

Oracle® Solaris SAN Configuration and Multipathing Guide

This software and related documentation are provided under a license agreement containing restrictions on use and disclosure and are protected by intellectual property laws. Except as expressly permitted in your license agreement or allowed by law, you may not use, copy, reproduce, translate, broadcast, modify, license, transmit, distribute, exhibit, perform, publish, or display any part, in any form, or by any means. Reverse engineering, disassembly, or decompilation of this software, unless required by law for interoperability, is prohibited.

The information contained herein is subject to change without notice and is not warranted to be error-free. If you find any errors, please report them to us in writing.

If this is software or related documentation that is delivered to the U.S. Government or anyone licensing it on behalf of the U.S. Government, the following notice is applicable:

U.S. GOVERNMENT END USERS. Oracle programs, including any operating system, integrated software, any programs installed on the hardware, and/or documentation, delivered to U.S. Government end users are "commercial computer software" pursuant to the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulation and agency-specific supplemental regulations. As such, use, duplication, disclosure, modification, and adaptation of the programs, including any operating system, integrated software, any programs installed on the hardware, and/or documentation, shall be subject to license terms and license restrictions applicable to the programs. No other rights are granted to the U.S. Government.

This software or hardware is developed for general use in a variety of information management applications. It is not developed or intended for use in any inherently dangerous applications, including applications that may create a risk of personal injury. If you use this software or hardware in dangerous applications, then you shall be responsible to take all appropriate fail-safe, backup, redundancy, and other measures to ensure its safe use. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates disclaim any liability for any damages caused by use of this software or hardware in dangerous applications.

Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Intel and Intel Xeon are trademarks or registered trademarks of Intel Corporation. All SPARC trademarks are used under license and are trademarks or registered trademarks of SPARC International, Inc. AMD, Opteron, the AMD logo, and the AMD Opteron logo are trademarks or registered trademarks of Advanced Micro Devices. UNIX is a registered trademark of The Open Group.

This software or hardware and documentation may provide access to or information on content, products, and services from third parties. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates are not responsible for and expressly disclaim all warranties of any kind with respect to third-party content, products, and services. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates will not be responsible for any loss, costs, or damages incurred due to your access to or use of third-party content, products, or services.

Ce logiciel et la documentation qui l'accompagne sont protégés par les lois sur la propriété intellectuelle. Ils sont concédés sous licence et soumis à des restrictions d'utilisation et de divulgation. Sauf disposition de votre contrat de licence ou de la loi, vous ne pouvez pas copier, reproduire, traduire, diffuser, modifier, breveter, transmettre, distribuer, exposer, exécuter, publier ou afficher le logiciel, même partiellement, sous quelque forme et par quelque procédé que ce soit. Par ailleurs, il est interdit de procéder à toute ingénierie inverse du logiciel, de le désassembler ou de le décompiler, excepté à des fins d'interopérabilité avec des logiciels tiers ou tel que prescrit par la loi.

Les informations fournies dans ce document sont susceptibles de modification sans préavis. Par ailleurs, Oracle Corporation ne garantit pas qu'elles soient exemptes d'erreurs et vous invite, le cas échéant, à lui en faire part par écrit.

Si ce logiciel, ou la documentation qui l'accompagne, est concédé sous licence au Gouvernement des Etats-Unis, ou à toute entité qui délivre la licence de ce logiciel ou l'utilise pour le compte du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis, la notice suivante s'applique:

U.S. GOVERNMENT END USERS. Oracle programs, including any operating system, integrated software, any programs installed on the hardware, and/or documentation, delivered to U.S. Government end users are "commercial computer software" pursuant to the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulation and agency-specific supplemental regulations. As such, use, duplication, disclosure, modification, and adaptation of the programs, including any operating system, integrated software, any programs installed on the hardware, and/or documentation, shall be subject to license terms and license restrictions applicable to the programs. No other rights are granted to the U.S. Government.

Ce logiciel ou matériel a été développé pour un usage général dans le cadre d'applications de gestion des informations. Ce logiciel ou matériel n'est pas conçu ni n'est destiné à être utilisé dans des applications à risque, notamment dans des applications pouvant causer des dommages corporels. Si vous utilisez ce logiciel ou matériel dans le cadre d'applications dangereuses, il est de votre responsabilité de prendre toutes les mesures de secours, de sauvegarde, de redondance et autres mesures nécessaires à son utilisation dans des conditions optimales de sécurité. Oracle Corporation et ses affiliés déclinent toute responsabilité quant aux dommages causés par l'utilisation de ce logiciel ou matériel pour ce type d'applications.

Oracle et Java sont des marques déposées d'Oracle Corporation et/ou de ses affiliés. Tout autre nom mentionné peut correspondre à des marques appartenant à d'autres propriétaires qu'Oracle.

Intel et Intel Xeon sont des marques ou des marques déposées d'Intel Corporation. Toutes les marques SPARC sont utilisées sous licence et sont des marques ou des marques déposées de SPARC International, Inc. AMD, Opteron, le logo AMD et le logo AMD Opteron sont des marques ou des marques déposées d'Advanced Micro Devices. UNIX est une marque déposée d'The Open Group.

Ce logiciel ou matériel et la documentation qui l'accompagne peuvent fournir des informations ou des liens donnant accès à des contenus, des produits et des services émanant de tiers. Oracle Corporation et ses affiliés déclinent toute responsabilité ou garantie expresse quant aux contenus, produits ou services émanant de tiers. En aucun cas, Oracle Corporation et ses affiliés ne sauraient être tenus pour responsables des pertes subies, des coûts occasionnés ou des dommages causés par l'accès à des contenus, produits ou services tiers, ou à leur utilisation.

Contents

Preface	7
1 Solaris I/O Multipathing Overview	11
Overview of Solaris I/O Multipathing	11
Fibre Channel Software Features	12
iSCSI Software Features	12
SAS Software Features	13
Solaris I/O Multipathing Features	13
Supported Device Standards	15
FC Device Configuration Overview	15
Configuring FC Devices With Multipathing Considerations	16
2 Configuring Solaris I/O Multipathing Features	19
Configuring Multipathing I/O Features	19
Multipathing Considerations	19
Enabling and Disabling Multipathing	20
▼ How to Enable Multipathing	21
▼ How to Disable Multipathing	22
▼ How to Determine if Multipathing is Enabled or Disabled	23
Enabling or Disabling Multipathing on a Per-Port Basis	23
Port Configuration Considerations	24
Configuring Third-Party Storage Devices	25
Third-Party Device Configuration Considerations	26
Configuring Third-Party Storage Devices: New Devices	26
Configuring Third-Party Storage Devices: Disabling Devices	27
Displaying Device Name Changes	28
Configuring Automatic Failback	29

▼ How to Configure Automatic Failback	29
Administering Solaris I/O Multipathing	30
Displaying Multipathing Support Information	30
Configuring Automatic Failback for Multipathing Support	37
3 Configuring Fabric-Connected Devices	45
FC Device Considerations	45
Adding FC Devices	46
▼ How to Add a FC Device	46
Configuring Fabric Boot Devices on SPARC	47
Fabric Boot Device Considerations	47
4 Configuring Oracle Solaris iSCSI Initiators	49
Oracle Solaris iSCSI Technology (Overview)	49
Identifying Solaris iSCSI Software and Hardware Requirements	50
Oracle Solaris iSCSI Terminology	51
Recommended iSCSI Configuration Practices	52
Configuring Solaris iSCSI Initiators	52
Configuring Dynamic or Static Target Discovery	53
▼ How to Configure an iSCSI Initiator and Target Discovery	54
How to Access iSCSI Disks	55
▼ How to Access iSCSI Disks Upon Reboot	56
▼ How to Remove Discovered iSCSI Targets	56
Configuring Authentication in Your iSCSI-Based Storage Network	58
Setting Up Solaris iSCSI Multipathed Devices	63
▼ Monitoring Your iSCSI Configuration	66
Modifying iSCSI Initiator and Target Parameters	68
Troubleshooting iSCSI Configuration Problems	71
No Connections to the iSCSI Target From the Local System	72
iSCSI Device or Disk Is Not Available on the Local System	73
Use LUN Masking When Using the iSNS Discovery Method	73
General iSCSI Error Messages	74

5	Configuring SAS Domains	79
	SAS Multipathing Considerations	79
	Dynamic Discovery of SAS Devices	79
	Configuring SAS Boot Devices	80
6	Configuring IPFC SAN Devices	81
	IPFC Considerations	81
	Determining Fibre Channel Adapter Port Instances	82
	Invoking and Configuring IPFC	84
	▼ How to Start a Network Interface Manually	84
	▼ How to Configure the Host for Automatic Network Configuration	85
7	Booting the Oracle Solaris OS From Fibre Channel Devices on x86 Based Systems	87
	Oracle Solaris OS Setup Requirements	87
	Oracle Solaris OS Installation Overview	88
	Oracle Solaris OS Installation Procedure	89
	▼ How to Install the Oracle Solaris OS	89
	▼ How to Perform a DVD or Network-Based OS Installation	89
8	Persistent Binding for Tape Devices	95
	Persistent Binding Overview	95
	Creating Tape Links	96
	▼ How to Create Tape Device Links	97
A	Manual Configuration for Fabric-Connected Devices	99
	Manually Configuring FC Devices	99
	▼ How to Manually Configure a FC Device	99
	Configuring Fabric Device Nodes	100
	Ensuring That LUN Level Information Is Visible	101
	Configuring Device Nodes Without Multipathing Enabled	102
	▼ How to Manually Configure an FC Device Without Multipathing	102
	▼ How to Configure Multiple FC Devices Without Multipathing	104
	Configuring Device Nodes With Solaris Multipathing Enabled	105
	▼ How to Configure Individual Multipathed FC Devices	105

- ▼ How to Configure Multiple Multipathed FC Devices 107
- Unconfiguring Fabric Devices 108
 - Unconfiguring a Fabric Device 108

- B Supported FC-HBA API 115**
 - Supported Fibre Channel HBA API 115

- C Troubleshooting Multipathing-Related Problems 117**
 - System Fails to Boot During stmsboot 117
 - ▼ How to Recover Boot Failure in Single User Mode 117
 - System Crashes During stmsboot 118
 - ▼ How to Recover from a System Crash 118

- Index 121**

Preface

Oracle Solaris Administration: SAN Configuration and Multipathing provides an overview of the Solaris I/O multipathing features, previously known as the SunStorageTek Traffic Manager software, as an integrated part of the Oracle Solaris Operating System. This guide also includes step-by-step instructions for installing and configuring the software and devices.

This guide is intended for system, storage and network administrators who create and maintain Fibre Channel (FC) storage area networks (SANs) and serial-attached SCSI (SAS) Domains. A high level of expertise in the management and maintenance of SANS and SAS Domains is assumed.

Before You Read This Document

Before you read this book, review the latest Oracle Solaris 10 Operating System (OS) release notes.

How This Document Is Organized

Chapter	Description
Chapter 1, “Solaris I/O Multipathing Overview”	Provides an overview of the Solaris I/O multipathing features.
Chapter 2, “Configuring Solaris I/O Multipathing Features”	Describes how to configure the multipathing feature for FC devices. In addition, describes how to display multipathed device information and to enable multipathing failback support by using the <code>mpathadm</code> command.
Chapter 3, “Configuring Fabric-Connected Devices”	Provides the steps for configuring FC devices.
Chapter 4, “Configuring Oracle Solaris iSCSI Initiators”	Provides steps for configuring iSCSI initiators.
Chapter 5, “Configuring SAS Domains”	Provides steps for configuring SAS domains.

Chapter	Description
Chapter 6, “Configuring IPFC SAN Devices”	Describes the considerations when configuring IPFC SAN Devices.
Chapter 7, “Bootting the Oracle Solaris OS From Fibre Channel Devices on x86 Based Systems”	Describes how to manually install the Oracle Solaris OS on x86 based systems.
Chapter 8, “Persistent Binding for Tape Devices”	Describes how you can specify tape binding in the Oracle Solaris OS while retaining the benefits of automatic discovery for disk-based devices.
Appendix A, “Manual Configuration for Fabric-Connected Devices”	Describes the manual configuration for Fabric Connected devices.
Appendix B, “Supported FC-HBA API”	Lists supported FC-HBA APIs.
Appendix C, “Troubleshooting Multipathing-Related Problems”	Provides troubleshooting information for potential problems that might occur while you use Solaris I/O multipathing features.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info> or visit <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs> if you are hearing impaired.

Typographic Conventions

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

TABLE P-1 Typographic Conventions

Typeface	Description	Example
AaBbCc123	The names of commands, files, and directories, and onscreen computer output	Edit your <code>.login</code> file. Use <code>ls -a</code> to list all files. <code>machine_name%</code> you have mail.
AaBbCc123	What you type, contrasted with onscreen computer output	<code>machine_name% su</code> Password:
<i>aabbcc123</i>	Placeholder: replace with a real name or value	The command to remove a file is <code>rm filename</code> .

TABLE P-1 Typographic Conventions (Continued)

Typeface	Description	Example
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Book titles, new terms, and terms to be emphasized	Read Chapter 6 in the <i>User's Guide</i> . <i>A cache</i> is a copy that is stored locally. Do <i>not</i> save the file. Note: Some emphasized items appear bold online.

Shell Prompts in Command Examples

The following table shows UNIX system prompts and superuser prompts for shells that are included in the Oracle Solaris OS. In command examples, the shell prompt indicates whether the command should be executed by a regular user or a user with privileges.

TABLE P-2 Shell Prompts

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

Solaris I/O Multipathing Overview

This chapter provides an overview of the Solaris I/O multipathing features, formerly known as StorageTek Traffic Manager software.

The following topics are covered:

- [“Overview of Solaris I/O Multipathing” on page 11](#)
- [“Supported Device Standards” on page 15](#)

Overview of Solaris I/O Multipathing

The Solaris I/O multipathing features enable multiple access paths for systems that are running the Oracle Solaris OS. Multipathing provides higher availability for storage devices through the use of multipathed connections. This section provides the following information:

- [“Fibre Channel Software Features” on page 12](#)
- [“SAS Software Features” on page 13](#)
- [“Solaris I/O Multipathing Features” on page 13](#)

The Solaris I/O multipathing features identify the storage devices on your SAN or SAS Domain. The software enables you to attach Fibre Channel storage devices in either loop, fabric, or point-to-point mode. The software provides a common interface for managing both Fibre Channel, iSCSI, and SAS storage devices.

For information on how to configure targets and initiators in preparation for multipathing, see [Chapter 12, “Configuring Oracle Solaris iSCSI Targets \(Tasks\),” in *System Administration Guide: Devices and File Systems*](#).

Fibre Channel Software Features

Solaris I/O multipathing provides the following key features:

- Dynamic storage discovery – The software automatically recognizes devices and any modifications made to device configurations. This feature makes devices available to the system without requiring you to reboot or manually change information in configuration files.
- Persistent device naming – Devices that are configured within the software maintain their device naming through reboots or reconfiguration. The only exception to this policy are tape devices found in `/dev/rmt` that will not change unless they are removed and then regenerated at a later date.
- Fibre Channel Arbitrated Loop (FCAL) support – OpenBoot PROM (OBP) commands that are used on servers can access FCAL attached storage for scanning the FC loop.
- Fabric booting – The Solaris OS supports booting from fabric devices as well as non-fabric Fibre Channel devices. Fabric topologies with Fibre Channel switches provide higher speed, more connections, and port isolation.
- FC-HBA library – What was previously known as the Storage Networking Industry Association Fibre Channel host bus adapter (SNIA FC-HBA) library is now known as the FC-HBA library. The FC-HBA library application programming interface (API) enables management of FC HBAs and provides a standards-based interface for other applications (such as Oracle's StorEdge Enterprise Storage Manager) that can be used to gather information about FC HBAs.

For more information about common FC-HBA APIs, see [libhbaapi\(3LIB\)](#). For additional information about FC specifications, go to:

<http://www.t11.org>

iSCSI Software Features

iSCSI is an acronym for Internet SCSI (Small Computer System Interface), an Internet Protocol (IP)-based storage networking standard for linking data storage subsystems. By carrying SCSI commands over IP networks, the iSCSI protocol enables you to access block devices from across the network as if they were connected to the local system.

This feature means that a Solaris system can act as either an iSCSI server (*target*) or a client (*initiator*). The advantage of setting up Solaris iSCSI targets is you might have existing fibre-channel devices that can be connected to clients without additional FC HBAs. In addition, systems with dedicated arrays can now share replicated storage with ZFS or UFS file systems.

For more information, see [Chapter 4, “Configuring Oracle Solaris iSCSI Initiators.”](#)

SAS Software Features

- Dynamic storage discovery – The Oracle Solaris OS multipathing software automatically recognizes devices and any modifications made to device configurations. This makes devices available to the system without requiring you to reboot or manually change information in configuration files.
- Persistent device naming – Dynamic Storage Discovery Devices that are configured within the Solaris OS multipathing software maintain their device naming through reboots or reconfiguration.

Solaris I/O Multipathing Features

Solaris I/O multipathing is enabled by default for x86 based platforms and optional for SPARC based systems that run the Oracle Solaris OS. The software contains the following features:

- Path management – Solaris I/O multipathing features dynamically manage the paths to any storage devices that the OS supports. The addition or removal of paths to a device is done automatically when a path is brought online or removed from a service. Even with multipathing enabled, you can add more controllers to increase bandwidth and RAS without changing device names or modifying applications. Oracle storage products do not require configuration files to manage or databases to keep current. For storage from vendors other than Oracle, contact the vendor for methods to enable support and to ensure it is qualified with Solaris I/O multipathing features.
- Single device instances – Solaris I/O multipathing features are fully integrated with the Oracle Solaris OS. Multipathed devices are displayed as single device instances instead of as one device or device link per path. This feature reduces the cost of managing complex storage architectures with utilities such as the `format` command or a volume management product to *see* one representation of a storage device instead of a separate device for each path.
- Failover support – Implementing higher levels of RAS requires redundant host connectivity to storage devices. Solaris I/O multipathing features manage the failure of storage paths while maintaining host I/O connectivity through available secondary paths.

You can determine the failover support for your devices by using the following command:

```
# mpathadm show mpath-support libmpscsi_vhci.so
mpath-support: libmpscsi_vhci.so
Vendor: Sun Microsystems
Driver Name: scsi_vhci
Default Load Balance: round-robin
Supported Load Balance Types:
    round-robin
    logical-block
Allows To Activate Target Port Group Access: yes
Allows Path Override: no
Supported Auto Failback Config: 1
```

```
Auto Failback: on
Failback Polling Rate (current/max): 0/0
Supported Auto Probing Config: 0
Auto Probing: NA
Probing Polling Rate (current/max): NA/NA
Supported Devices:
```

```
.
.
.
```

- Symmetrical/asymmetrical device support – The following disk storage devices are supported:

- All Oracle disk storage products, both symmetric and asymmetric
- All T10/T11 standards-compliant third-party symmetrical disk devices
- Many third-party asymmetrical disk arrays
- T10 Asymmetric Logical Unit Access (ALUA) support has been added for asymmetrical devices that support this T10 standard. Contact your storage vendor to see whether your device is supported.

If your disk storage array uses the `f_asym_lsi` failover module, you will need to manually change the sequence of `ddi - forcload` section by moving the `f_asym_lsi` to end of the `scsi_vhci.conf` file, similar to the following:

```
ddi - forcload =
    "misc/scsi_vhci/scsi_vhci_f_asym_sun",
    "misc/scsi_vhci/scsi_vhci_f_asym_emc",
    "misc/scsi_vhci/scsi_vhci_f_sym_emc",
    "misc/scsi_vhci/scsi_vhci_f_sym_hds",
    "misc/scsi_vhci/scsi_vhci_f_sym",
#    "misc/scsi_vhci/scsi_vhci_f_tpgs_tape",
#    "misc/scsi_vhci/scsi_vhci_f_tape",
    "misc/scsi_vhci/scsi_vhci_f_tpgs",
    "misc/scsi_vhci/scsi_vhci_f_asym_lsi";
```

- I/O load balancing – In addition to providing simple failover support, Solaris multipathing features can use any active paths to a storage device to send and receive I/O. With I/O routed through multiple host connections, bandwidth can be increased by the addition of host controllers. The software uses a round-robin load-balancing algorithm by which individual I/O requests are routed to active host controllers in a series one after the other.
- Queue depth – SCSI storage arrays present storage to a system in the form of a logical unit number (LUN). LUNs have a finite set of resources available, such as the amount of data that can be stored, as well as the number of active commands that a device or LUN can process at one time. The number of active commands that can be issued before a device blocks further I/O is known as queue depth. When Solaris I/O multipathing is enabled, a single queue is created for each LUN regardless of the number of distinct or separate paths it may have to the host. This feature enables the disk driver to maintain and balance one queue to the LUN, effectively managing queue depth. No other multipathing software available for the Oracle Solaris OS has this ability.

- **stmsboot command** – The Oracle Solaris OS includes the `stmsboot` command, which enables you to enable or disable the Solaris multipathing features on your boot device after the OS installation has been completed. This command is available for both SPARC based and x86 based systems, and provides support for SAS multipathing.
 SAS multipathing is not enabled by default in the Oracle Solaris OS for either SPARC based or x86 based systems, so use of the `stmsboot` command is required as a post-installation step if you wish to enable multipathing.
 SPARC based systems do not enable multipathing for FC devices by default, so use of the `stmsboot` command is required as a post-installation step.
 X86 based systems do enable multipathing of FC devices by default, so the use of the `stmsboot` command is not mandatory as a post-installation step.
- **Dynamic reconfiguration** – Solaris I/O multipathing features support dynamic reconfiguration (DR) operations.

Supported Device Standards

Solaris I/O multipathing features is based on open standards for communicating with devices and device management, ensuring interoperability with other standards-based devices and software. The following standards are supported by Solaris I/O multipathing features:

- **ANSI Standard: Information Technology** – SNIA Multipath Management API Specification (ANSI INCITS 412-2006)
- T10 standards, including SCSI-3, SAM, FCP, SPC, and SBC
- T11.3 FC standards, including FC-PH, FC-AL, FC-LS, and FC-GS
- T11.5 storage management standards, including FC-HBA
- IETF standards, including RFC 2625
- Serial Attached SCSI-2 (SAS2)

FC Device Configuration Overview

This section provides a high level overview of the tasks for configuring Solaris I/O multipathing features for FC devices.

The following table lists the configuration tasks, a description of each task, and the reference information where you can find related procedures.

