZ87-VA	10/20	930A	A01	3,5,6
TZ87N-VA	10/20	930A	A01	3,4,5,6
TZ87-TA	10/20	9514	B02	1,2,3,6
TZ875-NT	50/100	930A	A01	1,3,5,6
TZ875-TA	50/100	930A	A01	1,3,5,6
TZ877-AE/AF	70/140	930A	A01	1,3,5,6
TZ88N-VA	20/40	CC33	A01	3,4,5,6
TZ885-NT/NE	100/200	CC33	A01	1,3,4,5,6
TZ887- NT/NE	140/280	CC33	A01	1,3,4,5,6
DS-TZ89N-VW	35/70	141F	A01	3,4,5,6,7
DS-TZ89N-TA	35/70	141F	A01	1,3,4,5,6,7
DS-TL890	560/1120	3.23 robot/V55 drive	A01	1,2,3,4,5
DS-TL891	350/700	3.23 robot/V55 drive	A02	1,2,3,4,5
DS-TL892	350/700	3.32 robot/V55 drive	A02	1,2,3,4,5

Notes:

Tape devices are not supported on Windows NT™, NOVELL™, Sun Solaris™,
HP-UX™ or IBM AIX™ systems.

In the Capacity column, T = Terabytes

1. Requires 0.2 meter SCSI-1 to SCSI-2 transition cable, DIGITAL internal part number 17-03831-01 for DWZZA-AA, and DIGITAL part number 17-04367-01 for SSB DWZZA-VA and DWZZB-VW.
2. Requires DWZZA/DWZZB single-ended to differential SCSI signal converter.
3. Capacity values represent compressed data. The compression factor is device dependent based on individual device algorithms.
4. Cannot read TK50, TK70 or TZ30 formatted tapes.
5. Requires a KZPSA or PMAZC host adapter.

Tape device code load is supported using HSUTIL.

Table 3: Supported Solid State Disk Drives

Device	Capacity in Gigabytes	Minimum Microcode Version	Minimum Hardware Version	Code Load Supported?
EZ31-VW	0.134	V064	A01	Yes, See Note 2
EZ32-VW	0.268	V064	A01	Yes, See Note 2
EZ51R-VA	0.10	V096	D01	Yes
EZ54R-VA	0.42	V096	A01	Yes
EZ58R-VA	0.85	V109	C01	No
EZ64-VA	0.475	V064	A01	Yes
EZ64-VW	0.475	V070	A01	Yes
EZ69-VA	0.950	V064	A01	Yes
EZ69-VW	0.950	V070	A01	Yes

Notes:

1. Do not warm-swap solid-state disk drives. Make sure power to the device shelf is turned off before removing or inserting this device. This note applies to all solid-state disk drives.
2. The EZ31 and EZ32 are supported as devices in HSOF V3.1, but device code load to this drive with HSUTIL is not supported with an entry in the internal HSUTIL table. Code load to the EZ31 and EZ32 may be performed using the "unsupported device" feature of HSUTIL. The steps are as follows:

   a. answer the "unsupported device" question: yes

   b. total size: 1024

   c. single write buffer: no

   d. buffer size: 8

   e. download microcode and SAVE: yes

   f. bytes reversed: no

Table 4: Supported CD-ROM Readers

Device	Capacity in Gigabytes	Minimum Microcode Version	Minimum Hardware Version
RRD42-VB/VU	0.6	1.1a	A01
RRD43-VA	0.6	0064	A02
RRD44-VA	0.6	3493	A02
RRD45-VA/VU	0.6	1645	A01

Notes:

1. CD–ROM drives are only supported under the DIGITAL UNIX and OpenVMS operating systems.
2. Do not warm-swap CD-ROM drives. Ensure power to the device shelf is turned off before removing or inserting this device.

New Features of Version 3.2

Summary

HSOF Version 3.2 corrects problems that were identified after the release of HSOF Version 3.1, and incorporates all patches issued to HSOF Version 3.1. HSOF Version 3.2 software improves internal battery test algorithms to resolve some anomalies in Version 3.1 battery testing.

Another new feature for Version 3.2 is the support of the CACHE_UPS qualifier on the SET THIS_CONTROLLER command.

The following new devices are supported in HSOF Version 3.2:

- DS-RZ1BB-VW
- DS-RZ1CB-VW
- DS-RZ1DB-VW
- DS-TL890
- DS-TL891
- DS-TL892

Clarifications

This section presents clarifications on controller behavior in certain situations.

Battery Handling

Diagnostic testing is performed on the write-back cache batteries when the controller first initializes, and then periodically after it has become fully charged. This section clarifies battery-related topics.

Battery Handling and CACHE_UPS

If the CACHE_UPS qualifier is activated, the following behavior is true at all times:

no battery checks are performed

no battery condition is reported or messages sent

no action is taken in the event of battery failure

When the CACHE_UPS qualifier is enabled, the controller ignores the condition of the write-back cache batteries because an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) is assumed to be in use to maintain power to the write-back cache module in the event of a power failure. Note that HSOF software does not have the capability to monitor the remaining capacity of an UPS. There are many variables in an UPS configuration; some configurations might put data at risk if the UPS is exhausted. For example, if UPS power is lost to the entire host/storage system without warning, write-back cache data is maintained by the cache batteries only. With CACHE_UPS set, the state of the batteries is unknown, and data could be at risk.

