



3ware®

Serial ATA RAID Controller

Supports the 9650SE, 9590SE, and 9550SX Models

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March 2007

User Guide

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Table of Contents

	About this User Guide	vii
	How this User Guide is Organized	vii
	Conventions	ix
	Screenshots	ix
	Using the 3ware HTML Bookshelf	ix
Chapter 1.	Introducing the 3ware® SATA RAID Controller	1
	What's New with 9650SE Models	1
	System Requirements	2
	Understanding RAID Concepts and Levels	4
	RAID Concepts	4
	Available RAID Configurations	5
	Determining What RAID Level to Use	11
	3ware Tools for Configuration and Management	13
	Monitoring, Maintenance, and Troubleshooting Features	14
Chapter 2.	Getting Started with Your 3ware RAID Controller	16
Chapter 3.	First-Time RAID Configuration Using 3BM	20
	Basic Steps for Creating a Unit	20
	Specifying a Hot Spare	28
	Leaving Individual Drives as JBODs	28
	Checking the Motherboard Boot Sequence	29
	What Next?	29
Chapter 4.	Driver Installation	30
	Driver Installation Under Windows	31
	Materials Required	31
	Creating a 3ware Driver Diskette	32
	Installing the 3ware Driver and Windows on a New Unit	32
	Installing the Driver on a System that Boots from a Different Device	33
	Making Units Managed by a 3ware Controller Available to Windows	38
	Driver Installation Under Linux	39
	Obtaining 3ware Linux Drivers	40
	Driver Installation Under Red Hat Linux or Fedora Core 5	41
	Driver Installation Under SuSE Linux	47
	Compiling a 3ware Driver for Linux	50
	Driver Installation Under FreeBSD	50
	Obtaining 3ware FreeBSD Drivers	51
	Installing the Driver under FreeBSD	51
Chapter 5.	3ware BIOS Manager 2 (3BM 2) Introduction	57
	Starting 3BM 2	57
	Exiting the 3BM Configuration Utility	59
	Working in the 3BM Screens	60
	Adjusting BIOS Loading Settings	63
	Displaying Controller Information	65
	Getting Help While Using 3BM	65
Chapter 6.	3DM 2 (3ware Disk Manager) Introduction	66
	Browser Requirements for 3DM	67
	Installing 3DM	68

Starting 3DM and Logging In	68
Logging In to the 3DM Web Application	68
Starting the 3DM Daemon under Linux and FreeBSD	70
Starting the 3DM Process under Microsoft Windows	70
Viewing 3DM Remotely Using a Web Browser	71
Working with the 3DM Screens	71
3DM Menus	72
Viewing Information About Different Controllers	74
Refreshing the Screen	74
3DM Screens and What They're Used For	74
Setting Up 3DM Preferences	76
Setting and Changing 3DM Passwords	77
Managing E-mail Event Notification	77
Enabling and Disabling Remote Access	78
Setting the Incoming Port #	79
Setting the Frequency of Page Refreshes	79
Chapter 7. Configuring Your Controller.....	80
Viewing Information About a Controller	80
About Controller Policies	82
Viewing Controller Policies	83
Setting the Auto Rebuild Policy	85
Using Auto-Carving for Multi LUN Support	86
Setting the Size of Volumes Created with Auto-Carving	88
Enabling and Setting Up Staggered Spin-up	89
Exporting JBOD Disks	90
Chapter 8. Configuring Units	91
Configuring a New Unit	91
Configuration Options When Creating a Unit	92
Creating a Unit through 3DM	94
Creating a Unit through 3BM	97
Ordering Units in 3BM	100
Partitioning, Formatting, and Mounting Units	101
Creating a Hot Spare	103
Specifying a Hot Spare through 3DM	104
Specifying a Hot Spare through 3BM	104
Naming a Unit	105
Setting Unit Policies	106
Enabling and Disabling the Unit Write Cache	108
Setting Auto Verify for a Unit	109
Setting Continue on Source Error During Rebuild	110
Enabling and Disabling Queuing for a Unit	111
Setting the StorSave Profile for a Unit	112
Changing An Existing Configuration by Migrating	115
RAID Level Migration (RLM) Overview	116
Changing RAID Level	117
Expanding Unit Capacity	118
Informing the Operating System of Changed Configuration	119
Deleting a Unit	120
Deleting a Unit through 3DM	121
Deleting a Unit through 3BM	122
Removing a Unit	123
Removing a Unit Through 3DM	124
Removing a Unit Through 3BM	125
Moving a Unit from One Controller to Another	126

	Moving Units from an 8000 Controller to a 9000 Controller	126
	Moving Legacy JBOD Units to a 9000 Controller	127
	Moving Units from a 9500S to a 9550SX, 9590SE, or 9650SE Controller	128
	Adding a Drive	129
	Removing a Drive	130
	Rescanning the Controller	131
Chapter 9.	Maintaining Units	133
	Checking Unit and Drive Status through 3DM	133
	Enclosure LED Status Indicators	135
	Unit Statuses	135
	Drive Statuses	137
	About Degraded Units	137
	About Inoperable Units	138
	Alarms, Errors, and Other Events	138
	Viewing Alarms, Errors, and Other Events	138
	Using the Alert Utility Under Windows	139
	Downloading an Error Log	141
	Viewing SMART Data About a Drive	141
	Background Tasks	142
	About Initialization	143
	About Verification	146
	Starting a Verify Manually	148
	Rebuilding Units	150
	Cancelling a Rebuild and Restarting It with a Different Drive	154
	Setting Background Task Rate	155
	Background Task Prioritization	156
	Scheduling Background Tasks	156
	Viewing Current Task Schedules	157
	Turning On or Off Use of a Task Schedule	158
	Removing a Task Schedule	159
	Adding a New Task Schedule Slot	159
	Selecting Self-tests to be Performed	160
	Locating a Drive by Blinking Its LED	161
Chapter 10.	Maintaining Your Controller	163
	Determining the Current Version of Your 3ware Driver	163
	Updating the Firmware and Driver	164
	Downloading the Driver and Firmware	165
	Updating the Firmware Through 3DM 2	166
	Updating the 3ware Driver and Firmware Under Windows	167
	Using the Update Utility With Multiple Controllers	171
	Updating the 3ware Driver Under Windows XP	172
	Updating the 3ware Driver Under Red Hat or Fedora Core	178
	Updating the 3ware Driver Under SuSE	179
	Updating the 3ware Driver Under FreeBSD	181
	Updating the Firmware Under Linux and FreeBSD	182
	Viewing Battery Information	183
	Testing Battery Capacity	183
Chapter 11.	3DM 2 Reference	186
	Controller Summary page	187
	Controller Details page	188
	Unit Information page	189
	Unit Details page	190
	Drive Information page	192

Drive Details window	193
Controller Settings page	195
Scheduling page	199
Maintenance page	202
Alarms page	210
Battery Backup page	211
Enclosure Summary page	213
Enclosure Details page	214
3DM 2 Settings page	215
Chapter 12. Troubleshooting	218
Web Resources	218
Before Contacting Customer Support	219
Basic Troubleshooting: Check This First	219
Command Logging	220
Problems and Solutions	220
Enclosure-Related Problems	221
Hardware Installation Problems	221
Software Installation Problems	222
Problems in 3DM and 3BM	223
Error and Notification Messages	224
Error and Notification Message Details	227
Appendices	264
Installing Software from a Graphical User Interface (GUI)	271
Installing Software on Linux and FreeBSD from the Command Line	278
Uninstalling Software	279
Uninstalling 3DM under Microsoft Windows	279
Uninstalling 3DM under Linux or FreeBSD	279
FCC Radio Frequency Interference Statement	280
Microsoft Windows Hardware Quality Lab	281
European Community Conformity Statement	281
Limited Warranty	282
Warranty Service and RMA Process	283
AMCC Technical Support and Services	284
Sales and ordering information	284
Feedback on this manual	284
Index	285

About this User Guide

This document, *3ware Serial ATA RAID Controller User Guide*, provides instructions for configuring and maintaining RAID units on 3ware 9650SE, 9590SE, and 9550SX series RAID controllers.

This guide assumes that you have already installed your controller and drives in your system, and set up your 3ware Sidecar, if you have one. If you have not yet done so, see the installation guide that came with your controller. If you do not have the printed copy, an PDF of the installation guide is available on your 3ware CD, or you can download it from: <http://www.3ware.com/support/userdocs.asp>. (Note that there are different installation guides for different 3ware RAID controller models.)

There are often multiple ways to accomplish the same configuration and maintenance tasks for your 3ware RAID controller. This manual includes instructions for performing tasks using two tools: one at the BIOS level (3ware BIOS Manager 2, referred to as 3BM 2) and one that runs in a browser (3ware Disk Manager 2, referred to as 3DM 2).

You can also perform many tasks at the command line, using 3ware's Command Line Interface (CLI). The CLI is described in a separate manual: *3ware Serial ATA RAID Controller CLI Guide*. Information from both this Users Guide and the CLI Guide are also available in the *3ware HTML Bookshelf*, available in the 3ware Documentation folder and on your 3ware CD. (For more information, see "Using the 3ware HTML Bookshelf" on page ix.)

How this User Guide is Organized

Table 1: Chapters and Appendices in this Guide

Chapter/Appendix	Description
1. Introduction	Provides an overview of product features for the 3ware 9650SE, 9590SE, and 9550SX controller models. Includes system requirements and an introduction to RAID concepts and levels.

Table 1: Chapters and Appendices in this Guide

Chapter/Appendix	Description
2. Getting Started	Provides a summary of the process you should follow to get started using your 3ware RAID controller.
3. First-Time RAID Configuration Using 3BM	Provides step-by-step instructions for configuring RAID units if you have just installed the controller.
4. Driver Installation	Describes how to install drivers for the 3ware controller if you have just installed and configured it. Includes information for Windows, Linux, and FreeBSD.
5. 3ware BIOS Manager (3BM)	Describes the basics of using 3BM.
6. 3ware Disk Manager 2 (3DM 2)	Describes the basics of using 3DM. Also includes information about installing and uninstalling 3DM, and how to start the 3DM process manually, if required.
7. Configuring Your Controller	Describes how to view details about the controller, check its status, and change configuration settings that affect the controller and all associated drives.
8. Configuring Units	Describes how to configure new units and hot spares, change existing configurations, and set unit policies.
9. Maintaining Units	Describes how to check unit and drive status, review alarms and errors, schedule background maintenance tasks, and manually start them, when necessary or desirable. Includes explanations of initialization, verify, rebuild, and self-tests.
10. Maintaining Your Controller	Describes how to update the driver, move a unit from one controller to another, and replace an existing 3ware controller with a new one. Also includes information about checking battery status on a BBU (Battery Backup Unit).
11. 3DM 2 Reference	Describes the features and functions on each of the pages in 3DM.
12. Troubleshooting	Provides common problems and solutions, and explains error messages.
A. Glossary	Includes definitions for terms used throughout this guide.
B. Software Installation	Provides instructions for installing software management tools (3DM 2, CLI, tw_update) and documentation.
C. Compliance and Conformity Statements	Provides compliance and conformity statement.

Table 1: Chapters and Appendices in this Guide

Chapter/Appendix	Description
D. Warranty, Technical Support, and Service	Provides warranty information and tells you how to contact technical support.

Conventions

The following conventions are used through this guide:

- 3BM and 3BM 2 both refer to the 3ware BIOS Manager, version 2.
- 3DM and 3DM 2 both refer to the 3ware Disk Manager, version 2.
- In the sections that describe using 3DM, *current controller* is used to refer to the controller which is currently selected in this drop-down list.
- *Unit* refers to one or more disks configured through 3ware to be treated by the operating system as a single drive. Also known as an array. Array and unit are used interchangeably throughout this manual.
- **Boldface** is used for buttons, fields, and settings that appear on the screen.
- Monospace font is used for code and to indicate things you type.

Screenshots

The screenshots in this documentation are examples only, and may not exactly reflect the operating system and browser you are using. 3ware software works on a number of different operating systems, including Mac OS X, Microsoft Windows®, Linux®, and FreeBSD®, and runs in a number of different browsers. In addition, the version shown in screenshots may not match your version. For the current released and tested version number, see the latest release notes.

Using the 3ware HTML Bookshelf

The 3ware HTML Bookshelf is an HTML version of this user guide and the CLI Guide, combined as one resource. It is available on your 3ware CD, in the /doc folder.

To make use of the 3ware HTML Bookshelf

- 1 Copy the compressed version of the guide (3wareHTMLBookshelf.zip or 3wareHTMLBookshelf.tgz, depending on your operating system) to a local drive on your computer and extract it.

- 2 To launch the bookshelf at the opening page, open the 3wareHTMLBookshelf folder and double click the file `index.html`.

Opening the file from “index.html” automatically displays a navigation panel at the left that includes a Table of Contents, Index, and Search.

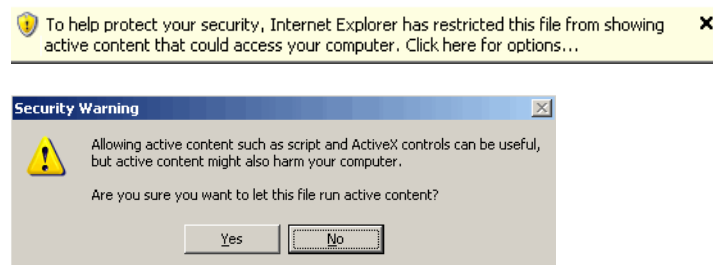
You can also open the bookshelf by double-clicking any other html file in the 3wareHTMLBookshelf folder. When you open an individual file, the navigation pane does not automatically open. In this case, you can display the navigation pane by clicking the **Show Navigation** button at the left.

Figure 1. Navigation Button in the 3ware HTML Bookshelf Window



Note: The 3ware HTML Bookshelf is created as a set of HTML documents that are often displayed from a website. When installed on your personal computer, some browsers flag them as “active content,” and require your approval before displaying the content.

If you see messages similar to the following, you must confirm the display of active content in order to see the pages.



Introducing the 3ware[®] SATA RAID Controller

AMCC 3ware RAID controllers deliver full-featured, true hardware RAID to servers and workstations. AMCC's RAID controllers offer Serial ATA (SATA) and SATA II interfaces in both low profile and full-height footprints. Combined with an advanced RAID management feature set that includes web-based, command-based, and API (application programming interface) software components, AMCC controllers, available in 2-, 4-, 8-, 12-, 16-, and 24-port configurations, provide compelling RAID solutions.

This section introduces the features and concepts of AMCC 3ware RAID controllers. It is organized into the following topics:

- What's New with 9650SE Models
- System Requirements
- Understanding RAID Concepts and Levels
- 3ware Tools for Configuration and Management
- Monitoring, Maintenance, and Troubleshooting Features

What's New with 9650SE Models

The 9650SE models in 3ware's 9000 series of RAID controllers have the following features and benefits:

- Simultaneous RAID 6 parity generation to maximize RAID 6 performance
- 8th-generation StorSwitch[™] non-blocking switch fabric for maximum controller output
- StreamFusion[™] optimizes RAID 5 and RAID 6 disk accesses to maximize application performance under heavy loads
- StorSave[™] BBU with write journaling optimizes data protection and performance
- RAID levels 0, 1, 5, 6, 10, 50, Single Disk, and JBOD

(RAID 6 and RAID 50 are available only with 3ware RAID controller models that have 8 or more ports)

- Choice of 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, or 24 SATA ports
- PCI Express® x1, x4 and x8 connectivity
- If you have a 3ware Sidecar, the drive Locate feature allows you to easily identify a drive in the enclosure by blinking the LED associated with it

System Requirements

3ware 9650SE, 9590SE, and 9550SX model RAID controllers have the following requirements:

Motherboard and Slot Requirements

A workstation-class or server-class motherboard, with slots that support the specific 3ware RAID controller model, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Required Slots for 3ware RAID Controller Models

Controller Model	PCI-E X1	PCI-E X4	PCI-E X8	PCI-E x16	PCI-X (64-bit)
9650SE-2LPML	YES	YES	YES	Yes	No
9650SE-4LPML	No	YES	YES	Yes	No
9650SE-4LPME	No	YES	YES	Yes	No
9650SE-8LPML	No	YES	YES	Yes	No
9650SE-12ML	No	No	YES	Yes	No
9650SE-16ML	No	No	YES	Yes	No
9650SE-24M8	No	No	YES	Yes	No
9590SE	No	YES	YES	Yes	No
9550SX	No	No	No	No	Yes



Notes:

3ware 9650SE and 9590SE RAID controllers **must** be installed in a PCI Express slot that complies with PCI 1.1 or later standards.

The 3ware 9550SX Controller performs best when installed in a PCI-X 133MHz 64-bit slot. However, it can also operate at 66MHz or 100MHz.

PCI Slots used for the 9550SX controllers must comply with PCI 2.2 or later standards and must meet the Plug and Play and PC99 specifications.

Drive Requirements

Depending on the particular model, the 3ware RAID controller may be connected to two, four, eight, twelve, sixteen, or twenty-four SATA drives using the supplied interface cables.

Drives must meet SATA-1 (1.5 GB/s) or SATA-2 (3.0 Gb/s) standards.

A list of drives that have been tested is available at http://www.3ware.com/products/compatibility_sata2.asp

Drives may be of any capacity or physical form factor.

The length of shielded and unshielded interface cables may not exceed 1M (39") for Serial ATA controllers.

Operating System

- 3ware RAID controllers may be used with:
- Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, both 32-bit and 64-bit x86
- Red Hat Linux, 32-bit and 64-bit x86
- SuSE Linux, 32-bit and 64-bit x86
- Fedora Core, 32-bit and 64-bit x86
- Other versions of Linux, 32-bit and 64-bit x86, using the open source Linux 2.4 or 2.6 kernel driver
- FreeBSD, 32-bit and 64-bit x86

For the latest driver versions for all operating systems, see the current Release Notes at <http://www.3ware.com/support/>.

Other Requirements

- Adequate air flow and cooling
- Adequate power supply for drives
- 3DM 2 (3ware Disk Manager) displays information in a browser. It requires one of the following browsers:
 - Internet Explorer 5.5 and later
 - Mozilla Firefox 1.2 and later
 - Netscape 7 and later

In addition:

- JavaScript must be enabled
- Cookies must be enabled

- For best viewing, screen resolution should be 1024 x 768 or greater, with 16-bit color or greater.

For a complete listing of features and system requirements, refer to the 3ware SATA RAID Controller datasheets, available from the website at <http://www.3ware.com/products>.

Understanding RAID Concepts and Levels

3ware RAID controllers use RAID (Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks) to increase your storage system's performance and provide fault tolerance (protection against data loss).

This section organizes information about RAID concepts and configuration levels into the following topics:

- “RAID Concepts” on page 4
- “Available RAID Configurations” on page 5
- “Determining What RAID Level to Use” on page 11

RAID Concepts

The following concepts are important to understand when working with a RAID controller:

- **Arrays and Units.** In the storage industry, the term “array” is used to describe two or more disk drives that appear to the operating system as a single unit. When working with a 3ware RAID controller, “unit” is the term used to refer to an array of disks that is configured and managed through the 3ware software. Single-disk units can also be configured in the 3ware software.
- **Mirroring.** Mirrored arrays (RAID 1) write data to paired drives simultaneously. If one drive fails, the data is preserved on the paired drive. Mirroring provides data protection through redundancy. In addition, mirroring using a 3ware RAID controller provides improved performance because 3ware's TwinStor technology reads from both drives simultaneously.
- **Striping.** Striping across disks allows data to be written and accessed on more than one drive, at the same time. Striping combines each drive's capacity into one large volume. Striped disk arrays (RAID 0) achieve highest transfer rates and performance at the expense of fault tolerance.
- **Distributed Parity.** Parity works in combination with striping on RAID 5, RAID 6, and RAID 50. Parity information is written to each of the striped

drives, in rotation. Should a failure occur, the data on the failed drive can be reconstructed from the data on the other drives.

- **Hot Swap.** The process of exchanging a drive without having to shut down the system. This is useful when you need to exchange a defective drive in a redundant unit.
- **Array Roaming.** The process of removing a unit from a controller and putting it back later, either on the same controller, or a different one, and having it recognized as a unit. The disks may be attached to different ports than they were originally attached to, without harm to the data.

For definitions of other terms used throughout the documentation, see the “Glossary”.

Available RAID Configurations

RAID is a method of combining several hard drives into one unit. It offers fault tolerance and higher throughput levels than a single hard drive or group of independent hard drives. RAID levels 0, 1, 10 and 5 are the most popular. AMCC's 3ware controllers support RAID 0, 1, 5, 6, 10, 50, JBOD and Single Disk. The information below provides a more in-depth explanation of the different RAID levels.

For how to configure RAID units, see “Configuring a New Unit” on page 91.

RAID 0

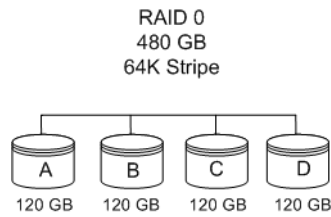
RAID 0 provides improved performance, but no fault tolerance. Since the data is striped across more than one disk, RAID 0 disk arrays achieve high transfer rates because they can read and write data on more than one drive simultaneously. The stripe size is configurable during unit creation. RAID 0 requires a minimum of two drives.

When drives are configured in a striped disk array (see Figure 2), large files are distributed across the multiple disks using RAID 0 techniques.

Striped disk arrays give exceptional performance, particularly for data intensive applications such as video editing, computer-aided design and geographical information systems.

RAID 0 arrays are not fault tolerant. The loss of any drive results in the loss of all the data in that array, and can even cause a system hang, depending on your operating system. RAID 0 arrays are not recommended for high availability systems unless additional precautions are taken to prevent system hangs and data loss.

Figure 2. RAID 0 Configuration Example



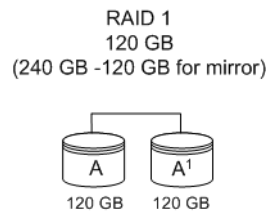
RAID 1

RAID 1 provides fault tolerance and a speed advantage over non-RAID disks. RAID 1 is also known as a mirrored array. Mirroring is done on pairs of drives. Mirrored disk arrays write the same data to two different drives using RAID 1 algorithms (see Figure 3). This gives your system fault tolerance by preserving the data on one drive if the other drive fails. Fault tolerance is a basic requirement for critical systems like web and database servers.

3ware uses a patented technology, TwinStor®, on RAID 1 arrays for improved performance during sequential read operations. With TwinStor technology, read performance is twice the speed of a single drive during sequential read operation.

The adaptive algorithms in TwinStor technology boost performance by distinguishing between random and sequential read requests. For the sequential requests generated when accessing large files, both drives are used, with the heads simultaneously reading alternating sections of the file. For the smaller random transactions, the data is read from a single optimal drive head.

Figure 3. RAID 1 Configuration Example



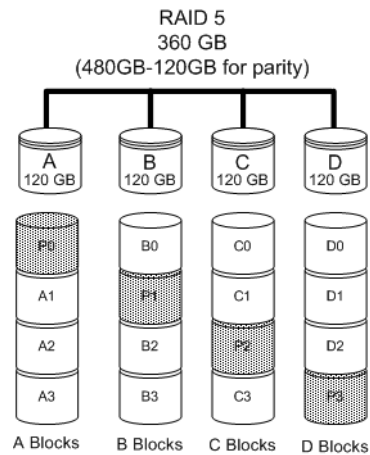
RAID 5

RAID 5 provides performance, fault tolerance, high capacity, and storage efficiency. It requires a minimum of three drives and combines striping data with parity (exclusive OR) to restore data in case of a drive failure. Performance and efficiency increase as the number of drives in a unit increases.

Parity information is distributed across all of the drives in a unit rather than being concentrated on a single disk (see Figure 4). This avoids throughput loss due to contention for the parity drive.

RAID 5 is able to tolerate 1 drive failure in the unit.

Figure 4. RAID 5 Configuration Example



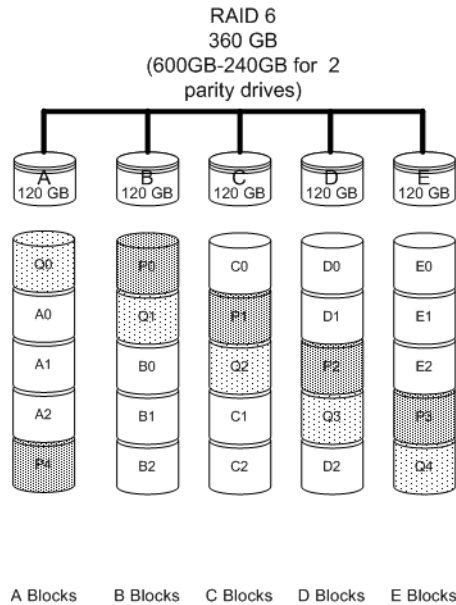
RAID 6

RAID 6 requires a 3ware 9650SE RAID controller.

RAID 6 provides greater redundancy and fault tolerance than RAID 5. It is similar to RAID 5, but has two blocks of parity information (P+Q) distributed across all the drives of a unit, instead of the single block of RAID 5.

Due to the two parities, a RAID 6 unit can tolerate two hard drives failing simultaneously. This also means that a RAID 6 unit may be in two different states at the same time. For example, one sub-unit can be degraded, while another may be rebuilding, or one sub-unit may be initializing, while another is verifying.

RAID 6 requires a minimum of five drives. Performance and storage efficiency also increase as the number of drives increase.

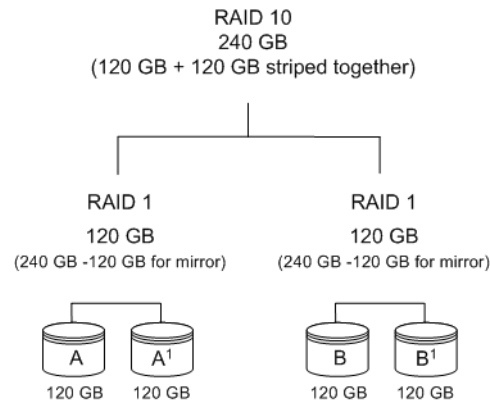
Figure 5. RAID 6 Configuration Example

RAID 10

RAID 10 is a combination of striped and mirrored arrays for fault tolerance and high performance.

When drives are configured as a striped mirrored array, the disks are configured using both RAID 0 and RAID 1 techniques, thus the name RAID 10 (see Figure 6). A minimum of four drives are required to use this technique. The first two drives are mirrored as a fault tolerant array using RAID 1. The third and fourth drives are mirrored as a second fault tolerant array using RAID 1. The two mirrored arrays are then grouped as a striped RAID 0 array using a two tier structure. Higher data transfer rates are achieved by leveraging TwinStor and striping the arrays.

In addition, RAID 10 arrays offer a higher degree of fault tolerance than RAID 1 and RAID 5, since the array can sustain multiple drive failures without data loss. For example, in a twelve-drive RAID 10 array, up to six drives can fail (half of each mirrored pair) and the array will continue to function. Please note that if both halves of a mirrored pair in the RAID 10 array fail, then all of the data will be lost.

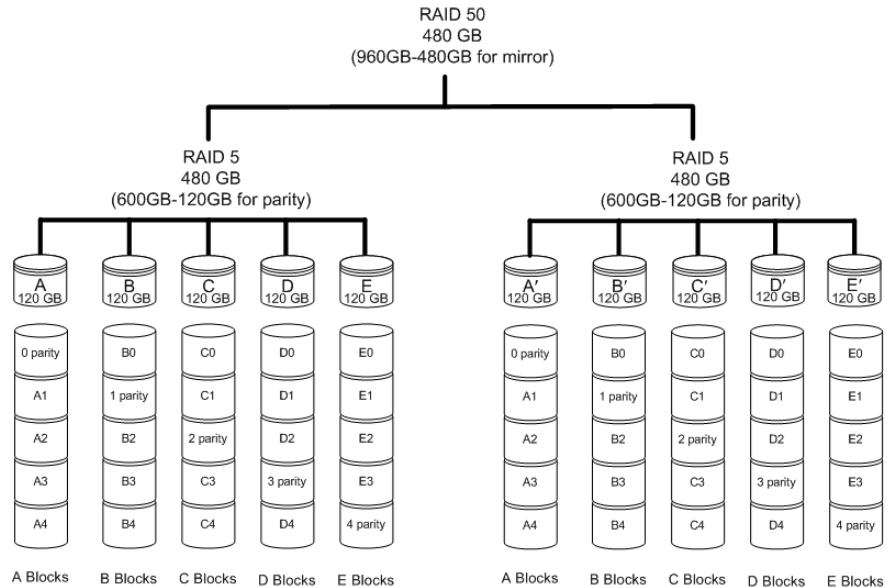
Figure 6. RAID 10 Configuration Example

RAID 50

RAID 50 is a combination of RAID 5 with RAID 0. This array type provides fault tolerance and high performance. RAID 50 requires a minimum of six drives.

Several combinations are available with RAID 50. For example, on a 12-port controller, you can have a grouping of 3, 4, or 6 drives. A grouping of 3 means that the RAID 5 arrays used have 3 disks each; four of these 3-drive RAID 5 arrays are striped together to form the 12-drive RAID 50 array. On a 16-port controller, you can have a grouping of 4 or 8 drives.

In addition, RAID 50 arrays offer a higher degree of fault tolerance than RAID 1 and RAID 5, since the array can sustain multiple drive failures without data loss. For example, in a twelve-drive RAID 50 array, up to one drive in each RAID 5 set can fail and the array will continue to function. Please note that if two or more drives in a RAID 5 set fail, then all of the data will be lost.

Figure 7. RAID 50 Configuration Example

Single Disk

A single drive can be configured as a unit through 3ware software. (3BM, 3DM 2, or CLI). Like disks in other RAID configurations, single disks contain 3ware Disk Control Block (DCB) information and are seen by the OS as available units.

Single drives are not fault tolerant and therefore not recommended for high availability systems unless additional precautions are taken to prevent system hangs and data loss.

JBOD

A JBOD (acronym for “Just a Bunch of Disks”) is an unconfigured disk attached to your 3ware RAID controller. JBOD configuration is no longer supported in the 3ware 9000 series. AMCC recommends that you use Single Disk as a replacement for JBOD, to take advantage of advanced features such as caching, OCE, and RLM.

JBOD units are not fault tolerant and therefore not recommended for high availability systems unless additional precautions are taken to prevent system hangs and data loss.

Hot Spare

A hot spare is a single drive, available online, so that a redundant unit can be automatically rebuilt in case of drive failure.

Determining What RAID Level to Use

Your choice of which type of RAID unit (array) to create will depend on your needs. You may wish to maximize speed of access, total amount of storage, or redundant protection of data. Each type of RAID unit offers a different blend of these characteristics.

The following table provides a brief summary of RAID type characteristics.

Table 3: RAID Configuration Types

RAID Type	Description
RAID 0	Provides performance, but no fault tolerance.
RAID 1	Provides fault tolerance and a read speed advantage over non-RAID disks.
RAID 5	This type of unit provides performance, fault tolerance, and high storage efficiency. RAID 5 units can tolerate one drive failing before losing data.
RAID 6	Provides very high fault tolerance with the ability to protect against two consecutive drive failures. Performance and efficiency increase with higher numbers of drives.
RAID 10	A combination of striped and mirrored units for fault tolerance and high performance.
RAID 50	A combination of RAID 5 and RAID 0. It provides high fault tolerance and performance.
Single Disk	Not a RAID type, but supported as a configuration. Provides for maximum disk capacity with no redundancy.

You can create one or more units, depending on the number of drives you have installed.

Table 4: Possible Configurations Based on Number of Drives

# Drives	Possible RAID Configurations
1	Single disk or hot spare
2	RAID 0 or RAID 1
3	RAID 0 RAID 1 with hot spare RAID 5
4	RAID 5 with hot spare RAID 10 Combination of RAID 0, RAID 1, single disk

Table 4: Possible Configurations Based on Number of Drives

# Drives	Possible RAID Configurations
5	RAID 6 RAID 5 with hot spare RAID 10 with hot spare Combination of RAID 0, RAID 1, hot spare, single disk
6 or more	RAID 6 RAID 6 with hot spare RAID 50 Combination of RAID 0, 1, 5, 6,10, hot spare, single disk

Using Drive Capacity Efficiently

To make the most efficient use of drive capacity, it is advisable to use drives of the same capacity in a unit. This is because the capacity of each drive is limited to the capacity of the smallest drive in the unit.

The total unit capacity is defined as follows:

Table 5: Drive Capacity

RAID Level	Capacity
Single Disk	Capacity of the drive
RAID 0	(number of drives) X (capacity of the smallest drive)
RAID 1	Capacity of the smallest drive
RAID 5	(number of drives - 1) X (capacity of the smallest drive) Storage efficiency increases with the number of disks: storage efficiency = (number of drives - 1)/(number of drives)
RAID 6	(number of drives - 2) x (capacity of the smallest drive)
RAID 10	(number of drives / 2) X (capacity of smallest drive)
RAID 50	(number of drives - number of groups of drives) X (capacity of the smallest drive)

Through drive coercion, the capacity used for each drive is rounded down so that drives from differing manufacturers are more likely to be able to be used as spares for each other. The capacity used for each drive is rounded down to the nearest GB for drives under 45 GB (45,000,000,000 bytes), and rounded down to the nearest 5 GB for drives over 45 GB. For example, a 44.3 GB drive will be rounded down to 44 GB, and a 123 GB drive will be rounded down to 120 GB. For more information, see the discussion of drive coercion under “Creating a Hot Spare” on page 103.

Support for Over 2 Terabytes

Windows 2000, Windows XP (32-bit), Linux 2.4, and FreeBSD 4.x, do not currently recognize unit capacity in excess of 2 TB.

If the combined capacity of the drives to be connected to a unit exceeds 2 Terabytes (TB), you can enable auto-carving when you configure your units.

Auto-carving divides the available unit capacity into multiple chunks of 2 TB or smaller that can be addressed by the operating systems as separate volumes. The carve size is adjustable from 1024 MB to 2048 MB (default) prior to unit creation.

If a unit over 2 TB was created prior to enabling the auto-carve option, its capacity visible to the operating system will still be 2TB; no additional capacity will be registered. To change this, the unit has to be recreated.

For more information, see “Using Auto-Carving for Multi LUN Support” on page 86.

3ware Tools for Configuration and Management

3ware software tools let you easily configure the drives attached to your 3ware RAID controller, specifying which drives should be used together as a RAID unit and the type of RAID configuration you want, and designating hot spares for use if a drive degrades.

3ware provides the following tools for use in configuring and managing units attached to the 3ware controller:

- **3BM (3ware BIOS Manager)**

3BM is a BIOS level tool for creating, deleting, and maintaining disk arrays, rebuilding arrays, designating hot spares, and setting controller policies. 3BM is the tool most frequently used to configure units immediately after installation of the controller, but can also be used after installation to maintain the controller and associated drives.

For general information about working with 3BM, see Chapter 5, “3ware BIOS Manager 2 (3BM 2) Introduction.”

- **3DM 2 (3ware Disk Manager)**

3DM is a daemon (under Linux and FreeBSD) and a service (under Windows) which runs in the background on the controller’s host system, and can be accessed through a web browser to provide ongoing monitoring and administration of the controller and associated drives. It can be used locally (on the system that contains the 9000) or remotely (on a system connected via a network to the system containing the 9000).

For details about working with 3DM, see “3DM 2 (3ware Disk Manager) Introduction” on page 66.

3DM 2 is the current version of the 3ware Disk Manager. Throughout this documentation, it is referred to interchangeably as 3DM and 3DM 2.

- **3ware Alert Utility (WinAVAlarm)**

The 3ware Alert Utility for Windows runs on the system in which the 3ware RAID controller is installed and provides direct notification by popup message and audio alarm when events occur. This utility can be configured to specify the type of events that should generate these notifications. For details, see “Using the Alert Utility Under Windows” on page 139.

- **3ware CLI (Command Line Interface)**

The 3ware CLI provides the functionality available in 3DM through a Command Line Interface. You can view unit status and version information and perform maintenance functions such as adding or removing drives, and reconfiguring RAID units online. You can also use it to remotely administer controllers in a system.

The 3ware CLI is described in *3ware Serial ATA RAID Controller CLI Guide* and in the *3ware HTML Bookshelf*.

Monitoring, Maintenance, and Troubleshooting Features

Several 3ware RAID controller features aid in monitoring and troubleshooting your drives.

- **SMART Monitoring** (Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology) automatically checks a disk drive's health every 24 hours and reports potential problems. This allows you to take proactive steps to prevent impending disk crashes. SMART data is checked on all disk drives (array members, single disks, and hot spares). Monitoring of SMART thresholds can be turned on and off in 3DM. (For details, see “Viewing SMART Data About a Drive” on page 141.)
- **Staggered Spinup** allows drives that support this feature to be powered-up into the standby power management state to minimize in-rush current at power-up and to allow the controller to sequence the spin-up of drives. Both SATAII OOB and ATA spin-up methods are supported. The standby power management state is persistent after power-down and power-up. You can set the number of drives that will spin up at the same time, and the time between staggers in 3BM (the 3ware BIOS Management utility). For details, see “Enabling and Setting Up Staggered Spin-up” on page 89.
- **Verification and Media Scans.** The verify task verifies all redundant units, and checks for media errors on single disks, spares, JBODS and

RAID 0 unit members. If the disk drive is part of a redundant unit, error locations that are found and are deemed repairable are rewritten with the redundant data. This forces the drive firmware to reallocate the error sectors accordingly. (For more information, see “About Verification” on page 146.)

- **Error Correction.** Bad sectors can be dynamically repaired through error correction (Dynamic Sector Repair). Reallocation of blocks is based intelligently on the location of the block in relation to the stripe.
- **Scheduled Background Tasks.** Initialize, rebuild, verify, and self-test tasks can all be run in the background, at scheduled times. This lets you choose a time for these tasks to be run when it will be least disruptive to your system. You can also define the rate at which background tasks are performed, specifying whether I/O tasks should be given more processing time, or background rebuild and verify tasks should be given more processing time. (For more information, see “Scheduling Background Tasks” on page 156.)
- **Write Cache.** Write cache can be enabled or disabled using 3BM 2, 3DM 2 and CLI. When write cache is enabled, data will be stored in system cache, 3ware controller cache, and drive cache before the data is committed to disk. This allows the system to process multiple write commands at the same time, thus improving performance. However when data is stored in cache, it could be lost if a power failure occurs. With a Battery Backup Unit (BBU) installed, the cache stored on the 3ware controller can be restored. (For more information, see “Enabling and Disabling the Unit Write Cache” on page 108.)
- **StorSave™ Profiles** allow you to set the level of protection versus performance that is desired for a unit when write cache is enabled. (For more information, see “Setting the StorSave Profile for a Unit” on page 112.)
- **Drive and Unit Identification.** Units or drives in enclosures can be identified by flashing LEDs. When the I²C port on the controller has been connected to a chassis with a Chassis Control Unit (CCU), such as the 3ware Sidecar, you can issue drive Locate commands that blink the LEDs for particular drives, so that you can quickly identify which drive needs to be checked or replaced. For more information, see “Locating a Drive by Blinking Its LED” on page 161.
- **Auto Rebuild.** For times when you do not have a spare available, setting the Auto Rebuild policy allows rebuilds to occur with an available drive or with a failed drive. (For more information, see “Setting the Auto Rebuild Policy” on page 85.)

2

Getting Started with Your 3ware RAID Controller

Setting up your 3ware RAID controller involves these main steps:

- Physically Install the RAID Controller and Drives
- Configure a RAID Unit
- Install the Driver and Make the Operating System Aware of the New Drives
- Set Up Management and Maintenance Features

Once the controller and drives have been physically installed, the order in which you perform these steps depends in part on whether one of the units you configure will act as your boot drive.

Tip: When you are first setting up your system, you may want to review “System Requirements” on page 2.

Physically Install the RAID Controller and Drives

To install your controller, follow the instructions in the installation guide that came with your 3ware controller. If you do not have a hardcopy of the installation manual, it is available in the “doc” folder on your 3ware CD, or you can download it from the 3ware website at <http://www.3ware.com/support/userdocs.asp>.

For drive installation, see the instructions that came with your 3ware Sidecar or other external enclosure. If you are installing drives in a computer case, follow the manufacturer’s instructions.

Configure a RAID Unit

If you would like more information about what RAID level to choose for your situation, review the information under “Understanding RAID Concepts and Levels” on page 4. Then turn to “Configuring a New Unit” on page 91.

If you want to install the operating system on and boot from a drive managed through the new 3ware RAID controller, use the 3ware BIOS Manager (3BM) to define the configuration. You will find step-by-step instructions for initial

installation in. Chapter 3, “First-Time RAID Configuration Using 3BM.” Additional information about configuration is also included in the later chapters of this user guide.

If the operating system is already installed on another drive in your system, you can configure units through 3BM, through 3ware Disk Manager (3DM), or through the Command Line Interface (CLI). If you want to use 3DM or the CLI for configuration, go ahead and boot to the operating system, install the driver and the 3DM 2 software, and then configure your units. You may want to refer to the following information:

- Chapter 6, “3DM 2 (3ware Disk Manager) Introduction”
- Chapter 8, “Configuring Units”
- *3ware Serial ATA RAID Controller CLI Guide*, available from the CD-ROM, the *3ware HTML Bookshelf* and from the website <http://www.3ware.com/support/userdocs.asp>

Install the Driver and Make the Operating System Aware of the New Drives

Instructions for installing drivers are available in “Driver Installation” on page 30.

You will also find instructions for updating the driver under “Downloading the Driver and Firmware” on page 165.

Set Up Management and Maintenance Features

3ware RAID controllers include a number of features to help you manage and maintain the controller and your configured units. The default settings for these features allow you to begin using your newly configured units right away. You can review and change these features as a final step in your initial setup, or you can make changes to them later, at your convenience. These features include:

- Controller and unit policies, such as Auto Rebuild, Auto Verify, use of write cache, use of queuing mode, selection of a StorSave profile, and specifying how unconfigured disks (JBODs) are handled.
- Email notification of alarms and other events
- Schedules for when background tasks will be performed, to minimize the impact on day-to-day performance during peak usage times. (Background tasks include rebuild, verify, initialize, migrate, and self-test.)

Details about these features are described in this documentation. When you first set up your controller, you may want to review these sections in particular:

- “Configuring Your Controller” on page 80
- “Setting Unit Policies” on page 106
- “Setting Background Task Rate” on page 155

Initial Settings for Policies and Background Tasks

The table below lists the default settings for policies and background tasks. These settings are used if you do not explicitly change the policy settings.

Table 6: Default Settings for Policies and Background Tasks

Policy	Default Value	Where to Change
Controller-Level Settings (For details, see “Configuring Your Controller” on page 80)		
Auto-Rebuild	Enabled	3BM, 3DM, CLI
Auto-Carving	Disabled	3BM, 3DM, CLI
Auto-Detect	Enabled	CLI
Carve Size or Factor	2048 GB	3BM, 3DM, CLI
Drives Per Spinup	1	3BM, CLI
Delay Between Spinup	6 seconds	3BM, CLI
Export Unconfigured (JBOD) Disks	Disabled	3BM, CLI
Staggered Method	ATA-6	3BM
Staggered Spinup	Enabled	3BM
Unit-Level Settings (For details, see “Setting Unit Policies” on page 106)		
Auto Verify	Disabled	3DM, CLI
Continue on Source Error During Rebuild	Disabled	3BM, 3DM, CLI
Boot Volume Size	Blank	3BM
Queuing (NCQ)	Enabled	3BM, 3DM, CLI
StorSave Profile	Protection	3BM, 3DM, CLI
Write Cache	Enabled	3BM, 3DM, CLI
Background Task Settings (For details, see “Scheduling Background Tasks” on page 156 and “Setting Background Task Rate” on page 155)		

Table 6: Default Settings for Policies and Background Tasks

Policy	Default Value	Where to Change
Verify Task Schedules	Daily, starting at 12:00 am and running for 24 hours	3DM, CLI
Follow Verify Task Schedule	No	3DM, CLI
Rebuild Task Schedules	Daily, starting at 12:00 am and running for 24 hours	3DM, CLI
Follow Rebuild Task Schedule	No	3DM, CLI
Self-test Task Schedules ^a	Daily, starting at 12:00 am and running for 24 hours	3DM, CLI
Follow Self-test Task Schedule	Yes	3DM, CLI

- a. Although the default Self-test Task Schedule is for 24 hours, self-test tasks are run only at the beginning of that time period and take just a few minutes. For more information about task schedules, see “Scheduling Background Tasks” on page 156.

3

First-Time RAID Configuration Using 3BM

If you will install the operating system on and boot from a unit managed through the new 3ware RAID controller, follow the steps in this chapter to use the 3ware BIOS Manager (3BM) to configure the unit and install the driver.

If the operating system is already installed on another drive in your system, you can use the steps below or you can configure units through 3DM or the CLI.

You can create one or more units on a single controller, depending on the number of drives that the specific 3ware RAID controller supports and the number of drives attached. (For more information, see “Determining What RAID Level to Use” on page 11.)

Basic Steps for Creating a Unit

The process of configuring your RAID units includes these main steps, which are detailed in the step-by-step example:

- Launch 3BM (3ware BIOS Manager)
- Select the drives to be included and indicate that you want to create a unit
- Select the desired RAID configuration
- Set other parameters, depending on the type of RAID configuration
- Confirm the unit configuration
- Save your changes and finish up



Note: If the capacity of the unit you create will exceed 2TB and you are using Windows 2000, Windows XP (32-bit), Linux 2.4, or FreeBSD 4.x, you will need to enable auto-carving. Before creating your unit, follow the instructions under “Using Auto-Carving for Multi LUN Support” on page 86.

To launch 3BM

- 1 Power up or reboot your system.

While the system is starting, watch for a screen similar to Figure 8.

Figure 8. 3ware BIOS Screen

```

----Press <Alt-3> to access 3ware BIOS Manager ----
3ware ATA RAID Controller: 9590SE-12
BIOS: BE9X X.XX.XX.XXX   Firmware: FE9X X.XX.XX.XXX
BBU Status: Not Present
Number of online units: 1, available drives: 0, hot spare: 0, offline units:0

Exportable Units:€
  3drive 64K RAID5      558.77GB (PrimaryRAID5)
    SATA - Maxtor    7B300S0      279.48 GB (Port 5)
    SATA - Maxtor    7B300S0      279.48 GB (Port 6)
    SATA - Maxtor    7B300S0      279.48 GB (Port 7)

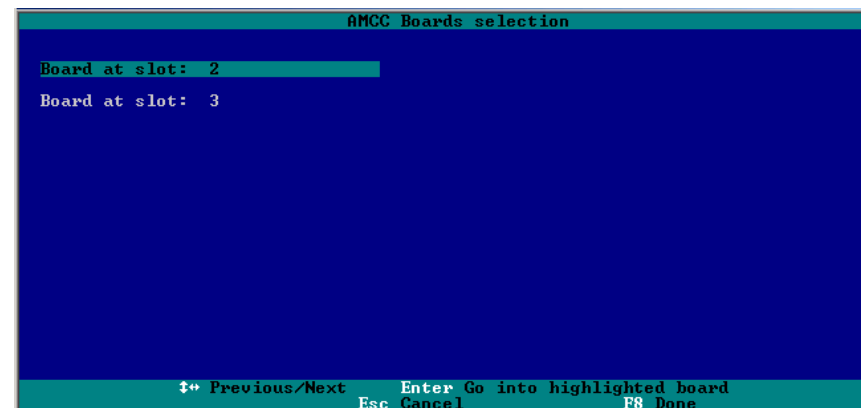
```

- 2 Press **Alt-3** immediately to bring up the **3ware BIOS Manager (3BM)**.

Normally your 3ware configuration remains on-screen for just a few seconds. However, if a unit has degraded, the screen indicates the problem and remains on your screen longer.

- 3 If you have more than one 9000-series controller in your system, a screen lists the available boards. (See Figure 9.) In this case, highlight the board with which you want to work and press **Enter**.

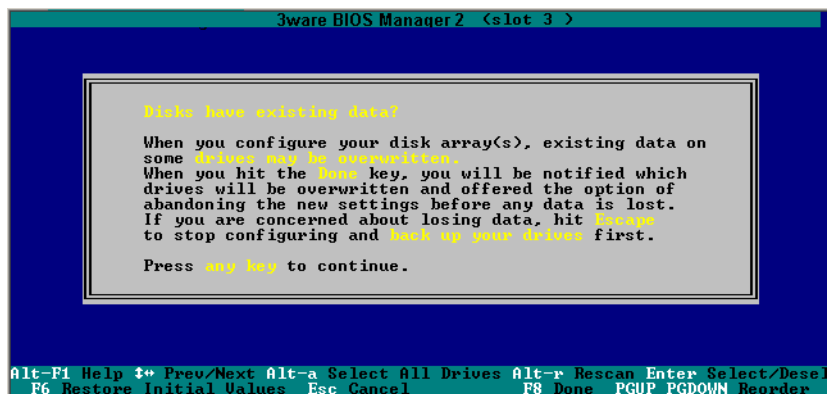
Figure 9. 3ware Controller Board Selection Screen



You see a screen similar to Figure 10, warning you that changing your disk array configuration may overwrite data on the disks.

- 4 If you plan to make changes to your configuration and need to backup data before continuing, press **ESC** and do so now. Otherwise, press any key to continue.

Figure 10. Warning Message When you Start 3BM



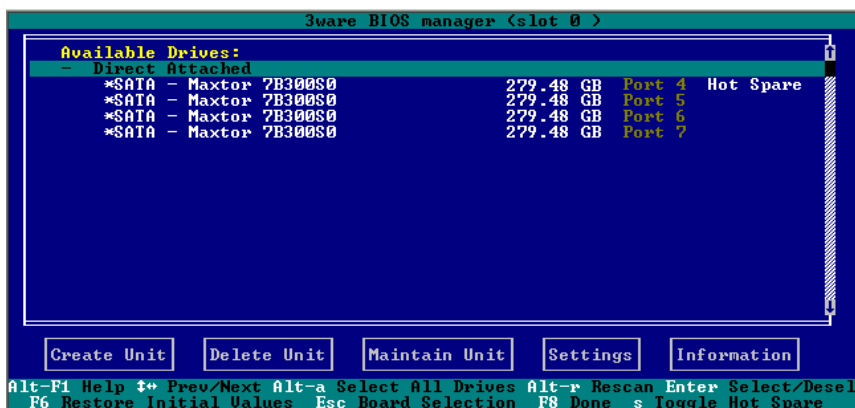
To select the drives and create a unit

- 1 Select the drives to be included by highlighting each one and pressing **Enter** to select it.

When you select a drive, an asterisk appears next to it in the left-most column (see Figure 11).

You may include from one to twenty-four drives in the unit, depending on the number available.

Figure 11. Asterisks Next to Selected Drives

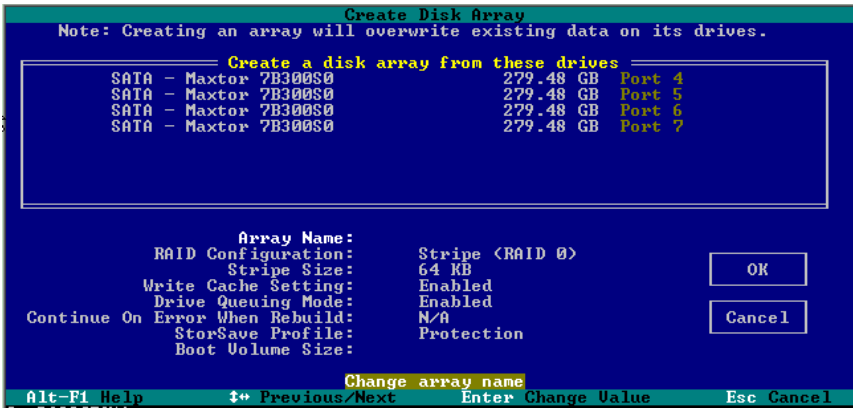


- 2 After all drives for the unit are selected, use the **Tab** to move to the **Create Unit** button and press **Enter**.

The **Create Disk Array** screen appears (see Figure 12).

- 3 Make sure that the proper drives are listed.

Figure 12. Create Disk Array Display, RAID 0 Example



To name the unit and select the desired RAID configuration

- 1 (Optional) Press **Enter** in the **Array Name** field and type a name for the unit. Then press **Enter** again to accept the name.
- 2 Use the **arrow keys** or press **Tab** to move to the **RAID Configuration** field and press **Enter** to display the available RAID levels for the number of drives you selected.

Figure 13. List of Configuration Choices for Four Drives



- 3 Use the **arrow keys** to highlight the desired RAID configuration and press **Enter**.
For information about the different RAID levels and when to use each, see “Understanding RAID Concepts and Levels” on page 4.
- 4 Use the **arrow keys** or press **Tab** to move to the field **Stripe Size** and select the desired stripe size (16KB, 64KB, or 256KB).



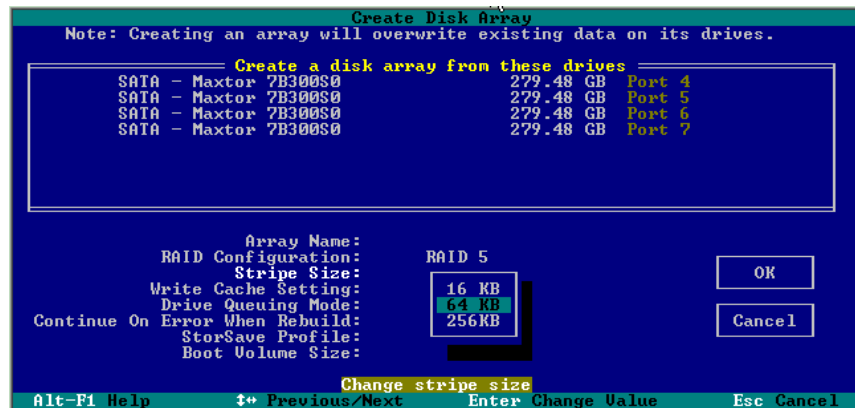
Notes:

Striping size is not applicable for RAID 1, because it is a mirrored unit without striping.

For RAID 6, only stripe size of 64KB is supported.

In general, use smaller stripe sizes for sequential access (such as video access) and larger stripe sizes for random access (such as a database).

Figure 14. Stripe Sizes for a RAID 5



To set other policies for the unit

While creating a unit through 3BM, you can set several policies that effect the unit (Write Cache, Drive Queuing Mode, and Continue on Error When Rebuild), and you can select a StorSave profile.

Each of these policies is already set to a default value, so you do not have to change them. In addition, you can change each of these policies later without affecting the configuration.

- 1 Use the arrow keys or press **Tab** to move to the field you want to change.
- 2 Press **Enter** to see the available options.
- 3 Use the **arrow keys** to select the option you want and press **Enter** to choose it.

For details about these parameters, see:

- “Enabling and Disabling the Unit Write Cache” on page 108
- “Enabling and Disabling Queuing for a Unit” on page 111
- “Setting the StorSave Profile for a Unit” on page 112
- “Setting Continue on Source Error During Rebuild” on page 110

To create a boot unit of a particular size

You can specify a portion of the unit you create to be used as a boot volume, if desired. This is useful if you will be installing your operating system onto the unit and want to have a designated volume for the OS. The remainder of the unit will be created as a separate volume.



Note: Setting a Boot Volume Size is optional. In addition, if you specify a boot volume, you do not have to install your operating system onto it. For more information about creating a boot volume, see “Boot volume size” on page 94. If the size your array is 2TB or greater, you may also want to review the information about carving the unit into multiple volumes. For details, see “Using Auto-Carving for Multi LUN Support” on page 86.

- 1 Use the arrow keys or press **Tab** to move to the **Boot Volume Size** field.
- 2 Press **Enter** to display a text box.
- 3 Enter the size in Gigabytes that should be assigned to the boot volume.
- 4 Press **Enter** again to accept the size.

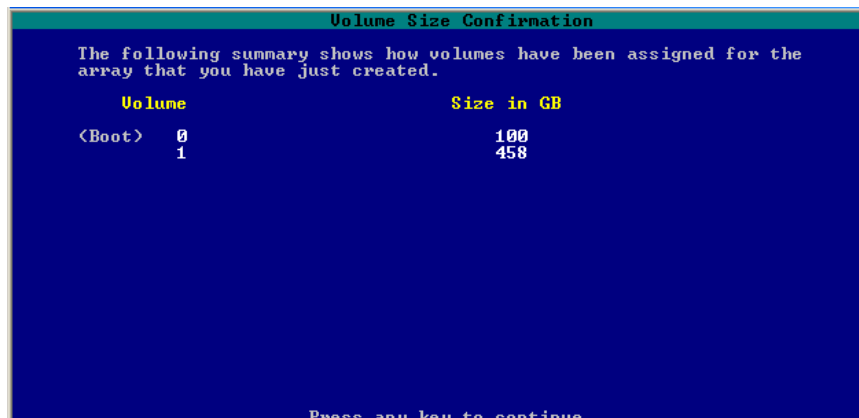
To confirm unit configuration

- 1 Press **Tab** to select the **OK** button and press **Enter** to confirm creation of the unit.

Or, if you want to cancel the creation of the unit, tab to **Cancel** and press **Enter**.

- 2 If you leave the **Unit Write Cache** field enabled and do not have a BBU installed, 3BM will ask you to confirm that you want enable write cache. The unit is not actually created and no data is overwritten until you have finished making all your changes and press **F8**.
- 3 If the volume summary screen appears, review the information and press any key to continue.

Multiple volumes will be created if you entered a Boot Volume Size of greater than zero (0), or if auto-carving is enabled and the combined size of the drives in your unit is large enough to divide it into multiple volumes. For more information about auto-carving, see “Using Auto-Carving for Multi LUN Support” on page 86.

Figure 15. Summary of Volumes to be Created**To finish up and save your changes**

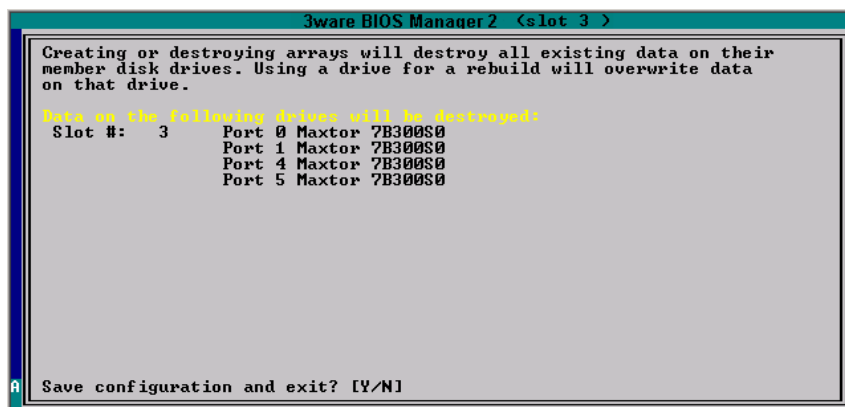
- 1 If you have additional drives, you can go ahead and configure an additional RAID unit or designate a hot spare. Then continue on with these steps. (For details about hot spares, see page 28.)
- 2 If you configured more than one unit, and you plan to install the operating system on one of them, make that unit be the first unit (Unit 0) in the list of Exportable Units.

To move a unit up in the list, highlight it and press the **Page Up** key.

You will also want to make sure that the controller is the boot device for your computer. After finalizing the configuration below, be sure to follow the steps under “Checking the Motherboard Boot Sequence” on page 29.

