

Configuring Arrays on HP Smart Array Controllers Reference Guide



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Intended audience

This document is for the person who installs, administers, and troubleshoots servers and storage systems. HP assumes you are qualified in the servicing of computer equipment and trained in recognizing hazards in products with hazardous energy levels.

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Overview of array configuration tools

Utilities available for configuring an array

To configure an array on an HP Smart Array controller, three utilities are available:

- **Option ROM Configuration for Arrays (ORCA)**—A simple utility used mainly to configure the first logical drive in a new server before the operating system is loaded
- **HP Online Array Configuration Utility for NetWare (CPQONLIN)**—A more full-featured utility for online configuration of servers that use Novell NetWare
- **HP Array Configuration Utility (ACU)**—An advanced utility that enables you to perform many complex configuration tasks

Before you use a utility, confirm that the utility can support the required task. View a comparison of the utilities (on page 5).

Whichever utility you use, remember the following factors when you build an array:

- All drives in an array must be of the same type (for example, all SAS or all SATA).
- For the most efficient use of drive space, all drives within an array should have approximately the same capacity. Each configuration utility treats every physical drive in an array as if it has the same capacity as the smallest drive in the array. Any excess capacity of a particular drive cannot be used in the array and is unavailable for data storage.
- The more physical drives configured in an array, the greater the probability that the array will experience a drive failure at any time. For more information, see "Relative probability of failure for different logical drives (on page 97)."
- To guard against the data loss that occurs when a drive fails, configure all logical drives in an array with a suitable fault-tolerance (RAID) method. For more information, see "Drive arrays and fault-tolerance methods (on page 98)."

Comparison of the utilities

Feature	ACU	CPQONLIN	ORCA
Interface	GUI or CLI	Menu-based	Menu-based or CLI
Languages	English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, and Spanish	English	English
Source of executable file	Software CD or Web	Software CD or Web	Preinstalled in ROM of HP Smart Array controllers
When the utility can be used	The GUI can be used at any time, but the CLI can be used only when the operating system is running.	Any time the operating system is running	During POST, before the operating system is installed

Feature	ACU	CPQONLIN	ORCA
Where the utility can be used	Any machine that uses a supported browser	Only on the local server	Only on the local server

ORCA supports only basic configuration tasks, whereas CPQONLIN and ACU provide full-range support for standard configuration tasks (on page 6). ACU also provides support for advanced configuration tasks (on page 6). Some of these advanced tasks are not available in both ACU interface formats (GUI and CLI).

Support for standard configuration tasks

A "+" indicates the feature or task is supported. A "-" indicates the feature or task is not supported.

Task	ACU	CPQONLIN	ORCA
Create or delete arrays and logical drives	+	+	+
Assign a RAID level to a logical drive	+	+	+
Identify devices by causing their LEDs to illuminate	+	+	-
Configure SSP	+	+*	-
Assign a spare drive to an array	+	+	+
Share a spare drive among several arrays	+	+	-
Assign multiple spare drives to an array	+	+	-
Specify the size of the logical drive	+	+	-
Create multiple logical drives per array	+	+	-
Set the stripe size	+	+	-
Migrate the RAID level or stripe size	+	+	-
Expand an array	+	+	-
Set the expand priority, migrate priority, and accelerator ratio	+	+	-
Extend a logical drive	+	-	-
Set the boot controller	-	-	+

*This task is supported only on the MSA1000 and MSA1500.

Support for advanced configuration tasks

The following table uses these symbols:

+ —The ACU format supports this task.

- —The ACU format does not support this task.

+/- —Support for this task varies by controller. To support this task, some controllers must have SAAP activated by a registered license key.

To identify controller-specific feature support and SAAP requirements, see the controller user guide or the HP website (<http://www.hp.com/products/smarrays>).

For more information, see "About SAAP (on page 8)."

Procedure	ACU GUI	ACU CLI	ACU Scripting
Activate or delete license keys	+	+	+
Configure multiple systems identically	+ ¹	+ ¹	+
Configure a RAID 6 logical drive	+/-	+/-	+/-
Configure a RAID 60 logical drive	+/-	+/-	+/-
Copy the configuration of one system to multiple systems	- ¹	- ¹	+
Disable a redundant controller	+ ²	+	-
Enable or disable a physical drive write cache	+	+	+
HP Drive Erase (replace the content of a physical drive or logical drive with zeros or random 0 and 1)	+/-	+/-	-
Identify devices by causing their LEDs to flash	+	+	-
Move an array (copy all array data to a new array and then delete the old array)	+/- ²	+/-	+/-
Optimize the controller performance for video	+/- ²	+/-	+/-
Re-enable a failed logical drive	+	+	-
Set the surface scan delay	+	+	+
Set the preferred controller for a logical drive (in systems that support redundant controllers)	+ ²	+	+
Shrink an array (restripe the data on an array to occupy fewer physical drives, then remove the excess drives from the array)	+/- ²	+/-	+/-
Split a RAID 1 array or recombine a split array (offline only)	+/-	-	-

¹Scripting is the most efficient method for this task.

²The task is supported only from the Configuration screen.

HP Smart Array Advanced Pack

About SAAP

SAAP is a collection of additional and advanced controller features embedded in the firmware of select Smart Array controllers.

When activated with a registered license key, SAAP 1.0 provides the following features:

- RAID 6 (ADG)
- RAID 60
- Advanced Capacity Expansion
- Mirror splitting and recombining in offline mode
- Drive Erase
- Performance optimization for video on demand

To access SAAP features, you must purchase a license key from HP. To obtain a license key, see the SAAP product page on the HP website (<http://www.hp.com/go/SAAP>).

To install the license key and activate SAAP, use one of the following methods:

- Installing a license key with ORCA (on page 11)
- Installing a license key with ACU (on page 41)

Some SAAP features are required for advanced configuration tasks in ACU. For a list of these tasks, see "Support for advanced configuration tasks (on page 6)."

Required hardware

For a list of Smart Array controllers that support SAAP, see the SAAP QuickSpecs on the HP website (http://h18004.www1.hp.com/products/quickspecs/13200_na/13200_na.html).

To support some controller features, the controller may also require a hardware configuration that includes the following cache (array accelerator) options:

- A cache module that is 256 MiB or larger
- A compatible battery pack or capacitor pack

To obtain these options, contact an HP authorized reseller or see the HP website (<http://www.hp.com/products/smartarray>).

Option ROM Configuration for Arrays

About ORCA

ORCA is a ROM-resident array configuration utility that executes automatically during initialization of an HP Smart Array controller. This utility is designed to enable a logical drive to be configured on a new HP server before the operating system is installed:

- If the boot drive has not been formatted and the boot controller is connected to six or fewer physical drives, ORCA runs as part of the auto-configuration process when the new server is first powered up. During this auto-configuration process, ORCA uses all of the physical drives on the controller to set up the first logical drive. The RAID level used for the logical drive depends on the number of physical drives (one drive = RAID 0; two drives = RAID 1+0; three to six drives = RAID 5). If the drives have different capacities, ORCA locates the smallest drive and uses the capacity of that drive to determine how much space to use on each of the other drives.
- If the boot drive has been formatted or if there are more than six drives connected to the controller, you are prompted to run ORCA manually.

For more information about the auto-configuration process, see the *HP ROM-Based Setup Utility User Guide* on the Documentation CD that is provided with the server.

ORCA is available in two formats:

- Using the ORCA menu-driven interface (on page 9)
- Using the ORCA CLI (on page 12)

HP ProLiant 100 Series servers do not support the CLI format. For these servers, use the menu-driven interface.

Either format provides a quick and easy method for basic logical drive configuration. Both formats have limited support for standard configuration tasks (on page 6). However, these few tasks are adequate if your configuration needs are simple. For example, stripe size is predetermined by the RAID level that you choose, and the size of the logical drive is determined automatically by the size of the physical drives that you select.

Using the ORCA menu-driven interface

1. Power up the server.

POST runs.

If the BIOS interface is in Command Line mode, change it to Auto mode:

- a. Press the **F9** key to open RBSU when prompted during POST.
- b. Set the BIOS interface mode to Auto. Enter the following text:

```
set config bios interface mode 1
```

RBSU saves the configuration automatically.
- c. Exit RBSU. Enter `exit`.

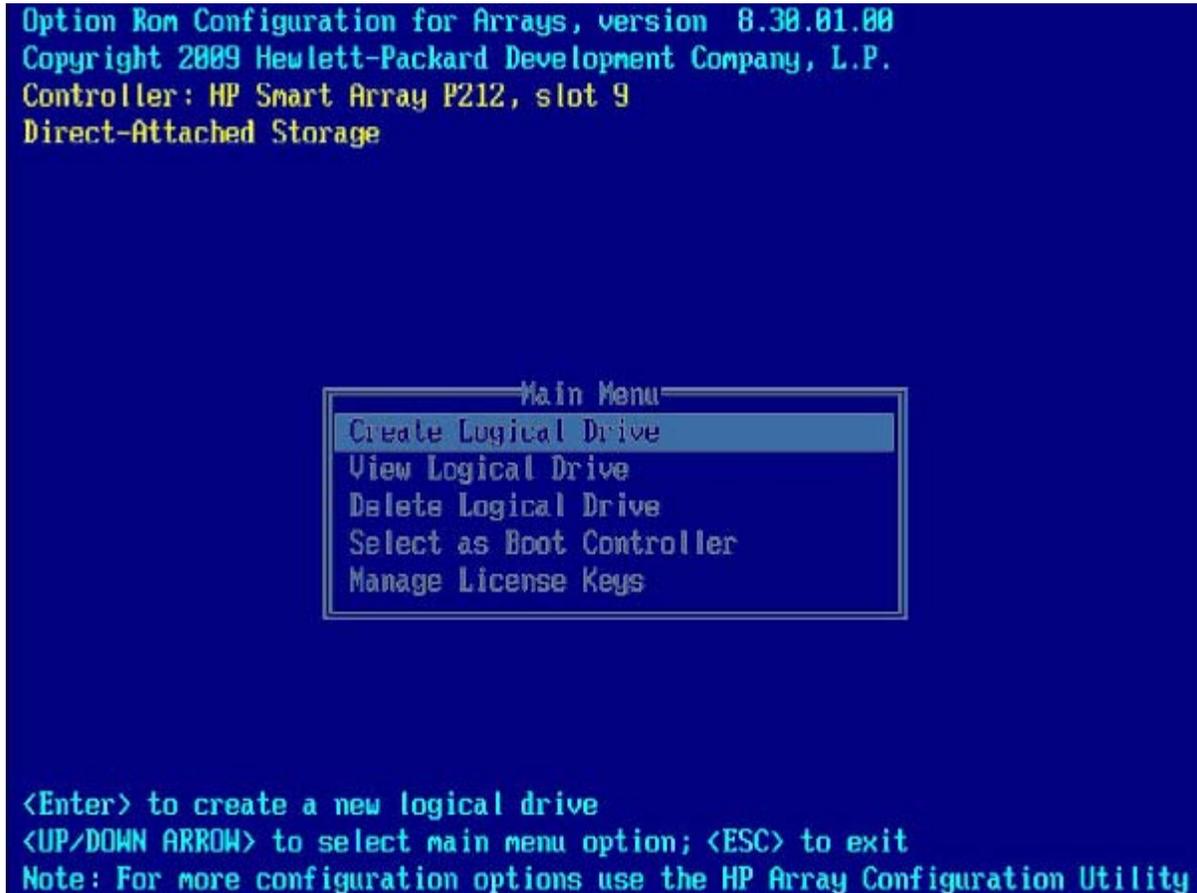
The server reboots, and then POST runs again.

During POST, all controllers in the server are initialized one at a time in the current boot order sequence. If a controller is connected to one or more hard drives, a message appears during the initialization process for that controller, prompting you to start ORCA.

2. At the ORCA prompt for the controller that you want to configure, press the **F8** key.

The ORCA main menu appears, enabling you to do the following:

- o Create, view, or delete a logical drive ("[Creating a logical drive with ORCA](#)" on page 10)
- o Enter an SAAP license key ("[Installing a license key with ORCA](#)" on page 11)



Creating a logical drive with ORCA

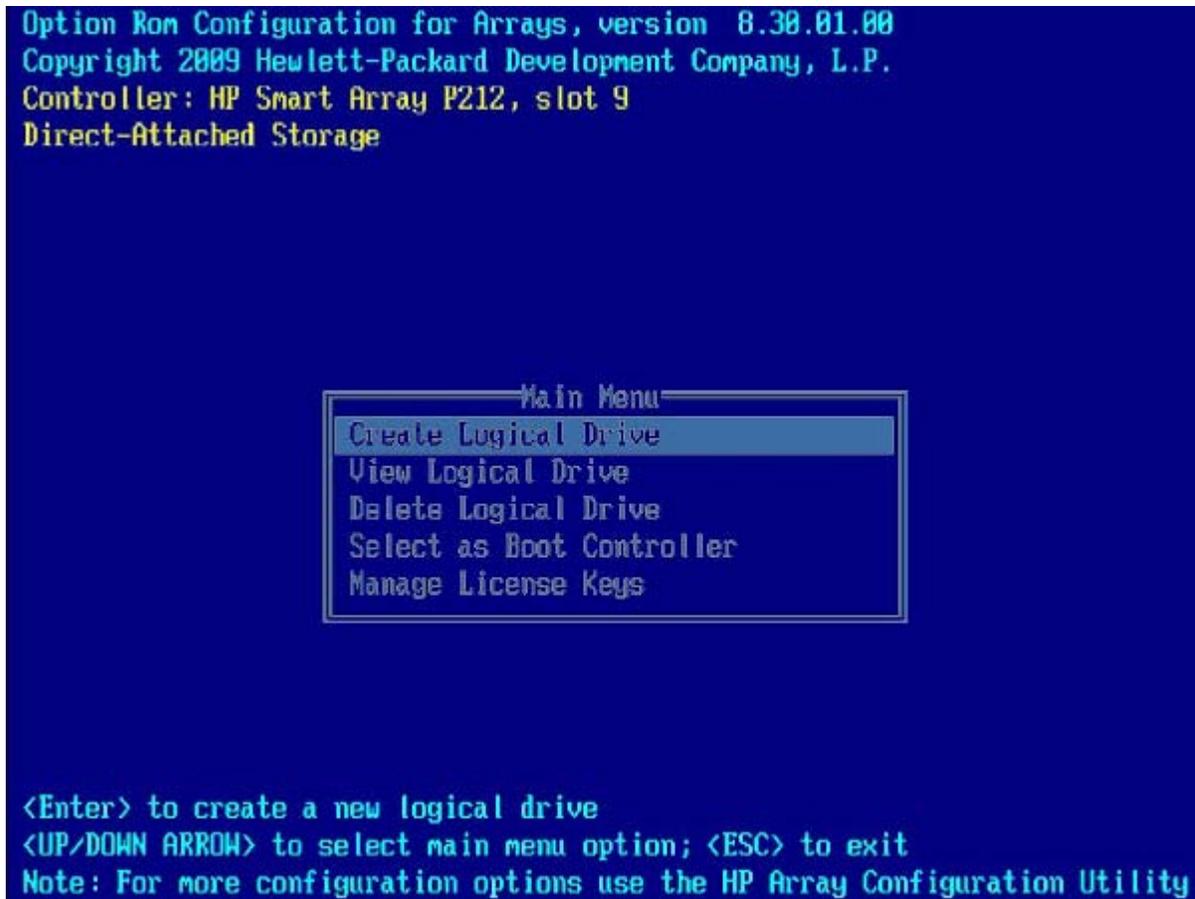
1. Power up the server.

POST runs.

During POST, all controllers in the server are initialized one at a time in the current boot order sequence. If a controller is connected to one or more hard drives, a message appears during the initialization process for that controller, prompting you to start ORCA.

2. At the ORCA prompt for the controller that you want to configure, press the **F8** key.

The ORCA main menu appears.



3. Select **Create Logical Drive**.
The screen displays a list of all available (unconfigured) physical drives and the valid RAID options for the system.
4. Press the arrow keys, spacebar, and **Tab** key to navigate the screen and set up the logical drive, including an online spare drive, if one is required.
5. Press the **Enter** key to accept the settings.
6. Press the **F8** key to confirm the settings and save the new configuration.
After several seconds, the Configuration Saved screen appears.
7. Press the **Enter** key to continue.
8. (Optional) To create additional logical drives, repeat steps 3 through 7.
9. Format the logical drive.
 - o If you have not yet installed the operating system, format the logical drive when you install the operating system.
 - o If the operating system is already installed, format the logical drive as described in the operating system documentation.

Installing a license key with ORCA

If the controller supports SAAP, you can use ORCA to install the license key and activate SAAP functionality. For more information, see "About SAAP (on page 8)."

To install a license key:

1. Power up the server.

POST runs.

During POST, all controllers in the server are initialized one at a time in the current boot order sequence. If a controller is connected to one or more hard drives, a message appears during the initialization process for that controller, prompting you to start ORCA.

2. At the ORCA prompt for the controller that you want to configure, press the **F8** key.

The ORCA main menu appears.

```
Option Rom Configuration for Arrays, version 8.30.01.00
Copyright 2009 Hewlett-Packard Development Company, L.P.
Controller: HP Smart Array P212, slot 9
Direct-Attached Storage

Main Menu
Create Logical Drive
View Logical Drive
Delete Logical Drive
Select as Boot Controller
Manage License Keys

<Enter> to create a new logical drive
<UP/DOWN ARROW> to select main menu option; <ESC> to exit
Note: For more configuration options use the HP Array Configuration Utility
```

3. Select **Manage License Keys**.

This option appears only if the Smart Array controller has a 256-MB, or larger, cache installed.

4. Under the License Key menu, select **Add License Key**.

5. Enter the license key in the space provided.

ORCA issues a notification after the license key activates successfully.

To use SAAP features, use the HP Array Configuration Utility. For more information, see "Configuration tasks (on page 40)."

Using the ORCA CLI

1. Power up the server.

POST runs.

If the BIOS interface is in Auto mode, change it to Command Line mode as follows:

- a. Press the **F9** key to open RBSU when prompted during POST.
- b. In RBSU, select **BIOS Serial Console & EMS>BIOS Interface Mode**.
- c. Change the setting to Command Line.
- d. Press the **Esc** key to exit RBSU, and then press the **F10** key to confirm that you want to exit.

The server reboots, and POST runs again.

During POST, all controllers in the server are initialized one at a time in the current boot order sequence. If a controller is connected to one or more hard drives, a message appears during the initialization process for that controller, prompting you to start ORCA.

2. At the ORCA prompt for the controller that you want to configure, press the **F8** key.
The ORCA command line prompt appears.
3. Enter the command for the task that you want to perform. For information about command syntax and to see a list of possible commands, enter `help`.
4. If you create a logical drive, format it when you install the operating system. If the operating system is already installed, follow the instructions for formatting logical drives that are given in the operating system documentation.

HP Online Array Configuration Utility for NetWare

About CPQONLIN

The HP Online Array Configuration Utility for NetWare (CPQONLIN) enables you to configure an array on a NetWare server while the server is online.

To configure an array when the server is offline, use ACU ("[Configuring a server using ACU located on the SmartStart CD](#)" on page 26).

To install CPQONLIN, obtain the appropriate Smart Component from the HP website (<http://www.hp.com/support>) or the software CD that is provided with the controller. When prompted for product information, enter the appropriate server model name. Installation instructions are provided with the component.

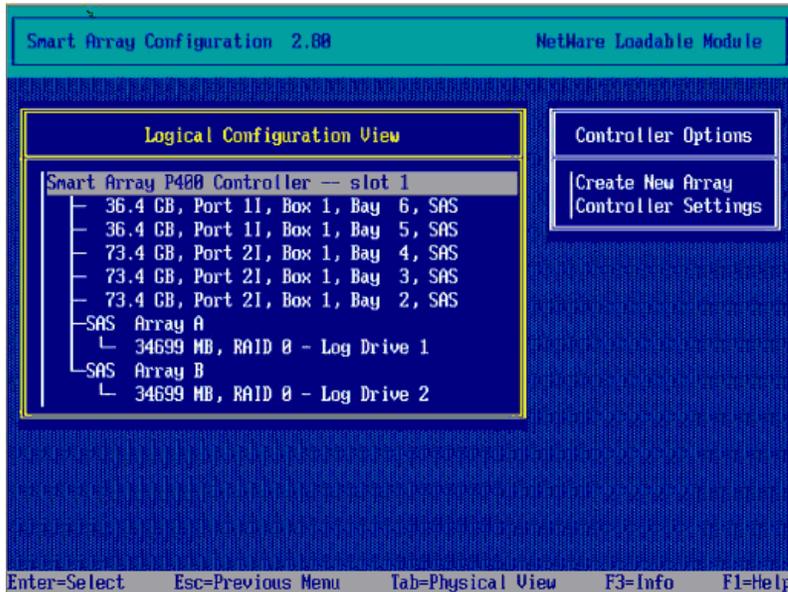
Summary of configuration procedure using CPQONLIN

1. At the console prompt, enter `cpqonlin`.
2. Press the arrow keys to scroll the highlight to the Array Configuration Utility menu item, and then press the **Enter** key.
The screen displays a list of the controllers in the server.
3. Scroll to the controller that you want to configure and then press the **Enter** key.
 - o If there are no logical drives connected to the controller, an auto-configuration wizard opens and displays the optimum configuration for the drives on the controller. You can accept the suggested configuration, modify just the RAID level of any logical drives, or use the Custom Configuration option to completely reconfigure the drives manually ("[Operating CPQONLIN in manual configuration mode](#)" on page 15).
 - o If there is at least one logical drive connected to the controller, CPQONLIN continues in manual configuration mode ("[Operating CPQONLIN in manual configuration mode](#)" on page 15). Press the arrow, **Enter**, and **Esc** keys to navigate around the screen and set up the new logical drive. To get online help at any time, press the **F1** key.
4. When you have finished configuring the array, save the changes as prompted.
5. To make new logical drives available for data storage, format them using the instructions given in the operating system documentation.

Operating CPQONLIN in manual configuration mode

When CPQONLIN opens in manual configuration mode, the screen displays two panels.

- The main panel is the Logical Configuration View panel, which shows the selected controller and a tree of all arrays, logical drives, and unassigned physical drives that are connected to the controller. (To toggle to the physical configuration view, press the **Tab** key.)
- The secondary panel displays a menu of configuration options ("[Menu options in CPQONLIN](#)" on page 15) for the item that is highlighted in the Logical Configuration View panel.



To begin the configuration process, scroll the highlight to the item listed in the main panel that you want to configure and then press the **Enter** key. The highlight jumps to the secondary panel, where you can continue the configuration process using the same method (scroll to a menu item, and then press the **Enter** key). To return the highlight to the previous panel at any time in the configuration process, press the **Esc** key.

For help, press the **F1** key.

Detailed procedures for common tasks are described in "[Typical manual configuration procedures](#) (on page 16)."

Menu options in CPQONLIN

Menu options are visible only if they are applicable. For example, if you highlight the controller in the Logical Configuration View panel and the controller does not have any unassigned physical drives, the Controller Options menu does not display the Create New Array menu option.

- Controller Options menu (appears in the secondary panel when the controller is highlighted in the Logical Configuration View panel)

Menu option	Result of selecting the option
Controller Settings	A new panel opens, displaying settings for three options: Rebuild Priority, Expand Priority, and Accelerator Ratio.
Create New Array	Three panels open: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create Array (displays a menu with the following options: Assign Drive, Assign Spare, Remove Drive, and Accept Changes) • Physical Drives (lists the spare drives and unassigned physical drives that are connected to the controller) • New Array (shows the updated physical configuration view)

- Array Options menu (appears in the secondary panel when an array is highlighted in the Logical Configuration View panel)

Menu option	Result of selecting the option
Expand Array	Three panels open: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand Array (displays a menu with the following options: Assign Drive, Remove Spare, and Accept Changes) • Physical Drives (lists the spare drives and unassigned physical drives that are connected to the controller) • Expand Existing Array (shows the updated physical configuration view)
Assign Spare	A new panel opens, displaying a menu of the valid drives.
Remove Spare	A new panel opens, displaying the spares.
Delete Entire Array	The data and all the logical drive structures on the array are deleted.

- Logical Drive Options menu (appears in the secondary panel when a logical drive is highlighted in the Logical Configuration View panel)

Menu option	Result of selecting the option
Delete	The data and the logical drive structure on the array are deleted.
Drive Settings	A new panel opens, displaying settings for two options: Fault Tolerance and Stripe Size.
SSP Settings*	A new panel opens, displaying the Enable or Disable option.

*This menu option is available only with the MSA1000 and MSA1500.

Typical manual configuration procedures

This section describes the procedures for the following common tasks:

- Creating a new array and logical drive (on page 17)
- Adding spare drives (on page 17)
- Setting the rebuild priority or expand priority (on page 18)
- Setting the accelerator ratio (on page 19)
- Expanding an array (on page 19)
- Migrating RAID level or stripe size (on page 20)

Creating a new array and logical drive

1. Open CPQONLIN and select the controller that you want to configure.
The Logical Configuration View panel appears.
2. Press the **Enter** key.
The highlight moves to the Controller Options panel.
3. Highlight the **Create New Array** option, and then press the **Enter** key.
The screen displays three panels (Create Array, Physical Drives, and New Array), and the highlight moves to the Create Array panel.
4. Highlight the **Assign Drive** option, and then press the **Enter** key.
The highlight moves to the Physical Drives panel.
5. Highlight a drive that you want to be part of the array, and then press the **Enter** key.
The New Array panel displays the added drive, and the highlight returns to the Create Array panel.
6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 until you have finished building the array.
 - For the most efficient use of drive space, select physical drives of comparable capacity.
 - For optimum system performance, select physical drives that are connected to different ports on the controller.
 - If you intend to create a RAID 5 configuration, keep the risk of logical drive failure low by assigning no more than 14 physical drives to the array.
 - Do not select any physical drives that you want to be spare drives. Spare drives are created in a separate procedure ("[Adding spare drives](#)" on page 17).
7. Highlight the **Accept Changes** menu option, and then press the **Enter** key.
The Create New Logical Drive panel appears.
8. Select the RAID level that you want the logical drive to use, and then press the **Enter** key.
9. Select the stripe size that you want the logical drive to use, and then press the **Enter** key.
10. Enter the capacity that you want the logical drive to have, and then press the **Enter** key.
11. Press the **Esc** key to save the settings and return to the Logical Configuration View panel.
12. To make new logical drives available for data storage, format them using the instructions given in the operating system documentation.

Adding spare drives

Assigning one or more online spare drives to an array enables you to postpone replacement of faulty drives. However, it does not increase the fault-tolerance level of any logical drives in the array. For

example, a logical drive in a RAID 5 configuration suffers irretrievable data loss if two of its physical drives are simultaneously in a failed state, regardless of the number of spare drives assigned to the array.

Any drive that you want to use as a spare must meet the following criteria:

- It must be an unassigned drive or a spare for another array.
- It must be of the same type as existing drives in the array (for example, SATA or SAS).
- It must have a capacity no less than that of the smallest drive in the array.

To add a spare drive to an array:

1. In the Logical Configuration View panel, highlight the array that needs a spare, and then press the **Enter** key.
2. In the Array Options menu, highlight the **Assign Spare** option, and then press the **Enter** key.
The screen displays the Valid Spares Selection(s) panel, which displays only the drives that qualify to be spares for the selected array. If a drive that you expect to see is not listed, it might have too small a capacity compared to the other drives in the array. Press the **Tab** key to toggle to the physical configuration view and check the drive size.
3. Highlight the drive that you want to assign as a spare, and then press the **Enter** key.
4. (Optional) Add more spares to the array by repeating step 3.
5. When you have finished assigning spares, press the **Esc** key to return the highlight to the Array Options menu.

Setting the rebuild priority or expand priority

The settings that you use for the rebuild priority and expand priority features determine how much importance you want an array rebuild or expansion to have relative to normal I/O operations.

- At the low priority setting, the rebuild or expansion takes place only when the controller is not busy handling normal I/O requests. This setting has minimal effect on normal I/O operations. However, an array that is rebuilt at this setting must operate for an extended time with possibly compromised fault tolerance during the rebuild, and if another physical drive fails during this time, you could lose data.
- At the medium priority setting, rebuild or expansion occurs for half of the time, and normal I/O requests are handled during the rest of the time.
- At the high priority setting, the rebuild or expansion occurs at the expense of normal I/O operations. Although system performance is affected, this setting provides better data protection because the array is vulnerable to drive failure for a shorter time.

To modify either of these settings:

1. In the Logical Configuration View panel, highlight the controller, and then press the **Enter** key.
The highlight moves to the Controller Options panel.
2. Highlight the **Controller Settings** option, and then press the **Enter** key.
The Controller Settings panel appears.
3. Highlight the rebuild priority setting that you want this controller to use, and then press the **Enter** key. (This setting applies only to logical drives that have been configured with RAID 1+0, RAID 5, or RAID 6 fault tolerance because only these logical drives can be rebuilt.)
4. Repeat step 3 for the expand priority setting.