Caution

Use of this setting without an UPS in place could result in data loss if power is interrupted and batteries have failed.

Battery Handling and Cache Policy

The setting you choose for Cache Policy (A or B) affects access to RAIDsets and mirrorsets during the initial test only, and determines the cache mode the controller uses during initial test only.

Initial Test begins when the controller is turned on and continues until the battery charged, or up to ten hours. Initial testing includes a recharge of the battery after potential discharge during shutdown. Every four minutes, the software tests the battery. Full caching operations begin when the battery is fully charged.

Cache Policy A is the default setting. Cache Policy A and B apply only to a “low” battery from initialization until either

- The battery becomes fully charged or
- 10 hours elapse without the battery becoming fully charged (in this case, failed battery action is taken, as described in “Failed Battery Action”, in these release notes).

Once a battery has become fully charged, Cache Policy A and B no longer applies, and regular periodic battery tests are performed.

The following table summarizes the effect of both cache policy settings on access to RAIDsets and mirrorsets when a battery is “low” during the initial test period.

	RAID/Mirrorset access	**Cache Mode**
Cache Policy A	no access	write-through on individual disk units (also called JBOD)
Cache Policy B	access	write-through on RAID/mirrorsets and individual disk units

Note

Write-through cache mode is not a 100% guarantee of user data consistency within storagesets (RAID and mirrorsets). This is because in these storagesets, there is an inherent delay in the writing of data to the different members. If a power failure occurs between the writing of some members and others (an extremely narrow window), data on the various members will be inconsistent. Therefore, Cache Policy A (which denies access to RAID/mirrorsets on controllers with low batteries) is the only 100% guarantee of user data consistency. That is why Cache Policy A enforces loss of storageset access in the event of a battery which does not pass the battery test.
HSOF software makes every attempt to notify the user that a battery problem (not good or open circuit) has occurred by printing a message to the console and posting an error to the host error log. However, not all operating systems present error logs reliably.

Failed Battery Action

If a battery passes the initial test, cache policy no longer applies, and periodic testing begins. During periodic testing, the battery is tested every 24 hours. When a failed battery is detected during either initial or periodic testing, the following failed battery action is taken:

Dual HSZ40s (dual batteries on each cache module and partner is running and has good batteries):

- controller performs controlled shutdown
- all units failover to partner
- no auto-reboot after shutdown
- manual restart before battery replacement causes units to “failback” leading to no access to RAIDsets and mirrorsets

Single-controller HSZ40:

- no shutdown
- no RAIDset or mirrorset access permitted
- individual disk units accessed in write-through mode

SHOW on Both Controllers

Some devices, such as tape devices, might not show correctly on one controller if they are preferred to the other controller. If the expected information is not displayed from one controller, use the SHOW command again to view the information on the other controller.

Logical Block Address Does Not Match for MEDIUM ERROR

The Logical Block Address (LBA) is a number used to identify a block on a mass storage device. The LBA that appears in the Information field of an Event Log (%EVL) display when the Sense Key field is MEDIUM ERROR does not agree with the LBA number contained in the Information field of the extended sense data that is sent to the host system. It is one less than the number in the extended sense data.

Adding RAIDsets When Battery Condition is Low

You can use the ADD RAIDSET and ADD MIRRORSET commands, regardless of the write-back cache battery condition. However, if the CACHE_POLICY is set to A and the batteries are low, the controller does not allow access to any RAIDsets or mirrorsets. CACHE_POLICY A requires that the cache batteries be fully charged before you can use RAIDsets or mirrorsets. Refer to the *DIGITAL StorageWorks HSZ40 Array Controller HSOF Version 3.1 CLI Reference Manual* for additional information about CACHE_POLICY A choices.

Drive-Level Event Reports

Under certain circumstances, the "devtype" (device type) field contained in drive-level event reports %EVL displays, and error logs, contain the value 1F (hexadecimal). When "devtype" is 1F the content of the "device identification" and "device serial number" fields are undefined and should be ignored.

This is a permanent restriction.

Logical Device Event Reports

Under certain circumstances the Port, Target, and LUN fields contained in event reports associated with storageset logical devices, Event Log displays as well as sense data responses, will be set to 255(decimal) instead of the Port, Target, and LUN of the first physical device in the storageset. In addition, when the Port, Target, LUN are set to 255, the Device Type is set to 0 (magnetic disk device), and the Device Product ID and Device Firmware Revision Level fields are ASCII space filled.

Using SAVE_CONFIGURATION to Save the Subsystem’s Configuration

The SAVE_CONFIGURATION qualifier is intended to be used to provide a means to restore nonvolatile memory (NVRAM) contents when a controller in a single-controller module configuration is replaced. The SAVE_CONFIGURATION qualifier cannot cross hardware revisions or software versions. SAVE_CONFIGURATION is not available for upgrades of firmware or hardware, and does not perform inter-platform conversions. For example, do not use SAVE_CONFIGURATION to upgrade from HSOF Version 3.1 to Version 3.2, or from an HSZ40 to an HSZ50 array controller.

The controller stores the subsystem’s configuration—the configured storagesets, the qualifiers set for each, the installed HSOF patches, and so on—in its nonvolatile memory. Therefore, if the controller fails in a nonredundant configuration, the subsystem must be reconfigured from scratch. (In a dual-redundant configuration, this information is stored by both controllers, eliminating the risk of losing it.)