- 3 When you are finished configuring units, press **F8** to save the changes and exit 3BM.

A warning message asks you to confirm that all existing data on the drives will be deleted.

Figure 16. Confirmation Message when Saving and Exiting

- 4 Type **Y** to continue, delete any existing data on the drives, and create the unit.

Depending on the RAID configuration you are creating, initialization of the unit may begin immediately. (RAID 6 units and some RAID 5 and RAID 50 units begin immediate initialization.) The initialization process can take several hours, depending on the size of your drives.

- 5 If you want to use a RAID configuration which has started initializing, you can press **Esc** to cancel the progress box. (Before doing this, be sure to read “Trade-offs to cancelling initialization,” below.)

You can then exit 3BM and boot to the operating system before the process of writing zeroes to the drives is complete. Once you have booted to the operating system, background initialization of the unit will begin after a delay of up to ten minutes.

**Trade-offs to cancelling initialization:**

- Performance of these units will be lower until initialization is complete.
- When initializing is done after booting to the operating system, the process of initializing takes longer than it does if initialization is done by writing zeroes to the unit in the BIOS. Consequently, it will be a longer period of time until the performance of the unit is fully optimal. Data remains intact when initialization is done in the operating system.

For complete information about initialization of RAID units, see “About Initialization” on page 143.

- 6 If you are finished creating RAID units, be sure to check the boot sequence for your system, as described under “Checking the Motherboard Boot Sequence” on page 29.

Specifying a Hot Spare

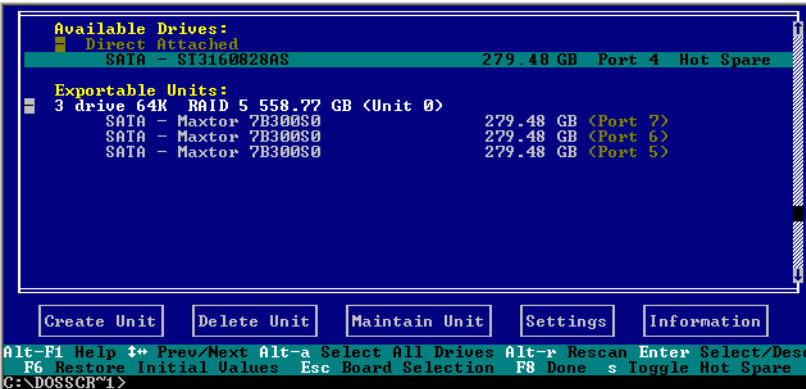
You can designate one of the **Available Drives** as a hot spare in 3BM. If a hot spare is specified and a redundant unit degrades, an event notification will be generated. The hot spare will automatically replace the failed drive without user intervention.

To specify a hot spare

- 1 In the list of **Available Drives**, highlight the drive to use.
- 2 Type **s** to specify that the selected drive will be the hot spare.

You'll see the words "Hot Spare" appear next to the drive in the Available Drives list.

Figure 17. Hot Spare Indicated



If a hot spare is already enabled, you can disable it by following the same process.



Note: In order to replace a failed drive in a degraded unit, a hot spare drive must have the same or larger storage capacity than the failed drive.

Leaving Individual Drives as JBODs

By default, if you leave individual drives unconfigured (JBODs), they will not be available to the operating system. If you want to be able to use individual drives, configure them as single-disk units.

If you have JBODs attached to an 8000 controller that you want to use with the 9000 controller, see "Moving Units from an 8000 Controller to a 9000 Controller" on page 126.

Checking the Motherboard Boot Sequence

Using your computer's Setup utility, ensure that it shows the appropriate boot device.

After installing the 3ware 9000 controller in your system, go into the BIOS for your computer system to check and change the boot order. This is necessary because most systems automatically change the boot order when they detect a newly installed controller and device. Refer to the documentation for your system for information about starting the system BIOS.

- **If the OS is already installed on a unit connected to the system**, be sure that device precedes the 3ware RAID controller in the boot sequence. If you have other disks installed on the motherboard, the 3ware RAID controller should precede them in boot order.
- **If you will install your OS on a disk or unit attached to the 3ware RAID controller**, specify the controller as the boot device. (Note that if you configured more than one unit, the drive(s) specified as Unit 0 will be treated as the boot disk.)

What Next?

The final steps in setting up your RAID units are to load the 3ware driver and make the units available to your operating system. For details, turn to Chapter 4, "Driver Installation."

After installing the driver, in order to maintain your RAID units, you may also want to install 3ware's browser-based Disk Management tool, 3DM 2, or the 3ware Command Line Interface (CLI). For more information, see Appendix B, "Software Installation" on page 271.

4

Driver Installation

This chapter provides details about how to install the driver for your 3ware RAID controller and make the units available to your operating system.

This section is for PCs only, for Mac OS X, see *3ware Serial ATA RAID Controller User Guide for Mac OS X*.

- If the unit you have created will be your system's boot device, you install the driver for the controller as you install the operating system.
- If the operating system is already installed on a unit connected to another controller or to the motherboard, you start the operating system and then install the driver.

Details for both situations are described in this chapter. Driver information is organized by operating system:

- “Driver Installation Under Windows” on page 31
- “Driver Installation Under Linux” on page 39
- “Driver Installation Under FreeBSD” on page 50



Note: If you are working with a system that already has a 3ware RAID controller installed, and want to update the driver or firmware for your 3ware RAID controller to a newer version, see the information in “Updating the Driver and Firmware” on page 181.

Driver Installation Under Windows



Note: Before installing the 3ware driver, you must have already physically installed your 3ware RAID controller in the system.

Consult the installation guide that came with your controller for how to do this. You can download that guide from: <http://www.3ware.com/support/userdocs.asp>.

The 3ware RAID controller can be used with Microsoft Windows 2000 (SP3 or newer), Windows XP (SP1 or newer), and Windows Server 2003. Windows 2003 64-bit for AMD Opteron or Intel EM64T is also supported. It is recommended that you upgrade to the latest service pack available.

A drive or unit managed by the 3ware RAID controller may be configured to be your system's boot device. Or, you can use units managed by the 3ware controller for secondary storage and boot from another device, such as a disk attached to the motherboard, or other bootable media.

This section contains instructions for how to:

- Create a driver diskette for the 3ware RAID controller
- Install the 3ware driver and Windows on a new drive or unit.
- Install the 3ware driver when Windows is already installed on a different device.



Note: You must have administrator privileges for your system to install the Windows operating system and the 3ware driver.

Materials Required

- 3ware software CD-ROM
- Microsoft Windows 2000, XP, or Server 2003 installation CD-ROM. (Not required if Windows is already installed on another drive.).
- Floppy diskette, to create a driver diskette.

If you are installing Windows onto the RAID unit you are creating, you must create a 3ware driver diskette. If Windows is already installed on another device, you may install the 3ware driver from either the 3ware software CD-ROM or from a diskette.

Creating a 3ware Driver Diskette

If you are installing Windows on a new unit or drive managed by the 3ware RAID controller, you must create a 3ware driver diskette.

To create a driver diskette

- 1 Insert the 3ware software CD into your system.
- 2 When the 3ware Menu appears, click **Driver and Firmware Disks**.
- 3 In the 3ware Driver & Firmware Images menu, click the appropriate button to create the driver diskette that you need.

Note that there are both 32-bit and 64-bit AMD drivers available for Windows. Be sure to select the correct one.

- 4 When the confirm message appears, insert a blank diskette into a floppy drive and click the **Yes** button to begin the process.

Installing the 3ware Driver and Windows on a New Unit

If you want to install Windows on a new drive configuration managed by the 3ware RAID controller, follow the instructions in this section.

If Windows is already installed on another drive, turn to “Installing the Driver on a System that Boots from a Different Device” on page 33.

To install Windows and the 3ware driver

- 1 Boot from the Windows 2000, Windows XP, or Windows Server 2003 CD and press **F6** when you see the message: “Press F6 if you need to install a 3rd party SCSI or RAID driver” at the bottom of the display.
- 2 When you see the message: “Setup could not determine the type of one or more mass storage devices or you have chosen to manually specify an adapter...”
Type **S** to specify that you have an additional 3ware RAID controller.
- 3 Insert the 3ware driver diskette and press **Enter**.
- 4 When a box with **AMCC 3ware Series ATA RAID Controller** appears, press **Enter** to select it.
- 5 Type **S** if you have additional devices to add. Otherwise, press **Enter**.

- 6 If the “Digital Signature Not Found” message appears, click **Yes** to continue the installation.

(If there are multiple controllers in the system, you will see this message once for each controller.)
- 7 Continue with the normal Windows installation at this point. There are no instructions after installing the driver that are specific to 3ware. If you need additional instructions, refer to the Windows 2000, Windows XP, or Windows Server 2003 documentation supplied by Microsoft.
- 8 Follow the instructions under “Making Units Managed by a 3ware Controller Available to Windows” on page 38.

Installing the Driver on a System that Boots from a Different Device

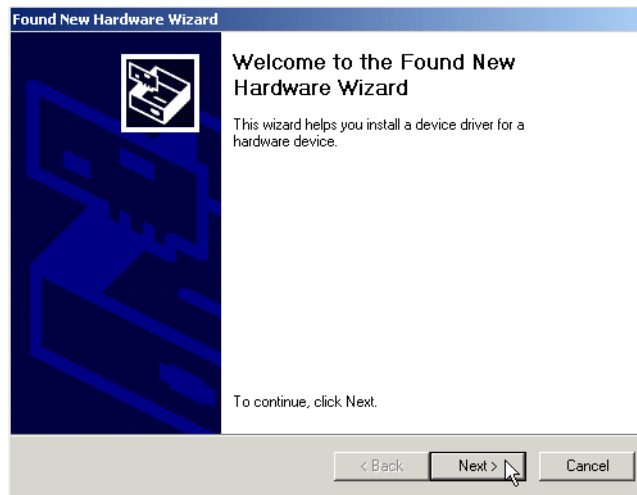
If you are installing the 3ware RAID controller on a system that already has the operating system installed on another drive, follow the instructions in this section, depending on the version of Windows installed on your system:

- “To install the 3ware driver under Windows 2000” on page 33
- “To install the 3ware driver under Windows XP or 2003” on page 35

To install the 3ware driver under Windows 2000

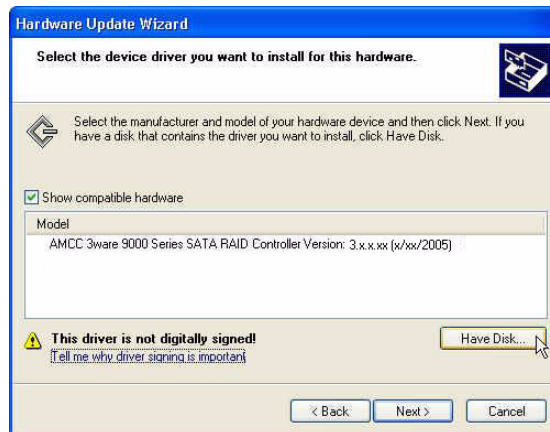
When you start Windows after installing a 3ware RAID controller, Windows recognizes it as a Plug and Play device, and brings up the **Found New Hardware Wizard**. This wizard guides you through installing the 3ware driver (see Figure 18). Note that you will see screens for the installation of two drivers during this process.

Figure 18. Found New Hardware Wizard, Windows 2000



- 1 Click the **Next** button and respond to the questions the Wizard displays using the default selections.
- 2 When the Wizard prompts you to select a device driver, click **Have Disk**, and then indicate that it is on the CD or floppy.
- 3 If the “Digital Signature Not Found” message appears, click **Yes** to continue the installation.
- 4 When the Completing the Found New Hardware Wizard screen appears (Figure 19), click **Finish**.

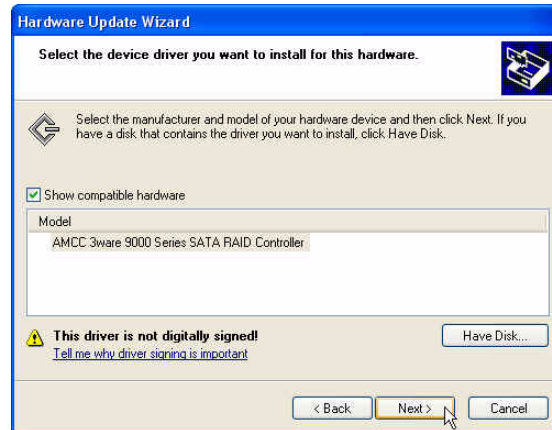
Figure 19. Completing Found New Hardware Wizard



- 5 If the “Completing” screen (Figure 19) indicates that you should restart your computer, do so now.

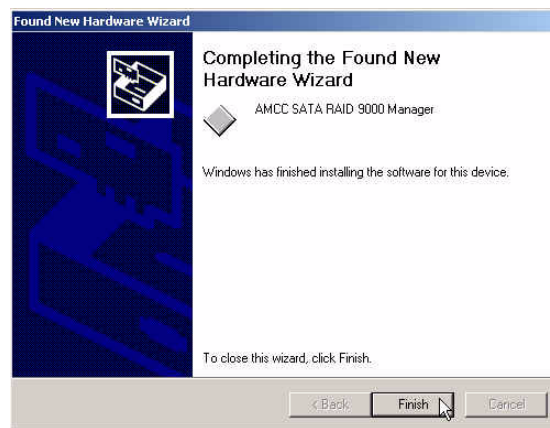
- 6 When the Install Hardware Device Drivers screen appears (Figure 20), click **Next** and follow the prompts on the screen to install the second driver.

Figure 20. Install Hardware Device Drivers



- 7 When the second Completing the Found New Hardware screen appears, click **Finish**.

Figure 21. Completing Found New Hardware Wizard



After the driver has been installed, continue with the instructions under “Making Units Managed by a 3ware Controller Available to Windows” on page 38.

To install the 3ware driver under Windows XP or 2003

When you start Windows after installing a 3ware RAID controller, Windows recognizes it as a Plug and Play device, and brings up the **Found New Hardware Wizard**. This wizard guides you in installing the 3ware driver (see Figure 22). Note that you will see screens for the installation of two drivers during this process.

Figure 22. Found New Hardware Wizard, Windows XP and 2003



- 1 Click the **Next** button and respond to the questions the Wizard displays.
- 2 When the Wizard prompts you to select a device driver, click Have Disk, and then indicate that it is on the CD or floppy.
- 3 If the “Digital Signature Not Found” message appears, click **Yes** to continue the installation.
- 4 When the Completing the Found New Hardware Wizard screen appears (Figure 23), click **Finish**.

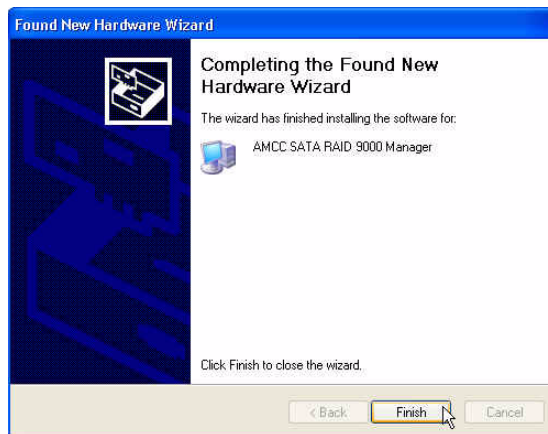
Figure 23. Completing Found New Hardware Wizard



- 5 If the “Completing” screen similar to the one above indicates that you should restart your computer, do so now.
- 6 When the Welcome to the Found New Hardware Wizard screen appears again (Figure 24), click **Next** and follow the prompts on the screen to install the second driver.

Figure 24. Welcome to the Found New Hardware Wizard

- 7 When the second Completing the Found New Hardware screen appears, click **Finish**.

Figure 25. Completing Found New Hardware Wizard

After the driver has been installed, continue with the instructions below under “Making Units Managed by a 3ware Controller Available to Windows” on page 38.

Making Units Managed by a 3ware Controller Available to Windows

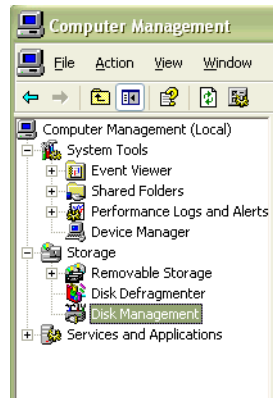
After the 3ware driver has been installed, you need to partition and format the new units or disks.

- 1 Remove the driver diskette or CD, reboot the system, and log in as the system administrator.
- 2 Use **Disk Administrator** to partition and format the new units or disks:

From the **Start** menu, choose **Administrative Tools > Computer Management**.

In the Computer Management window, under **Storage**, select **Disk Management**.

Figure 26. Computer Management Screen



- 3 Follow the steps that appear on the screen to write a signature to the drive.
- 4 Right-click on the drive and select **Create Volume**.
- 5 Follow the steps the appear on-screen to create a volume and to assign a drive letter.

Driver Installation Under Linux



Note: Before installing the 3ware driver, you must have already installed your 3ware RAID controller in the system. Consult the installation guide that came with your controller for how to do this. You can download that guide from: <http://www.3ware.com/support/userdocs.asp>

A drive or unit managed by the 3ware RAID controller may be configured to be your system's boot device. Or, you can use units managed by the 3ware controller for secondary storage and boot from another device, such as a disk attached to the motherboard, or other bootable media.

These steps assume that you do not have a 3ware 9000 Series card installed in the system already. If you already do and you wish to add a 9550SX, 9590SE, or 9650SE to that same system, you will need to upgrade the 3ware driver, 3DM 2, and/or CLI with the current version.

The steps you follow to install the driver and make your RAID unit available depend on which version of Linux you are using, and whether it will be your boot device. This chapter provides step-by-step instructions for the following:

- Red Hat / Fedora Core Linux Installation
 - “Installing the 3ware Kernel Driver Module while Installing Red Hat Linux on a New Unit” on page 42
 - “Installing the 3ware Kernel Driver Module on a Red Hat or Fedora Core Linux System that Boots From a Different Device” on page 44
- SuSE Linux Installation
 - “Installing the 3ware Kernel Driver Module while Installing SuSE Linux on a New Unit” on page 48
 - “Installing the 3ware Kernel Driver Module on a SuSE Linux System that Boots from a Different Device” on page 48

The 9.4.1 code set from the 3ware website provides compiled drivers for these versions of Linux:

- Fedora Core 5 for AMD and Intel Platforms (32-bit & 64-bit)
- RedHat Workstation 4 (update 4) for AMD and Intel Platforms (32-bit & 64-bit)
- SuSE 10.1 Pro for AMD and Intel Platforms (32-bit & 64-bit)
- SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 10.0 for AMD and Intel Platforms (32-bit & 64-bit)

If you are using an unsupported Linux distribution or kernel for which there is not a driver available from the 3ware download page, see the following article in the 3ware knowledgebase:

<http://www.3ware.com/kb/article.aspx?id=14546>. You can also contact

3ware Technical Support, or email your driver request to support1@amcc.com.

For information about how to compile a driver from the 3ware driver source, see the links appended to knowledgebase article 14546 (<http://www.3ware.com/kb/article.aspx?id=14546>).

Obtaining 3ware Linux Drivers

Obtain the 3ware driver for Linux from one of these two sources:

- **3ware software CD-ROM.** Compiled and tested drivers for Red Hat and SuSE Linux are included on this CD.
- **3ware web site.** You can download the latest compiled and tested driver for supported Linux distributions from the 3ware web site at <http://www.3ware.com/support/index.asp>. Included in these downloads is the Linux driver source, which you can use to compile the latest driver for RedHat, SuSE, and other similar distributions, running similar kernel strings.

Be Sure to Use the Correct Drivers

The Linux 3w-9xxx drivers included on the 3ware CD are for 3ware 9650SE, 9590SE, 9550SX, and 9500S series controllers. 3ware 7/8000 series controllers use a Linux driver labeled 3w-xxxx. The drivers for the 9000 series controllers and the 7/8000 series controllers are not interchangeable, but can be used together when both controller types are installed in the same system. The examples in this chapter refer only to the 9000 series driver (9650SE, 9590SE, 9550SX, and 9500S). For information about using the 7/8000 driver and controller, refer to the user guide or installation procedure for the 7/8000-series controller.



Warning: Be sure to use the correct driver for your processor. It is possible to load the wrong driver onto a system, however when you boot such systems, they will not work.

For Red Hat and SuSE, AMCC offers the following drivers:

- x86 32-bit for Intel x86 and AMD Athlon
- x86 64-bit for AMD Opteron and Intel Xeon (EM64T)

Determining the Current Version of your 3ware Driver

If you already have a 3ware controller installed, you can check the current driver version, using either 3DM 2 or the CLI. (For details, see “Viewing Information About a Controller” on page 80.)

You can also check it using the following method:

If you have a 2.4 kernel or earlier, type the following command:

```
cat /proc/scsi/3w-9xxx/*
```

where the asterisk (*) represents SCSI host ID and 9xxx represents the family of the controller. For example:

```
cat /proc/scsi/3w-9xxx/0
```

If you have a 2.6 kernel with sysfs, type the following command:

```
cat /sys/class/scsi_host/<hostid>/stats
```

where <hostid> is usually host0, unless other SCSI devices are available, in which case it may be host1 or higher.

If you have a 2.6 kernel without sysfs, type the following command:

```
dmesg | grep 3w
```

Driver Installation Under Red Hat Linux or Fedora Core 5

Materials required

- 3ware software CD-ROM
- Floppy diskette, if you need to create a driver install diskette.
- Red Hat Linux installation DVD or CD-ROM. (Not required if Red Hat Linux is already installed on another drive.)

Creating a Red Hat Linux Driver Diskette

If you are installing Linux on the new drive or unit managed by the 3ware RAID controller, you must create a 3ware driver install diskette. If Linux is already installed on another device, you may install the 3ware kernel driver module from the 3ware software CD-ROM.

To create a Red Hat Linux driver install diskette

- 1 Insert the 3ware software CD into your system.
- 2 When the 3ware Escalade Menu appears, click the **Driver & Firmware Disks** button.

- 3 In the 3ware Driver & Firmware Disk Images menu, click the button for the driver disk you want to create.

A confirmation window opens.

- 4 Insert a blank diskette into a drive and click the **Yes** button to begin creating the driver floppy diskette.



Note: If you need to create a Linux driver diskette for a Linux distribution other than what is available on the menu, see 3ware knowledgebase article 14546 <http://www.3ware.com/kb/article.aspx?id=14546>

To get the kernel driver module

If you only need the kernel driver module, you can get it in one of two ways:

- Browse the 3ware CD to `/packages/drivers/linux` and copy the appropriate kernel driver modules for your distribution release.

Or

- Follow the steps above to create a driver install diskette from the menu.

Extract the kernel driver module from the `modules.cgz` file, using this command:

```
zcat modules.cgz | cpio -idvm
```

Installing the 3ware Kernel Driver Module while Installing Red Hat Linux on a New Unit



Note: If Red Hat Linux is already installed and bootable on another drive, turn to “Installing the 3ware Kernel Driver Module on a Red Hat or Fedora Core Linux System that Boots From a Different Device” on page 44.



Note: We have tested some older systems where a drive connected to the motherboard interfered with using a drive or unit managed by the 3ware RAID controller as a boot device. Disconnecting the drive while installing Linux will eliminate this problem. After Linux is installed, the drive can be reconnected.

To install the 3ware kernel driver module while installing Red Hat or Fedora Core Linux on a new unit

- 1 Boot with the Red Hat or Fedora Core DVD or CD:
 - a Insert the Red Hat DVD or CD-ROM disk into your computer.
 - b Make sure the boot order in your motherboard’s BIOS is correct; then start or reboot your computer.

- c When the Welcome to Red Hat display appears, type:
`linux dd`

A number of files will load and then a message will prompt you to insert your driver install disk.

- 4 Install the 3ware kernel driver module, using the driver install diskette:
Insert the driver install diskette containing the 3ware driver for Red Hat and press **Enter**.

The system automatically reports: Loading 3w-9xxx

- 5 When prompted, select the proper language and keyboard types for your locality.
- 6 If asked for what type of media, select Local CD-ROM since you are installing from the Red Hat CD-ROM.

For Fedora Core 5, due to an installation bug that does not update the driver, do not reboot. Instead perform the following additional steps:

- 7 After the install completes, jump to a console by pressing Ctrl+Alt+F2.

- 8 Change directory to
`/mnt/sysimage`

- 9 Type the following commands:
`mcop a:InstallFix .`
`chmod +x InstallFix`
`chroot /mnt/sysimage`

- 10 Run the workaround script
`./InstallFix`

The workaround will copy in the updated driver(s) and recreate the ramdisk(s) so that upon reboot you have the updated drivers and not the ones that came on the OS installation CD.

- 11 When the script finishes, type the following:
`exit`

- 12 Return to the installation screen by pressing Ctrl+Alt+F7.

- 13 Click reboot button to finish installation.

Installing the 3ware Kernel Driver Module on a Red Hat or Fedora Core Linux System that Boots From a Different Device

The steps for installing the 3ware kernel driver module vary slightly, depending on your specific installation requirements. Select the appropriate set of steps below, based on whether:

- You want to update the RAM disk
- You prefer to load the driver manually or from a script, instead of updating the RAM disk

About Variables In the Kernel Driver Module Installation Instructions

These conventions are used for variable text for kernel strings and module names in the instructions on the following pages.

Kernel String Conventions

<kernel string> refers to the kernel version.

The kernel string will have different endings, depending on the kernel you are using.

- For an SMP kernel (multi-processor), the kernel string will end in `smp`. For example: `2.6.16-smp`.
- For an Enterprise kernel, the kernel string will end in `enterprise`. For example: `2.6.16-enterprise`
- For a Bigmem kernel, the kernel string will end in `bigmem`. For example: `2.6.16-bigmem`
- For a Hugemem kernel, the kernel string will end in `hugemem`. For example: `2.6.16-hugemem`

Module Naming Conventions

`3w-9xxx.*` refers to the specific kernel driver module you will copy in the examples shown in steps 3 and 4. The name of the kernel driver module you will copy (`3w-9xxx.*`) varies, depending on the kernel; however you will always copy it to a file named

`3w-9xxx.o` for 2.4 kernels, or `3w-9xxx.ko` for 2.6 kernels.

The available kernel driver module files are:

- For UP kernels: `3w-9xxx.ko`
- For SMP kernels: `3w-9xxx.smp`
- For Enterprise kernels: `3w-9xxx.ent`

- For Bigmem kernels: 3w-9xxx.big
- For Hugemem kernels: 3w-9xxx.hug
- For IA32E kernels: 3w-9xxx.i32

To install the 3ware driver and update the RAM disk

- 1 Log in as root and open a console window.
- 2 Mount the CD which contains the 3ware kernel driver module.

To mount the CD, type:

```
mount /dev/cdrom and press Enter.
```

- 3 Copy the kernel driver module:

For Redhat WS4 Intel x86 and AMD, type:

```
cp /mnt/cdrom/packages/drivers/linux/redhat/ws4_u4/x86/
3w-9xxx.<ko, smp, or hug> /lib/modules/<put kernel string here>/
kernel/drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.ko
```

For Fedora Core on Intel x86 and AMD, type:

```
cp /mnt/cdrom/packages/drivers/linux/fedora/core5/x86/
3w-9xxx.<ko, smp, or hug> /lib/modules/<put kernel string here>/
kernel/drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.ko
```

If prompted to overwrite, type y.

For Redhat workstation on AMD Opteron and Intel EM64T, type:

```
cp /mnt/cdrom/packages/drivers/linux/redhat/ws4_u4/x86_64/
3w-9xxx.<ko or smp> /lib/modules/<put kernel string here>/
kernel/drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.ko
```

For Fedora Core on AMD Opteron and Intel EM64T, type:

```
cp /mnt/cdrom/packages/drivers/linux/fedora/core5/x86_64/
3w-9xxx.<ko or smp> /lib/modules/<put kernel string here>/
kernel/drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.ko
```

If prompted to overwrite, type y.

- 4 **For 2.6 Kernels**, add the following line to /etc/modprobe.conf
alias scsi_hostadapter 3w-9xxx.ko
- 5 Update the modules.dep file, by issuing the following command:
/sbin/depmod -a
- 6 Run mkinitrd by entering the following:
/sbin/mkinitrd -v -f /boot/initrd-<kernel string>.img
<kernel string1>

where <kernel string1> is the /lib/modules directory from which to copy the 3w-9xxx driver. Example:

```
/sbin/mkinitrd -v -f /boot/initrd-2.6.18-14.img 2.6.18-14
```

- 7 If you are using the GRUB boot loader, skip to Step 8.

If you are using the LILO boot loader, run LILO to update the boot record on disk by typing the following:

```
/sbin/lilo
```

The output should be similar to:

```
Added linux *
```

- 8 Reboot.

The 3ware kernel driver module will be loaded from the ram disk automatically at boot time.

To install the 3ware kernel driver module and load the module manually instead of using a RAM disk

- 1 Log in as root and open a console window.
- 2 Mount the CD which contains the 3ware kernel driver module.

To mount the CD, type:

```
mount /dev/cdrom and press Enter.
```

- 3 Copy the kernel driver module.

For Redhat workstation on Intel x86 and AMD x86, type:

```
cp /mnt/cdrom/packages/drivers/linux/redhat/ws4_u4/x86/
3w-9xxx.<ko, smp, or hug> /lib/modules/<put kernel string here>/
kernel/drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.ko
```

For Fedora Core on Intel x86 and AMD x86, type:

```
cp /mnt/cdrom/packages/drivers/linux/fedora/core5/x86/
3w-9xxx.<ko, smp, or hug> /lib/modules/<put kernel string here>/
kernel/drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.ko
```

If prompted to overwrite, type y.

For Redhat workstation on AMD Opteron and EM64T, type:

```
cp /mnt/cdrom/packages/drivers/linux/redhat/ws4_u4/x86_64/
3w-9xxx.<ko or smp> /lib/modules/<put kernel string here>/
kernel/drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.ko
```

For Fedora Core on AMD Opteron and EM64T, type:

```
cp /mnt/cdrom/packages/drivers/linux/fedora/core5/x86_64/
3w-9xxx.<ko or smp> /lib/modules/<put kernel string here>/
kernel/drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.ko
```

If prompted to overwrite, type y.

- 4 Add the following line to /etc/modules.conf:

```
alias scsi_hostadapter 3w-9xxx
```
- 5 Update the modules.dep file, by issuing the following command:

```
/sbin/depmod -a
```

- 6 Load the kernel driver module manually. Type:

```
modprobe sd_mod  
insmod 3w-9xxx
```

You can also incorporate the insmod command into a startup script.

Driver Installation Under SuSE Linux

Materials required

- 3ware software CD-ROM
- Floppy diskette, if you need to make a driver install diskette.
- SuSE Linux Installation CD-ROM/DVD (Not required if SuSE Linux is already installed on another drive.)

Creating a SuSE Linux Driver Diskette

If you are installing Linux on the new drive or unit managed by the 3ware RAID controller, you must create a 3ware driver install diskette. If Linux is already installed on another device, you may install the 3ware kernel driver module from the 3ware software CD-ROM.

To create a driver install diskette

- 1 Insert the 3ware software CD into your system.
- 2 When the 3ware Escalade Menu appears, click **Driver and Firmware Disks**.
- 3 In the 3ware Driver and Firmware Disk Images menu, click the button for the driver disk you want to create.

A confirmation window opens.

- 4 Insert a blank diskette into a drive and click the **Yes** button to begin copying the driver to the floppy diskette.



Note: If you need to create a Linux driver diskette for a Linux distribution other than what is available on the menu, see 3ware knowledgebase article 14546
<http://www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=14546>

To get the kernel driver module

If you only need the kernel driver module, you can get it in one of two ways:

- Browse the 3ware CD to `/packages/drivers/linux` and copy the appropriate kernel driver modules for your distribution release.

Or

- Follow the steps above to create a driver install diskette from the menu.

Extract the kernel driver module from the `update.tar.gz` file, using this command:

```
tar -xzf update.tar.gz
```

Installing the 3ware Kernel Driver Module while Installing SuSE Linux on a New Unit



Note: If SuSE Linux is already installed on another drive, turn to “Installing the 3ware Kernel Driver Module on a SuSE Linux System that Boots from a Different Device” on page 48.

- 1 Boot directly from the SuSE installation CD #1 or DVD.
- 2 When installing SuSE, press either the F6 key or the F3 key, depending on the version.

You will then be prompted to insert the driver install disk.

- 3 Insert the 3ware Linux driver installation diskette.
- 4 Click OK and continue with the installation.

Installing the 3ware Kernel Driver Module on a SuSE Linux System that Boots from a Different Device

- 1 Log in as root.
- 2 Edit `/etc/sysconfig/kernel` and make sure the file contains the following line:

```
INITRD_MODULES="reiserfs 3w-9xxx"
```



Note: Other modules may be listed before or after 3w-9xxx, depending on the installation. You may see entries like `reiserfs`, `ext3` or `scsi_mod`. If present, leave them (ensuring there is a space between each module name), since the system needs them to boot properly.



Note about variables: In the instruction below, replace `<kernel string>` with the kernel version you are using (i.e. 2.6, etc.).

In addition, replace `3w-9xxx.*` with the appropriate module file for your kernel. The available module files are:

For UP kernels: `3w-9xxx.ko`

For SMP kernels: `3w-9xxx.smp`

For BigSMP (high memory) kernels: `3w-9xxx.big`

- 3 If you are using SuSE 9.1 or earlier, after the existing 3w-xxx entry, add 3w-9xxx to the file `/lib/modules/<kernel string>/modules.dep`
- 4 Mount the CD-ROM and copy and install the appropriate kernel driver module for your system.



Note: The AMD 64-bit driver is also used for 64-bit Intel Xeon systems.

```
mount /dev/cdrom /cdrom
```

Copy the kernel driver module:

For SuSE 10.1 Professional 32-bit (x86), type:

```
cp /cdrom/packages/drivers/linux/suse/su101/x86/
3w-9xxx.<ko, smp, or big>
/lib/modules/<kernel string>/kernel/drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.ko
```

For SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 10.0 64-bit (x86_64), type:

```
cp /cdrom/packages/drivers/linux/suse/su101/x86_64/
3w-9xxx.<ko or smp>
/lib/modules/<kernel string>/kernel/drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.ko
```

For SuSE 10.1 Professional 32-bit (x86), type:

```
cp /cdrom/packages/drivers/linux/suse/sles10/x86/
3w-9xxx.<ko, smp, or big>
/lib/modules/<kernel string>/kernel/drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.ko
```

For SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 10.0, 64-bit (x86_64), type:

```
cp /cdrom/packages/drivers/linux/suse/sles10/x86_64/
3w-9xxx.<ko or smp>
/lib/modules/<kernel string>/kernel/drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.ko
```

If prompted to overwrite, type `y`.

- 5 To load the kernel driver module, type:

```
/sbin/insmod /lib/modules/<kernel string>/kernel/drivers/scsi/  
3w-9xxx.ko
```



Note: If the kernel driver module installation fails, confirm that the correct driver was installed from the CD-ROM. If a driver is not available for your system, you will need to compile your own driver. For more information, see 3ware knowledgebase article 14546 <http://www.3ware.com/kb/article.aspx?id=14546>.

- 6 Type:

```
/sbin/depmod -a
```

- 7 Type:

```
/sbin/mkinitrd
```

- 8 If you are using the GRUB boot loader, you are finished.

If you are using the LILO boot loader, run LILO to update the boot record on disk by typing the following:

```
/sbin/lilo
```

The output should be similar to:

```
Added linux *
```

Compiling a 3ware Driver for Linux

If you are using a Linux distribution for which there is not a compiled driver available from 3ware, you can copy the source from the 3ware software CD or download the source from the 3ware website and compile a new driver. For more information, see 3ware knowledgebase article 14546 <http://www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=14546>.

Driver Installation Under FreeBSD



Note: Before installing the 3ware driver, you must have already installed your 3ware RAID controller in the system. Consult the installation guide that came with your controller for how to do this. You can download the installation guide from: <http://www.3ware.com/support/userdocs.asp>

A drive or unit managed by the 3ware RAID controller may be configured to be your system's boot device. Or, you can use another device as your boot device, such as a disk attached to the motherboard.

Obtaining 3ware FreeBSD Drivers

The 3ware software CD-ROM that came with the 3ware RAID controller includes compiled and tested kernel driver modules for FreeBSD 6.1 only, and source files for 5.x and 6.x series. To see if a more recent driver is available, please see the 3ware web site at <http://www.3ware.com/support/index.asp>.

Materials Required

- 3ware kernel driver module

The kernel driver module and the corresponding source files can be found on the 3ware CD-ROM, at

`/packages/drivers/freebsd/6.1/x86`

or

`/packages/drivers/freebsd/6.1/x86_64`

depending on whether you have the 32-bit or 64-bit version of FreeBSD 6.1 (respectively).

The source for the 3ware FreeBSD kernel driver module is available at

`/packages/drivers/freebsd/src/6.x`.

You can also download the FreeBSD kernel driver module from the 3ware web site <http://www.3ware.com/support/index.asp>.

- FreeBSD installation CD-ROM or diskette

Installing the Driver under FreeBSD

The steps you follow to install the driver and make your 3ware RAID unit available depend on whether it will be your boot device or will be used for secondary storage. These instructions provide step-by-step instructions for the following situations:

- “Installing the Kernel Driver Module while Installing FreeBSD v6.1 on a Unit on the 3ware RAID Controller” on page 51
- “Installing the 3ware Kernel Driver Module on a FreeBSD System that Boots from a Device on the Motherboard” on page 54

Installing the Kernel Driver Module while Installing FreeBSD v6.1 on a Unit on the 3ware RAID Controller

Use the steps in this section if you are installing FreeBSD on the new drive or unit managed by the 3ware RAID controller.



Note: The 3ware kernel driver module integrated into the FreeBSD installation CD supports 9500S controllers, but not 9550SX/9590SE/9650SE controllers. Since this driver is statically compiled with the kernel, newer drivers with the same name (`tw_96se.ko`) cannot exist. A temporary driver is provided, named `tw_96se.ko`, which can be used to accomplish the FreeBSD installation and enable boot device support. Once up and booted, you will need to upgrade the kernel driver module by compiling the new kernel driver sources provided on the CD or website. The steps below describe how to load the temporary kernel driver module, and then how to upgrade the kernel to include it.



Note: Some versions of FreeBSD cannot boot to arrays larger than 1 TByte. If you want to create an array larger than 1 TByte, check to make sure that the version of FreeBSD you have supports it.

To install the kernel driver module while installing FreeBSD v6.1

- 1 Disconnect all SCSI devices in the system, except the CD or DVD and the ones connected to the 3ware RAID controller.
- 2 Create the RAID units on the 3ware RAID controller using 3BM (the 3ware BIOS Manager). For details, see “First-Time RAID Configuration Using 3BM” on page 20.
- 3 Copy the temporary kernel driver module (`tw_96se.ko`) onto a floppy. `tw_96se.ko` is available on the 3ware CD-ROM, at
for 32 bit: `packages/drivers/freebsd/6.1/9650seInstall/x86`
for 64 bit: `packages/drivers/freebsd/6.1/9650seInstall/x86_64`
`tw_96se.ko` is also available at the following link
<http://www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=15003>. Both 32-bit (x86) and 64-bit (x86_64) Versions are attached.
- 4 Boot the system from the FreeBSD installation CD. Immediately after the system starts booting the kernel, insert the floppy containing the appropriate 3ware 9550SX/9590SE/9650SE kernel driver module into the floppy drive.
- 5 Run `sysinstall`.
In the `sysinstall` menu, choose **Configure > Load KLD**.
Load `tw_96se.ko` from the floppy drive.
- 6 Install the FreeBSD OS, remove the floppy and the CD, and reboot.
- 7 Immediately after the system starts booting the kernel, re-insert the floppy into the floppy drive.

- 8 At the FreeBSD boot menu, select "Escape to loader prompt."
- 9 At the loader prompt, load the kernel driver module by typing
`load disk0:tw_96se.ko` (assuming disk0 is the floppy drive)
Then boot, by typing
`boot`

Now that you have installed the `tw_96se.ko` kernel driver module and you are up and booted into FreeBSD, the next step is to upgrade the kernel with the latest 3ware kernel driver sources.

- 10 Once the system boots up, replace the twa driver sources at `/sys/dev/twa` and `/sys/modules/twa` with the new sources that have 9550SX/9590SE/9650SE support, for the OS version being used.

The sources for the new kernel driver module for FreeBSD 6.1 can be found on both the 3ware CD-ROM and the 3ware website.

For step-by-step instructions, see "To update the kernel with new driver source" on page 53.
- 11 Build the kernel with the new driver sources.

For help with this, see http://www.freebsd.org/doc/en_US.ISO8859-1/books/handbook/kernelconfig-building.html.
- 12 Reboot your system.

To update the kernel with new driver source

- 1 Copy `.c` and `.h` files to `sys/dev/twa` and makefile to `sys/modules/twa`
- 2 Go to `/usr/src/sys/conf/` and edit the `files` file (use `vi` or any other editor)
 - a Remove these lines:
`twa/twa.c`
`twa/twa_cam.c`
`twa/twa_freebsd.c`
`twa/twa_fwimg.c`
`twa/twa_globals.c`
 - b Replace them with:
`twa/tw_cl_fwimg.c` (omit this if using code set 9.3.0.4 or newer)
`twa/tw_cl_init.c`
`twa/tw_cl_intr.c`
`twa/tw_cl_io.c`
`twa/tw_cl_misc.c`
`twa/tw_osl_cam.c`
`twa/tw_osl_freebsd.c`
 - c Save changes.

- 3 Go to `/usr/src/sys/conf/` and edit `kern.pre.mk` (use `vi` or any other editor).

Below this line: `INCLUDES+= -I$S/contrib/ngatm`

Add this line: `INCLUDES+= -I$S/dev/twa`

Save changes.

- 4 Go to `usr/src/sys/i386/conf` or `/usr/src/sys/amd64/conf`, depending on whether you have a 32-bit or 64-bit version of FreeBSD 5.4 (respectively).

- a Edit the `GENERIC` file (use `vi` or any other editor).
- b Make sure `Device twa # 3ware 9000 series` is not commented out.
- c Save changes.
- d Do `config` (`GENERIC`, `SMP`, `PAE`), using the flags required for your hardware, followed by

```
cd ../compile/SMP
make clean
make cleandepend
make depend
make
make install
```

- 5 Reboot your system.

When the system reboots, the new kernel driver module will load automatically.



Note: If you have more than 4 GBytes of system memory, you will need to use the PAE kernel. The FreeBSD PAE kernel has a bug that requires the 3ware driver to be statically compiled. Do not dynamically load the kernel driver module (e.g. `kldload twa.ko`); doing so will cause the kernel to panic.

Installing the 3ware Kernel Driver Module on a FreeBSD System that Boots from a Device on the Motherboard

Use the steps in this section if FreeBSD is installed on a boot drive attached to the motherboard ATA controller, and you will be using the unit on your 3ware RAID controller for secondary storage.

When you use the controller for secondary storage, you do not need to install the kernel driver module, however you may want to update the kernel with it.

To install the 3ware kernel driver module when FreeBSD is installed on a device on the motherboard

- 1 Make sure the 3ware RAID controller is not installed in the system yet.
- 2 Install FreeBSD to a disk attached to the motherboard ATA controller.
Be sure to install the full FreeBSD source.
- 3 Once FreeBSD is installed, power down the system and install the 3ware RAID controller. For assistance, see the installation guide that came with the controller.

Create the RAID units on the controller using either 3BM (the BIOS of the controller) or 3DM2/CLI (once FreeBSD is loaded).
- 4 Boot to FreeBSD.
- 5 Once the system boots up, replace the twa driver sources at `/sys/dev/twa` and `/sys/modules/twa` with the new sources that have 9550SX/9590SE/9650 support, for the OS version being used.

The sources for the new kernel driver module for FreeBSD 5.4 can be found on both the 3ware CD-ROM and the 3ware website.

For step-by-step instructions, see “To update the kernel with new driver source” on page 53.
- 6 Build the kernel with the new driver sources.

For help with this, see http://www.freebsd.org/doc/en_US.ISO8859-1/books/handbook/kernelconfig-building.html.
- 7 Reboot your system.

Compiling and Loading the driver as a Module

If you want to compile the driver and load it as a module without rebuilding the kernel, follow these steps.



Note: The 6.x source files are located on the CD at `/packages/drivers/freebsd/src/6.x/twa.tgz`

The 5.x source files are located on the CD at `/packages/drivers/freebsd/src/5.x/twa.tgz`

- 1 Disconnect all SCSI devices in the system, except the ones connected to the 3ware RAID controller.
- 2 Create the RAID units on the 3ware RAID controller using 3BM (BIOS)
- 3 Unpack `twa.tgz` and copy (`*.c` and `*.h`) files to `sys/dev/twa` and `Makefile` to `sys/modules/twa`

- 4 `cd /sys/modules/twa`
`make`
- 5 Comment out the entry `Device twa # 3ware 9000 series` in `usr/src/sys/i386/conf` or `usr/src/sys/amd64/conf`
- 6 Rebuild the kernel and reboot your system.
- 7 Load the kernel driver module from `/sys/modules/twa`
`kldload twa.ko`

3ware BIOS Manager 2 (3BM 2) Introduction

This section describes the basics of using 3ware BIOS Manager 2 (3BM 2), one of the tools you can use to configure and maintain the units connected to your 3ware RAID controller. It is organized into the following topics:

- Starting 3BM 2
- Exiting the 3BM Configuration Utility
- Working in the 3BM Screens
- Adjusting BIOS Loading Settings
- Displaying Controller Information
- Getting Help While Using 3BM

For information about doing particular tasks in 3BM, refer to the later sections in this guide.

Starting 3BM 2

You access 3BM during the start-up process for your computer.

- 1 Power up or reboot your system.
- 2 While the system is starting, watch for a screen similar to the 3ware BIOS screen below.

Figure 27. 3ware BIOS Screen

```
----Press <Alt-3> to access 3ware BIOS Manager ----
3ware ATA RAID Controller: 9590SE-12
BIOS: BE9X X.XX.XX.XXX   Firmware: FE9X X.XX.XX.XXX
BBU Status: Not Present
Number of online units: 1, available drives: 0, hot spare: 0, offline units:0

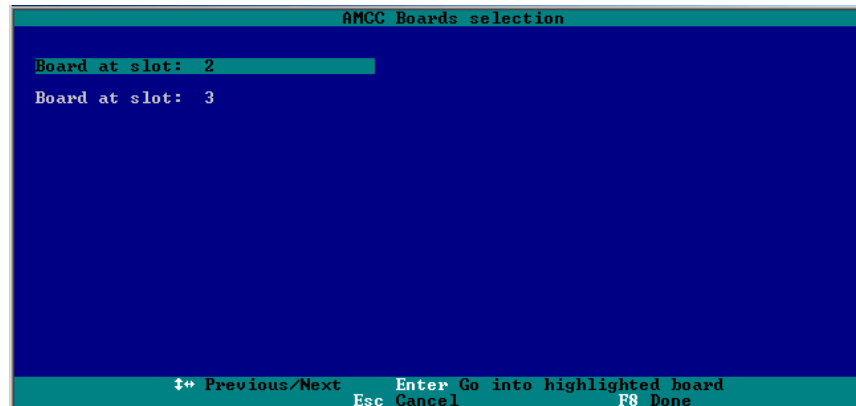
Exportable Units:€
  3drive 64K RAID5          558.77GB (PrimaryRAID5)
    SATA - Maxtor  7B300S0          279.48 GB (Port 5)
    SATA - Maxtor  7B300S0          279.48 GB (Port 6)
    SATA - Maxtor  7B300S0          279.48 GB (Port 7)
```

- 3 Press **Alt-3** immediately to bring up the **3ware BIOS Manager (3BM)**.

Normally your 3ware configuration remains on-screen for just a few seconds. However, if a unit has degraded, the screen indicates the problem and remains on your screen longer.

- 4 If you have more than one 9000-series controller in your system, a screen lists the available boards (see Figure 28). In this case, highlight the board with which you want to work and press **Enter**.

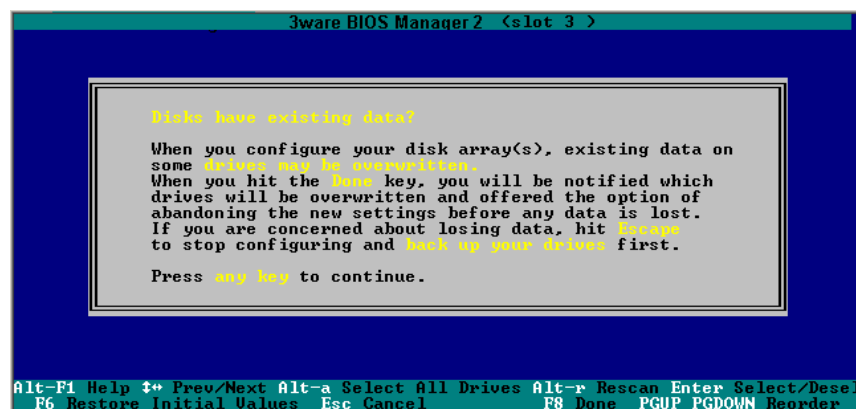
Figure 28. AMCC Boards Selection Screen



You see a screen similar to the warning message below, warning you that changing your disk array configuration may overwrite data on the disks.

- 5 If you plan to make changes to your configuration and need to backup data before continuing, press **ESC** and do so now. Otherwise, press any key to continue.

Figure 29. Warning Message When you Start 3BM



If 3BM detects a degraded array, a red message box appears, to alert you to the problem. For information about rebuilding a degraded array, see “Locating a Drive by Blinking Its LED” on page 161.



Note: If you have a combination of 7000/8000-series and 9000-series controllers in your system, the 7000/8000-series controllers are not listed on the selection screen shown in Figure 28. Instead, an additional BIOS summary will appear for the 7000/8000-series controller, similar to Figure 27. To access the BIOS utility for the 7000/8000-series board, press **Alt-3** when the information for that controller appears. Although similar to 3BM, some screens and features are different for the 7000/8000-series. For detailed information, see the version of the 3ware Escalade ATA RAID Controller User Guide that supports the 7000 and 8000 series controllers.

If you have two 9000 series controllers that have different versions of the BIOS installed, they will also appear in different BIOS summaries, and will launch different versions of 3BM.

Exiting the 3BM Configuration Utility

When you are ready to exit the 3BM configuration utility, you have the option to save the configuration changes you have made, or to discard the changes.

To save your configuration modifications

- 1 Press the **F8** or **Esc** key.

A list of affected drives appears, and a messages ask you to confirm the configuration.

- 2 Type **Y**.

The booting process resumes.

To exit without saving changes

- 1 Press **Esc**.

- 2 If you have unsaved changes, 3BM will ask you whether you want to save the changes and exit, or exit without saving the changes.

If you want to exit without saving changes, type **N**.

If you change your mind and want to save the changes, type **Y**.

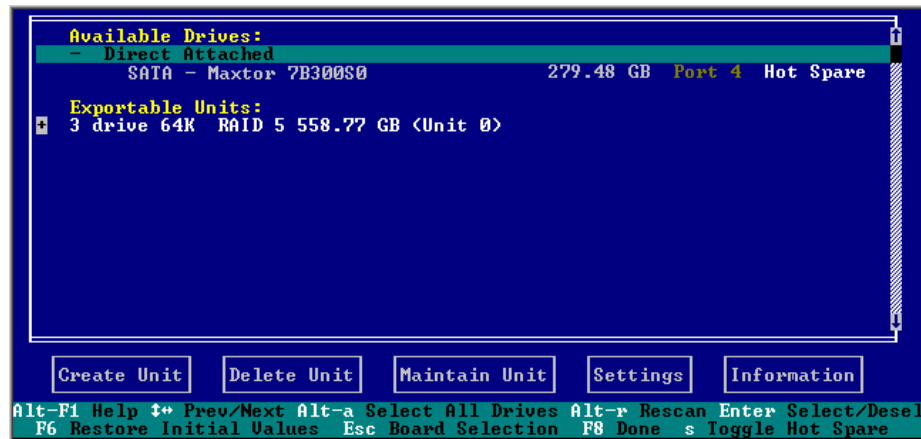


Exception: Changes made to controller policies are saved when you leave the Policy screen. Pressing **F8** is not required to save those changes. For more about changing policies, see “Setting the Auto Rebuild Policy” on page 85.

Working in the 3BM Screens

The main **3BM** screen (Figure 30) shows the current configuration for the drives attached to your controller, and a list of any available drives. Unusable and incomplete drives are also shown.

Figure 30. 3BM Main Display



You will see one or more of the following sections in the main 3BM screen:

- **Available Drives** lists any unconfigured, independent drives (JBODs) that are not associated with an array, and hot spares. If this section does not appear, there are no available drives.
- **Exportable Units** lists the existing units, along with the drives contained in each. These are the units that will be available to the operating system when you boot your computer. If this section does not appear, no units have been configured.

If you have more than one unit, the boot unit is the one at the top of the list. (You can change the order by highlighting a unit and pressing the **PgUp** or **PgDn** key.)

- **Unusable Arrays** lists any RAID configuration missing too many drives to construct the unit. For example, a RAID 5 unit with two or more drives missing would appear in this list.
- **Incomplete Drives and Others** lists drives that are remaining from a unit with missing or failed drives, drives that are not usable, and drives that were part of a unit on a 3ware 7000/8000-series controller, and contain data that needs to be updated before your 3ware 9000 series controller can use them. (If you want to move a unit from a 7/8000 controller to the 9000 controller, you must convert the drives first. For more information, see the section “Moving a Unit from One Controller to Another” on page 126.)

When some of the drives are remaining from a unit, you can power down and add the missing drives to complete the unit. To use drives that are

listed here in other units, you must first delete them. For more information, see “Deleting a Unit” on page 120.

If any of the sections are not shown, it means that there are no items of that type connected to the controller.

Table 7 lists how to move around and select information in the 3BM screens. When these commands are available in 3BM, they appear at the bottom of the 3BM screen.

Table 7: Working in 3BM 2

To do this	Use these keys
Move between units or drives in a list, between fields, and between buttons	Up and Down Arrow Keys OR Left and Right Arrow Keys OR Tab and Shift+Tab
Select (or unselect) what is currently highlighted. A selection may be a drive in a list of drives, a button at the bottom of the screen, or a field in the middle of the screen. In lists, an asterisk appears to the left of selected drives or units	Enter or the Spacebar
Display a drop-down list of available choices in a field	Enter
Move between choices in a field list	Up and Down Arrow Keys
Select all available drives	Alt+A
In the list of units, expand a selected unit to see any subunits and drives in the unit, or contract it to see only the heading again.	Shift+ Shift-
Highlight one of the primary buttons on the main screen: - Create Unit - Delete Unit - Maintain Unit - Settings - Information	Alt+C Alt+D Alt+M Alt+S Alt+I

Table 7: Working in 3BM 2

To do this	Use these keys
Specify (or unspecify) a drive as a hot spare	S
Return to starting values for this session in the 3ware BIOS Manager	F6 Note: F6 cannot bring back previous policy settings; they are saved when you exit the Policy screen.
Rescan the controller and update the status of units and drives	Alt+R
Return to the main 3ware BIOS Manager screen, from the Advanced Details screen	Any key
Move a highlighted unit up or down in the list of exportable units (The top-most unit will become the bootable unit, if you install the OS.)	Page Up Page Down (Available only when there are multiple units and a unit is highlighted.)
Display context sensitive help	F1 or Alt-F1
If you have multiple 3ware controllers in your system, return to the board selection screen.	Esc
Exit the utility and save or abandon all changes.	Esc
Exit the utility and save all changes	F8

Adjusting BIOS Loading Settings

3BM 2 includes the following settings that let you customize the behavior of the BIOS for the selected controller. You can access these settings by selecting Settings > BIOS Settings from the main 3BM screen.

- Power-On Self Test (POST) Display Options
- BIOS Loading Options
- To change BIOS settings

Power-On Self Test (POST) Display Options

Display Control. Specifies what level of detail to display on the start-up screen.

- **Full** displays all available information about the items attached to the controller, including available drives, hot spares, and configured units.
- **Unit Only** displays only configured units.
- **Summary** displays a one-sentence description of the items attached to the controller.

Array View. Specifies what level of information to show about configured units on the start-up screen.

- **Expanded** lists each unit and shows the specific drives that make up the unit.
- **Collapsed** lists only the configured units.

Pause Time. Sets the number of seconds that BIOS loading will pause to displaying the RAID configuration before continuing to boot the operating system. You can set a pause time of up to 10 seconds. The default is 6 seconds.

Full Screen Control. When you have many drives attached to a controller and choose to display the Full level of detail, the information can extend beyond a screens' worth. The Full Screen Control setting lets you specify whether to wait for a keystroke when the screen is full, before displaying additional information. This option can be either **No Key** or **Wait Key**.

BIOS Loading Options

Load Control. This setting lets you suppress loading of the BIOS for this controller. This can be useful for "headless" systems (without a monitor and keyboard) that have many types of PCI controllers and do not need to boot from the units.



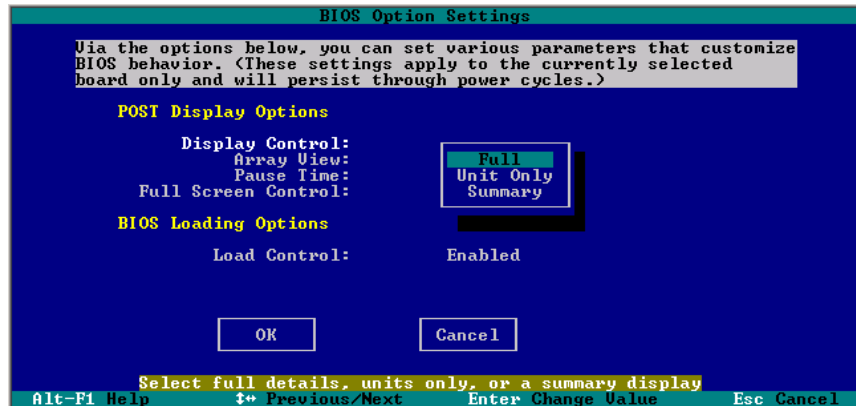
Note: During the boot process, you can also bypass loading of the BIOS for all controllers for one time only by pressing **Alt-B**. This is useful to temporarily boot from a non-3ware device without having to change the system's boot order.

To change BIOS settings

- 1 On the main 3BM screen, **Tab** to **Settings** and press **Enter**.
- 2 On the pop-up menu, select **BIOS** and press **Enter**.

The BIOS Options Settings screen appears.

Figure 31. BIOS Option Settings Screen



- 3 **Tab** through the options and make the desired changes.
- 4 **Tab** to **OK** and press **Enter** to return to the main screen.

Displaying Controller Information

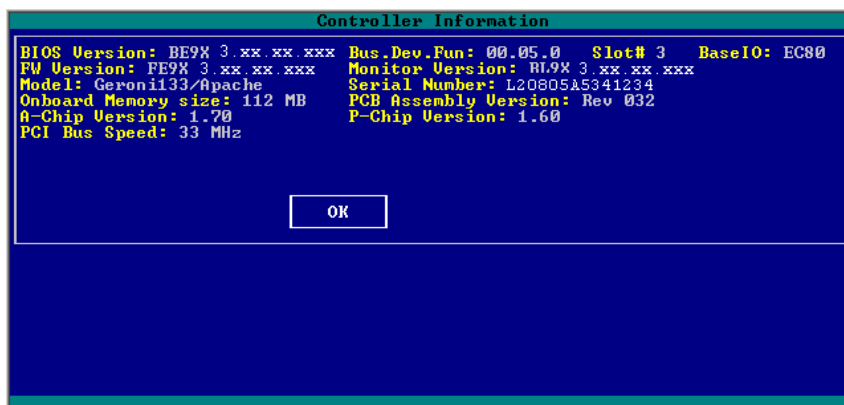
The Controller Information screen shows you details about your controller, and about the version of associated software installed on your system.