TABLE 1-1 Tasks for Configuring Multipathed FC Devices

Configuration Task	Task Description	Reference Information
Enable multipathing features	Multipathing is enabled as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ By default, for FC devices on x86/x64 platforms ■ By manual configuration on SPARC platforms ■ By manual configuration for SAS devices 	Chapter 2, “Configuring Solaris I/O Multipathing Features.”
Configure FC devices	In the Oracle Solaris OS, FCAL, fabric, and point-to-point connected devices are made available to the host.	Chapter 3, “Configuring Fabric-Connected Devices”
Set up FC boot device	Solaris I/O multipathing features enable a Solaris server to boot from a fabric device.	“FC Device Considerations” on page 45
Configure IPFC SAN devices	You can configure host recognition of IPFC devices and implementation of IP over FC in a SAN. Configuration of IPFC depends on the instance of the Fabric Port (FP) driver for the FC adapter ports.	Chapter 6, “Configuring IPFC SAN Devices”
Configure SAS devices	In the Oracle Solaris OS, multipathing of SAS devices is supported.	Chapter 5, “Configuring SAS Domains”

Configuring FC Devices With Multipathing Considerations

Before you configure Solaris I/O multipathing features, consider the following:

- Configure ports and zones according to the vendor-specific documentation for storage and switches.
- LUN masking enables specific LUNs to be seen by specific hosts. See your vendor-specific storage documentation that describes masking.
- Power management needs to be disabled for hosts and devices on a SAN. For more information about power management, see [power.conf\(4\)](#).
- The STMS boot utility is included with Solaris I/O multipathing features that manage the SAN booting process. Issuing the `stmsboot` command automatically updates the `/etc/vfstab` file and the dump configuration to reflect device name changes when enabling or disabling the multipathing software. Note that the software is disabled by default for devices on SPARC based systems and enabled by default for devices on x86 based systems.
- Fabric-connected devices are configured and made available to the host automatically during installation and boot time.

Note – If you are performing an upgrade and want to make any FC devices unavailable after upgrade, you have to manually unconfigure those devices by using `cfgadm -c unconfigure` commands. However, to make those devices permanently unavailable to the system, you might want to consider using switch zoning or LUN masking. The changes made by `cfgadm -c unconfigure` do not persist after a reboot unless manual configuration for FC devices has been enabled. To find out how to disable the FC devices discovery during boot or install, refer to [Appendix A, “Manual Configuration for Fabric-Connected Devices.”](#)

Configuring Solaris I/O Multipathing Features

This chapter explains how to configure Solaris I/O multipathing features for FC devices in the Oracle Solaris OS. It also provides the considerations while enabling or disabling the multipathing feature on SPARC based systems, x86 based systems, on a per-port basis, and third-party storage devices.

The following topics are covered:

- “Configuring Multipathing I/O Features” on page 19
- “Multipathing Considerations” on page 19
- “Enabling and Disabling Multipathing” on page 20
- “Enabling or Disabling Multipathing on a Per-Port Basis” on page 23
- “Configuring Third-Party Storage Devices” on page 25
- “Configuring Automatic Failback” on page 29

Configuring Multipathing I/O Features

You can configure the multipathing features for FC devices to control all supported FC HBAs. Multipathing is disabled by default for FC devices on SPARC based systems, but is enabled by default on x86 based systems. Configuration of the multipathing features depends on how you intend to use your system.

Note – The multipathing feature is not available for parallel SCSI devices, but is available for FC, SAS, and iSCSI devices.

Multipathing Considerations

Before you change multipathing configuration, note the following considerations. Then follow the instructions for your machine architecture (SPARC or x86) described in the subsequent

sections. Some devices need to be properly configured to work with the multipathing software. Refer to your storage array documentation for details on the device-specific configuration for your device.

- **Device-specific and device name change considerations**

In the `/dev` and `/devices` trees, multipathed devices receive new names that indicate that they are under multipath control. A device therefore will have a different name from its original name when it is under multipath control.

Device name with multipath disabled:

```
/dev/dsk/c1t1d0s0
```

Device name with multipath enabled:

```
/dev/dsk/c0t60003BA27D5170003E5D2A7A0007F3D2d0s0
```

Therefore, applications that use device names directly must be configured to use the new names whenever you change a multipath configuration from disabled to enabled or vice versa.

- **Updates to `/etc/vfstab` entries and dump configuration**

The system's `/etc/vfstab` file and the dump configuration also contain references to device names. On both SPARC based and x86 based systems, the `stmsboot` command automatically updates the `/etc/vfstab` file dump configuration with the new device names. If you have application-dependent file systems which are not listed in the file `/etc/vfstab`, you can use the `stmsboot` command to determine the mapping between the old and new device paths.



Caution – If you have run the `devfsadm -C` or performed a reconfiguration boot, the old device paths will not exist and the `stmsboot -L` command will fail to provide this information.

Enabling and Disabling Multipathing

You can use the `stmsboot` command to enable or disable multipathing for Fibre Channel (FC) and SAS devices. The `stmsboot` command updates the `/etc/vfstab` file and dump configuration to reflect device name changes during the next reboot. You do not need to manually edit the `fp.conf` or `mpt.conf` files.

The following considerations apply to the `stmsboot -e`, `-d`, and `-u` options:

- You should reboot immediately after running the `stmsboot` command.
- Because the `stmsboot` command reboots the machine to complete the operation, use the `eeprom` to ensure the system boots from the current boot device.

- The `stmsboot` command saves a copy of the original `/kernel/drv/fp.conf`, `/kernel/drv/mpt.conf`, and `/etc/vfstab` files before modifying them. See [Appendix C, “Troubleshooting Multipathing-Related Problems,”](#) if you encounter unexpected problems while using the `stmsboot` command.

Note – In previous Oracle Solaris releases, the `stmsboot` command was used to enable or disable multipathing on the boot device only for SPARC based hosts only. In current Oracle Solaris releases, the command is used to enable or disable multipathing on serial-attached SCSI devices as well as FC devices.

▼ How to Enable Multipathing

Perform the following steps to enable multipathing on all multipath-capable devices on SPARC or x86 based systems. If you want to enable multipathing only on specific FC or SAS HBA ports, refer to [“Enabling or Disabling Multipathing on a Per-Port Basis”](#) on page 23.

The multipathing software automatically recognizes Oracle-supported devices. If you want to enable multipathing on third-party devices, add entries to the `/kernel/drv/scsi_vhci.conf` file as described by *Device Name Change Considerations* in [“Multipathing Considerations”](#) on page 19.

- 1 **Become superuser.**
- 2 **Confirm that the multipathing software package is installed.**

```
# pkginfo | grep Multipath
system      SUNWmpapi          SNIA Multipath Management API Common Library
system      SUNWmpapir         SNIA Multipath Management API Common Library (Root)
system      SUNWmpathadm       Solaris Multipathing CLI
system      SUNWmpathadmr      Solaris Multipathing CLI (Root)
```

- 3 **Enable device multipathing.**

```
# stmsboot -e
WARNING: stmsboot operates on each supported multipath-capable controller
        detected in a host. In your system, these controllers are
```

```
/devices/pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/SUNW,qlc@0/fp@0,0
/devices/pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/SUNW,qlc@0,1/fp@0,0
/devices/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0,2/LSILogic,sas@1
/devices/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0,2/LSILogic,sas@1
/devices/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0,2/LSILogic,sas@2
/devices/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@9/LSILogic,sas@0
/devices/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@9/LSILogic,sas@0
```

If you do NOT wish to operate on these controllers, please quit `stmsboot` and re-invoke with `-D { fp | mpt }` to specify which controllers you wish to modify your multipathing configuration for.

```
Do you wish to continue? [y/n] (default: y) y
Checking mpzio status for driver fp
Checking mpzio status for driver mpt
WARNING: This operation will require a reboot.
Do you want to continue ? [y/n] (default: y) y
The changes will come into effect after rebooting the system.
Reboot the system now ? [y/n] (default: y) y
```

Note – During the reboot, /etc/vfstab and the dump configuration are updated to reflect the device name changes.

- 4 (Optional) After the reboot, if necessary, configure your applications to use new device names as described by *Device Name Change Considerations* in [“Multipathing Considerations” on page 19](#).

▼ How to Disable Multipathing

Perform the following steps to disable multipathing on all multipath-capable devices on SPARC or x86 based systems. If you want to disable multipathing only on specific FC or SAS HBA ports, refer to [“Enabling or Disabling Multipathing on a Per-Port Basis” on page 23](#).

1 Disable device multipathing.

```
# stmsboot -d
```

```
WARNING: stmsboot operates on each supported multipath-capable controller
         detected in a host. In your system, these controllers are
```

```
/devices/pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/SUNW,qlc@0/fp@0,0
/devices/pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/SUNW,qlc@0,1/fp@0,0
/devices/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0,2/LSILogic,sas@1
/devices/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0,2/LSILogic,sas@1
/devices/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0,2/LSILogic,sas@2
/devices/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@9/LSILogic,sas@0
/devices/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@9/LSILogic,sas@0
```

If you do NOT wish to operate on these controllers, please quit stmsboot and re-invoke with -D { fp | mpt } to specify which controllers you wish to modify your multipathing configuration for.

```
Do you wish to continue? [y/n] (default: y) y
Checking mpzio status for driver fp
Checking mpzio status for driver mpt
WARNING: This operation will require a reboot.
Do you want to continue ? [y/n] (default: y) y
The changes will come into effect after rebooting the system.
Reboot the system now ? [y/n] (default: y) y
```

Note – During the reboot, /etc/vfstab and the dump configuration are updated to reflect the device name changes.

- 2 (Optional) After the reboot, if necessary, configure your applications to use new device names as described by *Device Name Change Considerations* in [“Multipathing Considerations” on page 19](#).

▼ How to Determine if Multipathing is Enabled or Disabled

- 1 Become superuser.
- 2 Determine if multipathed device information is available on the system.

Multipathing is disabled on this system because the following command returns no multipathed device information.

```
# prtconf -vc /devices/scsi_vhci |grep dev_link.*s2
#
```

Multipathing is enabled on this system because the following command returns multipathed device information.

```
# prtconf -vc /devices/scsi_vhci |grep dev_link.*s2
dev_link=/dev/dsk/c2t5000CCA0002D0004d0s2
dev_link=/dev/rdisk/c2t5000CCA0002D0004d0s2
dev_link=/dev/dsk/c2t5000CCA0002D8EA8d0s2
dev_link=/dev/rdisk/c2t5000CCA0002D8EA8d0s2
dev_link=/dev/dsk/c2t5000CCA0002D93C0d0s2
dev_link=/dev/rdisk/c2t5000CCA0002D93C0d0s2
dev_link=/dev/dsk/c2t5000CCA0002CEFB0d0s2
dev_link=/dev/rdisk/c2t5000CCA0002CEFB0d0s2
dev_link=/dev/dsk/c2t5000CCA0002A41B0d0s2
dev_link=/dev/rdisk/c2t5000CCA0002A41B0d0s2
dev_link=/dev/dsk/c2t5000CCA000276E2Cd0s2
dev_link=/dev/rdisk/c2t5000CCA000276E2Cd0s2
dev_link=/dev/dsk/c2t5000CCA00022B6B8d0s2
dev_link=/dev/rdisk/c2t5000CCA00022B6B8d0s2
dev_link=/dev/dsk/c2t5000CCA0002CDA5Cd0s2
dev_link=/dev/rdisk/c2t5000CCA0002CDA5Cd0s2
```

Enabling or Disabling Multipathing on a Per-Port Basis

Multipathing can be enabled or disabled on specific Fibre Channel Host Bus Adapter (HBA) controller ports. If you enable multipathing on a specific HBA port controller port, all supported devices connected to that controller port will be enabled for multipath operation.

Port Configuration Considerations

Before you start configuring the software by port, consider the following:

- FC global and per-port multipath settings are specified in the file `/kernel/drv/fp.conf`.
Per-port multipath settings have priority over the global setting. Therefore, if global multipathing is enabled but a specific port has been disabled for multipathing, the port will not be available in the multipathing configuration. Conversely, even if global multipathing has been disabled, specific ports may be enabled for multipathing if they are listed in the appropriate `driver.conf` file.
- Load balancing is controlled by the global `load-balance` property in the `/kernel/drv/scsi_vhci.conf` file and is not controlled on a per-port basis.
- If a device has more than one path to the host, all paths to the device must be configured with multipathing enabled or disabled.
- Configuring multipathing by port enables the multipathing software to coexist with other multipathing solutions like Symantec (VERITAS) Dynamic Multipathing (DMP), or EMC PowerPath. However, devices and paths should not be shared between the multipathing software and other multipathing solutions.

▼ How to Configure Multipathing by Port

The following procedure applies to both SPARC based and x86 based systems.

Depending on how many ports you want the multipathing software to control, you can enable or disable multipathing globally or for specified ports.

- 1 **Become superuser.**
- 2 **Determine the HBA controller ports that you want the multipathing software to control.**

To list the available devices, perform an `ls -l` command on the `/dev/cfg` directory. The following example shows the `ls -l` command output.

```
# ls -llrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 50 Jan 29 21:33 c0 ->
    ../../devices/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/ide@8:scsi
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 61 Jan 29 21:33 c1 ->
    ../../devices/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0,2/LSILogic,sas@1:scsi
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 61 Jan 29 21:33 c2 ->
    ../../devices/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0,2/LSILogic,sas@2:scsi
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 53 Jan 29 21:33 c3 ->
    ../../devices/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@9/LSILogic,sas@0:scsi
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 54 Apr 16 20:28 c5 ->
    ../../devices/pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/SUNW,qlc@0/fp@0,0:fc
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 56 Apr 16 20:28 c6 ->
    ../../devices/pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/SUNW,qlc@0,1/fp@0,0:fc
```

Note – Controllers c5 and c6 are ports A and B on a dual-port FC HBA. Controllers c1 and c3 are single port SAS HBA ports. Controller c2 is the internal SAS controller in Oracle's Sun Fire T2000 server.

Determine the port or ports for which you want to explicitly enable or disable multipathing.

3 Select one of the following to enable or disable specific FC HBA ports:

- For each FC HBA port that is to be enabled in the `/kernel/drv/fp.conf` file, add the following line:

```
name="fp" parent="parent-name" port=port-number mpzio-disable="no";
```

where *parent-name* is the port device name, and *port-number* is the FC HBA port number.

For example, the following entries disable multipathing on all FC HBA controller ports except for the two specified ports:

```
mpzio-disable="yes";
name="fp" parent="/pci@6,2000/SUNW,qlc@2" port=0 mpzio-disable="no";
name="fp" parent="/pci@13,2000/pci@2/SUNW,qlc@5" port=0 mpzio-disable="no";
```

- For each FC HBA port that is to be disabled, add the following line:

```
name="fp" parent="parent-name" port=port-number mpzio-disable="yes";
```

For example:

```
name="fp" parent="/pci@6,2000/SUNW,qlc@2" port=0 mpzio-disable="yes";
```

4 Start the reboot and configuration process.

```
# stmsboot -u
```

You are prompted to reboot. During the reboot, the `/etc/vfstab` file and your dump device configuration are updated to reflect any device name changes.

- ### 5 (Optional) After the reboot, if necessary, configure your applications to use new device names as described in [“Multipathing Considerations” on page 19](#).

Configuring Third-Party Storage Devices

Note – Before configuring any third-party device, ensure that they are supported. Refer to your third-party user documentation or third-party vendor for information on proper vendor and product IDs, modes, and various settings required for the device to work with multipathing software.

Third-Party Device Configuration Considerations

Before you configure third-party devices for multipathing, be aware of the following:

- The device must support the `REPORT_LUNS` SCSI command, and SCSI-3 `INQUIRY` command VPD Device Identification Page (0x83).
- You will need the vendor ID (VID) and product ID (PID) of the device. You can obtain them by using the `format` command followed by the `inquiry` option on your system. For more information, see [format\(1M\)](#).

When multipathing is enabled, the multipath access still depends on a device-specific `scsi_vhci` failover implementation accepting the device. The default is for the `scsi_vhci` code to automatically call a *probe* function in each failover implementation, looking for the first *probe* result that indicates the device is supported.

A *probe* implementation determines support based on some combination of `scsi_inquiry(9S)` data. A device with `INQUIRY` data indicating T10 Target-Port-Group-Support (TPGS) compliance will use the standards-based TPGS failover implementation. For noncompliant devices, a failover implementation's *probe* will typically determine support based on VID/PID match against a private compiled-in table.

To override the *probe* process, the `scsi_vhci.conf` file supports a `scsi_vhci-failover-override` property. The value of `scsi_vhci-failover-override` can be used to establish support for a device not currently accepted by *probe*, override *probe* support, or disable multipath support for a device.

Configuring Third-Party Storage Devices: New Devices

Multipathing can be configured on third-party symmetric storage devices. A symmetric storage device is one in which all paths to the storage device are active and I/O commands can be issued through any path.

▼ How to Configure Third-Party Devices

Perform the following steps to configure third-party devices if your system already has multipathing enabled. If your system has multipathing disabled, you can configure third-party devices while enabling multipathing as described earlier in this chapter.

- 1 **Become superuser.**
- 2 **Edit the `/kernel/drv/scsi_vhci.conf` file to add the vendor ID and product ID entries.**

The vendor ID and product ID are the vendor and product identification strings that the device returns in SCSI `INQUIRY` data. The vendor ID must be eight characters long. You must specify all eight characters even if the trailing characters are spaces.

The product ID can be up to 16 characters long.

```
device-type-scsi-options-list =
"VendorID1ProductID1", "enable-option",
"VendorID2ProductID2", "enable-option",
...
"VendorIDnProductIDn", "enable-option";
enable-option = 0x1000000;
```

Note that the entries are separated by the “,” character (a comma) and the last vendor/product entry is terminated by the “;” character (a semicolon).

For example, to add a device from a vendor, “ACME,” with a product ID of “MSU” and a device from vendor “XYZ” with a product ID of “ABC”, you would add the following lines to the `/kernel/drv/scsi_vhci.conf` file:

```
device-type-scsi-options-list =
"ACME    MSU", "enable-option",
"XYZ     ABC", "enable-option";
enable-option = 0x1000000;
```

3 Save and exit the `/kernel/drv/scsi_vhci.conf` file.

4 Start the reboot and configuration process.

```
# stmsboot -u
```

You are prompted to reboot. During the reboot, the `/etc/vfstab` file and the dump configuration are updated to reflect the device name changes.

5 If necessary, perform device name updates as described in [“Enabling and Disabling Multipathing” on page 20](#).

Configuring Third-Party Storage Devices: Disabling Devices

Multipathing can be disabled for all devices of a certain vendor ID/product ID combination. This exclusion is specified in the `scsi_vhci.conf` file.

▼ How to Disable Third-Party Devices

1 Become superuser.

2 Add the vendor ID and product ID entries to the `/kernel/drv/scsi_vhci.conf` file.

The vendor ID and product ID are the vendor and product identification strings that the device returns in SCSI INQUIRY data. The vendor ID must be eight characters long. You must specify all eight characters even if the trailing characters are spaces. The product ID can be up to 16 characters long.

```
device-type-scsi-options-list =
"VendorID1ProductID1", "disable-option",
"VendorID2ProductID2", "disable-option",
...
"VendorIDnProductIDn", "disable-option";
disable-option = 0x70000000;
```

The entries in the preceding example are separated by the `,` character (a comma) and the last vendor/product entry is terminated by the `;` character (a semicolon). For example, to add a device from vendor “ACME” with a product ID of “MSU,” and a vendor device from vendor “XYZ” with product ID “ABC,” you would add the following lines to the file `/kernel/drv/scsi_vhci.conf`:

```
device-type-scsi-options-list =
"ACME    MSU", "disable-option",
"XYZ     ABC", "disable-option";
disable-option = 0x70000000;
```

3 Save and exit the `scsi_vhci.conf` file.

4 Start the reboot and configuration process.

```
# stmsboot -u
```

You are prompted to reboot. During the reboot, the `/etc/vfstab` file and the dump configuration are updated to reflect the device name changes.

5 If necessary, perform the device name updates as described in [“Enabling and Disabling Multipathing” on page 20](#).

Displaying Device Name Changes

You can display the mapping between non-multipathed and multipathed device names after changes are made to the multipath configuration by invoking the `stmsboot` command with the `-e`, `-d`, or `-u` option. Both non-multipathed and the multipathed device names must exist in order to show the mapping.

Display the mapping of devices on all controllers. For example:

```
# stmsboot -l
non-STMS device name          STMS device name
-----
/dev/rdisk/c2t8d0             /dev/rdisk/c10t500000E01046DEE0d0
/dev/rdisk/c2t0d0             /dev/rdisk/c10t500000E01046B070d0
/dev/rdisk/c2t3d0             /dev/rdisk/c10t20000020372A40AFd0
/dev/rdisk/c2t12d0            /dev/rdisk/c10t500000E01046DEF0d0
/dev/rdisk/c2t11d0            /dev/rdisk/c10t500000E01046E390d0
/dev/rdisk/c3t8d0             /dev/rdisk/c10t500000E01046DEE0d0
/dev/rdisk/c3t0d0             /dev/rdisk/c10t500000E01046B070d0
/dev/rdisk/c3t3d0             /dev/rdisk/c10t20000020372A40AFd0
/dev/rdisk/c3t12d0            /dev/rdisk/c10t500000E01046DEF0d0
/dev/rdisk/c3t11d0            /dev/rdisk/c10t500000E01046E390d0
```

The `-l` option displays the mapping of devices on only the specified controller. The following example displays the mapping of controller 3.

```
# stmsboot -l3
non-STMS device name          STMS device name
-----
/dev/rdisk/c3t8d0             /dev/rdisk/c10t500000E01046DEE0d0
/dev/rdisk/c3t0d0             /dev/rdisk/c10t500000E01046B070d0
/dev/rdisk/c3t3d0             /dev/rdisk/c10t20000020372A40AFd0
/dev/rdisk/c3t12d0            /dev/rdisk/c10t500000E01046DEF0d0
/dev/rdisk/c3t11d0            /dev/rdisk/c10t500000E01046E390d0
```

Configuring Automatic Failback

Some storage devices have controllers configured as PRIMARY and SECONDARY as part of the array configuration. The secondary paths may operate at a lower performance level than the primary paths. The multipathing software uses the primary path to talk to the storage device and to keep the secondary path on standby.

In the event of a primary path failure, the multipathing software automatically directs all I/O traffic over the secondary path, with the primary path taken offline. This process is called a “failover” operation. When the failure associated with the primary path has been repaired, the multipathing software automatically directs all I/O traffic over the primary path and keeps the secondary path standby as before. This process is called a *failback* operation.

You can disable the automatic failback operation so the multipathing software does not automatically failback to the primary path. Later, after the failure associated with the primary path has been repaired, you can do a manual failback operation using the `luxadm` command. For more information, see [luxadm\(1M\)](#).

▼ How to Configure Automatic Failback

1 Become superuser.

- 2 In the `/kernel/drv/scsi_vhci.conf` file, enable or disable automatic failback capability by changing the `auto-failback` entry.

```
auto-failback="enable";
```

```
auto-failback="disable";
```

- 3 Save and exit the file.

- 4 Reboot the system.

```
# shutdown -g0 -y -i6
```

Administering Solaris I/O Multipathing

You determine and configure Solaris OS multipathing support by using `mpathadm` commands. The `mpathadm` command enables multipathing administration through the ANSI standard Multipath Management API. The terms used in this chapter to denote a path, initiator port, target port, and LU are consistent with the T10 specification.

Perform the following tasks to administer multipathing devices.

