Compaq SANworks

Secure Path Version 3.0 for HP-UX

Read Me First

Addendum to Avoiding Problem Situations

This information is an addendum to the section "Avoiding Problem Situations," in the *Compaq SANworks Secure Path Version 3.0 for HP-UX Release Notes*, part number AA-RR4WA-TE.

- If you enable load balancing with SWCC, using the SWCC client results in displaying incomplete property sheets. In addition, it could also cause I/O to stall until you restart the HSG80 controllers.

- The *CPQswspInstall_v30.sh* installation script does not contain the POSIX shell descriptor. As a result, running the script in either the C Shell or in the Bourne Shell results in an error message, and terminates the script. To run the script in these shells, enter the following command at the root prompt to run the installation script in a POSIX shell:

```
sh CPQswspInstall_v30.sh
```

- The Rolling Upgrade method that upgrades ACS 8.5 to ACS 8.6 (described in the *Maintenance and Service Guide for Solution Software V8.6A for HP UNIX*) fails if the server is running application I/O to the array being upgraded. You must quiesce all I/O to the array before starting the Rolling Upgrade procedure.

- Setting the **Verify Period** on individual arrays in the installation Configuration Menu accurately sets the period in the Secure Path driver. However, using the `spmgr display` command shows the global Verify Period setting on all arrays.

Compaq recommends using the Global Parameter Settings menu to set the **Verify Period** for all arrays, and avoid using the Array Parameter Settings menu.

Since there is no way for spmgr to read the period, you can detect course differences by observing and timing the flashing of switch LEDs. If there is a question as to whether all arrays are set to the global parameter, issue the following command to reset the global parameter:

```
spmgr set -f <period>
```

After entering this command, rebuild the kernel so it persists across reboots.

- You should delete storage devices or arrays that have been configured by Secure Path using the spmgr delete command before removing them from the storage area network (SAN). If you removed the devices or arrays from the SAN prior to using the spmgr delete command, the Secure Path disk devices appear as **CLAIMED** even though their corresponding hsx paths show **NO_HW** when you enter the isoscan -fn command.

  To rectify this situation, you must:

  — Delete the devices or arrays that have been removed using the spmgr delete command.

  — Rerun the isoscan -fn command.

- The Event Monitoring Service logs erroneous HSG80 LUN errors. At the time of these EMS notifications, there are no indications of operational problems with HSG80 devices, and you can ignore the messages.

  This occurs due to an incompatibility issue between EMS and the HSG80 controllers. For now, the only option is to disable EMS monitoring of HSG80 devices. if these syslog events are objectionable. Use the procedure in the section Disabling Hardware Monitoring to disable the EMS hardware monitor for HSG80 devices.

Disabling Hardware Monitoring

This section describes how to disable the EMS hardware monitor. You can use this procedure to prevent the Event Monitoring Service from logging erroneous HSG80 LUN errors.

About the *Disabled_instances* File

The *startmon_client* program reads the following *disabled_instances* file:

```
/var/stm/data/tools/monitor/disabled_instances
```

startmon_client reads the *disabled_instances* file before reading the **.sapcfg* file. Therefore, there is no startup of the monitor for the specific instance listed in the disabled_instances file.

The *disabled_instances fil*e is a text file that lists each fully qualified instance, one instance per line. In addition, you can use wild cards in the instance names to specify more than more instance. For example, the following entry specifies all the instances associated with the default disk resource names:

```
/storage/events/disks/default/*
```

For those instances listed in the *disabled_instances* file, no monitoring requests shows up in the display for the monconfig (C)heck monitors command.

NOTE: This does not mean that the monitor stops polling the device. It means that any events will not be forwarded to the log files, based on information in the **.sapcfg* files.

Using the *Disabled_instances* File to Disable Hardware Monitoring

To use the *disabled_instances* file to disable a EMS hardware monitor for a single instance (enabled in IPR0009):

1. Run /etc/opt/resmon/lbin/monconfig at the Monitoring Request Manager Main Menu.

2. Choose **(K)ill (disable) monitoring**.

3. With an editor of your choice, add instances to the *disabled_instances* file in the following directory:

    ```
    /var/stm/data/tools/monitor/
    ```

4. Add the string located at the top of the EMS event message, similar to the following example:

    ```
    /storage/events/disks/default/0_0_254.0.0.5
    ```

5. Save the file.

6. Run monconfig again and select **(E)nable Monitoring**.

7. Wait for monitoring to be re-enabled, then select **(C)heck monitors**.

    The resource class that was disabled should display in the list, with no monitoring requests.