To see the controller information

- 1 On the main 3BM screen, **Tab** to **Information** and press **Enter**.
- 2 On the pop-up menu, select **Controller** and press **Enter**.

(Note that the particular versions shown in the screen shot below may not be current.)

Figure 32. Advanced Detail Screen



To return to the main screen

- Press **Enter**.

Getting Help While Using 3BM

You can get help with using 3BM while you are in the BIOS manager.

- Press **F1** or **Alt-F1** at any time.

A description of the basic 3BM tasks appears.

When you're finished using help, press **Esc** to close the help window.

6

3DM 2 (3ware Disk Manager) Introduction



Note: 3DM 2 includes software developed by the OpenSSL Project for use in the OpenSSL Toolkit (<http://www.openssl.org>).

3ware Disk Manager 2 (3DM 2) allows you to manage and view the status of your 3ware RAID controllers and associated drives.

There are two parts to 3DM: a process, that runs in the background on the computer where you have installed your 3ware controller, and a web application that can be used to access it. 3DM runs as a service under Microsoft Windows, and as a daemon under Linux and FreeBSD. When the 3DM process is running, you can use your browser to go to 3DM application pages, where you can view status information about the controller and RAID units, create RAID units, and perform other administrative and maintenance tasks locally or remotely.

Two levels of access to 3DM are provided: user and administrator. Users have view-only access, and can check the status of drives and units. Administrators can view and make changes, using 3DM to configure RAID units and designate hot spares, and to perform maintenance tasks on RAID units.

In this section, information is organized into the following topics:

- Browser Requirements for 3DM
- Installing 3DM
- Starting 3DM and Logging In
- Working with the 3DM Screens
- Setting Up 3DM Preferences

For details about the settings and fields on each of the 3DM 2 screens, see “3DM 2 Reference” on page 186.

For additional information about managing and maintaining 3ware controllers using 3DM, see the remaining chapters in this guide.

Browser Requirements for 3DM

3DM runs in most current web browsers. Tested and supported browsers include:

- Internet Explorer 5.5 and above
- Mozilla Firefox
- Netscape 7 and above

Additional requirements:

- JavaScript must be enabled
- Cookies must be enabled
- For best viewing, use a screen resolution of 1024 X 768 or greater, and set colors to 16 bit color or greater.



Note: Because 3DM may be viewed in different browsers, the format and style of the 3DM browser windows illustrated in this documentation are examples only. The actual “look” of the windows will depend on the browser, 3DM version, and operating system you use.

Setting up Mozilla Firefox

Before setting up Mozilla Firefox, remember to download and install the latest available version of Mozilla Firefox. After installing the latest version, you may need to follow the instruction in the note below to have Mozilla Firefox working correctly with 3DM2.



Note: For security reasons, some web browsers do not allow connections to certain ports including port 1080 and 888. To override this on a per-port basis, the Mozilla release notes recommend adding a comma-separated list of ports to default/all.js (in your Mozilla installation directory). For example, to unblock port 888, add the following line:

```
pref("network.security.ports.banned.override", "888")
```

This file is located at:

```
/usr/lib/mozilla/defaults/pref/all.js
```

Installing 3DM

3DM 2 can be installed from the 3ware CD that came with your 3ware RAID controller. You can also download the current version from the website at <http://www.3ware.com/support/download.asp>. Details about the installation are described in Appendix B, “Software Installation” on page 271.

3DM must be installed on the system in which the controller is installed. 3DM does not have to be installed on a remote system in order to remotely manage the 3ware controller; you simply enter the correct URL into a browser on the remote system. You will need to enable remote access first, however.

Starting 3DM and Logging In

3DM runs as a service under Windows, and as a daemon under Linux and FreeBSD. Normally after installation, the 3DM process starts automatically when you start your system.

It is a good idea to leave the 3DM process running on the system that contains your 3ware RAID controller. That way email alerts can be sent by 3DM, and administrators can manage the controller remotely, if remote administration is enabled.

When 3DM is running in the background on your computer, you can access the 3DM web application through your browser to check status information and manage your 3ware RAID controller.

If you want to check the status of a controller from a different computer, see “Viewing 3DM Remotely Using a Web Browser” on page 71.

Logging In to the 3DM Web Application

When the 3DM process is running in the background, you can log into the 3DM application pages using a browser.

Two levels of access are provided:

- *Users* can check the status of the controller, units, and attached drives.
- *Administrators* can check status, configure, and maintain the units and drives on the 3ware controller.



Note: Administrator and User status in 3DM is not related to Administrator/User settings in the operating system.

To log in to the 3DM web application

- 1 Open your browser and enter the URL for your system.

The default URL is `http://localhost:888/`

You can also replace “localhost” with the IP address of the computer that contains the 3ware controller. For example:

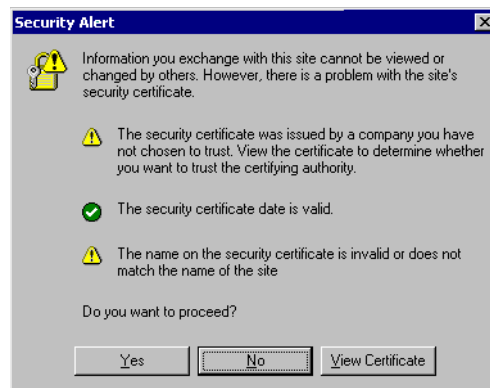
`http://<IP address>:888/`



Note: If you receive a page not found message, make sure you entered the URL correctly. If you did, 3DM may not be running in the background. You can start it manually.

- 2 The first time you start 3DM, when the security certificate message displays, click **Show Certificate** and accept the certificate so that you do not see the security message each time you start 3DM.

Figure 33. Security Certificate Message from Browser



(You can also click **Continue**, in which case you will see this message the next time you start 3DM.)

- 3 When the 3DM logon screen appears, select whether you are a **User** or **Administrator**.
- 4 Enter your password and click **Login**.

If you are logging in for the first time after installing 3DM, the default password for both User and Administrator is 3ware.



Note: If you forget the passwords, uninstalling and reinstalling 3DM resets the passwords to 3ware.



Note: If you close your browser, 3DM continues to run in the background on the system.

Starting the 3DM Daemon under Linux and FreeBSD

3DM should start automatically after installation and upon bootup. If it does not, use the steps below to start it.

To start the 3DM daemon manually

- 1 Login as root on the machine on which 3DM is installed.
- 2 Afterwards, type:
`/etc/init.d/tdm2 start`
- 3 To start the 3DM web application, open your browser and enter the URL for your system.

`http://localhost.888`

If the 3DM connection is to a remote machine, you can replace “localhost” with the IP address of the computer that contains the 3ware controller. For example: `http://<IP address>:888/`

The 3DM login screen appears.

Starting the 3DM Process under Microsoft Windows

3DM should start automatically after installation and upon bootup. If it does not, use the steps below to start it.

To start the 3DM process manually

- 1 On the system on which 3DM is installed, login as Administrator.
- 2 Open **Control Panel>Administrative Tools>Services>3DM2** and select the **Start/Play** icon.

Viewing 3DM Remotely Using a Web Browser

When remote administration is enabled on the 3DM 2 Settings page, you can use 3DM to check status and administer your 3ware RAID controller from a browser on any computer, over an internet connection.

You do not need to install the 3DM software on the remote computer.

To connect to 3DM2 through your web browser

- In the address line of your browser, enter the URL or IP of the system containing the 3ware RAID controller.

If you do not know the URL or IP for the system, you can contact your network administrator or from a Windows command prompt, type `ipconfig`. From a Linux command prompt, type `ifconfig`.



Note: When using 3DM to access a remote system, the time on the local system must match the time on the file server. If the time varies by more than 30 minutes, it will not be possible to remotely monitor the system (you will not be able to log in). If you are in a different time zone, you must first change the time of the local system to match the time of the remote system.

Working with the 3DM Screens

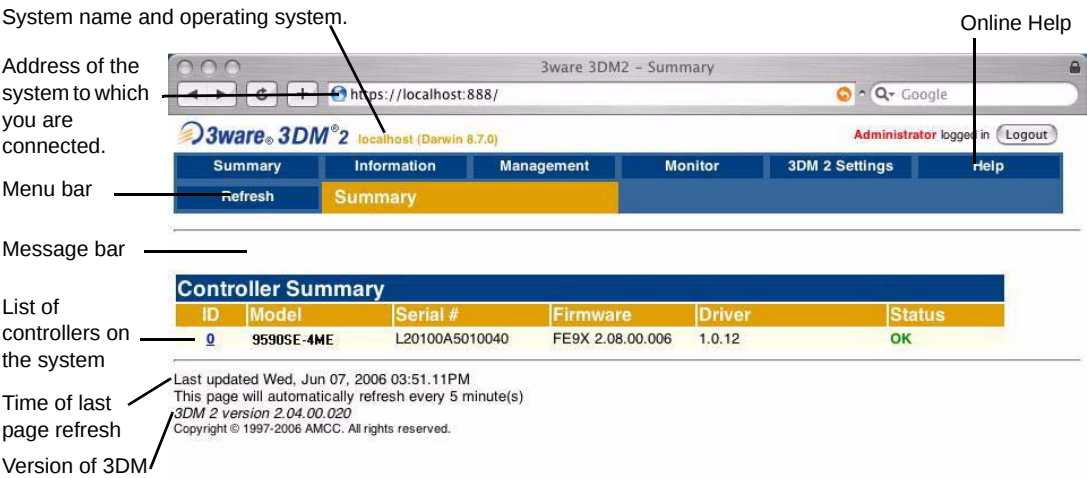
3DM's features are organized on a series of pages you view in your browser.

After you log in to 3DM, the Summary page shows a list of controllers installed in the computer at the URL you specified.



Note: If you expect to see a controller that is not listed, it may not be compatible with the driver that is loaded; a firmware flash upgrade may be required.

Figure 34. 3DM Main Screen



The menu bar across the top of the screen gives you access to other pages in 3DM. You can move between pages by using the menu bar, or by clicking a link on the page.

The main area of the page provides summary or detail information about your 3ware RAID controller and the resources connected to it.

As you work in 3DM, the Messages area just below the menu bar displays information about the results of commands you have selected.

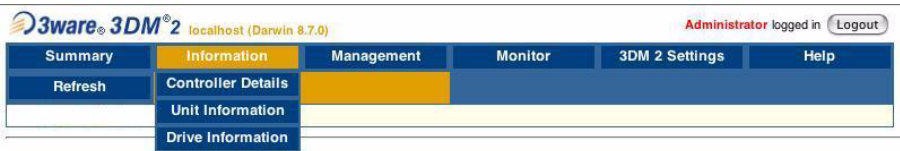


Tip: If you have a question about something you see on the screen, just click the Help button in the menu bar.

3DM Menus

The 3DM menu bar groups access to a number of 3DM pages on menus, and provides direct link access to others.

Figure 35. 3DM Menu Bar



Status information is available from the **Information menu**. You can view controller, unit, and drive information for a particular controller.

The **Management menu** gives you access to tasks used for managing controller-level settings (background task rate, unit polices such as enabling

of unit write cache, and controller settings that affect all units managed by the controller), tasks that can be scheduled (rebuild, verify, and self-test), and maintenance of individual units. Unit configuration can also be done through the **Management > Maintenance** page.

The **Monitor menu** gives you access to the Alarms page, the BBU page, and the Enclosure Summary page. The **Alarms** page shows a list of alarms, including the specific alarm message, and the exact date and time it occurred. The **BBU** page shows the status of a Battery Backup Unit (BBU), if one is installed, and allows you to test the battery. The **Enclosure Summary** page provides lists the enclosures connected to the controller and lets you drill down for more detailed status information about each.

The **3DM 2 Settings** page lets you set preferences, including email notification for alarms, passwords, page refresh frequency, whether remote access is permitted, and the incoming port which 3DM will use for listening.

Help lets you access information about using 3DM. The Help is context-sensitive, so you first see information about the page you now have in view. A Table of Contents and Index are available to help you find other information.

Viewing Information About Different Controllers

If you have more than one 3ware RAID controller in the system, you select the one you want to see details about from the drop-down list at the right of the menu bar.

This drop-down is available on all pages that provide controller-specific features.

Figure 36. 3DM Controller Selection Drop-down



Note: Throughout these instructions, the term *current controller* is used to refer to the controller which is currently selected in this drop-down list.

Refreshing the Screen

You can refresh the data on the screen at any time by clicking **Refresh Page** in the menu bar. This causes 3DM to update the information shown with current information from the controller and associated drives.

Automatic refreshes can also be set. For details, see “Setting the Frequency of Page Refreshes” on page 79.



Note: If you click Refresh on the browser window instead of on the 3DM menu bar, you will be taken back to the Summary page.

3DM Screens and What They're Used For

The table below shows a list of the pages you work with in 3DM and describes what they are used for. Details about each page and the fields and features on it are provided in Chapter 11, “3DM 2 Reference”. The page names in the table provide links to details about that page.

In addition, the step-by-step instructions provided in the chapters on configuring and maintaining your RAID controller and units explain how to do particular tasks in 3DM.

Table 8: List of 3DM Pages

3DM Page	Description
Controller Summary page	Provides basic information about each 3ware RAID controller in your system. To see this page, click Summary in the menu bar.
Controller Details page	Provides detailed information about the current controller. To see this page, choose Information > Controller Details from the menu bar.
Unit Information page	Shows a list of the units on the current controller and provides summary information about each unit. To see this page, choose Information > Unit Information from the menu bar or click an ID number on the Controller Summary.
Unit Details page	Shows details about a particular unit. To see this page, click an ID number on the Unit Information page.
Drive Information page	Shows a list of drives on the current controller and provides summary information about each drive. To see this page, choose Information > Drive Information from the menu bar.
Drive Details window	Shows the SMART data for a specific drive, and shows additional detail information for the drive. To see this page, click the Port # for a drive on the Drive Information page.
Controller Settings page	Lets you view settings that affect the units on the current controller and change some of those settings. Controller-level settings that can be changed include background task rate, Auto Rebuild, Auto-Carving, and Carve Size. Some additional policies are shown that can only be changed in the BIOS or CLI. Unit-level settings include specifying the StorSave Profile and enabling or disabling the Write Cache, Auto-Verify, Continue on Error During Rebuild, and Queuing. To see this page, choose Management > Controller Settings from the menu bar.
Scheduling page	Lets you view and change the schedule for tasks that affect all units on the current controller. To see this page, choose Management > Scheduling from the menu bar.

Table 8: List of 3DM Pages

3DM Page	Description
Maintenance page	Lets you configure new units and make changes to existing units. To view this page, choose Management > Maintenance from the menu bar.
Alarms page	Shows a list of alarms, including the specific alarm message, and the exact date and time it occurred. To view this page, choose Monitor > Alarms on the menu bar.
Battery Backup page	Shows the status of a Battery Backup Unit (BBU), if one is installed, and allows you to test the battery. To view this page, choose Monitor > Battery Backup on the menu bar.
Enclosure Summary page	Lists the enclosures attached to your 3ware controller. To view this page, choose Monitor > Enclosure Support on the menu bar.
Enclosure Details page	Shows details about a particular enclosure, including status information. You can also use this page to blink the LED for a particular drive. To view this page, click the ID number of the Enclosure on the Enclosure Summary page.
3DM 2 Settings page	Lets you set preferences, including email notification for alarms, passwords, page refresh frequency, whether remote access is permitted, and the incoming port which 3DM will use for listening. To view this page, click 3DM 2 Settings on the menu bar.

Setting Up 3DM Preferences

The 3DM 2 Settings page lets you define preference settings that affect the overall operation of 3DM. Most of these settings are specified initially during installation of 3DM.

On the 3DM 2 Settings page you can perform the following tasks:

- Setting and Changing 3DM Passwords
- Managing E-mail Event Notification
- Enabling and Disabling Remote Access
- Setting the Incoming Port #
- Setting the Frequency of Page Refreshes

Setting and Changing 3DM Passwords

3DM provides different access levels for users and administrators.

The Administrator access level allows the user to fully configure 3DM. The User access level allows the user to view pages within 3DM. These passwords work independently of each other.

The default password for both the User and Administrator is “3ware”.

Passwords are case sensitive.

You can only change passwords if you are logged in as Administrator. If you change the Administrator password, you will be automatically logged out, and must log back in with the new password.

To set or change the password

- 1 Click **3DM 2 Settings** on the 3DM menu bar.
- 2 On the 3DM 2 Settings page, in the **Password** section, select the type of password you want to change: **User** or **Administrator**.
- 3 Type the current password in the **Current Password** field.
If you are changing the password for the first time, the factory-set default password is 3ware.
- 4 Enter the new password in the **New Password** field and again in the **Confirm New Password** field.
- 5 Click the **Change Password** button to enact the change.



Note: If you forget your password, you can uninstall 3DM and then reinstall it. This will reset the password to the default password, 3ware.

Managing E-mail Event Notification

3DM can notify you when the 3ware RAID controller requires attention, such as when a disk unit becomes degraded and is no longer fault tolerant.

E-mail event notification can only occur while 3DM is running, so it is recommended that the 3DM process be left running in the background on the system that contains the 3ware RAID controller.

When events occur, notification can be e-mailed to one or more recipients. You can specify the type of events for which notifications will be sent by selecting the severity:

- **Information** will send e-mails for all events
- **Warning** will send e-mail for events with severity of Warning and Error.
- **Error** will send e-mail for events with severity of Error only.

Events are listed on the 3DM **Alarms** page.

Event notification can be set up during 3DM installation, and can be changed on the 3DM 2 Settings page.

To set up event notification

- 1 Click **3DM 2 Settings** on the menu bar.
- 2 In the **E-mail Notification** section of the 3DM 2 Settings page, enter or change the settings you want.
 - Enable or Disable all notifications.
 - Set the severity level of events for which e-mail notifications are sent.
 - Specify the email address of the sender. This will appear in the “From” field of the e-mail.
 - Enter the e-mail address(es) to which notifications are sent. (Separate multiple addresses with a comma (,) or a semicolon (;).
 - Enter the SMTP server name or IP of the mail server for the computer where the 3ware controller is installed.
 - If your email server requires authentication, enter the Mail Server Login and Password.
- 3 Click **Save E-mail Settings**.

To send a test message

You can send a test message to make sure you’ve entered the e-mail notification settings correctly.

- Click **Send Test Message**.

Enabling and Disabling Remote Access

When remote access is enabled, a user can connect to 3DM over the internet or an intranet, to check status or administer the controller and associated drives. (See “Viewing 3DM Remotely Using a Web Browser” on page 71.)

If remote access is disabled and a user attempts to connect to 3DM remotely, they will see the following error message: “Remote Access to 3DM has been disabled. Please connect using the local machine by entering “localhost” in the URL bar.”

Remote access can be enabled or disabled on the 3DM 2 Settings page.

To enable or disable remote access

- 1 Click **3DM 2 Settings** on the menu bar.
- 2 In the **Remote Access** section of the 3DM 2 Settings page, select either **Enabled** or **Disabled** in the **Allow Remote Connections** field.

The page refreshes, and a message at the top of the screen confirms that remote access has been enabled or disabled.

Setting the Incoming Port

You can set the port which 3DM uses to listen for incoming messages. If you are not sure which port would be the best to use, leave this set to the default port of 888.

To set the incoming port

- 1 Click **3DM 2 Settings** on the menu bar.
- 2 In the **Incoming Port #** section of the 3DM 2 Settings page, enter the port number in the **Listening Port** field.
- 3 Click **Change Port**.

The page refreshes, and a message at the top of the screen confirms that the listening port has been changed.

Setting the Frequency of Page Refreshes

Since the status of the drives attached to your 3ware RAID controller can change while you are viewing information about them in 3DM, it is important to refresh the page information regularly. That way you can be assured that the information you see in 3DM is current.

You can manually refresh the information on a page by clicking **Refresh Page** in the menu bar. But you can also have 3DM refresh the information on a regular basis.

To set the frequency of page refreshes

- 1 Click **3DM 2 Settings** on the menu bar.
- 2 In the **Page Refresh** section of the 3DM 2 Settings page, select how often you want the page to be refreshed in the **Minutes Between Refresh** field.



Note: If you do not want 3DM to refresh the screen automatically, select **Never** in the **Minutes Between Refresh** field. You can then refresh manually by clicking Refresh on your web browser.

Configuring Your Controller

This section describes how to view details about the controller, check its status, and change configuration settings that affect the controller and all of the drives connected to it. It is organized into the following sections:

- Viewing Information About a Controller
- Viewing Controller Policies
- Setting the Auto Rebuild Policy
- Using Auto-Carving for Multi LUN Support
- Setting the Size of Volumes Created with Auto-Carving
- Enabling and Setting Up Staggered Spin-up
- Exporting JBOD Disks



Note: Background task rate is also set for all units on a controller. For information about setting the task rate, see “Setting Background Task Rate” on page 155.

Viewing Information About a Controller

You can check the controller model, serial number, firmware and driver versions, and the status of the 3ware RAID controller in your computer.

If you have more than one controller in your system, you can easily view information about each one using 3DM. If you are working at the BIOS level, you access 3BM for each controller separately.

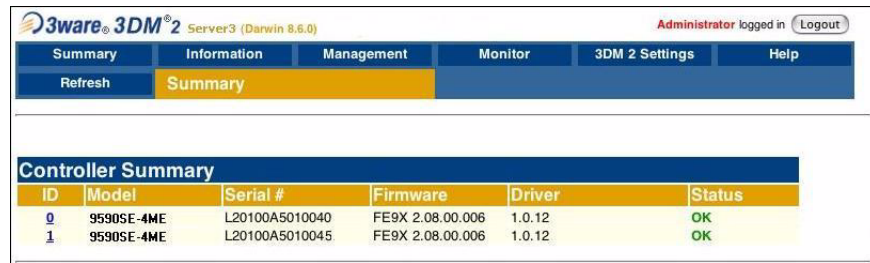
To see details about a controller in 3DM

- 1 Start 3DM and log in as an administrator.

The 3DM Controller Summary page appears, listing all the 3ware controllers installed in your system.

The right-most column of the list shows the status of each controller.

Figure 37. Controller Summary Page



ID	Model	Serial #	Firmware	Driver	Status
0	9590SE-4ME	L20100A5010040	FE9X 2.08.00.006	1.0.12	OK
1	9590SE-4ME	L20100A5010045	FE9X 2.08.00.006	1.0.12	OK



Tip: If you are managing controllers remotely, the list of controllers is for the machine with the IP or URL you entered in the browser address bar.

- To see more details about a particular controller, click the ID link for that controller to display the Controller Details page.

Figure 38. Controller Details Page



Controller Details (Controller ID 0)	
Model	9590SE-4ME
Serial #	L20100A5010040
Firmware	FE9X 2.08.00.006
Driver	1.0.12
BIOS	BE9X 2.03.01.052
Boot Loader	BL9X 2.02.00.001
Memory Installed	224 MB
Bus Type	PCIE
Bus Width	4 lanes
Bus Speed	2.5 GHz
# of Ports	4
# of Drives	4
# of Units	1
Error Log	Download Error Log

To see information about a different controller in the 3DM pages

If you have more than one controller in the system, you can switch between them by selecting the one you want from the **Select Controller** drop-down list at the right of the menu bar. This drop-down is available on all pages that provide controller-specific features.

When you select a different controller from this list, the page in view changes, to reflect the details for the controller you selected.



Note: Throughout this documentation, the term *current controller* is used to refer to the controller currently selected in this drop-down list.

To see information about a controller in 3BM (BIOS)

- 1 Power up or reboot your system.
- 2 While the system is starting, watch for a screen showing information about the controller and units you want to work with.

When you have more than one controller installed, information about each one will be shown, sequentially.

- 3 Press **Alt-3** to bring up the **3ware BIOS Manager (3BM)**.



Note: If you accidentally bypass display of the controller you want to work with, press **Ctrl-Alt-Del** to restart your computer and try again

- 4 **Tab** to **Information** and press **Enter**.
- 5 On the pop-up menu, select **Controller** and press **Enter**.

The Controller Information page displays.

About Controller Policies

The following policies affect all units and drives on a controller and can be adjusted as appropriate for your equipment. Controller policies are shown at the bottom of the Controller Settings page in 3DM (Figure 39) and on the Policy Control screen in 3BM (Figure 40).

- **Auto Rebuild.** Determines whether the Auto Rebuild policy is enabled or disabled. When disabled, degraded units can only be rebuilt with designated spares. When enabled, the controller firmware will attempt to rebuild a degraded unit if there is no spare, using either an available drive or a failed drive.
- **Auto-Carving.** Determines whether the auto-carving policy is enabled or disabled. When it is enabled, any unit larger than a specified size (known as the *carve size*) is broken into multiple volumes that can be addressed by the operating system as separate volumes. The default carve size is 2 TB.

This auto-carving feature is sometimes referred to as multi-LUN, where each volume that is created is referred to as a “LUN.”

- **Carve Size.** (Referred to as *Carving Factor* in 3BM) Sets the size for dividing up units into volumes when Auto-Carving is enabled. This setting can be between 1024 GB and 2048 GB.
- **Staggered spin-up.** Spin-up allows drives to be powered-up into the Standby power management state to minimize in-rush current at power-up

and to allow the controller to sequence the spin-up of drives. Compatible drives are sent a spin up command based on the settings specified with the policies **Number of drives per spin-up** and **Delay between spin-up settings**. These policies can only be set using 3BM or the CLI.

- **Number of drives per spin-up.** Number of drives that will spin up at the same time when the controller is powered up, if staggered spin-up is enabled. From 1 to x, depending on the number of ports on the controller.
- **Delay between spin-up.** The delay time (in seconds) between drive groups that spin up at one time on this particular controller, if staggered spin-up is enabled.



It is possible to enable or disable automatic detection of drives on the controller's ports for staggered spinup during hot-swapping of drives. This feature is only available in the CLI using the **autodetect=on|off** command. For more information, see *3ware Serial ATA RAID Controller CLI Guide*.

- **Export JBOD (unconfigured) disks.** This setting indicates whether JBOD disks should be exported to the operating system. JBOD configuration is strongly discouraged for newly added disks on a 9000 series controller, in favor of Single Disk, so by default, this setting is disabled. If you have a JBOD configuration from a 7000/8000 controller that you want to use on the 9000 series controller, you should enable this setting. This policy can only be set in 3BM and CLI.
- **Staggered method.** Indicates whether the type of staggered spin-up is ATA-6 or SATA OOB (Out Of Band). By default, when Staggered Spin-up is enabled, the ATA-6 scheme is used. If your drives support the SATA OOB method, select that method in 3BM. There is no electronic method for the controller to know if a drive supports this method, so it must be set manually. For staggering to work properly, the drives must support the selected method. This policy can only be set and only shows in 3BM.

Some additional policies can be set at the unit level. For more information, see “Setting Unit Policies” on page 106.

Viewing Controller Policies

You can view the current state of controller policies in 3DM, in the **Other Controller Settings** section at the bottom of the Controller Settings page (See Figure 39). Only the Auto Rebuild, Auto-Carving, and Carve Size policies can be changed on this page. The other policies can be changed in 3BM or through the CLI. For a summary of the initial default settings, see Table 6, “Default Settings for Policies and Background Tasks,” on page 18.

To view controller policies in 3DM

- Choose **Management > Controller Settings** from the menu bar.

The policies that appear under Other Controller Settings vary, depending on the controller model you are using.

Figure 39. 3DM Controller Settings Page

3ware 3DM² Server3 (Darwin 8.6.0) Administrator logged in Logout

Summary Information **Management** Monitor 3DM 2 Settings Help

Refresh **Controller Settings** Select Controller Controller ID 0 (9590SE-4ME)

Background Task Rate (Controller ID 0)

Rebuild/Migrate Rate Faster Rebuild ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Faster I/O

Verify Rate Faster Verify ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Faster I/O

Unit Policies (Controller ID 0)

	Write Cache	Auto Verify	Continue on Source Error during Rebuild	Queuing	StorSave
Unit 0 [RAID 1]	☐	☒	☐	☒	Performance

Unit Names (Controller ID 0)

Unit 0 [RAID 1] PrimaryMirror

Save Names Reset Names

Other Controller Settings (Controller ID 0)

Auto Rebuild ☒ Enabled ☐ Disabled

Auto Carving ☒ Enabled ☐ Disabled

Carve Size 1024 Submit

Number of Drives per Spin-up 1

Delay between Spin-up 2 second(s)

Export Unconfigured Disk No

Update Firmware

Image File Browse...

Begin Update

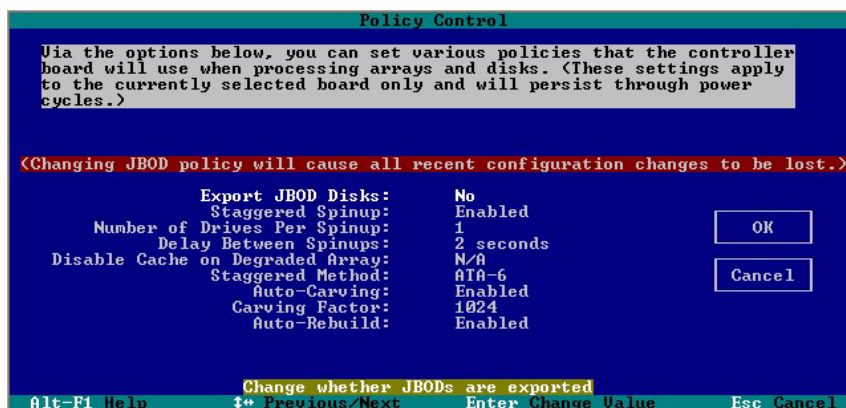
To view controller policies in 3BM

You can also view and change these controller policies in 3BM, as shown in Figure 40.

- 1 On the main 3BM screen, **Tab** to **Settings** and press **Enter**.
- 2 On the pop-up menu, select **Controller Policies** and press **Enter**.

The Policy Control screen displays.

Figure 40. 3BM Policy Control Screen



Setting the Auto Rebuild Policy

The Auto Rebuild policy determines how the controller firmware will attempt to rebuild degraded units.

When Auto Rebuild is disabled, only spares will be automatically used to rebuild degraded units. When Auto Rebuild is enabled, the firmware will select drives to use for automatically rebuilding a degraded unit using the following priority order.

- Smallest usable spare.
- Smallest usable unconfigured (available) drive.
- Smallest usable failed drive.

Enabling Auto Rebuild allows you to add a drive to the controller and have it be available for a rebuild, without having to specify it as a spare.

With Auto Rebuild enabled, if you accidentally disconnect a drive (causing the controller to see it as a failed drive) and then reconnect it, the controller will automatically try to use it again.

You can enable or disable the Auto-Rebuild policy through 3DM or 3BM.

To enable Auto-Rebuild through 3BM

- 1 On the main 3BM screen, **Tab** to **Settings** and press **Enter**.
- 2 On the pop-up menu, select **Controller Policies** and press **Enter**.
- 3 On the Policy Settings page, **Tab** to the **Auto-Rebuild** field, press **Enter** to display the options, select **Enable** and press **Enter** again to select it.
- 4 **Tab** to **OK** and press **Enter** to select it.

The policy is enabled immediately.

To enable Auto Rebuild through 3DM

- 1 Choose **Management > Controller Settings** from the menu bar in 3DM.
- 2 In the Other Controller Settings section at the bottom of the screen, select the **Enabled** option for **Auto Rebuild**.

The page refreshes, and a message at the top confirms the change you have made.

Using Auto-Carving for Multi LUN Support

When the Auto-Carving policy is on, any unit larger than a specified size (known as the *carve size*) is created as multiple volumes that can be addressed by the operating system as separate volumes. These chunks are sometimes known as multiple LUNs (logical units). However, throughout the 3ware documentation, they are referred to as *volumes*.

For example, using the default carve size of 2 TB, if the unit is 2.5 TB then it will contain two volumes, with the first volume containing 2TB and the second volume containing 0.5 TB. If the unit is 5.0 TB then it will contain 3 volumes, with the first two volumes containing 2 TB each and the last volume containing 1 TB. (**Note:** If a specific Boot Volume was also specified in 3BM, the first volume will be the size specified for the Boot Volume, and then the carve size will be applied to the remainder of the unit. For more information, see “Boot volume size” on page 94.)

Each volume can be treated as an individual disk with its own file system. The default carve size is 2 TB; you can change this to a setting in the range of 1 TB to 2 TB (1024 GB to 2048 GB). 3ware firmware supports a maximum of 8 volumes per controller, up to a total of 16 TB.

If you are migrating a unit to a size that is larger than the carve size and auto-carving is on, multiple volumes will be created.



Note: Using auto-carving can have an impact on performance.

The main use of auto-carving is to gain use of the full capacity in units greater than 2 TB. This is because Windows 2000, Windows 2003 (32-bit and 64-bit without SP1), Windows XP (32-bit), and FreeBSD 4.x, do not currently recognize unit capacity in excess of 2 TB.



Note: Operating systems without this limitation include Linux 2.6, FreeBSD 5.x, Windows XP (64bit), and Windows 2003 (32-bit and 64-bit with SP1 or newer).

Even though the Linux 2.6 kernel supports partitions larger than 2 TB, the installers for SuSE and Redhat do not. Turn auto-carving on to prevent the installation from failing.

You must turn on the Auto-Carving policy before creating the unit. Units created with this policy turned off will not be affected by a change to the policy. If the policy is turned off later, units that have been carved into volumes will retain their individual volumes; existing data is not affected.

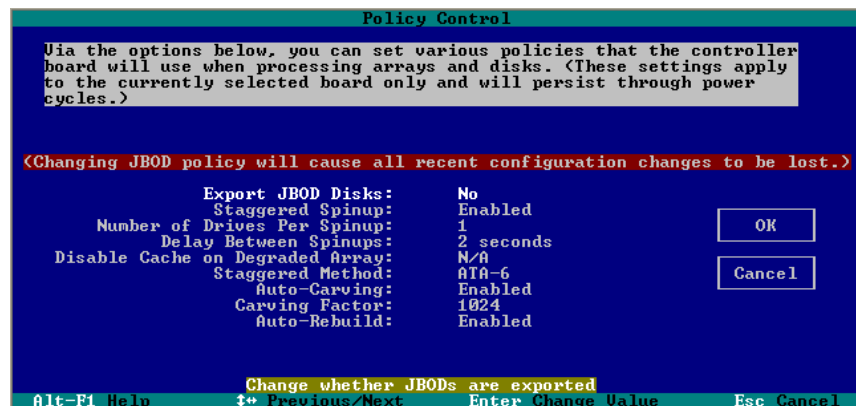
To use auto-carving

- 1 Enable the auto-carving feature. You can do so using 3DM or 3BM.

In 3DM, enable Auto-Carving at the bottom of the **Management > Controller Settings** page.

In 3BM, you enable Auto-Carving on the **Settings > Controller Policies** page.

Figure 41. Auto-Carve policy in 3BM



- 2 Create a new unit or migrate an existing unit to include the drives you want to use.

If the combined capacity of the drives exceeds the carve size, a number of volumes will be created.

- 3 Verify the creation of the volumes.

In 3DM 2, the number of volumes is shown on the Unit Details page.

- 4 Verify that the volumes appear in the operating system. They will appear as additional drives.



Notes:

- If you are configuring a unit for primary storage and it will be greater than 2 TB, be sure to enable the auto-carve policy before creating the unit.
- When volumes have been created through auto-carving, they cannot be deleted except by deleting the unit.
- If you create a bootable unit that has multiple volumes, the first volume is always used as the boot device.
- Changing the auto-carve policy does not affect existing units.

Setting the Size of Volumes Created with Auto-Carving

If you create units over 2 TB in size and use auto-carving to divide them into multiple volumes, you can control the size of the volumes to be created by setting the carve size (referred to as *carving factor* in 3BM) to use. The carve size can be between 1 TB (1024 GB) and 2 TB (2048 GB); the default is 2 TB.

When you change this policy, it applies to units you create in the future. Existing units will not be affected.

To set the carve size in 3DM

- 1 Choose **Management > Controller Settings** from the menu bar in 3DM.
- 2 In the Other Controller Settings section at the bottom of the screen, in the **Carve Size** field, enter the size you want (between 1024 GB and 2048 GB) to use and click **Submit**.

The page refreshes, and a message at the top confirms the change you have made.

To set the carve size (carving factor) in 3BM

- 1 On the main 3BM screen, **Tab** to **Settings** and press **Enter**.
- 2 On the pop-up menu, select **Controller Policies** and press **Enter**.

- 3 On the Policy Settings page, **Tab** to the **Carving Factor** field, press **Enter** to display the text entry box, enter the size you want (between 1024 GB and 2048 GB) and press **Enter** again to accept it.
- 4 **Tab** to **OK** and press **Enter** to select it.
The policy is enabled immediately.

Enabling and Setting Up Staggered Spin-up

You can set the number of drives that will spin up at the same time and the delay time between drive group spinups. Three policy settings let you set the number of drives that will spin up at the same time and set the delay between drive groups that spin up at one time.

Not all drives support staggered spinup. If you enable staggered spinup and have drives that do not support it, the setting will be ignored. You can change these settings in 3BM or using the CLI.



It is possible to enable or disable automatic detection of drives on the controller's ports for staggered spinup during hot-swapping of drives. This feature is only available in the CLI using the **autodetect=on|off** command. For more information, see `/cx set autodetect=on|off disk=<p:-p>|all 3ware Serial ATA RAID Controller CLI Guide`.



Note: Some hard drives require that the power management jumper (PM2) be set to enable staggered spinup, in order for the SATA OOB option to be used. For more information, see the knowledgebase article 14889, at <http://www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=14889>

To enable or disable spinup and set the delay between spinups

- 1 At the main 3BM screen, **Tab** to **Policy** and press **Enter**.
- 2 On the Policy **Control** screen, **Tab** through these fields, making the choices you want to use:
 - **Staggered Spinup:** Choose enabled or disabled.
 - **Number of Drives Per Spinup:** Select the number of drives—from 1 to 4, 8, 12, or 16, depending on the number of ports on the controller.
 - **Delay between spinup:** Select the number of seconds—from 1 to 6.
 - **Staggered Method:** Select **either ATA-6** or **SATA OOB** as the type of staggered spinup you want to use. For staggering to work correctly, the drives must support the selected method. Check the documentation for the drive to see which method is supported.
- 3 **Tab** to the **OK** button and press **Enter**.
You will notice a short delay as 3BM makes the policy changes.

Exporting JBOD Disks

By default, JBOD disks (unconfigured disks) connected to the 3ware RAID controller are not exported to the operating system. This means that any drives you leave unconfigured are not seen by the operating system, and cannot be used for storage. When Export JBOD Disks is set to No, you make individual disks available for use by configuring them as Single Disks.

If you want unconfigured disks to be available on your computer, you can change this setting in 3BM or using the CLI.



Note: It is recommended that JBODs not be made available to the operating system. The advantages of working with configured Single Disks over JBOD are:

If interrupted, a single disk media scan will continue from where it left off, while a JBOD media scan must restart from the beginning.

Single disks can take advantage of the controller caching and configuration is persistent.

Single disks will be able to be migrated to redundant units in the future (e.g. A single disk will be able to be mirrored to another drive, creating a RAID 1 array).

If JBOD disks are not exported to the operating system, they will appear as available drives in 3DM, and can be configured as single disks or spares, and included in other RAID configurations. If you change the policy to allow JBOD disks to be exported to the operating system, they will appear as units in 3DM if those drives were previously used as JBODs on another controller. AMCC recommends that new drives be configured as Singles and not JBODs.

To enable or disable the export of unconfigured disks

- 1 At the main 3BM screen, **Tab** to **Policy** and press **Enter**.
- 2 On the **Policy Control** screen, **Tab** to **Export Unconfigured Disks**, press **Enter** to display the choices, use the **arrow keys** to select **Yes** (to enable), or **No** (to disable) and press **Enter** again to choose it.
- 3 **Tab** to the **OK** button and press **Enter**.

You will notice a short delay as 3BM makes the policy changes.



Note: If you enable the Export JBOD Disks option, the controller recognizes and displays as JBODs any drives that were previously connected to 3ware 7000/8000-series controllers as JBODs. Drives that were previously connected to a 9000-series controller and configured will not be seen as JBODs.

Configuring Units

This section includes information and procedures on configuring units attached to your 3ware RAID controller. It is organized into the following topics:

- Configuring a New Unit
- Creating a Hot Spare
- Naming a Unit
- Setting Unit Policies
- Changing An Existing Configuration by Migrating (RAID Level Migration or Online Capacity Expansion)
- Deleting a Unit
- Removing a Unit
- Moving a Unit from One Controller to Another
- Adding a Drive
- Removing a Drive
- Rescanning the Controller

Configuring a New Unit

When you configure a new unit, you specify some details related to the type of RAID configuration that you want, and others that enable or disable features.

This section first provides an overview of the different settings you can specify during configuration and then provides step-by-step instructions for creating a unit through both 3DM and 3BM.

Configuration Options When Creating a Unit

This section provides an overview of the choices you have when configuring a new unit. For step-by-step instructions, see “Creating a Unit through 3DM” on page 94 and “Creating a Unit through 3BM” on page 97.

When you configure a new unit, you specify the following:

- Drives to be included in the unit
- Type of configuration (RAID Level)
- Name of the unit (optional)
- Stripe size, if appropriate for the RAID level
- Unit policies that affect how the unit will be handled
- Boot volume size (optional; can only be specified in 3BM)

You can make some types of changes to the RAID configuration later, and you can change the unit name and the unit policies. For details, see “Changing An Existing Configuration by Migrating” on page 115 and “Setting Unit Policies” on page 106.



Note: If you will install the operating system on and boot from a unit managed through the new 3ware RAID controller, see Chapter 3, “First-Time RAID Configuration Using 3BM.”

Drives to be included in the unit

You may include from one to twenty-four drives in the unit, depending on the number of drives available and the model of the controller you have. (For information about how many drives to select for a given RAID level, see “Determining What RAID Level to Use” on page 11.)

Available drives are those that are not currently part of a unit. If you want to use drives that are currently part of a different unit, you must first delete that unit to make the drives available. (For details, see “Deleting a Unit” on page 120.) If drives are listed under “Incomplete Drives and Others,” they must be deleted before they can be used.

If you want to add drives to be used in the unit, see “Adding a Drive” on page 129.

Type of configuration (RAID Level)

Available configuration types include RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 5, RAID 6, RAID 10, RAID 50, and Single Disk. For information about the different RAID levels, see “Understanding RAID Concepts and Levels” on page 4.



Note: Creating a unit erases all data on all drives. Although creating a RAID 1 (mirror) creates a unit that will have a duplicate of data on both drives after it is put in use, creating a RAID 1 cannot be used to make a backup copy of data that currently exists on a single drive unless you migrate from a RAID 1 to two individual single disks.

Name of the unit (optional)

Units can be given names. These names will be visible in 3DM and, 3BM.

Stripe size, if appropriate for the RAID level

In general, smaller stripe sizes are better for sequential I/O, such as video, and larger stripe sizes are better for random I/O (such as databases).

Striping size is not applicable for RAID 1, because it is a mirrored array without striping.

Using the default stripe size of 64KB usually gives you the best performance for mixed I/Os. If your application has some specific I/O pattern (purely sequential or purely random), you might want to experiment with a smaller or larger stripe size.

Unit policies

Several unit policies are set when you create a new unit:

- Write Cache (enabled, by default)
- Drive Queuing (disabled, by default)
- Auto Verify (disabled, by default)
- Continue on Source Error During Rebuild (disabled, by default)
- StorSave Profile (Protection, by default)

The particular policies that you can adjust when you create the unit vary, depending on which program you are using: 3DM, 3BM, or the CLI.

- In 3DM and the CLI, you can enable/disable write cache, enable Auto-Verify, and specify whether to continue on source error
- In 3BM, you can specify all policies except Auto-Verify

You can change all of these policies after the unit has been created.

For a summary of what these policies do, see the discussion under “Setting Unit Policies” on page 106. For how to adjust each one, see the procedures later in this chapter.

Boot volume size

When you create a unit through 3BM, you can create a special volume to function as the boot volume. You specify the size you want this volume to be. This is useful if you will be installing an operating system onto the unit, and want it to be installed in one volume and have a separate volume for data.

This is an optional feature. You do not have to create a boot volume if you plan to install the operating system on the unit.

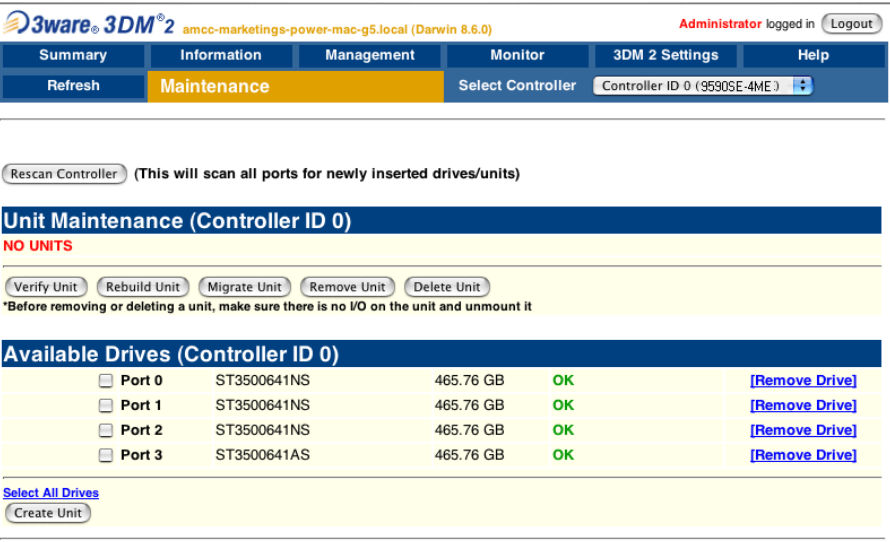
If you are creating a very large unit (2 TB or greater) and have enabled the Auto-Carving policy, the boot volume will be created in addition to any volumes created through auto-carving. For more information about auto-carving, see “Using Auto-Carving for Multi LUN Support” on page 86.

This feature can only be specified in 3BM.

Creating a Unit through 3DM

In 3DM, creating a unit starts from the **Management > Maintenance** page (Figure 42).

Figure 42. 3DM Maintenance Page



To create a unit

- 1 In 3DM, choose **Management > Maintenance**.
- 2 In the Available Drives list, select the drives you want to include in the unit by marking the checkbox in front of the Port number for each one.

If you are creating single drive units (single disks or hot spares), you can configure multiple drives at once.

3 Click **Create Unit**.

A window similar to the one below shows the drives you selected, and lets you specify configuration settings.

Figure 43. Configuring a Unit in 3DM

Selected drive(s) to use to create			
Port 0	ST3500641NS	465.76 GB	OK
Port 1	ST3500641NS	465.76 GB	OK
Port 2	ST3500641NS	465.76 GB	OK

Type: RAID 5 Name: PrimaryRAID5 Stripe: 64kB

☒ Write Cache ☒ Auto Verify ☐ Continue on Source Error during Rebuild

OK Cancel

- 4 In the **Type** field, select the RAID configuration you want.
- 5 If stripe size applies to the RAID type you select, select a **Stripe Size**. (Stripe size does not apply to RAID 1.)
- 6 Optional: In the **Name** box, enter a name for the unit (up to 21 characters, including dashes and underscores).
- 7 If you have 12 drives attached to the controller and selected RAID 50 as the configuration in step 3, select whether you want 3, 4, or 6 Drives Per Subunit, as shown here.

Figure 44. Configuring a RAID 50 with 12 Drives

Selected drives to create			
Port 0	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK
Port 1	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK
Port 2	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK
Port 3	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK
Port 4	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK
Port 5	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK
Port 6	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK
Port 7	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK
Port 8	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK
Port 9	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK
Port 10	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK
Port 11	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK

Type: RAID 50 Name: Stripe: 64kB Drives per subunit: 3

☒ Write Cache ☐ Auto Verify ☐ Continue on Source Error during Rebuild

StorSave: Protection

OK Cancel

- 8 Make changes to the unit policies, as desired. You can enable or disable the **Write Cache**, **Auto Verify**, and **Continue on Source Error During Rebuild**. You can also set the **StorSave** policy.

For details about these settings, see “Setting Unit Policies” on page 106.

- 9 Click **OK**.

The new unit appears in the Unit Maintenance list at the top of the page and the operating system is notified of the new unit.

If you have auto-carving enabled and the size of your unit exceeds the carve size, you may see multiple unit volumes in your operating system. For details, see “Using Auto-Carving for Multi LUN Support” on page 86.

In Linux, a device node will now be associated with each unit created. In Windows, the device manager will reflect the changes under the disk drives icon.

- 10 Partition, format, and mount the unit. The required steps will vary depending on the operating system. For details, see “Partitioning, Formatting, and Mounting Units” on page 101.



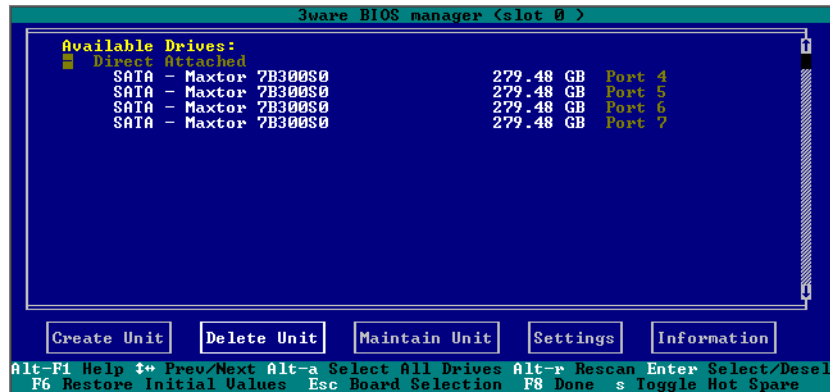
Note: For RAID 5 and RAID 6 units with 5 or more disks, and RAID 50 units with subunits of 5 drives or more, initialization (synchronization) of the unit begins immediately.

The unit can be used while it is initializing and is fault-tolerant.

Creating a Unit through 3BM

In 3BM, configuration tasks start from the main 3ware BIOS Manager screen shown in Figure 45.

Figure 45. 3BM Main Display



To create a unit through 3BM

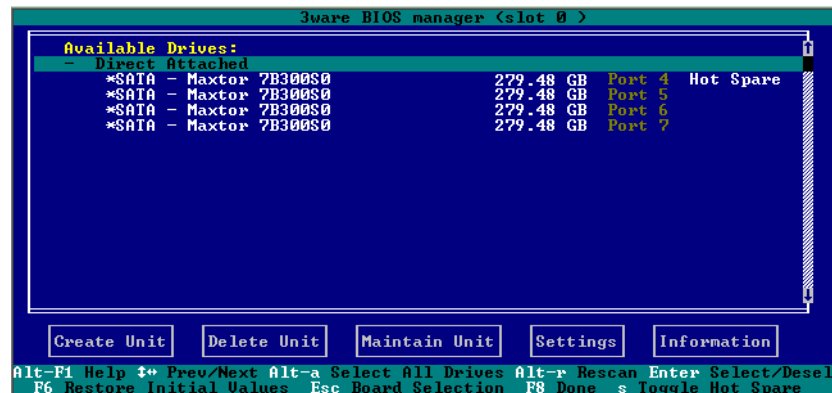
- 1 At the main 3BM screen, select the drives to be included by highlighting each one and pressing **Enter** or **Space** to select it.

When you select a drive, an asterisk appears next to it in the left most column (see Figure 46).



Tip: If you want to use all available drives, press **Alt-A** to select them all.

Figure 46. Asterisks Next to Selected Drives



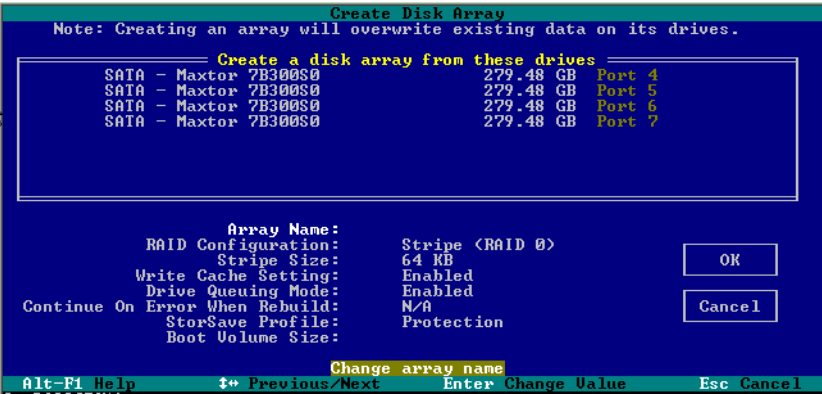
- 2 After all drives for the unit are selected, **Tab** to the **Create Unit** button and press **Enter**.



Tip: You can also press **Alt-C** to choose Create Unit.

- 3 On the **3ware Disk Array** screen, make sure that the proper drives are listed.

Figure 47. Create Disk Array Display



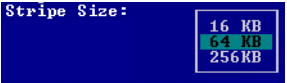
- 4 (Optional) Press **Enter** and type a name for the unit; then press **Enter** again to set the name.
- 5 **Tab** to the **RAID Configuration** field and press **Enter** to display a list of available configurations for the number of drives you selected.

Figure 48. Configuration Choices for Four Drives



- 6 Use the **arrow keys** to select the configuration you want and press **Enter**.
- 7 **Tab** to the field **Stripe Size** and select the desired striping size (16, 64, or 256 KB).

Figure 49. Stripe Sizes for a RAID 5



- 8 (Optional) **Tab** through the policy fields and make any appropriate changes to the settings for:

- **Write Cache Setting**
- **Drive Queuing Mode**
- **Continue on Error During Rebuild**
- **StorSave Policy**

For details about these settings, see “Configuration Options When Creating a Unit” on page 92.

- 9 (Optional) **Tab** to the field **Boot Volume Size**, press **Enter** and type the size for the boot volume (volume 0) in gigabytes; then press **Enter** again to set the size.

- 10 **Tab** to the **OK** button and press **Enter** to confirm creation of the unit.

- 11 If the volume summary screen appears, review the information and press any key to continue.

Multiple volumes will be created if you entered a Boot Volume Size of greater than zero (0), or if auto-carving is enabled and the combined size of the drives in your unit is large enough to divide it into multiple volumes.

If you are not satisfied with how the volumes will be split up in the unit, delete the unit from the main 3BM screen and recreate it using a different Boot Volume Size. If desired, you can change the auto-carving policy or the carve size on the Policies page. For more information, see “Using Auto-Carving for Multi LUN Support” on page 86.

You are returned to the main 3BM screen.

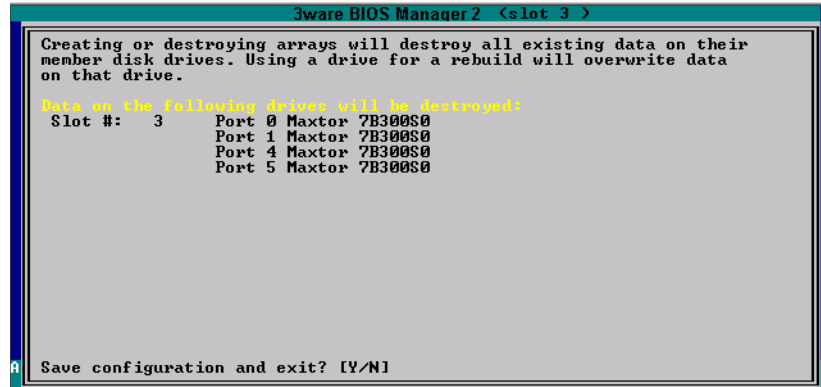


Note: The unit is not actually created and no data is overwritten until you have finished making all your changes and press **F8**.

- 12 When you are finished making configuration changes, press **F8** to save the changes and exit 3BM.

A warning message tells you that all existing data on the drives will be deleted, and asks you to confirm that you want to proceed.

Figure 50. Confirmation Message when Saving and Exiting



If you made changes to units on more than one controller, the details about changes about to be made may extend beyond one screen. In this case, you use the **PgUp** and **PgDn** keys to bring more information into view.

- 13 Type **Y** to continue, delete any existing data on the drives, and create the unit.
- 14 Partition and format the units, as described under “Partitioning, Formatting, and Mounting Units” on page 101.



Note: For RAID 5 and RAID 6 units with 5 or more disks, and RAID 50 units with a subunit of 5 or more disks, initialization of the unit begins immediately. You can postpone initialization if you want to begin using the units right away, however initialization from the BIOS is faster than it is under the operating system, so it will be a longer period of time until the unit has optimal performance. For more information, see “About Initialization” on page 143.

Ordering Units in 3BM

If you configure multiple units in 3BM and you want to install the OS on one of them so that you can boot from that unit, that unit must be the first unit.

You can change the order of the units in 3BM.

To change the order of units in 3BM

- 1 At the main 3BM screen, in the list of exportable units, highlight the unit you want to move.

- 2 Press the **Page Up** key to move the unit up the list; press the **Page Down** key to move the unit down the list.

Position the unit you want to be bootable at the top of the list of exportable units.

- 3 When you are finished working in 3BM, press **F8** to save your changes and exit.

Partitioning, Formatting, and Mounting Units

After you create a unit, whether through 3BM or 3DM, it needs to be formatted, partitioned, and mounted by the operating system before it can be used.

The steps vary, depending on whether your operating system is Windows, Linux, or FreeBSD.

To partition, format, and mount under Windows

- 1 Boot the system and log in as a system administrator.
- 2 Partition and format the new arrays or disks using the **Administrative Tools** from the **Start** menu:
 - a Choose **Computer Management** from the **Administrative Tools** menu.
 - b Select **Storage**.
 - c Select **Disk Management**.
- 4 Follow the steps that appear on-screen to write a signature to the drive.
- 5 Right-click on the drive and select **Create Volume**.
- 6 Follow the steps that appear on-screen to create a volume and to assign a drive letter.

The volume is automatically mounted after formatting completes.

To partition, format, and mount under Linux

- 1 Boot the system and log in as root.
- 2 Open a terminal window.
- 3 Partition the unit:

```
fdisk /dev/sda
```

If the unit is over 2 TB, use:

```
parted /dev/sda
```

```
(parted) mklabel
New disk label type? gpt
(parted) p
```

```
Disk geometry for /dev/sda: 0kB - 1074GB
Disk label type: gpt
Number Start End Size File system Name Flags
parted /dev/sda
```

```
(parted) mkpart
```

```
Partition type? [primary]?
File system type? [ext2]?
Start? 0
End? 1074gb
```

```
(parted) p
Disk geometry for /dev/sda: 0kB - 1074GB
Disk label type: gpt
Number Start End Size File system Name Flags1 17kB 1074MB
1074MB
```
- 4 Create or make the file system:

```
mkfs /dev/sda1
```

Use of the -j option to turn on journaling is recommended for large partitions.