5. Press the **Esc** key to save the settings and return to the Logical Configuration View panel.

Setting the accelerator ratio

The setting that you use for the accelerator ratio feature determines how much of the cache memory is allocated to read-ahead cache and how much to posted-write cache. Different applications have different optimum settings. This setting applies only if the controller uses a battery-backed cache.

To modify the accelerator ratio:

1. In the Logical Configuration View panel, highlight the controller, and then press the **Enter** key.
The highlight moves to the Controller Options panel.
2. Highlight the **Controller Settings** option, and then press the **Enter** key.
The Controller Settings panel appears.
3. Highlight the accelerator ratio setting that you want this controller to use, and then press the **Enter** key.
4. Press the **Esc** key to save the settings and return to the Logical Configuration View panel.

Expanding an array

You can increase the storage space on an array by adding physical drives. Any drive that you want to add must meet the following criteria:

- It must be an unassigned drive.
- It must be of the same type as existing drives in the array (for example, SATA or SAS).
- It must have a capacity no less than that of the smallest drive in the array.

When you want to expand an array, allow about 15 minutes per gigabyte for the expansion to be completed. During this time, the controller cannot perform any other expansion or migration. Performance might be degraded slightly during the expansion, depending on the Expand Priority setting ("[Setting the rebuild priority or expand priority](#)" on page 18). To minimize any effect on normal server operations, expand an array during periods of low server use.

To expand an array:

1. Back up all data on the array. Although array expansion is unlikely to cause data loss, observing this precaution provides extra data security.
2. Confirm that the cache battery is connected and fully charged.
3. In the Logical Configuration View panel, highlight the array, and then press the **Enter** key.
4. In the Array Options menu, highlight the **Expand Array** option, and then press the **Enter** key.
The screen displays three panels (Expand Array, Physical Drives, and Expand Existing Array), and the highlight moves to the Expand Array panel.
5. Highlight the **Assign Drive** option, and then press the **Enter** key.
The highlight moves to the Physical Drives panel.
6. Highlight a physical drive that you want to add to the array, and then press the **Enter** key. (For optimum use of drive capacity, select a drive that has the same capacity as other drives in the array.)
The highlight returns to the Expand Array panel.
7. (Optional) Repeat steps 5 and 6 to add more drives.

8. Highlight the **Accept Changes** option, and then press the **Enter** key.
9. Press the **Esc** key to begin the array expansion and return to the Logical Configuration View panel.

To view the progress of the array expansion, press the **F3** key, and then scroll to the progress bar near the bottom of the screen.

Migrating RAID level or stripe size

When you want to migrate the RAID level or stripe size, allow about 15 minutes per gigabyte for the migration to be completed. During this time, the controller cannot perform any other expansion or migration. Performance might be degraded slightly during the migration, depending on the Expand Priority and Rebuild Priority settings ("[Setting the rebuild priority or expand priority](#)" on page 18). To minimize any effect on normal server operations, migrate during periods of low server use.

To perform a migration:

1. Back up all data on the array. Although migration is unlikely to cause data loss, observing this precaution provides extra data security.
2. Confirm that the cache battery is connected and fully charged.
3. In the Logical Configuration View panel, highlight the logical drive and then press the **Enter** key. The highlight moves to the Logical Drive Options panel.
4. Highlight the **Drive Settings** option, and then press the **Enter** key. The Drive Settings panel appears.
5. Modify the Fault Tolerance and Stripe Size settings on this panel to meet your needs.
6. Press the **Esc** key to begin the migration and return to the Logical Configuration View panel.

To view the progress of the migration, press the **F3** key, and then scroll to the progress bar near the bottom of the screen.

HP Array Configuration Utility

About ACU

ACU is the main tool for configuring arrays on HP Smart Array controllers. It exists in three interface formats: the ACU GUI, the ACU CLI, and ACU Scripting. All formats provide support for standard configuration tasks (on page 6). ACU also provides support for advanced configuration tasks (on page 6). Some of the advanced tasks are available in only one format.

To install ACU, obtain the executable file from one of the following locations:

- The HP website (<http://www.hp.com/support>)
When prompted for product information, enter the appropriate server or server blade model name.
- The software CD that is provided with the controller
Follow the instructions provided with the executable.

All three formats have separate executables.

Starting with version 8.28.13.0, ACU Scripting is now a standalone application that is distributed with the ACU CLI application. In ACU versions prior to 8.28.13.0, the scripting executable was provided with the ACU GUI component.

Users familiar with the previous versions of ACU Scripting must now install the ACU CLI application to obtain the scripting executable. The new ACU scripting executable (hpacuscripting) replaces the former executable (cpqacuxe) in all scripts.

For information about the minimum monitor settings and the version numbers of supported operating systems and browsers, see the README.txt file provided with the executable.

Using the ACU GUI

Determine how you will use the GUI, and then choose one of the following methods to open the GUI:

- Using the GUI as a local application on a server that has ACU installed ("[Configuring a server that has ACU installed](#)" on page 22)
- Using the GUI as a service on a local host in a Windows® or Linux environment to configure a remote server ("[Configuring a remote server using ACU located on a local server](#)" on page 23)
- Using the GUI as a service on a remote host in a Windows® or Linux environment to configure a local server ("[Configuring a local server using ACU located on a remote server](#)" on page 24)
- Using the GUI directly from the SmartStart CD ("[Configuring a server using ACU located on the SmartStart CD](#)" on page 26)

When the GUI is open, tasks are distributed among four categories. For more information, see "[Navigating the GUI](#) (on page 28)."

Configuring a server that has ACU installed

1. Click **Start**, and then select **Programs>HP System Tools>HP Array Configuration Utility>Setup HP Array Configuration Utility**.

The Execution Mode screen appears.

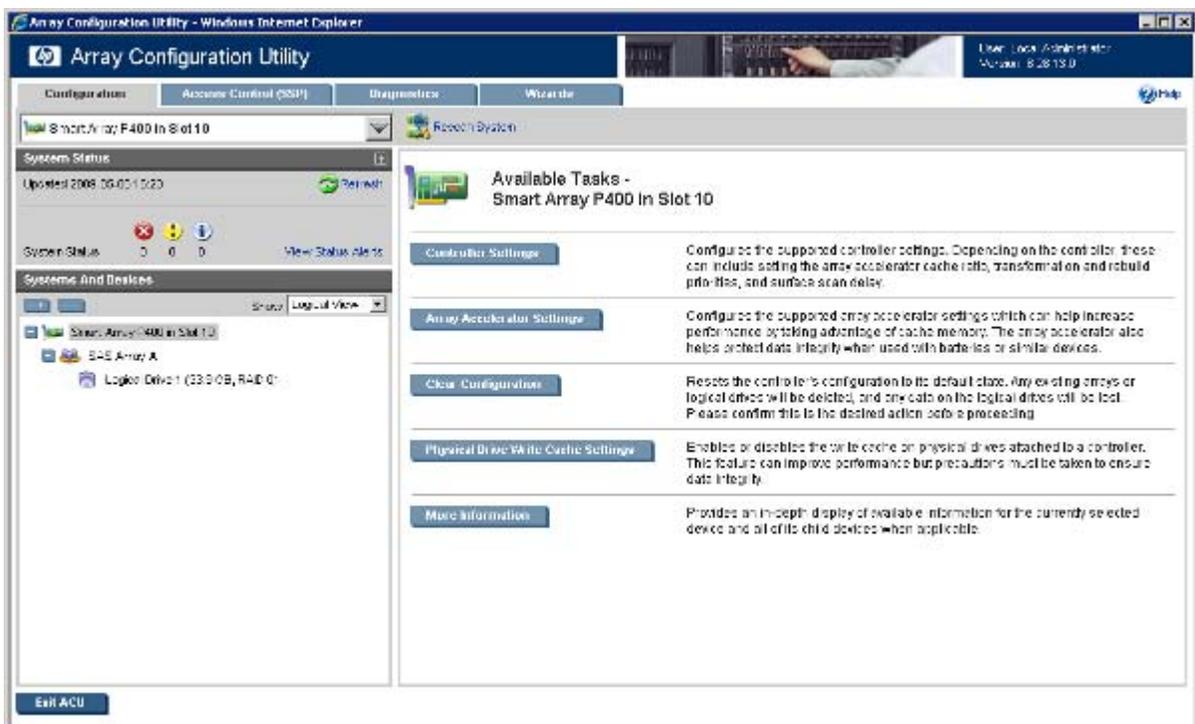
- o If Local Application Mode is selected, continue with step 2.
- o If Remote Service Mode is selected, select **Local Application Mode**, reboot the server, and then continue with step 2.

2. Click **Start**, and then select **Programs>HP System Tools>HP Array Configuration Utility**.

The browser opens and launches ACU, which then scans the system and detects controllers. This process can last up to 2 minutes. When controller detection is complete, the controllers are available on the Controller/Device menu.

3. Select a controller from the Controller/Device menu.

The Configuration screen appears.



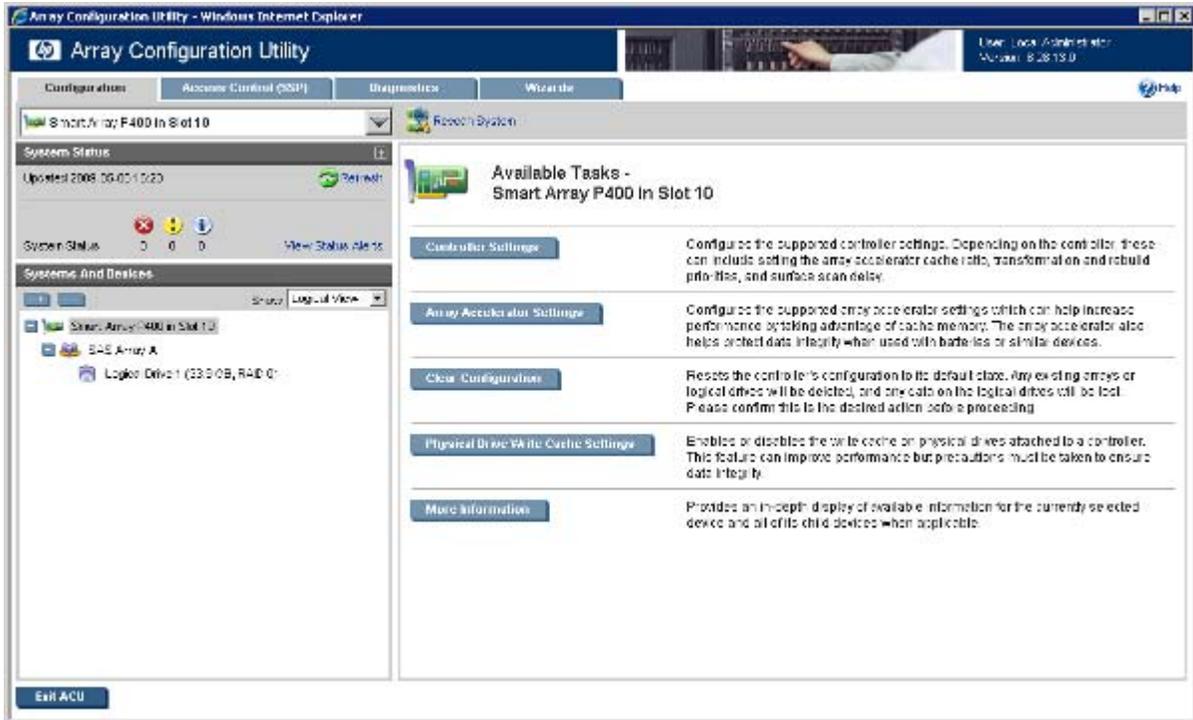
4. Configure the controller:
 - o To configure manually, see "Performing a Configuration task (on page 42)."
 - o To configure with a wizard, see "Using Wizards (on page 51)" or "Using Express Configuration (on page 52)."
5. When prompted, save the configuration.
6. Do one of the following:
 - o Configure an additional controller. Repeat steps 3 through 5.
 - o Click **Exit ACU**.
7. If you changed to Local Application mode in step 1, and you are finished configuring arrays on this server, do the following:

- a. Click **Start**, and then select **Programs>HP System Tools>HP Array Configuration Utility>Setup HP Array Configuration Utility**.
 - b. When the Execution Mode screen appears, select **Remote Service Mode**.
 - c. Reboot the server.
8. (Optional) To make newly created logical drives available for data storage, use the operating system disk management tools to create partitions and format the drives.

Configuring a remote server using ACU located on a local server

1. On the local server (host), click **Start**, and then select **Programs>HP System Tools>HP Array Configuration Utility>Setup HP Array Configuration Utility**.
The Execution Mode screen appears.
 - o If Remote Service Mode is selected, continue with step 2.
 - o If Local Application Mode is selected, select **Remote Service Mode**, reboot the server, and then continue with step 2.
2. On the remote server, open the browser.
3. Enter the following text into the address field of the remote browser (where *servername* is the name or IP address of the host):
`http://servername:2301`
The login screen for the System Management Homepage opens.
4. Enter your login credentials:
 - o If you are using version 2.0.0 or later of the System Management Homepage, use your operating system user name and password.
 - o If you are using an earlier version of the System Management Homepage, use your WBEM user name and password.The System Management Homepage opens.
For more information about the System Management Homepage, see the following:
 - o The HP System Management Homepage web page (<http://h18013.www1.hp.com/products/servers/management/agents/index.html>)
 - o The *HP System Management Homepage Installation Guide* on the HP website (<http://www.hp.com>)
5. Click **Array Configuration Utility** on the left side of the screen.
ACU opens, scans the remote server, and detects controllers. This process can last up to 2 minutes. When controller detection is complete, the controllers are available on the Controller/Device menu.
6. Select a controller from the Controller/Device menu.

The Configuration screen appears.



7. Configure the controller:
 - o To configure manually, see "Performing a Configuration task (on page 42)."
 - o To configure with a wizard, see "Using Wizards (on page 51)" or "Using Express Configuration (on page 52)."
8. When prompted, save the configuration.
9. Do one of the following:
 - o To configure an additional controller, repeat steps 6 through 8.
 - o Click **Exit ACU**.
10. To operate ACU on this server in Local Application mode, do the following:
 - a. Click **Start**, and then select **Programs>HP System Tools>HP Array Configuration Utility>Setup HP Array Configuration Utility**.
 - b. When the Execution Mode screen appears, select **Local Application Mode**.
 - c. Reboot the server.
11. (Optional) To make newly created logical drives available for data storage, use the operating system disk management tools to create partitions and format the drives.

Configuring a local server using ACU located on a remote server

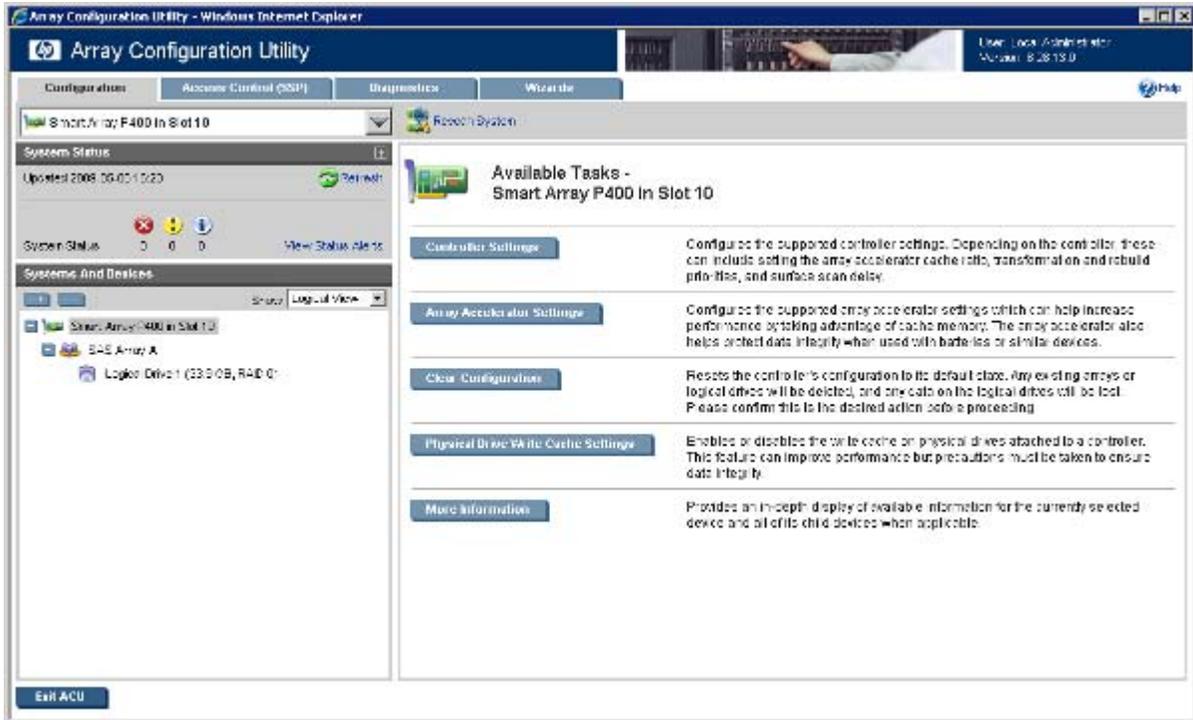
1. On the server where ACU is installed, click **Start**, and then select **Programs>HP System Tools>HP Array Configuration Utility>Setup HP Array Configuration Utility**.

The Execution Mode screen appears.

- o If Remote Service Mode is selected, continue with step 2.

- If Local Application Mode is selected, select **Remote Service Mode**, reboot the server, and then continue with step 2.
- 2. On the server that you want to configure, connect to the Systems Insight Manager server (port: 280), and then log in.
- 3. Select **Device Queries**.
- 4. Under Device by Type, select **All Servers**.
- 5. Connect to the server that is running ACU.
- 6. Under Device Links, select **System Management Homepage**.
The login screen for the System Management Homepage opens.
- 7. Log in using your credentials:
 - If you are using version 2.0.0 or later of the System Management Homepage, use your operating system user name and password.
 - If you are using an earlier version of the System Management Homepage, use your WBEM user name and password.The System Management Homepage opens.
For more information about the System Management Homepage, see the following:
 - The HP System Management Homepage web page (<http://h18013.www1.hp.com/products/servers/management/agents/index.html>)
 - The *HP System Management Homepage Installation Guide* on the HP website (<http://www.hp.com>)
- 8. Click **Array Configuration Utility** on the left side of the screen.
ACU opens, scans the remote server, and detects controllers. This process can last up to 2 minutes. When controller detection is complete, the controllers are available on the Controller/Device menu.
- 9. Select a controller from the Controller/Device menu.

The Configuration screen appears.



10. Configure the controller:
 - o To configure manually, see "Performing a Configuration task (on page 42)."
 - o To configure with a wizard, see "Using Wizards (on page 51)" or "Using Express Configuration (on page 52)."
11. When prompted, save the configuration.
12. Do one of the following:
 - o To configure an additional controller, repeat steps 9 through 11.
 - o Click **Exit ACU**.
13. To operate ACU on the remote server in Local Application Mode, do the following:
 - a. Click **Start**, and then select **Programs>HP System Tools>HP Array Configuration Utility>Setup HP Array Configuration Utility**.
 - b. When the Execution Mode screen appears, select **Local Application Mode**.
 - c. Reboot the server.
14. (Optional) To make newly created logical drives available for data storage, use the operating system disk management tools to create partitions and format the drives.

Configuring a server using ACU located on the SmartStart CD

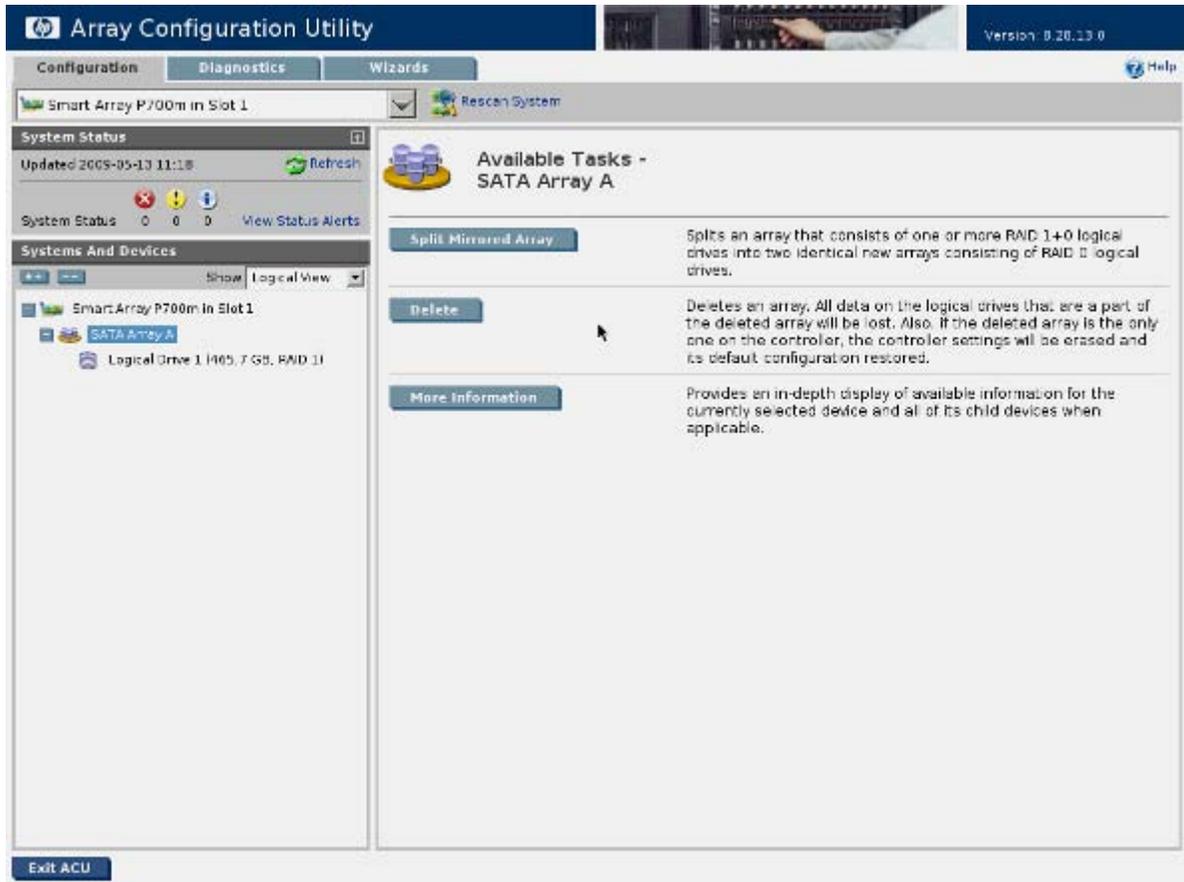
1. Close all applications.
2. Insert the SmartStart CD into the CD-ROM drive.
3. Restart the server.

The server boots from the CD, and then loads the SmartStart executable and drivers.
4. When prompted, select the language and agree to the license restrictions.

5. Click **Maintain Server**.
6. Click **Array Configuration Utility**.

ACU opens, scans the local server, and detects controllers. This process can last up to 2 minutes. When controller detection is complete, the controllers are available on the Controller/Device menu.

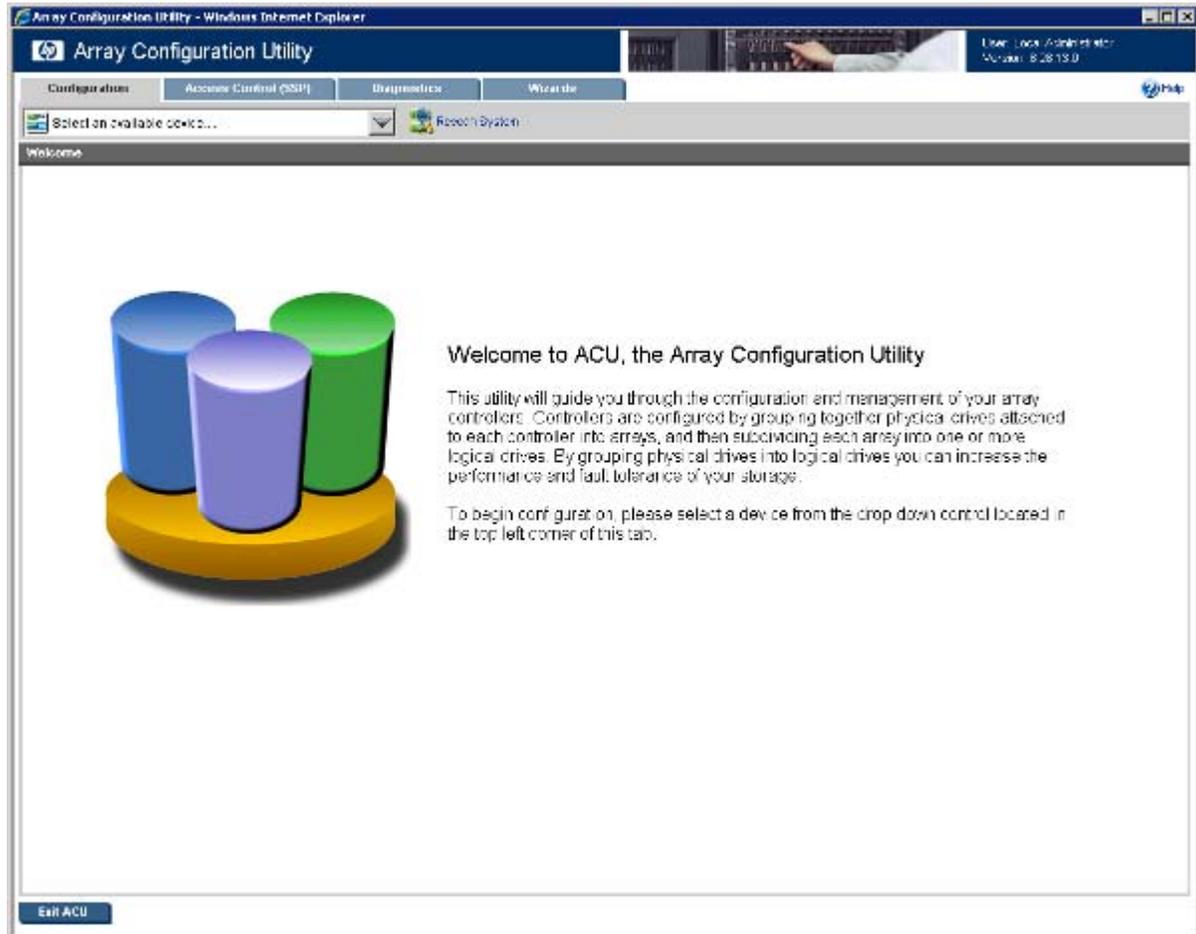
7. Select a controller from the Controller/Device menu.
The Configuration screen appears.



8. Configure the controller:
 - o To configure manually, see "Performing a Configuration task (on page 42)."
 - o To configure with a wizard, see "Using Wizards (on page 51)" or "Using Express Configuration (on page 52)."
9. When prompted, save the configuration.
10. Do one of the following:
 - o To configure an additional controller, repeat steps 7 through 9.
 - o Click **Exit ACU**.
11. Close SmartStart.
12. Remove the SmartStart CD from the CD-ROM drive.
13. Reboot the server.
14. (Optional) To make newly created logical drives available for data storage, use the operating system disk management tools to create partitions and format the drives.

Navigating the GUI

When you open ACU, the Welcome screen appears.



The following elements are visible:

- Three or four tabs appear near the top left of the screen. The latest version of the ACU GUI uses tab navigation. Clicking a tab displays the screen and tasks for the following categories:
 - **Configuration**—This screen displays available controller and array tasks that the user can select and complete manually.
In previous versions of ACU, this process was called the Standard Configuration mode. For more information about this screen, see "Configuration screen (on page 29)."
 - **Access Control (SSP)**—This tab and screen appear only if an attached controller supports SSP. Tasks on this screen relate only to SSP functionality for the selected controller. For more information about this screen, see "Access Control (SSP) screen (on page 31)."
 - **Diagnostics**—This screen displays a list of controllers and options for generating, viewing, and saving diagnostic reports for those controllers.
The ACU Diagnostics feature replaces the Array Diagnostic Utility supported by SmartStart v8.20 and earlier. For more information about this screen, see "Diagnostics screen (on page 34)."
 - **Wizards**—This screen displays available array and controller tasks that ACU can complete automatically or with minimal user input, such as express configuration.

In previous versions of ACU, this functionality was called the Configuration Wizards mode and Express mode. For more information about this screen, see "Wizards screen (on page 37)."