Note

DIGITAL recommends that the SAVE_CONFIGURATION qualifier only be used for nonredundant controller configurations. To save the configuration information for dual-redundant configurations, use the SET FAILOVER COPY= command.

If you are operating a nonredundant configuration subsystem, DIGITAL recommends saving the subsystem’s configuration on at least one of the devices or storagesets with the following command:

```
initialize storageset_name SAVE_configuration
```

When initializing a device or storageset with the SAVE_CONFIGURATION qualifier, the controller copies the subsystem’s configuration to the disk drives. Using the qualifier for a multi-device storageset, such as a stripeset, the complete information is stored on each device in the storageset. The capacity of a device that is initialized with the SAVE_CONFIGURATION qualifier is reduced by 256KB. This capacity reduction applies to each member of a storageset. Therefore, using the SAVE_CONFIGURATION qualifier on disks that contain user data could result in data being overwritten.

After initializing a storageset with this qualifier, the controller keeps the copy up-to-date. For example, every time a new storageset or patch is added to the HSOF software, the controller re-copies the new configuration to all storagesets that were initialized with the SAVE_CONFIGURATION qualifier.

DIGITAL does not recommend initializing **all** of your storagesets with the SAVE_CONFIGURATION qualifier. Every time the subsystem's configuration is changed, the controller writes the new configuration to all the storagesets that were initialized with this qualifier. Too many write operations can adversely affect performance.

If a controller in a nonredundant-configuration fails, its replacement automatically searches the devices in the subsystem for a saved configuration. If a saved configuration is found, it transparently loads it into nonvolatile memory and brings the subsystem online. It is unnecessary to issue an INITIALIZE command again after reconfiguring the devices with a new controller.

If you are upgrading from HSOF Version 3.1 to Version 3.2 in a single-controller configuration, you can refresh the SAVE_CONFIG data on your storagesets to include the new software revision by issuing the following command:

```
SET UNIT xxx WRITE_PROTECT
```

[where *xxx* is any existing unit on the controller]

```
SET UNIT xxx NOWRITE_PROTECT
```

These commands, which have no net effect, serve to change the contents of nonvolatile memory, causing the updated SAVE_CONFIG information to be automatically written to the SAVE_CONFIG area of all units which have been initialized with this option.

Operating Constraints

This section describes the operating constraints for Version 3.2 software. An operating constraint is defined by the parameters within which the controller is designed to operate. Constraints of other system components, such as host adapters, might also be described in this section. Keep these constraints in mind to avoid problems and to obtain the maximum performance available from your controller.

Maintenance Terminal Port Speeds

HSOF Version 3.2 software supports terminal port connections of 4800, 9600, and 19200 bits per second (bps). Connection speeds of 300, 1200, and 2400 bps are not supported.

Limits on the Total Number of Storagesets

The following limits apply to storagesets configured on a single controller or dual-redundant controller configuration:

- A mirrorset can have a maximum of 6 members.
- A stripeset or RAIDset can have a maximum of 14 members.
- There can be a maximum of 20 mirrorsets or RAIDsets or both.
- There can be a maximum of 30 storagesets, including RAIDsets, mirrorsets, and stripesets.
- There can be a maximum of 32 physical device members total for a unit.
- There can be a maximum of 4 partitions per disk or storageset.
- Each storageset can store a maximum of 120 GB.

Restrictions on Moving Storagesets to Previous Software Versions

In HSOF Software Version 2.5, striped mirrorsets reported a different disk geometry than the same nonmirrored stripeset. This has been resolved in Versions 2.7, 3.0, 3.1 and 3.2. Striped mirrorsets initialized under these versions report a disk geometry identical to the same nonmirrored stripeset.

Due to this improvement, observe the following restrictions when moving stripesets to Version 2.5 of software:

- Striped mirrorsets created under HSOF Versions 2.7, 3.0, 3.1 or 3.2 software cannot be used on previous versions; the metadata is incompatible.
- Stripesets that are converted to a striped mirrorset using the MIRROR command under HSOF Versions 2.7, 3.0, 3.1 or 3.2 software cannot be used on previous versions. You must UNMIRROR each of the members to return the stripeset to an earlier version.
- Stripeset clones that are created under HSOF Versions 2.7, 3.0, 3.1 or 3.2 software with the CLONE utility cannot be used with previous software versions.
- Containers initialized with the SAVE_CONFIGURATION switch introduced in HSOF Version 2.7 cannot be used with versions prior to Version 2.7.

Striped mirrorsets created under previous software versions and used with HSOF Versions 2.7, 3.0, 3.1 or 3.2 software carry forward the same disk geometry they had under the previous version. If possible, back up all data and reinitialize the stripesets under Versions 2.7, 3.0, 3.1 or 3.2 to take full advantage of disk geometry improvements.

Partitioning Not Supported with SCSI Multiple Bus Failover

The SCSI multiple bus failover feature in HSOF Version 3.2 software does not support partitioned disks or storagesets. Delete any existing partitions before enabling multiple bus failover, and do no create partitions once the controllers have been configured to operate in multiple bus failover mode.

SCSI Multiple Bus Failover Host Operating System Support

Although the HSZ40 array controller has the capability to support SCSI multiple bus failover, currently, OpenVMS, DIGITAL UNIX, and Windows NT Server operating systems do not support this feature. Check your operating system’s Software Product Description and release notes to determine whether the operating system provides support for this feature.