For example:

```
mkfs -j /dev/sda1
```

If the partition is over 2TB, use parted to also make the file system:

```
parted /dev/sda1
```

```
(parted) mkfs
Partition number? 1
File system? [ext2]?
writing per-group metadata (begins)...0% to 100% is
displayed
```

```
(parted) quit (when completed)
```
- 5 Mount the volume:

```
mount /dev/sda1 /mnt
```

To partition, format, and mount under FreeBSD

- 1 Boot the system and log in as root.
- 2 Open a terminal window.
- 3 Partition the unit:

```
fdisk -BI /dev/da0;
disklabel /dev/da0 | disklabel -B -R -r da0
```
- 4 Create or make the file system:

```
newfs /dev/da0c
```
- 5 Mount the volume:

```
mount /dev/da0c /mnt
```

You can also use `sysinstall` to format and partition the unit.

Creating a Hot Spare

You can designate an available drive as a hot spare. If a redundant unit degrades and a hot spare the size of the degraded disk (or larger) is available, the hot spare will automatically replace the failed drive in the unit without user intervention.



Note: When a hot spare replaces a failed drive, an event notification is generated and appears in the list of alarms in 3DM. You can also have 3DM send you an email about this. See “Managing E-mail Event Notification” on page 77.

It is a good idea to create a hot spare after you create a redundant unit.

In order to replace a failed drive, a hot spare must have the same or larger storage capacity than the drive it is replacing.

The Auto Rebuild policy allows automatic rebuilding to occur with available drives that are not designated as spares. For more information, see “Setting the Auto Rebuild Policy” on page 85.



Note: 3ware's 9000 series RAID controllers use drive coercion so that drives from differing manufacturers and with slightly different capacities are more likely to be able to be used as spares for each other. Drive coercion slightly decreases the usable capacity of a drive that is used in redundant units.

The capacity used for each drive is rounded down to the nearest GB for drives under 45 GB (45,000,000,000 bytes), and rounded down to the nearest 5 GBytes for drives over 45 GB. For example, a 44.3 GB drive will be rounded down to 44 GBytes, and a 123 GB drive will be rounded down to 120 GBytes.

If you have 120 GB drives from different manufacturers, chances are that the capacity varies slightly. For example, one drive might be 122 GB, and the other 123 GB, even though both are sold and marketed as "120 GB drives." 3ware drive coercion uses the same capacity for both of these drives so that one could replace the other.

Specifying a Hot Spare through 3DM

If you need to add a drive to be used as the hot spare, follow the instructions under "Adding a Drive" on page 129.

To specify a hot spare after the system is booted

- 1 In 3DM, choose **Management > Maintenance**.
- 2 In the Available Drives list, select the drive you want as a hot spare by marking the checkbox in front of its Port number.
- 3 Click **Create Unit**.
- 4 In the dialog box that appears, select the configuration type **Spare**.
- 5 Click **Ok**.

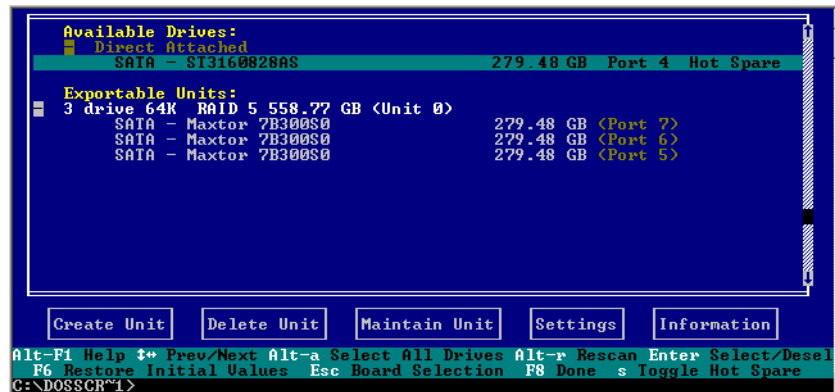
You will see the spare appear at the top of the page, under **Unit Maintenance**.

Specifying a Hot Spare through 3BM

- 1 On the main 3BM screen, in the list of **Available Drives**, highlight the drive you want to use.
- 2 Type **s** to specify that the selected drive will be the hot spare.

You'll see the words "Hot Spare" appear next to the drive in the Available Drives list.

Figure 51. Hot Spare Indicated



If a hot spare is already enabled, you can disable it by pressing **s** again.

- 3 If you are finished making changes in 3BM, press **F8** to save the changes and exit.



Note: If the drive you designated as a spare is not large enough to replace a failed drive in a fault-tolerant unit, or if there is not a fault-tolerant unit for the spare to support, 3BM will notify you.

Naming a Unit

Units attached to 9000-series controllers can be given unique names to more easily identify them. A unit can be assigned a name when it is created. It can also be named or renamed at a later time.

To name or rename a unit through 3DM

- 1 Make sure the appropriate controller is selected in the drop-down list at the right of the menu bar.
- 2 Choose **Management > Controller Settings** from the menu bar in 3DM.
- 3 In the **Unit Names** section of the Controller Settings page, locate the unit for which you want to change the name.
- 4 In the text box, enter or type over the name shown. A name can be up to 21 characters, and can include dashes and underscores.
- 5 Click the **Save Names** button.



Note: If you want to cancel your change before saving it, click the **Reset Names** button.

To name or rename a unit through 3BM

- 1 At the main 3BM screen, select the unit by highlighting it and pressing **Enter**.
An asterisk appears in the left-most column to indicate that it is selected.
- 2 **Tab** to the **Maintain Unit** button and press **Enter**.
- 3 On the pop-up menu, select **Configure** and press **Enter**.
On the Configure Disk Array screen, the **Array Name** field is already selected.
- 4 Press **Enter** to open a text box.
- 5 Type a name for the unit and press **Enter**.
- 6 **Tab** to the **OK** button and press **Enter** to select it. You return to the main 3BM screen.
- 7 When you are finished making changes, press **F8** to save them and exit 3BM.

Setting Unit Policies

The following policies are set when you create a unit, and can be adjusted later through settings on the **Management > Controller Settings** pages of 3DM and 3BM. Details about adjusting each policy are described on the following pages.

- **Unit Write Cache.** Determines whether write cache is enabled for the unit. When the write cache is enabled, data is stored locally on the drive before it is written to disk, allowing the computer to continue with its next task. This provides the most efficient access times for your computer system. When disabled, the computer will wait for the drive to write all the data to disk before going on to its next task. For details, see “Enabling and Disabling the Unit Write Cache” on page 108.

This feature interacts with functionality of the BBU, if you have one, and with the unit’s StorSave profile. For details, see “Enabling and Disabling the Unit Write Cache” on page 108.

- **Auto Verify.** Determines whether Auto Verify is enabled for the unit . When enabled, the Auto Verify policy causes a verify task to be performed automatically once every 24 hours. This feature is designed to make it easier to insure regular verification of units. If verify schedules have been enabled, then Auto Verify will run only in the scheduled verify time slots. When Auto Verify is disabled, you must manually specify when you want to verify a unit, even if you have set a verify schedule. For details, see “Setting Auto Verify for a Unit” on page 109.

- **Continue on Source Error During Rebuild.** Determines whether ECC errors are ignored when they are encountered during a rebuild. (ECC errors are an indication of errors that have occurred on a particular drive since it was last read.) When not enabled, a rebuild will abort upon encountering an ECC error and the unit will be set to Degraded. For details, see “Setting Continue on Source Error During Rebuild” on page 110.
- **Queuing.** Determines whether NCQ (Native Command Queuing) is enabled for the unit. When enabled for drives that support it, this policy can improve performance. For details, see “Enabling and Disabling Queuing for a Unit” on page 111.
- **StorSave Profile.** Determines what StorSave profile is used for the unit. Three profiles are available: Protection, Balanced, and Performance. For details, see “Setting the StorSave Profile for a Unit” on page 112.

Figure 52. Unit Policies on Controller Settings Page in 3DM

The screenshot shows the 3ware 3DM 2 web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs: Summary, Information, Management, Monitor, 3DM 2 Settings, and Help. The '3DM 2 Settings' tab is active, and within it, the 'Controller Settings' sub-tab is selected. A dropdown menu shows 'Controller ID 0 (9550SX-12)'. Below the navigation bar, the 'Background Task Rate (Controller ID 0)' section has two rows: 'Rebuild/Migrate Rate' and 'Verify Rate', each with radio buttons for 'Faster Rebuild', 'Faster Verify', and 'Faster I/O'. The 'Unit Policies (Controller ID 0)' section is a table with columns: Unit, Write Cache, Auto Verify, Continue on Source Error during Rebuild, Queuing, and StorSave. The first row is for 'Unit 0 [RAID 5]' with values: Write Cache checked, Auto Verify unchecked, Continue on Source Error during Rebuild unchecked, Queuing checked, and StorSave set to 'Performance'. Below this is the 'Unit Names (Controller ID 0)' section with a text input for 'Unit 0 [RAID 5]' containing 'PrimaryRAID5' and buttons for 'Save Names' and 'Reset Names'. The 'Other Controller Settings (Controller ID 0)' section has settings for 'Auto Rebuild' (Enabled), 'Auto-Carving' (Enabled), 'Carve Size' (1024), 'Number of Drives per Spin-up' (1), 'Delay between Spin-up' (2 second(s)), and 'Export Unconfigured Disk' (No). A 'Submit' button is next to the 'Carve Size' field.

Unit Policies (Controller ID 0)					
Unit	Write Cache	Auto Verify	Continue on Source Error during Rebuild	Queuing	StorSave
Unit 0 [RAID 5]	☒	☐	☐	☒	Performance

Enabling and Disabling the Unit Write Cache

Write cache is used to store data locally in memory on the drive before it is written to the disk drive media, allowing the computer to continue with its next task. This improves performance. However, there may be instances when you want the computer to wait for the drive to write all the data to disk before going on to its next task. In this case, you must disable the write cache.



Note: If write cache is enabled, in the event of a power failure, the data in the write cache will be lost if you do not have a Battery Backup Unit (BBU). To avoid a sudden power failure if you do not have a BBU, it is advisable to have an Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS).

Write cache can be turned on or off for individual units in both 3DM and 3BM without changing the configuration or losing data from the drives.

If you have a BBU (Battery Backup Unit) installed on the controller, the battery preserves the contents of the controller cache memory for a limited period of time (up to 72 hours) in the event of a system power loss. When a BBU is installed, if the battery is not “Ready,” write cache is disabled and cannot be enabled.

The unit's StorSave profile can also determine whether the write cache can be enabled or disabled. A warning message will be given if the change is not permitted due to the StorSave setting and the state of the unit.



Note: If the **Write Cache** checkbox is disabled (not selectable), check to see if the unit has degraded. If a unit has a StorSave policy of “Protect” and the unit degrades, the policy prevents write cache from being re-enabled until the unit has been rebuilt.

To enable or disable unit write cache through 3DM

- 1 Choose **Management > Controller Settings** from the menu bar in 3DM.
- 2 In the **Unit Policies** section of the Controller Settings page, check the Write Cache box to enable it for the designated unit.

Unit Policies (Controller ID 0)	
	Write Cache
Unit 0 [RAID 0]	☒
Unit 1 [RAID 1]	☒

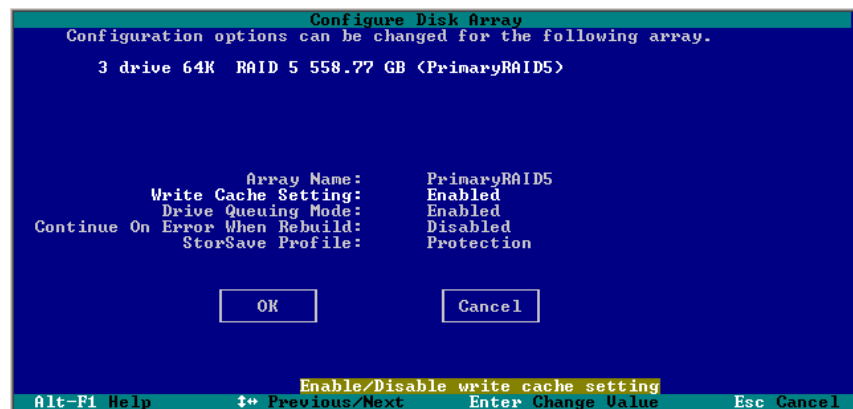
The page refreshes, and a message at the top confirms the change you have made.

If your system has no BBU, a message will caution you about enabling write cache.

To enable or disable unit write cache through 3BM

- 1 At the main 3BM screen, select the unit by highlighting it and pressing **Enter**.
An asterisk appears in the left-most column to indicate that it is selected.
- 2 **Tab** to the **Maintain Unit** button and press **Enter**.
- 3 On the pop-up menu, select **Configure** and press **Enter**.
- 4 In the Configure Disk Array screen, **Tab** to the field **Write Cache Settings**.

Figure 53. Unit Write Cache State in 3BM



The current setting—Enabled or Disabled—is shown. (The initial default setting is for write cache to be enabled.)

- 5 Press **Enter** to display the choices, use the **arrow keys** to select the setting you want, and press **Enter** again to choose it.
- 6 **Tab** to the **OK** button and press **Enter** to select it.
You return to the main 3BM screen.
- 7 When you are finished making changes, press **F8** to save them and exit 3BM.

Setting Auto Verify for a Unit

The Auto Verify policy causes verify tasks to be performed automatically. This feature is designed to make verification of units easier.

If Auto Verify is set and there is no schedule set up for verify tasks, then the controller firmware can initiate a verify task once every 24 hours. If verify time windows are scheduled, then the controller will only start an automatic

verify task during the scheduled time windows. (For information about schedules, see “Scheduling Background Tasks” on page 156.)

If Auto Verify is not set, you must manually specify when you want to run a verify, on the 3DM **Controller Settings** page. If a schedule is set for verify, then the verify that you manually start will only run during the scheduled time.

You can set the Auto Verify policy while creating a unit through 3DM or you can change the setting later using the following method.

To set the Auto Verify policy for an existing unit

- 1 Choose **Management > Controller Settings** from the menu bar in 3DM.
- 2 In the **Unit Policies** section of the Controller Settings page, check the **Auto Verify** box for the appropriate unit. (To disable this policy, uncheck the box.)

The page refreshes, and a message at the top confirms the change you have made.

Setting Continue on Source Error During Rebuild

The **Continue on Source Error During Rebuild** policy is available for units which are redundant. (For units which are not redundant, this option is not shown on the screen.) When this policy is set, ECC (Error Correcting Code) errors are ignored when they are encountered during a rebuild. (ECC errors are typically defects that have been detected in the drive since initialization.) When this policy is not set, if a unit is rebuilding, the rebuild will abort when it encounters an ECC error and the unit will be set back to Degraded.

Since enabling this policy could result in the loss of some source data in the event of source errors, the default is to not enable this policy. Select this option only if you want to ensure that a rebuild will complete successfully without manual intervention. If the rebuild fails and **Continue on Source Error During Rebuild** is not selected, then you have the option to start another rebuild manually. After completing a rebuild with this policy enabled, it is recommended that you execute a file system check when the rebuild completes. Under Windows, you can do this by right-clicking on the Drive and choosing Properties; then on the Tools tab, click Check Now. Under Linux or FreeBSD use `fsck /dev/sda1`.

To set the Continue on Source Error During Rebuild policy in 3DM

- 1 Choose **Management > Controller Settings** from the menu bar in 3DM.
- 2 In the **Unit Policies** section of the Controller Settings page, check the boxes to select the policies you want to be in effect for each unit

The page refreshes, and a message at the top confirms the change you have made.

To set the Continue on Source Error During Rebuild policy in 3BM

- 1 At the main 3BM screen, select the unit by highlighting it and pressing **Enter**.
An asterisk appears in the left-most column to indicate that it is selected.
- 2 Tab to the **Maintain Unit** button and press **Enter**.
- 3 On the pop-up menu, select **Configure** and press **Enter**.
- 4 In the **Configure Disk Array** screen, **Tab** to the field **Continue on Source Error During Rebuild**.
- 5 Press **Enter** to display the choices, use the **arrow keys** to select the setting you want (Enabled or Disabled), and press **Enter** again to choose it.
- 6 **Tab** to the **OK** button and press **Enter** to select it.
You return to the main 3BM screen.
- 7 When you are finished making changes, press **F8** to save them and exit 3BM.

Enabling and Disabling Queuing for a Unit

Some drives support NCQ (Native Command Queuing), a feature that can result in increased performance for applications that require a lot of random access of data (usually server-type applications). This is accomplished by causing command reordering to be done on the drive.

In order to make use of NCQ, the feature must be enabled at both the drive and the controller. You can enable support for NCQ on a per-unit basis, as described below.

You can see whether NCQ is supported and enabled for a particular drive in the Drive Details window. For details, see “Drive Details window” on page 193.



Note: Not all drives support NCQ. If a drive does not support NCQ, the policy setting for the controller is ignored.

To enable or disable queuing for a unit through 3DM

- 1 Choose **Management > Controller Settings** from the menu bar in 3DM.
- 2 In the **Unit Policies** section of the Controller Settings page, enable queuing by checking the box under “Queuing” for the designated unit; disable it by unchecking the box.

The page refreshes, and a message at the top confirms the change that you have made.

To enable or disable queuing for a unit through 3BM

- 1 At the main 3BM screen, select the unit by highlighting it and pressing **Enter**. An asterisk appears in the left-most column to indicate that it is selected.
- 2 Tab to the **Maintain Unit** button and press **Enter**.
- 3 On the pop-up menu, select **Configure** and press **Enter**.
- 4 In the **Configure Disk Array** screen, **Tab** to the field **Drive Queuing Mode**.
- 5 Press **Enter** to display the choices, use the **arrow keys** to select the setting you want (Enabled or Disabled), and press **Enter** again to choose it.
- 6 **Tab** to the **OK** button and press **Enter** to select it.
You return to the main 3BM screen.
- 7 When you are finished making changes, press **F8** to save them and exit 3BM.

Setting the StorSave Profile for a Unit

You can set the desired level of data protection versus performance for a unit by selecting the StorSave Profile. Three profiles are provided: *Protection* (maximum data protection), *Performance* (maximum performance, less data protection), and *Balanced* (a middle ground). The default is Protection.

About StorSave Profile Levels

The three profiles automatically adjust several different factors that affect protection and performance on a per unit basis. These are summarized in the table below and further explained after the table.

Table 9: StorSave Profile Definitions

	Protection (Default)	Balanced	Performance
Definition	Maximum data protection, but slower performance.	More data protection than <i>Performance</i> but less data protection than <i>Protection</i> .	Maximum performance for the unit, but less data protection.
FUA (Force Unit Access)	Honor FUA (If no BBU is present) Ignore FUA (If BBU is present)	Honor FUA (If no BBU is present) Ignore FUA (If BBU is present)	Ignore FUA
Write Journaling	Enabled	Disabled, if no BBU present. (Enabled, if BBU is present.)	Disabled (If BBU is present, this essentially disables the BBU for this unit.)
Disable Cache on Degrade	Enabled	Disabled	Disabled

- **FUA (Force Unit Access).** FUA commands are a way that the RAID controller or a program (such as a database program) can ensure that data is actually written to the disk drive media, and is not stored in cache. When a write command is followed with a FUA command, then the disk drive will only issue “command complete” to the controller once the data is written to media. When performance is considered more important than protection, it may be desirable to ignore FUA commands.

The Protection and Balanced profiles honor FUA commands if no BBU is present; the Performance profile ignores them regardless of whether a BBU is present.

If you use a battery backup unit (BBU), FUA is ignored, because the BBU preserves the contents of the controller cache memory for a limited period of time (up to 72 hours), in the event of a power failure.

- **Write Journaling.** Write journaling tracks the writing of data to disk and preserves a copy of data that has not yet been written to the disk media. Following a power failure or in the event of accidental drive removal and reinsertion, the firmware can recover the unit without data loss. All pending writes sitting in the controller cache are replayed after power is restored or the drive is reinserted and are flushed from the controller to the drive.

Using write journaling helps protect your data, however it can have an impact on performance.

The Protection profile enables write journaling; the Performance and Balanced Profile disables it. The Balanced profile disables it only if no BBU is present.

If write journaling is disabled and a BBU is present, then it is as if the BBU was disabled for that unit.

- **Write cache disabled on degrade.** In the event that a unit degrades, the use of write cache can be disabled until the unit is rebuilt. Once the unit is rebuilt, you must enable the write cache manually. The write cache will not automatically reenable when the unit is rebuilt.

The Protection profile enables this feature, so that write cache is disabled in the event a unit degrades; the Performance and Balanced profiles disable this feature, so that write cache continues to be enabled.

Setting the StorSave Profile through 3DM

In 3DM, the StorSave Profile is a unit policy that can be set on the **Controller Settings** page.

To set the StorSave profile through 3DM

- 1 Choose **Management > Controller Settings** from the menu bar in 3DM.
- 2 In the **Unit Policies** section of the Controller Settings page, select the profile you want to use from the drop-down list in the StorSave column.
The page refreshes, and a message at the top confirms the change you have made.

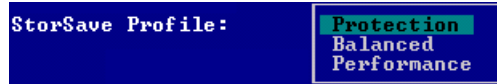
Setting the StorSave Profile through 3BM

In 3BM, the StorSave Profile is set on the **Configure Disk Array** screen.

To set the StorSave Profile through 3BM

- 1 At the main 3BM screen, select the unit by highlighting it and pressing **Enter**.
An asterisk appears in the left-most column to indicate that it is selected.
- 2 Tab to the **Maintain Unit** button and press **Enter**.
- 3 On the pop-up menu, select **Configure** and press **Enter**.
- 4 In the **Configure Disk Array** screen, **Tab** to the field StorSave Profile.
The current setting—Protection, Balanced, or Performance—is shown.
(The default setting is Protection.)

- 5 Press **Enter** to display the choices, use the **arrow keys** to select the setting you want, and press **Enter** again to choose it.



- 6 **Tab** to the **OK** button and press **Enter** to select it.
You return to the main 3BM screen.
- 7 When you are finished making changes, press **F8** to save them and exit 3BM.

Changing An Existing Configuration by Migrating

You can convert one RAID configuration into another while the unit is online. This process is known as RAID Level Migration (RLM).

You can use RAID Level Migration to make two main types of configuration changes:

- RAID Level (for example, a RAID 1 to a RAID 5)
- Unit Capacity Expansion (for example, adding a 4th drive to a 3-drive RAID 5)

You can also use RLM to change the stripe size of a unit.



Note: A unit being migrated can still be used (I/O still continues), however the performance will be affected while the migrating task is active. You can control how much effect this has on performance by setting the background task rate. For more information, see “Setting Background Task Rate” on page 112.

This section includes the following topics about changing existing configurations:

- RAID Level Migration (RLM) Overview
- Changing RAID Level
- Expanding Unit Capacity
- Informing the Operating System of Changed Configuration

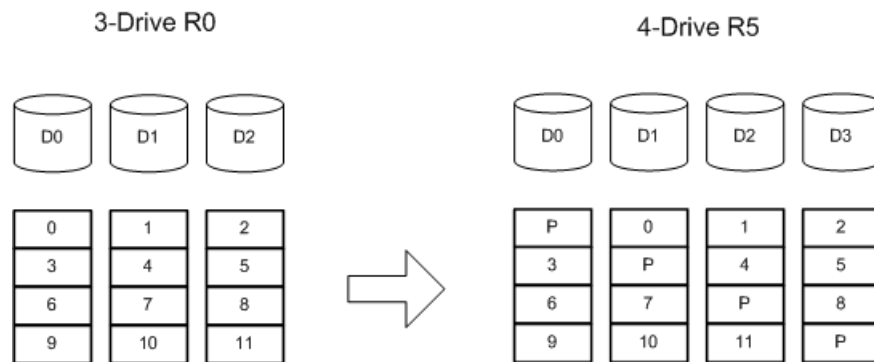
If you want to change the policy settings for an existing unit, there is no need to change the configuration. See “Setting Unit Policies” on page 106.

RAID Level Migration (RLM) Overview

RAID level migration is the process of converting one RAID configuration to another. When you migrate a unit to a different configuration, the user data on it is redistributed to the format of the new configuration. This data redistribution process is a background task, similar to the rebuild or verify processes.

Figure 54 shows an example of how data is reconfigured during a migration. In this example, the migration is from a 3-drive RAID 0 to a 4-drive RAID 5, with both having the same stripe size. As can be seen, every piece of user data is moved from its original physical location.

Figure 54. RAID Level Migration Example



Typically, a unit is reconfigured with the same or more storage capacity. Sometimes additional drives are added. The following table shows valid reconfigurations, some of which will require the addition of more drives.

Table 10: Valid Migration Paths

Source	Destination								
	R0	R1	R5	R6	R10	R50	Single	JBOD	Spare
R0	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
R1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
R5	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
R6	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
R10	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
R50	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Table 10: Valid Migration Paths

Source	Destination								
	R0	R1	R5	R6	R10	R50	Single	JBOD	Spare
Single	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
JBOD	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Spare	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No



Warning: If you are booted from a mirror (RAID 1 unit), never split it into 2 single (identical) drives. Once the unit is split, any pending writes cannot be written to the second drive. In addition, the file system on the drive will not be clean. Instead, shut down the system, replace one of the drives, and start the rebuild from 3BM.



Note: You can only migrate a unit to a RAID level that has the same or more capacity as the existing one. A four-drive RAID 5 unit can migrate to a four-drive RAID 0, but a three-drive RAID 0 unit cannot migrate to a three-drive RAID 5, without adding another drive, due to the need for additional storage capacity for parity bits.

Changing RAID Level

You can use migrate to change the RAID level of an existing unit while the unit is online, without experiencing any data loss. When you change a RAID level, you may also add one or more drives to the unit. You can also migrate to change the unit's stripe size. For example, a four-drive RAID 5 with a 64KB stripe size can be migrated to a four-drive RAID 5 with 256KB stripe size. The steps below describe how to change a RAID level in 3DM2.



Note: Once migration starts, the unit stays in the migrating state until the migration process is complete. The migration process cannot be aborted, and must be allowed to finish before a rebuild or verify to the unit is permitted.



Warning: It is important that you allow migration to complete before removing any drives that are involved in the migration. Removing drives from the unit during migration may cause the migration process to stop, and can jeopardize the safety of your data.

To change the RAID level of a unit

- 1 In 3DM 2, choose **Management > Maintenance**.
- 2 In the Unit Maintenance table on the Maintenance Page, select the unit for which you wish to change the RAID level, by checking the box next to the Unit ID.



The unit to be migrated must be in a normal state (not degraded, initializing, or rebuilding) before starting the migration.

- 3 Click the **Migrate Unit** button.
The Migrate dialog box appears.
- 4 Select any drives to be added to the unit.
- 5 Select the new RAID level.
- 6 Optionally, select a new Stripe size.
- 7 Click **OK**.
The Maintenance page updates to show the new unit and the Migration progress.
- 8 Inform the operating system of the change, as described below under “Informing the Operating System of Changed Configuration”.

Expanding Unit Capacity

You can expand a unit's capacity by adding one or more drives to it without changing the RAID level, except for singles and RAID 1 units. (Since a single can only have one drive, and a RAID 1 can only have two drives, if you add a drive to either, the RAID level must be changed.)

For example, for a RAID 5 with 3 drives, you can change the capacity by adding a forth drive.

Expanding unit capacity can be accomplished while the unit is online, without experiencing any data loss. This process is also referred to as Online Capacity Expansion (OCE).

To expand a unit's capacity

- 1 In 3DM 2, choose **Management > Maintenance**.
- 2 In the Unit Maintenance table on the Maintenance Page, select the unit you wish to expand by checking the box next to the Unit ID.

- 3 Click the **Migrate Unit** button.

The Migrate dialog box appears, listing the drives which can be added to the unit.

- 4 Select the drives(s) you wish to add to the unit by checking the Port ID box next to each one.

- 5 If desired or necessary, select the appropriate RAID level.

- 6 Click **OK**.

The Maintenance page updates to show the newly reconfigured unit. The Status column title indicates that Migration is in progress.

- 7 If you booted from the unit that is being migrated, when migration is complete, reboot your system. Then turn to Step 4 under “Informing the Operating System of Changed Configuration” on page 119.

- 8 After the migration is complete, inform the operating system of the change, as described below.

You can check the status of the migration on the Maintenance page.

Informing the Operating System of Changed Configuration

After you change the configuration of a unit, you must inform the operating system of the change, and you may need to re-partition the unit.

In addition, in order to use the new capacity, you need to either resize the existing partition or add a new partition.

To inform the operating system that a unit has been changed

- 1 If the unit you reconfigured is the boot unit, restart the system and skip to Step 3.

If the unit you reconfigured is secondary storage, unmount the file system from the unit.

Under Windows, go to **Start > Administrative Tools > Computer Management**, and select **Disk Management**. Remove the logical drive letter for the unit.

Under Linux and FreeBSD, from a command prompt, type `sync <enter>`, `sync <enter>`, `sync <enter>`.

You can then unmount the unit with this command: `umount <mount location>`

- 2 In the software, remove and rescan the controller, in order to update unit information.
 - a In 3DM2 choose **Management > Maintenance** and select the appropriate unit.
 - a Click the **Remove Unit** button.
 - b After the unit has been removed, click the **Rescan** button. The new unit capacity displays.
- 3 Resize the partition and file system or create a new partition.

In Windows, use the disk management utility to determine whether the disk is a basic disk or a dynamic disk.

- Go to Administrative Tools > Computer Management, and then select Disk Management in the list on the left.

Only dynamic disks can be expanded with Windows Disk Management. If the unit is shown as a basic disk, right-click on the disk icon and change it to a dynamic disk.

- If the unit is shown as a dynamic disk, right-click on it and choose Extend Volume to launch the Extend Volume wizard.

In Linux and FreeBSD, the tools to expand the partition and file system can vary, depending on the kernel version and file system that you are using. Please consult your Linux/FreeBSD documentation and the 3ware Knowledgebase for more information.

Deleting a Unit

You delete a unit—either an array of disks, or a Single Disk—when you want to reconfigure the unit or use the drives for other purposes.

After you delete a unit, the drives appear in the list of Available Drives.



Warning: When a unit is deleted, all of the data on that unit will be lost. The drives cannot be reassembled into the same unit because the data on it is erased. If you want to reassemble the drives into the same unit on another controller, use the **Remove Unit** button in 3DM instead of the **Delete Unit** button. Or, you can shut down the computer and physically move the drives (or the 3ware Sidecar containing the drives) to another 3ware RAID controller. When you restart your system, the controller will recognize the unit. For more information see "Moving a Unit from One Controller to Another" on page 126.



Warning: When a unit is deleted, all of the data on that unit will be lost. The drives cannot be reassembled into the same unit because the data on it is erased. If you want to reassemble the drives into the same unit on another controller, use the **Remove Unit** button in 3DM instead of the **Delete Unit** button. Or, if you're at the BIOS level already, you can shut down the computer and physically move the drives to another 3ware 9000 series RAID controller. When you restart your system, the controller will recognize the unit. For more information see "Moving a Unit from One Controller to Another" on page 126.

If you have incomplete drives, or drives that appear with a message such as "Unsupported DCB," indicating that they were previously part of a unit on a 3ware 7000/8000 series controller, they must be deleted before you use them. (If you want to move a unit from a 7/8000 controller to a 9000 series controller, you must convert the drives first. For more information, see "Moving a Unit from One Controller to Another" on page 126.)

Deleting a Unit through 3DM

In 3DM, the command for deleting a unit is on the **Maintenance** page. Be sure to follow steps 1 through 3 in the instructions before using the Delete command.

To delete a unit through 3DM

- 1 Make sure the operating system is not accessing the unit you want to remove.

For example, make sure you are not copying files to the unit, and make sure that there are no applications with open files on that unit.

- 2 Backup any data you want to keep.
- 3 Unmount the unit.

This step is very important. If a unit is not unmounted and you delete it, it is the equivalent of physically yanking a hard drive out from under the operating system. You could lose data, the system could hang, or the controller could reset.

Under Windows, go to **Start > Administrative Tools > Computer Management**, and select **Disk Management**. Remove the logical drive letter for the unit.

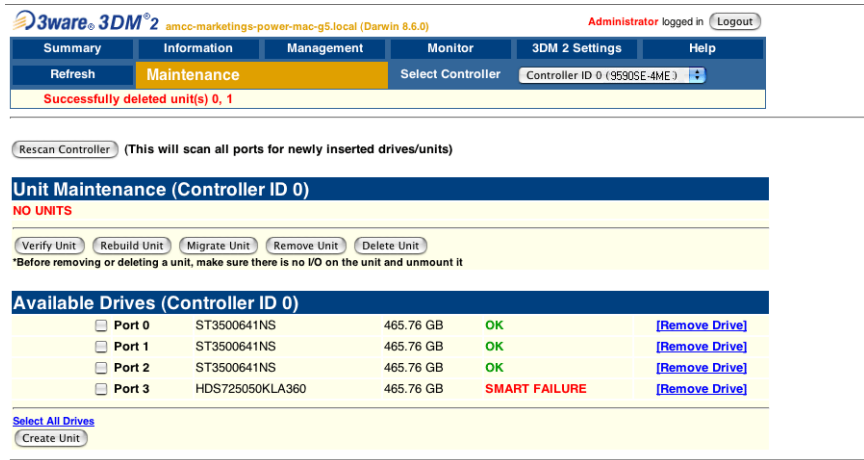
Under Linux and FreeBSD, you can unmount the unit with this command:
`umount <mount location>`

- 4 In 3DM, choose **Management > Maintenance**.

- 5 In the Unit Maintenance section of the Maintenance page, select the unit you want to remove and click **Delete Unit**.
- 6 When a message asks you to confirm, click **OK**.

Configuration information associating the drives with the unit is deleted, and the individual drives appear in the Available Drives list (Figure 55). You can now use them as part of another unit, or designate them as Spares, for use in a rebuild.

Figure 55. Unit Successfully Deleted through 3DM



Deleting a Unit through 3BM

In 3BM, the command for deleting a unit is on the main 3BM screen.

To delete a unit through 3BM

- 1 At the main 3BM screen, select the unit in the list of Exportable Units by highlighting it and pressing **Enter** or **Space**.
An asterisk appears in the left-most column to indicate that it is selected.
- 2 **Tab** to the **Delete Unit** button and press **Enter**.



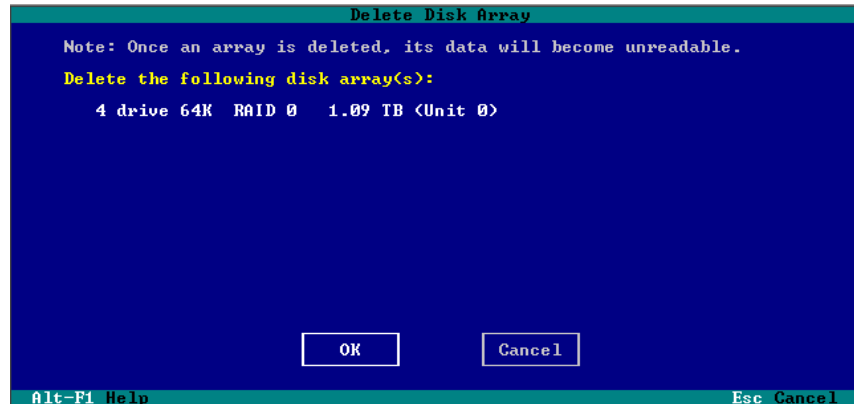
Note: If you want to delete an incomplete drive or unusable unit, or a drive that appears with a message such as “Unsupported DCB,” select it in a similar manner and then select **Delete Unit**, even though it appears in the list **Incomplete Drives and Others**.



Warning: Any data on the unit will be lost once the unit is deleted. Backup any data that you want to keep.

- 3 On the **Delete Disk Array** screen, review the information about the unit to make sure it is the one you want to delete.

Figure 56. Deleting a Unit in 3BM



- 4 **Tab** to the **OK** button and press **Enter**.

You return to the main 3BM screen, and the drives associated with the unit now appear in the list of Available Drives.



Remember: The unit is not actually deleted and no data is overwritten until you press the **F8** key to save your changes, or press **Esc** and select **Yes** when asked if you want to save.

- 5 Press **F8** to save your changes, or press **Esc** and then **Yes**.

Removing a Unit

Removing a unit allows you to safely remove drives from a controller in order to move the unit to another controller or to store the drives for safekeeping purposes. This process is sometimes referred to as “array roaming.” Hot swap carriers are required unless you power down first.

When you remove a unit (in contrast to deleting a unit), information about the unit remains intact on the drives. This allows the drives to be reassembled into a unit again on this controller, or if moved to another controller.



Warning: It is important to remove the unit through software, before removing it physically. Failure to do so could result in a system crash or hang and may even corrupt the data and the unit configuration from being reassembled later.



Note: You can also remove a drive, if you want to force a degrade on a redundant unit, or if you want to remove a drive from the “Available Drives” list so that you can then remove it from the system. For more information, see “Removing a Drive” on page 130.

Removing a Unit Through 3DM

In 3DM, the command for deleting a unit is on the **Maintenance** page. Be sure to follow steps 1 and 2 in the instructions before using the Remove command.

To remove a unit through 3DM



Note: If you do not have hot swap carriers, you do not need to remove a unit via 3DM. Simply power down the system and remove the applicable drives. Refer to your system's user guide for details on removing fixed disks. If you do have hot swap carriers, follow the steps below.

- 1 Make sure the operating system is not accessing the unit you want to remove.

For example, make sure you are not copying files to the unit, and make sure that there are no applications with open files on that unit.

- 2 Unmount the unit.

This step is very important. If a unit is not unmounted and you remove it, it is the equivalent of physically yanking a hard drive out from under the operating system. You could lose data, the system could hang, or the controller could reset.

Under Windows, go to **Start > Administrative Tools > Computer Management**, and select **Disk Management**. Remove the logical drive letter for the unit.

Under Linux and FreeBSD, you can unmount the unit with this command:
`umount <mount location>`

- 3 In 3DM, choose **Management > Maintenance**.
- 4 In the **Unit Maintenance** table on the Maintenance page, select the unit you want to remove and click **Remove Unit**.
- 5 When a message asks you to confirm, click **OK**.

The unit number and information is removed from the **Maintenance** page in 3DM.

The operating system is notified that the unit was removed. In Linux the device node associated with this unit is removed. In Windows the Device Manager will reflect the changes under the disk drives icon.

You can now physically remove the drives and move them to another controller. If you have a hotswap carrier, you can do this without shutting down the system. If you do not have a hot-swap carrier, power-down the system and ground yourself before making changes to the hardware.

If you change your mind before physically removing the drives and want to reuse the drives and unit on the current controller, just click **Rescan Controller**.

Removing a Unit Through 3BM



Note: Even though removing a unit is supported in 3BM, you can also simply power down to remove the applicable drives since you are not booted yet.

To remove a unit through 3BM

- 1 If your drives are not in hot swap carriers, you do not need to remove a unit via 3BM. Simply power down and remove the applicable drives. Refer to your system's user guide for details on removing fixed disks.



Warning: Physically removing drives which are not in hot swap carriers can result in a system hang or may even damage the system and the drive.

- 2 At the main 3BM screen, highlight the unit you want to remove and press **Enter** to select it.

An asterisk appears in the left-most column to indicate that the unit is selected.

- 3 Tab to the **Maintain Unit** button and press **Enter**.
- 4 In the pop-up menu, select **Remove** and press **Enter**.

You can now physically remove the drives and move them to another controller. If you have a hot swap carrier, you can do this without shutting down the system.

Moving a Unit from One Controller to Another

After you have configured a unit on a 3ware 9000 series controller, you can move it to a different 3ware 9000 series controller, and retain the configuration on the new controller. This is referred to as “array roaming.”

When connecting the unit to the new controller, you do not have to physically connect the drives to the same ports to which they were connected on the previous controller. The firmware will still recognize the unit. This feature is referred to as “disk roaming.”

3DM includes two features that help you move a unit without powering down the system, allowing you to hot-swap the unit. The Remove Unit feature lets you prepare a unit to be disconnected from the controller, and the Rescan feature checks the controller for drives that are now connected, and updates the 3DM screens with current information. For details, see “Removing a Unit” on page 123 and “Rescanning the Controller” on page 131.



Note: Moving a unit to another controller while the unit is in the migration state is supported with one restriction. If the unit was in the middle of the migration process and the controller was shutdown uncleanly, the unit cannot be moved to another controller until the unit has recovered from the unclean shutdown. This may require initializing, verifying, or rebuilding the unit.



Caution: If you have a configured RAID unit on an older controller, such as an 8506, and you move the drives to a new controller, such as 9550SX, you must first convert the units from 7xxx/8xxx format to 9xxx format using a 3ware utility available from 3ware Technical Support.

You cannot move drives back from a 9550SX, 9590SE, or 9650SE controller to an older controller and maintain the data. If you want to swap drives back and forth between controller cards, be sure to have a backup of your data.

Moving Units from an 8000 Controller to a 9000 Controller

It is possible to move your RAID units from a 3ware 8000 series RAID controller to a 3ware 9000 series controller. You will then have the advantages of the 9000 series controller.

The drive units must be in normal mode before moving the units. Incomplete, degraded, rebuilding, or initializing units cannot be converted. In addition, RAID 0, 10, and 5 units must use a standard 64 KB stripe size.

The procedure used to move units from the 8000 to the 9000 series depends on the type of storage unit that you have. For most units, follow the steps

below. For units using JBOD, see “Moving Legacy JBOD Units to a 9000 Controller” on page 127.



Note: In order to preserve the data that is on the units attached to the 8000, you will need to run a special utility to convert the units to a format that the 9000 controller can use. Contact Technical Support to obtain the utility. (This utility is not required for legacy JBOD units.)

Do not remove the 8000 board from your system until you have converted the units. The units must be attached to the 8000 controller when you run the utility.

To move units under Windows

- 1 Install the 9000 controller in your system, while leaving the 8000 controller installed.
- 2 Install the Windows driver. (For details, see “Driver Installation Under Windows” on page 31.)
- 3 Run the conversion utility to convert the units.
- 4 Power down the system, disconnect the drives from the 7/8000 controller and remove that controller from the system.
- 5 Attach the drives to the 9000 board.

To move units under Linux or FreeBSD

- 1 Upgrade your driver to the 9000 series driver.
- 2 Run the conversion utility to convert the units.
- 3 Power down the system, disconnect the drives from the 8000 controller and remove the controller from the system.
- 4 Install the 9000 controller and attach the drives to the 9000 board, as described earlier in this section.

Moving Legacy JBOD Units to a 9000 Controller

The steps for moving legacy JBOD units vary, depending on the operating system you are using.

To move legacy JBOD units under Windows

- 1 Install the 9000 controller in your system, while leaving the 8000 controller installed.
- 2 Install the Windows driver. (For details, see *3ware Serial ATA RAID Controller User Guide* “Driver Installation Under Windows” on page 31.)

- 3 Power down the system, disconnect the drives from the 8000 controller and remove that controller from the system.
- 4 Attach the drives to the 9000 board.
- 5 Reboot the system and enter the 3ware 9000 series BIOS (3BM) by pressing Alt-3. Enable the Export JBOD policy on the Policy screen.
- 6 Press the **F8** or **Esc** key to save and exit.

To move legacy JBOD units under Linux or FreeBSD

- 1 Upgrade your driver to the 9000 series driver.
- 2 Power down the system, disconnect the drives from the 8000 controller and remove the controller from the system.
- 3 Install the 9000 controller and attach the drives to the 9000 board, as described earlier in this section.
- 4 Reboot the system and enter the 3ware 9000 series BIOS (3BM) by pressing Alt-3. Enable the Export JBOD policy on the Policy screen.
- 5 Press the **F8** or **Esc** key to save and exit.

Moving Units from a 9500S to a 9550SX, 9590SE, or 9650SE Controller

It is fairly straightforward to move units from a 9500S controller to a 9550SX, 9590SE, or 9650SE controller. The steps you follow depend on whether you are booting from the drives attached to the 9500S, or whether they are being used for secondary storage.

To move a bootable unit from a 9500S to a 9550SX, 9590SE, or 9650SE controller

- 1 If you are working with a Linux system, skip to step 2.
If you are working with a Windows system:
 - a Power down the computer.
 - b Install the 9550SX, 9590SE, or 9650SE controller in the computer, leaving the 9500S installed and its drives attached.
 - c Boot to the operating system.
- 2 Update the driver for the 9550SX, 9590SE, or 9650SE.
If you are using Linux, you will also need to update the initial RAM disk with the `mkinitrd` command.
- 3 Power down the computer.

- 4 Remove the 9500S controller.
- 5 If you are working with a Linux system, install the 9550SX, 9590SE, or 9650SE controller.
- 6 Attach the drives that were on the to the 9500S to the 9550SX, 9590SE, or 9650SE controller.
- 7 Power up the computer and verify that the upgrade is complete. (The existing units should be available for use.)

To move a secondary storage unit from a 9500S to a 9550SX, 9590SE, or 9650SE controller

- 1 Power down the computer.
- 2 Remove the 9500S controller.
- 3 Install the 9550SX, 9590SE, or 9650SE controller in the computer.
- 4 Attach the drives that were on the 9500S to the 9550SX, 9590SE, or 9650SE.
- 5 Boot to the operating system.
- 6 Update the driver for the 9550SX, 9590SE, or 9650SE.

If you are using Linux, you may also need to update the initial RAM disk with the `mkinitrd` command.

- 7 Reboot if you are prompted to do so by the operating system.

Some operating systems (for example, Windows 2003) will allow the unit(s) attached to the controller to be used at this point without an additional reboot.

Adding a Drive

If you have a hot-swap carrier or 3ware Sidecar, you can add a drive to your system and make it available through 3DM without powering down the system.

Without hot swap carriers, you should not add a drive via 3DM. Instead, power down the system and add the applicable drives.



Warning: Physically adding a drive without a hotswap carrier and without powering down your system can result in a system hang or may even damage the system and the drive.



Note: When you add a drive to your system and connect it to the controller, it is automatically detected and listed in 3DM. If it does not immediately display, or if it is part of a unit, you can use the rescan feature, as described below.

To add a drive

- 1 Insert the drive into the hot-swap carrier or into your 3ware Sidecar.
- 2 In 3DM, choose **Management > Maintenance**.
- 3 On the Maintenance page, click **Rescan Controller**.

The drive will appear in the list of available drives. You can now use it in a new RAID configuration, as part of an existing configuration, or as a replacement drive in the event that another drive degrades.

If you want to use this drive as a spare, see “Creating a Hot Spare” on page 103.

Removing a Drive

If you have a hot-swap carrier or 3ware Sidecar and want to physically remove a drive from your system without powering it down, you should first remove it through the 3ware software.

This is useful if you know that a drive is developing a problem and you want to replace it, or to replace a drive which has already failed.



Warnings:

Physically removing a drive that is not in a hot swap carrier or that is part of a non-redundant unit, can result in a system hang or may even damage the system and the drive.

The steps below will destroy any information that identifies this drive as part of a RAID unit. **Existing data on this drive will no longer be available.**



Notes:

If you want to remove a unit from your system and reassemble it in another system, do not follow these steps. Instead, turn to “Removing a Unit” on page 123.

If you physically remove a drive on a controller without first removing it in 3DM, it will be listed as removed, however it will not be completely removed unless you Rescan the controller.

Drives that are part of a non-redundant or degraded unit cannot be removed.

To remove a drive

- 1 In 3DM, choose **Management > Maintenance**.

On the Maintenance page, **Remove Drive** links appear next to all drives that can be removed from units, and next to drives in the Available Drives list.

- 2 Locate the drive you want to remove and click the **Remove Drive** link (Figure).
- 3 When 3DM asks you to confirm that you want to remove the drive, click **OK**.

You can now remove the drive from your system.

If you removed a drive that was part of a unit, the unit will become degraded, as shown in (Figure 57).

Figure 57. Result of Removing Drive from Unit in 3DM

3ware 3DM2 amcc-marketings-power-mac-g5.local (Darwin 8.6.0) Administrator logged in Logout

Summary Information Management Monitor 3DM 2 Settings Help

Refresh Maintenance Select Controller Controller ID 0 (9590SE-4ME)

Successfully removed drive from Port 3. You may now unplug it from the controller

Rescan Controller (This will scan all ports for newly inserted drives/units)

Unit Maintenance (Controller ID 0)

Unit ID	Drives	RAID	Capacity	Status
Unit 0	3 drives	RAID 5 Primary/RAID5	931.30 GB	DEGRADED
Port 0	ST3500641NS		465.76 GB	OK
Port 1	ST3500641NS		465.76 GB	OK
Port 2				NOT PRESENT

Verify Unit Rebuild Unit Migrate Unit Remove Unit Delete Unit

*Before removing or deleting a unit, make sure there is no I/O on the unit and unmount it

Available Drives (Controller ID 0)

Port	Drive	Capacity	Status	Action
Port 2	ST3500641NS	465.76 GB	OK	[Remove Drive]

Rescanning the Controller

When you make a change by physically adding or removing drives or units, you can have 3DM rescan the controller to update the list of units and available drives shown on the **Maintenance** page.

This is useful in a variety of circumstances. For example, if you add new drives to the controller, you can make them available by rescanning the controller. Or if you turn on the 3ware Sidecar after turning on your computer, you can use rescan to make the controller see the drives.

Rescanning checks all ports on the controller. It then updates the status of all ports, so if error conditions have been fixed, the status is updated to reflect that. For more details about how the Rescan feature works, see the information in the 3DM Reference section, under “Maintenance page” on page 202.

To rescan the controller through 3DM

- 1 In 3DM, choose **Management > Maintenance**.
- 2 On the Maintenance page, click **Rescan Controller**.
3DM scans the controller for information about units and drives, and updates the information shown on the **Maintenance** page.

To rescan the controller through 3BM

- 1 From the main 3BM screen, press Alt-r.
You are warned that any configuration changes you have made in 3BM will be lost.
- 2 Type y for Yes to rescan the controller.

Maintaining Units

3ware RAID controllers include a number of features in the firmware that help maintain the integrity of your drives, check for errors, repair bad sectors, and rebuild units when drives degrade. In addition, 3ware BIOS Manager (3BM) and 3ware Disk Manager (3DM) provide tools to let you check unit and drive status, and manually start background maintenance tasks. 3DM also lets you review alarms and errors and schedule background maintenance tasks. On Windows systems, the WinAVAlarm utility monitors the controller and will display a message window and give an audible alarm when events occur at or above the threshold you select for it.

Details about these features are described in this section, which is organized into the following topics:

- Checking Unit and Drive Status through 3DM
 - Enclosure LED Status Indicators
 - Unit Statuses
 - Drive Statuses
- About Degraded Units
- About Inoperable Units
- Alarms, Errors, and Other Events
- Background Tasks
- Scheduling Background Tasks
- Locating a Drive by Blinking Its LED

Checking Unit and Drive Status through 3DM

The information screens in 3DM let you see both summary and detailed information about your 3ware RAID controller, configured units, and available drives. You can quickly see the status of your controller and drives, and drill down to find details about any units or drives that have problems.

A status column on the controller, unit, and drive information pages lets you quickly see whether everything is working (OK), performing a task (such as initializing, verifying, or rebuilding), or has a problem (error, degraded, warning).

The next figure illustrates how you can drill down to get additional detail about units and drives in your system.

Figure 58. Drilling Down to Check Status Information

The screenshot shows the 3ware 3DM2 web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs: Summary, Information, Management, Monitor, 3DM 2 Settings, and Help. Below this is a 'Controller Summary' table with columns: ID, Model, Serial #, Firmware, Driver, and Status. The status for Controller ID 0 is 'ERROR'. A red circle highlights this status, and an arrow points down to the 'Unit Information (Controller ID 0)' page. This page has a table with columns: Unit, Name, Type, Capacity, and Status. The status for Unit 0 is 'DEGRADED REBUILDING 10%'. Another red circle highlights this status, and an arrow points down to the 'Unit 0 (Controller ID 0)' page. This page shows detailed information for Unit 0, including Name, Serial #, Capacity, Type, Stripe, Parities, Volumes, and Subunits. Below this is a table for Subunits with columns: Subunit, Status, Type, and Port. Subunit 0 has a status of 'REBUILD 10%', Subunit 1 is 'OK', and Subunit 2 is 'DEGRADED'. Red circles highlight these statuses, with arrows indicating the drill-down path from the controller level to the unit level and then to the subunit level.

Controller Summary

ID	Model	Serial #	Firmware	Driver	Status
0	9650SE-16ML	M322620A6180003	FE9X 3.05.00.009	3.00.02.032	ERROR

Last updated Tue, Sep 19, 2006 09:20:46AM
This page will automatically refresh every 5 minute(s)
3DM 2 version 2.04.00.025 (64 bit)
Copyright © 1997-2006 AMCC. All rights reserved.

Unit Information (Controller ID 0)

Unit	Name	Type	Capacity	Status
0		RAID 6	447.00 GB	DEGRADED REBUILDING 10%

Last updated Tue, Sep 19, 2006 09:20:55AM
This page will automatically refresh every 5 minute(s)
3DM 2 version 2.04.00.025 (64 bit)
Copyright © 1997-2006 AMCC. All rights reserved.

Unit 0 (Controller ID 0)

Status: DEGRADED REBUILDING 10% (paused)

Name: 0Y4007130FA34E001131
Serial #: 0Y4007130FA34E001131
Capacity: 447.00 GB
Type: RAID 6 (not initialized)
Stripe: 64kB
Parities: 2
Volumes: 1
Subunits: 5

Subunit	Status	Type	Port
Subunit 0	REBUILD 10%	DISK	0
Subunit 1	OK	DISK	1
Subunit 2	DEGRADED	DISK	--

Last updated Tue, Sep 19, 2006 09:21:04AM
This page will automatically refresh every 5 minute(s)
3DM 2 version 2.04.00.025 (64 bit)
Copyright © 1997-2006 AMCC. All rights reserved.

For some RAID levels (RAID 6, RAID 10, and RAID 50), a single RAID unit may have more than one status. For example, part of the unit could be rebuilding, while another part is degraded or initializing. When this is the case, you will see both statuses listed at the top unit level. When you drill in to see details, you will be able to see which the specific subunits or drives to which the status applies.

For an explanation of unit and drive status, see:

- “Unit Statuses” on page 135
- “Drive Statuses” on page 137

If you use a 3ware Sidecar or an enclosure that has an integrated AMCC/ 3ware CCU (chassis control unit), the LEDs on your enclosure also provide some status information. For details, see “Enclosure LED Status Indicators” on page 135.

Enclosure LED Status Indicators

If you use a 3ware Sidecar or an enclosure that has an integrated AMCC/ 3ware CCU (chassis control unit), the LEDs on your enclosure also provide some status information. The chassis should come with a cable which attaches to the I²C port on the controller.



Note: The following table is an example only. Check with your chassis documentation for more details. Not all features may be supported or implemented in the same way.

Table 11: Meaning of LED Colors and Behavior

Color	Drive Status
Solid green	OK
Blinking green	Identify This occurs when you have used the Identify command in 3DM to locate a particular drive or unit. (See "Locating a Drive by Blinking Its LED" on page 161.)
Black	No drive
Solid Amber	Hot spare
Blinking amber	Rebuilding The drive in this slot is part of a RAID unit that is currently rebuilding. You can continue to use the unit. For more information, see "Rebuilding Units" on page 150.
Solid red	Drive fault This drive has failed. You should replace it and rebuild the unit.
Blinking red	Predicted drive fault 3ware software predicts that this drive will fail soon. You may want to replace it.

Unit Statuses

The following is a list of unit statuses you may see in 3DM:

- **OK.** The unit is optimal and is functioning normally.
- **Rebuilding.** The unit is in the process of writing data to a newly added disk in a redundant unit, in order to restore the unit to an optimal state.

The unit is not fully fault tolerant until the rebuilding is complete. For more information, see “To verify a unit through 3BM” on page 149.

- **Rebuild-Paused.** The unit is set to rebuild, however scheduling is enabled, and the present time is not during a scheduled timeslot. Rebuilding will start at the next scheduled time slot. Rebuilds are also paused for up to ten minutes after a reboot, even during a scheduled timeslot.
- **Initializing.** The unit is in the process of writing to all of the disks in the unit in order to make the array fault tolerant. For more information, see “About Initialization” on page 143.
- **Initializing-Paused.** The unit is set to initialize, however scheduling is enabled and the present time is not during a scheduled timeslot. Initializing will start at the next scheduled time slot. Initialization is also paused for up to ten minutes after a reboot, even during a scheduled timeslot.
- **Verifying.** The unit is in the process of ensuring that the parity data of a redundant unit is valid. For more information, see “About Verification” on page 146.
- **Verify-Paused.** The unit is set to verify, however, scheduling is enabled, and the present time is not during a scheduled timeslot. Verification will start at the next scheduled time slot.
- **Migrating.** The unit is in the process of being reconfigured while it is online. Migration can be used to change the RAID level, to expand the capacity by adding additional drives, or to change the stripe size. For more information, see “Changing An Existing Configuration by Migrating” on page 115.
- **Migrate-Paused.** The unit is in the process of migrating, however scheduling is enabled, and the present time is not during a scheduled timeslot. Migrating will start at the next scheduled time slot. Migration is also paused for up to ten minutes after a reboot, even during a scheduled timeslot.
- **Degraded.** One or more drives in the redundant unit is no longer being used by the controller. For more information, see “About Degraded Units” on page 137.
- **Inoperable.** This is a condition where one or more drives are missing from a unit, causing the unit to no longer be available to the operating system. Data on an inoperable unit cannot be accessed. For more information, see “About Inoperable Units” on page 138.

Drive Statuses

The following is a list of drive statuses you may see in 3DM:

- **OK.** The drive is fine and is functioning normally.
- **Not Present.** No drive is present in this slot.
- **Drive Removed.** The drive has been removed.
- **Other.** A number of other drive statuses may appear in the event of a problem. If you have a question about a status shown, contact AMCC customer support. Knowing the exact drive status can help trouble-shoot the problem.

About Degraded Units

Fault tolerant RAID units provide data redundancy by duplicating information on multiple drives. These RAID units make it possible to continue use even if one of the drives in the unit has failed.

- RAID 1 and RAID 10 units each use mirroring to achieve fault tolerance. Identical data is stored on two or more drives to protect against drive failure.
- RAID 5, RAID 6, and RAID 50 units achieve fault tolerance by using a simple (exclusive OR) function to generate the parity data that is distributed on all drives.
- RAID 6 adds an extra level of protection over RAID 5 by generating a second parity when data is written. This allows two drives to fail without compromising data integrity, especially on larger units.

When one of the drives in a fault-tolerant unit fails or is removed or unplugged, the unit is said to be *degraded*.

You can still read and write data from a degraded unit, but the unit will not be fault tolerant until it is rebuilt using the Rebuild feature.

When a RAID unit becomes degraded, it is marked as such, and the drive(s) that failed are marked as **Not In Use** in the 3BM screens and **Degraded** in the 3DM pages. On the 3ware Sidecar, the LED for failed drives turns red.

You should replace the failed drive and rebuild the unit as soon as it is convenient to do so. The unit will not be fault tolerant until it has been rebuilt. Rebuilding can occur automatically, depending on your settings. For more information, see “Rebuilding Units” on page 150.

About Inoperable Units

Units become inoperable when there are no longer enough drives in the unit for it to function. For example, a RAID 5 unit created from four drives becomes degraded if one drive fails or is removed, but becomes inoperable if two drives fail or are removed. A RAID 6 unit created from five drives becomes degraded if one or two drives is removed, but becomes inoperable if three drives fail or are removed.