- [“Displaying Multipathing Support Information” on page 30](#)
- [“Configuring Automatic Failback for Multipathing Support” on page 37](#)

Displaying Multipathing Support Information

You can use the `mpathadm` command to display multipathing support information and also manage multipathing discovery. Multipathing support and property information is identified with the Multipath Management API plug-in library name, which is displayed by using the `mpathadm` command.

▼ How to Display Multipathing Support Information

- 1 Become superuser.
- 2 Identify the multipathing support on your system.

```
# mpathadm list mpath-support
mpath-support: libmpscsi_vhci.so
```

- 3 Display the multipathing support properties for a specified `mpath` support name.

```
# mpathadm show mpath-support libmpscsi_vhci.so
mpath-support: libmpscsi_vhci.so
Vendor: Sun Microsystems
Driver Name: scsi_vhci
```

```

Default Load Balance: round-robin
Supported Load Balance Types:
    round-robin
    logical-block
Allows To Activate Target Port Group Access: yes
Allows Path Override: no
Supported Auto Failback Config: yes
Auto Failback: on
Failback Polling Rate (current/max): 0/0
Supported Auto Probing Config: 0
Auto Probing: NA
Probing Polling Rate (current/max): NA/NA
Supported Devices:
    Vendor: SUN
    Product: T300
    Revision:
Supported Load Balance Types:
    round-robin

    Vendor: SUN
    Product: T4
    Revision:
Supported Load Balance Types:
    round-robin
.
.
.

```

The command output also shows a list of device products that is supported by the multipathing support software. The multipathing support `libmpscsi_vhci.so` library file supports T10 target port group compliant devices by default.

▼ How to Display Properties of a Specific Initiator Port

The following steps describe how to display the properties of an initiator port.

1 List the initiator ports.

```

# mpathadm list initiator-port
Initiator Port: iqn.1986-03.com.sun:01:ffffffffffff.4e94f9bd,4000002a00ff
Initiator Port: 210100e08ba41feb
Initiator Port: 210000e08b841feb

```

2 Display the specific initiator port's properties.

```

# mpathadm show initiator-port 2000000173018713
Initiator Port: 210100e08ba41feb
Transport Type: Fibre Channel
OS Device File: /devices/pci@1,0/pci1022,7450@1/pci1077,141@2,1/fp@0,0

```

▼ How to Display Specific LU Information

Display the list of LUs, along with the properties for each LUN by using the `mpathadm` command. The displayed list of LUs contain names that in turn can be used to display the properties of a particular LU.

1 Display a list of multipathed LUs.

```
# mpathadm list lu
/dev/rdisk/c0t600144F08069703400004E828EE10004d0s2
    Total Path Count: 8
    Operational Path Count: 8
/dev/rdisk/c0t600144F08069703400004E8183DF0002d0s2
    Total Path Count: 8
    Operational Path Count: 8
/dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4994E2342D4d0s2
    Total Path Count: 4
    Operational Path Count: 4
/dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF54E234013d0s2
    Total Path Count: 4
    Operational Path Count: 4
/dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4984E234298d0s2
    Total Path Count: 4
    Operational Path Count: 4
/dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF44E233FCFd0s2
    Total Path Count: 4
    Operational Path Count: 4
/dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4974E23424Ed0s2
    Total Path Count: 4
    Operational Path Count: 4
.
.
.
```

2 Display configuration information about a specific LU using the LU name from the list.

```
# mpathadm show lu /dev/rdisk/c4t60003BA27D2120004204AC2B000DAB00d0s2
mpath-support: libmpscsi_vhci.so
Vendor: SUN
Product: Sun Storage NAS
Revision: 1.0
Name Type: unknown type
Name: 600144f08069703400004e828ee10004
Asymmetric: yes
Current Load Balance: round-robin
Logical Unit Group ID: NA
Auto Failback: on
Auto Probing: NA

Paths:
    Initiator Port Name: 210100e08ba41feb
    Target Port Name: 2100001b329b6c3f
    Override Path: NA
    Path State: OK
    Disabled: no

    Initiator Port Name: 210100e08ba41feb
    Target Port Name: 2101001b32bb6c3f
    Override Path: NA
    Path State: OK
    Disabled: no

    Initiator Port Name: 210100e08ba41feb
    Target Port Name: 2100001b329b793c
    Override Path: NA
```



```

Path State: OK
Disabled: no
.
.
.

Target Port Groups:
  ID: 0
  Explicit Failover: no
  Access State: active optimized
  Target Ports:
    Name: 2100001b329b6c3f
    Relative ID: 1

    Name: 2101001b32bb6c3f
    Relative ID: 2

  ID: 1
  Explicit Failover: no
  Access State: standby
  Target Ports:
    Name: 2100001b329b793c
    Relative ID: 257

    Name: 2101001b32bb793c
    Relative ID: 256

```

▼ How to Display All LUs Associated With a Specific Target Port

Use the steps below to display paths through a target port.

1 Display a list of LUs.

```

# mpathadm list lu
/dev/rdisk/c0t600144F08069703400004E828EE10004d0s2
  Total Path Count: 8
  Operational Path Count: 8
/dev/rdisk/c0t600144F08069703400004E8183DF0002d0s2
  Total Path Count: 8
  Operational Path Count: 8
/dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4994E2342D4d0s2
  Total Path Count: 4
  Operational Path Count: 4
/dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF54E234013d0s2
  Total Path Count: 4
  Operational Path Count: 4
.
.
.

```

2 Display specific LU information to determine the target ports.

```

# mpathadm show lu /dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF54E234013d0s2
Logical Unit: /dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF54E234013d0s2
mpath-support: libmpscsi_vhci.so
Vendor: SUN
Product: CSM200_R
Revision: 0660

```

```

Name Type: unknown type
Name: 600a0b800029065c00007cf54e234013
Asymmetric: yes
Current Load Balance: round-robin
Logical Unit Group ID: NA
Auto Failback: on
Auto Probing: NA

Paths:
    Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
    Target Port Name: 200800a0b826d63b
    Override Path: NA
    Path State: OK
    Disabled: no

    Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
    Target Port Name: 200900a0b826d63b
    Override Path: NA
    Path State: OK
    Disabled: no

```

```

.
.
.

```

```

Target Port Groups:
    ID: 4
    Explicit Failover: yes
    Access State: standby
    Target Ports:
        Name: 200800a0b826d63b
        Relative ID: 0

        Name: 200800a0b826d63c
        Relative ID: 0

    ID: 14
    Explicit Failover: yes
    Access State: active
    Target Ports:
        Name: 200900a0b826d63b
        Relative ID: 0

        Name: 200900a0b826d63c
        Relative ID: 0

```

3 Display the specific target port information.

```

# mpathadm list lu -t 20030003ba27d212
mpath-support: libmpscsi_vhci.so
                /dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4994E2342D4d0s2
                Total Path Count: 4
                Operational Path Count: 4
mpath-support: libmpscsi_vhci.so
                /dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF54E234013d0s2
                Total Path Count: 4
                Operational Path Count: 4
mpath-support: libmpscsi_vhci.so
                /dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4984E234298d0s2
                Total Path Count: 4

```

```

                                Operational Path Count: 4
mpath-support:  libmpscsi_vhci.so
                /dev/rdsk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF44E233FCFd0s2
                                Total Path Count: 4
                                Operational Path Count: 4
.
.
.

```

▼ How to Display a LU With a Specific Name

Display detailed information on multipathed LUs, including path and target port group information. Note that the name property in the information represents the identifier for this LU, derived from the hardware, and used by this system. If the name is derived from SCSI Inquiry Vital Product Data (VPD) page 83h, the name type property represents an associated identifier type defined by the SCSI standards.

1 Display a list of multipathed LUs.

```

# mpathadm list lu
    /dev/rdsk/c0t600144F08069703400004E828EE10004d0s2
                                Total Path Count: 8
                                Operational Path Count: 8
    /dev/rdsk/c0t600144F08069703400004E8183DF0002d0s2
                                Total Path Count: 8
                                Operational Path Count: 8
    /dev/rdsk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4994E2342D4d0s2
                                Total Path Count: 4
                                Operational Path Count: 4
    /dev/rdsk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF54E234013d0s2
                                Total Path Count: 4
                                Operational Path Count: 4
    /dev/rdsk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4984E234298d0s2
                                Total Path Count: 4
                                Operational Path Count: 4
    /dev/rdsk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF44E233FCFd0s2
                                Total Path Count: 4
                                Operational Path Count: 4
.
.
.

```

2 Display a selected LU's configuration information.

```

# mpathadm show lu /dev/rdsk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4994E2342D4d0s2
Logical Unit:  /dev/rdsk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4994E2342D4d0s2
mpath-support:  libmpscsi_vhci.so
Vendor:  SUN
Product:  CSM200_R
Revision:  0660
Name Type:  unknown type
Name:  600a0b800026d63a0000a4994e2342d4
Asymmetric:  yes
Current Load Balance:  round-robin
Logical Unit Group ID:  NA
Auto Failback:  on

```

```

Auto Probing:  NA

Paths:
    Initiator Port Name:  210000e08b841feb
    Target Port Name:    200800a0b826d63b
    Override Path:       NA
    Path State:          OK
    Disabled:            no

    Initiator Port Name:  210000e08b841feb
    Target Port Name:    200900a0b826d63b
    Override Path:       NA
    Path State:          OK
    Disabled:            no

    Initiator Port Name:  210000e08b841feb
    Target Port Name:    200800a0b826d63c
    Override Path:       NA
    Path State:          OK
    Disabled:            no

    Initiator Port Name:  210000e08b841feb
    Target Port Name:    200900a0b826d63c
    Override Path:       NA
    Path State:          OK
    Disabled:            no

Target Port Groups:
    ID: 3
    Explicit Failover:  yes
    Access State:      active
    Target Ports:
        Name: 200800a0b826d63b
        Relative ID: 0

        Name: 200800a0b826d63c
        Relative ID: 0

    ID: 13
    Explicit Failover:  yes
    Access State:      standby
    Target Ports:
        Name: 200900a0b826d63b
        Relative ID: 0

        Name: 200900a0b826d63c
        Relative ID: 0

```

3 Display the selected LU information.

```

# mpathadm list lu -n 600a0b800026d63a0000a4994e2342d4
mpath-support:  libmpscsi_vhci.so
                /dev/rdskc0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4994E2342D4d0s2
                Total Path Count: 4
                Operational Path Count: 4

```

Configuring Automatic Failback for Multipathing Support

Symmetrical devices can provide automatic failback to a possible optimal path. If a failover occurs on the initial path, the standby path becomes the new online path. Usually the standby path is a suboptimal path. When automatic failback is enabled, the initial path comes back online and failover to the initial path automatically occurs.

▼ How to Configure Automatic Failback for Specific Multipathing Support

1 Become superuser.

2 Display the supported multipath driver information.

```
# mpathadm list mpath-support
mpath-support: libmpscsi_vhci.so
```

3 Enable automatic failback support for the supported multipath driver.

```
# mpathadm modify mpath-support -a on libmpscsi_vhci.so
```

4 Confirm the configuration change.

```
# mpathadm show mpath-support libmpscsi_vhci.so
mpath-support: libmpscsi_vhci.so
Vendor: Sun Microsystems
Driver Name: scsi_vhci
Default Load Balance: round-robin
Supported Load Balance Types:
    round-robin
    logical-block
Allows To Activate Target Port Group Access: yes
Allows Path Override: no
Supported Auto Failback Config: 1
Auto Failback: on
Failback Polling Rate (current/max): 0/0
Supported Auto Probing Config: 0
Auto Probing: NA
Probing Polling Rate (current/max): NA/NA
Supported Devices:
    Vendor: SUN
    Product: T300
    Revision:
    Supported Load Balance Types:
        round-robin

    Vendor: SUN
    Product: T4
    Revision:
    Supported Load Balance Types:
        round-robin
```

.

.

Note – The automatic display initiated by the `mpathadm modify` command setting is effective while the system is running. However, to keep the changed setting persistent, you must update the `/kernel/drv/scsi_vhci.conf` file. Refer to “[Configuring Automatic Failback](#)” on page 29.

▼ How to Fail Over a LU

This operation is applicable only to devices in the following two categories:

- Asymmetric devices with a proprietary failover mechanism recognized and supported by multipathing support
- Devices conforming to the T10 Standard Target Port Group Support `libmpscsi_vhci.so` and providing *explicit* mode asymmetric LU access

1 Display a list of multipathed LUs.

```
# mpathadm list lu
/dev/rdisk/c0t600144F08069703400004E828EE10004d0s2
    Total Path Count: 8
    Operational Path Count: 8
/dev/rdisk/c0t600144F08069703400004E8183DF0002d0s2
    Total Path Count: 8
    Operational Path Count: 8
/dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4994E2342D4d0s2
    Total Path Count: 4
    Operational Path Count: 4
/dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF54E234013d0s2
    Total Path Count: 4
    Operational Path Count: 4
/dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4984E234298d0s2
    Total Path Count: 4
    Operational Path Count: 4
.
```

2 Display a specific LU's configuration information.

```
# mpathadm show lu /dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4984E234298d0s2
Logical Unit: /dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4984E234298d0s2
mpath-support: libmpscsi_vhci.so
Vendor: SUN
Product: CSM200_R
Revision: 0660
Name Type: unknown type
Name: 600a0b800026d63a0000a4984e234298
Asymmetric: yes
Current Load Balance: round-robin
Logical Unit Group ID: NA
Auto Failback: on
Auto Probing: NA
```

```

Paths:
    Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
    Target Port Name: 200800a0b826d63b
    Override Path: NA
    Path State: OK
    Disabled: no

    Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
    Target Port Name: 200900a0b826d63b
    Override Path: NA
    Path State: OK
    Disabled: no

    Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
    Target Port Name: 200800a0b826d63c
    Override Path: NA
    Path State: OK
    Disabled: no

    Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
    Target Port Name: 200900a0b826d63c
    Override Path: NA
    Path State: OK
    Disabled: no

```

```

Target Port Groups:
    ID: 5
    Explicit Failover: yes
    Access State: active
    Target Ports:
        Name: 200800a0b826d63b
        Relative ID: 0

        Name: 200800a0b826d63c
        Relative ID: 0

    ID: 15
    Explicit Failover: yes
    Access State: standby
    Target Ports:
        Name: 200900a0b826d63b
        Relative ID: 0

        Name: 200900a0b826d63c
        Relative ID: 0

```

3 Manually force a LU failover.

```
# mpathadm failover lu /dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4984E234298d0s2
```

If this operation is successful, the access state of the device's target port groups changes as a result of the logical unit failover.

4 Confirm the access state change.

```
# mpathadm show lu /dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4984E234298d0s2
Logical Unit: /dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4984E234298d0s2
mpath-support: libmpscsi_vhci.so
```

```

Vendor: SUN
Product: CSM200_R
Revision: 0660
Name Type: unknown type
Name: 600a0b800026d63a0000a4984e234298
Asymmetric: yes
Current Load Balance: round-robin
Logical Unit Group ID: NA
Auto Failback: on
Auto Probing: NA

Paths:

    Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
    Target Port Name: 200800a0b826d63b
    Override Path: NA
    Path State: OK
    Disabled: no

    Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
    Target Port Name: 200900a0b826d63b
    Override Path: NA
    Path State: OK
    Disabled: no

    Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
    Target Port Name: 200800a0b826d63c
    Override Path: NA
    Path State: OK
    Disabled: no

    Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
    Target Port Name: 200900a0b826d63c
    Override Path: NA
    Path State: OK
    Disabled: no

Target Port Groups:
    ID: 5
    Explicit Failover: yes
    Access State: standby
    Target Ports:
        Name: 200800a0b826d63b
        Relative ID: 0

        Name: 200800a0b826d63c
        Relative ID: 0

    ID: 15
    Explicit Failover: yes
    Access State: active
    Target Ports:
        Name: 200900a0b826d63b
        Relative ID: 0

        Name: 200900a0b826d63c
        Relative ID: 0

```


▼ How to Enable a LU Path

If the path to a LU is disabled, the enable command changes the path back to enabled. The full path must be specified using the initiator port name, target port name, and the LU. To verify the change, run the show command for the logical unit.

1 Display a list of multipathed LUs.

```
# mpathadm list lu
/dev/rdisk/c0t600144F08069703400004E828EE10004d0s2
    Total Path Count: 8
    Operational Path Count: 8
/dev/rdisk/c0t600144F08069703400004E8183DF0002d0s2
    Total Path Count: 8
    Operational Path Count: 8
/dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4994E2342D4d0s2
    Total Path Count: 4
    Operational Path Count: 4
/dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF54E234013d0s2
    Total Path Count: 4
    Operational Path Count: 4
/dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4984E234298d0s2
    Total Path Count: 4
    Operational Path Count: 4
/dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF44E233FCFd0s2
    Total Path Count: 4
    Operational Path Count: 4
.
.
.
```

2 Display the selected LU's configuration information.

```
# mpathadm show lu
Logical Unit: /dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4984E234298d0s2
mpath-support: libmpscsi_vhci.so
Vendor: SUN
Product: CSM200_R
Revision: 0660
Name Type: unknown type
Name: 600a0b800026d63a0000a4984e234298
Asymmetric: yes
Current Load Balance: round-robin
Logical Unit Group ID: NA
Auto Failback: on
Auto Probing: NA

Paths:
    Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
    Target Port Name: 200800a0b826d63b
    Override Path: NA
    Path State: OK
    Disabled: no

    Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
    Target Port Name: 200900a0b826d63b
    Override Path: NA
    Path State: OK
```

Disabled: no

Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
Target Port Name: 200800a0b826d63c
Override Path: NA
Path State: OK
Disabled: no

Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
Target Port Name: 200900a0b826d63c
Override Path: NA
Path State: OK
Disabled: no

Target Port Groups:

ID: 5
Explicit Failover: yes
Access State: standby
Target Ports:
 Name: 200800a0b826d63b
 Relative ID: 0

 Name: 200800a0b826d63c
 Relative ID: 0

ID: 15
Explicit Failover: yes
Access State: active
Target Ports:
 Name: 200900a0b826d63b
 Relative ID: 0

 Name: 200900a0b826d63c
 Relative ID: 0

3 Enable the LU path.

```
# mpathadm enable path -i 210000e08b841feb -t 200900a0b826d63b \  
-l /dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4984E234298d0s2
```

▼ How to Disable a LU Path

This operation makes the path unavailable for the LU, regardless of its operational state.

Note – The disabled state is not persistent across rebooting. If the path is operational before the next boot sequence, it is enabled by default. This operation is not allowed when the given path is the last operational path remaining.

1 Display a list of multipathed LUs.

```
# mpathadm list lu  
    /dev/rdisk/c0t600144F08069703400004E828EE10004d0s2  
        Total Path Count: 8  
        Operational Path Count: 8  
    /dev/rdisk/c0t600144F08069703400004E8183DF0002d0s2
```

```

        Total Path Count: 8
        Operational Path Count: 8
/dev/rdsk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4994E2342D4d0s2
        Total Path Count: 4
        Operational Path Count: 4
/dev/rdsk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF54E234013d0s2
        Total Path Count: 4
        Operational Path Count: 4
/dev/rdsk/c0t600A0B800026D63A0000A4984E234298d0s2
        Total Path Count: 4
        Operational Path Count: 4
/dev/rdsk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF44E233FCFd0s2
        Total Path Count: 4
        Operational Path Count: 4
.
.
.

```

2 Display the specific LU's configuration information.

```

# mpathadm show lu /dev/rdsk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF34E233F89d0s2
Logical Unit: /dev/rdsk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF34E233F89d0s2
  mpath-support: libmpscsi_vhci.so
  Vendor: SUN
  Product: CSM200_R
  Revision: 0660
  Name Type: unknown type
  Name: 600a0b800029065c00007cf34e233f89
  Asymmetric: yes
  Current Load Balance: round-robin
  Logical Unit Group ID: NA
  Auto Failback: on
  Auto Probing: NA

Paths:

  Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
  Target Port Name: 200800a0b826d63b
  Override Path: NA
  Path State: OK
  Disabled: no

  Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
  Target Port Name: 200900a0b826d63b
  Override Path: NA
  Path State: OK
  Disabled: no

  Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
  Target Port Name: 200800a0b826d63c
  Override Path: NA
  Path State: OK
  Disabled: no

  Initiator Port Name: 210000e08b841feb
  Target Port Name: 200900a0b826d63c
  Override Path: NA
  Path State: OK
  Disabled: no

```

```

Target Port Groups:
  ID: 8
  Explicit Failover: yes
  Access State: standby
  Target Ports:
    Name: 200800a0b826d63b
    Relative ID: 0

    Name: 200800a0b826d63c
    Relative ID: 0

  ID: 18
  Explicit Failover: yes
  Access State: active
  Target Ports:
    Name: 200900a0b826d63b
    Relative ID: 0

    Name: 200900a0b826d63c
    Relative ID: 0

```

3 Select an initiator port and a target port name.

4 Disable the selected LU path.

```

# mpathadm disable path -i 210000e08b841feb -t 200900a0b826d63b \
-l /dev/rdisk/c0t600A0B800029065C00007CF34E233F89d0s2

```

Configuring Fabric-Connected Devices

This chapter provides a high level overview of the steps used to configure fabric-connected (FC) devices. In the Oracle Solaris OS, FCAL, fabric, and point-to-point connected devices are made available to the system automatically. If you want to manually configure fabric-connected devices, see [Appendix A, “Manual Configuration for Fabric-Connected Devices.”](#)

The following topics are covered:

- [“FC Device Considerations” on page 45](#)
- [“Adding FC Devices” on page 46](#)
- [“Configuring Fabric Boot Devices on SPARC” on page 47](#)

FC Device Considerations

Review the following considerations before configuring Solaris I/O multipathing features:

- Configure ports and zones according to the vendor-specific documentation for storage and switches.
- You no longer are required to manually configure devices.
- LUN masking enables specific LUNs to be seen by specific systems. See the vendor-specific storage documentation that describes masking.
- Turn off power management on servers connected to the SAN to prevent unexpected results as one server attempts to power down a device while another attempts to gain access. For more information about power management, see [power.conf\(4\)](#).
- Connect arrays and other storage devices to the SAN with or without multipathing capability. Solaris multipathing is an associated application that is bundled with the product name.
- The STMS boot utility is included with Solaris I/O multipathing features that manage the SAN booting process. Issuing the `stmsboot` command activates the automatic update of `/etc/vfstab` and the dump configuration to reflect device name changes when enabling or

disabling the multipathing software. Note that the software is disabled by default for devices on SPARC based systems and enabled by default for devices on x86 based systems.

Adding FC Devices

The following table lists the common commands used when adding and removing FC devices

Command	Description	For More Information
<code>cfgadm</code> and <code>cfgadm_fp</code>	Dynamically reconfigures devices and FC devices. These commands are used most frequently to configure storage devices on a SAN.	cfgadm(1M) and cfgadm_fp(1M)
<code>format</code>	Identifies devices that are connected to the system and provides the ability to label a disk.	format(1M)
<code>luxadm</code>	Administers storage devices and FC_AL devices.	luxadm(1M)

Note – If you use the `format` command when the multipathing features are enabled, you will see only one instance of a device identifier for each LUN. Without the multipathing features enabled, you will see one identifier for each path.