CFMENU Constraints

CFMENU can only delete one spareset member at a time. Delete sparesets one at a time by responding “Y” to one member, and “N” to the remaining spareset’s members. CFMENU deletes the spareset member.

Also, the spareset members can be deleted using the CLI command DELETE SPARESET *disk_name*. While each member must be deleted individually with separate CLI commands for each one, this is a faster method for deleting multiple spareset members.

CLONE Utility Constraints

The CLONE utility cannot be used with partitioned units.

Unit Problems after Battery Low

An unusual combination of circumstances could cause a unit to unexpectedly become inoperative or report lost data after a write-back cache battery changes state from “low” to “good.” No data has been lost. Reset the controller to correct the unit state.

CLEAR_ERRORS LOST_DATA command

When entering the CLEAR_ERRORS LOST_DATA command for a RAIDset-based unit, always enter the command through the preferred path on the controller that owns the unit. Entering the command from the companion controller in a dual-redundant configuration does not clear the lost data.

Only One Qualifier per CLI Command Recommended

Certain qualifiers to CLI commands are incompatible. To avoid problems in this area, specify only one qualifier per CLI command. For example, to set both WRITEBACK_CACHE and NORUN on unit D102, use the following two commands:

```
SET D102 WRITEBACK_CACHE
SET D102 NORUN
```

Avoiding Problem Situations

In certain situations, you might experience unusual controller behavior. This section presents information to help avoid such situations and to recover from them if they occur.

Device Adds, Moves, and Changes

The controller maintains configuration maps of device types and locations. It uses the location maps to communicate with devices. If you add, move, or change devices while the controller is powered off and without changing the controller configuration first, the controller is not able to work with the changed devices when it returns to service.

Tape Drive Firmware Revision Upgrade

If you are not using HSUTIL to install your new tape firmware, do the following:

Before installing a new version of tape drive firmware, delete the tape drive completely from the controller configuration. Add the tape drive back to the configuration after the firmware installation is complete.

Running CONFIG or CFMENU Utilities During Backup Operations

Do not run the CONFIG or CFMENU utilities during a tape backup operation.

Changing Host Adapter Types

If you change the host adapter and maintain the same node number, restart the controller(s).

CLONE Utility

When running the CLONE utility in a dual-redundant controller configuration, do not issue any CLI commands to devices that are involved in the clone operation.

Extending the Life of Your Write-Back Cache Batteries

Occasionally, circumstances require shutting down the controller and restarting it. If the correct steps for turning off the power to an HSZ array controller configuration with write-back cache are not followed, there is a potential for data loss that might exist on any devices connected to them. In addition, if you are turning off the power to the controller subsystem for any reason for longer than four days (such as a long holiday, system move, replacing a bad SCSI host cable, and so forth), turn off the write-back cache batteries to prevent them from discharging.

Caution

Allowing the write-back cache batteries to discharge completely, and leaving them in a discharged state for any length of time might result in permanent and irreversible degradation to the batteries.

Shutting Down a Controller

To avoid problems when the controller restarts, always use the following process to shut it down:

1. Use the proper procedures for shutting down the operating system if the host system is also going to be turned off.
2. If the host is not going to be turned off, shutting down the host system is unnecessary, but use the proper operating system procedures to dismount any units that are accessed through the HSZ array controllers.
3. If the controller configuration contains any devices or storagesets that are write-back cache enabled, and the system is going to be turned off for an extended length of time, the batteries on the write-back cache modules drain, causing the data in the cache modules to be lost. If you have RAIDset or mirrorset units, or single devices with write-back caching turned on, Set NORUN on all units.
4. When the dismount and/or the operating system shutdown procedures are complete, invoke the controller SHUTDOWN commands on the controllers.

Caution

Do not turn off the power to the controller subsystem until all shutdown procedures have successfully completed.

5. If you have a dual-redundant controller configuration, shut down each controller one at a time, using the following commands:

   ```
   SHUTDOWN OTHER_CONTROLLER
   ```

   ```
   SHUTDOWN THIS_CONTROLLER
   ```

   Only the SHUTDOWN THIS_CONTROLLER command is necessary with a non-redundant controller configuration.

   The green reset LED light stops blinking when the SHUTDOWN command is complete.

6. Only after the controller SHUTDOWN command has successfully completed, should you turn off power to the controller subsystem (or just the controller shelf, if you are not shutting down the entire system, by unplugging the power supplies in the controller shelf).

Disabling the Write-Back Cache Batteries

Refer to Chapter 2 in *DIGITAL StorageWorks HSZ40 Array Controller HSOF Version 3.1 Service Manual*, for instructions on removing and replacing the controller module and write-back cache module.

Use the following instructions to remove the controller and write-back cache module.