Data on an inoperable unit cannot be accessed unless the missing drives are reconnected.

If you have data on a unit that is currently “inoperable,” contact technical support.

Alarms, Errors, and Other Events

3ware provides several levels of detail about alarms, errors, and other events. This information is available through the 3DM web application and the CLI. On Windows systems, the WinAVAlarm alert utility can also be used to notify you of events.

The next few pages describe these capabilities.

- “Viewing Alarms, Errors, and Other Events” on page 138
- “Using the Alert Utility Under Windows” on page 139
- “Downloading an Error Log” on page 141
- “Viewing SMART Data About a Drive” on page 141

CLI capabilities are described in the “3ware® CLI Guide” *3ware Serial ATA RAID Controller CLI Guide*.



Tip: If you have an enclosure that has an integrated AMCC/3ware CCU (chassis control unit), the LEDs on your enclosure also provide you with status information about drives. For more information, see “Enclosure LED Status Indicators” on page 150.

Viewing Alarms, Errors, and Other Events

The **Alarms** page in 3DM shows a log of all events (also called Asynchronous Event Notifications, or AENs) that have occurred on units. These events include alarms that occur when the 3ware RAID controller requires attention, such as when a disk unit becomes degraded and is no longer fault tolerant. They also include SMART notifications and informational notification, such as when sectors have been repaired during verification.

Event messages are categorized into the following levels of severity:

- **Errors** (high severity events), shown next to a red box
- **Warnings**, shown next to a yellow box
- **Information**, shown next to a blue box

Examples of event messages:

- **Error:** Unclean shutdown
- **Warning:** Degraded unit
- **Information:** Start and completion of rebuilding, verifying, initializing, migrating, and so forth.

3DM can e-mail notifications of these events to one or more recipients. For more information, see “Managing E-mail Event Notification” on page 77.

If your 3ware RAID controller is installed in a Windows system, the WinAVAlarm alert utility can notify you of events immediately with an audible alarm and a popup message. For details, see “Using the Alert Utility Under Windows” on page 139.

A list of the possible error and other event messages is provided under “Error and Notification Messages” on page 224.

To view alarms, errors and other events in 3DM

- 1 Choose **Monitor > Alarms**.

The Alarms page displays, listing all event notifications.

- 2 For details about a particular alarm, click it.

A Help window opens with additional information about the alarm.

To see an explanation of a specific item in 3DM

- Click on the message you are interested in, on the 3DM Alarms page.

A help topic opens with additional information.

Using the Alert Utility Under Windows

An alert utility, WinAVAlarm, is automatically installed on Windows systems when 3DM is installed. It can provide immediate notification of events, through a popup message and an audible alert. By default it is set to notify you whenever an error (high-severity event) occurs, through both a popup message and an audible alert. You can configure the alert settings to specify types of events you want to be notified of: Errors, Warnings, or Information.

WinAVAlarm is a stand-alone utility and does not require 3DM to be running, unlike e-mail notification. After it is installed, an icon for it appears in your System tray.

To change the alert utility settings

- 1 Double-click on the WinAVAlarm icon in the system tray.

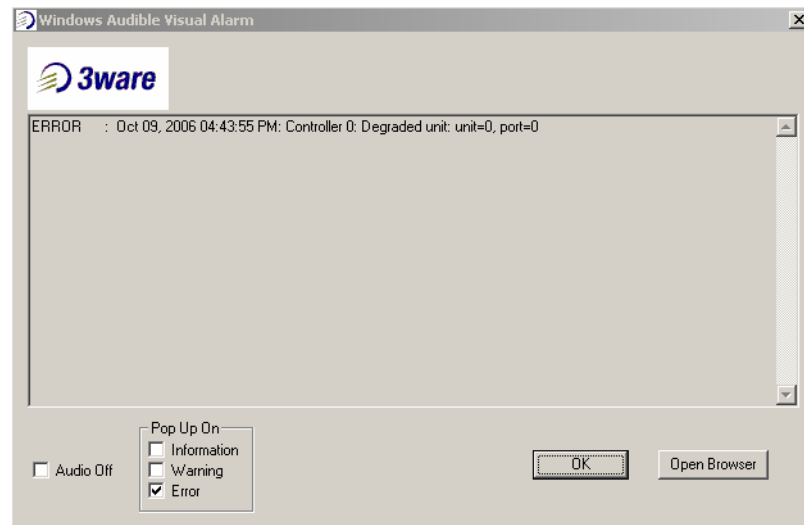
Figure 59. WinAVAlarm in the Windows System Tray



- 2 In the Windows Audible Visual Alarm window, select the types of alerts you want to be notified of.

If you want to turn off the sound alarm and only have a pop-up message appear, check the **Audio Off** button.

Figure 60. WinAVAlarm Popup Window



If you wish, you can open 3DM from this window by clicking **Open Browser**. This can be useful when you receive a message, because the 3DM Alarms page allows you to easily access online help associated with the events.

- 3 Click **OK** to close the window and accept any changes you have made.

Downloading an Error Log

You can download an error log containing information from the firmware log. This can be useful when troubleshooting certain types of problems. For example, you might want to send the saved file to 3ware Customer Support for assistance when troubleshooting.

To download the error log

- 1 In 3DM, choose **Information > Controller Details** from the menu bar.
- 2 Make sure the correct controller is displayed in the **Select Controller** field in the menu bar.
- 3 On the Controller Details page, click the **Download Error Log** link.
- 4 When the Save or Open dialog box appears, navigate to where you want to save the log and click **OK**.

Viewing SMART Data About a Drive

You can view SMART (Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology) data about a drive to help troubleshoot problems that occur. SMART data is available on all disk drives (unit members, Single Disks, and Hot Spares).

You can also set self-tests that will check the SMART attributes and post messages to the Alarms page when they are exceeded. For more information, see “Selecting Self-tests to be Performed” on page 160.

To view SMART data

- 1 Choose **Information > Drive Information** from the menu bar.
- 2 On the Drive Information page, click the port number for the drive you are interested in.

A window showing details of the SMART data opens. The data is shown as hex values.

Background Tasks

Background tasks are maintenance tasks that help maintain the integrity of your drives and data. These tasks include

- Initialization of units
- Verification of units
- Rebuilds when units have become degraded
- Migration of an on-line RAID from one RAID configuration to another
- Self-tests

You can set up your system so that these tasks occur as they are needed, or you can create schedules so that they occur during non-peak times.

Background tasks can have an effect on performance, so using a schedule can minimize the impact.

This section includes the following topics related to background tasks:

- About Initialization
- About Verification
- Starting a Verify Manually
- Rebuilding Units
- Cancelling a Rebuild and Restarting It with a Different Drive
- Setting Background Task Rate
- Background Task Prioritization
- Scheduling Background Tasks
- Viewing Current Task Schedules
- Turning On or Off Use of a Task Schedule
- Removing a Task Schedule
- Adding a New Task Schedule Slot
- Selecting Self-tests to be Performed

Although the migration of a unit is handled as a background task, initiating it is similar to creating a new unit. For details, see “Changing An Existing Configuration by Migrating” on page 115.

About Initialization

For 3ware SATA RAID controllers, *initialize* means to put the redundant data on the drives of redundant units into a known state so that data can be recovered in the event of a disk drive failure. For RAID 1 and RAID 10, initialization copies the data from the lower port to the higher port. For RAID 5, RAID 6, and RAID 50, initialization calculates the RAID 5 parity and writes it to disk (background initialization). This is sometimes referred to as *background initialization* or *resynching*, and does not erase user data.

Some RAID levels must be initialized for best performance. (For specifics, see “Initialization of Different RAID Types” on page 144.) When these units are created in the BIOS (through 3BM), initialization begins immediately. This type of initialization is referred to as *foreground initialization*, because it is the primary task being performed on the system, before the operating system has loaded. **This process erases existing data**, by writing zeroes to all of the drives in the unit. You can elect to cancel foreground initialization, put the units into service, and have initialization run in the background, instead.

Foreground Versus Background Initialization

Initialization makes parity information valid. Foreground initialization does this by simply writing zeroes to all the drives so that they all have the same values, overwriting any existing data in the process. In contrast, background initialization uses an algorithm to resynch the parity information on the drives and does not rewrite existing data.

A foreground initialization is run from the BIOS using 3BM. It clears all existing data from the drives. Foreground initialization can take several hours, depending upon the size of the unit. After foreground initialization completes, you can start the operating system and units will perform at peak efficiency.

If immediate access to the unit is important, you can stop foreground initialization by pressing **Esc** and booting to the operating system. Background initialization will then start automatically within about 10 minutes. Background initialization (resynching) does not write zeroes to the drives or harm your data. You can partition, format, and use the unit safely while it is initializing. The unit is fully fault-tolerant while the initialization takes place. That is, if the unit degrades before the initialization is complete, the data will remain intact.

When initializing is done after booting to the operating system, the process of initializing takes longer than it does if initialization is done by writing zeroes to the unit in the BIOS. Consequently, it will be a longer period of time until the performance of the unit is fully optimal.

Although you can use the unit while it is being initialized in the background, initialization does slow I/O performance until completed. You can adjust how much initialization will slow performance by setting the rate at which it occurs. (See “Setting Background Task Rate” on page 155.) You can also

postpone initialization until a scheduled time. (See “Scheduling Background Tasks” on page 156).



Note: Units that do not need to be immediately initialized for full performance will be automatically initialized using background initialization when they are verified for the first time. (Verification requires that the units have been previously initialized.) This will not affect the data on the drives, and the units will perform normally, although performance will be slowed until the initialization and verification are completed.

Initialization of Different RAID Types

Information about initialization for each of the different RAID types is described below and summarized in Table 12 on page 145.

Initialization of RAID 0 Units

RAID 0 units do not need to be initialized and cannot be initialized. RAID 0 units are immediately available for use with full performance when created.

Initialization of RAID 5, RAID 6, and RAID 50 Units

RAID 5 units with three or four drives will be automatically initialized the first time they are verified.

Regardless of the size, all 9000-series RAID 5, RAID 6, and RAID 50 units are fully fault tolerant upon creation. These configurations use a specialized scheme for writing to the unit, which does not have to be valid to provide fault tolerance.

Performance of RAID 6, RAID 5 units with 5 or more disks, and RAID 50 units with 2 subunits of 5 or 6 disks will improve after the unit has been initialized. For these configurations, initialization begins automatically after you create them. If you create them in the 3BM utility, zeroes are written to all unit members. If you create them through 3DM, RAID 5 parity is calculated and written to disk, keeping any data in the unit intact.

RAID 5 units with 3 or 4 disks do not need to be initialized to have full performance upon creation. It is okay that 3 or 4 disk RAID 5 units are not initialized. These RAID types are fully redundant, regardless of whether or not they are initialized. Similarly, RAID 50 units with a grouping of 3 or 4 disks in a subunit do not need to be initialized. However, RAID 50 with a grouping of 5 or more disks in a subunit do need to be initialized for full performance.

**Notes:**

For RAID 5 with more 5 or more drives, it is strongly recommended that you initialize the unit before using it. Initializing such a unit is critical to insuring data integrity on the unit.

For RAID 5 with 3 or 4 drives, initialization before use is not required. However, initialization is required before a unit can be verified. Consequently, if you attempt to verify a RAID 5 with 3 or 4 drives that has not yet been initialized, you will see a message that the array has not been initialized, and initialization will begin. This is considered part of normal operation of the unit.

Initialization of RAID 1 and RAID 10 Units

RAID 1 and RAID 10 units do not need to be initialized when they are created to be fault tolerant and are immediately available for use with full performance when created.

Initialization of RAID 1 or RAID 10 units will take place automatically the first time the unit is verified.

Initialization of a RAID 1 unit results in data from one disk (the disk on the lower port number) being copied to the other disk. In RAID 10 units, data from one half of the unit is copied to the other half.

After the initialization, subsequent verifies to a RAID 1 or RAID 10 unit check for data consistency by comparing the data from one drive (or set of drives) to the other drive (or set of drives).

Table 12: Initialization Requirements for Different RAID Configurations

Initialization Required for Highest Performance?	RAID Configurations
No	Single drive
No	RAID 0
No	RAID 1 RAID 10
No	RAID 5 with 3 or 4 disks RAID 50 with 6, 8, or 9 disks RAID 50 with 12 disks in 3 subunits of 4 RAID 50 with 12 disks in 4 subunits of 3 RAID 50 with 16 disks in 4 subunits of 4

Table 12: Initialization Requirements for Different RAID Configurations

Initialization Required for Highest Performance?	RAID Configurations
Yes	RAID 5 with 5 or more disks RAID 6 RAID 50 with subunits of 5 or more disks

Background Initialization After Power Failure

The 3ware controller detects and handles power failures, using a mechanism that ensures that redundant units have consistent data and parity. When a redundant unit is unexpectedly shutdown, there is a possibility some data and parity may be inconsistent. If a unit or sub-unit of a redundant unit is detected to have been shutdown uncleanly, the unit or sub-unit will change its mode to either ‘Initializing’ or ‘Verifying.’

When the initialization is complete, the unit is guaranteed to be redundant again. The initialization does not erase user data.

About Verification

The verify feature combines verification of redundant units (confirming the validity of the redundant data) and media scans for non-redundant units.

Verification can provide early warning of a disk drive problem or failure. This allows you to replace drives before they fail.

You can manually request a verify, or you can enable the Auto Verify policy, and the controller will automatically start verification once every 24 hours. (See “Starting a Verify Manually” on page 148 and “Setting Auto Verify for a Unit” on page 109.)

During verification, I/O continues normally, but with a slight performance loss, depending on your verify rate setting. You can adjust how much verification will slow performance by setting a rate at which it occurs. (See “Setting Background Task Rate” on page 155.) You can also postpone verification until a scheduled time. (See “Scheduling Background Tasks” on page 156.)



Note: Not verifying the unit periodically can lead to an unstable array unit and may cause data loss.

It is strongly recommended that you schedule a verify at least 1 time per week.

What Verification Does

For a RAID 1 or RAID 10 unit, a verify compares the data of one mirror with the other. For RAID 5, RAID 6, and RAID 50, a verify calculates parity and compares it to what is written on the disk drive.

Verification checks each sector on a drive. This is important, because day-to-day use of the media may leave many sectors on a drive unused or unchecked for long periods of time. This can result in errors occurring during user operation. Periodic verification of the media allows the disk drive firmware to take corrective actions on problem areas on the disk, minimizing the occurrence of uncorrectable read and write errors.

Verifies can be performed through either 3BM (BIOS) or through 3DM. In addition, they can be scheduled to run at preferred times, through 3DM or through the CLI, or can be run automatically during the Verify schedule window, if scheduling and the Auto Verify feature are enabled.

Verification of Non-Redundant Units

Verification of non-redundant units (single disks, JBODs, spares, and RAID 0 units) read each sector of a drive, sequentially. If a sector can't be read, it is flagged as unreadable, and the next time the controller writes to that location, the drive reallocates the data to a different sector.

Verification of Redundant Units

Verification of redundant units also reads each sector, working from lowest block to highest block. If verification cannot read data in a sector, dynamic sector repair is used to recover the lost data from the redundant drive or drives; this recovered data is written to the problem sector. This forces the drive to reallocate the defective sector with a good spare sector.

If the verify unit process determines that the mirrored drives are not identical or the parity is not correct, the error is corrected. For RAID 1 and 10, this involves copying the miscompared data from the lower port(s) to the higher port(s) of the mirror. For RAID 5, RAID 6, and RAID 50, this involves recalculating and rewriting the parity that was incorrect. AEN 36 ("Verify detected and fixed data/parity mismatch") is posted to the Alarms page.

For RAID 1 and 10, verification involves copying the data from the lower port(s) to the higher port(s) of the mirror. For RAID 5 and RAID 50, this involves recalculating and rewriting the parity for the entire unit. If the unit is not redundant, a file-system check is recommended to correct the issue. If the errors persist and cannot be overwritten from a backup copy, perform a final incremental backup. You will need to replace the defective drive, recreate the unit, and reinstall the data.

How Errors Are Handled

Verification makes use of the same error checking and error repair techniques used during ordinary use of drives configured through 3ware RAID controllers.

When verification encounters an error, the controller typically retries the command. If there are cable CRC errors, there may be multiple retries including downgrade of the UDMA mode. If the error persists and is unrepairable (e.g., ECC errors), an error notification is issued to indicate the problem. (See AEN “0026 Drive ECC error reported” on page 239.)

If the disk drive is part of a redundant unit that is in a redundant state (not degraded or rebuilding), then Dynamic Sector Repair automatically rewrites the redundant data to the error location to force the drive to reallocate the error location. A notification of repair is posted to the alarms list. The result is a restoration of drive and data integrity; the primary and redundant data are again both valid.

If the unit is not redundant, it is recommended that you perform a file-system check to correct the issue. Under Windows, you can do this by right-clicking on the Drive and choosing Properties; then on the Tools tab, click Check Now. If the errors persist and cannot be overwritten from a backup copy, perform a final backup of files that have changed since your last backup. You will need to replace the defective drive, recreate the array, and reinstall the data.

Starting a Verify Manually

Verification of units can be done automatically, on a schedule, or can be started manually, as described below. (See “Setting Auto Verify for a Unit” on page 109 and “Scheduling Background Tasks” on page 156.)



Note: If the unit has not previously been initialized and you manually select **Verify Unit** in either 3BM or 3DM, the initialization process starts.

You can manually start a verify through either 3DM or 3BM.

To verify a unit through 3DM

- 1 In 3DM, choose **Management > Maintenance**.
- 2 In the **Unit Maintenance** section of the Maintenance page, select the unit you want to verify and click **Verify Unit**.

3DM puts the selected unit in verifying mode. If verify scheduling is not enabled on the Scheduling page, the verification process begins almost immediately. If verify scheduling is enabled, the unit will not start actively verifying until the next scheduled time.

A **Stop Verify** link appears next to the unit on the Maintenance page. If you need to stop the verify process, use this link. (If initialization starts because the unit had not previously been initialized, it cannot be halted, so no **Stop Verify** link appears.)

To verify a unit through 3BM

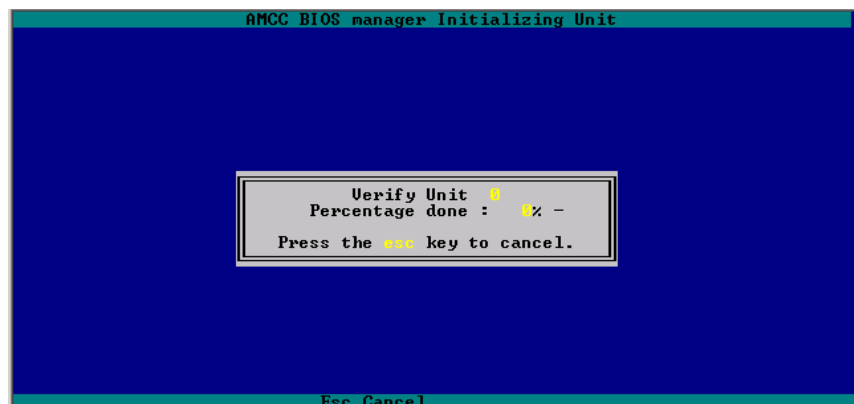
- 1 At the main 3BM screen, select the unit by highlighting it and pressing **Enter**.

An asterisk appears in the left-most column to indicate that it is selected.

- 2 **Tab** to the **Maintain Unit** button and press **Enter**.
- 3 On the pop-up menu, select **Verify** and press **Enter**.

Verification of the selected unit starts immediately.

Figure 61. Verifying a Unit



**Notes:**

If a unit that requires initialization has not previously been initialized, selecting Verify Unit starts initialization. This is because fault-tolerant units cannot be verified until after they are initialized.

If the unit is already in a state of rebuild, initialization, or verification, the unit cannot be verified in 3BM. You must boot the system and let the task finish in the background.

Rebuilding Units

Rebuilding is the process of generating data on a new drive after it is put into service to replace a failed drive in a fault tolerant unit.

If a hot spare is specified and a redundant unit degrades, it will be used to automatically replace the failed drive in the redundant unit without intervention on your part. The rebuild process will automatically be launched as a background process at the next scheduled time. If scheduling is turned off, the rebuild process will start almost immediately (within a couple of minutes). If 3DM is running and E-mail notification is enabled, an event notification will be sent to specified users when the unit degrades and again when the rebuild process is complete.

If the Auto Rebuild policy is enabled (see “Setting the Auto Rebuild Policy” on page 85), the firmware will attempt to rebuild a degraded unit with an available drive or a failed drive.

If desired, you can manually replace the drive, rescan the controller, and start the rebuild process. Manual rebuilds can be started from either 3BM or 3DM, although the rebuild itself only happens when the operating system is running.

Rebuilds on multiple units can take place simultaneously.

If multiple drives are faulted in a RAID 10 configuration, the drives are rebuilt simultaneously. In a 4-drive RAID 10 configuration, up to two drives can be rebuilt. In a 6-drive configuration, up to three drives can be rebuilt. In an 8-drive configuration, up to four drives can be rebuilt. In a 12-drive configuration, up to six drives can be rebuilt.



Note: If both drives in a RAID 10 mirrored set are faulted, the data is not recoverable. Up to half of the drives in a RAID 10 unit can become defective and still have the user data retained, as long as the failed drives are only half of each mirrored pair.

A RAID 5 unit can have one drive fail before becoming inoperable.

A RAID 50 unit can sustain multiple drive failures, as long there is only one failed drive in each RAID 5 set.

A RAID 6 unit can have two simultaneous drive failures, before becoming inoperable.

When a RAID 5 or RAID 6 is running in Degraded mode and you rebuild it, the missing data is reconstructed from all functioning drives.



Note: If a rebuild fails, check the Alarms page for the reason. If there was an ECC error on the source disk, you can force the rebuild to continue by checking the Overwrite ECC Error policy on the Controller Settings page in 3DM and then running Rebuild again. This will cause uncorrectable blocks to be rewritten, but the data may be incorrect. It is recommended that you execute a file system check when the rebuild completes. Under Windows, you can do this by right-clicking on the Drive and choosing **Properties**; then on the **Tools** tab, click **Check Now**. Under Linux or FreeBSD use `fsck /dev/sda1`.

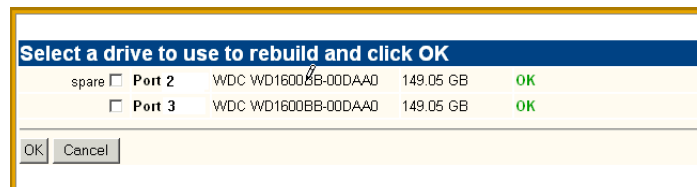
Rebuilding a Unit Through 3DM

When a drive on a unit becomes defective, you replace it with an available drive and then rebuild the unit. For units on 9550SX, 9590SE, and 9650SE controllers, if Auto Rebuild is enabled and a drive is available, starting the rebuild is optional as it will start automatically.

To rebuild a unit through 3DM

- 1 If necessary, add a new drive to replace the failed drive. (For details, see “Adding a Drive” on page 129.)
- 2 In 3DM, choose **Management > Maintenance**.
- 3 In the **Unit Maintenance** section of the Maintenance page, select the degraded unit and click the **Rebuild Unit** button.
- 4 When a dialog box displays available drives, select the drive you want to replace the failed drive and click **OK**.

Figure 62. Selecting a Drive when Rebuilding



- 5 If the degraded unit has more than one failed drive (for example, a RAID 10 where both mirrored pairs each have a failed drive), repeat step 3 and step 4 to select another drive.

If rebuild scheduling is not enabled on the **Scheduling** page, the rebuild process begins almost immediately in the background. If rebuild

scheduling is enabled, the unit will not start actively rebuilding until the next scheduled time.



Note: If you need to cancel a rebuild, you can do so by using the **Remove Drive** link on the Maintenance page to remove the drive from the unit.

Rebuilding Units through 3BM

When a RAID unit becomes degraded, it is marked as such, and the drive(s) that failed are marked as **Not In Use** in the 3BM screens.

Figure 63, shows an example of how a degraded RAID 5 unit appears in 3BM.

Figure 63. Degraded RAID 5 Array to be Rebuilt

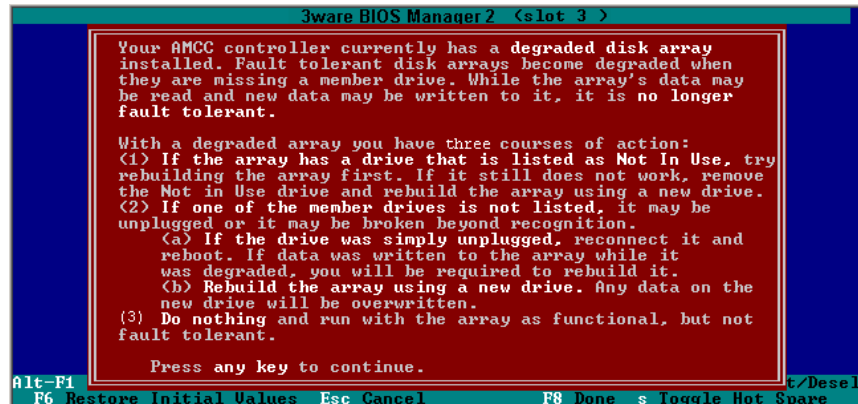


You can start the rebuild of a degraded unit manually in 3BM, or you can let the system boot and allow the rebuild to take place automatically.

To start the rebuild of a unit through 3BM

- 1 Reboot the system and start 3BM.
A red message box informs you that the unit is degraded, and suggests some possible approaches. Figure 64 shows an example of a degraded-array message.

Figure 64. Degraded Disk Array Warning Message



- 2 Press a key to continue.
- 3 If your degraded unit has a drive indicated as **Not in Use**, the drive may still be usable. Try rebuilding with the **Not in Use** drive intact. Simply select the unit (highlight it and press **Enter**) and then select the **Rebuild Unit** button.
- 4 When the **Rebuild** confirmation screen appears, confirm that you selected the correct unit by selecting **OK**.
- 5 Press **F8** to save your changes and exit 3BM. The unit will begin rebuilding after the operating system finishes loading.

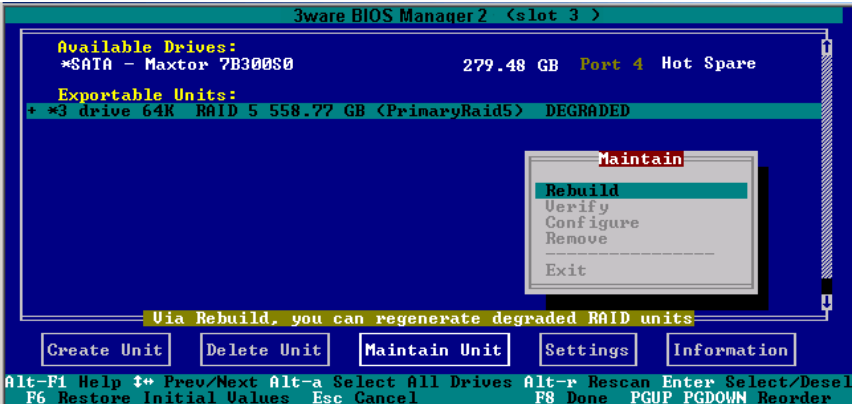
If the rebuild fails and you have no available drives, do one of the following:

- If your system has hot-swap carriers, you can replace the failed or **Not In Use** drive and rescan (Alt-R) the unit.
- If your system does not have hot-swap carriers, power down the system and replace the failed or **Not In Use** drive. Then power on the system and restart 3BM.

Then follow these steps:

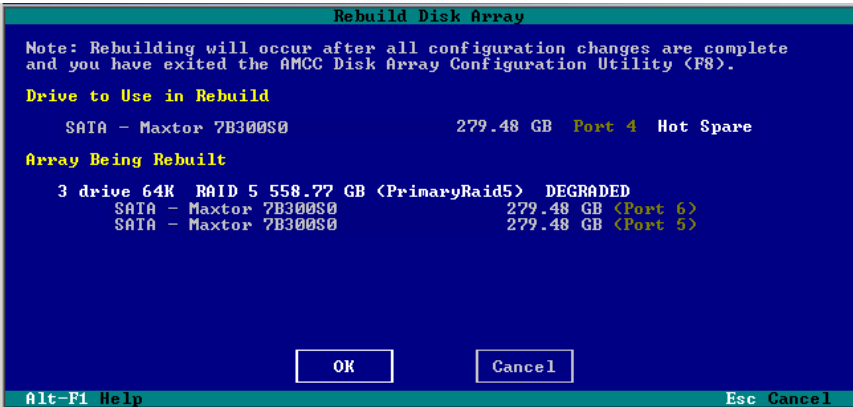
- 1 At the main 3BM screen, highlight an available drive to replace the faulted drive and press **Enter** to select it.
An asterisk appears in the left most column to indicate the drive is selected.
- 2 Press **Tab** to select the degraded unit and press **Enter** to select it.
- 3 **Tab** to the **Maintain Unit** button and press **Enter**.
- 4 Select **Rebuild** from the pop-up menu and press **Enter**.

Figure 65. Rebuild Option on the Maintain Menu



The Rebuild Disk Array screen displays.

Figure 66. Rebuild Disk Array Screen



- 5 Press **Enter** to select the **OK** button to continue.
You are returned to the main screen; "Rebuilding" appears next to the unit you selected.
- 6 Press **F8** to save your changes and exit 3BM.
The unit will begin rebuilding about ten minutes after the operating system finishes loading and the 3ware driver has loaded.

Cancelling a Rebuild and Restarting It with a Different Drive

When you start a rebuild from 3BM, you cannot cancel from within the 3BM interface. However, if you have hot-swap carriers, you can remove and replace the drive, rescan the controller (Alt-R), and then select a new drive to be used in the rebuild. You can also boot the operating system, launch 3DM,

and cancel a rebuild by using the **Remove Drive** link on the Maintenance page.

If you do not have hot-swap carriers and do not want to boot the operating system and launch 3DM, you can also cancel a rebuild by powering down the system, physically removing a drive, and installing another one that you want to use. Then when you start 3BM, the unit will appear as degraded and you can rebuild it, using the steps described under “Rebuilding Units through 3BM” on page 152.



Note: If you want to pause the rebuild process through 3DM, you can do so by setting or changing the rebuild schedule on the Scheduling page. If you set a schedule for rebuilds that does not include the current time, the rebuild process will pause.

Setting Background Task Rate

In 3DM, you can set the relative performance of background tasks (initializing, rebuilding/migrating, and verifying) in relation to normal I/O activity (reading and writing to disk).

Controllers can have separate settings for Rebuild/Migrate Rate and Verify Rate. (Initialization occurs at the Rebuild rate.)

To change the background task rate

- 1 Choose **Management > Controller Settings** from the menu bar.
- 2 In the **Background Task Rate** section of the Controller Settings page, select one of the five radio buttons to indicate the relative task rate for Rebuild and Verify Tasks.

Background Task Rate (Controller ID 0)	
Rebuild/Migrate Rate	Faster Rebuild ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Faster I/O
Verify Rate	Faster Verify ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Faster I/O

The furthest left buttons set the firmware to the fastest rebuild and verify settings. This means that maximum processing time will be given to rebuilds or verifies rather than I/O. The furthest right buttons set the firmware to the slowest rebuild and verify settings, giving maximum processing time to I/O.

After you select one of the radio buttons, the page refreshes, and a message at the top confirms the change you have made.

Background Task Prioritization

Although migration tasks follow the same schedule as rebuild and initialization tasks, they are always given the highest priority because of the controller and disk resources required during migration.

Once a unit is put into the migration state, it must be allowed to complete the process. While migrating, rebuilds or verifies to the unit are not permitted.

Rebuilding preempts verify operations. If a unit requires rebuilding, that process will take place before the unit is verified.

Controllers can work on multiple units at the same time. This means that if you have both a redundant unit and a non-redundant unit, the verification of the redundant unit and the media scan of the non-redundant unit will occur at the same time.

Scheduling Background Tasks

You can set up scheduling windows for when background tasks occur so that routine maintenance of storage media occurs when it will be least likely to interfere with day-to-day work on the system (peak I/O times). By creating and using schedules, you can specify when active rebuilding, migrating, verifying, and testing of units should occur. For example, you might these tasks to occur at 2AM each day, or on weekends.

The initial schedule setting is to “Ignore Schedule.” This allows the controller firmware to automatically initiate background tasks.



Note: Initialization follows the rebuild/migrate schedule.

Rebuild/migrate, verify, and self-test tasks are scheduled separately, but in a very similar way. You can perform the following scheduling tasks:

- Viewing Current Task Schedules
- Turning On or Off Use of a Task Schedule
- Removing a Task Schedule
- Adding a New Task Schedule Slot
- Selecting Self-tests to be Performed



Tip: If you want to change a task schedule window, you first remove the schedule item and then add it back with the desired day, time, and duration.



Note: Setting up the scheduling window does not actually request background tasks. It simply specifies when they can run. For more information about the background tasks themselves, see “Background Tasks” on page 142.

You can also set the rate at which background tasks are performed compared to I/O tasks. For more information, see “Setting Background Task Rate” on page 155.

Scheduled Task Duration

If a rebuild completes within a scheduling window, it will not start over at the next scheduled time block, unless another rebuild is required.

If a rebuild does not complete in the scheduled time block, it will continue where it left off at the next scheduled time block.

Similarly, if a verify operation does not complete in the scheduled time block, it will continue where it left off at the next scheduled time block.

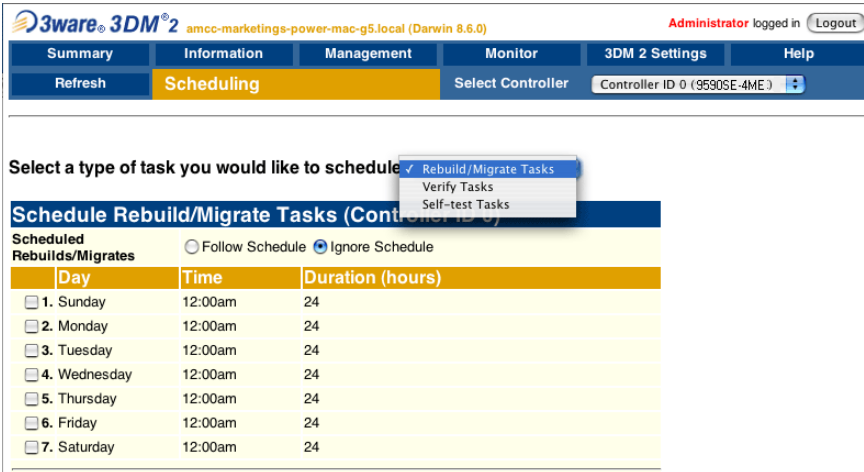
Viewing Current Task Schedules

You can see the current schedules for background tasks on the **Scheduling** page.

To view the current task schedule

- 1 Choose **Management > Schedule** from the menu bar.
The Scheduling page appears, showing the schedule for Rebuild Tasks. (Migration and initialization tasks follow the Rebuild Task schedule.)
- 2 To view Verify Tasks or Self-test Tasks, select it from the drop-down list at the top of the page.

Figure 67. Selecting Task Schedules to View



Turning On or Off Use of a Task Schedule

Turning on the schedule for Rebuild/Migrate and Verify tasks forces rebuilds, migrates, and verifies to be performed only during the time specified by the schedule. If the schedule is not turned on, rebuilds, migration, initialization, and verify can happen whenever they are required or are manually started.

There may be times when you want to disable scheduled rebuild/migrate or verify tasks, so that you can rebuild, migrate, or verify a unit right away, without waiting for the next scheduled time. In this case, you can disable the schedule, as described below.



Note: When you first use 3DM, daily schedules exist with 24 hour duration—that is, the schedule is for “all the time.” Until you change these 24-hour daily schedule, enabling the schedule will not have any direct effect.

You can easily disable a current Verify or Rebuild/Migrate schedule without deleting the schedule itself.

To turn on or off use of the current Verify or Rebuild task schedule

- 1 Choose **Management > Schedule** from the menu bar.
The Scheduling page appears, showing the schedule for Rebuild/Migrate Tasks.
- 2 To view Verify Tasks, select it from the drop-down list at the top of the page.

- 3 In the Schedule Rebuild Tasks section, select the appropriate setting: **Follow Schedule** or **Ignore Schedule**.

The illustration below shows this setting for the rebuild task schedule.

Schedule Rebuild Tasks (Controller ID 2)		
Scheduled Rebuilds	☐ Follow Schedule ☒ Ignore Schedule	
Day	Time	Duration (hours)
☐ 1. Sunday	12:00am	24
☐ 2. Monday	12:00am	24



Note: Self-test schedules cannot be turned off in this way. To disable self-tests you must either remove all schedule times, or uncheck the tests listed in the **Tasks** column. For more information, see “Selecting Self-tests to be Performed” on page 160.

Removing a Task Schedule

By default, daily task schedules are defined, each starting at 12:00 am and running for 24 hours.

A maximum of seven schedules can be defined. When seven schedules are shown for any of the tasks, you must remove a schedule before you can add another.

To remove a task schedule

- 1 Choose **Management > Schedule** from the menu bar.
The Scheduling page appears, showing the schedule for Rebuild/Migrate Tasks.
- 2 To view Verify Tasks or Self-test Tasks, select it from the drop-down list at the top of the page.
- 3 Select the checkbox next to the schedule(s) you want to remove.
- 4 Click the **Remove Checked** button.

The page refreshes, and the selected schedule(s) are removed. You can now add another schedule.

Adding a New Task Schedule Slot

When you add a rebuild/migrate or verify task schedule, you specify the day of the week, time, and duration for the task. For self-test schedules, you specify day and time, but not duration. (Duration is not required for self-tests.)

Depending on the schedule and system workload, background tasks may require more than one scheduled duration to complete.

To add a task schedule slot

- 1 Choose **Management > Schedule** from the menu bar.
The Scheduling page appears, showing the schedule for Rebuild/Migrate Tasks.
- 2 To view Verify Tasks or Self-test Tasks, select it from the drop-down list at the top of the page.
- 3 Scroll to the section of the Scheduling page that shows the task you want to add.
- 4 In the fields at the bottom of the section, select the Day, Time, and Duration for the task.



- 5 Click the **Add New Slot** button.
The page refreshes and the new schedule is added to the list.



Note: The scheduled tasks can be added in any order. For example a new task scheduled for Tuesday (slot-2) will preempt the task originally scheduled for Wednesday (slot-1).

Selecting Self-tests to be Performed

Two self-tests can be set: one to check whether UDMA Mode can be upgraded, and another to check whether SMART thresholds have been exceeded. (For more information about these self-tests, see the 3DM Reference section, “Scheduling page” on page 199.)

Initially, these tests are set to run every 24 hours. You can change the schedule for when they are run, and you can disable the tests, if you prefer not have to have them performed.



Note: These tasks will only be run during scheduled times if they are checked in the **Schedule Self-tests** section of the Scheduling page. If neither of the tasks is checked, self-tests will never run, even if you have scheduled time slots set.

To select self-tests to be performed

- 1 Choose **Management > Schedule** from the menu bar.
The Scheduling page appears, showing the schedule for Rebuild Tasks.
- 2 Select Self-test Tasks from the drop-down list at the top of the page.

- 3 Check the boxes next to the self-tests you want to be performed.

Schedule Self-tests (Controller ID 2)		
Day	Time	Tasks (applies to all schedule items)
☐ 1, Sunday	12:00am	☒ Upgrade UDMA mode
☐ 2, Monday	12:00am	☒ Check S.M.A.R.T. Thresholds

To disable self-tests

Unlike scheduling of rebuilds and verifies, scheduling of self-tests is always enabled.

To disable self-tests you must either remove all schedule times, or uncheck the tests listed in the **Tasks** column.

Locating a Drive by Blinking Its LED

You can easily identify the drives in a unit, or an individual drive, by causing the LEDs associated with the drives to blink.

When you have drives installed in an enclosure that has an integrated AMCC/3ware CCU (chassis control unit) and have connected the I²C (chassis control) connector on the 3ware RAID controller to the chassis, you can locate individual drives by blinking their associated LED.



Note: Drive Locate is supported by some chassis vendors. This feature requires a chassis with a Chassis Control Unit (CCU) designed according to AMCC/3ware specifications. Check the 3ware support web site for future updates on a list of chassis vendors that support the CCU, as they become available.

You can issue the command to blink the LED through 3DM.

(For details about what the different LED patterns on the enclosure mean, see “Enclosure LED Status Indicators” on page 135.)

To blink the LED for a drive

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - Choose **Information > Drive Information** from the main menu in 3DM. On the Drive Information page, identify the drive you want to physically locate.
 - Choose **Monitor > Enclosure** from the main menu in 3DM. On the list of enclosures, click the ID number of the enclosure. On the Enclosure Detail page, identify the drive you want to physically locate.
- 2 Check the box in the **Identify** column.

The LED on the enclosure begins blinking.

- 3 When you are finished working with the drive and no longer need to see the LED, return to this page and uncheck the **Identify** box.

To blink the LEDs for all drives in a unit

- 1 Choose from the main menu in 3DM.
- 2 On the list of units, locate the unit you want to identify.
- 3 Check the box in the **Identify** column.

The LEDs associated with each drive in the unit begin blinking on the enclosure.

Maintaining Your Controller

This section contains instructions for how to perform tasks that help you maintain your controller, including:

- Determining the Current Version of Your 3ware Driver
- Updating the Firmware and Driver
- Downloading the Driver and Firmware
- Updating the Firmware Through 3DM 2
- Viewing Battery Information
- Testing Battery Capacity

Determining the Current Version of Your 3ware Driver

You can view controller and driver information in several different ways:

- Using 3DM 2 you can see both the driver and firmware versions (see the “Controller Summary page” on page 187)
- Using 3BM you can see the firmware version (see “Displaying Controller Information” on page 65)
- Using the CLI you can see both the driver and firmware versions (see *3ware Serial ATA RAID Controller CLI Guide*)
- Under Linux, you can type the following command if you have a 2.4 kernel or earlier:

```
cat /proc/modules/scsi/3w-9xxx/*
```

where the asterisk (*) represents controller number and “9xxx” represents the type of the controller.

If you have a 2.6 kernels with sysfs, type the following command:

```
cat /sys/class/scsi_host/<hostid>/stats
```

where <hostid> is usually host0, unless other SCSI devices are available, in which case it may be host1 or higher.

If you have a 2.6 kernel without sysfs, type the following command:
`dmesg | grep 3w`
(`dmesg` can also be used with earlier kernel versions.)

- Under Windows, you can follow the first 5 steps under “Updating the 3ware Driver Under Windows XP” on page 172.

Updating the Firmware and Driver



Note: It is a good idea to back up your data before updating the firmware. Updating the firmware can render the device driver and/or management tools incompatible. It is also recommended to have a copy of the current firmware image for rollbacks.

This chapter details several ways to update the firmware and driver for the 3ware RAID controller, depending upon operating system.

Before starting the update of either driver or firmware, you will want to make sure you have the latest files. For details, see “Downloading the Driver and Firmware” on page 165.

To update the firmware

- All operating systems can do so through 3DM. For details, see “Updating the Firmware Through 3DM 2” on page 166.
- All operating systems can do so through CLI. For details, see *3ware Serial ATA RAID Controller CLI Guide*.
- Windows users can update the firmware along with the driver by using the Update Utility. For more information, see “Updating the 3ware Driver and Firmware Under Windows” on page 167.
- Linux and FreeBSD users can use a command-line utility. For details, see “Updating the Firmware Under Linux and FreeBSD” on page 182.

To update the driver

- Windows users can update the driver along with the firmware by using the 3ware Update Utility. For more information, see “Updating the 3ware Driver and Firmware Under Windows” on page 167.
- Windows users can also update only the driver through Windows Device Manager. For details, see “Updating the 3ware Driver Under Windows XP” on page 172.
- Linux and FreeBSD users can update the driver at the command line. For details see:
 - Updating the 3ware Driver Under Red Hat or Fedora Core
 - Updating the 3ware Driver Under SuSE
 - Updating the 3ware Driver Under FreeBSD

Downloading the Driver and Firmware

You can download the latest drivers and firmware from the 3ware website, at <http://www.3ware.com/support>.



Note: Information in this section applies to updating drivers and firmware for the 9550SX, 9590SE, and 9650SE controllers. The 3ware website also allows you to download drivers for other 3ware controller models and associated release notes.

For Windows, the firmware and driver can be installed from the same download (3wUpdate.exe). When you run the update utility, you can choose to update both the driver and the firmware, or only the driver.

For Linux and FreeBSD, updating the driver and updating the firmware are done separately. You can download them individually from the website.



Note: For Linux, do not use the driver from the external Linux distribution as it is older than the currently supported driver. Instead, use the driver from the 3ware CD or from the 3ware web site.

To download the driver or firmware

- 1 On the 3ware website (www.3ware.com), navigate to **Service and Support > Software Downloads**.
- 2 Click **Download Released Software**.
- 3 Select the product and release desired.
- 4 Select Driver or Firmware (as appropriate) as the item to download.
- 5 Select the Operating System you are using.
- 6 Click **Next**.
- 7 When details about the download you requested appear, click the link for the item you want to download.

Depending on the item you selected, you may see either .zip (for Windows) or .tgz (for Linux/FreeBSD) files to download.



Note: If using Winzip or another Windows utility to extract the Linux file, use the .zip version instead of the .tgz version. Otherwise the files will not be compatible with Linux.

- 8 Read and agree to the license agreement that appears.
- 9 Click **Save** to save the file to disk.

- 10 Uncompress the file to extract the driver or firmware files to a local directory or a diskette.

(Make note of the absolute path to the local directory.)

- 11 Turn to the driver section for your operating system:

- For Windows, turn to page 172
- For RedHat Linux, turn to page 178
- For SuSE Linux, turn to page 179
- For FreeBSD, turn to page 181

Or, to update the firmware, turn to

- “Updating the Firmware Through 3DM 2” on page 166 (for any operating system with a Windowing user interface)
- “Updating the Firmware Under Linux and FreeBSD” on page 182 (for command line instructions)

To make a driver diskette

If you want to create a driver diskette, extract the driver files to a floppy in step 9 above. Refer to the user manual for your operating system for more details.

Updating the Firmware Through 3DM 2

You can use 3DM 2 to update the 3ware RAID controller firmware for any operating system that has a graphical user interface such as Windows or X Windows.

To update the firmware through 3DM

- 1 Download the firmware update from the 3ware website. For details, see “To download the driver or firmware” on page 165.
- 2 In 3DM 2, navigate to **Management > Controller Settings**.
- 3 In the **Update Firmware** section of Controller Settings page, browse to the location where you have saved the downloaded firmware update.
- 4 Click **Begin Update**.

The 3ware RAID controller firmware is updated.

- 5 Power cycle your system for the firmware update to take effect.

If you are updating from release 9.4 (firmware version 3.06.x) or earlier to release 9.4.1 (firmware version 3.07.x) or later, you will need to power cycle your system--meaning that you must turn it all the way off and then turn it on again, in order for your system to recognize the controller.

Updating the 3ware Driver and Firmware Under Windows

You can update both the driver and the firmware under Windows, using the utility 3wUpdate.exe. This utility is included with the driver and firmware files when you download them.

If you only need to update the driver, you can either use the update utility as described below, or you can update it through the Windows Device Manager, as described under “Updating the 3ware Driver Under Windows XP” on page 172.

When you use the update utility, you bypass the device driver screens that you see when you update just the driver through Windows Device Manager.



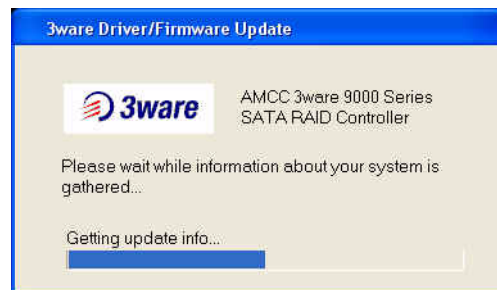
Note: At the end of this process, you may need to restart the system. Restarting is always required if you update the firmware. In addition, if you boot from a unit on a 3ware RAID controller, updating the driver will require that you restart the system.

To update the 3ware driver and firmware using the update utility

- 1 Download and extract the driver files, as described under “Downloading the Driver and Firmware” on page 165.
- 2 Backup any critical data prior to updating the 3ware driver.
- 3 Log in to your system as system administrator.
- 4 Locate the folder that contains the driver files you extracted in step 1.
- 5 Double-click on the file 3wUpdate.exe.

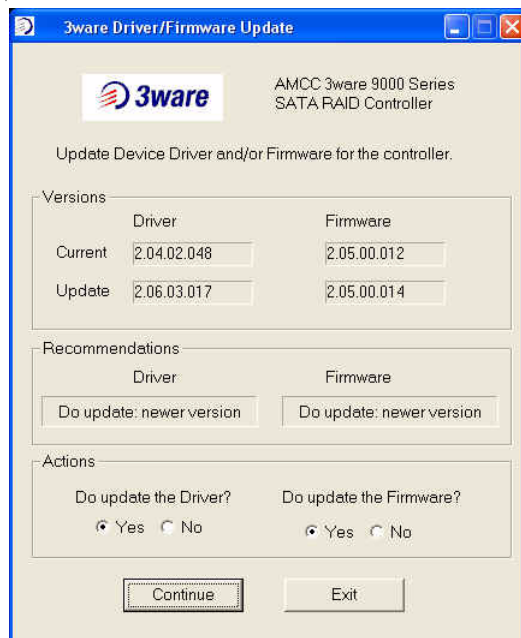
You see a progress dialog box while the update utility checks your system for the driver and firmware versions presently installed.

Figure 68. Update Utility Progress Dialog (System Check)



When the 3ware Driver/Firmware Update dialog box appears, it shows available updates for the device driver and for the firmware.

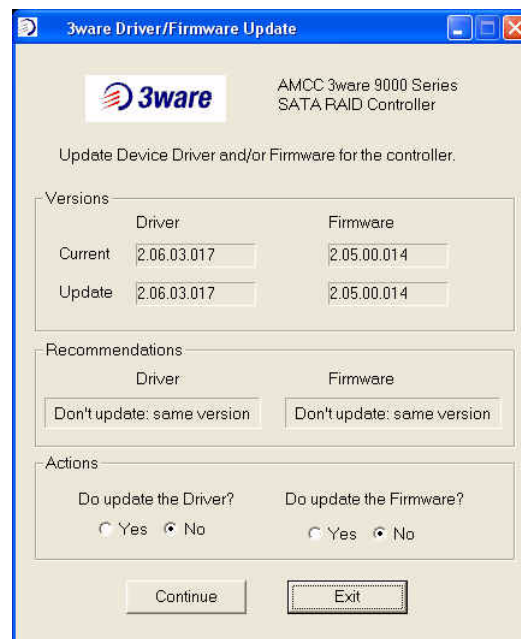
Figure 69. Update Utility Showing Available Drivers



The updater tells you whether newer updates are available, and makes recommendations for whether you should update.

If either your driver or firmware is current, the screen reflects that.

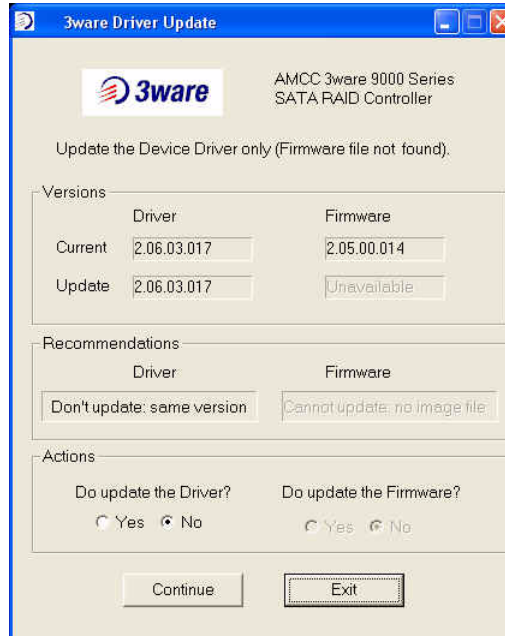
Figure 70. Update Utility Showing Drivers Already Current



In this example, both the driver and firmware are already current on the system, so the recommendation is not to update either one.

If the firmware image is not found with the driver files, the 3ware Driver/Firmware Update dialog box will show only the driver as available.

Figure 71. Update Utility Showing Only Driver Available



Only the driver is available, because the firmware image was not found.

If the driver is not found, the 3ware Driver/Firmware Update dialog box will show only the firmware as available.

Figure 72. Update Utility Showing Only Firmware Available



Only the firmware is available, because the driver image was not found.



Note: If you have multiple controllers in your system, your screen will look slightly different, so that you can update the firmware for one or all controllers. For details, see “Using the Update Utility With Multiple Controllers” on page 171

- 6 In the Action section of the dialog, make any changes to what will be updated and click **Continue** to install your selections.

During the update, the driver installs on your local drive. The firmware will first download and then will flash a new image to the controller.

You will see either one or two progress dialog boxes, depending on what is being installed. Progress is shown during:

- Driver installation
- Firmware download and flashing of the controller



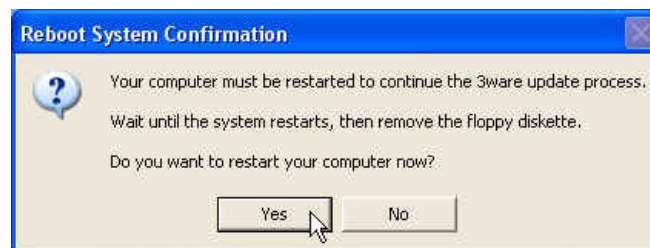
Warning: Do not power off the system while the firmware is being flashed. Doing so will render the controller unusable.

- 7 If a dialog box prompts you to restart or power-cycle your computer, click **Yes** to do so.

(If you were working from a driver diskette, be sure to remove the floppy diskette before Windows starts again.)

If you are updating from release 9.4 or earlier (firmware release 3.06.x) to release 9.4.1 or later (3.07.x), you will need to power cycle your system--meaning that you must turn it all the way off and then turn it on again, in order for your system to recognize the controller. Otherwise, a restart is all that is required.

Figure 73. Dialog Prompting for Restart



- 8 If the driver you are installing is unsigned, you will receive a message to that effect.

To complete the installation with an unsigned driver, click **OK**.

- 9 If a final message box confirms that the process is complete, click **OK**.

(This message appears if you do not need to restart your computer.)

Figure 74. Dialog Indicating Update Complete



Using the Update Utility With Multiple Controllers

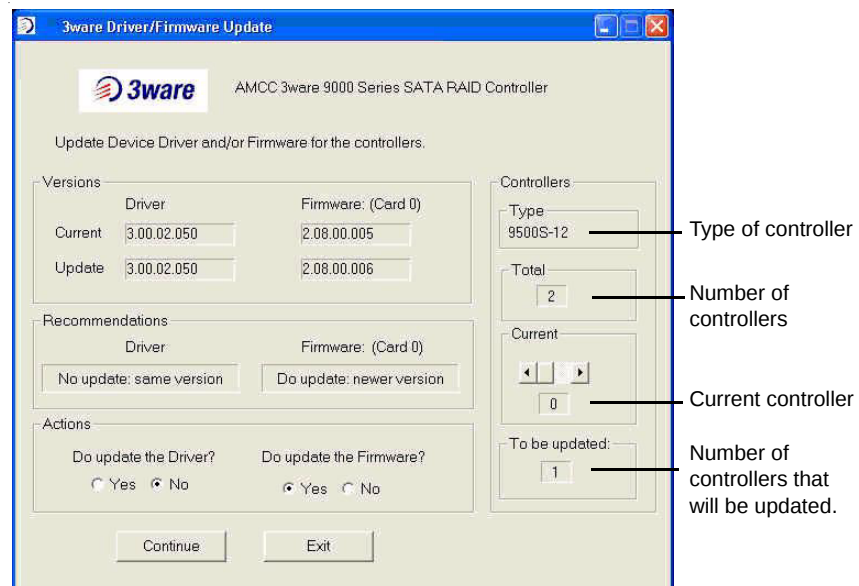
When your system has multiple 3ware RAID controllers installed, the update utility lets you update the firmware on any or all of the installed controllers.

To update the firmware on multiple controllers

- 1 Follow steps 1 through 5 above, under “Updating the 3ware Driver and Firmware Under Windows” on page 167.

When the 3ware Driver/Firmware Update dialog box appears, it lists the number of controllers in your system, shows available updates for the device driver, and available firmware updates for the first controller.

Figure 75. Show Update Utility Showing Available Drivers



- 2 Use the scroll arrows under “Current” Controller to see firmware recommendations for each controller on your system.
- 3 For each controller, review the option for whether the firmware should be updated, and change it if appropriate.
- 4 Continue with step 6 above, in the procedure “Updating the 3ware Driver and Firmware Under Windows.”

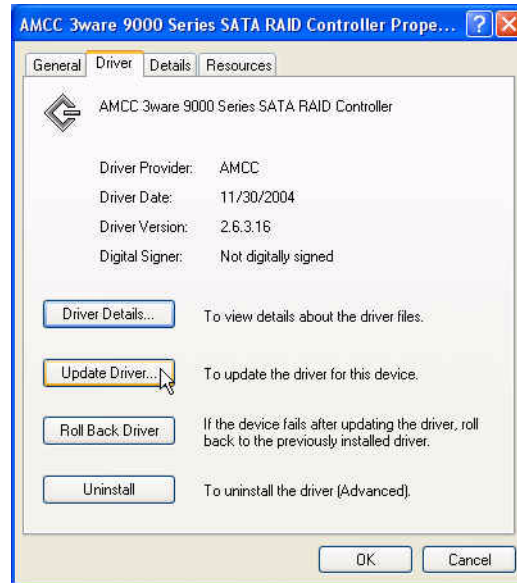
Updating the 3ware Driver Under Windows XP

If you prefer, you can update the 3ware driver through the Windows Device Driver Manager, instead of using the Update Utility described above.

To update the 3ware driver under Windows XP

(Note that during this process, you will step through driver installation wizards twice.)

- 1 Download and extract the driver files, as described under “Downloading the Driver and Firmware” on page 165.
- 2 Backup any critical data prior to updating the 3ware driver.
- 3 Log in to your system as system administrator.
- 4 From the **Start** menu, open the **Control Panel** window.
- 5 In the **Control Panel** window, double-click on the **System** icon.
- 6 Click on the **Hardware** tab and then click on the **Device Manager** tab.
- 7 Open the **SCSI and RAID Controllers** selection.
- 8 Locate and double-click on the applicable **3ware Serial ATA RAID Controller**. The **3ware 9000 Series ATA RAID Controller Properties** dialog box appears.
- 9 Click the **Driver** tab.

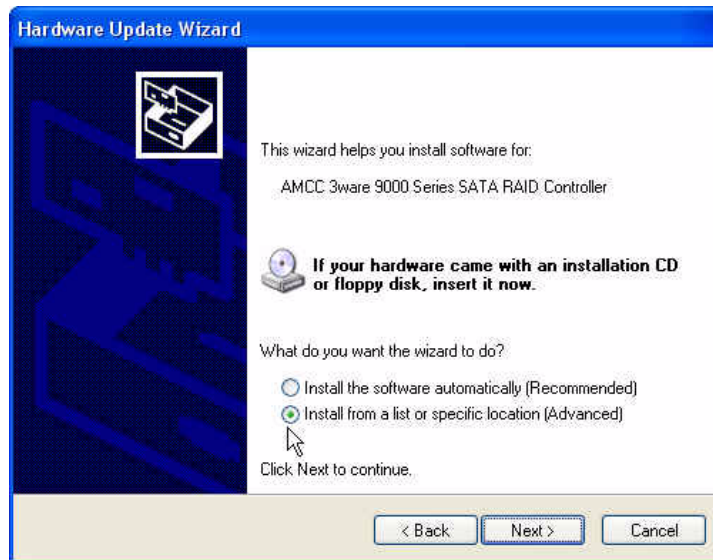
Figure 76. 3ware Serial ATA RAID Controller Properties Dialog

- 10 Click the **Update Driver...** button.
- 11 If your system has Windows XP Service Pack 2, the first screen asks whether you want to connect to Windows Update.
Select “No, not this time” and click **Next**.