▼ How to Add a FC Device

- 1 **Create the LUNs desired on the FC device.**
- 2 **If necessary, apply LUN masking for HBA control on the FC device.**
- 3 **Connect the storage device to the system.**
- 4 **If necessary, create port-based or WWN zones on the switch on the FC device.**
- 5 **Run the `fsck` or `newfs` commands on the device, if used for file systems.**
You might need to run the `fsck` command to repair any errors in the file systems listed in the `/etc/vfstab` file.
- 6 **Mount any existing file systems available on the storage device’s LUNs or disk groups.**

Configuring Fabric Boot Devices on SPARC

You can set up a SPARC server that is running the Oracle Solaris OS to be booted from a fabric disk device.

Fabric Boot Device Considerations

Fabric boot devices can be accessed through the Oracle Solaris installation methods just as internal boot devices have been accessed in the previous Solaris OS releases. Refer to the Oracle Solaris installation guide for details. Consider the following points while enabling a fabric boot device:

- Minimize interference to boot devices through the following actions:
 - Ensuring the boot device is not an overly subscribed target or LUN
 - Avoiding installation of applications and software on a target or LUN
 - Reducing physical distance between the host and fabric device, as well as the number of hops
- Remove the boot disk from volume manager control prior to beginning the fabric boot procedure.
- Ensure that the latest HBA fcode and drivers are loaded for the HBAs on the system.
- If multipathing is desired on the boot device, use the `stmsboot` command as described in [Chapter 2, “Configuring Solaris I/O Multipathing Features.”](#)

Configuring Oracle Solaris iSCSI Initiators

This chapter describes how to configure iSCSI initiators in the Oracle Solaris release. For information about the procedures associated with configuring iSCSI initiators, see [“Configuring Solaris iSCSI Initiators” on page 52](#).

The following topics are covered:

- [“Oracle Solaris iSCSI Technology \(Overview\)” on page 49](#)
- [“Recommended iSCSI Configuration Practices” on page 52](#)
- [“Configuring Solaris iSCSI Initiators” on page 52](#)
- [“Configuring Authentication in Your iSCSI-Based Storage Network” on page 58](#)
- [“Setting Up Solaris iSCSI Multipathed Devices” on page 63](#)
- [“Monitoring Your iSCSI Configuration” on page 66](#)
- [“Modifying iSCSI Initiator and Target Parameters” on page 68](#)
- [“Troubleshooting iSCSI Configuration Problems” on page 71](#)

For information about configuring iSCSI targets, see [Chapter 12, “Configuring Oracle Solaris iSCSI Targets \(Tasks\)”](#), in *System Administration Guide: Devices and File Systems*.

For troubleshooting Solaris iSCSI configuration problems, see [“Troubleshooting iSCSI Configuration Problems” on page 71](#).

Oracle Solaris iSCSI Technology (Overview)

iSCSI is an acronym for Internet SCSI (Small Computer System Interface), an Internet Protocol (IP)-based storage networking standard for linking data storage subsystems.

By carrying SCSI commands over IP networks, the iSCSI protocol enables you to access block devices from across the network as if they were connected to the local system.

If you want to use storage devices in your existing TCP/IP network, the following solutions are available:

- iSCSI block devices or tape – Translates SCSI commands and data from the block level into IP packets. Using iSCSI in your network is advantageous when you need to have block-level access between one system and the target device, such as a tape device or a database. Access to a block-level device is not locked so that you could have multiple users or systems accessing a block-level device such as an iSCSI target device.
- NFS – Transfers file data over IP. The advantage of using NFS in your network is that you can share file data across many systems. Access to file data is locked appropriately when many users are accessing data that is available in an NFS environment.

Here are the benefits of using iSCSI targets and initiators in Oracle Solaris:

- The iSCSI protocol runs across existing Ethernet networks.
 - You can use any supported network interface card (NIC), Ethernet hub, or Ethernet switch.
 - One IP port can handle multiple iSCSI target devices.
 - You can use existing infrastructure and management tools for IP networks.
- You might have existing Fibre-Channel devices that can be connected to clients without the cost of Fibre-Channel HBAs. In addition, systems with dedicated arrays can now export replicated storage with ZFS or UFS file systems.
- There is no upper limit on the maximum number of configured iSCSI target devices.
- The protocol can be used to connect to Fibre Channel or iSCSI Storage Area Network (SAN) environments with the appropriate hardware.

Here are the current limitations or restrictions of using the Solaris iSCSI initiator software:

- Support for iSCSI devices that use SLP is not currently available.
- Boot support for iSCSI devices is not currently available.
- iSCSI targets cannot be configured as dump devices.
- iSCSI supports multiple connections per session, but the current Solaris implementation only supports a single connection per session.
- Transferring large amounts of data over your existing network can have an impact on performance.

Identifying Solaris iSCSI Software and Hardware Requirements

- Solaris iSCSI software and devices
- Solaris 10 release (at least the 1/06 release) for Solaris iSCSI initiator software
- Solaris 10 release (at least the 8/07 release) for Solaris iSCSI target software
- The following Solaris 10 software packages:

- SUNWiscsir – Sun iSCSI Device Driver (root)
- SUNWiscsiu – Sun iSCSI (usr)
- SUNWiscsitgtr – Sun iSCSI Target (root)
- SUNWiscsitgtu – Sun iSCSI Target Management Utilities (usr)
- Any supported NIC

Oracle Solaris iSCSI Terminology

Review the following terminology before configuring Oracle Solaris iSCSI initiators.

Term	Description
Discovery	The process that presents the initiator with a list of available targets.
Discovery method	<p>The way in which the iSCSI targets can be found. Three methods are currently available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Internet Storage Name Service (iSNS) – Potential targets are discovered by interacting with one or more third-party iSNS servers. ▪ SendTargets – Potential targets are discovered by using a <i>discovery-address</i>. ▪ Static – Static target addressing is configured.
Initiator	The driver that initiates SCSI requests to the iSCSI target.
Initiator group	A set of initiators. When an initiator group is associated with a LUN, only initiators from that group may access the LUN.
iqn or eui address format	<p>An iqn (iSCSI qualified name) address is the unique identifier for a device in an iSCSI network using the form <i>iqn.date.authority:uniqueid</i>. An iSCSI initiator or target is assigned an IQN name automatically when the iSCSI initiator or target is initialized.</p> <p>An eui (extended unique identifier) address consists of 16 hexadecimal digits, and identifies a class of GUIDs that is used in both the SCSI and InfiniBand standards. SRP devices use the eui address format.</p>
Logical unit	A uniquely numbered component in a storage system. When a is associated with one or more SCSI targets, the target can be accessed by one or more SCSI initiators.
Target device	The iSCSI storage component.
Target group	A set of targets. A can be made available to all targets in one target group.

Term	Description
Target portal group	A list of IP addresses that determines which interfaces a specific iSCSI target will listen to. A TPG contains IP addresses and TCP port numbers

Recommended iSCSI Configuration Practices

Review the following iSCSI recommendations before configuring iSCSI devices in your network.

- **Devices**
 - Consider using multipathed device paths for increased availability.
 - Multiple connections per session (MCS) support allow multiple TCP/IP connections from the initiator to the target for the same iSCSI session.
- **Network**
 - Deploy iSCSI devices in a fast (gigE or better), dedicated network.
 - Use jumbo frames, if possible to allow more data to be transferred in each Ethernet transaction to reduce the number of frames.
 - Use CAT6 rated cables for Gigabit network infrastructures.
 - Segregate iSCSI storage networks from your local area network traffic
 - Configure multiple sessions or connections to utilize multiple threads in TCP/IP stack
 - Consider TCP tuning, such as disabling Nagle algorithm
- **Security**
 - In addition to physical security, use CHAP authentication, which ensures that each host has its own password.
 - Consider using iSNS target discovery domains, which enhance security by providing access control to targets that are not enabled with their own access controls, while limiting the login process of each initiator to a relevant subset of the available targets in the network.

Configuring Solaris iSCSI Initiators

This is a general list of tasks associated with configuring Solaris iSCSI initiators. Some of the tasks are optional depending on your network configuration needs. Some of the links below will take you to separate documents that describe network configuration and initiator configuration.

- [“Identifying Solaris iSCSI Software and Hardware Requirements” on page 50](#)
- *[Oracle Solaris Administration: Network Interfaces and Network Virtualization](#)*

- Chapter 12, “Configuring Oracle Solaris iSCSI Targets (Tasks)” in *System Administration Guide: Devices and File Systems*
- “Configuring Dynamic or Static Target Discovery” on page 53
- “Recommended iSCSI Configuration Practices” on page 52
- “How to Access iSCSI Disks” on page 55
- “Configuring Authentication in Your iSCSI-Based Storage Network” on page 58
- “Setting Up Solaris iSCSI Multipathed Devices” on page 63
- “Monitoring Your iSCSI Configuration” on page 66

Configuring Dynamic or Static Target Discovery

Determine whether you want to configure one of the dynamic device discovery methods or use static iSCSI initiator targets to perform device discovery.

- **Dynamic device discovery** – If an iSCSI node exposes many targets, such as an iSCSI to Fibre-Channel bridge, you can supply the iSCSI node IP address/port combination and allow the iSCSI initiator to use the SendTargets features to perform device discovery.

Two dynamic device discovery methods are available:

- **SendTargets** - If an iSCSI node exposes a large number of targets, such as an iSCSI to Fibre-Channel bridge, you can supply the iSCSI node IP address/port combination and allow the iSCSI initiator to use the SendTargets features to perform the device discovery.
- **iSNS** - iSNS (Internet Storage Name Service) allows the iSCSI initiator to discover the targets to which it has access using as little configuration information as possible. It also provides state change notification to notify the iSCSI initiator when changes in the operational state of storage nodes occur. To use the iSNS discovery method, you can supply the iSNS server address/port combination and allow the iSCSI initiator to query the iSNS servers that you specified to perform the device discovery. The default port for the iSNS server is 3205. For more information about iSNS, see RFC 4171:

<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4171.txt>

The iSNS discovery service provides an administrative model to discover all targets in a network.

- **Static device discovery** – If an iSCSI node has few targets or if you want to restrict the targets that the initiator attempts to access, you can statically configure the *target-name* by using the following static target address naming convention:

target,target-address[:port-number]

You can determine the static target address from the array's management tool.

Note – Do not configure an iSCSI target to be discovered by both static and dynamic device discovery methods. The consequence of using redundant discovery methods might be slow performance when the initiator is communicating with the iSCSI target device.

▼ How to Configure an iSCSI Initiator and Target Discovery

Part of the initiator configuration process is to identify the iSCSI target discovery method, which presents an initiator with a list of available targets. You can configure iSCSI targets for static, SendTargets, or iSNS dynamic discovery. Dynamic discovery using the SendTargets option is the optimum configuration for an iSCSI initiator that accesses a large number of targets, such over an iSCSI to Fibre Channel bridge. SendTargets dynamic discovery requires the IP address and port combination of the iSCSI target for the iSCSI initiator to perform the target discovery. The most common discovery method is SendTargets.

When configuring the target discovery method, you must provide the following information, depending on which method you choose:

- SendTargets – Target IP address
- iSNS – iSNS server address
- Static – Target IP address and target name

For more information about configuring target discovery methods, see [“Configuring Dynamic or Static Target Discovery” on page 53](#).

- 1 **Become superuser.**
- 2 **Verify the target's name and IP address while logged in to the server that is providing the target.**

```
target# ifconfig -a
lo0: flags=2001000849<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING,MULTICAST,IPv4,VIRTUAL> mtu 8232 index 1
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask ff000000
ce0: flags=1000843<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST,IPv4> mtu 1500 index 2
    inet 1.2.3.4 netmask ffffffff00 broadcast 1.2.3.4
    ether 0:3:ba:64:cb:1f
target# iscsitadm list target -v sanbox
Target: sanbox
  iSCSI Name: iqn.1986-03.com.sun:02:62d527ac-076d-ea1b-ff4f-cbfca3b12345.sandbox
  Connections: 0
  ACL list:
  TPGT list:
  LUN information:
    LUN: 0
      GUID: 600144f05059f7dd0000003ba64ca1b00
      VID: SUN
      PID: SOLARIS
      Type: disk
      Size: 2.0G
      Status: unknown
```

3 Configure the target to be statically discovered.

```
initiator# iscsiadm add static-config iqn.1986-03.com.sun:02:62d527ac-076d-ea1b-ff4f-cbfca3b12345.sanbox,
1.2.3.4
```

4 Review the static configuration information.

```
initiator# iscsiadm list static-config
```

The iSCSI connection is not initiated until the discovery method is enabled. See the next step.

5 Configure one of the following target discovery methods:

- If you have configured a dynamically discovered (SendTargets) target, configure the SendTargets discovery method.

```
initiator# iscsiadm add discovery-address 1.2.3.4
```

- If you have configured a dynamically discovered (iSNS) target, configure the iSNS discovery method.

```
initiator# iscsiadm add isns-server 1.2.3.4
```

6 Enable one of the following the target discovery methods:

- If you have configured a dynamically discovered (SendTargets) target, enable the SendTargets discovery method.

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify discovery --sendtargets enable
```

- If you have configured a dynamically discovered (iSNS) target, enable the iSNS discovery method.

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify discovery --iSNS enable
```

- If you have configured static targets, enable the static target discovery method.

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify discovery --static enable
```

7 Reconfigure the /dev namespace to recognize the iSCSI disk, if necessary.

```
initiator# devfsadm -i iscsi
```

How to Access iSCSI Disks

If you want to access the iSCSI disks upon reboot, create the file system on the disk, and add an `/etc/vfstab` entry as you would with a UFS file system on a SCSI device. Then, create a new SMF service for mounting iSCSI disks that depends on the iSCSI initiator service. For more information, see [“How to Access iSCSI Disks Upon Reboot” on page 56](#).

After the devices have been discovered by the Solaris iSCSI initiator, the login negotiation occurs automatically. The Solaris iSCSI driver determines the number of available LUNs and creates the device nodes. Then, the iSCSI devices can be treated as any other SCSI device.

You can view the iSCSI disks on the local system by using the `format` utility.

In the following format output, disks 2 and 3 are iSCSI LUNs that are not under MPxIO control. Disks 21 and 22 are iSCSI LUNs under MPxIO control.

```
initiator# format
AVAILABLE DISK SELECTIONS:
  0. c0t1d0 <SUN72G cyl 14087 alt 2 hd 24 sec 424>
    /pci@8,600000/SUNW,qlc@4/fp@0,0/ssd@w500000e010685cf1,0
  1. c0t2d0 <SUN72G cyl 14087 alt 2 hd 24 sec 424>
    /pci@8,600000/SUNW,qlc@4/fp@0,0/ssd@w500000e0106e3ba1,0
  2. c3t0d0 <ABCSTORAGE-100E-00-2.2 cyl 20813 alt 2 hd 16 sec 63>
    /iscsi/disk@0000iqn.2001-05.com.abcstorage%3A6-8a0900-477d70401-
    b0fff044352423a2-hostname-020000,0
  3. c3t1d0 <ABCSTORAGE-100E-00-2.2 cyl 20813 alt 2 hd 16 sec 63>
    /iscsi/disk@0000iqn.2001-05.com.abcstorage%3A6-8a0900-3fcd70401-
    -085ff04434f423a2-hostname-010000,0
.
.
.
 21. c4t60A98000686F694B2F59775733426B77d0 <ABCSTORAGE-LUN-0.2 cyl
    4606 alt 2 hd 16 sec 256>
    /scsi_vhci/ssd@g60a98000686f694b2f59775733426b77
 22. c4t60A98000686F694B2F59775733434C41d0 <ABCSTORAGE-LUN-0.2 cyl
    4606 alt 2 hd 16 sec 256>
    /scsi_vhci/ssd@g60a98000686f694b2f59775733434c41
```

▼ **How to Access iSCSI Disks Upon Reboot**

Follow the steps below to access iSCSI disks after the system is rebooted.

- 1 **Become superuser.**
- 2 **Add entries for the iSCSI LUN(s) to the `/etc/vfstab` file. Set the mount at boot option to `iscsi`.**

```
initiator# vi /etc/vfstab
#device      device      mount      FS      fsck      mount      mount
#to mount    to fsck     point      type     pass      at boot    options
#
/dev/dsk/c3t600144F04B555F370000093D00495B00d0s0    -          /mnt       ufs      -          no        -
```

▼ **How to Remove Discovered iSCSI Targets**

After removing a discovery address, iSNS server, or static configuration, or after disabling a discovery method, the associated targets are logged out. If these associated targets are still in use, for example, they have mounted file systems, the logout of these devices will fail, and they will remain on the active target list.

This optional procedure assumes that you are logged in to the local system where access to an iSCSI target device has already been configured.

- 1 **Become superuser.**

2 (Optional) Disable an iSCSI target discovery method using one of the following:

- If you need to disable the SendTargets discovery method, use the following command:

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify discovery --sendtargets disable
```

- If you need to disable the iSNS discovery method, use the following command:

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify discovery --isns disable
```

- If you need to disable the static target discovery method, use the following command:

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify discovery --static disable
```

3 Remove an iSCSI device discovery entry using one of the following:

- Remove an iSCSI SendTargets discovery entry.

For example:

```
initiator# iscsiadm remove discovery-address 10.0.0.1:3260
```

- Remove an iSCSI iSNS discovery entry.

For example:

```
# iscsiadm remove isns-server 10.0.0.1:3205
```

- Remove a static iSCSI discovery entry.

For example:

```
initiator# iscsiadm remove static-config iqn.1986-03.com.sun:02:62d527ac-076d-ea1b-ff4f-cbfca3b12345.sanpool,  
1.2.3.4:3260
```

Note – If you attempt to disable or remove a discovery entry that has an associated logical unit in use, the disable or remove operation fails with the following message:

```
logical unit in use
```

If this error occurs, stop all associated I/O on the logical unit, unmount the file systems, and so on. Then, repeat the disable or remove operation.

4 Remove the iSCSI target device.

Remove a target by specifying the logical unit number (LUN). If you did not specify a LUN when the target was created, a value of 0 was used. LUN 0 must be the last LUN removed if multiple LUNs are associated with a target.

For example:

```
initiator# iscsitadm delete target --lun 0 sandbox
```

Configuring Authentication in Your iSCSI-Based Storage Network

Setting up authentication for your iSCSI devices is optional.

In a secure environment, authentication is not required because only trusted initiators can access the targets.

In a less secure environment, the target cannot determine if a connection request is truly from a given host. In that case, the target can authenticate an initiator by using the Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP).

CHAP authentication uses the notion of a challenge and response, which means that the target challenges the initiator to prove its identity. For the challenge/response method to work, the target must know the initiator's secret key, and the initiator must be set up to respond to a challenge. Refer to the array vendor's documentation for instructions on setting up the secret key on the array.

iSCSI supports unidirectional and bidirectional authentication as follows:

- *Unidirectional authentication* enables the target to authenticate the identity of the initiator. Unidirectional authentication is done on behalf of the target to authenticate the initiator.
- *Bidirectional authentication* adds a second level of security by enabling the initiator to authenticate the identity of the target. Bidirectional authentication is driven from the initiator, which controls whether bidirectional authentication is performed. The only setup required for the target is that the chap user and chap secret must be correctly defined.

▼ How to Configure CHAP Authentication for Your iSCSI Initiator

This procedure assumes that you are logged in to the local system where you want to securely access the configured iSCSI target device.

- The length of the CHAP secret key for the COMSTAR iSCSI target must be a minimum of 12 characters and a maximum of 255 characters. Some initiators support only a shorter maximum length for the secret key.
- Each node identifying itself using CHAP must have both a user name and a password. In the Oracle Solaris OS, the CHAP user name is set to the initiator or target node name (that is, the iqn name) by default. The CHAP user name can be set to any length of text that is less than 512 bytes. The 512-byte length limit is an Oracle Solaris limitation. However, if you do not set the CHAP user name, it is set to the node name upon initialization.

You can simplify CHAP secret key management by using a third-party RADIUS server, which acts as a centralized authentication service. When you use RADIUS, the RADIUS server stores the set of node names and matching CHAP secret keys. The system performing the authentication forwards the node name of the requester and the supplied secret of the requester

to the RADIUS server. The RADIUS server confirms whether the secret key is the appropriate key to authenticate the given node name. Both iSCSI and iSER support the use of a RADIUS server.

For more information about using a third-party RADIUS server, see [“Using a Third-Party RADIUS Server to Simplify CHAP Management in Your iSCSI Configuration”](#) on page 61.

1 Become superuser.

2 Determine whether you want to configure unidirectional or bidirectional CHAP.

- Unidirectional authentication, the default method, enables the target to validate the initiator. Complete steps 3–5 only.
- Bidirectional authentication adds a second level of security by enabling the initiator to authenticate the target. Complete steps 3–9.

3 Unidirectional CHAP: Set the secret key on the initiator.

The following command initiates a dialogue to define the CHAP secret key:

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify initiator-node --CHAP-secret
Enter CHAP secret: *****
Re-enter secret: *****
```

4 (Optional) Unidirectional CHAP: Set the CHAP user name on the initiator.

By default, the initiator's CHAP user name is set to the initiator node name.

Use the following command to use your own initiator CHAP user name:

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify initiator-node --CHAP-name new-CHAP-name
```

5 Unidirectional CHAP – Enable CHAP authentication on the initiator.

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify initiator-node --authentication CHAP
```

CHAP requires that the initiator node have both a user name and a password. The user name is typically used by the target to look up the secret key for the given user name.

6 Select one of the following to enable or disable bidirectional CHAP.

- Enable bidirectional CHAP for connections with the target.

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify target-param -B enable target-iqn
```

- Disable bidirectional CHAP.

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify target-param -B disable target-iqn
```

7 Bidirectional CHAP: Set the authentication method to CHAP for the target.

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify target-param --authentication CHAP target-iqn
```

8 Bidirectional CHAP: Set the target device secret key that identifies the target.

The following command initiates a dialogue to define the CHAP secret key:

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify target-param --CHAP-secret target-iqn
```

9 Bidirectional CHAP: If the target uses an alternate CHAP user name, set the CHAP name that identifies the target.

By default, the target's CHAP name is set to the target name.

You can use the following command to change the target's CHAP name:

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify target-param --CHAP-name target-CHAP-name
```

▼ How to Configure CHAP Authentication for Your iSCSI Target

This procedure assumes that you are logged in to the local system that contains the iSCSI targets.

1 Become superuser.**2 Determine whether you want to configure unidirectional or bidirectional CHAP.**

- Unidirectional authentication is the default method. Complete steps 3–5 only.
- For bidirectional authentication. Complete steps 3–7.