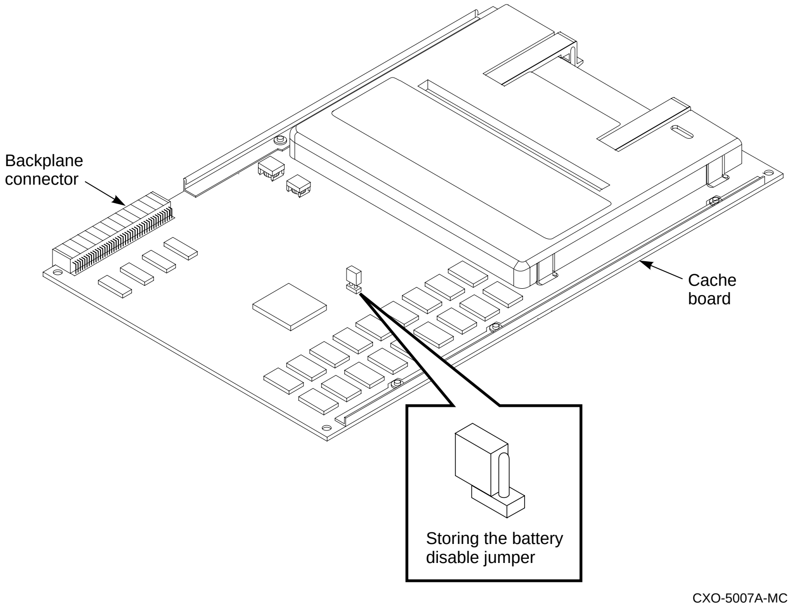

Figure 1 Location of Write-Back Cache Battery Disable Jumper

1. Remove the controller module.
2. Remove the write-back cache module.
3. Remove the battery disable jumper and replace it so that both pins are covered. The battery is no longer powering the cache.
4. Replace the write-back cache module.
5. Replace the controller module.

Restarting the Controller

1. Before restoring power to the subsystem, remove the controller module, and write-back cache module. Remove the battery disable jumper and replace it so it is only covering **one** pin, then reassemble the unit again.
2. If the PCMCIA card was removed, hold down the reset button while inserting the PCMCIA card. When the reset button is released, the controller restarts .
3. If the PCMCIA card was not removed, press the reset button and the controller restarts.

Moving Write-Back Cache Modules

When moving a write-back cache module to a new environment (that is, different controller, different devices), it is very important that a clean shutdown is performed of the controller and clear any data from the cache. Follow these steps to move a write-back cache module:

1. Shutdown the controller and flush unwritten data from the cache module using the appropriate CLI command:

   ```
   SHUTDOWN THIS_CONTROLLER
   ```

   or

   ```
   SHUTDOWN OTHER_CONTROLLER
   ```

2. Wait for the SHUTDOWN command to complete and verify that the controller does not report any errors.
3. Remove the controller and cache module following the instructions in the *DIGITAL StorageWorks HSZ40 Array Controller HSOF Version 3.1 Service Manual*.

The SHUTDOWN command flushes cache data to the devices, and you can install the module in another location without problems caused by uncleared cache data.

Documentation Additions and Corrections

Following are additions and corrections to:

- *DIGITAL StorageWorks HSZ40 Array Controller HSOF Version 3.1 Configuration Manual*
- *DIGITAL StorageWorks HSZ40 Array Controller HSOF Version 3.1 Service Manual*
- *DIGITAL StorageWorks HSZ40 Array Controller HSOF Version 3.1 CLI Reference Manual*

CACHE_UPS

The following qualifiers have been added to the CLI commands SET THIS_CONTROLLER and SET OTHER_CONTROLLER.

```
CACHE_UPS
NOCACHE_UPS (Default)
```

Specifies whether the controller should perform regular battery condition checks and ignore the CACHE_POLICY setting.

Warning

Use of this feature without a functional uninterruptible power supply (UPS) could result in data loss if power is interrupted and batteries have failed.

Specify the CACHE_UPS qualifier if the storage subsystem receives power from an UPS. The controller does not check the condition of the cache batteries, and ignores the CACHE_POLICY setting, which means that RAIDsets and mirrorsets are always available, regardless of the condition of the cache batteries.

Specify NOCACHE_UPS to have the controller perform regular battery checks and follow the CACHE_POLICY setting for controlling access to RAID and mirrorsets when in Initial Test mode.

When the CACHE_UPS qualifier is enabled, the controller ignores the condition of the write-back cache batteries because an UPS is assumed to be in use to maintain power to the write-back cache module in the event of a power failure.

Note that HSOF software does not have the capability to monitor the remaining capacity of an UPS. There are many variables in an UPS configuration; some configurations might put data at risk if the UPS is exhausted. For example, if UPS power is lost to the entire host/storage system without warning, write-back cache data is maintained by the cache batteries only. With CACHE_UPS set, the state of the batteries is unknown, and data could be at risk.

Fault Management Utility (FMU) Codes

Add the following codes:

Executive Services Last Failure

01192390—A processor interrupt was generated by the CACHEA Dynamic Ram controller and ArBitration engine (DRAB) with an indication that the CACHE backup battery has failed or is low (needs charging).

011A2390—A processor interrupt was generated by the CACHEB Dynamic Ram controller and ArBitration engine (DRAB) with an indication that the CACHE backup battery has failed or is low (needs charging).

Host Interconnect Port Service Last Failure

42332080—Receive_main found destination address in the rcv packet does not match node address.

Last Failure Codes No Longer Used

010B2380—A processor interrupt was generated by the CACHEA Dynamic Ram controller and ArBitration engine (DRAB) with an indication that the CACHE backup battery has failed or is low (needs charging).