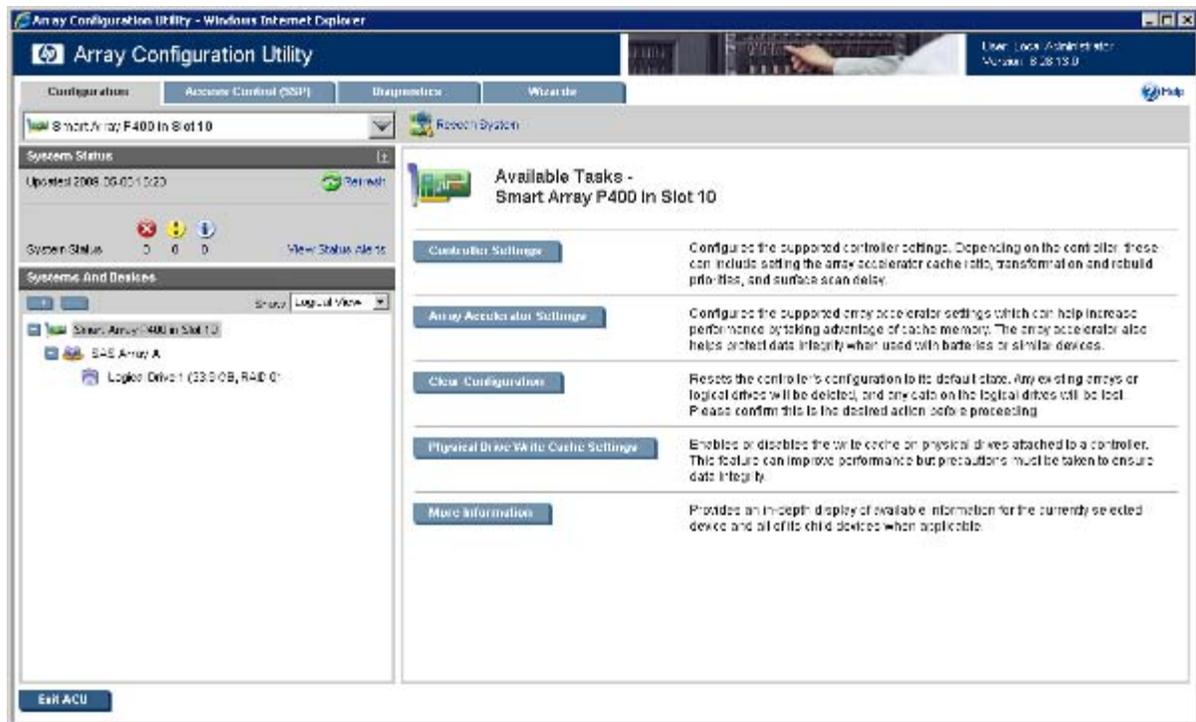
- The Controller/Device pull-down menu is below the tabs.
To select a device, click on the menu, and then select a device. Use the scroll bar to view all the devices, as needed.
- The Rescan System button is to the right of the menu.
After adding or removing devices, click **Rescan System** to update the list of available devices.
- The Help button is near the top right of the screen.
To access help topics, press the **H** key or click **Help**. For more information, see "ACU Help (on page 40)."
- The Exit ACU button is near the bottom left of the screen.

With the exception of the Diagnostics screen views, these elements remain visible at all times.

Configuration screen

To access this screen, click the **Configuration** tab.

The Configuration screen displays the GUI elements from the Welcome screen and provides status, more detailed information, and available tasks or options for the selected device.



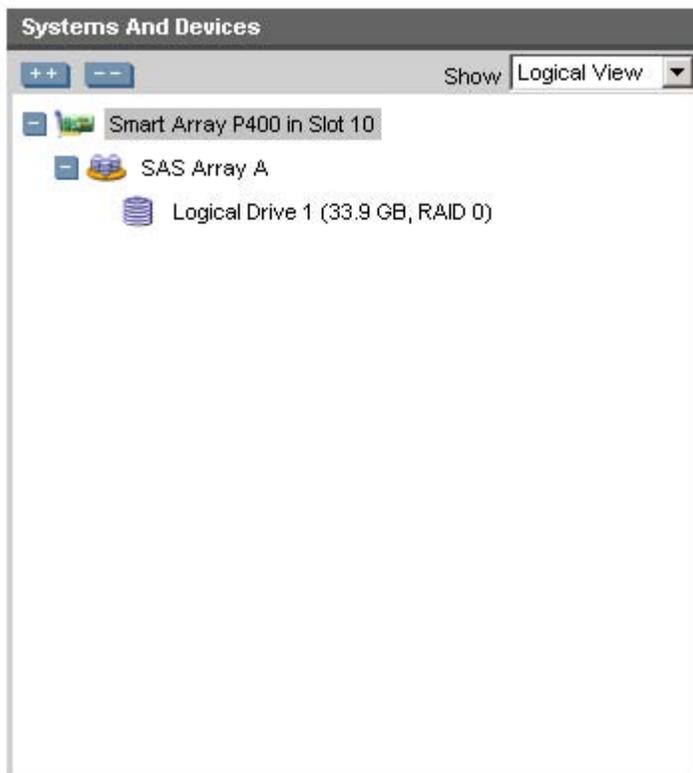
When a device is selected, the following elements appear:

- **System Status**—This panel, at left, provides the following information and functionality:
 - Date and time stamps for the status
 - A Refresh button to refresh the status
 - Status icons (critical, warning, and informational) with the number of individual alerts for each category

- A View Status Alert link that displays device-specific alerts on the right side of the screen



- **Systems And Devices**—This panel, at left, provides the following information and functionality:
 - A tree detailing systems, controllers, arrays, physical drives, and logical drives
 - Expand all and collapse all buttons
 - A Show menu that toggles between Logical View and Physical View



- **Available Tasks**—This panel, at right, provides the following information and functionality:
 - Tasks that are available for the selected device based on its current status and configuration

- Options and information pertinent to the task, after a task is selected

The screenshot shows a configuration window titled "Controller Settings - Smart Array P400 in Slot 10". It features two main sections: "Rebuild Priority" and "Surface Scan Delay".

Rebuild Priority: This section contains three radio button options: "High", "Medium", and "Low". The "Medium" option is selected.

Surface Scan Delay: This section includes a text input field containing the value "15". To the right of the input field, it states "Valid Range: 1 - 30 seconds".

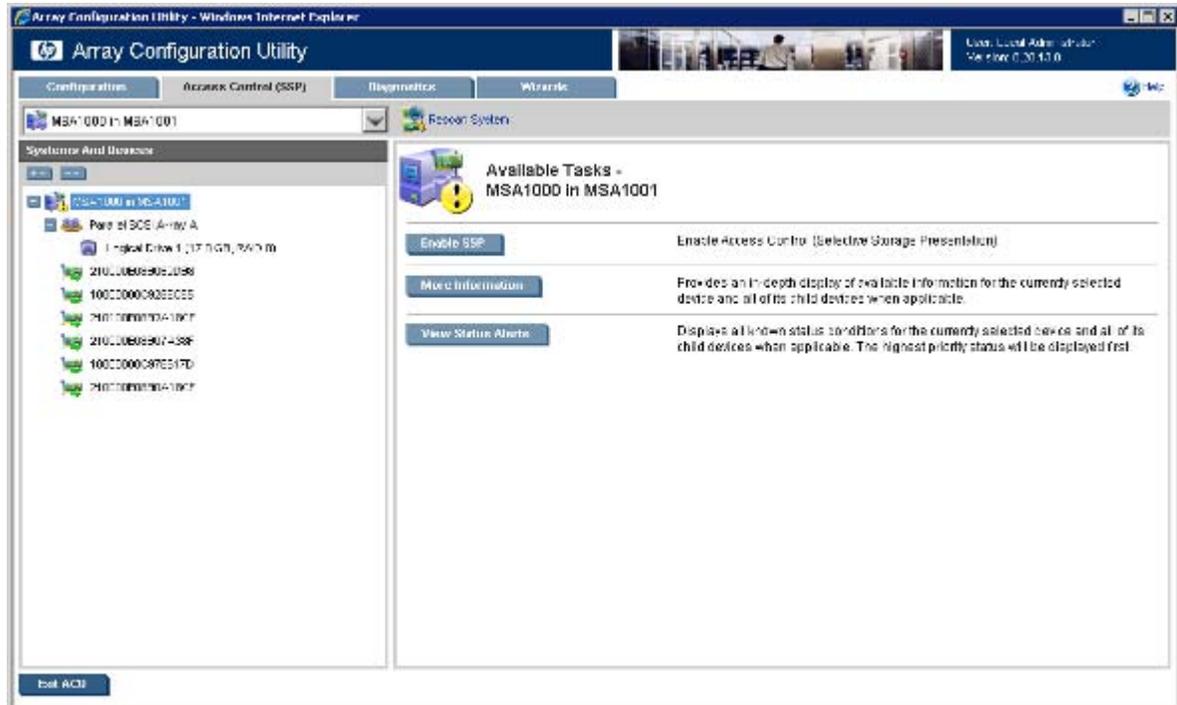
At the bottom of the window, there is a note: "Note: Clicking Save will commit changes to the controller". To the right of the note are two buttons: "Save" and "Cancel".

For a list of possible tasks that are available on the Configuration screen, see "Configuration tasks (on page 40)."

Access Control (SSP) screen

To access this screen, click the **Access Control (SSP)** tab.

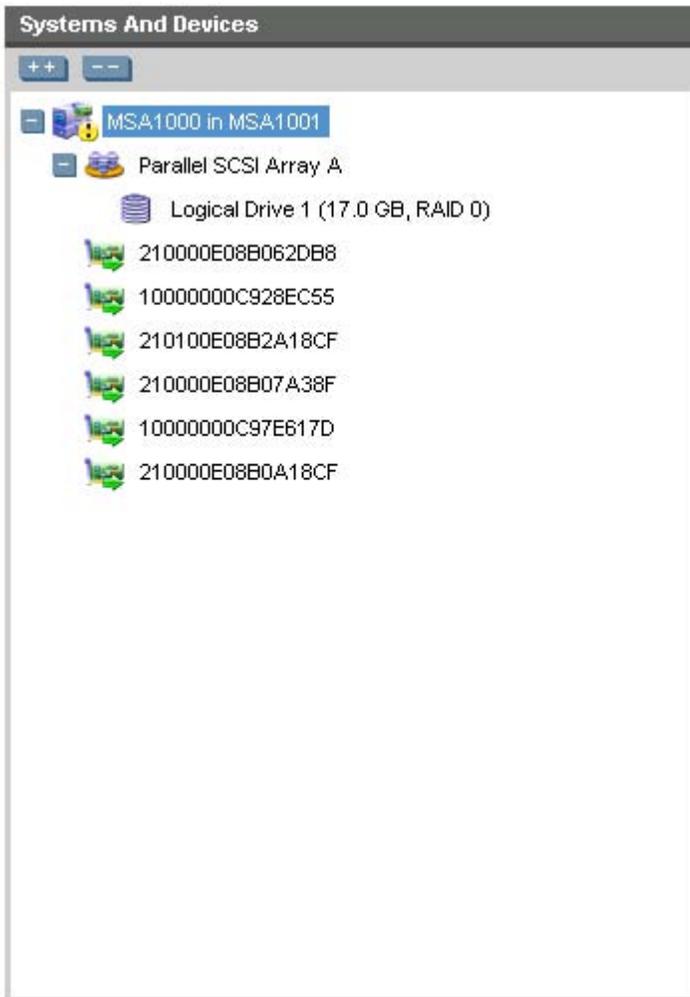
The Access Control (SSP) screen displays the GUI elements from the Welcome screen and provides more detailed information and available tasks or options.



When a device is selected, the following elements appear:

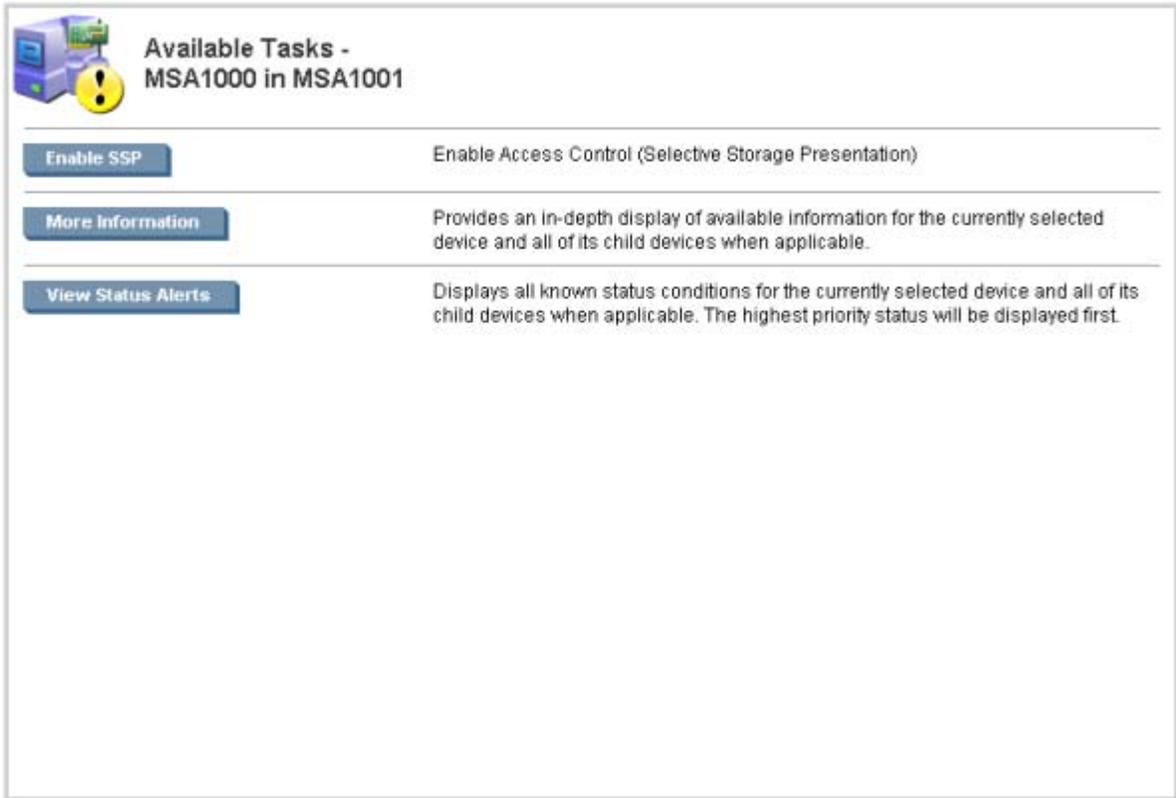
- **Systems and Devices**—This panel, at left, provides the following information and functionality:
 - A Systems and Devices Tree

- Expand all and collapse all buttons



- **Available Tasks**—This panel, at right, provides the following information and functionality:
 - Tasks that are available for the selected device based on its current status and configuration

- Options and information pertinent to the task, after a task is selected



Available Tasks - MSA1000 in MSA1001

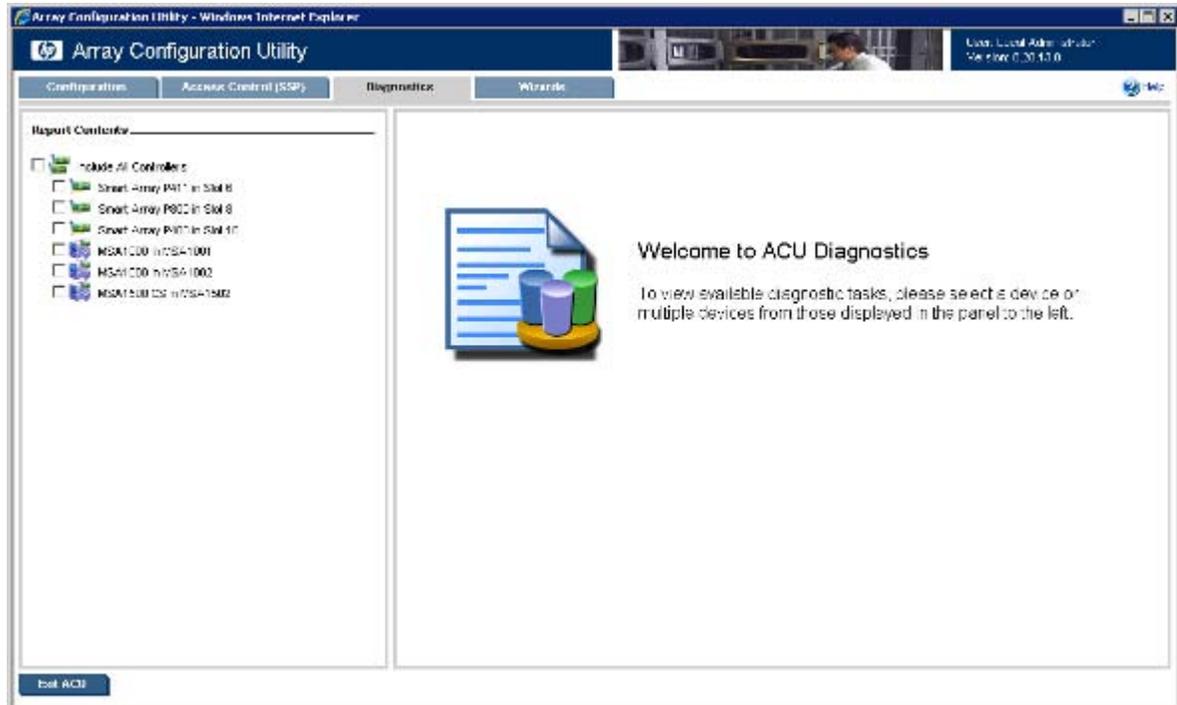
Enable SSP	Enable Access Control (Selective Storage Presentation)
More Information	Provides an in-depth display of available information for the currently selected device and all of its child devices when applicable.
View Status Alerts	Displays all known status conditions for the currently selected device and all of its child devices when applicable. The highest priority status will be displayed first.

For a list of possible tasks that are available on the Access Control SSP screen, see "Access Control (SSP) tasks (on page 44)."

Diagnostics screen

To access this screen, click the **Diagnostics** tab.

The Diagnostics screen provides a list of controllers and options related to generating and viewing diagnostic reports.



When a device is selected, the following elements appear:

- **Report Contents**—This panel, at left, provides the following information and functionality:
 - A list of all connected controllers and devices

- Check boxes for individual controllers or all controllers

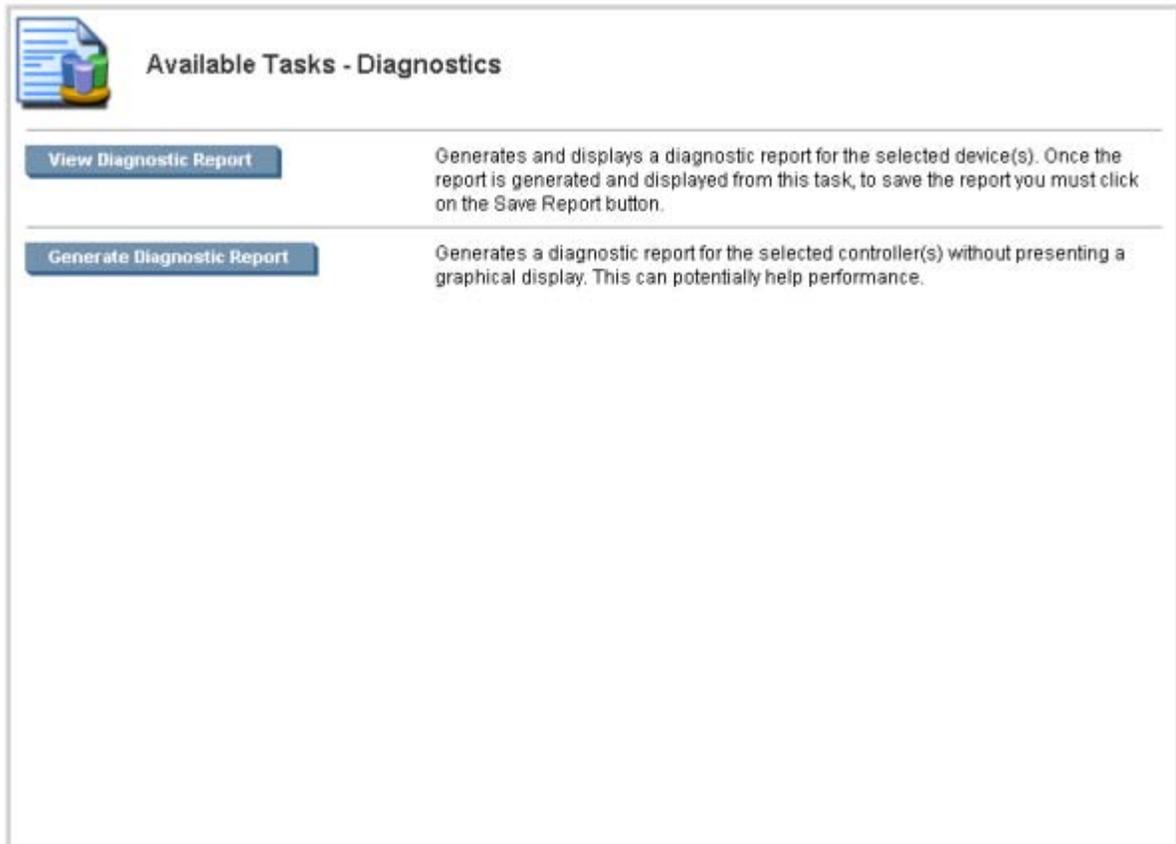
Report Contents _____

 Include All Controllers

-  Smart Array P411 in Slot 6
-  Smart Array P800 in Slot 8
-  Smart Array P400 in Slot 10
-  MSA1000 in MSA1001
-  MSA1000 in MSA1002
-  MSA1500 CS in MSA1502

- **Available Tasks**—This panel, at right, provides the following information and functionality:
 - Tasks that are available for the selected device based on its current status and configuration

- Options and information pertinent to the task, after a task is selected



Available Tasks - Diagnostics

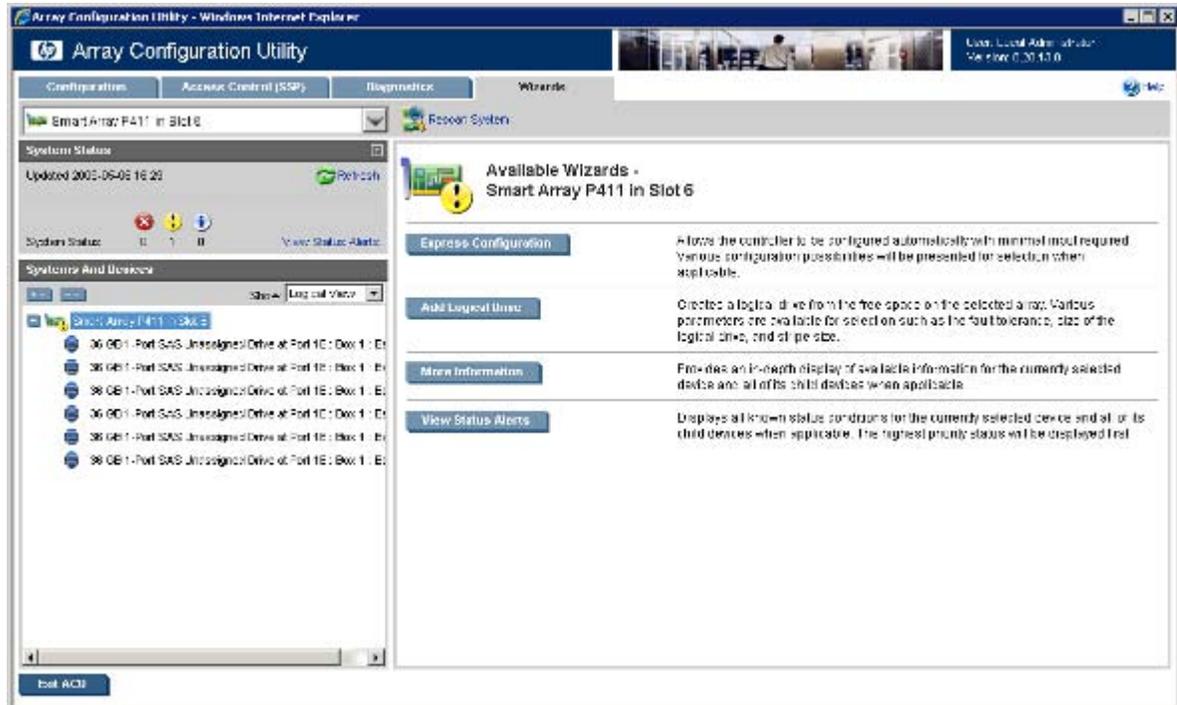
View Diagnostic Report	Generates and displays a diagnostic report for the selected device(s). Once the report is generated and displayed from this task, to save the report you must click on the Save Report button.
Generate Diagnostic Report	Generates a diagnostic report for the selected controller(s) without presenting a graphical display. This can potentially help performance.

For a list of possible tasks that are available on the Diagnostics screen, see "Diagnostics tasks (on page 47)."

Wizards screen

To access this screen, click the **Wizards** tab.

The Wizards screen displays the GUI elements from the Welcome screen and provides status, more detailed information, and available wizards or options for the selected device.



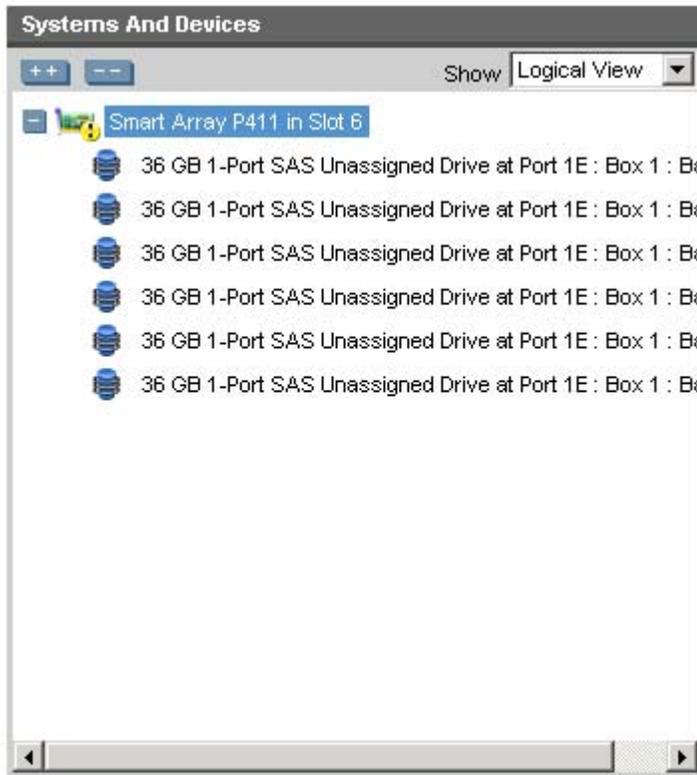
When a device is selected, the following elements appear:

- **System Status**—This panel, at left, provides the following information and functionality:
 - Date and time stamps for the status
 - A Refresh button to refresh the status
 - Status icons (critical, warning, and informational) with the number of individual alerts for each category
 - A View Status Alert link that displays device-specific alerts on the right side of the screen



- **Systems And Devices**—This panel, at left, provides the following information and functionality:
 - A tree detailing systems, controllers, arrays, physical drives, and logical drives
 - Expand all and collapse all buttons

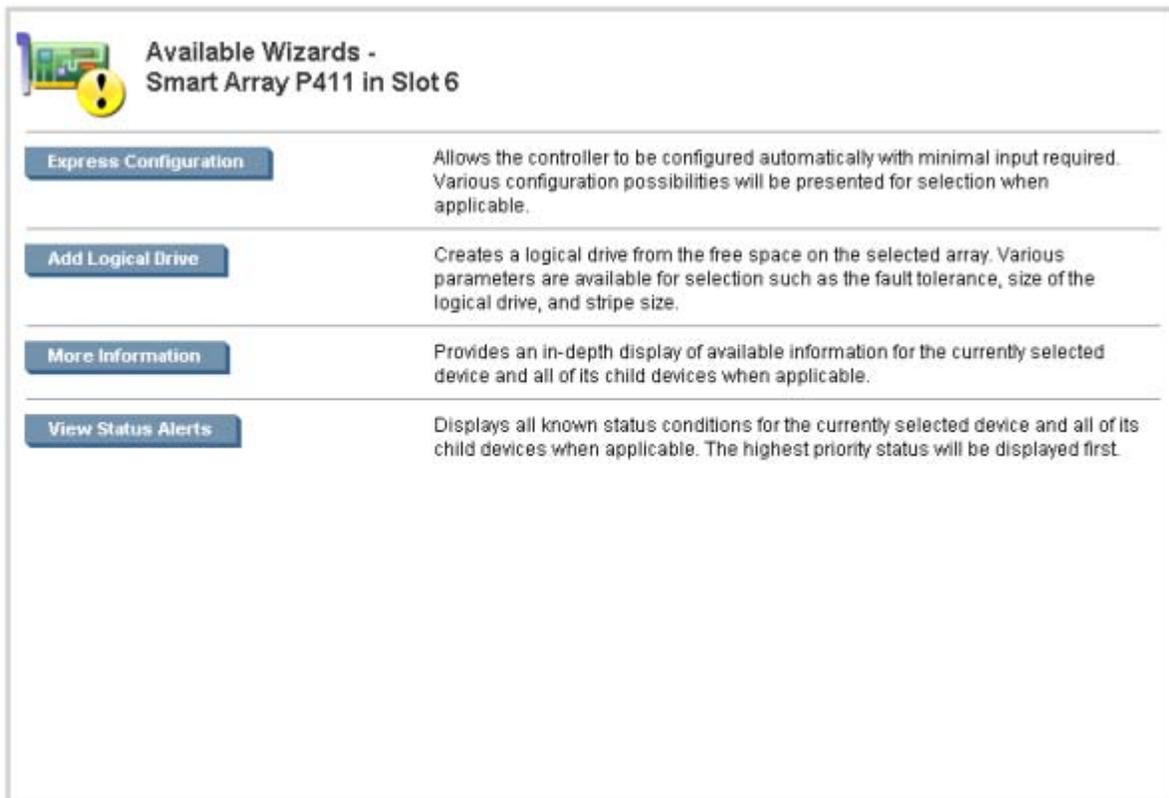
- A Show menu that toggles between Logical View and Physical View



In this example, the Systems And Devices information continues past the edge of the panel. To view all of the information, use the horizontal scroll bar or use the mouse to widen the panel.