3 Unidirectional/Bidirectional CHAP: Configure the target to require that initiators identify themselves using CHAP.

```
target# itadm modify-target -a chap target-iqn
```

4 Unidirectional/Bidirectional CHAP: Create an initiator context that describes the initiator.

Create the initiator context with the initiator's full node name and with the initiator's CHAP secret key.

```
target# itadm create-initiator -s initiator-iqn
Enter CHAP secret: *****
Re-enter secret: *****
```

5 Unidirectional/Bidirectional CHAP: If the initiator uses an alternate CHAP name, then configure the initiator-context with the alternate name.

```
target# itadm modify-initiator -u initiator-CHAP-name initiator-iqn
```

6 Bidirectional CHAP: Set the target device secret key that identifies this target.

```
target# itadm modify-target -s target-iqn
Enter CHAP secret: *****
Re-enter secret: *****
```

7 (Optional) Bidirectional CHAP: If the target uses an alternate CHAP user name other than the target node name (iqn), modify the target.

```
target# itadm modify-target -u target-CHAP-name target-iqn
```

Using a Third-Party RADIUS Server to Simplify CHAP Management in Your iSCSI Configuration

You can use a third-party RADIUS server that acts as a centralized authentication service to simplify CHAP key secret management. With this method, the recommended practice is to use the default CHAP name for each initiator node. In the common case when all initiators are using the default CHAP name, you do not have to create initiator contexts on the target.

▼ How to Configure a RADIUS Server for Your iSCSI Target

You can use a third-party RADIUS server that acts as a centralized authentication service to simplify CHAP key secret management. With this method, the recommended practice is to use the default CHAP name for each initiator node. In the common case when all initiators are using the default CHAP name, you do not have to create initiator contexts on the target.

This procedure assumes that you are logged in to the local system where you want to securely access the configured iSCSI target device.

1 Become superuser.

2 Configure the initiator node with the IP address and the port of the RADIUS server.

The default port is 1812. This configuration is completed once for all iSCSI targets on the target system.

```
initiator# itadm modify-defaults -r RADIUS-server-IP-address
Enter RADIUS secret: *****
Re-enter secret: *****
```

3 Configure the shared secret key that is used for communication between the target system and the RADIUS server.

```
initiator# itadm modify-defaults -d
Enter RADIUS secret: *****
Re-enter secret: *****
```

4 Configure the target system to require RADIUS authentication.

This configuration can be performed for an individual target or as a default for all targets.

```
initiator# itadm modify-target -a radius target-iqn
```

5 Configure the RADIUS server with the following components:

- The identity of the target node (for example, its IP address)
- The shared secret key that the target node uses to communicate with the RADIUS server
- The initiator's CHAP name (for example, its iqn name) and the secret key for each initiator that needs to be authenticated

▼ How to Configure a RADIUS Server for Your iSCSI Initiator

You can use a third-party RADIUS server that acts as a centralized authentication service to simplify CHAP secret key management. This setup is only useful when the initiator is requesting bidirectional CHAP authentication. You must still specify the initiator's CHAP secret key, but you are not required to specify the CHAP secret key for each target on an initiator when using bidirectional authentication with a RADIUS server. RADIUS can be independently configured on either the initiator or the target. The initiator and the target do not have to use RADIUS.

1 Become superuser.

2 Configure the initiator node with the IP address and the port of the RADIUS server.

The default port is 1812.

```
# iscsiadm modify initiator-node --radius-server ip-address:1812
```

3 Configure the initiator node with the shared secret key of the RADIUS server.

The RADIUS server must be configured with a shared secret for iSCSI to interact with the server.

```
# iscsiadm modify initiator-node --radius-shared-secret  
Enter secret:  
Re-enter secret
```

4 Enable the use of the RADIUS server.

```
# iscsiadm modify initiator-node --radius-access enable
```

5 Set up the other aspects of CHAP bidirectional authentication.

```
# iscsiadm modify initiator-node --authentication CHAP  
# iscsiadm modify target-param --bi-directional-authentication enable target-iqn  
# iscsiadm modify target-param --authentication CHAP target-iqn
```

6 Configure the RADIUS server with the following components:

- The identity of this node (for example, its IP address)
- The shared secret key that this node uses to communicate with the RADIUS server
- The target's CHAP name (for example, its *iqn* name) and the secret key for each target that needs to be authenticated

Oracle Solaris iSCSI and RADIUS Server Error Messages

This section describes the error messages that are related to an Oracle Solaris iSCSI and RADIUS server configuration. Potential solutions for recovery are also provided.

empty RADIUS shared secret

Cause: The RADIUS server is enabled on the initiator, but the RADIUS shared secret key is not set.

Solution: Configure the initiator with the RADIUS shared secret key. For more information, see [“How to Configure a RADIUS Server for Your iSCSI Target” on page 61](#).

WARNING: RADIUS packet authentication failed

Cause: The initiator failed to authenticate the RADIUS data packet. This error can occur if the shared secret key that is configured on the initiator node is different from the shared secret key on the RADIUS server.

Solution: Reconfigure the initiator with the correct RADIUS shared secret. For more information, see [“How to Configure a RADIUS Server for Your iSCSI Target” on page 61](#).

Setting Up Solaris iSCSI Multipathed Devices

Consider the following guidelines for using Solaris iSCSI multipathed (MPxIO) devices:

- **Solaris iSCSI and MPxIO** – MPxIO supports target port aggregation and availability in Solaris iSCSI configurations that configure multiple sessions per target (MS/T) on the iSCSI initiator.
 - Use IPMP for aggregation and failover of two or more NICs.
 - A basic configuration for an iSCSI host is a server with two NICs that are dedicated to iSCSI traffic. The NICs are configured by using IPMP. Additional NICs are provided for non-iSCSI traffic to optimize performance.
 - Active multipathing can only be achieved by using the Solaris iSCSI MS/T feature, and the failover and redundancy of an IPMP configuration.
 - If one NIC fails in an IPMP configuration, IPMP handles the failover. The MPxIO driver does not notice the failure. In a non-IPMP configuration, the MPxIO driver fails and offlines the path.
 - If one target port fails in an IPMP configuration, the MPxIO driver notices the failure and provides the failover. In a non-IPMP configuration, the MPxIO driver notices the failure and provides the failover.
 - For information about configuring multiple sessions per target, see [“How to Enable Multiple iSCSI Sessions for a Target” on page 64](#). For information about configuring IPMP, see [Part V, “IPMP,” in *Oracle Solaris Administration: IP Services*](#).
- **Solaris iSCSI, Fibre-Channel (FC), and MPxIO** – The MPxIO driver provides the following behavior in more complex iSCSI/FC configurations:
 - If you have dual iSCSI to FC bridges in an FC SAN, iSCSI presents target paths to MPxIO. MPxIO matches the unique SCSI per LUN identifier, and if they are identical, presents one path to the iSCSI driver.

- If you have a configuration that connects a target by using both iSCSI and FC, the MPxIO driver can provide different transports to the same device. In this configuration, MPxIO utilizes both paths.
- If you are using iSCSI and FC in combination with MPxIO, make sure that the MPxIO settings in the `/kernel/drv/fp.conf` file and the `/kernel/drv/iscsi.conf` files match the MPxIO configuration that you want supported. For example, in `fp.conf`, you can determine whether MPxIO is enabled globally on the HBA or on a per-port basis.
- **Third-party hardware considerations**– Find out if your third-party HBA is qualified to work with Solaris iSCSI and MPxIO.

If you are using a third-party HBA, you might need to ask your third-party HBA vendor for the symmetric-option information for the `/kernel/drv/scsi_vhci.conf` file.

▼ How to Enable Multiple iSCSI Sessions for a Target

This procedure can be used to create multiple iSCSI sessions that connect to a single target. This scenario is useful with iSCSI target devices that support login redirection or have multiple target portals in the same target portal group. Use iSCSI multiple sessions per target with Solaris SCSI Multipathing (MPxIO). You can also achieve higher bandwidth if you utilize multiple NICs on the host side to connect to multiple portals on the same target.

The MS/T feature creates two or more sessions on the target by varying the initiator's session ID (ISID). Enabling this feature creates two SCSI layer paths on the network so that multiple targets are exposed through the iSCSI layer to the Solaris I/O layer. The MPxIO driver handles the reservations across these paths.

For more information about how iSCSI interacts with MPxIO paths, see [“Setting Up Solaris iSCSI Multipathed Devices” on page 63](#).

Review the following items before configuring multiple sessions for an iSCSI target:

- A typical MS/T configuration has two or more configured-sessions.
However, if your storage supports multiple TPGTs and if you are using SendTarget discovery on your host system, then the number of configured sessions can be set to 1. SendTarget discovery automatically detects the existence of multiple paths and multiple target sessions are created.
- Confirm that the `mpxio` configuration parameter is enabled in the `/kernel/drv/iscsi.conf` file.

```
# cd /kernel/drv
# grep mpxio iscsi.conf
iscsi.conf:mpxio-disable="no";
```
- Confirm that the multiple network connections are configured by using IPMP.
- Confirm that the multiple network connections are available.

```
# ifconfig -a
```


- 1 **Become superuser.**
- 2 **List the current parameters for the iSCSI initiator and target.**
 - a. **List the current parameters for the iSCSI initiator. For example:**

```
initiator# iscsiadm list initiator-node
Initiator node name: iqn.1986-03.com.sun:01:0003ba4d233b.425c293c
Initiator node alias: zzr1200
.
.
.
Configured Sessions: 1
```

- b. **List the current parameters of the iSCSI target device. For example:**

```
initiator# iscsiadm list target-param -v iqn.1992-08.com.abcstorage:sn.84186266
Target: iqn.1992-08.com.abcstorage:sn.84186266
Alias: -
.
.
.
Configured Sessions: 1
```

The configured sessions value is the number of configured iSCSI sessions that will be created for each target name in a target portal group.

- 3 **Select one of the following to modify the number of configured sessions either at the initiator node to apply to all targets or at a target level to apply to a specific target.**

The number of sessions for a target must be between 1 and 4.

- Apply the parameter to the iSCSI initiator node.

For example:

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify initiator-node -c 2
```

- Apply the parameter to the iSCSI target.

For example:

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify target-param -c 2 iqn.1992-08.com.abcstorage:sn.84186266
```

- Bind configured sessions to one or more local IP addresses.

Configured sessions can also be bound to a specific local IP address. Using this method, one or more local IP addresses are supplied in a comma-separated list. Each IP address represents an iSCSI session. This method can also be done at the `initiator-node` or `target-param` level. For example:

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify initiator-node -c 10.0.0.1,10.0.0.2
```

Note – If the specified IP address is not routable, the address is ignored and the default Solaris route and IP address is used for this session.

4 Verify that the parameter was modified.

a. Display the updated information for the initiator node. For example:

```
initiator# iscsiadm list initiator-node
Initiator node name: iqn.1986-03.com.sun:01:0003ba4d233b.425c293c
Initiator node alias: zzr1200
.
.
.
Configured Sessions: 2
```

b. Display the updated information for the target node. For example:

```
initiator# iscsiadm list target-param -v iqn.1992-08.com.abcstorage:sn.84186266
Target: iqn.1992-08.com.abcstorage:sn.84186266
Alias: -
.
.
.
Configured Sessions: 2
```

5 List the multiple paths by using the `mpathadm list lu` command to confirm that the OS device name matches the `iscsiadm list` output, and that the path count is 2 or more.

▼ Monitoring Your iSCSI Configuration

You can display information about the iSCSI initiator and target devices by using the `iscsiadm list` command.

1 Become superuser.

2 Display information about the iSCSI initiator.

For example:

```
# iscsiadm list initiator-node
Initiator node name: iqn.1986-03.com.sun:01:0003ba4d233b.425c293c
Initiator node alias: zzr1200
    Login Parameters (Default/Configured):
        Header Digest: NONE/-
        Data Digest: NONE/-
    Authentication Type: NONE
    RADIUS Server: NONE
    RADIUS access: unknown
    Configured Sessions: 1
```

3 Display information about which discovery methods are in use.

For example:

```
# iscsiadm list discovery
Discovery:
    Static: enabled
```

```
Send Targets: enabled
iSNS: enabled
```

Example 4-1 Displaying iSCSI Target Information

The following example shows how to display the parameter settings for a specific iSCSI target.

```
# iscsiadm list target-param iqn.1992-08.com.abcstorage:sn.33592219
Target: iqn.1992-08.com.abcstorage:sn.33592219
```

The `iscsiadm list target-param -v` command displays the following information:

- The authentication settings for the target
- The default settings for the target login parameters
- The configured value for each login parameter

The `iscsiadm list target-param -v` command displays the *default* parameter value before the / designator and the *configured* parameter value after the / designator. If you have not configured any parameters, the configured parameter value displays as a hyphen (-). For more information, see the following examples.

```
# iscsiadm list target-param -v eui.50060e8004275511 Target: eui.50060e8004275511
Alias: -
Bi-directional Authentication: disabled
Authentication Type: NONE
Login Parameters (Default/Configured):
    Data Sequence In Order: yes/-
    Data PDU In Order: yes/-
    Default Time To Retain: 20/-
    Default Time To Wait: 2/-
    Error Recovery Level: 0/-
    First Burst Length: 65536/-
    Immediate Data: yes/-
    Initial Ready To Transfer (R2T): yes/-
    Max Burst Length: 262144/-
    Max Outstanding R2T: 1/-
    Max Receive Data Segment Length: 65536/-
    Max Connections: 1/-
    Header Digest: NONE/-
    Data Digest: NONE/-
Configured Sessions: 1
```

The following example output displays the parameters that were negotiated between the target and the initiator.

```
# iscsiadm list target -v eui.50060e8004275511
Target: eui.50060e8004275511
TPGT: 1
ISID: 4000002a0000
Connections: 1
    CID: 0
        IP address (Local): 172.90.101.71:32813
        IP address (Peer): 172.90.101.40:3260
```

```
Discovery Method: Static
Login Parameters (Negotiated):
  Data Sequence In Order: yes
  Data PDU In Order: yes
  Default Time To Retain: 0
  Default Time To Wait: 3
  Error Recovery Level: 0
  First Burst Length: 65536
  Immediate Data: yes
  Initial Ready To Transfer (R2T): yes
  Max Burst Length: 262144
  Max Outstanding R2T: 1
  Max Receive Data Segment Length: 65536
  Max Connections: 1
  Header Digest: NONE
  Data Digest: NONE
```

Modifying iSCSI Initiator and Target Parameters

You can modify parameters on both the iSCSI initiator and the iSCSI target device. However, the only parameters that can be modified on the iSCSI initiator are the following:

- iSCSI initiator node name – You can change the initiator node name to a different name. If you change the initiator node name, the targets that were discovered by iSNS might be removed from the initiator's target list, depending on the discovery domain configuration on the iSNS server at the time when the name was changed. For more information, see [“Modifying iSCSI Initiator and Target Parameters” on page 68](#).
- Header digest – NONE, the default value or CRC32.
- Data digest – NONE, the default value or CRC32.
- Authentication and CHAP secret – For more information about setting up authentication, see [“How to Configure a RADIUS Server for Your iSCSI Initiator” on page 62](#).
- Configured sessions – For more information about configuring multiple sessions, see [“How to Enable Multiple iSCSI Sessions for a Target” on page 64](#).

The iSCSI driver provides default values for the iSCSI initiator and iSCSI target device parameters. If you modify the parameters of the iSCSI initiator, the modified parameters are inherited by the iSCSI target device, unless the iSCSI target device already has different values.



Caution – Ensure that the target software supports the parameter to be modified. Otherwise, you might be unable to log in to the iSCSI target device. See your array documentation for a list of supported parameters.

Modifying iSCSI parameters should be done when I/O between the initiator and the target is complete. The iSCSI driver reconnects the session after the changes are made by using the `iscsiadm modify` command.

▼ How to Modify iSCSI Initiator and Target Parameters

The first part of this procedure illustrates how modified parameters of the iSCSI initiator are inherited by the iSCSI target device. The second part of this procedure shows how to actually modify parameters on the iSCSI target device.

This optional procedure assumes that you are logged in to the local system where access to an iSCSI target device has already been configured.

- 1 **Become superuser.**
- 2 **List the current parameters of the iSCSI initiator and target device.**

a. List the current parameters of the iSCSI initiator. For example:

```
initiator# iscsiadm list initiator-node
Initiator node name: iqn.1986-03.com.sun:01:0003ba4d233b.425c293c
Initiator node alias: zzr1200
Login Parameters (Default/Configured):
    Header Digest: NONE/-
    Data Digest: NONE/-
Authentication Type: NONE
RADIUS Server: NONE
RADIUS access: unknown
Configured Sessions: 1
```

b. List the current parameters of the iSCSI target device. For example:

```
initiator# iscsiadm list target-param -v iqn.1992-08.com.abcstorage:sn.84186266
Target: iqn.1992-08.com.abcstorage:sn.84186266
Alias: -
Bi-directional Authentication: disabled
Authentication Type: NONE
Login Parameters (Default/Configured):
    Data Sequence In Order: yes/-
    Data PDU In Order: yes/-
    Default Time To Retain: 20/-
    Default Time To Wait: 2/-
    Error Recovery Level: 0/-
    First Burst Length: 65536/-
    Immediate Data: yes/-
    Initial Ready To Transfer (R2T): yes/-
    Max Burst Length: 262144/-
    Max Outstanding R2T: 1/-
    Max Receive Data Segment Length: 65536/-
    Max Connections: 1/-
    Header Digest: NONE/-
    Data Digest: NONE/-
Configured Sessions: 1
```

Note that both header digest and data digest parameters are currently set to NONE for both the iSCSI initiator and the iSCSI target device.

To review the default parameters of the iSCSI target device, see the `iscsiadm list target-param` output in [Example 4-1](#).

3 Modify the parameter of the iSCSI initiator.

For example, set the header digest to CRC32.

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify initiator-node -h CRC32
```

If you change the initiator node name, the targets that were discovered by iSNS might be logged out and removed from the initiator's target list, if the new name does not belong to the same discovery domain as that of the targets. However, if the targets are in use, they are not removed. For example, if a file is open or a file system is mounted on these targets, the targets will not be removed.

You might also see new targets after the name change if these targets and the new initiator node name belong to the same discovery domain.

4 Verify that the parameter was modified.

a. Display the updated parameter information for the iSCSI initiator. For example:

```
initiator# iscsiadm list initiator-node
Initiator node name: iqn.1986-03.com.sun:01:0003ba4d233b.425c293c
Initiator node alias: zzr1200
  Login Parameters (Default/Configured):
    Header Digest: NONE/CRC32
    Data Digest: NONE/-
  Authentication Type: NONE
  RADIUS Server: NONE
  RADIUS access: unknown
  Configured Sessions: 1
```

Note that the header digest is now set to CRC32.

b. Display the updated parameter information for the iSCSI target device. For example:

```
initiator# iscsiadm list target-param -v iqn.1992-08.com.abcstorage:sn.84186266
Target: iqn.1992-08.com.abcstorage:sn.84186266
Alias: -
Bi-directional Authentication: disabled
Authentication Type: NONE
Login Parameters (Default/Configured):
  Data Sequence In Order: yes/-
  Data PDU In Order: yes/-
  Default Time To Retain: 20/-
  Default Time To Wait: 2/-
  Error Recovery Level: 0/-
  First Burst Length: 65536/-
  Immediate Data: yes/-
  Initial Ready To Transfer (R2T): yes/-
  Max Burst Length: 262144/-
  Max Outstanding R2T: 1/-
  Max Receive Data Segment Length: 65536/-
  Max Connections: 1/-
  Header Digest: CRC32/-
  Data Digest: NONE/-
  Configured Sessions: 1
```

Note that the header digest is now set to CRC32.

5 Verify that the iSCSI initiator has reconnected to the iSCSI target. For example:

```
initiator# iscsiadm list target -v iqn.1992-08.com.abcstorage:sn.84186266
Target: iqn.1992-08.com.abcstorage:sn.84186266
TPGT: 2
ISID: 4000002a0000
Connections: 1
  CID: 0
    IP address (Local): nnn.nn.nn.nnn:64369
    IP address (Peer): nnn.nn.nn.nnn:3260
    Discovery Method: SendTargets
    Login Parameters (Negotiated):
      .
      .
      .
    Header Digest: CRC32
    Data Digest: NONE
```

6 (Optional) Unset an iSCSI initiator parameter or an iSCSI target device parameter.

You can unset a parameter by setting it back to its default setting by using the `iscsiadm modify` command. Or, you can use the `iscsiadm remove` command to reset all target properties to the default settings.

The `iscsiadm modify target-param` command changes only the parameters that are specified on the command line.

The following example shows how to reset the header digest to NONE:

```
initiator# iscsiadm modify target-param -h none iqn.1992-08.com.abcstorage:sn...
```

For information about the `iscsiadm remove target-param` command, see [iscsiadm\(1M\)](#).

Troubleshooting iSCSI Configuration Problems

The following tools are available to troubleshoot general iSCSI configuration problems:

- `snoop` – This tool has been updated to support iSCSI packets.
- `wireshark` – This product is available from <http://www.wireshark.org/>.

Both tools can filter iSCSI packets on port 3260.

The following sections describe various iSCSI troubleshooting and error message resolution scenarios.

No Connections to the iSCSI Target From the Local System

▼ How to Troubleshoot iSCSI Connection Problems

- 1 Become superuser.

- 2 List your iSCSI target information.

For example:

```
initiator# iscsiadm list target
Target: iqn.2001-05.com.abcstorage:6-8a0900-37ad70401-bcfff02df8a421df-zzr1200-01
        TPGT: default
        ISID: 4000002a0000
        Connections: 0
```

- 3 If no connections are listed in the `iscsiadm list target` output, check the `/var/adm/messages` file for possible reasons why the connection failed.

You can also verify whether the connection is accessible by using the `ping` command or by connecting to the storage device's iSCSI port by using the `telnet` command to ensure that the iSCSI service is available. The default port is 3260.

In addition, check the storage device's log file for errors.

- 4 If your target is not listed in the `iscsiadm list target` output, check the `/var/adm/messages` file for possible causes.

If you are using SendTargets as the discovery method, try listing the *discovery-address* using the `-v` option to ensure that the expected targets are visible to the host. For example:

```
initiator# iscsiadm list discovery-address -v 10.0.0.1
Discovery Address: 10.0.0.1:3260
    Target name: eui.210000203787dfc0
      Target address: 10.0.0.1:11824
    Target name: eui.210000203787e07b
      Target address: 10.0.0.1:11824
```

If you are using iSNS as the discovery method, try enabling the iSNS discovery method and listing the *isns-server* using the `-v` option to ensure that the expected targets are visible to the host. For example:

```
initiator# iscsiadm list isns-server -v
iSNS Server IP Address: 10.20.56.56:3205
    Target name: iqn.1992-08.com.xyz:sn.1234566
      Target address: 10.20.57.161:3260, 1
    Target name: iqn.2003-10.com.abc:group-0:154:abc-65-01
      Target address: 10.20.56.206:3260, 1
    Target name: iqn.2003-10.com.abc:group-0:154:abc-65-02
      Target address: 10.20.56.206:3260, 1
.
```


iSCSI Device or Disk Is Not Available on the Local System

▼ How to Troubleshoot iSCSI Device or Disk Unavailability

- 1 Become superuser.
- 2 Identify the LUNs that were discovered on this target during enumeration.