Figure 77. Windows XP Service Pack 2 Windows Update Query

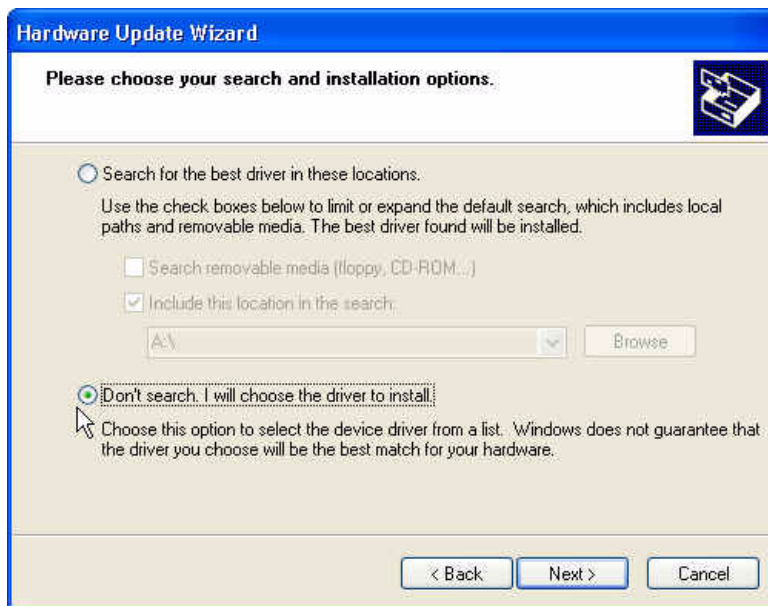
- 12 When you reach the **Hardware Update Wizard** screen shown below, select “Install from a list or specific location (Advanced)” and then click **Next**.

Figure 78. Upgrade/Install Device Driver Wizard

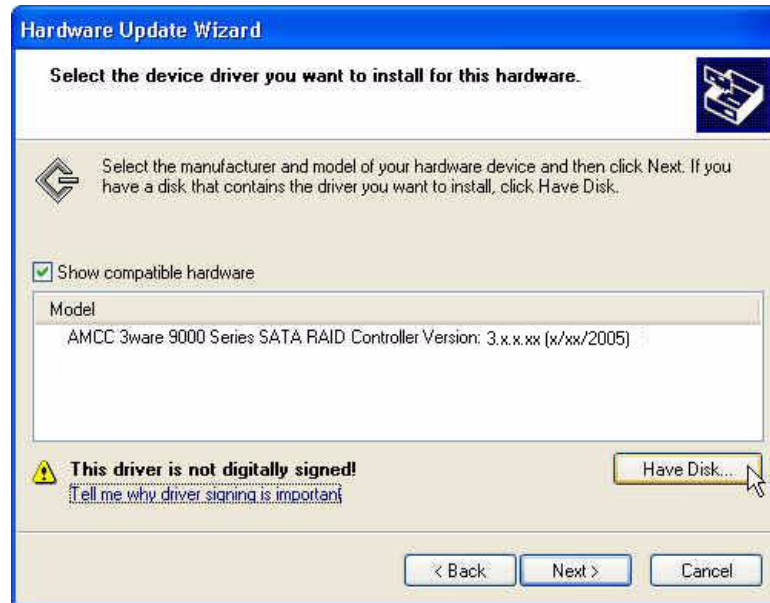


- 13 At the next screen (Figure 79) choose “Don’t search. I will choose the driver to install” and click **Next**.

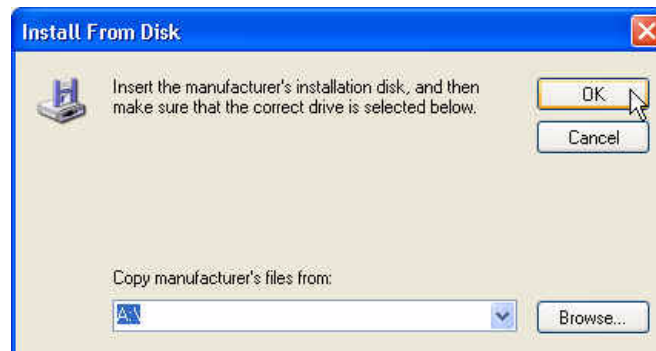
Figure 79. Search for Driver Screen



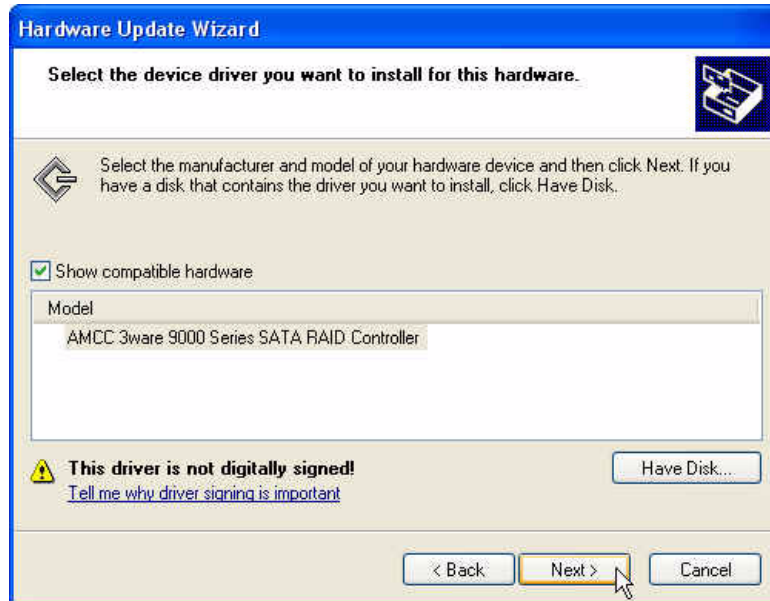
- 14 When the **Select the Device Driver** screen appears (Figure 80), click the **Have Disk...** button.

Figure 80. Select the Device Driver Screen

- 15 When the **Install from Disk** dialog box appears (Figure 81), enter the correct path name to the driver. If you created a driver diskette, insert it now. (The path will be A: if you are using a diskette in the A drive.)

Figure 81. Install From Disk Dialog Box

- 16 When the **Select the Device Driver** dialog box reappears, select the appropriate driver (Figure 82) and click **Next**.
Be sure to select the correct driver name, otherwise the driver upgrade will not be successful.

Figure 82. Select a Device Driver

The wizard begins installing the driver. You will see a progress box during installation.

- 17 If the **Digital Signature Not Found** screen appears, click **Yes** to continue and follow the instructions to complete the driver installation.
- 18 When the **Completing the Hardware Update Wizard** screen appears, click **Finish**.
- 19 If you are prompted to restart the system, do so.

Shortly after clicking **Finish**, or after the machine reboots, the first screen of the Hardware Update Wizard appears again, informing you that Windows has found new hardware.

If you are using Windows XP Service Pack 2, the screen asks whether you want to connect to Windows Update (Figure 83).

Figure 83. Found New Hardware Screen

- 20 Choose “No, not this time” and click **Next**.

At the next screen, leave the selection as “Install the software automatically.” Click **Next** and follow the prompts on the screen.

- 21 When the second **Completing the Found New Hardware** screen appears, click **Finish**.

Figure 84. Completing Found New Hardware Wizard

Updating the 3ware Driver Under Red Hat or Fedora Core

The following steps describe how to update the 3ware driver under Red Hat.



Note: Pre-compiled, tested, and supported drivers are no longer available for older RedHat or Fedora Core releases using the 2.4 kernel. The source code is still available (for a limited time) if a newer driver is still needed. Check the release notes for more details regarding supported operating systems



Backup your original driver before updating in case you need to revert back to it. However, you will not be able to revert back to the original driver if you are booting from that unit.

To update the 3ware driver under Red Hat

- 1 Download and extract the driver, as described under “Downloading the Driver and Firmware” on page 165.
- 2 Backup any critical data prior to updating the 3ware driver.
- 3 Change the directory to the location with the extracted driver.
- 4 Copy the files to the appropriate directory.

(In the commands below, replace <version> with the applicable Red Hat or Fedora Core version, such as ws4_u4 or fc5, and replace <kernel> with the applicable kernel, for example 2.6.15-x)

Note: The name of the module you will copy (3w-9xxx.*) varies, depending on the kernel; however you will always copy it to a file named 3w-9xxx.o for 2.4 kernels, or 3w-9xxx.ko for 2.6 kernels

For Red Hat or Fedora Core Uniprocessor

```
cp <version>/3w-9xxx.o /lib/modules/  
<kernel>/drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.o
```

For Red Hat SMP

```
cp <version>/3w-9xxx.smp /lib/modules/  
<kernel>/drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.o
```

For Red Hat Bigmem

```
cp <version>/3w-9xxx.big /lib/modules/  
<kernel>/drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.o
```

For Red Hat Hugemem

```
cp <version>/3w-9xxx.hug /lib/modules/  
<kernel>/drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.o
```

- 5 **For 2.4 Kernels**, add the following line to `/etc/modules.conf`:
`alias scsi_hostadapter 3w-9xxx.o`
For 2.6 Kernels, add the following line to `/etc/modprobe.conf`.
`alias scsi_hostadapter 3w-9xxx.ko`
- 6 Complete the upgrade by upgrading the initial ramdisk.
Change the directory to the boot directory:
`cd /boot`
Run `mkinitrd` by entering the following:
(In the commands below, replace `<kernel>` with the applicable kernel, for example 2.4.20-8)
For Red Hat or Fedora Core Uniprocessor
`mkinitrd -v -f initrd-<kernel>.img <kernel>`
For Red Hat SMP
`mkinitrd -v -f initrd-<kernel>smp.img <kernel>smp`
For Red Hat Bigmem
`mkinitrd -v -f initrd-<kernel>bigmem.img <kernel>bigmem`
For Red Hat Hugemem
`mkinitrd -v -f initrd-<kernel>hugemem.img <kernel>hugemem`
- 7 If you are using `lilo`, run `lilo` to update to the boot loader.
You should see a printout of kernels that are able to boot on this system after running `lilo`.

Updating the 3ware Driver Under SuSE

The following steps describe how to update the 3ware driver under SuSE.



Note: Pre-compiled, tested, and supported drivers are no longer available for older SuSE releases using the 2.4 kernel. The source code is still available (for a limited time) if a newer driver is still needed. Check the release notes for more details regarding supported operating systems.



Backup your original driver before updating in case you need to revert back to it. However, you will not be able to revert back to the original driver if you are booted from that unit.

To update the 3ware driver under SuSE

- 1 Download and extract the driver, as described under “Downloading the Driver and Firmware” on page 165.
- 2 Backup any critical data prior to updating the 3ware driver.
- 3 Change the directory to the location with the extracted driver.
- 4 Copy the files to the appropriate directory.

(In the commands below, replace <version> with applicable SuSE version, such as su10)

Replace <kernel> with applicable kernel (i.e.: 2.6.16.x)

For SuSE Uniprocessor (2.6 kernels)

```
cp <version>/3w-9xxx.ko /lib/modules/<kernel>/drivers/scsi
```

For SuSE SMP (2.6 kernels)

```
cp <version>/3w-9xxx.smp /lib/modules/<kernel>/kernel/
drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.ko
```

For SuSE high memory systems (2.6 kernels)

```
cp <version>/3w-9xxx.big /lib/modules/<kernel>/kernel/
drivers/scsi/3w-9xxx.ko
```

- 5 Run `/sbin/depmod -a`
- 6 Make sure the file `/lib/modules/<kernel string>/modules.dep` contains an entry for `3w-9xxx`. If not, add it after the `3w-xxxx` entry.
- 7 Complete the upgrade by upgrading the initial ramdisk. (Skip to step 10 if you prefer to use `insmod 3w-9xxx.o`, instead.)

Make sure the file `/etc/sysconfig/kernel` contains the following line:
`INITRD_MODULES="3w-9xxx"`



Note: Other modules may be listed before or after `3w-9xxx` depending on the installation. You may see entries like `reiserfs`, `ext3` or `scsi_mod`. Leave these entries alone, if present, as the system may need them to boot properly.

- 8 Run `mkinitrd`.
- 9 If you are using `lilo`, use `lilo` to update to the boot loader.
 You should see a printout of kernels that are able to boot on this system after running `lilo`.
- 10 Reboot, if booted from the 3ware controller. Otherwise, continue with step 11.

The driver is now updated.

- 11 Stop the current driver module, if loaded:

```
rmmod 3w-9xxx
```

- 12 Load the new driver module:

```
modprobe 3w-9xxx
```

If the new driver fails to load properly, confirm that you used correct driver. If your kernel or SuSE version is not supported, you will need to compile your own driver. For more information, see knowledgebase article 14546 (<http://www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=14546>).

Updating the 3ware Driver Under FreeBSD

The following steps describe how to update the 3ware driver under FreeBSD.



Backup your original driver before updating in case you need to revert back to it. However, you will not be able to revert back to the original driver if you are booting from that unit.

To update the 3ware driver under FreeBSD

- 1 Download and extract the driver, as described under “Downloading the Driver and Firmware” on page 165.

- 2 Backup any critical data prior to updating the 3ware driver.

- 3 Change the directory to the location with the extracted driver.

- 4 Copy the files to the appropriate directory.

For FreeBSD 4.x, copy the driver into /modules

For FreeBSD 5.x and 6.x, copy the driver into /boot/kernel.

- 5 Load the driver

```
kldload twa.ko
```

If units are present, you should see unit information in the system log (usually, /var/log/messages).

- 6 If you wish to load the driver automatically every time the system is rebooted, add the line 'twa_load="YES"' to the file
/boot/loader.conf

Updating the Firmware Under Linux and FreeBSD

The following steps describe how to update the firmware under Linux and FreeBSD using the utility `tw_update`. (You can also update the firmware through 3DM. For details, see “Updating the Firmware Through 3DM 2” on page 166.) The PROM images that are installed when you update the firmware include any 3BM and BBU firmware updates.

To update the firmware under Linux and FreeBSD

- 1 Download and extract the firmware, as described under “Downloading the Driver and Firmware” on page 165.
- 2 Backup any critical data prior to updating the 3ware firmware.
- 3 Change the directory to the location with the extracted files, which include `tw_update`.
- 4 Run the `tw_update` utility: `./tw_update fw=prom0006.img`

The utility shows the version of the driver and firmware included in the utility, the versions currently installed on your controller, and recommends whether to upgrade the firmware or not.

Warning: We strongly recommend backing up your data before updating the firmware. Updating the firmware can render the device driver and/or management tools incompatible. It is recommended to have a copy of current firmware image for rollbacks.

Examining compatibility data from firmware image and /c0 ...

New-Firmware	Current-Firmware	Current-Driver	Current-API
FE9X 3.0X.XX.XXX	FE9X 3.0X.XX.XXX	2.XX.XX.XXX	2.XX.XX.XXX

Both API and Driver are compatible with the new firmware.
Recommendation: proceed to update.

Given the above recommendation...

Do you want to continue ? Y|N [N]: y

- 5 If the firmware is newer and the recommendation is to proceed, type Y and press Enter.

Downloading the firmware from file /mnt/fw/9550sx/
prom0006.img ... Done.
The new image will take effect after reboot.

- 6 Power cycle your system to flash the firmware upgrade.

If you are updating from release 9.4 (firmware version 3.06.x) or earlier to release 9.4.1 (firmware version 3.07.x) or later, you will need to power cycle your system--meaning that you must turn it all the way off and then turn it on again, in order for your system to recognize the controller. Otherwise, a restart is all that is required.

Viewing Battery Information

The Battery Backup Unit (BBU) is an add-on card that can be attached to most 3ware 9000 RAID controllers to supply power from a battery pack in the event of a system power loss. (The BBU is not supported on the 9590SE-4ME.) This allows the controller to use write-caching for optimal performance and to preserve data in the event of a system power failure. When fully charged, the battery preserves the contents of the cache memory for up to 72 hours. When power is restored, the cached write data is written to the disks.

You can see information about a battery backup unit attached to your controller in both 3DM 2 and 3BM.



Note: When the BBU status is not “Ready,” write caching is automatically disabled on all units attached to the controller

To view information about a BBU in 3DM 2

- On the menu bar, choose **Monitor > Battery Backup**.

The Battery Backup page appears, on which you can see details and status about the unit. This page is refreshed every 30 seconds.

For details about the fields on this page, see “Battery Backup page” on page 211.

To view information about a BBU in 3BM

- At the main 3BM screen, tab to the **Information** button and press **Enter**.

On the pop-up menu, select **Battery Backup** and press **Enter**.

The Battery Backup Unit screen appears.

The fields on this screen are the same as those available through 3DM. For details about the fields, see “Battery Backup page” on page 211.

Testing Battery Capacity

Batteries in the BBU need to be replaced periodically. A battery test should be run every four weeks in order to get a reliable estimate of battery capacity, and to determine when it needs to be replaced.

The battery test is used to measure the battery’s capacity to back up write data. In order to make a reliable estimate of battery capacity, the BBU pre-charges the battery before it proceeds with a full discharge cycle. The battery is

automatically charged again after the test completes. The whole process usually takes between 8 and 12 hours.

While running the battery test and until charging is completed, write cache is temporarily disabled.

For how to replace the battery, see the installation guide that came with your controller.

To test the battery in a BBU in 3DM 2

- 1 On the menu bar, choose **Monitor > Battery Backup**.
- 2 On the Battery Backup page, click the **Test Battery Capacity** link.

Figure 85. Battery Backup Information Screen in 3DM

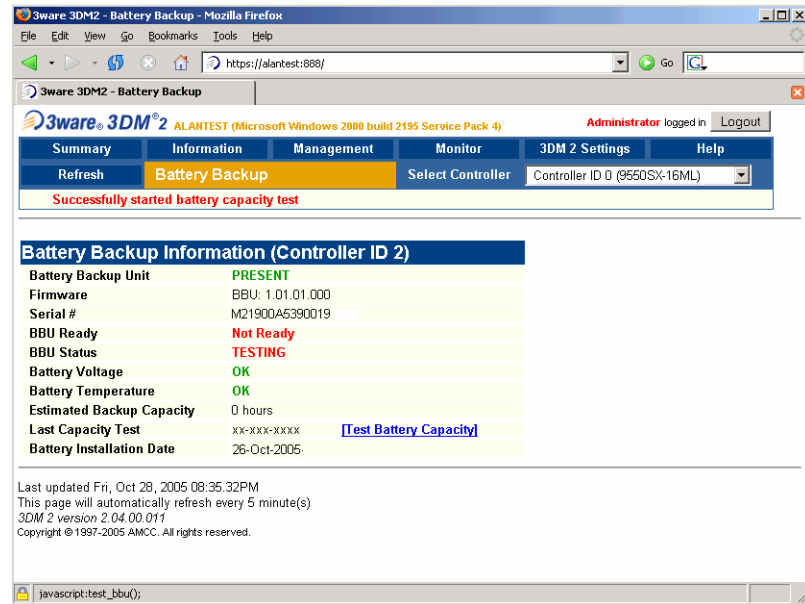
Battery Backup Information (Controller ID 0)	
Battery Backup Unit	PRESENT
Firmware	BBU: 1.01.01.000
Serial #	M21900A5390019
BBU Ready	Ready
BBU Status	OK
Battery Voltage	OK
Battery Temperature	OK
Estimated Backup Capacity	0 hours
Last Capacity Test	xx-xxx-xxxx [Test Battery Capacity]
Battery Installation Date	26-Oct-2005

Last updated Fri, Oct 28, 2005 08:35:32PM
 This page will automatically refresh every 5 minute(s)
 3DM 2 version 2.04.00.011
 Copyright © 1997-2005 AMCC. All rights reserved.

- 3 When a message cautions you that testing the battery will disable the BBU for up to 24 hours, click **OK** to continue.

After the battery test starts, you will see the voltage start dropping; eventually the battery voltage will say "LOW". This is part of the battery test. After the voltage drops to a point, it will start charging again, and the status will change to "Charging." Eventually, the battery voltage will say "OK" again.

Figure 86. BBU Information Screen While Battery is Testing



To test the battery in a BBU in 3BM

- 1 At the main 3BM screen, tab to the **BBU** button and press **Enter**.
- 2 Tab to **Test Battery Capacity** and press **Enter**.

Figure 87. Battery Backup Information Screen in 3BM



3DM 2 Reference

This section includes details about the fields and features available on the pages you work with throughout 3DM 2. It is organized by 3DM page, as the pages are organized on the 3DM menu bar.

- Controller Summary page
- Controller Details page
- Unit Information page
- Unit Details page
- Drive Information page
- Drive Details window
- Controller Settings page
- Scheduling page
- Maintenance page
- Alarms page
- Battery Backup page
- Enclosure Summary page
- Enclosure Details page
- 3DM 2 Settings page

Controller Summary page

Figure 88. Controller Summary Page

3ware® 3DM® 2 Server3 (Darwin 8.6.0) Administrator logged in [Logout](#)

Summary

Information

Management

Monitor

3DM 2 Settings

Help

Refresh

Summary

Controller Summary

ID	Model	Serial #	Firmware	Driver	Status
0	9590SE-4ME	L20100A5010040	FE9X 2.08.00.006	1.0.12	OK
1	9590SE-4ME	L20100A5010045	FE9X 2.08.00.006	1.0.12	OK

Last updated Wed, Jun 07, 2006 03:51.11PM
This page will automatically refresh every 5 minute(s)
3DM 2 version 2.04.00.020
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The Summary page appears after you first logon to 3DM, and when you click the Summary link in the menu bar.

This page provides basic information about each 3ware RAID controller in your system. To see details about the units in a controller, click the link in the ID column.

ID. The ID that the operating system assigns to the controller.



Note: The controller ID you see in 3DM 2 may not match the number that you see for the same controller in 3DM version 1.x.

Model. The model name of the controller. (The model number is also printed on a sticker on the outside bracket of the controller.)

Serial #. The serial number of the controller. (The serial number is also printed on a sticker on the outside bracket of the controller.)

Firmware. The firmware version running on the controller.

Driver. The driver version being used to interact with the controller.

Status. The overall status of the controller. Possible statuses include OK, Warning, Error, and No Units. **Warning** indicates that a background task is currently being performed (rebuilding, migrating, or initializing). **Error** indicates that a unit is degraded or inoperable. If both Error and Warning conditions exist, the status will appear as Error. For more information, see “Checking Unit and Drive Status through 3DM” on page 133.

Controller Details page

Figure 89. Controller Details Page

3ware 3DM² Server3 (Darwin 8.6.0) Administrator logged in Logout

Summary Information Management Monitor 3DM 2 Settings Help

Refresh Controller Details Select Controller Controller ID 0 (9590SE-4ME)

Controller Details (Controller ID 0)

Model	9590SE-4ME
Serial #	L20100A5010040
Firmware	FE9X 2.08.00.006
Driver	1.0.12
BIOS	BE9X 2.03.01.052
Boot Loader	BL9X 2.02.00.001
Memory Installed	224 MB
Bus Type	PCIE
Bus Width	4 lanes
Bus Speed	2.5 GHz
# of Ports	4
# of Drives	4
# of Units	1
Error Log	Download Error Log

Last updated Thu, Jul 20, 2006 11:39:18AM
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The Controller Details page appears when you choose **Information > Controller Details** from the menu bar.

This page provides detailed information about the controller specified in the drop-down list on the menu bar.

You can also open or download an error log from this screen.

Model. The model name of the controller.

Serial #. The serial number of the controller.

Firmware. The firmware version running on the controller.

Driver. The driver version being used to interact with the controller.

BIOS. The BIOS version on the controller.

Boot Loader. Boot Loader version on the controller.

Memory Installed. The amount of memory installed on the controller.

Bus Type. The bus type used on the controller is shown: PCI, PCIX, or PCIE.

Bus Width. The bus width used on the controller: 32 or 64 for PCI-X slots; 4 lanes, 8 lanes, or 16 lanes for PCIE slots.

Bus Speed. The speed of the bus used on the controller is shown.

of Ports. The number of total ports on the controller, regardless of whether each currently has a drive connected.

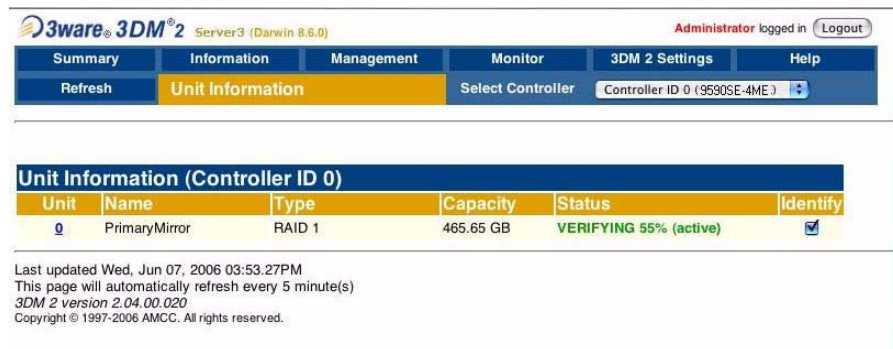
of Units. The number of units on the controller.

of Drives. The number of drives connected to the controller.

Download Error Log: Click on this link to download the firmware error log to your computer. This feature is important when contacting AMCC for support with your controller. It will help AMCC identify the problem you encountered.

Unit Information page

Figure 90. Unit Information Page



Unit	Name	Type	Capacity	Status	Identify
0	PrimaryMirror	RAID 1	465.65 GB	VERIFYING 55% (active)	☒

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The Unit Information page appears when you choose **Information > Unit Information** from the menu bar, or when you click an ID number on the Controller Summary page.

This page shows a list of the units on the current controller and provides summary information about each unit.

To see details about a particular unit, click the link in the Unit # column.

Unit #. The unit number assigned to the unit by the firmware. For 9000-series controllers, unit numbers are in sequential order.

Name. If a name has been given to this unit, it shows here. If it is empty, no name has been assigned. You can name your unit in the **Unit Names** section of the **Management > Controller Settings** page.

Type. The type of unit, specified during configuration: RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 5, RAID 6, RAID 10, RAID 50, Single Disk, JBOD, or Spare. For details about each of the RAID levels, see “Available RAID Configurations” on page 5.

Capacity. The logical capacity (size) of the unit. 1KB = 1024 bytes.



Note: 3DM 2 displays the capacity (in MBytes or GBytes) the same way that Microsoft Windows and Linux operating systems do: as 1KB = 1024 bytes. Previous versions of 3DM 1.x used the 1KB = 1000 bytes definition. Consequently capacities of units listed under 3DM v 1.x may appear to be larger than they do under 3DM 2.

Status. The operational status of the unit: OK, Rebuilding, Initializing, Migrating, Verifying, Degraded, or Inoperable (missing drives). When a unit is Rebuilding, Initializing, Migrating, or Verifying, the percentage (%) complete is also shown. For an explanation of the statuses, see “Unit Statuses” on page 135.



Note: If an asterisk (*) appears next to the status of a unit, there is an error on one of the drives in the unit. This feature provides a diagnostic capability for potential problem drives. The error may not be a repeated error, and may be caused by an ECC error, SMART failure, or a device error. To see if this error condition still exists, rescan the controller; rescanning will clear the drive error status if the condition no longer exists.

Identify. Check this box to cause the LED for the drives associated with this unit to blink in the enclosure. (This feature only applies when drives are in a 3ware Sidecar or an enclosure that has a supported Chassis Control Unit (CCU) and is connected to the I²C Chassis Control connector on the 9550SX, 9590SE, or 9650SE controller.

Unit Details page

Figure 91. Unit Details Page



The Unit Details page appears when you click an ID number on the Unit Information page. Because it is a sub-page of Unit Information, the page title in the menu bar continues to display “Unit Information” even when you view details of a unit.

The Unit Details page shows details about a particular unit. The specific information shown depends on what type of unit it is. For example, details

about a RAID 5 unit made up of three subunits, each of which contains one drive, will include details about the unit and each subunit, as shown in Figure 91. However, if the unit is a Single Disk, only information about one disk will be shown.

Details on this page may include all or some of the following information described below.

To see details about a particular drive, click the Port #. You'll see a list of all drives, with the drive you selected highlighted.

Status. The operational status of the unit or subunit: OK, Rebuilding, Migrating, Initializing, Verifying, Degraded, or Inoperable (missing drives). When a unit is Rebuilding, Initializing, or Verifying, the percentage (%) complete is also shown. For status definitions, see "Unit Statuses" on page 135.

Capacity. The total capacity of the unit (capacities of subunits are not shown).

Type. The type of unit or subunit. RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 5, RAID 6, RAID 10, RAID 50, Single Disk, Spare, JBOD, or Disk

Volumes. Displays the number of volumes in a unit. This is usually 1. If you created a boot volume on this unit, or if you have a unit on which you have enabled the auto-carving policy, you will see the number of volumes into which the unit has been divided. For more information, see "Using Auto-Carving for Multi LUN Support" on page 86.

Stripe. The stripe size of the unit, if applicable.

Subunits. If the unit has subunits, details of the subunits are shown.

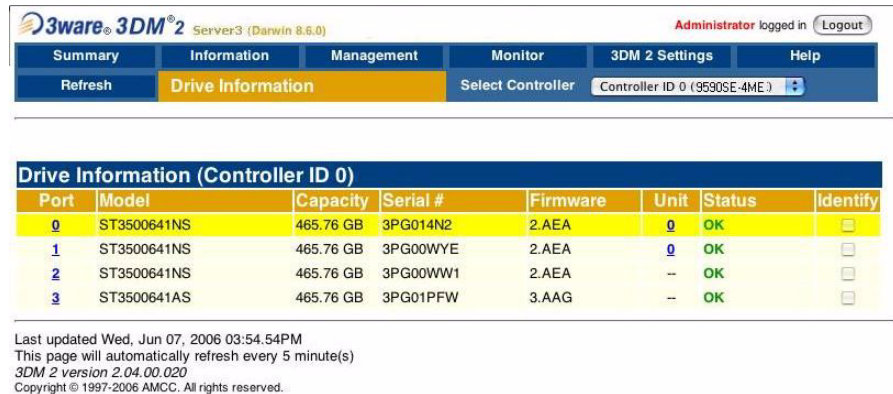


Note: If an asterisk (*) appears next to the status of a subunit, there is an error on one of the drives in the subunit. This feature provides a diagnostic capability for potential problem drives. The error may not be a repeated error, and may be caused by an ECC error, SMART failure, or a device error. Rescanning the controller will clear the drive error status if the condition no longer exists.

Port #. If the Type is Disk, Single Disk, JBOD, or Spare, the port to which the drive is connected is shown. For multiple drive units, the port numbers are shown in the subunits section. The port number is a link to the Drive Information page.

Drive Information page

Figure 92. Drive Information Page



Drive Information (Controller ID 0)							
Port	Model	Capacity	Serial #	Firmware	Unit	Status	Identify
0	ST3500641NS	465.76 GB	3PG014N2	2.AEA	0	OK	☐
1	ST3500641NS	465.76 GB	3PG00WYE	2.AEA	0	OK	☐
2	ST3500641NS	465.76 GB	3PG00WW1	2.AEA	--	OK	☐
3	ST3500641AS	465.76 GB	3PG01PFW	3.AAG	--	OK	☐

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The Drive Information page appears when you choose **Information > Drive Information** from the menu bar, or when you click a port # on the Unit Details page. If you arrive at this page from the port # hyperlink on the Unit Information page, the line showing the port # you clicked on is highlighted.

This page shows a list of drives on the current controller and a summary of each one.

To see additional detail about a particular drive in the Drive Details window, including the SMART data, whether NCQ is supported and enabled, and the SATA Link speed, click the link in the Port # column.

Port #. The port to which the drive is connected.

Model. The model of the drive.

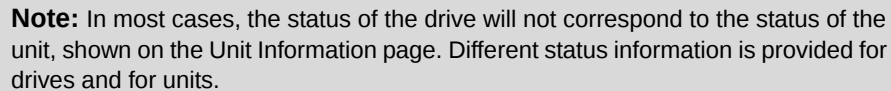
Capacity. The physical capacity of the drive. (Note that the capacity as shown on 3DM screen is calculated as 1KB = 1024. This amount may differ from the capacity that is printed on the disk drive, where it typically has been calculated as 1K = 1000. Consequently, the capacity of the drive may appear smaller in the 3DM screens. No storage capacity is actually lost; the size has simply been calculated differently for consistency.)

Serial #. The serial number of the drive.

Firmware. The firmware version of the drive.

Unit. The unit the drive belongs to, if applicable.

Status. The status of the drive: OK, Not Supported, Not Present, and so forth. If you need help regarding a status displayed here, please contact Technical Support. For more information, see “Drive Statuses” on page 137.



This Drive Details window shows some Extra Drive Information, including NCQ and SATA Link Speed support, and the SMART data for the drive.

NCQ Supported and NCQ Enabled. Some drives support NCQ (Native Command Queuing), which can result in increased performance for some

applications, usually server-type applications. In order to make use of Native Command Queuing, the feature must be enabled at both the drive and the controller. Not all drives support NCQ. .

The NCQ values in this window indicate whether the feature is supported and enabled at the drive. At the controller level, queuing is enabled or disabled for all drives in a unit on the Controller Settings page.

SATA Link Supported and **SATA Link Enabled**. These fields show the fastest link speed that the disk drive supports and the current speed that the drive is running.

SMART Data

SMART data is displayed as hex values.

Consult your disk drive manufacturer for information on how to interpret the SMART data. The SMART data meaning varies by disk drive manufacturer and model.

Controller Settings page

Figure 94. Controller Settings Page

3ware 3DM² Server3 (Darwin 8.6.0) Administrator logged in Logout

Summary Information Management Monitor 3DM 2 Settings Help

Refresh Controller Settings Select Controller Controller ID 0 (95905E-4ME)

Background Task Rate (Controller ID 0)

Rebuild/Migrate Rate Faster Rebuild ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Faster I/O

Verify Rate Faster Verify ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Faster I/O

Unit Policies (Controller ID 0)

Unit 0 [RAID 1] Write Cache ☐ Auto Verify ☒ Continue on Source Error during Rebuild ☐ Queuing ☒ StorSave ☐ Performance

Unit Names (Controller ID 0)

Unit 0 [RAID 1] PrimaryMirror

Save Names Reset Names

Other Controller Settings (Controller ID 0)

Auto Rebuild ☒ Enabled ☐ Disabled

Auto-Carving ☒ Enabled ☐ Disabled

Carve Size 1024 Submit

Number of Drives per Spin-up 1

Delay between Spin-up 2 second(s)

Export Unconfigured Disk No

Update Firmware

Image File Browse...

Begin Update

The Controller Settings page appears when you choose **Management > Controller Settings** from the menu bar.

This page lets you view and change settings that affect the units on the controller specified in the drop-down list on the menu bar.

There are four main sections on this page:

- Background Task Rate
- Unit Policies
- Unit Names
- Other Controller Settings
- Update Firmware

Background Task Rate

The Background Task Rate fields let you change the balance of background tasks and I/O (reading and writing to disk) performed by the controller.

There are separate settings for Rebuild/Migrate Rate and Verify Rate, Figure 94. The Rebuild/Migrate Rate also applies to initialization. Although the same rate is used for rebuilding, migrating, and initializing, migrating has the highest priority.

The five radio buttons let you set the ratio at which background tasks are performed in comparison to I/O. For additional information, see “Setting Background Task Rate” on page 155.

Unit Policies

You can enable or disable these policies: **Write Cache**, **Auto-verify**, **Continue on Source Error During Rebuild**, **Queuing**, and you can select a **StorSave Profile**. 3DM lists each unit on the current controller, and shows you whether the policies are currently enabled or disabled for each unit.

Write Cache. When write cache is enabled, data is stored locally in memory on the drive before it is written to the disk drive media, allowing the computer to continue with its next task. This improves performance. However, in the event of a power failure, the data in the write cache will be lost if you do not have a battery backup unit (BBU) or an uninterruptable power supply (UPS).

For additional information, see “Enabling and Disabling the Unit Write Cache” on page 108.

Auto Verify. When the Auto Verify policy is enabled, a verify task is performed automatically once every 24 hours. This feature is designed to make regular verification of units easier.

If a verify scheduling window has been set up and enabled, then Auto Verify will wait until the scheduled time window to start the automatic verify process.

When Auto Verify is not enabled, verify tasks are only run if you manually request one on the 3DM **Management** page. If a verify scheduling window is set and enabled, then manual verifies will wait until the scheduled time to start.

Continue on Source Error During Rebuild. This policy applies only to units which are redundant. (For units which are not redundant, a check box is not available.) When this policy is set, ECC errors are ignored when they are encountered during a rebuild. When this policy is not set, a rebuild will abort upon encountering an ECC error and the unit will be set back to Degraded.

Since this option could result in the loss of some source data in the event of source errors, select this option only if you want to ensure that a rebuild will complete successfully without manual intervention. If the rebuild fails and **Continue on Source Error During Rebuild** is not selected, then you have the option to start a rebuild manually. It is recommended that you execute a file system check when the rebuild completes. Under Windows, you can do this by right-clicking on the Drive and choosing Properties; then on the Tools tab, click Check Now. Under Linux or FreeBSD use `fsck /dev/sda1`.



Note: The policy **Continue on Source Error During Rebuild** is equivalent to the “Force continue on source errors” option in 3DM v 1.x and the “ignoreEcc” option in the CLI.

Queuing. This policy enables or disables Native Command Queuing (NCQ) for drives in the unit. By default, queuing is disabled. You can enable it, if desired.

NCQ only operates when the feature is enabled at both the drive and the controller. If a drive does not support NCQ, the policy setting for the controller is ignored.

Enabling NCQ can improve performance in many applications; it causes command reordering to be done on the drive itself.

StorSave Profile. The StorSave feature includes an option that lets you change the StorSave Profile used for a unit. Three profiles are available: Protection, Balanced, and Performance. These profiles automatically adjust several different factors that affect protection and performance, including whether FUA (Forced Unit Access) is honored, whether Write Journaling is enabled, and whether Disable Cache on Degrade is enabled. For additional information, see “Setting the StorSave Profile for a Unit” on page 112.



Note: If the write cache setting is disabled for a unit, the StorSave Profile capability does not apply and is automatically disabled.

Unit Names

Units can be assigned names. A name can be assigned when the unit is created and can be changed from this screen. For additional information, see “Naming a Unit” on page 105.

Other Controller Settings

The Other Controller settings displays information about additional settings, some of which can only be changed in the BIOS (3BM).

Auto Rebuild. The Auto Rebuild policy determines how the controller firmware will attempt to rebuild degraded units.

When Auto Rebuild is disabled, only spares will be used to automatically rebuild degraded units. When Auto Rebuild is enabled, the firmware will automatically select drives to use for rebuilding a degraded unit using the following priority order.

- Smallest usable spare.
- Smallest usable unconfigured (available) drive.
- Smallest usable failed drive.

For additional information, see “Setting the Auto Rebuild Policy” on page 85.

Auto-Carving. Auto-carving can be enabled or disabled by selecting the appropriate radio button.

When this feature is enabled, any unit that is over a specified size (known as the *carve size*) will be broken down into multiple volumes of that size, plus a remainder volume. The default carve size is 2048 GB (2 TB). For example, using the default carve size, if the unit is 2.5 TB then it will contain two volumes, with the first volume containing 2 TB and the second volume containing 0.5 TB. If the unit is 5.0 TB then it will contain 3 volumes, with the first two volumes containing 2 TB each and the last volume containing 1 TB. If a specific Boot Volume was also specified in 3BM, the first volume will be the size specified for the Boot Volume, and then the carve size will be applied to the remainder of the unit.

Carve Size. Sets a size for dividing up units into volumes when Auto-Carving is enabled. This setting can be between 1024 and 2048 GB.

Number of Drives Per Spin-up. Number of drives that will spin up at the same time when the controller is powered up. (This setting only applies when the feature is supported by the disk drives.)

Delay between Spin-ups. The delay time (in seconds) between drive groups that spin up at one time on this particular controller.

Export JBOD (Unconfigured) Disks. Indicates whether unconfigured disks (JBODs) should be exported to the operating system. By default, this setting is disabled and JBOD drives are not exported to the operating system. For more information about this feature, see “Setting the Auto Rebuild Policy” on page 85.

For additional information, see “Setting the Auto Rebuild Policy” on page 85.

Update Firmware

The Update Firmware function allows you to update the firmware of your 3ware RAID controller to the latest version. This keeps the firmware compatible with updates to your operating system and allows you to take advantage of new features 3ware may have added to your controller’s functionality.

For additional information, see “Updating the Firmware Through 3DM 2” on page 166.

Scheduling page

Figure 95. Scheduling Page

3ware® 3DM® 2 Server3 (Darwin 8.6.0)

Administrator logged in Logout

SummaryInformationManagementMonitor3DM 2 SettingsHelp

RefreshSchedulingSelect ControllerController ID 0 (95905E-4ME)

Select a type of task you would like to schedule: Rebuild/Migrate Tasks

Schedule Rebuild/Migrate Tasks (Controller ID 0)

Scheduled Rebuilds/Migrates

☐ Follow Schedule☒ Ignore Schedule

Day	Time	Duration (hours)
☐ 1. Sunday	12:00am	24
☐ 2. Monday	12:00am	24
☐ 3. Tuesday	12:00am	24
☐ 4. Wednesday	12:00am	24
☐ 5. Thursday	12:00am	24
☐ 6. Friday	12:00am	24
☐ 7. Saturday	12:00am	24

Remove Checked

Add New Slot

Day SundayTime 12:00amDuration 1

Last updated Wed, Jun 07, 2006 04:00:06PM

This page will automatically refresh every 5 minute(s)

3DM 2 version 2.04.00.020

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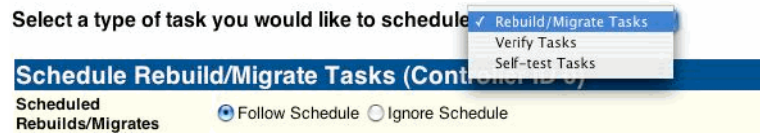
The Scheduling page appears when you choose **Management > Scheduling** from the menu bar.

The Scheduling page lets you set up a schedule for when background tasks (rebuild, migrate, initialize, verify, and self-test) should occur. Background tasks can have impact on the performance of your system, so you may prefer to schedule them at times when they will be least disruptive, such as in the middle of the night or on a weekend.

Select a type of task you would like to schedule. You start by selecting the type of task for which you want to set the schedule from the drop-down list at the top of the page.

- Rebuild/migrate tasks (also applies to initialization)
- Verify tasks (also applies to media scans)
- Self-tests

3DM then updates the page to show you schedule details for that type of task.



Follow Schedule/Ignore Schedule. You can enable or disable the schedule for the Rebuild/Migrate and Verify tasks by selecting either **Follow Schedule** or **Ignore Schedule**. When schedules are set to be ignored, these tasks can be performed at any time, and are not restricted to the scheduled times.



Note: Scheduling of these tasks is only available on the 9000-series controllers.

For details about the different background tasks, see “Background Tasks” on page 142.

Task Schedules

Initially, 7 schedule slots are defined, for 24 hours each. Even if **Follow Schedule** is enabled, this schedule is equivalent to **Ignore Schedule**, because tasks can run at any time, round the clock.

A maximum of 7 slots can be created, so to set a different schedule, start by deleting one or more of the existing scheduled slots, and then add new slots.

For step-by-step instructions for adding and removing schedules, and setting schedules to be followed or ignored, see “Scheduling Background Tasks” on page 156.

Self-test Schedules

Unlike scheduling of rebuilds and verifies, scheduling of self-tests is always followed. To disable self-tests you either remove all schedule times, or uncheck the tests listed in the Tasks column.



Note: Only the checked tasks will be run during the scheduled times. If none of the tasks are checked, self-tests will never run, even if you have scheduled time slots set.

Two self-tests can be scheduled:

Upgrade UDMA mode. This test checks the speed at which data transfer to drives is occurring, to see if the UDMA mode can be increased. (If you are already running at the fastest UDMA mode, then this self-test has no effect.)

The UDMA mode can become downgraded in the event that cable CRC errors are encountered, requiring multiple retries to read sectors. In severe cases, the UDMA mode may be downgraded from ATA 150 to ATA 133, to ATA 100, to 66, to 33.

This check is also done every time the system is booted.

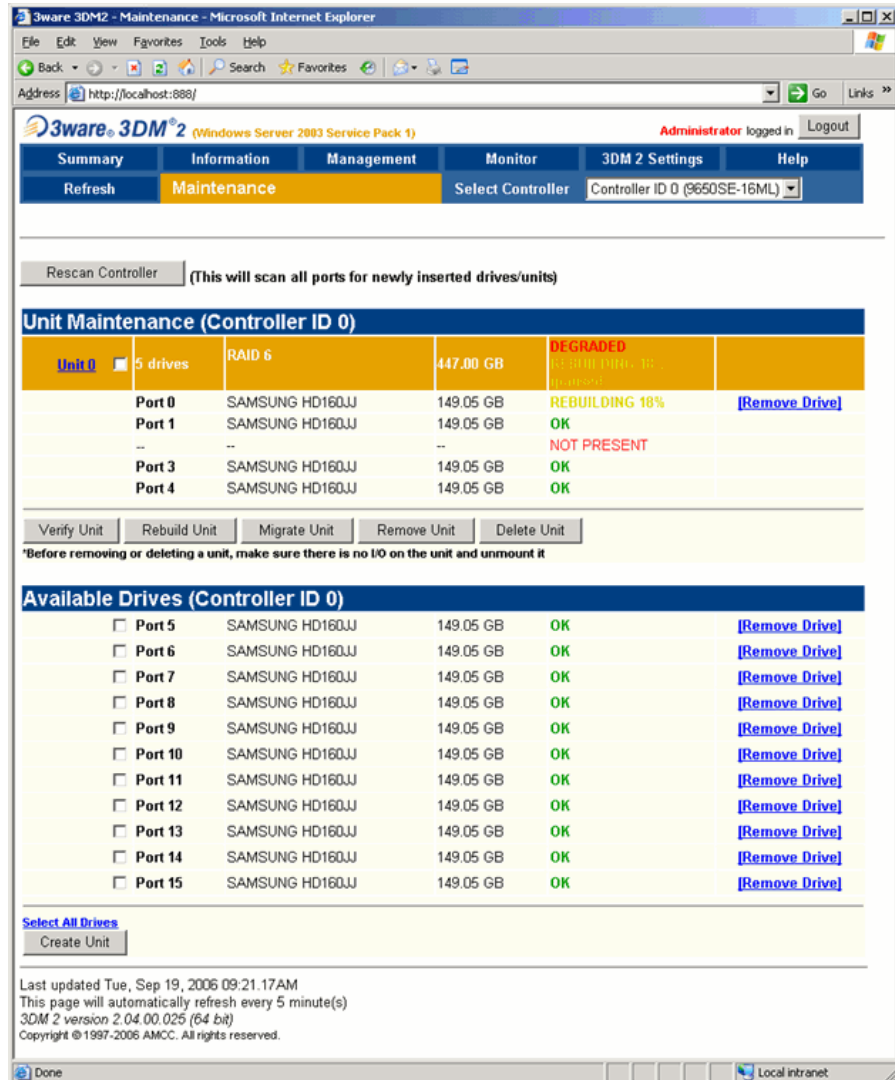
Check SMART Thresholds. This test checks to see whether SMART thresholds have been exceeded.

The SMART thresholds indicate when a drive is likely to fail, based on the number of errors that have been recorded through SMART (Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology).

If any of the disk drives have detected a “threshold exceeded” condition, then an AEN is logged to the 3DM Alarms page. Moreover, if anything unusual is found during any self-test, it will be logged as an Alarm.

Maintenance page

Figure 96. Maintenance Page



The Maintenance page appears when you choose **Management > Maintenance** from the menu bar.

The Maintenance page lets you perform maintenance tasks on existing units on the current controller and lets you create new units by configuring available drives.

Information about the Maintenance page is organized under these headings:

- Rescan Controller
- Unit Maintenance
- Maintenance Task Buttons
- Available Drives (to Create Units)

Rescan Controller

The **Rescan Controller** button scans the ports on the controller. Rescanning updates the list of available drives shown and updates the status of all ports. If error conditions have been fixed, the status is updated to reflect that.

Rescanning is useful in variety of maintenance tasks. For example, if you physically plug in a drive and want the controller to recognize the newly plugged in drive, Rescan will find it.



Note: If you unplug a drive without first removing it through 3DM, Rescan may not recognize it as gone unless the drive was in use or until it is required by the system. Always use the **Remove** link to remove a drive before unplugging it.



Warning: Physically removing or adding drives which are not in hot swap carriers can result in a system hang or may even damage the system and the drive.

The 3ware Sidecar enclosure does support hot swap.

Rescan checks all ports. It checks empty ports for newly plugged-in drives. If those drives were previously part of a 3ware RAID configuration and they still have valid DCB (Disk Configuration Block) information on them, the controller tries to piece them back together into a working unit. If a working unit can be formed, it will appear in the Unit Maintenance list when the scan is complete, and the operating system will be notified of the unit. In Linux or FreeBSD, a device node will be associated with each unit created. In Windows, the device manager will reflect the changes under the disk drives icon. This process is known as importing drives.

If new drives do not have any data indicating they were previously part of a 3ware RAID configuration, they will appear in the Available Drives list.

In addition, if there is a unit with the status Inoperable before a rescan (for example, a RAID 5 unit missing 2 or more drives), and a rescan finds drives that complete the unit, the inoperable unit will become a valid unit.

Unit Maintenance

The Unit Maintenance section of the page lists all existing units on the current controller, and displays summary information about them.

The top row shows information about the unit, while subsequent rows show summary information about each drive in the unit.

Unit Information



The screenshot shows the 'Unit Maintenance (Controller ID 0)' window. On the left, there are two tabs: 'Unit Information' and 'Drive Information'. The 'Unit Information' tab is active, displaying a table with columns: Unit, # drives, RAID, Capacity, Status, and Action. Unit 0 is selected, showing 2 drives in RAID 1 PrimaryMirror configuration with a total capacity of 465.65 GB and a status of 'VERIFYING 80%'. Below this, the 'Drive Information' tab is visible, showing details for Port 0 and Port 1, both using ST3500641NS drives with 465.76 GB capacity and 'OK' status. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Verify Unit', 'Rebuild Unit', 'Migrate Unit', 'Remove Unit', and 'Delete Unit'. A warning message states: 'Before removing or deleting a unit, make sure there is no I/O on the unit and unmount it.'

Unit	# drives	RAID	Capacity	Status	Action
Unit 0	2 drives	RAID 1 PrimaryMirror	465.65 GB	VERIFYING 80%	[Stop Verify]
Port 0		ST3500641NS	465.76 GB	OK	[Remove Drive]
Port 1		ST3500641NS	465.76 GB	OK	[Remove Drive]

[Verify Unit] [Rebuild Unit] [Migrate Unit] [Remove Unit] [Delete Unit]

*Before removing or deleting a unit, make sure there is no I/O on the unit and unmount it

Unit Number. The unit number assigned to the unit by the firmware. Use the checkbox next to the unit to select a unit before clicking one of the task buttons.

Drives. Number of drives in the unit.

Type of Unit. Type of unit: RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 5, RAID 6, RAID 10, RAID 50, Single Disk, JBOD, or Spare. If the unit has been given a unique name, it shows beneath the RAID type.

Name of Unit. User-assigned unique name of the unit. The default setting is blank.

Capacity. The usable capacity (size) of the unit.

Status. Operational status of the unit: Ok, Rebuilding, Initializing, Verifying, Migrating, Degraded, or Inoperable (missing drives). When Rebuilding, Initializing, Migrating, or Verifying, the percentage (%) complete is also shown. The percentage complete can be active or paused. To see whether this task is currently active or paused, click on the unit number to display the Unit Details page, which has that information. For an explanation of the statuses, see “Unit Statuses” on page 135.

Drive Information

Port. The port to which the drive is connected.

Model. The model of the drive.

Capacity. The capacity (size) of the drive.

Status. The status of the drive: OK, Not Supported, Not Present, and so forth. If you need help regarding a status displayed here, please contact Technical Support. For more information, see “Drive Statuses” on page 137.

Remove Drive. The **Remove Drive** link removes a drive from the controller so that you can safely unplug it. In the Unit Maintenance section, this link is only provided for drives that can be safely removed without creating an inoperable unit. (For example, a RAID 5 missing 2 or more drives or a RAID 0 missing 1 or more drives would become inoperable.) If you remove a drive from a redundant unit, the unit will become degraded. Once a unit has become degraded, additional drives cannot be removed without making it inoperable, so no **Remove Drive** link will display.



Warning: Physically removing drives which are not in hotswap carriers can result in a system hang or may even damage the system and the drive.

Maintenance Task Buttons

Below the list of units, a row of task buttons lets you perform maintenance and configuration tasks related to the unit. Before clicking one of these buttons, select the appropriate unit.

Unit Maintenance (Controller ID 0)					
Unit 0	2 drives	RAID 1 Primary Mirror	465.65 GB	VERIFYING 60%	[Stop_Verify]
Port 0	ST3500641NS	465.76 GB	OK	[Remove Drive]	
Port 1	ST3500641NS	465.76 GB	OK	[Remove Drive]	

Task Buttons — [Verify Unit] [Rebuild Unit] [Migrate Unit] [Remove Unit] [Delete Unit]

*Before removing or deleting a unit, make sure there is no I/O on the unit and unmount it

Verify Unit. Puts the selected unit in verifying mode. If verify scheduling is enabled on the Scheduling page, the unit will not start actively verifying until the scheduled time, and the status will indicate “Verify-Paused.” (The Unit Details page will indicate whether a unit is actively verifying.) If verify scheduling is not enabled, clicking Verify Unit begins the verification process.

If the unit you selected to verify is a redundant unit, the redundancy of the unit will be verified. For example it will check parity for a RAID 5 or check data consistency for a RAID 1. If the unit you checked is not a redundant unit, verify will do a surface scan of the media. During verification, I/O continues normally. For RAID 0, single disks, JBODs, and spares, there is only a slight performance loss. For redundant units, you can set the background task rate on the Controller Settings page to specify whether more processing time should be given to verifying or to I/O. For more information, see “About Verification” on page 146 and “Setting Background Task Rate” on page 155.

While a unit is verifying, the status changes to Verifying and a **Stop Verify** link appears in the right-most column of the Unit Maintenance table.



Note: If the unit has not previously been initialized and you click **Verify Unit**, the initialization process starts. Initialization cannot be halted, so no Stop Verify link appears. (Initialization can be paused, however, through Scheduling. Initialization follows the Rebuild schedule, so turning on scheduling for Rebuild will pause initialization, as well.) For more information about initialization, see “About Initialization” on page 143.

Rebuild Unit. Replaces a failed drive in a degraded unit with an available drive and begins rebuilding the RAID. When you select a degraded unit and click **Rebuild Unit**, a dialog box listing available drives appears, so that you can select the drive you want to use. If the degraded unit has more than one failed drive (for example, a RAID 10 where both mirrored pairs each have a failed drive), you will repeat this process a second time.

If rebuild scheduling is enabled on the Scheduling page, the unit will not start actively rebuilding until the scheduled time, and the status will change to say “Rebuild-Paused.” (The Unit Details page indicates whether a unit is actively rebuilding.) If rebuild scheduling is not enabled, the rebuild process will begin right away.

For more information about rebuilds, see “To verify a unit through 3BM” on page 149.

Migrate Unit. Reconfigures a unit while it is on-line. Migration can be used to change the RAID level, to expand the capacity by adding additional drives, or to change the stripe size.



Warning: Once migration of a unit is started, it cannot be cancelled.

When you select a unit and click **Migrate Unit**, a dialog box appears which lists the drives in the unit and any additional available drives. In the dialog box are two drop-down menus, one for choosing the RAID level and one for choosing stripe size.

Unit to Migrate				
Unit 0	3 drives	RAID 5	298.00 GB	OK

Select drive(s) to use to migrate			
☒ Port 3	ST3160023AS	149.05 GB	OK

Type: RAID 5 Stripe: 64KB

OK Cancel

You can only migrate a unit to a RAID level that will be larger than the original unit. For example, you can migrate from a RAID 5 array with 4 drives to a RAID 0 with four drives but you cannot migrate from a RAID 5 with four drives to a RAID 10 with four drives.

After you have specified changes to the unit, the Unit Maintenance screen reflects your changes and shows the percentage of migration completed.

While the unit is migrating, you can still access the unit as normal but the performance will be lower. You can adjust the I/O rate with the radio buttons on the Controller Settings page. (See “Setting Background Task Rate” on page 155.)

Remove Unit. Removes a selected unit and allows you to unplug the drives and move the unit to another controller. The data on the unit remain intact.



Caution: Before you click **Remove Unit**, make sure the unit you are removing is unmounted and the system is not accessing it. (For example, make sure you are not copying files to the unit, and make sure that there are no applications with open files on that unit.)

If a unit is not unmounted and you remove it, it is the equivalent of physically yanking a hard drive out from under the operating system. You could lose data, the system could hang, or the controller could reset.

To unmount a unit under windows, use Administrative Tools > Computer Management > Disk Management. In the Computer Management window, right-click on the partition and Remove the logical drive letter associated with the unit.

To unmount a unit under Linux, unmount the mount point to where the RAID unit is mounted. For example, if you want to remove unit 0 and you know that 0 corresponds to /dev/sdb, you should unmount all partitions for sdbx (where x is the number of the partition).

```
umount /dev/sdbx
```

For FreeBSD, the command would be

```
umount /dev/twedx
```

When you click **Remove Unit**, you will be asked to confirm that you want to proceed. When you confirm the removal, the unit number and information will be removed from 3DM. (Units created in the future can reclaim this unit number.)

The operating system is notified that the unit was removed. In Linux the device node associated with this unit is removed. In Windows the Device Manager will reflect the changes under the disk drives icon.

Information about the unit remains intact on the drives. This allows the drive or drives to be reassembled into a unit again on this controller, or if moved to another controller.



Warning: Physically removing drives which are not in hotswap carriers can result in a system hang or may even damage the system and the drive.

Delete Unit. Deletes the selected unit and allows you to use the drives to create another unit. The drives appear in the list of Available Drives.



Caution: Before you click **Delete Unit**, make sure the unit you are removing is unmounted and the system is not accessing it. (For example, make sure you are not copying files to the unit, and make sure that there are no applications with open files on that unit.)

If a unit is not unmounted and you remove it, it is the equivalent of physically yanking a hard drive out from under the operating system. You could lose data, the system could hang, or the controller could reset.

Devices can be unmounted through the operating system. For details, see the discussion under **Remove Unit**, above.



Warning: When a unit is deleted, the data will be permanently deleted: the drives cannot be reassembled into the same unit. If you want to reassemble the drives on another controller and access the existing data, use **Remove Unit** instead of **Delete Unit**.