- **Available Wizards**—This panel, at right, provides the following information and functionality:
 - Wizards that are available for the selected device based on its current status and configuration

- Options and information pertinent to the wizard, after a wizard is selected



For a list of possible wizards that are available on the Wizards screen, see "Wizards (on page 50)."

ACU help

The Help button, at upper right, opens the embedded ACU help file. In addition to providing information about the main screens and tabs, Help also provides several useful topics for new users, including the following:

- **Image Legend**—A visual reference list defining the icons and graphical buttons used in ACU
- **Keyboard Controls**—An explanation and list of keyboard functions for navigating the GUI
- **Keyboard Shortcuts**—A list of keys and operations they perform within the GUI

To view these help topics and others, press the **H** key or click **Help**. When the Help window opens, expand the topic "Getting Started with ACU."

The glossary in ACU help defines industry standard and HP terms as they relate to the ACU application.

Configuration tasks

From the Configuration screen, you can perform tasks related to controllers, arrays, physical drives, and logical drives.

For certain tasks, the controller must have SAAP activated by a registered license key. For more information, see "About SAAP (on page 8)."

When a controller or device is selected, the tasks that appear are a subset of the total number of possible tasks for the selected item. ACU lists or omits tasks based on the controller model and configuration. For

example, if the selected controller has no unassigned physical drives, Create Array is not an available task.

The following table lists all the possible tasks for every type of item.

Item	Tasks
Controller	Advanced Controller Settings* ** Array Accelerator Settings Clear Configuration Controller Settings Create Array Disable Standby Controller Manage License Keys* More Information Physical Drive Write Cache Settings Redundancy Settings* View Status Alerts
Array	Create Array Create Logical Drive Delete Expand Array More Information Move Array** Re-Mirror Array** Shrink Array** Spare Management Split Mirrored Array** View Status Alerts
Logical drive	Create Logical Drive Delete Erase Drive* ** Extend Logical Drive Migrate RAID/Stripe Size More Information Re-enable Failed Logical Drive View Status Alerts
Unused space	Create Logical Drive More Information
Physical drive	Erase Drive** View Status Alerts

*This task is not available on all controller models.

**This task requires a controller with SAAP activated by a registered license key.

Installing a license key with ACU

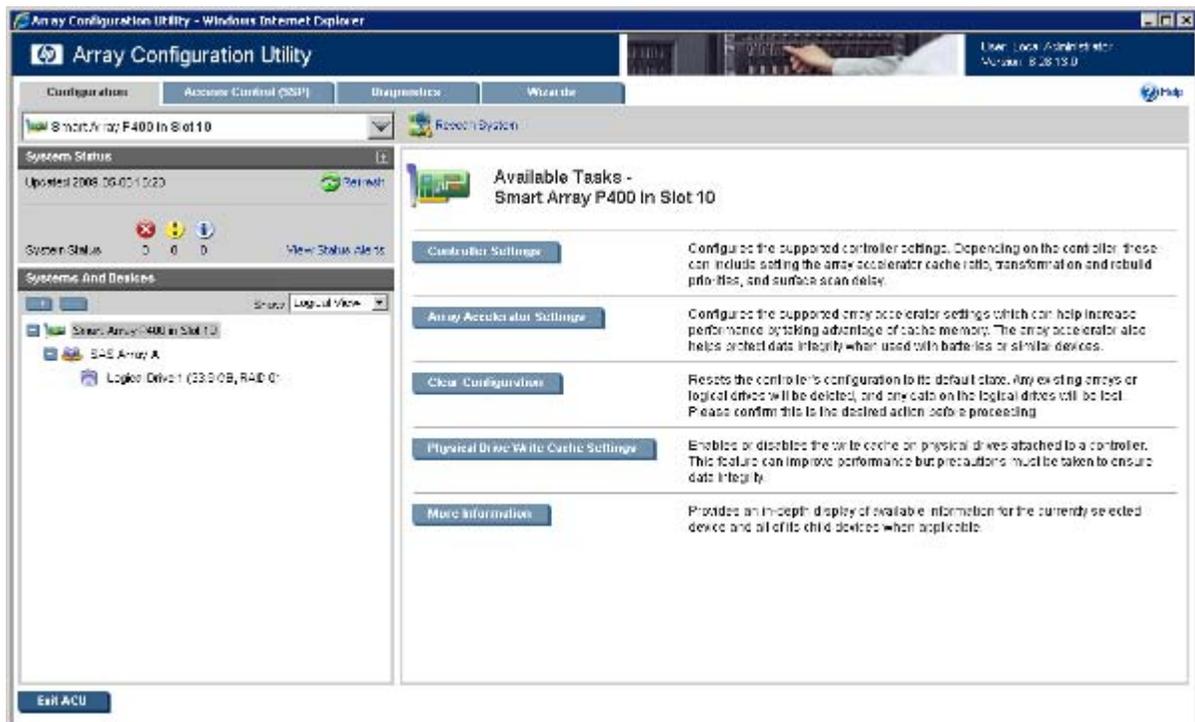
If the controller supports SAAP, you can use ACU to install the license key and activate SAAP functionality. For more information, see "About SAAP (on page 8)."

To install a license key:

1. Open ACU.
For more information, see "Using the ACU GUI (on page 21)."
If ACU is already open, click the **Configuration** tab.
2. Select a controller from the Controller/Device menu.
The System Status, Systems And Devices, and Available Tasks panels appear.
3. In the Available Tasks panel, click **Manage License Keys**.
Specific license key tasks appear. A complete list of existing license keys also appears.
4. Click **Add License Key**.
5. Enter the license key number.
6. Click **Save**.

Performing a Configuration task

1. Open ACU.
For more information, see "Using the ACU GUI (on page 21)."
If ACU is already open, click the **Configuration** tab.
2. Select a device from the Controller/Device menu.
The System Status, Systems And Devices, and Available Tasks panels appear. The listed tasks are available for this device in its current configuration. For more information, see "Configuration tasks (on page 40)."



3. Click a task button.

A list of all possible options for that task appears on the right side of the screen, replacing the task list.

Controller Settings -
Smart Array P400 in Slot 10

Rebuild Priority

High
 Medium
 Low

Surface Scan Delay

15 Valid Range: 1 - 30 seconds

Note: Clicking Save will commit changes to the controller

Save Cancel

4. Select the settings or configuration options for the device.
5. Use the Next and Back buttons to navigate multiple screens of options.
6. Click **Save** or **OK**.

Working with mirrored arrays

Among the advanced tasks possible with the ACU GUI, you can split a mirrored array and then recombine it. This process entails breaking a RAID 1 or RAID 1+0 mirror into two identical new arrays consisting of RAID 0 logical drives.

Support for these procedures requires the following:

- The ACU GUI must be run in offline mode ("[Configuring a server using ACU located on the SmartStart CD](#)" on page 26).
- Select controller models must have a valid SAAP license ("[About SAAP](#)" on page 8).
- Mirrored arrays being split can have RAID 1 or RAID 1+0 configurations. Arrays with other RAID configurations cannot be split.

Several reasons exist for splitting and recombining a mirrored array. For more information, see the "[RAID 1\(+0\): breaking mirrors and rebuilding drives](#)" how-to white paper on the HP website (<http://h20000.www2.hp.com/bc/docs/support/SupportManual/c00378986/c00378986.pdf>).

Splitting a mirrored array

1. Run the ACU GUI in offline mode. See "Configuring a server using ACU located on the SmartStart CD (on page 26)."
2. At the Configuration screen, select the appropriate controller from the Controller/Device menu.
3. From the Systems and Devices tree, select the appropriate array.
4. In the Available Tasks panel, click **Split Mirrored Array**.
5. Click **OK**.
6. When ACU finishes splitting the array, two logical drives appear in the Systems and Devices tree.
7. Shut down the OS.
8. Power down the server.
9. With power off, remove the physical drives that constitute one of the new arrays.
If you do not remove the physical drives for one of the arrays, the OS will be unable to distinguish between the two arrays when the server is restarted, because the arrays are identical.
10. Power up the server.
11. Restart the OS.

Recombining a split mirrored array

1. Run the ACU GUI in offline mode. See "Configuring a server using ACU located on the SmartStart CD (on page 26)."
2. At the Configuration screen, select the appropriate controller from the Controller/Device menu.
3. From the Systems and Devices tree, select the array to use as the source array.
4. In the Available Tasks panel, click **Re-Mirror Array**.
5. Select the array to be mirrored to the source array.
This array is usually the array that was split from the original mirrored array. However, it can be any other array of the correct size.
6. Click **OK**.
7. When ACU finishes re-mirroring the array, restart the OS.
The controller uses the rebuild process to synchronize the mirrored drives. The hard drive online LED flashes during the rebuild process. Depending on the hard drive size and the server load, this process can take up to 2 hours. You can boot the OS during this time, but the logical drive is not fault-tolerant until the rebuild is complete.

Access Control (SSP) tasks

To determine if a storage system controller supports SSP, see the storage system user guide.

SSP enables you to determine which host controllers, or initiators, can access which particular logical drives on a storage system array controller, or target. This feature prevents data corruption that can occur when different servers with different operating systems access the same data.

SSP enables multiple servers to share logical drives connected to the same target. SSP functionality is enabled or disabled at the target level. Administrators can name the connections between the initiators and the targets to help identify user groups for access privileges.

When SSP is first enabled, all logical drives are restricted by default. Administrators can grant or deny access to each logical drive. Disabling SSP for a target means that users have unrestricted access to all logical drives on that target.

From the Access Control (SSP) screen, you can perform tasks related to controllers, arrays, logical drives, and initiators.

When a controller or device is selected, the tasks that appear are a subset of the total number of possible tasks for the selected item. ACU lists or omits tasks based on the controller model and configuration.

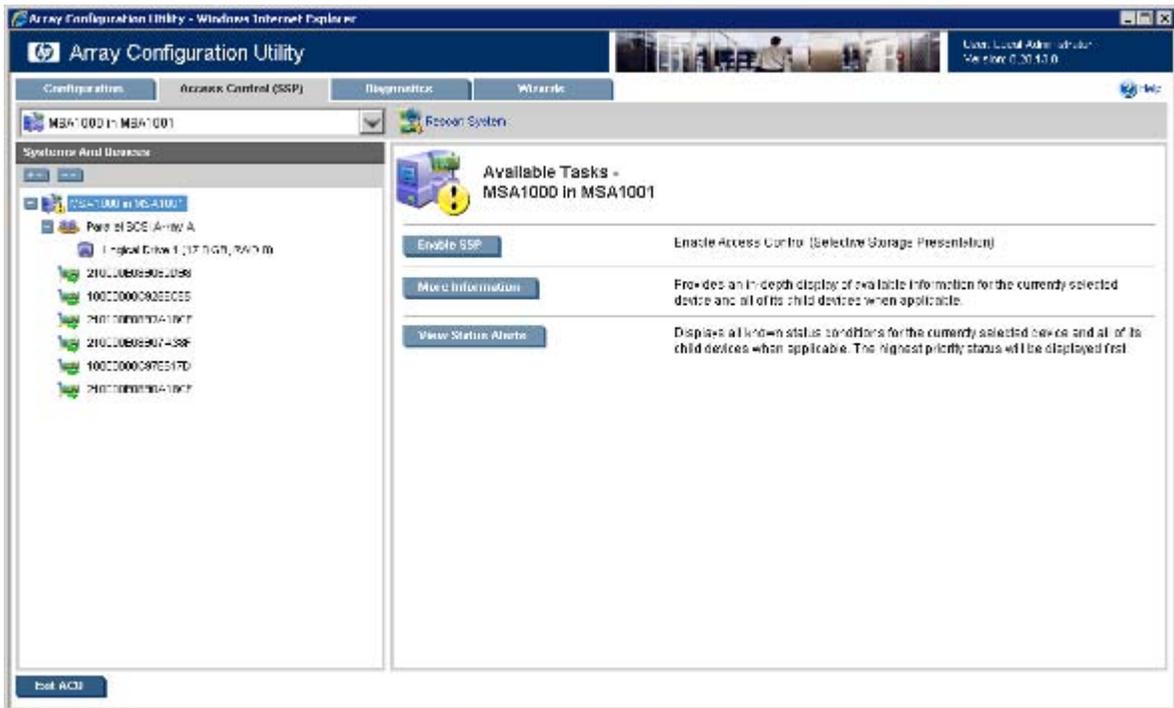
The following table lists all the possible tasks for every type of item.

Item	Tasks
Controller (target)	Disable SSP Enable SSP More Information View Status Alerts
Array	More Information View Status Alerts
Logical drive	Manage Access More Information View Status Alerts
Initiator	Edit Connection Name Host Mode Settings More Information View Status Alerts

Performing an Access Control (SSP) task

1. Open ACU.
For more information, see "Using the ACU GUI (on page 21)."
If ACU is already open, click the **Access Control (SSP)** tab.
2. Select a device from the Controller/Device menu.

The Systems And Devices and the Available Tasks panels appear. The listed tasks are available for this device in its current configuration. For more information, see "Access Control (SSP) tasks (on page 44)."



3. Click a task button.

A list of all possible options for that task appears on the right side of the screen, replacing the task list.



4. Select the settings or enter information for the device.
5. Click **Save** or **OK**.

Diagnostics tasks

The ACU Diagnostics feature replaces the Array Diagnostic Utility supported by SmartStart v8.20 and earlier. For each controller, or for all of them, you can select the following tasks:

- View Diagnostic Report—ACU generates and displays the diagnostic report.
- Generate Diagnostic Report—ACU generates a report without the graphical display.

For either task, you can save the report. In the SmartStart environment, you can save the report to a formatted diskette or USB device. In online and offline environments, ACU saves the diagnostic report to a compressed folder, which contains an XML report, a plain text report, and a viewer file so you can display and navigate the report through a web browser.

Each ACU Diagnostics report contains a consolidated view of any error or warning conditions encountered. It also provides detailed information for every storage device, including the following:

- Device status
- Configuration flags
- Firmware version numbers
- Physical drive error logs

ACU Diagnostics never collects information about the data content of logical drives. The diagnostic report does not collect or include the following:

- File system types, contents, or status
- Partition types, sizes, or layout
- Software RAID information
- Operating system device names or mount points

Performing a Diagnostics task

1. Open ACU.

For more information, see "Using the ACU GUI (on page 21)."

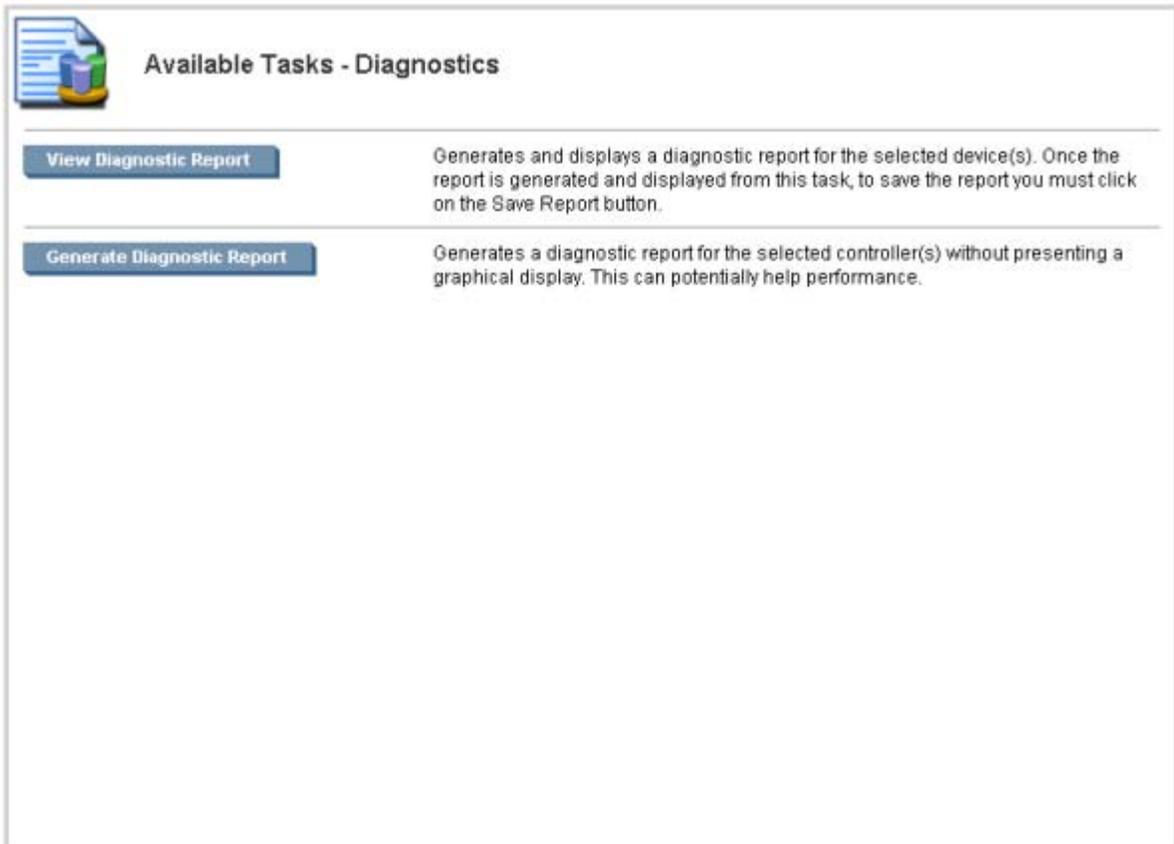
If ACU is already open, click the **Diagnostics** tab.

2. Select a device or devices from the Report Contents panel.

Report Contents _____

-  Include All Controllers
 -  Smart Array P411 in Slot 6
 -  Smart Array P800 in Slot 8
 -  Smart Array P400 in Slot 10
 -  MSA1000 in MSA1001
 -  MSA1000 in MSA1002
 -  MSA1500 CS in MSA1502

The Available Tasks panel appears. For more information, see "Diagnostics tasks (on page 47)."

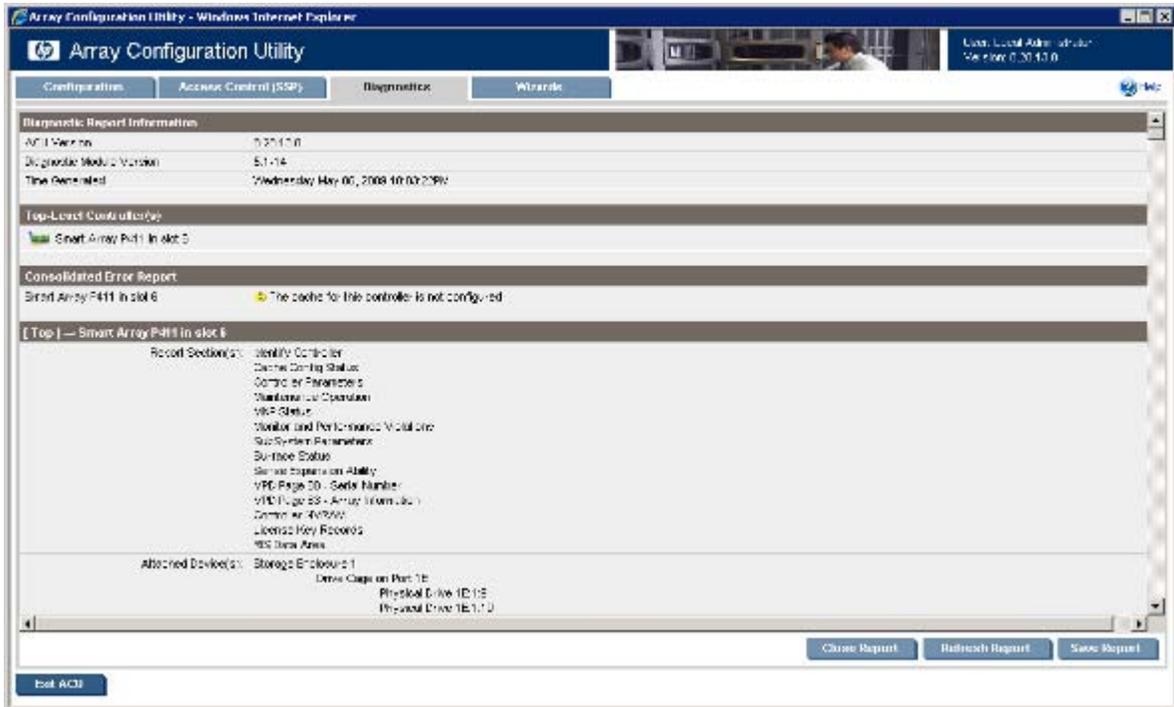


Available Tasks - Diagnostics

View Diagnostic Report	Generates and displays a diagnostic report for the selected device(s). Once the report is generated and displayed from this task, to save the report you must click on the Save Report button.
Generate Diagnostic Report	Generates a diagnostic report for the selected controller(s) without presenting a graphical display. This can potentially help performance.

3. Click one of the task buttons:
 - o If you select Generate Diagnostic Report, wait for the report to generate, and then click **Close Report** or **Save Report**.

- If you select View Diagnostic Report, the report appears. When you are finished viewing the current report, click **Close Report**, **Refresh Report**, or **Save Report**.



Wizards

From the Wizards screen, you can perform tasks related to controllers, arrays, physical drives, and logical drives.

For certain tasks, the controller must have SAAP activated by a registered license key. For more information, see "About SAAP (on page 8)."

When a controller is selected, the wizards that appear are a subset of the total number of wizards that are possible for the selected controller. ACU lists or omits wizards based on the controller model and configuration. For example, if the selected controller has no unassigned physical drives, Expand Array is not an available wizard.

Wizards are available by selecting the root controller in the Systems and Devices tree. The following list includes all possible wizards:

- Add Logical Drive
- Controller Settings
- Expand Array
- Express Configuration
- Manage Spare Drive
- Migrate Logical Drive
- Move Array
- Remove Logical Drive

For more information, see "Using Wizards (on page 51)."

The Express Configuration wizard operates differently. See "Using Express Configuration (on page 52)."

Using Wizards

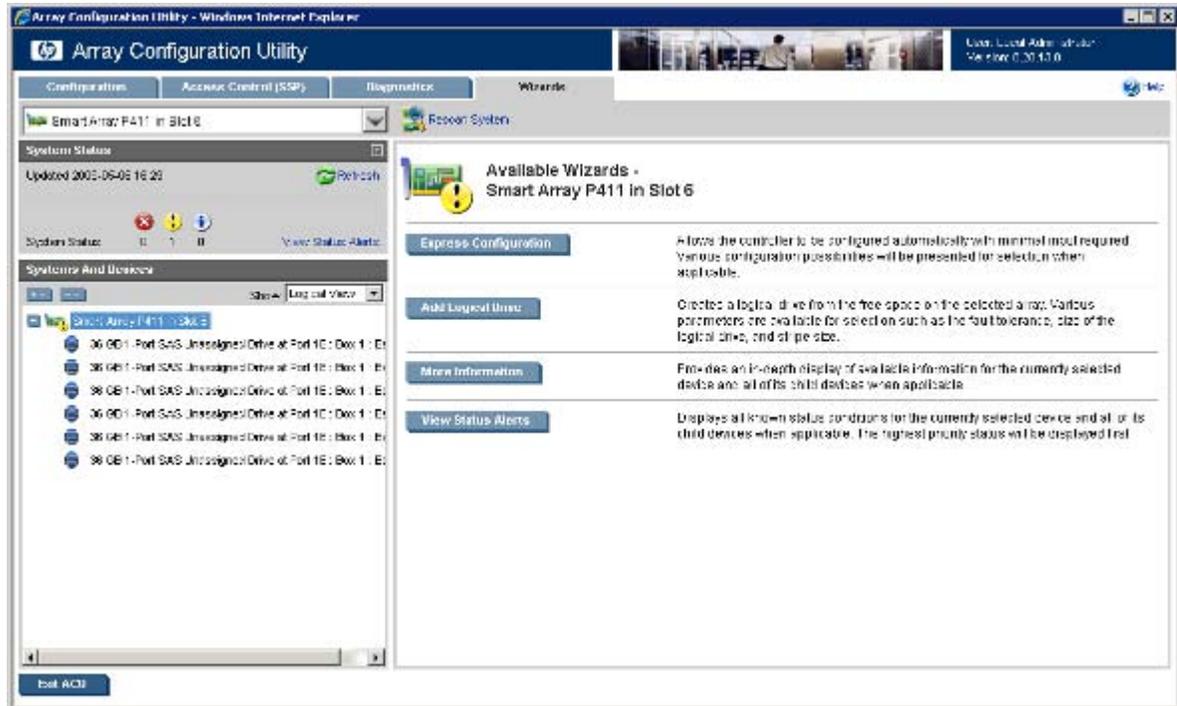
1. Open ACU.

For more information, see "Using the ACU GUI (on page 21)."

If ACU is already open, click the **Wizards** tab.

2. Select a controller from the Controller/Device menu.

The System Status, Systems And Devices, and Available Wizards panels appear. The listed wizards are available for this device in its current configuration. For more information, see "Wizards (on page 50)."



3. Click a wizard button.

A list of all possible options for that wizard appears on the right side of the screen, replacing the wizard list.

Add Logical Drive - Smart Array P411 in Slot 6

Select Logical Drive Creation Method

Create Logical Drive on New Array

Drive Type

SAS

Select Physical Drives for the New Array

Select All

- 36 GB 1-Port SAS Unassigned Drive at Port 1E : Box 1 : Bay 9
- 36 GB 1-Port SAS Unassigned Drive at Port 1E : Box 1 : Bay 10
- 36 GB 1-Port SAS Unassigned Drive at Port 1E : Box 1 : Bay 11
- 36 GB 1-Port SAS Unassigned Drive at Port 1E : Box 1 : Bay 12
- 36 GB 1-Port SAS Unassigned Drive at Port 1E : Box 1 : Bay 13
- 36 GB 1-Port SAS Unassigned Drive at Port 1E : Box 1 : Bay 14

Note: Clicking Next will commit changes to the controller

Cancel Back Next

4. Select the settings or configuration options for the device.
5. Use the Next and Back buttons to navigate multiple screens of options.
6. Click **Save** or **OK**.

Using Express Configuration

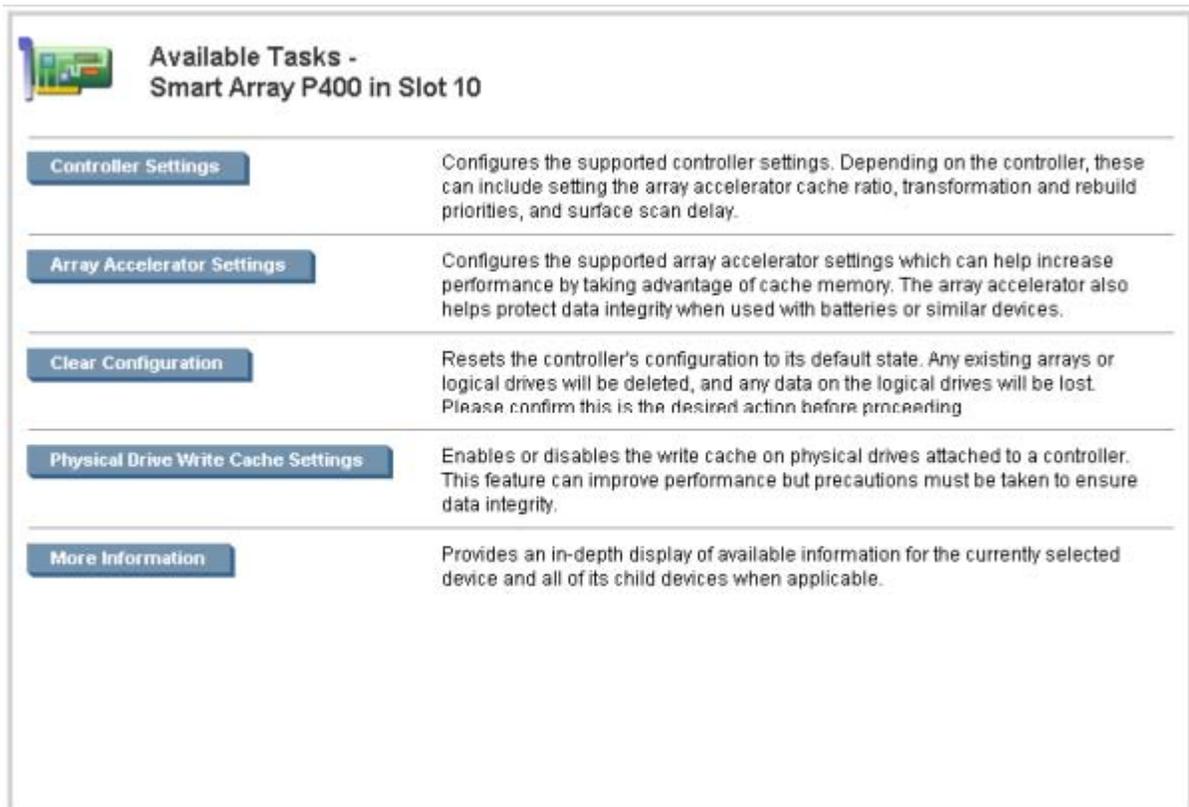
Express Configuration is a wizard that creates the optimum number of arrays and logical drives from all of the physical drives that are attached to the controller.