For example:

```
# iscsiadm list target -S
Target: iqn.2001-05.com.abcstorage:6-8a0900-37ad70401-bcfff02df8a421df-zzr1200-01
      TPGT: default
      ISID: 4000002a0000
      Connections: 1
      LUN: 0
          Vendor: ABCSTOR
          Product: 0010
          OS Device Name: /dev/rdisk/c3t34d0s2
```

The -S option shows which LUNs were discovered on this target during enumeration. If you think a LUN should be listed but it is not, review the `/var/adm/messages` file to see if an error was reported. Check the storage device's log files for errors. Also, ensure that any storage device LUN masking is properly configured.

Use LUN Masking When Using the iSNS Discovery Method

Avoid using the iSNS discovery domain as the means to control storage authorization to specific initiators. Use *LUN masking* instead if you want to make sure that only authorized initiators can access a LUN.

If you remove a target from a discovery domain while the target is in use, the iSCSI initiator does not log out from this target. If you do not want this initiator to access this target (and the associated LUNs), you must use LUN masking. Removing the target from the discovery domain is not sufficient.

General iSCSI Error Messages

This section describes the iSCSI messages that might be found in the `/var/adm/messages` file and potential solutions for recovery.

The message format is as follows:

`iscsi TYPE (OID) STRING (STATUS-CLASS#/STATUS-DETAIL#)`

TYPE Is either connection or session.

OID Is the object ID of the connection or session. This ID is unique for an OS instance.

STRING Is a description of the condition.

STATUS-CLASS#/STATUS-DETAIL# These values are returned in an iSCSI login response as defined by RFC 3720.

`iscsi connection(OID) login failed - Miscellaneous iSCSI initiator errors.`

Cause: The device login failed due to some form of initiator error.

`iscsi connection(OID) login failed - Initiator could not be successfully authenticated.`

Cause: The device could not successfully authenticate the initiator.

Solution: If applicable, verify that the settings for CHAP names, CHAP passwords, or the RADIUS server are correct.

`iscsi connection(OID) login failed - Initiator is not allowed access to the given target.`

Cause: The device cannot allow the initiator access to the iSCSI target device.

Solution: Verify your initiator name and confirm that it is properly masked or provisioned by the storage device.

`iscsi connection(OID) login failed - Requested ITN does not exist at this address.`

Cause: The device does not provide access to the iSCSI target name (ITN) that you are requesting.

Solution: Verify that the initiator discovery information is specified properly and that the storage device is configured properly.

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - Requested ITN has been removed and no forwarding address is provided.

Cause: The device can no longer provide access to the iSCSI target name (ITN) that you are requesting.

Solution: Verify that the initiator discovery information has been specified properly and that the storage device has been configured properly.

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - Requested iSCSI version range is not supported by the target.

Cause: The initiator's iSCSI version is not supported by the storage device.

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - No more connections can be accepted on this Session ID (SSID).

Cause: The storage device cannot accept another connection for this initiator node to the iSCSI target device.

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - Missing parameters (e.g., iSCSI initiator and/or target name).

Cause: The storage device is reporting that the initiator or target name has not been properly specified.

Solution: Properly specify the iSCSI initiator or target name.

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - Target hardware or software error.

Cause: The storage device encountered a hardware or software error.

Solution: Consult the storage documentation, or contact the storage vendor for further assistance.

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - iSCSI service or target is not currently operational.

Cause: The storage device is currently not operational.

Solution: Consult the storage documentation, or contact the storage vendor for further assistance.

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - Target has insufficient session, connection or other resources.

Cause: The storage device has insufficient resources.

Solution: Consult the storage documentation, or contact the storage vendor for further assistance.

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - unable to initialize authentication

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - unable to set authentication

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - unable to set username

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - unable to set password

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - unable to set ipsec

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - unable to set remote authentication

Cause: The initiator was unable to initialize or set authentication properly.

Solution: Verify that your initiator settings for authentication are properly configured.

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - unable to make login pdu

Cause: The initiator was unable to make a login payload data unit (PDU) based on the initiator or storage device settings.

Solution: Try resetting any target login parameters or other nondefault settings.

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - failed to transfer login

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - failed to receive login response

Cause: The initiator failed to transfer or receive a login payload data unit (PDU) across the network connection.

Solution: Verify that the network connection is reachable.

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - received invalid login response (*OP CODE*)

Cause: The storage device has responded to a login with an unexpected response.

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - login failed to authenticate with target

Cause: The initiator was unable to authenticate the storage device.

Solution: Verify that your initiator settings for authentication are properly configured.

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - initiator name is required

Cause: An initiator name must be configured to perform all actions.

Solution: Verify that the initiator name is configured.

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - authentication receive failed

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - authentication transmit failed

Cause: The initiator was unable to transmit or receive authentication information.

Solution: Verify network connectivity with the storage device or the RADIUS server, as applicable.

`iscsi connection(OID) login failed - login redirection invalid`

Cause: The storage device attempted to redirect the initiator to an invalid destination.

Solution: Consult the storage documentation, or contact the storage vendor for further assistance.

`iscsi connection(OID) login failed - target protocol group tag mismatch, expected <TPGT>, received <TPGT>`

Cause: The initiator and target had a TPGT (target portal group tag) mismatch.

Solution: Verify your TPGT discovery settings on the initiator or the storage device.

`iscsi connection(OID) login failed - can't accept PARAMETER in security stage`

Cause: The device responded with an unsupported login parameter during the security phase of login.

Solution: The parameter name is noted for reference. Consult the storage documentation, or contact the storage vendor for further assistance.

`iscsi connection(OID) login failed - HeaderDigest=CRC32 is required, can't accept VALUE`

`iscsi connection(OID) login failed - DataDigest=CRC32 is required, can't accept VALUE`

Cause: The initiator is only configured to accept a HeaderDigest or DataDigest that is set to CRC32 for this target. The device returned the value of *VALUE*.

Solution: Verify that the initiator and device digest settings are compatible.

`iscsi connection(OID) login failed - HeaderDigest=None is required, can't accept VALUE`

`iscsi connection(OID) login failed - DataDigest=None is required, can't accept VALUE`

Cause: The initiator is only configured to accept a HeaderDigest or DataDigest that is set to NONE for this target. The device returned the value of *VALUE*.

Solution: Verify that the initiator and device digest settings are compatible.

`iscsi connection(OID) login failed - can't accept PARAMETER`

Cause: The initiator does not support this parameter.

`iscsi connection(OID) login failed - can't accept MaxOutstandingR2T VALUE`

Cause: The initiator does not accept MaxOutstandingR2T of the noted *VALUE*.

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - can't accept MaxConnections *VALUE*

Cause: The initiator does not accept the maximum connections of the noted *VALUE*.

iscsi connection(*OID*) login failed - can't accept ErrorRecoveryLevel *VALUE*

Cause: The initiator does not accept an error recovery level of the noted *VALUE*.

iscsi session(*OID*) *NAME* offline

Cause: All connections for this target *NAME* have been removed or have failed.

iscsi connection(*OID*) failure - unable to schedule enumeration

Cause: The initiator was unable to enumerate the LUNs on this target.

Solution: You can force LUN enumeration by running the `devfsadm -i iscsi` command.
For more information, see [devfsadm\(1M\)](#).

iscsi connection(*OID*) unable to connect to target *NAME* (errno:*ERRNO*)

Cause: The initiator failed to establish a network connection.

Solution: For information about the specific *ERRNO* on the connection failure, see the `/usr/include/sys/errno.h` file.

Configuring SAS Domains

This chapter provides SAS domain considerations, SAS device discovery, and SAS boot device configuration.

The following topics are covered:

- “SAS Multipathing Considerations” on page 79
- “Dynamic Discovery of SAS Devices” on page 79
- “Configuring SAS Boot Devices” on page 80

SAS Multipathing Considerations

- SAS multipathing is supported in the Oracle Solaris release when using the bundled mpt driver.
- SAS expanders are not supported in the Oracle Solaris release.
- LUN masking is not supported with SAS-attached devices in the Oracle Solaris release.
- Disable power management on system connected to the SAS Domain to prevent unexpected results as one server attempts to power down a device while another attempts to gain access. For information about power management, see [power.conf\(4\)](#).

Dynamic Discovery of SAS Devices

Adding and removing SAS devices is performed dynamically when using the mpt driver. You are no longer required to edit the `sd.conf` file to enable your system to detect specific targets and LUNs attached with the mpt driver. For more information see [mpt\(7D\)](#) and [mpt_sas\(7D\)](#).

If you add or remove a device in your SAS domain, messages are written to the `/var/adm/messages` file indicating its presence or removal. If a device has been added, it is visible to and available through the `format` command.

Configuring SAS Boot Devices

Systems running the Oracle Solaris OS can boot from a multipathed SAS device or from a SATA device connected to a SAS controller. Only the bundled `mpt` driver is supported for SAS multipathing in the Oracle Solaris release.

Some SAS and SATA devices might not support multipathing but will still function as non-multipathed devices. For more information, go to the [My Oracle support site](#).

Configuring IPFC SAN Devices

This chapter provides Internet Protocol over Fibre Channel (IPFC) configuration information for a host system to describe recognition of IPFC devices and implementation of IP over FC in a SAN. The IPFC driver is based on RFC 2625 and allows IP traffic to run over FC.

The following topics are covered:

- “IPFC Considerations” on page 81
- “Invoking and Configuring IPFC” on page 84

IPFC Considerations

The following table shows the supported features available for IPFC.

TABLE 6-1 IPFC (NFS/NAS and SNDR)

Feature	Supported
Cascading	Yes, with fabric zones only
Zone type	Fabric zone with the HBA configured as an F-port point-to-point connection
Maximum number of device ports per zone	253

The following restrictions apply:

- IPFC is not supported on Oracle 1 Gbit switches.
- Promiscuous mode is not supported. The snoop utility cannot be used.
- Multicasting is supported through broadcasting only.
- Network cards using IPFC cannot be used as routers. The `/etc/notrouter` file must be present on the host.

- Any standard network commands can be used after IPFC is attached. These commands (telnet, ping, or ftp) are used in this environment in the same way as in an Ethernet setup.

Determining Fibre Channel Adapter Port Instances

This section explains how to configure the desired host system for IPFC. It includes the procedures to determine the port instance and to plumb an IPFC instance.

▼ How to Determine Port Instances

1 Determine the HBA PCI adapter slot and the I/O board PCI slot.

You need this information to perform the calculation in [“Determining Fibre Channel Adapter Port Instances” on page 82](#).

The examples in this procedure assume you have an array with an HBA card located in PCI adapter slot 5, and the PCI adapter is in slot 1 of the I/O board.

2 Determine the instance number.

a. Search for the fp driver binding name in the /etc/path_to_inst file.

Note – Determine the correct entry by finding the hardware path described in your server hardware manual.

b. Narrow the search by using the I/O board and slot information from Step 1.

Note – The following method of deriving the device path of an HBA from its physical location in server might not work for all Oracle's Sun server hardware.

i. Multiply the PCI adapter slot number by the number of adapter ports.

For example, if the HBA has two ports, multiply by 2. Using the array with an HBA in the PCI adapter slot 5, multiply 5 by 2 to get 10.

ii. Add the PCI adapter I/O board slot number to the number derived in Step i.

Using an HBA in PCI adapter slot 5 and PCI slot 1 of the I/O board, add 1 to 10 for a sum of 11.

iii. Convert the number derived in Step ii to hexadecimal.

The number 11 converts to “b” in hexadecimal.

iv. Search for the **fp** entry with **pci@hex** where **hex** is the number you derived in Step iii.

The following table shows the elements of the device path for a PCI single FC network adapter device that has the following path:

```
"/pci@b,2000/SUNW,q1c@2/fp@0,0" 7 "fp"
```

Device Name	Value
Physical Name	/pci@b,2000/SUNW,q1c@2/fp@0,0
Instance Number	7
Driver Binding Name	fp

c. Manually plumb each FP instance.

Use the `ifconfig interface-number plumb` command. In this example, the value of *interface-number* is `fcip7`.

```
# ifconfig fcip7 plumb
```

If the command is successful, a message appears on both the console and in the messages file. For example:

```
Sep 13 15:52:30 bytownite ip: ip: joining multicasts failed (7) on fcip0 -
will use link layer brocasts for multicast
```

▼ How to Plumb an IPFC Instance

Each FP instance on the system has an entry in `/dev/fc`. If HBAs have been removed, some stale links might exist. Use this procedure to load and plumb IPFC.

1 For each entry in `/dev/fc` file, display all the devices that are visible through that HBA port:

```
# luxadm -e dump_map /dev/fc/fp0
Pos  Port_ID Hard_Addr Port WWN          Node WWN          Type
0    610100 0          210000e08b049f53 200000e08b049f53 0x1f (Unknown Type)
1    620d02 0          210000e08b02c32a 200000e08b02c32a 0x1f (Unknown Type)
2    620f00 0          210000e08b03eb4b 200000e08b03eb4b 0x1f (Unknown Type)
3    620e00 0          210100e08b220713 200100e08b220713 0x1f (Unknown Type,Host Bus Adapter)
# luxadm -e dump_map /dev/fc/fp1
No FC devices found. - /dev/fc/fp1
```

2 Based on the list of devices, determine which destination HBAs are visible to the remote host with which you want to establish IPFC communications.

In the example for this procedure, the destination HBAs have port IDs 610100 and 620d02. The originating HBA's port ID is 620e00.

3 List the physical path of the originating HBA port from which you can see the destination HBA port, where *originating-hba-link* is a variable for the link determined in Step 2.

```
# ls -l /dev/fc/fp originating-hba-link
```

In the following example, 0 is the number for the *originating-hba-link*:

```
# ls -l /dev/fc/fp 0
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root      root          51 Sep  4 08:23 /dev/fc/fp0 ->
../../devices/pci@8,600000/SUNW,qlc@1/fp@0,0:devctl
```

4 Search the physical path identified in Step 3.

You must remove the leading `../../devices` from the path name output. For example:

```
# grep pci@8,600000/SUNW,qlc@1/fp@0,0 /etc/path_to_inst
"/pci@8,600000/SUNW,qlc@1/fp@0,0" 0 "fp"
```

5 Determine the fp instance for the originating HBA port from the output of the command in Step 4.

The instance number precedes “fp” in the output. In the following example output, the instance number is 0.

```
"/pci@8,600000/SUNW,qlc@1/fp@0,0" 0 "fp"
```

6 Use the instance number from Step 5 to load IPFC and plumb the IPFC interface.

In this example, the instance is 0.

```
# ifconfig fcip 0 plumb
```

Invoking and Configuring IPFC

Immediately upon installation, start IPFC manually with the `ifconfig` command. You can configure the host so that on subsequent reboot, the IPFC network interface starts automatically. This section describes the procedures to start a network interface manually and to configure the host for automatic plumbing upon reboot.

▼ How to Start a Network Interface Manually

Use this procedure when you want to plumb IPFC with specific netmask values and get the IPFC interface up and running.

1 Become superuser.

2 Configure the appropriate network interface.

Ask your network administrator for an appropriate IP address and netmask information. For example, to enable an IPFC interface associated with fp instance 0 and an IP address of 192.9.201.10, type:

```
# touch /etc/notrouter
# ifconfig fcip0 inet 192.9.201.10 netmask 255.255.255.0 up
```

For more information, see [ifconfig\(1M\)](#).

3 Confirm that the network is operational.

```
# ifconfig -a
lo0: flags=1000849<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING,MULTICAST,IPv4> mtu 8232 index 1
inet 127.0.0.1 netmask ffffffff
fcip0: flags=1001843<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST,MULTICAST,IPv4> mtu 1500 index 2
inet 192.9.201.10 netmask ffffffff broadcast 192.9.201.255 ether 0:e0:8b:1:3c:f7
hme0: flags=1000843<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST,IPv4> mtu 1500 index 3
inet 192.9.200.70 netmask ffffffff broadcast 192.9.200.255
ether 8:0:20:fc:e9:49
```

▼ How to Configure the Host for Automatic Network Configuration

Each network interface must have an `/etc/hostname.interface` file defining the name of the IP address associated with it. For example, IPFC network interface `fcip0` has a file named `/etc/hostname.fcip0`.

1 Manually create a `/etc/hostname.interface` file that contains a single line that identifies the host name or interface IP address.

2 Make any additional entries to the `/etc/inet/hosts` file.

The Oracle Solaris OS installation program creates the `/etc/inet/hosts` file with minimum entries. You must manually make additional entries with a text editor. For additional information see [hosts\(4\)](#).

The `/etc/inet/hosts` file contains the hosts database. This file contains the host names and the primary network interface IP addresses, as well as the IP addresses of other network interfaces attached to the system and of any other network interfaces that the machine must know about.

The following example shows an `etc/inet/host` file.

```
127.0.0.1      localhost    loghost
192.9.200.70   sun1         #This is the local host name
192.9.201.10   fcip0        #Interface to network 192.9.201.10
```

3 Edit the `/etc/nsswitch.conf` file so that all uncommented entries have the word `files` before any other name service.

The `/etc/nsswitch.conf` specifies which name service to use for a particular machine. The following code shows an example of an `/etc/nsswitch.conf` file.

```
hosts: files nis
```


Booting the Oracle Solaris OS From Fibre Channel Devices on x86 Based Systems

This chapter describes how to manually install the Oracle Solaris OS that includes the Solaris multipathing I/O features with 2-Gbit and 4-Gbit Fibre Channel (FC) HBA drivers on x86 based systems. You can select Fibre Channel (FC) devices to boot from in the disk selection portion of Solaris installation program.

The following topics are covered:

- [“Oracle Solaris OS Setup Requirements” on page 87](#)
- [“Oracle Solaris OS Installation Overview” on page 88](#)
- [“Oracle Solaris OS Installation Procedure” on page 89](#)

Oracle Solaris OS Setup Requirements

You must have the following items for installation.

- Oracle Solaris OS 10 installation DVD – The following installation methods are available for configuring FC devices on an x86 based system:
 - Automatic (JumpStart) installation – Installs a single system or multiple client systems on the network. You can boot from media for installing a single system, but if you want to customize the installation for multiple client systems, you will need an installation server.
 - If you are installing a single system with the interactive JumpStart method, deselect the reboot option at the end of the installation.
 - If you are installing a system automatically with a JumpStart profile, use the profile keyword syntax that disables an automatic reboot.
 - Interactive (text) installation – Installs a single system from media or from an installation server.
- FC HBA that is connected to an x86 based system:
 - 10/100/1000 Mbit/sec Ethernet network for network-based OS installation

■

Note –

Oracle's 1 Gb HBAs do *not* support booting over a SAN on x86 based systems. Oracle's 4 Gb HBAs do support booting over a SAN on x86 based systems. Most 2 Gb HBAs do support booting over a SAN on x86 based systems, except for the following:

- Oracle's StorageTek 2 Gb Enterprise Class Dual-Port Fibre HBA, SG-XPCI2FC-QF2-Z
 - Oracle's StorageTek 2 Gb PCI Dual-Port Fibre HBA, SG-XPCI2FC-QF2
 - Oracle's StorageTek 2 Gb FC PCI Single-Channel Network Adapter, X6767A
 - Oracle's StorageTek 2 Gb FC PCI Dual-Channel Network Adapter, X6768A
 - Oracle's StorageTek 2 Gb FC PCI-X Enterprise Single-Port HBA, SG-XPCI1FC-QL2
 - Oracle's StorageTek 2 Gb FC PCI Single-Port Host Adapter, SG-XPCI1FC-QF2
-

- After the installation, we recommend that you check for and apply the latest patches for the HBA, FC devices, luxadm and MPxIO that are available in My Oracle Support (MOS).

Oracle Solaris OS Installation Overview

Use an FC-based device during the disk selection portion of the installation to successfully complete the installation. At the end of the interactive installation, you must change the x86 BIOS and FC HBA BIOS to identify the FC initiator that will be used to boot Oracle Solaris from a remote multipathed disk.

After OS installation and before rebooting, gather the configuration information by issuing the luxadm command on the newly installed logical unit number (LUN). The luxadm command output provides a map from c#t#d# to the array WWN and LUN number. Record the HBA World Wide Name (WWN) and array WWN port information.

During rebooting, use the WWN and LUN number to set the HBA BIOS for each HBA to be used to boot from each LUN on the same array. Change the system BIOS to perform booting from CD-ROM or Network to disk.

Note – Console access is required for HBA and system BIOS changes.

In addition, note the following during an Oracle Solaris OS installation.

- If using a custom disk layout, do not remove the overlap (s2) partition. The x86 boot installer has a dependency on this partition.
- By default, Solaris I/O multipathing features manage the FC boot devices with multiple paths to a single boot device.

Oracle Solaris OS Installation Procedure

▼ How to Install the Oracle Solaris OS

1 Install the HBA hardware.

Follow the instructions in the appropriate Sun HBA installation guide found at <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/documentation/oracle-storage-networking-190061.html>.

If you select an automatic installation and you want to select specific devices to be installed during the installation, see *Oracle Solaris 10 1/13 Installation Guide: Basic Installations*.

2 Install the OracleSolaris OS.

▼ How to Perform a DVD or Network-Based OS Installation

After installing the HBA, perform the following steps for a DVD installation or an network-based installation of the Oracle Solaris OS on an x86 based system.

For more information, refer to *Oracle Solaris 10 1/13 Installation Guide: Basic Installations*..

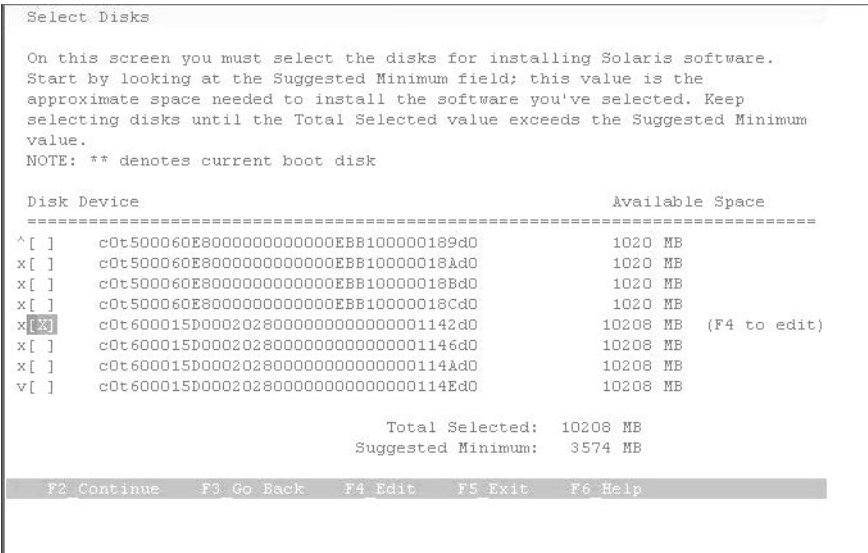
- 1 If you are installing from a DVD-ROM rather than over a network, insert the Oracle Solaris Software into the DVD-ROM drive.
- 2 Upon initial power up, provide the system BIOS and configure it to boot from either the network or DVD-ROM as applicable.

The system BIOS setup screens are different for each system BIOS vendor. For example, from the BIOS setup screen, select the disk as the boot device.