After deletion, the operating system is notified that the unit was deleted. In Linux the device node associated with this unit is removed. In Windows the Device Manager will reflect the changes under the disk drives icon.

Available Drives (to Create Units)

This section lists the drives on the controller which are not currently configured as part of a unit. The Port number, model, capacity, and status are all displayed, as they are for drives in existing units.

Remove Drive. The Remove Drive link removes a drive from the controller so that you can safely unplug it. Any drive in the Available Drives list can be removed.



Warning: Physically removing drives which are not in hotswap carriers can result in a system hang or may even damage the system and the drive.

Create Unit

Use the **Create Unit** button to create a unit for use on the current controller. Begin by selecting the drives you want to use in the list of Available Drives, and then click **Create Unit**. You will be prompted to select the unit Type, Name, Stripe size (if applicable), and unit policy settings.

A window like the one below shows the drives you selected, and lets you specify configuration settings.

Figure 97. Configuration Window in 3DM

Selected drive(s) to use to create				
Port 0	WDC WD360GD-00FNA0	149.05 GB	OK	
Port 1	HDS722525VLSA80	149.05 GB	OK	
Port 2	WDC WD360GD-00FNA0	149.05 GB	OK	

Type: RAID 5 Name: Stripe: 64kB

☒ Write Cache ☐ Auto Verify ☐ Continue on Source Error during Rebuild

StorSave: Protection

OK Cancel

For more detailed instructions, see “Configuring a New Unit” on page 91.

Type. The drop-down list lists the possible RAID configurations for the drives selected in the list of Available Drives. Available configurations may include RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 5, RAID 6, RAID 10, RAID 50, Single Disk, and Spare Disk. For information about these configurations, see “Available RAID Configurations” on page 5.

When you are configuring a RAID 50 with twelve drives, an additional field appears, in which you select the number of drives per subunit—3, 4, or 6.

Figure 98. Configuring a RAID 50 with 12 Drives

Selected drives to create				
Port 0	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK	
Port 1	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK	
Port 2	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK	
Port 3	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK	
Port 4	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK	
Port 5	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK	
Port 6	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK	
Port 7	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK	
Port 8	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK	
Port 9	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK	
Port 10	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK	
Port 11	WDC WD1600BB-00DAA0	149.05 GB	OK	

Type: RAID 50 Name: Stripe: 64kB Drives per subunit: 3

☒ Write Cache ☐ Auto Verify ☐ Continue on Source Error during Rebuild

StorSave: Protection

OK Cancel

Name. You can enter a name for the unit.

Stripe. The drop-down list of stripe sizes lists the possible stripe sizes for the configuration you selected in the RAID level drop-down.

The default stripe size of 64KB will give the best performance with applications that have many sequential reads and writes. A larger stripe size will give better performance with applications that have a lot of random reads and writes. In general, the smaller the stripe size, the better the sequential I/O

and the worse the random I/O. The larger the stripe size, the worse the sequential I/O and the better the random I/O.

Write Cache, Auto Verify, and Continue on Source Error during Rebuild. These check boxes let you set the policies for the unit. These policies can also be set and changed on the Controller Settings page. For details about these policies, see “Unit Policies” on page 196.

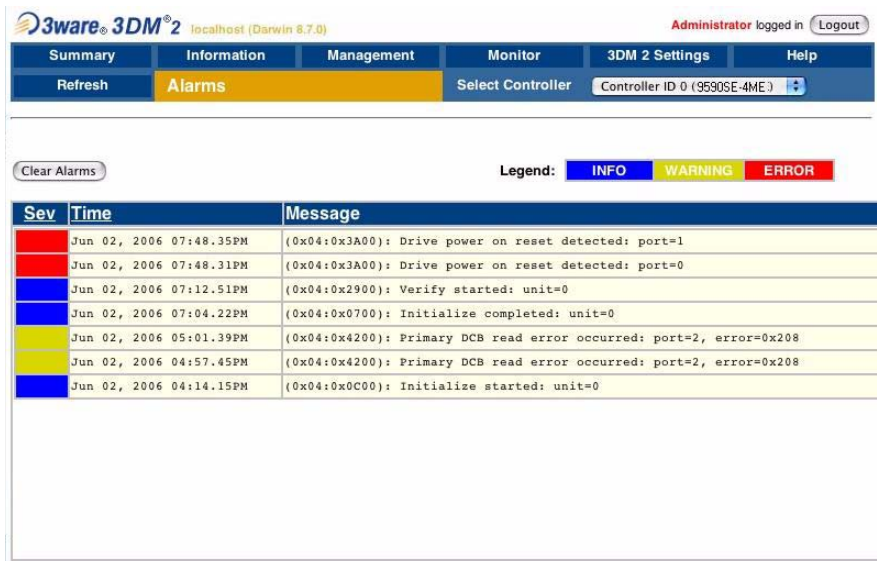


Note: If the configuration window disappears while you are selecting drives, 3DM 2 may have refreshed. Click **Create Unit** again. If desired, you can reduce the frequency with which information refreshes in 3DM 2, or disable refresh temporarily, on the 3DM 2 Settings page.

StorSave. You can specify the StorSave Profile to be used for the unit. Three profiles are available: Protection, Balanced, and Performance. For more information, see “Setting the StorSave Profile for a Unit” on page 112.

Alarms page

Figure 99. Alarms Page



The Alarms page appears when you click **Monitor > Alarms** on the menu bar. This page displays a list of AENs (asynchronous event notifications) received from the controller displayed in the drop-down list in the menu bar.

Up to 1000 events can be listed. After the 1000-limit is reached, the oldest events are deleted, as new ones occur.

You can sort the events by severity or time. To do so, just click the column header.

For information about a particular event, click it on the Alarms page; the 3DM Help will open with information about the event. For a complete listing of the alarms that appear on the Alarms page, see “Error and Notification Messages” on page 224.

Clear Alarms. The **Clear Alarms** button removes all alarms shown in the list.

Sev. Shows the severity of the event. Three levels are provided:

- Errors are shown next to a red box
- Warnings are shown next to a yellow box
- Information is shown next to a blue box

Time. The time shown for alarms is the time the alarm was received by the driver from firmware.

Message. The specific text relating to the alarm condition.

Battery Backup page

Figure 100. Battery Backup Page

3ware 3DM 2 AUTHORIZED-H8YA15 (Windows 2000 Service Pack 4) Administrator logged in Logout

Summary Information Management Monitor 3DM 2 Settings Help

Refresh Battery Backup Select Controller Controller ID 0 (9550SX-16ML)

Battery Backup Information (Controller ID 0)

Battery Backup Unit	PRESENT
Firmware	BBU: 1.01.01.000
Serial #	M21900A5390019
BBU Ready	Ready
BBU Status	OK
Battery Voltage	OK
Battery Temperature	OK
Estimated Backup Capacity	0 hours
Last Capacity Test	XX-XXX-XXXX [Test Battery Capacity]
Battery Installation Date	26-Oct-2005

Last updated Fri, Oct 28, 2005 08:35:32PM
 This page will automatically refresh every 5 minute(s)
 3DM 2 version 2.04.00.011
 Copyright © 1997-2005 AMCC. All rights reserved.

The Battery Backup page appears when you choose **Monitor > Battery Backup** on the menu bar. Use this page to determine whether a backup battery is present, see details about it, and perform a battery test.

Battery Backup Unit. Indicates whether the BBU is present.

Firmware. Indicates the BBU firmware version.

Serial Number. Indicates the BBU serial number.

BBU Ready. Indicates if the BBU is able to backup the 3ware RAID controller or not. If the BBU is “Ready”, write cache can be enabled on the 3ware RAID controller. When the status is not “Ready,” write caching is automatically disabled on all units attached to the controller.

BBU Status. Indicates the status of the BBU. Possibly BBU statuses include the following:

- **OK.** The BBU is functioning normally.
- **Not Present.** The BBU was not detected or is disabled. (The BBU can be disabled using CLI.)
- **No Battery.** No battery pack is installed in the BBU.
- **Testing.** A battery capacity test is in process.
- **Charging.** The battery is being charged. Charging of the battery occurs automatically if the battery voltage falls too low. This normally occurs about once a week to top off the charge level; the process does not change the BBU readiness state.

If the battery is ever discharged through a backup cycle or if the system power is off for more than two weeks, the battery status changes to “Charging” the next time the system is powered on. This indicates the BBU is not able to backup the 3ware RAID controller. When the BBU is in the charging state, write caching is disabled automatically on all units attached to the controller.

- **Fault.** The BBU detected a fault. This occurs if the voltage or temperature is outside the acceptable range.
- **Error.** Other BBU error. Please contact AMCC Technical Support.
- **Weak Battery.** The battery should be replaced soon. The results of a battery health test or capacity test indicate that the battery is below the warning threshold (48 hours).
- **Failed Battery.** The battery failed a test and must be replaced. A “Failed Battery” status is displayed if the battery failed the health test or the battery capacity is below the error threshold (24 hours). The battery must be replaced.

Battery Voltage. Indicates the voltage status of the battery. The BBU measures and evaluates the battery voltage continuously. If the voltage falls outside the normal range, warning or error level AENs are generated. In the case of a voltage error the BBU status will change to “Fault” and the battery will be disconnected electronically.

Battery Temperature. Indicates the temperature status of the battery. The BBU measures and evaluates the battery pack temperature continuously. If the temperature falls outside the normal range, warning or error level AENs are

generated based on the measured temperature. In the case of a temperature error, the BBU status will change to “Fault” and the battery will be disconnected electronically.

Estimated Backup Capacity. Indicates the estimated backup capacity in hours. This is the amount of time that the battery backup unit can protect the data in the 3ware RAID controller's cache memory. This field is set to zero at the start of a new test and is updated after the test completes. A capacity of zero will also show if the BBU is disconnected and then reconnected.

Under optimal conditions, a battery can protect for up to 72 hours. However, with a fresh battery, you may see a higher number in this field. As the battery ages, the backup capacity diminishes.

Last Capacity Test. Indicates the date when the last battery test was completed. To test the battery click the **Test Battery Capacity** link. For details, see “Testing Battery Capacity” on page 183.

Battery Installation Date. Indicates when the BBU last detected the battery pack was removed and replaced.

Enclosure Summary page

Figure 101. Enclosure Summary Page



The Enclosure Summary page appears when you choose **Enclosure > Enclosure Summary** from the menu bar.

The Enclosure Summary page provides basic information about any enclosures attached to your system.

ID. The ID that the 3ware firmware assigns to the enclosure.

Slots. The number of slots in the enclosure.

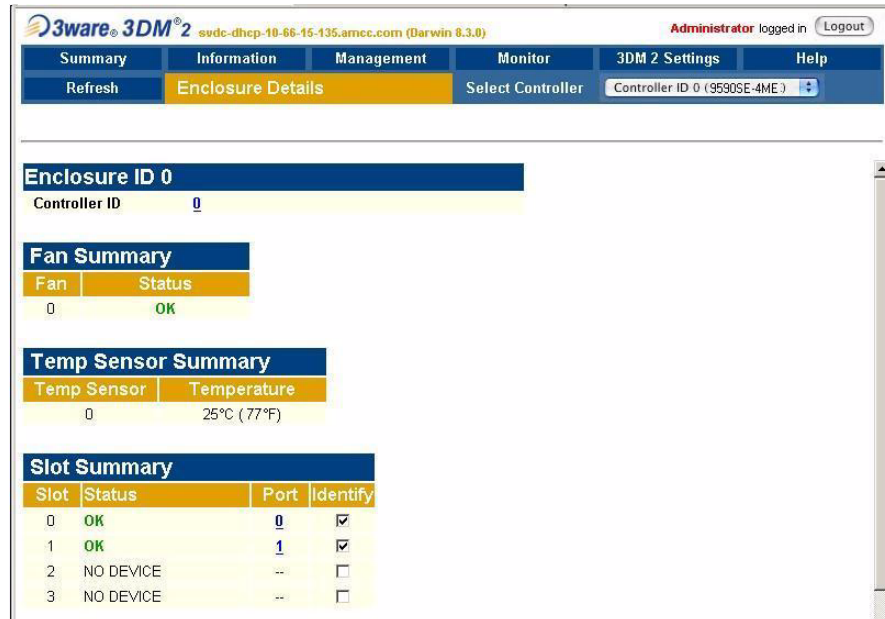
Drives. The number of drives in the enclosure.

Fans. The number of fans in the enclosure.

Temp Sensor. The number of the temperature sensor in the enclosure.

Enclosure Details page

Figure 102. Enclosure Details Page



The Enclosure Details page appears when you click the ID of the enclosure on the Enclosure Summary page.

Enclosure ID. The ID of the controller to which the enclosure is attached.

Fan Summary. Shows the ID of the enclosure and the status of the fan—either OK or Unknown.

Temp Sensor Summary. Shows the ID of the enclosure and the temperature in the enclosure.

The maximum temperature for successful use of a drive should be noted in the documentation for the drive.

Slot Summary. Lists the enclosure slots and indicates which ones contain drives, and the status of each drive. The Identify checkbox can be used to blink the LED associated with that slot.

Identify. Check the box for a slot to cause the LED for it to blink in the enclosure.

3DM 2 Settings page

Figure 103. 3DM 2 Settings Page

3ware® 3DM[®]2 localhost (Darwin 8.7.0) Administrator logged in Logout

Summary Information Management Monitor 3DM 2 Settings Help

Refresh 3DM 2 Settings

E-mail notification

Send E-mail ☒ Enabled ☐ Disabled

Notify on INFO

Sender None

Recipient(s) mwname@pacbell.net

Mail Server(name or IP) mail.pacbell.net

Mail Server Login

Mail Server Password

Save E-mail Settings

Send Test Message

Password

Change Password For User

Current Password

New Password

Confirm New Password

Change Password

Page Refresh

Minutes Between Refresh 5

Remote Access

Allow Remote Access ☐ Enabled ☒ Disabled

The 3DM 2 Settings page appears when you click **3DM 2 Settings** on the menu bar. Use this page to set preferences, including email notification for alarms, passwords, page refresh frequency, whether remote access is permitted, and the incoming port for 3DM to listen for requests.

The initial settings for most of these preferences are specified during installation of 3DM.

Information about the 3DM 2 Settings page is organized under these headings:

- E-mail Notification
- Password
- Page Refresh
- Remote Access
- HTTP Settings

E-mail Notification

Use the fields in this section to set up and manage notifications of events by e-mail.

Send E-mail. This field determines whether e-mail notification is **Enabled** or **Disabled**. It is a good idea to enable this feature, so that you receive email when your units or drives have problems.

Notify On. Specifies the type of events for which notifications should be sent. A severity of **Information** will send e-mails for all alarms, a severity of **Warning** will send e-mail for alarms with severity of Warning and Error. A severity of **Error** will send e-mail for alarms with severity of Error.

Sender. Enter the email address which will appear in the “From” field.

Recipient. The e-mail address to which notifications should be sent. You can enter multiple addresses, separated by commas (,).

Mail Server (name or IP). If the machine on which you are running 3DM has access to a name server, you may enter the machine name of the mail server in the Server field. Otherwise, use the IP address.

Mail Server Login. If your email server requires authentication, enter the login for the server. If you are uncertain of the login, contact the administrator of the email server.

Mail Server Password. If your email server requires authentication, enter the password for the Mail Server login.

Save E-mail Settings button. Saves the e-mail notification settings.

Send Test Message button. Sends a test message using the saved e-mail settings.

Password

Use the fields in this section to set the passwords for the User and Administrator. When 3DM is first installed, the default password for both is 3ware.

Change Password For. Select the access level for which you are setting the password: **User** or **Administrator**. Users can only view status information in 3DM, while Administrators can make changes and administer the controller and associated drives.

Current Password. Enter the current password.

New Password. Enter the new password.

Confirm New Password. Enter the new password a second time, to be sure you have entered it correctly.

Change Password button. Saves password changes.

Page Refresh

Minutes Between Refresh. Displays how frequently pages in 3DM will be refreshed with new data from the controller. To change this setting, select another option from the drop-down. If you prefer 3DM to only refresh when you click **Refresh Page**, select **Never**.

The Login, Help and Drive SMART data pages do not automatically refresh. All other 3DM pages do.

Remote Access

Allow Remote Access. This field enables or disables the ability for users and administrators to access 3DM from a remote computer.

HTTP Settings

Listening Port. This field specifies the HTTP: port to be used by 3DM when listening for communications. The default port setting is 888.

If you change this port, make sure the port you specify is not being used. Failure to do so will cause 3DM to stop responding and you will have to restart it by hand.

Change Port button. Saves a new port number.

12

Troubleshooting

This troubleshooting section includes the following sections:

- Web Resources
- Before Contacting Customer Support
- Basic Troubleshooting: Check This First
- Command Logging
- Problems and Solutions
- Error and Notification Messages

Web Resources

For support, troubleshooting tips, frequently asked questions, software releases, and compatibility information related to 3ware RAID controllers, refer to:

- 3ware support page at:
<http://www.3ware.com/support/>
- 3ware knowledgebase:
<http://www.3ware.com/KB/kb.asp>
- 3ware software downloads:
<http://www.3ware.com/support/download.asp>
- 3ware documentation:
<http://www.3ware.com/support/userdocs.asp>
- 3ware Compatibility Lists:
http://www.3ware.com/support/sys_compatibility.asp

If you have a degraded unit or problem drive, see “Maintaining Units” on page 133.

Before Contacting Customer Support

Three screens in 3DM 2 provide controller version and status information that can be helpful when contacting 3ware Customer Support with questions or for troubleshooting: Controller Summary, Unit Details, and Unit Information.

You can copy and paste the information from these screens into an email using the system clipboard. When each page is displayed on the screen, highlight it using your mouse (or press Ctrl-A to select all text), press Ctrl-C to copy it to the clipboard, and then Ctrl-V to paste it into an e-mail.

You may also want to take a screen capture of these pages so that you can respond to questions about your system configuration to the Customer Support representative.

Additional useful information can be gathered from the error logs. For instructions for collecting error logs, see knowledgebase article 12278: <http://www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=12278>.

Basic Troubleshooting: Check This First

Many error messages can be traced to improperly connected hardware. Hardware can appear to be connected, yet not be in full contact. This can cause intermittent errors that are hard to identify.

Reseat the following items to make sure they are in full contact and are not loose:

- Cables
- Power cords and power connectors
- BBU connectors
- RAID controller
- Hard drives

If you have insured that all connections are secure and the errors still occur, one strategy to confirm or rule out hardware problems is to swap suspected bad drives, cables or power cords with known good ones. You can also:

- Move the drive to a different port on the controller.
- In the case of a controller, try a different slot (being sure to use a slot of the correct type for your controller), or even a different computer.

Command Logging

All changes that are made to RAID configurations using 3DM or CLI are automatically stored in a special log file, `tw_mgmt.log`. This log can be helpful to AMCC technical support for troubleshooting problems with your RAID controller and units.

In Linux, FreeBSD and Mac OS X, `tw_mgmt.log` is in the `/var/log` directory.

In Windows, `tw_mgmt.log` is in the 3DM2 installation directory if 3DM2 is installed on your system. If 3DM2 is not installed, the log file is in the home directory of the current user.

When you install 3DM, you are given the option of turning Command logging on or off. If you later want to disable it, you can do so through the CLI. (For details see the *3ware Serial ATA RAID Controller CLI Guide*.)

There are other logs that may be useful to technical support. For instructions in how to collect the system logs, see <http://www.3ware.com/kb/article.aspx?id=12278>.

Problems and Solutions

This section covers some common problems and solutions. It is organized into the following sections:

- Enclosure-Related Problems
 - An LED is blinking red on the 3ware Sidecar.
- Hardware Installation Problems
 - The 3ware BIOS screen never appears
 - Need to boot from a non-3ware device without changing the boot order
- Software Installation Problems
 - The 3ware RAID controller was configured without problems, but the system does not boot
 - A unit shows up as unusable, because of missing drives:
- Problems in 3DM and 3BM
 - A 3ware RAID controller does not show in the list of controllers
 - I am booting up my system and a drive is not showing up in the startup screens, in 3BM, or in 3DM

Enclosure-Related Problems

An LED is blinking red on the 3ware Sidecar.

A blinking red LED on the 3ware Sidecar indicates that there is a “predicted fault” on the drive in that slot.

This can result from a number of different factors, include a SMART error, read error, or cable error. The drive has not failed yet, but may fail soon.

For additional information about the LED indicators on the 3ware Sidecar, see “Enclosure LED Status Indicators” on page 135.

Hardware Installation Problems

Two common problems during hardware installation are listed below. For details related to other issues, check the 3ware KnowledgeBase: <http://www.3ware.com/KB/kb.asp>.

The 3ware BIOS screen never appears

- The 3ware RAID controller may not be installed properly. Reinstall the hardware and reboot.
- The motherboard may be functional, but may not be compatible. Please check the Motherboard Compatibility List on the 3ware website at <http://www.3ware.com/products/compatibility.asp> to see if your motherboard has been tested by 3ware. If you have a different type of motherboard available, you may want to test the controller in it to see if the 3ware BIOS screen appears.
- The motherboard's BIOS may need to be upgraded. Check the web site of the motherboard manufacturer to download and install their latest BIOS.
- The motherboard may not be functional.
- Use a different PCI slot. If you are using a PCI riser card, try installing it directly. Some riser cards are not compatible with certain motherboards.
- You may not have the latest 3ware firmware and driver. To see what version you have, see “Determining the Current Version of Your 3ware Driver” on page 163. To download the most recent software, see <http://www.3ware.com/support/download.asp>.

Need to boot from a non-3ware device without changing the boot order

If the operating system is installed on a 3ware unit, you can temporarily bypass the 3ware BIOS and prevent the OS from booting from that unit by pressing Alt-b. This saves the step of changing the boot order in the motherboard BIOS and 3BM and having to change it back again.

Software Installation Problems

The 3ware RAID controller was configured without problems, but the system does not boot

The problem could be one or more of the following:

- The BIOS may have changed the order of the boot devices. Check your system BIOS boot sequence.
- The 3ware BIOS will only boot from the first unit listed in 3BM. You can change the unit from which the 3ware controller boots by moving it to the top of the list of units by highlighting the unit and pressing the 'Page Up'/'Page Down' keys.
- The operating system is installed on a device that is not in your system's boot order. Use your system's Setup utility to include the StorSwitch controller in the boot order.
- If your operating system was installed before you configured your RAID units, you may have overwritten your operating system. Remember that creating or deleting a RAID unit overwrites any existing data on the member drives. Reinstall your operating system.
- There may be a compatibility problem between the motherboard system BIOS and the 3ware BIOS. Check the 3ware website (www.3ware.com) to see if your motherboard is compatible with the 3ware BIOS, and check with your motherboard manufacturer for potential BIOS updates.

A unit shows up as unusable, because of missing drives:

Unusable Arrays:

```
3 drive 64K RAID 5 558.77 GB (Unit 1)
```

```
SATA - Maxtor 6B300S0      279.86 GB (Port 6)
```

The unit has some but not all of its members available. The unit will be unusable. If this unit is your boot device, your system will not boot. You must either return the missing disks to complete the unit, or release the member disks by deleting the incomplete unit(s) listed in the display. Remember that deleting a RAID unit overwrites any existing data on the member drives.

CAUTION: Do not delete the inoperable unit and recreate it, as this will overwrite the data and make data recovery very difficult.

If you get this error, contact technical support at <http://www.3ware.com/support/>.

Problems in 3DM and 3BM

A 3ware RAID controller does not show in the list of controllers

You may not have the most recent driver for your controller.

To find out the driver version currently installed, see “Determining the Current Version of Your 3ware Driver” on page 163

Current drivers are available for download on the 3ware website at <http://www.3ware.com/support/download.asp>.

I am booting up my system and a drive is not showing up in the startup screens, in 3BM, or in 3DM

This could be due to one or more of the following:

- Defective cable
- Defective drive
- Defective RAID cage/chassis slot
- Poorly seated drive
- Poorly connected power cable
- Poorly connected data cable
- Defective port on the 3ware controller

If a port that previously showed up at port 1 does not show up, try the following:

- 1 Power the system down, then reseal the drive in the slot, reseal the data cable, and reseal the power cable.
- 2 Power the system back up.
- 3 If the drive still does not show up in 3DM or 3BM, then swap the drive at port 1 with a drive on another port.
- 4 If the drive now shows up on the new port, and the new drive on port 1 does not, then the drive is OK. The problem could be the controller port, the cable, the power connector, or the RAID cage/chassis slot.
- 5 Change each of these things, one at a time
 - Try a different port on the controller
 - Try a different data cable
 - Power the drive with a different power connector from the power supply
 - Try connecting the drive directly to the motherboard, bypassing the RAID cage/chassis slot

If the drive shows up, then you will know which hardware was defective.

If the drive still does not show up, contact 3ware Technical Support.

Error and Notification Messages

Error and notification messages are issued by the 3ware RAID controller when an error is detected or when an action is completed. These messages are sometimes referred to as AENs (asynchronous event notifications).

AEN messages are displayed on the 3DM 2 Alarms page and CLI Show Alarms page.

On the 3DM 2 Alarms page, you can click on the message to jump to help text about that message. You can also look the message up in the list below. In 3DM 2, the message number is the last few digits within the parentheses at the beginning of the message description. For example, in the string (0x04:0x002B), “002B” is the message number. To find additional information about the message 2B, you would look up 002B in the list below.

Note that the messages are listed below in hex order, since the message numbers are in hex.

Error and notification messages are listed in Table 13. Descriptions of each are provided after the table.

Sev	Time	Message
	Mon, Jan 19, 2004 01:12:54AM	(0x04:0x002B): Background verify done: unit=0
	Sun, Jan 18, 2004 11:57:02PM	(0x04:0x0029): Background verify started: unit=0
	Sun, Jan 18, 2004 01:16:35AM	(0x04:0x002B): Background verify done: unit=0
	Sun, Jan 18, 2004 12:00:48AM	(0x04:0x0029): Background verify started: unit=0

Table 13: Error and Notification Message List

Value	Message
0001	Controller reset occurred
0002	Degraded unit
0003	Controller error occurred
0004	Rebuild failed
0005	Rebuild completed
0006	Incomplete unit detected
0007	Initialize completed
0008	Unclean shutdown detected
0009	Drive timeout detected
000A	Drive error detected
000B	Rebuild started

Table 13: Error and Notification Message List

Value Message
000C Initialize started
000E Initialize failed
000F SMART threshold exceeded
0019 Drive removed
001A Drive inserted
001E Unit inoperable
001F Unit Operational
0021 Downgrade UDMA mode
0022 Upgrade UDMA mode
0023 Sector repair completed
0024 Buffer integrity test failed
0025 Cache flush failed; some data lost
0026 Drive ECC error reported
0027 DCB checksum error detected
0028 DCB version unsupported
0029 Verify started
002A Verify failed
002B Verify completed
002C Source drive ECC error overwritten
002D Source drive error occurred
002E Replacement drive capacity too small
002F Verify not started; unit never initialized
0030 Drive not supported
0032 Spare capacity too small
0033 Migration started
0034 Migration failed
0035 Migration completed
0036 Verify fixed data/parity mismatch
0037 SO-DIMM not compatible
0038 SO-DIMM not detected

Table 13: Error and Notification Message List

Value Message
0039 Buffer ECC error corrected
003A Drive power on reset detected
003B Rebuild paused
003C Initialize paused
003D Verify paused
003E Migration paused
003F Flash file system error detected
0040 Flash file system repaired
0041 Unit number assignments lost
0042 Primary DCB read error occurred
0043 Backup DCB read error detected
0044 Battery voltage is normal
0045 Battery voltage is low
0046 Battery voltage is high
0047 Battery voltage is too low
0048 Battery voltage is too high
0049 Battery temperature is normal
004A Battery temperature is low
004B Battery temperature is high
004C Battery temperature is too low
004D Battery temperature is too high
004E Battery capacity test started
004F Cache synchronization skipped
0050 Battery capacity test completed
0051 Battery health check started
0052 Battery health check completed
0053 Battery capacity test is overdue
0055 Battery charging started
0056 Battery charging completed
0057 Battery charging fault

Table 13: Error and Notification Message List

Value Message
0058 Battery capacity is below warning level
0059 Battery capacity is below error level
005A Battery is present
005B Battery is not present
005C Battery is weak
005D Battery health check failed
005E Cache synchronization completed
005F Cache synchronization failed; some data lost

Error and Notification Message Details

0001 Controller reset occurred

Event Type

Information

Cause

The device driver has sent a soft reset to the 3ware RAID controller. The driver does this when the controller has not responded to a command within the allowed time limit (30 sec.). After the soft reset command has been sent, the driver will resend the command.

Action

If this message occurs more than three times a day, collect the system logs and contact Technical Support.

If this message is seen while installing a 9550SX controller card under FreeBSD, it is due to the APIC (Advanced Programmable Interrupt Controller) being enabled. To complete the installation you must disable APIC. See Knowledge Base 14853: <http://www.3ware.com/kb/article.aspx?id=14853>.

See Also

For how to collect the system logs, see <http://www.3ware.com/kb/article.aspx?id=12278>

For more information regarding FreeBSD installation, see KB articles 14850: <http://www.3ware.com/kb/article.aspx?id=14850>

0002 Degraded unit

Event Type

Error

Cause

An error was encountered and the unit is now operating in degraded (non-redundant) mode. This is usually due to a drive failure or the physical removal of a drive from a redundant unit.

Action

Check hardware connections and reseal the drive or drives. Rescan the controller from 3DM or CLI to see if the unit has been restored. If you are able to restore the unit before any data has been written to the unit, a rebuild will not be necessary. If the unit remains degraded, replace the missing or dead drives and initiate a rebuild.

See Also

“About Degraded Units” on page 137

“Rebuilding Units” on page 150

0003 Controller error occurred

Event Type

Error

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller has encountered an internal error.

Action

Please collect log files and contact AMCC Customer Support, as a replacement board may be required. Technical support is at <http://www.3ware.com/support/index.asp>. Information on collecting logs is at <http://www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=12278>.

0004 Rebuild failed

Event Type

Error

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller was unable to complete a rebuild operation. This error can be caused by drive errors on either the source or the destination of the rebuild. However, because ATA drives can reallocate sectors on write errors, the rebuild failure is most likely caused by the source drive of the rebuild detecting a read error.

Action

The default operation of the 3ware RAID controller is to abort a rebuild if an error is encountered. If you want rebuilds to continue when there is a source error, you can set a unit policy to Continue on Source Error During Rebuild in 3DM or CLI.

The consequence of continuing a rebuild when there is a source error is that there may be corrupt data in your rebuilt unit. In some cases, however, this may be your only alternative for recovering as much data as possible from a unit that has become degraded.

To lower the likelihood of getting this error, schedule regular verifications.

See Also

“Setting Continue on Source Error During Rebuild” on page 110.

“Scheduling Background Tasks” on page 156

0005 Rebuild completed

Event Type

Information

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller has successfully completed a rebuild. The data is now redundant.

Action

None required.

0006 Incomplete unit detected

Event Type

Warning

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller has detected an incomplete unit.

An incomplete unit is a unit in which the 3ware RAID controller is unable to detect one or more drives. The drives may be missing, dead, or improperly connected. A unit that is incomplete is also degraded (although a degraded unit can be complete if all drives are still detected, including the failed drive).

Action

Check hardware connections and reseal the drives. Rescan the controller from 3DM to see if the unit has been restored. If you are able to restore the unit before any data has been written to the unit, a rebuild will not be necessary. If the unit remains incomplete, replace the missing or dead drives and initiate a rebuild.

0007 Initialize completed

Event Type

Information

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller completed the “synching” background initialization sequence of RAID levels 1, 6, 10, 50, or 5. For RAID 5, RAID 6, and RAID 50, the data on the unit was read and the resultant new parity was written. For RAID 1 and 10, one half of the mirror was copied to the other half (mirrors are synchronized).

This message will not appear for a foreground initialization.

See Also

“Foreground Versus Background Initialization” on page 143

0008 Unclean shutdown detected

Event Type

Warning

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller detected an unclean shutdown of the operating system, either from a power failure or improper shutdown procedure. The controller will force the unit to begin verifying, due to the possibility that data on a redundant unit could be out of synchronization.

Action

Allow the verification to complete. Verifications have little overhead in terms of system performance and keep your units in optimum condition.

To prevent unclean shutdowns, always go through the normal shutdown procedure. It is also recommended to use an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) to prevent unclean shutdowns due to sudden power loss.

See Also

“About Verification” on page 146

0009 Drive timeout detected

Event Type

Error

Cause

A drive has failed to respond to a command from a 3ware RAID controller within the allowed time limit (20 secs.). After sending this error message, the controller will attempt to recover the drive by sending a reset to that drive and retrying the failed command.

Possible causes of drive time-outs (also known as ATA-Port time-outs) include a bad or intermittent disk drive, power cable or interface cable.

Action

If you have checked hardware connections and no cause other than the drive can be found, replace the drive.

You may also want to use the drive manufacturer’s diagnostic and repair utilities on the drive.

See Also

For links to drive manufacturer diagnostic utilities and troubleshooting advice, see <http://www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=14924>.

“Basic Troubleshooting: Check This First” on page 219

000A Drive error detected

Event Type

Error

Cause

A drive has returned an error to the 3ware RAID controller that it is unable to complete a command. The error type is not a time-out (000A) or uncorrected ECC (0026).

This message may be seen as part of a recovery operation initiated by the 3ware RAID controller on the drive. One possible cause is multiple write commands to a sector forcing the drive to remap a defective sector. This message may be seen if error recovery operations initiated by the 3ware RAID controller are unsuccessful.

Action

If you see this message, the drive repairs may lie outside of the 3ware RAID controller’s abilities. Try running the drive manufacturer’s diagnostic and repair utilities on the drive.

If necessary, replace the drive.

See Also

For links to drive manufacturer diagnostic utilities and troubleshooting advice, see <http://www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=10894>.

000B Rebuild started

Event Type

Information

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller started to rebuild a degraded unit. The rebuild may have been initiated by you, may have started automatically on a hot spare or may have started after drive removal or insertion (due to the Auto Rebuild policy).

Action

Allow the rebuild to complete. This will return the unit to its normal redundant state.

See Also

“Scheduling Background Tasks” on page 156.

“Rebuilding Units” on page 150.

“Background Task Prioritization” on page 156.

000C Initialize started**Event Type**

Information

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller started an initialization. This is always a “synching” background initialization and does not erase user data. Initialization either occurs at unit creation time for larger RAID 5, 6, or 50 units or later during the initial verification of redundant units.

Action

Allow the initialization to complete. This will return the unit to its normal redundant state.

See Also

For more information, see “About Initialization” on page 143

000E Initialize failed**Event Type**

Error

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller was unable to complete the initialization. This error can be caused by unrecoverable drive errors.

If this unit was a redundant unit, and the initialization failed because of a problem on a particular disk drive, then the unit will be degraded.

Action

If the unit was degraded, then rebuild the unit. This may necessitate replacing the drive.

Check physical cable and power connections. You can also run the drive manufacturer's diagnostic and repair utilities on the drive.

See Also

For links to drive manufacturer diagnostic utilities and troubleshooting advice, see <http://www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=10894>.

“Basic Troubleshooting: Check This First” on page 219

000F SMART threshold exceeded

Event Type

Warning

Cause

SMART monitoring is predicting a potential drive failure.

The 3ware RAID controller supports SMART monitoring, whereby the individual drives automatically monitor certain parametric information such as error rates and retry counts. This type of monitoring may be able to predict a drive failure before it happens, allowing you to schedule service of the unit before it becomes degraded. The SMART status of each drive attached to the 3ware RAID controller is monitored daily.

Action

AMCC recommends that you replace any drive that has exceeded the SMART threshold.

If the drive is part of a redundant unit, remove the drive through 3DM2 or CLI. Replace the drive and start a rebuild.

If the drive is not part of a redundant unit, then you will need to backup your data before replacing the drive.

See Also

“Viewing SMART Data About a Drive” on page 141

“Rebuilding Units” on page 150.

0019 Drive removed

Event Type

Warning

Cause

A drive was physically removed from the controller while the controller was powered on.

Action

If the drive is not part of a redundant unit, return the drive as soon as possible. You may need to rescan the controller to have the drive recognized. If at all possible, do not remove a drive from a non-redundant unit as this may cause data loss or a system hang.

001A Drive inserted

Event Type

Information

Cause

A drive was connected to the controller while the controller was powered on.

Action

The drive is now available for use. If the drive is part of a unit add the remaining drives and rescan the controller, in 3DM or CLI, to bring the unit online.

001E Unit inoperable

Event Type

Error

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller is unable to detect sufficient drives for the unit to be operable. Some drives have failed or are missing.

Examples of inoperable units are as follows:

- RAID 0 missing any drives.
- A RAID 5 or 50 unit with two or more drives missing from the same RAID 5 unit or subunits.

- A RAID 10 unit with both drives missing from one of the RAID 1 subunits.
- A RAID 6 unit with three or more drives missing.

Note: The controller only generates this message if the unit is missing drives for more than 20 seconds. This allows a hot-swap of a drive to be completed without generating this error.

Action

The unit is no longer available for use. Return all missing drives to the unit. If the drives are physically present, check all data and power connections.

CAUTION: Do not delete the inoperable unit and recreate it as this will overwrite the data and make data recovery very difficult.

You may wish to contact technical support at <http://www.3ware.com/support>.

See Also

“About Inoperable Units” on page 138.

001F Unit Operational

Event Type

Information

Cause

Drive insertion caused a unit that was inoperable to become operational again. Any data that was on that unit will still be there. This message is only sent if the unit was inoperable for more than 20 seconds. That means that if the hot-swap of a drive occurred within 20 seconds, messages are not generated.

Action

None Required. The unit is available for use.

0021 Downgrade UDMA mode

Event Type

Warning

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller has downgraded the UDMA transfer rate between the controller and the ATA disk drives. This message only applies to parallel ATA and certain legacy serial ATA drives.

Background Information

The 3ware RAID controller communicates to the ATA disk drives through the Ultra DMA (UDMA) protocol. This protocol ensures data integrity across the ATA cable by appending a Cyclical Redundancy Check (CRC) for all ATA data that is transferred. If the data becomes corrupted between the drive and the 3ware RAID controller (because of an intermittent or poor quality cable connection) the 3ware RAID controller detects this as a UDMA CRC or cable error. The 3ware RAID controller then retries the failed command three times at the current UDMA transfer rate. If the error persists, it lowers the UDMA transfer rate (for example, from UDMA 100 to UDMA 66) and retries another three times.

Action

Check for possible causes of UDMA CRC errors such as defective or poor quality interface cables or cable routing problems through electrically noisy environments (for instance, cables are too close to the power supply). Also check for cables which are not standard or exceed the ATA specification. A list of cables for use with 3ware controllers is available at <http://3ware.com/products/cables.asp>.

0022 Upgrade UDMA mode**Event Type**

Warning

Cause

During a self-test, the controller found that a drive was not in the optimal UDMA mode and upgraded its UDMA transfer rate.

Action

None required. The drive and cable are working in optimal mode.

0023 Sector repair completed**Event Type**

Warning

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller moved data from a bad sector on the drive to a new location.

Background Information

The 3ware RAID controller supports a feature called dynamic sector repair that allows the unit to recover from certain drive errors that would normally result in a degraded unit situation. For redundant units such as RAID 1, 5, 6, 10, and 50, the 3ware RAID controller essentially has two copies of your data available. If a read command to a sector on a disk drive results in an error, it reverts to the redundant copy in order to satisfy the host's request. At this point, the 3ware RAID controller has a good copy of the requested data in its cache memory. It will then use this data to force the failing drive to reallocate the bad sector, which essentially repairs the sector.

Action

Sector repairs are an indication of the presence of grown defects on a particular drive. While typical modern disk drives are designed to allow several hundred grown defects, special attention should be paid to any drive in a unit that begins to indicate sector repair messages. This may be an indication of a drive that is beginning to fail. You may wish to replace the drive, especially if the number of sector repair errors exceeds 3 per month.

0024 Buffer integrity test failed

Event Type

Error.

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller performs diagnostics on its internal RAM devices as part of its data integrity features. Once a day, a non-destructive test is performed on the cache memory. Failure of the test indicates a failure of a hardware component on the 3ware RAID controller. This message is sent to notify you of the problem.

Action

You should replace the 3ware RAID controller.

If the controller is still under warranty, contact 3ware Technical Support for a replacement controller.

0025 Cache flush failed; some data lost

Event Type

Error

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller was not able to commit data to the drive(s) during a caching operation. This is due to a serious drive failure, possibly from a power outage.

Background Information

The 3ware RAID controller uses caching layer firmware to improve performance. For write commands this means that the controller acknowledges it has completed a write operation before the data is committed to disk. If the 3ware RAID controller cannot commit the data to the drive after it has acknowledged to the host, this message is posted.

Action

To troubleshoot the reasons for the failure, collect the logs for your system and contact 3ware technical support at <http://www.3ware.com/support/index.asp>. For information on what error logs are and how to collect them, see <http://www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=12278>.

0026 Drive ECC error reported

Event Type

Error

Cause

Drive ECC errors are an indication of grown defects on a particular drive. For redundant units, this typically means that dynamic sector repair has been invoked (see message “0023 Sector repair completed” on page 237) . For non-redundant units (JBOD, RAID 0 and degraded units), which do not have another copy of the data, drive ECC errors result in the 3ware RAID controller returning failed status to the associated host command.

Action

Schedule periodic verifications of all units so that drive ECC errors can be found and corrected. If the unit is non-redundant a unit file system check is recommended.

Under Windows, right-click on your drive icon and choose **Properties> Tools> Check Now**.

Under Linux or FreeBSD use `fsck /dev/sda1`. If you have more than one SATA device, substitute the correct drive letter and partition number, such as `sdb2`, for `sda1`.

See Also

“Setting Auto Verify for a Unit” on page 109

“Scheduling Background Tasks” on page 156

0027 DCB checksum error detected

Event Type

Error

Cause

The drive’s Drive Configuration Block (DCB) has been corrupted.

The 3ware RAID controller stores certain configuration parameters on a reserved area of each disk drive called the Drive Configuration Block. As part of power-on initialization, the 3ware RAID controller performs a checksum of the DCB area to ensure consistency.

Action

If this error occurs, please contact 3ware technical support at <http://www.3ware.com/support/index.asp> for assistance.

0028 DCB version unsupported

Event Type

Error

Cause

The unit that is connected to your 3ware RAID controller was created on a legacy 3ware product that is incompatible with your new controller.

During the evolution of the 3ware product line, the format of the Drive Configuration Block (DCB) has been changed to accommodate new features. The DCB format expected by the 3ware RAID controller and the DCB that is written on the drive must be compatible. If they are not, this message is sent.

Action

Return the drives back to their original controller and contact 3ware technical support at <http://www.3ware.com/support/index.asp> for further assistance.

0029 Verify started

Event Type

Information

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller has started verifying the data integrity of a unit. The verification functions for different RAID levels are as follows:

- **Single, JBOD, and Spare.** Verify = Media scan
- **RAID 0.** Verify = Media scan
- **RAID 1 and 10.** Verify = Comparison of mirror sides
- **RAID 5, 6, and 50.** Verify = Comparison of parity data with user data

Action

Allow verify to complete to identify any possible data integrity issues.

See Also

For information on scheduling a verify process, see “Scheduling Background Tasks” on page 156. For information on verification of a unit, see “About Verification” on page 146.

002A Verify failed

Event Type

Error

Cause

Verification of a unit has terminated with an error. For each RAID level being verified, this may mean:

- **Single, JBOD, and Spare.** A single drive returned an error, possibly because of a media defect.
- **RAID 0.** A single drive returned an error, possibly because of a media defect.
- **RAID 1 and 10.** One side of the mirror does not equal the other side.
- **RAID 5, 6, and 50.** The parity data does not equal the user data.

For any RAID type, the most likely cause of the error is a grown defect in the drive. For out-of-synchronization mirrors or parity, the error could be caused by improper shutdown of the unit. This possibility applies to RAID 1, 5, 6, 10, and 50.

Action

When a verify fails, redundant units will automatically resynchronize user data through a background initialization. The initialize will not erase user data, but will recalculate and rewrite user parity data.

If the unit was non-redundant, any data in the error location is lost. (However, the error could be in a part of the drive that did not contain data.) A unit file system check is recommended.

Under Windows, right-click on your drive icon and choose **Properties> Tools> Check Now**.

Under Linux or FreeBSD use `fsck /dev/sda1`. If you have more than one SATA device, substitute the correct drive letter and partition number, such as `sdb2`, for `sda1`.

The resynchronization of data that takes place during a background initialization can slow down access to the unit. Once initialization has begun, it cannot be canceled. You can pause it, however, by scheduling it to take place during off-hours. For more information, see “Scheduling Background Tasks” on page 166. You can also set the initialization process to go slower and use fewer system resources. For more information, see “Setting Background Task Rate” on page 165. (Initialization occurs at the Rebuild rate.)

See Also

“About Initialization” on page 143

002B Verify completed

Event Type

Information

Cause

Verification of the data integrity of a unit was completed successfully.

See Also

“About Verification” on page 146

002C Source drive ECC error overwritten

Event Type

Error

Cause

A read error was encountered during a rebuild and the controller is configured to 'ignore ECC' or to 'Force continue on source errors'. The sector in error was reallocated. This will cause uncorrectable blocks to be rewritten, but the data may be incorrect.

Action

It is recommended that you execute a file system check when the rebuild completes.

Under Windows, right-click on your drive icon and choose **Properties> Tools> Check Now**.

Under Linux or FreeBSD use `fsck /dev/sda1`. If you have more than one SATA device, substitute the correct drive letter and partition number, such as `sdb2`, for `sda1`.

002D Source drive error occurred

Event Type

Error

Cause

An error on the source drive was detected during a rebuild operation. The rebuild has stopped as a result.

Action

The controller will report an error, even if the area of the source drive that had the error did not contain data. Scheduling regular verifies will lessen the chance of getting this error.

You can force the rebuild to continue by setting the Overwrite ECC Error policy through 3DM, CLI, or 3BM, and then rebuilding the unit again. This will cause uncorrectable blocks to be rewritten, but the data may be incorrect. It is recommended that you execute a file system check when the rebuild completes.

Under Windows, right-click on your drive icon and choose **Properties> Tools> Check Now**.

Under Linux or FreeBSD use `fsck /dev/sda1`. If you have more than one SATA device, substitute the correct drive letter and partition number, such as `sdb2`, for `sda1`.

See Also

“Starting a Verify Manually” on page 148

“Setting Auto Verify for a Unit” on page 109

“Setting Continue on Source Error During Rebuild” on page 110

002E Replacement drive capacity too small

Event Type

Error

Cause

The storage capacity of the drive you are using as a replacement drive is too small and cannot be used.

Action

Use a replacement drive equal to or larger than the drives already in use

002F Verify not started; unit never initialized

Event Type

Warning

Cause

A verify operation has been attempted by the 3ware RAID controller, but the unit has never been initialized before. The unit will automatically transition to initializing mode and then start a verify.

Action

None required.

This is considered a normal part of operation. Not all types of RAID units need to be initialized in order to have full performance. The initialize will not erase user data, but will calculate and write parity data or mirror data to the drives in the unit.

See Also

“About Initialization” on page 143

0030 Drive not supported

Event Type

Error

Cause

3ware 8000 and 9500S Serial ATA controllers only support UltraDMA-100/133 drives when using the parallel-to-serial ATA converter. This message indicates that an unsupported drive was detected during rollcall or a hot swap. This message could also indicate that the parallel-to-serial converter was jumpered incorrectly.

Action

Use a parallel ATA drive which supports UDMA 100 or 133 and check that the parallel-to-serial converter was correctly jumpered to correspond to UDMA 100 or 133 drives.

See Also

Refer to the User Manual for your controller.

For a list of compatible drives, see

http://www.3ware.com/products/compatibility_sata.asp

0032 Spare capacity too small

Event Type

Warning

Cause

There is a valid hot spare but the capacity is not sufficient to use it for a drive replacement in existing units.

Action

Replace the spare with a drive of equal or larger capacity than the existing drives.

0033 Migration started

Event Type

Information

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller has started the migration of a unit.

Migration changes can include:

- Expanding capacity of a unit by adding drives
- Changing RAID levels, for example, from RAID 1 to RAID 5.

See Also

“RAID Level Migration (RLM) Overview” on page 116.

0034 Migration failed

Event Type

Error

Cause

The migration of a unit has failed.

Migration changes can include:

- Expanding capacity of a unit by adding drives.
- Changing RAID levels, for example, from RAID 1 to RAID 5.

Action

Review the list of events on the Alarms page for other entries that may give you an idea of why the migration failed (for example, a drive error on a specific port).

You may also wish to get the logs and contact technical support at <http://www.3ware.com/support/index.asp>. For information on what error logs are and how to collect them, see <http://www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=12278>.

See Also

“RAID Level Migration (RLM) Overview” on page 116

0035 Migration completed

Event Type

Information

Cause

The migrated unit is now ready to be used.

Migration changes can include:

- Expanding capacity of a unit by adding drives
- Changing RAID levels, for example, from RAID 1 to RAID 5.

Action

If the capacity of the unit did not change, then you do not need to do anything else. If the capacity of the migrated unit is larger, you will need to inform the operating system of the change. See “Informing the Operating System of Changed Configuration” on page 119.

0036 Verify fixed data/parity mismatch

Event Type

Warning

Cause

A verify error was found and fixed by the 3ware RAID controller.

Some examples of errors that can be fixed include:

- A parity inconsistency for a RAID 5 or RAID 50 unit.
- A data mismatch for a RAID 1 or RAID 10 unit.

Action

None required.

0037 SO-DIMM not compatible

Event Type

Error

Cause

There is incompatible SO-DIMM memory connected to the 9500S controller.

Note: This message only applies to the 3ware 9500S controller, which has removable memory. Other 3ware controller models do not have memory that can be removed.

Action

Replace the incompatible SO-DIMM with a compatible one.

See Also

For a list of SODIMMs compatible with the 9500S, see <http://www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=11748>.

0038 SO-DIMM not detected

Event Type

Error

Cause

The 3ware 9500S RAID controller is inoperable due to missing SO-DIMM memory.

Note: This message only applies to the 3ware 9500S controller, which has removable memory. Other 3ware controller models do not have memory that can be removed.

Action

Install a compatible SO-DIMM on the controller.

See Also

For a list of SODIMMs compatible with the 9500S, see <http://www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=11748>.

0039 Buffer ECC error corrected

Event Type

Warning

Cause

The controller has detected and corrected a memory ECC error.

Action

None required.

If errors persist, contact technical support at <http://www.3ware.com/support/index.asp>.

003A Drive power on reset detected**Event Type**

Error

Cause

The controller has detected that a drive has lost power and then restarted. The controller may degrade the unit if it is a redundant unit (non-redundant units cannot be degraded).

Action

If this drive was the only one to lose power, check the cable connections. Also, check that your power supply is adequate for the type and number of devices attached to it.

See Also

For troubleshooting information and a link to drive manufacturer diagnostic utilities, see <http://www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=14927>.

003B Rebuild paused**Event Type**

Information

Cause

The rebuild operation is paused.

Rebuilds are normally paused for two (formerly ten) minutes after a system first boots up and during non-scheduled times when scheduling is enabled.

Disabling or modifying the schedule with 3DM or CLI will allow the rebuild to resume.

See Also

“Scheduling Background Tasks” on page 156

003C Initialize paused

Event Type

Information

Cause

The initialization is paused.

Initializations are normally paused for two (formerly ten) minutes after a system first boots up. Initialization is also paused during non-scheduled times when scheduling is enabled. Initializations follow the rebuild schedule.

Action

If you want the initialize to resume, you can disable or modify the schedule through 3DM or CLI.

See Also

“Viewing Current Task Schedules” on page 157

“About Initialization” on page 143

003D Verify paused

Event Type

Information

Cause

The verify operation is paused.

Verifies are normally paused for 2 (formerly 10) minutes after a system first boots up. Verifies are also paused during non-scheduled times when scheduling is enabled.

Action

If you want the verification to resume, you can disable or modify the schedule through 3DM or CLI

See Also

“About Verification” on page 146

“Scheduling Background Tasks” on page 156

003E Migration paused

Event Type

Information

Cause

Migration is paused. Migration follows the rebuild schedule.

Action

If you want the migration to resume, you can disable or modify the schedule through 3DM or CLI

See Also

“RAID Level Migration (RLM) Overview” on page 116

“Scheduling Background Tasks” on page 156

003F Flash file system error detected

Event Type

Warning

Cause

A corrupted flash file system was found on the 3ware RAID controller during boot-up.

The 3ware RAID controller stores configuration parameters as files in its flash memory. These files can be corrupted when a flash operation is interrupted by events such as a power failure. The controller will attempt to restore the flash files from a backup copy.

Action

Update to the latest firmware, as earlier firmware resets corrupted files to default settings.

We recommend using 3DM, CLI or 3BM to check your settings, in case they were not able to be restored.

0040 Flash file system repaired

Event Type

Information

Cause

A corrupted flash file system has been successfully repaired.

Some of the flash files with insufficient data may have been lost in the operation. The configuration parameters which are lost will then return to their default values.

Action

We recommend using 3DM, CLI or 3BM to check your settings, in case they were not able to be restored.

0041 Unit number assignments lost

Event Type

Warning

Cause

The unit number assignments have been lost.

This may have occurred as a result of a soft reset.

Action

Please contact AMCC 3ware technical support at <http://www.3ware.com/support/index.asp>.

0042 Primary DCB read error occurred

Event Type

Warning

Cause

The controller found an error while reading the primary copy of the Disk Configuration Block (DCB).

The controller will attempt to correct the error by reading the back-up copy of the DCB. If a valid DCB is found, the primary DCB is re-written to rectify the errors.

Action

AMCC recommends verifying the unit. See “Starting a Verify Manually” on page 148.

0043 Backup DCB read error detected**Event Type**

Warning

Cause

The controller has detected a latent error in the backup Disk Configuration Block (DCB).

The 3ware RAID controller checks the backup DCB, even when the primary DCB is OK. If an error is found, the controller will attempt to correct the error by reading the primary copy. If the primary copy is valid, the backup DCB will be rewritten to rectify the errors.

Action

AMCC recommends verifying the unit. See “Starting a Verify Manually” on page 148.

0044 Battery voltage is normal**Event Type**

Information

Cause

The battery pack voltage being monitored by the Battery Backup Unit fell outside of the acceptable range and then came back within the acceptable range.

Action

None required

0045 Battery voltage is low**Event Type**

Warning

Cause

The battery pack voltage being monitored by the Battery Backup Unit has fallen below the warning threshold.

Action

The Battery Backup Unit is presently still able to backup the 3ware RAID controller, but you should replace the battery pack if the warning continues.

0046 Battery voltage is high**Event Type**

Warning

Cause

The battery pack voltage being monitored by the Battery Backup Unit has risen above the warning threshold.

Action

The Battery Backup Unit is presently still able to backup the 3ware RAID controller, but you should replace the battery pack if the warning continues.

0047 Battery voltage is too low**Event Type**

Error

Cause

The battery pack voltage being monitored by the Battery Backup Unit is too low to backup the 3ware RAID controller.

You may see this message during a battery capacity test. In this case, it is not a sign of battery failure.

You may also see this message if the battery pack is plugged in while the computer is on. This is not advised.

Action

Replace the battery pack if none of the above causes apply and the warning continues.

0048 Battery voltage is too high

Event Type

Error

Cause

The battery pack voltage being monitored by the Battery Backup Unit is too high to backup the 3ware RAID controller.

Action

The battery pack must be replaced.

This may be a fault in the BBU control module. If you get this error, do the following:

- 1 Turn off the computer and remove the 3ware RAID controller.
- 2 Remove the BBU control module and battery module from the 3ware RAID controller.
- 3 Unplug the battery from the control module.
- 4 Return the BBU control module and battery module to 3ware.

For more details on removing the BBU, see the installation guide that came with your 3ware RAID controller.

0049 Battery temperature is normal

Event Type

Information

Cause

The battery pack temperature being monitored by the Battery Backup Unit fell outside of the acceptable range and then came back within the acceptable range.

Action

None required

004A Battery temperature is low

Event Type

Warning

Cause

The battery pack temperature being monitored by the Battery Backup Unit has fallen below the acceptable range. The most likely cause is ambient temperature.

Action

The Battery backup Unit is presently still able to backup the 3ware RAID controller, but you should replace the battery pack if the temperature warning persists and is not due to environmental reasons.

004B Battery temperature is high

Event Type

Error

Cause

The battery pack temperature being monitored by the Battery Backup Unit has risen above the acceptable range. However, the BBU is still able to backup the 3ware RAID controller.

Action

Check for sufficient airflow around the card. To increase airflow you can:

- Leave the PCI slots next to the controller empty
- Add fans to your computer case
- Move and bundle wiring that is blocking air circulation

The Battery Backup Unit is presently still able to backup the 3ware RAID controller, but you should replace the battery pack if the temperature warning persists.

Contact 3ware technical support at <http://www.3ware.com/support/index.asp> if this problem is not due to environmental reasons or improper case cooling.

004C Battery temperature is too low**Event Type**

Error

Cause

The battery pack temperature being monitored by the Battery Backup Unit is too low.

The BBU is unable to backup the 3ware RAID controller.

Action

Contact 3ware technical support at <http://www.3ware.com/support/index.asp>.

The battery pack must be replaced if the problem persists and is not due to environmental reasons.

004D Battery temperature is too high**Event Type**

Error

Cause

The battery pack temperature being monitored by the Battery Backup Unit is too high.

The BBU is unable to backup the 3ware RAID controller.

Action

Check for sufficient airflow around the card. To increase airflow you can:

- Leave the PCI slots next to the controller empty
- Add fans to your computer case
- Move and bundle wiring that is blocking air circulation

Contact 3ware technical support at <http://www.3ware.com/support/index.asp> if this problem is not due to environmental reasons or improper case cooling.

004E Battery capacity test started**Event Type**

Information

Cause

A battery test was started through CLI or 3DM.

Background Information

The test estimates how many hours the Battery Backup Unit will be able to back up the 3ware RAID controller in case of a power failure.

This test performs a full battery charge/discharge/re-charge cycle and may take up to 20 hours to complete. During this test the Battery Backup Unit cannot backup the 3ware RAID controller. In addition, all units have their write cache disabled until the test completes.

Action

None required.

See Also

See the Install Guide for your controller.

004F Cache synchronization skipped

Event Type

Warning

Cause

The cache synchronization that is normally performed when power is restored after a power failure was skipped and write data is still being backed up in the controller cache. This can occur if a unit was physically removed or became inoperable during the power outage.

Action

Return missing drive(s) to the controller so that the missing write data can be saved.

0050 Battery capacity test completed

Event Type

Information

Cause

The Battery Backup Unit has completed a battery capacity test.

The BBU is again able to backup the 3ware RAID controller and write cache has been re-enabled for all units. (During the test, backup and write cache were disabled).

0051 Battery health check started**Event Type**

Information

Cause

The Battery Backup Unit periodically evaluates the health of the battery and its ability to backup the 3ware RAID controller in case of a power failure. This health check has started.

0052 Battery health check completed**Event Type**

Information

Cause

The Battery Backup Unit evaluates periodically the health of the battery and its ability to backup the 3ware RAID controller in case of a power failure. This message is posted to the host when this health check has completed.

0053 Battery capacity test is overdue**Event Type**

Information

Cause

There has not been a battery capacity test run in the last 6 months, which is the maximum recommended interval. This message will be sent once every week until the test is run.