This wizard is available only under two conditions: when an array on the selected controller contains unused drive space, or when physical drives are connected to the controller, but they are not assigned to an array.

To use Express Configuration:

1. Open ACU.
For more information, see "Using the ACU GUI (on page 21)."
If ACU is already open, click the **Wizards** tab.
2. Select a controller from the Controller/Device menu.

The System Status, Systems And Devices, and Available Wizards panels appear. The listed wizards are available for this device in its current configuration. For more information, see "Wizards (on page 50)."

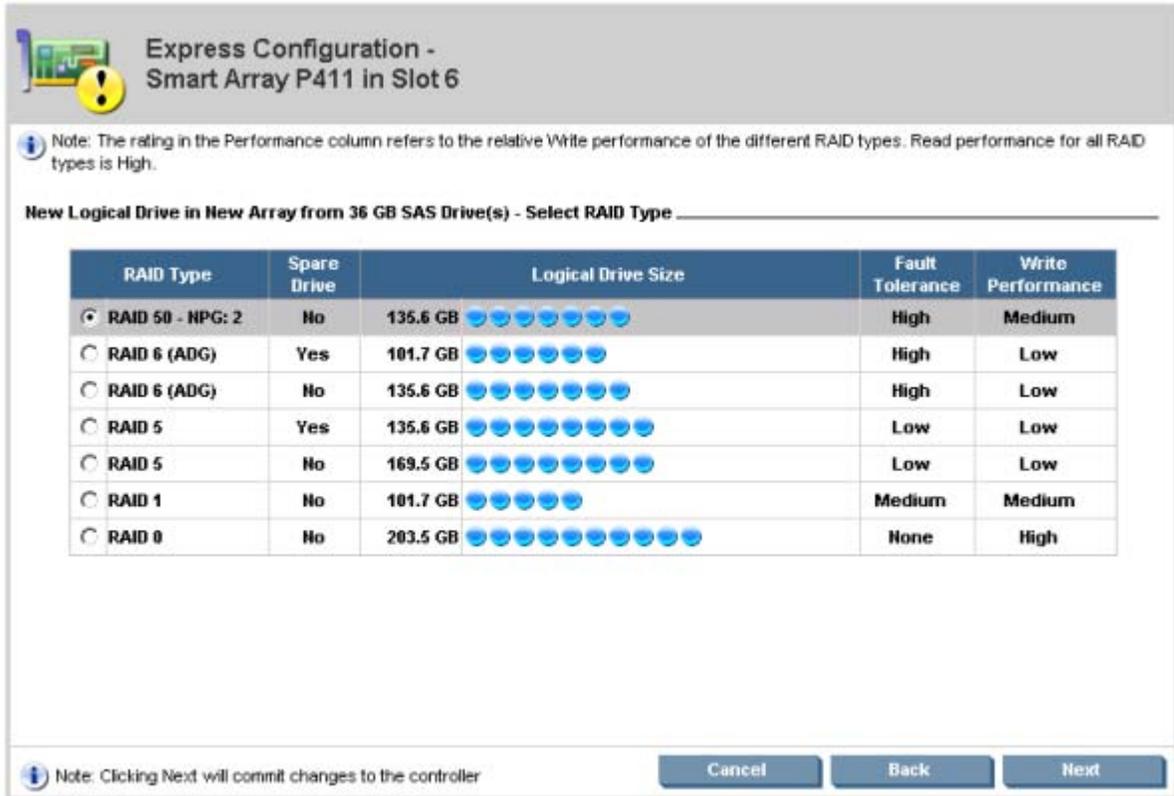


Available Tasks - Smart Array P400 in Slot 10

Controller Settings	Configures the supported controller settings. Depending on the controller, these can include setting the array accelerator cache ratio, transformation and rebuild priorities, and surface scan delay.
Array Accelerator Settings	Configures the supported array accelerator settings which can help increase performance by taking advantage of cache memory. The array accelerator also helps protect data integrity when used with batteries or similar devices.
Clear Configuration	Resets the controller's configuration to its default state. Any existing arrays or logical drives will be deleted, and any data on the logical drives will be lost. Please confirm this is the desired action before proceeding.
Physical Drive Write Cache Settings	Enables or disables the write cache on physical drives attached to a controller. This feature can improve performance but precautions must be taken to ensure data integrity.
More Information	Provides an in-depth display of available information for the currently selected device and all of its child devices when applicable.

3. Click **Express Configuration**.

ACU displays possible logical drive configurations based on groupings of drives with the same capacity.



4. For each logical drive, select a RAID Type.
ACU identifies possible RAID configurations and lists spare drive capability, the size of the logical drive, fault tolerance, and write performance.
5. Click **Next**.
The wizard configures the arrays and logical drives.
6. When the configuration is complete, click **Finish**.

Using the ACU CLI

The ACU CLI has two operating modes:

- Console mode ("[Opening the CLI in Console mode](#)" on page 54)
You can adjust several configuration parameters on several devices without having to restart ACU each time.
- Command mode ("[Opening the CLI in Command mode](#)" on page 55)
You can make an isolated change of just one configuration parameter on one device.

Opening the CLI in Console mode

The syntax of the command required to open the ACU CLI in Console mode depends on the operating system that you are using.

- For Microsoft® Windows®, enter the following text:

```
C:\Program Files\Compaq\Hpacucli\Bin\hpacucli.exe
```

Alternatively, click **Start**, and select **Programs>HP System Tools>HP Array Configuration Utility CLI>HP Array Configuration Utility CLI**.

- For Linux, enter the following text:
[root@localhost root]# hpacucli

After you have entered Console mode in either operating system, the screen displays the following message and console prompt:

```
HP Array Configuration Utility CLI 7.15.17.0
Detecting Controllers...Done.
Type "help" for a list of supported commands.
Type "exit" to close the console.
=>
```

The remaining examples in the ACU CLI section of this guide are described as if entered in Console mode.

Opening the CLI in Command mode

To use Command mode, identify the appropriate ACU CLI command ("[The <command> variable](#)" on page 56). Then, add the command to the end of the text line that is used for opening the CLI in Console mode (on page 54).

The following examples use `help` as the command:

- Using Microsoft® Windows®:
C:\Program Files\Compaq\Hpacucli\Bin\hpacucli.exe help
- Using Linux:
[root@localhost root]# hpacucli help

The remaining examples in the ACU CLI section of this guide are described as if entered in Console mode.

CLI syntax

Whether entered in Command mode or Console mode, a typical ACU CLI command line consists of three parts: a target device, a command, and a parameter with values if necessary. Using angle brackets to denote a required variable and plain brackets to denote an optional variable, the structure of a typical ACU CLI command line is as follows:

```
<target> <command> [parameter=value]
```

The <target> variable

This variable provides the path to the device that you want to configure. The device can be a controller, an array, a logical drive, or a physical drive. The syntax used is as follows:

```
controller all | slot=# | wwn=# | chassisname="AAA" | serialnumber=# |
chassisserialnumber=# | [array=all|<id>] [logicaldrive all|#]
[physicaldrive all|allunassigned|[#:]:#:#,[:]:#:#...|[#:]:#:#-[:]:#:#]
```

For example:

```
controller slot=3
controller wwn=500805F3000BAC11
controller slot=2 array A
controller chassisname="A" array B logicaldrive 2
controller chassisname="A" physicaldrive 1:0
```

```
controller all
controller slot=2 array all
controller slot=3 physicaldrive 1:2-1:5
```

The <command> variable

The <command> variable can be any of the following words or phrases, corresponding to typical configuration tasks:

```
add
create
delete
modify
remove
set target
```

There are also four nonconfiguration commands:

```
diag ("Generating a diagnostic report" on page 61)
help ("The help command" on page 59)
rescan ("Rescanning the system" on page 61)
show ("The show command" on page 57)
```

A command often requires a parameter, and some parameters require a value, but the specific parameters and values that are valid for a given command depend on the target to which you apply the command.

To determine the valid parameters and values for a particular combination of target and command variables, you can query the device ("Querying a device" on page 56). You can also inspect the example commands in other sections of this guide.

Querying a device

If you do not know what values a parameter can have, you can sometimes query the device to find out by entering a ? as the value of the parameter.

Example command:

```
=> ctrl ch="Lab4" ld 1 modify raid=0 ss=?
```

A typical screen response in this case could be:

```
Available options are:
8
16 (current value)
32
64
128 (default)
256
```

To determine which parameters can be queried, use the help feature of the CLI ("The help command" on page 59).

Hiding warning prompts

When you enter a command for an operation that can potentially destroy user data, the CLI displays a warning and prompts you for input (a *y* or an *n*) before continuing the operation. This situation is

undesirable when running batch file scripts. To prevent warning prompts from being displayed, use the term `forced` as a parameter.

Example command:

```
ctrl ch="Lab4" ld 1 delete forced
```

Keyword abbreviations

Several commonly used keywords in the ACU CLI have acceptable abbreviations, as shown in the following table. For a complete list of abbreviations, enter `help shorthand` in the ACU CLI.

Keyword	Abbreviation in ACU CLI	Keyword	Abbreviation in ACU CLI
adapterid	ai	mnpdelay	mnpd
allunassigned	all	nobatterywritecache	nbwc
arrayaccelerator	aa	parallelscsi	ps
acheratio	cr	physicaldrive	pd
chassisname*	ch*	postprompttimeout	ppto
chassisserialnumber	csn	preferredpathmode	ppm
chassislot	chs	queuedepth	qd
configurationmode	cm	raid1writebuffering	r1wb
connectionname	cn	rebuildpriority	rp
controller	ctrl	redundantcontroller	rc
ctrlpath	cp	serialnumber	sn
degradedperformancemode	dpo	stripesize	ss
drivetype	dt	surfaceanalyseventnotify	saen
drivewritecache	dwc	surfacescandelay	ssd
elevatorsort	es	surfacescanpriority	sp
expandpriority	ep	surfacescanschedule	sss
inconsistencyrepairpolicy	irp	tapedrive	td
licensekey	lk	waitforcacheroom	wfcr
logicaldrive	ld	—	—

*The CLI also uses this keyword and abbreviation for the terms **box name** and **RAID array ID**.

The show command

The `show` command enables you to obtain information about a device.

Syntax:

```
<target> show [detail][[status]
```

When you specify a target that consists of several devices, the information in the output is normally less comprehensive than when you specify only one device as the target. You can use the `[detail]` parameter in this case to retain all the information usually given for individual devices.

Two extra parameters are available for controller targets: `ssp` and `config`. These parameters are used as follows:

```
<target controller> show config [detail]
```

```
<target controller> show ssp
```

If you use the `config` parameter, the output includes information about each device connected to the controller. When you use the `ssp` parameter, the output displays SSP information about the target controller.

Example 1

```
=> ctrl ch="lab4" show
```

A typical output would be:

```
MSA1000 at dog
Bus Interface: Fibre
WWN: 500805F3000BAC11
Serial Number: P56350D9IP903J
Chassis Serial Number: 9J3CJN71XDCH
Chassis Name: dog
RAID 6 (ADG) Status: Enabled
SSP State: Disabled
Controller Status: OK
Chassis Slot: 1
Hardware Revision: Rev A
Firmware Version: 6.60
Rebuild Priority: Low
Expand Priority: Low
Surface Scan Delay: 20 sec
Cache Board Present: True
Cache Status: OK
Accelerator Ratio: 100/0 (read/write)
Read Cache Size: 128 MB
Write Cache Size: 0 MB
Total Cache Size: 128 MB
Battery Pack Count: 1
Battery Status: OK
```

Example 2

```
=> ctrl all show
```

Because this target consists of several devices, the output will be brief. A typical output would be:

```
MSA1000 at dog (sn: P56350D9IP903J, csn: (9J3CJN71XDCH, wwn:
500805F3000BAC11)
Smart Array 5312 in Slot 3 (sn: P4AB5X9BFMLNTJ)
Smart Array 532 in Slot 2 (sn: P44940LDAORS4F)
```

Example 3

```
=> ctrl ch="lab4" show config
```

The output in this case will have detailed information because the target consists of only one device. A typical output would be:

```
MSA1000 at dog (sn: P56350D9IP903J, csn: (9J3CJN71XDCH, wwn:
500805F3000BAC11)

array A (Parallel SCSI, Unused Space: 20091 MB)
  logicaldrive 1 (219 MB, RAID 6(ADG), OK)
    physicaldrive 1:3 (box 1:bay 3, Parallel SCSI, 4.3 GB, OK)
    physicaldrive 1:4 (box 1:bay 4, Parallel SCSI, 9.1 GB, OK)
    physicaldrive 1:5 (box 1:bay 5, Parallel SCSI, 9.1 GB, OK)
    physicaldrive 1:6 (box 1:bay 6, Parallel SCSI, 9.1 GB, OK)
```

```

physicaldrive 1:7 (box 1:bay 7, Parallel SCSI, 9.1 GB, OK)
physicaldrive 1:9 (box 1:bay 9, Parallel SCSI, ??? GB, failed,
spare)

unassigned
drive 1:1 (box 1:bay 1, Parallel SCSI, 36 GB, OK)
physicaldrive 1:2 (box 1:bay 2, Parallel SCSI, 36 GB, OK)
physicaldrive 1:8 (box 1:bay 8, Parallel SCSI, 9.1 GB, OK)
physicaldrive 1:10 (box 1:bay 10, Parallel SCSI, 9.1 GB, OK)
physical
physicaldrive 1:11 (box 1:bay 11, Parallel SCSI, 9.1 GB, OK)

```

The help command

To get help with the CLI, enter `help` at the CLI prompt, and then enter one or more help items, as follows:
`=> help <item1> [item2] [item3]`

A help item can be any of the following:

- A CLI command ("[The <command> variable](#)" on page 56)
- An ACU CLI keyword or keyword abbreviation ("[Keyword abbreviations](#)" on page 57)
- A CLI parameter
- A term commonly used in ACU, such as `migrate`, `extend`, or `cache`
- The word `shorthand` (gives a list of abbreviations for keywords in the CLI)

The help feature of the ACU CLI behaves like a browser search engine in that each item that you add to the help input string reduces the amount of help output text. For example, `help ssp` produces extensive information about SSP, while `help ssp modify` restricts the help output to information about how the `modify` command applies to SSP.

Typical procedures

The following sections describe some common ACU CLI procedures.

Setting the target

If you must perform several operations on a given target device, you can simplify the required commands by setting the device as the default `<target>` for the CLI operations.

After you have set the target, any command that you enter in the CLI without a specified `<target>` is automatically applied to the set target. If you must also perform operations on other devices, you can still do so at any time by specifying the `<target>` for each of those operations as usual. You can also change the set target or clear it completely. The set target is automatically cleared when you close the CLI.



IMPORTANT: You cannot use the `set target` command in batch file scripts.

Syntax:

```
set target <target>
```

where `<target>` is a controller, array, or logical drive.

Example commands:

```
=> set target ctrl slot=3
=> clear target
```

Typical scenario

First, set a target as follows:

```
=> set target ctrl ch="Lab 4"
=> show target
```

```
controller chassisname="Lab 4"
```

As an example of how the set target command works, check the status of array A on this controller:

```
=> array A show
MSA1000 at Lab 4
  array A
    Interface Type: Parallel SCSI
    Unused Space: 7949 MB
    Status: OK
```

Note that the controller does not need to be specified because it is currently the set target.

Now clear the target, reset it, and enter a few commands for the new set target:

```
=> clear target
=> set target ctrl slot=3
=> array A add drives=1:7,1:8,1:9
=> array B add spares=1:10,1:11
=> ctrl slot=4 ld 3 modify ss=64
=> modify rp=high
```

This sequence includes a command for a different target (the controller in slot 4) as a demonstration. Note that the next command in the sequence (the one for modifying the rebuild priority) applies to the controller in slot 3, not the one in slot 4. This is because the command does not specify a <target> for the rebuild priority, so the default set target is used instead.

Identifying devices

You can enter a command that causes the LEDs on target devices to flash, enabling you to identify the devices. After an hour, the LEDs stop flashing. You can also stop LED flashing by entering the `off` command.

Syntax:

```
<target> modify led=on|off
```

Example commands:

```
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" modify led=on
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" array A modify led=off
```

Deleting target devices

Syntax:

```
<target> delete [forced]
```

where <target> can be a controller, array, or logical drive. Except in the case of controllers, you can delete several devices simultaneously if they are of similar type by using the `all` keyword.

Because deleting a target device can result in data loss, the screen displays a warning prompt unless you include the `forced` parameter.

Example commands:

```
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" delete forced
=> ctrl slot=3 ld all delete
```

Generating a diagnostic report

Previously a function of the ADU CLI, diagnostic capability is now part of the ACU CLI.

The `diag` command outputs diagnostic information about a specified controller or all controllers on the system.

Syntax:

```
<target> diag <file=filename> [ris=on|off] [xml=on|off] [zip=on|off]
```

where the following is designated:

- `<target>` is a controller or all controllers
- `<file=filename>` designates the target file in which the diagnostic information is saved
- `[ris=on|off]` determines whether RIS information is or is not included
- `[xml=on|off]` outputs diagnostic information in formatted XML
- `[zip=on|off]` compresses the output to a zipped file. Default behavior is uncompressed.

Example commands:

```
=> ctrl all diag file=c:\allcontrollers.txt xml=on
=> ctrl slot=4 diag file=c:\ctrl_slot4.txt ris=off zip=on
=> ctrl ch="mybox" diag file=mybox.txt ris=on xml=off zip=on
```

Erasing a physical or logical drive

Syntax:

```
<target> modify [erase
erasepattern=zero|random_zero|random_random_zero] [deleteaftererase=yes|no]
```

where the target can be any valid physical drive or logical drive. The option to delete the target after erasing it is valid only if the target is a logical drive.

To stop an erase process at any time, enter the `stoperase` command.

Example commands:

```
=> ctrl slot=3 ld 2 modify erase erasepattern=zero
=> ctrl slot=4 ld=all modify erase erasepattern=random_zero
=> ctrl slot=3 ld 2 modify stoperase
```

Rescanning the system

A rescan detects devices that have been added to the system since the previous rescan or since the ACU CLI was started, whichever is more recent.

Syntax:

Use the word `rescan` directly at the ACU CLI prompt, without any target device or parameters.

Example command:

```
=> rescan
```

Entering or deleting a license key

Some advanced configuration tasks (available only on certain controller models) can be performed only after software is installed on the controller and a license key is registered to activate the software.

Syntax:

```
<target> add [lk=xxxxx-xxxxx-xxxxx-xxxxx-xxxxx]
```

where the target is any valid controller. The hyphens are optional.

To delete a license key, use a standard `delete` command but use the license key (not the controller) as the target:

```
<target> delete
```

Example commands:

```
=> ctrl slot=5 lk=12345-65432-78787-43434-24680 delete
=> ctrl slot=4 add lk=9876543210222224444466666
```

Optimizing controller performance for video

On some controller models, you can optimize the controller performance for video.

For this feature to be available, you must install SAAP on the controller and register the SAAP license key.

Syntax:

```
<target> modify dpo=enable elevatorsort=disable irp=enable
queuedepth=automatic mnpd=60
```

where the target is any valid controller.

The `queuedepth` parameter can also have a numerical value from 2 to 32, and the `mnpd` parameter can have any value from 0 (disabled) to 60.

To disable the video performance optimization feature, reverse the disable and enable values noted above, set the queue depth to automatic, and set `mnpd` to 0, as in the second example command.

Example commands:

```
=> ctrl slot=5 modify dpo=enable elevatorsort=disable irp=enable
queuedepth=16 mnpd=25

=> ctrl slot=3 modify dpo=disable elevatorsort=enable irp=disable
queuedepth=automatic mnpd=0
```

Creating a logical drive

Syntax:

```
<target> create type=ld [parameter=value]
```

`<target>` is usually a controller, but it can be an array if you are creating an additional logical drive on an existing array.

If you want to create a logical drive on a group of physical drives that are not yet assigned to an array, you do not have to build the array first. In the CLI, unlike in the GUI, the array is created automatically at the same time as the logical drive.

The standard parameters used when creating a logical drive are described in the following table. If you do not specify a particular parameter, the CLI uses the appropriate default value.

Parameter	Acceptable values	Comments
drives	[#:]#:#, [#:]#:#, ... [#:]#:#- [#:]#:# all allunassigned	The default setting is all.
raid	60 50 6 adg 5 1+0 1 0 ?	The default setting is the highest RAID level that the controller model and number of drives can support, except 50 or 60 (which must be specified deliberately).
paritygroups	2 #	The default value is 2.
ss	8 16 32 64 128 256 default ?	Units are KB.* The default setting depends on the RAID level.
size	# max ?	This parameter determines the desired size of the logical drive. Units are MB.* The default setting is max.
sectors	32 63 default ?	The default setting depends on the operating system.
aa	enable disable ?	The default setting is enable.
drivetype	sas satalogical sata saslogical para llelscsi ?	—

*Use only these units. Do not enter any extra text in the command to specify the units.

If you specify an array as the target, you can omit the `drives` parameter, because the drives are already implicitly defined by the array ID. This feature is useful if you are entering the command directly into the CLI console because you do not need to remember which drives belong to the array. When you write a batch file, however, it is often easier to specify every drive in the array than to parse out the array ID.

When you use the `drives` parameter you can list each drive individually, you can specify a drive range, or you can specify both a range and some individual drives. A drive range can span ports, boxes, and bays. If you specify individual drives, they do not have to form a continuous sequence. If you specify a range, the CLI automatically excludes from the target any drive in the range that is unavailable (for example, a drive is excluded if it already belongs to an array, is a spare, has too small a capacity, or has failed).

If you want to specify an existing array by its drives rather than by array ID, then all of the drives that you specify must belong to the same array, and none of the drives in the array can be omitted.

Example commands:

```
ctrl slot=5 create type=ld drives=1:0,1:1,1:3 raid=adg
ctrl slot=5 create type=ld drives=1:1-1:3 raid=adg
ctrl slot=5 create type=ld drives=1:7,1:10-2:5,2:8-2:12 raid=adg
ctrl slot=5 array A create type=ld size=330 raid=adg
```

The following pair of commands demonstrates how the `drives` parameter can be used in a batch file to create two logical drives on the same array, one of 330 MB and the other of 450 MB:

```
ctrl slot=2 create type=ld drives=1:1-1:6 size=330 raid=adg
ctrl slot=2 create type=ld drives=1:1-1:6 size=450 raid=5
```

Sample scenario

Consider a situation in which you want to create two arrays. One of these arrays needs two logical drives, while the other needs only one.

First, determine what physical drives are available and what their properties are:

```
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" pd all show
```

For this sample scenario, the screen response is:

```
MSA1000 at Lab 4
  unassigned
    physicaldrive 1:12 (box 1:bay12, Parallel SCSI, 36.4 GB, OK)
    physicaldrive 1:13 (box 1:bay13, Parallel SCSI, 9.1 GB, OK)
    physicaldrive 1:14 (box 1:bay14, Parallel SCSI, 9.1 GB, OK)
```

Knowing this information, you can now create the first array with one logical drive:

```
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" create type=ld drives=1:12
```

Now, verify that the array has been created:

```
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" pd all show
```

In this case, the screen response is:

```
MSA1000 at Lab 4
  array A
    physicaldrive 1:12 (box 1:bay12, Parallel SCSI, 36.4 GB, OK)
  unassigned
    physicaldrive 1:13 (box 1:bay13, Parallel SCSI, 9.1 GB, OK)
    physicaldrive 1:14 (box 1:bay14, Parallel SCSI, 9.1 GB, OK)
```

The second array is to be created on the two remaining physical drives. Before creating this array, determine what RAID options are available for these drives:

```
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" create type=ld drives=1:13,1:14 size=300 raid=?
```

The response in this case is:

```
Available options are:
  0
  1+0 (default value)
```

Now, create the new array:

```
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" create type=ld drives=1:13,1:14 size=300 raid=1+0
```

It is not strictly necessary to specify the RAID level in this example because it is the highest possible level for this scenario and will be used by default. However, it is included in the command as an example.

Now, verify that the array has been formed:

```
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" pd all show
```

The screen response is:

```
MSA1000 at Lab 4
  array A
    physicaldrive 1:12 (box 1:bay12, Parallel SCSI, 36.4 GB, OK)
  array B
    physicaldrive 1:13 (box 1:bay13, Parallel SCSI, 9.1 GB, OK)
    physicaldrive 1:14 (box 1:bay14, Parallel SCSI, 9.1 GB, OK)
```

To create a second logical drive on array B, you can specify the array (method A) or you can specify every physical drive in the array (method B).

```
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" array B create type=ld size=900 (method A)
```

```
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" create type=ld drives=1:13,1:14 size=900 (method B)
```

Finally, verify that the logical drives have all been created correctly:

```

=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" ld all show
MSA1000 at Lab 4
    array A
        logicaldrive 1 (33.9 GB, RAID 0, OK)
    array B
        logicaldrive 2 (298 MB, RAID 1+0, OK)
        logicaldrive 3 (896 MB, RAID 1+0, OK)

```

Assigning a chassis name to the controller

If a controller is configured with at least one logical drive, you can give the controller a simplified name (the chassis name) to make it easier to identify and enter the correct controller in a command.

Syntax:

```
<target> modify ch="new chassis name"
```

where <target> is a controller. If you change the chassis name of a controller that you have set as the default target ("[Setting the target](#)" on page 59), you must reset the target.

Example commands:

```

=> ctrl sn=P56350D9IP903J modify ch="Lab 6"
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" modify ch="Lab 6"

```

Managing spare drives

Assigning one or more online spare drives to an array enables you to postpone replacement of faulty drives. However, it does not increase the fault-tolerance level of any logical drives in the array. For example, a logical drive in a RAID 5 configuration suffers irretrievable data loss if two of its physical drives are simultaneously in a failed state, regardless of the number of spare drives assigned to the array.

Any drive that you want to use as a spare must meet the following criteria:

- It must be an unassigned drive or a spare for another array.
- It must be of the same type as existing drives in the array (for example, SATA or SAS).
- It must have a capacity no less than that of the smallest drive in the array.

Syntax:

```
<target> add spares=[#:]#:#, [#:]#:#, [#:]#:#-[#:]#:#, ...|allunassigned
[forced]
```

```
<target> remove spares=[#:]#:#, [#:]#:#, [#:]#:#-[#:]#:#, ...|all
```

where <target> is an array (or logical drive, if the array contains only one logical drive). The `forced` parameter represses any warning message prompts. If you specify a drive range, any drives in the range that do not meet the previous criteria are not used.

Example commands:

```

=> ctrl slot=3 array B add spares=1:6
=> ctrl slot=4 array all add spares=1:5,1:7
=> ctrl slot=5 array A add spares=1:1-1:5
=> ctrl slot=5 array A remove spares=1:1-1:5

```

Expanding an array

You can increase the storage space on an array by adding physical drives. Any drive that you want to add must meet the following criteria:

- It must be an unassigned drive.
- It must be of the same type as existing drives in the array (for example, SATA or SAS).
- It must have a capacity no less than that of the smallest drive in the array.



IMPORTANT: An array expansion, logical drive extension, or logical drive migration takes about 15 minutes per gigabyte. While this process is occurring, no other expansion, extension, or migration can occur simultaneously on the same controller. Controllers that do not support a battery-backed write cache do not support this process.

Syntax:

```
<target> add drives=[#:]#:#, [#:]#:#, [#:]#:#-[#:]#:#, ...|allunassigned  
[forced]
```

where <target> is an array (or a logical drive, if the array contains only one logical drive). The `forced` parameter represses any warning message prompts. If you specify a drive range, any drives in the range that do not meet the previous criteria are not used.

If you add an odd number of drives to an array that contains a RAID 1+0 logical drive, you are prompted to convert the RAID 1+0 logical drive to RAID 5 or RAID 6 (ADG). Adding the `forced` parameter to the command prevents this prompt from appearing.