For detailed information regarding your server's BIOS, see your system platform's administration guide.

- 3 Install the Oracle Solaris OS by selecting one of the following methods..

FIGURE 7-1 Selecting an FC-based Boot Disk During Disk Selection



- JumpStart (automatic) installation – If you have a Solaris 10 installation server available, you can begin the automated installation by selecting a network boot from the x86 based system's BIOS. If you select an automatic installation, skip to step 7.
- Interactive text installation – You can begin an interactive installation by selecting the appropriate option from the GRUB menu when booted from media or when booted from an installation server.

After the installation is complete, you can exit the installer and configure the devices.

- 4 Interactive text installation – select a desired array and its associated LUN.
- 5 Interactive text installation – Continue the installation by selecting the desired installation options from each installation menu.
- 6 Interactive text installation – At the end of the installation screens, verify your selections to start the Oracle Solaris OS installation.
- 7 Before rebooting after the installation completes, issue the `luxadm display` command on the boot LUN.

See [Figure 7-2](#).

```
# luxadm display /dev/rdisk/c0t600015D0002028000000000000001142d0s2
DEVICE PROPERTIES for disk: /dev/rdisk/c0t600015D0002028000000000000001142d0s2
Vendor:      SUN
Product ID:   SE6920
Revision:     0202
Serial Num:   00500057
```

```

Unformatted capacity:    10240.000 MBytes
Read Cache:             Enabled
  Minimum prefetch:      0x0
  Maximum prefetch:      0xffff
Device Type:            Disk device
Path(s):

/dev/rdisk/c0t600015D0002028000000000000001142d0s2
/devices/scsi_vhci/disk@g600015d0002028000000000000001142:c,raw
Controller              /dev/cfg/c4
  Device Address         213600015d207200,0
  Host controller port WWN      210100e08b206812
  Class                  primary
  State                  ONLINE
Controller              /dev/cfg/c11
  Device Address         213600015d207200,0
  Host controller port WWN      210100e08b30a2f2
  Class                  primary
  State                  ONLINE

```

FIGURE 7-2 luxadm display Command and Output



The following `luxadm` command output from the example in the figure can be used to map the MPxIO based `c#t#d#` to the HBA WWN and array WWN:

- MPxIO `c#t#d#` = `c0t600015d00020280000000000000001142d0`
- Array WWN = `213600015d207200`, LUN 0
- HBA WWNs = `210100e08b206812` and `210100e08b30a2f2`

8 During the reboot process, watch the monitor so you can enter the HBA #1 BIOS screen and specify the boot device to be the FC LUN onto which you just installed the Oracle Solaris OS.

Follow this step for each HBA to be used for multipathing, and specify the boot device to be the FC LUN on which you installed the Sun Solaris OS. See [Figure 7–3](#) and [Figure 7–4](#).

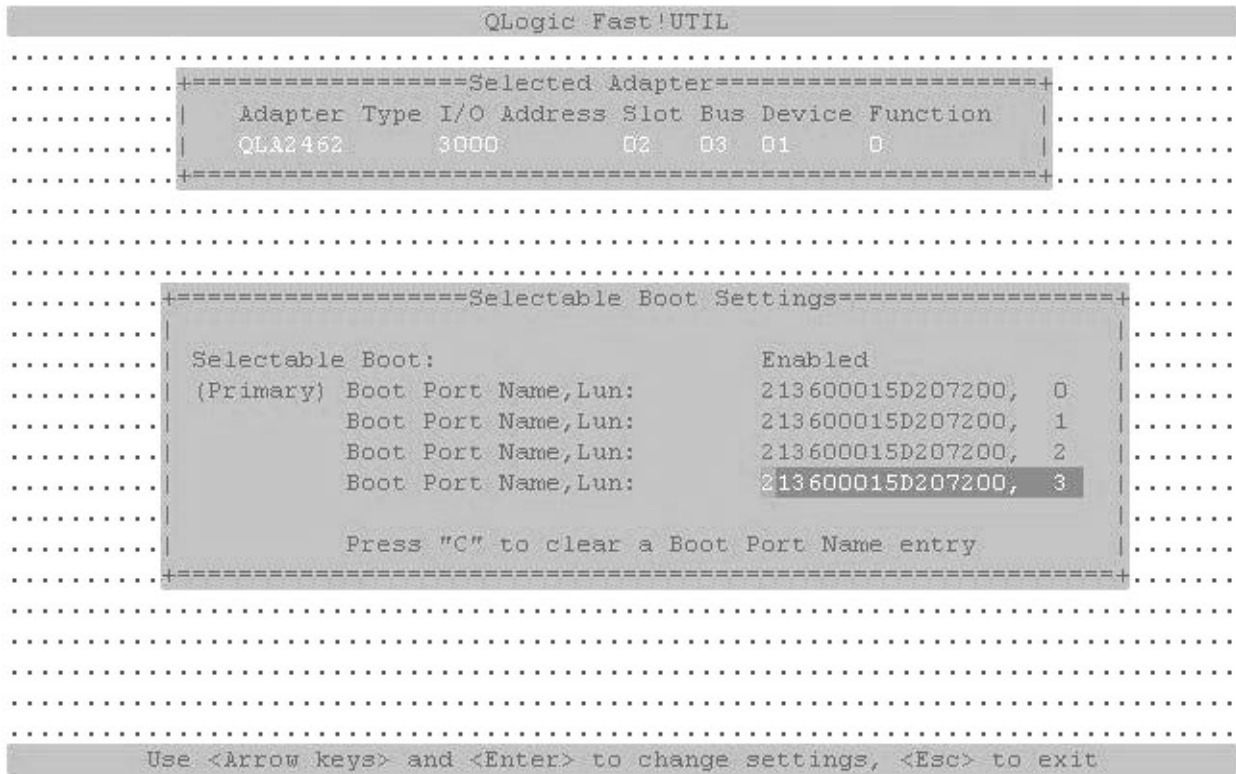
- For the QLogic HBA BIOS, perform the following steps.
 - a. During host rebooting, press Control-Q to display the HBA BIOS screen.
 - b. Select the HBA that you want to enable as the boot device and enable boot.
 - c. Configure the boot device:
 - i. Select Configuration Settings.
 - ii. Select Selectable Boot Settings.
 - iii. Make sure that Selectable Boot is set to enable.
In this menu, you can select the boot device/LUN by the array WWPn.
 - iv. Save and then exit the HBA BIOS screen.
- For the Emulex HBA BIOS, perform the following steps.
 - a. During host rebooting, press Alt-E to display the HBA BIOS screen.
 - b. Select the HBA that you want to enable as the boot device and enable boot.
 - c. Select Configure Boot Devices.
 - d. Select a boot entry.
 - e. Select the WWPn of the desired boot device.
 - f. Type the LUN number.
 - g. Select the boot LUN.

- h. Select Boot Device with the Array WWPN.
- i. Save and exit the HBA BIOS screen.

FIGURE 7-3 HBA BIOS Screen for an HBA WWN



FIGURE 7-4 HBA BIOS Screen for Enabling Boot From the FC LUN



Note –

The figure shows the following modifications:

- Selectable boot = Enabled
- ARRAY WWN = 213600015d207200
- ARRAY LUN = 0
- HBA WWN = 210100e08b206812

- 9 Repeat the appropriate modifications for all HBAs and all LUNs.
- 10 Type the system BIOS per the vendor's access method and specify the boot device to be the FC LUN on which you installed the Oracle Solaris OS.
- 11 Reboot to the newly installed Oracle Solaris OS by using the FC LUN specified in the system BIOS.

Persistent Binding for Tape Devices

This chapter describes how to create persistent bindings for tape devices to ensure the `/dev` entries are identical across multiple servers on a SAN.

The following topics are covered:

- “Persistent Binding Overview” on page 95
- “Creating Tape Links” on page 96

Persistent Binding Overview

To simplify management of servers in SAN-based data-centers, Oracle's StorageTek SAN Foundation software stack in the Solaris OS dynamically detects devices in a SAN and builds associated `/dev` tree entries without requiring you to edit configuration files.

In most cases, this process greatly simplifies SAN management. However, for tape devices, you might like the ability to explicitly specify how that `/dev` entries are created and to ensure the `/dev` entries are identical across multiple servers on a SAN. This chapter describes how you can specify this tape binding in the Solaris OS while retaining the benefits of automatic discovery for disk-based devices.

The `/dev/rmt` directory contains links to physical devices under `/devices` for tape devices. Each tape LUN seen by the system is represented by 24 minor nodes in the form of `/dev/rmt/N`, `/dev/rmt/Nb`, and `/dev/rmt/Nbn`, where *N* is an integer counter starting from 0. This number is picked by `devfsadm` during enumeration of new devices. Every new tape logical unit number (LUN) found by `devfsadm` gets the next available number in `/dev/rmt`.

Because the `/dev/rmt` name depends on the order in which devices appear in the device tree, it changes from system to system. For a given tape drive that is seen by two or more different systems, the `/dev/rmt` link can be different on each of these systems. This difference can cause problems for the most common usage of Symantec (VERITAS) NetBackup (SSO option). Also, if the drive is replaced, the links change unless the vendor provides a way to retain the port World-Wide Name (PWWN) of the drive.

Creating Tape Links

The `/etc/devlink.tab` file is called the default device table file. It specifies rules that `devfsadm` uses to create links in the `/dev` directory. This file does not contain any entries for tapes because `devfsadm` is already able to create links for tape drives, but rules can be added that will modify the default behavior for creating tape links. For more information, see [devlinks\(1M\)](#).

For any tape drive visible to Oracle Solaris OS but not specified in the `devlink` file, `devfsadm` automatically assigns a minor node number starting from 0. These minor node numbers will conflict with any lower numbers assigned manually in `/etc/devlink.tab`, so be sure to assign numbers there that are high enough to avoid conflicts.

This approach can easily lead to duplicate links in `/dev/rmt`. Any tapes discovered before entries were specified in `/etc/devlink.tab` have automatically created links. When entries are added and `devfsadm` is run, the original links remain in `/dev/rmt`, resulting in duplicate links. To remove the original links in `/dev/rmt`, run the `rm /dev/rmt/*` command before running `devfsadm`.

This approach cannot be used with multiple-port tape drives that are attached to multiple HBA ports. If multiple HBA ports are attached to the same tape LUN, the system detects two tape drives instead of one. The one that appears last in the `prtconf` output gets the link generated by the `/etc/devlink.tab`.

The following example shows a sample entry for tape in the `devlink.tab` file.

```
type=ddi_byte:tape;addr=PWWN,LUN-number; rmt/rmt-number\M0
```

Change the `rmt #` to whatever `/dev/rmt/N` is required. Then change the PWWN and LUN to match the desired tape device. You can obtain this value by running the `ls -l` command on the existing `/dev/rmt/` link as shown below.

```
# ls -l /dev/rmt/4
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 69 Oct 6 14:57 /dev/rmt/4 ->
../../../../devices/pci@1f,700000/SUNW,q1c@2/fp@0,0/st@w5005076300617717,0:
```

If, for example, you wanted the `/dev/rmt/` number to be 40, you would create an entry in `/etc/devlink.tab` like the following example:

```
# type=ddi_byte:tape;addr=w5005076300617717,0; rmt/40\M0
```

You can then add this line to the `devlink` file on every Solaris server on the SAN that uses this drive so that it always appears as minor node 40.

▼ How to Create Tape Device Links

1 Become superuser.

2 Create the entries in `/etc/devlink.tab` as described in [“Creating Tape Links” on page 96](#).

If `devfsadm` has previously discovered the devices, you must determine the device address by running the `ls -l` command on the existing link.

Note – Be sure to assign `/dev/rmt/ N` numbers to avoid conflicts with any automatically configured devices, as described above.

3 Remove existing links from `/dev/rmt` by running the `rm /dev/rmt/*` command.

4 Run `devfsadm`.

This command creates new links as per the entries in `/etc/devlink.tab` in addition to automatically creating links for any unspecified devices.

Manual Configuration for Fabric-Connected Devices

This appendix explains how to configure and unconfigure the fabric devices in the Oracle Solaris OS. It explains how the visible fabric devices on a host are detected and configured with and without enabling the multipathing software.

The following topics are covered:

- “Manually Configuring FC Devices” on page 99
- “Configuring Fabric Device Nodes” on page 100
- “Configuring Device Nodes Without Multipathing Enabled” on page 102
- “Configuring Device Nodes With Solaris Multipathing Enabled” on page 105
- “Unconfiguring Fabric Devices” on page 108

Manually Configuring FC Devices

In the Oracle Solaris release, fabric-connected devices are available automatically to the Oracle Solaris system.

If you want to manually configure the fabric-connected devices, use the following steps to change the default behavior.

Note – Changing the default behavior makes all of your fabric-connected devices unavailable, which can cause problems for fabric-connected devices that are required to be available at boot time.

▼ How to Manually Configure a FC Device

- 1 Become superuser.

- 2 **Enable manual configuration by making sure that the following line in the `/kernel/drv/fp.conf` file is uncommented.**

```
manual_configuration_only=1;
```

Refer to the `fp(7D)` man page and the `cfgadm_fp(1M)` man page for further information on this setting.

- 3 **Reboot the system.**
- 4 **For each fabric-connected device to be made available, select one of the following tasks, depending on whether you are using the Solaris I/O multipathing features.**
 - [“Configuring Device Nodes Without Multipathing Enabled” on page 102](#)
 - [“Configuring Device Nodes With Solaris Multipathing Enabled” on page 105](#)

If the original default behavior for fabric-connected devices is desired, see the next step.

- 5 **Disable manual configuration by making sure that the following line in the `/kernel/drv/fp.conf` file is commented:**

```
# manual_configuration_only=1;
```

For more information about this setting, see `cfgadm_fp(1M)` and `fp(7d)`.

- 6 **Reboot the system.**

```
# init 6
```

Configuring Fabric Device Nodes

After you configure the hardware in your direct-attach system or SAN, you must ensure that the systems recognize the devices. This section explains host recognition of fabric devices, also known as 24-bit FC addressing devices on the SAN. After configuring the devices, ports, and zones in your SAN, make sure that the system is aware of the devices. You can have up to 16 million fabric devices connected together on a SAN with FC support.

This section is limited to the operations required from the perspective of the Oracle Solaris OS. It does *not* cover other aspects, such as device availability and device-specific management. If devices are managed by other software, such as a volume manager, refer to the volume manager product documentation for additional instructions.

Ensuring That LUN Level Information Is Visible

▼ How to Ensure LUN Level Information is Visible

1 Become superuser.

2 Identify the LUN level information.

```
# cfgadm -al -o show_SCSI_LUN
```

If you issue the `cfgadm -al -o show_SCSI_LUN controller-ID` command immediately after a system boots, the output might not show the Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP) SCSI LUN level information. The information does not appear because the storage device drivers, such as the `ssd` and `st` driver, are not loaded yet on the running system.

3 Determine whether the drivers are loaded.

For example:

```
# modinfo | grep ssd
```

After the drivers are loaded, the LUN level information is visible in the `cfgadm` output.

▼ How to Detect Visible Fabric Devices on a System

This section provides an example of the procedure for detecting fabric devices using FC host ports `c0` and `c1`. This procedure also shows the device configuration information that is displayed with the `cfgadm` command.

Note – In the following examples, only failover path attachment point IDs (Ap_Ids) are listed. The Ap_Ids displayed on your system depend on your system configuration.

1 Become superuser.

2 Display the information about the attachment points on the system.

```
# cfgadm -l
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c0	fc-fabric	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c1	fc-private	connected	configured	unknown

In this example, `c0` represents a fabric-connected host port, and `c1` represents a private, loop-connected host port. Use the `cfgadm` command to manage the device configuration on fabric-connected host ports.

By default, the device configuration on private, loop-connected host ports is managed by a system running the Oracle Solaris OS.

3 Display information about the host ports and their attached devices.

```
# cfgadm -al
Ap_Id                Type      Receptacle  Occupant  Condition
c0                   fc-fabric connected  unconfigured unknown
c0::50020f2300006077 disk      connected  unconfigured unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9 disk      connected  unconfigured unknown
c0::50020f2300005f24 disk      connected  unconfigured unknown
c0::50020f2300006107 disk      connected  unconfigured unknown
c1                   fc-private connected  configured  unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b disk      connected  configured  unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832 disk      connected  configured  unknown
c1::220203708b8d45f2 disk      connected  configured  unknown
c1::220203708b9b20b2 disk      connected  configured  unknown
```

Note – The `cfgadm -l` command displays information about FC host ports. You can also use the `cfgadm -al` command to display information about FC devices. The lines that include a port world wide name (WWN) in the `Ap_Id` field associated with `c0` represent a fabric device. Use the `cfgadm configure` and `cfgadm unconfigure` commands to manage those devices and make them available to systems using the Oracle Solaris OS. The `Ap_Id` devices with port WWNs under `c1` represent private-loop devices that are configured through the `c1` host port.

Configuring Device Nodes Without Multipathing Enabled

This section describes fabric device configuration tasks on a system that does not have multipathing enabled.

The procedures in this section show how to detect fabric devices that are visible on a system and to configure and make them available to a system running the Oracle Solaris OS. The procedures in this section use specific devices as examples to illustrate how to use the `cfgadm` command to detect and configure fabric devices.

The device information that you supply and that is displayed by the `cfgadm` command depends on your system configuration.

▼ How to Manually Configure an FC Device Without Multipathing

This sample procedure describes how to configure a fabric device that is attached to the fabric-connected host port `c0`.

- 1 Become superuser.**
- 2 Identify the device to be configured.**

```
# cfgadm -al
Ap_Id                Type      Receptacle  Occupant  Condition
```

c0	fc-fabric	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c0::50020f2300005f24	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006107	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c1	fc-private	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b8d45f2	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b9b20b2	disk	connected	configured	unknown

3 Configure the fabric device.

```
# cfgadm -c configure c0::50020f2300006077
```

4 Verify that the selected fabric device is configured.

```
# cfgadm -al
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c0	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c0::50020f2300005f24	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006107	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c1	fc-private	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b8d45f2	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b9b20b2	disk	connected	configured	unknown

Notice that the Occupant column for both c0 and c0::50020f2300006077 displays as configured, indicating that the c0 port has a configured occupant and that the c0::50020f2300006077 device is configured.

5 Display FCP SCSI LUN information for multi-LUN SCSI devices.

The following code example shows that the physical devices connected through Ap_Id c0::50020f2300006077 have four LUNs configured.

```
# cfgadm -al -o show_SCSI_LUN c0
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c0	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077,0	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077,1	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077,2	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077,3	disk	connected	configured	unknown

The device is now available on the system running the Oracle Solaris OS. The paths represent each SCSI LUN in the physical device represented by c0::50020f2300006077.

▼ How to Configure Multiple FC Devices Without Multipathing

Make sure you first identify the devices visible to the system with the procedure [“Ensuring That LUN Level Information Is Visible” on page 101](#). This procedure describes how to configure all unconfigured fabric devices that are attached to a fabric-connected host port. The port used as an example is c0.

- 1 Become superuser.
- 2 Identify the devices to be configured.

```
# cfmadm -al
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c0	fc-fabric	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c0::50020f2300005f24	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006107	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c1	fc-private	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b8d45f2	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b9b20b2	disk	connected	configured	unknown

- 3 Configure all of the unconfigured devices on the selected port.

```
# cfmadm -c configure c0
```

Note – This operation repeats the configure operation of an individual device for all the devices on c0. This can be time consuming if the number of devices on c0 is large.

- 4 Verify that all devices on c0 are configured.

```
# cfmadm -al
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c0	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300005f24	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006107	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1	fc-private	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b8d45f2	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b9b20b2	disk	connected	configured	unknown

5 Display FCP SCSI LUN information for multi-LUN SCSI devices.

The following code example shows that the physical devices represented by `c0::50020f2300006077` and `c0::50020f2300006107` each have four LUNs configured. The physical devices represented by `c0::50020f23000063a9` and `c0::50020f2300005f24` each have two LUNs configured.

```
# cfgadm -al -o show_SCSI_LUN c0
Ap_Id          Type      Receptacle  Occupant    Condition
c0              fc-fabric  connected   configured  unknown
c0::50020f2300006077,0 disk      connected   configured  unknown
c0::50020f2300006077,1 disk      connected   configured  unknown
c0::50020f2300006077,2 disk      connected   configured  unknown
c0::50020f2300006077,3 disk      connected   configured  unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9,0 disk      connected   configured  unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9,1 disk      connected   configured  unknown
c0::50020f2300005f24,0 disk      connected   configured  unknown
c0::50020f2300005f24,1 disk      connected   configured  unknown
c0::50020f2300006107,0 disk      connected   configured  unknown
c0::50020f2300006107,1 disk      connected   configured  unknown
c0::50020f2300006107,2 disk      connected   configured  unknown
c0::50020f2300006107,3 disk      connected   configured  unknown
```

Configuring Device Nodes With Solaris Multipathing Enabled

This section describes how to perform fabric device configuration steps on a system that has the multipathing features enabled.

The devices attached to the fabric-connected host port are not configured by default and so are not available to the system. Use the `cfgadm configure` and `cfgadm unconfigure` commands to manage device node creation for fabric devices. For more information, see [cfgadm_fp\(1M\)](#). The procedures in this section illustrate steps to detect fabric devices that are visible on a system and to configure them as multipathing devices to make them available to the system.

The device information that you supply, and that is displayed by the `cfgadm` command, depends on your system configuration.

▼ How to Configure Individual Multipathed FC Devices

This sample procedure uses fabric-connected host ports `c0` and `c2` to configure fabric devices as multipathed devices on a system that has the multipathing software enabled.

The `cfgadm -c configure` command for fabric devices is the same regardless of whether multipathing is enabled.

1 Become superuser.

2 Identify the port WWN of the device to be configured as a multipathed device.

Look for devices on a fabric-connected host port marked as `fc-fabric`. These devices are the devices you can configure with the `cfgadm -c` configure command.

```
# cfgadm -al
Ap_Id          Type      Receptacle Occupant  Condition
c0             fc-fabric connected unconfigured unknown
c0::50020f2300006077 disk      connected unconfigured unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9 disk      connected unconfigured unknown
c1             fc-private connected configured unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b disk      connected configured unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832 disk      connected configured unknown
c1::220203708b8d45f2 disk      connected configured unknown
c1::220203708b9b20b2 disk      connected configured unknown
c2             fc-fabric connected unconfigured unknown
c2::50020f2300005f24 disk      connected unconfigured unknown
c2::50020f2300006107 disk      connected unconfigured unknown
```

In the above example, the `c0::50020f2300006077` and `c2::50020f2300006107` `Ap_Ids` represent the same storage device with different port WWNs for the storage device controllers. The `c0` and `c2` host ports are enabled for multipathing.

3 Configure the fabric device and make the devices available to the system.

```
# cfgadm -c configure c0::50020f2300006077 c2::50020f2300006107
```

4 Verify that the selected devices are configured.