010C2380—A processor interrupt was generated by the CACHEB Dynamic Ram controller and ArBitration engine (DRAB) with an indication that the CACHE backup battery has failed or is low (needs charging).

HSOF Software Installation/Upgrade

Use the procedures described in this section to install/upgrade the HSOF Version 3.2 software supplied in this kit. The procedure for upgrading the software to Version 3.2 requires that the controllers be shut down and then restarted. This process typically takes less than five minutes to accomplish.

Note

HSOF Version 3.2 software waits up to one minute after the controller restarts before presenting a CLI prompt or accepting any commands. This delay does not affect unit availability to the host. The delay provides time for controller's internal configuration operations to process completely before entered commands can change the configuration.

After you insert the HSOF Version 3.2 program cards and press the reset button, allow 60 seconds for the CLI prompt to appear.

DIGITAL recommends dismounting devices attached to the controller before performing the upgrade procedure.

Caution

If the controller to be upgraded is running HSOF Version 2.7 and contains JBOD disks that were initialized using the SAVE_CONFIGURATION option, it is important to see Appendix A **before** upgrading this controller to HSOF Version 3.2.

Required Parts and Tools

Table 5 lists the necessary tools to upgrade a controller module to Version 3.2.

Table 5 Required Tools for Adding a Second Controller

Tools Required	Purpose
Maintenance terminal and cable	To shutdown controllers, restart controllers, and invoke C_SWAP
ESD wrist strap and ESD mat	To protect all equipment against electrostatic discharge
3/32-inch Allen wrench	To loosen the controller mounting screws; to reinstall the controller
5/32-inch Allen wrench	To unlock the SW800-series cabinet
Small flat-head screwdriver	To connect the SCSI cable adapter to the controller

Nonredundant Configurations

Shut down and restart the controller during this upgrade. During this time, the units are unavailable to the host system. Before upgrading the controller software, prepare the host system by dismounting units or by shutting down the system.

Use the following procedure to upgrade the HSOF software in a nonredundant controller:

1. Stop all I/O to the units in the subsystem.
2. Establish a local terminal connection to the controller.
3. Enter the SHUTDOWN command:

   ```
   SHUTDOWN THIS_CONTROLLER
   ```

   Wait for the command to complete. When the controller shuts down, the green Reset (//) LED stops flashing and stays on.

Caution

Failure to shut down the controller in this step could result in problems with RAIDsets and cache when the controller is reset.

4. Remove the ESD shield covering the PCMCIA program card.
5. Press and hold down the reset button while ejecting the program card.

6. Release the reset button.
7. Remove the program card.
8. While holding in the controller reset button, insert the Version 3.2 program card, pressing the card in until the eject button extends outward.
9. Release the reset button.
10. Reinstall the ESD shield.
11. The controller restarts. Communication with the host systems begins as described in the *Digital StorageWorks HSZ40 Array Controller HSOF Version 3.1 Configuration Manual*.

Dual-Redundant Configurations

The procedure below requires changing dual-redundant configurations into two single controller configurations for the HSOF Version 3.2 software upgrade. Shut down and restart both controllers during this upgrade. Units are unavailable to the host system during this time. Before upgrading the controller software, prepare the host system for this situation by dismounting units or shutting down the system.

Note

DIGITAL does not recommend the use of the SAVE_CONFIGURATION option for dual-redundant configurations.

Use the following procedure to upgrade the HSOF software in a dual-redundant controller:

1. Stop all I/O to the units in your subsystem.
2. Establish a local terminal connection to one of the controllers.
3. Enter the SET NOFAILOVER command to take the controllers out of dual-redundant failover mode.

   ```
   SET NOFAILOVER
   ```

4. Enter the SHUTDOWN command.

   ```
   SHUTDOWN THIS_CONTROLLER
   ```

   Wait for the command to complete. When the controller shuts down, the green RESET (//) LED stops flashing and stays lit.

Caution

Failure to shut down the controller in this step might result in problems with RAIDsets and cache when the controller is reset.

5. Remove the electrostatic-discharge (ESD) shield covering the PCMCIA program card.
6. Press and hold down the reset button while ejecting the program card.
7. Release the reset button.
8. Remove the program card.
9. While holding in the controller reset button, insert the Version3.2 program card, pressing the card in until the eject button extends outward.
10. Release the reset button.
11. Reinstall the ESD shield.

    The controller restarts. Communication with the host system begins as described in *Digital StorageWorks HSZ40 Array Controller HSOF Version 3.1 Configuration Manual*.
12. Repeat all of the previous steps for the second controller.
13. After completing all of the above steps on both controllers, put the controllers back into dual-redundant (failover) mode by entering the following command:

    ```
    SET FAILOVER COPY=CONFIGURATION-SOURCE
    ```

Identifying Your HSOF Software Revision Level

Identify HSOF Version 3.2 software by entering the SHOW THIS_CONTROLLER command at the CLI prompt. The resulting display lists the software revision level as version “V32Z–*x*” (where *x* represents the number of patches associated with this version of software that are correctly installed).

Order Numbers

The following table contains order numbers for controller options and preconfigured options.