Example commands:

```
=> ctrl slot=3 array A add drives=1:0,1:1  
=> ctrl slot=4 ld 1 add drives=allunassigned  
=> ctrl slot=5 array A add drives=1:1-1:5
```

Shrinking an array

Some controllers may not support this option or may require a license key to enable this feature.

You can shrink the size of an array by removing a drive from an existing array. Observe the following criteria:

- After the shrink, the array must have sufficient capacity to contain all of the configured logical volumes.
- You may not remove drives from the array if the resulting number of drives does not support the fault tolerance (RAID level) of any existing logical drive. For example, if you have an array with four physical drives and a RAID 5 logical drive, you can remove, at most, one drive, because RAID 5 requires at least three physical drives.
- If the array contains a RAID 1+0 logical drive, you can remove only an even number of drives.
- If the array contains a compound RAID (RAID 50 or RAID 60) logical drive, you can remove drives only in multiples of the number of parity groups. For example, an array with 10 physical drives and a RAID 50 logical drive can be shrunk by removing two or four drives only.

Syntax:

```
<target> remove drives=[#:]#:#-[#:]#:#
```

where <target> is an array, and the specified physical drives are being removed to shrink the array.

For example, in an existing array (array a), six drives (1e:1:4-1e:1:9) are in use. With all criteria met, you can shrink the array to four drives by removing the last two drives with the command: `<array a> remove drives=1e:1:8-1e:1:9`

Example commands:

```
=> array a remove drives=1e:1:12-1e:1:14
=> array b remove drives=1c:1:6-1c:1:7
```

Moving an array

Some controllers may not support this option or may require a license key to enable this feature.

You can move an array by designating different physical drives for the array. To move the array, each of the physical drives where the array will reside must meet the following criteria:

- It must be an unassigned drive.
- It must be of the same type as the physical drives currently in the source array (for example, SATA or SAS).
- The destination drives must have sufficient capacity to hold all the logical drives present in the source array.

Like array creation and expansion, the useable space in all drives is reduced to the size of the smallest physical drive in the destination disk set.

Moving an array automatically removes any previously assigned spare drives. If spares are assigned to the existing array, they must be designated for the array when it is moved.

Syntax:

```
<target> modify drives=[#:]#:#-[#:]#:# spares=[#:]#:#-[#:]#:#
```

where `<target>` is an array, and the specified physical drives are the new destination for the array.

For example, in an existing array, three 72-GB SAS drives (1e:1:4-1e:1:6) are the source. Another drive of the same size is the spare (1e:1:9). With all criteria met, you can move the array to three different 72-GB SAS drives by specifying the new destination drives in the command (1e:1:12-1e:1:14). To maintain the same spare drive, be sure to designate the spare drive for the moved array.

Example commands:

```
=> array a modify drives=1e:1:12-1e:1:14 spares=1e:1:9
=> array b modify drives=1c:1:6-1c:1:7
```

Extending a logical drive

If the operating system supports logical drive extension, you can use any unassigned capacity on an array to enlarge one or more of the logical drives on the array.



IMPORTANT: An array expansion, logical drive extension, or logical drive migration takes about 15 minutes per gigabyte. While this process is occurring, no other expansion, extension, or migration can occur simultaneously on the same controller. Controllers that do not support a battery-backed write cache do not support this process.

Syntax:

```
<target> modify size=#|max|? [forced]
```

where `<target>` is a logical drive.

If the operating system does not support logical drive extension, carrying out this command makes data on the logical drive unavailable. Therefore, the CLI displays a warning prompt as a safeguard in case you are using such an operating system. To prevent the prompt from appearing, use the `forced` parameter.

Example commands:

```
=> ctrl slot=3 ld 1 modify size=max
=> ctrl slot=4 ld 1 modify size=?
=> ctrl slot=3 ld 2 modify size=500 forced
```

Migrating a logical drive

This command enables you to adjust the stripe size (data block size) or RAID level of a selected logical drive. For more information, see "Selecting a RAID method (on page 107)."

Consider the following factors before performing a migration:

- For some RAID-level migrations to be possible, you might need to add one or more drives to the array.
- For migration to a larger stripe size to be possible, the array might need to contain unused drive space. This extra space is necessary because some of the larger data stripes in the migrated array are likely to be filled inefficiently.



IMPORTANT: An array expansion, logical drive extension, or logical drive migration takes about 15 minutes per gigabyte. While this process is occurring, no other expansion, extension, or migration can occur simultaneously on the same controller. Controllers that do not support a battery-backed write cache do not support this process.

Syntax:

```
<target> modify [raid=0|1+0|1|5|6|adg|?]
[ss=8|16|32|64|128|256|default|?]
```

where `<target>` is a logical drive.

The following limitations apply to this command:

- You cannot simultaneously query the RAID level and the stripe size of any given logical drive.
- If you do not specify a RAID level for a query or migration, the CLI uses the existing value by default.
- If you do not specify a stripe size, the CLI uses the default stripe size value for the RAID level that you specify.

Example commands:

```
=> ctrl slot=3 ld 1 modify raid=1
=> ctrl slot=4 ld 2 modify ss=16
=> ctrl slot=2 ld 3 modify raid=5 ss=16
```

Using Selective Storage Presentation

The SSP feature (also known as Access Control List commands) enables you to allow only specific adapter IDs or connection names to have access to particular logical drives. This functionality is useful for preventing the corruption of data that can occur when different servers using different operating systems access the same data.

Syntax:

Using SSP requires two commands:

- The first command activates the SSP feature. This action makes all logical drives on the controller inaccessible.
- The second command specifies a logical drive and the adapter IDs or connection names that are to be allowed or denied access to the logical drive.

Explicitly, these commands are as follows:

```
<target1> modify ssp=on|off [forced]
<target2> modify mask|unmask=#,#,...|all [forced]
```

where <target1> is a controller, <target2> is a logical drive, and # represents an adapter ID or connection name.

The CLI normally displays a warning prompt when you activate SSP because all logical drives are being made inaccessible. To prevent the prompt from appearing (for example, when using this command in a batch file script), use the *forced* parameter.

Example commands:

```
=> ctrl ch="Lab 3" modify ssp=on forced
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" ld 1 modify mask=210000E08B07A68F
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" ld all modify unmask="cnxn 3","cnxn 4"
```

Sample scenario

First, check the SSP status of the controller:

```
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" show ssp
```

A typical screen response could be:

```
MSA1000 at Lab 4
  Adapter ID: 210000E08B07A68F
    connectionname: Unknown
    Location: Local
    Status: Online
    Host Mode: Default
  Adapter ID: 5034414235583942
    connectionname: Unknown
    Location: Unknown
    Status: Offline
    Host Mode: Default
```

Now activate SSP, and then show the logical drives that are present so that you can determine which drive to unmask:

```
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" modify ssp=on forced
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" ld all show
MSA1000 at Lab 4
  array A
    logicaldrive 1 (33.9 GB, RAID 0, OK)
  array B
    logicaldrive 2 (298 MB, RAID 1+0, OK)
    logicaldrive 3 (896 MB, RAID 1+0, OK)
```

Finally, unmask an adapter ID and then check the SSP status:

```
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" ld 1 modify unmask 210000E08B07A68F
=> ctrl ch="Lab 4" show ssp
```

```
MSA1000 at Lab 4
  Adapter ID: 210000E08B07A68F
    connectionname: Unknown
    Location: Local
    Status: Online
    Host Mode: Default
logicaldrive 1 is unmasked
  Adapter ID: 5034414235583942
    connectionname: Unknown
    Location: Unknown
    Status: Offline
    Host Mode: Default
    logicaldrive 1 is masked
```

Modifying connection names

You can convert a lengthy adapter ID into a brief connection name that can be used in all future commands.

Syntax:

```
<target> modify ai=# cn="connection name"
```

where <target> is a controller that supports SSP.

Example command:

```
ctrl ch="Lab 4" ld 1 modify ai=210000E08B07A68F cn="cnxn 3"
```

Managing host modes (connection profiles)

Syntax:

```
<target> modify ai=# hostmode="operating system type" | ?
```

where <target> is a controller that supports host modes.

Example command:

```
=> ctrl ch="Lab 3" modify ai=5034414235583942 hostmode=?
```

NOTE: The connection name and the logical unit are required for managing host modes.

A typical response in this case could be:

```
hostmode options:
  Default
  Windows
  OpenVMS
  Tru64
  Linux
  Solaris
  NetWare
  HP
```

Setting the preferred path mode

The preferred path mode determines how I/O traffic to the logical drives is managed on controllers that are in an active/active configuration.

- In Automatic mode, the storage system automatically selects a suitable path for I/O traffic to each logical drive depending on the host I/O patterns at the time. Because the optimum path can vary with time, I/O traffic for any given logical drive can be directed through either controller.
- In Manual mode, all I/O traffic to a given logical drive is directed through a designated controller. In this case, you must also specify the preferred controller for each logical drive ("[Assigning a redundant controller to a logical drive](#)" on page 71).

Syntax:

```
<target> modify [preferredpathmode=automatic|manual|?]
```

where <target> is a redundant controller.

Example command:

```
controller ch="lab 3" modify ppm=manual
```

Assigning a redundant controller to a logical drive

When you have set the preferred path mode ("[Setting the preferred path mode](#)" on page 71) in a redundant system to Manual, you must use the `chassisslot` command to assign each logical drive in the system to one of the redundant controllers.

Syntax:

```
<target> modify [chassisslot=#|?]
```

where <target> is a valid logical drive on a controller that is in an active/active configuration and # denotes the chassis slot number of the redundant controller. (To obtain the chassis slot number, use the `show` command on the controller.)

Example command:

```
controller ch="lab 3" ld 1 modify chs=2
```

Disabling a redundant controller

This command disables a redundant controller that is in an Active-Standby configuration.



IMPORTANT: The redundant controller cannot be re-enabled after you have disabled it.

Syntax:

```
<target> modify redundantcontroller=disable
```

where <target> is a controller that has an enabled redundant controller.

Example command:

```
=> ctrl ch="redundant Lab4" modify rc=disable
```

Changing the Rebuild Priority setting

The Rebuild Priority setting determines the urgency with which the controller treats an internal command to rebuild a failed logical drive.

- At the low setting, normal system operations take priority over a rebuild.

- At the medium setting, rebuilding occurs for half of the time, and normal system operations occur for the rest of the time.
- At the high setting, the rebuild takes precedence over all other system operations.

If the logical drive is part of an array that has an online spare, rebuilding begins automatically when drive failure occurs. If the array does not have an online spare, rebuilding begins when the failed physical drive is replaced.

Syntax:

```
<target> modify rp=high|medium|low|?
```

where <target> is a controller.

Example command:

```
=> ctrl slot=3 modify rp=high
```

Changing the Expand Priority setting

The Expand Priority setting determines the urgency with which the controller treats an internal command to expand an array.

- At the low setting level, normal system operations take priority over an array expansion.
- At the medium setting, expansion occurs for half of the time, and normal system operations occur for the rest of the time.
- At the high setting, the expansion takes precedence over all other system operations.

Syntax:

```
<target> modify ep=high|medium|low|?
```

where <target> is a controller.

Example command:

```
=> ctrl slot=3 modify ep=high
```

Changing the surface scan delay time

The setting for the surface scan delay determines the time interval for which a controller must be inactive before a surface scan analysis is started on the physical drives that are connected to it.

Surface scan analysis is an automatic background process that ensures that you can recover data if a drive failure occurs. The scanning process checks physical drives in fault-tolerant logical drives for bad sectors, and in RAID 5 or RAID 6 (ADG) configurations, it also verifies the consistency of parity data.

Syntax:

```
<target> modify ssd=#
```

where <target> is a controller and # is a number between 1 and 30. This number determines the delay time in seconds, but you do not need to include units with the command.

Example command:

```
=> ctrl sn=P56350D9IP903J modify ssd=3
```

Re-enabling a failed logical drive

If a logical drive has failed and the data on it is invalid or non-recoverable, you can re-enable the logical drive so that it can be reused. This process preserves the structure of the logical drive and merely deletes

data, whereas a `delete` command applied to a logical drive deletes the logical drive structure as well as the data.

Syntax:

```
<target> modify reenable [forced]
```

Example command:

```
=> ctrl slot=3 ld 1 modify reenable forced
```

Changing the controller cache ratio

The controller cache ratio setting determines the amount of memory allocated to read and write operations. Different types of applications have different optimum settings. You can change the ratio only if the controller has a battery-backed cache (because only battery-backed cache can be used for write cache) and if there are logical drives configured on the controller.

Syntax:

```
<target> modify cr=#/#|?
```

where `<target>` is a controller, and `#/#` is the cache ratio in the format `read percentage/write percentage`.

Example command:

```
=> ctrl slot=3 modify cr=25/75
```

Enabling or disabling the drive cache

On controllers and drives that support physical drive write cache, you can use this command to enable or disable the write cache for all drives on the controller.



CAUTION: Because physical drive write cache is not battery-backed, you could lose data if a power failure occurs during a write process. To minimize this possibility, use a backup power supply.

Syntax:

```
<target> modify drivewritecache=enable|disable|? [forced]
```

where `<target>` is a controller that supports drive write cache.

Example command:

```
=> ctrl slot=5 modify dwc=enable
```

Enabling or disabling the array accelerator

If the controller has an array accelerator, you can disable or enable it for specified logical drives.

NOTE: Disabling the array accelerator for a logical drive reserves use of the accelerator cache for other logical drives on the array. This feature is useful if you want the other logical drives to have the maximum possible performance (for example, if the logical drives contain database information).

Syntax:

```
<target> modify aa=enable|disable|?
```

where `<target>` is a logical drive.

Example command:

```
=> ctrl slot=3 ld 1 modify aa=enable
```

Using ACU scripting

Starting with version 8.28.13.0, ACU Scripting is now a standalone application that is distributed with the ACU CLI application. In ACU versions prior to 8.28.13.0, the scripting executable was provided with the ACU GUI component.

Users familiar with the previous versions of ACU Scripting must now install the ACU CLI application to obtain the scripting executable. The new ACU scripting executable (hpacuscripting) replaces the former executable (cpqacuxe) in all scripts.

The ACU Scripting application has two scripting modes:

- Capture mode for capturing a configuration (on page 74)
ACU inspects the configuration of all internal and external array controllers connected to the server and then writes a script file describing this configuration.
- Input mode for using an Input script (on page 74)
ACU reads the array configuration described in a specified script file. See "Creating an ACU script file (on page 75)." ACU then applies this configuration to a target system.

Capturing a configuration

To capture the configuration of a system, enter the following command at the system command line prompt:

```
hpacuscripting -c [drive:][path]OUTPUTFILENAME.ext [-internal | -external] -e [drive:][path]ERRORFILENAME.ext
```

OUTPUTFILENAME is the name of the capture file, and *ext* is the file extension. If you do not specify a name and location for this file, ACU uses the default name ACUOUTPUT.ini, and places the file in the ACU working directory.

The `-internal` and `-external` switches limit capture to internal or external controllers.

The `-e` switch information is used only if ACU must generate an error file. By default, ACU names the error file ERROR.ini and places it in the ACU working directory.

Using an Input script

To use an Input script to configure or reconfigure a system, first locate a suitable ACU script or see "Creating an ACU script file (on page 75)."

Then, enter the following command at the system command line prompt:

```
hpacuscripting -i [drive:][path]FILENAME.ext [-internal | -external] [-reset] -e [drive:][path]ERRORFILENAME.ext
```

FILENAME is the name of the ACU input file, and *ext* is the file extension. If you do not specify the name and location of this file, ACU searches for ACUINPUT.ini in the ACU working directory.

The `-internal` and `-external` switches limit configuration operations to internal or external controllers.

The `-reset` flag destroys any existing data and overwrites the current configuration with the configuration specified in the script.

The `-e` switch information is used only if ACU must generate an error file. By default, ACU names the error file `ERROR.ini` and places it in the ACU working directory.

Creating an ACU script file

To create a valid ACU script file, use one of the following methods:

- Modify the sample custom input script (on page 75).

- Create a Capture file for capturing a configuration (on page 74).

You can create a capture file from any server that has ACU loaded, and then modify the values of options in the file as necessary for the target system. This method is useful for applying a standard configuration to several servers that have similar storage resources.

- Write an original script.

Each line of text in an ACU script file is in the format `option=value` and can be written in uppercase or lowercase letters. For information about possible option values and the minimum configuration information that a valid script must have, see the sample custom input script (on page 75).

You can add blank lines and comments to any script to make it easier to read and understand. To create a comment, enter a semicolon, and then enter the comment text. ACU ignores all text on the same line after a semicolon.

Sample custom input script

The sample script in this section gives all possible values for each option.

- If an **option** is shown in bold type, you must enter a value for that option when writing your own script.
- If a **value** is shown in bold type, ACU uses that value as a default setting when creating new logical drives.

You can use this script as a template for your own script.

```
Action = Configure|Reconfigure
```

```
Method = Custom|Auto ; COMMENT: ACU cannot create a RAID 50 or RAID 60 configuration in Auto mode. You must create such configurations manually using the Custom setting.
```

```
Controller = All | First | Slot [N][:N] | WWN [N] | SerialNumber [N] | IOcabinet [N],IOBay [N],IOChassis [N],Slot [N],Cabinet [N],Cell [N]
```

```
ClearConfigurationWithDataLoss = Yes|No ; COMMENT: This option is now deprecated.
```

```
LicenseKey = XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX
```

```
DeleteLicenseKey = XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX | * ; COMMENT: * is a wild card that enables you to delete all license keys on the specified controller.
```

```
RAIDArrayID = "XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX"
```

```
ReadCache = 0|10|20|25|30|40|50|60|70|75|80|90|100
```

```
WriteCache = 0|10|20|25|30|40|50|60|70|75|80|90|100
```

```
RebuildPriority = Low|Medium|High
```

```

ExpandPriority = Low|Medium|High
SurfaceScanDelay = N
SSPState = Enable|Disable
PreferredPathMode = Auto|Manual

; COMMENT: the following five entries are used to optimize the
controller performance for video
MNPDelay = 0|1|2|...|60 ; units are minutes, zero indicates disabled
IRPEnable = Yes|No
DPOEnable = Yes|No
ElevatorSortEnable = Yes|No
QueueDepth = 2|4|8|16|32|Auto

Array = A|B|C|D|E|F|G|...|Z|a|b|c|d|e|f

OnlineSpare = None | N | Port:ID,Port:ID... | Box:Bay,Box:Bay... |
Port:Box:Bay,Port:Box:Bay,... ; COMMENT: These values are available only
in Custom method mode. In Auto method mode, the choices are Yes|No.

Drive = * | N | Port:ID,Port:ID... | Box:Bay,Box:Bay... |
Port:Box:Bay,Port:Box:Bay,...

DriveType = SCSI | SAS | SATA

LogicalDrive = 1|2|3|...|32
RAID = 0|1|5|50|6|60|adg|auto ; COMMENT: RAID 6 and 60 are only available
when SAAP is installed and the license key registered
ParityGroups = 2|N ; COMMENT: Necessary only for RAID 50 or 60. N > 2
Size = [N]|Max
Sectors = 32|63
StripeSize = 8|16|32|64|128|256
ArrayAccelerator = Enable|Disable
LogicalDriveSSPState = Enable|Disable
SSPAdaptersWithAccess = [N],[N]...|None
PreferredPath = 1|2

HBA_WW_ID = WWN
ConnectionName = UserDefinedName
HostMode = Default | Windows | Windows(degrade | openVMS | Tru64 | Linux
| Solaris | Netware | HP | Windows Sp2 ; COMMENT: The Windows(degrade
value must be entered as written.

```

Script file options

Options in ACU script files are divided into the following categories:

- Control category (on page 78)
- Controller category (on page 78)
- Array category (on page 82)
- Logical Drive category (on page 83)
- HBA category (on page 86)

Each category has several scripting options, but you do not always need to assign values to every option. ACU can use default values in some instances, while in other instances, a listed option might not be relevant for a particular configuration or scripting mode.

The options for each category are listed in the following table and described in more detail in the remainder of this section.

Category	Options	Description
Control	Action Method	These options define the overall behavior of ACU when it processes scripts and creates configurations. Control options can occur only once in a script file and must be listed first.
Controller	Controller ChassisName ClearConfigurationWithDataLoss DeleteLicenseKey DPOEnable ElevatorSortEnable ExpandPriority IRPEnable LicenseKey MNPDelay PreferredPathMode QueueDepth ReadCache RebuildPriority SSPState SurfaceScanDelay WriteCache	Options in this category specify the controller that is to be configured (or the controller that had its configuration captured). Although the Controller option must begin this section of the script, you can script other options in this category in any order. You can use one script file to configure all controllers in a system, and you can configure the controllers identically or individually. If you define each controller configuration individually, enter the option values for one controller and its arrays and logical drives before specifying the option values for another controller.
Array	Array Drive DriveType OnlineSpare	These options describe an array that is to be configured on the controller that was previously specified in the script. (If no controller was previously specified, ACU stops processing the script and creates an error file.) Although the Array option must begin this section of the script, you can script the other options in this category in any order.

Category	Options	Description
Logical Drive	ArrayAccelerator LogicalDrive LogicalDriveSSPState ParityGroups PreferredPath RAID Sectors Size SSPAdaptersWithAccess StripeSize	These options describe a logical drive that is to be configured on an array that was previously specified in the script. (If no array was previously specified, ACU stops processing the script and creates an error file.) Although the LogicalDrive option must begin this section of the script, you can script the other options in this category in any order.
HBA	ConnectionName HBA_WW_ID HostMode	These options specify an HBA that is to be configured.

Control category

The Control category has the following options:

- Action mode (on page 78)
- Method mode (on page 78)

Action mode

You must specify an Action mode:

- In Configure mode, you can create new arrays, but you cannot modify existing arrays. The controller must be connected to unassigned physical drives for this mode to be available.
- In Reconfigure mode, you can modify existing arrays. For example, you can set up an array expansion, a logical drive extension, or a migration. These procedures do not destroy data, unless you specifically want the data to be deleted. In this mode, ACU does not change an existing option setting unless you specifically script a different value for that option.

If you use the `-reset` command line switch, the existing controller configuration is cleared with data loss as the first step in the configuration process. This command line switch is not compatible with Reconfigure mode.

Method mode

The default value for this option is Auto. If you want to use Custom mode, you must specify it.

In Auto mode, ACU can perform an expansion, extension, or migration without user intervention if the values that you set for other options imply that such an operation is necessary.

Controller category

The Controller category has the following options:

- Controller (on page 79)
- ChassisName (on page 79)
- ClearConfigurationWithDataLoss (on page 80)

- DeleteLicenseKey ("LicenseKey, DeleteLicenseKey" on page 80)
- DPOEnable ("Video performance options" on page 81)
- DriveWriteCache (on page 80)
- ElevatorSortEnable ("Video performance options" on page 81)
- ExpandPriority ("RebuildPriority, ExpandPriority" on page 81)
- IRPEnable ("Video performance options" on page 81)
- LicenseKey ("LicenseKey, DeleteLicenseKey" on page 80)
- MNPDelay ("Video performance options" on page 81)
- PreferredPathMode (on page 80)
- QueueDepth ("Video performance options" on page 81)
- ReadCache ("ReadCache, WriteCache" on page 80)
- RebuildPriority ("RebuildPriority, ExpandPriority" on page 81)
- SSPState (on page 81)
- SurfaceScanDelay (on page 81)
- WriteCache ("ReadCache, WriteCache" on page 80)

Controller

You must enter a value for this option because it identifies the controller that you want to configure:

- All—Configure all detected controllers in the system.
- First—Configure the first controller found, based on the controller with the lowest PCI slot number. Internal controllers are used before external controllers.
The `-internal` and `-external` command line switches influence what ACU regards as the `First` controller. For example, if you use the `-external` switch, the `First` controller is the first external controller discovered, regardless of the number of internal controllers in the host system.
- Slot [N] [:M]—Configure the internal controller in slot number *N*, or the external controller at port *M* in slot *N*.
- WWN [N]—Configure the external controller that has the World Wide Name *N*.
- SerialNumber [N]—Configure the shared storage controller that has serial number *N*.
- IOcabinet[N], IOBay[N], IOChassis[N], Slot[N], Cabinet[N], Cell[N]—Configure the controller in the Integrity server that has the slot path information defined by this sequence of identifiers.

ChassisName

Enter the user-defined character string that identifies the controller. Any of the following characters can be used in the string:

a-z, A-Z, 0-9, !, @, #, *, (,), ,, -, _ , +, :, ;, /, [space]

You do not need to use quotation marks around the string, but doing so allows the string to begin with a space character. However, the string cannot end with a space character.

Currently, only shared-storage controllers such as the RA4x00, MSA1000, and Smart Array Cluster Storage support the ChassisName option. The RA4x00 controller uses a 24-character string, while other applicable controllers use a 20-character string.

ClearConfigurationWithDataLoss

The default value for this option is No. Clearing the configuration causes data loss because it deletes all logical volumes and arrays on the controller. If you clear a configuration, you can write commands later in the script file to create a new configuration from the liberated drive capacity.

DriveWriteCache

This option controls the settings of the write cache for all connected physical disks. For this option, the setting is Enable or Disable. Not all physical disks or controllers support this option.

LicenseKey, DeleteLicenseKey

These options enable you to enter a 25-character license key to activate or uninstall some controller features. Hyphens can be entered, but are not required.

PreferredPathMode

The setting that you select for this option determines how the preferred I/O path to a particular logical drive is set for a redundant array controller that is in an active/active configuration.

Not all controllers support this feature, and controllers in an active/standby configuration disregard this option.

- **Auto** is the default setting for new configurations. In this case, the storage system automatically selects the I/O path from the redundant controller to the logical drive and dynamically load balances all paths.
- **Manual** enables you to assign the logical drive to a specific redundant controller. If you select this setting, use the PreferredPath (on page 84) command to specify the path.

If you are reconfiguring a controller and do not specify a setting for this option, the existing setting remains unchanged.

ReadCache, WriteCache

Enter a number between 0 and 100 to specify the percentage of cache that is to be allocated to drive reads or writes. The default value for both options is 50.

The allowable cache ratios depend on the controller model and whether it has battery-backed write cache, as described in the following table.

A "+" indicates that the specified cache ratio is allowed for that type of controller, while a "-" indicates that the ratio is not allowed.

Read:write ratio	RA4x00 with 16MB cache	RA4x00 with 48MB cache	All other controllers with battery-backed write cache	All other controllers without battery-backed write cache
100:0	+	+	+	+
90:10	+	+	-	-
80:20	+	+	-	-

Read:write ratio	RA4x00 with 16MB cache	RA4x00 with 48MB cache	All other controllers with battery-backed write cache	All other controllers without battery-backed write cache
75:25	-	-	+	-
70:30	+	+	-	-
60:40	+	+	-	-
50:50	+	+	+	-
40:60	-	+	-	-
30:70	-	+	-	-
25:75	-	+	+	-
0:50*	+	-	-	-
0:75*	-	+	-	-
0:100	-	-	+	-

* The cache ratio percentages do not total 100 in these cases because the additional 16-MB or 48-MB cache modules are not used. Only the battery-backed write cache is used.

RebuildPriority, ExpandPriority

This option has three possible values: Low, Medium, and High.

SSPState

There are two settings for this option: Enable and Disable. If you do not specify a value for the SSP State, the existing setting remains unchanged.

NOTE: The SSPState option is valid only for controllers that enable SSP on a controller basis, such as the MSA1000 or the Smart Array Cluster Storage controllers. RA4x00 controllers support SSP that is enabled on a logical drive basis, and use the LogicalDriveSSPState option ("[LogicalDriveSSPState](#)" on page 84) instead.

If you enable SSP, you must also specify an adapter for one or more logical drives by using the SSPAdaptersWithAccess option ("[SSPAdaptersWithAccess](#)" on page 85). Otherwise, SSP is automatically disabled.

SurfaceScanDelay

Enter a number between 1 and 30 to specify the duration of the surface scan delay in seconds.

Video performance options

To optimize the controller performance for video, set values for the following options as indicated:

```
DPOEnable = No
ElevatorSortEnable = Yes
IRPEnable = No
```

In addition:

- Set the `MNPDelay` to any integer value from 1 to 60 (units are minutes). If you want to disable this option, set a value of zero instead.
- Set the `QueueDepth` to any integer value from 2 to 32, or to Auto.

Array category

The Array category has the following options:

- Array (on page 82)
- Drive (on page 82)
- DriveType (on page 83)
- OnlineSpare (on page 83)

Array

Enter a letter or pair of letters to identify the array that is to be created or reconfigured, and observe these additional limitations:

- In Configure mode, ACU creates a new array. The value that you specify for the array option must be the next available letter or pair of letters in the sequence, according to the number of existing arrays on the controller. AA follows Z, and BA follows AZ.
- In Reconfigure mode, ACU can either create a new array or reconfigure an existing array. In this case, the value that you specify can identify an existing array, or it can correspond to the next available array letter or pair of letters in the existing configuration.

Drive

You can use this option in the input file to specify new physical drives for the array. Use this option to build a new array or to expand, shrink, or move an existing array.