```
# cfgadm -al
Ap_Id          Type      Receptacle Occupant  Condition
c0             fc-fabric connected configured unknown
c0::50020f2300006077 disk      connected configured unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9 disk      connected unconfigured unknown
c1             fc-private connected configured unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b disk      connected configured unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832 disk      connected configured unknown
c1::220203708b8d45f2 disk      connected configured unknown
c1::220203708b9b20b2 disk      connected configured unknown
c2             fc-fabric connected configured unknown
c2::50020f2300005f24 disk      connected unconfigured unknown
c2::50020f2300006107 disk      connected configured unknown
```

Notice that the `Occupant` column of `c0` and `c0::50020f2300006077` specifies `configured`, which indicates that the `c0` port has at least one configured occupant and that the `c0::50020f2300006077` device is configured. The same change has been made in `c2` and `c2::50020f2300006107`.

When the configure operation has been completed without an error, multipathed devices are created on the system. If the physical device represented by `c0::50020f2300006077` and `c2::50020f2300006107` has multiple SCSI LUNs configured, each LUN is configured as a

multipathed device. The example below shows that two LUNs are configured through `c0::50020f2300006077` and `c2::50020f2300006107`. Each `Ap_Id` is associated with a path to multipathed devices.

```
# cftadm -al -o show_SCSI_LUN c0::50020f2300006077\ c2::50020f2300006107
Ap_Id      Type      Receptacle  Occupant  Condition
c0::50020f2300006077,0 disk    connected  configured unknown
c0::50020f2300006077,1 disk    connected  configured unknown
c2::50020f2300006107,0 disk    connected  configured unknown
c2::50020f2300006107,1 disk    connected  configured unknown
```

The example above shows that the following two multipathed devices are created for the device represented by `c0::50020f2300006077` and `c2::50020f2300006107`:

▼ How to Configure Multiple Multipathed FC Devices

Before you configure or remove device nodes, be sure to first identify the fabric devices by using the procedure [“Ensuring That LUN Level Information Is Visible” on page 101](#).

In this example, an `Ap_Id` on a fabric-connected host port is a path to a multipathed device. For example, all devices with a path through `c2` are to be configured, but none through `c0` are to be configured. `c2` is an attachment point from the system to the fabric, whereas `c2::50020f2300006107` is an attachment point from the storage to the fabric. A system detects all the storage devices in a fabric for which it is configured.

Configuring an `Ap_Id` on the device that has already been configured through another `Ap_Id` results in an additional path to the previously configured device. A new device node is not created in this case. The device node is created only the first time an `Ap_Id` to the corresponding device is configured.

- 1 Become superuser.
- 2 Identify the fabric-connected host port to be configured.

```
# cftadm -al
Ap_Id      Type      Receptacle  Occupant  Condition
c0         fc-fabric  connected   configured unknown
c0::50020f2300006077 disk    connected   configured unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9 disk    connected   configured unknown
c1         fc-private connected   configured unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b disk    connected   configured unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832 disk    connected   configured unknown
c1::220203708b8d45f2 disk    connected   configured unknown
c1::220203708b9b20b2 disk    connected   configured unknown
c2         fc-fabric  connected   unconfigured unknown
c2::50020f2300005f24 disk    connected   unconfigured unknown
c2::50020f2300006107 disk    connected   unconfigured unknown
```

Devices represented by `Ap_Ids` `c0::50020f2300006077` and `c2::50020f2300006107` are two paths to the same physical device, with `c0::50020f2300006077` already configured. Configure

the unconfigured devices on the selected port. This operation repeats the `configure` command of an individual device for all the devices on `c2`. This can be time-consuming if the number of devices on `c2` is large.

```
# cfgadm -c configure c2
```

3 Verify that all devices on `c2` are configured.

```
# cfgadm -al
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c0	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1	fc-private	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b8d45f2	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b9b20b2	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c2	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c2::50020f23000005f24	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c2::50020f2300006107	disk	connected	configured	unknown

Notice that the `Occupant` column of `c2` and all of the devices under `c2` is marked as configured.

The `show_SCSI_LUN` command displays FCP SCSI LUN information for multiple LUN SCSI devices. The following code example shows that the physical devices connected through by `c2::50020f2300006107` and `c2::50020f23000005f24` each have two LUNs configured.

```
# cfgadm -al -o show_SCSI_LUN c2
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c2	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c2::50020f23000005f24,0	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c2::50020f23000005f24,1	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c2::50020f2300006107,0	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c2::50020f2300006107,1	disk	connected	configured	unknown

Unconfiguring Fabric Devices

This section provides information about unconfiguring the multipathing features for fabric devices.

Unconfiguring a Fabric Device

Before you unconfigure a fabric device, stop all activity to the device and unmount any file systems on the fabric device. See the Oracle Solaris administration documentation for unmounting instructions. If the device is under any volume manager's control, see your volume manager documentation before unconfiguring the device.

▼ How to Manually Unconfigure a FC Device

This procedure describes how to unconfigure a fabric device that is attached to the fabric-connected host port c0.

1 Become superuser.

2 Identify the device to be unconfigured.

Only devices on a fabric-connected host port can be unconfigured.

```
# cfgadm -al
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c0	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1	fc-private	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832	disk	connected	configured	unknown

3 Unconfigure the fabric device.

```
# cfgadm -c unconfigure c0::50020f2300006077
```

4 Verify that the selected fabric device is unconfigured.

```
# cfgadm -al
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c0	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1	fc-private	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832	disk	connected	configured	unknown

▼ How to Unconfigure All FC Devices on a FC Host Port

This procedure describes how to unconfigure all configured fabric devices that are attached to a fabric-connected host port.

1 Become superuser.

2 Identify the fabric devices to be unconfigured.

Only devices on a fabric-connected host port can be unconfigured.

```
# cfgadm -al
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c0	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1	fc-private	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832	disk	connected	configured	unknown

3 Stop all activity to each fabric device on the selected port and unmount any file systems on each fabric device.

If the device is under any volume manager's control, see your volume manager documentation before unconfiguring the device.

```
# cfmadm -c unconfigure c0
```

4 Unconfigure all of the configured fabric devices on a selected port.

Note – This operation repeats the unconfigure operation of an individual device for all the devices on c0. This process can be time-consuming if the number of devices on c0 is large.

5 Verify that all the devices on c0 are unconfigured.

```
# cfmadm -al
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c0	fc-fabric	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c1	fc-private	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832	disk	connected	configured	unknown

Notice that the Occupant column of c0 and all the fabric devices attached to it are displayed as unconfigured.

▼ How to Unconfigure a Multipathed FC Device

This procedure shows fabric-connected host ports c0 and c2 to illustrate how to unconfigure fabric devices associated with multipathed devices.

1 Become superuser.

2 Identify the port WWN of the fabric device to be unconfigured.

```
# cfmadm -al
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c0	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1	fc-private	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c2	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c2::50020f2300005f24	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c2::50020f2300006107	disk	connected	configured	unknown

In this example, the c0::50020f2300006077 and c2::50020f2300006107 Ap_Ids represent different port WWNs for the same device associated with a multipathed device. The c0 and c2 host ports are enabled for use.

3 Stop all device activity to each fabric device on the selected port and unmount any file systems on each fabric device.

If the device is under any volume manager's control, see your volume manager documentation for maintaining the fabric device.

4 Unconfigure fabric devices associated with the device.

Only devices on a fabric-connected host port can be unconfigured through the `cfgadm -c unconfigure` command.

```
# cfgadm -c unconfigure c0::50020f2300006077 c2::50020f2300006107
```

Note – You can remove a device from up to eight paths individually, as in the example command `cfgadm -c unconfigure c0::1111, c1::2222, c3::3333`, and so on. As an alternative, you can remove an entire set of paths from the host, as in the example `cfgadm -c unconfigure c0`.

5 Verify that the selected devices are unconfigured.

```
# cfgadm -al
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c0	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1	fc-private	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c2	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c2::50020f2300005f24	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c2::50020f2300006107	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown

Notice that the Ap_Ids `c0::50020f2300006077` and `c2::50020f2300006107` are unconfigured. The Occupant column of `c0` and `c2` still displays those ports as configured because they have other configured occupants.

Multipathed devices associated with the Ap_Ids `c0::50020f2300006077` and `c2::50020f2300006107` are no longer available to the system. The following two devices are removed from the system:

```
/dev/rdisk/c6t60020F20000061073AC8B52D000B74A3d0s2
```

```
/dev/rdisk/c6t60020F20000061073AC8B4C50004ED3Ad0s2
```

▼ How to Unconfigure One Path to a Multipathed FC Device

In contrast to the procedure in the preceding section, this procedure shows how to unconfigure one device associated with `c2::50020f2300006107` and leave the other device, `50020f2300006077`, configured. Only devices on a fabric-connected host port can be unconfigured through the `cfgadm unconfigure` command.

1 Become superuser.

2 Identify the Ap_Id of the multipathed device to be unconfigured.

```
# cfgadm -al
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c0	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1	fc-private	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c2	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c2::50020f2300005f24	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c2::50020f2300006107	disk	connected	configured	unknown

In this example, c0::50020f2300006077 and c2::50020f2300006107 Ap_Ids represent different port WWNs for the same device.

3 Unconfigure the Ap_Id associated with the device.

Note – If the Ap_Id represents the last configured path to the device, stop all activity to the path and unmount any file systems on it. If the multipathing device is under any volume manager's control, see your volume manager documentation for maintaining the fabric device.

In the example that follows, the path represented as c2::50020f2300006107 is unconfigured, and c0::50020f2300006077 remains configured to show how you can unconfigure just one of multiple paths for a multipathing device.

```
# cfgadm -c unconfigure c2::50020f2300006107
```

4 Verify that the selected path c2::50020f2300006107 is unconfigured.

```
# cfgadm -al
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c0	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1	fc-private	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c2	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c2::50020f2300005f24	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c2::50020f2300006107	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown

The devices associated with that Ap_Id are still available to a system through the other path, represented by c0::50020f2300006077. A device can be connected to multiple Ap_Ids and an Ap_Id can be connected to multiple devices.

```
/dev/rdisk/c6t60020F20000061073AC8B52D000B74A3d0s2
and
/dev/rdisk/c6t60020F20000061073AC8B4C50004ED3Ad0s2
```


▼ How to Unconfigure All Multipathed FC Devices

An Ap_Id on a fabric-connected host port is a path to a multipathed device.

When a multipathed device has multiple Ap_Ids connected to it, the device is still available to the system after you unconfigure an Ap_Id. After you unconfigure the last Ap_Id, no additional paths remain and the device is unavailable to the system. Only devices on a fabric-connected host port can be unconfigured.

- 1 Become superuser.
- 2 Identify the devices to be unconfigured.

```
# cfgadm -al
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c0	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f23000063a9	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1	fc-private	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b9b20b2	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c2	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c2::50020f2300005f24	disk	connected	configured	unknown

- 3 Unconfigure all of the configured devices on the selected port.

```
# cfgadm -c unconfigure c2
```

Note – This operation repeats the unconfigure command of an individual device for all devices on c2. This process can be time-consuming if the number of devices on c2 is large.

- 4 Verify that all devices on c2 are unconfigured.

```
# cfgadm -al
```

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
c0	fc-fabric	connected	configured	unknown
c0::50020f2300006077	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1	fc-private	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708b69c32b	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c1::220203708ba7d832	disk	connected	configured	unknown
c2	fc-fabric	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c2::50020f2300005f24	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown
c2::50020f2300006107	disk	connected	unconfigured	unknown

Notice that the Occupant column lists c2 and all the devices attached to c2 as unconfigured.

Supported FC-HBA API

This appendix contains the list of supported FC-HBA Interfaces. For further information regarding the API, refer to [“Overview of Solaris I/O Multipathing” on page 11](#).

Supported Fibre Channel HBA API

Solaris I/O multipathing supports the following FC-HBA interfaces:

- HBA_GetVersion
- HBA_LoadLibrary
- HBA_FreeLibrary
- HBA_GetNumberOfAdapters
- HBA_GetAdapterName
- HBA_OpenAdapter
- HBA_CloseAdapter
- HBA_GetAdapterAttributes
- HBA_GetAdapterPortAttributes
- HBA_GetDiscoveredPortAttributes
- HBA_GetPortAttributesbyWWN
- HBA_SendCTPassThru
- HBA_SendCTPassThruV2
- HBA_RefreshInformation
- HBA_GetFcpTargetMapping
- HBA_SendScsiInquiry
- HBA_SendReportLuns
- HBA_SendReadCapacity
- HBA_SetRNIDMgmtInfo
- HBA_GetRNIDMgmtInfo
- HBA_SendRNID
- HBA_SendRNIDV2
- HBA_ScsiInquiryV2

- HBA_ScsiReportLUNsV2
- HBA_ScsiReadCapacityV2
- HBA_OpenAdapterByWWN
- HBA_RefreshAdapterConfiguration
- HBA_GetVendorLibraryAttributes
- HBA_GetFcpTargetMappingV2
- HBA_SendRLS
- HBA_RegisterForAdapterEvents
- HBA_RegisterForAdapterAddEvents
- HBA_RegisterForAdapterPortEvents
- HBA_RegisterForTargetEvents
- HBA_RegisterForAdapterTargetEvents

Troubleshooting Multipathing-Related Problems

This appendix provides solutions to potential problems that might occur while running the multipathing features.

The following topics are covered:

- [“System Fails to Boot During stmsboot” on page 117](#)
- [“System Crashes During stmsboot” on page 118](#)

System Fails to Boot During stmsboot

Perform the following steps to recover in single-user mode if the system fails to boot after a stmsboot enable (-e), disable (-d), or update (-u) operation.

▼ How to Recover Boot Failure in Single User Mode

- 1 Type the root password and enter single user mode.
- 2 Restart the mpvio-upgrade service.

```
# svcadm restart svc:/system/device/mpvio-upgrade:default
```

If this command is not successful, follow the instructions in the next section to recover your original configuration.

System Crashes During stmsboot

Perform the following steps to recover your original multipathed configuration if your system hangs, panics, or fails to boot after a stmsboot enable (-e), disable (-d), or update (-u) operation.

▼ How to Recover from a System Crash

1 Boot the system from another bootable disk, installation DVD, or over the network.

- Select one of the following to boot from a SPARC system or an x86 system:
 - SPARC: Select one of the following to boot from a UFS root file system or a ZFS root file system:

- For a ZFS root file system, boot in failsafe mode.

```
ok boot -F failsafe
```

Mount the ZFS BE on /a when prompted.

```
.
.
.
```

ROOT/zfsBE was found on rpool.

Do you wish to have it mounted read-write on /a? [y,n,?] y

mounting rpool on /a

Starting shell.

- For a UFS root file system, select one of the following to boot from media or from the network:

```
ok boot net -s
```

```
ok boot cdrom -s
```

- Mount your original root file system's device.

```
# mount your-root-device /mnt
```

- x86: Select one of the following to boot from a UFS root file system or a ZFS root file system:

For a UFS root file system:

- Instruct the BIOS to boot from media or from the network.
- If your system uses a specific keystroke sequence to boot from media or from the network, type the keystrokes when the BIOS screen is displayed.
- If you need to manually modify the BIOS settings to boot from media or from the network, type the keystroke sequence to access the BIOS setup utility. Then, modify the boot priority to boot from media or from the network. When the GRUB menu is displayed, select the option that you want to install.

- For a ZFS root file system, boot in fail safe mode by selecting failsafe mode from the GRUB menu.

Mount the ZFS BE on /a when prompted.

```
.
.
.
ROOT/zfsBE was found on rpool.
Do you wish to have it mounted read-write on /a? [y,n,?] y
mounting rpool on /a
Starting shell.
```

2 For a UFS file system, check the file system consistency.

Run the `fsck` command where `/dev/rdisk/devicename` is your original root device.

```
# fsck /dev/rdisk/devicename
```

3 Mount your original UFS root file system.

```
# mount /dev/dsk/devicename /a
```

4 Restore your original `fp.conf` file (for FC multipathing) or `mpt.conf` (for SAS multipathing) as follows.

- If you ran the `stmsboot -e` command or `stmsboot -d` command:

- For SAS multipathing:

```
# cp /a/etc/mpxio/mpt.conf /a/kernel/drv/mpt.conf
```

- For FC multipathing:

```
# cp /a/etc/mpxio/fp.conf /a/kernel/drv/fp.conf
```

- If you ran the `stmsboot -u` command, and you modified either the `fp.conf` file or the `mpt.conf` undo the changes you made to this file by editing either the `/a/kernel/drv/fp.conf` or the `/a/kernel/drv/mpt.conf` files.

5 Undo any other changes you made to the multipathing configuration prior to running the `stmsboot` command.

For example, if you modified the `scsi_vhci.conf` file, undo the changes you made to this file by editing the `/a/kernel/drv/scsi_vhci.conf` file.

If you modified the device settings of your storage arrays, restore their original settings.

6 Restore your original `/etc/vfstab` file:

```
# cp /a/etc/mpxio/vfstab /a/etc/vfstab
```

The `/a/etc/mpxio/vfstab` file is a copy your original `/etc/vfstab` file that the `stmsboot` command saved prior to updating your `vfstab` file. A `/a/etc/mpxio/vfstab` file will not exist if the `stmsboot` command has not modified your `vfstab` file.

7 If the system is running on the Oracle Solaris OS on an x86 based system, perform the following steps:

a. Restore your original `/boot/solaris/bootenv.rc` file.

```
# cp /a/etc/mpxio/bootenv.rc /a/boot/solaris/bootenv.rc
```

The `/a/etc/mpxio/bootenv.rc` file is a copy your original `/boot/solaris/bootenv.rc` file that the `stmsboot` command saved prior to updating your `bootenv.rc` file. A `/a/etc/mpxio/bootenv.rc` file will not exist if the `stmsboot` command has not modified your `bootenv.rc` file.

b. Update the boot archive.

```
# bootadm update-archive -R /a
```

8 Disable the `mpxio-upgrade` service:

```
# /usr/sbin/svccfg -f /a/etc/mpxio/svccfg_recover
```

9 Unmount the UFS root file system.

```
# umount /a
```

10 Reboot the system.

Index

Numbers and Symbols

24-bit FC addressing devices, 100

A

accessing, iSCSI disks (how to), 55
ANSI standard Multipath Management API, 30
Ap_Id, 101
automatic failback, configuration, 29–30

B

boot disk, 47
booting, 12
broadcasting, 81

C

cfgadm
 -c, 103
 -l, 101, 102
cfgadm -al -o show_SCSI_LUN, 101
cfgadm -c unconfigure, 111
cfgadm(1M), 101
cfgadm configure, 102
cfgadm_fp(1M), 105
configuration
 device, 101
 dump, 20
 fabric devices, 102

configuration (*Continued*)

 manual, 99–100
 multipathing, 19–20
 SAS devices, 80
 tasks, 15

configure

 automatic failback, 29–30
 fabric-connected devices, 45–47
 FC devices, 45–47
 multipathing feature, 19, 45–47
 SAS devices, 80
 third-party devices, 26

configuring, unidirectional or bidirectional CHAP
 authentication for iSCSI (how to), 59

considerations

 device name changes, 20
 device specific, 20
 fabric boot devices, 47
 IPFC, 81–84
 multipathing, 19–20
 per-port configuration, 24–25
 SAN devices, 45–46
 SAS devices, 79
 stmsboot command, 16
 StorageTek Traffic Manager, 16–17
 third-party device configuration, 26

D

device
 asymmetrical, 14

device (*Continued*)

- configuration, 102
- storage, 14
- device management, 15
- devices, persistent naming, tape, 12
- disabling, multipathing, 20–23
- discovery
 - dynamic, 79
 - SAS devices, 79

E

- enabling, multipathing, 20–23
- error messages, iSCSI, 74

F

- fabric-connected host ports, 101, 105
- fabric device configuration, 102
- fc-fabric, 106
- FCAL, 12
- Fibre Channel
 - arbitrated loop, 12
 - booting x86 based systems, 87
 - configuring IPFC SAN devices, 81–85
 - determining adapter port instances, 82–84
 - enabling and disabling multipathing, 20–23
 - HBA, 12
 - IPFC considerations, 81–84
 - listing LUN level information, 101–102
 - multipathing configuration, 19–20
 - supported HBA interfaces, 115–116

I

- initiator ports, displaying properties, 31
- Internet Protocol over Fibre Channel, *See* IPFC
- IPFC, considerations, 81–84
- iSCSI
 - (overview), 49
 - accessing iSCSI disks (how to), 55

iSCSI (*Continued*)

- configuring unidirectional or bidirectional CHAP authentication for (how to), 59
- general iSCSI error messages, 74
- modifying iSCSI initiator and target parameters (how to), 69
- monitoring your iSCSI configuration (how to), 66
- removing discovered iSCSI targets (how to), 56
- software and hardware requirements, 50
- static and dynamic target discovery, 53
- troubleshooting iSCSI configuration problems (how to), 71
- `iscsiadm list`, displaying iSCSI configuration information (example of), 66
- `iscsiadm modify` command
 - enabling CHAP (example of), 59
 - enabling or disabling static or dynamic targets (example of), 57
- `iscsiadm remove` command, removing static or dynamic targets (example of), 57

L

- LUN
 - masking, 45
 - recognition, 46
 - SCSI devices, 108
- `luxadm(1M)`, 29

M

- modifying, iSCSI initiator and target parameters (how to), 69
- `modinfo`, 101
- monitoring, your iSCSI configuration (how to), 66
- `mpathadm` commands, 30
 - automatic failback, configuring, 37
 - configure automatic failback, 37
 - disable a path, 42–44
 - enable a path, 41–42
- initiator ports
 - properties, 31
- logical unit with a particular name, 35

mpathadm commands (*Continued*)

logical units

associated with target port, 33

fail over, 38–40

properties and associated path, 31

mpt driver, 79

Multipath Management API plug-in

library, 30

properties, 30

multipathing

boot considerations, 47

configuring automatic failback, 29–30

configuring device nodes, 105–108

configuring third-party storage devices, 26

disabled, device node configuration, 102

disabled, multiple device configuration, 104–105

enabling and disabling, 20–23

enabling and disabling on a per-port basis, 23–25

fabric device node configuration, 100

features, 13

manual configuration, 99–100

mpathadm command, 30

SAS boot device configuration, 80

SAS considerations, 79

support, 30

troubleshooting, 117–120

multipathing, enabling and disabling, 20–23

P**per-port configuration**

considerations, 24–25

enabling and disabling multipathing, 24–25

persistent binding of tape devices, 95

physical device, 103

Promiscuous mode, 81

R

removing, discovered iSCSI targets (how to), 56

REPORT LUNS command, 26

S**SAS devices**

configuration, 80

dynamic discovery, 79

multipathing considerations, 79

sd driver, 79

Serial Attached SCSI, *See* SAS

show_SCSI_LUN, 103, 108

snoop(1M), 81

ssd driver, 101

st driver, 101

stmsboot command, 20

boot considerations, 47

considerations, 16

determining device paths, 20

enabling and disabling multipathing, 15

FC device considerations, 46

system crashes, 118

storage device, 29

T

T10 standard, 30

T11 standard, 12

tape device persistent binding, 95

troubleshooting

iSCSI configuration problems (how to), 71

multipathing, 117–120

X

x86 based system OS booting procedure, Fibre Channel, 87