HSZ40-BA/CA	StorageWorks HSZ40 Array Controller with no cache module, 6 SCSI-2 device ports
HSZ40-BD/CD	StorageWorks HSZ40 Array Controller with a 16 MB read cache module, 6 SCSI-2 device ports
HSZ40-BF/CF	StorageWorks HSZ40 Array Controller with a 32 MB read cache module, 6 SCSI-2 device ports
HSZ40-XD	16 MB read cache module
HSZ40-XF	32 MB read cache module
HSZ40-YX	Write-back cache option kit -- contains two onboard cache batteries, one battery bracket, one write-back cache license
QA-2YJAC-HS	HSOF Software and Documentation

Appendix A

Possible Problem with Disks Initialized with SAVE_CONFIG Under HSOF V2.7 on HSZ40/20/SWXRC Controllers

There is a remote possibility that some disks attached to HSZ40/20/SWXRC and the solution products containing them (RA410, SC4200/4600, etc.) could have a problem in the structure of the on-disk file system. Systems which might be affected are those which:

1. Use disks in JBOD configuration (that is, disks which are not members of controller-based storagesets such as RAIDsets and mirrorsets)
2. Initialized disks under HSOF V27Z using the SAVE_CONFIG switch **and** rebooted the controller before initializing the disk under the operating system.

Note that the problem does not occur if the file system was built on the disk before the controller was rebooted. Also, the problem does not occur when disks are initialized using SAVE_CONFIG and the platform operating system under HSOF V30Z, V31Z, V32Z, V50Z, V51Z or V52Z.

All 2GB and 4GB drives on Windows NT platforms are not exposed to this potential problem. Drives on other platforms meeting the above criteria have a small risk of exposure; see the "How to Detect" section of this appendix for procedures to determine whether a disk is exposed.

When a disk being used in a JBOD configuration is initialized with SAVE_CONFIG, the last 500 blocks on the disk are allocated by the controller to store the configuration data. If the controller running HSOF V27Z is rebooted **before** the disk is initialized by the platform operating system, the controller fails to remember the reduction in disk size and reports the unreduced disk capacity to the operating system. When the operating system subsequently builds the file system, the blocks which SAVE_CONFIG uses to update the configuration data are also included in the file system disk space, creating a potential for both the operating system and the controller to write to the last 500 blocks on disk.

If the file system subsequently overwrites configuration data, the controller recognizes that the data is invalid configuration data and ignores it. In this case, controller parameters must be manually re-entered when SAVE_CONFIG tries to restore the configuration (unless another drive contains valid configuration data).

Various configuration events cause the controller to write the configuration data to the SAVE_CONFIG area. If the controller overwrites file system data, the results vary, depending on the platform operating system and the application.

If a disk controller which has this problem is moved to a controller running HSOF Versions 3.1Z or 3.2Z before the differing file system and controller view of the disk capacity is resolved and the file system tries to access the SAVE_CONFIG area, the controller returns an error to the operating system. The action that the operating system takes after receiving this error varies, depending on the platform, but could include rendering the entire file system or database inaccessible.

How to Detect if You Have This Problem

Windows NT platforms

As previously noted, 2GB and 4GB drives on Windows NT platforms are not exposed to the problem described in this appendix. This problem affects 1GB single-disks units in JBOD configuration with SAVE_CONFIG data stored on them. If you are not using 1GB JBOD disk units with SAVE_CONFIG data saved on them, do not proceed any further. Your system is **not** at risk.

Use the following procedure to check a JBOD 1GB drive with SAVE_CONFIG data saved on it to determine whether it is exposed:

a. Shut down the host computer, wait until shut down is complete

b. Restart the HSZ controller(s) by pressing the heart-beat button(s) (Green reset button)

c. Wait a minute, then start the host computer

d. After the host reboots, start up “Disk Administrator.”

e. Determine which drive on “Disk Administrator” corresponds to the 1GB JBOD disk to be checked.

f. Check if the JBOD has a 1MB or greater unpartitioned space at the end of disk.

g. If “f” is true, the disk does NOT have the problem described in this appendix. Make sure that you never use the last 1MB space, leave it unpartitioned.

h. If “f'” is false, there is no unpartitioned space at the end of the disk, then the very last 196 Blocks (100KB) on the drive are at risk for the problem described in this appendix. See the "Solution" section in this appendix for the recovery procedure.

Novell NetWare platforms

The problem described in this appendix affects single-disks units in JBOD configuration with SAVE_CONFIG data stored on them. If you are not using JBOD disk units with SAVE_CONFIG data saved on them, do not proceed any further. Your system is **not** at risk.

NetWare reserves 2% of the space at the end of each disk for bad block replacement. 500 blocks (256KB) at the end of this 2% space are exposed to the problem described in this appendix. A 2% space is larger than is generally needed for replacing bad blocks. For example, reserve space on a 4GB, 2GB, and 1GB disk is 80MB, 40MB, and 20MB respectively. The probability of a bad block being replaced in the last 256KB of this reserve space is very small; however, it is possible. Use the following procedure to check a disk in JBOD configuration to determine whether it is exposed:

a. NWSERVER> load install

b. Open "disk options"

c. Open "Modify disk partition and Hot Fix"

d. Select disk drive

e. Choose "Change Hot Fix"

f. Record "Redirection Area", this is the BadBlock size.

g. Calculate 2% of the disk

h. If BadBlock size is less than (2% - 256KB) then the disk is NOT affected.

i. If the BadBlock size is greater than (2% - 256KB) then the disk IS at risk. See the "Solution" section of this appendix for the recovery procedure.