Observe the following guidelines:

- If you are expanding an array, each drive that you add must have a capacity no less than that of the smallest drive already in the array. The added drives and the existing drives in the array must all be the same type (for example, SAS or SATA).
- If you are moving or shrinking an array, ACU Scripting compares the current drives with the requested drives, and then determines whether you are moving or shrinking. Shrinking or moving an array is supported only in Custom method mode.
- If the value of the `ClearConfigurationWithDataLoss` (on page 80) option is Yes, you can use the `Drive` option to remove drives from an array.

Determine which mode to use:

- **Auto method mode**—ACU configures all the available drives on the controller into one array. If the drives are of different capacities, ACU determines the capacity of the smallest drive and uses the same amount of space on all other available drives.
- **Custom method mode**—To specify the drives to be used in the array (different arrays on the same controller can use different methods), choose one of the following methods:
 - To specify individual drives, use the applicable convention (port:ID, box:bay, or port:box:bay).
 - To specify only the number of drives to use (not which specific drive IDs to use), enter that number as the value for this option. For example, if you enter `drive=3`, ACU uses the first three available drives to build or expand the array that you define in the remainder of the script. ACU automatically determines which drives are suitable to use.
 - To use all available drives, enter an asterisk as the value for this option. An array that is configured using this method cannot have a spare.

DriveType

The value that you enter for this option specifies the type of drive (SAS, SATA, or parallel SCSI) that ACU must use to build the array.

OnlineSpare

The value for this option determines whether the array specified previously in the script will be configured with spare drives.

Method mode	Possible values	Default value
Custom	To specify exactly which drives to use as spares, use the applicable convention (port:ID, box:bay, or port:box:bay). To specify only the number of spares (not the exact IDs), enter that number as the value for this option. ACU automatically selects only those drives that are suitable for the array. To specify that the array should not have spares, enter <i>None</i> .	In Configure action mode: <i>None</i> In Reconfigure action mode, ACU ignores any value entered for this option and keeps any spares that are already present in the configuration
Auto	Yes (indicating one spare) No	In Configure action mode: Yes (indicating one spare) In Reconfigure action mode, ACU ignores any value entered for this option and keeps any spares that are already present in the configuration

Logical Drive category

The Logical Drive category has the following options:

- [ArrayAccelerator](#) (on page 83)
- [LogicalDrive](#) (on page 84)
- [LogicalDriveSSPState](#) (on page 84)
- [ParityGroups](#) (on page 84)
- [PreferredPath](#) (on page 84)
- [RAID](#) (on page 84)
- [Repeat](#) (on page 85)
- [Sectors](#) (on page 85)
- [Size](#) (on page 85)
- [SSPAdaptersWithAccess](#) (on page 85)
- [StripeSize](#) (on page 85)

ArrayAccelerator

This option specifies whether the array accelerator is enabled or disabled for the specified logical drive. The default value is *Enabled*.

LogicalDrive

The value that you enter for this option specifies the ID number of the logical drive that is to be created or modified. The first logical drive on an array must have an ID of 1 (not 0), and logical drive numbering must be contiguous.

- In Configure action mode, ACU accepts only the ID number of the next possible logical drive.
- In Reconfigure action mode, ACU also accepts the ID number of any existing logical drive.

LogicalDriveSSPState

This option is valid only for controllers that enable SSP on a logical drive basis. Other controllers that support SSP use the SSPState option ("[SSPState](#)" on page [81](#)).

The following defaults apply:

- For new logical drives, the default value is Disabled.
- For existing logical drives, the default value is the current logical drive setting.

ParityGroups

When you create a RAID 50 or RAID 60 configuration, you must also set the number of parity groups.

You can use any integer value greater than 1 for this setting, with the restriction that the total number of physical drives in the array must be exactly divisible by the number of parity groups.

The maximum number of parity groups possible for a particular number of physical drives is the total number of drives divided by the minimum number of drives necessary for that RAID level (three for RAID 50, four for RAID 60).

PreferredPath

If you select the Manual setting for PreferredPathMode (on page [80](#)), use the PreferredPath command to specify the path for I/O to the logical drive on a redundant controller in active/active mode.

The default setting for this option is **1**. With this setting, the controller in chassis slot 1 is the preferred controller for I/O to the logical drive. If you select **2**, the controller in chassis slot 2 becomes the preferred controller for the logical drive.

To determine the chassis slot numbers, use the `show` command on a controller that supports redundant controllers.

RAID

The value that you enter for this option specifies the RAID level of the logical drive.

- When the Action mode is Configure, and the Method mode is Auto, ACU automatically selects the highest RAID level that the controller and drive configuration can support except RAID 50 or RAID 60. To specify RAID 50 or 60 for a controller that supports either of these RAID levels, use the Custom setting. In this case, you must also specify the number of parity groups ("[ParityGroups](#)" on page [84](#)).
- When the Action mode is Reconfigure, the default value is the existing RAID level for that logical drive. If you specify a different RAID setting, then ACU either ignores the new setting (when Method mode is Auto), or attempts to migrate the logical drive to the specified RAID level (when Method mode is Custom).

Repeat

The value you enter for this option specifies the number of times that ACU is to repeat this logical drive configuration.

Use one of the following values:

- **N**—In Configure mode, ACU creates *N* new logical drives.
- **MAX**—ACU creates the maximum number of logical drives possible. The number of drives created depends on the number of existing drives and the maximum number of logical drives supported by the controller.

You must specify the logical drive ID as **Next**. This **Size** option controls the size of each logical drive, or if the size is set to **MAX**, the size of the volumes is set to consume all available space on the array.

Sectors

This option specifies the number of sectors that are to comprise each track. Enter 32 to disable MaxBoot or 63 to enable it.

- For new logical drives, the default setting is 63 if the logical drive is larger than 502 GB. Otherwise, the default setting is 32.
- For an existing logical drive, the default setting is the existing setting.

Logical drive performance is likely to decrease with MaxBoot enabled.

Size

Enter the capacity that you want the logical drive to have, in megabytes. The default size setting for new logical drives is **MAX**. In this case, ACU creates a logical drive of the maximum possible size from the physical drives that you assigned to the array.

In Reconfigure mode, the default setting is the existing size of the logical drive. If you enter a larger value, ACU extends the logical drive to the new size if there is unused drive capacity on the same array, as long as the operating system supports logical drive extension. You cannot reduce the size of the logical drive.



CAUTION: Back up all data before extending a logical drive.

SSPAdaptersWithAccess

Enter values here to identify the SSP adapters that you want to have access to a logical drive. The values are processed only if either **SSPState** or **LogicalDriveSSPState** is set to **Enable**. Otherwise, the values are ignored.

NOTE: Be sure that every HBA in the system has access to the logical drives for which multi-path will be used.

StripeSize

You can enter a numerical value for this option to specify the size of the data stripes (in kilobytes), or you can leave this option blank and allow ACU to use a default value.

The valid stripe size values depend on the RAID level.

- For RAID 0, RAID 1, or RAID 1+0 arrays, you can enter any of the stripe size values listed in the sample script.
- For RAID 5 arrays, the maximum stripe size in most cases is 256 KB, but old controller models are often limited to 64 KB.
- For RAID 6 arrays, the maximum stripe size is either 64 KB or 256 KB, depending on the controller.

The default stripe size value depends on the action mode.

- In Configure action mode, the default value is determined by the RAID level that you specified earlier in the script. (In some cases, it also depends on the ACU version, the controller model, and the controller firmware version).
 - For RAID 0, RAID 1, or RAID 1+0, the default value is 128 KB.
 - For RAID 5, the default value is usually 64 KB, but on some controller models it is 16 KB or 128 KB.
 - For RAID 6, the default value is usually 16 KB, but on some controller models it is 64 KB or 128 KB.
- In Reconfigure action mode, the default value for this option is the stripe size that is already configured for the logical drive. If you enter a value that is different from the existing stripe size, ACU attempts to migrate the logical drive to the stripe size that you specify. (If you intend to migrate the logical drive, back up all data before starting the migration procedure.)

HBA category

The HBA category has the following options:

- ConnectionName (on page 86)
- HBA_WW_ID (on page 86)
- HostMode (on page 86)

ConnectionName

This option is a user-defined string used as the connection name for the specified HBA.

The string can consist of:

- A maximum of 16 characters
- Embedded space characters but cannot end with a space character
- Any of the following characters: a–z, A–Z, 0–9, !, @, #, *, (,), -, _ , +, :, ., /, and [space]

HBA_WW_ID

This option specifies which HBA, based on its assigned WWN, is modified by the configuration changes.

HostMode

This option specifies the HostMode for a selected HBA. Setting the Host Mode optimizes the storage array for the selected operating system. The available host modes for an HBA are device-specific. Not all modes are available on all devices. Not all HBAs support a HostMode.

The following operating system options might be available:

- Default

- Microsoft® Windows®
- OpenVMS
- Tru64
- Linux
- Solaris
- Netware
- HP-UX

XML support

ACU scripting v8.30 and later support an XML file format for input and output.

XML output

To create an XML output document, use an XML suffix with the output file name:

```
C:\hpacuscripting -c out.xml
```

The following text is an example XML output file.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<Config.document>
<!-- Date captured: Tue Jun 09 10:03:08 2009 -->
<!-- Version: 8:30:4 -->
<Action>Configure</Action>
<Method>Custom</Method>
<Controller ID="Slot 1">
  <!-- Controller HP Smart Array P410, Firmware Version 1.99 -->
  <ReadCache>25</ReadCache>
  <WriteCache>75</WriteCache>
  <RebuildPriority>Medium</RebuildPriority>
  <ExpandPriority>Medium</ExpandPriority>
  <SurfaceScanDelay>3</SurfaceScanDelay>
  <DriveWriteCache>Disabled</DriveWriteCache>
  <LicenseKey>35DRP-7RH6S-R89GR-4MX6N-8K48X</LicenseKey>
  <!-- LicenseKeyType "Flex License" -->
  <MNPDelay>60</MNPDelay>
  <IRPEnable>Disabled</IRPEnable>
  <DPOEnable>Disabled</DPOEnable>
  <ElevatorSortEnable>Enabled</ElevatorSortEnable>
  <QueueDepth>Automatic</QueueDepth>
  <!-- Unassigned Drives 1I:4:5 (60.0 GB), 2I:2:1 (72 GB) -->
  <Array ID="A">
    <!-- Array Drive Type is Solid State SATA -->
    <!-- Free space 0 GBytes -->
    <!-- 1I:4:8 (120.0 GB),1I:4:7 (120.0 GB) -->
```

```

<Drive>1I:4:8, 1I:4:7</Drive>
<OnlineSpare>No</OnlineSpare>
<LogicalDrive ID="1">
  <Raid>1</Raid>
  <Size>114439</Size>
  <Sectors>32</Sectors>
  <StripeSize>128</StripeSize>
  <ArrayAccelerator>Enabled</ArrayAccelerator>
</LogicalDrive>
</Array>
<Array ID="B">
  <!-- Array Drive Type is SAS -->
  <!-- Free space    0 GBytes -->
  <!-- 1I:4:6 (72 GB),2I:2:4 (72 GB),2I:2:3 (72 GB),2I:2:2 (72 GB)-->
  <Drive>1I:4:6, 2I:2:4, 2I:2:3, 2I:2:2</Drive>
  <OnlineSpare>No</OnlineSpare>
  <LogicalDrive ID="2">
    <Raid>5</Raid>
    <Size>52478</Size>
    <Sectors>32</Sectors>
    <StripeSize>64</StripeSize>
    <ArrayAccelerator>Enabled</ArrayAccelerator>
  </LogicalDrive>
  <LogicalDrive ID="3">
    <Raid>5</Raid>
    <Size>52478</Size>
    <Sectors>32</Sectors>
    <StripeSize>64</StripeSize>
    <ArrayAccelerator>Enabled</ArrayAccelerator>
  </LogicalDrive>
  <LogicalDrive ID="4">
    <Raid>5</Raid>
    <Size>52478</Size>
    <Sectors>32</Sectors>
    <StripeSize>64</StripeSize>
    <ArrayAccelerator>Enabled</ArrayAccelerator>
  </LogicalDrive>
  <LogicalDrive ID="5">
    <Raid>5</Raid>
    <Size>52478</Size>
    <Sectors>32</Sectors>
    <StripeSize>64</StripeSize>
    <ArrayAccelerator>Enabled</ArrayAccelerator>
  </LogicalDrive>

```

```

    </Array>
  </Controller>
</Config.document>

```

XML input

XML input follows the same format as the document for XML output (on page 87). Use the same parameter order as the standard input format.

The following example shows a simple input script in both standard and XML formats.

Standard format	XML format
Action= Configure Method= Custom Controller= Slot 1 Array=A Drive= 1I:4:8, 1I:4:7 LogicalDrive= 1 RAID= 0 Size= 100000	<pre> <?xml version="1.0"?> <Config.document> <Action>Configure</Action> <Method>Custom</Method> <Controller ID="Slot 1"> <Array ID="A"> <Drive>1I:4:8, 1I:4:7</Drive> <LogicalDrive ID="1"> <Raid>0</Raid> <Size>100000</Size> </LogicalDrive> </Array> </Controller> </Config.document> </pre>

XML input file DTD

The following DTD outlines the parameters for an ACU scripting XML input file.

```

<!DOCTYPE Config.document [
  <!ELEMENT Config.document ( Action, Method, Controller+ ) >
  <!ELEMENT Action ( Configure | Reconfigure ) >
  <!ELEMENT Method ( Auto | Custom ) >

  <!ELEMENT Controller, Array ) ChassisName? |
  ClearConfigurationWithDataLoss | DPOEnable? | DriveWriteCache? |
  ElevatorSortEnable? | ExpandPriority? | IRPEnable? | Initiator? |
  LicenseKey? | MNPDelay? | PreferredPathMode? | QueueDepth? | ReadCache?
  | RebuildPriority? | SSPState? | SurfaceScanDelay? | WriteCache? ) >
  <!ATTLIST Controller ID PCDATA #REQUIRED >
  <!ELEMENT ChassisName ( #PCDATA ) >
  <!ELEMENT ClearConfigurationWithDataLoss ( YES | NO ) NO >
  <!ELEMENT DPOEnable ( YES | NO ) >
  <!ELEMENT DriveWriteCache ( ENABLE | DISABLE ) >
  <!ELEMENT ElevatorSortEnable ( YES | NO ) >
  <!ELEMENT ExpandPriority ( HIGH | MEDIUM | LOW ) >
  <!ELEMENT IRPEnable ( YES | NO ) >
  <!ELEMENT LicenseKey ( #PCDATA ) >

```

```

<!ELEMENT MNPDelay ( #PCDATA ) >
<!ELEMENT PreferredPathMode ( AUTO | MANUAL ) >
<!ELEMENT ReadCache ( 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 |
100 ) >
<!ELEMENT RebuildPriority ( HIGH | MEDIUM | LOW ) >
<!ELEMENT SSPState ( ENABLE | DISABLE ) >
<!ELEMENT SurfaceScanDelay ( #PCDATA ) >
<!ELEMENT QueueDepth ( #PCDATA ) >
<!ELEMENT WriteCache ( 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90
| 100 ) >

<!ELEMENT Array, LogicalDrive+ ( Drive, OnlineSpare ) >
<!ATTLIST Array ID PCDATA #REQUIRED >
  <!ELEMENT Drive ( ALL | #PCDATA ) >
  <!ELEMENT OnlineSpare ( YES | NO | #PCDATA ) >

  <!ELEMENT LogicalDrive ( Raid, Repeat | Size, Sectors, StripeSize,
ArrayAccelerator, SSPAdaptersWithAccess? ) >
  <!ATTLIST LogicalDrive ID PCDATA #REQUIRED >
  <!ELEMENT ArrayAccelerator ( ENABLE | DISABLE ) ENABLE >
  <!ELEMENT Raid ( 0 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 6 | ADG | 50 | 60 ) >
  <!ELEMENT Repeat ( MAX | #PCDATA ) >
  <!ELEMENT SSPAdaptersWithAccess ( #PCDATA ) >
  <!ELEMENT Sectors ( 32 | 63 ) >
  <!ELEMENT Size ( MAX | #PCDATA ) MAX >
  <!ELEMENT StripeSize ( 8 | 16 | 32 | 64 | 128 | 256 | 512 ) >