Action

AMCC recommends running the test at least once every 6 months, if the measured battery capacity is longer than 120 hours. If the measured battery capacity is less than 120 hours the recommended test interval is 4 weeks.

0055 Battery charging started**Event Type**

Information

Cause

The Battery Backup Unit has started a battery charge cycle.

Action

None required

0056 Battery charging completed

Event Type

Information

Cause

The Battery Backup Unit has completed a battery charge cycle.

0057 Battery charging fault

Event Type

Error

Cause

The Battery Backup Unit has detected a battery fault during a charge cycle. The Battery Backup Unit is not ready and is unable to backup the 3ware RAID controller.

Action

Replace the battery pack.

See Also

See the Install Guide for your controller

0058 Battery capacity is below warning level

Event Type

Information

Cause

The measured capacity of the battery is below the warning level. The Battery Backup Unit is presently still able to backup the 3ware RAID controller, but it is weakening.

Action

Replace the battery pack if the warnings persist.

See Also

See the Install Guide for your controller.

0059 Battery capacity is below error level**Event Type**

Error

Cause

The measured capacity of the battery is below the error level. The Battery Backup Unit is not ready and is unable to backup the 3ware RAID controller.

Action

Replace the battery pack.

See Also

See the Install Guide for your controller.

005A Battery is present**Event Type**

Information

Cause

A battery pack is connected to the 3ware RAID controller.

005B Battery is not present**Event Type**

Error

Cause

The battery pack has been removed from the 3ware RAID controller.

Action

Reinstall the battery pack

005C Battery is weak

Event Type

Warning

Cause

The Battery Backup Unit periodically evaluates the health of the battery and its ability to backup the 3ware RAID controller in case of a power failure. This message is posted when the result of the health test is below the warning threshold.

Action

Replace the battery pack if warnings persist.

005D Battery health check failed

Event Type

Error

Cause

The Battery Backup Unit is not able to backup the 3ware RAID controller.

The Battery Backup Unit periodically evaluates the health of the battery and its ability to backup the 3ware RAID controller in case of a power failure. This message is posted when the result of the health test is below the fault threshold.

Action

Replace the battery pack. The BBU cannot presently backup the controller.

005E Cache synchronization completed

Event Type

Information

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller performs cache synchronization when system power is restored following a power failure. This message is posted for each unit when the cache synchronization completes successfully.

You will also see this message if drive insertion causes a unit to become operational and retained write cache data was flushed.

005F Cache synchronization failed; some data lost

Event Type

Error

Cause

The 3ware RAID controller performs cache synchronization when system power is restored following a power failure. The cache synchronization was not successful for some reason.

Appendices

The following information is available in the appendices:

- Appendix A, “Glossary” on page 265
- Appendix B, “Software Installation” on page 271
- Appendix C, “Compliance and Conformity Statements” on page 280
- Appendix D, “Warranty, Technical Support, and Service” on page 282

Glossary

- **3BM 2.** The 3ware BIOS Manager, used on PC machines. The 3ware BIOS (Basic Input Output System) manager is a basic interface used to view, maintain, and manage 3ware controllers, disks, and units, without having to boot the operating system. 3BM is included with the controller and is updated when the controller firmware is upgraded. The latest firmware and code set is available for download from the 3ware web site: <http://www.3ware.com/support/>
- **3DM 2.** 3ware Disk Manager. The 3ware disk manager is a web-based graphical user interface that can be used to view, maintain, and manage 3ware controllers, disks, and units. It is available on the 3ware CD that came with your controller and can be downloaded from <http://www.3ware.com/support/download.asp>.
- **3ware.** Named after the 3 computer wares: hardware, software and firmware. A leading brand of high-performance, high-capacity Serial ATA (SATA) RAID storage solutions.
- **3ware Sidecar.** An external enclosure (or chassis) for use with a 3ware RAID controller. The 3ware Sidecar can hold up to 4 drives.
- **A-Chip.** AccerATA chip. Automated data port to handle asynchronous ATA disk drive interface.
- **AMCC.** Applied Micro Circuits Corporation provides the essential building blocks for the processing, moving and storing of information worldwide.
- **Array.** One or more disk drives that appear to the operating system as a single unit. Within 3ware software (3BM and 3DM), arrays are typically referred to as units.
- **Array Roaming.** The process of swapping out or adding in a configured unit without having to shut down the system. This is useful if you need to move the unit to another controller.
- **Background rebuild rate.** The rate at which a particular controller initializes, rebuilds, and verifies redundant units (RAID 1, RAID 5, RAID 6, RAID 10, RAID 50).

- **Boot volume size.** The size to be assigned to volume 0 when creating a unit through 3BM on a PC machine. Note that the resulting volume does not have to be used as a boot volume. However, if the operating system is installed on the unit, it is installed in volume 0.
- **Carve size.** The size over which a unit will be divided into volumes, if auto-carving is enabled.
- **Chassis Control Unit (CCU).** A device within a chassis (or enclosure) used to identify a drive or display status of a RAID unit by flashing the appropriate LEDs.
- **CLI.** Command Line Interface. The 3ware CLI is a text program, rather than a GUI (graphical user interface). It has the same functionality as 3DM, and can be used to view, maintain, and manage 3ware controllers, disks, and units.
- **Configuration.** The RAID level set for a unit.
- **Controller.** The physical card from 3ware that you insert into a computer system and connect to your disk drives or enclosure. The controller contains firmware that provides RAID functionality. 3ware makes a number of different models of SATA RAID controllers. (See “System Requirements” on page 2.)
- **Controller ID number.** Unique number assigned to every 3ware controller in a system, starting with zero.
- **Create an array.** The process of selecting individual disk drives and selecting a RAID level. The array will appear to the operating system as a single unit. Overwrites any existing unit configuration data on the drives. Note that in 3ware software tools, arrays are referred to as units.
- **DCB.** Disk configuration block. This is 3ware proprietary RAID table information that is written to disk drives that are in a RAID unit, single disk, or spare. The DCB includes information on the unit type, unit members, RAID level, and other important RAID information.
- **Delete an array.** Deleting an array (or unit) is the process of returning the drives in a unit to individual drives. This erases the DCB information from the drives and deletes any data that was on them. When a unit is deleted from a controller, it is sometimes referred to as being “destroyed.” If you want to remove a unit without deleting the data on it, do not delete it; instead use the Remove feature in 3DM, and then physically remove the drives.
- **Destroying.** Same as deleting a unit.
- **Degraded unit.** A redundant unit that contains a drive that has failed.
- **Disk roaming.** When moving a unit from one controller to another, refers to putting disks back in a different order than they initially occupied, without harm to the data.

-
- **Distributed parity.** Parity (error correction code) data is distributed across several drives in RAID 5, RAID 6, and RAID 50 configurations. Distributing parity data across drives provides both protection of data and good performance.
 - **Drive ID.** A unique identifier for a specific drive in a system. Also called a port ID.
 - **Drive Number.** The SCSI number, or channel number, of a particular drive.
 - **ECC.** Error correction code. ECC Errors are grown defects that have occurred on a drive since it was last read.
 - **ECC Error policy.** Determines whether an error detected during a rebuild stops the rebuild or whether the rebuild can continue in spite of the error. Specified by the Continue on Source Error During Rebuild unit policy.
 - **EMS (Enclosure Management Services).** Chassis-monitoring functions for environmental, power, mechanical monitoring, and control using the I²C (chassis control) bus port.
 - **Export a unit.** To remove the association of a unit with a controller. Does not affect the data on the drives. Used for array roaming, when you want to swap out a unit without powering down the system, and move the unit to another controller. Compare to Delete, which erases all unit configuration information from the drive.
 - **Exportable unit or drive.** In 3BM (BIOS), exportable units and drives are those that will be available to the operating system when you boot your computer.
 - **Fault tolerant.** A RAID unit which provides the ability to recover from a failed drive, either because the data is duplicated (as when drives are mirrored) or because of error checking (as in a RAID 5 unit).
 - **Firmware.** Computer programming instructions that are stored in a read-only memory on the controller rather than being implemented through software.
 - **Grown defect.** Defects that arise on a disk from daily use.
 - **Hot spare.** A drive that is available, online, and designated as a spare. When a drive fails in a redundant unit, causing the unit to become degraded, a hot spare can replace the failed drive automatically and the unit will be rebuilt.
 - **Hot swapping.** The process of removing a disk drive from the system while the power is on. Hot swapping can be used to remove units with data on them, when they are installed in hot-swap carriers. Hot swapping can also be used to remove and replaced failed drives when a hot-swap carrier is used.

- **I²C-(or Inter-IC) bus.** A two-wire serial bus solution used as a control, diagnostic, environmental, and power management for EMS (enclosure management services).
- **Import a unit.** Attach a set of disk drives with an existing configuration to a controller and make the controller aware of the unit. Does not affect the data on the drives.
- **Initialize.** For 3ware SATA RAID controllers, initialize means to put the redundant data on the drives of redundant units into a known state so that data can be recovered in the event of a disk drive failure. For RAID 1 and 10, initialization copies the data from the lower port to the higher port. For RAID 5, 6, and 50, initialization calculates the RAID 5 parity and writes it to disk (background initialization). This is sometimes referred to as *resynching*, and does not erase user data. **Note:** If foreground initialization is done before the operating system has loaded, zeroes are written to all of the drives in the unit. This process, done through the 3ware BIOS, does erase existing data.
- **Logical Units.** This term is used in the 3ware CLI. It is usually shortened to “units.” These are block devices presented to the operating system. A logical unit can be a one-tier, two-tier, or three-tier arrangement. JBOD, Spare, and Single logical units are examples of one-tier units. RAID 1, RAID 5, and RAID 6 are examples of two-tier units and as such will have sub-units. RAID 10 and RAID 50 are examples of three-tier units and as such will have sub-sub-units.
- **JBOD.** An unconfigured single drive. The acronym is derived from “just a bunch of disks.” Note that earlier versions of the 3ware RAID controller exported JBODs to the OS. By default, this is not the case in 9000-series controllers. However, a policy in 3BM can be set that allows JBODs to be seen by the OS. By default, individual drives must be configured as Single Disks in order to be made available to the OS.
- **Migration.** The process of changing the characteristics of a unit. The change can be to expand the capacity of the unit (OCE), change the stripe size of the unit, change the unit from redundant to non-redundant, change the unit from non-redundant to redundant, and to change the unit from one type of redundant unit to another type of redundant unit (for example RAID 1 to RAID 5).
- **Mirrored disk array (unit).** A pair of drives on which the same data is written, so that each provides a backup for the other. If one drive fails, the data is preserved on the paired drive. Mirrored disk units include RAID 1 and RAID 10.
- **NCQ (Native Command Queuing).** A feature designed to improve performance of SATA hard disks in some applications that require a lot of random access of data, such as server-type applications. When NCQ is enabled, the commands are reordered on the drive itself.

NCQ must be supported by the drive. NCQ must be turned on in both the drive and the RAID controller. By default, the RAID unit's queue policy is disabled when creating a unit.

- **Non-redundant units.** A disk array (unit) without fault tolerance (RAID 0, single disk, or JBOD.).
- **OCE (Online Capacity Expansion).** The process of increasing the size of an existing RAID unit without having to create a new unit. See also *migration*.
- **Parity.** Information that the controller calculates using an exclusive OR (XOR) algorithm and writes to the disk drives in RAID 5, RAID 6, and RAID 50 units. This data can be used with the remaining user data to recover the lost data if a disk drive fails.
- **PCB.** Printed circuit board.
- **P-Chip.** PCI interface chip that connects the PCI bus to the high-speed internal bus and routes all data between the two using a packet switched fabric. There is one P-chip per controller card.
- **Port.** A controller has one or many ports (typically 4, 8, 12, 16, or 24). Each port can be attached to a single disk drive. On a controller with a Multi-lane™ serial port connector, one connector supports four ports.
- **Port ID.** A unique identifier for a specific port in a system. Also called a drive ID.
- **RAID.** Redundant array of inexpensive disks, combined into a unit (array), to increase your storage system's performance and provide fault tolerance (protection against data loss).
- **Rebuild task schedule.** The specification for when rebuilding, may occur, including start time and duration.
- **Rebuild a unit.** To generate data on a new drive after it is put into service to replace a failed drive in a fault tolerant unit (for example, RAID 1, 10, 5, 6, or 50).
- **Redundancy.** Duplication of data on another drive or drives, so that it is protected in the event of a drive failure.
- **Remove a drive.** The process of making a drive unavailable to the controller.
- **Remove a unit.** The process of making a unit unavailable to the controller and the operating system. After a unit is removed it can be hot swapped out of the system. This is sometimes referred to as exporting a unit.
- **RLM (RAID Level Migration).** The process of using an existing unit of one or more drives and converting it to a new RAID type without having

to delete the original unit. For example, converting a single disk to a mirrored disk or converting a RAID 0 unit to a RAID 5 unit.

- **Self-test.** A test that can be performed on a scheduled basis. Available self-tests include Upgrade UDMA mode and Check SMART Thresholds.
- **Stagger time.** The delay between drive groups that will spin up, at one time, on a particular controller.
- **Stripe size.** The size of the data written to each disk drive in RAID unit levels that support striping. The size of stripes can be set for a given unit during configuration. In general, smaller stripe sizes are better for sequential I/O, such as video, and larger strip sizes are better for random I/O (such as databases). The stripe size is user-configurable at 64KB, 128KB, or 256KB.

This stripe size is sometimes referred as a “minor” stripe size. A major stripe size is equal to the minor stripe size times the number of disks in the unit.

- **Striping.** The process of breaking up files into smaller sizes and distributing the data amongst two or more drives. Since smaller amounts of data are written to multiple disk drives simultaneously, this results in an increase in performance. Striping occurs in RAID 0, 5, 6, 10 and 50.
- **Subunit.** A logical unit of storage that is part of another unit. For example, the mirrored pairs (RAID 1) in a RAID 10 unit are subunits of the RAID 10 unit.
- **UDMA mode.** UDMA mode is a protocol that supports bursting data up to 133 MB/sec with PATA disk drives and 1.5Gb/sec and 3.0 Gb/sec with SATA disk drives.
- **Unit ID.** A unique identifier for a specific unit in a system.
- **Unit Number.** The SCSI number, or channel number, of a particular unit.
- **Unit.** A logical unit of storage, which the operating system treats as a single drive. A unit may consist of a single drive or several drives. Also known as an array.
- **Verify.** A process that confirms the validity of the redundant data in a redundant unit. For a RAID 1 and RAID 10 unit, a verify will compare the data of one mirror with the other. For RAID 5, RAID 6, and RAID 50, a verify will calculate RAID 5 parity and compare it to what is written on the disk drive.

Software Installation

This appendix provides detailed instructions for installing the 3ware management software for your 3ware RAID controller and the 3ware HTML Bookshelf.

You can install all software at once, or you can use the installer to install some or all of the following specific components:

- 3DM 2
- CLI (Command Line Interface)
- tw_update (Linux and FreeBSD only), for updating the firmware
- 3ware HTML Bookshelf

If you install the disk management tool 3DM 2, you will be asked to specify some settings, such as email notifications and security settings. All of these settings can be modified later from the 3DM 2 software. You do not have to complete them at this time.

There are two versions of the installer: one for use in a graphical user interface (Windows, Linux, or FreeBSD), and a console version, for use at a Linux or FreeBSD command line.

Installing Software from a Graphical User Interface (GUI)

The steps below describe how to install the 3ware RAID management software from a windowing graphical user interface such as Microsoft Windows or X Windows.

To install the 3ware management software

- 1 With your computer on, insert the 3ware CD that came with your 3ware RAID controller.
- 2 When the 3ware menu appears, click **Install Tools** to launch the installer. The installer will start and the welcome screen appears.

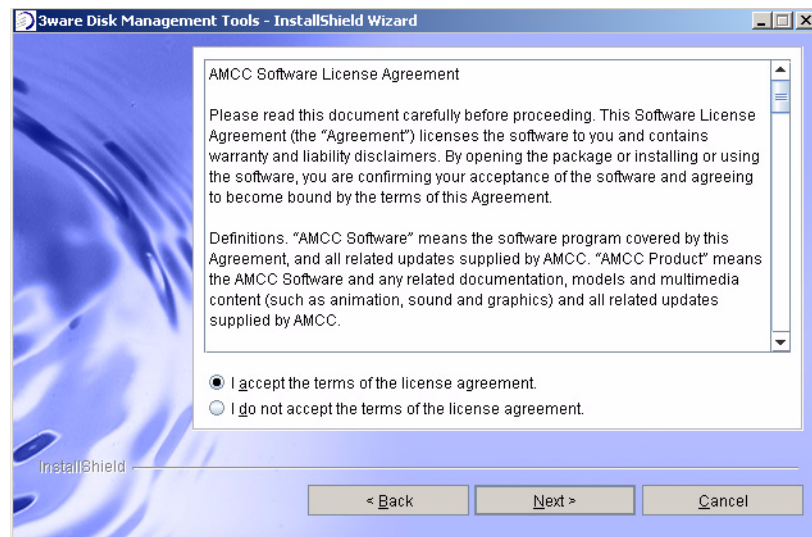
- 3 From the Welcome screen, click **Next** to start the installation process.

Figure 104. Welcome Installation Screen



- 4 On the License Agreement page, accept the agreement and click **Next**.

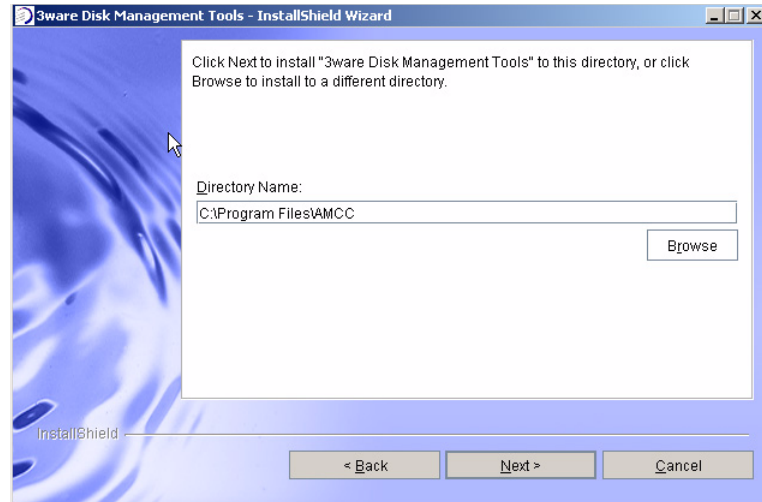
Figure 105. License Agreement Screen



- 5 If you want to change where the 3ware Disk Management tools 3DM and CLI will be installed, you can change the path and directory.

When you are ready, click **Next**.

Figure 106. Specify Directory Path Screen



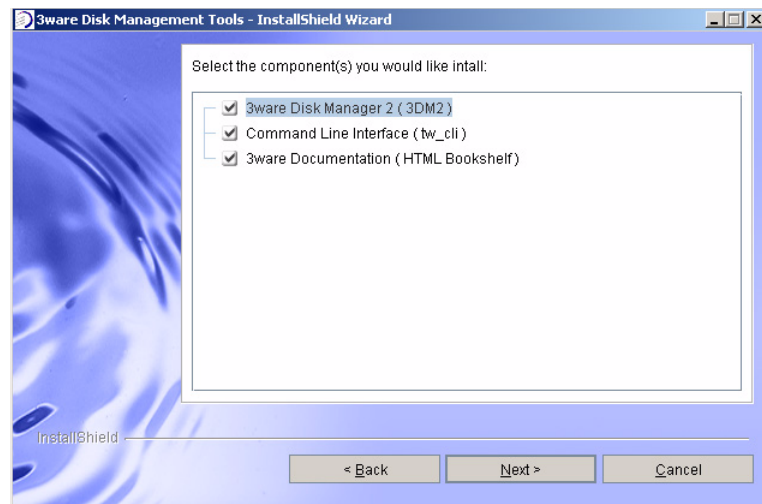
- 6 Select what components you want to install and click **Next**.

3DM and CLI are applications that let you set up and manage RAID units. 3DM is browser-based; CLI is a command line interface.

The Firmware Upgrade Utility lets you update the firmware on your controller, if required.

The 3ware Documentation option installs the 3ware HTML Bookshelf on your computer. This is a combined HTML version of the User Guide and CLI Guide.

Figure 107. Select Components to Install Screen



- 7 To configure email notification, check the box and complete the 3DM 2 Email Configuration screen.

This features allows you to receive notification of problems with your 3ware RAID controller and units. For details about completing these fields, see “Managing E-mail Event Notification” on page 77.

You can select what level of notifications you want to be emailed about.

- **Errors.** You will be notified of Errors only.
- **Warnings.** You will be notified of Warnings and Errors.
- **Information.** You will be notified of Information, Warnings, and Errors.

When you are ready, click **Next** to continue.

Figure 108. 3DM2 Email Configuration Screen

3DM2 Email Configuration

NOTE: You can also change these settings later via 3DM2.

☒ Check to enable and configure email notification.

Email Configuration:

SMTP Server: none

Send Email To: none

Send Email From: none

Email Notification Severity Levels:

☒ Errors

☐ Warnings

☐ Information

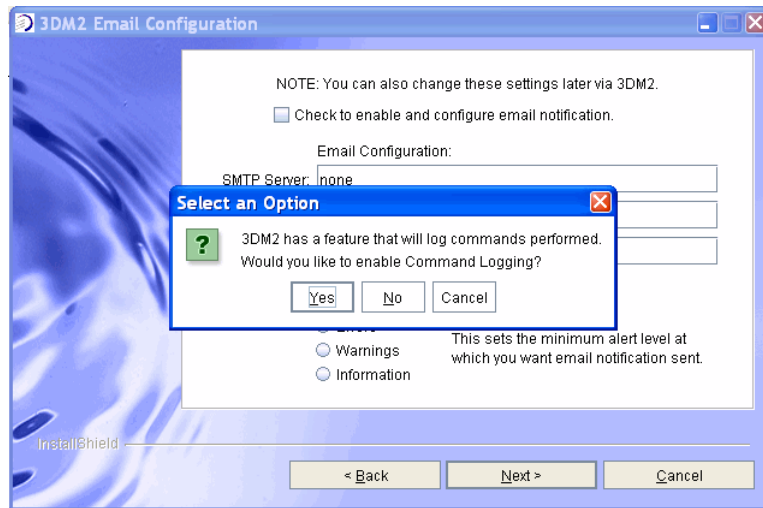
This sets the minimum alert level at which you want email notification sent.

InstallShield

< Back Next > Cancel

- 8 When a message asks you whether you want to enable 3DM command logging, click Yes to enable it, or No to disable it.

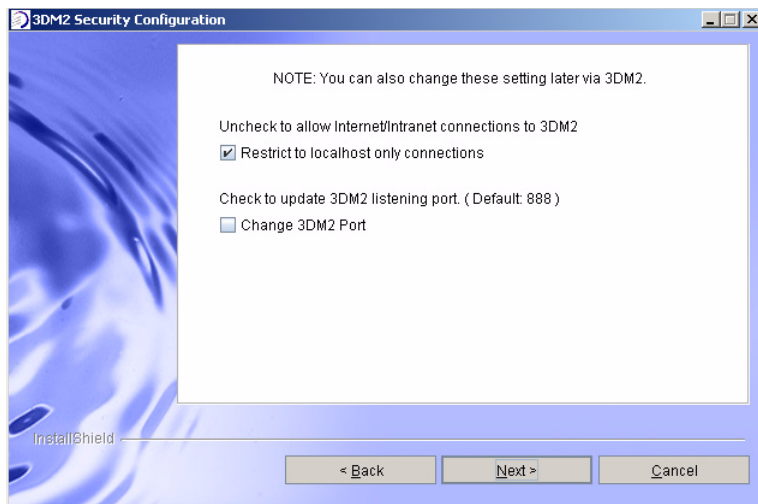
Command logging saves all changes you make to RAID configurations using 3DM to a special file. This information can be useful for troubleshooting problems with AMCC technical support.

Figure 109. 3DM2 Command Logging Message

- 9 [Optional] On the 3DM 2 Security Configuration screen, specify whether you want to restrict access to localhost connections.

Enabling this feature prevents people from checking the status and administering the controller from across the Internet or Intranet.

If you want to allow people to remotely administer the controller, uncheck this box. For more information, see “Enabling and Disabling Remote Access” on page 78.

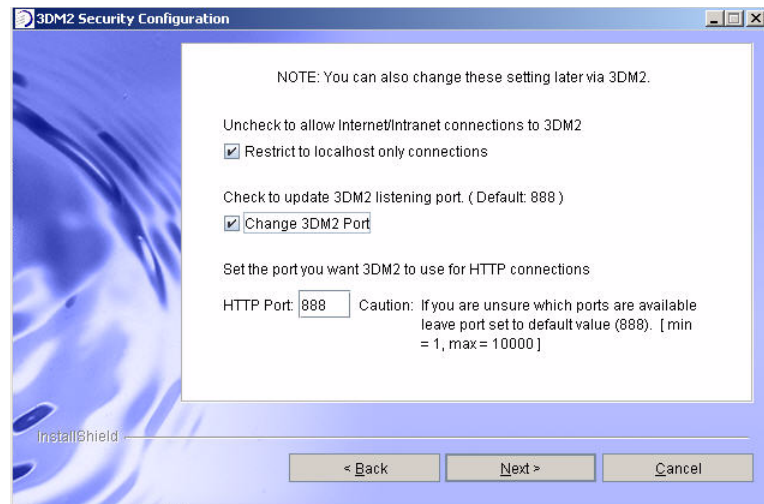
Figure 110. 3DM2 Security Configuration Screen

- 10 [Optional] On the same 3DM 2 Security Configuration screen, you can specify a different listening port than the default (888), if appropriate.

For more about this feature, see “Setting the Incoming Port #” on page 79.

When you are ready, click **Next** to continue.

Figure 111. 3DM2 Specify Listening Port

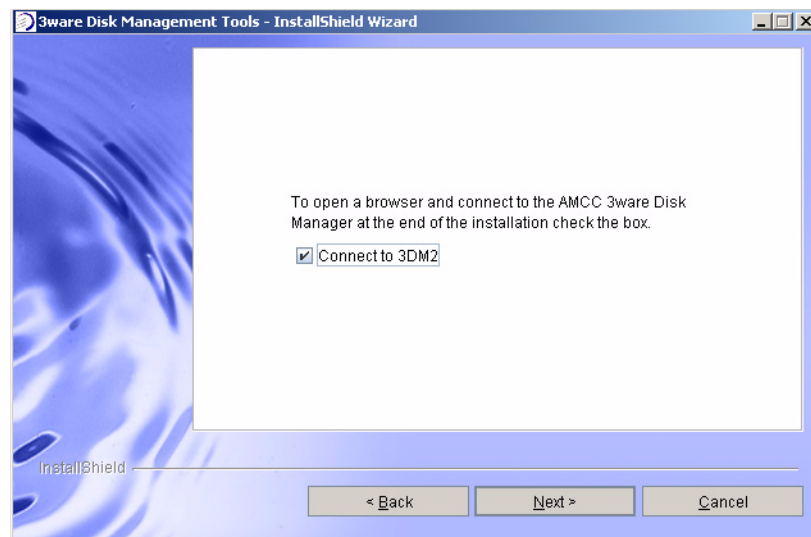


- 11 If you want the Installation Wizard to connect to 3DM 2 after you finish the wizard, check the **Connect to 3DM2** box. This allows you to log into 3DM and configure a RAID unit right away.

If you do not want to connect to 3DM 2 at this time, leave the box unchecked.

When you are ready, click **Next** to continue.

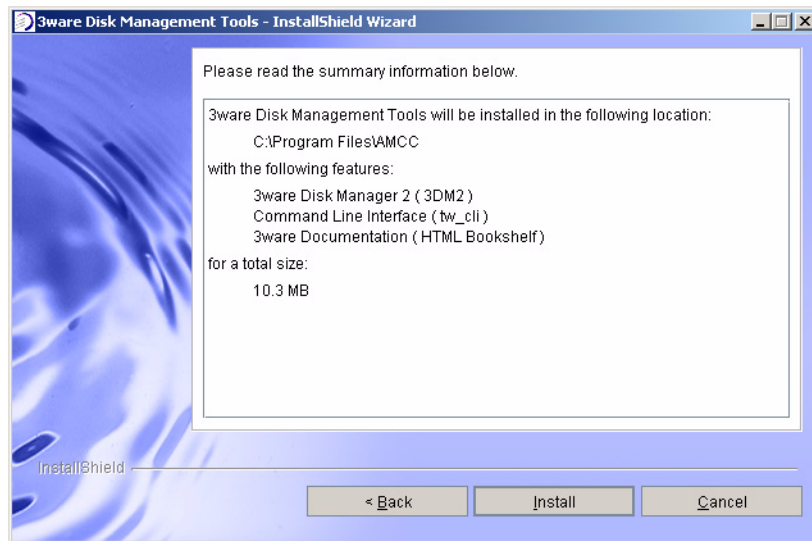
Figure 112. Final Installation Screen



- 12 On the summary screen, review the installation that is about to occur.
- If you want to make changes, use the **Back** button to move back through the screens.

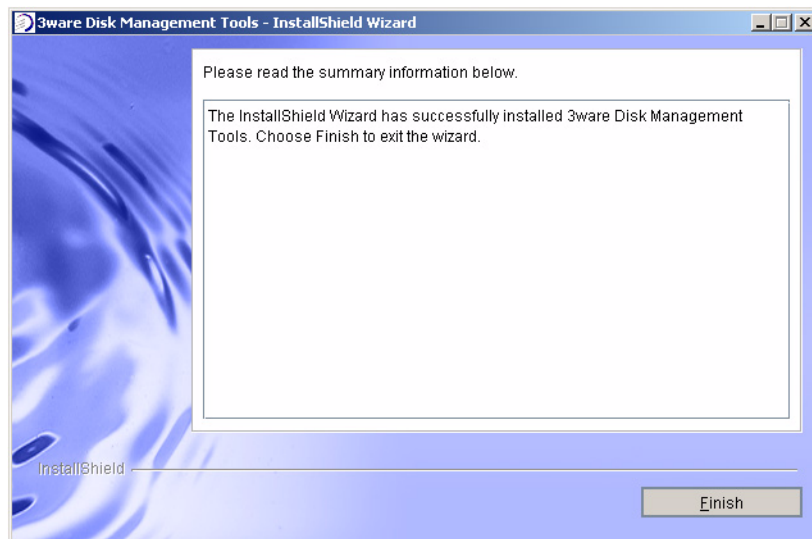
When you are ready, click **Install** to continue.

Figure 113. Installation Summary Screen



- 13 When the final installation screen lets you know that installation is complete, click **Finish**.

Figure 114. Final Installation Screen



Installing Software on Linux and FreeBSD from the Command Line

The following steps describe how to install software on Linux and FreeBSD at a command line, using a console application.

To install software on Linux and FreeBSD from the command line

- 1 Navigate to the folder containing the installer for your operating system and processor type (x86 or x64). It will be one of the following:

```
/packages/installer/linux/x86  
/packages/installer/linux/x86_64  
/packages/installer/freebsd/x86  
/packages/installer/freebsd/x86_64
```

- 2 Type:

```
./ [name of install file] -console
```

and press **Enter**.

The install file name will be one of the following, depending on your operating system and processor type.

```
./ setupFreeBSD_x86.sh -console  
./ setupFreeBSD_x64.sh -console  
./ setupLinux_x86.bin -console  
./ setupLinux_x64.bin -console
```

- 3 After you press **Enter**, the application starts in text mode.
- 4 Respond to each screen as it walks you through the installation process.

The Console installation screens mirror those that display using the GUI installer. For specific information about the screens, see the previous section in this chapter.

To navigate in text mode, type:

1 for Next

2 for Previous

3 to Cancel

5 to Redisplay

0 to Continue Installing

Uninstalling Software

The steps below tell you how to remove 3ware software from your system.



Note: If 3DM is reinstalled or restarted, close any open web browsers before starting 3DM again to close the server socket.

Uninstalling 3DM under Microsoft Windows

Use the **Add or Remove Programs** control panel to uninstall 3DM.

- From the **Startup** menu, choose **Control Panels > Add or Remove Programs**.
- In the Add or Remove Programs control panel, select **3ware Disk Management Tools** and click **Change/Remove**.

Uninstalling 3DM under Linux or FreeBSD

The following steps describe how to uninstall software on Linux and FreeBSD from the command line. If you do not use the `-console` option, the installer will assume you want GUI mode. You must be root or superuser.

To uninstall 3DM for Linux or FreeBSD

- 1 Navigate to the directory where you installed the software. The default directory is `/opt/AMCC`.
- 2 Then change to the subdirectory `“_uninst”`.
- 3 Type `./uninstaller.bin -console` (Linux) or
type `./uninstaller.sh -console` (FreeBSD) and press Enter.

C

Compliance and Conformity Statements

This section is organized into the following topics:

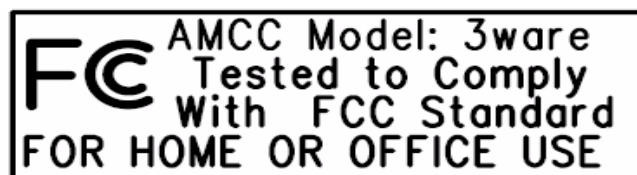
- FCC Radio Frequency Interference Statement
- Microsoft Windows Hardware Quality Lab
- European Community Conformity Statement

FCC Radio Frequency Interference Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC (Federal Communications Commission) Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

To maintain compliance with FCC radio frequency emission limits, use shielded cables and connectors between all parts of the computer system.



Microsoft Windows Hardware Quality Lab

AMCC is committed to Microsoft Windows Hardware Quality Labs (WHQL) certification for all its products. However, a product's software drivers are typically submitted for certification at nearly the same time as their release to market. Since the certification process may lag behind the release of the drivers, please refer to our WEB site at www.3ware.com for current certification information.

European Community Conformity Statement

The Controller Models 9650SE, 9590SE, and 9550SX are in conformity with the following Common Technical Regulations and/or normative documents:

- EN 55022** Limits and methods of measurements of radio interference characteristics of information technology equipment
- EN 61000-4-2** Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques Section 2: Electrostatic discharge immunity test
- EN 61000-4-3** Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques Section 3: Radiated, Radio-Frequency, Electromagnetic Field Immunity Test
- EN 61000-4-4** Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques Section 4: Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test
- EN 60950** Safety of information technology equipment, including electrical business equipment following the provisions of the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive 89/23/EEC Low Voltage Directive



D

Warranty, Technical Support, and Service

This section is organized into the following topics:

- Limited Warranty
- Warranty Service and RMA Process
- AMCC Technical Support and Services
- Sales and ordering information
- Feedback on this manual

Limited Warranty

RAID Controller Hardware. 3-Year Hardware Warranty: AMCC warrants this product against defects in material and workmanship for a period of thirty-six (36) months from the date of original purchase. AMCC, at no charge and at its option, will repair or replace any part of this product which proves defective by reason of improper workmanship or materials. Repair parts or replacement products will be provided by AMCC on an exchange basis and will be either new or refurbished to be functionally equivalent to new. Products or parts replaced under this provision shall become the property of AMCC.

3ware Sidecar Hardware. 1-Year Hardware Warranty: AMCC warrants this product against defects in material and workmanship for a period of twelve (12) months from the date of original purchase. AMCC, at no charge and at its option, will repair or replace any part of this product which proves defective by reason of improper workmanship or materials. Repair parts or replacement products will be provided by AMCC on an exchange basis and will be either new or refurbished to be functionally equivalent to new. Products or parts replaced under this provision shall become the property of AMCC.

Battery Backup Unit (BBU) Hardware. 1-Year Hardware Warranty: AMCC warrants this product against defects in material and workmanship for a period of twelve (12) months from the date of original purchase. AMCC, at no charge and at its option, will repair or replace any part of this product which proves defective by reason of improper workmanship or materials. Repair

parts or replacement products will be provided by AMCC on an exchange basis and will be either new or refurbished to be functionally equivalent to new. Products or parts replaced under this provision shall become the property of AMCC.

Software Warranty: AMCC will replace a defective media purchased with this product for a period of up to 30 days from the date of purchase.

AMCC warranty service is provided by returning the defective product to AMCC.

Exclusions

This warranty does not cover any damage to this product which results from accident, abuse, misuse, natural or personal disaster, or any unauthorized disassembly, repair or modification. AMCC shall not be liable for any incidental or consequential damages, including but not limited to loss of profits, other loss, damage or expense directly or indirectly arising from the customer's misuse of or inability to use the product, either separately or in combination with other equipment, regardless of whether AMCC has been advised of the possibility of such damages. AMCC is not liable for and does not cover under warranty, any costs associated with servicing and/or the installation of AMCC products. This warranty sets for the entire liability and obligations of AMCC with respect to breach of warranty and the warranties set forth or limited herein are the sole warranties and are in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied, including warranties or fitness for particular purpose and merchantability.

State Law Provisions

This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may have other rights which vary from state to state. Some states do not allow the exclusion of incidental or consequential damages or allow limitation of implied warranties or their duration, so that the above exclusions or limitations may not apply.

Warranty Service and RMA Process

To obtain warranty service during the warranty period, register at the 3ware website and submit an RMA request online at <https://www.3ware.com>.

You will be issued a return material authorization (RMA) number. AMCC will send a replacement in approximately two business days after receipt of the defective unit (transit time not included).

Advanced replacement is available with a credit card number with authorization in the amount equaling the then current list price of the 3ware

Serial ATA RAID Controller, including shipping costs. As soon as practicable thereafter, AMCC will ship the advanced replacement to you at the address of your choosing. Upon receipt of the advanced replacement, we ask that you immediately ship the defective AMCC 3ware Serial ATA RAID Controller to AMCC, RAID Products RMA DEPT, 6290 Sequence Drive, San Diego, CA 92121. If AMCC receives the defective AMCC 3ware Serial ATA RAID Controller from you within thirty (30) days of the date of shipment of the advanced replacement, AMCC will destroy your credit card authorization and you will not be charged for the advanced replacement.

Please use the original packing material contents of the box when exchanging or returning a product.

For information about the status of a replacement, please contact AMCC Technical Support.

AMCC Technical Support and Services

Product information, Frequently Asked Questions, software upgrades, driver files and other support are available through the AMCC World Wide Web site at <http://www.3ware.com>. AMCC's 3ware software library is accessible at: <http://www.3ware.com/support/download.asp>

Web-based software downloads feature upgrading multiple switches simultaneously.

For specific answers to questions or to give feedback about the product, visit our Web site at <http://www.3ware.com/support> and use our convenient e-mail form. AMCC also offers toll-free 1 (800) 840-6055 or 1 (408) 542-8800 direct phone support during normal business hours.

Sales and ordering information

For sales information, send an electronic mail message to 3wareSales@amcc.com.

Feedback on this manual

Your feedback is welcome. If anything in the guide seems unclear please let us know by using the email form at <http://www.3ware.com/support>.

Index

Numerics

2TB support 86

3BM

- help 65
- main screen 60
- navigation 61
- screens 60
- starting 57
- working in 61

3DM

- 3DM menus 72
 - Alarms page 210
 - Battery Backup Information page 211
 - browser requirements 67
 - Controller Details page 188
 - Controller Settings page 195
 - Controller Summary page 187
 - Disk Management Utility Overview 66
 - Drive Details page 193
 - Drive Information page 192
 - enabling remote access 78
 - Enclosure Details page (3DM) 214
 - Enclosure Summary page (3DM) 213
 - installation 271
 - main 3DM screen 72
 - Maintenance page 202
 - managing email event notification 77
 - page refresh frequency 79
 - passwords 77
 - preferences 76
 - problems 223
 - remote access, enabling 78
 - Scheduling page 199
 - setting incoming port number 79
 - Settings page 215
 - SMART Details page 193
 - starting 68
 - starting in Linux 70
 - uninstalling 3DM on
 - Linux 279
 - Windows 279
 - Unit Details page 190
 - Unit Information page 189
- 3ware HTML Bookshelf ix
- 3ware Sidecar LED status indicators 135
- 3wUpdate.exe 167

A

A-Chip

definition 265

active content in the 3ware HTML Bookshelf,
security message about x

AEN

- Backup DCB read error detected (0043) 253
- Battery capacity is below error level (0059) 261
- Battery capacity is below warning level (0058) 260
- Battery capacity test completed (0050) 258
- Battery capacity test is overdue (0053) 259
- Battery capacity test started (004E) 257
- Battery charging completed (0056) 260
- Battery charging fault (0057) 260
- Battery charging started (0055) 259
- Battery health check completed (0052) 259
- Battery health check failed (005D) 262
- Battery health check started (0051) 259
- Battery is not present (005B) 261
- Battery is present (005A) 261
- Battery is weak (005C) 262
- Battery temperature is high (004B) 256
- Battery temperature is low (004A) 256
- Battery temperature is normal (0049) 255
- Battery temperature is too high (004D) 257
- Battery temperature is too low (004C) 257
- Battery voltage is high (0046) 254
- Battery voltage is low (0045) 253
- Battery voltage is normal (0044) 253
- Battery voltage is too high (0048) 255
- Battery voltage is too low (0047) 254
- Buffer ECC error corrected (0039) 248
- Buffer integrity test failed (0024) 238
- Cache flush failed, some data lost (0025) 239
- Cache synchronization completed (005E) 262
- Cache synchronization failed 263
- Cache synchronization skipped (004F) 258
- Controller error occurred (0003) 228
- Controller reset occurred (1001) 227
- DCB checksum error detected (0027) 240
- DCB version unsupported (0028) 240
- Degraded unit (0002) 228
- Downgrade UDMA (0021) 236
- Drive ECC error reported (0026) 239
- Drive error detected (000A) 232
- Drive inserted (001A) 235
- Drive not supported (0030) 245
- Drive power on reset detected (003A) 249
- Drive removed (0019) 235
- Drive timeout detected (0009) 231

- Flash file system error detected (003F) 251
- Flash file system repaired (0040) 252
- Incomplete unit detected (0006) 230
- Initialize completed (0007) 230
- Initialize failed (000E) 233
- Initialize paused (003C) 250
- Initialize started (000C) 233
- Migration completed (0035) 247
- Migration failed (0034) 246
- Migration paused (003E) 251
- Migration started (0033) 246
- Primary DCB read error occurred (0042) 252
- Rebuild completed (0005) 229
- Rebuild failed (0004) 229
- Rebuild paused (003B) 249
- Rebuild started (000B) 232
- Replacement drive capacity too small (002E) 244
- Sector repair completed (0023) 237
- SO-DIMM not compatible (0037) 247
- SO-DIMM not detected (0038) 248
- Source drive ECC error overwritten(002C) 243
- Source drive error occurred(002D) 243
- Spare capacity too small for some units (0032) 245
- Unclean shutdown detected (0008) 231
- Unit inoperable (001E) 235
- Unit number assignments lost (0041) 252
- Unit Operational (001F) 236
- Upgrade UDMA mode (0022) 237
- Verify completed(002B) 242
- Verify failed (002A) 241
- Verify fixed data/parity mismatch (0036) 247
- Verify not started, unit never initialized (002F) 244
- Verify paused (003D) 250
- Verify started (0029) 241
- AEN messages 138, 210, 224
- alarms 138
 - alert utility (WinAVAlarm) 139
 - viewing 138
- Alarms page, 3DM 210
- alert utility (WinAVAlarm) 139
- arrays 4
 - array roaming 5, 123, 126
 - definition 265
 - definition 265
 - moving from one controller to another 126
 - removing in 3DM 123
- asterisk next to unit 190, 191
- Auto Rebuild policy 15, 82
 - setting 85, 197
- Auto Verify policy for units 196
 - setting (3DM) 109
- auto-carving 86
 - auto-carving policy 82
- auto-carving policy
 - setting 198

available drives, 3DM 208

B

- background initialization after power failure 146
- background tasks
 - background rebuild rate (definition) 265
 - background task rate 195
 - background task rate, setting 155
 - definition 15
 - initialization 143
 - overview 142
 - prioritizing 156
 - rebuilding a unit 150
 - scheduling 156
 - verification 146
- Backup DCB read error detected (0043) 253
- Battery capacity is below error level (0059) 261
- Battery capacity is below warning level (0058) 260
- Battery capacity test completed (0050) 258
- Battery capacity test is overdue (0053) 259
- Battery capacity test started (004E) 257
- Battery charging completed (0056) 260
- Battery charging fault (0057) 260
- Battery charging started (0055) 259
- Battery health check completed (0052) 259
- Battery health check failed (005D) 262
- Battery health check started (0051) 259
- Battery is not present (005B) 261
- Battery is present (005A) 261
- Battery is weak (005C) 262
- Battery temperature is high (004B) 256
- Battery temperature is low (004A) 256
- Battery temperature is normal (0049) 255
- Battery temperature is too high (004D) 257
- Battery temperature is too low (004C) 257
- Battery voltage is high (0046) 254
- Battery voltage is low (0045) 253
- Battery voltage is normal (0044) 253
- Battery voltage is too high (0048) 255
- Battery voltage is too low (0047) 254
- BBU
 - Battery Backup Information page 211
 - testing battery capacity 183
 - viewing battery information 183
- BIOS
 - showing version 188
- BIOS Manager, using 57
- blinking LEDs (drive locate) 161, 190, 193, 214
- Boot volume size
 - definition 266
- boot volume size, specifying 94
- bootable unit, specifying 60
- browser requirements, 3DM 67
- Buffer ECC error corrected (0039) 248
- Buffer integrity test failed (0024) 238

C

- Cache flush failed, some data lost (0025) 239
- Cache synchronization completed (005E) 262
- Cache synchronization failed 263
- Cache synchronization skipped (004F) 258
- cancel rebuild 154
- carve size 82
 - setting 88, 198
- certificate message when starting 3DM 69
- CLI
 - definition 266
 - installation 271
- Compliance and Conformity 280
- configuration
 - changing 115
 - controller 80
 - definition 266
 - exit and save modifications 59
 - exit without saving 59
 - unit 91
- configuring
 - a controller 80
 - units 91
- configuring units
 - first time, in BIOS 20
- Continue on Source Error During Rebuild 196
 - setting as a unit policy 110
- controller
 - controller ID number (definition) 266
 - controller information, viewing 80
 - controller policies
 - overview 82
 - viewing 83
 - definition 266
 - moving unit to another 126
 - rescanning 131
 - status 187
 - updating driver
 - FreeBSD 181
 - Red Hat 178
 - SuSE 179
 - Windows 172
 - updating firmware 166
 - Linux and FreeBSD 182
 - Windows 167
- Controller Details page, 3DM 188
- controller details, 3BM 82
- Controller error occurred (0003) 228
- Controller Information screen 65
- Controller reset occurred (0001) 227
- Controller Settings page, 3DM 195
- Controller Summary page, 3DM 187
- conventions
 - in the user guide ix

- creating a unit
 - 3BM 97
 - basic steps 20
 - configuration options 92
 - definition 266
 - first time, in BIOS 20
 - in 3DM 94
 - introduction 91
- current controller (definition) 74
- customer support
 - contacting 219, 284

D

- DCB checksum error detected (0027) 240
- DCB version unsupported (0028) 240
- DCB, definition 266
- Degraded (unit status) 136
- degraded unit
 - about 137
 - definition 266
- Degraded unit (0002) 228
- delay between spin-up policy (viewing in 3DM) 198
- deleting a unit 121
 - 3DM 207
 - definition 266
- deleting a unit in 3BM 122
- destroy unit (definition) 266
- disk arrays 60
- Disk Manager, using 66
- distributed parity 4
- Downgrade UDMA mode (0021) 236
- downloading
 - driver and firmware 165
- drive
 - adding in 3DM 129
 - capacity considerations 12
 - checking status in 3DM 133
 - coercion 12
 - drive ID (definition) 267
 - drive number (definition) 267
 - locate by blinking 161
 - removing in 3DM 130
 - status, viewing (3DM) 133
 - statuses 137
 - types 3
 - viewing SMART data 141
- Drive Details page, 3DM 193
- Drive ECC error reported (0026) 239
- Drive error detected (000A) 232
- Drive Information page, 3DM 192
- Drive inserted (001A) 235
- drive locate 15, 190, 193, 214
- Drive not supported (0030) 245
- Drive power on reset detected (003A) 249
- Drive removed (0019) 235

Drive timeout detected (0009) 231
driver

- compiling for Linux 50
- current version, determining 163
- downloading 165
- installation 30
- installation under FreeBSD 50
- installation under Linux 39
- installation under Windows 31
- updating
 - FreeBSD 181
 - Red Hat 178
 - SuSE 179
 - Windows 172

driver diskette

- creating (Linux) 41
- creating (Windows) 32

drives per spin-up policy 198

dynamic sector repair 148, 238

E

ECC

- definition 267
- ECC error policy (definition) 267

e-mail event notification, managing in 3DM 77, 216

enclosure

- blinking LEDs 161
- detail information 214
- LED status indicators 135
- summary information 213

Enclosure Details page (3DM) 214

Enclosure Management Services (EMS),
definition 267

Enclosure Summary page (3DM) 213

errors 138

- error correction 15
- error log, downloading 141
- error messages 224
- how handled by verification process 148
- viewing 141

European Community Conformity statement 281

events (see also errors and alarms) 138

export a unit

- definition 267

Export JBOD policy 83

- setting 90

- viewing in 3DM 198

exporting unconfigured disks 90

F

fault tolerant

- definition 267

FCC Radio Frequency Interference Statement 280

firmware

- definition 267

downloading 165

showing version 187, 188

updating 166

updating in Windows 167

Flash file system error detected (003F) 251

Flash file system repaired (0040) 252

FreeBSD driver

installation 50

updating 181

FUA (Force Unit Access) commands, part of
StorSave profile 113

G

grown defect, definition 267

H

hardware installation, troubleshooting 221

help, getting for 3BM 65

hot spare 10

creating 103, 104

hot spare (definition) 267

specifying 28

hot swap 5

hot swap (definition) 267

HTTP port number for 3DM 217

I

identify

drive by blinking LED 190, 193

identify checkbox in 3DM 190, 193

slot by blinking LED 214

unit by blinking (3DM) 162

identify checkbox in 3DM 214

import a unit

definition 268

incoming port number, 3DM 79

incomplete drives 121

incomplete drives, deleting through 3BM 122

Incomplete unit detected (0006) 230

initialization

about 143

background initialization after power failure 146

background versus foreground 143

definition 268

RAID 0 units 144

RAID 1 units 145

RAID 10 units 145

RAID 5 units 144

RAID 50 units 144

Initialize completed (0007) 230

Initialize failed (000E) 233

Initialize paused (003C) 250

Initialize started (000C) 233

Initializing (unit status) 136

Inoperable (unit status) 136

- inoperable units (about) 138
- installation
 - disk management tools (3DM2 and CLI)
 - installation 271
 - of controller 16
 - overview 20
 - troubleshooting
 - hardware 221
 - software 222
- installing
 - formatting 38
 - making units available 38
 - partitioning 38
- Inter-IC bus, definition 268

J

- JBOD 10, 28
- JBOD disks
 - exporting 90
- JBOD policy 83
 - setting 90
- JBOD policy (viewing in 3DM) 198

L

- LEDs
 - colors and behavior 135
 - indicators 135
- Linux driver
 - compiling 50
 - installation 39
 - updating 178, 179
- listening port for 3DM 217
- logging in to 3DM 68
- logical unit
 - definition 268

M

- main screen, 3BM 60
- main screen, 3DM 72
- maintaining units 133
- Maintenance page, 3DM 202
- media scans 14
 - (verification of non-redundant units) 147
- menus, 3DM 72
- message url http
 - [//www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=12278](http://www.3ware.com/KB/article.aspx?id=12278) 219, 228
 - [//www.3ware.com/support/index.asp](http://www.3ware.com/support/index.asp) 228, 246, 249, 252, 256, 257
- messages, error 224
- Microsoft Windows Hardware Quality Lab 281
- Migrate-Paused (unit status) 136
- Migrating (unit status) 136
- migrating a unit 116, 206
 - definition 268

- Migration completed (0035) 247
- Migration failed (0034) 246
- Migration paused (003E) 251
- Migration started (0033) 246
- mirrored disk array
 - definition 4, 268
 - RAID 1 6
- motherboard boot sequence 29
- Mozilla, setting up 67
- Multi LUN support (auto-carving) 82, 86
- multiple volumes in one unit 86

N

- name of unit 93, 189
 - assigning 105, 197
- navigation, 3BM 61
- NCQ (native command queuing)
 - definition 268
 - NCQ policy 197
- non-redundant units
 - definition 269

O

- Online Capacity Expansion (OCE), definition 269
- operating systems
 - informing of changed configuration 119
- operating systems supported 3
- Other Controller Settings, 3DM 197

P

- page refresh
 - 3DM 217
 - frequency, 3DM 79
- parity
 - definition 269
 - distributed 4
- partitioning and formatting units 101
- passwords, 3DM 77, 216
- PCB (definition) 269
- P-Chip (definition) 269
- policies
 - controller 82
 - initial settings 18
 - unit 106
 - units 196
- port
 - definition 269
- port ID (definition) 269
- preferences, 3DM 76
- Primary DCB read error occurred (0042) 252

Q

- queuing
 - enabling and disabling for a unit 111
 - Queuing policy (setting in 3DM) 197

R

RAID

- concepts and levels 4
- configurations 5
- determining level to use 11
- RAID 0 5
- RAID 1 6
- RAID 10 8
- RAID 5 6
- RAID 50 9
- RAID 6 7
- RAID Level Migration (RLM)
 - changing level 117
 - definition 269
 - overview 116
- Rebuild completed (0005) 229
- Rebuild failed (0004) 229
- Rebuild paused (003B) 249
- Rebuild started (000B) 232
- rebuild task schedule
 - adding (3DM) 159
 - removing (3DM) 159
 - viewing (3DM) 157
- rebuild task schedule (definition) 269
- Rebuilding (unit status) 135
- rebuilding a unit
 - 3BM 152
 - 3DM 151, 205
 - about 150
 - cancelling and restarting 154
 - definition 269
 - introduction 150
- Rebuild-Paused (unit status) 136, 206
- redundancy
 - definition 269
- redundant units, about 147
- remote access
 - 3DM 217
 - enabling in 3DM 78
 - remote viewing of controllers through 3DM 71
- removing a drive 130
 - 3DM 204
 - definition 269
- removing a unit 123, 206
 - definition 269
- Replacement drive capacity too small (002E) 244
- rescan controller 131, 203
- roaming, array 123, 126

S

- scheduled background tasks 15
- scheduling
 - background tasks 156
 - prioritizing background tasks 156
 - task duration 157

- Scheduling page, 3DM 199
- Sector repair completed (0023) 237
- security certificate when starting 3DM 69
- security message related to active content in the 3ware HTML Bookshelf x
- self-tests
 - about 160, 200
 - definition 270
 - schedule
 - viewing (3DM) 157
 - schedule, adding (3DM) 159
 - schedule, removing (3DM) 159
 - selecting 160
- serial number
 - showing 187, 188
- Settings page, 3DM 215
- single disk 10
- SMART 138
 - data, viewing 141
 - monitoring 14
- SMART Details page, 3DM 193
- SO-DIMM not compatible (0037) 247
- SO-DIMM not detected (0038) 248
- software installation 271
- software installation, troubleshooting 222
- some data lost (005F) 263
- Source drive ECC error overwritten (002C) 243
- Source drive error occurred (002D) 243
- Spare capacity is too small for some units (0032) 245
- spin-up policy
 - delay between spin-ups (viewing in 3DM) 198
 - number of drives 198
- stagger time (definition) 270
- staggered method 83
- staggered spin-up 14, 82, 89
- starting 3BM 57
- starting 3DM 68
 - under Linux 70
- status
 - controller, viewing (3DM) 187
 - definitions
 - controller 187
 - drive 137
 - unit 135
 - drive, viewing (3DM) 133
 - status LEDs 135
 - unit, viewing (3DM) 133
- StorSave profile 15
 - setting 112, 197
- stripe size
 - changing 115
 - definition 270
- striping 4
 - definition 270
- subunit

- definition 270
- system requirements 2

T

- task schedules
 - about, 3DM 200
 - adding 159
 - rebuild/migrate 159
 - removing 159
 - self-test 159
 - task duration 157
 - turning on and off 157, 158
 - verify 159
 - viewing 157
- technical support 282
 - contacting 219, 284
- troubleshooting 218
 - 3DM 223
 - hardware installation 221
 - software installation 222
- TwinStor 8

U

- UDMA mode, definition 270
- ultra DMA protocol 237
- Unclean shutdown detected (0008) 231
- unconfigured disks, exporting 90
- uninstalling 3DM on
 - Linux 279
 - Windows 279
- unit
 - checking status in 3DM 133
 - configuring 91
 - creating a unit
 - in 3DM 94
 - introduction 91
 - creating a unit for the first time, in BIOS 20
 - creating in 3BM 97
 - definition 4, 270
 - deleting a unit 120
 - in 3BM 122
 - in 3DM 121
 - expanding capacity 118
 - maintaining 133
 - moving from one controller to another 126
 - name 189, 197
 - naming 93, 105
 - ordering in 3BM 100
 - partitioning and formatting 101
 - policies, setting 106, 196
 - rebuilding a unit 150
 - in 3BM 152
 - in 3DM 151
 - removing in 3DM 123, 124
 - removing vs. deleting 123

- statuses 135
- Unit Maintenance in 3DM 203
- unit number (definition) 270
- unit statuses 135
- verifying a unit 148
 - in 3BM 149
 - in 3DM 149
- volumes 191
- write cache, 3DM 196
- write cache, enabling and disabling 108
- Unit Details page, 3DM 190
- unit ID
 - definition 270
- Unit Information page, 3DM 189
- Unit inoperable (001E) 235
- Unit number assignments lost (0041) 252
- Unit Operational (001F) 236
- unit policies
 - enabling and disabling queuing for a unit 111
 - enabling and disabling write cache 108
 - overview 106
 - setting Auto Verify 109
 - setting Continue on Source Error During Rebuild 110
 - setting the StorSave policy 112
- Unsupported DCB, indication on drive 121, 122
- update utility 167
- updating
 - firmware 166
 - Linux and FreeBSD 182
 - Windows 167
- Upgrade UDMA mode (0022) 237

V

- verification 14
 - about 146
 - error handling 148
 - media scans 147
 - non-redundant units 147
 - redundant units 147
- Verify completed(002B) 242
- Verify failed (002A) 241
- Verify fixed data/parity mismatch (0036) 247
- Verify not started, unit never initialized (002F) 244
- Verify paused (003D) 250
- Verify started (0029) 241
- verify task schedule
 - adding (3DM) 159
 - removing (3DM) 159
 - viewing (3DM) 157
- verifying
 - definition 270
- Verifying (unit status) 136
- verifying a unit 148, 149, 205
 - Auto Verify policy 109

- manually 148
- stopping (3DM) 149
- Verify-Paused (unit status) 136, 205
- viewing 3DM remotely 71
- volume
 - specifying a boot volume size 94
- volumes
 - in a unit 191
 - multiple from one unit 86
 - resulting from auto-carvings 191

W

- Warranty 282
- WHQL (Windows Hardware Quality Labs),
Microsoft 281
- WinAVAlarm 139
- Windows alert utility (WinAVAlarm) 139
- working in 3BM 61
- write cache 15, 196
 - disable on degrade, part of Storsave profile 114
 - enabling in 3BM 109
 - enabling in 3DM 108
- write journaling, part of StorSave profile 113