Sun Solaris and Sun OS Platforms

The problem described in this appendix affects single-disks units in JBOD configuration with SAVE_CONFIG data stored on them. If you are not using JBOD disk units with SAVE_CONFIG data saved on them, do not proceed any further. Your system is **not** at risk.

If you followed the *Installation Guide*, you are not at risk. This is due to the fact that the default partition layout reserves the last two cylinders for diagnostic purposes. The 500 blocks in question always reside within those two diagnostic cylinders.

If you changed the default partition layout, **and** allocated the two diagnostic cylinders to a partition, you could be at risk.

If disks in your system are at risk of this problem, use the following procedure to check a disk in JBOD configuration to determine whether it is exposed:

a. Use the GUI to display the number of blocks on the unit.

   Do this by selecting the LUN in question, and then choosing LUN parameters from the pull-down menu. Write down this number.

b. Use the TIP command (or an RS-232 terminal) to connect to the controller CLI. If you have problems or questions, this command is documented in the *Installation Guide*.

c. Use the CLI command `SHOW` <*unit-name*>, substituting the actual name of the unit in question for <*unit-name*>.

d. If the GUI and the CLI report different sizes for the same unit, you are at risk for the problem. See the "Solution" section of this appendix for the recovery procedure.

OpenVMS platforms

The problem described in this appendix affects single-disks units in JBOD configuration with SAVE_CONFIG data stored on them. If you have not moved JBOD disk units with SAVE_CONFIG data saved on them to the HSZ40 controller being upgraded to Version 3.1 or Version 3.2, do not proceed any further. Your system is **not** at risk.

If disks in your system are at risk of this problem, use the following procedure to check a disk in JBOD configuration to determine whether it is exposed:

a. At the controller prompt, type SHOW DISK*nnn* (where *nnn* is the JBOD disk in question).

b. Look for the "Configuration being backed up on this container" message.

c. Record the block size capacity displayed by the controller.

d. From the OpenVMS prompt on one of the hosts, mount the disk in question and type the command: show device/full dka200:

e. Compare the total block size obtained from the "SHOW DEVICE" command with the block size capacity obtained in step 'c.'

f. If the reported sizes are different, this disk is at risk for the problem. See the "Solution" section in this appendix for the recovery procedure.

DIGITAL UNIX platforms

The problem described in this appendix affects single-disks units in JBOD configuration with SAVE_CONFIG data stored on them. If you are not using JBOD disk units with SAVE_CONFIG data saved on them, do not proceed any further. Your system is **not** at risk.

If disks in your system are at risk of this problem, use the following procedure to check a disk in JBOD configuration to determine whether it is exposed:

a. At the controller prompt, type SHOW DISK*nnn* (where *nnn* is the JBOD disk in question).

b. Look for the "Configuration being backed up on this container" message.

c. Record the block size capacity displayed by the controller.

d. From the DIGITAL UNIX on one of the hosts, type the following commands (rrza18c is used in the following example as the device in question):

```
# disklabel -rw /dev/rrza18c HSZ40  # disklabel -r
/dev/rrza18c  # /dev/rrza18c:
```

e. Compare the sectors/unit output from disklabel command with the block size capacity obtained in step 'c.'

f. If the reported sizes are different, this disk is at risk for the problem. See the "Solution" section of this appendix for the recovery procedure.

AIX platforms

The problem described in this appendix affects single-disks units in JBOD configuration with SAVE_CONFIG data stored on them. If you are not using JBOD disk units with SAVE_CONFIG data saved on them, do not proceed any further. Your system is **not** at risk.

If disks in your system are at risk of this problem, use the following procedure to check a disk in JBOD configuration to determine whether it is exposed:

AIX 4.1.4

a. Sum the raw device as shown in the following command:

```
sum -r /dev/rhdiskN
```

a. If this operation results in a read error as shown below, the disk is at risk for the problem. See the "Solution" section in this appendix for the recovery procedure.

```
sum: read error on /dev/rhdiskN
```

AIDX 3.2.5

Disks on systems which have the risk factors described above should be regarded as at risk for the problem described in this appendix.

HP-UX platforms

The problem described in this appendix affects single-disks units in JBOD configuration with SAVE_CONFIG data stored on them. If you are not using JBOD disk units with SAVE_CONFIG data saved on them, do not proceed any further. Your system is **not** at risk.

Disks on systems which have the risk factors described above should be regarded as at risk for the problem described in this appendix.

Solution

1. If you are using SAVE_CONFIG to initialize JBOD disks under HSOF Version 2.7Z, initialize the disk with the platform file system **before** rebooting the controller.
2. If you have the risk factors for the problem as described in the “Symptom” and “Detection” sections in this appendix, use the steps below to resolve the discrepancy in controller/operating system views of the disk at the earliest opportunity.

DIGITAL recommends that the recovery process described below be performed before moving the disk to a controller running Versions 3.1 or 3.2. Any files written in the SAVE_CONFIG area are accessible to the operating system after the restore process; however, these files are suspect and should be carefully examined to ensure that the data they contain is correct, or restored from a previous backup.

1. Back up the unit that contains SAVE_CONFIG information.
2. Unmount the file system(s) contained on that unit.
3. Delete the unit from the configuration in the controller.
4. Initialize the container from the controller without SAVE_CONFIG.
5. Add the unit back into the configuration.
6. Initialize and restore unit from backup.