<!ELEMENT Initiator ( HBA_WW_ID, ConnectionName?, HostMode? ) >
  <!ELEMENT HBA_WW_ID ( #PCDATA ) >
  <!ELEMENT ConnectionName ( #PCDATA ) >
  <!ELEMENT HostMode ( #PCDATA ) >
]>

```

ACU scripting warning messages

Warning code	Warning message	Comment or clarification
4000	License key is already installed	The input file specified a license key. However, a license key is already installed on the controller.
4001	Clear configuration command failed - configuration is already cleared	The <code>-reset</code> option was used on a controller that does not have a configuration
4002	Chassis name is already set to this value	The chassis name is already set to the supplied value. The command is ignored.
4003	One or more controller commands were	Certain commands require that the controller be

Warning code	Warning message	Comment or clarification
	skipped because the controller is not configured	configured before they can be sent to the controller.
4004	Using Repeat function	Some commands have been ignored because the Repeat parameter has been specified in the input file.
4005	The system must be rebooted for the firmware flash to complete	A controller has been flashed with new firmware. The new firmware requires a reboot to take effect.

ACU scripting error messages

Error code	Error message	Comment or clarification
0	—	No error exists. The program completed successfully.
2053	Too many coinciding expansion, migration, or extension operations	The new configuration requires more transformations than are possible at one time. For example, you cannot expand a logical volume and transform its RAID level at the same time.
2056	Controller does not support license keys	The controller does not support license key entry or deletion.
2059	Invalid license key	The entered license key is not a valid license key.
2064	Controller does not support SSP	The controller does not support SSP functions.
2817	Invalid Action	The requested actions are invalid, for example, combining <code>-reset</code> with capture mode.
2818	Invalid Method	The method must be either Custom or Auto.
2819	Invalid Controller	An invalid controller value was specified.
2821	No controllers detected	No controllers were detected. This error applies to Input mode only.
2823	Invalid Rebuild Priority	The specified rebuild priority is not supported.
2824	Invalid Expand Priority	The specified expand priority is not supported. This error also occurs if the controller does not allow expansion, and therefore does not support expand priority.
2825	Invalid Array	The array ID is invalid.
2826	Array not specified	The Array command is missing from the script file. Some commands were found that require an Array to be specified.
2827	New Array ID does not match the next available Array ID.	The array ID in the script file does not match the array ID of the next available array. For example, if the configuration has an Array A and the input file specifies Array C (without Array B), then the script generates this error.
2828	New Array ID already exists	The array ID specified in the script file (in Configure mode) already exists in the

Error code	Error message	Comment or clarification
		configuration. Configure mode can only create new arrays.
2829	Cannot create Array	The controller will not allow a new array to be created, either because the controller has no unassigned physical drives attached or because the maximum number of arrays or logical drives has been reached already.
2830	Cannot expand Array	The Array could not be expanded, either because the controller does not support expansion, or the current configuration does not allow expansion to occur on the array.
2831	Cannot change Array Spare	The spare state of the array could not be changed. This error can occur when you attempt to add or drop a spare and the current configuration does not allow a spare state change for the array.
2832	Invalid physical drive	A specified physical drive is not a valid physical drive, or it cannot be placed in the array.
2833	Invalid Spare	A specified spare is not a valid spare drive, or it cannot be placed in the array as a spare.
2834	Invalid logical drive	The logical drive ID is not valid.
2836	New Logical Drive ID does not match the next available logical drive ID. If you are attempting to replicate a configuration that has non-consecutive logical drive numbers, then you must change the script file so that the logical drive numbers are consecutive.	The script file specifies a logical drive ID that is not the first unused ID in the sequence. For example, this message appears if the controller has only Logical Drive 1 and the script file specifies creation of Logical Drive 3 (omitting Logical Drive 2). A common cause of this error is that the input file specifies nonsequential logical drive numbers. In this case, change the logical drive numbers in the input file so that they are sequential.
2837	New Logical Drive ID already exists	This error occurs in Configure mode when the logical drive ID specified in the script file already exists in the configuration. In Configure mode, you can create new logical drives only.
2838	Cannot create Logical Drive	The array has no free space, or the maximum number of logical drives has been reached already.
2839	Cannot migrate Logical Drive RAID	The controller does not support RAID migration, or migration is not possible with the current controller configuration.
2841	Cannot extend Logical Drive	The controller does not support extension, or the current controller configuration cannot be extended. For example, extension is not possible if the array has no free space.
2842	Invalid RAID	The specified RAID level is invalid or is not possible with the current physical disk and array configuration.

Error code	Error message	Comment or clarification
2843	Invalid Size	The specified size is invalid or is not possible with the current configuration.
2844	Invalid Stripe Size	The specified stripe size is invalid, not supported by the current RAID level, or not possible with the current configuration.
2849	Invalid ClearConfigurationWithDataLoss parameter	The valid parameters are Yes and No (default).
2850	Controller does not support Chassis Name	The controller does not support setting a chassis name.
2851	Invalid Chassis Name	The entered chassis name is invalid. Use characters from the set a-z, A-Z, 0-9, !, @, #, *, (,), ,, -, _ +, :, ,, /, and [space]. The name cannot end with a space character or exceed the maximum number of characters allowed by the controller.
2852	Invalid SSP State	The requested SSP state is not a valid SSP state.
2853	Cannot change SSP settings	The SSP settings cannot be changed for the controller or logical drive.
2854	Invalid SSP Adapter ID	The adapter ID is not a valid adapter ID that was detected by the controller.
2857	Invalid Surface Scan Delay	—
2861	Controller does not support redundancy settings	The controller is not redundant or does not support redundancy settings.
2864	Invalid Preferred Path Mode	The specified value for the preferred path mode is not valid, or the controller is not available.
2865	Invalid Preferred Path	The specified preferred path is not a valid chassis slot for an available, active controller, or the controller is not available.
2866	Failure opening capture file <text>	—
2867	Failure opening input file <text>	—
2868	Failure opening error file <text>	—
2877	There are no suitable spares available	ACU found no drives that could be used as spares for the specified array.
2880	Invalid Physical Disk Type Specified	—
2882	Invalid MNP delay	The specified value for MNP delay is invalid.
3000	Invalid Option	The value of the option supplied to this parameter is invalid.
3002	Command Failed	The controller returned an error for a command.
3003	License Key Delete Failed	ACU is unable to delete the license key.
3004	Invalid Sector Size	—
3005	Cannot delete Array	—

Error code	Error message	Comment or clarification
3006	Invalid Number of Parity Groups	—
3007	Chassis name is too long	—
3008	Chassis name is already in use	Another controller is already using the entered chassis name.
3009	Auto Configure failed	The Auto Configure mode was unable to complete auto configuration.
3010	Cannot extend logical drive, not enough free space for the requested size	—
3011	Cannot extend logical drive, requested size is too small	—
3012	Cannot specify both SIZE and SHRINKSIZE	The input file cannot specify both a SIZE and SHRINKSIZE parameter.
3013	Cannot shrink Array	The array shrink operation was not successful.
3014	Cannot move Array	The array move operation was not successful.
3015	Invalid operation - Advanced Pack support required	The requested operation requires a valid license key to be entered.
3016	Spare drives cannot be specified by a count in Reconfigure mode	When in Reconfigure mode, the requested spare drives must be specified by their addresses. A simple count cannot be used.
3017	Disk drives cannot be specified by a count in Reconfigure mode	When in Reconfigure mode, the requested data drives must be specified by their addresses. A simple count cannot be used.
3018	Invalid number of physical disks	—
3019	Cannot create Array - no physical disks specified	ACU cannot create an array unless physical disks are specified in the input file DRIVE parameter.
3020	SSP must be enabled in order to perform this operation	For the specified operation, ACU requires SSP to be supported and enabled.
3021	Invalid connection name	—
3022	The <code>connectionname</code> cannot be removed when the <code>hostmode</code> has a non-default value.	—
3023	Invalid Host Mode	—
3024	Invalid Adapter ID	—
3025	This controller does not have host mode modification capability	—
3026	You need to have administrator rights to continue.	—
3027	Another instance of ACU is already running (possibly a service). Please terminate the ACU application before running ACU scripting.	—

Error code	Error message	Comment or clarification
3028	Invalid Drive Cache setting. Valid options are ENABLE and DISABLE.	—
3029	Invalid or out of order Command	Verify the ordering of the commands in the input configuration file.
3030	Inavlid or missing Array for Reconfigure	Expecting a valid array in Reconfigure mode
3031	This controller has been configured with a more recent version of software. To prevent data loss, configuration changes to this controller are not allowed. Please upgrade to the latest version to be able to continue to configure this controller.	Some changes to the scripting software are not backward-compatible. This feature prevents the administrator from using an older version of software on a controller configured with a newer version, possibly overriding changes and creating a data loss event.
3032	Operations on this Array are temporarily unavailable while the Array is transforming.	The user requested too many simultaneous changes. For example, the user added new disks to an array (expand array) and changed the size or RAID level of logical volumes on the array. The solution is for the user to wait until the array transformation is complete.

Probability of logical drive failure

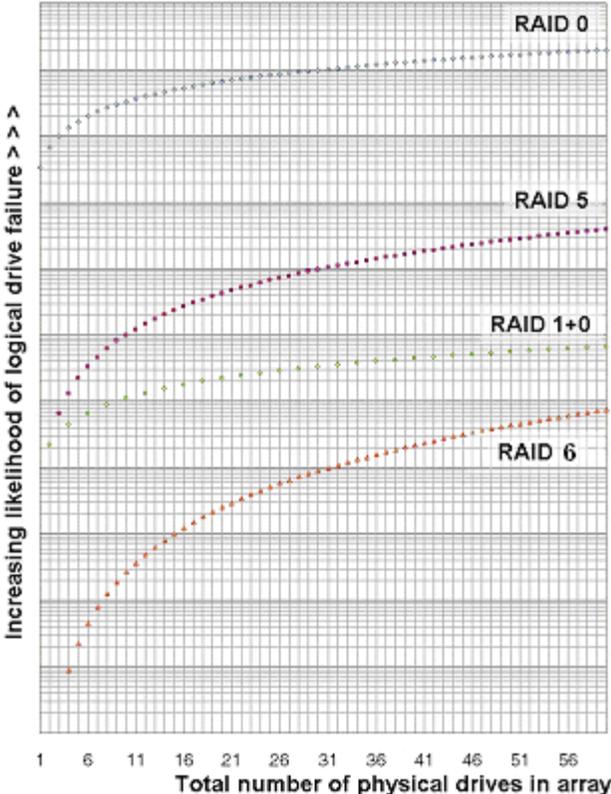
Factors involved in logical drive failure

The probability that a logical drive will fail depends on the RAID-level setting and on the number and type of physical drives in the array. If the logical drive does not have an online spare, the following results apply:

- A RAID 0 logical drive fails if only one physical drive fails.
- A RAID 1+0 logical drive fails if any two failed physical drives are mirrored to each other.
 - The **maximum** number of physical drives that can fail **without** causing failure of the logical drive is $n/2$, where n is the number of hard drives in the array. In practice, a logical drive usually fails before this maximum is reached. As the number of failed physical drives increases, it becomes increasingly likely that the newly failed drive is mirrored to a previously failed drive.
 - The **minimum** number of physical drive failures that can cause the logical drive to fail is two. This situation occurs when the two failed drives are mirrored to each other. As the total number of drives in the array increases, the probability that the only two failed drives in an array are mirrored to each other decreases.
- A RAID 5 logical drive fails if two physical drives fail.
- A RAID 6 (ADG) logical drive fails when three physical drives fail.

At any given RAID level, the probability of logical drive failure increases as the number of physical drives in the logical drive increases. This principle is illustrated more quantitatively in the graph ("[Relative probability of failure for different logical drives](#)" on page 97). The data for this graph is calculated from the MTBF value for a typical physical drive, assuming that no online spares are present. If an online spare is added to any of the fault-tolerant RAID configurations, the probability of logical drive failure is further decreased.

Relative probability of failure for different logical drives

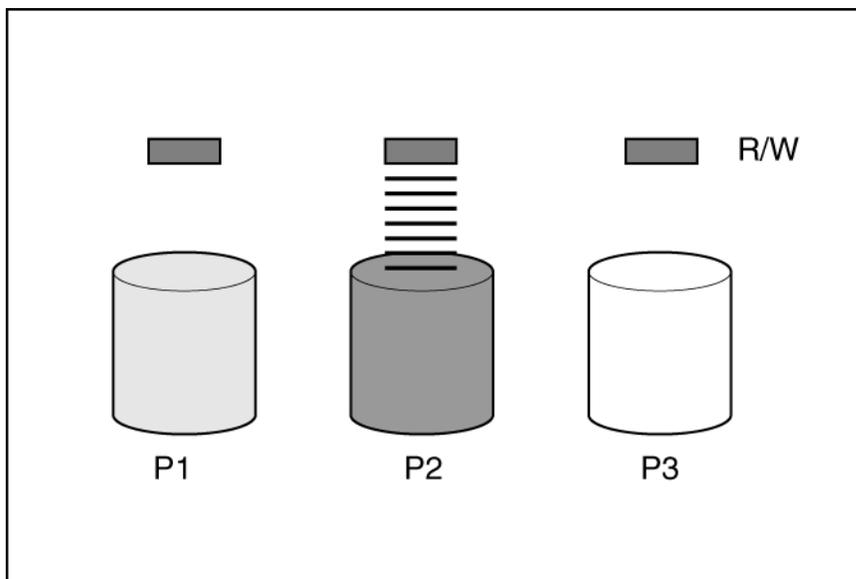


Drive arrays and fault-tolerance methods

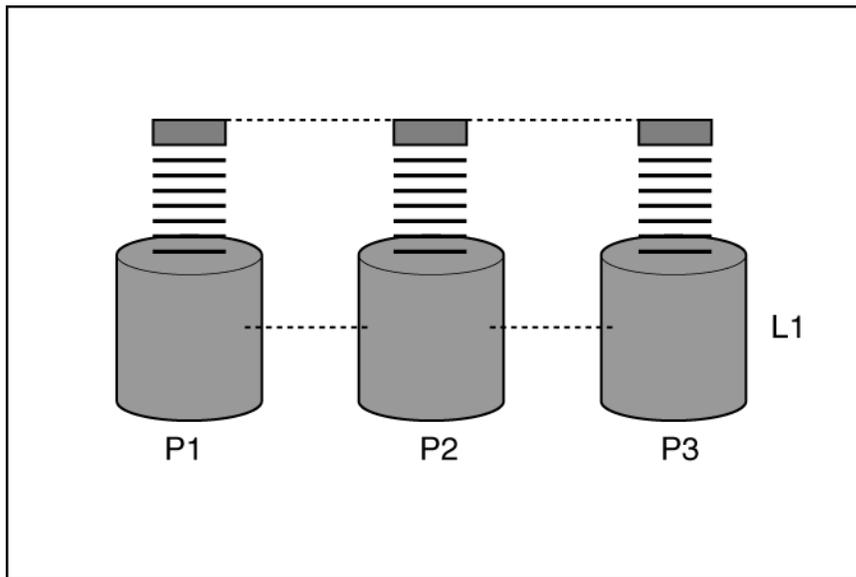
Drive arrays

The capacity and performance of a single physical (hard) drive is adequate for home users. However, business users demand higher storage capacities, higher data transfer rates, and greater protection against data loss when drives fail.

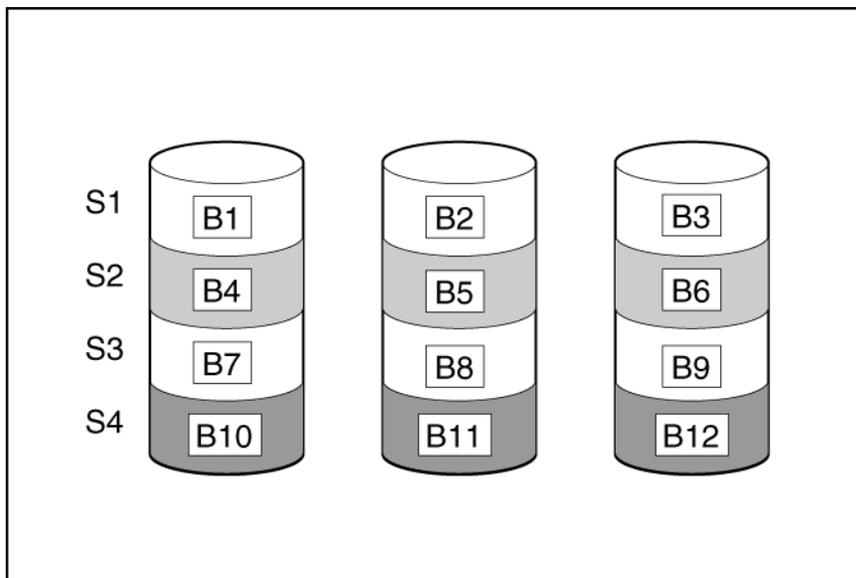
Connecting extra physical drives (P_n in the figure) to a system increases the total storage capacity but has no effect on the efficiency of read/write (R/W) operations. Data can still be transferred to only one physical drive at a time.



With an array controller installed in the system, the capacity of several physical drives can be combined into one or more virtual units called **logical drives** (also called **logical volumes** and denoted by L_n in the figures in this section). Then, the read/write heads of all the constituent physical drives are active simultaneously, reducing the total time required for data transfer.



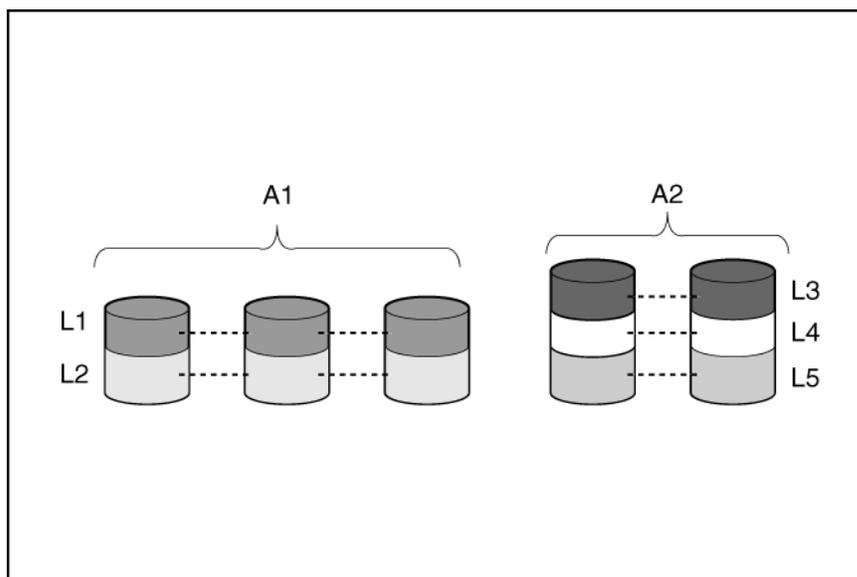
Because the read/write heads are active simultaneously, the same amount of data is written to each drive during any given time interval. Each unit of data is called a **block** (denoted by B_n in the figure), and adjacent blocks form a set of data **stripes** (S_n) across all the physical drives that comprise the logical drive.



For data in the logical drive to be readable, the data block sequence must be the same in every stripe. This sequencing process is performed by the array controller, which sends the data blocks to the drive write heads in the correct order.

A natural consequence of the striping process is that each physical drive in a given logical drive will contain the same amount of data. If one physical drive has a larger capacity than other physical drives in the same logical drive, the extra capacity is wasted because it cannot be used by the logical drive.

The group of physical drives containing the logical drive is called a **drive array**, or just **array** (denoted by A_n in the figure). Because all the physical drives in an array are commonly configured into just one logical drive, the term array is often used as a synonym for logical drive. However, an array can contain several logical drives, each of a different size.



Each logical drive in an array is distributed across all of the physical drives within the array. A logical drive can also extend across more than one port on the same controller, but it cannot extend across more than one controller.

Drive failure, although rare, is potentially catastrophic. For arrays that are configured as shown in the previous figure, failure of any physical drive in the array causes every logical drive in the array to suffer irretrievable data loss. To protect against data loss due to physical drive failure, logical drives are configured with **fault tolerance** ("[Fault-tolerance methods](#)" on page 100).

For any configuration except RAID 0, further protection against data loss can be achieved by assigning a drive as an **online spare** (or **hot spare**). This drive contains no data and is connected to the same controller as the array. When any other physical drive in the array fails, the controller automatically rebuilds information that was originally on the failed drive to the online spare. The system is thus restored to full RAID-level data protection, although it now no longer has an online spare. (However, in the unlikely event that another drive in the array fails while data is being rewritten to the spare, the logical drive will still fail.)

When you configure an online spare, it is automatically assigned to all logical drives in the same array. Additionally, you do not need to assign a separate online spare to each array. Instead, you can configure one hard drive to be the online spare for several arrays if the arrays are all on the same controller.

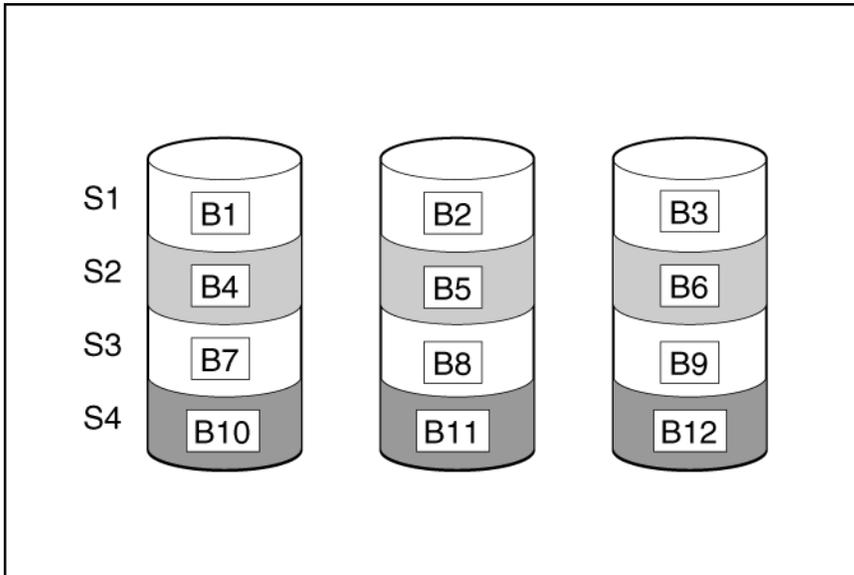
Fault-tolerance methods

Several fault-tolerance methods exist. Those most often used with Smart Array controllers are hardware-based RAID methods.

Two alternative fault-tolerance methods that are sometimes used are also described ("[Alternative fault-tolerance methods](#)" on page 107). However, hardware-based RAID methods provide a much more robust and controlled fault-tolerance environment, so these alternative methods are seldom used.

RAID 0—No fault tolerance

A RAID 0 configuration provides data striping, but there is no protection against data loss when a drive fails. However, it is useful for rapid storage of large amounts of noncritical data (for printing or image editing, for example) or when cost is the most important consideration.



Advantages:

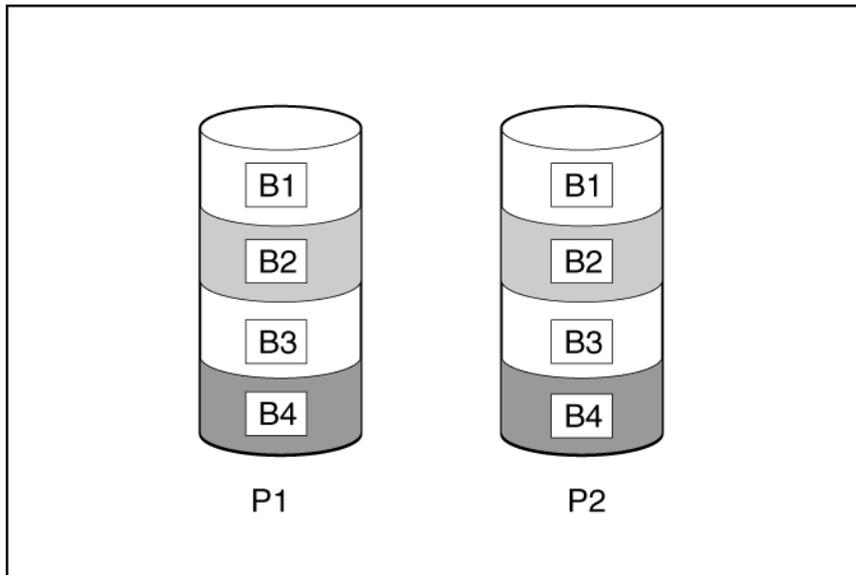
- Has the highest write performance of all RAID methods.
- Has the lowest cost per unit of stored data of all RAID methods.
- All drive capacity is used to store data (none is needed for fault tolerance).

Disadvantages:

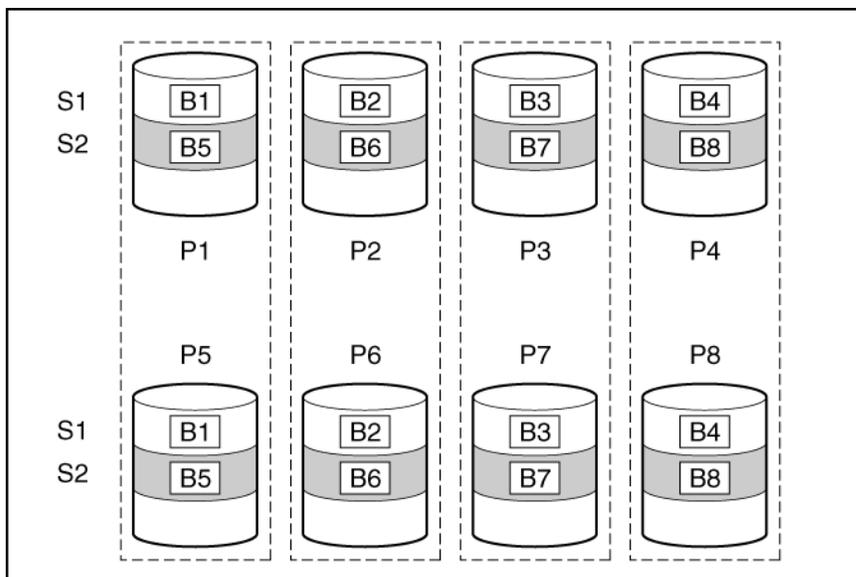
- All data on the logical drive is lost if a physical drive fails.
- Cannot use an online spare.
- Can only preserve data by backing it up to external drives.

RAID 1+0 (RAID 10)

In a RAID 1+0 (RAID 10) configuration, data is duplicated to a second drive.



When the array has more than two physical drives, drives are mirrored in pairs.



In each mirrored pair, the physical drive that is not busy answering other requests answers any read requests that are sent to the array. This behavior is called **load balancing**. If a physical drive fails, the remaining drive in the mirrored pair can still provide all the necessary data. Several drives in the array can fail without incurring data loss, as long as no two failed drives belong to the same mirrored pair.

This fault-tolerance method is useful when high performance and data protection are more important than the cost of physical drives.

NOTE: When there are only two physical drives in the array, this fault-tolerance method is often referred to as RAID 1.

Advantages:

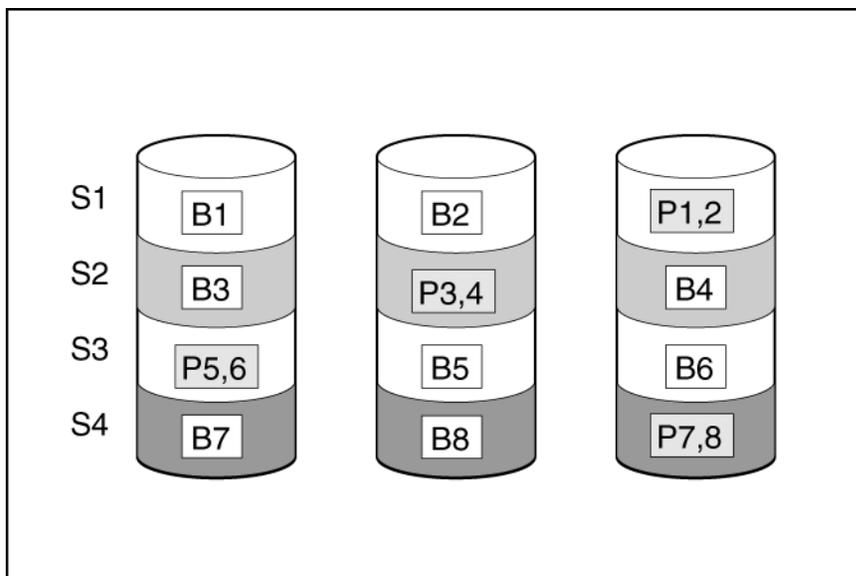
- This method has the highest read performance of any fault-tolerant configuration.
- No data is lost when a drive fails, as long as no failed drive is mirrored to another failed drive.
- Up to half of the physical drives in the array can fail.

Disadvantages:

- This method is expensive, because many drives are needed for fault tolerance.
- Only half of the total drive capacity is usable for data storage.

RAID 5—distributed data guarding

In a RAID 5 configuration, data protection is provided by **parity data** (denoted by $P_{x,y}$ in the figure). This parity data is calculated stripe by stripe from the user data that is written to all other blocks within that stripe. The blocks of parity data are distributed evenly over every physical drive within the logical drive.



When a physical drive fails, data that was on the failed drive can be calculated from the remaining parity data and user data on the other drives in the array. This recovered data is usually written to an online spare in a process called a **rebuild**.

This configuration is useful when cost, performance, and data availability are equally important.

Advantages:

- Has high read performance.
- Data is not lost if one physical drive fails.
- More drive capacity is usable than with RAID 1+0—parity information requires only the storage space equivalent to one physical drive.

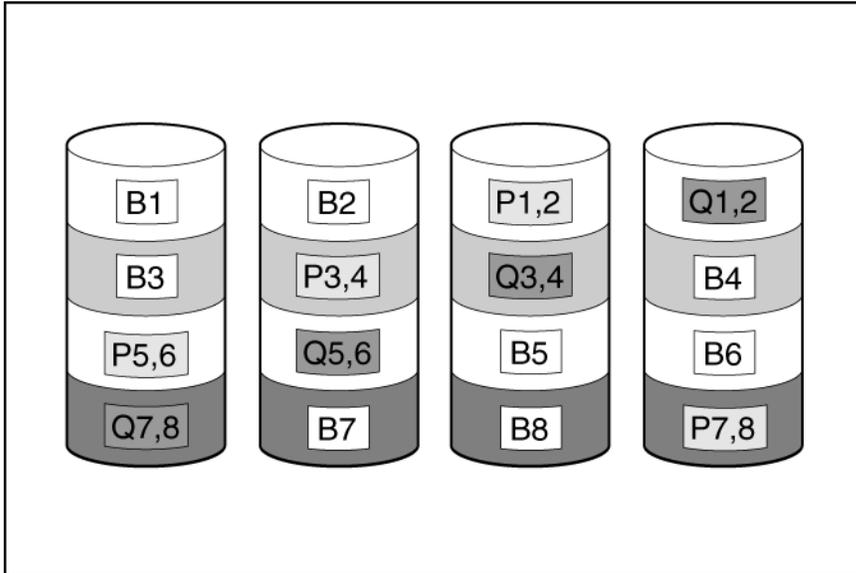
Disadvantages:

- Has relatively low write performance.
- Data is lost if a second drive fails before data from the first failed drive is rebuilt.

RAID 6 (ADG)—Advanced Data Guarding

NOTE: Not all controllers support RAID 6 (ADG).

RAID 6 (ADG), like RAID 5, generates and stores parity information to protect against data loss caused by drive failure. With RAID 6 (ADG), however, two different sets of parity data are used (denoted by $P_{x,y}$ and $Q_{x,y}$ in the figure), allowing data to still be preserved if two drives fail. Each set of parity data uses a capacity equivalent to that of one of the constituent drives.



This method is most useful when data loss is unacceptable but cost is also an important factor. The probability that data loss will occur when an array is configured with RAID 6 (ADG) is less than it would be if it was configured with RAID 5.

Advantages:

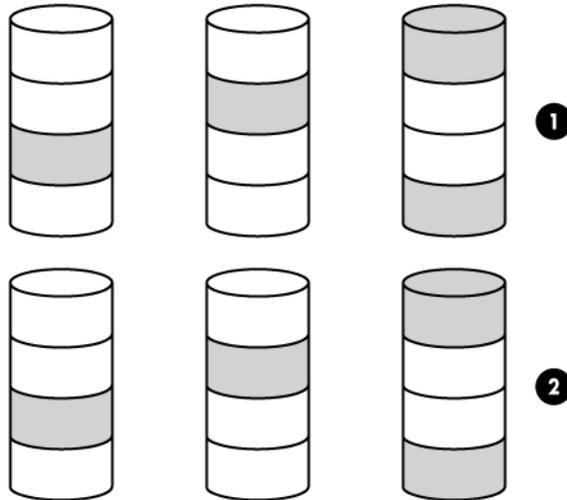
- This method has a high read performance.
- This method allows high data availability—Any two drives can fail without loss of critical data.
- More drive capacity is usable than with RAID 1+0—Parity information requires only the storage space equivalent to two physical drives.

Disadvantages:

The main disadvantage of RAID 6 (ADG) is a relatively low write performance (lower than RAID 5) because of the need for two sets of parity data.

RAID 50

RAID 50 is a nested RAID method in which the constituent hard drives are organized into several identical RAID 5 logical drive sets (parity groups). The smallest possible RAID 50 configuration has six drives organized into two parity groups of three drives each.



For any given number of hard drives, data loss is least likely to occur when the drives are arranged into the configuration that has the largest possible number of parity groups. For example, four parity groups of three drives are more secure than three parity groups of four drives. However, less data can be stored on the array with the larger number of parity groups.

RAID 50 is particularly useful for large databases, file servers, and application servers.

Advantages:

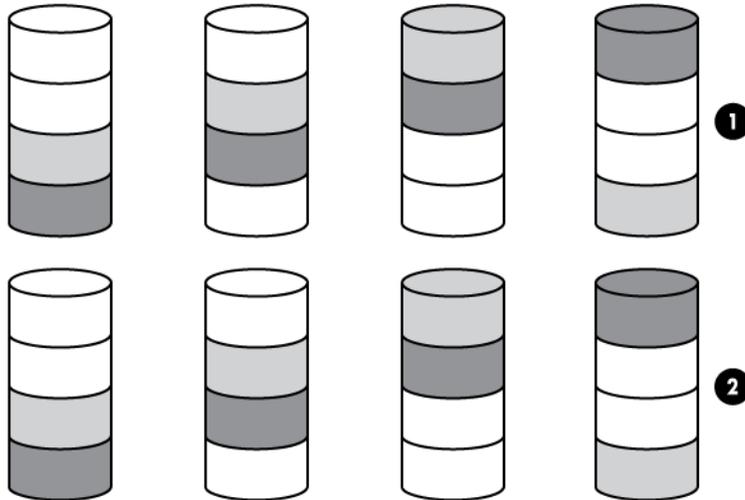
- Higher performance than for RAID 5, especially during writes.
- Better fault tolerance than either RAID 0 or RAID 5.
- Up to n physical drives can fail (where n is the number of parity groups) without loss of data, as long as the failed drives are in different parity groups.

Disadvantages:

- All data is lost if a second drive fails in the same parity group before data from the first failed drive has finished rebuilding.
- A greater percentage of array capacity is used to store redundant or parity data than with non-nested RAID methods.

RAID 60

RAID 60 is a nested RAID method in which the constituent hard drives are organized into several identical RAID 6 logical drive sets (parity groups). The smallest possible RAID 60 configuration has eight drives organized into two parity groups of four drives each.



For any given number of hard drives, data loss is least likely to occur when the drives are arranged into the configuration that has the largest possible number of parity groups. For example, five parity groups of four drives are more secure than four parity groups of five drives. However, less data can be stored on the array with the larger number of parity groups.

RAID 60 is particularly useful for data archives and high-availability solutions.

Advantages:

- Higher performance than for RAID 6, especially during writes.
- Better fault tolerance than either RAID 0 or RAID 6.
- Up to $2n$ physical drives can fail (where n is the number of parity groups) without loss of data, as long as no more than two failed drives are in the same parity group.

Disadvantages:

- All data is lost if a third drive in a parity group fails before one of the other failed drives in the parity group has finished rebuilding.
- A greater percentage of array capacity is used to store redundant or parity data than with non-nested RAID methods.

Comparing the hardware-based RAID methods

NOTE: Not all controllers support RAID 6 (ADG).

Item	RAID 0	RAID 1+0	RAID 5	RAID 6 (ADG)
Alternative name	Striping (no fault tolerance)	Mirroring	Distributed Data Guarding	Advanced Data Guarding
Formula for number of drives usable for data (n = total number of drives in array)	n	$n/2$	$n-1$	$n-2$
Fraction of drive space usable*	100%	50%	67% to 93%	50% to 96%
Minimum number of physical drives	1	2	3	4
Tolerates failure of one physical drive	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tolerates simultaneous failure of more than one physical drive	No	Only if no two failed drives are in the same mirrored pair	No	Yes
Read performance	High	High	High	High
Write performance	High	Medium	Low	Low
Relative cost	Low	High	Medium	Medium

*Values for the fraction of drive space usable are calculated with these assumptions: (1) all physical drives in the array have the same capacity; (2) online spares are not used; (3) no more than 14 physical drives are used per array for RAID 5; and (4) no more than 56 drives are used with RAID 6 (ADG).

Selecting a RAID method

Some controllers do not support RAID 50, RAID 6, or RAID 60. To determine the RAID capabilities of your controller, see the model-specific information for your controller on the HP website (<http://www.hp.com/products/smartarray>).

Most important criterion	Also important	Suggested RAID level
Fault tolerance	Cost effectiveness I/O performance	RAID 6 RAID 1+0, RAID 50, RAID 60
Cost effectiveness	Fault tolerance I/O performance	RAID 6 RAID 5 (RAID 0 if fault tolerance is not required)
I/O performance	Cost effectiveness Fault tolerance	RAID 5 (RAID 0 if fault tolerance is not required) RAID 1+0, RAID 50, RAID 60

Alternative fault-tolerance methods

Your operating system may also support software-based RAID or controller duplexing.

- **Software-based RAID** resembles hardware-based RAID, except that the operating system works with logical drives as if they were physical drives. To protect against data loss caused by physical drive failure, each logical drive must be in a different array from the others.

- **Controller duplexing** uses two identical controllers with independent, identical sets of drives containing identical data. In the unlikely event of a controller failure, the remaining controller and drives will service all requests.

Neither of these alternative fault-tolerance methods supports online spares or automatic data recovery, nor do they support auto-reliability monitoring or interim data recovery.

If you decide to use one of these alternative methods, configure your arrays with RAID 0 for maximum storage capacity and refer to your operating system documentation for further implementation details.

Diagnosing array problems

Diagnostic tools

To troubleshoot array problems and generate feedback about arrays, use the following diagnostic tools:

- **ACU**

For more recent products, array diagnostics is available with ACU v8.28.13.0 and later. This utility is available on the SmartStart CD in the controller kit and also on the HP website (<http://www.hp.com/support>). For more information about ACU, see "About ACU (on page 21)." For more information about error messages, see the *HP ProLiant Servers Troubleshooting Guide* ("Troubleshooting resources" on page 109).
- **ADU**

For products that support SmartStart v8.25 and earlier, this utility is available on the SmartStart CD in the controller kit and also on the HP website (<http://www.hp.com/support>). When prompted for product information, enter the server model name. For more information about the meanings of the various ADU error messages, see the *HP ProLiant Servers Troubleshooting Guide* ("Troubleshooting resources" on page 109).
- **Event Notification Service**

This utility reports array events to the Microsoft® Windows® system event log and IML. You can obtain the utility from the SmartStart CD or the HP website (<http://www.hp.com/support>). When prompted for product information, enter the server model name.
- **HP Insight Diagnostics**

HP Insight Diagnostics is a tool that displays information about the system hardware configuration and performs tests on the system and its components, including drives if they are connected to Smart Array controllers. This utility is available on the SmartStart CD and also on the HP website (<http://www.hp.com/servers/diags>).
- **POST messages**

Smart Array controllers produce diagnostic error messages (POST messages) at reboot. Many POST messages suggest corrective actions. For more information about POST messages, see the *HP ProLiant Servers Troubleshooting Guide* ("Troubleshooting resources" on page 109).

Troubleshooting resources

The *HP ProLiant Servers Troubleshooting Guide* provides procedures for resolving common problems and comprehensive courses of action for fault isolation and identification, error message interpretation, issue resolution, and software maintenance on ProLiant servers and server blades. This guide includes problem-specific flowcharts to help you navigate complex troubleshooting processes. To view the guide, select a language:

- English (http://www.hp.com/support/ProLiant_TSG_en)
- French (http://www.hp.com/support/ProLiant_TSG_fr)

- Italian (http://www.hp.com/support/ProLiant_TSG_it)
- Spanish (http://www.hp.com/support/ProLiant_TSG_sp)
- German (http://www.hp.com/support/ProLiant_TSG_gr)
- Dutch (http://www.hp.com/support/ProLiant_TSG_nl)
- Japanese (http://www.hp.com/support/ProLiant_TSG_jp)

Acronyms and abbreviations

ACU

Array Configuration Utility

ADG

Advanced Data Guarding (also known as RAID 6)

ADU

Array Diagnostics Utility

CPQONLIN

NetWare Online Array Configuration Utility

HBA

host bus adapter

MTBF

mean time between failures

ORCA

Option ROM Configuration for Arrays

POST

Power-On Self Test

RAID

redundant array of inexpensive (or independent) disks

RBSU

ROM-Based Setup Utility

RIS

reserve information sector

SAAP

Smart Array Advanced Pack

SSP

Selective Storage Presentation

WBEM

Web-Based Enterprise Management

WWN

World Wide Name

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